

Short-term growth responses
of common grass species to
soil moisture and defoliation
in the Kruger National Park

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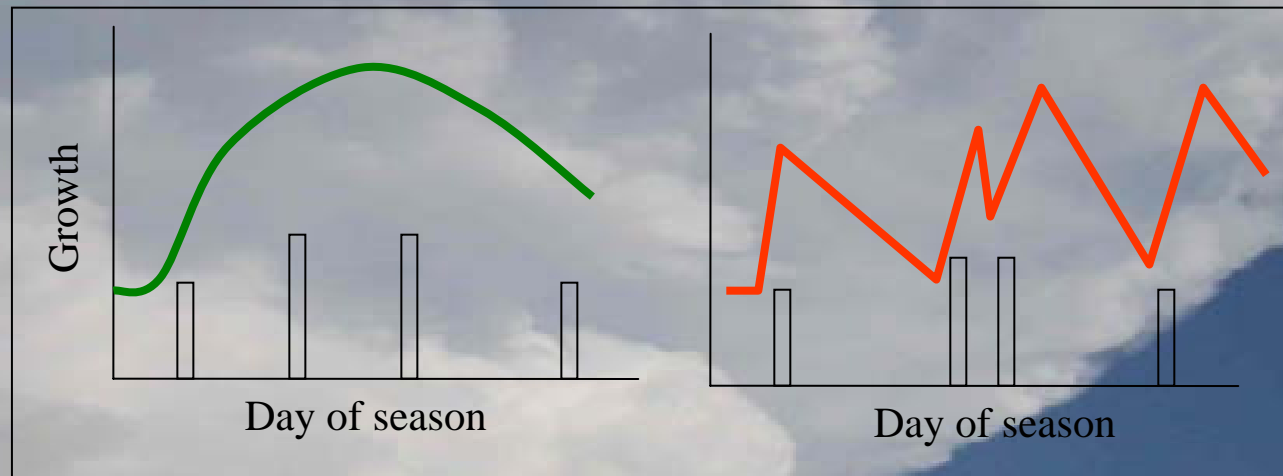




Introduction

- How to predict grass productivity?
- Annual rainfall not sufficient
 - timing of rainfall within the growing season important
 - species composition important
- Key questions:
 - How does grass growth respond to rainfall / soil moisture within the growing season?
 - How much variation in this response between common, co-occurring species?
 - How does grazing affect this response?

Within-season growth



- Preliminary results

- Pretoriuskop

- No correlations with rainfall

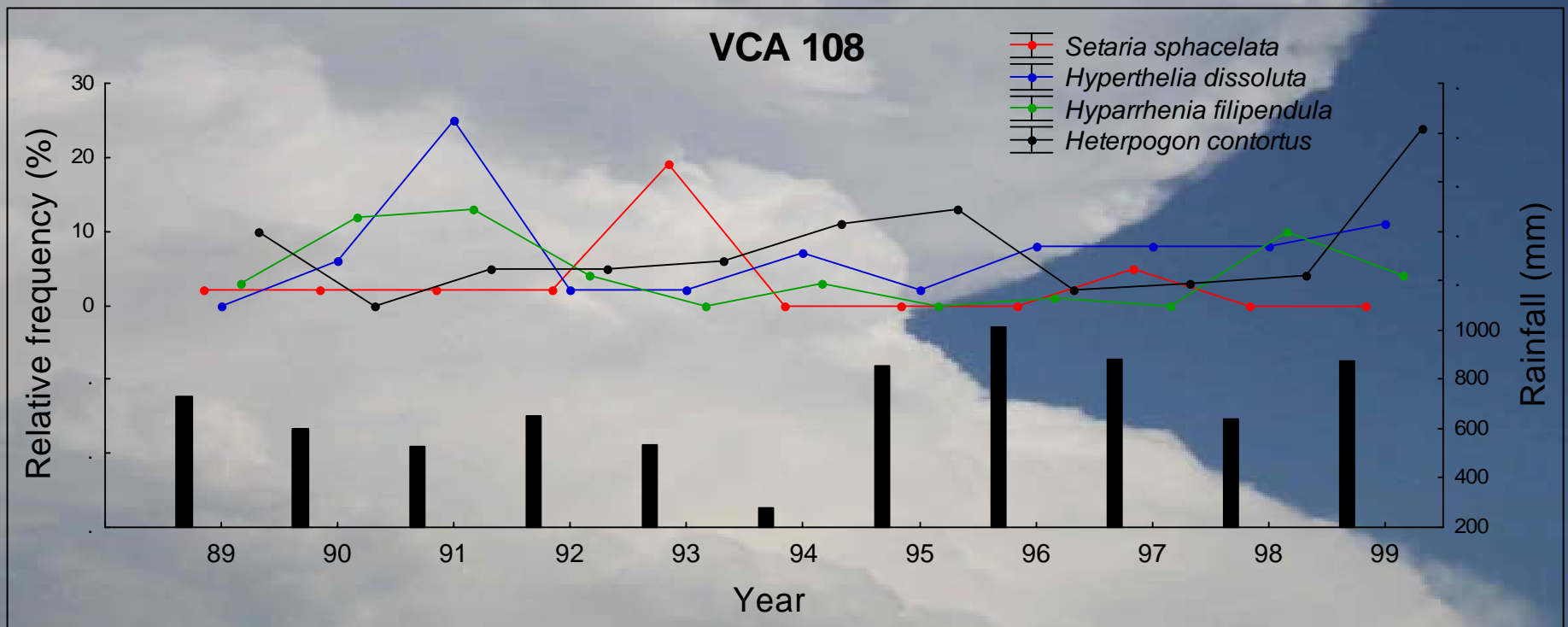
- Correlations with VWC

- different depths for different species

- Regular defoliation increases growth in some cases

Relevance to management

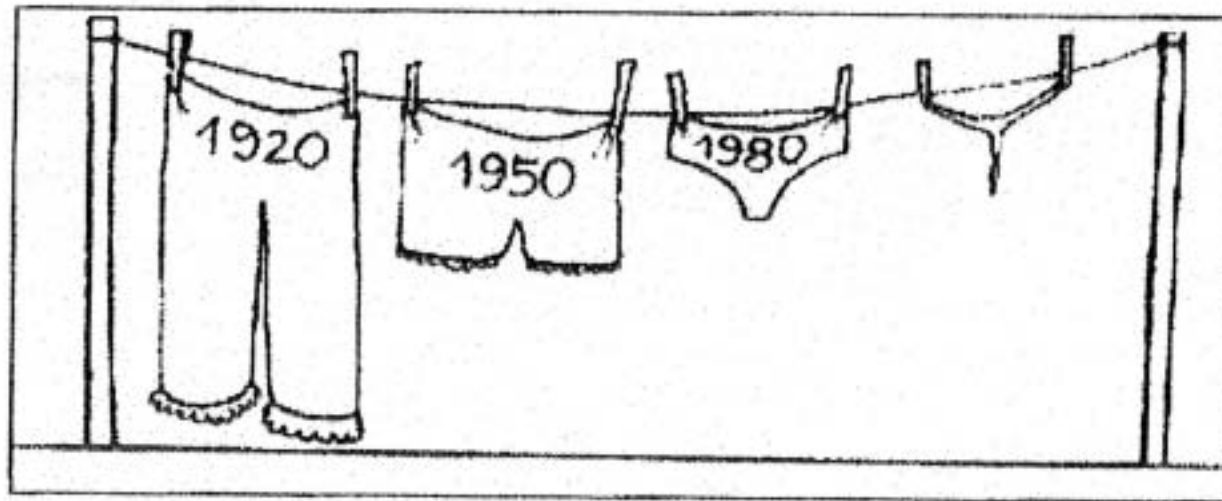
- monitoring of species composition, biomass



- what causes this variation?
 - and consequences?
 - are co-occurring species redundant in terms of ecosystem function?

Climate change

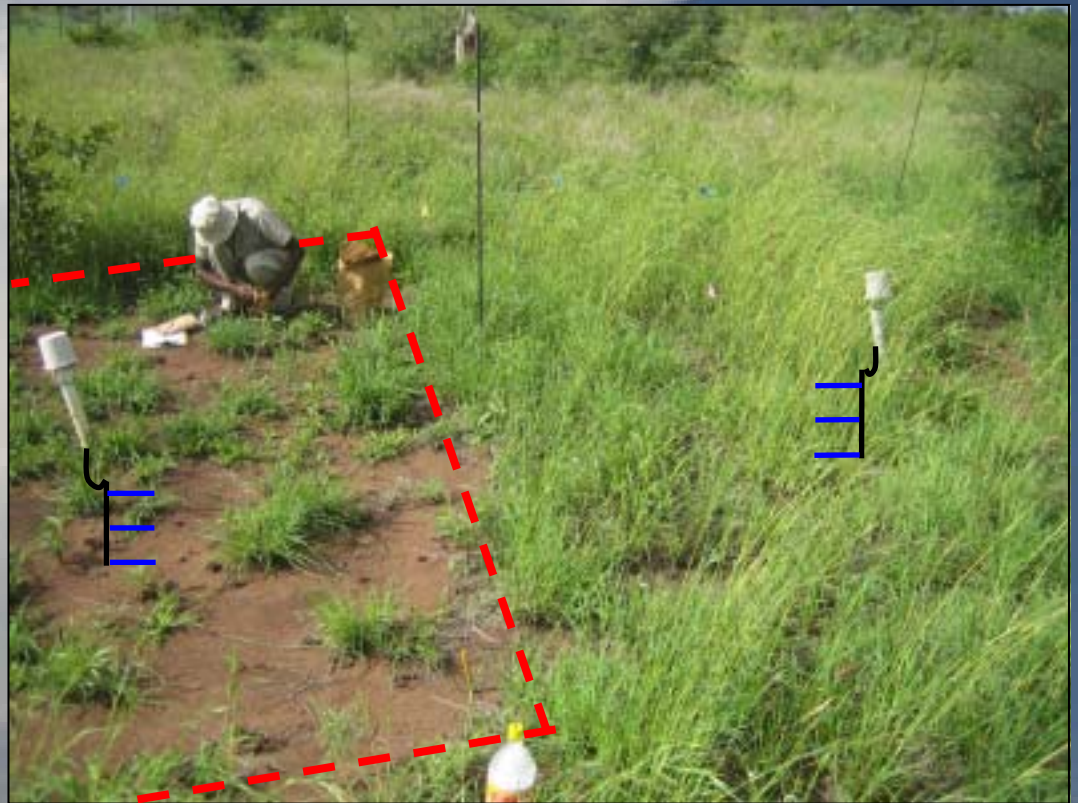
CONCLUSIVE PROOF THAT GLOBAL WARMING IS A FACT

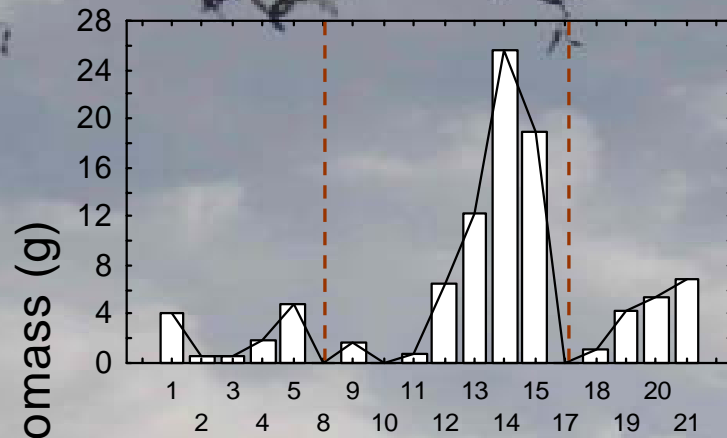


- changes WILL be more dramatic in the future!?
 - understanding underlying processes important to initiate (or prevent!) management interventions

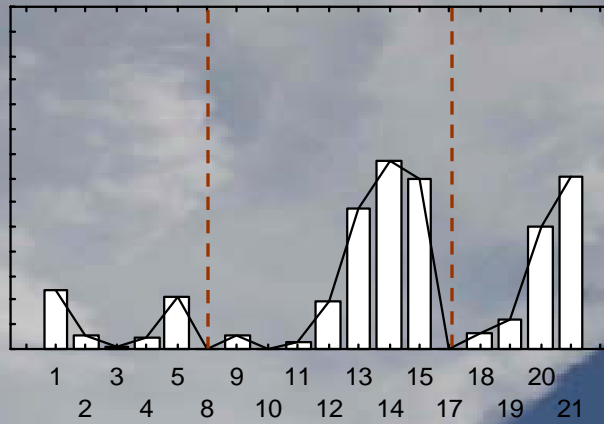
Methods

- 3 sites in KNP (Pretoriuskop, Nkuhlu, Satara)
- 4 species per site
- Clipped individual tufts every 4-6 weeks
- Dry weight of above-ground parts
- Soil moisture
 - **shallow** (top of A)
 - **mid** (base of A)
 - **deep** (base of rooting zone)

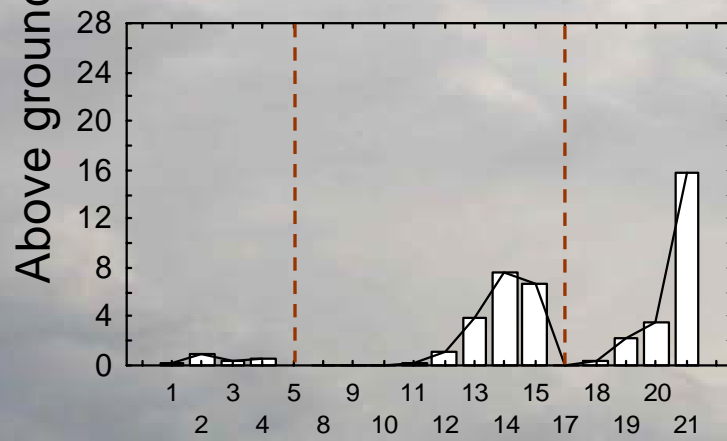




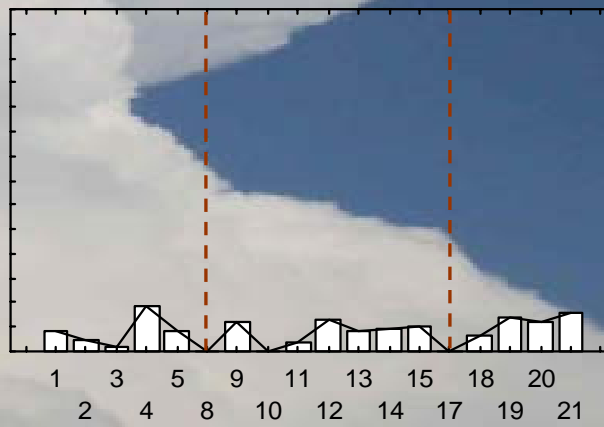
Heteropogon contortus



Hyperthelia dissoluta



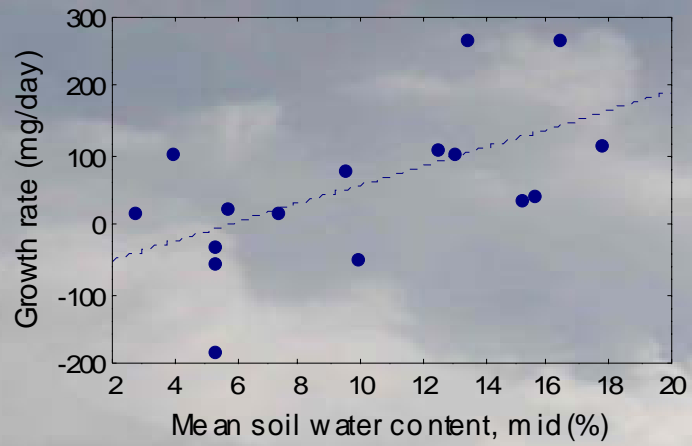
Hyparrhenia filipendula



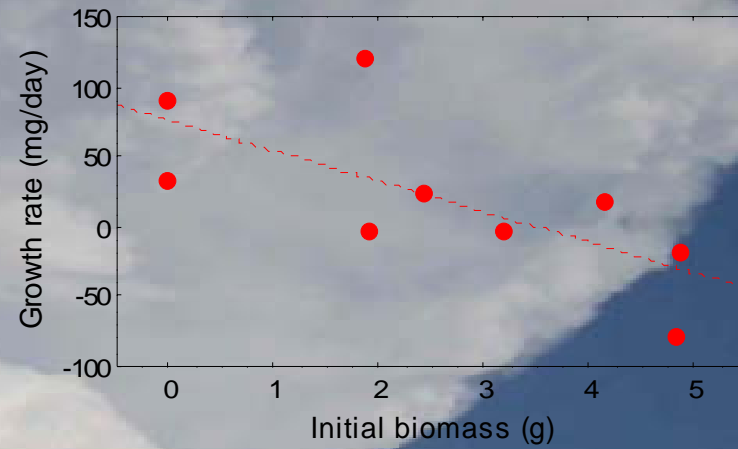
Setaria sphacelata

Growth rate = $\frac{\text{increase in median biomass}}{\text{days in interval}}$

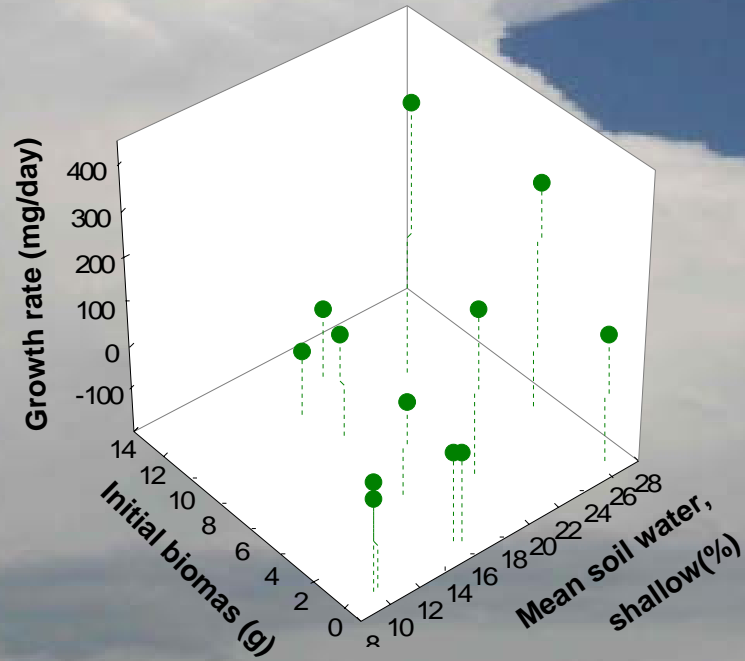
Hyperthelia dissoluta



Digitaria eriantha



Themeda triandra



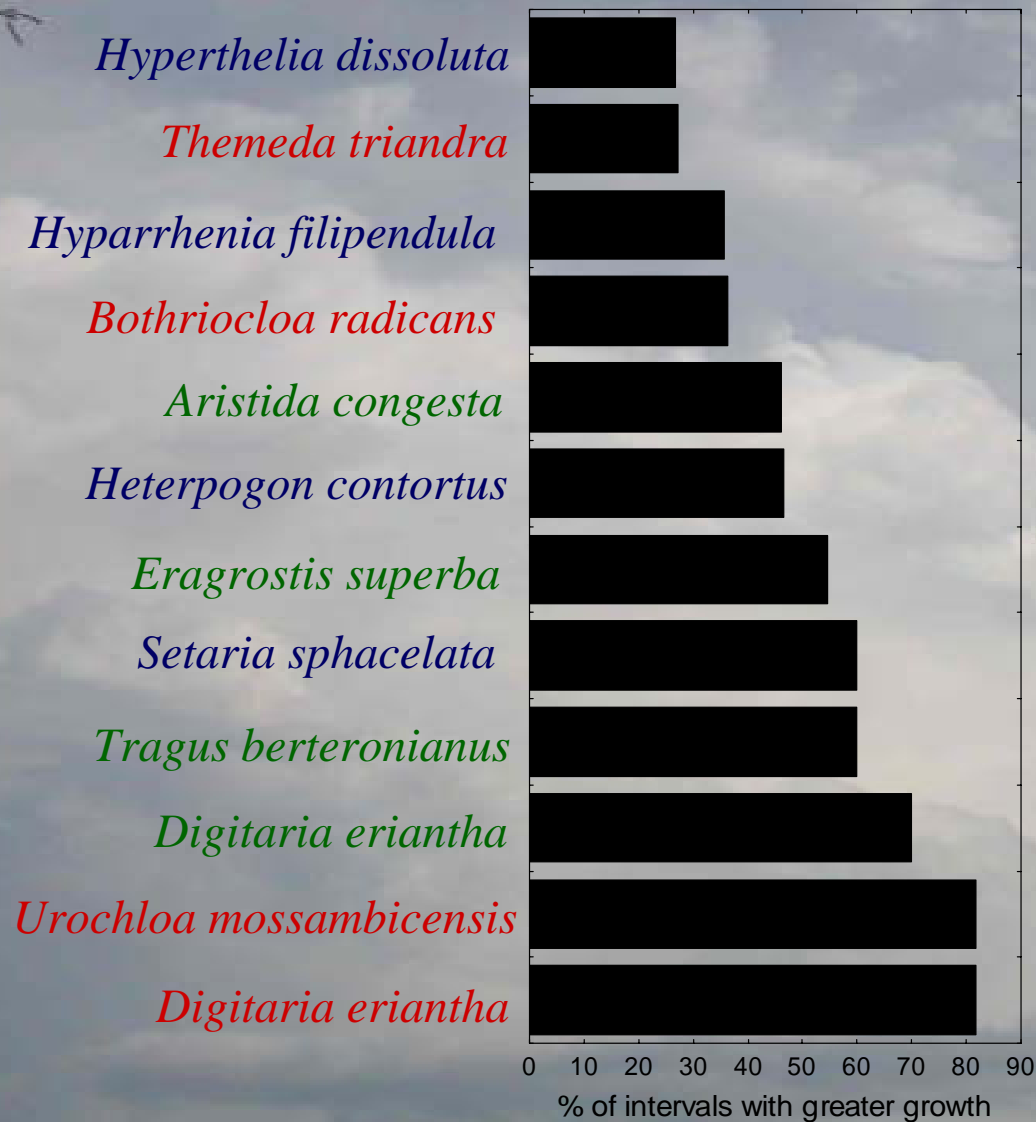
Determinants of growth rate

Species	r ²	Soil depth	Initial size
<i>Hyparrhenia filipendula</i>	0.78***	deep	**
<i>Urochloa mossambicensis</i>	0.69**	deep	*
<i>Bothriocloa radicans</i>	0.85***	mid	**
<i>Hyperthelia dissoluta</i>	0.35**	mid	-
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	0.81***	shallow	***
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	0.56**	shallow	**
<i>Tragus berteronianus</i>	0.65*	shallow	*
<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>	0.69***	-	***
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	0.46***	-	***
<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>	0.35**	-	*
<i>Aristida congesta</i>	-	-	-
<i>Eragrostis superba</i>	-	-	-

* p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01



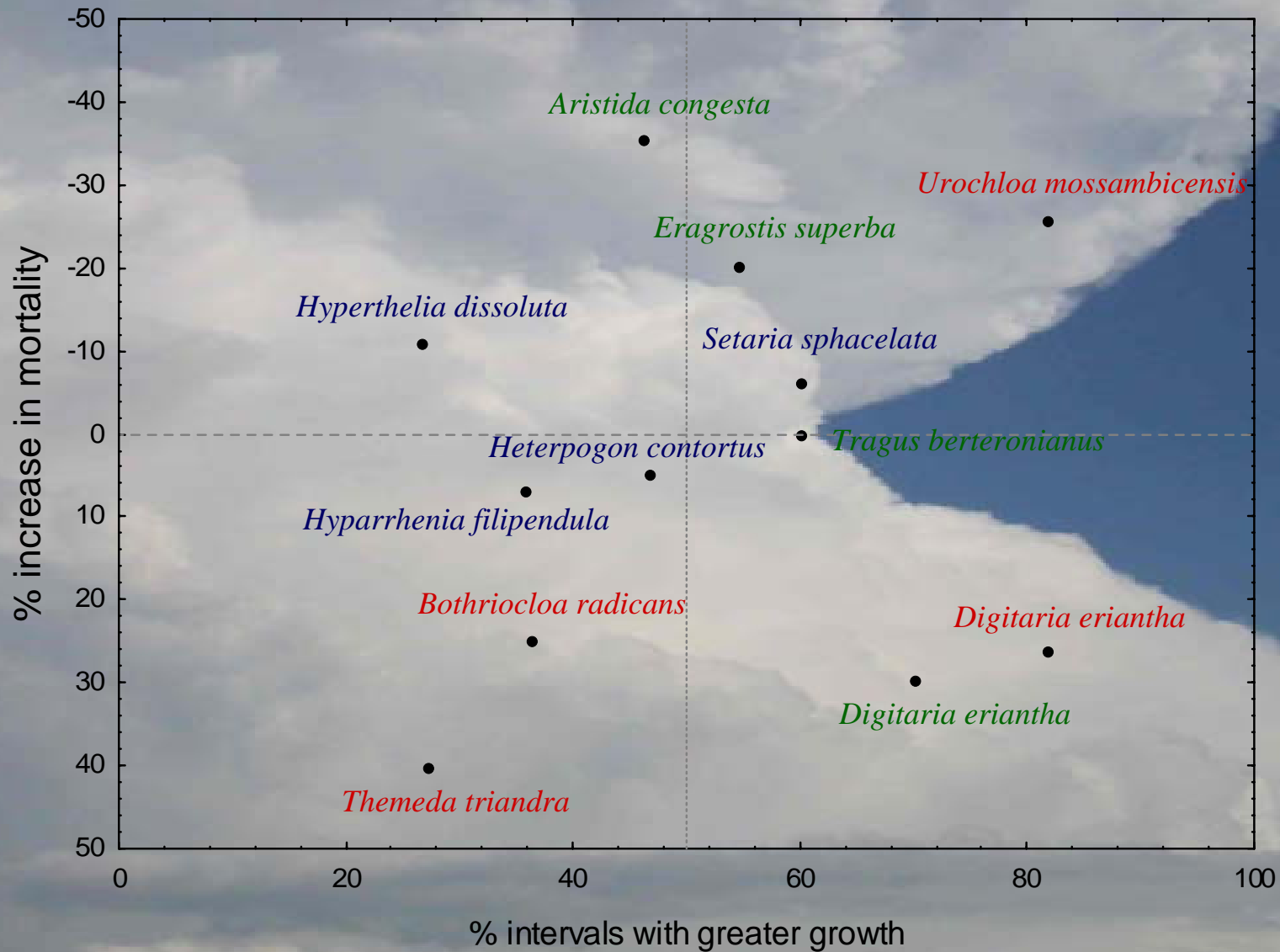
Responses to defoliation



Responses to defoliation



Responses to defoliation



Functional groups?

Source of soil water					
Grazing tolerance	Shallow	Medium	Deep	“Spring growers”	?
Low	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	<i>Bothriocloa radicans</i>	<i>Hyparrhenia filipendula</i>		
Medium	<i>Heterpogon contortus</i>	<i>Hyperthelia dissoluta</i>		<i>Digitaria eriantha</i> , <i>Digitaria eriantha</i>	<i>Aristida congesta</i>
High	<i>Tragus berteronianus</i>		<i>Urochloa mossambicensis</i>	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	<i>Eragrostis superba</i>

Other results

- Leaf (blade) nitrogen
 - increases with defoliation for most species
- Soil moisture
 - effect of regular defoliation
 - depends on
 - depth
 - season
 - site
- Leaf level
 - gas exchange
 - stomatal conductance versus vapour pressure deficit
 - xylem pressure potentials
 - differences for the 4 species measured at Pretoriuskop



Conclusions

- Individual growth responses to rainfall
 - indirect, via soil moisture
 - large variation between common species, even within communities
- Similar variation in responses to defoliation
- No common responses
 - no functional groups, no redundancy?
- More research needed ...
 - population processes
 - selective grazing
 - fire

Acknowledgements

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