

Reforestation can only partially restore tropical soils

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Deforestation to plant oil palms on a heavily weathered soil in the tropics. Credit: Oliver van Straaten

Tropical forest soils play a crucial role in providing vital ecosystem functions. They provide nutrients for plants, store carbon and regulate greenhouse gases, as well as storing and filtering water, and protection against erosion. Scientists at the University of Göttingen and the University of Minnesota in the U.S. have investigated how the properties and ecosystem functions of tropical soils change when forests are cut down, and whether reforestation can reverse such soil degradation. The results of the study are published in the journal *Nature Reviews Earth & Environment*.

For the analysis, the team collected data from 130 different studies from



35 tropical countries. Based on this huge amount of data with more than 10,000 individual observations, they compiled the most comprehensive study to date on how soils are affected by deforestation in the tropics and how they recovered after reforestation. The study draws important conclusions about tropical land use. "Various aspects of soil degradation after deforestation, such as carbon and nutrient losses, acidification and compaction, have been investigated in separate studies for decades. Our analyses bring all this research together and show for the first time the extent and dynamic nature of soil degradation," says first author Professor Edzo Veldkamp, who leads Soil Science of Tropical and Subtropical Ecosystems at the University of Göttingen.

In the study, the team shows that changes in soil properties depend on the original soil fertility and intensity of cultivation. Dr. Marife Corre, the study's senior author, says,"Our analyses show that the degradation of soil properties is still significantly detectable even decades after deforestation. For example, soils that have been used for crops more than 25 years after deforestation continue to lose carbon in the form of CO₂ and further reduce their capacity to retain nutrients." Co-author Dr. Marcus Schmidt adds: "Ultimately, the upper soil layer loses more than half of its originally stored carbon, and the deeper soil layers—which are often over-looked—loses a third."





Young palm oil plantation with remains of the trees from the original forest that was cut down Credit: Oliver van Straaten



Newly planted oil palms on recently deforested, heavily weathered soil in the tropics. Credit: Oliver van Straaten

The good news is that reforestation can partially restore some of the degraded soil properties. However, these positive changes are mainly limited to the topsoil, and the resulting soil properties under reforestation still differ significantly from the original forest soils. Veldkamp says: "The deeper soil layers react much more slowly to reforestation than the topsoil." Land-use management practices that increase organic matter in the soil and include trees (for example, agroforestry systems) can slow down soil degradation. Smallholders are more likely to plant trees and invest in improved nutrient management if they have secure land tenure, access to markets to sell their goods, and access to knowledge and finance to make their farms profitable. Effective policies that can create such conditions are an important step towards more sustainable land uses in the tropics.



More information: Edzo Veldkamp et al, Deforestation and reforestation impacts on soils in the tropics, *Nature Reviews Earth & Environment* (2020). DOI: 10.1038/s43017-020-0091-5

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