ress in Soil Science

Alfred E. Hartemink Kevin McSweeney Editors

Soil Carbon





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Series Editors:

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Aims and Scope

Progress in Soil Science series aims to publish books that contain novel approaches in soil science in its broadest sense – books should focus on true progress in a particular area of the soil science discipline. The scope of the series is to publish books that enhance the understanding of the functioning and diversity of soils in all parts of the globe. The series includes multidisciplinary approaches to soil studies and welcomes contributions of all soil science subdisciplines such as: soil genesis, geography and classification, soil chemistry, soil physics, soil biology, soil mineralogy, soil fertility and plant nutrition, soil and water conservation, pedometrics, digital soil mapping, proximal soil sensing, soils and land use change, global soil change, natural resources and the environment. Alfred E. Hartemink • Kevin McSweeney Editors

Soil Carbon



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International Union of Soil Sciences

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Foreword

We live in the carbon era. Carbons are ubiquitous in soil, water, atmosphere, and minerals of all ages and in all places. The carbon of million years ago is still the same as that of today. However, carbon is more important than ever before not only to scientists but also to politicians, tax payers, consumers, and producers. Low carbon and green growth becomes the main theme of the research and policy agenda across the globe.

Carbon is a simple chemical element with atomic number 6 and an atomic weight of 12; it is nonmetallic and tetravalent. However, carbon is a somewhat mysterious element since it can camouflage into various compounds and materials depending upon where it exists or what it reacts with. The properties of carbon vary widely with the allotropic forms such as graphite, diamond, and amorphous carbon. It can also exist in inorganic and organic forms. There is a chemistry joke on carbon. Why did carbon marry hydrogen? They bonded well from the minute they met.

Carbon is the 15th most abundant element in the Earth's crust and the fourth most abundant element in the universe by mass after hydrogen, helium, and oxygen. In the human body, carbon is the second most abundant element by mass after oxygen. This abundance, together with a diversity of organic compounds and polymer-forming ability, makes carbon the chemical basis of all known life.

Carbon in the soil is crucial for sustaining human life and ecosystem health and functions. Soil is the most important reservoir of carbon, and thus changes in soil carbon levels can have a large impact on life and the ecosystem. Soil carbon can be described as the motherhood of life, since it is the basis of life, energy, fiber, food, and shelter. However, with mismanagement, carbon can trigger irreversible and catastrophic changes to the conditions of life on our planet with devastating ecological and economic consequences.

Assessment of soil carbon cycle and dynamics is at the frontier of soil science, and the International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS) as a global union of soil scientists is fostering soil carbon research. Soil carbon is important in space and time (IUSS Division 1), properties and processes (IUSS Division 2), use and

management (IUSS Division 3), and sustaining society and the environment (IUSS Division 4). Thus, having the IUSS Global Soil C Conference in June 2013 in Madison, Wisconsin, USA, with over 100 presentations from 30 countries across the globe was timely.

This book contains a selection of papers presented at the conference. I truly believe that this book serves all country members and public with all ingredients of soil carbon.

Jae E. Yang IUSS President

Preface

In the past two decades, an increasing number of soil studies have focused on soil carbon (C). Most of these studies were related to stock assessment, monitoring, microbial dynamics, loss of C, tillage effects, soil management, economics, or policy issues – to name a few topical areas that have been widely researched and discussed. The driving force for much of soil C research is related to climate change or the maintenance of soil quality and fertility. Few topics cut across the whole soil science discipline wider than research on soil C.

In 2009, the International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS) recognized the need for a conference that focused on a single topic that is of interest to all IUSS Divisions, Commissions, and Working Groups. Naturally, it was decided that the conference topic should be soil C and that the conference should have an interdivisional and intercommissional approach. To achieve this goal, it was decided that there should be no concurrent sessions and that the conference should consist of sessions with several short presentations followed by ample discussions. The IUSS Global Soil C Conference was held in June 2013 in Madison, USA, and consisted of 3 days of presentations and discussions, followed by a 1-day field trip. There were 140 participants from over 30 countries.

This book contains selected papers from the IUSS Global Soil C Conference. The conference presentations were structured by IUSS Commissions and Working Group under each of the four Divisions. We have more or less kept this structure for the book and loosely grouped papers in four sections: Soil Carbon in Space and Time; Soil Carbon Properties and Processes; Soil Use and Carbon Management; and Soil C and the Environment. We have selected papers that focus on novel and exciting aspects of soil C research, and a few review papers.

We are greatly indebted to all IUSS officers, all conference participants, and authors who helped shape the conference and made excellent contributions to discussions and papers in this book. We acknowledge the financial support from the College of Agriculture and Life Science (CALS) and the Department of Soil Science at the University of Wisconsin—Madison. Special thanks go to Bill Bland and Birl Lowery and to CALS Conference Services (Leah Leighty) for assistance in the organization of this global conference.

It is our hope that the carbon that was needed to bring these soil scientists together be counterbalanced by the knowledge gained to manage it wisely.

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