Plant composition of a pasture as a predictor of soil salinity

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Abstract: The present vegetation of a 1100x2000m saline pasture in Oriente, Cuba, has been formed mostly under human influence. There are few native grasses surviving in the area and most of these are halotolerant species that live on marginal areas where the introduced fodder species cannot tolerate the high salinity. Authors found a close correlation between the electrical conductivity of the soil saturation extract and the plant composition of 252 sampling quadrats. Among the commonest grass species, the order of halotolerance from the least to the most halotolerant species was Bothriochloa pertusa, Dicanthium caricosum, C. plectostachyon and C. nlemfuensis. Cynodon dactylon and Sporobolus pyramidatus.

As a result of the limited number of plant species occurring, the strong abiotic stress caused by salinity, and the occasional waterlogging, the vegetation predicts the soil salinity status with acceptable precision. By means of discriminant analysis and through the use of arbitrary vegetation categories, the salinity category (≤4, 4-8 or >8 mS/cm) of the soil was predicted with a precision of about 75%. The lowest salinity category (≤4 mS/cm) coincided with the dominance of Bothriochloa pertusa, Dicanthium caricosum, Cynodon nlemfuensis and C. plectostachyon. The high cover of halotolerant species such as Sporobolus pyramidatus, Sesuvium portulacastrum and other halophytes coincided mostly with the highest salinity category (>8 mS/cm).

Because of the ease of distinguishing the vegetation categories and the straightforwardness of the technique, which does not require any specific statistical preconditions, authors suggest the use of the occurrence of halotolerant plant species to judge the salinity status of the pasture.

Key words: plant indication, halotolerance, soil salinity, electrical conductivity, discriminant analysis

The accumulation of salts in soils is a common natural process and several plants have developed mechanisms to resist high soil salinity. Inside one specific area the stresses caused by salts are often modified by the differences in water regime of the habitats, since the most influential factor in soil salinization is the water transport, as it carries the soluble salts. Therefore, on a slope inside an undulating saline area, at the bottom of the slope higher salinity and more abundant moisture is found, compared to the increasing scarcity of these two factors at higher positions on the slope. This kind of pattern in the abiotic ecological conditions has severe consequences for the occurrence of plants in saline grasslands, and under natural conditions at specific salinity levels the plant composition is in a probabilistic relationship with the soil properties, most importantly soil salt concentration. Consequently, several attempts have been made to use the vegetation for predicting soil properties in saline areas (Kearney et al. 1914, Shantz and Piemeisel 1924, Magyar 1928, Ballenegger 1929 and Bodrogközy 1965).

In the present saline savannahs of Cuba the occurrence of grasses is largely determined by the introduction of forage species. After the colonization of Cuba cattle breeding became the most important agricultural activity of the Spaniards (Marrero 1951), and much of the widespread forests was cut. The original area of
savannas estimated at 5-26% (Borhidi and Herrera 1977), has tripled over the centuries. Since before the arrival of the Spaniards there were no large herbivores living in Cuba, the native grasses could not tolerate the newly imposed grazing pressure. The meat producers introduced grasses to improve forage growth, and in consequence, the plant species composition of the grasslands has been transformed. The salinised grasslands are now composed of salt-tolerant introduced grasses and of native grasses, partly originating from coastal areas, which can tolerate the stresses caused by grazing. Up to now no attempts have been made to use the plants of Cuban pastures to predict salinity levels in quantitative terms. Instead, the indicator significance of the plants was considered qualitatively and the opportunities afforded by the quantitative estimation of soil properties, as shown by Tóth and Rajkai (1994), Tóth et al. (1994, 1995), Kertész and Tóth (1994), Tóth and Kertész (1996), were not utilised. The purpose of this paper was to describe the vegetation of a saline pasture and to test simple techniques for predicting soil salinity from plant cover data.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study area: The study area is in the Llanura del Cauto-Altó Cedro, in the central eastern zone of the largest plain of the biggest river in the country, the River Cauto, at 20°23' N, 76°27' W. The climate in this region (see Fig. 1., after Borhidi 1991) is thermobiseric, i.e. during the year there are two dry periods, with a total of 5-6 dry months.

The area surrounding Bayamo is known to be one of the oldest and most important pastures of Cuba (Ribera 1757). The history of the study area includes periods of cropping alternating with grazing. Nowadays, the area is covered by grassland with some scattered trees, so it is representative of the most widespread artificial grasslands, where the previous vegetation has been intentionally and almost completely destroyed. Some plants, such as Cymodon dactylon and Dicanthus caricosum, are species typical of artificial monocultural pastures. From among the grasses introduced, the species Pennisetum purpureum (this is the most abundant), Cymodon nlemfuensis and C. plectostachyon can still be found.

Field and laboratory techniques: The study site is a 1 100 by 2000 m rectangle in a large pasture (a fenced plot managed and utilized only for cattle grazing) with some farmhouses and sparse groups of trees. The area slopes towards the River Jiguaní. The study site is too large to fit inside one management unit, but crosses several fences, and this increases the complexity of the vegetation. The field measurements were carried out in January 1995 on six days of field work during a period of eleven days. The 232 sampling points were placed in a 100 by 100 m grid. The elevation of the sampling points (between 77 and 87 m) was read from a 1:10,000 scale topographic map.

![Fig 1. The climate diagram of a nearby meteorological station at Bayamo](image)

The electrical conductivity (EC) measurements were carried out with a portable, direct current 4-electrode field conductivity meter, arranged in fixed array (Rhoades and Miyamoto 1990). At the sampling points EC was measured in three replicates inside one square metre by inserting the electrodes to a depth of 13 cm (to measure EC 0-40 cm) in the soil. Plant cover percentages were estimated for all species found in 0.5 x 0.5 m quadrats located in the centre of the surveyed 1 square metre at each grid point. This small quadrat size was chosen because inside the large patches of the pasture the vegetation was fairly homogeneous. Besides the quadrat records, all species found across the pasture were listed. Saturated soil paste was prepared according to Richards (1954), then centrifuged and decanted to give a saturation extract. The EC of the saturation extract was measured with a pocket EC meter. Based on the EC measured in the saturation extract and the EC measured with the field meter a calibration regression equation was calculated (R=0.91), with which the field values were transformed; therefore, all the EC values reported are expressed as the EC of the saturation extract for a soil depth of 0-40 cm.

Prediction of soil salinity based on vegetation data: Discriminant analysis and arbitrary categorisation of the quadrats was applied to predict soil salinity categories based on plant species coverage data. Discriminant analysis (DA) is a technique closely related to multiple regression analysis, which provides information on the predictability of which class individual cases belong to. DA quantifies the degree of separability of the established categories when the
categorisation is made with the linear combination of variables. The prediction performance is expressed in terms of classification precision, i.e. the ratio of diagonal frequencies of the classification matrices to the total frequency. This ratio is also reported in the case of homogeneous matrices with the same marginal frequencies, i.e. when there is no prediction, and the $\chi^2$ measure of homogeneity is used, which is a more sensitive indicator of the prediction performance.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The composition of the vegetation of the pasture

Main grass species

Bothriochloa pertusa (L.) A. Camus is a native grass in Central and Southern Asia and India (Maheshwari 1963, Nair 1978, Bhandari 1978), and is widespread in tropical Africa, and in Arabia. In soils degraded by erosion it is very useful for revegetation (Whyte et al. 1967). It shows high adaptability to dry areas and many kinds of soils (Funes 1979) and can be established very easily. It was introduced into the southern part of North America and the West Indies (Pohl 1980). In Cuba it grows among the ruderal vegetation; it is an aggressive plant and tolerates a certain degree of soil salinity. It is useful as a ley species and also in pastures.

Dicanthium caricosum (L.) A. Camus has an optimum pH range of 6-7.5 and grows well in all kinds of sandy soils (Pastos y fórrejas 1964). It originates from India, Burma and other regions of Southeast Asia and spread to Cuba in a period not known. This plant is aggressive, and endures drought and overgrazing. It is a useful plant in soil conservation (Pastos y fórrejas 1964) and is esteemed as a good forage plant (Havard-Duclos 1968, Whyte et al. 1967), though Funes (1979) emphasises its poor growth in dry periods. In Cuba it grows spontaneously among other ruderal species.

Cynodon nlemfuensis Vander and C. plectostachyon (Schum.) are species which originate from South Africa. In the spontaneous among other ruderal species. It is edible and is sold in the markets of India and China (Sauget and Liogier 1957). Bhandari (1978) reported from Punjab, India (Nair 1978). It is a palatable fodder species, is aggressive, persistent, tolerates heavy grazing and shows fast regrowth (National Academy of Science 1979).

Sesuvium portulacastrum L. (Aizoaceae) is found on sandy and rocky beaches in the West Indies, the Southeastern part of the USA, and the tropical regions of both hemispheres. It is edible and is sold in the markets of India and China (Sauget and Liogier 1951). Bhandari (1978) did not find it in North-Western Rajasthan, where it was reported earlier, but it is wide spread in other areas of India.

Triandemia portulacastrum L. (Portulacaceae) was also reported from India (Maheshwari 1963, Nair 1978). Bhandari (1978) considers it to be a pantropical weed.

Heliotropium curassavicum L. (Boraginaceae) grows on the coasts of America, Africa, Australia and Southern Europe (Sauget and Liogier 1957).

Less frequent species

Other, less frequent herbaceous plants were Achyranthes aspera L. (Amaranthaceae), Chamaesyce bertteriana (Balbia) Millisp. (Euphorbiaceae), Chitoria speciosa Cav. (Fabaceae), Crotalaria retusa L. (Fabaceae), Dactylocthenium aegyptium (L.) Wild. (Poaceae), Dicanthium annulatum (Forsk.) Stapf. (Poaceae), Echinocloa colona (L.) Link. (Poaceae), Hymenocallis aricenola North. (Amaryllidaceae), Melocho pyramidata L. (Tiliaceae), Sida spinosa L. (Malvaceae) and Wyssadula periglocofolia (L.) Pires. (Malvaceae).

Native woody plants were Brosimum alicastrum Sw. (Moraceae), the endemic Bourreiera cuneifolia Schulz (Boraginaceae), Caesalpinia vescaria L. (Caesalpinae), Canella winteriana (L.) Guertn. (Cannaceae), Copernicia yarey Burret. (Arecaceae), Guazuma tomentosa H. B. K. (Sterculiaceae), Harrisia eriophora (Pfeiff.) Britt. (Cactaceae), Mangleura bipinna L. (Sapindaceae), Pithecellobium saman (Jacq.) Benth. (Mimosaceae) and Swintenia mahagoni (L.) Jacq. (Meliaceae).
Introduced woody plants were *Barysylum inerme* (Roxb.) Pierre (Caesalpinaceae), *Delonix regia* (Bojer.) Raf. (Caesalpinaceae), *Ficus* sp. (Moraceae), *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Steud. (Fabaceae), *Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit (Mimosaceae), *Pithecellobium dulce* Benth. (Mimosaceae), *Tabebuia cassinifolia* Britton (Bignoniaceae), *Tabebuia angustata* Britt. (Bignoniaceae) and *Terminalia catappa* L. (Combretaceae).

Origin of the plant species found in different soil salinity ranges

The salinity range of 252 observations was divided according to the classes suggested by Richards (1954) as shown in Table 1 and Fig. 2. In the case of the first class, when EC is less than 4 mS/cm, yields of very sensitive crops may be restricted. When the EC of the saturation extract is between 4 and 8 mS/cm the yields of many crops are restricted. When EC is greater than 8 mS/cm only tolerant crops yield satisfactorily. Table 1 shows the origin of the most common plants found in the pasture.
TABLE 1

The most frequent plant species in the studied pasture and their occurrence in sampling quadrats according to soil salinity categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Soil salinity category (mS/cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gramineaceae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bothriochloa pertusa</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicanthium caricosum</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cydonon niemfuensis</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cydonon dactylon</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloris barbata</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporobolus pyramidatus</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spilanthes urens (Asteraceae)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>hw</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desmanthus virgatus (Mimosaceae)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesuvium portulacastrum (Asioaceae)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trianthema portulacastrum (Portulacaceae)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*# - Introduced; N - Native.

*1 - Halotolerant; H - Halofrequent; w - Hygrofrequent.

Table 1 shows the distribution of the most common plant species between the different soil salinity categories. Among the plants shown in the table there were records of only one planted species in the area, Cydonon niemfuensis. It is certain that Cydonon dactylon, Bothriochloa pertusa and Dicanthium caricosum were introduced into Cuba on purpose. The origin of Chloris barbata, Paspalum distachyon, Desmanthus virgatus, Sesuvium portulacastrum and Trianthema portulacastrum is not certain, because all these were also reported from Asia. The introduced grass species were dominant in the less saline categories. Based on the relative abundance of these species in the quadrats, the following order of occurrence in the salinity categories was found from the smallest to the highest salinity: Dicanthium caricosum, Bothriochloa pertusa, Cydonon niemfuensis, Desmanthus virgatus, Cydonon dactylon, Chloris barbata, Paspalum distachyon, Spilanthes urens and Sporobolus pyramidatus.

The species found to be halofrequent are not necessarily halophytes. It is only assumed that they are in equilibrium with the soil properties and show a close statistical correlation with the values of the soil properties which are intended to map.

Electrical conductivity ranges of plant species

Fig. 2 shows the ranges in which several frequent plant species were recorded during the survey. The limits of the salinity categories have been marked for ease of orientation.

Only the seeded species Cydonon plectostachyon and C. niemfuensis were limited to the low salinity quadrats. Sesuvium portulacastrum and Sporobolus pyramidatus did not show up in low salinity quadrats; these were typical of the highest salinity range. In the transitional area towards the meadows along the River Jiguaní these plants formed scarcely vegetated patches, often with obvious marks of occasional surface runoff. The three introduced, but not sown species in the figure (Cydonon dactylon, Dicanthium caricosum and Bothriochloa pertusa) showed tolerance of low and intermediate salinity levels. The distribution of the elevation and plant coverage data among the EC classes is shown in Table 2.
Only four plant species had mean coverages greater than 10%. Bothriochloa pertusa and Dicanthium caricosum behaved similarly, both had a rough tendency of decreasing cover percentage as the salinity increased. Bothriochloa pertusa had a much higher cover percentage than Dicanthium caricosum. The halofrequent species Sesuvium portulacastrum, Trianhema portulacastrum, Sporobolus pyramidatus and Chloris barbata had their maximum cover in the highest category of salinity. All the other plants in Table 2 had their maximum cover in the intermediate category of salinity.

Discriminant analysis for the prediction of the range of soil salinity based on plant composition

In discriminant analysis (DA) the classes of electrical conductivity (EC) were predicted by elevation and non-transformed percentages of plant cover. Table 3 shows the classification matrix of DA for the EC classes. The good matches are shown on the upper left - lower right diagonal, that is, out of 151 cases with EC lower than 4 mS/cm, the discriminant functions, calculated using elevation and plant cover data, classified 120 cases as being such; 27 out of 43 cases were properly classified for the 4-8 mS/cm class and 38 out of 58 for the class with >8 mS/cm values, giving a total of 185 on the diagonal, representing an 185/252=73% correct classification. This is much higher than the random distribution would be (42%).

### TABLE 2

The means and standard deviations (STD) of elevation and the cover of the most important plant species in the soil salinity categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil salinity category (mS/cm)</th>
<th>&lt;4 Mean</th>
<th>STD</th>
<th>4-8 Mean</th>
<th>STD</th>
<th>&gt;8 Mean</th>
<th>STD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elevation (m)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bothriochloa pertusa</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicanthium caricosum</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynodon dactylon</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloris barbata</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporobolus pyramidatus</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum distichyon</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spilanthes urens</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desmanthus virgatus</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesuvium portulacastrum</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trianthema portulacastrum</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only four plant species had mean coverages greater than 10%. Bothriochloa pertusa and Dicanthium caricosum behaved similarly, both had a rough tendency of decreasing cover percentage as the salinity increased. Bothriochloa pertusa had a much higher cover percentage than Dicanthium caricosum. The halofrequent species Sesuvium portulacastrum, Trianthema portulacastrum, Sporobolus pyramidatus and Chloris barbata had their maximum cover in the highest category of salinity. All the other plants in Table 2 had their maximum cover in the intermediate category of salinity.

### TABLE 3

Results of discriminant analysis, using plant cover and elevation data as predictor variables, to classify quadrats into soil salinity categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual group</th>
<th>No. of Cases</th>
<th>Predicted classification (mS/cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;4 mS/cm</td>
<td>4-8 mS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;4 mS/cm</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-8 mS/cm</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8 mS/cm</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of cases correctly classified: 73%

The precision of prediction ranged from 27/43=63% for the intermediate salinity category, to 120/151=79% for the lowest salinity category, that is, the precision was better in the extreme (low and high salinity) categories.

Use of arbitrary vegetation categories for the prediction of ranges of soil EC

In DA the individual cover percentage data of each plant and the elevation data were entered into the discriminant functions to
predict the salinity category membership of the quadrats. The precision is the best which can be achieved with these data. A much simpler approach is to classify the vegetation into categories depending on the plant species present and to use these as predictors of soil salinity status. The aim was thus to create plant categories that comprise the plant species on the basis of their salt tolerance.

The following categories were created based on the relative percentage cover of selected species compared to the total plant cover found, listed in increasing order of halotolerance:

- **Bot-Dic** = 100% *Bothriochloa pertusa*, or 100% *Dicanthium caricosum*, or *B. pertusa* and *D. caricosum* > 50% or *Cynodon nlemfuensis* > 0 % with (B. + D. caricosum) < 50 %
- **Cynod** = *Cynodon dactylon* > 50%
- **Spo-Ses** = *Sporobolus pyramidatus* and *Sesuvium portulacastrum* > 0 %, and all other cases

The correspondence between the soil salinity categories and the arbitrary vegetation categories is shown in Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil salinity</th>
<th>No. of Cases</th>
<th>Bot-Dic</th>
<th>Cynod</th>
<th>Spo-Ses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;4 mS/cm</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-8 mS/cm</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8 mS/cm</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of cases correctly classified: 76 %
(in the case of homogeneous distribution: 51 %, \( \chi^2 \) measure of homogeneity: 148.2)

When compiling this table it was assumed that the lowest soil salinity category could be matched with the vegetation category which had no halotolerant species (Bot-Dic), the intermediate salinity category with the Cynod vegetation category and the highest soil salinity category with the vegetation category comprising the halophilic species (Spo-Ses). Therefore, by simply categorising the vegetation of a quadrat, assumptions can be made on the salinity of the soil. The precision of this match is even higher than that shown in Table 3 (76% vs. 73%), but the precision of the match with the corresponding homogeneous matrix is also higher (51% vs. 47%), and the \( \chi^2 \) measure of homogeneity is lower (148.2 vs. 178.9). In spite of its overall poorer performance, indicated by the \( \chi^2 \) measure, the arbitrary categorisation of quadrats can also provide an algorithm for the quick prediction of salinity categories.

Predictions that the soil salinity was low were much more precise (146/151=97%) than predictions of the high salinity class (39/58=67%), while the most difficult to predict was the intermediate salinity category (6/43=14%). There were 17 cases when the arbitrary vegetation categories put the quadrats 2 classes away, that is, into the >8 mS/cm category instead of the <4 mS/cm category or vice versa. DA gave only 5 such misclassifications (see Table 3).

Multivariate statistical tests, such as discriminant analysis, are suitable for the prediction of salinity when the preconditions of these tests are fulfilled. The most important precondition is that the samples should be drawn from a population with multivariate normal distribution. Due to the nature of botanical data this condition is rarely met. On the other hand, these tests are fairly robust against minor violations of their assumptions and there are several alternative parameters for expressing the precision of the estimation; consequently the fitting procedure can be separated from its statistical significance tests.

It is better, however, if methods can be used which do not have any preconditions for the nature of the variables. Cross-tabulation based on the presence of vegetation categories is such a method; and if the vegetation categories are well defined, its use is straightforward. In the present case the precision provided by the cross-tabulation was practically equal to that of discriminant analysis, but the latter gave smaller deviations in the misclassified cases.
Cross-tabulation was very useful, because it put two grass species, *Bothriochloa pertusa* and *Dicanthium caricosum*, whose separation was rather tiresome during the botanical survey, into one category. The resulting three categories (Table 4) are very easy for pasture managers to distinguish.

The use of vegetation demonstrated here, provides an economic, fast means of mapping the salinity of pastures and the resulting maps are precise enough for the management of pastures. This use of vegetation for predicting soil salinity should be considered as an example and not valid for different times and places. The relationship between plant composition and soil salinity often changes in time due to the temporal dynamism of soil salt concentration, and there are differences between the areas as well, since other factors besides soil salinity and water regime also influence plant composition.

In a realistic mapping situation the study quadrats, on which the classification and cross-tabulation are calculated, must represent the range and relative frequency of plant composition types and soil salinity values and also most of the localities inside the area.

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