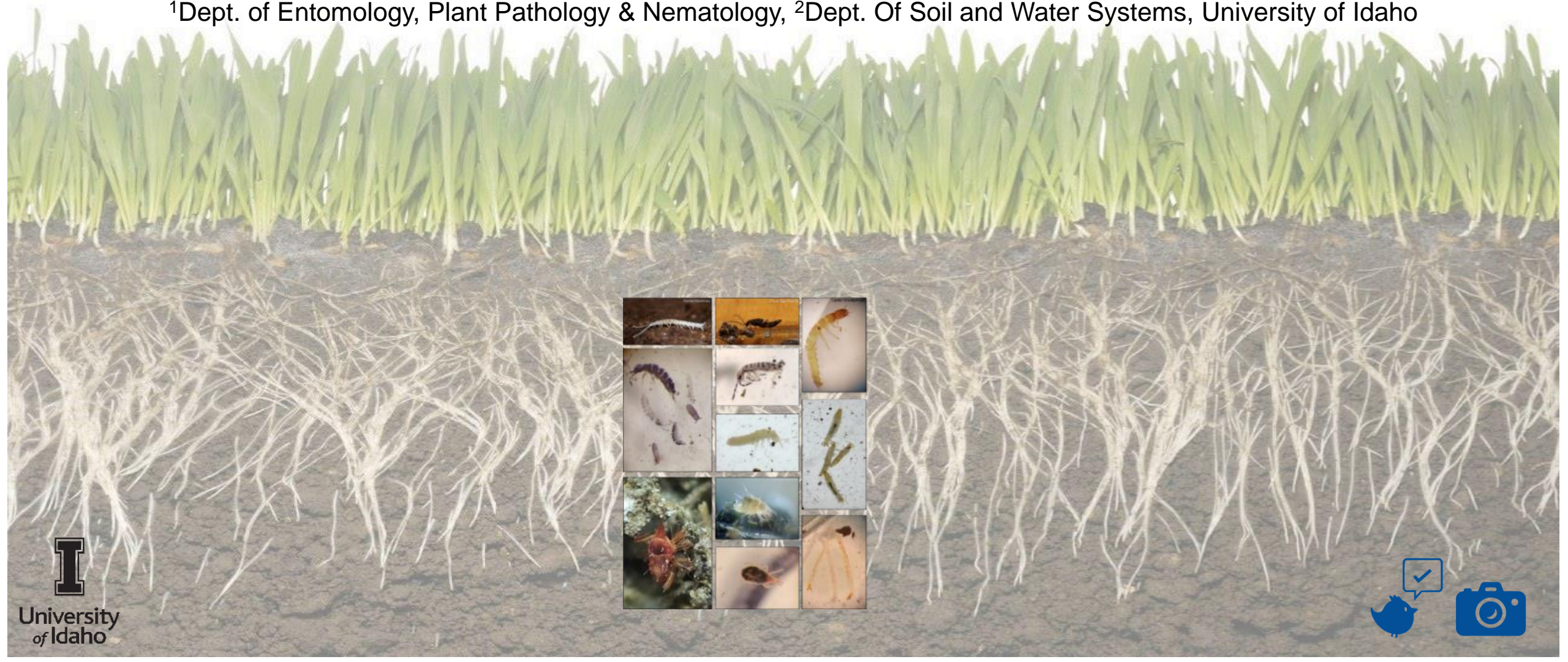


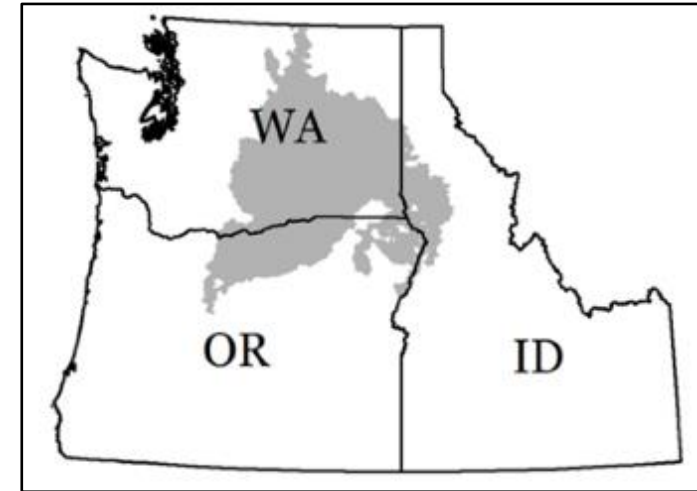
Effects of cover crops on the structure and function of soil arthropod communities

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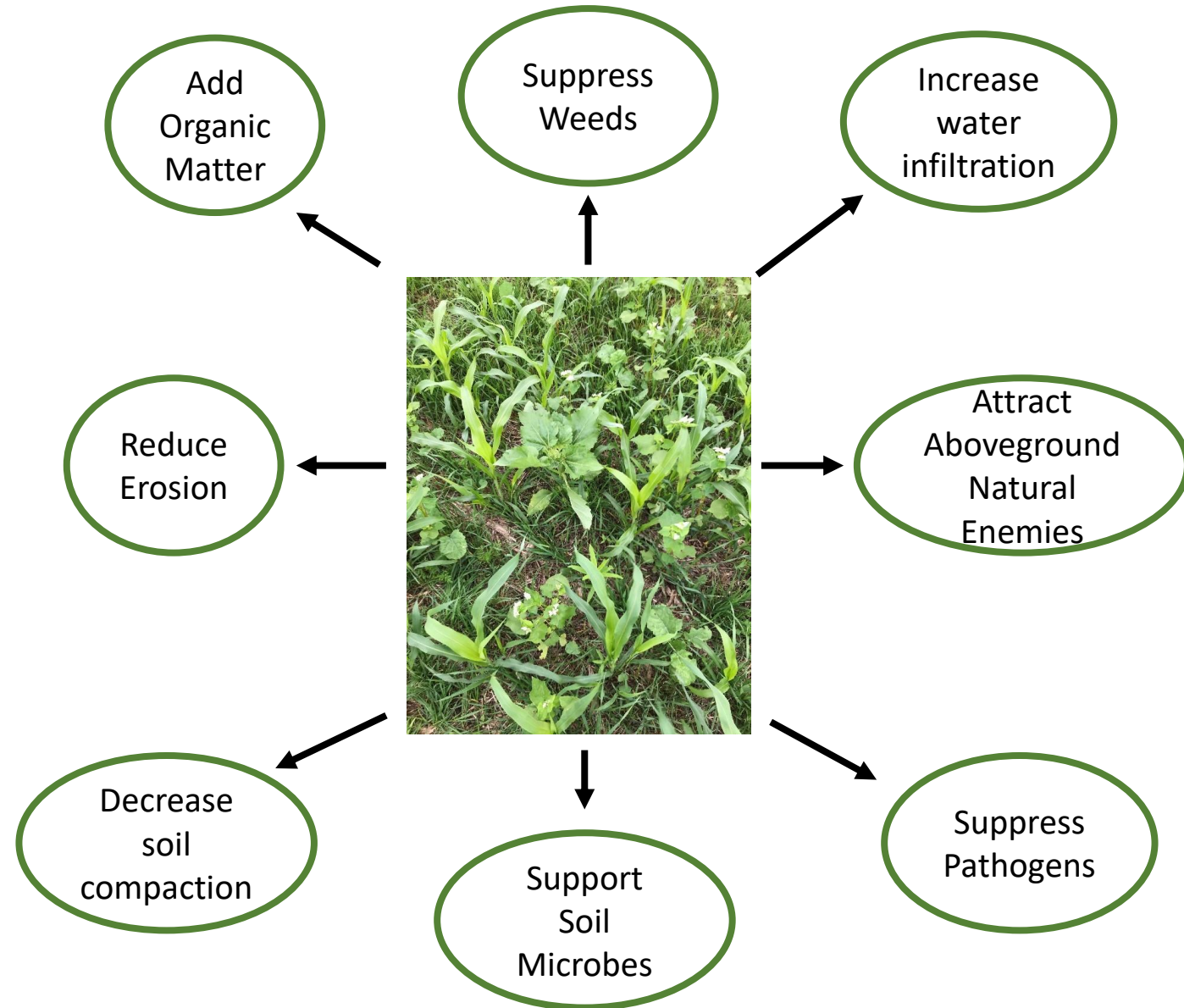
Agricultural Diversification

- The inland Pacific Northwest cereal production region
- Agricultural diversification in response to climatic variability in the inland Pacific Northwest (Kirby et al. 2017)
- Reduce the expansion of fallow (Kaur et al. 2017)
- Soil health: “the ability of a soil to function as a living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, & humans.”



Cover Crops

- Incorporation of cover crops into rotations
- Cover crop = plants that are grown but not harvested
- Multiple benefits for sustainable agriculture (Western SARE 2019)
- Species and diversity matters
- Soil arthropods?



Cover Crops & Soil Arthropods

- Soil arthropods drive ecosystem processes that influence soil health (Nielsen 2019)
 - Decomposition
 - Nutrient cycling
 - Predation/biocontrol
 - Facilitate microbial activity
- Vital to assess how cover crops influence soil arthropods



Soil Arthropods as Soil Health Indicators

- Soil Biological Quality Index (QBS-ar) (Menta et al. 2018)
- High number of arthropod groups well adapted to soil habitats = healthy soil
 - Uses morphological characters that indicate adaptation to soil
- Sensitive to land use change and short-term variations in management



No adaptation to soil=Score of 1



Moderate adaptation to soil=Score of 6



Maximum adaptation to soil= Score of 20

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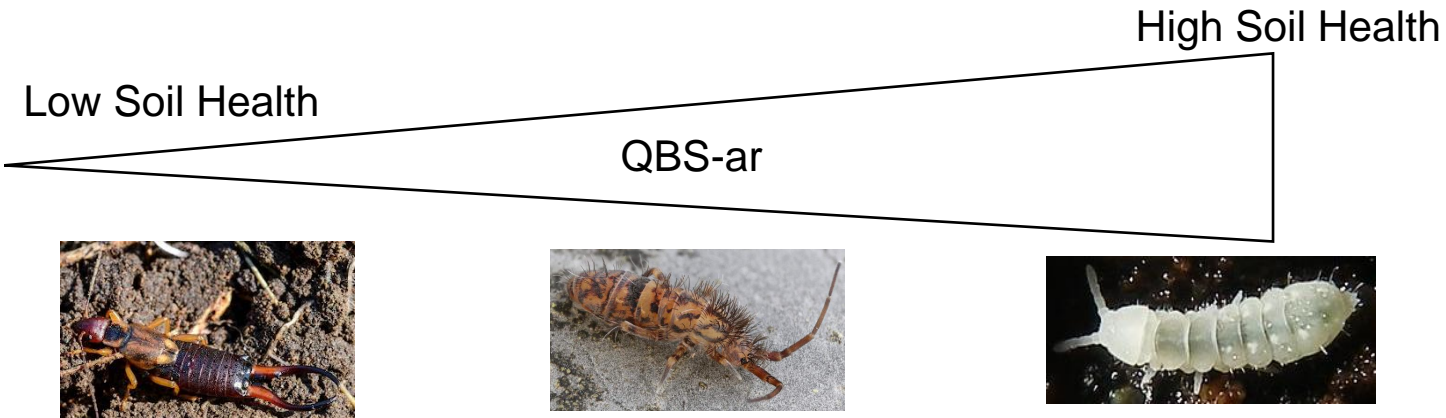
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Objectives & Hypotheses

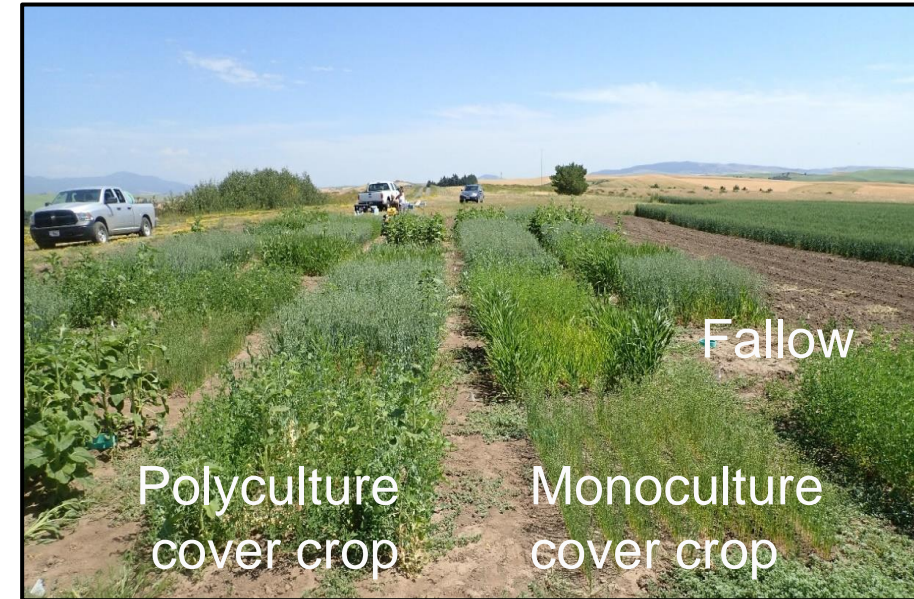
Obj. 1: Determine how cover crops influence diversity and richness of soil arthropod communities.

H1: Cover crops > diversity vs. fallow.

H2: Polyculture cover crops > soil arthropod richness vs. monoculture and fallow.

Obj. 2: Can we assess soil health/cover crop treatment effects using arthropods as bioindicators (QBS-ar)?

H: QBS-ar can detect treatment effects and inform their impacts on soil health.



Study Methods

- Small-scale replicated cover crop plots (2.0x2.5 m²) in Pullman, WA
- Cover crop monocultures vs polyculture
 - Each species planted individually
 - Polyculture of all species
 - Fallow control
- Representative of cover crops used in inland Pacific Northwest



Fallow



Pea



Clover



Sunflower



Flax



Polyculture

Study Methods

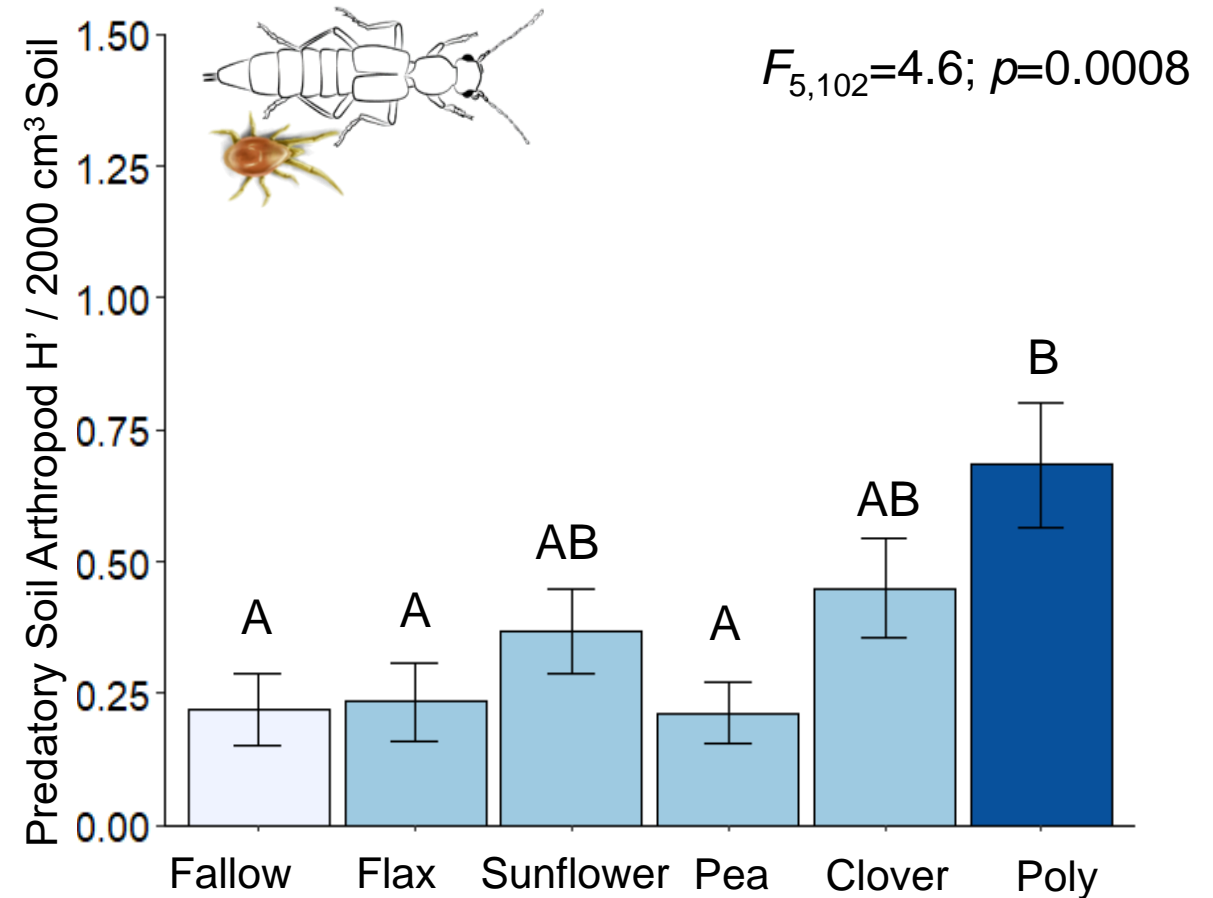
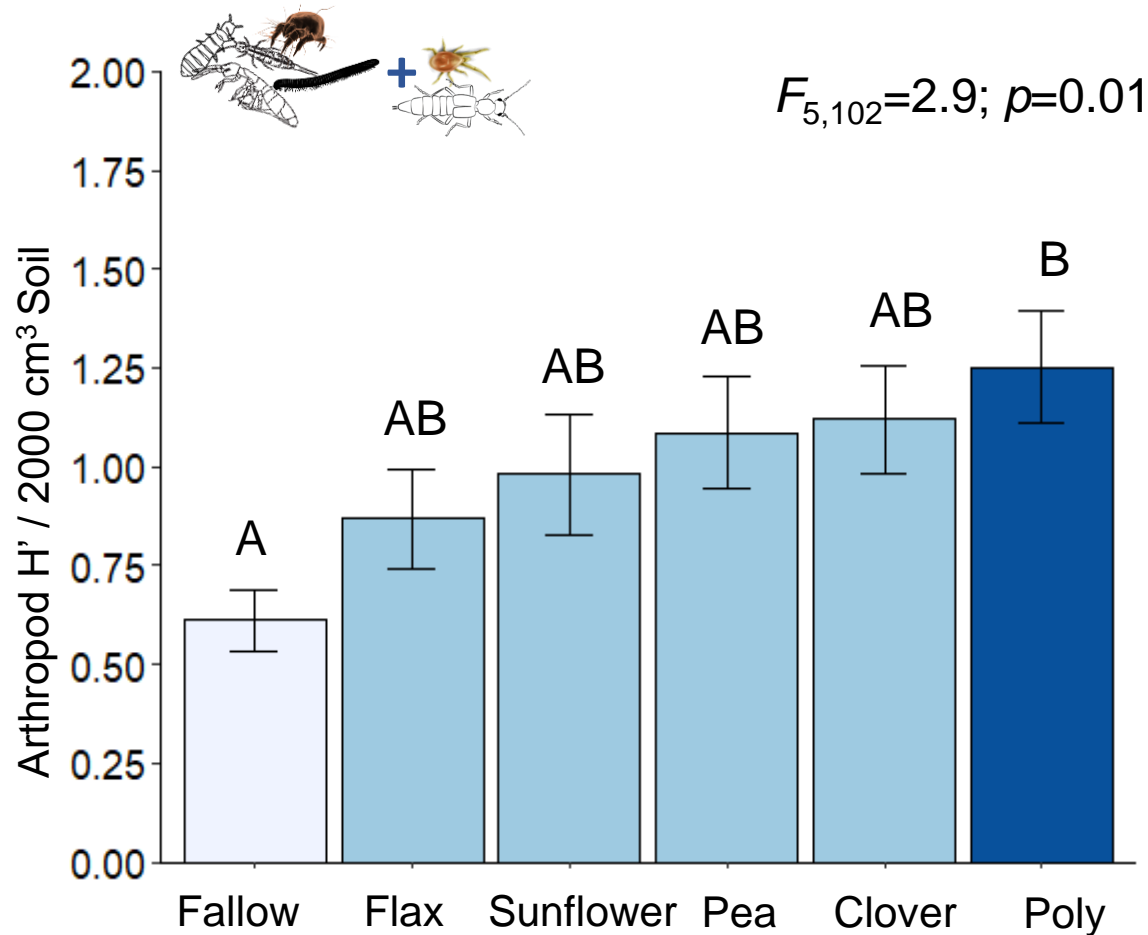
- Arthropod communities sampled for 3 weeks during peak cover crop growth in 2019 and 2020.
- Communities sampled at a depth of 12cm
- Soil volume = 2000 cm³
- Extracted using Berlese funnels
- 46 taxa characterized; 13,000+ individuals



Polycultures increase arthropod diversity

1: Determine how cover crops influence diversity and richness of soil arthropod communities.

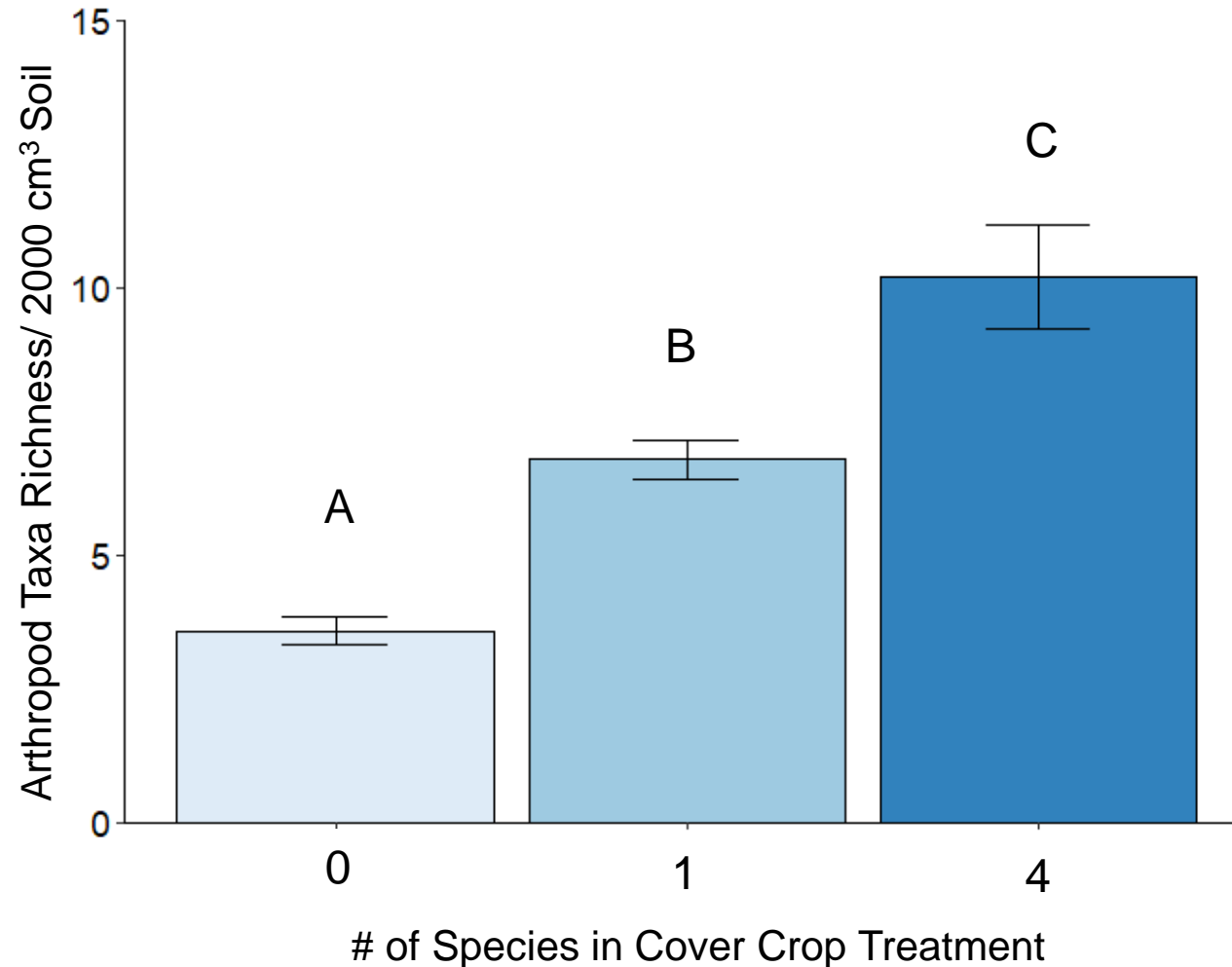
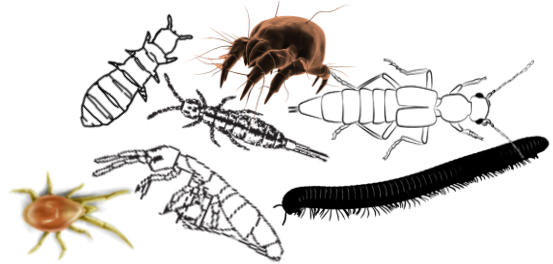
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Cover crop richness begets arthropod richness

1: Determine how cover crops influence diversity and richness of soil arthropod communities.

H2: Polyculture cover crops > soil arthropod richness vs. monoculture and fallow.

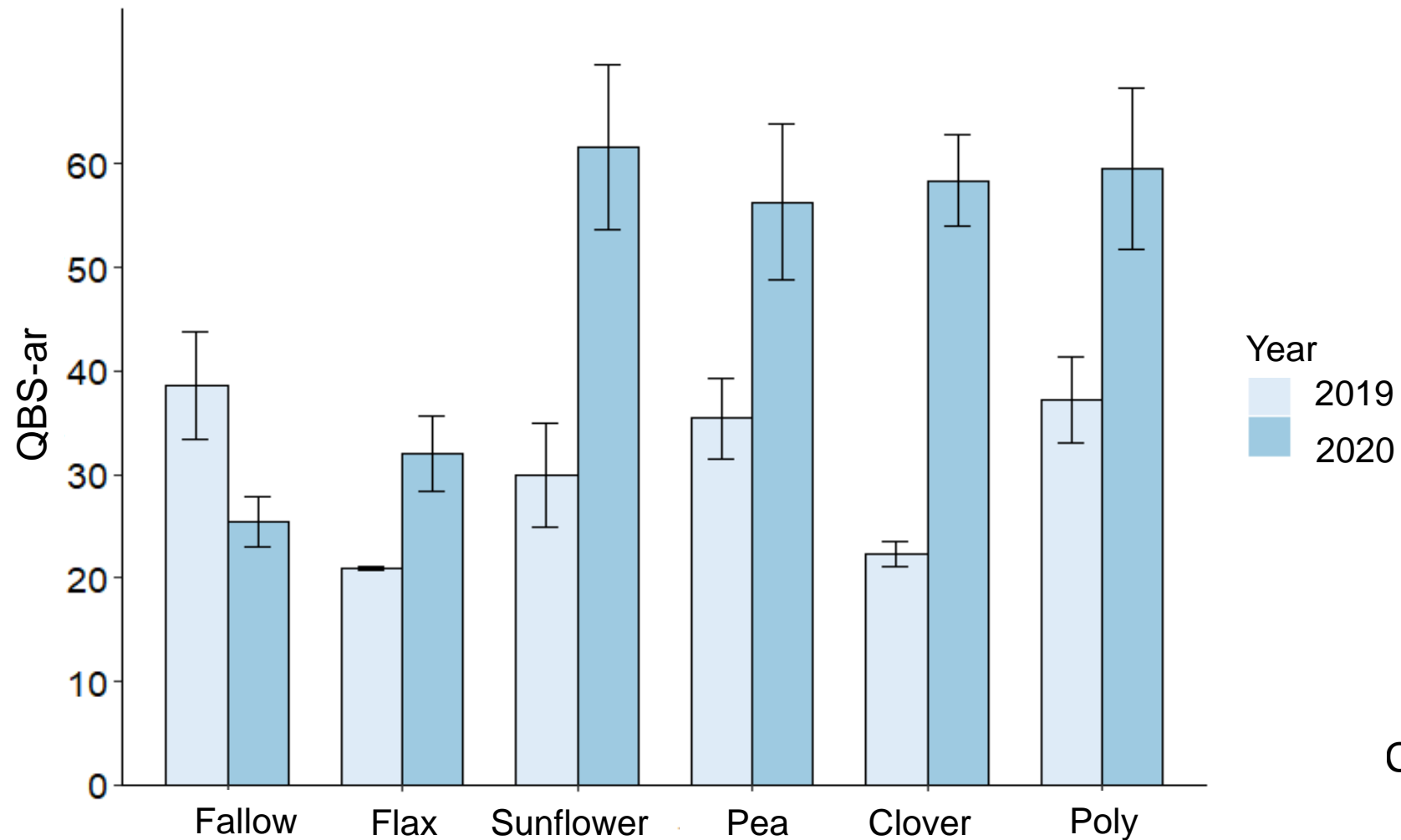


$F_{2,105}=9.1; p=0.0002$

Cover crops increase QBS-ar

2: Can we assess soil health/cover crop treatment effects using arthropods as bioindicators (QBS-ar)?

H: QBS-ar can detect treatment effects and inform their impacts on soil health.

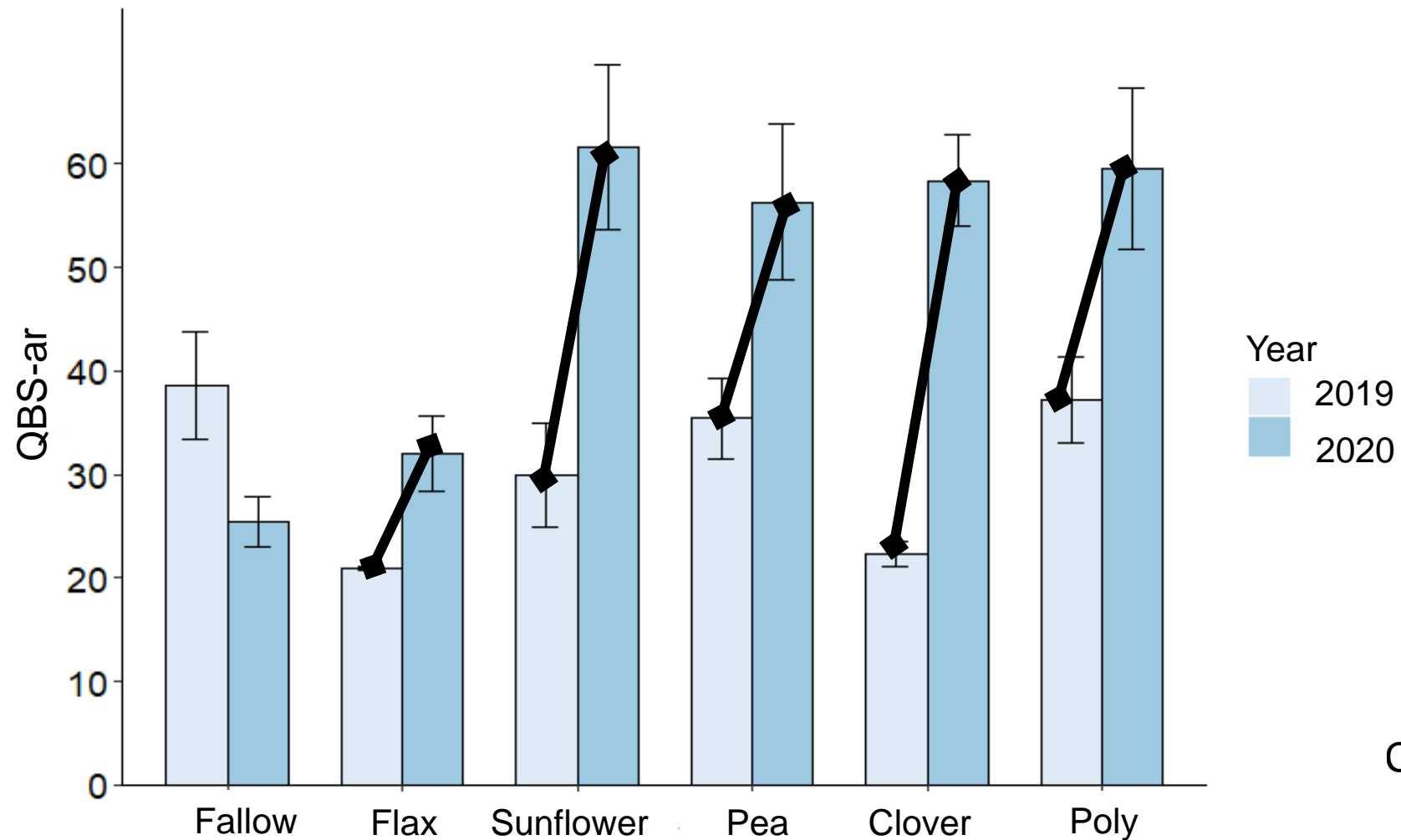


Crop x Year: $F_{5,96}=5.96$; $p<0.0001$

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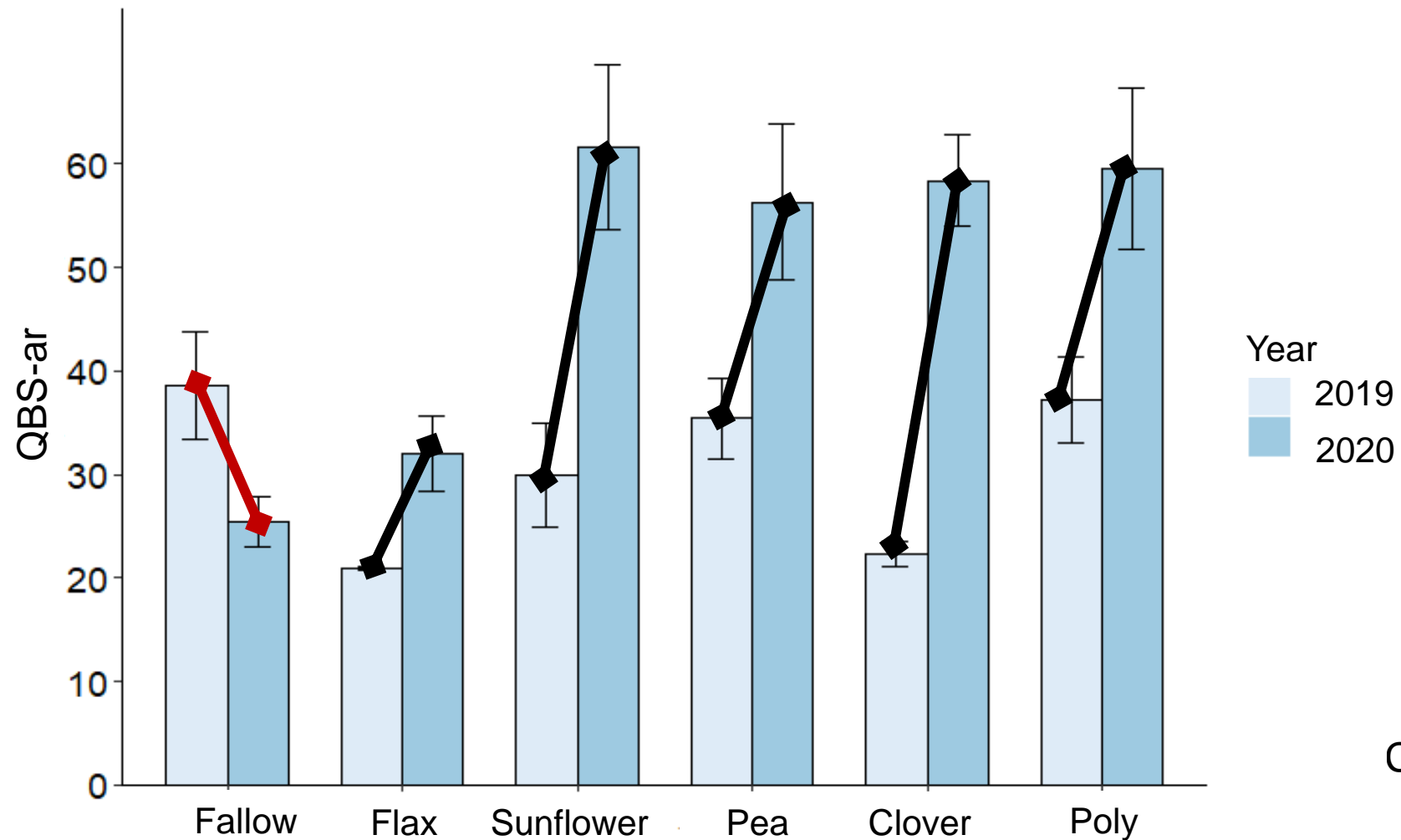


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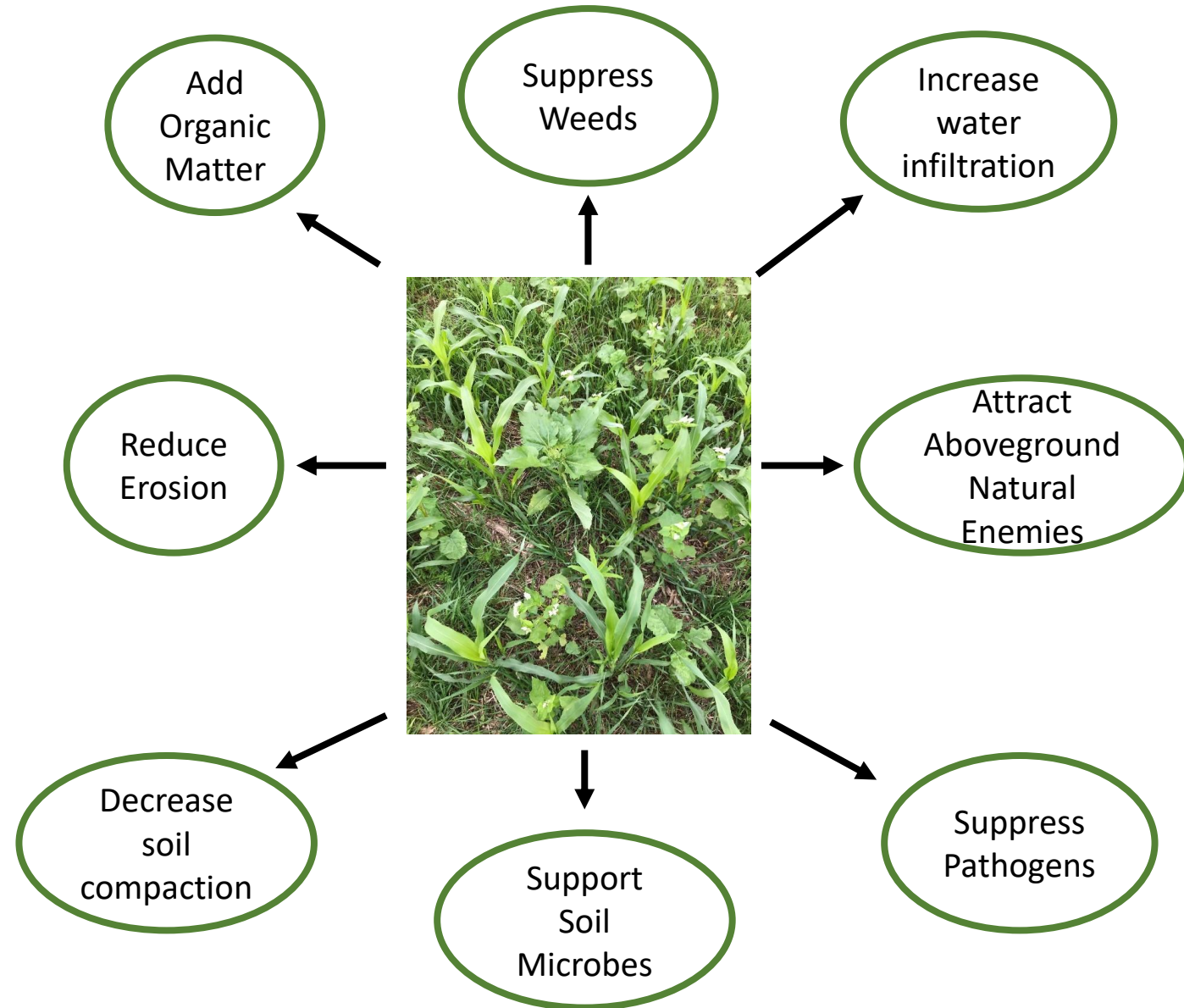
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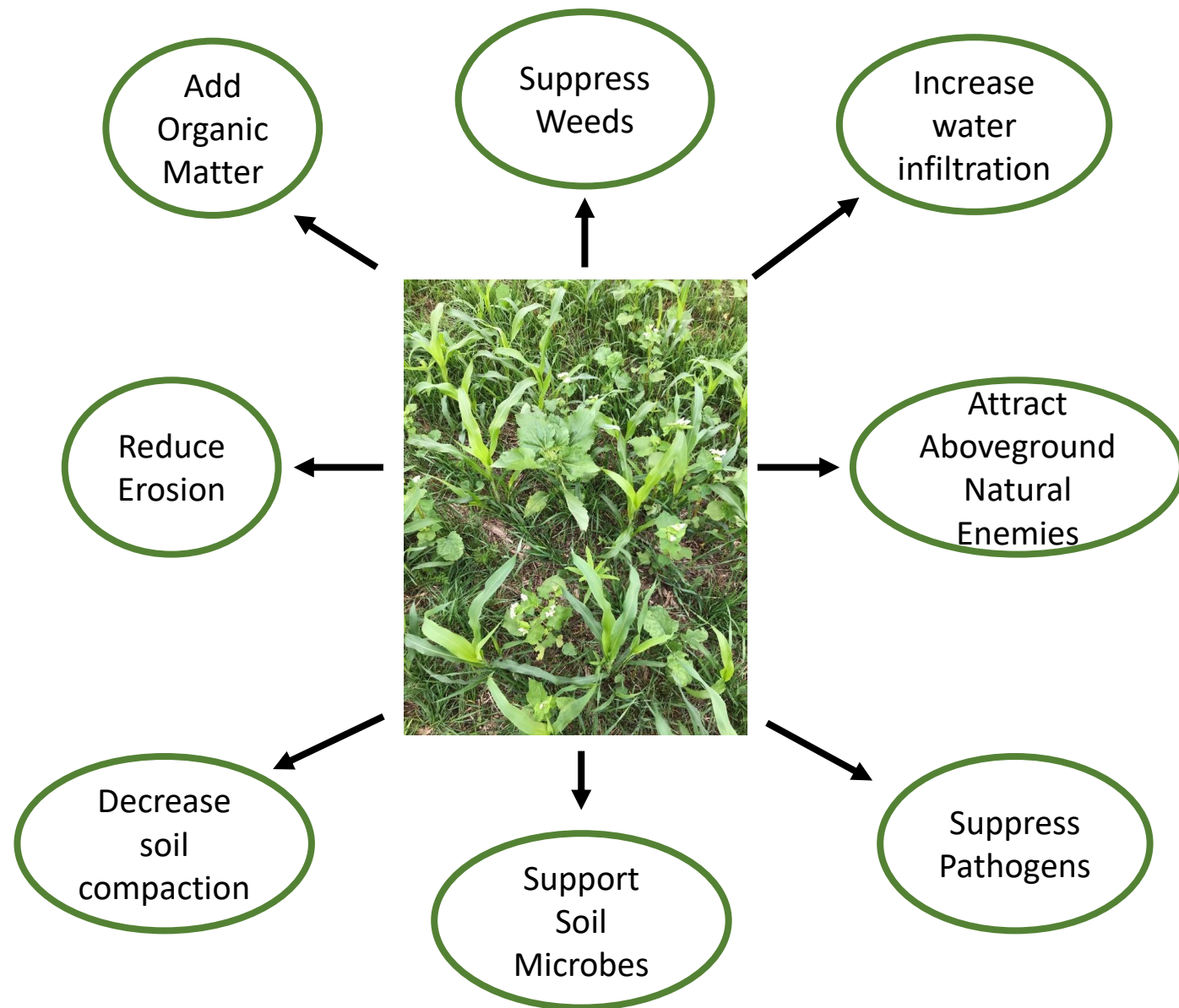
Conclusions

- Cover crops increase soil arthropod diversity; polycultures augment functional diversity of beneficial predatory soil arthropods that are important for biological control
- Aboveground plant richness drives belowground arthropod richness.



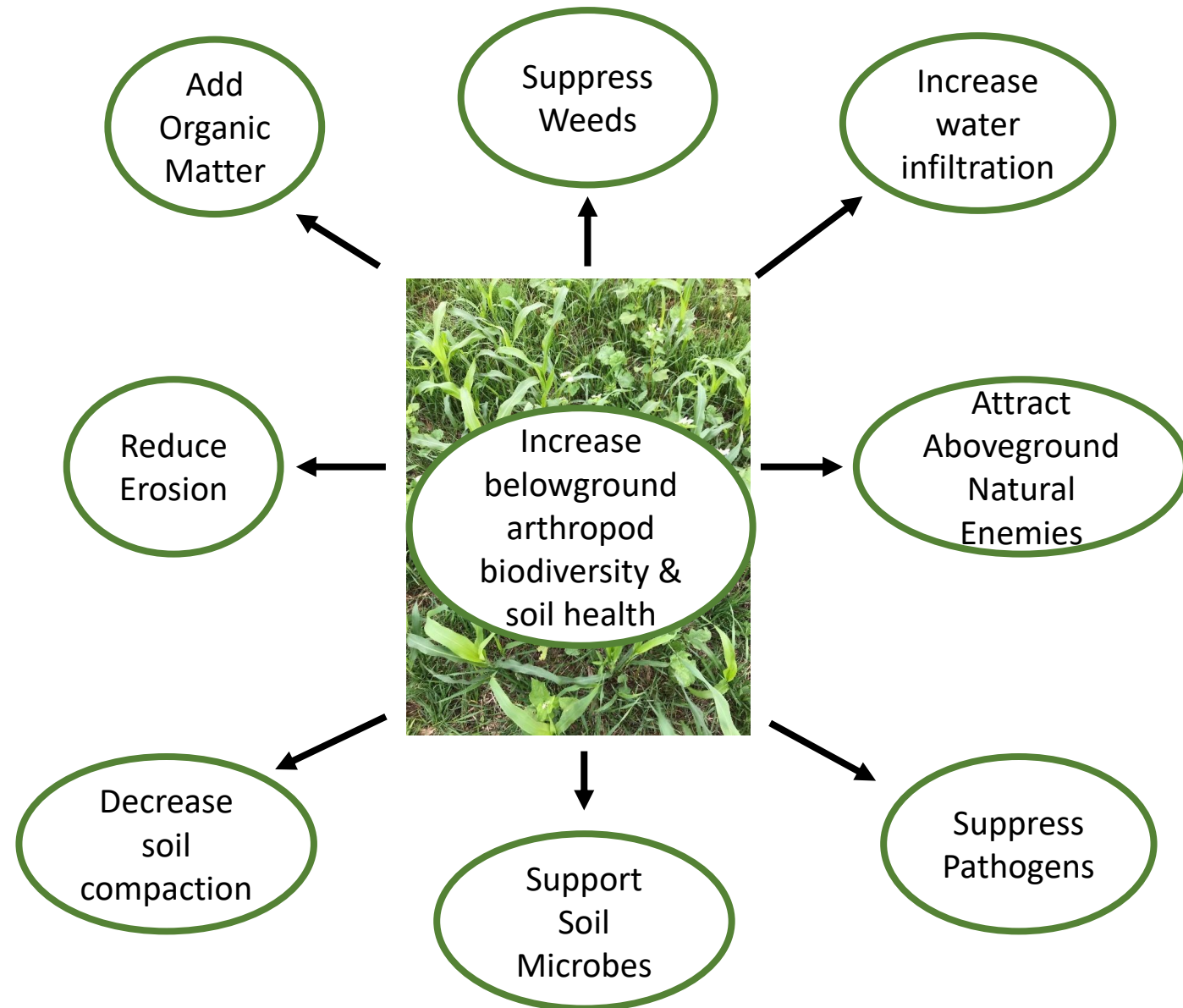
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- The Soil Biological Quality index is a useful tool for monitoring soil health and assessing different agricultural diversification practices. 1st use in North America.
- Information about community responses to cover crops is novel
- Valuable to producers



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1. Clark, Andy. 2019. Cover Crops for Sustainable Crop Rotations. Cover Crop Topic Room. <https://www.sare.org/wp-content/uploads/Cover-Crops-for-Sustainable-Crop-Rotations.pdf>
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Acknowledgements

Eigenbrode Lab

Subodh Adhikari
Jessica Kalin
Grace Overlie
Kaya Labanon
Henry Trujillo
Ali Paskus



USDA-NRCS Staff at
the Washington State
University research unit

#GW20-217

QUESTIONS?

