



Spatial variability of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ - PO_4 in soils.

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There is growing interest in the potential for using the $\delta^{18}\text{OPO}_4$ values of different phosphate sources in the environment to enable identification of sources of phosphate in surface waters. The basis of the study is the belief that different sources of PO_4 may have different $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values. One of the primary sources of PO_4 in runoff from agricultural land is the soil itself. Therefore, in order to account for the PO_4 derived from soils in surface waters, it is vital that the degree of spatial variability of its $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ isotopic values are known, in order that suitable soil sampling approaches can be taken when assessing the soil as a source in future studies. A spatial study of the variability of the $\delta^{18}\text{OPO}_4$ variability of soils collected from a grazed pasture on the North Wyke Farm Platform was carried out incorporating grid-sampling at a range of spatial scales. Results show that variability across a range of scales is minimal, meaning that, in this case, a relatively small number of samples would be required in order to identify accurately the mean $\delta^{18}\text{OPO}_4$ value of the soil. This study represents an important contribution towards the methodological development studies required in this field of research in order that the full potential of the $\delta^{18}\text{OPO}_4$ technique for biological and environmental research can be achieved.