

<https://doi.org/10.17221/458/2020-PSE>

## Characterisation of soil phosphorus forms in the soil-plant system using radioisotopic tracer method

ANDREA BALLA KOVÁCS<sup>1\*</sup>, RITA KREMPER<sup>1</sup>, JÁNOS KÁTAI<sup>1</sup>, IMRE VÁGÓ<sup>1</sup>, DÓRA BUZETZKY<sup>2</sup>, ESZTER MÁRIA KOVÁCS<sup>2</sup>, JÓZSEF KÓNYA<sup>2</sup>, NOÉMI M. NAGY<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Agricultural Chemistry and Soil Science, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary*

<sup>2</sup>*Imre Lajos Isotope Laboratory, Department of Physical Chemistry, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary*

\*Corresponding author: [kovacsa@agr.unideb.hu](mailto:kovacsa@agr.unideb.hu)

**Citation:** Balla Kovács A., Krempér R., Káta J., Vágó L., Buzetzky D., Kovács E.M., Kónya J., Nagy N.M. (2021): Characterisation of soil phosphorus forms in the soil-plant system using radioisotopic tracer method. *Plant Soil Environ.*, 67: 367–375.

**Abstract:** Soil incubation and pot experiments were conducted to follow the sorption processes of added phosphorus (P) fertiliser using the radioisotope tracer technique. Increasing doses of P fertiliser (40, 80, 160, 320 mg P/kg soil) were added to Chernozem and Arenosol and incubated for 1, 3, and 13 weeks. After incubation, perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.) was sown in one group of pots, and the experiment had been continuing for another 9 weeks. The yield, grass P uptake, isotopically exchangeable ( $P_{IE}$ ), water-soluble ( $P_W$ ), and ammonium lactate soluble phosphorus ( $P_{AL}$ ) fractions of soils were measured. On Chernozem, plant P uptake,  $P_{IE}$ ,  $P_W$  and  $P_{AL}$  were significantly less in the case of the longest incubation period compared to shorter incubations. This suggests a transformation of P into tightly sorbed form. On Arenosol, there were only small changes in the parameters as the incubation period increased, suggesting less intense P transformation to tightly sorbed form. The  $P_W/P_{IE}$  ratio enhanced with increasing P-doses, and the ratios were higher on Arenosol. On Arenosol, the higher P doses caused a greater increase of  $P_W$  than on Chernozem. The  $P_{IE} + P_W$  showed a good correlation with plant P uptake proving this value can be a good indicator of plant-available phosphorus.

**Keywords:** heterogeneous isotope exchange; <sup>32</sup>P-labeled phosphate; plant nutrient; P cycling; adsorption; bioavailability

Phosphorus (P) is one of the most important plant nutrients (Mengel 2001, Goll et al. 2012).

The total P content of soil usually ranges from 0.02% to 0.15%. The major part of soil P is not available to plants and is therefore often a limiting nutrient in crop production (Fuhrman et al. 2005, Jakab 2020). Nowadays, increased environmental concerns and continuously decreasing P resources drive the study of P cycling processes in the soil-plant system (Helfenstein et al. 2018).

Phosphate anion, as the dominant chemical species of P, can be found dissolved in the soil solution (water-soluble P,  $P_W$ ) and sorbed on the different

soil components (minerals, Fe/Al oxides, hydroxides, calcium carbonate, organic matters (Hinsinger 2001, Pierzynski et al. 2005, Arai and Sparks 2007). Plants can take up dissolved phosphate species primarily in the forms of  $H_2PO_4^-$  and  $HPO_4^{2-}$  ions, the distribution of these being governed by the pH of the solution and may be estimated from thermodynamic data (Schilling 2000).

The phosphate species sorbed on soil components can be classified as weakly (isotopically exchangeable phosphorus,  $P_{IE}$ ) and tightly sorbed P species (organic forms, minerals, precipitates  $P_{tightly}$ ) (Barrow and Shaw 1975, Mansell et al. 1977, Sparks 1989, Del Campillo

Supported by the EU and co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, Project No. GINOP-2.3.2-15-2016-00008; by the Hungarian National Research, Development, and Innovation Office, Project No. NKFIH K 120265; by the Project No. EFOP-3.6.3-VEKOP-16-2017-00008, and is also co-financed by the European Union and the European Social Fund.

et al. 1999, Shuai et al. 2014). There is a continuous exchange between the weakly sorbed and dissolved phosphate. This exchange process is driven by the change of phosphate concentration of the soil solution. As the plant grows, the phosphate concentration of the soil solution decreases since the plant takes up some of the dissolved phosphates. The addition of water-soluble phosphate fertilisers increases, while the adsorption of phosphate on soil components and the transformation of weakly sorbed phosphate to tightly sorbed forms decreases the phosphate concentration of soil solution (Moody and Bolland 1999).

When the phosphate concentration of soil solution is less than what the plant requires over the growing season, the P in soil solution needs to be replenished from P pools, including weakly and tightly sorbed P species (Pierzynski et al. 2005). This replenishment process is affected by soil P species and their transformation processes (Sposito 2008). The bioavailability of P correlates with the P concentration of soil solution, which in turn, depends on the sorption-desorption, precipitation-dissolution, mobilisation-immobilisation processes of P in soil (Frossard et al. 1995, Hinsinger 2001, Barrow and Debnath 2014).

The phosphate species available for plants are traditionally determined by extraction methods such as Olsen (Olsen et al. 1954), Mehlich 3 (Mehlich 1984), Bray (Bray and Kurtz 1945), Egnér (Egnér et al. 1960) methods (Daly et al. 2015, Audette et al. 2016, Duminda et al. 2017, Miller and Arai 2017, Yan et al. 2017). However, according to Frossard et al. (1994), these chemical methods determine the available and a significant part of non-available P together because the extractants can modify the equilibrium between the various P forms. They state that the isotopic exchange method for characterising the available P for plants is more accurate because the determination of isotopically exchangeable P ( $P_{IE}$ ) does not modify the equilibrium of soil-solution phases. The  $P_{IE}$  is presumably an easily accessible P fraction for plants (Morel and Plenchette 1994). According to Hamon et al. (2002), the quantity of P available for the plant can be approximated by  $P_W + P_{IE}$ . Other researchers (Pote et al. 1996) state that the water-extractable P represents the readily available P fraction of soil.

The isotope exchange suggested by Frossard et al. (1994) is a good method for the study of the exchange of P between the soil solution and the weakly sorbed P species. In our previous works, we proposed a model (Kónya and Nagy 2015) for the evaluation of the isotope exchange of the radioactive  $^{32}\text{P}$  isotope,

which provides a more accurate description of the kinetics of the isotope exchange. This model was used to study the equilibrium of the dissolved and weakly sorbed phosphate. Furthermore, we examined the effect of P doses and incubation periods. The quantity of weakly sorbed P as well as the exchange rate between the soil and soil solution were also described (Nagy et al. 2018, 2019).

In this work, we investigate the changes of phosphate fractions ( $P_W$ ,  $P_{IE}$ ,  $P_{\text{tightly}}$ ,  $P_{AL}$ ) in the soil in dependence on P supply, incubation time and the plant growing. In addition, we study the correlations between P fractions and P uptake by the plant.

A better understanding of P sorption processes in soil-plant systems will allow contributing to achieving nutrient management more effectively.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

**Pot experiment.** In order to measure the changes of different P forms with increasing P fertiliser rates in time and to evaluate the effect of plant presence on the P forms, a greenhouse pot experiment was set up on Chernozem and Arenosol. The soils were classified according to World Reference Base (WRB) for Soil Resources (European Soil Bureau Network European Commission 2005, IUSS Working Group 2014). The soil samples were collected from the upper 0–30 cm layer of arable areas in the eastern part of Hungary. The main properties of soils can be found in Table 1.

Chernozem (2.5 kg) and Arenosol (3.0 kg) were weighed into pots and were incubated at room temperature with an increasing rate of P containing fertiliser (0, 40, 80, 160, 320 mg P/kg soil), as  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , respectively. (Since P was added as  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , K supply was also improved, which is mainly important in the case of Arenosol with poor K supply.) All treatments were set up in three replications. The soils were incubated at room temperature (20 °C) with constant soil water content (60% of maximum water holding capacity of soil) for 1, 3, and 13 weeks, respectively.

After 1, 3, and 13 weeks of soil incubation, the pot experiment was continued as follows:

Pots containing incubated soils were divided into two groups. Perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.) was sown into one group of pots (two replications), and no plants were grown into the other ones. All pots, with and without plants, were irrigated with deionised water to keep the soil at 60% of the water holding capacity.

<https://doi.org/10.17221/458/2020-PSE>

Table 1. The main properties of experimental soils

	Arenosol	Chernozem
pH <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>	8.25	6.59
pH <sub>KCl</sub>	7.4	5.57
Plasticity according to Arany*	< 30	40
Hydrolytic acidity	0.54	2.15
Organic carbon (g/kg)	4.7	13.8
Total nitrogen (g/kg)	0.465	1.36
Clay and silt (%)	5.15	44.26
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (%)	1.24	–
Ammonium-lactate extractable-P (mg/kg)	147	36.4
Ammonium-lactate extractable-K (mg/kg)	76.1	173.3
Total P (digestion with H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ) (mg/kg)	700	925

\*plasticity index according to Arany: water quantity taken up by soil to reach plasticity capacity (cm<sup>3</sup>/100 g)

The scheme of the experiment is presented in Table 2.

The total duration of the experiment was 10, 12 and 22 weeks (1, 3 and 13 weeks soil incubation + 9 weeks plant growing), respectively.

**Analysis of plant samples.** At the end of the experiment, ryegrass was harvested, dried at 60 °C, and the total dry biomass was measured. The total plant P was determined after the digestion with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> by ammonium molybdate vanadate spectrophotometric method (EN ISO 6878, 2014, Thamm et al. 1968). The P uptake of the plant was calculated from the P concentration in the shoot and dry matter yield of the plant shoot and was expressed in mg P/kg soil.

**Analysis of soil sample, the study of heterogeneous isotope exchange.** At the end of the pot experiment, from pots with and without plants, P<sub>IE</sub>, P<sub>W</sub> and P<sub>AL</sub> fractions were measured.

P<sub>W</sub> was determined by shaking 1:200 soil to water suspension for 2 h, and the P concentration of the extract was measured by ammonium phospho-molybdate blue photometric method (EN ISO 6878, 2004).

To determine the amount of exchangeable P, a heterogeneous isotope exchange examination was performed. Kónya and Nagy (2015) published a detailed description of the method. Here is given a brief overview: soil suspension with 1:200 soil to tri-distilled water ratio was prepared, then carrier-free <sup>32</sup>P (as KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>) solution was added to the suspension. Aliquot samples were collected at different times, filtered, and the amount of <sup>32</sup>P isotope of the solution was measured by liquid scintillation. The heterogeneous isotope exchange equilibrium was approached in 2 h. The amount of exchangeable P was calculated from the steady-state data. The amounts of tightly sorbed P form with and without plant growing were calculated as follows:

$$P_{\text{tightly without plant}} = P_{\text{total}} - P_{\text{IE}} - P_{\text{W}}$$

$$P_{\text{tightly with plant}} = P_{\text{total}} - P_{\text{IE}} - P_{\text{W}} - P_{\text{uptake of plant}}$$

The ammonium-lactate – acetic acid-soluble P content (P<sub>AL</sub>) was determined according to Egnér et al. (1960). In this method, 5.00 g soil was extracted for 120 min with 100 cm<sup>3</sup> ammonium lactate acetic acid (pH 3.7). After filtration, the phosphate concentration of the solution was measured colorimetrically.

**Statistical analysis.** One-way ANOVA analysis was carried out to evaluate the effect of phosphorus rates and incubation period separately on dry biomass, on plant P uptake and soil P fractions. The means of the studied parameters were compared by Tukey post hoc test at probability  $P < 0.05$ . Significantly different means were indicated by different letters. In the case of pots without plants, the above-mentioned soil and plant parameters were not analysed statistically, just presented in a graph to show the tendencies. In order to compare the amount of soil phosphorus fractions between the treatments with and without plants, paired-sample *T*-tests were carried out. The relationships between various phosphorus forms were developed by regression analysis. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 13.0 software package (Chicago, USA).

Table 2. The treatments of the experiment

Phosphorus application (mg P/kg soil)	Incubation periods		Plant growing		Soil
0					
40		1 week			Chernozem
80	×	3 weeks	×	no/yes	×
160		13 weeks			Arenosol
320					

Table 3. Shoot dry biomass production (g/pot) as affected by phosphorus (P) application and incubation time

P rates (mg P/kg)	Chernozem			Arenosol		
	1 week	3 weeks	13 weeks	1 week	3 week	13 weeks
0	8.95 <sup>aA</sup>	9.70 <sup>aA</sup>	8.05 <sup>aA</sup>	2.93 <sup>aA</sup>	2.58 <sup>aA</sup>	2.78 <sup>aA</sup>
40	9.30 <sup>aA</sup>	10.20 <sup>aA</sup>	9.85 <sup>bA</sup>	2.83 <sup>aA</sup>	2.33 <sup>aA</sup>	2.78 <sup>aA</sup>
80	9.45 <sup>aA</sup>	9.55 <sup>aA</sup>	8.95 <sup>abA</sup>	2.53 <sup>aA</sup>	2.38 <sup>aA</sup>	2.78 <sup>aA</sup>
160	9.05 <sup>aA</sup>	9.05 <sup>aA</sup>	9.15 <sup>abA</sup>	2.53 <sup>aA</sup>	2.33 <sup>aA</sup>	3.13 <sup>aA</sup>
320	8.60 <sup>aA</sup>	8.30 <sup>aA</sup>	8.60 <sup>abA</sup>	2.23 <sup>aA</sup>	2.23 <sup>aA</sup>	3.43 <sup>aA</sup>

Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences between phosphorus rates within a column, different uppercase letters indicate significant differences between incubation periods, within a row at probability  $P = 0.05$

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Dry biomass production and P uptake of ryegrass.

The dry biomass production of the plant on two soils is shown in Table 3. As seen, the values of Chernozem were about three times larger than those on Arenosol. This is caused by the better N supply of Chernozem (Table 1). Similar shoot biomass ranges of ryegrass (1.73–14.1 g/pot) were measured in the experiment of Kremper et al. (2008), where 17 significantly different soil types with different fertility were compared.

In the case of Chernozem, the smallest P rate (40 mg P/kg soil) slightly increased the yield as expected from the poor P supply, but the highest P rate (320 mg P/kg) caused a slight decrease compared to the values of 40 mg P/kg treatment.

In the case of Arenosol, where the P supply of soil originally was good, the increasing P rates did not influence biomass production.

P uptake of ryegrass increased on Chernozem as the P rates increased; however, the values belonging to the same P rates were smaller as the incubation periods were longer (Figure 1). At 13 weeks of incuba-

tion, the P uptake of fertilised plants on Chernozem became significantly lower than that of appropriate values at 1 and 3 weeks of incubations.

On Arenosol, the P uptake of ryegrass was much less than that on Chernozem due to the considerably lower biomass production. The addition of P and the increase of incubation time did not change the plant P uptake to such an extent as in Chernozem.

These results will be discussed later, considering the P fractions of soils.

**P fractions of the soil.** The values of  $P_{IE}$ ,  $P_W$ ,  $P_{AL}$  and  $P_{tightly}$  with and without plant are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2A shows that after plant growing, the  $P_{IE}$  values on Chernozem ranged between 5.0–67.9 mg/kg, while on Arenosol, these values were from 3.9 to 27.8 mg/kg. The  $P_{IE}$  results were almost similar to the results obtained by Cabeza et al. (2013) on acidic sandy soil and neutral loamy soil (26.1–63.2 mg/kg). The  $P_{IE}$  values of Chernozem were much higher than those on Arenosol. This can be explained by the higher organic matter and clay content of Chernozem compared to Arenosol. This assumption has also supported a statement by Cabeza et al. (2019), namely,

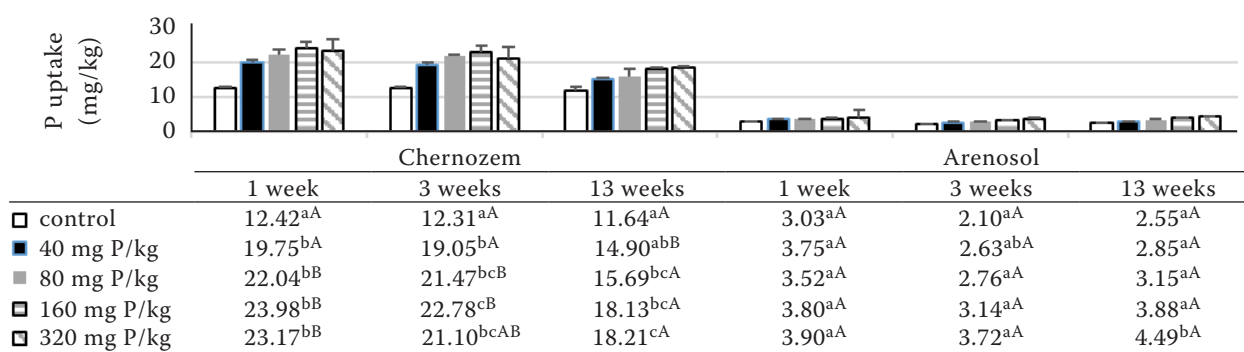


Figure 1. The phosphorus (P) uptake of the plant grown on Chernozem and Arenosol. Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences between phosphorus rates within a column, different uppercase letters indicate significant differences between incubation periods, within a row at probability  $P = 0.05$



<https://doi.org/10.17221/458/2020-PSE>

that the  $P_{IE}$  value is influenced by the mineralogy and chemical properties of soil. With increasing P rates, the  $P_{IE}$  values of pots with plants significantly enhanced on both soil types, but the relative increase was higher on Chernozem: at 1 week of incubation, 12.5–18.9% and 5.2–6.6% of added P (40–320 mg P/kg) was present as  $P_{IE}$  on Chernozem and Arenosol, respectively.

The amount of  $P_{IE}$  was significantly less at 13 weeks incubation period than at one week of incubation on Chernozem, but a smaller decrease was observed on Arenosol. At 13 weeks of incubation, about 6.6–9.5% of added P (40–320 mg P/kg) were measurable as  $P_{IE}$  on Chernozem, while on Arenosol, 0.8–4.0% of added P were present as  $P_{IE}$ . The direction of the changes in  $P_{IE}$  contents without plants (Figure 2B) as a function of P rates and incubation periods were similar to the direction obtained after plant growing. According to the paired *T*-test probe results (at  $P < 0.05$ ), the  $P_{IE}$  values without plant were higher in both soil types than those obtained after plant growing, which can be explained by the P uptake of plant. These results agree with Cabeza et al. (2013), who also found that the  $P_{IE}$  values were higher without plant than values with plants because of the plant P uptake.

The  $P_W$  values after plant growing (Figure 2C) in all treatments were higher than  $P_{IE}$  values. The  $P_W$  values on Chernozem ranged between 9.0–222.0 mg/kg, while on Arenosol varied between higher values: 16.0–297.0 mg/kg. The high  $P_W$  values on Arenosol call attention to the risk of environmental pollution of this soil type: the fertiliser P remains in the soil solution for a long time and can get into water bodies causing eutrophication instead of plant uptake.

The addition of water-soluble phosphorus fertiliser significantly increased the  $P_W$  contents in both soils, but the increase was greater on Arenosol, showing the higher P sorption ability of Chernozem. The incubation period, however, decreases the  $P_W$  values on both soil types. This decrease was much higher on Chernozem: at 13 weeks of incubation, the  $P_W$  values decreased by half to a third compared to the  $P_W$  values at 1 and 3 incubation periods. At the same time, the  $P_{tightly}$  values increased (Figure 2G, 2H), suggesting the transformation of isotopically exchangeable/weakly sorbed phosphate to tightly sorbed phosphate species (Nagy et al. 2019). On Arenosol, the  $P_W$  values much less decreased with increasing incubation period than on Chernozem. At the same time, the  $P_{tightly}$  values on Arenosol slightly changed, the degree of isotopically exchangeable/

weakly sorbed to tightly sorbed P transformation was much less, showing that the number of P binding sites (e.g., humus content, clay content, Table 1) is less on Arenosol than Chernozem. The direction of the changes in  $P_W$  without plants (Figure 2D), including the effects of P rates and incubation periods, were similar to the changes in the presence of the plants. The  $P_W$  values of Chernozem with and without plants did not differ, while on Arenosol, the  $P_W$  values after plant were higher (at  $P < 0.1$ ). These results suggest that the root-induced organic acids decreased the soil pH and caused P desorption and P dissolution from calcium phosphate precipitate on Arenosol. Marschner (2012) also observed that root-induced acidification in the case of white lupine decreased the pH of the rhizosphere by 2–3 units resulting in the increased availability of phosphorus.

The  $P_{AL}$  on Chernozem ranged between 31–305 mg/kg (Figure 2E). The values, similarly to  $P_{IE}$  and  $P_W$ , significantly decreased after 13 weeks of incubation, also suggesting the increasing ratio of tightly sorbed P at long incubation time.

On Arenosol, similarly to  $P_W$  values, the  $P_{AL}$  values were much higher than on Chernozem, namely ranged between 182–439 mg/kg (Figure 2E). The values did not change with increasing incubation periods. By analysing the changes of  $P_{AL}$  values, it can be stated that the 50% of 40 mg and 80% of 320 mg of added P was measurable in the AL soil extract at 1 and 3 weeks of incubation periods in both soil types. At 13 weeks of the incubation period, a large difference is observed in the  $P_{AL}$  values of the two soil types at the same added P quantities. On Chernozem, only about 9–27%, on Arenosol about 80% of 40 mg/kg and 320 mg/kg of added P was measurable in the AL extract. The higher recovery values of added P in the case of Arenosol can be explained by the greater dissolving effect of acidic extractant, suggesting the formation of calcium phosphate precipitate in Arenosol.

The  $P_{tightly}$  values on Chernozem ranged from 895–1 125 mg P/kg soil; on Arenosol, these values changed between 677–746 mg P/kg soil (Figure 2E, 2F). By increasing the incubation period, the  $P_{tightly}$  values significantly increased on Chernozem and slightly increased on Arenosol as mentioned and interpreted previously in this section.

The  $P_W/P_{IE}$  ratios with and without plant growing treatments (Figure 3) increased as a function of P doses. The  $P_W/P_{IE}$  ratio was much lower on Chernozem (1.1–3.0) than that on Arenosol (2.5–14.6). After 1 week of incubation, a higher ratio was

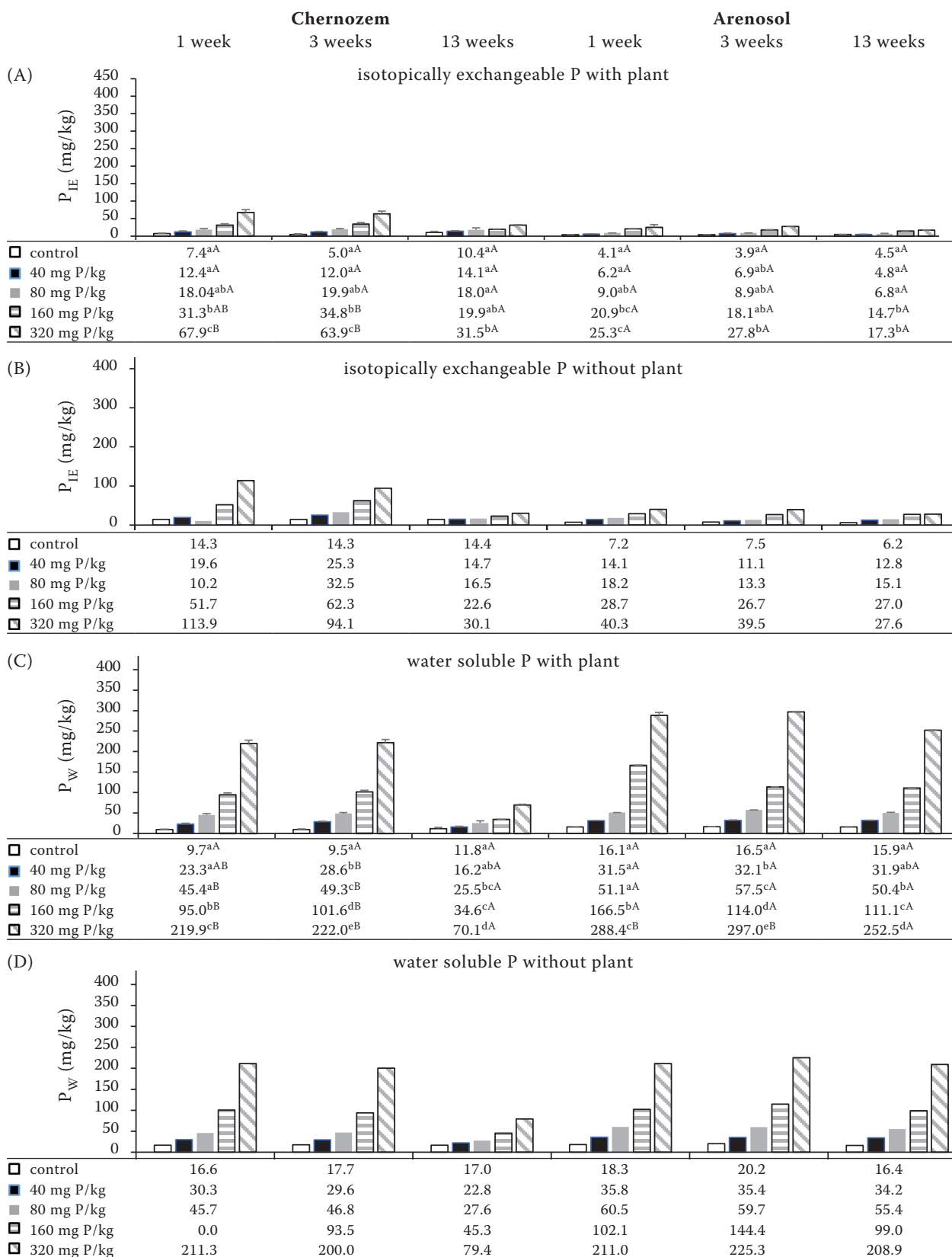
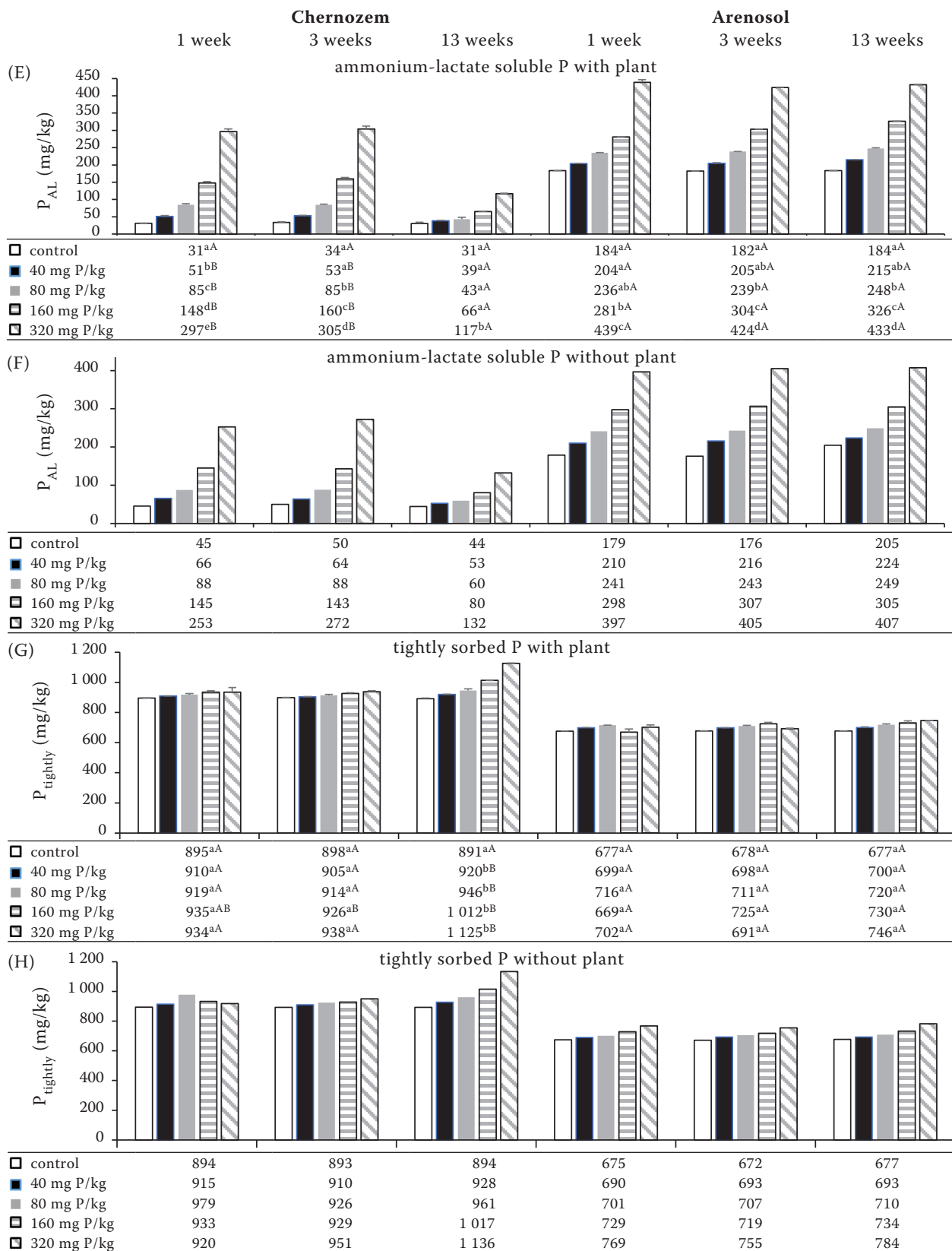


Figure 2. (A, B) The isotopically exchangeable phosphorus ( $P_{IE}$ ) and (C, D) water-soluble phosphorus ( $P_w$ ) with and without plant growing. Different small letters indicate significant differences between phosphorus (P) rates, different capital letters indicate significant differences between incubation periods, at  $P = 0.05$

<https://doi.org/10.17221/458/2020-PSE>



Continued Figure 2. (E, F) Ammonium lactate soluble phosphorus ( $P_{AL}$ ) and (G, H)  $P_{tightly}$  with and without plant growing. Different small letters indicate significant differences between phosphorus (P) rates, different capital letters indicate significant differences between incubation periods, at  $P = 0.05$

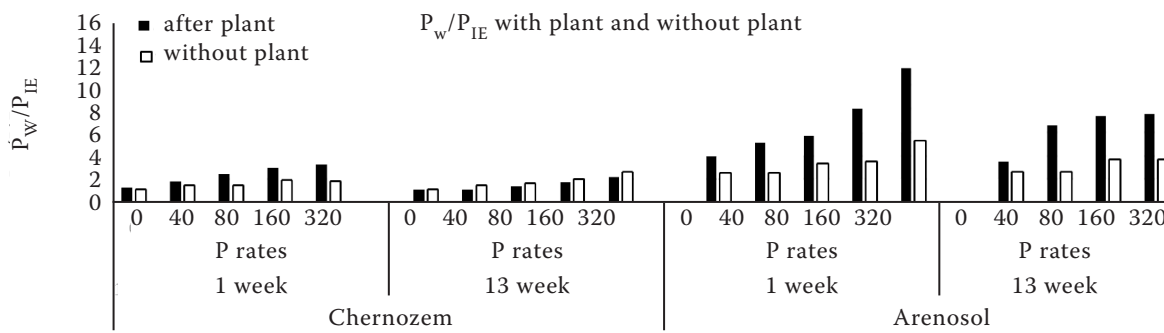


Figure 3. The ratio of water-soluble phosphorus (P<sub>w</sub>) to isotopically exchangeable phosphorus (P<sub>IE</sub>) with and without plants

observed in pots with plants in both soil types. At 13 weeks of incubation, the P<sub>w</sub>/P<sub>IE</sub> ratio decreased on Chernozem, and after plant growing, the ratio became lower than without plants. This may be attributed to two processes: the plants take up the decreased water-soluble P, and at the same time, most of P is transformed to tightly sorbed species. On Arenosol, the P<sub>w</sub>/P<sub>IE</sub> ratio did not change with the incubation period. The values were higher with the plant than without the plant. This could be explained by the fact that the root-induced organic acids dissolved the calcium phosphate precipitate and increase the P concentration in the soil solution.

Table 4 shows that the P<sub>w</sub> was highly correlated with P<sub>AL</sub> on both soils. Highly significant relationships were also found between P<sub>w</sub> + P<sub>IE</sub> and P<sub>AL</sub> values. Our results show that the sum of P<sub>w</sub> + P<sub>IE</sub> values is approximately equivalent to the P<sub>AL</sub> fraction on Chernozem, while on Arenosol, the P<sub>AL</sub> is much larger than the sum of P<sub>w</sub> + P<sub>IE</sub>. This is likely due

to the acidic extraction: a part of tightly sorbed P is dissolved (e.g., from calcium phosphate).

A less tight correlation was found between P<sub>IE</sub> and P uptake of plant, but a closer relationship was established between the sum of P<sub>IE</sub> + P<sub>w</sub> and P uptake of plant. As was mentioned earlier here and in Kónya and Nagy (2015), P<sub>w</sub> and P<sub>IE</sub> are in equilibrium with each other. Thus, the sum of P<sub>IE</sub> + P<sub>w</sub> is a better indicator of plant-available P fraction than P<sub>IE</sub>. This is in good agreement with the results by Hamon et al. (2002), who stated that soluble phosphorus together with P<sub>IE</sub> is the most likely available P source for plant uptake. Both P<sub>w</sub> and P<sub>IE</sub> can be measured accurately by using heterogeneous isotope exchange examination with <sup>32</sup>P tracer.

REFERENCES

Arai Y.J., Sparks D.L. (2007): Phosphate reaction dynamics in soils and soil components: a multiscale approach. *Advances in Agronomy*, 94: 135–179.

Audette Y., O’Halloran I.P., Voroney R.P. (2016): Kinetics of phosphorus forms applied as inorganic and organic amendments to a calcareous soil. *Geoderma*, 262: 119–124.

Barrow N.J., Debnath A. (2014): Effect of phosphate status on the sorption and desorption properties of some soils of northern India. *Plant and Soil*, 378: 383–395.

Barrow N.J., Shaw T.C. (1975): The slow reactions between soil and anions: 2. Effect of time and temperature on the decrease in phosphate concentration in the soil solution. *Soil Science*, 119: 167–177.

Bray R.H., Kurtz L.T. (1945): Determination of total, organic, and available forms of phosphorus in soils. *Soil Science*, 59: 39–45.

Cabeza R.A., Steingrobe B., Römer W., Claassen N. (2013): Plant availability of isotopically exchangeable and isotopically non-exchangeable phosphate in soils. *Journal of Plant Nutrition and Soil Science*, 176: 688–695.

Cabeza R.A., Steingrobe B., Claassen N. (2019): Phosphorus fractionation in soils fertilized with recycled phosphorus products. *Journal of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition*, 19: 611–619.

Table 4. Relationship between different phosphorus (P) forms

		R <sup>2</sup>
<b>Chernozem (n = 30)</b>		
P <sub>w</sub> - P <sub>AL</sub>	P(P <sub>AL</sub> ) = 1.206 P <sub>w</sub> + 27.5	0.981
(P <sub>w</sub> + P <sub>IE</sub> ) - P <sub>AL</sub>	P(P <sub>AL</sub> ) = 0.866 (P <sub>w</sub> + P <sub>IE</sub> ) + 22.8	0.956
P <sub>IE</sub> - P <sub>uptake</sub>	P(P <sub>uptake</sub> ) = 6.05 ln(P <sub>IE</sub> ) + 1.58	0.608
(P <sub>w</sub> + P <sub>IE</sub> ) - P <sub>uptake</sub>	P(P <sub>uptake</sub> ) = 5.66 ln(P <sub>w</sub> + P <sub>IE</sub> ) - 3.49	0.848
<b>Arenosol (n = 30)</b>		
P <sub>w</sub> - P <sub>AL</sub>	P(P <sub>AL</sub> ) = 0.942 P <sub>w</sub> + 183.24	0.942
(P <sub>w</sub> + P <sub>IE</sub> ) - P <sub>AL</sub>	P(P <sub>AL</sub> ) = 0.863 (P <sub>w</sub> + P <sub>IE</sub> ) + 177.1	0.950
P <sub>IE</sub> - P <sub>uptake</sub>	P(P <sub>uptake</sub> ) = 0.720 ln(P <sub>IE</sub> ) + 1.63	0.502
(P <sub>w</sub> + P <sub>IE</sub> ) - P <sub>uptake</sub>	P(P <sub>uptake</sub> ) = 0.545 ln(P <sub>w</sub> + P <sub>IE</sub> ) - 0.924	0.604

P<sub>w</sub> – water-soluble phosphorus; P<sub>AL</sub> – ammonium lactate soluble phosphorus; P<sub>IE</sub> – isotopically exchangeable phosphorus



<https://doi.org/10.17221/458/2020-PSE>

- Daly K., Styles D., Lalor S., Wall D.P. (2015): Phosphorus sorption, supply potential and availability in soils with contrasting parent material and soil chemical properties. *European Journal of Soil Science*, 66: 792–801.
- Del Campillo M.C., van der Zee S.E.A.T.M., Torrent J. (1999): Modelling long-term phosphorus leaching and changes in phosphorus fertility in excessively fertilized acid sandy soils. *European Journal of Soil Science*, 50: 391–399.
- Duminda D.M.S., Kumaragamage D., Indraratne S.P., Flaten D. (2017): Fertilizer-induced phosphorus dynamics in alkaline-calcareous soils as influenced by soil chemical properties. *Canadian Journal of Soil Science*, 97: 159–170.
- Egnér H., Riehm H., Domingo W.R. (1960): Untersuchungen über die chemische Bodenanalyse als Grundlage für die Beurteilung des Nährstoffzustandes der Böden. II. Chemische Extraktionsmethoden zur Phosphor- und Kaliumbestimmung. *Kungliga Lantbrukshögskolans Annaler*, Uppsala, 26: 199–215.
- European Soil Bureau Network European Commission (2005): *Soil Atlas of Europe*. Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 128.
- Frossard E., Morel J.L., Fardeau J.C., Brossard M. (1994): Soil isotopically exchangeable phosphorus: a comparison between E and L values. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, 58: 846–851.
- Frossard E., Brossard M., Hedley M.J., Metherell A. (1995): Reactions controlling the cycling of P in soils. In: Tiessen H. (ed.): *Phosphorus in the Global Environment*. Chichester, John Wiley and Sons Ltd, 107–137.
- Fuhrman J.K., Zhang H., Schroder J.L., Davis R.L., Payton M.E. (2005): Water-soluble phosphorus as affected by soil to extractant ratios, extraction times, and electrolyte. *Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis*, 36: 925–935.
- Goll D.S., Brovkin V., Parida B.R., Reick C.H., Kattge J., Reich P.B., van Bodegom P.M., Niinemets Ü. (2012): Nutrient limitation reduces land carbon uptake in simulations with a model of combined carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus cycling. *Biogeosciences*, 9: 3547–3569.
- Hamon R.E., Bertrand I., McLaughlin M.J. (2002): Use and abuse of isotopic exchange data in soil chemistry. *Australian Journal of Soil Research*, 40: 1371–1381.
- Helfenstein J., Jegminat J., McLaren T.I., Frossard E. (2018): Soil solution phosphorus turnover: derivation, interpretation, and insights from a global compilation of isotope exchange kinetic studies. *Biogeosciences*, 15: 105–114.
- Hinsinger P. (2001): Bioavailability of soil inorganic P in the rhizosphere as affected by root-induced chemical changes: a review. *Plant and Soil*, 237: 173–195.
- IUSS Working Group WRB (2014): *World Reference Base for Soil Resources 2014. International Soil Classification System for Naming Soils and Creating Legends for Soil Maps*. World Soil Resources Reports No. 106. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organisation.
- Jakab A. (2020): The ammonium lactate soluble potassium and phosphorus content of the soils of north-east Hungary region: a quantifying study. *DRC Sustainable Future*, 1: 7–13.
- Kónya J., Nagy N.M. (2015): Determination of water-soluble phosphate content of soil using heterogeneous exchange reaction with <sup>32</sup>P radioactive tracer. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 150: 171–179.
- Kremper R., Berényi S., Nagy P.T., Balla Kovács A., Loch J. (2008): The effect of Zn fertilization on the dry matter production of ryegrass. *Acta Agraria Debreceniensis*, 6: 13–18.
- Mansell R.S., Selim H.M., Fiskell J.G.A. (1977): Simulated transformation and transport of phosphorus in soil. *Soil Science*, 124: 102–109.
- Marschner H. (2012): *Mineral Nutrition of Higher Plants*. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. London, Academic Press, 348. ISBN: 9780123849052
- Mehlich A. (1984): Mehlich 3 soil test extractant. A modification of Mehlich 2 extractant. *Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis*, 15: 1409–1416.
- Mengel K., Kirkby E.A., Kosegarten H., Appel T. (2001): *Principles of Plant Nutrition*. 5<sup>th</sup> Edition. Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 458.
- Miller A.P., Arai Y.J. (2017): Effects of extraction time and phosphorus speciation on soil test phosphorus data: a case study of Illinois agricultural soils. *Geoderma*, 305: 62–69.
- Moody P.W., Bolland M.D.A. (1999): Phosphorus. In: Peverill K.J., Sparrow L.A., Reuter D.J. (eds.): *Soil Analysis. An Interpretation Manual*. Melbourne, CSIRO Publishing, 187–220.
- Morel G., Plenchette C. (1994): Is the isotopically exchangeable phosphate of a loamy soil the plant available P? *Plant and Soil*, 158: 287–297.
- Nagy N.M., Buzetzy D., Kovács E.M., Kovács A.B., Kátai J., Vágó I., Kónya J. (2019): Study of phosphate species of chernozem and sand soils by heterogeneous isotope exchange with <sup>32</sup>P radioactive tracer. *Applied Radiation and Isotopes*, 152: 64–71.
- Nagy N.M., Kónya J. (2018): Study of fast and slow consecutive processes by heterogeneous isotope exchange using P-32 radiotracer. *Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry*, 318: 2349–2353.
- Olsen S.R., Cole C.V., Watanabe F.S., Dean L.A. (1954): *Estimation of Available Phosphorus in Soils by Extraction with Sodium Bicarbonate*. Washington, United States Department of Agriculture Circulations, 939.
- Pierzynski G.M., McDowell R.W., Sims J.T. (2005): Chemistry, cycling, and potential moment of inorganic phosphorus in soils. In: Sims J.T., Sharpley A.N. (eds.): *Phosphorus: Agriculture and the Environment*. Madison, American Society of Agronomy, Crop Science Society of America, Soil Science Society of America, Inc., 53–86.
- Pote D.H., Daniel T.C., Moore P.A.Jr., Nichols D.J., Sharpley A.N., Edwards D.R. (1996): Relating extractable soil phosphorus to phosphorus losses in runoff. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, 60: 855–859.
- Schilling G. (2000): *Pflanzenernährung und Düngung*. Stuttgart, Verlag Eugen Ulmer.
- Shuai X., Yost R.S., Wendroth O. (2014): State-space estimation of the intrinsic soil phosphorus pools from soil phosphorus tests. *Geoderma*, 214–215: 239–245.
- Sparks D.L. (1989): *Kinetics of Chemical Processes*. San Diego, Academic Press Inc., 180. ISBN: 9781483183978
- Sposito G. (2008): *The Chemistry of Soils*. New York, Oxford University Press. ISBN: 9780195313697
- Thamm F.-né; Krämer M., Sarkadi J. (1968): Determination of phosphorus content of plants and fertilisers by the ammonium molybdovanadate method. *Agrokémia és Talajtan*, 17: 145–156.
- Yan X., Wei Z.Q., Hong Q.Q., Lu Z.H., Wu J.F. (2017): Phosphorus fractions and sorption characteristics in a subtropical paddy soil as influenced by fertilizer sources. *Geoderma*, 295: 80–85.

Received: October 2, 2020

Accepted: March 26, 2021

Published online: May 28, 2021