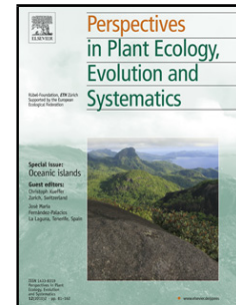


## Accepted Manuscript

Title: *SPHAGNUM* MOSSES IN A CHANGING UV-B ENVIRONMENT: A REVIEW

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PII: S1433-8319(17)30158-0  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ppees.2018.04.001>  
Reference: PPEES 25403

To appear in:

Received date: 27-9-2017  
Revised date: 13-2-2018  
Accepted date: 16-4-2018

Please cite this article as: Hyryläinen, Anna, Turunen, Minna, Rautio, Pasi, Huttunen, Satu, *SPHAGNUM* MOSSES IN A CHANGING UV-B ENVIRONMENT: A REVIEW. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ppees.2018.04.001>

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## SPHAGNUM MOSSES IN A CHANGING UV-B ENVIRONMENT: A REVIEW

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### Highlights

- We analysed effects of UV-B radiation in a number of *Sphagnum* species
- Different species of peat mosses show contrasting responses to UV-B radiation
- Any *Sphagnum* species cannot serve as a model for studying UV-B responses of the genus

### Abstract

*Sphagnum* mosses are the key regulating component in peatland ecosystems. Although their importance in sustainability of peatlands and overall impact on the Earth's carbon, nutrient and hydrological balance are well recognized, our knowledge of the effects of enhanced ultraviolet B (UV-B) radiation on peat mosses is insufficient. Analogous studies of the subject often bear contrasting results, and the following review represents our effort to untangle this apparent confusion. The review summarises current knowledge of the influence of changing UV-B radiation on morphology, chemistry and physiology of *Sphagnum* mosses, and discusses the methodological challenges faced by the researchers studying UV-B effects. Solar UV-B radiation regulates growth patterns in peat mosses, thus influencing the environment within the *Sphagnum* blanket for

microorganisms and small invertebrates. Physiological changes, such as the increase in membrane permeability, as well as magnesium, calcium and potassium leakage, and decrease in water-holding capacity are important UV-B responses of *Sphagna*. UV-B-induced changes in photosynthetic pigments and UV-absorbing compounds of peat mosses are species-specific, and depend on UV radiation dose. The responses seen as a change in the phenolic content are mostly transient and not easily detected.

The inconsistencies in findings show that the *Sphagnum* genus should not be considered as a homogeneous group in terms of UV-B responses; instead, comparative research on individual species is required. Therefore, we highlight the necessity for further, more detailed research into *Sphagnum* responses to UV-B; both as a single driver and in combination with other globally-changing environmental factors.

Keywords

*Sphagnum*; UV-B radiation; global climate change; peatland; UV-B-absorbing compounds

## 1. Introduction

Peat mosses cover large areas in boreal and subpolar regions, dominating in oligotrophic bogs, where they are of paramount importance. *Sphagna* act as an extensive carbon store (Clymo and Hayward, 1982) and host nitrogen-fixing bacteria; they control carbon exchange, substrate chemistry and nutrient flow, hydrology and temperature regime, contributing to the stability of the ecosystem (Turetsky et al., 2012), and they both facilitate and compete with vascular plants (Cornelissen et al., 2007). By conducting active cation exchange on a specific polysaccharide sphagnan in the cell wall, *Sphagna* are able to sustain low pH in their substrate. Due to their unlimited growth, ability to retain large amounts of water and affect the pH of the substrate, these “chief-engineers of peatlands” (Clymo, 1998) enable peat formation, and actively sustain this specific type of ecosystem.

Peat mosses are also sensitive to environmental stresses (Rydin and Jeglum, 2006). Having no roots nor well-developed water conducting tissues, lacking the protecting layer of epidermis on their unistratose leaves, but armoured instead with water storing hyaline cells (hyalocysts) and effective capillary water conduction, *Sphagna* absorb and release water throughout their surface. This renders them highly sensitive to changes in water availability and heavy anionic inputs of N and S to the environment, especially those coupled with increased temperature or drought stress (Bates, 2000; Gunnarsson et al., 2004; Gignac, 2011; Sheppard et al., 2011). In open bogs, peat mosses are not shaded by trees, and *Sphagna* are exposed to a relatively high UV-A and UV-B dose, throughout the year. Yet, unlike vascular plants, they lack the protective screen provided by lignin.

The effect of UV radiation on plants has been studied extensively due to concern about decreasing levels of stratospheric ozone, and the consequent increase of UV-B radiation at ground level (e.g. Rozema et al., 2005, 2006; Ryan and Hunt, 2005; Caldwell et al., 2007; Newsham and Robinson, 2009; Martínez-Abaigar and Núñez-Olivera, 2011). Surprisingly, fewer than ten of the recognised *Sphagnum* species, of up to 300 in number (Clymo and Hayward, 1982; Shaw et al., 2003; Rydin and Jeglum, 2006), have so far been studied with respect to their UV responses. *Sphagnum* mosses are divided, based on differences in colour, shape of capitulum (Fig. 1 and 2), number of branches (Fig. 1B) in fascicles, and branch and stem leaf morphology and macroscopic features (Fig. 3 and 4) to seven or eight sections (see Crum, 1984, Flatberg, 2002, and Laine et al., 2009). Sections are *Sphagnum* 'Palustria', 'Rigida', 'Insulosa', 'Polycladia', 'Subsecunda', 'Acutifolia', 'Squarrosa', and 'Cuspidata'. Branch and stem leaves are composed of photosynthetic chlorophyllous cells and hyaline cells (Fig. 3 and 4), which reveals further the unique character of different *Sphagnum* species and sections. When light and UV responses of *Sphagnum* mosses are considered, then the light exposure on convex and concave surfaces is one of functional features affecting responses. For instance, differences between 'Acutifolia' with wider exposure on convex and 'Cuspidata' wider exposure on concave surfaces may affect individual species response.

In studies, based either on UV-attenuation (using filters) or UV-enhancement (using UV-supplementation lamps), plant response seems to be more pronounced under UV-attenuation, than UV-enhancement (Day, 2001; Rozema et al., 2005). These experiments have shown that shifts in the UV-B environment may disrupt the fragile balance in peatland ecosystem in favour of certain species (Sonesson et al., 2002), or alter nutrient and decomposition rates (Zepp et al., 2007).

The aims of this work are (1) to summarize and analyse data from *in situ* UV experiments on *Sphagna* and (2) to discuss the methodological problems faced by the researchers in UV-studies. In order to make a comprehensive and unbiased summary of the existing literature for our review, we searched peer-reviewed articles from the database of Web of Science using keywords “Sphagnum” and “UV”. Any relevant publications thrown up by this search, and further relevant references cited therein, were included in the review.

## **2. UV-B effects on *Sphagnum* mosses**

### **2.1. Changes in morphology**

Stunted growth is a common response to UV-B radiation, typical both for bryophytes (Gehrke, 1999; Rozema et al., 2002, 2006) and vascular plants (Caldwell and Flint, 1994; Caldwell et al., 2007). Reduced stem increment of *Sphagnum* mosses resulted from UV-B treatments in a number of experiments (Gehrke, 1998; Searles et al., 2002; Robson et al., 2003; Kosonen, 2004). Growth reduction may be due to UV-B-induced DNA damage (Newsham and Robinson, 2009), and subsequent changes in cell division. Where tested, these UV-B-induced changes in *Sphagnum* growth were not related to alterations in pigmentation, maximum net photosynthesis or dark respiration (Gehrke, 1998; Niemi et al., 2002b).

*Sphagna* are characterised by apical growth, but their stems do not elongate while the young branches are being formed at the apex. Thus a compact “bunch of branches” tops the stem, a so-called

capitulum, which perceives the major part of the incident UV-B radiation. In peat mosses, solar UV-B radiation regulates the ratio between the capitula and stem mass, shoot density, as well as the ratio between shoot length and mass (Gehrke, 1998; Searles et al., 2002; Robson et al., 2003, 2004). High doses of UV-B radiation cause formation of shorter and stouter shoots with larger and heavier capitula, whereas under attenuated UV-B, *Sphagnum* shoots become thinner, elongated, and less densely arranged (**Table 1**).

The total biomass seems to be unaffected either by attenuation or enhancement of UV-B radiation, most probably because the reduction of height increment is offset by changes in capitula mass and shoot density in peat mosses (Gehrke, 1998; Niemi et al., 2002a; Sonesson et al., 2002; Robson et al., 2003). Formation of shorter, stouter, compactly arranged shoots combined with heavier capitula allows peat mosses to hold more water between the capitula under ambient UV-B, compared with attenuated (*e.g.* Robson et al., 2004). This is logical since higher dosage of UV-B is normally associated with higher temperatures, which may lead to water deficit. This kind of pre-emptive cross-protection by the plant, using UV-B radiation as a cue to impending drought is detected at least in some vascular plants (Robson et al., 2015). Such structural changes in peat mosses may significantly affect *Sphagnum*-associated microflora (Searles et al., 2001b; Robson et al., 2004). Based on the mechanics, which appears to be highly conserved through the evolution of land plants including bryophytes (Soriano et al., 2018), UV-B activates UVR8 and COP1 proteins, which play a crucial role in plant UV-B acclimation, increasing levels of DNA- repair enzymes and affecting photomorphogenesis (Ulm and Jenkins, 2015).

## **2.2. UV-B effects on *Sphagnum* chemistry and physiology**

Solar UV-B radiation may alter the content and distribution of UV-absorbing phenolic compounds and photosynthetic pigments including chlorophyll *a* and *b* and carotenoids in *Sphagna* and other bryophytes (*e.g.* Gehrke, 1998; Niemi et al., 2002a, 2002b; Huttunen et al., 2005; Dunn and

Robinson, 2006; Lappalainen et al., 2011). Experimentally-attenuated UV-B can lead to an increase in pH of the water associated with capitula of *Sphagnum* mosses (Robson et al., 2004).

Phenolics are essential in plant defence against high UV-B irradiation. In *Sphagna*, these UV-B-absorbing compounds include cinnamic and benzoic acid derivatives, common in plants, as well as sphagnorubins and sphagnum acid, unique for peat mosses (Rudolf and Samland, 1985; Rasmussen et al., 1995; Mues, 2000; Schellekens et al., 2015). Some of these compounds are bound to the cell wall (e.g. sphagnorubins), others are vacuolar, and some may be excreted into the surrounding water. The total amount of UV-absorbing phenolic compounds is relatively low in peat mosses; cell-wall-bound compounds are detected in much higher quantities than methanol-soluble vacuolar phenolics (Arróniz-Crespo et al., 2004; Soriano et al., 2013). Various phenolics make peat mosses resistant to decay, and endow *Sphagna* with some bacteriostatic properties (Rudolf and Samland, 1985; Verhoeven and Liefveld, 1997; Rydin and Jeglum, 2006; Bragazza et al., 2007; but see Schellekens et al., 2015 about the role of polysaccharides acting as inhibitors of degradation of *Sphagnum* cell walls).

The range and content of phenolic compounds is species-specific, and in the same species it may vary depending on factors other than UV-B radiation, for instance, cold temperatures or drought (Tutschek, 1982; Rudolf and Samland, 1985; Dunn and Robinson, 2006). In *Sphagna*, no clear positive correlation is apparent between the dose of solar UV radiation and phenolic content, although this relationship is well established in vascular plants (e.g. Waterman and Mole, 1994; Coleman and Day, 2004; Kaffarnik et al., 2006; Zepp et al., 2007; Mejía-Giraldo et al., 2016). However, the content of UV-B-absorbing compounds in mosses varies both seasonally and annually (Taipale and Huttunen, 2002; Dunn and Robinson, 2006; Lappalainen et al., 2011), as does solar UV-B radiation (ACIA, 2005). In peat mosses, phenolics are rarely affected by UV-B-radiation (Rinnan et al., 2013) (Table 2); however, detecting no change in phenolic content might be due to methodological complexities (see section 3). UV-B-induced responses in *S. angustifolium* and *S. papillosum* were only detected in

the samples collected in mid summer, soon after the highest irradiance of ambient UV radiation and were not detected at the end of the growing season (Niemi et al., 2002b). Similarly, no UV-B effects were detected in other studies, based on sampling late in the growing season (end of summer – beginning of autumn). UV-B-absorbing compounds in bryophytes can be synthesised in less than a day, but may also degrade very fast (Dunn and Robinson, 2006), so that the initial response may pass undetected. On the other hand, the degradation of those phenolics that are tightly bound to the cell wall matrix might take longer.

The total chlorophyll (chl) content and *a/b* ratio in mosses are affected by various environmental stressors, light availability, and plant growth phase (Baxter et al., 1992; Martínez-Abaigar et al., 1994; Gerdol, 1996; Martínez-Abaigar and Núñez-Olivera, 1998; Bonnett et al., 2010). In *Sphagna*, pigment content depends on the water relation of the species: it is higher in hummock species, and lower in species inhabiting hollows (Hájek et al., 2009; Naumov and Kosykh, 2011). Although seasonal pigment variation is usually more pronounced in species growing in varying light conditions (Kershaw and Webber, 1986; Martínez-Abaigar and Núñez-Olivera, 1998), it has also been reported in some peat mosses from open, sun-exposed bogs (Hyyryläinen et al., 2015).

Studies of UV-B radiation effects on photosynthetic pigments reveal the species-specific nature of *Sphagna* responses: in some species, altered UV-B radiation activates (as in *S. balticum*) or reduces (as in *S. fuscum*) production of chlorophyll and carotenoids, while in others (*S. angustifolium*, *S. magellanicum*) there is no response to the UV-B treatments. In some cases, the same species may show contrasting responses, as Niemi et al. (2002a, 2002b) reported for *S. papillosum* (**Table 2**). Experimental manipulation of UV-B radiation can also affect rates of photosynthesis and dark respiration. In Gehrke's (1998) study of *S. fuscum*, net photosynthesis increased with supplemental UV-B radiation when measured per chlorophyll content, but remained stable when given per dry weight: this is because chlorophyll content measured in the study decreased, whereas dry weight did not change.



Elevated UV-B radiation changes membrane permeability, leading to increased leakage of  $Mg^{2+}$ ,  $Ca^{2+}$ , and  $K^+$  ions through the cell membrane in *Sphagna*, and a consequent increase of conductivity of the medium water (**Table 3**). This is one of the most consistent and clear physiological responses of peat mosses to elevated UV-B (Niemi et al., 2002a, 2002b; Robson et al., 2004). The magnitude of the leakage varies from species to species. It also depends on fluctuations in UV-B radiation dose, with significant month-to-month and interannual variations. In the outdoor experiments by Niemi et al. (2002a, 2002b), during the sunny summer of 1999, elevated UV-B radiation considerably increased leakage of  $Mg^{2+}$  and  $Ca^{2+}$  in *S. angustifolium* and *S. magellanicum*, whereas in *S. papillosum* there was only a trend of higher leakage of  $K^+$ . This latter species, however, showed a significant leakage of  $Mg^{2+}$  and  $Ca^{2+}$  cations in the cloudy summer of 2000. Cation leakages had a clear temporal pattern decreasing to very small amounts towards the end of the experiment, which may be due to decreasing doses of UV-B radiation in the end of the growing season. However, specific studies are needed to separate the ion efflux that occurs through the plasmalemma and from the cation exchange sites (Bates, 2000). The concentration of the cations that originate from the cation exchange sites in cell wall would increase during the peak of the growing season. This change in medium chemistry may affect the microflora of the *Sphagnum* blanket and eventually lead to altered plant litter/ peat decomposition rates in peatlands.

### **2.3. *Sphagnum* mosses – team players**

Solar UV-B radiation affects *Sphagna* both directly (in synergy with other environmental factors such as water supply, temperature, elevated  $CO_2$ , and availability of nutrients), and indirectly, by influencing *Sphagnum*- associated pathogens, symbionts, herbivores, and decomposers. When the growth pattern and physiology of a species are changed by the environmental conditions, and its response is transmitted through across-species interactions or changes in its immediate environment

at the same or another trophic level, dramatic shifts in ecosystem processes and functioning may occur.

Differences in UV-resistance among bryophytes may alter species composition of an ecosystem, particularly because UV-resistance often correlates with tolerance to other environmental stresses, *e.g.* desiccation (Csintalan et al., 2001; Lud et al., 2002; Dunn and Robinson, 2006) and extreme temperatures (Caldwell et al., 2007). During the 2-year experiment in a subarctic peatland (Sonesson et al., 2002), the ratio between the abundance of *S. fuscum* and *Dicranum elongatum* did not change; however, the peat moss seemed to be more responsive to increased precipitation and temperature doubled with elevated UV-B radiation. Therefore, depending on the scenario of the climate change, a shift favouring one of the species may occur over a longer period of time.

The *Sphagnum* blanket harbours a great variety of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa, as well as small invertebrates. Changes in UV-B radiation affect their niche; for example the height and density of the peat moss blanket, availability of nutrients and water, and its ionic conductivity. These effects on habitat may influence the abundance of microfungi, testate amoebae, rotifers, mites and nematodes inhabiting this niche as well as their community composition (Searles et al., 2001b; Robson et al., 2004, 2005; van Bellen et al., 2016).

Bacteria living on peat mosses are able to fix nitrogen, solubilise phosphate and promote plant growth, thus supporting *Sphagnum* survival in the extreme environment of peatlands (Opelt et al., 2007). These aerobic and anaerobic bio-degraders decompose litter in a complex, step-by-step process and regulate carbon exchange; whilst methanotrophs living in hyalocysts of *Sphagna* serve the plant as an additional carbon supplier (Raghoebarsing et al., 2005). Changes in UV-B radiation may affect the composition of microbial communities and alter litter decomposition rates and nutrient cycling in the ecosystem (Caldwell et al., 2007). Enhanced UV-B stimulates the release of organic carbon from *Sphagna* (Tranvik and Bertilsson, 2001; Zepp et al., 2007), which in turn affects bacterial abundance (Fisher et al., 1998). The radiation also causes leakage of  $Mg^{2+}$  from peat mosses, which

may increase the output of carbon in the shape of methane production (Thomas and Pearce, 2004), and reduce carbon sequestration by the peatland.

Phenolic compounds are known for their ability to inhibit plant growth (Verhoeven and Liefveld, 1997; Turetsky et al., 2012), even up to elimination of a sensitive species (Djurdjević et al., 2003). Therefore, UV-B-related changes in phenolic production, and their release from peat mosses might shift the species ratio and change the structure of the plant community, while also affecting decomposition processes (Wickland et al., 2007; Schellekens et al., 2015).

### 3. Methodology of *Sphagnum* research - a challenger

Despite seemingly uniform habitus, *Sphagnum* species differ in their requirements for light and water availability, pH level and nutrient supply. These requirements are so particular, stable and species-specific that they can sometimes be used for species identification (Rydin and Jeglum, 2006). Responses of peat mosses to UV-B radiation are also species-specific, meaning that a particular parameter either remains stable, decreases or increases depending on the species. A good example is capitulum dry mass, which was unchanged by enhanced UV-B radiation in *S. angustifolium* (Niemi et al., 2002b), but clearly increased in *S. fuscum* (Gehrke, 1998), and tended to decrease in *S. balticum* (Niemi et al., 2002a) (**Table 1**). Similarly, the concentration of methanol-soluble UV-B-absorbing compounds decreased under enhanced UV-B in *S. angustifolium*, but they tended to accumulate in *S. papillosum* (Niemi et al., 2002b) (**Table 2**). However, this pattern of species-specific stability does not always hold true: the same species may respond differently in the same parameter: in *S. fuscum* under elevated UV-B, chlorophyll *a* content and shoot growth decreased in Gehrke's (1998) study, whereas Sonesson et al. (2002) found no changes in these parameters in the same species. Clearly, responses of one *Sphagnum* species should not be extrapolated on other *Sphagna*. A comparative study of UV-responses in various peat moss species might be the key to solving this riddle.

Phenolic content is often used as a proxy measurement of UV effects in vascular plants, as it usually increases in response to enhanced UV-B radiation (Searles et al., 2001a; Newsham and Robinson, 2009). In *Sphagna*, such a consistent relationship has not been found – possibly due to methodological problems. Phenolics are often extracted and analysed in bulk. In this case the most abundant compounds may mask changes in accumulation of others, and some phenolics change their structure and may become undetectable (Rasmussen et al., 1995). Separate evaluation of the cell-wall-bound phenolics is important in *Sphagna* as they may play a crucial role in plant UV-protection (Aphalo et al., 2012). UV-B radiation may affect concentration of individual compounds, rather than their bulk content (Markham et al., 1998; Fabón et al., 2010), but these remain largely unstudied in *Sphagna*. In UV-studies sampling is often carried out only once, usually late in the season, when UV irradiances are already low. Accumulation of phenolics, however, varies considerably during the season (Niemi et al., 2002b), as does UV irradiance at high latitudes (McKenzie et al., 2009). Any UV-B-triggered change in phenolic content may be fast and transient, meaning that if samples are not taken at the right moment the change might not be detected. On the other hand, the consequent morphological responses occur slowly and persist, which makes them easier to detect.

UV-related studies with *Sphagna* are often of short duration, perhaps only lasting a few months (**Tables 1-3**). However, experiments that last only one growing season do not necessarily result in bryophyte responses. For example, in Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, growth of *S. magellanicum* was affected only in the second and third season (Searles et al., 2002), but not during the first season of the treatment (Searles et al., 1999). Although in Gehrke's (1998) UV-B enhancement experiment in Abisko, Sweden, *S. fuscum* height increment decreased already in the first year of the experiment, the effect was more profound during the second season.

UV-B-related experiments on *Sphagnum* have been accomplished *in vitro* (e.g. Cardona-Correa et al., 2015), *in situ* (Gehrke, 1998; Robson et al., 2003) and in microcosms – peat cubes with vegetation sustained under artificially-controlled environmental conditions (Niemi et al., 2002a,

2002b; Rinnan et al., 2003, 2013). Although UV-B enhancement experiments in growth chambers provide useful information on response mechanisms, they often yield misleadingly-dramatic plant responses (Allen et al., 1998), since the plants are often exposed to unrealistically high UV-B doses and unduly low visible/UV-A irradiance (Day, 2001).

In attenuation experiments, UV radiation is partially absorbed by polycarbonate filters (absorbing both UV-A and UV-B), polyester (absorbing UV-B, but transmitting most of UV-A), or cellulose acetate films (Aphalo, 2003). Some filters, such as theatrical gels and some polyester films, remove all UV wavelengths (Aphalo et al., 2012). Different films filter out a different part of the spectra, making it difficult to compare the results of experiments from different research groups. Cellulose acetate film may have toxic effects on plants, and affect growth independently of UV radiation impact (Krizek and Mirecki, 2004). The filters are prone to photodegradation with time, and need to be replaced frequently (Rozema et al., 2005). They also alter photosynthetically active and infrared radiation, temperature and humidity, which is particularly the case if the filters used in the experiment are small, thick, and maintained low to the ground (*e.g.* Albert et al., 2008). The temperature under the filters may increase by more than 1°C above ambient, which on its own may affect the vegetation (Hyyryläinen et al., 2015). Such experiments may thus be interpreted as providing information on combined effects of UV-radiation and other environmental factors, rather than that of UV radiation alone.

Additional abiotic factors modulate UV effects in mosses (*e.g.* Martínez-Abaigar, J., Núñez-Olivera, E., 2011). A species may be unaffected by UV radiation alone, but simultaneous manipulation of some other environmental factor may produce a novel response, which is also different from that with only the additional factor. Temperature and water availability are of special importance here: a negative correlation between water availability or air temperature and concentration of UV-B absorbing pigments in bryophytes has been found (Dunn and Robinson, 2006). Increased temperature and a simultaneous drought trigger a transient response in *S. fuscum*

under UV-B enhancement, compared to an absence of response to UV-B alone (Sonesson et al., 2002). On the other hand, low temperatures slow down the repair of UV-B induced DNA damage and consequently may trigger an observable response to UV-B radiation not apparent at warmer temperatures (Gehrke, 1998). Chilling on its own may cause the accumulation of phenolic compounds in peat mosses (Tutschek, 1982). However, to date, there have been but few studies of the environmental factors that impact on *Sphagnum* mosses concomitantly with UV-B.

In a changing environment, some *Sphagnum* species may be at an advantage over others. For example, a species adapted to a wide range of pH may outcompete one adapted to a narrower pH range, if substrate acidity changes (Haraguchi et al., 2003), thus changing the ratio between the species of the peat mosses in the habitat. Considering that, long-term studies comparing growth of two or more co-existing *Sphagnum* species in the changing UV-B environment would be of utmost importance. In plant-plant interactions, subtle morphological responses to UV-B radiation may become magnified if they influence competition for a limiting resource. Thus, when scaling UV-B experiments up from individual plants to plant communities, indirect effects may outweigh subtle direct effects (Caldwell and Flint, 1994).

## Conclusions

Changes in the UV-B radiation environment may affect the structure and physiology of peat mosses, with possible consequences for *Sphagnum*-dominated environments. Specific responses to UV-B manipulation may be due to the unique structure of *Sphagna*, and may involve defence mechanisms different than those of vascular plants. Moreover, peat mosses should not be looked at as a homogenous group in terms of UV-responses: any one *Sphagnum* species cannot be automatically used to represent the responses of another *Sphagnum* species, because of their ecological specificity.

Phenolic accumulation in peat mosses is seldom affected by enhanced UV-B, possibly because *Sphagna* have evolved in an environment with UV-B levels higher than at present, and they are well adapted to intense light conditions (Close and McArthur, 2002; Rozema et al., 2005). When evaluating changes in phenolics in *Sphagna*, the interaction of UV-B radiation, water stress and temperature fluctuations should be taken into account. Studying individual classes of UV-absorbing compounds might give better ideas about a correlation between UV-B radiation and phenolic content in peat mosses.

Current knowledge about the role of UV-B radiation in development and physiology of peat mosses and UV-B-triggered changes in *Sphagnum*-dominated ecosystems is insufficient for making clear conclusions and predicting possible future shifts in *Sphagnum* species composition in a changing UV-B environment. More extensive research, based on long-term, open-field studies, regular sampling of co-existing *Sphagnum* species, and the assessment of the combined effects of UV-B and other abiotic factors is crucial for evaluating UV-B impact on peat mosses and thus the functioning of peatland ecosystems. Since the results of the research are method-sensitive, obtaining comparable data requires standardized methods of experimentation and analysis.

## **Acknowledgements**

The authors express their gratitude to Sally Ulich for proof reading the article and Renata Prunskaitė-Hyyryläinen for the assistance in taking microphotographs. We thank the reviewers for the thorough revision of the manuscript. This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

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Fig. 1. A shoot of *Sphagnum lindbergii*. The head (capitulum, A) indicates the specific growth pattern of peat mosses. Branches (B) bud and develop around the apical cell at the center of the capitulum. They are grouped into bundles (fascicles).

Fig. 2. Capitula of *S. lindbergii* (A), that consist of tightly packed young undeveloped branches. This part of the plant receives the most part of UV radiation.

Fig. 3. A branch leaf of *Sphagnum lindbergii* and its cross-cut. Leaves of *Sphagna* are composed of alive green chlorophyllous cells (A) that run photosynthesis, and larger dead water storing hyaline cells (B)

Fig. 4. A stem leaf of *S. lindbergii*, and its single-layer cell network. Stems and branches of *Sphagna* bear leaves that vary in shape. A hyaline cell (B) indicated by an arrow.

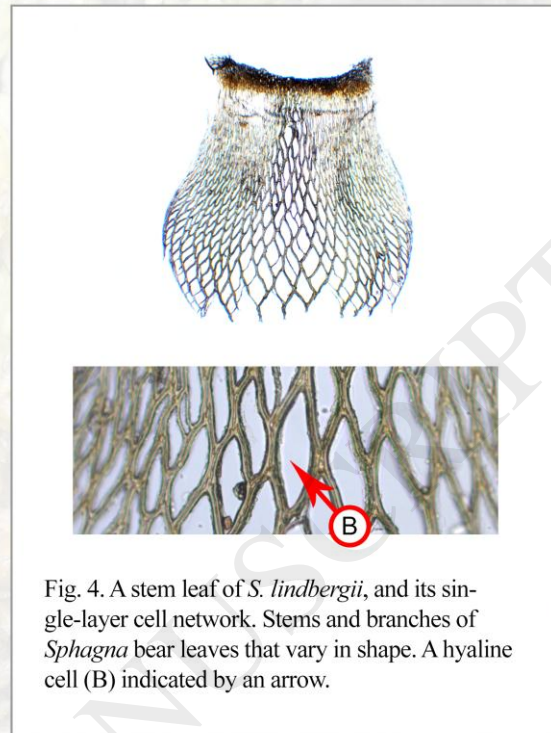
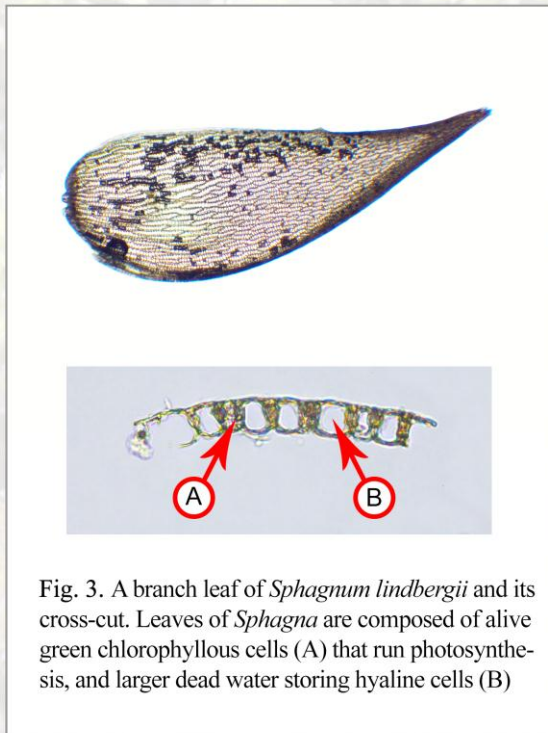
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Fig. 2. Capitula of *S. lindbergii* (A), that consist of tightly packed young undeveloped branches. This part of the plant receives the most part of UV radiation.



**Table 1. Morphological changes in *Sphagna* under experimentally altered solar UV-B radiation**

Treatment	Location of the experimental site	Exposure, months	Species	Effect (ref. Nr.)
<b>UVB-enhancement</b>				
Ambient +30%	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3	<i>S. angustifolium</i> <sup>U</sup>	no effect on biomass (4) no effect on capitulum DW (4)
=15% ozone depletion	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3	<i>S. balticum</i> <sup>U</sup>	<i>decreased capitulum DW</i> (3)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)			
	(68°35'N, 18°82'E)	9	<i>S. fuscum</i> *	stunted stem growth (1) increased capitula mass (1)
	(68°35'N, 18°82'E)			decreased capitula density (capitula/ unit area) (1)
=20% ozone depletion	(68°35'N, 18°82'E)	5		no effect on biomass (1) no effect on biomass (6)
	(68°21'N, 18°49'E)			no effect on stem increment (6)
<b>UVB-attenuation</b>				
Ambient – ca. 80%	(54°51'S 68°36'W)	5	<i>S. magellanicum</i> *	no effect on stem increment (2)
	(54°51'S 68°36'W)	10, 30		increased stem increment (5), (7)
	(54°51'S 68°36'W)			decreased capitulum mass (8)
	(54°51'S 68°36'W)			no effect on biomass (5), (7)

\*In situ; <sup>U</sup>Peat cores; a tendency ( $p=0.11$ ) marked in italics

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Table 2. Effects of UVB radiation on photosynthetic pigments and phenolics of *Sphagna*

Treatment	Location of the experimental site	Exposure, months	Compound	Species	Effect (ref. Nr.)
<b>UVB-enhancement</b>					
Ambient +30%	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2, 3	Total Chls	<i>S. angustifolium</i> <sup>U</sup>	no effect (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3		<i>S. balticum</i> <sup>U</sup>	increase (3)
=20% ozone depletion	(68°21'N; 18°49'E)	5		<i>S. fuscum</i> *	no effect (6)
=15% ozone depletion	(68°35'N, 18°82'E)	9			decrease (1) <sup>p=0.061</sup>
Ambient +30%	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2,3		<i>S. magellanicum</i> <sup>U</sup>	no effect (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2		<i>S. papillosum</i> <sup>U</sup>	decrease (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3			no effect (3), (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3	Chl a	<i>S. balticum</i> <sup>U</sup>	increase (3)
=15% ozone depletion	(68°35'N, 18°82'E)	9		<i>S. fuscum</i> *	decrease (1)
Ambient +30%	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2		<i>S. papillosum</i> <sup>U</sup>	decrease (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3			no effect (3)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3	Chl b	<i>S. balticum</i> <sup>U</sup>	increase (3)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2,3		<i>S. papillosum</i> <sup>U</sup>	no effect (3), (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3	Chl a/ Chl b	<i>S. balticum</i> <sup>U</sup>	increase (3)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2,3	Car	<i>S. angustifolium</i> <sup>U</sup>	no effect (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3		<i>S. balticum</i> <sup>U</sup>	increase (3)
=15% ozone depletion	(68°35'N, 18°82'E)	9		<i>S. fuscum</i> *	decrease (1)
Ambient +30%	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2,3		<i>S. magellanicum</i> <sup>U</sup>	no effect (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3		<i>S. papillosum</i> <sup>U</sup>	no effect (3), (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2,3	Chl/Car	<i>S. angustifolium</i> <sup>U</sup>	no effect (4)
=15% ozone depletion	(68°35'N, 18°82'E)	9		<i>S. fuscum</i> *	increase (1)
Ambient +30%	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2,3		<i>S. magellanicum</i> <sup>U</sup>	no effect (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2,3		<i>S. papillosum</i> <sup>U</sup>	no effect (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2	Methanol soluble phenolics <sup>S</sup>	<i>S. angustifolium</i> <sup>U</sup>	decrease (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3			no effect (4)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3		<i>S. balticum</i> <sup>U</sup>	no effect (4)
=15% ozone depletion	(68°35'N, 18°82'E), (68°21'N; 18°49'E)	5,9		<i>S. fuscum</i> *	no effect (1), (6)
Ambient +30%	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2		<i>S. papillosum</i> <sup>U</sup>	increase (4) <sup>p=0.088</sup>
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3			no effect (3), (4)

**Table 2. Effects of UVB radiation on photosynthetic pigments and phenolics of *Sphagna* (continued)**

Treatment	Location of the experimental site	Exposure, months	Compound	Species	Effect (ref. Nr.)
<b>UVB-attenuation</b>					
Ambient – ca. 80%	(54°51'S 68°36'W)	5,15	Total Chls	<i>S. magellanicum</i> *	no effect (2), (5)
	(68°10'N, 26°42'E)	19,21		<i>S. balticum</i> *	no effect (9)
	(68°10'N, 26°42'E)	19,21		<i>S. jenseni</i> *	no effect (9)
	(68°10'N, 26°42'E)	19		<i>S. lindbergii</i> *	decrease (9)
	(68°10'N, 26°42'E)	21			no effect (9)
	(54°51'S 68°36'W)	5	Chl <i>a</i>	<i>S. magellanicum</i> *	no effect (2)
	(54°51'S 68°36'W)	5	Chl <i>b</i>	<i>S. magellanicum</i> *	no effect (2)
	(54°51'S 68°36'W)	5	Chl <i>a</i> /Chl <i>b</i>	<i>S. magellanicum</i> *	no effect (2)
	(68°10'N, 26°42'E)	11		<i>S. lindbergii</i> *	no effect (9)
	(54°51'S 68°36'W)	5,15	Car		no effect (2), (5)
	(54°51'S 68°36'W)	5,10,15	Cell wall or vacuolar phenolics <sup>S</sup>	<i>S. magellanicum</i> *	no effect (2), (5)

<sup>S</sup>measured spectrophotometrically; \*In situ; <sup>U</sup>Peat cores; Chl = chlorophyll; Car = carotenoids; *a* tendency marked in italics

References: 1. Gehrke, 1998; 2. Searles et al., 1999; 3. Niemi et al., 2002a; 4. Niemi et al., 2002b; 5. Searles et al., 2002; 6. Sonesson et al., 2002; 9. Hyyryläinen et al., 2015.

**Table 3. Physiological changes in *Sphagna* under altered UV-B**

Treatment	Location of the experimental site	Exposure, months	Species	Increase (ref. Nr.)	Decrease (ref. Nr.)	No change (ref. Nr.)
<b>UVB-enhancement</b>						
Ambient +30%	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2	<i>S. angustifolium</i>	Mg <sup>2+</sup> , Ca <sup>2+</sup> leakage (4)		
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3	<i>S. balticum</i>	membrane permeability (3)		Mg <sup>2+</sup> , Ca <sup>2+</sup> leakage (3)
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3	<i>S. magellanicum</i> <sup>U</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup> , Ca <sup>2+</sup> leakage (4)		
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	2	<i>S. papillosum</i> <sup>U</sup>	K <sup>+</sup> leakage (4)		
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3		Mg <sup>2+</sup> , Ca <sup>2+</sup> leakage (3)		
	(62°13'N, 27°35'E)	3		membrane permeability (3)		
=15% ozone depletion	(68°35'N, 18°82'E)	9	<i>S. fuscum</i> *	NP <sub>max</sub> /chl (1)	R <sub>dark</sub> (1)	NP <sub>max</sub> / dw <sub>capitula</sub> (1)
<b>UVB-attenuation</b>						
Ambient – ca. 80%	(54°51'S 68°36'W)	25,30	<i>S. magellanicum</i> *		water holding capacity, ionic conductivity of capitulum water (8)	

\*In situ; <sup>U</sup>Peat cores; chl = chlorophyll; dw = dry weight; NP<sub>max</sub> = maximum net photosynthesis; R<sub>dark</sub> = dark respiration; *a tendency (p=0.081) marked in italics*

References: 1. Gehrke, 1998); 3. Niemi et al, 2002a; 4. Niemi et al, 2002b; 8. Robson et al, 2004.