

# Rates of Soil Carbon Accumulation and Transformation in a Ponderosa Pine Forest Using High Resolution Chronosequence Analysis

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# Chronosequence Analysis

$$S = f(t)_{cl,o,r,p}$$

S: soil formation

t: time

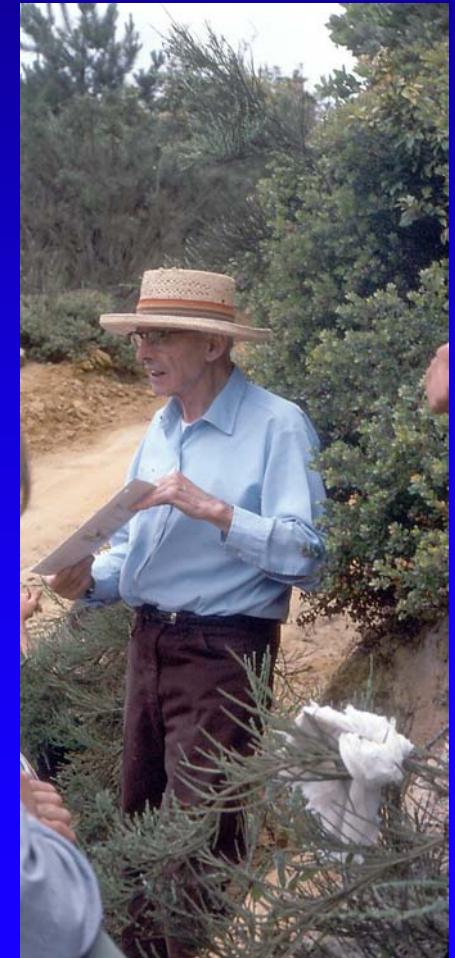
cl: climate

o: organisms

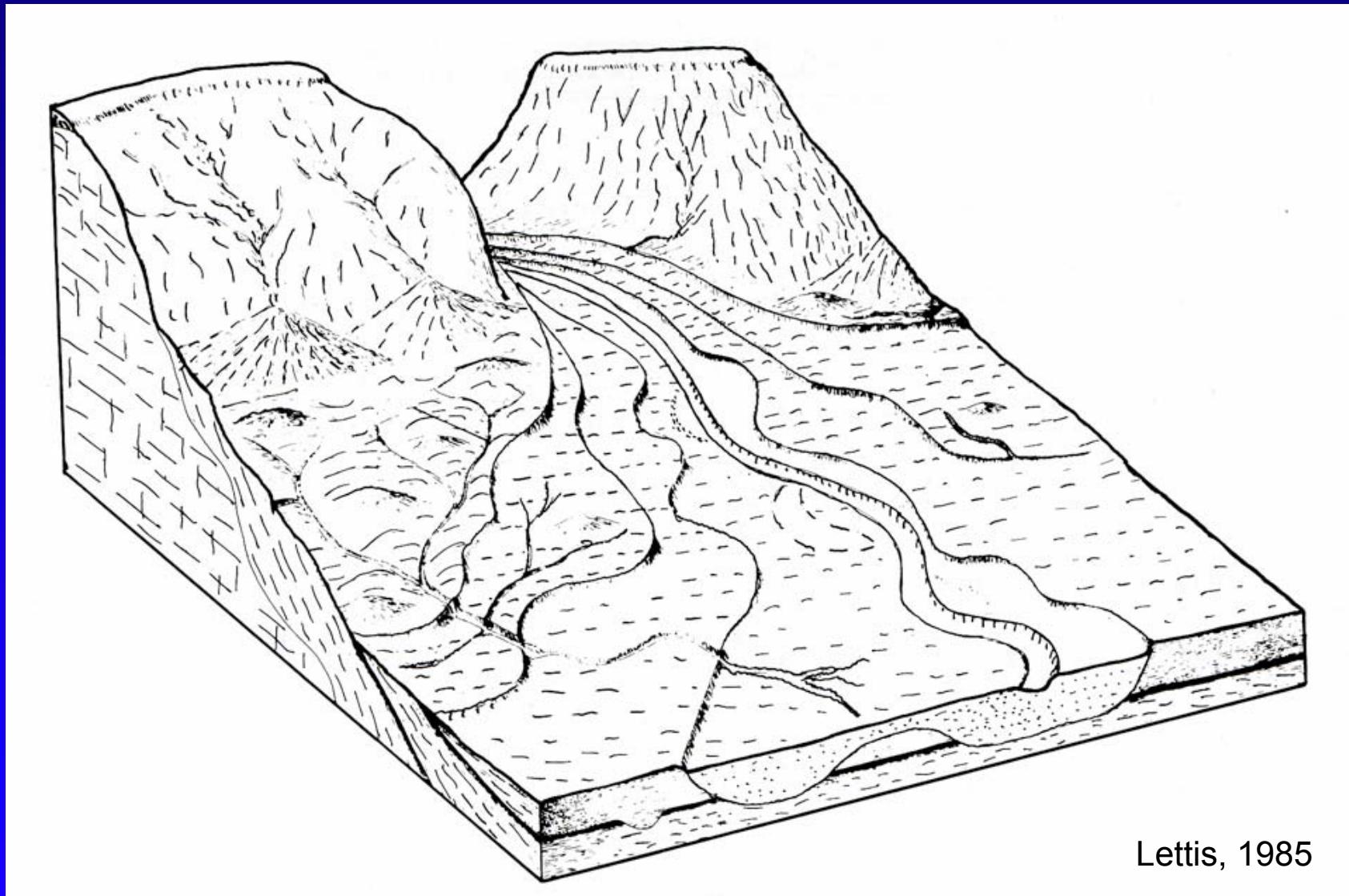
r: relief

p: parent material

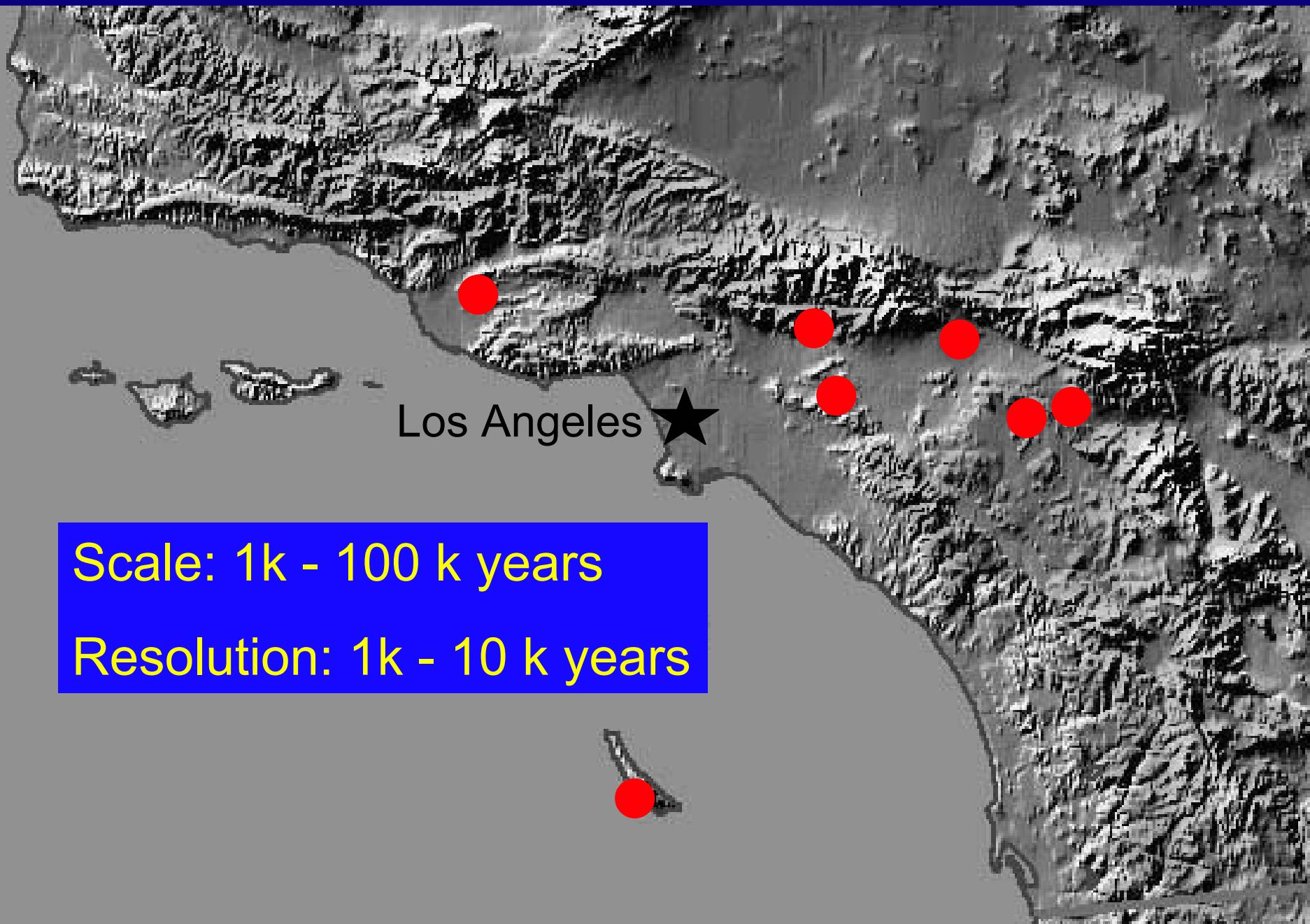
Hans  
Jenny



# Chronosequence of alluvial fan terraces

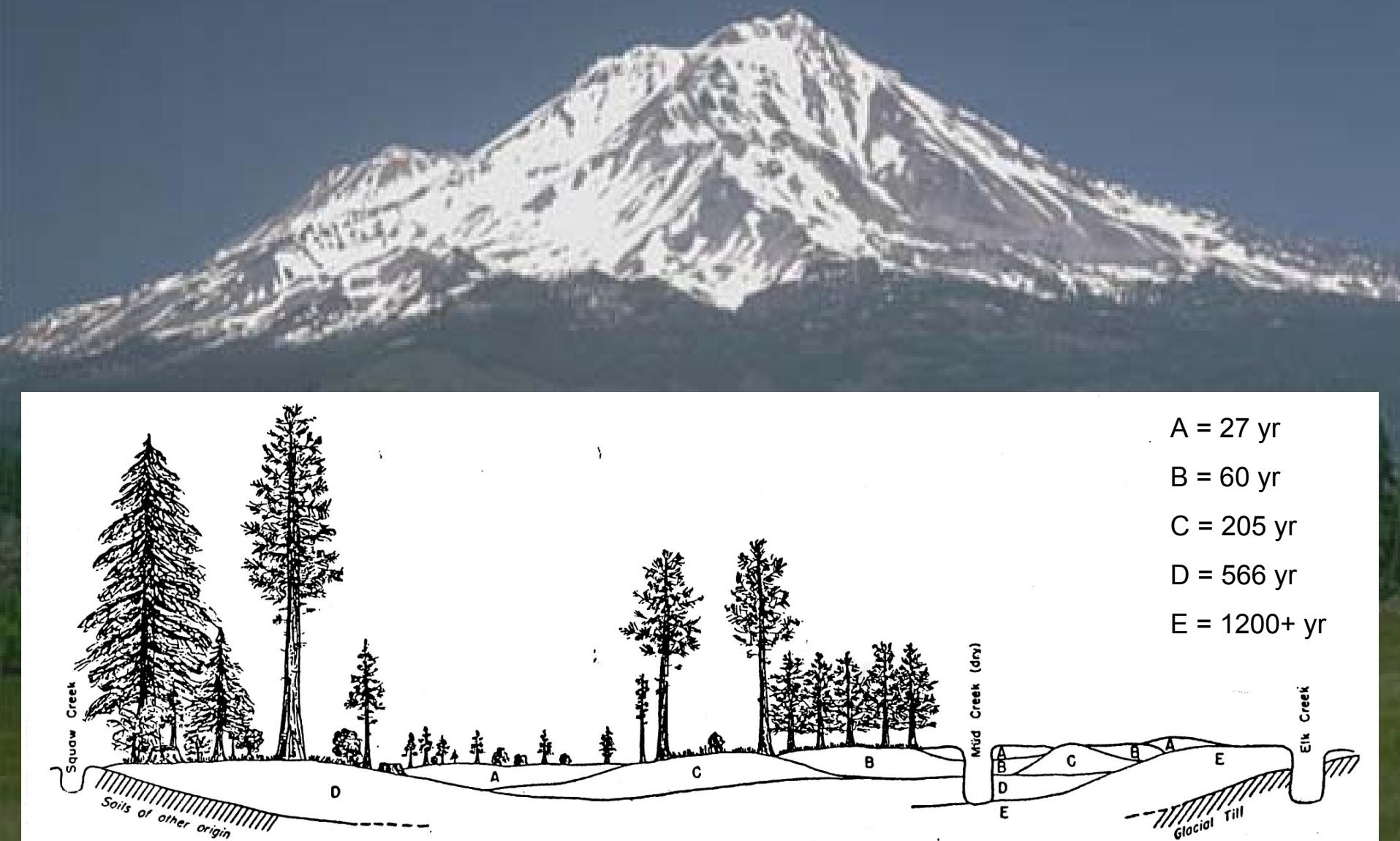


# Chronosequences in xeric southern California

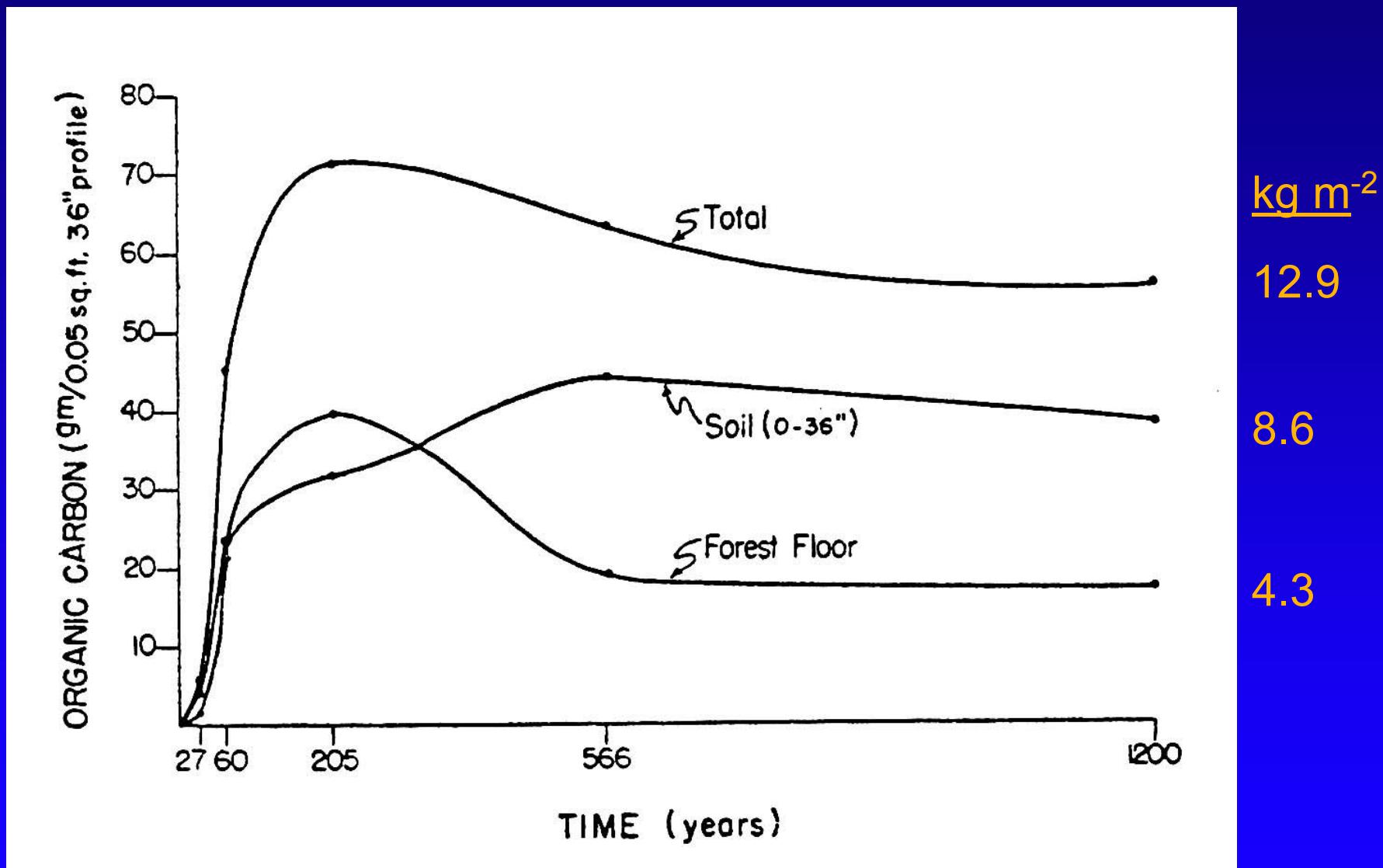


Soil organic carbon studies  
need a shorter time span  
and greater resolution.

# Mt. Shasta Chronosequence



# Carbon accumulation in Mt. Shasta Chronosequence



San Dimas  
Experimental Forest  
0-60 yr; 10 yr resolution

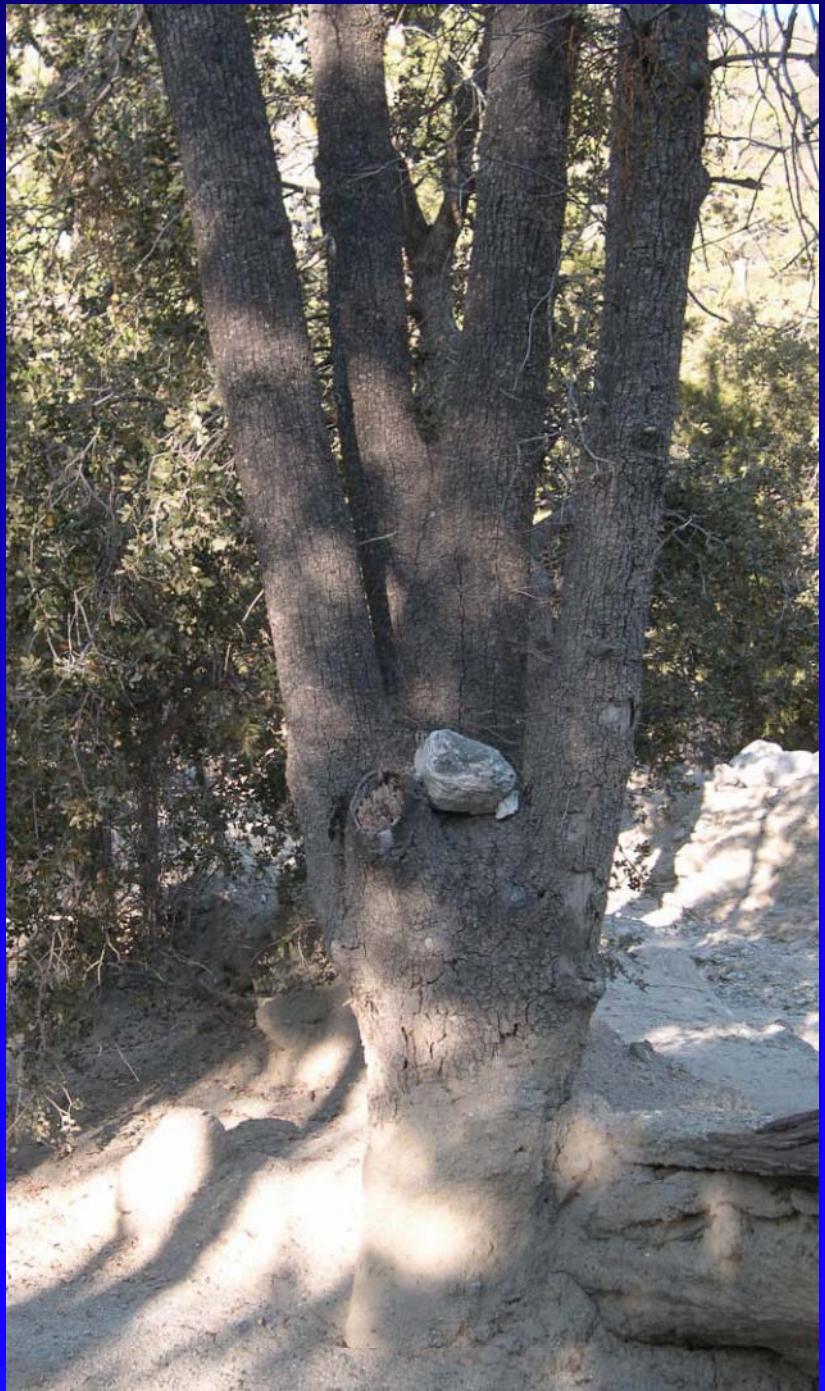
Forest Falls

Los Angeles ★









The image shows a dry, light-colored hillside covered in small rocks and sparse, yellowish-green vegetation. In the background, there is a dense forest of tall, thin trees, likely pines, with some dead or brown branches. The overall scene suggests a dry, possibly arid environment.

**Elevation = 1675 m**

**MAP = 650 mm**

**Geologic material: gneissic regolith**

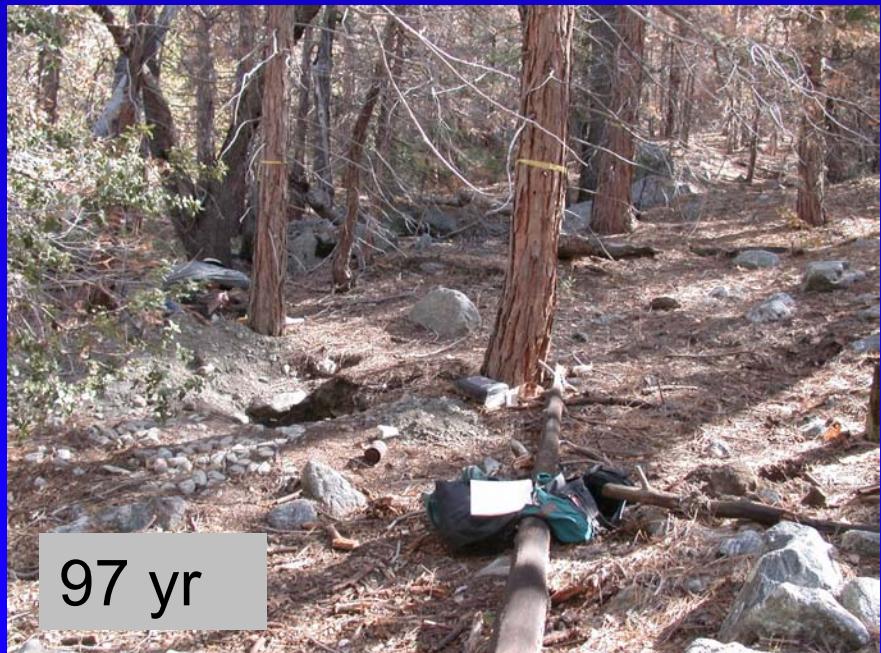
**Soil texture: loamy sand (5% clay)**



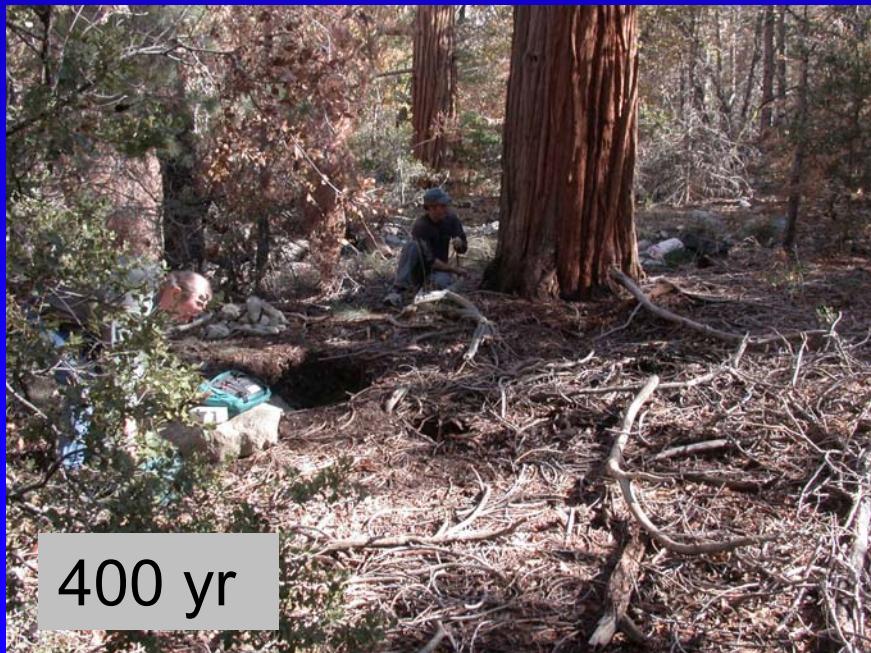
< 0.5 yr



28 yr



97 yr



400 yr



# Objectives

- Assess the rate of carbon accumulation on a scale of decades.
- Determine the forms of soil organic matter as a function of soil age.
- Interpret the processes of carbon incorporation and storage the soils.

# **Initial Field investigations**





<0.5 yr



28 yr



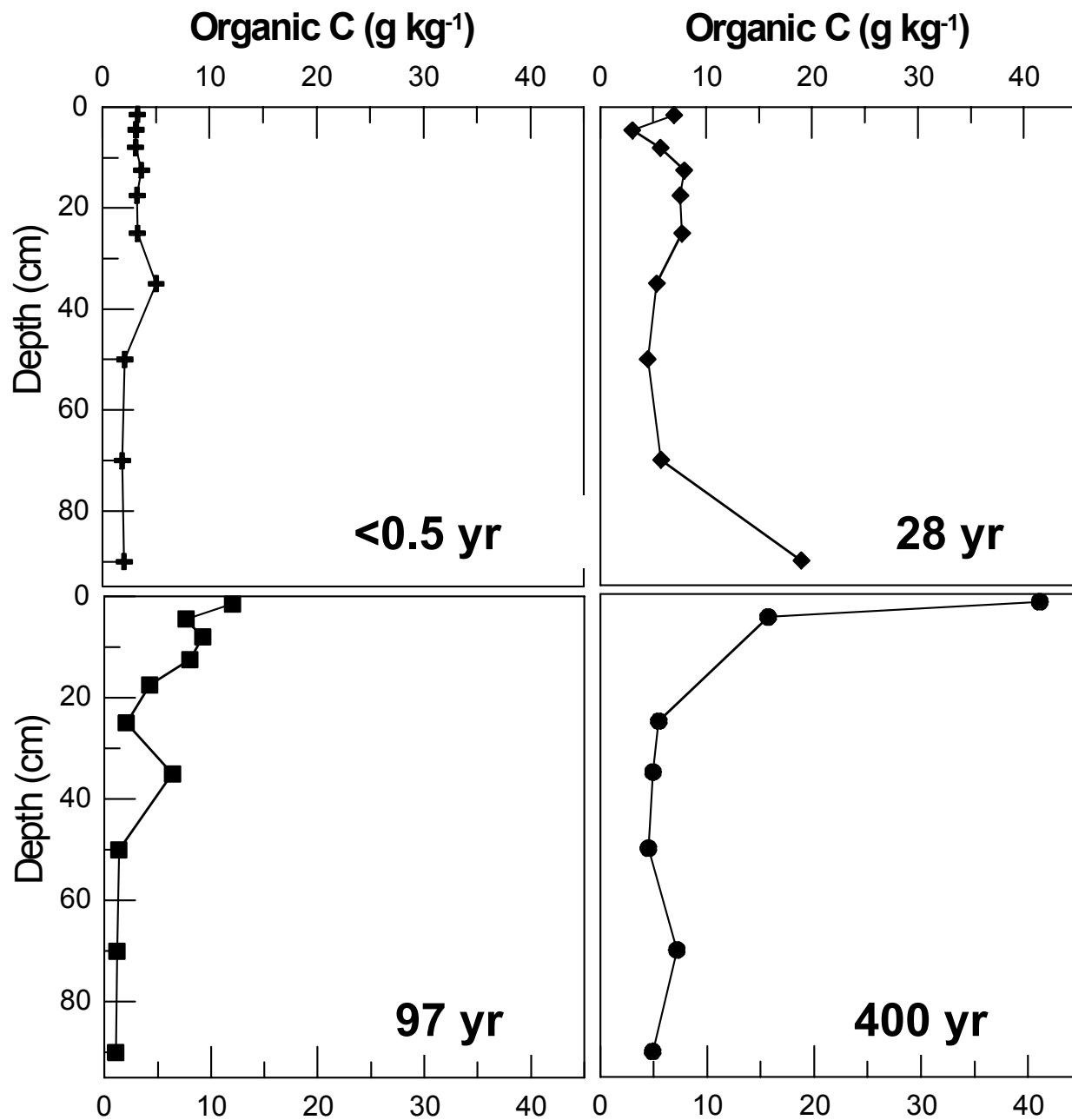
97 yr



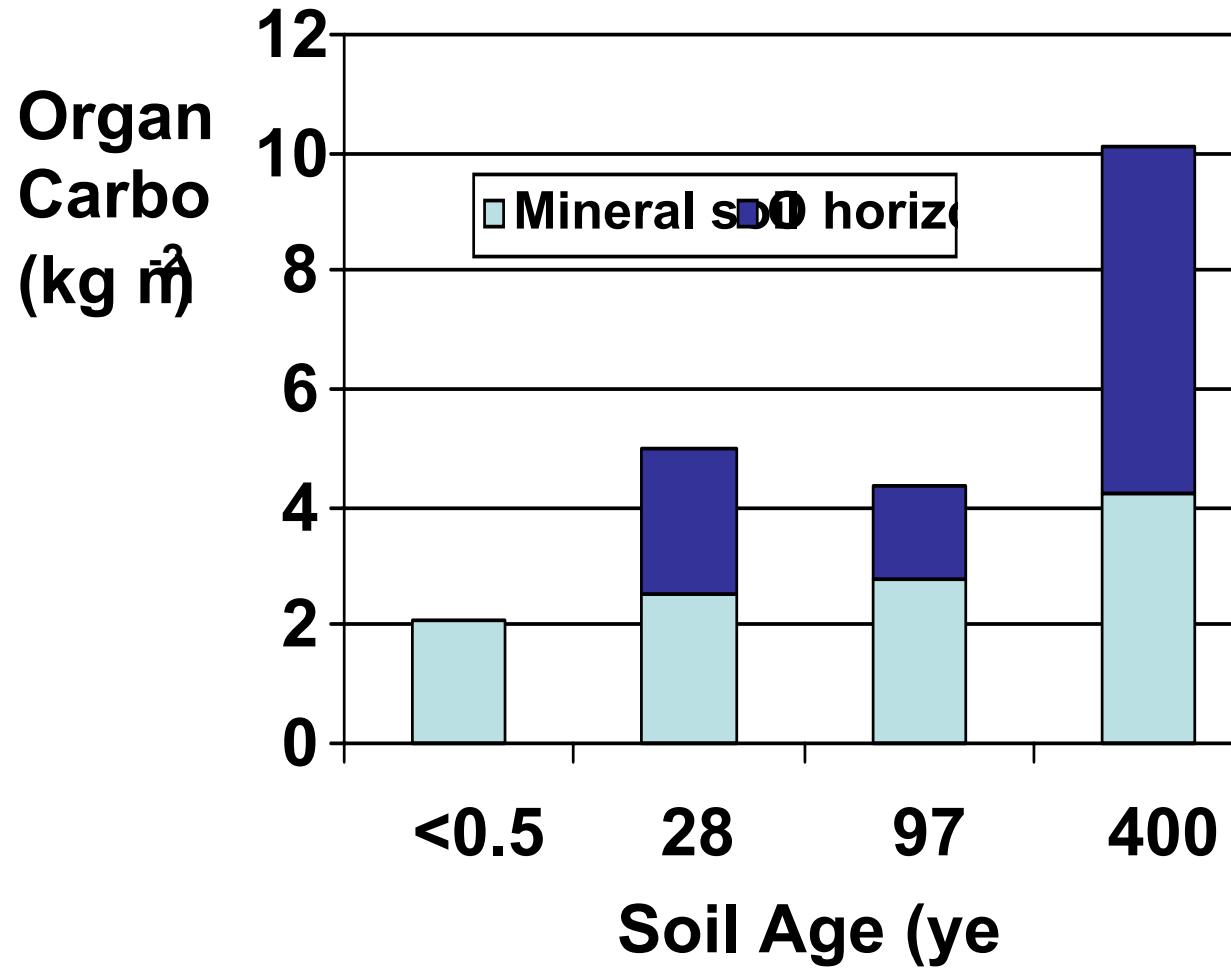
400 yr

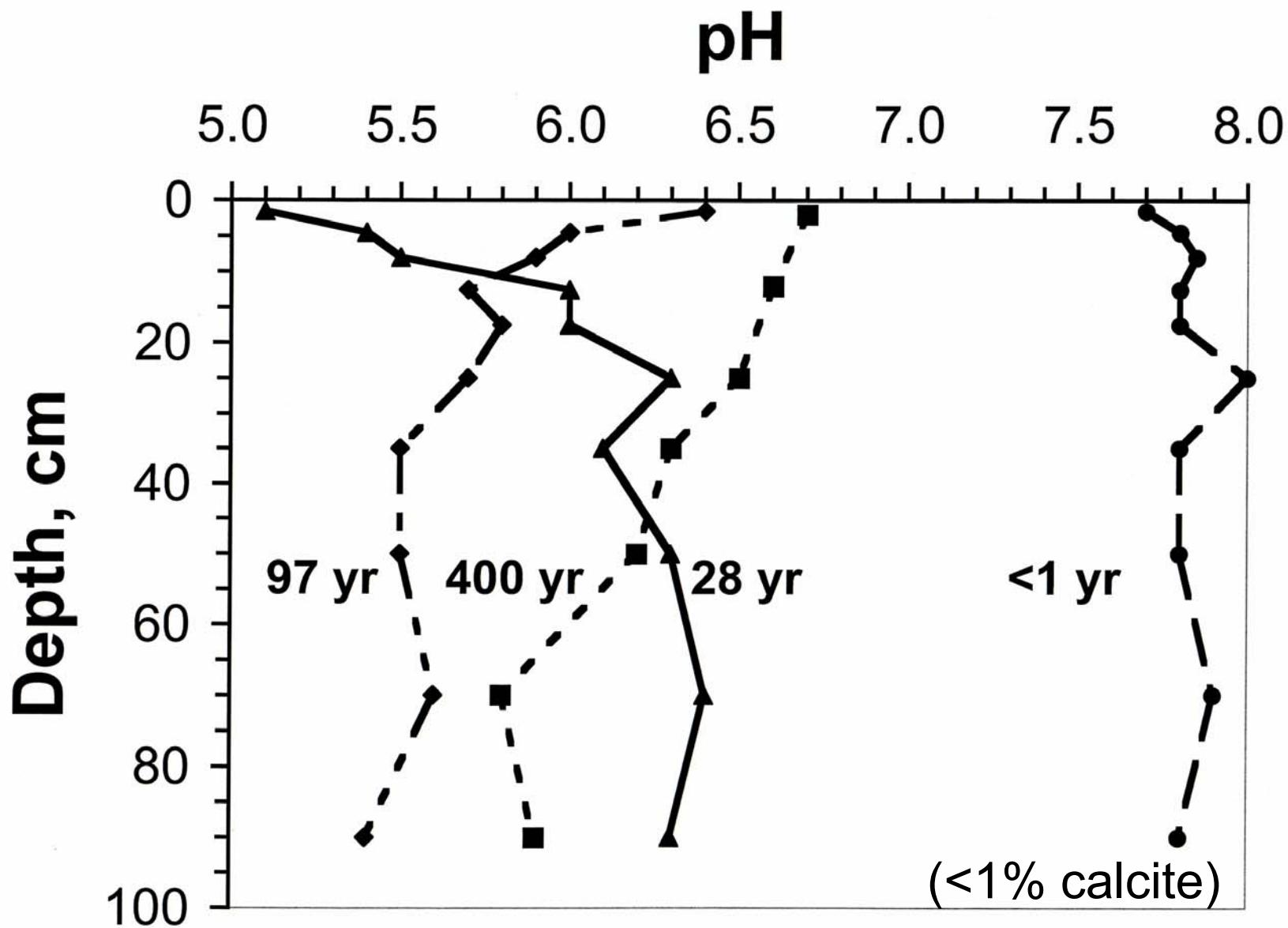


# **Initial Laboratory Results**



# Organic Carbon Storage to 80 cm depth







**Mt. Shasta**

**Forest Falls**

	<b>Mt. Shasta (566 years)</b>	<b>Forest Falls (400 years)</b>
----- OC kg m <sup>-2</sup> -----		
Litter	4.3	6.0
Mineral soil	9.5	4.2
Total	13.8	10.2

# Future Work

- Sample soils on more flow ages
  - especially <200 yr
- Determine changes in forms of SOM
  - C by size fraction
  - solid state  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR
- Investigate processes
  - litterfall
  - litter decomposition (litter bags)
  - soil fauna (pitfall trapping)
  - fine roots
  - soil respiration
  - microbial characterization (biomass, plfa)
  - soil temperature
  - micromorphology



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