

Gypsum Soils Analysis Technical Conditions:

Do soil factors control distributions of the Las Vegas Buckwheat?









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Clark County DCP Project 2005-UNLV-609F

Introduction

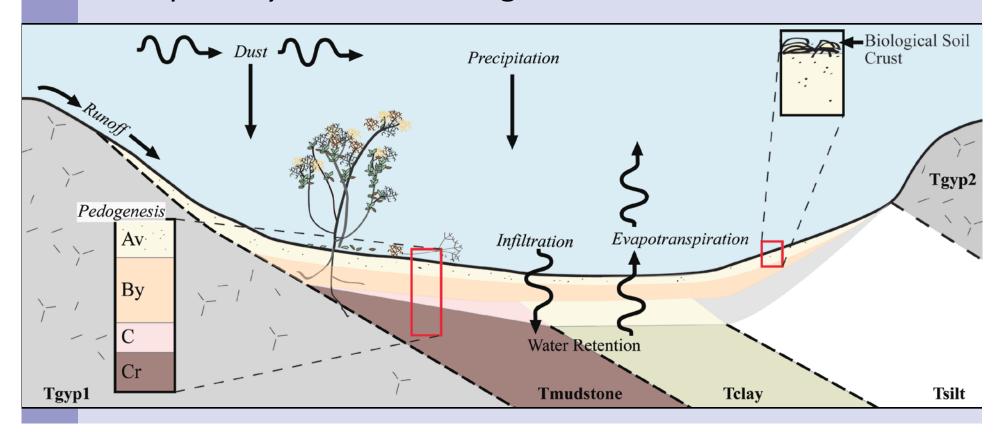
- Eriogonum corymbosum Bentham var. nilesii (Reveal, 2004) = Las Vegas Buckwheat
- One of several presumed gypsophiles (almost exclusively) found in Clark County
- Isolated populations perhaps not all gypsum soils are suitable habitat?
- Habitat modeling, prediction, & management are critical in light of:
 - (1) Continued urban development
 - (2) Projected climate changes



Significance

Soil geomorphologic processes represent a major gap in our knowledge of selective habitat species dynamics

- especially for the Las Vegas Buckwheat



Project Objectives

We do not know why *E. corymbosum* grows in some gypsum substrates, but not in apparently identical soils a short distance away.

To tackle this question:

- (1) Identify *patterns* of soils & land-surface properties controlling or influencing distributions of sensitive plants
- (2) Interpret which *processes* most directly influence distributions of the Las Vegas Buckwheat

Scope of Work

- Confirm or refute influence of soil-geomorphology
 - **Soils**, not just surface crusts or depth ranges
- Design study for use with other datasets & ongoing research by botanists, ecologists, & land managers
- Some variables not assessed directly or completely:
 - Wind speed, direction, intensity
 - Rainfall
- Other variables not assessed at all:
 - Germination,
 - Pollination
 - Predation

Coyote Springs Bitter Spring 25 50 Kilometers

Site Locations

Methods

1. Mapping

- Field & GIS-based
- LiDAR data acquired in December, 2009
- Soil, Geomorphic, & Surficial Geologic maps now in development

2. Soil Profile Description & Sampling

- 99 Profiles dug, described, & sampled
- 3. Surface Characterization & Sampling

4. Chemical Analysis of Samples

- Approximately 545 samples
- Measurements include some mineralogical & physical properties



Bitter Spring Landscape



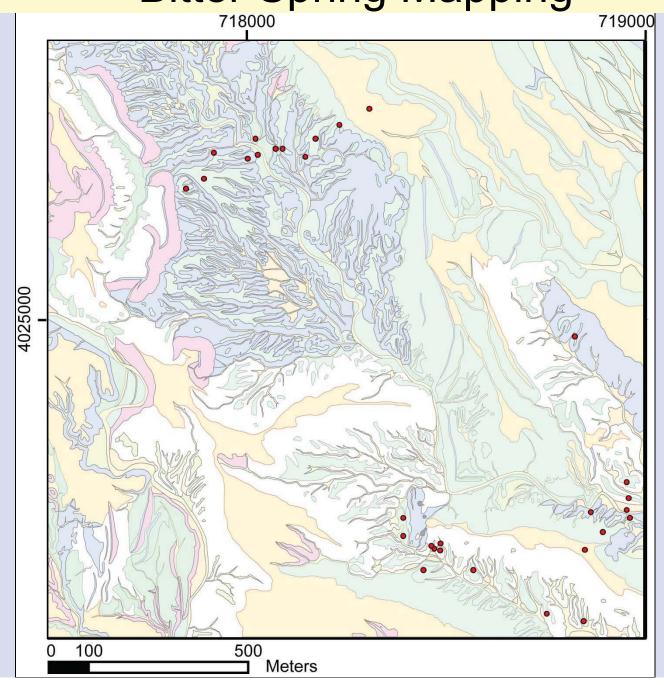
Gold Butte Landscape



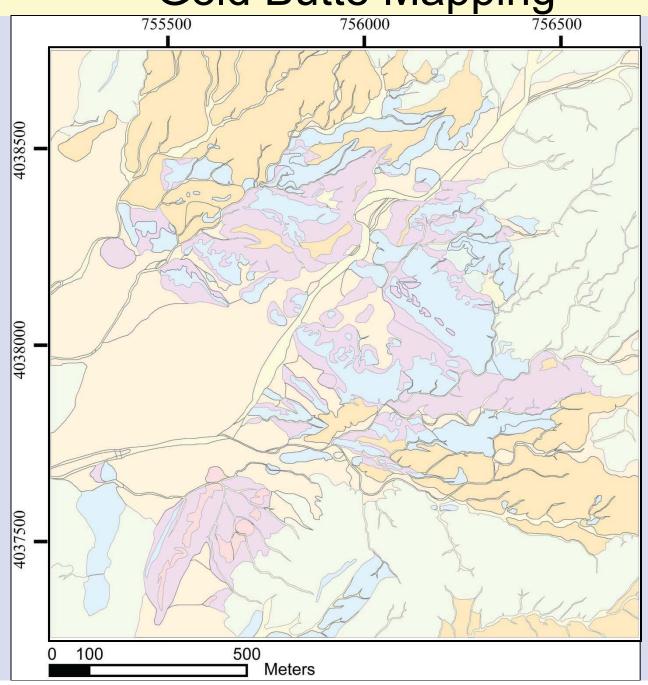
Coyote Springs Landscape



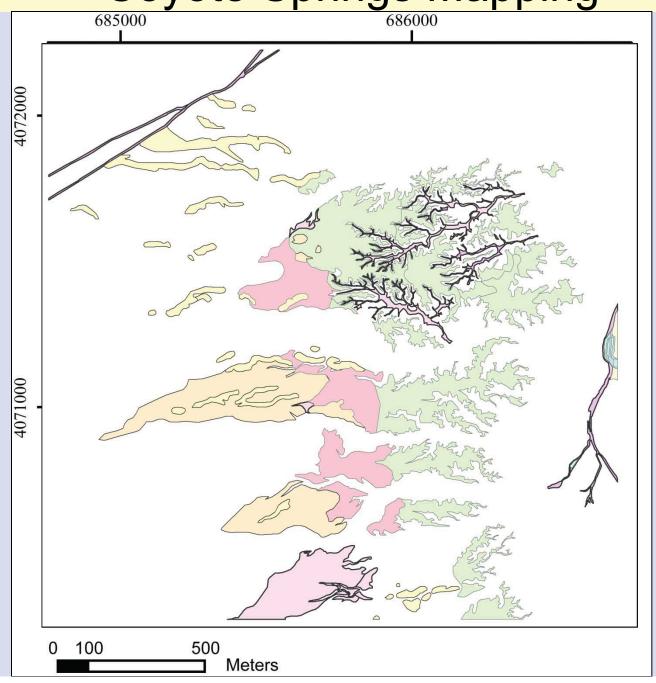
Bitter Spring Mapping
718,000



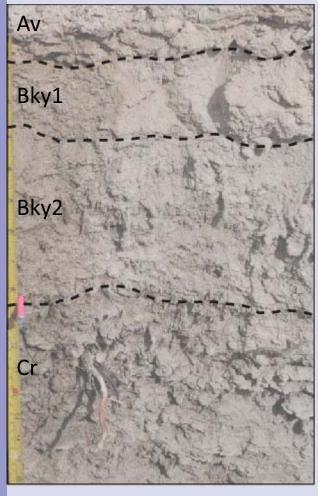
Gold Butte Mapping
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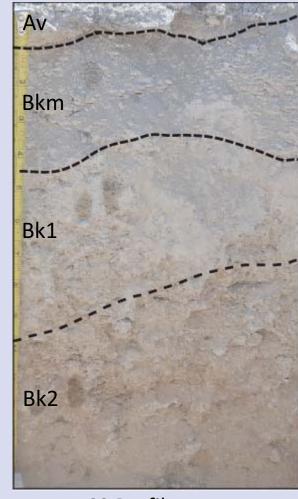


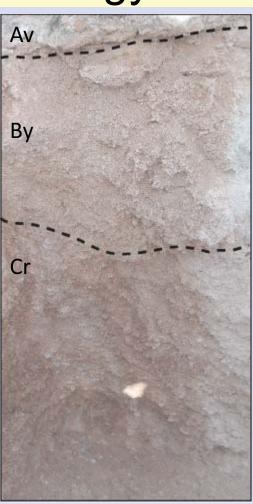
Coyote Springs Mapping
685,000
686,000



Early Results: Profile Morphology





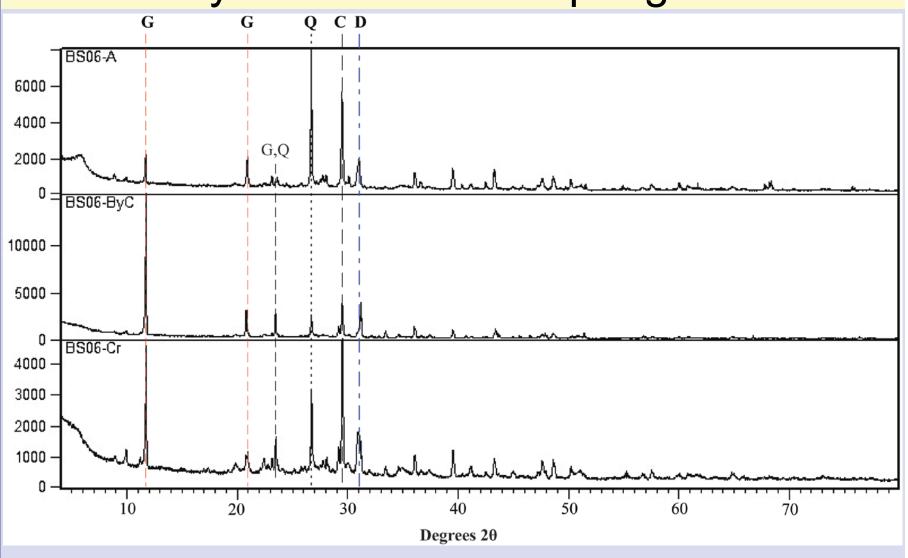


BS Profile

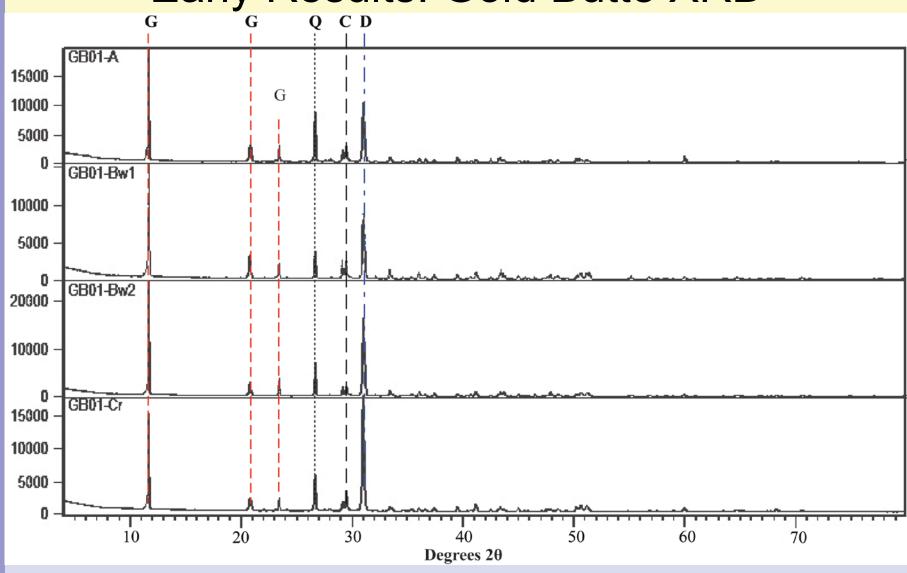
CS Profile

GB Profile

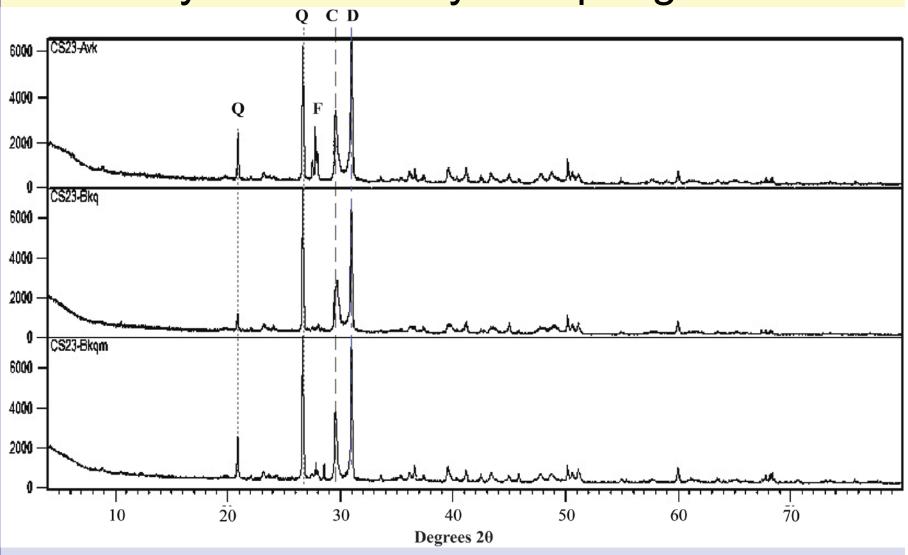
Early Results: Bitter Spring XRD







Early Results: Coyote Springs XRD



In Progress: Soil Laboratory Data

- pH & electrical conductivity
- Cation exchange capacity: Na, K, Mg, Ca (NH₄OAc method, on AAS)
- Plant available ions (Mehlich method):
 - Na, K, Mg, Ca
 - P, Mn, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, Co, B, Mo, As (ICP)
 - NO₃, SO₄, CI (ICS)
- CaCO₃ Equivalence (Inorganic C)
- Particle Size Determination (LASR method)

Gypsum Soil Analysis Considerations

 $Gypsum = CaSO_4 \bullet 2H_2O$

Problematic in laboratory analyses because:

- (1) **Dissolution** affects particle size determination, chemical data interpretations
- (2) **Dehydration** (loss of crystal water) upon heating affects determination of moisture content and organic carbon content
- (3) **Sample Heterogeneity** (% gypsum) complicates corrections

Statistical Analyses

Multivariate:

- Non-metric multidimensional scaling (NMS) and
- Multi-Response Permutation Procedure (MRPP).

Parametric & non-parametric ANOVA & t-tests (esp. surface characterization data)

Insolation Models

GIS-based insolation models will test for differences between map units, sites, habitat classes

Too soon for firm conclusions....

Complex soil-plant relationships likely

"Either-or/and-if" factors?

Differences within & between sites should capture the range or tolerable or intolerable conditions

Interesting lack of gypsum at Coyote Springs (thus far)





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