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J. E. Weaver

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

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BIOLOGY¹

The introduction to ecology provided by most elementary textbooks of biology is limited to a short section somewhere near the end, if, indeed, the subject is mentioned at all. It is encouraging to find an introductory work in which ecological principles are presented to the student in the first chapters and are referred to frequently throughout the book.

Chapter I is entitled "The Stage Setting (Ecology)" and attention is drawn to Elton's definition of Ecology as "scientific natural history." This is followed by brief discussions of biotic communities, environmental factors, plant and animal distribution, succession, the "web of life," etc. The treatment is not exhaustive but is sufficient for the elementary student. A good list of suggested readings in ecology is given. The final section is devoted to biological conservation and contains much applied ecology.

A. O. WEESE

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

ROOT DISTRIBUTION OF TREES IN RELATION TO SOIL PROFILE¹

One of the pronounced trends in American forestry during the past decade has been the development of a widespread interest in soils. As a consequence to the soil as a part of the environmental complex has been attributed much greater importance than formerly in forest production. In fact, the individual horizons of the soil profile are receiving attention each as a more or less distinct habitat of that highly organized body designated as soil. Just as soil scientists, until recent years, have given inadequate attention to the factor of vegetation in the constitution and development of soils, so too little attention has been paid to the effect of soil profile on root development. This investigation is, in fact, among the few that give adequate consideration to the diverse factors of soil profile and their effects upon root growth. The modern concept of the dominant role of climate and vegetation in soil formation and that of the effects of soil horizons on root activities furnishes a broad foundation for further ecological research. For example, when it is determined that the vertical distribution of the roots of forest trees in the substratum is closely related to certain soil horizons, a better understanding of methods of soil sampling and a clearer interpretation of soil data in terms of tree behavior are to be had.

A review is given of what has been learned concerning those soil factors considered most important in the determination of the behavior of roots from the early observations of Goff in 1887 to the present. One is impressed by

¹ Hunter, George W., Herbert E. Walter and George W. Hunter, III. 1937. *Biology, The Story of Living Things*. 670 pp. American Book Co., New York.

¹ Lutz, H. J., J. B. Ely, and S. Little. 1937. The influence of soil profile horizons on root distribution of white pine (*Pinus strobus* L.). *Yale Univ.: School of Forestry, Bull.* 44: 1-57. 20 fig.

the relatively large number of studies on roots of woody plants that have been made since the publication of the classical work of Laitakari² in 1927.

The present investigation of the relation of soil profile horizons to root distribution of white pine was made in the Yale Demonstration and Research Forest near Keene, New Hampshire, during 1934 and 1935. The soils were of the gray-brown podzolic group and the trees were of even-aged, well stocked, pure stands established by natural regeneration and 35 to 45 years old. Of the 23 profiles examined, 17 are described and discussed. Root examinations were made by means of the trench method, the excavations being 12 by 2.5 feet and the depth 5 to 7 feet. A horizontal wall was divided into foot squares and the root ends were charted, symbols being used to designate the various size classes. Both the average number of roots exposed in vertical cross sections 10 feet in length and the average number per square foot of rock-free cross-sectional area were determined.

In most profiles the largest number of roots were found in the A and B horizons (*i.e.*, to depths 8 to 24 inches) but the average number of roots per square foot (407) in the thin layer of leafmold was higher than in any other horizon. Root numbers per square foot of cross-sectional area in mineral soil horizons decreased with increasing depth below the surface. Mechanical composition of the soil horizons greatly influenced root distribution. Root development was poor or lacking in soil material containing 90 per cent or more of sand and also in very compact layers. It appeared better where total nitrogen content was highest, but no consistent relation between pH and root distribution could be established. Concentration of the roots in the upper soil horizons was believed to result from greater content of fine material less than 0.05 mm. diameter; generally better physical conditions, particularly structure and consistency, higher moisture equivalent values, higher content of organic matter and total nitrogen, and higher total exchange capacity and content of exchangeable bases. The productivity of the soil body was closely associated with the A and B horizons. Thus the ecological as well as the pedological significance of soil profile horizons seems clear.

This excellent study is accompanied with numerous illuminating figures and a well chosen bibliography.

J. E. WEAVER

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

USE OF WATER BY TREES

There is a real need for a clear understanding of the amount of water utilized by various types of plants and the effects of various kinds of vegetation upon the water supply. There is an increasing demand for water by in-

² Laitakari, Erkki. 1927. Männyn juuristo. Morfologinen tutkimus. (The root system of pine, *Pinus silvestris*.) (English summary, pp. 307-380.) *Acta Forestalia Fennica* 33: 1-380.