

# A global prediction of soil C sequestration

**Francisco Matus** 



# Introduction

Soil carbon sequestration (SCS) involves the study of fine soil particles (silt+clay) as key stabilizing agents. We hypothesized that a large proportion of the soil organic carbon (SOC) in the silt+clay particles can be better predicted in soils of different latitude, textures, clay mineralogy and land uses. The relationship was examined for the organic C in the clay+silt and the organic C in the bulk soil by performing a meta-analysis of published studies worldwide.

# **Methods**

the C saturation (Hassink, 1997; Carter et al. 2003.)

#### Soil information

Soil from different latitudes (tropical and temperate), textures, mineralogy (2:1, 1:1 amorphous clay) and land uses (cropping, grassland, forest) from Australia, Canada, Europe, Africa, South America, North America and Mexico are considered.

#### Soil carbon sequestration

The typical estimation of SCS is the deficit of C in the silt+clay from a maximum C level in this fraction, namely

### **Results**

The relationship between the C in the clay+silt (g C kg<sup>-1</sup>) and the mass proportion of silt+clay (g kg<sup>-1</sup>) of studied soils is compared to the C saturation for a) particles <63  $\mu m$  and b) particles <20  $\mu m$  (Fig. 1A and 1B). However, the C in the clay+silt and SOC (in the bulk soil) was better predictor than scattered least square regression line (Fig. 2 A-E).



Acknowledgements

Approximately 83% of SOC will be stabilized in the silt+clay particles, so the maximum C sequestration would be the maximum known amount at each land use managements.

## References

Hassink, J. 1997. Plant and Soil 191: 77–87

Professor Denis Anger from Soils and Crops Research Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Project FONDECYT: 1170119 (CONICYT-

#### Contacto

Universidad de La Frontera Chile (F. Matus) francisco.matus@ufrontera.cl

« 4per1000 » Initiative Day - Madrid (España) **December 11, 2019** 

Chile)