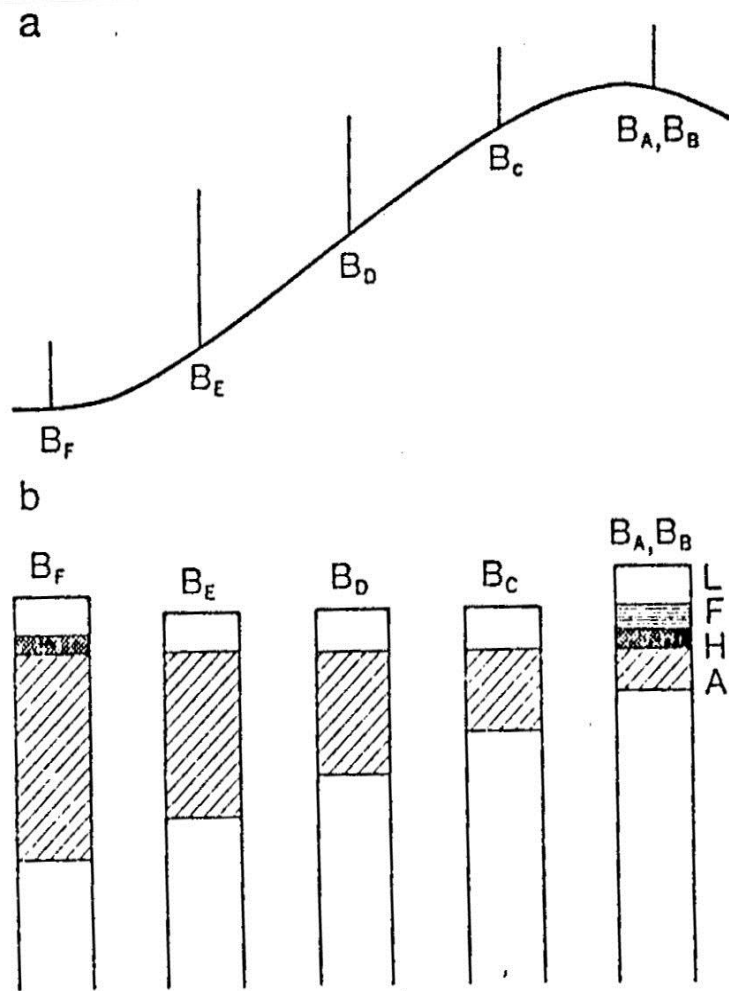


Soil Organic Matter
Its Characteristics and Roles in
Agricultural Environments
Part 2

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Schematic representation of soil types (B_A — B_F) of Brown forest soil.
 a: topographic location; b: A_0 and A horizons. Vertical lines indicate growth of the tree.

Red pine forest

(Yaotsu, Gifu prefecture)



Brown forest soil B_B type (Yaotsu, Gifu)

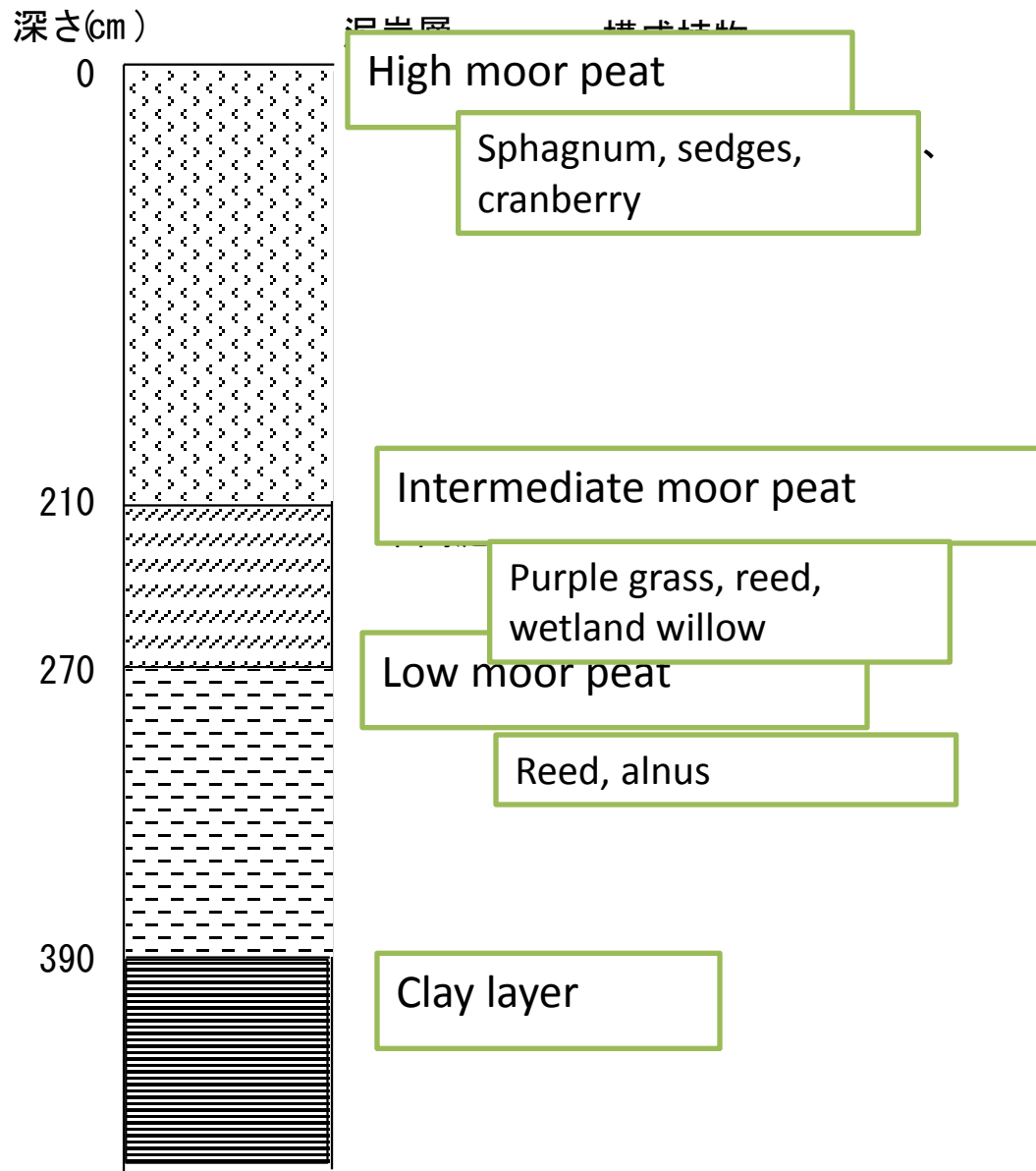


Litter layer of forest soil (O, A₀ layer)

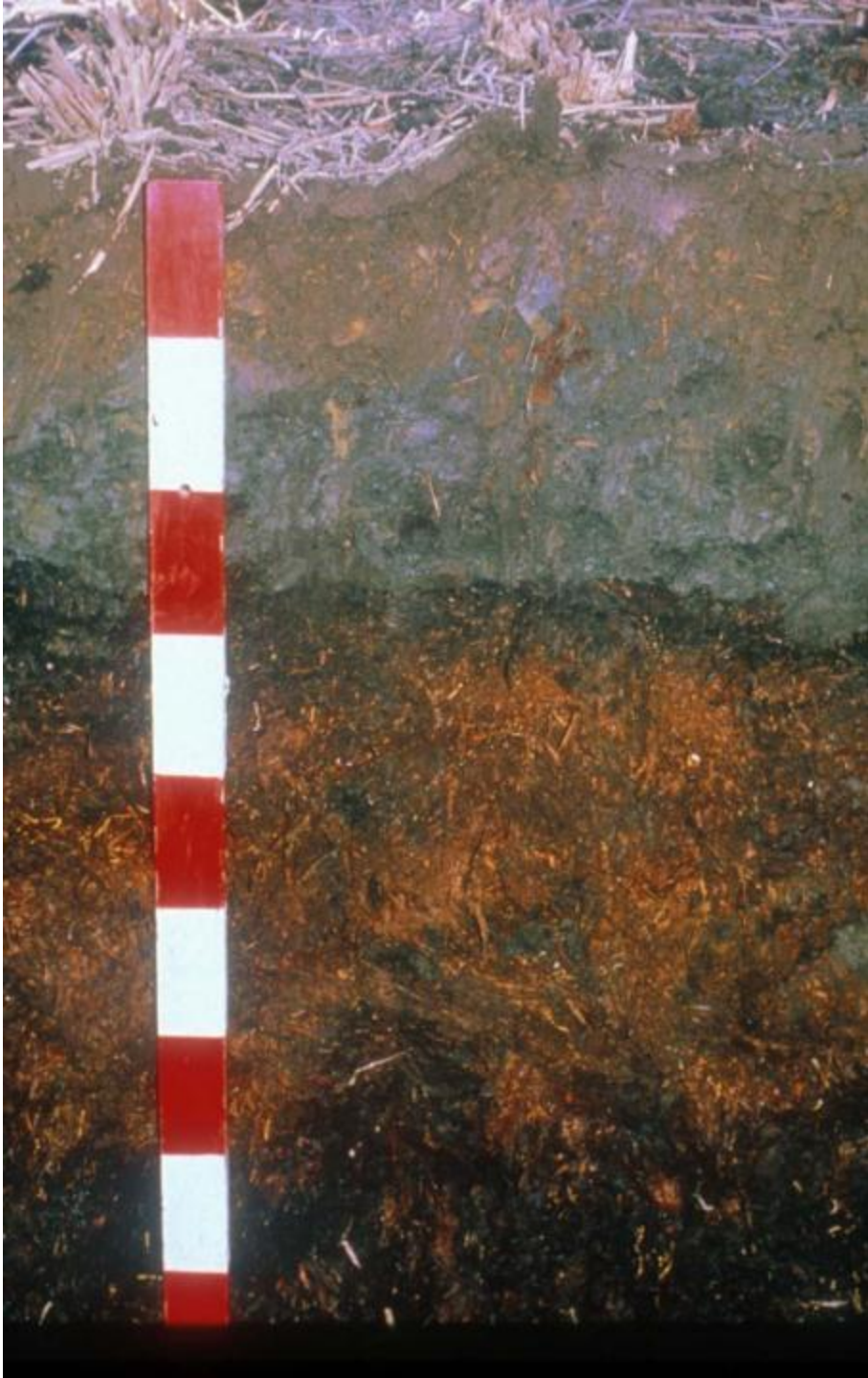




Peat soil in Bibai



High moor peat soil profile in Bibai



Peat soil with dressed soil
(Nanporo town)

Asel forest near Hildesheim, Germany



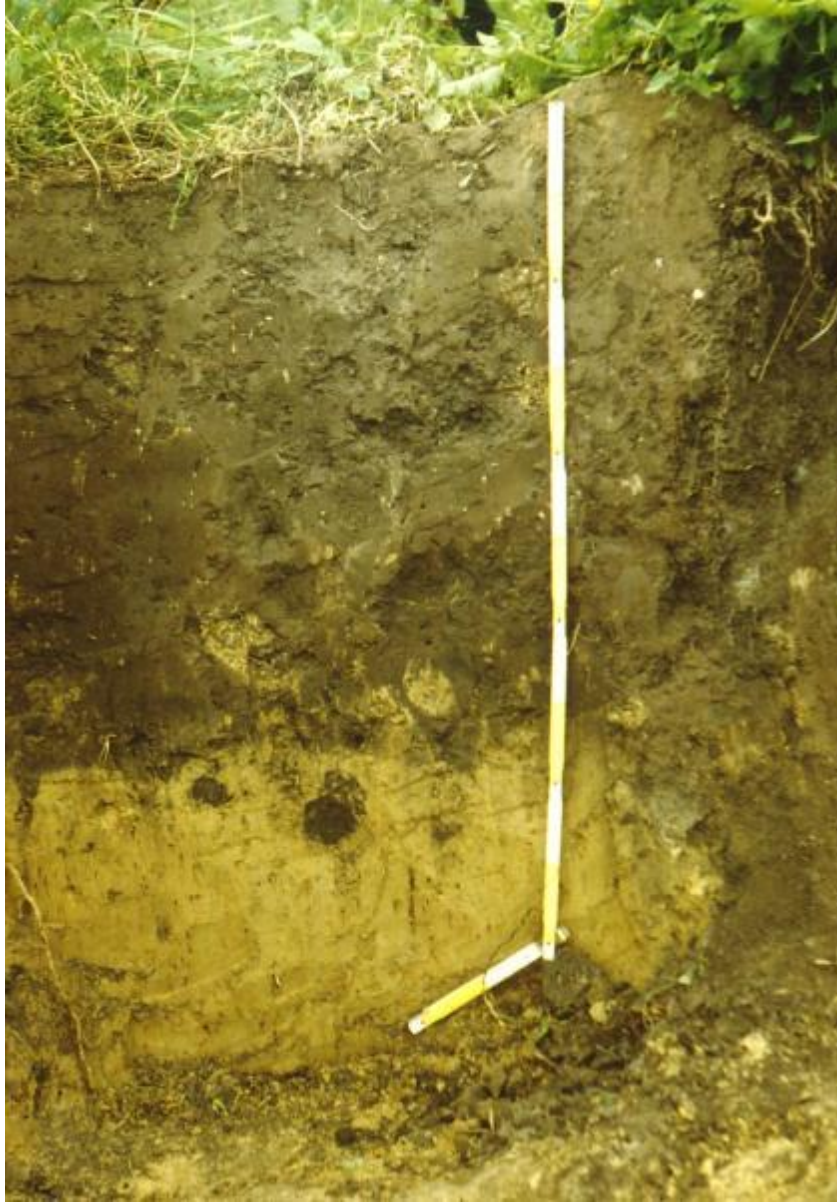
Black soil in Asel forest, Germany



Wheat field in Soellingen/Germany

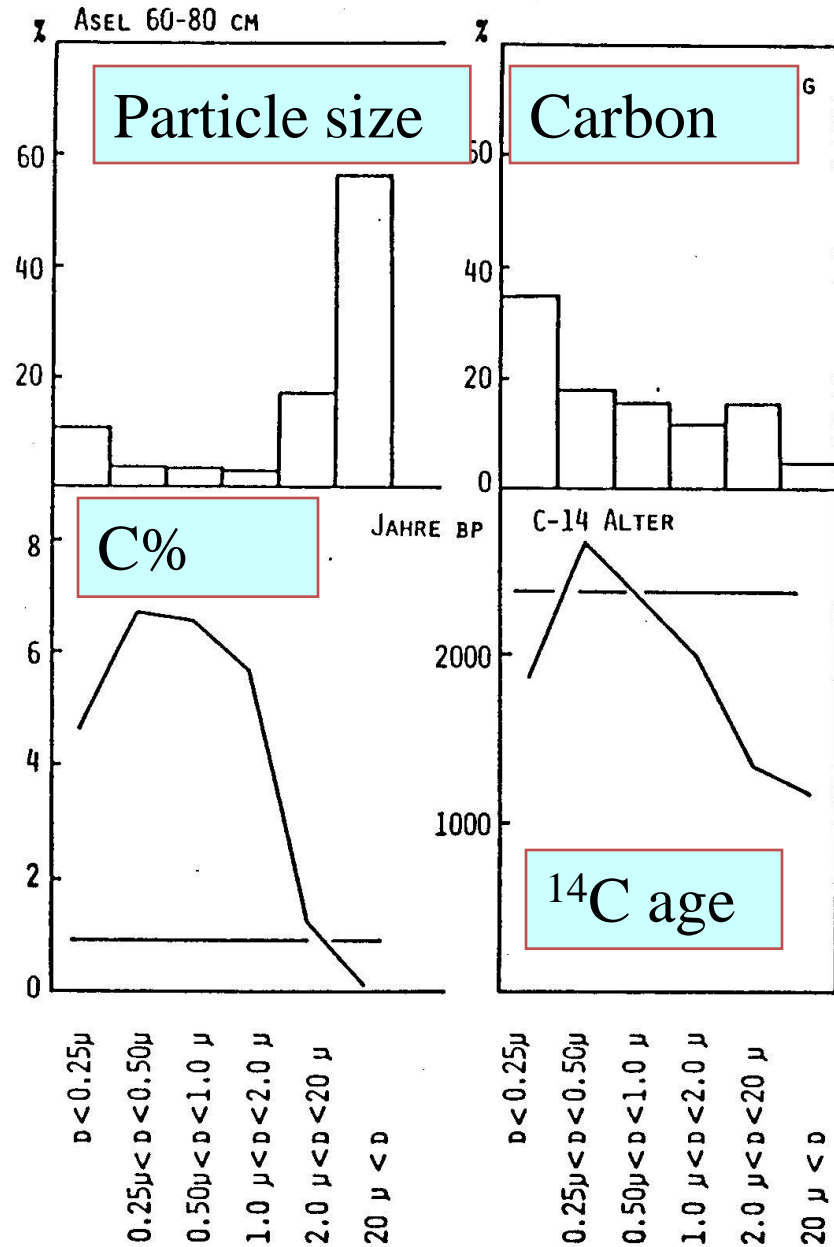


Black soil in Soellingen upland field



Soil organic matter stabilization on different size of soil particles

Organic matter bound to clay lasts long in soil



Stabilization and abundance of organic matter constituents in soil

Constituents	Abbreviation	Mean Residence Time	S (kg)	A ₀ (kg)
Fresh organic matter (yearly input)				1000
Decomposable Plant Material	DPM	1	10	10
Refractory Plant Material	RPM	3.9	470	120
Biomass	BIO	25.9	280	10.8
Physically stabilized organic matter	POM	94.8	11.3×10^3	119
Chemically stabilized organic matter	COM	2565	12.2×10^3	4.76
Whole Soil Organic Matter	SOM	1334	24.3×10^3	265

Jenkinson and Rayner, Soil Science 123, 6, 1977

S (kg) : Expected accumulation of organic matter after 10000 years

when 1000 kg ha^{-1} of fresh organic matter is incorporated every year.

A₀ (kg) : Yearly gain of soil organic matter (kg ha^{-1}),

Calculated from S and meanage. $A_0 = S/\text{Average Age}$

Accumulation of organic matter in soil

$$S = (1/\log_e 2) A_0 H$$
$$= 1.44 A_0 H$$

S: Accumulated amount of organic matter after infinite years

A_0 : Added amount of organic matter in one year

H: Half life of organic matter

1.44H: Mean residence time