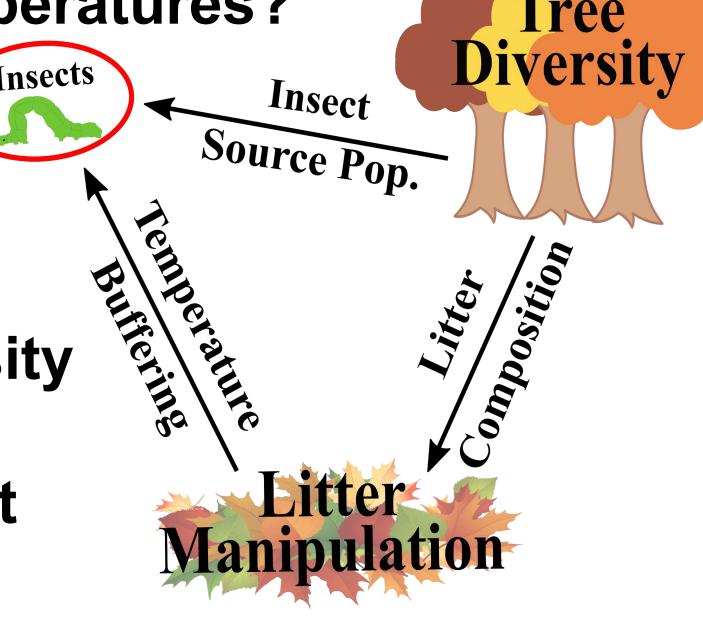
Each year, more than 8.5 million tons of leaf litter are removed from residential lawns in the USA.1 Little is known about the ecological impacts of this management practice.

Questions

. How does litter manipulation such as removing, mulching or adding leaves affect soil temperatures?

2. How does it impact (spring emerging arthropods?

3. Could high tree diversity provide a large insect source population that mitigates the effects of litter disturbance?



<u>Design</u> = Paired Plots Plot Diversity Remove Add 4 litter treatments = 1 block





Assessing the impacts of seasonal leaf litter disturbance on overwintering pollinators and natural enemies

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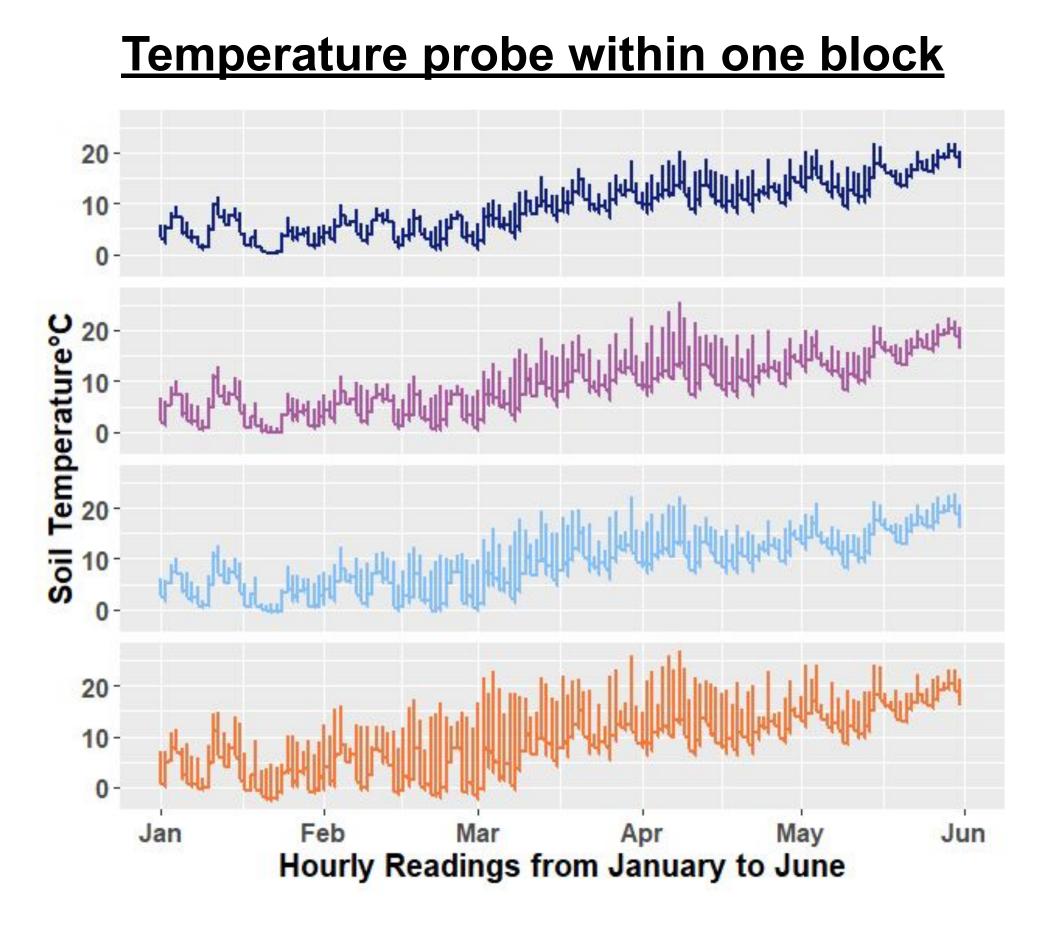


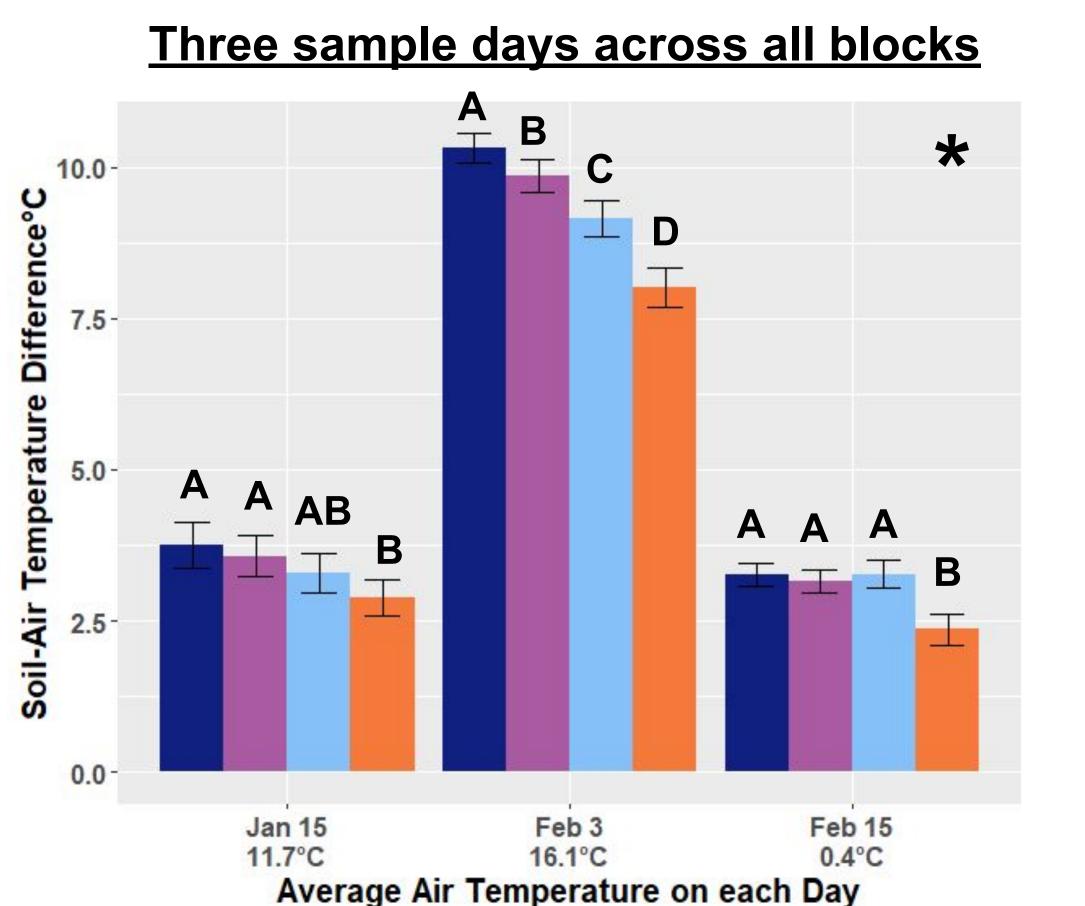




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1. Soil temperature varied most in litter removal treatments. On both both warm and cold days litter removal treatments buffered the soil against temperature changes the least.

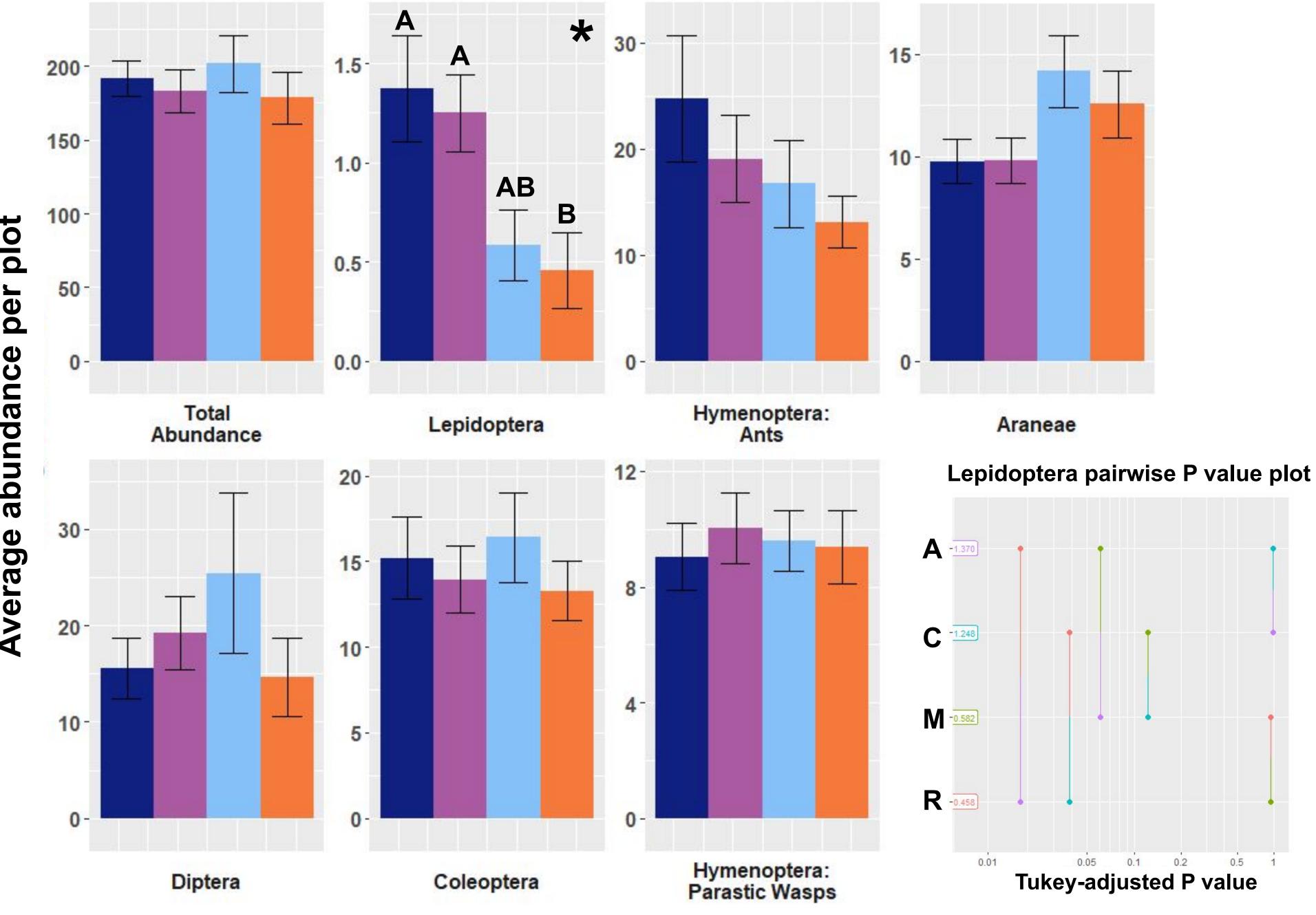






2. Litter manipulation significantly reduced Lepidoptera abundance.





- 63% fewer Lepidoptera emerged in litter removal treatments than control treatments.
- 3. Canopy tree diversity did not mitigate the effects of litter treatment, nor did it have any significant effect.

Litter Treatment * Diversity + (1|Block), family= negative binomial)

Litter Treatment

Addition Control Mulch Removal

x 24 blocks over 8 two-week collection periods

Statistical Models <-GLMM (Abundance~



Conclusions

- Removing leaf litter reduces the soil's ability to buffer temperature changes which may cause Lepidoptera mortality or interfere with their emergence patterns.
- Litter removal reduces Lepidoptera abundance but does not affect predator species. This may lead to further strain on Lepidoptera populations.
- Planting a diverse tree canopy does not mitigate the effects of litter removal.
- Next steps: Do these results vary over collection periods? Is plant cover an important factor? Do these effects occur in residential landscapes where litter removal is widespread?