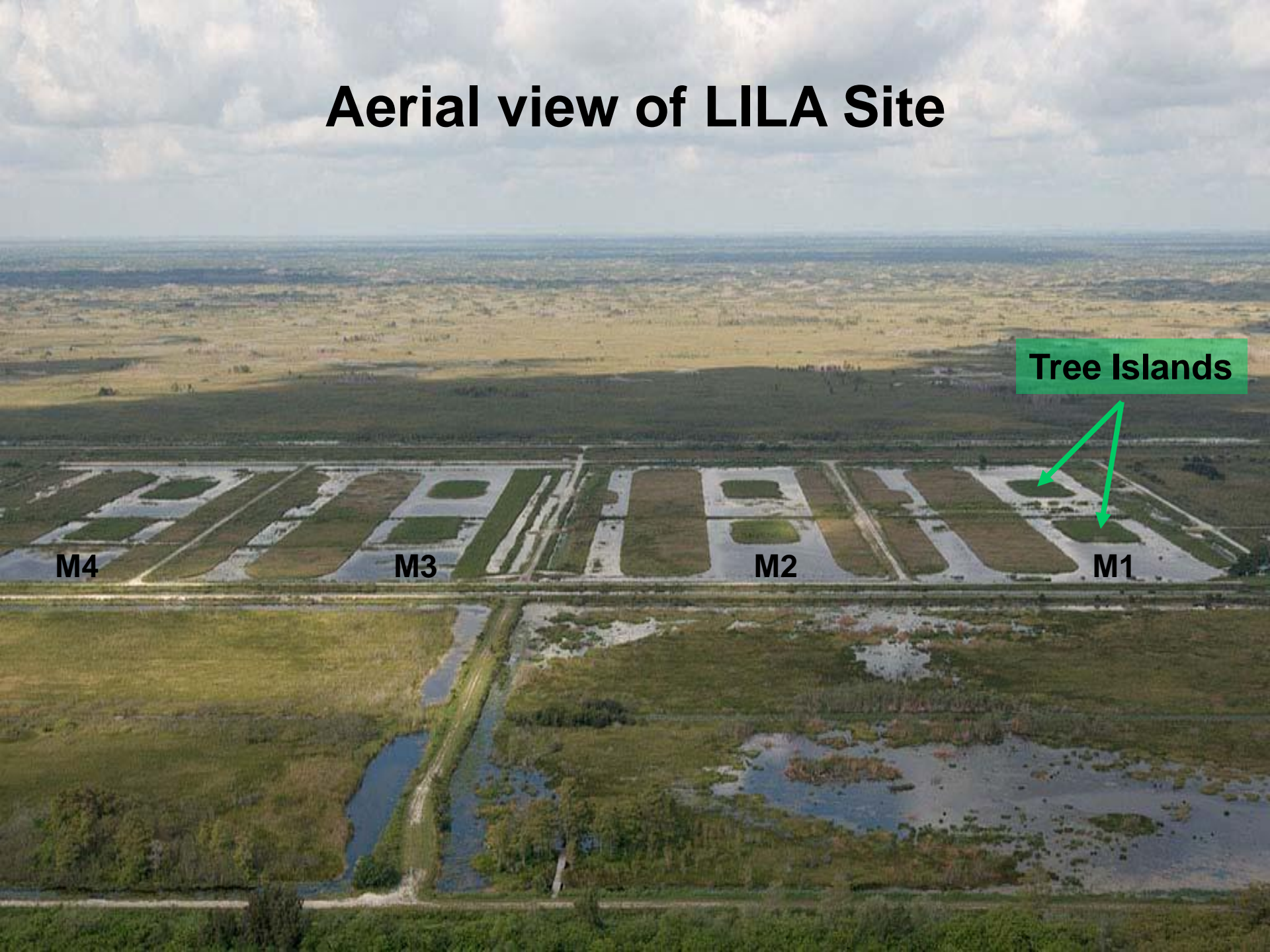


Hydrology, substrate type and density effects on species growth and survival in created Everglades tree islands

Susana Stoffella, Mike Ross, Jay Sah,
Pablo Ruiz & Eric Cline



Aerial view of LILA Site



Tree Islands

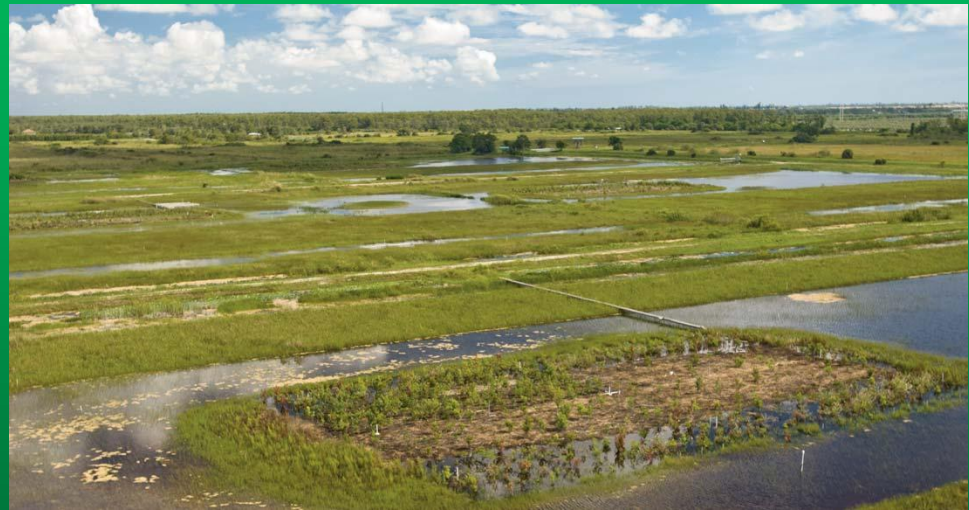
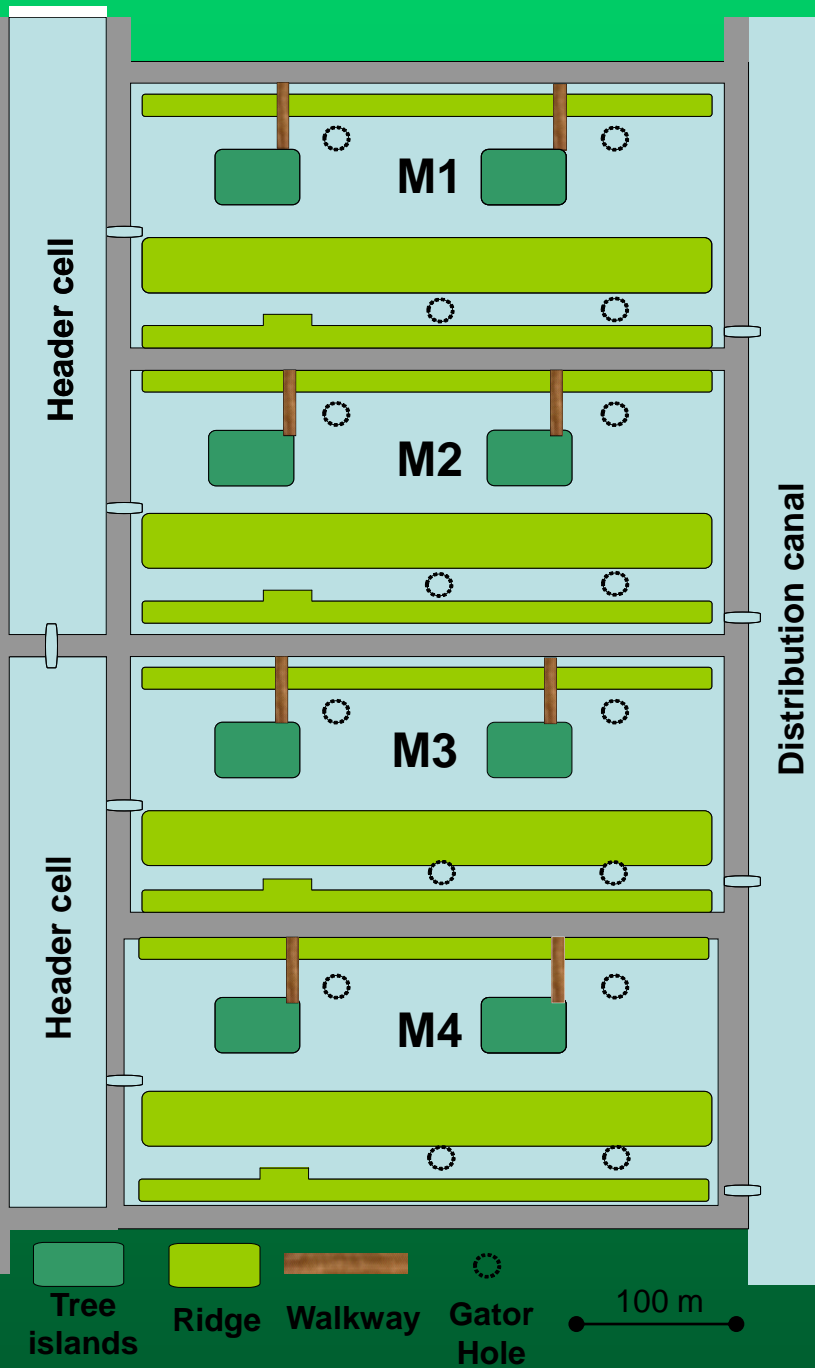
M4

M3

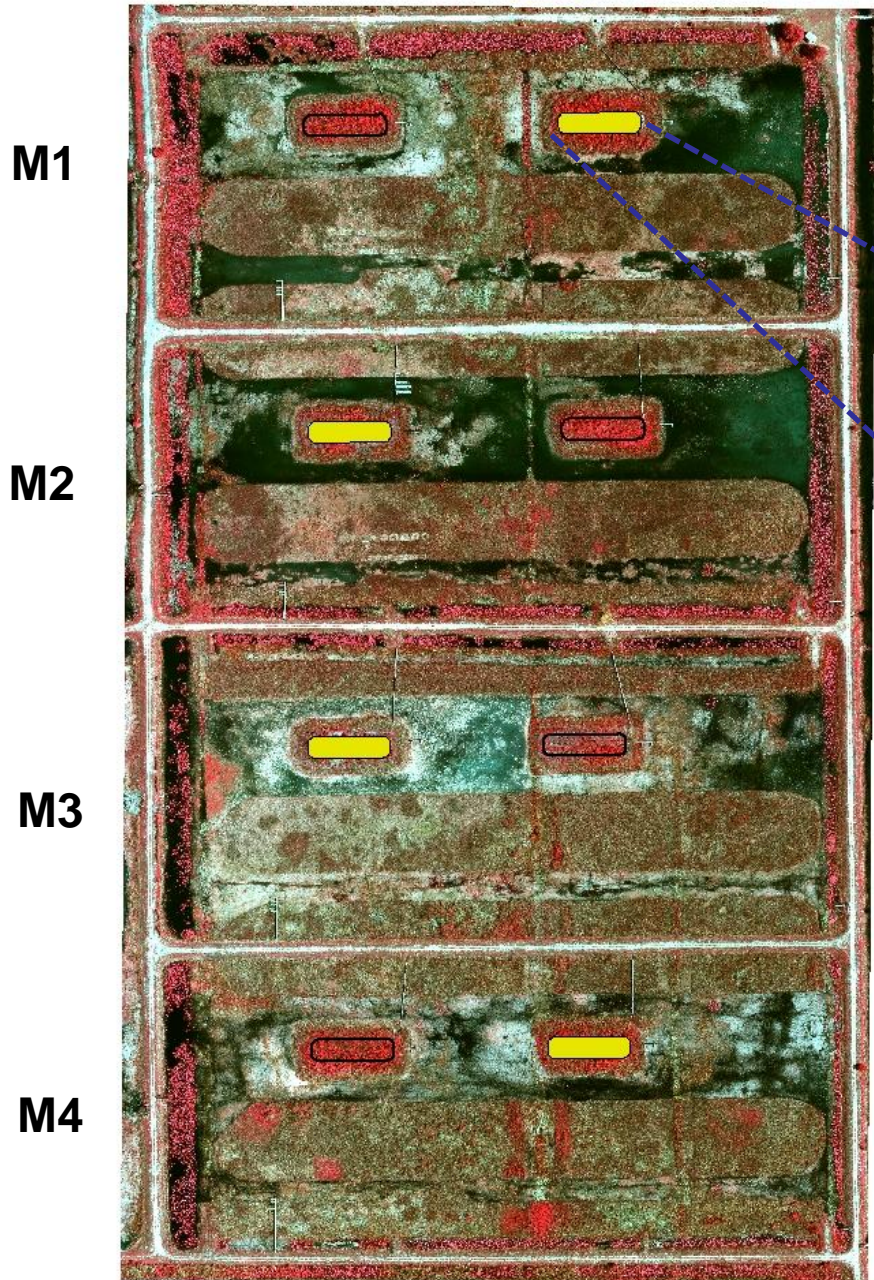
M2

M1

Water management is a key factor at the LILA site



□ Peat Core □ Lime Core

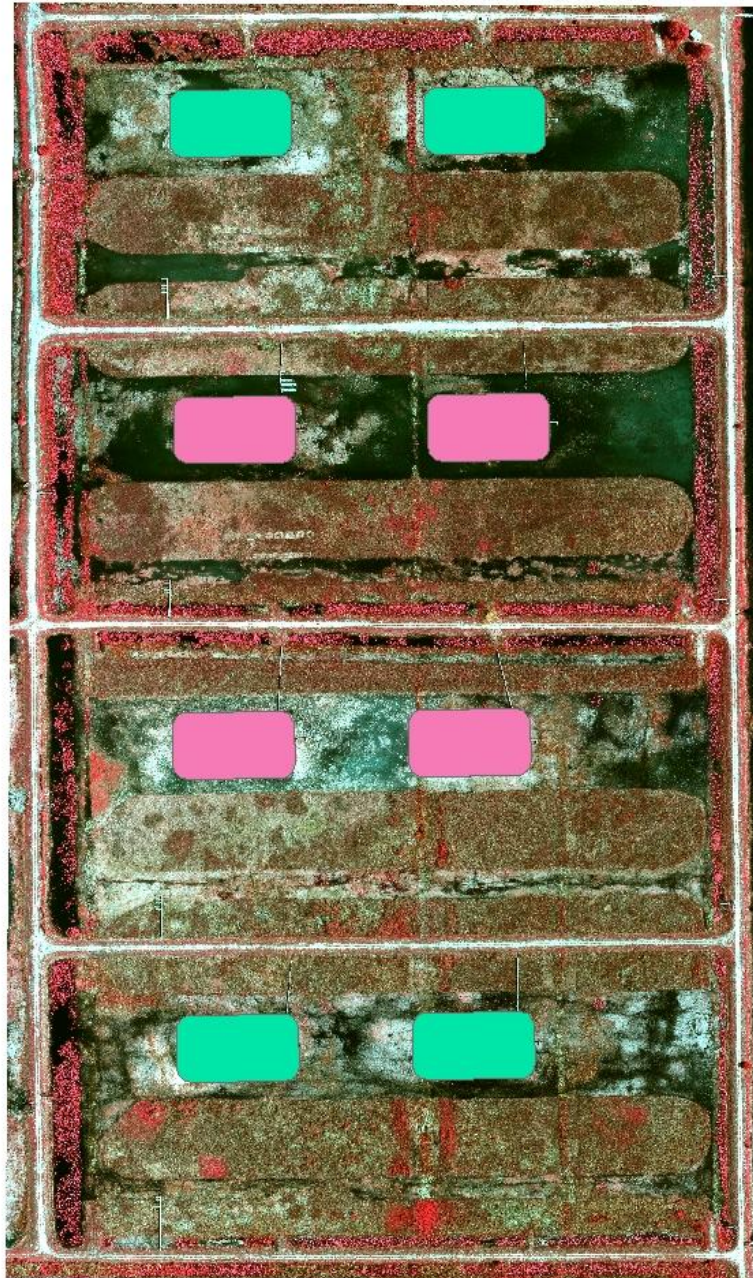


Two types of substrates were used to build tree islands: Limestone and Peat



Core: 49 x 14 x 0.3 m

2006 2007



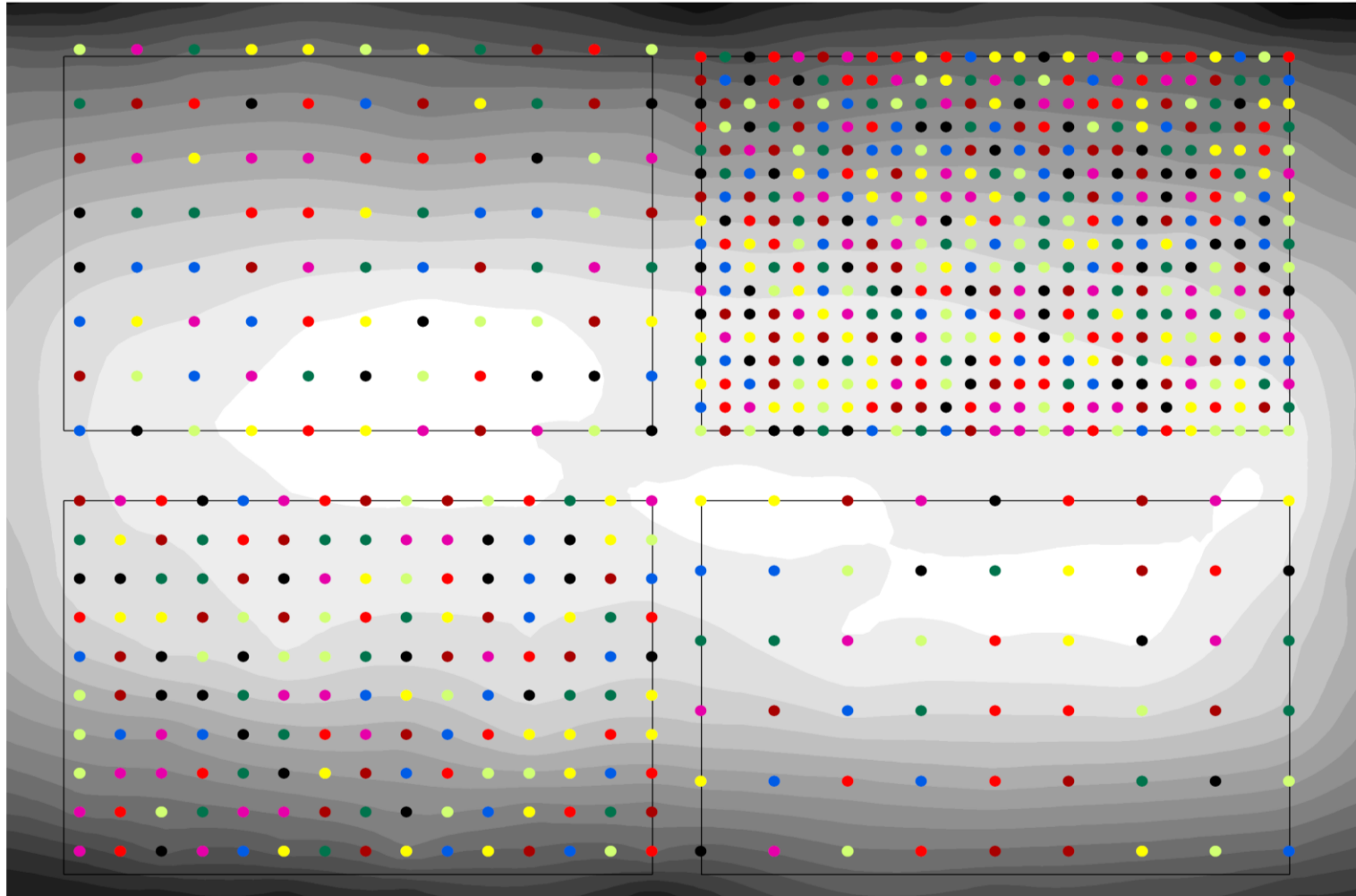
Tree islands were planted in two different years: 2006 and 2007



0 50 100 200 Meters

Tree planting scheme

M1-W Elevation Map with Tree Locations



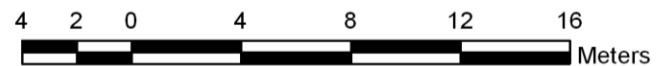
Legend

Tree species

- AG
- AR
- BS
- CI
- FA
- IC
- MC
- PP

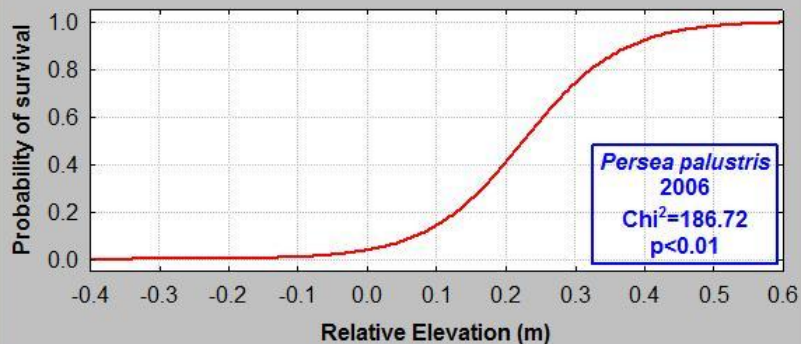
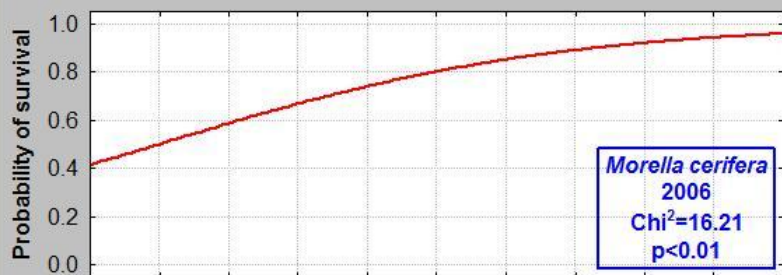
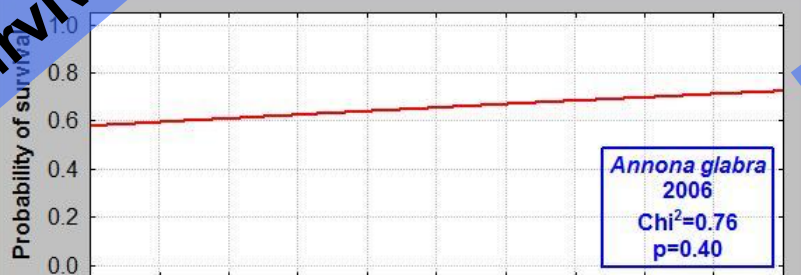
Elevation (m)

- 4.20 - 4.25
- 4.25 - 4.30
- 4.30 - 4.35
- 4.35 - 4.40
- 4.40 - 4.45
- 4.45 - 4.50
- 4.50 - 4.55
- 4.55 - 4.60
- 4.60 - 4.65
- 4.65 - 4.70
- 4.70 - 4.75
- 4.75 - 4.80
- 4.80 - 4.85
- 4.85 - 4.90
- 4.90 - 4.95
- 4.95 - 5.00
- 5.00 - 5.05

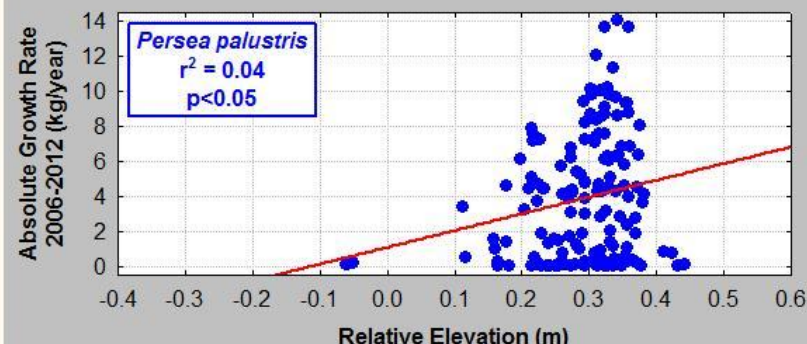
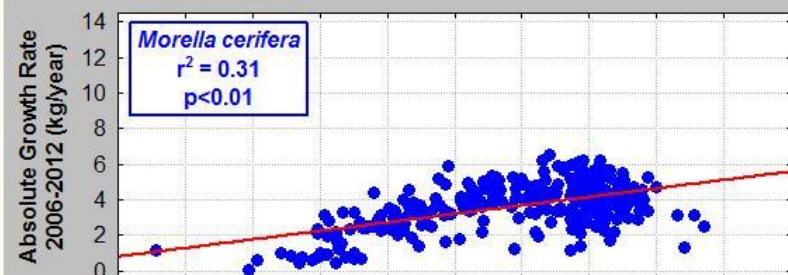
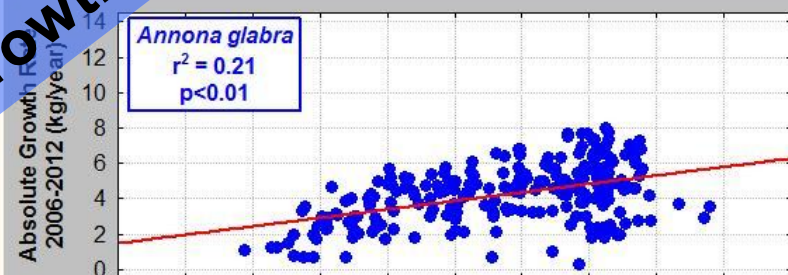


After six years from planting survival and growth remain higher with increasing elevation on both tree island substrate types

Survival



Growth

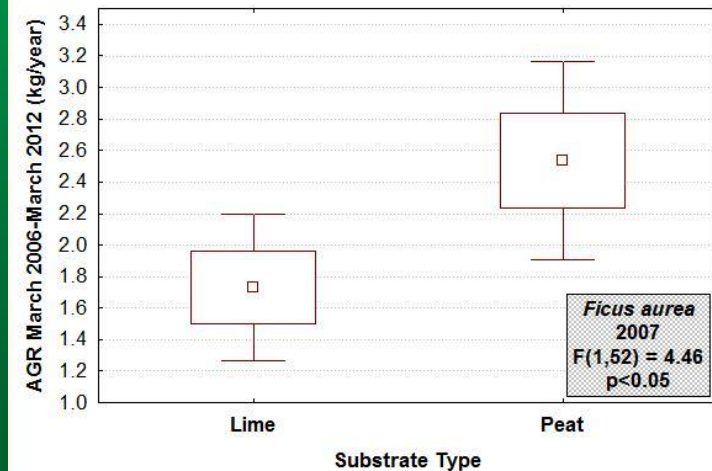
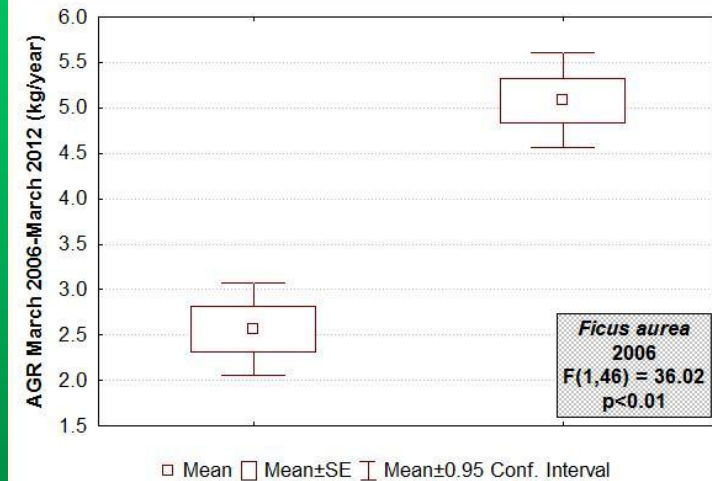


After five and six years from planting, tree survival remains higher on limestone tree islands, and growth faster on their peat-based counterparts.

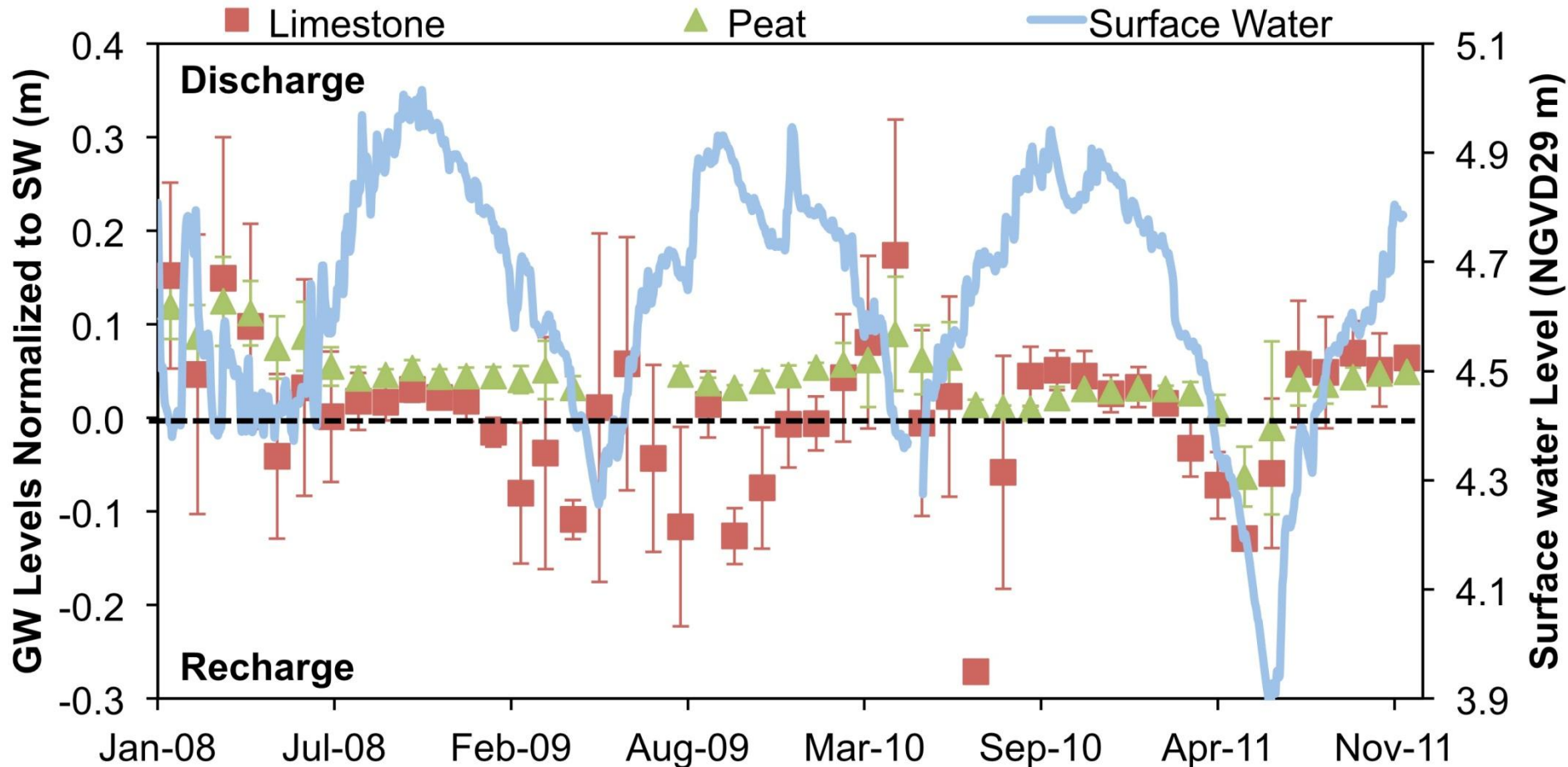
Growth

Survival

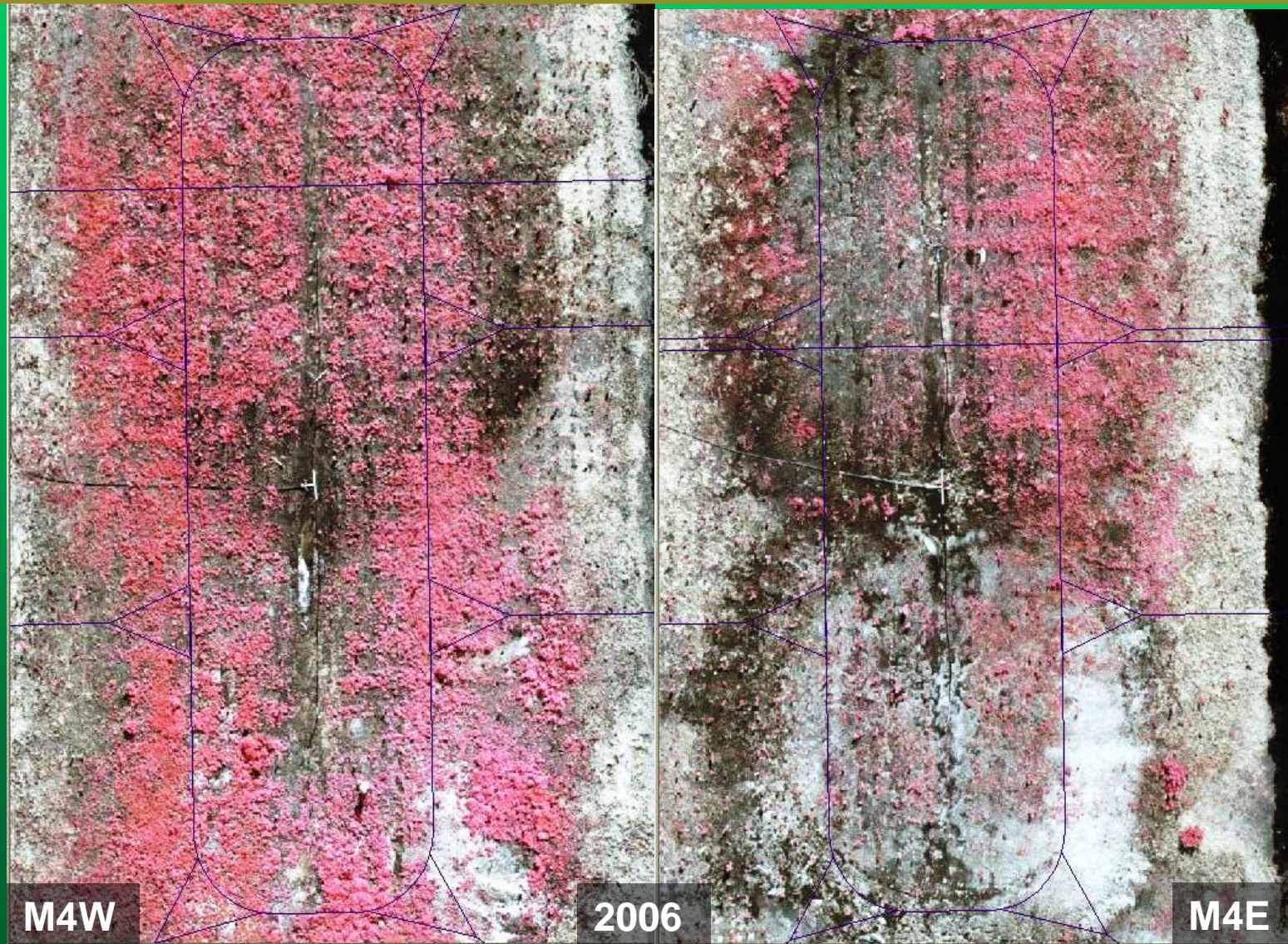
	2006			2007		
	Limestone	Peat	p-value	Limestone	Peat	p-value
<i>Annona glabra</i>	88	47	<0.01	51	62	NS
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	75	100	NS	91	98	NS
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	43	27	NS	-	-	-
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	87	57	<0.01	69	70	NS
<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	-	-	-	84	75	NS
<i>Ficus aurea</i>	52	26	<0.01	64	34	<0.01
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	82	90	NS	88	54	<0.01
<i>Morella cerifera</i>	97	81	<0.05	91	93	NS
<i>Myrsyne grandiflora</i>	-	-	-	78	46	<0.01
<i>Persea palustris</i>	86	78	NS	89	88	NS



Groundwater levels were higher and less variable in peat than in limestone tree islands



Early in stand development, tree seedlings on the limestone islands grew without serious competition for light, while competition from ruderal species had a negative impact on seedling development on peat islands



Density effect on growth: Methods

Hypothesis:

Biomass growth would be higher at lower initial planting densities because of less competition

$$\text{Competition Index: } CI_T = \sum T_m / R_m^2$$

T_m is the total biomass (in kg/year) of the m^{th} competitor

R_m is the linear distance (in meters) between the target tree and tree m

Regression Analysis:

Response variable: Absolute Growth Rate=

$AGR = (\text{Biomass}_{\text{final}} - \text{Biomass}_{\text{initial}}) / \text{time of growth in years}$

Predictors: Initial Biomass=IB and Competition Index=CI

$$AGR_{\text{Mar09-Mar10}} = a + b (IB_{\text{Mar09}}) + c (CI_{\text{Mar09}})$$

$$AGR_{\text{Mar10-Mar12}} = a + b (IB_{\text{Mar09}}) + c (CI_{\text{Mar10}})$$

$$AGR_{\text{Mar09-Mar12}} = a + b (IB_{\text{Mar09}}) + c (CI_{\text{Mar09}})$$

All Species

Both Planting Year

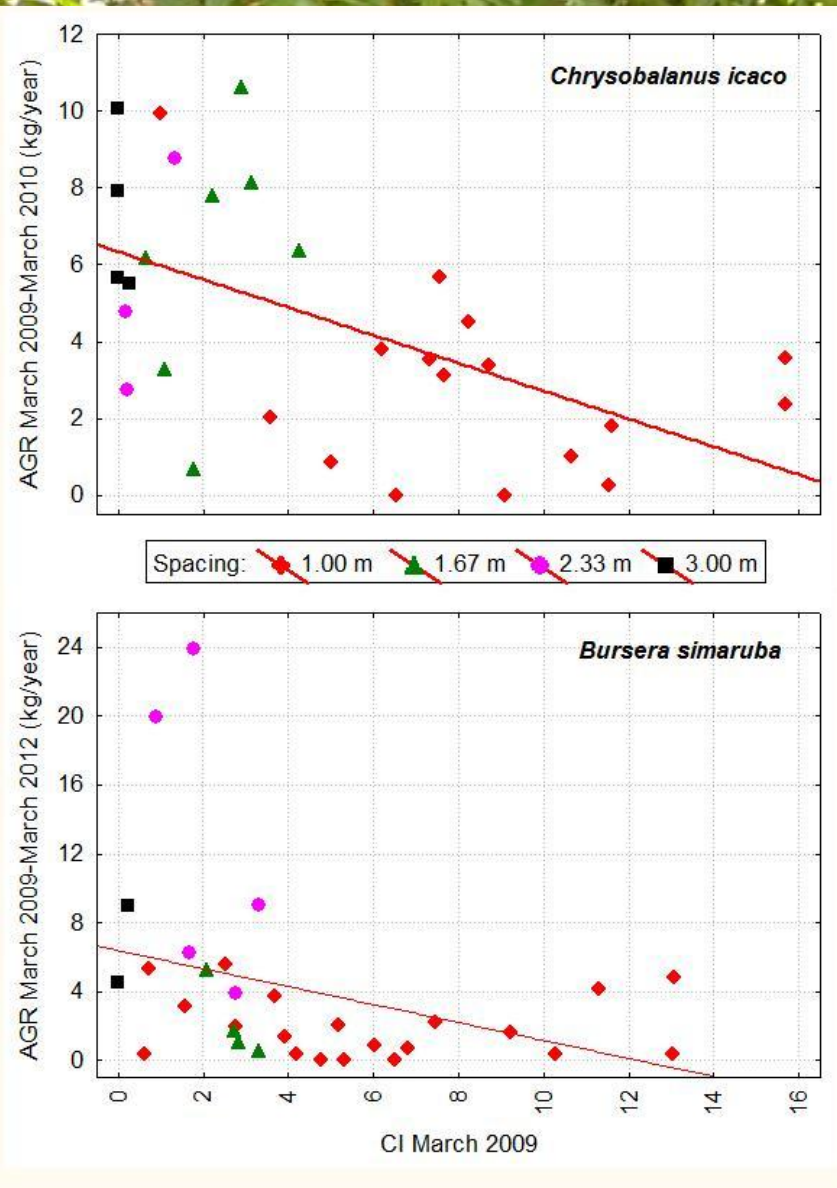
Both Substrate Types

Density effect on biomass growth shows an increasing trend in the effects of competition over time

Linear regression coefficients (b) of Initial biomass and Competition index on Absolute Biomass Growth Rate for different periods between March 2009 and March 2012.
Numbers in red = $p < 0.05$

Species	Biomass estimations based on selected structural measurements					
	$AGR_{Mar09-Mar10} = a + b(\text{Initial Biomass}_{Mar09}) + c(CI_{Mar09})$					
		Lime			Peat	
	N	BioMar09	CIMar09	N	BioMar09	CIMar09
<i>Annona glabra</i>	45	0.2301	-0.0593	28	-0.266	0.017
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	45	0.9099	-0.0165	63	0.2736	-0.0038
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	31	0.2143	-0.0797	15	0.182	-0.190
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	53	0.4553	-0.2206	30	0.406	-0.354
<i>Ficus aurea</i>	39	1.4791	-0.0304	14	1.9672	0.0382
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	52	0.1892	-0.0075	44	0.3973	-0.0231
<i>Morella cerifera</i>	57	-0.2361	-0.0392	47	-0.379	0.047
<i>Persea palustris</i>	66	1.0366	-0.1268	51	0.2349	-0.0650
	$AGR_{Mar10-Mar12} = a + b(\text{Initial Biomass}_{Mar10}) + c(CI_{Mar10})$					
<i>Annona glabra</i>	45	-0.2112	0.0251	28	-0.5807	0.0065
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	37	0.0548	0.0183	63	-0.8121	-0.0027
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	31	2.4947	-0.1690	15	1.4958	0.0920
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	53	0.1434	-0.2420	30	0.5104	-0.1812
<i>Ficus aurea</i>	34	1.3424	-0.1011	14	1.9929	-0.5042
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	51	0.9563	-0.0405	43	0.9497	-0.0562
<i>Morella cerifera</i>	57	-0.0140	-0.0027	47	-0.0119	-0.0095
<i>Persea palustris</i>	59	1.7752	-0.0223	45	1.4326	-0.0027
	$AGR_{Mar09-Mar12} = a + b(\text{Initial Biomass}_{Mar09}) + c(CI_{Mar09})$					
<i>Annona glabra</i>	46	-0.1611	0.0432	28	-0.7813	0.0307
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	38	0.6252	-0.0076	64	-1.0969	0.0038
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	31	1.5286	-0.6005	15	1.9494	-0.7480
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	53	1.0642	-0.4946	29	1.1542	-1.0031
<i>Ficus aurea</i>	34	4.9749	-0.2215	14	7.3064	-0.3160
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	51	1.3540	-0.0785	44	2.0554	-0.1474
<i>Morella cerifera</i>	58	-0.3366	0.0424	47	-0.2631	0.0205
<i>Persea palustris</i>	59	5.6813	-0.4837	45	2.0313	-0.1642

In several species, biomass growth is higher at lower initial planting densities because of less competition



Crown area growth is a better variable to show the effect of competition than Height growth.

Linear regression coefficients (b) of Initial biomass and competition index on Absolute Height (HT), Crown Area (CA) and Crown Volume (CV) Growth Rate between March 2009 and March 2012. Numbers in red = $p < 0.05$

Species	AGR_HT _{Mar09-Mar12} =a+b(Initial HT _{Mar09})+c(CI _{Mar09})					
	Lime			Peat		
	N	HT _{Mar09}	CI _{Mar09}	N	HT _{Mar09}	CI _{Mar09}
<i>Annona glabra</i>	46	0.2712	0.0057	28	0.0401	0.0021
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	38	1.4529	0.0014	64	0.0657	0.0027
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	31	0.4234	-0.0023	15	0.3799	-0.0029
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	53	0.4840	-0.0017	30	0.3937	0.0013
<i>Ficus aurea</i>	34	0.5735	-0.0018	14	0.0466	0.0013
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	51	0.1869	-0.0026	44	0.4640	-0.0031
<i>Morella cerifera</i>	58	0.0644	-0.0004	47	-0.2112	0.0009
<i>Persea palustris</i>	59	0.9066	0.0021	45	0.7045	-0.0080
Species	AGR_CA _{Mar09-Mar12} =a+b(Initial CA _{Mar09})+c(CI _{Mar09})					
	N	CA _{Mar09}	CI _{Mar09}	N	CA _{Mar09}	CI _{Mar09}
	<i>Annona glabra</i>	46	0.2198	-0.0001	28	-0.1314
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	38	3.8049	-0.0001	64	1.0198	0.0000
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	31	1.4066	-0.0003	15	1.9352	-0.0003
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	53	1.0596	-0.0003	29	1.0626	-0.0006
<i>Ficus aurea</i>	34	3.9360	-0.0003	14	4.7007	-0.0002
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	51	0.3881	0.0000	44	1.0312	-0.0002
<i>Morella cerifera</i>	58	1.1381	-0.0004	47	0.7513	-0.0006
<i>Persea palustris</i>	59	2.8246	-0.0001	45	1.2415	-0.0001
Species	AGR_CV _{Mar09-Mar12} =a+b(Initial CV _{Mar09})+c(CI _{Mar09})					
	N	CV _{Mar09}	CI _{Mar09}	N	CV _{Mar09}	CI _{Mar09}
	<i>Annona glabra</i>	46	1.0677	-0.0002	28	0.4387
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	38	10.3137	-0.0007	64	3.5238	0.0000
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	31	7.9931	-0.0007	15	5.2205	0.0004
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	53	2.7806	-0.0009	29	2.8553	-0.0021
<i>Ficus aurea</i>	34	8.6479	-0.0008	14	12.1459	-0.0001
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	51	1.5146	-0.0002	44	2.9573	-0.0005
<i>Morella cerifera</i>	58	2.0263	-0.0020	47	1.8675	-0.0024
<i>Persea palustris</i>	59	5.5809	-0.0006	45	2.4230	-0.0004

Acknowledgements

- SFWMD Everglades Division for funding and support.
- Terrestrial Ecology Lab staff and Dr. Michael Ross students for field data collection.

2010 7 9

Thank you

