

# The Effect of Soil Moisture Content in Soil Microbial Biomass Loblolly Pine Stand

Emily A. Carter<sup>1</sup>, Shrijana Duwadi<sup>2</sup>, Ryan Nadel<sup>2</sup>, Yucheng Feng<sup>3</sup>, Lori G. Eckhardt<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Auburn, AL, USA; <sup>2</sup>Forest Health Dynamics Laboratory, School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, USA; <sup>3</sup>College of Agriculture, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, USA



## Results

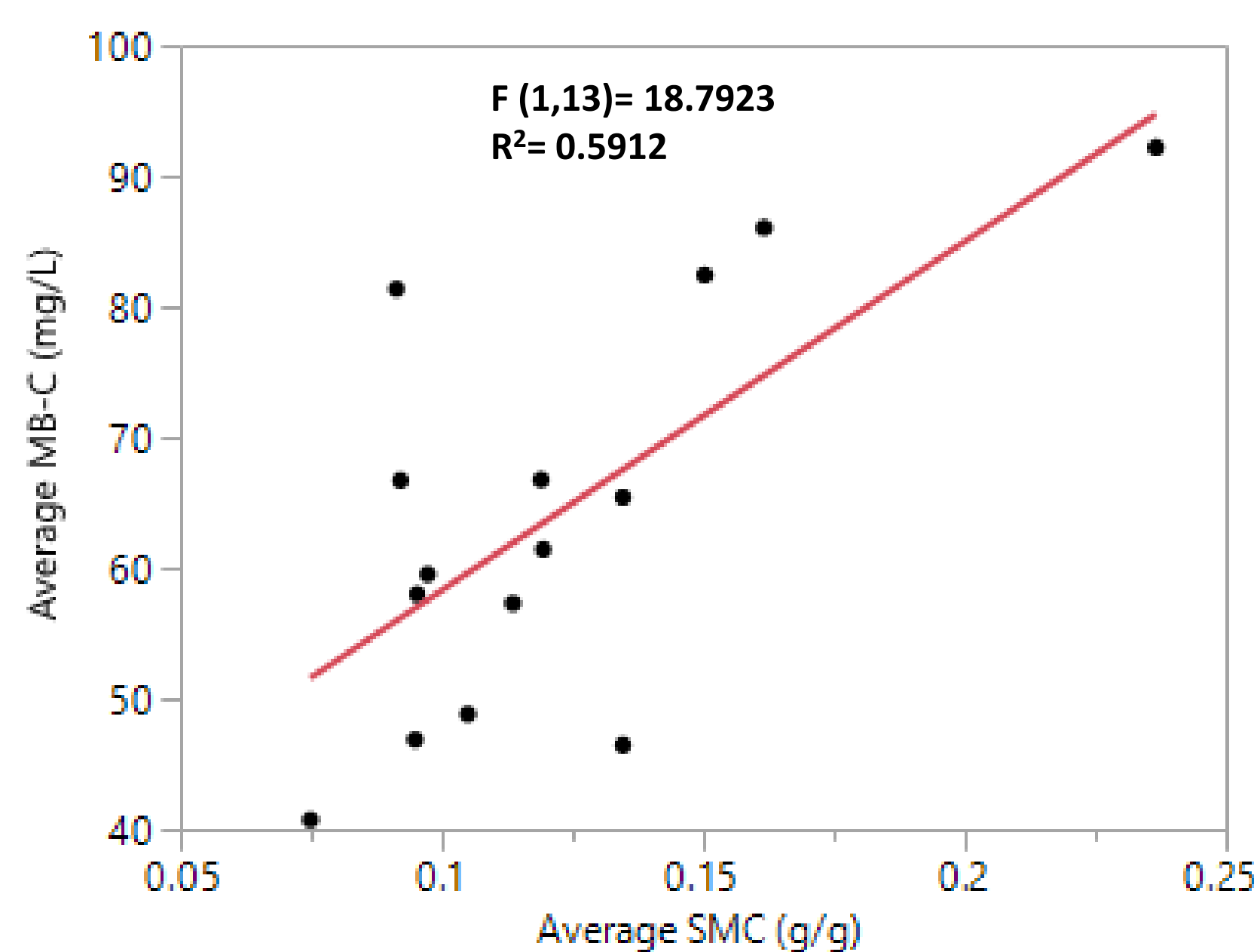


Fig 1: Bivariate fit of MB-C by SMC during Winter 2017.

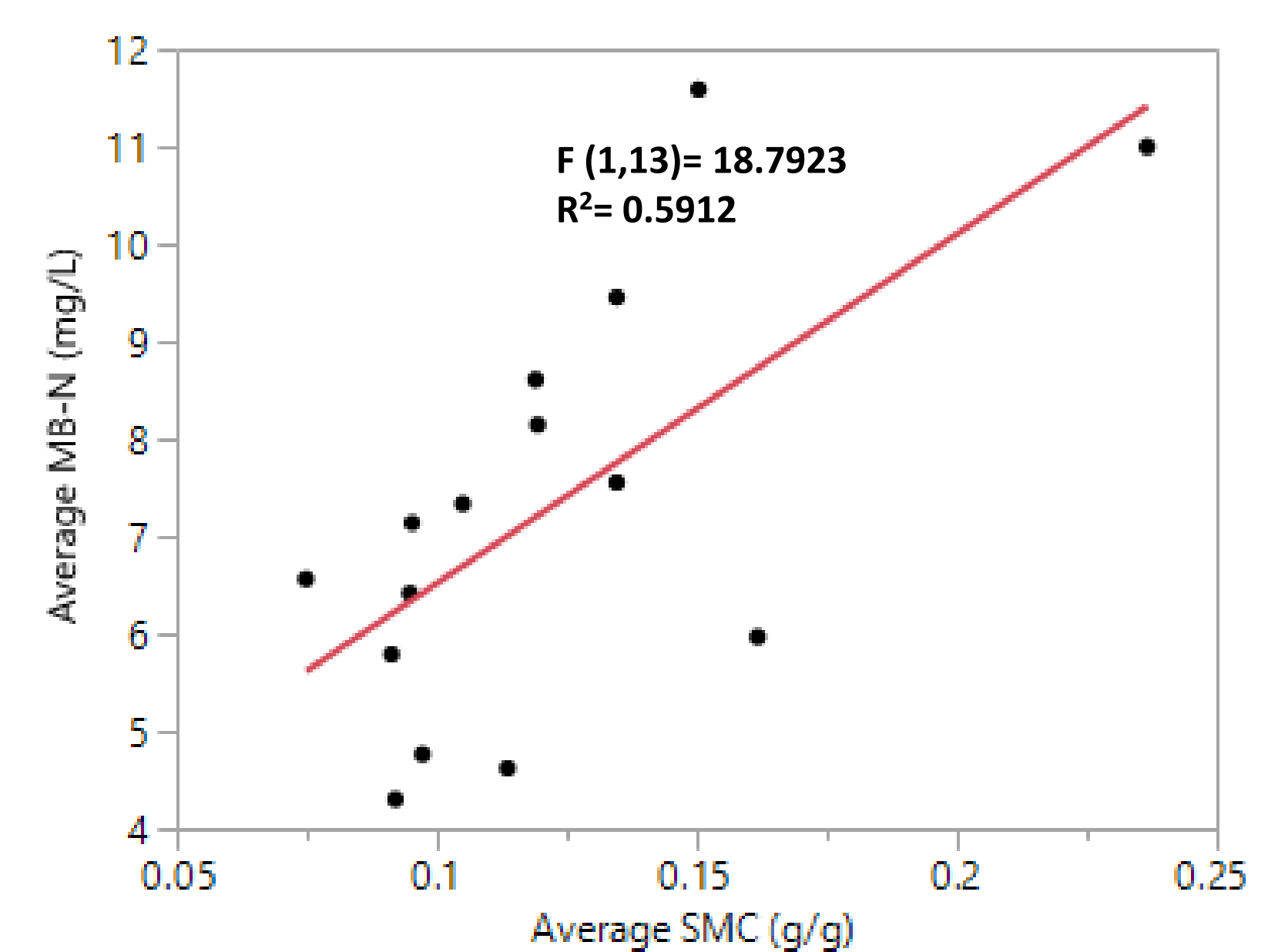


Fig 2: Bivariate fit of MB-N by SMC during Winter 2017.

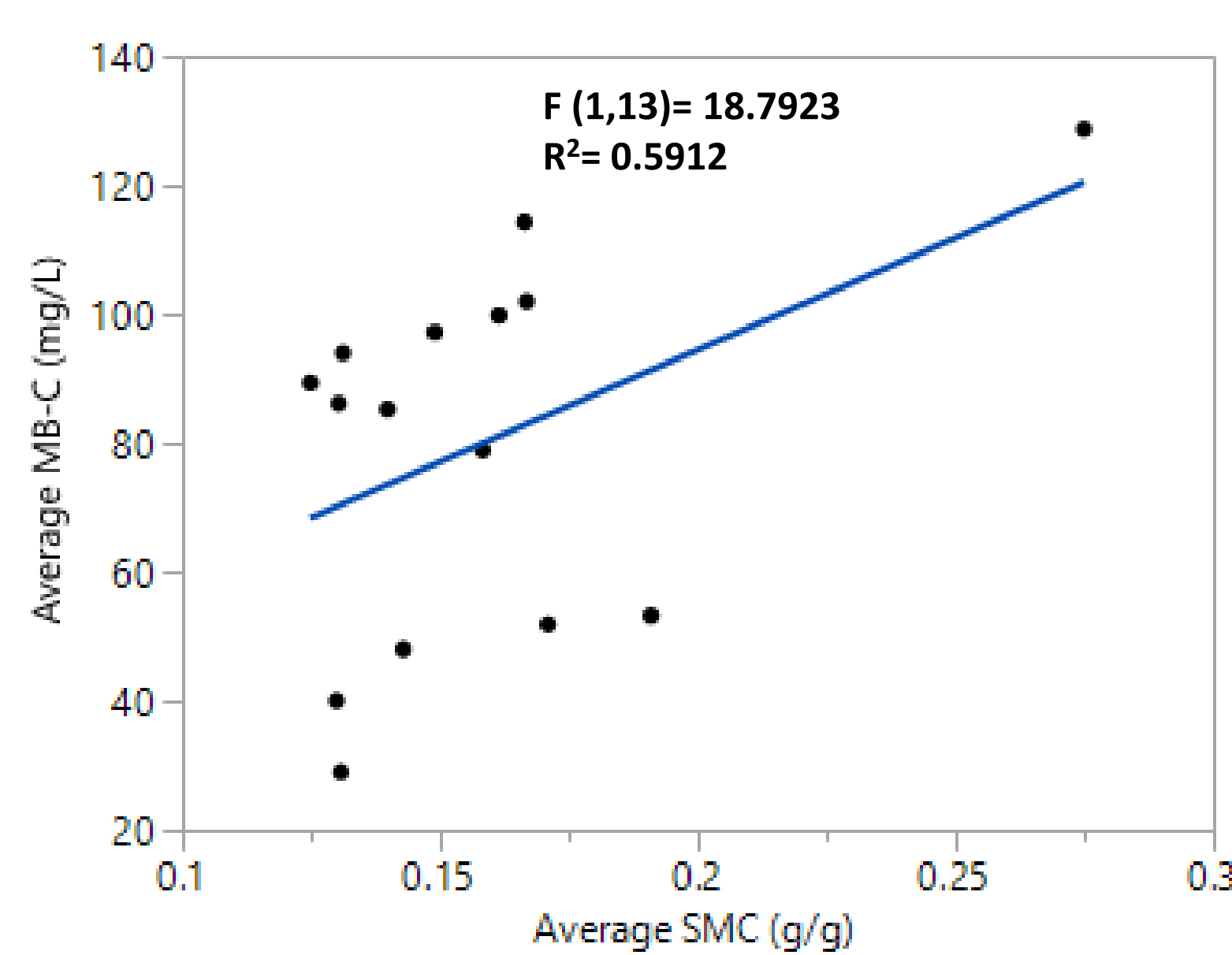


Fig 3: Bivariate fit of MB-C by SMC during Spring 2017.

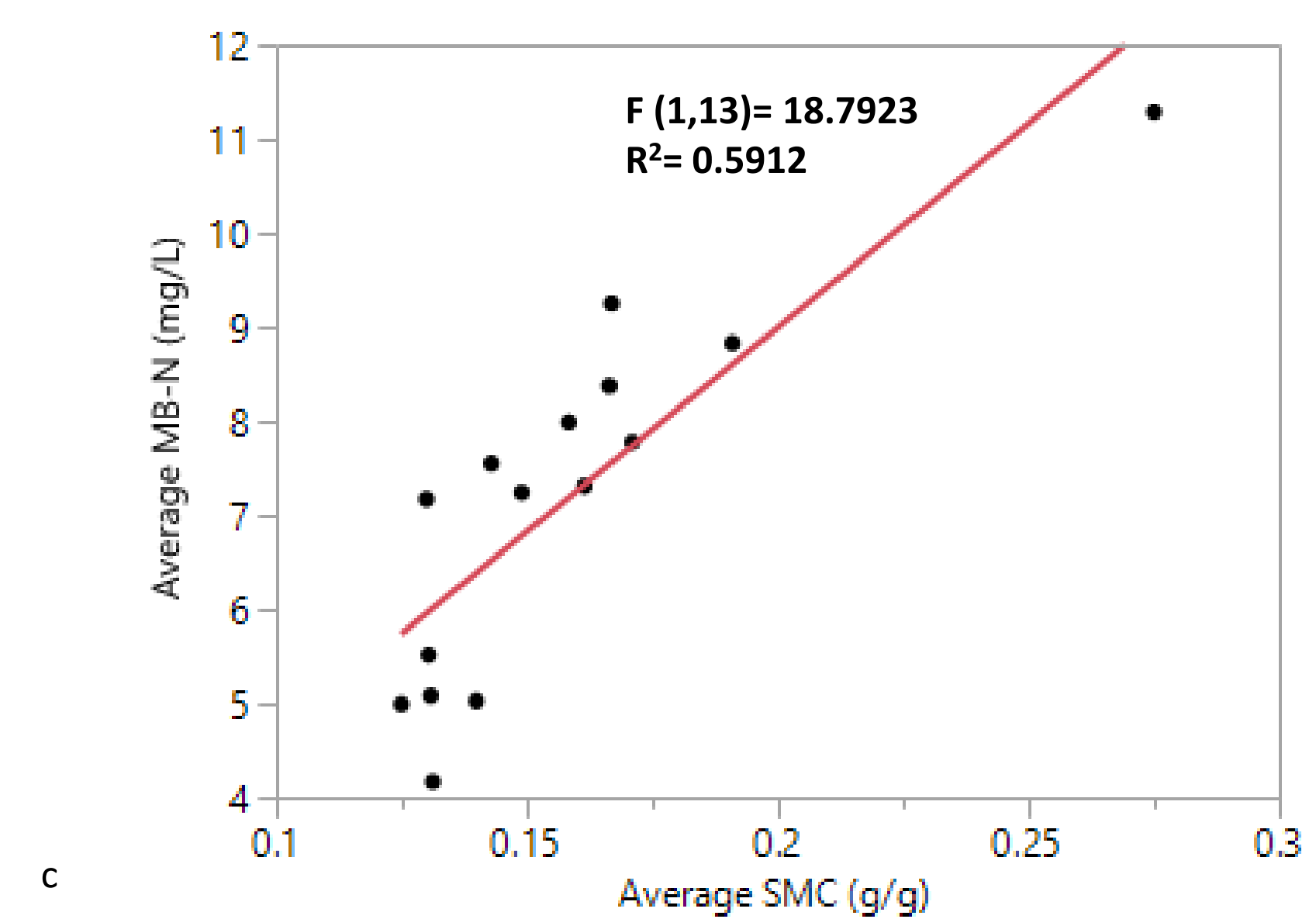


Fig 4: Bivariate fit of MB-N by SMC during Spring 2017.

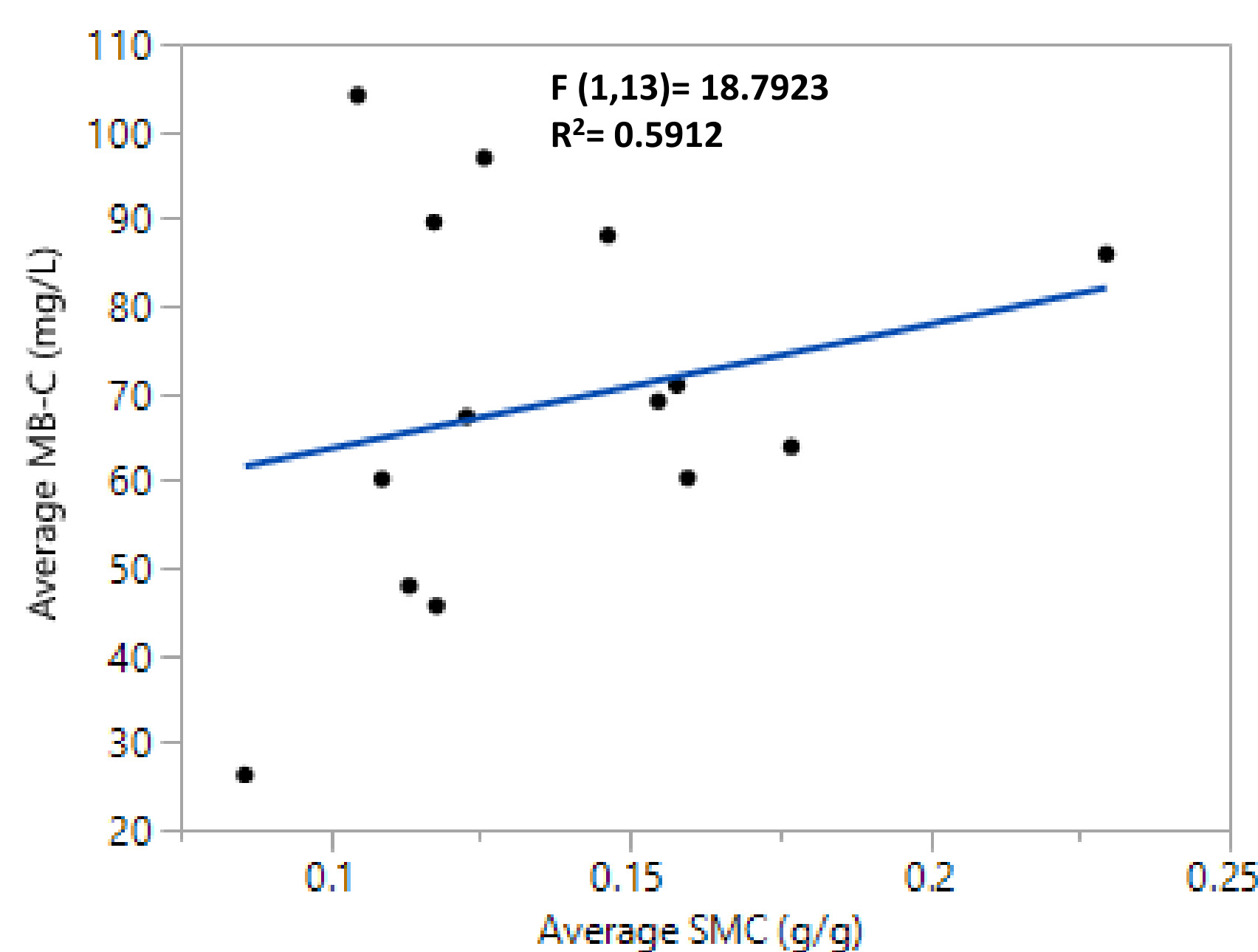


Fig 5: Bivariate fit of MB-C by SMC during Summer 2017.

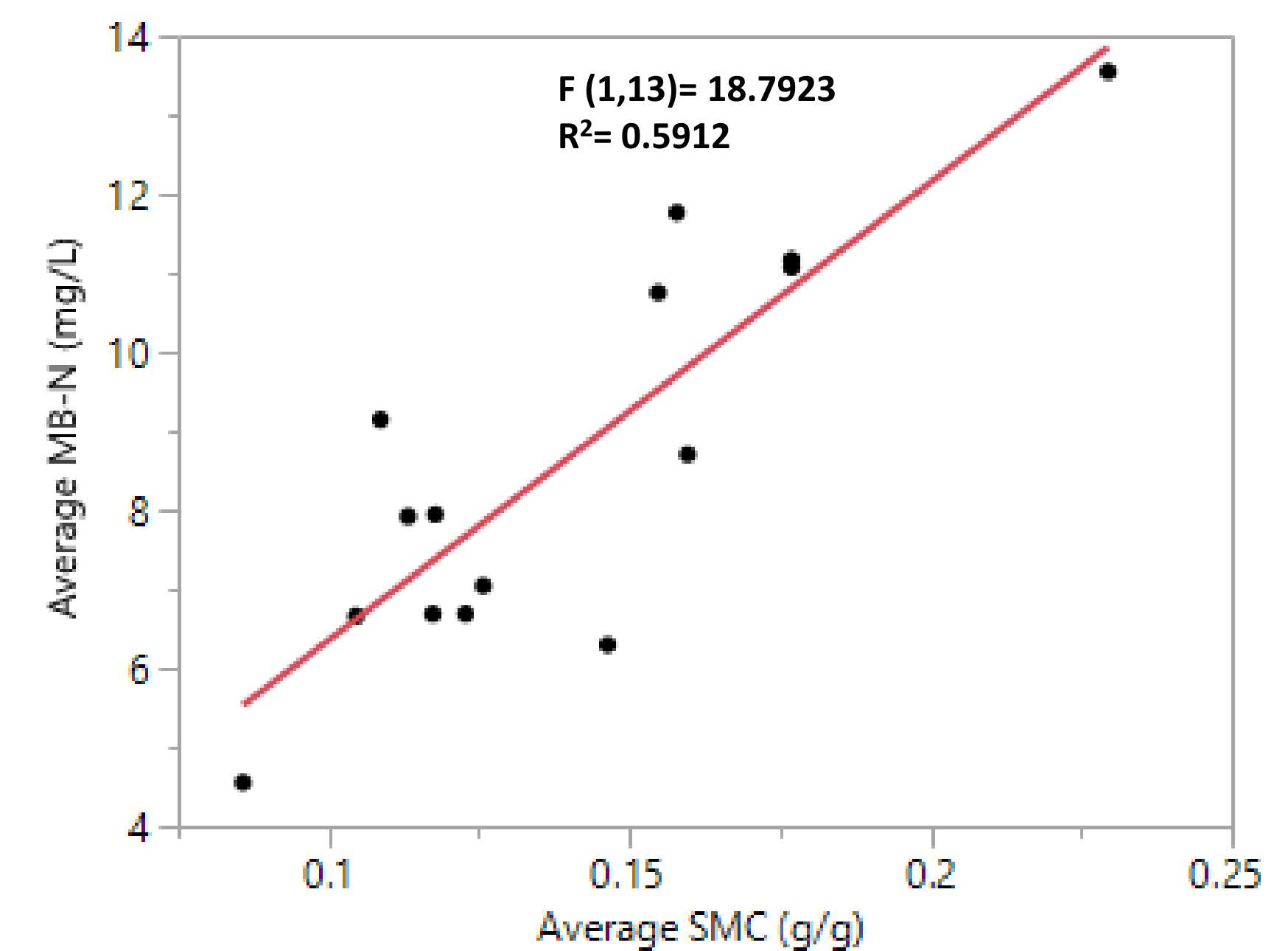


Fig 6: Bivariate fit of MB-N by SMC during Summer 2017.

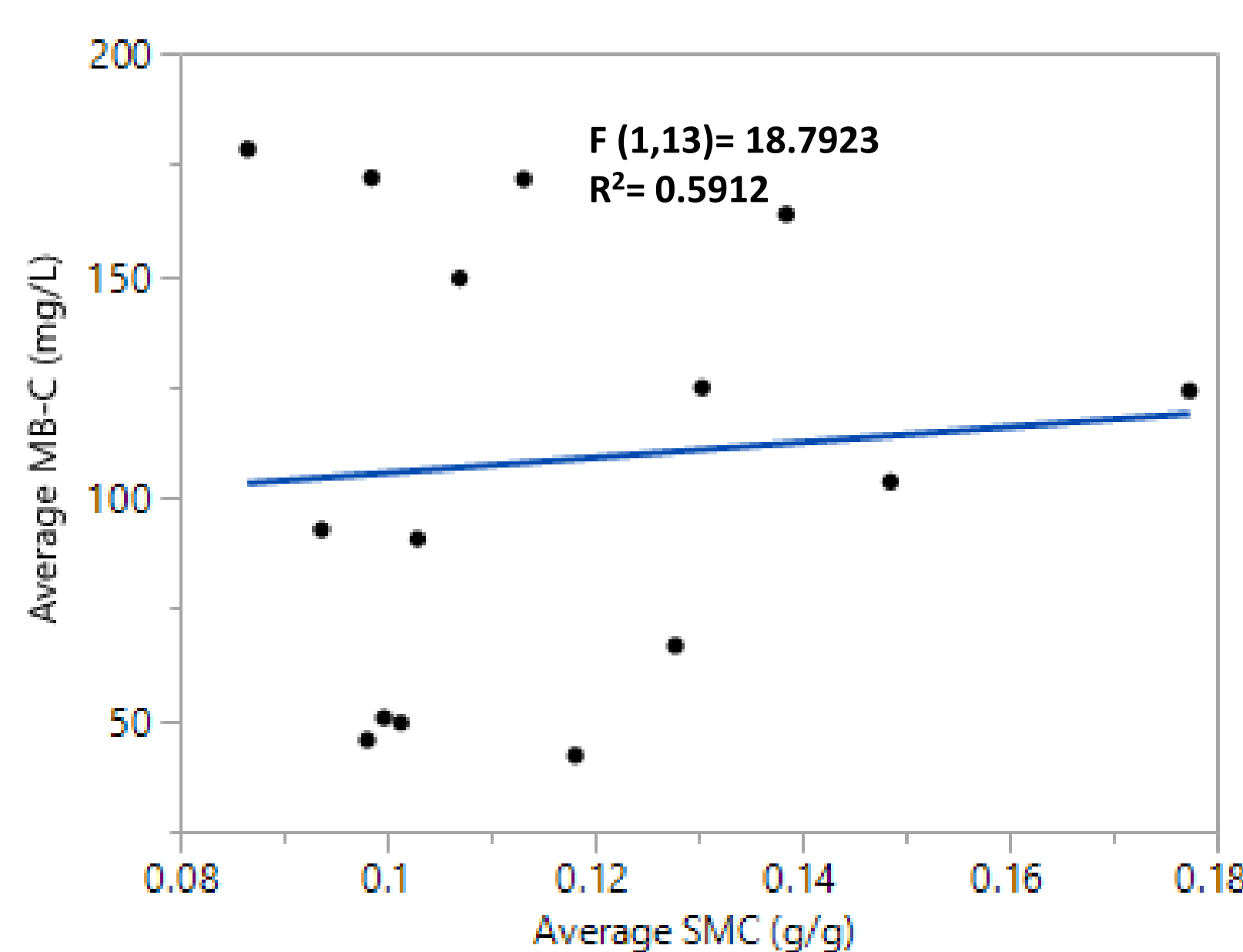


Fig 7: Bivariate fit of MB-C by SMC during Fall 2017.

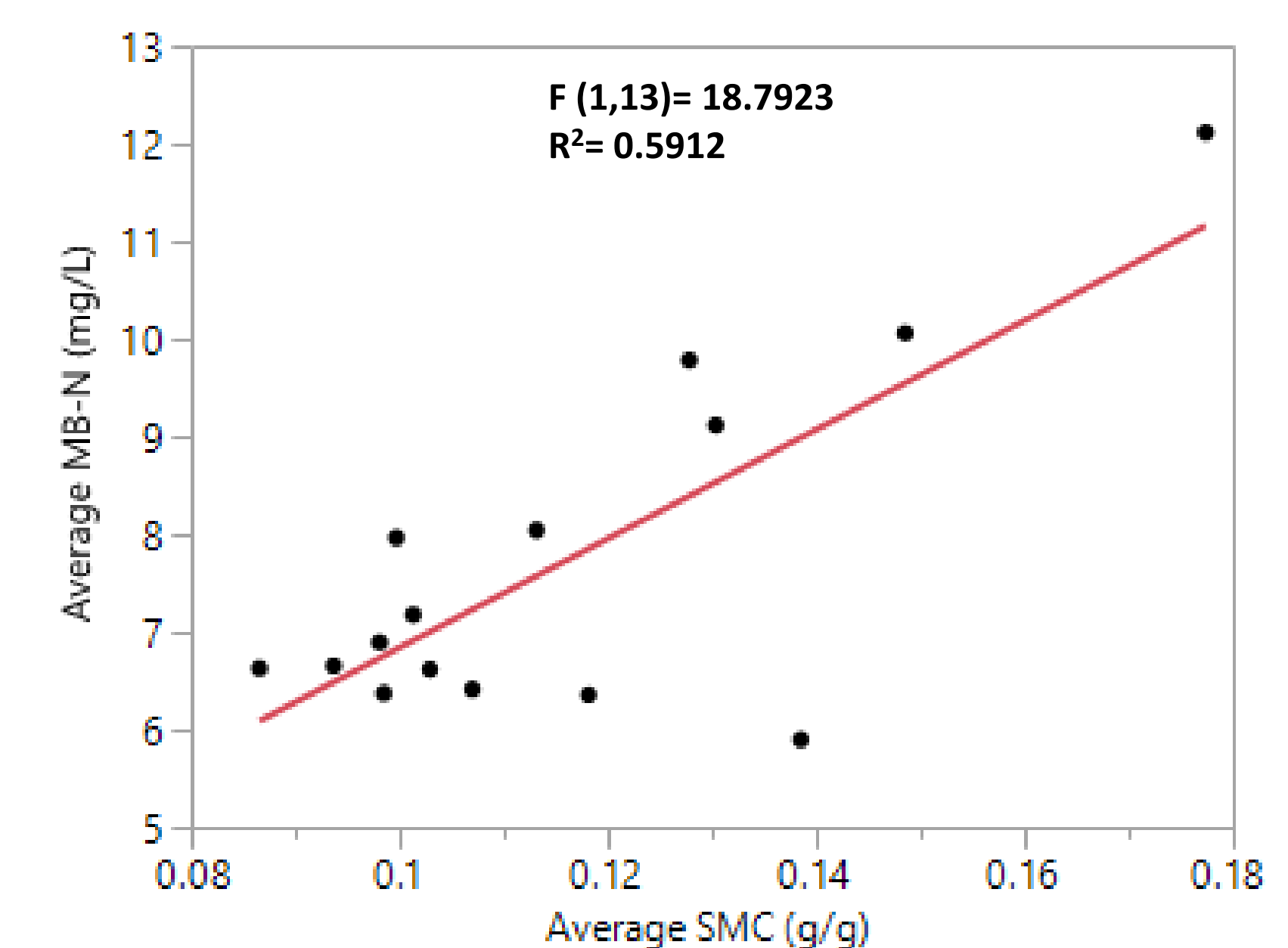


Fig 8: Bivariate fit of MB-N by SMC during Fall 2017.

## Summary

- SMB-C was found to be significantly affected when the average SMC was  $\leq 0.12$  g/g while SMB-N was significantly affected when the average SMC was  $\leq 0.16$  g/g.
- The study showed that SMB-N is more sensitive to change in SMC than SMB-C in loblolly pine stand.

