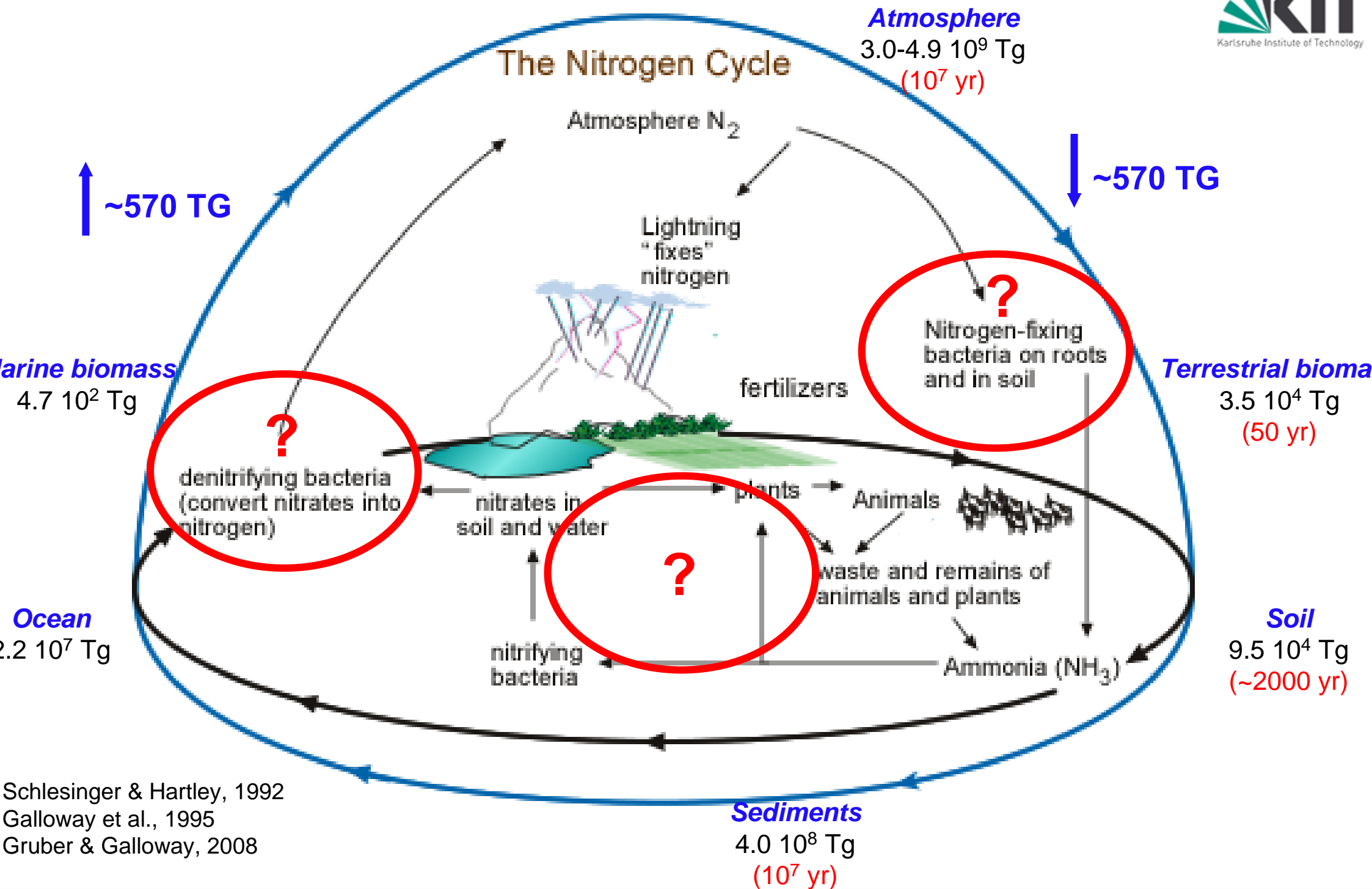


# Nitrogen turnover processes and effects in terrestrial ecosystems

**Klaus Butterbach-Bahl<sup>a</sup>, Per Gundersen<sup>b</sup>,  
Michael Dannenmann<sup>a</sup>, Ralf Kiese<sup>a</sup>**

*<sup>a</sup>Institute of Meteorology and Climate Research, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology,  
Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany*

*<sup>b</sup>Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning, University of  
Copenhagen, Hoersholm, Denmark*

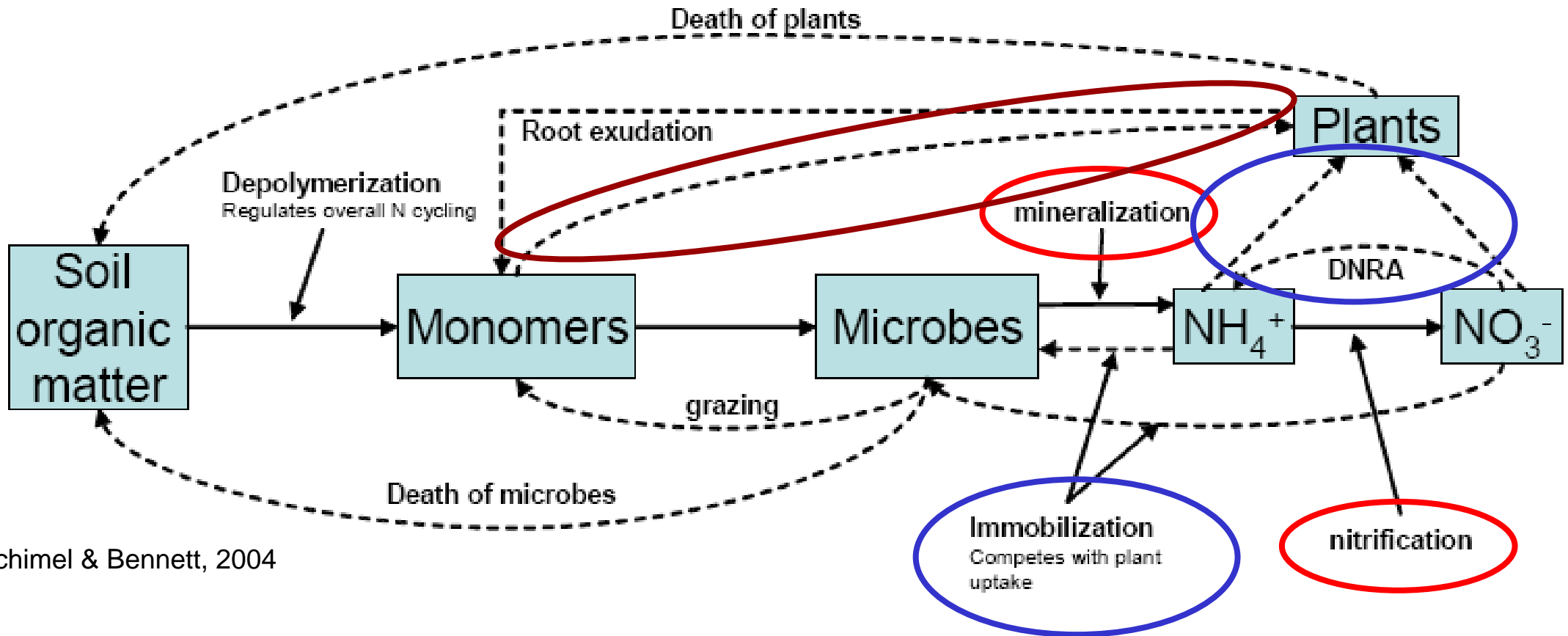


Schlesinger & Hartley, 1992  
Galloway et al., 1995  
Gruber & Galloway, 2008

# Biological N<sub>2</sub>-fixation (BNF)

- Major natural process to create Nr, highly energy demanding
- Different ecophysiological groups involved
  - Symbiotic association between microbes and plant roots (e.g. legumes; 10-100 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>)
  - Cyanobacteria (e.g. crusts in semiarid regions; 1-40 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>)
  - Heterotrophic N<sub>2</sub>-fixation (upland: 1-5 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup> or wetland: 50-100 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>)
- Understanding of ecological controls of BNF is limited (except agricultural crops)
  - Cyano-bacteria: light (e.g. steppe)
  - Heterotrophic N<sub>2</sub> fixation: substrate (carbon) quality > substrate quantity
  - General: pH, drought, temperature, salinity
- Uncertainties:
  - Knowledge about the biology of N fixers is limited
  - Biological N<sub>2</sub> fixation only assessed for a few systems
  - Contribution of BNF to ecosystem N cycling highly uncertain

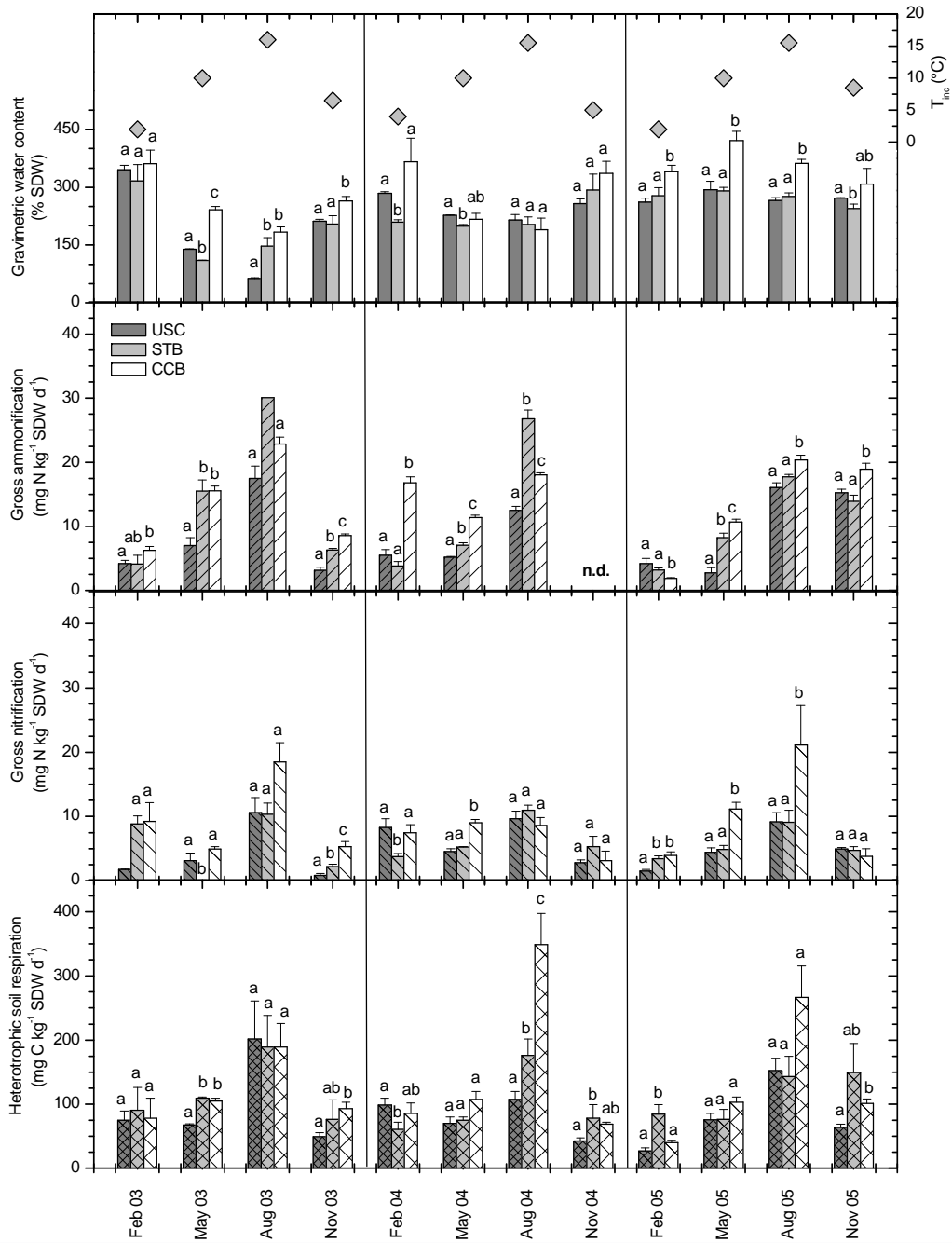
# Processes involved in N-cycling



Schimel & Bennett, 2004

- Only since approx. 10 – 15 yrs we are talking about gross rates
- Competition between microbes and plants
- Role of organic N for N cycling, mediated by mycorrhiza?

# N-cycling at the Höglwald Forest, Germany



**Gross-Ammonification:**  
800 – 1000 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>

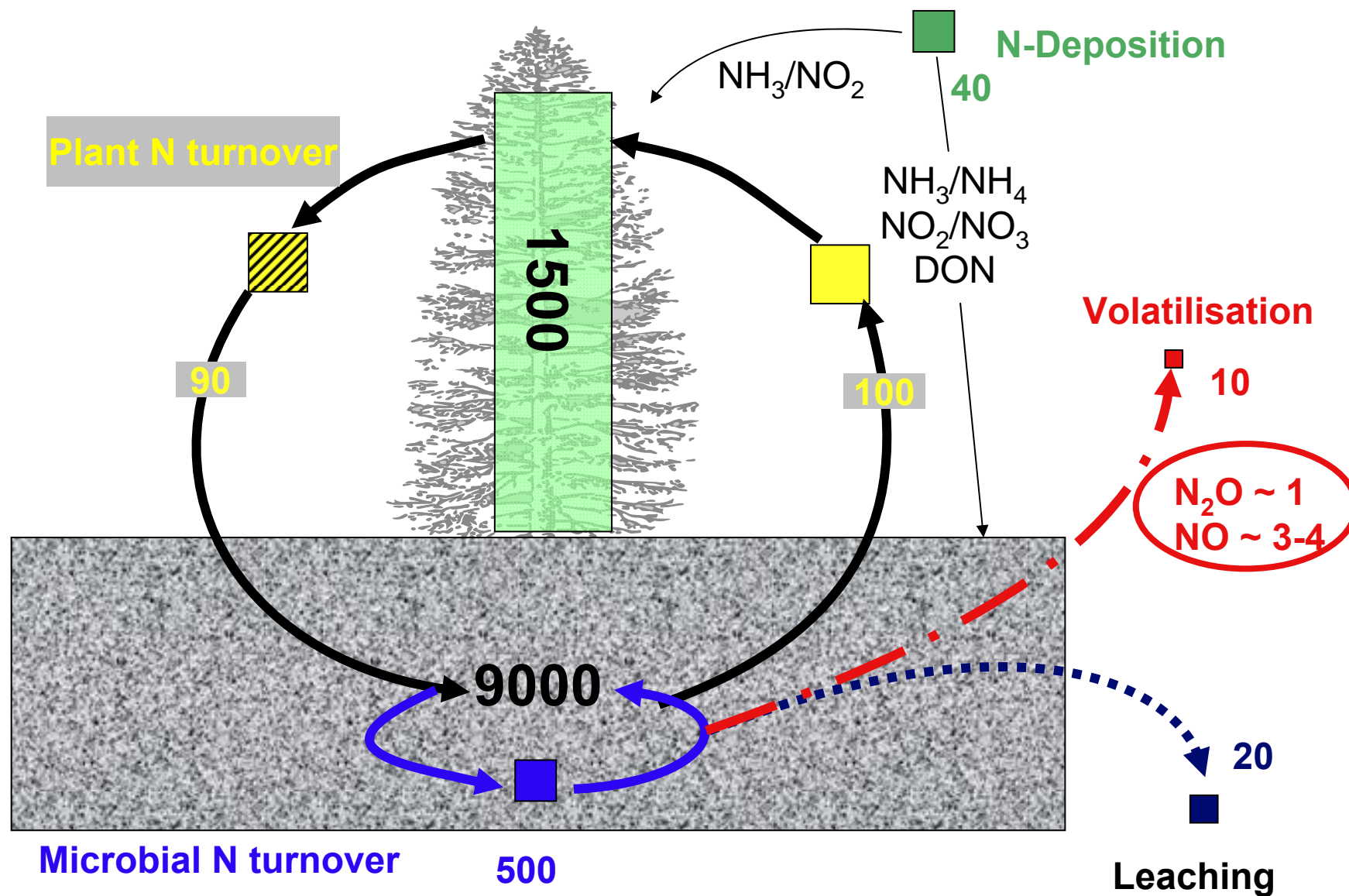
**Gross-nitrification:**  
480 – 590 kg<sup>-1</sup> N ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>

**Heterotrophic respiration:**  
8000 – 9000 kg C ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>

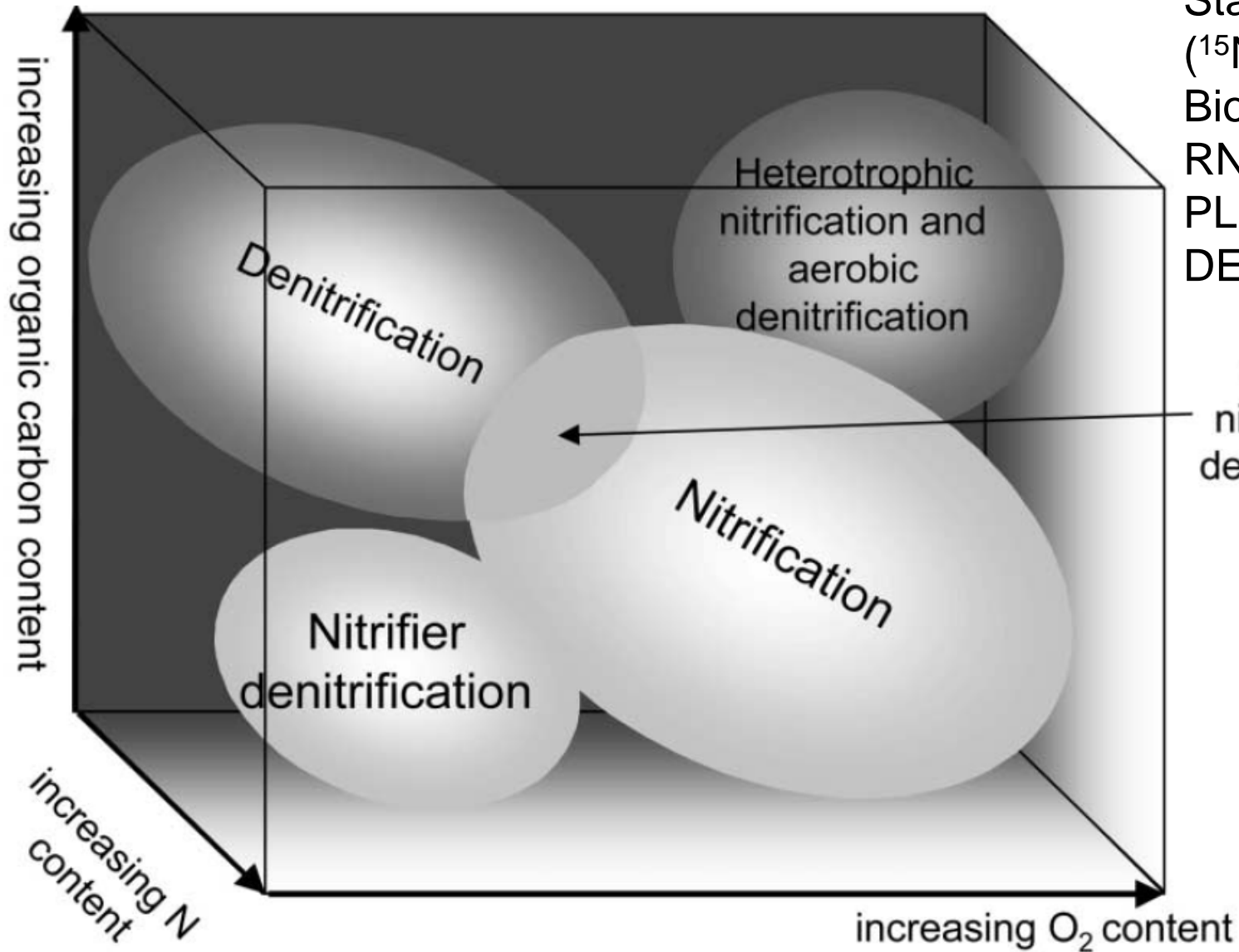
Rosenkranz et al., 2008, Biogeochem. Subm.

# NitroEurope – Towards full N balance studies

Höglwald, spruce forest (Germany), N Brüggemann, H Papen, K Butterbach-Bahl (FZK)



# Ecological niche of nitrifier-denitrification



## Tools for process identification:

Stable isotope techniques

(<sup>15</sup>N/ <sup>18</sup>O) ± C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>

Bio-Molecular techniques

RNA/DNA extractions

PLFA analysis

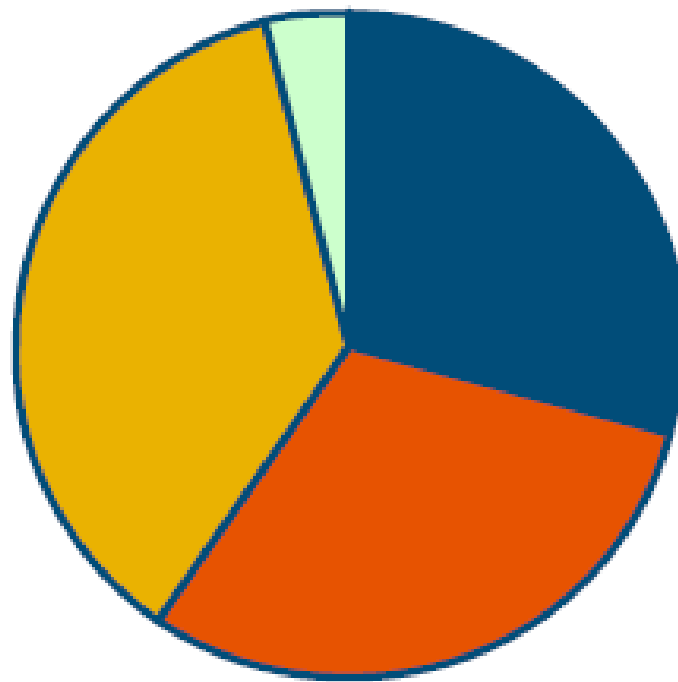
DEA, etc.

coupled  
nitrification-  
denitrification

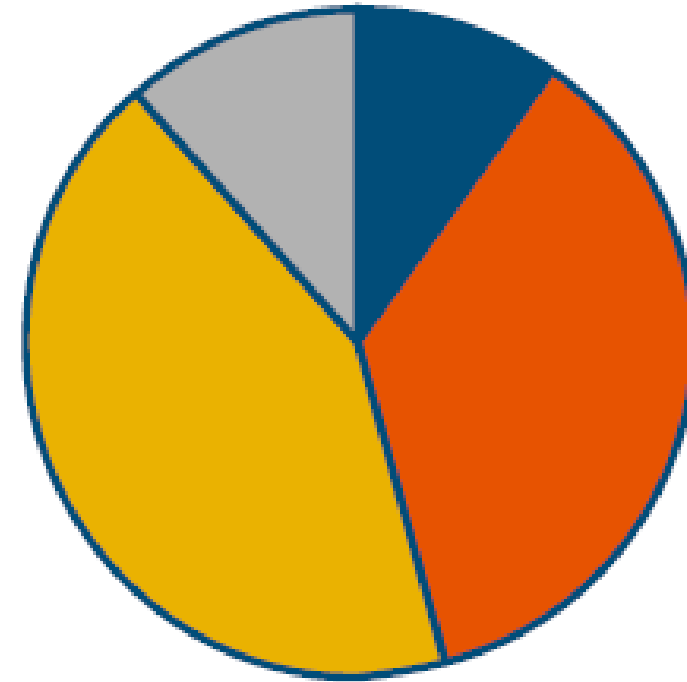
Wrage et al., 2001, Soil Biol. Biochem.

# Importance of nitrifier denitrification for soil N<sub>2</sub>O emissions

Relative contribution to N<sub>2</sub>O emission from soil:



Method I



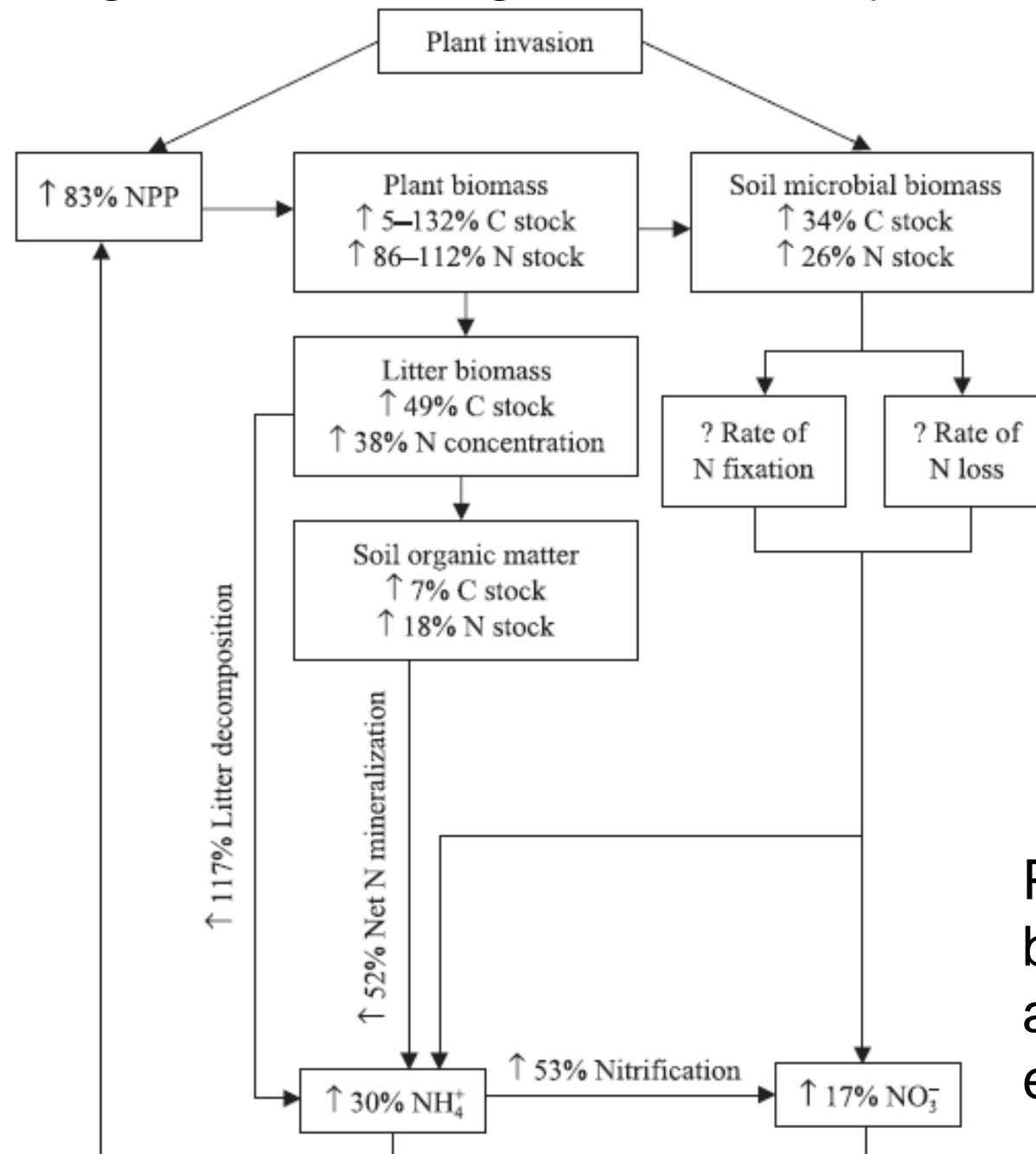
Method II

- Denitrification
- Nitrification
- Nitrifier denitrification
- Coupled Nitrification / Denitrification
- Other

Wrage et al., 2005, RCMS

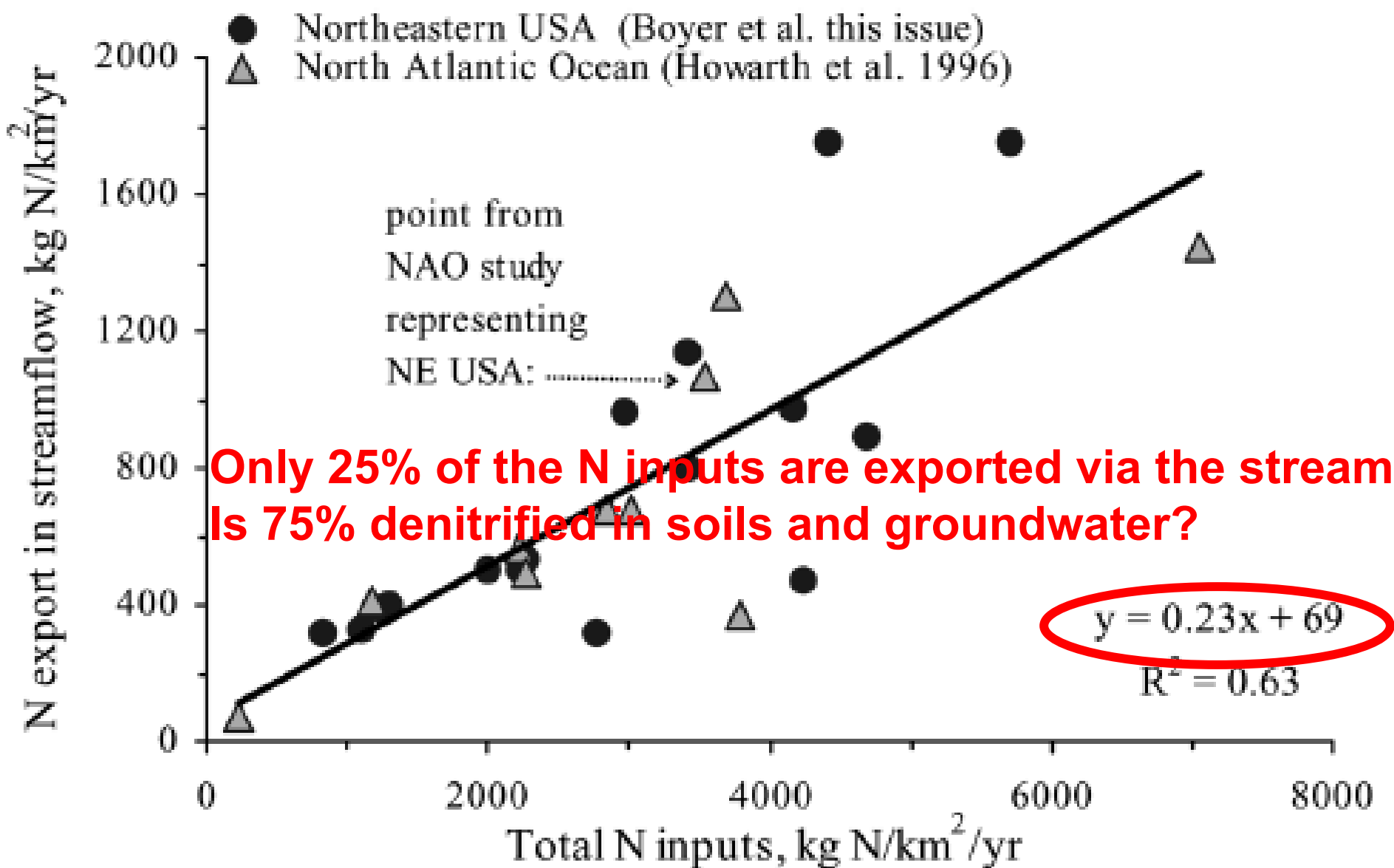


# Vegetation changes and ecosystem N cycling

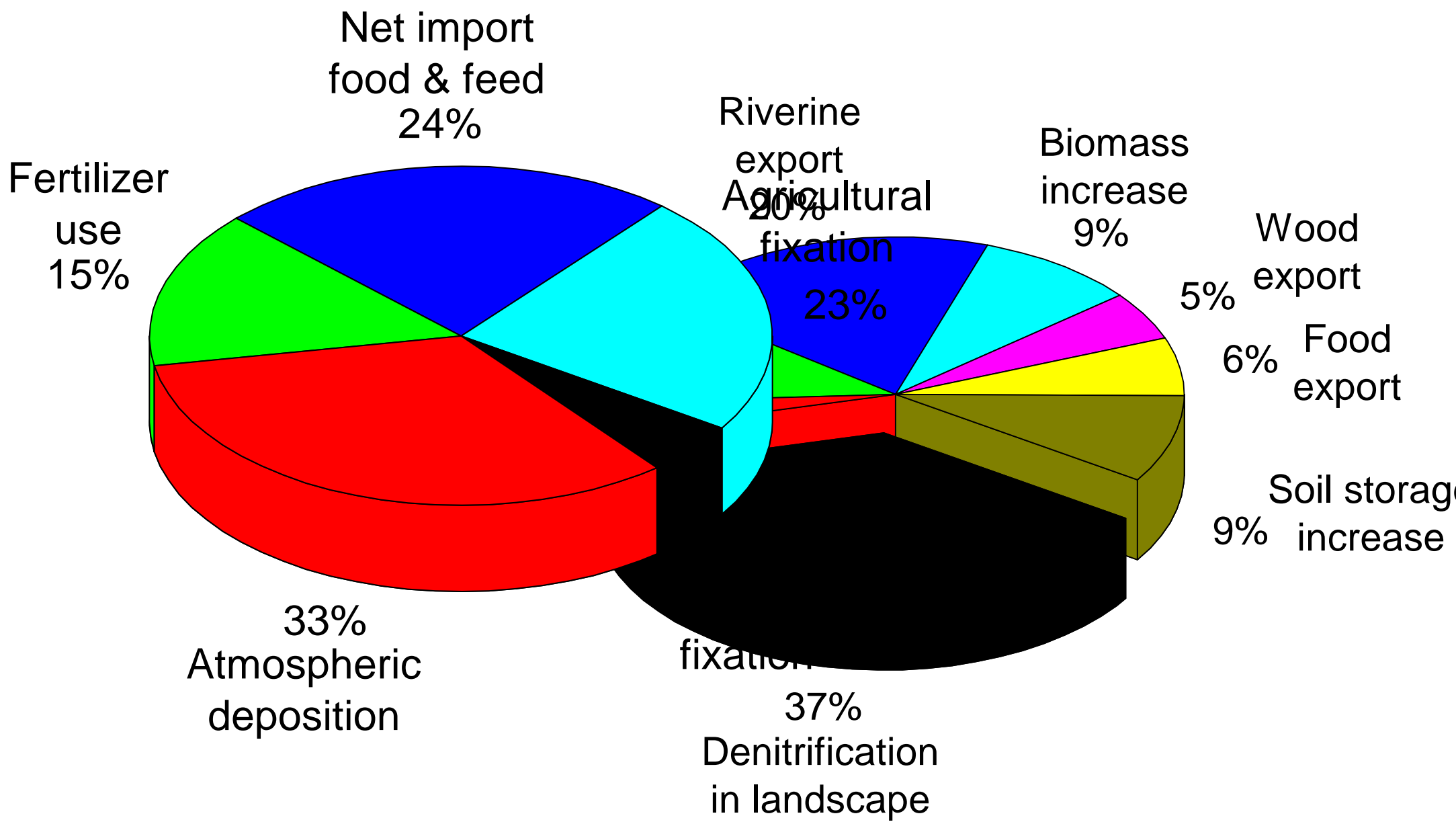


Potential positive feedbacks between plant invasion and carbon and nitrogen cycles in invaded ecosystems. Liao et al., 2008

# Van Breemen et al., 2002: Where did all the nitrogen go?



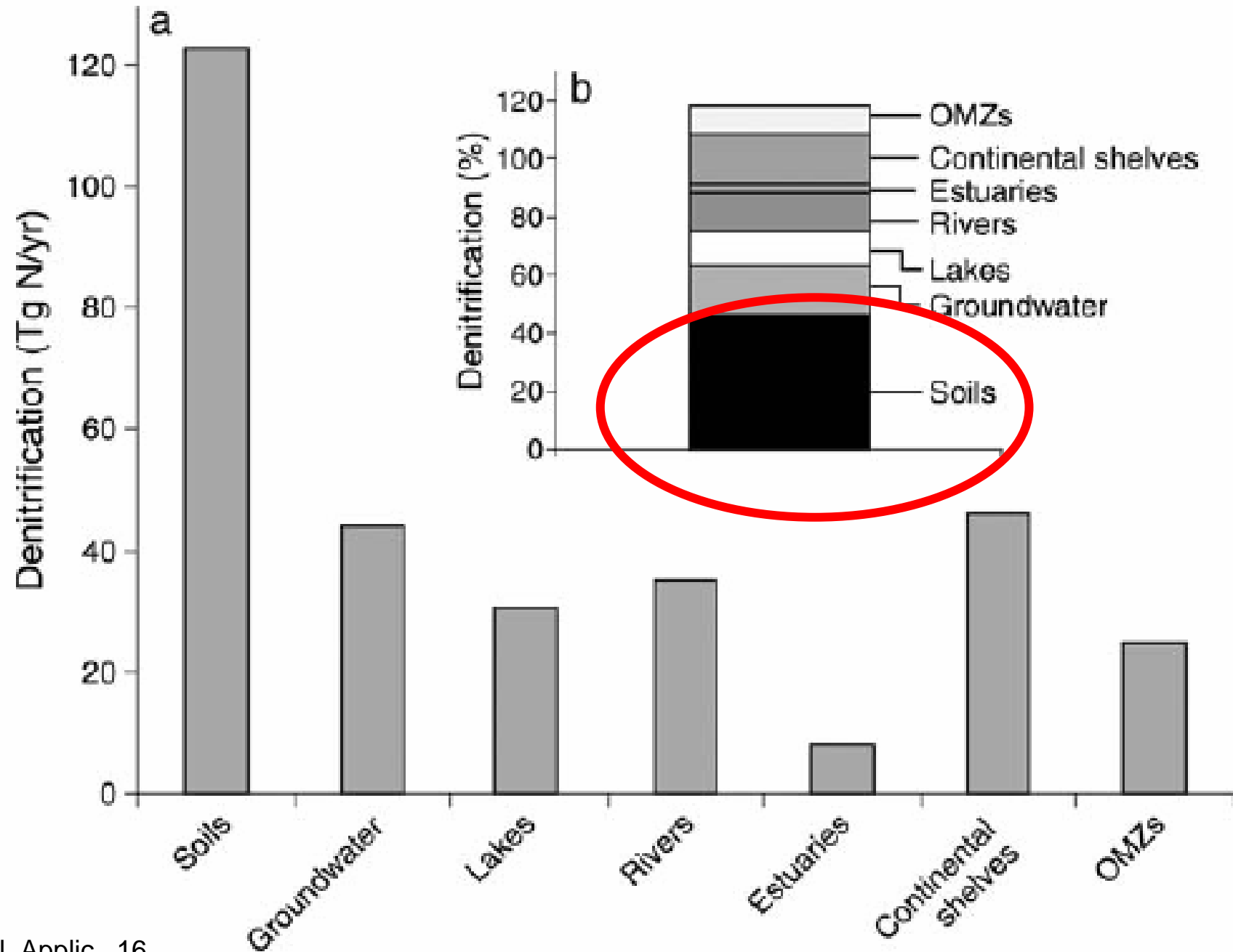
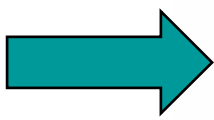
# Van Breemen et al., 2002: Where did all the nitrogen go?



Van Breemen et al., 2002, Biogeochemistry

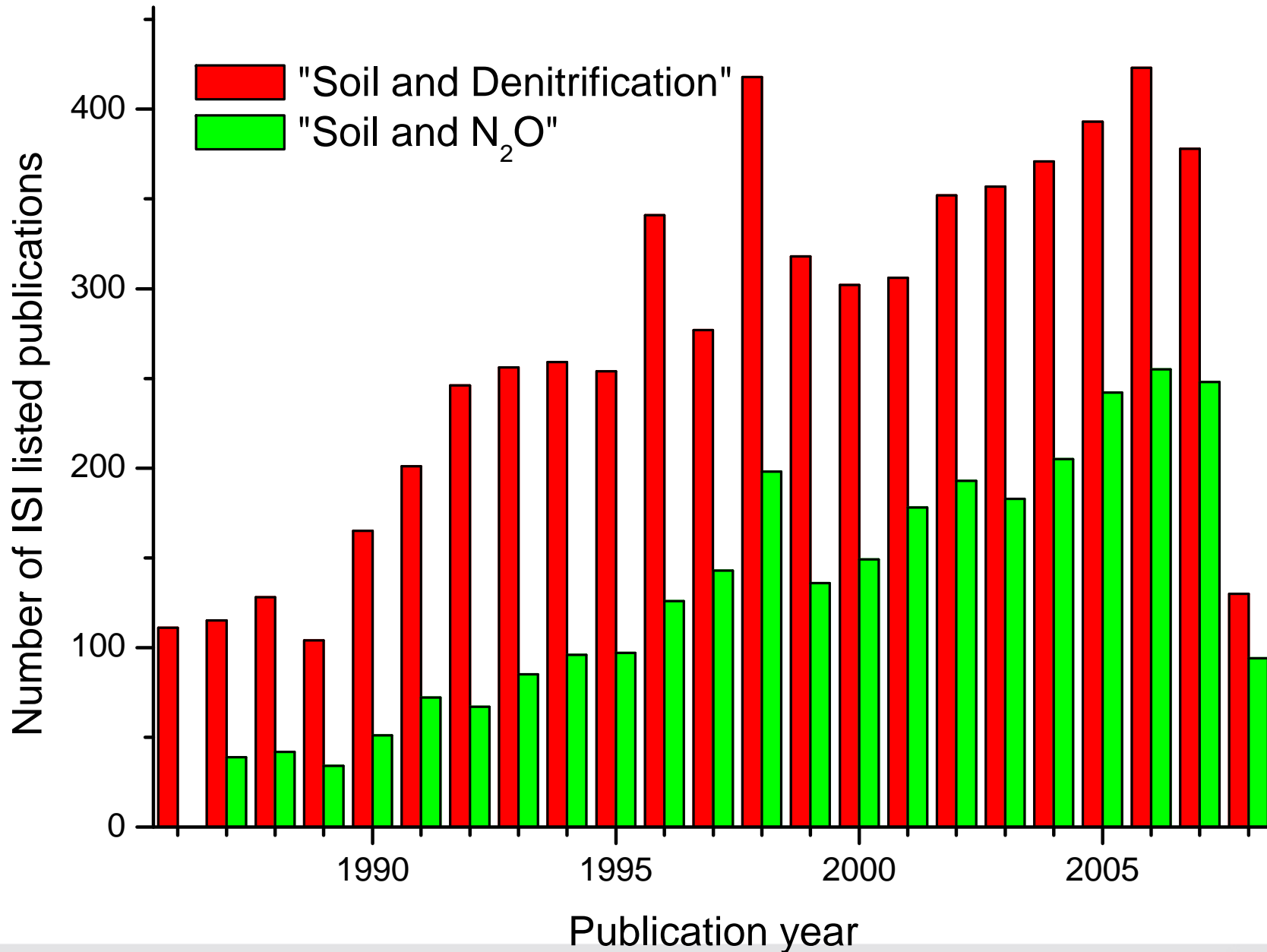
# Seitzinger et al., 2006: 40% of N input is denitrified in soils

**Approx. 270 Tg N<sub>r</sub> additions to terrestrial systems**

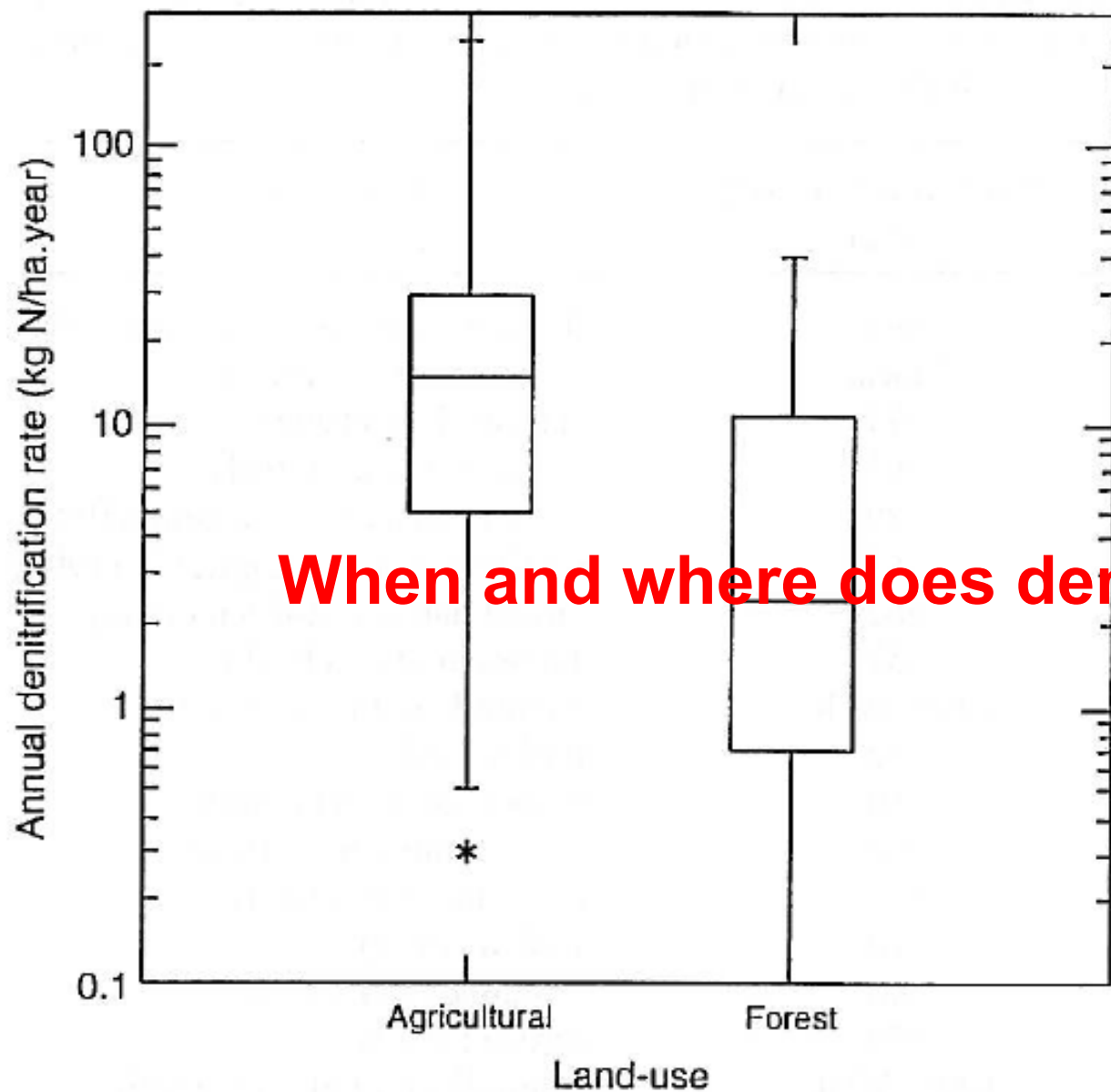


It seems that we do know the “big” numbers quite well,  
but how good is our knowledge on site and landscape scales?

# Publications on denitrification and soils increased by a factor of four within the last 20 yrs

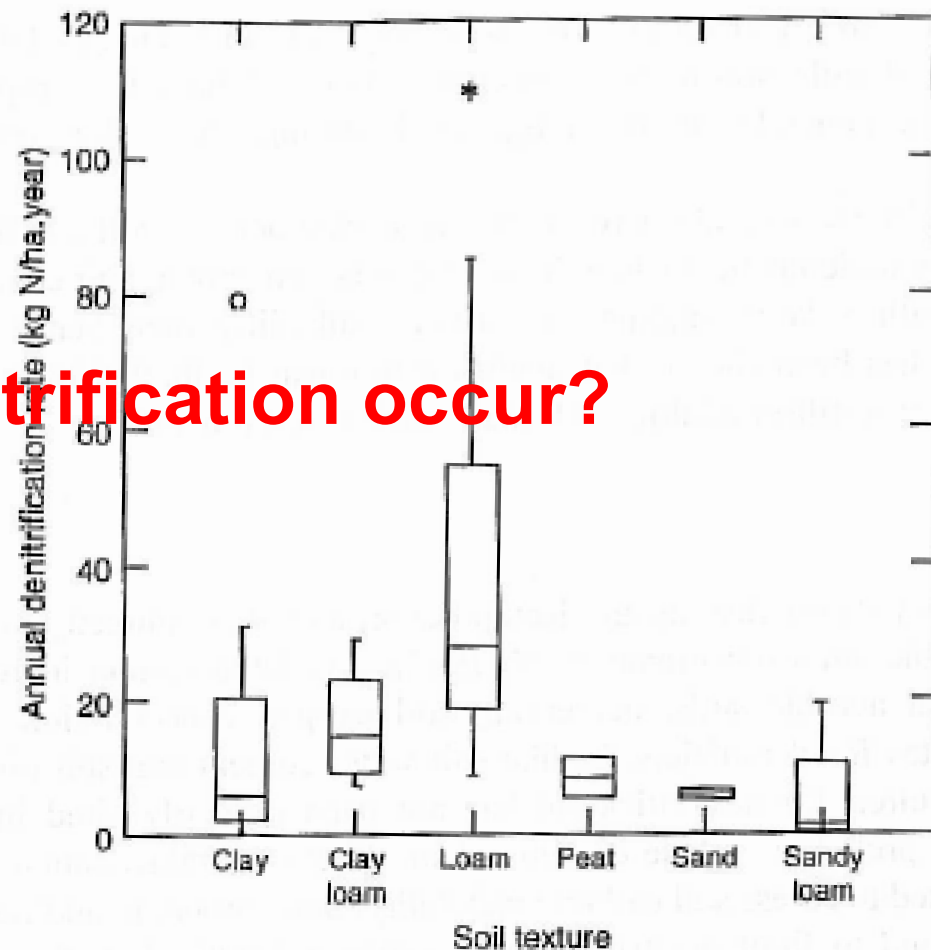


# Variability of denitrification estimates



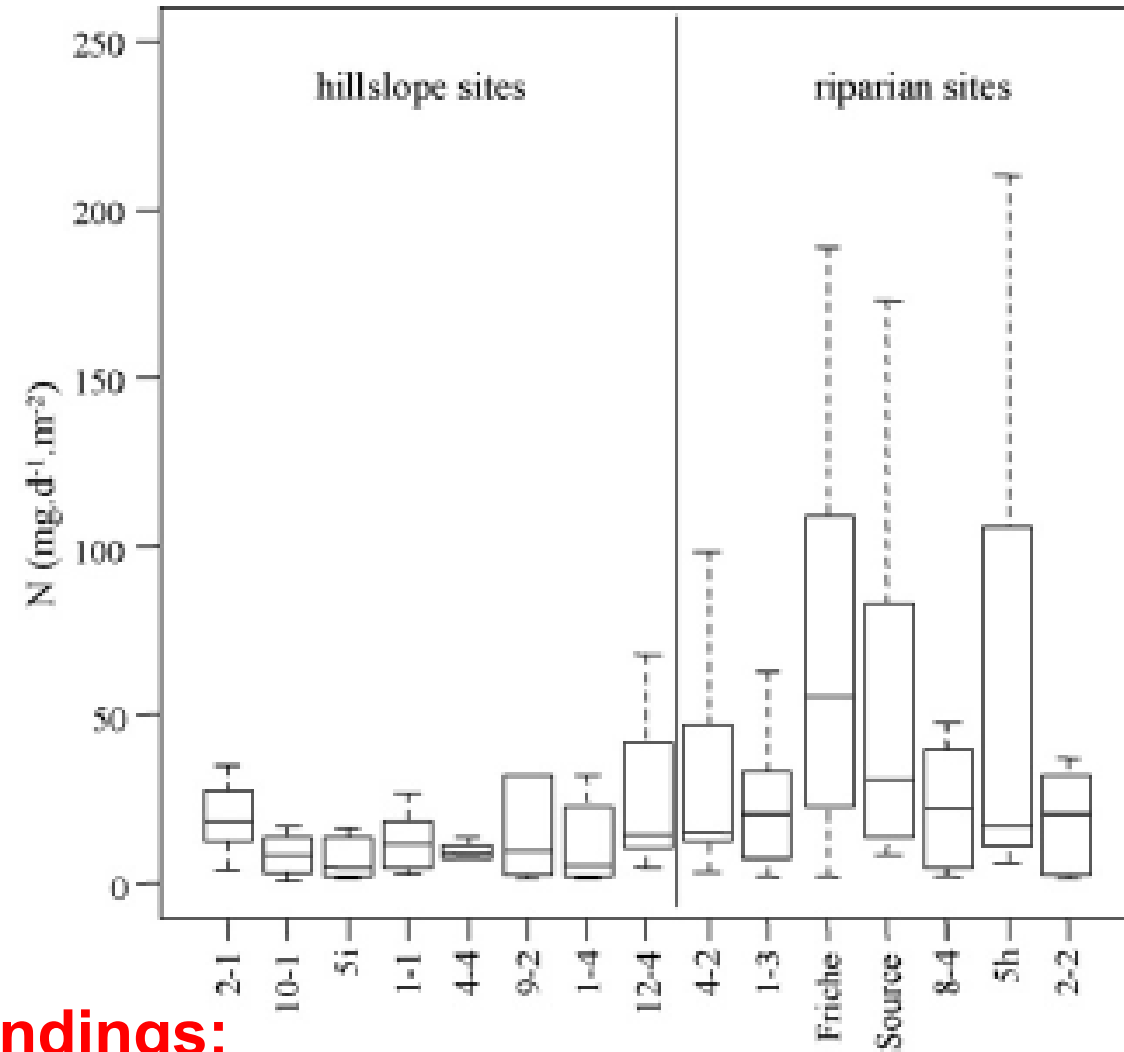
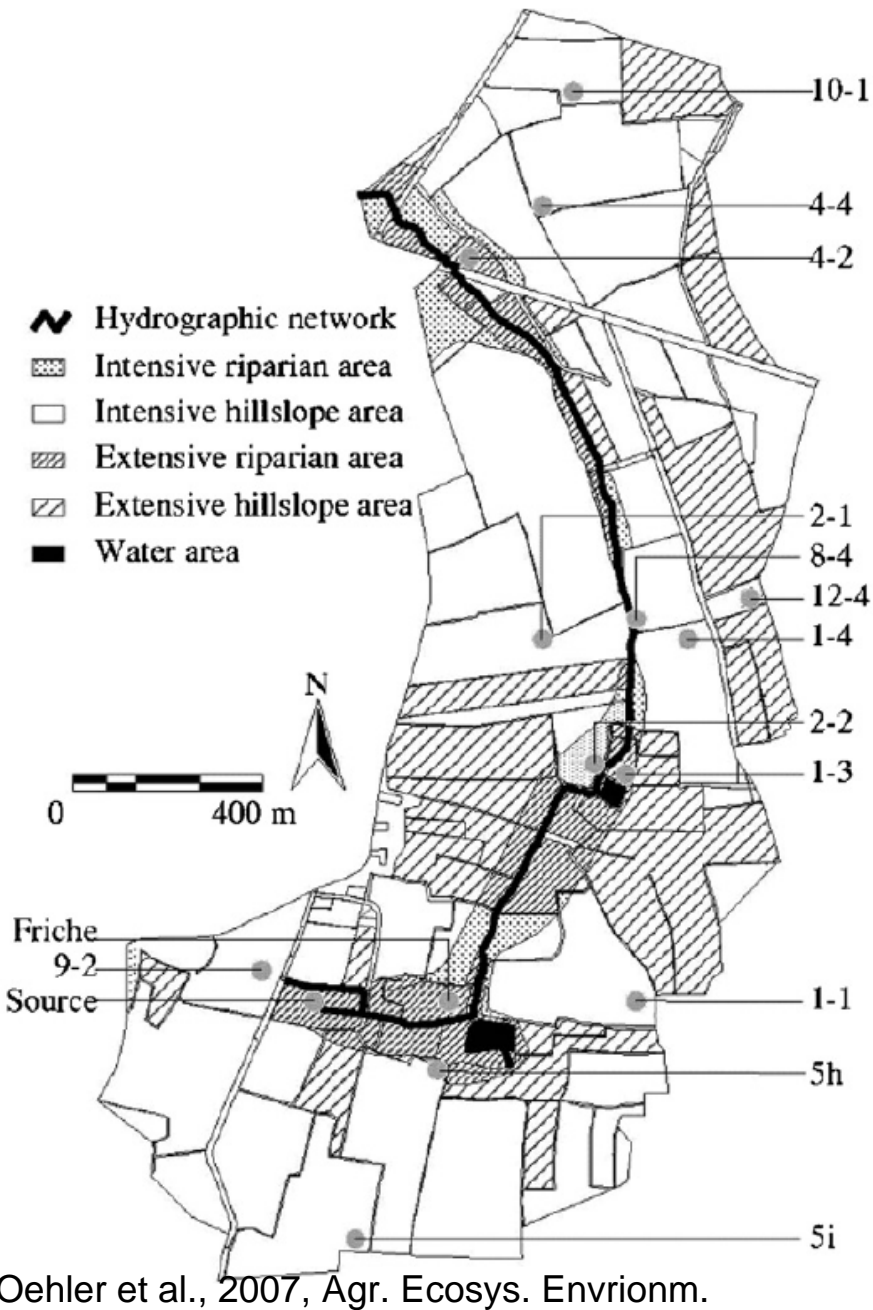
When and where does denitrification occur?

## Denitrification & texture (grasslands)



# Estimating landscape scale denitrification losses

## Annual mean $N_2+N_2O$ losses

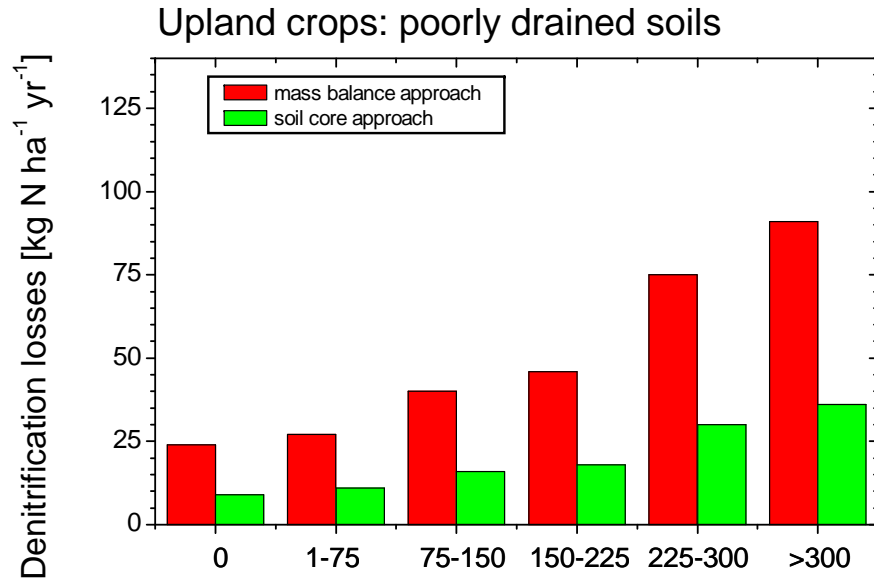


### Main findings:

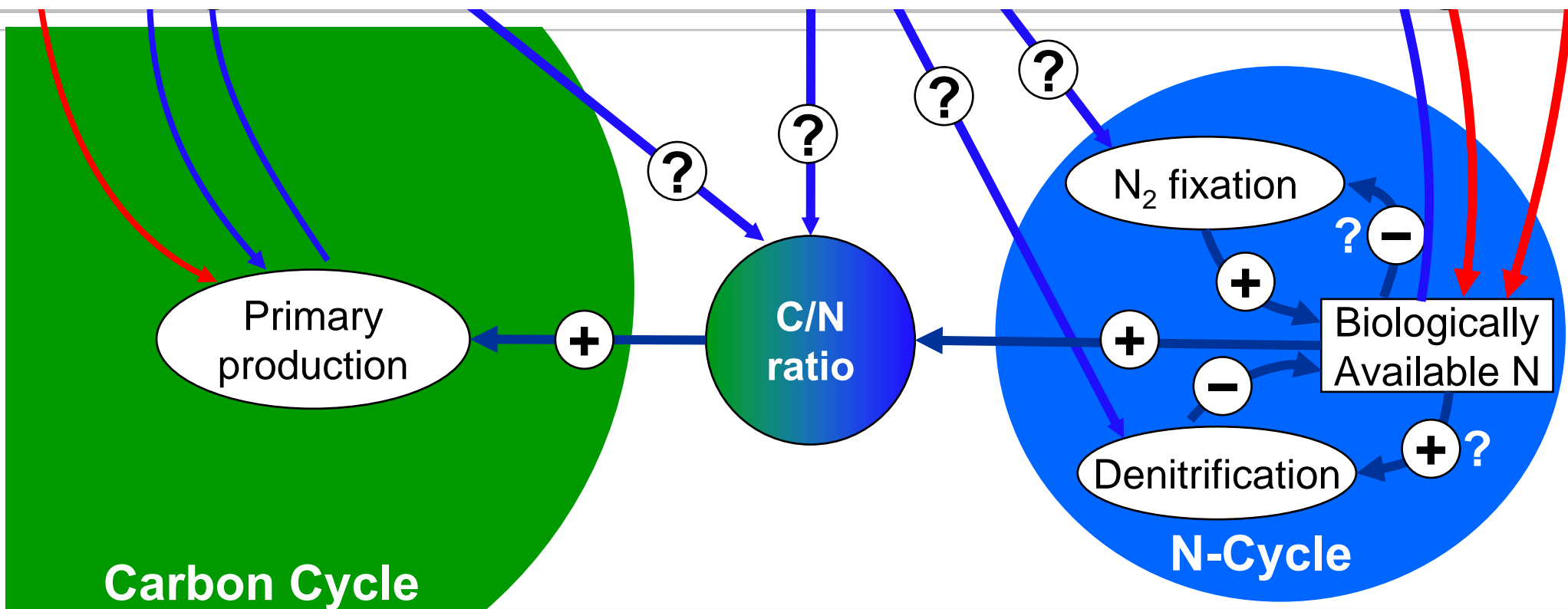
- 50% of denitrification occurs at hillslopes
- 20-40 cm layer contributed 50% to N losses
- $N_2O:N_2$  ratio approx. 1, i.e. main losses via  $N_2$



# Uncertainties of denitrification estimates



Hofstra & Bouwman, 2005, Nutr Cycl Agroecosys



- Uncertainties with regard to Nr input
  - BNF not well understood
  - Dry deposition not well constrained
- Uncertainty with regard to Nr cycling
  - Microbial processes and microbial diversity
  - Plant-microbe competition and species composition
  - Organic N cycling
- Uncertainty with regard to Nr output
  - Denitrification (when and where?)
  - Changes in stocks versus external losses
- Uncertainties with regard to feedbacks to global changes