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Final Revised Paper (PDF, 689 KB)

Hunan.

Hunan

Citation: Xue, N., Seip, H. M., Liao, B., and Vogt, R. D.: Studies of acid

Keyword: acid deposition, soil acidification, catchment, Al-pools, Fe-pools,

exchangeable base cations, effective cation exchange capacity (CECe), base saturation (BS), and aluminium (AI) and iron (Fe) pools, were

determined for five forest soil profiles (consisting of four horizons) in each of the two catchments. The soils in BLT are generally more acid, have lower BS and higher AI and Fe pools than the LKS soils. The AI- and Fe-pools were generally higher in the topsoils (i.e. the O and A horizons) than in deeper soils (i.e. E and B horizons) especially at the most acidic site (BLT). There are significant correlations between Fe-pools and the corresponding Al-pools in both catchments except between the amorphous Fe<sub>ox</sub> and Al<sub>ox</sub>. Considering the long-term high deposition of sulphate, there is a risk of future ecological damage due to acidification, especially in the BLT catchment, although vegetation damage has yet to be observed in the catchments. This condition appears to be representative of a large part of

deposition and its effects in two small catchments in Hunan, China, Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 7, 399-410, 2003. Bibtex EndNote Reference Manager