

Scotland's Rural College

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# Contribution of different grass species to plant-atmosphere ammonia exchange in intensively managed grassland

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**Abstract.** Species diversity in grasslands usually declines with increasing input of nitrogen from fertilizers or atmospheric deposition. Conversely, species diversity may also impact the build-up of soil and plant nitrogen pools. One important pool is  $\text{NH}_3/\text{NH}_4^+$  which also can be exchanged between plant leaves and the atmosphere. Limited information is available on how plant-atmosphere ammonia exchange is related to species diversity in grasslands. We have here investigated grass species abundance and different foliar nitrogen pools in 4-year-old intensively managed grassland. Apoplastic pH and  $\text{NH}_4^+$  concentrations of the 8 most abundant species (*Lolium perenne*, *Phleum pratense*, *Festuca pratensis*, *Lolium multiflorum*, *Poa pratensis*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Bromus mollis*) were used to calculate stomatal  $\text{NH}_3$  compensation points. Apoplastic  $\text{NH}_4^+$  concentrations differed considerably among the species, ranging from 13 to 117  $\mu\text{M}$ , with highest values in *Festuca pratensis*. Also apoplastic pH values varied, from pH 6.0 in *Phleum pratense* to 6.9 in *Dactylis glomerata*. The observed differences in apoplastic  $\text{NH}_4^+$  and pH resulted in a large span of predicted values for the stomatal  $\text{NH}_3$  compensation point which ranged between 0.20 and 6.57  $\text{nmol mol}^{-1}$ . Three species (*Lolium perenne*, *Festuca pratensis* and *Dactylis glomerata*) had sufficiently high  $\text{NH}_3$  compensation point and abundance to contribute to the bi-directional  $\text{NH}_3$  fluxes recorded over the whole field. The other 5 grass species had  $\text{NH}_3$  compensation points considerably below the atmospheric  $\text{NH}_3$  concentration and were thus not likely to con-

tribute to  $\text{NH}_3$  emission but only to  $\text{NH}_3$  uptake from the atmosphere. Evaluated across species, leaf bulk-tissue  $\text{NH}_4^+$  concentrations correlated well ( $r^2=0.902$ ) with stomatal  $\text{NH}_3$  compensation points calculated on the basis of the apoplastic bioassay. This suggests that leaf tissue  $\text{NH}_4^+$  concentrations combined with data for the frequency distribution of the corresponding species can be used for predicting the  $\text{NH}_3$  exchange potential of a mixed grass sward.

## 1 Introduction

The diversity of species in grasslands depends on a range of management and environmental factors (Cleland et al., 2006; Klimek et al., 2007; Pywell et al., 2007). In the short term, the initial composition of the seed mixture sown determines the proportion of different species in grasslands (Bullock et al., 2007), while in the longer term other management factors such as cutting frequency (Pontes et al., 2007; Critchley et al., 2007), fertilization (Hill and Carey, 1997; Oelmann et al., 2007) and liming (Silvertown et al., 2006) become important. Species diversity is usually reduced with increasing amounts of N fertilization (Clark et al., 2007; Harpole et al., 2007). Moderate to high rates of fertilizer N stimulate the more productive grass species, such as *Lolium perenne* and *Dactylis glomerata* (Whitehead, 1995; Hill et al., 2005). Increasing levels of atmospheric nitrogen deposition can also contribute to loss of species diversity (Stevens et al., 2004, 2006). With increasing age of the sward, the proportion of perennial ryegrass and other cultivated species will decline, and the number of indigenous species will increase (Hopkins, 1986; Critchley et al., 2002).



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There is a reciprocal relationship between species diversity and nitrogen abundance in grasslands: On the one hand, enhanced N input reduces species richness, while on the other hand the composition of grassland swards may affect the size of different soil and plant nitrogen pools (Oelmann et al., 2007). Limited information is available on how plant-atmosphere exchange of ammonia in grasslands is related to species diversity.

Studies of different grass species in cuvette systems under controlled laboratory conditions have shown that they can differ in both the rate of NH<sub>3</sub> exchange and in how the exchange is influenced by N nutrition (Hanstein et al., 1999; Mattsson and Schjoerring, 2002). Under field conditions, micrometeorological methods (Milford et al., 2008) and dynamic cuvette measurements (David et al., 2008) are used to study the exchange of ammonia between grassland vegetation and the atmosphere. However, none of these two approaches are able to distinguish between contributions from different species in a mixed canopy. An additional problem with micrometeorological measurements over grassland is that it is not possible with existing technology to separate between NH<sub>3</sub> emission from the foliage and emission from litter or soil.

Measurements of apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and H<sup>+</sup> concentrations under laboratory conditions (Husted and Schjoerring, 1995, 1996; Mattsson et al., 1997, 1998; Hanstein et al., 1999; Hill et al., 2001; Mattsson and Schjoerring, 2002) or in the field (Husted et al., 2000; Herrmann et al., 2001; van Hove et al., 2002; Loubet et al., 2002) have been useful for estimating the ammonia exchange potential of different species growing under different conditions. In order to develop more simple bio-indicators than those based on extraction of apoplastic solution it is essential to get information on the relationship between the stomatal NH<sub>3</sub> compensation point and other plant N pools. However, there is a limit to how simple things can be made as the total N content of the leaf tissue seems to be an inadequate parameter for prediction of the potential NH<sub>3</sub> emission from rye grass leaves (van Hove et al., 2002).

The aim of the present study was to measure different N parameters of the 8 most abundant species growing in a grass field. Apoplastic solution was analysed and the results used to predict the stomatal NH<sub>3</sub> compensation point for the different species. In addition, the concentrations of leaf bulk-tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, total soluble N and total N were measured and their correlation with the stomatal NH<sub>3</sub> compensation point analysed.

## 2 Materials and methods

### 2.1 Description of the measurement site

The investigation took place as part of the GRAMINAE integrated experiment between 22 May and 15 June 2000 (Sutton et al., 2008). The field site was located near Braunschweig in

Lower Saxony, Germany. The field was 600×300 m in size and consisted of a mixed sward. The field had been grassland for 4 years, receiving typically 250–350 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>. Some extra *Lolium perenne* seeds (20 kg/ha) had been inter-sown 2 months before the experiment. Plant species cover was assessed by point contact sampling at 20 points which were identified by a random walk between subsequent sampling points using four direction options and distances between 1 and 10 m (Knapp, 1984).

### 2.2 Sampling of plant material

Fully developed green leaves of the 8 most abundant grass species (*Lolium perenne*, *Phleum pratense*, *Festuca pratensis*, *Lolium multiflorum*, *Poa pratensis*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Bromus mollis*) were collected around noon on the 24 and 25 May 2000 for apoplastic pH and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> measurements. The plant material was collected randomly in the field and immediately brought to an adjacent field laboratory. Some leaves were immediately used for extraction of apoplastic solution and the rest were frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -20°C for later determination of tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and total soluble N. For analysis of total N concentration, plant material was dried at 60°C for 24 h.

### 2.3 Extraction of apoplastic solution

Apoplast liquid was extracted by means of vacuum infiltration according to Husted and Schjoerring (1995). Whole leaf laminae were infiltrated with 280 mM sorbitol solution at a pressure of 16 bar and under vacuum for 5 s. This procedure was repeated 5 times. After infiltration, solution on leaf surfaces was removed by use of paper towels, whereupon the leaves were packed into plastic bags and left for 20 min in daylight in order to allow the apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and H<sup>+</sup> concentrations to reach equilibrium after infiltration. Thereafter, the leaves were centrifuged for 10 min at 4°C and 800 g. Concentrations of NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> in the extracted solution were determined by flow injection analysis (FIA) using *o*-phthalaldehyde (OPA) as reagent (Genfa et al., 1989). Apoplastic pH was measured with a Micro-Combination pH electrode (type 9810, Orion, Beverly, USA). In order to assess cytoplasmic contamination of the apoplastic solution, malate dehydrogenase (MDH; E.C. 1.1.1.38) activity was determined and compared with the activity measured in bulk leaf extracts (Husted and Schjoerring, 1995). MDH activity of the apoplastic solution relative to bulk leaf extract was generally <1%.

### 2.4 Calculation of stomatal NH<sub>3</sub> compensation points

The stomatal NH<sub>3</sub> compensation point ( $\chi_{\text{NH}_3}$ , mol NH<sub>3</sub> mol<sup>-1</sup> air) at 25°C was calculated by use of Eq. (1) derived from Husted and Schjoerring (1996) taking into

account that  $K_d \ll [H^+]_{\text{apoplast}}$  within the range of apoplastic pH values:

$${}^{25}\chi_{\text{NH}_3} = K_{H,25} \times K_{d,25} \times \Gamma = 10^{-11.01} \times \Gamma \quad (1)$$

$\Gamma$  is the dimensionless ratio between the apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and H<sup>+</sup> concentrations, and  $K_H$  and  $K_d$  are thermodynamic constants of  $10^{-1.76} \text{ atm l mol}^{-1}$  and  $10^{-9.25} \text{ mol l}^{-1}$  at 25°C, respectively. Equation (1) literally calculates the pressure of NH<sub>3</sub> (unit: atm), which according to Dalton's law of partial pressures is equal to the mol fraction (or volume fraction) at a given atmospheric pressure.

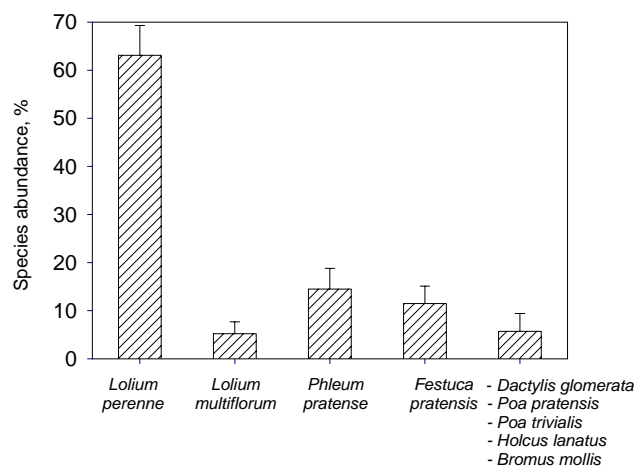
The calculated  $\chi_{\text{NH}_3}$  at 25°C ( $T_{\text{ref}}$ ) was adjusted to the actual canopy temperature  $T_c$  by the following equation derived from Husted and Schjoerring (1996):

$$\ln(T_c \chi_{\text{NH}_3} / T_{\text{ref}} \chi_{\text{NH}_3}) = (\Delta H_{\text{dis}}^0 + \Delta H_{\text{vap}}^0) / R \times (1/T_{\text{ref}} - 1/T_c) = 34.868 - 10395.91/T_c \quad (2)$$

$T_c \chi_{\text{NH}_3}$  is the requested NH<sub>3</sub> compensation point at the actual canopy temperature  $T_c$  (K),  $\Delta H_{\text{dis}}^0$  the enthalpy of NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> dissociation (52.21 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>),  $\Delta H_{\text{vap}}^0$  the enthalpy of vaporization (34.18 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>), and  $R$  the gas constant (0.00831 kJ K<sup>-1</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup>). The canopy temperature, measured by attached sensors as well as infra-red detection, was 16.7 and 20.7°C around noon on 24 and 25 May, respectively. Following the ideal gas law, an NH<sub>3</sub> compensation point of 1 nmol mol<sup>-1</sup> air corresponds to 0.71 μg NH<sub>3</sub> m<sup>-3</sup> at 20°C.

## 2.5 Analysis of bulk tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, pH, total N and C

Frozen leaf samples were homogenised in 10 mM formic acid in a cooled mortar with a little sand. The homogenate was centrifuged at 25 000 g (2°C) for 10 min and the supernatant was transferred to 500-μl 0.45 μm polysulphone centrifugation filters (Micro VectraSpin, Whatman Ltd., Maidstone, UK) and spun at 5000 g (2°C) for 5 min (Husted et al., 2000b). The filtered solution was used for analysis of NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations on a flow injection system (Quick Chem instrument, Lachat Instruments INC, Milwaukee, USA). For bulk tissue pH measurements, 0.2 g sample of leaf material was homogenized in 2 ml of deionized water in a cooled mortar with a little sand. The homogenate was centrifuged at 14 000 g (4°C) for 10 min and pH in the supernatant measured with a microelectrode (Metrohm, Herisau, Switzerland). Tissue extracts were also analysed for total soluble N concentration (so-called substrate N) using an ANCA-SL Elemental Analyser coupled to a 20-20 Tracer-mass Mass Spectrometer (SerCon Ltd., Crewe, UK). The same equipment was used for analysis of total N and C concentrations in oven dried plant material ground to a fine powder.



**Fig. 1.** Plant species abundance in a 4-year-old intensively managed grassland at Braunschweig, Germany. Data are means of 20 replicates  $\pm$  SE.

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Species diversity

The field site consisted of nine grass species, dominated by *Lolium perenne* and followed by *Phleum pratense*, *Festuca pratensis* and *Lolium multiflorum* (Fig. 1). Other grass species accounted for less than 10% of the total species composition. Relative to the composition of the seed mixture sown four years earlier (Sutton et al., 2008), *Lolium perenne* had increased in abundance from 29% to 63%, while *Festuca pratensis* and *Poa pratensis* had decreased from 33 to 11% and 12 to <5%, respectively. *Phleum pratense* had maintained approximately the same abundance as in the seed mixture. *Lolium multiflorum*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Poa trivialis*, *Holcus lanatus* and *Bromus mollis* were not sown at all and must therefore be considered as invading species. *Festuca rubra* and *Trifolium repens* was also part of the seed mixture but had almost disappeared. All of the species measured were perennial grasses except the biennial *Lolium multiflorum* and the annual *Bromus mollis* (Table 1).

Using the standard set of indicator values for the Central European flora of Ellenberg (Ellenberg et al., 1991), the nitrogen preference of the different species in the experimental sward was compared. *Lolium perenne* had the highest N indicator value (Table 1) showing that this is a species found on rich fertile sites, while *Bromus mollis* had the lowest N value showing preference for nitrogen-poor sites (Table 1). The tendency of the species to dominate the sward was also compared on the basis of Ellenberg indicator values for dominance (Table 1). The observed richness of *Lolium perenne* (Fig. 1) was in agreement with the relatively high dominance indicator value for this species (Table 1). Also *Holcus lanatus* has a high dominance indicator value (Table 1) but was nevertheless only present in low abundance (Fig. 1) reflecting

**Table 1.** Life-cycle and Ellenberg indicator values on a scale from 1 to 9 for the 8 most abundant species growing in a 4-year-old intensively managed grassland at Braunschweig, Germany.

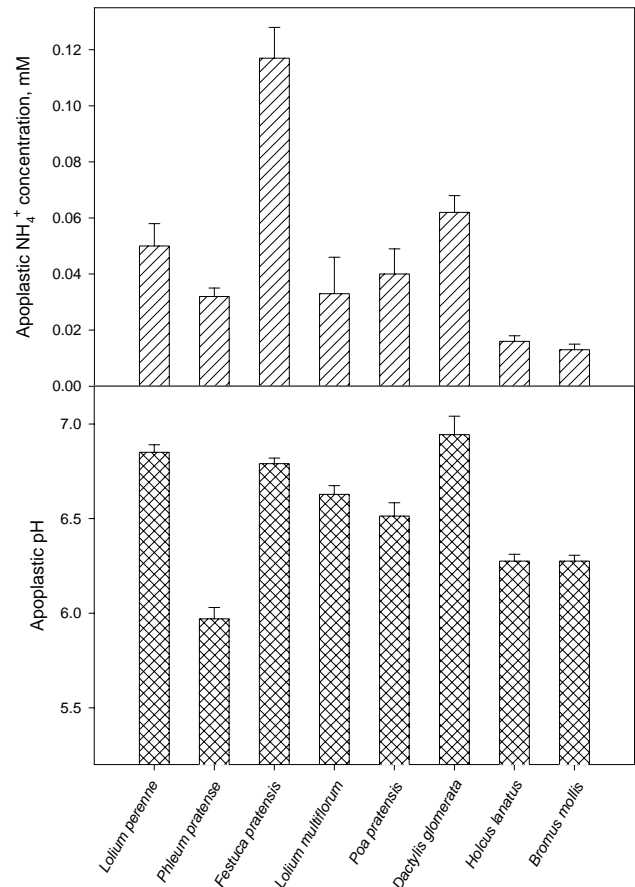
Species	Life-cycle	Dominance	N	R	F
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial	6	7	7	5
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	perennial	5	6	X	5
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	perennial	5	6	7	5
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	perennial	6	4	X	6
<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	perennial	5	6	X	6
<i>Bromus mollis (hordeaceus)</i>	annual	4	3	X	y
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	biennial	4	6	7	4
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	perennial	?	6	X	5

Dominance indicates tendency for dominating a sward (6: the species can dominate). Dominance is not known for *Poa pratensis*. N indicates preference for high or low N fertility (7: species found on highly fertile soil). R indicates preference for high or low soil pH (7: species found on neutral pH soils, never found on acid soils; X denotes high tolerance to both acidic and alkaline soils). F indicates preference for soil moisture conditions (5: moist-site indicator but not found on wet soils; y denotes high tolerance to both moist and dry conditions).

the fact that it was not initially sown in the field. The three species *Lolium perenne*, *Phleum pratense* and *Lolium multiflorum* that were most abundant in the sward (Fig. 1) had according to their Ellenberg indicator values preference for neutral soil pH and fairly moist soil (Table 1) matching the actual conditions at the field site (Sutton et al., 2008). Extra *Lolium perenne* seeds (20 kg/ha) had been intersown 2 months before the experiment and may have contributed to the high relative abundance of this species although it usually establishes rather slowly in an existing sward.

### 3.2 NH<sub>3</sub> exchange potential of individual grass species

In order to assess the potential for NH<sub>3</sub> exchange of each of the individual species, stomatal compensation points for NH<sub>3</sub> ( $\chi_{\text{NH}_3}$ ) were estimated on the basis of apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations and pH. Apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations differed considerably among the species, ranging from 13 to 117  $\mu\text{M}$ , with highest values in *Festuca pratensis* (Fig. 2a). Also apoplastic pH values varied among the species, from pH 6.0 in *Phleum pratense* to 6.9 in *Dactylis glomerata* (Fig. 2b). The three species having the highest apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations also showed the highest apoplastic pH values. The observed differences in apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and pH resulted in a large span of predicted values for  $\chi_{\text{NH}_3}$  ranging between 0.20 and 6.57 nmol mol<sup>-1</sup> (Fig. 3). *Lolium perenne*, *Festuca pratensis* and *Dactylis glomerata* showed many-fold higher NH<sub>3</sub> compensation points compared to the rest of the species.

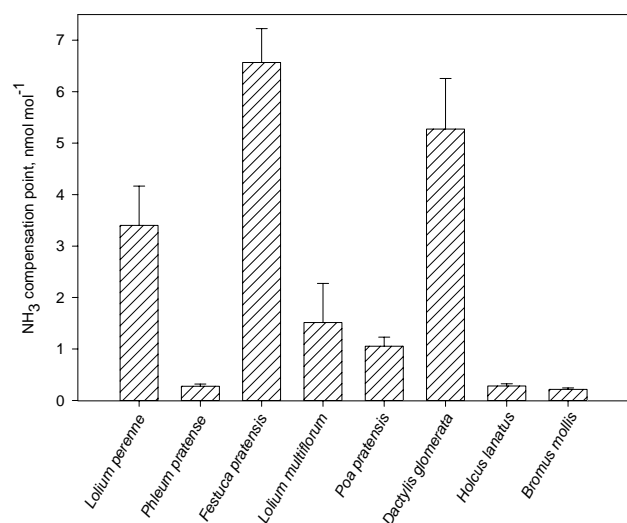


**Fig. 2.** A. Apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations and B. apoplastic pH values of different grass species growing in a 4-year-old intensively managed grassland at Braunschweig, Germany. Values are means  $\pm$  SE of 4 replicates.

### 3.3 Tissue level measurements

Bulk leaf tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations were about 25 times higher than the NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> levels in the apoplastic solution (Fig. 4). The same three species having high apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations also showed highest bulk leaf tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations. Leaf tissue NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentrations were in the same range as the NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations with *Lolium perenne* having the highest value and *Phleum pratense* the lowest. The NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations in bulk leaf tissue extracts of the 7 species (not enough leaf material was sampled of *Poa pratensis*) were well correlated with the apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> values although the best correlation was found between leaf tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentration and apoplastic  $\Gamma$  values (Fig. 5).

Substrate nitrogen, i.e. the total amount of soluble N measured in leaf extracts, also varied between the different species (Table 2). *Lolium perenne* showed more than twice the concentration of foliar substrate N compared to *Phleum pratense*. The linear relationship between tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentration and total soluble N concentration was



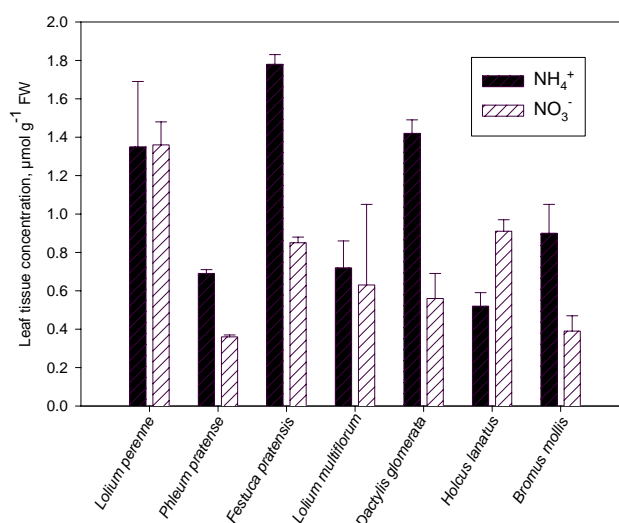
**Fig. 3.** Ammonia compensation points for 8 different grass species calculated on the basis of apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and H<sup>+</sup> concentrations analysed in a 4-year-old intensively managed grassland at Braunschweig, Germany. Values are means ± SE of 4 replicates.

weak ( $R^2=0.287$ , data not shown). Total N concentration on a dry weight basis ranged from 2.7% for *Phleum pratense* to 3.4% for *Bromus mollis*. The corresponding C:N ratios ranged between 17.3 and 13.2 (Table 2).

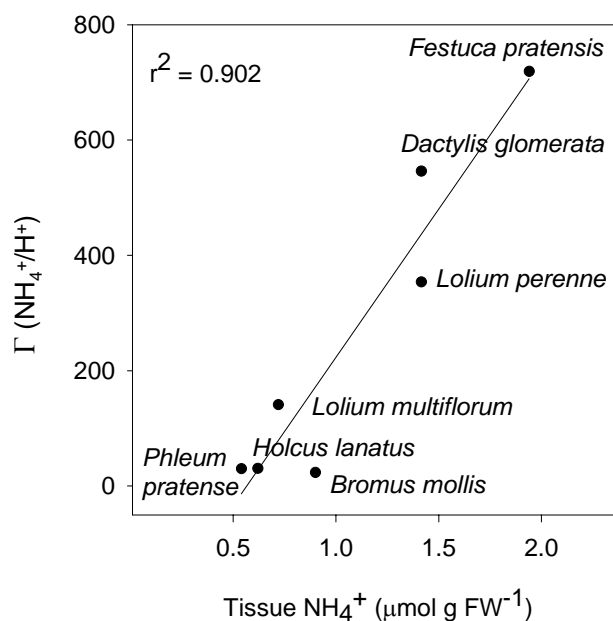
#### 4 Discussion

The vacuum infiltration and centrifugation technique for extraction of foliar apoplastic solution enabled for the first time a comparison of the NH<sub>3</sub> exchange potential of as many as 8 grass species growing in a mixed sward. The sward was dominated by *Lolium perenne* (Fig. 1) but contained also a number of other species although 250–350 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> had been applied during the years 1996–2000. It has been shown that the proportion of cultivated species like *Lolium perenne* increases with the amount of fertilization but decline with age of the sward (Whitehead, 1995). Extraction of apoplastic solution was successfully applied to all plant species using a 280 mM (350 mOsm) sorbitol solution and an incubation time of 20 min between infiltration and extraction. Lohaus et al. (2001) found that osmolarity and incubation time had a relatively little influence on the composition of the apoplastic solution in 6 plant species.

Although growing in the same habitat, a large variability in apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentration occurred between the grass species (Fig. 2a). This may reflect their capability to adapt to the growth conditions of the field and the climatic conditions of the season (Table 1). *Holcus lanatus* and *Bromus mollis* having the lowest apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations are considered low-producing species under conditions of high fertilisation while *Lolium perenne* and *Dactylis glomerata* often



**Fig. 4.** Bulk leaf tissue NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations of different species growing in a 4-year-old intensively managed grassland at Braunschweig, Germany. Values are means ± SE of 4 replicates.



**Fig. 5.** Correlation between mean bulk leaf NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentration and Γ (apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup>) in leaves of different species growing in a 4-year-old intensively managed grassland at Braunschweig, Germany.

produce the highest yields and have the best responses to N fertilization. *Festuca pratensis* showed the highest apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentration of almost 0.12 mM and *Lolium perenne* and *Dactylis glomerata* had about half of that concentration, which is within the same range as apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations measured in the same two species in a grass/clover sward in Switzerland (Herrmann et al., 2001). Somewhat

**Table 2.** Total soluble N concentration, total N concentration and C:N ratio of fully developed green leaves of different grass species growing in a 4-year-old intensively managed grassland at Braunschweig, Germany. Means of 4 replicates  $\pm$  SE.

Species	Total soluble N (% of dry weight)	Total N (% of dry weight)	C:N ratio
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	0.84 $\pm$ 0.12	3.2 $\pm$ 0.2	14.3 $\pm$ 0.7
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	0.37 $\pm$ 0.03	2.7 $\pm$ 0.03	17.3 $\pm$ 0.2
<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	0.62 $\pm$ 0.06	3.1 $\pm$ 0.1	14.5 $\pm$ 0.4
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	0.46 $\pm$ 0.07	2.9 $\pm$ 0.1	15.2 $\pm$ 0.5
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	0.55 $\pm$ 0.02	3.1 $\pm$ 0.2	15.0 $\pm$ 0.4
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	0.45 $\pm$ 0.04	3.0 $\pm$ 0.1	14.6 $\pm$ 0.4
<i>Bromus mollis</i>	0.55 $\pm$ 0.08	3.4 $\pm$ 0.1	13.2 $\pm$ 0.3

higher values (0.2–0.9 mM) were measured in an intensively managed *Lolium perenne* grassland in the Netherlands (Loubet et al., 2002; van Hove et al., 2002). However, following application of nitrogen fertilizer, also the apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations of the grass mixture in the present field increased to around 0.9 mM (Mattsson et al., 2008). Apoplastic pH differed about one pH unit between the species with the lowest value (*Phleum pratense*; pH 6.0) and the highest value (*Dactylis glomerata*; pH 6.9). Over the period from January to November, van Hove et al. (2002) observed apoplastic pH values in *Lolium perenne* ranging between 5.9 and 6.5.

The three species *Lolium perenne*, *Festuca pratensis* and *Dactylis glomerata*, which had the highest apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations, also exhibited the highest apoplastic pH values (Fig. 2). The resulting NH<sub>3</sub> compensation points for these three species were 3.5, 6.5 and 5 nmol mol<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. These compensation points are in agreement with results derived from laboratory cuvette studies, which showed NH<sub>3</sub> compensation points of 5.0 and 6.8 nmol mol<sup>-1</sup> for *Lolium perenne* and *Bromus erectus*, respectively, growing with a high concentration (3 mM) of NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> in the nutrient solution (Mattsson and Schjoerring, 2002).

The atmospheric NH<sub>3</sub> concentration 1 m above ground during the period of apoplastic measurements (24 and 25 May 2000) was 3 to 4.5 nmol mol<sup>-1</sup> (corresponding to 2.1 to 3.2  $\mu$ g m<sup>-3</sup>). Since this value was lower than the predicted NH<sub>3</sub> compensation points, episodes of NH<sub>3</sub> emission would be expected, particularly since the total abundance of the three species with highest NH<sub>3</sub> compensation points was more than 70% (Fig. 1). Actually, NH<sub>3</sub> emission was measured around noon of 25 May, i.e. simultaneously with the sampling of the leaf material. Prior to cutting of the grass on 29 May, the NH<sub>3</sub> exchange pattern was dominated by small bi-directional fluxes (–64 to 42 ng NH<sub>3</sub> m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>; Milford et al., 2008). The predicted NH<sub>3</sub> compensation of the dominating species *Lolium perenne* (3.5 nmol mol<sup>-1</sup>) was very close to the measured atmospheric NH<sub>3</sub> concentrations in the period. *Festuca pratensis* with the highest NH<sub>3</sub> compensation point of 6.5 nmol mol<sup>-1</sup> only accounted for 10% of the canopy in the experimental field and would thus not

be able to exert a major influence on the NH<sub>3</sub> exchange of the whole field. Furthermore, atmospheric NH<sub>3</sub> and/or NH<sub>3</sub> emitted from species with a high NH<sub>3</sub> compensation point may have been absorbed by some of the species with a low NH<sub>3</sub> compensation points such as *Phleum pratense* (Fig. 3) which had a fairly high abundance in the field (Fig. 1). Based on data from apoplastic measurements in intensively managed *Lolium perenne* grassland in the Netherlands, van Hove et al. (2002) estimated stomatal NH<sub>3</sub> compensation points varying between 0.7 and 6 nmol mol<sup>-1</sup> over the period from January to November. The gaseous NH<sub>3</sub> concentrations inside the grass leaves were, with a few exceptions, always smaller than the measured ambient NH<sub>3</sub> concentrations indicating that the grass canopy was unlikely to be a major source of NH<sub>3</sub> emission. In a study over non-fertilized managed grassland in The Netherlands, NH<sub>3</sub> emission fluxes were frequent (about 50% of the time) during a warm, dry summer period, while in a wet, cool autumn period deposition fluxes dominated (80% of the time) due to small canopy compensation points caused by low temperatures and a generally wet surface (Wichink Kruit et al., 2007).

Leaf tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentration ranged from 0.5 to 1.8  $\mu$ mol g<sup>-1</sup> FW (fresh weight) with the highest values obtained for the same three species that were in the top with respect to apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentration. NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentrations were really high only in *Lolium perenne* (Fig. 4). *Phleum pratense* had low concentrations of both NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>. Grass species are known to differ in their tendency to accumulate nitrate (Wilman and Wright, 1986) and particularly after fertilization when average leaf tissue NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentrations increased to 40–50  $\mu$ mol g<sup>-1</sup> FW (Mattsson et al., 2008) the differences between species could have been more pronounced. Both soluble N and total N concentrations were also very low in *Phleum pratense* which led to an extremely high C:N ratio of 17.3 in the herbage compared to the other grass species (Table 2). On the other hand, *Bromus mollis*, which also showed low leaf tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentrations, had the highest total N concentration in the leaves and therefore the lowest C:N ratio.



In the present investigation a clear linear relationship existed between leaf tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentration and apoplastic  $\Gamma$  values across species, but not between substrate N and  $\Gamma$ . Thus, tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentration proved to be a more promising indicator of NH<sub>3</sub> emission potential than substrate N. Similar correlations were also found for apoplastic and leaf tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> samples over a diurnal course (Herrmann et al., 2008) and over the entire experimental time course with different management events (Mattsson et al., 2008). The ratio between leaf tissue and apoplast NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentration was for most species around 30 (Figs. 2 and 4). However, in *Holcus lanatus* and *Bromus mollis*, which contained a very low concentration of apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, this ratio was much higher. Prediction of NH<sub>3</sub> exchange potential from leaf tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations might therefore be problematic in some cases.

## 5 Conclusions

We conclude that grass species growing on the same field can differ greatly with respect to foliar N pools. Variations among grass species in apoplastic pH and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations may result in very different NH<sub>3</sub> compensation points. Species with high abundance and NH<sub>3</sub> compensation points around the level of atmospheric NH<sub>3</sub> concentrations may contribute to bi-directional NH<sub>3</sub> fluxes over the whole field, while species with considerably lower NH<sub>3</sub> compensation points only will contribute to NH<sub>3</sub> absorption from the atmosphere. In the present work, three species (*Lolium perenne*, *Festuca pratensis* and *Dactylis glomerata*) were likely to contribute to small NH<sub>3</sub> emissions (up to 42 ng NH<sub>3</sub> m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) measured over the whole field during the day time. Leaf tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> concentrations were well correlated with the ratio between apoplastic NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and H<sup>+</sup> concentrations suggesting that leaf tissue NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> can be used for predicting the NH<sub>3</sub> exchange potential.

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