

Decoupling silicate weathering from primary productivity

- how ecosystems regulate nutrient uptake along a climate and vegetation gradient -

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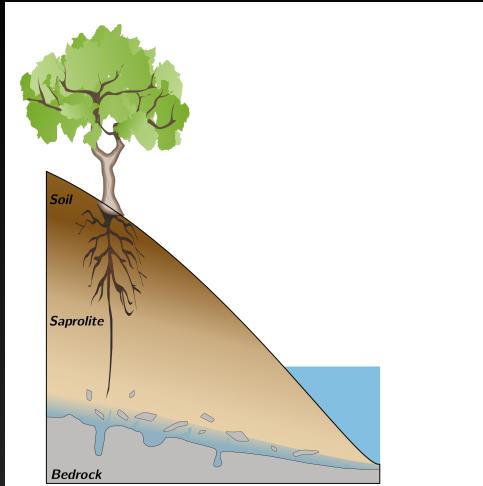
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08.05.2019

Element fluxes in the Critical Zone

plants

regolith

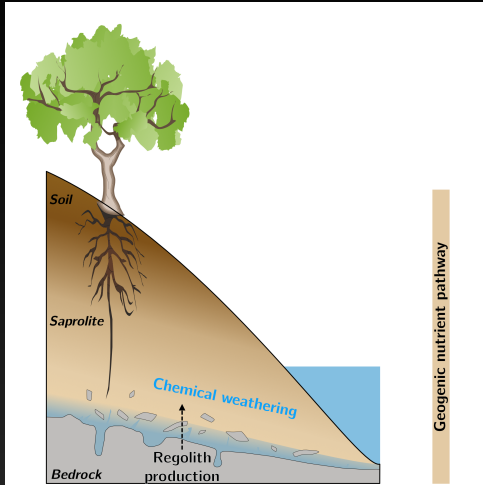


modified from Oeser and von Blanckenburg; submitted to BG (2020); doi:10.5194/bg-2020-69

Element fluxes in the Critical Zone

plants

regolith



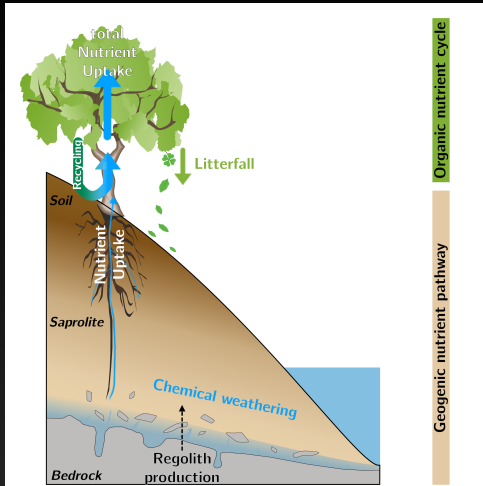
nutrient release through weathering

modified from Oeser and von Blanckenburg; submitted to BG (2020); doi:10.5194/bg-2020-69

Element fluxes in the Critical Zone

plants

regolith



nutrient uptake from soil solution
nutrient return through litter fall

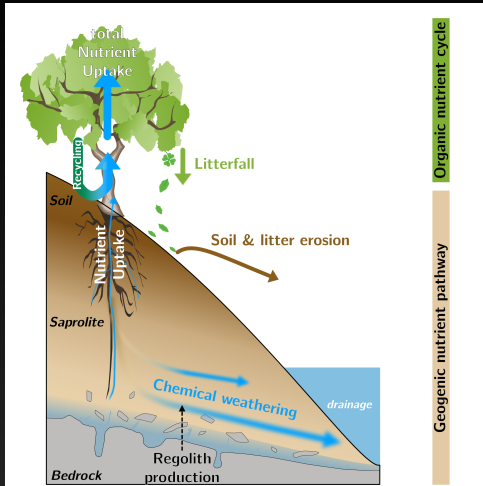
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Element fluxes in the Critical Zone

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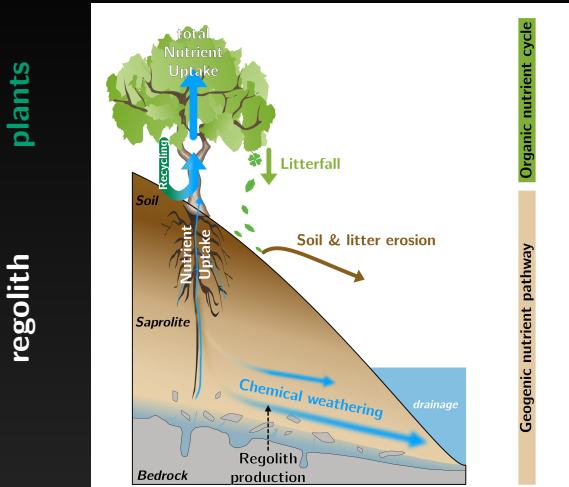
regolith



permanent nutrient loss !!!

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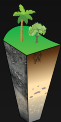
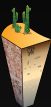
Element fluxes in the Critical Zone



permanent nutrient loss !!!

**How is nutrition
sustained despite
losses?**

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increasing precipitation & vegetation cover

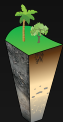


Exploring mineral nutrient supply along the EarthShape vegetation gradient



Pan de Azúcar





increasing precipitation & vegetation cover



Exploring mineral nutrient supply along the EarthShape vegetation gradient



Pan de Azúcar



Santa Gracia



La Campana



Nahuelbuta



Earth Surface Shaping by Biota
A German-Chilean Research Initiative

Exploring mineral nutrient supply along the EarthShape vegetation gradient



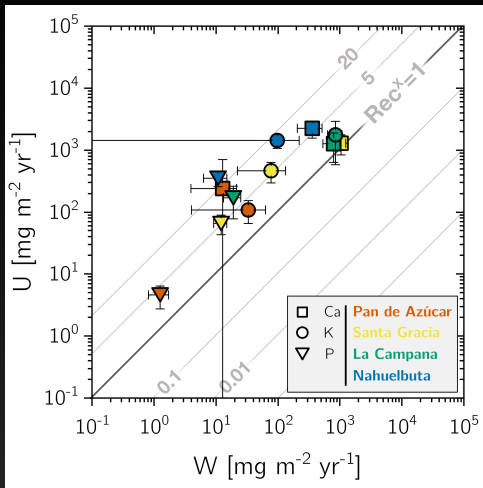
increasing precipitation & vegetation cover



Ehlers et al., *EarthShape weather data collection* (2017)
 Bernhard and Moskwa et al., *Catena*, 170 (2018)
 Oeser et al., *Catena*, 170 (2018)
 Werner et al., *Earth Surf. Dynam.*, 6 (2018)



Nutrient uptake exceeds release by weathering



$$U^X = \frac{\text{NPP} \times [X]_{\text{plant}}}{[C]_{\text{plant}}}$$

$$W^X = D \times [X]_{\text{rock}} \times (-\tau_{X_i}^X)$$

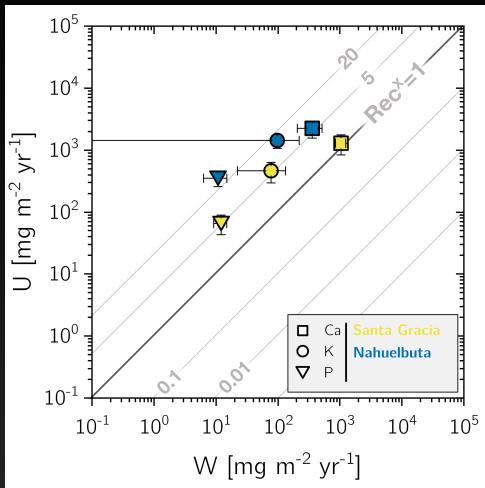
$$\text{Rec}^X = \frac{U^X}{W^X}$$

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increasing precipitation & vegetation cover

Nutrient uptake exceeds release by weathering



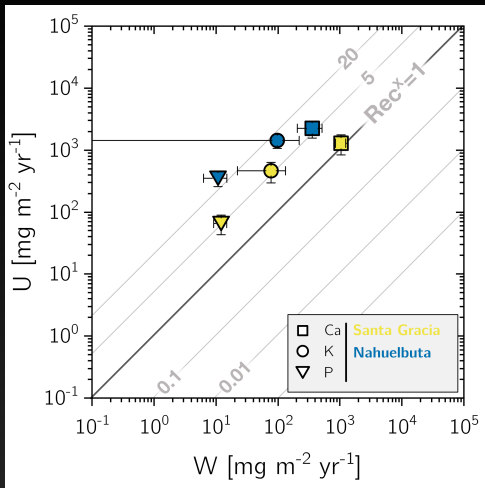
- Rather uniform W^X despite huge differences MAP, NPP & vegetation cover
- U^X exceed W^X
- U^X are higher in Nahuelbuta

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increasing precipitation & vegetation cover

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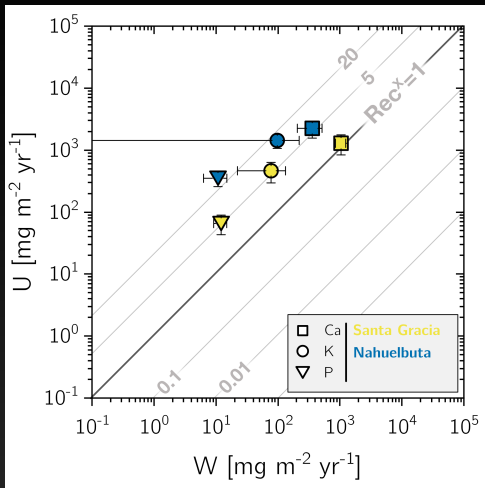
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increasing precipitation & vegetation cover

Nutrient uptake exceeds release by weathering



- Rather uniform W^X despite huge differences MAP, NPP & vegetation cover
- U^X exceed W^X
- U^X are higher in Nahuelbuta
- Rec^X are higher in Nahuelbuta, where NPP is high

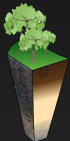
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atmospheric
deposition



very steep hill slopes
→ high D



increasing precipitation & vegetation cover

Why are W^X not high in humid Nahuelbuta?

Current paradigm: weathering flux is higher at sites with high MAP

- high runoff → high weathering flux for chemostatic elements
- high NPP → high W^X due to high demand

How biota accelerates weathering



- (1) Deep plant roots can increase regolith thickness and provide larger nutrient inventory
- (2) Land plants regulate the hydrological cycle and hence modulating runoff and total weathering fluxes
- (3) Ectomycorrhizal fungi can actively extract nutrients such as P, K, Ca from minerals and plant litter
- (4) Through the respiratory release of soil CO_2 and excretion of organic complexing agents plants, hyphae and their associated microbiota can increase the solubility limits of cations



increasing precipitation & vegetation cover

How nutrient recycling decouples plant growth from weathering

- Ecosystems exert substantial control over weathering by both directly and indirectly modulating processes (enhance or increase W^X)
- Nutrient recycling rather than nutrient acquisition maintains plant's physiological demands in high NPP site
- **Because of nutrient buffering by recycling, higher plants today may not be a big driver in the global silicate-weathering cycle**