TIME SERIES SOIL OXYGEN DATA HELP IDENTIFY HOT SPOTS AND HOT MOMENTS OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM WETLANDS

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### A Sensor Network at a Restored Wetland



Soil O<sub>2</sub>, Soil Temperature and Soil Moisture Sensors



## Controls on Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- Sensor readings every 30 minutes
- Weekly greenhouse gas flux sampling



Does having continuous data from sensors help improve GHG fluxes estimates in wetlands?

What sensors provide the most information about GHG fluxes?



#### The Challenge of Predicting Fluxes from Wetlands



#### Current methods do not capture dynamic nature





## Sensors and Fluxes

#### Discrete Model

GHG ~ Point Measurement

#### Continuous Model

GHG ~ Point Measurement + Previous Measurement + Rolling Window

- Previous
  Measurement
  - 0.5 days
  - 1 day
  - 3 days
  - 7 days
  - 14 days
- Rolling Window
  - Variance
  - Mean
  - Max
  - Min

#### Sensors and fluxes



Machine Learning: Training Set and Validation Set Step-wise AIC model selection

## CH<sub>4</sub> Fluxes



27% of Variance Explained

Why The Soil O<sub>2</sub> Sensor?

## Anoxic conditions $\rightarrow$ Methanogenesis Oxic conditions $\rightarrow$ Methane Oxidation







n=547

## CH<sub>4</sub> is released as soils dry and are reconnected to the atmosphere



N<sub>2</sub>O Fluxes



13% of Variance Explained

# Continuous data from sensors help explain greenhouse gas fluxes better than discrete data alone.

# Multiple Sensors

# Take Home Messages

- Continuous data help
  - More sensors are slightly better
- Sensor data to gap-fill
  - Linear interpolation misses hot moments
- Limitation: Other sources of variance?
- CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes: Soil O<sub>2</sub> Sensor
- N<sub>2</sub>O fluxes: Soil Moisture Sensor



### Sensors A helpful tool in our toolbox

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