

# Compositional modelling of the impact of source lithology on the plant ionome

S. Pospiech, K. G. von den Boogaart, R. Tolosana-Delgado, M. Middleton

*Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf*  
*Helmholtz Institute Freiberg for Resource Technology*

Virtual Goldschmidt conference 2020

# Plant Ionome

## Ionome

- ▶ describes all the mineral nutrients and trace elements found in a plant.
- ▶ varies with respect to the plant's environment.

Applications for ionome variability:

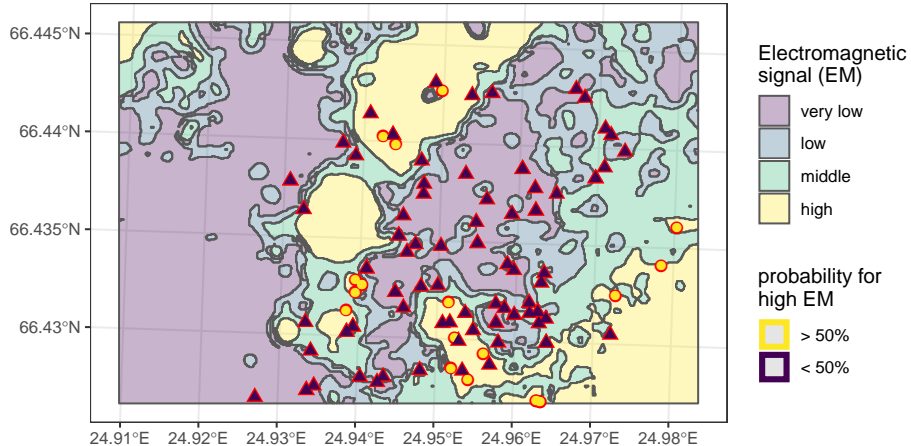
- ▶ tracing plant material
- ▶ spatial anomaly detection
- ▶ as proxies
- ▶ ...

Can the ionome variability be related to specific environmental parameters, e.g. element sources?

# Case study

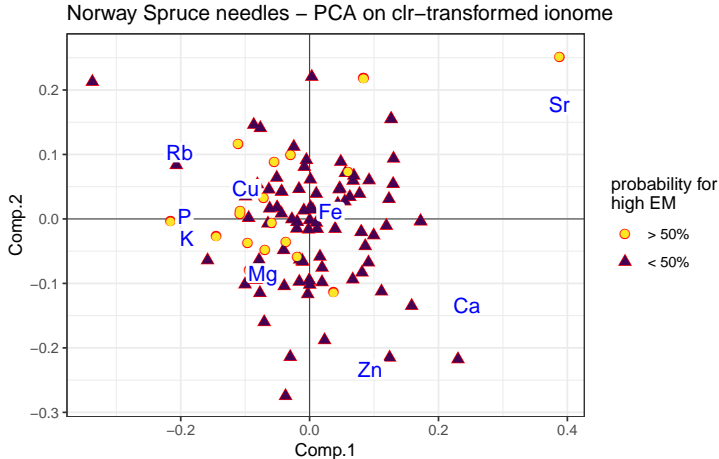
## Prospect Rajapalot, Ylitornio, North Finland

Norway Spruce needles – prediction for high EM signal based on ionome



# Case study

## Prospect Rajapalot, Ylitornio, North Finland

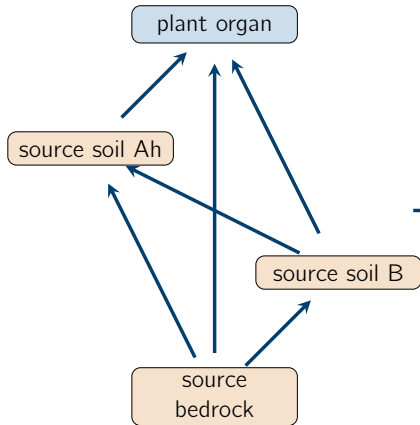


How can we test for the nutrients's source?

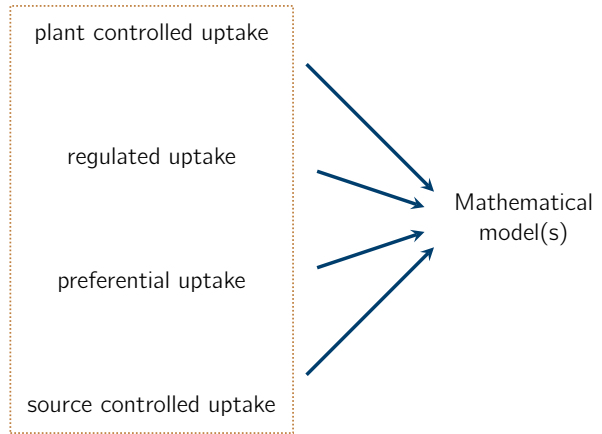
- ▶ transported sediment cover?
- ▶ bedrock?
- ▶ ions mobilized through weathering processes?

# Developing models

Simplified conceptual model



Defining uptake models,  
for example:



# Using the ionome and CoDa concept for modelling

... instead of using single element concentrations

**Ionome** implies multi-element approach:

- ▶ ionome composition is based on physiological processes: uptake, translocation, etc.
- ▶ only the combination of the element concentrations contains the full information

**Compositional Data** (CoDa) concept addresses calculating with concentrations to avoid:

- ▶ negative bias
- ▶ spurious correlations
- ▶ results depend on element selection (subcomposition)

## Solution

use (log-)ratios! - e.g. pairwise log-ratios (pwlr)

# Modelling

Examples of models for element uptake from source (**s**) to plant organ (**p**) based on pwlr-transformation:

specific uptake  
(plant controlled)

$$\ln \frac{p_i}{p_j} = a + 0 \cdot \ln \frac{s_i}{s_j} = a$$

Linear model:

$$\text{Is } b = 0?$$



regulated uptake

$$\ln \frac{p_i}{p_j} = a + b \cdot \ln \frac{s_i}{s_j}$$

Linear model



unspecific uptake  
(source controlled)

$$\ln \frac{p_i}{p_j} = 0 + 1 \cdot \ln \frac{s_i}{s_j} = \ln \frac{s_i}{s_j}$$

T-test:

$$\text{Is } a = 0?$$



preferential uptake

$$\ln \frac{p_i}{p_j} = a + 1 \cdot \ln \frac{s_i}{s_j} = a + \ln \frac{s_i}{s_j}$$

# Results

## Norway Spruce needles - nutrients

### Tested sources

1. bedrock geochemistry (based on drill cores)
2. soil B horizon (XRF, Aqua regia and Ionic Leach)
3. soil Ah horizon (Aqua regia and leach based on sodium pyrophosphate)

### Results for two simplified uptake models

#### Unspecific uptake:

- ▶ nearly all log-ratios differ between the various sources and plant
- ▶ even Sr/Ca and Rb/K changes between source and plant

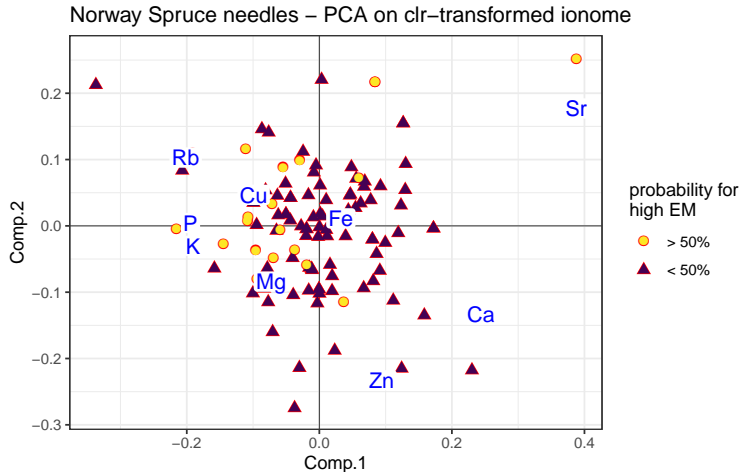
#### Regulated uptake:

- ▶ for several sources plant log-ratios depend on source log-ratios
- ▶ P, Fe, Zn (Mg) for soil B horizon
- ▶ K, Rb, P, Ca (Sr) for bedrock



# Results

## Norway Spruce needles - nutrients



Tests for regulated uptake model suggest:

- ▶ B horizon influences P, Fe, Zn (Mg)
- ▶ bedrock influences K, Rb, P, Ca (Sr)

# Thank you!

Questions & Answers at session 12e, Thursday, June 25, 13:30 - 14:30 (HST)  
Friday, June 26, 01:30 - 02:30 (Europe/Berlin)

Please submit questions also online before the session.

## Acknowledgement

This work is part of the NEXT project which has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 776804.

We thank Mawson Resources Limited for providing geophysical and geochemical data of Rajapalot Prospect.