Cattle slurry degradability influences soil organic carbon stock dynamics

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Introduction

Organic fertilizers have been identified as a strategy to mitigate climate change. Organic manures are highly variable in their composition and manure handling methods. This variability can affect their decomposability and soil organic carbon (SOC) dynamics over the years. A complex matrix of agents is involved in the transformation of exogenous organic matter (EOM) in manure into SOC.



Results

Table 1. Characterization of DEOM and REOM of slurries and reference value of FYM in RothC. Newman-Keuls tests was done for multiple comparisons, same letter represents that there is no significant differences between treatments (P = 0.05).

Treatment	DM (%)	TOC (% DM)	DEOM (% TOC)	REOM (% TOC)	HUM (% TOC)
RothC			49 ^a	49ª	2
Slurry 1	7ª	42ª	50ª	43 ^b	7
Slurry 2	12 ^b	51 ^b	50ª	42 ^b	8
Slurry 3	9 ^c	47 ^c	63 ^b	33 ^c	4
Slurry 4	9 ^c	46 ^c	63 ^b	32 ^c	5



Figure 1. SOC evolution during 1983-2020 simulation of grassland soil. Different lines are simulated treatments with different DEOM and REOM.

Conclusions

Cattle slurries could present differences in their decomposability that affect SOC stock evolution. It is important to take into account for degradability parameters in order to produce better estimates of SOC stock evolution.

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References

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