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Black spruce seedling growth response in controlled organic and organic-mineral substrates

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Highlights

- Seedling height and diameter were highest on clay and mesic substrates respectively.
- Foliar nutrients were relatively high in seedlings that were established on mesic substrates.
- We recommend the application of mechanical soil preparation techniques that promote the creation of organic-mesic substrates to support regeneration establishment.

Abstract

In the boreal forest of eastern Canada, a large proportion of black spruce (*Picea mariana* [Mill.] Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.) stands are affected by paludification. Edaphic conditions that are created by paludification processes, including an abundance of microsites with high moisture and low nutrient contents, hinder forest regeneration. Disturbance of paludified sites by mechanical soil preparation (MSP) reduces organic layer thickness, while generating a range of substrates for regeneration establishment. Yet, little information is available regarding the effects of these substrates on tree growth. Our objective was to determine the effect of organic, mineral and organo-mineral substrates that are created following MSP of a paludified site on the growth and root development of black spruce seedlings in a semi-controlled environment. We demonstrated that substrate exerted a significant effect on seedling growth and foliar concentrations of N, P and K. Increase in height and diameter were respectively greatest on clay (mineral) and mesic substrates. Substrate effects did not affect total biomass increases or final root biomass. Foliar nutrients (N, P, K) were relatively high in seedlings that were established on mesic substrates and relatively low for those established on clay substrates. To ensure successful seedling establishment, we recommend the application of MSP techniques that expose organic-mesic substrates on sites that are susceptible to paludification.

Keywords *Picea mariana*; paludification; seedling growth; seedling nutrition; semi-controlled experiment; substrate

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1 Introduction

Picea mariana (Mill.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb. (black spruce) is a common conifer that dominates the North American boreal forest (Farrar 1995). The intrinsic characteristics of its wood make black spruce a desirable source of fiber, especially favoured by the pulp and paper industry (Koubaa et al. 2007). Black spruce can grow under conditions of low nutrient availability (Viereck and Johnston 1990) and on a wide range of mineral and organic soils (Cauboue and Malenfant 1988; Sims et al. 1990). The species is also tolerant of low temperatures and excess moisture in the soil (Levan and Riha 1986; Bannister and Neuner 2001). Yet, its survival and growth are negatively affected by soil conditions that are encountered in paludified areas (Gower et al. 1996; Prescott et al. 2000; Lavoie et al. 2005; Bergeron et al. 2007).

Under paludification, increasing moisture saturation of the surface and underlying edaphic layers contributes to soil cooling, that in turns reduces microbial activity and limits the mineralization of nutrients and their subsequent uptake by plants (Gower et al. 1996; Prescott et al. 2000). With paludification, mortality of existing trees is incurred, the survival of natural or planted regeneration is reduced and tree growth decreases (Simard et al. 2007, 2009). On such sites, microsites that are available for regeneration have few nutrients within the surface horizons that are composed of living and dead mosses. The mineral soil and humified horizon, which are rich in available nutrients, become buried under a thick organic layer with low nutrient availability, thereby rendering nutrients inaccessible to regenerating trees.

Use of mechanical soil preparation (MSP) in paludified areas, including scarification, reduces the thickness and disrupts the structure of the organic matter layer (Henneb et al. 2015). MSP yields a range of substrates that are available for the establishment of natural or planted regeneration. Substrates consisting of organic soil types (fibric, mesic, humic or mixtures of the three) or mixtures with mineral soil (organo-mineral) promote or hinder the survival and growth of conifer regeneration (Sutherland and Foreman 1995; Schmidt et al. 1996; Sutherland and Foreman 2000; Prévost 2004). For example, decomposed or burned *Pleurozium schreberi* (Brid.) Mitt. (red-stem feather moss) is rich in nutrients and better for black spruce growth than purely mineral substrates (Lavoie et al. 2007a,b). However, little research has documented the characteristics of substrates that are derived from MSP on paludified sites, together with their effects on the growth of black spruce plantations (Lavoie et al. 2007a).

In this context, our objective was to determine the effects of organic, mineral and organo-mineral substrates that were exposed following MSP of a paludified site on the growth and root development of black spruce seedlings under semi-controlled environmental conditions. We conducted a six-month-long greenhouse experiment to test the following hypotheses: 1) organo-mineral mixtures promote growth and root development of black spruce seedlings relative to other types of substrates; and 2) organo-mineral mixtures offer greater nutrient availability (N, P, K, Ca, Mg) than do other types of substrates, which results in higher concentrations of foliar nutrients.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 Collection of substrates

In autumn of 2016, four substrates were collected from a paludified forest site that had been subjected to MSP. This spruce-feather moss site was located in the Clay Belt of Quebec (Canada), about 80 km north of the municipality of Villebois (49°06'N, 79°08'W). The material consisted of three organic substrates (fibric, mesic and humic) and a mineral substrate that was typical of

Table 1. Physico-chemical characteristics of organic and clay substrates collected on a spruce-feather moss site located in the Clay Belt of Quebec (Canada) for use in the greenhouse, transplanting experiment.

Substrates	Degree of decomposition	pH	CEC (meq 100g ⁻¹)	N (g kg ⁻¹)	P (g kg ⁻¹)	K (g kg ⁻¹)	Mg (g kg ⁻¹)	Ca (g kg ⁻¹)
Clay ^a	-	5.7	25.9	0.9	0.005	0.08	0.28	1.57
Fibric ^b	Low	3.2–4	124	5–10	0.1	0.08	1	0.9
Mesic ^b	Moderate	4–7	116	8–11	3.5	5.7	4.4	2.4
Humic ^b	High	3.5–8	160	9–19	8	12.5	4.9	6

a: sampled clay (60 samples) on the prepared site (Clay-Belt).

b: (Henneb et al. 2019; Soil Classification Working Group 1998).

the clayey lacustrine deposits of the proglacial lakes Barlow and Ojibway. This mineral substrate is low in carbonates (2%) and characterized by its fine grain size (Ballivy et al. 1971; Locat et al. 1984). Physico-chemical characteristics of the substrates are summarized in Table 1.

2.2 Experimental design and monitoring

A greenhouse experiment was undertaken in Rouyn-Noranda (Quebec), from late January 2017 to late July 2017. The six-month period was equivalent to one growing season for root and shoot growth in this region. The average ambient daytime temperature was set to 25 °C, while nighttime temperatures were maintained at 18 °C. Photoperiod was set to 15 h per day, without controlling relative humidity of the air. Greenhouse conditions were used to stimulate seedling growth, in order to rapidly detect the growth responses to substrates.

Six groups of rooting substrates (Table 2), which were representative of a paludified site that had been subjected to mechanical soil preparation (Henneb et al. 2019), were prepared from the field-harvested material. The six experimental groups were: Group 1) 100% clay substrate (control); Group 2) 100% fibric substrate; Group 3) 100% mesic substrate; Group 4) 100% humic substrate; Group 5) mixed organic substrates, where fibric, mesic or humic material each dominated the mixture; and Group 6), which was organo-clay mixtures. Mixtures from Group 5) were blended in the following volumetric proportions: 2/3 fibric + 1/3 mesic; 1/2 fibric + 1/2 mesic; 1/3 fibric + 2/3 mesic; 2/3 mesic + 1/3 humic; 1/2 mesic + 1/2 humic; and 1/3 mesic + 2/3 humic. Substrates from Group 6) were composed of the following volumetric mixtures: 1/2 clay + 1/2 fibric; 1/2 clay + 1/2 mesic; and 1/2 clay + 1/2 humic. Each of the prepared substrates was placed in a sterilized cylindrical PVC pot (diameter, 20 cm; height, 20 cm; volume, 6.28 dm³) and replicated 10 times, for a total of 130 pots that were distributed over the six groups. Pots were arranged randomly on the greenhouse bench (Fig. 1).

At the end of November 2016, we obtained 200 container-grown 2-year-old black spruce seedlings, which were produced in containers of 45-cavities of 110 cm³ each, in a governmental nursery (Pépinrière forestière de Trécesson, Amos, Québec). The 2+0 seedlings were dormant at the beginning of the experiment. We stored the plants inside the greenhouse from the end of November to January 2017. Our aim was to gradually acclimatize seedlings to greenhouse temperature and lift off dormancy.

Prior to planting, we randomly selected 10 seedlings to measure their initial oven-dry biomass after drying at 65 °C for 48 h and foliar concentrations of macronutrients (N, P, K, Ca, Mg). Foliar concentrations were determined on 2 g-subsamples of dried needles. The tissues were ground (Pulverisette 0, Fritsch, Idar-Oberstein, Germany) prior to analyses. Nitrogen was quantified following high-temperature dry combustion followed by thermo-conductometric detection (TruMAC, LECO Corp., St Joseph, MI). Tissues were digested in hot H₂SO₄/H₂O₂ prior to determining P,



Fig. 1. Randomized distribution of 130 potted black spruce seedlings on the greenhouse bench. The pots contained black spruce seedlings transplanted into six substrates prepared from field-harvested material collected in a spruce-feather moss site located on the Clay Belt of Quebec and Ontario (Canada).

K, Ca and Mg by plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (Thermo Jarrel-Ash-ICAP 61E, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA).

At the end of January 2017, we transplanted 130 seedlings into pots containing one of the growth substrate groups (one seedling per pot) and measured their initial size. The means \pm standard deviations (SD) were: 23.29 cm \pm 2.04 cm for height and 2.45 mm \pm 0.3 mm for root collar diameter. Seedlings were watered twice a day until saturation during the experiment to avoid drying of the substrates. All seedlings received the same amount of water.

We carried out weekly measurements of seedling height (cm) and root collar diameter (mm) throughout the experiment. We also measured substrate temperature in the root zone hourly using miniature data loggers (iBWetland 22L, Alpha Mach iButton[®], Bombardier, Ste-Julie, QC), which were buried at the centers of 28 pots that had been randomly selected and that were representative of the six substrate groups. These measurements verified whether greenhouse temperatures were sufficiently controlled (i.e., minimal temperature variation among substrates groups) during the experiment.

At the end of the experiment, five seedlings were randomly selected from each substrate group for foliar nutrient analysis using the aforementioned methods. Results of foliar nutrient analysis were compared to the foliar concentrations (g kg^{-1}) that have been suggested for optimal growth of black spruce. These same diagnostic concentrations were used by Lavoie et al. (2007a,b), and were reported by Swan (1970), as critical concentrations corresponding to deficiency and sufficiency, respectively: N (12–15 g kg^{-1}); P (1.4–1.8 g kg^{-1}); K (3.0–4.0 g kg^{-1}); Ca (1.0–1.5 g kg^{-1}); Mg (0.9–1.2 g kg^{-1}). The remaining seedlings (3 to 5 per substrate, due to mortality) were used to determine final total shoot and root biomass after oven-drying at 65 °C for 48 h.

2.3 Statistical analyses

All analyses were conducted in the R statistical environment (v. 3.5.1; R Core Team 2018). In order to verify if the temperature was adequately controlled in the greenhouse, one-way analyses of variance (ANOVA) and multiple Tukey tests (multcomp library) were used to compare the average temperatures that were recorded in each substrate during the experimental period. We then subjected growth and nutrient data to one-way ANOVAs, followed by multiple means comparisons (lsmeans library, emmeans), to evaluate: 1) the effect of substrate on the relative increases (RI) in height, root-collar diameter, and total biomass. The RI (Eq. 1) were computed as follows:

$$RI = \left(\frac{F - I}{I} \right) 100\% \quad (1)$$

where RI is relative increases (%), F and I are, respectively, the final and initial values of height (cm), or root-collar diameter (cm), or total biomass (g); 2) the effect of substrate on final root biomass (g); and 3) the effect of substrate type on needle nutrient concentrations of N, P, K, Ca, and Mg. Log transformations were applied to the data to respect normality and homoscedasticity assumptions. Effects were reported as significant using a threshold α of 0.05.

Finally, we used a principal component analysis (PCA; ade4 library) to explore the relationships and correlations among the variables that we studied, including substrate, growth and seedling nutrition.

3 Results

3.1 Greenhouse conditions

We noted no significant differences in average substrate temperatures among the groups during the growth period (Table 2). Thus, substrates and seedling roots were maintained under the same temperatures, confirming that greenhouse conditions were controlled sufficiently during the experiment.

Table 2. Mean temperatures (°C) of the greenhouse and substrates over the 6-month duration of an experiment looking at black spruce seedling growth and nutrition after transplantation into six substrates prepared from field-harvested material collected in a spruce-feather moss site located on the Clay Belt of Quebec and Ontario (Canada). Means followed by the same letter are not statistically different ($P \geq 0.05$).

		Mean temperature (°C)
Greenhouse		22.6 (0.151) b
Substrates	Fibric	20.1 (0.151) ab
	Mesic	19.7 (0.151) a
	Humic	19.6 (0.151) a
	Clay	20.0 (0.151) a
	Organic-mix	20.0 (0.062) a
	Organic-Clay	20.0 (0.087) a

The values in parentheses represent the standard deviation.

Table 3. Black spruce seedling mortality as a function of substrate type, over the 6-month duration of an experiment looking at seedling responses after transplantation into six substrates prepared from field-harvested material collected in a spruce-feather moss site located on the Clay Belt of Quebec and Ontario (Canada).

Substrates groups	Mortality (number of seedlings)	Mortality rate (%)
1) Fibric	0	0
2) Mesic	1	10
3) Humic	4	40
4) Clay	3	30
5) Organic-mix	8	13.3
6) Organic-Clay mix	1	3.3

3.2 Seedling mortality and growth

We observed seedling mortality on most substrates (cf. fibric substrate, 0%) over the course of the experiment (Table 3). Mortality was highest on the humic material (40%) and high on clay (30%) compared to the remaining substrates.

Substrate exerted a significant effect on seedling growth (ANOVA, Table 4), in terms of increases in height and collar diameter. Increases in height were greater for seedlings that were planted on clay compared to those on humic substrates and organic mixtures (Table 5; $P < 0.05$). Differences in height increases were not observed ($P > 0.05$) among fibric, mesic, humic, and organic and organo-mineral substrates (Table 5). However, greater mean seedling diameter increases were observed on mesic compared to humic substrates (120% vs 85%, respectively; Table 5). We further noted no differences among substrates in total biomass or final root biomass (Table 4).

Table 4. ANOVA summary of substrate effects (degrees of freedom = 5) on black spruce seedling growth, biomass, and foliar nutrient concentrations at the end of the 6-month duration of an experiment looking at seedling responses after transplantation into six substrates prepared from field-harvested material collected in a spruce-feather moss site located on the Clay Belt of Quebec and Ontario (Canada).

Response variable	<i>F</i> -Value	<i>P</i> -Value
Seedling height increase (%)	2.266	0.014
Seedling diameter increase (%)	1.894	0.044
Total biomass increase (%)	0.695	0.630
Root biomass (g)	1.189	0.330
Foliar total N (g kg ⁻¹)	4.525	< 0.001
Foliar P (g kg ⁻¹)	2.659	0.001
Foliar K (g kg ⁻¹)	2.227	0.021
Foliar Mg (g kg ⁻¹)	1.145	0.339
Foliar Ca (g kg ⁻¹)	1.075	0.401

Values in bold type indicate significance at $P = 0.05$.

Table 5. Summary of multiple means comparisons concerning substrate effects on black spruce seedling growth and foliar nutrient concentrations at the end of the 6-month duration of an experiment looking at seedling responses after transplantation into six substrates prepared from field-harvested material collected in a spruce-feather moss site located on the Clay Belt of Quebec and Ontario (Canada). For each variable (column), means followed by the same letter do not differ at $P = 0.05$.

Substrates	Height increase (%)	Diameter increase (%)	N (g kg ⁻¹)	P (g kg ⁻¹)	K (g kg ⁻¹)	Ca (g kg ⁻¹)	Mg (g kg ⁻¹)
Fibric	41.8 ab	88.7 ab	8.4 ab	1.4 ab	4.3 ab	14.1 a	1.9 a
Mesic	40.8 ab	119.9 b	11.4 c	1.8 b	4.6 ab	18.7 a	2.1 a
Humic	31.8 a	85.2 a	9.9 bc	1.7 b	4.6 ab	17 a	1.9 a
Clay	50.8 b	92.6 ab	6.3 a	1.2 a	4.0 a	15 a	2.0 a
Organic-mix	39.6 a	108.4 ab	9.2 b	1.8 b	5.1 b	15.8 a	2.0 a
Organic-Clay mix	39.9 ab	94.4 ab	6.9 a	1.7 b	5.2 b	16.4 a	2.0 a

3.3 Seedling nutrition

Substrate significantly influenced ($P < 0.05$) foliar concentrations of N, P and K (Table 4), but not those of Ca or Mg. Foliar N was higher in seedlings that were planted on mesic substrate compared to those planted on fibric, clay, organic and organo-clay substrates (Table 5). No significant differences in foliar N were detected between seedlings planted in mesic and humic substrates. Yet, seedling growth on all substrates resulted in foliar N concentrations below the critical threshold of 12 g kg⁻¹ (Swan 1970). In contrast, foliar P (Table 5) exceeded the critical upper threshold of 1.4 g kg⁻¹ (Swan 1970) in most substrates, except for clay. Seedling growth on clay resulted in the lowest concentrations of foliar P, when compared with those measured in mesic, humic, organic and organo-clay substrates. No differences in foliar P concentration were observed between clay and fibric substrates (Table 5). All seedlings showed foliar K concentrations that were below the critical deficiency level of 3 g kg⁻¹ (Swan 1970). Seedlings planted in organic and organo-clay mixtures had higher foliar K concentrations than those measured in the clay substrate. No significant differences in foliar K concentration were observed among clay, fibric, mesic and humic substrates (Table 5). Foliar concentrations of Ca and Mg were above the critical threshold (1 g kg⁻¹, Ca; 0.9 g kg⁻¹, Mg) for all planted seedlings, with no difference among treatments (Table 5).

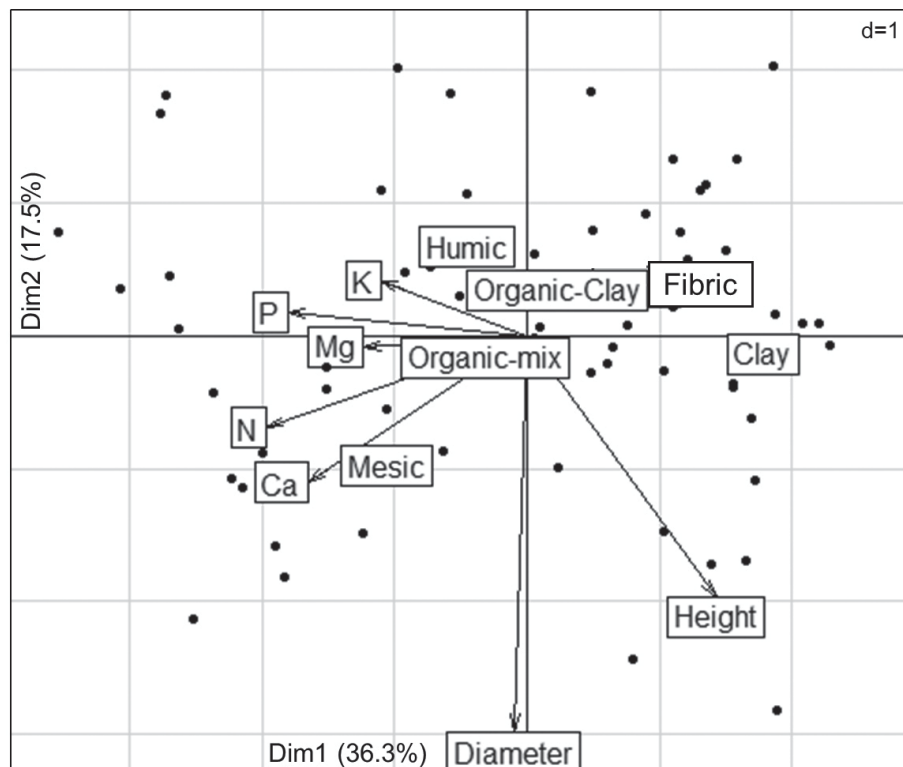


Fig. 2. Principal component analysis (PCA) summarizing associations that exist between the substrates, black spruce seedling growth and nutrition at the end of the 6-month duration of an experiment looking at seedling responses after transplantation into six substrates prepared from field-harvested material collected in a spruce-ferner moss site located on the Clay Belt of Quebec and Ontario (Canada). PCA explains 53.8% of the variation.

The first two axes of the PCA explained 53.8% of the total variation in the data (Fig. 2). Fig. 3 shows the contributions (%) of the variables in explaining the variance on the first two axes. Foliar concentrations of nutrients (N, P, Ca) were mainly associated with variation on Axis 1, while diameter growth, substrate type and foliar K were associated with Axis 2.

The PCA analysis further showed that foliar N and diameter growth were positively correlated, especially for seedlings that were growing in mesic substrate. Further, the highest foliar concentrations of N, Ca, and Mg were more closely associated with mesic substrate than with other substrates. Height growth was more associated with clay substrates than with other substrates, and was negatively correlated with foliar concentrations of P and K, which were higher in humic substrates than in other substrates.

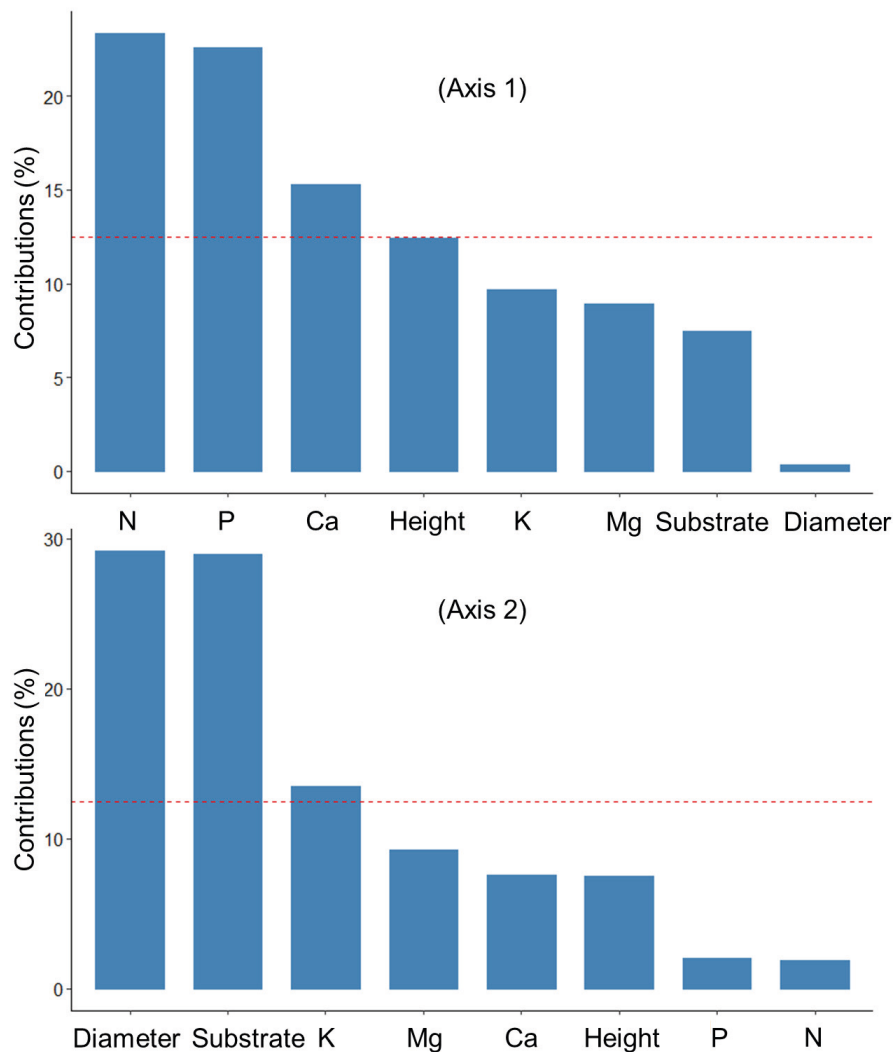


Fig. 3. Contribution (%) of the variables to the axes 1 and 2 of the principal component analysis that summarized the relationships between the substrates, growth and nutrition of black spruce seedling at the end of the 6-month duration of an experiment looking at seedling responses after transplantation into six substrates prepared from field-harvested material collected in a spruce-feather moss site located on the Clay Belt of Quebec and Ontario (Canada). The red dotted line indicates the expected average contribution for each axis. A variable whose contribution is greater than this limit can be considered important in its contribution to the variance on each axis.

4 Discussion

The mortality that we observed was probably due to the lack of acclimatization of some seedlings to greenhouse temperature and the new substrates after transplantation. Lavoie et al. (2007a) made similar observations. Future work should aim at increasing the number of replicas per substrate to consider potential plant mortality.

The rooting substrates had a significant effect on height and diameter growth of the black spruce seedlings. Similar responses in the greenhouse (Lavoie et al. 2007a) and in field conditions (i.e., a prepared paludified site; Lavoie et al. 2007b; Henneb et al. 2019) have been previously observed. Seedling diameter growth was greatest on the mesic substrate, which is rich in nutrients

(Lavoie et al. 2007a; Lafleur et al. 2010) (Table 1). This is particularly true at greenhouse temperatures that were conducive to black spruce growth (18–25 °C, Table 2) (Lopushinsky and Max 1990; Lahti et al. 2005). At cold temperatures, nutrients become less limiting as plants growth and nutrient requirements are low (Pregitzer et al. 2000; Alvarez-Uria and Körner 2007). However, provided that the establishment phase is completed and that planting shock associated with water stress has been alleviated (Grossnickle 2005), seedling growth is promoted by increasing soil temperature and nutrient availability (Londo and Mroz 2001; Kabrick et al. 2005; Löf and Birkedal 2009). In the boreal forest, an increase in root zone temperature stimulates microbial activity in mesic organic soils, compared to mineral soils and other underlying organic horizons (Kähkönen et al. 2001; Dioumaeva et al. 2002; Li et al. 2012). Increased microbial activity, in turn, increases the availability of nutrients (especially N), which has a positive effect on seedling growth (Van Cleve et al. 1983a,b; Li et al. 2012).

In contrast, height growth was greatest on clay substrates. However, seedlings had relatively low foliar nutrient concentrations with clay substrate compared to the mesic substrate, especially for N and P. In response to low nutrient availability, seedlings tend to reorganize their growth patterns for more efficient use of available nutrients (Madgwick 1971; Farmer 1975; Immel et al. 1978; Farmer 1980). Indeed, seedlings that were established on clay, which was nutrient-poor particularly with respect to N (Lavoie et al. 2007a,b), likely favoured height growth over root growth in response to low nutrient supplies (Boivin et al. 2002; Munson and Bernier 1993; Rikala et al. 2004; Heiskanen 2005). Also, these seedlings likely depleted foliar nutrient reserves to optimize height growth at the expense of root growth (Van den Driessche 1985; Thiffault and Jobidon 2006).

Other studies have reported that short-term seedling growth is better on clay substrates than on organic or organo-mineral substrates following mechanical soil preparation of paludified sites (Henneb et al. 2019). In paludified soils mechanically prepared by scarification or plowing, seedlings favor access to light and water over other resources (e.g., nutrients) in order to maximize growth (Haase and Rose 1993; Lamhamedi and Bernier 1994; Johnstone and Chapin 2006). Under these conditions, access to water is more reliable on clay substrates that were exposed by disturbance of the surface soil, characterized by high water-retention capacity (Bruand and Tessier 2000; Boivin et al. 2004). During our short experiment under semi-controlled conditions, all seedlings had unlimited access to water. Nutrient availability of the substrates has thus emerged as the principal factor limiting seedling nutrition and growth.

5 Conclusion

The objective of our study was to determine the effects of organic, mineral and organo-mineral substrates on the growth and root development of black spruce seedlings in a semi-controlled environment. Temperature, soil moisture and light conditions were controlled to highlight effects of substrate on growth and nutrition of black spruce of the 6-month duration experiment. Contrary to our initial hypotheses, black spruce seedlings planted on mesic substrates exhibited the best results, both in terms of diameter growth (119.9% increase) and nutrient foliar concentrations (N, P, K). Black spruce seedlings planted on Clay substrates promoted the greatest height growth (50.8% increase) with low nutrient contents. In mechanically prepared paludified soil, we have previously reported that seedling growth in clay substrates was better than those planted in organic or organo-mineral substrates because of high water retention that is maintained in the former during dry summer periods (Henneb et al. 2019). To ensure the success of seedling establishment in the short-term, we recommend the use of MSP techniques that can expose clay and organic-mesic substrates on sites with limited and unlimited access to water, respectively, to guide silviculturists

in planning effective actions for regenerating paludified forest stands. Longer term monitoring will be necessary to understand nutrition and growth impacts of mechanical soil preparation on paludified soils.

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