

Day 7: N Cycle

Anna Tenberg, Brigitte Häuser, Niklas Moser

28.7.2020

Day 7: N Budget

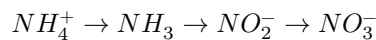
1. What are the main components of an ecosystem N budget?

Main Components of an ecosystem N Budget are the different states of Nitrogen in the cycle as Ammonium (NH_4^+), Ammonia (NH_3), Nitrate (NO_3^-) and Nitrogen (N_2).

2. What are the major N cycling processes in soils? Briefly describe the N cycle in ecosystems.

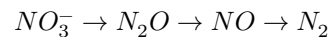
Nitrification:

The oxidation of Ammonium or rather Ammonia to Nitrate via Nitrite by nitrifying microorganisms in the soil. This aerobic process is dependent on the microbial activity influenced by water availability, pH and temperature in the soil.



Denitrification:

The reduction of Nitrate to Nitrogen. The anaerobic reaction is dependent on water-filled pores as there needs to be an absence of oxygen and ratio and availability of Nitrate and Carbon. It is a microbial and enzymatic reaction of diverse microbes using the N-Molecules as an oxygen source. With non-ideal conditions the reaction will not complete totally and Nitrogen oxides are released in the atmosphere.



Ammonia volatilization:

The Ammonia volatilization is the enzymatic transformation of Urea (NH_2CO-NH_2) to Ammonia and Ammonium. Urea is mostly used in manure and synthetic fertilizers. With the volatilization Ammonium is made available for the plant and microbes but Ammonia is also possibly leached to ground water and other water bodies.

Ammonification:

The process of ammonification describes the transformation of Nitrogen from soil organic matter by microorganisms to mineral Ammonium. Through this it is made available for plant uptake and further reactions like nitrification.

N₂ fixation:

Nitrogen from the atmosphere is fixed industrially through the Haber-Bosch process in the production of mineral fertilizers and naturally in the biological fixation through nitrogen-fixing microbes.

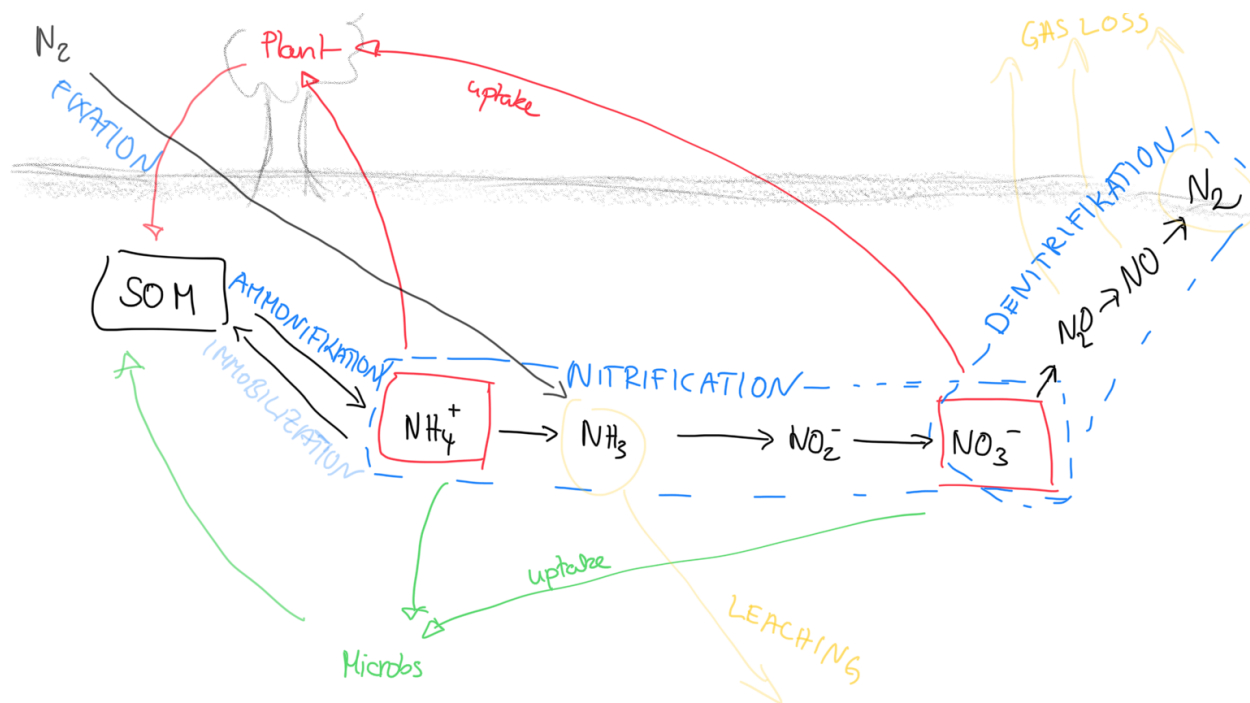
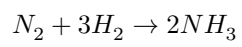


Figure 1: N-cycle in an ecosystem