

# SUBSOIL ORGANO-MINERAL ASSOCIATIONS

## UNDER CONTRASTING CLIMATE CONDITIONS

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### 1 Soil Science at different scales

Combined approaches are crucial

Landscapes  
m to km

Bulk soil  
m to cm

Macro  
aggregates  
cm to mm

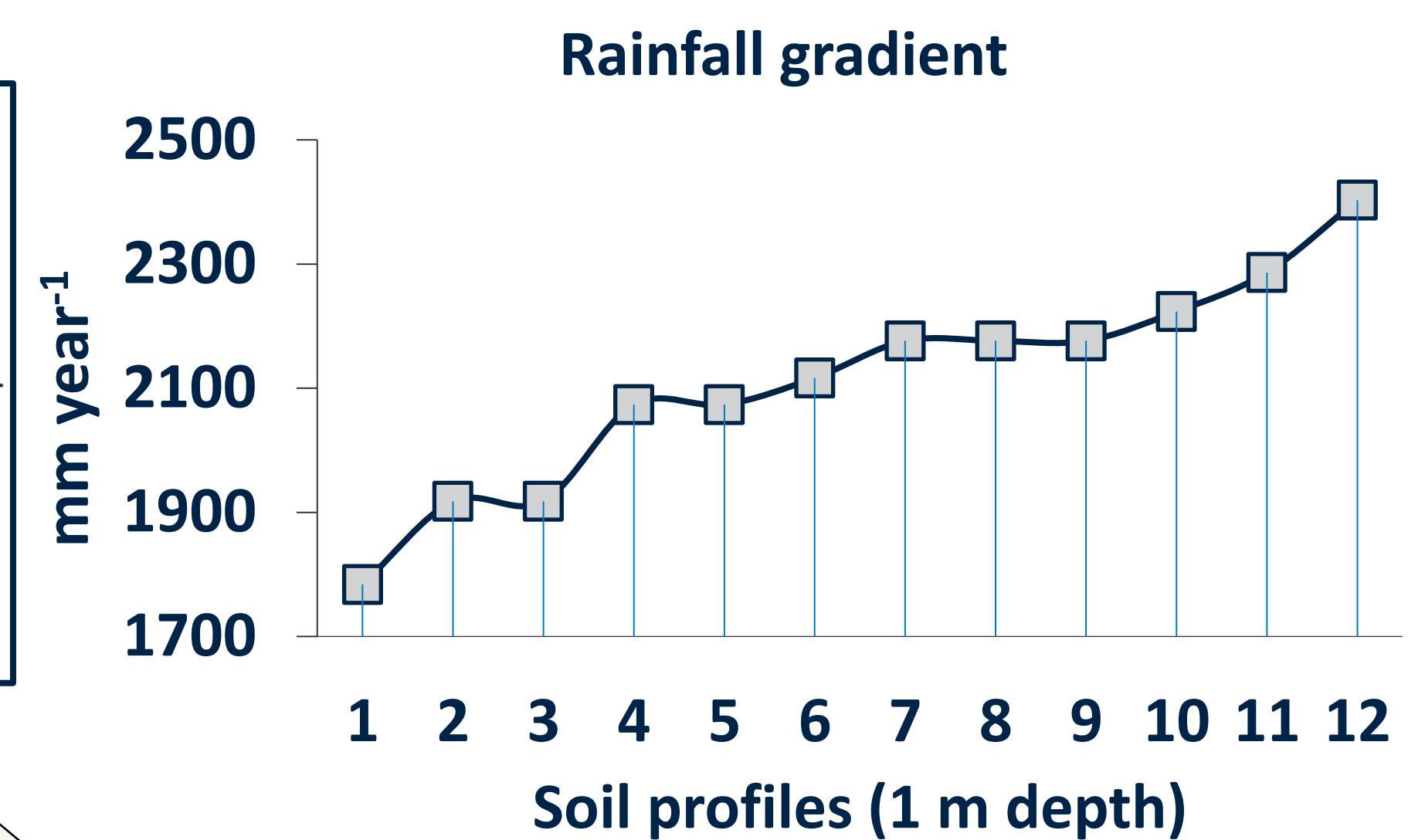
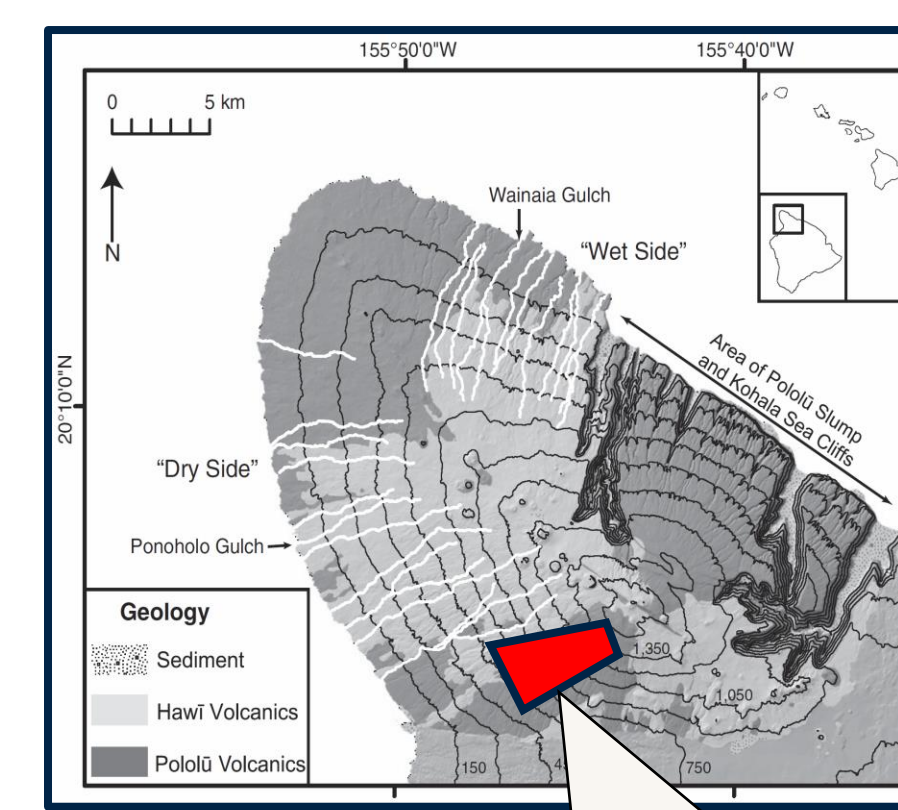
Micro  
aggregates  
µm to nm

Whereas **larger scales** allow comprehensive understanding of ecosystems, they may not represent **the scale** in which several soil mechanisms occur (micro to nanoscale).

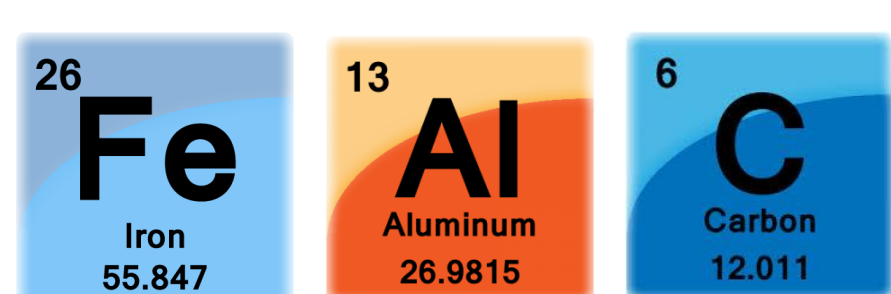


### 2

### The experimental area Kohala - Hawaii



Kohala region is highlighted by a well-defined precipitation gradient within similar environmental conditions



### Summary

#### Bulk soil scale

Increase — Fe, Al and SOC contents — Decrease  
Less reduced ( $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ) — Fe redox state — More reduced ( $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ )  
Higher carboxylic and lower alkyl/O-alkyl-ratio — Organic matter (OM) composition — Lower carboxylic and higher alkyl/O-alkyl ratio

#### Microscale

More area of OM associated with Fe and Al

More area of OM associated with Al

Drier Sites — Precipitation and altitude — Wetter Sites

### Fe vs Al for SOC stabilization

### 3

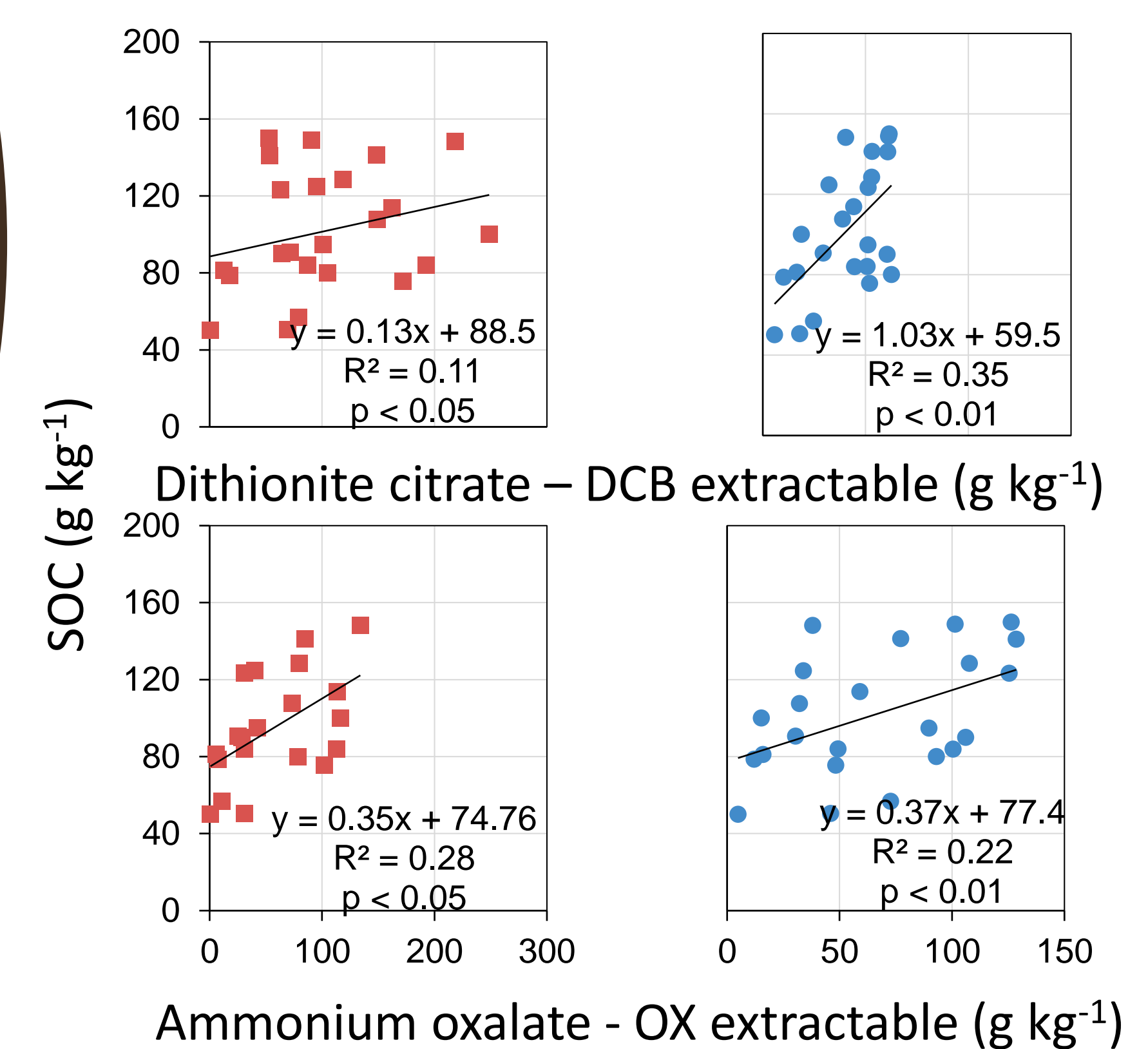
#### What can we see from bulk soil?

The relative importance of Fe and Al could not be ascertained from only these bulk soil measurements.

Subsoil depths 60 – 90 cm

Fe and Al: Dithionite citrate extraction

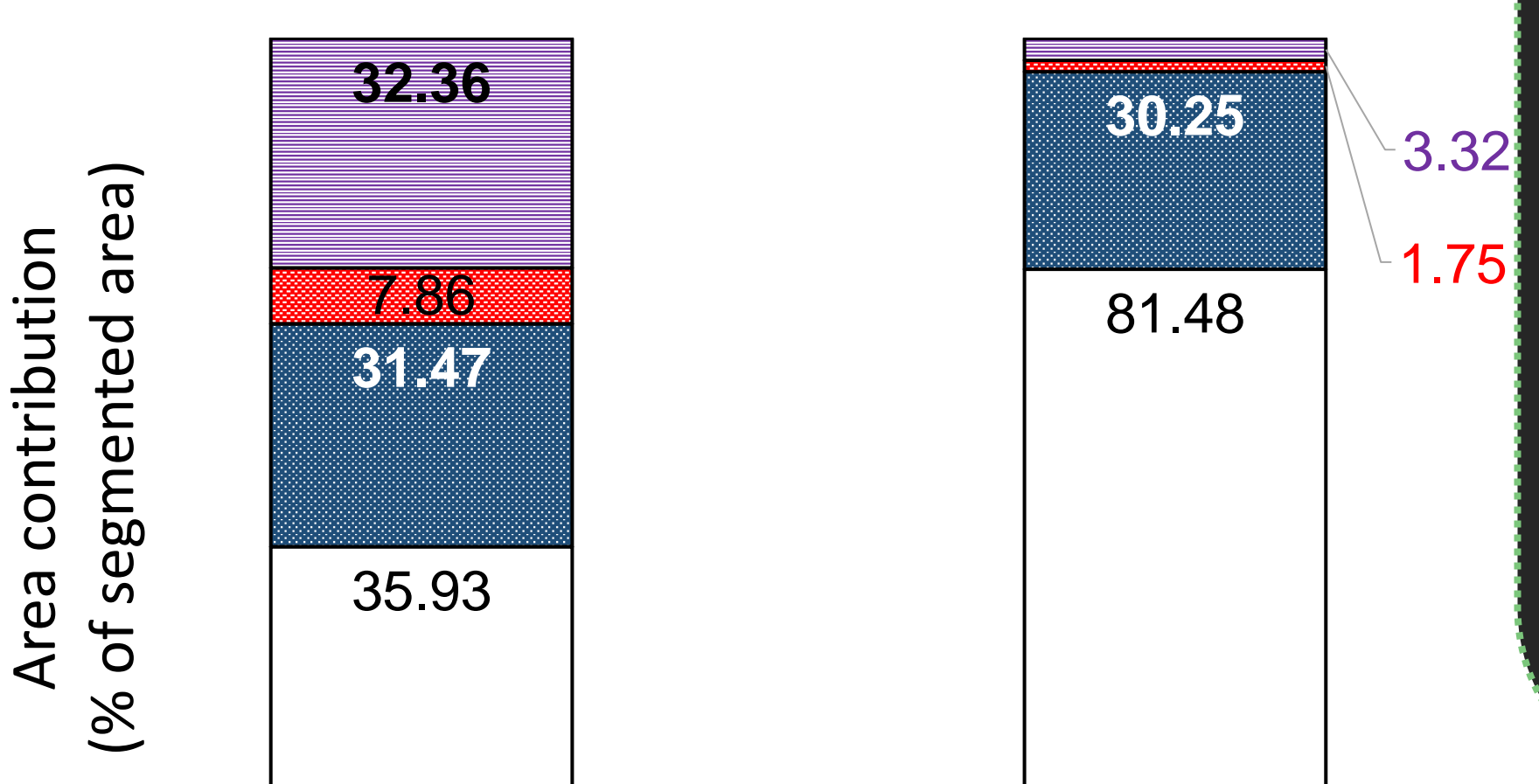
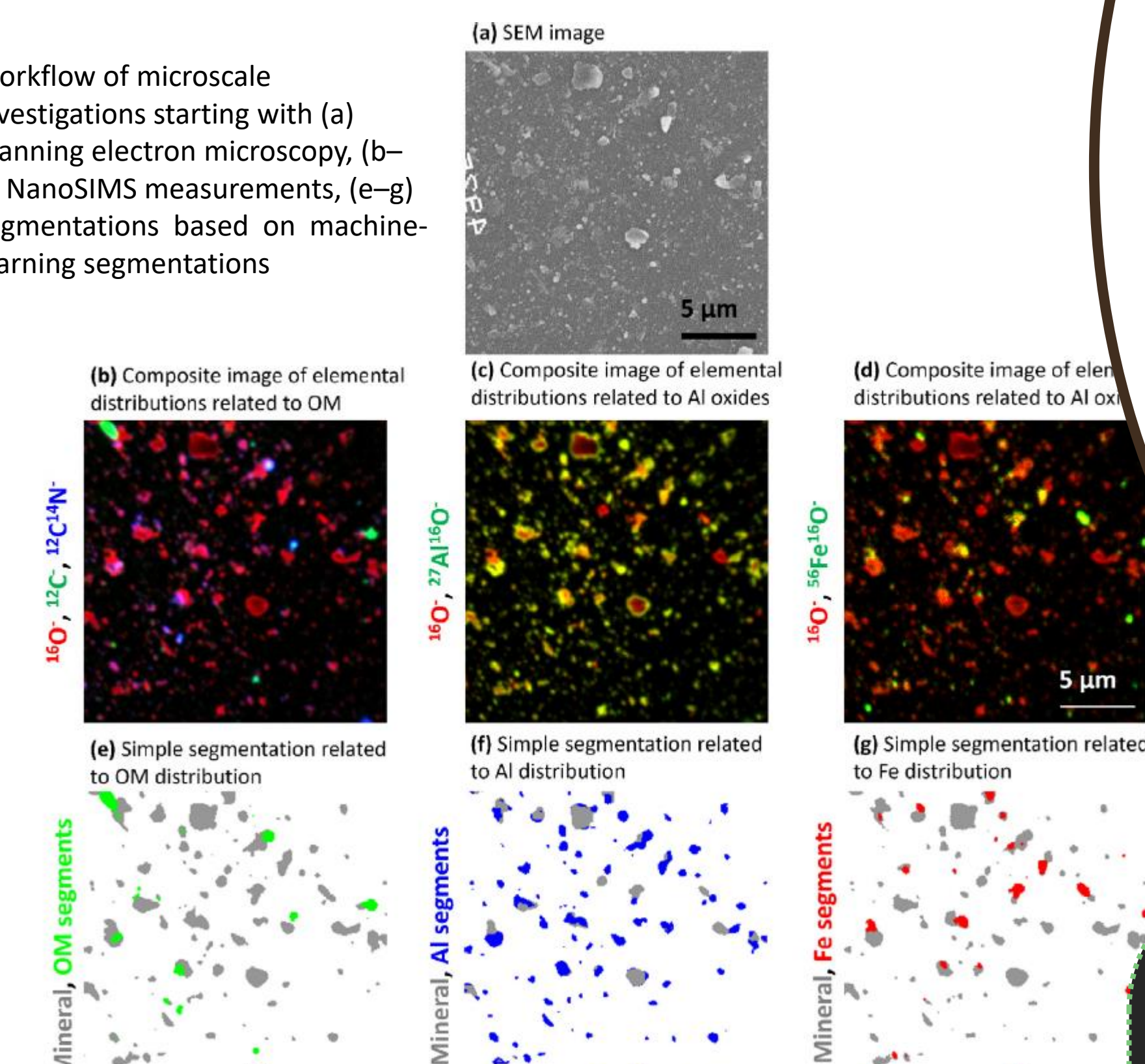
Soil C: Dry combustion



### 5 Looking at the microscale with NanoSIMS

Differences in Fe and Al behavior

Workflow of microscale investigations starting with (a) scanning electron microscopy, (b–d) NanoSIMS measurements, (e–g) segmentations based on machine-learning segmentations



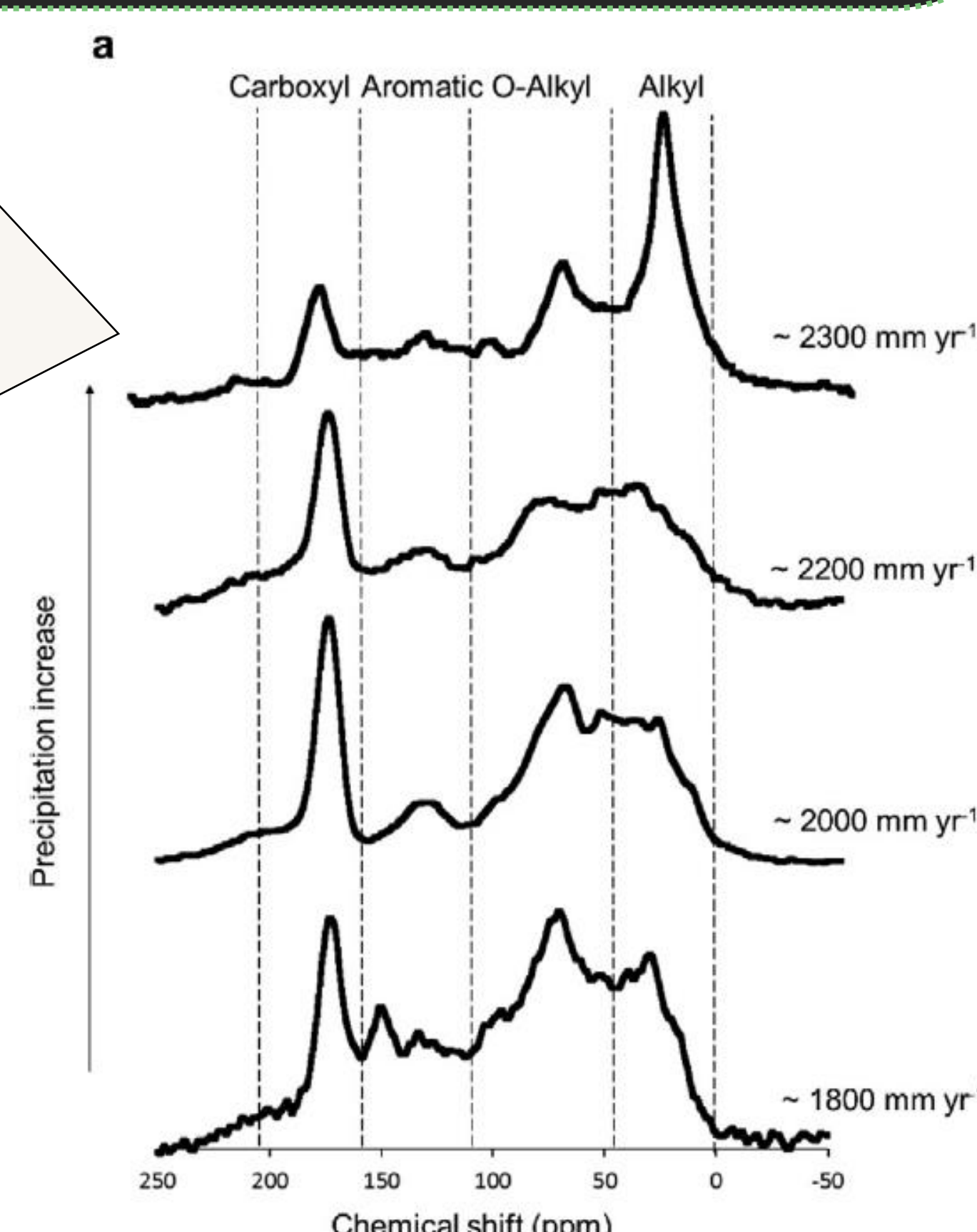
Low rainfall ~1800 mm year<sup>-1</sup>  
High rainfall ~2300 mm year<sup>-1</sup>  
□ Unassociated OM ■ OM & Al  
■ OM & Fe ■ OM & Al & Fe  
Microspatial properties in <2 mm clay fraction. Area contributions of OM segment associations.

While Fe contributed to approximately 40% of the microscale organo-mineral associations in the lower precipitation site, this contribution at the higher rainfall regime was only 5%

At a higher precipitation level, OM was mostly unassociated or only associated with Al

Here we demonstrate that spatial relationships between Fe and Al with SOC at the microscale display a shift towards Al-dominated SOC associations at higher precipitation that could not be ascertained from bulk measurements alone.

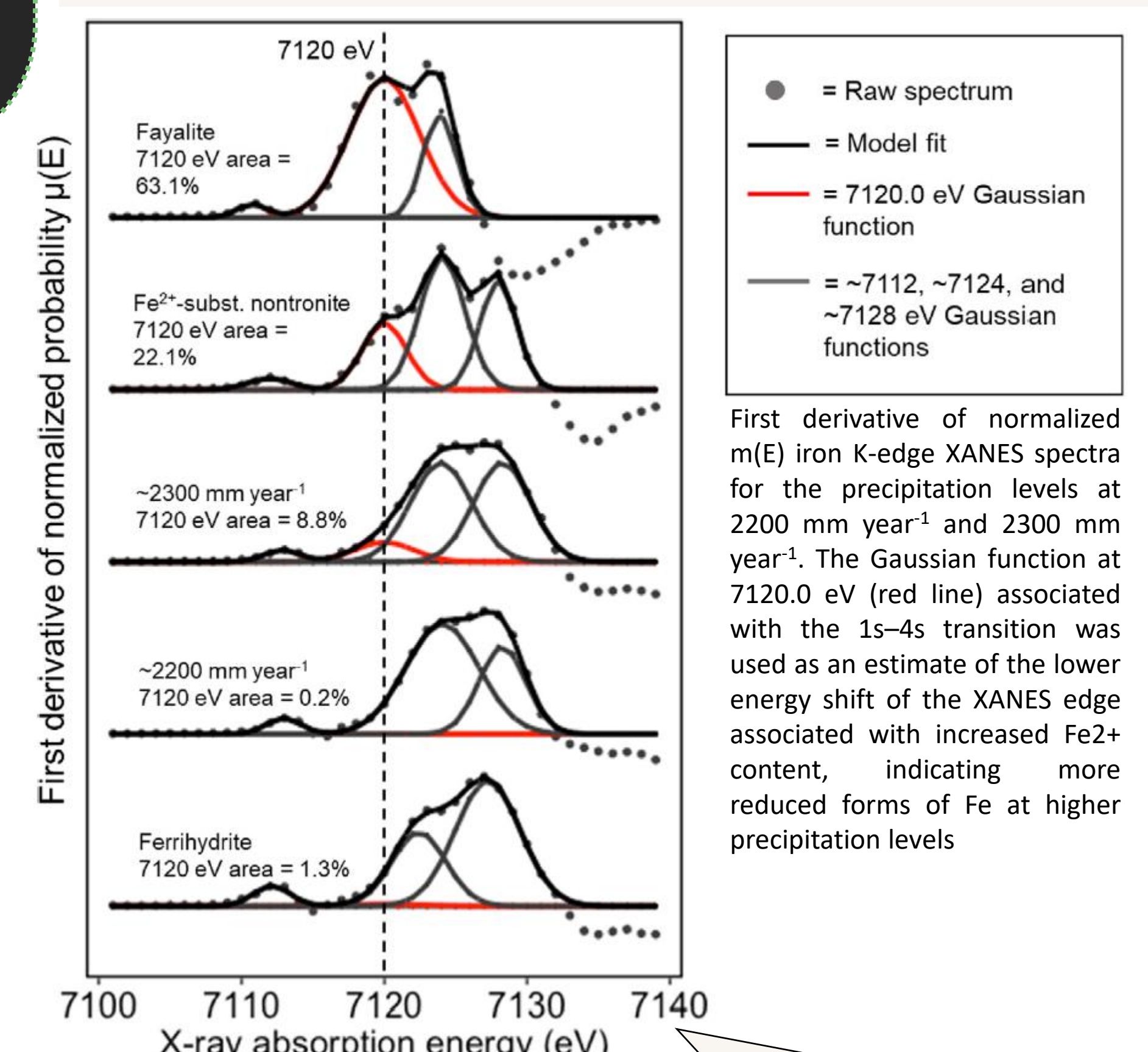
The lower proportion of carboxylic C groups at the higher precipitation level may influence organo-mineral associations. Carboxylic C groups play an important role in SOC accrual



<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of the clay fraction (<2 mm) of subsoil samples collected from distinct positions of the climate gradient

### 4 Changes in SOC and Fe composition

reduced forms of Fe and lower Carboxylic –C levels at higher precipitation levels



Such Fe reduction can potentially result in a loss of SOC to the aqueous phase. Elevated moisture levels can result in SOC losses mainly by its release from Fe associations

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