

Nitrogen fertilization and their legacy (long-term fertilizing and presence of N2 fixing plant) had inconsistent and often negative effect on plant growth in undeveloped post mining soils

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Nitrogen deficiency constrains plant recovery in primary succession. Supplement of N-fertilizer and introduction of N-fixing trees are considered as an important stimulus for the development of early vegetation. We performed pot experiments to determine the responses of N-fixing (legumes) and non-N fixing (grasses) plants to immediate N fertilization, legacy of N, and combination of these two with plant-soil feedback in post mining soil of various ages. N legacy was achieved either by long-term mineral N fertilization (legacy of inorganic N) (experiment 1) or growing of N2 fixing plant (legacy of N-fixing) (experiment 2).

N-legacy and immediate N application had both positive and negative effects on plant growth particularly legacy effect was more often negative in legumes. Immediate N fertilization was positive for both plants in young soils; only positive to legumes in medium aged soils. Effect of immediate N was greatly affected by legacy of N-fixing when grasses and legumes were growing in the same pots. Legacy of inorganic N was only positive for grasses rather than legumes in medium soils when in mono-culture. In the presence of plant competition, legacy of N-fixing showed positive effects on grasses, depending on soil age and immediate N.

Repeated growing of plants in the same soil resulted in negative plant-soil feedback. Negative plant-soil feedback was not alleviated by immediate N and legacy of inorganic N for grasses and legumes in mono-culture. However, legacy of N-fixing can induce positive plant-soil feedback when grasses and legumes are growing together.

In conclusion, N supplement is more beneficial for grasses than legumes. Long-term N effect tends to be more positive for non-N fixing plants in medium aged soils.