Survival and Growth of Restored Piedmont Riparian Forests as Affected by Site Preparation, Planting Stock, and Planting Aids



Sponsored by:

- Wetlands Studies and Solutions Incorporated,
- R.J. Reynolds Forest Research Extension Center,
- Virginia Tech Forest Resources and Environmental Conservation
 Department



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Introduction

- Created wetlands and restored wetlands are used to offset wetlands destroyed or severely disturbed by permitted activities.
- Wetland creation projects for forested wetlands have a relatively poor record of success and mitigation ratios of 2:1 or 3:1 have been used.





Introduction

- Common causes of forested wetland creation failures (e.g., low survival rates) include:
- Poor species selection
- Compacted soils
- Excessively wet site
- Lack of microtopography
- Low soil organic matter
- Acid conditions



(Daniels 2012)

Rationale

- Forest managers have successfully used mechanical site preparation to offset very poorly drained site conditions, severe soil compaction, and lack of microtopography since the 1950's. (≈ 60,000 acres in 2010).
- Little transfer of forest management research to forested wetland restoration projects.







Objectives

Subproject 1

Determine the influence of seed source and/or preconditioning treatments on survival and growth of *P. occidentalis* and *Q. phellos* on Piedmont riparian wetland mitigation sites.

Subproject 2 (Todays Talk)

Quantify effects of site preparation treatments, regeneration source, and/or planting aids on survival and growth of *P. occidentalis* and *Q. phellos* on Piedmont riparian wetland mitigation sites.

Species selection based on availability and desire to have species of rapid growth and mast production

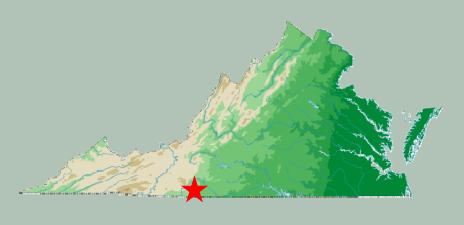
Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)





Willow Oak (Quercus phellos)

Study Site: RJ Reynolds Forest Research Extension Center



- Piedmont physiographic province, Patrick Co., Va.
- Tobacco plantation from 1840's 1950's

Study Site: RJ Reynolds Forest Research Extension Center



- Piedmont Physiographic province, Patrick Co., Va.
- Tobacco plantation from 1840's 1950's
- Study site is excessively wet, compacted by agriculture, research, and lacking microtopography.

Subproject 1

- Seed Source and Preconditioning Study
 - Objective: Determine the influence of seed source and/or preconditioning on survival and growth of *P. occidentalis* and *Q. phellos* on Piedmont riparian wetland mitigation sites.



Seed Sources

Appomattox, Pittsylvania, and Nelson Counties

All located in the Piedmont region of Virginia

■ Sources:

■ Dry (Upland areas)

■ Wet (Bottomland areas)

Cultural Treatments

■ Control: Seedlings watered daily

■ Flood: Seedlings saturated in water for multiple days, followed by one day of drying.

Drought: Seedling drought stressed to visible wilting



Seedling Establishment

- Seedlings were established in the Virginia Tech greenhouse in January 2011
 - Seedlings were allowed to grow for 2 months
 before preconditioning treatments were started
- Preconditioning occurred from March-April 2011
- Seedlings were transplanted to Reynolds
 Homestead in mid-April 2011

Project Location



Data Analysis

- Conducted after greenhouse treatments
- 5 sample seedlings from each seed source*treatment
 - Height, diameter, leaf area, and root length were obtained and used for preliminary analysis



Outplanting Data Collection

■ January – February 2012, November 2012

■ Measured Survival (Yes/No), heights (cm), and

diameters (cm)





Results

■ Fincastle upland site had the best survival and growth for Sycamore. <u>Provenance matters</u>.

■ Few significant effects of cultural treatments during Year one.

No significant effects of cultural treatments by end of second growing season.

Percent survival after first growing season of tubelings as impacted by nursery

| | Sycamore | Willow oak | |
|---------------|----------|------------|--|
| Virginia Tech | 83% | 86% | |
| WSSI | 71% | 45% | |

Subproject 2 Objectives

Quantify effects of **site preparation** treatments, **regeneration source**, and/or **planting aids** on survival and growth of *P. occidentalis* and *Q. phellos* on Piedmont riparian wetland mitigation sites.



Experimental Design for each species

Randomized Complete Block Design with Split-Split Plot

- 5 blocks
- 5 site preparation methods
- 4 regeneration sources
- 3 planting aids
- 4 stems of each combination
- ≈1200 stems for each species



Project Layout



- Odd numbers- Sycamore
- Even numbers Willow Oak

Soils

Augusta: fine-loamy, mixed semiactive, thermic Aeric

Endoaquults





Roanoke: fine, mixed, semiactive, thermic Typic Endoaquults

French: fine loamy over sandy, mixed, active mesic Fluvaquentic Dystrudepts

4 (5*) Site Preparation Treatments – Flat Planting/Disk

Flat Plant -Disk



Bed



Rip



Pit and Mound*



4 Regeneration Sources

Direct Seed



Gallon



Bare Root



Tubeling



3 Planting Aids

Tubex Tubes



None



VisporeMats



Example of 4
Regeneration Sources x
3 Plantings Aids and 4
seedings within 1 site
preparation plot.

Each of 5 site preparation treatments are replicated 5 times for each species.

| Gallon (Mat) | Gallon (Control) | Direct Seed (Control) X | Bare Root (Mat) |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A | A | X | • |
| A | A | X | • |
| A | A | X | • |
| Tubeling (Control) | Tubeling (Tube) | Tubeling (Mat) | Direct Seed (Tube) X |
| | - | - | X |
| | - | - | X |
| | - | - | X |
| Direct Seed (Mat) X | Bare Root (Tube) | Bare Root (Control) | Gallon (Tube) ▲ |
| X | • | • | A |
| X | • | • | A |
| X | • | • | A |

Planting and Culture

- Planting conducted May 2011
- Planting Aids installed June 2011
- Minimal herbaceous control, summer 2011, 2012
- Measurements conducted in late fall 2011, 2012
 - Survival
 - **■** Ground-line diameter
 - Total height
 - Biomass index (d²h)



May 2011 following planting

Planting and Culture

- Planting conducted May 2011
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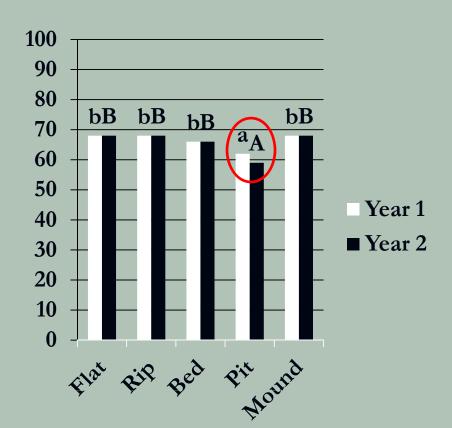


January 2012 following one growing season

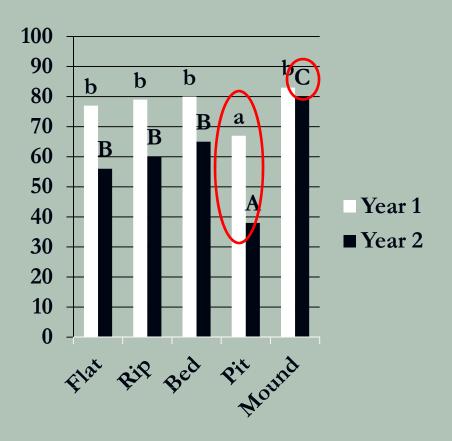
Survival % by Site Preparation

Sycamore

Yr 1 p < 0.0001, Yr 2 p = 0.0561



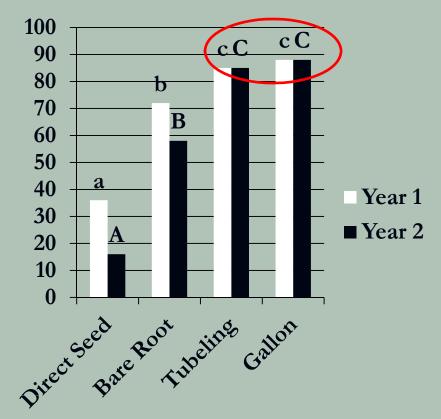
Willow Oak Yr 1 p < 0.0001, Yr 2 p < 0.0001



Survival % by Regeneration Source

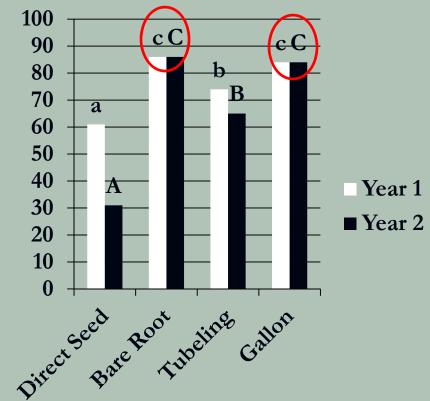
Sycamore

Yr 1 p < 0.0001, Yr 2 p = 0.0001



Willow Oak

Yr 1 p < 0.0001, Yr 2 p < 0.0001

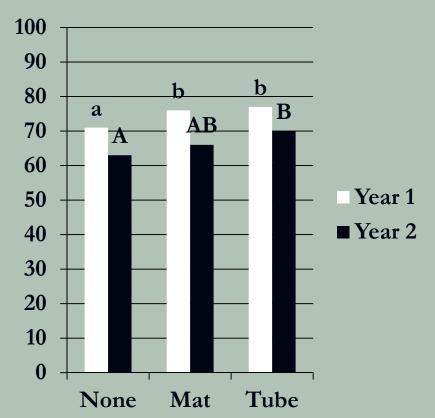


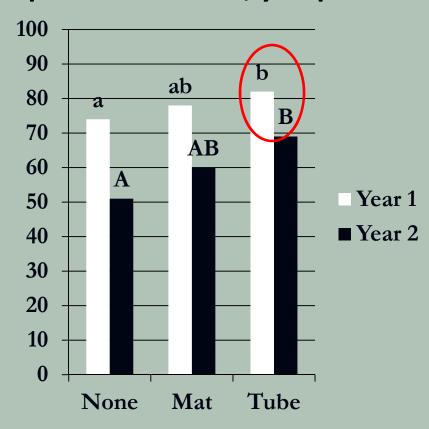
Survival % by Planting Aid

Sycamore

Willow Oak

Yr 1 p = 0.006, Yr 2 p < 0.0001 Yr 1 p value < 0.0001, yr 2 p < 0.0001



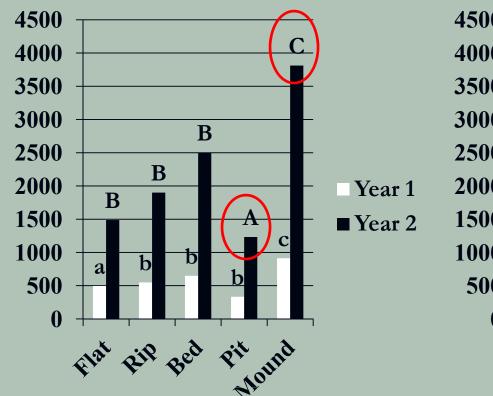


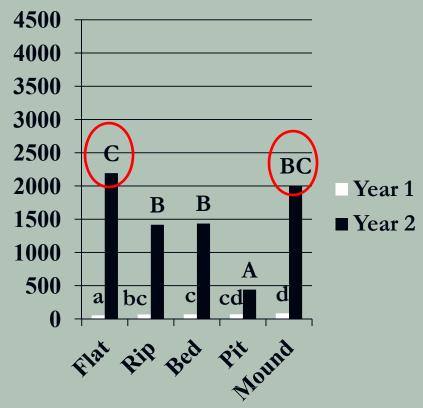
Biomass Index (cm³)by Site Preparation

Sycamore

Willow Oak

Yr 1 p = 0.0001, Yr 2 p < 0.0001 Yr 1 p value < 0.0001, Yr 2 p < 0.1507





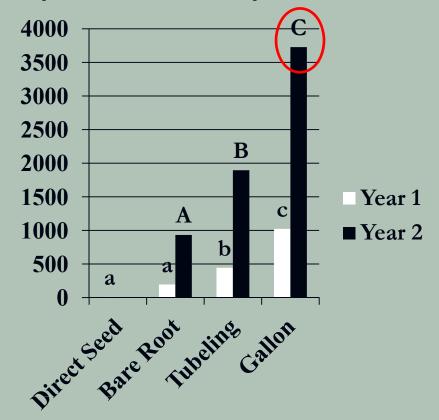
Biomass Index (cm³)by Regeneration Source

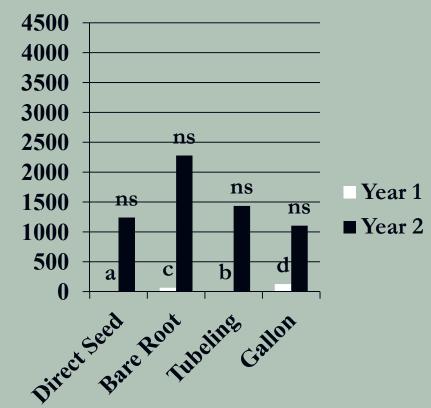
Sycamore

Yr 1 p = 0.0001, Yr 2 p < 0.0001

Willow Oak

Yr 1 p value < 0.0001, Yr 2 p < 0.2038



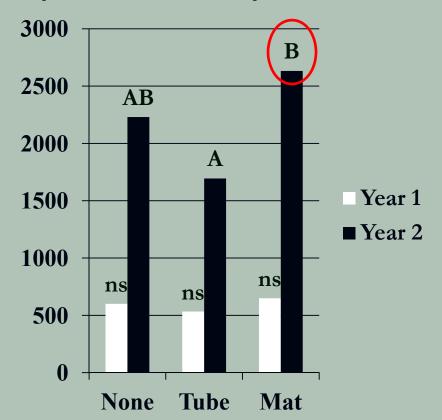


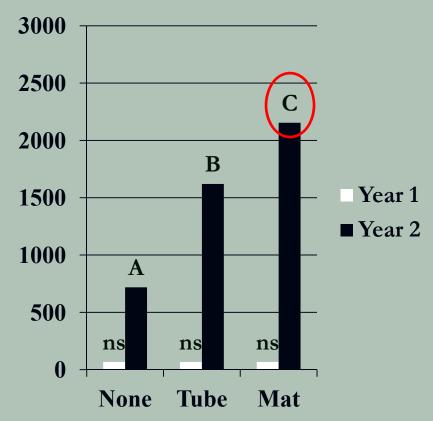
Biomass Index (cm³)by Planting Aid

Sycamore

Willow Oak

Yr 1 p = 0.6370, Yr 2 p < 0.0144 Yr 1 p value < 0.3323, Yr 2 p < 0.0011





Sycamore performance index at 2 years (biomass x % survival)

| Source-Aid | FLAT | RIP | BED | PIT | MOUND |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Seed-None | 1 | 156 | 17 | 1 | 337 |
| Seed-Mat | 1 | 438 | 112 | 76 | 76 |
| Seed-Tube | 2 | 3 | 25 | 7 | 11 |
| Bare-None | 557 | 550 | 670 | 138 | 2023 |
| Bare-Mat | 426 | 530 | 770 | 257 | 1370 |
| Bare-Tube | 402 | 451 | 250 | 92 | 852 |
| Tubeling-None | 645 | 1523 | 2238 | 382 | 2234 |
| Tubeling-Tube | 721 | 831 | 1084 | 443 | 874 |
| Tubeling-Mat | 893 | 1616 | 1799 | 875 | 3119 |
| Gallon-None | 2192 | 2208 | 1923 | 1803 | 3113 |
| Gallon-Tube | 1684 | 2038 | 2735 | 1393 | 3456 |
| Gallon-Mat | 1592 | 1905 | 3532 | 2042 | 6234 |

Willow oak performance index at 2 years (biomass x % survival)

| Source-Aid | FLAT | RIP | BED | PIT | MOUND |
|---------------|------|------|------|-----|-------|
| Seed-None | 111 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Seed-Mat | 20 | 86 | 10 | 0 | 31 |
| Seed-Tube | 1 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 39 |
| Bare-None | 398 | 748 | 1541 | 145 | 1624 |
| Bare-Mat | 2173 | 516 | 1015 | 76 | 1025 |
| Bare-Tube | 669 | 674 | 787 | 237 | 1424 |
| Tubeling-None | 52 | 127 | 33 | 0 | 153 |
| Tubeling-Tube | 101 | 108 | 38 | 45 | 118 |
| Tubeling-Mat | 116 | 53 | 13 | 8 | 390 |
| Gallon-None | 727 | 1067 | 987 | 287 | 1480 |
| Gallon-Tube | 676 | 985 | 1157 | 518 | 1354 |
| Gallon-Mat | 888 | 972 | 1168 | 446 | 1201 |

Conclusions after 2 growing seasons

- For Sycamore
 - Mound > Bed >>> Rip >>> Flat>>> Pit
 - Gallon >>> Tubelings = Bare root > Seed
 - Planting aid results were not convincing



- Mounding and Bedding performed well
- Overall, Bare root with mats and Gallon performed well.



Why Mounding?

Microsites

- Greater rooting volume of loosened soil
- Mixed horizons caused coarser texture
- Provided some competition control
- Enhanced survival
- Additional faunal habitats
- Potential Problems:
 - Cost and available contractors





Questions

