

GENERAL INFORMATION

author(s)	Sterken GJAM
year	1993
English title	Analysis of the herb layer, the tree layer and the soil conditions
original title	Analyse van de kruidvegetatie in relatie tot boomsoort en bodemkwaliteit
reference	Stageverslag Erasmus, Universiteit Gent, Gent
pages	58 (+ appendix)
type	dissertation
ecosystem service	supporting - biodiversity
keywords	herb layer – soil – tree layer
taxa	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i> - <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> – <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> – <i>Quercus robur</i> – <i>Larix leptolepis</i> – <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
project	
supervisor	Lust N
institution	Faculteit Landbouwkundige en Toegepaste Biologische Wetenschappen, Laboratory of Forestry
document	hardcopy
data	appendix: cover % of herb layer species per plot Flora&Fauna.xls

MATERIALS & METHODS

study area	5 n (scientific zone)
time period	
goal	Find a relationship between the soil (pH, C) and the herb layer.
set-up	72 plots of 10 m x 10 m (fig. 4.1.5)
data collection	vegetation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- herb (< 2 m), shrub (2–7.5 m), tree layer (canopy + subcanopy)- species, cover, number of individuals (Braun-Blanquet)- Ellenberg indicator values
remarks	pH and C data from Haleplis & Vakalopoulos (1993): L F H layer and 0–5 cm soil maps of the main tree species figure with the occurrence of <i>Anemone nemorosa</i>

RESULTS

Four 'tree groups', four 'shrub/herb groups', four 'herb layer groups'.

- rich growing conditions below *Acer pseudoplatanus* and *Fraxinus excelsior* with active mull humus, a lower C content in the humus layer and a higher pH in the humus and top soil layer
- poor growing conditions below *Quercus robur*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Larix leptolepis* with mull-moder humus, with a higher C content in the F and H layer, lower pH in the top soil layer (and humus layers)
- two intermediate groups