

## Implications of tree species for gross soil nitrate dynamics in forests

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Tree species have an impact on soil properties and nutrient cycling in forest ecosystems (Legout et al., 2016; Staelens et al., 2012). Several studies have investigated the nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3$ ) dynamics in soil and compared tree species (Lovett et al., 2004; Andrianarisoa et al., 2010). However, most studies investigate only potential net nitrification (PNN), which does not show the real dynamics in the soil. In this study we have investigated gross N dynamics in a common garden experiment in Denmark. The aim of the study was to understand how gross dynamics of  $\text{NO}_3$  processes differ in soil with different tree species. Soil from plots with Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) was sampled.  $^{15}\text{N}$  isotopes were used to trace the activities in the soil and numerical modelling to calculate gross rates. Nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) losses from the incubated soils were also measured.

The preliminary results show low  $\text{NO}_3$  concentration in *Picea* soil, while a steady nitrification and consumption of  $\text{NO}_3$ , which indicates a small  $\text{NO}_3$  pool with fast turnover. In *Fagus* soil the  $\text{NO}_3$  concentration is much higher, which could be explained by the low  $\text{NO}_3$  consumption rates, leading to a build-up of  $\text{NO}_3$  in the soil. The  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  fluxes from *Fagus* soil are also higher, indicating larger N losses. These results show the significance of tree species and suggest what long-term effects it could have on the soil N retention.

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