

An aerial photograph of a wide river with a muddy, brownish-brown water surface. A prominent, curved green buffer strip, densely populated with trees and shrubs, separates the river from a large, flat, light-brown agricultural field. In the background, more green fields and a small cluster of white buildings are visible under a clear sky.

Using Willow Riparian Buffer Strips for Biomass Production and Riparian Protection

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Willow Buffers for Riparian Protection and biomassProduction

Runoff from agricultural fields: can transport nutrients, sediment, and agro-chemicals to streams



Willow Buffers for Riparian Protection and Biomass Production

Willow biomass production system
Decades of worldwide knowledge and experience



Tailor biomass production system for riparian buffers



Riparian Buffer

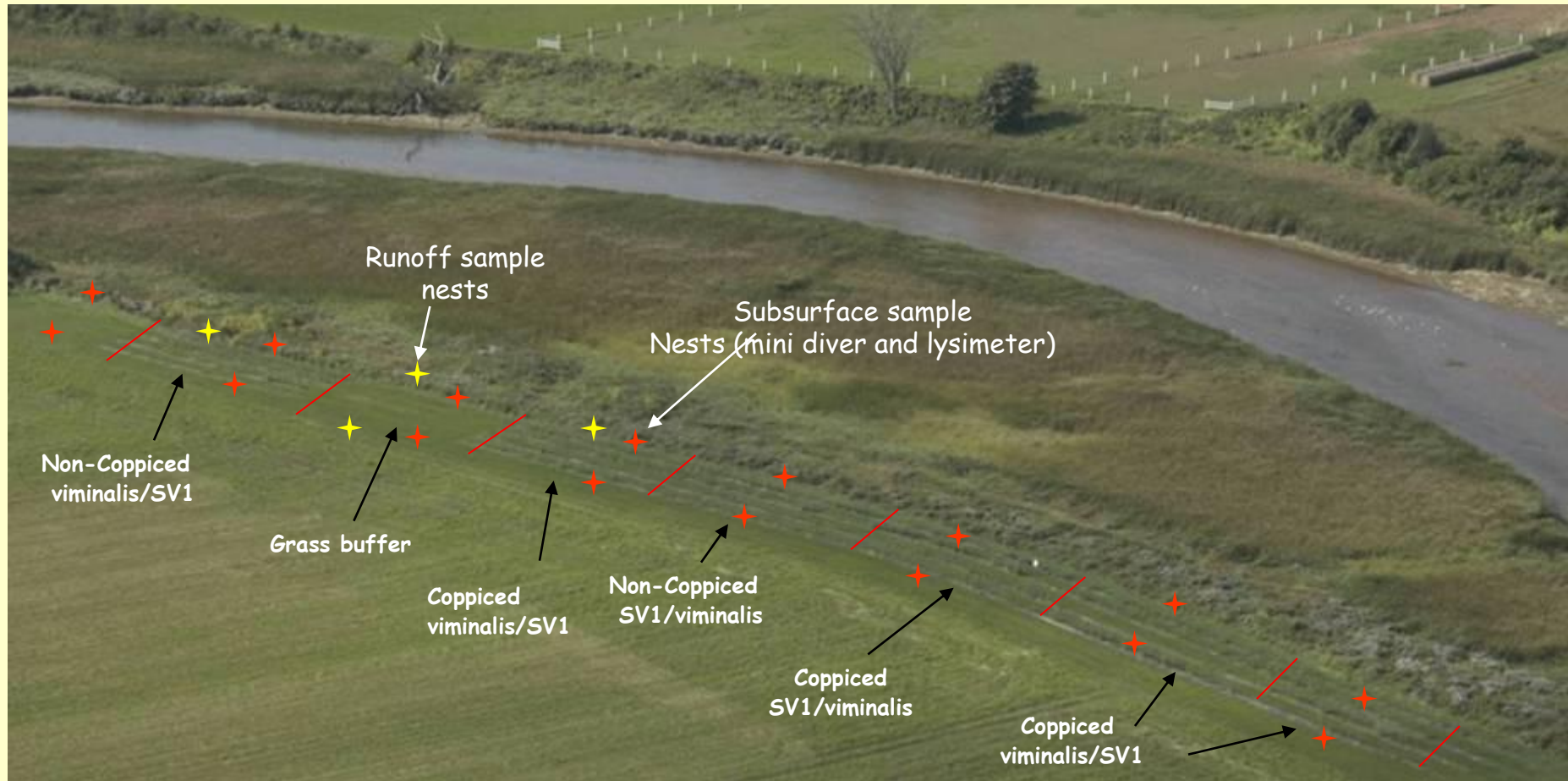
Willow buffers for biomass production and riparian protection

Research questions

- What is the potential biomass production from willow riparian buffers?
- How effective are willow riparian buffers in nutrient and carbon sequestration?
- What is the impact of first year coppicing on buffer performance?
- What are the long term impacts of biomass harvest on nutrient and carbon sequestration?



Willow buffers for biomass production and riparian protection PEI Project Site



RCBD design with three blocks (replicates) and two management practices (coppicing and harvest treatments) and two *Salix* clones (sub-treatments)

Willow buffers for biomass production and riparian protection

Data collected

- Plant data
 - Biomass yield (allometric & sampling) 8 trees per plot/species (48 trees/species)
 - Root growth (pit excavation & soil cores)
 - Nutrient (N & P) and carbon (leaf, root & wood)
 - Transpiration (stem flow gauge)
- Soil Data
 - Baseline and annual data
 - Nutrient supply rate (PRS probes)
- Shallow groundwater data
 - Levels (Mini-divers)
 - lysimeters
- Sedimentation data
 - Overland flow (sediment traps)



Soil core sampling



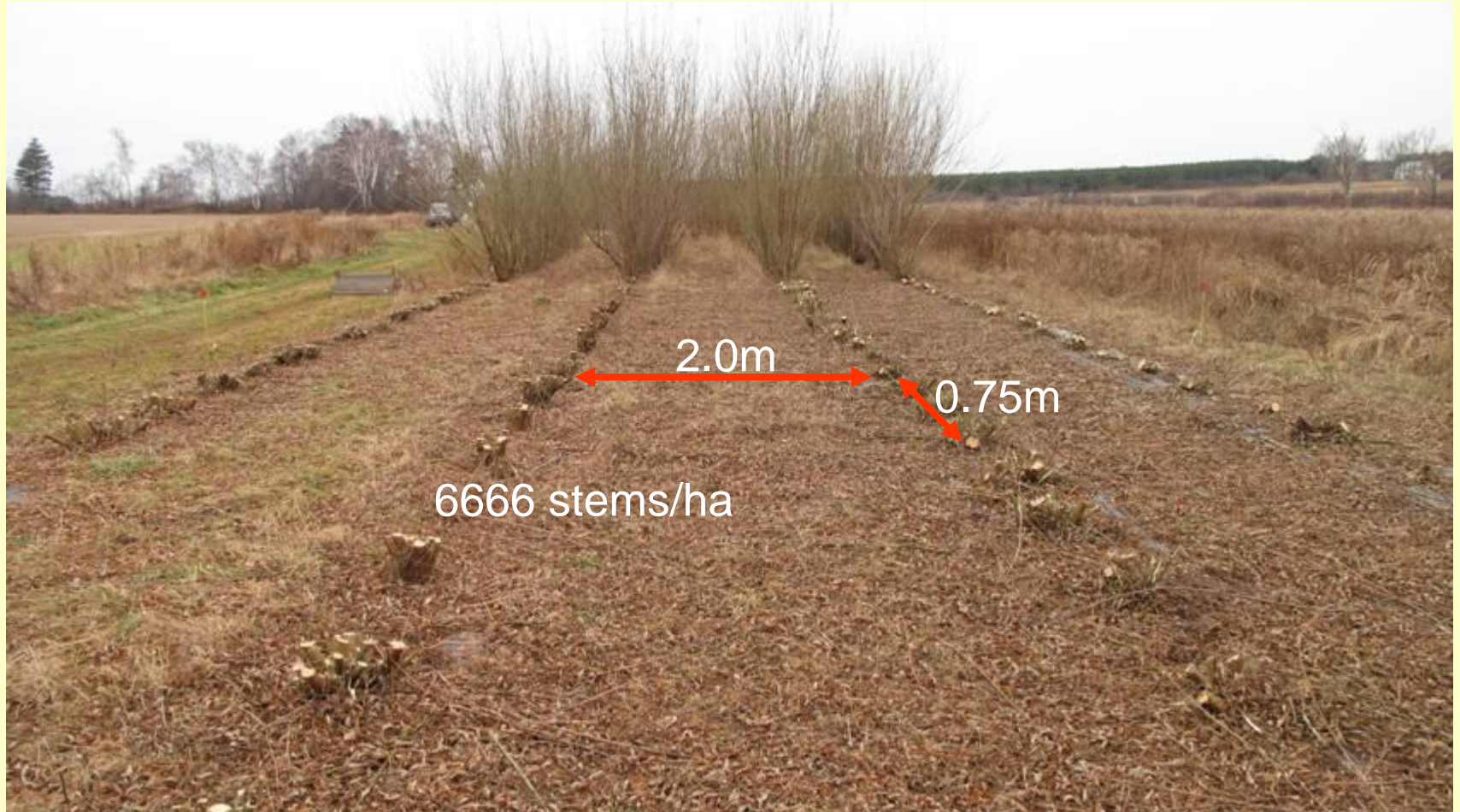
Lysimeter shallow groundwater sampling



Sap flow measurement in 2009 Coppice plot

Harvested Plot

December 2009



Non-Harvested and Harvested Plots

July 2010

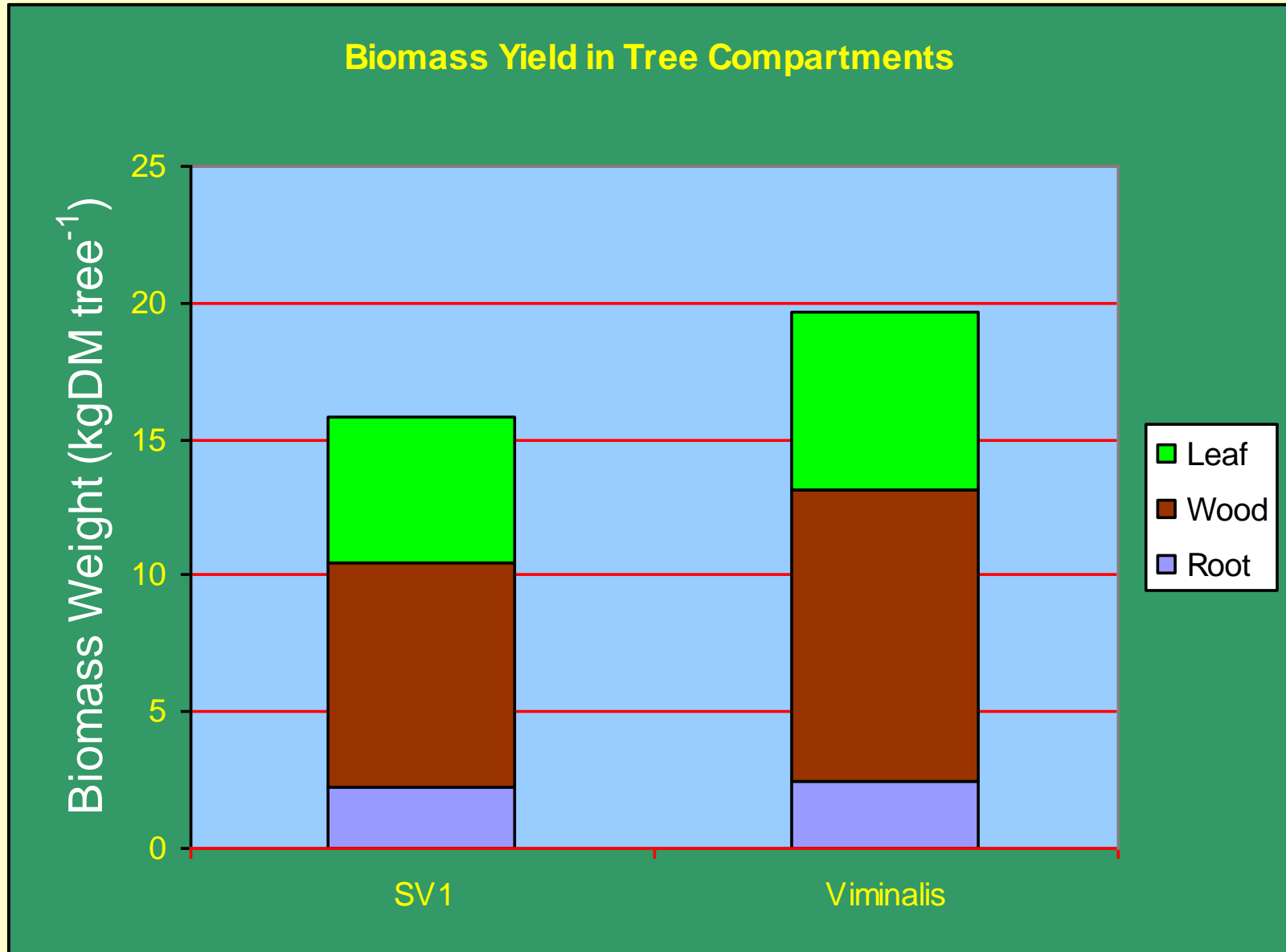


Site Soil Characteristics

	Hovingh 2		Hovingh 3		Waugh	
	SV1	Viminalis	SV1	Viminalis	Not harvested	Coppiced
Soil Texture	fine sandy loam		fine sandy loam		fine sandy loam	
pH	5.9		5.5		6.4	
Organic matter	3.95		4.08		3.16	
Nutrient Supply Rate (µg/10cm²)						
NO ₃ -N	48.6	22.8	46.7	10.4	41.6	38.1
Ca	422.6	638.0	467.8	288.0	539.7	623.5
Mg	69.2	115.0	104.8	43.0	129.1	151.1
K	208.1	460.8	423.2	258.6	231.7	255.9
P	13.4	16.0	9.4	11.1	8.2	6.8
Mn	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.2	4.5	6.5

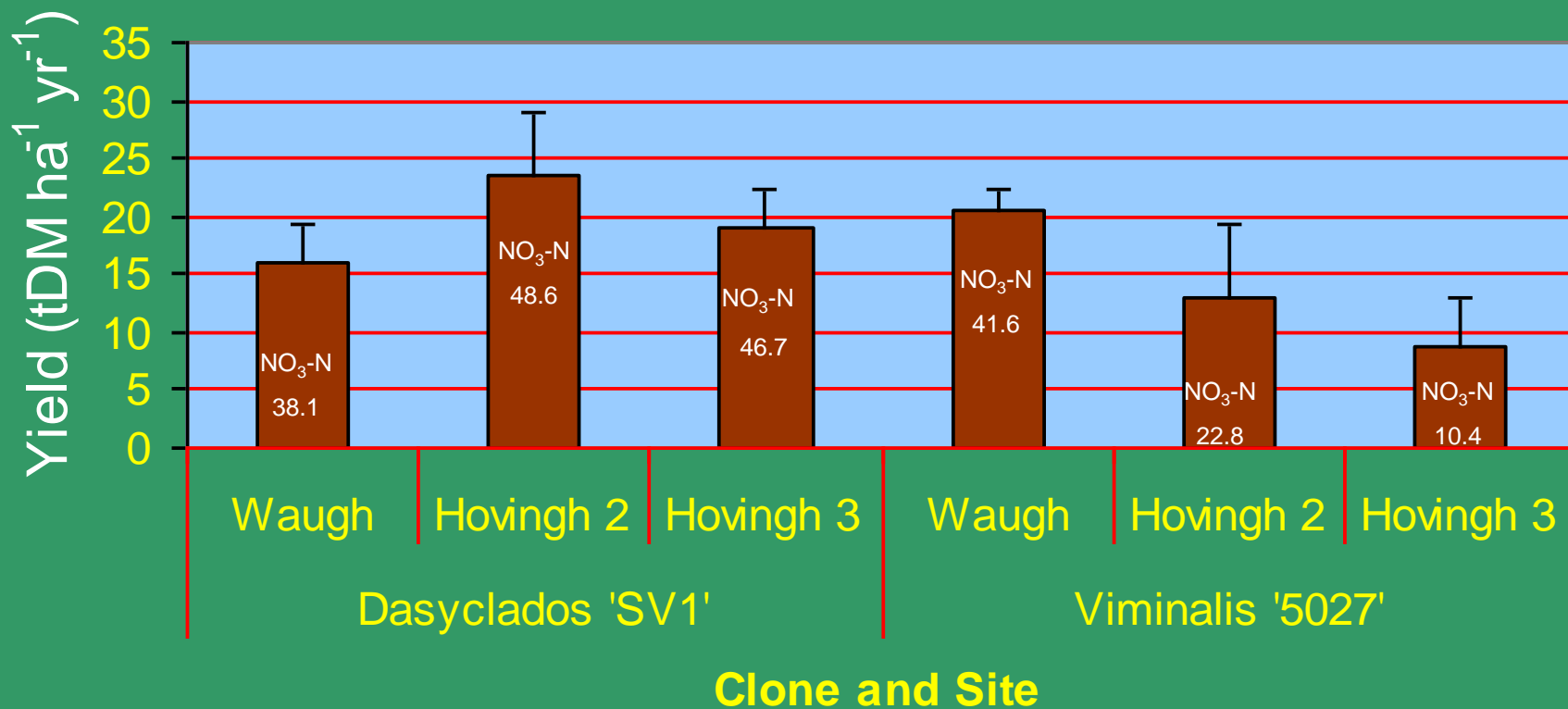


Question 1: Biomass production



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Annual above-ground biomass yield at two sites



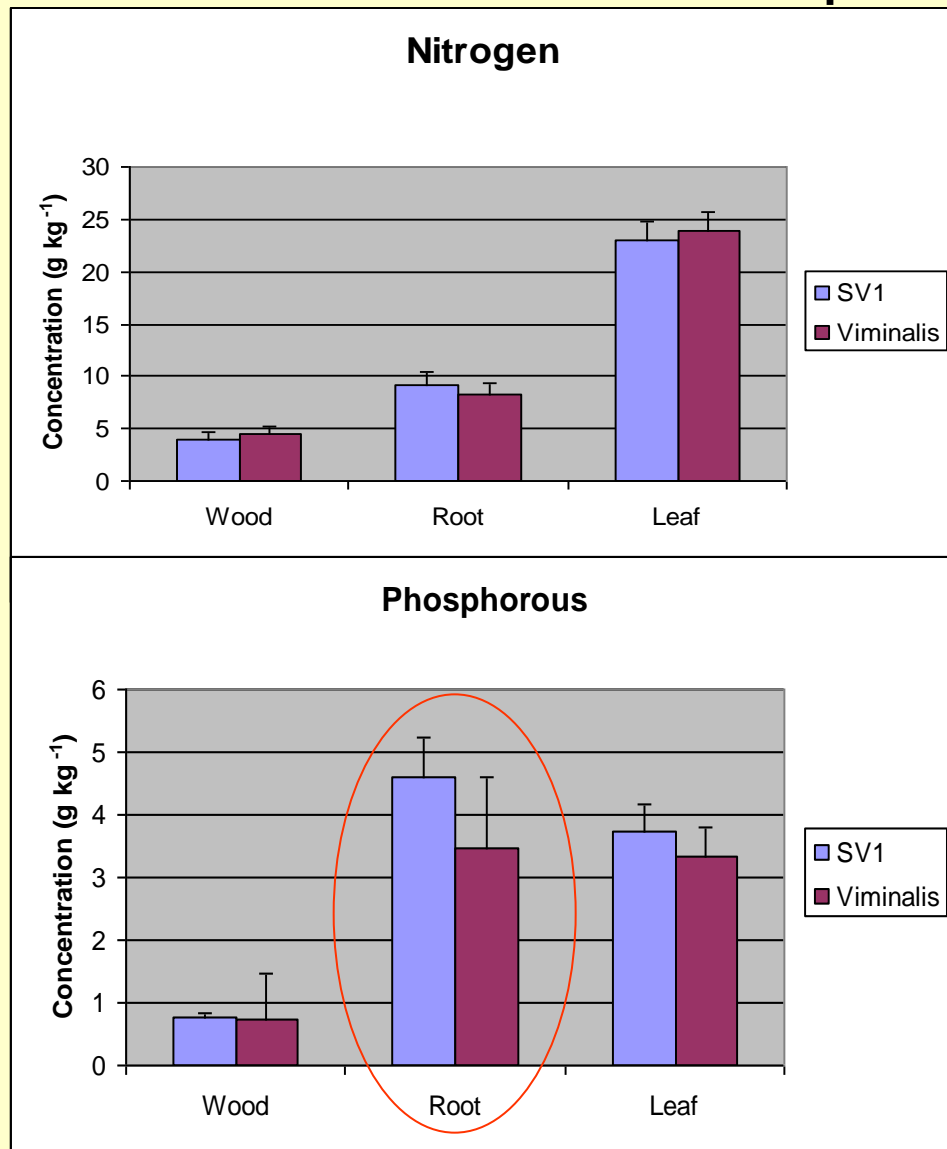
Question 1 - Biomass Production

Annual Biomass Yield (tDM ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹)
Waugh Site (6666 stems/ha)

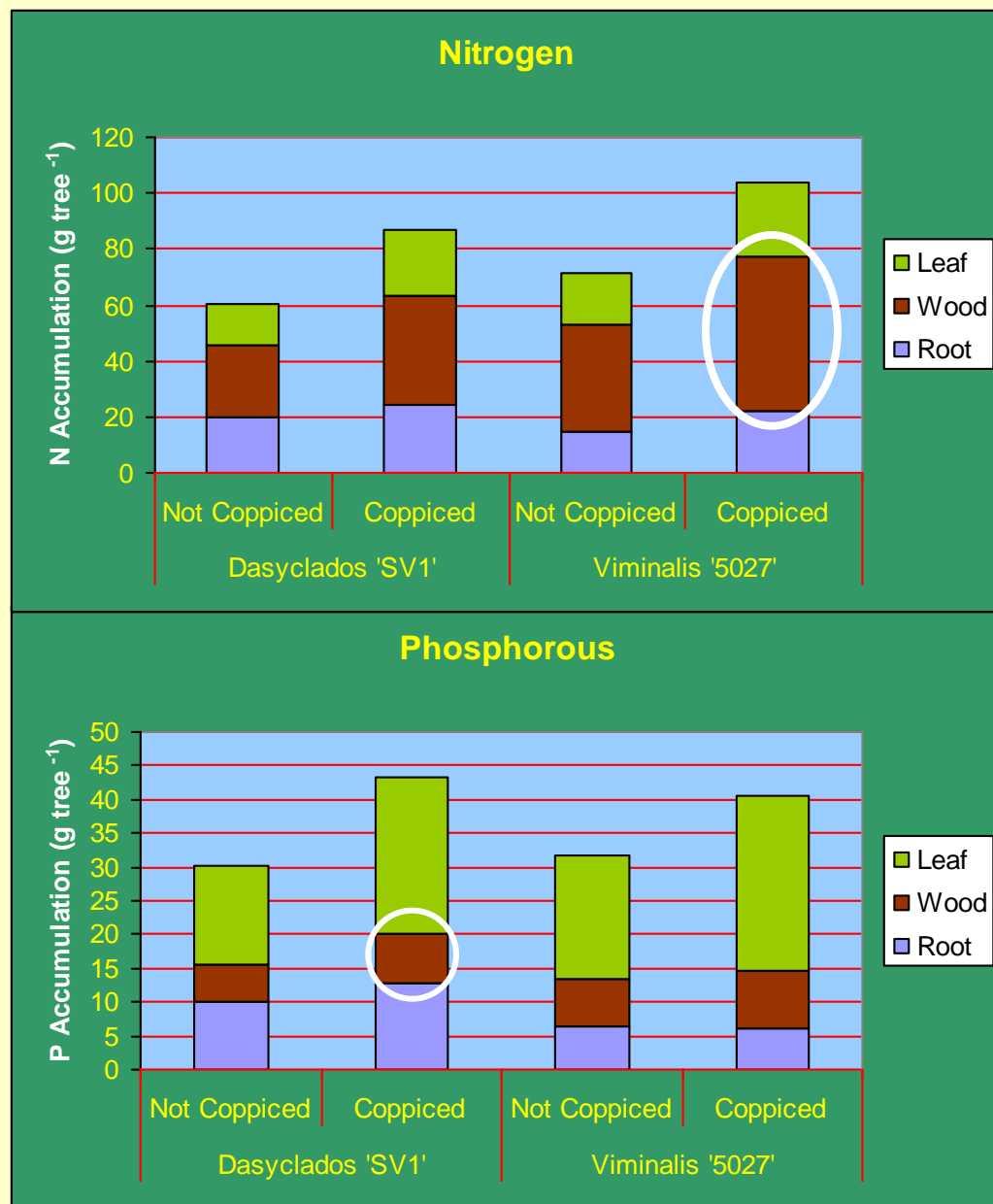


Question 2 – Nutrient and carbon accumulation

Concentration of N & P in Willow Compartments

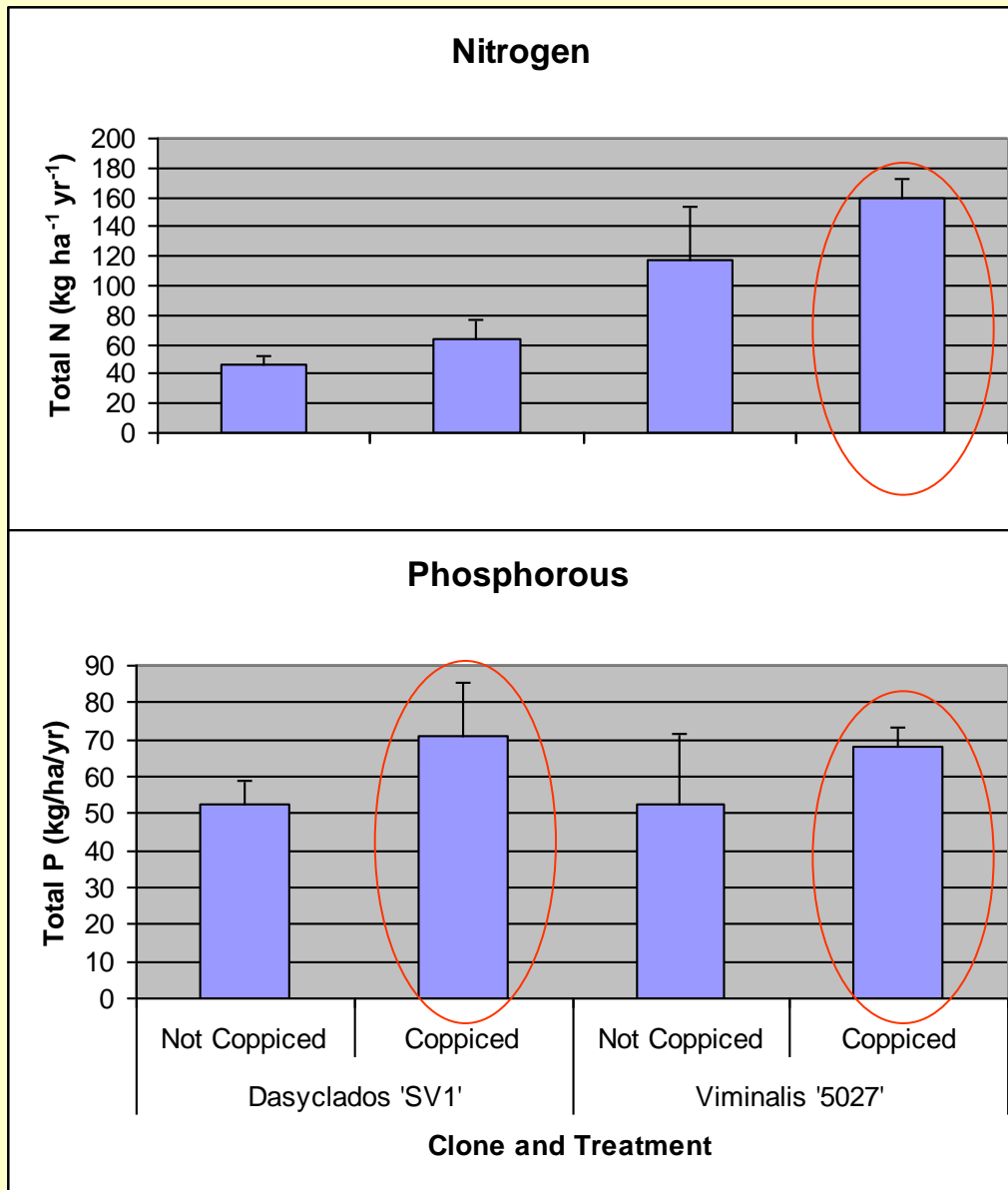


Question 2 – Nutrient and carbon accumulation

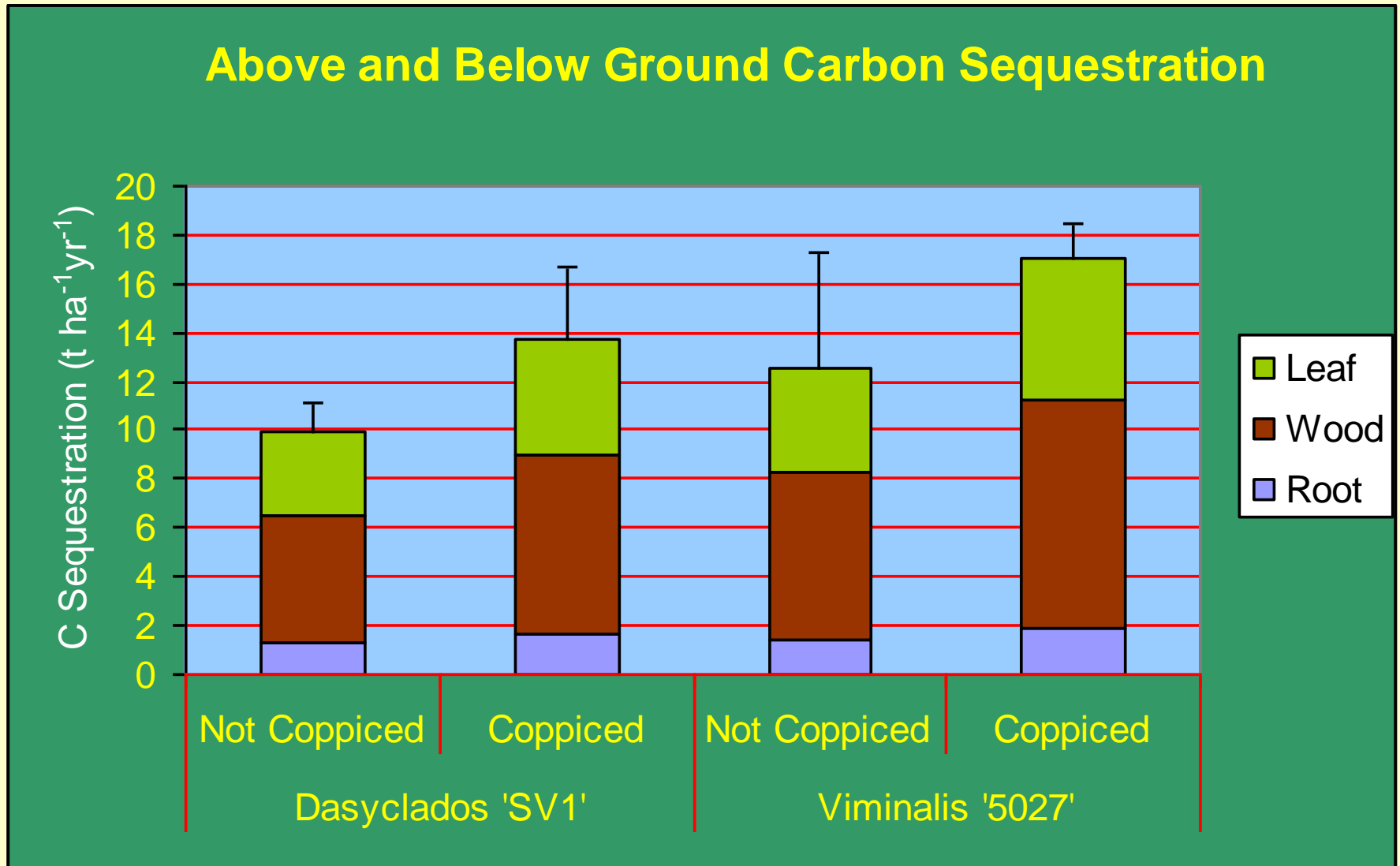


Question 2 – Nutrient and carbon accumulation

Annual above and below-ground N & P Accumulation



Question 2 – Nutrient and carbon accumulation



Conclusions

- Very high biomass productivity in riparian areas
- NO_3 supply rate is important factor
- Substantial amounts of carbon and nutrients can be accumulated in willow riparian buffers
- Overall, clone viminalis '5027' superior to dasyclados 'SV1' in PEI
- Coppicing increased productivity which leads to increased carbon and nutrient sequestration
- Need better understanding of below ground role



Thank You

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