

Nutrient enrichment alters blue carbon pools and processes

Thomas J. Mozdzer, Don Barber, Melissa McCormick, Joshua Caplan, Caitlin Bauer, Emily Geoghegan, Francine Leech, , Camila Silva, & Paige Weber



Salt marshes are globally important C pools

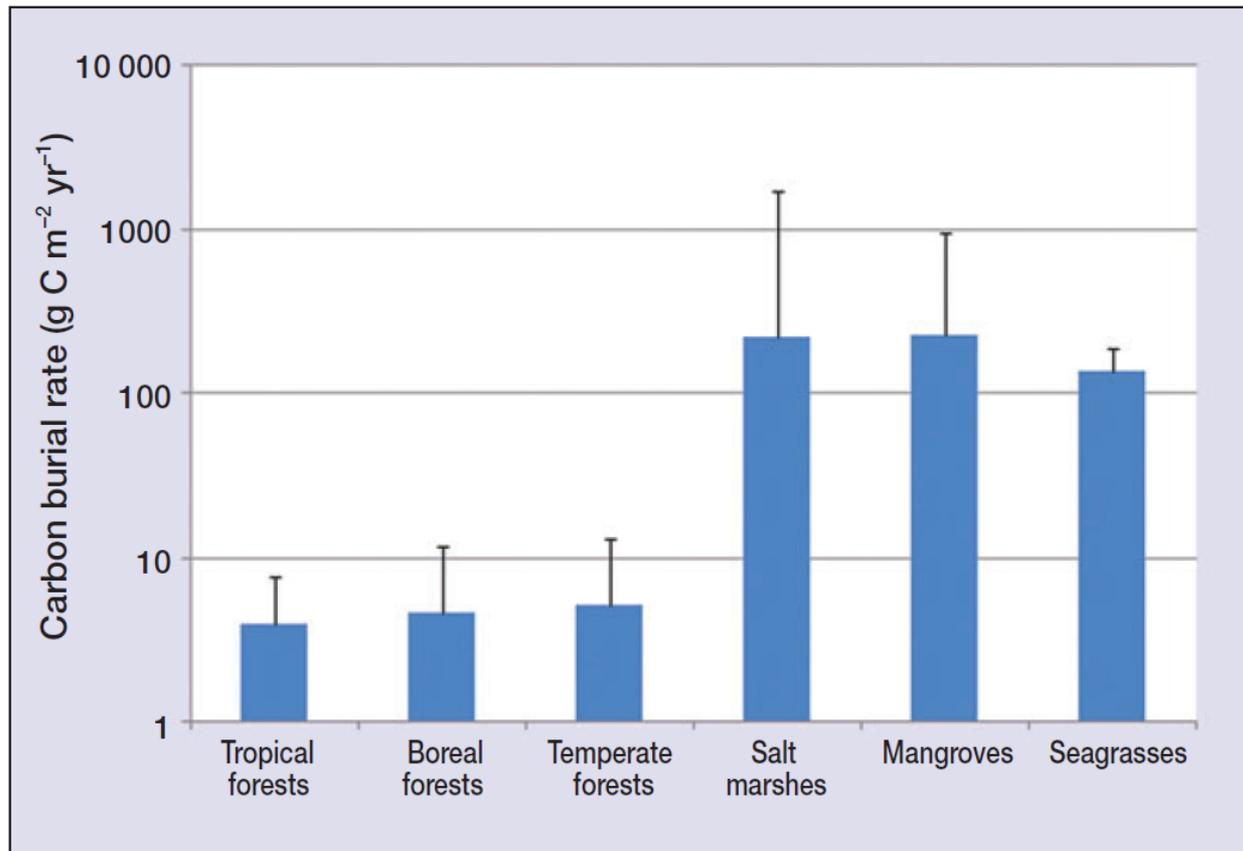
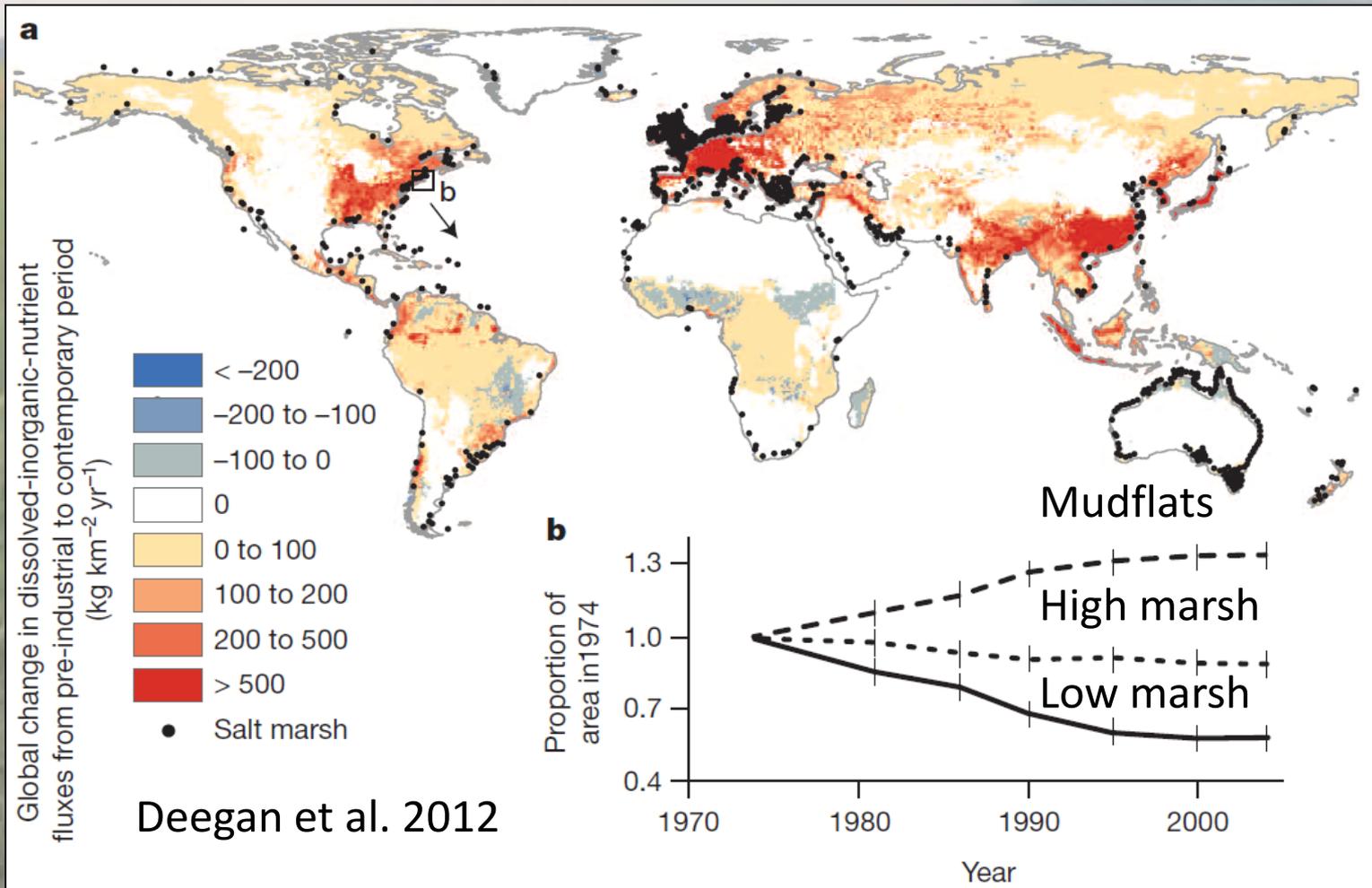


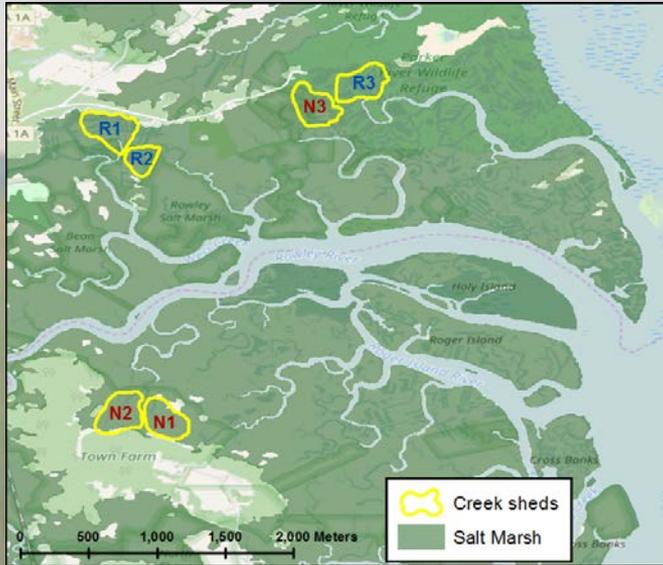
Figure 5. Mean long-term rates of C sequestration ($\text{g C m}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$) in soils in terrestrial forests and sediments in vegetated coastal ecosystems. Error bars indicate maximum rates of accumulation. Note the logarithmic scale of the y axis. Data sources are included in Tables 1 and 2.

What role do nutrients play blue carbon pools and processes?



TIDE - a long-term NITRATE enrichment experiment

Plum Island Ecosystem LTER site



Unfertilized



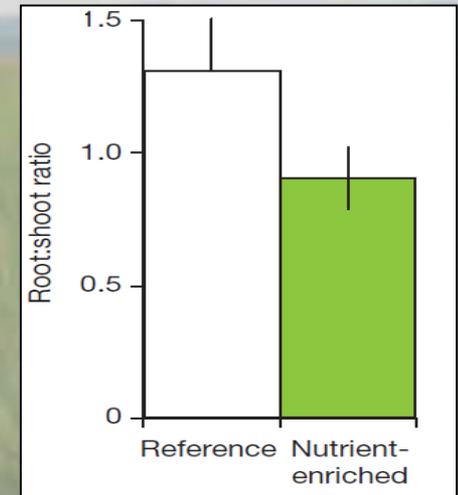
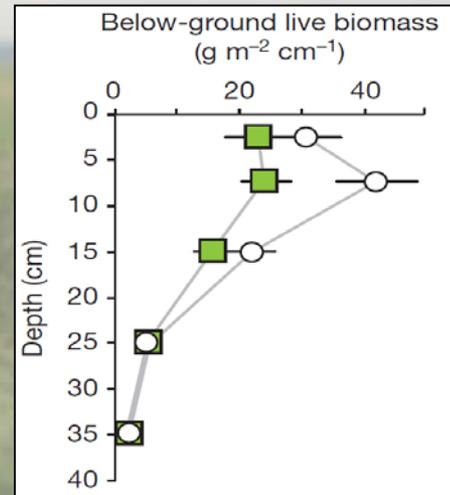
Eutrophic



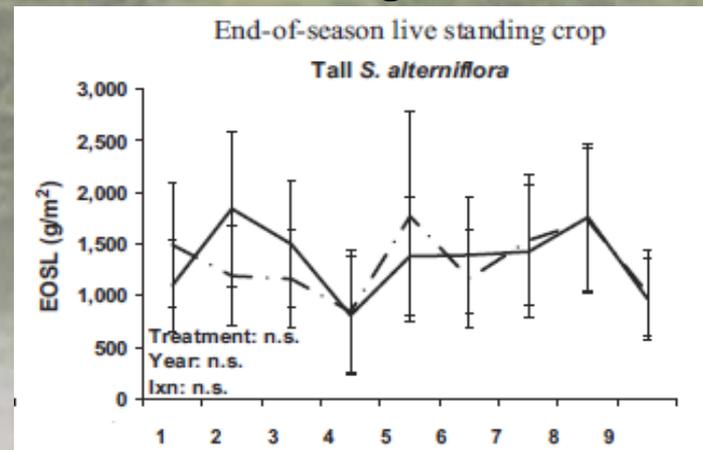
Fracturing was associated with changes in biomass allocation & ecosystem processes

- ↓ belowground
- ↓ Root:Shoot
- ↑ litter respiration

- No change in ANPP with N



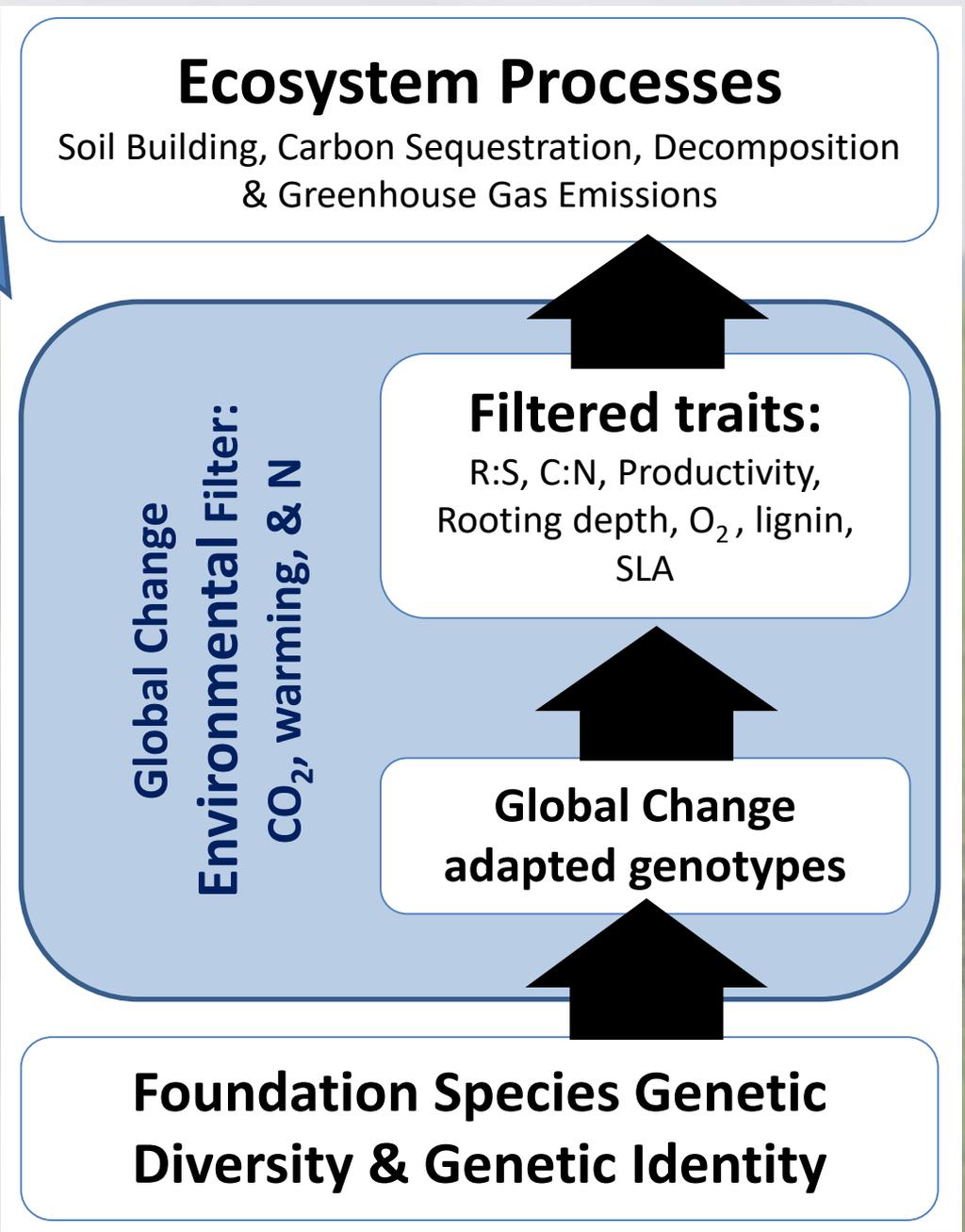
Deegan et al. 2012

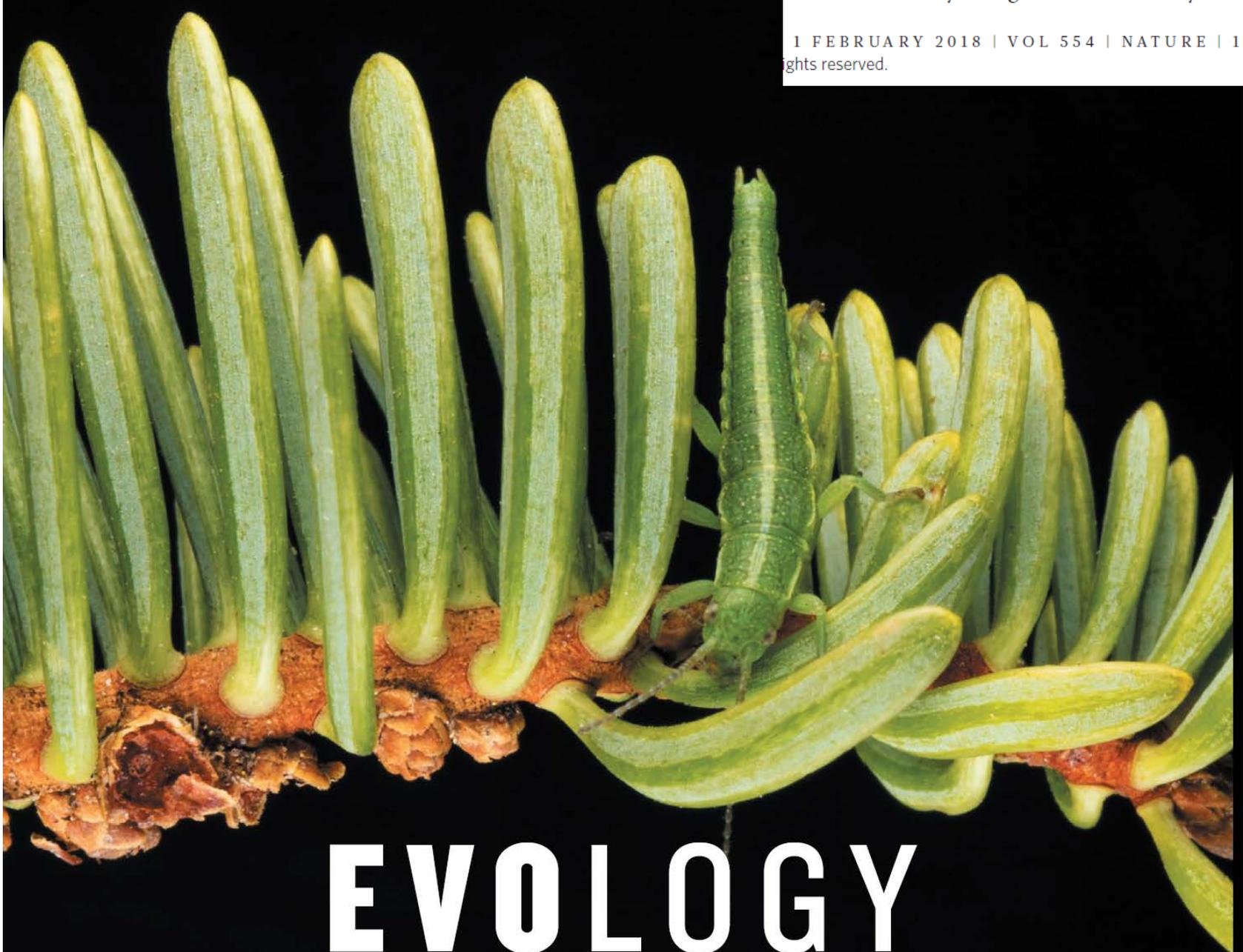


Johnson et al. 2016

What is the role of genetic diversity in ecosystem science?

Most research presented at the symposium has focused here, which ignores evolutionary processes

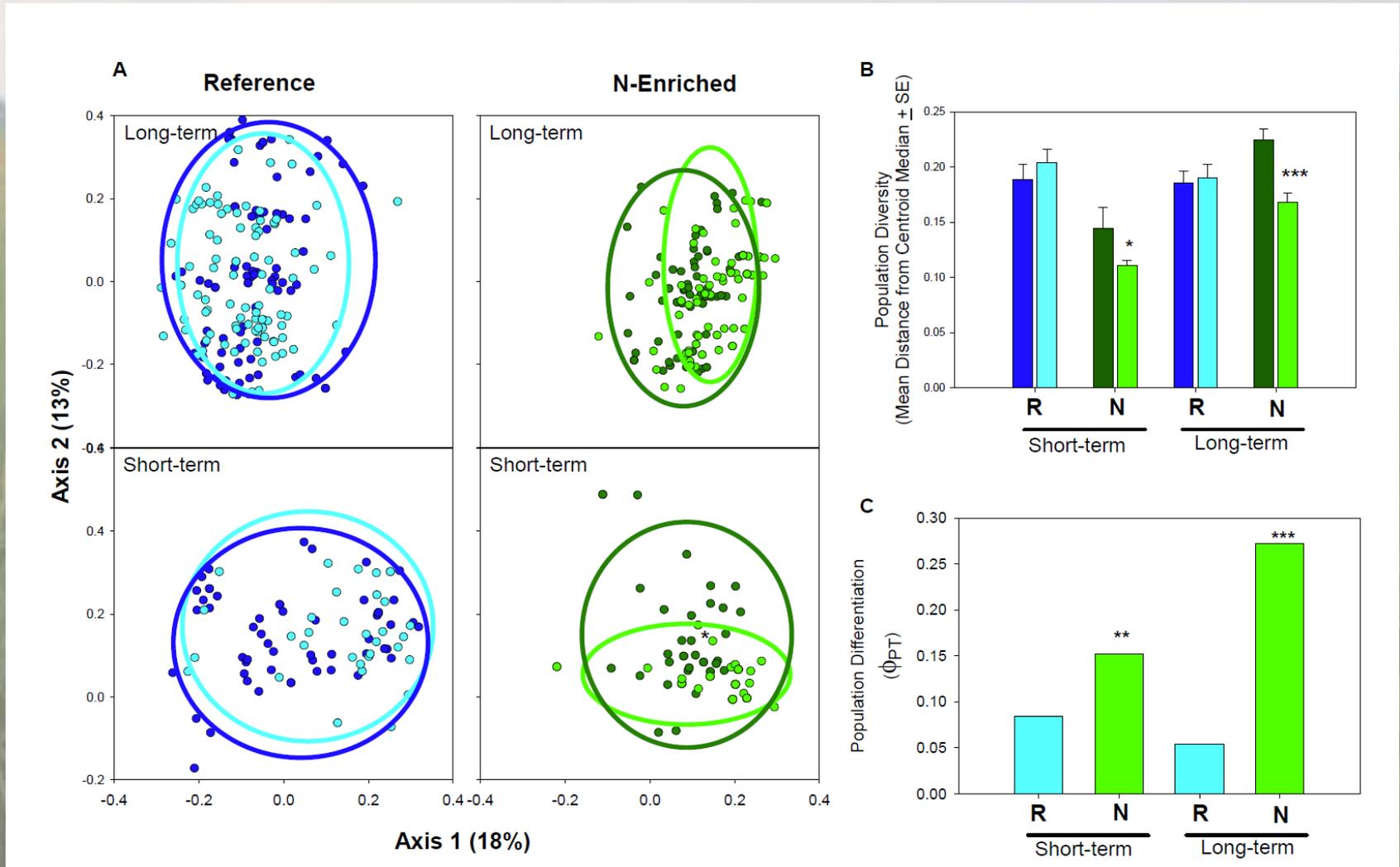




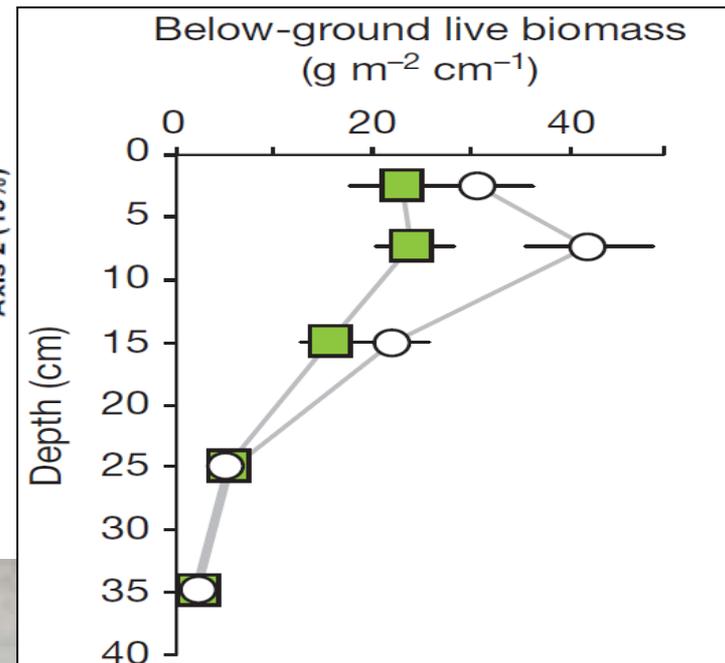
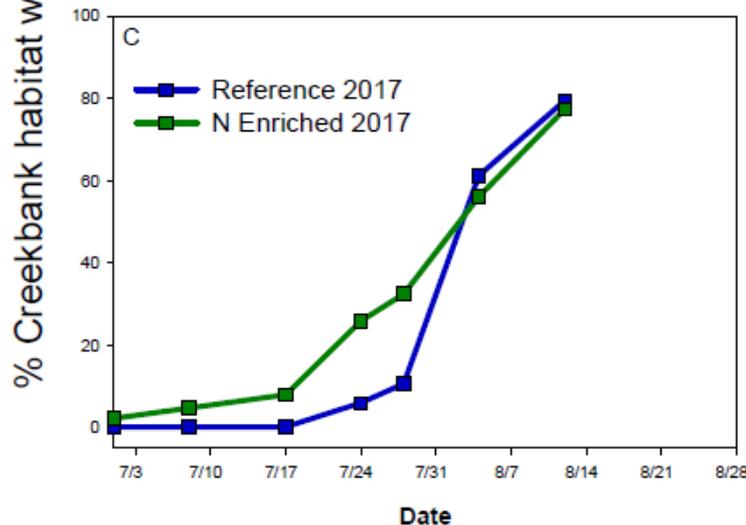
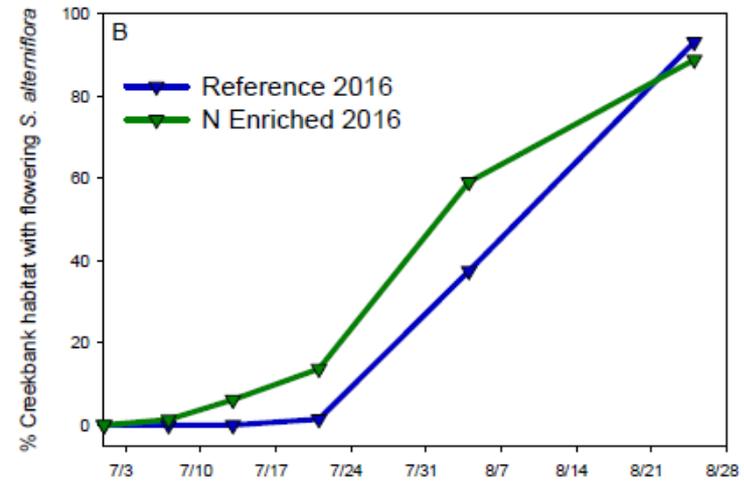
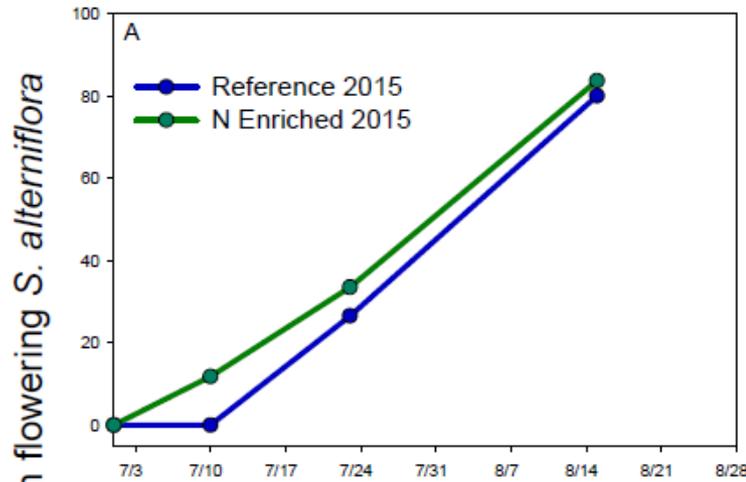
EVOLUTION

ECOLOGISTS USED TO THINK THAT EVOLUTION WAS TOO SLOW TO AFFECT THEIR STUDIES. THEY WERE WRONG.

Spartina genetic diversity decreased with N enrichment in as little as 3 years



Changes in flowering phenology (& BNPP) are genetically inherited



Research Question:

How does chronic nitrogen enrichment & altered genetic diversity influences carbon cycling within a New England salt marsh?

Multi-disciplinary approach

**Greenhouse
Gas Fluxes**



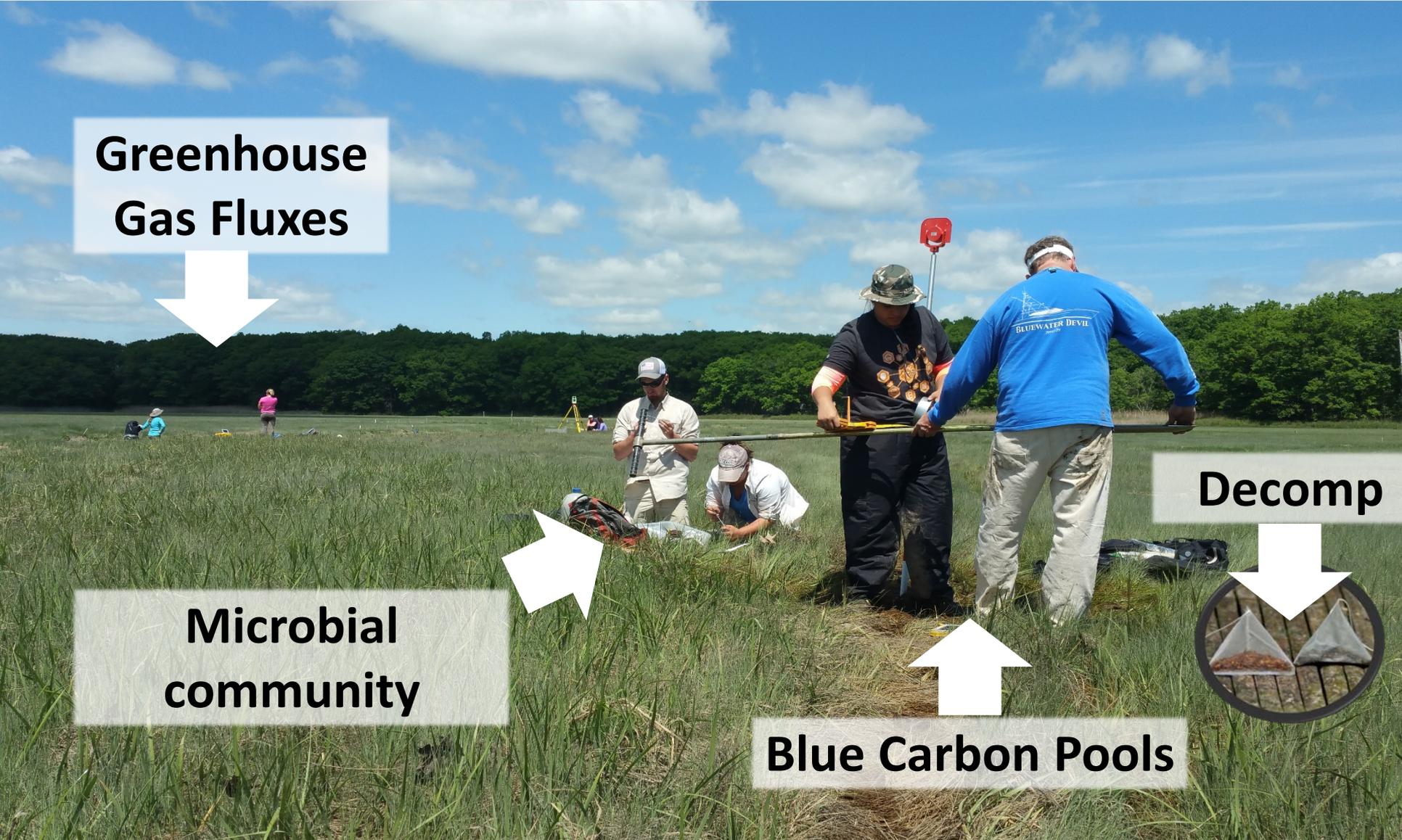
**Microbial
community**



Blue Carbon Pools



Decomp



Monthly measurement of GHG fluxes using static chambers in 2015 & 2016



NEE



$$\text{NEE} = \text{GPP} + R_{\text{eco}}$$

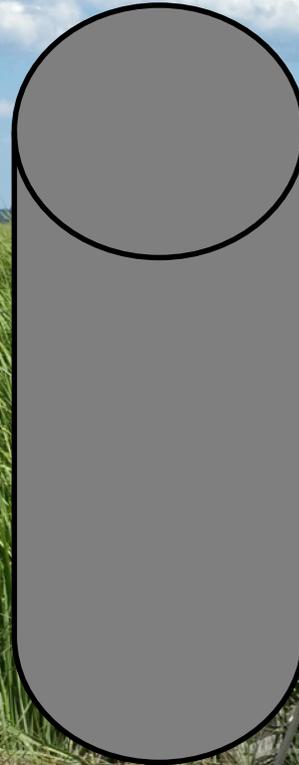
GPP = CO₂ uptake by plants

R_{eco} = CO₂ released by ecosystem

R_{eco}

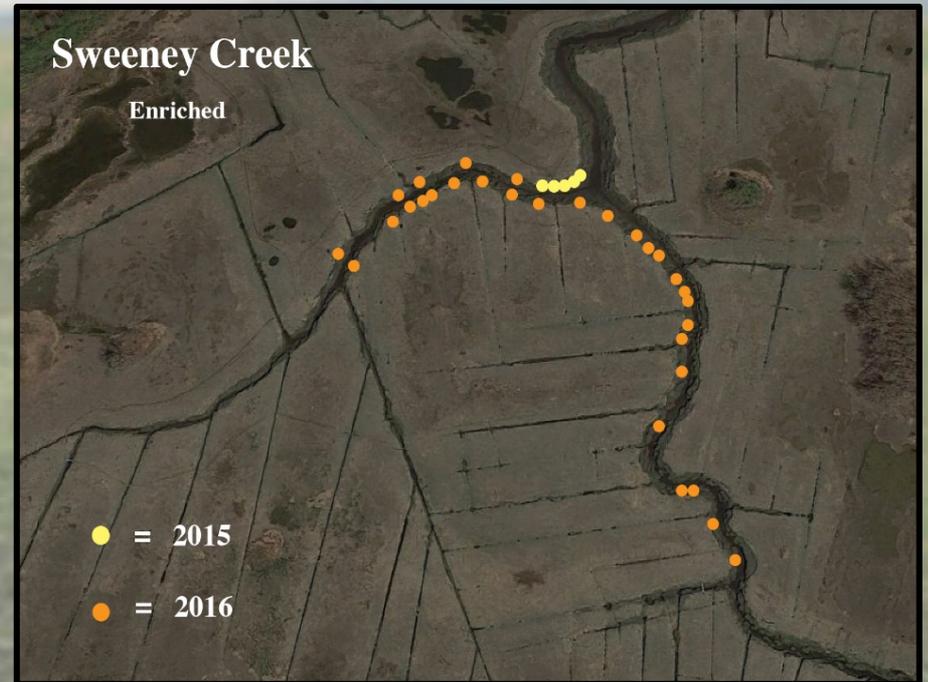
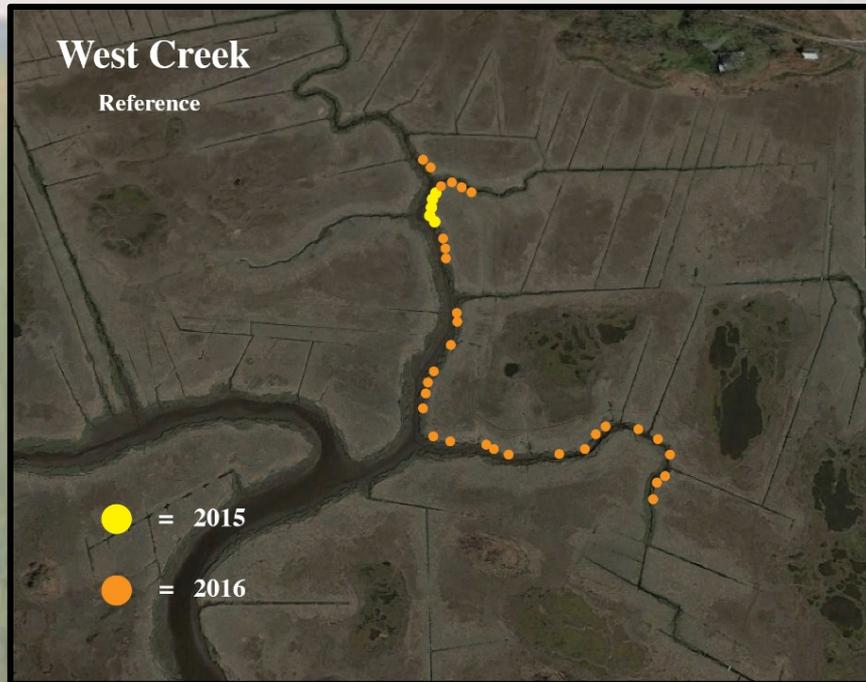


$R_A + R_H$



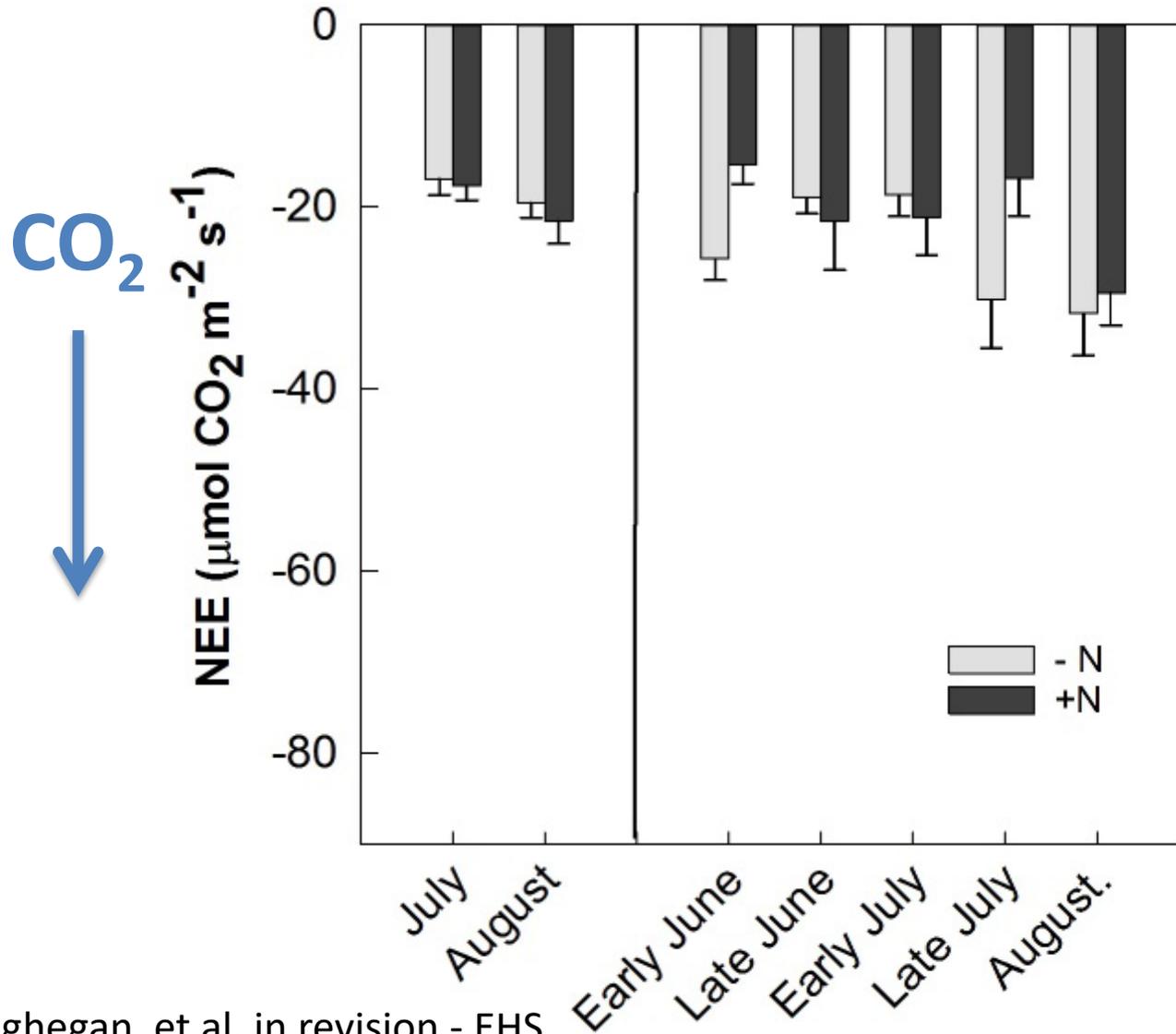
2015 – GHG in one permanent location

2016 – GHG fluxes in new location each time

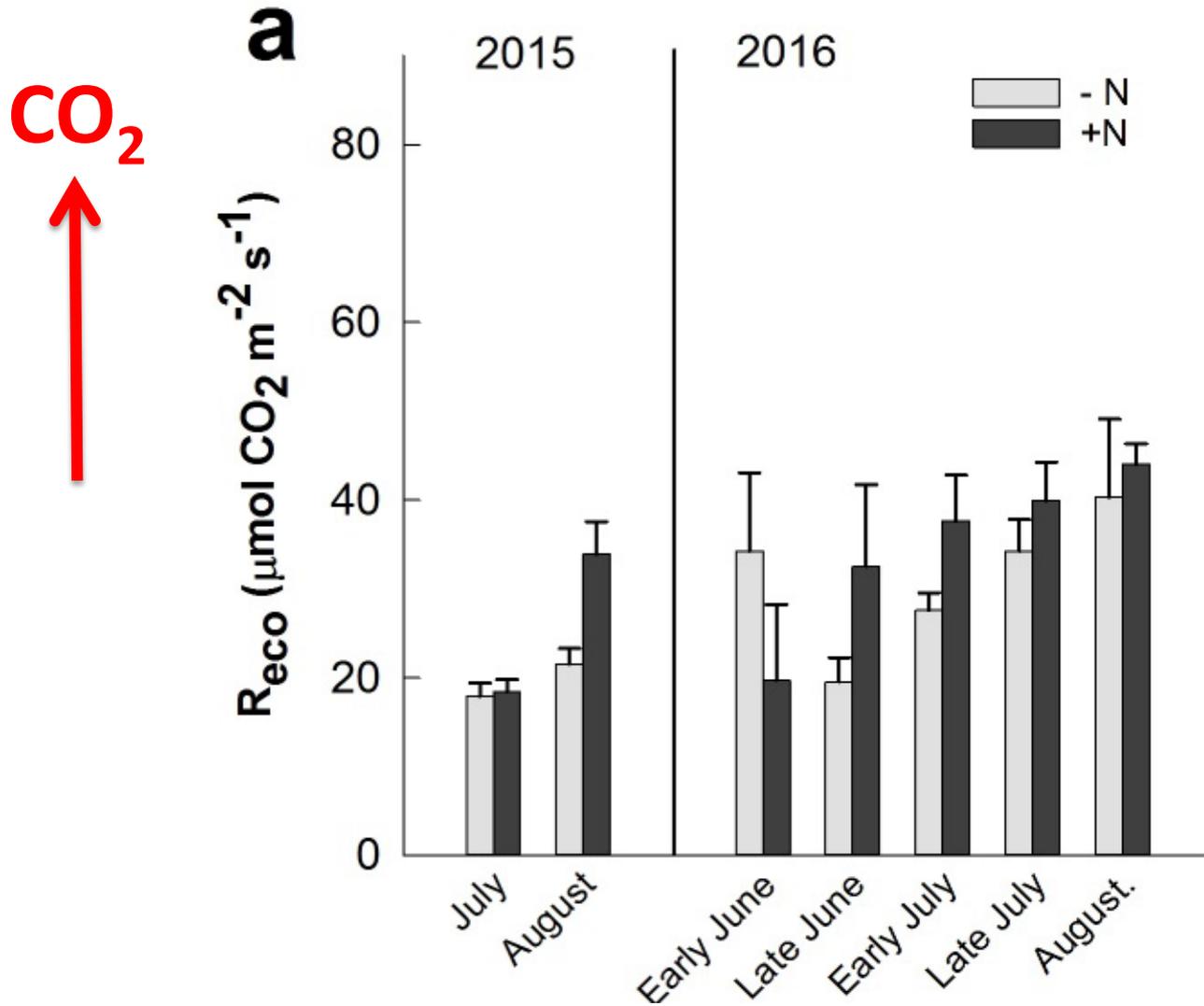


Data analyzed by mixed effects linear models and multi-model inference that produces β , that are proportional to the effect size

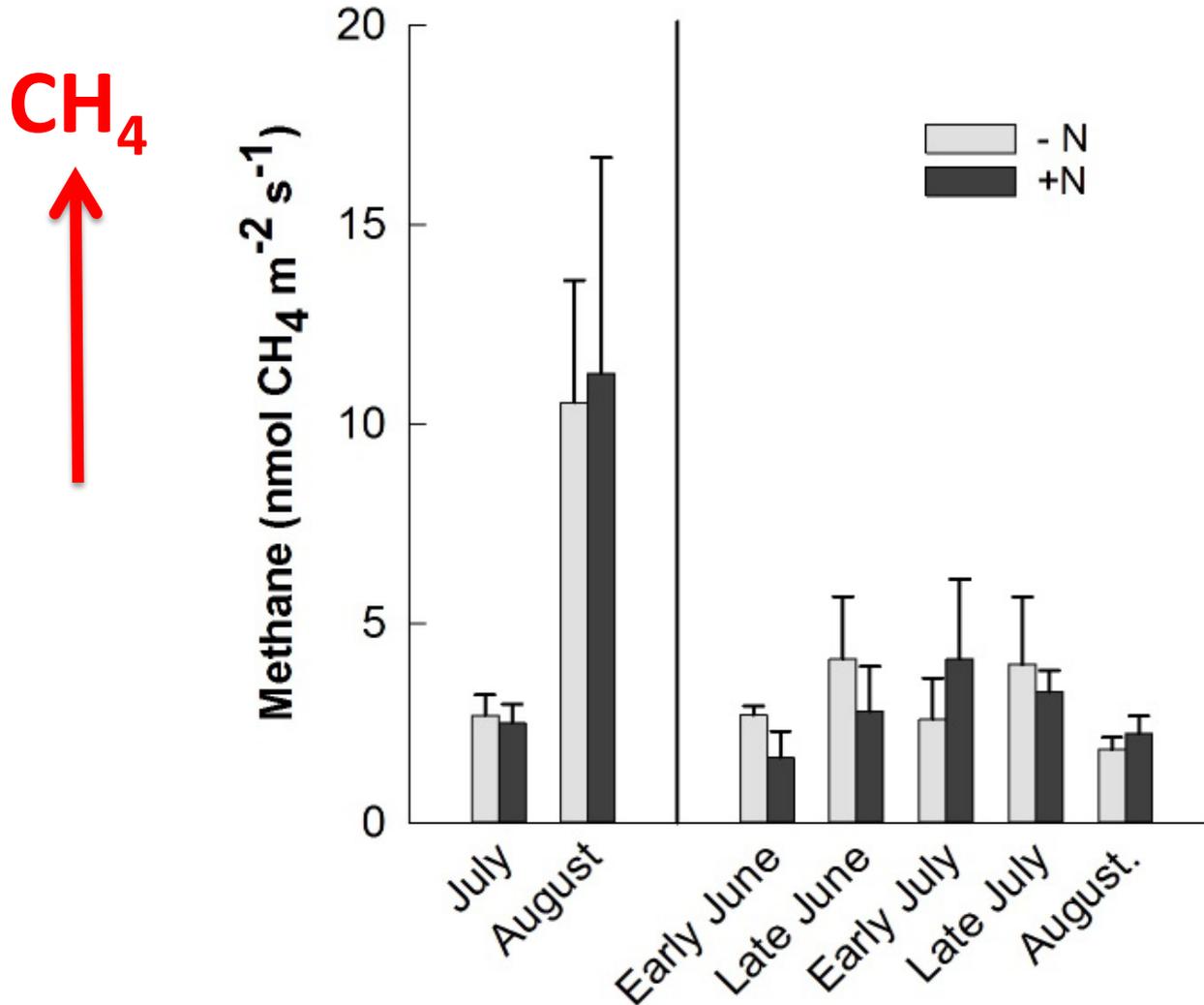
Nitrogen has no effect on NEE



Nitrogen increases R_{eco}

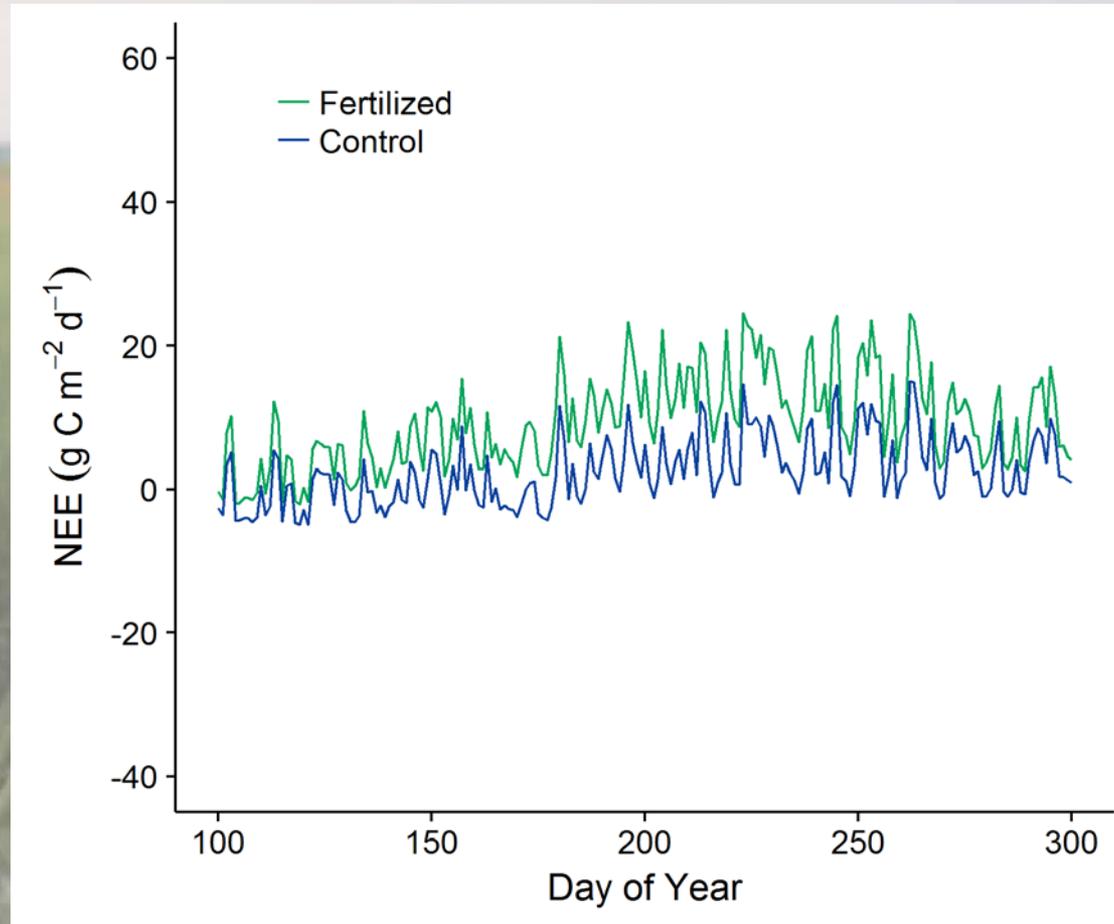


N has no effect on CH₄ emissions



Estimated annual C storage in low marsh

VERY preliminary – N may lead to net heterotrophy



Refining annual model – need to integrate soil temp, seasonally adjust Q10s, & tides

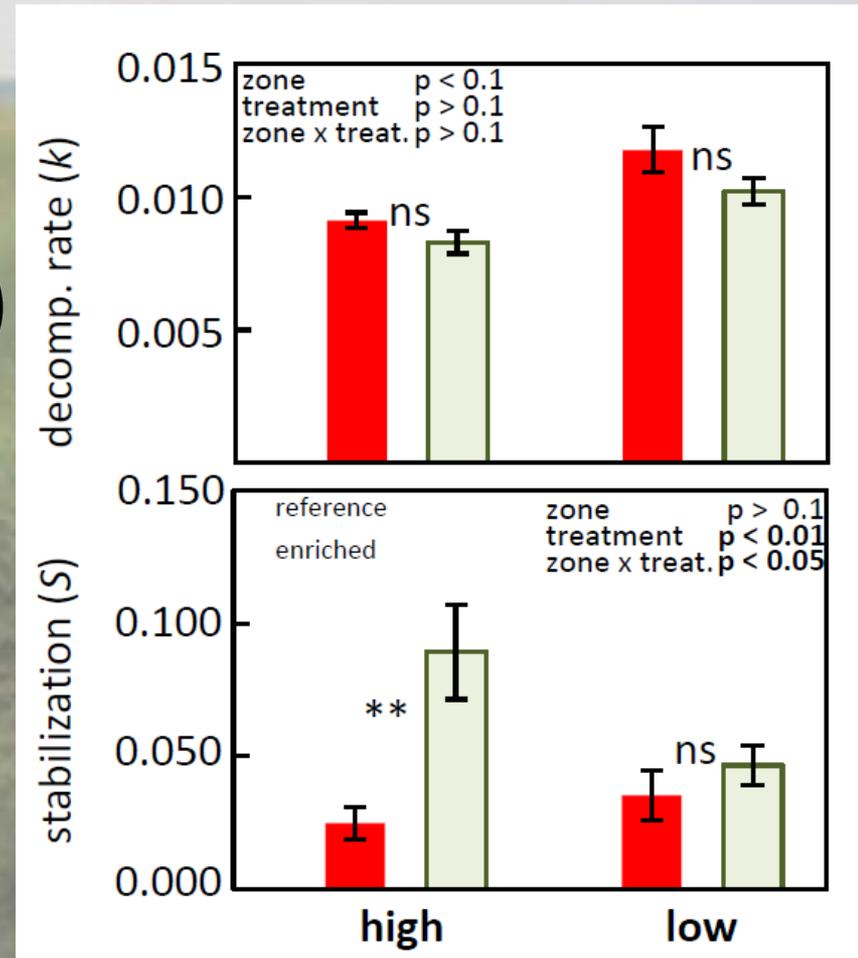
Tea Bag Index to estimate k and S



- Gives estimates of OM decomposition rate (k) and OM stabilization rate (S)
- Deployed tea bags in High and Low marsh at both sites as part of global study (Mueller et al. 2017)
- Deployed another array in 2016 – Part of ILTER Global **TeaComposition** (Djukic et al. 2018)
- Deployed another array in 2017 as part of **TeaCompositionH₂O** in both the high and low marsh

N decreases SOM stabilization

- N non-significantly increased ($P > 0.1$) decomposition rate (k)
- N significantly decreases ($P < 0.01$) SOM stabilization



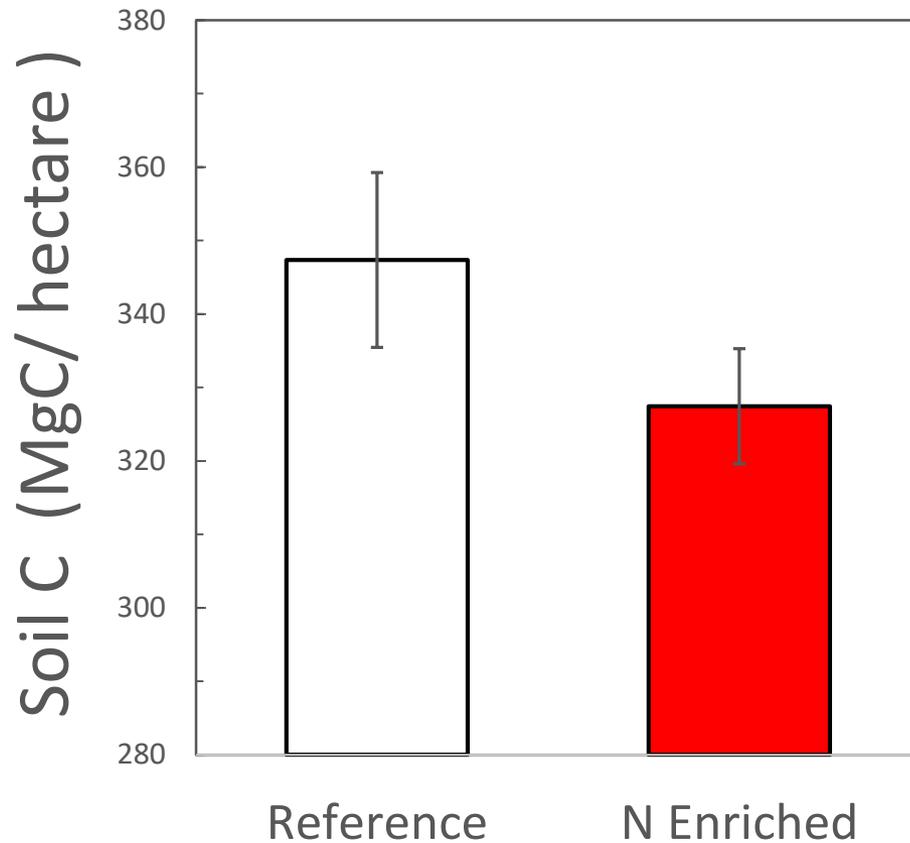
Blue Carbon Inventory

Sampling Approach

- 16 cores to 1 meter in the high marsh platform at both sites
- 2 cores to ~ 3 meter to point marine clay layer
- Measured bulk density, LOI, [C], and δC^{13}

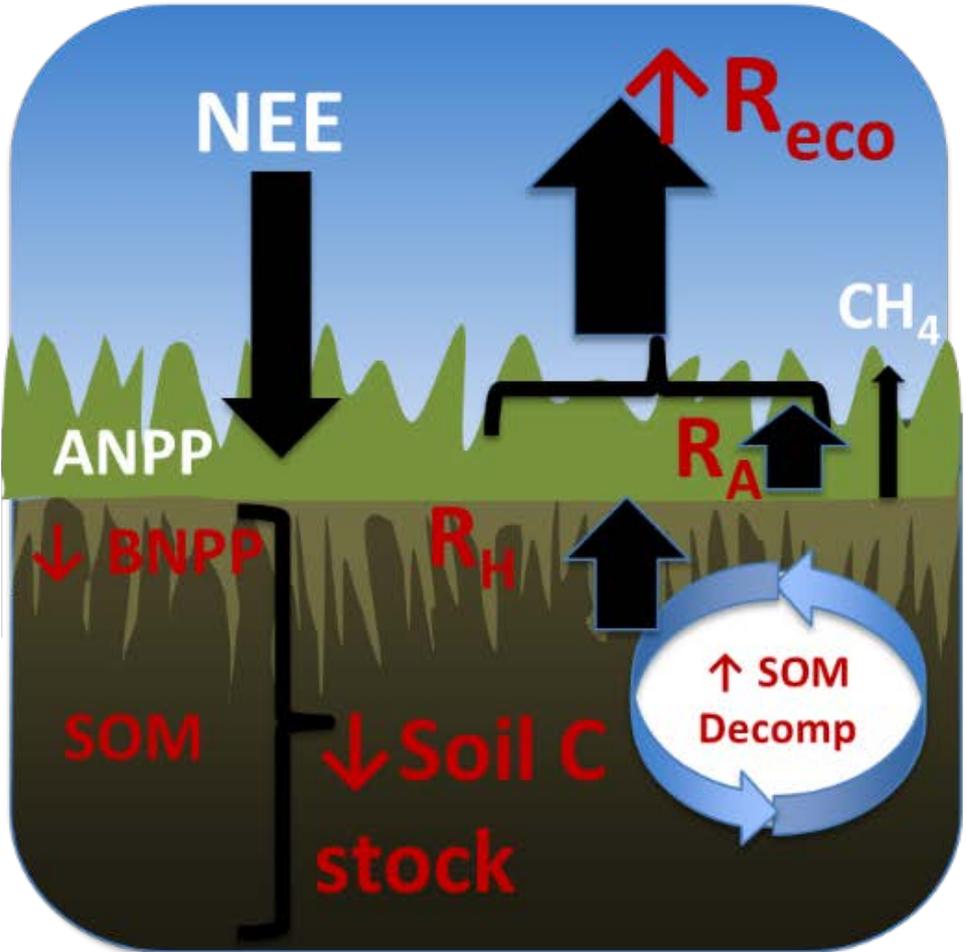


N decreases soil C pools

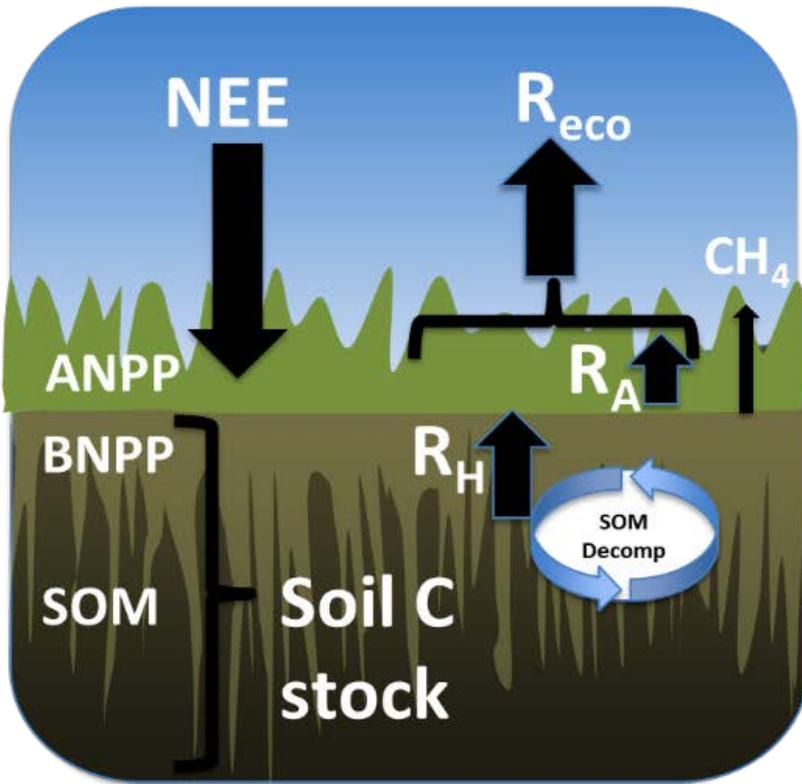


- 6% loss of soil C pools in high marsh platform in top meter
- Only 13 of 18 cores from each site processed

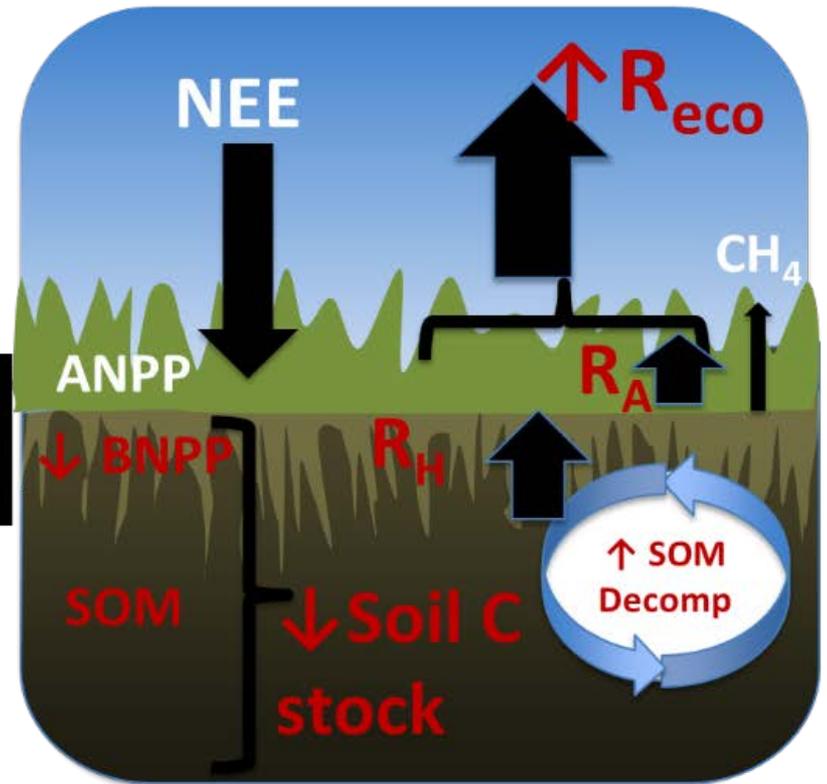
Conceptual model on the effects on N on blue carbon pools & processes



Chronically N Enriched Salt Marsh



Reference Salt Marsh



Chronically N Enriched Salt Marsh

- Can land management practices limiting N-enrichment restore genetic diversity and ecosystem C sequestration?
- What is the role of rapid evolutionary processes in ecosystem science?



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Questions?

tmozdzer@brynmawr.edu

Twitter: @tjmozdzer

Facebook: @MozdzerEcologyLab