

RESEARCH PAPER

Soil C/N influences the carbon flux and partitioning in control and fertilized mini-plots of *Pinus radiata* in New Zealand

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Abstract

H.E. Bown, M.S. Watt, P.W. Clinton, and E.G. Mason. 2011. Soil C/N influences carbon flux and partitioning in control and fertilized mini-plots of *Pinus radiata* in New Zealand. Cien. Inv. Agr. 38(2): 277-289. Patterns of carbon flux and partitioning were examined in highly stocked (40,000 stems ha⁻¹) control and fertilized mini-plots of *Pinus radiata* D. Don at five sites, which covered a wide climatic and edaphic gradient on the South Island of New Zealand. The gross-primary productivity (GPP) and the partitioning of the GPP to the above- and below-ground productivity and respiration were determined using a carbon budget approach. All of the components of the GPP, the above-ground net primary productivity (ANPP [$r^2 = 0.67$, $P \leq 0.01$]), above-ground plant respiration (APR [$r^2 = 0.66$, $P \leq 0.01$]), and total below-ground carbon flux (TBCF [$r^2 = 0.41$, $P \leq 0.01$]) significantly increased with the GPP, but the ANPP:GPP, APR:GPP and TBCF:GPP ratios were not significantly correlated to the GPP ($P > 0.41$). The TBCF:GPP ratio significantly increased with the soil C:N ratio ($r^2 = 0.93$, $P \leq 0.01$), with a concomitant decrease in the APR:GPP ratio ($r^2 = -0.88$, $P \leq 0.001$) without a significant effect on the ANPP:GPP ratio ($P > 0.32$). None of these fractions were correlated to the soil total or extractable phosphorus ($P > 0.32$). Although periodic and intensive measurements were required to determine the whole carbon budget in the ten plots, by necessity, the number of sites was limited, and, therefore, our results would require further confirmation using whole carbon budgets from a wider range of soil and environmental conditions.

Key words: Gross- primary productivity, net-primary productivity, nitrogen, *Pinus radiata* D. Don, phosphorus, total below-ground carbon flux, whole carbon budget.

Introduction

Pinus radiata D. Don is the most widely planted forest species in the Southern Hemisphere (Lewis and Ferguson, 1993). Its predominance

is attributable to a higher productivity, greater adaptability to soil and environmental conditions, better response to tree breeding and silviculture, and a wider end-use range than most other plantation species (Turner and Lambert, 1986, Cown, 1997).

(Will, 1978, 1985); major nutrient deficiencies include nitrogen, phosphorus, magnesium and boron, although localized deficiencies of potassium, manganese, copper, zinc and molybdenum have also been recorded (Will, 1985; MacLaren, 1993; Hunter *et al.*, 1991; Mead, 2005a). Among these nutrients, nitrogen and phosphorus are the strongest soil chemistry determinants of productivity for *P. radiata* in New Zealand (Watt *et al.*, 2005).

Since the 1950s, fertilization has been routinely used to ameliorate the nutrient deficiencies of *P. radiata*. Because plantation forestry was often relegated to land with low agricultural potential (Boomsma and Hunter, 1990; Hunter and Smith, 1996), fertilization has been an effective management tool permitting the New Zealand forestry sector to produce fast-growing *P. radiata* plantations in nutrient-deficient areas (Mead and Gadgil, 1978; Mead, 2005b). There are a large number of empirical studies reporting growth responses to fertilization, dosages, and the environmental risks associated with the use of fertilizers. However, mechanistic explanations about carbon allocation processes as influenced by fertilization (nutrition) are lacking (Landsberg and Gower, 1997).

The assessment of the whole carbon budget is a relatively recent development, which has enabled scientists compare carbon fluxes and partitioning across different soil and environmental conditions. This methodology has been defined based on a carbon balance protocol (Raich and Nadelhoffer, 1989) and methods for determining plant respiration (Ryan, 1991a; 1991b; Ryan *et al.*, 1996) and carbon allocation to roots (Giardina and Ryan, 2002; Giardina *et al.*, 2003). Using these methods, the annual gross primary productivity (GPP), defined as the net photosynthesis summed over an annual time interval, can be estimated as the annual sum of the C partitioned to dry matter and respiration, as follows:

$$\text{GPP} = \text{ANPP} + \text{APR} + \text{TBCF}, \quad (1)$$

where ANPP is the above-ground net primary productivity, APR is the above-ground plant respiration, and TBCF is the total below-ground

carbon flux. Although many useful studies have been conducted using the carbon balance approach (Giardina and Ryan, 2002; Giardina *et al.*, 2003), this method has not been used to examine the effects of fertilization and soil chemical properties on whole carbon budgets over broad environmental ranges for pine species.

Measurements from five sites, established across a wide environmental gradient, in which *P. radiata* were grown in mini-plots with and without fertilization, were taken to (i) quantify the influence of fertilization and water balance on carbon allocation both within and across the site gradient and (ii) identify the soil chemical properties that are most strongly correlated with the allocation of carbon to the ANPP, APR and TBCF. The hypotheses for the study were the following: (1) The fraction of the GPP partitioned belowground would increase with nutrient deficiencies at the expense of both the ANPP and APR, (2) Carbon-use efficiency (the ratio of net- to gross-primary productivity; NPP:GPP) would be highly conservative and not influenced by nutrient deficiencies and water availability and (3) Soil chemical properties would be correlated with the observed patterns of carbon flux and partitioning.

Materials and methods

Trial location and experimental design

The study was conducted at five locations (out of 35) across an environmental gradient, which form part of a national trial series that has been fully described by Watt *et al.* (2005) (Figure 1). The climate at the sites selected for the study exhibited large differences. The mean annual temperature varied 1.7-fold from approximately 8-10 °C in Southland (sites 4 and 5) to approximately 13 °C in the Nelson region (sites 1 and 2). The mean annual temperatures in Tekapo (site 3) were intermediate, compared with the other sites (10.4 °C), but this site exhibited the lowest minimum among sites, whereas the maximum was similar to those of Golden Downs (site 2) and the Rai Valley (site 1). The rainfall ranged fourfold and was 415 mm per year at Tekapo, 1129 mm at Golden Downs, 1392 mm at Long-

woods, 1695 mm at Catlins and 1866 mm at Rai Valley (Figure 1).

The New Zealand soil classification (Hewitt, 1998) defines 15 soil orders, of which nine are represented in plantation forests within New Zealand, namely Allophanic, Brown, Oxidic, Pallic, Podzol, Pumice, Raw, Recent, and Ultic soil orders. According to this classification, Rai Valley, Golden Downs and Catlins were Acidic Orthic Brown Soils, Tekapo was a Humose Orthic Brown Soil, and Longwoods was an Acidic

Orthic Allophanic Soil. According to the US soil taxonomy (Soil Survey Staff, 1999; Ross *et al.*, 2009), the soils in all of the sites were Inceptisols, except for Longwoods, where the soil was an Andisol.

At each location, two plots were selected: one with and one without fertilization. Each plot was small in size (3×3 m, 7×7 trees) and contained nine measurement trees spaced at 0.5×0.5 m ($40,000$ trees ha^{-1}) and surrounded by a two-row buffer. All of the sites were planted



Variable	Unit	Rai Valley	Golden Downs	Tekapo	Longwoods	Catlins
Mean Temp	(°C)	13.1	13.2	10.4	8.0	10.1
Min Temp	(°C)	-2.9	0.2	-7.9	-2.0	-3.4
Max Temp	(°C)	28.7	30.6	30.3	25.2	27.5
VPD	(kPa)	0.55	0.58	0.56	0.34	0.44
Q	$\text{MJ m}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$	2061	2542	2532	2156	1401
Rainfall	mm yr^{-1}	1866	1129	415	1392	1695

Figure 1. Locations of the experimental sites on the South Island of New Zealand. The sites are Rai Valley ($41^{\circ} 12.637' \text{ S}$, $173^{\circ} 28.006' \text{ E}$) (1), Golden Downs ($41^{\circ} 30.451' \text{ S}$, $172^{\circ} 53.962' \text{ E}$) (2), Tekapo ($44^{\circ} 2.226' \text{ S}$, $170^{\circ} 25.565' \text{ E}$) (3), Longwoods ($46^{\circ} 9.857' \text{ S}$, $167^{\circ} 57.053' \text{ E}$) (4) and Catlins ($46^{\circ} 24.495' \text{ S}$, $169^{\circ} 28.014' \text{ E}$) (5). Some key climatic variables include the following: the minimum, mean and maximum air temperatures, the vapor pressure deficit (VPD), the solar radiation (Q) and the rainfall for the year ending 31 August 2005.

with one-year-old *P. radiata* seedlings in the winter of 2001 and harvested at the end of the winter of 2005. On average, the trees were (± 1 standard deviation) 47 ± 11 mm in basal diameter and 330 ± 101 cm in total height.

Fertilization was applied in all of the plots at the time of planting in doses of 18, 6, 16.8, 4.8, 1.2 and 4.8 kg ha⁻¹ of total elemental N, P, K, S, Mg and Ca, respectively. Thereafter, fertilization (Hydrogreen; 14% N, 5% P, 15% K, 1% S, 1.2% Mg) was applied in prescribed plots in the spring of every year between 2002 to 2004 at 612 g per plot (9 m²), which was equivalent to 95, 34, 102, 7 and 8 kg ha⁻¹ of elemental N, P, K, S and Mg, respectively. The nitrogen in the fertilizer was provided as 44% N-NO₃⁻ and 56% N-NH₄⁺.

A comprehensive set of soil physical and chemical properties was taken within each plot following the methods fully described in Watt *et al.* (2005). Measurements of air temperature and relative humidity were taken from sensors installed on a 3-m tower located adjacent to the experimental plots. A tipping bucket rain gauge positioned on the top of the tower was used to measure the above-canopy rainfall. The soil temperature was measured in each plot by sensors installed to a depth of 0-10 cm. Estimates of solar radiation were provided by the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA). During the fourth year after planting (ending August 31, 2005), monthly measurements of volumetric water content, θ , were made to a depth of 30 cm in all of the study plots at three random locations.

Carbon balance method

Values of the GPP for each plot were determined by estimating the annual ANPP, APR and TBCF following Equation 1 using the methods fully described in Giardina *et al.* (2003). The net primary productivity (NPP) was calculated as the GPP minus the above- and below-ground autotrophic respiration, whereas the net ecosystem exchange was calculated as the GPP minus both the auto- and heterotrophic respiration.

Above-ground net primary productivity

The annual above-ground net primary productivity (ANPP) was calculated as the sum of the leaf and wood primary productivity plus the litterfall. All of the trees were harvested in August 2005, and biomass equations as a function of tree diameters were developed. These equations were applied to tree diameters measured in August 2004 and August 2005, and the leaf, wood and root productivity was estimated by the difference between the years. The tissue carbon concentrations determined for each plot were used to transform the dry mass to carbon content. The carbon content and tree biomass at the plot level were highly correlated (C [Mg ha⁻¹] = 0.512 Biomass [Mg ha⁻¹], $r^2 = 0.99$, $P \leq 0.001$). The litterfall was collected monthly from August 2004 to August 2005 using four plastic containers (dimension 42 × 33 cm, 40 cm depth, 0.139 m² horizontal area) randomly distributed within each plot. These samples were oven-dried at 70 °C and then weighed to determine the dry mass. The C content was assumed to be 50% of litterfall (F_A).

Above-ground plant respiration

The above-ground plant respiration (APR) was calculated as the sum of foliage and wood maintenance and construction respiration. The foliage (L_{RC}) and wood (W_R) construction respiration were assumed to be 25% of the foliage and wood net-primary productivity, respectively (Penning de Vries, 1972; 1975; Ryan 1991a; 1991b). The main component of the APR, the foliage maintenance respiration (L_{RM}), was measured using a portable photosynthesis system (Model 6400, Li-Cor, Lincoln, NE, USA) during night hours in April of 2005. These values were scaled over the entire growing season using a Q_{10} equal to two, the hourly monthly air temperature averages, and the interpolated values of leaf area index (Ryan 1991a).

Total below-ground carbon flux

The total below-ground carbon flux (TBCF) was calculated by the mass balance as the C root

increment plus the soil surface CO₂ efflux plus the C litter change minus the litterfall. We assumed that C was not lost by leaching and that the soil C content did not change over the fourth year of growth.

The soil surface CO₂ efflux and the mineral soil temperature were measured in all ten of the plots using a soil respiration chamber (inner diameter of 100 mm, Model SRC-1, PP Systems, Herts, UK) connected to an infrared gas analyzer (Model EGM-4, PP Systems, Herts, UK) at monthly intervals from August 2004 to August 2005. Ten soil collars made out of polyvinyl chloride (100 mm of inner diameter and 50 mm in length) were placed in each of 10 plots at the start of the experiment in August 2004. Heterotrophic respiration was estimated based on 3-5 deep polyvinyl chloride collars (100 mm of inner diameter and 300 mm in length) per plot, which were installed by progressively coring and removing the soil in three 10-cm steps, inserting the deep collar, visually scanning and removing roots from all of the 10-cm soil horizons, and, finally, by carefully restoring the soil profile inside the deep collar. The soil respiration was scaled between successive measurements based on the soil temperature record and the site-specific soil respiration responses to temperature derived for each plot ($Q_{10} = 1.54 - 3.71$).

Net primary productivity, Net Ecosystem Productivity and Carbon-use efficiency

There are three additional measures derived from the whole carbon budgets which were compared across sites and a fertilization treatment: The net primary productivity (NPP), which is the gross-primary productivity (GPP) minus autotrophic respiration (R_a); Net Ecosystem Productivity (NEP), which is NPP minus heterotrophic respiration (R_h); and Carbon-use efficiency (CUE), which is the ratio of NPP to GPP.

Data analysis

All of the statistical analyses were undertaken using SAS software (1996; SAS Institute, ver-

sion 9.1, Cary, NC). Variables were tested for normality and homogeneity of variance, and transformations were made as necessary to meet the underlying statistical assumptions of the models used. A two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was carried out to test the main effects of the site and fertilization on the carbon allocation and soil chemical characteristics. Pearson correlations were used to explore significant relationships between soil chemical properties and carbon partitioning variables. Analysis of covariance was used to test whether slopes and intercepts were significantly different between control and fertilized plots in the relationship between the GPP and NPP.

Results

Climatic and edaphic variation across sites

Selected sites exhibited large differences in soil physical and chemical properties. The greatest differences in the physical properties were found in textural classes, particularly the sand fraction (ranging 7-fold) and the clay fraction (ranging 3-fold) and also in the bulk density (ranging more than twofold). The soil chemical properties were strongly influenced by the site and, to a lesser extent, by fertilization (Table 1). Variation across sites was considerable for exchangeable Na (16-fold), exchangeable Ca (7-fold), Olsen and Bray P (5- to 8-fold), carbon (6-fold), nitrogen (4-fold), exchangeable Mg (4-fold), CEC (3-fold) and the C:N ratio (2-fold). Fertilization significantly increased the exchangeable K (1.9-fold), Olsen P (2.7-fold), Bray P (3.3-fold), Inorganic P (1.9-fold) and total P (1.2-fold) and slightly decreased the pH (2%).

Carbon assimilation and partitioning

Gross (GPP) and net C fluxes (NPP, NEP) did not significantly change across sites or fertilization treatments (Table 2). The average (± 1 standard error) GPP values for the control were 4122 ± 447 g C m⁻² yr⁻¹ compared to 4628 ± 361 g C m⁻² yr⁻¹ for the fertilized plots. The relationship between the NPP and GPP was highly significant (NPP

= 0.54 GPP, $r^2 = 0.71$, $P \leq 0.001$) and the slopes ($F_{1,6} = 0.29$, $P = 0.61$) and intercepts ($F_{1,6} = 0.35$, $P = 0.57$) of these linear relationships were not influenced by the fertilization treatment. Therefore, the carbon-use efficiency (the slope of the NPP:GPP relationship) was not significantly influenced by nutrition. Neither the site nor fertilization treatment significantly affected the NEP:GPP fraction (0.34). Similarly, C partitioning to the ANPP was, on average, 0.26 ± 0.02 (a range of 0.22-0.32), independent of the site and fertilization treatment.

In contrast, C partitioning to the APR and TBCF significantly differed across the sites but

was independent of the fertilization treatment (Table 2). The foliage maintenance respiration (L_{RM}) was the largest fraction of the APR (68-87%) and was significantly influenced by the site but not the fertilization treatment (Table 2). Other components of the APR, the foliage construction respiration (L_{RC}) and total wood respiration (W_R), were independent of the site and fertilization treatment (Table 1). The soil respiration (F_S) represented most of the TBCF (61%-97%) and was the only TBCF component significantly influenced by the site. The root C change (DC_R) and litter layer C change (DC_L) did not vary significantly with the site or fertilization treatment, whereas the litterfall (F_A)

Table 1. Soil physical and chemical properties of control (C) and fertilized (F) plots of *P. radiata* at five sites on the South Island of New Zealand. Soil analyses were determined on samples extracted from the mineral soil at a depth of 0-10 cm. Water balance was determined as the average monthly volumetric water content (Θ) for the year ending August 31, 2005.

Site	Rai Valley		Golden Downs		Tekapo		Catlins		Longwoods	
	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F
Sand (%)	20	20	26	26	23	23	34	34	5	5
Silt (%)	34	34	42	42	62	62	39	39	46	46
Clay (%)	46	46	31	31	15	15	27	27	49	49
Bulk density (g cm ⁻³)	0.99	0.99	1.15	1.15	0.92	0.92	0.79	0.79	0.47	0.47
Part. density (g cm ⁻³)	2.68	2.68	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.51	2.51	2.22	2.22
Pen. resistance (MPa)	0.77	0.77	1.23	1.23	0.78	0.78	0.68	0.68	0.71	0.71
Tot. porosity (% v/v)	63	63	55	55	64	64	69	69	79	79
Macroporosity (%)	24	24	14	14	17	17	22	22	18	18
Carbon (%)	4.27	5.06	6.07	5.62	3.98	4.13	7.01	6.53	26.74	24.47
Total N (%)	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.29	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.85	0.80
C:N ratio	18.6	21.9	24.6	24.5	13.9	14.6	22.3	19.3	31.3	30.5
pH	4.78	4.41	4.48	4.38	5.12	5.07	4.63	4.50	4.18	4.00
CEC (cmol kg ⁻¹)	20.15	20.42	16.63	17.18	17.77	17.28	17.40	17.05	42.89	45.77
Exch. Ca (cmol kg ⁻¹)	5.21	3.07	1.67	1.50	5.89	4.06	1.00	1.19	9.27	6.58
Exch. Mg (cmol kg ⁻¹)	2.97	2.23	0.92	1.01	1.19	1.09	0.89	1.30	3.93	4.11
Exch. K (cmol kg ⁻¹)	0.75	0.90	0.49	0.73	0.56	1.05	0.32	0.84	0.44	1.22
Exch. Na (cmol kg ⁻¹)	0.31	0.34	0.18	0.06	0.18	0.17	0.27	0.34	0.00	0.68
Sum bases (cmol kg ⁻¹)	9.24	6.54	3.25	3.29	7.82	6.38	2.48	3.68	13.59	12.59
Base sat. (%)	45.87	32.01	19.56	19.17	44.00	36.89	14.28	21.56	31.68	27.51
Olsen P ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	3	10	3	26	13	30	31	65	2.5	16
Bray P ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	4	28	12	67	37	109	49	106	4	36
Inorg. P ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	74	148	42	162	143	227	299	409	44	202
Org. P ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	438	383	280	273	601	587	598	657	477	492
Total P ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	512	531	322	435	744	814	898	1065	520	694
Θ (m ³ m ⁻³)	0.236	0.230	0.262	0.252	0.137	0.134	0.238	0.230	0.237	0.217
Rooting depth (mm)	778	386	368	462	539	456	401	427	330	415
Water balance (mm)	183	89	96	116	74	61	96	98	78	90

changed only with fertilization (Table 2). The proportion of the soil respiration (F_s) represented by heterotrophic respiration (R_h), at approximately 0.69 ± 0.02 (± 1 standard error), was neither influenced by the site nor fertilization.

All of the components of the GPP, the ANPP (Pearson $r^2 = 0.67$, $P \leq 0.01$), the APR ($r^2 = 0.66$, $P \leq 0.01$) and the TBCF ($r^2 = 0.41$, $P \leq 0.01$), increased significantly with the GPP. The main component of the GPP was the TBCF (32-55%), followed closely by the APR (23-45%), whereas the ANPP represented the smallest and less variable fraction of the GPP (23-32%). At Tekapo and the Rai Valley, where control and fertilized plots had similar productivities, the carbon allocation below-ground was remarkably stable, at approximately 32% for both the control and fertilized plots. At Longwoods, where the control and fertilized plots exhibited the greatest difference in productivity, the TBCF:GPP ratios were the highest among the sites; in addition, this ratio was 7% higher in the control plot (55%), compared with the fertilized plot (48%). This was largely explained by the soil respiration, the major component of the TBCF, which was the highest at Longwoods compared to the other sites.

Potential edaphic determinants of carbon allocation

The absolute values of the GPP, ANPP, APR and TBCF were uncorrelated to the soil chemical properties and volumetric water content. Additionally, the absolute values of the GPP were uncorrelated to the ANPP:GPP, APR:GPP and TBCF:GPP fractions, suggesting that the crop size did not confound the carbon partitioning among the different GPP components. In contrast, the fractions of the GPP represented by the TBCF and APR (but not the ANPP) were well correlated with the soil C, N and C:N ratio but not with the total or extractable phosphorus, exchangeable N, exchangeable P and volumetric water content.

A closer examination of the significant correlations between the GPP fractions and the soil C, N and C:N ratio revealed that the two Longwoods

plots had strong influence on the relationships between the TBCF:GPP and APR:GPP against the soil C and N. Longwoods exhibited a soil C (24-27%) and N (0.80-0.85%) that were far greater than the soil C (4.1-7.0%) and N (0.23-0.34%) in the other sites. When Longwoods was taken out of the dataset, the values of the TBCF:GPP and APR:GPP were uncorrelated to the soil C and N. In contrast, the soil C:N ratio was considerably better distributed, and the Longwoods site had a smaller influence on the relationships between the TBCF:GPP and APR:GPP against the soil C:N, compared with the soil C and N. Therefore, the soil C:N ratio was selected as the only candidate variable to describe the observed patterns of carbon partitioning.

The relationship between the C:N ratio and the fractional TBCF and APR were best described by exponential functions. The selected model showed that the TBCF increased as the soil C:N ratio increased (Figure 2a), at the expense of the above-ground plant respiration (Figure 2c). There was no significant relationship between the C:N ratio and above-ground net primary productivity (Figure 2b). C partitioning below-ground was approximately 33% at low C:N ratios (a C:N ratio below 17), with values progressively increasing to a maximum of approximately 55% at soil C:N ratios of approximately 32 (Figure 2a). In contrast, the APR declined from approximately 43% at low C:N ratios (a C:N ratio below 17) to a minimum of approximately 21% at soil C:N ratios of approximately 32 (Figure 2c).

Water availability did not change the partitioning of the GPP to the TBCF or APR. Evidence of this insensitivity to water availability was observed at Tekapo and the Rai Valley sites, which exhibited extremes in the mean volumetric water content but very little difference in the partitioning of carbon to either the TBCF (32-33%) or APR (41-45%). We also found insignificant correlations between the residuals of the TBCF:GPP and APR:GPP ratios, after correction was made for the effect of the C:N ratio (using the equations from Figure 2a and c), against the mean volumetric water content ($P \geq 0.70$).

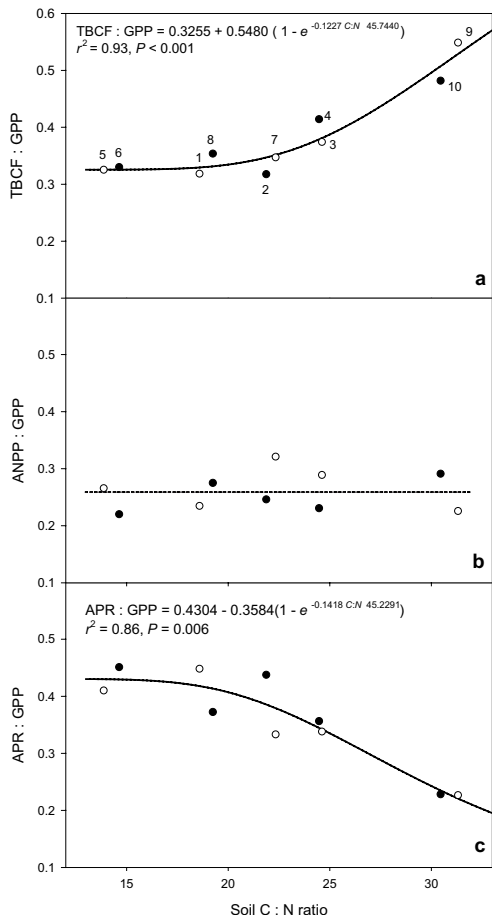


Figure 2. Relationships between the soil C:N ratio and the ratios of (a) the TBCF to GPP (b) the ANPP to GPP and (c) the APR to GPP. Solid lines represent the best fits for the control (open symbols) and fertilized (closed symbols) plots. Plot numbers are indicated in (a) as follows: 1-2, Rai Valley; 3-4, Golden Downs; 5-6, Tekapo; 7-8, Catlins; 9-10 and Longwoods.

Discussion

Experimentation in-miniature has proved to be a successful method for assessing the soil characteristics that influence tree productivity (Watt *et al.*, 2005; Davis *et al.*, 2007). Using this approach, tree productivity and foliage nutrient concentrations have been shown to be well correlated to the total soil N and the total and organic P. In this study, a subset of five sites was selected from the 35 sites previously described by Watt *et al.* (2005) and Davis *et al.* (2007), and we observed a marked effect of the soil C:N ratio (but not the total and organic P concentration) on carbon partitioning.

The differences in productivity across the sites and fertilization treatments were caused by both changes in the gross (GPP) and net C fluxes (NPP and NEP) and changes in C allocation. This is relevant because the ANPP may increase with the nutrient supply at the expense of the TBCF without major effects on the GPP. Gross and net C fluxes varied 70-110% across the sites, whereas they varied 10-20% as a result of fertilization (over the basal level). Average fractions of the GPP represented by the ANPP, APR and TBCF were 26%, 36% and 38%, but a considerable variation of these fractions was observed across sites. Therefore, both differences in the C fluxes and C partitioning explained the variation in the productivity across the sites and fertilization treatments.

The first hypothesis for this study was that the fraction of the GPP allocated to the TBCF would increase with nutrient deficiencies at the expense of both the ANPP and APR. The carbon partitioning belowground was, by far, the main component of the whole carbon budget, ranging from 32 to 55% (average 38%) of the GPP across the sites. Although fertilization did not change the TBCF:GPP fractions, when all of the data were pooled to cover a wide site-quality gradient, the TBCF:GPP fraction increased as the soil C:N ratio raised, at the expense of the ANPP and APR, suggesting that this hypothesis was true, with the exception that the ANPP was independent of the soil C:N ratio.

The second hypothesis for the study was that the carbon-use efficiency (NPP:GPP) would be highly conservative and not influenced by the nutrient or water availability. The carbon-use efficiency (NPP:GPP) is an important parameter in many ecosystem physiological models that are used in assessing the influence of climate change on the carbon budget of ecosystems from community to planetary scales (*e.g.*, Ichii *et al.*, 2005; Turner *et al.*, 2006). In a survey of annual carbon budgets from one deciduous and six evergreen forests in New Zealand, Australia and the United States, Waring *et al.* (1998) have found that the NPP:GPP ratio was conservative and approximately 0.47 ± 0.04 SD, which agrees well with the 0.45 ± 0.05 SD value reported by Landsberg and Waring (1997). In the present study, the carbon-use ef-

Table 2. Major fractions of the gross primary productivity (GPP) in control and fertilized mini-plots of *Pinus radiata* at five sites on the South Island of New Zealand. The major GPP fractions are the above-ground net primary productivity (ANPP), the above-ground plant respiration (APR) and the total belowground carbon flux (TBCF). The main effects of the sites (S) and fertilization treatments (F) were assessed by analysis of variance.

Carbon Budget Component	Units	Control	Fertilized	ANOVA	
				Site	Fert
ANPP	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	1101 ± 133	1169 ± 105	ns	ns
Litterfall, F_A	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	113 ± 18	173 ± 13	ns	0.47*
Live foliage C change, ΔC_C	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	283 ± 26	260 ± 22	ns	ns
Wood C change, ΔC_W	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	704 ± 109	735 ± 87	ns	ns
APR	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	1488 ± 292	1698 ± 210	0.88*	ns
Fol. Const. Resp., L_{RC}	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	98 ± 8	107 ± 7	ns	ns
Fol. Maint. Resp., L_{RM}	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	1213 ± 270	1405 ± 207	0.88*	ns
Total Wood Resp., W_R	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	177 ± 27	185 ± 22	ns	ns
TBCF	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	1533 ± 129	1761 ± 205	ns	ns
Soil C efflux, F_S	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	1236 ± 189	1309 ± 186	0.92*	ns
Litterfall, $-F_A$	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	-113 ± 18	-173 ± 13	ns	0.47*
Root C change, ΔC_R	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	268 ± 26	307 ± 36	ns	ns
Litter layer C change, ΔC_L	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	142 ± 72	319 ± 66	ns	ns
GPP	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	4122 ± 447	4628 ± 361	ns	ns
ANPP:GPP		0.27 ± 0.02	0.25 ± 0.01	ns	ns
APR:GPP		0.35 ± 0.04	0.37 ± 0.04	0.96***	ns
TBCF:GPP		0.38 ± 0.04	0.38 ± 0.03	0.94**	ns
NPP	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	2166 ± 214	2583 ± 256	ns	ns
NPP:GPP		0.53 ± 0.01	0.56 ± 0.03	ns	ns
NEP	g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹	1400 ± 198	1622 ± 143	ns	ns
NEP:GPP		0.62 ± 0.06	0.73 ± 0.04	ns	ns
Heterotrophic Resp., R_h ; F_S		0.34 ± 0.04	0.35 ± 0.02	ns	ns

Significant differences are presented as the partial r^2 and the following significance levels: ns, non significant; *, significant at $P \leq 0.05$; **, significant at $P \leq 0.01$ and ***, significant at $P \leq 0.001$. Values are presented as the means and standard error with $n = 5$. Components of the ANPP are: F_A , the C content of above-ground litterfall; ΔC_C , the C content change of live foliage and ΔC_W , the C content change in live branches, bark and wood. Components of the APR are: L_{RC} , the foliage construction respiration; L_{RM} , the foliage maintenance respiration and W_R , the wood construction and maintenance respiration. Components of the TBCF are: F_S , the soil respiration C efflux; ΔC_R , the C content change of root biomass and ΔC_L , the C content change in the litter layer. Values of F_S are the sum of autotrophic (R_a) and heterotrophic (R_h) respiration. Net ecosystem productivity (NEP) is the GPP minus the auto- and heterotrophic respiration.

efficiency (CUE) did not significantly change with the site, fertilization treatment or volumetric water content (0.54 ± 0.06 SD). These results support the contention by Waring *et al.* (1998) that the CUE is highly conservative.

The third hypothesis for this study was that the soil chemical properties would be correlated with the observed patterns of carbon

partitioning. We found that the soil chemical properties were uncorrelated with the absolute values of the GPP, NPP, NEP, TBCF, ANPP and APR. However, the C partitioning belowground (TBCF:GPP) significantly increased with the soil C:N ratio, at the expense of the APR:GPP and without an effect on the ANPP:GPP. Other soil chemical properties or soil water content did not alter these fractions.

Soil respiration is usually assumed to be equally divided between autotrophic (R_a) and heterotrophic (R_h) respiration, and, therefore, the below-ground NPP is generally assumed to be half of the TBCF (Stape *et al.*, 2004a; Law *et al.*, 2000; Newman *et al.*, 2006). However, the values of R_a are known to range from one- to two-thirds of the annual carbon release from soils (Raich and Nadelhoffer, 1989); thus, a better understanding on the soil, plant and environmental controls of soil respiration partitioning is required. Equally dividing the soil respiration between R_a and R_h would have resulted in biased estimates of the NPP ($GPP - R_a$) and carbon-use efficiency in this study.

In conclusion, the patterns of carbon allocation were examined in control and fertilized mini-plots of *P. radiata* that covered a wide climatic and edaphic gradient on the South Island of New Zealand. The results of this study suggested that the fraction of the whole-carbon budget partitioned belowground progressively

increased from approximately 0.32 at soil C:N ratios below 17 to approximately 0.55 at soil C:N ratios over 32 and that this fraction was independent of water availability. Because of the unusual nature of the trial and the relatively low number of sites studied, further confirmation, considering a wider range of forest structures, soil and climatic conditions, is required.

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Resumen

H.E. Bown, M.S. Watt, P.W. Clinton y E.G. Mason. 2011. Relación C/N de los suelos influye sobre los flujos y partición de carbono en mini-parcelas con y sin fertilización de *Pinus radiata*, en Nueva Zelanda. Cien. Inv. Agr. 38(2):277-289. Se examinaron los flujos y partición de carbono en mini-parcelas de alta densidad (40.000 árboles ha⁻¹) de *Pinus radiata* D. Don con y sin fertilización en cinco sitios que cubrían un gradiente climático y edáfico amplio en la Isla Sur de Nueva Zelanda. Se calculó la productividad primaria bruta (PPB) y su distribución aérea y bajo el suelo utilizando un enfoque de balance de carbono. Todos los componentes de PPB: la productividad primaria neta aérea, PPNA ($r^2 = 0.67$, $P \leq 0.01$); la respiración aérea de plantas, RAP ($r^2 = 0.66$, $P \leq 0.01$) y el flujo total de carbono bajo el suelo, FCBS ($r^2 = 0.41$, $P \leq 0.01$) escalaron positiva y significativamente con PPB, pero las fracciones PPNA:PPB, RAP:PPB and FCBS:PPB no se correlacionaron con la PPB ($P > 0.41$). La fracción FCBS:PPB aumentó significativamente con la relación C:N de los suelos ($r^2 = 0.93$, $P \leq 0.01$) con una disminución concomitante de la fracción RAP:PPB ($r^2 = -0.88$, $P \leq 0.001$) pero sin un efecto significativo sobre la fracción PPNA:PPB ($P > 0.32$). Ninguna de estas fracciones se correlacionó con el fósforo total o intercambiable de los suelos ($P > 0.32$). Aunque se requirieron mediciones intensivas y periódicas para determinar el balance de carbono en las diez parcelas, por necesidad el número de sitios fue limitado y por lo tanto nuestros resultados requerirán confirmación usando balances de carbono sobre un rango más amplio de suelos y condiciones ambientales.

Palabras clave: Balance de carbono, flujo de carbono bajo el suelo, fósforo, nitrógeno, *Pinus radiata* D. Don, productividad primaria bruta, productividad primaria neta.

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