

Where does added N go in a N-rich forest?

Lars Högbom¹, Olle Rosenberg¹, Ulf Sikström¹,
Tryggve Persson², Hagos Lundström¹ & Sten Nordlund¹

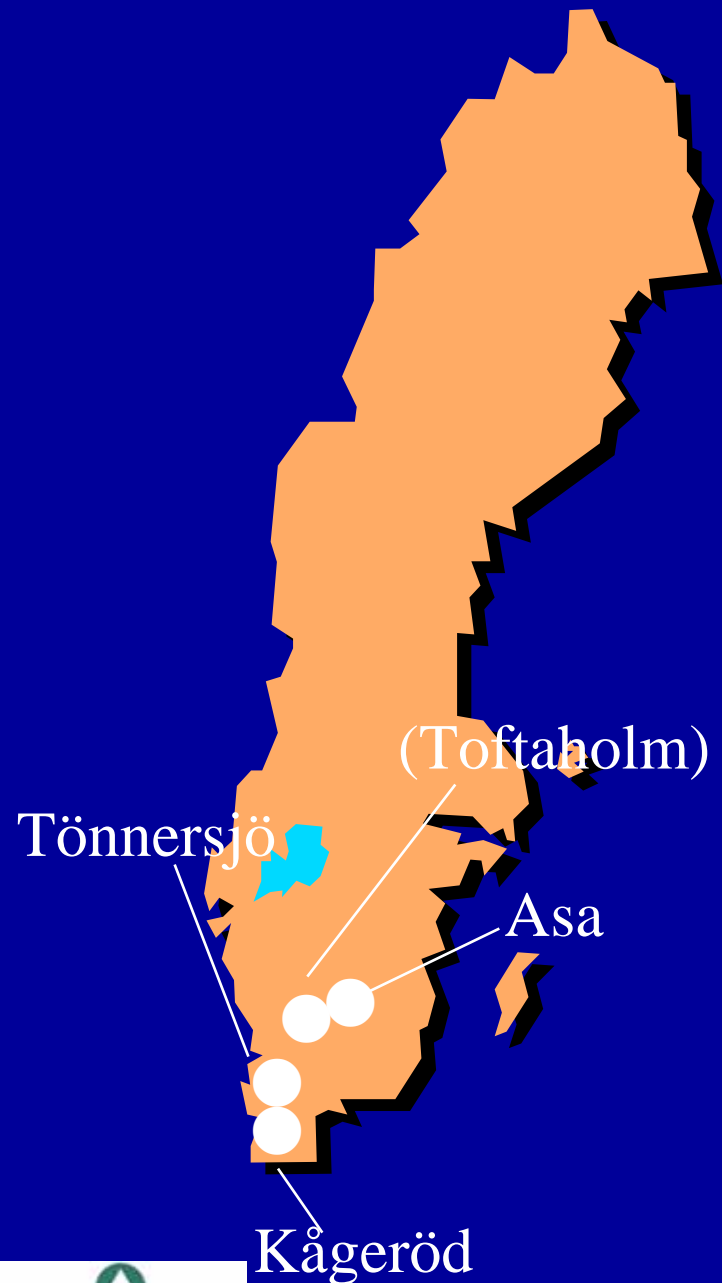
¹The Forestry Research Institute of Sweden

²Swedish University of Agricultural Science

Background

- There are a general lack of field experiments using low additions of N.
- Lack of experiments with both low and "normal" N fertilisation.
- Important knowledge are lacking on how the size of the N addition affect soil processes.





N-saturation experiments

- ✓ Two deposition levels: high and moderate N deposition.
- ✓ One productive and one very productive site at each of the deposition levels.
- ✓ The experiments started in 2001.
- ✓ Unfortunately of the sites was ruined by a storm in 2005.

Questions

- How far from so called N-saturation are the forests in south west Sweden?
- The effect of the application rate?
- How is forest production affected by N deposition?
- Effects on field- and bottom layer plants?
- Effects on soil and soil solution chemistry by low dose additions?



Experimental set-up

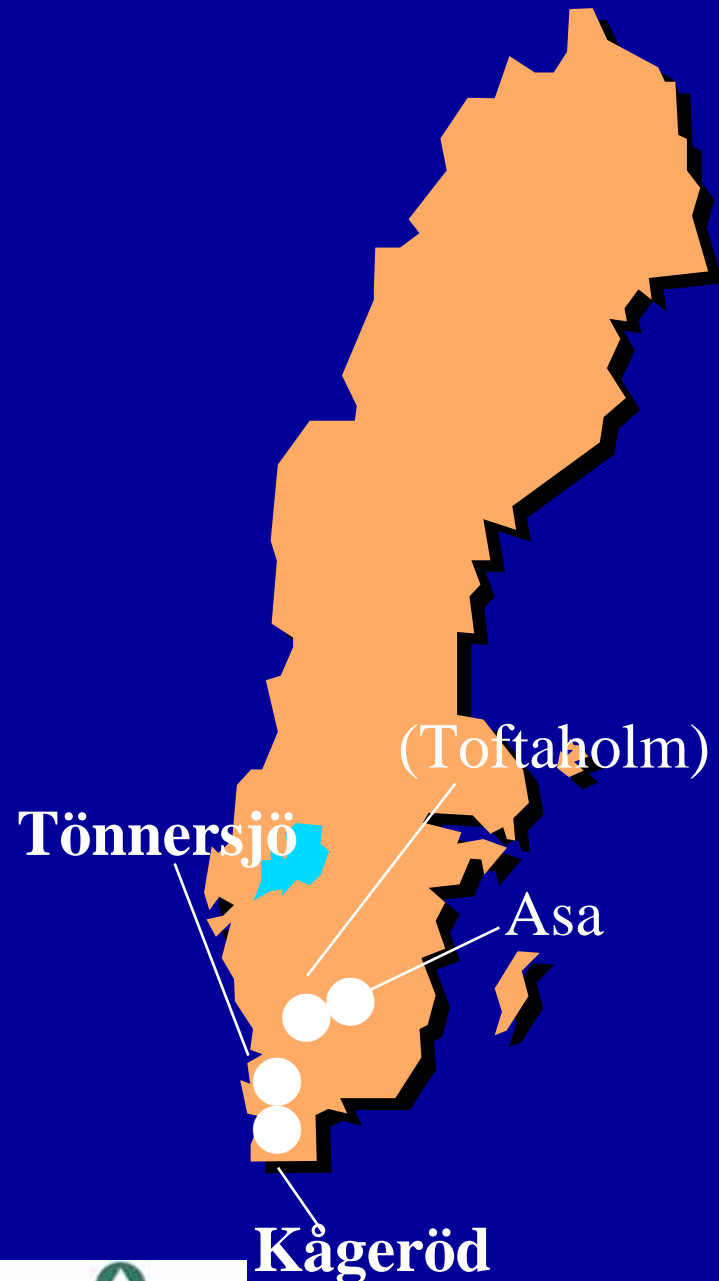
Control

20 kg N ha⁻¹ annually

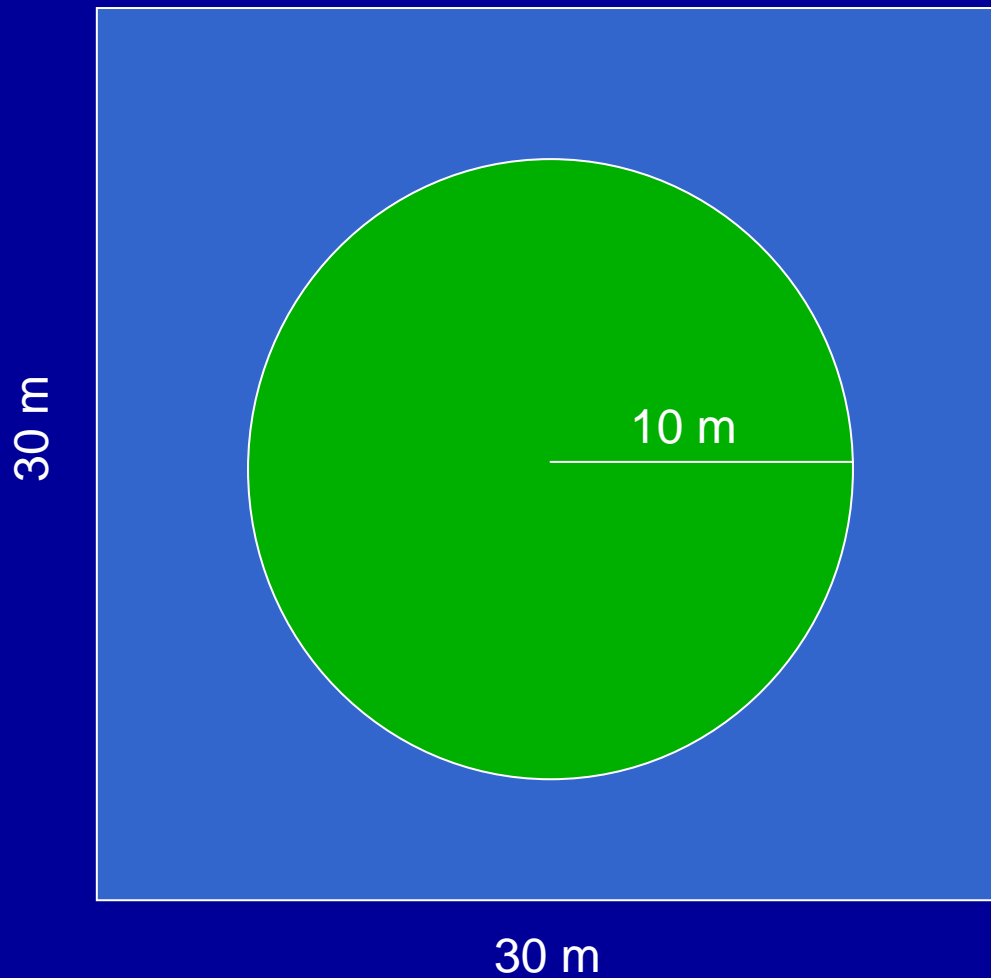
60 kg N ha⁻¹ every 3:rd year

120 kg N ha⁻¹ every 6:th year

Three blocks at each site



Plot setup



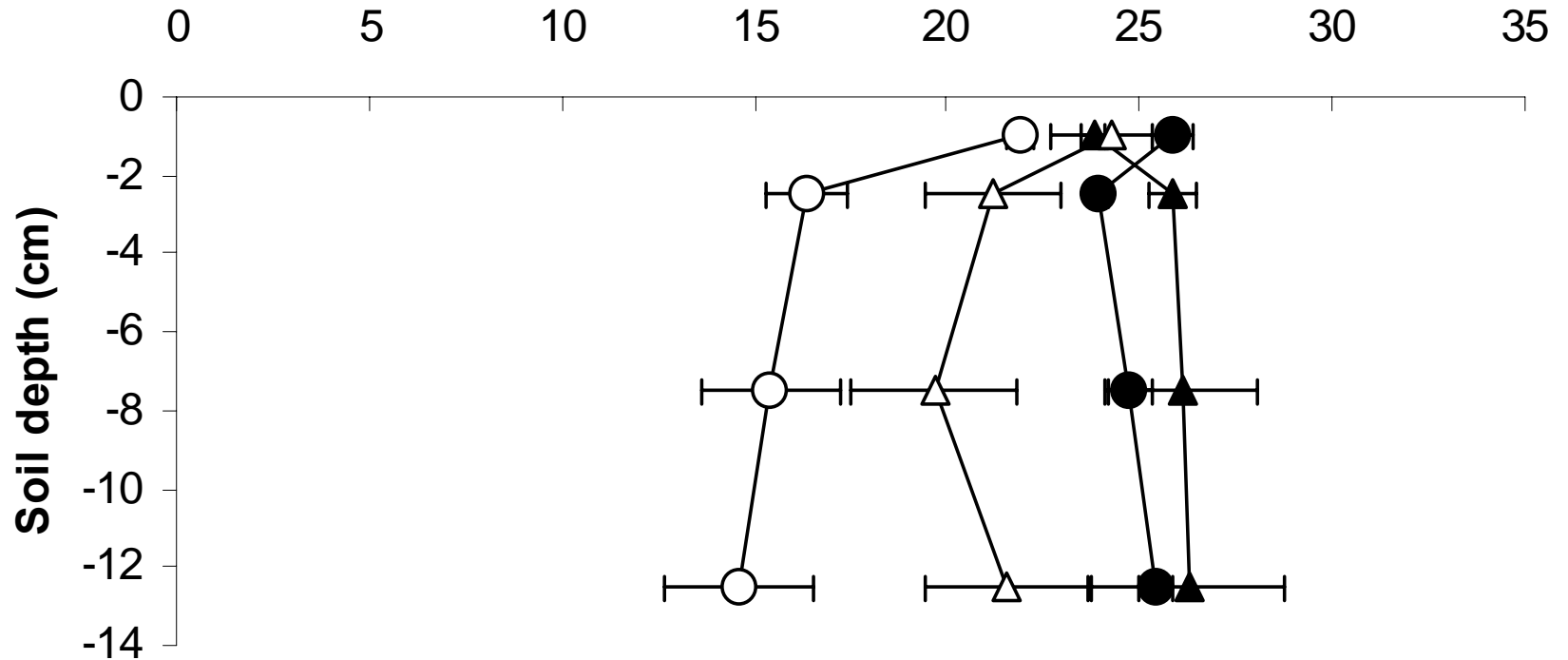
Deposition

		Productivity	
		High	Medium
N-deposition (kg N ha ⁻¹)	"High"	266-Kågeröd OF 11.4 kg N ha ⁻¹ TF 9.2 kg N ha ⁻¹ % NH ₄ = 50%	267-Tönnersjö OF 12.7 kg N ha ⁻¹ TF 7.7 kg N ha ⁻¹ % NH ₄ = 50%
	Medium	268-Toftaholm OF 9.3 kg N ha ⁻¹ TF 2.0 kg N ha ⁻¹	265-Asa OF 7.8 kg N ha ⁻¹ TF 2.1 kg N ha ⁻¹

Stand descriptions

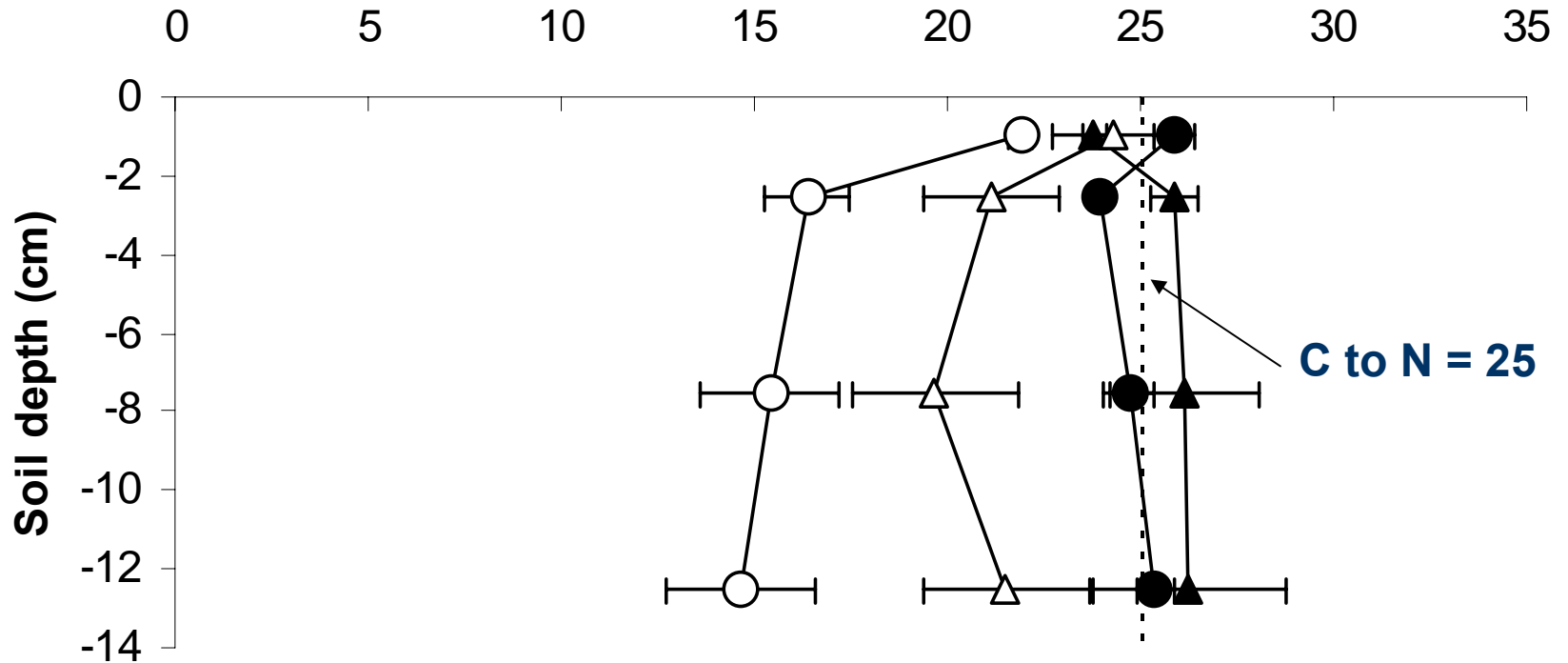
Site	Age	Standing volume (m ³)	Basal area increment
Kågeröd	33	260	8.06
Tönnersjö	39	160/250	4.63
Asa	39	180	4.36
Toftaholm	40	240	5.27

C to N ratio

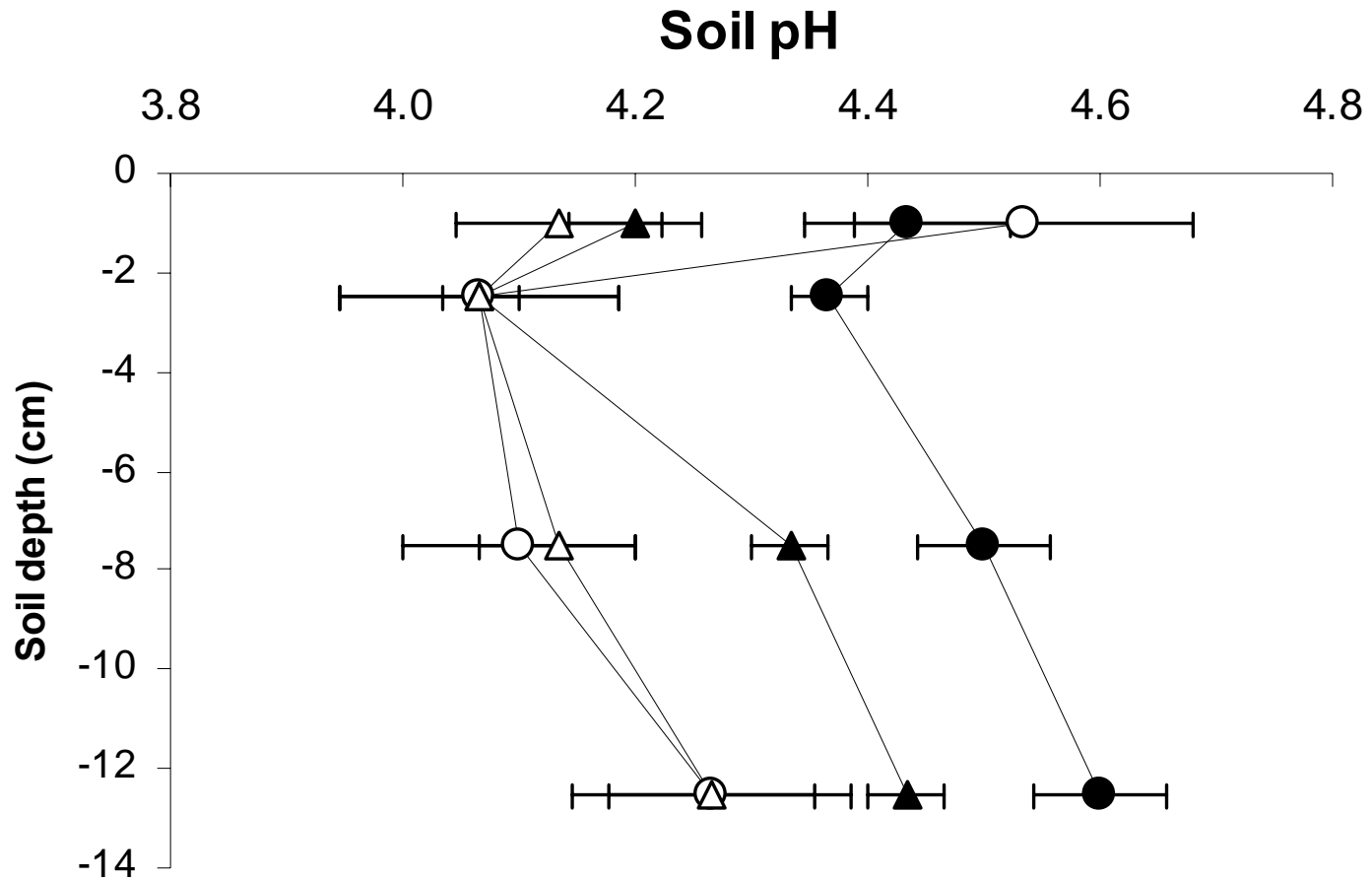


○ = Kågeröd, △ = Toftaholm, ▲ = Tönnersjö, ● = Asa

C to N ratio

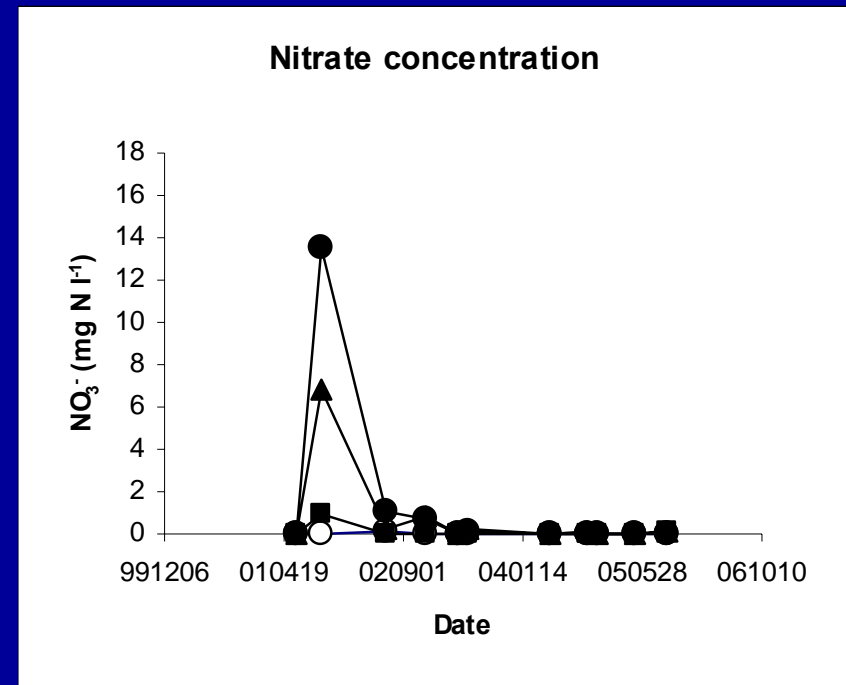
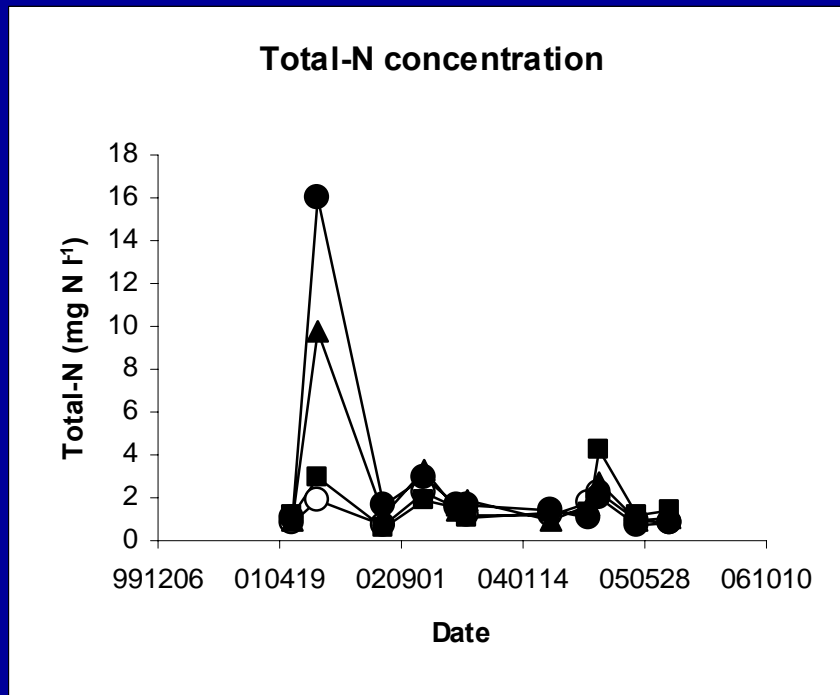


○ = Kågeröd, △ = Toftaholm, ▲ = Tönnersjö, ● = Asa



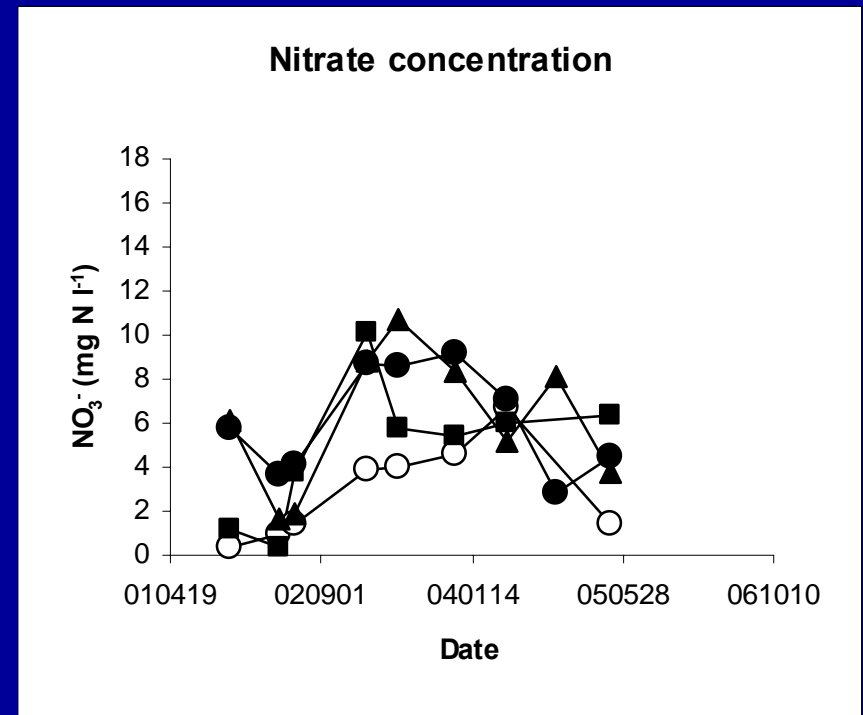
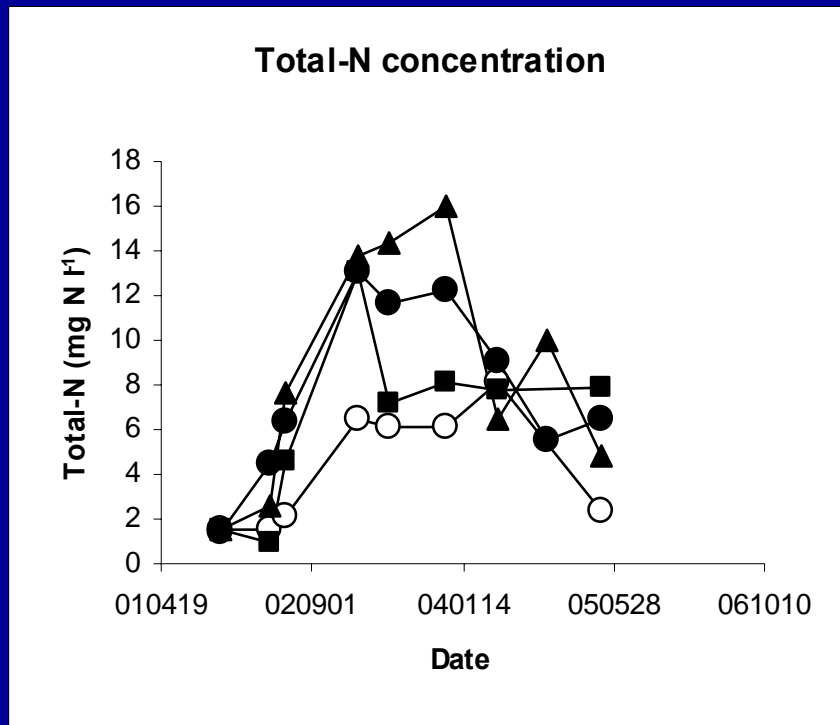
○ = Kågeröd, △ = Toftaholm, ▲ = Tönnersjö, ● = Asa

Tönnersjö soil solution concentration (mg N l⁻¹) at 50 cm below soil surface



○ = control, ■ = 20 kg N annually, ▲ = 60 kg N every 3:rd year,
● = 120 every 6:th year

Kågeröd soil solution concentration (mg N l⁻¹) at 50 cm below soil surface



○ = control, ■ = 20 kg N annually, ▲ = 60 kg N every 3:rd year,
● = 120 every 6:th year

“Quick and dirty” calculations of annual NH_4^+ loss ($\text{kg N ha}^{-1} \pm 1 \text{ s.e}$)

	Treatment			
	0	6*20	2*60	1*120
Tönnersjö	0.2 ± 0.2	0.7 ± 0.6	0.9 ± 0.5	0.2 ± 0.2
Kågeröd	0.3 ± 0.2	0.4 ± 0.2	2 ± 1	0.2 ± 0.2

“Quick and dirty” calculations of annual NO_3^- loss ($\text{kg N ha}^{-1} \pm 1 \text{ s.e.}$)

	Treatment			
	0	6*20	2*60	1*120
Tönnersjö	0.06±0.05	0.06±0.05	1 ± 0.6	1 ± 0.7
Kågeröd	12 ± 4	18 ± 5	27 ± 3	28 ± 5

“Quick and dirty” calculations of annual total-N loss (kg N ha⁻¹ ± 1 s.e)

	Treatment			
	0	6*20	2*60	1*120
Tönnersjö	8 ± 0.8	10 ± 2	9 ± 1	9 ± 1
Kågeröd	22 ± 5	27 ± 5	44 ± 5	44 ± 5

“Quick and dirty” calculations of portion organic N

	Treatment			
	0	6*20	2*60	1*120
Tönnersjö	96%	86%	79%	85%
Kågeröd	43%	30%	34%	26%

“budget” control plots at Tönnersjö

		Total
Open field (kg N ha ⁻¹ a ⁻¹)	NH ₄ ⁺ 4.8 NO ₃ ⁻ 5.9	10.7
Through fall (kg N ha ⁻¹ a ⁻¹)	NH ₄ ⁺ 2.9 NO ₃ ⁻ 4.6	7.5
Soil (humus + 0-15 cm) kg N ha ⁻¹	NH ₄ ⁺ 16 – 9 NO ₃ ⁻ 0.5 – 0.5	10 - 17
Leaching (kg N ha ⁻¹ a ⁻¹)	NH ₄ ⁺ 0.2 ± 0.2 NO ₃ ⁻ 0.06 ± 0.05	Tot-N 8 ± 0.8

“budget” control plots at Kågeröd

		Total
Open field (kg N ha ⁻¹ a ⁻¹)	NH ₄ ⁺ 5.7 NO ₃ ⁻ 6.0	13.7
Through fall (kg N ha ⁻¹ a ⁻¹)	NH ₄ ⁺ 4.2 NO ₃ ⁻ 5.2	9.4
Soil (humus + 0-15 cm) kg N ha ⁻¹	NH ₄ ⁺ 13 – 19 NO ₃ ⁻ 10 – 22	23 – 41
Leaching (kg N ha ⁻¹ a ⁻¹)	NH ₄ ⁺ 0.3 ± 0.2 NO ₃ ⁻ 12 ± 4	Tot-N 22 ± 5

Next year

- ^{15}N (double labelled) addition on main plots (inner 10 m radius), about 1 at-%.
 - Where does the added N go?
- Outside the inner circle 2 micro-plots with $^{15}\text{NH}_4^{14}\text{NO}_3$ or $^{14}\text{NH}_4^{15}\text{NO}_3$.
 - To look at differences in fate of added NH_4^+ and NO_3^-
- More on the poster

“Take home”

- Some NH_4^+ is taken up by the trees
- Site/soil properties are important for
 - For example our data support that C to N ratio in the soil could be used as an indicator to identify “leaky” sites.
- Don’t forget organic-N



Publications

Sikström, U., Högbom, L., Rosenberg, O., Persson, T., Nordlund, S., Lundström, H. (2004) – Site description and base-line data for an experimental series in southern Sweden. Skogforsk report #588.

Högbom L, Rosenberg O, Lundström H, Nordlund S (200x) – Effects on soil and soil-solution chemistry. Manuscript.

Persson, T. (200x) – ^{15}N retention. Manuscript.

Rosenberg, O., Högbom, L. (200x) – Vegetation changes. Manuscript.

Rosenberg, O., Högbom, L. (200x) – Deposition data. Manuscript.

Sikström, U. (200x) – Tree growth and needle element concentrations. Manuscript.