

Contribution ID : 217

Type : Oral

Soil carbon research from past, present and future using synchrotron-based techniques

Friday, 20 November 2020 10:50 (20)

Building and protecting soil carbon is critical to agricultural productivity, soil health and climate change mitigation. This study aims to answer new questions of the molecular scale mechanisms at the organo-mineral interfaces for building soil carbon in the past: *Terra Preta Australis* (ancient indigenous dark earth, dated back to 1600 years BP); present: the longest, continuous biochar field experiment in the world, located at Wollongbar, New Souths Wales (building new carbon over 14 years); future: the Australian Soil Free Air CO2 Enrichment (SoilFACE) field facility at Horsham, Victoria (mimicking elevated CO2 conditions in the field over 8.5 years in the Southern Hemisphere). Based upon synchrotron-based *in situ* spectromicroscopy, we reveal the functional complexity and spatial resolution of soil organic carbon under contrasting management practices, cropping histories and soil types over millennium. It will provide critical information to advance knowledge of building soil carbon for productive, sustainable and resilient cropping systems.

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Session Classification : Session 12 - Earth, Atmosphere and Environment

Track Classification : Earth, Atmosphere and Environment