

# Master Thesis

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Hier kommt das Abstract

## Preface

## Abstract

(Knuth 1984)

## Introduction

### Complexity of Phosphorous

Phosphorous displays a wide range of behaviours in soils, in places where organic, mineral and aqueous phases interface. In phases that contain oxygen Phosphorous is almost exclusively present as several derivatives of Orthophosphate  $PO_4^{3-}$ . It can be found as organic molecules as anhydric- and ester-groups, being needed by all known species as a constituent of DNA and energy transfer-processes. It can be present as anorganic Phosphate either as mono-orthophosphate  $PO_4^{3-}$  or poly-orthophosphate  $HO - (PO_2)_n - OH$ , where it can strongly interact with water, forming, depending on pH  $HPO_4^{2-}$  or  $H_2PO_4^-$ . The dissolved species of phosphate are subject to adsorption to clay- and oxide-surfaces of the solid soil-phase, they also form fallout-products such as Apatite, Vivianite etc. With the present metal-cations in the solution. While the solubility constant of most phosphate-salts are comparably low (Wert eingeben), meaning that the fallout and formation of minerals happens at low chemical activities of phosphate, phosphate often is leached from soil-surface-layers, heavily reducing the efficacy of P-fertilization and presenting a disturbance to P-limited ecosystems. Those phenomena, many of them being physicochemically controlled, are influenced by parameters such as pH, ionic-strength, clay-content, specific-surface of the solid phase, amorphous  $Fe(OH)_3$ -content, amorphous  $Al(OH)_3$ -content, in short the phenomena depend heavily on the composition, distribution and geometry of the soil. Those properties are considered to be stable respectively

long-term properties of a soil, when looked at it with the interest of modelling the transport processes of Phosphate in soils. Factors such as water-content, temperature, vegetation and precipitation are factors that temporally can vary fast and to a certain degree unpredictably. Organic forms of phosphates, prominently DNA or oligonucleotides and phytate are also subject to physicochemical reactions, mainly decomposition, but are foremost controlled in their presence by enzymatic processes, where i.e. plants form phytates in seeds to provide the embryo a compact and specific reserve of phosphate, but many bacteria possess via Phytases the ability to hydrolyse phytate and use it for their own means. To assess and cover those phenomena, models, dynamically describing the motion of Phosphorous in soils, differentiate several pools of Phosphorous, most prominently the organic-P, dissolved-P, adsorbed-P, mineral-P, where the difference in temporal behaviour, such as the mean-reside-time can lead to a differentiation between labile-P, semi-labile-P and so on.

## Plants as Phosphate sinks

When a soil is used agronomically, P-sinks such as leaching and plant P-uptake

```
Loading required package: mvtnorm
```

```
Loading required package: survival
```

```
Loading required package: TH.data
```

```
Loading required package: MASS
```

```
Attaching package: 'TH.data'
```

```
The following object is masked from 'package:MASS':
```

```
geyser
```

```
Loading required package: carData
```

```
Loading required package: Matrix
```

```
Attaching package: 'Matrix'
```

The following objects are masked from 'package:tidyr':

expand, pack, unpack

Loading required package: ggpp

Registered S3 methods overwritten by 'ggpp':

method	from
heightDetails.titleGrob	ggplot2
widthDetails.titleGrob	ggplot2

Attaching package: 'ggpp'

The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':

annotate

Attaching package: 'nlme'

The following object is masked from 'package:lme4':

lmList

Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following object is masked from 'package:kableExtra':

group\_rows

The following object is masked from 'package:nlme':

collapse

The following object is masked from 'package:car':

recode

The following object is masked from 'package:MASS':

`select`

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

`filter, lag`

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

`intersect, setdiff, setequal, union`

Registered S3 methods overwritten by 'MuMIn':

method	from
nobs.multinom	broom
nobs.fitdistr	broom

Attaching package: 'sjmisc'

The following object is masked from 'package:tidyr':

`replace_na`

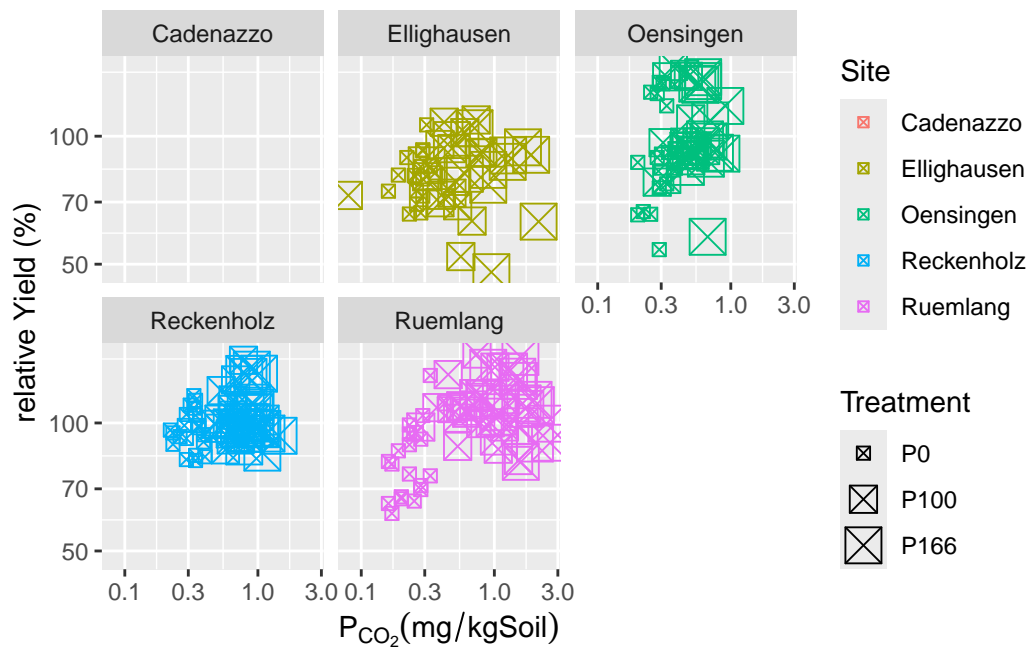
## Research Questions:

### How well can current GRUD measurements of $C_P$ predict the relative Yield, P-Uptake and P-Balance?

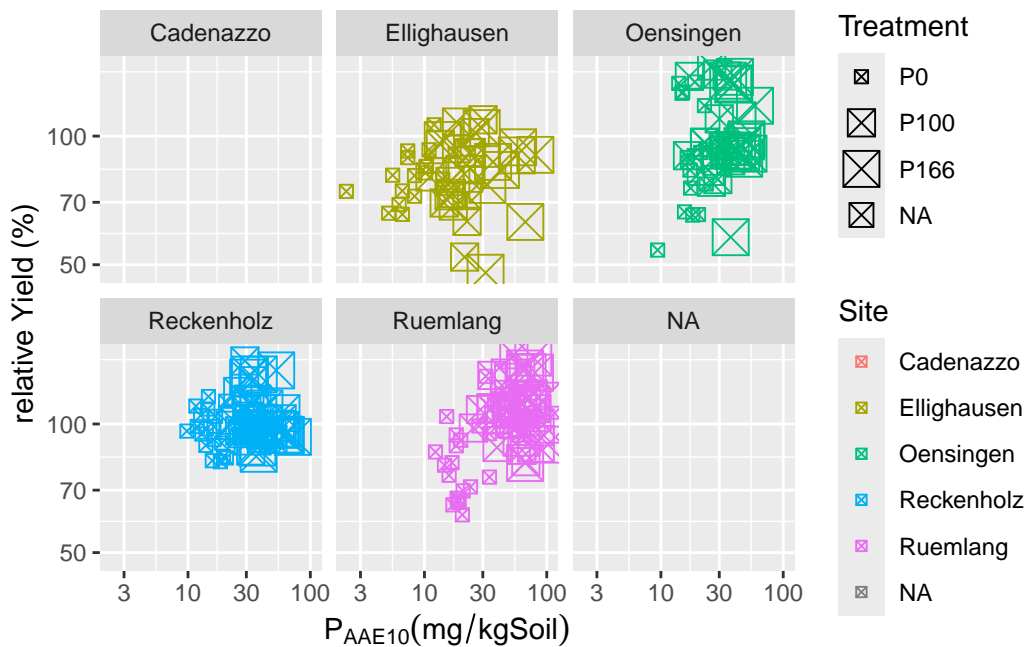
- Hypothesis I: The measurements of the equilibrium concentrations of Phosphorus in a solvent do not display significant effects on relative Yield and consequently P-Uptake, since it is strongly dependent on yield.  $C_P$  relates strongly to the amount of Phosphorus applied, the P-balance might well be significantly correlated to  $C_P$  but not explain a lot of variance.

Warning: Using size for a discrete variable is not advised.

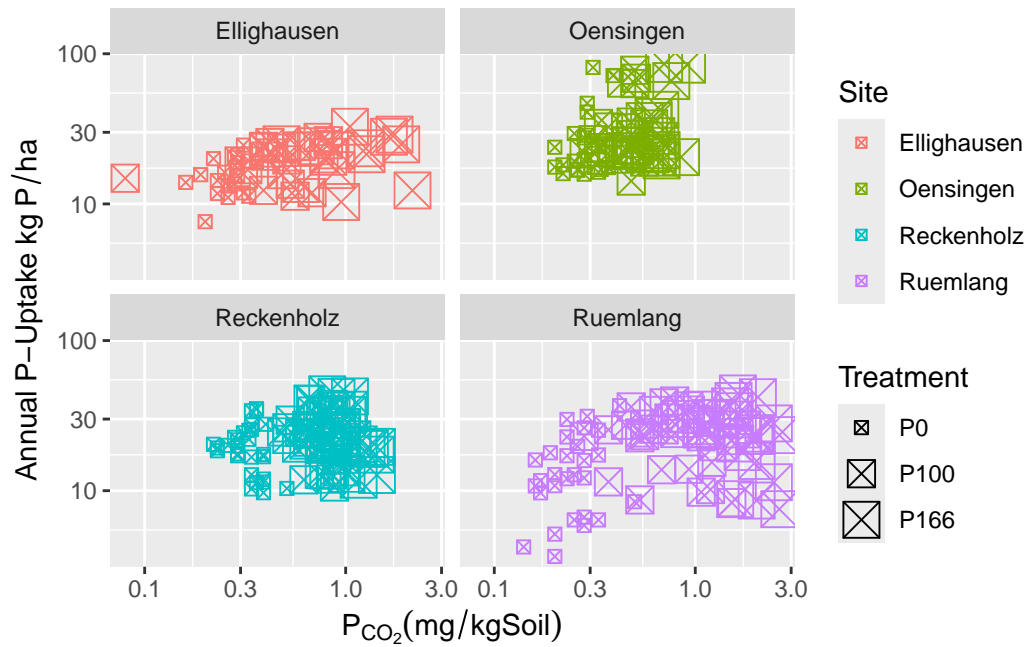
Warning: Removed 200 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).



Warning: Removed 259 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).

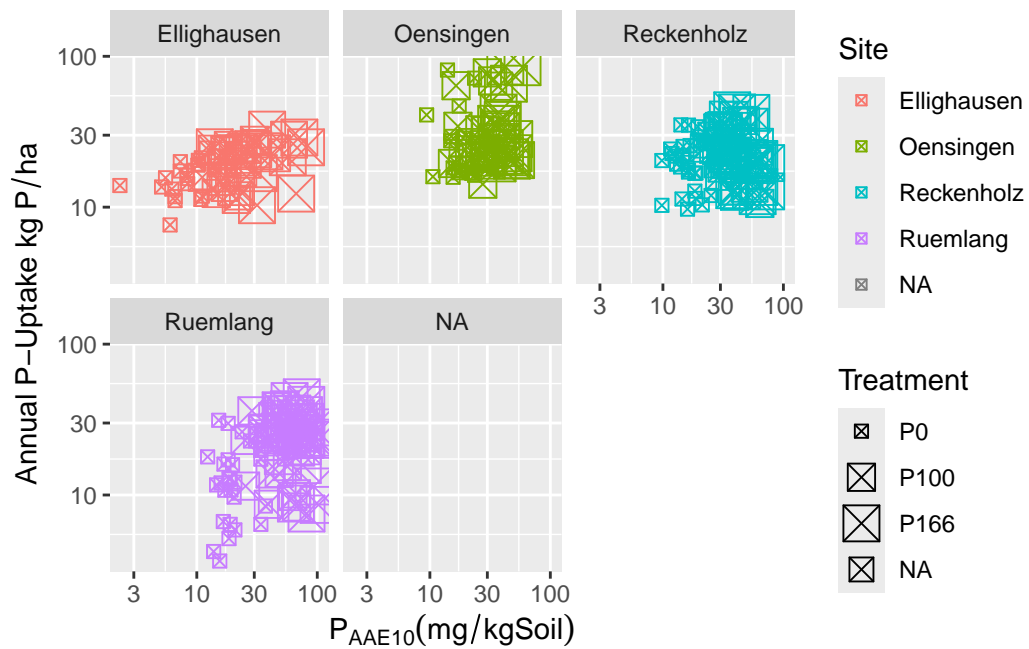


Warning: Using size for a discrete variable is not advised.



Warning: Using size for a discrete variable is not advised.

Warning: Removed 50 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).

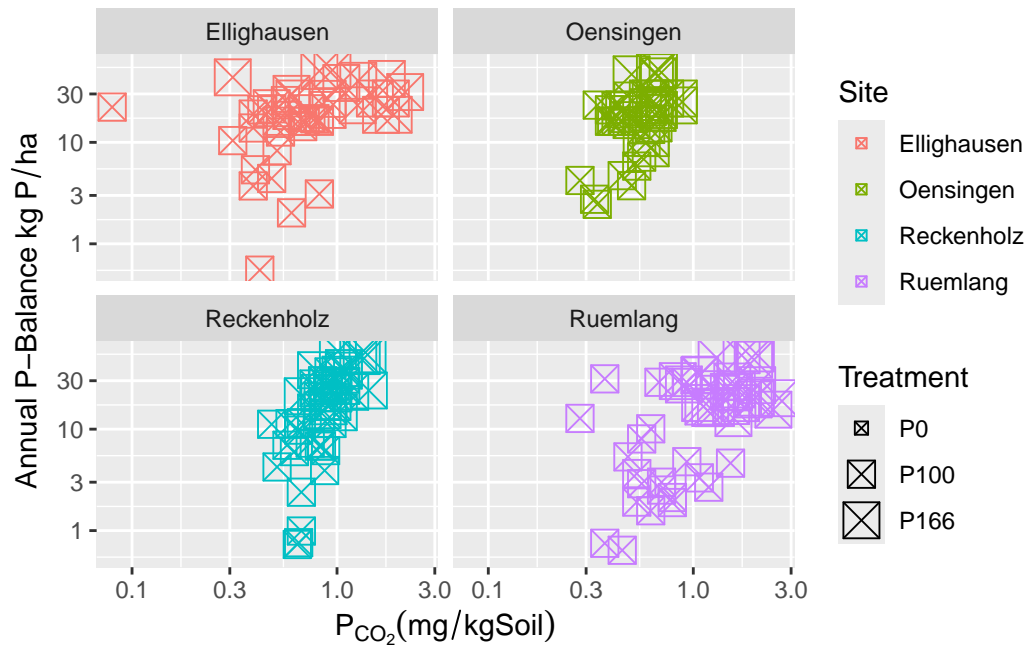


Warning: Using size for a discrete variable is not advised.

Warning in transformation\$transform(x): NaNs produced

Warning in scale\_y\_log10(): log-10 transformation introduced infinite values.

Warning: Removed 131 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).



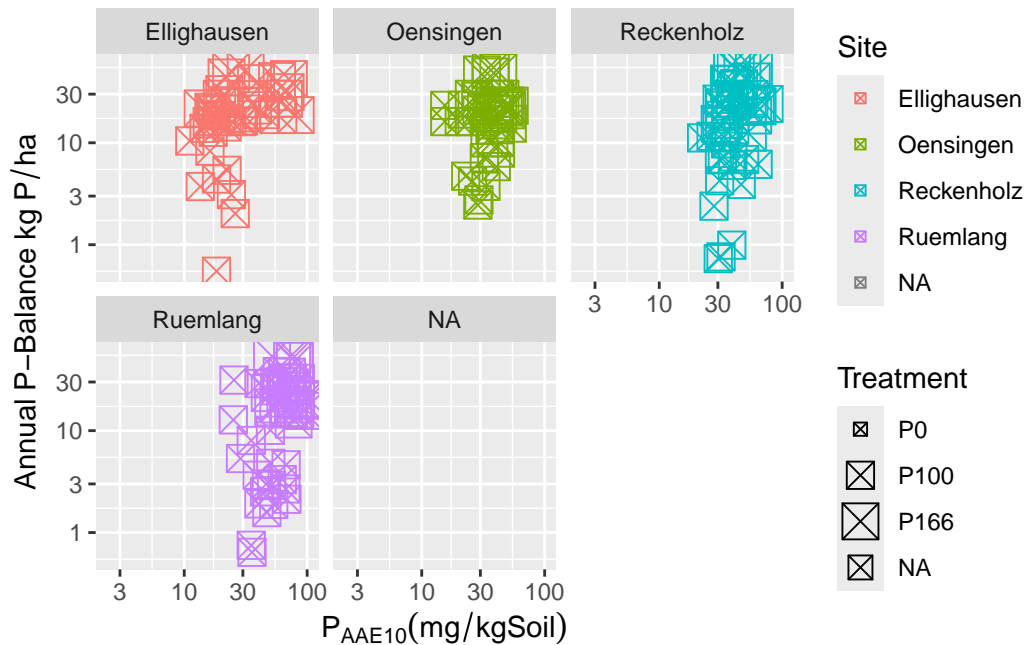
Warning: Using size for a discrete variable is not advised.

Warning in transformation\$transform(x): NaNs produced

Warning in scale\_y\_log10(): log-10 transformation introduced infinite values.

Warning: Removed 187 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_point()``).





Now we want to check the strength of the models in terms of  $R^2$  and the significance of the effects in terms of p-values:

Loading required namespace: lmerTest

Formula contains log- or sqrt-terms.

See `help("standardize")` for how such terms are standardized.

boundary (singular) fit: see `help('isSingular')`

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We fitted a linear mixed model (estimated using REML and nloptwrap optimizer) to predict `Ymain_rel` with `soil_0_20_P_CO2`, `soil_0_20_P_AAE10` and `Treatment` (formula: `Ymain_rel ~ log(soil_0_20_P_CO2) + log(soil_0_20_P_AAE10) + Treatment`). The model included year as random effects (formula: `list(~1 | year, ~1 | Site, ~1 | Site:block, ~1 | Site:Treatment)`). The model's total explanatory power is substantial (conditional  $R^2 = 0.58$ ) and the part related to the fixed effects alone (marginal  $R^2$ ) is of 0.10. The model's intercept,

corresponding to soil\_0\_20\_P\_CO2 = 0, soil\_0\_20\_P\_AAE10 = 0 and Treatment = P0, is at 70.66 (95% CI [38.22, 103.10],  $t(202) = 4.30$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Within this model:

- The effect of soil 0 20 P CO2 [log] is statistically non-significant and positive (beta = 1.16, 95% CI [-6.67, 8.98],  $t(202) = 0.29$ ,  $p = 0.771$ ; Std. beta = -0.28, 95% CI [-0.97, 0.42])

- The effect of soil 0 20 P AAE10 [log] is statistically non-significant and positive (beta = 8.10, 95% CI [-0.14, 16.33],  $t(202) = 1.94$ ,  $p = 0.054$ ; Std. beta = 0.93, 95% CI [0.17, 1.68])

- The effect of Treatment [P100] is statistically non-significant and positive (beta = 4.06, 95% CI [-5.90, 14.02],  $t(202) = 0.80$ ,  $p = 0.422$ ; Std. beta = 0.29, 95% CI [-0.18, 0.76])

- The effect of Treatment [P166] is statistically non-significant and positive (beta = 1.60, 95% CI [-10.64, 13.84],  $t(202) = 0.26$ ,  $p = 0.797$ ; Std. beta = 0.20, 95% CI [-0.39, 0.80])

Standardized parameters were obtained by fitting the model on a standardized version of the dataset. 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) and p-values were computed using a Wald t-distribution approximation.

Formula contains log- or sqrt-terms.

See help("standardize") for how such terms are standardized.  
boundary (singular) fit: see help('isSingular')

Random effect variances not available. Returned R2 does not account for random effects.

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boundary (singular) fit: see help('isSingular')

Random effect variances not available. Returned R2 does not account for random effects.

We fitted a linear mixed model (estimated using REML and nloptwrap optimizer) to predict annual\_P\_uptake with soil\_0\_20\_P\_CO2, soil\_0\_20\_P\_AAE10 and Treatment (formula: annual\_P\_uptake ~ log(soil\_0\_20\_P\_CO2) + log(soil\_0\_20\_P\_AAE10) + Treatment). The model included year as random effects (formula: list(~1 | year, ~1 | Site, ~1 | Site:block, ~1 | Site:Treatment)). The model's explanatory power related to the fixed effects alone (marginal R2) is 0.05. The model's intercept, corresponding to soil\_0\_20\_P\_CO2 = 0, soil\_0\_20\_P\_AAE10 = 0 and Treatment = P0, is at 14.25 (95% CI [-3.31, 31.81],

$t(402) = 1.59$ ,  $p = 0.112$ ). Within this model:

- The effect of soil 0 20 P C02 [log] is statistically non-significant and positive ( $\beta = 2.08$ , 95% CI [-1.75, 5.92],  $t(402) = 1.07$ ,  $p = 0.286$ ; Std.  $\beta = 0.15$ , 95% CI [-0.29, 0.60])

- The effect of soil 0 20 P AAE10 [log] is statistically non-significant and positive ( $\beta = 0.82$ , 95% CI [-3.27, 4.91],  $t(402) = 0.40$ ,  $p = 0.693$ ; Std.  $\beta = 0.16$ , 95% CI [-0.35, 0.66])

- The effect of Treatment [P100] is statistically non-significant and positive ( $\beta = 1.52$ , 95% CI [-2.04, 5.09],  $t(402) = 0.84$ ,  $p = 0.401$ ; Std.  $\beta = 0.12$ , 95% CI [-0.10, 0.35])

- The effect of Treatment [P166] is statistically non-significant and positive ( $\beta = 1.18$ , 95% CI [-3.83, 6.19],  $t(402) = 0.46$ ,  $p = 0.643$ ; Std.  $\beta = 0.10$ , 95% CI [-0.22, 0.42])

Standardized parameters were obtained by fitting the model on a standardized version of the dataset. 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) and p-values were computed using a Wald t-distribution approximation.

Formula contains log- or sqrt-terms.

See `help("standardize")` for how such terms are standardized.  
boundary (singular) fit: see `help('isSingular')`

Random effect variances not available. Returned R2 does not account for random effects.

Formula contains log- or sqrt-terms.

See `help("standardize")` for how such terms are standardized.  
boundary (singular) fit: see `help('isSingular')`

Random effect variances not available. Returned R2 does not account for random effects.

We fitted a linear mixed model (estimated using REML and nloptwrap optimizer) to predict annual\_P\_balance with soil\_0\_20\_P\_C02, soil\_0\_20\_P\_AAE10 and Treatment (formula: `annual_P_balance ~ log(soil_0_20_P_C02) + log(soil_0_20_P_AAE10) + Treatment`). The model included year as random effects (formula: `list(~1 | year, ~1 | Site, ~1 | Site:block, ~1 | Site:Treatment)`). The model's explanatory power related to the fixed effects alone (marginal R2) is 0.51. The model's intercept, corresponding to soil\_0\_20\_P\_C02 = 0, soil\_0\_20\_P\_AAE10 = 0 and Treatment = P0, is at -16.64 (95% CI [-35.71, 2.43],  $t(402) = -1.72$ ,  $p = 0.087$ ). Within this model:

- The effect of soil 0 20 P CO2 [log] is statistically significant and negative (beta = -5.00, 95% CI [-9.65, -0.35],  $t(402) = -2.12$ ,  $p = 0.035$ ; Std. beta = -0.05, 95% CI [-0.48, 0.37])
- The effect of soil 0 20 P AAE10 [log] is statistically non-significant and negative (beta = -1.12, 95% CI [-6.04, 3.80],  $t(402) = -0.45$ ,  $p = 0.655$ ; Std. beta = -0.43, 95% CI [-0.90, 0.03])
- The effect of Treatment [P100] is statistically significant and positive (beta = 22.38, 95% CI [18.03, 26.72],  $t(402) = 10.13$ ,  $p < .001$ ; Std. beta = 1.12, 95% CI [0.91, 1.33])
- The effect of Treatment [P166] is statistically significant and positive (beta = 38.89, 95% CI [32.78, 44.99],  $t(402) = 12.52$ ,  $p < .001$ ; Std. beta = 1.95, 95% CI [1.65, 2.26])

Standardized parameters were obtained by fitting the model on a standardized version of the dataset. 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) and p-values were computed using a Wald t-distribution approximation.

here I also show the non linear mixed models, following the Mitscherlich saturation curve:

Nonlinear mixed-effects model fit by maximum likelihood

Model: Ymain\_rel ~ A \* (1 - exp(-k \* soil\_0\_20\_P\_CO2 + E))

Data: D

	AIC	BIC	logLik
	744.5163	792.8389	-353.2581

Random effects:

Formula: A ~ 1 | year

A.(Intercept)

StdDev: 0.001170608

Formula: A ~ 1 | Site %in% year

A.(Intercept)

StdDev: 1.560869

Formula: A ~ 1 | block %in% Site %in% year

A.(Intercept) Residual

StdDev: 4.988193e-05 10.27543

Fixed effects: A + k + E ~ soil\_0\_20\_clay + soil\_0\_20\_pH\_H2O + ansum\_sun + ansum\_prec

	Value	Std.Error	DF	t-value	p-value
A.(Intercept)	193.7899	63.1614	48	3.0681695	0.0035
A.soil_0_20_clay	-0.0020	0.3174	48	-0.0062559	0.9950

A.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	2.1577	3.3046	48	0.6529475	0.5169
A.ansum_sun	-0.0321	0.0178	48	-1.7992514	0.0783
A.ansum_prec	-0.0582	0.0193	48	-3.0115355	0.0041
k.(Intercept)	1052.4990	607.1499	48	1.7335077	0.0894
k.soil_0_20_clay	0.1588	0.1220	48	1.3012499	0.1994
k.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-49.3388	28.7546	48	-1.7158575	0.0926
k.ansum_sun	-0.2481	0.1432	48	-1.7328670	0.0895
k.ansum_prec	-0.2283	0.1294	48	-1.7646583	0.0840
E.(Intercept)	267.9738	165.2244	48	1.6218779	0.1114
E.soil_0_20_clay	0.2363	0.1424	48	1.6594850	0.1035
E.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-8.7078	5.6370	48	-1.5447609	0.1290
E.ansum_sun	-0.0690	0.0422	48	-1.6349736	0.1086
E.ansum_prec	-0.0863	0.0509	48	-1.6957763	0.0964

Correlation:

	A.(In)	A.s_0_20_	A._0_20_H	A.nsm_s	A.nsm_p	k.(In)	k.s_0_20_
A.soil_0_20_clay	-0.526						
A.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-0.768	0.646					
A.ansum_sun	-0.911	0.297	0.539				
A.ansum_prec	-0.566	-0.105	0.077	0.518			
k.(Intercept)	0.250	-0.143	-0.354	-0.165	-0.070		
k.soil_0_20_clay	0.178	-0.103	-0.273	-0.109	-0.039	0.641	
k.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-0.250	0.146	0.356	0.163	0.068	-1.000	-0.645
k.ansum_sun	-0.249	0.141	0.351	0.165	0.071	-1.000	-0.629
k.ansum_prec	-0.252	0.142	0.356	0.165	0.073	-0.998	-0.671
E.(Intercept)	0.260	-0.151	-0.360	-0.173	-0.076	0.998	0.630
E.soil_0_20_clay	0.193	-0.061	-0.287	-0.126	-0.073	0.944	0.796
E.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-0.262	0.164	0.375	0.169	0.065	-0.996	-0.629
E.ansum_sun	-0.258	0.146	0.353	0.176	0.077	-0.997	-0.617
E.ansum_prec	-0.255	0.141	0.352	0.168	0.084	-0.996	-0.665
		k._0_20_H	k.nsm_s	k.nsm_p	E.(In)	E.s_0_20_	E._0_20_H
A.soil_0_20_clay							
A.soil_0_20_pH_H2O							
A.ansum_sun							
A.ansum_prec							
k.(Intercept)							
k.soil_0_20_clay							
k.soil_0_20_pH_H2O							
k.ansum_sun	0.999						
k.ansum_prec	0.998	0.996					
E.(Intercept)	-0.997	-0.998	-0.997				
E.soil_0_20_clay	-0.943	-0.941	-0.955	0.940			
E.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	0.996	0.995	0.993	-0.997	-0.930		
E.ansum_sun	0.996	0.998	0.994	-0.999	-0.937	0.995	

E.ansum_prec	0.995	0.995	0.998	-0.997	-0.957	0.992	0.995
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Standardized Within-Group Residuals:

Min	Q1	Med	Q3	Max
-3.52454696	-0.29064469	0.01534025	0.42451197	4.41233128

Number of Observations: 94

Number of Groups:

year	Site %in%	year	block %in%	Site %in%	year
2		8			32

	numDF	denDF	F-value	p-value
A.(Intercept)	1	48	5602.523	<.0001
A.soil_0_20_clay	1	48	24.781	<.0001
A.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	1	48	16.273	0.0002
A.ansum_sun	1	48	3.585	0.0644
A.ansum_prec	1	48	3.689	0.0607
k.(Intercept)	1	48	41.991	<.0001
k.soil_0_20_clay	1	48	7.496	0.0086
k.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	1	48	0.758	0.3883
k.ansum_sun	1	48	0.424	0.5182
k.ansum_prec	1	48	16.020	0.0002
E.(Intercept)	1	48	25.335	<.0001
E.soil_0_20_clay	1	48	0.152	0.6987
E.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	1	48	0.931	0.3396
E.ansum_sun	1	48	0.253	0.6170
E.ansum_prec	1	48	2.876	0.0964

# Indices of model performance

AIC		AICc		BIC		RMSE		Sigma
796.042		806.312		844.365		10.189		10.275

With the covariate and random effect used as by Juliane Hirte we obtain  $R^2 = 0.9749806$ , I don't know how to interpret that, I fear that the model is overfitting data.

**How do GRUD-measurements of  $C_P$  relate to the soil properties  $C_{org}$ -content, clay-content, silt-content and pH?**

- Hypothesis II: Given the known capacity of clay and silt compounds to adsorb orthophosphate a positive correlation between  $C_P$  (for both  $CO_2$  and AAE10) and silt- and

clay-content.  $C_{org}$  has been reported to positively influence the capacity of Phosphorus as well, it is plausible it also shows a positive correlation with  $C_P$ . AAE10 also deploys  $Na_4EDTA$  which is easily captured by  $Mg^{2+}$  and  $Ca^{2+}$ , therefore it is officially by GRUD advised against being used in soils with  $pH > 6.8$ , therefore  $C_P$ -AAE10 will presumably be negatively correlated to pH.

```
Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method
              Sum Sq Mean Sq NumDF  DenDF F value    Pr(>F)
soil_0_20_clay  0.0118 0.01181      1 48.798  0.1428 0.7071250
soil_0_20_pH_H2O 0.0686 0.06858      1 65.341  0.8297 0.3657041
soil_0_20_Corg  0.2993 0.29934      1 37.017  3.6216 0.0648334 .
soil_0_20_silt  0.0665 0.06645      1 22.514  0.8040 0.3793909
Treatment      4.8977 2.44886      2  5.827 29.6281 0.0008839 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
              R2m      R2c
[1,] 0.6044325 0.8244053
```

```
Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method
              Sum Sq Mean Sq NumDF  DenDF F value    Pr(>F)
soil_0_20_clay  0.0491  0.0491      1 58.650  1.1361 0.2908517
soil_0_20_pH_H2O 0.2473  0.2473      1 75.287  5.7214 0.0192552 *
soil_0_20_Corg  0.2830  0.2830      1 45.764  6.5490 0.0138669 *
soil_0_20_silt  0.0572  0.0572      1 87.560  1.3231 0.2531704
Treatment      7.5352  3.7676      2  4.841 87.1720 0.0001598 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
              R2m      R2c
[1,] 0.5157062 0.9219818
```

### Can the Inclusion of the net-release-kinetic of Orthophosphate improve the model power of predicting relative Yield, P-Uptake and P-Balance?

- Hypothesis III: Given the comparably low solubility of  $PO_4^{3-}$  in the water-soil interface, most P is transported to the rhizosphere via diffusion. As a consequence the intensity of  $PO_4^{3-}$  might not adequately account for the P-uptake in the harvested plant. Since the diffusion process is in its velocity a kinetic and in its finally reached intensity a thermodynamic process, the inclusion of kinetic parameters might well improve the performance.

Nonlinear mixed-effects model fit by maximum likelihood

Model: Ymain\_rel ~ A \* (1 - exp(-r \* PS + E))

Data: D

AIC	BIC	logLik
756.704	812.6565	-356.352

Random effects:

Formula: A ~ 1 | year

A.(Intercept)

StdDev: 0.001434366

Formula: A ~ 1 | Site %in% year

A.(Intercept)

StdDev: 4.135705

Formula: A ~ 1 | block %in% Site %in% year

A.(Intercept) Residual

StdDev: 2.098085e-05 10.26954

Fixed effects: A + r + E ~ k + soil\_0\_20\_clay + soil\_0\_20\_pH\_H2O + ansum\_sun + ansum\_p

	Value	Std.Error	DF	t-value	p-value
A.(Intercept)	159.3520	91.1962	45	1.7473529	0.0874
A.k	-25.4193	30.3021	45	-0.8388642	0.4060
A.soil_0_20_clay	0.3554	0.4095	45	0.8678259	0.3901
A.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	4.9194	4.3133	45	1.1405232	0.2601
A.ansum_sun	-0.0257	0.0269	45	-0.9524325	0.3460
A.ansum_prec	-0.0623	0.0288	45	-2.1634395	0.0359
r.(Intercept)	2284.8408	1418.9108	45	1.6102779	0.1143
r.k	334.2789	237.5217	45	1.4073615	0.1662
r.soil_0_20_clay	-3.5798	2.4890	45	-1.4382872	0.1573
r.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-100.7852	62.7013	45	-1.6073858	0.1150
r.ansum_sun	-0.5390	0.3332	45	-1.6176110	0.1127
r.ansum_prec	-0.5023	0.3122	45	-1.6088164	0.1147
E.(Intercept)	63.8366	53.9968	45	1.1822310	0.2433
E.k	22.9236	12.6296	45	1.8150670	0.0762
E.soil_0_20_clay	0.0488	0.0483	45	1.0101435	0.3178
E.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-1.1850	1.4792	45	-0.8010865	0.4273
E.ansum_sun	-0.0174	0.0144	45	-1.2077238	0.2335
E.ansum_prec	-0.0327	0.0228	45	-1.4328213	0.1588

Correlation:

	A.(In)	A.k	A.s_0_20_	A._0_20_H	A.nsm_s	A.nsm_p	r.(In)
A.k		0.088					
A.soil_0_20_clay		-0.504	0.082				



A.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-0.747	-0.263	0.589				
A.ansum_sun	-0.931	-0.071	0.340	0.565			
A.ansum_prec	-0.623	-0.130	-0.077	0.165	0.539		
r.(Intercept)	0.326	-0.153	-0.221	-0.392	-0.249	-0.108	
r.k	0.164	-0.283	-0.081	-0.174	-0.128	-0.052	0.807
r.soil_0_20_clay	-0.221	0.216	0.118	0.266	0.165	0.076	-0.935
r.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-0.325	0.173	0.223	0.380	0.251	0.108	-0.996
r.ansum_sun	-0.333	0.140	0.226	0.404	0.254	0.111	-0.999
r.ansum_prec	-0.310	0.161	0.206	0.378	0.236	0.099	-0.997
E.(Intercept)	0.336	-0.151	-0.213	-0.385	-0.260	-0.129	0.976
E.k	0.235	-0.071	-0.120	-0.322	-0.171	-0.081	0.832
E.soil_0_20_clay	0.089	-0.084	0.010	-0.122	-0.076	-0.035	0.551
E.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-0.327	0.025	0.193	0.390	0.248	0.145	-0.779
E.ansum_sun	-0.334	0.165	0.212	0.376	0.264	0.124	-0.979
E.ansum_prec	-0.299	0.180	0.189	0.351	0.227	0.108	-0.985
	r.k	r.s_0_20_	r._0_20_H	r.nsm_s	r.nsm_p	E.(In)	E.k

A.k							
A.soil_0_20_clay							
A.soil_0_20_pH_H2O							
A.ansum_sun							
A.ansum_prec							
r.(Intercept)							
r.k							
r.soil_0_20_clay	-0.943						
r.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-0.836	0.942					
r.ansum_sun	-0.778	0.919	0.990				
r.ansum_prec	-0.828	0.950	0.990	0.994			
E.(Intercept)	0.799	-0.916	-0.979	-0.972	-0.969		
E.k	0.888	-0.891	-0.845	-0.815	-0.845	0.809	
E.soil_0_20_clay	0.334	-0.413	-0.524	-0.566	-0.560	0.491	0.335
E.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-0.603	0.703	0.798	0.774	0.751	-0.867	-0.706
E.ansum_sun	-0.795	0.913	0.979	0.977	0.973	-0.995	-0.787
E.ansum_prec	-0.855	0.955	0.982	0.979	0.992	-0.972	-0.850
	E.s_0_20_	E._0_20_H	E.nsm_s				

A.k	
A.soil_0_20_clay	
A.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	
A.ansum_sun	
A.ansum_prec	
r.(Intercept)	
r.k	
r.soil_0_20_clay	
r.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	

```

r.ansum_sun
r.ansum_prec
E.(Intercept)
E.k
E.soil_0_20_clay
E.soil_0_20_pH_H2O -0.210
E.ansum_sun      -0.538      0.824
E.ansum_prec     -0.572      0.746      0.977

```

Standardized Within-Group Residuals:

Min	Q1	Med	Q3	Max
-3.62053951	-0.40518895	0.02478129	0.53746770	4.15921453

Number of Observations: 94

Number of Groups:

year	Site %in% year block %in% Site %in% year
2	8 32

	numDF	denDF	F-value	p-value
A.(Intercept)	1	45	2488.4068	<.0001
A.k	1	45	2.3144	0.1352
A.soil_0_20_clay	1	45	2.2731	0.1386
A.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	1	45	29.8949	<.0001
A.ansum_sun	1	45	6.5752	0.0137
A.ansum_prec	1	45	2.6606	0.1098
r.(Intercept)	1	45	21.0005	<.0001
r.k	1	45	1.9181	0.1729
r.soil_0_20_clay	1	45	0.1437	0.7064
r.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	1	45	6.0053	0.0182
r.ansum_sun	1	45	0.1454	0.7048
r.ansum_prec	1	45	9.4644	0.0036
E.(Intercept)	1	45	26.4308	<.0001
E.k	1	45	0.9943	0.3240
E.soil_0_20_clay	1	45	0.0699	0.7926
E.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	1	45	0.0668	0.7973
E.ansum_sun	1	45	0.8021	0.3752
E.ansum_prec	1	45	2.0530	0.1588

# Indices of model performance

AIC		AICc		BIC		RMSE		Sigma
-----								

765.695 | 779.948 | 821.647 | 9.989 | 10.270

Nonlinear mixed-effects model fit by maximum likelihood

Model: Ymain\_rel ~ A \* (1 - exp(-k \* PS + E))

Data: D

AIC	BIC	logLik
757.7736	793.3798	-364.8868

Random effects:

Formula: A ~ 1 | year

A.(Intercept)

StdDev: 0.00112278

Formula: A ~ 1 | Site %in% year

A.(Intercept)

StdDev: 0.008239412

Formula: A ~ 1 | block %in% Site %in% year

A.(Intercept) Residual

StdDev: 2.69498e-05 11.73805

Fixed effects: A + E ~ soil\_0\_20\_clay + soil\_0\_20\_pH\_H2O + ansum\_sun + ansum\_prec

	Value	Std.Error	DF	t-value	p-value
A.(Intercept)	2690.1350	985.2790	53	2.730328	0.0086
A.soil_0_20_clay	5.8621	3.0618	53	1.914606	0.0609
A.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-75.2347	37.4744	53	-2.007628	0.0498
A.ansum_sun	-0.7671	0.2684	53	-2.858049	0.0061
A.ansum_prec	-0.6208	0.2478	53	-2.505009	0.0154
E.(Intercept)	0.6989	0.5030	53	1.389531	0.1705
E.soil_0_20_clay	0.0069	0.0040	53	1.715683	0.0921
E.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-0.0352	0.0289	53	-1.219687	0.2280
E.ansum_sun	-0.0004	0.0002	53	-2.210431	0.0314
E.ansum_prec	-0.0002	0.0002	53	-1.427522	0.1593

Correlation:

	A.(In)	A.s_0_20_	A._0_20_H	A.nsm_s	A.nsm_p	E.(In)	E.s_0_20_
A.soil_0_20_clay	-0.024						
A.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	-0.857	0.189					
A.ansum_sun	-0.963	-0.098	0.725				
A.ansum_prec	-0.873	-0.184	0.620	0.829			
E.(Intercept)	0.197	-0.757	-0.214	-0.136	-0.092		
E.soil_0_20_clay	-0.791	0.449	0.717	0.719	0.574	-0.393	
E.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	0.014	0.643	0.399	-0.184	-0.246	-0.593	0.197

E.ansum_sun	0.266	0.555	-0.317	-0.204	-0.330	-0.800	-0.088
E.ansum_prec	-0.040	0.243	-0.140	-0.016	0.345	-0.562	-0.030
E._0_20_H	E.nsm_s						

A.soil\_0\_20\_clay  
A.soil\_0\_20\_pH\_H2O

A.ansum\_sun  
A.ansum\_prec

E.(Intercept)

E.soil\_0\_20\_clay

E.soil\_0\_20\_pH\_H2O

E.ansum\_sun 0.329

E.ansum\_prec -0.022 0.451

Standardized Within-Group Residuals:

Min	Q1	Med	Q3	Max
-2.72142747	-0.51960209	-0.04192907	0.54601061	4.70468829

Number of Observations: 94

Number of Groups:

year	Site %in%	year	block %in%	Site %in%	year
2		8			32

	numDF	denDF	F-value	p-value
A.(Intercept)	1	53	14865.096	<.0001
A.soil_0_20_clay	1	53	474.026	<.0001
A.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	1	53	0.724	0.3986
A.ansum_sun	1	53	286.635	<.0001
A.ansum_prec	1	53	305.097	<.0001
E.(Intercept)	1	53	1.553	0.2182
E.soil_0_20_clay	1	53	3.035	0.0873
E.soil_0_20_pH_H2O	1	53	0.401	0.5295
E.ansum_sun	1	53	3.082	0.0850
E.ansum_prec	1	53	2.038	0.1593

# Indices of model performance

AIC		AICc		BIC		RMSE		Sigma
804.491		809.807		840.097		11.738		11.738

With the covariate and random effect used as by Juliane Hirte we obtain  $R^2 = 0.9759552$ , I don't know how to interpret that, I fear that the model is overfitting data, the same might be true for the model that used  $k \times PS$  as a predictor with  $R^2 = 0.9667951$ .

I also tried more conservative models, where I log-transformed the concentrations and PS, also I was more cautious with random effects. This resulted in coefficients that were not as straight-forward as the mitscherlich coefficients to interpret.

Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F value	Pr(>F)
k	146.11	146.11	1	151.805	0.4824	0.4884
log(PS)	44.91	44.91	1	226.958	0.1483	0.7005
Treatment	740.92	370.46	2	4.838	1.2232	0.3716
k:log(PS)	324.35	324.35	1	172.913	1.0710	0.3022

Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [  
lmerModLmerTest]

Formula: Ymain\_rel ~ k \* log(PS) + Treatment + (1 | year) + (1 | Site) +  
(1 | Site:block) + (1 | Site:Treatment)

Data: D

REML criterion at convergence: 2326.3

Scaled residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.6718	-0.5771	-0.0119	0.5429	3.2858

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
Site:block	(Intercept)	0.00	0.000
Site:Treatment	(Intercept)	19.21	4.383
year	(Intercept)	790.71	28.120
Site	(Intercept)	382.97	19.570
Residual		302.86	17.403

Number of obs: 271, groups:

Site:block, 20; Site:Treatment, 15; year, 6; Site, 5

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	df	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	111.004	21.926	41.379	5.063	8.98e-06 ***
k	48.164	69.342	151.805	0.695	0.488
log(PS)	-2.362	6.133	226.958	-0.385	0.701
TreatmentP100	8.891	5.689	13.161	1.563	0.142
TreatmentP166	9.868	8.140	36.868	1.212	0.233
k:log(PS)	30.223	29.205	172.913	1.035	0.302

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Correlation of Fixed Effects:

	(Intr) k	lg(PS)	TrP100	TrP166
k	-0.438			
log(PS)	0.700	-0.685		
TretmntP100	-0.405	-0.178	-0.354	
TretmntP166	-0.488	-0.156	-0.455	0.799
k:log(PS)	-0.421	0.945	-0.750	-0.155 -0.152

optimizer (nloptwrap) convergence code: 0 (OK)  
boundary (singular) fit: see help('isSingular')

	R2m	R2c
[1,]	0.03304352	0.8042098

Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F value	Pr(>F)
k	41.986	41.986	1	456.19	0.3035	0.5819
log(PS)	6.315	6.315	1	457.82	0.0457	0.8309
Treatment	129.470	64.735	2	443.37	0.4680	0.6266
k:log(PS)	39.416	39.416	1	457.86	0.2850	0.5937

Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [  
lmerModLmerTest]

Formula: annual\_P\_uptake ~ k \* log(PS) + Treatment + (1 | year) + (1 |  
Site) + (1 | Site:block) + (1 | Site:Treatment)  
Data: D

REML criterion at convergence: 3672.2

Scaled residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-2.6530	-0.5097	0.0716	0.5600	4.9444

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
Site:block	(Intercept)	0.00	0.000
Site:Treatment	(Intercept)	0.00	0.000
year	(Intercept)	182.70	13.517
Site	(Intercept)	29.44	5.426
Residual		138.32	11.761

Number of obs: 471, groups:

Site:block, 20; Site:Treatment, 15; year, 8; Site, 5

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	df	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	17.7701	9.6386	84.5771	1.844	0.0687 .
k	18.2855	33.1889	456.1925	0.551	0.5819
log(PS)	0.6425	3.0068	457.8227	0.214	0.8309
TreatmentP100	2.0741	2.3774	447.4842	0.872	0.3834
TreatmentP166	2.0186	3.6421	430.0571	0.554	0.5797
k:log(PS)	7.5234	14.0934	457.8642	0.534	0.5937

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Correlation of Fixed Effects:

	(Intr) k	lg(PS)	TrP100	TrP166
k	-0.511			
log(PS)	0.778	-0.710		
TretmntP100	-0.481	-0.166	-0.410	
TretmntP166	-0.554	-0.128	-0.482	0.871
k:log(PS)	-0.486	0.943	-0.770	-0.146 -0.134

optimizer (nloptwrap) convergence code: 0 (OK)  
boundary (singular) fit: see help('isSingular')

	R2m	R2c
[1,]	0.01723874	0.6121275

Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F value	Pr(>F)
k	20.3	20.3	1	457.51	0.0960	0.7568
log(PS)	12.9	12.9	1	455.60	0.0613	0.8046
Treatment	15488.3	7744.1	2	379.27	36.7144	2.658e-15 ***
k:log(PS)	10.1	10.1	1	455.83	0.0477	0.8272

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [  
lmerModLmerTest]

Formula: annual\_P\_balance ~ k \* log(PS) + Treatment + (1 | year) + (1 |  
Site) + (1 | Site:block) + (1 | Site:Treatment)

Data: D

REML criterion at convergence: 3854.5

Scaled residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.8654	-0.5354	-0.0249	0.5914	3.3879

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
Site:block	(Intercept)	0.00	0.000
Site:Treatment	(Intercept)	0.00	0.000
year	(Intercept)	51.80	7.197
Site	(Intercept)	21.44	4.631
Residual		210.93	14.523

Number of obs: 471, groups:

Site:block, 20; Site:Treatment, 15; year, 8; Site, 5

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	df	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	-16.980	10.354	231.810	-1.640	0.102
k	-12.679	40.918	457.507	-0.310	0.757
log(PS)	-0.916	3.701	455.596	-0.248	0.805
TreatmentP100	21.950	2.907	382.869	7.552	3.18e-13 ***
TreatmentP166	37.991	4.435	317.155	8.566	4.74e-16 ***
k:log(PS)	-3.788	17.345	455.832	-0.218	0.827

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Correlation of Fixed Effects:

	(Intr) k	lg(PS)	TrP100	TrP166
k	-0.590			
log(PS)	0.888	-0.713		
TretmntP100	-0.542	-0.165	-0.407	
TretmntP166	-0.627	-0.126	-0.481	0.868
k:log(PS)	-0.565	0.944	-0.776	-0.140

optimizer (nloptwrap) convergence code: 0 (OK)  
boundary (singular) fit: see help('isSingular')

	R2m	R2c
[1,]	0.4228263	0.5715903



**Are the kinetic coefficients  $k$  and  $PS$  ( $k$  can be interpreted as the relative speed of desorption,  $PS$  is the equilibrium concentration of  $PO_4^{3-}$  of the observed desorption in the dried fine earth-water suspension 1:20 by weight) related to soil properties?**

- Hypothesis IV: Clay particles as well as organic compounds with negative surface charges provide surfaces for P-sorption, especially their structure, but in general their respective concentration in a soil can be expected to significantly influence the kinetic and thermodynamic of the P-desorption reaction. The  $pH$  dictates the form of orthophosphate, with  $pH < 6.5$ , the predominant form will be  $H_2PO_4^-$ , this should reduce electrical interactions and increase the movement- and therefore diffusion-speed.

```
Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method
              Sum Sq Mean Sq NumDF  DenDF  F value    Pr(>F)
soil_0_20_clay    0.0719   0.0719     1  70.835    2.3900 0.1265690
soil_0_20_pH_H2O  0.0152   0.0152     1  89.035    0.5061 0.4787086
soil_0_20_Corg    0.4704   0.4704     1  65.081   15.6423 0.0001915 ***
soil_0_20_silt    0.1061   0.1061     1  70.745    3.5286 0.0644392 .
Treatment         10.0459   5.0230     2   6.055  167.0386 5.047e-06 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
Warning in RET$pfuction("adjusted", ...): Completion with error > abseps
Warning in RET$pfuction("adjusted", ...): Completion with error > abseps
```

#### Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses

```
Fit: lmer(formula = log(PS) ~ soil_0_20_clay + soil_0_20_pH_H2O +
  soil_0_20_Corg + soil_0_20_silt + Treatment + (1 | year) +
  (1 | Site) + (1 | Site:block) + (1 | Site:Treatment), data = D)
```

Linear Hypotheses:

```
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept) == 0    -4.53113    0.74437  -6.087   <0.001 ***
soil_0_20_clay == 0     0.01718    0.01111   1.546    0.535
soil_0_20_pH_H2O == 0   0.03974    0.05587   0.711    0.976
soil_0_20_Corg == 0     0.55587    0.14055   3.955   <0.001 ***
soil_0_20_silt == 0    -0.02635    0.01403  -1.878    0.314
TreatmentP100 == 0      1.06832    0.10058  10.622   <0.001 ***
TreatmentP166 == 0      1.84388    0.10133  18.197   <0.001 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

(Adjusted p values reported -- single-step method)

Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F value	Pr(>F)
soil_0_20_clay	0.0098143	0.0098143	1	69.314	10.0428	0.002277 **
soil_0_20_pH_H2O	0.0091422	0.0091422	1	102.384	9.3551	0.002838 **
soil_0_20_Corg	0.0014112	0.0014112	1	98.359	1.4440	0.232372
soil_0_20_silt	0.0046704	0.0046704	1	75.910	4.7792	0.031888 *
Treatment	0.0059043	0.0029521	2	5.405	3.0209	0.131613

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Warning in RET\$pffunction("adjusted", ...): Completion with error > abseps

Warning in RET\$pffunction("adjusted", ...): Completion with error > abseps

Warning in RET\$pffunction("adjusted", ...): Completion with error > abseps

#### Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses

Fit: lmer(formula = k ~ soil\_0\_20\_clay + soil\_0\_20\_pH\_H2O + soil\_0\_20\_Corg +  
soil\_0\_20\_silt + Treatment + (1 | year) + (1 | Site) + (1 |  
Site:block) + (1 | Site:Treatment), data = D)

Linear Hypotheses:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept) == 0	0.074168	0.150771	0.492	0.9965
soil_0_20_clay == 0	-0.007001	0.002209	-3.169	0.0100 *
soil_0_20_pH_H2O == 0	0.033720	0.011024	3.059	0.0152 *
soil_0_20_Corg == 0	-0.034533	0.028737	-1.202	0.7767
soil_0_20_silt == 0	0.005864	0.002683	2.186	0.1652
TreatmentP100 == 0	0.003910	0.015506	0.252	0.9999
TreatmentP166 == 0	-0.031147	0.015685	-1.986	0.2547

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Adjusted p values reported -- single-step method)

Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F value	Pr(>F)
soil_0_20_clay	0.0055	0.00551	1	77.626	0.1043	0.747639
soil_0_20_pH_H2O	0.3773	0.37731	1	101.942	7.1335	0.008807 **
soil_0_20_Corg	0.0105	0.01052	1	93.639	0.1990	0.656575

```

soil_0_20_silt    0.0036 0.00360      1  80.228  0.0681 0.794743
Treatment         4.0339 2.01697      2   5.847 38.1329 0.000442 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

Warning in RET\$pffunction("adjusted", ...): Completion with error > abseps

#### Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses

```

Fit: lmer(formula = I(log(k * PS)) ~ soil_0_20_clay + soil_0_20_pH_H2O +
  soil_0_20_Corg + soil_0_20_silt + Treatment + (1 | year) +
  (1 | Site) + (1 | Site:block) + (1 | Site:Treatment), data = D)

```

Linear Hypotheses:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept) == 0	-6.657570	1.107392	-6.012	<0.001 ***
soil_0_20_clay == 0	-0.005316	0.016463	-0.323	0.9997
soil_0_20_pH_H2O == 0	0.216354	0.081005	2.671	0.0477 *
soil_0_20_Corg == 0	0.094691	0.212278	0.446	0.9980
soil_0_20_silt == 0	0.005221	0.020000	0.261	0.9999
TreatmentP100 == 0	1.064948	0.189188	5.629	<0.001 ***
TreatmentP166 == 0	1.634290	0.190050	8.599	<0.001 ***

---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
(Adjusted p values reported -- single-step method)

#### Is the method presented by Flossmann and Richter (1982) with the double extraction replicable with the soils from the STYCS-trial?

- Hypothesis V: The authors expect the desorption kinetics to follow a 1. order kinetic, with the relation:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = PS(1 - e^{-kt})$$

where  $PS$  is estimated as  $PS = [P_{\text{Olsen}/\text{CAL}}] - [P_{H_2O}]$ , denoted as the semi-labile P-pool. The Olsen- and CAL-method deploy extractants that increase the solubility by more than order of magnitude. This presents the problem, that the estimation of  $PS$  is likely to high. It was chosen by the authors in order to make the equation linearizable, so if the linearization is not well behaved, a non-linear regression might deliver a better estimation of both parameters.

Warning: 12 times caught the same error in lm.fit(x, y, offset = offset, singular.ok = singular.ok, ...): NA/NaN/Inf in 'y'

Warning in summary.lm(el): essentially perfect fit: summary may be unreliable

Call:

Model: Y1 ~ t.min. | uid

Data: d[d\$Repetition == 1 | d\$Repetition == 2, ]

Coefficients:

(Intercept)

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
Cadenazzo_P0_1	-0.12891945	0.01537006	-8.387702	4.332766e-12
Cadenazzo_P0_2	-0.12037045	0.01537006	-7.831491	4.433395e-11
Cadenazzo_P100_1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadenazzo_P100_2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadenazzo_P166_1	-0.26932199	0.01537006	-17.522512	6.499702e-27
Cadenazzo_P166_2	-0.19243796	0.01537006	-12.520316	2.550625e-19
Ellighausen_P0_1	-0.10464296	0.01537006	-6.808236	3.136905e-09
Ellighausen_P0_2	-0.11438112	0.01537006	-7.441815	2.257472e-10
Ellighausen_P100_1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ellighausen_P100_2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ellighausen_P166_1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oensingeng_P0_1	-0.03432646	0.01537006	-2.233333	2.882091e-02
Oensingeng_P0_2	-0.05745952	0.01537006	-3.738407	3.819350e-04
Oensingeng_P100_1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oensingeng_P100_2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oensingeng_P166_1	-0.13275856	0.01537006	-8.637481	1.527196e-12
Oensingeng_P166_2	-0.17051390	0.01537006	-11.093902	6.616653e-17
Reckenholz_P0_1	-0.10545869	0.01537006	-6.861308	2.519112e-09
Reckenholz_P0_2	-0.08557888	0.01537006	-5.567897	4.753375e-07
Reckenholz_P100_1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reckenholz_P100_2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reckenholz_P166_1	-0.17172348	0.01537006	-11.172600	4.839473e-17
Reckenholz_P166_2	-0.23296391	0.01537006	-15.156998	1.712692e-23
Ruemlang_P0_1	-0.01851905	0.01537006	-1.204878	2.324269e-01
Ruemlang_P0_2	-0.08675331	0.01537006	-5.644307	3.515958e-07
Ruemlang_P100_1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ruemlang_P100_2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ruemlang_P166_1	-0.26153690	0.01537006	-17.016002	3.315417e-26
Ruemlang_P166_2	NA	NA	NA	NA

t.min.

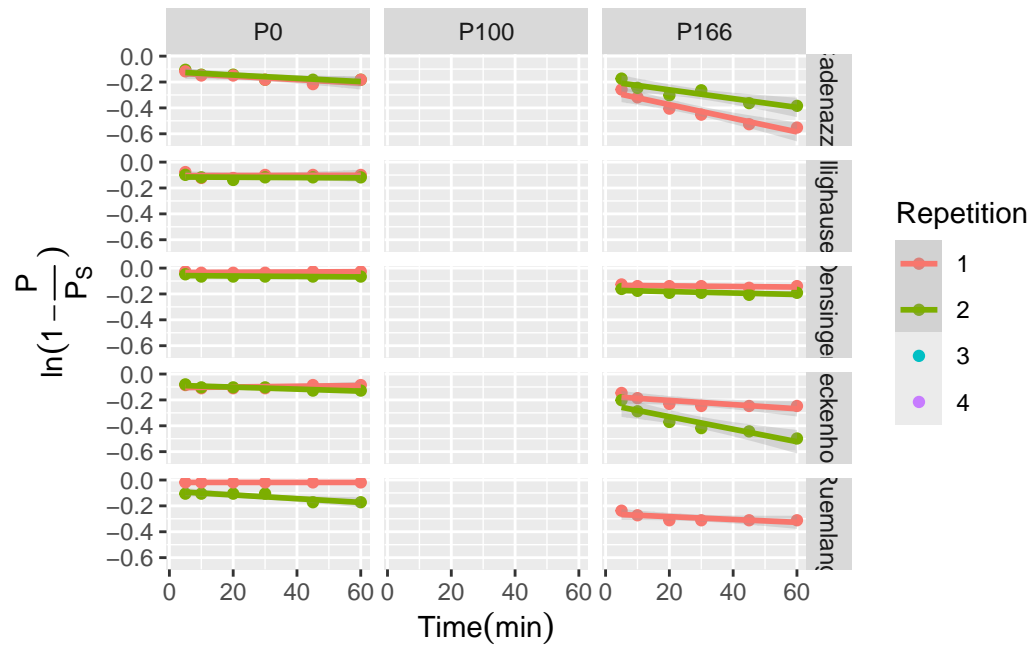
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
Cadenazzo_P0_1	-1.318800e-03	0.0004483906	-2.941186e+00	4.466020e-03
Cadenazzo_P0_2	-1.272378e-03	0.0004483906	-2.837654e+00	5.984783e-03
Cadenazzo_P100_1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadenazzo_P100_2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadenazzo_P166_1	-5.270369e-03	0.0004483906	-1.175397e+01	4.905164e-18
Cadenazzo_P166_2	-3.394812e-03	0.0004483906	-7.571105e+00	1.316077e-10
Ellighausen_P0_1	4.952586e-05	0.0004483906	1.104525e-01	9.123759e-01
Ellighausen_P0_2	-1.260933e-04	0.0004483906	-2.812130e-01	7.794010e-01
Ellighausen_P100_1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ellighausen_P100_2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ellighausen_P166_1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oensingen_P0_1	1.049070e-04	0.0004483906	2.339634e-01	8.157164e-01
Oensingen_P0_2	-1.837559e-04	0.0004483906	-4.098121e-01	6.832320e-01
Oensingen_P100_1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oensingen_P100_2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oensingen_P166_1	-2.320568e-04	0.0004483906	-5.175327e-01	6.064639e-01
Oensingen_P166_2	-5.531502e-04	0.0004483906	-1.233635e+00	2.215861e-01
Reckenholz_P0_1	2.780943e-04	0.0004483906	6.202053e-01	5.371956e-01
Reckenholz_P0_2	-7.752286e-04	0.0004483906	-1.728914e+00	8.836252e-02
Reckenholz_P100_1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reckenholz_P100_2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reckenholz_P166_1	-1.609218e-03	0.0004483906	-3.588876e+00	6.216266e-04
Reckenholz_P166_2	-4.831330e-03	0.0004483906	-1.077482e+01	2.367928e-16
Ruemlang_P0_1	8.878899e-20	0.0004483906	1.980171e-16	1.000000e+00
Ruemlang_P0_2	-1.438957e-03	0.0004483906	-3.209160e+00	2.032261e-03
Ruemlang_P100_1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ruemlang_P100_2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ruemlang_P166_1	-1.090605e-03	0.0004483906	-2.432266e+00	1.764226e-02
Ruemlang_P166_2	NA	NA	NA	NA

Residual standard error: 0.02119011 on 68 degrees of freedom

`geom\_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'

Warning: Removed 292 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range  
(`stat\_smooth()`).

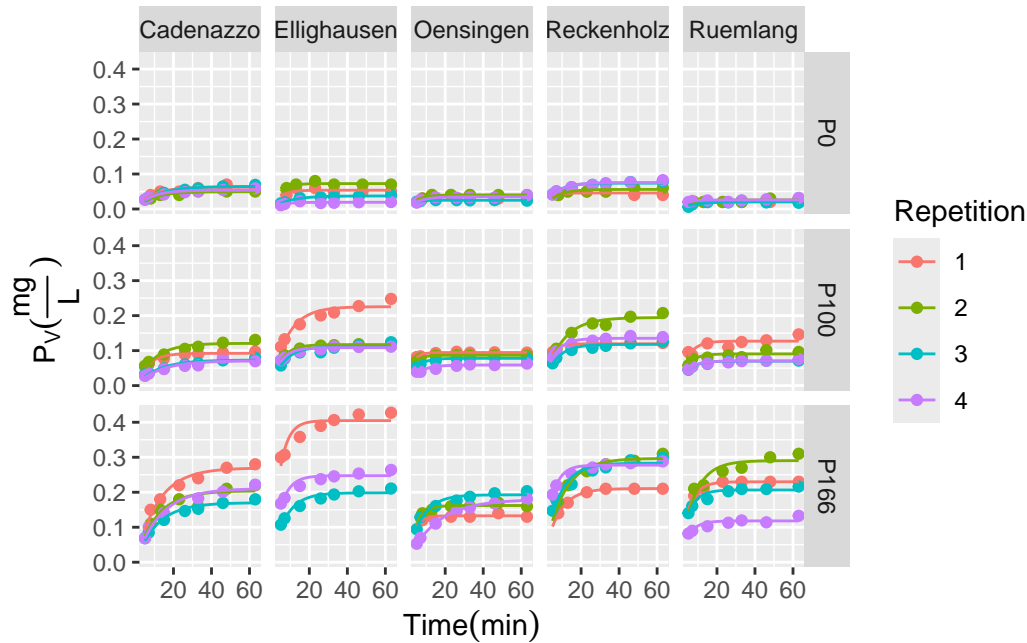
Warning: Removed 292 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range  
(`geom\_point()`).



The relation can be improved:

Warning: 1 error caught in nls(model, data = data, control = controlvals, start = start): singular gradient

Warning: Using `size` aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.  
i Please use `linewidth` instead.



Now we see how those parameters depend on the treatment:

```
Warning in nlme.formula(Pv.mg.L. ~ PS * (1 - exp(-k * t.dt)), fixed = PS + :
Iteration 1, LME step: nlminb() did not converge (code = 1). Do increase
'msMaxIter'!
```

```
Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded
Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded
Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded
```

```
Warning in nlme.formula(Pv.mg.L. ~ PS * (1 - exp(-k * t.dt)), fixed = PS + :
Iteration 1, LME step: nlminb() did not converge (code = 1). Do increase
'msMaxIter'!
```

```
Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded
```

```
Warning: 1 error caught in nls(model, data = data, control = controlvals, start
= start): singular gradient
```

Warning in nlme.formula(Pv.mg.L. ~ PS \* (1 - exp(-k \* t.dt)), fixed = PS + :  
Iteration 1, LME step: nlminb() did not converge (code = 1). Do increase  
'msMaxIter'!

Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =  
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded  
Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =  
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded

Warning in nlme.formula(Pv.mg.L. ~ PS \* (1 - exp(-k \* t.dt)), fixed = PS + :  
Iteration 1, LME step: nlminb() did not converge (code = 1). Do increase  
'msMaxIter'!

Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =  
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded

Warning in nlme.formula(Pv.mg.L. ~ PS \* (1 - exp(-k \* t.dt)), fixed = PS + :  
Iteration 1, LME step: nlminb() did not converge (code = 1). Do increase  
'msMaxIter'!

Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =  
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded  
Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =  
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded

Warning in nlme.formula(Pv.mg.L. ~ PS \* (1 - exp(-k \* t.dt)), fixed = PS + :  
Iteration 1, LME step: nlminb() did not converge (code = 1). Do increase  
'msMaxIter'!

Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =  
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded

Warning in nlme.formula(Pv.mg.L. ~ PS \* (1 - exp(-k \* t.dt)), fixed = PS + :  
Iteration 1, LME step: nlminb() did not converge (code = 1). Do increase  
'msMaxIter'!

Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =  
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded

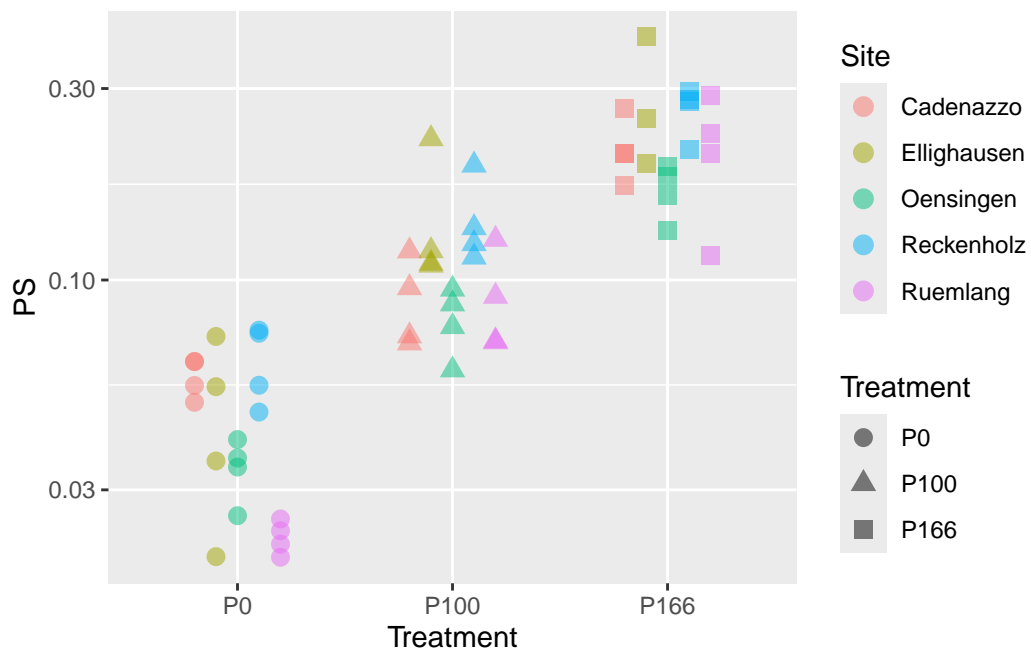


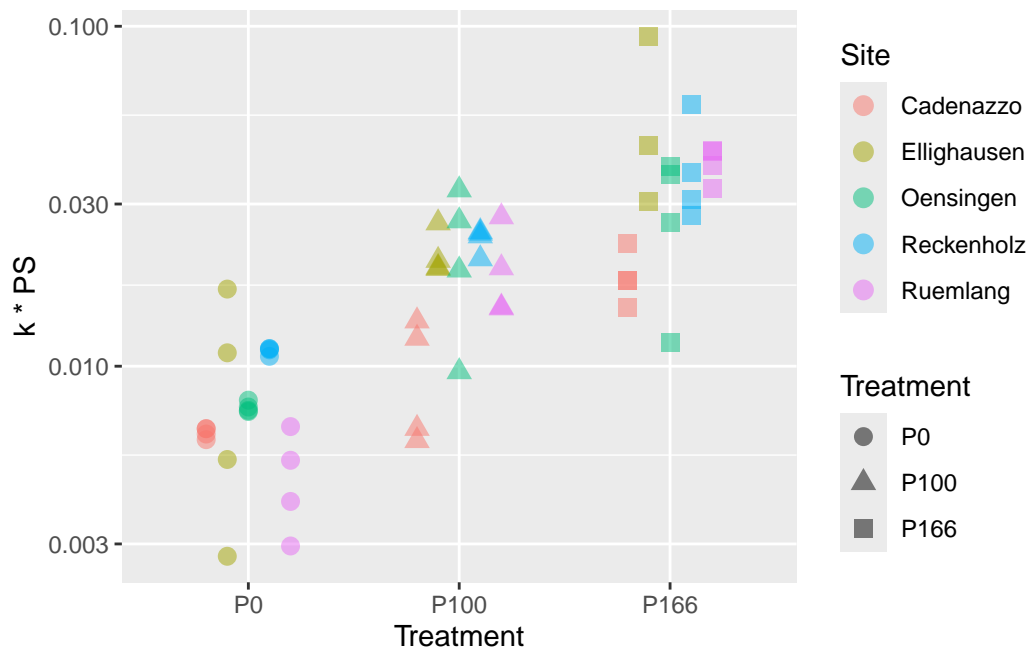
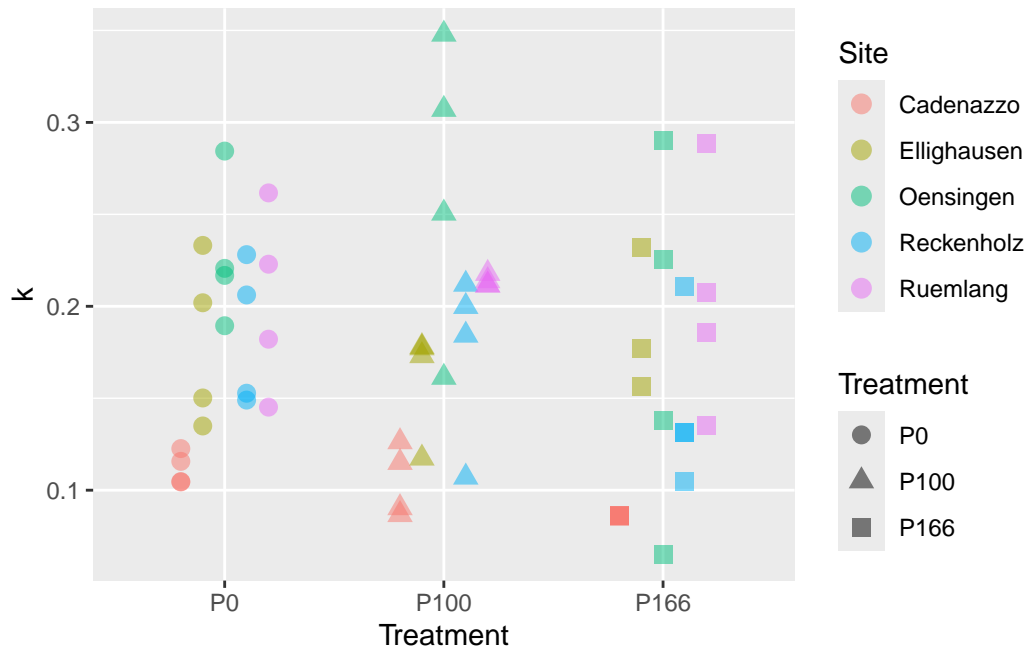
```
Warning in nlme.formula(Pv.mg.L. ~ PS * (1 - exp(-k * t.dt)), fixed = PS + :
Iteration 1, LME step: nlminb() did not converge (code = 1). Do increase
'msMaxIter'!
```

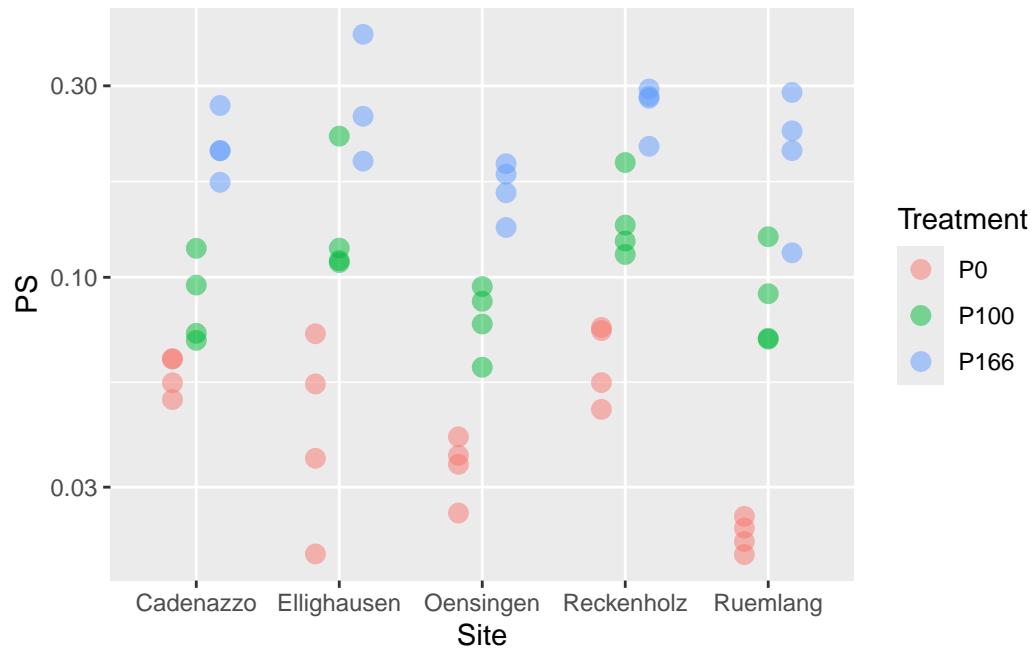
```
Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded
Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded
Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded
```

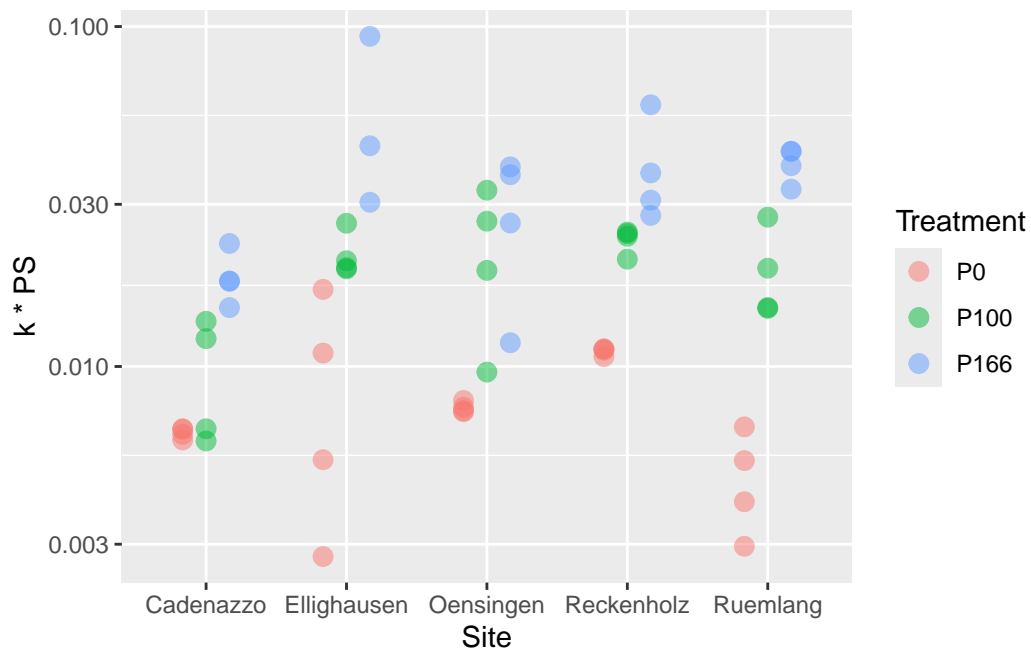
```
Warning in nlme.formula(Pv.mg.L. ~ PS * (1 - exp(-k * t.dt)), fixed = PS + :
Singular precision matrix in level -1, block 1
```

```
Warning in data.frame(PS = fixef["PS"], k = fixef["k"], ui = lvl, Site =
d.tmp[1, : row names were found from a short variable and have been discarded
```









Anova Table (Type II tests)

Response: log(PS)

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)
Treatment	27.6260	2	154.7655	< 2.2e-16 ***
Site	3.0383	4	8.5104	2.324e-05 ***
Residuals	4.6411	52		

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses

Multiple Comparisons of Means: Tukey Contrasts

Fit: lm(formula = log(PS) ~ Treatment + Site, data = nlme.coef)

Linear Hypotheses:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
P100 - P0 == 0	0.91948	0.09447	9.733	<1e-09 ***
P166 - P0 == 0	1.68127	0.09580	17.550	<1e-09 ***
P166 - P100 == 0	0.76179	0.09580	7.952	<1e-09 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
(Adjusted p values reported -- single-step method)

Anova Table (Type II tests)

Response: k

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)
Treatment	0.007374	2	1.6124	0.2092
Site	0.108427	4	11.8547	6.442e-07 ***
Residuals	0.118902	52		

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses

Multiple Comparisons of Means: Tukey Contrasts

Fit: `lm(formula = k ~ Treatment + Site, data = nlme.coef)`

Linear Hypotheses:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
P100 - P0 == 0	0.003111	0.015121	0.206	0.977
P166 - P0 == 0	-0.022243	0.015334	-1.451	0.323
P166 - P100 == 0	-0.025354	0.015334	-1.653	0.233

(Adjusted p values reported -- single-step method)

Anova Table (Type II tests)

Response: `I(log(k * PS))`

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)
Treatment	22.4177	2	68.5970	2.609e-15 ***
Site	3.9298	4	6.0124	0.0004703 ***
Residuals	8.4969	52		

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses

## Multiple Comparisons of Means: Tukey Contrasts

Fit: `lm(formula = I(log(k * PS)) ~ Treatment + Site, data = nlme.coef)`

Linear Hypotheses:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
P100 - P0 == 0	0.9127	0.1278	7.140	<1e-04 ***
P166 - P0 == 0	1.5035	0.1296	11.599	<1e-04 ***
P166 - P100 == 0	0.5908	0.1296	4.558	<1e-04 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Adjusted p values reported -- single-step method)

Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F value	Pr(>F)
soil_0_20_clay	0.0719	0.0719	1	70.835	2.3900	0.1265690
soil_0_20_pH_H2O	0.0152	0.0152	1	89.035	0.5061	0.4787086
soil_0_20_Corg	0.4704	0.4704	1	65.081	15.6423	0.0001915 ***
soil_0_20_silt	0.1061	0.1061	1	70.745	3.5286	0.0644392 .
Treatment	10.0459	5.0230	2	6.055	167.0386	5.047e-06 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F value	Pr(>F)
soil_0_20_clay	0.0098143	0.0098143	1	69.314	10.0428	0.002277 **
soil_0_20_pH_H2O	0.0091422	0.0091422	1	102.384	9.3551	0.002838 **
soil_0_20_Corg	0.0014112	0.0014112	1	98.359	1.4440	0.232372
soil_0_20_silt	0.0046704	0.0046704	1	75.910	4.7792	0.031888 *
Treatment	0.0059043	0.0029521	2	5.405	3.0209	0.131613

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Warning in `RET$pfunction("adjusted", ...)`: Completion with error > abseps

Warning in `RET$pfunction("adjusted", ...)`: Completion with error > abseps

Warning in `RET$pfunction("adjusted", ...)`: Completion with error > abseps

### Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses

```
Fit: lmer(formula = k ~ soil_0_20_clay + soil_0_20_pH_H2O + soil_0_20_Corg +
  soil_0_20_silt + Treatment + (1 | year) + (1 | Site) + (1 |
  Site:block) + (1 | Site:Treatment), data = D)
```

Linear Hypotheses:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept) == 0	0.074168	0.150771	0.492	0.99651
soil_0_20_clay == 0	-0.007001	0.002209	-3.169	0.00995 **
soil_0_20_pH_H2O == 0	0.033720	0.011024	3.059	0.01508 *
soil_0_20_Corg == 0	-0.034533	0.028737	-1.202	0.77661
soil_0_20_silt == 0	0.005864	0.002683	2.186	0.16535
TreatmentP100 == 0	0.003910	0.015506	0.252	0.99993
TreatmentP166 == 0	-0.031147	0.015685	-1.986	0.25355

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
(Adjusted p values reported -- single-step method)

Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method

	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	NumDF	DenDF	F value	Pr(>F)
soil_0_20_clay	0.0055	0.00551	1	77.626	0.1043	0.747639
soil_0_20_pH_H2O	0.3773	0.37731	1	101.942	7.1335	0.008807 **
soil_0_20_Corg	0.0105	0.01052	1	93.639	0.1990	0.656575
soil_0_20_silt	0.0036	0.00360	1	80.228	0.0681	0.794743
Treatment	4.0339	2.01697	2	5.847	38.1329	0.000442 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

### Simultaneous Tests for General Linear Hypotheses

```
Fit: lmer(formula = I(log(k * PS)) ~ soil_0_20_clay + soil_0_20_pH_H2O +
  soil_0_20_Corg + soil_0_20_silt + Treatment + (1 | year) +
  (1 | Site) + (1 | Site:block) + (1 | Site:Treatment), data = D)
```

Linear Hypotheses:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept) == 0	-6.657570	1.107392	-6.012	<0.001 ***
soil_0_20_clay == 0	-0.005316	0.016463	-0.323	0.9997
soil_0_20_pH_H2O == 0	0.216354	0.081005	2.671	0.0479 *

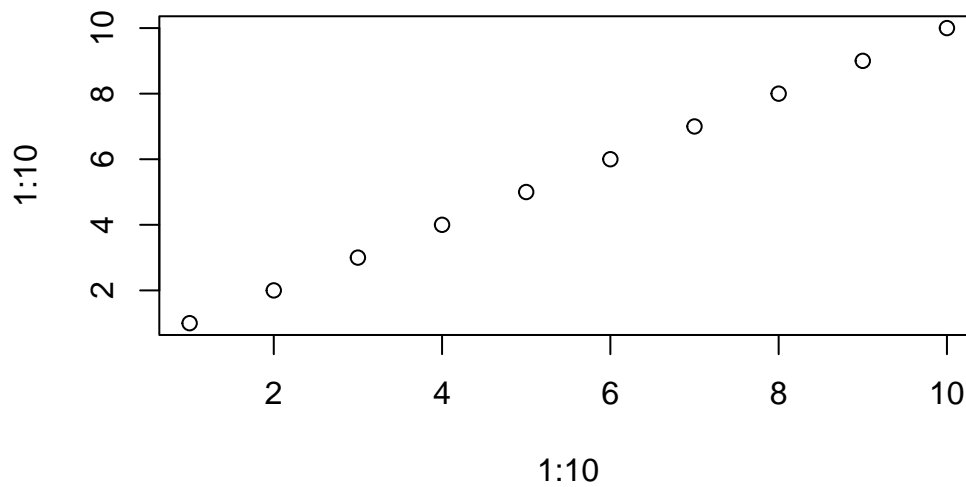
soil_0_20_Corg == 0	0.094691	0.212278	0.446	0.9980
soil_0_20_silt == 0	0.005221	0.020000	0.261	0.9999
TreatmentP100 == 0	1.064948	0.189188	5.629	<0.001 ***
TreatmentP166 == 0	1.634290	0.190050	8.599	<0.001 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
(Adjusted p values reported -- single-step method)

## Method

[1] 19





**Results**

**Discussion**

**Conclusion**

**Acknowledgments**

**Legal Disclosure**

**References**

**Appendix**

**Supplements**

Knuth, Donald E. 1984. “Literate Programming.” *Comput. J.* 27 (2): 97–111. <https://doi.org/10.1093/comjnl/27.2.97>.