Can the Age and Success of a Woodland be

Attributed to its Soil?

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Introduction

- The predominant habitat in the UK pre industrial revolution was deciduous woodland.
- Large demands for wood by industry and war has left the habitat type largely destroyed.
- The project aims to determine if the concentrations of particular vital minerals and soil characteristics could be distinctly attributed to the three major woodland type in the UK

Methods

- •4mm Sieve and leave soil to air dry
- •Weigh out 10g and place in oven over night to record soil moisture content
- Incinerate the oven dried sample at 550°C and re-weigh for C content
- •Use Olsen's Method for available P to determine P content
- •Soil texture was analysed using rough



Figure 1 Mean available Phosphorus for 159 soil cores from the three woodland types. Error bars show +/- standard error. Data collected 17/07/17 - 01/09/17

- There was a significant effect of woodland type on both available P and Soil texture. (MANOVA) F=2.2218, D.F=154, P=0.004
- There was a significantly lower level of available
 P in ASNW (figure 1)

Figure 2 Soil texture analysis for 159 soil cores from the three woodland types. Data collected from various locations around Northumberland 17/07/17 - 01/09/17

Discussion

- Phosphorus and soil texture were both shown to be effected by woodland type however soil features such as carbon and moisture were not effected
- Large Variation in soil texture across all three woodlands
- Woodland type did not have a significant effect in Soil Moisture (MANOVA) F= 2.16, D.F= 154, P=0.076 or Carbon(MANOVA) F=0.38, DF=154, P=0.824.
- Loamy Sand is the most frequent texture in ASNW and only found in this forest type

References and acknowledgements

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suggesting woodland type may not be the cause of the variation.

- There are other soil features to be considered such as pH, available potassium, available Fe that may influence growth
- Further studies should focus on a more comprehensive analysis over a longer period of time.

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