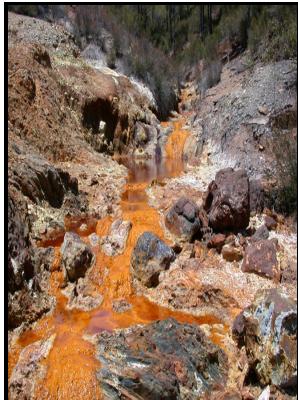


Plant and spoil characteristics affecting surface mine revegetation

s.n - Revegetation approach and plant identity unequally affect structure, ecological network and function of soil microbial community in a highly acidified mine tailings pond



Description: -

- Plant and spoil characteristics affecting surface mine revegetation
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Notes: 13

This edition was published in 1971



Filesize: 48.37 MB

Tags: #Dump #Stability #and #Soil #Fertility #of #a #Coal #Mine #Spoil #in #Indian #Dry #Tropical #Environment: #A #Long

Reclamation of Abandoned Mine Land by by V. Sheoran, A. S. Sheoran et al.

Additionally, 70% cover is a common industry standard, and is a number supported by a wide range of stakeholders in Alaska.

Revegetation pattern affecting accumulation of organic carbon and total nitrogen in reclaimed mine soils [PeerJ]

Species selection will depend on local soil and climatic conditions but should aim to provide a uniform rather than clumpy pattern of vegetation to avoid concentrations of runoffs and localized erosion. While some of the microorganisms important in plant growth and soil development can be introduced readily by management practices, the majority usually are disseminated by natural means and only gradually become a part of the microbial population. It has become apparent that microbial interactions are an important part of plant and soil processes in reclamation.

Revegetation of artificial grassland improve soil organic and inorganic carbon and water of abandoned mine

In: Marinos PG, Koukis GC, Tsiambaos GC, Stournaras GC eds Proceedings of Engineering Geology and Environment, vol I. However, the restoration of the soil quality in the disturbed mine land via natural succession is usually challenging because of its disordered strati-graphic sequence, server compaction, complicated surface materials, and degraded soil properties ; ; . The SOC stock in the 0—20 cm depth accounted for 26.

A review on dump slope stabilization by revegetation with reference to indigenous plant

Four predominant artificial revegetation patterns were selected and compared to the natural recovery pattern to evaluate their effects on SOC and TN accumulation: the planting of arbors Ar , bushes Bu , arbor—bush mixtures AB , and grasslands Gr. Poor stabilizing qualities rather than indigenous plant. Statistical analysis All data were tested for normality and homogeneity of variance.

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