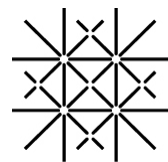


Foliar concentration of macro- and micronutrients between 2004 and 2014 in response to irrigation at Pfynwald

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University
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Schnee und Landschaft WSL

Context of the work - master thesis

Morphological parameters:

1. Leaf area index (LAI)
2. Macromorphology of needles and shoots
3. Needle histology

Chemical parameters:

1. Isotope analysis: $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{14}\text{N}$
2. Non structural carbohydrates (NSC) analysis
3. Nutrient elements (macro- and micronutrients)

Methods and material

Material:

- 4 branch harvests (2004, 2006, 2012 & 2015)
- 2 treatments x 4 plots x 5 trees = 40 samples
- 3 needle ages (1 to 3-year-old needles)

Method: analysis by the Central Laboratory, WSL

- CN analysis (NC-2500)
- Element analysis with ICP-OES : Al, B, Ba, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, P, S, Zn, (Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Mo, Na, Ni, Pb)

Statistical Analysis:

- Repeated measures ANOVA with STATISTICA (StatSoft)

n. age-group	harvest			
	2004 PS	2006 PS, PV	2012 PS, PV, CR	2015 PS, PV, TL
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				

PS = Patrick Schleppi, PV = Pierre Vollenweider, CR = Carmen Rovina, TL = Theresia Lindner

Preliminary results - macronutrients

- Significantly higher concentration of K and N in irrigated plots and a tendency for S
- Decreasing concentration of these elements with needle aging

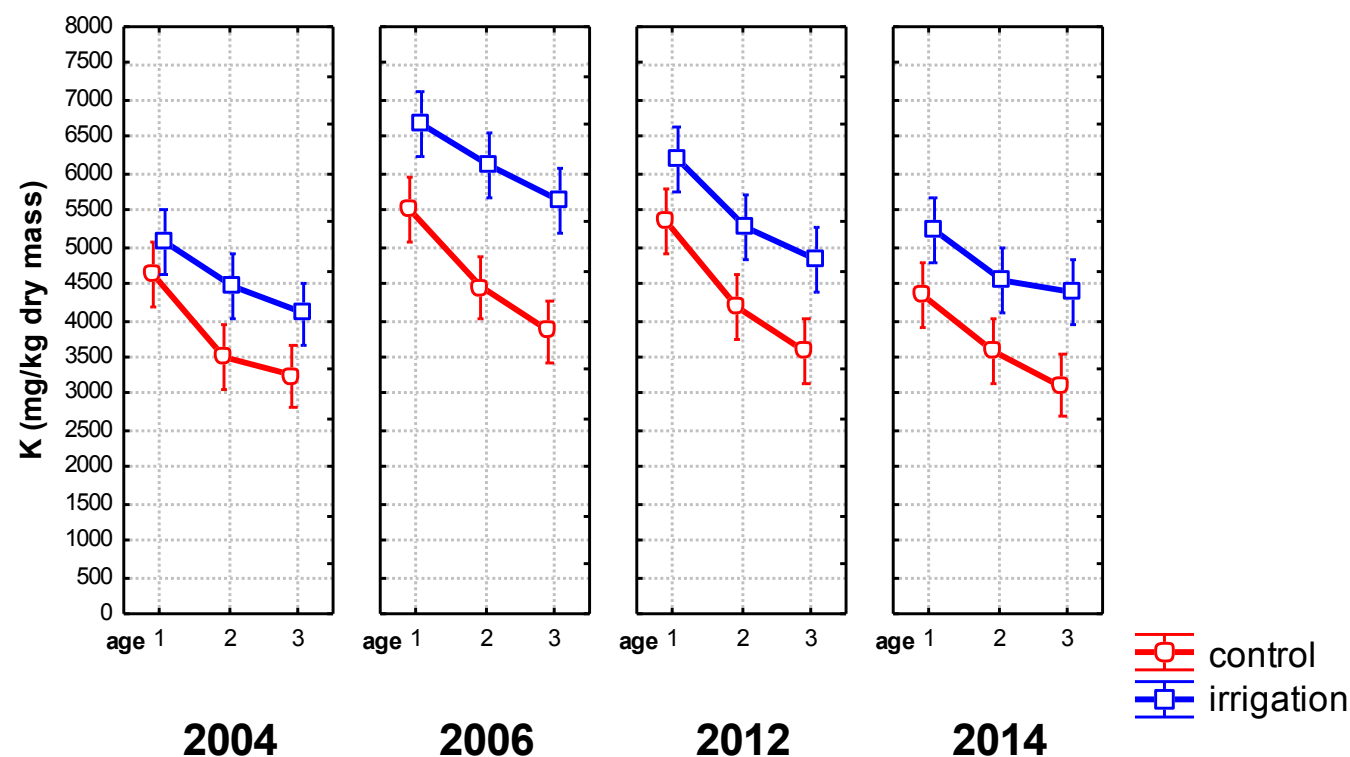
Foliar potassium concentration (mg/kg)

Treatment: $F(1,3)=27.63$, $p=.013$; **Harvest year:** $F(3,9)=34.47$, $p=.000$;

N. age-group: $F(2,6)=754.76$, $p=.000$

Effective hypothesis decomposition

Vertical bars denote 0.95 confidence intervals



Preliminary results - macronutrients

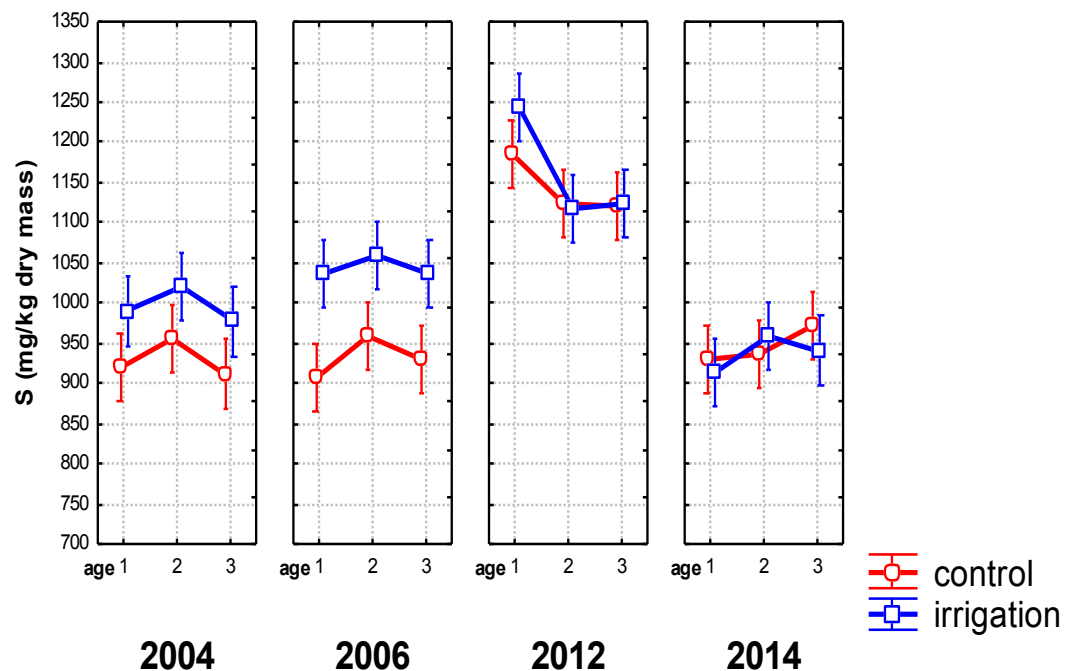
Foliar sulfur concentration (mg/kg)

Treatment: $F(1,3)=7.89$, $p=.067$; Harvest year: $F(3,9)=75.63$, $p=.000$;

N. age-group: $F(2,6)=4.37$, $p=.067$

Effective hypothesis decomposition

Vertical bars denote 0.95 confidence intervals



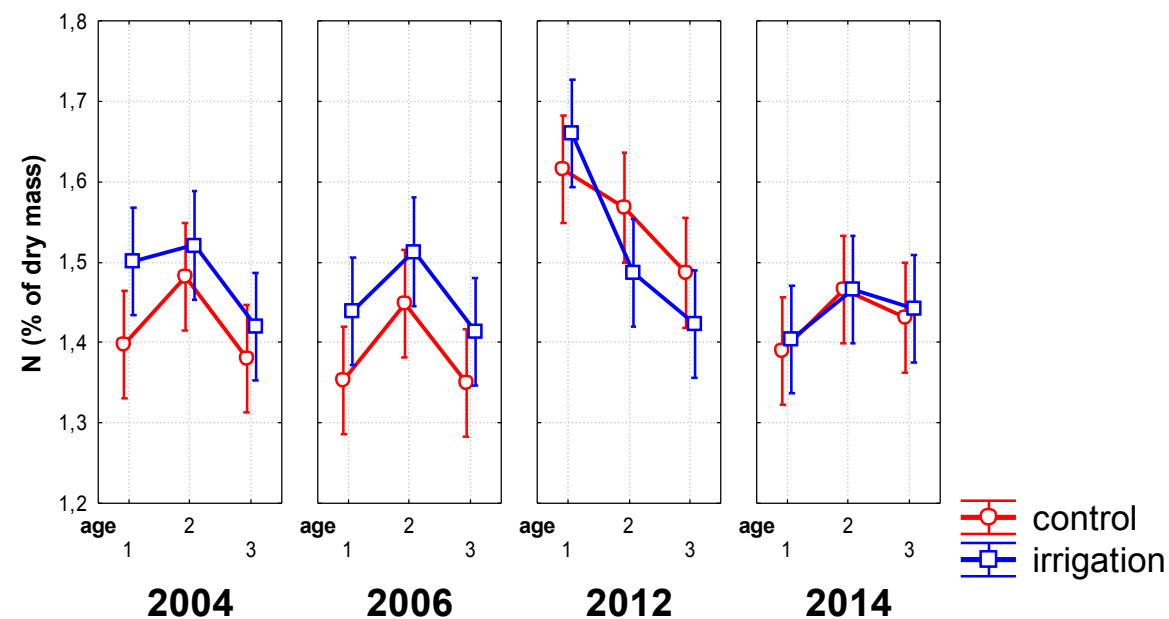
Foliar nitrogen concentration (% of dry mass)

Treatment: $F(1,3)=10.50$, $p=.048$; Harvest year: $F(3,9)=6.01$, $p=.016$;

N. age-group: $F(2,6)=9.98$, $p=.012$

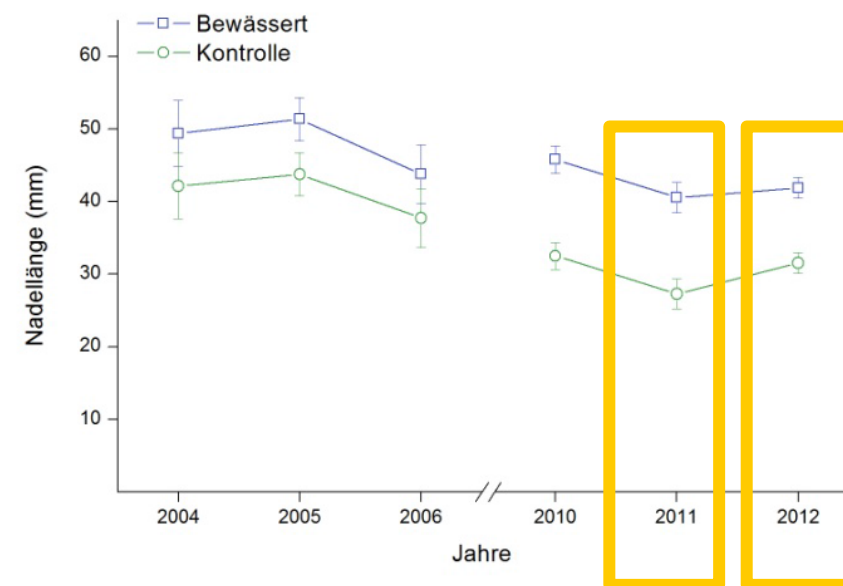
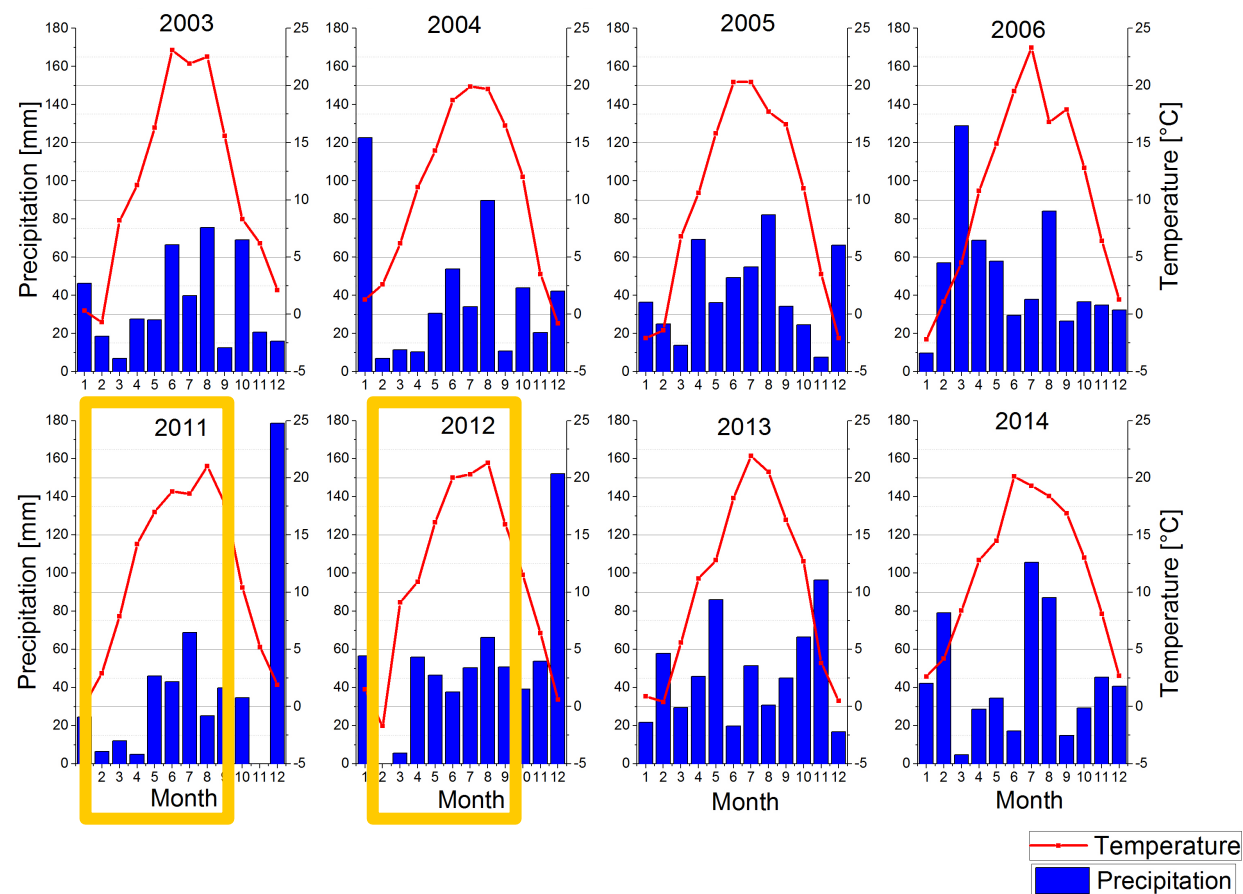
Effective hypothesis decomposition

Vertical bars denote 0.95 confidence intervals



Preliminary results - macronutrients

Precipitation and temperature for the years 2003-2006 and 2011-2014 for Sion



Needle length (mm) for two harvests (2006, 2012) and three needle ages for irrigated (blue) and control (green) plots , Rovina 2012

Preliminary results - macronutrients

- Lower concentration of Mg in irrigated plots
- Decreasing concentration of this element with needle aging

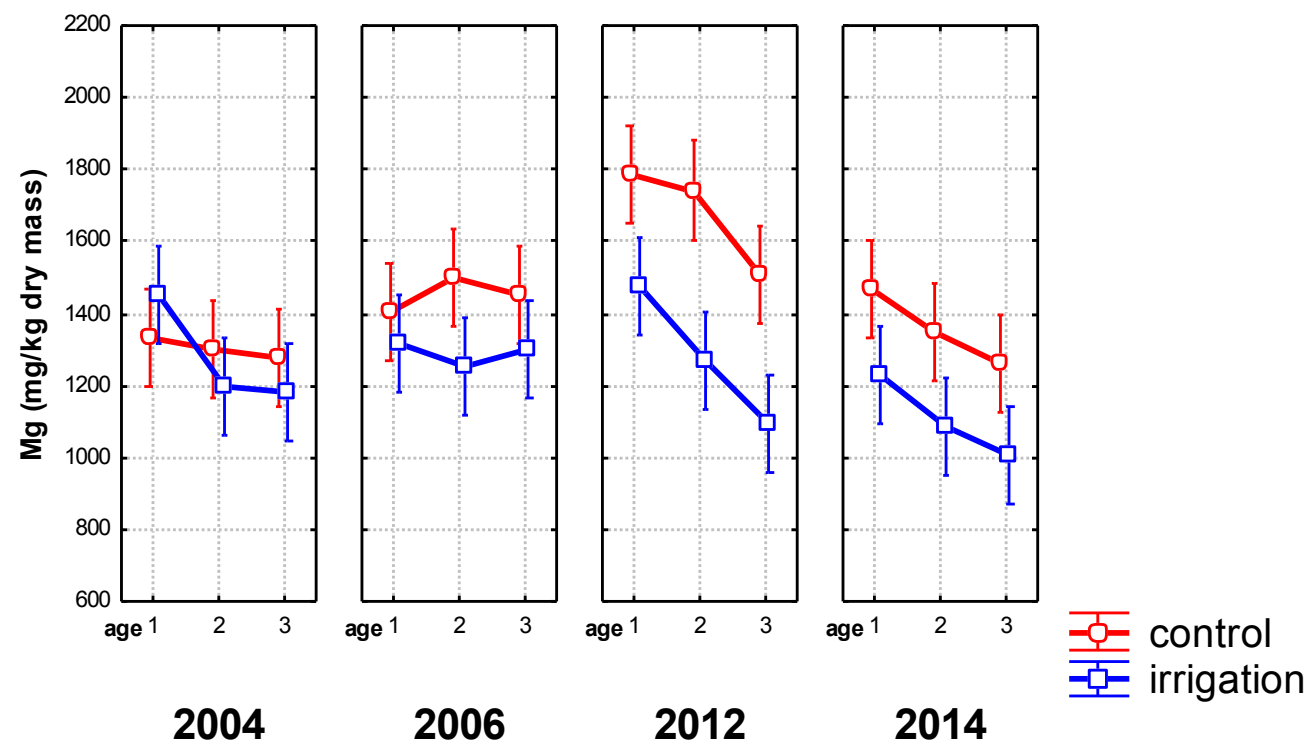
Foliar magnesium concentration (mg/kg)

Treatment: $F(1,3)=10.04$, $p=0.051$; **Harvest year:** $F(3,9)=19.99$, $p<0.001$;

N. age-group: $F(2,6)=24.73$, $p=0.002$

Effective hypothesis decomposition

Vertical bars denote 0.95 confidence intervals



Preliminary results - micronutrients

- Increasing concentration of Al, Fe, Zn, Mn and B with needle aging
- Significantly lower concentration of Al in irrigated plots

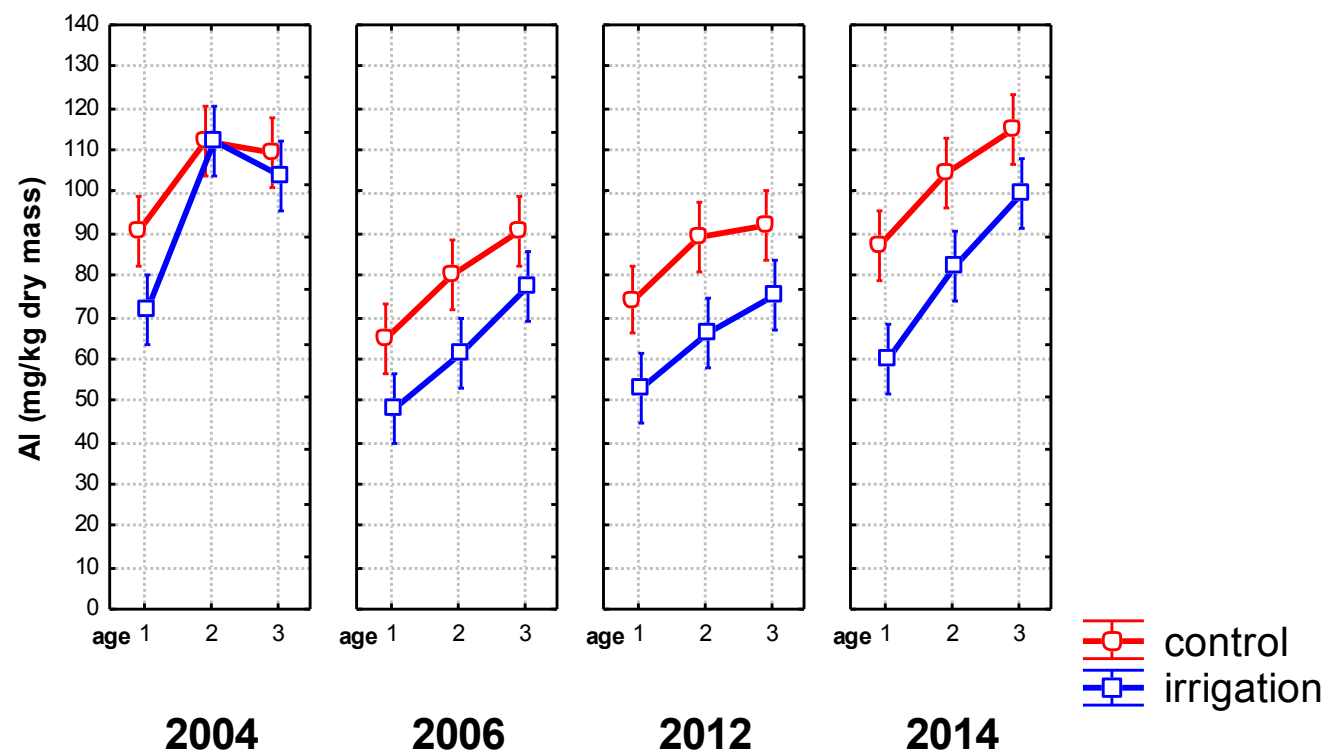
Foliar aluminium concentration (mg/kg)

Treatment: $F(1,3)=95.26$, $p=.002$; Harvest year: $F(3,9)=90.45$, $p=.000$;

N. age-group: $F(2,6)=144.92$, $p=.000$

Effective hypothesis decomposition

Vertical bars denote 0.95 confidence intervals



Preliminary results - micronutrients

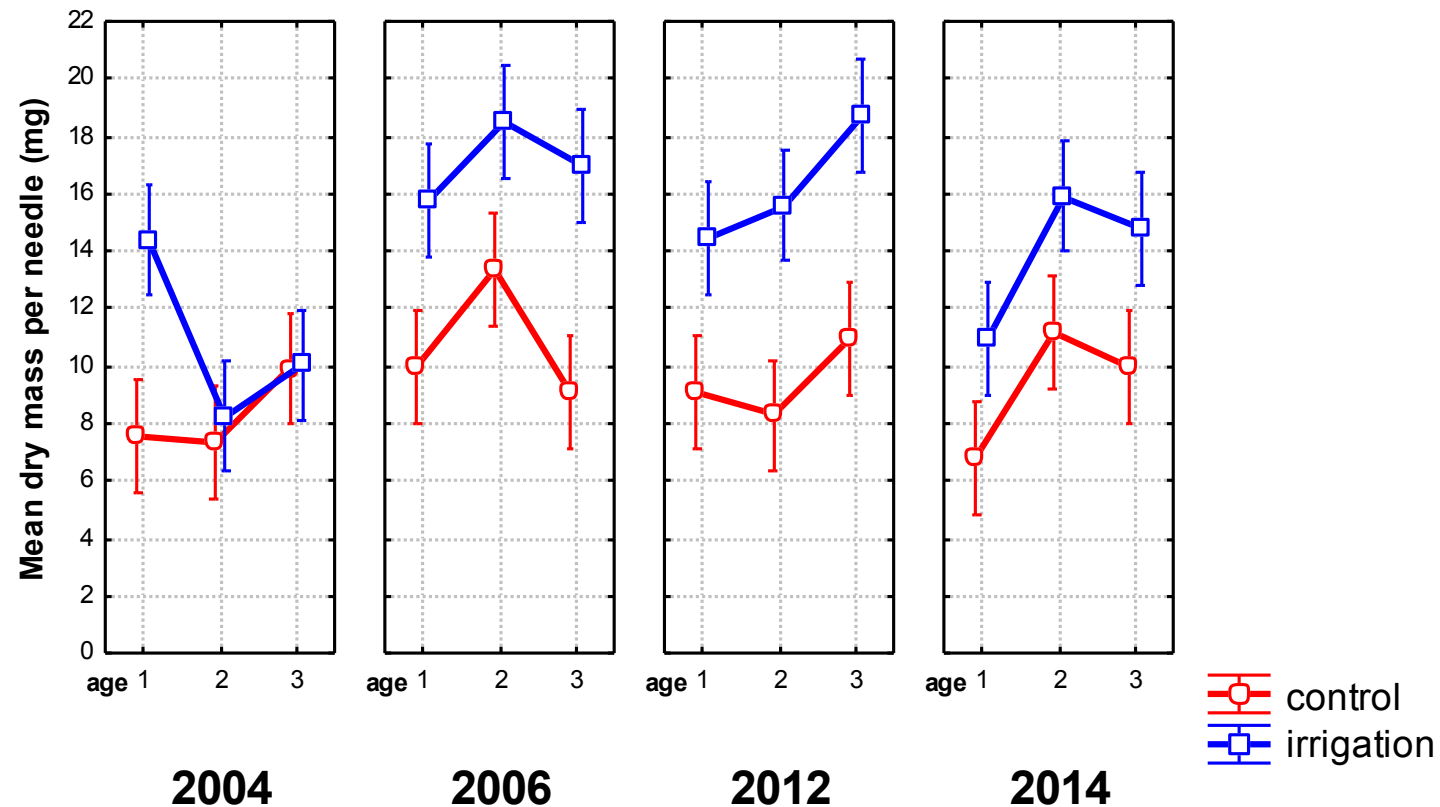
Mean dry mass per needle (mg)

Treatment: $F(1,3)=40.373$, $p=0.008$; **Harvest year:** $F(3,9)=23.807$, $p<0.001$;

Age-group: $F(2,6)=$, $p=0.008$

Effective hypothesis decomposition

Vertical bars denote 0.95 confidence intervals



Preliminary results - micronutrients

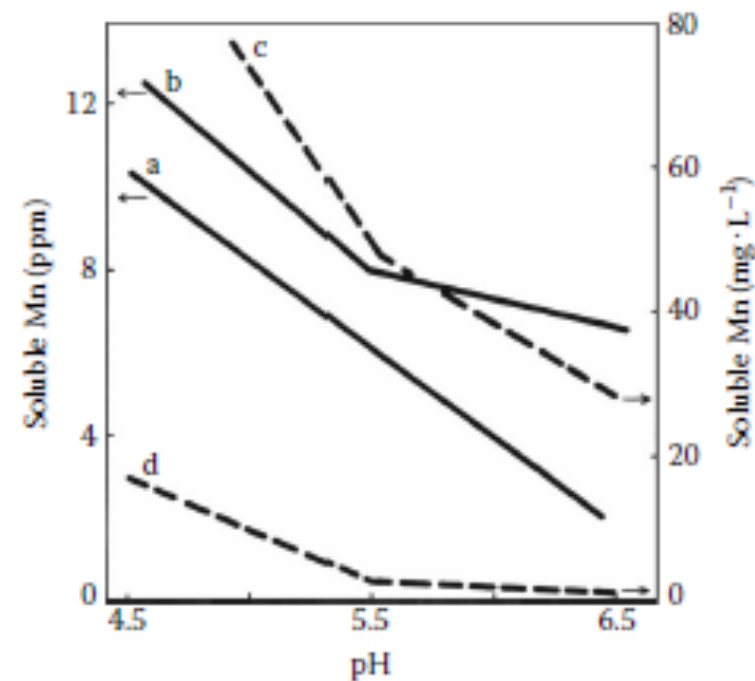
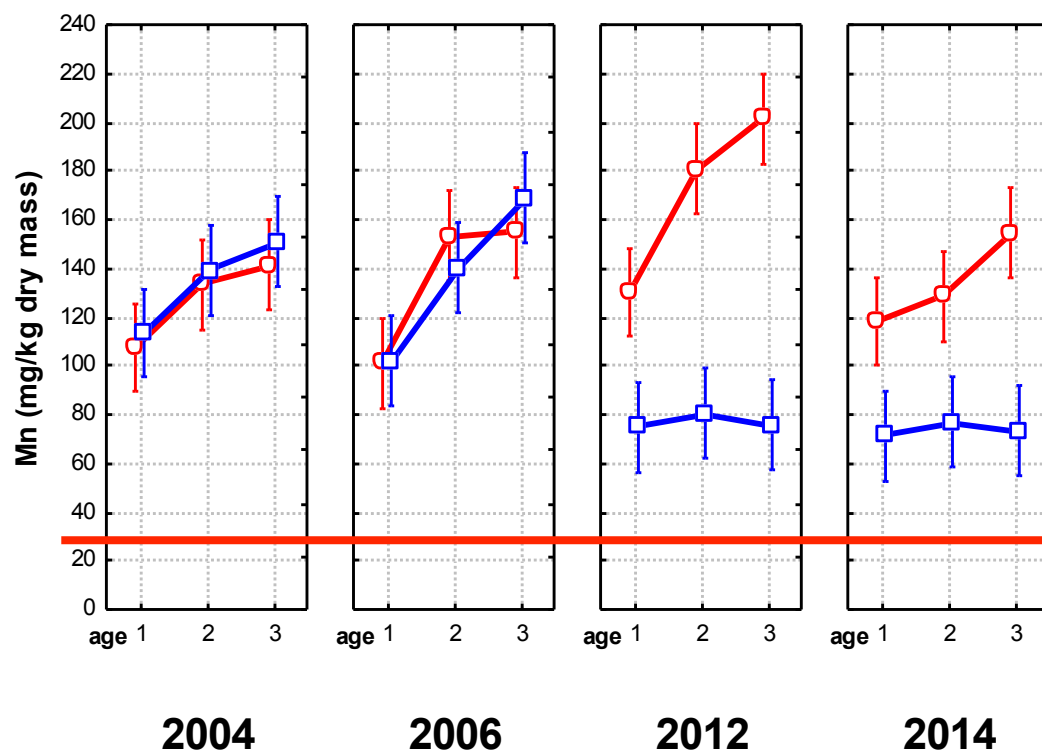
Foliar manganese concentration (mg/kg)

Treatment: $F(1,3)=209.63$, $p=.001$; Harvest year: $F(3,9)=12.87$, $p=.001$;

N. age-group: $F(2,6)=49.72$, $p=.000$

Effective hypothesis decomposition

Vertical bars denote 0.95 confidence intervals

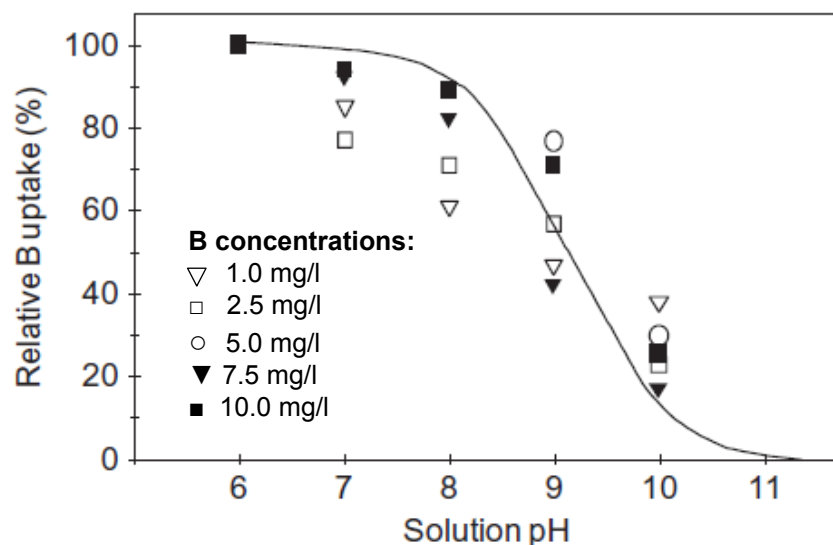


Solubility of soil Mn at different pH values, (a) from bulk soil, (b) from rhizosphere, (c) in citrate solution, (d) in root exudates, after 72 h (Kabata-Pendias 2011)

Deficiency: 10-30 mg/kg

control
irrigation

Preliminary results - micronutrients



Relative uptake of B by barley roots, Solid line: percentage of undissociated H_3BO_3 (Withe 2012)

**Soil pH in Pfynwald (Nov. 2011)
at three soil depths (data: F. Hagedorn)**

Depth	Control	Irrigation
0-2 cm	5.27	6.47
2-5 cm	6.22	6.62
5-10 cm	6.90	6.93

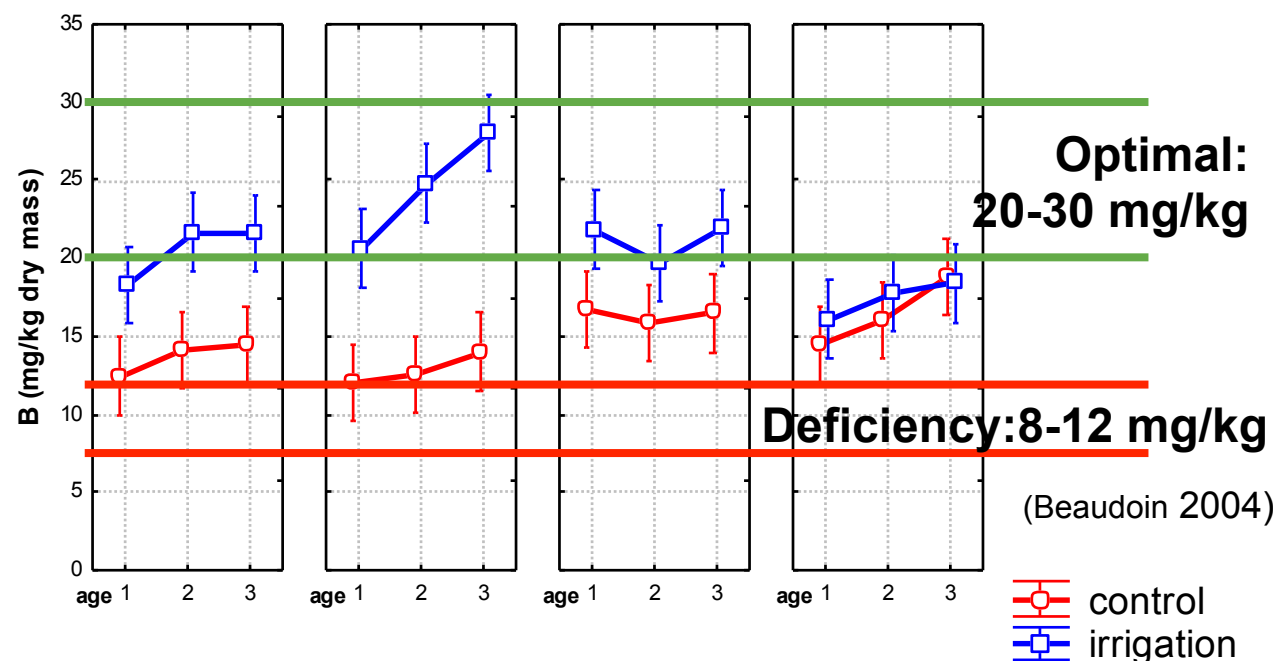
Foliar boron concentration (mg/kg)

Treatment: $F(1,3)=95.59$, $p=0.002$; **Harvest year:** $F(3,9)=1.54$, $p=0.270$;

N. age-group: $F(2,6)=18.70$, $p=.003$

Effective hypothesis decomposition

Vertical bars denote 0.95 confidence intervals



2004

2006

2012

2014

- Higher concentration of this element in irrigated plots
- Increasing concentration of this element with needle aging

Preliminary results - carbon

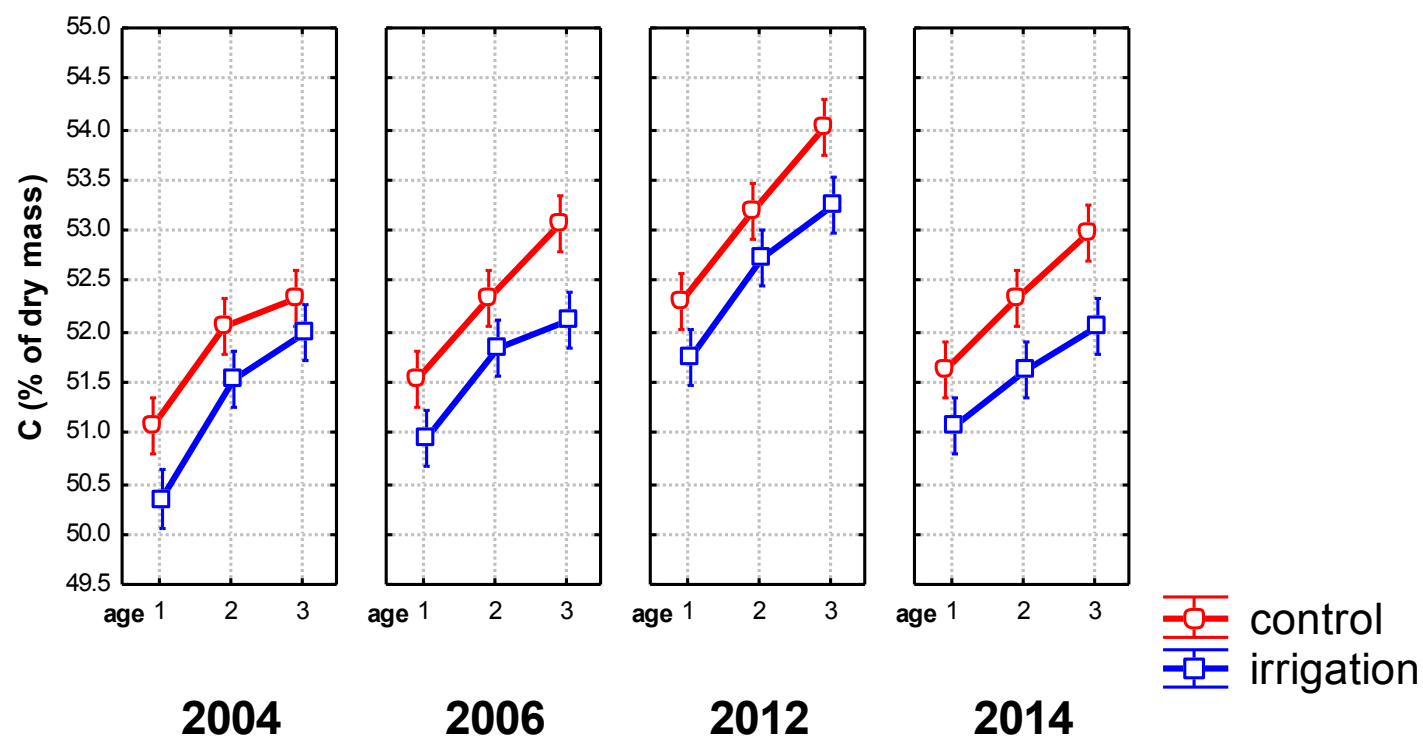
Foliar carbon concentration (% of dry mass)

Treatment: $F(1,3)=8.87$, $p=.059$; **Harvest year:** $F(3,9)=41.68$, $p=.000$

N. age-group: $F(2,6)=450.95$, $p=.000$

Effective hypothesis decomposition

Vertical bars denote 0.95 confidence intervals



Conclusion and outlook

- Changes in nutrients with needle aging reflected the specific mobility of each element within phloem and its retrieval in aging foliage.
- In response to treatment, the concentration of major nutrients was raised either significantly (K, N) or marginally (S), but rarely lowered (Mg).
- Among nutrients with low phloem mobility, only Al responded significantly (↘) to treatment.
- Two elements (Mn, B) show needle concentrations close to the deficiency limit at Pfynwald.
- Since 2012, an increase in the topsoil pH in response to irrigation appears to cause a reduced uptake of both Mn and B, already leading to significant reduction of Mn concentration as compared to the control treatment.
- Further results on NSC, LAI, shoot/needle growth and morphology should provide further insights into the physiological trends responsible for changes in carbon and other elements within needles.



Thank you for your attention!

Foto: Pierre Vollenweider (WSL)

References

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