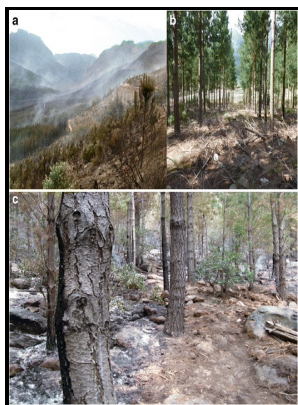


Soil-moisture fluctuations under two ponderosa pine stands in northern Arizona

Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture - THE EFFECT OF FIRE ON SOIL PROPERTIES



Description: -

-

Freeze-dried foods.

Strawberries.

Ponderosa pine -- Soils

Ponderosa pine -- Moisture

Soil moisture -- Measurement
Soil-moisture fluctuations under two ponderosa pine stands in northern Arizona

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U.S. Forest Service research paper RM -- 9.

Research paper RM -- 9. Soil-moisture fluctuations under two ponderosa pine stands in northern Arizona

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 25-27).

This edition was published in 1964



Filesize: 35.17 MB

Tags: #Do #fuel #reduction #treatments #increase #resistance #to #insects #and #drought?

THE EFFECT OF FIRE ON SOIL PROPERTIES

The welfare of soil microorganisms also depends on OM because it provides both a suitable environment and C compounds that serve as an energy source for soil microorganisms. Some effects of brushfires on erosion processes in coastal southern California.

Do fuel reduction treatments increase resistance to insects and drought?

Nitrogen replenishment must be emphasized when prescribed burning programs are planned or during rehabilitation following wildfires. Lignin and hemicellulose begin to degrade at temperatures between 130 and 190°C.

THE EFFECT OF FIRE ON SOIL PROPERTIES

Sulfur is considered the second most limiting nutrient in some coastal forest soils of the Pacific Northwest, particularly when forest stands are fertilized with N Barnett 1989. Site preparation and fuels management on steep terrain: symposium proceedings; 1982 February 15-17; Spokane, WA.

THE EFFECT OF FIRE ON SOIL PROPERTIES

Harvey and others 1989 found that more than one-third of the N-fixing capacity of some forest soils can be provided by microorganisms responsible for decaying wood on the surface and in the soil profile; thus, management of woody residues within a fire prescription may be an important dimension of N management in a fire environment. Because the threshold temperatures of N, P, K, and S are lower than the flaming temperatures of woody fuels 1,100°C and, except for P, lower than glowing combustion temperatures 650°C, these nutrients are readily volatilized from OM during combustion. Physiologically active populations of microorganisms in moist soil are more sensitive than dormant populations in dry soil.

Do fuel reduction treatments increase resistance to insects and drought?

The degree of water repellency formed depends on the steepness of temperature gradients near the soil surface, soil water content, and soil physical properties. For example, those soil properties located on, or near, the soil surface are more likely to be changed by fire because they are directly exposed to surface heating. Forest soils of the Douglas-fir Region.

THE EFFECT OF FIRE ON SOIL PROPERTIES

A look at the 2021 Google Map data claimed—I have noted that data dates are sometimes incorrect show few standing dead trees at the subject study area. Once soil temperatures exceed 280°C, exothermic reactions those reactions that produce heat predominate and OM is ignited.

Do fuel reduction treatments increase resistance to insects and drought?

For example, under an extremely hot fire most of the soil N is probably volatilized, particularly on or near the soil surface, and only small amounts are transferred downward in the soil.

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