



**HAL**  
open science

## Investigation of soil carbon sequestration processes in a temperate deciduous forest using soil respiration experiments

Claudia Schütze, Sara Marañón Jiménez, Hendrik Zöphel, Sebastian Gimper, Laura Dienstbach, Inmaculada García Quirós, Matthias Cuntz, Corinna Rebmann

### ► To cite this version:

Claudia Schütze, Sara Marañón Jiménez, Hendrik Zöphel, Sebastian Gimper, Laura Dienstbach, et al.. Investigation of soil carbon sequestration processes in a temperate deciduous forest using soil respiration experiments. EGU, European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2016, Apr 2019, Vienne, Austria. , Geophysical Research Abstracts, 18, 1 p., 2016. hal-02741480

**HAL Id: hal-02741480**

**<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02741480>**

Submitted on 3 Jun 2020

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



## **Investigation of soil carbon sequestration processes in a temperate deciduous forest using soil respiration experiments**

Claudia Schütze (1), Sara Marañón-Jiménez (1,2), Hendrik Zöphel (1), Sebastian Gimper (1), Laura Dienstbach (1), Inmaculada Garcia Quirós (1), Matthias Cuntz (1), and Corinna Rebmann (1)

(1) UFZ Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, Leipzig, Germany (claudia.schuetze@ufz.de), (2) Centre of Excellence PLECO (Plant and Vegetation Ecology), Antwerpen, Belgium (Sara.MaranonJimenez@uantwerpen.be)

Considering the carbon cycles of terrestrial ecosystems, soils represent a major long-term carbon storage pool. However, the storage capacity depends on several impact parameters based on biotic factors (e.g. vegetation activity, microbial activity, nutrient availability, interactions between vegetation and microbial activity) and abiotic driving factors (e.g. soil moisture, soil temperature, soil composition). Especially, increases in vegetation and microbial activity can lead to raised soil carbon release detectable as higher soil respiration rates.

Within the frame of the ICOS project, several soil respiration experiments are under consideration at the temperate deciduous forest site “Hohes Holz” (Central Germany). These experiments started in May 2014. Soil respiration data acquisition was carried out using 8 automatic continuous chambers (LI-COR) and 60 different plots for bi-weekly survey chamber measurements in order to clarify the controlling factors for soil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions such as litter availability, above- and belowground vegetation, and activation of microbial activity with temperature, soil moisture and root occurrence. Hence, several treatments (trenched, non-trenched, litter supply) were investigated on different plots within the research area.

The data analysis of the 20-month observation period reveals preliminary results of the study. Obviously, significant differences between the trenched and the non-trenched plots concerning the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions occurred. Increased soil carbon releases are supposed to be associated to the activation of microbial mineralization of soil organic matter by root inputs. Furthermore, depending on the amount of litter supply, different levels of activation were observed. The data of the continuous chamber measurements with a temporal resolution of one hour sampling interval can be used to show the dependence on above described biogeochemical processes due to abiotic controlling factors. Especially, soil moisture as a driving factor influences soil respiration in a complex manner. In the dry summer 2015 decreased respiration rates compared to 2014 occurred due to lower microbial activity caused by low soil moisture.

Moreover, the chamber measurements depict also a spatial variability in soil respiration patterns within the forest site. This can be related to vegetation distribution, but also to soil moisture variations or to soil composition changes. More investigations are needed here. Supplementary information based on data of a soil moisture/temperature sensor network, ancillary analysis of trees and understorey vegetation, litter and coarse woody debris decomposition analysis, and soil samples analysis will be included into the comprehensive interpretation.