# Article information:

Effects of vegetation and physicochemical properties on solute transport in reclaimed soil at an opencast coal mine site on the Loess Plateau, China (Reprinted from Catena, vol 133, pg 403-411, 2015)-所有数据库
[https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/full-record/WOS:000389291900004](https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/full-record/WOS%3A000389291900004)

# Article summary:

1. This study assessed the effects of soil properties and vegetation on soil solute transport in reclaimed soil at an opencast coal mine site on the Loess Plateau.

2. The chemical properties, such as total N, P, K and SOM, exhibited low contents, and the soil physicochemical properties showed high heterogeneity between different depths and different reclaimed areas.

3. Planting vegetation improved the physiochemical properties of the soil, and increasing bulk density and selecting fine-textured soils could reduce average pore water velocity and dispersivity coefficient.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

This article is a reliable source of information regarding the effects of vegetation and physicochemical properties on solute transport in reclaimed soil at an opencast coal mine site on the Loess Plateau, China. The authors have provided sufficient evidence to support their claims by using miscible displacement technique to obtain breakthrough curves (BTCs) of NO3- ion transport in undisturbed soil columns taken from different sites. Furthermore, they have also discussed how planting vegetation can improve the physiochemical properties of the soil as well as how increasing bulk density and selecting fine-textured soils can reduce average pore water velocity and dispersivity coefficient.

The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided in its reporting as it presents both sides equally with sufficient evidence to back up its claims. It does not contain any promotional content or partiality towards any particular point of view or opinion. The authors have also noted possible risks associated with land reclamation which is commendable.

The only potential issue with this article is that it does not explore any counterarguments or missing points of consideration which could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the topic at hand. Additionally, there is no mention of any missing evidence for the claims made which could further strengthen their argument.

# Topics for further research:

* Land reclamation risks
* Vegetation effects on soil properties
* Solute transport in reclaimed soil
* Bulk density and solute transport
* Dispersivity coefficient and solute transport
* Miscible displacement technique for BTCs

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/870fa06533ec3a31b12b80638d8c46f8>