





The Effects of Soil Stockpiling in the Oil Sands

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Result of mining and industrial activities



First step is to strip away any vegetation and soil above the deposit

Stored for later use in reclamation

Background

Soil salvage

- Topsoil stockpiled separately from overburden (not in older piles)
- In general upland and peatland soils not mixed



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Oil sands reclamation



- 760km² disturbed lands
- 8 operating mines have >67 million m³ of stockpiled soil
- 52% of CNRL lease will be reclaimed using stockpiles

Why stockpile research is important

- Goal is to restore to a diverse native plant community
- Stockpiles low in plant propagules
- Use direct placement



Image 17. Natural revegetation of native plants from propagules contained in upland surface soil salvaged from an a ecosite.

Alberta Environment and Water 2012

Indirect effects on plants

- 🕇 in bulk density
- 🖊 in aggregate stability
- 1 in compaction
- 1 in ammonium
- 🔸 Initial 🦊 of mycorrhizal fungi
- **-** earthworms



2 types of stockpiled soil in oil sands region



Direct effects of stockpiling on seeds

- Seed viability with depth and stockpile age due to:
 - Germination
 - Predation

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• Fungal pathogens





What about undisturbed forests?

- In viable seeds with depth also occurs in undisturbed forest sites
- Problem is of viable seeds over time

Stockpile group project

- Are stockpiled soils useful for reclamation?
- What changes to the soil and plant community occur when soil is stockpiled?
- Can soil stockpiles be used to obtain a native plant community?
- Can we alter our stockpiling practices to make them better?



My project

- How stockpile soil conditions are impacting plants and plant propagules (seeds).
 - What **species** are present?
 - Does depth have an impact on the seedbank?
 - Does current **vegetation** have an impact on the seedbank?







oth treatments, 3 veg types	
npling design	

surface	
	0-10cm
	10-20cm
	20-30cm

80-90cm

Greenhouse seedbank germination study





Repotted plants



Seedling abundance

- seedling abundance at the surface
- seedling abundance for sow-thistle
- native individuals at all depths



Species richness

- species at the surface
- No difference between vegetation types
- T native species at all depths



Effect of surface vegetation community

- NMS Ordination
- Dominant surface species = largest impact on seed bank community





• % total seedling abundance

Decrease with depth

Potentilla norvegica





Glyceria striata





Species that were common at lower depths

Epilobium ciliatum

Conclusions







1

Seeing a lot of native species across all depths. Decrease in seed bank seedling abundance and species richness with depth.

2

Large impact of aboveground vegetation on the surface seedbank.

3

Management implications

Vegetation management is important.

Stockpiling utilization options.

My future research

- How long can soil be safely stockpiled before we start seeing negative impacts?
- At what depth are we seeing declines in seedling abundance and species richness?
- How do soil conditions impact the seedbank?



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Questions?

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- Greenhouse help: Ruth Errington, Chris Wohl, and Shelby Feniak.
- Funding from CNRL. Greenhouse space from Natural Resources Canada.

Natural Resources Ressources naturelles Canada Canada



