

## fluvial coarse deposits, calcareous-siliceous rocks, highly impure

General parameters

<b>.</b>	
Area	$2.86~\mathrm{km}2$
Percentage on total forest mapped area	0.06~%

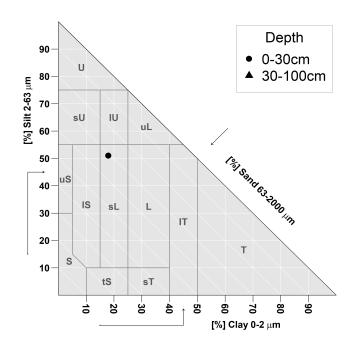
## Physics - mean values of all considered profiles (3)

Depth [cm]	Coarse fraction [%]	Field capacity [l/m2]			
0-15	$15 \pm 15$	$108 \pm 46$			
15-30	$30 \pm 15$				
30-60	$40 \pm 20$	100 ± 40			
60-100	$45 \pm 10$				

## Chemistry - stock of available profiles (0)

Ctot	Ntot	Ca Mg		K	P	
t/ha	t/ha	kg/ha	kg/ha	kg/ha	kg/ha	

All stock values, 0-80 cm including humus layers (F,H), are short term available, except for phosphorus, which has long term availability



Chemistry - mean values of all considered profiles (3)

Depth [cm]	CEC [mmol/kg]	Base Saturation [%]	(Mg+Ca)/CEC	Ntot [%]	TOC [%]	C/N	pHCaCl2
0-5	294.04	69.68	0.68	0.41	6.67	16.27	4.83
5-10	294.04	69.68	0.68	0.41	6.67	16.27	4.83
10-20	273.63	75.12	0.74	0.21	4	19.05	5.65
20-40	170.89	90.82	0.9	0.11	2.08	18.91	5.92
40-80	132.81	94.36	0.93	0.09	0.4	4.44	4.8

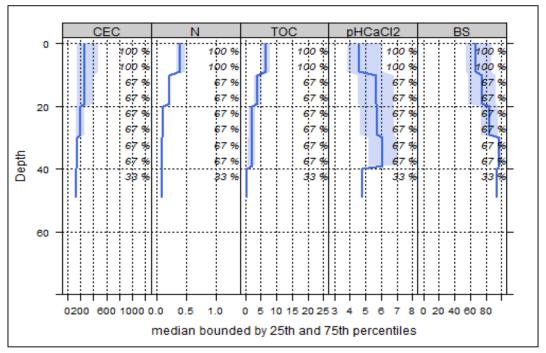


Figure 1: Profile's depth variation of the following median chemical properties, bounded by 25th and 75th percentiles: cation exchange capacity (mmol/kg), nitrogen (%), total organic carbon (%), pH and base saturation (%). The percentage values indicate how many profiles contribute to the median calculation at each depth step.

Biomass use Effects of whole-tree harvesting	Compaction risk Effects of the transit of heavy-duty machine
Minor negative effects	Occasionally critical