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Frontiers Earth Science

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.3389/feart.2020.579329>

Published: 22/04/2021

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Cyswllt i'r cyhoeddiad / Link to publication](#)

Dyfyniad o'r fersiwn a gyhoeddwyd / Citation for published version (APA):

Kim, J., Rochefort, L., Hugron, S., Alqulaiti, Z., Dunn, C., Pouliot, R., Jones, T., Freeman, C., & Kang, H. (2021). Water table fluctuation in peatlands facilitates fungal proliferation, impedes Sphagnum growth and accelerates decomposition. *Frontiers Earth Science*, 8, Article 579329. <https://doi.org/10.3389/feart.2020.579329>

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Water Table Fluctuation in Peatlands Facilitates Fungal Proliferation, Impedes *Sphagnum* Growth and Accelerates Decomposition

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OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:

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Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Biogeoscience,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Earth Science

Received: 02 July 2020

Accepted: 18 December 2020

Published: 22 April 2021

Citation:

Kim J, Rochefort L, Hogue-Hugron S,
Alqulaiti Z, Dunn C, Pouliot R,
Jones TG, Freeman C and Kang H
(2021) Water Table Fluctuation in
Peatlands Facilitates Fungal
Proliferation, Impedes *Sphagnum*
Growth and
Accelerates Decomposition.
Front. Earth Sci. 8:579329.
doi: 10.3389/feart.2020.579329

Northern peatlands are substantial carbon sinks because organic matter in peat is highly stable due to the low rate of decomposition. Waterlogged anaerobic conditions induce accumulation of *Sphagnum*-derived phenolic compounds that inhibit peat organic matter decomposition, a mechanism referred to as the “enzymic latch”. Recent studies have predicted that the water table in northern peatlands may become unstable. We observed that such unstable water table levels can impede the development of *Sphagnum* mosses. In this study, we determined the effects of low and high frequency water table fluctuation regimes on *Sphagnum* growth and peat organic matter decomposition, by conducting a year-long mesocosm experiment. In addition, we conducted a molecular analysis to examine changes in abundance of fungal community which may play a key role in the decomposition of organic matter in peatlands. We found that rapid water table fluctuation inhibited the growth of *Sphagnum* due to fungal infection but stimulated decomposition of organic matter that may dramatically destabilize peatland carbon storage. Increased pH, induced by the fluctuation, may contribute to the enhanced activity of hydrolases in peat. We demonstrated that the water table fluctuation in peatlands impeded *Sphagnum* growth and accelerates decomposition due to fungal proliferation. Thus, we suggested that understanding the microbial community in the northern peatlands is essential for elucidating the possible changes in carbon cycle of peatland under the changing world.

Keywords: peatland, water table fluctuation, sphagnum, fungi, enzymic latch, decomposition

INTRODUCTION

Northern peatlands are characterized by waterlogged, anaerobic, acidic, phenolic-rich, cool conditions, resulting in the low decomposition rate and high accumulation rate (3–80 g C m⁻² y⁻¹) of organic matter as peat (Gorham, 1991; Aerts et al., 1992; Gallego-Sala et al., 2018). Northern peatlands are recognized to impact the global CO₂ budget as they occupy up to 3% (around 4 millions km²) of the Earth’s terrestrial surface (Yu et al., 2010; Xu et al., 2018), and their peat is a substantial carbon sink where the recently estimated carbon storage was up to 1,055 Pg (Nichols and Peteet, 2019), which is more than a half of global soil organic matter (Scharlemann et al., 2014). This

significant C storage had been considered to continuously increase since last glaciation but now we question its potential changes in stability under changing climate (Zhang et al., 2020).

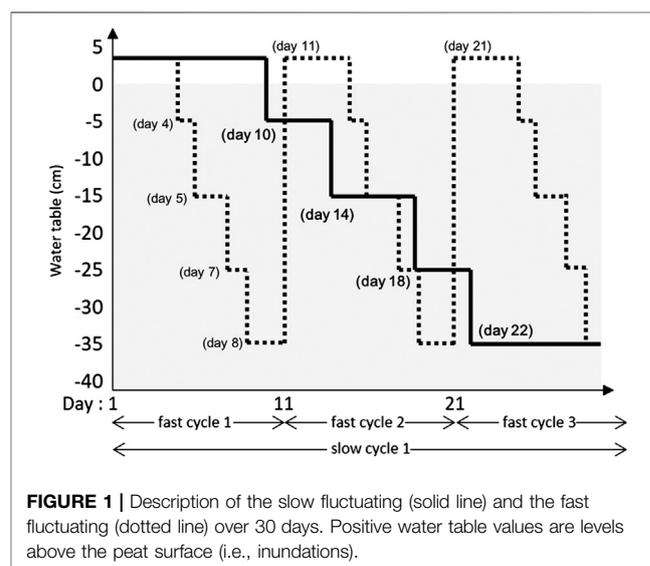
Northern bogs and muskegs are dominated by *Sphagnum* mosses, whose plant tissues are more recalcitrant than the plant matter of vascular plants or other mosses (Moore and Basiliko, 2006). Water table is a key controlling factor of carbon sequestration in these northern peatlands because it determines oxygen availability (Haraguchi, 1991; Belyea, 1996; Abbott et al., 2013). Waterlogged anaerobic conditions induce accumulation of *Sphagnum*-derived phenolic compounds due to a lack of phenol oxidase activity able to break down phenolic compounds (Abbott et al., 2013; Kim et al., 2014). The abundant phenolic compounds prevent hydrolases activity to degrade organic matter (Freeman et al., 1990; Wetzel, 1992; Freeman et al., 2001). In contrast, if water table is lowered, oxygen becomes available to activate phenol oxidative enzymes, lowering the quantity of phenolic compounds and consequently allowing the decomposition of organic matter. This mechanism is called ‘enzymic latch’ and it is one of the key mechanisms controlling decomposition of organic matter in peatlands (Freeman et al., 2001; Romanowicz et al., 2015; Kang et al., 2018).

Northern peatlands have the ability to self-regulate their hydrology, keeping water levels relatively stable (Rochefort and Lode, 2006). However in large peatlands (in the order of 1,000 ha or more), some have streams in the watershed. Seasonal fluctuation of water table may occur because of variation of precipitation and temperature (Okland, 1989), but it is not as substantial or as rapid as fluctuations exhibited by riverine wetlands (Junk et al., 1989). We have observed that in the proximity of these streams, *Sphagnum* cover thins out to give rise to a more shrubby vegetation (L. Rochefort pers. obs.). We know that *Sphagnum* species composition and growth is substantially dependent on water table characteristics (Sjors, 1948), and usually grow better when the water tables are stable (Clymo and Duckett, 1986; Holden et al., 2004). In the field, we have observed that frequent inundation appears unfavorable to *Sphagnum* establishment (Brown et al., 2017). In addition, climate changes are expected to be the most pronounced in the high latitudinal region where northern peatlands are distributed (Overland et al., 2014), thus water table levels may become less stable (Taminskas et al., 2018). These observations suggest that the role of the northern peatlands as a carbon sink would be weakened because of water table fluctuation-induced reduction of *Sphagnum* growth and stimulation of decomposition of organic matter by reducing the ‘enzymic latch’ mechanism (Min et al., 2015). While some studies have attempted to determine the effect of water table level on peatland (Trinder et al., 2008; Kwon et al., 2013; Potvin et al., 2015; Lamit et al., 2017), the effect of fluctuation frequency in a controlled environment has never been tested experimentally and mechanisms driving the responses remain unknown.

Fungi represent a major microbial group playing a fundamental role in the decomposition of phenolic compounds in peatlands (Thormann, 2006; Thormann and

Rice, 2007; Sinsabaugh, 2010). *Ascomycetes*, *Deuteromycetes*, and *Basidiomycetes* are the main producer of polyphenol oxidative enzymes called *laccase* (Bourbonnais et al., 1995; Leontievsky et al., 1997; Baldrian, 2006). In addition, fungal *laccases* have higher potential for the decomposition of phenolics than others (e.g., bacterial *laccases*) (Thurston, 1994). Thus, fungal communities may play a critical role in the ‘enzymic latch’ mechanism in peatlands (Romanowicz et al., 2015). Fungi in peatlands are found in peat soil, roots of vascular plant, and *Sphagnum* tissue. Particularly, *Sphagnum* itself provides habitat for pathogenic and parasitic fungi which alters growth and function of *Sphagnum* (Kostka et al., 2016). Water table, or oxygen availability, is likely to shift microbial community structure, including that of fungi (Freeman et al., 2001; Trinder et al., 2008). Although, previous studies have illustrated the effect of water availability on fungal communities (Jassey et al., 2018), the mechanistic responses of fungal communities and their activity to water table fluctuations are not fully understood.

The objective of this study was to determine the effects of water table fluctuation on the *Sphagnum* growth and decomposition of organic matter in peat. In particular, we hypothesized that 1) fluctuation-induced changes in fungal communities will inhibit the *Sphagnum* growth, 2) decomposition of organic matter in peat will be stimulated by water table fluctuation, and 3) the ability of peat as a carbon sink will be weakened by water table fluctuation. An experiment was carried out in the controlled environment of a greenhouse containing *Sphagnum* peat mesocosms experiencing different water table depths and fluctuation regimes. *Sphagnum* growth as well as peat and *Sphagnum* living layer chemistry, and peat microbial communities were monitored to determine if water table fluctuations affected the establishment of a *Sphagnum* carpet, biomass accumulation and the decomposition of *Sphagnum*, and to uncover the associated microbial mechanisms.



MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental Design and Implementation

The effect of water table (WT) fluctuation and *Sphagnum* species on biomass accumulation, rate of decomposition, enzymic and microbial activity were tested in a split-plot greenhouse experiment (Supplementary Figure S1). Of the three water table regimes (main plots), control involved a stable water table maintained between 0 and –5 cm. The two fluctuating regimes were fast and slowly fluctuating water table cycles between +2 cm (inundation) and –35 cm over 10 and 30 days, respectively (Figure 1). In subplots, three *Sphagnum* species from three different subgenera were tested: 1) *S. fallax* (*Cuspidata*), 2) *S. medium* (*Sphagnum*; Hassel et al., 2018) *S. fuscum* (*Acutifolia*). All treatment combinations were replicated four times, in four blocks accounting for possible micro-climatic differences present in the Université Laval greenhouse.

This experiment was carried out in large mesocosms measuring 110 cm (length) × 72 cm (width) × 100 cm (height) (Supplementary Figure S1). Each mesocosm was equipped with an individual system of drains and pipes connected to a reservoir that allowed individual control of water table at the desired level. The irrigation system was designed to create groundwater discharge from a 15 cm layer of sand at the base of the mesocosms, which then moved upwards through 35 cm of fibric commercial peat (von post H2-3). Rain water was distributed by hydrostatic pressure from the reservoir to the base of the mesocosm via one perforated inlet pipe coated with nylon. A pipe perforated every 5 cm, connected to the inlet pipe, located outside of each mesocosm allowed manipulation of water table by adding or removing plastic plugs.

Sphagnum plant material was collected by hand in a natural peatland (46°46'N; 71°00'N). Only the first 10 cm of the moss carpet was collected, as this fraction of the moss possesses the highest regeneration capacity (Campeau and Rochefort, 1996). *Sphagnum* was sorted from other plant species and the moss carpet was broken apart into fragments. *Sphagnum* fragments were then spread in a 1 cm thick uniform layer covering 100% of the peat surface. Each mesocosm was divided into three sections (each section measuring 72 cm (length) × 37 cm (width) with clear fiberglass sheets inserted in the top 5 cm of peat, preventing the dispersion of *Sphagnum* beyond its experimental unit, while allowing water circulation. In main plots with fluctuating water tables, the *Sphagnum* layer was covered with a nylon net to prevent displacement of the fragments. After plant spreading, fragments were grown in ideal conditions for 5 weeks: stable water table maintained at –10 cm with watering every two days. Following this acclimatization period, the five different water regimes were implemented over 360 days; i.e., 12 slow fluctuating cycles and 36 fast fluctuating cycles. During the course of the experiment, all mesocosms were abundantly watered with rainwater once every 10 days, at day #1 of each fast fluctuating cycle. Any vascular plant found growing in the experiment was removed. Over the course of the experiment, the growing conditions varied according to the season. Over winter, spring, and fall, daily temperature and relative humidity were maintained

at 21°C and 60% respectively while nightly conditions were maintained at 15°C and 70%. Over summer, daily temperatures and RH varied between 23–26°C and 44–59% respectively, while nightly conditions varied between 19–21°C and 68–84%.

Monitoring Hydrological Parameters

Over the duration of the experiment, the position of the water table in the mesocosm was recorded every 2–3 days, prior to manipulation of the water table. Over a period of 60 days, two (slowly fluctuating) or six (rapidly fluctuating) cycles were imposed, soil moisture was recorded every 2–3 days with a W.E.T Sensor and HH2 Moisture Meter (Delta-T Devices, Cambridge, United Kingdom).

Vegetation

Prior to manipulation of the water table, 15 litter bags (5 per species), were inserted vertically into the upper 5 cm of the peat surface, for a total of 300 bags in the 20 mesocosms. To prepare the litter bags, a small portion of the three *Sphagnum* species harvested was sorted individually and placed in a pre-weighed nylon mesh bags (5 cm × 7.5 cm; mesh gauge of 0.25 mm) and weighed until a constant mass was obtained. Between 0.5 and 2 g of *Sphagnum* fibers were inserted into each bag. The 100 bags containing *S. fallax* were inserted under the *S. fallax* subplots and the same was performed for the two other *Sphagnum* species. At the end of the experiment, the litter bags were retrieved, cleaned and weighed until constant mass. The linear mass loss (k') over the duration of the experiment was calculated following the equation (Reader and Stewart, 1972):

$$k' = \frac{X_0 - X}{X} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

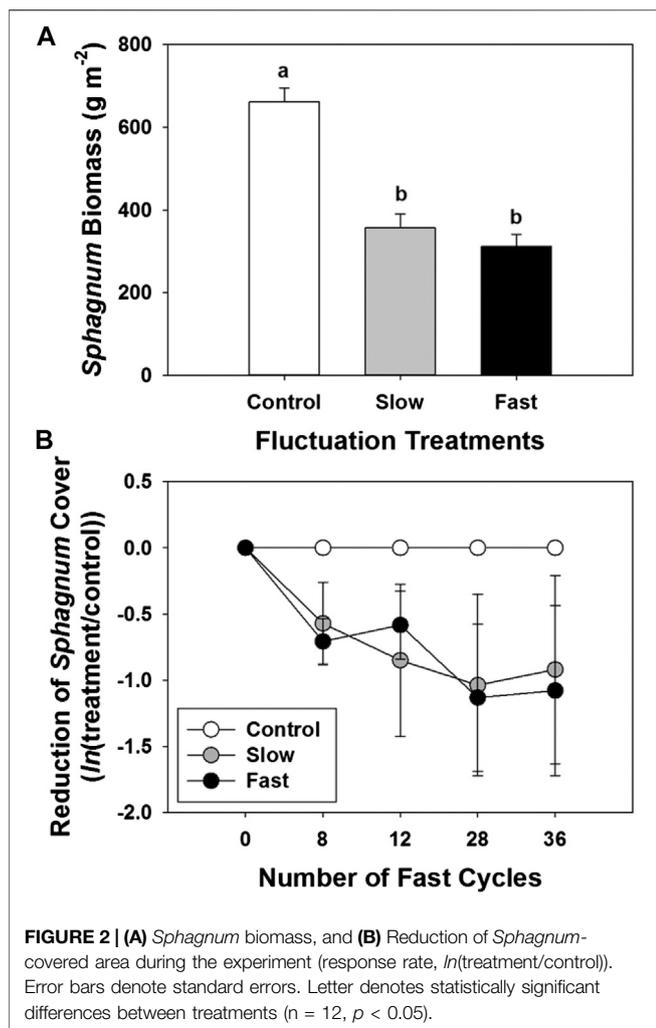
(where X_0 represents the initial dry *Sphagnum* mass (g) and X is the final dry *Sphagnum* mass (g) after incubation in the mesocosms).

At the end of the experiment, all plant material (mostly *Sphagnum*, but also some other bryophytes) was collected down to the commercial peat layer and dried at 70°C until constant mass. A subset of the biomass samples, approximately 25%, was sorted prior to drying to separate *Sphagnum* biomass from the other mosses. The ratio between the known cover of non-*Sphagnum* mosses and its mass was used to adjust the weight of the unsorted samples.

Sphagnum covered-area (%) of each mesocosms were measured, and the reduction of *Sphagnum* covered-area compared to control treatments was determined as response ratio calculated by natural log of values from treatment and control ($\ln(\text{treatment/control})$).

Chemical Analyses of *Sphagnum* Living Layer

Sphagnum biomass subsamples from each mesocosm were dried and analyzed for determining the content of total carbon (C), total nitrogen (N), phosphate (PO_4^{3-}), nitrate (NO_3^-), ammonium (NH_4^+), and sulfate (SO_4^{2-}). Analysis of C and N



were carried out with a Leco TruMac CNS analyser, while PO_4^{3-} , NO_3^- , NH_4^+ and SO_4^{2-} was extracted by 1M KCl and measured by flow injection using a Quikchem 8,500 series 2 FIA system.

Phenolics and Extracellular Enzyme Activity

At the end of the experiment, peat samples were collected per subplots by using peat corer (length 8 cm and diameter 4 cm). The corer and all instruments used to collect the samples were washed in isopropyl alcohol and rinsed with distilled water in between each samples. The samples were placed in a fridge overnight and sent to Bangor University for analyses the following day (in a freezer with icepacks) by express shipment (3 days).

Activities of extracellular enzymes (β -glucosidase, Xylosidase, N-acetyl-glucosaminidase, Arylsulfatase, and Phosphatase) were measured by using methylumbelliferyl (MUF)-substrates (see Freeman et al. (1995) and Kang and Freeman (1999) for detailed method). Extracellular enzymes were extracted from peat samples with acetate buffer (50 mM, pH 5.0). The extracted solution was mixed with MUF-substrates and incubated for 1 h at 25°C. Then the intensities of fluorescence

of the solution were measured by fluorometer (Molecular Devices M2e Spectramax plate-reader (wavelength accuracy 2 nm, photometric accuracy 0.006, photometric precision 0.003) at 460 nm emission and 355 nm excitation. The water-soluble phenolics were extracted by distilled water and the concentration was measured by colorimetric method with Folin Ciocalteu phenol reagent (Box, 1983; Dunn et al., 2013).

Molecular Analyses

The peat and *Sphagnum* samples for microbial analysis were collected and stored at -80°C . Microbial DNA was extracted by using DNeasy PowerSoil Kit (Qiagen, Germany) from 400 mg of peat and 200 mg of *Sphagnum* samples. Then, we performed real-time quantitative PCR to quantify the abundance of bacteria, fungi, and fungal *laccase* gene. The primer sets, experimental procedure, and PCR protocol are in the supplementary materials.

Statistical Analyses

The differences in *Sphagnum* biomass, decomposition rates, *Sphagnum* chemistries, extracellular enzyme activities, and abundances of microbes and functional genes among the treatments were analyzed with one-way ANOVA. Spearman method was used to determine the correlations between the measurements. All statistical analyses were conducted by using SPSS 23 (SPSS inc., Chicago, IL, United States) and (R Core Team, 2019).

RESULTS

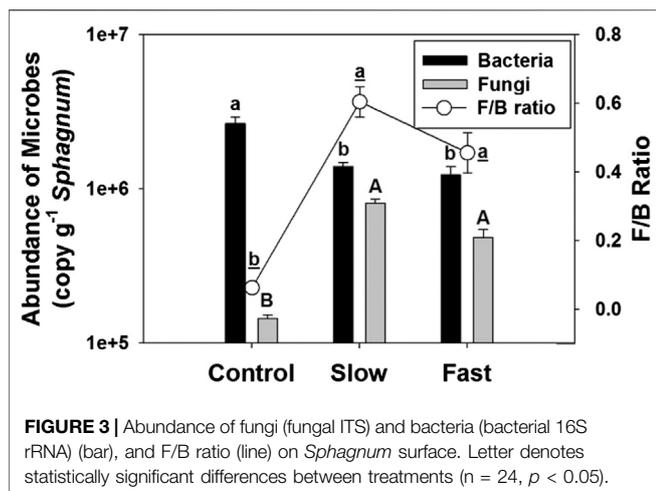
Sphagnum Biomass and Chemistry

After almost one full year of growth, accumulated *Sphagnum* biomass, including living and dead, was 46–53% lower in the fluctuation treatments than under stable water levels (control) (Figure 2A). The area of *Sphagnum*-covered peat was continually reduced by 42–52% during the experiment in the fluctuation treatments compared to the control of more stable water table although it was statistically not significant (Figure 2B). Results of biomass and covered area indicated that the growth of *Sphagnum* was reduced if the water table was fluctuating. The near-surface stable water table (0 to -5 cm) resulted in the greatest accumulation of biomass.

Water table fluctuation also altered chemical properties of *Sphagnum* tissue. Especially, PO_4^{3-} (71–78%), NO_3^- (50–51%), and C/N ratio (21–28%) were significantly reduced in the fluctuation WT treatments (Table 1).

TABLE 1 | Chemical properties of *Sphagnum* living layer. Letter denotes statistically significant differences between treatments (Mean \pm Standard Error, $n = 12$, $p < 0.05$).

Fluctuation treatments	SO_4^{2-} (ppm)	PO_4^{3-} (ppm)	NH_4^+ (ppm)	NO_3^- (ppm)	C/N ratio
Control	125 \pm 18	213 \pm 22 a	19 \pm 0.5 a	230 \pm 73	66 \pm 3 a
Slow	143 \pm 32	60 \pm 7 b	16 \pm 0.4 b	111 \pm 20	52 \pm 2 b
Fast	108 \pm 13	45 \pm 3 b	16 \pm 0.3 b	113 \pm 25	47 \pm 1 b



Abundance of Fungi on the *Sphagnum* Surface

The abundance of fungi on the *Sphagnum* surface significantly increased by 236–459% in the fluctuating WT treatments (Figure 3), and we have visually observed the fungal invasion in the fluctuation treatments (Supplementary Figure S2). In contrast, the abundance of bacteria decreased by 47–54% in the fluctuating WT treatments, which results substantially higher F/B ratio in the fluctuating WT treatments than in controlled stable WT (Figure 3). Abundance of fungi ($r = -0.425$, $p = 0.010$) and F/B ratio ($r = -0.377$, $p = 0.023$) had significant negative correlation with *Sphagnum* biomass, supporting that proliferation of fungi may reduce *Sphagnum* growth (Supplementary Figure S3).

Decomposition Rate and Biogeochemistry of Peat

The decomposition rate measured by litter bag method was significantly enhanced by 74–79% in the fluctuating WT treatments (Figure 4). Higher decomposition resulted in lower *Sphagnum* biomass and covered-area (Supplementary Figure S3).

Among the five extracellular enzymes (β -glucosidase, β -Xylosidase, N-acetyl- β -glucosaminidase, Arylsulfatase, and Phosphatase), the activity of phosphatase significantly increased while the activity of N-acetyl- β -glucosaminidase decreased within the mesocosms of fluctuating WT treatments (Table 2). Decomposition rate exhibited a significant positive correlation ($r = 0.481$, $p = 0.003$) with the activity of phosphatase (Supplementary Figure S3).

Peat pH significantly increased by 1.7–4.6% with higher frequency water table fluctuations, fast fluctuation showing the highest pH value (Table 3). Concentrations of phenolics significantly decreased by 18–31% with intensity of water table fluctuation, fast fluctuation showing the lowest concentration of phenolics (Table 3). Concentrations of phenolics were negatively correlated with phosphatase ($r = -0.929$, $p < 0.001$) while pH was

positively correlated with phosphatase ($r = 0.877$, $p < 0.001$) (Supplementary Figure S3).

Abundance of Fungi in Peat

The abundance of fungal *laccase* gradually tended to increase with increasing intensity of water table fluctuation, fast fluctuation showed the highest abundance of fungal *laccase* (Figure 5). Meanwhile, content of fungal *laccase* to total fungi significantly increased (Figure 5).

‘Enzymic Latch’ Mechanism

The conceptual diagram of ‘enzymic latch’ mechanism clearly showed that the mechanism was significantly involved in the changes in decomposition rate by water table fluctuation (Figure 6). According to Figure 6, the increased abundance of fungi by water table fluctuation consequently reduced the concentration of phenolics, which allowed hydrolases to be activated. Then, decomposition was stimulated by the higher activity of hydrolases. *Sphagnum* itself have a significant positive correlation to the concentration of phenolics, which supported that it might regulate its phenolic content and then the antimicrobial effects on hydrolases. Peat pH significantly positively related to the activity of hydrolases, especially phosphatase.

DISCUSSION

Suppressed *Sphagnum* Growth Through Fungal Infection

The results showed that both *Sphagnum* biomass and *Sphagnum*-covered area were substantially reduced by water fluctuation (Figures 2A,B), suggesting strongly that the water table fluctuation, regardless of whether fluctuations were slow or fast, impeded growth and development of *Sphagnum*. We had

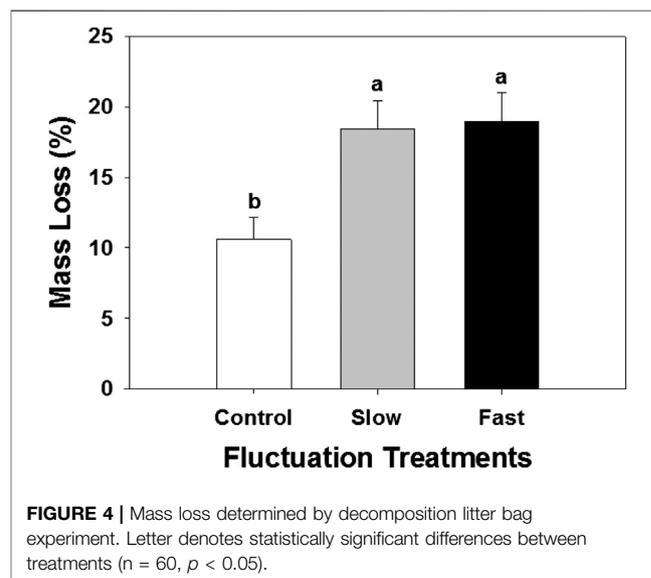
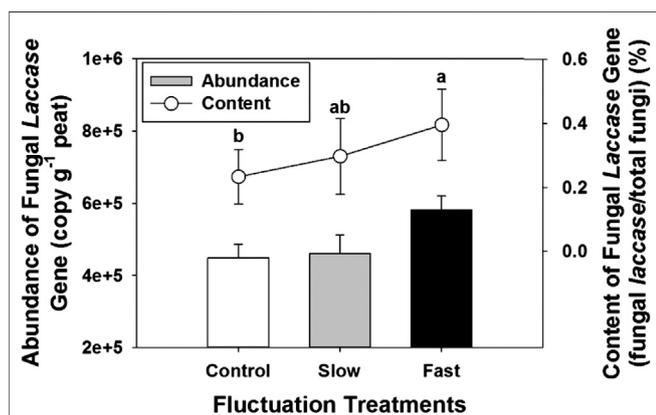


TABLE 2 | Activities of extracellular enzymes in peat. Letter denotes statistically significant differences between treatments ($n = 12, p < 0.05$).

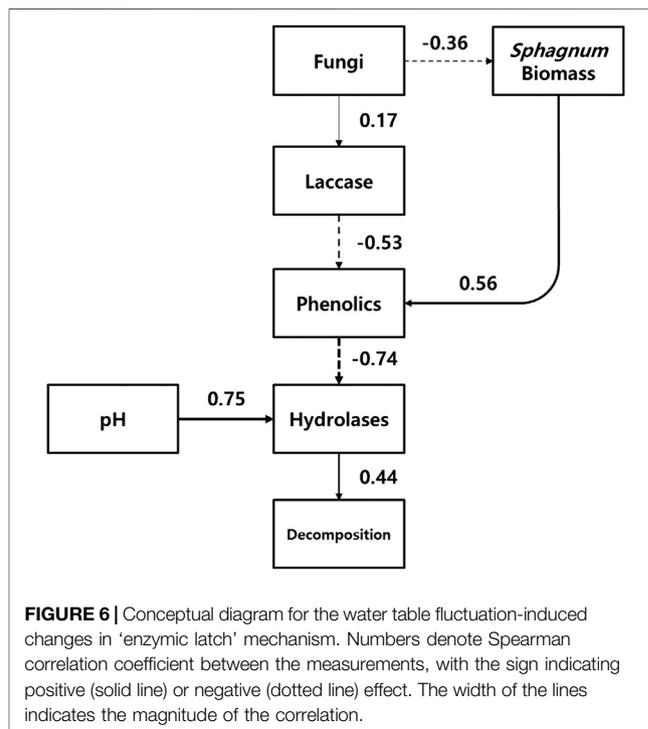
Fluctuation treatments	Activities (nmol g ⁻¹ peat min ⁻¹)				
	β -glucosidase	β -xylosidase	N-acetyl- β -glucosaminidase	Arylsulfatase	Phosphatase
Control	8.1 ± 0.8	3.4 ± 0.4	1.8 ± 0.1 a	0.2 ± 0.04	4.1 ± 0.1 c
Slow	7.9 ± 0.4	3.4 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.1 b	0.3 ± 0.03	6.3 ± 0.3 b
Fast	8.3 ± 0.5	3.8 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 0.04 ab	0.2 ± 0.04	13.6 ± 1.4 a

TABLE 3 | pH and concentration of phenolics in peat. Letter denotes statistically significant differences between treatments ($n = 12, 0 < 0.05$).

Fluctuation treatments	pH	Phenolics (mg g ⁻¹ peat)
Control	4.10 ± 0.02 b	15.5 ± 0.8 a
Slow	4.17 ± 0.02 b	12.7 ± 0.7 b
Fast	4.29 ± 0.01 a	10.6 ± 0.4 b

**FIGURE 5** | Abundance of fungal *laccase* gene (bar) and content of fungal *laccase* gene to the total fungi (line) in peat. Error bars denote standard errors. Letter denotes statistically significant differences between treatments ($n = 24, p < 0.05$).

hypothesized that fluctuation-induced fungal infection would reduce *Sphagnum* growth which was supported by visual (Supplementary Figure S2) and analytical evidences (Figure 3). In particular, F/B ratio significantly increased indicating that the fungal community became dominant under the water table fluctuation treatments (Figure 3). Many pathogenic fungi (e.g., *Scleroconidioma sphagnicola*, *Acremonium cf. curvulum*, and *Oidiodendron maius* for *Sphagnum fuscom*, *Lyophyllum palustre* for *Sphagnum fallax*, and *Discinella schimperii* for *Sphagnum squarrosus* etc.) can invade cell wall, chlorophyllose cells, and cortical cells of leaf and stem of *Sphagnum* (Untiedt and Miller, 1985; Redhead and Spicer, 1981; Tsuneda et al., 2001a; Tsuneda et al., 2001b), resulting in the deformation of cells. The infection of pathogenic fungi generally attacks a specific type of cell and reduces its functioning but does not usually result total destruction of its *Sphagnum* host in pristine peatlands.

**FIGURE 6** | Conceptual diagram for the water table fluctuation-induced changes in 'enzymic latch' mechanism. Numbers denote Spearman correlation coefficient between the measurements, with the sign indicating positive (solid line) or negative (dotted line) effect. The width of the lines indicates the magnitude of the correlation.

However, the growth of *Sphagnum* was substantially inhibited by fungal infection in our experimental case.

Water table fluctuation treatments in our experiment were relatively rapid (up to 40 cm 10 days⁻¹) so dramatically altered growth of three *Sphagnum* species. Since, *Sphagnum* mosses are sensitive to water availability, insufficient water availability due to rapid water table fluctuation can result in poor growth and even irreversible desiccation (Schippesges and Rydin, 1998; Potvin et al., 2015). The deprived nutrient conditions of *Sphagnum* tissues in the fluctuation treatments (Table 1), appears to render *Sphagnum* mosses more vulnerable to fungal infection under the water table fluctuation treatments. In contrast to the *Sphagnum* mosses, the growth of fungi was stimulated in the fluctuation treatments (Figure 3). For fungi, low water availability generally promotes more favourable aerobic conditions (Deacon, 1997; Trinder et al., 2008), except extremely dry conditions (Laiho, 2006; Jaatinen et al., 2007). The combined effect of reduced water availability to *Sphagnum* mosses and enhanced fungal infection inhibited growth and development of *Sphagnum* mosses in the both fluctuation treatments. In addition, no substantial impeded *Sphagnum*

growth and fungal proliferation were observed in the lower stable water table treatments (**Supplementary Figures S4,S5**), which supported that the water table fluctuation plays a pivotal role in the proposed responses.

Although the three *Sphagnum* species used in this study grow optimally at different water table levels (0 ~ -5 cm for *S. fallax*, -10 ~ -15 cm for *S. medium*, -20 ~ -25 cm for *S. fuscum*), the responses of all three species were identical in our experiment. We assumed that the intensity of water table fluctuation was too high to separate the responses of different *Sphagnum* species. In future study, subdivided level of water table fluctuation should be applied to differentiate the distinctive responses of different *Sphagnum* species.

Stimulated Decomposition of Organic Matter

Water table fluctuation significantly stimulated decomposition of organic matter (**Figure 4**). Several studies confirm that improved peat aeration can eliminate decomposition-restriction mechanism by phenolics (Freeman et al., 2001), resulting in enhanced hydrolase activity. In this experimental setup, the ‘enzymic latch’ mechanism is shown to play a key role to the increasing decomposition rate under rapid water table fluctuation (**Figure 6**), supported by the strong negative correlation between the concentration of phenolics and the activity of hydrolases, particularly phosphatase ($r = -0.74$, $p < 0.05$, **Supplementary Figure S3**). Romanowicz et al. (2015) reported that water table level significantly affected phosphatase activity excluding other hydrolases, and Kang and Freeman (1999) reported that phosphatase had the greatest sensitivity for water table condition. The abundance of fungal *laccase* gradually increased with higher frequency of the water table fluctuation (**Figure 5**), which may have contributed to the decomposition of phenolics (Thurston, 1994; Romanowicz et al., 2015). Besides, our experimental water table fluctuations may have directly decreased the concentration of phenolics (as well as other nutrients) by net leaching, potentially contributing to the observed stimulation of phosphatase activity.

In our experiment, pH might also play a critical role in controlling the ‘enzymic latch’ mechanism under water table fluctuation (**Figure 6**). The activity of total hydrolases was also strongly related to pH (**Figure 6**) because the activity of phosphatase had substantial positive correlation to pH (**Supplementary Figure S3**). Since, acid-phosphatase is dominant in northern peatlands and its optimum pH is near 5 (Kay, 1932), increasing in pH from 4.10 to 4.29 (on a log scale) by water table fluctuation is likely to enhance the activity of phosphatase (**Table 3**). In addition, pH may directly affect microbial community, thus contribute to stimulated decomposition of organic matter (Kang et al., 2018).

Changes in the chemistry of *Sphagnum* living layer might also affected decomposition rates. The C/N ratio of *Sphagnum* living layer is typically high, and peatlands are generally nitrogen-deficient environment (Thormann et al., 2001). In our experiment, rapid water table fluctuation decreased C/N ratio of *Sphagnum* tissue making *Sphagnum* living layer more easily decomposed (Manzoni et al., 2008), while more nitrogen is released, creating a nitrogen source for surrounding

decomposers so stimulate their activity. Decreases in C/N ratio (i.e., decreases in carbon content) may be due to changing carbon allocation of *Sphagnum* by water table fluctuation. Since *Sphagnum* with water stress invests more carbon to respiration and essential house-keeping processes rather than secondary processes such as production of phenolics, cell-wall formation, and reproduction, water table fluctuation-induced drier condition may decrease the amount of phenolics released by *Sphagnum* (Jassey et al., 2011). Therefore, water table fluctuation may reduce the inhibitory effect of phenolics and enhance the decomposition rate by decreasing phenolics from *Sphagnum*.

Reduced Carbon Sequestration Ability of Peat by the Water Table Fluctuation

Overall, the water table fluctuation reduced carbon sequestration in peat through two different mechanisms: 1) inhibiting *Sphagnum* growth and 2) stimulating decomposition of organic matter. *Sphagnum* growth was substantially inhibited by lowered water availability and enhanced fungal infection, reducing carbon sequestration through photosynthesis. Decomposition of organic matter in peat was significantly stimulated because the decomposition-restricting ‘enzymic latch’ mechanism had weakened, thereby reducing carbon sequestration. These two mechanisms may dramatically compromise the capacity of peatlands to act as a carbon sink.

Our original hypothesis, that water table fluctuation would inhibit the growth of *Sphagnum* and accelerate the decomposition rate of organic matter in peat, was confirmed by a manipulation experiment of water table in peat. Particularly, fungal infection plays a key role in the inhibition of *Sphagnum* growth while pH may plays a key role in the controlling of decomposition of organic matter in peat.

Implications

In recent decades, there has been an increasing interest in developing the production of *Sphagnum* biomass as a renewable resource in *Sphagnum* farms (Campeau and Rochefort, 2002; Pouliot et al., 2015; Gaudig et al., 2018). Brown et al., 2017 recently pointed to the importance of maintaining stable moisture peat substrate conditions to support *Sphagnum* growth and CO₂ sink functions. Consequently, if *Sphagnum* biomass production is in future to be significantly enhanced, serious consideration must be given to managing a stable water table levels within the *Sphagnum* farm peat fields. Our study clearly indicates that optimal biomass production will only be achieved under a regime of limited water table fluctuation.

In this mesocosm study, we demonstrated that the water table fluctuation in peatlands impeded *Sphagnum* growth and accelerated decomposition due to fungal proliferation, which consequently compromises the capacity of peatlands to act as a carbon sink. The changes in peatland hydrology and biogeochemistry substantially alter the function of peatland, and microbial activity was deeply involved in the processes. Predicting the effects of global climate change on the carbon cycle of northern peatlands is one of the key objectives of peatland researchers because the global climate change is expected to be

the greatest in the high latitudinal regions (e.g., changes in water table level and stability). However, most current prediction models do not consider microbial processes and microbial community structures as input data, which increases the uncertainty of the model prediction because of the overlooked contribution of microbial activity. Here, we suggested that microbial information should be accounted for in the predictions in order to elucidate the future of the northern peatland in the changing world.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

JK contributed to the microbial analysis, data curation, preparation of the original draft, revision of the manuscript. The conceptualization of the study, designing and performing the greenhouse experiment, and analysis of *Sphagnum* were conducted by LR and SH-H. ZA, CD, and TJ contributed to soil chemistry and enzyme analysis. RP, CF, and HK contributed to the interpretation of data and critical review of the draft.

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FUNDING

The running of this experiment at the Université Laval greenhouse was supported by a NSERC Discovery grant to Line Rochefort (No. 138097-2012) and a Canadian Foundation for Innovation grant. The analyses of samples were supported by funds from the Ministry of Education of Korea (2020R111A2072824) and the Ministry of Science and ICT of Korea (2018K2A9A1A01090455, 2019K1A3A1A74107424, 2019K1A3A1A80113041). JK is supported by the funds from the Ministry of Education of Korea (2019R1A6A3A01091184).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

JK thanks to the ‘2019 International Joint Research Grant’ funded by Graduate School of Yonsei University. We thank Richard Belanger for providing lab space and resources for microbial analysis, Talal Asif for photos and comments on the final draft, and Jeongeun Yun for the helps in statistical analysis and revision of the manuscript.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/feart.2020.579329/full#supplementary-material>.

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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