The Effect of Ground Cover on the Soil Moisture Regime in a Mixed Mesophytic Woods

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Abstract

A 25-acre mixed mesophytic woods in southwestern Delaware County was used to study the effect on soil moisture regime by presence or absence of ground cover. Four sites were selected within the woods, a Brookston silty clay loam with cover, a Brookston silty clay loam without cover, a Crosby silty clay loam with cover and a Crosby silty clay loam without cover. Bouyoucos soil moisture blocks were permanently installed at 5, 10, 25, and 50 cm. depths at each site. Available soil moisture was monitored daily for a period of thirteen months. Significant differences were found in rate and amount of loss and gain of available moisture content at the different depths for both soil types and for both cover situations.

Introduction

A 25-acre mixed mesophytic woods in southwestern Delaware County was selected to study the effect of presence or absence of ground cover on soil moisture. Stewart Woods, the area chosen, met several predetermined requisites. These requisites included: a woods bisected by a fence, one side undisturbed, the other side lightly grazed and also at least two soil types, the latter oriented perpendicular to the fence line. These simple specifications quickly excluded most of the wooded areas in east central Indiana.

Methods

Within the woods, four study sites were established. These sites were located on a Brookston silty clay loam with ground cover, a Brookston silty clay loam without cover, a Crosby silty clay loam with cover and a Crosby without cover. Soil moisture and soil temperature probes were permanently installed, with a minimum of disturbance to the soil structure and profile, at 5, 10, 25, and 50 cm. depths at each of the four sites. Taylor maximum-minimum thermometers and rain gages were mounted on posts one meter above the surface at each site. Air and soil temperatures, precipitation and available soil moisture were monitored daily for thirteen months.

A complete census was made of the 24.25-acre woods by species and diameter. The phytosociological parameters of relative and absolute density and basal area were determined as well as importance value (Table 1). This was done to compare the grazed and ungrazed areas on the basis of relative importance of represented species and to evaluate the difference exerted by a 12-year period of light grazing (one calf per 4 acres).

Sampling of ground cover was accomplished by establishing four one-meter square plots near each site. These plots were located 10 meters

		Ungra	Ungrazed Area			Graz	Grazed Area			Total Area	
Species	No.	Rel. Den.	Rel. B.A.	Imp. Value	No.	Rel. Den.	Rel. B.A.	Imp. Value	Rel. Den.	Rel. B.A.	Imp. Value
Ash	100	14.10	15.89	15.00	307	18.98	17.55	18.27	17.49	17.12	17.31
Aspen					67	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.57	0.33
Basswood					4	0.24	0.30	0.27	0.17	0.22	0.19
Beech	26	3.66	2.84	3.25	76	4.70	4.49	4.60	4.34	4.07	4.21
Black gum					7	0.43	0.11	0.27	0.30	0.08	0.19
Black oak					67	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.09
Black walnut	21	2.96	15.34	9.15	27	1.66	1.76	1.71	2.06	5.26	3.66
Blue beech	21	2.96	0.43	1.70	2	0.43	0.05	0.24	1.20	0.14	0.67
Bur oak	2	0.98	4.16	2.57	31	1.91	3.56	2.74	1.63	3.72	2.68
Cherry	13	1.83	1.69	1.76	53 53	1.42	2.09	1.76	1.54	1.99	1.77
Coffeetree					1	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03
Dogwood	80	1.12	0.12	0.62	1	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.38	0.03	0.21
Elm	65	9.16	2.02	5.59	52	3.21	1.00	2.11	5.03	1.26	3.28
Hackberry	27	3.80	0.97	2.39	41	2.53	0.84	1.69	2.92	0.88	1.90
Haw	1	0.14	0.03	0.09	11	0.68	0.10	0.39	0.51	0.08	0.30
Hickory	66	9.30	4.16	6.73	307	18.98	10.26	14.62	16.03	8.69	12.36
Ironwood					11	0.68	0.11	0.40	0.47	0.08	0.28
Redbud	10	1.41	0.24	0.83					0.42	0.06	0.24
Red oak	76	10.71	26.32	18.25	256	15.83	33.48	24.91	14.27	32.01	23.14
Sassafras	27	3.80	1.45	2.63	48	2.96	0.60	1.78	3.22	0.82	2.02
Shingle oak					1	0.06	0.15	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.08
Silver maple	15	2.11	2.48	2.30	23	1.42	1.88	1.65	1.63	2.03	1.83
Sugar maple	151	21.29	7.26	14.28	174	10.76	6.37	8.57	13.97	6.60	10.29
White oak	75	10.57	14.52	12.55	205	12.67	14.46	13.57	12.03	14.48	13.26

TABLE 1. Stewart Woods: Phytosociological Parameters.

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Site		Crosby Silty Clay Loam-	Crosby Silty Clay Loam		д	rookston Sil Clay Loam- Graged	Brookston Silty Clay Loam- Grazed	ty.	д -	rookston Sil Clay Loam– IIngrazed	Brookston Silty Clay Loam	ty		Crosb Clay J Ung	Crosby Silty Clay Loam- Ungrazed	
		510				5									3	1
Depth, cm.	10	10	25	50	e D	10	25	50	£	10	25	50	ro.	10	25	20
Oct.	06	82	86	24	96	96	57	23	67	41	27	24	89	75	50	21
1966	69	22	73	21	100	100	100	22	56	27	2.5	24	84	64	45	21
	22	69	0.2	15	96	93	197	12	86	83	15	9	80	81	46	1
	29	2.9	65	10	95	95	95	11	8.9	62	13	673	83	72	38	5
Nov.	99	67	64	25	86	87	81	34	62	74	27	14	67	66	54	10
1966	87	86	89	16	95	16	94	91	9.6	72	68	26	29	LL	66	32
	94	81	84	93	94	96	94	91	06	84	85	0	81	81	78	41
	94	93	87	84	100	0.6	16	86	9.6	87	86	0	\$3	91	89	0.2
Dec	83	85	81	81	88	06	88	83	87	85	87	82	82	84	81	75
1966	89	06	88	2.6	1 6	95	94	95	93	92	93	88	87	88	89	0.6
	88	9.0	86	96	87	0.6	16	93	91	89	0.6	0.6	89	91	16	92
	85	89	86	98	87	89	89	87	88	87	89	89	87	89	91	91
Jan.	83	87	81	93	87	89	89	94	88	87	91	93	84	84	87	89
1967	84	87	84	91	87	86	86	91	88	88	88	0.6	85	86	88	96
	83	87	82	94	84	87	88	94	87	87	89	9.0	84	84	89	96
	87	89	86	9.8	89	06	89	16	96	06	06	94	88	8	06	6 6
Feb.	86	96	87	76	88	90	91	98	91	92	92	96	87	88	0.6	92
1967	84	86	84	95	87	88	88	96	88	89	91	2.6	84	85	89	0.6
	85	89	84	96	87	89	88	93	06	0.6	0.6	95	88	84	86	88
	82	88	81	94	83	85	86	91	85	86	87	91	84	83	85	88
March	83	87	83	96	86	87	89	94	89	06	16	95	93	86	0.6	92
1967	89	91	88	57	91	92	93	26	26	94	95	97	62	89	91	94
	0.6	16	06	66	92	94	16	100	95	96	98	100	78	91	94	95
	96	2.6	95	100	98	98	2.6	100	100	98	66	100	06	98	66	98

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April 1967	May 1967	June 1967	July 1967	Aug. 1967	Sept. 1967	Oct. 1967	Nov. 1967	Dec. 1967

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in each cardinal direction from the instrument post. All shrubs, tree reproduction and herbaceous vegetation were tallied by species.

Results and Discussion

Little significant difference was noted in a comparison of importance values between the grazed and ungrazed area. The grazed portion of the woods appeared to be more xeric with combined importance value for oaks and hickories of 53.1% as opposed to 37.8% for the ungrazed. Note that the importance for the ungrazed portion is distributed fairly evenly between five species, all rather mesic in their requirements.

Ground cover was very sparse on the grazed side even with the minimal grazing. No shrubs were tallied and very few forbs; 82.5% of all individuals in the grazed area were sedges and grasses.

An evaluation of the soil moisture data indicated that the two sites with relatively little ground cover reached field capacity earlier than sites with cover (Table 2). This difference increased with depth, i.e., the 50 cm. depth showed the greatest difference in moisture content between cover and non-cover. The 25 and 50 cm. depths, once they achieved field capacity, remained consistently higher in available moisture content than the shallower depths not only during the growing season, but all year. Fluctuations in available moisture at the 5 and 10 cm. depths were very wide during the summer as an effect of convectional rain and higher evaporation rates. The moisture regime did not actually stabilize at any depth until mid-March; at this time field capacity was constant and remained so until June and July.

Differences in soil moisture existed between the two soil types as well as in the presence or absence of cover. Available moisture content began decreasing sooner in the Crosby than in the Brookston and dropped to 15% available moisture content at an earlier date. The difference in time required to reach 15% available moisture was less marked between the Crosby and Brookstone as the soil depth increased. Fall rains caused a sharp and steady increase in available moisture content at the 50 cm. level. This occurred about two weeks earlier in the Crosby than in the Brookstone. Other depths in both soils evidenced an increase but with the increase occurring at the same time at each depth and at a less steady rate than 50 cm. Though the penetration was better on the Crosby, the Brookston had in general a higher moisture holding capacity through the year.

In summary, soil moisture reached field capacity earlier in the grazed portion of the woods on the Crosby soil, though penetration of moisture was greater in the ungrazed. Moisture retention was greater at all four depths on the grazed side, particularly on the Brookston soil. Apparently, grazing, if minimal to avoid compaction, has a favorable effect on the soil moisture regime.

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