

Small-scale spatial variability of Technosol properties in a chronosequence of reclamation of dredged sediment landfills

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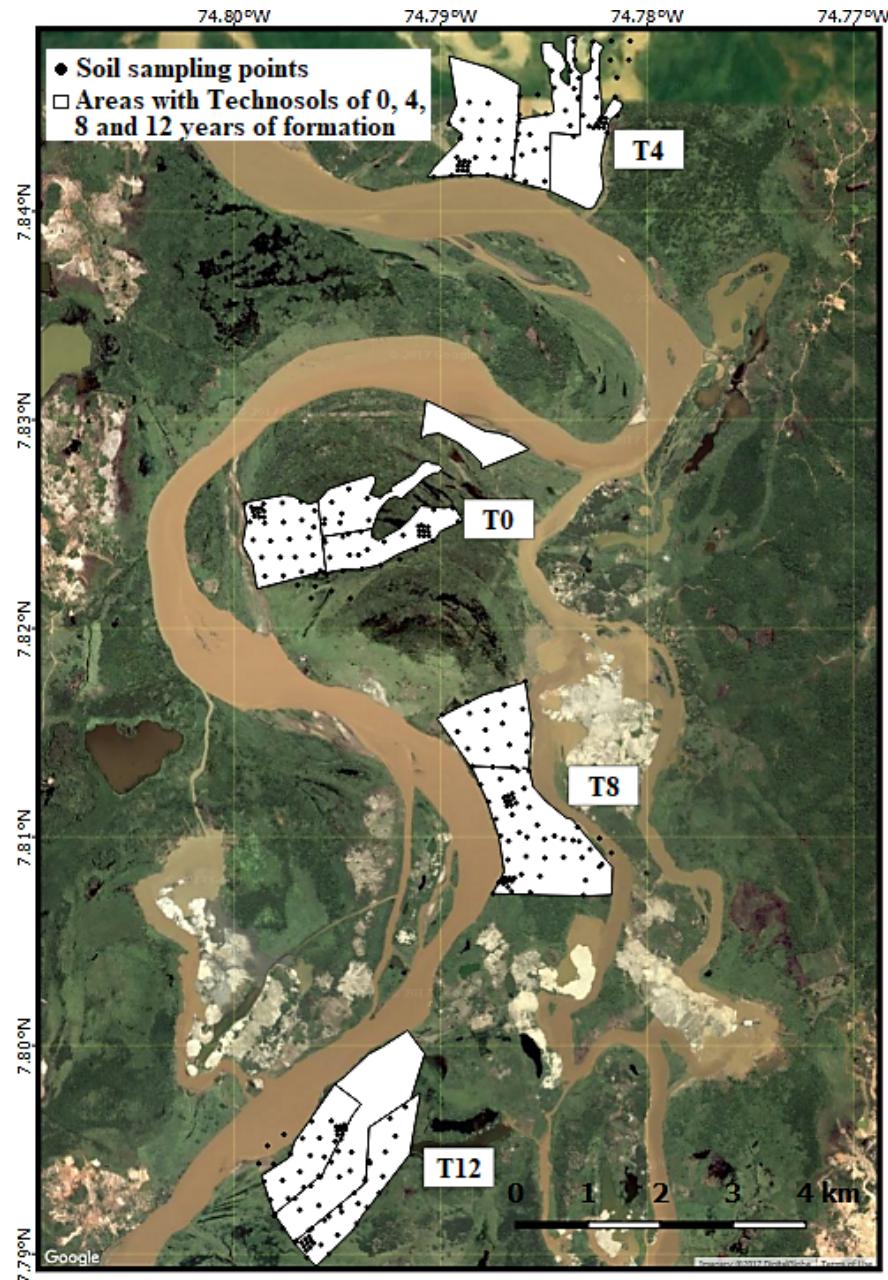
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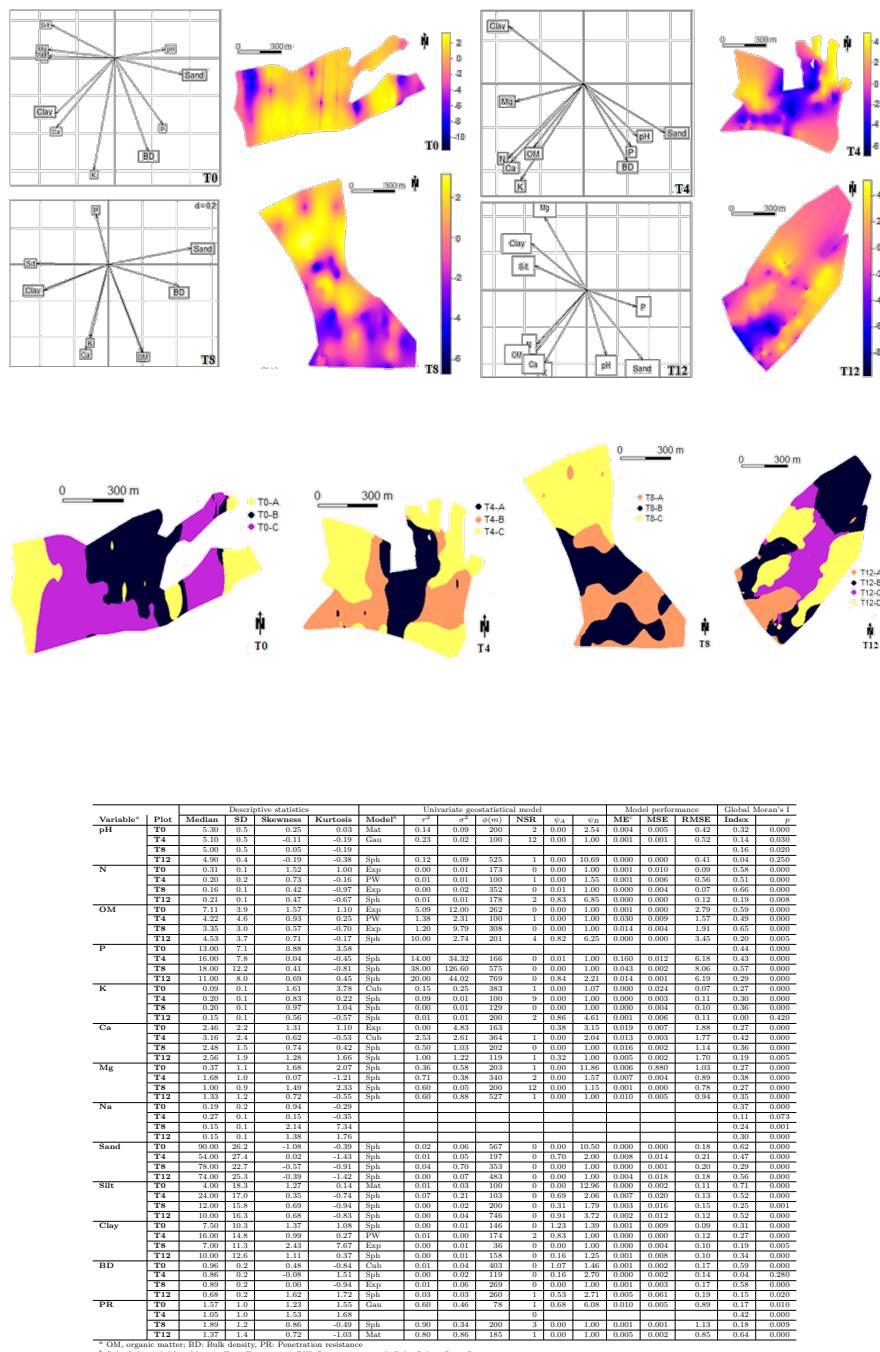
Abstract

Active reclamation is often necessary to ensure a transformation of mining waste into Technosols - “soils dominated or strongly influenced by human made material” - and restore its utility and environmental value. The objective of this study was to assess the spatial variation of the physicochemical properties of a Technosol forming on dredged sediment landfills left by alluvial gold mining in a chronosequence of reclamation (0, 4, 8 and 12 years). We hypothesized a higher spatial dependency of most soil properties with increasing time of Technosol formation and an overall homogenization of the soil resulting from pedogenetic processes. Our results showed that most of the investigated physical and chemical properties changed significantly among Technosols of different ages. The content of organic matter, phosphorus, and exchangeable cations showed the highest spatial variability in Technosols of all ages. In older Technosols, most soil properties showed less spatial variability than in younger Technosols. A multivariate geostatistical assessment allowed the delineation of spatial clusters i.e. homogeneous zones with distinctive physicochemical properties within areas of the chronosequence. This spatial clustering showed that reclamation and Technosol formation led to spatially-dependent fragmentation processes reflected in more and smaller homogeneous zones in the oldest Technosol assessed in the chronosequence. From the perspective of reclamation management, understanding the spatial variability of highly heterogeneous Technosols where substantial changes can be observed within small distances can support the development of reclamation strategies suitable to the characteristics of each field as well as the determination of its potential uses.

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Plot	Zone	pH	N	OM	P	K	Ca	Mg	Sand	Silt	Clay	BD	PR
T0	T0-A	5.05	0.43	11.23	5.81	0.11	3.78	1.40	50	32	17	0.85	1.78
	T0-B	5.45	0.32	7.56	15.11	0.18	2.94	0.51	85	7	11	1.21	1.89
	T0-C	5.48	0.31	7.29	12.69	0.04	1.25	0.36	89	5	5	0.95	1.65
T4	T4-A	4.96	0.42	14.04	15.74	0.32	6.02	2.25	51	19	19	0.88	—
	T4-B	5.04	0.21	4.64	12.95	0.21	3.47	1.89	51	20	20	0.81	—
	T4-C	5.35	0.12	2.63	18.77	0.17	2.27	0.03	76	9	16	0.95	—
T8	T8-A	0.19	4.26	15.69	0.22	3.11	1.59	58	25	16	0.84	2.39	—
	T8-B	0.10	1.87	22.41	0.11	1.67	0.92	77	15	8	0.97	2.50	—
	T8-C	0.32	7.38	14.82	0.22	3.04	0.67	84	6	6	1.18	1.71	—
T12	T12-A	4.75	0.27	11.22	7.02	0.36	5.28	2.54	45	32	24	0.77	1.76
	T12-B	4.85	0.21	4.80	9.66	0.13	2.68	2.55	61	12	14	0.79	2.17
	T12-C	5.13	0.23	7.22	11.82	0.23	3.76	1.09	81	9	8	1.05	1.46
	T12-D	5.02	0.18	2.70	17.58	0.11	1.66	0.85	86	5	6	0.69	2.29

^a OM, organic matter; BD: Bulk density; PR: Penetration resistance

^b Missing values correspond to parameters for which spatial interpolation could not be conducted using ordinary kriging