

Field Simulation of Global Change: Transplanting Northern Bog Mesocosms Southward

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ABSTRACT

A large proportion of northern peatlands consists of *Sphagnum*-dominated ombrotrophic bogs. In these bogs, peat mosses (*Sphagnum*) and vascular plants occur in an apparent stable equilibrium, thereby sustaining the carbon sink function of the bog ecosystem. How global warming and increased nitrogen (N) deposition will affect the species composition in bog vegetation is still unclear. We performed a transplantation experiment in which mesocosms with intact vegetation were transplanted southward from north Sweden to north-east Germany along a transect of four bog sites, in which both temperature and N deposition increased. In addition, we monitored undisturbed vegetation in control plots at the four sites of the latitudinal gradient. Four growing seasons after transplantation, ericaceous dwarf shrubs had become much more abundant when transplanted to the warmest site which also had highest N deposition. As a result ericoid aboveground biomass in the transplanted mesocosms increased most

at the southernmost site, this site also had highest ericoid biomass in the undisturbed vegetation. The two dominant *Sphagnum* species showed opposing responses when transplanted southward; *Sphagnum balticum* height increment decreased, whereas *S. fuscum* height increment increased when transplanted southward. *Sphagnum* production did not differ significantly among the transplanted mesocosms, but was lowest in the southernmost control plots. The dwarf shrub expansion and increased N concentrations in plant tissues we observed, point in the direction of a positive feedback toward vascular plant-dominance suppressing peat-forming *Sphagnum* in the long term. However, our data also indicate that precipitation and phosphorus availability influence the competitive balance between *Sphagnum*, dwarf shrubs and graminoids.

Key words: temperature; nitrogen deposition; *Sphagnum*; Sweden; aboveground production; nutrient concentrations.

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INTRODUCTION

Global change is expected to have a strong impact on temperature, precipitation, and nutrient deposition, especially at northern latitudes where the majority of peat bogs occur (Kivinen and Pakarinen 1980; Gunnarsson 2005). Predictions about future precipitation patterns show great variability, but all climate models predict an increase in temperature

and nitrogen (N) availability (Bouwman and others 2002; Solomon and others 2007).

Ombrotrophic bog vegetation is often dominated by peat mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.), which are responsible for the long-lasting accumulation of carbon in bogs, due to their low litter decomposition rates (Coulson and Butterfield 1978; Clymo and Hayward 1982; Limpens and Berendse 2003). The vascular plant cover in bogs is generally low and consists of ericoids, graminoids, and a few forbs (some of them carnivorous), that are adapted to the nutrient poor, wet, acidic, and partly anoxic conditions (Rydin and Jeglum 2006). The sparse vascular plant cover largely results from the ability of *Sphagnum* to create a harsh environment, that is, low pH, low nutrient availability, which favors *Sphagnum* growth (Rydin and Jeglum 2006; Van Breemen 1995). To avoid being overgrown, vascular plants have to keep up with the vertical height increment of *Sphagnum* (Backeus 1985; Malmer and others 1994; Dorrepaal and others 2006). On the other hand, the presence of vascular plants provides a matrix for the *Sphagnum* to grow on (Malmer and others 1994) and reduces evaporation from *Sphagnum* (Heijmans and others 2001a). However, when vascular plant cover becomes too high, the increased shading can adversely affect *Sphagnum* growth (Berendse and others 2001; Bubier and others 2007).

In bog ecosystems, the vascular plants and *Sphagnum* occur in an apparent stable equilibrium, thereby sustaining the functioning of the bog ecosystem and its high carbon sequestration. Changes that affect the stability of this equilibrium can have marked effects on the carbon dynamics and CO₂ fluxes of the ecosystem (Ward and others 2009). As *Sphagnum* and vascular plant production are both controlled by temperature, light, moisture, and nutrient availability, but have a highly asymmetrical competition (Rydin and Jeglum 2006); changes in temperature and N availability are likely to influence the current competitive balance.

In general, climate warming is expected to increase *Sphagnum* productivity, as long as water does not become limiting (Gunnarsson 2005; Dorrepaal and others 2006; Breeuwer and others 2008a). This is important as increased temperature increases evaporation, and thus indirectly decreases the availability of water (Bragazza 2008; Breeuwer and others 2008a). Increased N deposition has been shown to enhance *Sphagnum* production at locations where N is a limiting nutrient (Turunen and others 2004), but when N concentrations exceed a critical threshold value, *Sphagnum* production and cover are reduced (Gunnarsson and Rydin 2000;

Berendse and others 2001; Bragazza and others 2006; Gerdol and others 2007). Vascular plant cover and production are stimulated by increased temperature and N deposition (Berendse and others 2001; Bubier and others 2007; Wiedermann and others 2007). Apart from a direct effect, increased temperature can indirectly increase nutrient availability by enhancing decomposition and N-mineralization (Hobbie 1996; Rustad and others 2001). As *Sphagnum* litter decomposes much more slowly than vascular plant litter (Coulson and Butterfield 1978; Hobbie 1996; Dorrepaal and others 2005; Bragazza and others 2007), any shift in species composition will have a profound impact on the carbon sequestration function of bog ecosystems.

Although several studies have addressed the response of *Sphagnum* and/or vascular plants to increased temperature and/or N deposition, little research has been done on the combined effects of these aspects of global change on intact bog vegetation (but see Wiedermann and others 2007). In this study, we investigated the responses of both vascular plants and *Sphagnum* to expected effects of global change along a transect in which both temperature and N deposition increase. Therefore, we transplanted intact mesocosms southward between four bogs spanning a range from north Sweden to north-east Germany. During four growing seasons, we monitored *Sphagnum* growth and vegetation composition in the transplanted mesocosms and in additional control plots at the four sites of the latitudinal gradient. We expected that southward there would be (1) increased vascular plant cover due to increased nutrient availability and (2) reduced *Sphagnum* growth due to high N deposition and increased shading by vascular plants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Sites

The experiment was executed between May 2003 and August 2006 (that is, spanning four growing seasons) in four *Sphagnum*-dominated bogs, situated along a latitudinal gradient from the north of Sweden to the north of Germany (Figure 1). We selected bog sites that were relatively undisturbed, with a peat layer of at least 5 m deep and a vegetation characteristic of ombrotrophic mires.

(1) The northernmost site is Lappmyran (N-Sw), approximately 50 km north-west of Umeå, Sweden (64°10' N, 19°35' E), altitude 300 m a.s.l. This bog is elongated, being about 700 m long and 200 m wide, and is surrounded by forest of *Pinus sylvestris*



Figure 1. Location of research sites.

and *Picea abies*. It exhibits a pattern of strings of hollows and hummocks. The hollows are dominated by *Sphagnum balticum* (Russow) Russow ex C. Jens. and *Scheuchzeria palustris* L., whereas the hummock vegetation consists of *Sphagnum fuscum* (Schimp) Klinggr with a vascular plant cover consisting of *Andromeda polifolia* L., *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull, *Drosera rotundifolia* L., *Empetrum nigrum* L., *Eriophorum vaginatum* L., *Vaccinium oxycoccus* L., and *Rubus chamaemorus* L.

(2) The central Swedish site is Åkerlänna Römösse (C-Sw), approximately 30 km north-west of Uppsala, Sweden (60°01' N, 17°22' E), altitude 50 m a.s.l. This bog is more oval: about 1300 m long and 600 m wide and a belt of *P. sylvestris* and *P. abies* separates it from the surrounding farmland. The peatland surface has a characteristic microtopography of hollows, lawns, and hummocks. The dominant species are: *Sphagnum lindbergii* Schimp. in deeper hollows, *S. balticum* in hollows, and lawns and *S. fuscum* on hummocks, with vascular plant cover of *A. polifolia*, *C. vulgaris*, *D. rotundifolia*, *E. nigrum*, *E. vaginatum*, and *V. oxycoccus*.

(3) The south Swedish site is Saxnäs mosse (S-Sw), approximately 40 km north-east of Halmstad, Sweden (56°51' N, 13°28' E), altitude 160 m a.s.l. This bog is elongated, around 1000 m long and 300 m wide, lies next to a main road and is surrounded by forest consisting mainly of *P. sylvestris* and *P. abies*. Saxnäs mosse has typical raised

bog vegetation with a mosaic of hollows, lawns and small hummocks. The dominant species are: *Sphagnum cuspidatum* Ehrh. Ex Hoffm. in the hollows, *Sphagnum magellanicum* Brid. in lawns and *S. fuscum* on hummocks, with vascular plant cover of *Rhynchospora alba* (L.) Vahl in hollows and *A. polifolia*, *C. vulgaris*, *D. rotundifolia*, *Erica tetralix* L., *E. vaginatum* and *V. oxycoccus* on lawns, and hummocks.

(4) The southernmost site is Barschpfuhl (N-Ge), approximately 65 km north-east of Berlin, Germany (53°03' N, 13°51' E), altitude 80 m a.s.l. The mire is situated in a restricted-access part of the UNESCO nature reserve Biosphärenreservat Schorfheide-Chorin. Barschpfuhl is a small mire, about 180 m long and 140 m wide, and is located in a depression. There is no clear distinction between hollows and hummocks and the vegetation is dominated by *S. magellanicum* and *S. fallax* (Klinggr.) Klinggr. with a vascular plant cover of mainly *C. vulgaris*, *Carex rostrata*, *D. rotundifolia*, *Eriophorum angustifolium* (Honckeny), *E. vaginatum*, *R. alba*, and *V. oxycoccus*.

Differences between the sites in temperature, precipitation, effective precipitation, water level, and atmospheric N deposition are described in Table 1.

Experimental Set-Up

In the second week of May 2003, we collected peat mesocosms (diameter: 45 cm, depth: 40 cm) with intact vegetation from the two northern sites, that is, N-Sw and C-Sw. The mesocosms were dug out as one piece and immediately placed in similar sized containers, which were perforated at the bottom to allow exchange of water. The containers were then either replaced in their site of origin, or transplanted southward with five replicates. The transplantation of all mesocosms was completed within 7 days under cool and wet weather conditions. We did not transplant mesocosms from south to north because this would not have yielded information on how the vegetation of ombrotrophic bogs responds to the two anticipated environmental changes (that is, increased temperature and N deposition) under investigation. As a result the mesocosms originating from N-Sw have been transplanted to four sites (N-Sw, C-Sw, S-Sw, N-Ge) and the mesocosms from C-Sw to three sites (C-Sw, S-Sw, N-Ge). We did also perform transplants from S-Sw to N-Ge, but unsuccessfully. It was clear that the mesocosms from S-Sw were severely disturbed by the transplantation treatment. Particularly *S. cuspidatum* suffered from the

Table 1. Seasonal Temperature, Precipitation, and Effective Precipitation (Precipitation Minus Potential Evapotranspiration) in the Four Study Sites during the Experimental Period

Season	Year	Temperature (°C)				Sum precipitation (mm)				Effective precipitation (mm)			
		N-Sw	C-Sw	S-Sw	N-Ge	N-Sw	C-Sw	S-Sw	N-Ge	N-Sw	C-Sw	S-Sw	N-Ge
Spring	2003	2.9	5.7	6.1	8.8	79	117	199	59	-61	-53	34	-154
	2004	2.6	5.5	6.6	8.8	93	92	182	69	-48	-82	2	-119
	2005	1.2	3.7	5.0	8.1	86	79	130	121	-65	-89	-50	-82
	2006	0.6	3.1	3.8	7.4	120	120	223	131	-10	-35	74	-55
Summer	2003	14.6	16.8	16.4	19.1	275	153	283	152	5	-137	2	-183
	2004	13.1	15.4	14.8	17.1	239	184	408	245	-9	-92	164	-44
	2005	13.9	15.7	15.1	16.9	276	272	328	180	22	-6	64	-116
	2006	15.4	17.7	16.7	19.3	95	155	223	121	-229	-179	-80	-222
Autumn	2003	2.3	6.1	6.9	8.6	113	129	166	132	57	59	84	29
	2004	2.2	6.0	6.8	9.4	158	150	296	91	110	82	222	-12
	2005	4.4	7.8	7.8	10.1	94	87	173	108	37	7	87	-11
Winter	2003	-6.8	-2.5	-1.0	0.7	115	147	224	129	106	132	203	98
	2004	-5.0	-0.7	0.4	1.4	135	120	265	94	127	105	246	64
	2005	-6.6	-3.2	-2.4	-1.5	90	88	115	88	81	74	97	61
<i>Average per year</i>		3.9	7.0	7.4	9.6	550	533	907	483	121	0	385	-157

Potential evapotranspiration was calculated based on solar radiation and temperature data using the Makkink equation. For location of study sites, see Figure 1. Data from Sveriges Meteorologiska och Hydrologiska Institut (SMHI) from weather stations Vindeln, 21 km from N-Sw; Uppsala, 27 km from C-Sw; Ljungby and Torup, 30 and 26 km from S-Sw; Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD) data from Angermünde, 11 km from N-Ge. Spring = Mar–May, summer = Jun–Aug, autumn = Sep–Nov, winter = Dec–Feb.

disturbance of digging out the mesocosms resulting in zero height growth during four growing seasons following transplantation (data not shown). Therefore, in this paper we only show data from the mesocosms originating from the two northern sites, N-Sw and C-Sw, which have been transplanted to four and three sites, respectively.

All mesocosms were taken from and placed at the hollow-hummock or hollow-lawn transition, so that the *Sphagnum* layer consisted of a 1:1 mix of the two dominant *Sphagnum* species in each site. Because the sites differed in their species composition, the dominant *Sphagnum* species also differed between sites. In N-Sw and C-Sw the mesocosms consisted mainly of *S. balticum* and *S. fuscum*, in S-Sw the mesocosms consisted mainly of *S. cuspidatum* and *S. magellanicum*, and in N-Ge, where no distinctive microtopography was apparent, the vegetation consisted of *S. fallax* and *S. magellanicum*. Although *Sphagnum* species composition in the two southernmost sites was different from the two northernmost sites, all mesocosms were taken from and placed in plots at intermediate microtopographical position. All mesocosm positions had in common that they contained 90–100% *Sphagnum* cover and relatively sparse vascular plant cover consisting of a mixture of graminoids and ericaceous dwarf shrubs. The graminoid species *Eriophorum vaginatum* and the dwarf shrub species *Vaccinium oxycoccus* were present in mesocosms/plots at all four sites. Water table positions in the mesocosms were very similar in

three of the four sites, with lower water tables at the southernmost site (Table 2) which we attributed to lower effective precipitation (Table 1).

In August 2003, we delineated five control plots, that is, without container, in each study site to test for the possible disturbance of cutting the mesocosms and putting them in containers. Moreover, these control plots allow for observations in undisturbed vegetation across a latitudinal gradient of increasing temperature and N deposition. This space-for-time substitution forms an independent way of understanding long-term ecosystem responses (Wiedermann and others 2009). These control plots had a similar species composition and were located at a similar position in microtopography as the containers.

Measurements

To compare the atmospheric deposition of N and P in the four sites, we measured accumulation of NH_4^+ , NO_3^- , and PO_4^- on ion-exchange resins (Hobbie and Chapin 1998; Bret-Harte and others 2004). We constructed resin bags by placing 8 g of ion-exchange resin (IONAC[®] NM-60 H^+/OH^- Form, type 1 beads 16–50 mesh; J.T. Baker, Phillipsburg, NJ, USA) in polypropylene mesh litterbags (5 cm × 5 cm) with a 100- μm mesh size. In May 2005, we placed five resin bags on top of the *Sphagnum* layer in all four sites. In May 2006 we retrieved the resin bags; two resin bags (one in

Table 2. Environmental Conditions in the Four Study Sites

	N-Sweden	C-Sweden	S-Sweden	Germany
N deposition (g m ⁻²)	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.5
Exchangeable nutrients (µg g ⁻¹)				
NH ₄ ⁺	10 ± 2 a	19 ± 6 ab	20 ± 2 ab	28 ± 6 b
NO ₃ ⁻	31 ± 2 a	38 ± 5 a	150 ± 38 b	126 ± 31 b
N total	41 ± 4 a	58 ± 10 a	170 ± 39 b	154 ± 36 b
PO ₄ ⁻	1 ± 1	4 ± 2	2 ± 1	6 ± 1
Water table depth (cm)				
Containers	15 ± 1 a	13 ± 1 a	13 ± 1 a	24 ± 1 b
Control plots	13 ± 1 b	12 ± 1 b	8 ± 1 a	21 ± 1 c

See Figure 1. Nitrogen deposition values are averages in the 50 km × 50 km grid cells from the EMEP model for the period 1994–2004 (Tarrasón and others 2006); accumulation of nutrients between May 2005 and May 2006 on ion-exchange resins placed on the moss surface (n = 4–5); average water table depth (cm below moss surface) over eight measurements in May and August in containers and in control plots (n = 5). Values are means ± SE. Different letters indicate significant differences between sites.

N-Sw and one in N-Ge) were found to be ruptured and so were excluded from the analysis. The remaining resin bags were extracted overnight in 50 ml 2 M NaCl in 0.1 M HCl. The extracts were brought to neutral pH by the addition of NaOH and analyzed spectrophotometrically for NH₄⁺, NO₃⁻, and PO₄⁻ using an auto-analyzer (Skalar).

Water table depth was measured in one perforated PVC pipe in each mesocosm and control plot during each visit in May and August from 2003 to 2006. Because the sites were so far apart, each time it took about 2 weeks to visit them all. As the weather conditions varied during this period and between sites, our measurements give only a rough indication of the water table depth in each site.

Vascular plant species composition and abundance in the mesocosms and control plots were measured during the experiment using the point-quadrat method (Jonasson 1988) with a 150-point frame (25 cm × 37.5 cm). At every point, a needle was lowered to the moss surface and all contacts with the vegetation were noted, specifying species for each hit. Abundance was measured in August 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. For data analysis, we used the change in cover between August 2003 and 2006. The total aboveground vegetation within the point-quadrat frame was harvested after the last point-quadrat recordings. All vascular plants were clipped flush with the moss surface and sorted into species. Dry weight was determined for all species after oven-drying for 48 h at 70°C. For each species, the number of hits in the point-quadrats was strongly correlated to the aboveground vascular plant biomass at the final harvest ($P < 0.001$; $0.68 < R^2 < 0.95$; $13 < n < 70$). For further analyses, we grouped the species into two plant types: ericoids, mainly *A. polifolia*, *C. vulgaris*, *E. nigrum*, *E. tetralix* and *V. oxycoccus*; and graminoids, mainly *E. vaginatum*, *E. angustifolium*, and *R. alba*.

Changes in *Sphagnum* species cover were measured using the abovementioned point-quadrat method between August 2003 and August 2006. Generally, the mesocosm or plot surface consisted completely of *Sphagnum* mosses. In each mesocosm and control plot, four plastic rods with bristles were placed to measure height increment. This method was derived from the cranked wire method (Clymo 1970; Limpens and others 2004). *Sphagnum* height increment was measured in May and August of the years 2003–2006. At the end of the experiment, a core (diameter 6.6 cm) was cut around each of the four rods and separated into a capitulum section (0–1 cm) and a subcapitulum section (1–3 cm). The sections were stored in ziplock bags and kept cool during transport to the Netherlands. In the lab, all samples were sorted into *Sphagnum* species, after which dry weight was determined by oven-drying for 48 h at 70°C. Because the species composition of the cores within a mesocosm and between mesocosms varied, we did not calculate biomass production per species. Average biomass production in summer was calculated by multiplying subcapitulum bulk density by average height increment between May and August 2004, 2005, and 2006. For data analyses of height increment, we used cumulative height increment measured between May 2004 and August 2006.

When sorting the species from N-Sw in the lab, we found specimens of both *S. balticum* and *Sphagnum angustifolium* (Russ.) C. Jens. These species are difficult to distinguish, as Russow (Smith 1978) and Klinggraff (Daniels and Eddy 1985) found: they identified both species as varieties of *S. recurvum*. In our samples, we were unable to quantify the exact percentages of *S. balticum* and *S. angustifolium*. When reporting the results, therefore, whenever we mention *S. balticum* from N-Sw, we are referring to a mixture of *S. balticum*

and *S. angustifolium*. We grouped the *Sphagnum* species into two moss types: hollow *Sphagna*, that is, *S. balticum*, *S. cuspidatum* (in control plots S-Sw) and *S. fallax* (in control plots N-Ge), and hummock *Sphagna*, that is, *S. fuscum* and *S. magellanicum* (in control plots S-Sw and N-Ge).

For nutrient analyses, we used the aboveground green vascular plant parts and *Sphagnum* capitula harvested in each mesocosm. Total N and phosphorus (P) concentrations were determined for ericoids, graminoids, hollow, and hummock *Sphagnum* species, by digesting 300 mg of homogenous, milled material with sulphuric acid, salicylic acid, selenium, and hydrogen peroxide. All samples were analyzed spectrophotometrically for total N and P using an auto-analyzer (Skalar).

Data Analyses

Differences among the transplantation sites in nutrient deposition, water table depth in the containers, and vascular plant aboveground biomass, *Sphagnum* production, plant nutrient concentrations, and water table depth in control plots, were tested with one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). To test for the effects of southward transplantation on species abundances, vascular plant aboveground biomass, *Sphagnum* production and nutrient concentrations, initially three-way ANOVAs were used with transplantation site (C-Sw, S-Sw, N-Ge), site of origin (N-Sw, C-Sw) and plant or moss type (ericoids versus graminoids or hollow *Sphagnum* versus hummock *Sphagnum*) as independent factors. As for most variables, there was a significant interaction of transplantation site by plant type, we also conducted two-way ANOVA's for each species group with transplantation site and site of origin as independent factors. In these analyses, the N-Sw transplantation site was left out of the ANOVAs because only mesocosms from origin N-Sw had been (back)transplanted to site N-Sw. The N-Sw transplantation site is included in figures and post-hoc analyses per site of origin, but could not be used in a balanced analysis including both sites of origin.

We used a Tukey post-hoc test to analyze the differences among the three or four transplantation sites. When a Levene test indicated that variances were not homogeneous, we used the Dunnett C test, which is similar to Tukey but does not assume equal variances, to test for differences among the sites. Aboveground biomass data were ln-transformed prior to analyses for better homogeneity of variances. To test for the effects of cutting the mesocosms and putting them in containers, we

compared control mesocosms, that is, mesocosms in container back-transplanted to their site of origin, to control plots (not in container) in three-way ANOVAs of two container treatments by two sites of origin by two plant/moss types. When there were significant interactions with container treatment, subsequent two-way or one-way ANOVA's were used. All analyses were conducted using the SPSS statistical package for Windows (15.0).

RESULTS

Environmental Conditions

The north-south transect showed an increase in annual mean temperature from 3.9 to 9.6°C (Table 1). In every year and every season, the N-Ge site had the highest temperature. The difference in temperature between the S-Sw and C-Sw site was rather small, with summer temperatures being even slightly lower in S-Sw than in C-Sw. Annual precipitation was around 500 mm for three of the four sites, but was much higher in the S-Sw site (Table 1). Calculated potential evapotranspiration increased from north to south (data not shown), resulting in decreasing effective precipitation from north to south, except for S-Sw which showed relatively high values as a result of the high precipitation (Table 1). The summers of 2003 and 2006 were warm, with long dry spells. As Table 2 shows, the water table depth in the mesocosms was similar in the Swedish sites but was deeper in the German site during our visits in May and August. Measured water table depth in the control plots was most shallow in S-Sw and deepest in N-Ge.

Table 2 shows the average N deposition per site from the EMEP model (Tarrasón and others 2006) and availability of NH_4^+ , NO_3^- , and PO_4^- at the moss surface as measured by accumulation on ion-exchange resins. Both N deposition and N availability (NH_4^+ and NO_3^-) increased from north to south along the transect. The availability of NH_4^+ showed a gradual increase along the gradient, whereas the availability of NO_3^- increased more sharply: it was four times higher in the southern sites S-Sw and N-Ge than in the two northern sites (Table 2). There were no significant differences in PO_4^- availability among the sites ($F = 2.07$, $P = 0.15$), although PO_4^- was relatively low in sites N-Sw and S-Sw.

Changes in Vegetation Composition

Southward transplantation of the bog mesocosms resulted in significant changes in plant species

abundances as measured in permanent quadrats in each mesocosm (Figure 2). The transplantation effect depended on plant or moss type, as there were significant transplantation site by plant/moss type interactions ($P = 0.003$ and $P = 0.022$ in three-way ANOVA of three sites by two origins by two plant/moss types, for vascular plants and *Sphagnum*, respectively). Ericaceous dwarf shrubs increased strongly in abundance when transplanted to the N-Ge site (Figure 2, Table 3). This was mainly due to an increase in *V. oxycoccus* and *C. vulgaris* (data not shown). Graminoids from N-Sw expanded strongly during the experiment, but did so at all transplantation sites (Figure 2, Table 3). There was a tendency of largest graminoid expansion at the C-Sw site (Figure 2). In the control plots, graminoids also increased in abundance but to a lesser degree than in the control mesocosms in containers ($P = 0.034$ in two-way ANOVA of two container treatments by two origins).

The strong expansion of ericoids during the experiment when transplanted to the most south-

ern site corresponded with the largest aboveground biomass of ericoids at the end of the experiment at the N-Ge site (Figure 3, Table 3). For the graminoids, aboveground biomass was largest at the C-Sw site. As a result, total aboveground vascular plant biomass in the transplanted mesocosms was largest at the N-Ge and C-Sw sites. When looking at the undisturbed control plots in the north-south transect, similar response patterns arise with largest aboveground vascular plant biomass in N-Ge, dominated by ericoids, and C-Sw, dominated by graminoids (Figure 3). Ericoid aboveground biomass was smallest at the S-Sw site.

Sphagnum species composition also changed in response to transplantation southward, but to a lesser extent than vascular plant abundance. Hollow *Sphagnum*, mainly *S. balticum*, from N-Sw decreased in cover at the N-Ge site (Figure 2). Hollow *Sphagnum* from C-Sw decreased at all transplantation sites. The decreases in hollow *Sphagnum* were accompanied by increases in hummock *Sphagnum* cover, as the total moss cover did not change.

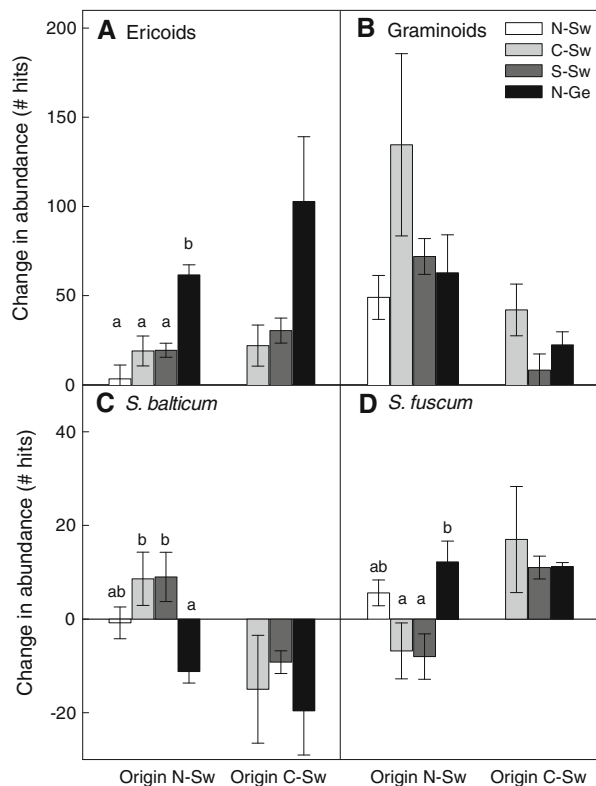


Figure 2. Change in abundance (number of hits) between August 2003 and August 2006 for vascular plants: (A) ericoids and (B) graminoids and for *Sphagnum* (C) *S. balticum*, and (D) *S. fuscum*. Different letters indicate significant differences between transplantation sites for each site of origin and plant/moss type. Data are mean values \pm SE, $n = 5$.

Sphagnum Growth

From May 2003 to August 2006, *Sphagnum* grew on average 32 mm in height. In the first growing season of the experiment, both dominant species of the two northern sites, *S. balticum* and *S. fuscum* showed the smallest height increment in the most southern site (Figure 4). However, from May 2004 there were opposing site effects in these two species, demonstrated by a significant species by site interaction ($P = 0.005$ in three-way ANOVA of 3 sites by two origins by two *Sphagnum* species). *S. balticum* showed a decreasing trend when transplanted southward, whereas *S. fuscum* had the largest height increment at the most southern site and the lowest height increment in S-Sw (Figure 4, Table 3).

As a result of the opposing trends in height increment in the two dominant species, *Sphagnum* production in the mesocosms did not differ significantly among the transplantation sites (Figure 5, Table 3). However, as we analyzed the mesocosms that were transplanted to C-Sw, S-Sw, and N-Ge, we did observe a different response in *Sphagnum* production between mesocosms from the two sites of origin (Table 3). Going southward, *Sphagnum* production seemed to increase in mesocosms from N-Sw, whereas production seemed to decrease in mesocosms from C-Sw. We did not differentiate *Sphagnum* production by species because many of the cores collected around the cranked wires for determination of subcapitulum bulk density con-

Table 3. Results of Two-way ANOVAs (3 Transplantation Sites \times 2 Origins) for Change in Abundance over the Period August 2003 to August 2006, for Aboveground Vascular Plant Biomass, for *Sphagnum* Height Increment Between May 2004 and August 2006, and for Plant Tissue Concentrations of N, P, and N:P Ratio for Ericoids, Graminoids, *S. balticum*, and *S. fuscum*

Variable	Plant/moss type	ANOVA (3 Sites \times 2 Origins)			Posthoc site
		Site	Origin	Site \times Origin	
Change in abundance	Ericoids	0.001	0.183	0.483	C-Sw,S-Sw < N-Ge
	Graminoids	0.102	0.003	0.565	
	Total vascular plants	0.064	0.093	0.381	
	<i>S. balticum</i>	0.089	0.007	0.553	
	<i>S. fuscum</i>	0.243	0.009	0.110	
Aboveground biomass	Ericoids	0.001	0.893	0.819	S-Sw, C-Sw < N-Ge
	Graminoids	0.002	0.073	0.809	S-Sw < C-Sw
	Total vascular plants	0.001	0.264	0.814	S-Sw < C-Sw,N-Ge
Height increment 2004–2006	<i>S. balticum</i>	0.008	0.523	0.049	N-Ge, S-Sw < C-Sw
	<i>S. fuscum</i>	0.030	0.529	0.915	S-Sw < N-Ge
Production	<i>Sphagnum</i>	0.881	0.203	0.035	
	N	Ericoids	0.089	0.002	0.033
P	Graminoids	0.003	0.107	0.519	C-Sw < S-Sw
	<i>S. balticum</i>	< 0.001	0.016	0.269	C-Sw < S-Sw, N-Ge
	<i>S. fuscum</i>	0.003	0.583	0.302	C-Sw < N-Ge
	Ericoids	0.239	0.966	0.068	
N:P	Graminoids	0.063	0.848	0.852	
	<i>S. balticum</i>	< 0.001	0.495	0.483	S-Sw < C-Sw < N-Ge
	<i>S. fuscum</i>	< 0.001	0.988	0.354	S-Sw < C-Sw, N-Ge
N:P	Ericoids	0.023	0.259	0.050	C-Sw, N-Ge < S-Sw
	Graminoids	0.124	0.019	0.753	
	<i>S. balticum</i>	< 0.001	0.007	0.002	C-Sw, N-Ge < S-Sw
	<i>S. fuscum</i>	< 0.001	0.431	0.010	C-Sw, N-Ge < S-Sw

Aboveground biomass data were \ln -transformed prior to analysis. Note that the N-Sw transplantation site could not be included in these analyses. Bold entries indicate significant effects ($P < 0.05$).

tained mixtures of *Sphagnum* species. There were no container effects on *Sphagnum* production ($P = 0.37$ in two-way ANOVA of two control treatments by two origins). In the control plots, there was a significant site effect, with the largest *Sphagnum* production at the S-Sw site and the smallest production at the N-Ge site (Figure 5).

Nutrient Concentrations

There were very strong site effects on nutrient concentrations, both in *Sphagnum* and in vascular plants (Table 3). In *Sphagnum*, N concentrations increased southward, from 5.3 and 6.5 mg g⁻¹ in N-Sw, to 10.0 and 10.1 mg g⁻¹ in N-Ge, for *S. balticum* and *S. fuscum*, respectively (Figure 6). Phosphorus concentrations were largest in the C-Sw and N-Ge site (Figure 6). The patterns in N and P concentrations in *Sphagnum* correspond with the patterns of N and P availabilities as measured by ion-exchange resins placed at the moss surface (Table 2). In mesocosms and control plots in the S-Sw site, the N:P ratios were very large, that is,

25–34, compared to 15–19 in the other sites (data not shown). For vascular plants, N concentrations were largest at the two southern sites, particularly in the graminoids (Figure 7).

P concentrations were remarkably invariable around 0.6 mg g⁻¹, except for lower concentrations in ericoids in control plots in site S-Sw (data not shown). N:P ratios were smaller in ericoids than in graminoids, 15 and 19 on average, respectively, and were smaller at the N-Ge and C-Sw site (Figure 7), the sites with the largest aboveground biomass of vascular plants.

DISCUSSION

Experimental Set-Up

In this study, we transplanted bog mesocosms with intact vegetation to more southern bog sites to study the response of northern bog ecosystems to increasing temperature and N deposition. Although a reciprocal experimental design, that is, transplantations from four sites of origin to the same

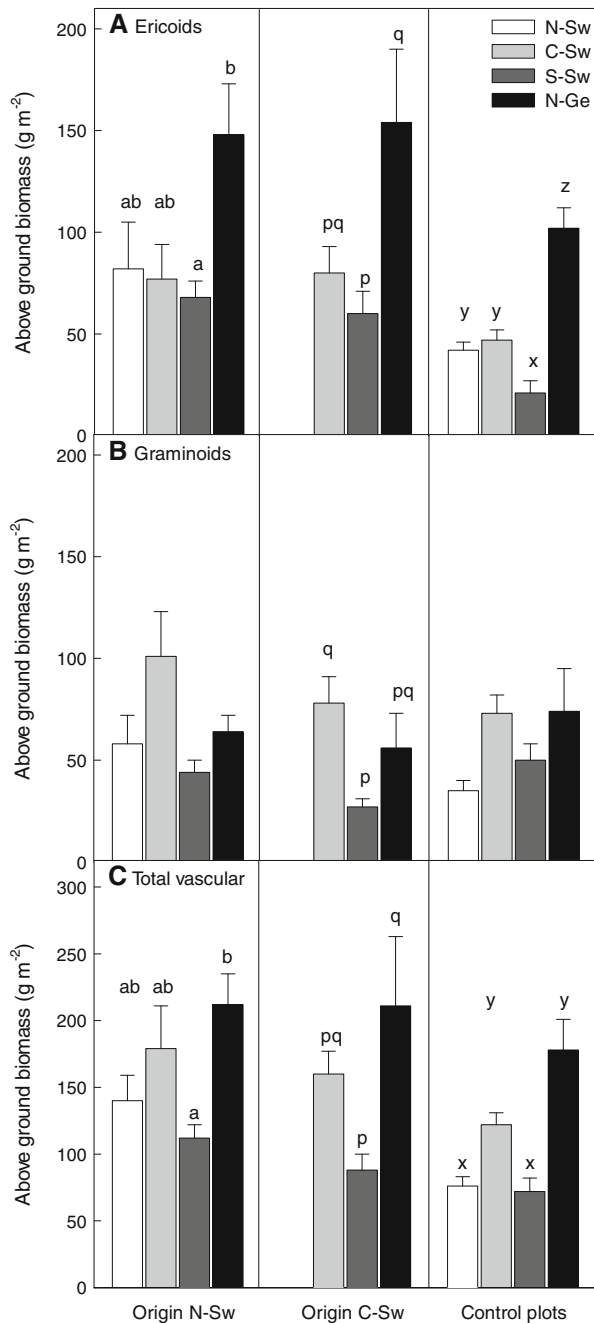


Figure 3. Aboveground vascular plant biomass for (A) ericoid and (B) graminoid species, and for (C) the total of vascular plants. Different letters indicate significant differences between transplantation sites and between control plots ($P < 0.05$). Data are means \pm SE, $n = 5$.

four transplantation sites, would have allowed for a stronger statistical data analysis of the effects of (increasing or decreasing) temperature/N deposition, it would not have given more information on the response to warmer conditions.

For transplantation, it was necessary to cut the mesocosms, lift them out and put them in con-

tainers that were perforated on the sides close to the bottom, to allow exchange of water. By comparison of control mesocosms with control plots (without container) we found container effects on vascular plants, but not on mosses (Table 4). The disturbance of digging out the mesocosms may have stimulated vascular plant expansion due to an initial increase in nutrient availability from decomposing dead roots. Although the container treatment has contributed to the general increase in vascular plant abundance during the transplantation experiment, a comparison with observations over the natural gradient (that is, in the control plots) shows that the container effect did not strongly affect the outcome of the transplantation experiment. The response of aboveground vascular plant biomass to southward transplantation was in agreement with differences in ericoid and graminoid aboveground biomass among the four sites along the natural gradient; even though there were differences in ericoid and graminoid species composition among the control plots of the four sites (see site description). Wiedermann and others (2009) also found analogous outcomes in a field experiment and a gradient study, which suggests that small-scale field experiments, when run for a sufficiently long time, can predict the direction and magnitude of ecosystem responses to changing environmental conditions.

The latitudinal gradient of our study included both a temperature gradient and an N deposition gradient. Within Europe it is impossible to find a north-south gradient in the boreal to temperate region which is not also an N deposition gradient (Limpens and others 2006). Therefore, from this study we cannot disentangle temperature from N deposition effects. *Sphagnum* N concentration and N accumulation on ion-exchange resins placed at the moss surface confirmed that there was a north to south increase in atmospheric N input, with a clear distinction between the two northern sites and the two southern sites. Annual temperature during our experiment indeed increased from north to south (3.9, 7.0, 7.4, and 9.6°C), but the S-Sw site appeared climatologically a bit of an outlier with a more oceanic climate (more precipitation, relatively cool summer) than the other three sites. The gradient in temperature also has consequences for plant water availability. Higher temperatures generally cause the evapotranspiration rate to increase, which would mean a reduction in effective precipitation (precipitation minus evapotranspiration) when there is no accompanying increase in precipitation. It can therefore be expected that moss water availability is lower in the N-Ge site than in

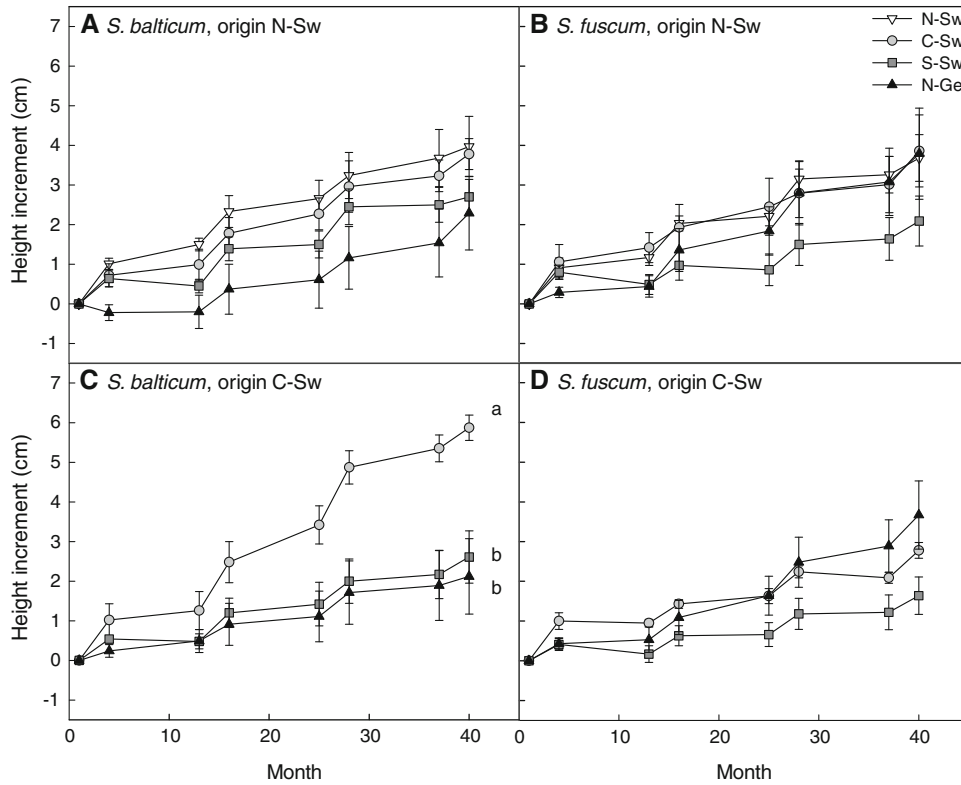


Figure 4. Cumulative height increment for (A) *S. balticum* and (B) *S. fuscum* from N-Sw and (C) *S. balticum* and (D) *S. fuscum* from C-Sw between May 2003 and August 2006. Different letters indicate significant differences between transplantation sites for each site and species. Data are means \pm SE, $n = 5$.

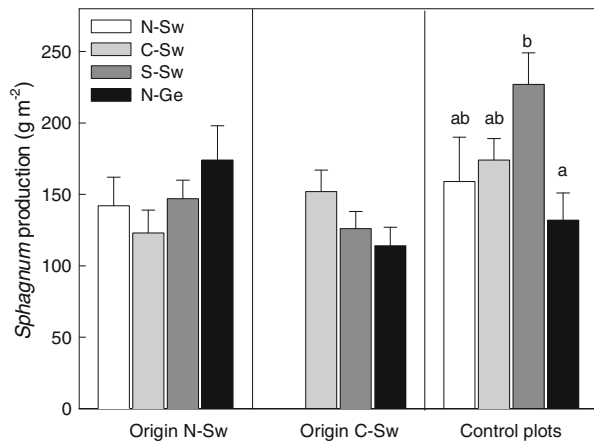


Figure 5. Average *Sphagnum* biomass production between May and September, calculated from height increment in summer 2004, 2005, and 2006. Dominant *Sphagnum* species in the control plots differed between the sites; in N-Sw and C-Sw the species *S. fuscum* and *S. balticum* were most abundant, in the control plots in S-Sw dominant species were *S. magellanicum* and *S. cuspidatum* and in control plots in N-Ge dominant species were *S. magellanicum* and *S. fallax*. Different letters indicate significant differences between transplantation sites and between control plots ($P < 0.05$). Data are means \pm SE, $n = 5$.

the three northern sites. Our limited set of water table measurements confirms that effective precipitation has been lower at the most southern site.

Response of Vascular Plants

As expected, the southward transplantation of bog mesocosms increased vascular plant cover. This was mainly attributed to the ericaceous dwarf shrubs. Not only N deposition increased southward, but also temperatures increased, which may have enhanced nutrient mineralization (Chapin and others 1995; Breeuwer and others 2008b), but also resulted in reduced effective precipitation in the most southern site. In a field experiment in northern Sweden in which temperature and N supply have been manipulated in a factorial design, both factors increased vascular plant cover and reduced *Sphagnum* cover, but the effect of temperature was weaker (Wiedermann and others 2007). In our experiment, the drier conditions in the most southern site due to reduced effective precipitation likely contributed to the observed strong expansion of ericoids. Dwarf shrub aboveground biomass was smallest at the wettest site, despite relatively high N deposition, pointing to the sensitivity of dwarf shrub cover to hydrological conditions. Dwarf shrubs are well known to benefit from drier conditions in bogs (Weltzin and others 2003). Also when the water table is lower only in summer due to increased evapotranspiration or summer drought, vascular plant cover may shift from graminoids to ericoids (Breeuwer and others 2009b).

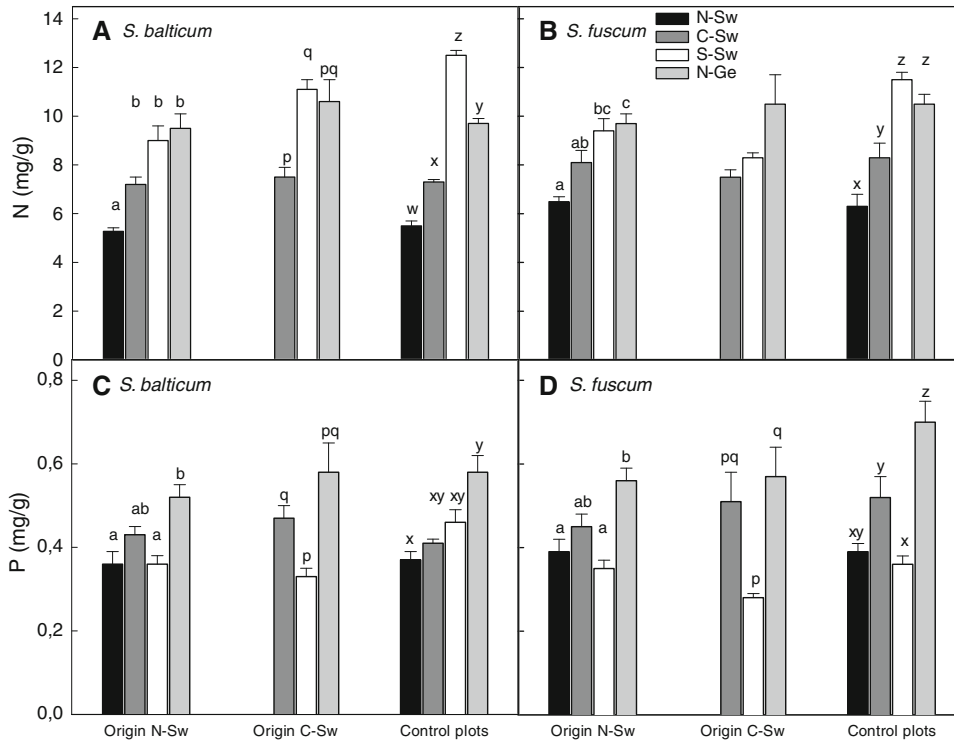


Figure 6. Nitrogen and P concentrations of (A, C) *S. balticum* (*S. cuspidatum* in control plots in S-Sw and *S. fallax* in control plots in N-Ge) and (B, D) *S. fuscum* (*S. magellanicum* in control plots in S-Sw and N-Ge). Different letters indicate significant differences between transplantation sites and between control plots for each moss type ($P < 0.05$). Data are means \pm SE, $n = 5$.

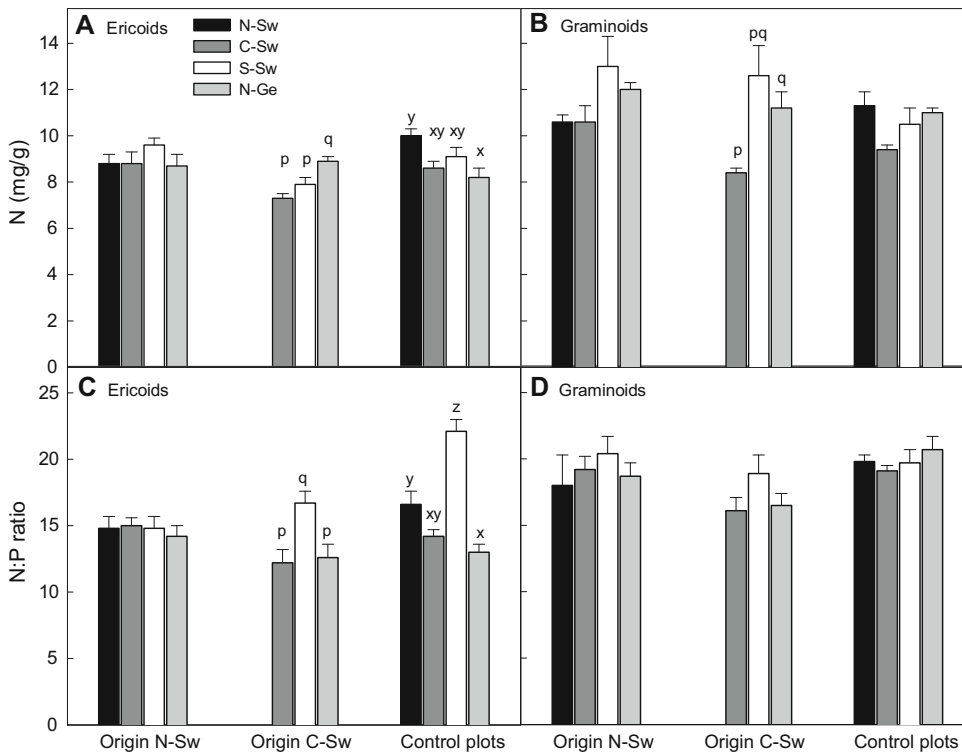


Figure 7. Nitrogen concentrations of (A) ericoids, (B) graminoids and N:P ratio of (C) ericoids, and (D) graminoids. Different letters indicate significant differences between transplantation sites and between control plots for each plant type ($P < 0.05$). Data are means \pm SE, $n = 5$.

We expected that graminoids would also profit from being transplanted to more nutrient-rich conditions resulting from warming-induced stimulation of soil nutrient mineralization and high N deposition. Competition theory predicts that at

increasing nutrient supply the graminoids with larger potential growth rates and larger leaf area ratios should gain a competitive advantage over dwarf shrubs (Berendse 1994). It could be that even in the most southern site with high N deposition,

Table 4. Results of Three-way ANOVAs (2 Container Treatments \times 2 Origins \times 2 Plant/moss Types) to Test for the Effects of Container Treatment (Mesocosms in Container Back-Transplanted to Their Site of Origin versus Control Plots without Container)

	Container	Origin	Type	Co \times Or	Co \times Ty	Or \times Ty	Co \times Or \times Ty
Vascular plants							
Change in abundance	0.026	0.309	0.005	0.829	0.117	0.796	0.133
Aboveground biomass	0.005	0.012	0.828	0.409	0.256	0.078	0.470
N concentration	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.663	0.500	0.193	0.848
P concentration	0.346	0.430	0.072	0.734	0.780	0.120	0.531
N:P ratio	0.008	0.017	<0.001	0.635	0.717	0.442	0.748
Mosses							
Change in abundance	0.851	0.925	0.001	0.866	0.910	0.955	0.024
Height increment 2004–2006	0.062	0.002	0.066	0.114	0.166	0.010	0.500
N concentration	0.536	<0.001	0.003	0.644	0.577	0.305	0.193
P concentration	0.742	0.001	0.063	0.583	0.547	0.255	0.486
N:P ratio	0.496	0.359	0.694	0.263	0.485	0.019	0.854

Bold entries indicate significant effects ($P < 0.05$).

nutrients were still limiting vascular plant growth, as it is well known that peat mosses are very effective accumulators of nutrients. A dense *Sphagnum* carpet thus prevents vascular plants from having direct access to nutrients deposited in the moss layer (Malmer and others 2003). Even in a high N deposition site, less than 10% of atmospheric N supply was directly available to vascular plants (Heijmans and others 2002b). Within the vascular plants, the ericoids have easier access to the atmospheric N than the graminoids, because the ericoids have more superficial roots (Heijmans and others 2002b; Rydin and Jeglum 2006). In other experiments in bogs, shallow-rooting species like *V. oxycoccus* responded more to N addition than did graminoid species (Lütke Twenhöven 1992; Heijmans and others 2001b; Wiedermann and others 2007). Apart from having better access to atmospheric nutrients, ericoids could also be better competitors than graminoids in peatlands (Ward and others 2009). In a competition experiment where the species had equal access to the supplied nutrients, two dwarf shrub species were better competitors than two co-occurring graminoid species at increasing N and P supply (Kool and Heijmans 2009).

Phosphorus also seems to play an important role. It was remarkable that there was very little variation in P concentration in the vascular plants, suggesting that any additional available P has been used for growth. In addition, aboveground vascular plant biomass was largest in the two sites with the highest P availability as indicated by accumulation of P on ion-exchange resins, P concentrations in moss tissues, and low N:P ratios in vascular plants. Because the N:P ratios of graminoids were not only

higher than those of the ericoids, but also all exceeded 16, the value defined by Koerselman and Meuleman (1996) as indicating P limitation, it seems that graminoid growth has been more limited by P availability than growth of ericoids. From our results, we cannot provide conclusive evidence for which mechanism(s) caused ericoids to benefit from southward transplantation, whereas graminoids did not respond.

Response of *Sphagnum*

We could not demonstrate that transplanting the mesocosms southward had a negative effect on production of *Sphagnum*. Southward transplantation did increase the photosynthetic capacity for both dominant *Sphagnum* species, which was mainly explained by increasing tissue N concentrations (Granath and others 2009). However, *Sphagnum* biomass production was not (*S. balticum*) or only weakly (*S. fuscum*) correlated with maximum photosynthetic rate, indicating that factors other than photosynthetic capacity strongly determine *Sphagnum* productivity. In the natural gradient, *Sphagnum* production was largest in the S-Sw site, the site with the highest precipitation. The bog vegetation in the region in which this site is located seems to react differently from bog vegetation in other regions in northwest Europe. Gunnarsson and Flodin (2007) found an increase of species typical of wetter conditions in this site, whereas vegetation shifts toward drier conditions occurred in other regions of northwest Europe. That *Sphagnum* production at the S-Sw site was larger in the control plots than in the mesocosms, can be due to the

dominance of more productive *Sphagnum* species at that site (*S. magellanicum*/*S. cuspidatum* in control plots versus *S. fuscum*/*S. balticum* from northern sites in mesocosms), but also due to wetter site conditions in the control plots than in the mesocosms.

Although *Sphagnum* production did not respond to transplantation southward, the two dominant *Sphagnum* species did show differential responses. After the first year, *S. balticum* had the lowest height increment at the German site, whereas *S. fuscum* had the largest height increment at that site. This resulted in a reduction of *S. balticum* cover at the most southern site. It is likely that the drier conditions of the German site, which are related to the higher temperatures, contributed to this decline in cover of this hollow/lawn species and the increase in the hummock species. Robroek and others (2007) also found that height increment and production of *S. fuscum* were not affected by a decrease in water table, whereas those of the lawn species *S. magellanicum* were. During the summer heat wave in Europe in 2003, *Sphagnum* production rates in an alpine ombrotrophic bog were 30% lower than in other years in *S. fuscum* dominated hummocks and 50% lower than average in lawn communities, which showed signs of desiccation even though summer precipitation was not lower than average (Gerdol and others 2007). This implies that *S. fuscum* can increase its competitive power under drier conditions.

S. balticum also seems sensitive to high N deposition. Height increment was also low at the wet S-Sw site. This site has relatively high N deposition, which resulted in very high N:P ratios in moss tissues. In other field experiments *S. balticum* responded negatively to N addition (Gunnarsson and others 2004; Wiedermann and others 2009). *S. fuscum* has been shown to respond positively to N addition at low N deposition rates in Canadian peatlands (Vitt and others 2003). For the two dominant *Sphagnum* species of our transplantation experiment, we did an additional greenhouse experiment in which temperature and N supply were varied in factorial design (Breeuwer and others 2009a). We found that both factors reduced height increments in both *S. balticum* and *S. fuscum*, but it was mainly temperature that depressed the cover of the hollow species. In a competition experiment with four temperature treatments, *S. balticum* lost competitive advantage over *S. fuscum* at the highest temperature treatment of 20.6°C (Breeuwer and others 2008a), which is only 2.5°C warmer than summer temperatures in the German site. In both greenhouse experiments, water tables

were maintained at a high level and there were no signs of desiccation of capitula, so that observed temperature effects were unlikely to be related to insufficient water availability. Moreover, the shift in competitive relationships with increasing temperature is in agreement with the more northern distribution of *S. balticum* compared to *S. fuscum*.

Implications for the Future of Ombrotrophic Bogs

Although in our transplantation experiment, using a latitudinal gradient in which both temperature and N deposition increased, we could not disentangle temperature from N deposition effects, from other studies it becomes clear that both factors work in the same direction. In a 10-year field experiment in northern Sweden, both increased temperatures and increased N supply drastically increased vascular plant cover, up to 70% cover, at the cost of total *Sphagnum* cover, but only after at least 4 years of experimental treatments (Wiedermann and others 2007, 2009). Within 4 years, the *Sphagnum* species composition did change, with reductions in *S. balticum* growth and cover in response to temperature and N treatments (Gunnarsson and others 2004).

The strong expansion of dwarf shrubs we observed at the German site resulted in an aboveground vascular plant biomass of 240 g m⁻² four growing seasons after transplantation. This value is not very high and corresponds to a light interception of approximately 40% (Breeuwer and others 2009b), suggesting that vascular plant cover was probably not dense enough to seriously affect *Sphagnum* growth (Heijmans and others 2002a). In an alpine bog site, vascular plants did expand at the expense of *Sphagnum* mosses, probably triggered by the exceptional heat wave in 2003 (Gerdol and others 2008).

Although in this 3-year study, we could not demonstrate that vascular plant expansion was at the cost of *Sphagnum* growth, our results on dwarf shrub expansion and increased N concentrations in plant tissues do point in the direction of a positive feedback in the long term. If high N availability through deposition and enhanced nutrient mineralization continues, the addition of *Sphagnum* litter with high N concentrations to the peat will lead to N-enriched peat, which will stimulate N-mineralization and expansion of vascular plant cover even more. Thus, the competitive balance between vascular plants and *Sphagnum* can be expected to shift to the benefit of vascular plants, which over time will increase the proportion of vascular plant litter in peat. As vascular plant litter is much more decomposable than *Sphagnum* litter (Hobbie 1996;

Dorrepaal and others 2005; Bragazza and others 2007) and its decomposition is accelerated more by an increase in temperature (Breeuwer and others 2008b), the litter turnover will accelerate and nutrients will become more readily available—again benefiting the vascular plants more than the *Sphagnum*. If the total cover of ericoids and graminoids were to increase strongly, shading from the vascular plants could adversely affect *Sphagnum* growth (Hayward and Clymo 1983; Heijmans and others 2001b). Model runs for 100 years with our bog ecosystem model suggest that particularly the combination of high temperature and high N deposition causes a shift from *Sphagnum*-dominated to vascular plant dominated bog vegetation, which reduces long-term carbon accumulation rates (Heijmans and others 2008).

Concluding, the dwarf shrub expansion and increased N concentrations in plant tissues we observed, point in the direction of a positive feedback toward vascular plant-dominance suppressing peat-forming *Sphagnum* in the long term. However, our data also indicate that precipitation and P availability influence the competitive balance among *Sphagnum*, dwarf shrubs, and graminoids.

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