

DATA NOTE

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Shifts in soil and plant functional diversity along an altitudinal gradient in the French Alps

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Abstract

Objectives: Altitude integrates changes in environmental conditions that determine shifts in vegetation, including temperature, precipitation, solar radiation and edaphogenetic processes. In turn, vegetation alters soil biophysical properties through litter input, root growth, microbial and macrofaunal interactions. The belowground traits of plant communities modify soil processes in different ways, but it is not known how root traits influence soil biota at the community level. We collected data to investigate how elevation affects belowground community traits and soil microbial and faunal communities. This dataset comprises data from a temperate climate in France and a twin study was performed in a tropical zone in Mexico.

Data description: The paper describes soil physical and chemical properties, climatic variables, plant community composition and species abundance, plant community traits, soil microbial functional diversity and macrofaunal abundance and diversity. Data are provided for six elevations (1400–2400 m) ranging from montane forest to alpine prairie. We focused on soil biophysical properties beneath three dominant plant species that structure local vegetation. These data are useful for understanding how shifts in vegetation communities affect belowground processes, such as water infiltration, soil aggregation and carbon storage. Data will also help researchers understand how plant communities adjust to a changing climate/environment.

Keywords: Aggregate stability, Alpine ecosystems, Carbon, Community, Elevation, Environmental gradient, Infiltration, Macroinvertebrates, Microorganisms, Plant community traits, Soil biophysical properties

Objective

Elevational gradients can be used as a space-for-time substitution to provide insights into the response of communities to climatic changes and the impact on the local environment [1, 2]. In particular, altitude integrates changes in the diverse conditions that determine soil

biophysical properties [3], including temperature, soil moisture, solar radiation and input from vegetation [4]. In an attempt to disentangle the mechanisms through which vegetation affects soil biotic and abiotic processes at different elevations, we collated data on the biophysical environment, soil physico-chemical properties, plant community traits, microbial functional diversity and soil macroinvertebrate indicators.

Soil biophysical properties are heavily influenced by input rates and decomposability of organic matter, transport to deeper soil horizons and physical protection in

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aggregate complexes. Therefore, our dataset includes data from infiltration experiments in the field and the measurement of soil aggregate stability at different depths. Our data also allow researchers to explore the impact of plant communities and soil macroinvertebrates on soil properties and vice-versa. With a particular focus on three plant species that structure local vegetation communities, belowground community-level traits were measured to determine how plant community composition impacts soil biophysics and microbial activity. To our knowledge, this dataset represents the largest freely available collection of data on plant traits and soil variables along a 1000 m elevational gradient in a temperate climate. Methods for each measurement are provided in the data files and supplementary materials (Table 1).

Data description

We present data collected in 2018, at six altitudes along an elevational gradient (1400–2400 m), at Massif de Belledonne, France (Table 1, file 1, [5]). Bedrock was composed of Variscan metamorphic rocks and ophiolitic complexes. Soils were umbrisols and cambisols and laminar erosion was present (Table 1, file 2, [6]). Climatic data (Table 1, file 3) were estimated over 2004–2014, using the Aurelhy model [7]. Soil water potential and temperature were measured at each altitude for two growing seasons (2018–2019, Table 1, file 4).

Five 400 m² plots were chosen at each altitude, so that two or three dominant and community-structuring species were present: *Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst, *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. and *Juniperus communis* L. A botanical survey was performed in the plot (Table 1, file 5) and one adult individual of each structuring species was selected. At the limit of the individual's canopy on the downslope

side, infiltration tests were performed to estimate water flow through soil [8] and hydraulic conductivity of the quasi-steady phase was calculated (Table 1, file 6). Soil samples were collected for an overall description of soil type per horizon (Table 1, file 2) and aggregate stability measurements (Table 1, file 7 [9]).

To investigate the relationships between soil biophysical properties and vegetation, plant community composition was measured in a 1.0 m² subplot within each plot and close to each structuring species (Table 1, file 8). Rhizospheric soil attached to fine roots of the three structuring plant species was collected. A soil monolith (0.25 m × 0.25 m × 0.15 m depth) was excavated within each subplot (n=70). Above the monolith, litter layer thickness (Table 1, file 9) and aboveground biomass per species were measured (Table 1, file 10).

Soil texture, cationic exchange capacity, pH, organic carbon, nitrogen content, nitrate and ammonium were determined on pooled soil samples harvested within each monolith (Table 1, file 9). The MicroRespTM system [10] was used to characterize microbial activity and functional diversity on air-dried bulk and rhizospheric samples, through the community level physiological profiles of the soil microbial communities (Table 1, file 11).

Soil macroinvertebrates were hand sorted from each monolith and fixed in 100% ethanol. Macroinvertebrates were identified at the order level, except for earthworms for which morphological diagnoses were combined with DNA barcoding to obtain species level assignments. Invertebrates within each taxa were counted and weighed (Table 1, file 12, [11]).

Roots were hand sorted, washed and sorted into categories according to their diameter and functionality: rhizomes, very coarse roots with diameter > 5 mm, coarse

Table 1 Overview of data files/data sets

| Label | Name of data file/data set | File type (file extension) | Data repository and identifier (DOI or accession number) |
|--------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| Data file 1 | Plots and map | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/E3SAPW (2020) [15] |
| Data file 2 | Description of soil profiles | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/ZTCHEG (2020) [16] |
| Data file 3 | Plot climate interpolated base | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/ZDODW2 (2020) [17] |
| Data file 4 | Soil water potential 2018–2019 | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/PJKD06 (2020) [18] |
| Data file 5 | Plot vegetation 20 × 20 m | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/UGFNKE (2020) [19] |
| Data file 6 | Stable state infiltration | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/PWWMYV (2020) [20] |
| Data file 7 | Monolith aggregate stability | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/UOU4TO (2020) [21] |
| Data file 8 | Monolith 1 × 1 m vegetation | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/FZ7RA7 (2020) [22] |
| Data file 9 | Ecopics soil analysis | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/B3FP79 (2020) [23] |
| Data file 10 | Ecopics aboveground biomass | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/V70ZST (2020) [24] |
| Data file 11 | Ecopics community level physiological profiles | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/KFBNR8 (2020) [25] |
| Data file 12 | Monolith earthworms | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/UBFC6D (2020) [26] |
| Data file 13 | Ecopics monolith root traits | MS Excel file (.xlsx) | Portail Data INRAE. https://doi.org/10.15454/RARB01 (2020) [27] |

roots with diameter 2–5 mm and fine roots (<2 mm). Fine roots were separated into absorptive and transport roots [12]. Two subsamples of roots <5 mm were scanned and analysed using Winrhizo Pro (Regent Instruments, Canada). Several root traits were measured, including root length density and mass, diameter, specific root length and tissue density (Table 1, file 13, [13]. Chemical traits were measured on absorptive and transport roots (Table 1, file 13), including nitrogen, carbon content and hydrosoluble compounds, hemicellulose, cellulose and lignin content [14].

Limitations

Although this dataset comprises a large number of field and laboratory data collated from 70 monoliths in 30 plots, long-term climatic data were not available for each of the six altitudinal levels. Therefore we used the Aurelhy model, that estimates climatic data to a resolution of 1 km [7]. As some altitudinal bands were located within 1 km of each other, data will be the same for those plots. Also, datasets refer specifically to three dominant and community-structuring plant species, limiting generalization at larger scales.

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Authors' contributions

AS prepared the manuscript. AS, GA, FA, IB, TD, GTF, LJ, ZM, BEM-C, LM-M, FR, KS, MW, CR designed and conducted fieldwork. MB, EA-D, NC-M, SF, QG, DH-C, JM, AM, CPR, HR, HRy conducted fieldwork. CDS-G designed fieldwork. MB, GTF, NC-M, QG, DH-C, LM-M, CPR, HR, LS, CR, MW, performed laboratory analyses. MB, TD, GTF, QG, DH-C, BEM-C, LM-M, AM, CP, KS, MW, CR analysed data. AS, GA, FA, IB, TD, GTF, ZM, BEM-C, LM-M, AM, FR, KS, MW, CR conceived and reviewed the final manuscript before submission. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

The data described in this Data note can be freely and openly accessed on Portail Data INRAE under <https://data.inrae.fr/dataverse/ecopics>. Please see Table 1 for details and links to the data. Supplementary material can be accessed at: <https://doi.org/10.15454/1S15ZS>.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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