Introduction

Soil erosion can cause soil fertility loss and reduce land productivity, which has been identified as a critical and complex environmental problem worldwide [1]. Rainfall and overland flow are the driving forces behind soil erosion processes [2]. Rainfall intensity is a common indicator used to reflect rainfall characteristics, with higher intensity representing higher raindrop kinetic energy during the rain splash erosion process. In addition, overland flow velocity is also an
important parameter to describe the hydrodynamic characteristics of overland flow, and higher overland flow velocity can strengthen runoff shear stress and accelerate soil detachment and transport [3]. Previous studies have shown that soil erosion may vary with rainfall intensity positively as a linear [4] or power function [5], and sediment yield rate under high rainfall intensity (1.5 mm min⁻¹) is between about 5.2 and 17.4 times higher than that under low rainfall intensity (0.75 mm min⁻¹) over a variety of soil types [6]. In addition, soil detachment rate [1] refers to the amount of soil loss per unit time and per unit area under runoff erosion, and the relationship between soil detachment rate and mean flow velocity has been described as power function of \( D_r = 0.344V^{1.9} \) \( (R^2 = 0.91) \) [7].

Vegetation would prevent soil erosion significantly by intercepting raindrops, delaying runoff time, increasing soil roughness and infiltration capacity, and reducing runoff generation and velocity [8]. Generally, the effectiveness of vegetation in controlling soil loss depends on vegetation types [9]. Vegetation types can have a great impact on the stability and erosion of soil aggregates due to their various soil organic carbon contents and root morphology characteristics [10]. A spatial analysis applying ArcGIS and SWAT model of the Yanhe River basin in the Loess Plateau showed that forestland was more effective in runoff reduction than that of grassland, while the sediment yield reduction of the two land use was nearly equal [11]. Besides, some studies indicated that grassland generated equal runoff and more soil loss compared to forestland [12]. However, it also has been concluded that high coverage (85.78%) of grassland produced the lowest soil loss (76.50 g m⁻²), which was between 58.8% and 73.4% lower than soil loss under other vegetation types (i.e. shrubs, deciduous trees, and evergreen trees) [13]. In addition to different grassland, vegetation coverage was the dominant factor in inhibiting soil loss, and the runoff and sediment yield of different land-use types followed the trend: cultivated land >cultivated land + artificial grassland >cultivated land + abandoned land > artificial grassland >abandoned land [14].

The effects of vegetation on soil erosion involve both aboveground and belowground components, including plant coverage, aboveground biomass, litter coverage, and root characteristics. Vegetation cover can reduce soil loss greatly by increasing in the interception of raindrops, which reduces raindrop kinetic energy and overland flow [15, 16]. Moreover, it can increase hydraulic roughness, since plant stems reduce flow velocity [17]. Vegetation coverage is a common parameter for quantifying the relationship between vegetation and soil erosion [18]. An analysis between soil erosion modulus and grass cover in grasslands indicated that the soil erosion modulus \( (E) \) had a negative index relation with coverage \( (C) \) \( (E = 194.34e^{-0.027C}) \) [19]. There was also a negative logarithmic relationship between sediment yield rate \( (SYR) \) and vegetation coverage \( (C) \) expressed as \( SYR = 1.077 − 2.911 \ln(C) \) [17]. Roots can also reduce soil erosion effectively by improving soil structure, which reduces soil erodibility and increases infiltration capacity [15]. It has been shown that roots decrease soil loss by 46% to 70% under different plant patterns in Artemisia capillaries Thunb., when compared to plant canopies. Moreover, fibrous roots were more significant in reducing soil erosion than tap roots, and the former could reduce more sediment yield by 93.2% than that of the later [20]. In addition, root surface area density and root mass density were central negatively correlated indicators affecting sediment rate [21].

Soil nitrogen is the major determinants and indicators of soil fertility, which is closely related to soil productivity [22]. Nitrogen is an essential and limiting nutrient for plant tissue growth, especially in semi-arid ecosystems, and it strongly determines the allocation of biomass for plant organs [23, 24]. With the increase of nitrogen deposition rate, characteristics of vegetation, such as coverage, net primary production and root mass, changed significantly [25, 26]. It has been concluded that increasing nitrogen addition would significantly increase vegetation coverage [27]. Some studies have also indicated that nitrogen addition has no significant effect on aboveground biomass or coverage when the amount of nitrogen addition is too high [28]. The net primary production (NPP) is generally considered to be the amount of dry organic matter produced by plants per unit time and per unit area [29]. Tang et al. [30] indicated that the NPP of grassland increased by 3% with a nitrogen deposition rate increase of 0.1 g m⁻² yr⁻¹. For forests, on the other hand, the aboveground NPP was less sensitive to nitrogen, increasing only 0.4% as the available nitrogen increased 0.1 g m⁻² yr⁻¹ [31]. The response of plant roots to nitrogen addition was significant, and roots undergoing nitrogen addition treatment (1.0 mg NH₄-N L⁻¹) were 4.23, 7.85, and 9.10 times greater in dry biomass, mean surface area, and root length (respectively) than that of the control treatment with no nitrogen [32, 33]. When the nitrogen level is too high, the positive impact of nitrogen on roots will decrease or even limit root growth [34].

On the Loess Plateau, soil erosion is severe. Mean annual soil erosion rates in this region range from 5000 to 10000 t km⁻² yr⁻¹ [35]. Series of ecological restoration projects have been implemented to control soil erosion and restore the disturbed ecosystem. Many farmlands were forcefully abandoned, especially for the implementation of the “Grain for Green” project, and the natural vegetation succession was allowed to begin [36]. Consequently, the area of grassland increased rapidly and accounted for 41.7% (2.6×10⁶ km²) of the total area of the Loess Plateau at the end of 2010 [37]. The contribution of grassland to reducing soil erosion was important, for it is the main vegetation type and covers a large area of the Loess Plateau. As mentioned above, nitrogen deposition could greatly affect the characteristics of vegetation.
According to data from the year 2000, the lowest nitrogen deposition rate was in the Arctic (less than 0.2 to 0.3 g N m\(^{-2}\) yr\(^{-1}\)), and in some regions the rate ranged from 1 to 2 g N m\(^{-2}\) yr\(^{-1}\). However, it rose to 6 g N m\(^{-2}\) yr\(^{-1}\) in some highly polluted areas [38]. What’s more, the global nitrogen deposition rate in 2030 may be 2 to 2.5 times higher than it was in 2000 [39]. In China, the average of atmospheric wet nitrogen deposition increased from 1.11 to 1.39 g m\(^{-2}\)yr\(^{-1}\) between 1980 and 2010: an increase of nearly 25% [40]. By 2013, the average rate of nitrogen deposition was about 1.80 g m\(^{-2}\) yr\(^{-1}\) in China [41], and it ranged between approximately 0.83 and 2.06 g m\(^{-2}\)yr\(^{-1}\) on the Loess Plateau in 2006 [42]. Therefore, nitrogen deposition will have a significant impact on the ecosystem of this area.

As a complex and related system, the change of nitrogen deposition rate will affect plant characteristics and further affect soil erosion process. Although numerous studies have mentioned that vegetation characteristics were affected by nitrogen deposition, however, the internal effects of vegetation characteristics induced by nitrogen deposition on the process of soil erosion has not received much attention. As mentioned above, vegetation characteristics of coverage, height, aboveground biomass and root mass would be changed and even be redistributed due to the nitrogen deposition, such as nitrogen deposition would increase the aboveground biomass but decrease the root mass. In general, the effects of vegetation on soil erosion process presented through the aboveground and underground characteristics as a whole. Hence, the soil erosion process might be changed due to varied or redistributed vegetation characteristics induced by nitrogen deposition, which still needs further study. In this paper, the typical herbage of Bothriochloa ischaemum (Linn.) Keng. (abbreviated as B. ischaemum) on the Loess Plateau was selected and applied NH\(_4\)NO\(_3\) with different levels to simulate the effects on the Loess Plateau.

### Table 1. Physical and chemical properties of the soil used in the experiment.

| Soil type   | Particle composition /% | Content of soil organic matter /g·kg\(^{-1}\) | Content of total nitrogen /g·kg\(^{-1}\) |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|             | Sand        | Silt         | Clay         |                                 |                                 |
| Loessal soil| 23.09       | 63.99        | 12.92        | 4.125                        | 0.212                          |
total soil weight was calculated by the fill volume and the designed bulk density (1.2 g cm\(^{-3}\)). And then
the prepared soil was divided into 4 times to fill the steel plot. The thickness of filled soil every time was 10 cm.
For each layer, the soil surface was raked lightly before packing the next layer to eliminate the discontinuity.
The basic information regarding these filled soil properties is shown in Table 1.

For each steel tank, the \textit{B. ischaemum} was seeded by digging a 3 mm aperture in the surface soil with
the plant spacing of 20 cm (fifty plants in total). To ensure the survival rate, the soil surface was covered with straw mat and watered regularly. After 1 year of growth, NH\(_4\)NO\(_3\) was sprayed under four designed nitrogen amounts onto the soil surface to simulate the nitrogen deposition for 3 consecutive years. During the growing season, from June to August, the plot was sprayed six times for each simulated year.

### Simulated Rainfall Process and Measurements

The simulated rainfall experiments were carried out at the end of the growing season for \textit{B. ischaemum} (late September in 2015) with a rainfall duration of 90 minutes and rainfall intensities of 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0 mm min\(^{-1}\). Before rainfall, the coverage of \textit{B. ischaemum} was measured using a digital camera and plant height was measured with a tape. Based on the results of the pre-experiment, the runoff rate changed greatly during the first 30 minutes, so runoff and sediment mixed samples were collected every 2 minutes with runoff buckets. During the remaining 60 minutes, the runoff rate tended to be stable, and the samples were collected every 4 minutes during this period. During the experiment, the runoff time was recorded. After the rainfall was stopped, the runoff-sediment samples were weighed. Then, the sediment was deposited in order to adequately separate from the water, dried in an air-forced oven at 105ºC until they reached a constant weight (48 h), and finally weighed. The difference between runoff-sediment weight and sediment weight for a given sample was the runoff. The \textit{B. ischaemum} roots were taken out by using a steel ring (16 cm in diameter by 25 cm in height) and washed. Then, the root was dried in an air-forced oven at 65ºC until it reached constant weight (48 h) in order to calculate the root mass density. The aboveground part of the \textit{B. ischaemum} was clipped and dried in an air-forced oven at 65ºC until it reached a constant weight (48 h) for calculating the aboveground biomass.

### Data Analysis

Multiple comparison analysis was applied to determine the differences of characteristics in \textit{B. ischaemum} among different nitrogen addition treatments, as well as the differences of the runoff starting time among all treatments under three rainfall intensities. To investigate the factors affecting sediment yield, Pearson’s correlation analysis was performed between runoff amount, plant coverage, plant height, aboveground biomass and root mass density. Stepwise regression analysis was used to determine the relationship between sediment yield and the characteristics of rainfall or vegetation, and the performance of the regression was evaluated by the coefficient of determination (R\(^2\)) and Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency coefficient (NSE). Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency coefficient (abbreviated as NSE) is generally used to verify the quality of the hydrological model simulation results. The formula is as follows:

\[
E = 1 - \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} (Q_{o} - Q_{m})^2}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} (Q_{o} - \bar{Q}_{o})^2}
\]

...where \(Q_{o}\) refers to the observed value, \(Q_{m}\) refers to the predicted value, \(Q_{o}\) indicates a certain value at the time of \(t\), and \(\bar{Q}_{o}\) indicates the average of all observed values. The value of \(E\) ranges from negative infinity to 1. The value of \(E\) is closer to 1, the higher the credibility of the model; on the contrary, the lower the reliability of the model. If the value of \(E\) is less than 0, the model cannot be trusted. All of the above data analysis and graph processing used SPSS 19.0 and Origin 9.0 software.

### Results and Discussion

#### Characteristics of \textit{B. ischaemum} Induced by Nitrogen Addition

Nitrogen, which is the basic element of the synthesis of chlorophyll, nucleic acid synthetic and enzyme, has great effects on plant metabolism and growth [46]. Nitrogen addition would greatly affect the characteristics of \textit{B. ischaemum} and the coverage, plant height, aboveground biomass and root mass density significantly changed under different nitrogen levels. For the aboveground parts, nitrogen addition promoted tiller capability in \textit{B. ischaemum} population, hence it increased the plant coverage, aboveground biomass and plant height (\(p<0.05\), Table 2). In this study, the coverage of \textit{B. ischaemum} was ranged from 75.0 to 96.7% with the mean value of 87.67%. The maximum value was found in the N\(_{10}\) treatment and it was 1.0% to 28.9% greater than that of N\(_{0}\), N\(_{2.5}\) and N\(_{5}\) treatments. The coverage (\(C\)) of \textit{B. ischaemum} increased linearly with the increase of nitrogen amount (N) (\(C = 2.18N + 78.12\), \(p<0.01\), R\(^2\) = 0.80). The aboveground biomass was ranged from 210.0 to 323.0 g m\(^{-2}\) with the mean value of 268.9 g m\(^{-2}\). Similar to the coverage, the maximum value of the aboveground biomass was detected in the N\(_{10}\) treatment and it was 8.9 to 53.8% greater than that of N\(_{0}\), N\(_{2.5}\) and N\(_{5}\) treatments. The aboveground
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Table 2. Characteristics of B. ischaemum under different nitrogen additions.

| Nitrogen treatments | Coverage/% | Plant height/cm | Aboveground biomass /g·m⁻² | Root mass density/kg·m⁻³ |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| N₀                  | 75.0±5.0a  | 55.2±4.1a       | 210.0±21.9a                 | 1.9±0.3a                 |
| N₁₂.₅               | 83.3±2.9b  | 80.9±2.1b       | 245.9±57.7ab                | 3.0±0.6b                 |
| N₅                  | 95.7±1.2c  | 79.6±0.9b       | 296.7±6.5bc                 | 3.2±0.3b                 |
| N₁₀                 | 96.7±1.5c  | 77.6±1.8b       | 323.0±32.9c                 | 1.8±0.1a                 |

Notes: N₀, N₁₂.₅, N₅ and N₁₀ refer to the grassplots applied to 0, 2.5, 5 and 10 g N m⁻² yr⁻¹, respectively. CK refers to the bare land with no B. ischaemum and nitrogen addition. Mean (±S.D.) values of the characteristics of B. ischaemum under different nitrogen additions are indicated. Same letters within a column demonstrates there is no significant difference (p>0.05) between the means of any of the groups tested.

Table 3. Runoff starting time of grassplots and bare land (s).

| Rainfall intensity/mm·min⁻¹ | CK    | N₀      | N₁₂.₅  | N₅      | N₁₀     |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.0                         | 40±4.0a | 90±8.7b | 125±4.5c | 150±8.7d | 195±8.7e |
| 1.5                         | 27±5.8a | 88±5.8b | 95±9.3b | 110±20.0b | 118±40.1b |
| 2.0                         | 20±0.0a | 72±42.5b | 76±6.7b | 95±10.0b | 98±12.5b |
| Mean values                 | 29±9.4a | 83±22.5b | 105±15.7c | 118±27.4c | 137±49.4c |

Notes: N₀, N₁₂.₅, N₅ and N₁₀ refer to the grassplots applied to 0, 2.5, 5 and 10 g N m⁻² yr⁻¹, respectively. CK refers to the bare land with no B. ischaemum and nitrogen addition. Mean (± S.D.) values of the runoff starting time of all treatments are indicated. Same letters within a row demonstrates there is no significant difference (p>0.05) between the means of any of the groups tested.

Biomass (AGB) of B. ischaemum increased linearly with the nitrogen amount (N) (AGB = 11.38N + 219.10, p<0.01, R² = 0.92). Nitrogen addition can promote plant growth and ecosystem productivity through two ways. For one hand, nitrogen addition increases the macro- and microelement concentrations in plant leaves and then speeds up plant photosynthetic rate [47]. On the other hand, nitrogen addition promotes the growth of aboveground parts and enhance the ability of plants to obtain more other resources, such as water, light and heat resources [48]. For the plant height, it was ranged from 55.2 to 80.9 cm with the mean value of 73.3 cm. According to the Liebig’s law of minimum, many plants limited by nitrogen element at first [46]. Therefore, the nitrogen addition would promote the plant growth and the plant height of N₁₂.₅, N₅ and N₀ treatments increased by 40.6 to 46.6% than that of N₀ treatment. But there was no significant difference of plant height among N₁₂.₅, N₅ and N₁₀ treatments.

Runoff Process Affected by Rainfall Intensity and B. ischaemum Characteristics Induced by Nitrogen Addition

The rainfall intensity and the varied characteristics of B. ischaemum induced by nitrogen addition significantly affected the runoff starting time, which was ranged from 20 to 195 s (Table 3). The runoff starting time of all treatments was significantly shortened with the increase of rainfall intensity. The average runoff starting time under 1.0 mm min⁻¹ rainfall intensity was 120 s (the maximum, ranged from 40 to 195 s), which was increased by by 37.0% and 66.2%, compared to that of 1.5 and 2.0 mm min⁻¹ rainfall intensity. Also, due to the existence of B. ischaemum community, runoff starting time was significantly delayed, between 54 and 108 s compared to the bare land (p<0.05; Table 3).
The mean value of runoff starting time of bare soil was the minimum (29 s), and it was decreased by 65.1, 72.4, 75.4 and 78.8%, respectively, compared to that of N₀, N₂.₅, N₅ and N₁₀ treatments. Vegetation has great effects on the process of runoff generation. During the runoff process, the aboveground parts of *B. ischaemum* could intercept rainfall and roots growth would promote the infiltration ability, hence delaying the runoff starting time. Moreover, effect of *B. ischaemum* on delaying the runoff starting time was enhanced with the nitrogen addition, and the runoff starting time increased linearly with coverage, plant height and aboveground biomass (Fig. 1). But no significant relationship was found between the runoff starting time and root mass density. This result indicated that the aboveground parts of *B. ischaemum* may play a main role rather than roots for the runoff starting time [53].

The rainfall intensity and nitrogen addition amount also significantly affected the process of runoff. For all treatments, the runoff rates increased rapidly at the first fifteen minutes and tended to be constant at the last fifteen minutes with the rainfall duration (Fig. 2). During this process, the runoff rates of all treatments were significantly increased with the increase of rainfall intensity (Table 4). The mean runoff rates of each treatment under 2.0 mm min⁻¹ rainfall intensity ranged from 1.33 to 1.48 mm min⁻¹ and were much higher and were 17.5 to 74.1% and 38.5 to 386.7% greater than that of 1.5 and 1.0 mm min⁻¹ rainfall intensity, respectively. In addition, with the increase of the nitrogen addition, the mean runoff rates in *B. ischaemum* decreased gradually. In spite of the relationship between *B. ischaemum* characteristics and runoff was not significant, the whole effects of *B. ischaemum* on reducing runoff were detected in 1.0 and 1.5 mm·min⁻¹ rainfall intensity. Compared to the N₀ treatment, the mean runoff rates of N₂.₅, N₅ and N₁₀ treatments under 1.5 and 1.0 mm min⁻¹ rainfall intensities were reduced by 10.5 to 25.4% and 49.5 to 67.0%, respectively. While for the high rainfall intensity of 2.0 mm·min⁻¹, although the mean runoff rate increased slightly with the nitrogen addition, there were no significant differences among grassplots. This may be due to the fact that under the high rainfall intensity, the dominant role of vegetation in reducing

![Fig. 1. Runoff starting time as linear functions of a) plant coverage, (b) plant height and c) aboveground biomass.](image)

### Table 4. Mean runoff rates and cumulative runoff amount for grassplots and bare land.

| Rainfall intensity/mm·min⁻¹ | Mean runoff rate/mm·min⁻¹ | Cumulative runoff amount/L |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.0                         | N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, N₁₀         | N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, N₁₀         |
|                             | Mean values               |                           |
|                             | N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, N₁₀         | N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, N₁₀         |
|                             | 0.91 ± 0.14               | 0.95 ± 0.42               |
|                             | 0.90 ± 0.13               | 0.93 ± 0.51               |
|                             | 0.85 ± 0.17               | 0.90 ± 0.49               |
| 1.5                         | N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, N₁₀         | N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, N₁₀         |
|                             | Mean values               |                           |
|                             | N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, N₁₀         | N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, N₁₀         |
|                             | 1.34 ± 0.23               | 1.40 ± 0.44               |
|                             | 1.33 ± 0.40               | 1.33 ± 0.40               |
| 2.0                         | N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, N₁₀         | N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, N₁₀         |
|                             | Mean values               |                           |
|                             | N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, N₁₀         | N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, N₁₀         |
|                             | 1.34 ± 0.23               | 1.40 ± 0.44               |
|                             | 1.33 ± 0.40               | 1.33 ± 0.40               |

Notes: N₀, N₂.₅, N₅ and N₁₀ refer to the grassplots applied to 0, 2.5, 5 and 10 g N m⁻² yr⁻¹, respectively. CK refers to the bare land with no *B. ischaemum* and nitrogen addition. Mean (± S.D.) values of mean runoff rate and cumulative runoff amount of all treatments are indicated.
runoff amount was replaced by rainfall intensity [54]. In general, the cumulative runoff amount of N₀, N₂.₅, N₅, and N₁₀ treatments were 203.0, 170.9, 167.0 and 161.3 L, and compared to the bare soil, they were reduced by 0.7, 16.3, 18.3 and 21.1%, respectively. This result demonstrated that vegetation played important role in reducing runoff generation.

**Sediment Yield Process Affected by Rainfall Intensity and B. ischaemum Characteristics Induced by Nitrogen Addition**

The rainfall intensity and nitrogen addition greatly influenced the process of sediment yield. During rainfall process, the sediment yield rate was increased with rainfall intensity (Fig. 3). Under the 2.0 mm·min⁻¹ rainfall intensity, the mean sediment yield rates of all treatments ranged from 0.04 to 5.16 g·m⁻² and were 0.3 to 24.7% and 39.3 to 98.2% greater than that of 1.5 and 1.0 mm·min⁻¹ rainfall intensity, respectively (Table 5). With the increase of rainfall intensity, the raindrop kinetic energy enhances, as well as the raindrop impact energy to soil surface. Meanwhile, rainfall intensity also promotes runoff generation, which exacerbates the soil loss. However, due to the existence of B. ischaemum, the increase rate of runoff amount was significantly higher than that of sediment yield with the increase of rainfall intensity (Table 4 and Table 5). This led to a decrease in sediment concentration of grassplots (N₀, N₂.₅, N₅ and N₁₀ treatments) with the rainfall intensity. Thereinto, the mean sediment concentration under the 2.0 mm·min⁻¹ rainfall intensity ranged from 0.029 to 0.105 g·L⁻¹, which was 4.2 to 36.2% and 5.1 to 59.3% less than that of 1.5 and 1.0 mm·min⁻¹, respectively. But the mean sediment concentration of CK treatment increased with rainfall intensity in the absence of vegetation protection. Under the 2.0 mm·min⁻¹, it was 3.874 g·L⁻¹ and was 1.7%
and 21.1% greater than that of 1.5 and 1.0 mm·min⁻¹ rainfall intensity. The above results demonstrated that vegetation was an effective factor in inhibiting soil loss. The aboveground parts of B. ischaemum would protect soil from splash erosion, reduce the runoff velocity by increasing the soil surface roughness, and enhance the ability of soil to resist flowing water scouring due to the interaction between root and soil during the process of root growth [55].

Also, nitrogen addition reduced sediment yield through affecting the growth of B. ischaemum in this study. Power functions were found between sediment yield and plant coverage, plant height aboveground biomass or root mass density (Figs 4 and 5), which was consistent with the result of Pan and Shangguan [17]. Besides, some studies indicated that plant roots were more effective than aboveground parts in decreasing sediment yield rate when the soil mass was scoured by flowing water [56]. Especially in the high rainfall intensity condition, the effects of vegetation aboveground parts on sediment tended to be stable or reached the threshold and the sediment reduction was mainly attributed to plant root [57]. In our study, the root mass density for the N 5 treatment (5 g N·m⁻²·yr⁻¹) was the maximum. At the same time, it had the minimum mean sediment yield rate and sediment concentration, which were 18.3 to 73.4% and 17.8 to 59.1% less than that of other grassplots, which indicated that plant roots played critical role in the process of soil loss. As reported by other studies, the sediment reduction caused by plant roots of herbage would reduce to 53.7%, and even to 90.0%, for the plant roots would enhance the soil resistance to flowing water by binding the soil mass, improving the soil structure and promoting the soil infiltration ability [8, 15]. Thereby, the effects of B. ischaemum on the sediment yield process with the nitrogen addition level of 5 g m⁻²·yr⁻¹ might be optimized because of the suitable allocation to aboveground and belowground.

![Fig. 4. Cumulative sediment yield as power functions of (a) plant coverage, (b) plant height, (c) aboveground biomass and (d) root mass density.](image-url)
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All in all, the order of sediment rates and sediment concentrations under the rainfall intensities of 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 mm·min\(^{-1}\) all followed by bare soil > N\(_0\) > N\(_{2.5}\) > N\(_5\). Cumulative sediment yields of N\(_0\), N\(_{2.5}\), N\(_5\) and N\(_{10}\) treatments were 21.9, 9.7, 5.8 and 7.1 g, respectively, and they were reduced by 97.1, 98.7, 99.2 and 99.0%, compared to the bare soil (Table 5). All the above results indicated that atmospheric nitrogen deposition may affect the soil erosion process by affecting the growth of grass on the slope.

**Relationships between B. ischaemum Characteristics and the Process of Runoff and Sediment Yield**

The characteristics of B. ischaemum induced by nitrogen addition would greatly affect the process of runoff and sediment yield. For the runoff generation process, the runoff starting time was positively correlated with the coverage, plant height and aboveground biomass as linear functions (p<0.01, Table 6; 0.71≤R\(^2\)≤0.75, Fig. 1). However, no significant relationship was found between the characteristics of B. ischaemum and runoff rate or cumulative runoff (p>0.05). In terms of the processes of sediment yield, cumulative sediment yield and sediment concentration were both negatively correlated with the coverage, plant height, aboveground biomass and root mass density with power functions (p<0.01, Table 6; 0.22≤R\(^2\)≤0.85, 0.16≤R\(^2\)≤0.73, Fig. 4 and 5). In addition, the interaction between runoff and sediment was also detected. With the increase of the runoff starting time, the cumulative runoff and cumulative sediment yield all decreased as power functions (p<0.01; Table 6). Besides, the cumulative sediment yield was positively correlated with the cumulative runoff (0.18≤R\(^2\)≤0.64; Fig. 6), while the sediment concentration was negatively correlated with the cumulative runoff (p<0.05; Table 6). Moreover, the relationship between runoff and sediment also changed due to the varied characteristics in B. ischaemum with different nitrogen addition (Fig. 6). For all treatments, the sediment yield increased with runoff amount with power functions, and this result was consistent with Zhao et al. [54]. Since nitrogen addition improved the morphological characteristics of B. ischaemum, the increase rate of sediment yield with runoff amount was slowed and followed the order of N\(_0\) > N\(_{2.5}\) > N\(_{5}\) > N\(_{10}\). It proved once more that the level of 5 g N m\(^{-2}\) yr\(^{-1}\) was optimal for controlling soil loss.

All in all, in this study, rainfall intensity and nitrogen addition were original factors affect the sediment yield process. The result showed that cumulative sediment yield (SY, g) increased with rainfall intensity (RI; mm·min\(^{-1}\)) while it decreased with nitrogen addition.

![Fig. 5. Sediment concentration as power functions of a) plant coverage, b) plant height, c) aboveground biomass and d) root mass density.](image)

**Table 6. Correlation analysis between nitrogen addition, rainfall intensity, characteristics of B. ischaemum and runoff and sediment yield.**

|   | RI | C    | PH    | AGB   | RMD   | IRT   | R    | SY    | SC    |
|---|----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| N | 0  | 0.799** | 0.974** | 0.696** | 0.456** | 0.503** | -0.243 | -0.617** | -0.452** |
| RI|    | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | -0.525** | 0.818** | 0.257 | -0.509** |
| C | 0.766** | 0.848** | 0.177 | 0.545** | -0.246 | -0.716** | -0.560** |
| PH| 0.689** | 0.512** | 0.522** | -0.211 | -0.618** | -0.484** |
| AGB| 0.066 | 0.586** | -0.140 | -0.526** | -0.452** |
| RMD| 0.035 | -0.088 | -0.380** | -0.339** |
| IRT| -0.62 | -0.663** | -0.137 |
| R | 0.550** | -0.359** |
| SY | 0.582** |

*Note: N, nitrogen addition; RI, rainfall intensity; C, plant coverage; PH, plant height; AGB, aboveground biomass; RMD, root mass density; IRT, runoff starting time; R, runoff amount; SY, sediment yield; SC, sediment concentration; * indicates level of significance at p<0.05; ** indicate level of significance at p<0.01.*
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\( N; \ g \ m^{-2} \cdot yr^{-1} \) as a power function (Eq. 1; \( R^2 = 0.45; \ NSE = 0.39 \)).

\[
SY = 10^{-0.308} N^{-0.011} R^{0.596}
\]

(1)

In fact, the characteristics of \textit{B. ischaemum} (coverage, plant height, etc.) and runoff (runoff starting time and runoff amount) were the direct factors affecting sediment yield. It indicated that the cumulative sediment yield (\( SY; \ g \)) increased with cumulative runoff amount (\( R; \ L \)) but decreased with coverage (\( C; \ % \)) and root mass density (\( RBD; \ kg \cdot m^{-3} \)) as a power function (Eq. 2).

\[
SY = 10^{-0.016} C^{-3.463} RBD^{-0.577} R^{0.443}
\]

(2)

The performance of Eq. 2 was greatly improved (\( R^2 = 0.72; \ NSE = 0.73; \ p<0.05 \)) and the results seemed satisfactory.

\section*{Conclusions}

The variation of \textit{B. ischaemum} characteristics induced by the nitrogen addition on the runoff tended to be not obvious when the rainfall intensity was high. Although the plant coverage, plant height, aboveground biomass and root mass density were all negatively correlated with sediment yield, the sediment yield would be estimated by plant coverage and root mass density with a power function. While the increase rates of sediment yield with runoff were not with the nitrogen addition increase, due to the redistribution of aboveground and belowground characteristics of \textit{B. ischaemum} induced by the nitrogen addition. The nitrogen addition level of 5 g m\(^{-2}\) yr\(^{-1}\) may be optimal for \textit{B. ischaemum} to reduce soil erosion because of the minimum sediment yield.

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\section*{Conflict of Interest}

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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