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Article

Application of a Soil Quality Index (SQI) to Assess Impacts on Stocking Rate Variations in Mediterranean Forests

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Abstract: Quantifying different stocking rates effects in three study areas placed at Mediterranean forest (Cuenca, Spain) was conducted by applying a multiparametric soil quality index, SQI, developed in undisturbed forest soils (> 40 years). The main objective is to advance in the development and application of multiparametric indexes which allow for soil condition assessment. For it, is analyse the effectiveness of a multiparametric soil quality index (SQI) as an indicator livestock impacts on the soil in mediterranean forests. Control areas without stocking rates were compared in forest stands with different age (Thicket forest stand, < 30 years; High polewood forest stand, 30-60 years; Old growth forest stand, > 60 years); with various intensity grazing areas (permanent livestock passage: inactive sheepfold for 2-3 years, and active sheepfold; intermittent livestock passage: bare soil, pine stand, scrubland). The multiparametric soil quality index (SQI) applied sensitive to changes in forest ecosystems depending of different stocking rates. However, for even more precision to assess cattle alteration, multiparameter index recalibrated, creating a new one; Soil Status Index by Livestock (SSI_L). Correlation between quality ranges obtained with both indexes in different study areas suggest that SSI_L can be considered a livestock impact reference indicator in Mediterranean forest soils.

Keywords: stocking rate unit; livestock unit; forest-pasture systems; multiparametric index; environmental impact assessment

1. Introduction

Sheep farming is an important source of wealth in Cuenca Mountain's range (Spain) being traditionally practised along with agricultural activities. Most of the sector is bounded with extensive livestock practises, mostly associated with areas in which little economic alternatives are found. That is why this activity plays a key role in terms of territorial articulation, environment preservation and employment promotion in rural areas from Castilla-La Mancha [1]. Spain represents around 10% of the sheep and goat total livestock from the European union (UE-27) and Castilla-La Mancha contribution to national total numbers rise to 11%, according to official agency data, provided by Spain's government.

Large stocking rate (LSR), determined as a measuring unit comparing different livestock categories depending on the type of animal, age or size (R.D 1053/2022 and R.D 1131/2010), allow to establish the maximum capacity of a farm. This way, in Spain, the average size of a livestock farming is 18,8 LSR by farm, while in Castilla-La Mancha is 47,4 LSR by farm (wide ranges between autonomous regions). Special mention to Las Majadas (Cuenca's district) located north in Castilla-La Mancha, where the study area is placed. This area, with a total pasture area of 3.860,19 hectares has a total of 1.126 LSR in extensive practice, which translates as a value of livestock loading unit (LLU= LSR·ha⁻¹) of 0,30 LLU. Of the total number of livestock loading units of the district, 63% corresponds to ovine cattle, 23% to small ruminants, 11,6% to bovine cattle, 1,9 % to equine cattle, 0,1% caprine cattle and a 0,4% to wild ungulates such as deers and fallow deers (statistics obtained from regional forest administration).

Grazing is a biotic factor which affects the ecosystem structure, pasture dynamic [2]; [1] and microbial soil community, mainly by compaction [3] and due to changes in carbon and nutrients balance's [4]. Nevertheless, microbial biomass response to grazing is not uniform, sometimes increasing with the intensity or not. According to [5], positive effects are commonly visible in high fertility soil ecosystems, while negative ones are more noticeable in those less productive.

Even though forest-pasture systems are considered a sustainable alternative as an integrate livestock management [6] prolonged grazing could be harmful over the soil [7]. Defoliation, trampling and excretes related to an intense livestock use of the soil [8] are the cause of disturbances over its physicochemical properties: micro and macro-nutrients availability (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium), carbon release from organic matter reservoirs [9], as well as profile salinity [10], while contributing to generate soil erosion [11]. Same way, soil microorganisms, which take part in recycling nutrients coming from plant waste and animals, are also altered in the forest-pasture systems [5,12].

Multiparametric soil quality indexes include physical, chemical and biological soil properties so balance can be reflected when certain environmental conditions are reached if soil functionality is to be ensured. A valid soil quality index must be sensible to external disturbances [13] in order to assess its state.

With this paper, an advance in the application of multiparametric soil quality indices as indicators of environmental impacts is being targeted, notably, those impacts caused by livestock on Mediterranean forest ecosystems. Particularly, the objectives have been: i) to apply a soil quality index (SQI), obtained from mediterranean forest soils undisturbed at least in the last 20-40 years (5 forests in Cuenca's mountain range, Spain) [14], to soils with various stocking rates intensities, hence sensitivity, as an indicator of livestock impacts, could be evaluated (active soils; 3-year inactive soils, and soils with occasional or null activity); ii) to apply a calibration procedure to readjust a new multiparametric index which allow more precision when evaluating forest soils impact's caused by grazing activities.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study area and experimental design

Study area was selected in a forest stand from Cuenca's province (Spain) in the Cuenca's mountain range natural park, named "Ensanche de Las Majadas" (forest code: MUP 133). It is placed east-central Spain (Figure 1), where continental mediterranean climate made cold winters and mild summer, mean altitude round 1.440 meters, average rainfall is 934 mm while mean temperature is 9,10 °C ranging from -3,70 below zero to 28,50 °C (Spanish Ministry of agriculture, fisheries and food). Predominant type of soil is classified as Inceptisol Xerept Haploxerept [15] (National Centre for Geographic Information CNIG), with a cambrian endopedion and rocky outcrops. Similar conditions can be found all over the area, except from shrub influence (Scr) and bare soil (BS) areas, where mean altitude is 713 meters and rocky areas are even more frequent.

Control areas main forest species is the Spanish black pine (*Pinus nigra* Arn. ssp *salzmannii*), sometimes mixed with sporadic individuals of Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*. L) in Pine stand (Ps) areas.

Shrub layer's composition (Scr) is formed by Prickly junipers (*Juniperus oxycedrus* L.), hawthorns (*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.), common barberries (*Berberis hispanica* Boiss & Reut) and common box (*Buxus sempervirens* L.). Moreover, other genres as *Thymus*, *Lavandula* or *Eryngium* appear randomly all over the place. Areas without woody vegetation are occupied by pastures. A description of the study's areas vegetation is shown in Table 1 along with dominant species and coverage.

Three control areas were selected. The first one with no stocking rates in Spanish Black pine stands (*Pinus nigra* Arn. ssp *salzmannii*) and three different stand ages: thicket forest stand (Tfst) with less than 30 years; high polewood forest stand, (Hfst), between 30 and 60 years; and old growth forest stand, (Ofst), over 60 years old. In this case, native wild ungulates presence is very sporadic. Second control area is formed by five places with livestock activity; two of them permanently used by livestock; active sheepfold, Ash, with an LLU of 45 and inactive sheepfold for at least 2-3 years, Ish, with an LLU reduced to 0,30). Remaining areas with intermittent livestock activity, even though habitually is used by cattle, had been selected according to vegetation coverage; bare soil (BS), shrubland-pasture type (Scr) and pine stand (Pst). These last areas, located in trashumance routes have a LLU of 0,30. (Figure 1, Table 1)

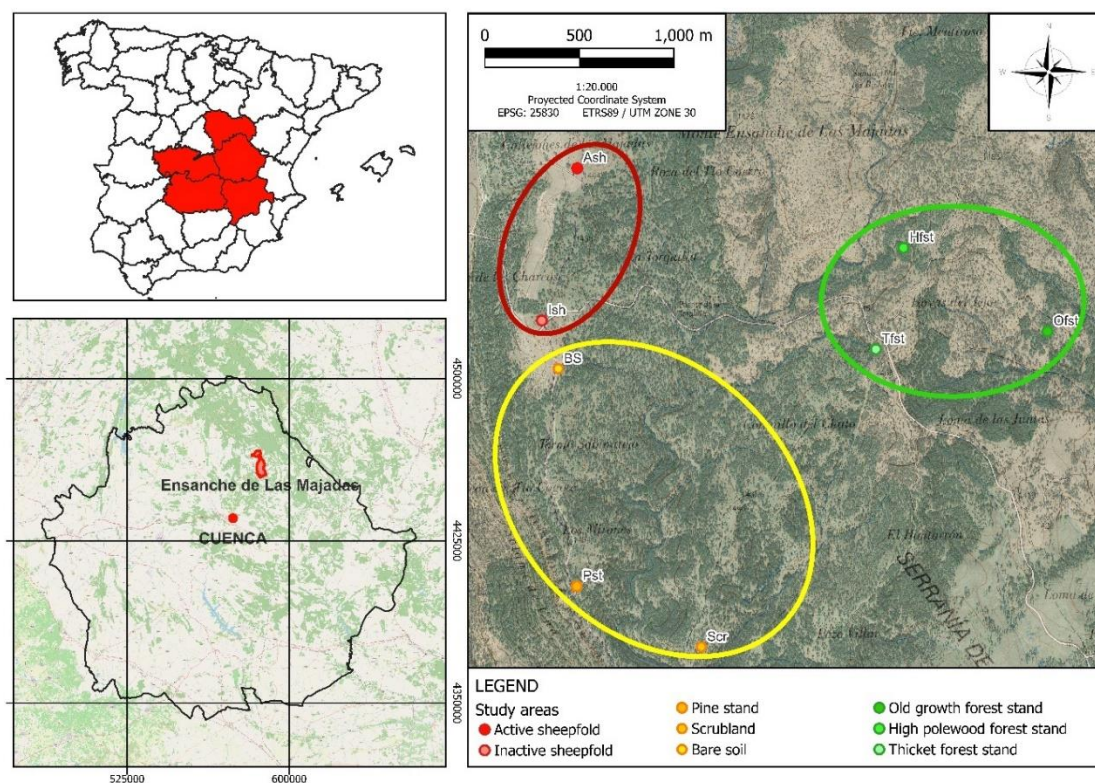


Figure 1. Study areas and sampling plots.

10x10 m plots were taken as sampling unit, with n=3 samples in each plot, except in control areas, where n=2. Each one was constituted by 6 subsamples, in order to minimize spatial variability [16,17]. Sampling took place for a whole annual cycle (spring, summer, autumn and winter) starting in autumn 2016. A total of 84 samples were taken; 6 from intense livestock activity areas (3 samples in 2 plots), 9 from intermittent livestock activity areas (3 samples in 3 plots) and 6 controls (2 samples in 3 plots). Times 4 seasons make a total of n=168 samples (two replicas included).

Table 1. Tree and shrub species, vegetation cover density and main characteristics in the study areas “Ensanche de Las Majadas”.

Area	LLU	UTM		Alt.(m)	T ^a (°C)	P(mm)	Climate	Soil type	VEGETAL COVER						
		X	Y						Tvc (%)	Tree species	Vc (%)	Shrub species	Vc (%) other genres	Vc (%)	
Ash	45,00	585166	4459909	1393	9,10	934	Continental/Mediterranean Inceptisol Xerecept-Haploxerept	50				Pasture	50		
Ish	0,30	584979	4459104	1446									Thymus		
BS	0,30	585066	4458850	1440									Lavandula		
Scr	0,30	585822	4457380	713					50		Juniperus communis L.		50	Eryngium	50
Pst	0,30	585164	4457700	1384					70	Pinus nigra Am. ssp salzmannii	50	Juniperus oxycedrus L.	50		10
Tfst	0,00	586744	4458952	1444						Pinus sylvestris L.		Crataegus monogyna Jacq.			
Hfst	0,00	586890	4459488	1457								Amelanchier ovalis			
Ofst	0,00	587651	4459046	1444								Berberis hispanica Bois. & Reut.			
											Buxus sempervirens L.				

Area: **Ash**, Active or functional sheepfold **Ish**, Inactive sheepfold for 3 years; **BS**, Bare soil; **Scr**, Shrubland; **Pst**, Pine stand; **Tfst**, Thicket forest stand; **Hfst**, High polewood forest stand; **Ofst**, Old growth forest stand. LLU, Livestock Loadin Unit. UTM, coordinates. Alt, altitude. T^a, average air temperature. P, precipitation. Soil type according to the Soil Atlas of Europe (2005). Tvc, Total vegetation cover; Vc, Vegetation cover. The colour intensity corresponds to the type of roof of the zones.

2.2. Parameters analyzed

A series of psychochemical, microbiological and enzymatic soil parameters have been analyzed: gravimetric moisture (M, %); pH using a pHmeter and electric conductivity (EC mS/m⁻¹) (Navi Horiba model); total organic carbon (TOC, %) [18], nitrogen, (N,%) [19]; phosphorus (P, ppm) [20]; basal respiration (BR, µgC-CO₂ g⁻¹ day⁻¹) [21]; microbial biomass carbon (MBC, µgC g⁻¹) (Vance *et al.*, 1987 fumigation-extraction method, adapted by [22]); dehydrogenase enzyme activity (DHA, µmol (INTF) g⁻¹ h⁻¹) [22]; alkaline phosphatase (APA, µmol (PNF) g⁻¹ h⁻¹) and β-glucosidase (β-GLU, µmol (PNF) g⁻¹ h⁻¹) were determined following Tabatabai and Bremmer methods [23] and urease enzymatic activity (UA, µmol (N-NH₄⁺) g⁻¹ h⁻¹) [24].

2.3. Soil quality index (SQI)

A multiparametric soil quality index (SQI) was applied, developed from Mediterranean unaltered forest soils, unmanaged for at least for 20 to 40 years [14]. Those areas are mainly from 5 forests located in Cuenca Mountain's range (Spain), including the study area “Ensanche de Las Majadas” where the main species is the Spanish Black Pine (*Pinus nigra* Arn. ssp *salzmannii*). Index is shown in Equation 1, obtained from a statistical analysis of 13 psychochemical, microbiological and enzymatic variables. After using the method of principal component analysis (PCA) consecutively, representative variables chosen are: moisture (M), pH, total organic carbon (TOC), biomass carbon (MBC) and alkaline phosphatase (APA) and β-glucosidase (βGLU) enzymatical activities.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{SQI} = 0.576 \cdot & \left[0.489 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1308 - 16.31}{\text{MBC} - 16.31} \right)^2} \right) + 0.459 \cdot \left(e^{-\left(\frac{\text{M} - 39}{2 \cdot 11.2^2} \right)^2} \right) + 0.445 \right. \\
 & \cdot \left. \left(\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{50 - 19.6}{\text{TOC} - 19.6} \right)^2} \right) \right] + 0.228 \\
 & \cdot \left[-0.602 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{121.9}{\text{APA}} \right)^{1.7}} \right) + 0.510 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{197.2}{\beta\text{Glu}} \right)^{1.7}} \right) \right] + 0.196 \\
 & \cdot \left[0.831 \cdot \left(e^{-\left(\frac{\text{pH} - 6}{2 \cdot 0.59^2} \right)^2} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

(Equation 1)

Quality soil obtained values for each study area resulting from applying equation 1 model were standardized between 0 – 1, environmental quality ranges. Every result was linked to maximum and

minimum values of the whole group of data [25]. That allow an accurate comparison between different situations or proceedings in the environment.

A quartile division is carried out to establish different soil quality levels taken as reference: 0 – 0,25 low quality, 0,26 -0,50, low-medium quality, 0,51 – 0,75 high-medium quality and 0,76 – 1, high quality (Table 2).

Table 2. Soil quality value ranges.

RANGE	QUALITY	
> 0,76 to 1,00	A	High
> 0,51 to 0,75	B	Medium-high
> 0,26 to 0,50	C	Medium-low
> 0 to 0,25	D	Low

2.4. Soil multiparametric index development (SSIL)

A similar methodologic procedure to the one used in development of the SQI has been applied in the study areas (control and various intensity stocking rate's soils) to calibrate a new index which evaluates livestock impacts with better precision, so that soil condition due to livestock activity can be reflected, analysing in which way that activity is sustainable or not. This new index has been defined as Soil Status Index by livestock (SSIL), following a normalization and selection process by [14] which consists in: i) select representative parameters by consecutive principal component analysis (ACP); ii) transform, normalizing data using standardized functions with each parameter according to its contribution in environmental quality. iii) Analyze values, combining it into a model, having in mind each component's value and the selected parameter weight. Thus, a mathematic function is obtained, a combination of the selected parameters as multiparametric soil condition index.

The following steps have been: I) A group of 12 psychochemical, microbiological and enzymatic soil variables were analysed: M, pH, EC, TOC, N, P, BR, MCB, DHA, UA, APA y β -GLU. II) A first principal component analysis was carried out, 1ACP, with all the variables, selecting those with higher eigenvalue ($> 1,00$) as principal components (PC). For each of the selected principal components, those with the maximum eigenvalue and those with an eigenvalue within 90% of the maximum are chosen as representative parameters [26]. III) To discard correlated variables, a second principal component analysis was carried out, 2ACP, using only those selected parameters beforehand. IV) A third and last principal component analysis was carried out, 3 ACP, to obtain the coefficients related to those selected parameters considered into the index. These variables are standardized by functions "more is better" [27], and gaussian type [28]. V) At last, the index is defined by a lineal combination of those transformed and weighted values, giving as a result the SSIL equation (Soil Status Index by Livestock).

2.5. Statistical analysis

Analysis of variance was applied, using general linear models (GLM): i) to characterize physicochemical, microbiological and enzymatic parameters between different study areas. ii) to study soil quality index (SQI) sensitivity in order to analyse the effects of stocking rates intensity, season and interactions between these two, over SQI results.

Consecutive principal component multifactorial analysis were carried out to calibrate a new Soil Status Index by Livestock SSIL, assessing its response significance versus livestock uses, with GLM. Regression models are applied to study relations between SQI and SSIL.

Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) method (95% confidence interval), was used, with $P < 0.05$, and applied in cases where a significant F value was obtained. Software used for statistical analysis was Statgraphics version centurion XVI.

3. Results

3.1. Physicochemical, Microbiological and Biochemical Characterization of soils

Table 3 show all 12 edaphic variables analysed (TOC, N, P, M, pH, EC, BR, MCB, DHA, UA, APA y β -GLU) in the study area. It is observed that physicochemical parameters such as TOC, have two uniform subgroups. Higher values (more than 6,7%) are registered in Pst and Osh while the rest of the places show lower values (5,61% measured in Ash). On the contrary, N highest value appears in Ash (1,15%) without any significative differences with Pst, Ofst and Ish (1,09%, 1,08% and 1,01% respectively). Remainder areas present significantly lower values, Scr (0,87%) and BS (0,88%) being those with lowest N concentration. Ash and Ish areas show significative higher P values than others (191,78 ppm and 187,10 ppm respectively) while Scr registered the lowest values (37,98 ppm). As for humidity, areas with the highest values are Pst (38,26%) and Ofst (37,40%), BS being the one with the lowest value (19,67%). Lesser pH values are found in Ofst (5,97), followed by Hfst (6,74), while BS (7,92), Scr (7,91) and Ish (7,72) were the highest. EC values are superior in Ash (31,66) y Pst (20,45) while the other areas range within these results and the lowest ones, found in BS (14,55). Both MCB and BR show the lowest values in BS and Scr, while Ofst and Ash have the highest results.

In relation with enzymatic activities, active sheepfold (Ash) stands out showing significative higher values in urease activity (UA), as well as phosphatase activity (APA) which in control areas resulted in the lowest values for these two parameters. Dehydrogenase activity (DHA) also show the lowest values in Hfst and Ofst control areas (0,01), but BS and Scr were significantly higher (0,04). Remainder areas are defined by an intermediate value (0,03). However, β -glucosidase activity shows the highest values in control areas Ofst (59,86) y Hfst (57,45); intermediate values in Pst (51,73) and Tsft (42,70) and the rest ranges between these values and Ish results (28,28), which indicates the lowest end for that parameter (Table 3).

Table 3. Mean values and standard deviations for each parameter in each study area (n=168).

Parameters ¹	Physicochemical						Microbiological		Enzymatic activities			
	TOC (%)	N (%)	P (ppm)	M (%)	pH	EC (mS m ⁻¹)	BR (μ g C-CO ₂ g ⁻¹ day ⁻¹)	MCB (μ g C g ⁻¹)	DHA (μ mol(INTF) g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	UA (μ mol(N-NH ₄) g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	APA (μ mol(PNF) g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	β -GLU (μ mol(PNF) g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)
Ash	5,61±0,23 ^b	1,15±0,06 ^a	191,78±15,84 ^a	32,33±1,26 ^b	7,55±0,08 ^{cd}	31,66±1,67 ^a	126,55±9,93 ^{ab}	2142,25±120,44 ^a	0,03±0,00 ^{cd}	27,65±1,48 ^a	116,39±7,00 ^a	34,77±1,90 ^d
Ish	5,07±0,23 ^b	1,01±0,06 ^{bcd}	187,10±15,84 ^a	23,95±1,26 ^d	7,72±0,08 ^{abc}	20,45±1,67 ^{bc}	48,40±9,93 ^{ef}	1073,11±120,44 ^{bc}	0,03±0,00 ^{bc}	21,78±1,48 ^b	94,36±7,00 ^{cd}	28,28±1,90 ^e
BS	5,26±0,23 ^b	0,88±0,06 ^c	48,66±15,84 ^b	19,67±1,26 ^e	7,92±0,08 ^b	14,55±1,67 ^d	35,41±9,93 ^f	821,48± 120,44 ^c	0,04±0,00 ^a	19,22±1,48 ^b	84,80±7,00 ^{de}	37,15±1,90 ^{cd}
Scr	5,18±0,23 ^b	0,87±0,06 ^c	37,98±15,84 ^b	24,25±1,26 ^d	7,91±0,08 ^{ab}	16,05±1,67 ^{cd}	31,43±9,93 ^f	792,68±120,44 ^c	0,04±0,00 ^{ab}	20,53±1,48 ^b	112,75±7,00 ^{bcd}	32,22±1,90 ^{de}
Pst	6,77±0,23 ^a	1,09±0,06 ^{ab}	54,11±15,84 ^b	38,26±1,26 ^a	7,33±0,08 ^d	31,05±1,67 ^a	99,15±9,93 ^{bc}	1041,76±120,44 ^{bc}	0,03±0,00 ^{de}	13,89±1,48 ^c	115,08±7,00 ^{ab}	51,73±1,90 ^b
Tfst	5,29±0,28 ^b	0,86±0,07 ^c	43,44±19,39 ^b	27,65±1,55 ^{cd}	7,66±0,10 ^{cd}	24,92±2,05 ^b	67,23±12,16 ^{de}	844,04±147,51 ^{bc}	0,03±0,00 ^e	12,34±1,81 ^c	67,53±8,57 ^e	42,70±2,33 ^c
Hfst	5,19±0,28 ^b	0,93±0,07 ^{bc}	43,18±19,39 ^b	30,51±1,55 ^{bc}	6,74±0,10 ^e	17,67±2,05 ^{cd}	88,86±12,16 ^{cd}	1028,94±147,51 ^{bc}	0,01±0,00 ^f	12,16±1,81 ^c	77,62±8,57 ^{de}	57,45±2,33 ^{ab}
Ofst	6,71±0,28 ^a	1,08±0,07 ^{ab}	46,31±19,39 ^b	37,40±1,55 ^a	5,97±0,10 ^f	17,24±2,05 ^{cd}	142,21±2,16 ^a	1249,34±147,51 ^b	0,01±0,00 ^f	12,12±1,81 ^c	93,21±8,57 ^{cd}	59,86±2,33 ^{ab}

¹ TOC, total organic carbon; N, total nitrogen; P, phosphorus; M, moisture; pH, pH; EC, electrical conductivity; BR, basal soil respiration; MCB, microbial biomass carbon; DHA, deshydrogenase activity; UA, urease activity; APA, phosphatase activity; β -GLU, β -glucosidase activity. ^{II} **Ish**, Inactive sheepfold for 3 years; **Ash**, Active or functional sheepfold; **BS**, Bare soil; **Scr**, Srubland; **Pst**, Pine satand; **Tfst**, Thicket forest stand; **Hfst**, High polewood sprest stand; **Ofst**, Old growth forest stand. ^{a,b,c,d,e,f} Homogeneous subgroupings, result of variance analysis.

3.2. Sensitivity analysis of the soil quality index SQI applied

Results in Table 4 shows stocking rate, season and interactions between these two variables to have a significative influence ($p < 0.001$) in SQI applied values, explaining 79,20% of total variability.

SQI mean values are the highest in control area Ofst (0,42) while the lowest were registered in Ish, Scr and BS intermittent livestock passage (0,24, 0,20, 0,19, respectively). The rest of the areas and active sheepfold (0,32) show intermediate values. (Figure 2, Table 5).

Table 4. Factors significance level's: intensity zone, IZ; Station, S and interaction, IZx S; affecting the SQI variable.

GLM ^b					
Factors	F _P			Model	
Variables ^a	IZ	S	IZ x S	R ²	F _P
SQI	20,15***	96,91***	3,90***	79,2	16,70***

Model fit level [F: F-Snedecor, R²: coefficient of determination, SEE: standard error of the estimate; all models significant, P<0.05 (*); P<0.01 (**); P<0.001 (***)]; ns, not significant; n=168].

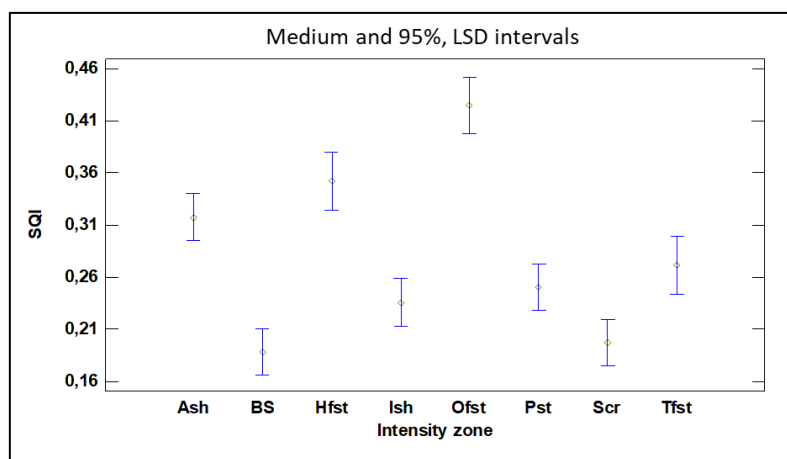


Figure 2. Mean SQI value, Soil Quality Index, in each study area: Ash, Active sheepfold; Ish, Inactive sheepfold; BS, Bare Soil; Scr, Scrubland; Pst, Pine stand; Tfst, Thicket Forest stand; Hfst, High forest stand and Ofst, Old forest stand (n=168, units shown in the plane of the axes).

Table 5. Soil Quality Index SQI.

Area	SQI			
Ash	0,32	±	0,02	bc
Ish	0,24	±	0,02	de
BS	0,19	±	0,02	f
Scr	0,20	±	0,02	ef
Pst	0,25	±	0,02	d
Tfst	0,27	±	0,02	cd
Hfst	0,35	±	0,02	b
Ofst	0,42	±	0,02	a

Mean SQI values in each study area: Ash, Active sheepfold; Ish, Inactive sheepfold; BS, Bare Soil; Scr, Scrubland; Pst, Pine stand; Tfst, Thicket Forest stand; Hfst, High forest stand and Ofst, Old forest stand. (n=168, units shown in the plane of the axes). a, b, c, d, homogeneous subgroups, P<0.05.

3.3. New soil multiparametric index development (SSIL)

First principal component analysis carried out (1PCA) including the full set of variables considered (12) show how 3 of the components, with eigenvalue ≥ 1 , explain a 66,36% of the data accumulated variance (CV) (Table 6). Selected parameters of each component are those having the higher weight (in bold and intense shade), and also being inside 90% (in bold and less intense shade).

When a second principal component analysis (2PCA) was carried out, a strong correlation between those highest weighted variables was revealed (Figure 3.2), thus it was decided to select those included in the soil quality index SQI used as reference.

At the third principal component analysis (3PCA), accumulated variance is corrected regarding 100% of the cases (CEV). Corrected component weight (CEV) together with each parameter's weight is listed in the new index SSIL developed model (Equation 2).

Selected parameters in each consecutive ACP are shown in Figures 3.1.a, 3.2 and 3.3. The scatter plot (Figure 3.1b) shows distribution areas according to the parameters.

Moisture (M), biomass carbon (MCB) and urease activity (UA) are the selected parameters to be part of the SSI_L. In Table 7, normalization equations of each variable are displayed, with the adjustment factor, critical value, optimal value, standard deviation and smallest value.

SSI_L index is the result of the weighted summatory of the normalized values of moisture (M), biomass carbon (MBC) and urease activity (UA), following the model shown in Equation 2.

Table 6. Results of a principal component analysis (PCA) performed with the full set of parameters: eigenvalues from the first three principal components, percentage variance explained (EV), cumulative variance percentage (CV) and corrected explained variance (CEV).

Principal Components Analysis	1PCA			2PCA			3PCA	
Principal Components	1PC1	1PC2	1PC3	2PC1	2PC2	2PC3	3PC1	3PC2
Eigenvalue	4,46	1,94	1,55	3,25	1,69	1,03	1,55	1,11
EV	37,18	16,21	12,96	40,66	21,08	12,91	51,61	37,11
CV	37,18	53,39	66,36	40,66	61,74	74,65	51,61	88,72
CEV							58,17	41,82
Parameters^a								
TOC	0,36	-0,09	0,13	0,40				
N	-0,08	-0,33	0,48					
P	0,07	0,55	0,14					
M	0,36	-0,24	0,20	0,43			0,72	
pH	-0,35	0,09	0,42	-0,43				
EC	0,31	0,29	0,00					
BR	0,35	0,05	0,10	0,43				
MCB	0,38	0,20	0,20	0,43			0,69	
DHA	-0,23	0,01	0,54			0,73		
UA	-0,04	0,57	0,04		0,67			0,92
APA	0,33	-0,03	0,37					
B-GLU	0,29	-0,23	-0,19					

^aBold values correspond to larger eigenvectors (>90% of the maximum weight per each PC). M, moisture; β -GLU, β -glucosidase activity; UA, urease activity; DHA, dehydrogenase activity; APA, phosphatase activity; BR, basal soil respiration; MCB, microbial biomass carbon; pH, soil acidity; EC, electrical conductivity; TOC, total organic carbon; N, total nitrogen; P, phosphorus.

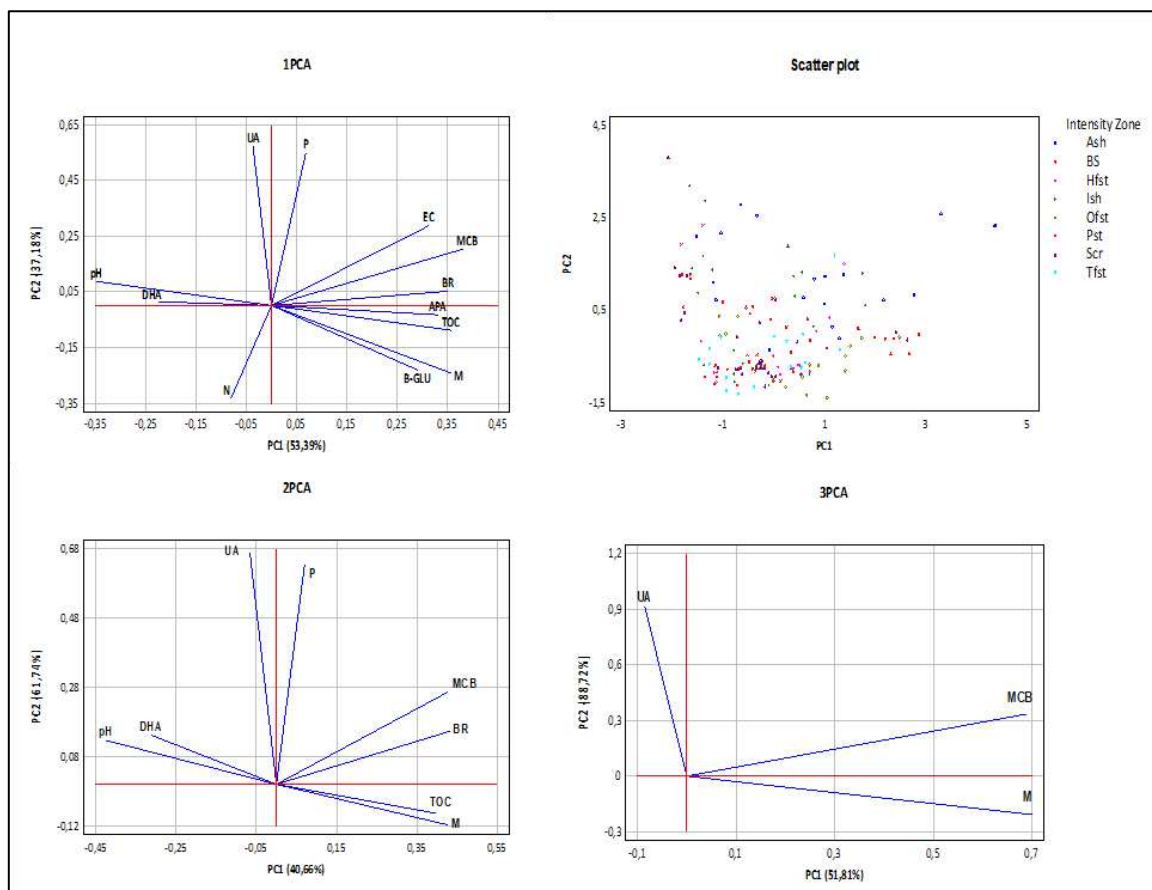


Figure 3. (F3.1a) Diagram showing eigenvectors for each one of the twelve parameters (as lines) on the first two principal component axes. The longer lines indicate the parameters that relate strongly to the axes, and the closer they plot, the stronger are the correlations between parameters ($n=168$, units shown in the plane of the axes). **(F3.1b)** Scatter plot of the principal component scores of the standardized data Areas: Ash, Active sheepfold; Ish, Inactive sheepfold; BS, Bare Soil; Scr, Scrubland; Pst, Pine stand; Tfst, Thicket forest stand; Hfst, High forest stand and Ofst, Old forest stand; TOC, total organic carbon; N, total nitrogen; M, moisture; pH, soil acidity; BR, basal soil respiration; MBC, microbial biomass carbon; APA, phosphatase activity; β -GLU, β -glucosidase activity. **(F3.2)** Principal component analysis (2PCA) performed using the selected eight parameters. Eigenvectors for each of the eighth parameters plotted in the plane of (a) 2PC axes 1 and 2. **(F3.3)** Principal component analysis (3PCA) performed using the selected eight parameters, axes 3PC1 and 3PC2. M, moisture; pH, soil acidity; MBC, microbial biomass carbon; UA, urease activity.

Table 7. Values of the constants of each standardization equation and correlation coefficient for each of the parameters that make up the SSIL.

Parameters ^a or Constants ^b	Op	σ	B	L	m	Standardization equation	r
M (%)	28,88	13,79				$y = e - ((M - 28,88)^2) / (2 \times 13,79^2)$	0,99
MCB ($\mu\text{g C g}^{-1}$)			1136,12	0,01	1,8	$y = 1 / (1 + (1136,12) / (\text{MCB}))^{1,8}$	0,99
UA ($\mu\text{mol N-NH}_4^+ \text{g}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$)			18,21	1,33	1,8	$y = 1 / (1 + (18,21 / \text{UA})^{1,8})$	0,98

^aM, moisture; MCB, microbial biomass carbon; UA, urease activity. ^bOp, optimal value; σ , standar deviation; B, critical value; L, lower value; m, slope of the equation.

$$\text{SSIL} = 0,58 \cdot \left[0,72 \cdot \left(e^{-\frac{(M-28,88)^2}{(2 \times 13,79^2)}} \right) + 0,69 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1136,12}{\text{MCB}} \right)^{1,8}} \right) \right] + 0,42 \cdot \left[0,92 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{18,21}{\text{UA}} \right)^{1,8}} \right) \right] \quad (2)$$

3.4. Sensitivity analysis of the new multiparametric index SSI_L

Obtained results from fitting linear statistical models to relate SSI_L variable to the factors (IZ, intensity zone, S, station and IZ x S interaction), show with a confidence level > 95.0%, the high sensitivity of the SSI_L index, by stating significant differences between areas with different livestock grazing intensity under seasonal influence (Table 8).

SSI_L show the highest values in areas with the highest load intensity Ash (0,75) and the lowest values in intermittent cattle passages Pst (0,49) as well as in the control zones Hfst (0,59), Ofst (0,56), Tfst (0,56), leaving an intermediate group with no significant differences (Figure 4, Table 9).

Table 8. Factors significance level's: intensity zone, IZ; Station, S and interaction, IZx S; affecting the SSI_L variable.

GLM ^b					
Factors	F P			Model	
Variables ^a	IZ	S	IZ x S	R ²	F P
SSI_L	11,38***	38,70***	5,81***	70,64	10,55***

Model fit level [F: F-Snedecor, R2: coefficient of determination, SEE: standard error of the estimate; all models significant, P<0.05 (*); P<0.01 (**); P<0.001 (***); ns, not significant; n=168].

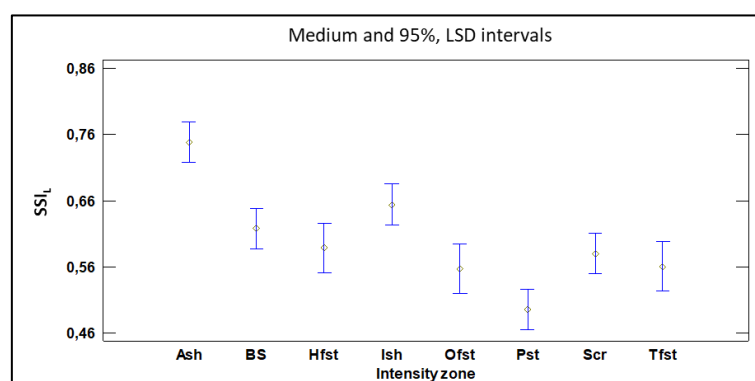


Figure 4. Average value of SSI_L , Soil Status Index for livestock, in each area studied: Ash, Active sheepfold; Ish, Inactive sheepfold; BS, Bare Soil; Scr, Scrubland; Pst, Pine stand; Tfst, Thicket Forest stand; Hfst, High forest stand and Ofst, Old forest stand (n=168, units shown in the plane of the axes).

Table 9. Mean values and standard deviation of the Soil Status Index by Livestock, SSI_L .

Area	SQI			
Ash	0,75	±	0,02	a
Ish	0,65	±	0,02	b
BS	0,62	±	0,02	bc
Scr	0,58	±	0,02	c
Pst	0,49	±	0,02	d
Tfst	0,56	±	0,03	cd
Hfst	0,59	±	0,03	bc
Ofst	0,56	±	0,03	cd

Mean values of SSI_L , Soil Status Index for livestock in each studied area: Ash, Active sheepfold; Ish, Inactive sheepfold; BS, Bare Soil; Scr, Scrubland; Pst, Pine stand; Tfst, Thicket forest stand; Hfst, High forest stand and Ofst, Old forest stand. (n=168, units shown in the plane of the axes). a, b, c, d, homogeneous subgroups, P<0.05.

3.5. Correlation between SQI and SSI_L

The best relation between both indexes was obtained with a simple linear regression model (p<0.001), which explains 84,31% of the variability (Table 10). Correlation between both is positive

and relatively strong (correlation coefficient of 0,92), although soil quality is reduced by 45% (quantified by SQI) when the effect in the soil caused by livestock increases (quantified by SSL_L).

Table 10. Adjustment equation and correlation between SQI and SSL_L.

SQI = 0,4531*SSL _L	Model		
	F _P	R ² (%)	SEE
	897,69***	84,31	0,12

Model fit level, SQI variable and adjustment level of the model [F: F-Snedecor, R²: coefficient of determination, SEE: standard error of the estimate; all models significant, P<0.05 (*); P<0.01 (**); P<0.001 (***); ns, not significant; n=168].

Obtained values for soil quality (SQI) and soil condition by livestock use (SSL_L), standardized between 0 and 1, have allowed a correct comparison between different situations or actions in the environment, according to the different soil quality ranges taken as reference in Table 2. This way, a zone classification has been established based on soil quality and usage activity, in this case, livestock use. (Table 11, Figure 5).

Control area (Ofst) show a high quality while (Hfst, Tfst and Pst) show a medium-high quality according to the SQI range, as well as active sheepfold (Ash). The rest of the zones are classified as medium-low quality. However, when taking into account Soil Status Index by Livestock (SSL_L), it can be seen that active sheepfold areas (Ash) and inactive sheepfold (Ish) would fall into a medium-high range, significantly different from the rest of the areas, possibly attributable to the greater livestock activity.

Table 11. Classification of soil areas, studied as quality or livestock activity levels, established by the Rank Soil Quality Index, RSQI and Rank Soil Status Index Livestock, RSSL_L.

Area	^R SQI	Quality	^R SSL _L	Status by livestock
Ash	0,64±0,06 ^{bc}	medium-high	0,64±0,03 ^a	medium-high
Ish	0,48±0,06 ^{cd}	medium-low	0,52±0,03 ^{ab}	medium-high
BS	0,40±0,06 ^d	medium-low	0,48±0,03 ^b	medium-low
Scr	0,41±0,06 ^d	medium-low	0,43±0,03 ^{bc}	medium-low
Pst	0,60±0,06 ^{bc}	medium-high	0,32±0,03 ^c	medium-low
Tfst	0,56±0,07 ^{bcd}	medium-high	0,41±0,03 ^{bc}	medium-low
Hfst	0,69±0,07 ^{ab}	medium-high	0,44±0,03 ^{bc}	medium-low
Ofst	0,85±0,07 ^a	High	0,40±0,03 ^c	medium-low

Ash, Active sheepfold; Ish, Inactive sheepfold; BS, Bare Soil; Scr, Scrubland; Pst, Pine stand; Tfst, Thicket forest stand; Hfst, High forest stand and Ofst, Old forest stand.

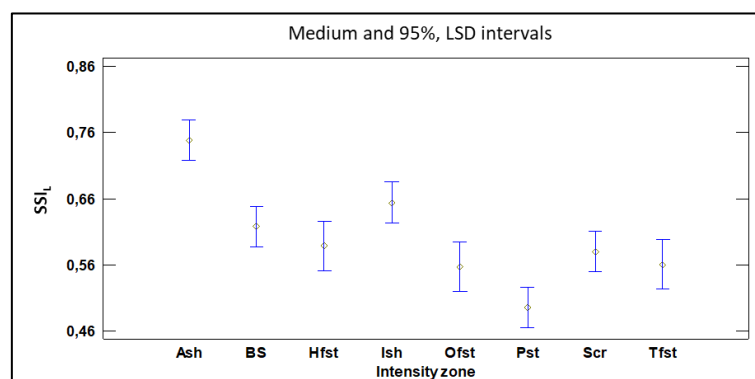


Figure 5. Ranges ^RSQI and ^RSSL_L, for each study areas: Ash, Active sheepfold; Ish, Inactive sheepfold; BS, Bare Soil; Scr, Scrubland; Pst, Pine stand; Tfst, Thicket Forest stand; Hfst, High forest stand and Ofst, Old forest stand (n=168, units shown in the plane of the axes).

4. Discussion

From those physicochemical parameters chosen for this study, micro and macro-nutrients vary significantly between study areas. Carbon (TOC) is higher in control areas and mature stands (Ofst and Pst), where vegetation coverage contributes to organic carbon accumulation in superficial top layers of the soil (0-0,05 meters) [29]. In addition, on pine stands (Pst), light grazing enhances primary production and its own nutrients cycle in pasture ecosystems, as mentioned by [30]. Similar performance is observed with N, which is also increased in higher livestock intensity areas (Ash and Ish) where P shows the highest results as well. Livestock depositions and soil compaction due to trampling in high intensity livestock areas would elevate N and P contribution, though C availability depends more on stand age and crown type [9,31–33].

Relation between microbiological parameters and enzymatic activities shows that microbial biomass abundance (MBS) in active sheepfold (Ash) might be due to the accumulation of depositions coming from stocking rates; stockpiled organic wastes like litterfall in mature stands (Ofs); or both circumstances, as happened in pine stand areas (Pst). The high concentration of soil microorganisms detected might be related with organic matter accumulation, coming from animal excretes or organic wastes, in that specific area. This phenomenon might be considered as an incentive to microorganism activity and development, playing a key role in organic matter decomposition and improvement in soil health as based in studies carried out by [34], in various ecosystems of the world.

High sensitivity shown by enzymatic activities when disturbances happen made them excellent alteration indicators in soil dynamics [35]. This way, high values obtained in Urease activity and Phosphatase (in Ash and Ish), associated with nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) cycles, respectively, indicate an important metabolic activity related with these biogeochemical cycles, besides associated high stocking rates [36].

SQI sensitivity's tested, its usefulness standing out in relation with the different areas and the evaluated activity. Control areas, where livestock activity is not carried out, show a superior value of soil quality. This is claimed to be caused by the essential properties of the unaltered areas of vegetation cover, such as the case of Old forest stand areas (Ofst) with high contribution of litterfall. These vegetal remains coming from pine coverage perform an important role in providing organic matter, preventing soil erosion and increasing moisture content which is reflected in the improvement of the mineralization process which leads to a higher nutrient's liberation. [17].

Moreover, SQI utility can be proved as an indicator of activity or disturbance in soil functionality. This way, in intermittent grazing areas, although livestock activity, positive effects are observed in high fertility ecosystems (as in a standard pine forest with intermediate livestock passage, Pst), while negative effects are commonly associated with less productive ecosystems (bare soil BS, scrubland, Scr and inactive sheepfold, Ish when stocking rates are medium) [5].

Therefore, SQI applied, not only allow to assess soil quality but also helps to understand how livestock activity influence distinguished ecosystems with different fertility levels. Results in this paper support other studies showing grazing activities as having a positive influence, however fluctuating in accordance to involved ecosystems characteristics, which suggest that SQI sensitivity may distinguish various impacts depending on ecosystem conditions [37]. Nevertheless, in active sheepfold (Ash), a less productive area with a high stocking rate, it is also obtained a top value of SQI. It is suggested that these results might be caused by a significant contribution of organic matter coming from animal depositions, consequently triggering enzymes and microorganisms activation [38,39].

Despite SQI validation, when applied to assess unaltered soil's quality with mature vegetal coverage, it is confirmed in this paper's results, contradictory data obtained in high intensity stocking rate area lead to investigate a new index.

Validity and sensitivity of the new Soil Status Index (SSIL) is shown, obtained with the established procedure by [14] with altered and unaltered soils, to quantify objectively soil conditions against disturbances such as intense livestock activity. Significant differences observed between high, intermediate stocking rate soils and control areas suggest that SSIL is capable of quantifying effectively disturbances caused by livestock activity. Highest values from SSIL ranges appear in active

sheepfold, followed by intermediate stocking rates soils with the lowest values corresponding to control areas [16].

The positive correlation between normalized quality ranges obtained with both indexes (SQI and SSIL), reinforce both SQI usefulness to assess soil quality in natural ecosystems and SSIL against quality disturbances caused by variable intensity in stocking rates. In addition, when comparing SSIL with SQI, different patterns according to established ranges are revealed, providing an exhaustive comprehension about soil quality and livestock activity's impacts in the environment [40,41].

Applied methodology seems to be sensitive and robust to assess livestock activity's impacts over soil quality. These findings highlight the importance of understanding relations between livestock activity, soil quality and how using indexes as SQI and SSIL can provide valuable information in soil management's and livestock activity's decision-making processes [42].

5. Conclusions

SQI (Soil Quality Index) appears to be a versatile tool, as it is sensitive to changes in soil functionality, even in the face of impacts such as grazing. Its applicability in undisturbed forest ecosystems and its ability to detect disturbances and differences between the productivity of various ecosystems make it a valuable tool.

SSIL (Soil Status Index by Livestock Activity) is presented as a specific and objective indicator to quantify the disturbance caused by the stocking rate. Its ability to objectively measure the impact of livestock activity on the soil provides valuable information on soil sustainability.

The significant correlation between the two indices reinforces their usefulness for measuring soil sustainability in the face of disturbances, suggesting that both can provide a more complete and accurate assessment of soil health in grazed forest ecosystems, as useful tools for decision-making in forest management.

The results obtained in this study encourage us to continue advancing in the objective quantification of environmental impacts on the environment through the application of multiparameter indices as indicators, which facilitates informed decision-making on sustainable forestry practices and soil restoration.

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