

Leaf mineral concentrations of *Erica arborea*, *Juniperus communis* and *Myrtus communis* growing in the proximity of a natural CO₂ spring

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Abstract

Leaf mineral concentrations of co-occurring *Erica arborea*, *Juniperus communis* and *Myrtus communis* were measured at bimonthly intervals throughout a year in a natural CO₂ spring and in a nearby control site with similar soil chemistry in a Mediterranean environment. There were different responses to the elevated [CO₂] (c. 700 µL L⁻¹) of the spring site plants depending on the element and the species. In the CO₂ spring site K, Ca, Mg, Mn, Al, Fe, and Ti leaf concentrations and the ratio C/N showed significant greater values in at least one or two of the three species. Leaf S concentration were greater in all three species. Leaf concentrations of N, Sr, Co, and B were lower in at least one or two species, and those of C and Ba were lower in all the three studied species near the CO₂ spring. P, Na, Zn, Si, Cu, Ni, Cr, Pb, Mo, V and Cd leaf concentrations and the specific leaf area (SLA, measured in *Myrtus communis*) did not show any consistent or significant pattern in response to the elevated [CO₂] of the spring site. There was a slight trend towards maximum concentrations of most of these elements during autumn–winter and minimum values during the spring season, especially in *Myrtus communis*. Multivariate principal component analyses based on the leaf elemental concentrations clearly differentiated the two sites and the three species. Lower concentrations at the spring site were not the result of a dilution effect by increased structural or nonstructural carbon. In contrast to most experimental studies of CO₂ enrichment, mainly conducted for short periods, several of these elements had greater concentrations in the CO₂ spring site. Nutrient acclimation and possible causes including decreased nutrient export, increased nutrient uptake capacity, photosynthetic down-regulation, Mediterranean water stress, and higher H₂S concentration in the spring site are discussed.

Keywords: acclimation, elevated CO₂ concentrations, macronutrients, Mediterranean shrubs, trace elements

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Introduction

In most CO₂ experiments, nutrient analyses of the studied plant materials have been restricted to nitrogen; yet in spite of this restriction, they have been used to explain general nutritional effects on physiological or growth responses. In the few experiments where concentrations of a range of elements have been analysed, increased atmospheric CO₂ concentrations

([CO₂]) have often been observed to decrease the mineral concentrations (per unit dry mass) of various plant tissues. These decreases have been suggested to be mainly a consequence of mineral uptake not increasing at the same rate as dry matter accumulation, i.e. of dilution by growth (inadequate nutrient availability) or/and of increased amounts of nonstructural carbohydrates (mainly starch), but also of lower transpiration rates or changes in nutrient allocation pattern (Norby *et al.* 1986; O'Neill *et al.* 1987a; Eamus & Jarvis 1989; Peñuelas &

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Matamala 1990, 1993; Woodin *et al.* 1992; Conroy & Hocking 1993; Linder & McDonald 1993; Overdieck 1993; Ceulemans & Mousseau 1994; Rogers *et al.* 1994; Cotrufo *et al.* 1998; Curtis & Wang 1998; Roberntz & Linder 1999). Some studies have suggested that such a nutrient dilution may produce a reduction in photosynthetic rates and limit the long-term growth response to CO₂ (Larigauderie *et al.* 1988; Brown 1991; Woodin *et al.* 1992) especially in ecosystems that are poor in nutrients, such as the arctic tundra (Oechel *et al.* 1994).

However, vegetation is not likely to be suddenly subjected to a dramatic increase in atmospheric [CO₂] such as that typically imposed in short-term CO₂-enrichment experiments conducted in greenhouses and different kind of chambers during studies of global environmental change studies. Different plant physiological processes could adjust or acclimate to a gradual increase in CO₂ at different rates over periods ranging from hours to years, and generations (Eamus & Jarvis 1989; Saxe *et al.* 1998). Despite this possibility of long-term acclimation, however, very few studies of the interactions between CO₂ and nutrients have extended beyond a single growing season. Interestingly, in some of the few long-term studies the initial reductions in the leaf concentrations of Mn, N, Ca and Mg have been found to disappear gradually over the years (Peñuelas *et al.* 1997).

Natural CO₂ springs offer an opportunity to study the long-term responses of entire plant communities to enriched [CO₂], as they are unique environments of intrinsic ecological interest (Miglietta *et al.* 1993; Körner & Miglietta 1994; Hättenschwiler *et al.* 1997). Oak trees (*Quercus* spp.) at the CO₂ spring of Bossoleto (Italy) have shown various responses to elevated [CO₂] (Johnson *et al.* 1997; Tognetti *et al.* 1998). Much less information is available for the shrub layer (Jones *et al.* 1995; Tognetti 1999), which constitutes the great bulk of the vegetation in these Mediterranean-type ecosystems (di Castri 1981). Plant communities of Mediterranean-type ecosystems are expected to be particularly sensitive to the ongoing increase in atmospheric CO₂ concentrations (IPCC 1996). They are likely to face more severe drought conditions in the future, because of the increase in mean temperature and the concurrent decrease in precipitation at Mediterranean latitudes as forecast by General Circulation Models (Kattenburg *et al.* 1996).

The aim of this study was to determine whether leaf elemental concentrations of three common and widespread Mediterranean macchia shrub species, *Erica arborea* L., *Myrtus communis* L. and *Juniperus communis* L., grown in the proximity of a natural CO₂ spring differ from those of comparable shrubs of the same species grown nearby but exposed to ambient [CO₂]. Specifically, the study posed the question of whether leaf nutrient dilution occurs at elevated [CO₂] or, on the contrary, if

there is a long-term adjustment or acclimation of leaf mineral concentration over a period of several generations. An extensive list of elements was analysed that included macronutrients such as N, P, S, K, Mg, Ca and Fe, micronutrients such as Mn, Zn, Cu, Mo, Ni, Co and B, and also heavy metals, such as Cd, Pb, Cr, Co, which are generally not essential for plant function.

Materials and methods

Site description and plant material

Leaf samples were obtained from *Erica arborea*, *Myrtus communis* and *Juniperus communis* growing at a natural CO₂ spring near Lajatico (Pisa, Italy) called 'I Borboi' (43°26'N, 10°42'E). A full description of the geology of the site can be found in Panichi & Tongiorgi (1975). The CO₂-enriched area extends over 0.7 ha. It is covered by a coppiced stand dominated by *Quercus ilex* L. *Quercus pubescens* Willd. and *Arbutus unedo* L. Several other tree species, e.g. *Quercus cerris* L. and *Fraxinus ornus* L., are represented by scattered individuals. Shrubs include the species studied here and *Smilax aspera* L., *Cytisus scoparius* L., *Cistus salvifolius* L., *Genista* sp., *Ligustrum vulgare* L., *Pistacia lentiscus* L. and *Phillyrea latifolia* L. The CO₂ spring is located on the N-facing slope (20%) of a hill near the bottom of a small valley about 200 m a.s.l. (Raiesi 1998a,b; Tognetti 1999). Almost pure CO₂ is emitted from a series of vents located along a narrow seasonal creek and the [CO₂] tends to decrease upslope (see Tognetti *et al.*, 2000a, for a map of the site). The vents emit small amount of H₂S, but its concentration never exceeds a level of 0.04 μmol mol⁻¹ and is not considered to be harmful to plants (Raiesi 1998a,b; Schulte 1998). Plants around the CO₂ spring are exposed to daytime [CO₂] of about 700 μmol mol⁻¹ throughout the year with short-term variations between 500 and 1000 μmol mol⁻¹ depending on wind speed and convective turbulence. The [CO₂] varies little between different heights within the canopy (Hättenschwiler *et al.* 1997).

Leaf samples were collected from individuals growing close to the CO₂ spring. Additional measurements were made at a control site chosen along the same creek about 150 m upstream; thus roots of selected plants experienced similar soil environments and branches the same aerial environment, except for [CO₂] and amounts of sulphur-containing gases lower than 0.04 μmol mol⁻¹ (Schulte 1998). The area has noncalcareous, brown loamy clay soils, developed from calcareous marl (pH 6–7), and total soil N and C/N ratio in the forest floor and mineral horizon (0–10 cm) are comparable in both the spring and control areas (Raiesi 1998a,b). The climate is typical Mediterranean, with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers (Tognetti 1999). At both sites, six replicate

shrubs of similar exposure were selected for each species and sampling month. Measurements were made on current-year mature leaves from sunny shoots in the upper third of the canopy. The mean leaf longevity of the three species is 2–3 years, buds break in April–May and leaf abscission takes place also in April–May. Only plants and leaves in the same stage of development were sampled, in order to avoid possible elemental differences resulting from phenological effects.

Leaf chemical composition

Every two months during one year, from October 1996 to September 1997, shoots were collected from six individuals (not necessarily the same ones each month) of each species (*Erica arborea*, *Myrtus communis* and *Juniperus communis*) at each site (CO₂ spring and control), early in the morning. The shoots were then transported to the laboratory and oven-dried at 60 °C to constant weight (dry weight, DW). Leaf areas of *Myrtus communis* were measured with a LiCor Model 3100 leaf area meter (LICOR, Lincoln, NE, USA) before drying. Afterwards, specific leaf area (SLA) was calculated. Thereafter, 12 leaves of the same stage of development were bulked for each plant at each sampling date and then ground to a fine powder in a mill.

Carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) leaf concentrations were analysed using an elemental analyser (Model NA 1500, Carlo Erba, Milano, Italy), using the standard configuration for those determination. Leaf concentrations of 23 elements (Ca, K, Mg, Al, Fe, Na, Mn, Zn, Pb, Ti, Sr, Ba, Cd, Co, Cu, Mo, Ni, V, Cr, S, P, Si and B) were measured on subsamples (about 100 mg) of ground leaves. Samples were digested in a microwave Whirlpool AVM 635 using open fluorinated ethylene propylene flasks (Nalge Company) with an acid solution of 2:1 nitric and perchloric acids (60%). Once samples were efficiently oxidized (0.5 cm³ remaining), they were diluted with 20 mL of perchloric acid (3%). Flasks were stoppered and shaken by hand to mix of the contents. The sample solution was then poured into a polystyrene sample tub, placed in an autosampler carousel and analysed for the elements by ICAP-AES (inductively coupled argon plasma emission spectrometer) Polyscan Thermo Jarrel ASH Model 61 E (Peñuelas & Matamala 1993). Quality control was ensured by including a reference sample every 10 samples analysed. Readings were accepted when reference samples were within a 5% range of known values for macroelements such as N, P, K or Ca and 10% range for microelements.

Statistical analyses

Within each species, two-way analyses of variance (anova) with sampling date and site (with different

[CO₂]) as the main effects were conducted for all element concentrations after testing for normality and homogeneity of variance. A repeated-measures analysis was not considered appropriate because the same shrubs were not sampled over the sampling time period. Differences amongst the three species were also tested with anovas. Multivariate principal component analyses were conducted with the different element concentrations as variables. They were conducted on both the matrix of correlations and the matrix of covariance, i.e. without and with correction by mean, respectively. Statistical analyses were conducted using Statistical program packages Statview 4.5 (Abacus Concepts Inc., Berkeley, CA) and SYSTAT 5.2 (SYSTAT Inc., Evanston, IL).

Results

There were significant differences amongst species for most elements ($P < 0.01$, ANOVA). *Myrtus communis* had the lowest leaf concentration of Mn, Fe, S, Al, Ti, C and Ba, and the greatest leaf concentrations of Mg, K, and N (Figs 1,2). *Erica arborea* had the lowest leaf concentrations of Ca, Co and Sr and the greatest leaf concentrations of Mn, Fe, Al, Ti, C and B. *Juniperus communis* had the lowest leaf concentrations of N and B and the greatest leaf concentrations of Ca, S, Co and Sr (Figs 1,2).

There were different responses to site (and therefore [CO₂]) depending on the element and the species. In the CO₂ spring site, Ca, K, Mg, Mn, Al, Fe and Ti leaf concentrations were higher in one or two of the three species and S concentration was greatly higher in all the three studied species (Fig. 1). Leaf concentrations of N, Sr, Co and B were lower in one or two species, and those of C and Ba were lower in all the three studied species in the CO₂ spring site (Fig. 2). The leaf concentrations of P, Na, Zn, Si, Cu, Ni, Cr, Pb, Mo, V and Cd did not show any consistent or significant pattern (Table 1). The SLA of *Myrtus communis* did not either show any clear difference between sites (data not shown).

Results of statistical analyses for site ([CO₂]) and month as sources of variation are summarized in Table 2. The strongest site differences in leaf element concentration were found for *Juniperus communis*. In this species, plants grown at the high [CO₂] of the spring site had greater concentrations of Ca (10%), Mg (21.25%), Mn (27.7%), Fe (22.54%), K (42.4%), S (699%), Al (41.7%), Zn (43.48%) and Ti (173.4%) and lower concentrations of C (1.86%), Ba (52.94%) and Co (24.19%) (Tables 1,2, Figs 1,2). In *Myrtus communis* plants grown at the high [CO₂] of the spring site had greater leaf concentrations only of Mg (28.7%), Mn (115%), and S (74.2%), and lower concentrations of C (3.54%), N (17.7%), Ba (62.5%), Sr (25%), P (15.85%), B (20%) and Cr (50%) (Tables 1,2,

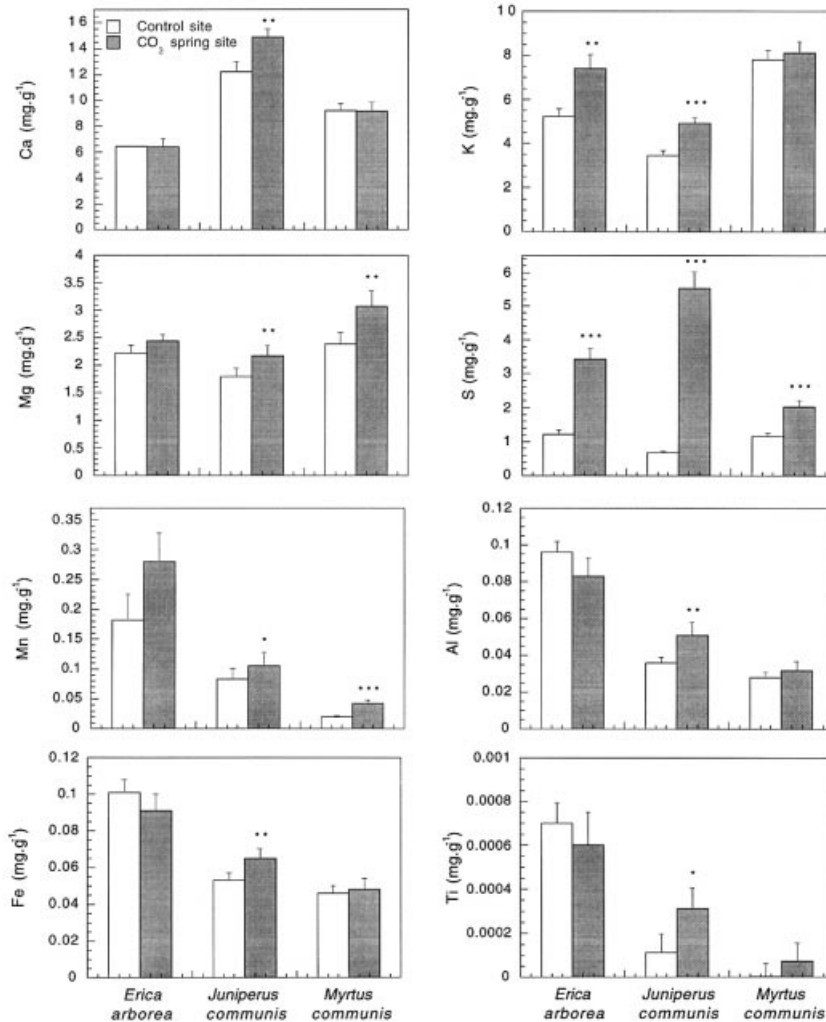


Fig. 1 Annual averages of the leaf elemental concentrations that were greater under the elevated [CO₂] of the spring site than in the control site, in at least one of the three studied shrub species. Error bars are \pm SEM. $n=6$ month averages, each one calculated for six plants (several leaves pooled together for each one). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.001$, *** $P < 0.001$ in the ANOVA for site effect.

Figs 1,2). In *Erica arborea*, plants grown at the high [CO₂] of the spring site had greater concentrations only of K (41.97%), S (182.27%) and P (21.32%), and lower concentrations of C (3.14%), Ba (31.25%), Sr (20%) and B (29.11%) (Tables 1,2, Figs 1,2). Regarding ratios between element concentrations, greater values of C/N (16%, $P < 0.01$ anova, data not shown) were found only in *Myrtus communis*.

The concentrations of many elements differed significantly among the sampling months (Table 2, Figs 3,4). However, the three shrub species did not display consistent seasonal changes, except for a slight trend towards minimum values in spring (youngest leaves) and maxima in autumn–winter (mature leaves) for most elements, especially evident in *Myrtus communis* and less clear in *Erica arborea* (Figs 3,4). The analyses revealed some statistically significant interactions between CO₂

enrichment and month but not a clear general interaction (Table 2, Figs 3,4)

Principal components, calculated from the matrix of correlation for concentration of all the studied elements, resulted in a first factor PC1 (22.4% of variance explained) that varied directly with Na, Al, B, Fe, C, Ti and Mn, and inversely with P, Sr, Ca, and Co, a second factor PC2 (11.86% of variance explained) that varied with species, and a third factor PC3 (9.29% of variance explained) that varied with site and therefore [CO₂] (also with leaf S concentrations that were much higher in plants of the CO₂ spring site) (Fig. 5). The plot of PC2 vs. PC1 separated the three species very well, and the plot of PC3 vs. PC2 separated the two sites well (Fig. 6). Therefore, the three species and the control and the CO₂ spring sites exhibited clear differences in their leaf elemental concentrations and could be distinguished

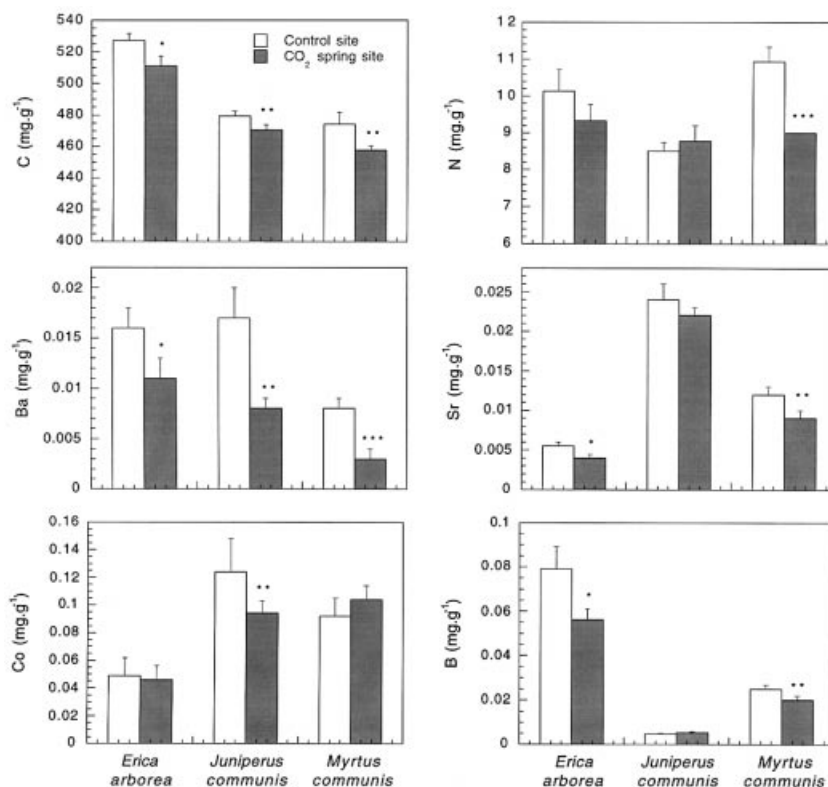


Fig. 2 Annual average of the leaf elemental concentrations that were lower under the elevated [CO₂] of the spring site than in the control site, in at least one of the three studied shrub species. Error bars are \pm SEM. $n=6$ month averages, each one calculated for 6 plants (several leaves pooled together for each one). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.001$, *** $P < 0.001$ in the ANOVA for site effect.

Table 1 Annual average leaf concentrations ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ dwt) (\pm SEM) of those elements that did not present consistent increase or decrease change under the elevated CO₂ concentrations of the spring site. Different letters indicate significant differences ($P < 0.05$ ANOVA) for site effect treatment. $n=6$ month averages, each one calculated for six plants (several leaves pooled together for each one)

	<i>Erica arborea</i>		<i>Juniperus communis</i>		<i>Myrtus communis</i>	
	Control	Spring	Control	Spring	Control	Spring
P	394 ^a (± 23)	478 ^b (± 46)	672 (± 35)	700 (± 37)	650 ^a (± 41)	547 ^b (± 28)
Na	740 (± 65)	684 (± 59)	72 (± 22)	65 (± 15)	133 (± 18)	133 (± 19)
Zn	27 (± 3)	26 (± 3)	23 ^a (± 2)	33 ^b (± 4)	32 (± 7)	25 (± 1)
Si	24 (± 3)	23 (± 3)	19 (± 6)	27 (± 7)	2 (± 2)	2 (± 3)
Cu	4.5 (± 0.29)	6 (± 0.37)	4 (± 2)	11 (± 8)	8.9 (± 1)	9.1 (± 1)
Ni	2 (± 0.48)	2 (± 0.45)	1 (± 0.3)	2 (± 0.3)	0.7 (± 0.1)	0.5 (± 0.1)
Cr	1 (± 1)	2 (± 1)	2 (± 0.48)	2 (± 1)	4 ^a (± 1)	2 ^b (± 0.4)
Pb	0 (± 0.46)	0.38 (± 1)	2 (± 1)	1 (± 1)	1.4 (± 1)	0.5 (± 0.5)
Mo	0.8 (± 0.16)	1 (± 0.23)	0.87 (± 0.17)	0.48 (± 0.1)	0.7 (± 0.13)	0.5 (± 0.1)
V	0.068 (± 0.07)	0.15 (± 0.063)	0.19 (± 0.08)	0.21 (± 0.1)	0.22 (± 0.1)	0.27 (± 0.1)
Cd	0.12 (± 0.07)	0.096 (± 0.067)	0.011 (± 0.06)	0.083 (± 0.04)	0.057 (± 0.08)	0.24 (± 0.1)

on the basis of multivariate principal component analysis.

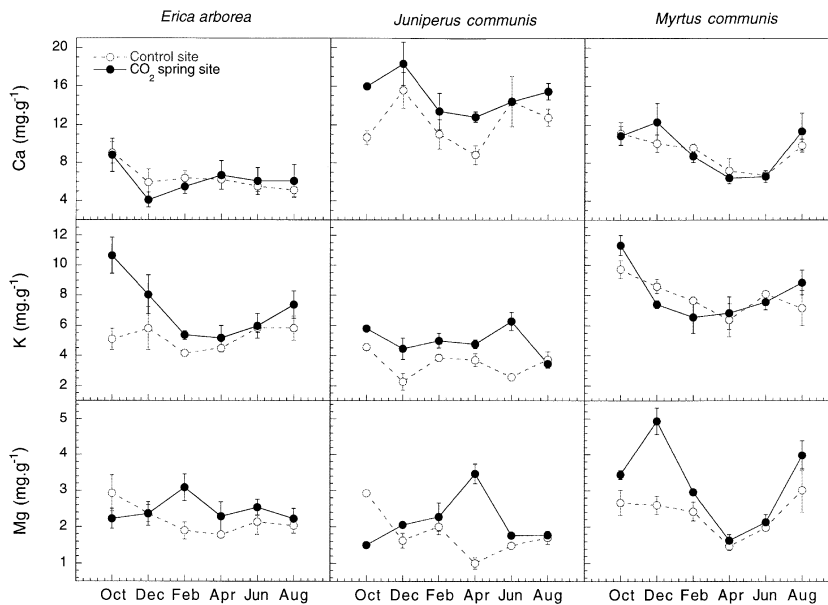
Discussion

Most of the element concentrations in the leaves differed significantly among sampling dates as expected for leaves in different developmental stages (e.g. Myre &

Camiré 1996). However, the most important finding of this study is the observation that, even though soil chemistry does not apparently differ between soils at the CO₂ spring and control sites (Raiesi 1998a,b), there were significant differences in leaf elemental concentrations between the two sites. These differences were likely linked to the different [CO₂]. Another important observation is the higher leaf concentrations of many elements,

Table 2 Significance of *P*-values (using two-way ANOVA) associated with the different sources of variation (CO₂ concentration, month of the year and interaction effects) for mineral concentration in the leaves of *Erica arborea*, *Juniperus oxycedrus* and *Myrtus communis*

	<i>Erica arborea</i>			<i>Juniperus communis</i>			<i>Myrtus communis</i>		
	CO ₂	Month	CO ₂ x Month	CO ₂	Month	CO ₂ x Month	CO ₂	Month	CO ₂ x Month
N	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	<0.001	0.002	NS
C	0.032	0.084	NS	NS	0.042	NS	0.019	NS	NS
Ca	NS	0.063	NS	0.003	0.01	NS	NS	0.002	NS
K	0.004	0.033	NS	<0.001	0.002	0.002	NS	0.008	NS
Mg	NS	NS	NS	0.005	0.013	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.036
S	<0.001	NS	NS	<0.001	0.083	0.069	<0.001	NS	NS
Na	NS	NS	0.048	NS	<0.001	<0.001	NS	NS	0.069
P	0.011	<0.001	0.025	NS	<0.001	NS	<0.001	<0.001	NS
Mn	NS	NS	NS	0.075	<0.001	0.059	<0.001	0.039	0.058
Co	NS	<0.001	NS	0.082	<0.001	<0.001	NS	NS	NS
Al	NS	NS	NS	0.029	0.008	NS	NS	NS	NS
Fe	NS	NS	NS	0.042	0.038	0.073	NS	NS	NS
Zn	NS	0.004	NS	0.064	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Pb	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.099
Ti	NS	NS	NS	0.085	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Sr	0.066	0.012	NS	NS	0.072	NS	0.018	0.053	NS
Ba	0.07	NS	NS	0.004	NS	NS	<0.001	NS	NS
Cd	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Cu	NS	0.001	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.018
Mo	NS	NS	NS	0.031	0.005	NS	NS	NS	NS
Ni	NS	0.016	0.077	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.067
V	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.017	NS	NS	NS	NS
Cr	NS	0.005	NS	NS	0.001	NS	<0.001	0.005	0.004
Si	NS	0.037	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
B	0.021	0.099	0.014	NS	NS	NS	0.046	0.085	NS

**Fig. 3** Seasonal course of the leaf elemental concentrations that were higher at the spring site for at least one of the three studied species. Error bars are \pm SEM. $n=6$ plant samples (several leaves pooled together for each one).

which is in disagreement with most previous CO₂ experimental studies conducted in less natural shorter-term conditions (Norby *et al.* 1986; O'Neill *et al.* 1987a;

Eamus & Jarvis 1989; Woodin *et al.* 1992; Berryman *et al.* 1993; Conroy & Hocking 1993; Linder & McDonald 1993; Overdieck 1993; Ceulemans & Mosseau 1994; Rogers *et al.*

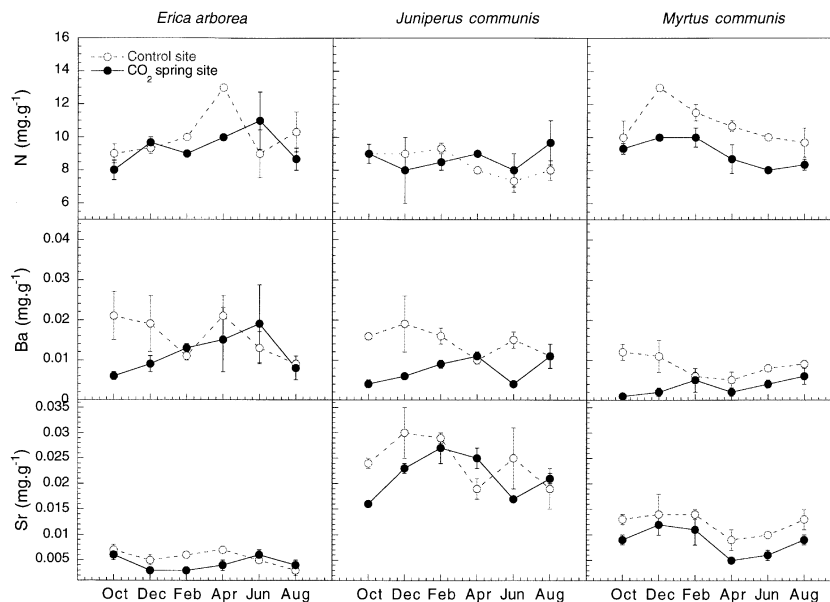


Fig. 4 Seasonal course of the leaf elemental concentrations that were lower at the spring site, for at least one of the three studied species. Error bars are \pm SEM. $n=6$ plant samples (several leaves pooled together for each one).

1994; McGuire *et al.* 1995; Cotrufo *et al.* 1998; Curtis & Wang 1998; Roberntz & Linder 1999).

The results of this investigation show that long-term growth at high concentrations of atmospheric CO₂ generated differences in the elemental composition of plant leaves that depend on the species and the elements. Multivariate analysis of element concentrations has been used to characterize nutrient strategies in plants in the framework of ecological niche theory (Garten 1978). In this study, multivariate analysis of element concentrations showed an overall significant difference in leaf elemental concentrations among species and sites. The plots of PC2 vs. PC1 and PC3 vs. PC2 (Fig. 6) separated the three species and the two sites, revealing different strategies with respect to nutrient use among the species, and between the CO₂ spring and the control site. The results are also in agreement with isotopic studies of these same species and sites showing different water and nitrogen use (Tognetti & Peñuelas 2000).

Two of the most-often studied elements in response to growth at high [CO₂] are N and P because of their important nutritional role and indication of general plant nutrient status. In this study, only *Myrtus communis* showed lower N concentration and higher C/N ratio in plants grown at the CO₂ spring site as described in most studies of elevated [CO₂] effects (McGuire *et al.* 1995; Peñuelas *et al.* 1997; Cotrufo *et al.* 1998; Peñuelas & Estiarte 1998; Körner 1999). *Myrtus communis* had the highest N concentrations, which might be related to the fact that it has relatively deeper roots as indicated by its field water relations (Tognetti *et al.* 2000b). *Myrtus* also has a less negative leaf $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (Tognetti & Peñuelas

2000), which also indicated N use from deeper and more N-saturated soil layers (Lloret *et al.* 1999; Peñuelas *et al.* 1999). The decrease in N concentration at elevated [CO₂] of the CO₂ spring site was not significant in the other two studied species, suggesting caution in the generalization of such response. Similarly, leaf P concentrations were higher, lower or not different at the CO₂ spring site depending on the species (Table 1). There are several reports of P concentration in plant tissues being less influenced than other elements by atmospheric CO₂ enrichment or with conflicting data (Norby *et al.* 1986; Overdieck & Reining 1986; O'Neill *et al.* 1987a; Overdieck 1990, 1993; Newbery *et al.* 1995); thus, these results were not surprising. Similarly variable results were found for other elements. Under elevated [CO₂] at the spring site there were both greater (e.g. in Ca, K, S, Mg, Mn, Al, Fe, P and Ti) and lower (e.g. in C, Ba, Co, N, Cr, Sr, P and B) leaf concentrations depending on the element and the species.

Decreases in the leaf concentrations of some elements were not explained by a simple dilution effect brought about by increased structural carbon (growth) or carbohydrates (Lemon 1983; Mousseau & Saugier 1992; Idso *et al.* 1993; Overdieck 1993) because C concentrations also decreased, SLA (measured in *Myrtus communis*) did not change significantly, and only a few elements decreased their concentration (a dilution would decrease them all). The lower C concentrations in the spring site might be linked to a higher proportion of more oxygenated compounds, such as monosaccharides, relative to less oxygenated compounds, such as polysaccharides under elevated [CO₂].

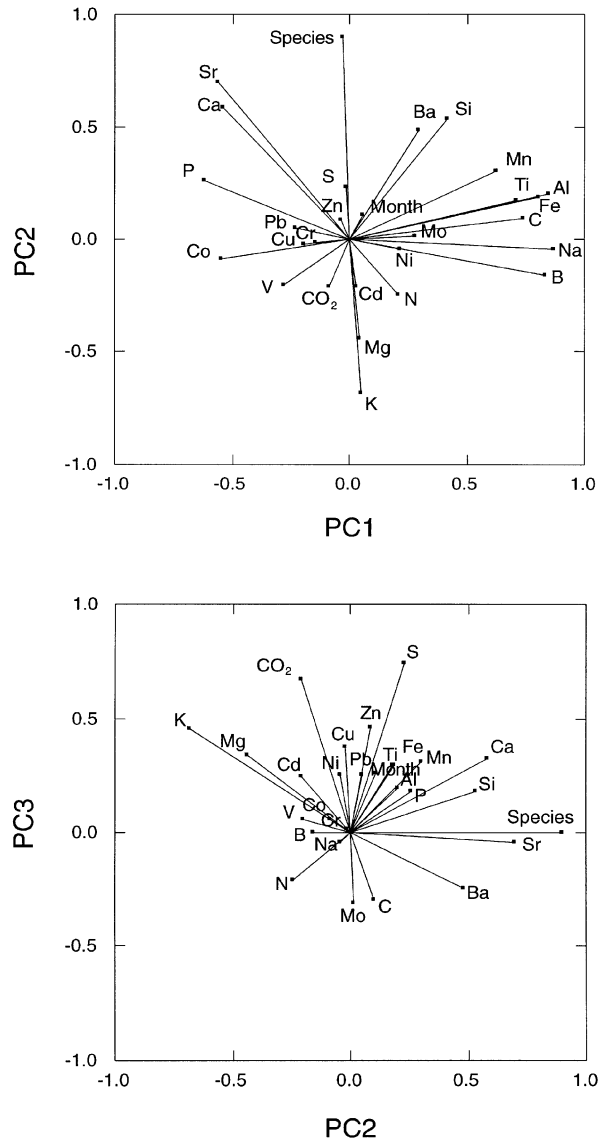


Fig. 5 The leaf concentrations of the different studied elements are presented as a function of the principal component 3 (PC3) and the principal components 1 (PC1) and 2 (PC2) resulting from the multivariate component analysis conducted on the matrix of correlations.

Among the elements with increased concentrations, the largest (up to 700% in *Juniperus communis*) and most general (it was present in the three species) was the increase in leaf S concentration, very likely a consequence of the higher [H₂S] in the spring site (up to 0.04 $\mu\text{mol mol}^{-1}$). Although less clear and less general, there were increases in the concentrations of other elements (Fig. 1). Elevated [CO₂] may have induced a feedback mechanism whereby elements involved in carbon fixation and carbon transport are retranslocated to the parts of the shrub, such as the leaves, where they

are most useful (Roberntz & Stockfors 1998). The increase in K or Mg leaf concentrations could also indicate a decreased export of carbon compounds in the phloem (Cakmak *et al.* 1994); K and Mg may be part of the phloem-loading process and act as counter-ions to negatively charged carbon compounds (Marschner *et al.* 1996). Lower C concentrations and a speculated higher proportion of mono- and oligosaccharides than polysaccharides at the spring site would also fit this hypothesis. Growth at high [CO₂] may have increased the capacity for nutrient uptake or have enhanced root growth for enhanced acquisition (O'Neill *et al.* 1987b). In *Juniperus communis* the higher concentrations of xylem-mobile, phloem-immobile Ca, which is considered to be an indirect indicator of the cumulative transpiration of foliage (Heinze 1973; Aikman & Houter 1990), might indicate higher transpiration rates in the spring site. Despite similar $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ for atmospheric CO₂ at the two sites (M. Saurer, pers. comm.), Tognetti & Peñuelas (2000) found lower $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values for CO₂ spring plants than for plants at the control site, and similar results have been found by Miglietta *et al.* (1998) in another CO₂ spring site. One might presume that elevated [CO₂] resulted in lower $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, which indicates lower water-use efficiency, as a result of higher transpiration rates. However, this does not agree with field measurements that show lower stomatal conductance of plants grown at this CO₂ spring site (Tognetti *et al.* 2000b). The depletion of ¹³C, as measured in the products of photosynthesis, is modulated by the rate at which CO₂ diffuses into the leaf, but also by the rate at which CO₂ is fixed by ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase. The isotope results may indicate photosynthetic acclimation under the long-term CO₂-enriched atmosphere leading to decreased photosynthetic capacity (Miglietta *et al.* 1998). We have no photosynthetic data for these shrubs, but at the same site the evergreen *Quercus ilex* showed significant down-regulation and homeostatic adjustment to elevated CO₂ (W.C. Oechel and C.L. Hinkson, pers. comm.) in accord with the results of Miglietta *et al.* (1995) and Oechel & Vourlitis (1996). This decreased photosynthetic capacity may have been enhanced by water stress, which may have been sufficient to decrease carbon uptake relative to the other elements, i.e. restrict growth more than nutrient uptake. Finally, the (albeit unlikely) possibility that the exposure to low concentrations of H₂S may have affected the nutrient physiology for other elements cannot be discarded. Thus, while it is not possible from available data to ascertain the cause or causes, the results do suggest that these shrubs show a long-term adjustment or acclimation in most of their leaf mineral concentrations.

Many authors have noted the potential significance of CO₂-induced changes in leaf nutrient quality for herbi-

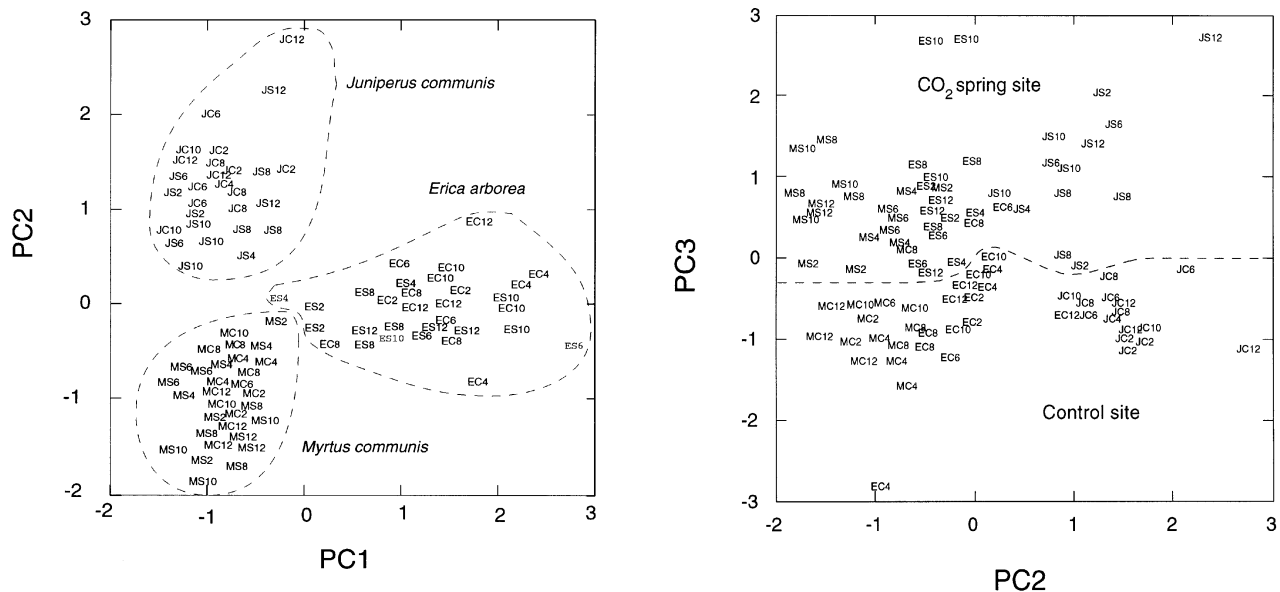


Fig. 6 Separation of sampled plants by species (J, *Juniperus communis*, E, *Erica arborea*, and M, *Myrtus communis*), site (C, Control site, and S, CO₂ spring site) and month (2, February; 4, April; 6, June; 8, August; 10, October; 12, December) by representing them as a function of the principal components 1, 2 and 3 (PC1, PC2, and PC3) resulting from the multivariate component analysis conducted on the matrix of correlations among elemental concentrations.

vore feeding and development (Fajer *et al.* 1989; Lincoln *et al.* 1993; Lindroth *et al.* 1993; Arnone *et al.* 1995) and for litter decomposition and carbon sequestration in soils (Strain 1985; Rastetter *et al.* 1992; Comins & McMurtrie 1993; Schimel 1995). In *Myrtus communis* the decrease found in N leaf concentration may result in herbivore stress under conditions of increased [CO₂] (Lincoln 1993). However, the results of this investigation also show the possibility of greater leaf nutrient contents, depending on the species and element. Therefore, caution should be exercised in attributing decreased leaf nutrient concentrations to elevated [CO₂], and in linking these decreases to changes in herbivory and decomposition under long-term CO₂-exposure.

Conclusions

There were element- and species-specific, time-dependent changes in leaf chemical composition under the elevated [CO₂] of the spring site. It was also found that reduced elemental concentration is not a general response to long-term exposure to elevated [CO₂] in these shrubs. Instead, acclimation of C metabolism to elevated [CO₂], resulting in little excess C, and changes in nutrient use may sometimes result in increased leaf nutrient concentration. Different growth rates (C sink) under different interacting environmental conditions or resource availabilities and under seasonal and specific variation must be considered, apart from [CO₂] itself,

when studying the carbon–nutrient relationships under elevated [CO₂]. These results emphasize further the importance of conducting long-term experiments with plants under elevated [CO₂].

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