

## Availability of goethite-associated phosphorus to beeches (*Fagus sylvatica*)

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The beech forest Lüss is classified as P-recycling system, i.e. it is supposed to have a very tight P cycle in order to sustain the vegetation's P demand. Accordingly, previous soil profile analyses demonstrated that P concentrations are several times higher in the forest floor than in the mineral soil horizons. However, considering P stocks, only 6 % of total P within the upper 106 cm of the soil profile is stored in the forest floor. As the ecosystem is limited in P, beeches possibly acquire additional P from subsoil horizons. The quantitatively most important sorption sites for P are surfaces of hydrous Fe oxides. There is evidence that plants and microorganisms can mobilize and utilize this P at least to some extent. In order to investigate these processes in more detail, we conducted a mesocosm experiment. Beeches were grown on Lüss subsoil (Bw horizon) with added goethite-associated P, either in organic (phytate) or inorganic (phosphate) form. Additionally, controls with pure phytate, phosphate, goethite, and soil only were run. Immediately before harvest of trees, a <sup>13</sup>C pulse labelling experiment was conducted in order to quantify photosynthate production and possible translocation into soil, in particular the rhizosphere. Plant P uptake and shifts in different soil P fractions will be quantified. Analyses are still ongoing and will be presented at the conference.