A space–time observation system for soil organic carbon

S. B. Karunaratne\textsuperscript{A}, T. F. A. Bishop\textsuperscript{A,C}, J. S. Lessels\textsuperscript{A}, J. A. Baldock\textsuperscript{B} and I. O. A. Odeh\textsuperscript{A}

\textsuperscript{A}Faculty of Agriculture and Environment, The University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia.

\textsuperscript{B}Sustainable Agriculture Flagship, CSIRO Land and Water, PMB 2, Glen Osmond, SA 5064, Australia.

\textsuperscript{C}Corresponding author. Email: thomas.bishop@sydney.edu.au
Figure 1. Distribution of soil types across the Cox’s Creek catchment in Northern New South Wales based on Australian Soil Classification (ASC). This map is produced from the generalization of the original map produced by Nelson and Odeh (2011) using digital soil mapping approach.
Figure 2. Initial distribution (Year 2000 base year) of SOC pools and total SOC with respect to soil types in the study area. For all soil types, B L O Tenosols reported the highest SOC stock values. Different forms of Vertosols followed the same pattern for all the SOC pools and total SOC. All soil SOC pools followed the same pattern for considered soil types except for IOM pool where higher mean values are reported for Brown Chromosols, Brown Sodosols and Other soil types.
Figure 3. Simulated distribution (as at December 2010) of the SOC pools and total SOC with respect to soil classes situated in the study area. In comparison with the Figure 2 of the supplementary material it follows the similar pattern.