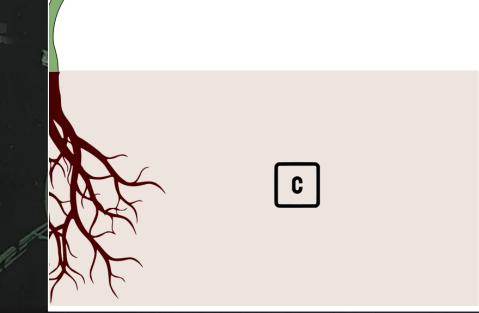
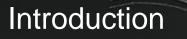
Tree diversity increases litter decomposition by increasing litterfall and microbial processes



 Using forests to mitigate increasing atmospheric carbon by above- and belowground carbon storage

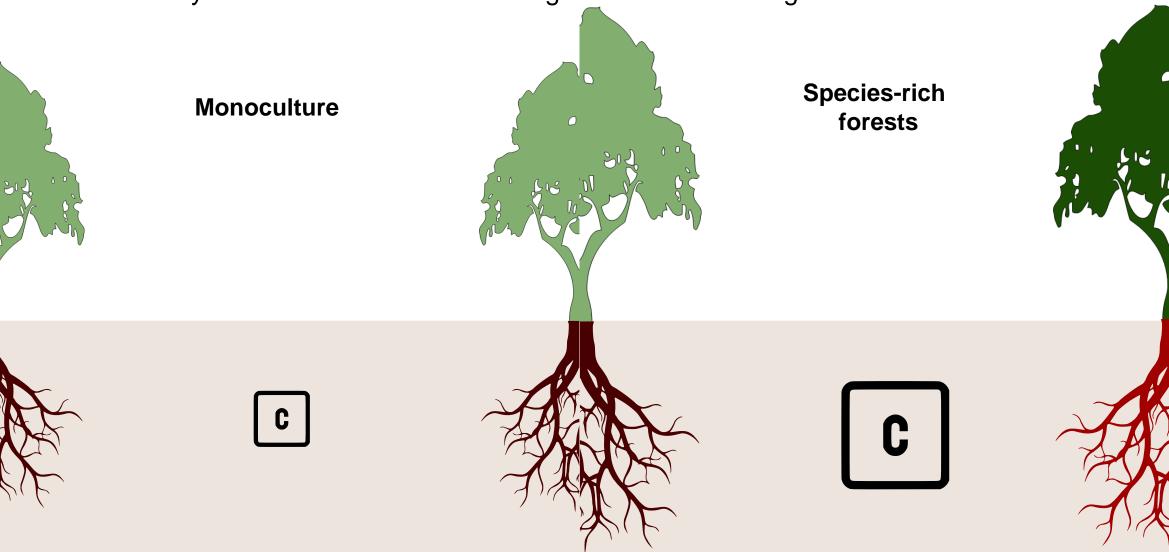


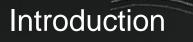


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Liang et al. 2016; Liu et al. 2018; Xu et al. 2020

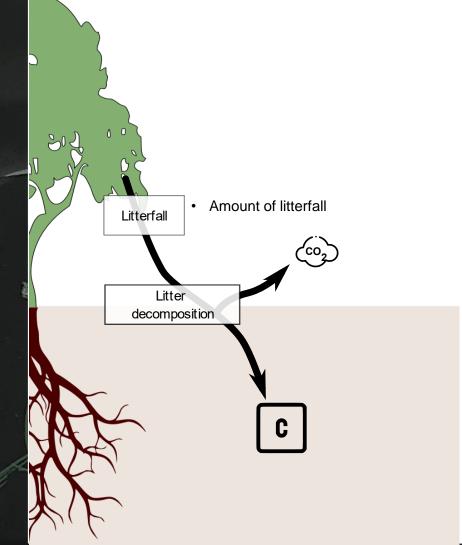
• Tree diversity enhances above- and belowground carbon storage

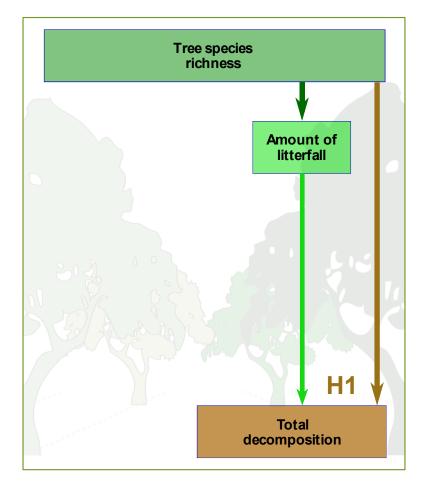




Wardle *et al*. 2004

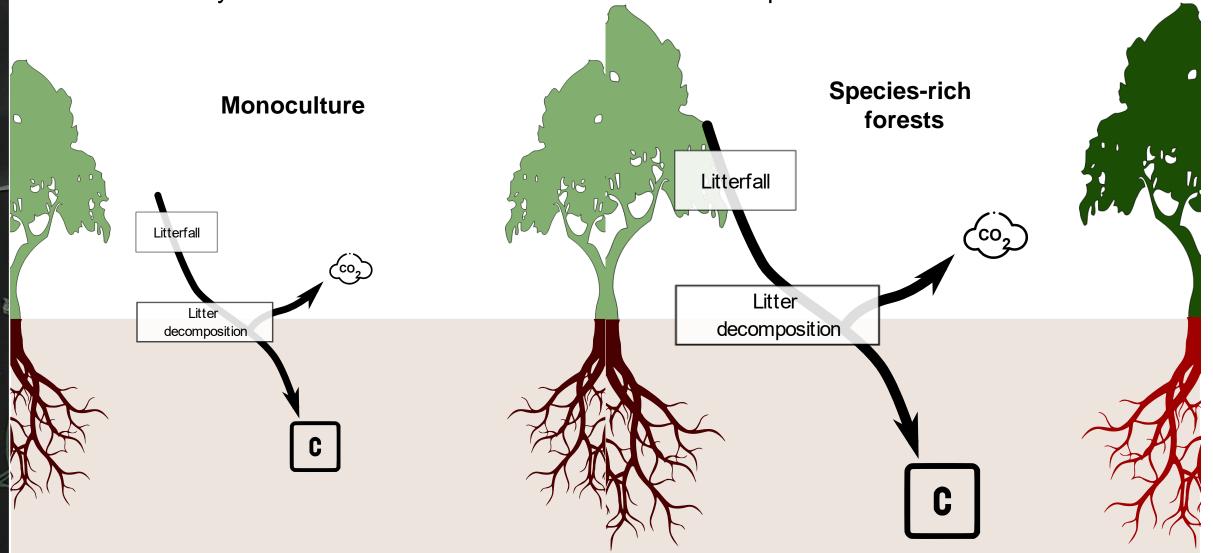
• Forest leaf production is integrated into soil by litter decomposition





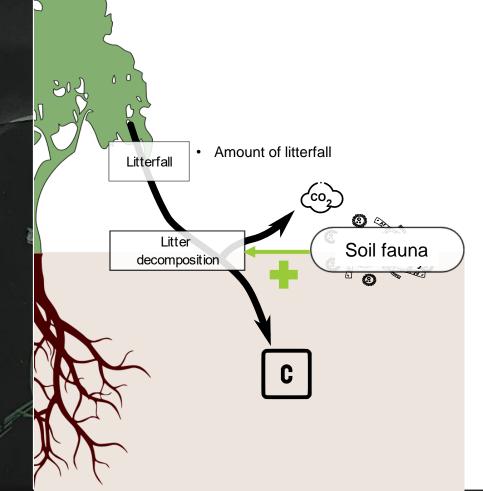
Huang et al. 2017, Gessner et al. 2010, Joly et al. 2017

• Tree diversity enhances amount of litterfall and litter decomposition

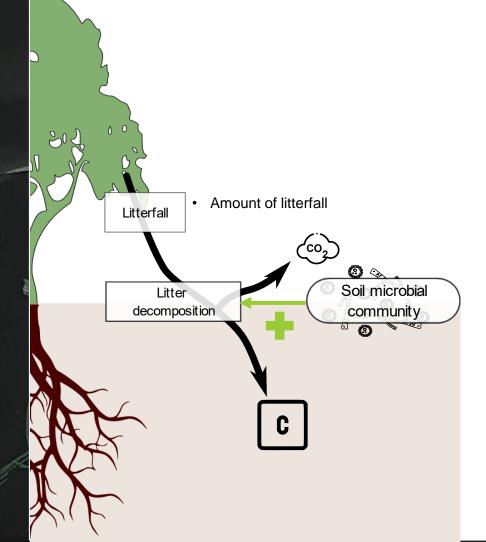


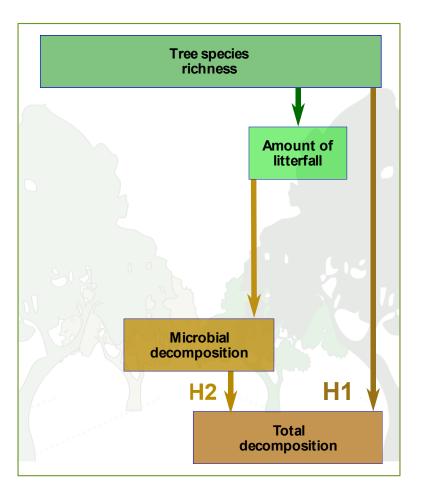
García-Palacios et al. 2013



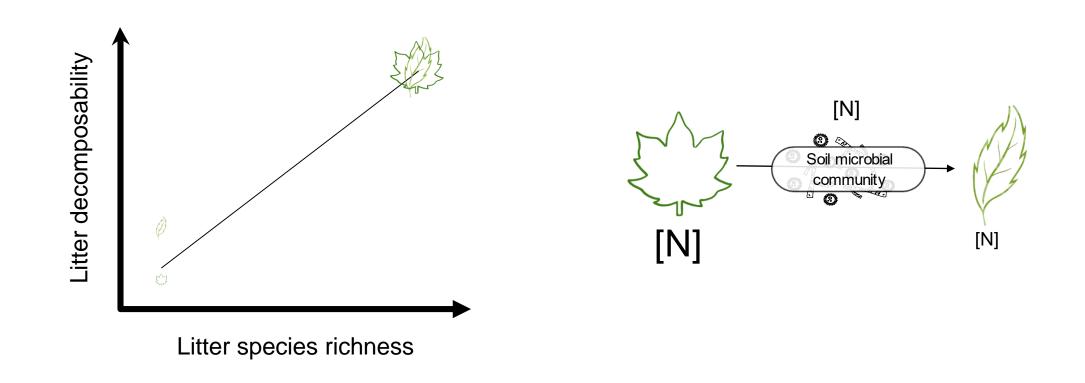


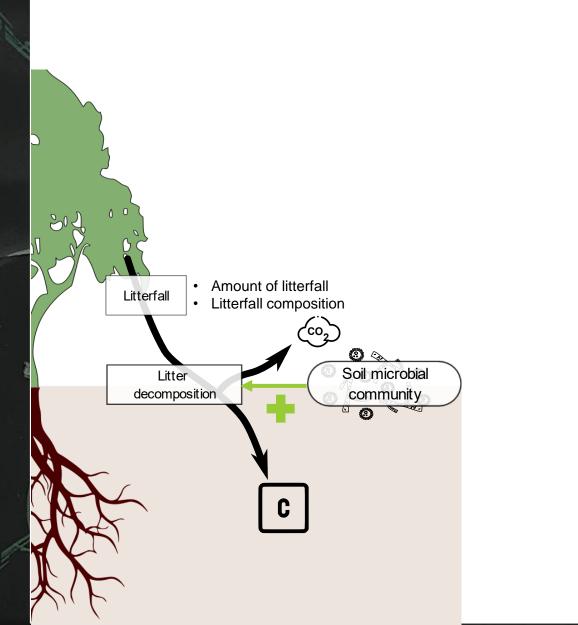
• Litter decomposition is carried out by soil microbial community when soil meso- macrofauna are limited

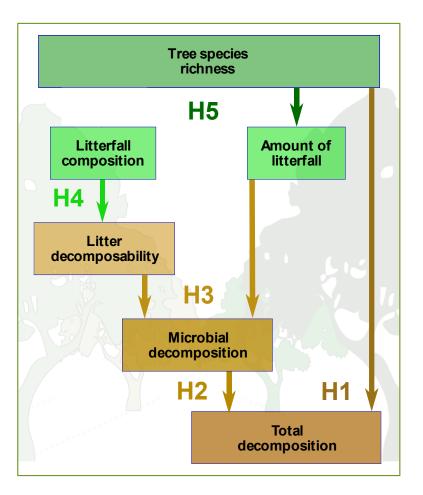


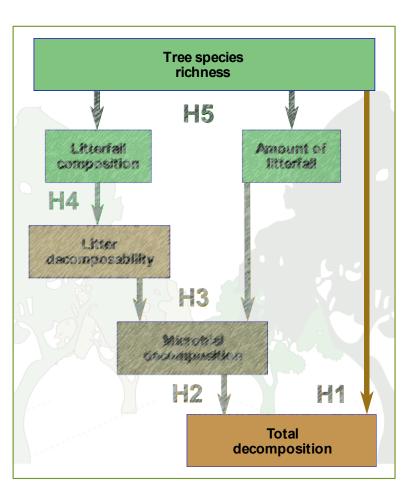


• Litter decomposability (susceptibility of litter to decomposition) increases with litter species richness

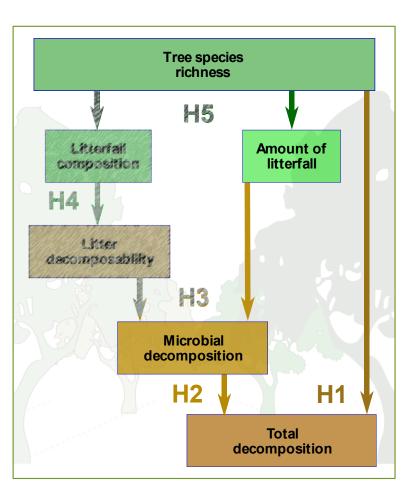






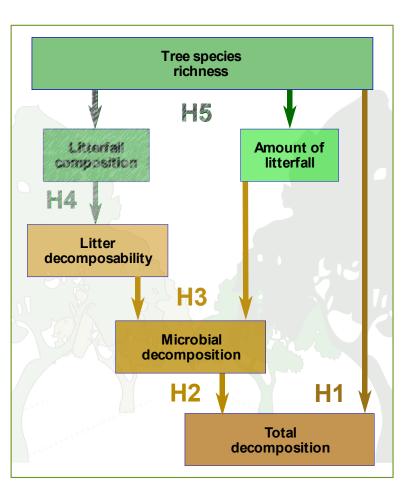


H1 - tree species richness increases litter decomposition



H1 - tree species richness increases litter decomposition

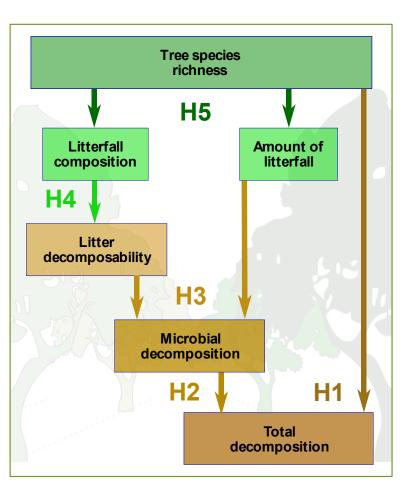
H2 - litter decomposition is mostly carried out by the soil microbial community



H1 - tree species richness increases litter decomposition

H2 - litter decomposition is mostly carried out by the soil microbial community

H3 - microbial decomposition increases with litter decomposability (i.e., litter decomposition measured in a controlled environment)

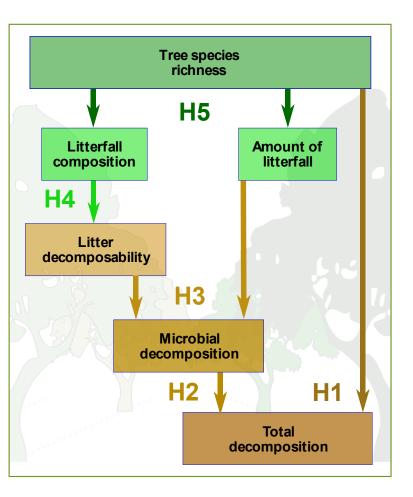


H1 - tree species richness increases litter decomposition

H2 - litter decomposition is mostly carried out by the soil microbial community

H3 - microbial decomposition increases with litter decomposability (i.e., litter decomposition measured in a controlled environment)

H4 - litter species richness and functional traits increase litter decomposability



H1 - tree species richness increases litter decomposition

H2 - litter decomposition is mostly carried out by the soil microbial community

H3 - microbial decomposition increases with litter decomposability (i.e., litter decomposition measured in a controlled environment)

H4 - litter species richness and functional traits increase litter decomposability

H5 – amount and composition of litterfall is driven by tree species richness

Methods

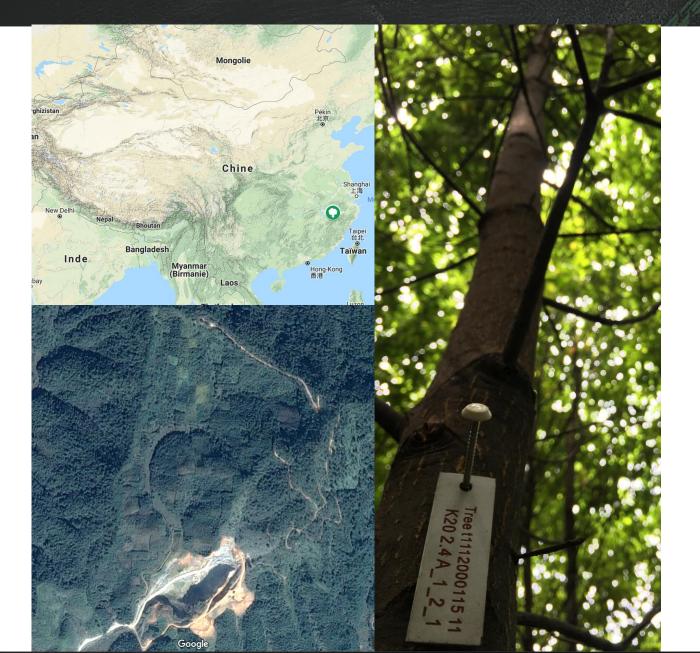
South-East China

Subtropical climate: warm, rainy summers & cool, dry winters

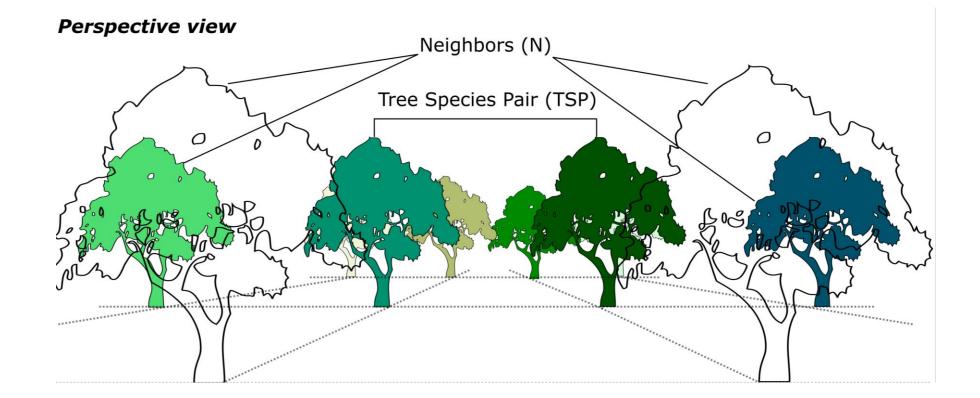
BEF China plateform:

Tree diversity experiment (since 2009)

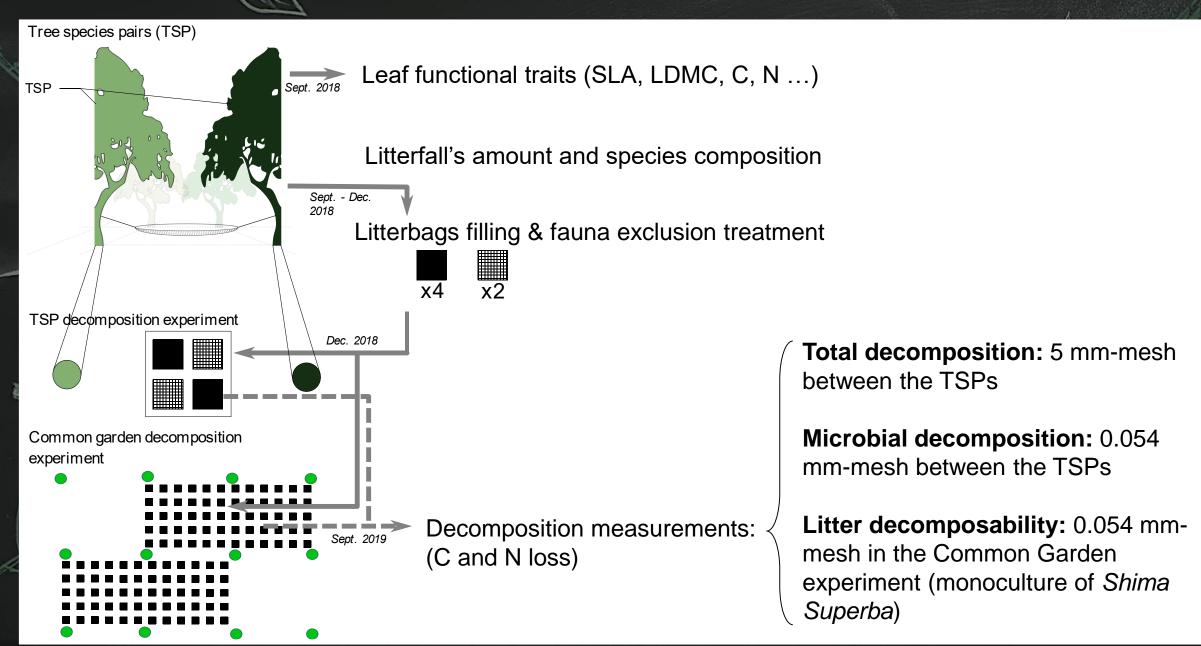
Species richness manipulated from 1 to 16, planted in a random scenario





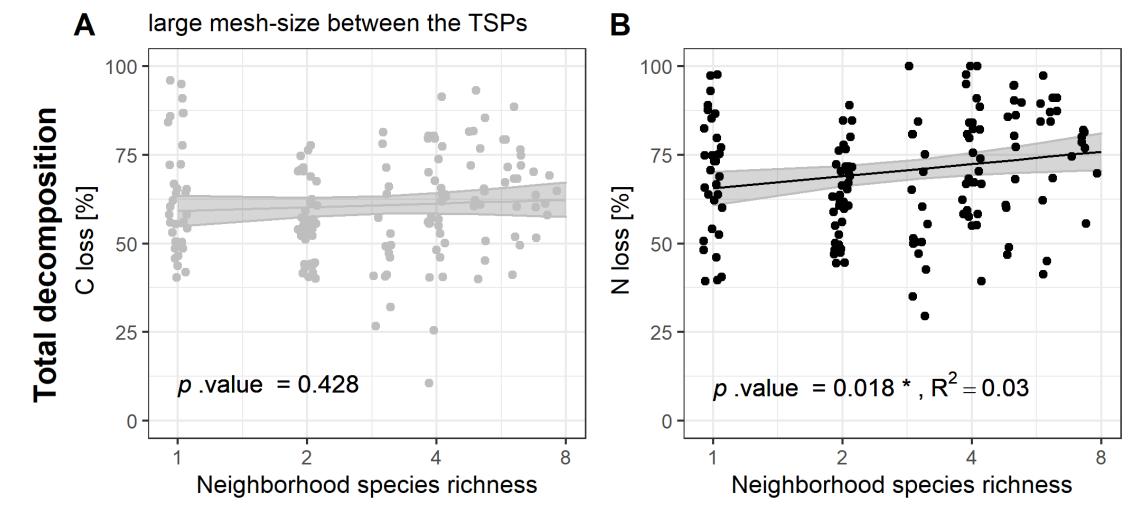


Sampling & measurements

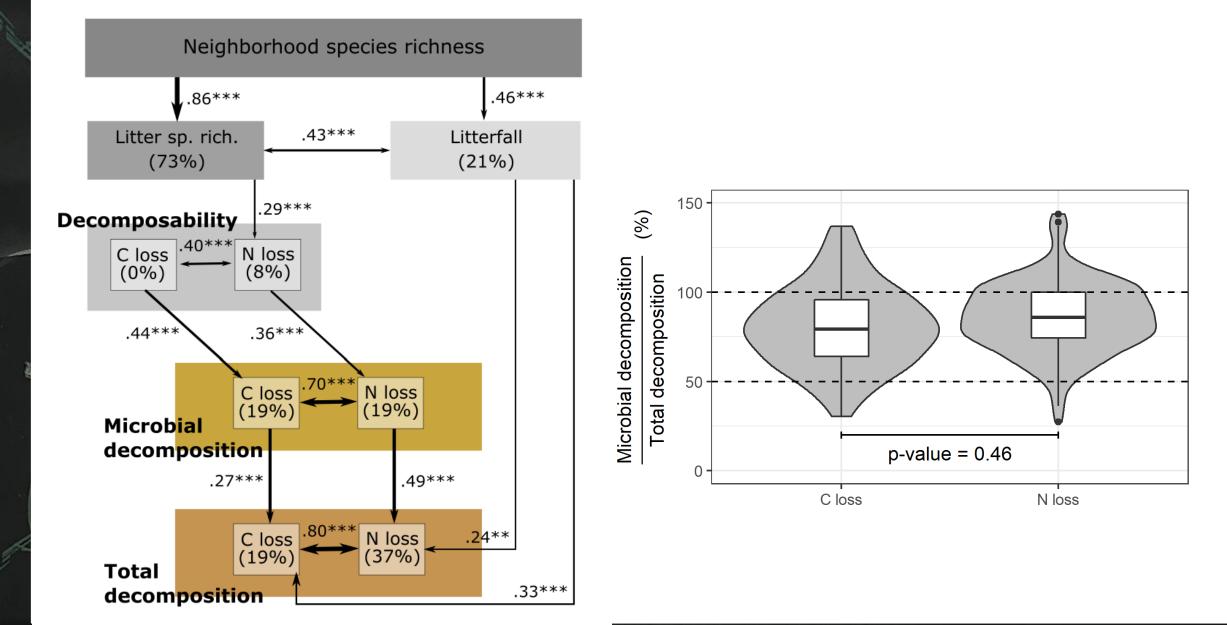


Results: tree species richness increased decomposition

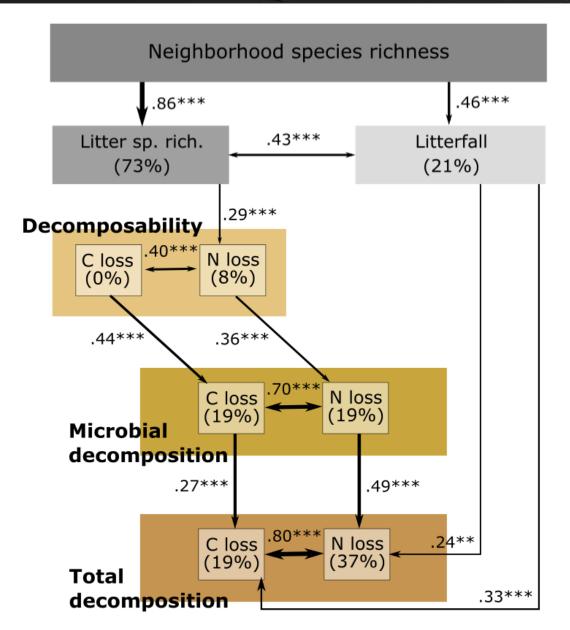
TSP decomposition experiment



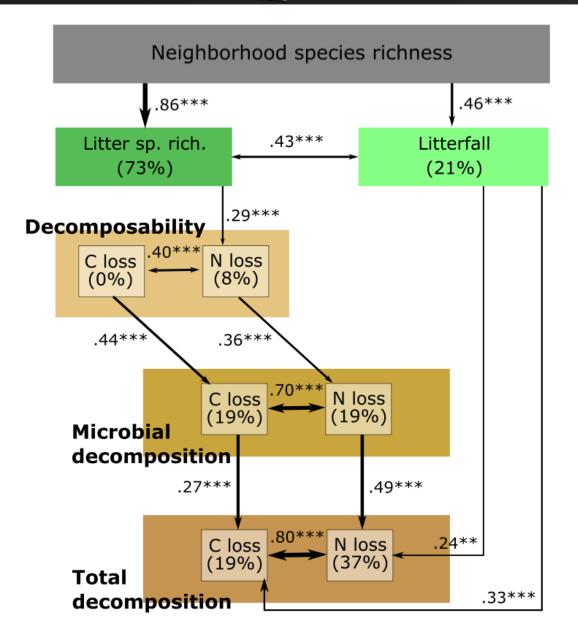
Results: litter decomposition was mostly carried by the microbial community



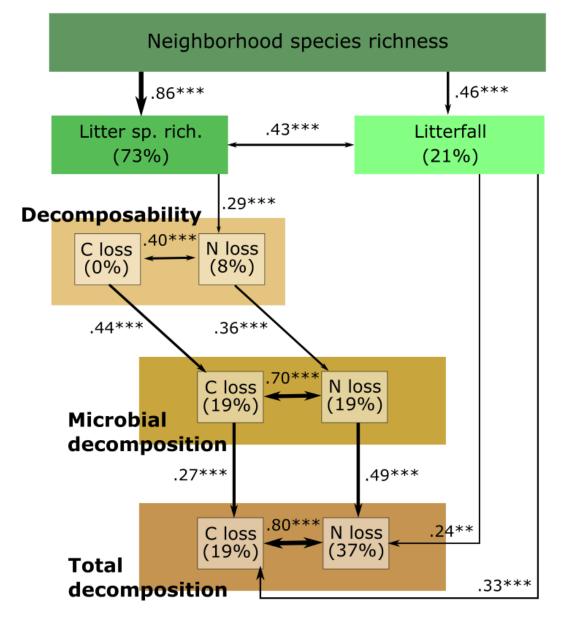
Results: litter decomposition increased with litter decomposability

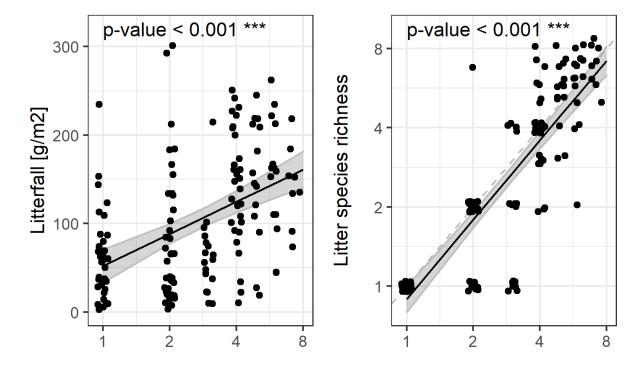


Results: amount and species richness of the litterfall enhanced decomposition



Results: tree species richness increased both amount and diversity of litterfall





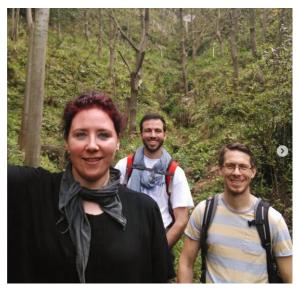
Neighborhood species richness

Conclusions

Tree diversity enhances litter decomposition

- By increasing the amount and diversity of litterfall
- By increasing microbial processes
- By increasing litter decomposability

Planting diverse forest will increase forest carbon cycling by increasing litter production and decomposition



Simone Cesarz & Nico Eisenhauer

TreeDì 🚁

Field and lab helpers



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Thank you for your attention





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