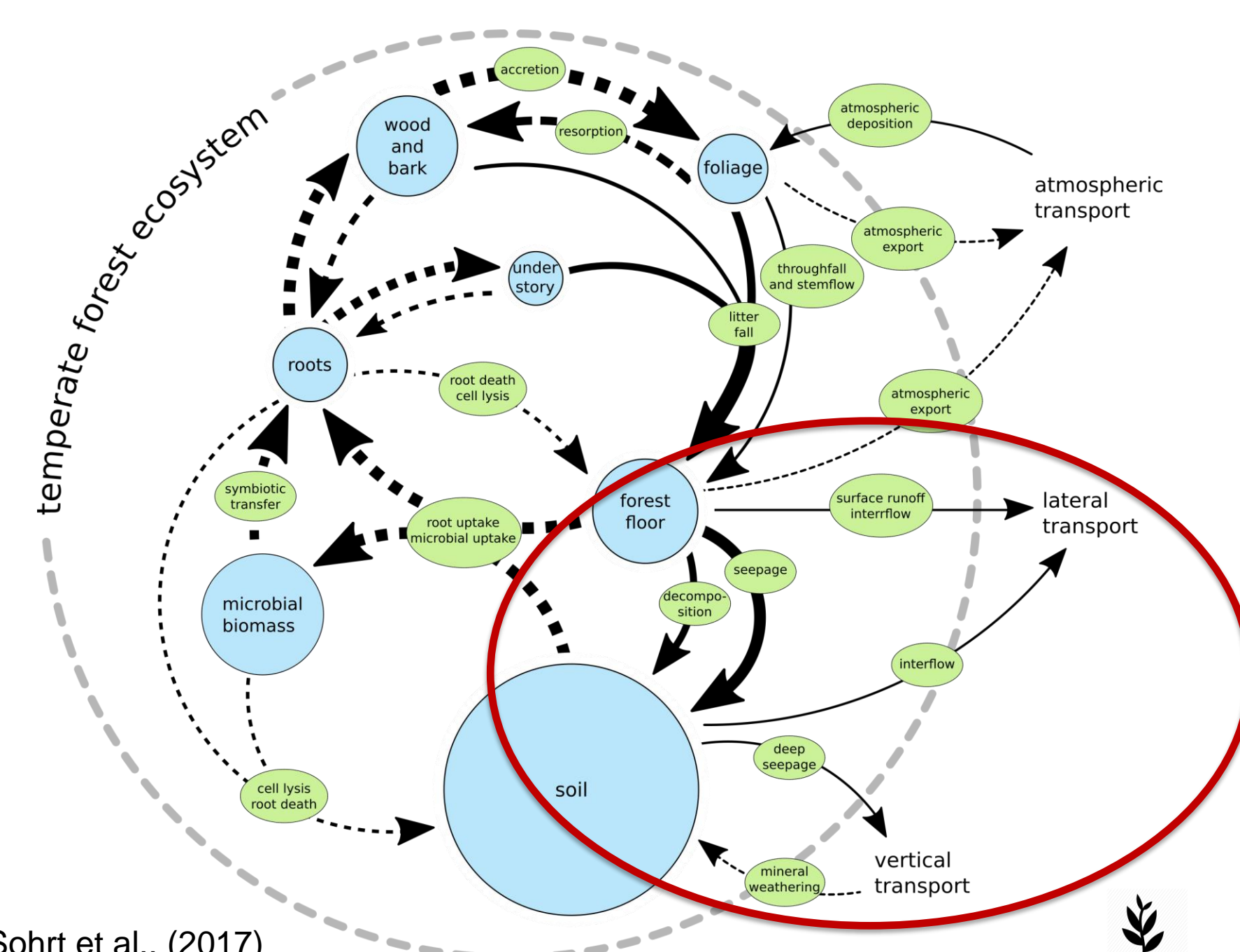


Aims & Objectives:

Hydrological effects on phosphorus (P) fluxes in beech forests

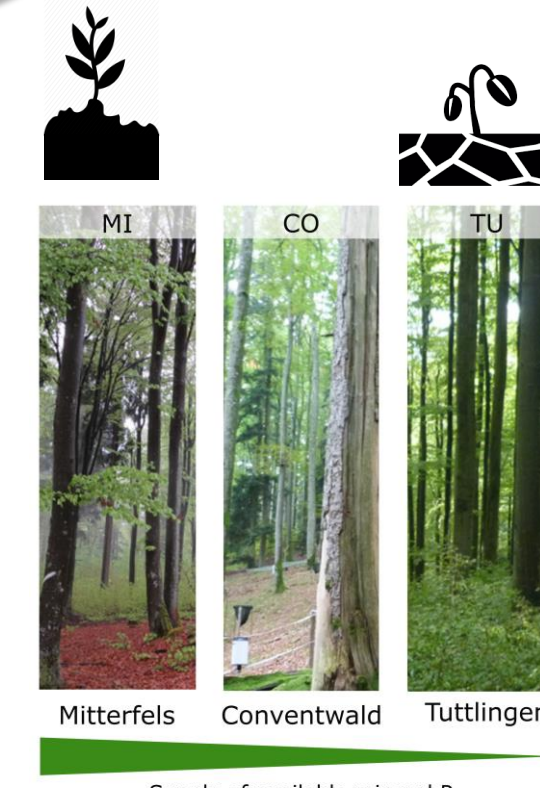
- Lateral & vertical subsurface flow (SSF)
- Major loss of P from the forest ecosystem



Sohr et al., (2017)

Experimental sites:

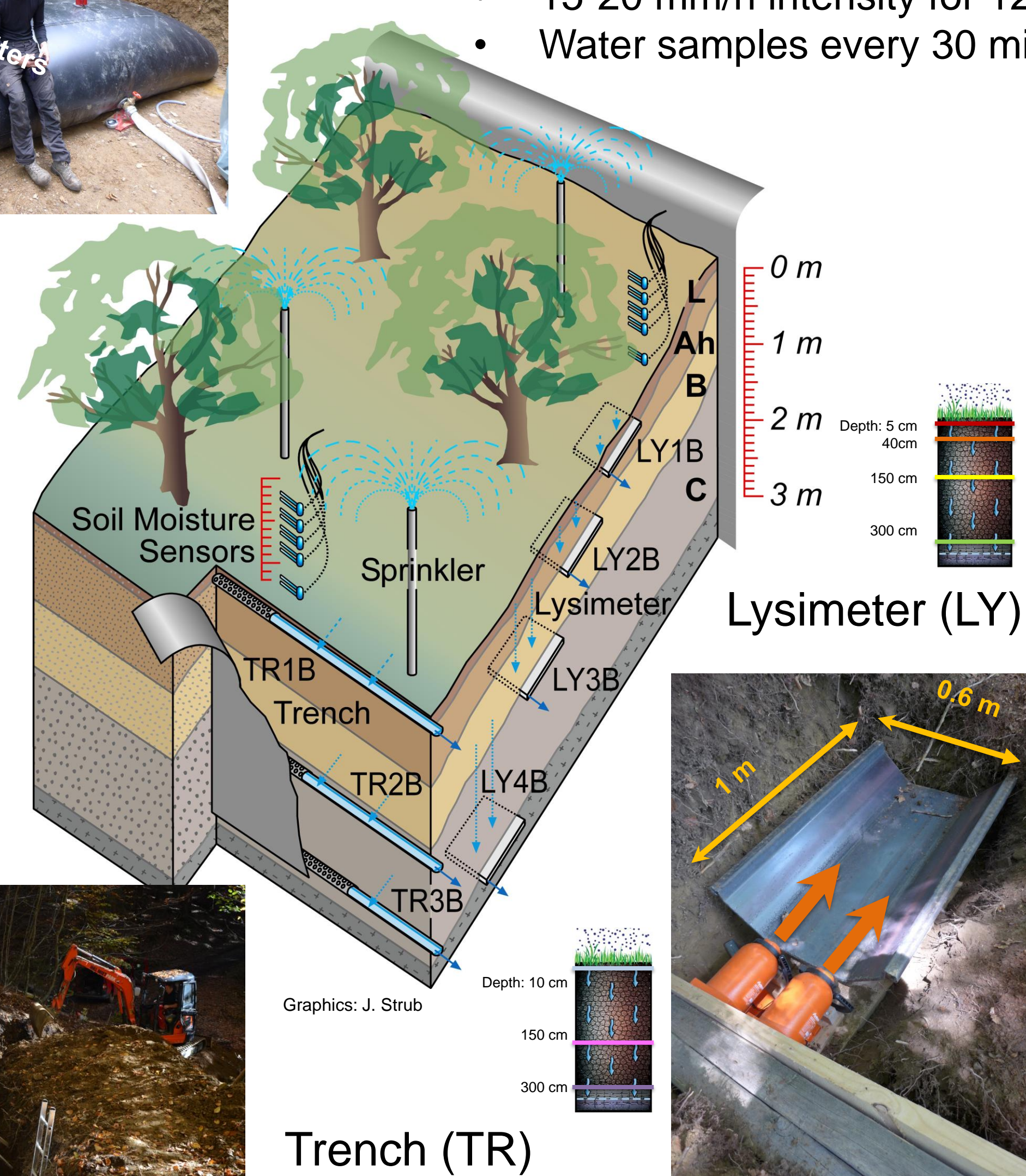
- Three sites from P-rich to P-poor
- Mitterfels (MIT): Bavarian Forest
- Conventwald (CON): Black Forest
- Tuttlingen (TUT): Schwäbische Alb



Supply of available mineral P

Sprinkling experiments:

- 60.000 liters, deionized water
- 15-20 mm/h intensity for 12h
- Water samples every 30 min

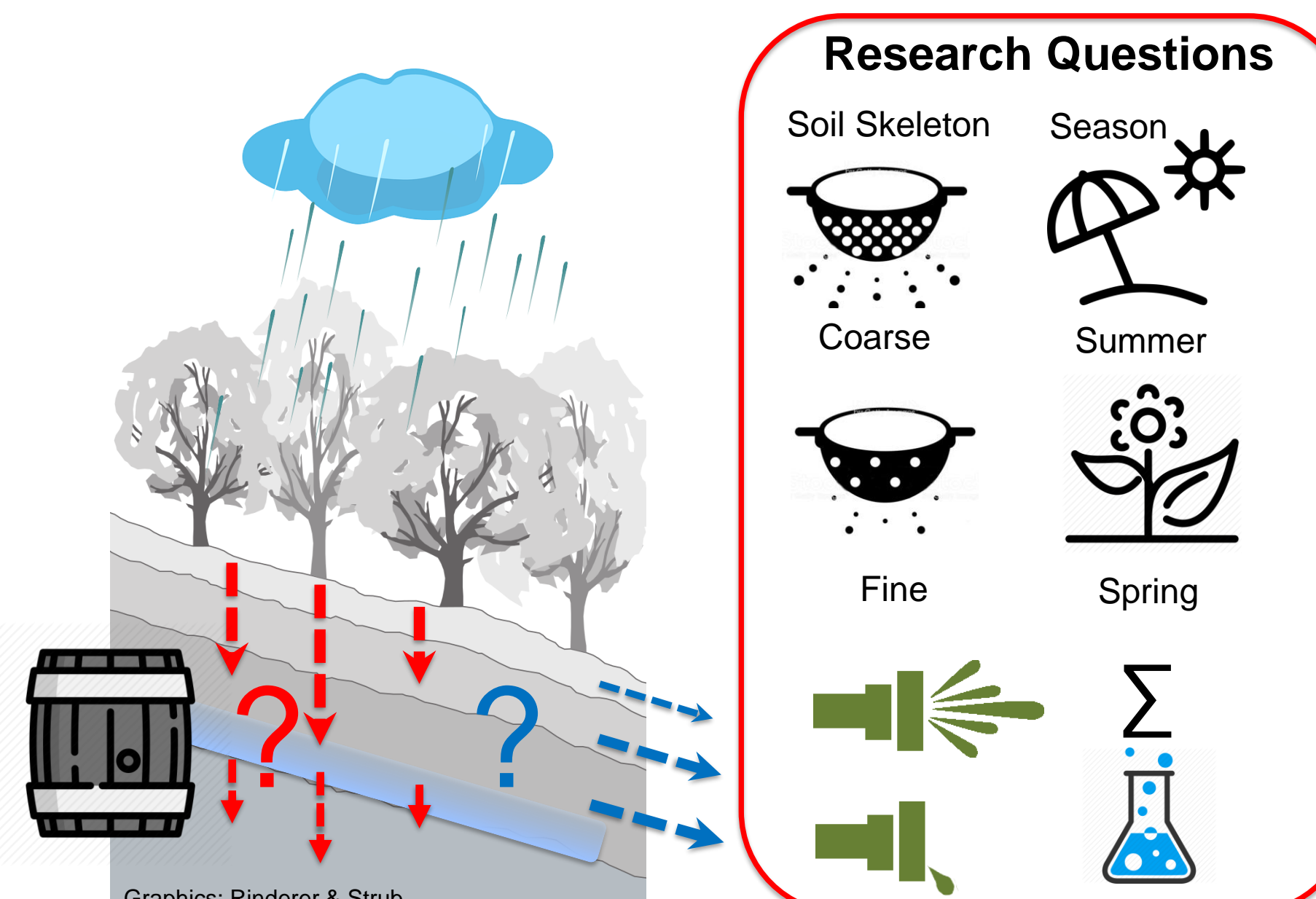


Graphics: J. Strub

Trench (TR)

Research Topics:

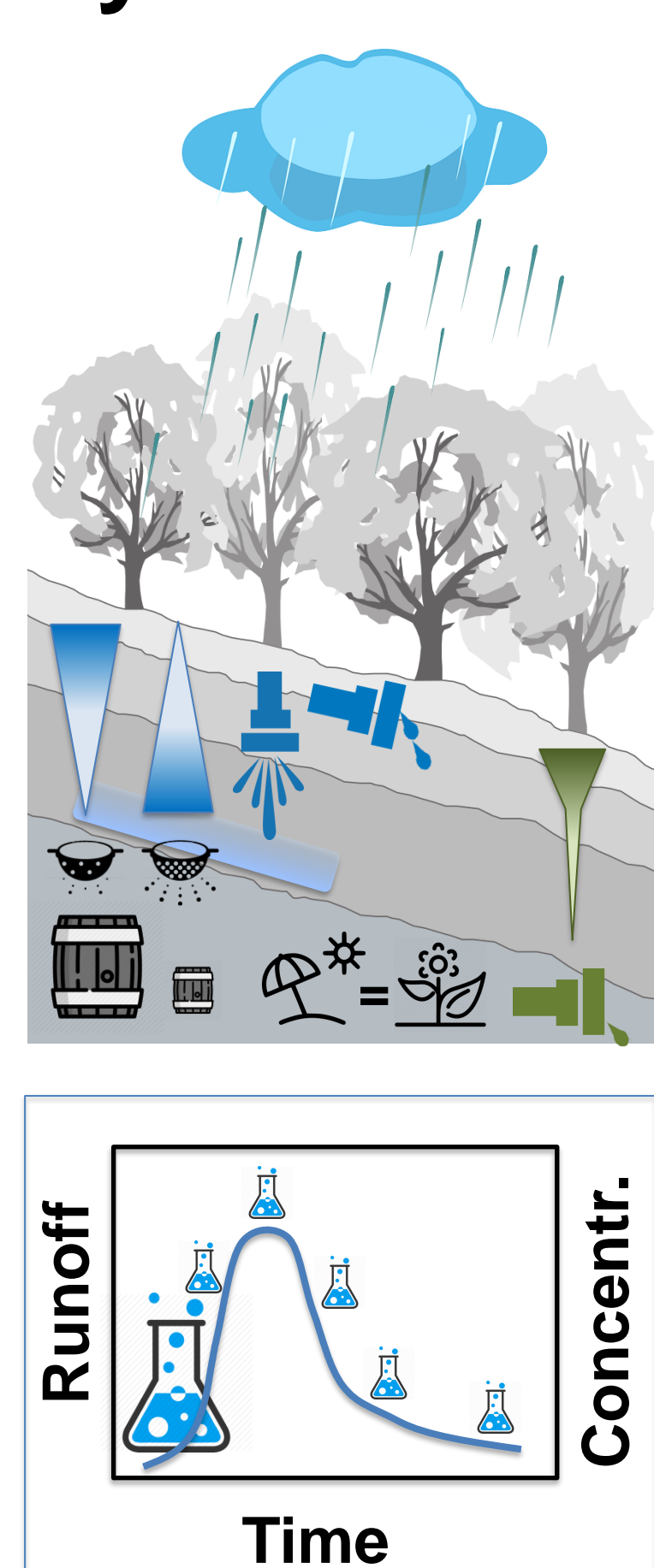
- 1) Lateral & vertical subsurface flow (SSF)
- 2) "Event" or pre-event" water
- 3) P concentration in SSF (nutrient flushing, dilution, chemostatic behavior)
- 4) P export from forest stands



Hypotheses:

- 1) Higher skeleton content:
 - > Predominantly vertical flow
 - > High event water fraction
 - > Larger P-losses at deeper depth
- 2) Seasonal differences:
 - > Summer higher P-losses (warmer, more P mineralization)

Syntheses:



Rinderer et al. (2020) (see below)
Biogeosciences Discussions
Open Access EGU

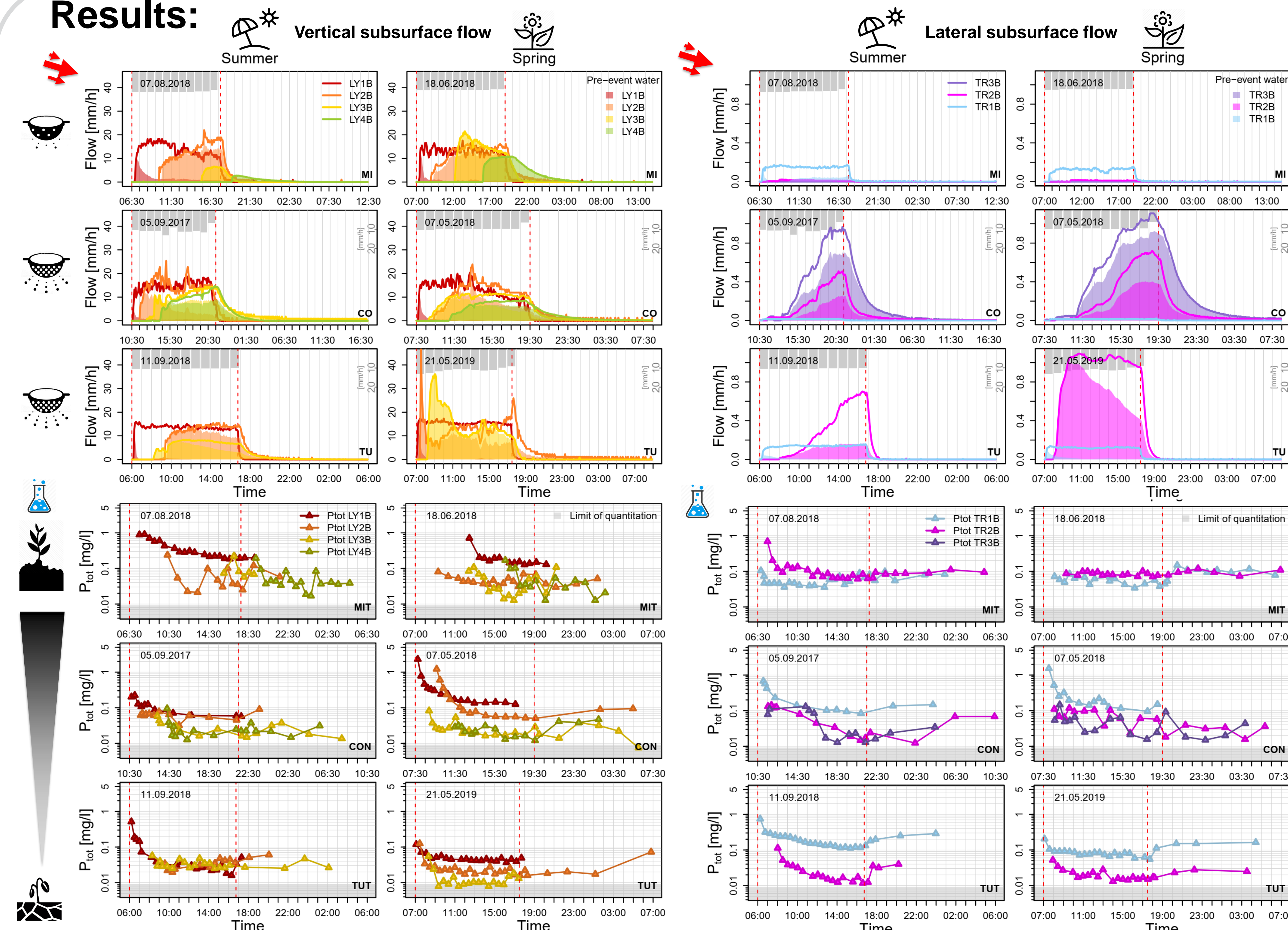
Runoff processes:

- Vertical SSF >> lateral SSF
- Coarse soils: increase in SSF with depth, small storage,
- Finer soils: large storage, less and delayed SSF at depth

P concentration

- First flush with high P
- Chemostatic for the rest of event

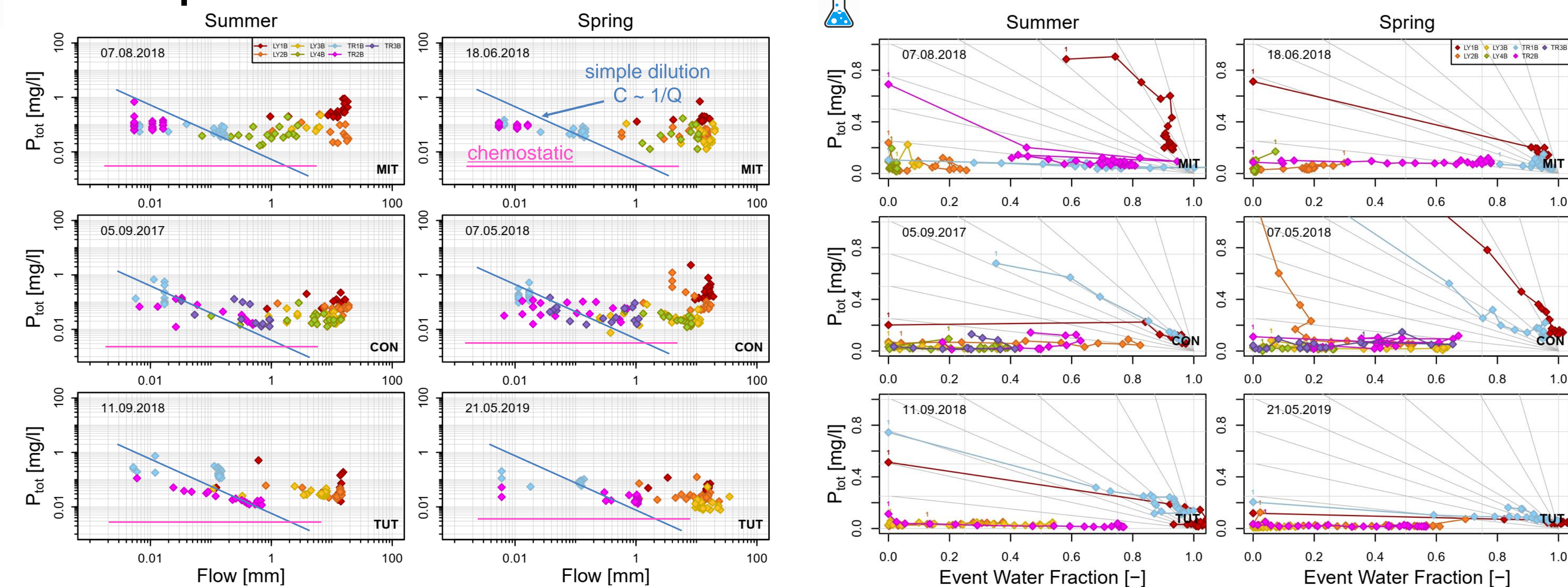
Results:



- Vertical SSF >> lateral SSF
- Pre-event water dominated

- Nutrient-flushing in the first 2 h
- Chemostatic conditions during the rest of the events (10-12h)

Transport-limited or source-limited?



P concentration:

- change in flow > change in P
- Datapoints aligned parallel to x-axis

- Small change in P with increasing event water fraction -> chemostatic conditions rather dilution