



Spatio-temporality of the earthworm community in an ephemeral wetland

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Distance*Period

Introduction:

Study System:

- Ephemeral wetlands are areas that contain water for some part of the year.
- The constant changes in water quantity, are caused by the increase and decrease of evapotranspiration.
- Excess of water determines physical and chemical properties of the soils.
- During most part of the year, anaerobic conditions dominate the soil.
- Organism must adapt to these changes, to ensure survival.

Study Individuals:

- Earthworms populations are related to chemical conditions of the soil.
- They improved physical conditions making soil more permeable for water.
- Affected by presence or absence of oxygen in the topsoil.
- Sensitive to the pH levels of the soil.

Earthworm Identification:

All earthworms were identified to their respective genus using the dichotomous key from the Soil Biology Guide (Schwert, 1990).





Dendrobaena

EarthwormBOL.org









Amynthas

Objective:

- The objective of this study is to examine the spatio-temporality of earthworm communities in response to the seasonal dry down in a Virginia ephemeral wetland. To accomplish this goal, the following questions are posed:

Questions:

- 1) How do earthworm abundance, richness and biodiversity are spatially and temporally during seasonal dry down in and around Lake Arnold?
- 2) What are the relationships of earthworm's populations to soil chemical and physical properties in and around Lake Arnold?
- 3) Which is the best method of extraction, "hand sorting method" or "hot mustard powder", to sampling earthworms in soil next to wetlands?

Methods:

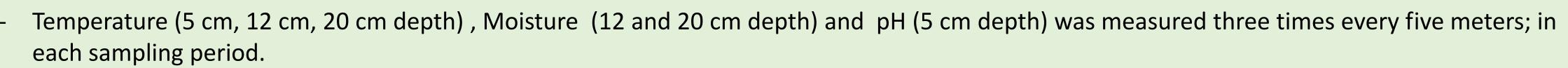
- Four transect of 30 m around lake Arnold, with 15 m inside and 15 m outside the lake, being plot 15 in the edge of it at the beginning.











- Soil samples (20 cm depth) taken two times every five meters.
- Hand sorting method used to extract the earthworms. In an area of 32 x 32 cm length and 45 cm depth.











Hot Mustard Powder used to extract earthworms in an plot of 42 x 42 cm length.

Acknowledge:

Effectiveness varies between 0% to 25%.

Trend of the effectiveness of this sampling

Two hypothesis: Moisture alter the Hot Mustard

dilution or Amynthas is not affected by Hot

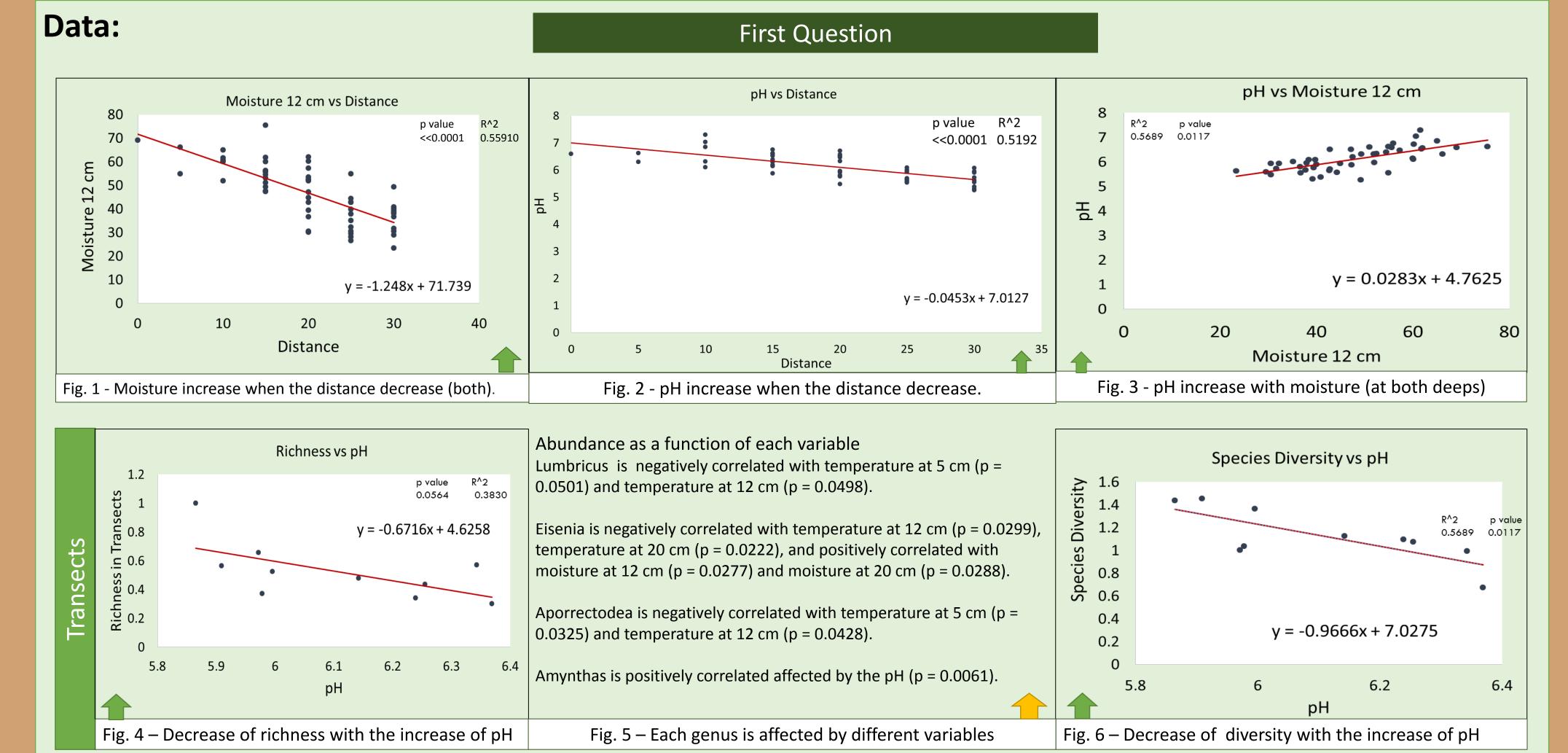
method in wet soils.

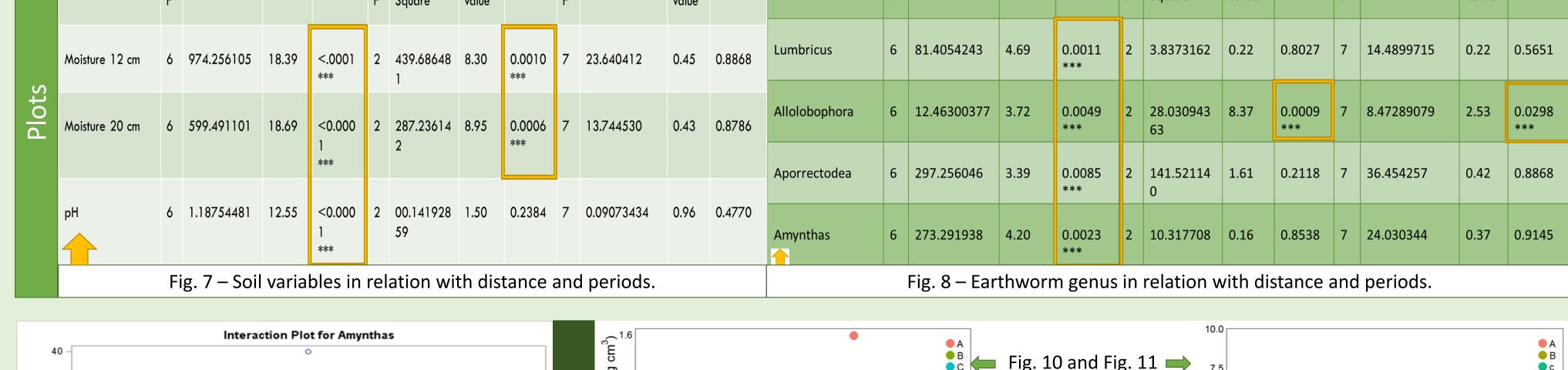
Mustard.

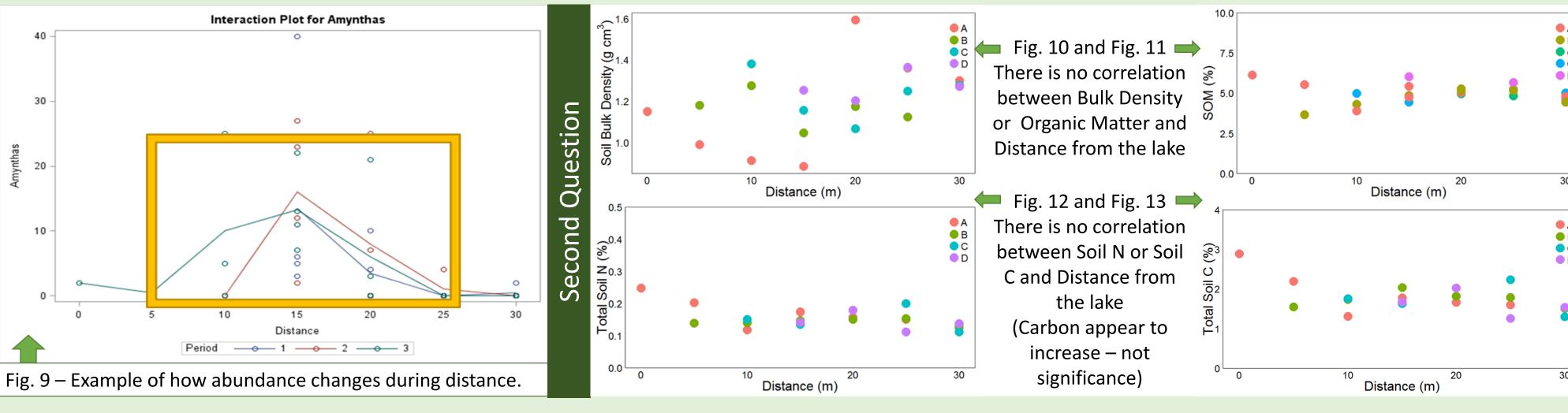
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And all the REU students that helped me, in one way or another: Jennifer Ward, Dan Gibson, Stephen Johnson and Laura A. Aponte Díaz







Conclusions:

- pH increases as you get near to the lake, because it depends on moisture.
- 1-Transect
- Richness is affected by pH (negatively correlated). Abundance is affected by soil variables, but it depends of the earthworm genus:
- Amynthas affected by pH.
- Diversity changes among periods, and it is affected by soil variables (Ex: temperature, pH)

- Moisture changes in distance and period, pH only changes during distance.
- Earthworms abundance changes on distance. Diversity is affected by soil variables (Ex: moisture)
- 2- Carbon appear to increase in soil exposed by the wetland, we need more replicas during a longer period to know what is happening there.
- 3- Hot Mustard Powder is not effective in soil near the lake.