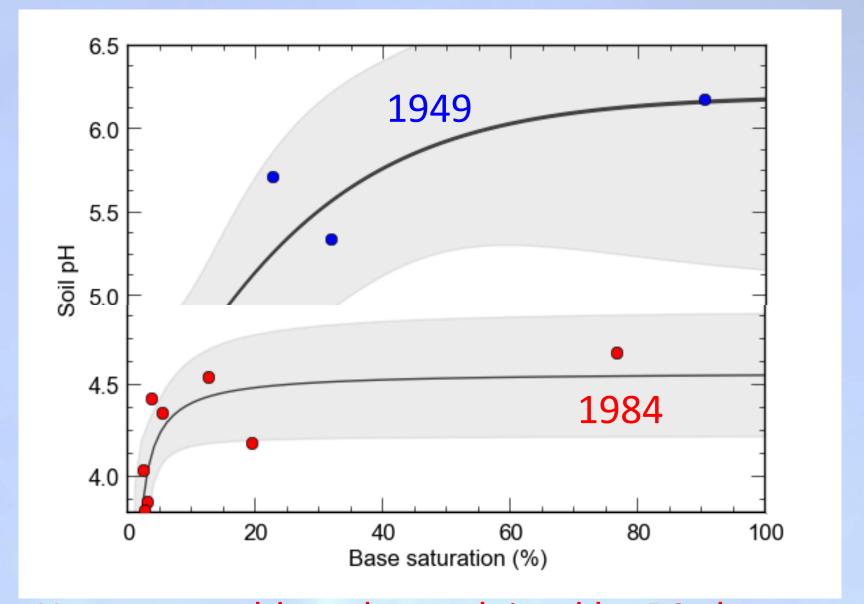


Why did soil pH decline? Easy explanation is tree accumulation of "base" cations lowered soil "base" saturation

Not all easy expectations are supported by evidence:



pH change could not be explained by BS change

pH of soil water solutions goes down if:

Salt concentration goes up

Base saturation goes down

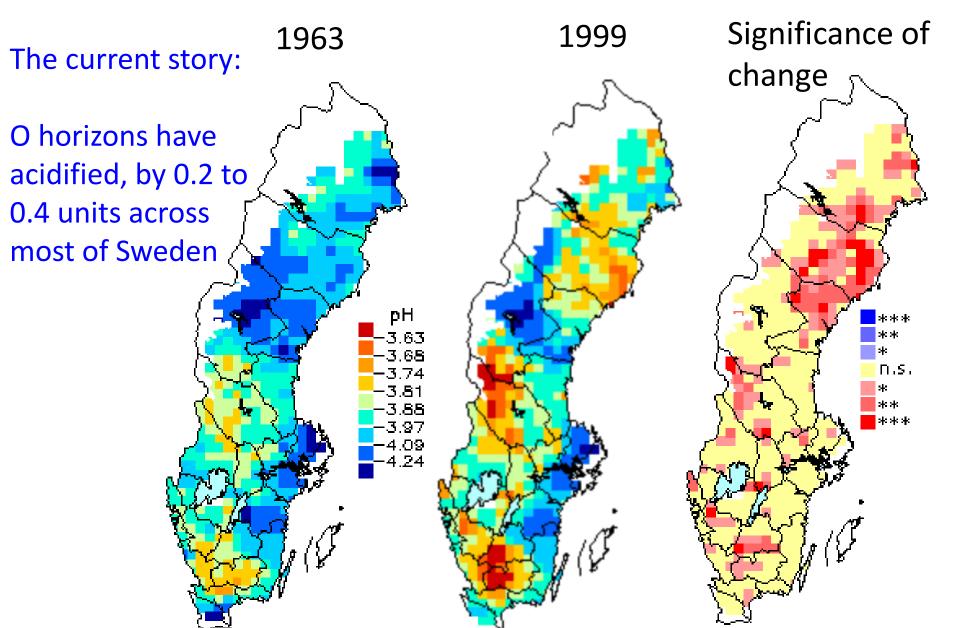
(= acid dissociation increases)

Carbon (organic acids) goes up

Carbon acid strength increases

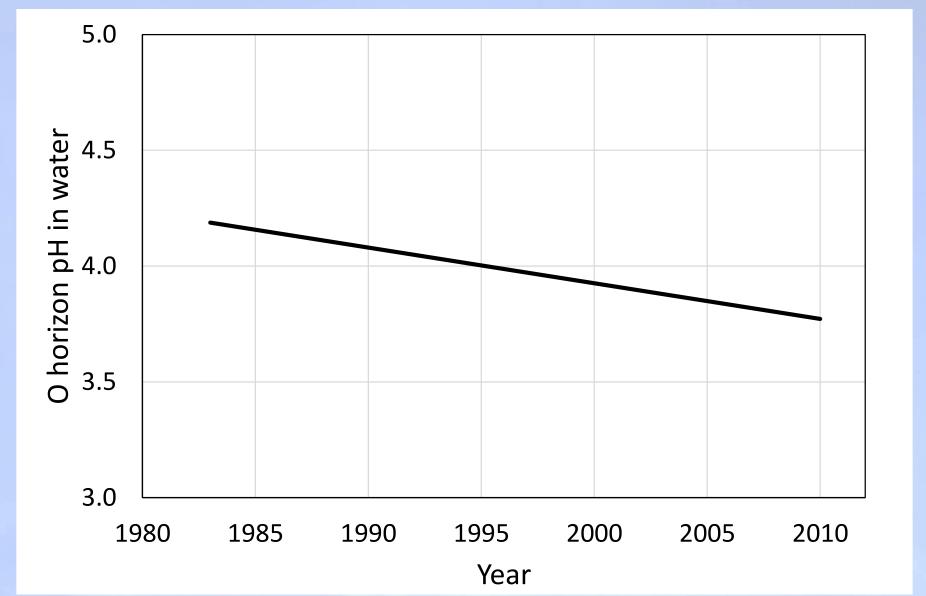
Acidification of Swedish Forest Soils:

Trends across the decades, across Sweden



Acidification of Swedish Forest Soils:

Trends across the decades, across Sweden

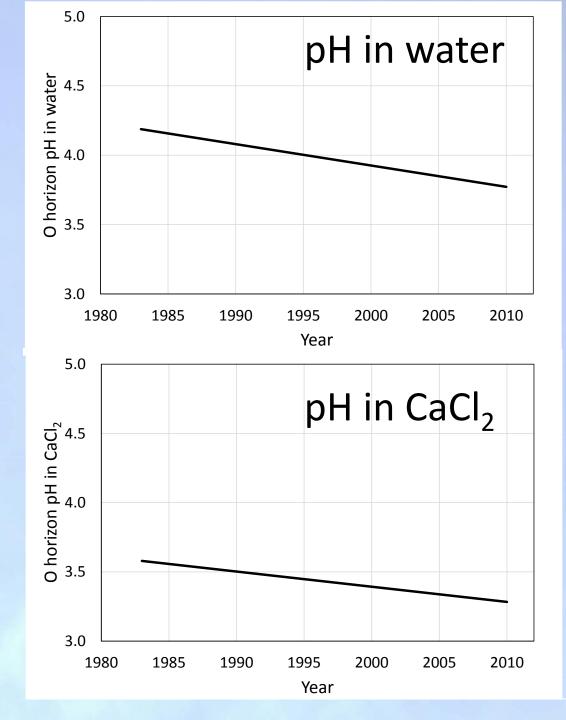


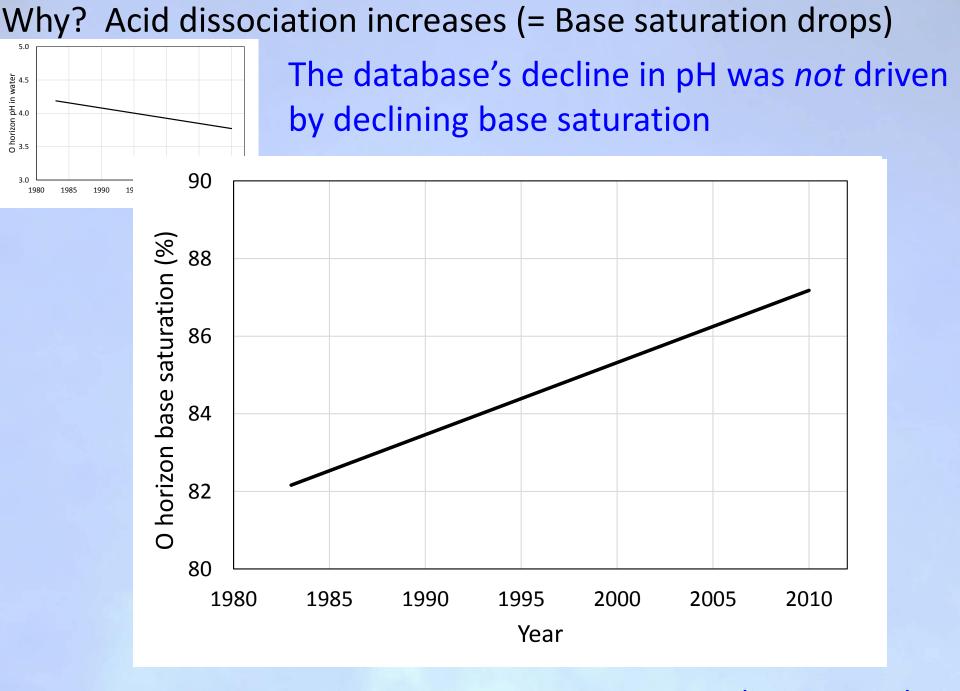
Preliminary analysis

Why? Salt effect?

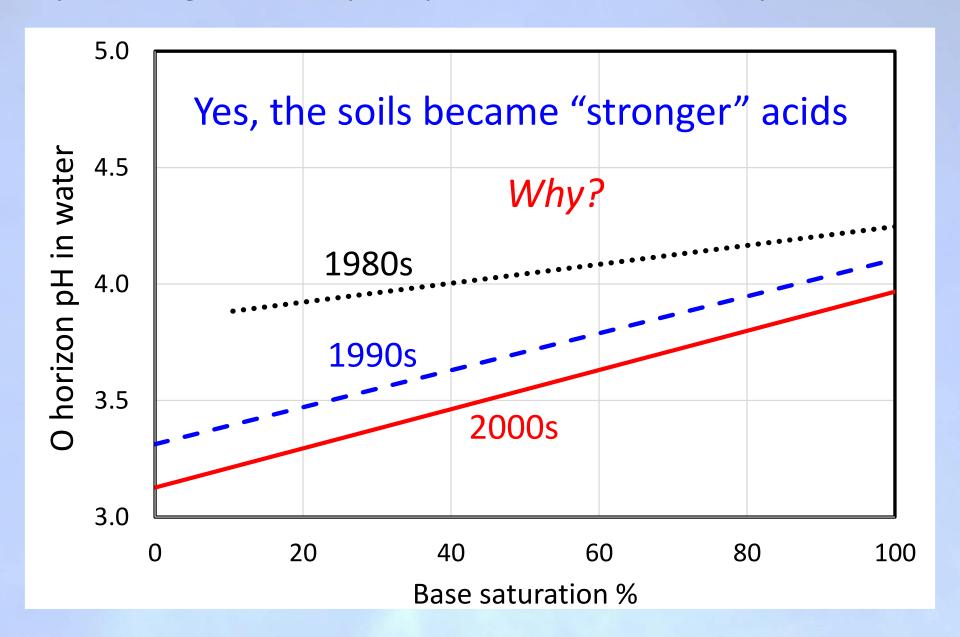
pH of soil water solutions goes down if salt concentration goes up

...but pH declined even when measured in salt solution



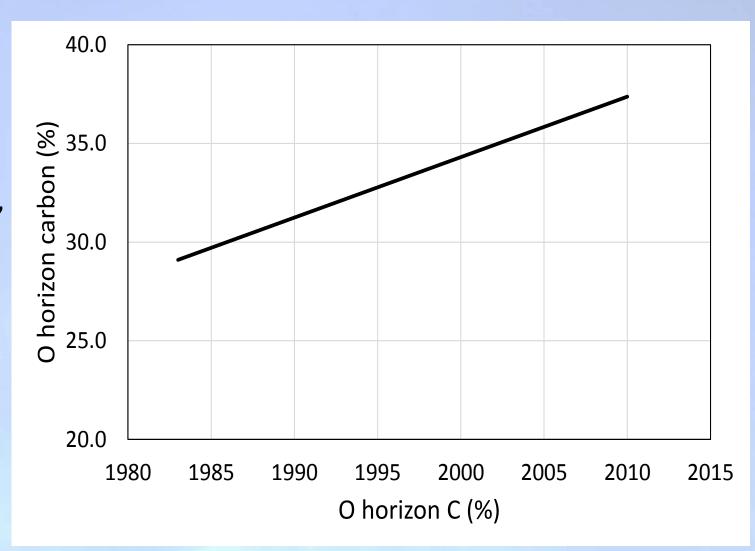


Why? Change in the "quality" of the soil acid complex?



Soil acid-strength increased as %C increased:

Did the O
horizon %C
really go up,
or did
sampling
change?



Challenges to predict, and understand, the future:

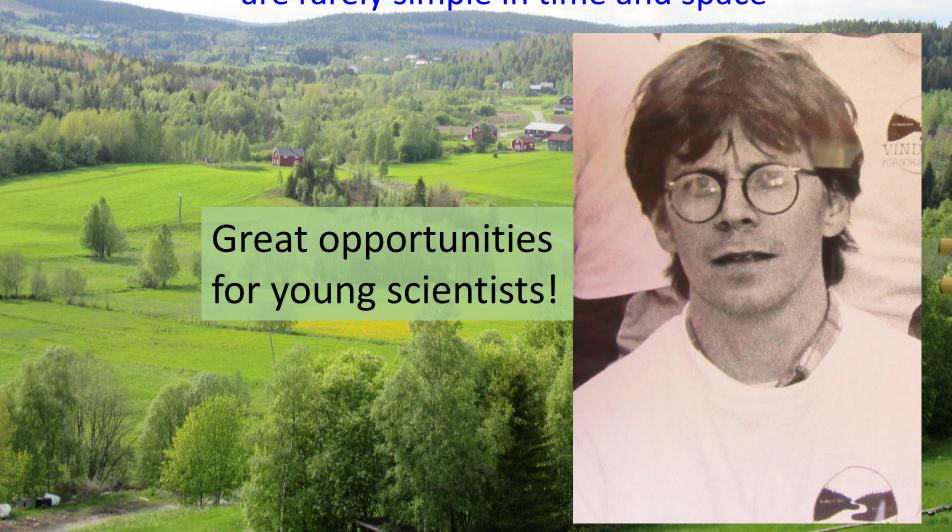
- Chemistry of most Swedish soils is strongly influenced by organic matter (solid and dissolved)
- Soil organic matter contains more base cations than the exchange complex (mostly...)
- Changes in soil organic matter change base saturation in 3 ways:
 - 1) lowering BS without removing cations
 - 2) adding or removing cations as organic matter content changes
 - 3) changing stoichiometry of C:base cations
- Weather rates are highly variable and influenced by organic compounds, microbes and plants

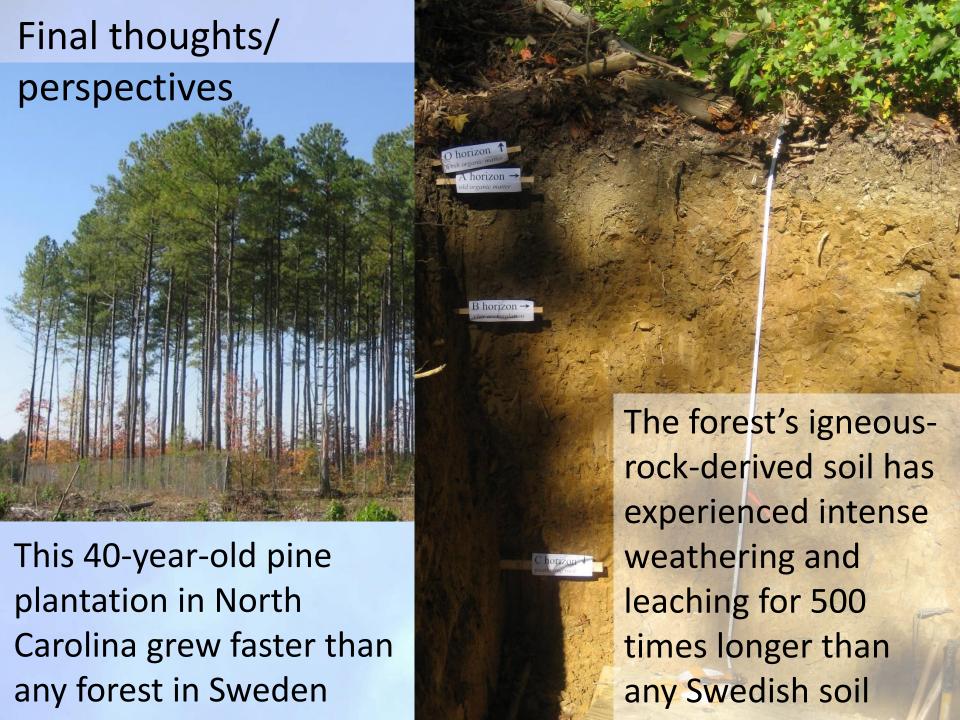
Challenges to predict, and understand, the future:

- Soils are very challenging to resample over time (especially if rocks or fuzzy horizon boundaries)
- Analytical methods are a challenge for quality assurance over long time spans
- Productivity of most (not all) Swedish forests is limited by low soil N
- Few Swedish forests are limited by cation nutrients, even when fertilized with N and P (though some do exist, esp. peat soils)
- So there is little opportunity for collecting evidence to falsify or support ideas about base cations and soil fertility in Sweden.

Challenges to predict, and understand, the future:

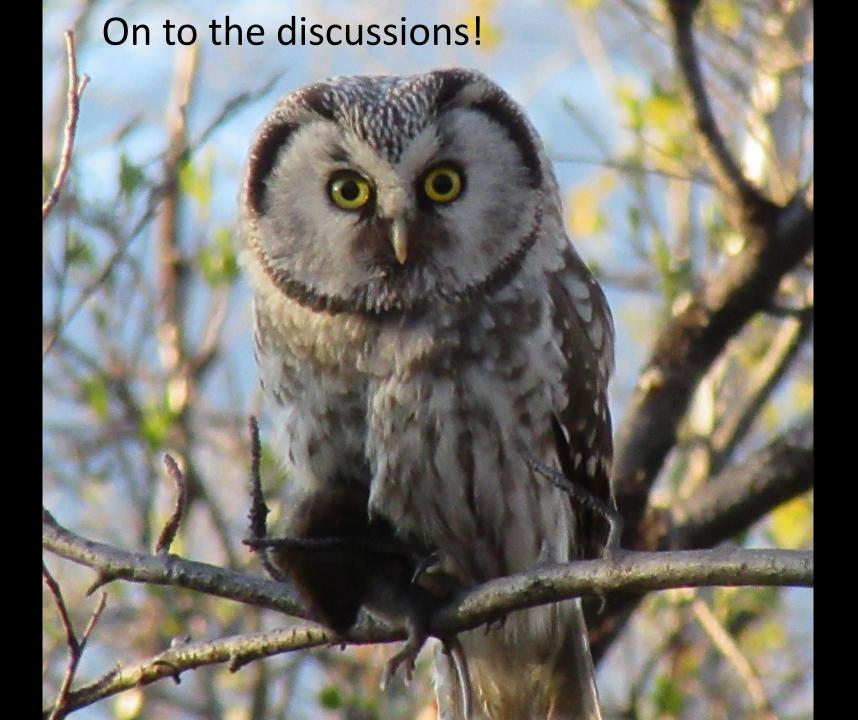
 Landscapes, soils, and land use have huge diversity within watersheds – connections to aquatic systems are rarely simple in time and space

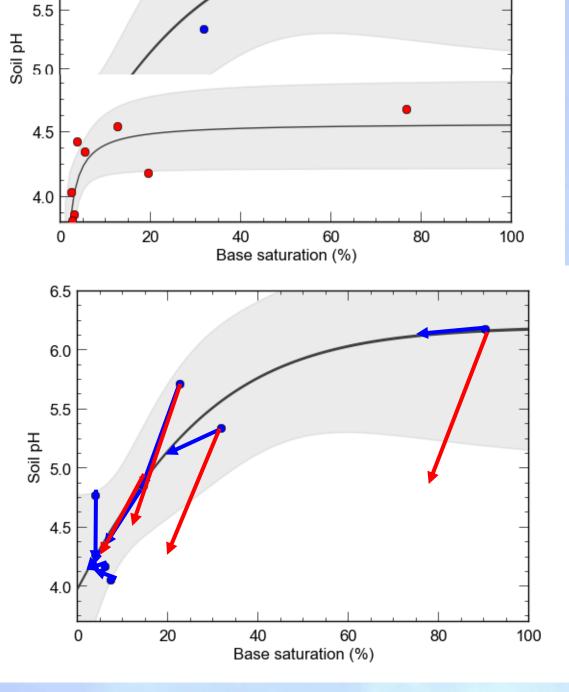




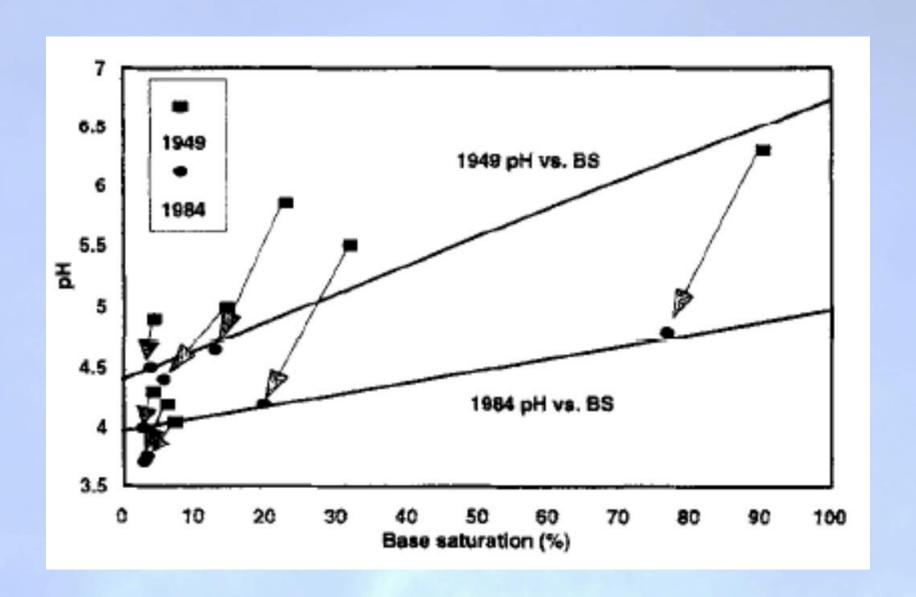
This is a Swedish soil in a dynamic, biotic forest:

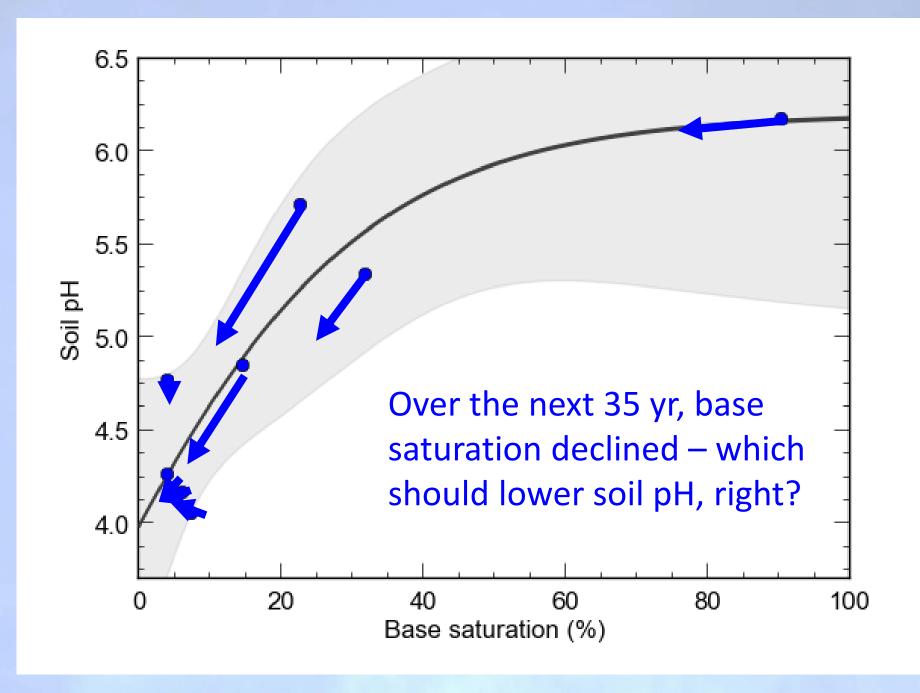


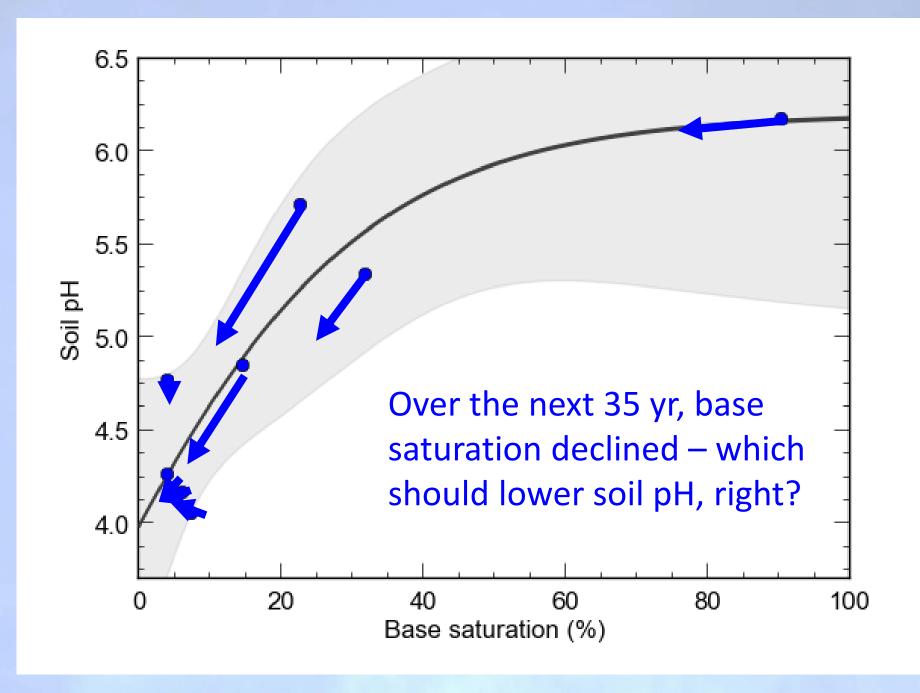


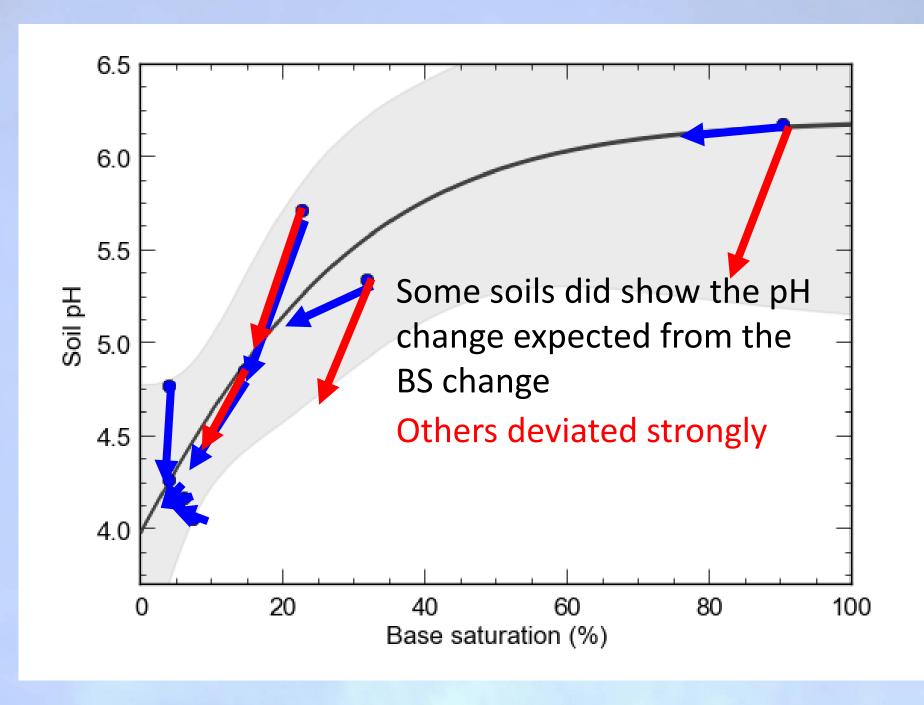


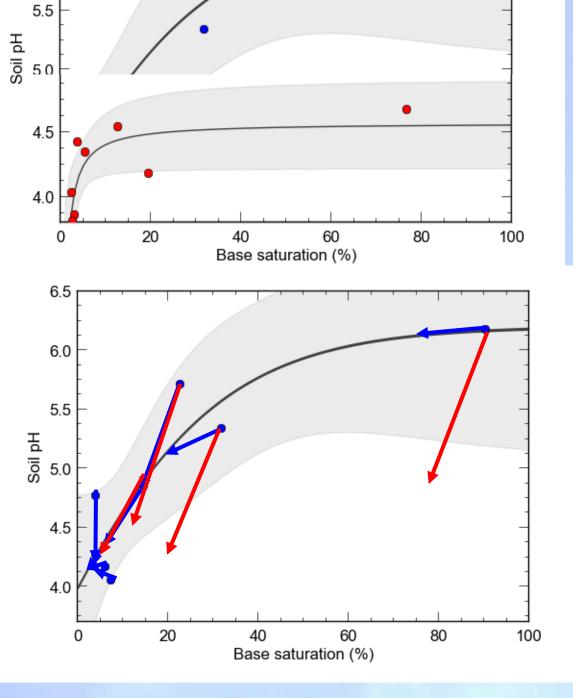
These files are saved a .png
In the 2015/Sweden folder, so
Photoshop can work











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