LICA LONG TERM SOIL ACIDIFICATION MONITORING TUCKER LAKE SITE ESTABLISHMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2007 LICA commissioned a preliminary study of potential soil and water acidification within the LICA Area which included recommendations for monitoring soil chemistry. The protocol of a long term monitoring program by Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development was adopted by LICA, and a study to examine and select potential sites for monitoring was initiated in fall 2009.

An assessment of potential monitoring sites was conducted in 2009 and 2010, with a number of sites recommended as being suitable for soil monitoring. The criteria for suitable sites for monitoring, description of the site selection process, and application of a soil acidification model to predict potential acidification rates in the sites assessed were described in the 2011 report Long Term Soil Acidification Monitoring in the LICA Study Area (Abboud and Turchenek 2011). The establishment of a monitoring site and collection of the baseline soil chemistry data in Moose Lake Provincial Park was carried out in 2010, and results of the initial sampling and chemical analysis of soil samples are also described in the above report. Another site was established in Whitney Lakes Provincial Park in 2011. A third site located near Tucker Lake was selected in 2012; the establishment and presentation of the baseline soil data for this site is presented in this herein.

As at the Moose Lake and Whitney Lakes sites, long term sampling plots were established at two locations, which are referred to as the North and South Tucker Lake sub-sites. Each subsite was subdivided into 12 plots and each of these was further subdivided into 12 subplots. One subplot within each of the 12 plots was sampled, thus providing 12 replicates for statistical analysis. Sampling is to occur every four years. The layers sampled in each subplot are the LFH horizon and the 0-2, 2-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-30, 30-45, and 45-60 cm intervals. At each of the two sub-sites, soil profile descriptions were also completed according to protocols of the Canadian soil classification system. Soil samples were obtained by digging a square pit (about 60 cm x 60 cm) near the centre of each subplot. About one litre of sample was obtained from each of the above soil layers.

Laboratory analyses were completed according to methods applied in the Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development long term monitoring program. After completion of analyses, all remaining sample materials were archived. Data presented in table format in this report represent the baseline conditions for the soil monitoring program at the Tucker Lake site. As sampling of this site is carried out in the future, statistical analyses will be carried out to detect any changes over time.

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Glossary of Terms Abbreviations and Symbols

A horizon A mineral soil horizon formed at or near the surface in the zone of removal of

materials in solution and suspension, or maximum accumulation of organic

carbon, or both.

AEW Alberta Environment and Water.

AITF Alberta Innovates Technology Futures.

Al³⁺ Aluminum ion.

B horizon A mineral soil horizon characterized by one or more of the following: an

enrichment in silicate clay, iron, aluminum or humus; a prismatic or columnar structure that exhibits pronounced coatings or staining associated with substantial amounts of exchangeable sodium, and/or an alteration of hydrolysis, reduction, or oxidation to give a change in colour or structure from the horizons

above or below, or both.

BC:Al ratio Ratio of base cations to aluminum in water in pores in the soil. BC refers to the

sum of the cations calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium.

Brunisolic soil, Brunisol Brunisols in northeast Alberta are Boreal forest soils that occur mainly

in sandy glacial sediments under jack pine forests. The main characteristics of these soils are the presence of a gray coloured topsoil (Ae) horizon) underlain by

a brown to reddish brown coloured upper subsoil (Bm horizon).

C horizon A mineral soil horizon comparatively unaffected by the pedogenic processes

operative in A and B, except gleying, and the accumulation of carbonates and

more soluble salts.

Ca⁺ Calcium ion.

Ca:Al ratio Ratio of calcium to aluminum in water in pores in the soil.

Cation Ion with a positive charge.

Cation exchange The interchange between a cation in solution and another on the surface of

any surface-active material in the soil such as clay or organic matter.

Cation exchange capacity The total amount of exchangeable cations that a soil can adsorb,

expressed in centimoles (positive charge) per kg of soil (cmol_c kg⁻¹).

cmol_c kg⁻¹ See 'cation exchange capacity' above.

Coarse fragments Soil particles larger than 2 mm diameter; general term for gravel, cobbles,

stones and boulders.

Drainage The removal of excess surface water or groundwater from land by natural runoff

and percolation, or by surface or subsurface drains.

Eolian Well sorted materials, predominantly sand and silt, deposited by wind (e.g., sand

dunes).

Exceedance An emission whose measured value is more than that allowed by government regulations.

Forest floor All dead vegetable and organic matter including litter and unincorporated humus on the mineral soil surface under forest vegetation; also called the LFH soil

horizon, litter layer, or duff layer.

Glaciofluvial Material moved by glaciers and subsequently deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. The deposits are commonly sorted, such that they consist mainly

of sand or gravel.

Glacial Generally refers to the landscape and materials in the landscape that were produced by or derived from glaciers and ice sheets; e.g., sandy, glaciofluvial

plain.

Horizon, soil A layer of soil or soil material nearly parallel to the land surface; it differs from adjacent soil layers in properties such as colour, structure, texture, consistence

and chemical, biological and mineralogical composition.

in situ In place; commonly refers to an approach to remove bitumen from oil sand while

the oil sand deposit is still in place underground.

K[⁺] Potassium ion.

kmol 1,000 mole (see mol L⁻¹ below).

kmol ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ Kilomoles hydrogen ion equivalents per hectare per year. In assessing the amounts and critical loads of acidifying compounds, the deposition of nitrogen oxide or sulphur dioxide on land or water is converted to equivalent units of acidity (hydrogen ion equivalents) on an area (hectare) basis. Sulphur deposition is commonly expressed as kilograms of sulphur per hectare. One mole of sulphur is 32 grams, and 1 kmol is 32,000 g, or 32 kg. If 32 kilograms of sulphur falls on 1 ha of soil or water, this is equal to 1 kmol ha⁻¹. Sulphur is converted to sulphur dioxide (SO₂), and then to sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄). Since there are two hydrogen ions (H) in H₂SO₄, the number of hydrogen ions equivalent to 1 kmol of sulphur is 2 kmol.

LICA Lakeland Industry and Community Association.

LFH A soil horizon consisting of an organic layer developed primarily from leaves, twigs, and woody materials, with a minor component of mosses; same as forest

floor.

Litter See forest floor, LFH.

Mg⁺ Magnesium ion.

mol L⁻¹ Unit of concentration of a substance in water; a mole is the unit amount of a substance. One mole of a substance is the mass that contains the same number of particles (atoms, molecules, ions, or electrons) as there are atoms in 12 grams of the isotope carbon-12.

Na⁺ Sodium ion.

NAD 83 North American Datum 1983, Geographic coordinate system. This datum must

be recorded with GPS coordinates.

 NH_4^{\dagger} Ammonium ion.

 NO_2 Nitrogen dioxide.

NO Nitric oxide.

Nitrate Ion. NO₃⁻

General expression for oxides of nitrogen (mainly NO +NO₂). NO_x

PAI Potential Acid Input; usually expressed as kmol ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹.

Parent material The unconsolidated mineral (e.g., sand, clay, clay till) or organic material (e.g., peat) from which a soil has developed by soil forming processes.

The negative logarithm of the hydrogen-ion activity of a soil solution. The degree pH, soil of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, as determined by a suitable electrode or indicator

at a specified moisture content or soil-water (or CaCl2 solution) ratio and

expressed in terms of the pH scale.

The rain and snow that falls on the earth's surface. Precipitation

Profile, soil A vertical section of the soil through all its horizons and extending into the parent

material.

Reaction, soil The degree of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, usually expressed as a pH

value. Descriptive terms used herein with certain ranges in pH are:

acid, less than 5.5; neutral, 5.5-7.4; alkaline, greater than 7.4.

Sand A soil particle between 0.05 and 2.0 mm equivalent diameter. Also, a textural

class composed mainly of sand-sized particles.

Silt A soil particle between 0.002 and 0.05 mm equivalent diameter.

Soil The naturally occurring, unconsolidated mineral or organic material at least 0.1 m

> thick that occurs at the earth's surface and is capable of supporting plant growth. Soil extends from the earth's surface through the genetic horizons, if present, into the underlying material to the depth of the control section (normally 1 or 2 m; 1.6 m in the case of Organic (peat) soils). Soil development involves climatic factors and organisms, conditioned by relief and water regime, acting through time on

geological materials, and thus modifying the properties of the parent material.

 SO_2 Sulphur dioxide.

SO₄²⁻ Sulphate ion.

Solution, soil The aqueous liquid phase of the soil and its solutes consisting of ions from the

surfaces of the soil particles and of other soluble materials.

SO_x General expression for oxides of sulphur (mainly SO +SO₂).

Subsoil The B horizons of soils with distinct profiles. In soils with weak profile

development, the subsoil can be defined as the soil below the plowed soil (or its

equivalent of surface soil) in which roots normally grow.

Subxeric Soil moisture condition whereby water moves very rapidly; soil is moist for a short period following precipitation.

Texture, soil The relative percentages of the soil separates in a soil (i.e., sand, silt and clay particles).

Topsoil (i) The layer of soil moved in cultivation. (ii) The A horizon. (iii) The Ah horizon. (iv) Presumably fertile soil material used to topdress road banks, gardens and

lawns.

Water holding capacity The percentage of water remaining in the soil material after having been saturated and after drainage of free water has practically ceased.

Universal Transverse Mercator (cartography); map coordinate system.

WBEA Wood Buffalo Environmental Association.

UTM

Weathering The physical and chemical disintegration, alteration and decomposition of rocks and minerals at or near the earth's surface by biological, chemical, and physical agents or combinations of them.

Xeric Soil moisture condition whereby water moves very rapidly; soil is moist for a negligible to brief period following precipitation.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Lakeland Industry and Community Association has as one of its objectives the implementation of a program to measure, monitor, and collect regional environmental air and soil data in the LICA area (LICA, 2009). In 2009, the Alberta Research Council (now Alberta Innovates – Technology Futures (AITF)) provided recommendations for establishing a long term soil acidification monitoring program and conducted a preliminary assessment of potential soil monitoring sites. The program follows the protocols of the Long Term Soil Acidification Monitoring (LTSAM) program of Alberta Environment (now Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development (AESRD). The purpose of the AESRD program is to track possible changes in acidification status in different parts of the province. Eight sites were established in the early 1980s, and a ninth site was added in 2008. The AESRD program was recommended by AITF in part because of the presence of a monitoring site already located in the east side of the LICA study area near Cold Lake.

An assessment of potential monitoring sites was conducted in 2009 and 2010, with a number of sites recommended as being suitable for soil monitoring. The criteria for suitable sites for monitoring, description of the site selection process, and application of a soil acidification model to predict potential acidification rates in the sites assessed were described in the 2011 report Long Term Soil Acidification Monitoring in the LICA Study Area (Abboud and Turchenek 2011). The establishment of a monitoring site and collection of the baseline soil chemistry data in Moose Lake Provincial Park was carried out in 2010, and results of the initial sampling and chemical analysis of soil samples are also described in the above report. Another site was established in Whitney Lakes Provincial Park in 2011. The establishment of a third site near Tucker Lake and presentation of the baseline soil data for this site is presented herein.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 SITE SELECTION

A site located near Tucker Lake was selected for establishment of soil acidification monitoring plots principally because of the suitability of soils and due to its location, which is characterized by potentially elevated levels of acidic deposition as indicated by modelling carried out by AMEC Earth & Environmental (2007). Site selection information is presented in the 2011 report *Long Term Soil Acidification Monitoring in the LICA Study Area* (Abboud and Turchenek, 2011). Attributes of the soil at this site, summarized from the above noted 2011 report, include pH(CaCl₂) of about 4.5 in both the LFH (also called litter or duff) and the surface mineral soil, and low cation exchange capacity and exchangeable base saturation percentage.

The site is located in a jack pine stand similar to those at the Moose Lake and Whitney Lakes sites. A soil acidification model was applied to both the Moose Lake and Whitney Lake soils. The soil model showed that the pH could decrease by about a half unit in 50 years at an acid deposition rate of 0.3 kmol ha⁻¹yr⁻¹, and by a full unit in 50 years at a 0.5 kmol ha⁻¹yr⁻¹ rate. The soil model also showed that within 50 years the exchangeable base saturation percentage and the base cation to aluminum ratio could decrease to relatively low levels, even at very low rates of acid deposition. The current deposition rate is estimated to be 0.14 to 0.17 kmol ha⁻¹yr⁻¹ (AMEC Earth & Environmental 2007).

Soil models are not expected to be accurate in prediction, but are useful in indicating trends. The modelling of the Moose Lake and Whitney Lake soils suggests that soil chemistry changes could occur within the possible lifetime of industrial activities in the region. The soil parameter with the greatest potential change is base saturation percentage, with changes consisting of decreases to levels that could affect vegetation growth, according to previous research.

2.2 Plot Establishment

The sampling design for monitoring was based on a stratified random sampling procedure as originally established by AESRD in the Long Term Soil Acidification Monitoring program (Roberts et al., 1989). Two sub-sites (24 m X 24 m) were located within each site in order to alleviate concerns about loss of a site through fire or other agent, and each sub-site was subdivided into 12 plots (6 m X 8 m) which were assigned letters from A to L. The plots were further subdivided into 12 subplots (2 m X 2 m). In some locations with small areas of uniform jack pine stands, the plot sizes were 18 m by 18 m and subplot sizes were 1.5 m x 1.5 m.

Components of monitoring plot establishment were as follows:

- at a proposed site, the landscape was examined and two sub-site locations were selected based on uniformity of landscape and tree canopy, and on distance from potential human disturbances and from other types of ecosystems (100 m is suggested; i.e., at least 100 m from neighbouring aspen, muskeg, or other non- jack pine ecosystems);
- plots and subplot dimensions at each sub-site were measured;
- corners of plots were staked with cedar pegs, with about 5-10 cm of the stake left exposed above ground level;
- ~10 cm diameter treated posts were installed, with 1 m exposed above-ground, at the

- corners of each sub-site;
- GPS coordinates, legal location, and distance of the two sub-sites from each other were recorded; and,
- metal or other permanent labels were appended to one corner post at each sub-site.

The two sampling locations at the Tucker Lake site are referred to as the North and South subsites. The layout for each of these is presented in Figures 1 and 2.

The 12 plots within each sub-site are labelled A to L. The subplots were randomly assigned a number from 1-12, with number 1 indicating the subplot sampled in the first sampling event, number 2 designating the subplot for the second sampling event, and so on. This sampling scheme provides a total of 12 replicates for each sampling event, and 12 sampling events over the course of the monitoring program.

2.3 Soil Sampling

Soil samples are obtained from 8 depths in each subplot, as follows: LFH horizon, 0-2 cm, 2-5 cm, 5-10 cm, 10-15 cm, 15-30 cm, 30-45 cm, and 45-60 cm intervals. In obtaining soil samples, a square pit (about 60 cm x 60 cm) is dug near the centre of each subplot. The sample size from each layer is about 1 litre. The upper soil layers are sampled with a flat scoop, and lower layer samples are obtained by scraping the pit sides. A small area of surface vegetation is carefully removed to reveal the LFH (or duff) layer, which is sampled by scraping the material off the soil surface with a spoon or other suitable utensil. All sampling is completed using plastic gloves, and stainless steel or plastic sampling tools, to avoid contamination.

During excavation of soil pits, care is taken to prevent contamination of the soil surface and adjacent subplots. The soils are dug with a shovel, and excavated soil materials are placed on plastic sheets or tarps. After completion of sampling, major soil layers are replaced in the original sequence. Each layer is tamped so that all material is replaced with minimal increase in final volume. The topsoil and vegetation cap, originally cut to open the pit, are replaced. Litter and lichen are spread over the surface so as to leave it with a natural appearance, and to encourage rapid re-establishment of the lichen and any other plants (e.g., bearberry, lingonberry) that may have been disturbed in the sampled area.

Samples are collected in plastic bags and subsequently transported to the lab for analysis. Samples are kept cool, and if there is a delay in processing the samples at the lab, the samples are frozen.

	₹ _{1.5 m} >					18 m				
	7	5	2	1	3	2	7	5	7	4
	3	8	∆ 4	12	12	8	20	6	9	1
	11	10	4	9	11	4	9	1	5	1(
	8	2	12	10	11	5	12	10	2	6
	7	3	D)	6	1	6	3	2	7	5
18 m	4	9	1	11	8	9	7	4	9	1
1	3	4	10	9	3	9	8	10	6	2
	7	11	G	5	6	2	1	1	5	3
	6	1	8	2	12	5	7	11	12	1.
	10	12	_4	6	12	4	11	10	1	1.
	11	8	9	3	5	1	(9	6	2	12
<u></u>	5	2	7	1	7	2	7	3	10	6

NE corner coordinates (at Plot A): UTM NAD 83: Zone 12 N 60422 Direction: Bearing of outside boundaries along Plots A, B, C - 155

Figure 1. Plot Layout of the Tucker Lake North Sub-Site

0 <u>2</u>	Mn '	•)	2			24 n	n		0	÷
1	1	11	7	9	3	11	6	7	5	9
	2	12	<u>1</u> 5	3	12	2	B	5	11	6
	10	6	⋛∞	4	10	1	9	4	3	8
	8	10	4	12	9	6	3	4	2	3
	1	3	D 5	9	8	10	阳	5	6	1
_	6	11	7	2	12	7	11	2	8	5
74m	8	6	2	4	11	2	4	10	11	7
	10	7	G	3	7	1	5	8	10	4
	12	1	9	5	6	9	12	3	1	5
	4	3	12	5	10	1	3	12	9	11
1	2	11	10	8	2	4	6	5	8	4
Na	9	7	9	6	7	8	767	11	6	3

SE corner coordinates (at Plot L): UTM NAD 83: Zone 12 N 6041 Direction: Bearing of outside boundary along Plots A, B, C. 110

Figure 2. Plot Layout of the Tucker Lake South Sub-Site

2.4 SOIL PROFILE DESCRIPTIONS

Long term soil monitoring is carried out by sampling of discrete layers, as described above. Full profile descriptions area also completed according to protocols of the Canadian Soil Classification System (Soil Classification Working Group 1998) and CanSIS Manual for Describing Soils in the Field (Expert Committee on Soil Survey 1983). A single soil pit was excavated to about 1-metre depth in each of the North and South plots. Natural soil horizons were described and samples were collected for soil texture analysis and for nutrient analysis of the upper soil layers. The soil descriptions are presented in Appendix A.

2.5 LABORATORY ANALYSES

Laboratory analyses were completed according to methods applied in the AESRD long term monitoring program. Samples are initially dried at about 30°C, and then passed through a 2 mm sieve or through a rotary grinder with 2 mm openings. The grinder is used to break up any soil clumps and to separate coarse roots from the soil fine earth fraction. The methods used for the various analyses are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Analytical Methods used for Soil Analysis

Parameter	Method	Notes
pH (CaCl ₂)	Method 3.11 in McKeague (1978)	The soil-to-solution ratio for litter material is 1:4 and for mineral soil is 1:2. Solution is 0.1 M CaCl ₂ . Measurement is with a combination pH electrode.
pH (H ₂ O)	Method 4.12 in McKeague (1978)	As above, using de-ionized water.
Soil Texture (% Sand, Silt and Clay)	Method 2.12 in McKeague (1978)	Hydrometer method; does not include pre-treatment for removal of hydrous oxides and organic matter.
Electrical Conductivity	Method 4.13 in McKeague (1978)	Measurement occurs in the saturated paste extract of a soil sample.
Soluble lons	Method 3.21 in McKeague (1978)	By the saturated paste method and ICP analysis of the extract.
Cation Exchange Capacity - Unbuffered	Method 18.2 in Carter and Gregorich (2008)	By 0.1 M BaCl ₂ (barium chloride) extractant, and measurement of Ba by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectroscopy).
Exchangeable Cations	Method 18.2 in Carter and Gregorich (2008)	ICP-OES scan for Ca, Mg, Na, K, Fe, Mn, Al and Si on the unbuffered BaCl ₂ extract.
Total Carbon (C), Nitrogen (N), and Sulphur (S)	Method 3.611 in McKeague (1978)	LECO combustion method.
Available NH ₄ -N Available NO ₃ -N	Method 4.35 in McKeague (1978)	NH ₄ -N and NO ₃ -N extracted with 2N KCl and measured by steam distillation
Available Phosphorous (P)	,	Modified Kelowna extract using NH₄F, ammonium acetate and acetic acid, with measurement of P colorimetrically by autoanalyzer.

3.0 MONITORING SITE RESULTS

3.1 LAND DISPOSITION AND REQUIRED PERMITS

The site is situated on Crown Land. A Public Land Standing report for the site location was obtained, and no conflicting land use issues were identified. A surface disposition reflecting the research and monitoring nature of the work is required for this type of site. Application for a disposition is still under preparation, and review by the Public Lands Division of AESRD will be completed subsequent to submission of the application.

3.2 SOIL MONITORING DATA

Soil samples from the North and South Tucker Lake sub-sites were analyzed for various soil parameters, as described above, at the AITF Soil Laboratory in Edmonton. Analysis of all sampled layers was completed for the South sub-site. Analysis was carried out only for the top four layers from the North sub-site. This generally follows practice in the AESRD long term monitoring program wherein analysis focuses on the top layers, which are expected to show any changes first. Deeper layer analyses have not been carried out, except for the first sampling event. All samples, whether analyzed or not, are archived to enable further analysis in the future if necessary.

The complete data are provided in Appendix B. Table 2 presents a summary of data for the main acidification indicators. The data consist of averages, standard deviations and coefficients of variation based on the 12 replicates from each sub-site. The data show that the highest cation exchange capacity levels and of exchangeable bases are in the 0-2 cm mineral layer.

The 2012 sampling event at the Tucker Lake site is the first of several planned sampling events to be carried out at four-year intervals. As monitoring of this site is carried out in the future, statistical analyses will be carried out to detect any changes in the parameters indicated in Table 2 over time.

Table 2. Mean Values of Soil Acidity Parameters at the Tucker Lake Monitoring Site

Layer	Statistic	рНс	Exch Bases	CEC	BSat	К	Ca	Mg	Al	BC:Al	тс	TN	TS
(cm)	1		(cmol	kg ⁻¹)			(mo	I L ⁻¹)				(%)	
North Pl	ot								·				
LFH	Mean	4.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	37.8	1.1	0.1
	SD	0.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.6	0.3	0.03
	CV	0.06	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.20	0.25	0.26
0-2	Mean	4.6	4.7	5.2	0.8	12.7	27.3	5.4	6.1	8.4	2.39	0.07	0.01
	SD	0.3	4.3	4.3	0.1	5.1	9.3	1.8	3.7	6.6	1.56	0.06	0.005
	CV	0.06	0.92	0.82	0.15	0.40	0.34	0.34	0.60	0.79	0.65	0.84	0.72
2-5	Mean	4.6	1.5	1.9	0.7	5.7	17.4	3.6	8.0	2.9	0.68	0.02	0.002
	SD	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	2.3	8.5	1.8	3.5	1.0	0.40	0.01	0.001
	CV	0.05	0.73	0.58	0.18	0.39	0.49	0.49	0.44	0.35	0.59	0.55	0.50
5-10	Mean	4.6	8.0	1.1	0.7	3.9	11.2	2.5	6.9	2.2	0.37	0.01	0.002
	SD	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.1	3.8	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.18	0.00	0.001
	CV	0.04	0.41	0.23	0.19	0.55	0.34	0.43	0.32	0.23	0.48	0.00	0.36
10-15	Mean	4.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	3.0	9.0	2.2	6.2	2.3	0.27	<0.01	0.001
	SD	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	3.0	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.07	0.00	0.000
	CV	0.04	0.28	0.13	0.20	0.59	0.33	0.49	0.38	0.45	0.27	0.00	0.36
15-30	Mean	4.8	0.5	8.0	0.7	2.4	6.5	1.6	4.2	2.4	na	na	na
	SD	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	2.2	8.0	1.5	0.7	na	na	na
	CV	0.04	0.30	0.17	0.18	0.71	0.34	0.50	0.36	0.29	na	na	na
30-45	Mean	4.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	2.2	4.3	1.3	5.8	1.5	na	na	na
	SD	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.3	0.4	3.2	8.0	na	na	na
	CV	0.05	0.31	0.16	0.21	0.69	0.30	0.31	0.56	0.54	na	na	na
45-60	Mean	4.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.1	3.0	1.2	7.0	1.1	na	na	na
	SD	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.4	4.2	0.6	na	na	na
	CV	0.05	0.42	0.23	0.26	0.60	0.34	0.33	0.60	0.53	na	na	na
South P													
LFH	Mean	4.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	33.3	1.02	0.10
	SD	0.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.60	0.16	0.02
	CV	0.04	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.14	0.15	0.24
0-2	Mean	4.4	3.1	4.1	0.7	14.9	32.0	6.1	6.7	6.5	2.57	0.08	0.01
	SD	0.2	1.7	1.9	0.1	9.1	14.6	2.3	3.1	2.5	1.63	0.06	0.004
	CV	0.04	0.55	0.48	0.14	0.61	0.46	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.63	0.73	0.54
2-5	Mean	4.5	1.5	2.0	0.7	6.0	19.9	3.8	8.6	3.1	0.89	0.02	0.00
	SD	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.1	2.2	8.1	1.2	2.6	1.6	0.36	0.01	0.00
	CV	0.04	0.59	0.46	0.17	0.37	0.41	0.32	0.30	0.50	0.41	0.54	0.38
5-10	Mean	4.5	0.7	1.2	0.6	3.8	13.5	2.8	8.1	2.4	0.45	0.01	0.001
	SD	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.4	5.1	0.9	3.0	0.8	0.15	0.001	0.000
40.1-	CV	0.05	0.51	0.31	0.19	0.38	0.38	0.32	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.11	0.34
10-15	Mean	4.6	0.4	8.0	0.5	2.6	9.1	2.0	5.7	2.5	0.27	<0.01	0.001
	SD	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	5.1	0.9	3.0	0.8	0.06	0.00	0.000
	CV	0.03	0.33	0.19	0.20	0.56	0.56	0.44	0.53	0.34	0.24	0.00	0.000

Abbreviations:

pHc - pH measured in 0.01M CaCl₂

CEC – cation exchange capacity

K, Ca, Mg, Al – water soluble cations

TC - total carbon

TS - total sulphur

SD – standard deviation

na – not available or not applicable

Exch Bases – sum of exchangeable K, Na, Ca and Mg

BSat – base saturation (sum of exchangeable base/CEC)

BC:Al – ratio of (K+Ca+Mg) concentration to Al concentration

TN – total nitrogen

Mean – average of 12 replicates (or subplots) in each plot

CV - coefficient of variation

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APPENDIX A

SOIL PROFILE DESCRIPTIONS TUCKER LAKE LONG TERM SOIL ACIDIFICATION MONITORING SITE

Tucker Lake - North Sub-Site

Location: Zone 12U E0523307 N6042273 (UTM NAD83)

South of west end of Tucker Lake

Classification:

Subgroup: Eluviated Dystric Brunisol

Family Sandy, siliceous, neutral, cold, subarid family

Series: Nestow

Landform:

Genetic Material: Glaciofluvial

Surface Expression: Undulating/inclined; 2-9% slope

Drainage/ Perviousness: Very rapidly drained; high perviousness

Site Features: Site gently inclined; non stony

Vegetation: a1 ecosite phase (Beckingham and Archibald 1996); jack pine/

/lichen/moss

Profile Description:

LF	4 to 0 cm	Brown, dark gray and black; non to slightly decomposed lichen, moss and needles.
Ae	0 to 4 cm	Brown (10YR 5/3, moist); sand; single grain; loose; abundant, fine to medium roots; 2-5% fragments; clear, wavy boundary.
AB	4 to 12 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, moist); sand; single grain; loose; few, fine roots; 1-2% coarse fragments; gradual, wavy boundary.
Bm1	12 to 25 cm	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6, moist); sand; single grain; loose; few, fine to medium roots; 1-2% coarse fragments; gradual, wavy boundary.
Bm2	25 to 62 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6, moist); sand; single grain; loose; very few coarse fragments; very few roots; 2-5% coarse fragments; gradual, wavy boundary.
Bm3	62 to 100 cm	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8, moist); sand; single grain; loose; very few roots; 2-5% coarse fragments.

Tucker Lake - South Sub-Site

Location: Zone 12U E0523421 N6041973 (UTM NAD83)

South of west end of Tucker Lake

Classification:

Subgroup: Eluviated Dystric Brunisol

Family Sandy, siliceous, neutral, cold, subarid family

Series: Nestow

Landform:

Genetic Material: Glaciofluvial

Surface Expression: Undulating; 2-5% slopes

Drainage/ Perviousness: Very rapidly drained; high perviousness

Site Features: Site is gently undulating, with overall slope to southwest

Vegetation: a1 ecosite phase (Beckingham and Archibald 1996); jack pine/

/lichen/moss

Profile Description:

LF	4 to 0 cm	Dark brown, dark gray and black; non to slightly decomposed needles, lichen and moss.
Ahe	0 to 4 cm	Dark grayish brown with gray (10YR 2/2 to 4/2, with 10YR 6/1, dry; mixed, salt and pepper colours); sand; single grain; loose; abundant, fine to coarse roots; <1% coarse fragments.
Ae	4 to 12 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4, moist); sand; single grain; loose; plentiful, fine to coarse roots; <1% fragments.
Bm1	12 to 28 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6, moist); sand; single grain; loose; few, fine to coarse roots; <2% gravel; gradual, smooth boundary.
Bm2	28 to 56 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5.5/6, moist); sand; single grain; loose; very few, fine roots; <1% coarse fragments; gradual, smooth boundary.
Bm3	56 to 100 cm	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6, moist); sand; single grain; loose; very few, fine to medium roots; <1% coarse fragments.

APPENDIX B

LABORATORY DATA – TUCKER LAKE SOIL MONITORING SITE

Table B1. Soil pH, electrical conductivity and soluble ions at the Tucker Lake North Site

Subplot	Layer	Sat'n	рН	EC	Na	K	Ca	Mg	Al	Fe	Mn	S
Subplot	(cm)	(%)	(ext)	(dS m ⁻¹)				(mg L ⁻¹)				
A1	0-2	64.4	5.5	0.21	1.2	10.1	44.9	7.8	4.0	2.0	1.5	7.3
	2-5	42.8	5.0	0.17	1.9	7.1	38.3	7.7	9.6	5.5	1.0	7.4
	5-10	36.0	5.0	0.11	2.2	4.3	19.6	4.4	7.8	4.6	1.1	6.8
	10-15	36.0	5.3	0.07	1.4	2.4	11.4	3.0	9.7	5.6	0.5	3.8
	15-30	34.4	5.6	0.08	1.7	1.6	11.1	3.1	5.3	3.9	<0.1	5.3
	30-45	34.8	5.7	0.04	1.2	1.3	6.1	1.8	4.9	3.3	<0.1	1.9
	45-60	34.0	5.7	0.03	1.1	1.7	5.0	1.6	7.4	4.8	0.1	1.5
B1	0-2	53.4	5.1	0.14	0.9	13.8	19.1	4.8	3.5	2.2	3.3	3.9
	2-5	40.4	5.1	0.06	0.5	5.7	8.8	2.1	3.6	2.3	1.9	1.9
	5-10	36.4	5.3	0.05	1.4	3.0	5.9	1.2	4.0	2.6	1.1	1.4
	10-15	36.0	5.3	0.04	2.6	1.6	4.9	1.0	4.8	2.9	0.4	1.1
	15-30	34.8	5.3	0.03	0.9	0.7	4.3	0.6	2.4	1.5	0.1	8.0
	30-45	34.4	5.5	0.02	0.8	0.8	3.7	0.6	4.2	2.9	<0.1	0.6
	45-60	34.4	5.6	0.02	0.7	0.9	1.9	0.6	3.6	2.6	<0.1	0.5
C1	0-2	43.2	5.2	0.17	2.0	12.7	27.1	6.3	6.8	4.2	2.9	7.7
	2-5	40.3	5.0	0.10	2.7	5.8	12.7	3.5	7.4	4.1	0.9	7.9
	5-10	40.4	5.2	0.06	1.5	4.1	7.7	2.1	5.9	3.7	0.3	3.4
	10-15	37.2	5.4	0.06	1.4	3.4	7.5	2.0	4.3	2.9	0.1	3.0
	15-30	34.4	5.5	0.05	1.3	3.0	6.9	1.8	3.3	2.2	<0.1	2.5
	30-45	34.4	5.8	0.04	0.8	2.9	4.6	1.2	4.2	2.8	<0.1	1.2
	45-60	34.4	5.9	0.03	1.5	2.2	2.7	0.8	4.2	2.8	<0.1	0.9
D1	0-2	80.4	5.3	0.15	1.1	8.4	25.0	4.9	3.1	1.7	2.1	5.6
	2-5	44.0	5.3	0.11	1.1	4.7	18.1	3.4	4.2	2.1	1.8	4.2
	5-10	36.8	5.4	0.08	3.1	3.5	12.5	2.3	6.9	3.7	1.2	2.8
	10-15	34.8	5.4	0.06	2.2	2.7	8.0	1.7	5.5	3.4	0.6	1.8
	15-30	34.4	5.6	0.04	1.6	2.0	4.9	1.0	3.0	2.3	0.1	1.2
	30-45	34.4	5.4	0.03	1.0	1.2	3.3	1.0	5.4	3.7	<0.1	1.0
	45-60	34.4	5.3	0.03	1.2	1.1	2.7	1.0	7.0	4.6	<0.1	1.0
E1	0-2	52.4	4.9	0.19	0.6	19.9	23.7	4.8	7.7	5.7	6.4	5.3
	2-5	41.0	5.4	0.10	0.6	7.6	16.4	2.8	8.4	5.1	2.5	2.6
	5-10	35.6	5.5	0.08	0.7	5.2	13.6	2.5	10.2	6.2	1.3	2.1
	10-15	34.4	5.5	0.05	0.8	3.2	9.4	1.9	8.3	4.9	0.4	1.6
	15-30	34.4	5.7	0.04	0.9	1.9	5.9	1.2	3.1	2.2	<0.1	1.0
	30-45	34.0	6.0	0.03	1.6	0.8	3.8	0.8	2.5	1.8	<0.1	0.9
F4	45-60	34.4	5.7	0.02	0.8	1.0	2.3	0.7	3.4	2.6	<0.1	0.9
F1	0-2 2-5	54.0	5.4	0.13	0.6	11.2	21.7	3.8	3.7	2.1	1.8	3.7
	5-10	39.2	5.3	0.08	1.0	3.1	13.7	2.5	5.6	2.9	1.8	2.3
	10-15	35.6	5.5	0.05	2.1	1.7	8.8	1.7	5.7	3.1	0.6	1.4
	15-30	34.8	5.4	0.04	0.8	1.3	7.3	1.3	3.8	2.2	0.3	1.2
	30-45	34.4	5.4	0.04	0.8	1.4	5.2	1.0	2.9	2.0	<0.1	0.9
	45-60	34.8	5.4	0.03	0.8	0.9	2.7	0.9	2.9	2.0	<0.1	0.7
	45-60	34.4	5.2	0.02	1.0	0.9	1.5	8.0	2.4	1.6	<0.1	0.6

Table B1. Soil pH, electrical conductivity and soluble ions at the Tucker Lake North Site (concluded)

Subplot	Layer	Sat'n	рН	EC	Na	K	Ca	Mg	Al	Fe	Mn	S
Subplot	(cm)	(%)	(ext)	(dS m ⁻¹)				(mg L ⁻¹)				
G1	0-2	44.4	4.6	0.15	1.5	10.0	17.0	3.3	10.4	6.9	7.1	5.4
	2-5	35.6	4.8	0.07	1.7	3.6	9.5	1.9	8.6	5.7	1.6	2.5
	5-10	34.4	5.2	0.06	1.4	2.1	8.6	1.6	6.6	4.9	0.3	1.7
	10-15	34.4	5.3	0.05	1.6	2.0	7.7	1.6	8.5	6.4	0.1	1.6
	15-30	34.4	5.8	0.03	2.0	1.6	4.4	1.1	7.1	5.1	0.2	0.9
	30-45	34.4	5.8	0.03	1.1	2.1	3.3	1.7	14.3	10.2	0.2	0.7
	45-60	34.4	6.2	0.02	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.8	16.5	12.0	0.1	0.5
H1	0-2	39.2	5.3	0.13	1.2	10.9	22.2	5.7	8.1	5.4	2.5	4.6
	2-5	35.2	5.2	0.09	1.4	9.8	13.2	4.4	14.6	9.2	2.3	3.6
	5-10	35.2	5.1	0.10	1.8	8.5	11.9	4.1	11.6	7.1	1.9	3.7
	10-15	34.8	4.9	0.10	2.7	7.3	13.2	4.4	8.1	5.0	1.0	5.7
	15-30	34.4	5.6	0.06	1.5	6.0	7.4	2.4	6.2	4.4	0.1	3.0
	30-45	34.4	5.4	0.05	1.5	4.8	5.3	1.8	6.8	4.6	<0.1	2.3
	45-60	34.4	5.2	0.04	1.7	3.9	3.1	1.3	7.8	5.3	0.2	2.4
I1	0-2	109	5.5	0.17	0.6	12.1	31.7	4.4	1.3	8.0	1.1	6.4
	2-5	44.8	5.9	0.09	8.0	3.7	18.4	2.7	5.3	2.6	1.0	2.3
	5-10	36.0	5.9	0.06	2.3	1.9	11.8	2.0	5.4	2.7	0.5	1.7
	10-15	34.8	5.7	0.05	2.6	1.5	9.0	1.9	8.3	4.6	0.2	1.3
	15-30	34.4	6.0	0.04	1.1	0.7	7.6	1.3	3.9	2.9	<0.1	0.8
	30-45	34.4	6.0	0.03	1.0	0.9	5.4	1.5	7.4	5.3	<0.1	0.6
	45-60	34.4	5.9	0.03	1.0	1.0	3.6	1.3	5.8	4.2	<0.1	0.5
J1	0-2	38.8	5.3	0.12	1.7	8.7	23.9	5.9	9.9	5.8	1.7	4.4
	2-5	34.8	5.3	0.10	5.3	5.8	18.1	4.4	12.0	7.3	1.1	4.3
	5-10	34.4	5.1	0.09	2.2	4.6	14.1	3.4	8.2	4.8	0.6	3.9
	10-15	34.4	5.1	0.11	2.9	4.6	15.5	3.9	4.7	2.9	0.5	7.3
	15-30	34.8	5.4	0.08	3.4	4.5	9.8	2.6	4.0	2.8	0.2	5.7
	30-45	34.4	5.6	0.05	1.5	4.2	7.0	1.8	3.1	1.9	<0.1	2.5
	45-60	34.4	5.4	0.04	1.5	3.4	4.6	1.4	3.2	1.9	<0.1	2.0
K1	0-2	50.0	5.0	0.25	3.8	25.3	46.3	9.6	12.8	8.5	5.2	6.7
	2-5	35.6	5.1	0.16	2.6	8.9	29.3	5.9	12.2	5.7	2.6	3.4
	5-10	34.8	5.2	0.08	1.3	6.7	12.8	3.3	5.9	3.2	0.9	2.0
	10-15	34.4	5.1	0.06	1.2	4.4	8.0	2.6	5.9	3.3	0.5	1.5
	15-30	34.4	5.3	0.05	1.4	4.2	5.8	2.3	5.3	3.1	0.2	1.2
	30-45	34.4	5.2	0.04	1.4	4.4	3.3	1.7	5.6	3.5	0.1	0.8
	45-60	34.4	5.2	0.03	1.3	4.5	2.4	1.5	10.1	6.0	0.2	0.6
L1	0-2	65.2	4.9	0.15	1.0	8.8	25.5	3.4	2.2	1.2	1.9	6.9
	2-5	36.0	5.0	0.07	1.3	2.9	12.3	1.8	4.9	3.5	0.6	2.6
	5-10	34.8	5.2	0.05	1.3	1.4	7.2	1.3	4.7	3.6	0.3	0.9
	10-15	34.4	5.2	0.05	1.6	1.3	6.3	1.2	2.2	1.8	0.3	0.8
	15-30	34.4	5.8	0.04	2.9	1.0	4.2	1.0	3.3	2.4	0.2	0.6
	30-45	34.4	5.5	0.03	1.4	1.9	3.6	1.2	7.8	5.0	<0.1	0.5
	45-60	34.4	5.6	0.03	1.6	2.1	3.7	1.2	12.1	8.0	<0.1	0.5

Table B2. Soil pH, electrical conductivity and soluble ions at the Tucker Lake South Site

Cubalat	Layer	Sat'n	рН	EC	Na	K	Са	Mg	Al	Fe	Mn	S
Subplot	(cm)	(%)	(ext)	(dS m ⁻¹)		ı		(mg L ⁻¹)			ı	·
A1	0-2	51.6	5.2	0.15	1.6	8.4	23.4	3.9	2.8	1.4	3.8	5.3
	2-5	41.6	5.2	0.11	1.2	6.2	17.9	2.5	5.5	2.8	3.2	3.2
	5-10	36.4	5.6	0.06	2.7	2.7	9.0	1.5	4.1	2.0	0.8	1.5
	10-15	34.4	5.2	0.05	1.6	3.0	8.0	1.5	6.4	3.2	1.1	1.5
B1	0-2	46.0	5.5	0.13	1.2	7.9	16.1	4.1	3.2	1.9	2.6	3.9
	2-5	34.8	5.7	0.06	8.0	4.6	9.3	2.3	5.2	3.1	0.9	1.8
	5-10	34.4	5.7	0.06	2.2	3.1	6.3	1.6	4.9	3.0	0.4	1.4
	10-15	34.4	5.6	0.05	1.2	2.9	5.7	1.4	2.5	1.7	0.3	1.2
C1	0-2	91.3	4.6	0.31	1.9	19.0	63.5	8.5	6.1	3.4	13.5	11.1
	2-5	44.0	4.7	0.15	2.3	4.9	28.3	4.2	8.9	6.0	5.1	5.3
	5-10	36.8	4.9	0.09	2.5	3.9	13.1	2.7	10.8	7.1	2.3	3.1
	10-15	34.4	5.4	0.06	4.2	2.2	4.5	1.3	3.8	2.5	0.5	2.4
D1	0-2	57.2	4.9	0.19	1.3	10.1	31.5	6.3	4.4	2.2	4.7	7.0
	2-5	39.2	5.0	0.12	2.0	5.6	19.7	4.3	9.5	5.0	3.4	3.4
	5-10	35.2	5.0	0.12	5.6	3.5	16.4	3.5	6.0	3.0	2.0	5.2
	10-15	34.8	5.1	0.07	2.5	2.1	8.4	2.1	3.8	2.3	0.6	3.2
E1	0-2	40.4	5.0	0.12	1.5	5.0	19.7	4.1	6.5	4.5	4.1	3.7
	2-5	34.4	5.0	0.09	1.7	3.2	16.1	3.2	9.5	6.1	2.5	2.4
	5-10	34.8	5.0	0.08	2.2	2.0	11.5	2.7	6.1	3.2	1.0	1.7
	10-15	34.4	5.1	0.08	2.3	2.6	9.2	2.6	3.0	1.7	0.4	1.2
F1	0-2	46.0	4.6	0.17	2.1	11.1	19.1	4.0	7.1	4.6	12.4	6.3
	2-5	36.0	5.0	0.10	2.8	3.7	13.9	2.9	9.2	4.7	4.7	3.7
	5-10	35.2	5.1	0.07	3.5	1.7	10.6	2.0	6.4	3.8	1.3	2.7
	10-15	34.8	5.1	0.06	2.0	1.6	8.2	1.7	6.5	4.2	0.4	1.8
G1	0-2	60.8	4.9	0.20	1.7	9.6	33.5	4.4	6.0	2.7	10.6	6.5
	2-5	40.4	5.1	0.08	1.6	3.5	21.0	2.7	8.7	3.9	3.8	2.7
	5-10	35.6	4.8	0.12	2.7	3.3	20.3	2.5	5.4	2.5	2.1	2.1
	10-15	34.8	4.9	0.09	2.1	3.1	15.9	2.2	6.5	3.6	1.0	1.7
H1	0-2	52.4	5.1	0.21	0.9	15.9	33.1	6.9	6.4	4.1	5.3	6.4
	2-5	41.6	5.2	0.13	3.3	7.1	22.2	4.9	9.6	5.3	3.3	4.2
	5-10	35.2	5.1	0.09	1.3	4.7	13.2	3.2	9.5	5.4	1.7	3.5
14	10-15	34.8	5.1	0.07	1.4	3.5	8.7	2.4	6.4	3.6	0.7	3.1
I1	0-2	46.8	4.7	0.25	4.0	23.9	27.5	7.1	10.5	7.8	17.7	10.2
	2-5	38.4	4.7	0.12	2.9	6.0	13.3	3.7	11.7	6.3	8.3	5.3
	5-10	38.4	4.7	0.12	4.0	6.8	11.5	3.3	9.9	5.1	5.1	6.1
J1	10-15 0-2	34.8	5.0	0.05	2.1	1.9	5.4	1.7	6.6	3.9	0.7	2.6
31	2-5	59.5	4.9	0.33	1.8	31.2	53.6	10.4	14.1 7.3	9.2 3.9	16.3 6.0	11.3
	5-10	44.4 36.4	5.1 5.5	0.21 0.12	1.8 1.8	9.6 4.6	39.9 25.4	6.5 4.7	14.3	7.1	2.7	5.8 3.4
	10-15	35.2	5.3	0.12	1.9	3.3	17.4	3.0	7.4	3.5	2.1	1.9
K1	0-2	41.2	5.2	0.10	1.0	6.8	21.0	4.7	6.4	3.6	4.6	4.1
I I	2-5	35.2	5.2	0.13	2.2	9.0	15.1	3.8	13.1	7.3	4.0	3.4
	5-10	34.8	5.4	0.12	3.8	5.4	11.2	2.4	9.4	5.2	1.3	2.9
	10-15	34.8	5.8	0.09	4.7	2.4	7.7	1.9	9.4	5.5	0.4	2.9
L1	0-2	63.0	4.8	0.00	1.5	29.9	42.0	9.1	7.2	5.3	13.7	11.7
-'	2-5	45.2	5.5	0.31	2.3	8.6	22.2	5.1	4.5	2.5	2.9	4.7
	5-10	35.2	5.4	0.13	1.2	3.5	13.6	3.5	9.9	5.9	1.4	2.8
	10-15	34.8	5.0	0.00	1.7	2.5	9.7	2.6	5.8	3.7	0.7	3.1
	10-13	J 1 .0	5.0	0.07	1.7	۷.۷	5.1	2.0	5.0	5.1	0.7	J. I

Table B3. pH(CaCl₂), and Total Carbon, Nitrogen and Sulphur at the Tucker Lake North Site

Subplot	Layer (cm)	pH (CaCl₂)	Total Carbon (%)	Total Nitrogen (%)	Total Sulphur (%)
A1	LFH	4.7	41.9	1.26	0.133
	0-2	4.9	3.16	0.08	0.010
	2-5	4.6	1.31	0.02	0.003
	5-10	4.5	0.43	<0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.6	0.27	<0.01	0.001
	15-30	4.9			
	30-45	4.9			
	45-60	4.9			
B1	LFH	4.4	28.5	0.81	0.079
	0-2	4.5	2.42	0.07	0.006
	2-5	4.3	0.58	0.01	0.002
	5-10	4.2	0.35	<0.01	<0.001
	10-15	4.3	0.26	<0.01	<0.001
	15-30	4.5			
	30-45	4.7			
	45-60	4.7			
C1	LFH	4.5	48.4	1.61	0.165
	0-2	4.7	0.76	0.02	0.002
	2-5	4.5	0.30	<0.01	<0.001
	5-10	4.6	0.20	<0.01	<0.001
	10-15	4.7	0.21	<0.01	0.001
	15-30	4.8	0.21	0.01	0.001
	30-45	5.0			
	45-60	5.0			
D1	LFH	4.5	39.2	1.24	0.114
<u> </u>	0-2	4.6	3.73	0.13	0.013
	2-5	4.6	1.55	0.04	0.005
	5-10	4.5	0.86	0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.5	0.49	<0.01	0.001
	15-30	4.7	0.40	-0.01	0.001
	30-45	4.6			
	45-60	4.5			
E1	LFH	4.4	46.6	1.19	0.118
	0-2	4.3	1.83	0.05	0.003
	2-5	4.7	0.69	<0.01	0.003
	5-10	4.8	0.47	<0.01	<0.001
	10-15	4.8	0.21	<0.01	<0.001
	15-30	4.9	0.21	١٥.٠٠	-0.001
	30-45	5.0			
	45-60	4.8			
F1	LFH	4.6	25.4	0.63	0.069
	0-2	4.7	2.36	0.05	0.005
	2-5	4.6	0.76	0.01	<0.001
	5-10	4.7	0.29	<0.01	<0.001
	10-15	4.6	0.29	<0.01	<0.001
	15-30	4.6	0.24	70.01	~0.00 I
	30-45	4.6			
	45-60	4.5			
	40-00	4.0			

Table B3. $pH(CaCl_2)$, and Total Carbon, Nitrogen and Sulphur at the Tucker Lake North Site (concluded)

Subplot	Layer (cm)	pH (CaCl₂)	Total Carbon (%)	Total Nitrogen (%)	Total Sulphur (%)
G1	LFH	4.0	40.3	1.06	0.099
	0-2	4.1	1.28	0.02	0.003
	2-5	4.3	0.39	<0.01	0.002
	5-10	4.5	0.24	<0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.6	0.24	<0.01	0.001
	15-30	4.8			
	30-45	5.0			
	45-60	5.1			
H1	LFH	4.2	45.3	1.51	0.159
	0-2	4.6	1.11	0.03	0.004
	2-5	4.6	0.27	<0.01	0.001
	5-10	4.5	0.20	<0.01	0.002
	10-15	4.4	0.27	<0.01	0.002
	15-30	4.9	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	30-45	4.7			
	45-60	4.5			
I1	LFH	4.6	33.8	0.98	0.093
•••	0-2	4.9	6.25	0.21	0.018
	2-5	5.2	0.93	0.02	0.003
	5-10	5.0	0.41	<0.01	0.002
	10-15	4.9	0.41	<0.01	0.002
	15-30	5.1	0.21	٧٥.٥١	0.001
	30-45	5.2			
	45-60	5.1			
J1	LFH	4.7	41.0	1.27	0.112
JI	0-2	4.7	0.93	0.02	0.003
	2-5	4.5	0.93	<0.01	0.003
	2-5 5-10		0.44	<0.01	0.002
	10-15	4.6	0.31		0.002
		4.6	0.20	<0.01	0.002
	15-30	4.7			
	30-45	5.0			
	45-60	4.7	212		2 111
K1	LFH	4.5	34.3	1.27	0.114
	0-2	4.5	1.56	0.04	0.005
	2-5	4.6	0.37	<0.01	0.002
	5-10	4.6	0.30	<0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.6	0.21	<0.01	0.001
	15-30	4.6			
	30-45	4.5			
	45-60	4.4			
L1	LFH	3.8	28.4	0.85	0.090
	0-2	4.2	3.34	0.12	0.010
	2-5	4.3	0.56	<0.01	0.002
	5-10	4.5	0.33	<0.01	0.002
	10-15	4.5	0.31	<0.01	0.001
	15-30	4.7			
	30-45	4.7			
	45-60	4.7			

Table B4. pH(CaCl₂), and Total Carbon, Nitrogen and Sulphur at the Tucker Lake South Site

0	Layer	рН	Total Carbon	Total Nitrogen	Total Sulphur
Subplot	(cm)	(CaCl₂)	(%)	(%)	(%)
A1	LFH	4.3	26.8	0.74	0.062
	0-2	4.5	1.81	0.06	0.006
	2-5	4.5	0.84	0.02	0.003
	5-10	4.6	0.37	<0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.5	0.32	<0.01	0.001
B1	LFH	4.0	36.8	1.02	0.109
	0-2	4.6	1.77	0.06	0.005
	2-5	4.8	0.50	<0.01	0.002
	5-10	4.6	0.30	<0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.7	0.25	<0.01	0.001
C1	LFH	4.2	35.6	1.10	0.102
	0-2	4.1	5.02	0.17	0.016
	2-5	4.2	1.15	0.03	0.003
	5-10	4.3	0.48	<0.01	0.002
	10-15	4.5	0.20	<0.01	<0.001
D1	LFH	4.0	34.8	1.22	0.152
	0-2	4.3	2.78	0.09	0.008
	2-5	4.4	0.72	0.01	0.003
	5-10	4.3	0.43	<0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.4	0.24	<0.01	0.001
E1	LFH	4.1	33.1	1.03	0.107
	0-2	4.4	0.98	0.02	0.003
	2-5	4.4	0.42	<0.01	0.001
	5-10	4.4	0.27	<0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.6	0.19	<0.01	0.001
F1	LFH	3.9	26.1	0.84	0.101
	0-2	4.0	1.38	0.03	0.005
	2-5	4.3	0.62	<0.01	0.001
	5-10	4.4	0.32	<0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.5	0.26	<0.01	0.001
G1	LFH	3.8	32.0	0.88	0.086
	0-2	4.3	2.55	0.07	0.006
	2-5	4.5	0.75	<0.01	0.002
	5-10	4.3	0.51	<0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.4	0.40	<0.01	0.001
H1	LFH	4.1	37.1	1.22	0.119
	0-2	4.5	1.86	0.05	0.005
	2-5	4.5	1.16	0.02	0.003
	5-10	4.5	0.53	<0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.5	0.27	<0.01	0.001

Table B4. pH(CaCl₂), and Total Carbon, Nitrogen and Sulphur at the Tucker Lake South Site (concluded)

Subplot	Layer (cm)	pH (CaCl₂)	Total Carbon (%)	Total Nitrogen (%)	Total Sulphur (%)
l1	LFH	4.2	35.0	1.19	0.096
	0-2	4.2	1.58	0.04	0.004
	2-5	4.2	0.86	<0.01	0.002
	5-10	4.2	0.70	<0.01	0.002
	10-15	4.4	0.24	<0.01	0.001
J1	LFH	4.3	35.3	0.98	0.083
	0-2	4.5	6.21	0.20	0.011
	2-5	4.7	1.53	0.03	0.003
	5-10	4.9	0.72	0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.8	0.29	<0.01	<0.001
K1	LFH	4.2	40.2	1.15	0.124
	0-2	4.6	1.20	0.04	0.004
	2-5	4.7	0.68	0.01	0.001
	5-10	4.7	0.31	<0.01	<0.001
	10-15	4.8	0.19	<0.01	<0.001
L1	LFH	4.0	26.4	0.89	0.074
	0-2	4.3	3.70	0.13	0.010
	2-5	4.7	1.48	0.05	0.003
	5-10	4.7	0.53	0.01	0.001
	10-15	4.5	0.34	<0.01	0.001

Table B5. Exchangeable Cations, Cation Exchange Capacity and Base Saturation at the Tucker Lake North Site

0	Layer	рН	Na	K	Ca	Mg	Al	Fe	Mn	Bases	CEC	Base
Subplot	(cm)	(CaCl ₂)				(0	mol kg	⁻¹)				Saturation
A 1	LFH	4.7										
	0-2	4.9	0.01	0.10	9.32	0.87	0.08	<0.01	0.31	10.3	10.7	0.96
	2-5	4.6	0.01	0.06	3.19	0.39	0.18	0.01	0.07	3.6	3.91	0.93
	5-10	4.5	0.01	0.05	0.72	0.16	0.28	0.01	0.03	0.9	1.26	0.74
	10-15	4.6	<0.01	0.03	0.58	0.14	0.27	0.01	0.02	0.7	1.05	0.71
	15-30	4.9	<0.01	0.03	0.60	0.17	0.23	0.02	<0.01	0.8	1.05	0.76
	30-45	4.9	<0.01	0.02	0.38	0.13	0.16	0.01	<0.01	0.5	0.71	0.75
	45-60	4.9	<0.01	0.02	0.31	0.11	0.14	0.01	<0.01	0.4	0.60	0.75
B1	LFH	4.4										
	0-2	4.5	<0.01	0.13	1.97	0.32	0.23	<0.01	0.28	2.4	2.93	0.83
	2-5	4.3	<0.01	0.06	0.63	0.12	0.30	<0.01	0.11	0.8	1.22	0.66
	5-10	4.2	<0.01	0.03	0.31	0.06	0.38	0.01	0.04	0.4	0.83	0.47
	10-15	4.3	<0.01	0.02	0.26	0.04	0.43	0.02	0.01	0.3	0.79	0.41
	15-30	4.5	<0.01	0.01	0.22	0.03	0.32	0.02	<0.01	0.3	0.60	0.44
	30-45	4.7	<0.01	0.02	0.24	0.04	0.24	0.02	<0.01	0.3	0.55	0.54
	45-60	4.7	<0.01	0.01	0.18	0.06	0.16	0.01	<0.01	0.3	0.43	0.61
C1	LFH	4.5										
	0-2	4.7	<0.01	0.13	1.43	0.25	0.15	0.01	0.13	1.8	2.10	0.86
	2-5	4.5	<0.01	0.06	0.39	0.10	0.32	0.02	0.02	0.6	0.91	0.61
	5-10	4.6	0.01	0.06	0.36	0.09	0.32	0.02	0.01	0.5	0.87	0.59
	10-15	4.7	<0.01	0.06	0.40	0.11	0.32	0.03	<0.01	0.6	0.92	0.62
	15-30	4.8	<0.01	0.05	0.39	0.12	0.24	0.02	<0.01	0.6	0.82	0.68
	30-45	5.0	<0.01	0.05	0.33	0.10	0.12	0.01	<0.01	0.5	0.61	0.79
	45-60	5.0	<0.01	0.03	0.28	0.09	0.10	0.01	<0.01	0.4	0.52	0.80
D1	LFH	4.5										
	0-2	4.6	<0.01	0.09	6.48	0.71	0.14	<0.01	0.50	7.3	7.92	0.92
	2-5	4.6	<0.01	0.07	3.12	0.33	0.31	<0.01	0.33	3.5	4.17	0.84
	5-10	4.5	<0.01	0.05	1.04	0.14	0.28	0.01	0.08	1.2	1.59	0.77
	10-15	4.5	<0.01	0.04	0.54	0.10	0.34	0.02	0.02	0.7	1.06	0.65
	15-30	4.7	<0.01	0.04	0.41	0.09	0.27	0.02	<0.01	0.5	0.84	0.65
	30-45	4.6	<0.01	0.02	0.28	0.09	0.24	0.02	<0.01	0.4	0.64	0.60
	45-60	4.5	<0.01	0.02	0.25	0.09	0.25	0.01	<0.01	0.4	0.62	0.57
E1	LFH	4.4										
	0-2	4.3	<0.01	0.15	1.84	0.23	0.45	0.01	0.41	2.2	3.10	0.72
	2-5	4.7	<0.01	0.08	1.32	0.15	0.24	<0.01	0.18	1.5	1.96	0.79
	5-10	4.8	<0.01	0.05	0.82	0.11	0.18	0.01	0.06	1.0	1.22	0.80
	10-15	4.8	<0.01	0.04	0.55	0.09	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.88	0.78
	15-30	4.9	<0.01	0.03	0.37	0.08	0.17	0.02	<0.01	0.5	0.66	0.72
	30-45	5.0	<0.01	0.02	0.31	0.08	0.12	0.01	<0.01	0.4	0.53	0.76
	45-60	4.8	<0.01	0.02	0.23	0.08	0.15	0.01	<0.01	0.3	0.48	0.67
F1	LFH	4.6	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.00	0 :-	0.01	0.00	4.	4.00	0.00
	0-2	4.7	<0.01	0.12	3.91	0.38	0.17	<0.01	0.30	4.4	4.89	0.90
	2-5	4.6	<0.01	0.04	1.28	0.16	0.25	<0.01	0.15	1.5	1.89	0.78
	5-10	4.7	<0.01	0.03	0.62	0.09	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.7	0.98	0.75
	10-15	4.6	<0.01	0.02	0.48	0.08	0.27	0.01	0.01	0.6	0.87	0.66
	15-30	4.6	<0.01	0.03	0.33	0.07	0.32	0.02	<0.01	0.4	0.77	0.56
	30-45	4.6	<0.01	0.02	0.18	0.07	0.28	0.02	<0.01	0.3	0.57	0.48
	45-60	4.5	<0.01	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.28	0.01	<0.01	0.2	0.45	0.34

Table B5. Exchangeable Cations, Cation Exchange Capacity and Base Saturation at the Tucker Lake North Site (concluded)

	Layer	рН	Na	K	Ca	Mg	Al	Fe	Mn	Bases	C.E.C.	Base
Subplot	(cm)	(CaCl₂)	ING	IX	Oa		mol kg		14111	Dases	O.L.O.	Saturation
G1	LFH	4.0					inor kg	, 				Saturation
01	0-2	4.1	<0.01	0.08	0.96	0.13	0.76	0.02	0.31	1.2	2.26	0.51
	2-5	4.3	<0.01	0.03	0.49	0.08	0.56	0.03	0.05	0.6	1.23	0.49
	5-10	4.5	<0.01	0.02	0.50	0.08	0.31	0.03	0.01	0.6	0.95	0.64
	10-15	4.6	<0.01	0.02	0.48	0.08	0.27	0.02	<0.01	0.6	0.87	0.67
	15-30	4.8	<0.01	0.02	0.49	0.10	0.15	0.01	<0.01	0.6	0.78	0.79
	30-45	5.0	<0.01	0.03	0.42	0.16	0.11	0.01	<0.01	0.6	0.73	0.84
	45-60	5.1	<0.01	0.03	0.44	0.19	0.07	0.01	<0.01	0.7	0.73	0.90
H1	LFH	4.2										
	0-2	4.6	<0.01	0.11	1.23	0.24	0.22	<0.01	0.12	1.6	1.92	0.82
	2-5	4.6	<0.01	0.07	0.42	0.13	0.21	<0.01	0.04	0.6	0.86	0.71
	5-10	4.5	<0.01	0.06	0.33	0.11	0.28	0.01	0.03	0.5	0.82	0.61
	10-15	4.4	<0.01	0.07	0.42	0.15	0.40	0.02	0.02	0.6	1.07	0.60
	15-30	4.9	<0.01	0.07	0.39	0.15	0.19	0.02	<0.01	0.6	0.82	0.75
	30-45	4.7	<0.01	0.04	0.22	0.09	0.17	0.01	<0.01	0.4	0.54	0.67
	45-60	4.5	<0.01	0.03	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.01	<0.01	0.2	0.49	0.50
I 1	LFH	4.6										
	0-2	4.9	<0.01	0.16	14.00	1.08	0.06	<0.01	0.49	15.2	15.8	0.97
	2-5	5.2	<0.01	0.05	2.57	0.21	0.05	<0.01	0.12	2.8	2.99	0.94
	5-10	5.0	<0.01	0.03	1.18	0.13	0.09	<0.01	0.04	1.3	1.47	0.91
	10-15	4.9	<0.01	0.03	0.72	0.11	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.9	1.02	0.84
	15-30	5.1	<0.01	0.02	0.64	0.10	0.15	0.02	<0.01	8.0	0.93	0.82
	30-45	5.2	<0.01	0.02	0.53	0.13	0.10	0.01	<0.01	0.7	0.80	0.86
	45-60	5.1	<0.01	0.02	0.42	0.14	0.10	0.01	<0.01	0.6	0.70	0.84
J1	LFH	4.7										
	0-2	4.7	<0.01	0.09	1.61	0.30	0.18	<0.01	0.08	2.0	2.25	0.89
	2-5	4.5	<0.01	0.07	0.79	0.18	0.28	0.01	0.03	1.0	1.35	0.77
	5-10	4.6	<0.01	0.05	0.48	0.12	0.32	0.02	0.01	0.7	1.00	0.65
	10-15	4.6	0.01	0.06	0.49	0.13	0.38	0.02	0.01	0.7	1.09	0.62
	15-30	4.7	<0.01	0.06	0.36	0.10	0.34	0.02	<0.01	0.5	0.87	0.59
	30-45	5.0	<0.01	0.06	0.36	0.11	0.19	0.01	<0.01	0.5	0.73	0.73
174	45-60	4.7	<0.01	0.04	0.24	0.10	0.24	0.01	<0.01	0.4	0.63	0.60
K1	LFH	4.5	10.04	0.40	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.0	0.07	0.00
	0-2	4.5	<0.01	0.13	2.11	0.33	0.22	0.02	0.17	2.6	2.97	0.86
	2-5	4.6 4.6	<0.01 <0.01	0.07	0.82	0.17	0.33	0.01	0.05	1.1	1.45	0.73
	5-10 10-15	4.6	<0.01	0.06	0.48	0.13 0.11	0.27	0.01	0.02	0.7 0.5	0.97 0.82	0.68 0.56
	15-30	4.6	<0.01	0.04	0.30	0.11	0.34	0.02	0.01 <0.01	0.5	0.82	0.56
	30-45	4.6	<0.01	0.05	0.26	0.12	0.37	0.02	<0.01	0.4	0.82	0.53
	45-60	4.5	<0.01	0.04	0.10	0.11	0.42	0.02	0.01	0.3	0.70	0.41
L1	LFH	3.8	-0.01	0.07	0.17	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.70	0.40
'	0-2	4.2	<0.01	0.09	4.97	0.37	0.24	<0.01	0.40	5.4	6.08	0.89
	2-5	4.3	<0.01	0.03	0.79	0.09	0.42	0.03	0.03	0.9	1.39	0.66
	5-10	4.5	<0.01	0.03	0.37	0.06	0.42	0.03	<0.01	0.5	0.96	0.47
	10-15	4.5	<0.01	0.02	0.23	0.04	0.40	0.03	<0.01	0.3	0.72	0.41
	15-30	4.7	<0.01	0.02	0.25	0.07	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.58	0.59
	30-45	4.7	0.01	0.04	0.44	0.13	0.19	<0.01	<0.01	0.6	0.81	0.77
	45-60	4.7	0.01	0.04	0.55	0.10	0.18	0.01	<0.01	0.7	0.89	0.78
												ı

Table B6. Exchangeable Cations, Cation Exchange Capacity and Base Saturation at the Tucker Lake South Site

Subplot	Layer	рН	Na	K	Ca	Mg	Al	Fe	Mn	Bases	C.E.C.	Base
Subplot	(cm)	(CaCl ₂)				(0	mol kg	J ⁻¹)				Saturation
A 1	LFH	4.3										
	0-2	4.5	<0.01	0.08	2.77	0.26	0.33	<0.01	0.54	3.1	3.97	0.78
	2-5	4.5	<0.01	0.05	1.18	0.11	0.29	<0.01	0.20	1.3	1.83	0.73
	5-10	4.6	<0.01	0.04	0.46	0.07	0.28	<0.01	0.04	0.6	0.89	0.64
B1	10-15 LFH	4.5	<0.01	0.03	0.32	0.05	0.32	<0.01	0.03	0.4	0.75	0.54
БІ	0-2	4.0 4.6	<0.01	0.08	1.84	0.29	0.21	<0.01	0.27	2.2	2.68	0.82
	2-5	4.8	<0.01	0.05	0.84	0.29	0.21	<0.01	0.27	1.0	1.26	0.82
	5-10	4.6	<0.01	0.04	0.43	0.09	0.17	0.02	0.01	0.5	0.85	0.65
	10-15	4.7	<0.01	0.03	0.25	0.06	0.22	0.02	<0.01	0.3	0.58	0.59
C1	LFH	4.2										
	0-2	4.1	0.01	0.15	6.42	0.55	0.42	0.01	1.11	7.1	8.67	0.82
	2-5	4.2	<0.01	0.03	1.51	0.15	0.46	0.01	0.25	1.7	2.42	0.70
	5-10	4.3	<0.01	0.03	0.52	0.08	0.40	0.01	0.08	0.6	1.11	0.56
	10-15	4.5	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.04	0.31	0.03	0.01	0.2	0.56	0.38
D1	LFH	4.0	2.21	2.22	0.05	0.4-	0.40					2.22
	0-2	4.3	<0.01	0.08	3.95	0.47	0.43	<0.01	0.57	4.5	5.49	0.82
	2-5 5-10	4.4 4.3	<0.01	0.04	0.99	0.15 0.10	0.37	0.01	0.14 0.05	1.2 0.6	1.70	0.70 0.53
	10-15	4.4	<0.01	0.04	0.46	0.10	0.48	0.02	0.03	0.6	1.16 0.82	0.53
E1	LFH	4.1	40.01	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.40	0.02	0.01	0.4	0.02	0.40
	0-2	4.4	<0.01	0.04	1.09	0.17	0.28	<0.01	0.17	1.3	1.76	0.74
	2-5	4.4	<0.01	0.02	0.57	0.09	0.32	0.01	0.06	0.7	1.07	0.64
	5-10	4.4	<0.01	0.02	0.36	0.08	0.36	0.01	0.02	0.5	0.86	0.54
	10-15	4.6	<0.01	0.03	0.23	0.08	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.68	0.48
F1	LFH	3.9										
	0-2	4.0	<0.01	0.07	1.01	0.14	0.63	0.01	0.53	1.2	2.39	0.51
	2-5	4.3	<0.01	0.03	0.59	0.09	0.45	0.01	0.16	0.7	1.33	0.53
	5-10 10-15	4.4	<0.01	0.02	0.46	0.08	0.40	0.01	0.04	0.6	1.02	0.56
G1	LFH	4.5 3.8	<0.01	0.02	0.35	0.07	0.38	0.02	0.01	0.4	0.85	0.51
<u> </u>	0-2	4.3	0.01	0.07	3.30	0.24	0.64	<0.01	0.89	3.6	5.14	0.70
	2-5	4.5	<0.01	0.04	1.23	0.09	0.31	<0.01	0.21	1.4	1.88	0.72
	5-10	4.3	<0.01	0.03	0.63	0.06	0.41	0.01	0.06	0.7	1.20	0.60
	10-15	4.4	<0.01	0.03	0.45	0.06	0.39	0.01	0.02	0.5	0.97	0.56
H1	LFH	4.1	_									
	0-2	4.5	<0.01	0.10	2.82	0.35	0.29	0.01	0.39	3.3	3.95	0.83
	2-5	4.5	<0.01	0.06	1.68	0.22	0.39	0.01	0.20	2.0	2.55	0.77
	5-10	4.5	<0.01	0.04	0.51	0.09	0.32	0.01	0.05	0.6	1.02	0.63
14	10-15	4.5	0.01	0.08	0.40	0.08	0.37	0.03	0.02	0.6	0.98	0.58
I1	LFH 0-2	4.2	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.44	0.01	0.49	1.2	2 22	0.50
	2-5	4.2 4.2	0.01	0.11	0.99 0.54	0.18 0.10	0.44	0.01	0.48	1.3 0.7	2.23 1.55	0.58 0.45
	5-10	4.2	0.01	0.05	0.34	0.10	0.57	0.01	0.30	0.7	1.32	0.45
	10-15	4.4	<0.01	0.03	0.43	0.05	0.40	0.01	0.10	0.3	0.70	0.44
	10-10	7.4	¬U.U1	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.40	0.02	0.02	0.5	0.70	0.01

Table B6. Exchangeable Cations, Cation Exchange Capacity and Base Saturation at the Tucker Lake South Site (concluded)

Cubalat	Layer	pН	Na	K	Ca	Mg	Al	Fe	Mn	Bases	C.E.C.	Base	
Subplot	(cm)	(CaCl ₂)		(cmol kg ⁻¹)									
J1	LFH	4.3											
	0-2	4.5	0.01	0.19	3.30	0.40	0.33	0.02	0.71	3.9	4.96	0.79	
	2-5	4.7	0.01	0.07	2.93	0.28	0.30	0.01	0.38	3.3	3.97	0.83	
	5-10	4.9	<0.01	0.04	1.57	0.16	0.18	<0.01	0.15	1.8	2.10	0.85	
	10-15	4.8	<0.01	0.03	0.55	0.08	0.18	<0.01	0.06	0.7	0.91	0.73	
K1	LFH	4.2											
	0-2	4.6	<0.01	0.07	1.66	0.24	0.28	<0.01	0.38	2.0	2.63	0.75	
	2-5	4.7	<0.01	0.06	0.65	0.12	0.29	0.01	0.13	0.8	1.25	0.66	
	5-10	4.7	<0.01	0.04	0.46	0.08	0.27	0.02	0.04	0.6	0.90	0.64	
	10-15	4.8	0.01	0.03	0.48	0.08	0.25	0.02	<0.01	0.6	0.88	0.69	
L1	LFH	4.0											
	0-2	4.3	0.01	0.18	3.02	0.41	0.48	0.01	0.76	3.6	4.87	0.74	
	2-5	4.7	<0.01	0.08	2.51	0.34	0.25	<0.01	0.34	2.9	3.53	0.83	
	5-10	4.7	<0.01	0.05	0.98	0.18	0.22	<0.01	0.07	1.2	1.49	0.81	
	10-15	4.5	<0.01	0.03	0.42	0.10	0.40	0.02	0.02	0.5	0.99	0.55	

Table B7. Nutrients and Texture in Pedogenic Horizons of the Tucker Lake North and South Monitoring Sub-Sites

Sub-Site	Horizon	Depth (cm)	Plant Avail. (NO ₃ +NO ₂)-N (mg kg ⁻¹)	Plant Avail. NH₄-N (mg kg ⁻¹)	Plant Avail. N (mg kg ⁻¹)	Plant Avail. P (mg kg ⁻¹)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)
North	LFH	4-0	<0.05	32.4	32.4	29.4			
	Ae	0-4	<0.05	0.95	1.0	11.6	95	3	2
	AB	4-12	<0.05	0.58	0.6	31.9	98	0	2
	Bm1	12-25	<0.05	0.72	0.7	44.5	98	0	2
	Bm2	25-62					98	0	2
	Bm3	62-100					98	0	2
South	LFH	4-0	<0.05	41.3	41.3	9.5			
	Ahe	0-4	<0.05	2.22	2.2	2.7	95	3	2
	Ae	4-12	<0.05	0.55	0.6	54.1	92	5	3
	Bm1	12-28	<0.05	0.52	0.5	64.1	93	4	3
	Bm2	28-56					96	2	2
	Bm3	56-100					96	2	2

APPENDIX C

TUCKER LAKE LONG TERM ACID DEPOSITION MONITORING SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo C1. Jack Pine Stand at Tucker Lake North Monitoring Sub-Site

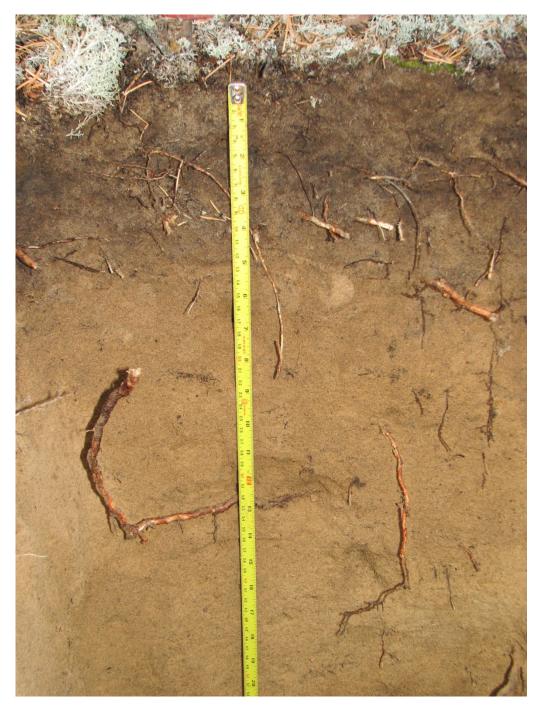


Photo C2. Soil Profile at Tucker Lake North Monitoring Sub-Site



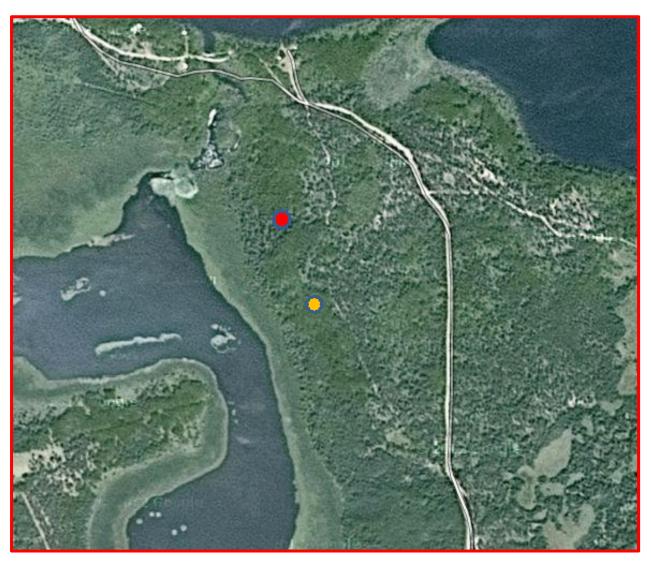
Photo C3. Jack Pine Forest Stand at Tucker Lake South Monitoring Sub-Site



Photo C4. Soil Profile at Tucker Lake South Monitoring Sub-Site

APPENDIX D

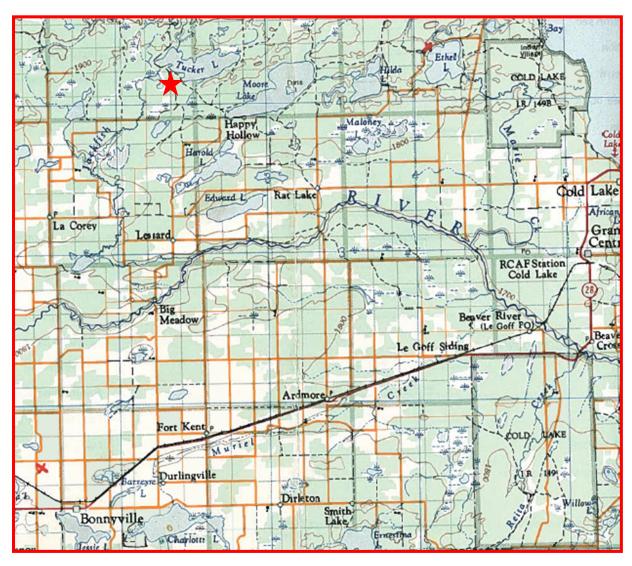
LOCATION OF TUCKER LAKE SOIL MONITORING SITE AND SUB-SITES



Map D1. Locations of Soil Monitoring Sub-Sites at the Tucker Lake LTSAM Site

Red – North Sub-Site

Gold – South Sub-Site



Map D2. Location of Tucker Lake LTSAM Site (at red star)