

# The Dimensions of the Phosphorus Status of European Beech Forest Ecosystems

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## The motivation for the joint research project:

Annals of Forest Science (2015) 72:919–928  
DOI 10.1007/s13595-015-0459-8

ORIGINAL PAPER



Global Change Biology (2015) 21, 418–430, doi: 10.1111/gcb.12657

### Tree mineral nutrition is deteriorating in Europe

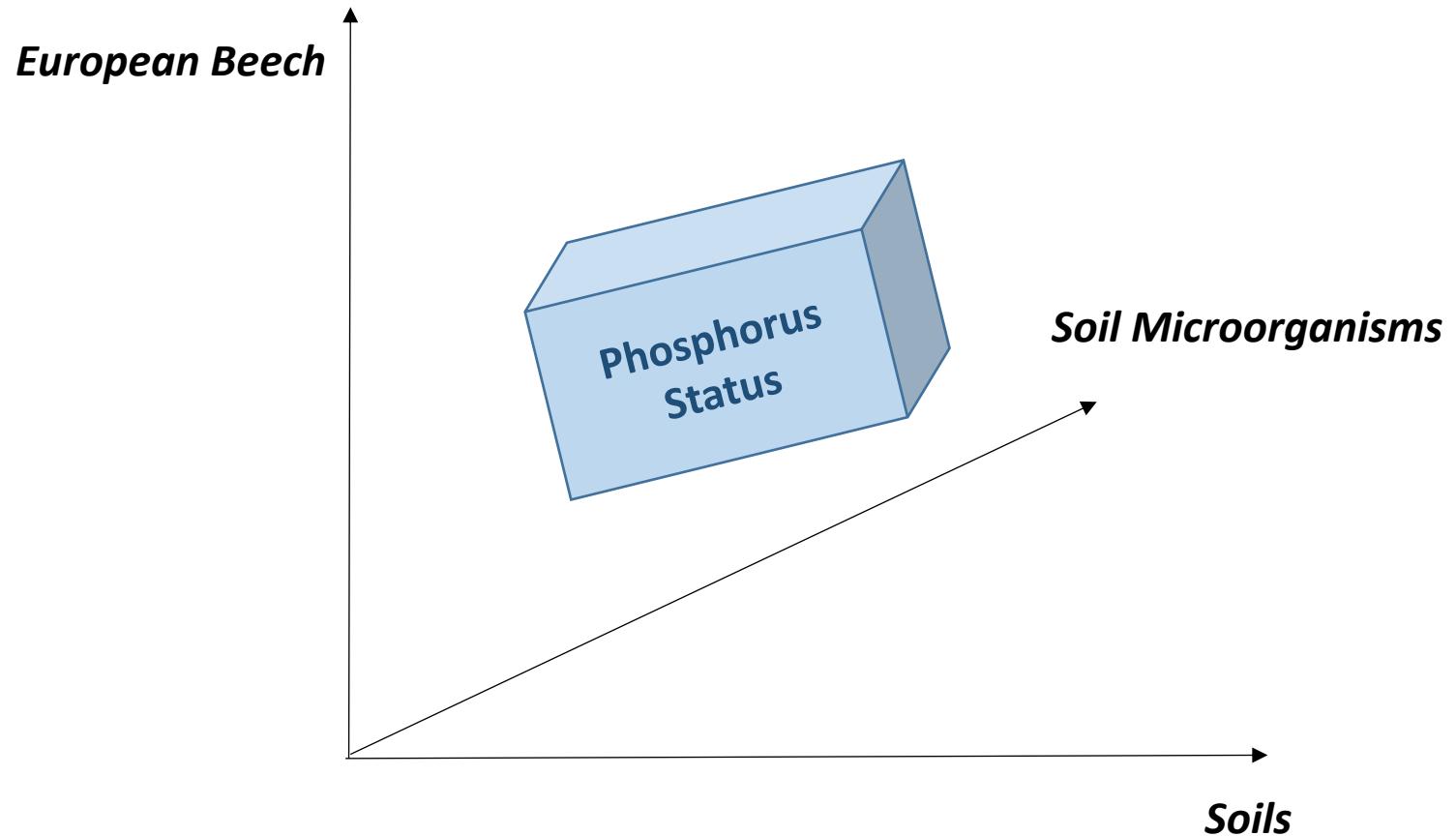
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### Phosphorus nutrition of beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.) is decreasing in Europe

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Ivan Seletković • Nathalie Cools • Bruno De Vos •  
Pasi Rautio



# How to describe the P status of ecosystems?



## central questions:

- Properties?
- Processes?
- Indicators?
- Interactions?

# Study sites of the joint project

The study sites present beech forest ecosystems with different parent materials and thus different total P stocks



Site	Bad Brückenau BBR *	Mitterfels MIT *	Vessertal VES	Conventwald CON	Lüss LUE *
total P stock (1m) [t ha <sup>-1</sup> ]					
	9.0	6.3	4.6	2.4	1.6

SILICATE

- European beech-dominated stands (100 – 140 years)
- ICP-Forests, Level II monitoring sites (*exception: MAN*)
- Operated by state forest institutions
- \* NxP fertilization experiment
  - P-fertilization: 09/2016 50 kg P ha<sup>-1</sup>
  - Final sampling: 09/2018

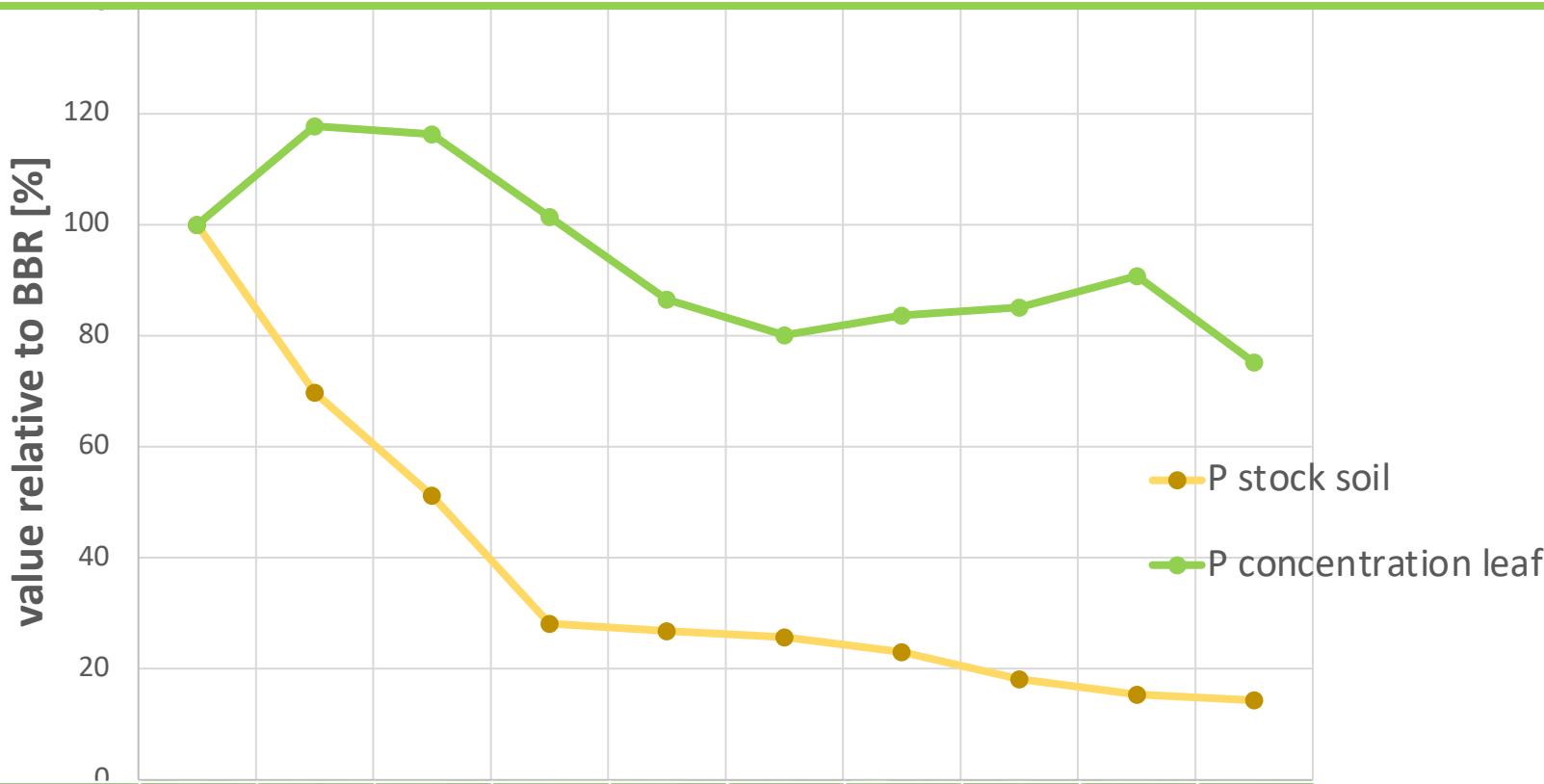


Total P Stock (1m)  
[t ha<sup>-1</sup>]

2.6      2.4      2.1      1.4      1.3

CARBONATE

# European Beech – P leaf concentrations and stoichiometry



	BBR	MIT	VES	MAN S	CON	SCH	TUT NE	LUE	MAN N	TUT SW
Leaf [mg P g <sup>-1</sup> ]	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
Leaf SD	0.21	0.16	0.14		0.14	0.18		0.09		
Leaf N:P	16.2	16.0	14.6		20.6	21.6	18.9	18.9		22.4

lower limit leaf P conc.  
**1.2 mg g<sup>-1</sup>** (Göttlein, 2015)

Upper N:P limit:  
**18.9** (Mellert & Göttlein, 2012)

# Sensitivity of beech compartments to decreasing soil P supply

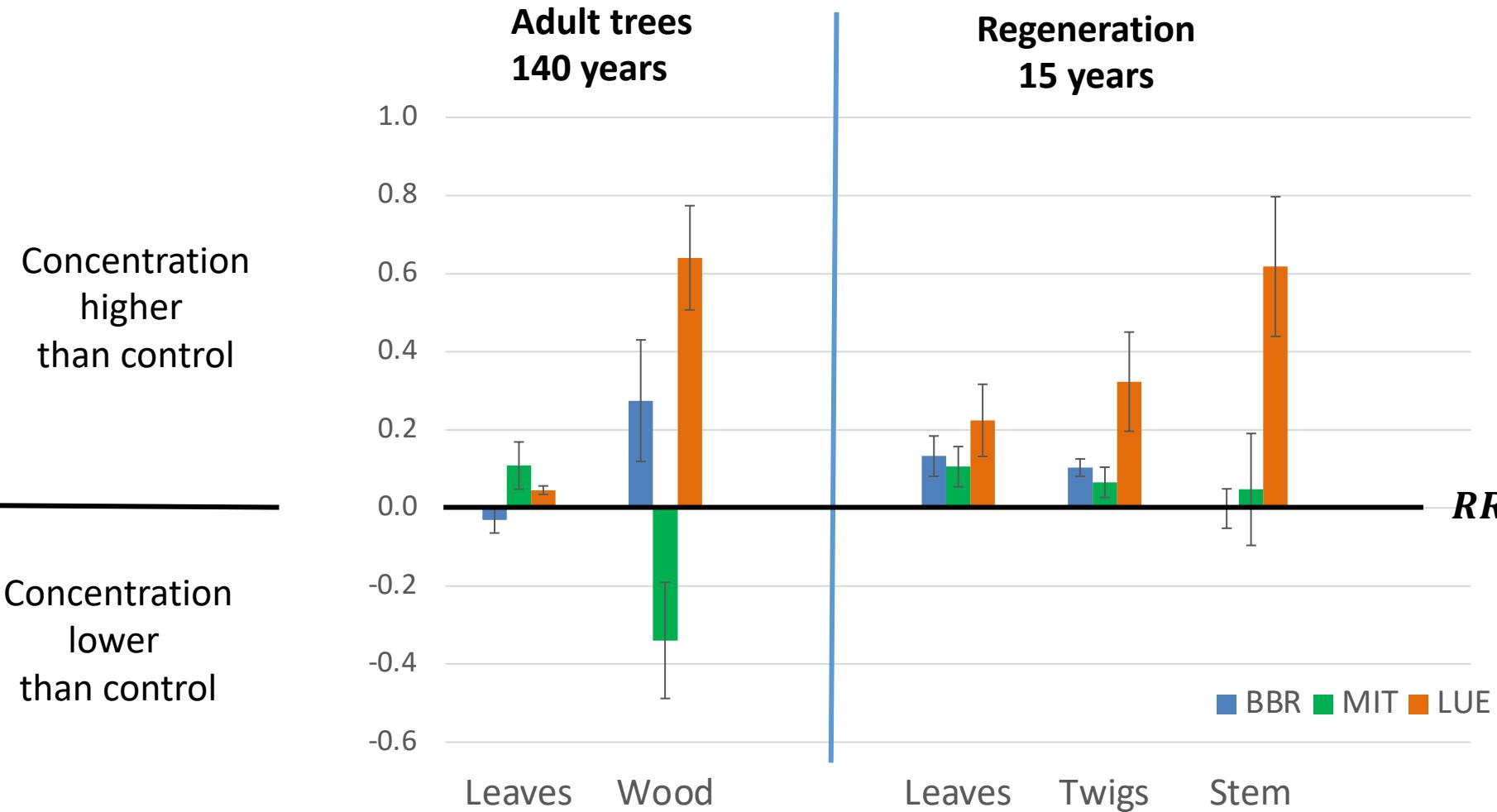
P-concentration of different compartments of adult beeches at the poorest silicate site relative to the concentration at the richest site



**Strongest decrease of P concentration in sapwood and coarse roots**  
identified as **storage pools** of beech (Yang et al. 2016; Netzer et al. 2017; Zavacic and Polle, 2018)



# European Beech – response to P fertilization



Response ratio:

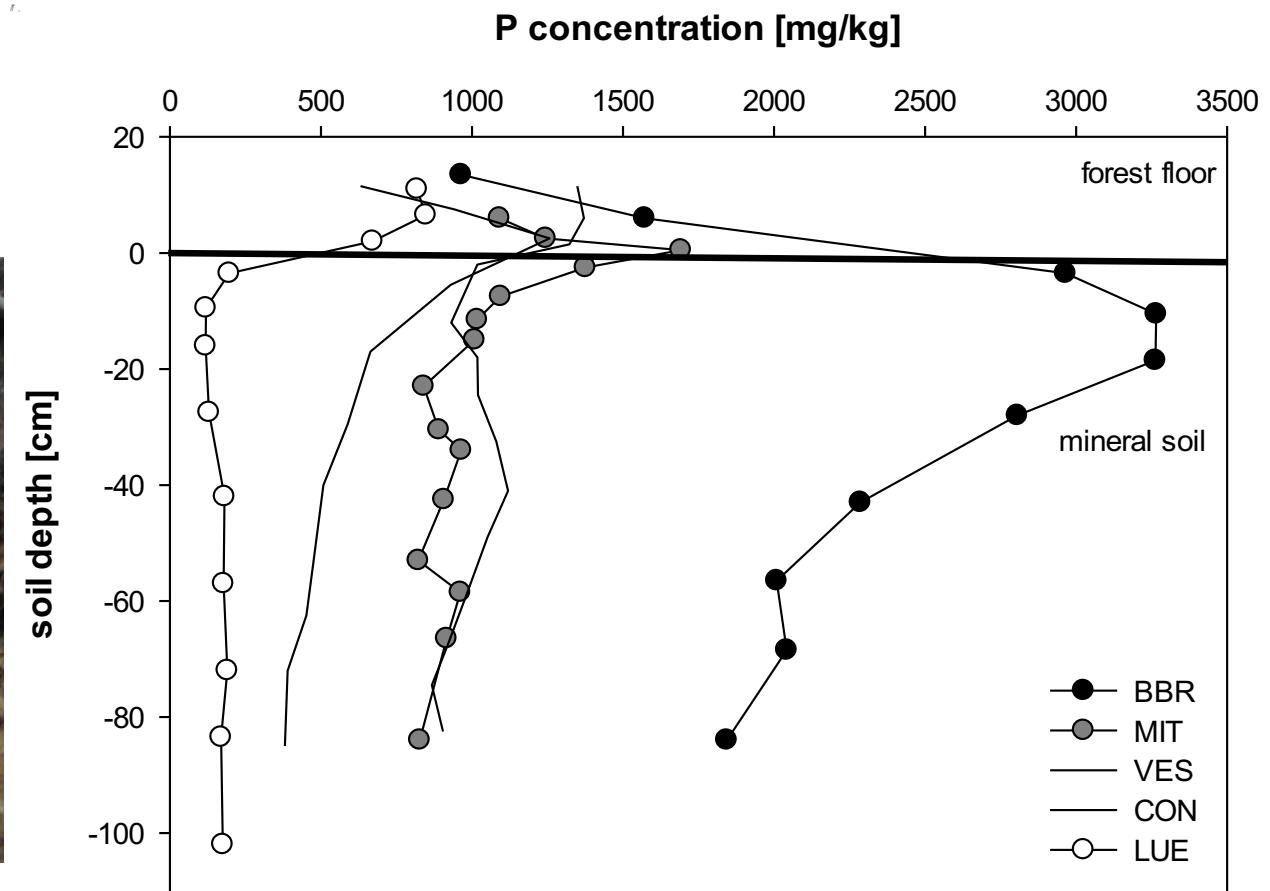
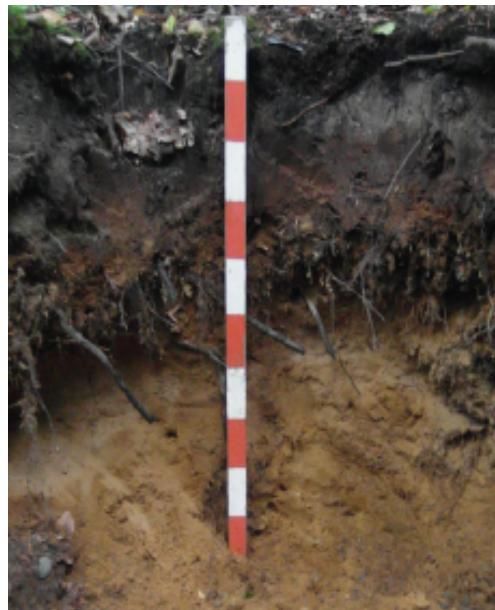
$$RR = \ln \frac{\text{concentration\_fertilized}}{\text{concentration\_control}}$$



# Soils – P depth distribution at silicate sites

LUE:

Hyperdystric folic  
cambisol (Arenic.  
Loamic. Nечич.  
Protospodic)



BBR:  
Dystric skeletic  
cambisol  
(Hyperhumic,  
Loamic)

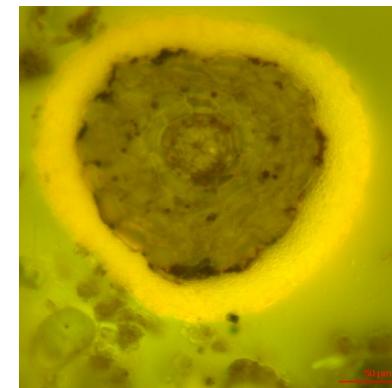
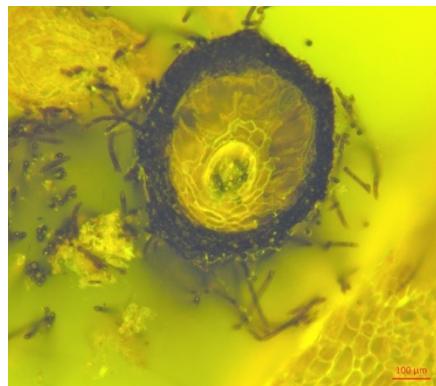


# Depth distribution of P-uptake by European beech roots

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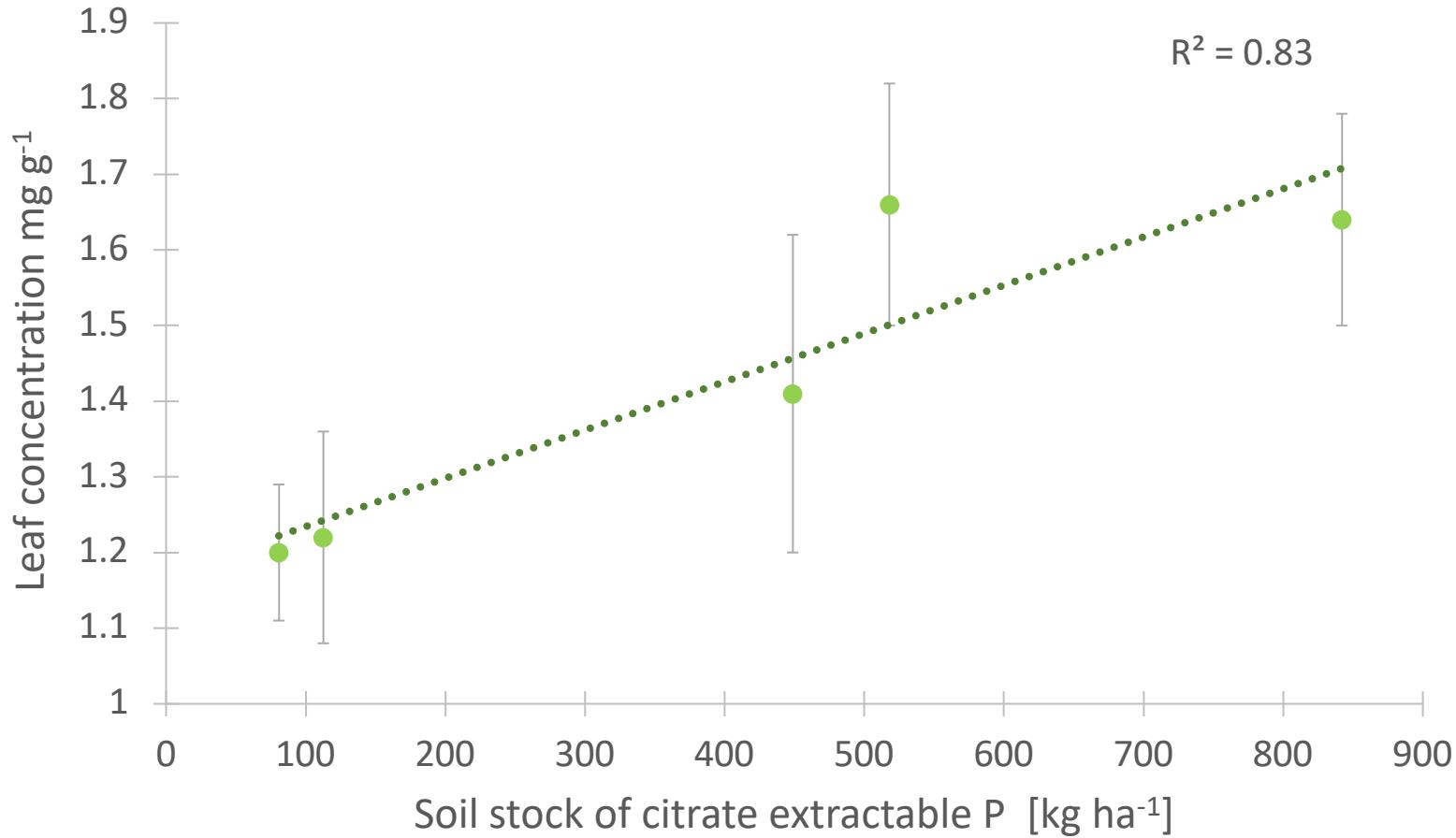
Contribution of different soil horizons for P uptake by European beech [%]

Horizon	P-poor LUE	P-rich BBR
Forest Floor	42	19
A	54	19
B	4	25
C	0,1	39



*Calculated based on P mobilisation from the soil phase (DGT approach, unpublished) and distribution of fine root surface area (Löw et al. 2020)*

# Conclusions for soil P availability indicators



Soil P-stocks (FF down to 1m) provided close correlation with longterm mean leaf concentration;

Soil P-stock 0-10 cm showed no correlations

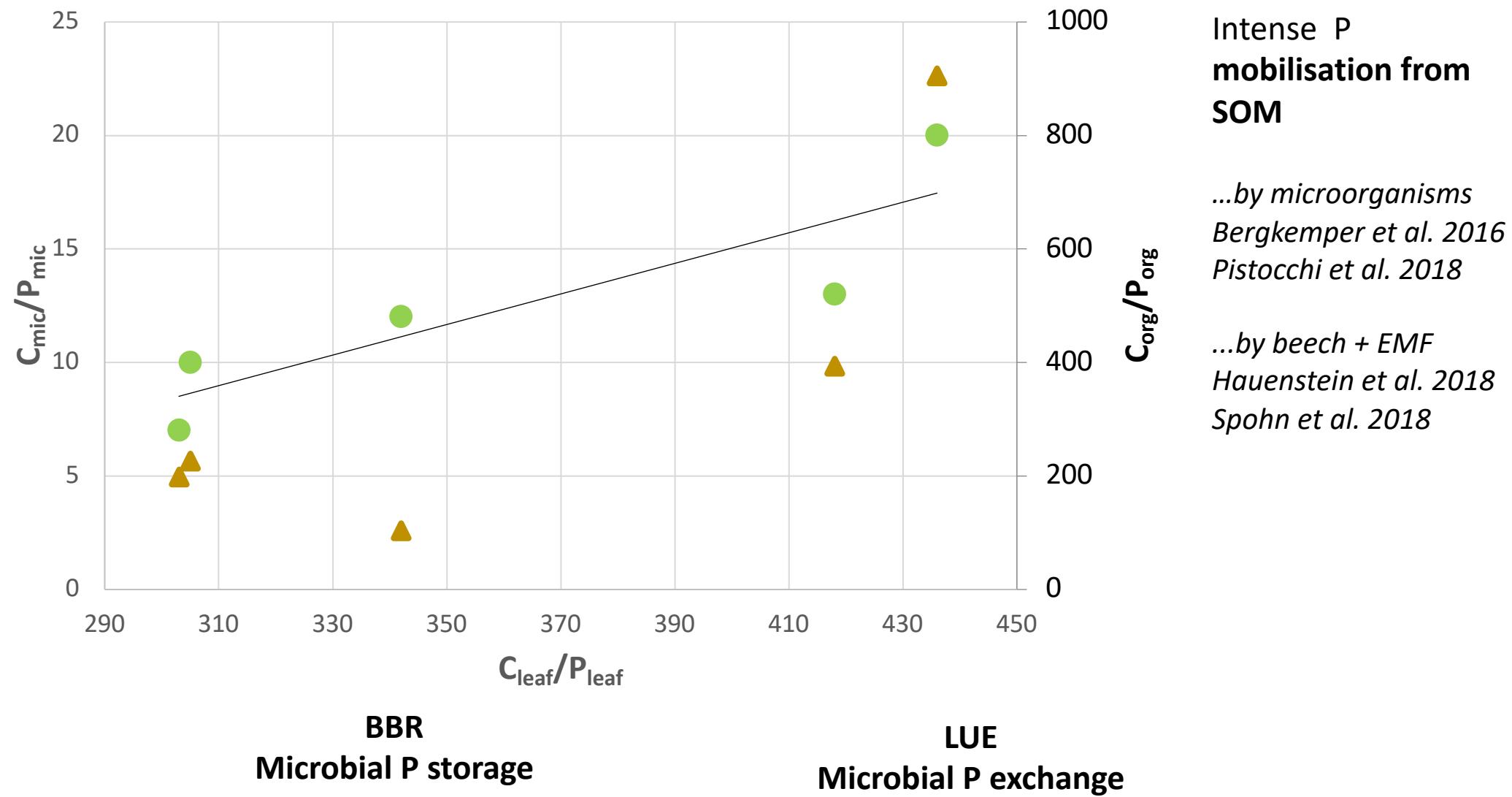


# Microorganisms – P stoichiometry

Intense P  
mobilisation from  
soil minerals

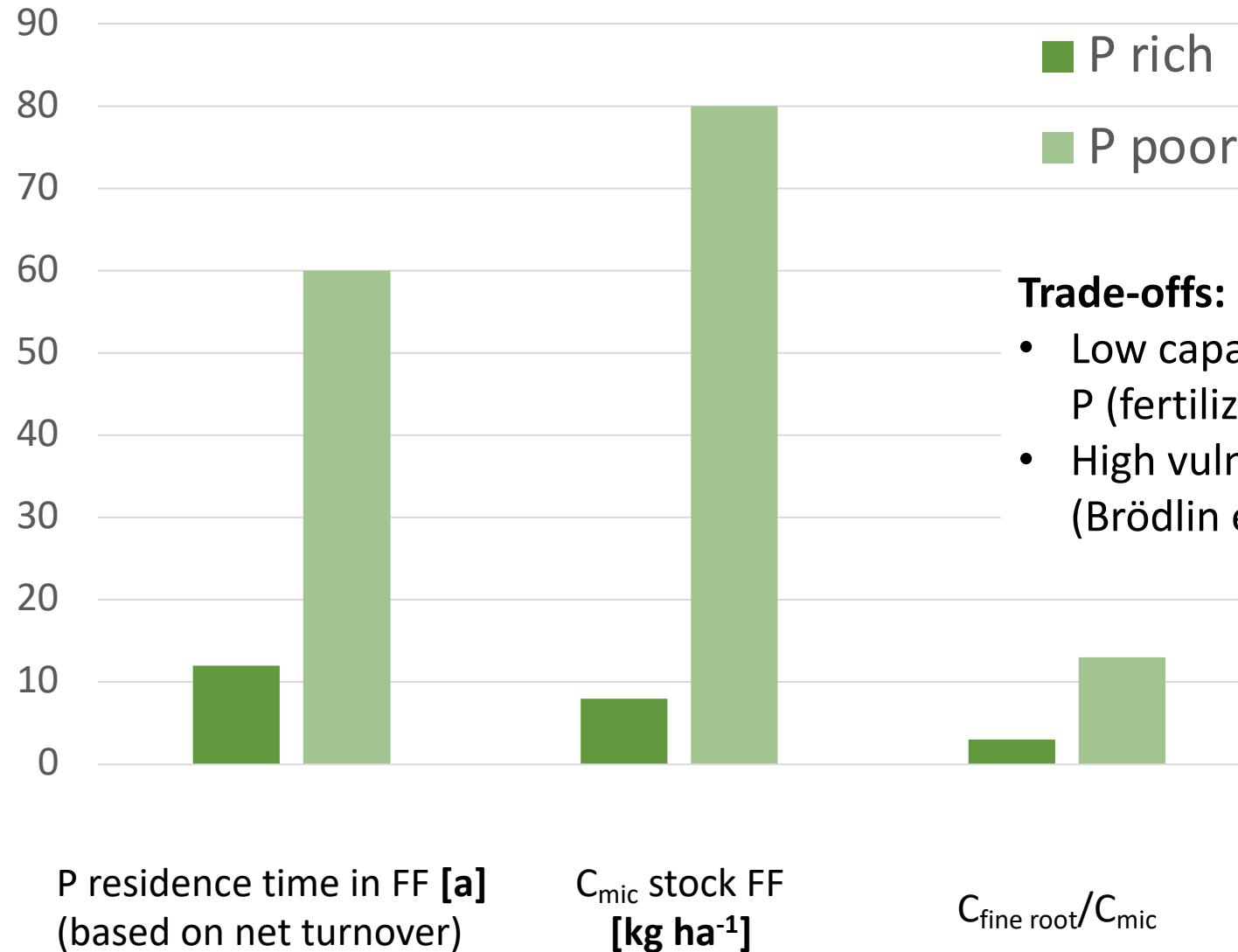
...by microorganisms  
*Pistocchi et al. 2020,*  
*Rodionov et al. 2020*

...by beech  
*Meller et al. 2019*





## P-poor beech forests rely on tight re-cycling of P within the forest floor

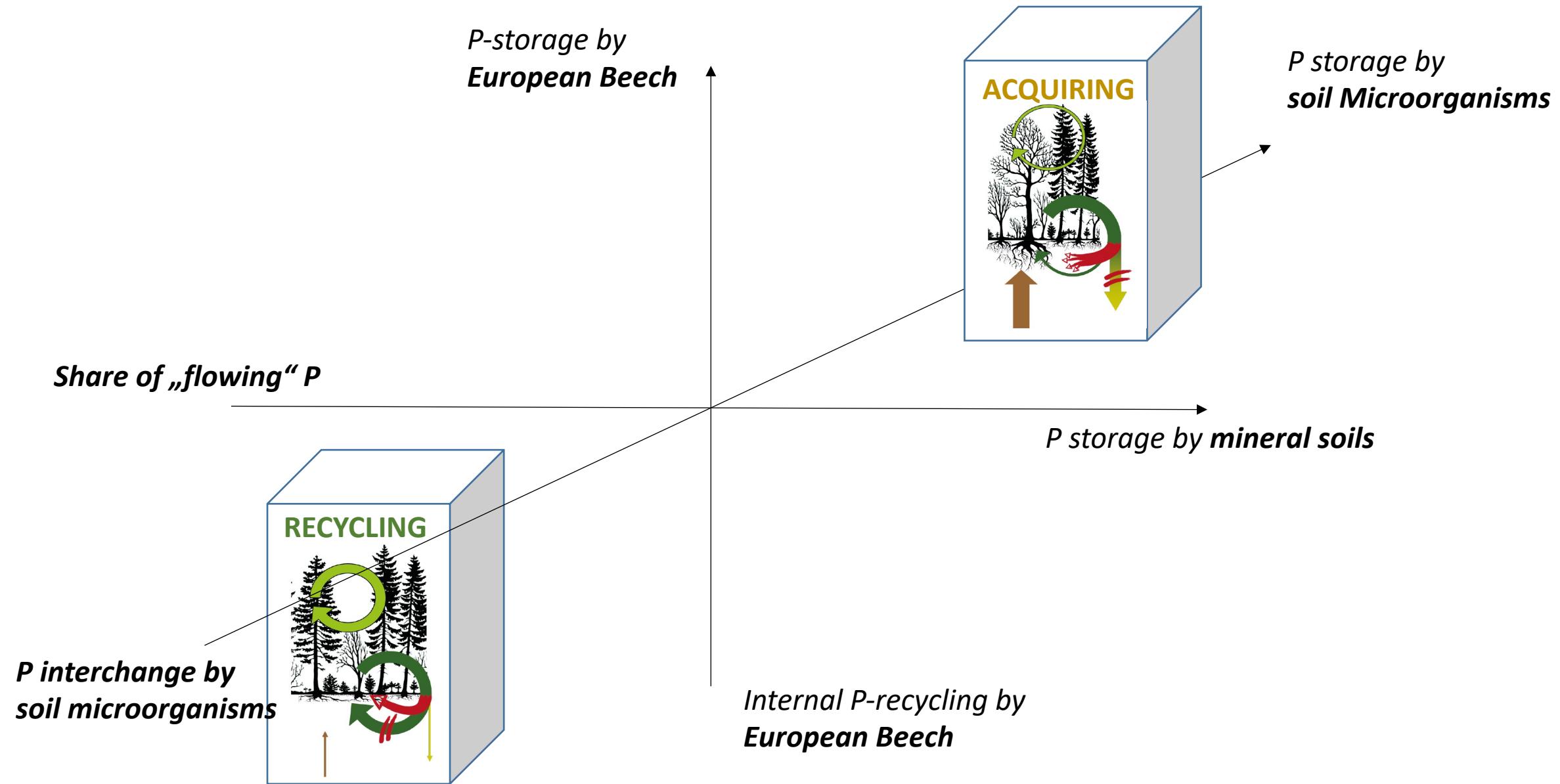


P rich

P poor

### Trade-offs:

- Low capability to retain inorganic P (fertilization experiment)
- High vulnerability to drought (Brödlin et al. 2019)





**Ecosystem Nutrition conference 2021**  
**New Approaches to**  
**Ecosystem Nutrition**  
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**Freiburg**  
**October 25 - 28, 2021**  
**Submission deadline: 1 July 2021**

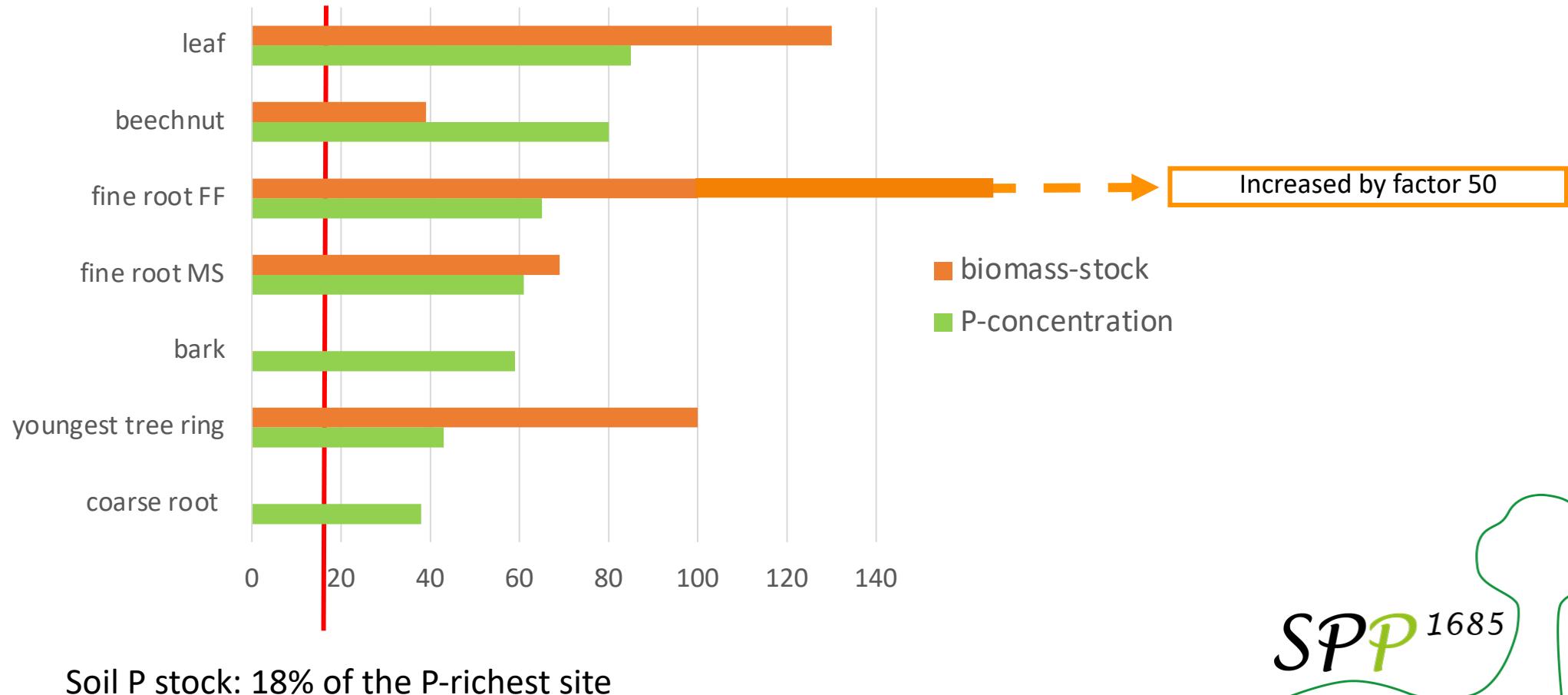
Contact: [Fritzi.lang@soil.uni-freiburg.de](mailto:Fritzi.lang@soil.uni-freiburg.de)

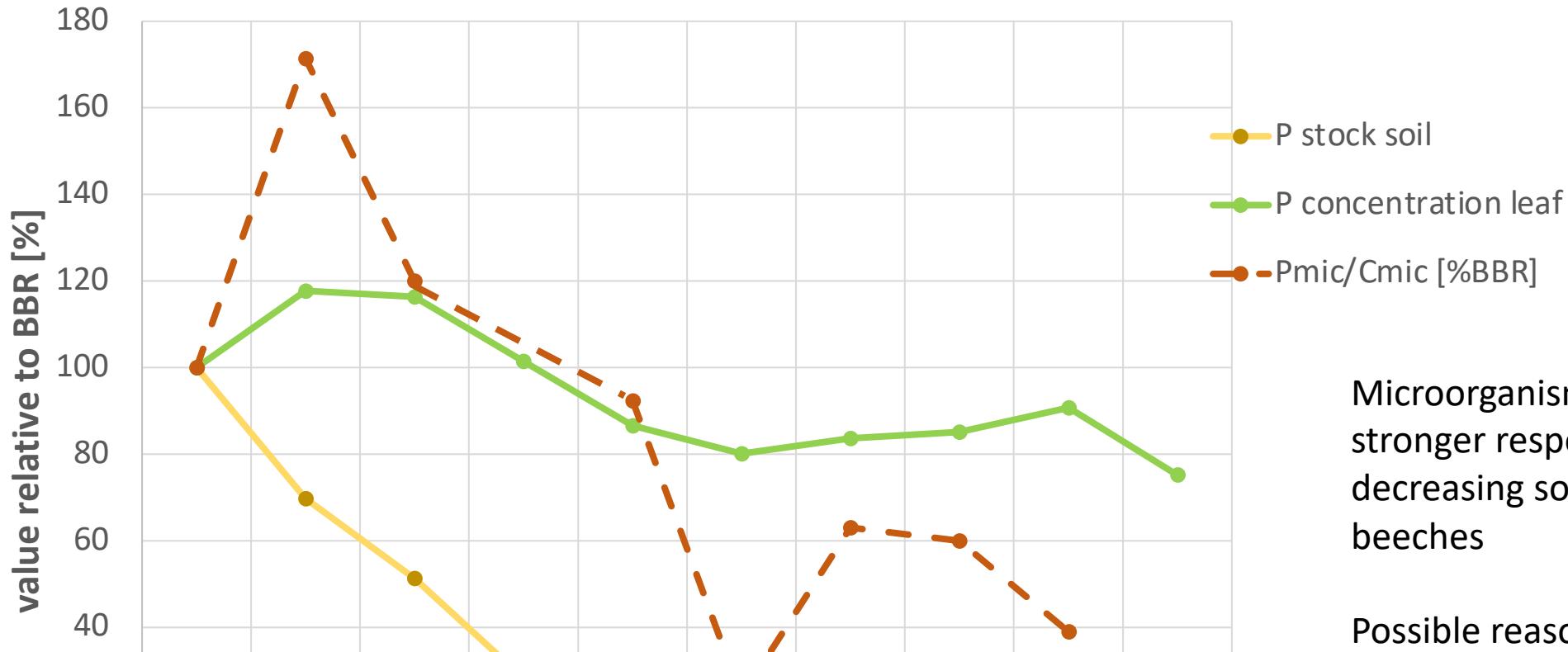
**Thank you!**

- 
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- FORECOMON organizing team
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# Sensitivity of beech compartments to decreasing soil P supply

values for different plant compartments at the P-poorest site relative to the P-richest site [%]





Microorganisms show stronger response to decreasing soil P than beeches

Possible reason:  
Higher P-resorption from leaves at P-poor sites

### Resorption efficiency

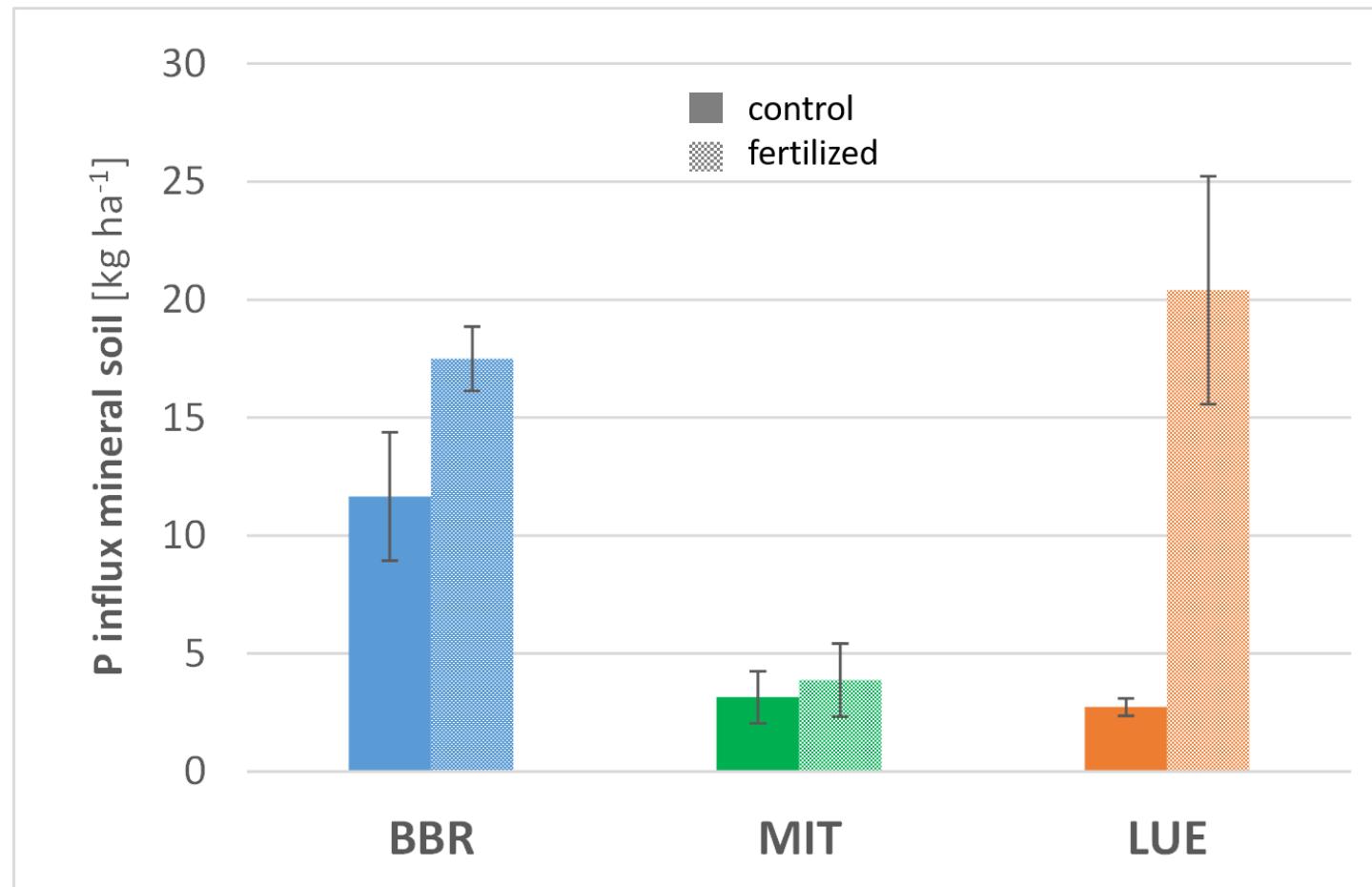
LUE: 60%

BBR: 10%

*Meller et al. 2019*

	BBR	MIT	VES	MAN S	CON	SCH	TUT NE	LUE	MAN N	TUT SW
Microbial C:P	12	7	10		13	50	19	20	31	
Leaf C:P	342	303	305	357	418	425	409	436	391	485
Microbial C:N	14	10	13		11	5	7	16	6	

# Dissolved P fluxes from the forest floor into the mineral soil of the P-fertilization experiment (over 26 months)

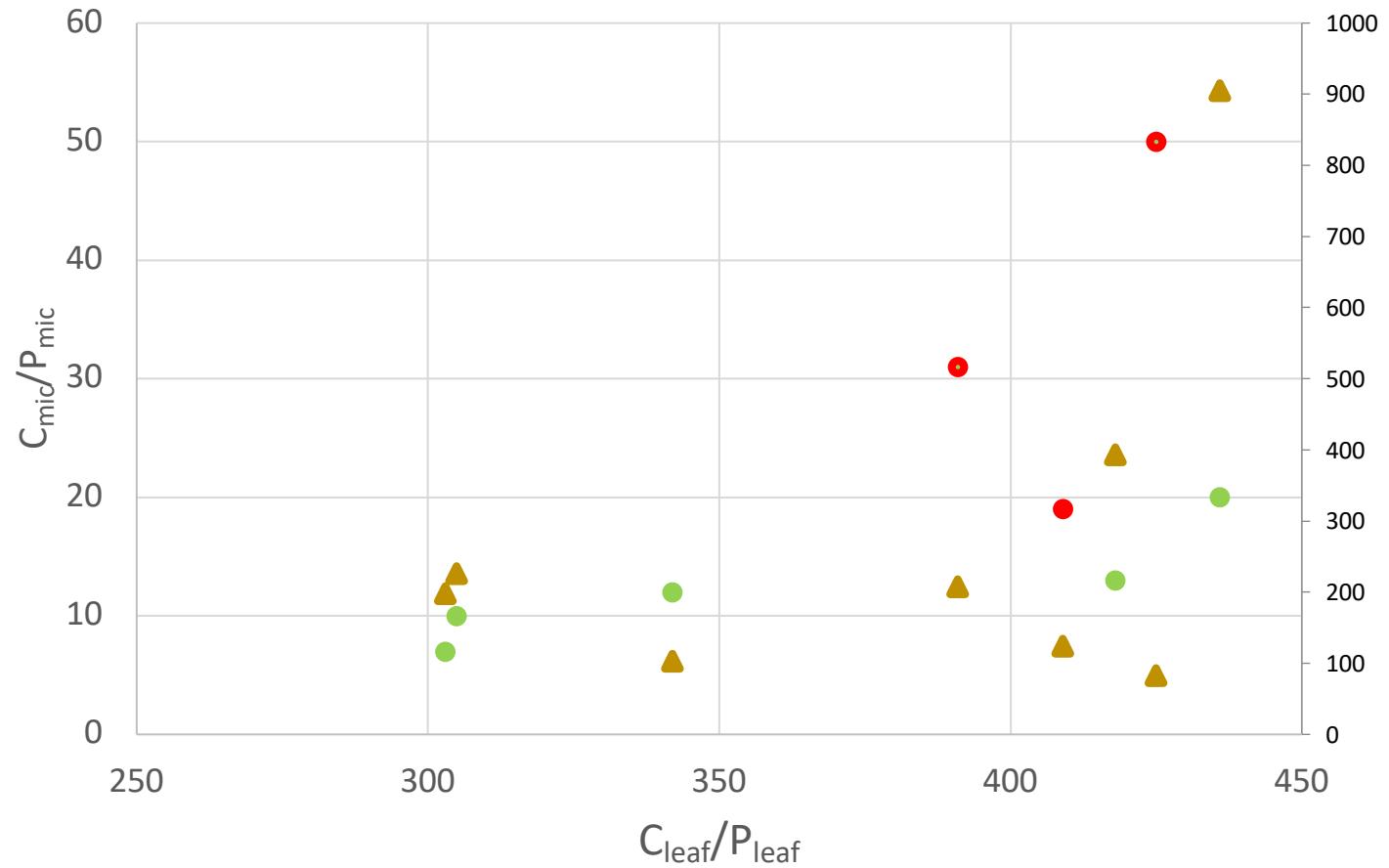


Low capability of the FF at the P-poor site to retain high amounts of inorganic P

P-rich site: Efficient mobilisation and uptake from inorganic sources	P-poor site: Efficient mobilisation from organic sources
<i>...by microorganisms</i> Bergkemper et al. 2016, Pistocchi et al. 2020, Rodionov et al. 2020 Siegenthaler, sub.	<i>...by microorganisms</i> Bergkemper et al. 2016 Pistocchi et al. 2018 Spohn et al. 2018 Siegenthaler, sub.
<i>...by beech</i> Meller et al. 2019	<i>...by beech + EMF</i> Hauenstein et al. 2018 Spohn et al. 2018

\* Values for BBR roughly estimated based on Fetzer et al. 2021; values for MIT and LUE measured by resin accumulators

# Stoichiometry carbonate sites



# Microorganisms – P stoichiometry

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Decreasing  
soil P stock



	BBR	MIT	VES	MAN S	CON	SCH	TUT NE	LUE	MAN N	TUT SW
Microbial C:P A horizons	12	7	10		13	50	19	20	31	
Leaf C:P	342	303	305	357	418	425	409	436	391	485
Microbial C:N A horizons	14	10	13		11	5	7	16	6	

BBR

Microbial P storage

LUE

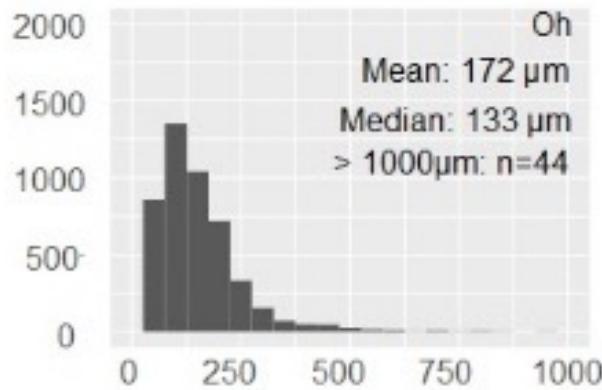
Microbial P exchange

*Chen et al. 2019:  $^{33}\text{P}/^{14}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$  incubation experiment*

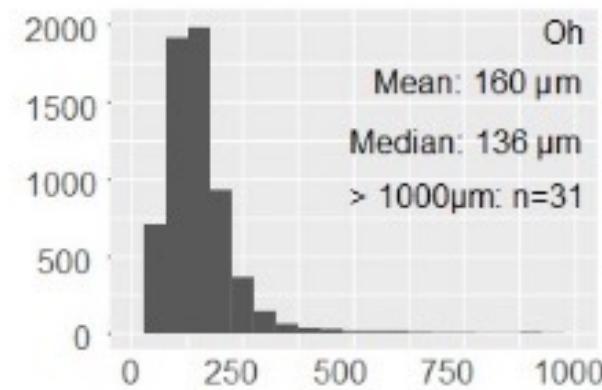
*Data of Carbonate sites from Prietzel et al, in prep.*

# Feinwurzelgrößenverteilung Auflage/A-Horizont

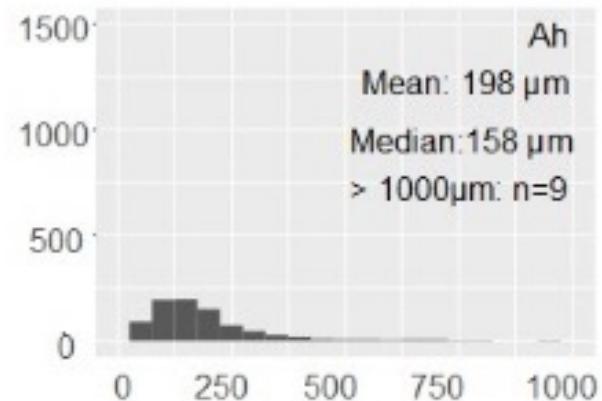
BBR



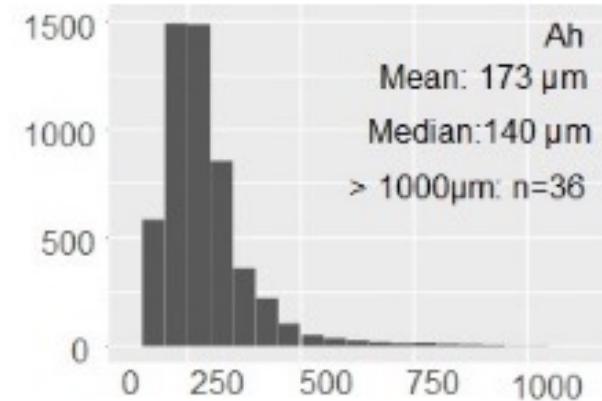
LUE



Ah



Ah



# Feinwurzelgrößenverteilung Unterboden

