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fractions of the original amounts of N, P and K appeared to be well explainable by a decreasing exponential relation with a non-zero asymptote. The average remaining fraction after 4 weeks amounted to roughly 67% for nitrogen, 50% for phosphorus and 25% for potassium, the latter further decreasing to an average asymptotic value of 10%. The differences between the elements were already significant after 1 or 2 weeks.

Regression models showed that the differences between sites could be explained best by the chemical composition of the vegetation at the time of cutting. The remaining fractions of the original dry weight and N-amount were explained best by the C/N ratio at time of cutting, whereas the remaining fractions of P and K were explained best by the P-concentration of the vegetation at time of cutting.

With this knowledge, we were able to model the withdrawn amount of nutrients for 11 roadside communities for which data were available from the main research project. The amounts were modelled for different timelags, ranging from 0 to 6 weeks or more. It appeared that, for many communities, the yearly withdrawal of N is larger than the annual atmospheric deposition only when the cuttings are removed within the first 2 or 3 weeks. For some communities the atmospheric N deposition can never be withdrawn, not even by a direct removal of the cuttings. On the other hand, the withdrawal of K exceeds the atmospheric deposition in all communities when the cuttings are removed within the first week. However, the heavy losses for this element result in the withdrawal of K falling below the annual deposition in nearly all communities when the cuttings are left for longer periods.

**Compensating for Water Shortage in Wet Grasslands: does sulphate-enriched water cause problems?**

Leon P.M. Lamers, Hilde B.M. Tomassen, Silvia M.E. van Roozendaal and Jan G.M. Roelofs.

Department of Ecology, Section Aquatic Ecology and Environmental Biology, University of Nijmegen, Toernooiveld 1, 6525 ED Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Many wetlands in The Netherlands deal with serious water shortage, because of agricultural activities and water extraction. To compensate for the decrease in groundwater levels, allochthonous water, originating from the rivers Rhine and Meuse, is often used. The concomitant eutrophication was originally completely attributed to the external input of nutrients, especially of phosphates.

It was hypothesized that sulphate-enrichment, due to the use of this river water, is a major cause for the observed eutrophication in wet grasslands. Therefore, the effects of waterlogging with sulphate-enriched water (0, 2 and 4 mmol l⁻¹) on soil processes were tested in mesocosms. Humic soil cores including vegetation, from a mesotrophic wet grassland dominated by Carex species, were investigated in a laboratory flow-through system. Soil water chemistry was determined, using permanent moisture samplers, and the above-ground biomass was harvested several times during the experiment. In the soils treated with sulphate-enriched water, enhanced
sulphate reduction generated alkalinity and caused accumulation of free sulphide in soil pore water. Nutrient concentrations increased considerably within a few months, compared with the control treatment. Because of iron sulphide precipitation during sulphate enrichment, less free iron was available for the binding of phosphates, resulting in a rapid increase of the phosphate concentration. The increase in alkalinity probably stimulated the decomposition and mineralization of organic matter, causing a significant increase of macronutrient concentrations. However, the vegetation regrowth was reduced in the sulphate-treated pots, indicating sulphate toxicity. During the subsequent desiccation of the sulphate-treated soils, soil pH dropped substantially due to proton production by iron sulphide oxidation. Moreover, heavy metal (e.g. aluminium) concentrations increased to potentially toxic levels.

The outcome of this experiment indicates major changes in soil chemistry due to sulphate enrichment, which might contribute to the observed deterioration of wetland vegetation affected by water, rich in sulphate. Future research will focus on the sensitivity of different soil types and plant species, in relation to the involved biogeochemical processes. The occurrence of internal eutrophication due to sulphate enriched water has important implications for the management of nature reserves, as a decrease of phosphorus and nitrogen levels in the inlet water may be insufficient to prevent eutrophication. It is suggested that the restoration of the original hydrology is the only way to conserve endangered wetlands.

Pollen Exchange in Small Populations of *Salvia pratensis*

Odilia Velterop and Manja M. Kwak. Department of Genetics and Laboratory for Plant Ecology, University of Groningen, PO Box 14, 9750 AA Haren, The Netherlands

Recently, many plant populations have become fragmented, often due to habitat destruction, resulting in small and isolated populations. These populations not only face an increased probability of extinction by stochastic processes, but, in addition, may also experience a loss of genetic variation and fitness due to genetic drift and inbreeding. Gene flow can alleviate the deleterious genetic effects of small population size and isolation. In many plant species with limited seed dispersal gene flow largely depends on insect-mediated pollen flow.

In *Salvia pratensis* pollen flow depends on the behaviour of bumble bees, foraging for nectar. Since the number of open flowers per plant can have important consequences for their behaviour, we have investigated how pollinator movement and thus potential pollen exchange is affected by plant size (measured as number of open flowers). Therefore, all plants and all bumble bees in a patch were marked individually, and we tracked the foraging paths of these numbered bumble bees and constructed the possible pollen flow between plants.

A positive correlation was found between the number of open flowers per plant and the percentage intra-plant movements. In other words larger plants experience more geitonogamous visitation, that can cause relatively higher selfing rates. On the other hand plants with many flowers attracted more bumble bees and were connected with a larger number of neighbouring plants. This promotes outcrossing and may result in a genetically more diverse progeny. As the balance between outcrossing (connections to other plants and gene flow) and selfing (and the possible occurrence of inbreeding depression: Ouborg & Van Treuren (1994); *Evolution 48*: 996–1008) depends on the foraging behaviour of bumble bees, changes in their behaviour in relation to population fragmentation can have important consequences for the persistence of plant populations.

A Landscape Ecology Survey of Edgeoya Svalbard


A land ecological survey was executed of the island of Edgeoya (Svalbard, Spitsbergen) during a Reindeer Environment Expedition (REES) summer 1977. For the methodology see I.S. Zonneveld (1995) *Land Ecology*, SPB Academic Publishing, Amsterdam. 199 pp. Sub-objectives were to describe the vegetation communities and their ecology and to assess the environment of the reindeer. This survey was carried out parallel to studies on the reindeer population. The result was expressed in a four-colour map, scale 1:200 000, cartographically treated and printed in 1995 using the newest techniques. The legend of the map is expressed in 25 land units, each described according to landform (geomorphology), soils and vegetation. The latter was expressed in (complexes of) seven floristically defined plant communities, structural data and (peak) standing crop of the vascular plants and (negligible) lichens. The communities distinguished (A, Eriophorum—Carex subspathacea; B, Tomentumn—Saxifraga flagellaris; C, Tomentumn—Luzula arctica; D, Papaver—Cardamine bellidifolia; E, Hippopsis algida; F, Papaver—Oxyria digyna; G, Papaver—Saxifraga cernua) reflect temperature and moisture gradients.