





WHAT O HORIZON THICKNESS CAN TELL US ABOUT SUMMER SOIL MOISTURE IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST FORESTS AMIDST GLOBAL WARMING

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BACKGROUND

- Global warming exacerbates water availability limitations in forests quicker than these ecosystems can adapt
- Forests are foundational ecological service providers that act as carbon sinks, watersheds, wildlife habitats, natural resource suppliers, and more
- Evolving forest management and incessant global warming necessitate research into strategies that account for holistic forest health and foster climate resiliency

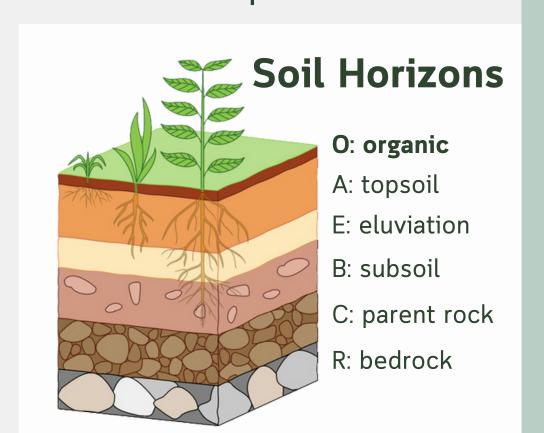


Figure 1: The typical layers, or horizons, of soil. O horizon is the first layer composed of decayed or humified organic matter. tps://www.sciencefacts.net/soil-horizons.html)

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1. What is the relationship between soil moisture content (VWC%) and O horizon thickness (cm)
- 2. How does soil moisture compare across various stand densities?

INTERNSHIP & METHODS

- I interned with the Northwest Natural Resource Group and worked on their summer forest climate resiliency project.
- Measured soil moisture levels (VWC%) and O horizon thickness (cm) weekly
- Two sites:
 - Nisqually Community Forest (Ashford) - 70% thinned, gapcut, 50% thinned, and control transects
 - Taylor Mountain (Issaquah) -12 plots (4 plots each) of 170-200, 220-260, and 300-360 trees per acre
- Analyzed data for relationships between variables at these sites

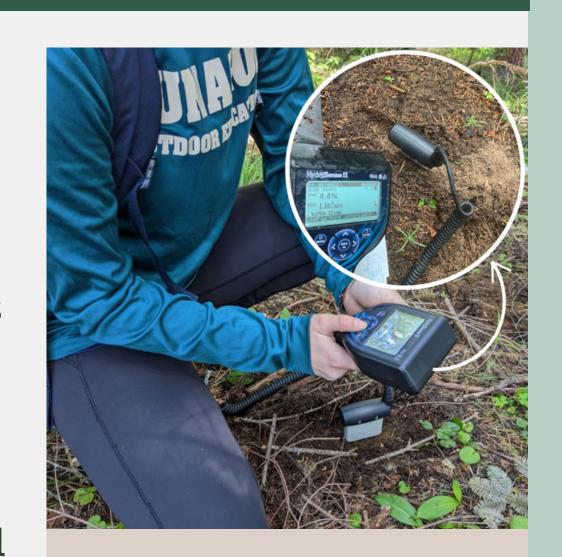


Figure 2: Niki (NNRG intern) taking soil moisture measurements using a soil moisture probe. The inset image shows the soil horizons and the probe's console. The probe reads soil moisture in volumetric water content (VWC%) and how long the reading took in microseconds (µs).

(Photo credit: Jaal Man, NNRG lead forester)

RESULTS

1. No correlation between soil moisture content and O horizon thickness

- Figures 3 & 4 suggest that thicker O horizon is not associated with higher soil moisture
- No correlation between these variables observed per individual stand density type
- Average O horizon thickness did not greatly differ across stand density or trees per acre, except at gap-cut transect

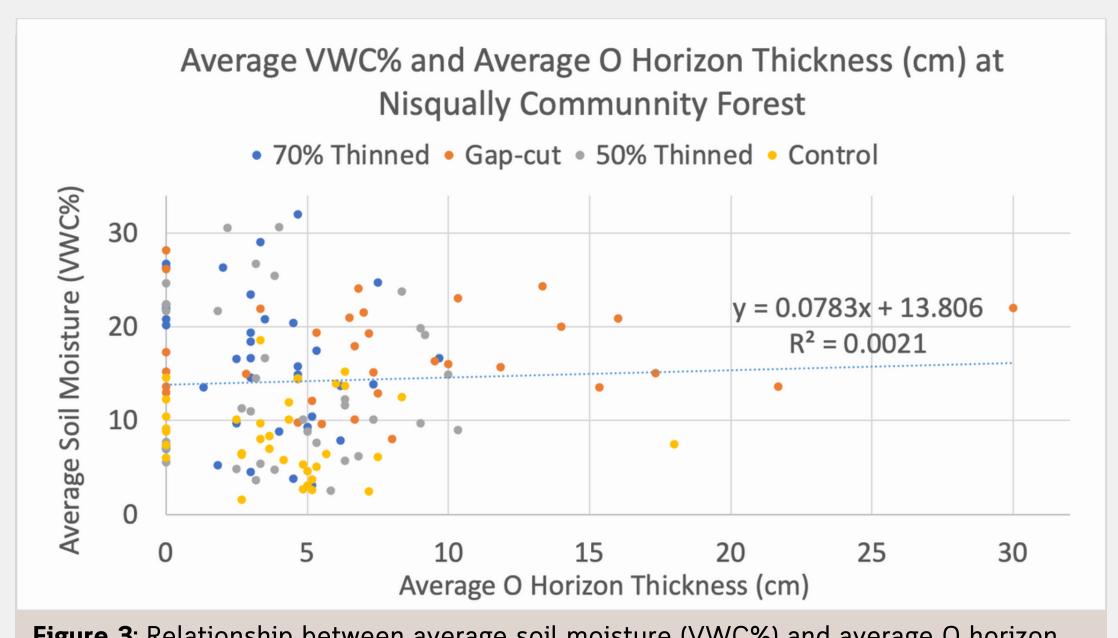


Figure 3: Relationship between average soil moisture (VWC%) and average O horizon thickness (cm) at the NCF. Linear regression shows small R^2 = 0.0021.

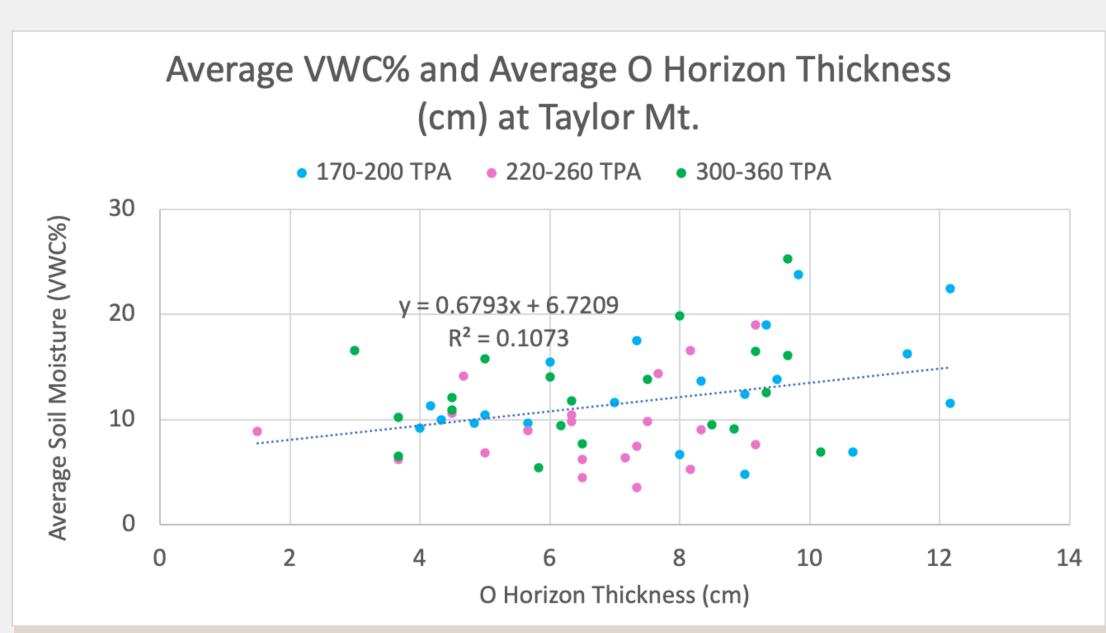
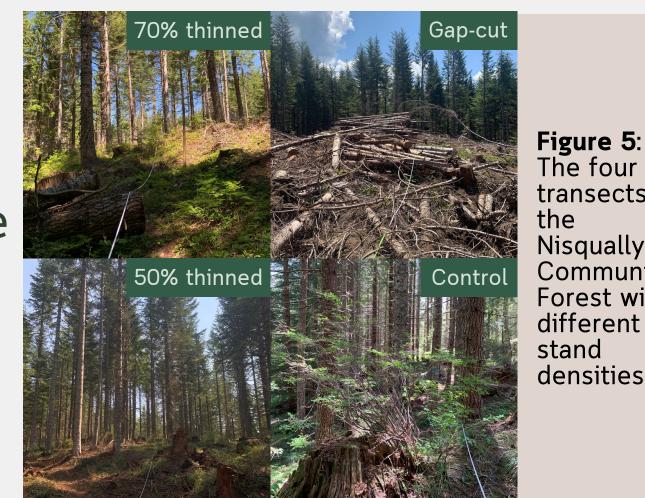


Figure 4: Relationship between average soil moisture (VWC%) and average O horizon thickness (cm) at Taylor Mt. Linear regression and R^2 = 0.1073 illustrates slightly stronger correlation, but still not considerably strong.

2. Soil moisture correlates with stand density

- Average soil moisture over time did not vary between trees per acre at Taylor Mt., but higher rates of thinning correlated with higher soil moisture retention at Nisqually Community Forest
- Figure 5 depicts the left over logging debris in the gap-cut transect responsible for its high O horizon measurements and soil moisture levels



The four transects at Nisqually Community Forest with different stand densities.

IMPLICATIONS

- Findings suggest that factors other than O horizon thickness may influence summer soil moisture levels
- While higher thinning rates correlated with higher soil moisture content at Nisqually Community Forest, considering canopy coverage, evaporation, and winter snowpack is crucial
- Not removing logging debris before regenerating forests is a possible strategy worth investigating
- Experimental research needed to explore possible causal relationships between these variables

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