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CHRONIC NITROGEN DEPOSITION EFFECTS UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE IN AN AUSTRIAN KARST CATCHMENT

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LONG-TERM ECOSYSTEM MONITORING ZÖBELBODEN



Input

energy, matter,
water

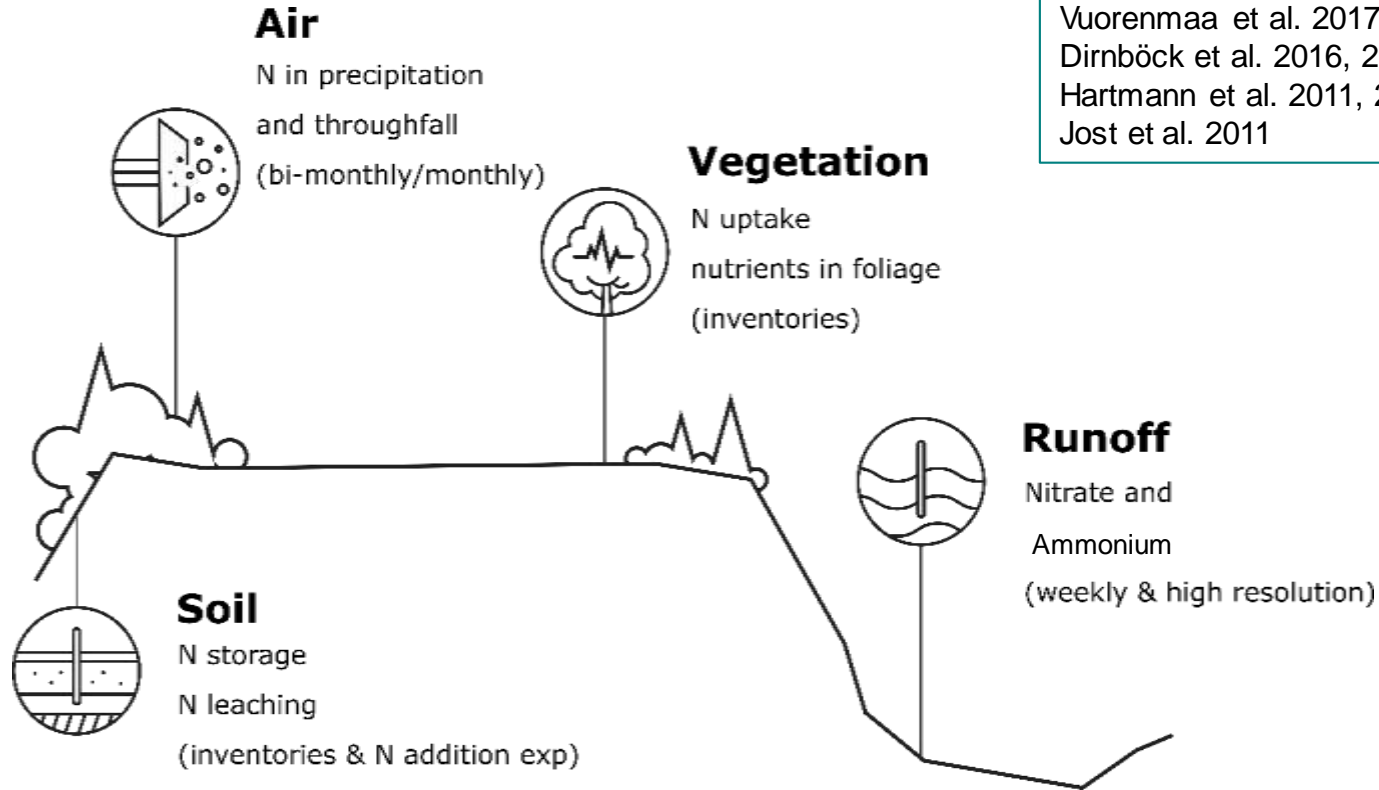


Output

energy, matter, water



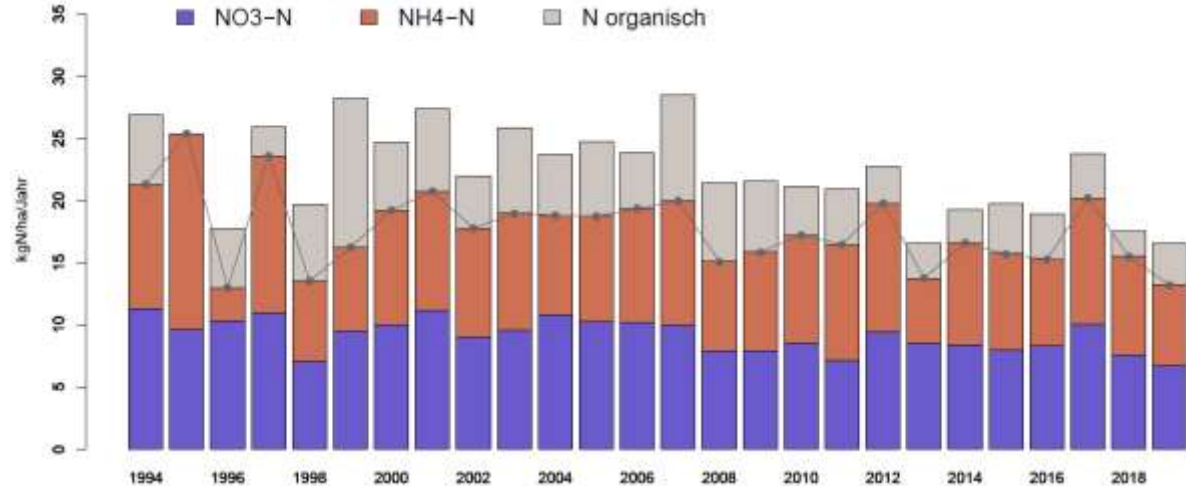
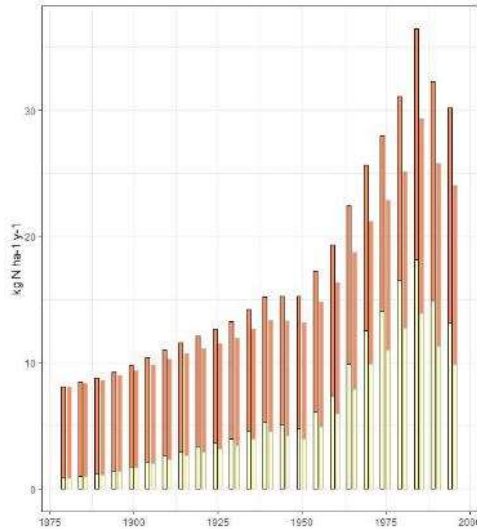
Long-term N cycle data



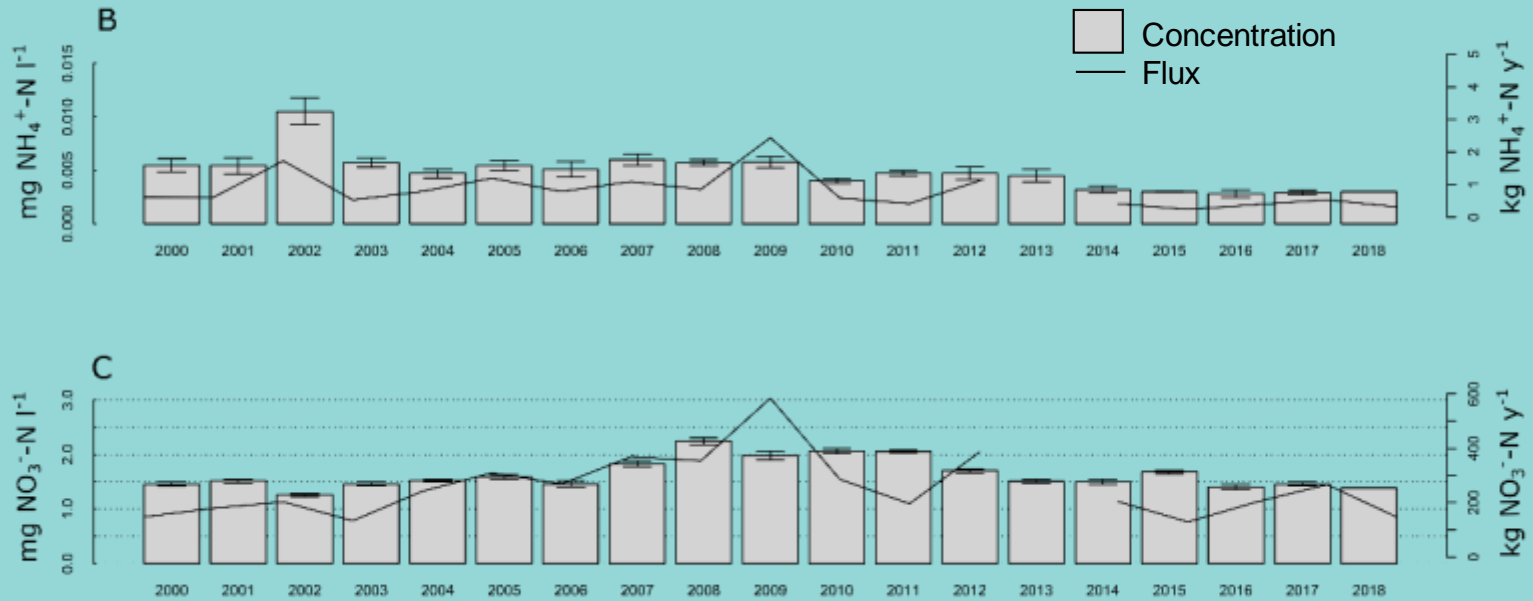
Hood-Nowotny et al. 2021
Leitner et al. 2020
Vuorenmaa et al. 2017, 2018
Dirnböck et al. 2016, 2017a, 2017b
Hartmann et al. 2011, 2016
Jost et al. 2011

NITROGEN DEPOSITION

- N deposition peaked in the late 1980ies
- Chronic N deposition above or at the Critical Load of ~15 kg/ha/yr since 1960ies
- N deposition is slowly declining (mostly NO_x emission reductions)



Dirnböck et al. 2020. Forests



- **Catchment runoff:**
 - Small decrease in Ammonium
 - Constant Nitrate runoff
 - Peak N runoff during forest disturbance

LONG-TERM TRENDS IN THE SOIL IN THE ENTIRE CATCHMENT

- **No net accumulation of N in the soil** albeit increasing N stocks in the organic layer
- **Net loss of 19 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹** annually from the soil between 1992 and 2004
- Significant **decrease in the mineral soil C:N ratio** between 1992 and 2014 (-1.6) might indicate an N effect

n=64	1992 - 2004	1992 - 2014
N concentration	-	-
C:N	(+)	-
O horizon N stock	+	
0-10 cm N stock	-	



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N ADDITION EXPERIMENT (1x1m plots)

- N addition: 5x ambient N deposition
- Results confirmed that adding inorganic N to soil high in recalcitrant SOM (soil C:N ratio of 21:1) leads to a **decrease in decomposition** and effective **increase in soil C and N storage**.
 - O horizon N stocks increased
 - No significant effect in A and B horizons
- PLFA analyses and isotope tracing suggest that **decomposition was controlled by microbial activity rather than community structure**

Treatment	O-Horizon		A, B Horizons
	C [mg cm ⁻²]	N [mg cm ⁻²]	
+N	112.3 ±73.3	4.9 ±3.2	No significant difference
Control	60.0 ±65.3	3.0 ±3.3	

Significant ($p < 0.001$) increase in C and N stocks in the O-horizon with 5x ambient N deposition

Hood-Novotny et al. (2021) Environ. Res. Commun. 3 (2021) 025001

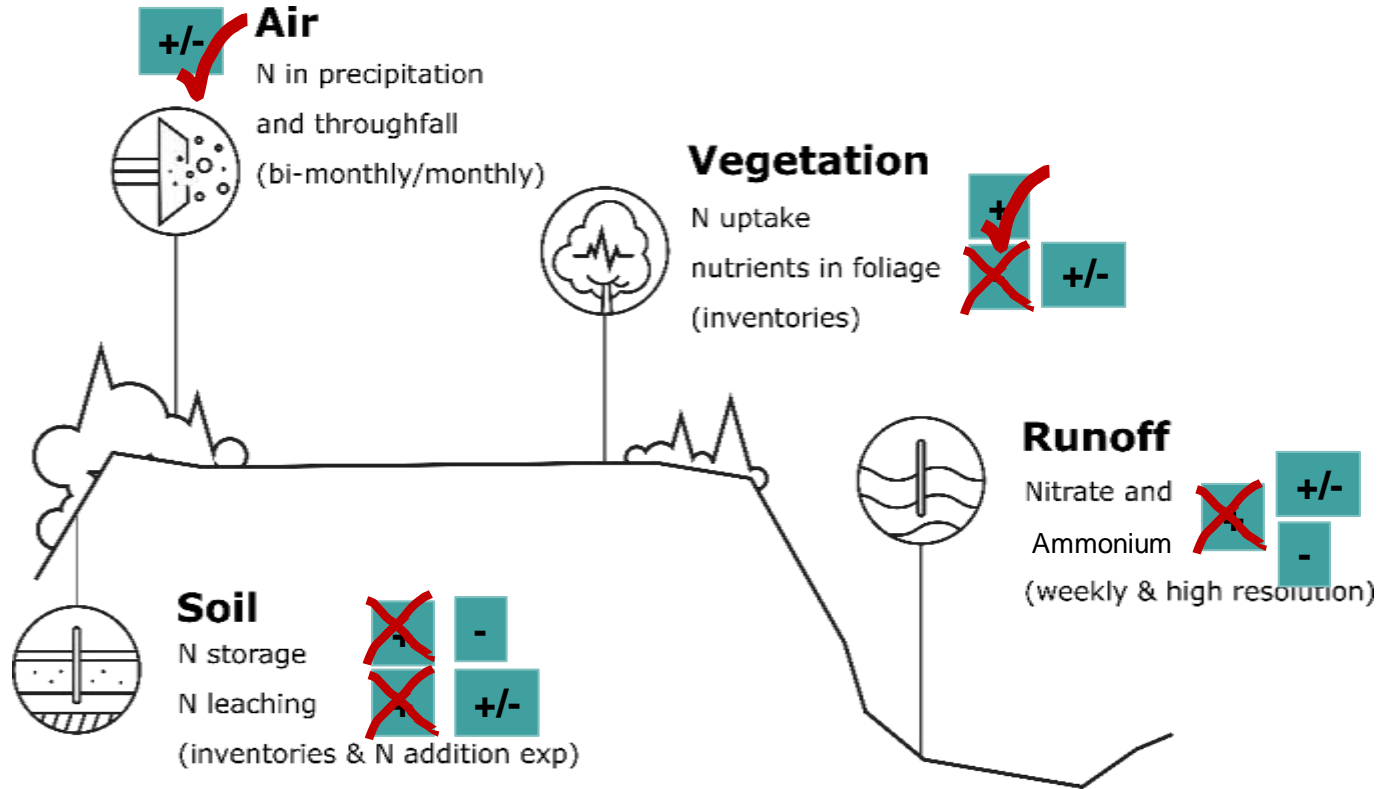
FOLIAGE NUTRIENTS DO NOT INDICATE N SATURATION

Foliage concentrations/ratios in Norway spruce and European beech at Zöbelboden between 1992 to 2019. Arrows indicate significantly increasing and decreasing concentrations/ratios according to Mellert et al. 2012

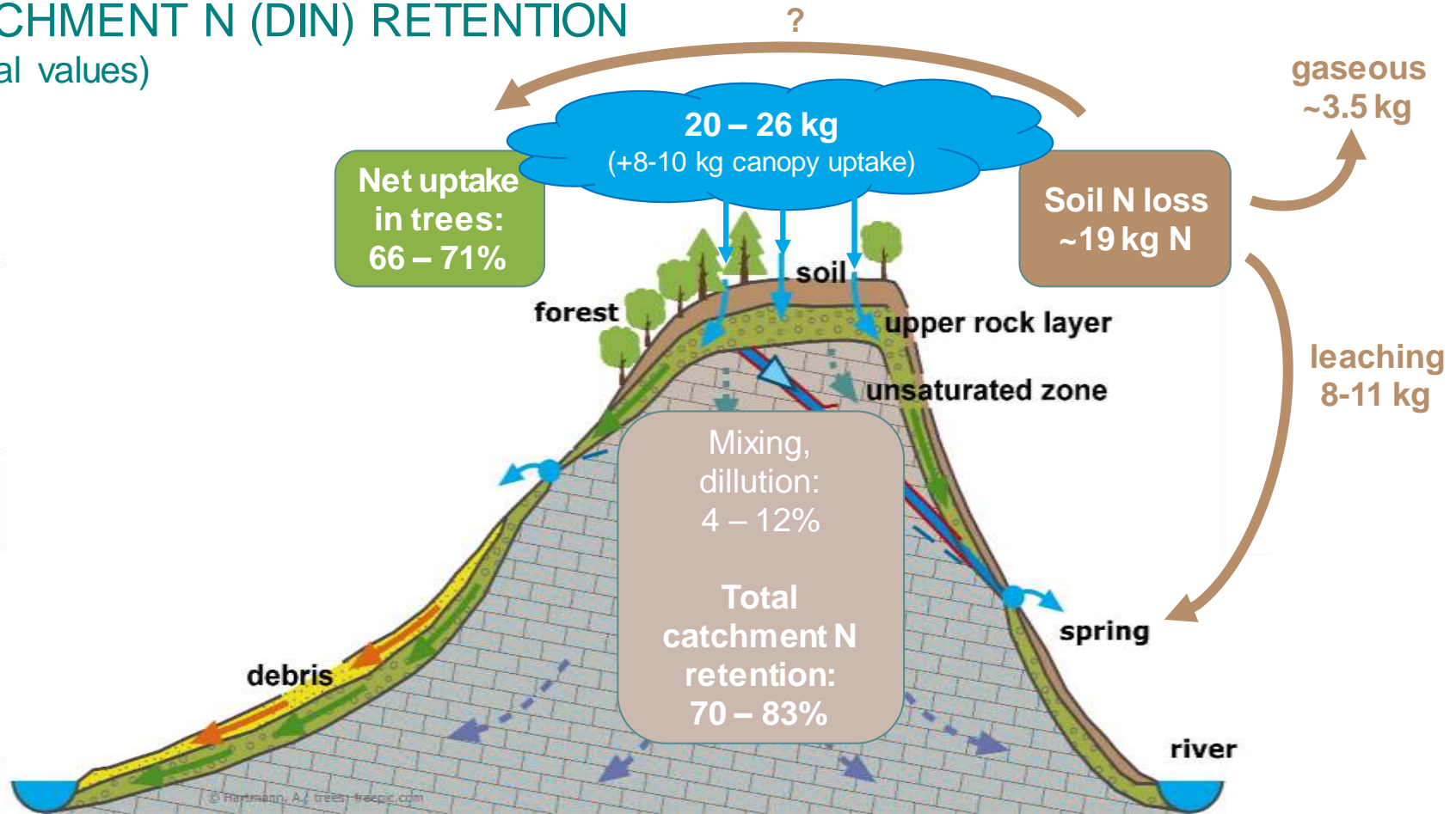
g kg ⁻¹	Spruce		Beech	
	current year needles	one-year needles		
N	12.0±0.08 ↓	11.4±0.08 ↓	20.5±0.13	deficient above limit
P	1.1±0.01	0.8±0.01 ↓	0.7±0.01	normal
K	4.3±0.08	3.4±0.06	6.1±0.1	surplus below limit
N:P	11.3±0.11	13.8±0.14	29.0±0.41	
N:K	3.1±0.07	3.5±0.07	3.5±0.06 ↓	

- Increasing N deficiency
- K and P deficiency did not worsen during the last 27 years

Summary of results



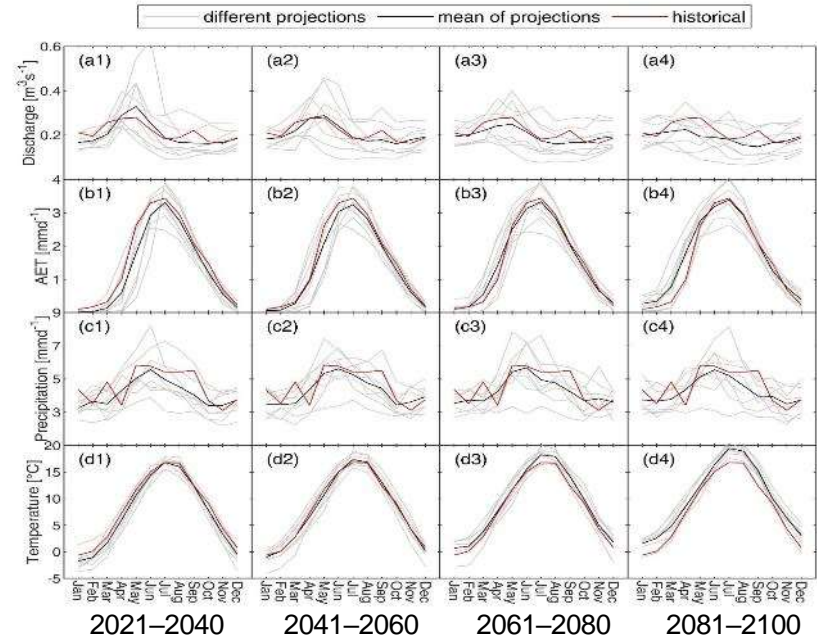
CATCHMENT N (DIN) RETENTION (annual values)



LIKELY FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

- **Hypothesis 1.** N runoff will decrease because discharge will decrease (-12% until 2100) with climate change
 - Uncertainty: High-flow events may still increase N mobilization and runoff (unknown)
- **Hypothesis 2.** Increased tree growth due to warming will strengthen N immobilization
 - Uncertainty a: tree nutrition (not likely)
 - Uncertainty b: drought (no strong effects expected)
- **Hypothesis 3.** N deposition will decrease
 - Uncertainty: depends upon the success of current policies (likely)
- **Hypothesis 4.** Climatically triggered Spruce bark beetle outbreaks will cause pulses of N runoff

Comparisons between historical and projected mean monthly (a) discharge, (b) actual evapotranspiration, (c) precipitation, and (d) temperature (CORDEX RCP 8.5 climate model ensemble)



Dirnböck et al. 2020. Forests

CONTACT & INFORMATION

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LTER Zöbelboden Information and Data

www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltthemen/oekosystemmonitoring/zoebelboden

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