

Assessing long-term change in forest soils fertility by mean of stable Sr isotope dendrochemistry

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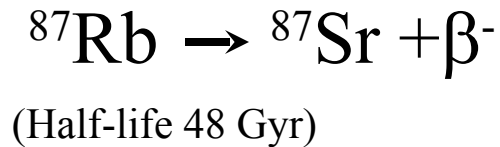
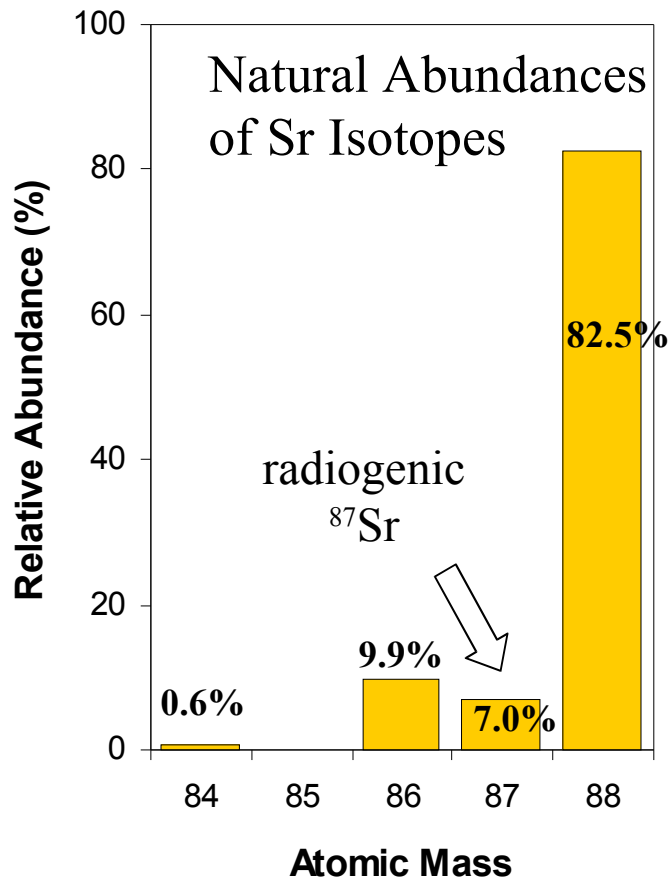


Objectives

- Quantify the proportion of weathering and atmospheric sources of Ca in tree nutrition by the Sr isotope method
- Study the evolution of stand nutrition by Sr isotope tree-ring analysis of Sr isotopes

Method

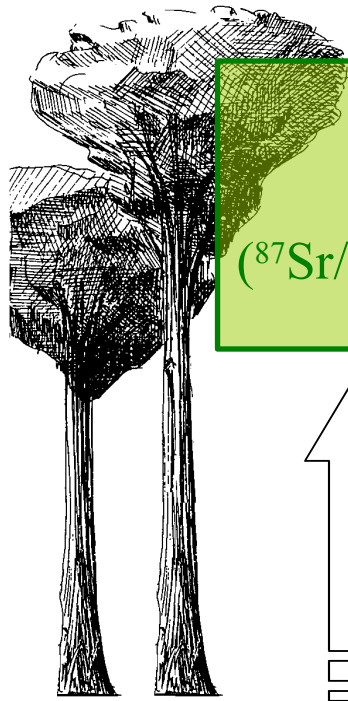
- Ca and Sr have a similar geochemical behaviour
- Similar ionic radius : Ca = 1.00 Å ; Sr = 1.13 Å
- Identical charge (+2)



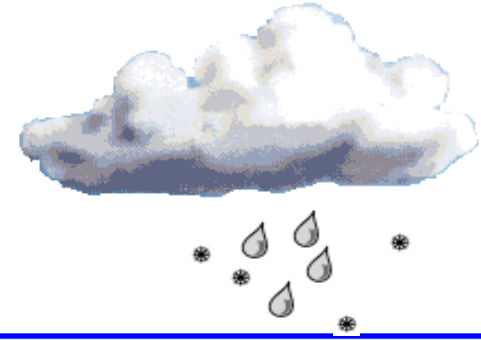
$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio

Method

The use of du strontium isotope ratio



Vegetation
(mixing)
 $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{Mix}} = \text{intermediate}$

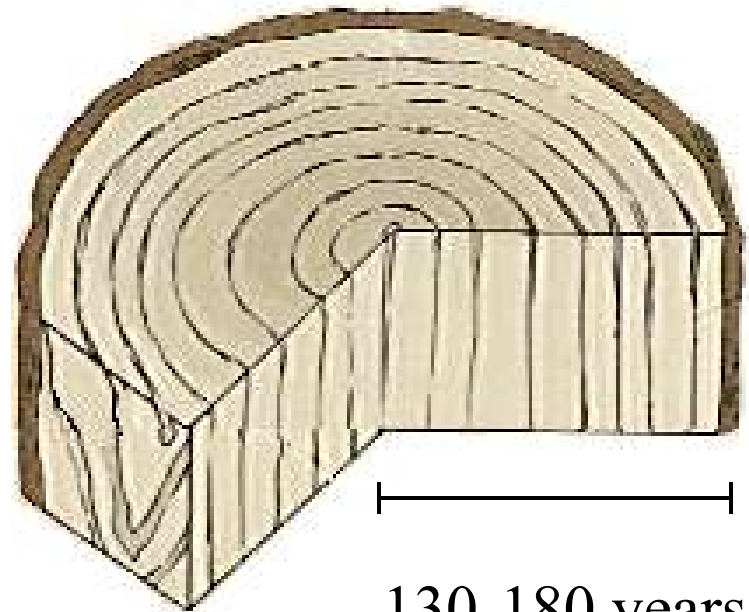


Atmospheric precipitation
(source 2)
 $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{Prec}} = 0.709$ (low)
 $\text{Sr}/\text{Ca} = \sim 0.0030$

$$\%(\text{Ca})_{\text{Prec}} = \frac{[(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{Mix}} - (^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{Wea}}](\text{Sr}/\text{Ca})_{\text{Wea}}}{[(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{Mix}} - (^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{Wea}}](\text{Sr}/\text{Ca})_{\text{Wea}} - [(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{Prec}} - (^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{Mix}}](\text{Sr}/\text{Ca})_{\text{Prec}}} \times 100$$

Weathering
(source 1)
 $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_{\text{Wea}} = \text{high}$
 $\text{Sr}/\text{Ca} = \sim 0.0060$

Sr isotope dendrochemistry

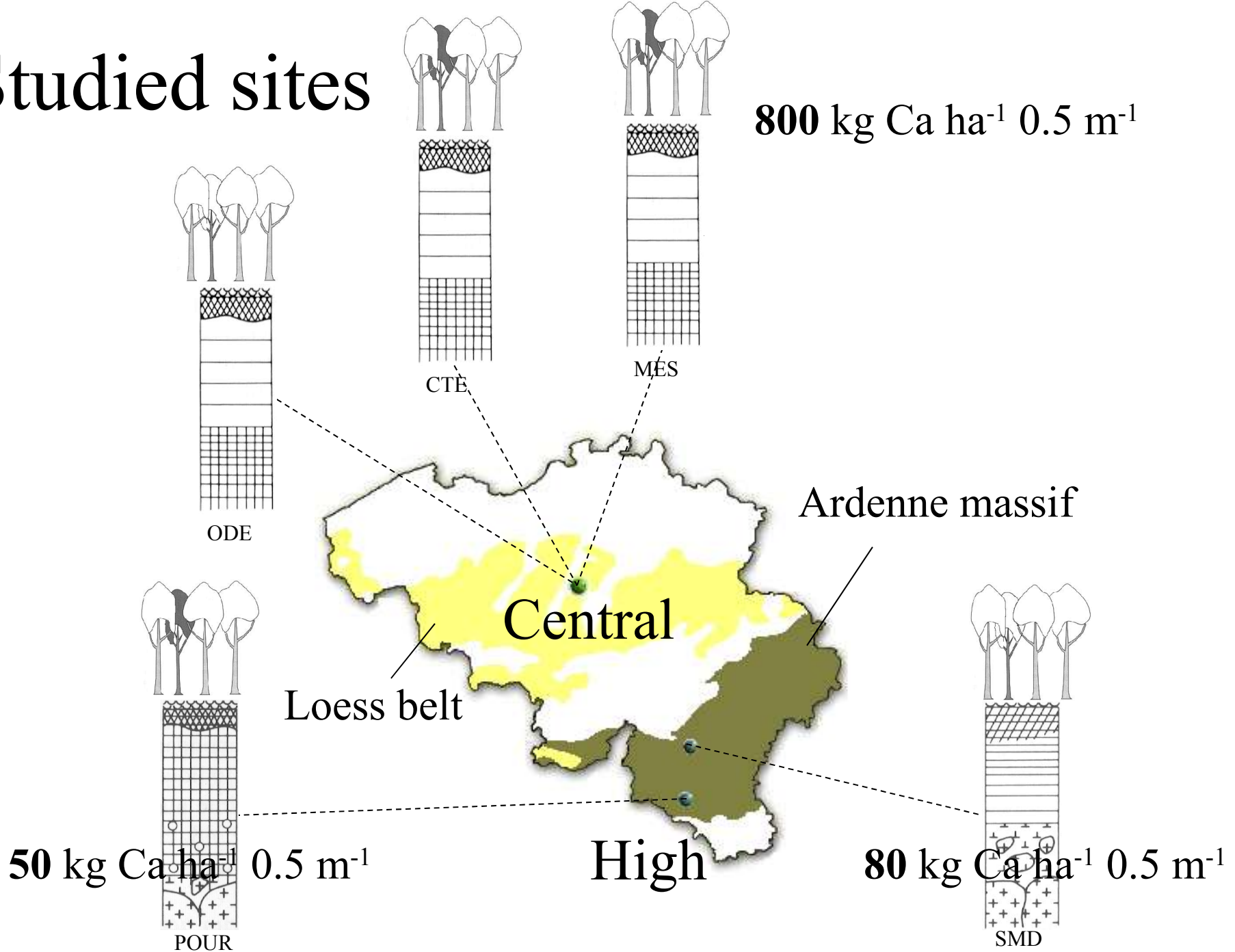


130-180 years

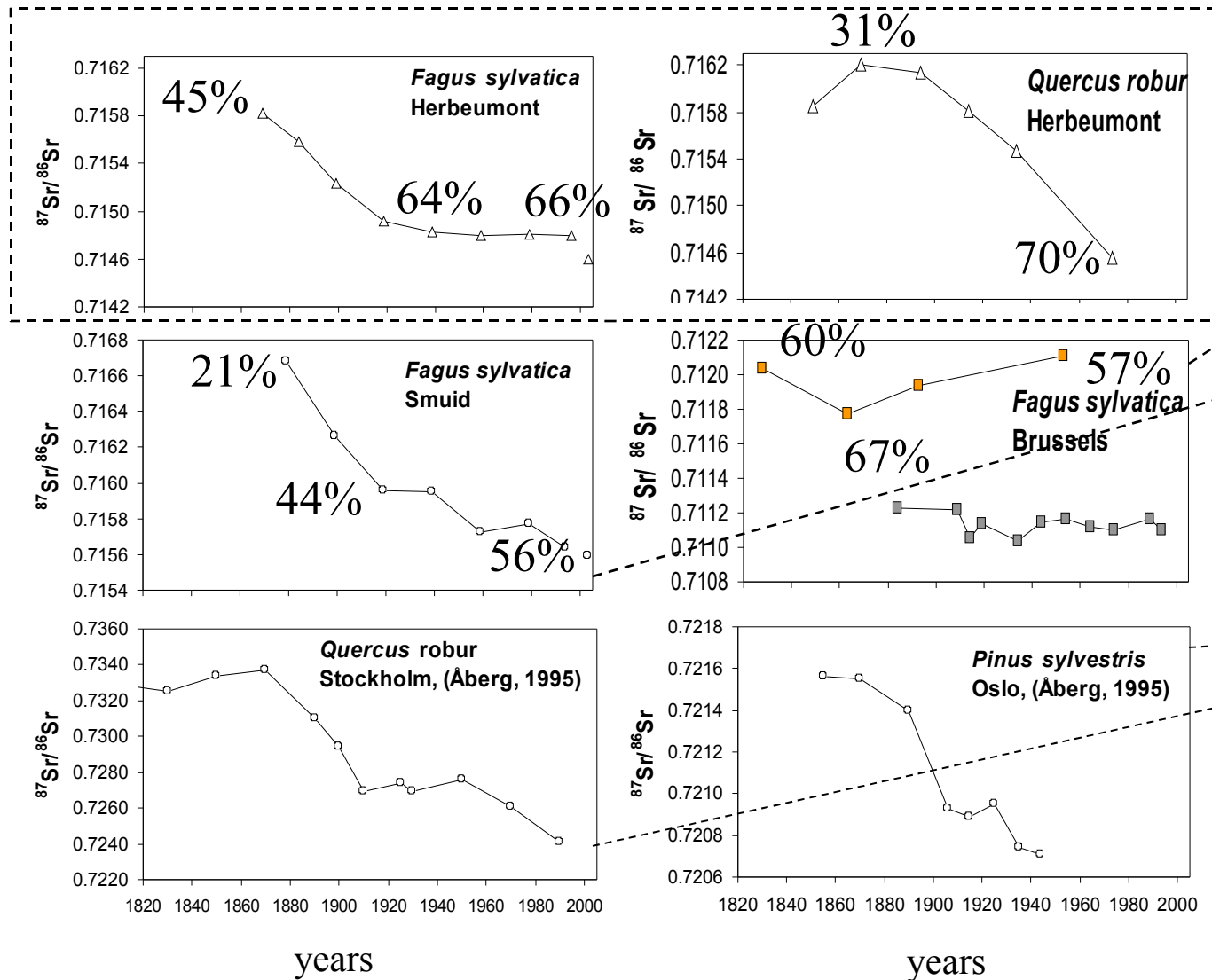
Fagus sylvatica L.

Quercus robur L.

Studied sites

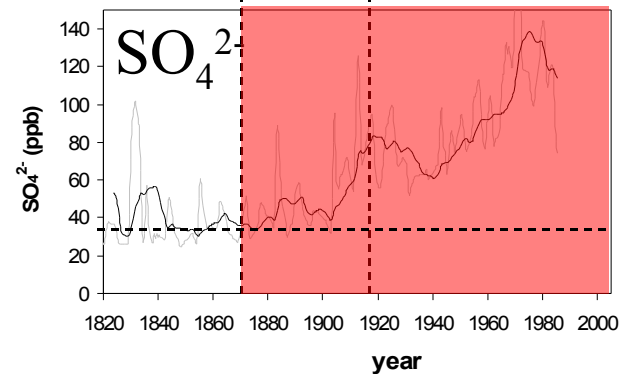
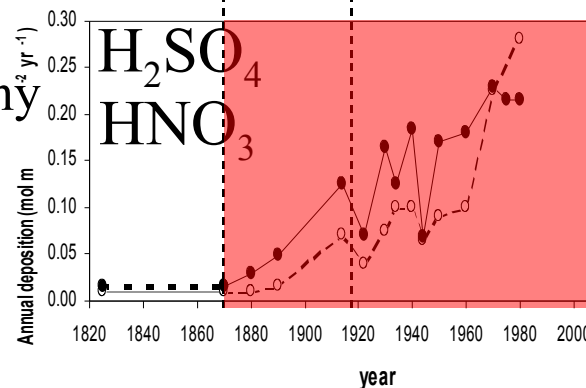
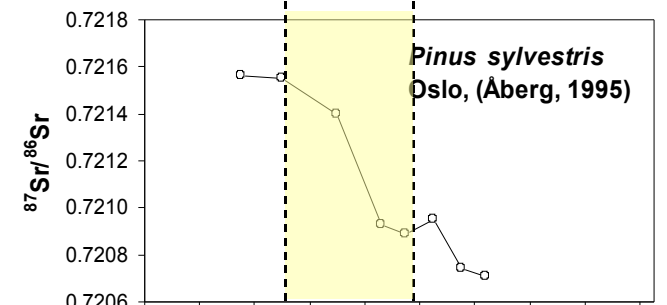
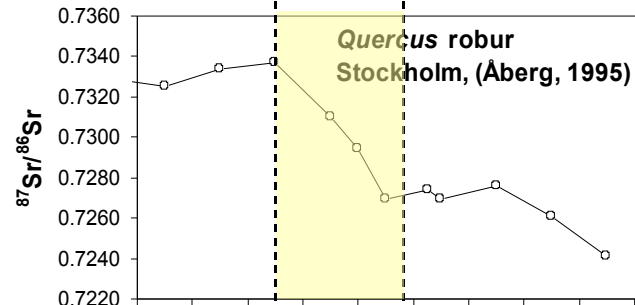
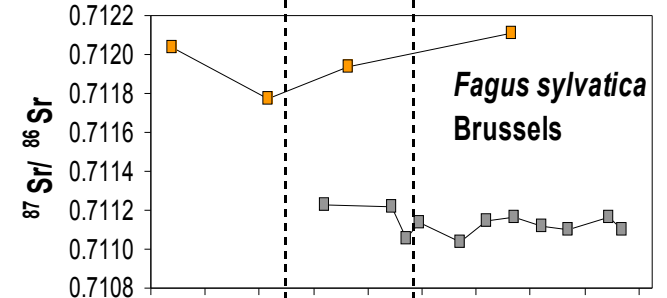
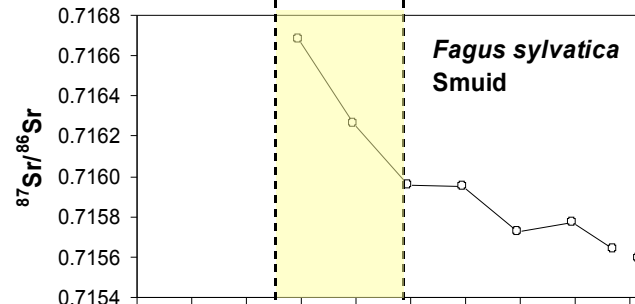
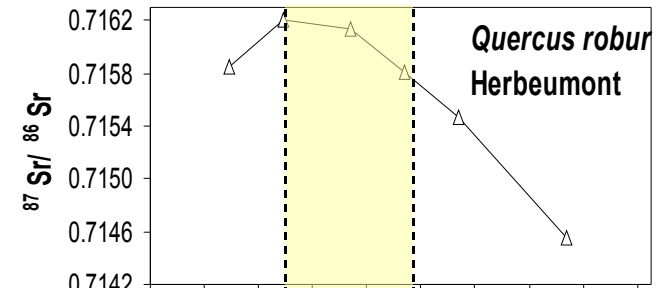
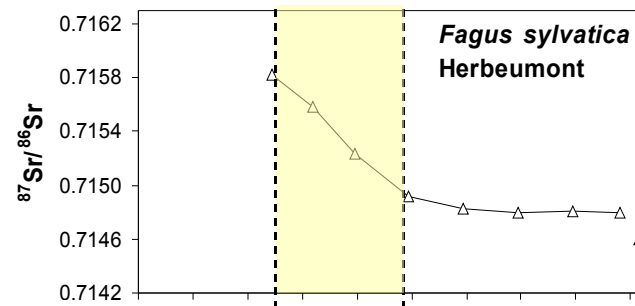


Evolution of the atmospheric source contribution to tree Ca nutrition



Mean increase of the atmospheric Ca of 20-30%

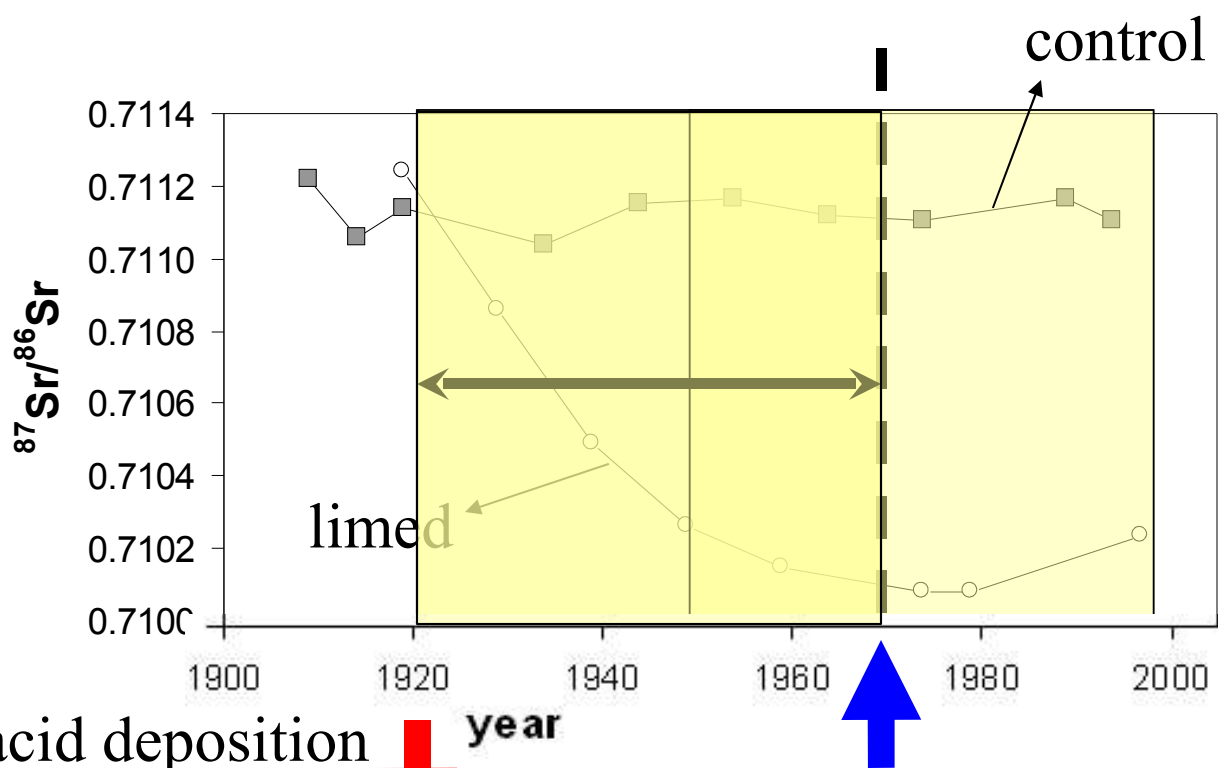
Evolution of the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio



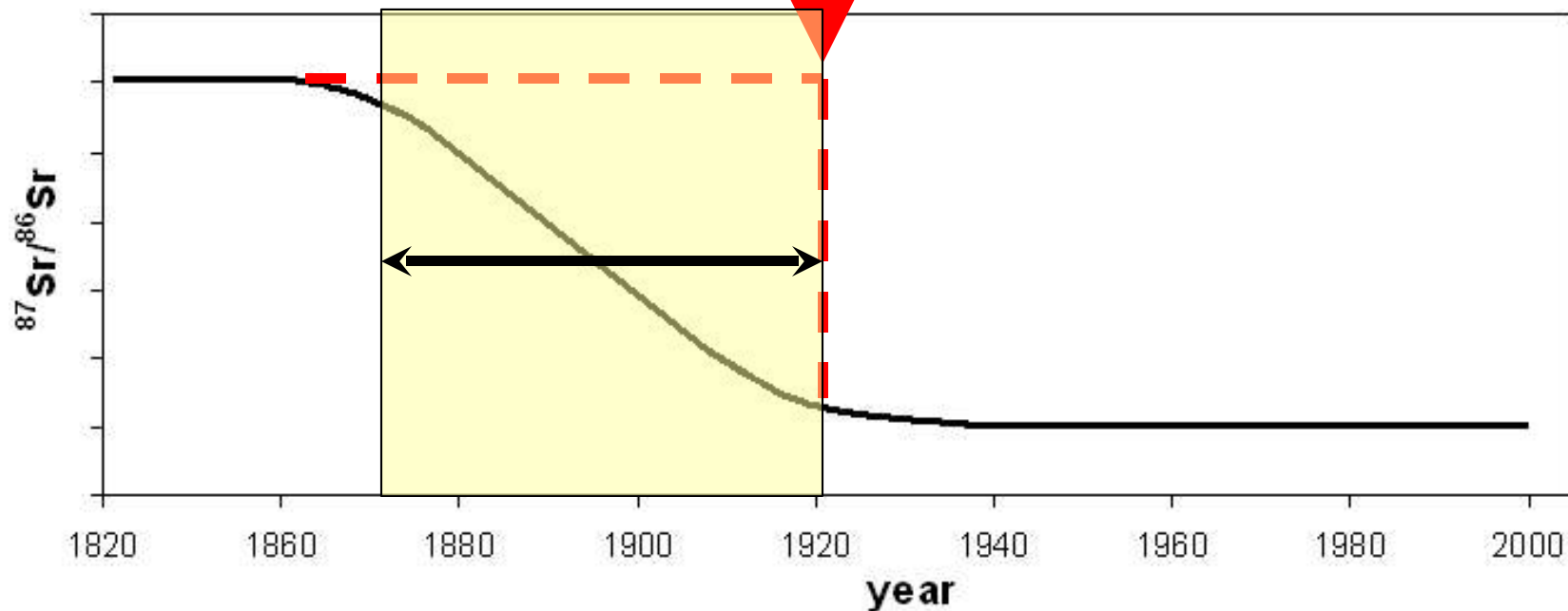
Limed stand

4 t of CaCO_3

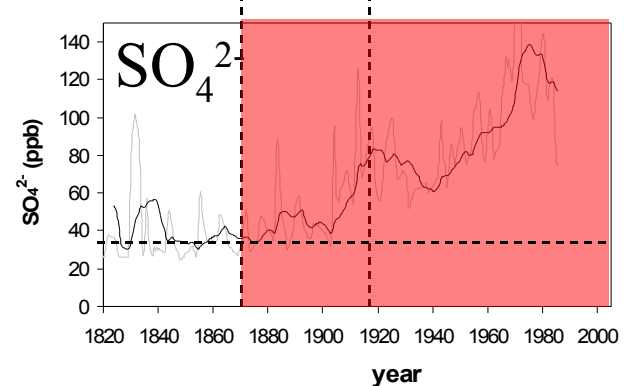
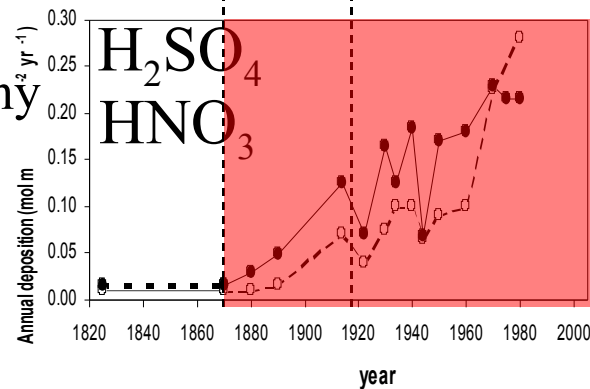
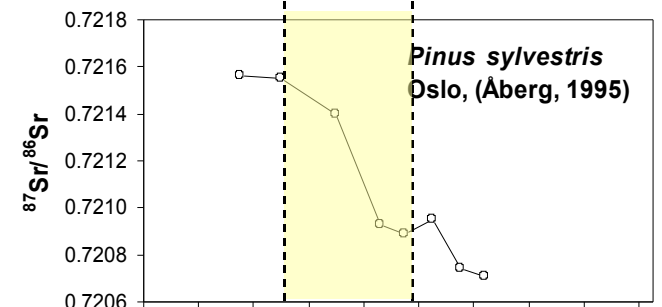
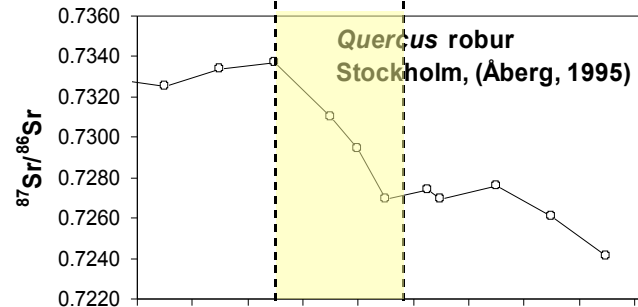
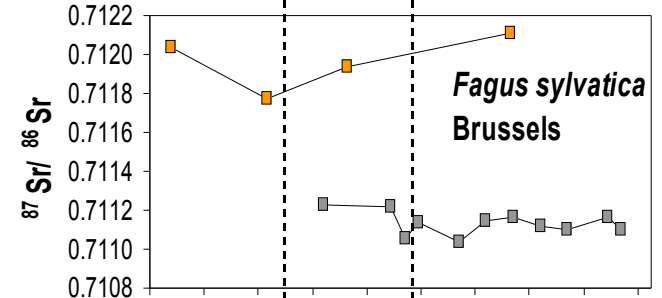
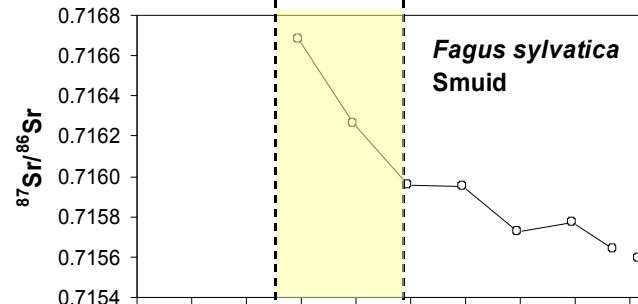
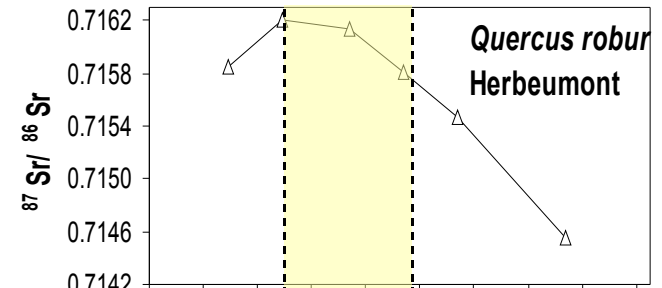
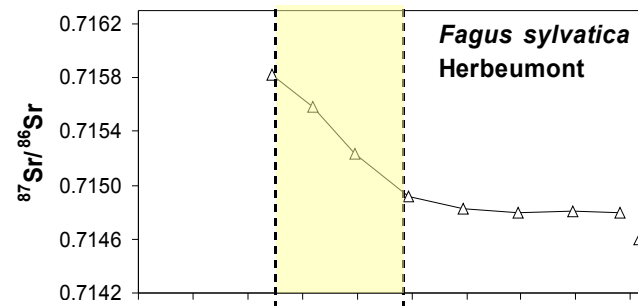
$$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.707857$$



schematic curve
of stands depleted by acid deposition



Evolution of the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio



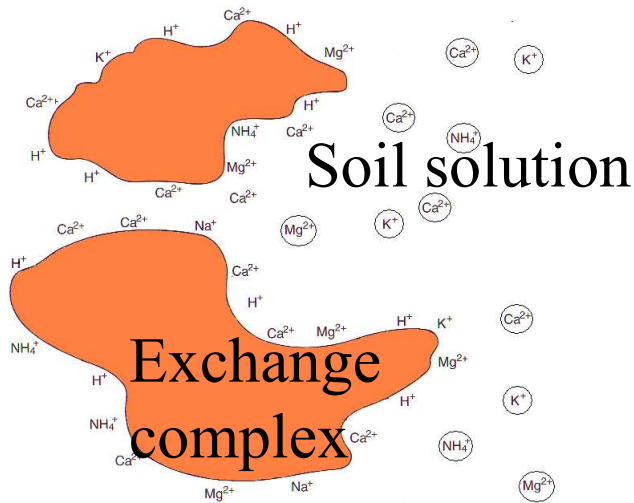
Acid deposition, Germany
Ulrich, 1987

GISP2, Greenland
Mayewski *et al.*, 1990

Mechanism

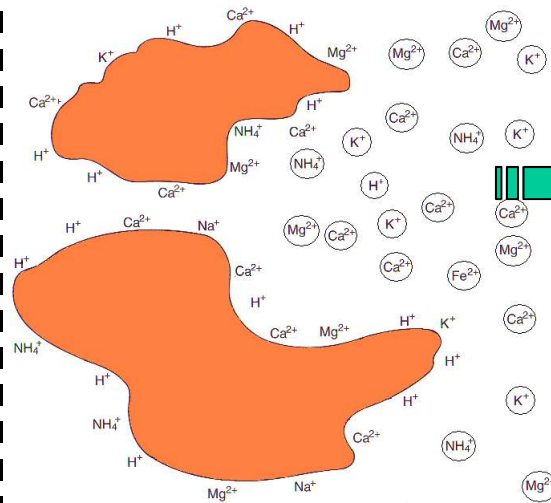
Pristine forest soil

H_2CO_3
Weak acid

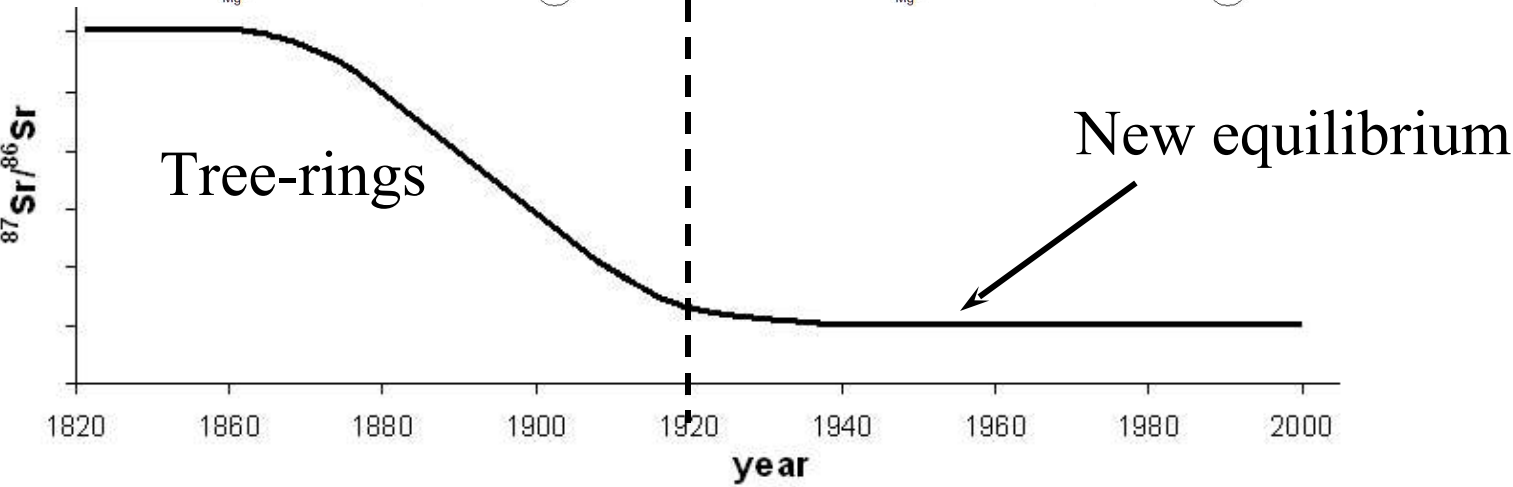
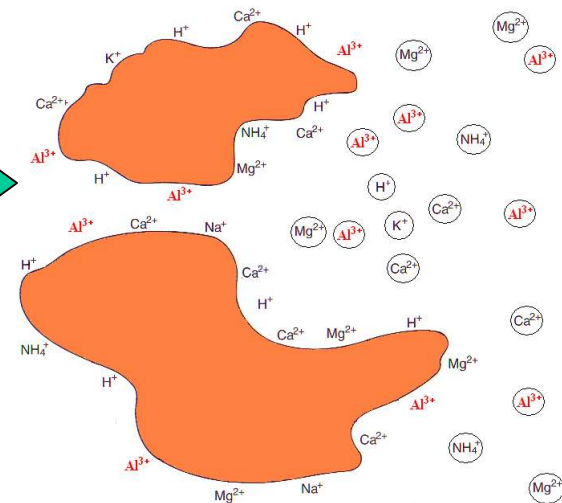


Post-industrial forest soil

H_2SO_4
Strong acid



Tomlinson, 2003



Conclusion

- Continuing atmospheric inputs of strong acids can change the source of Ca for tree nutrition
- Probably linked to a change in soil equilibrium reactions
- The sulphur pollution abatement measures are not sufficient to return to pristine soil functioning and tree nutrition.