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A.U. van der Bij[1*], M. Pawlett[2], J.A. Harris[2], K. Ritz[2,3] and R. van Diggelen[1]

1. Ecosystem Management Research Group, University of Antwerp, Universiteitsplein 1, 2610 Wilrijk, Belgium
2. School of Energy, Environment and Agrifood, Cranfield University, Bedfordshire, MK43 0AL, UK
3. Division of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, School of Biosciences, University of Nottingham, Sutton Bonington, Leicestershire, LE12 5RD, UK

* Corresponding author, 0032 32652268, arrie.vanderbij@uantwerpen.be

Abstract

Oligotrophic semi-natural systems are threatened by high levels of nitrogen deposition. To mitigate these effects, drastic techniques such as sod-cutting and topsoil removal are applied to reduce nitrogen loads in existing systems and expand their area on former agricultural fields. We assessed the effects of these techniques along with the influence of previous land-use, isolation and vegetation development on subsequent microbial community assembly in restored agricultural areas. Microbial community phenotypic structure was measured using PLFA-analysis, along with soil chemistry and vegetation development. Differences in soil nitrogen pools due to restoration techniques were the most differentiating factor for both microbial community assembly and vegetation development. Only after topsoil removal was resemblance of both below- and above-ground communities to well-developed heathlands increased within 10-15 years. After sod-cutting both microbial community and vegetation composition remained more similar to agricultural sites. The relative contribution of agricultural sites and heathlands in the direct vicinity had more pronounced effects on local microbial community composition than current land-use in all study sites including agricultural areas and heathlands. Vegetation development was apparently of minor importance for microbial community assembly, since characteristic belowground assembly preceded that of aboveground development in both restoration contexts.

Keywords: Heathland; Plant-soil interactions; PLFA; Restoration; Soil chemistry

1. Introduction

Soil community assembly is increasingly recognised as an important factor in the restoration of oligotrophic ecosystems (Harris 2009, Kardol & Wardle 2010, Van der Putten et al. 2013). The presence of specific soil community components such as mycorrhiza might be a pre-requisite for the establishment of characteristic plant species, while microbial community composition is one of the governing factors in relation to nutrient cycling and productivity (Harris 2009). However, despite an assumed strong inter-dependence between above- and below-ground community assembly, the limited number of studies available on restoration chronosequences that include both communities show variable results. Characteristically, either both communities follow the same pattern (Lozano et al. 2014) or soil community assembly lags behind vegetation development (Holtkamp et al. 2008, Jangid et al. 2011). However, to what extent vegetation and soil community assembly depend on each other is still unclear, and remains an active area of research (Harris 2009).

Nitrogen deposition levels in Western Europe exceed critical values for the persistence of many oligotrophic vegetation types such as heathlands and matgrass swards (Bobbink et al. 2010). With increasing nitrogen availability, eutrophic grasses outcompete oligotrophic forbs, resulting in a loss of characteristic biodiversity (Duprè et al. 2010, Maskell et al. 2010). Efforts to mitigate these effects include both habitat improvement in existing systems and expansion of their size on former

agricultural areas. However, semi-natural systems and agricultural sites are situated at opposite ends of a productivity gradient. Agricultural sites contain a productive vegetation and bacteria-dominated microbial community while oligotrophic systems have low-productive vegetation and a fungal-dominated microbial community (Wardle et al. 2004, Harris 2009). Sod-cutting and topsoil removal are drastic techniques that are sometimes used to remove excess nitrogen and phosphorus from former agricultural sites, essentially transporting nutrients from the ecosystem compartment (Verhagen et al. 2001). After sod-cutting, where only the topmost layer is stripped, much organic material remains while with topsoil removal the complete organic layer is removed. After the application of such techniques a bare soil without any vegetation and a highly reduced seedbank (Klimkowska et al. 2010) remains. A key factor for the direction of vegetation development are the dispersal abilities of characteristic plant species (Van Diggelen & Marrs 2003, Cramer et al. 2008). Much less is known about the importance of dispersal in microbial community assembly (Litchman 2010, Nemergut et al. 2013).

Increased nitrogen availability as a consequence of deposition not only changes abiotic conditions in favour of more competitive species, it might also weaken plant-soil interactions (Treseder 2008). In experimental studies high levels of nitrogen addition lead to a decrease in microbial biomass and respiration (Treseder 2008, Liu et al. 2014). Fungal biomass is especially reduced (Treseder 2008, Farrer et al. 2013, Wei et al. 2013), which is likely caused by both a reduced dependence of plants on mycorrhiza and a general decline in saprotrophic fungi (Treseder 2008). Bacterial biomass is generally not affected (Treseder 2008), although some studies show a decrease at high nitrogen levels (Farrer et al. 2013, Wei et al. 2013). Such negative indirect effects of nitrogen deposition are described for existing systems, but it is unknown whether constant high levels of nitrogen deposition also limit the development of characteristic fungal-dominated communities after sod-cutting or topsoil removal.

In this paper we studied whether sod-cutting and topsoil removal were effective techniques for restoring oligotrophic systems on former agricultural sites even under conditions of high nitrogen deposition. We analysed microbial community assembly in recently restored areas in relation to soil nitrogen pool, previous land-use and isolation. We assessed whether high nitrogen levels suppress fungal content and whether a characteristic vegetation development is a precondition for the assembly of an associated and concomitantly characteristic microbial community. We hypothesize 1) that soil nitrogen pool size is the dominant factor controlling microbial community assembly, and 2) that a fungal-dominated microbial community can only develop when the nitrogen pool size is reduced sufficiently.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Study sites

We sampled 18 sites in 8 different locations in the northern part of the Netherlands between 2003 and 2009 (Table 1). These sites included former agricultural areas of which 3 were restored by sod-cutting (R-SC) and 5 by topsoil removal (R-TR), 4 current agricultural meadows as starting points (Start) and 6 well-developed heathlands with a climax vegetation as target sites (Target). Of the restored areas 3 were former arable fields (F-A) and 5 were former agricultural meadows (F-M). Yearly nitrogen input of (former) agricultural sites was between 150-200 kg N ha^{-1}, meadows were mown several times per year for silage. The degree of isolation was determined by the distance of the site to a large heathland reserve: non-isolated sites were directly adjacent to or part of a reserve, low-isolation sites were separated from the reserve by agricultural land but were within 250 m, while there was no reserve in the direct vicinity of the highly-isolated sites. Some of the studied heathlands were highly-isolated, since they were remnants of former larger heathlands that were converted into agriculture. Critical loads of nitrogen deposition for heathlands range from 10-20 kg N ha^{-1} $year^{-1}$ (Bobbink et al. 2010). In 2004 nitrogen deposition levels in the studied sites were between 23.1 and

35 kg N ha^{-1} $year^{-1}$ (Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, www.mnp.nl). In the early 1990s however, when the restoration techniques were applied, nitrogen deposition levels were 30% higher.

2.2 Soil chemistry

Soil chemistry was measured within 2 years after application of the restoration techniques in 1994-1995 and again in 2001. Since there were only marginal differences between both sampling rounds, the 2001 data were used for analysis. The Dwingeloo sites were sampled simultaneously with the microbial community in 2009. For each sites 10 samples of 0-20 cm depth were mixed. pH(KCl) was measured in 15 g fresh soil after addition of 22.5 ml 0.11 mol/l KCl. Total nitrogen (N_{tot}) was measured on a C/N-analyzer. Total phosphorus (P_{tot}) was measured with a colorimetric method according to Murphey & Riley (1962). The measured parameters are compared to values for reference heathlands from De Graaf et al. (2009) and Liczner et al. (2011).

2.3 Microbial community

Within each site, a mixed sample of 3 x 100 cm^3 soil cores was obtained with Kopecky rings. Aliquots of the soil were refrigerated for the analysis of microbial biomass or freeze-dried for PLFA-analysis. Except for the Dwingeloo sites, which were sampled in 2009, all sites were sampled in 2003. Microbial biomass-C was determined using the fumigation-extraction procedure (Jenkinson and Powlson 1976) using K_{EC} of 0.45 (Vance & Jenkinson 1987; Joergensen 1996). Microbial phenotypic profiles were determined by phospholipid fatty acid (PLFA) analysis using a method modified from Frostegård et al. (1993) which is further described by Courtney et al. (2014). The mol% of indicator fatty acids was used as an indicator of the presence of groups of organisms. We determined bacterial content from the sum of PLFA's i15:0, ai15:0, 15:0, 16:1, ai16:0, 16:1ω7t, cyc17:0, i17:0, ai17:0, 17:0 and cyc19:0. PLFA 18:2ω6,9 was used for fungal content.

2.4 Vegetation

Vegetation relevés (2m x 2m) were made in 2005. The cover of each species was estimated according to the Londo scale (Londo 1976). The presence of characteristic species was calculated with a Saturation Index (SI) according to Klimkowska et al. (2007). Faithfulness values obtained from SynBioSys (Hennekens et al. 2010) were used to determine if species were characteristic, only species with a faithfulness higher than 20 to the dry heath (Calluno-Ulicetea), wet heath (Erica tetralices) or Nardetea plant communities were included. A list of these species is included in Appendix A.

2.5 Statistical analysis

We tested the effects of restoration technique, previous land-use and isolation with a linear mixed-effect model (LME) using restricted maximum likelihood (REML) estimation. Restoration technique, previous land-use and isolation were treated as fixed factors, study area as a random effect. We considered our study areas as a collection of random samples from a theoretically large pool to which we would like to extrapolate (Bennington and Thayne 1994). This model allows us to test the main effects of restoration measure, previous land-use and isolation while correcting for variation between sites, in which we were not interested. Normal distribution and equality of variances were tested with a Shapiro-Wilkinson respectively Breuch Pagan test; if needed data were ln(x+1) transformed. The overall effects on microbial community composition were tested with a multivariate LME on the first two factors of a principal component analysis (PCA) of all PLFA's, including study area as random effect. Subsequently the effects of restoration technique, land-use and isolation on microbial community composition were tested with a Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) including all PLFA's. Structure matrix correlations were used for interpretation. To detect

differences in overall vegetation composition a Detrended Component Analysis (DCA) was used, significant differences between categories on the first two axis were tested with a LME including study area as random effect. Parallel above- and below-ground assembly was assessed by combining the first LDA-axis of both communities. Significant differences between categories on the first two axis of a LDA were tested with an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and a post-hoc Tukey test. R 3.2.2 (R Core Team 2016), the nlme-package for LME (Pinheiro et al. 2015) and SPSS 23 (IBM Corp) were used for statistics, Canoco 4.5 for Windows (Ter Braak and Šmilauer 2002) for DCA.

3 Results

3.1 Soil chemistry

Nitrogen pool sizes were reduced significantly after both restoration techniques (Table 2), with even lower pool sizes after topsoil removal (LME, $F_{3,4}$: 40.80, p: 0.0019, Tukey test, $p<0.05$). Phosphorus pools also seemed lower after topsoil removal, but these differences were not significant (LME, $F_{3,4}$: 4.99, p: 0.3154). pH did not differ significantly between both restoration techniques, but was lower in heathlands compared to agricultural sites (LME, $F_{3,5}$: 7.38, p: 0.0277, Tukey test, $p<0.05$).

3.2 Microbial biomass

Microbial biomass was significantly reduced by both techniques compared to agricultural sites and heathlands (LME, $F_{3,67}$: 41.81, $p<0.0001$, Figure 1), with significantly lower biomass after topsoil removal than after sod-cutting (Tukey test, $p<0.05$). Previous land-use did not affect microbial biomass reduction by both restoration techniques: microbial biomass was equally reduced in former meadows and former arable fields compared to agricultural sites and heathlands (LME, $F_{3,67}$: 19.20, $p<0.0001$, Tukey test, $p<0.05$). Low-isolated sites contained significantly lower microbial biomass compared to highly-isolated sites, non-isolated sites did not differ significantly from both other categories (LME, $F_{2,68}$: 8.32, p: 0.0006, Tukey test, $p<0.05$).

3.3 Microbial community composition

Restoration technique (LME, $F_{3,73}$: 62.32, $p<0.0001$) and isolation (LME, $F_{2,74}$: 12.17, $p<0.0001$) affected microbial community composition significantly when all measured PLFA's were combined. Although the analysis of previous land-use showed distinct differences between agricultural sites, restored areas and heathlands (LME, $F_{3,73}$: 49.56, $p<0.0001$), there were no significant differences between former arable fields and former meadows (Tukey test, $p>0.05$).

The sites after both restoration techniques ordinated between the agricultural sites and heathlands on the first linear discriminant (Figure 2), with significant differences between all categories (statistics in Appendix B). Microbial community composition after sod-cutting showed a greater resemblance to agricultural sites, and after topsoil removal it ordinated closer to the heathlands. The fungal PLFA (18:2ω6,9) was positively correlated with the first discriminant, while several bacterial PLFA's (ai15:0, 16:1ω7t, c17:0, i17:0) showed a negative loading. The second linear discriminant separated the restored sites from older soils. Microbial community composition in all degrees of isolation differed significantly from each other on the first discriminant (Tukey test, $p<0.05$), with a negative loading of the fungal PLFA (18:2ω6,9) and a positive loading of several mainly bacterial PLFA's (15:0, i16:0, 18:0 isomer and 19:2). The second linear discriminant separated microbial community composition of low-isolated sites from the other two categories (Tukey test, $p<0.05$), with a positive loading of the fungal PLFA and a negative loading of several bacterial PLFA's (ai15:0, i15:0, 16:1ω7t, ai17:0, i17:0 and c17:0).

Bacterial and fungal content showed the same pattern as the PLFAs loadings on the first linear discriminant for restoration techniques (Figure 3). The fungal content was significantly higher in heathlands and after topsoil removal compared to the agricultural sites and sod-cutted areas (LME, $F_{3,73}$: 28.35, p<0.0001, Tukey test, p<0.05). The lowest bacterial content was found after topsoil removal, although these sites did not differ significantly from heathlands (LME, $F_{3,73}$: 16.38, p<0.0001, Tukey test, p<0.05). Bacterial content after sod-cutting was similar to both agricultural sites and heathlands (Tukey test, p<0.05). Although the analysis of previous land-use showed significant differences between agricultural sites, restored areas and heathlands, there were no significant differences in fungal or bacterial content between former arable fields and former meadows (Tukey test, p<0.05). In highly-isolated areas bacterial content was lower compared to non-isolated sites, while sites with low-isolation did not differ from both other categories (LME, $F_{2,74}$: 5.19, p: 0.0078, Tukey test, p<0.05). On the contrary, fungal content was significantly higher in highly-isolated sites compared to low- and non-isolated sites (LME, $F_{2,74}$: 9.99, p:0.0001, Tukey test, p<0.05)

3.4 Vegetation

Vegetation development showed a generally similar pattern to microbial community assembly, although differences between restoration techniques were less distinct and not significant (Figure 4). The saturation index differed significantly between agricultural sites and heathlands but not between both restoration techniques (LME, $F_{3,7}$: 5.19, p: 0.0337, Tukey test, p<0.05). Characteristic heathland species were absent in agricultural sites and after sod-cutting, while their presence was highly variable after topsoil removal. Three out of five sites after topsoil removal had a similar number of characteristic species as heathlands, while in the other two sites these species were still absent. The absolute cover of characteristic heathland species showed a similar pattern (LME, $F_{3,7}$: 37.83, p:0.0001), with a significant higher cover of heathland species after topsoil removal compared to sod-cutting, but still significantly lower compared to heathlands (Tukey test, p<0.05). The absolute cover of agricultural species showed the opposite pattern, although differences between both restoration techniques were not significant (LME, $F_{3,7}$: 7.03, p: 0.0161, Tukey test, p<0.05). A DCA of vegetation composition showed a clear separation between agricultural sites and heathlands on the first axis (LME, $F_{3,7}$: 21.37, p:0.0007, Tukey test, p<0.05, Figure 5). Although highly variable, vegetation composition after topsoil removal differed significantly from both agricultural sites and heathlands (Tukey test, p<0.05). Vegetation composition after sod-cutting did not differ significantly from agricultural sites.

3.5 Parallel above-below-ground development

Both above- and below-ground distinct differences in community composition related to restoration technique were found on the first axis of the multivariate analysis. A combination of the first LDA-axis of vegetation and microbial community composition shows a pattern of increasing resemblance to heathlands (Figure 6). With sod-cutting the resemblance only slightly increased below-ground, while vegetation composition remained in the same domain of the ordination for the agricultural context. After topsoil removal below-ground resemblance to heathlands increased in all sites irrespective of highly variable above-ground development. After both techniques microbial community composition showed a greater resemblance to heathlands than vegetation composition, and seemed to precede vegetation development.

4 Discussion

4.1 Effects of soil nutrient pools

Differences in nitrogen availability had a pronounced effect on microbial community assembly, especially with respect to fungi. Fungal content was higher at low nitrogen availability and low at

higher nitrogen levels, which is similar to the pattern observed in nitrogen addition studies (Treseder 2008, Wei et al. 2013, Liu et al. 2014, Freedman et al. 2015). Bacterial content, however, showed the opposite pattern, with higher content at high nitrogen availability. This resulted in a low fungal/bacterial ratio after sod-cutting and a high fungal/bacterial ratio after topsoil removal, reflecting characteristic differences between fertile and oligotrophic systems (Wardle et al. 2004, Harris 2009). The expected negative effects of high nitrogen deposition levels on fungi (Treseder 2008, Farrer et al. 2013, Wei et al. 2013) did not prevent the development of a fungal-dominated community, apparently soil nitrogen pool size was still the dominant factor for microbial community assembly. Soil nitrogen pools after topsoil removal lie within the range of the target system in comparison to the meta-analysis of De Graaf et al. (2009). After sod-cutting nitrogen availability was much higher than the maximum range for heathlands. Phosphorus pools after both restoration techniques were still larger than the upper bounds for heathland habitats (De Graaf et al. 2009), leading to conditions where oligotrophic systems can only be supported after topsoil removal because of highly reduced nitrogen soil pools. N:P ratios in the vegetation after topsoil removal ranged from 3.8 to 8.5 (van Diggelen, unpublished data), which suggests that productivity is limited by nitrogen (Koerselman & Meuleman 1996). Despite high levels of nitrogen deposition, soil nitrogen pools remained still low in the first decades, maintaining suitable conditions for oligotrophic systems. However, optimal conditions for oligotrophic system development might change after a few decades. Constant high levels of nitrogen deposition may lead to increased nitrogen availability, which in combination with the large phosphorus pools increases productivity and favours a shift towards more eutrophic species (Duprè et al. 2010, Maskell et al. 2010). This shift could be enhanced by indirect effects of high nitrogen deposition levels, such as weakening the interaction between mycorrhiza and host plants (Treseder 2008). The establishment of an interaction between heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and ericoid mycorrhiza is considered essential in heathland restoration (Read et al. 2004, Diaz et al. 2008).

4.2 Impact of cultural legacy and isolation

Several studies have reported differences in microbial community composition between arable fields and agricultural meadows (Francisco et al. 2016, Griffiths et al. 2016). Interestingly, we found no such differences in microbial community composition between former arable fields and former meadows: none of the most differentiating PLFAs (Francisco et al. 2016) differed significantly between both categories. Similar to reduced soil fauna densities after sod-cutting and topsoil removal (Frouz et al. 2009), most of the original microbial biomass was also removed after application of these techniques. Apparently the cultivation legacy is most prominent in the upper soil layer, and is removed with the application of both restoration techniques.

Characteristic plant species often have difficulties to reach highly-isolated sites, leading to differences in vegetation composition between isolated and well-connected sites (Cramer et al. 2008, Myers & Harms 2009). Remarkably, isolated microbial communities from highly-isolated sites differed less from heathlands in fungal/bacterial ratio than those in low- or non-isolated sites. Higher initial availability of organic material might promote fungal establishment more than bacteria, as fungi are more dependent on organic material availability (Schmidt et al. 2014). The effects of isolation on microbial community composition were independent from land-use category. This suggests that across radical different systems the relative contribution of agricultural sites and heathlands in the direct vicinity had a more profound effect on local microbial community composition than actual land-use.

4.3 Dependence of microbial community assembly on vegetation development

Studies on simultaneous development of both vegetation and soil communities after land abandonment reported either similar trajectories of faster vegetation development (Jangid et al.

2011, Lozano et al. 2014), while after topsoil removal soil community assembly lags behind vegetation development (Holtkamp et al. 2008, Frouz et al. 2009). Contrary to these studies, we found more pronounced patterns in microbial community assembly after the application of both restoration techniques. Microbial community composition after topsoil removal was more similar to heathlands, while vegetation composition was still highly variable. A similar pattern was found after sod-cutting, where vegetation composition remained very similar to agricultural meadows while microbial community composition already showed more resemblance to reference heathlands. Both techniques minimize above- and below-ground competition with removal of 1) the vegetation, 2) soil seedbank (Török et al. 2008) and 3) most of the soil community. The first phases in vegetation development are determined mainly by dispersal rates of immigrating species and seed pressure from remaining species (Myers & Harms 2009). Since the seedbank that remains contain mostly ruderal and agricultural species (Klimkowska et al. 2010), seed pressure of the latter species is presumably high in all restored areas. After shallow sod-cutting these common species can gain dominance fast, while they are almost absent after topsoil removal, leaving a 'window of opportunity' for oligotrophic target species to establish. Disturbances such as sod-cutting or topsoil removal increase the probability of dramatic shifts in microbial community composition, assumed to be caused either by selective pressures or neutral processes (Litchman 2010, Nemergut et al. 2013). Contrary to other studies (Holtkamp et al. 2008, Frouz et al. 2009, Jangid et al. 2011, Lozano et al. 2014), microbial community assembly preceded vegetation development in the present situation. The clear effects of both soil nitrogen availability and regional species pool on microbial community assembly suggest that here interactions between the abiotic environment and the local microbial community play a determining role.

4.4 Implications for mitigating effects of nitrogen deposition

Our results show that in former agricultural sites only topsoil removal can mitigate the effects of enhanced nitrogen availability sufficiently fast. When nitrogen availability in the soil is reduced, conditions are suitable for the development of characteristic communities both above- and below-ground, even under constantly high levels of nitrogen deposition. Vegetation development can be facilitated by enhancing dispersal via hay transfer (Kiehl et al. 2010, Klimkowska et al. 2010), while soil inoculation might enhance below-ground development (Wubs et al. 2016). Unfortunately, in the mid- to long-term the combination of a large phosphorus pool and a high nitrogen deposition likely will shift both above- and below-ground communities backwards towards a degraded state (Duprè et al. 2010, Maskell et al. 2010). With topsoil removal suitable starting conditions can be created, but under conditions of high nitrogen deposition management activities such as sod-cutting remain essential to conserve these systems in the mid to long term.

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Tables and figures

Table 1. Description of the study sites with area, location, restoration technique, years since restoration, previous land-use and degree of isolation.

Category	Restoration technique	Area	Restoration period (years)	Previous land-use	Isolation	Latitude	Longitude
Start	Agricultural	Delleburen	-	-	Not	52.957060°	6.154318°
Start	Agricultural	Dwingeloo	-	-	Not	52.808550°	6.422350°
Start	Agricultural	Dwingeloo	-	-	Not	52.799900°	6.413317°
Start	Agricultural	Eexterveld	-	-	Not	53.014232°	6.708168°
R-SC	Sod-cut	Delleburen	10	Meadow (F-M)	Not	52.957987°	6.149869°
R-SC	Sod-cut	Eemboerveld	12	Arable (F-A)	Highly	53.017892°	7.093543°
R-SC	Sod-cut	Eexterveld	9	Meadow (F-M)	Low	53.015188°	6.702981°
R-TR	Topsoil removal	Bakkeveen	13	Meadow (F-M)	Low	53.081547°	6.280386°
R-TR	Topsoil removal	Delleburen	10	Meadow (F-M)	Not	52.958867°	6.152861°
R-TR	Topsoil removal	Eexterveld	9	Meadow (F-M)	Low	53.013391°	6.702926°
R-TR	Topsoil removal	Ennemaborg	12	Arable (F-A)	Highly	53.182255°	7.004271°
R-TR	Topsoil removal	Tichelberg	23	Arable (F-A)	Highly	53.022717°	7.005042°
Target	Heathland	Appelbergen	-	-	Highly	53.137292°	6.640562°
Target	Heathland	Delleburen	-	-	Not	52.958914°	6.145421°
Target	Heathland	Delleburen	-	-	Not	52.962556°	6.138043°
Target	Heathland	Dwingeloo	-	-	Not	52.806733°	6.405417°
Target	Heathland	Dwingeloo	-	-	Not	52.789417°	6.422683°
Target	Heathland	Eexterveld	-	-	Highly	53.008915°	6.701301°

Table 2. Soil chemistry of the study sites compared to values of meta-analyses for heathlands (De Graaf et al. 2009, Liczner et al. 2011). Outcomes of a Tukey test are given between brackets, only the study sites were included in the analysis.

	Start (Agricultural)	R-SC (Sod-cut)	R-TR (Topsoil removal)	Target (Heathlands)	Values meta-analysis heathlands
N_{total} (g/100g soil)	1.42±0.24 (a)	0.24±0.12 (b)	0.03±0.01 (c)	0.38±0.19 (bc)	0.02 (0.00-0.09)
P_{total} (mg/100g soil)	22.09±3.76 (a)	25.68±10.32 (a)	8.48±3.95 (a)	24.84±3.84 (a)	0.12 (0-0.90)
pH (KCl)	4.73±0.32 (a)	5.20±0.75 (ab)	4.60±0.19 (ab)	3.50±0.32 (b)	4.3 (4.0-5.4)

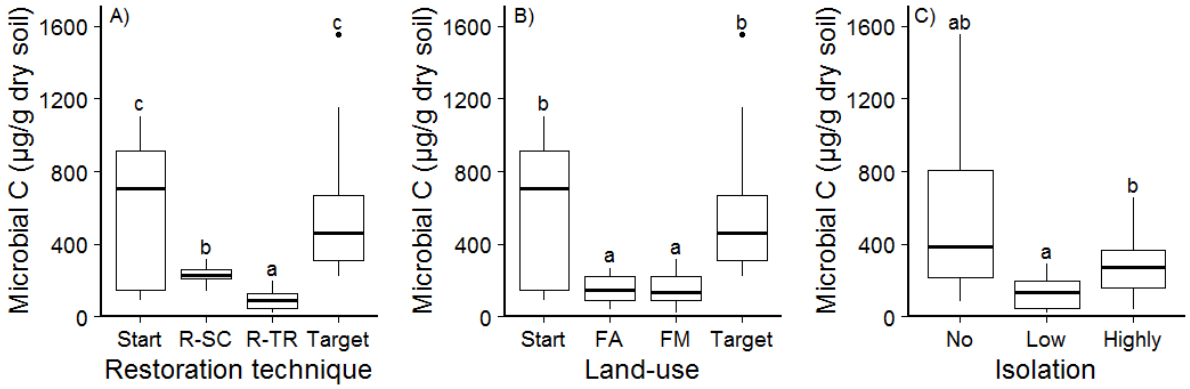

Figure 1. The effects of restoration technique (A), land-use (B) and isolation (C) on microbial biomass. Start: agricultural, R-SC: sod-cut, R-TR: topsoil removal, Target: heathlands, F-A: former arable and F-M: former meadow. Boxplots show median, 1st and 3rd quartiles and 1.5*IQR whiskers, the letters indicate Tukey outcomes.

(note Figure 1: TIFF-format only preview, .EPS and .PDF source files included. Two-column graph)

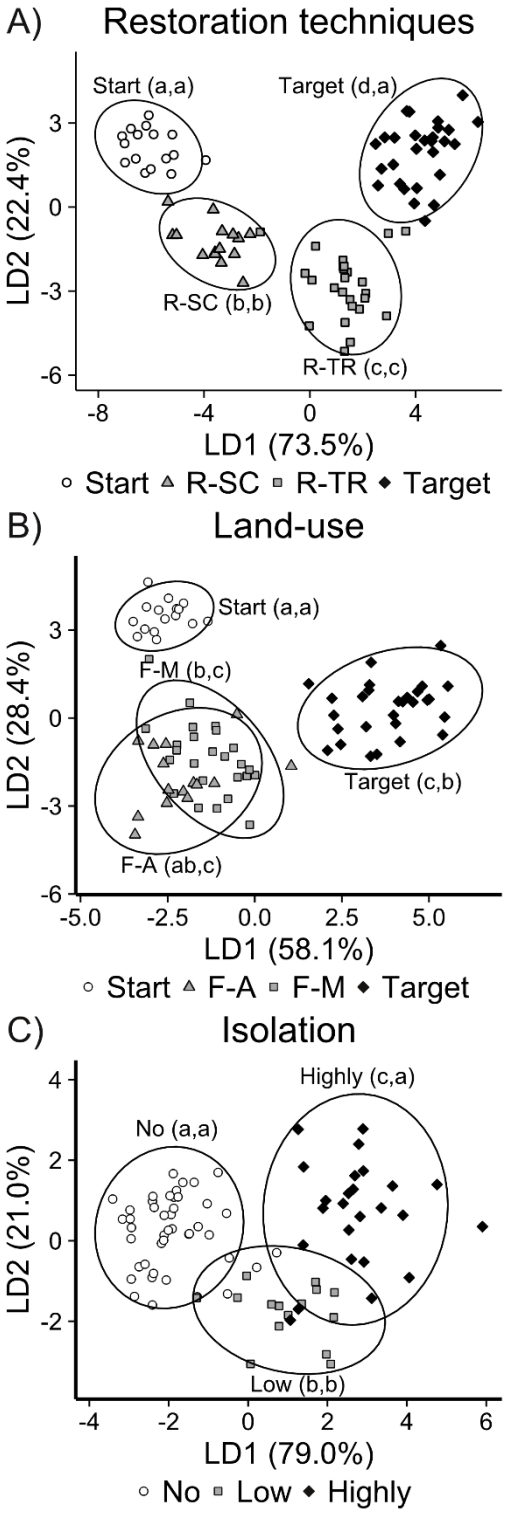

Figure 2. The first two linear discriminants of microbial community composition based on all PLFA's for restoration technique (A), land-use (B) and isolation (C). Percentages view the amount of variation explained by each axis. Tukey outcomes for LD1 and LD2 are given after each group between brackets. Ellipses represent 95% confidence intervals. Start: agricultural, R-SC: sod-cut, R-TR: topsoil removal, Target: heathlands, F-A: former arable and F-M: former meadow.

(note Figure 2: TIFF-format only preview, .EPS and .PDF source files included. One-column graph)

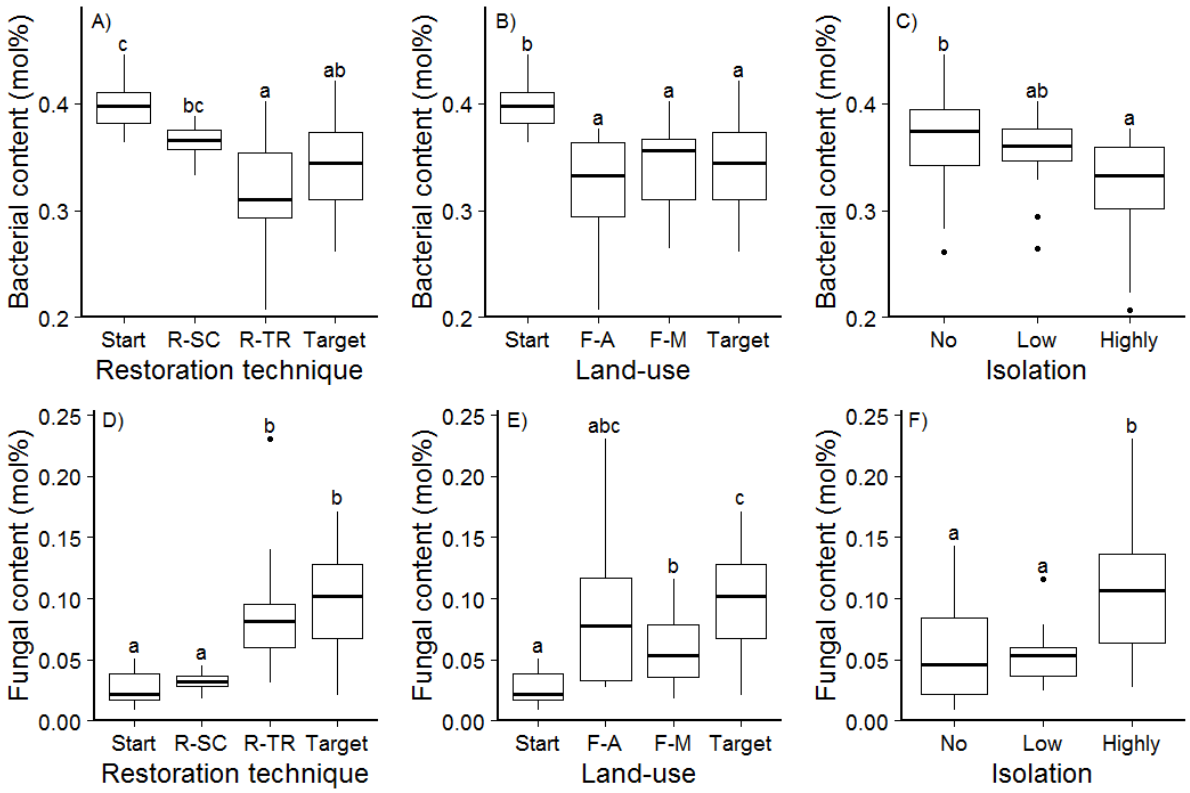

Figure 3. The contents of bacteria (A-C) and fungi (D-F) for restoration technique (A,D), land-use (B,E) and isolation (C,F). Start: agricultural, R-SC: sod-cut, R-TR: topsoil removal, Target: heathlands, F-A: former arable and F-M: former meadow. Boxplots show median, 1st and 3rd quartiles and 1.5*IQR whiskers, the letters indicate Tukey outcomes.

(note Figure 3: TIFF-format only preview, .EPS and .PDF source files included. Two-column graph)

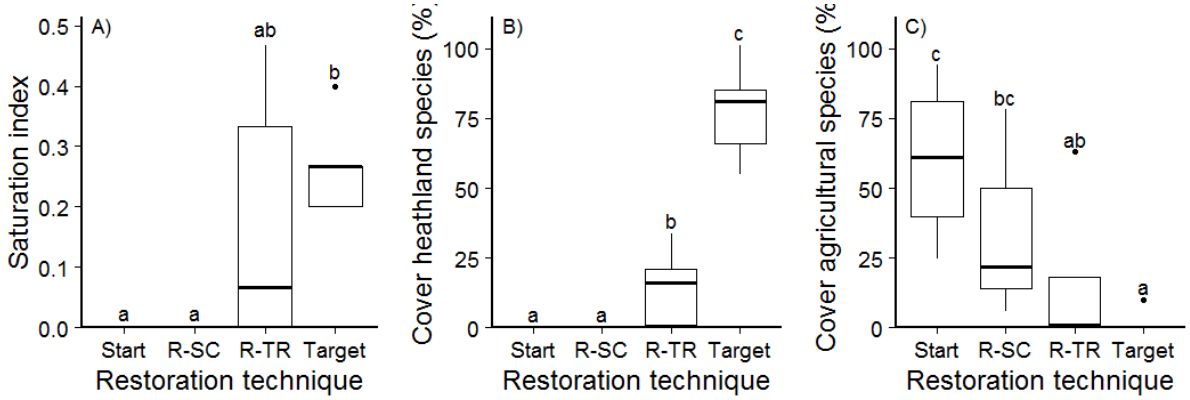

Figure 4. The effect of restoration technique on Saturation index (A), cover of characteristic heathland species (B) and cover of agricultural species (C). Start: agricultural, R-SC: sod-cut, R-TR: topsoil removal and Target: heathlands. Boxplots show median, 1st and 3rd quartiles and 1.5*IQR whiskers, the letters indicate Tukey outcomes.

(note Figure 4: TIFF-format only preview, .EPS and .PDF source files included. Two-column graph)

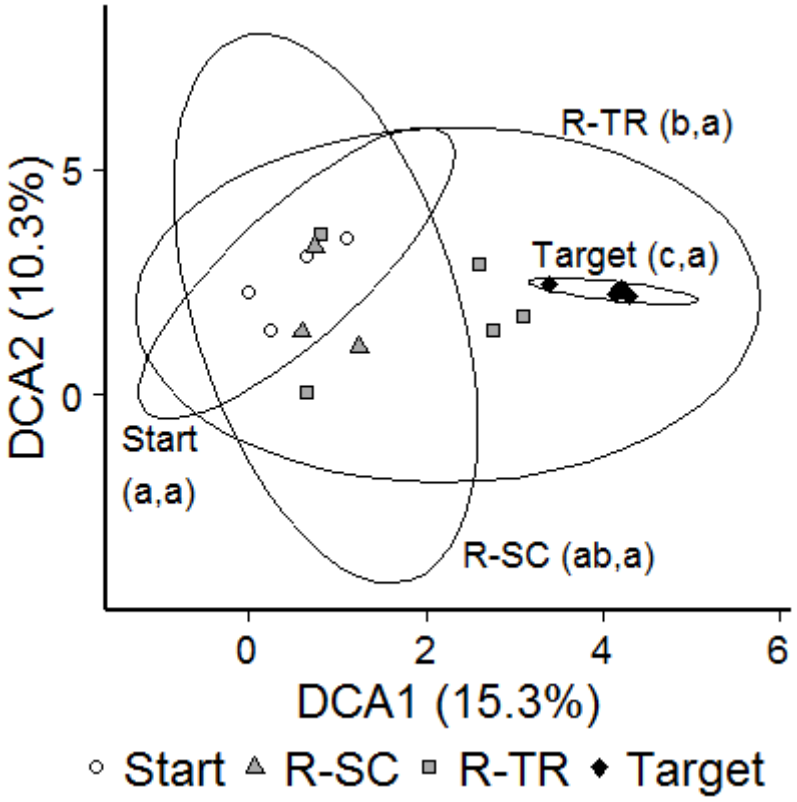

Figure 5. A Detrended Component Analyis (DCA) of the effects of restoration technique on vegetation composition. Percentages view the amount of variation explained by each axis. Tukey outcomes for DCA1 and DCA2 are given after each group between brackets. Ellipses represent 95% confidence intervals. Start: agricultural, R-SC: sod-cut, R-TR: topsoil removal and Target: heathlands.

(note Figure 5: TIFF-format only preview, .EPS and .PDF source files included. One-column graph)

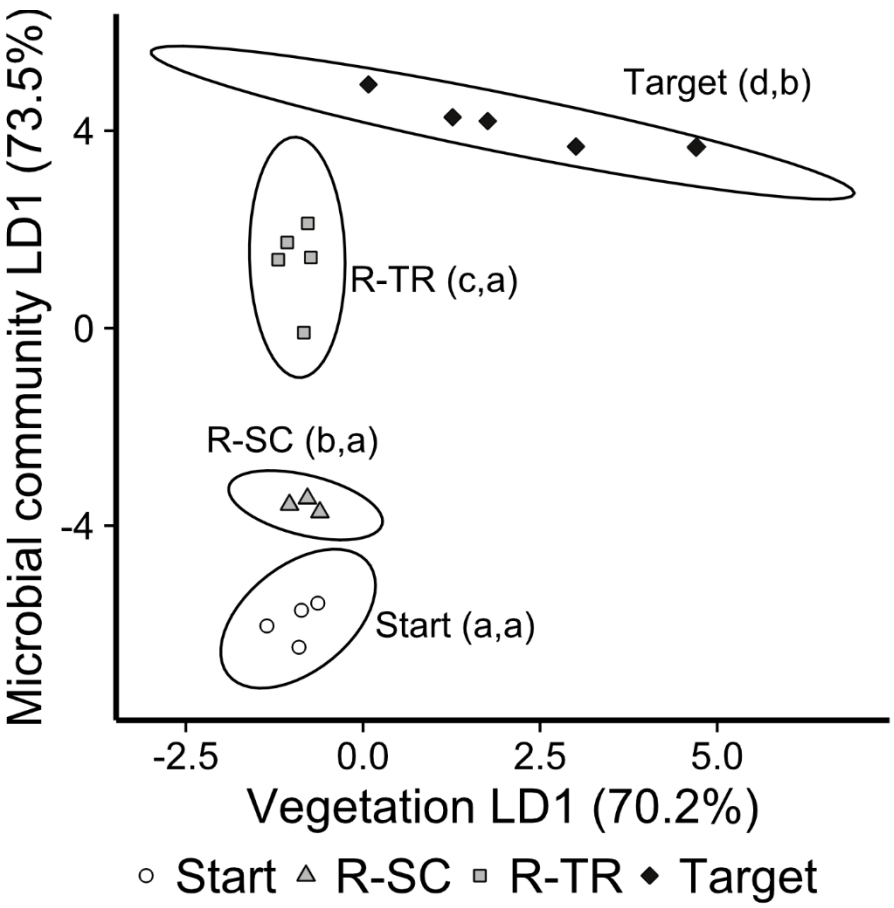

Figure 6. The first Linear Discriminant of vegetation composition versus the first Linear Discriminant of microbial community composition for restoration techniques. Tukey outcomes for microbial community and vegetation are given after each group between brackets. Ellipses represent 95% confidence intervals. Start: agricultural, R-SC: sod-cut, R-TR: topsoil removal and Target: heathlands.

(note Figure 6: TIFF-format only preview, .EPS and .PDF source files included. One-column graph)

582 Appendix A

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584 *Faithfulness values obtained from SynBioSys (Hennekens et al. 2010) of characteristic heathland*
585 *species to the dry heath (Calluno-Ulicetea), wet heath (Erica tetralices) or Nardetea plant community*
586 *observed in the vegetation relevés. Only species with a faithfulness higher than 20 were included.*

Species	**Plant community**	**Faithfulness**
Calluna vulgaris	Calluno-Ulicetea	24.28
Carex oederi	Nardetea	21.97
Carex panicea	Nardetea	30.66
Carex pilulifera	Nardetea	23.31
Dactylorhiza maculata	Nardetea	42.86
Erica tetralix	Ericetum tetralicis	26.26
Festuca ovina	Nardetea	50.00
Galium saxatile	Nardetea	41.89
Genista anglica	Nardetea	36.22
Genista tinctoria	Calluno-Ulicetea	22.49
Juncus squarrosus	Nardetea	39.47
Luzula campestris	Nardetea	24.53
Nardus stricta	Nardetea	59.96
Potentilla erecta	Nardetea	33.73
Trichophorum cespitosum	Nardetea	29.85

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Appendix B

Statistics of all analysed parameters with application of ln(x+1) transformation, statistical test and post-hoc Tukey test. Statistical tests: ANOVA: Analysis of Variance and LME: Linear Mixed-Effect Model. Abbreviations factors: RT: restoration technique, PL: previous land-use and IS: isolation.

Measurement	**Parameter**	**ln(x+1) trans-for-med**	**Statistical analysis**				**Tukey**				
			Test	*df*	*F*	*p*	***RT***	*Start*	*R-SC*	*R-TR*	*Target*
							PL	*Start*	*F-A*	*F-M*	*Target*
							IS	*No*	*Low*	*Highly*	
Soil chemistry (only RT)	Ntotal	yes	LME	3,4	40,80	0,0019		a	b	c	bc
	Ptotal	yes	LME	3,1	4,99	0,3154		a	a	a	a
	pH (KCl)	no	LME	3,5	7,38	0,0277		a	ab	ab	b
Microbial biomass	Restoration technique	yes	LME	3,67	41,81	<0,0001		c	b	a	c
	Previous land-use	yes	LME	3,67	19,20	<0,0001		b	a	a	b
	Isolation	yes	LME	2,68	8,32	0,0006		ab	a	b	
PLFA-Total bacteria	Restoration technique	yes	LME	3,73	16,38	<0,0001		c	bc	a	ab
	Previous land-use	yes	LME	3,73	10,11	<0,0001		b	a	a	a
	Isolation	yes	LME	2,74	5,19	0,0078		b	ab	a	
PLFA-Fungi	Restoration technique	yes	LME	3,73	28,35	<0,0001		a	a	b	b
	Previous land-use	yes	LME	3,73	17,28	<0,0001		a	abc	b	c
	Isolation	yes	LME	2,74	9,99	0,0001		a	a	b	
PLFA-PCA	Restoration technique	no	LME	3,73	62,32	<0,0001					
	Previous land-use	no	LME	3,73	49,56	<0,0001					
	Isolation	no	LME	2,74	12,17	<0,0001					
PLFA-LDA	RT LD1	no	ANOVA	3	435,51	<0,0001		a	b	c	d
	RT LD2	no	ANOVA	3	132,68	<0,0001		a	b	c	a
	PL LD1	no	ANOVA	3	208,34	<0,0001		a	ab	b	c
	PL LD2	no	ANOVA	3	101,73	<0,0001		a	c	c	b
	IS LD1	no	ANOVA	2	180,84	<0,0001		a	b	c	
	IS LD2	no	ANOVA	2	30,67	<0,0001		a	b	a	
Vegetation (only RT)	Saturation index	yes	LME	3,7	5,19	0,0337		a	a	ab	b
	Cover heathland species	yes	LME	3,7	37,83	0,0001		a	a	b	c
	Cover agricultural species	yes	LME	3,7	7,03	0,0161		c	bc	ab	a
Vegetation-DCA RT	RT DCA1	no	LME	3,7	21,37	0,0007		a	ab	b	c
	RT DCA2	no	LME	3,7	0,57	0,6537		a	a	a	a
Vegetation-LDA RT	RT LD1	no	ANOVA	3	11,06	0,0007		a	a	a	b
	RT LD2	no	ANOVA	3	3,97	0,0327		a	ab	b	ab