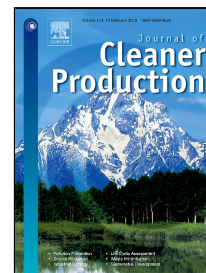


# Accepted Manuscript

Effects of Land Subsidence Resulted from Coal Mining on Soil Nutrient distributions in a Loess Area of China



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1	Word	Character Count
2	Manuscript	6340
3	Table	1001
4	Figure	322

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7 **Soil Nutrient distributions in a Loess Area of China**

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18

19 **Abstract:**

20 Underground coal-mining results in severe land subsidence then changes soil nutrient  
21 distributions. Soil organic matter (SOM) and total nitrogen (TN) are critical indicators  
22 of soil quality and play a key role for plant growth. However, fewer scholars pay  
23 attention to the soil nutrient distributions in mining subsidence areas. In this study, a  
24 total of 64 soil sampling points, taken from 4 different plots (one unmined plot, two  
25 subsided plots and one reclaimed plot), were collected from No.3 Anjialing  
26 underground coal mine in the loess area of China. SOM and TN at the depths of 0-20,  
27 20-40, 40-60 and 60-80 cm in these sampling plots were measured. The classical  
28 statistics and geo-statistics were used to analyze the vertical and horizontal spatial  
29 variability of SOM and TN. The mechanisms of the effects of coal mining subsidence

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