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ERRATUM

Erratum to: Effects of nitrogen deposition and fertilization on N transformations in forest soils: a review

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In the published version of this article, there was an error (missing column) in Table 2.

The following depicts the correct Table 2 (missing details shown in the 5th column):

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Table 2 General characteristics of forest soil N transformations along natural N deposition gradient

Authors	Forest	N deposition	Methods	Response	Explanation proposed by authors
Tietema (1998)	Five coniferous forest stands at the NITREX sites (three low N saturated sites and two N-limited sites)	N-limited sites: *P* [a] close to 0;N-saturated sites:*P* im the range of 0.53 to 0.58	Laboratory incubation of forest-floor samples using^{15}N dilution and numerical simulation model	Microbial N cycling was characterized by low gross N mineralization and gross NH_4^+ immobilization in the N-limited sites; the maximum rates of net N mineralization occurred in the intermediate N deposition conditions.	N status.
Lovett and Rueth (1999)	Northern hardwood forest in USA	4.2 to 11.1 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}	Laboratory incubation of organic, surface (0-10 cm) and subsurface soil (>10 cm)	Net N mineralization and nitrification were highly positively correlated with N deposition levels in sugar maple, but not in beech plots.	Species-related effects.
Jordan et al.(2005)	Mixed conifer forest	Heavy load of N deposition dominated by dry N deposition and acid deposition	Laboratory incubation of organic and 0–10 cm mineral soil using a soil-slurry method combined with acetylene inhibition	Higher nitrification rates and low autotrophic nitrification in N-saturated conditions	Particular species of autotrophic AOB were not activated by increased N availability; potential nitrification activity was not dominated by the activity of autotrophic AOB, but rather was a product of other microorganisms or processes thriving in the N-saturated soil.
Corre et al. (2007)	Spruce forest stands across Germany	Low N:*P*[b] falls into the values of 0.04–0.13; intermediate N enrichment: $P \leq 0.26$; highly N enriched: $P > 0.42$. *P* indicated by leaching: throughfall N ratios.	Laboratory incubation of organic and 0–5 cm mineral soil using ^{15}N dilution technique and chloroform fumigation	NH_4^+ and NO_3^- immobilization, gross N mineralization and gross nitrification increased up to intermediate N enrichment and subsequently dropped at highly Nenriched condition.	Higher microbial decomposition, available C, and microbial biomass favored gross N mineralization; increased gross N mineralization, autotrophic nitrification and C availability, stronger acidtolerance of autotrophic nitrifiers and heterotrophic fungal nitrifiers were conducive to gross nitrification; increased N mineralization and available C favored microbial NH_4^+ immobilization; higher NH_4^+ and C availability, lower pH and greater diffusion rate of NO_3^- favored microbial NO_3^- immobilization, or vice versa.
Fang et al. (2011)	14 forests along an urban-rural transect in southern China	11.7 to 65.1 kg N ha^{-1} yr^{-1}	Laboratory incubation of 0–10 mineral soil	Net nitrification was positively correlated with throughfall N input	High soil N availability.

[a] *P* was indicated by the ratios of output /input N

[b] *P* was estimated to be the ratios of leaching/throughfall N