Dear Professor Yakov Kuzyakov, Editor of Biogeosciences,

We thank you and the referees for your fruitful comments. We took them all in consideration in the revised version.

As you requested, we considered and added references to Biernath et al., 2008 and Rasmussen et al., 2010. We additionally refereed to Viktor et al., 2005 and Vuorinen et al., 1989. We reduced the numbers of figures and now display the AA derived-$^{13}$C concentration values, that we consider the most important results of the study, in a unique Figure 2 (previously Figure 3). We enlarged Figure 3 (previously Figure 4).

Comments from the referees were taken into account as listed below. In the revised manuscript included in the present file the main changes are displayed in green.

**Comments from referee #1**

**This study only set up two replicates which makes the uncertainties calculated on the labeled C subject to caution**

We agree with this comment and discussed this point p8, L225: The low number of replicates (2 labeled tanks and 2 molecular extracts per sample) was a compromise basically constrained by the large amount of matter required to isolate phytolith-occluded C and the experimental/analysis/cost effort. Table 1 shows that standard deviations calculated on the two replicates were always one order of magnitude lower than the mean values.

We additionally calculated p-values (they are <0.05) on the discussed differences:

P9, L260: Phytoliths were slightly more enriched in $^{13}$C ($^{13}$C-excess of 0.026 ± 0.002%) than the leaves ($^{13}$C-excess of 0.017 ± 0.001%) (p-value < 0.05) (Table 1). The AA derived-$^{13}$C concentration in phytoliths represented 0.15 ± 0.01% of phytC which is low but in the same order of magnitude than the concentrations in the bulk matter and AAs of stems and leaves (0.10 ± 0.003) (Table 1).

P10, L288: The significant decrease of $^{13}$C-excess (or AA derived-$^{13}$C concentration) in AAs from roots to leaves (p-value<0.05) (fig. 2 and 3), suggested either an uptake and fixation of organic $^{13}$C, or an anaplerotic fixation of inorganic $^{13}$C in the roots themselves. However, the fact that $^{13}$C was more concentrated in the extracted AAs than in bulk roots and stems/leaves (Table 1; fig. 2), and further, that $^{13}$C-excess values of methionine and phenylalanine were significantly higher than $^{13}$C-excess values of other AAs in the roots and stems/leaves (fig. 3), supported that a small amount of AA$^{13}$C entered the plant and was subsequently translocated and fixed in roots and stems/leaves in its original molecular form.

Given the slight differences in phytoliths and stems/leaves (Table 1) AA derived 13C concentration we now cautiously interpret them as showing the same ord5er of magnitude.

In the abstract, p2, L 26: This strongly suggested that part of AA derived-$^{13}$C was absorbed and translocated into the plant in its original AA form. In phytoliths, AA derived-$^{13}$C was detected. Its concentration was of the same order of magnitude than in bulk stems and leaves (0.15% of the phytolith C).

P11, L316: In the present case, the concentration of AA derived-$^{13}$C (relatively to total C) in phytoliths, which is in the same order of magnitude than in leaves, supports a random fixation of AA derived-$^{13}$C in these residual organic compounds subject to occlusion in the silica structure.

**Uptake of intact amino acids could not be quantified**.

We agree with this comment. The revised version was modified to make it clearer p10, L285: The present labeling experiment does not allow to precisely trace the form under which the AA derived-$^{13}C$ and AA derived-$^{15}N$ were absorbed and fixed in roots, stems and leaves, as recently done using a position-specific C and N labeling technique (Moran-Zuloaga et al., 2015). All the processes described above may have occurred jointly. The significant decrease of $^{13}C$-excess (or AA derived-$^{13}C$ concentration) in AAs from roots to leaves (p-value<0.05) (fig. 2 and 3), suggested either an uptake and fixation of organic $^{13}C$, or an anaplerotic fixation of inorganic $^{13}C$ in the roots themselves. However, the fact that $^{13}C$ was more concentrated in the extracted AAs than in bulk roots and stems/leaves (Table 1; fig. 2), and further, that $^{13}C$-excess values of methionine and phenylalanine were significantly higher than $^{13}C$-excess values of other AAs in the roots and stems/leaves (fig. 3), supported that a small amount of AA$^{13}C$ entered the plant and was subsequently translocated and fixed in roots and stems/leaves in its original molecular form.

**The form in which AA-13C, and most generally phytC, has been occluded in the silica structure remains unknown.**

We agree with this comment. The revised version was modified to make it clearer, p10, 285 (previously cited).

**This study used a hydroponic experiment, resulting in a completely different rhizospheric environment than in soils.**

In agreement with this comment the revised version was changed, p11, l339: The present experiment was done in nutrient solution and its relevance for soil C uptake assessment is therefore limited. It may underestimate the extent of the process under natural and field conditions. Indeed, AAs uptake was shown to be inhibited by the high concentrations of mineral N preferred by the plant (Paungfoo-Lonhienne et al., 2008. Sauheitl et al., 2009. Gioseffi et al., 2012). In the present case, mineral N may come from $KNO_3$ initially presents in the original nutrient solution and from the supplied AAs dissociated by microbes, mycorrhizas or root exsudates (Paungfoo-Lonhienne et al., 2008; Keiluweit et al., 2015). The maximum AA content in the growth solution (0.2 mmol/L) was higher than AAs concentrations that have been measured in soil solutions (from 0 to 0.1 mmol/L; Vinolas et al.. 2001; Jämtgård et al.. 2010), thus potentially inhibiting AAs uptake. Additionally, due the RHIZOtest configuration, roots were confined to a small volume, and their contact with the renewed labeled solutions and AA derived-$^{13}C$ available for uptake was limited. Given the above considerations, the use of the AA derived-$^{13}C$ concentrations, experimentally measured, as a proxy of soil derived-C concentrations should be considered with caution.

And in the abstract: Although this experiment was done in nutrient solution and its relevance for soil C uptake assessment is therefore limited, we discuss plausible forms of AA derived-$^{13}C$ absorbed and translocated in the plant and eventually fixed in phytoliths, and implication of our results for our understanding of the C cycle at the soil-plant-atmosphere interface

Additionally, we perceived that the terms AA-$^{13}C$, AA-$^{15}N$ or AA-C used for identifying $^{13}C$, $^{15}N$ and C derived from AAs added to the solution but translocated in toots, stems, leaves and phytolith under unknown form (either organic or inorganic forms) may bring confusion and be misunderstood as $^{13}C$, $^{15}N$ and C still under an AA form. In the revised version we replaced those terms by AA derived-$^{13}C$, AA derived-$^{15}N$ or AA derived-C

**Comments from referee #2**

We clearly agree that several drawbacks are associated with our approach. We thought some of them were already dealt with in the BGD paper but payed attention to make them more obvious in the present revised version.

**(A) The lack of replicates is a major weakness of the study.**

We took this comment into consideration and changed the text accordingly (cf answer to comment to referee #1)

**(B) The authors refers in several places to "old soil C" and "microbial metabolites" but there is no justification given how the amino acids used make a fair representation of old soil C or microbial metabilites.**

We fully agree with this comment. Although evidences of old, soil-derived C contribution to phytolith occluded-C (Reyerson et al., 2015) participated to the initiation of the present study, it should not be referred to in the discussion as it may bring confusion. We dropped all considerations on this aspect (except in the introduction) for further clarity.

**(C) The authors make no justification of the extent of intact amino acid uptake from the labeling solution./ Both $^{15}N$ and $^{13}C$ can be taken up in their inorganic forms.**

We agree with this comment and made the revised discussion clearer. We especially now refer to the possible uptake of inorganic C and to anaplerotic fixation, p9-10, l269-295: The AA derived-$^{13}C$/$^{15}N$ ratios of roots and leaves (0.8 and 0.3, respectively) that were much lower than C/N ratios of the supplied AAs (from 2.6 to 7.7) suggested that the grass absorbed most of $^{15}N$ from already mineralized N in the tank. Indeed, under non-sterile conditions, microbial activity around roots can biodegrade the AAs in a range of hours (Jones et al., 2005; Kielland et al., 2007; Jones et al., 2009) and produce derived metabolites plus mineralized N and $CO_2$ (Biernath et al., 2008; Rasmussen et al., 2010). Regarding C, both organic and inorganic forms may enter into the plant (Biernath et al., 2008; Rasmussen et al., 2010). Inorganic C can be transported through the plant passively, in link with transpiration (Vuorinen et al., 1989) and contribute to the carbon budget of the leaves through decarboxylation of the dissolved $CO_2$ and photosynthetic refixation of released $CO_2$ (anaplerotic fixation; Viktor and Cramer, 2005). Both organic and inorganic compounds can thus be used in the build-up of new molecules or as energetic resources (e.g. Näsholm et al., 2009), or be lost through respiration (Gioseffi et al., 2012) or exudates (e.g. Jones and Darrah, 1993). Organic C can also enter the plant as intact molecules, such as AAs (Sauheitl et al., 2009; Whiteside et al., 2009), and be either translocated by AA transporters or subject to deamination. At least, rhizospheric and endophytic microorganisms, that acquired their labeled signature from the labeled solution, may also account for the AA derived-$^{13}C$ and AA derived-$^{15}N$ recovery in the plant.

The present labeling experiment does not allow to precisely trace the form under which the AA derived-$^{13}C$ and AA derived-$^{15}N$ were absorbed and fixed in roots, stems and leaves, as recently done using a position-specific C and N labeling technique (Moran-Zuloaga et al., 2015). All the processes described above may have occurred jointly. The significant decrease of $^{13}C$-excess (or AA derived-$^{13}C$ concentration) in AAs from roots to leaves (p-value<0.05) (fig. 2 and 3), suggested either an uptake and fixation of organic $^{13}C$, or an anaplerotic fixation of inorganic $^{13}C$ in the roots themselves. However, the fact that $^{13}C$ was more concentrated in the extracted AAs than in bulk roots and stems/leaves (Table 1; fig. 2), and further, that $^{13}C$-excess values of methionine and phenylalanine were significantly higher than $^{13}C$-excess values of other AAs in the roots and stems/leaves (fig. 3), supported that a small amount of AA$^{13}C$ entered the plant and was subsequently translocated and fixed in roots and stems/leaves in its original molecular form.

We also changes the title and the abstract and now refer to root uptake of organic-derived C or C instead of organic C:

Title: "Direct uptake of organic-derived carbon by grass roots and allocation in leaves and phytoliths: $^{13}C$ labeling evidence" instead of "Direct uptake of organic carbon by grass roots and allocation in leaves and phytoliths: $^{13}C$ labeling evidence".

Abstract: This finding strengthens the body of evidences showing that part of organic compounds occluded in phytoliths can be fed by C entering the plant through the roots.

**(D) The authors state that they distinguish between labeling in plant amino acids and in phytoliths, but when I read the method-section it seems to me that analysis of plant amino acids and of phytoliths are two parallel analysis, which implies that in principle it could be the same isotope labeling the authors measure in the two pools.**

Phytoliths were extracted from plants and pure phytolith samples were analyzed in $^{13}C$ and $^{15}N$. Plant tissues analyzed in $^{13}C$ and $^{15}N$ contained phytoliths but phytC represents only 0.0018% of total C and should not imprint the bulk plant C.

**The authors describes 13C enrichment in phytoliths, but make no attempt to determine what type of compounds are precipitated along with Si.** We fully agree with this comment. Further investigations, including the use of spectroscopies relevant for characterizing phytC at the molecular level, are necessary (and we are currently working on that matter, but this is not in the scope of the present paper) to characterize the forms under which C compounds are occluded in phytoliths. We underlined that point in the abstract and introductive part of the revised version, p11, L332: Further investigations, including the use of spectroscopies relevant for characterizing phytC at the molecular level, are necessary to support or refute the above hypotheses.

# Direct uptake of organic-derived carbon by grass roots and allocation in leaves and phytoliths: $^{13}C$ labeling evidence

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## Abstract

In the rhizosphere, the uptake of low molecular weight carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) by plant roots has been well documented. While organic N uptake relatively to total uptake is important, organic C uptake is supposed to be low relatively to the plant's C budget. Recently, radiocarbon analyses demonstrated that a fraction of C from the soil was occluded in amorphous silica micrometric particles that precipitate in plant cells (phytoliths). Here, we investigated whether and in which extent organic-derived C absorbed by grass roots can feed the C occluded in phytoliths. For this purpose we added $^{13}C$- and $^{15}N$-labeled amino acids (AAs) to the silicon-rich hydroponic solution of the grass Festuca arundinacea. The experiment was designed to prevent C leakage from the labeled nutritive solution to the chamber atmosphere. After 14 days of growth, the $^{13}C$ and $^{15}N$ enrichments ($^{13}C$-excess and $^{15}N$-excess) in the roots, stems and leaves, and phytoliths were measured relatively to a control experiment in which no labelled AAs were added. Additionally, the $^{13}C$-excess was measured at the molecular level, in AAs extracted from roots and stems and leaves. The net uptake of labeled AA derived-$^{13}C$ by Festuca arundinacea reached 4.5% of the total AA-$^{13}C$ supply. The amount of AA derived-$^{13}C$ fixed in the plant was minor but not nil (0.28% and 0.10% of total C in roots and stems/leaves, respectively). Phenylalanine and methionine that were supplied in high amount to the nutritive solution, were more $^{13}C$-enriched than other AAs in the plant. This strongly suggested that part of AA derived-$^{13}C$ was absorbed and translocated into the plant in its original AA form. In phytoliths, AA derived-$^{13}C$ was detected. Its concentration was of the same order of magnitude than in bulk stems and leaves (0.15% of the phytolith C). This finding strengthens the body of evidences showing that part of organic compounds occluded in phytoliths can be fed by C entering the plant through the roots. Although this experiment was done in nutrient solution and its relevance for soil C uptake assessment is therefore limited, we discuss plausible forms of AA derived-$^{13}C$ absorbed and translocated in the plant and eventually fixed in phytoliths, and implication of our results for our understanding of the C cycle at the soil-plant-atmosphere interface

## 1. Introduction

In the rhizosphere, there are numerous known interactions between carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) processes that have yet to be accurately assessed in qualitative and quantitative terms for their consideration in carbon cycle models (Heimann and Reichstein. 2008). Among those interactions the uptake of low molecular weight C and N (e.g. organic acids, sugars and amino acids (AAs)) by plant roots (both mycorrhizal and non-mycorrhizal plants) has been well documented through labeling experiments using hydroponic solutions, artificial substrats or soils (e.g. Bardgett et al., 2003; Kuzyakov and Jones, 2006; Biernath et al., 2008; Jones et al., 2009a; Näsholm et al.. 2009; Sauheitl et al.. 2009; Rasmussen et al., 2010; Gioseffi et al.. 2012 ; Moran-Zuloaga et al.. 2015). The aim of most of these studies was to investigate in which extent and under which conditions organic N could be utilized by plants as a direct source of N (i.e. without going through a mineralization step). The answers are still debated (Jones and Darrah, 1992; Jones et al., 2009a; Rasmussen et al., 2010; Moran-Zuloaga et al., 2015). Especially, the evidence that plant roots can uptake labeled inorganic C that may bias the results from organic N uptake studies when using bulk measurement of dual-labeling ($^{13}C$ and $^{15}N$) has been put forward (Biernath et al., 2008; Rasmussen et al., 2010). However, the use of molecular and position-specific labeling technics can evidence the uptake and fixation of intact AAs (Sauheitl et al., 2009, Moran-Zuloaga et al., 2015). Organic C uptake was also investigated through the estimation of the net uptake of glucose-C. This uptake has been shown to be low relatively to the plant's C budget, and was often interpreted as the recapture of roots exudates (Jones and Darrah. 1992. 1993. 1996; Kuzyakov and Jones. 2006; Jones et al.. 2009a). However, very recently, in the frame of a non-labeling experiment, radiocarbon analyses demonstrated that a fraction of C occluded in amorphous silica micrometric particles that precipitate in plant cells (phytoliths) came from old soil C (Santos et al., 2012; Reyerson et al., 2015). Silicon (Si) is the second most abundant element of the earth surface after oxygen. Its uptake by plants is widespread and generates, at the ecosystem scale, important fluxes from the soil to plants (Conley, 2002). For instance, Si absorption represents 2 to 10 times the amount of dissolved Si exported to stream water in tropical ecosystems (Alexandre et al., 2011). If part of the soil C uptake is linked to Si uptake in the rhizosphere, the involved flux may thus also be significant.

Here, we aim to investigate whether and in which extent C derived from organic forms such as AAs can be absorbed by grass roots, fixed in the plant and ultimately feed the organic C occluded in phytoliths (phytC). We choose to focus on AAs as they are ubiquitous in soil organic matters of various residence times (Bol et al., 2009). For this purpose we added $^{13}C$- and $^{15}N$-labeled AAs to the Si-rich nutrient solution of the grass Festuca arundinacea. After two weeks of growth, the $^{13}C$ and $^{15}N$ enrichments in the roots, stems/leaves, and phytoliths of the grass (two replicates) were quantified. Enrichments were also measured at the molecular level (four replicates), in AAs of roots and stems/leaves. PhytC could

not be analyzed at the molecular level, due to its very small concentration. The experiment was designed to prevent C leakage from the labeled nutritive solution to the chamber atmosphere.

## 2. Material and methods

### 2.1 Hydroponic culture

Festuca arundinacea, commonly referred to as tall fescue, is widely distributed globally as a forage and an invasive grass species (Gibson and Newman, 2001) and can adapt to a wide range of conditions. Festuca arundinacea was grown in hydroponic conditions for 24 days using an experimental procedure adapted from RHIZOtest (Bravin et al., 2010), a plant-based test recently standardized (ISO 16198:2015). Seventy-two plant-receiving pots (i.e. a cylinder closed at the bottom with a polyamide mesh of 30 µm pore size, using an adjustable clamp) were inserted in three perforated platforms covering three 12L tanks containing the nutrient solutions (24 plant pots per tank) (fig. 1). This assembly enabled close contact between seeds or seedling roots and the nutrient solutions. In order to prevent escape of the C- and N-bearing gas from the nutrient solution to the chamber atmosphere, O-rings sealed the plant pots to the perforated platform and the perforated platform to the tank. Additionally, the seeds were covered with agar-agar (polysaccharide agarose). Each tank was hermetically connected to two 20L containers (an input container filled with the nutrient solutions and a waste container). Seeds were first germinated for 10 days in a germination solution and seedlings were then grown for 14 days in a growth solution. The growth solution was entirely renewed once, after 8 days of growth. Otherwise the germination and nutritive solutions were renewed at a rate of 2L/24H using a peristaltic pump (fig. 1).

Overall, 10L of germination solution and 64L of growth solution were used per tank. Germination and the growth nutrient solution composition were described in detail in Guigues et al. (2014). The nutrient solutions included 42mg/L of inorganic N ($KNO_3$) and 18mg/L of inorganic C in Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), added to chelate metals the plant uses for growth. The solutions were also supplemented with 105 mg/L of $SiO_2$ (under the form of $SiO_2K_2O$). The growth chamber parameters were set at (day/night): 25/20°C, 75/70 % relative humidity and 16/8 h with a photon flux density of 450 µmol photons $m^{-2}$ $s^{-1}$ during the day.

At the end of the experiment, all samples were cleaned (to remove agar-agar), rinsed in deionized water and oven-dried at 50°C (to constant mass). When the tanks were filled ($1^{st}$ and $8^{th}$ days of growth) and emptied ($8^{th}$ and $14^{th}$ days of growth), the growth solution was sampled and kept frozen for future analyses.

### 2.2 Isotope labeling

In the two first tanks (two replicates), a mixture containing four $^{13}C$- and $^{15}N$-labeled AAs was added to the growth solution containing only inorganic C and N (as described above). Those AAs were selected for their following characteristics: L-Alanine (l-ALA) (C/N=2.6) is ubiquist and occurs in high

proportions in soils and plants proteins. The D-enantiomer of Alanine (D-ALA) which is present in natural soils (Hill et al., 2011), was expected to be more resistant to degradation and, if absorbed, less subject to metabolization. Consequently, we speculated that D-ALA may accumulate as a waste product first in cell vacuoles and later in phytoliths. L-Phenylalanine (L-PHE) (C/N=7.7) comprises a phenolic ring resistant to decomposition by microorganisms in soils, solutions or plants. L-Methionine (L-METH) (C/N=4.3) is a sulfur amino acid expected to be recovered at low abundance in plants, but is easily identifiable in Gas Chromatography-Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry (GC-IRMS). Commercial 97-99% $^{13}C$ and $^{15}N$ molecules (Eurisotop) were diluted with non-labeled amino-acids to reach the following atom abundances: L-PHE (19.51%$^{13}C$; 19.13%$^{15}N$); L-METH (19.87%$^{13}C$; 19.49% $^{15}N$); L-ALA (22.05%$^{13}C$; 16.26%$^{15}N$); D-ALA (7.43%$^{13}C$; 0.37% $^{15}N$). All AAs were uniformly labeled except i) D-ALA, which was not $^{15}N$-labeled but was $^{13}C$-labeled on one atom (C-2), and ii) an equivalent fraction of L-ALA because the labeled D-ALA was provided as a racemic mixture (DL-ALA). In each tank, the following amounts of AAs were added to the growth solution: PHE 249.9 mg; MET 125.1 mg; L-ALA 150.3 mg; D-ALA 125.2 mg. The total mixture (two tanks) represented 322 mg of C (26.8 mmol) and 75.7 mg of N (5.4 mmol) with average atom abundances of 18.15% $^{13}C$ and 13.43% $^{15}N$. The maximum AAs concentration in the growth solution on the first or 8$^{th}$ days of the growth period was 0.225mmol/L, equivalent to 6.7mg/L of $^{13}C$ and 1.6mg/L of $^{15}N$.

The third tank was only filled with the growth solution, without labeled AAs. It served as a control experiment to calculate the $^{13}C$ and $^{15}N$ enrichments of the plants from the labeled tanks, and verify that $^{13}C$ and $^{15}N$ derived from AAs (AA-$^{13}C$ and AA-$^{15}N$), that may have contaminated the chamber $CO_2$. were not photosynthesized by the plants.

### 2.3. Analyses

For each tank (one control tank and two labeled tanks) stems/leaves were separated from the roots into two samples. The six resulting samples were ground finer than 200 µm. After alkaline fusion, they were analyzed in $SiO_2$ using Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES).

For each sample, total C, $^{13}C/^{12}C$, total N and $^{15}N/^{14}N$ were determined after dry combustion by IRMS using a Carlo Erba NA 1500 elemental analyzer (EA) coupled to a Thermo-Finnigan Delta-plus mass-spectrometer. Solutions were also analyzed for total C and $^{13}C/^{12}C$ by IRMS, after evaporation by dry combustion in tin capsules.

Proteic carbon was analyzed as the sum of 19 individual AAs representing ca. 95% of all AAs. Quantification and $^{13}C/^{12}C$ determination of individual AAs were performed using a GC-IRMS (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The extraction and purification procedure was a slightly modified version (Rubino et al., 2014) of the protocol developed by Amelung et al. (2006). Briefly, dry plant samples were hydrolyzed in 6 M HCl (20 h. 100 °C). AAs were purified on Dowex 50 W X8 cation exchange resin

(100-200 mesh size, Arcos Organics, Thermo Fisher Scientific), dried by rotary evaporation, re-dissolved in 0.1 M HCl and dried again by speed-vacuum evaporation. AAs were separated and quantified as tert-butyl dimethyl silyl derivatives (TBDMS-aa): AAs were dissolved in N-Methyl-N-(tbutyldimethylsilyl) trifluoroacetamide (MTBSTFA) mixed with 1 % trimethylchlorosilasane (TMCS) (Sigma-Aldrich Co. Ltd.) and acetonitrile and heated at 120 °C for 1 hour. One µl of TBDMS-AA solution was injected into the GC through a GCCIII combustion interface (Thermo Fisher Scientific). TBDMS-AA were separated on a DB5 column (30 m. 0.25 mm i.d., 0.25 µm film thickness) with helium as a carrier gas. AA identification and quantification were performed using commercial mixtures of 20 proteinogenic AAs (Sigma Aldrich). Norvaline (Sigma-Aldrich Co. Ltd.) was added to plant samples before hydrolysis as an internal standard for quantification. Due to the addition of non-labeled carbon by TBDMS, AA $^{13}C$ enrichment was subsequently calibrated for each AA (Shinebarger et al., 2002). Briefly, this calibration was based on the independent measurement of $^{13}C$ of the TBDMS-derivatives of the commercial AA and an additional set of four $^{13}C$-labelled AA (Rubino et al., 2014). The calibration equation involves the number of carbon atoms added as TBDM and the isotopic composition of the latter. This isotopic composition term disappears in the calculation of the isotope excess (cf Eq. (1) below). When multiple peaks were encountered for a single AA, the main or the best individualized peak was chosen for both quantification and isotope ratio determination. The isotope ratios were calculated using ammonium sulfate IAEA-N1 ($\delta^{15}N = 0.43 \pm 0.07$ ‰), IAEA- N2 ($\delta^{15}N = 20.41 \pm 0.07$ ‰) and polyethylene IAEA CH7 ($\delta^{13}C = -32.15 \pm 0.05$‰) as secondary standards. The sucrose standard IAEA CH6 used as a control yielded a mean value of 10.43 ‰.

Phytoliths were extracted from plants using a high purity protocol based on acid digestion and alkali immersion steps previously described in detail by Corbineau et al. (2013). Phytolith samples were observed in natural light microscopy to determine their morphological assemblage and check for the absence of residual organic matter particles. An additional purity check was done via Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) (Corbineau et al., 2013; Reyerson et al., 2015). Then, phytolith samples were analyzed for their C and N contents, as well as their $^{13}C$ and $^{15}N$ abundances by EA (Fisons NA 1500NC) coupled to a continuous flow IRMS (Finnigan Delta-Plus). About 6-10 mg of phytolith concentrates were weighed using a pre-calibrated microbalance (Sartorius AG, Göttingen, Germany) into tin capsules (5x9 mm capsules, Costech Analytical Technologies Inc., Valencia, CA, USA) and pre-baked at 100°C for 2 hours to remove extraneous contaminants. To assure accurate integration and linearization of the raw analytical data obtained from the lower C and N peaks, we decreased the helium carrier flow rate and measured several aliquots of in-house collagen L-Cystine 99% ($\delta^{13}C = -28.74 \pm 0.13$ ‰ and $\delta^{15}N = -6.14 \pm 0.07$ ‰; from Sigma Aldrich Co. Ltd) and Atropina ($\delta^{13}C = -21.30 \pm 0.06$ ‰ and $\delta^{15}N = -2.90 \pm 0.10$ ‰; from Costech 031042) as well as the internationally certified reference materials (e.g. Graphite USGS24 $\delta^{13}C = -16.05 \pm 0.07$ ‰ and Amonium sulfate - IAEA-N1 $\delta^{15}N = +0.43 \pm 0.07$‰). Aliquots

of baked-clean silicon dioxide ($SiO_2$; mesh# -325, Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) and fossil phytoliths (MSG70; Crespin et al., 2008) were also analyzed to provide independent blank data (Santos et al., 2010) and to check accuracy. To serve as quality assurance, note that the reproducibility obtained on the phytolith laboratory standard MSG70 was s.d.±0.2‰ for $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$, and s.d.±0.01% for C and N.

### 2.4. Calculations

For the control tank (no labeling), results are reported as δ values in ‰ relative to the Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite (V-PDB) for $\delta^{13}C$, and in ‰ relative of the atmospheric $N_2$ for $\delta^{15}N$. For the labeled tanks. AA derived-$^{13}C$ and AA derived-$^{15}N$ plant concentration, recovery and net uptake were calculated on the basis of $^{13}C$-excess and $^{15}N$-excess of a sample relatively to the control tank samples according to Eq. (1):

$$^{13}C\text{-excess}_{sample}\,(\%) = {}^{13}C\ atom_{sample}(\%) - {}^{13}C\ atom_{control}(\%) \quad (1)$$

where $^{13}C\ atom_{sample}$ is the $^{13}C$ atom abundance of a sample (stems/leaves, roots or phytoliths) from a labeled tank and $^{13}C\ atom_{control}$ is the $^{13}C$ atom abundance of the same sample from the control tank.

The concentration of AA derived-$^{13}C$ in a sample, expressed in % of total C in the sample, was calculated using Eq. (2):

$$[\text{AA derived-}{}^{13}C_{sample}]\,(\%) = {}^{13}C\text{-excess}_{\,sample}\,(\%) \,/\, ({}^{13}C\ atom_{solution}(\%) - {}^{13}C\ atom_{control}(\%)) \times 100 \quad (2)$$

Recovery of AA derived-$^{13}C$ in a sample, expressed in μg/g of the dry matter weight (d.wt), was calculated using Eq. (3):

$$\text{Recovery AA derived-}{}^{13}C\,(\mu g/g) = [\text{AA derived-}{}^{13}C_{\,sample}] \times [C]_{sample}(\mu g/g) \quad (3)$$

where $[C]_{sample}$ is the concentration of total C in the sample.

Net uptake of AA derived-$^{13}C$, expressed in % of $AA^{13}C$ initially supplied to the solution, was calculated using Eq. (4):

$$\text{AA derived-}{}^{13}C\text{ uptake }(\%) = \text{recovery AA derived-}{}^{13}C\,(mg/g) \times d.wt_{sample}\,(g) / AA^{13}C_{max\ supplied}(mg) \quad (4)$$

where $d.wt_{sample}$ is the dry weight of sample and $AA^{13}C_{max\ supplied}$ is the maximum $AA^{13}C$ supplied to the solution (322mg of AA-$^{13}C$).

The same calculations were applied to $^{15}N$.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Total C, N and AAs concentrations in the plants

After 14 days in the growth solution, the above-ground part of the plants of Festuca arundinacea were 30cm high but had not reached maturity or flower development (fig. 1). The C/N ratios of the stems and

leaves were similar in the labeled and control plants (8.4 and 9.0), whereas the C/N ratios of roots were higher in labeled (11.0) than in control (4.2) plants (Table 1; fig. 2). Recovered AAs accounted for 52 mgC/g of the dry matter in both roots and leaves. This is a high AAs content, also attested by the low C/N ratio, in agreement with the high N level requirement of young plants sufficiently fertilized to support rapid protein synthesis (Mattson, 1980). However AA derived-$^{13}$C and AA derived-$^{15}$N only accounted for ca. 13-14% of total C, and 40% of total N. This N contribution was lower than what might be expected. Indeed, at any stage of growth, AAs (in the form of protein or free molecules) should account for more than 50% of grass N. This discrepancy can be attributed to an underestimation of AAs by the extraction-purification process (i.e. incomplete hydrolysis recovery due to recombination into strong acids, and incomplete silylation). An underestimation of the AAs is consistent with the fact that amino-acid TBDMS-derivatives, such as tryptophane or cystine (the cystein-dimer), could not be recovered. However such an underestimation should not bias the measured relative proportion of methionine, phenylalanine and alanine.

### 3.2. Excess, uptake and recovery of AA derived-$^{13}$C and AA derived-$^{15}$N in the plants

The δ values of the roots and aerial parts of the control plants were respectively -31.0 and -31.7‰ for $\delta^{13}$C and 13.8 and 14.5‰ for $\delta^{15}$N (Table 1). These values were in the range of the ones measured for $C_3$ grasses in natural conditions ($\delta^{13}$C from -22 to -34 ‰; e.g. O'Leary, 1988), ensuring that $CO_2$ potentially produced by decomposition of the $^{13}$C-labeled molecules inside the tanks did not contaminate the growing chamber atmosphere. The amount of labeled C recovered in plants and phytoliths was thus considered as exclusively resulting from root uptake.

The low number of replicates (2 labeled tanks and 2 molecular extracts per sample) was a compromise basically constrained by the large amount of matter required to isolate phytolith-occluded C and the experimental/analysis/cost effort. Table 1 shows that standard deviations calculated on the two replicates were always one order of magnitude lower than the mean values.

Relative to plants from the control tank, plants from the labeled tanks were enriched by 0.05% in $^{13}$C and 0.5% in $^{15}$N in the roots and by 0.02% in $^{13}$C and 0.3% in $^{15}$N in the stems and leaves (Table 1).

Overall, the net uptake of AA derived-$^{13}$C and AA derived-$^{15}$N by the plant represented respectively 4.5% and 46.9% of the AA$^{13}$C and AA$^{15}$N added to the solution (Table 1). Whereas 35% of absorbed AA derived-$^{13}$C and 19.2% of absorbed AA derived-$^{15}$N were stored in the roots, 64.4% and 81.1% of the absorbed AA derived-$^{13}$C and AA derived-$^{15}$N, respectively, were allocated to the stems and leaves (after Table 1). The associated AA derived-$^{13}$C/AA derived-$^{15}$N ratios were 0.8 in the roots and 0.3 in the stems and leaves (Table 1).

Concentrations of AA derived-$^{13}$C and AA derived-$^{15}$N represented only 0.13% of total C and 2.8% of total N of the plant, respectively (Table 1; fig. 2). This contribution was higher in roots (0.28% of C and

4.1% of N) than in stems and leaves (0.10% of C and 2.6% of N). In roots, AA derived-$^{13}$C was more concentrated in AAs than in total plant matter (0.70 *vs* 0.28% of C) (Table 1). When translocated to leaves, AA derived-$^{13}$C concentration in AAs decreased to reach that of the bulk leaf matter (0.10% of C) (Table 1).

Among the measured AAs in plant, alanine and phenylalanine were more abundant by more than a factor 10 relative to methionine (Table 1). However, alanine was not more enriched in $^{13}$C than most of the AAs (fig. 3). Instead, phenylalanine and methionine were significantly more enriched in $^{13}$C than other AAs in roots, stems and leaves (fig.4)

### 3.3. Concentrations of phytoliths, phytC, phytN, AA derived-$^{13}$C and AA derived-$^{15}$N in phytC and phytN

Silica content measured by ICP-AES accounted for 0.08% and 0.26% of the dry weight (d.w.) of roots and stems/leaves respectively, which is lower than the >1% d.w. concentration previously measured for this species harvested 8 weeks after sowing (Hartley et al., 2015). This is possibly due to the fact that the plants did not reach maturity or/and that the volume of the roots in contact with the Si-enriched solution was small, limited by the RHYZOtest configuration. Most of the stems and leaves silica was in the form of phytoliths (0.19% d.w) (Table 2) that constituted a morphological assemblage characteristic of the Festucoideae grass subfamily which Festuca arundinacea belongs to (Honaine et al.. 2006) (fig. 4). As expected, root phytoliths were not abundant enough to be quantified. PhytC represented 0.51% d.w. of phytoliths (Table 2), which is in the range of values previously measured for phytC (Santos et al., 2010; Alexandre et al., 2015; Reyerson et al., 2015). Occluded N (phytN) accounted for 0.10% d.w. of phytoliths.

Phytoliths were slightly more enriched ($p < 0.05$) in $^{13}$C ($^{13}$C-excess of 0.026 ± 0.002%) than the leaves ($^{13}$C-excess of 0.017 ± 0.001%) (Table 1). The AA derived-$^{13}$C concentration in phytoliths represented 0.15 ± 0.01% of phytC which is low but in the same order of magnitude than the concentrations in the bulk matter and AAs of stems and leaves (0.10 ± 0.003) (Table 1). The AA derived-$^{13}$C/AA derived-$^{15}$N ratio in phytoliths was low (0.8) but higher than in bulk stems and leaves (0.3) (Table 1; fig. 2).

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Plausible forms of AA derived-$^{13}$C and AA derived-$^{15}$N absorbed and translocated

Festuca arundinacea may have absorbed AA derived-$^{13}$C and AA derived-$^{15}$N from the labeled solution in multiple organic and inorganic forms, as detailed below. The AA derived-$^{13}$C/$^{15}$N ratios of roots and leaves (0.8 and 0.3, respectively) that were much lower than C/N ratios of the supplied AAs (from 2.6 to 7.7) suggested that the grass absorbed most of $^{15}$N from already mineralized N in the tank. Indeed, under non-sterile conditions, microbial activity around roots can biodegrade the AAs in a range of hours (Jones et al., 2005; Kielland et al., 2007; Jones et al., 2009) and produce derived metabolites plus

mineralized N and $CO_2$ (Biernath et al., 2008; Rasmussen et al., 2010). Regarding C, both organic and inorganic forms may enter into the plant (Biernath et al., 2008; Rasmussen et al., 2010). Inorganic C can be transported through the plant passively, in link with transpiration (Vuorinen et al., 1989) and contribute to the carbon budget of the leaves through decarboxylation of the dissolved $CO_2$ and photosynthetic refixation of released $CO_2$ (anaplerotic fixation; Viktor and Cramer, 2005). Both organic and inorganic compounds can thus be used in the build-up of new molecules or as energetic resources (e.g. Näsholm et al., 2009), or be lost through respiration (Gioseffi et al., 2012) or exudates (e.g. Jones and Darrah, 1993). Organic C can also enter the plant as intact molecules, such as AAs (Sauheitl et al., 2009; Whiteside et al., 2009), and be either translocated by AA transporters or subject to deamination. At least, rhizospheric and endophytic microorganisms, that acquired their labeled signature from the labeled solution, may also account for the AA derived-$^{13}C$ and AA derived-$^{15}N$ recovery in the plant.

The present labeling experiment does not allow to precisely trace the form under which the AA derived-$^{13}C$ and AA derived-$^{15}N$ were absorbed and fixed in roots, stems and leaves, as recently done using a position-specific C and N labeling technique (Moran-Zuloaga et al., 2015). All the processes described above may have occurred jointly. The significant decrease of $^{13}C$-excess (or AA derived-$^{13}C$ concentration) in AAs from roots to leaves ($p<0.05$) (fig. 2 and 3), suggested either an uptake and fixation of organic $^{13}C$, or an anaplerotic fixation of inorganic $^{13}C$ in the roots themselves. However, the fact that $^{13}C$ was more concentrated in the extracted AAs than in bulk roots and stems/leaves (Table 1; fig. 2), and further, that $^{13}C$-excess values of methionine and phenylalanine were significantly higher than $^{13}C$-excess values of other AAs in the roots and stems/leaves (fig. 3), supported that a small amount of AA$^{13}C$ entered the plant and was subsequently translocated and fixed in roots and stems/leaves in its original molecular form.

### 4.2. AA-$^{13}C$ fixation in phytoliths

In agreement with the radiocarbon evidence for soil C occlusion in phytoliths (Reyerson et al., 2015), AA derived-$^{13}C$ accounted for a measurable part of phytC. The phytolith C/N value (5.0) was close to a value previously measured in cultivated wheat phytoliths (3.7; Alexandre et al.. 2015) and in the range of C/N values characteristic of AAs (4-5, Jones et al., 2009). However, the AA derived-$^{13}C/^{15}N$ ratio (0.8) was far from this range. Thus, although our experiment allowed to trace for the first time that C absorbed by grass roots can feed the C ultimately fixed in organic compounds subject to occlusion in stem and leaf phytoliths, the forms under which AA derived-$^{13}C$ entered the plant, was translocated and ultimately occluded in phytoliths still remain unknown.

Previous Nano Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry (NanoSIMS) investigation of phytC indicated that at least part of phytC is continuously distributed in the silica structure, at the sub-micrometric scale (Alexandre et al., 2015). This has been further supported by Raman spectroscopy mapping (Gallagher et al., 2015). The process of silica precipitation has been investigated by environmental scanning electron

microscope (ESEM) and TEM-EDX analyses that highlighted that silica first precipitates in the inner cell wall, probably triggered by the presence of callose or lignin, then infills the cell lumen in a centripetal way, until most of the cell becomes silicified (e.g. Perry et al., 1987; Motomura, 2004; Laue et al., 2007; Law and Exley, 2011; Zhang et al., 2013). During this process, an organic template probably participates in the silica formation (Harrison. 1996; Laue et al.. 2007). When the cell silicification is complete, residual organic compounds that were not already occluded probably gather in any remaining spaces within the cell and delimitate micrometric central cavities characteristic of most phytoliths (Alexandre et al., 2015). In the present case, the concentration of AA derived-$^{13}$C (relatively to total C) in phytoliths, which is in the same order of magnitude than in leaves, supports a random fixation of AA derived-$^{13}$C in these residual organic compounds subject to occlusion in the silica structure. There are two plausible hypotheses for this fixation. The first hypothesis is that AA derived-$^{13}$C may be associated with Si when absorbed by the roots, translocated in the plant and introduced into the cells. However, $^{29}$Si NMR spectroscopy of $^{29}$Si-labeled exudate of wheat xylem previously indicates only the occurrence of the dissolved forms of Si (Casey et al.. 2004). Although this does not preclude the subsequent formation of organo-silicate complexes it weakens the hypothesis of Si and C being associated since their uptake by the roots. Additionally, in our experiment, the roots that contain the lowest amount of Si also contain the highest amount of AA derived-$^{13}$C which is not in agreement with AAderived-$^{13}$C and Si being associated when absorbed by the roots. The second hypothesis is that AA derived-$^{13}$C may be isolated as an unwanted substance in cell vacuoles and subsequently trapped in the silica structure. In order to check this hypothesis we used D-ALA, expected to be less metabolized than L-AAs, although recent investigations suggest that plants are able to utilize D-AAs at rate comparable to those of other N forms (Hill et al., 2011). D-ALA was not specifically taken-up or retained as an intact molecule (fig. 3) and cannot account for the AA derived-$^{13}$C measured in phytC. D-ALA may thus not be appropriate for tracing unwanted substances. Further investigations, including the use of spectroscopies relevant for characterizing phytC at the molecular level, are necessary to support or refute the above hypotheses.

### 4.3. Implication for our understanding of the C cycle at the plant-soil interface

In the experiments presented here, the net uptake of AA derived-$^{13}$C by Festuca arundinacea represented 4.5% of AA derived-$^{13}$C supplied to the nutrient solution, part of it being absorbed as intact AA molecules (here methionine and phenylalanine). AA derived-$^{13}$C fixed in the plant represented only 0.13% of total C, the root absorption of AA derived-$^{13}$C being clearly marginal compared to photosynthesis. The present experiment was done in nutrient solution and its relevance for soil C uptake assessment is therefore limited. It may underestimate the extent of the process under natural and field conditions. Indeed, AAs uptake was shown to be inhibited by the high concentrations of mineral N preferred by the plant (Paungfoo-Lonhienne et al., 2008. Sauheitl et al., 2009. Gioseffi et al., 2012). In the present case, mineral N may come from $KNO_3$ initially presents in the original nutrient solution and

from the supplied AAs dissociated by microbes, mycorrhizas or root exsudates (Paungfoo-Lonhienne et al., 2008; Keiluweit et al., 2015). The maximum AA content in the growth solution (0.2 mmol/L) was higher than AAs concentrations that have been measured in soil solutions (from 0 to 0.1 mmol/L; Vinolas et al.. 2001; Jämtgård et al.. 2010), thus potentially inhibiting AAs uptake. Additionally, due the RHIZOtest configuration, roots were confined to a small volume, and their contact with the renewed labeled solutions and AA derived-$^{13}C$ available for uptake was limited. Given the above considerations, the use of the AA derived-$^{13}C$ concentrations, experimentally measured, as a proxy of soil derived-C concentrations should be considered with caution.

However, to gain a rough idea on the order of magnitude of the C flux that may occur from soil to plant, at the ecosystem scale we used the 0.13% AA derived-$^{13}C$ concentration in plants obtained in the present experiment and extrapolated that value to the grassland ecosystem scale. Grasslands cover a global surface of 2.4 $10^9$ ha (Scurlock and Hall. 1998) and are characterized by a Net Primary Production (NPP) ranging from 7 to 20 $10^9$tC/ha/yr (Scurlock et al.. 2002). The global grassland productivity thus ranges from 16.8 to 48 $10^9$tC/yr. The obtained flux of AA-derived C absorbed by grasses then would range from 21.8 to 62.4 $10^6$tC/yr. This is nonsignificant when compared to the 2.6 × $10^9$ tC $yr^{-1}$ estimate for the land C sink (IPCC Staff. 2007), or to the 0.4× $10^9$ tC $yr^{-1}$ estimate for the global long term soil C accumulation rate (Schlesinger, 1990). It is however higher than a possible $CO_2$ phytolith biosequestration flux (e.g. Parr & Sullivan, 2005; Parr et al., 2010; Song et al., 2014). The $CO_2$ phytolith biosequestration concept is based on the assumptions that phytC is exclusively derived from atmospheric $CO_2$, and has a long residence time in soils. A recent re-examination of the $CO_2$ biosequestration flux by phytoliths, in the light of a lower and more realistic estimates of phytolith residence time in soils, yielded a value of 4.1 × $10^4$ tC/yr for the world grasslands (Reyerson et al., 2015). The present study further minimizes the significance of $CO_2$ biosequestration by phytoliths showing that it could be counteracted by the flux of C potentially mobilized from soils by grass root uptake.

Recent experiments have demonstrated that root exudates promote a net loss of soil C previously assumed to be stable at the millennial scale thanks to its protection by mineral constituents (e.g. clays or amorphous minerals). Root exudates would stimulate microbial and fungi digestion (priming effect) (Fontaine et al., 2003; Fontaine et al., 2011) and promote dissolution of the mineral phase through oxalic acid production (Keiluweit et al., 2015). From the present experiment, we suggest that direct uptake of soil derived-C by roots, in conjunction with the N uptake, should be accounted for when investigating the role of roots in soil C mobilization.

## 5. Conclusion

In agreement with previous studies, the present labeling experiment supports that C absorbed by grass roots and allocated to stems and leaves preserve in a small extent its original organic molecular form

(here methionine and phenylalanine). Moreover, the experiment shows for the first time that AA derived-C absorbed by grass roots and allocated to stems and leaves can partly feed the C ultimately fixed in organic compounds subject to occlusion in stem and leaf silica. Further analyses are required to identify the form in which AA derived-C and more generally phytC is occluded. Our findings complements previous radiocarbon evidence of soil C contribution to phytC (Santos et al., 2012; Reyerson et al., 2015) and raise questions about the mechanisms that drive soil C mobilization by plant roots, for a better understanding of soil/plant interactions involved in the terrestrial C cycle.

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## Captions

**Figure 1**: The labeling experiment in the growth chamber. (A) The two labeled tanks are connected to the solution containers. A perilstatic pump facilitates the solution renewals. (B) A platform is sealed to each tank. (C) Plant-receiving pots are cylinders closed at the bottom with a polyamide mesh. (D) Twenty-four plant-receiving pots are inserted into each platform. (E) In each pot. seeds are covered with agar-agar to limit gas exchanges.

**Figure 2.** Concentration of AA derived-$^{13}C$ and AA derived-$^{15}N$ in bulk matter, phenylalanine (PHE) and methionine (MET) of roots, stems and leaves and phytoliths of Festuca arundinacea grown in labeled tanks (in % of bulk C, N, PHE and MET respectively).

**Figure 3.** Concentration (A) and $^{13}C$-excess (B) of amino acids (AAs) measured by GC-IRMS in roots, stems and leaves. Bars stand for one standard deviation of 4 replicates (2 tanks x 2 AAs extractions).

**Figure 4.** Natural light microscopy image of the phytolith assemblage produced by the stems and leaves of Festuca arundinacea dominated by (e) the elongate type and (gsc) the grass short cell trapeziform type (Madella et al., 2005).

**Table 1**: Allocation of AA derived-$^{13}C$ and AA derived-$^{15}N$ in Festuca arundinacea grown in labeled and control solutions. Mean values and standard deviations (numbers in brackets) are given. The numbers in bold refer to the percentage of the individual AA applied. Un. is for unanalyzed.

| | Dry weight | Total elements | | | Isotopic composition | | | | Label concentration | | Recovery of label from solution | | | Label net uptake | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | [C] | [N] | | $\delta^{13}C$ | $^{13}C$-excess | $\delta^{15}N$ | $^{15}N$-excess | [AA-$^{13}C_{sample}$] | [AA-$^{15}N_{sample}$] | Recovery AA-$^{13}C$ | Recovery AA-$^{15N}$ | $^{AA-13}C/^{15}N$ | AA-13C | AA-$^{15}N$ uptake |
| | g | mg/g d.wt | | C/N | ‰ | Atom% | ‰ | Atom% | % plant C | % plant N | µgC/g d.wt | µgN/g d.wt | | % supplied C | %supplied N |
| **Control tank** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arial Part | 16.2 | 389.4 | 43.4 | 9.0 | 31.7 | | 13.8 | | | | | | | | |
| Phytolith | 0.03 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 28.8 | | 3.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Roots | 4.4 | 270.3 | 63.9 | 4.2 | 31.0 | | 14.5 | | | | | | | | |
| **Labeled tank-Aerial** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 23.9 | 395.0 | 46.8 | 4.9 | | 0.017 | | 0.338 | 0.10 | 2.6 | 385.0 | 1201.7 | 0.3 | 2.86 | 37.94 |
| | (0.5) | (15.0) | (4.0) | | | (0.001) | | (0.047) | (0.003) | (0.4) | (1.7) | (66.4) | | (0.05) | (1.23) |
| Phytolith | 0.040 | 5.1 | 1.05 | 4.9 | | 0.026 | | 0.118 | 0.15 | 0.9 | 0.02 | 0.0002 | 0.8 | $2\ 10^{-7}$ | $1\ 10^{-8}$ |
| | (0.001) | ( 0.9) | (0.07) | (1.2) | | (0.002) | | (0.038) | (0.01) | (0.3) | (0.003) | (0.00006) | | ($4\ 10^{-8}$) | ($3\ 10^{-9}$) |
| Sum AAs | | 52.5 | 13.2 | 4.0 | | 0.020 | | | 0.10 | N.D. | 50.7 | N.D. | | **0.38** | Un. |
| | | (6.4) | (1.6) | | | (0.009) | | | (0.000) | | (0.0) | | | **(0.000)** | |
| Phenylalanine (PHE) | | 5.4 | 0.7 | 7.7 | | 0.038 | | | 0.20 | N.D. | 12.1 | N.D. | | **0.18** | Un. |
| | | (0.5) | (0.1) | | | (0.010) | | | (0.000) | | (3.2) | | | **(0.047)** | |
| Methionine (MET) | | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.3 | | 0.187 | | | 1.10 | N.D. | 3.2 | N.D. | | **0.15** | Un. |
| | | (0.2) | (0.0) | | | (0.027) | | | (0.200) | | (0.5) | | | **(0.022)** | |
| Alanine (ALA) | | 4.7 | 1.8 | 2.6 | | 0.012 | | | 0.07 | N.D. | 3.3 | N.D. | | **0.07** | Un. |
| | | (1.1) | (0.4) | | | (0.001) | | | (0.000) | | (0.3) | | | **(0.006)** | |
| **Labeled tank- Roots** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4.9 | 376.0 | 34.3 | 11.0 | | 0.048 | | 0.534 | 0.28 | 4.1 | 1065.0 | 1387.2 | 0.8 | 1.61 | 8.98 |
| | (0.5) | (13.0) | (3.6) | | | (0.000) | | (0.100) | (0.002) | 0.8 | (43.6) | (117.5) | | (0.24) | (1.74) |
| Sum AAs | | 52.0 | 14.6 | 3.6 | | 0.112 | | | 0.70 | N.D. | 347.0 | N.D. | | **0.53** | Un. |
| | | (5.3) | (1.5) | | | (0.013) | | | (0.100) | | (49.6) | | | **(0.075)** | |
| Phenylananine (PHE) | | 2.3 | 0.3 | 7.8 | | 0.499 | | | 2.90 | N.D. | 66.9 | N.D. | | **0.20** | Un. |
| | | (0.2) | (0.0) | | | (0.155) | | | (0.900) | | (20.8) | | | **(0.063)** | |
| Methionine (MET) | | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.3 | | 0.546 | | | 3.20 | N.D. | 9.8 | N.D. | | **0.10** | Un. |
| | | (0.1) | (0.0) | | | (0.049) | | | (0.300) | | (0.9) | | | **(0.009)** | |
| Alanine (ALA) | | 3.8 | 1.5 | 2.6 | | 0.101 | | | 0.60 | N.D. | 22.6 | N.D. | | **0.10** | Un. |
| | | (0.2) | (0.1) | | | (0.005) | | | (0.000) | | (1.2) | | | **(0.005)** | |
| **Labeled tank-total** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total plants | 28.8 | 391.5 | 44.7 | 8.8 | | 0.022 | | 0.371 | 0.13 | 2.8 | 500.7 | 1232.3 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 46.9 |
| | | (14.1) | (4.1) | | | (0.000) | | (0.060) | (0.001) | (0.4) | (22.0) | (79.0) | | (0.197) | (3.0) |

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**Table 2.** Concentration of phytoliths. phytolith occluded C ([PhytC]) and phytolith occluded N ([PhytN]) in Festuca arundinacea grown in labeled and control solutions. Numbers in italics refer to the standard deviation associated with the averaged values (one value per labeled tanks).

| | Phytolith | [PhytC] | [PhytN] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | %d.wt plant | % d.wt phytolith | |
| **Control tank** | | | |
| Aerial part | 0.102 | 0.88 | 0.17 |
| Roots | 0.075 | | |
| **Labeled tank** | | | |
| Aerial parts | 0.19 | 0.51 | 0.1 |
| | (0.002) | (0.08) | (0.007) |
| Roots | 0.014 | | |
| | (0.01) | | |

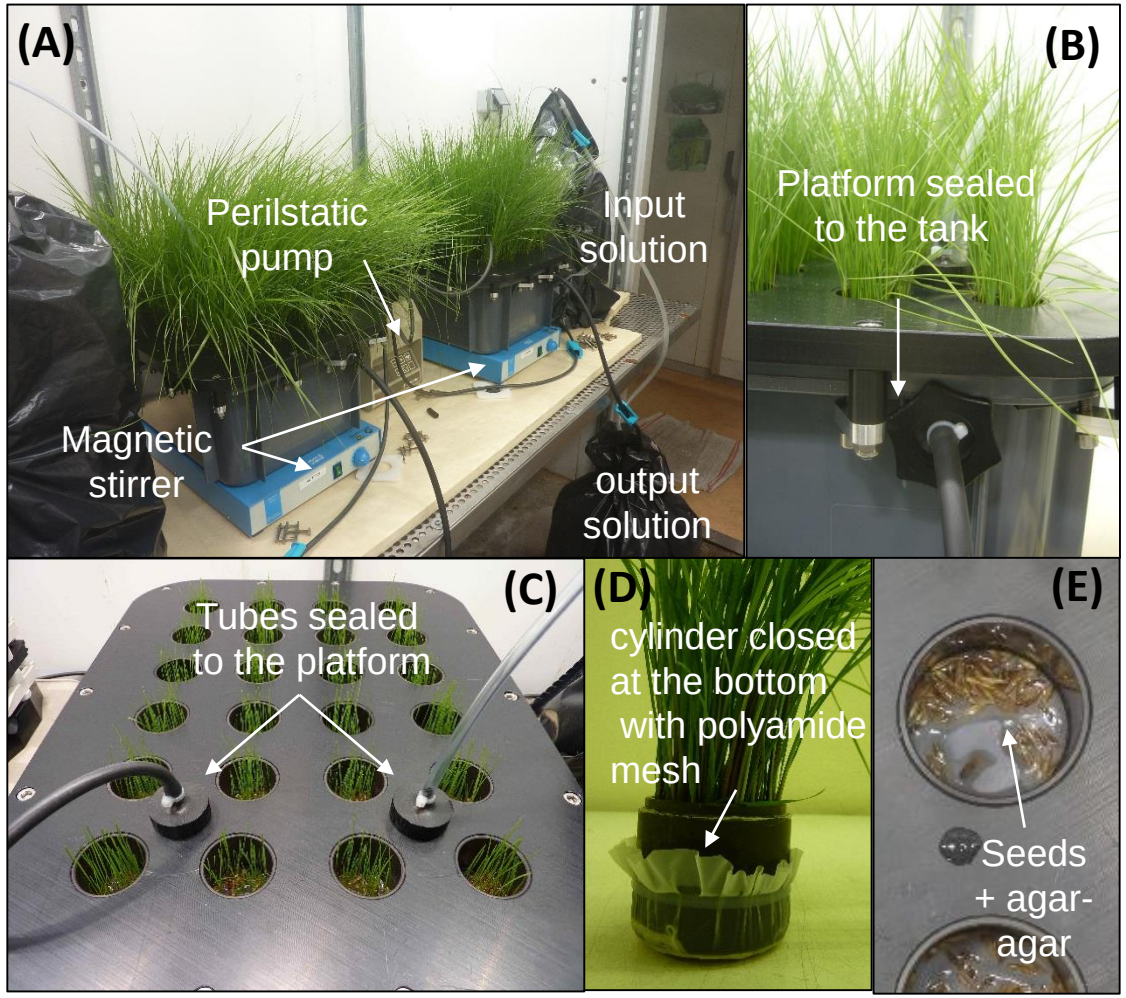
(A)
Perilstatic pump
Input solution
Magnetic stirrer
output solution
(B)
Platform sealed to the tank
(C)
Tubes sealed to the platform
(D)
cylinder closed at the bottom with polyamide mesh
(E)
Seeds + agar-agar

Figure 1

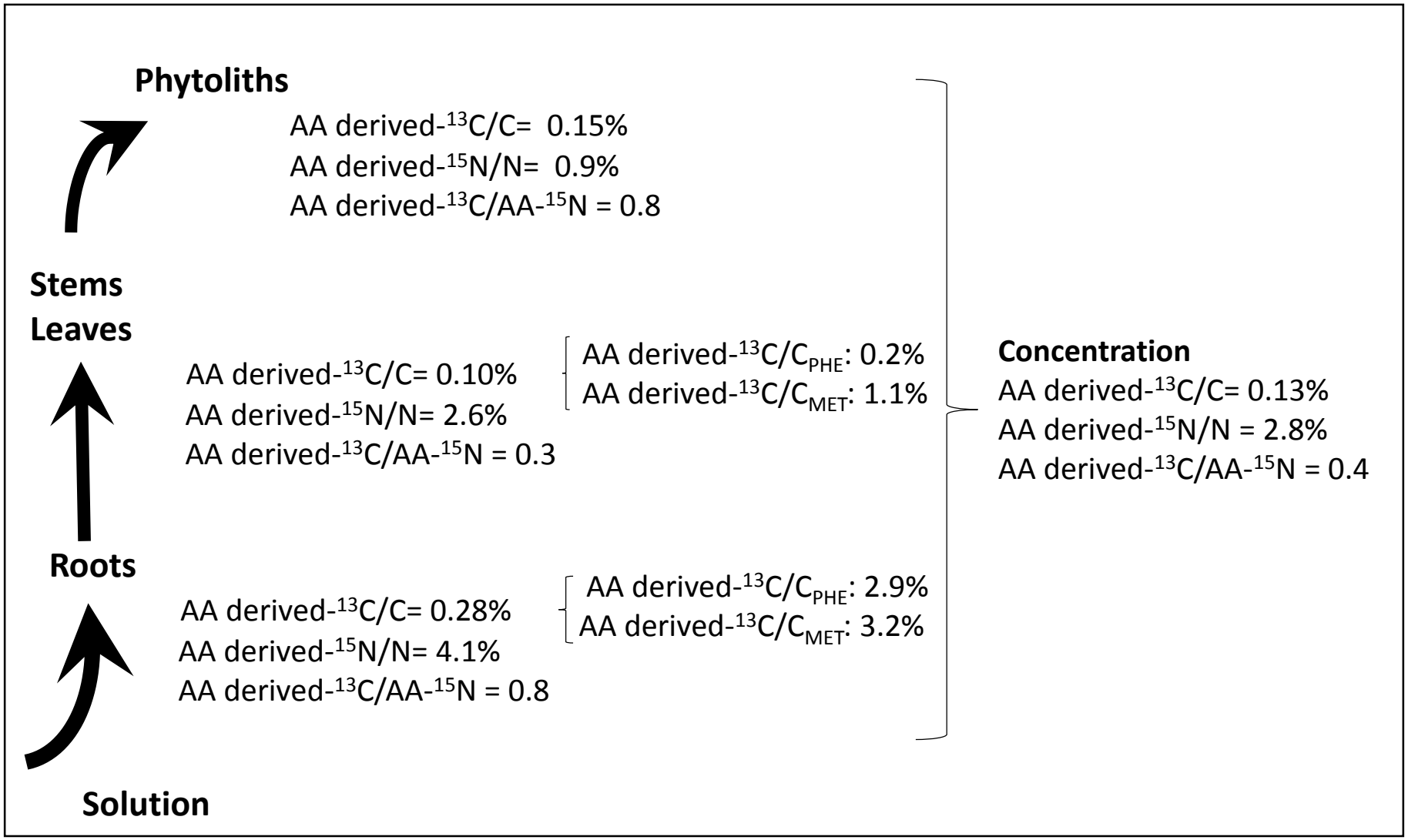
Phytoliths
AA derived-13C/C= 0.15%
AA derived-15N/N= 0.9%
AA derived-13C/AA-15N = 0.8
Stems
Leaves
AA derived-13C/C= 0.10%
AA derived-15N/N= 2.6%
AA derived-13C/AA-15N = 0.3
AA derived-13C/CPHE: 0.2%
AA derived-13C/CMET: 1.1%
Concentration
AA derived-13C/C= 0.13%
AA derived-15N/N = 2.8%
AA derived-13C/AA-15N = 0.4
Roots
AA derived-13C/C= 0.28%
AA derived-15N/N= 4.1%
AA derived-13C/AA-15N = 0.8
AA derived-13C/CPHE: 2.9%
AA derived-13C/CMET: 3.2%
Solution

Figure 2

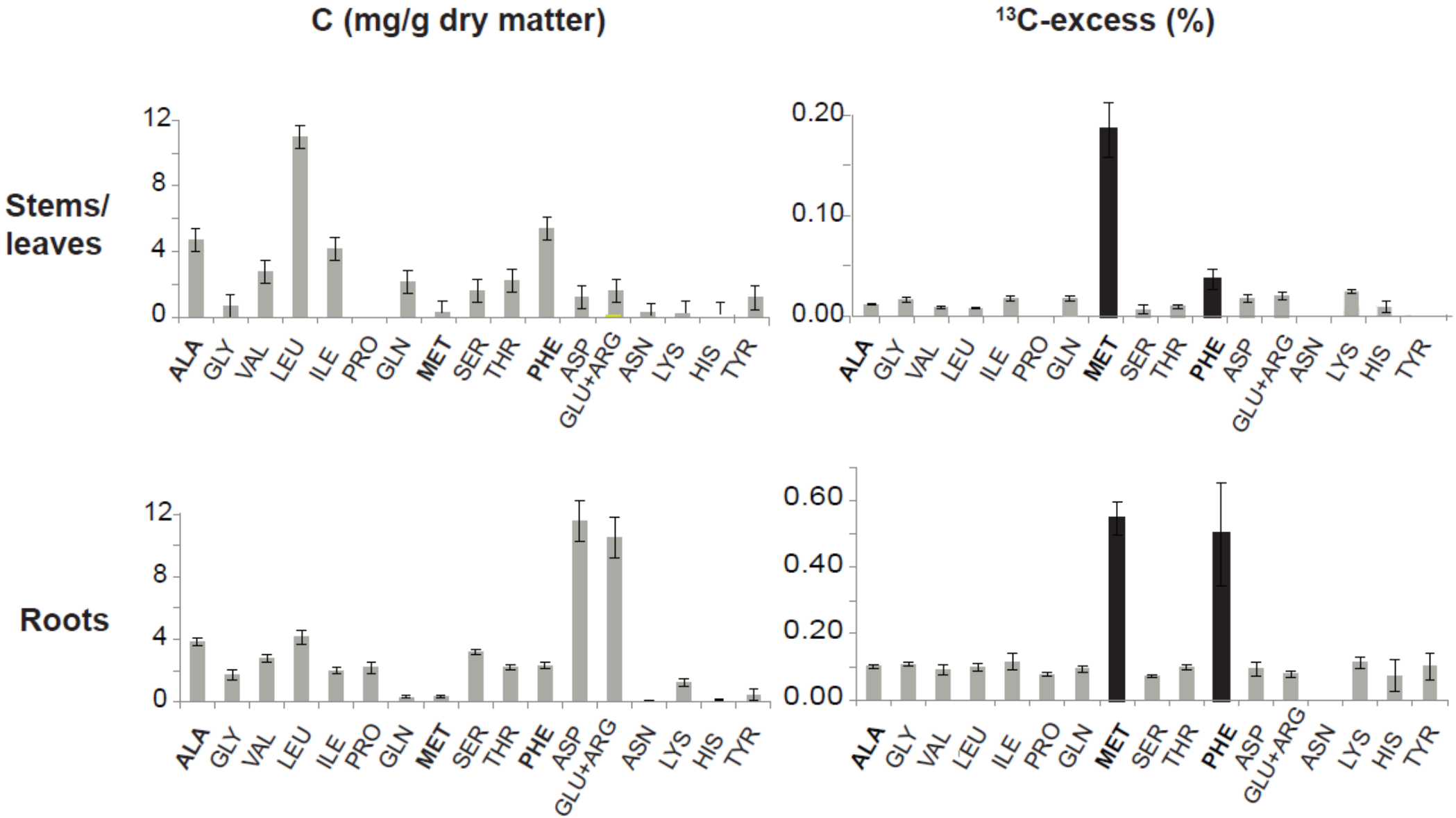
C (mg/g dry matter)
13C-excess (%)
Stems/ leaves
Roots
12
8
4
0
0.20
0.10
0.00
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
ALA GLY VAL LEU ILE PRO GLN MET SER THR PHE ASP GLU+ARG ASN LYS HIS TYR

Figure 3

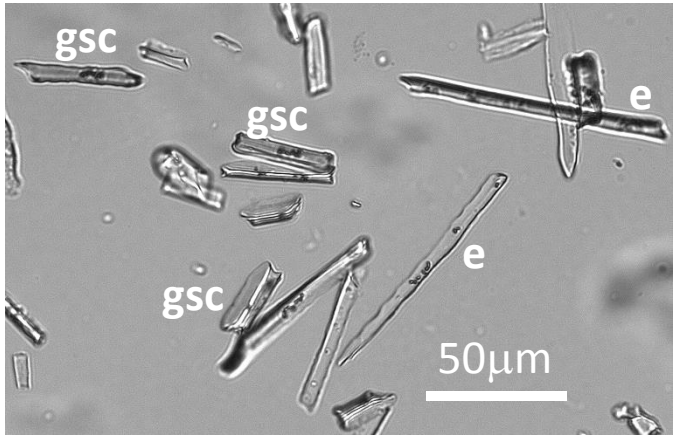


Figure 4