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TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME 1

CONGRESS SYMPOSIUM 1: "SOIL FOR PEACE"
CG 1-1 The Soil-Peace Nexus
Rattan Lal CG 1-2 Soils for Peace and Security
Magdi Selim
CG 1-3 Starting Unification in Korean Peninsula from Soil
CONGRESS SYMPOSIUM 2: "SOIL SECURITY"
CG 2-1 Soil Security Symposium: Introduction
CG 2-2 Reaching Out from the Soil Box in Pursuit of Soil Security
CG 2-3 Investing in Green Growth Involves Investing in Soil Security
CG 2-4 Soil Security and International Climate Policy
CONGRESS SYMPOSIUM 3: "SOIL-PLANT WELFARES FOR HUMAN"
CG 3-1 Soil's Capacity to Meet the National Nutrition Values in Korea
Jae E. Yang, Kyung Jae Lim, Sung Chul Kim CG 3-2 Soil Science in the Anthropocene: Golden Opportunities and Grand Challenges
CG 3-3 Soil Biodiversity and Sustainability
CONGRESS SYMPOSIUM 4: "IUSS FOR GLOBAL SOILS: FUTURE NEXUS"
CG 4-1 The IUSS (1924-2014) as a Link to Global Soil Science and Scientists
CG 4-2 Strengthening the Role of Soil and Land in the Sustainable Development Goals: A Proposal to Increase Collaboration between IUSS and the Global Soil Week
ORAL SESSION NO. 1 – [IDS13] INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR AS AND CD IN RICE PADDY ENVIRONMENTS
O1-1 Integrated Management Strategies for Arsenic in Paddy Rice Fields
Ming H. Wong
O1-2 Risks of Metals and Metalloids in Subsistence Farming Systems Peripheral to Metal Mines and Agronomic Interventions
O1-3 Effects of Soil Amendment on Cadmium and Arsenic Concentration and Arsenic Speciation in Rice Grain
O1-4 Cadmium Phytoremediation in a Contaminated Paddy Soil: A Field Study in Mae Sot District, Thailand
O1-5 Heavy Metal(loid) Levels in Paddy Soils and Brown Rice in Korea
O1-6 Cadmium Contamination and its Risk Management Nanthi Bolan, Tomoyuki Makino, Anitha Kunhikrishnan, Pil-Joo Kim, Satoru Ishikawa, Masaharu Murakami, Ravi Naidu, Mary Beth Kirkham
O1-7 Response of Dissolved Arsenic and Cadmium Concentrations in Paddy Soils to Changes in the Air-Filled Porosity: Field Monitoring by TDR and Suction Lysimetry

ORAL SESSION NO. 40 – [C1.6] PALEOPEDOLOGY

O40-1 Regional Erosion Surfaces of the Midwest USA : Clues to Climatic Readjustment from Late Pleistocene Loess and Paleosols (OSI 5e-2)	240
Carolyn Olson	
O40-2 Pedosedimentary Sequences on Moscow (late Saalian) Till in the Center of the Russian Plain	247
O40-3 The Morphological and Chemical Properties of Paleosols are used as Proxies for Reconstruction of	
Multidirectional Paleoenvironmental Conditions in the Late Holocene for the Region Near Caspian Sea	248
O40-4 The Establishment of Paleosol Reference Profile to Aid Paleoenvironment Reconstruction of Paleosols	
Derived from Quaternary Loess: An Example of the Fenghuangshan Profile in Chaoyang, China	249
Qiubing Wang, Zhongxiu Sun, Chunlan Han, Hui Chen O40-5 Magnetic Enhancement and Iron Oxides in a Fluviolacustrine Sediments Paleosol Sequence in Southern	
Italy	250
Claudio Colombo, Giuseppe Palumbo, Erika Di Irorio, Filippo Russo, Fabio Terribile, Zhaoxia Jiang, Qingsong Liu	
O40-6 The Applicability of Plant Biomarkers to Reconstruct Palaeo-environments from Plaggic and Driftsand Deposits	25
Boris Jansen, Jan Van Mourik, Frederique Kirkels, Karsten Kalbitz	
O40-7 A New Method for DNA Extraction from Allophanic Soils and Paleosols on Tephras: Insights in the Search for Ancient DNA from Past Terrestrial Environments	251
Yu-Tuan Huang, Ray Cursons, David J. Lowe, Heng Zhang, G. Jock Churchman, Louis A. Schipper, Nicolas J. Rawlence, Alan	232
Cooper	
ORAL SESSION NO. 41 – [C4.2-1] LINKING FOREST MANAGEMENT AND SOIL PROCESSES TO	
ECOSYSTEM PRODUCTIVITY AND FUNCTIONS	
O41-1 Is There a Role for Forest Management to Increase Carbon Sequestration and Ecosystem Services?	253
Scott X Chang, Zhihong Xu, Peikun Jiang	
O41-2 Forest Restoration Potential using Ecological Site Descriptions Travis Nauman, Jason Teets, James Thompson, James Bell, Henry Liebermann, Aaron Burkholder	254
O41-3 Carbon Stock Measurement to Evaluate Ecosystem Service from Carbon Sequestration	255
Joyce Monteiro, Helga Hissa, Mauricio Coelho, Ademir Fontana, Kenny Fonseca, Marcelo Costa, Ana Carolina Goulart	
O41-4 Soil Approaches for Intelligence and Evidence in Forensic Case Work	250
O41-5 Soil Surface Assessment under Plantation Forest in South Sumatra using Landscape Function Analysis	
Procedure	25
Dwi Setyawan	
ORAL SESSION NO. 42 – [C1.3-2] VOLCANIC SOILS: DISTINCTIVE PROPERTIES AND MANGEME	NT
OKKE SESSION NO. 12 CLIS 2 VOECHMIC SOIES, DISTINCTIVE TROTERTIES AND MANGEME	
O42-1 Carbon Stabilization Mechanisms in Volcanic Ash Soils in the Ecuadorian Andes	258
Boris Jansen, Karsten Kalbitz O42-2 Nature of Aggregate Hierarchy and Organo-mineral Associations in an Allophanic Andisol	250
Maki Asano, Rota Wagai	23,
O42-3 Property Changes of Andisols in Response to Longterm Changes of Land Use and Management in	
Indonesia	260
O42-4 P Dynamics in Volcanic Soils - Sorption Reactions and Fertilizer Management	26
Masami Nanzyo	2.5
O42-5 Soil Genesis and Mineralogy Across a Volcanic Lithosequence in Northern California	262
ORAL SESSION NO. 43 – [IDS5] A: BIOCHAR SOIL AMENDMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND	
AGRONOMIC BENEFITS	
O43-1 Usda-ars Biochar Research: Targeted Biochar Utilization for Soil Remediation, Climate Change, and Bioenergy Production	26
Jeff Novak	20
O43-2 Differential Effect of Biochar on the Reductioninduced Mobility and Bioavailability of Arsenate and	2-
Chromate	264
O43-3 Understanding Biochar Role in Soil Quality and Functioning: Where to Go?	265
Genxing Pan, Stephen Joseph, Lianqing Li, Xiaoyu Liu, Rongjun Bian, Jinwei Zheng	
O43-4 Influence of Dissolved Organic and Inorganic Compounds on the Function of Biochar in Amended Soils	260
O43-5 Pyrolytic Temperature Affects Sulfamethoxazole Adsorption by Plant-derived Biochars	26
Baoshan Xing, Zhenyu Wang, Hao Zheng, Xinghua Su	

O41-5

[C4.2-1] Linking forest Management and Soil Processes to Ecosystem Productivity and Functions

Soil Surface Assessment under Plantation Forest in South Sumatra using Landscape Function Analysis Procedure

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Land use change from secondary forest into plantation forest industry often creates environmental dilemma. Soil quality mostly declines in the early forest clearance and utilization. However, after several cycles of planting-harvesting, people believe soil conditions would improve substantially. This study particularly evaluates soil surface changes following the practice of plantation forest with special reference to procedure of Landscape Function Analysis (LFA). Soil survey and field observations were undertaken in the plantation forest of PT Musi Hutan Persada in Suban Jeriji district (Muara Enim Regency, South Sumatra) in August 2008, which focused on the stands aged 1 to 4 years old. The main plant species is Acacia mangium. Fertilization is given one month after planting as much as 10 g of urea, 10 g TSP and 10 g KCl. The 1 year old plant height has reached nearly 5 m with a diameter of about 6.2 cm which increased to 11 m at the age of 2 years. Organic carbon increased rapidly with age (4:37 to 5:37 % at 0-2 cm depth). Biomass build-up occurs in every plant-harvest cycle. Plants are already entering the third cycle (more than 12 years of cultivation land). Total biomass production at the age of 14 months can reach 17.67 ton/ ha and increased markedly to 46.13 tons / ha at the age of 24 months. Contribution of nutrients from litter decomposition can reach 146 kg N/ ha, 7 kg P/ha and 95 kg K/ha at age 1 year stands although the rate of decomposition of biomass of Acacia mangium usually slow. Marked difference in the condition and abundance of litter is reflected in the diversity index of LFA at four selected sites. At the age of 2 years general conditions of ecological stability of the land surface has been similar to the value at the age of 3-4 years (stability index around 73%). The difference in the infiltration index may be partly due to local variation (depression, plant and bark residues) with the index values ranging from 31 to 57%. Nutrient cycling index increased consistently with increasing plant age (24 to 51%), along with increasing rate of soil respiration. These overall findings reveal the beneficial practice of plantation forest to improve soil functionality.

Keywords: plantation forest, landscape function analysis, tropical soils, plant-harvest cycle