

TREE FINE ROOTS PRODUCTIVITY AND TURNOVER RATES ESTIMATION IN ALPINE SANDY LAND

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Abstract

Sequential coring method was used to collect the data of fine roots from June to August in alpine sandy land. Turnover rates were calculated by maximum or mean biomass during the growing season in 2015 using Decision Matrix (DM) or Maximum-Minimum (MM) method. Results show that biomass in June is lower than that in July and August. Turnover rates of *Artemisia desertorum* are higher than that of *Caragana intermedia* and *Caragana korshinskii*. Turnover rates of mixed forest are higher than that of pure forest. Soil gravimetric water content is highly related to root biomass/ length in the depth of 40 - 60 cm for *Caragana intermedia* and *Caragana korshinskii*. But soil gravimetric water content and root biomass/ length have no obvious regularity in the depth of 40 ~ 60 cm for *Artemisia desertorum*. The minimum water requirement threshold of around 0.02 can be acquired for *Caragana intermedia* and *Caragana korshinskii* in the arid region. In alpine sandy land, it is suitable to plant *Artemisia desertorum* compared to *Caragana intermedia* and *Caragana korshinskii*; mixed forest has more advantages compared to pure forest.

Introduction

Root is the main organ of a plant to exert the mechanical effects by holding the soil and reducing the soil water content. It helps to reinforce the soil, increase slope stability and decrease water erosion (Zhang *et al.* 2014). Further, fine roots play an important role in the cycling of water, nutrients, and carbon in terrestrial ecosystems (McCormack *et al.* 2015). Tree fine roots and their turnover rates have a fundamental role in determining the response of carbon input to the soil via fine roots litter (Leppälampi-Kujansuu *et al.* 2014). Trees can adjust the biomass of the fine roots or foraging strategy to meet the altered environmental conditions or vary the allocation between the above ground and below ground parts of the tree (Keyes *et al.* 1981, Mäkelä *et al.* 2008, Finér *et al.* 2011, Ostonen *et al.* 2011, Leppälampi-Kujansuu *et al.* 2014). Of these, fine roots turnover rates are one of the most common parameters included in terrestrial process models and often used to tune below ground carbon fluxes. In addition to its influence on carbon fluxes between soil pools and atmosphere, fine roots turnover rates also affect the total amount of roots standing biomass, thus potentially influencing nutrient and water uptake by plants (McCormack *et al.* 2015). However, due to lack of empirical data, many belowground processes are poorly represented in ecological models (Ostle *et al.* 2009, Iversen 2014, Smithwick *et al.* 2014, McCormack *et al.* 2015). Soils are the major terrestrial reservoir of organic carbon, and a large part of the carbon flux into the soil takes place via fine roots and mycorrhizal turnover (Vogt *et al.* 1986, Helmisaari *et al.* 2002, Lal 2005, Godbold *et al.* 2006). The response of carbon flux into the forest soil is particularly interesting in relation to climate change, but the environmental and biological factors

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that control the fine roots mortality rate and belowground litter production are still poorly known (Leppälampi-Kujansuu *et al.* 2014). Connections between roots longevity and environmental factors still need further clarification (Leppälampi-Kujansuu *et al.* 2014). The extent to which tree roots accelerate nutrient cycling is largely unknown (Grayston *et al.* 1997, Högberg *et al.* 2006, Frank *et al.* 2009, Lambers *et al.* 2009, Yin *et al.* 2014). Although fine roots productivity and turnover rates are critical for cycling of water, nutrients, and carbon in terrestrial ecosystems, a few studies have directly been carried out on this subject.

The study area of Gonghe Basin is located in the north-east of Qinghai-Tibet Plateau between Qilian and Kunlun mountains. In this region, water as a primary factor for limiting physiological and ecological adaptability of plants is the most important part of artificial vegetation rehabilitation in alpine sandy land. However, there are a few studies on the threshold of trees in alpine sandy land. At present, a lot of studies focus on the aboveground. There is very little research on belowground. Fine roots turnover constitutes a major carbon input to soils. For the fine roots, Böhm (1979) defined the diameter of fine roots is between 0.5 mm and 2 mm. Fogel (1983) defined the diameter of fine roots is between 2 mm and 5 mm. However, it is generally defined as roots diameter is less than 2 mm in the current study (Pregitzer 2002). Fine roots turnover rates have been studied using several direct methods such as the sequential soil coring method, ingrowth core method and minirhizotron method, and indirect methods such as the carbon budget method, nitrogen budget method and carbon isotope method (Gill *et al.* 2000, Majdi *et al.* 2005, Satomura *et al.* 2007). Sequential soil coring method was widely used in the fine roots studies. The most serious drawbacks of the ingrowth cores method are (1) the ability to physically and chemically reconstruct roots in free soil environment and (2) roots production differs in a root-free zone from that already occupied by roots (Friend *et al.* 1990, Steele *et al.* 1997, Vogt *et al.* 1998). For the minirhizotron method, it should be carefully considered the installation phase to minimize changing roots growth patterns. Roots growth status remains stable after one year due to the damage of installation phase. So, it needs a longer observation period (Hendrick *et al.* 1993, Burke *et al.* 1994, Rytter *et al.* 1996, Vogt *et al.* 1998). In this study, sequential soil coring method was used to obtain the fine roots turnover rates. Focus was given on two questions, (1) what is the difference of tree fine roots productivity and turnover rates between different species? (2) what is the relationship between soil gravimetric water content and fine roots biomass? The overall goal was to select a suitable shelter forest types in alpine sandy land.

Materials and Methods

Experimental data acquired from Gonghe Desert Ecosystem Research Station in Qinghai Province which is located in Gonghe Basin with large sandy area (E 99°45' - 100°30' N 36°03' - 36°40'). This region belongs to plateau continental climate with characteristics of low and large temperature difference between day and night, less concentrated rainfall and strong solar radiation. It is a more sensitive area of climate change and fragile zone of ecology environment with average annual temperature of 2.4°C, rainfall of 246.3 mm and evaporation of 1716.7 mm. Location of study area is shown in Fig. 1.

Samples were collected in four 20 m × 20 m plots in the growing season (June to August) of 2015. The main species in the study area are *Caragana intermedia*, *Caragana korshinskii*, *Artemisia desertorum*, mixed forest of *Caragana intermedia* + *Artemisia desertorum* on mobile dune. At the site, the tree is even-aged (2000s) with sandy soils. It was used to obtain the roots productivity and turnover rates estimation in alpine sandy land. Three trees as repetitions were carried out for per species. They were chosen as representative of their stands in terms of height and stem diameter. Data of two sampling points (20 and 30 cm from the tree) for *Caragana*

intermedia, *Caragana korshinskii* and one sampling point (10 cm from the tree) for *Artemisia desertorum* on each direction were collected from each depth (0 - 20 cm, 20 - 40 cm, 40 - 60 cm; 0 - 20 cm, 20 - 40 cm). Roots were obtained by roots auger with a sampling tube 8 cm in diameter. Roots samples were immediately placed into sealed polyethylene bags and soil samples were kept in capped aluminum boxes for transportation. In the laboratory, roots were cleaned and distinguished into live and dead roots from each sample. Meanwhile, the soil was air-dried. The biomass of each fine roots sample was obtained after oven-drying at 80°C to constant weight.

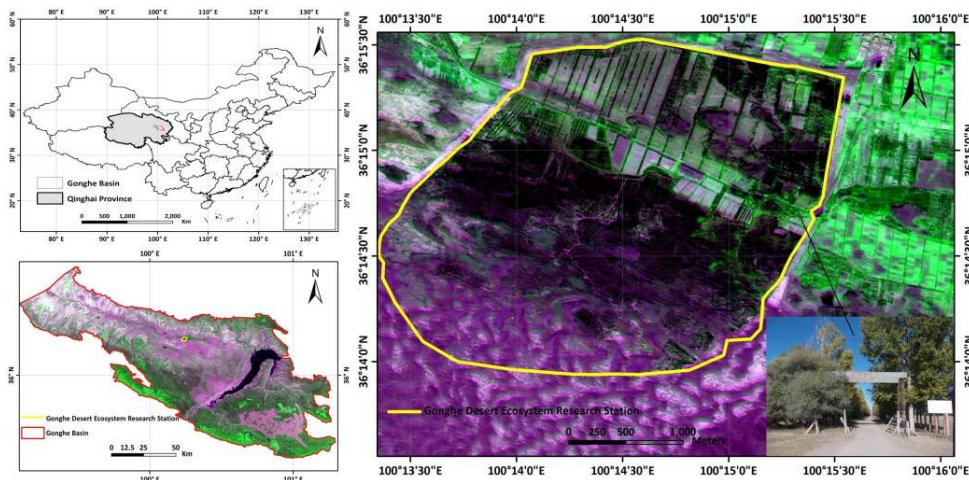


Fig. 1. Location of study area.

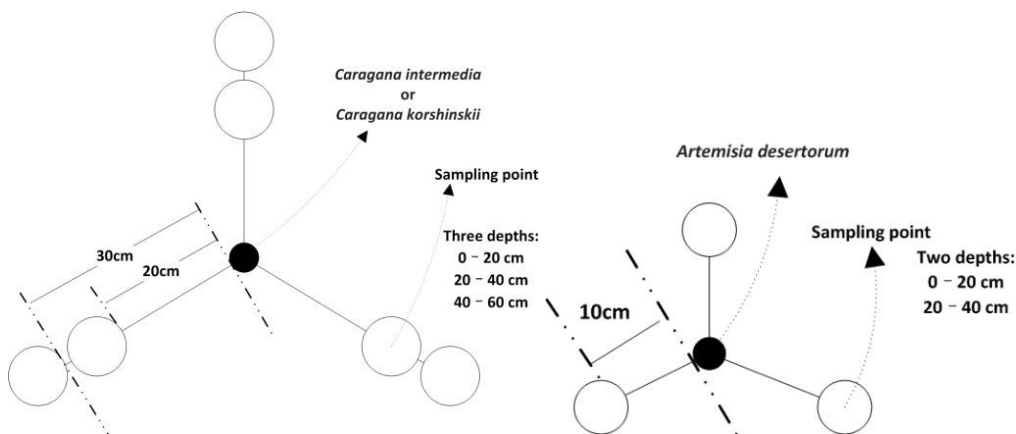


Fig. 2. Sampling design for per species.

Measurement of soil gravimetric water content was conducted using an oven-drying method (105°C, 24 hrs). To reduce the heterogeneity of different directions, roots and soil samples were obtained from three directions per month. Roots and soil samples were obtained from another three directions next month to reduce the heterogeneity of different trees. Sampling design for per species is shown in Fig. 2.

Fine roots productivity and turnover rates were estimated by using the weight of roots data obtained from sequential soil coring method. Estimation of fine roots productivity can be conducted with relatively high accuracy using a large number of samples using the sequential soil coring technique (Finér *et al.* 2011, Brunner *et al.* 2013, Sun *et al.* 2015). In this study, sequential soil coring techniques to measure fine roots dynamic with a total of 594 sequential soil cores from different soil depths during the growing season were applied.

In this study, roots biomass is calculated by formula (1):

$$B = B_m \times 10^4 / [\pi(d/2)^2] \quad (1)$$

where, B is the roots biomass (g/m^2). B_m is the fine roots dry weight of each sample(g) and $d = 8$ is the diameter of sampling tube (cm).

Different calculation methods lead to significantly varying estimates of fine roots turnover rates. Consequently, one must pay attention to the calculation method when comparing data reported previously. Maximum-minimum (MM) method to calculate below ground net primary productivity (BNPP) is shown in formula (2).

$$\text{BNPP}_{(\text{MM})} = B_{\text{max}} - B_{\text{min}} \quad 2)$$

where, B_{max} and B_{min} were the maximum and minimum biomass, respectively during the growing season.

Decision matrix (DM) method to calculate below ground net primary productivity (BNPP) is shown in formula (3):

$$\text{BNPP}_{(\text{DM})} = \sum P \quad (3)$$

where, P is calculated by the differences in biomass (ΔL) and necromass (ΔD). The specific method is shown in Table 1.

Turnover rates $T(\text{yr}^{-1})$ are calculated by formula (4). Soil gravimetric water content is calculated by formula (5).

$$T(\text{yr}^{-1}) = \frac{\text{BNPP}(\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{yr}^{-1})}{B(\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-2})} \quad (4)$$

where, $B(\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-2})$ represents maximum biomass or mean during the growing season of Qinghai province in 2015.

$$\text{Soil gravimetric water content} = \frac{\text{Weight of wet soil (g)} - \text{weight of dry soil (g)}}{\text{Weight of dry soil (g)}} \quad (5)$$

In the present study, a statistical Grubbs' test with confidence level of 0.95 was used to detect outliers of fine roots biomass for different species. Normally, there are 18 samples of fine roots for each depth and species, such as *Caragana intermedia*, *Caragana korshinskii*, *Caragana intermedia* (mixed) and 9 samples for each depth and species, such as *Artemisia desertorum* and *Artemisia desertorum* (mixed). The outliers will not be considered these data if the fine roots biomass values are abnormal through Grubbs' test.

Results and Discussion

Mean dry matter of live and dead fine roots for *Caragana intermedia*, *Caragana korshinskii*, *Artemisia desertorum*, *Caragana intermedia* (mixed) and *Artemisia desertorum* (mixed) in different seasons are shown in Tables 2 to 6. Growing seasons start late in Qinghai province with low temperature and high altitude. So, at the beginning of growing seasons, the biomass in June is lower than that in July and August (Fig. 3). Turnover rates calculated by maximum or mean biomass during the growing season in 2015 using Decision Matrix (DM) or Maximum-Minimum (MM) method are presented in Table 7. Results show that turnover rates of *Artemisia desertorum* are higher than that of *Caragana intermedia* and *Caragana korshinskii*. Turnover rates of mixed forest are higher than that of pure forest. Soil gravimetric water content is highly related to root biomass/ length in the depth of 40 - 60 cm for *Caragana intermedia* and *Caragana korshinskii*. But soil gravimetric water content and root biomass/length have no obvious regularity in the depth from 40 to 60 cm for *Artemisia desertorum* (Figs 4 to 8). Where x is soil gravimetric water content, y is root biomass/length for different species. The minimum water requirement threshold of around 0.02 can be acquired when $y'' = 0$ for *Caragana intermedia* and *Caragana korshinskii*.

Table 1. Decision matrix for estimating fine root production.

	Live increase	Live decrease
Dead increase	$P = \Delta L + \Delta D$	$P = \Delta L + \Delta D$ (if $ \Delta L < \Delta D $) $P = 0$ (if $ \Delta L > \Delta D $)
Dead decrease	$P = \Delta L$	$P = 0$

Δ = changes in fine root biomass or necromass, L= biomass, D = necromass, P = production.

Table 2. Mean dry matter of live and dead fine roots for *Caragana intermedia*.

Depth (cm)	<i>Caragana intermedia</i>					
	June		July		August	
	Live	Dead	Live	Dead	Live	Dead
	Dry matter (g/m ²)					
0 - 20	60.2899 (n = 18)	3.7545 (n = 18)	55.9483 (n = 15)	1.6022 (n = 15)	38.2077 (n = 17)	0.1638 (n = 17)
20 - 40	67.6519 (n = 18)	5.7473 (n = 18)	81.9759 (n = 18)	3.5147 (n = 18)	86.9505 (n = 18)	1.3418 (n = 18)
40 - 60	59.2532 (n = 18)	10.1605 (n = 18)	37.6490 (n = 18)	6.7342 (n = 18)	53.5612 (n = 18)	1.1727 (n = 18)
Total	187.1950	19.6623	175.5732	11.8511	178.7194	2.6783

(1) Relationships between soil gravimetric water content and root biomass for *Caragana intermedia*: $y = 49.3927 + 163.3434 \cdot \exp(-0.5 \cdot ((x - 0.0261)/0.0003)^2)$. When $y'' = 0$, $x_1 = 0.0258$ and $x_2 = 0.0264$.

(2) Relationships between soil gravimetric water content and root length for *Caragana intermedia*: $y = 145.5266 + 444.9282 \cdot \exp(-0.5 \cdot ((x - 0.0261)/0.0002)^2)$. When $y'' = 0$, $x_1 = 0.0259$ and $x_2 = 0.0263$.

(3) Relationships between soil gravimetric water content and root biomass for *Caragana korshinskii*: $y = 11.7360 + 29.1452 \cdot \exp(-0.5 \cdot ((x - 0.0359)/0.0074)^2)$. When $y'' = 0$, $x_1 = 0.0285$ and $x_2 = 0.0433$.

(4) Relationships between soil gravimetric water content and root length for *Caragana korshinskii*: $y = 82.9677 + 108.4413 \cdot \exp(-0.5 \cdot ((x - 0.0384)/0.0021)^2)$. When $y'' = 0$, $x_1 = 0.0363$ and $x_2 = 0.0405$.

Table 3. Mean dry matter of live and dead fine roots for *Caragana korshinskii*.

Depth (cm)	<i>Caragana korshinskii</i>					
	June		July		August	
	Live	Dead	Live	Dead	Live	Dead
	Dry matter (g m ⁻²)					
0 - 20	74.7542 (n = 18)	0.9671 (n = 18)	89.3279 (n = 18)	6.9752 (n = 18)	110.6624 (n = 18)	3.9557 (n = 18)
20 - 40	103.6917 (n = 18)	0.0000 (n = 18)	138.9478 (n = 18)	0.5581 (n = 18)	108.3867 (n = 18)	0.5891 (n = 18)
40 - 60	25.2870 (n = 16)	0.2350 (n = 16)	30.0803 (n = 17)	1.0708 (n = 17)	0.0000 (n = 18)	59.4621 (n = 18)
Total	203.7329	1.2021	258.3560	8.6041	219.0491	64.0069

Table 4. Mean dry matter of live and dead fine roots for *Artemisia desertorum*.

Depth (cm)	<i>Artemisia desertorum</i>					
	June		July		August	
	Live	Dead	Live	Dead	Live	Dead
	Dry matter (g/m ²)					
0 - 20	24.7331 (n = 9)	3.6805 (n = 9)	30.5489 (n = 9)	7.5731 (n = 9)	34.9257 (n = 9)	19.5097 (n = 9)
20 - 40	5.8241 (n = 8)	31.6470 (n = 8)	6.5187 (n = 9)	8.8221 (n = 9)	9.2384 (n = 8)	11.5164 (n = 8)
Total	30.5572	35.3275	37.0676	16.3952	44.1641	31.0261

Generally, the relative order of fine roots turnover rates among species was different with grass > shrub > tree (Gill and Jackson 2000). Two broader conclusions can be drawn from the present study of fine roots turnover and litter production. Firstly, turnover rates of *Artemisia desertorum* are higher than that of *Caragana intermedia* and *Caragana korshinskii*. Turnover rates of mixed forest are higher than that of pure forest. Secondly, soil gravimetric water content is highly related to root biomass/length in the depth from 40 to 60 cm for *Caragana intermedia* and *Caragana korshinskii*. But soil gravimetric water content and root biomass/length have no obvious regularity in the depth of 40 - 60 cm for *Artemisia desertorum*. The minimum water requirement threshold of around 0.02 can be acquired for *Caragana intermedia* and *Caragana korshinskii*. Relationships between soil gravimetric water content and root biomass/length for each species

Table 5. Mean dry matter of live and dead fine roots for *Caragana intermedia* (mixed).

Depth (cm)	<i>Caragana intermedia</i> (mixed)					
	June		July		August	
	Live	Dead	Live	Dead	Live	Dead
	Dry matter (g m ⁻²)					
0 - 20	54.1779 (n = 18)	3.6407 (n = 18)	65.4304 (n = 18)	7.8583 (n = 18)	53.5214 (n = 18)	3.6440 (n = 18)
20 - 40	65.0247 (n = 18)	6.3574 (n = 18)	73.9374 (n = 18)	10.8236 (n = 18)	72.9394 (n = 18)	1.7076 (n = 18)
40 - 60	18.3139 (n = 18)	2.4846 (n = 18)	27.1067 (n = 17)	6.0257 (n = 17)	55.0886 (n = 18)	3.5832 (n = 18)
Total	137.5165	12.4827	166.4745	24.7076	181.5494	8.9348

Table 6. Mean dry matter of live and dead fine roots for *Artemisia desertorum* (mixed).

Depth (cm)	<i>Artemisia desertorum</i> (mixed)					
	June		July		August	
	Live	Dead	Live	Dead	Live	Dead
	Dry matter (g/m ²)					
0 - 20	21.9855 (n = 9)	4.6708 (n = 9)	26.1810 (n = 8)	12.4713 (n = 8)	20.2105 (n = 9)	4.2861 (n = 9)
20 - 40	20.4713 (n = 9)	5.9153 (n = 9)	7.7560 (n = 7)	37.1030 (n = 7)	37.7971 (n = 9)	5.8290 (n = 9)
Total	42.4568	10.5861	33.9370	49.5743	58.0076	10.1151

Table 7. Fine roots turnover rates are calculated by maximum or mean biomass during the growing season in 2015 using Decision Matrix (DM) or Maximum-Minimum (MM) method.

Biomass (B)		Decision Matrix			Maximum-Minimum		
Mean (g/m ²)	Maximum (g/m ²)	Production (g/m ² /yr)	Turnover rates		Production (g/m ² /yr)	Turnover rates	
			B _{mean} (/yr)	B _{max} (/yr)		B _{mean} (/yr)	B _{max} (/yr)
<i>Caragana intermedia</i>							
180.4959	187.1950	3.1462	0.0174	0.0168	11.6218	0.0644	0.0621
<i>Caragana korshinskii</i>							
227.0460	258.3560	156.7348	0.6903	0.6067	54.6231	0.2406	0.2114
<i>Artemisia desertorum</i>							
37.2630	44.1641	28.2378	0.7578	0.6394	13.6069	0.3652	0.3081
<i>Caragana intermedia</i> (mixed)							
161.8468	181.5494	56.2578	0.3476	0.3099	44.0329	0.2721	0.2425
<i>Artemisia desertorum</i> (mixed)							
44.8005	58.0076	71.5786	1.5977	1.2340	24.0706	0.5373	0.4150

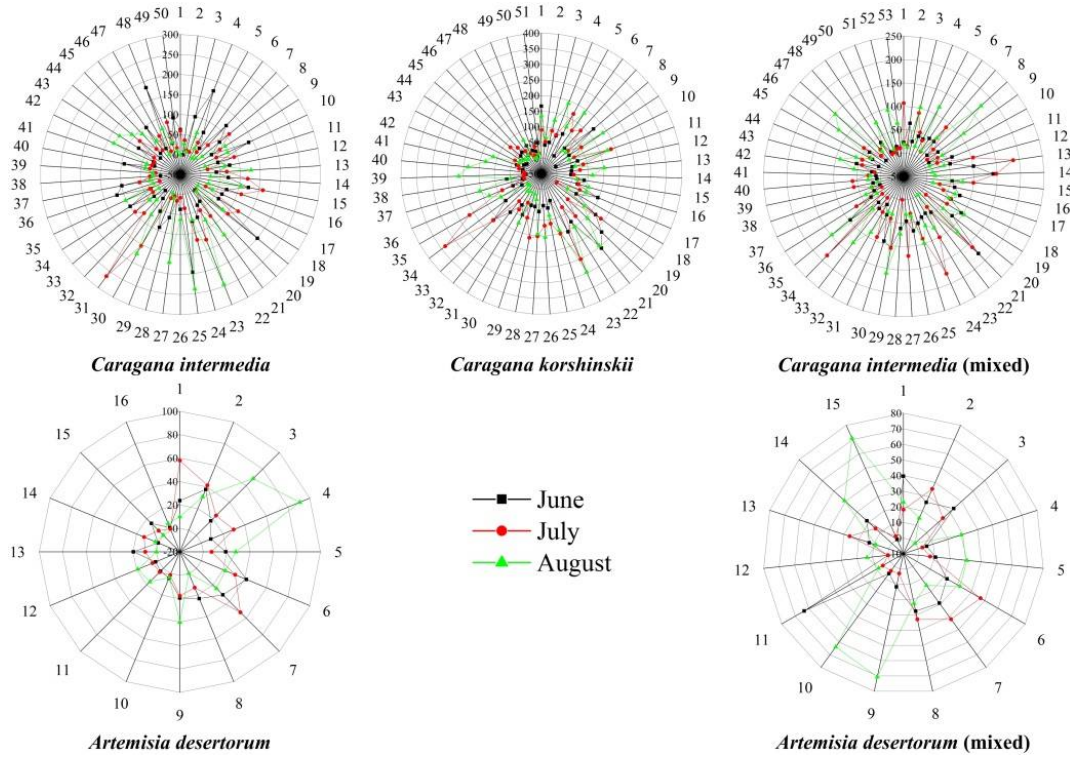


Fig. 3. Dry matter of live fine roots in different seasons (This radar chart consists of a sequence of equi-angular spokes, called radii, with each spoke representing one of the variables; the variable is fine roots biomass (g/m^2) in this study. The data length of a spoke is the value of each variable.

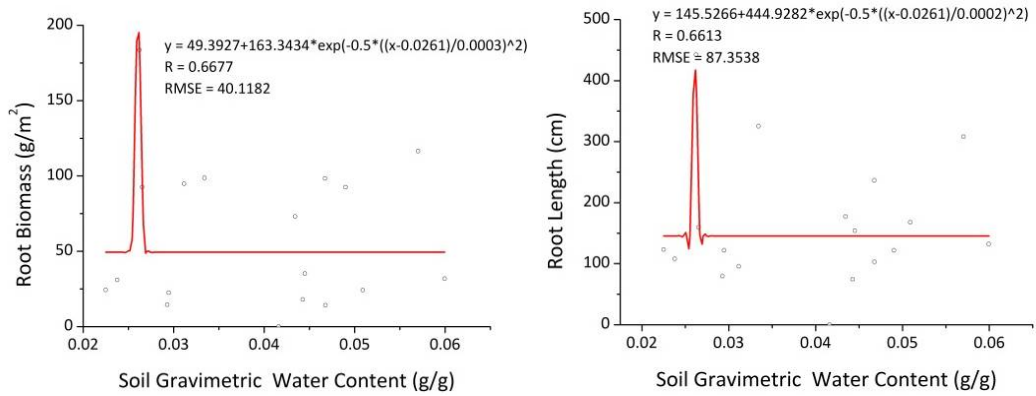


Fig. 4. Relationships between soil gravimetric water content and root biomass/length for *Caragana intermedia* in June, 2015.

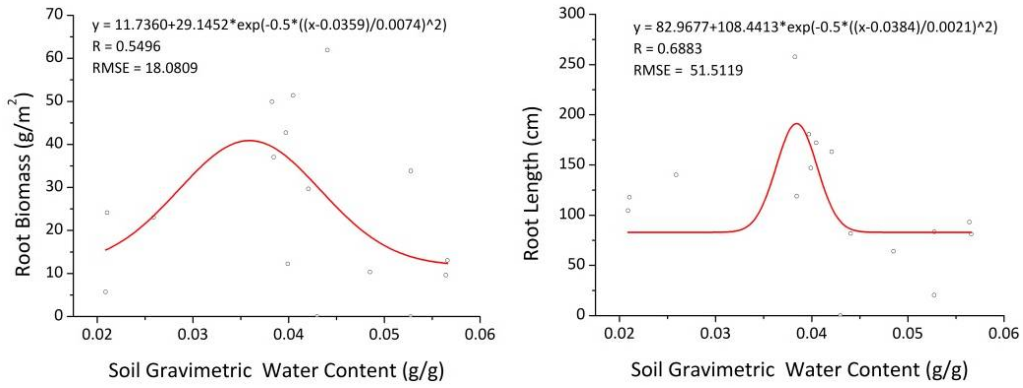


Fig. 5. Relationships between soil gravimetric water content and root biomass/ length for *Caragana korshinskii* in June, 2015.

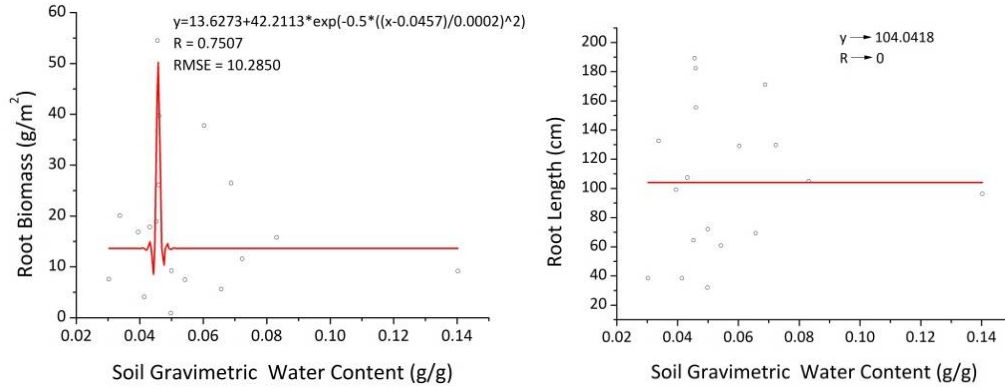


Fig. 6. Relationships between soil gravimetric water content and root biomass/length for *Caragana intermedia* (mixed) in June, 2015.

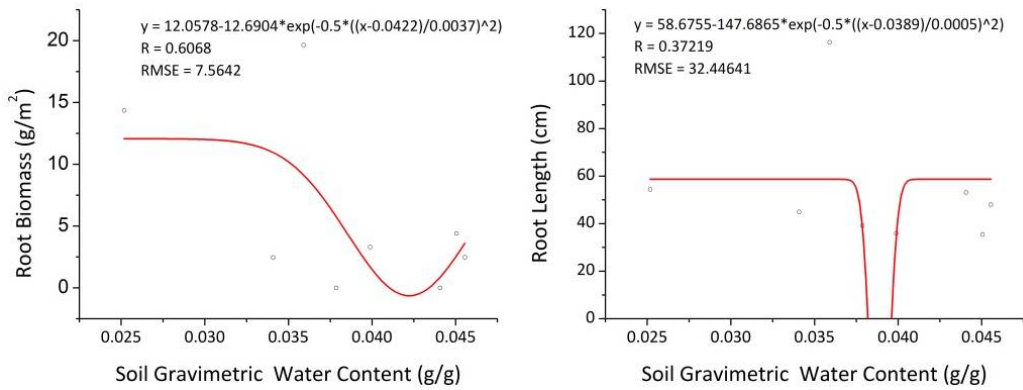


Fig. 7. Relationships between soil gravimetric water content and root biomass/length for *Artemisia desertorum* in June, 2015.

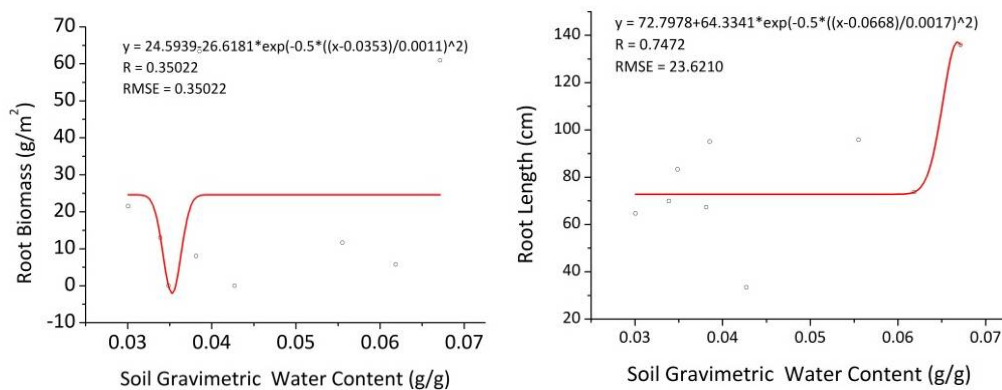


Fig. 8. Relationships between soil gravimetric water content and root biomass/ length for *Artemisia desertorum* (mixed) in June, 2015.

If the correlation coefficient is not high, it will not deduce the minimum water requirement threshold. Because of the effect of *Artemisia desertorum*, the minimum water requirement threshold for mixed forest of *Caragana intermedia* will not deduce by fitting formula. Root systems fulfill important functions in nutrient uptake and carbon exchange in terrestrial ecosystems. Faster fine roots turnover rates accelerated carbon cycle processes. In fact, *Artemisia desertorum* belongs to the type of subshrub. It is reasonable to conclude that the fine roots turnover rates of *Artemisia desertorum* are higher than that of *Caragana intermedia* and *Caragana korshinskii* based on previous studies. The minimum water requirement threshold of *Artemisia desertorum* was not obtained from the experiment. It indicates that *Artemisia desertorum* can bear severe water condition. Actually, these points were verified during the process of desertification control. So, in alpine sandy land, it is suitable to plant *Artemisia desertorum* compared to *Caragana intermedia* and *Caragana korshinskii*. Meanwhile, mixed forest has more advantages compared to pure forest.

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