



FACULTY OF
SCIENCE
Charles University



Akumulace uhlíku ve výsypkových půdách: potenciál, dynamika, stabilita a optimální cílový stav

Olga Vindušková, Lucie Hüblová, Jaroslava Haurová, Doubravka Šimáňová, Sara Skotnicka, Jakub Černý, Jan Frouz

Carbon accumulation in post-mining soils: potential, dynamics, stability and optimal target state

Institute for Environmental Studies, Faculty of Science,
Charles University, Czech Republic

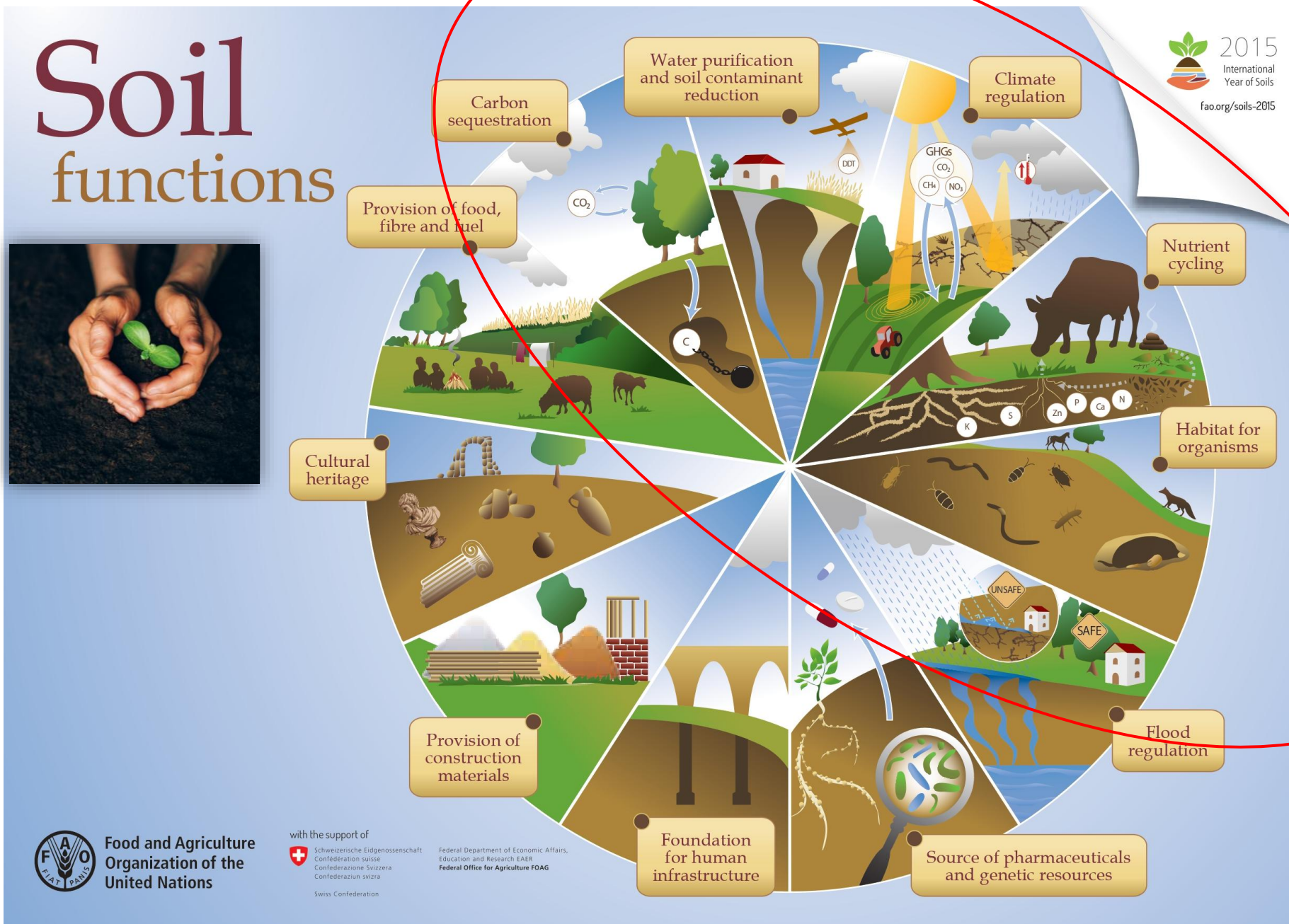
Pedological days, September 17, 2025

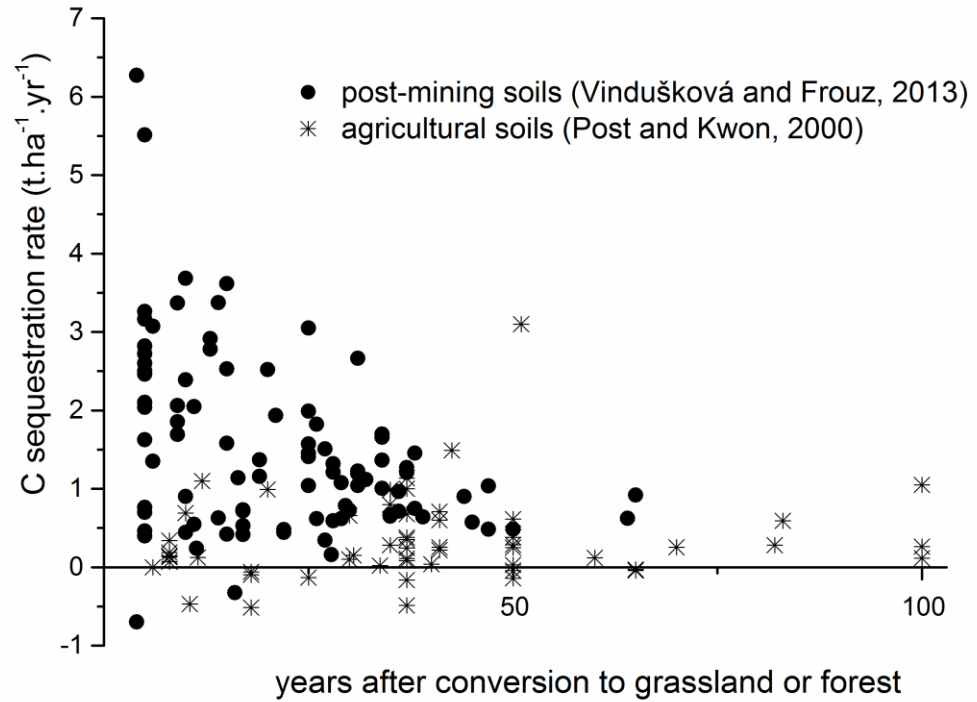
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under the SIGMA Programme.*

Soil organic carbon

- SOC contributes to several soil functions



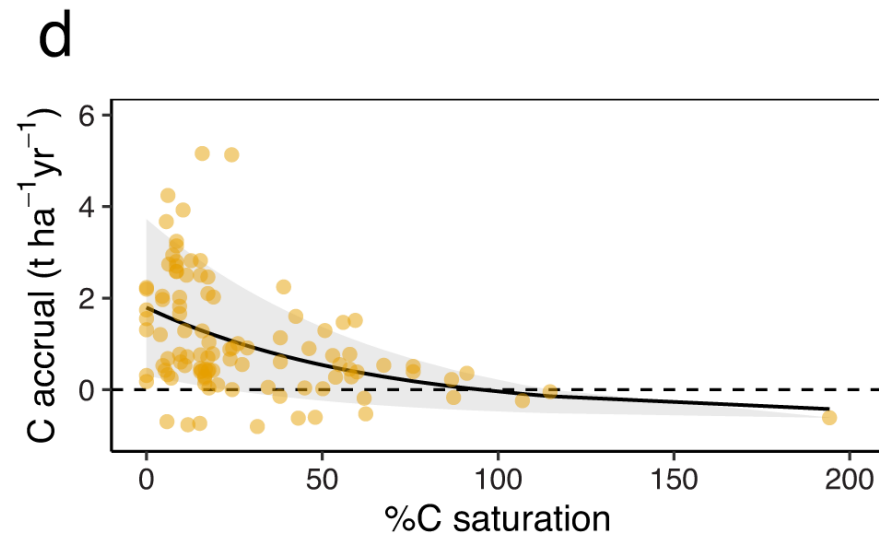
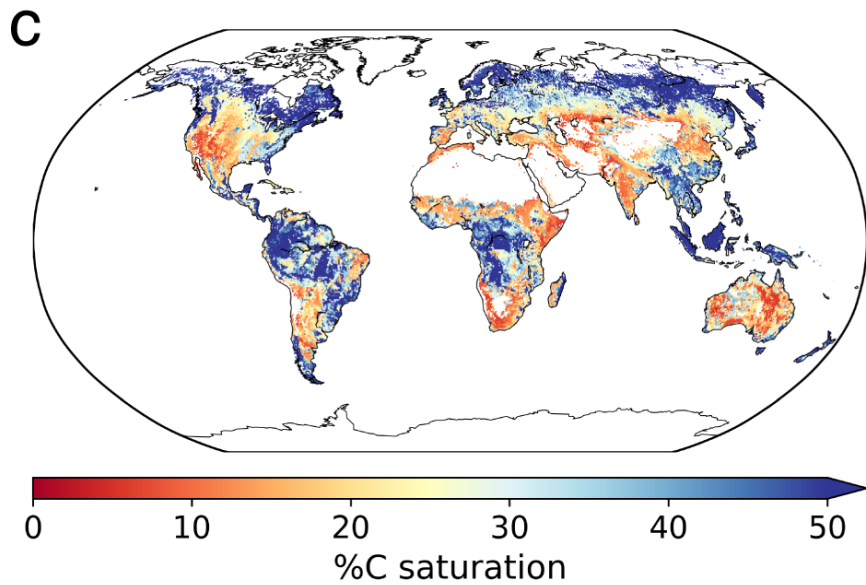
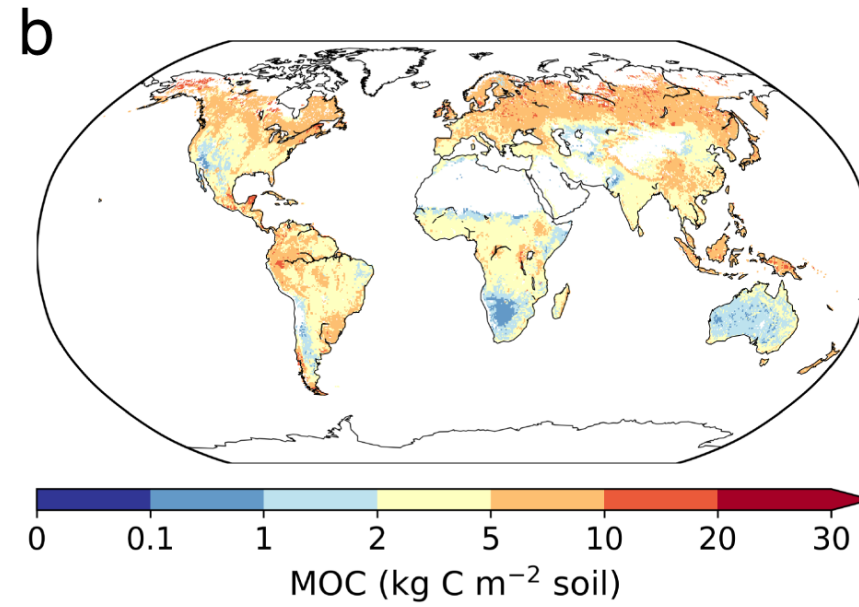
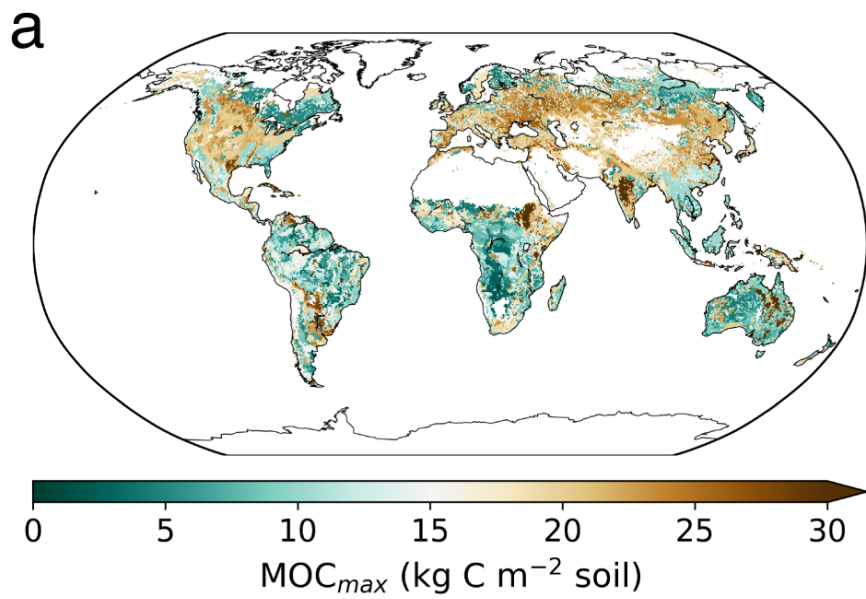


Mine soils can sequester more C than abandoned agricultural soils.

Vindušková & Frouz, 2013. Environ. Earth Sci.
Frouz & Vindušková, 2018. In: Munoz, M., Zornoza, R. (Eds.) Academic Press

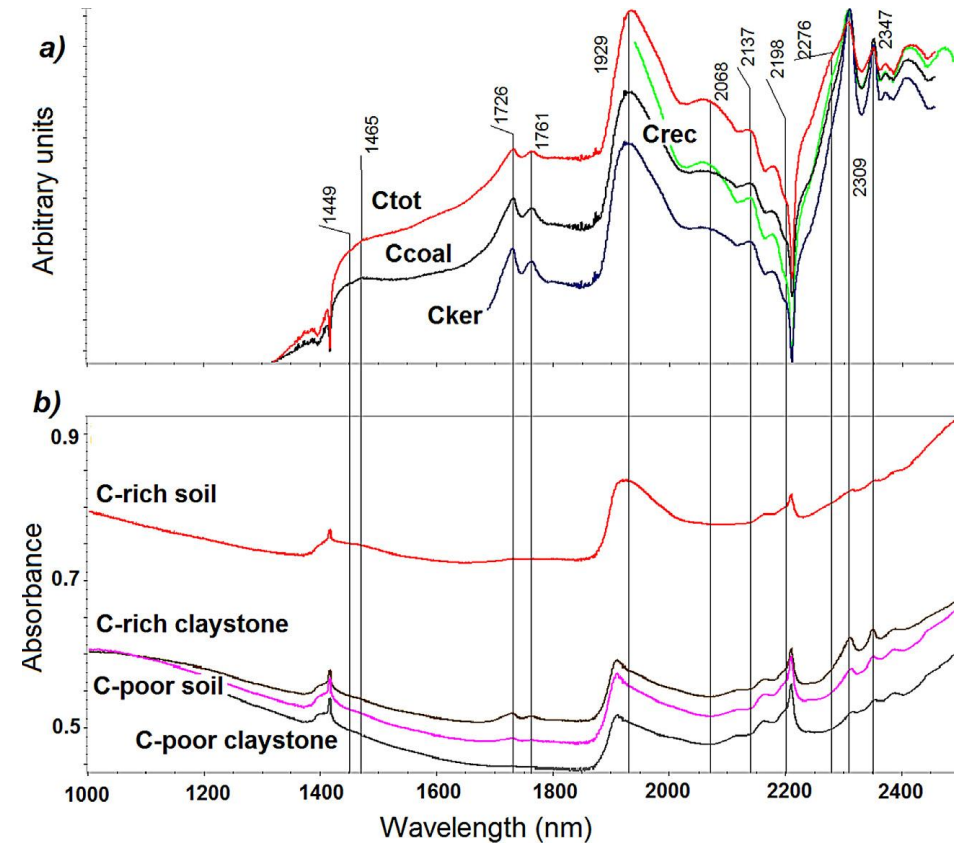
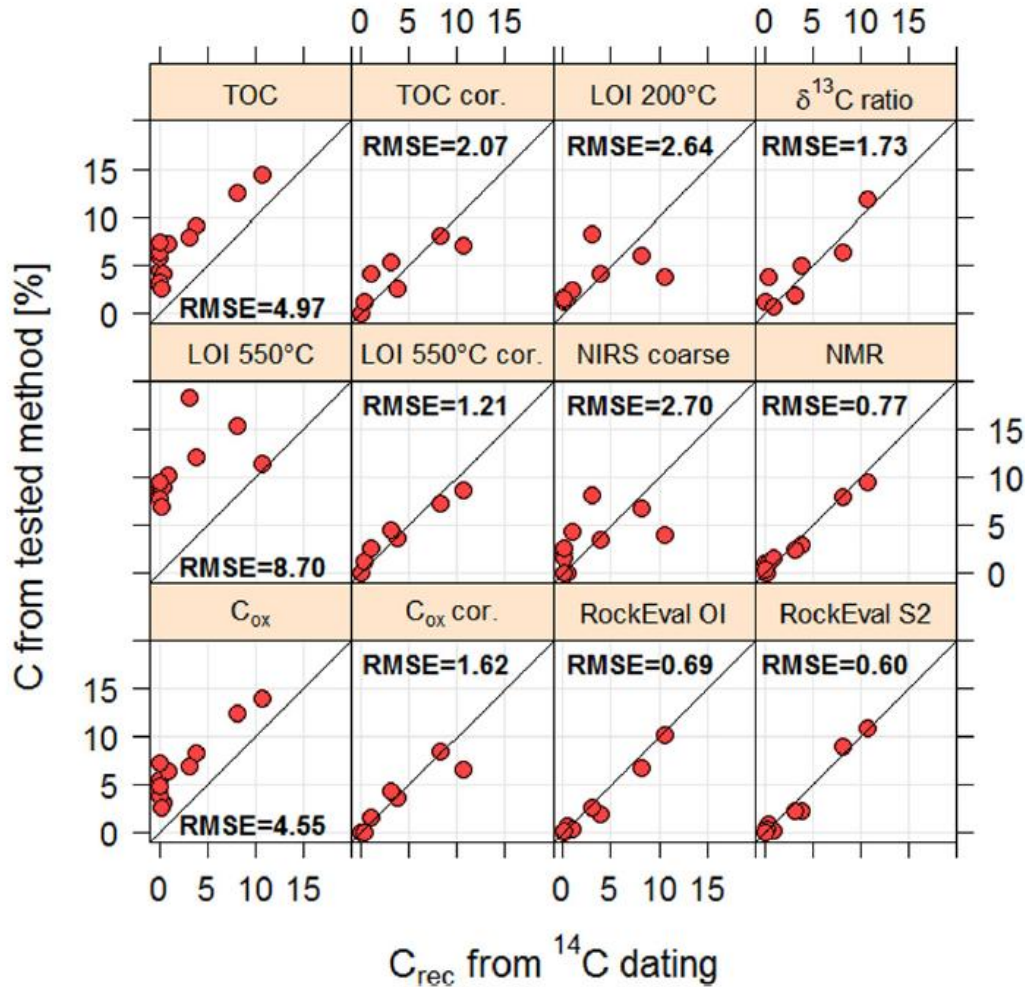
- fossil (geogenic) organic C
- no recent SOC
- lack of nutrients, biological activity and soil structure





Less (MAOM-)saturated soils store C faster.

Distinguishing recent SOC from geogenic C...



...and also from inorganic carbon

- less common carbonates, such as dolomite or siderite
- little or no effervescence upon dripping of HCl (XRD needed)
- reaction with acid is slower => different pre-treatment required

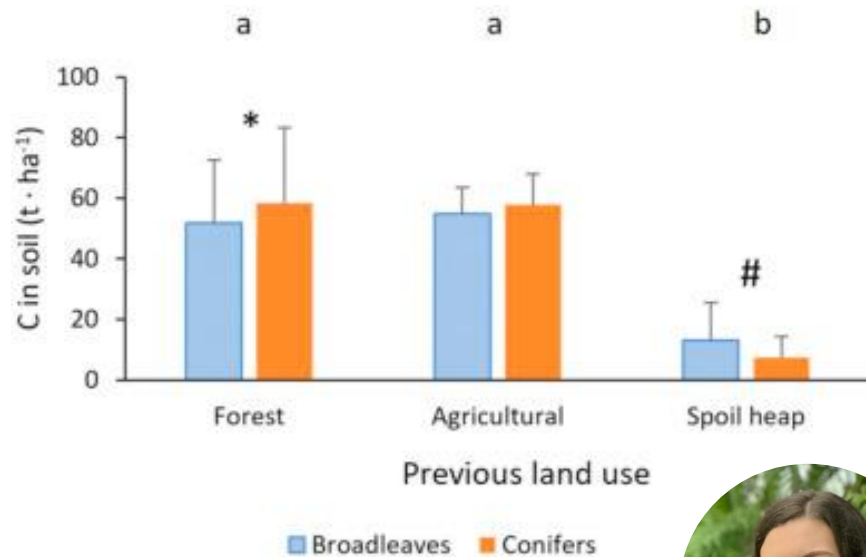


Role of vegetation may be time-dependent

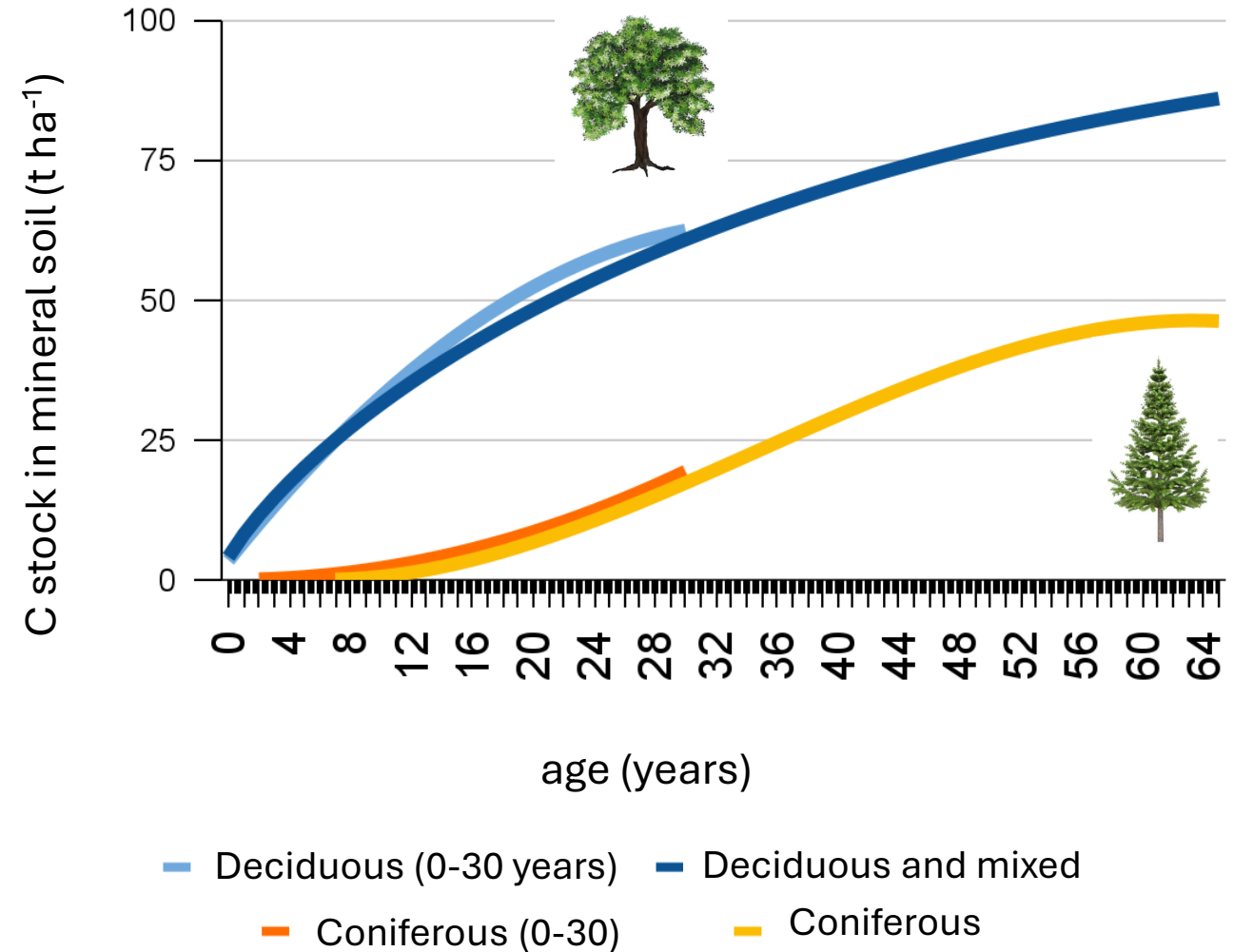
20-30 year old soils, Sokolov:

deciduous trees > conifers

Frouz et al., 2009. Biogeochem.

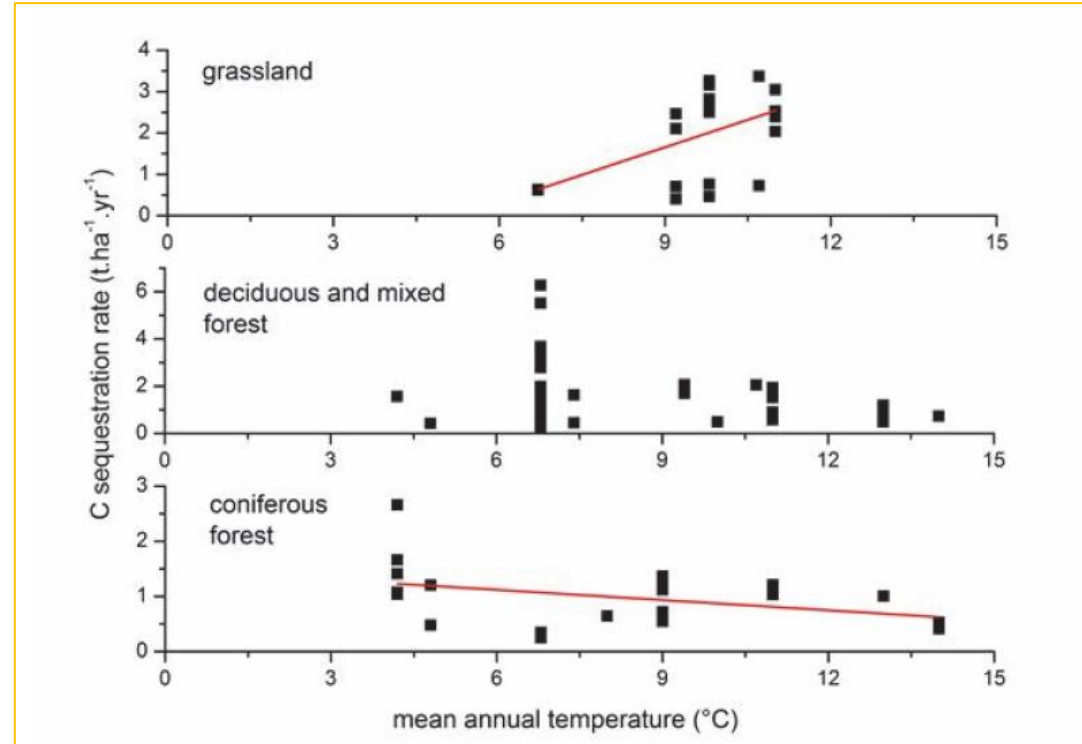


Hübllová a Frouz, 2021. J. Env. Manag.



Based on data from Vindušková & Frouz, 2013. Environ. Earth Sci.

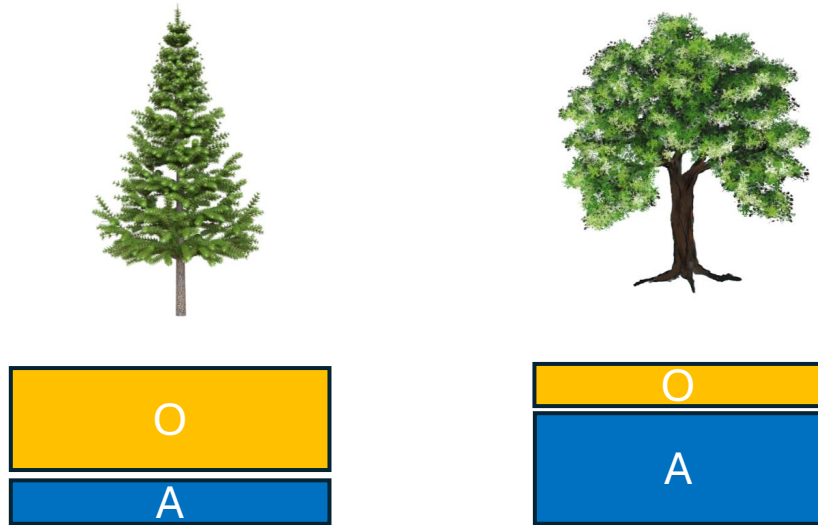
Also climate may play a role...



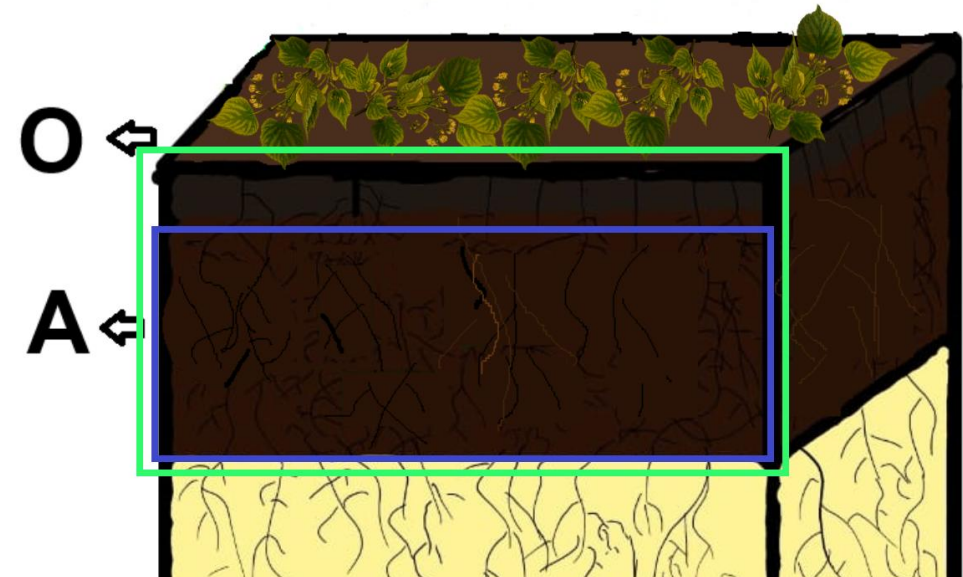
Higher C accrual under potential natural vegetation?

SOC stability: vertical distribution

- C in O horizons less stable against disturbances (erosion, fire, clearcut) (Jandl et al. 2007)



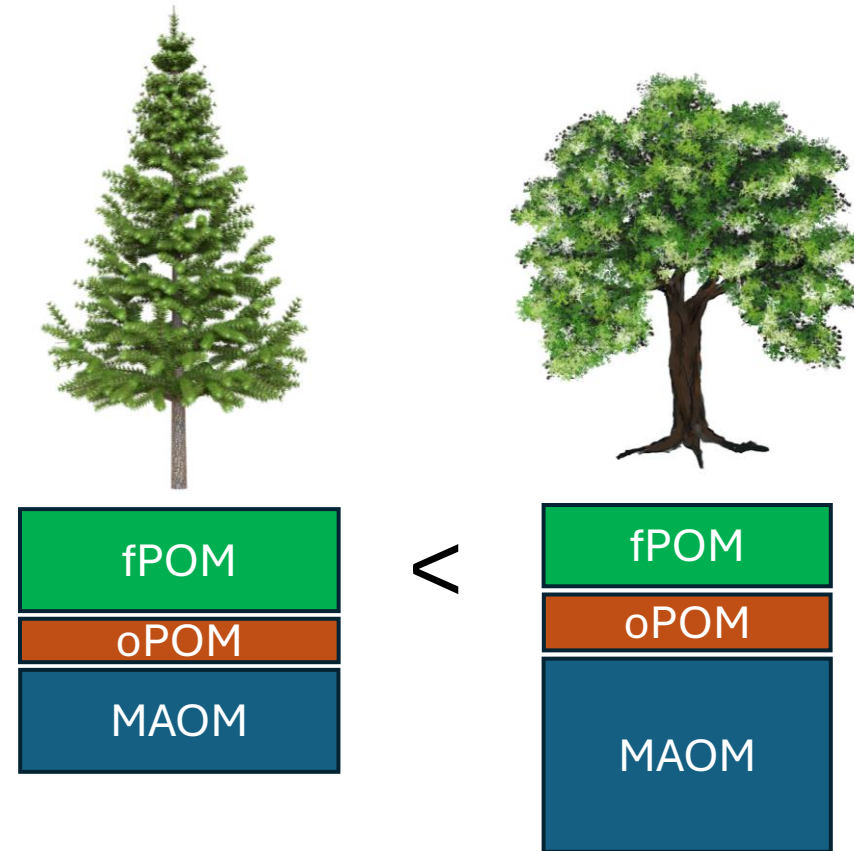
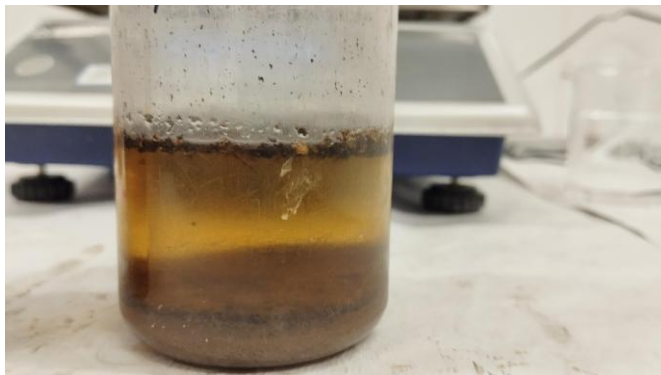
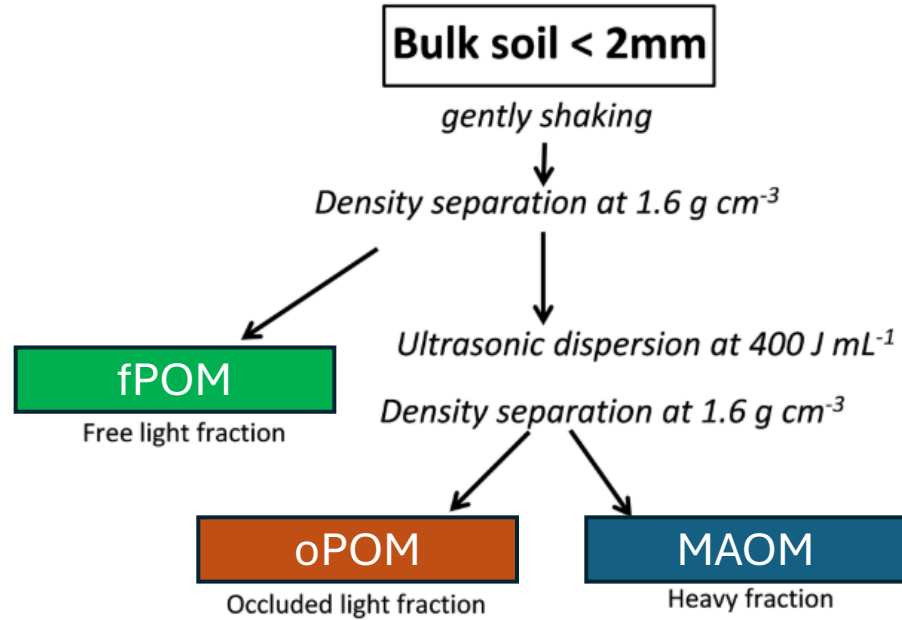
Higher stability (MinC:TOC) under deciduous trees



Credit: J. Haurová

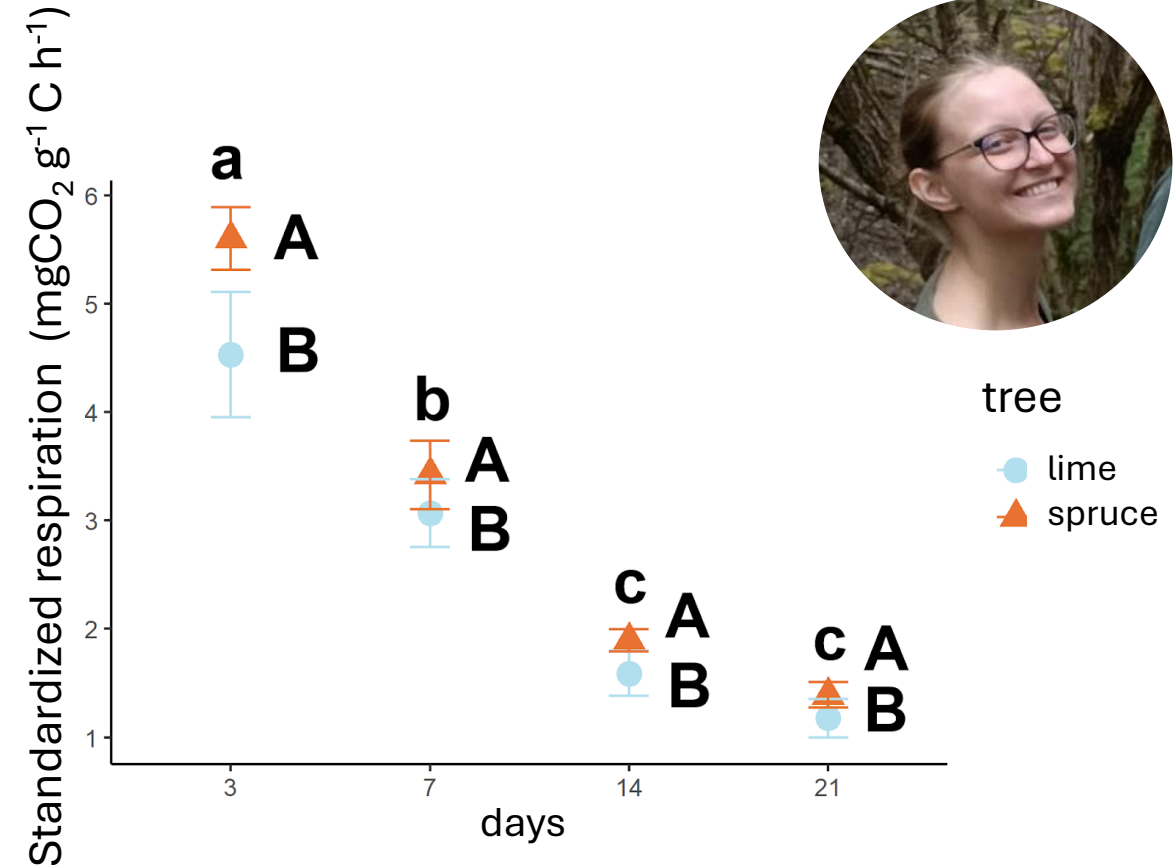
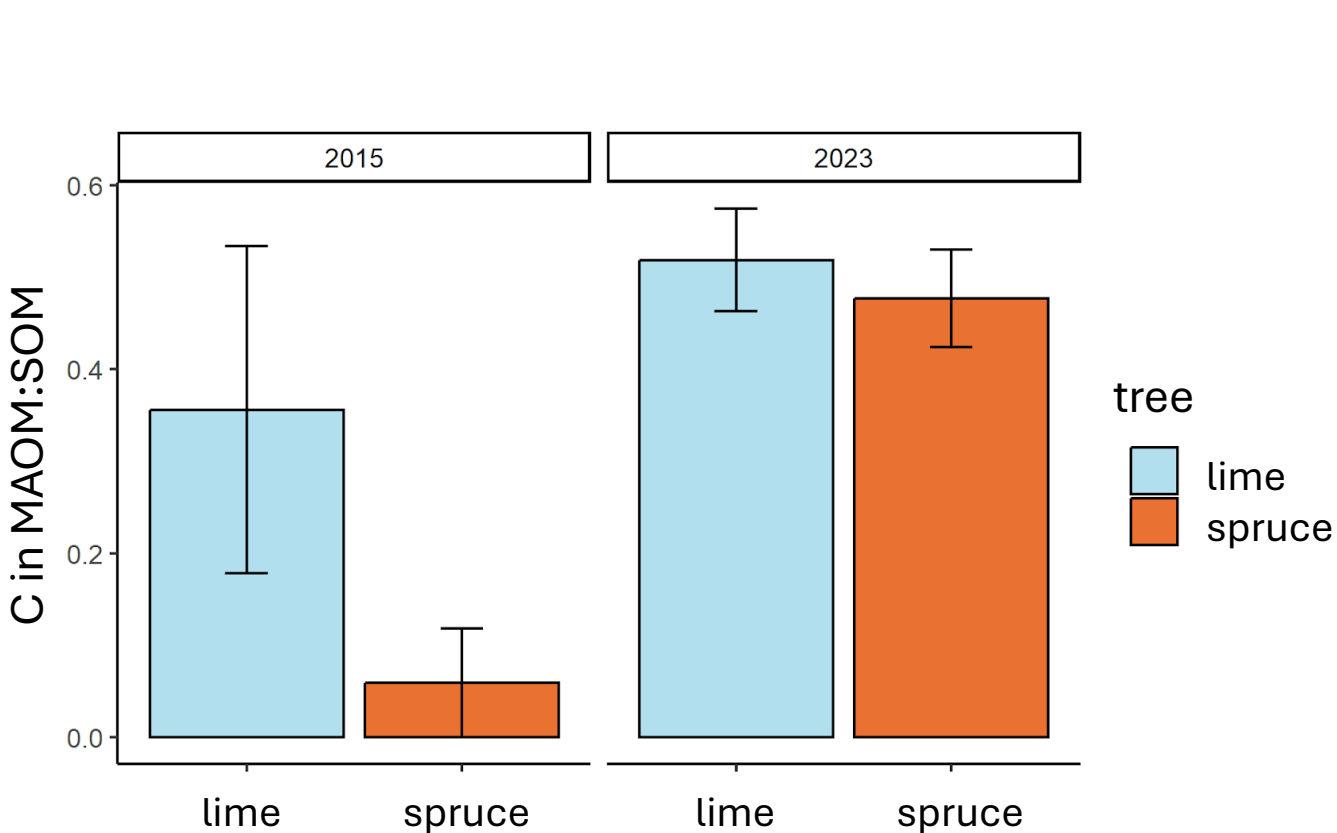
$$\text{MinC:TOC} = \frac{\text{A}}{\text{Total}}$$

SOC stability: fractions in mineral soil



H: Deciduous trees store support higher MAOM:SOM ratio = higher C stability.

SOC stability: fractions vs. direct measurement



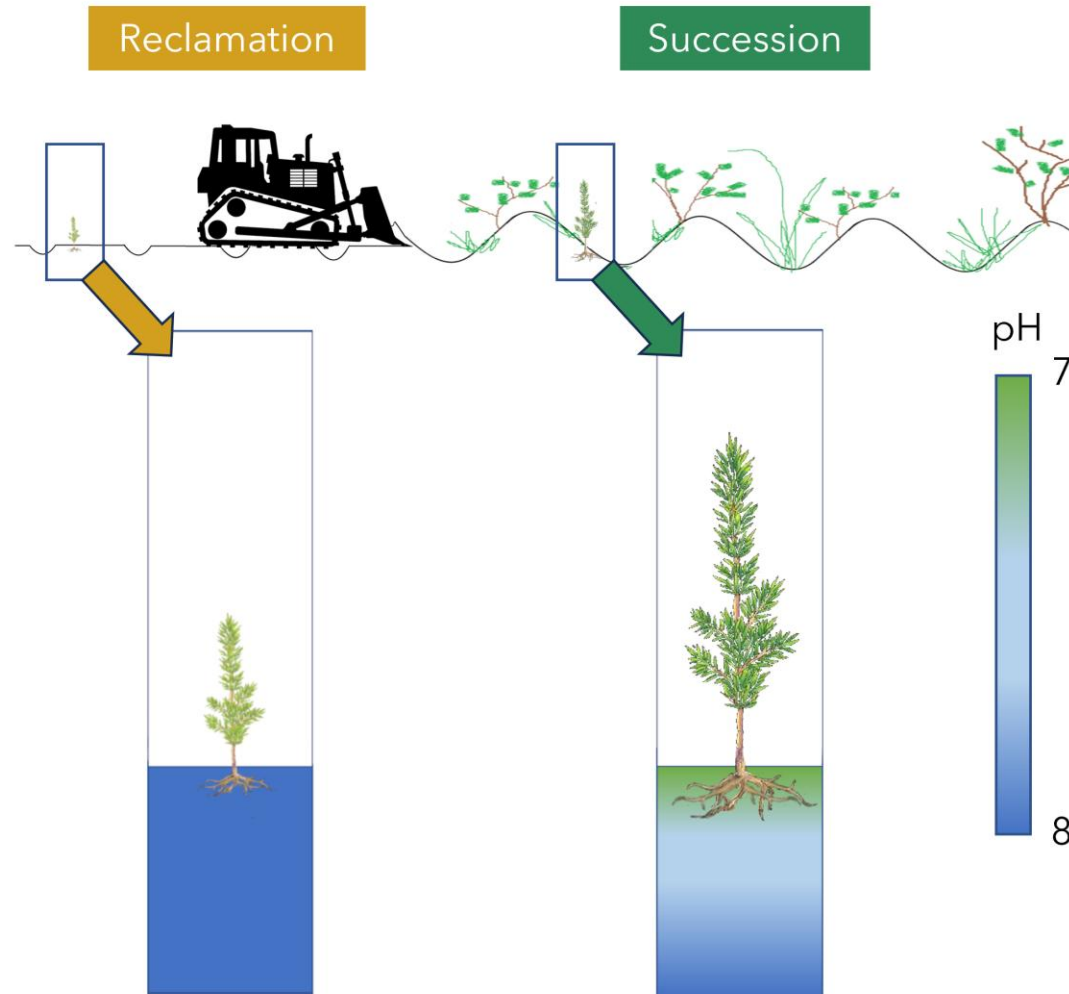
No effect of trees on MAOM:SOM ratio, but lower stability (higher basal respiration) under spruce.

What is the optimal target state?

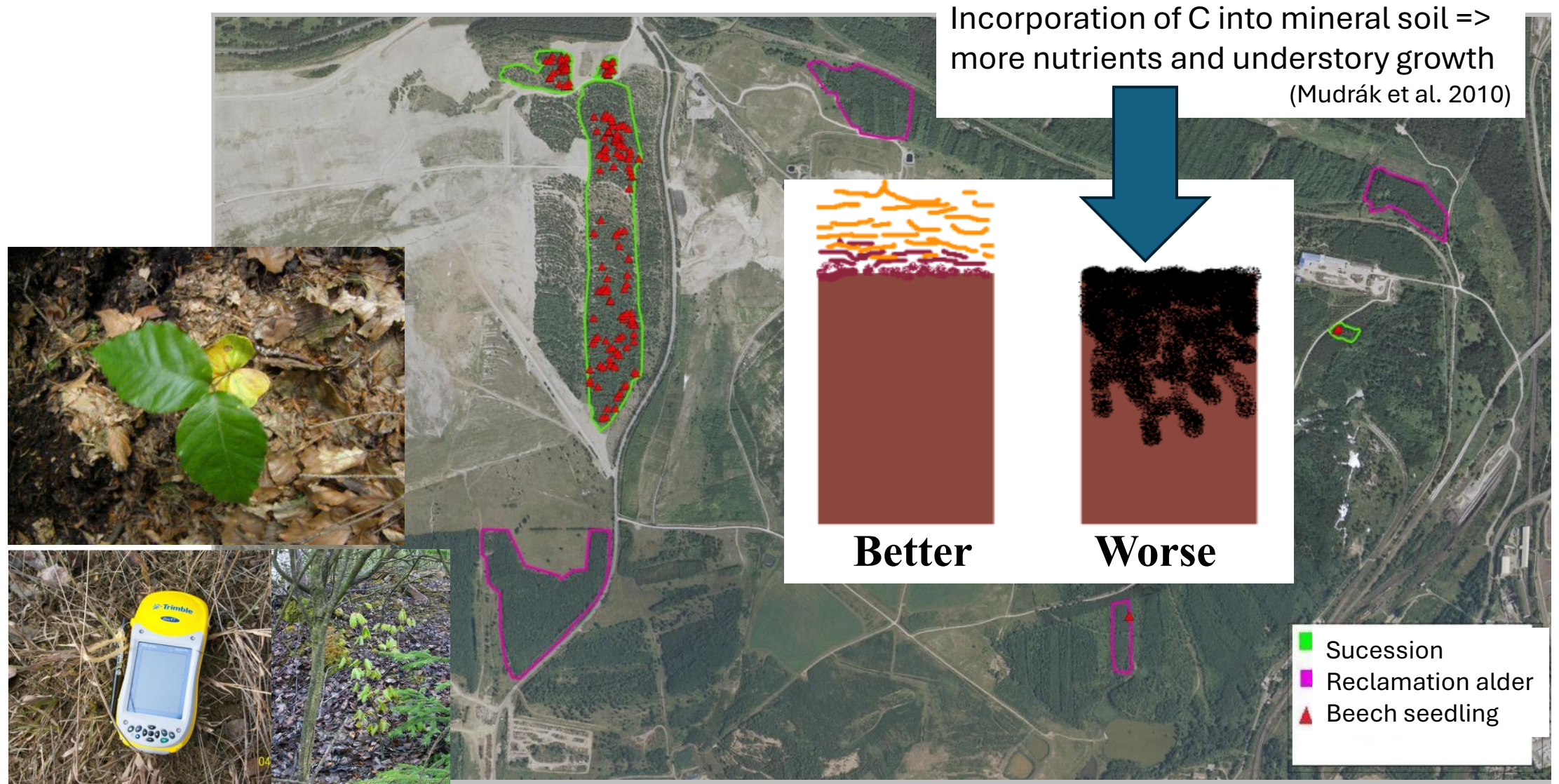
Target for C sequestration:
highest stock of highest stability

But is that true for other soil functions?

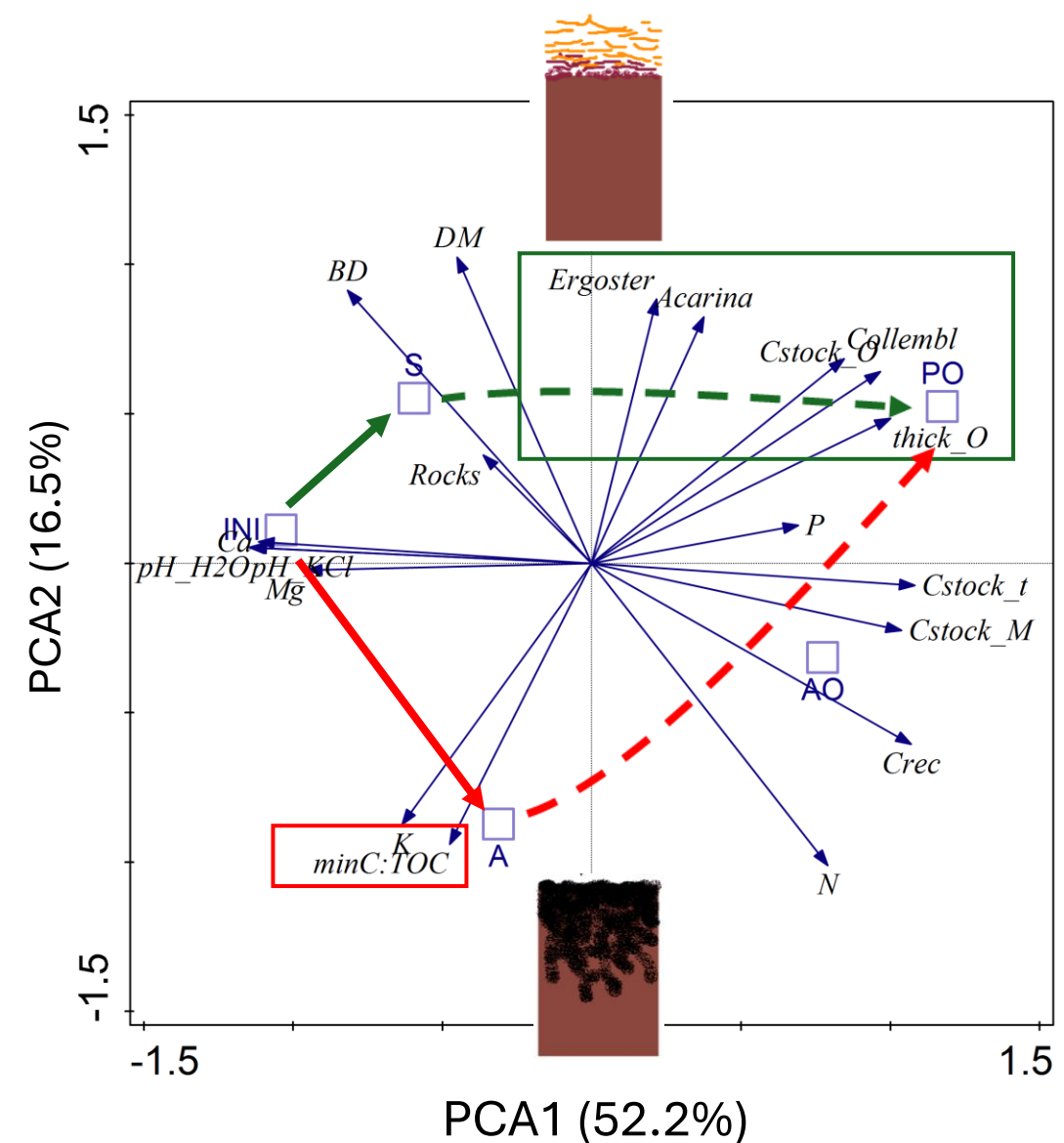
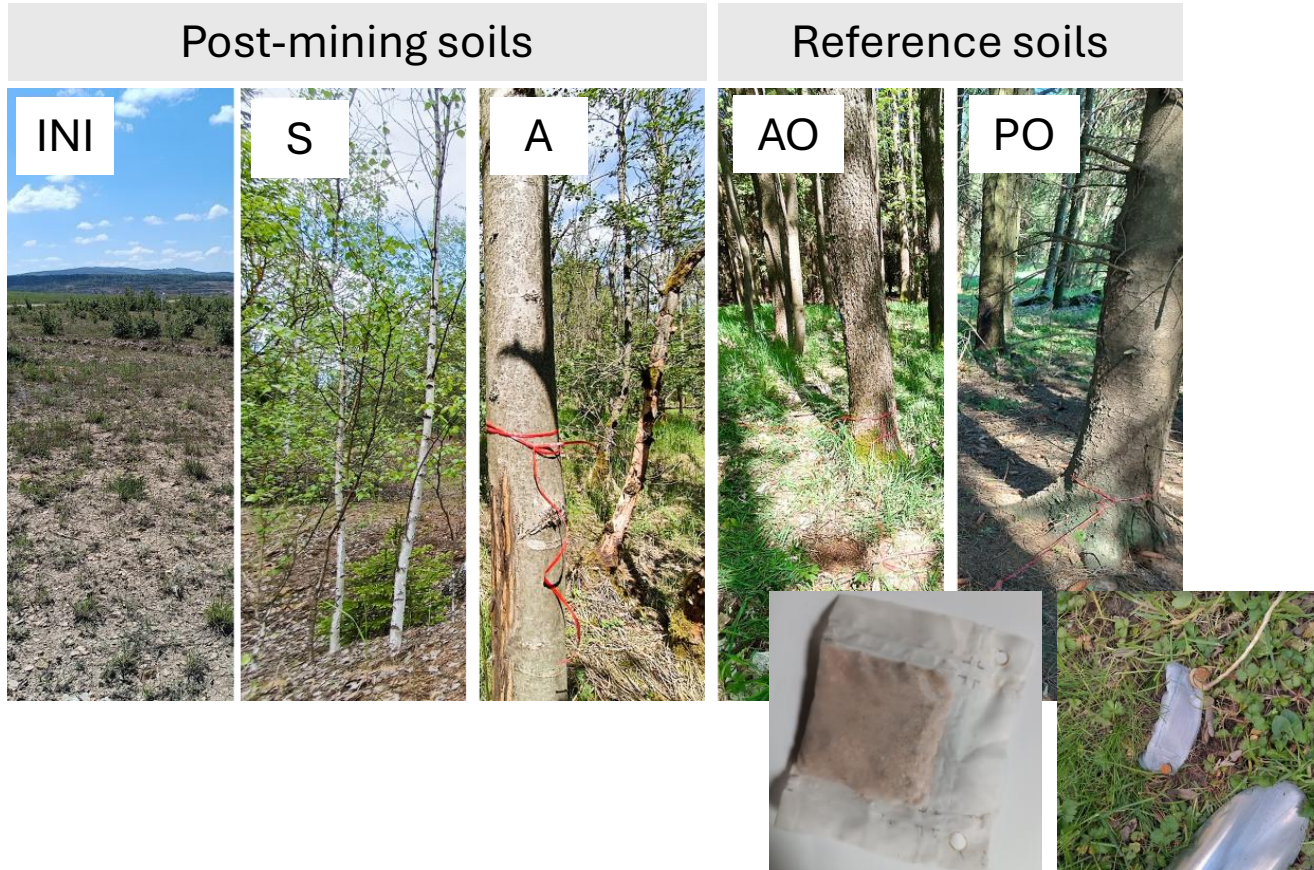
Some C accrual is useful...



Late successional species establish better in sites with “mor/moder” humus



Considering the target



Successional soils match the spruce soils better in:

- O horizon thickness, mycorrhizal abundance, mesofauna abundance, and the proportion of C stored in mineral soil minC:TOC

Conclusions

- Post-mining soils can initially store more C than abandoned agricultural soils because they are unsaturated
- C accrual generally slows down over time
- in young soils, deciduous trees store C faster than conifers, which may later „catch up“ and even store more C in well-developed soils
- stability
 - O horizons vs. mineral soil – higher stability under deciduous
 - In mineral soil itself: no difference in MAOM:SOM but higher stability under deciduous trees in terms of basal respiration
- optimal target value?
 - Supporting C accrual but in „mor/moder“ type humus (~lower minC:TOC stability) may be more optimal for climax tree species

Thank you for your attention!

