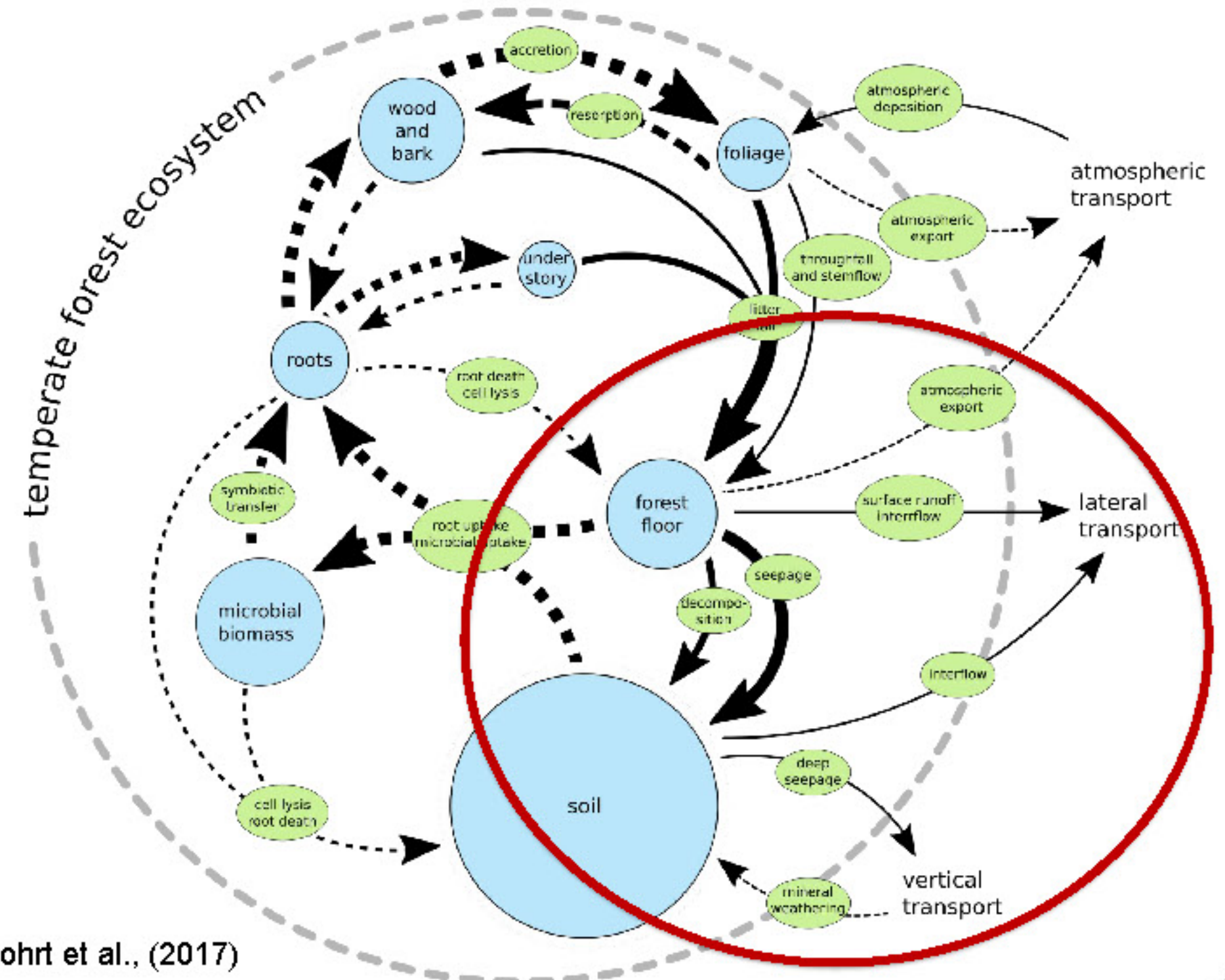
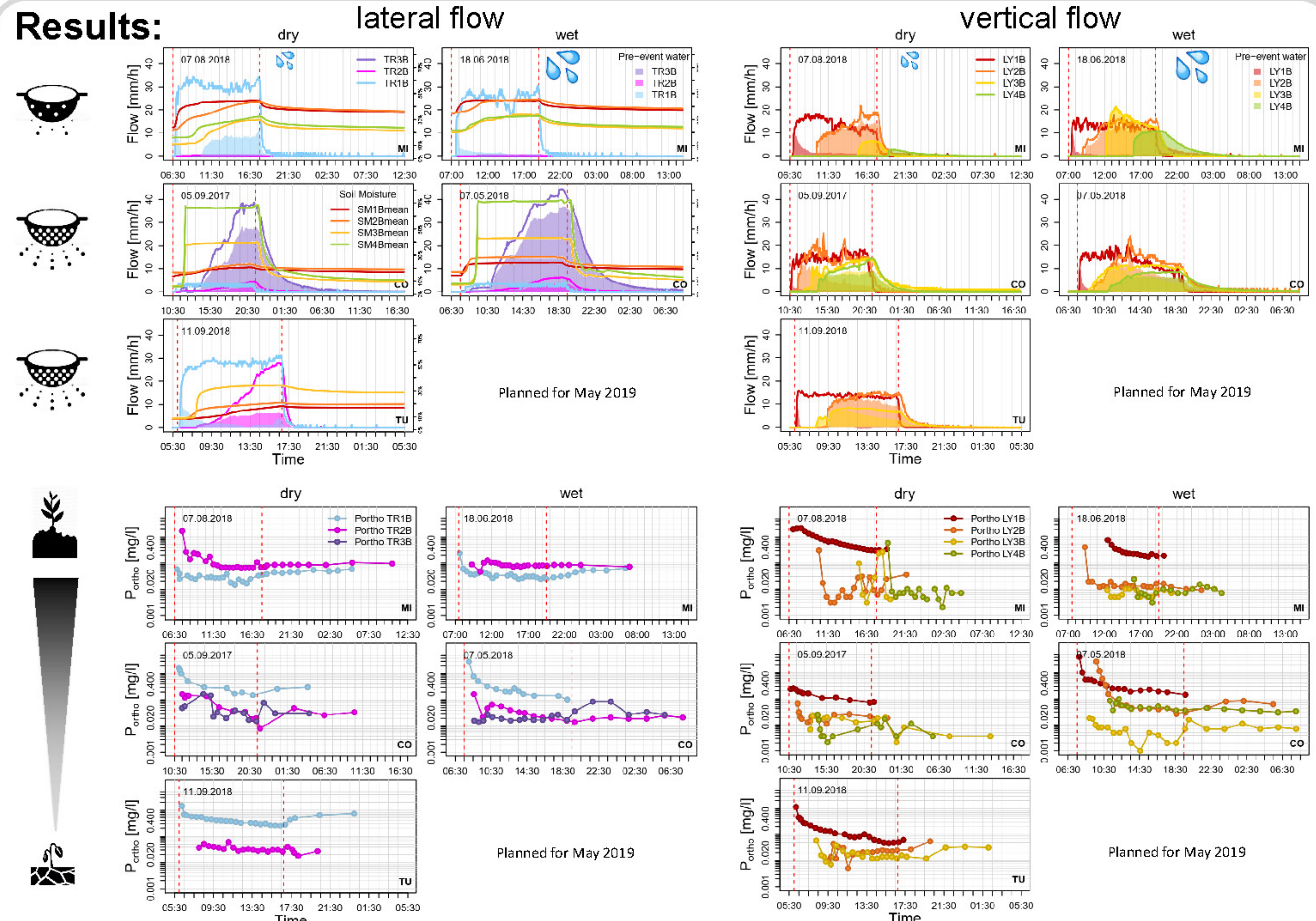


## Aims & Objectives:

- Hydrological effects on phosphorus (P) fluxes in beech forests
- Lateral & vertical subsurface flow
  - Major loss of P from the forest ecosystem

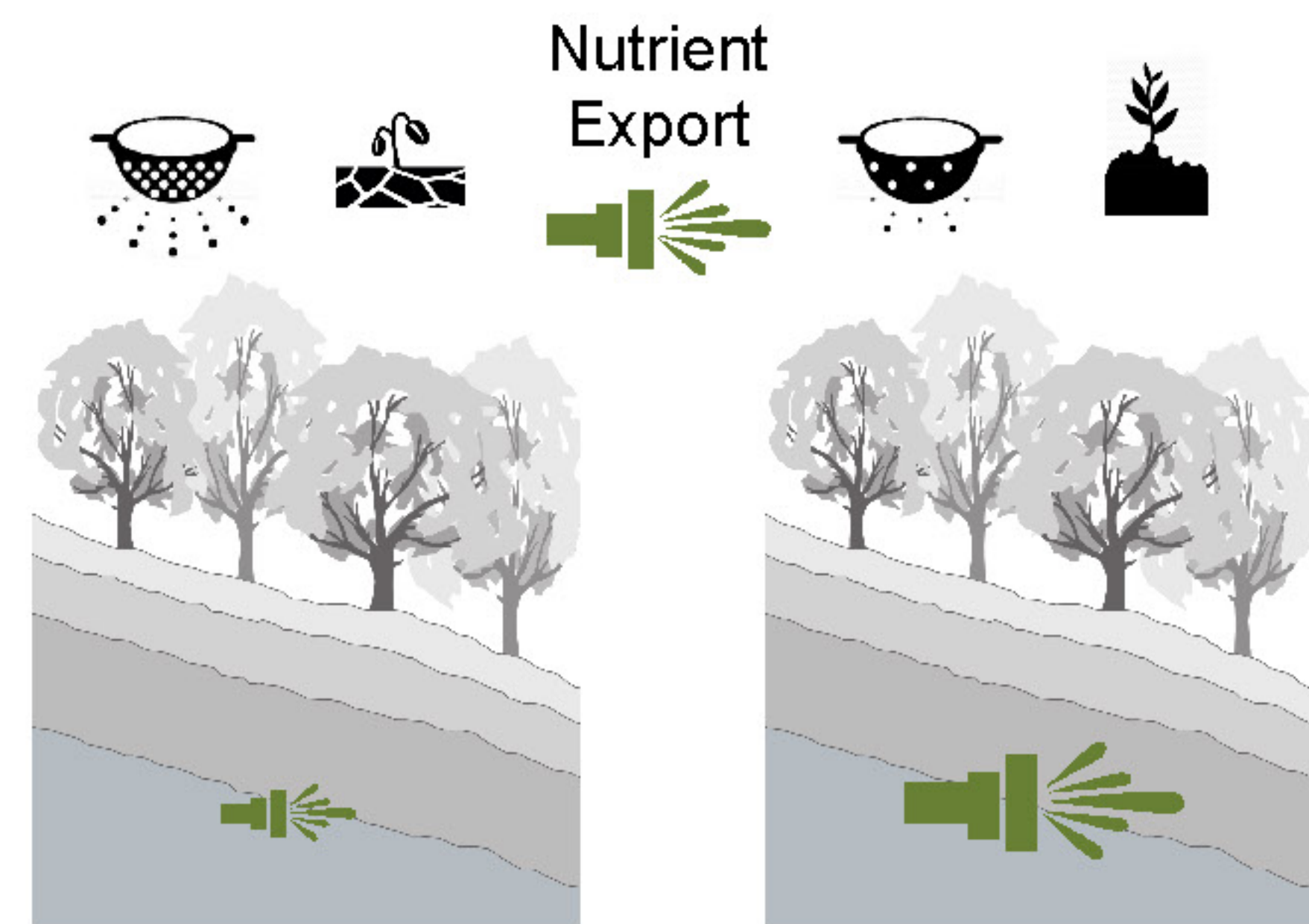


## Results:

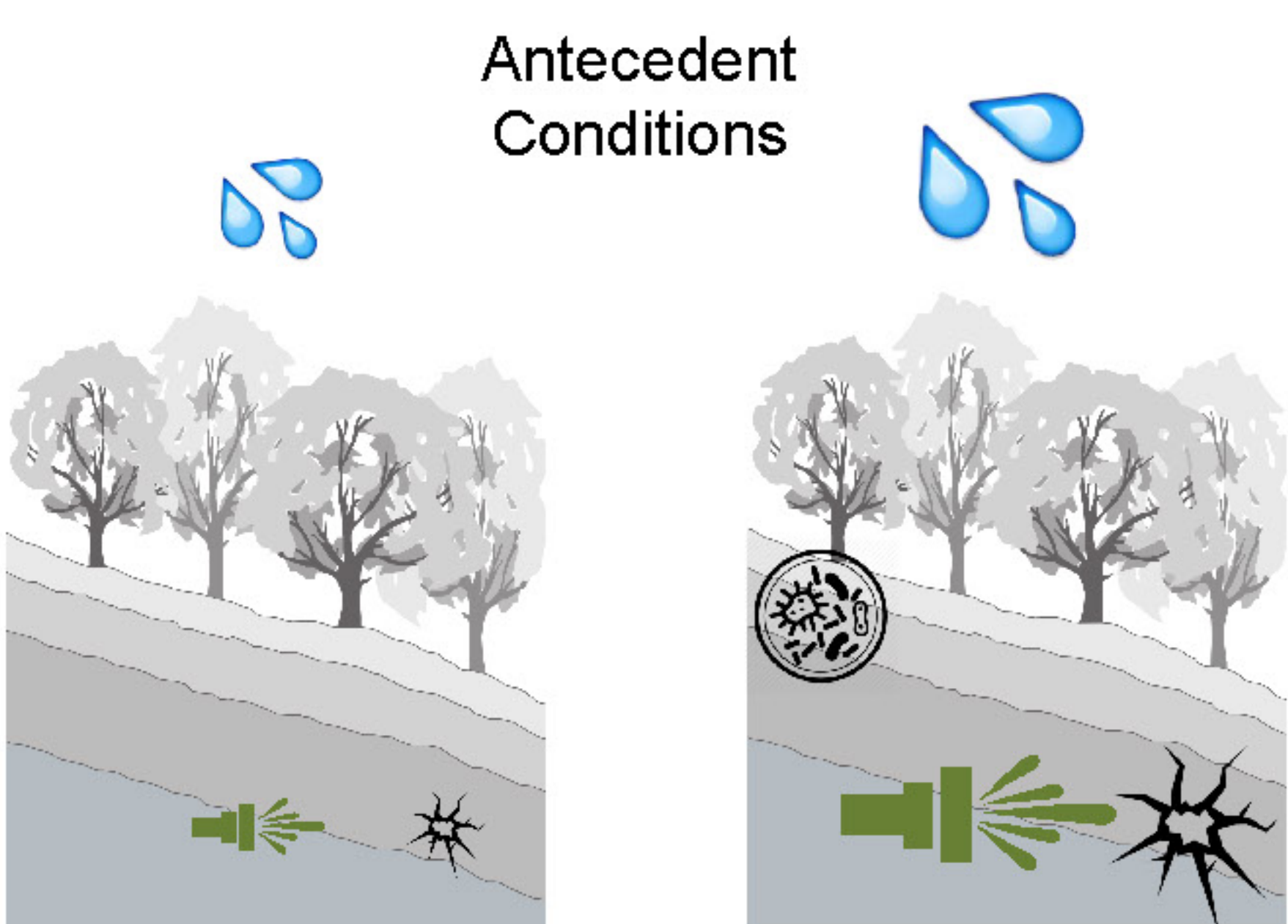


## Hypotheses:

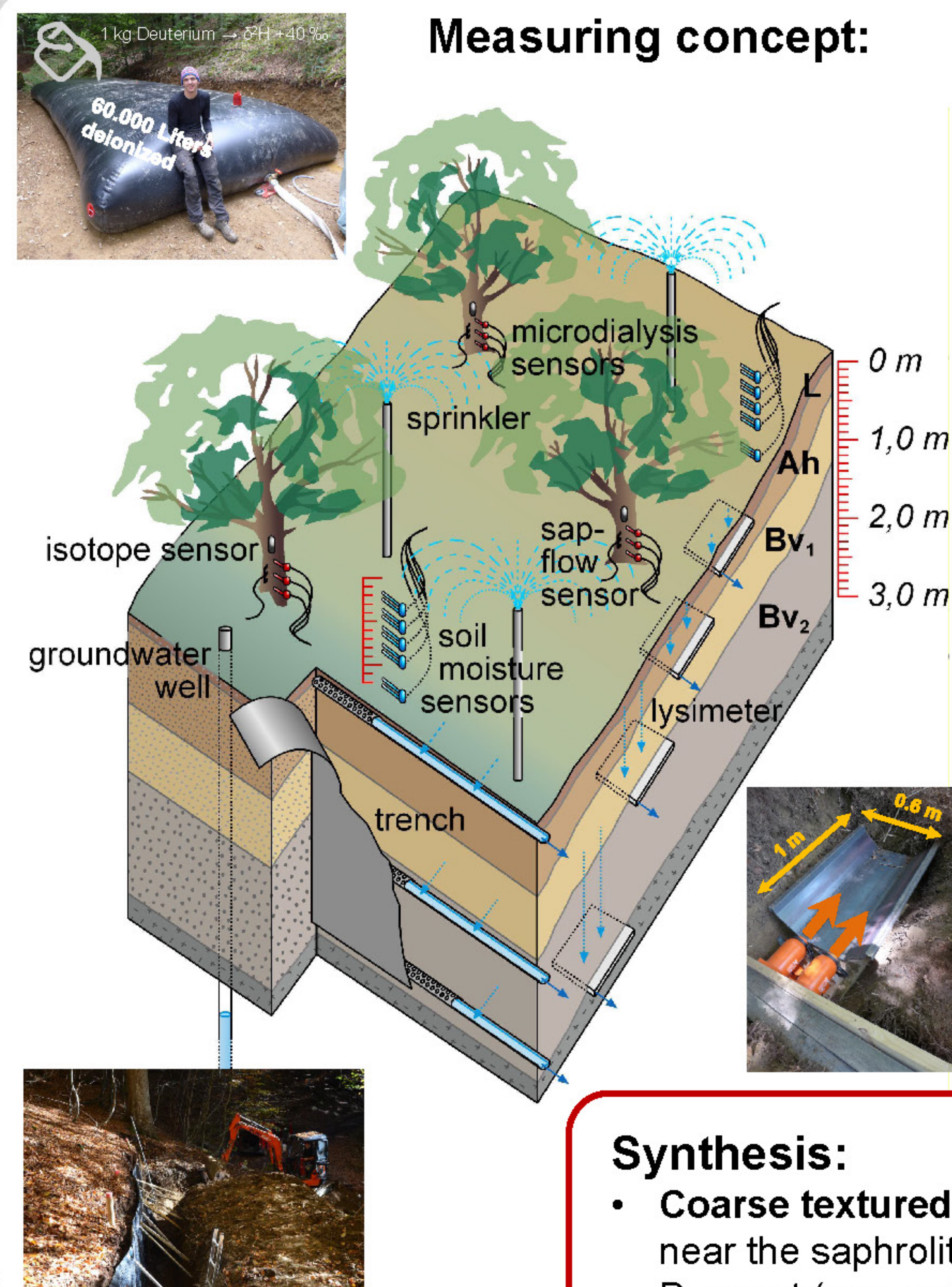
- P-losses are higher in P-rich than in P-poor ecosystems
- P-losses are higher in coarse textured than in fine textured soils



- P-losses are higher during wet antecedent conditions than during dry antecedent conditions



## Measuring concept:



## Fine textured soils / P-rich:

- moderate and delayed flow response
- almost all flow is pre-event water
- higher P-concentrations in the sub soil than top soil

## Coarse textured soils / P-poor:

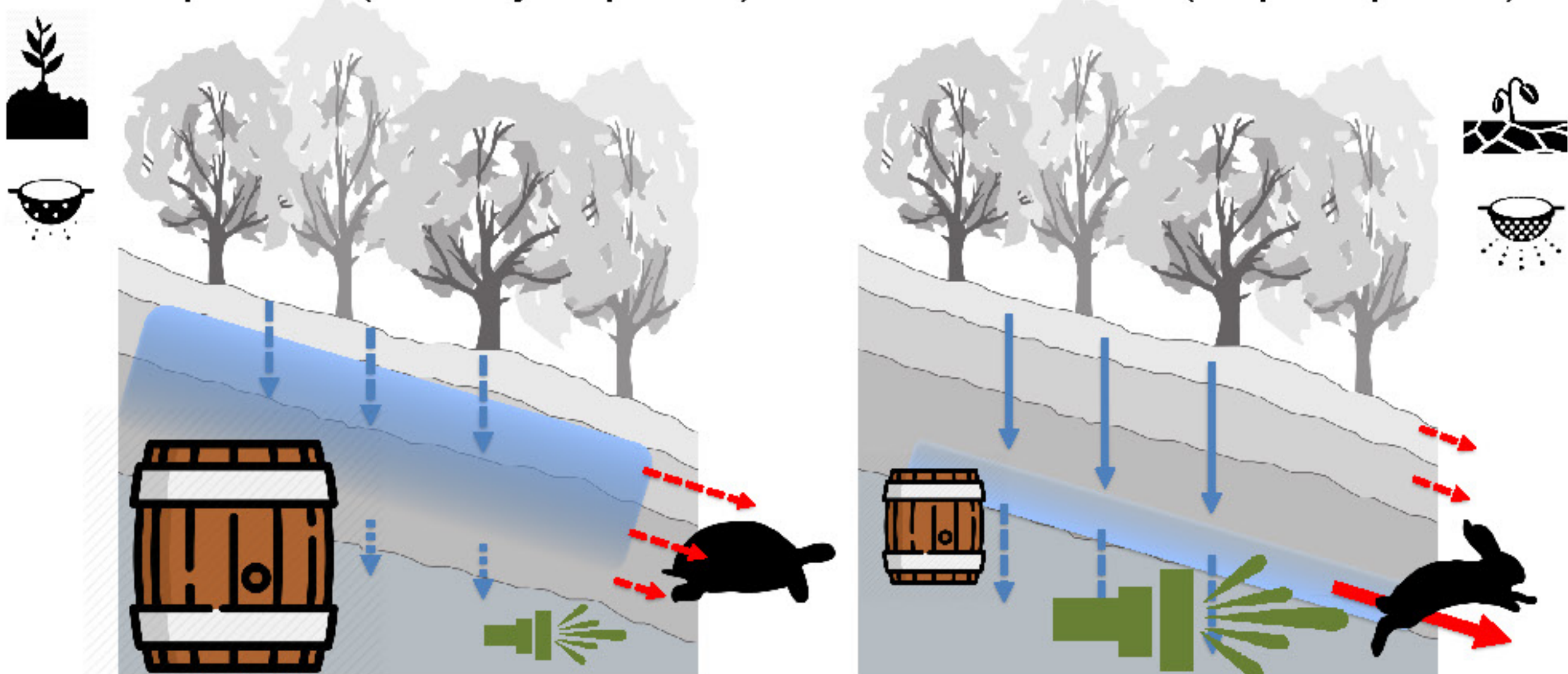
- high flow response, most likely due to saturation at deeper soil depth (see increase in soil moisture)
- increased event water fractions (TU)
- lower P-concentrations in the sub soil than top soil

## Antecedent conditions:

- Faster response of subsurface flow during wet than during dry antecedent conditions
- Peaks do not differ much between wet and dry antecedent conditions

## Synthesis:

- Coarse textured soils / P-poor:** small storage, saturation near the saphrolite -> high and fast flow response -> more P export (esp. sub soil)
- Fine textured soils** -> more storage -> slow flow response (mainly top soil) -> low P-export (esp. top soil)



## Experimental sites:

- Three sites from P-rich to P-poor
- Mitterfels (MI): Bavarian Forest
  - Conventwald (CO): Black Forest
  - Tuttlingen (TU): Schwäbische Alb

## Sprinkling experiments:

- 60.000 liters, deionized sprinkling water
- 15-20 mm/h intensity for 12h
- Water samples every 30 min

