

Impact of mechanical site preparation on seedling establishment of larch in Alberta

S. Elaine Macdonald^{a,*}, Margaret G. Schmid^b, Richard L. Rhoads^a

^aDepartment of Renewable Resources, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB, T6G, 2E3, Canada

^bDepartment of Geography, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby B.C., V5A, 1S6, Canada

Accepted 13 February 1998

Abstract

The impact of different methods of mechanical site preparation (MSP) on the establishment of larch (*Picea glauca* (Mills) B.S.P.) seedlings in a larch plantation in Alberta, Canada. The treatments included: no MSP; discing; inter-row, and bladed, helicopter discing and hickory (based on the findings of a previous study). Seedling

Alh gh a i ca bjec i e f MSP ha bee
 i e ie a ailabili la ed eedli g ,
 MSP ha bee a cia ed i h e ega i e i ac
 i e ie elai i cl di g leachi g fca i
 a a e l f i c e a ed i i ca i (Vi ek a d
 Ma , 1985; F e al., 1986; S e h t a d Na -
 bia ; 1990; Vi eke al., 1992; M e al., 1993)
 a d ed ci i a ailable P (K a e a d Ra lal,
 1987), N a d C i face il (T le e al., 1985;
 M e al., 1993). MSP a effec i el i e
 eedli g i i h e h t e t (B ge a d P i ch-
 e , 1988; M e al., 1993) b h e e i al
 e ide cef t ega i e effec f MSP f lia t ie
 a f eedli g i h e h t (B a d a d Ja a , 1988;
 B a d , 1991) t l g (Webe t e al., 1985) e t .

O b eal i e , i h c l d il , l g i e t a d
 c l a i e e a e , a d h e e ecie a e ada ed
 h e e c di i , e e i e e a a i a
 ell be le d a a ic ha h e b e t e d f t e
 h e l i e a d ecie (M a d Ti e t ;
 1995). The e i c t e l i f t a i h e effec
 f diffe e h d f MSP eedli g i i i
 h e i ed- d b eal f e i Albe t a , a egi
 c t e l e e i e ci g a id i c e a e i h e e e
 f l a d de t a age e f t b e t d c i . I t
 e i a e t (Sch id e al., 1996), e de -
 a ed ha 15 h a f e t MSP, ea ed a ea had
 ei h e t ed ced t cha ged c ce a i f al
 a d i e ali able N a d a ailable P i face i e al
 il a d i c e a ed t cha ged H a d e cha ge-
 able ba e c ce a i . I h i a e t ; e d i c h e
 i ac f diffe e h d f MSP f lia t c -
 ce a i a d c e f N, P, K, Ca, Mg, S, M , Fe
 a d Al i la ed h i e t ce (Picea glauca
 (M e ch) V) eedli g .

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Site description

The d i e (J d C eek: 54°24'N,
 115°40'W, 1010 ele ai , l e: 20%, a ec:
 270° a d F C eek: 54°15'N, 116°49'W, 975 ,
 l e: 6%, a ec: 350°) e e l ca ed i h e Whi e-

eedli g . The , 10 15 eedli g e e a e ed al g
each f a ec e t bl ck (e t ea e , e t
i e). A he e d f A g 1993, heigh , e t i al
leade t le gh, a d cali e t (dia e e t) f he e t i al
leade t e e ea ed f t 10 eedli g al g each f
h ee a ec e t bl ck (e t ea e e t i e). F t
h e da a, he hi a d hick ic t i e (i hi blade)
e e di i g i hed.

F lia t a le e e c llec ed f t la ed eed-
li g i e ea e t di c, i e t blade- hi , blade-
hick, a d ha t e ed- c t l (MSP). F æach ea -
e , i hi a bl ck, a le e e c llec ed al g
a ec c t e di g t al g hich he

ANOVA. Whether each variable is significant, the significance level is

Creek (Table 2). Foliage seedling of a J d Creek had significant higher concentration of P, K and Ca, concentration of N, P, K, Ca, Mg and S (Table 3) and Al (Table 3) had seedling of a F Creek.

Differences in chemical composition of the soil of the J d Creek in the fertile soil (Schmidt et al., 1996). The forest of a J d Creek had significant higher available N, exchangeable base, base cation and concentration of K, Ca, Mg, and Mn in a F Creek. The soil of a 0.7 c, a J d Creek, had higher available N, available P, H, exchangeable base and base cation in a F Creek.

Significant interaction effect of foliar concentration of Mg and Mn (Table 1). A F Creek, the interaction had little effect. Mg concentration, the interaction had a significant effect on a J d Creek (Fig. 1). In October 1993, the interaction of foliar Mg concentration and leaf MSP concentration

of a J d Creek had higher leaf MSP concentration of a F Creek (Fig. 1). For M, the interaction of leaf concentration of Mg and Mn had a significant effect on the leaf concentration of Mg and Mn (Table 3, Fig. 2).

3.2. Seedling performance, foliar biomass and N, P, K, Ca, Mg and S

Overall seedling survival was >85% in all treatments and the effect of significant effect of MSP on seedling survival, height of the seedling in 1992 and 1993, the diameter of the seedling in 1992 and 1993, the relative biomass of seedling in MSP concentration of all heights (except all heights), in the J d 1992 and F Creek) had a significant effect on seedling survival (p=0.07, Table 1 and 2). The interaction of leaf concentration of Mg and Mn had a significant effect on the seedling survival. The interaction of leaf concentration of Mg and Mn had a significant effect on the seedling survival. The interaction of leaf concentration of Mg and Mn had a significant effect on the seedling survival.

Table 3

Relationships between leaf nitrogen concentration and leaf area ratio (LAR) (Table 1). Data are the mean values of leaf area ratio (LAR) and leaf nitrogen concentration (LNC) (see Table 1). The age of the plants at the time of harvest (a) and (b) are indicated in the text. The leaf area ratio (LAR) and leaf nitrogen concentration (LNC) were measured in July 1992, July 1993 and October 1993, and the mean values (and standard deviations) are given in Table 3.

(a) Leaf area ratio (LAR) (g g ⁻¹)										
Site	Treatment	P ^a		K Oct. '93	Fe		Al Jul '92			
		Jul '93	Oct. '93		Jul '92	Oct. '93				
B h ¹	control	1.87	2.14 ^b	5.87 ^b	0.030 ^b	0.038	0.018 ^b			
	dic	1.86	1.98	5.69	0.042	0.042	0.028			
	ie	1.78	1.97	5.38	0.047	0.070	0.037			
	blade-hick	1.77	1.90	5.42	0.064	0.055	0.041			
	blade-hi	1.68	1.74	5.27	0.150	0.093	0.106			
		M		Mg						
		Jul '93	Oct. '93	Jul '92	Jul '93	Oct. '93				
J d	control	0.20	0.34	0.76 ^b	0.92	1.07	0.77	0.81	0.86	1.07
	dic			0.39						
	ie			0.57						
	blade-hick			0.59						
	blade-hi			0.44						
F	control	0.53	1.03 ^b	0.83	0.73	0.92				
	dic	0.58	0.98	0.84	0.77	0.96				
	ie	0.52	0.76	0.95	0.76	1.04				
	blade-hick	0.38	0.74	0.97	0.81	1.10				
	blade-hi	0.28	0.50	1.05	0.88	1.16				

(b) Leaf area ratio (LAR) (g leaflet g ⁻¹)									
Site	Treatment	Al							
		Jul '92							
B h	control	0.07 ^b							
	dic	0.11							
	ie	0.15							
	blade-hick	0.20							
	blade-hi	0.55							
		M			Fe				
		Jul '92	Jul '93	Oct. '93	Jul '92	Jul '93	Oct. '93		
J d	control	0.95	2.10	2.64	5.80	0.16 ^b	0.19	0.40	1.22
	dic	0.75			3.81	0.14	0.45		
	ie	1.80			6.70	0.23	0.45		
	blade-hick	1.16			5.45	0.31	0.24		
	blade-hi	1.31							

cl i a ic effec , a d c e i i a e ge e all c -

c 1 hilef lia M c ce ai a dc e f
eedli g i di c a d blade- hi a ea e e ig i -

a ea a c a ed c t l hile f lia tbi a a d
ie c e h ed ig i ca diffe e ce
(Table 1, Fig . 3 a d 4). Thi gge ha l
a f cie kee ih de a d. F tM i
J l a d Oc be t1993 he MSP- ea ed eedli g had
l e t f lia t c ce ai a d c e ha eed-
li g i he c t l a ea b i ila t f lia t bi a
(Fig. 2). Thi a e t i he e e t e f ha t all
i e t eed a l t c i (Ti e t a d
S e, 1978) a d gge ed ced a ailabili f
M , b ha i a -li i i g. I J l a d Oc be t
1993, c ce ai f Mg f t eedli g i blade- hi
a ea e e highe t hile f lia t bi a a

cha ged, i dica i g ible l t c i
(Fig. 1).

O e all, i a ea t ha he i ac f MSP f lia t
ie a he e ie a i i al. The l
c i e i i e effec f MSP eedli g i
a i c ea ed f lia t Mg i blade- hi ie a F
C eek (Fig. 1). I J l a d Oc be t1993, he e a
ha e bee l t c i f Mg. I dica i f
ible ega i e i ac f MSP i cl de: ed ced P
a d K c ce ai (Fig . 3 a d 4) a b h i e a d
ed ced M c ce ai (Fig. 2) a d c e . H
e e t he da a d i dica e a de cie cie f he e
ele e h3.3(6)33.de.9((a d)-271-562.5(f)116l i9.5(i-2

3.3. Comparison with results of soil chemical property measurements

Accairf il chemical e e e he e
a e d i e (Sch id e al., 1996) i dica ed ha
MSP e i he e ed ced adid cha ge al Na d C, C/
N a i a d i e ali able N. L e e C/N a i a -
cia ed i h MSP e e c ide ed a i i e i e ce
i e fe e ili , i ce l e e C/N a i a e fe
a cia ed i h i ce ea ed N a ailabili . H e e e ;

he i i ed tce eedli g (McLa ghli e al.,
1991). I i likel ha , i J l 1992, eedli g i he
blade- hi a ea e e e ie ci g ha t f l c ce a-
i f Al(0.106 g g⁻¹

f MSP ea e il h ical a d che ical
e e e , a d i he i e e e f he e a d,
e iall , diffe e ce i he a MSP ea e
e ea lied a each i e. The i e e ea e had he
g ea e i i e (b ig i ca) effec ee
g e h a d f lia e a . Seedli g i he

i ha e ed (. ha e ed) a ea had highe e
Fe a d Al c ce ai (Sch id e al., 1996),
e abl a a e l f c a i ai b i e al
il, al h gh e ha e da a Fe a d Al i i e al
il .

3.5. Comparison of MSP treatments

The ai MSP ea e diffe ed i hei ti -
e ce f lia e a be ee i e a d e e
i e. Thi ca be a ib ed diffe e ce i he effec

- Višek, P.M., A da ie e, S.W., Ma , P.A., M i , L., Sa f d, R.L., 1992. Effec f ha e i e i , i e e a a i , a d he bicide e il i e ge a f e ai i a g l bl ll i e la ai . F e l. Ma age. 49, 277–292.
- Višek, P.M., Ma , P.A., 1985. Di ba ce, i e ge a ail- abili , a d i e ge l e i a i e i el a aged l bl ll i e la ai . Ec l. 66, 1360–1376.
- Webe e M.G., Me h e , I.R., Va Wag e e C.E., 1985. The effec f e fl e ai lai i e ge a a d e e g e hi a ea e e O ai jack i e e e . Ca adia J. F e Re . 15, 313–318.