

Long-term nitrogen addition experiment to a sub-alpine forest in Switzerland: where does this N go and what are the consequences?

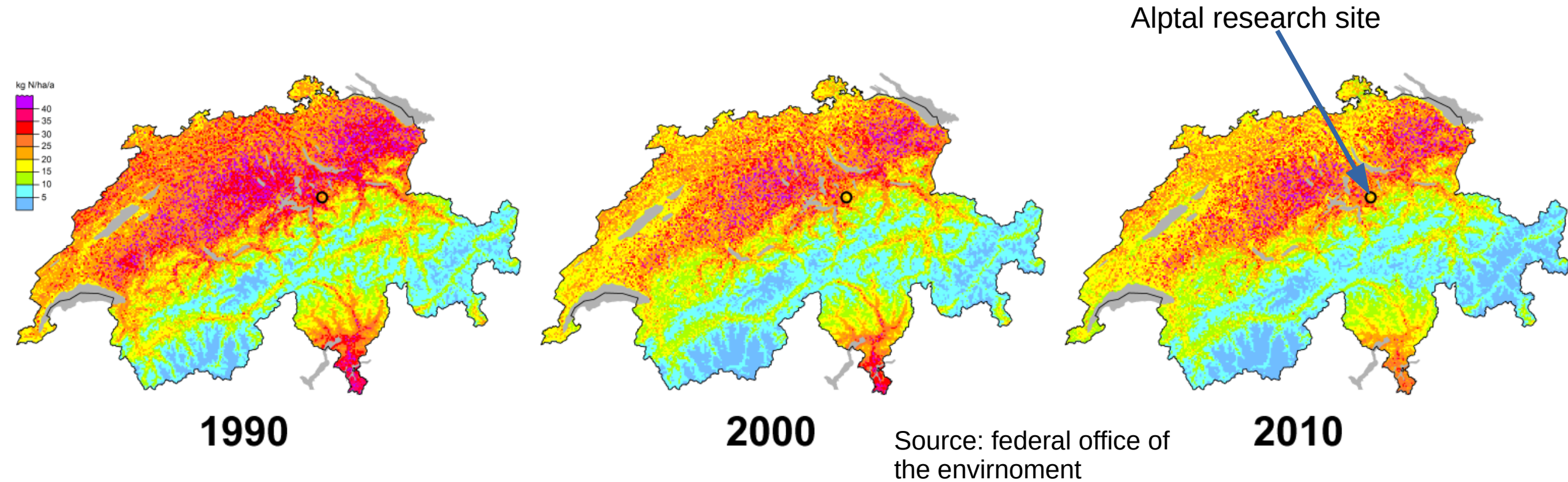
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Modelled N deposition over Switzerland

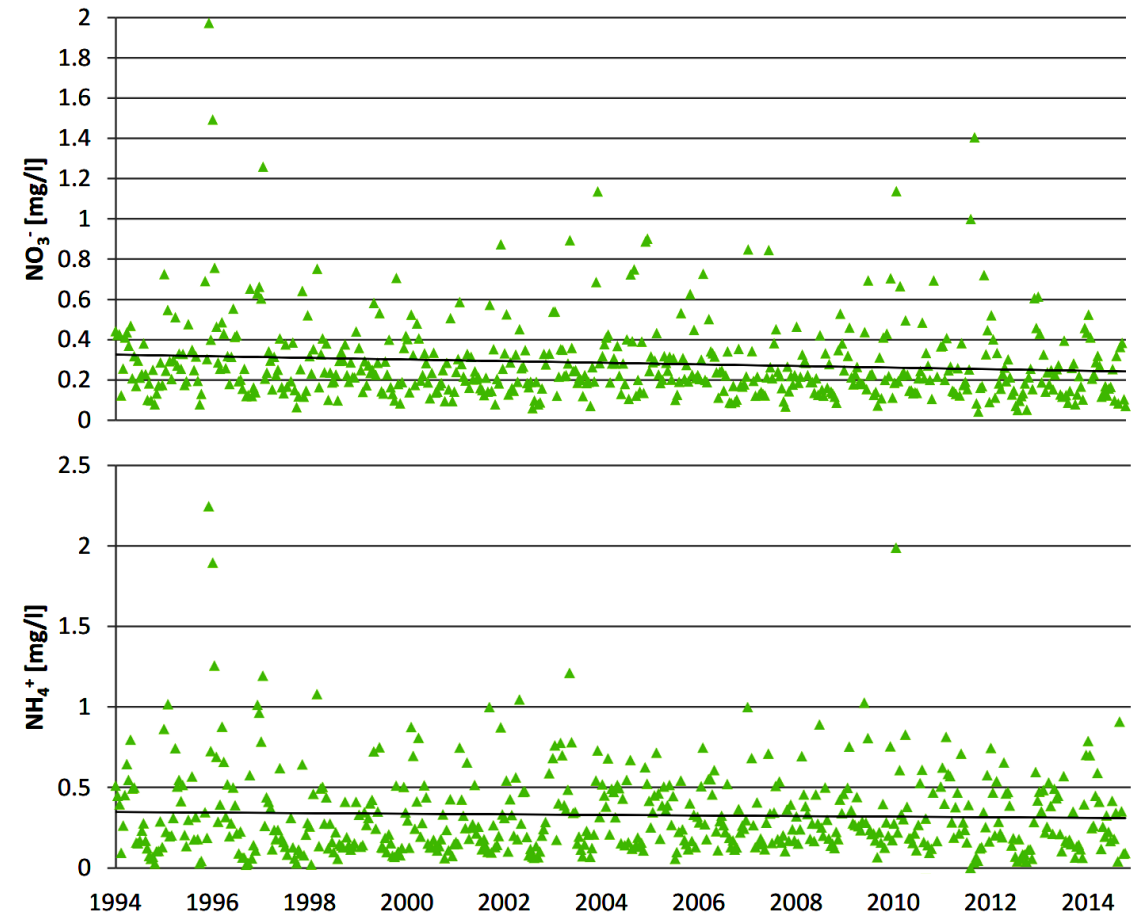
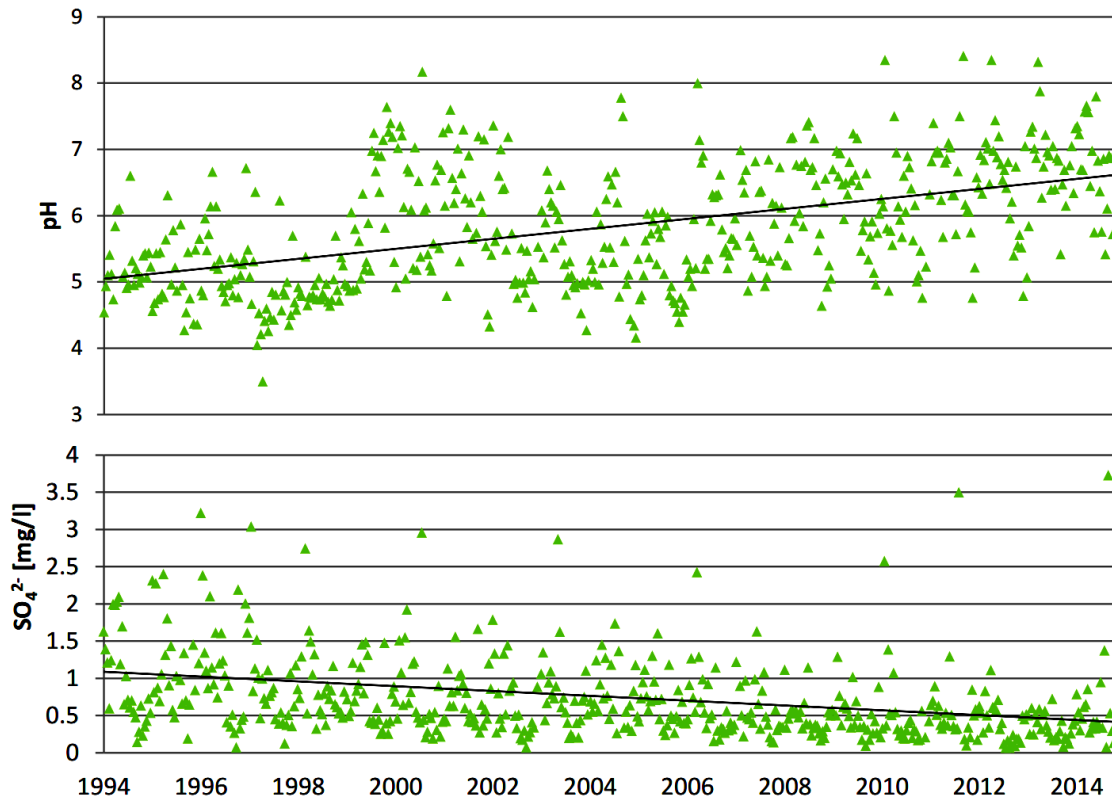
- reduction trend since 1990
- what are the effects on forests (and other semi-natural ecosystems):
 - for N as nutrient
 - for N as acidifying agent (along with S)



Alptal:

1200 m a.s.l., 2300 mm annual precipitation, 6°C average temperature

- deposition: SO_4^{2-} $\searrow\searrow$ NO_3^- \searrow NH_4^+ not significant
- precipitation pH \nearrow





Gleysol

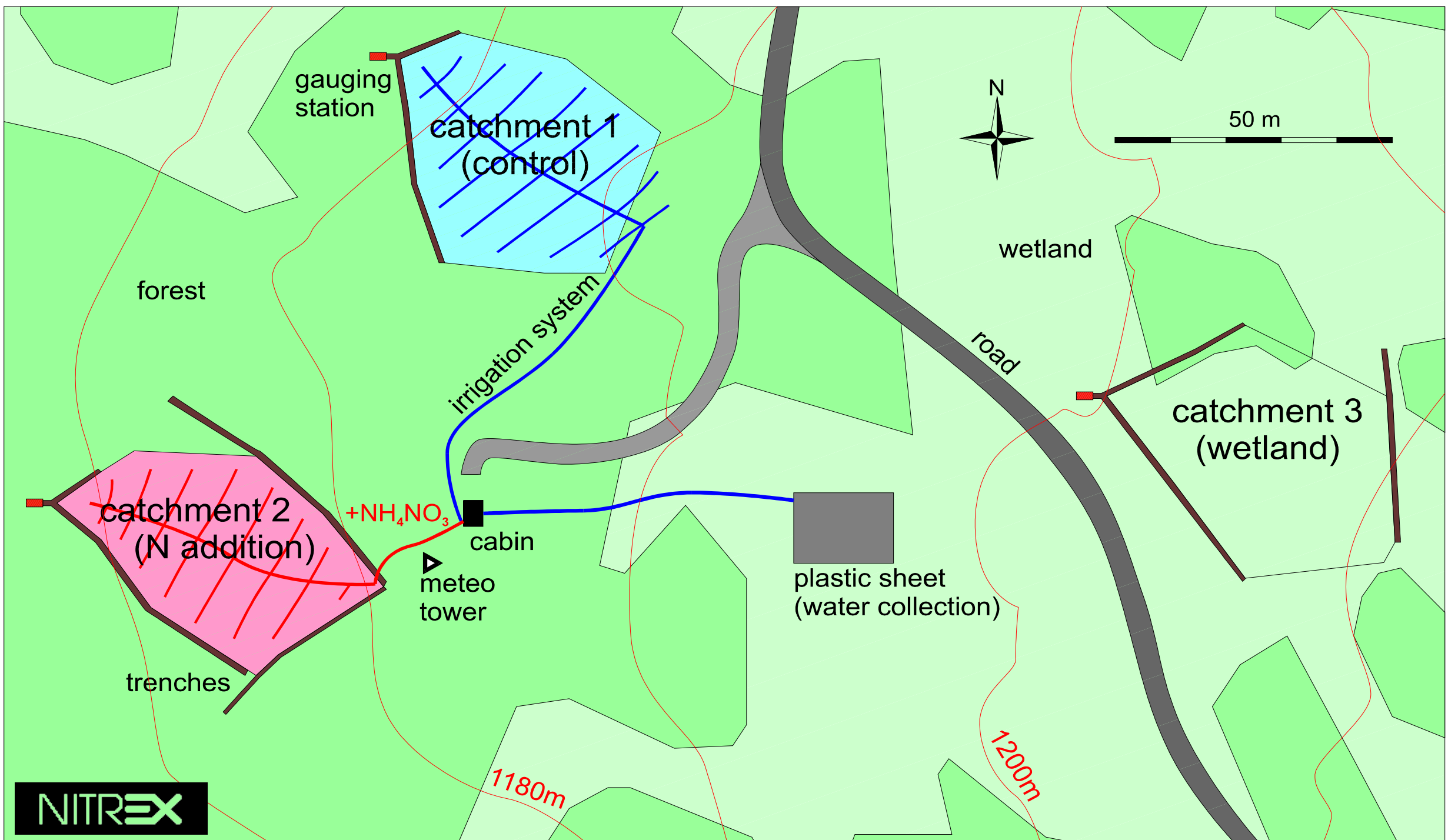
L

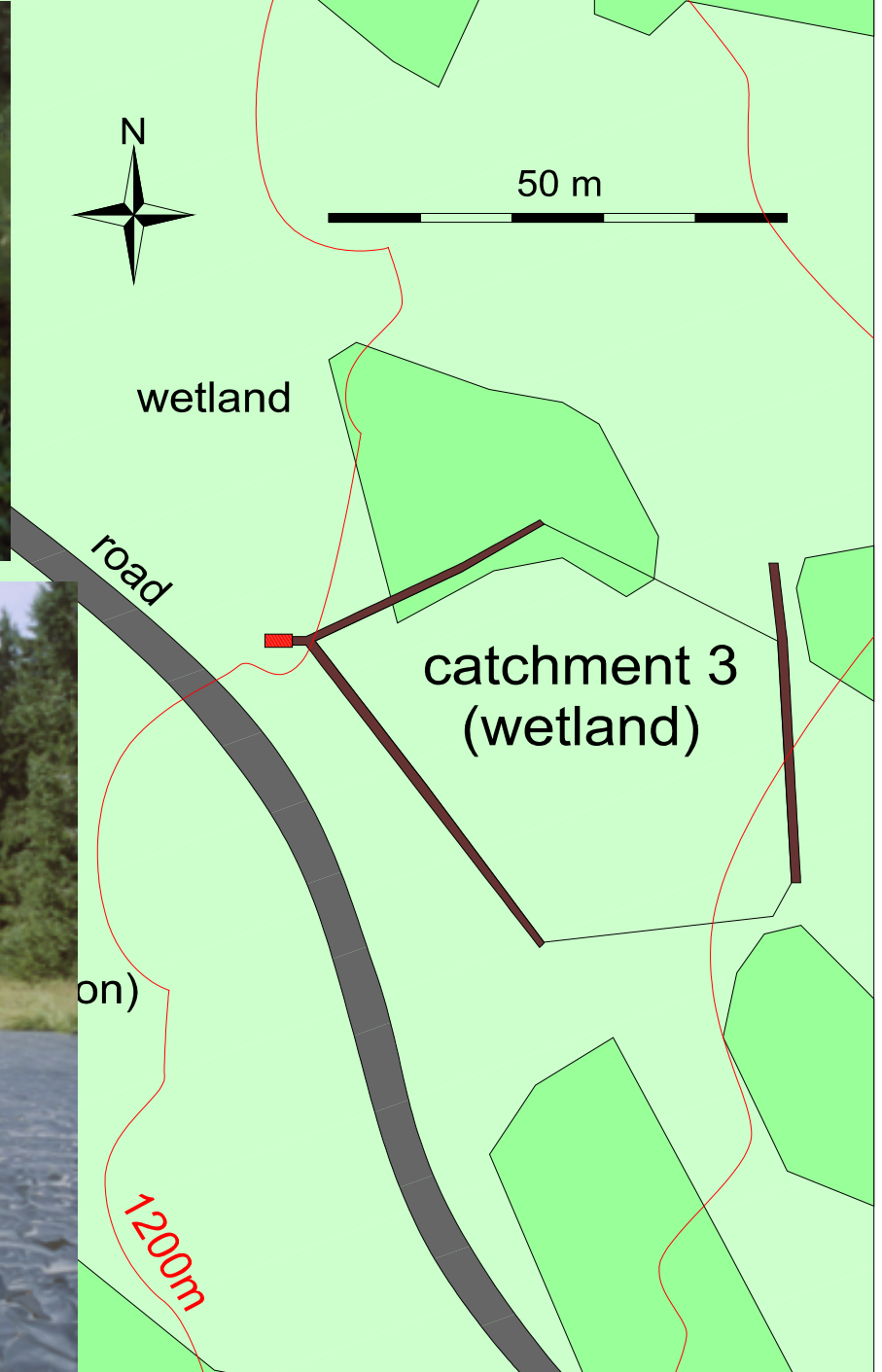
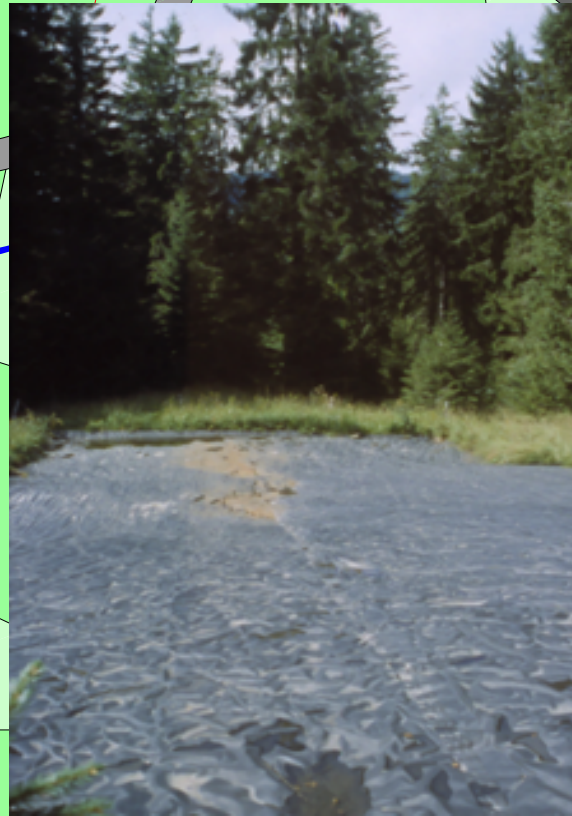
Aa (depressions) or Ah
(mounds), pH 3.5 - 5

Gor, pH 4 - 7

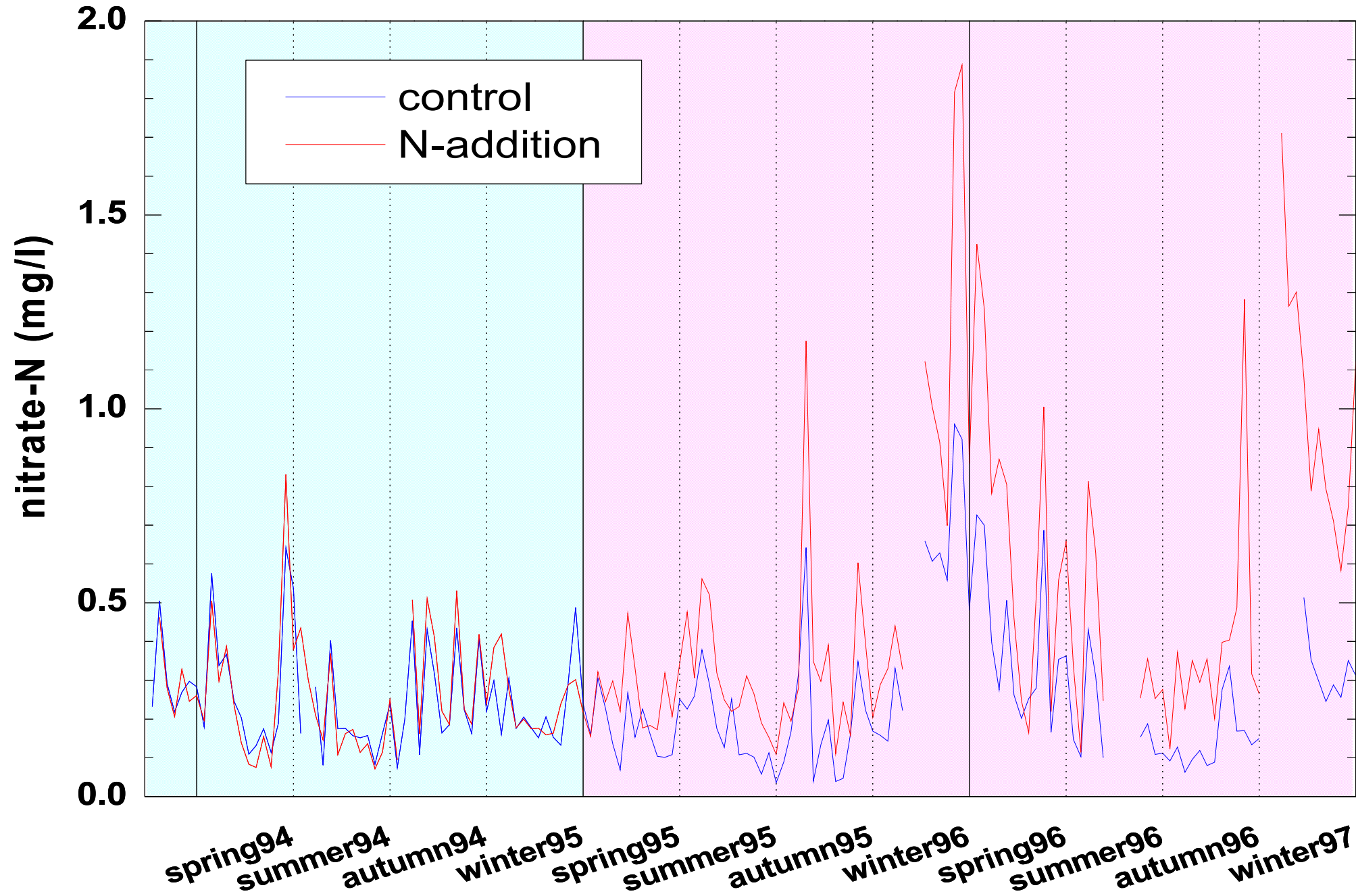
Gr, pH 5 - 7.5

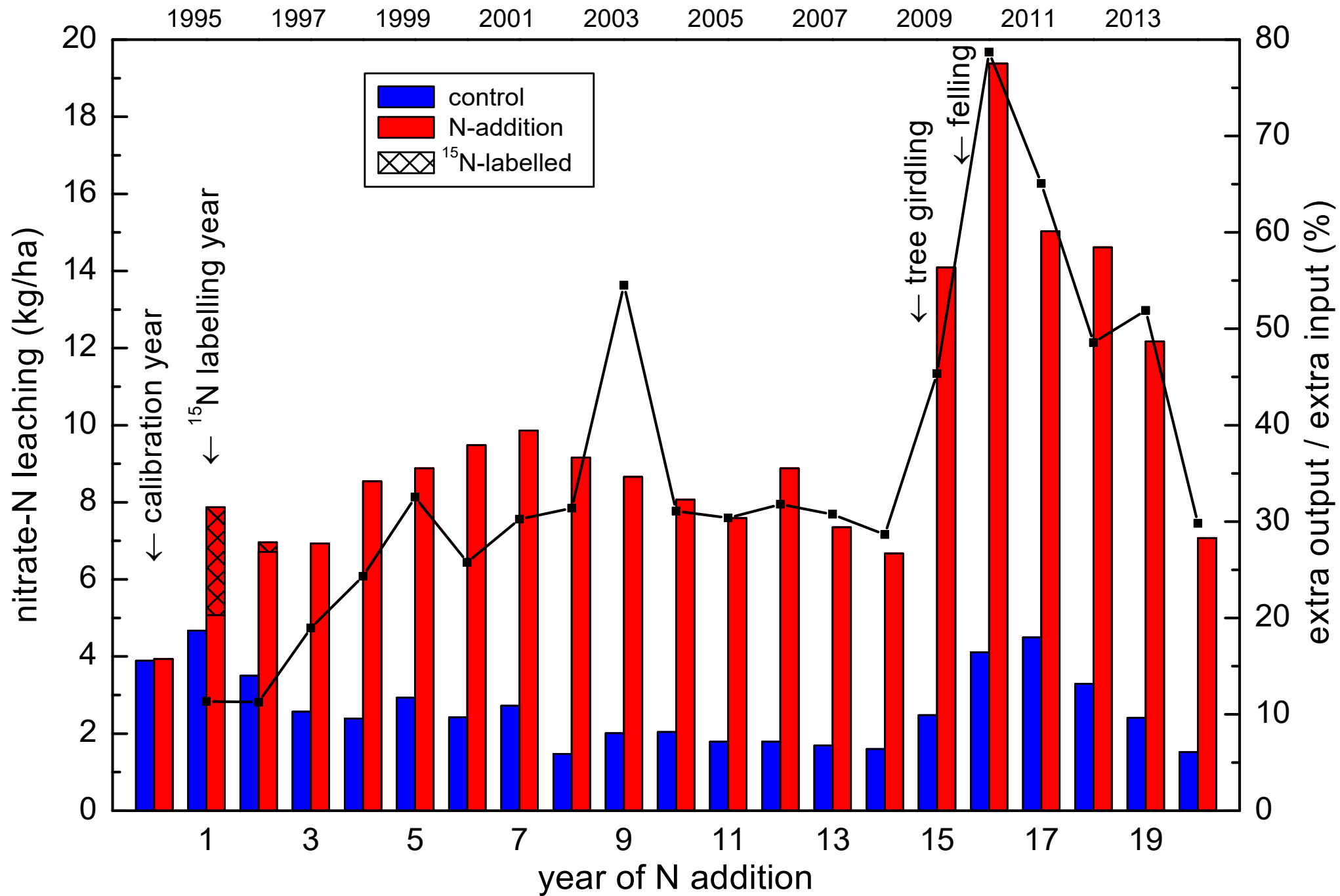
texture: A/U/S = 45/45/10 %



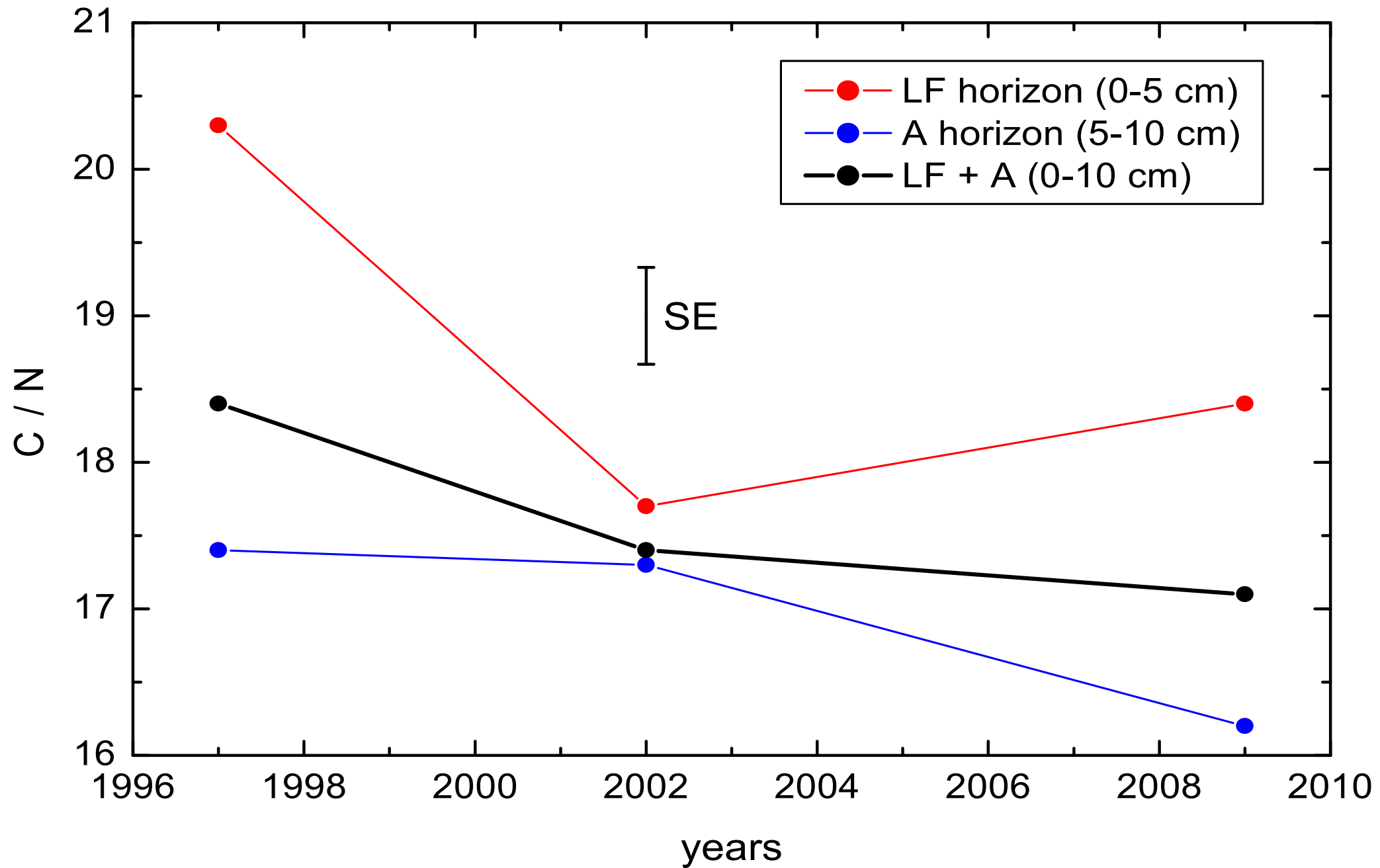


Nitrate leaching: weekly concentrations

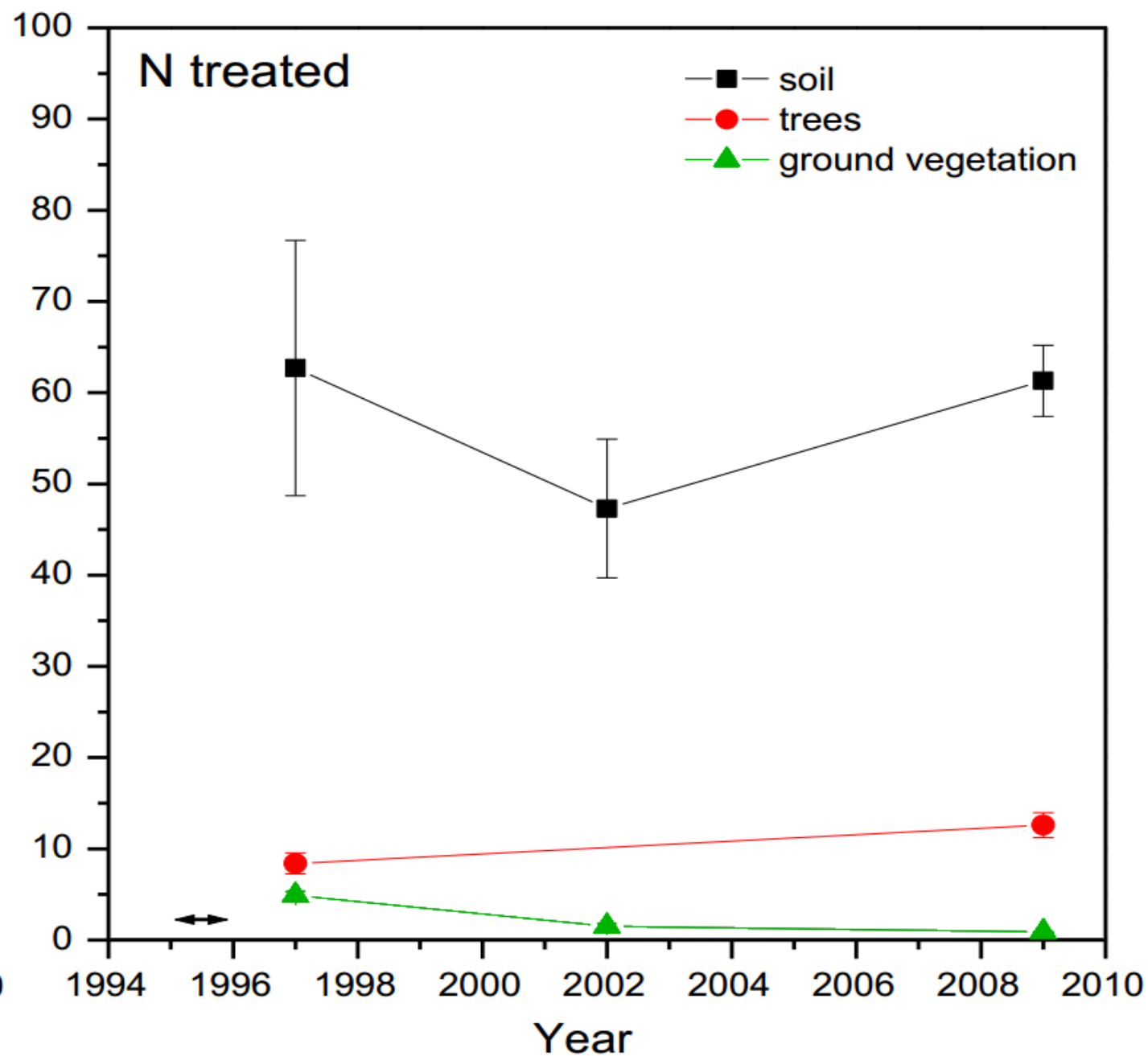
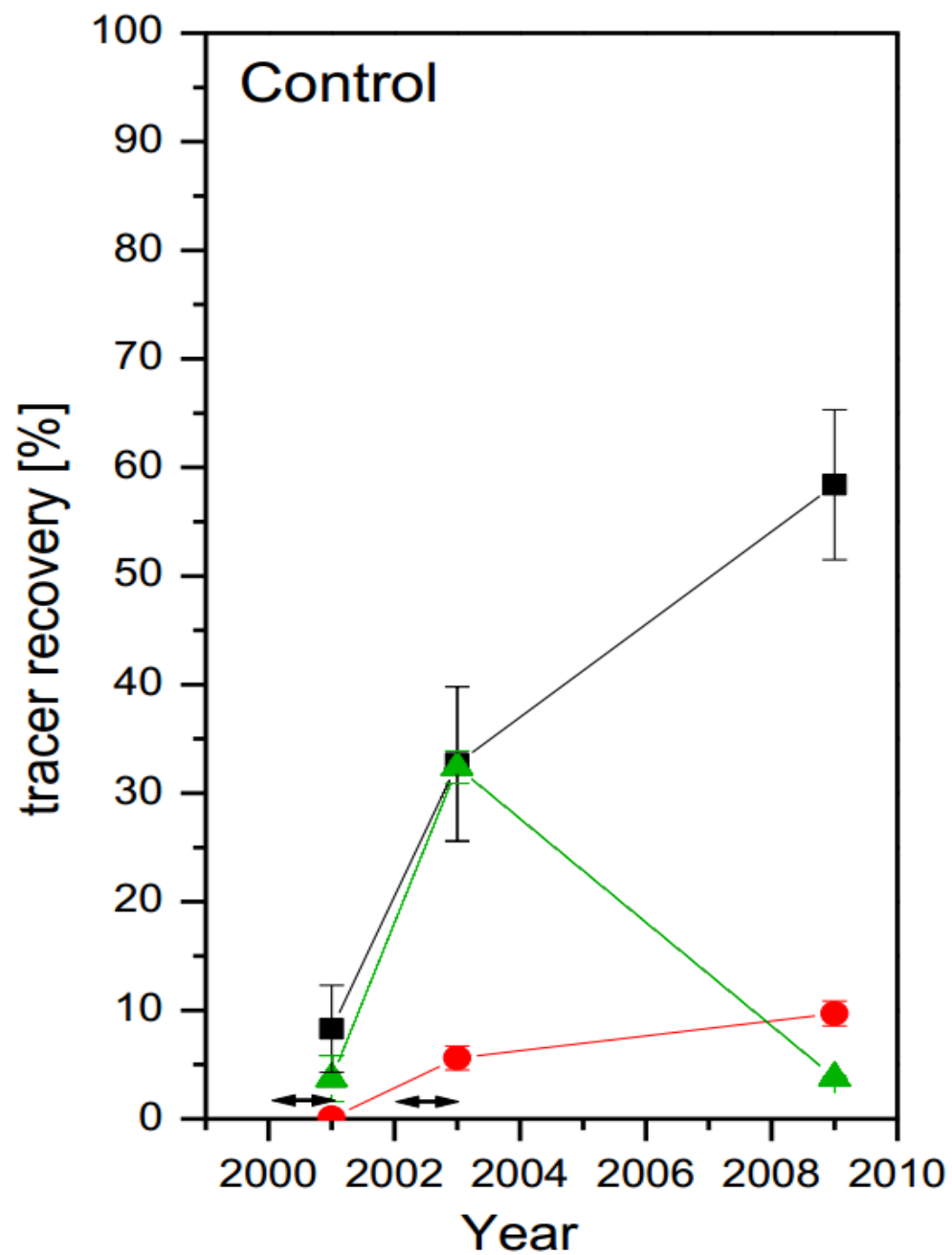




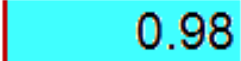

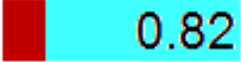

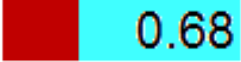

C/N ratio in the N-addition catchment



^{15}N recovery over time



^{15}N abundance in pools and fluxes, and mixing ratio of
LF horizon and precipitation NO_3^- as potential sources of NO_3^- leaching

pool / flux	N species	period	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$		precipitation mixing ratio	
			control	N addition	control	N addition
runoff (leaching)	NO_3^-	2005-2009 ⁽¹⁾	-3.8	-0.5	 0.98	 0.72
runoff (leaching)	NO_3^-	2009-2010 ⁽²⁾	-1.5	-1.4	 0.82	 0.79
runoff (leaching)	NO_3^-	2010-2013 ⁽³⁾	0.4	-0.7	 0.68	 0.73
yearly litterfall	total	2009	8.5	4.0		
LF horizon	total	2009	10.1	8.7		
A horizon	total	2009	0.5	2.7		
B horizon	total	2009	1.0	1.7		
precipitation	NO_3^-	1994-2002	-4.1			
precipitation	NH_4^+	1994-2002	-7.0			

(1) before tree girdling

(2) between girdling and felling

(3) after tree felling

Regressions of NO₃⁻ concentration in runoff water (mg L⁻¹, after log-transformation) against five independent variables. Fortnightly data without snow.

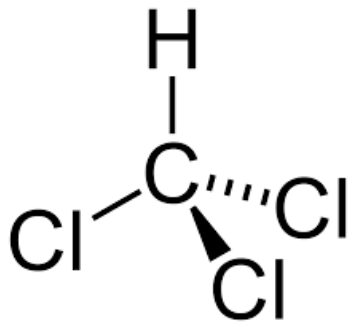
independent variable	control catchment (R ² = 0.55)			N-addition catchment (R ² = 0.37)		
	coefficient	standard error	<i>P</i> value	coefficient	standard error	<i>P</i> value
NO ₃ ⁻ -N concentration in throughfall (mg L ⁻¹) ⁽¹⁾	0.88	0.10	< 0.0001	0.52	0.08	< 0.0001
tree basal area (m ² ha ⁻¹) ⁽²⁾	-0.115	0.015	< 0.0001	-0.101	0.015	< 0.0001
Cl ⁻ leaching ratio	0.069	0.016	< 0.0001	0.065	0.017	0.0001
discharge volume (mm) ⁽¹⁾	-0.146	0.046	0.0017	-0.222	0.034	< 0.0001
soil temperature (°C)	-0.014	0.011	0.19	-0.013	0.011	0.24

(1) log-transformed

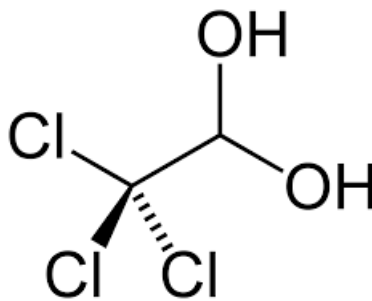
(2) living trees > 10 cm diameter at breast height

Disinfection Byproduct Formation Potentials (DBP-FP)

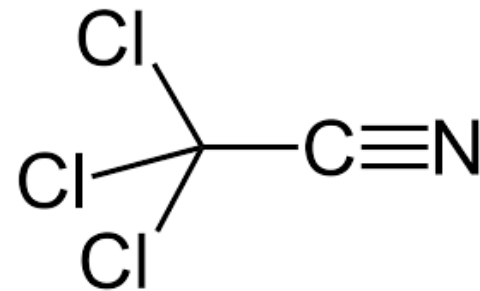
- Over 600 disinfection byproducts have been identified
- All disinfection processes including UV-light and ozone can generate DBPs
- 3 commonly observed DBPs are examined in this study using chlorination
- Excess chlorine was added into filtered water for 24 hours
- Concentrations of DBPs were determined using GC-ECD



Trihalomethane

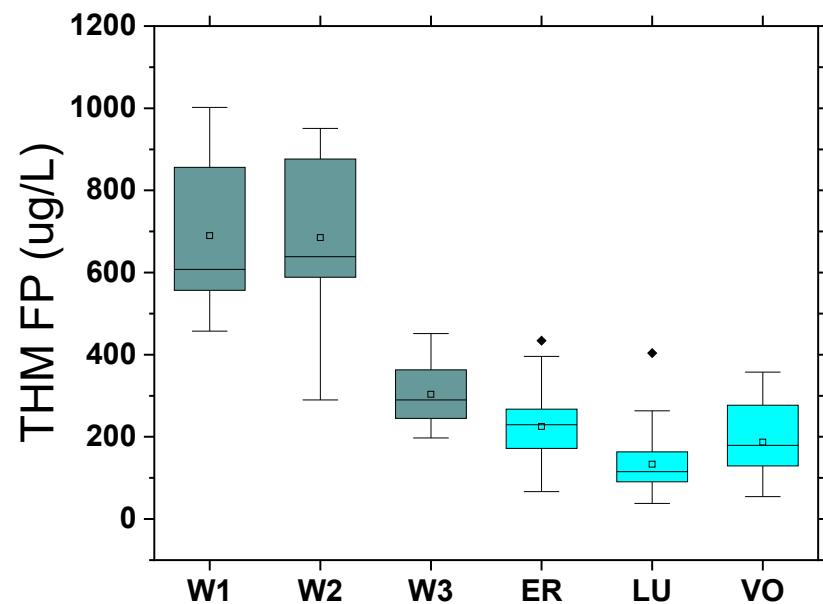


Chloral Hydrate

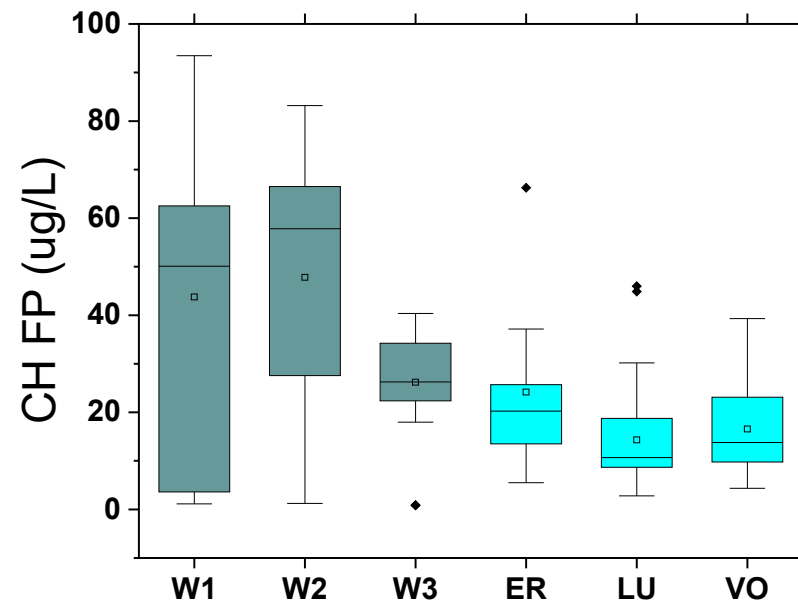


Haloacetonitrile

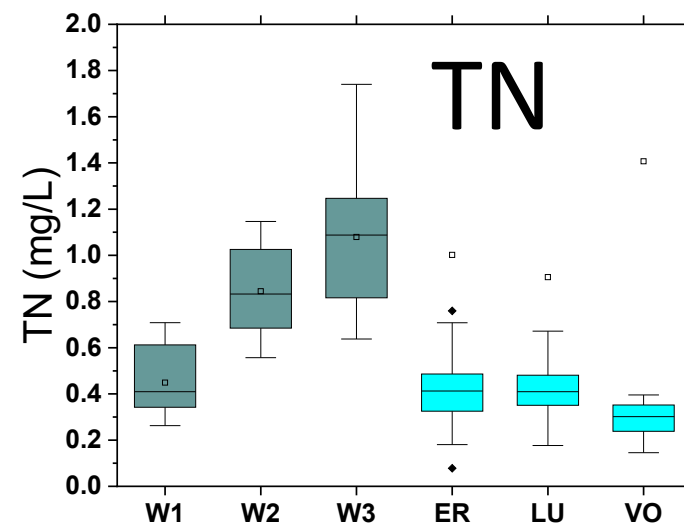
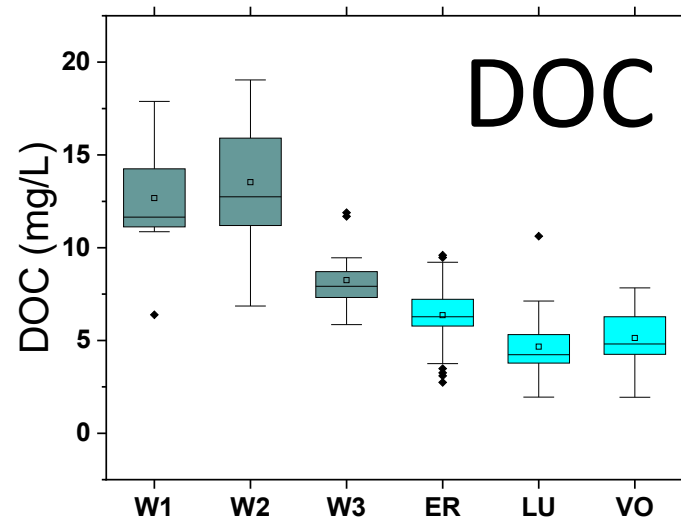
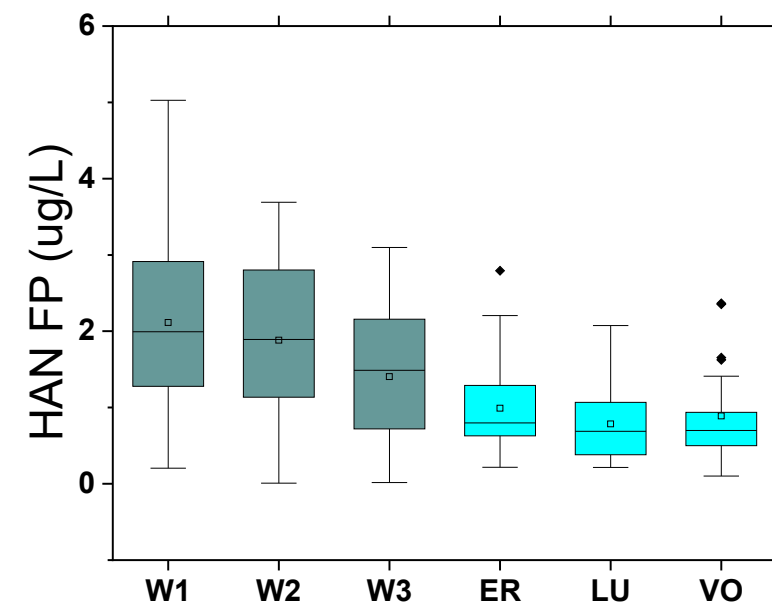
Trihalomethane



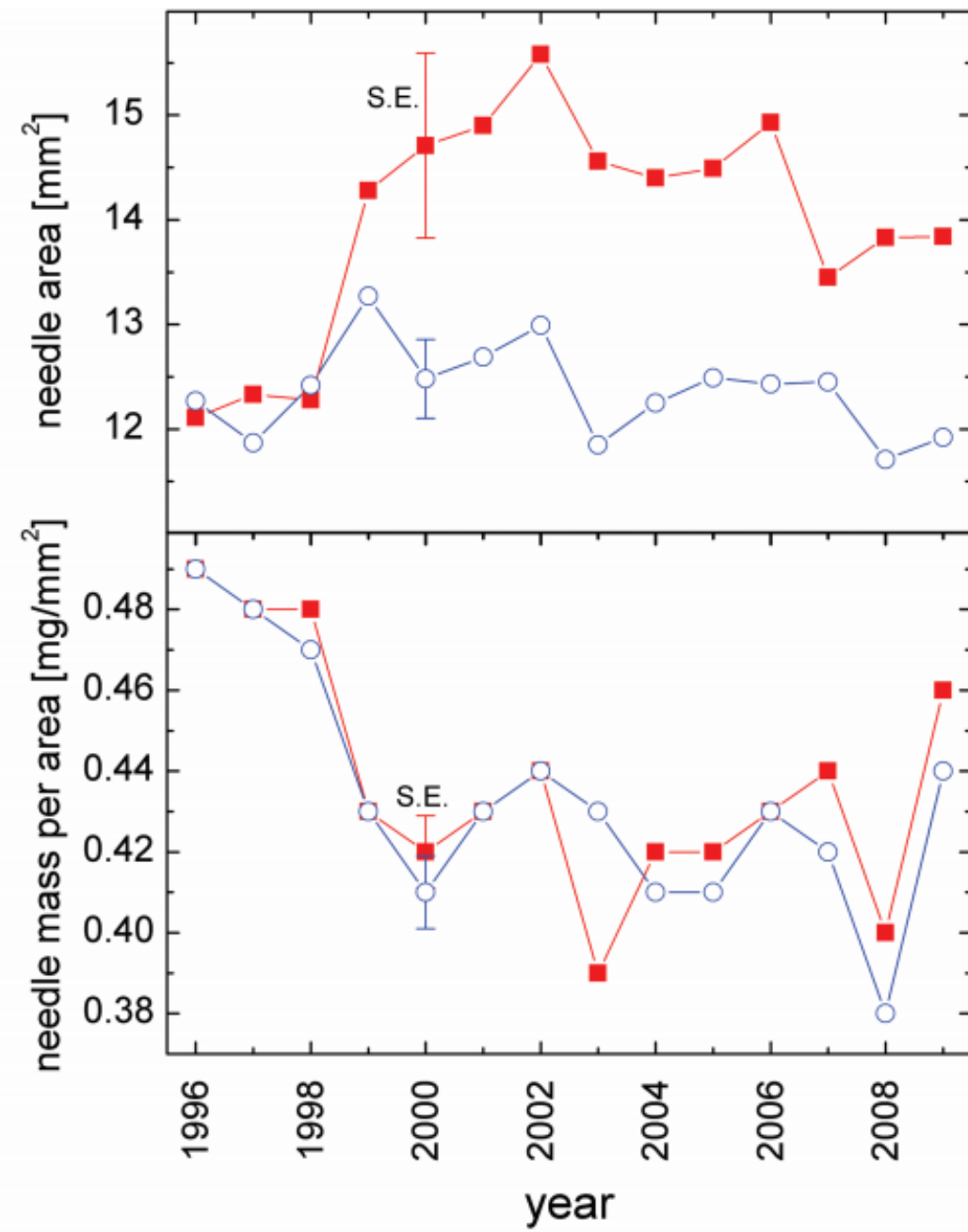
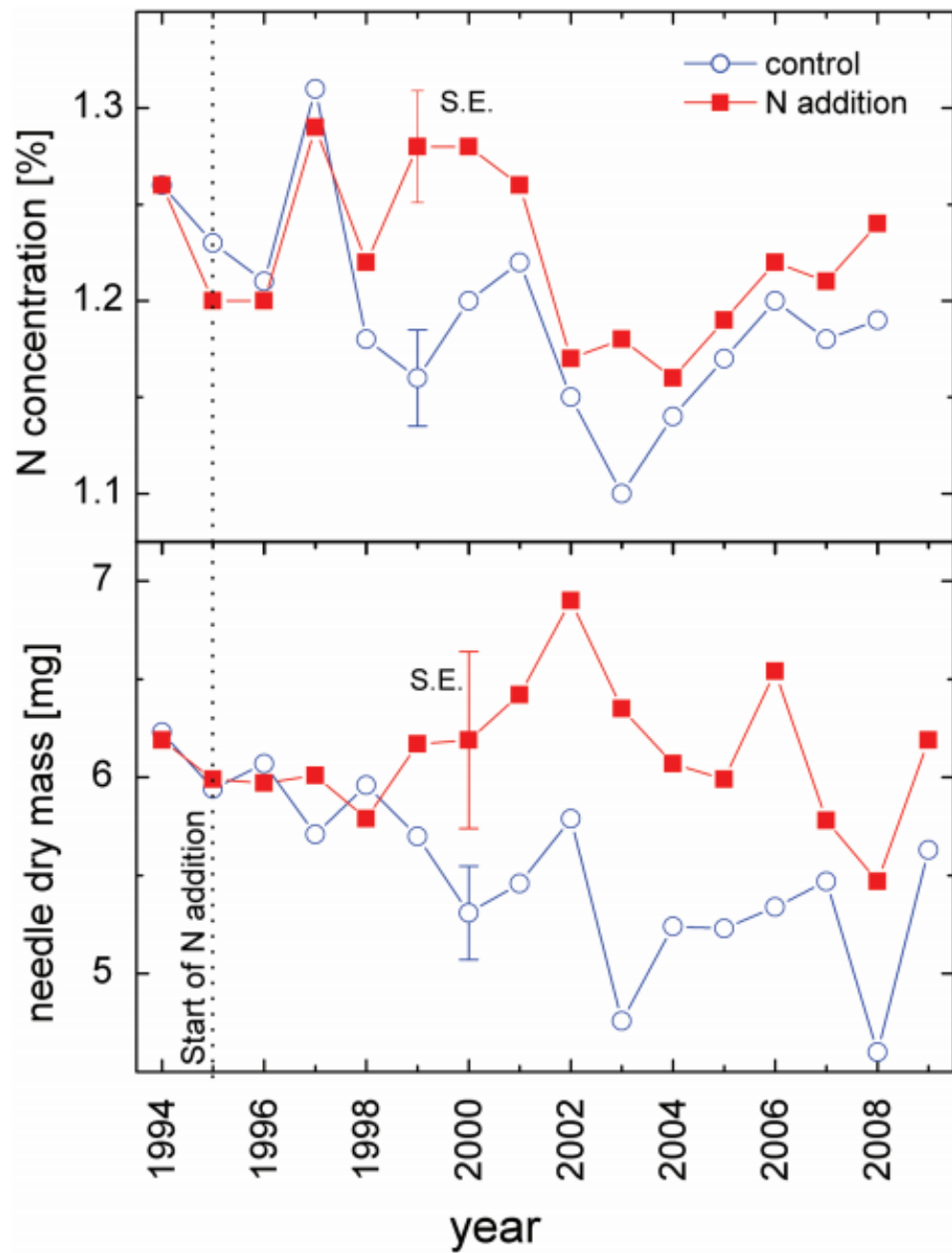
Chloral hydrate



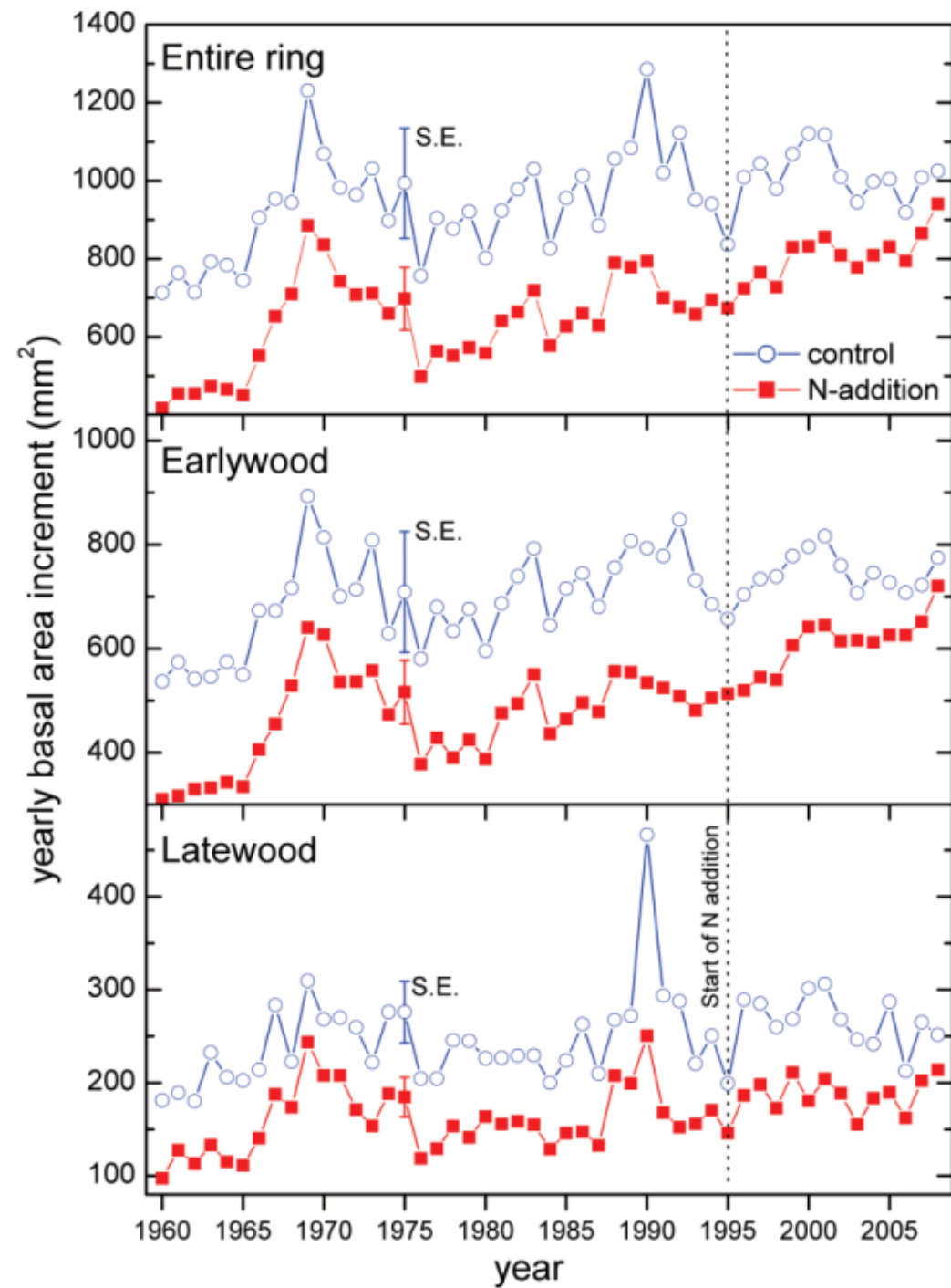
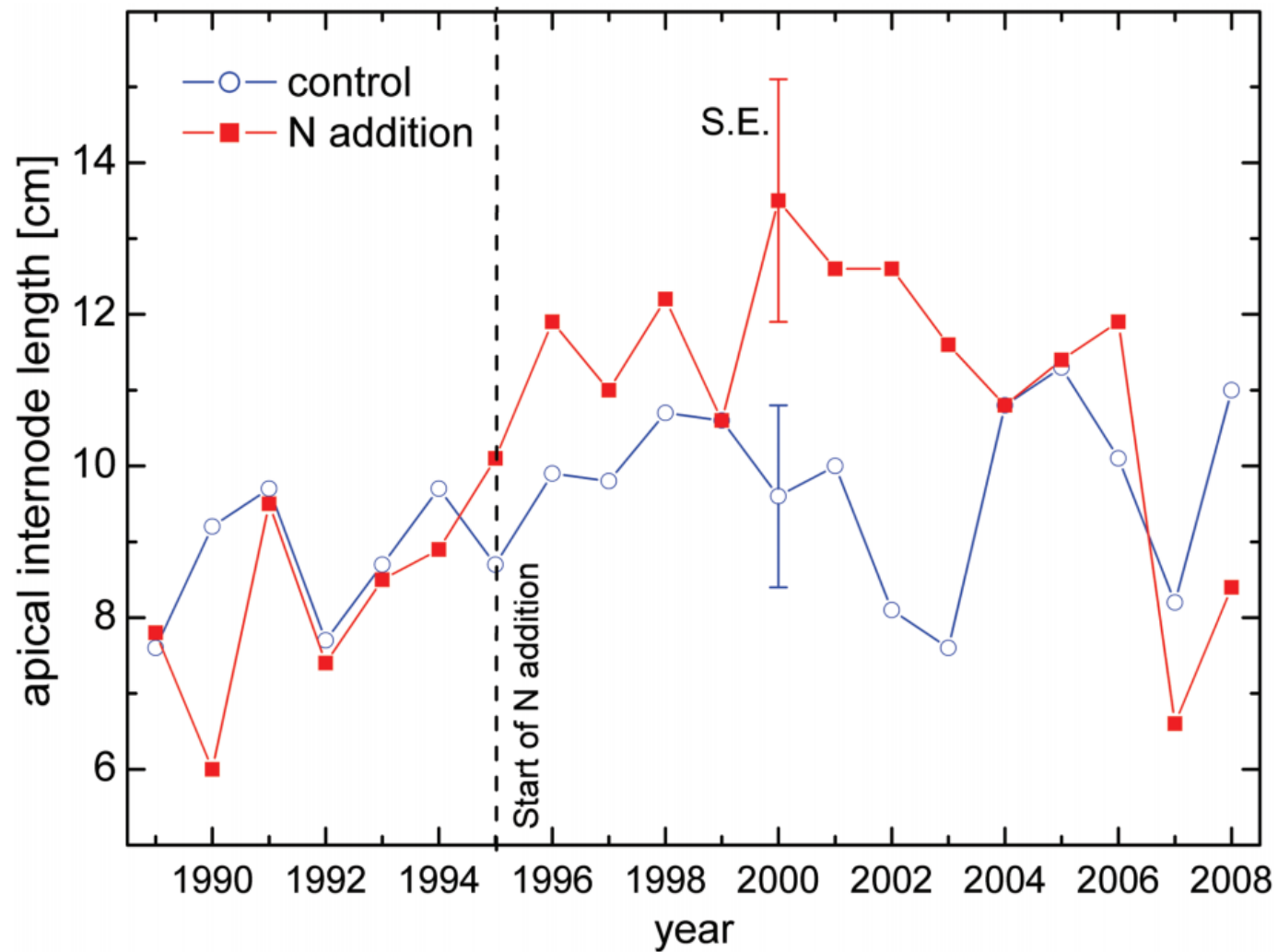
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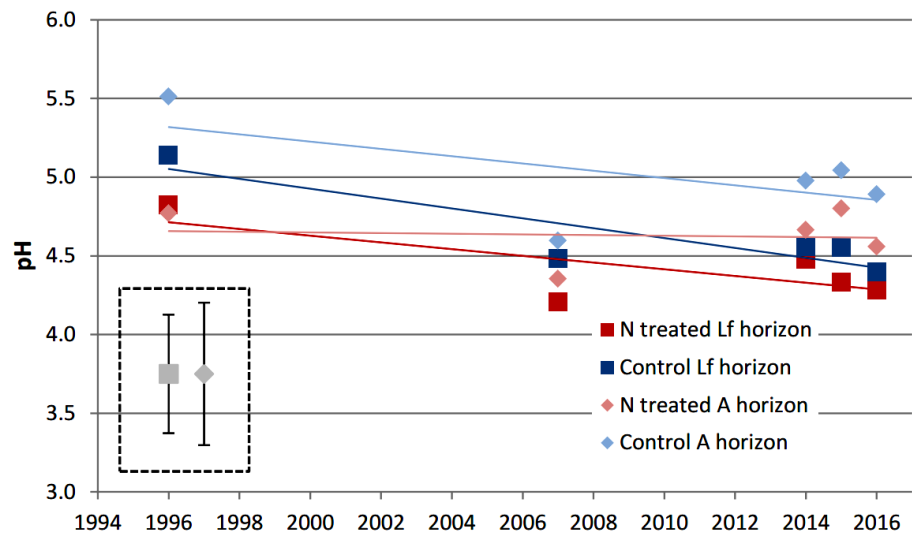


Effect of N addition on tree needles



Effect of N addition on tree growth

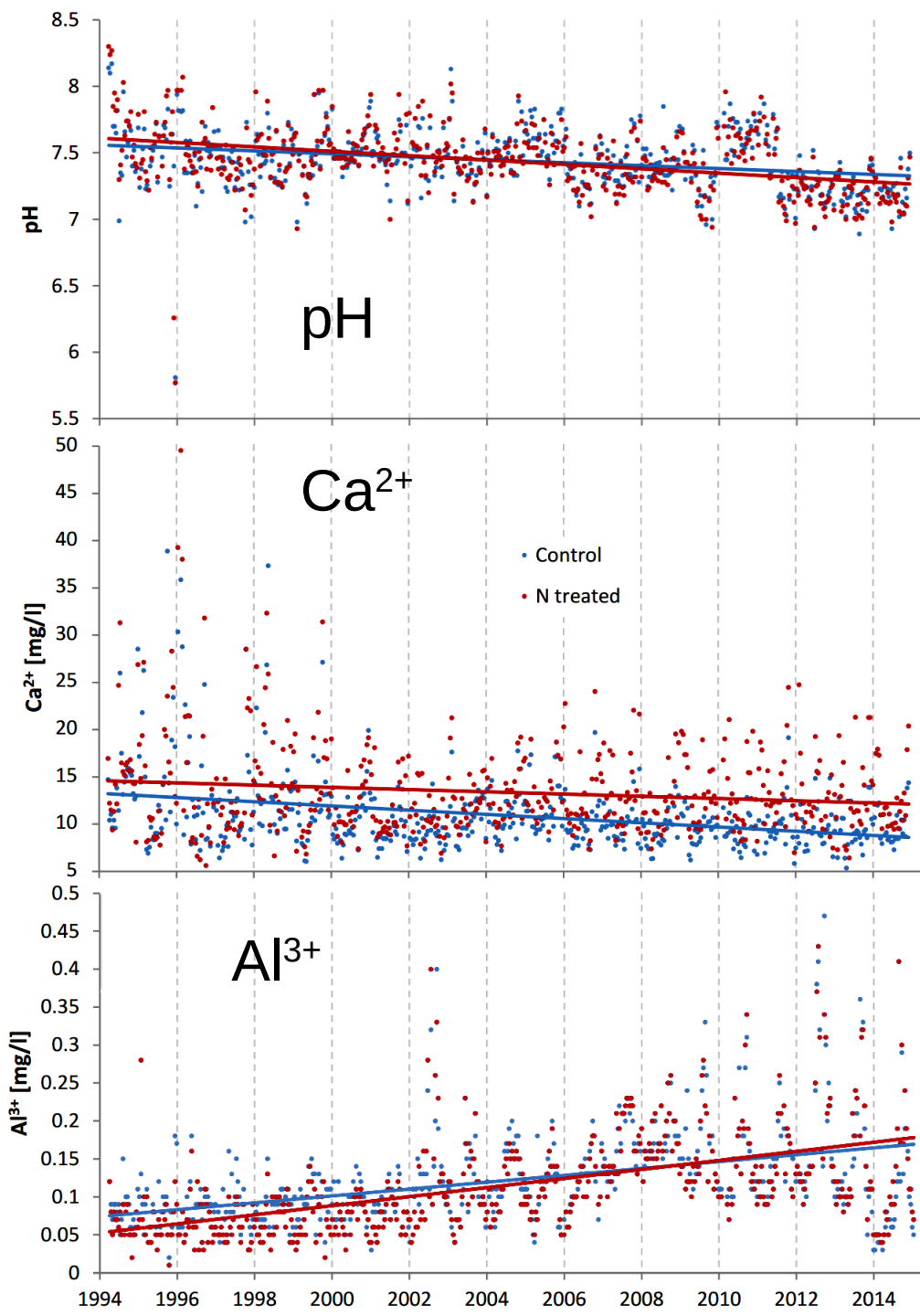
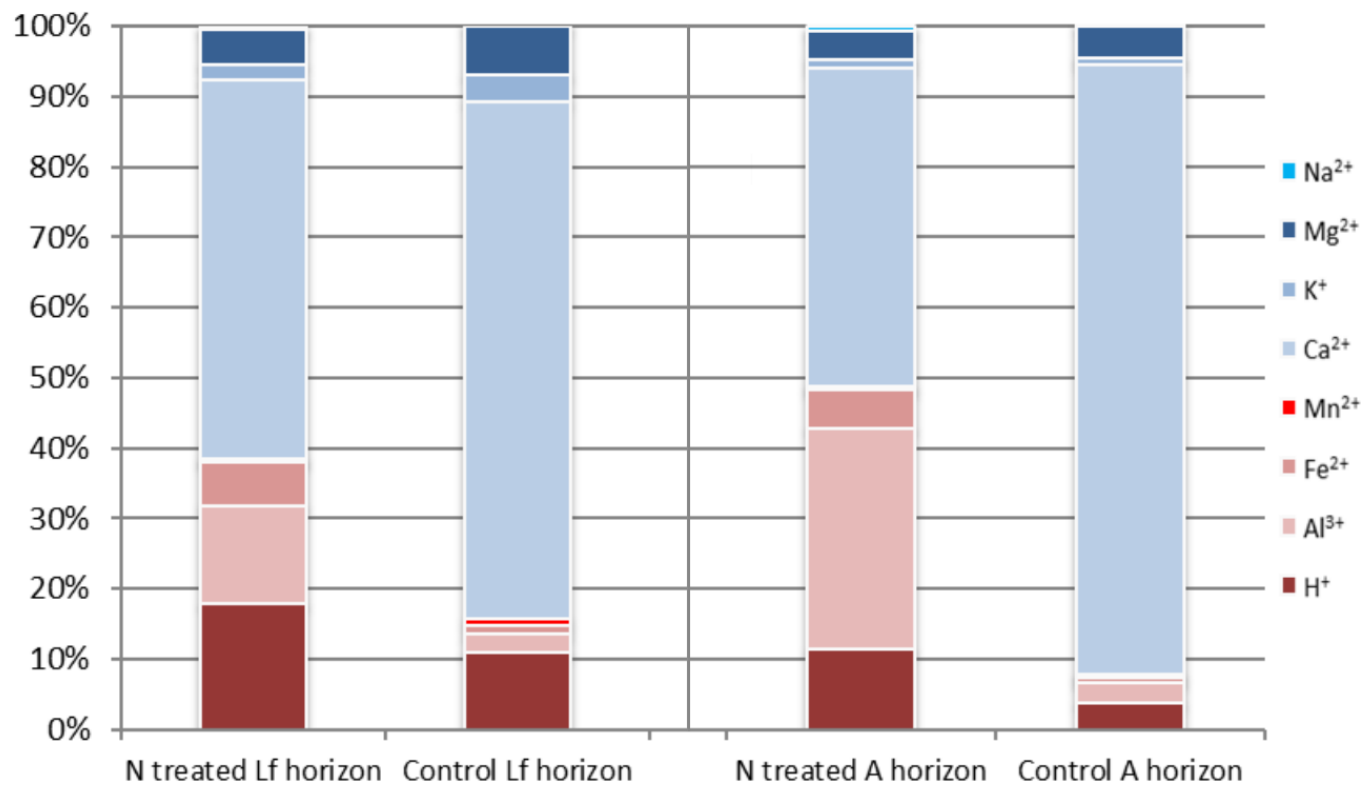




Acidification

(Bär, 2017)

← soil pH
runoff water →
↙ soil CEC



Conclusions

- At decadal scale, N from deposition goes mainly into: soil > NO₃⁻ leaching > trees > ground vegetation
- Soil and runoff water acidification, in spite of buffered parent material and almost independently of N addition
- N addition decreases DOC/DON
- N deposition still positive for tree growth
- N accumulation in the soil ⇒ susceptibility to NO₃⁻ leaching in case of disturbances