

12-2008

Solarization effects on chemical properties of soils under kudu (*Pueraria montana*) invasion

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SOLARIZATION EFFECTS ON CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOILS UNDER
KUDZU (*PUERARIA MONTANA*) INVASION

A Thesis
Presented to
the Graduate School of
Clemson University

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science
Forestry Resources

by
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December 2008

Accepted by:
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ABSTRACT

Solarization is an effective method for managing small areas with kudzu (*Pueraria montana*) invasions that may alter soil chemical properties. Conducted from 2005 to 2007 at the Clemson University Experimental Forest in Clemson, South Carolina on a Cecil clay loam (fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludult), this study compares soil chemical properties under thermally-treated and non-treated plots at different depths invaded by Kudzu.

The experimental factors of treatment and depth were arranged in a factorial treatment design with 15 treatments arranged in a split plot design. The five thermal treatments were the whole plot factors which were arranged in a randomized complete block experiment design, and the depths (0-10, 10-20, 20-30 cm) were included as a split plot factor. A model was developed for the design, and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to determine if there were significant main effects or interactions of treatment and depth. Fischer's Least Significant Difference (LSD) test was used to determine if there were significant differences among specific pairs of means.

Plots invaded by Kudzu had significant increases in pH, nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), calcium (Ca), manganese (Mn), copper (Cu), boron (B) and base saturation with lower carbon-to-nitrogen (C/N) ratio compared to bare soil at all sampling depths. Kudzu plots treated with translucent polyethylene sheeting showed significant increases in pH, P, potassium (K), Mn, and Cu as well as lower C/N ratio and magnesium (Mg) and sodium (Na) content compared to bare soil at all sampling depths. Plant analysis demonstrated kudzu's stem and leaf parts contain higher concentrations of Mn, B, K, P,

zinc(Zn), Cu, and sulfur (S) than root tissue, with roots having higher concentrations of Mg and iron (Fe). Results show that kudzu invasion had significant effects on soil chemical properties by nutrient uplift and solarization released these nutrients from decomposing plant tissue.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following people and organizations have contributed to this study: the Kudzu Coalition of Spartanburg, SC, the Clemson University Experimental Forest, Casey H. Newton, Christopher J. Post, Mark A. Schlautman, and S. Knight Cox. Special thanks is given to the Clemson University Department of Forestry and Natural Resources for their diligence in making sure this project was continued after the untimely death of Dr. Larry Nelson. Thanks to Steve Hall, Bryan Baker, and Keenan Adams for assisting with plant and soil sampling. Financial support was provided by a Clemson University Integrated Pest Management (CUIPM) grant. Technical Contribution No. 5332 of the Clemson University Experiment Station.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Invasive species are having a negative effect on the environment and the economy in the U.S., causing over \$120 billion worth of damages a year (Pimentel et al., 2005). In the Southeast, one of the more aggressive and harmful species is kudzu (*Pueraria montana*), responsible for great economic losses. In the forestry industry alone, kudzu causes a loss of \$100 to \$500 million per year of productive land (Forseth and Innis, 2004). Britton (2002) states that power companies spend \$1.5 million a year to eliminate kudzu. It causes toppling of power lines due to the heavy weight of the vines. Railroad companies spend resources to eliminate kudzu from rails where the vines grow thick enough to derail cars (Blaustein, 2001; Britton et al., 2002).

Kudzu has already spread over three million ha in the eastern U.S. (Everest et al., 1999; Terrill et al., 2003). This rapid spread over large areas can be attributed to its physiology. Kudzu is a leguminous, perennial, twining vine with large tuberous roots that serve to store water, nitrogen, starch, and carbon (Forseth and Innis, 2004). The higher allocation of resources to the leaf area, roots, and stem elongation instead of upright support tissue allows kudzu to gain area at quicker rates, with stems growing up to 30 cm per day (Blaustein, 2001). Its ability to fix nitrogen and initiate roots at nodes where stems come in contact with soil, gives it an added ability to grow in poorly vegetated soils (Forseth and Innis, 2004; Witkamp et al., 1966). This allows kudzu to dominate native vegetation, leading to a decrease in species diversity that alters the ecosystem's

natural functions by creating a mono-species habitat (Blaustein, 2001; Forseth and Innis, 2004; Miller and Edwards, 1983).

Though many invasive species such as kudzu are negatively impacting their environment, these species may influence the environment in other ways. Ehrenfeld (2003) refers to that influence by stating that “invasive plant species frequently increase biomass and net primary production, increase N availability, alter N fixation rates, and produce litter with higher decomposition rates than co-occurring natives”. Most studies investigating kudzu focus on its elimination and its negative affects to the invaded environment. A lack of information is available on the effects of kudzu on soils except for its ability to increase soil nitrogen concentrations and remove heavy metals (Blaustein, 2001; Brown et al., 2001; Kaimi et al., 2007; Koutika et al., 2001).

Roots of kudzu can penetrate five meters deep into the soil (Miller, 2003), with the potential to affect the environment in several different ways. Overall, roots play a key role in the biological and chemical composition of soil. They aid in the transport of nutrients and water as well as the weathering of soils; they also provide organic material after decomposition.

The nutrient uplift hypothesis suggests that minerals found in the lithosphere are transported within the plant from the roots to the leaves and are released back to the upper layers of the lithosphere through decomposition and leaching of minerals in fallen leaf litter (Jobbagy and Jackson, 2004). The ability of an invasive species to provide nutrient uplift benefits to the ecosystem depends on the root depth of the invasive species compared to that of resident vegetation (Vanderhoeven et al., 2006). In order for nutrient

uplift to occur, deeper roots must vertically cycle nutrients upward. The root depth determines which pools of nutrients will be accessed; those pools that are below the maximum rooting depth will not be depleted (Jobbagy and Jackson, 2001). In a study analyzing soil chemistry after the invasion of *Solidago gigantea* into its non-native habitat, roots did not grow deeper than surrounding resident vegetation, thus preventing it from adding higher nutrient concentrations in the topsoil (Vanderhoeven et al., 2006).

The first meter of depth is an area of high depletion; it also has the most root activity and competition for nutrients (Jobbagy and Jackson, 2001). Plants that are able to develop roots below 2 m have a noticeable advantage in reaching untapped nutrient pools and are referred to as ecosystem engineers (Jobbagy and Jackson, 2001; Schenk and Jackson, 2005). Kudzu's primary roots can reach depths of 1 to 5 m thus; it may have an ability to uplift nutrients deep in the soil stratum. In this way, deep-rooted plants are redistributing the mineral makeup of the lithosphere through the vertical uplift of nutrients, allowing shallow-rooted plants to benefit from having deep-rooting neighbors (Jobbagy and Jackson, 2004).

Kudzu's ability to increase nutrient status in soil and protect against soil erosion is one of the many reasons it was planted widely. Introduced in 1876 to the U.S. at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, kudzu was once a praised and highly sought-after plant with uses ranging from ornamental vines to cattle feed (Miller and Edwards, 1983). In the Depression Era, the government paid farmers to plant kudzu in order to control the erosion of distressed land, with South Carolina soils being one of the most ravaged soils after the depression (Miller and Edwards, 1983; Sorrells, 1984). South Carolina soils are

ideal for kudzu invasion due to long summers and low fertility soil where competitive vegetation would be absent. Over time, the uncontrolled vines began to spread too rapidly, and eradication of the vines was difficult, leading the Soil Conservation Service to list kudzu as a weed in 1970 (Miller and Edwards, 1983).

Current methods of kudzu eradication include: herbicides, grazing with ruminants, burning, and a most recent method of solarization (Harrington et al., 2003; Mount, 1994; Newton et al., 2008). Repeated applications of these methods are needed in order to deplete the nutrient storage of their large storage root system and to eradicate asexually produced growth such as rooting at stem nodes (Forseth and Innis, 2004; Mount, 1994).

Eradication of kudzu using livestock has been successful in many studies (Miller, 1996). According to Mount (1994), when grazing with angora goats, kudzu was 80-85% controlled after the second year of grazing and to prevent re-growth, 3 more years of grazing was suggested. Most grazing animals will consume kudzu with cattle being the most successful (Miller, 1996). Using fences, grazing animals can be contained in the area where kudzu is located to ensure consumption (Miller, 1996). However grazers are not recommended near water bodies due to increases in nitrogen and fecal coliform (Berka et al., 2001).

Herbicides are also used to eliminate kudzu. While herbicides are successful in defoliation, eradication of roots is difficult. In order to completely thwart the future spread of kudzu, individual roots crowns have to be treated (Miller, 1996). Several applications are required to control kudzu, ranging from 3 to 10 years (Forseth and Innis,

2004; Harrington et al., 2003). The use of herbicides in sandy soils and near bodies of water is restricted due to leaching into water which can also affect non-target plant species (Miller, 1996). Herbicides also have restricted usage near crops or trees that can be injured or killed (Miller, 1996).

While herbicides and grazing are successful at controlling kudzu, a concern over the usage of these methods near sensitive areas such as riparian areas and crops is a concern (Berka et al., 2001). An alternative, nonchemical approach for kudzu elimination was conducted in the Clemson Experimental Forest (CEF) in South Carolina by the use of solarization (Newton et al., 2008).

Solarization is a method of eradicating pathogens, nematodes, weeds, weed seed banks, and other soil pests by covering the soil with polyethylene sheeting in order to heat the soil (Culman et al., 2006; Horowitz et al., 1983; Katan, 1981; Marengo and Lustosa, 2000). While many studies have been done on the use of solarization to eradicate weeds, fungus and microbes, few studies have been done on using solarization to eliminate invasive species. Newton (2008) demonstrated that solarization was effective in eliminating kudzu with the use of polyethylene sheeting by eradicating above ground kudzu biomass as well as 97% of kudzu root crowns by the second year of treatment.

Studies have been completed on the effects of solarization on soil chemical properties with noted increases in concentrations of K, Na, Ca, and Mg (Chen and Katan, 1980). The addition of organic amendments under solarization has also been demonstrated to enhance soil fertility (Gelsomino et al., 2006). Additionally, solarization is known to

cause an increase in plant growth response (Culman et al., 2006; Gelsomino et al., 2006; Grunzweig et al., 1998; Marengo and Lustosa, 2000).

Plants need major and minor nutrients to thrive and grow. Of these, hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon can be obtained from water or air; the others¹ are obtained from the weathering of rocks and soil (Brady and Weil, 2004). However, after the harvest or removal of plants, essential lithophilic minerals are taken out of the system (Crews, 2005). With the deep roots of perennial kudzu, soils might be continuously supplied necessary nutrients. Nutrients stored in uncultivated vegetation are made available to crops through decomposition (Crews, 2005).

Several studies have been conducted on the effects of solarization on soil with and without organic amendments (Gelsomino et al., 2006; Horowitz et al., 1983). Newton (2008) demonstrated that solarization was an effective method in the elimination of kudzu. However, no studies were found that examined solarization of kudzu effects on soil chemical properties. A study on solarized kudzu could determine the soil stratum parameters under this treatment. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effects of solarization on soil under kudzu in anticipation of unique findings due to kudzu's root structure and physiology.

We hypothesized that solarized kudzu would contribute to significant increases in soil N, P, and K as well as increases in other soil chemical concentrations and properties. This research aimed to examine the effects of decomposed solarized kudzu on soil chemical properties. The objectives of this study were: (1) to determine differences

¹ N, P, K, Ca, Mg, S, Mn, B, Zn, Cu, Ni, Cl, Mo, Co, and Fe.

among three different degrees of solarized kudzu invaded soils with non solarized kudzu invaded soils and disturbed bare soils for variations in soil chemical properties; (2) to evaluate the mineral and elemental concentrations of kudzu's leaf, stem and roots to determine kudzu's ability to access and store nutrients in tissue that are then released into soil after decomposition.

CHAPTER TWO

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The location for this study was the Clemson University Experimental Forest in Clemson, South Carolina (N 34° 41' 55.7", W 82° 52' 45.7"). The site used for the study is a 1.2 ha kudzu infestation at least 30 years old, which is bordered on the north by a 15-year-old loblolly pine plantation. Local businesses and county highways border the remaining three sides (Fig. 2.1).

This site is within the Southern Outer Piedmont ecoregion (Griffith et al., 2002). Mean temperatures for this site range from -2°C to 10°C in January and from 20°C to 32°C in July (Griffith et al., 2002). There are between 190 and 230 frost-free mean days annually, and mean annual precipitation ranges from 112 to 142 cm (Griffith et al., 2002). Detailed precipitation and temperature data for the sampling seasons are summarized in Table 2.1.

The slope for the site ranges from 6% to 10% with a south-west aspect. There are several terraces across the tract. Aerial photographs dated 1938 show that this was once a home site with the terraces planted in row crops. The soil is a highly erodable Cecil clay loam (fine, kaolinitic, thermic Typic Kanhapludult) (USDA/NRCS, 2007).

A randomized complete block design (RCBD) was used for the study because we were concerned with environmental variability (Fig. 2.2). Three manipulative treatments using translucent polyethylene sheeting were installed for this study in preparation for the

2005 growing season: complete coverage during the growing season; alternating weekly coverage; and covered for one-week, uncovered for four- weeks.

Untreated control areas (live kudzu plots and disturbed bare soil) were sampled immediately outside the plots. Each treatment was replicated three times. The plots used for the manipulative treatments measured 20 feet by 100 feet (6.1m by 30.5m).

Translucent polyethylene sheeting used during the 2005 growing season was not UV-resistant. The number of treatments, plot size, and study materials were amended for the 2006 growing season after analysis of the 2005 data.

The same study site was used for the 2006 growing season with the application of the complete season, one-week interval, and four-week interval treatments replicated three times each. Untreated control areas were again sampled immediately outside the plots (n=9). Each plot measured 20 feet by 30 feet (6.1m by 9.1m). UV-resistant translucent polyethylene sheeting was used in each treatment (Newton et al., 2008).

Historic Land Use Analysis

The study area is located in the Clemson Experimental Forest, which is the result of the federal land reclamation project initiated by the Roosevelt administration in the 1930s. Aerial photography associated with the project taken November 14, 1938 (PI-16-66) shows the study area as cultivated land. Kudzu was widely planted along road and railroad cuts for soil stabilization by the WPA and CCC projects. Forest and stand records indicate that the study area was completely covered in kudzu in 1960 and recommended control and planting to pine. The 1971 stand record indicates that the area

was still covered in kudzu and was periodically burned by fire originating from the railroad. The 1982 stand record indicates that the kudzu was invading adjacent high quality timber stands and recommended using the area for kudzu control research.

Using the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software ArcMap 9.2, sections of the 1938 and 1965 aerial photos were scanned and geo-referenced to a 2006 color infrared digital ortho-photography image acquired from the USDA Geospatial Gateway. The images and historical land use information available from archival documents and literature were compared to determine the land use history of the site as it changed from agricultural to kudzu (Fig. 2.1).

Plant sampling and analysis

Kudzu was harvested in July of 2007 from the study area. The parts were separated into leaf, stem, and roots. Leaves and stems of the kudzu plant were collected from the new growth of vines. Roots were collected within the first 30 cm of the soil. Five random samples were taken for each plant part in the study area and were then washed thoroughly with deionized water to remove sediment.

Samples were oven dried at 70-80° C and then ground with a Wiley mill, in a 20-mesh sieve. Using a muffle furnace, each of the 1.00g samples were ashed. Ashes were dissolved

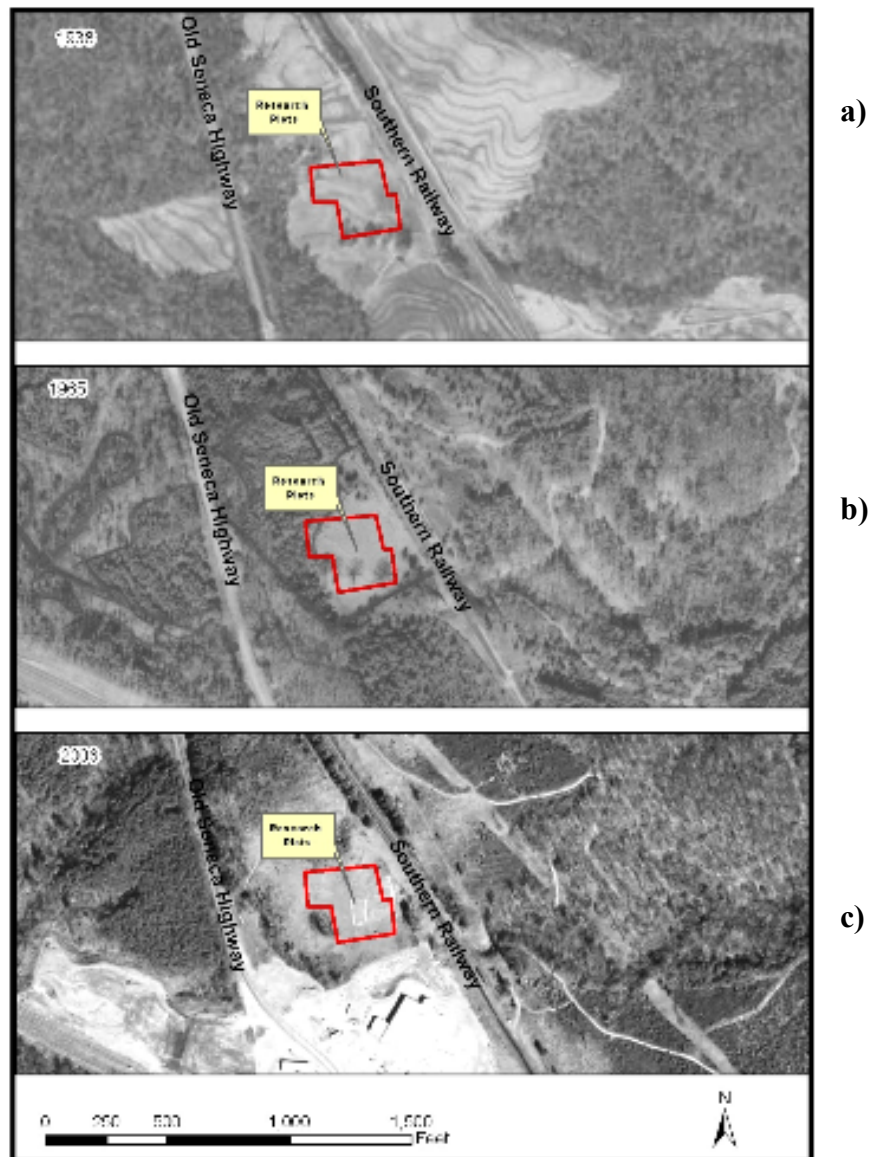


Figure 2.1 Aerial photographs of the study area from the years: a) 1938: Old field with agricultural terraces, b) 1965: Abandoned field with kudzu invasion, c) 2006: Abandoned field with continued growth of kudzu.

Table 2.1. Monthly total precipitation (mm) and monthly average temperature (°C) for Clemson University, Pickens County, SC (Data acquired from the Clemson University Weather Station: 381770 in climate division: SC-02 – Northwest).

Month	2005			2006			2007			10-yr avg. [†]		
	Temp.		Precip.	Temp.		Precip.	Temp.		Precip.	Temp.		Precip.
	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.	
January	13.61	1.33	54.61	14.83	3.33	108.71	13.22	2.61	146.30	12.61	0.44	112.01
February	‡	‡	‡	12.56	1.33	50.55	12.44	0.00	100.33	13.39	1.17	103.12
March	15.83	4.22	155.96	18.33	4.83	47.50	21.44	7.56	92.20	16.56	6.33	116.33
April	21.33	8.44	86.61	25.83	10.72	103.38	22.17	7.94	27.69	22.61	9.33	94.23
May	25.17	12.28	104.65	26.22	13.39	107.70	27.89	12.50	37.59	26.61	13.89	86.87
June	28.39	18.33	245.87	31.22	17.22	249.68	32.17	18.22	84.84	30.39	18.22	129.79
July	31.22	21.06	230.38	33.06	20.28	55.37	30.89	19.06	77.47	31.94	20.33	117.60
August	31.44	20.83	98.55	33.44	20.89	66.29	36.11	21.83	43.43	32.39	20.22	90.68
September	30.94	17.44	16.76	27.17	15.94	129.54	30.67	17.39	57.15	28.56	16.44	113.03
October	24.00	11.50	71.63	22.39	9.06	113.79	25.44	12.33	40.64	23.44	10.44	77.98
November	18.94	5.67	95.50	18.28	4.44	73.91	18.83	3.78	32.00	18.78	5.17	87.38
December	11.28	-0.67	138.18	16.17	2.83	111.76	15.11	4.11	145.80	13.11	1.00	117.86
Total			1298.70			1218.18			885.44			1246.89

[†] Ten year average is based on data from 1998-2007. Means do not include months with missing data.

‡ Indicates missing data.

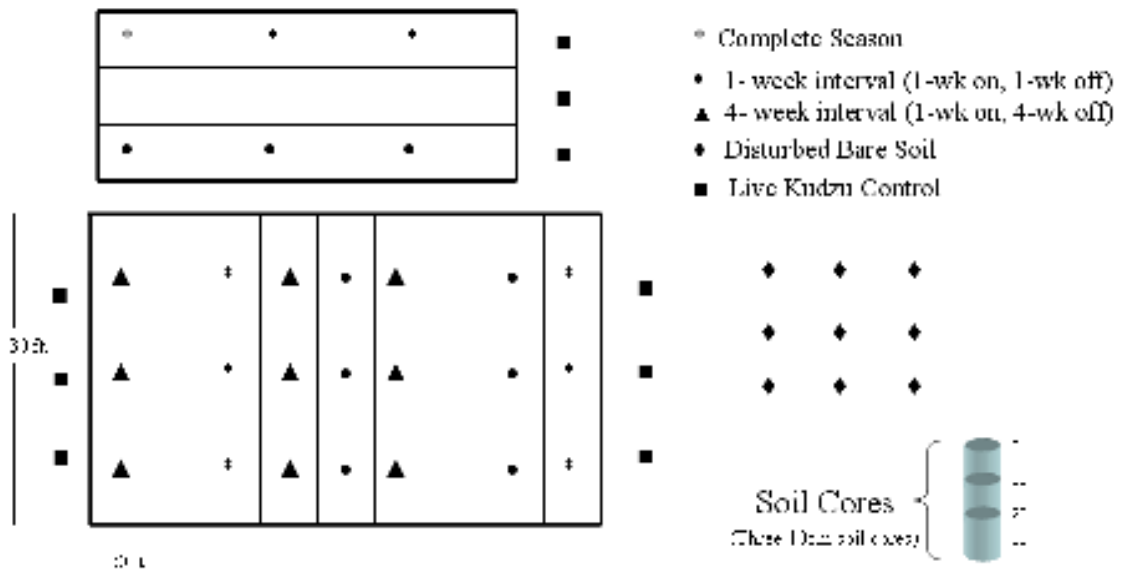


Figure 2.2 Experimental layout (modified from Newton, 2008).

by adding 10mL of 1 *M* (Molar) HCl to obtain B concentrations, 100mL H₂O to obtain Na concentrations, and 10mL of 6 *M* HCl to obtain P, K, Ca, Mg, Zn, Cu, Fe, Mn, and S concentrations. Concentrations were determined based on ICP-AES (Inductively coupled plasma - atomic emission spectroscopy). Nitrogen and carbon was analyzed using the Elementar Vario Macro.

Plant statistical analysis

The analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test for significant difference among the three plant parts, after the assumptions of ANOVA were assessed. When a significant F-test occurred, mean plant part values were compared using Fishers LSD Test to detect differences. All significance tests were performed with $\alpha=0.05$ and all calculations were performed using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS Institute, 2002).

Soil sampling and analysis

Soil samples were taken with an auger during June and July 2007. Plots treated with polyethelyne sheeting had three locations sampled within each replication at three depth intervals: 0 to 10cm, 10 to 20cm, and 20 to 30cm. Soil samples were taken in live kudzu control areas located immediately outside the treated plots at the three depths. Disturbed bare soil plots were located outside of the treated plots.

Laboratory soil tests were conducted to determine soil pH; organic carbon and nitrogen contents; nitrate-nitrogen; extractable phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, manganese, copper, boron, and sodium; cation exchange capacity

(CEC); acidity; and percent base saturation. An extensive description of all soil tests and quality control procedures is available via the test laboratory website (www.clemson.edu/agsrvlb/procedures2/interest.htm). After drying, the samples were crushed and homogenized by grinding and screening through a 10-mesh (2-mm) screen before analysis.

The pH of all soil samples was determined by equilibrating 20g of soil with 20mL of deionized water for a minimum of one hour and then measuring the pH with a calibrated AS-3000 dual pH analyzer. Extractable nitrate-nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$) was quantified using an aluminum sulfate solution and subsequent determination of nitrate with an ion specific electrode. The nitrate extracting solution was prepared by dissolving 173.2g $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 12.8g H_3BO_3 , and 0.7222g KNO_3 in 10L of deionized water with the final pH adjusted to 3.0 with NaOH. Twenty grams of each soil sample were equilibrated with 40mL of the nitrate extracting solution for a minimum of one hour before filtering the extracts and measuring for $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentrations using a calibrated specific nitrate ion electrode. Mineral analyses of 9 minerals (P, K, Ca, Mg, Na, Zn, Mn, Cu, B) were determined using a Mehlich No. 1 extraction solution and element quantification by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) (Jones, 2001). Total carbon (C) and nitrogen (N), equivalent to organic C and N for these particular soil samples, were measured in 200mg samples using a combustion analyzer (Elementar Vario Macro, Mt. Laurel, NJ) (Moore et al., 2002).

Soil statistical analysis

Thermal treatments were conducted using translucent polyethylene sheeting, and samples were obtained at various depths. The thermal treatment and depth factors were arranged in a factorial treatment design, resulting in 15 treatments. These treatments were arranged in a split-plot design. The five treatments defined the whole-plot treatment in the split-plot and were applied in a RCBD. The sampling depths defined the sub-plot treatment factor in the split-plot design. The whole-plot treatments were replicated three times (except for the controls, which were only replicated once), and the sub-plot treatment was replicated three times. A statistical model for the design was developed that included terms for the main effect of thermal treatment, the main effect of sampling depth, and the interaction of thermal treatment and depth. The ANOVA was used to test the significance of the terms in the model, after the assumptions of ANOVA were assessed. When a significant F-test occurred, mean soil values were compared using Fishers LSD Test to detect differences among treatments and depths. All significance tests were performed with $\alpha=0.05$ and all calculations were performed using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS Institute, 2002).

CHAPTER THREE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Weather Data

Air temperatures for the summer months (June-August) all showed temperatures warmer by a few degrees than the 10-year average with the exception of July which was lower than the 10-year average (Table 2.1). The average monthly precipitation in 2007 was 73.79 cm which is 30 cm below the ten year average (1997- 2007) (Table 2.1).

Historical Land Use

Based on aerial photos taken in the years of 1938, 1965, and 2006 it was assessed that land cover in the study area has been transformed since 1938. The aerial photograph taken in 1938 depicts a study site with agricultural terraces. Old fields such as this were farmed this way to alleviate erosion of soils (Figure 2.1). According to Sorrels (1984), years of cotton production on the land contributed to poor productivity which eventually led to its abandonment. In the 1940's, kudzu was being planted on the banks of streams in South Carolina to prevent soil erosion (Sorrels, 1984). In 1968 kudzu growth continues. In 2006 kudzu can be seen at the edge of a wooded area (Figure 2.1). As aerial photographs demonstrate, kudzu has been in this study area for nearly 70 years.

Plant Chemical Composition

In order to gain an understanding of kudzu nutrient allocation in different plant parts, a chemical analysis of plant parts was conducted. Parts analyzed were root, stem, and leaf tissue. The plant analysis results indicate the distribution of chemical concentrations within the kudzu plant. The data in Table 3.1 allows a visual interpretation of kudzu uptake of metals and nutrients from the soil that are then released through solarization as the plant degrades. Calcium concentrations among leaf, stem, and underground parts showed no significant difference (Table 3.1). However, these results are not consistent with one study of kudzu conducted in Tuskegee, Alabama where Ca concentrations were significantly higher in the leaf parts than in the tuber (Corley et al., 1997). Perhaps varying conditions such as soil, harvest time, and weather play a role in the amount of Ca kudzu uptakes and should be further investigated. Concentrations of N, S, Cu, and Mn were significantly greater in leaf and stem parts than in below ground parts (Table 3.1).

Concentrations of Fe and Mg were significantly higher in below ground tissue than above ground tissue with Fe concentrations being two-fold than the stem and ten-fold than the leaf for below ground matter (Table 3.1). This trend in Fe concentrations is similar to a concentration trend found in a study done by Corley, 1997. However, in the Corley study, concentrations of Mg were significantly higher in leaf than in tuber (Corley et al., 1997). The P, Zn, and K concentrations were found to be significantly higher in the stem tissue than in the leaf and underground tissues (Table 3.1).

Soil Chemical Composition

Soil pH

Soil pH is important for many reasons. It alone can determine which nutrients and toxins will be available for uptake as well as determining which plant species and microorganisms such as fungi and bacteria will be present (Brady and Weil, 2004). In this study, levels of soil pH ranged from 5.7 to 4.8 among treatments and depths (Figure 3.1). Soil pH showed significant differences ($p < 0.0001$) among the five treatments (Table 3.2). Soil pH under the complete season treatment and disturbed bare soil showed no significant differences (Figure 3.1). Soil pH was significantly higher for the one-week interval, four-week interval, and live kudzu control than disturbed bare soil and complete season treatments, with the live kudzu control having the highest soil pH of 5.7 to 5.6 at all depths (Figure 3.1).

Other studies have reported similar results of increased soil pH under solarized soils with organic amendments (Gelsomino et al., 2006). Although this study and other studies have shown increases in pH under decomposing material, the accumulation of organic matter also tends to acidify the soil which may explain why the complete season solarized treatment had the lowest pH. We believe this to be true due to the longer treatment time given for the complete season treatment. The increase in decomposition time allows more time for organic matter to decompose thus increasing the release of H^+ ions in the soil, whereas the other treatments were given shorter decomposition times and therefore, may exhibit fewer H^+ ions being released in the soil (Brady and Weil, 2004). Across all treatments soil pH showed no significant changes based on depth

(Table 3.2). Higher pH levels found in the live kudzu treatment may be due to the fact that Ca concentrations were significantly higher which is known to increase pH levels in soils (Reich et al., 2005).

Table 3.1. Mean mineral value of kudzu in July 2007. Means with similar horizontal letters are not significantly different based on Fisher's protected LSD ($\alpha=0.05$).

Parameters	July 2007		
	Leaf	Stem	Root
Mg (%)	0.30 (0.003) a	0.242 (0.007) a	0.426 (0.05) b
K (%)	2.32 (0.02) a	3.32 (0.07) b	0.878 (0.06) c
S (%)	0.17 (0.002) a	0.15 (0.004) a	0.108 (0.02) b
C (%)	44.74 (0.14) a	41.89 (0.62) b	44.18 (0.93) a
N (%)	3.14 (0.03) a	2.94 (0.02) b	1.32 (0.10) c
C/N	14.26 (0.16) a	14.24 (0.22) a	33.4 (2.24) b
P (%)	0.23 (0.004) a	0.286 (0.005) b	0.034 (0.05) c
Ca (%)	0.456 (0.01) a	0.458 (0.007) a	0.664 (0.13) a
B (ppm)	34.2 (1.62) a	24.00 (0.44) b	21.2 (2.80) b
Fe (ppm)	114.4 (3.85) a	417.8 (32.32) a	2036.2 (896.24) b
Zn (ppm)	25.8 (0.37) a	37.6 (0.51) b	24.4 (1.60) a
Cu (ppm)	10.6 (0.24) a	11.2 (0.37) a	7.6 (1.07) b
Mn (ppm)	131.6 (2.08) a	128.2 (3.15) a	80 (10.21) b

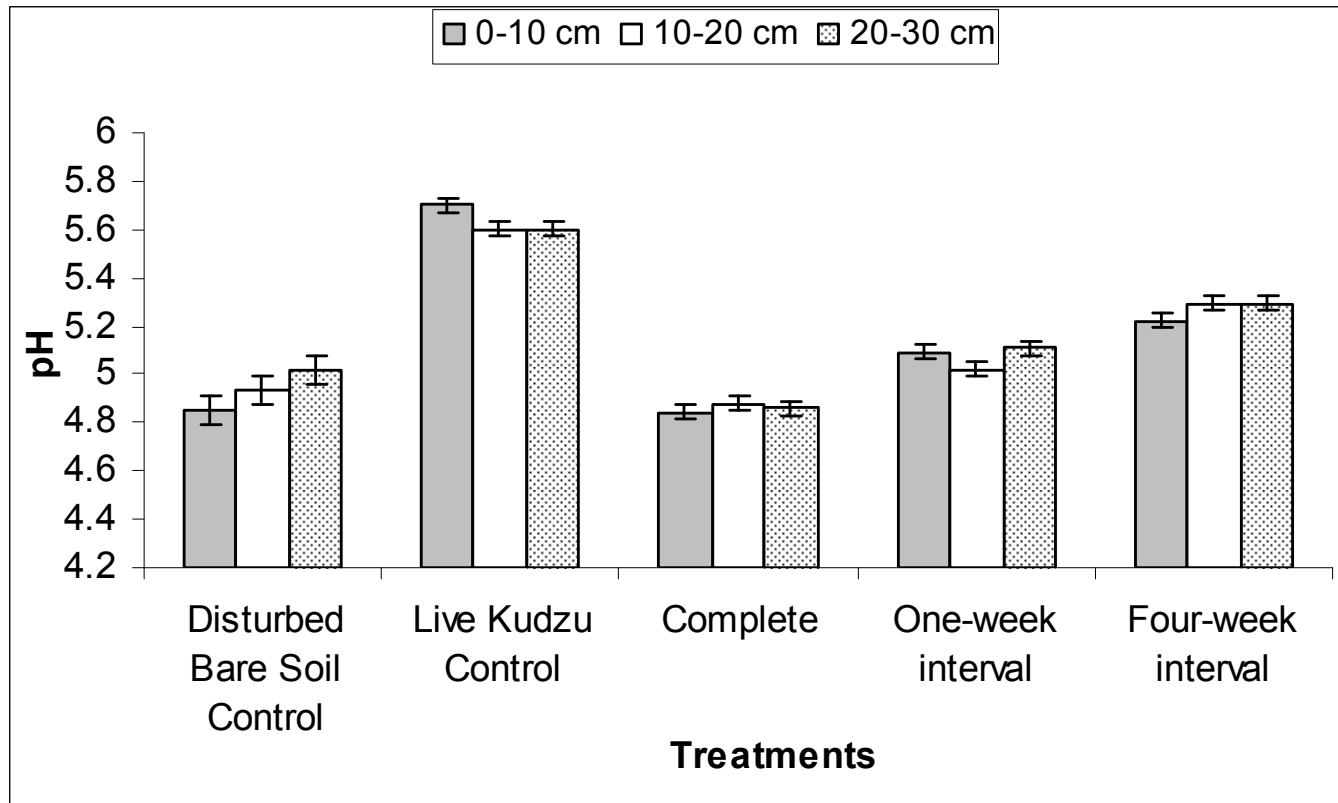


Figure 3.1. Soil pH comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Table 3.2. Analysis of variance for the effects of treatment and depth on soil chemical properties (Summer 2007) (Continued).

Effect	df	pH	C	N	C:N	NO ₃ -N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Zn
Treatment	4	225.45 (<0.0001)	5.70 (0.0048)	8.48 (0.0007)	14.92 (<0.0001)	76.84 (<0.0001)	18.28 (<0.0001)	30.73 (<0.0001)	29.10 (<0.0001)	8.61 (0.0007)	1.52 (0.2447)
Rep(Trt)	8	115.67 (<0.0001)	5.52 (0.0019)	4.16 (0.0074)	16.85 (<0.0001)	5.91 (0.0013)	8.94 (0.0001)	14.47 (<0.0001)	27.79 (<0.0001)	10.44 (<0.0001)	3.16 (0.0240)
Depth	2	1.18 (0.3329)	41.51 (<0.0001)	21.41 (<0.0001)	22.09 (<0.0001)	14.88 (<0.0002)	28.25 (<0.0001)	1.22 (0.3206)	10.77 (0.0011)	3.39 (0.0591)	4.48 (0.0286)
Treatment × Depth	8	2.02 (0.1094)	2.13 (0.0946)	0.85 (0.5744)	3.28 (0.0207)	1.56 (0.2141)	0.67 (0.7098)	1.85 (0.1406)	3.12 (0.0251)	1.45 (0.2521)	0.66 (0.7211)

Table 3.2. (Continued from pg. #) Analysis of variance for the effects of treatment and depth on soil chemical properties.

Effect	df	Mn	Cu	B	Na	Ca b.s.†	Mg b.s.	K b.s.	Na b.s.	Tot. b.s.	ECEC‡	Acidity
Trt	4	36.13 (<0.0001)	7.38 (0.0014)	9.14 (0.0005)	18.10 (<0.0001)	36.06 (<0.0001)	9.26 (0.0005)	23.81 (<0.0001)	0.92 (0.4748)	21.99 (<0.0001)	3.96 (0.0202)	7.54 (0.0013)
Rep (Trt)	8	28.81 (<0.0001)	2.81 (0.0375)	7.17 (0.0004)	6.84 (0.0006)	37.46 (<0.0001)	8.71 (0.0001)	6.78 (0.0006)	1.00 (0.4726)	41.18 (<0.0001)	7.92 (0.0002)	23.05 (<0.0001)
Depth	2	2.13 (0.1512)	0.41 (0.6698)	7.69 (0.0046)	3.13 (0.0714)	10.34 (0.0013)	4.92 (0.0216)	0.97 (0.3995)	1.00 (0.3897)	4.99 (0.0207)	4.76 (0.0238)	0.34 (0.7172)
Trt × Depth	8	0.59 (0.7718)	0.53 (0.8179)	1.85 (0.1397)	0.61 (0.7582)	2.45 (0.0603)	0.82 (0.5963)	1.53 (0.2240)	0.81 (0.6057)	2.64 (0.0470)	1.77 (0.1578)	1.24 (0.3408)

† b.s. is base saturation.

‡ ECEC is Effective Cation Exchange Capacity.

Nitrogen

Nitrogen is a fundamental part of plant growth. It is integral for the formation of amino acids which develop into protein, nucleic acids, and is essential for root growth and development (Brady and Weil, 2004). Like pH it is also essential for the uptake of other nutrients. Nitrogen content showed significant differences among the five treatments ($p < 0.0007$) and also by depth ($p < 0.0001$) (Table 3.2). Disturbed bare soil had N concentrations statistically lower than complete season, one- week interval, and the live kudzu control treatments at the 0-10cm depth (Figure 3.2). Disturbed bare soil had the statistically lowest concentrations of N at depth 20-30cm among all treatments (Figure 3.2).

This increase of N in solarized soils is consistent with organic amended soils that were also solarized in a study done in Italy (Gelsomino et al., 2006). Nitrogen concentrations decreased as depth increased across all treatments (Figure 3.2). Due to kudzu's ability to fix nitrogen, increased N concentrations in the soil invaded by kudzu (Figure 3.2), are consistent with its ability to fix N, increasing N concentrations in soil (Forseth and Innis, 2004). In Belgium the invasive species *Rosa rugosa* also increased concentrations of N in the soil as compared with un-invaded soils (Vanderhoeven et al., 2005). Nitrogen may also increase under solarized soils as a result of the partial killing of N-storing microbial biomass during the solarization process (Scopa and Dumontet, 2007). According to Scopa and Dumontet (2007), mean microbial biomass decreased by 20% under solarized soils, versus non-solarized soils.

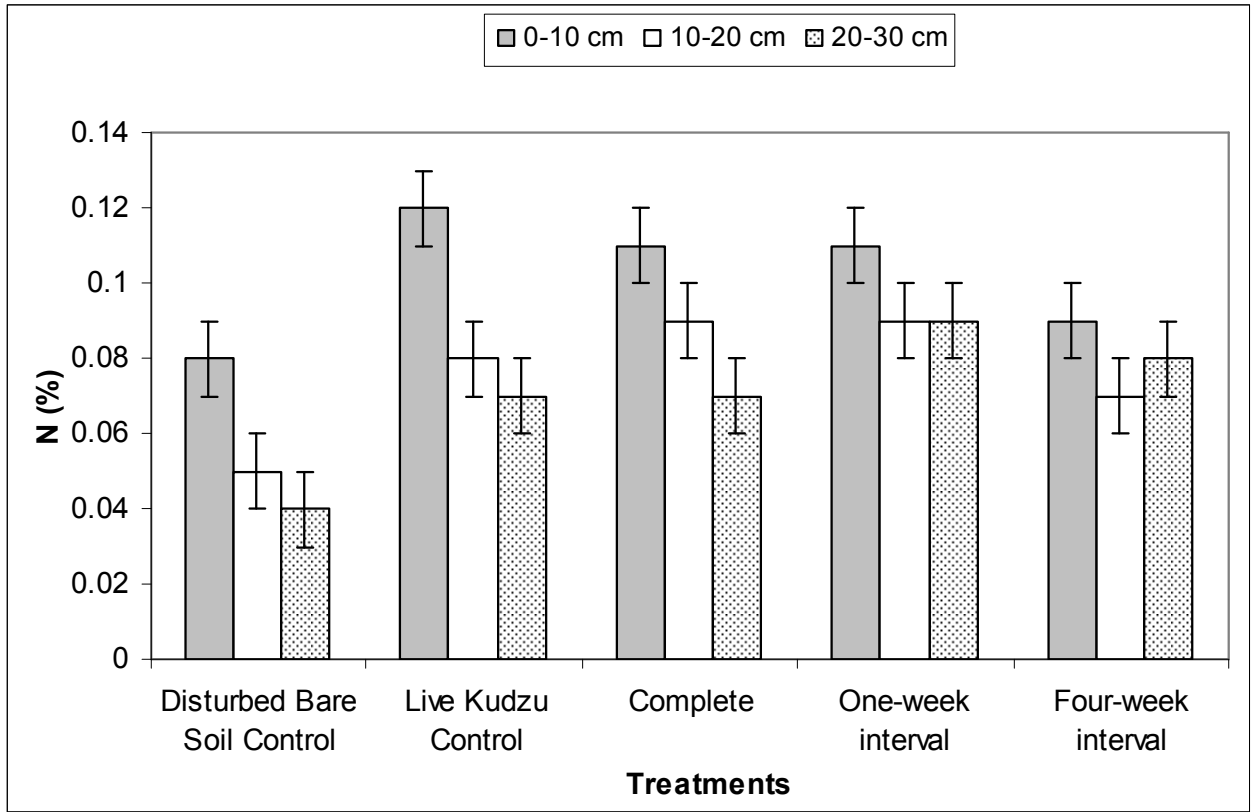


Figure 3.2. Nitrogen concentrations (%) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Carbon

Carbon forms many essential components in plant tissue such as carbohydrates, proteins, fats, waxes, and lignin (Brady and Weil, 2004). Carbon percentages showed significant differences among the five treatments and significant differences by depth (Table 3.2). Soils under one-week interval and four-week interval treatments had significantly higher percentages of C in depths 10-20 and 20-30cm than disturbed bare soil and for depth 20-30cm than all other treatments (Figure 3.3).

This increase in C for the one-week and the four-week interval treatments is consistent with C increases seen in a study where organic amendments were also solarized (Gelsomino et al., 2006). There were significant decreases in C as depth increased for all treatments with the exception of the four-week interval (Figure 3.3).

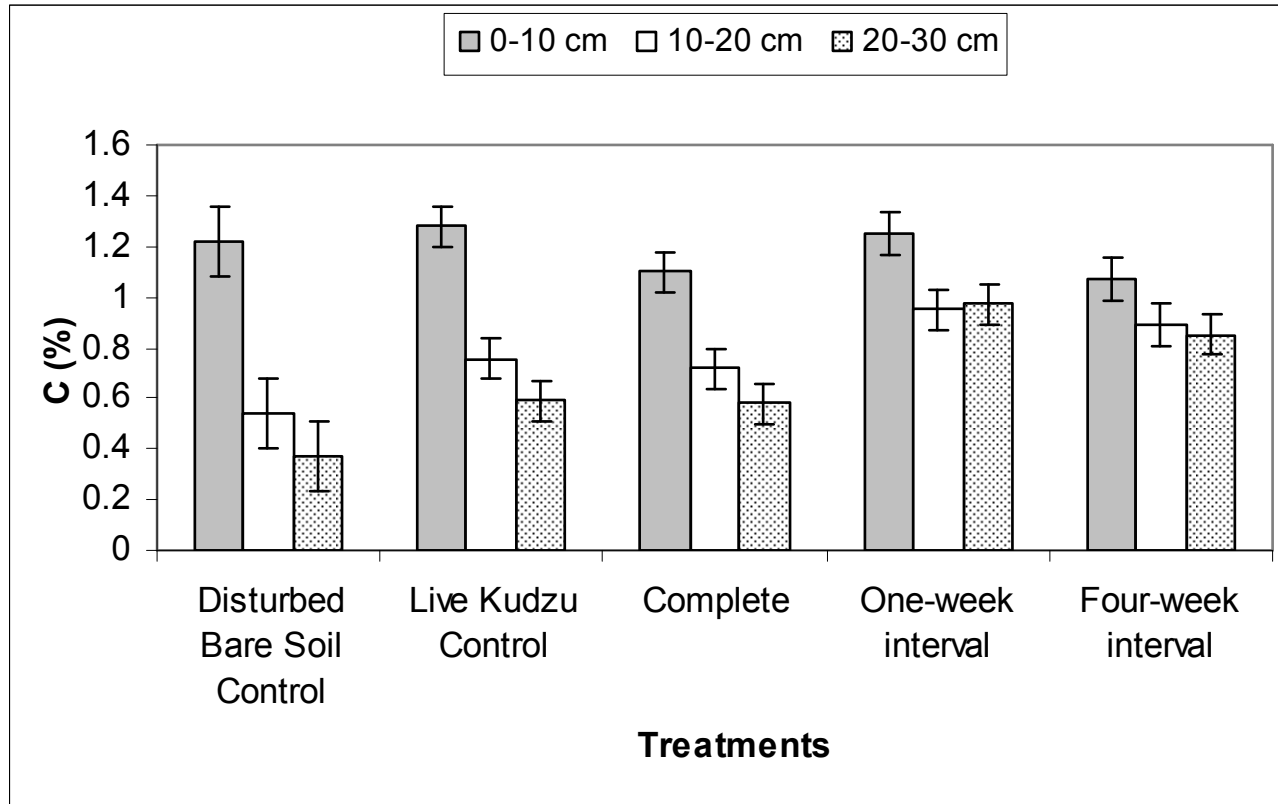


Figure 3.3. Carbon concentrations (%) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Carbon-to-Nitrogen Ratio

The ratio of carbon-to-nitrogen is important to plants because it determines if nitrogen will be available for uptake. If the ratio is lower, then nitrogen will be available to plants, however if the ratio is too high, the nitrogen is immobilized and not available for plant uptake (Brady and Weil, 2004). Ideal carbon to nitrogen ratios will fall under 20:1 (Brady and Weil, 2004). Following similar trends seen in N and C content in soil, the C/N ratios also showed significant decreases as depth increased (Table 3.2).

Disturbed bare soil, live kudzu control, and the complete season treatments all showed significant decreases in C/N between 0-10 and 20-30 cm (Figure 3.4). For depth 0-10 cm, disturbed bare soil had the highest C/N among all treatments with a mean of 15.47:1 (Figure 3.4). This decrease in C/N in solarized and live kudzu control soils is also seen in organic amended solarized soils in a study conducted in Italy (Gelsomino et al., 2006) (Figure 3.4). The higher C/N ratio observed in disturbed bare soil may be attributed to the fact that lower concentrations of nitrogen are present due to the absence of kudzu, a nitrogen fixing plant.

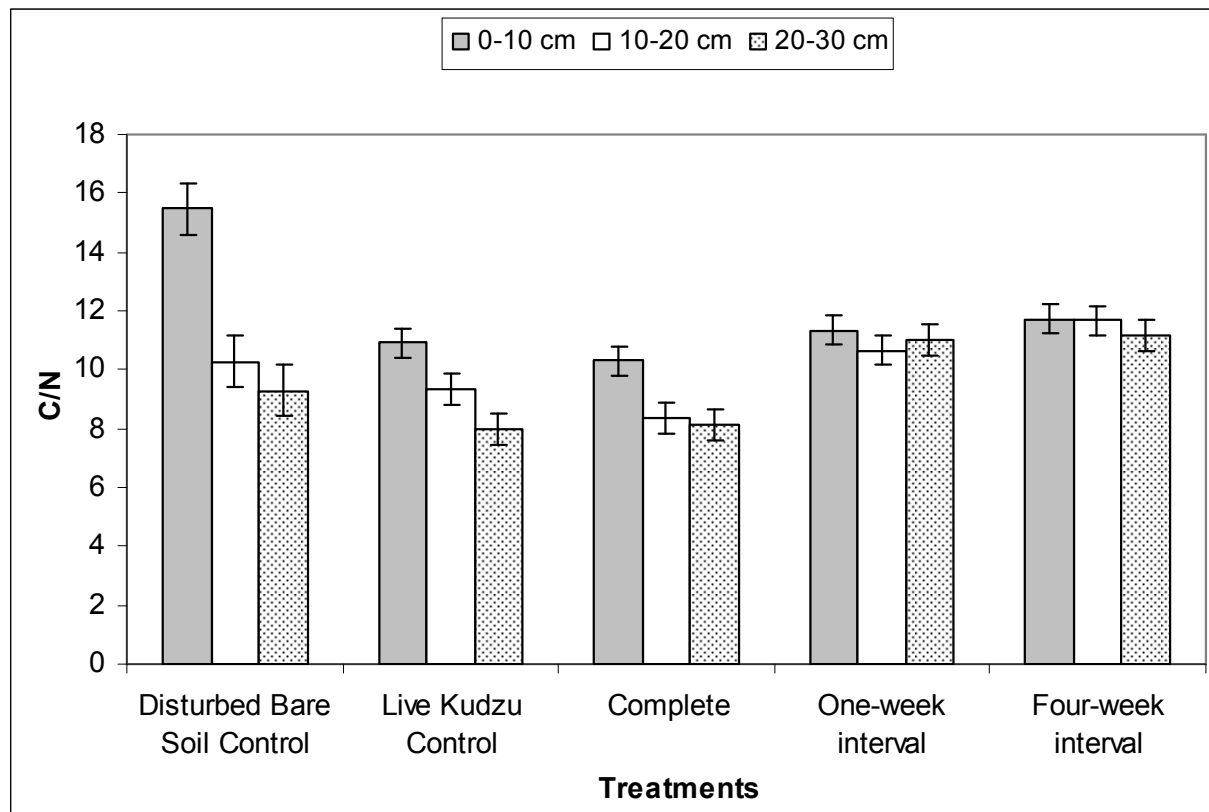


Figure 3.4. Carbon-to-nitrogen (C/N) ratio comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Nitrates

Nitrates ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$) are another form of N that plants can receive their N requirements from. Nitrate showed significant decreases as depth increased and showed significant differences among treatments (Table 3.2 and Figure 3.5). Nitrate was highest in complete season at all depths with live kudzu control having the lowest concentrations at all depths (Figure 3.5). One- week and four- week interval treatments showed no significant difference between the two treatments at all depths (Figure 3.5). Disturbed bare soil had the second highest concentration at 0-10cm depth of 16.11 ppm behind complete season which was 22.66 ppm (Figure 3.5). The higher concentrations of $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ found under solarized soils were also found in a study conducted in California where soils that were solarized had significant increases in $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ in solarized soils as compared to non-solarized soils (Stapleton et al., 1985).

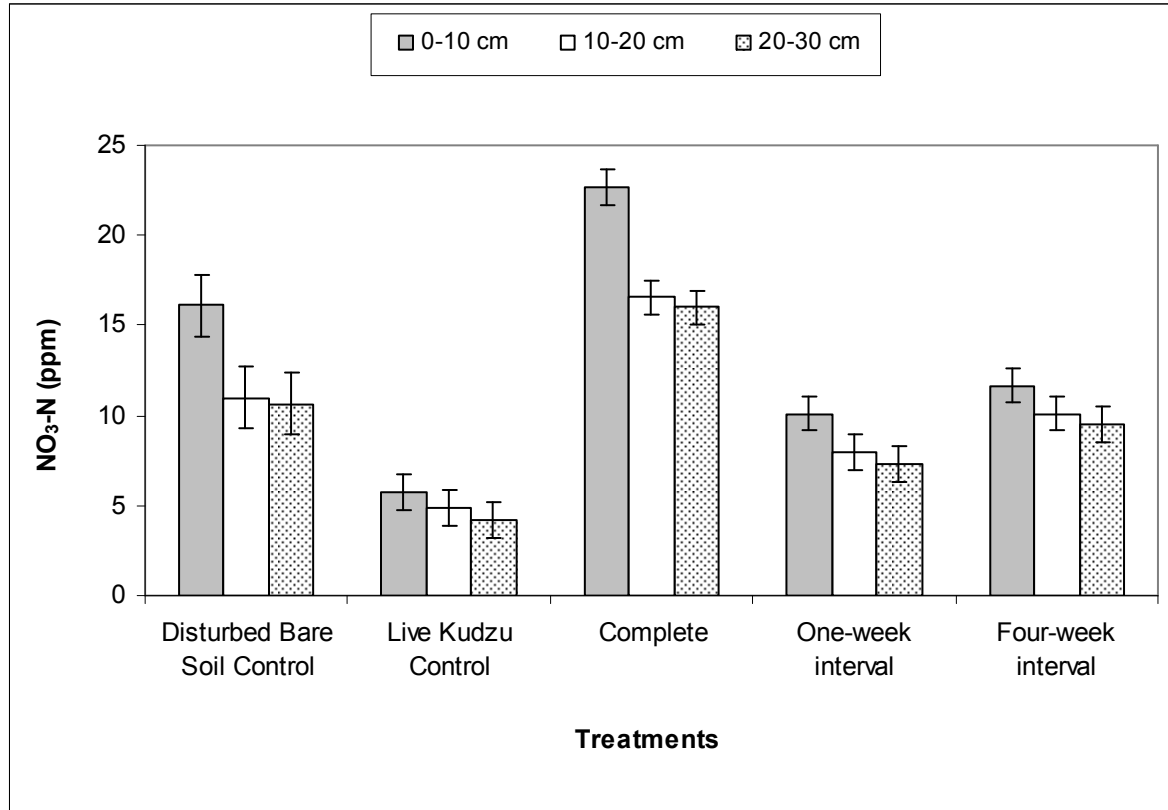


Figure 3.5. Nitrate (NO₃-N, ppm) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Phosphorus

Phosphorus plays an essential role in adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and the development of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and phospholipids in a plant (Brady and Weil, 2004). Root growth, flowering, fruiting, nitrogen fixation as well as many other aspects of plant growth are dependent on or enhanced by the use of P (Brady and Weil, 2004). This study showed significant differences among the five treatments as well as depth (Table 3.2). Disturbed bare soil had the lowest concentrations of P at all depths with concentrations decreasing with depth (Figure 3.6). As depth increased concentrations of P decreased across all treatments (Figure 3.6). Though not significantly different, the one-week and four-week solarized plots showed the greatest concentrations of P among all treatments (Figures 3.6).

The study by Gelsomino, et al. (2006) also found P increases in soils with organic amendments. The study found a 3-fold increases in P in the soils under organic amended soil, with no difference between the solarized organic amended soils and non solarized organic amended soils (Gelsomino et al., 2006). This is consistent with this study where there were no statistical difference between live kudzu control and the solarized soils at many depths. Due to the results it appears that the presence of kudzu alone causes increases in P concentrations in soils. This increase in concentration of P with the invasive species kudzu has also been recorded in another invasive species *Solidago gigantea* in Belgium. Here the P concentrations were higher in *S. gigantea* invaded soils than in un-invaded soils (Vanderhoeven et al., 2005).

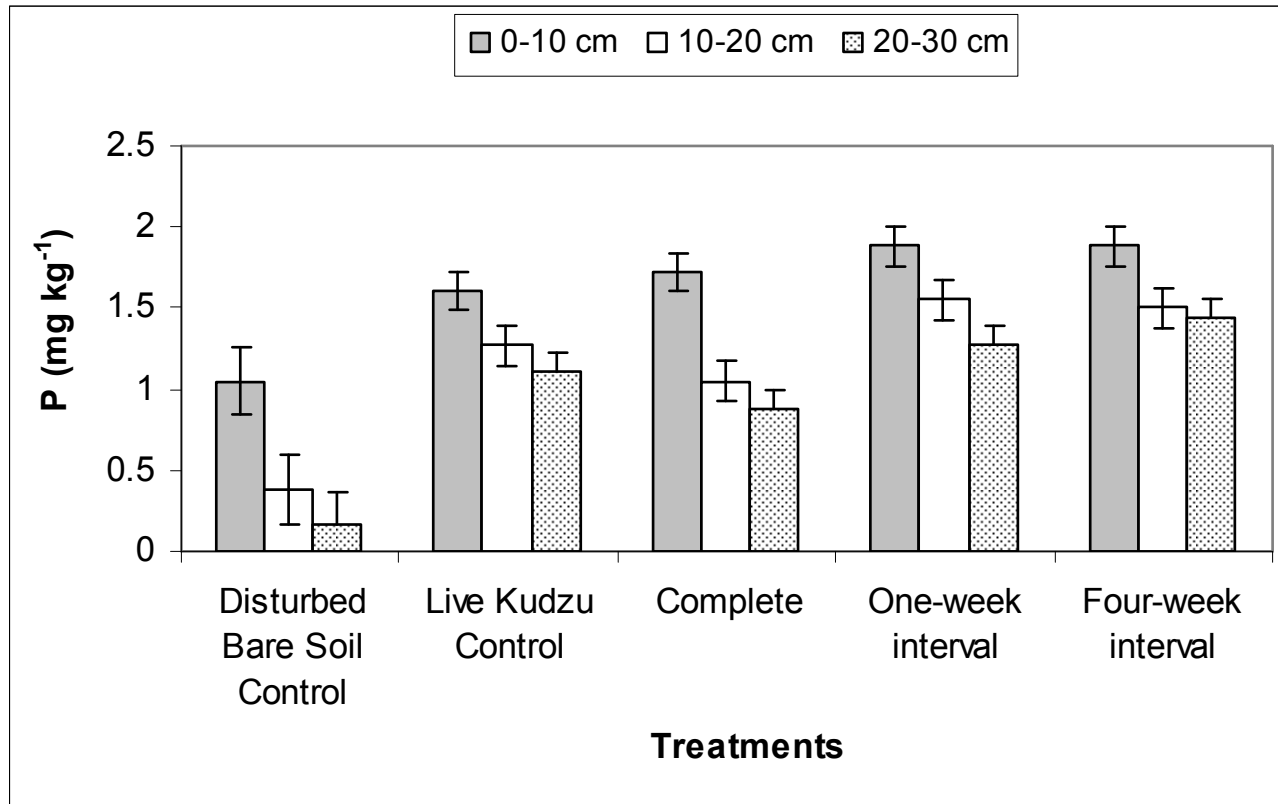


Figure 3.6. Phosphorus (mg kg⁻¹) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Potassium

The activation of over 80 enzymes is dependent on the presence of K (Brady and Weil, 2004). It plays a vital role in helping plants deal with environmental stresses such as drought and disease while enhancing flower and fruit quality (Brady and Weil, 2004). Disturbed bare soil and kudzu live controls had the lowest concentrations of K (Figure 3.7). Concentrations of K were higher in the solarized treatments: complete, one- week interval and four- week interval, at all depths (Figure 3.7). The disturbed bare soil was the only treatment that had significant decreasing concentrations of K with the increase of depth (Table 3.2). Greater concentrations of K in solarized soils than in live kudzu plots may be explained by the fact that higher concentrations of K are found in the plant analysis.

This increase showing that kudzu's above ground parts (leaves and stems) had significantly higher concentrations of K (Table 3.1). According to Brady and Weil (2004), plants take up large amounts of K, up to 5 to 10 times more than their uptake of phosphorus. Higher concentrations in solarized soils of K may be explained by the release of K from decomposing plant tissue during solarization. Plots invaded by invasive species in a study from Belgium showed K concentrations that were 32% higher than un-invaded soils (Vanderhoeven et al., 2005). This study showed K concentrations in solarized soil were on average 24% to 44% higher than concentrations found in disturbed bare soil and the live kudzu stand.

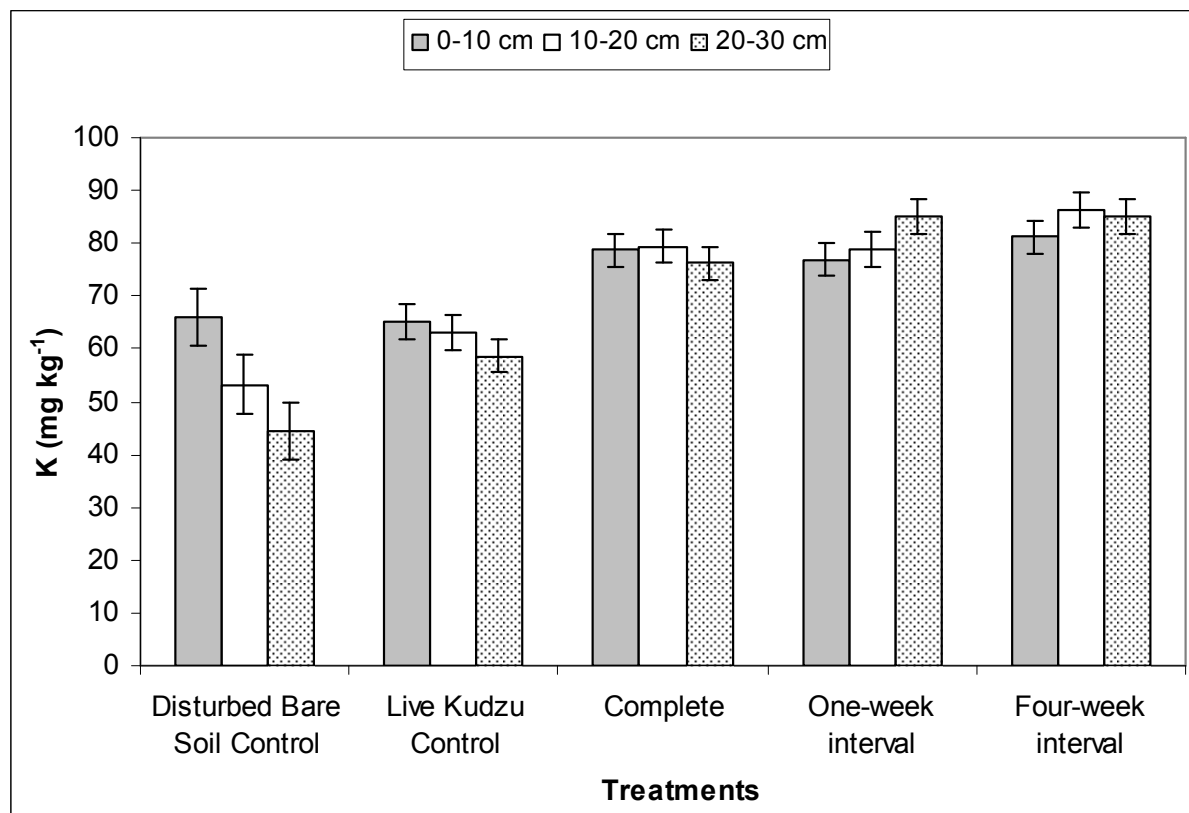


Figure 3.7. Potassium (mg kg^{-1}) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Calcium

Low concentrations of Ca can negatively affect the plant meristematic zones: root, stem, and leaf system, thus inhibiting plant growth (Brady and Weil, 2004). Live kudzu control had the significantly highest concentrations of Ca, with a 140% increase than disturbed bare soil at all depths (Figure 3.8). Though not significantly, the solarized treatments had greater concentration of Ca at all depths than disturbed bare soils. We believe that lower concentrations of Ca are found under the solarized plots due to the higher levels of decomposing plant matter.

With the increase of decomposing plant matter under solarized soils, the amount of organic acids being released into the soil increases (Brady and Weil, 2004). A more acidic environment increases the leaching of Ca because solubility of iron and aluminum increases, thus competing with base cations such as Ca for the binding sites on the exchange complex (Dijkstra and Smits, 2002).

Perhaps due to kudzu's deep roots, it is able to tap into leached Ca levels in the soil which is then cycled upward into the plant. Higher levels of Ca in soils under live kudzu than in disturbed bare soil suggest this Ca uplift theory. Not only is kudzu increasing levels of Ca in the soil but records of the invasive species *Prunus serotina* in Belgium also increased Ca concentrations by 42% (Vanderhoeven et al., 2005). Though not significant at all depths, solarization seems to increase levels of Ca leaving it to still be a viable option in increasing Ca concentrations in soil.

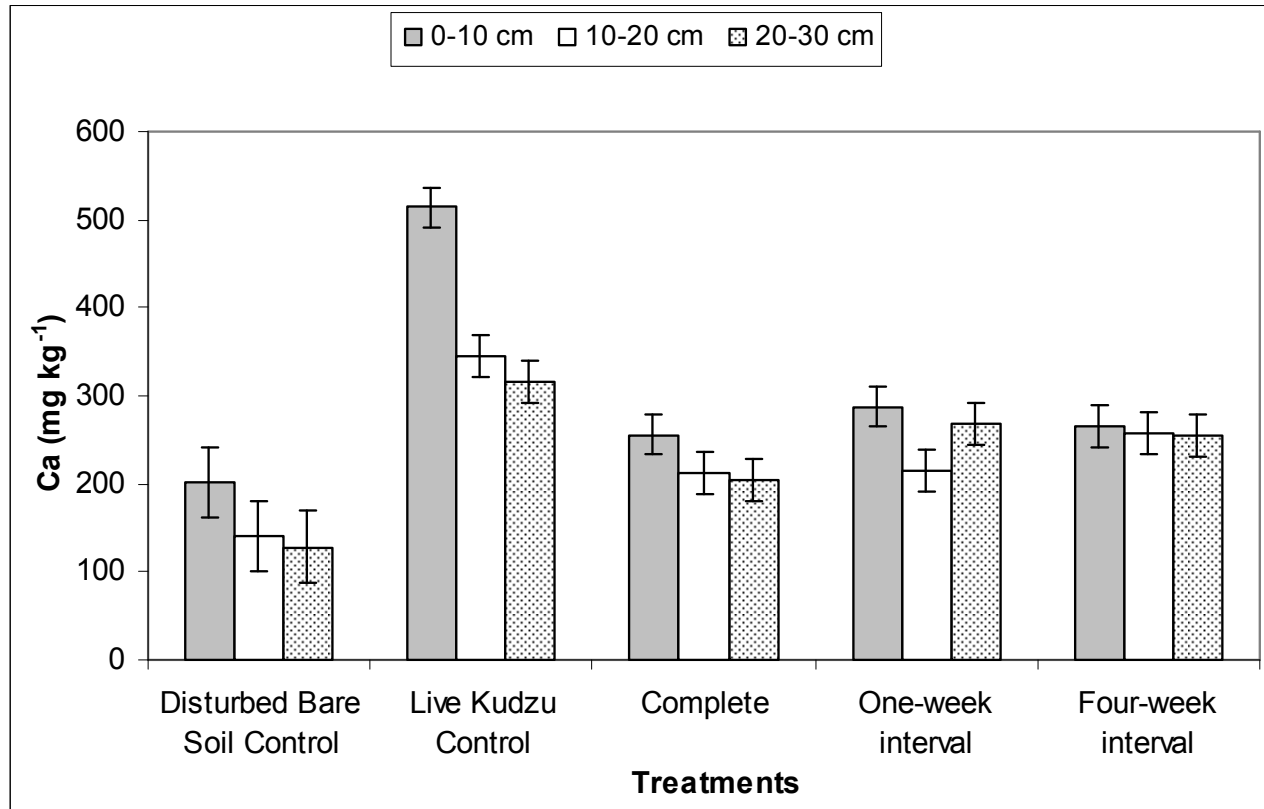


Figure 3.8. Calcium (mg kg⁻¹) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Magnesium

Synthesis of oils and proteins are reliant on sufficient concentrations of Mg (Brady and Weil, 2004). Magnesium also plays a major part in the process of photosynthesis due to it being a component part of the chlorophyll molecule (Brady and Weil, 2004). Disturbed bare soil had the highest concentration of Mg at all depths (Figure 3.9). There were no significant differences among solarized soils and live kudzu soils suggesting that large amount of this nutrient are not stored in plant tissue (Figure 3.9). Concentrations of Mg had a pattern of increases in concentration as depth increased (Table 3.2). This is apparent in one-week treatment and disturbed bare soil.

The higher concentration of Mg in disturbed bare soil is consistent with the idea that the main source of Mg is the exchangeable Mg found on the clay-humus complex (Brady and Weil, 2004). On the contrast in a study by Vanderhoeven (2005) the presence of invasive species showed significant increases in Mg concentrations in sites invaded by *Fallopia japonica* versus un-invaded sites.

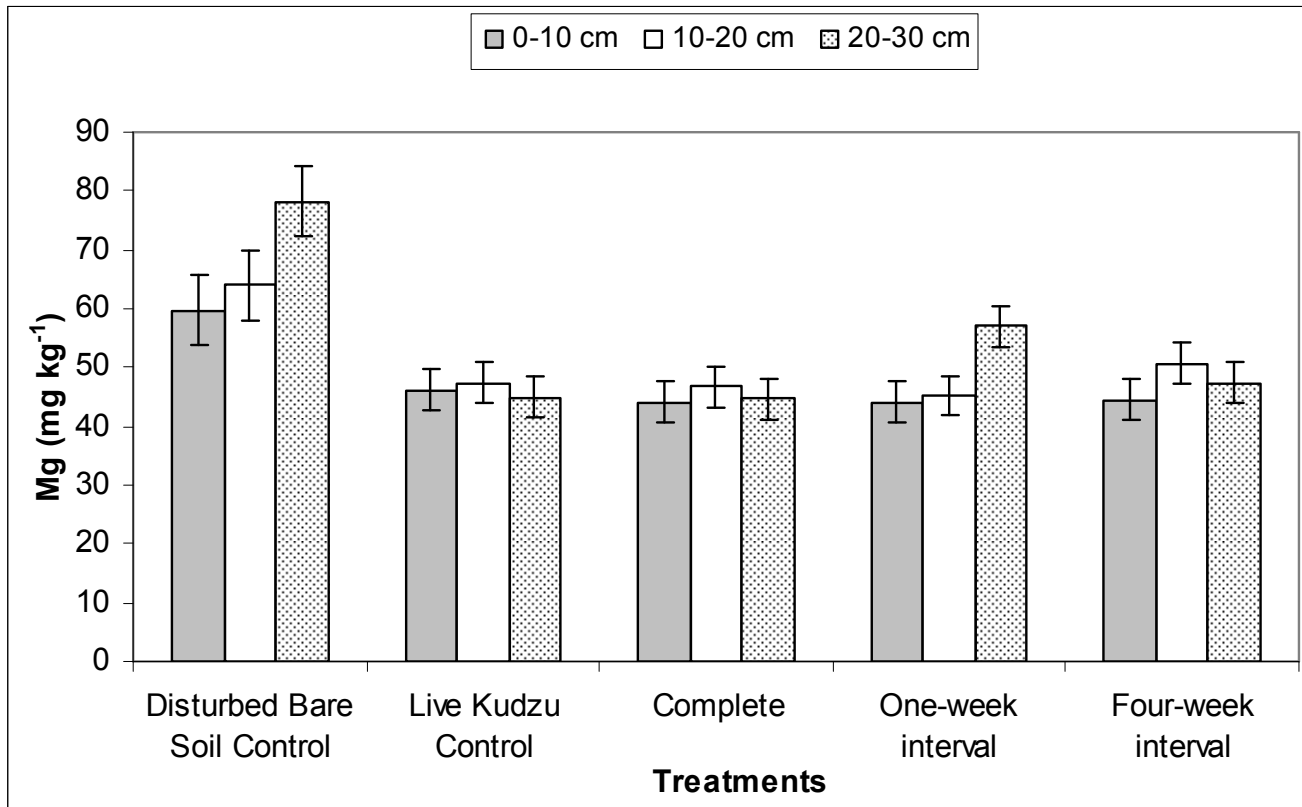


Figure 3.9 Magnesium (mg kg⁻¹) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Zinc

Zn is important in the promotion of seed maturation and production as well as in the promotion of growth hormones and starch production (Brady and Weil, 2004). This study showed no significant difference among treatments ($p < 0.2447$) and had slight differences among the different depths ($p < 0.0286$) for concentrations of Zn (Table 3.2) (Figure 3.10). This is consistent with in the study done by Stapleton (1985) where there were no significant differences between treatments. On the contrary the soil under the invasive species *Fallopia japonica* had significantly higher levels of Zn than un-invaded soils in Belgium (Vanderhoeven et al., 2005).

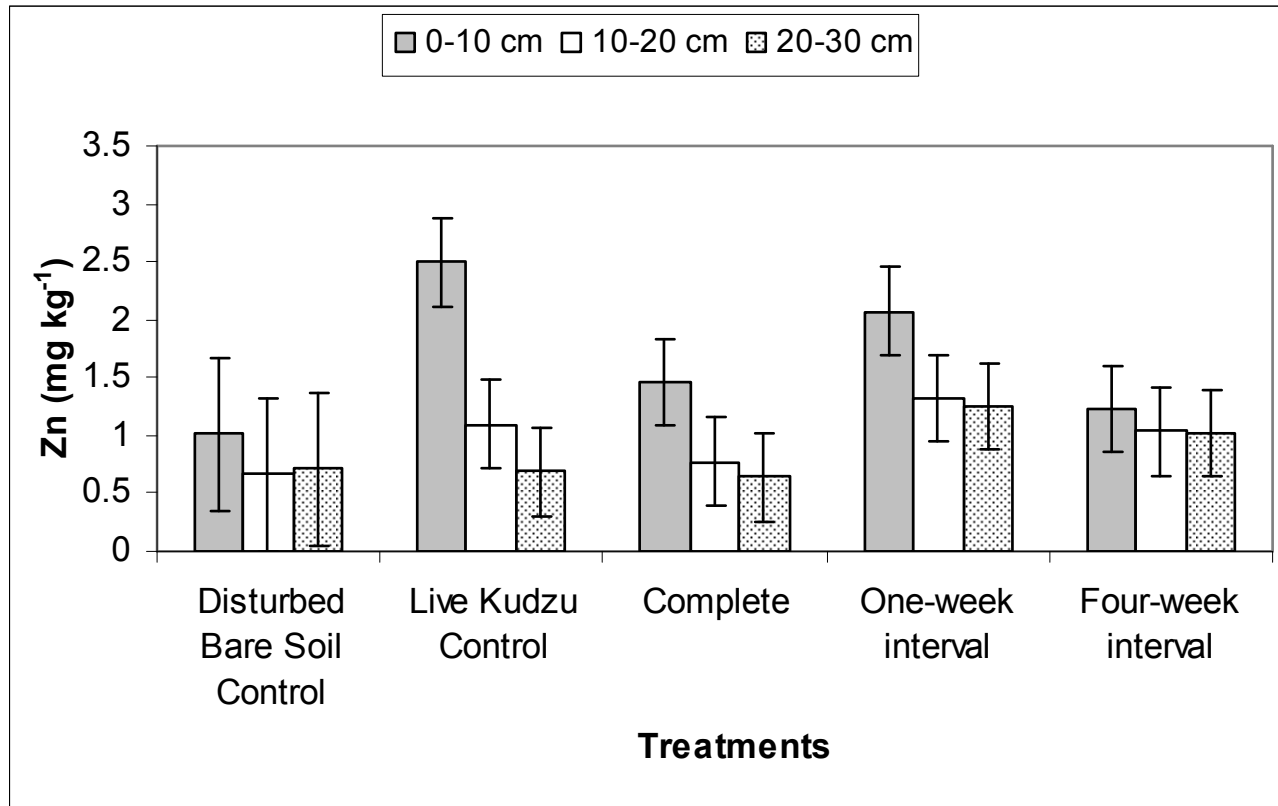


Figure 3.10. Zinc (mg kg^{-1}) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Manganese

Manganese is important in nitrogen assimilation, nitrogen metabolism, and in the process of photosynthesis (Brady and Weil, 2004). The results of this study showed that there was no significant difference among Mn concentrations by depth ($p < 0.1512$) however there was significant difference among treatments ($p < 0.0001$) (Table 3.2). Disturbed bare soil and live kudzu controls had the lowest concentrations of Mn (Figure 3.11). Though not significant from 0-10cm, increases in Mn concentrations from disturbed bare soil to live kudzu control are consistent with a study done in Belgium where Mn concentrations were 34% higher under invaded soils than under un-invaded soils (Vanderhoeven et al., 2005).

All sites showed an increase in Mn concentrations under live kudzu and solarized plots. One study found that higher concentrations of Mn were found in the soil of solarized treatments as compared to non-solarized (Seman-Varner et al., 2008). This study showed an almost two fold of Mn concentrations in live kudzu soils than in disturbed bare soil and at least a three fold of Mn from disturbed bare soil to the solarized soils. Higher concentrations of Mn were seen in solarized soils than in live kudzu plots while plant analysis showed that kudzu above ground parts (leaves and stems) had significantly higher concentrations of Mn than below ground parts (Table 3.1 and Figure 3.11). Increased uptake of metals in the leaves of kudzu has been previously noted (Brown et al., 2001). This higher concentration of Mn in the leaves may also explain the higher concentrations of Mn that are in solarized soils that were released during the process of solarization. Even though high concentrations of Mn were stored in kudzu, it is

not a hyper accumulator because only species containing over 10,000 mg kg⁻¹ are regarded as such (Peng et al., 2008).

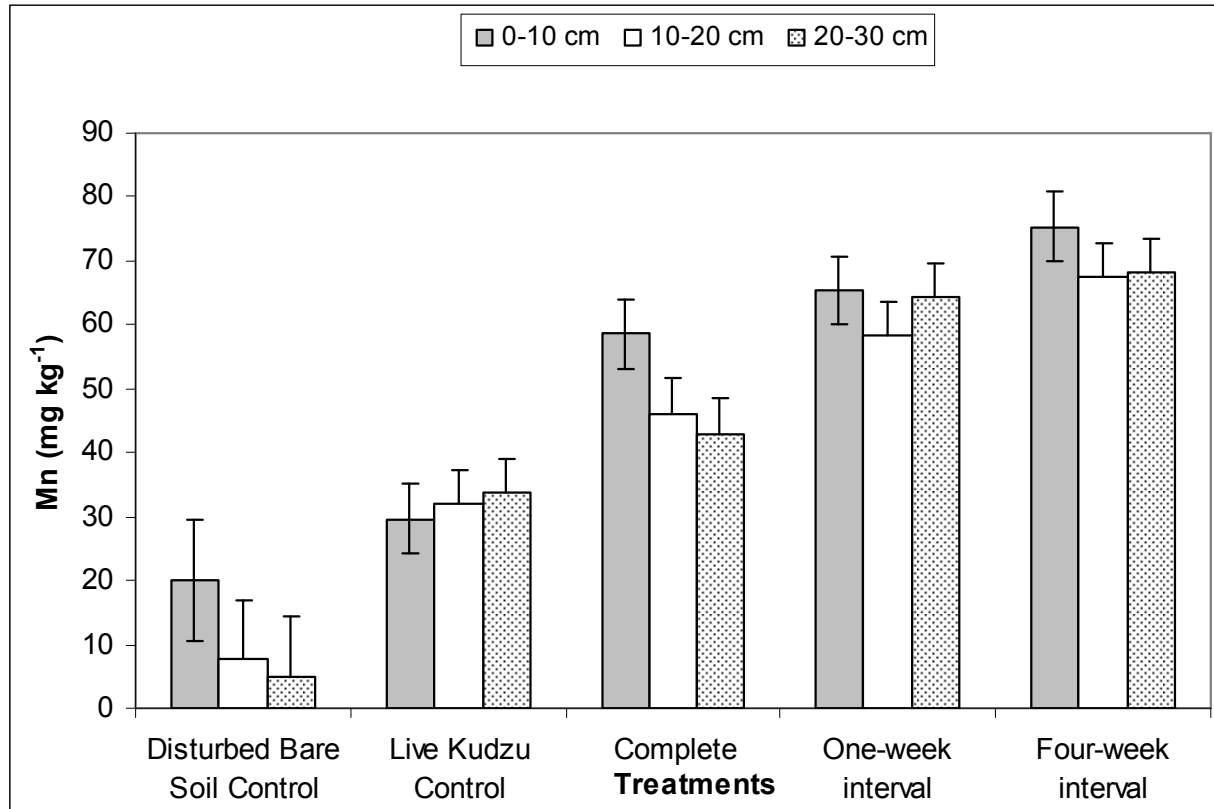


Figure 3.11. Manganese (mg kg^{-1}) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Copper

Copper plays an important role in photosynthesis, nitrogen fixation, and protein and carbohydrate metabolism (Brady and Weil, 2004). There was no significant difference among the depths ($p < 0.6698$) (Table 3.2). Disturbed bare soil had the lowest significant concentration of Cu among the treatments (Figure 3.12). All other treatments, with the exception of disturbed bare soil, showed no significant difference between concentrations of Cu at all depths.

The invasive species *Fallopia japonica* showed an increase in concentrations of Cu in invaded soils versus un-invaded soils (Vanderhoeven et al., 2005). On the contrast, a solarization study done by (Seman-Varner et al., 2008), Cu concentrations were lower in solarized treatments compared to non-solarized treatments. Possibly kudzu has the ability to tap into Cu pools deep in the soil and circulate it into the upper depths at great concentrations.

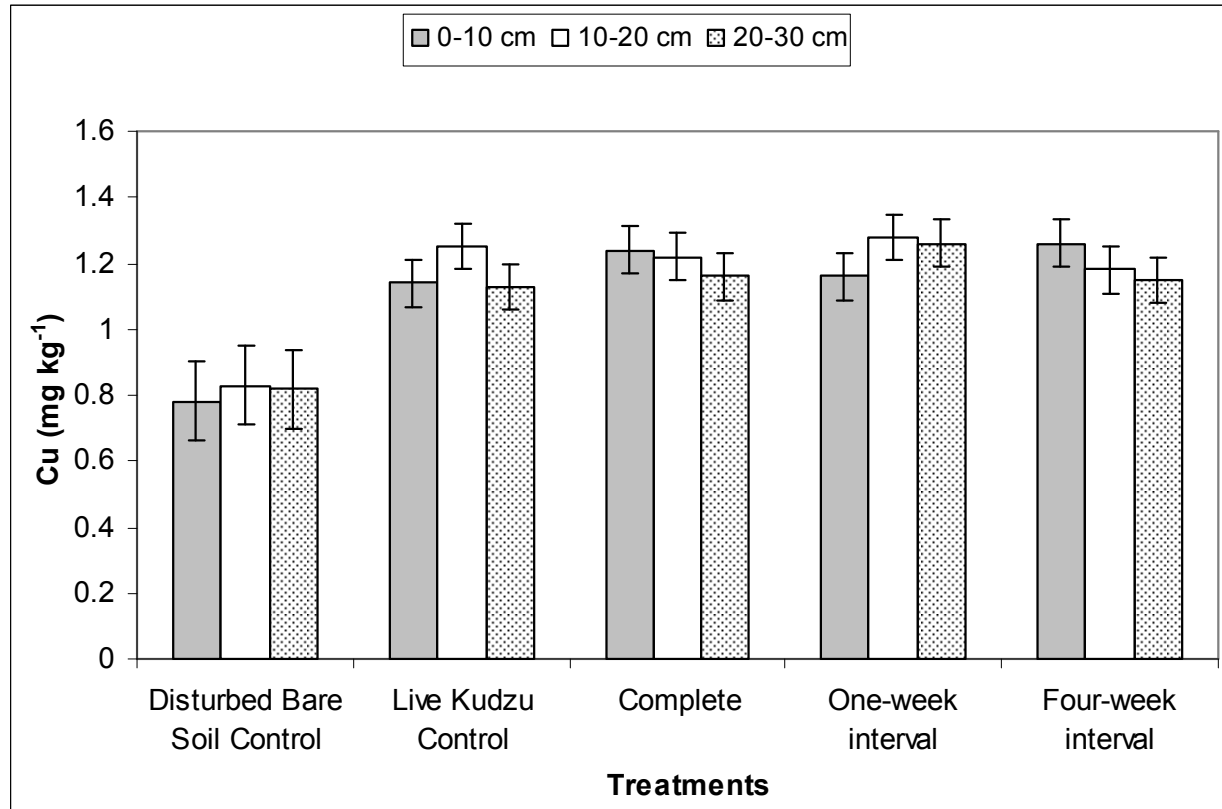


Figure 3.12. Copper (mg kg^{-1}) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Boron

Boron is an important micronutrient in the development and division of cells (Brady and Weil, 2004). Table 3.2 shows that B has significant changes in concentration among depth ($p < 0.0046$). General trend amongst treatments showed a decrease in B concentrations as depth increased (Figure 3.13). This trend of decrease in concentration with depth may be explained by the form of B that is taken up by vegetation being a highly leachable form (Nable et al., 1997). Significant differences among treatment concentrations of B are evident in depths below 10cm, with the one-week treatment having higher concentrations than all other treatments from 20-30cm (Figure 3.13).

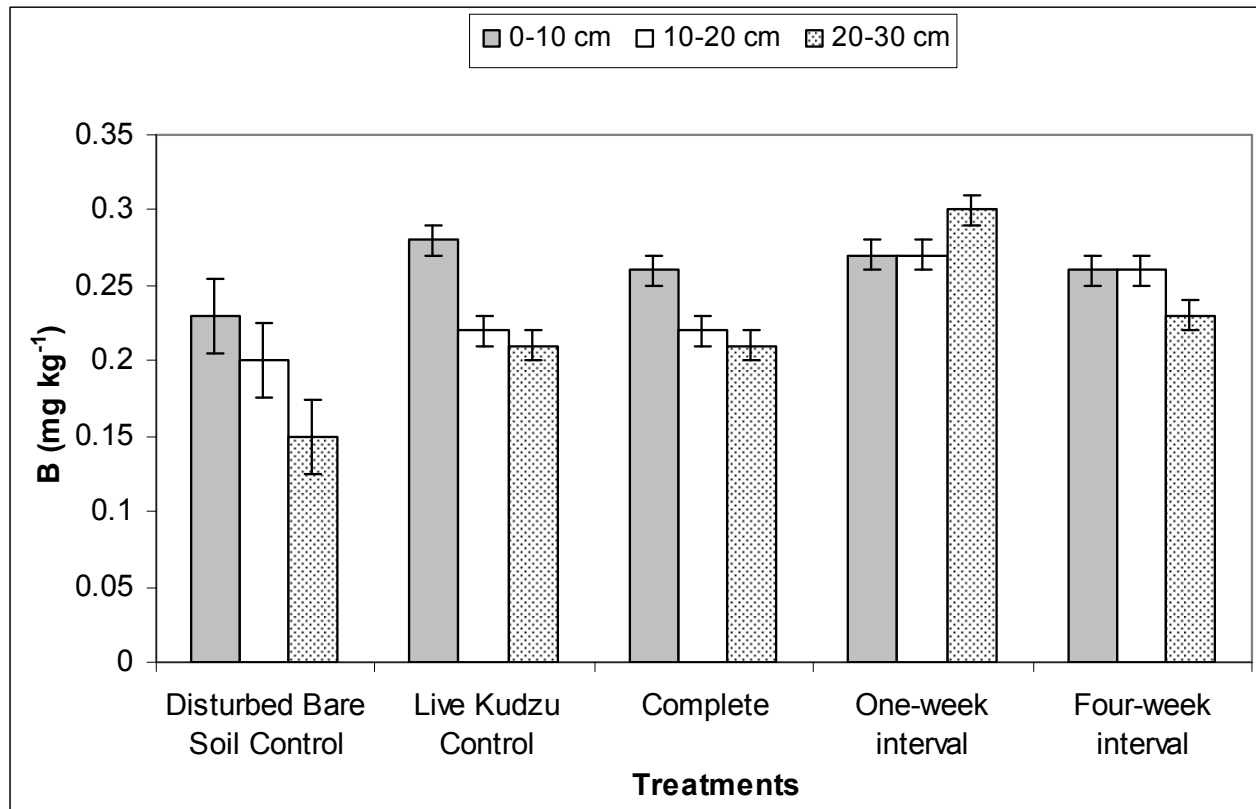


Figure 3.13. Boron (mg kg^{-1}) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Sodium

High concentrations of Na can cause imbalances in the uptake of K^+ or Ca^+ , cause oxygen deficiency, and cause poor water relations (Brady and Weil, 2004). Live kudzu and disturbed bare soil controls had significantly higher concentration of Na than the solarized soils having lower concentrations (Figure 3.14). Soil solarization appears to decrease concentrations of Na in the soil (Figure 3.14). There is no significant difference in Na concentrations among depths ($p < 0.0714$) (Table 3.2).

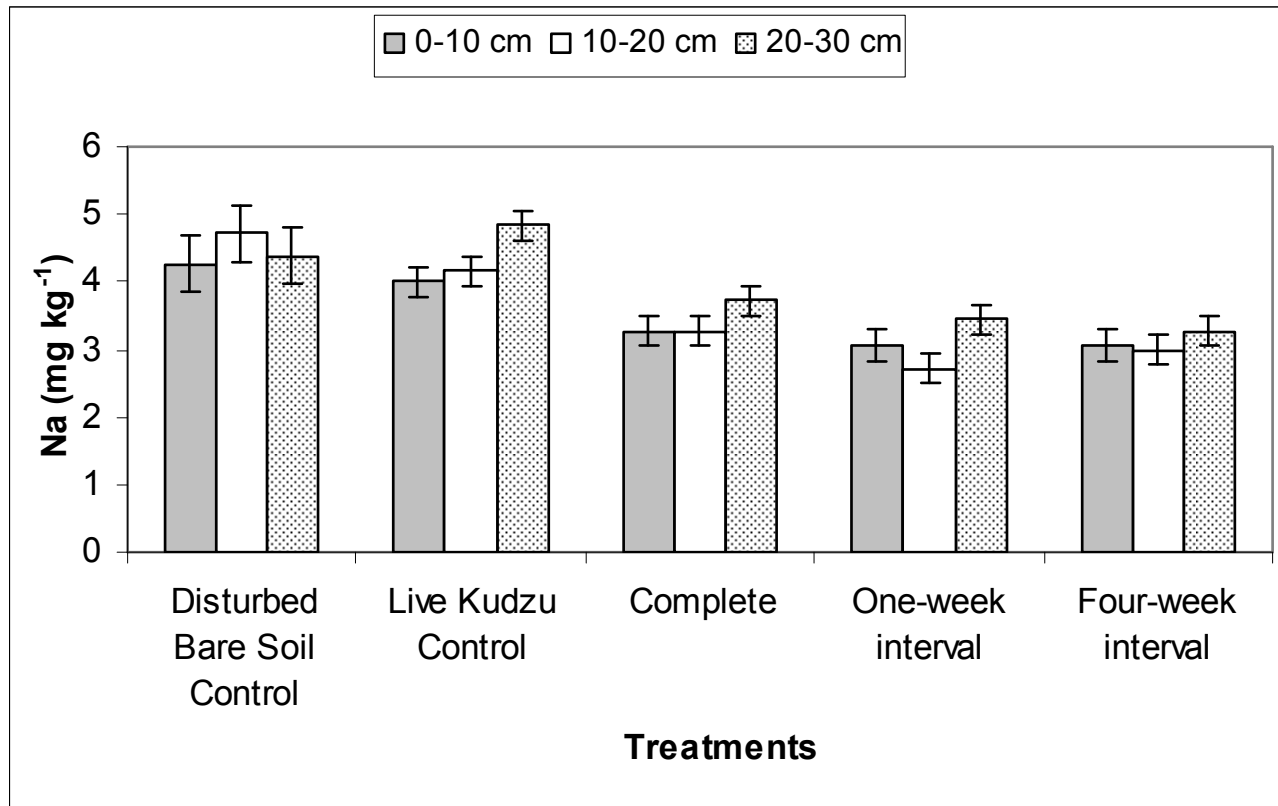


Figure 3.14. Sodium (mg kg⁻¹) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Total Base Saturation

Total Base saturation is concerned with the percentage of cation exchange sites that are occupied by a cation in the soil. Live kudzu control had the higher percentages of total base saturation than all other treatments (Figure 3.15). At depths below 10 cm the four-week treatment had a higher total base saturation after the kudzu live treatment. According to Reich (2005) base saturation is known to increase with increased concentrations of Ca, which was observed in the live kudzu control. An opposite trend was found in soils under *Hieracium* found in New Zealand where lower concentrations of base saturation were recorded under the invasive species (Scott et al., 2001).

A higher base saturation under live kudzu versus solarized soils may be due to the fact that increases in decomposing organic matter increase the release of Al^{3+} and H^+ ions. These ions tend to kick base cations off of the binding sites, thus the increase of the acid cations on binding sites causes a decrease in the base cation percentage.

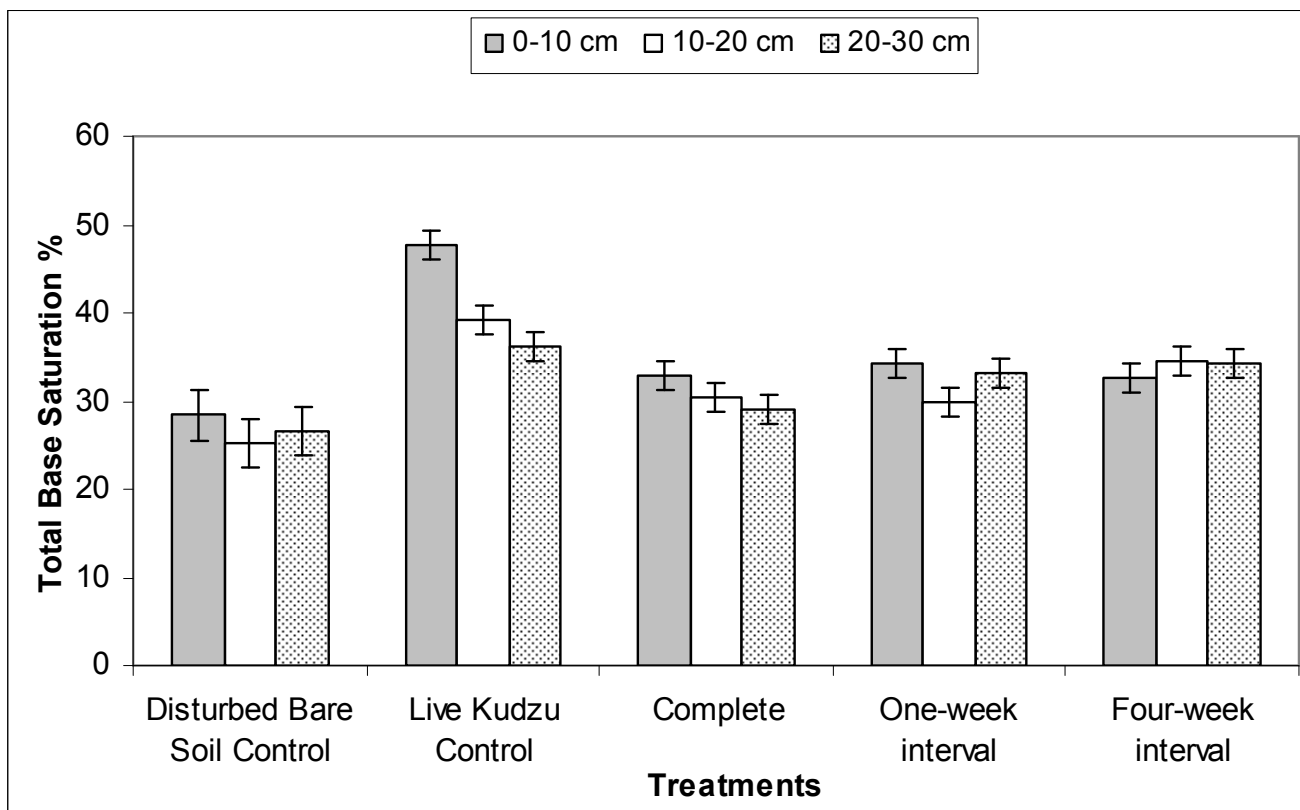


Figure 3.15. Total Base Saturation (%) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Effective Cation Exchange Capacity

Effective cation exchange capacity (ECEC) is the amount of cation charges that soil can hold at the actual, unbuffered, pH of the soil (Brady and Weil, 2004). For the treatments there was a general decreasing trend in ECEC as the depth increased ($p < 0.0238$) (Table 3.2), with the exception of the one- week interval treatment (Figure 3.16). Live kudzu control had a higher ECEC at 0-10cm than the solarized treatments (Figure 3.16).

The study showed no significant difference between live kudzu plots and the disturbed bare soil plots. However in the study conducted in Belgium cation exchange capacity (CEC) increased on plots invaded by *Fallopia japonica* versus un-invaded plots (Vanderhoeven et al., 2005). According to the behavior of ECEC in this study, the use of solarization has the same effect as being bare soil and the presence of live plant in the live kudzu plot increases ECEC possibly due to the fact that the presence of roots which also have the ability of cation exchange.

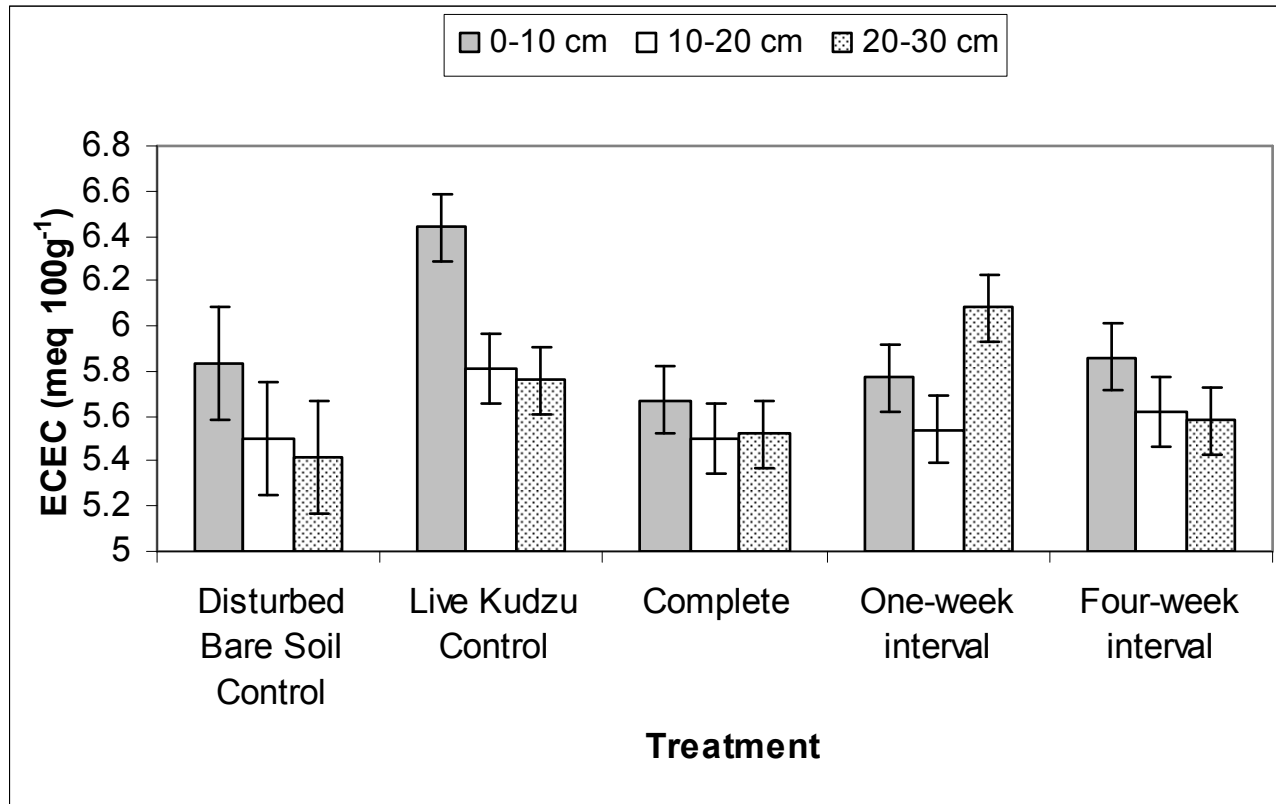


Figure 3.16. Effective cation exchange capacity (meq 100 g⁻¹) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

Acidity

Acidity is the product of high H^+ cations in the soil that have taken over the binding sites. Live kudzu control had the lowest acidity measurements in 0-10cm depth (Figure 3.17). Complete season, one-week, four-week, and the disturbed bare soil showed no significant difference comparing soil acidity. There was no significant difference among depths for all treatments ($p < 0.7172$) (Table 3.2).

The live kudzu treatment producing the lowest measures of acidity may be explained by the larger concentrations of base cations that are present in this treatment such as Ca (Figure 3.8). We believe that the presence of living kudzu brought the used nutrient uplift which increased base cations in the soil and decreased acid cations, this decreasing the soil acidity. Intense decomposition taking place in the solarized soils was possibly an increaser of the production of H^+ ions from the decomposing plant matter causing the soil acidity to increase. Another acid forming cation is Al^{3+} and decreases in this ion were observed in the soil under the invasive species *Prunus serotina* in Belgium versus the un-invaded soils (Vanderhoeven et al., 2005).

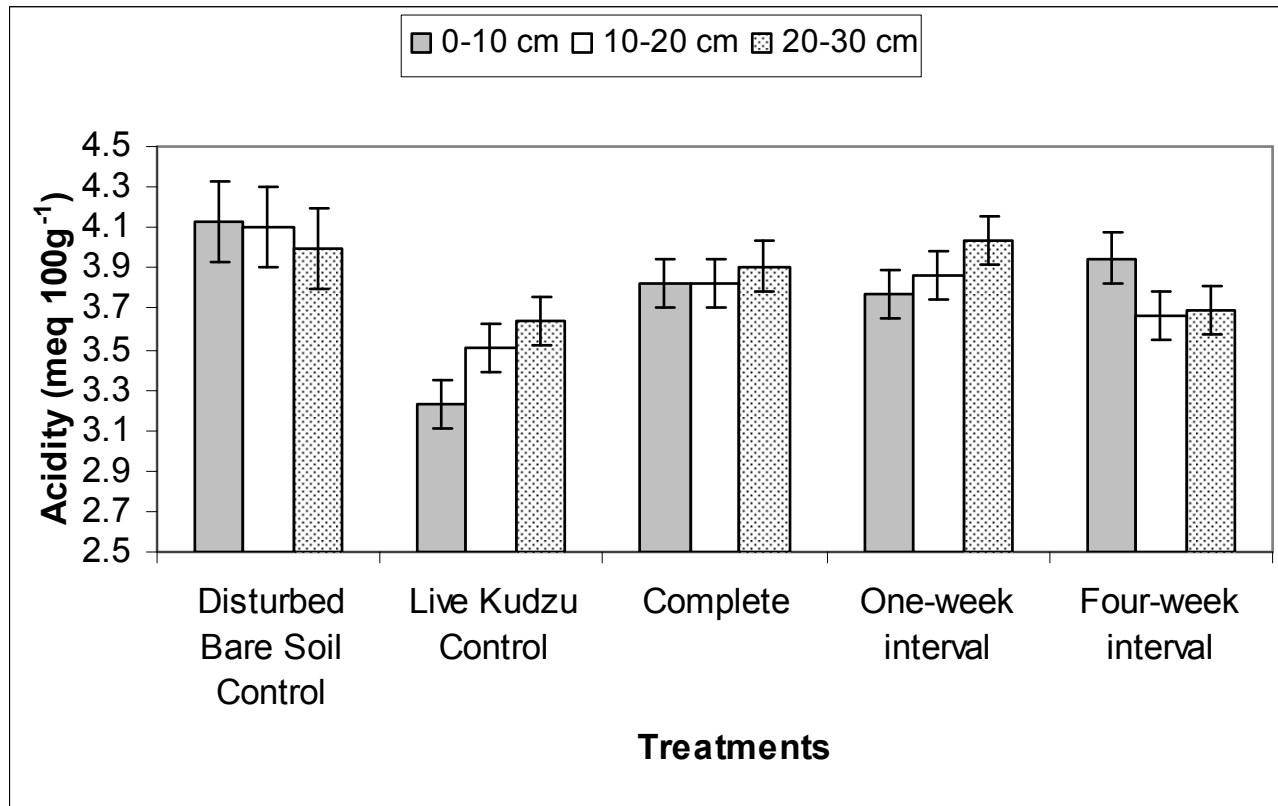


Figure 3.17. Acidity (meq 100 g⁻¹) comparisons (mean values and standard errors) among treatments and depths.

CONCLUSION

This study observed that solarization of kudzu led to significant increases in soil nutrient concentrations when compared with disturbed bare soil and soil under living kudzu. Phosphorus, Mn, pH, and C/N were significantly higher in 1-week and 4-week treatments than in complete season thermal treatments with complete season having significantly higher concentrations of NO₃N. The 1-week and 4-week treatments also showed significantly greater nutrient concentrations (C, N, P, K, Mn, and Cu) and pH than disturbed bare soil plots with the exception of Mg, Na and C/N (0-10cm).

Nutrient concentrations were significantly higher in thermally treated plots than plots with living kudzu for NO₃N, K and Mn, while significantly lower for pH, Ca, Na and total base saturation. Significantly higher nutrient concentrations under thermally treated plots than plots under living kudzu may be attributed to the release of nutrients from decomposing plant tissue during the solarization process. Kudzu contained significantly higher nutrient concentrations (K, S, N, P, B, Zn, Cu, and Mn) in above ground plant tissue, leaf, and stem than in root tissue with the exception of Ca, C/N, Mg, and Fe.

Nutrient concentrations (N, P, Ca, Cu, and total base saturation) and pH were significantly lower in disturbed bare soil than in plots with living kudzu. Magnesium, NO₃N, acidity and C/N were significantly higher in disturbed bare soil than in plots under living kudzu. This increase in nutrient concentrations in the soil may be influenced by kudzu's ability to grow roots at depths greater than 3m tapping into nutrient pools past the 1m zone of nutrient depletion (Forseth and Innis, 2004; Jobbagy and Jackson, 2001).

Decreases in nutrient concentrations (C, N, C/N, NO₃N, P, Ca, Zn, B, total base saturation) along with ECEC occurred with increases in depth with the exception of K, Mn, Cu, and pH which showed no significant difference, while Mg and Na had significant increases with depth.

Results suggest that the solarization method for kudzu control is a viable option not only for eliminating kudzu but also as a possible soil amendment, which is increasing soil nutrient concentrations. Future research should be conducted to determine kudzu's affect on soil physical properties.

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APPENDICES

Mineral content of kudzu plant tissue.

Date of collection	Sample ID	Replication ID	N	C	P	K	Ca	Mg	S	B	Zn	Cu	Mn	Fe
			----- % -----							----- ppm -----				
Jul-07	L-1†	1	3.24	44.31	0.23	2.27	0.49	0.31	0.18	39	27	11	131	116
Jul-07	L-2	1	3.16	44.88	0.24	2.35	0.44	0.30	0.17	37	26	11	125	128
Jul-07	L-3	1	3.12	44.92	0.22	2.28	0.45	0.30	0.17	31	26	10	137	105
Jul-07	L-4	1	3.08	45.08	0.23	2.40	0.46	0.30	0.17	33	25	11	135	113
Jul-07	L-5	1	3.10	44.55	0.22	2.31	0.44	0.29	0.17	31	25	10	130	110
Jul-07	S-1†	2	2.91	42.35	0.29	3.42	0.46	0.25	0.15	25	38	11	123	397
Jul-07	S-2	2	2.96	41.38	0.28	3.19	0.47	0.23	0.14	24	37	11	133	407
Jul-07	S-3	2	2.89	42.39	0.27	3.09	0.43	0.22	0.14	23	36	10	119	347
Jul-07	S-4	2	2.95	39.81	0.30	3.48	0.47	0.25	0.16	25	39	12	130	540
Jul-07	S-5	2	2.99	43.53	0.29	3.42	0.46	0.26	0.16	23	38	12	136	398
Aug-07	T-1†	3	0.97	40.72	0.04	1.02	0.23	0.25	0.05	18	28	11	54	5587
Aug-07	T-2	3	1.25	45.05	0.05	0.87	0.51	0.43	0.12	16	28	9	91	1442
Aug-07	T-3	3	1.41	44.3	0.02	0.79	0.81	0.46	0.10	20	24	6	59	1099
Aug-07	T-4	3	1.57	46.24	0.03	0.69	0.84	0.55	0.09	32	22	5	108	721
Aug-07	T-5	3	1.41	44.59	0.03	1.02	0.93	0.44	0.18	20	20	7	88	1332

† L is leaf, S is stem, T is root.

Appendix B.

SAS Plant Data out put.

The SAS System
The GLM Procedure

Class Level Information
Class Levels Values

Plant part 3 1 2 3

Number of Observations Read 15
Number of Observations Used 15

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Nitrogen

Sum of Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model ¹	2	9.93841333	4.96920667	260.99	<.0001
Error	12	0.22848000	0.01904000		
Corrected Total	14	10.16689333			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	n Mean
0.977527	5.592496	0.137986	2.467333

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	9.93841333	4.96920667	260.99	<.0001

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	9.93841333	4.96920667	260.99	<.0001

¹ Model represents plant parts sampled (leaf, stem, and roots).

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Carbon

Sum of Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	22.85717333	11.42858667	5.42	0.0210
Error	12	25.28056000	2.10671333		
Corrected Total	14	48.13773333			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	c Mean
0.474829	3.328510	1.451452	43.60667

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	22.85717333	11.42858667	5.42	0.0210

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	22.85717333	11.42858667	5.42	0.0210

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Carbon-to-Nitrogen Ratio

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	1313.287268	656.643634	77.03	<.0001
Error	12	102.292933	8.524411		
Corrected Total	14	1415.580201			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	c_n Mean
0.927738	13.98967	2.919659	20.87011

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	1313.287268	656.643634	77.03	<.0001

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	1313.287268	656.643634	77.03	<.0001

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Boron

Sum of Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	468.1333333	234.0666667	13.15	0.0009
Error	12	213.6000000	17.8000000		
Corrected Total	14	681.7333333			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	b Mean
0.686681	15.94082	4.219005	26.46667

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	468.1333333	234.0666667	13.15	0.0009

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	468.1333333	234.0666667	13.15	0.0009

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Phosphorus

Sum of Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	0.17417333	0.08708667	791.70	<.0001
Error	12	0.00132000	0.00011000		
Corrected Total	14	0.17549333			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	p Mean
0.992478	5.741654	0.010488	0.182667

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	0.17417333	0.08708667	791.70	<.0001

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	0.17417333	0.08708667	791.70	<.0001

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Potassium

Sum of Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	15.07417333	7.53708667	429.95	<.0001
Error	12	0.21036000	0.01753000		
Corrected Total	14	15.28453333			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	k Mean
0.986237	6.092066	0.132401	2.173333

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	15.07417333	7.53708667	429.95	<.0001

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	15.07417333	7.53708667	429.95	<.0001

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Calcium

Sum of Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	0.14284000	0.07142000	2.54	0.1206
Error	12	0.33792000	0.02816000		
Corrected Total	14	0.48076000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	ca Mean
0.297113	31.90293	0.167809	0.526000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	0.14284000	0.07142000	2.54	0.1206

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	0.14284000	0.07142000	2.54	0.1206

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Magnesium

Sum of Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	0.08849333	0.04424667	10.84	0.0020
Error	12	0.04900000	0.00408333		
Corrected Total	14	0.13749333			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	mg Mean
0.643619	19.80402	0.063901	0.322667

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	0.08849333	0.04424667	10.84	0.0020

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	0.08849333	0.04424667	10.84	0.0020

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Sulfur

Sum of Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	0.01057333	0.00528667	6.64	0.0115
Error	12	0.00956000	0.00079667		
Corrected Total	14	0.02013333			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	s Mean
0.525166	19.69206	0.028225	0.143333

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	0.01057333	0.00528667	6.64	0.0115

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	0.01057333	0.00528667	6.64	0.0115

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Zinc

Sum of Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	525.7333333	262.8666667	53.28	<.0001
Error	12	59.2000000	4.9333333		
Corrected Total	14	584.9333333			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	zn Mean
0.898792	7.589217	2.221111	29.26667

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	525.7333333	262.8666667	53.28	<.0001

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	525.7333333	262.8666667	53.28	<.0001

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Copper

Sum of Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	37.20000000	18.60000000	8.21	0.0057
Error	12	27.20000000	2.26666667		
Corrected Total	14	64.40000000			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	cu Mean
0.577640	15.36271	1.505545	9.800000

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	37.20000000	18.60000000	8.21	0.0057

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	37.20000000	18.60000000	8.21	0.0057

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Manganese

Sum of Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	8328.93333	4164.46667	21.07	0.0001
Error	12	2372.00000	197.66667		
Corrected Total	14	10700.93333			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	mn Mean
0.778337	12.41265	14.05940	113.2667

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	8328.933333	4164.466667	21.07	0.0001

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	8328.933333	4164.466667	21.07	0.0001

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Iron

Sum of Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	10674308.93	5337154.47	3.98	0.0472
Error	12	16086430.80	1340535.90		
Corrected Total	14	26760739.73			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	fe Mean
0.398879	135.2377	1157.815	856.1333

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	10674308.93	5337154.47	3.98	0.0472

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
part	2	10674308.93	5337154.47	3.98	0.0472

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

t Tests (LSD) for Nitrogen

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	12
Error Mean Square	0.01904
Critical Value of t	2.17881
Least Significant Difference	0.1901

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	3.14000	5	L
B	2.94000	5	S
C	1.32200	5	T

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

t Tests (LSD) for Carbon

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	12
Error Mean Square	2.106713
Critical Value of t	2.17881
Least Significant Difference	2.0001

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	44.7480	5	L
A			
A	44.1800	5	T
B	41.8920	5	S

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

t Tests (LSD) for Carbon to Nitrogen Ratio

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	12
Error Mean Square	8.524411
Critical Value of t	2.17881
Least Significant Difference	4.0233

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	34.103	5	T
B	14.257	5	L
B			
B	14.251	5	S

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

t Tests (LSD) for Boron

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	12
Error Mean Square	17.8
Critical Value of t	2.17881
Least Significant Difference	5.8138

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	34.200	5	L
B	24.000	5	S
B	21.200	5	T

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

t Tests (LSD) for Phosphorus

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	12
Error Mean Square	0.00011
Critical Value of t	2.17881
Least Significant Difference	0.0145

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	0.286000	5	S
B	0.228000	5	L
C	0.034000	5	T

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

t Tests (LSD) for Potassium

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	12
Error Mean Square	0.01753
Critical Value of t	2.17881
Least Significant Difference	0.1824

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	3.32000	5	S
B	2.32200	5	L
C	0.87800	5	T

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

t Tests (LSD) for Calcium

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	12
Error Mean Square	0.02816
Critical Value of t	2.17881
Least Significant Difference	0.2312

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	0.6640	5	T
A			
A	0.4580	5	S
A			
A	0.4560	5	L

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

t Tests (LSD) for Magnesium

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	12
Error Mean Square	0.004083
Critical Value of t	2.17881
Least Significant Difference	0.0881

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	0.42600	5	T
B	0.30000	5	L
B			
B	0.24200	5	S

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

t Tests (LSD) for Sulfur

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	12
Error Mean Square	0.000797
Critical Value of t	2.17881
Least Significant Difference	0.0389

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	0.17200	5	L
A			
A	0.15000	5	S
B	0.10800	5	T

The SAS System
The GLM Procedure

t Tests (LSD) for Zinc

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	12
Error Mean Square	4.933333
Critical Value of t	2.17881
Least Significant Difference	3.0607

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	37.600	5	S
B	25.800	5	L
B			
B	24.400	5	T

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

t Tests (LSD) for Copper

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	12
Error Mean Square	2.266667
Critical Value of t	2.17881
Least Significant Difference	2.0746

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	11.2000	5	S
A			
A	10.6000	5	L
B	7.6000	5	T

The SAS System

The GLM Procedure

t Tests (LSD) for Manganese

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05
Error Degrees of Freedom	12
Error Mean Square	197.6667
Critical Value of t	2.17881
Least Significant Difference	19.374

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	131.600	5	L
A			
A	128.200	5	S
B	80.000	5	T

The SAS System
The GLM Procedure
t Tests (LSD) for Iron

NOTE: This test controls the Type I comparisonwise error rate, not the experimentwise error rate.

Alpha	0.05	
Error Degrees of Freedom		12
Error Mean Square		1340536
Critical Value of t		2.17881
Least Significant Difference		1595.5

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

t Grouping	Mean	N	part
A	2036.2	5	T
B	417.8	5	S
B	114.4	5	L

The SAS System

----- part=Leaf -----

The MEANS Procedure

Variable	N	Mean	Std Error
n	5	3.1400000	0.0282843
c	5	44.7480000	0.1393341
b	5	34.2000000	1.6248077
p	5	0.2280000	0.0037417
k	5	2.3220000	0.0239583
ca	5	0.4560000	0.0092736
mg	5	0.3000000	0.0031623
s	5	0.1720000	0.0020000
zn	5	25.8000000	0.3741657
cu	5	10.6000000	0.2449490
mn	5	131.6000000	2.0880613
fe	5	114.4000000	3.8548671

----- part=Stem -----

Variable	N	Mean	Std Error
n	5	2.9400000	0.0178885
c	5	41.8920000	0.6220000
b	5	24.0000000	0.4472136
p	5	0.2860000	0.0050990
k	5	3.3200000	0.0759605
ca	5	0.4580000	0.0073485
mg	5	0.2420000	0.0073485
s	5	0.1500000	0.0044721
zn	5	37.6000000	0.5099020
cu	5	11.2000000	0.3741657
mn	5	128.2000000	3.1527766
fe	5	417.8000000	32.3162498

----- part=Tuber -----

Variable	N	Mean	Std Error
n	5	1.3220000	0.1015086
c	5	44.1800000	0.9261371
b	5	21.2000000	2.8000000
p	5	0.0340000	0.0050990
k	5	0.8780000	0.0646065
ca	5	0.6640000	0.1294450
mg	5	0.4260000	0.0488467
s	5	0.1080000	0.0213073
zn	5	24.4000000	1.6000000
cu	5	7.6000000	1.0770330
mn	5	80.0000000	10.2127371
fe	5	2036.20	896.2490391

Raw soil data.

Treatment	Depth	Soil pH	C	N	C/N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Zn
	cm		----- % -----			----- mg kg ⁻¹ -----				
1	10	4.8	0.528	0.061	8.724	2.5	74	242	48.5	1.15
1	20	4.8	0.469	0.081	5.758	1.5	64.5	199	46	0.65
1	30	4.9	0.574	0.096	5.967	1	72	202.5	55	0.65
1	10	4.9	1.784	0.144	12.348	2	79.5	287.5	41	1.35
1	20	4.9	0.587	0.075	7.804	1	91	254	52	0.75
1	30	4.9	0.447	0.071	6.252	0.5	100	255.5	55	0.6
1	10	4.8	1.457	0.108	13.537	2	53.5	192.5	23.5	1.2
1	20	4.8	1.173	0.114	10.302	1.5	62	179	30	1.05
1	30	4.8	0.808	0.083	9.722	1.5	66.5	183	29.5	0.85
2	10	5.3	0.700	0.069	10.120	1.5	69.5	257	44	0.75
2	20	5.2	0.608	0.075	8.086	1	71.5	250.5	48	0.65
2	30	5.2	0.717	0.073	9.785	1	73	291.5	52.5	0.75
2	10	5.2	0.709	0.077	9.226	1	103	231.5	46.5	0.5
2	20	5.3	0.760	0.071	10.678	1	104	281.5	56.5	0.65
2	30	5.2	0.862	0.094	9.166	1	103	310.5	60	0.7
2	10	5.3	1.266	0.117	10.842	2.5	70.5	242	77.5	1.45
2	20	5	1.061	0.096	11.038	2	65	152.5	54	1.15
2	30	5	1.496	0.117	12.772	1.5	106.5	338	65.5	1.5
3	10	4.8	1.432	0.098	14.664	2.5	69.5	124.5	32	1.55
3	20	5.1	1.460	0.103	14.229	2.5	97	169.5	79.5	1.7
3	30	4.9	1.171	0.079	14.841	2.5	77	122.5	44.5	1.45

Appendix C.

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Treatments:
1- Complete Season
2- One week
3- Four week
5- Bare soil control
6- Live kudzu control

Treatment	Depth	Mn	Cu	B	Na	NO3-N	CEC	Acidity	Total BS
	cm	----- mg kg ⁻¹ -----				ppm	----- meq 100g ⁻¹ -----		%
1	10	91	1.2	0.2	5	32	6.2	4.4	29
1	20	71.5	1.15	0.2	3.5	18	5.6	4	28
1	30	66.5	1.25	0.2	3.5	15	6.1	4.4	27
1	10	45	1.05	0.25	2.5	16	5.6	3.6	36
1	20	31.5	1.1	0.2	3.5	15	6	4	33
1	30	33	1.05	0.25	4	15	5.6	3.6	36
1	10	65.5	1.25	0.2	3	16	4.9	3.6	27
1	20	103	1.45	0.2	3	16	5.7	4.4	23
1	30	106.5	1.25	0.2	3	15	6.1	4.8	22
2	10	86	1.35	0.25	2.5	3	5.4	3.6	34
2	20	75.5	1.25	0.25	2	3	5.4	3.6	34
2	30	80	1.3	0.25	2.5	4	6.1	4	34
2	10	58	1.2	0.25	2.5	3	5.4	3.6	34
2	20	49	1.15	0.3	2.5	4	5.8	3.6	37
2	30	56	1.1	0.25	3.5	5	6.3	4	37
2	10	99	0.85	0.35	2.5	9	5.6	3.6	37
2	20	93	0.95	0.3	2.5	9	5	3.6	28
2	30	116	1.3	0.4	3.5	13	6.9	4.4	37
3	10	47	1.75	0.2	3	17	5.5	4.4	20
3	20	54.5	1.6	0.3	3	15	5.4	3.6	33
3	30	47.5	1.4	0.2	3	12	5.2	4	23
3	10	52	1.2	0.35	2.5	5	5.4	2.8	48
3	20	62	1.15	0.25	2.5	4	4.3	2.4	44

Treatment	Depth cm	Soil	C	N	C/N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Zn
		pH	----- % -----			----- mg kg ⁻¹ -----				
3	10	5.8	0.842	0.068	12.312	2.5	91	335	83	1.6
3	20	5.6	0.800	0.057	14.064	1.5	87.5	233	61	1
3	30	5.7	0.675	0.044	15.271	1.5	81.5	230.5	44.5	1
3	10	4.9	1.414	0.063	22.281	2	63.5	157	33.5	1.55
3	20	5	1.326	0.078	17.006	2	82.5	174	40.5	1.3
3	30	4.9	1.669	0.109	15.348	2	108.5	230	49.5	1.25
2	10	5	1.347	0.080	16.917	2.5	47	166.5	17.5	2.05
2	20	4.9	0.752	0.046	16.474	3	44.5	97	13	1.45
2	30	5	1.019	0.056	18.170	2.5	66	147	19.5	1.25
2	10	5	1.356	0.126	10.767	2	86.5	254	36	2.95
2	20	4.9	1.026	0.102	10.097	2	72	189.5	34	1.8
2	30	5.2	0.934	0.090	10.362	1.5	81	337	63.5	1.75
2	10	5	0.980	0.088	11.102	1.5	86	194	29	1.25
2	20	5	0.820	0.091	9.060	1	82.5	197	31.5	1.2
2	30	5	0.720	0.068	10.540	1	68	177.5	30	0.75
3	10	4.7	1.885	0.130	14.466	2.5	51.5	109	15	1.5
3	20	4.8	1.026	0.082	12.584	2	52.5	89.5	15.5	1.1
3	30	4.9	0.789	0.060	13.247	2	64	106.5	22.5	1.05
3	10	5.1	1.185	0.139	8.508	2	78	216	39.5	1.15
3	20	4.9	0.647	0.071	9.113	1	64	126	26.5	0.95
3	30	4.9	0.585	0.071	8.239	1	56.5	111	25	1

Treatment	Depth	Mn	Cu	B	Na	NO ₃ -N	CEC	Acidity	Total BS
	cm	mg kg ⁻¹				ppm	meq 100g ⁻¹		%
3	30	69	0.9	0.2	3	4	3.7	2	47
3	10	83.5	1.2	0.2	2.5	11	4.8	3.6	26
3	20	77	1.15	0.25	2.5	9	5.4	4	26
3	30	91.5	1.2	0.25	4	11	5.9	4	31
2	10	50	1.05	0.2	3	5	4.7	3.6	24
2	20	50.5	1.15	0.15	3	3	4.3	3.6	17
2	30	78.5	1.1	0.2	3	3	5.1	4	21
2	10	118.5	1.75	0.2	3.5	16	7	5.2	26
2	20	119	1.55	0.25	2.5	11	6.2	4.8	23
2	30	117	1.3	0.35	3.5	7	7.2	4.8	34
2	10	98.5	1.25	0.25	2.5	13	5.8	4.4	25
2	20	99	1.1	0.2	2	12	5.9	4.4	25
2	30	89	1	0.2	2.5	10	5.3	4	25
3	10	102	1.35	0.2	3	8	6.4	5.6	13
3	20	93	1.25	0.2	3	6	5.5	4.8	13
3	30	86	1.15	0.2	2.5	4	5.7	4.8	16
3	10	113.5	1.6	0.25	3	6	6.4	4.8	25
3	20	92	1.2	0.2	2.5	8	5.8	4.8	18
3	30	93	1.15	0.15	2	7	5.7	4.8	16
3	10	85	1.3	0.25	3	19	5.9	4.4	25
3	20	63	1.1	0.25	2.5	15	6.2	4.4	29
3	30	75.5	1.2	0.25	3	15	6.3	4.4	30
1	10	90.5	1.25	0.3	2	22	5.9	4	33

Treatment	Depth	Soil pH	C	N	C/N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Zn
	cm		----- % -----			----- mg kg ⁻¹ -----				
3	10	4.8	0.664	0.073	9.096	1.5	90.5	174.5	41.5	1.2
3	20	5	0.608	0.079	7.696	1	97.5	220.5	54	0.8
3	30	5	0.715	0.066	10.833	1	97.5	234	58	0.95
1	10	5.1	1.079	0.118	9.144	1.5	87.5	256.5	51.5	1
1	20	5	0.439	0.058	7.569	1	90	193	45.5	0.5
1	30	5	0.471	0.057	8.263	0.5	80	198.5	45.5	0.4
1	10	5	0.759	0.079	9.608	2	125	215	36	0.95
1	20	5.1	0.547	0.062	8.839	1	111.5	207	45	0.6
1	30	5.2	0.373	0.044	8.420	1	107	250.5	59	0.4
1	10	4.5	0.624	0.084	7.470	1	80.5	187	32.5	0.75
1	20	4.9	0.793	0.102	7.802	1	108.5	275	55	0.65
1	30	4.8	0.490	0.053	9.230	1	100.5	237.5	50.5	0.6
3	10	5.9	0.810	0.095	8.524	1.5	75	447	39.5	0.95
3	20	6	0.337	0.042	7.954	1	75	382.5	41	0.7
3	30	6	0.410	0.053	7.733	1	71	399.5	43.5	0.7
3	10	5.5	0.703	0.081	8.709	1.5	88	420	56	0.8
3	20	5.5	0.676	0.068	9.990	1.5	92.5	402.5	63	0.7
3	30	5.7	0.744	0.097	7.675	1	86.5	458.5	71	0.75
3	10	5.5	0.652	0.094	6.968	1	124	400.5	61	0.8
3	20	5.7	1.126	0.091	12.370	1	128.5	513.5	75.5	1.1

Treatment	Depth	Mn	Cu	B	Na	NO3-N	CEC	Acidity	Total BS
	cm	mg kg ⁻¹				ppm	meq 100g ⁻¹		%
1	20	56.5	1	0.25	2.5	19	5.2	3.6	30
1	30	49	0.85	0.2	4	18	4.8	3.2	33
1	10	92	1.05	0.3	3	14	5.7	4	30
1	20	68.5	1	0.25	3.5	11	5.3	3.6	32
1	30	47	0.95	0.2	3.5	14	5.6	3.6	36
1	10	103	1.25	0.2	3	53	6.2	4.8	23
1	20	66.5	1.1	0.2	4	28	6.5	4.4	33
1	30	71	1.1	0.2	3.5	23	6.3	4.4	30
3	10	51	0.8	0.3	2.5	4	5.6	2.8	49
3	20	37.5	1	0.25	3.5	2	4.9	2.4	50
3	30	38.5	1.05	0.25	4	2	5	2.4	51
3	10	83	1	0.35	4.5	18	6.4	3.6	44
3	20	63.5	1	0.3	4	16	6.4	3.6	44
3	30	55	1.2	0.3	4	18	6.3	3.2	50
3	10	60.5	1.2	0.3	3.5	17	6.4	3.6	44
3	20	64.5	1.25	0.35	3.5	16	6.7	3.2	53
3	30	57.5	1.15	0.3	4	13	6.5	3.6	45
2	10	20	1.25	0.25	3	12	4.4	3.2	27
2	20	12.5	1.7	0.3	3	10	5.4	4	26
2	30	15	1.7	0.3	4.5	6	5.6	4	29
2	10	33	0.9	0.4	4.5	17	7.1	3.6	49
2	20	14.5	1.5	0.4	4	12	5.8	3.6	38
2	30	12	1.3	0.3	3.5	9	5.9	4	31

Treatment	Depth	Soil pH	C	N	C/N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Zn
	cm		----- % -----			----- mg kg ⁻¹ -----				
3	30	5.6	0.848	0.114	7.449	1	124	405	68	1
2	10	4.8	1.124	0.103	10.917	2	68.5	157	26	2.35
2	20	4.8	1.084	0.105	10.349	1.5	89.5	164	38.5	2.05
2	30	4.9	0.788	0.086	9.168	1	97	187.5	48	1.5
2	10	5	2.041	0.187	10.914	2.5	82.5	539.5	66.5	3.7
2	20	5	1.166	0.109	10.664	1.5	105	265	68	1.3
2	30	5	0.919	0.100	9.195	1	83	224	61	0.95
2	10	5.2	1.740	0.154	11.308	1.5	78.5	549	54	3.65
2	20	5.1	1.234	0.130	9.524	1	76	345.5	63.5	1.7
2	30	5.5	1.303	0.131	9.981	1	87.5	408	112.5	2.1
1	10	4.8	1.147	0.096	11.912	1.5	86.5	206	62	1.4
1	20	4.8	1.017	0.104	9.793	1	84	158.5	71.5	0.75
1	30	4.6	0.689	0.075	9.167	1	61.5	97.5	37	0.45
1	10	4.9	1.139	0.109	10.466	1.5	60.5	377	50	2.75
1	20	4.7	0.692	0.067	10.324	1	54	194.5	32	1.2
1	30	4.7	0.455	0.059	7.739	0.5	45.5	132	23.5	0.65
1	10	4.8	1.392	0.146	9.534	1.5	61	340.5	52	2.65
1	20	5	0.722	0.103	7.035	0.5	49.5	253.5	43	0.8
1	30	4.9	0.953	0.107	8.921	1	52.5	288.5	47	1.2
6	10	5	1.312	0.089	14.688	2.5	72	169	24.5	1.3
6	20	5	0.826	0.076	10.877	2.5	79	119	20.5	0.9
6	30	5	0.589	0.056	10.560	2	63	108	26.5	0.75
6	10	5.4	1.427	0.109	13.058	1.5	53.5	307.5	48.5	0.95
6	20	5	0.836	0.083	10.056	1.5	51.5	165	71.5	0.8
6	30	4.9	0.460	0.055	8.395	1.5	48	114	34.5	0.65

Treatment	Depth	Mn	Cu	B	Na	NO3-N	CEC	Acidity	Total BS
	cm	mg kg ⁻¹				ppm	meq 100g ⁻¹		%
2	10	25.5	0.9	0.35	3.5	13	6.6	3.2	52
2	20	11	1.25	0.35	3	8	6.1	3.6	40
2	30	15.5	1.3	0.45	4.5	9	6.4	3.2	50
1	10	12	1.4	0.35	3.5	13	5.4	3.6	33
1	20	6.5	1.55	0.3	3.5	12	5.6	4	29
1	30	3.5	1.5	0.2	3.5	16	5.4	4.4	18
1	10	14	1.2	0.3	3.5	23	5.3	2.8	47
1	20	6.5	1.35	0.2	3	16	4.6	3.2	30
1	30	3.5	1.25	0.2	4	14	4.2	3.2	24
1	10	14	1.5	0.25	4	15	5.9	3.6	39
1	20	4.5	1.25	0.2	3	14	5	3.2	35
1	30	7.5	1.3	0.2	4.5	14	5.6	3.6	36
6	10	26.5	1.45	0.2	4	7	4.9	3.6	26
6	20	43.5	1.45	0.2	4.5	4	5	4	20
6	30	56	1.1	0.2	3.5	2	4.9	4	19
6	10	29	1.1	0.2	3.5	5	5.7	3.6	37
6	20	52.5	1.15	0.2	4	5	5.6	4	28
6	30	59	1	0.2	3.5	3	5.4	4.4	18
6	10	34	1.05	0.25	4.5	4	5.8	4	30
6	20	55.5	1.05	0.25	3.5	3	5.6	4.4	22
6	30	66.5	0.9	0.2	4.5	2	6	4.8	20
6	10	28.5	0.9	0.35	3	4	6	2.4	59

Treatment	Depth	Soil pH	C	N	C/N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Zn
	cm		----- % -----			----- mg kg ⁻¹ -----				
6	10	5.1	1.453	0.136	10.645	1.5	59	256	36.5	1.15
6	20	5.1	0.770	0.083	9.232	1.5	55	161.5	33.5	0.9
6	30	5	0.646	0.086	7.537	1.5	57	153	34	0.5
6	10	6.4	0.865	0.097	8.883	1	56.5	610.5	41	1.05
6	20	6.2	0.394	0.047	8.316	1	51	402.5	38	0.5
6	30	6.3	0.397	0.059	6.711	1	50	430.5	41.5	0.5
6	10	6.4	0.450	0.061	7.401	1	51	487.5	39	0.5
6	20	6.6	0.348	0.067	5.208	1	44.5	486	42	0.3
6	30	6.4	0.372	0.060	6.218	1	46.5	469.5	39.5	0.35
6	10	5.9	2.177	0.206	10.578	2	98.5	836.5	77	1.55
6	20	5.8	0.904	0.108	8.342	1.5	111	490.5	66	0.75
6	30	6	0.613	0.093	6.600	1.5	101.5	437	75	0.7
6	10	5.7	1.264	0.115	10.953	2	41.5	784.5	40.5	7.85
6	20	5.5	0.897	0.080	11.209	1.5	34.5	490	42.5	2.9
6	30	5.6	1.105	0.113	9.778	1	36	484	47.5	1.75
6	10	5.7	1.469	0.130	11.256	2	71.5	641.5	49.5	6.05
6	20	5.6	0.963	0.097	9.957	0.5	82	393	58	2
6	30	5.8	0.521	0.077	6.742	0	60.5	333.5	51	0.65
6	10	5.7	1.138	0.105	10.841	1	83.5	532	59	2.1
6	20	5.6	0.857	0.079	10.788	0.5	58.5	396	54.5	0.85
6	30	5.4	0.583	0.063	9.266	0.5	65	313	55	0.4
5	10	4.8	0.878	0.079	11.114	1	91	158.5	55.5	1
5	20	5	0.419	0.062	6.7581	0	84.5	134.5	67.5	0.65
5	30	5.2	0.323	0.02	16.15	0	69	144.5	84	0.65
5	10	4.8	3.225	0.158	20.411	1.5	71	441.5	92.5	3
5	20	4.8	0.92	0.083	11.084	0.5	53	194.5	70.5	1.15
5	30	5	0.504	0.042	12	0	35.5	124	91.5	0.85

Treatment	Depth	Mn	Cu	B	Na	NO ₃ -N	CEC	Acidity	Total BS
	cm	mg kg ⁻¹				ppm	meq 100g ⁻¹		%
6	20	20	1	0.2	3.5	4	4.9	2.4	51
6	30	22	1	0.2	4.5	3	5.4	2.8	49
6	10	31	1.1	0.2	3.5	3	6.1	3.2	48
6	20	23	1.15	0.15	4	3	6.1	3.2	48
6	30	25	1.1	0.2	3.5	3	6	3.2	47
6	10	54	1.05	0.5	4	7	9.5	4.4	54
6	20	52.5	1.2	0.25	3	6	7.3	4	45
6	30	49.5	1.2	0.25	4	7	7.1	4	43
6	10	26	1.45	0.2	4.5	6	7.2	2.8	61
6	20	18	1.65	0.25	4.5	8	6.1	3.2	48
6	30	13	1.45	0.3	5.5	8	6.1	3.2	48
6	10	21.5	1	0.3	4.5	9	6.6	2.8	58
6	20	11	1.4	0.25	5	5	5.9	3.2	45
6	30	6	1.25	0.15	6.5	5	5.5	3.2	41
6	10	16.5	1.15	0.35	4.5	7	6.2	2.8	55
6	20	11.5	1.25	0.25	5.5	6	5.8	3.2	45
6	30	6	1.2	0.2	8	5	5.4	3.2	41
5	10	15.5	0.7	0.3	3.5	13	5.9	4.4	25
5	20	5	0.75	0.25	4.5	10	5.5	4	27
5	30	2	0.7	0.15	4	11	5.2	3.6	31
5	10	32	0.7	0.3	4	22	8	4.8	40
5	20	9.5	0.75	0.2	5	15	6.1	4.4	28
5	30	3.5	0.85	0.15	4	12	5.5	4	27
5	10	6.5	0.8	0.2	4	13	5.3	4	24
5	20	3	0.8	0.2	5	11	5.3	4	24

Treatment	Depth	Soil pH	C	N	C/N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Zn
	cm		----- % -----			----- mg kg ⁻¹ -----				
5	20	5	0.264	0.04	6.6	0	34	95.5	84	0.6
5	30	5.1	0.262	0.037	7.0811	0	25	91	107.5	0.6
5	10	4.8	1.243	0.071	17.507	1	50.5	268	61	1.45
5	20	4.9	0.557	0.045	12.378	0.5	57	170	58	0.6
5	30	5	0.306	0.047	6.5106	0	62	163	74	0.6
5	10	5.1	0.512	0.044	11.636	1	120.5	126	63.5	0.45
5	20	4.9	0.377	0.041	9.1951	0	53	110	70.5	0.6
5	30	5.1	0.214	0.041	5.2195	0	38	119.5	92	0.8
5	10	4.8	1.268	0.08	15.85	1	51	186	53.5	1
5	20	5	0.431	0.051	8.451	0	49.5	122.5	72	0.7
5	30	5.1	0.277	0.05	5.54	0	38	102	79.5	0.75
5	10	4.8	0.68	0.047	14.468	1.5	41.5	158	44	0.55
5	20	5	0.584	0.041	14.244	1.5	31	125	39.5	0.65
5	30	4.9	0.751	0.046	16.326	1.5	35.5	158	48.5	1.05
5	10	4.7	1.296	0.09	14.4	1	47.5	186.5	44	0.75
5	20	4.8	0.785	0.082	9.5732	0.5	41	179.5	57.5	0.7
5	30	4.9	0.407	0.054	7.537	0	27	139.5	69.5	0.6
5	10	5	1.378	0.055	25.055	1.5	73	181.5	56.5	0.4
5	20	5	0.492	0.035	14.057	0.5	76.5	133.5	57	0.4
5	30	4.9	0.301	0.042	7.1667	0	69.5	110.5	57.5	0.5

Treatment	Depth	Mn	Cu	B	Na	NO ₃ -N	CEC	Acidity	Total BS
	cm	mg kg ⁻¹				ppm	meq 100g ⁻¹		%
5	30	1.5	0.8	0.1	4.5	10	5.4	4	27
5	10	21	0.65	0.25	4.5	18	6	4	33
5	20	6.5	0.75	0.25	5	10	5.5	4	27
5	30	2.5	0.8	0.2	2.5	13	5.6	4	29
5	10	13	0.9	0.25	4	6	5.5	4	27
5	20	3.5	0.95	0.15	3	9	5.3	4	24
5	30	2	0.95	0.15	3	10	5.5	4	27
5	10	29	1.05	0.2	4.5	16	5.5	4	28
5	20	6	1.05	0.15	6.5	11	5.4	4	25
5	30	8.5	0.9	0.1	7	9	4.9	3.6	27
5	10	24	0.7	0.15	5	23	5.3	4	24
5	20	16.5	0.8	0.15	4	8	5.9	4.8	18
5	30	20	0.9	0.2	5	6	6.5	5.2	20
5	10	20.5	0.85	0.2	5	20	5.8	4.4	25
5	20	10.5	0.9	0.2	5	15	5.5	4	27
5	30	3	0.85	0.15	5	15	5.4	4	25
5	10	19	0.7	0.25	4	14	5.2	3.6	30
5	20	8	0.7	0.25	4.5	10	5	3.6	27
5	30	2	0.7	0.2	4.5	10	4.8	3.6	26

Appendix D.

SOIL DATA ANALYSIS

The GLM Procedure

Class Level Information

Class	Levels	Values
Trt	5	1 2 3 5 6
Depth	3	10 20 30
rep	4	1 2 3 5

Number of Observations Read	39
Number of Observations Used	39

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Soil pH

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	6.28999683	0.28590895	83.83	<.0001
Error	16	0.05456790	0.00341049		
Corrected Total	38	6.34456474			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	SoilpH Mean
0.991399	1.125409	0.058399	5.189174

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	3.07559354	0.76889839	225.45	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	3.15580247	0.39447531	115.67	<.0001
Depth	2	0.00336815	0.00168408	0.49	0.6193
Trt*Depth	8	0.05523267	0.00690408	2.02	0.1094

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	3.07559354	0.76889839	225.45	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	3.15580247	0.39447531	115.67	<.0001
Depth	2	0.00804233	0.00402116	1.18	0.3329
Trt*Depth	8	0.05523267	0.00690408	2.02	0.1094

The SAS System

----- Date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Carbon

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	3.16074434	0.14367020	7.52	<.0001
Error	16	0.30564938	0.01910309		
Corrected Total	38	3.46639372			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	C Mean
0.911825	15.34870	0.138214	0.900493

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	0.43521875	0.10880469	5.70	0.0048
rep(Trt)	8	0.84288010	0.10536001	5.52	0.0019
Depth	2	1.55758559	0.77879280	40.77	<.0001
Trt*Depth	8	0.32505990	0.04063249	2.13	0.0946

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	0.43521875	0.10880469	5.70	0.0048
rep(Trt)	8	0.84288010	0.10536001	5.52	0.0019
Depth	2	1.58591531	0.79295765	41.51	<.0001
Trt*Depth	8	0.32505990	0.04063249	2.13	0.0946

The SAS System

----- date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Nitrogen

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	0.01501989	0.00068272	5.67	0.0004
Error	16	0.00192780	0.00012049		
Corrected Total	38	0.01694769			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	N Mean
0.886250	12.65917	0.010977	0.086709

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	0.00408695	0.00102174	8.48	0.0007
rep(Trt)	8	0.00401294	0.00050162	4.16	0.0074
Depth	2	0.00610029	0.00305014	25.31	<.0001
Trt*Depth	8	0.00081971	0.00010246	0.85	0.5744

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	0.00408695	0.00102174	8.48	0.0007
rep(Trt)	8	0.00401294	0.00050162	4.16	0.0074
Depth	2	0.00515992	0.00257996	21.41	<.0001
Trt*Depth	8	0.00081971	0.00010246	0.85	0.5744

The SAS System

----- date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Carbon to Nitrogen Ratio

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	198.2720488	9.0123659	11.41	<.0001
Error	16	12.6333877	0.7895867		
Corrected Total	38	210.9054365			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	C_N Mean
0.940099	8.597936	0.888587	10.33489

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	47.1290536	11.7822634	14.92	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	106.4148978	13.3018622	16.85	<.0001
Depth	2	24.0296286	12.0148143	15.22	0.0002
Trt*Depth	8	20.6984689	2.5873086	3.28	0.0207

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	47.1290536	11.7822634	14.92	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	106.4148978	13.3018622	16.85	<.0001
Depth	2	34.8769386	17.4384693	22.09	<.0001
Trt*Depth	8	20.6984689	2.5873086	3.28	0.0207

The SAS System

----- Date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Phosphorus mg kg⁻¹

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	9.20196265	0.41827103	9.59	<.0001
Error	16	0.69753086	0.04359568		
Corrected Total	38	9.89949351			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	Pmg_kg Mean
0.929539	15.28411	0.208796	1.366097

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	3.18755935	0.79688984	18.28	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	3.11728395	0.38966049	8.94	0.0001
Depth	2	2.66302627	1.33151314	30.54	<.0001
Trt*Depth	8	0.23409307	0.02926163	0.67	0.7098

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	3.18755935	0.79688984	18.28	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	3.11728395	0.38966049	8.94	0.0001
Depth	2	2.46296296	1.23148148	28.25	<.0001
Trt*Depth	8	0.23409307	0.02926163	0.67	0.7098

The SAS System

----- Date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Potassium mg kg⁻¹

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	7865.541944	357.524634	11.54	<.0001
Error	16	495.703704	30.981481		
Corrected Total	38	8361.245647			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	Kmg_kg Mean
0.940714	7.466280	5.566101	74.54986

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	3808.527540	952.131885	30.73	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	3586.629630	448.328704	14.47	<.0001
Depth	2	12.090377	6.045188	0.20	0.8247
Trt*Depth	8	458.294397	57.286800	1.85	0.1406

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	3808.527540	952.131885	30.73	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	3586.629630	448.328704	14.47	<.0001
Depth	2	75.741623	37.870811	1.22	0.3206
Trt*Depth	8	458.294397	57.286800	1.85	0.1406

The SAS System

----- Date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Calcium mg kg⁻¹

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	643262.8362	29239.2198	17.73	<.0001
Error	16	26379.2654	1648.7041		
Corrected Total	38	669642.1016			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	Camg_kg Mean
0.960607	14.84987	40.60424	273.4316

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	191938.4720	47984.6180	29.10	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	366487.3827	45810.9228	27.79	<.0001
Depth	2	43682.6686	21841.3343	13.25	0.0004
Trt*Depth	8	41154.3129	5144.2891	3.12	0.0251

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	191938.4720	47984.6180	29.10	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	366487.3827	45810.9228	27.79	<.0001
Depth	2	35525.5697	17762.7848	10.77	0.0011
Trt*Depth	8	41154.3129	5144.2891	3.12	0.0251

The SAS System

----- Date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Magnesium mg kg⁻¹

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	4757.300095	216.240913	6.09	0.0003
Error	16	568.395062	35.524691		
Corrected Total	38	5325.695157			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	Mgmg_kg Mean
0.893273	12.29461	5.960259	48.47863

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	1222.812441	305.703110	8.61	0.0007
rep(Trt)	8	2966.938272	370.867284	10.44	<.0001
Depth	2	156.782051	78.391026	2.21	0.1424
Trt*Depth	8	410.767331	51.345916	1.45	0.2521

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	1222.812441	305.703110	8.61	0.0007
rep(Trt)	8	2966.938272	370.867284	10.44	<.0001
Depth	2	241.011464	120.505732	3.39	0.0591
Trt*Depth	8	410.767331	51.345916	1.45	0.2521

The SAS System

----- Date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Zinc mg kg⁻¹

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	21.68003007	0.98545591	2.25	0.0505
Error	16	7.01172840	0.43823302		
Corrected Total	38	28.69175847			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	Znmg_kg Mean
0.755619	54.07472	0.661992	1.224217

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	2.65673789	0.66418447	1.52	0.2447
rep(Trt)	8	11.07382716	1.38422840	3.16	0.0240
Depth	2	5.64734251	2.82367126	6.44	0.0089
Trt*Depth	8	2.30212251	0.28776531	0.66	0.7211

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	2.65673789	0.66418447	1.52	0.2447
rep(Trt)	8	11.07382716	1.38422840	3.16	0.0240
Depth	2	3.92281305	1.96140653	4.48	0.0286
Trt*Depth	8	2.30212251	0.28776531	0.66	0.7211

The SAS System

----- Date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Manganese mg kg⁻¹

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	33806.25594	1536.64800	17.44	<.0001
Error	16	1409.93827	88.12114		
Corrected Total	38	35216.19421			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	Mnmg_kg Mean
0.959963	18.69627	9.387286	50.20940

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	12734.27445	3183.56861	36.13	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	20311.65432	2538.95679	28.81	<.0001
Depth	2	343.88082	171.94041	1.95	0.1745
Trt*Depth	8	416.44634	52.05579	0.59	0.7718

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	12734.27445	3183.56861	36.13	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	20311.65432	2538.95679	28.81	<.0001
Depth	2	375.51058	187.75529	2.13	0.1512
Trt*Depth	8	416.44634	52.05579	0.59	0.7718

The SAS System

----- Date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Copper mg kg⁻¹

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	0.87365305	0.03971150	2.61	0.0267
Error	16	0.24327160	0.01520448		
Corrected Total	38	1.11692466			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	Cumg_kg Mean
0.782195	10.47955	0.123306	1.176638

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	0.44887939	0.11221985	7.38	0.0014
rep(Trt)	8	0.34172840	0.04271605	2.81	0.0375
Depth	2	0.01869104	0.00934552	0.61	0.5531
Trt*Depth	8	0.06435423	0.00804428	0.53	0.8179

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	0.44887939	0.11221985	7.38	0.0014
rep(Trt)	8	0.34172840	0.04271605	2.81	0.0375
Depth	2	0.01249559	0.00624780	0.41	0.6698
Trt*Depth	8	0.06435423	0.00804428	0.53	0.8179

The SAS System

----- date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Boron mg kg⁻¹

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	0.08295030	0.00377047	5.62	0.0004
Error	16	0.01074074	0.00067130		
Corrected Total	38	0.09369104			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	Bmg_kg Mean
0.885360	10.46513	0.025909	0.247578

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	0.02453466	0.00613367	9.14	0.0005
rep(Trt)	8	0.03851852	0.00481481	7.17	0.0004
Depth	2	0.00994460	0.00497230	7.41	0.0053
Trt*Depth	8	0.00995252	0.00124406	1.85	0.1397

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	0.02453466	0.00613367	9.14	0.0005
rep(Trt)	8	0.03851852	0.00481481	7.17	0.0004
Depth	2	0.01032628	0.00516314	7.69	0.0046
Trt*Depth	8	0.00995252	0.00124406	1.85	0.1397

The SAS System

----- Date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Sodium mg kg⁻¹

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	23.52342513	1.06924660	6.49	0.0002
Error	16	2.63580247	0.16473765		
Corrected Total	38	26.15922760			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	Namg_kg Mean
0.899240	11.39708	0.405879	3.561254

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	11.92877493	2.98219373	18.10	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	9.01234568	1.12654321	6.84	0.0006
Depth	2	1.78031022	0.89015511	5.40	0.0161
Trt*Depth	8	0.80199430	0.10024929	0.61	0.7582

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	11.92877493	2.98219373	18.10	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	9.01234568	1.12654321	6.84	0.0006
Depth	2	1.02998236	0.51499118	3.13	0.0714
Trt*Depth	8	0.80199430	0.10024929	0.61	0.7582

The SAS System

----- date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: NO3_Nppm

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	1147.007281	52.136695	18.08	<.0001
Error	16	46.148148	2.884259		
Corrected Total	38	1193.155429			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	NO3_Nppm Mean
0.961323	15.82865	1.698311	10.72934

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	886.4558405	221.6139601	76.84	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	136.3703704	17.0462963	5.91	0.0013
Depth	2	88.2323520	44.1161760	15.30	0.0002
Trt*Depth	8	35.9487179	4.4935897	1.56	0.2141

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	886.4558405	221.6139601	76.84	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	136.3703704	17.0462963	5.91	0.0013
Depth	2	85.8518519	42.9259259	14.88	0.0002
Trt*Depth	8	35.9487179	4.4935897	1.56	0.2141

The SAS System

----- Date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: ECEC

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	6.70511554	0.30477798	4.74	0.0012
Error	16	1.02814815	0.06425926		
Corrected Total	38	7.73326369			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	CEC Mean
0.867049	4.406519	0.253494	5.752707

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	1.01861349	0.25465337	3.96	0.0202
rep(Trt)	8	4.07037037	0.50879630	7.92	0.0002
Depth	2	0.70688192	0.35344096	5.50	0.0152
Trt*Depth	8	0.90924976	0.11365622	1.77	0.1578

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	1.01861349	0.25465337	3.96	0.0202
rep(Trt)	8	4.07037037	0.50879630	7.92	0.0002
Depth	2	0.61220459	0.30610229	4.76	0.0238
Trt*Depth	8	0.90924976	0.11365622	1.77	0.1578

The SAS System

----- Date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Acidity

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	9.21476417	0.41885292	10.28	<.0001
Error	16	0.65185185	0.04074074		
Corrected Total	38	9.86661602			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	Acidity Mean
0.933934	5.344525	0.201843	3.776638

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	1.22924976	0.30731244	7.54	0.0013
rep(Trt)	8	7.51407407	0.93925926	23.05	<.0001
Depth	2	0.06878126	0.03439063	0.84	0.4482
Trt*Depth	8	0.40265907	0.05033238	1.24	0.3408

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	1.22924976	0.30731244	7.54	0.0013
rep(Trt)	8	7.51407407	0.93925926	23.05	<.0001
Depth	2	0.02765432	0.01382716	0.34	0.7172
Trt*Depth	8	0.40265907	0.05033238	1.24	0.3408

The SAS System

----- Date=JunJul07 -----

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: Total Base Saturation

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	3642.813549	165.582434	20.52	<.0001
Error	16	129.086420	8.067901		
Corrected Total	38	3771.899968			

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	Total_BS Mean
0.965777	8.380114	2.840405	33.89459

Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	709.521368	177.380342	21.99	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	2658.172840	332.271605	41.18	<.0001
Depth	2	104.942703	52.471352	6.50	0.0086
Trt*Depth	8	170.176638	21.272080	2.64	0.0470

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Trt	4	709.521368	177.380342	21.99	<.0001
rep(Trt)	8	2658.172840	332.271605	41.18	<.0001
Depth	2	80.469136	40.234568	4.99	0.0207
Trt*Depth	8	170.176638	21.272080	2.64	0.0470

-----BYGROUP=1 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
1	JunJul07	Acidity		3.79556	0.06166	10	A
2	JunJul07	Acidity		3.79556	0.06166	20	A
3	JunJul07	Acidity		3.85778	0.06166	30	A

-----BYGROUP=2 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
4	JunJul07	Acidity	1	3.85185	0.32305		A
5	JunJul07	Acidity	2	3.89630	0.32305		A
6	JunJul07	Acidity	3	3.77778	0.32305		A
7	JunJul07	Acidity	5	4.07407	0.55954		A
8	JunJul07	Acidity	6	3.48148	0.32305		A

-----BYGROUP=3 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
9	JunJul07	Acidity	1	3.82222	0.11653	10	ABC
10	JunJul07	Acidity	1	3.82222	0.11653	20	ABC
11	JunJul07	Acidity	1	3.91111	0.11653	30	AB
12	JunJul07	Acidity	2	3.77778	0.11653	10	ABC
13	JunJul07	Acidity	2	3.86667	0.11653	20	AB
14	JunJul07	Acidity	2	4.04444	0.11653	30	A
15	JunJul07	Acidity	3	3.95556	0.11653	10	AB
16	JunJul07	Acidity	3	3.68889	0.11653	20	BC
17	JunJul07	Acidity	3	3.68889	0.11653	30	BC
18	JunJul07	Acidity	5	4.13333	0.20184	10	AB
19	JunJul07	Acidity	5	4.08889	0.20184	20	AB
20	JunJul07	Acidity	5	4.00000	0.20184	30	ABC
21	JunJul07	Acidity	6	3.28889	0.11653	10	D
22	JunJul07	Acidity	6	3.51111	0.11653	20	CD
23	JunJul07	Acidity	6	3.64444	0.11653	30	BC

----- BYGROUP=10 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
70	JunJul07	Bmg_kg		0.26444	0.00792	10	A
71	JunJul07	Bmg_kg		0.23667	0.00792	20	B
72	JunJul07	Bmg_kg		0.22111	0.00792	30	B

----- BYGROUP=11 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
73	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	1	0.22963	0.02313		A
74	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	2	0.28519	0.02313		A
75	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	3	0.25370	0.02313		A
76	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	5	0.19630	0.04006		A
77	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	6	0.23889	0.02313		A

----- BYGROUP=12 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
78	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	1	0.26111	0.01496	10	ABCDE
79	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	1	0.22222	0.01496	20	DEF
80	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	1	0.20556	0.01496	30	FG
81	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	2	0.27778	0.01496	10	ABC
82	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	2	0.27778	0.01496	20	ABC
83	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	2	0.30000	0.01496	30	A
84	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	3	0.26667	0.01496	10	ABCD
85	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	3	0.26111	0.01496	20	ABCDE
86	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	3	0.23333	0.01496	30	CDEF
87	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	5	0.23333	0.02591	10	BCDEF
88	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	5	0.20000	0.02591	20	EFG
89	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	5	0.15556	0.02591	30	G
90	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	6	0.28333	0.01496	10	AB
91	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	6	0.22222	0.01496	20	DEF
92	JunJul07	Bmg_kg	6	0.21111	0.01496	30	FG

-----BYGROUP=16 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
116	JunJul07	C		1.18418	0.04223	10	A
117	JunJul07	C		0.76844	0.04223	20	B
118	JunJul07	C		0.67233	0.04223	30	B

-----BYGROUP=17 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
119	JunJul07	C	1	0.80030	0.10820		A
120	JunJul07	C	2	1.05674	0.10820		A
121	JunJul07	C	3	0.93330	0.10820		A
122	JunJul07	C	5	0.70919	0.18740		A
123	JunJul07	C	6	0.87541	0.10820		A

-----BYGROUP=18 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
124	JunJul07	C	1	1.10100	0.07980	10	AB
125	JunJul07	C	1	0.71544	0.07980	20	EFG
126	JunJul07	C	1	0.58444	0.07980	30	GH
127	JunJul07	C	2	1.25144	0.07980	10	A
128	JunJul07	C	2	0.94567	0.07980	20	BCDE
129	JunJul07	C	2	0.97311	0.07980	30	BCD
130	JunJul07	C	3	1.06522	0.07980	10	ABC
131	JunJul07	C	3	0.88956	0.07980	20	BCDE
132	JunJul07	C	3	0.84511	0.07980	30	CDEF
133	JunJul07	C	5	1.21933	0.13821	10	AB
134	JunJul07	C	5	0.53656	0.13821	20	FGH
135	JunJul07	C	5	0.37167	0.13821	30	H
136	JunJul07	C	6	1.28389	0.07980	10	A
137	JunJul07	C	6	0.75500	0.07980	20	DEFG
138	JunJul07	C	6	0.58733	0.07980	30	GH

----- BYGROUP=19 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
139	JunJul07	CEC		5.92000	0.07744	10	A
140	JunJul07	CEC		5.59556	0.07744	20	B
141	JunJul07	CEC		5.67556	0.07744	30	B

----- BYGROUP=20 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
142	JunJul07	CEC	1	5.56667	0.23777		A
143	JunJul07	CEC	2	5.80370	0.23777		A
144	JunJul07	CEC	3	5.69259	0.23777		A
145	JunJul07	CEC	5	5.58519	0.41182		A
146	JunJul07	CEC	6	6.00370	0.23777		A

----- BYGROUP=21 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
147	JunJul07	CEC	1	5.67778	0.14635	10	BC
148	JunJul07	CEC	1	5.50000	0.14635	20	C
149	JunJul07	CEC	1	5.52222	0.14635	30	C
150	JunJul07	CEC	2	5.77778	0.14635	10	BC
151	JunJul07	CEC	2	5.54444	0.14635	20	C
152	JunJul07	CEC	2	6.08889	0.14635	30	AB
153	JunJul07	CEC	3	5.86667	0.14635	10	BC
154	JunJul07	CEC	3	5.62222	0.14635	20	C
155	JunJul07	CEC	3	5.58889	0.14635	30	C
156	JunJul07	CEC	5	5.83333	0.25349	10	ABC
157	JunJul07	CEC	5	5.50000	0.25349	20	BC
158	JunJul07	CEC	5	5.42222	0.25349	30	C
159	JunJul07	CEC	6	6.44444	0.14635	10	A
160	JunJul07	CEC	6	5.81111	0.14635	20	BC
161	JunJul07	CEC	6	5.75556	0.14635	30	BC

-----BYGROUP=22 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
162	JunJul07	C_N		11.95444	0.27147	10	A
163	JunJul07	C_N		10.05617	0.27147	20	B
164	JunJul07	C_N		9.52876	0.27147	30	B

-----BYGROUP=23 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
165	JunJul07	C_N	1	8.95000	1.21572		A
166	JunJul07	C_N	2	11.00822	1.21572		A
167	JunJul07	C_N	3	11.52481	1.21572		A
168	JunJul07	C_N	5	11.67164	2.10570		A
169	JunJul07	C_N	6	9.41093	1.21572		A

-----BYGROUP=24 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
170	JunJul07	C_N	1	10.30478	0.51303	10	BCD
171	JunJul07	C_N	1	8.35844	0.51303	20	EF
172	JunJul07	C_N	1	8.18678	0.51303	30	EF
173	JunJul07	C_N	2	11.34589	0.51303	10	BC
174	JunJul07	C_N	2	10.66333	0.51303	20	BCD
175	JunJul07	C_N	2	11.01544	0.51303	30	BC
176	JunJul07	C_N	3	11.72533	0.51303	10	B
177	JunJul07	C_N	3	11.66733	0.51303	20	B
178	JunJul07	C_N	3	11.18178	0.51303	30	BC
179	JunJul07	C_N	5	15.47364	0.88859	10	A
180	JunJul07	C_N	5	10.26006	0.88859	20	BCDE
181	JunJul07	C_N	5	9.28122	0.88859	30	CDEF
182	JunJul07	C_N	6	10.92256	0.51303	10	BC
183	JunJul07	C_N	6	9.33167	0.51303	20	DEF
184	JunJul07	C_N	6	7.97856	0.51303	30	F

----- BYGROUP=34 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
254	JunJul07	Camg_kg		304.90000	12.40480	10	A
255	JunJul07	Camg_kg		234.12222	12.40480	20	B
256	JunJul07	Camg_kg		234.63333	12.40480	30	B

----- BYGROUP=35 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
257	JunJul07	Camg_kg	1	224.55556	71.34495		A
258	JunJul07	Camg_kg	2	257.55556	71.34495		A
259	JunJul07	Camg_kg	3	258.96296	71.34495		A
260	JunJul07	Camg_kg	5	156.83333	123.57309		A
261	JunJul07	Camg_kg	6	391.51852	71.34495		A

----- BYGROUP=36 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
262	JunJul07	Camg_kg	1	256.00000	23.44287	10	CDE
263	JunJul07	Camg_kg	1	212.61111	23.44287	20	EF
264	JunJul07	Camg_kg	1	205.05556	23.44287	30	EF
265	JunJul07	Camg_kg	2	287.83333	23.44287	10	BCD
266	JunJul07	Camg_kg	2	215.83333	23.44287	20	EF
267	JunJul07	Camg_kg	2	269.00000	23.44287	30	CDE
268	JunJul07	Camg_kg	3	264.83333	23.44287	10	CDE
269	JunJul07	Camg_kg	3	256.77778	23.44287	20	CDE
270	JunJul07	Camg_kg	3	255.27778	23.44287	30	CDE
271	JunJul07	Camg_kg	5	201.94444	40.60424	10	DEF
272	JunJul07	Camg_kg	5	140.55556	40.60424	20	F
273	JunJul07	Camg_kg	5	128.00000	40.60424	30	F
274	JunJul07	Camg_kg	6	513.88889	23.44287	10	A
275	JunJul07	Camg_kg	6	344.83333	23.44287	20	B
276	JunJul07	Camg_kg	6	315.83333	23.44287	30	BC

----- BYGROUP=43 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
323	JunJul07	Cumg_kg		1.11889	0.03767	10	A
324	JunJul07	Cumg_kg		1.15556	0.03767	20	A
325	JunJul07	Cumg_kg		1.11000	0.03767	30	A

----- BYGROUP=44 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
326	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	1	1.20741	0.06889		A
327	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	2	1.24074	0.06889		A
328	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	3	1.20370	0.06889		A
329	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	5	0.81296	0.11933		B
330	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	6	1.17593	0.06889		A

----- BYGROUP=45 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
331	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	1	1.23889	0.07119	10	A
332	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	1	1.21667	0.07119	20	A
333	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	1	1.16667	0.07119	30	A
334	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	2	1.16667	0.07119	10	A
335	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	2	1.28889	0.07119	20	A
336	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	2	1.26667	0.07119	30	A
337	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	3	1.26667	0.07119	10	A
338	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	3	1.18889	0.07119	20	A
339	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	3	1.15556	0.07119	30	A
340	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	5	0.78333	0.12331	10	B
341	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	5	0.82778	0.12331	20	B
342	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	5	0.82778	0.12331	30	B
343	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	6	1.13889	0.07119	10	A
344	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	6	1.25556	0.07119	20	A
345	JunJul07	Cumg_kg	6	1.13333	0.07119	30	A

----- BYGROUP=55 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
415	JunJul07	Kmg_kg		73.58889	1.70047	10	A
416	JunJul07	Kmg_kg		72.18889	1.70047	20	A
417	JunJul07	Kmg_kg		69.86667	1.70047	30	A

----- BYGROUP=56 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
418	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	1	78.09259	7.05792		A
419	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	2	80.25926	7.05792		A
420	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	3	84.24074	7.05792		A
421	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	5	54.53704	12.22468		A
422	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	6	62.27778	7.05792		A

----- BYGROUP=57 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
423	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	1	78.66667	3.21359	10	ABC
424	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	1	79.44444	3.21359	20	ABC
425	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	1	76.16667	3.21359	30	BC
426	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	2	76.88889	3.21359	10	ABC
427	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	2	78.88889	3.21359	20	ABC
428	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	2	85.00000	3.21359	30	AB
429	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	3	81.22222	3.21359	10	AB
430	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	3	86.33333	3.21359	20	A
431	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	3	85.16667	3.21359	30	AB
432	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	5	65.94444	5.56610	10	CD
433	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	5	53.27778	5.56610	20	DE
434	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	5	44.38889	5.56610	30	E
435	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	6	65.22222	3.21359	10	D
436	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	6	63.00000	3.21359	20	D
437	JunJul07	Kmg_kg	6	58.61111	3.21359	30	D

----- BYGROUP=67 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
507	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg		47.73333	1.82089	10	B
508	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg		50.81111	1.82089	20	AB
509	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg		54.43333	1.82089	30	A

----- BYGROUP=68 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
510	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	1	45.14815	6.41930		A
511	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	2	48.75926	6.41930		A
512	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	3	47.55556	6.41930		A
513	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	5	67.33333	11.11856		A
514	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	6	46.16667	6.41930		A

----- BYGROUP=69 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
515	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	1	44.11111	3.44116	10	E
516	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	1	46.66667	3.44116	20	CDE
517	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	1	44.66667	3.44116	30	E
518	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	2	44.11111	3.44116	10	E
519	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	2	45.22222	3.44116	20	DE
520	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	2	56.94444	3.44116	30	BC
521	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	3	44.55556	3.44116	10	E
522	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	3	50.72222	3.44116	20	BCDE
523	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	3	47.38889	3.44116	30	CDE
524	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	5	59.72222	5.96026	10	BCD
525	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	5	64.05556	5.96026	20	AB
526	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	5	78.22222	5.96026	30	A
527	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	6	46.16667	3.44116	10	DE
528	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	6	47.38889	3.44116	20	CDE
529	JunJul07	Mgmg_kg	6	44.94444	3.44116	30	E

----- BYGROUP=76 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
576	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg		49.78889	2.86786	10	A
577	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg		42.26667	2.86786	20	A
578	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg		42.84444	2.86786	30	A

----- BYGROUP=77 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
579	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	1	49.24074	16.79602		A
580	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	2	62.64815	16.79602		A
581	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	3	70.29630	16.79602		A
582	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	5	10.88889	29.09156		A
583	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	6	31.75926	16.79602		A

----- BYGROUP=78 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
584	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	1	58.55556	5.41975	10	BC
585	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	1	46.11111	5.41975	20	CD
586	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	1	43.05556	5.41975	30	CDE
587	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	2	65.38889	5.41975	10	AB
588	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	2	58.22222	5.41975	20	BC
589	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	2	64.33333	5.41975	30	AB
590	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	3	75.27778	5.41975	10	A
591	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	3	67.44444	5.41975	20	AB
592	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	3	68.16667	5.41975	30	AB
593	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	5	20.05556	9.38729	10	FGH
594	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	5	7.61111	9.38729	20	GH
595	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	5	5.00000	9.38729	30	H
596	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	6	29.66667	5.41975	10	EFG
597	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	6	31.94444	5.41975	20	DEF
598	JunJul07	Mnmg_kg	6	33.66667	5.41975	30	DEF

----- BYGROUP=79 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
599	JunJul07	N		0.10033	0.00335	10	A
600	JunJul07	N		0.07693	0.00335	20	B
601	JunJul07	N		0.07098	0.00335	30	B

----- BYGROUP=80 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
602	JunJul07	N	1	0.08726	0.00747		AB
603	JunJul07	N	2	0.09781	0.00747		A
604	JunJul07	N	3	0.08167	0.00747		AB
605	JunJul07	N	5	0.05700	0.01293		B
606	JunJul07	N	6	0.09000	0.00747		AB

----- BYGROUP=81 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
607	JunJul07	N	1	0.10500	0.00634	10	ABC
608	JunJul07	N	1	0.08511	0.00634	20	DEF
609	JunJul07	N	1	0.07167	0.00634	30	FG
610	JunJul07	N	2	0.11122	0.00634	10	AB
611	JunJul07	N	2	0.09167	0.00634	20	CDE
612	JunJul07	N	2	0.09056	0.00634	30	CDEF
613	JunJul07	N	3	0.09344	0.00634	10	BCD
614	JunJul07	N	3	0.07456	0.00634	20	DEFG
615	JunJul07	N	3	0.07700	0.00634	30	DEFG
616	JunJul07	N	5	0.07556	0.01098	10	DEFG
617	JunJul07	N	5	0.05333	0.01098	20	GH
618	JunJul07	N	5	0.04211	0.01098	30	H
619	JunJul07	N	6	0.11644	0.00634	10	A
620	JunJul07	N	6	0.08000	0.00634	20	DEFG
621	JunJul07	N	6	0.07356	0.00634	30	EFG

----- BYGROUP=82 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
622	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm		13.26667	0.51884	10	A
623	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm		10.11111	0.51884	20	B
624	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm		9.55556	0.51884	30	B

----- BYGROUP=83 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
625	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	1	18.40741	1.37624		A
626	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	2	8.48148	1.37624		BC
627	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	3	10.44444	1.37624		B
628	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	5	12.59259	2.38372		AB
629	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	6	4.96296	1.37624		C

----- BYGROUP=84 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
630	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	1	22.66667	0.98052	10	A
631	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	1	16.55556	0.98052	20	B
632	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	1	16.00000	0.98052	30	B
633	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	2	10.11111	0.98052	10	CD
634	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	2	8.00000	0.98052	20	DE
635	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	2	7.33333	0.98052	30	DEF
636	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	3	11.66667	0.98052	10	C
637	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	3	10.11111	0.98052	20	CD
638	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	3	9.55556	0.98052	30	CD
639	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	5	16.11111	1.69831	10	B
640	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	5	11.00000	1.69831	20	CD
641	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	5	10.66667	1.69831	30	CD
642	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	6	5.77778	0.98052	10	EFG
643	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	6	4.88889	0.98052	20	FG
644	JunJul07	NO3_Nppm	6	4.22222	0.98052	30	G

----- BYGROUP=94 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
714	JunJul07	Namg_kg		3.53333	0.12400	10	B
715	JunJul07	Namg_kg		3.57778	0.12400	20	AB
716	JunJul07	Namg_kg		3.93333	0.12400	30	A

----- BYGROUP=95 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
717	JunJul07	Namg_kg	1	3.42593	0.35380		AB
718	JunJul07	Namg_kg	2	3.07407	0.35380		B
719	JunJul07	Namg_kg	3	3.11111	0.35380		B
720	JunJul07	Namg_kg	5	4.46296	0.61279		AB
721	JunJul07	Namg_kg	6	4.33333	0.35380		A

----- BYGROUP=96 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
722	JunJul07	Namg_kg	1	3.27778	0.23433	10	EFG
723	JunJul07	Namg_kg	1	3.27778	0.23433	20	EFG
724	JunJul07	Namg_kg	1	3.72222	0.23433	30	CDE
725	JunJul07	Namg_kg	2	3.05556	0.23433	10	EFG
726	JunJul07	Namg_kg	2	2.72222	0.23433	20	G
727	JunJul07	Namg_kg	2	3.44444	0.23433	30	DEF
728	JunJul07	Namg_kg	3	3.05556	0.23433	10	EFG
729	JunJul07	Namg_kg	3	3.00000	0.23433	20	FG
730	JunJul07	Namg_kg	3	3.27778	0.23433	30	EFG
731	JunJul07	Namg_kg	5	4.27778	0.40588	10	ABCD
732	JunJul07	Namg_kg	5	4.72222	0.40588	20	AB
733	JunJul07	Namg_kg	5	4.38889	0.40588	30	ABCD
734	JunJul07	Namg_kg	6	4.00000	0.23433	10	BCD
735	JunJul07	Namg_kg	6	4.16667	0.23433	20	ABC
736	JunJul07	Namg_kg	6	4.83333	0.23433	30	A

----- BYGROUP=106 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
806	JunJul07	Pmg_kg		1.63333	0.06379	10	A
807	JunJul07	Pmg_kg		1.15556	0.06379	20	B
808	JunJul07	Pmg_kg		0.97778	0.06379	30	B

----- BYGROUP=107 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
809	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	1	1.22222	0.20808		AB
810	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	2	1.57407	0.20808		A
811	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	3	1.61111	0.20808		A
812	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	5	0.53704	0.36040		B
813	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	6	1.33333	0.20808		AB

----- BYGROUP=108 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
814	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	1	1.72222	0.12055	10	AB
815	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	1	1.05556	0.12055	20	FG
816	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	1	0.88889	0.12055	30	GH
817	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	2	1.88889	0.12055	10	A
818	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	2	1.55556	0.12055	20	ABCD
819	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	2	1.27778	0.12055	30	CDEF
820	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	3	1.88889	0.12055	10	A
821	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	3	1.50000	0.12055	20	BCD
822	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	3	1.44444	0.12055	30	BCDE
823	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	5	1.05556	0.20880	10	DEFG
824	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	5	0.38889	0.20880	20	HI
825	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	5	0.16667	0.20880	30	I
826	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	6	1.61111	0.12055	10	ABC
827	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	6	1.27778	0.12055	20	CDEF
828	JunJul07	Pmg_kg	6	1.11111	0.12055	30	EFG

-----BYGROUP=109 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
829	JunJul07	SoilpH		5.14222	0.01784	10	A
830	JunJul07	SoilpH		5.14667	0.01784	20	A
831	JunJul07	SoilpH		5.17778	0.01784	30	A

-----BYGROUP=110 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
832	JunJul07	SoilpH	1	4.86667	0.20936		B
833	JunJul07	SoilpH	2	5.07407	0.20936		AB
834	JunJul07	SoilpH	3	5.26667	0.20936		AB
835	JunJul07	SoilpH	5	4.93704	0.36262		AB
836	JunJul07	SoilpH	6	5.63333	0.20936		A

-----BYGROUP=111 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
837	JunJul07	SoilpH	1	4.84444	0.03372	10	F
838	JunJul07	SoilpH	1	4.88889	0.03372	20	EF
839	JunJul07	SoilpH	1	4.86667	0.03372	30	F
840	JunJul07	SoilpH	2	5.08889	0.03372	10	C
841	JunJul07	SoilpH	2	5.02222	0.03372	20	CD
842	JunJul07	SoilpH	2	5.11111	0.03372	30	C
843	JunJul07	SoilpH	3	5.22222	0.03372	10	B
844	JunJul07	SoilpH	3	5.28889	0.03372	20	B
845	JunJul07	SoilpH	3	5.28889	0.03372	30	B
846	JunJul07	SoilpH	5	4.85556	0.05840	10	EF
847	JunJul07	SoilpH	5	4.93333	0.05840	20	DEF
848	JunJul07	SoilpH	5	5.02222	0.05840	30	CDE
849	JunJul07	SoilpH	6	5.70000	0.03372	10	A
850	JunJul07	SoilpH	6	5.60000	0.03372	20	A
851	JunJul07	SoilpH	6	5.60000	0.03372	30	A

-----BYGROUP=112 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
852	JunJul07	Total_BS		35.17778	0.86776	10	A
853	JunJul07	Total_BS		31.77778	0.86776	20	B
854	JunJul07	Total_BS		31.86667	0.86776	30	B

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-----BYGROUP=113 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
855	JunJul07	Total_BS	1	30.81481	6.07611		A
856	JunJul07	Total_BS	2	32.37037	6.07611		A
857	JunJul07	Total_BS	3	33.81481	6.07611		A
858	JunJul07	Total_BS	5	26.74074	10.52412		A
859	JunJul07	Total_BS	6	40.96296	6.07611		A

-----BYGROUP=114 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
860	JunJul07	Total_BS	1	33.00000	1.63991	10	CDE
861	JunJul07	Total_BS	1	30.33333	1.63991	20	DEF
862	JunJul07	Total_BS	1	29.11111	1.63991	30	EF
863	JunJul07	Total_BS	2	34.22222	1.63991	10	BCD
864	JunJul07	Total_BS	2	29.77778	1.63991	20	DEF
865	JunJul07	Total_BS	2	33.11111	1.63991	30	CDE
866	JunJul07	Total_BS	3	32.66667	1.63991	10	CDE
867	JunJul07	Total_BS	3	34.44444	1.63991	20	BCD
868	JunJul07	Total_BS	3	34.33333	1.63991	30	BCD
869	JunJul07	Total_BS	5	28.44444	2.84041	10	DEF
870	JunJul07	Total_BS	5	25.22222	2.84041	20	F
871	JunJul07	Total_BS	5	26.55556	2.84041	30	EF
872	JunJul07	Total_BS	6	47.55556	1.63991	10	A
873	JunJul07	Total_BS	6	39.11111	1.63991	20	B
874	JunJul07	Total_BS	6	36.22222	1.63991	30	BC

-----BYGROUP=121 Effect=Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
921	JunJul07	Znmg_kg		1.65667	0.20224	10	A
922	JunJul07	Znmg_kg		0.98222	0.20224	20	B
923	JunJul07	Znmg_kg		0.86333	0.20224	30	B

-----BYGROUP=122 Effect=Trt -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
924	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	1	0.96111	0.39218		A
925	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	2	1.55000	0.39218		A
926	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	3	1.09630	0.39218		A
927	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	5	0.79815	0.67927		A
928	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	6	1.43148	0.39218		A

-----BYGROUP=123 Effect=Trt_Depth -----

Obs	date	Dependent	Trt	Standard LSMean	Letter Error	Depth	Group
929	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	1	1.46667	0.38220	10	ABC
930	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	1	0.77222	0.38220	20	C
931	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	1	0.64444	0.38220	30	C
932	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	2	2.07222	0.38220	10	AB
933	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	2	1.32778	0.38220	20	BC
934	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	2	1.25000	0.38220	30	BC
935	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	3	1.23333	0.38220	10	BC
936	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	3	1.03889	0.38220	20	BC
937	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	3	1.01667	0.38220	30	BC
938	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	5	1.01111	0.66199	10	ABC
939	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	5	0.67222	0.66199	20	BC
940	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	5	0.71111	0.66199	30	BC
941	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	6	2.50000	0.38220	10	A
942	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	6	1.10000	0.38220	20	BC
943	JunJul07	Znmg_kg	6	0.69444	0.38220	30	C

Soil testing results for thermal treatment and depth combinations. Main effect means of thermal treatments and means are also included. Means with similar letters are not significantly different based on Fisher's protected LSD ($\alpha=0.05$) (Summer 2007)

Soil chemical properties	Soil depth (cm)	Complete	One-week interval	Four-week interval	Disturbed bare soil Control	Live kudzu Control	Depth Effect
Soil pH	0-10	4.84(0.03)F	5.09(0.03)C	5.22(0.33)B	4.85(0.06)EF	5.70(0.03)A	5.14(0.02)A
	10-20	4.88(0.03)EF	5.02(0.03)CD	5.29(0.03)B	4.93(0.06)DEF	5.60(0.03)A	5.15(0.02)A
	20-30	4.86(0.03)F	5.11(0.03)C	5.29(0.03)B	5.02(0.06)CDE	5.60(0.03)A	5.17(0.02)A
		4.87(0.21)B	5.07(0.21)AB	5.26(0.21)AB	4.94(0.36)AB	5.63(0.21)A	
C (%)	0-10	1.10(0.08) AB	1.25(0.08) A	1.07(0.08)ABC	1.22(0.14)AB	1.28(0.08)A	1.18(0.04)A
	10-20	0.72(0.08) EFG	0.95(0.08)BCDE	0.89(0.08)BCDE	0.54(0.14)FGH	0.75(0.08)DEFG	0.76(0.04)B
	20-30	0.58(0.08) GH	0.97(0.08)BCD	0.85(0.08)CDEF	0.37(0.14)H	0.59(0.08)GH	0.67(0.04)B
		0.80(0.11) A	1.05(0.11)A	0.93(0.11)A	0.71(0.19)A	0.88(0.11)A	
N (%)	0-10	0.11(0.01)ABC	0.11(0.01)AB	0.09(0.01)BCD	0.08(0.01)DEFG	0.12(0.01)A	0.10(0.003)A
	10-20	0.09(0.01)DEF	0.09(0.01)CDE	0.07(0.01)DEFG	0.05(0.01)GH	0.08(0.01)DEFG	0.08(0.003)B
	20-30	0.07(0.01)FG	0.09(0.01)CDEF	0.08(0.01)DEFG	0.04(0.01)H	0.07(0.01)EFG	0.07(0.003)B
		0.09(0.01)AB	0.10(0.01)A	0.08(0.01)AB	0.06(0.01)B	0.09(0.01)AB	
C/N	0-10	10.30(0.51)BCD	11.35(0.51)BC	11.73(0.51)B	15.47(0.88)A	10.92(0.51)BC	11.95(0.27)A
	10-20	8.36(0.51)EF	10.66(0.51)BCD	11.67(0.51)B	10.26(0.88)BCDE	9.33(0.51)DEF	10.05(0.27)B
	20-30	8.18(0.51)EF	11.02(0.51)BC	11.18(0.51)BC	9.28(0.88)CDEF	7.98(0.51)F	9.52(0.27)B
		8.95(1.22)A	11.01(1.22)A	11.52(1.22)A	11.67(2.11)A	9.41(1.22)A	
NO ₃ -N (ppm)	0-10	22.66(0.98)A	10.11(0.98)CD	11.66(0.98)C	16.11(1.70)B	5.77(0.98)EFG	13.26(0.52)A
	10-20	16.55(0.98)B	8.00(0.98)DE	10.11(0.98)CD	11.00(1.70)CD	4.88(0.98)FG	10.11(0.52)B
	20-30	16.00(0.98)B	7.33(0.98)DEF	9.55(0.98)CD	10.66(1.70)CD	4.22(0.98)G	9.55(0.51)B
		18.41(1.38)A	8.48(1.38)BC	10.44(1.38)B	12.59(2.38)AB	4.96(1.38)C	

Mn (mg kg ⁻¹)	0-10	58.55(5.42)BC	65.38(5.42)AB	75.27(5.42)A	20.05(9.38)FGH	29.66(5.42)EFG	46.78(2.86)A
	10-20	46.11(5.42)CD	58.22(5.42)BC	67.44(5.42)AB	7.61(9.38)GH	31.94(5.42)DEF	42.26(2.86)A
	20-30	43.05(5.42)CDE	64.33(5.42)AB	68.16(5.42)AB	5.00(9.38)H	33.66(5.42)DEF	42.84(2.86)A
		49.24(16.80)A	62.64(16.80)A	70.30(16.80)A	10.88(29.09)A	31.76(16.79)A	
Cu (mg kg ⁻¹)	0-10	1.24(0.07)A	1.16(0.07)A	1.26(0.07)A	0.78(0.12)B	1.14(0.07)A	1.12(0.04)A
	10-20	1.22(0.07)A	1.28(0.07)A	1.18(0.07)A	0.83(0.12)B	1.25(0.07)A	1.15(0.04)A
	20-30	1.16(0.07)A	1.26(0.07)A	1.15(0.07)A	0.82(0.12)B	1.13(0.07)A	1.11(0.04)A
		1.21(0.07)A	1.24(0.07)A	1.20(0.07)A	0.81(0.12)B	1.17(0.07)A	
B (mg kg ⁻¹)	0-10	0.26(0.01)ABCD E	0.27(0.01)ABC	0.27(0.01)ABCD	0.23(0.02)BCDEF	0.28(0.01)AB	0.26(0.01)A
	10-20	0.22(0.01)DEF	0.27(0.01)ABC	0.26(0.01)ABCD E	0.20(0.02)EFG	0.22(0.01)DEF	0.24(0.01)B
	20-30	0.21(0.01)FG	0.30(0.01)A	0.23(0.01)CDEF	0.15(0.02)G	0.21(0.01)FG	0.22(0.01)B
		0.23(0.02)A	0.28(0.02)A	0.25(0.02)A	0.20(0.04)A	0.24(0.02)A	
Na (mg kg ⁻¹)	0-10	3.27(0.23)EFG	3.05(0.23)EFG	3.05(0.23)EFG	4.27(0.41)ABCD	4.00(0.23)BCD	3.53(0.12)B
	10-20	3.27(0.23)EFG	2.72(0.23)G	3.00(0.23)FG	4.72(0.41)AB	4.16(0.23)ABC	3.58(0.12)AB
	20-30	3.72(0.23)CDE	3.44(0.23)DEF	3.27(0.23)EFG	4.38(0.41)ABCD	4.83(0.23)A	3.93(0.12)A
		3.42(0.35)AB	3.07(0.35)B	3.11(0.35)B	4.46(0.61)AB	4.33(0.35)A	
Total base sat. (%)	0-10	33.00(1.64)CDE	34.22(1.64)BCD	32.66(1.64)CDE	28.44(2.84)DEF	47.55(1.64)A	35.17(0.86)A
	10-20	30.33(1.64)DEF	29.77(1.64)DEF	34.44(1.64)BCD	25.22(2.84)F	39.11(1.64)B	31.77(0.86)B
	20-30	29.11(1.64)EF	33.11(1.64)CDE	34.33(1.64)BCD	26.55(2.84)EF	36.22(1.64)BC	31.86(0.86)B
		30.81(6.10)A	32.37(6.10)A	33.81(6.10)A	26.74(10.52)A	40.96(6.10)A	

ECEC (meq 100 g ⁻¹)	0-10	5.67(0.15)BC	5.77(0.15)BC	5.86(0.15)BC	5.83(0.25)ABC	6.44(0.15)A	5.92(0.07)A
	10-20	5.50(0.15)C	5.54(0.15)C	5.62(0.15)C	5.50(0.25)BC	5.81(0.15)BC	5.59(0.07)B
	20-30	5.52(0.15)C	6.08(0.15)AB	5.58(0.15)C	5.42(0.25)C	5.76(0.15)BC	5.67(0.07)B
		5.56(0.24)A	5.80(0.24)A	5.69(0.24)A	5.59(0.41)A	6.00(0.24)A	
Acidity (meq 100 g ⁻¹)	0-10	3.82(0.12)ABC	3.77(0.12)ABC	3.95(0.12)AB	4.13(0.20)AB	3.29(0.12)D	3.79(0.06)A
	10-20	3.82(0.12)ABC	3.86(0.12)AB	3.69(0.12)BC	4.10(0.20)AB	3.51(0.12)CD	3.79(0.06)A
	20-30	3.91(0.12)AB	4.04(0.12)A	3.69(0.12)BC	4.00(0.20)ABC	3.64(0.12)BC	3.85(0.06)A
		3.85(0.32)A	3.90(0.32)A	3.77(0.32)A	4.07(0.56)A	3.48(0.32)A	