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Relationship between seedling and mature vegetation on the hilly-gullied Loess Plateau

Yan-feng Jia^{1,3}, Ju-ying Jiao^{1,2*}, Ning Wang^{1,3}

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Abstract

Seedling is an indispensable stage in plant cycle life, and seedling survival is important during natural vegetation restoration, especially on the Loess Plateau. In 2007, we selected 4 plots of *Artemisia scoparia* communities (ASC) and 4 plots of *Artemisia gmelinii* + *Artemisia giraldii* communities (AGC), examined seedling richness, diversity during the rainy season, and examined mature vegetation richness, coverage, and frequency in August. The results showed that seedlings density of ASC were 29 n m⁻², 33 n m⁻², 20 n m⁻² and 31 n m⁻² in July to October respectively, and that of AGC were 14 n m⁻², 12 n m⁻², 6 n m⁻² and 9 n m⁻² respectively; *A. scoparia* seedlings represented 53.2% of the total seedlings in ASC, the dominant species in AGC only account for less than 5% of the total seedlings. Most of the seedlings found were belonged to *Compositae*, *Leguminosae* and *Gramineae*; 80% of seedlings in ASC were mainly comprised of *A. scoparia* and *Lespedeza davurica*, while in AGC that consisted of more than 6 species, such as *L. davurica*, *Sophora viciifolia*, *Dracocephalum moldavica* and *A. gmelinii*, *Patrinia heterophylla*, *Heteropappus altaicus* so on. Sørensen similarity index between monthly seedlings was approximately 0.47 in ASC and 0.35 in AGC; Sørensen similarity index between seedlings and mature vegetation ranged from 0.18 to 0.34 in ASC, and varied from 0.26 to 0.39 in AGC. These results suggested that seedling establishment would be a bottleneck for natural vegetation restoration when seed supply and seedling emergence were possible.

Introduction

The Loess Plateau is well known as one of the most rapidly eroding areas in the world, with average soil losses of 3,720 t km⁻² a⁻¹ [1]. For such a serious soil erosion area, reducing soil erosion is an important and urgent issue. Vegetation is one of the most efficient methods to control soil loss and ameliorate ecological environment [2,3]. However, widespread tree planting just retained significant tree cover in less than 10% of the total area [4]. Furthermore, planted trees and grasses take up soil water from deep soil layers and cause soil desiccation in the longer-term [5,6]. The restoration of nature vegetation is the most important measure to improve the ecological conditions on the Loess Plateau [7].

Sufficient seed in the soil seed bank is important for recovery, but the germination of seeds and survival of

seedlings are constrained by several environment factors [8]. In the hilly-gullied Loess Plateau, the seed density of soil seed bank ranged from 1,067 seeds m⁻² to 14,967 seeds m⁻² in 0-10 cm layer [9,10], it is within the range reported by other studies on the grassland in the United States, Canada, Europe, and Japan with seed bank density varied from 287 seeds m⁻² to 31 344 seeds m⁻² [11,12]. Seed density of the soil seed bank in the hilly-gullied Loess Plateau represented a medium level of soil seed bank, and concluded that the seed bank is large enough to allow natural restoration [13].

However, in the life history of plants, seed and seedling stages are particularly vulnerable to environmental conditions [14,15]. The dynamic of these stages influence the structure of both adult populations and communities [16]. And seedling recruitment represents a bottleneck for most populations [17]. Recruitment dynamics can be a key determinant of plant population growth and persistence [18], the success of regeneration of natural vegetation largely depends on the success of seedling survival

* Correspondence: jjiao@ms.iswc.ac.cn

¹Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Chinese Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Water Resources, Yangling, Shaanxi, 712100, China
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

and establishment, especially in harsh environment. And the aim of this study was to check: (1) differences in seedling density and species of different communities, (2) the similarity between seedlings in the continuous months to evaluate the seedling persistence, (3) the similarity between seedlings and the standing vegetation to evaluate the contribution of seedlings made to the mature vegetation.

Method

Study site

Zhifanggou watershed, located in the northern Shaanxi province, was selected as study site (E109°13'46"-109°16'03", N36°42'42"-36°46'28"). The elevation ranges from 1,041.5 m to 1,425.71 m and 80.29% of the slopes have a gradient greater than 15° [19]. The climate is characterized by cold, dry winters and warm, moist summers, and the mean temperature is approximately 8.8 °C. The average annual precipitation is approximately 500 mm, and 74% of rainfall occurs between June and September. The study area is in the temperate forest-steppe zone [20], but due to long-term human activity, most of the natural vegetation has been replaced by cultivated land for maize (*Zea mays*), millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) and potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) since the 1950s [21,22]. The forests are dominated by artificial *Robinia pseudoacacia*, and the shrubland is dominated by artificial *Caragana korshinskii*, artificial *Hippophae rhamnoides* and natural *Sophora viciifolia*. The steppe vegetation is mainly comprised of *Artemisia gmelinii*, *Artemisia giraldii*, *Lespedeza davurica* and *Stipa bungeana* [23].

Vegetation analysis

Field investigations were conducted in 2007. We selected two typical communities during natural succession process for investigation; one was *Artemisia scoparia* community (ASC) in early stage and another was *A. gmelinii* + *A. giraldii* community (AGC) in later stage, and 4 plots in each type were used. The quadrates size was 50 cm × 50 cm for seedlings and 1 m × 1 m for mature vegetation. During the rainy season (from July to October), seedlings richness and diversity were examined each month, and mature vegetation richness, coverage, and frequency were examined in August. Then we compared the seedlings density and seedling composition of each month with that of next month, and compared the seedling composition with that of mature vegetation.

The diversity indexes were calculated using the following formulas [24]:

$$d_{Ma} = (s - 1) / \ln N$$

$$H' = - \sum (P_i \log P_i)$$

$$J_{sw} = H' / \log S$$

Where d_{Ma} is Margalef index, H' is Shannon-Wiener index, J_{sw} is Pielou index, N is the total number of individuals, P_i is the number of individuals of one species in relation to the number of individuals in the population, S is the total number of species in the sample.

Sørensen's index of similarity [25] was used to calculate the similarity between monthly seedlings, and the similarity between seedlings and the standing vegetation:

$$CC = 2W / (A + B)$$

Where CC is Sørensen similarity, A and B are the number of all the species found in the two samples, and W is the number of species found in both samples.

Results

Seedlings density

Seedlings in ASC were more than that in AGC in each month, while significant different only arisen in August and September (Figure 1). From July to October, seedlings of ASC were 29 n m⁻², 33 n m⁻², 20 n m⁻² and 31 n m⁻², respectively, which were most in August and least in September; while seedlings of AGC were most in July and least in September, and seedlings densities were 14 n m⁻², 12 n m⁻², 6 n m⁻² and 9 n m⁻², respectively. But there was no significant difference between months in each community.

From July to October, the dominant species *A. scoparia* with seedling density of 9 n m⁻², 19 n m⁻², 9 n m⁻² and 25 n m⁻², respectively, which represented 30.4%, 55.8%, 44.9% and 81.6% of the total seedlings in ASC. In AGC, the dominant species *A. gmelinii* appeared in July, September and October with density of 1.5 n m⁻², 0.3 n m⁻² and 0.3 n m⁻², respectively; seedlings of the other dominant species *A. giraldii* just were found in July and October with density of 0.2 n m⁻² and 0.2 n m⁻², respectively. Both of the dominant species seedlings represented less than 10% of the total seedlings in each month (Figure 2).

These were consistent with the composition of the soil seed bank. In soil seed bank, *A. scoparia* had the biggest density of 6 888.7 seed m⁻², which could take approximately 84.8% of the total seed in the soil seed bank. *A. gmelinii* with lower density of approximately 297.5 seed m⁻² accounted for 2% of the total seed in soil seed bank, and *A. giraldii* with density of approximately 103.3 seed m⁻² only accounted for 0.7% of the total seed in soil seed bank [26].

Seedlings species and seedlings diversity

From July to October, 22 species seedlings in 9 families were found in ASC, most of them were belonged to *Compositae* (6 species), *Gramineae* (5 species) and *Leguminosae* (3 species); and 32 species in 13 families were

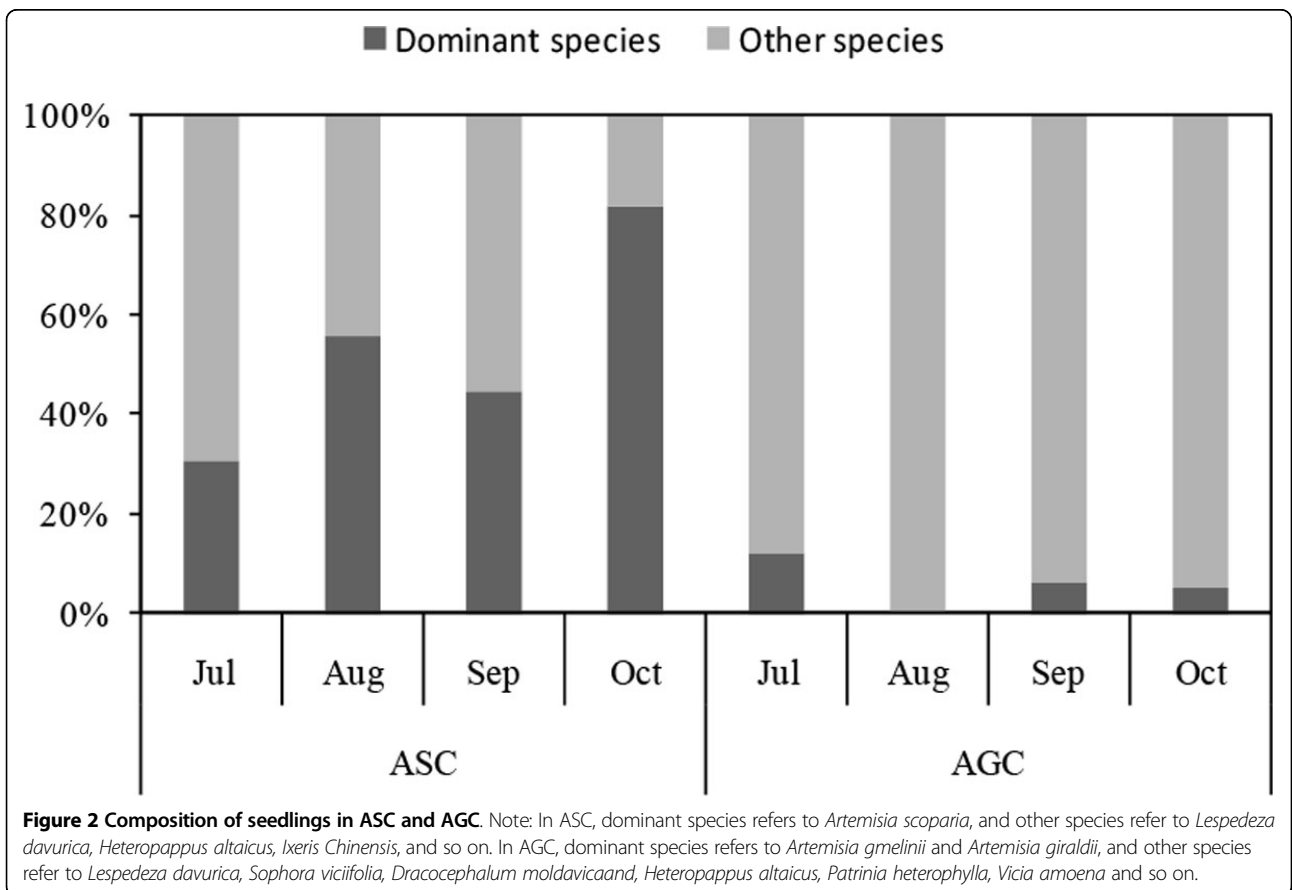
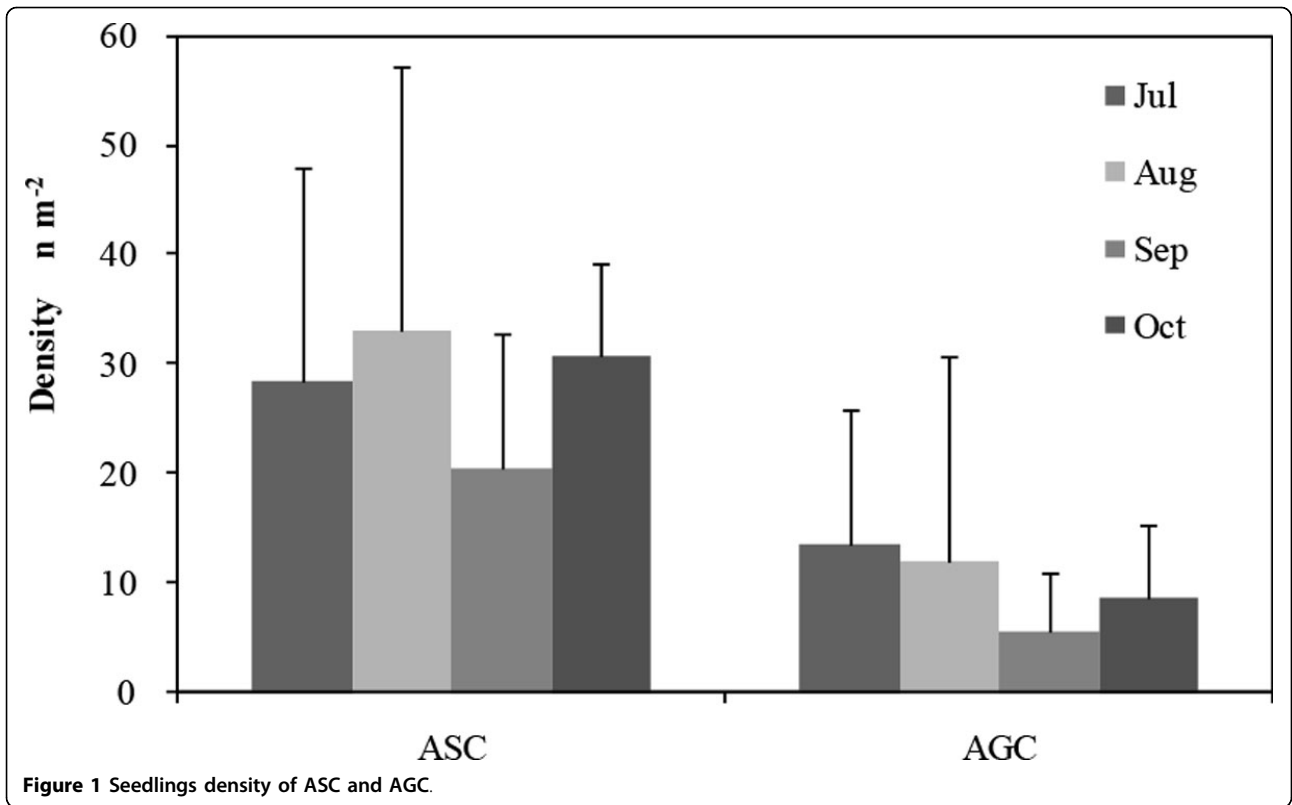


Figure 2 Composition of seedlings in ASC and AGC. Note: In ASC, dominant species refers to *Artemisia scoparia*, and other species refer to *Lespedeza davurica*, *Heteropappus altaicus*, *Ixeris Chinensis*, and so on. In AGC, dominant species refers to *Artemisia gmelinii* and *Artemisia giraldii*, and other species refer to *Lespedeza davurica*, *Sophora viciifolia*, *Dracocephalum moldavica* and, *Heteropappus altaicus*, *Patrinia heterophylla*, *Vicia amoena* and so on.

found in AGC, 50% of them were contained in *Compositae* (9 species) and *Leguminosae* (7 species).

Seedlings of ASC were mainly composed by *A. scoparia* and *L. davurica*, and the first two main species constituted 64.6% to 89.7% of the total seedlings; while 80% of seedlings in AGC would consist of more than 6 species, such as *L. davurica*, *S. viciifolia*, *Dracocephalum moldavicaand*, *A. gmelinii*, *Patrinia heterophylla*, *Heteropappus altaicus* and so on (Table 1).

Seedlings diversity also suggested that AGC exhibited higher species richness. Diversity indexes of AGC were always higher than that of ASC (Figure 3). For example, in July, Margalef index, Pielou index, and Shannon-wiener index of ASC were 2.69, 0.75 and 1.72, of AGC was 6.56, 0.81 and 2.33, and in October, the three indexes of ASC were 2.62, 0.34 and 0.78, and in AGC were 8.88, 0.90 and 2.70.

Similarity between monthly seedlings

The average similarity index of ASC was 0.47, ranging from 0.39 to 0.61, and the similarity index decreased from July to October; while the average similarity index in AGC was 0.35, ranging from 0.26 to 0.46, with an increase trend (Figure 4).

L. davurica, *D. moldavicaand* and *A. scoparia* appeared each month in ASC, while *Euphorbia humifusa* was found in both of July and August, *Salsola collina* was found in July, August and September, *Poa sphondylodes* and *Potentilla tanacetifolia* were found both in September and October (Table 2). In AGC, species appeared in each

month were *L. davurica*, *S. viciifolia* and *D. moldavicaand*. *Vicia amoena* was found both in July and August. 8 other species appeared both in September and October, except for *L. davurica*, *S. viciifolia* and *D. moldavicaand*. There were some overwintering seedlings appeared both in September and October, such as *Cleistogenes squarrosa*, *Bothriospermum secundum*, *Viola dissecta* and *A. gmelinii* (Table 2). Compared with AGC, less seedlings species were found in ASC, but the species composition kept relative stable; in contrary, more seedling species were found in AGC, but the composition changed more frequently.

In ASC, density of seedlings decreased after September, except *A. scoparia*. At the end of rain season, two species had a higher density, density of *A. scoparia* seedling was 25.2 n m⁻² and density of *L. davurica* seedling was 2.5 n m⁻² (Table 2), which may go through the winter and grow up in the next year. But at the end of growing season, nearly all of the seedling densities in AGC were less than 1 n m⁻² (Table 2), whether these seedlings would survival in the next spring needs more investigation.

Similarity between seedlings and vegetation

In ASC, the Sørensen's index of similarity between seedlings and mature vegetation was 0.34, 0.18, 0.26 and 0.32, respectively. And in AGC, the similarity index was 0.30, 0.27, 0.26 and 0.39, respectively (Figure 5). The Sørensen's index of similarity in AGC was higher than that of ASC, but no significant different existed. During the investigation, species in standing vegetation was relative stable, which meant that *A* in Sørensen index formula was relative stable. Then the Sørensen similarity index between seedling and mature vegetation largely depended on seedling species. When a new seed germination and survival, *B* in Sørensen index formula increased, and *W* in Sørensen index formula would have a chance to increase, and the similarity index would rise. Standing vegetation species in AGC were more than that of ASC, and as a result, there would be more kinds of seeds produced and more kinds of seedlings found.

However, the higher similarity index in AGC did not mean seedlings could make more contribution to the community. Seedlings appeared in AGC of each month were *L. davurica*, *D. moldavicaand* and *S. viciifolia*, they were not the dominant species in AGC. Although the dominant species *A. gmelinii* and *A. giraldii* companied with seedling at the end of the growing season, only 3 *A. gmelinii* seedlings and 2 *A. giraldii* seedlings survived in 10 m². It is difficult for these seedlings to establish a community, in which density of *A. gmelinii* was 3 n m⁻² and density of *A. giraldii* was 2 n m⁻². This would be the result of different reproduction types. In ASC, the dominant species *A. scoparia* reproduces only by seed, while the dominant species *A. gmelinii* and *A. giraldii* in

Table 1 Seedlings species of ASC and AGC

Types	Month	Three main species (%)
ASC	Jul	<i>Lespedeza davurica</i> (34.2%) <i>Artemisia scoparia</i> (30.4%) <i>Potentilla tanacetifolia</i> (7.9%)
	Aug	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i> (55.8%) <i>Lespedeza davurica</i> (30.4%) <i>Ixeris Chinensis</i> (3.8%)
	Sep	<i>Lespedeza davurica</i> (40.8%) <i>Artemisia scoparia</i> (44.9%) <i>Lappula myosotis</i> (6.9%)
	Oct	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i> (81.6%) <i>Lespedeza davurica</i> (8.1%) <i>Heteropappus altaicus</i> (3.0%)
AGC	Jul	<i>Cleistogenes squarrosa</i> (21.3%) <i>Lespedeza davurica</i> (18.1%) <i>Artemisia gmelinii</i> (11.3%)
	Aug	<i>Sophora viciifolia</i> (71.9%) <i>Lespedeza davurica</i> (18.3%) <i>Dracocephalum moldavicaand</i> (2.8%)
	Sep	<i>Lespedeza davurica</i> (29.9%) <i>Dracocephalum moldavicaand</i> (11.9%) <i>Astragalus scaberimus</i> (11.9%)
	Oct	<i>Lespedeza davurica</i> (10.8%) <i>Ixeris Chinensis</i> (18.6%) <i>Artemisia scoparia</i> (5.9%)

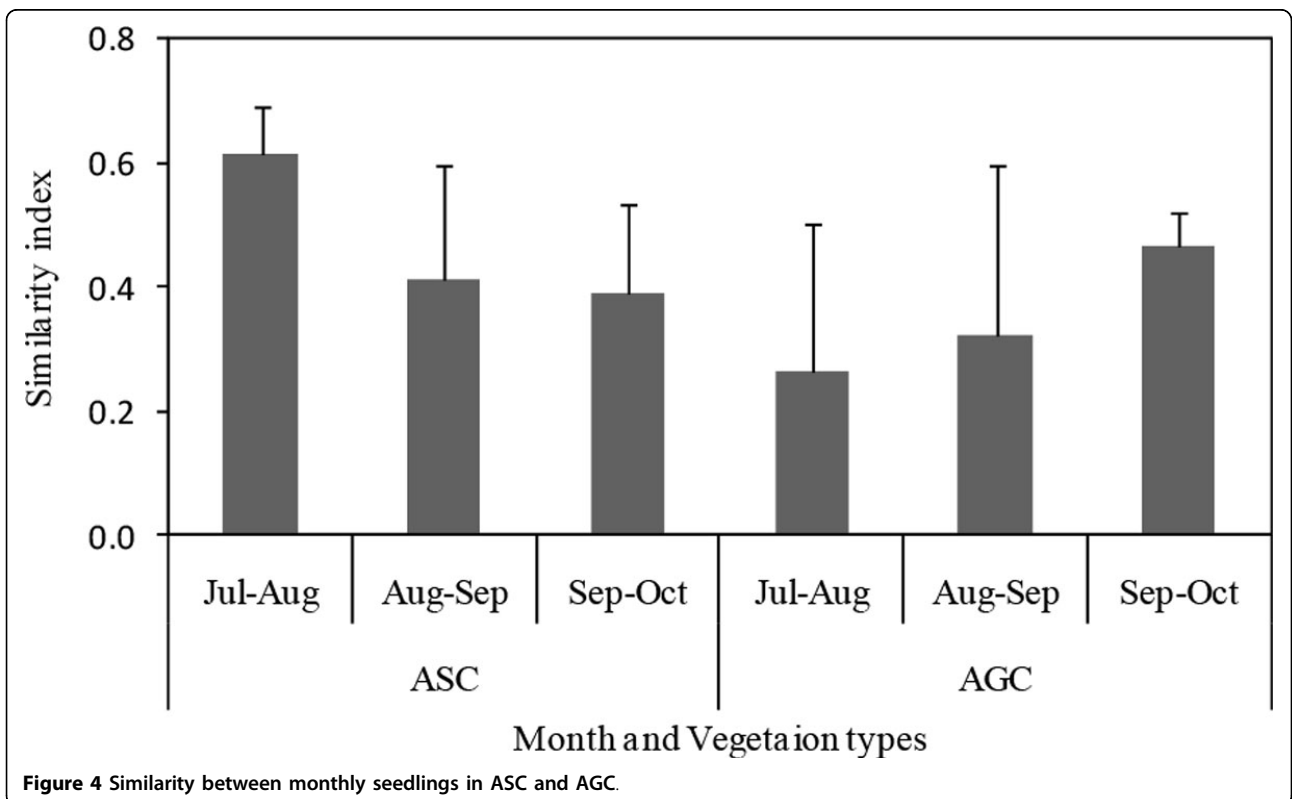
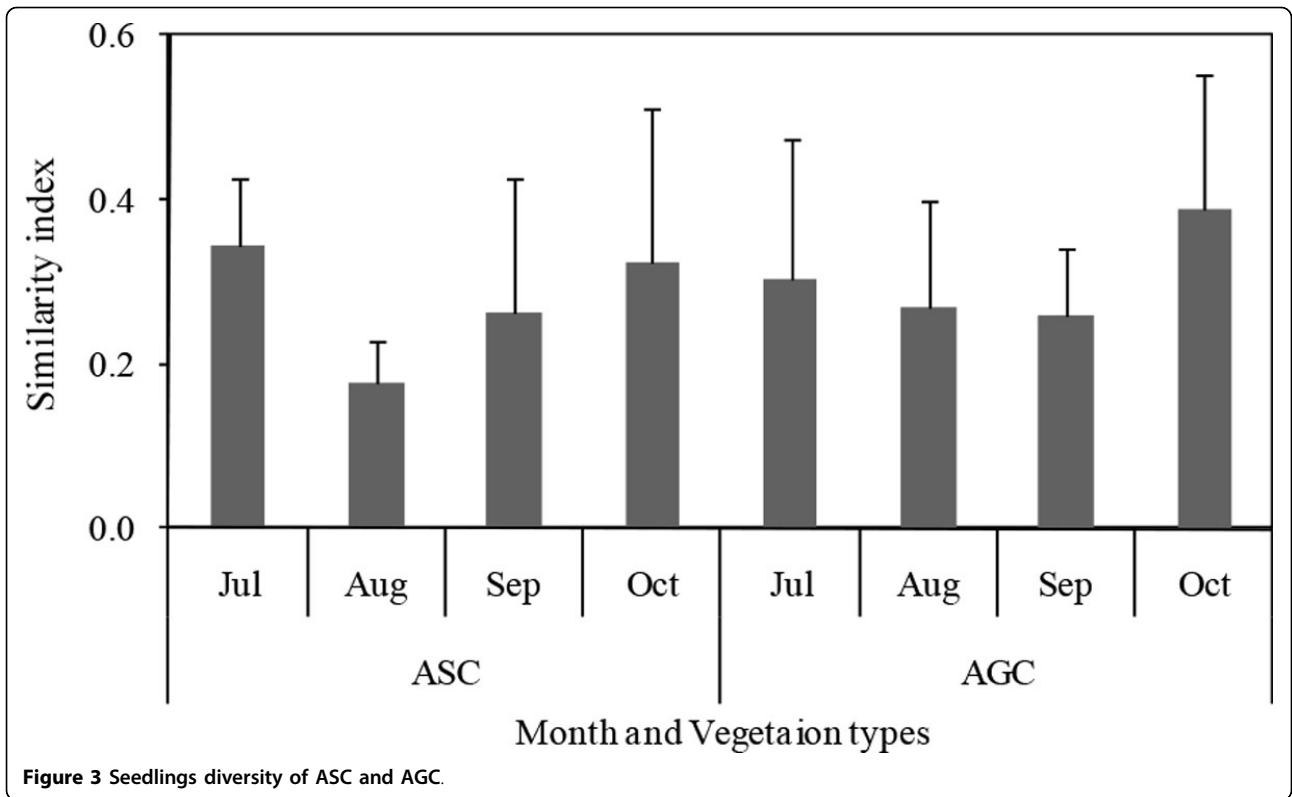


Table 2 Seedlings species of dynamic and final density

Types	Specise	Month			Final density (N m ⁻²)
		7-8	8-9	9-10	
ASC	<i>Lespedeza davurica</i>	+	-	-	2.5
	<i>Euphorbia humifusa</i>	-	-		0
	<i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i>	-	-	-	0.2
	<i>Salsola collina</i>	/	-	-	0
	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i>	+	-	+	25.2
	<i>Potentilla tanacetifolia</i>			/	0.2
	<i>Poa sphondylodes</i>			-	0.2
AGC	<i>Lespedeza davurica</i>	-	-	-	0.9
	<i>Sophora viciifolia</i>	+	-	+	0.5
	<i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i>	-	+	-	0.3
	<i>Vicia amoena</i>	+	-	+	0.7
	<i>Artemisia gmelinii</i>	-	+	-	0.3
	<i>Bothriospermum secundum</i>			+	0.2
	<i>Cleistogenes squarrosa</i>			/	0.2
	<i>Artemisia hedinii</i>			-	0.1
	<i>Viola dissecta</i>			+	0.3
	<i>Caragana korshinskii</i>			+	0.3
<i>Ixeris Chinensis</i>			+	1.6	

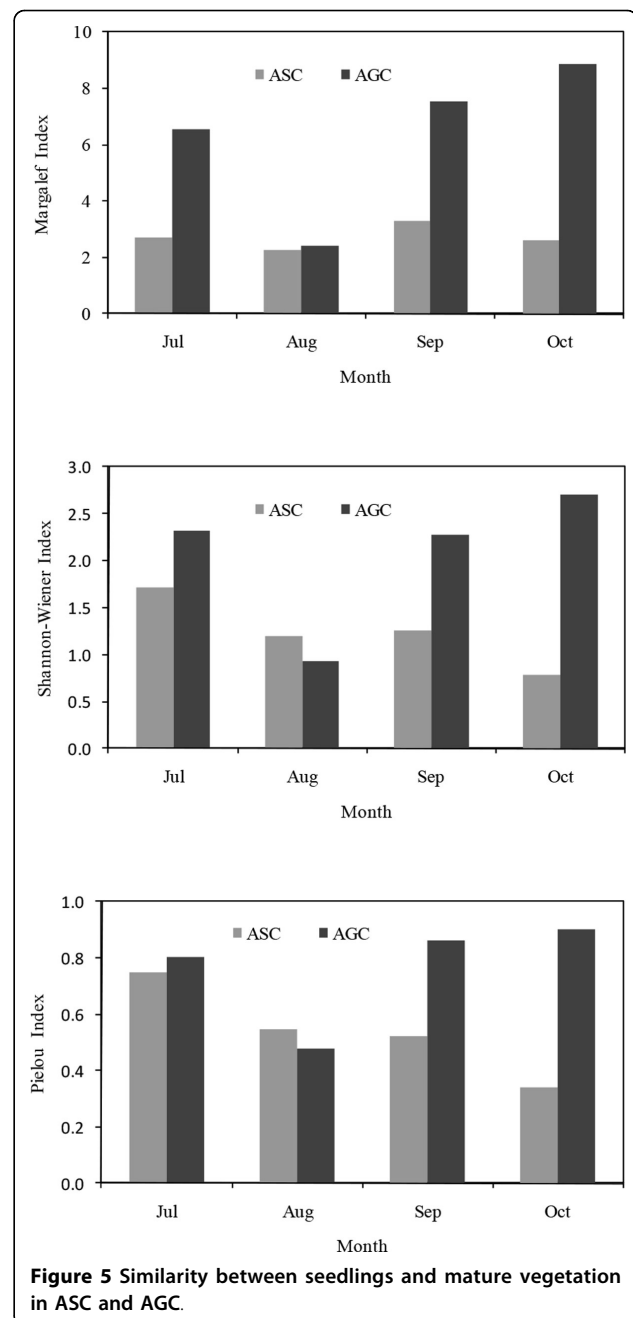
Note: "+" means increase; "-" means decrease; "/" means stable.

AGC reproduces not only by seed but also by rhizomatous [27]. In harsh environment, vegetable propagation reproduction would be the principal way to spreads, which would help vegetative reproduction ramets to beat seed seedlings, then invade and establish successfully [27].

Conclusions

Compared with *A. gmelinii* + *A. giraldii* communities (AGC), *A. scoparia* communities (ASC) had a higher seedling density and the seedling of dominant species could take approximately 53.2% of the total seedlings. Thousands of seeds existed in soil seed bank and these seeds germinated continuously to keep the seedling density stable. Until the end of the growing season, the survival seedlings density was similar to the standing vegetation. This suggested that *A. scoparia* communities (ASC) may be established by countless seeds germinated and left some lucky seedling to survival.

In contrary, *A. gmelinii* + *A. giraldii* communities (AGC) contained more species in seedlings. But the two dominant species constituted less than 5% of the total seedlings. *A. gmelinii* and *A. giraldii* seedlings could not found in each month, at the end of the growing season, only 2 *A. giraldii* seedlings and 3 *A. gmelinii* seedlings were survival in 10 m², which was lower than the mature vegetation density. This may caused by the scarce seed in



soil seed bank and the reproduction strategy. *A. gmelinii* and *A. giraldii* may not establish only by seed germination, and vegetable propagation reproduction would be more important.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Declarations

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Authors' details

¹Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Chinese Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Water Resources, Yangling, Shaanxi, 712100, China. ²Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, Shaanxi, 712100, China. ³Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.

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