

Footprints in the Landscape: Quantifying Bioturbation in Soils and Paleosols with Multistripe Laser Triangulation (MLT) Technology

Purpose

 Use new MLT technology to quantify traces made from bioturbation

Methods

We used a NextEngine 2020i MLT scanner

Lab set up

Field set up





Results

. Stereo anaglyph images and contour maps



Fossil dinosaur track, Upper Jurassic Morrison Formation, Contour interval = 1 mm

= indicates image can be viewed with 3D glasses

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4. Surface area index (SAI)

- smoothed SA
- We smoothed models by reducing the number of constituent polygons
- We graphically determined a standard smoothing amount for digital models.





Small Edaphichnium (fossil earthworm castings, Paleogene)



Large Edaphichnium actual SA

Smoothed to polygons



Wire frame with 79 polygons

• Visibly rougher traces have higher SAI values

5. Volume exploited (VE) and relative compactness (RC)



$$RC = V^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{4.84}{SA}$$



Significance

- Measurement precision is improved with MLT technology
- Burrow and track volumes provide information about porosity, compaction, aeration, drainage, soil turnover, and soil mixing rates
- Fecal volume can be used as a measure of soil additions
- Burrow surface areas are informative for gas exchange, water availability, and mineral weathering
- SAI values are characteristic of different bioturbators
- VE and RC measure efficiency of space usage by burrowers

MLT scanner	\$2,995
MLT scanner software	\$995
3D editing software	\$229
Quantitaive measures of the impact of modern	
and ancient soil biotaPR	RICELESS!

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