

Litter quality changes during decomposition investigated by thermal analysis

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The litter decomposition process depends on the litter chemical composition, especially the ratio between more labile compounds, cellulose, and the recalcitrant lignin and waxes. Their determination is crucial to predict the process, though lignin measurement presents some limitations due to drawbacks of the different methods. Thermal analysis has been successfully applied to several organic materials in order to obtain qualitative information of the chemical structure of the sample. In this work TG-DTA was used in a short-term litter decomposition study of two broadleaf forest stands of contrasting ages, and the results were compared to those obtained with a chemical method (Klason's method) commonly used to quantify cellulose and lignin. TG-DTA was applied to the litter and to the cell walls (CW) extracted from the litter, whose cellulose and lignin content was determined using the Klason's method. When applied to litter, thermal analysis showed a weak correlation with the Klason's method, though it allowed the detection of the dynamics of waxes, that increased during the decomposition and could influence the later stages of the process. Contrastingly, a good correlation between cellulose and lignin determined with the two methods was found when TG-DTA was applied to the CW. In this case TG-DTA, according to NMR data, also highlighted the changes in the CW chemical structure compared with that of the litters, in particular the loss of waxes and the decreased thermostability of aromatic components. Moreover, a new concept of quality of the decomposing litter, based on the balance between the energy stored in the litter and the energy needed to release it obtained by thermal analysis, was recently introduced. Samples of the old forest litter had an initial energetic balance more favorable than those collected in the young stand. At the end of the period, the decrease in litter quality was greater in the young than in the old forest samples, due to the combined effect of the higher degradation of thermolabile substances and the accumulation of more thermostable components. Thermal analysis seems to have a good potential in litter decomposition studies, as it can link structural and energetic changes during the process.

Keywords: Thermal Analysis, Litter Quality, NMR, Cellulose, Lignin, Cell Wall

Introduction

In recent years several methods have been suggested to evaluate the chemical composition of litter and its change during the decomposition process. When environmental factors, such as temperature, redox potential

and water availability are the same, the litter decay depends on its chemical composition, in particular the nutrients content and the ratio between labile and recalcitrant compounds. These characteristics, together with the physical structure of decomposing litter

define the litter quality that is a quantitative measure of the litter biodegradability by soil microflora. As decomposition proceeds the more labile substances are generally consumed first and faster than the recalcitrant ones, such as lignin and waxes, that tend to accumulate in the remaining litter, which quality consequently decreases. However, evidences have been reported in broad-leaf species that also recalcitrant components such as lignin can undergo microbial degradation since the beginning of decomposition, and decreases in lignin content up to 60% of the initial amount can be measured in the first six months of decomposition (Jacob et al. 2010)

Many indexes of litter quality were suggested as predictors of decomposition rate (Aerts 1997, Berg & McClaugherty 2008). The frequently used C to nitrogen (N) ratio was suggested as an index of the early stage of decomposition (Vallejo 1981), while long-term litter decay prediction was made by using the N or lignin content and their ratio (Meentemeyer 1978, Aber & Melillo 1982, Melillo et al. 1982, 1989), and the ratio between lignin and lignin + holocellulose (Moorhead & Sinsabaugh 2006).

For most of these indexes, a crucial point is the measurement of the lignin content, for which several methods have been developed over the last years. Some of them are non-destructive spectroscopic methods that exploit the chemical properties of lignin to absorb radiation in discrete regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. They are based on different spectroscopic technologies, such as infrared and diffuse-reflectance Fourier transform (DRIFT) spectroscopy (Schultz et al. 1985), near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy (Haw et al. 1984, Kögel-Knabner 2002). The high resolution magic angle spinning (HR-MAS) NMR, applied to characterize lignin and other litter components, along with the application of ¹³C-¹H correlation spectroscopy 2D NMR spectroscopy, allows key resonances of litter components to be sufficiently resolved and assigned (Kelleher et al. 2006, Hedenström et al. 2009). Nevertheless, the choice of the appropriate solvent (Simpson et al. 2001, Francioso et al. 2007) and the lignin standard for instrument calibration is a critical point (Brinkmann et al. 2002).

Chemical methods have also been frequently used in litter decomposition studies to estimate lignin content (Hatfield & Fukushima 2005), where mineral acids are used to solubilize and hydrolyze carbohydrates in the samples, leaving the lignin as a residue that can be gravimetrically measured. In this case, the main problem is the interference of ashes and the presence of recombination products or proteins associated to the cell

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Received: Mar 25, 2014 - Accepted: Oct 16, 2014

Citation: Gioacchini P, Montecchio D, Ferrari E, Ciavatta C, Masia A, George E, Tonon G, 2015. Litter quality changes during decomposition investigated by thermal analysis. *iForest* 8: 827-837 [online 2015-03-19] URL: <http://www.sisef.it/iforest/contents/?id=ifor1297-007>

Communicated by: Renzo Motta

walls (Hatfield & Fukushima 2005, Montané et al. 2010). Another drawback of the chemical methods is that true lignin cannot be distinguished from partially humified products, leading to an overestimation of the lignin content (Couteaux et al. 1995). In addition, the gravimetric method requires the extraction of the cell wall (CW) as pre-treatment to isolate cellulose and lignin, but the effects of the extraction on the structure of these components is partially unknown.

Recently, thermal analyses were applied to understand modifications in chemical structures taking place during litter decomposition (Anghern-Bettinazzi et al. 1988, Kristensen 1990, Beyer et al. 1998, Rovira & Vallejo 2000, Rovira et al. 2008, Trofimov & Emelyanenko 2000, Plante et al. 2009). These techniques are based on a slow and continuous heating of the sample coupled with a simultaneous measurement of its weight loss (thermogravimetry, TG), and its energy exchange. The latter is generally estimated by measuring the temperature change of the sample compared to a standard (differential thermal analysis, DTA) or by the release of energy in the form of heat (differential scanning calorimetry, DSC). The simultaneous measurement of weight loss and enthalpy change provides an insight into the mechanism underlying the energy change. The mass loss and the energy changes during heating are strictly related to the structural composition of the samples that can be directly analyzed without any pre-treatment.

Rovira et al. (2008) introduced an energetic approach to study changes of organic matter (OM) quality during litter decomposition by applying DSC. According to their results, the stability of any organic substrate attacked by microbes depends on the balance between the energetic input needed for its oxidation and the resulting net energetic output. The difference between the input needed and the energy released represents a net output of energy available for the organism growth, as long as other factors are not limiting such as temperature, O₂ and water availability.

In this study we evaluate the potential of thermal analysis technique in determining structural changes during litter decomposition of two broadleaf forests differing in their age. A short-term decomposition experiment was carried out to evaluate whether even small quality changes of litters were detectable with this technique. To this purpose, TG-DTA data were compared to the cellulose and lignin dynamics measured by chemical method that requires, as a first step, the extraction of CW. The thermal behavior of CW was therefore investigated. Moreover, the energetic approach introduced by Rovira et al. (2008) to study litter quality changes during litter decomposition process was applied.

Material and methods

Site description and litter decomposition study

The present study was carried out over a 9-month period, from April to December 2003, in two adjacent woodlands characterized by a similar species composition, but with different ages. The older stand was a 280-year old hardwood forest, while the younger was a 30-year old plantation established on former agricultural land. In both forests, oak (*Quercus robur*), ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*), poplar (*Populus alba*) and willow (*Salix alba*) were the dominant species. The area is located in the north-east Italy (11° 23' N, 44° 49' E). The climate is classified as temperate continental with a mean annual temperature of 13 °C and a mean annual rainfall of 698 mm (30 year average). Summer precipitations are less than 150 mm.

Litter decomposition was studied using the litter-bag technique, nylon bags (20 × 20 cm) of 1 mm mesh size were used (Gallardo & Merino 1993) to prevent major losses of small plant material, allowing an aerobic microbial activity and the entry of small soil fauna. Five grams of air-dried leaf litter were weighed and put in the litter-bags anchored to the forest floor with spikes at all 4 corners. Nine litter bags per site randomly distributed on the forest floor were used in the present study. At every sampling three litter bags were collected, carefully cleaned from extraneous plant and soil materials, dried overnight at 60 °C, weighed, and ground before analysis. Sampling was carried out at time zero (beginning of the decomposition study), after 3 and after 9 months.

Cell wall extraction

The CW was extracted according to the method of Brinkmann et al. (2002). Two hundred mg of finely ground litter samples were suspended in 20 mL of washing buffer (100 mM K₂HPO₄/KH₂PO₄, pH 7.8, 0.5% Triton X-100), stirred overnight at room temperature and centrifuged at 5500 × g for 20 min. The pellet was re-suspended in the washing buffer and the extraction was repeated twice (for 30 min). The resulting pellet was washed four times (30 min each time) in MeOH. The CW thus obtained was dried at 80 °C for 12 h and weighed before being utilized for further analyses.

Cellulose and lignin content

Cellulose was determined using a 72% sulfuric acid digestion. Residual tissue from the digest was considered as lignin, and the mass lost during the digestion was considered as cellulose (Aber & Martin 2002). Briefly, 25 mg of CW (W1 - three replicates per sample) were weighed into 15 mL screw cap plastic tubes, and 0.35 mL of 72% H₂SO₄ was added. The powder was carefully mixed with

H₂SO₄ and primary hydrolysis occurred at 30 °C for 30 min, then distilled water was added to reach a final volume of 10 mL. After mixing, the samples were boiled for 4 hours to complete the hydrolysis. Samples were then cooled with tap water and the suspension was transferred into a 10 mL plastic syringe and filtered with a Millipore filtering system (HATF 45 µm filter). After the first filtration, 3 mL of distilled water was added to the 15mL plastic tube, shaken and filtered. The above procedure was repeated three times. The HATF filter was oven dried at 80 °C, then transferred to a desiccator under P₂O₅ until constant weight was reached. Cellulose content was obtained by subtracting the final weight value from the sum of the initial CW sample and HATF filter. The residue was dried at 105 °C for two hours, cooled, and weighed (W2). The residue was ignited at 550 °C for two hours according to the Klason's method, cooled, and weighed to determine ash content (W3). Lignin content (%) was calculated as [(W2-W3)·100]/W1 (Allen 1989).

Elemental analysis

Elemental analyses were carried out on both whole litter samples and extracted CW. Carbon and N content were measured with an elemental analyser (CHNS-O mod. EA 1110 Thermo-Fisher) using acetanilide as a standard.

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) analysis

High Resolution Magic Angle Spinning (HR-MAS) NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker FT-NMR Avance 400 Spectrometer at 298K using 8kHz spinning rate. Nominal frequencies were 400.13 MHz for ¹H and 100.61 MHz for ¹³C. An internal lock on the deuterium of DMSO-*d*₆ was used for all spectra. Each sample (~30mg) was dissolved in 100 µL of DMSO-*d*₆ and introduced in a 90 µL HR-MAS zirconium rotor (4 mm OD) and transferred into the MAS probe. The chemical shifts were referred to TMS. 1D-NMR data were acquired using standard pulse sequence, the bipolar longitudinal eddy current delay pulse sequence (BPPLIED - Wu et al. 1995, Johnson 1999) and the Carr-Purcell-Meiboom-Gill (CPMG) sequence, commonly known respectively as “zg”, “ledbpgs2s” and “cpmg1d” in the standard Bruker library. For BPPLIED sequence 1k scans were collected, implying a bipolar pulse pair ranging from 2 to 3 ms, with a diffusion time of 100-200 ms, and a time domain point of 8k-16k. The gradient length and diffusion time were varied in each sample in order to achieve 95% signal suppression at maximum gradient strength. In order to eliminate diffusion and J effects in the 1D-CPMG experiments, the ECHO evolution delay was set to 1 ms, the number of

loops (L1) ranged from 80 to 180, 1k scans, 16k-32k time domain points and 2 sec relaxation delay.

All the samples were investigated by applying different pulse sequences, in order to obtain 1D ^1H NMR spectra. Carr-Purcell-Meiboom-Gill (CPMG) sequence combined with a pre-saturation pulse for water suppression allowed the best results. Since integrated areas of the same spectral region may significantly vary according to the pulse sequence applied for acquisition, only integrated areas derived from CPMG for semi-quantitative discussion were used.

Additional information should be derived from carbon resonances. However, the weak sensitivity of ^{13}C nuclei and its long relaxation delays give poor signal-to-noise ratio, despite very long acquisition times that may exclude extremely high time-consuming 1D ^{13}C NMR, in favor of 2D ^1H ^{13}C correlated NMR experiments, which exploit the power of "inverse detection" and pulsed-field gradients.

2D homonuclear shift correlation (H, H-COSY) spectra was obtained using the Bruker pulse sequence "cosygppqf" implying gradient pulses for selection with second flip angle being 90° .

The phase sensitive 2D ^1H , ^{13}C HSQC was performed via the double INEPT transfer using Echo/Antiecho-TPPI gradient selection, and decoupling during acquisition was performed using TRIM pulses in INEPT transfer with multiplicity editing during the selection step (Willker et al. 1993).

Thermal analysis

Simultaneous thermogravimetric (TG) and differential thermal (DTA) analyses were performed on all samples to record continuous weight losses during sample heating and the corresponding energy changes as endothermic or exothermic reactions. The beginning and the end of mass loss for each reaction, was calculated by DTG (the first derivative of TG curve, which is the rate at which the mass of decomposing samples changes with respect to its changing tempe-

perature). DTG curve allows converting the TG trace into well defined peaks.

Two high purity standards indium and aluminum (both 99.99%) were used to calibrate TG-DTA for both temperature ($^\circ\text{C}$) and enthalpy (J g^{-1} - Hatakeyama & Zhenhai 1998). Litter and their CW samples (about 5 mg) were analyzed by the TG-DTA92B instrument managed by a SETSOFT2000 software (SETARAM, France). A heating rate of $10^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ from 30°C to 800°C under dynamic air flow (8 L h^{-1}) was used; details about these procedures have been previously described by Montecchio et al. (2006). The total OM loss was measured as the weight loss between 105°C and 600°C . No weight losses were observed at temperatures above 600°C . The final remaining weight was considered as ash. Each sample was analyzed three times.

Changes in litter quality during decomposition were evaluated applying the energetic balance concept reported by Rovira et al. (2008). Both energy outputs and inputs were calculated for each sample at the beginning and at the end of the decomposition period. The energy output is the energy stored in the litter sample, expressed as J mg^{-1} of OM calculated by integrating the area under the DTA curve. The energy input is the energy needed to thermo-decompose the litter, and was estimated by calculating the T_{50} for DTA that is the value of temperature ($^\circ\text{C}$) at which the sample releases half of its total stored energy. This parameter was used as an indicator of the cost of releasing the stored energy, therefore changes in the balance between the energy input and output were used to evaluate changes in litter quality during decomposition.

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed by means of ANOVA using the STATGRAPHICS[®] software package (Statpoint Technologies, USA) using the stand age and the decomposition time as independent variables, and their interaction was also evaluated at $\alpha=0.05$.

ANCOVA was used to compare slopes and

intercepts of the linear regression between EXO1 mass loss (TG-DTA data) and cellulose content, and between EXO2 mass loss (TG-DTA data) and lignin content.

Results

C and N content of degrading litters

The litter mass (% of the original biomass) at the end of the study did not differ between the two stands analyzed, though a significant loss was observed just after 3 months in the young forest (Tab. 1). The initial C content of the two litters was about 46% (Tab. 1). Differences between the two stands showed that there was a quicker decrease in the young forest, where about 23% of the initial C content was lost after 9 months, while in the old forest a decrease of about 17% occurred over the same period (Tab. 1). On the contrary, N increased over the studied period in both forest litters, from 2.3 to 2.6% in the young and from 1.8 up to 2.1% in the old stand (Tab. 1). The initial cellulose content was greater in the young stand than in the old forest litter, but it was lower in the young forest litter at the intermediate sampling, due to a faster degradation that occurred during the first 3 months (Fig. 1a). At the end of the study, about 18% of the initial cellulose content was degraded in the young litter and 7% in the old forest litter. However, no significant differences in the final cellulose content between the two litters were detected (Fig. 1a). The lignin content was significantly lower in the young litter than in the old forest litter throughout the study period, and at the end of the experiment a decrease of about 8% of the initial content was observed in the young litter and 6% in the old forest litter (Fig. 1b).

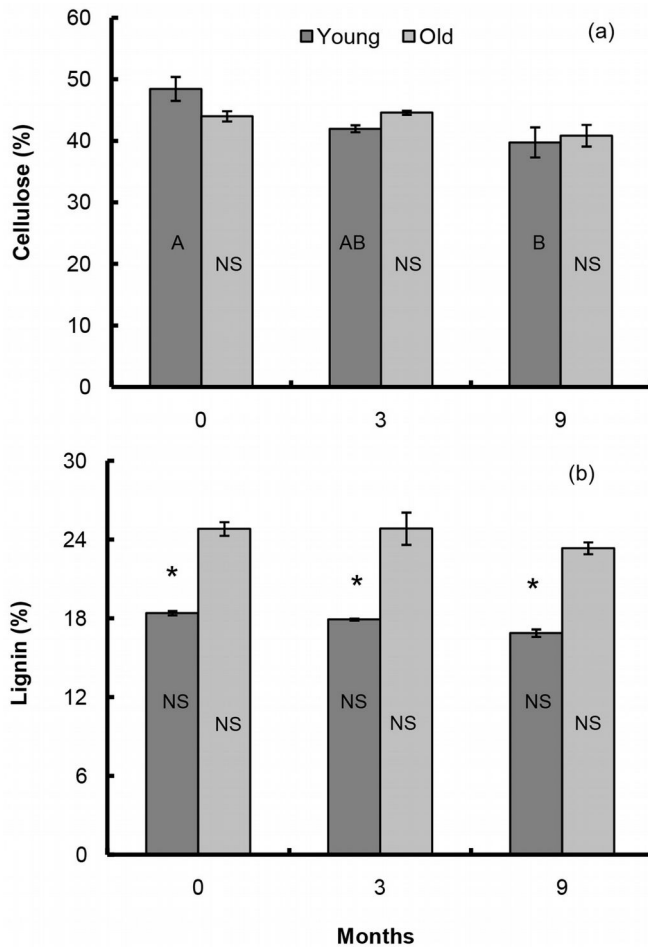
C and N of cell walls

Throughout the experiment, the C content of the CW was about 6% less than the C content of the young forest litter and 3% less than the C content of the old forest litter (Tab. 1). The N content of young forest litter was negatively affected by the extraction

Tab. 1 - Mass remaining (% of the original) C and N content of the litter and relative CW from young and old forest stands during the decomposition period. Numbers within a column denoted by different capital letters are significantly different after Tukey's test ($P < 0.05$); numbers within each parameter followed by different lowercase letters denote statistically significant differences between Litter and CW values according to the Tukey test ($P < 0.05$); numbers within each parameter and type of plant tissue followed by an asterisk denote statistically significant differences between the two forests after Tukey's test ($P < 0.05$). Values in brackets are standard errors ($n = 3$).

Months	Young Forest					Old Forest				
	Mass remaining	C (%)		N (%)		Mass remaining	C (%)		N (%)	
		Litter	CW	Litter	CW		Litter	CW	Litter	CW
0	-	46.4 a A (0.14)	39.2 b A (0.70)	2.34 *a (0.12)	1.89 b (0.01)	-	46.1 a A (0.50)	42.8 b A (0.38)	1.76 * A (0.03)	1.76 (0.11)
3	74.2 * A (2.03)	40.5 a B (0.79)	34.4 *b B (1.75)	2.50 *a (0.07)	2.10 b (0.06)	89.04 * A (1.09)	42.6 a B (1.16)	39.2 *b B (1.67)	2.20 * B (0.04)	2.09 (0.05)
9	65.5 * B (4.49)	35.8 *a C (1.87)	29.9 *b C (2.61)	2.59 *a (0.10)	2.20 b (0.04)	72.32 * B (5.86)	38.3 *a C (0.77)	35.2 *b C (0.29)	2.10 * B (0.04)	2.11 (0.04)

Fig. 1 - Changes of cellulose and lignin content in the leaf litter of young and old forest stands during the decomposition period. Different capital letters indicate significant differences among sampling times, asterisks denote significant differences between sites ($P \leq 0.05$, NS = not significant).



procedure, which led on an average reduction of 0.4% of N content (Tab. 1). In the old forest no difference in N content was observed between litter and CW (Tab. 1).

NMR spectroscopy of degrading litters

Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 show the comparison of 1D ¹H NMR spectra of young forest and old forest litters at time zero and after 9 months. For all the samples, typical spectral regions corresponding to the main components can be assigned and they are represented by: (1) lignins, amide group in peptides, aromatics, conjugated -CH=CH-, aromatic amino acids (9-6 ppm); (2) lignin, carbohydrates, α/β protons in peptides, ethers (6-2.5 ppm); (3) side chain protons in amino acids (2.3-2.0 ppm); (4) -CH₂- chains of lipids, waxes and cuticles (2-0.8 ppm); and (5) terminal CH₃ groups 0.8-0 ppm (Kelleher et al. 2006, Ferrari et al. 2011). Proton spectra highlights some differences in the nature of the two forest litters (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3), especially the presence of more distinct and sharp resonances in the young forest as compared with the old one. The resonances in the aliphatic region may be attributed to smaller structures, to a lower degree of polymerization of aliphatic chains of waxes and lipids, as well

as to branched chains as supported by the high content of terminal CH₃.

The evaluation of phase sensitive ¹H, ¹³C HSQC experiments of old forest and young forest litters (Fig. 4) showed similar correlation peaks. The presence of carbohydrates (Fig. 4) was underestimated in ¹H spectra due to water suppression, especially in the region 4-3.2 ppm, so it is better observed by hetero-correlated spectroscopy. Some interesting differences appeared in the three regions emphasized by ellipses (Fig. 4): young forest litter was characterized by some typical cross peaks (ellipsis 1 - Fig. 4) corresponding to sharp and definite proton signals in 1D ¹H spectrum, which may be ascribed to cyclic hydrocarbon structures, such as steroids and triterpenoids, as reported by Kelleher et al. (2006). Furthermore, old forest litter was richer in insaturation, as shown by the correlations of C-H of double bonds on aliphatic chain and conjugated aromatic structures (ellipsis 3). Finally, the two forest litters differed also in the aliphatic region (ellipsis 2) which is due to C-H bonds from various aliphatic structures including fatty acids and amino acids.

After 9 months of degradation the differences observed between the two litters at time

zero were dramatically reduced. For both forest litters, the decomposition is reflected in the broadening of resonance peaks, which is indicative of biopolymer functionalization and/or oxidation, resulting in a heterogeneous mixture of compounds (Wershaw et al. 1996). Proton signal corresponding to double bonds strongly decreased, likely due to oxidation processes during decomposition, while anomeric proton signal (4.9 ppm) remained unaffected, suggesting that the degrading period could be too short to register considerable effects on carbohydrate moieties. Moreover, it is likely that the carbohydrates were mainly in a form scarcely bio-available, such as crystalline cellulose, hemicelluloses and part of a heterogeneous matrix provided by lignin, in which polysaccharides become embedded and cross-linked to form a recalcitrant polymer network (Kelleher et al. 2006).

NMR spectroscopy of cell walls

The CW extraction considerably decreased the content of aliphatic structures (3-5 regions), especially in cuticles and waxes, while the aromatic signals, related to lignins, resulted more evident due to an increased signal-to-noise ratio. When compared to litters, CW NMR spectra (Fig. 2, Fig. 3) showed sharp peaks, particularly in the aliphatic region, a clue of a diminished degree of polymerization, with a corresponding increase in the terminal CH₃ signal (0.65 ppm). The spectral pattern of aromatic regions points out a well resolved spin system with the typical ³J_{HH(ortho)} coupling constant of ~8 Hz, which was found only in CW extracts and may be attributed to coumaryl and guaiacyl aromatic structures of the lignin. Another diagnostic peak for the presence of lignin was represented by the singlet at ~4 ppm, due to the methoxyl substituents on the aromatic rings.

Phase sensitive ¹H, ¹³C HSQC experiments of CW support the results from 1D ¹H spectra, showing (Fig. 4) new correlations in the aromatic region, due to guaiacyl and coumaryl scaffolds (Fig. 4). However, the main differences from litters were observed in the aliphatic region, where aliphatic correlations corresponding to sharp resonances (ellipses 1 and 2 - Fig. 4) almost disappear. The presence of carbohydrates resulted almost unaffected by CW extraction, as shown by the persistence of cross-peaks corresponding to sugar moieties (Fig. 4 - squared box).

Thermal analysis of degrading litters

The differential thermal analysis (DTA) of litter samples from both forests during the whole decomposition period was characterized by the presence of a small endothermic peak related to the sample dehydration and three exothermic peaks (Fig. 5). The endothermic peak accounted for about 4% in

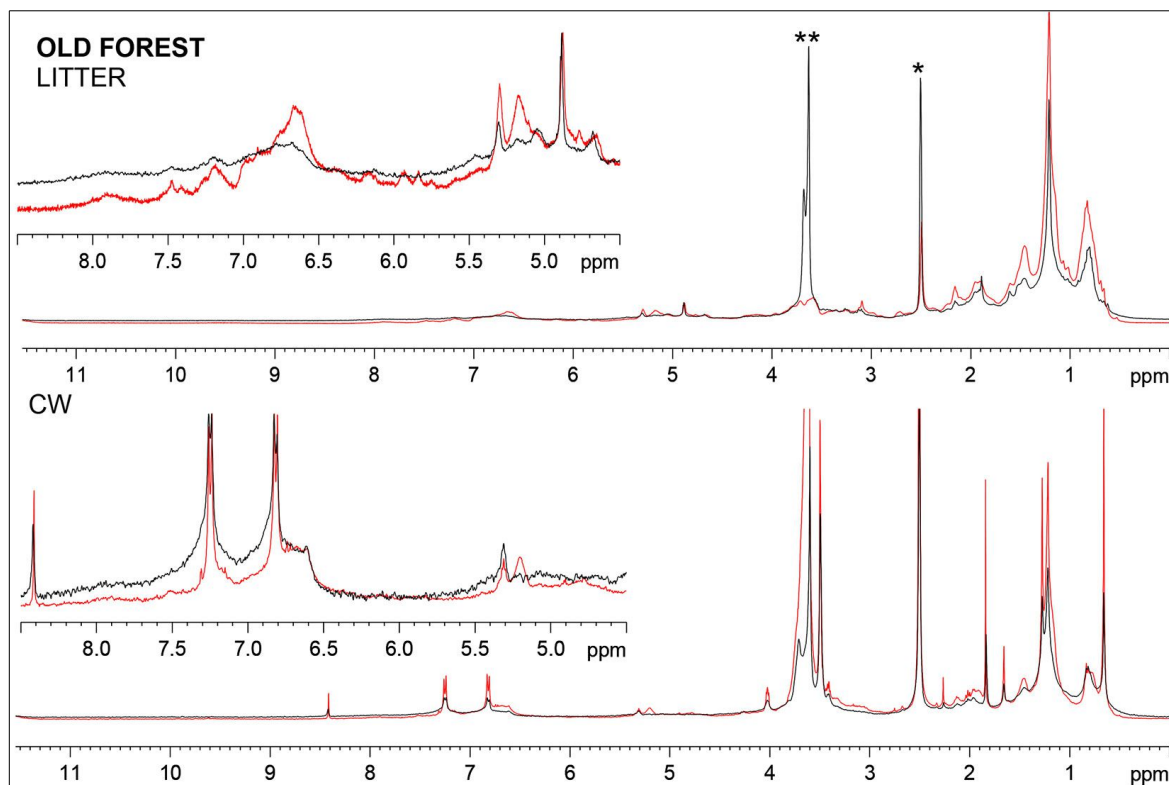


Fig. 2 - ^1H HRMAS NMR spectra of the litter from the young forest stand and their CW at the beginning (red line) and at the end (black line) of the decomposition period. (*): residual DMSO; (**): residual HOD.

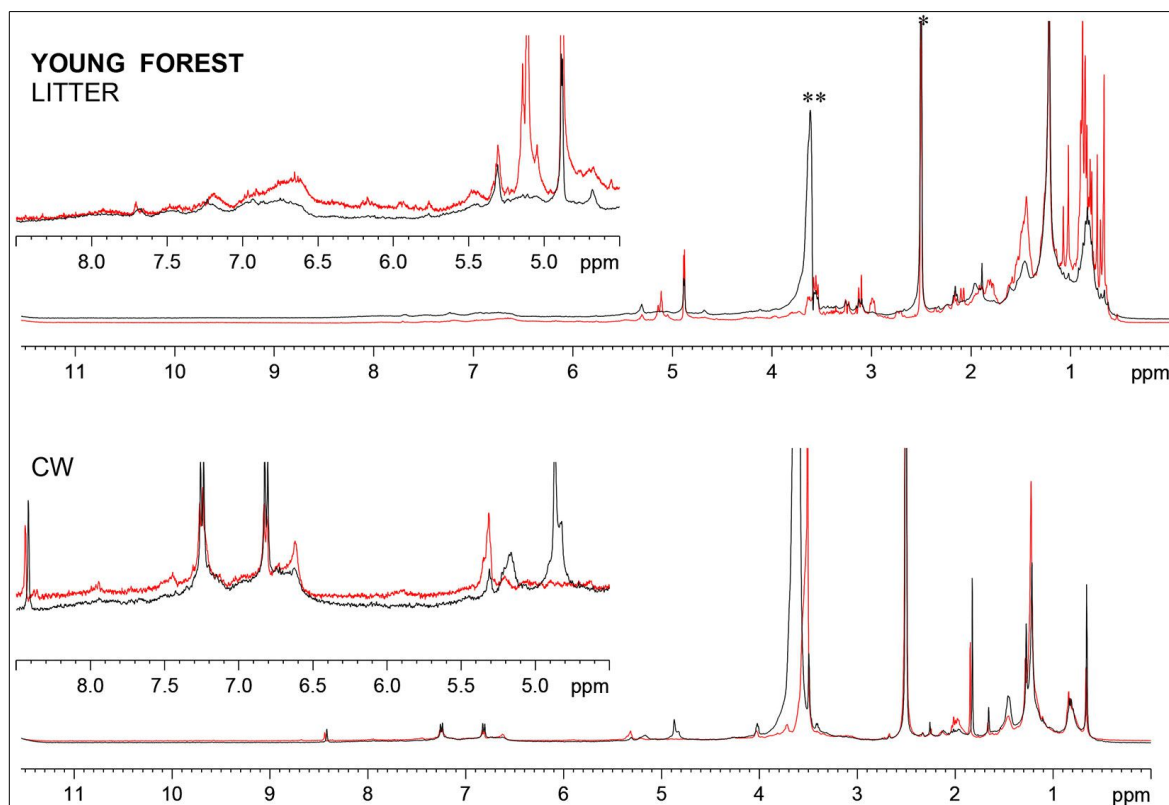
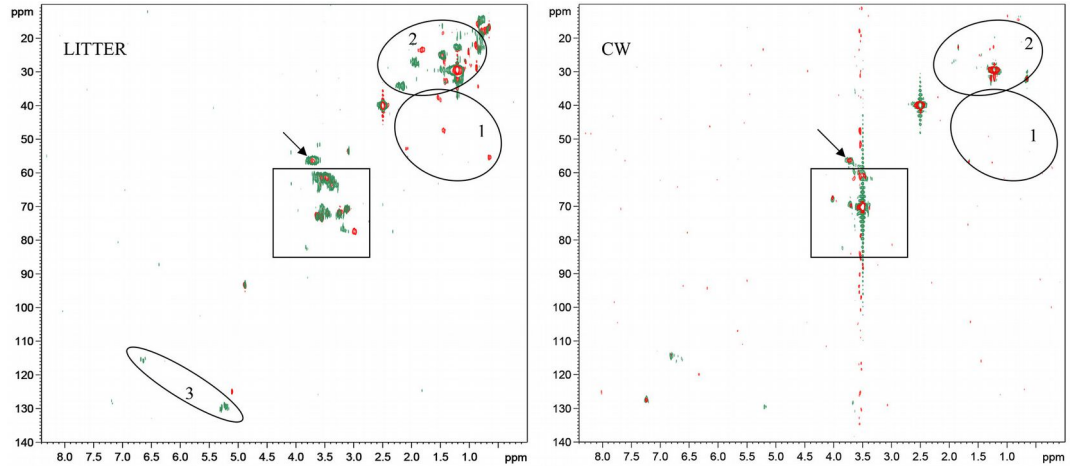


Fig. 3 - ^1H HRMAS NMR spectra of the litter from the old forest stand and their CW at the beginning (red line) and at the end (black line) of the decomposition period. (*): residual DMSO; (**): residual HOD.

Fig. 4 - Phase sensitive ^1H , ^{13}C HSQC spectra of young forest litter and its CW (red) and old forest litter and its CW (green) at the beginning of decomposition. Arrow indicates methoxyl groups of lignins, circles emphasize the main differences between the two forest stands. Squared box highlights main carbohydrates correlations.



all litter samples. The first exothermic peak (EXO1) was in both forest litters approximately at 340 °C. Such reaction is mainly due to the break of labile compounds such as aliphatic and/or alicyclic structures, especially polysaccharides and proteins. Therefore, in the case of plants debris, water soluble compounds, hemicellulose and cellulose are all included in this exothermic reaction (Reh et al. 1990, Kosheleva & Trofimov 2008). The second exothermic peak (EXO2) was at around 465 °C in the young litter and 435 °C in the old forest litter, mainly due to the oxidation of more thermostable compounds such as aromatic rings. Lignin was assumed to break up in this exothermic reaction (Flaig et al. 1975, Rovira & Vallejo 2000). The cyclic hydrocarbon structures revealed by NMR data in the young forest litter could be possibly related to the higher temperature of EXO2. The third peak

(EXO3) was characterized by a similar temperature in the two litters (about 515 °C); this reaction is due to the most thermally resistant organic components that could be related to the presence of hydrocarbons, esters, fatty acids and aromatic and cyclic compounds (Bianchi 1995).

Based on TG data, the OM content of litters at the beginning of the experiment was on average 79.2% in the young litter and 80.7% in the old forest litter. After 9 months of decomposition, the OM content decreased from the initial amount by 24% and 14% for the young and the old forest litters, respectively.

At the beginning of the experiment, EXO1 accounted for about 58% of litter biomass in both litters (Fig. 6a). During the decomposition period, EXO1 in the young forest litter progressively decreased by about 30% of the initial content and at the end of the experi-

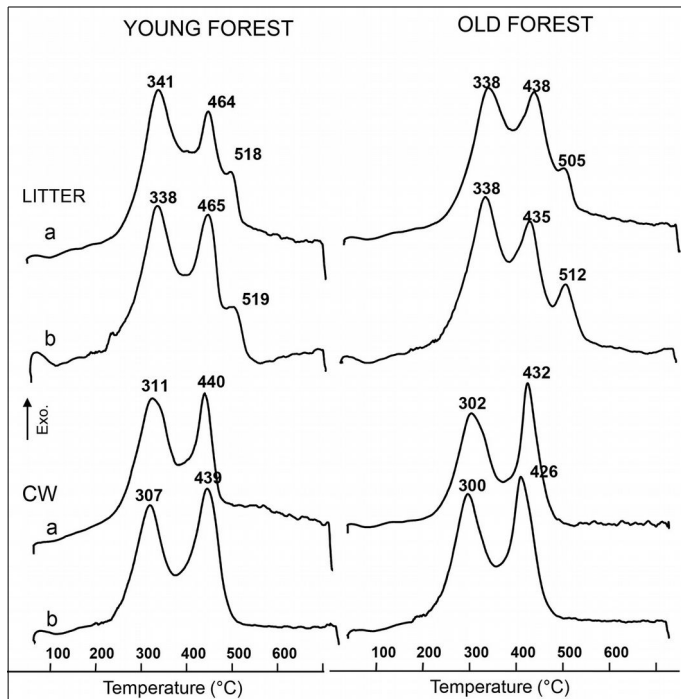
ment it represented around 41% of the litter biomass. A smaller decrease of EXO1 (about 20%) was measured in the old forest, where it accounted for 46% of litter biomass at the end (Fig. 6a). Similarly, EXO2 decreased during the decomposition process. The initial value was 18% and 21% in the young and the old forest litter, respectively, but after 9 months of decomposition EXO2 decreased to 15% in the young and 17% in the old forest litter (Fig. 6b). However, except of the EXO2 values at the beginning of the experiment, no statistically significant differences were found between young and old forest litter for EXO1 and EXO2 peaks throughout the experiment.

The third most-recalcitrant peak (EXO3) was the smallest in terms of mass loss, comprising about 3% in the young and 3.6% in the old forest litter. Unlike EXO1 and EXO2, EXO3 constantly increased during decomposition until the end of the experiment, accounting for 4.2% in the young forest litter, with an increase by 40% of the initial amount. In the old stand litter, a higher increase of 58% of the initial EXO3 content was observed, and the final value accounted for 5.7% of residual litter biomass (Fig. 6c).

Thermal analysis of cell walls

The extraction procedure modified the thermal behavior of the CW as compared with that of the untreated litters (Fig. 5). For both forests, CW DTA curves showed a first endothermic peak of about 4% due to the humidity content and only two exothermic peaks (EXO1 and EXO2), while the third most-recalcitrant peak at 515 °C, present in both litters, was absent from the DTA curves of CW. Moreover, EXO1 and EXO2 peaks shifted towards lower temperature in comparison to the whole litters. EXO1 Tmax decreased by about 40 °C and was around 300 °C in the CW of both litters, whereas the Tmax of the EXO2 peak in the young forest CW shifted to a larger extent (about 25-30 °C) than in the old forest (about 10 °C - Fig. 5).

Fig. 5 - DTA curves of litter and CW of the young and old forest stands at the beginning (a) and at the end (b) of the decomposition period.



The OM content of the CW was lower than that of the litters, with a decrease of 6.2% and 5.7% in the young and old forest, respectively. At the end of the study a decrease in OM of 25% of the initial content in the young forest and 18% in the old one was observed.

The dynamics of the two exothermic reactions in the CW is shown in Fig. 7a and Fig. 7b. The decrease of EXO1 related to carbohydrates in the CW (cellulose and hemicellulose) was similar to that observed in the litters. In the CW of the young forest samples such decrease was faster than in the CW from the old forest samples. A difference of 30% as compared with the initial amount was detected in the young forest CW, while such difference was 17% in the old forest CW. As previously observed for the litters, EXO2 in the CW of the old forest samples decreased more consistently than that of young forest samples: at the end of the study 19% of the initial amount was lost in the old forest CW and 14% in the young forest CW.

Relationship between OM and C content

Fig. 8 displays the relationship between the OM content measured by TG and the organic C content measured by elemental analysis. A good correlation ($R^2 = 0.8564$) was observed and the conversion factor obtained (1.7111) was very close to Van Bemmelen's factor (1.724) commonly used to derive the OM content from the organic C content (Jackson 1985).

Comparison between chemical method and TG-DTA in estimating lignin and cellulose content

As mentioned earlier, the oxidative degradation of cellulose takes place in EXO1 and that of lignin in EXO2, but in the complex structure of intact litters many other substances are lost together with these litter constituents. The presence of hemicelluloses and cellulose in the first peak, and tannins and polyphenolics other than lignin in the second peak, may lead to an overestimation of both litter components. As an effect of the extraction procedure, the CW has a structure simpler than that of the litter, since at least some of the substances interfering with the thermal measurement of cellulose and lignin have been eliminated. Therefore, TG-DTA applied to CW should be more accurate in the estimate of the cellulose and lignin content through EXO1 and EXO2 mass loss.

Taking into account the previous assumption and considering the litter, the estimates of cellulose and lignin content obtained with the chemical method and those obtained as mass loss of EXO1 and EXO2 showed a weak correlation for both forest litters (Fig. 9). On the contrary, when the thermal analysis was applied to the extracted CW, the cor-

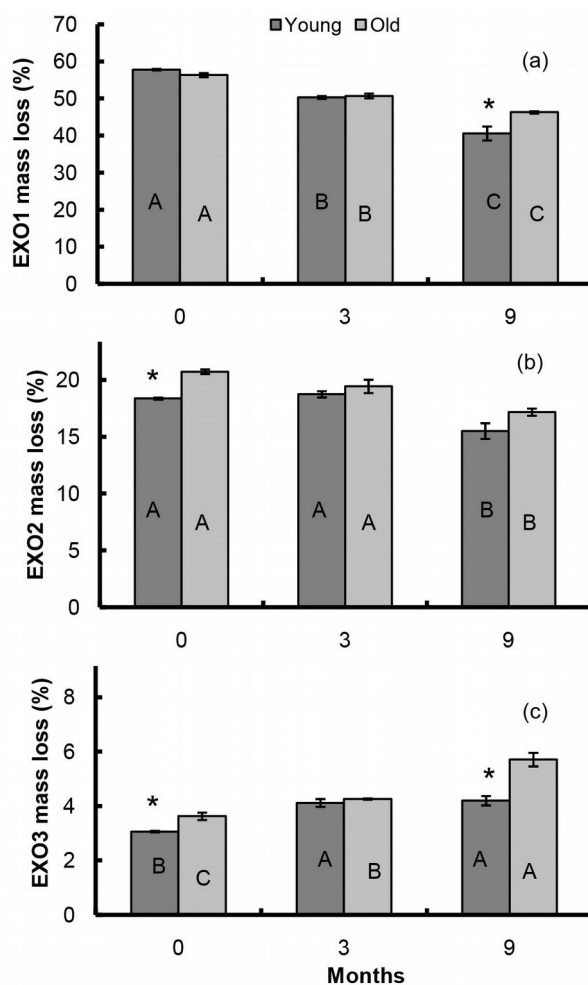


Fig. 6 - EXO1, EXO2 and EXO3 mass loss of young and old forest litters during the decomposition period. Different capital letters indicate significant differences among sampling times, asterisks denote significant differences between sites ($P \leq 0.05$).

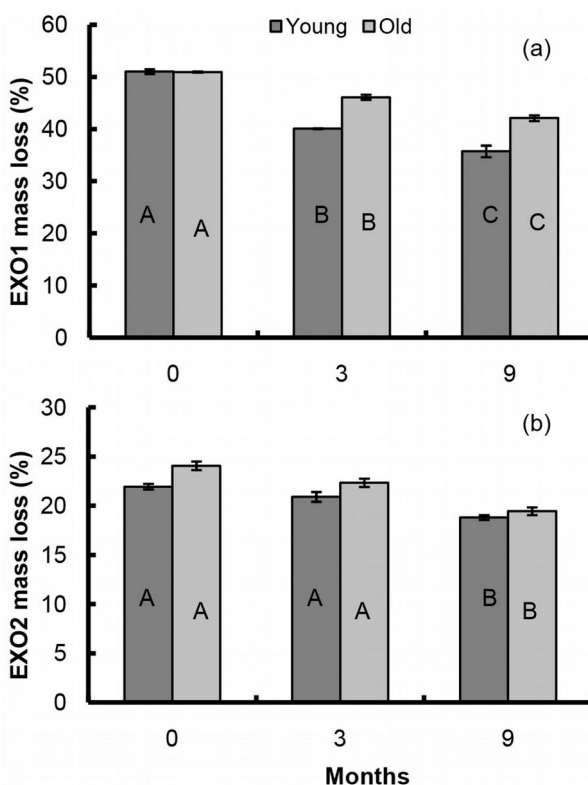


Fig. 7 - EXO1 and EXO2 mass loss of CW extracted from young and old forest litters during the decomposition period. Different capital letters indicate significant differences among sampling times, asterisks denote significant differences between sites ($P \leq 0.05$).

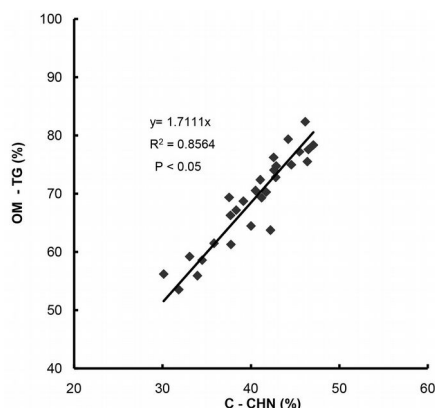


Fig. 8 - Relationship between OM content measured by thermal analysis (TG) and C content measured by elemental analysis (CHN) in litter and CW of young and old forest stands.

Tab. 2 - Comparison of intercept and slope of the linear regression between EXO1 and cellulose content and between EXO2 and lignin content. Different lowercase letters indicate statistically significant differences between sites according to the ANCOVA test ($P < 0.05$); different capital letters indicate statistically significant differences between tissues according to the ANCOVA test ($P < 0.05$).

Parameter	Tissue	Cellulose vs. EXO1 mass loss		Lignin vs. EXO2 mass loss	
		Old Forest	Young Forest	Old Forest	Young Forest
Intercept	Cw	3.59 a B	-1.33 b B	-0.30 b A	5.33 a A
	Litter	8.39 a A	3.93 a A	-0.23 a A	-11.15 b A
Slope	Cw	0.88 a A	0.84 a A	0.80 a A	0.73 a A
	Litter	0.99 a A	1.05 a A	0.79 a A	1.62 a A

relation between the content of cellulose and lignin obtained by the two methods significantly increased for both forests (Fig. 9). In comparison to the chemical method, the thermal analysis overestimated the cellulose

content when applied to the litter, and underestimated it when applied to the CW (Fig. 9, Tab. 2). Whatever the tissue (CW or litter), thermal analysis underestimated also the lignin content when compared to chemical

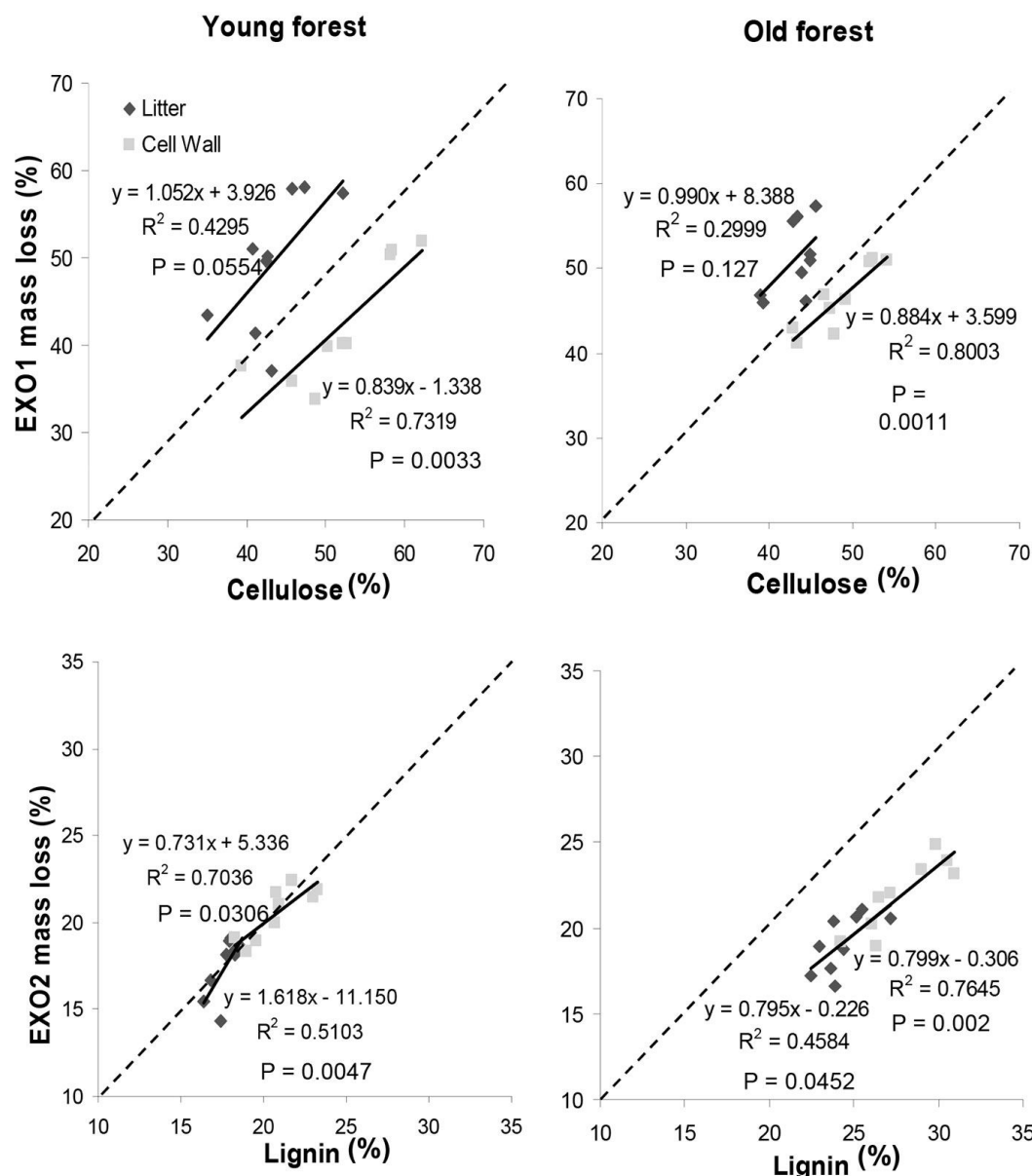
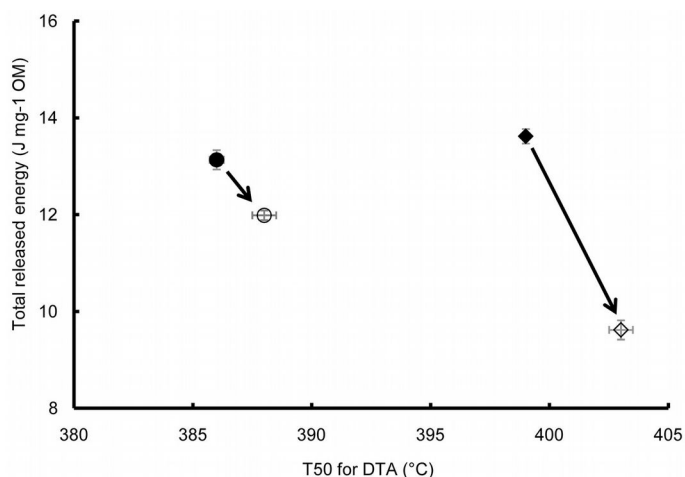


Fig. 9 - Relationship between cellulose and lignin content measured by thermal analysis (mass loss related to EXO1 and EXO2) and wet chemical method for young and old forest litters and their CW.

Fig. 10 - Quality change of litters of young (circles) and old (diamonds) stands during the decomposition period.

T_{50} for DTA has been taken as an indicator of the energy needed to release the energy stored in litter. Filled symbols: initial decomposition stage. Empty symbols: final decomposition stage.



method, especially for young forest tissues (Fig. 9, Tab. 2).

When the regression lines between EXO1 mass loss and cellulose content were compared by ANCOVA, no difference in slope values was found between stands (young vs. old) and between tissues (litter vs. CW). By contrast, the intercept values were significantly higher in litter than in CW in both young and old forest stands, and only for the CW the intercept value was higher in old than in young forest litters (Tab. 2). Moreover, the slope of the regression lines between EXO2 mass loss and lignin content was unaffected by stand age and tissue type, while the values of the intercept were higher in young forest in case of CW tissue and in old forest in case of litter (Tab. 2).

Quality litters changes during decomposition

At time zero, the two litters were characterized by a similar total energy content, but the energetic cost to recover such stored energy, as measured by the T_{50} for DTA, was higher in the young than the old forest litter (Fig. 10). The energetic balance was therefore more favorable to the old forest litter, indicating a better quality according to these thermal parameters. As the decomposition proceeded, a decrease in litter quality was found in both litters, but it was greater in the samples from the young stand, since a greater energy input (T_{50} for DTA) was needed to obtain a smaller energy output (J mg⁻¹ OM).

Discussion

Decomposition study through NMR

During decomposition, the greater loss of C observed in the young forest litter could be related to the larger abundance of branched aliphatic chains and low molecular weight substances (such as amino acids), as revealed by the NMR spectra. In fact, these compounds are mainly responsible for the

first phase of litter decomposition, since they are readily available to microorganisms and highly susceptible to mineralization and quick conversion to CO₂ (Stout et al. 1988). Once the smaller and more easily accessible molecules have been degraded, the microcommunity is replaced by that which can degrade the more recalcitrant components such as lignin (Berg & McLaugherty 2008). In both litters, the lignin signals in the NMR spectra were not visible, since the presence of cuticles and aliphatic components hampered the lignin dissolution in DMSO. However, after CW extraction and the consequent strong decrease in the amount of aliphatic components (especially cuticles and waxes), the lignin signals appeared well visible in the CW spectra, and their intensity was observed to decrease after the 9 months of decomposition. Therefore, according to thermal and NMR data, the lignin degradation can start at a very early stage of decomposition. On the contrary, the more complex and recalcitrant aliphatic region of cuticle and waxes were not attacked at the earliest stages, as they were still strongly present in both litters at the end of the study.

Decomposition study through thermal analysis

The loss of C (Tab. 1) during litter decomposition is the result of the breakdown of different organic constituents, such as water-soluble substances, polymer carbohydrates like hemicellulose and holocellulose, lignin and hydrophobic compounds such as lipids and waxes (Berg & McLaugherty 2008).

The cellulose and lignin content in the litter estimated by the mass loss associated with EXO1 and EXO2 showed a weak correlation with their contents measured with the chemical method (Fig. 8). This discrepancy is due to the fact that the determination of cellulose and lignin by chemical methods was carried out on the CW, while the thermal analysis was applied directly to the litter. Therefore, TG-DTA in this specific case

is a direct measure of the different organic substances forming the litter itself and of their intimate connections and linkages making the complexity of the structure. In other words, when the thermal analysis is applied to litters, EXO1 and EXO2 are the result of the thermal degradation of cellulose, lignin and several other substances that are thermally degraded and contribute to determine the physical and chemical characteristics of litters. Indeed, when the thermal analysis was applied to CW, the correlation between the two exothermic peaks and the cellulose and lignin content obtained by chemical method significantly improved (Fig. 8), even though these two litter constituents (particularly the lignin) were overestimated by the chemical method (Fig. 8, Tab. 2). It has been reported that the Klason's method causes condensation reactions during the extraction procedure, leading to an overestimation of the lignin content (Carrier et al. 2011, Jiang et al. 2010). The presence of proteins associated to CW can also contribute to the overestimation of the true lignin, since proteins may not be not completely hydrolysed during the cellulose digestion, thus they are included in the quantification of lignin (Montané et al. 2010).

The differences between the thermal behavior of litter and CW samples confirm that the extraction procedure affect the structure of the samples. The main effects were a shift of EXO1 and EXO2 peaks towards lower temperatures and the lack of the third exothermic peak related to the most recalcitrant organic compounds present in the litters. The shift of 30-40 °C that involved EXO1 highlighted a weakening of the cellulose structure. As reported by Yang et al. (2007), the proper cellulose is expected to react at a temperature range of 315-400 °C as we observed for the litter, whereas lower T_{max} (220-315 °C), like those we found for the CW, are reported by the same authors for structures simpler than that of the cellulose, such as hemicellulose. The EXO2 shifted towards lower temperature, suggesting a weakening of the chemical structure. However, the most evident effect of the extraction procedure was the absence of the third exothermic peak in the thermal profile of the CW. NMR data showed that these losses involve the aliphatic components, lipids and waxes forming the cuticle, which is eliminated by the extraction procedure. The presence of a third exothermic peak at around 500 °C was also observed by Rovira et al. (2008) in the decomposing litter of a Mediterranean pine forest, though it was associated with the presence of refractory products formed during degradation, since it was found only at the final stage of decomposition. On the contrary, in our study we considered this peak as related to litters components, since it was already present in the undecomposed litters.

Although the amount of these extra-recalcitrant C components is small as compared with other constituents, their relative content significantly increased during the decomposition, and may affect the long-term degradation process.

Quality litters changes during decomposition

During decomposition, the quality of the decomposing litter, as a measure of its biodegradability by the soil microbial community, is expected to decrease as more recalcitrant substances tend to accumulate. The energetic approach recently introduced by Rovira et al. (2008) can give further perspective in the evaluation of the litter quality and its changes during decomposition, focusing on the energetic balance between the energy stored in the litter and the input needed to release it. Using this approach, a high input of energy needed to oxidize the litter (high recalcitrance) does not necessarily imply low quality, as the energetic benefit obtained by litter oxidation can be higher than the input. Recently, the thermal parameters used to evaluate the litter quality were found to be well correlated to biological indexes of OM stability, in particular high energy content and high energy input indicate a high OM stability (Plante et al. 2011). According to this concept, the young forest litter was characterized by a lower quality and a higher stability than the litter from the old stand. Nevertheless, we observed a faster degradation of young litter as compared with the old one. A possible explanation of such discrepancy can be that these thermal parameters link the measure of energy to the biochemical characteristics of the whole litter, but the different components can undergo selective biodegradation and this surely affects the rate of decomposition. A larger amount of thermolabile components were degraded in the young than in the old forest litter during the studied period. On the contrary, the more thermostable components were less affected by decomposition and tended to accumulate thus causing a decrease in litter quality as the decomposition proceeded. This behavior is in agreement with what reported by Ågren & Bosatta (1996) and in general with the classical view of the quality change during decomposition. The decrease in quality was more evident in the young forest litter as it contains components more thermostable than the old forest litter (Fig. 5).

In contrast with our results, Rovira et al. (2008) found an increase in litter quality during decomposition. However, the duration of their experiment was different as they considered five stages of decomposition with the latest reached when the litter had lost 60-65% of their initial mass. Furthermore, the litter of broadleaf species used in this study was characterized by a higher quality and

was generally less recalcitrant to degradation than coniferous species.

Conclusions

The use of thermal analysis allowed tracing shifts in litter chemical structure and quality during a short decomposition period, giving qualitative and quantitative information on the main classes of organic compounds involved in the decomposition process. Thermal analysis highlighted changes in the litter structure and complexity, including components removed by the extraction procedure such as cuticles and waxes as showed by NMR data. Such more recalcitrant substances tend to accumulate and could influence the decomposition rate at later stages of the process. The good correlation between cellulose and lignin content obtained by chemical method and TG data of CW suggests that thermal analysis may be a useful tool to directly measure these litter components without further steps. Furthermore, the thermal analysis carried out has highlighted a better energetic balance of the old than the young forest litter, allowing to assess their quality based on their energetic balance.

Thermal analysis is a powerful technique with potential interest in litter decomposition studies as it provides both structural and energetic information on litter changes occurring during the decomposition process. However, further studies are needed to better understand the actual relationship between the energetic balance and the microbial growth and activity, particularly with respect to the maturation of the entire litter and potential addition of micro and macrofaunal organic constituents to the litter.

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