

The significance of phosphorus ‘hot spots’ and micron-sized grains in Quaternary forest soils

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Recent advances in soil phosphorus (P) studies have revealed unique P ‘hot spots’ and discrete micron-sized grains at soil microsites[1, 2], but the significance of these so-called ‘hot spots’ and grains in P cycling and long-term supply is yet to be determined.

We revealed soil architecture at a micro-scale in two postglacial forest soils in Sweden by micro-focused synchrotron X-ray fluorescence microscopy and laser ablation (LA)-ICPMS imaging. This allowed us to quantitatively establish both axial and lateral abundance, distribution, and co-localization of P with elements known to influence its speciation (e.g., Si, Al, Mn, Ca, and Fe).

The results show topsoil P to be co-localized predominantly with Si, Al and Fe. However, in the subsoils, P was co-localized mainly with Ca in hot spots within Si and Al-bearing minerals and in micron-sized grains. P concentrations in these hot spots and grains were from 7 to 600 times greater than the average soil P concentrations, with the highest values (2,542 – 8,716 mmol P kg⁻¹) occurring at the 90 – 100 cm depths in the two soils.

When combined with previous results of P speciation analysis by synchrotron P *K*-edge XANES in the same soils[1], our work firmly establishes geogenic apatite to have been dissolved in the top-soil and its P transformed to P adsorbed by allophane and ferrihydrite, and as organic P. Most importantly, our work shows sub-soil hot spots of apatite inclusions and micron-sized grains to be a long-term source of P that trees could potentially utilize.

1. Adediran, G. A.; Tuyishime, J. M.; Vantelon, D.; Klysubun, W.; Gustafsson, J. P., *Geoderma* **2020**, 376, 114550.
2. Vogel, C.; Helfenstein, J.; Massey, M. S.; Sekine, R.; Kretzschmar, R.; Beiping, L.; Peter, T.; Chadwick, O. A.; Tamburini, F.; Rivard, C., *Geoderma* **2021**, 381, 114681.