

SOC stabilization mechanisms and temperature sensitivity in old terrace soils

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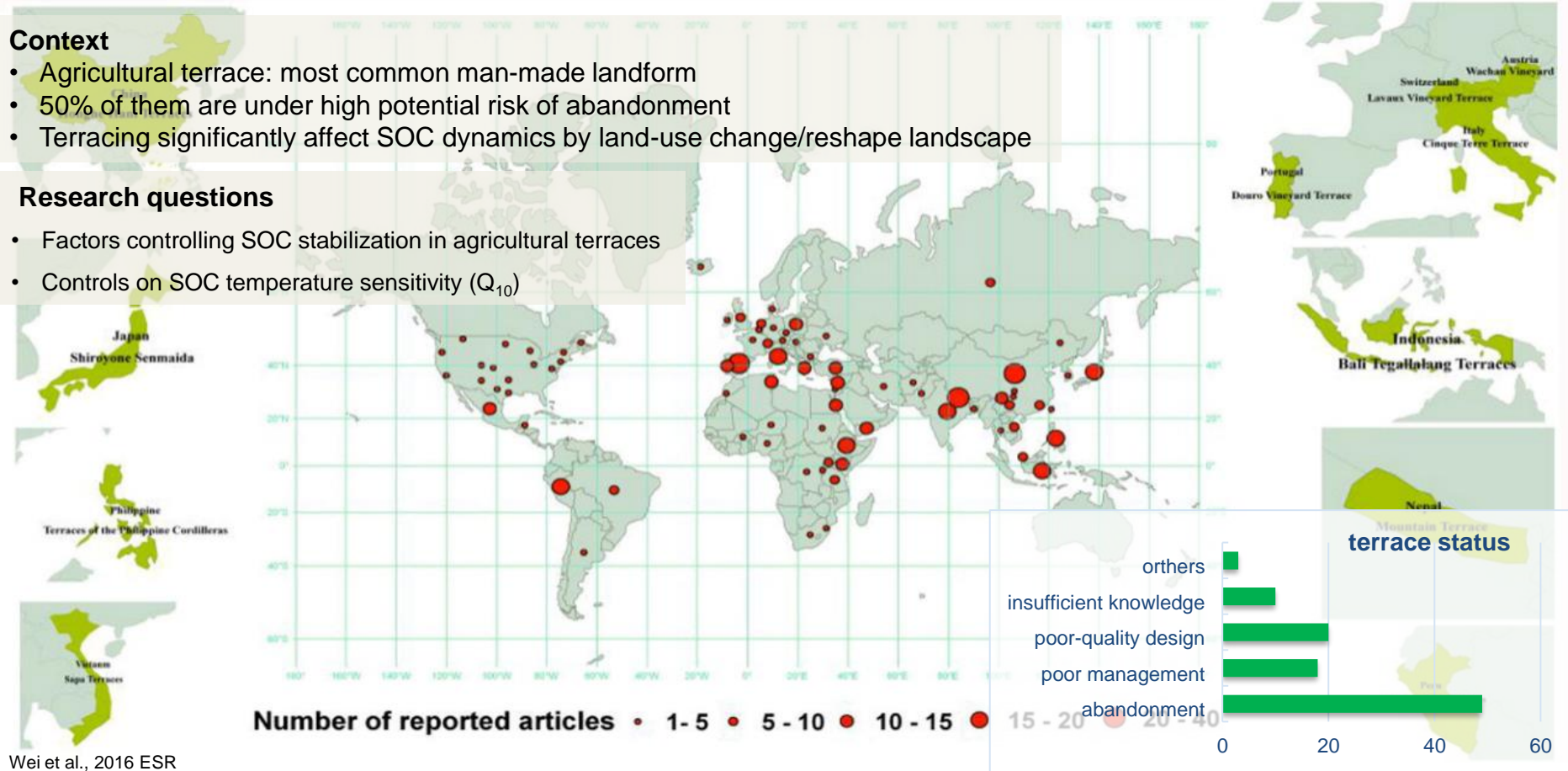
Context and research questions

Context

- Agricultural terrace: most common man-made landform
- 50% of them are under high potential risk of abandonment
- Terracing significantly affect SOC dynamics by land-use change/reshape landscape

Research questions

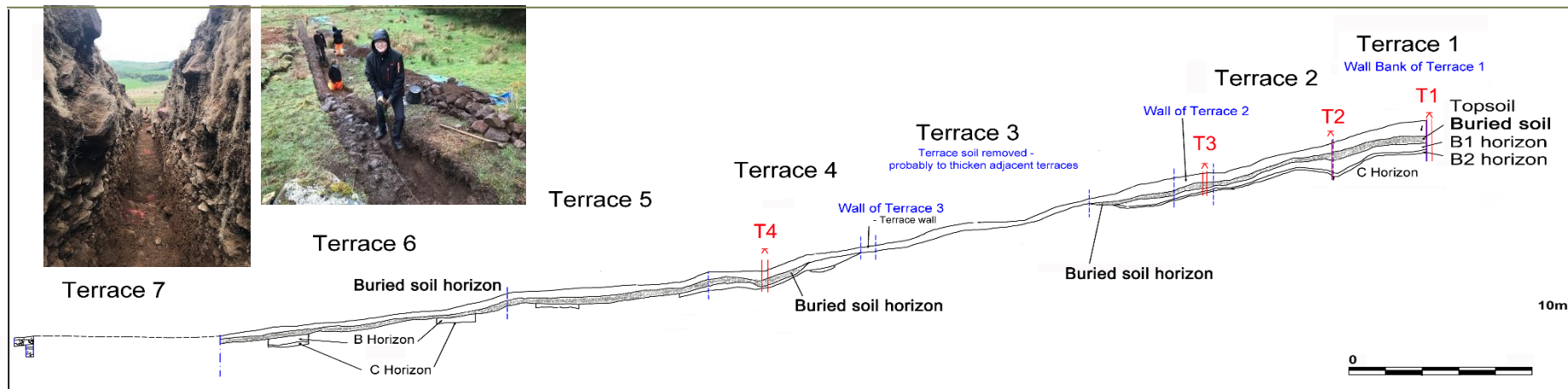
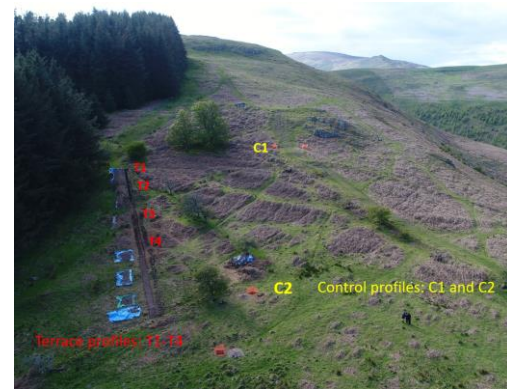
- Factors controlling SOC stabilization in agricultural terraces
- Controls on SOC temperature sensitivity (Q_{10})



Studying area

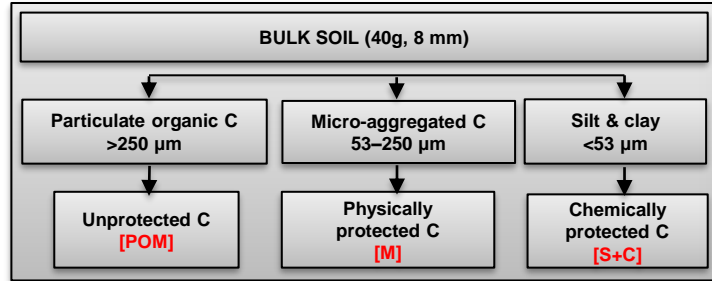


- Northumberland National Park, UK
- multi-period archaeological landscapes
- Early Bronze Age c. 1800–1500 BC
- Maritime temperate climate



Lab analysis

SOC fractionation



Stability: low → high



Elemental composition and pedogenic oxides

- ✓ Rubidium/Strontium (weathering indicator)
- ✓ Sequential pedogenic extractions (Fe, Al, Mn)



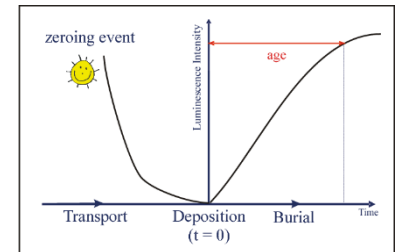
SOC respiration - soil incubation (8 weeks)

30 g 2 mm sieved bulk soil; 350 ml sealed jars; 20 °C and 30 °C; soil respiration + SOC temperature sensitivity (Q_{10})



Soil burial age — field pOSL

- Optically stimulated luminescence (OSL)



Results — SOC respiration (SPR) and temperature sensitivity (Q_{10})

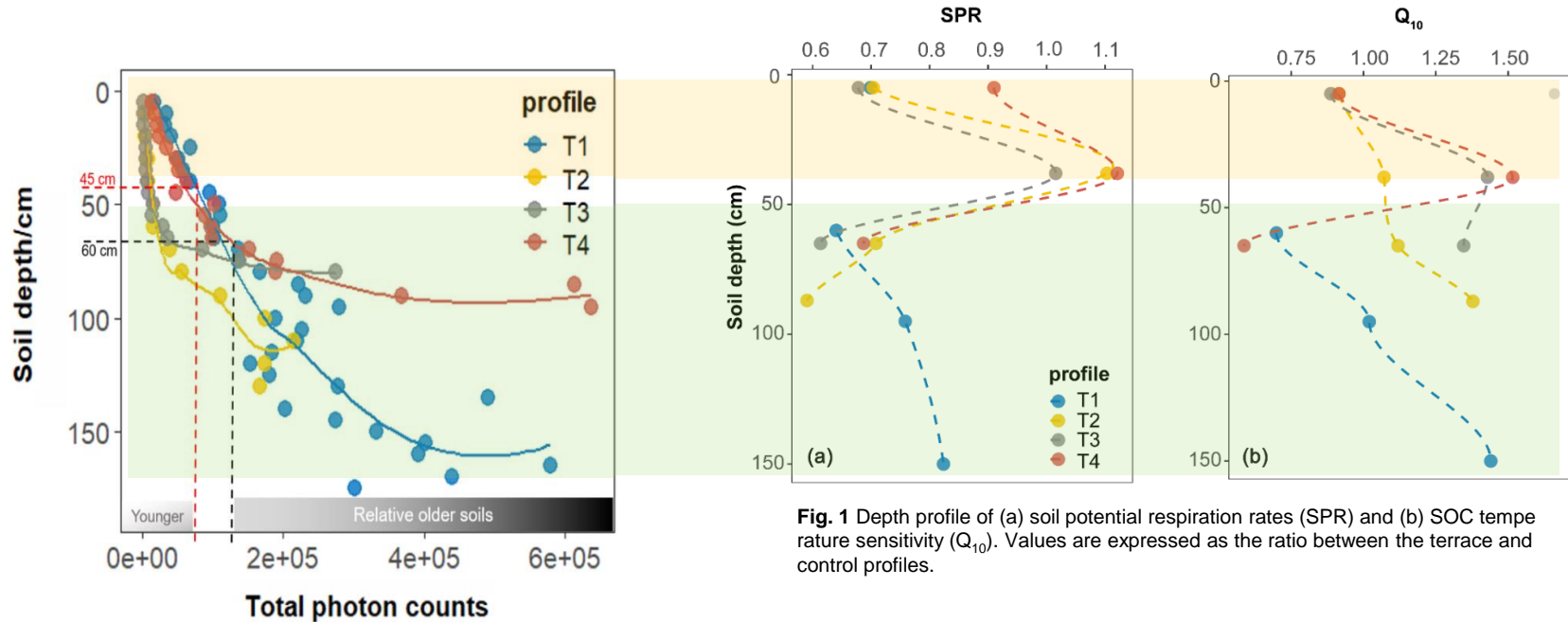


Fig. 1 Depth profile of (a) soil potential respiration rates (SPR) and (b) SOC temperature sensitivity (Q_{10}). Values are expressed as the ratio between the terrace and control profiles.

Overall, SOC from old soil layers have been protected, but they show higher sensitivity to warming

Results — Stabilization mechanisms of terracing SOC

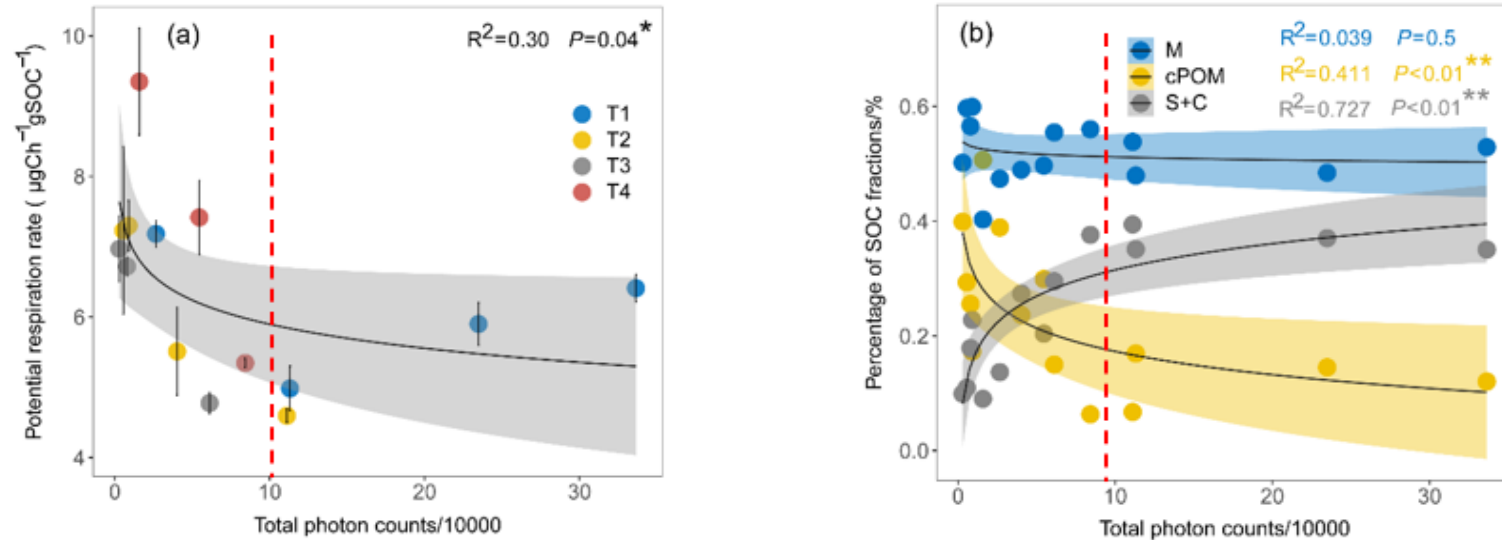


Fig. 2 Relation between terrace soil burial age (total photon counts) and, (a) soil potential respiration rates (SPR) and (b) SOC fractions as a percentage of total SOC (%). Formula: $y=\log(x)$.

- older soil horizons (buried layers) tended to have a lower SPR
- The shift to more processed recalcitrant SOC (S+C fraction) with terrace age contributes to SOC stability in terraced soils (Fig. 2b)

Results — controls on SOC temperature sensitivity

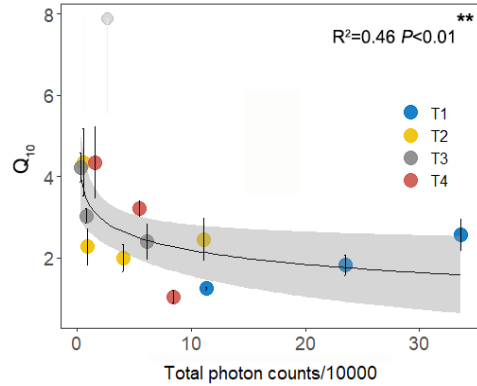


Fig. 3 Relationship between SOC temperature sensitivity to decomposition (Q_{10}) and relative terrace soil burial age (total photo counts).

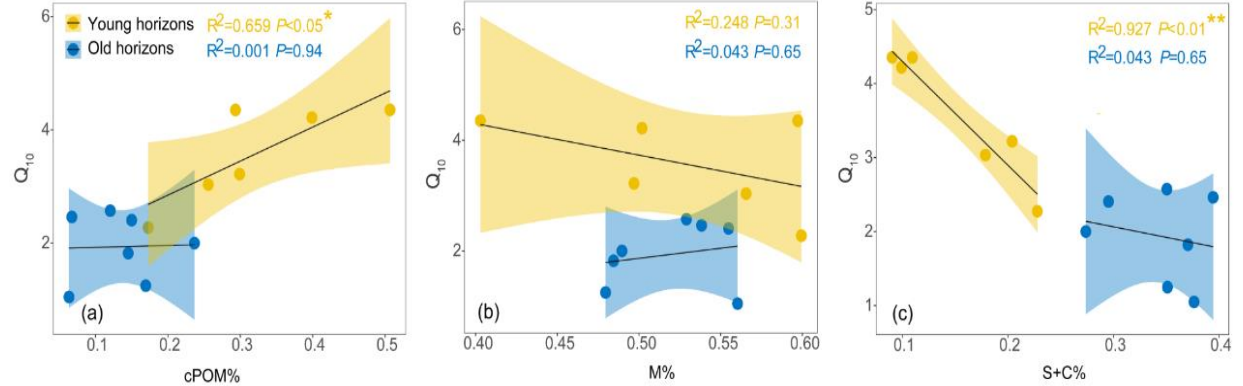


Fig.4 Relationship between SOC temperature sensitivity (Q_{10}) and (a) unprotected SOC (cPOM%), (b) physical protected SOC (M%) and (c) mineral protected SOC (S+C%) for relative younger and older terrace soil horizons, respectively. *= $P<0.05$; **= $P<0.01$.

Table 1 Correlation between SOC fractions and pedogenic oxides

Young soil layers									
	Al _p	Fe _p	Mn _p	Al _o	Fe _o	Mn _o	Al _d	Fe _d	Mn _d
cPOM						-0.81			-0.76
m									
s+c	0.78	-0.88		0.89	0.88	0.83	0.84		0.88
Old soil layers									
cPOM									
m									
s+c									

Young soil horizons

SOC mineral protection attenuate the SOC intrinsic temperature sensitivity by reducing the availability of SOC substrate to decomposers

Old horizons?

Results — controls on SOC temperature sensitivity

Table 2 Relationship between SOC temperature sensitivity (Q_{10}) and C:N ratios of bulk soil and SOC fractions.

	Bulk soil	cPOM	M	S+C
Q_{10}	0.60*	0.03	0.61*	0.62*

* $P < 0.05$. $N = 13$.

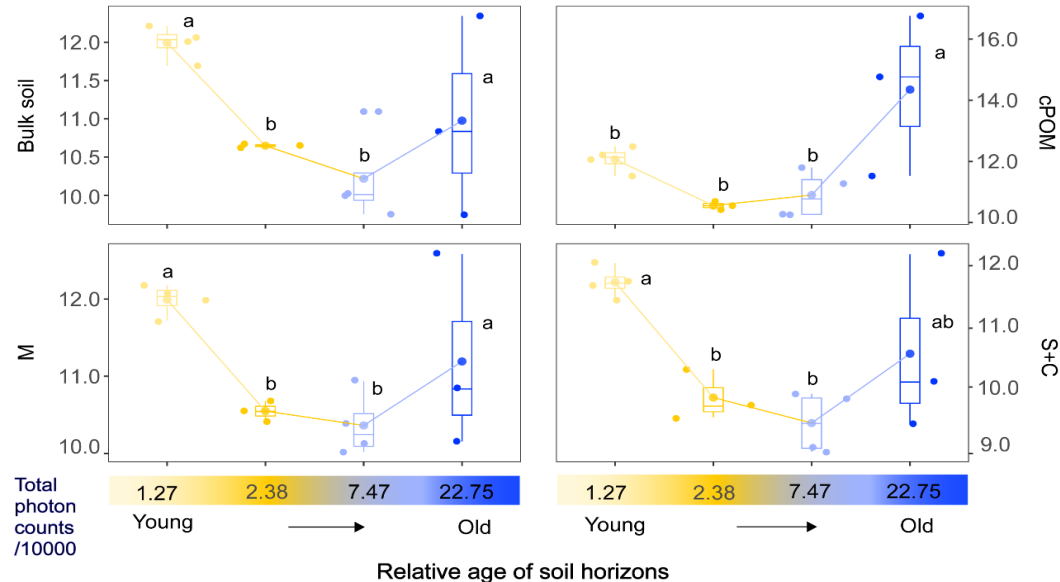


Fig. 5 C:N ratios for bulk soil and SOC fractions along with the gradient of terrace soil burial age (total photon counts). Significant differences in C:N ratios between soil age gradient are indicated by different lowercase letters ($P < 0.05$).

Old horizons

Higher C:N ratio (lower quality) of SOC lead to a higher temperature sensitivity of SOC stored in buried horizons

Conclusions

- Soil burial due to terracing provides a C stabilization mechanism.
- With increasing burial age, the SOC pool composition shifts from particulate OC to mineral protected OC pool.
- Both soil C:N ratio (C quality) and SOC mineral protection regulate Q_{10}
- The dominant mechanism controlling this temperature sensitivity depends on the burial age



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