



Patterns of Soil Bacteria and Canopy Community Structure Related to Tropical Peatland Development

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Abstract Natural environmental gradients provide important information about the ecological constraints on plant and microbial community structure. In a tropical peatland of Panama, we investigated community structure (forest canopy and soil bacteria) and microbial community function (soil enzyme activities and respiration) along an ecosystem development gradient that coincided with a natural P gradient. Highly structured plant and bacterial communities that correlated with gradients in phosphorus status and soil organic matter content

characterized the peatland. A secondary gradient in soil pore-water NH_4 described significant variance in soil microbial respiration and β -1-4-glucosidase activity. Covariation of canopy and soil bacteria taxa contributed to a better understanding of ecological classifications for biotic communities with applicability for tropical peatland ecosystems of Central America. Moreover, plants and soils, linked primarily through increasing P deficiency, influenced strong patterning of plant and bacterial community structure related to the development of this tropical peatland ecosystem.

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Introduction

Patterns of plant and soil microbial community structure across environmental gradients and relationships with ecosystem function are of primary interest in ecology, especially for developing predictions of environmental change (van der Heijden et al. 2008). This is a challenging goal because the growth and activity of plants and microbes operate on different temporal and spatial scales and vary in their response to resource availability and other environmental drivers (Hacker and Bertness 1999; Harrison et al. 2007). Studies that describe how plant and soil microbial communities correlate with ecosystem structure and function are needed in a multitude of ecosystems and, where possible, in the context of natural environmental variation. Natural gradients of ecosystem development provide an important framework for investigating patterns structuring ecosystems.

Several theoretical and empirical studies, along with some comprehensive reviews, suggest the importance of nutrient

status in modulating plant-soil relationships and thus the potential for coupling between plant and microbial community composition (Aerts et al. 1999; Hooper et al. 2000; Ehrenfeld et al. 2005). These patterns are often explained by plant source effects via litter and root exudates that modulate the availability of a variety of labile organic constituents (i.e. Meier and Bowman 2008; Badri and Vivanco 2009). In peatland ecosystems, plant-soil feedbacks suggest a strong linkage between plant and microbial communities that covary with soil properties (Fisk et al. 2003; Peltoniemi et al. 2009; Dimitriu and Grayston 2010). In tropical peatlands, interdependence between soil and plant community structure has also been cited (Page et al. 1999; Troxler 2007) however relationships between plant and microbial community structure along environmental gradients have not been well studied.

The proximate control in ombrogenous peatland environments is hydrology, especially water source, which in turn influences soil chemistry (Bridgman and Richardson 1993). Development of ombrogenous peatlands in high latitudes is thought to have initiated with shifts in early Holocene climate (Tarnocai and Stolbovoy 2006) and has been used to explain bog initiation in some tropical areas (Anderson 1983; Phillips et al. 1997; Domaine et al. 2011). In temperate peatlands, limiting gradients of nutrient availability, hydrology and alkalinity along with low temperatures have been shown to be the principle drivers of peatland ecosystem structure (Bragazza et al. 2005). Chemical characteristics of peatland vegetation have also been recognized as limiting decomposition (Yavitt et al. 1997; Rydin and Jeglum 2006). Coincidentally, peatlands often have plant communities which are highly structured around nutrient status, oftentimes phosphorus (P) (Bridgman and Richardson 1993; Feller et al. 2002; Sjögersten et al. 2011). Notably, peatlands exhibit a special case of ecosystem development that runs contrary to classic soil development theory as related to phosphorus (Walker and Syers 1976). As opposed to soil weathering that reduces mineral phosphorus over time, peatland development results in increasing peat depth and nutrient deficiency resulting from increasing influence of atmospheric deposition as the sole nutrient source and as the peat surface simultaneously “raises” over mineral soil (Rydin and Jeglum 2006). Thus, feedbacks between plants and soils responding to peatland development and increasing P depletion over time suggest that plant and bacterial community structure would covary with P status (Aerts et al. 1999; Ehrenfeld et al. 2005).

In this study, our goal was to determine how plant and bacterial communities covaried with environmental gradients structuring the peatland. We also sought to examine how soil microbial function (measured as enzyme activities and respiration) correlated with environmental gradients structuring the peatland, focusing on the natural P gradient. We hypothesized that plant and bacterial community structure and function would covary with phosphorus status along the ecosystem development gradient. Our work builds on previous studies

describing biogeochemical characteristics of a tropical peatland (Troxler 2007; Sjögersten et al. 2011) by explicitly linking variation in community structure of canopy species and soil bacteria to environmental gradients that developed with peatland succession.

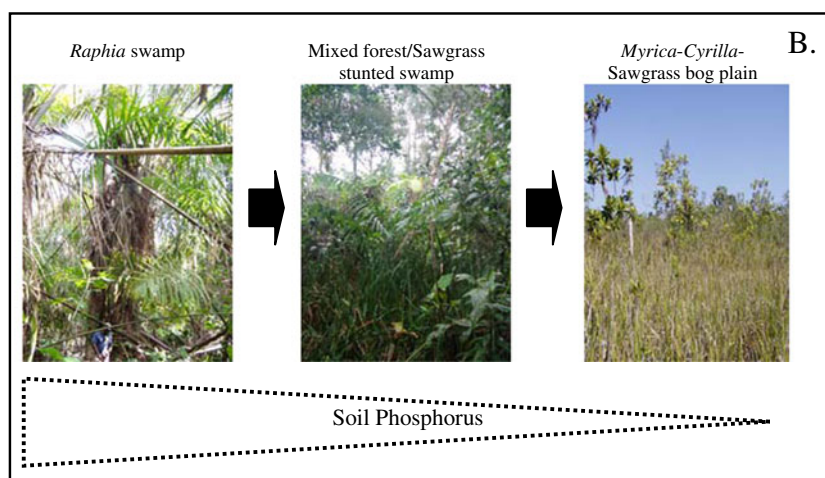
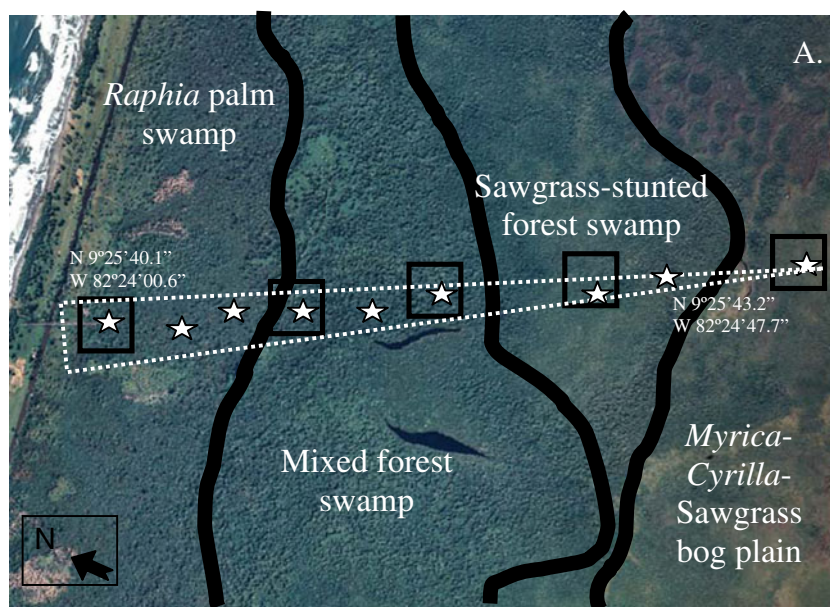
Materials and Methods

Study Site In the province of Bocas del Toro, Panama, the Changuinola peat deposit developed on the western bank of Almirante Bay and is 90 km² (Phillips et al. 1997). A large portion of this wetland, San San-Pond Sak, is a designated Wetland of International Importance (CWII 1971). Initiated by early Holocene climatic changes in the Caribbean region, this peatland is characterized by a P gradient that has been shown to be associated with the sequential development of a tropical ombrotrophic peat bog leading to progressive P depletion over the last 10,000 years (Phillips et al. 1997; Troxler 2007). Average maximum monthly temperature is 31.4°C. Average monthly rainfall is 288 mm with annual precipitation of about 3.5 m (World Meteorological Association; derived from 1971–2000 monthly averages). While the peatland is proximal to the coast, surface water from a canal excavated at its coastward edge shows salinity values less than 0.1 ppt (Davis, unpublished data). High annual precipitation, evenly distributed throughout the year, influences the peatland’s freshwater character (Anderson 1983; Phillips and Bustin 1996).

In 2005 and 2006, we characterized bacterial community structure, bulk soil properties, porewater dissolved constituents, conductivity, soil enzyme activities and soil microbial respiration at nine sites that paralleled canopy plots established at five sites along the peatland development gradient. Although the first site along the coastal end-member is referred to as “near-coast”, this site is 300 m from a nearby canal used to access the peatland and >500 m from the Caribbean sea (Fig. 1a). Previous work demonstrated that this strong soil P gradient corresponded with observations of changing canopy species composition and height of aboveground biomass with a vegetation community that graded into a *Sphagnum* bog (Fig. 1; Phillips and Bustin 1996; Phillips et al. 1997; Troxler 2007). This pattern has also been reported for some tropical peat swamps of Malesia (Anderson 1983).

Plant Community Structure and Nutrient Status Along a 2.7 km transect, soil samples were collected from each of nine stratified, randomly selected 1 m² plots. Along this same transect, five stratified, randomly selected 0.25 ha plots were established with five of the nine 1 m² soil sampling plots co-located within each of the 0.25 ha plots (Fig. 1a). The other four soil sample locations were conducted in 1 m² plots intervening these 0.25 ha plots along the transect. Each 0.25 ha plot was subdivided into four 625m² quadrants, and individual trees

Fig. 1 Soil phosphorus (P) resource gradient with approximate distribution of plant successional communities in the coastal peatland study area near Changuinola, Panama. A) The white triangle outline corresponds to decreasing soil P concentration s with distance into the interior peatland from the coast. Black boxes mark approximate locations of 0.25 ha canopy plots. White stars mark soil sampling locations and the distal ends of the transect. Aerial image made available by ANAM (2004). B) Pictorial description of general plant community types occurring along the soil P gradient



≥ 10 cm in diameter at breast height (DBH) were measured, identified to species, and tagged (Condit 1998). *Raphia taedigera* (Mart.) is a clumping palm, and stem density was determined from number of individuals found in each plot. Given the morphology of *R. taedigera*, DBH was difficult to determine for this species. We thus used number of stems per individual and approximate diameter per stem to estimate average DBH for the plot where *R. taedigera* was found (0.3 km). Abundance for each species was determined relative to the total number of individuals in all canopy plots. Canopy diversity and richness were calculated using the Shannon-Wiener (H') index. Nutrient status and ^{15}N values of canopy vegetation [C, nitrogen (N) and P content of live leaves] from the nine sites was drawn from previous work (Troxler 2007).

Bacterial Community Structure Bacterial community structure of surface soils was characterized in each of the nine soil

sampling sites along the transect. Five samples within a 1 m^2 subplot at each site were collected from a depth of two cm using a 2 cm diameter PVC tube. Sub-samples were composited, mixed and preserved with RNAlater (Quiagen, Valencia, CA, USA; used for preservation of both RNA and DNA, Gorokhova 2005), stored frozen overnight, transported to Florida International University in an iced cooler within 24 h of collection, and frozen at -80°C until processed. Because of the remote location of the study site and impossibility of immediate preservation under -80°C conditions, RNAlater was used as an additional method of preservation. Bacterial structure was then determined with Polymerase Chain Reaction amplification of 16S rRNA gene sequences combined with Denaturing Gradient Gel Electrophoresis (PCR-DGGE). PCR-DGGE characterizes the rDNA fragments from those species that dominate the community and is very useful for identifying changes in community structure (Muyzer and

Smalla 1998; Ikenaga et al. 2010). See “Electronic Supplementary Materials” for further details.

Using information about sequenced and cloned bands, we characterized the relative dominance of ribotypes for each site. We calculated bacterial diversity using the Shannon-Wiener (H') index. While this is not a true measure of bacterial species diversity, we employed it as a useful index to compare the community structure of dominant ribotypes across sites (Kowalchuk et al. 2002). All of the DGGE bands were used in diversity estimates.

Soil Enzyme Activities, Microbial Respiration and Chemical Properties Soil samples were collected at these same nine sites with a 2.5 cm diameter serrated plastic coring tube. A subsample was first dried to a constant weight at 70°C for soil moisture determination. A second subsample was slurried by adding a volume of water equal to the mass of wet soil after removing bulk roots. Slurries were used in the determination of enzyme activities and microbial respiration (CO_2).

We determined soil enzyme activities using 4-methylumbelliferone (MUF) substrates (Chróst and Krambeck 1986; Hoppe 1993) for the determination of four enzyme activities: phosphatase (AP), β -1-4-glucosidase (BGC), β -N-acetylglucosaminidase (BAN) and sulfatase (SUF). The substrates used for each of these enzyme assays were: 4-methylumbelliferyl-phosphate, MUF- β -D-glucoside, MUF-N-acetyl- β -D-glucosaminide, and MUF-sulfate respectively. Enzyme activity was determined as the difference between fluorescent substrate liberated during incubation time (t_i) and time zero (t_0). Accumulation of fluorescence was monitored over time to ensure linearity. Fluorescence was measured using a Cytofluor 4000 multiwell plate reader (PerSeptive Biosystems, Inc., Carlsbad, CA, USA).

Microbial respiration rates were determined employing the modified method of Amador and Jones (1993). Rates were measured on known mass of replicate soil slurries (approximately 4 g slurry) that were incubated for 40 h in 20 mL gas headspace vials that were purged with CO_2 -free air prior to incubation. Headspace gas was measured on a gas chromatograph HP 5890 Series II equipped with a flame ionization detector (Hewlett Packard, Palo Alto, CA, USA) after conversion to methane in a Shimadzu MTN-1 Methanizer.

Soil total P, nitrogen (TN) and carbon (TC) analyses were performed using the modified acid-digestion method of Solorzano and Sharp (1980) for TP, and with a Carlo Erba elemental analyzer (ThermoFisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) for TN and TC. Organic matter content was determined by ashing 5 mg oven dried soil at 400°C. Conductivity values were determined on soil slurries using a YSI handheld conductivity meter (YSI Inc., Yellow Springs, OH, USA). Soil porewater was analyzed for concentrations of soluble reactive phosphorus (SRP), nitrate + nitrite ($\text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2$), ammonium

(NH_4) and dissolved organic carbon (DOC) on samples collected with a porewater sipper (aquarium filter stone inserted to 10 cm depth, attached to fine Tygon® tubing and extracted with a 120 mL syringe). Filtered (Whatman GF/F) water samples were analyzed for SRP, NH_4 , $\text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2$, and NO_2 concentrations using a four-channel auto-analyzer (Alpkem model RFA 300; Technicon Instruments, Tarrytown, NY) at the Florida International University Southeast Environmental Research Water Quality Laboratory.

Data Analysis We used the data reduction technique of Principal Components Analysis (PCA) using a correlation matrix to examine the variance associated with soil abiotic structure ($n=9$; excluding salinity, pH and peat depth). We applied a varimax rotation to the eigenvectors to improve the structure for the components. We then used the soil parameters that explained the variance of each axis to determine how plant and bacterial community structure (including canopy taxa and soil bacteria ribotypes) and soil microbial function (enzyme activities and soil respiration) varied along environmental gradients described using best fit regression models. PCA and regression analyses were performed in JMP 7.0 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA). Cluster analyses were performed for all DGGE bands of the soil bacterial community using the Ward method in R (R Development Core Team 2008) with box plots describing the average variation in soil TP ($\mu\text{g P g}^{-1}$ soil) among four clusters. We used an arcsine-square root transformation for relative abundances of canopy species and performed statistical tests with log-transformed data where appropriate.

Results

Summary of Plant and Bacterial Community Structure and Soil Parameters Canopy species identified at the five 0.25 ha plots with DBH 10 cm or greater were *Campnosperma panamensis*, *Symphonia globulifera*, *Euterpe precatoria*, *Ilex guianensis*, *Ardisia* sp. *Cassipourea elliptica*, *Alchornea latifolia*, *Raphia taedigera* and *Cyrilla racemiflora*. *R. taedigera* was found in one site only (0.3 km). At the 0.3 km site, average DBH was $53.7 \text{ cm} \pm 0.3$ and $23 \text{ cm} \pm 1.0$ with and without (i.e. hardwoods and solitary palms only) *R. taedigera* DBH estimates, respectively (Table 1). In further analyses, we did not include *R. taedigera* DBH values because of the uncertainty associated with how DBH was estimated for this species. Overall, average DBH declined with distance toward the interior. Stem density was fairly similar along the transect but was lowest at 2.7 km into the mire interior. In both near-coast (0.3 km) and most developed bog (2.7 km) sites, a single tree species dominated species composition (*R. taedigera* and *C. racemiflora*, respectively). Canopy species

Table 1 A. Canopy community structure and nutrient status, B. bacterial community structure including relative dominance (%) for phyla of soil bacteria groups identified using two primer groups: 357f-GC & 517r and 968f-GC & 1401r, and C. soil parameters including nutrient content and physical characteristics, enzyme activities and microbial respiration from near-coast (0.3 km) to most developed bog community (2.7 km). Average \pm standard error are reported where available or not otherwise reported

	Transect Location (km)									Source
	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	
<i>A. Canopy community structure</i>										
Dominant species ^b	<i>RT</i>	n.d.	<i>CE</i>	n.d.	<i>CP</i>	n.d.	<i>CP</i>	n.d.	<i>CR</i>	This study
No. stem 0.25 ha ⁻¹	128	n.d.	155	n.d.	135	n.d.	143	n.d.	95	This study
Proportion of total stems	0.90	n.d.	0.45	n.d.	0.32	n.d.	0.52	n.d.	0.89	This study
DBH (≥ 10 cm)	23 \pm 1.0	n.d.	19 \pm 0.07	n.d.	19 \pm 0.06	n.d.	15 \pm 0.03	n.d.	12 \pm 0.02	This study
Canopy richness (No. sp.)	3	n.d.	6	n.d.	7	n.d.	6	n.d.	3	This study
Canopy diversity (H')	0.38	n.d.	1.33	n.d.	1.65	n.d.	1.14	n.d.	0.39	This study
total phosphorus (%)	0.123	0.138	0.116	0.106	0.108	0.078	0.052	0.061	0.052	Troxler 2007
total nitrogen (%)	1.27	1.43	1.64	1.40	1.53	1.49	0.57	1.00	0.94	Troxler 2007
molar N:P	23	23	31	29	31	43	24	37	40	Troxler 2007
molar C:N	44	39	36	41	38	37	53	59	61	Troxler 2007
molar C:P	1032	920	1130	1195	1186	1627	2458 ^c	2134	2507	Troxler 2007
¹⁵ N (‰)	0.70	4.03	-1.08	-1.90	1.32	-1.79	-7.08	-5.19	-8.32	Troxler 2007
<i>B. Bacterial Community Structure</i>										
357f-GC & 517r										
Bands (No.)	44	45	40	46	41	44	42	45	33	This study
Bacterial diversity (H')	1.15	1.06	1.17	1.06	1.12	1.10	0.79	0.94	0.94	This study
Acidobacteria (%)	30	30	38	36	41	40	37	36	38	This study
Actinobacteria (%)	2	2	4	2	2	4	8	8	8	This study
Firmicutes (%)	8	8	6	6	8	8	5	5	5	This study
Proteobacteria (%)	38	38	39	42	39	40	39	38	38	This study
Undetermined (%)	23	23	13	14	10	9	11	13	11	This study
968f-GC & 1401r										
Bands (No.)	35	35	32	35	34	35	37	39	32	This study
Bacterial diversity (H')	1.54	1.48	1.53	1.43	1.45	1.36	1.53	1.49	1.56	This study
Acidobacteria (%)	45	44	47	42	36	38	33	31	36	This study
Actinobacteria (%)	2	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	9	This study
Chlamydiae (%)	8	11	11	13	14	14	15	15	9	This study
Proteobacteria (%)	31	31	28	30	33	34	42	43	31	This study
Undetermined (%)	14	13	14	13	14	14	9	11	15	This study
<i>C. Soil Parameters</i>										
Total phosphorus (ug g ⁻¹)	1178	1087	1015	n.d.	677	588	451	443	377	This study
Total nitrogen (mg g ⁻¹)	27.4	30.6	28.0	n.d.	26.6	22.3	27.1	18.9	22.1	Troxler 2007
Molar N:P	52	62	61	n.d.	87	84	133	95	130	This study
Molar C:N	20	20	23	n.d.	25	29	20	32	24	Troxler 2007
NH ₄ (μmol L ⁻¹)	6.05 \pm n.d.	5.52 \pm 1.9	0.88 \pm 0.3	1.25 \pm 0.4	8.06 \pm 2.0	2.4 \pm 1.1	0.21 \pm 0.0	1.35 \pm 0.2	5.93 \pm 2.1	Troxler 2007
NO ₂ + NO ₃ (μmol L ⁻¹)	8.72 \pm n.d.	6.65 \pm n.d.	1.02 \pm 0.2	1.35 \pm 0.1	2.68 \pm 0.1	1.47 \pm 0.4	0.17 \pm 0.1	0.20 \pm 0.1	0.15 \pm n.d.	Troxler 2007
SRP (μmol L ⁻¹)	0.44 \pm n.d.	0.28 \pm 0.2	0.08 \pm 0.00	0.03 \pm 0.0	0.05 \pm 0.0	0.01 \pm 0.0	0.01 \pm 0.0	0.20 \pm 0.2	0.02 \pm 0.1	Troxler 2007
DOC (mg L ⁻¹)	0.21 \pm n.d.	0.22 \pm n.d.	16.08 \pm 0.00	14.88 \pm n.d.	22.06 \pm n.d.	15.8 \pm 3.2	12.56 \pm 0.2	13.29 \pm 0.7	13.68 \pm 0.7	Troxler 2007
Soil moisture (%)	86.7	90.2	88.3	85.7	87.6	95.5	91.5	89.7	92.9	This study
Organic matter (%)	94.6	90.9	74.6	n.d.	80.6	85.5	93.2	91.2	94.0	Troxler 2007

Table 1 (continued)

	Transect Location (km)									Source
	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	
Conductivity ($\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$)	484	132	43	33	56	83	22	26	75	Troxler 2007
Salinity (%wt)	0.01	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	<0.01	n.d.	<0.01	n.d.	<0.01	Phillips and Bustin 1996
pH (top 10 cm)	3.9	n.d.	2.8	n.d.	2.8	n.d.	3.2	n.d.	3.6	Phillips and Bustin 1996
Peat depth (m)	2.8	n.d.	3.3	n.d.	3.3	n.d.	5.3	n.d.	8.2	Phillips and Bustin 1996
AP ($\text{nmol g}^{-1} \text{hr}^{-1}$)	23	126	30	86	98	232	233	172	467	This study
BGC ($\text{nmol g}^{-1} \text{hr}^{-1}$)	693	451	1843	838	322	1081	1497	2298	819	This study
BAN ($\text{nmol g}^{-1} \text{hr}^{-1}$)	281	153	658	295	168	360	551	1155	577	This study
SUF ($\text{nmol g}^{-1} \text{hr}^{-1}$)	58	68	32	28	27	52	50	27	70	This study
CO ₂ ($\text{nmol g}^{-1} \text{hr}^{-1}$)	20.5	4.9	36.6	33.8	3.2	n.d.	45.3	60.3	11.1	This study

^a Phosphatase (AP), β -1-4-glucosidase (BGC), β -N-acetylglucosaminidase (BAN) and sulfatase (SUF)

^b Dominant species: *Raphia taedigera* RT, *Cassipourea elliptica* CE, *Camposperma panamensis* CP, *Cyrilla racemiflora* = CR

^c %C estimated from the average of %C values from other sites

richness and diversity were lowest in the 0.3 and 2.7 km sites. Canopy tissue P and N concentrations were included from Troxler (2007; Table 1).

A greater number of bands was identified with the primer set 357F-GC and 517R (first primer set; $n=72$) as compared with 968F-GC and 1401r (second primer set; $n=51$; Tables 1 and 2). In general, diversity of dominant bands was higher for the second primer set, but were more variable across the transect using the first primer set. Sequencing the dominant bands, five bacterial phyla were identified with the first primer set identifying more bands of unique but undetermined phylogenetic classification. Acidobacteria were the most abundant operational taxonomic units (OTU) or ribotypes identified, regardless of primer set used (Table 1). Using the second primer group, dominant bands within the proteobacteria phylum were identified to class, including α -, β -, δ - and γ -proteobacteria.

With respect to general soil characteristics, inland sites had lower total nutrients, porewater SRP and $\text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2$, generally higher phosphatase activity and soil moisture and greater peat depths (Table 1). In soil porewater, the near-coast sites (0.3 km and 0.6 km) had higher SRP, $\text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2$ and conductivity but lower DOC. Overall, there was low variability in pH (3.26 ± 0.22) with all values below 4.0. Variability in organic matter content and enzyme activities (except AP) generally did not appear to covary with peatland development (i.e. distance along the transect).

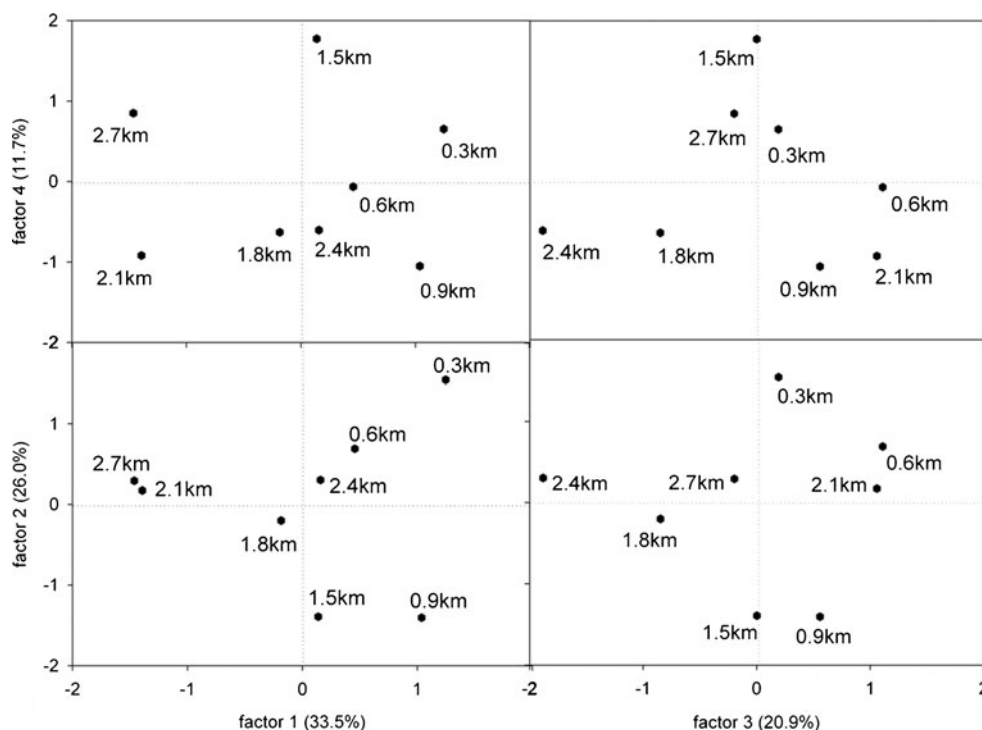
Principal Components Analysis Incorporating supplementary data sources, we used the dataset of soil parameters (Table 1; salinity, pH and peat depth were excluded because

of fewer data points, $n=5$) to reduce dimensionality in the dataset so that broad-scale environmental gradients could be identified. The PCA reduced the dataset to four principal axes that described 92 % of the variance (Fig. 2). The four factors had eigenvalues greater than 1 and were more useful in parsing out environmental gradients within the dataset as compared with the unrotated factors.

Factor 1 described 33.5 % of the variance and was strongly correlated with soil P ($r=0.85$, $p=0.0080$) and soil N:P ($r=-0.97$, $p<0.0001$). Sites that loaded positively on this axis were at the near-shore end member of the transect (0.3 km, 0.6 km and 0.9 km sites). Factor 2 described an additional 26 % of the variance and was positively correlated with percent organic matter ($r=0.90$, $p=0.0025$) and negatively correlated with porewater DOC ($r=-0.85$, $p=0.0075$). This axis was differentiated by 0.3 km and 0.6 km sites with higher %OM and lower DOC that contrasted 0.9 km, 1.5 km and 1.8 km sites. Factor 3 was positively correlated with soil N ($r=0.92$, $p=0.0012$) and negatively correlated with soil C:N ($r=-0.94$, $p=0.0005$) and described 20.9 % of the variance. Patterns of soil N and soil C:N in the peatland grouped 1.8 km and 2.4 km sites with lower soil N (and higher C:N) in contrast to 0.6 km and 2.1 km sites. Finally, factor 4 was positively correlated with porewater NH_4 ($r=0.95$, $p=0.0003$) and partitioned an additional 11.7 % variance in the dataset. This factor grouped sites that were highly differentiated by other components, especially soil P (0.3 km, 1.5 km, and 2.7 km).

Variation in Community Structure of Canopy Species Canopy biomass (DBH) was related to soil P in a positive, linear

Fig. 2 Principal components analysis describing four factors of data structure that encompass environmental gradients in the Changuinola peatland ($n=9$)



relationship ($r^2=0.86$, $F=17.78$, $p=0.024$; Fig. 3a). Soil P explained 95 % of the variance in canopy diversity in a polynomial relationship ($F=21.48$, $p=0.044$; Fig. 3b). There was a corresponding pattern in richness, but this relationship was not significant ($r^2=0.89$, $F=7.98$, $p=0.1113$; Fig. 3b). Soil N:P was negatively related to DBH ($r^2=0.85$, $F=16.60$, $p=0.0267$). Otherwise, soil parameters did not determine strong variation in canopy community structure.

We determined how soil gradients described variance in the relative abundance of canopy species in the peatland. We plotted relative abundance with soil P to describe general trends (Fig. 4a). *R. taedigera* and *C. racemiflora* were confined to sites with high and low P soils, respectively. *C. racemiflora* increased significantly with decreasing soil P within low P sites in a polynomial relationship ($r^2=0.97$, $F=30.15$, $p=0.032$) whereas *R. taedigera* showed an insignificant trend (i.e. abundant at one site only). We found *C. panamensis* to increase in relative abundance with decreasing soil P until it dropped to low abundance at lowest soil P in a non-significant, polynomial trend ($p>0.2$). Both *E. precatorea* and *C. elliptica* increased in abundance with increasing soil P until decreasing to lower abundance or absent at highest soil P (non-significant, polynomial trends). Furthermore, several canopy species increased in abundance with moderate soil P including *S. globulifera* ($p=0.070$) and *Ardisia* sp. ($p=0.090$) in non-significant polynomial trends. *Ilex guiensis* ($p>0.2$) and an unidentified species ($p>0.2$) were in low abundance or only present at one site with moderate soil P. Along a secondary soil gradient, *C. elliptica*,

E. precatorea, and *Ardisia* sp. were negatively related to organic matter content (CE: linear, $r^2=0.82$, $F=13.44$, $p=0.035$; EP: polynomial, $r^2=0.99$, $F=691.02$, $p=0.001$; and ARD: polynomial, $r^2=0.88$, $F=49.85$, $p=0.020$). *S. globulifera* followed this trend ($p=0.162$) in a non-significant relationship. There was also a strong relationship between an unidentified species and organic matter content with high relative abundance at moderate %OM ($r^2=0.96$, $F=27.40$, $p=0.035$). Relationships with soil porewater DOC illustrated positive and negative polynomial relationships with *R. taedigera* and *I. guiensis* ($r^2=0.99$, $F=226.80$, $p=0.004$ and $r^2=0.94$, $F=17.45$, $p=0.054$, respectively), but these relationships were based on presence in a single site.

Variation in Bacterial Community Structure Bacterial community composition clustered strongly along the soil P gradient (Fig. 5). Bacterial communities showed similar changes regardless of primer set used. Cluster analyses of soil bacteria displayed taxon assemblages (OTU) that grouped according to the range in soil P level: 1) low: ~400, 2) low-moderate: 600–800, 3) moderate: 900–1000, and 4) high: 1100–1250 $\mu\text{g P g}^{-1}$ soil, respectively (Fig. 5). Applying our index of bacterial diversity using the first primer group illustrated a positive, linear relationship with soil P ($r^2=0.54$, $F=7.19$, $p=0.036$; Fig. 6a). Further, soil N:P described 76 % of the variance in bacterial diversity ($F=18.93$, $p=0.005$; Fig. 6b). Patterns in bacterial diversity were similar using the second primer group with the exception of 2.4 km and 2.7 km sites which exhibited among

Table 2 DGGE band identification with primer groups based on percent similarity of accessioned bacterium for primer group a) 357F and 517R and b) 968F and 517R. Band Intensity (0–5) is presented by

Transect Location (2.7 km–low P, Cyrilla bog interior to 0.3 km–high P, Raphia palm swamp)

a DGGE band	Sampling site									Closest relatives						
	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	Bacteria with high similarity	Phylogenetic affiliation	Accession number	Similarity (%)	Sequence base pair	Alignment	Source
2r	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	Uncultured bacterium clone GASP-77KA-683-C02	Bacteria	EU044436	100	135	135/135	dune field soil
										Uncultured <i>Acidobacteria</i> bacterium clone A6YNI3RM	Acidobacteria	FJ570508	99	135	134/135	tundra soil
2s	5	5	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	Uncultured <i>Acidobacteria</i> bacterium clone U000106912	Acidobacteria	FJ037033	99	135	134/135	forest soil
2t	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	Uncultured <i>Acidobacteria</i> bacterium clone IN-137	Acidobacteria	EU122442	99	135	134/135	contaminated soil
2v	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	Uncultured <i>Acidobacteria</i> bacterium clone U000130294	Acidobacteria	FJ024571	100	135	135/135	forest soil
3b	0	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	3	Uncultured forest soil bacterium clone DUNssu295	Bacteria	AY913495	99	155	154/155	forest soil
										Uncultured <i>Acidobacteria</i> bacterium clone GASP-WC1S2_C01	Acidobacteria	EF074473	97	155	151/155	pasture soil
										Uncultured <i>Holophaga</i> sp. clone JG37-AG-126	Acidobacteria	AJ519390	95	155	148/155	mining soil
3c	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	Uncultured soil bacterium clone 958-2	Bacteria	AY326554	96	147	142/147	forest soil
										Uncultured <i>Acidobacteria</i> bacterium clone WSD-042	Acidobacteria	EF588368	95	147	140/147	rhizosphere soil
3n	0	1	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	Uncultured <i>Acidobacteria</i> bacterium clone A22YK23RM	Acidobacteria	FJ569223	98	135	133/135	tundra soil
2m	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	Uncultured <i>Rhizobiales</i> bacterium clone GASP-KC2S2_A02	Alpha	EU299672	100	182	152/152	grassland soil
2q	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	Uncultured <i>Alpha-Proteobacterium</i> clone GASP-45KA-43-C06	Alpha	EU044312	99	135	134/135	dune field soil
2u	3	1	1	4	4	4	3	3	3	Uncultured <i>Rhodomicrobium</i> sp. clone U000130303	Alpha	FJ024530	100	135	135/135	forest soil
3f	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	Uncultured soil bacterium clone 1_G1	Bacteria	EU589272	97	135	131/135	paddy field soil
										Uncultured <i>Alpha-Proteobacterium</i> clone delph2F3	Alpha	FM209132	96	135	130/135	contaminated soil
3i	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	Uncultured <i>Alpha-Proteobacterium</i> clone A6YB07RM	Alpha	FJ570222	100	148	121/121	tundra soil
										Uncultured <i>Rhizobiales</i> bacterium clone AhedenP3	Alpha	FJ475499	100	148	121/121	forest soil
										Uncultured <i>Hyphomicrobiaceae</i> bacterium clone GASP-KC3W3_	Alpha	EU300613	100	148	121/121	grassland soil
3k	1	1	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	Uncultured <i>Rhodoplanes</i> sp. clone U000130307	Alpha	FJ024535	97	135	132/135	forest soil
3q	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	Uncultured <i>Alpha-Proteobacterium</i> clone SI-2F_H05	Alpha	EF221415	100	135	135/135	unvegetated soil
v	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	Uncultured <i>Gamma-Proteobacterium</i> clone U000130439	Gamma	FJ037488	99	160	159/160	agricultural soil
2z	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	Uncultured bacterium clone HF_NC_38	Bacteria	FJ625377	97	136	132/136	forest soil
										Uncultured <i>Actinobacterium</i> bacterium clone GASP-WC1S3_H11	Actinobacteria	EF074543	96	136	131/136	agricultural soil
3m	2	2	2	4	4	3	3	4	4	Uncultured bacterium clone GASP-16KB-360-H09	Bacteria	EU044040	100	148	148/148	dune field soil
										Uncultured <i>Firmicutes</i> bacterium clone GASP-16KB-366-F10	Firmicutes	EU122442	100	148	148/148	dune field soil
2w	1	2	1	3	3	3	4	3	4	Uncultured bacterium clone ADK-SGh02-62	Bacteria	EF520625	99	135	134/135	acid-impacted lake
3n	0	1	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	Uncultured <i>Acidobacteria</i> bacterium clone A22YK23RM	Acidobacteria	FJ569223	98	135	133/135	tundra soil
w	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	Not Determined						
2l	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	Not Determined						
2x	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	Not Determined						
3s	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	Not Determined						

the higher diversity values than the sites with moderate soil P concentration. Other soil gradients were not important in describing variation in bacterial diversity.

We used results from the first primer group to determine how ribotypes varied along the soil gradients structuring the peatland (Fig. 4b). We found positive, polynomial relationships with soil P for several bacterial ribotypes including two unidentified taxa w ($r^2=0.88$, $F=19.40$, $p=0.004$) and 2x ($r^2=0.95$, $F=49.99$, $p=0.001$), *Holophaga* sp. (3b: $r^2=0.91$, $F=26.94$, $p=0.002$), an *Hyphomicrobiaceae* bacterium (3i: $r^2=0.93$, $F=33.21$, $p=0.001$), an *Acidobacteria* bacterium (3n: $r^2=0.82$, $F=11.71$, $p=0.013$) and Alpha-proteobacterium (3q: $r^2=0.97$, $F=87.17$, $p=0.0001$). For another *Acidobacteria* bacterium (2v), there was a unimodal relationship where abundance increased with moderate soil P ($r^2=0.87$, $F=17.21$, $p=0.006$). We also found negative polynomial and linear relationships for two taxa of *Acidobacteria* bacterium (2s: $r^2=0.75$, $F=7.59$, $p=0.031$ and 3c: $r^2=0.62$, $F=9.83$, $p=0.020$, respectively) and a linear relationship with an *Actinobacteria* bacterium (2z: $r^2=0.65$, $F=11.09$, $p=0.016$). Relationships with soil N covaried with soil P for ribotype w and with soil N:P for ribotypes w, 2s, 2z, 3b, 3i, 3m, and 3q. The abundance of two additional unidentified ribotypes (2l and 2x) decreased and another *Acidobacteria* bacterium increased with increasing soil porewater DOC (2v: $r^2=0.53$, $F=8.02$, $p=0.025$; $r^2=0.71$, $F=17.59$, $p=$

0.004 ; $r^2=0.62$, $F=11.46$, $p=0.0117$, respectively). Otherwise, soil gradients describing variation in peatland ecosystem structure did not describe significant variance in the abundance of soil bacteria ribotypes.

Environmental Gradients and Soil Microbial Function To determine how soil microbial function varied relative to the environmental gradients described by the PCA, we related parameters describing the soil gradients to enzyme activities and microbial respiration rates. Soil P explained 71 % of the variance in PA in a negative, polynomial relationship ($F=6.23$, $p=0.044$; Fig. 7a) while soil N:P was positively related to PA ($r^2=0.68$, $F=12.95$, $p=0.011$; Fig. 7b). Neither soil N, C:N, %OM or DOC were important in describing variance in enzyme activities or soil microbial respiration. In contrast, soil porewater NH_4 explained approximately 60 and 80 % of the variance in BGC and MR in negative, linear relationships (BGC: $r^2=0.61$, $F=10.80$, $p=0.013$ and MR: $r^2=0.77$, $F=19.66$, $p=0.004$; Fig. 8a and b).

Discussion

Soil Abiotic Gradients, Community Structure and Soil Microbial Function The Changuinola peatland was

Table 2 (continued)

b DGGE band	Sampling site									Closest relatives				Sequence base pair	Alignment	Source
	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	Uncultured Bacteria with high similarity	Phylogenetic affiliation	Accession number	Similarity (%)			
F	3	4	4	1	1	4	2	2	2	Uncultured bacterium clone II-B11	Bacteria	FJ405525	96	401	387/401	marsh soil
										Uncultured <i>Holophaga</i> sp. clone JG37-AG-40	Acidobacteria	AJ519370	94	401	380/401	mining soil
Z	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	Uncultured soil bacterium clone 30.R1401-2a-3	Bacteria	EU408111	96	402	386/402	soil
										Uncultured <i>Acidobacteria</i> bacterium clone CM38E1	Acidobacteria	AM936465	95	402	382/402	contaminated soil
2B	3	3	1	3	3	2	5	3	1	Uncultured bacterium clone FAC62	Bacteria	DQ451501	99	386	385/386	forest soil
										Uncultured <i>Acidobacteria</i> bacterium clone WSR-033	Acidobacteria	EF588408	98	386	333/338	rhizosphere soil
2F	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	3	3	Uncultured bacterium clone Bac0-16	Bacteria	EU402995	99	400	397/400	peat swamp
										Uncultured <i>Acidobacteriaceae</i> bacterium clone Plot4-H05	Acidobacteria	EU449736	97	400	391/400	agricultural soil
2G	5	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	<i>Acidobacteria</i> bacterium YJF2-13	Acidobacteria	FJ405886	99	400	397/400	bamboo grove soil
2K	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Uncultured bacterium clone R14	Bacteria	EU445202	99	401	389/390	forest soil
										Uncultured <i>Acidobacterium</i> sp. clone JAB 1STC 01_F12	Acidobacteria	AY646716	100	401	373/373	soil
2N	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	Uncultured bacterium clone B38	Bacteria	AM162412	99	372	370/372	sphagnum peat bog
										Uncultured <i>Acidobacteria</i> bacterium clone BSR3LE03	Acidobacteria	AY690170	99	372	368/370	acidic stream sediment
C	0	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	Uncultured soil bacterium clone 530-2	Bacteria	AY326519	98	369	357/361	forest soil
										<i>Protochlamydia naegleriophila</i> KNic	Chlamydiae	DQ632609	97	369	353/361	forest soil
2E	5	4	5	4	4	4	2	2	0	Uncultured soil bacterium clone 58.R1401-2b-1	Bacteria	EU408168	95	392	373/392	soil
										Uncultured <i>Chlamydia</i> sp. clone K35	Chlamydiae	AB116409	94	392	347/366	marine sediment
J	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Uncultured soil bacterium clone 1236-2	Bacteria	AY326587	99	400	399/400	forest soil
										Uncultured <i>Gamma-Proteobacterium</i> clone E09_SGPO01	Gamma	EF221008	97	400	392/401	unvegetated soil
O	1	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	2	<i>Herbaspirillum seropedicae</i> DSM 6445, ATCC 35892	Beta	Y10146	98	396	391/396	forest soil
R	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	Uncultured forest soil bacterium clone DUNssu176	Bacteria	AY913382	99	405	401/405	forest soil
										Uncultured <i>Alpha-Proteobacterium</i> clone EB1127	Alpha	AY395446	97	405	396/405	pasture soil
2C	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>Methylocystis</i> sp. F10V2a	Alpha	AJ458504	99	403	402/403	lake sediment
2I	3	5	5	3	3	2	2	3	2	Uncultured soil bacterium clone G3-23	Bacteria	AY846095	99	350	345/347	forest soil
										Uncultured <i>Hypomicrobiaceae</i> bacterium clone Amb_16S_1374	Alpha	EF018886	99	350	344/347	rhizosphere soil
2T	0	3	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	Uncultured bacterium clone m2_A03	Bacteria	EU448570	96	400	385/400	phyllosphere
										Uncultured <i>Acetobacteraceae</i> bacterium clone AMNC1	Alpha	AM934721	95	400	382/400	contaminated soil
2W	5	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	Uncultured bacterium clone II-F2	Bacteria	FJ405552	97	401	389/400	marsh soil
										Uncultured <i>Actinobacterium</i> clone FI-2M_G05	Actinobacteria	EF220717	95	401	380/400	soil
X	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	Uncultured bacterium clone RB378	Bacteria	AB240359	93	401	373/401	rhizosphere biofilm
										Uncultured <i>Delta-Proteobacterium</i> clone ADK-BTe02-28	Delta	EF520533	92	401	372/401	lake
V	2	3	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	Not Determined						
2P	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not Determined						
2R	1	0	2	3	4	4	4	4	3	Not Determined						

characterized by highly structured plant and bacterial communities that correlated with gradients in phosphorus status and soil organic matter content. The P gradient followed a peatland development gradient that covaried with strong relationships in canopy P status, C:P and N:P molar ratios and nitrogen isotope composition indicating increasing P deficiency with peatland development (Troxler 2007). The P gradient (thus considered as a time for space substitution with the development of ombrogenous conditions) influenced aspects of canopy community structure including aboveground biomass, the relative abundance of *C. racemiflora*, and to a lesser extent, other canopy taxa including *S. globulifera* and *Ardisia* sp. Soil P is often cited as a strong determinant of aboveground biomass in low P systems like peatlands (Bridgham and Richardson 1993; Feller et al. 2002) and *C. racemiflora* is an evergreen species associated with low nutrient environments. This species has been shown to exhibit high P resorption efficiency (nearly 90 %) in the Okefenokee swamp of Georgia, USA (DeLucia and Schlesinger 1995) and in pocosin bogs of North Carolina, USA (Walbridge 1991).

The concomitant increase in soil phosphatase activity with decreased soil P is further evidence of increasing P deficiency toward the mire interior (Olander and Vitousek 2000). While other factors may coincide with changes associated with soil

development, increasing AP activity is generally explained by increased inputs low in P that are reflected in plant nutrient status (Richardson et al. 2004, Parfitt et al. 2005, Allison et al. 2007). This is consistent with the patterns we found in this and other studies of the Changuinola peatland (Troxler 2007, Sjoogersten et al. 2011). Moreover, as hydrology and soil chemistry are implicitly linked in peatland ecosystems, especially with the development of ombrogenous conditions and colonization of *Sphagnum*, the gradient in P status as an important driver of overall canopy community structure is well founded. The increase in abundance of canopy taxa *S. globulifera* and *Ardisia* sp. at moderate soil P coincided with a unimodal relationship between soil P and canopy diversity. We also found an increase in the abundance of two additional canopy taxa with lower soil organic matter, a secondary gradient coinciding with the abundance of rarer canopy species (and moderate soil P; Appendix 1) in this system. Variation in organic matter content often reflects wetland hydropattern (Mitsch and Gosselink 2000) and a drier condition may have resulted in the higher abundance of several species toward the center of the peatland. Phillips et al. (1997) suggested that the interior peatland was raised above the inland and near-coast vegetation communities corroborating this conclusion.

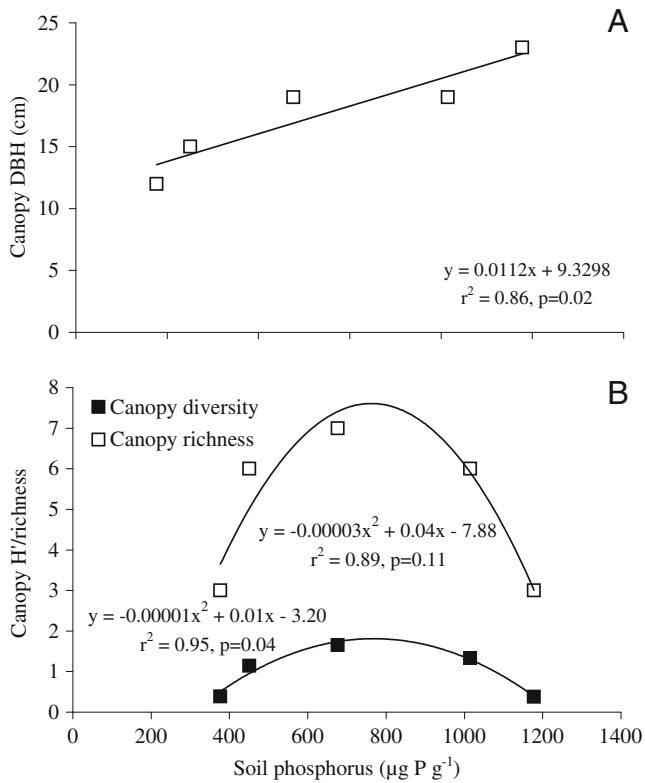


Fig. 3 Explained variance in (a) canopy DBH and (b) canopy diversity and richness with soil phosphorus concentrations

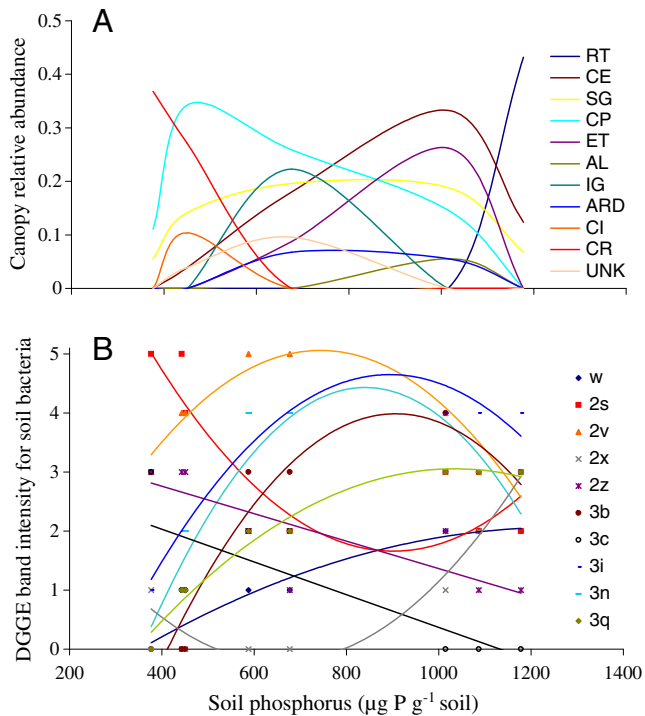


Fig. 4 Explained variance in (a) canopy relative abundance (with arcsine transformation) and (b) DGGE band intensity for soil bacteria with soil phosphorus concentrations. See text for taxa identification

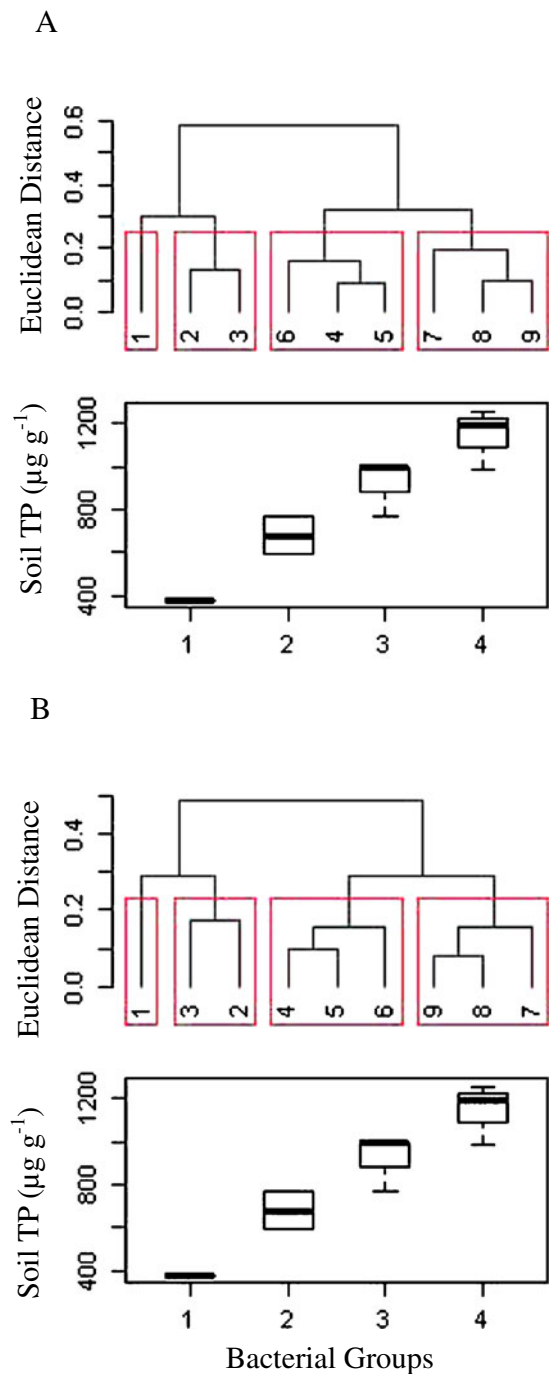


Fig. 5 Cluster diagram depicting bacterial community composition of sampling sites grouped into 4 clusters relative to soil P ($\mu\text{g P g}^{-1}$ soil) level. Panels are bacterial community composition using primer set a) 357F and 517R and b) 968F and 1401R. Box plots show mean soil P content of the four clusters

Bacterial community structure was also strongly clustered by P status and bacterial diversity positively covaried with P status. In general, there were fewer OTU present at the 2.7 km site as compared with other sites. Underlying shifts in dominance of several soil bacteria coincided with

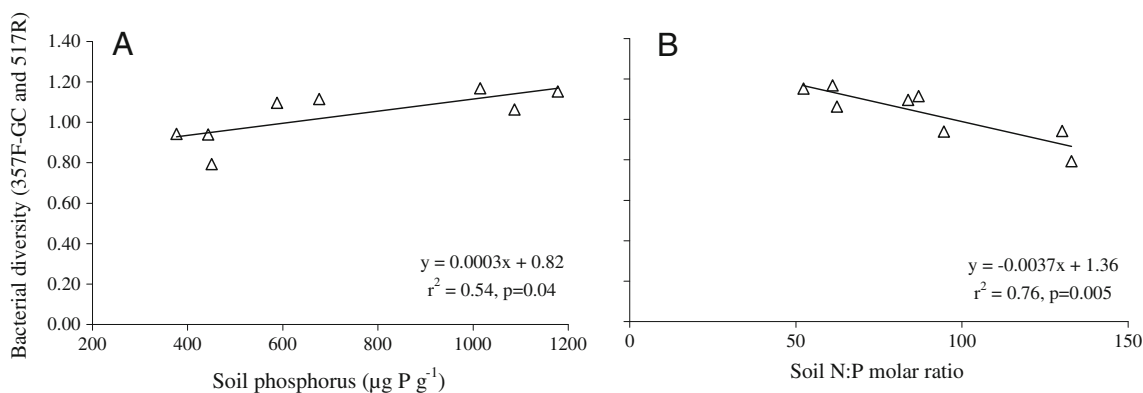


Fig. 6 Bacterial diversity (using primer set 357F-GC and 517R) with variation in (a) soil phosphorus concentration and (b) soil N:P molar ratio. Models describe linear regression relationships

this diversity pattern. Soil bacteria identified as dominant in this tropical peatland have been found to be abundant in other low latitude peatlands, especially *Acidobacteria* and α -proteobacteria (Jackson et al. 2009). Generally, *Acidobacteria* are more frequently associated with soils that are low in labile C (Marilley and Aragno 1999) and considered to be among the oligotrophic bacteria (Fierer et al 2007). However, given the low and well-constrained soil pH values, environmental factors like nutrient status appear to be important in determining dominance of *Acidobacteria* ribotypes. For example, Dimitriu and Grayston (2010) found the greatest abundance of *Acidobacteria* to correlate with lowest pH (4–5). The authors suggest that within this narrow, range where growth of *Acidobacteria* is optimal, other abiotic factors may drive abundance of this group. A study by Clarkson et al. (2005) found that pH was less important than P-limitation because of the limited range of variability in pH values. As pH was constrained to values below 4.0 with little variation among sites, it is concluded to be a less important factor influencing patterns of plant and bacterial community structure and function within this peatland. However, abundance of *Acidobacteria* ribotypes did not

always similarly covary with soil P. Given the limited number of ribotypes identified with each of the primers, assessing variation in bacterial community structure of ribotypes grouped by phylum or subphylum may be misleading without genomic analyses that survey all bacterial ribotypes (i.e. pyrosequencing). We could however assess important variation in community composition and individual ribotypes that was informative in describing covariation in plant and bacterial community structure with the soil P gradient and peatland ecosystem development.

A further key result of this study showed that neither soil microbial respiration nor BGC were correlated with P status, but to porewater NH_4 , contrary to our expectation. D'Angelo and Reddy (1999) found that microbial respiration correlated with inorganic N and indices of available C but not pH or soil P that was similar to our results. Hydrology is also an important control on microbial respiration rates, but this relationship has not been demonstrated consistently for tropical peatland soils (Chimner 2004; Hirano et al. 2009).

Moreover, a successional sere appears to develop in the peatland center toward a differentiated community type with structure that is more strongly correlated with canopy

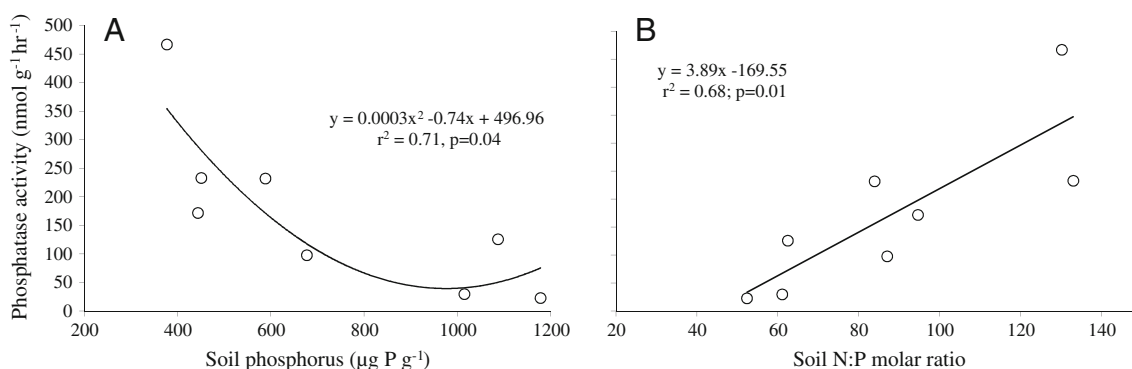


Fig. 7 Phosphatase activity with variation in (a) soil phosphorus concentration and (b) soil N:P molar ratio. Models describe polynomial and linear regression relationships, respectively

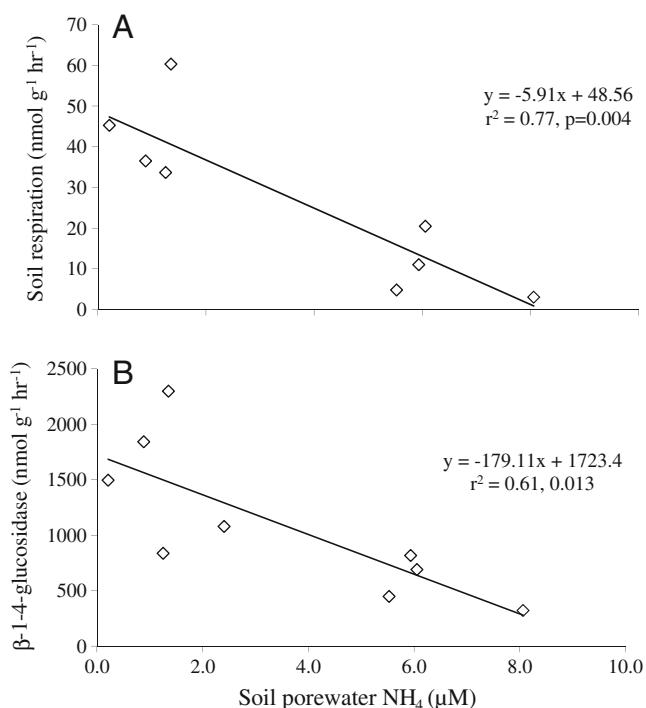


Fig. 8 Explained variance in (a) microbial soil respiration and (b) β -1-4-glucosidase activity with soil porewater NH₄ concentrations

diversity, organic matter content and intermediate P status. Along the peatland development gradient, several strongly correlating factors suggest that peatland development influences water source and availability, soil P status and subsequently canopy biomass, canopy species abundances, and bacterial community composition. Following this rationale, the development of subsequent gradients that emerge within the maturing peatland may have a more important influence, albeit indirect, on soil C mineralization (Yavitt et al. 2005; Belyea and Baird 2006; Kramer and Holscher 2010).

Developing an Ecological Context for Community Structure in a Tropical Peatland Studies that explicitly evaluate the influence of nutrient status on biotic communities show the strongest links between plant and microbial community structure and diversity. Recent studies have illustrated how nutrient status or nutrient availability regulate bacterial diversity (Langenheder and Prosser 2008), the effect of plant diversity on fungal diversity (Waldrop et al. 2006), and the interactions of aboveground and belowground communities (Haase et al. 2008). Differential resource supply (i.e. N:P) has also been shown to be well correlated with soil microbial composition (i.e. preferential colonization by fungi and bacteria; Güsewell and Gessner 2008) and functional diversity (Liu et al. 2010). Our study provided several lines of evidence supporting correlated plant and bacterial community structure that largely covaried with a P status gradient that emerged with peatland development.

While the distribution of plant species along environmental gradients is a well-founded area of ecology, insights into the vast diversity of microbial taxa using various molecular profiling techniques have led to significant advances in developing an ecologically useful context for bacterial phyla (i.e. Fierer et al. 2007). Only recently has the community structure and species variation of both plants and soil bacteria been evaluated together. Characterizing shifts in community taxa along environmental gradients, especially successional gradients, can provide a meaningful framework for inferring correlated physiological and ecological constraints on plant and bacterial community composition as well as functional significance of bacterial taxa (Dimitriu and Grayston 2010; Nemergot et al. 2010; Philippot et al. 2011). Microbial succession processes are thought to be analogous to mechanisms that drive plant succession including dispersal, resource availability, disturbance and environmental stress (Aerts 1999; Fierer et al. 2010). Our study showed that plant and bacterial community composition were determined by soil P content and indicators of ecosystem nutrient retention and efficient P cycling (AP and canopy C:P) strongly covaried with peatland development. Interestingly, however, we found that plant communities, through changes in aboveground biomass allocation and species shifts, also responded strongly but not necessarily always in similar ways as did bacterial communities.

Considering shifts in canopy species and bacterial taxa along the peatland gradient, we found that community patterns often followed a copiotroph-oligotroph spectrum posed by Aerts (1999) and Aerts et al. (1999) for plants and Fierer et al. (2007) for soil bacteria. From this, we garnered important insights into the ecological tolerances of biotic communities and specific taxa relative to changes in P status. Moreover, our study suggested that strong plant-soil linkages with increasing P deficiency over the time course of tropical peatland ecosystem succession led to strong patterns in both plant and bacterial communities. We found evidence that community composition of the forest canopy and soil bacteria covaried relative to P status, but secondary environmental gradients suggested this was not the case for microbial function related to soil communities. Our study advances a general understanding of the potential for strong plant-soil feedback in peatland ecosystems to include systems of tropical America.

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