



Microbe-mediated changes in soil organic matter processing following experimental additions of saltwater

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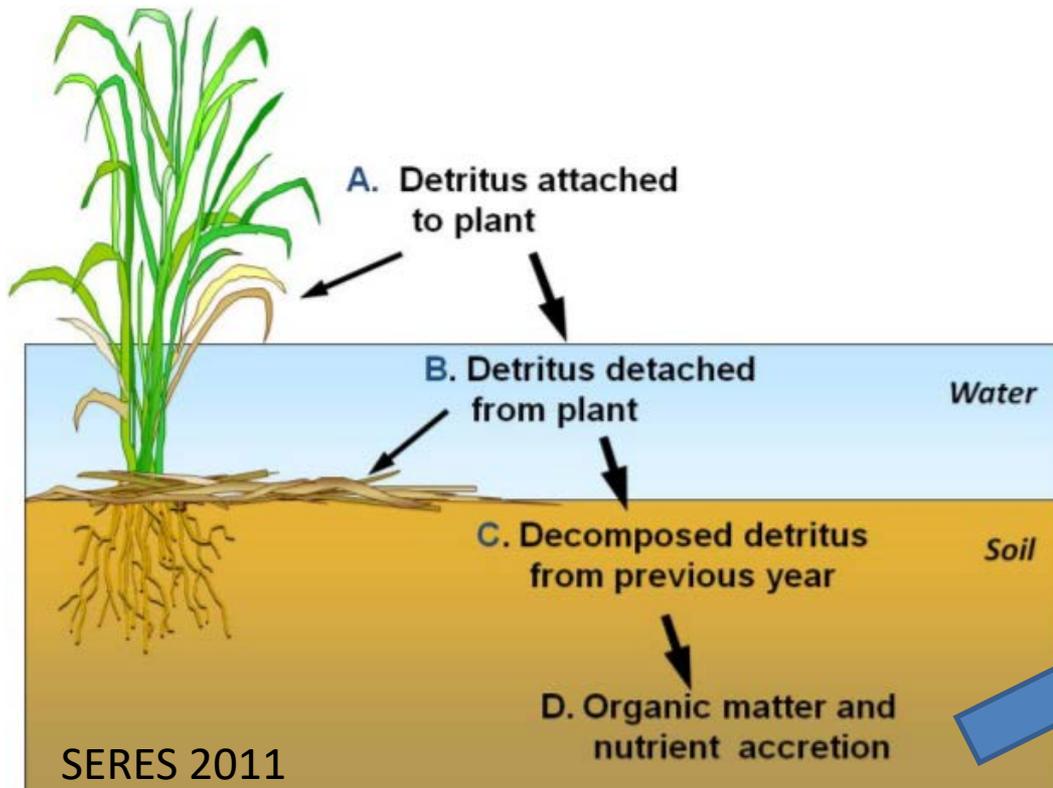
Acknowledgements



Funded by Florida Sea Grant (R/C-S-56), the South Florida Water Management District, the Florida Coastal Everglades Long Term Ecological Research Program (DEB-1237517), and the U.S. National Park Service.



Coastal wetlands are at risk

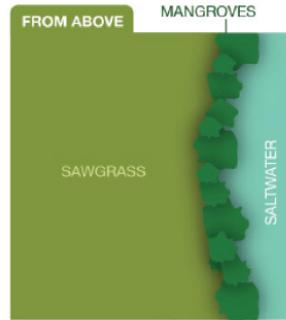
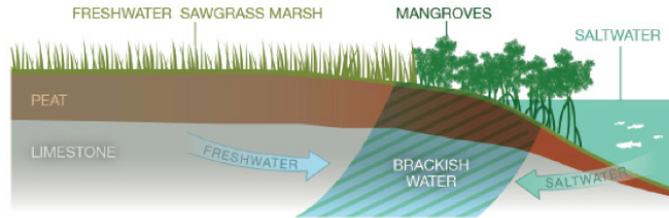


The effects of saltwater intrusion into freshwater sawgrass-dominated marsh

Modified from Davis et al. 2016

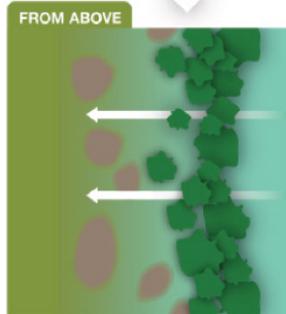
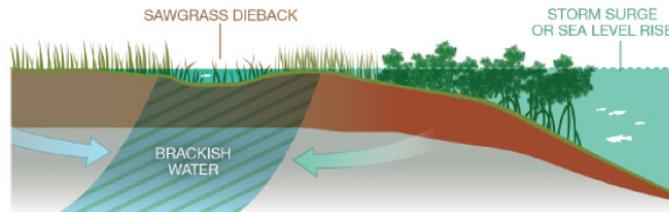
① Current

Sawgrass marsh builds peat soil on top of the limestone only in freshwater areas. Mangroves develop peat soil in saline and brackish conditions.



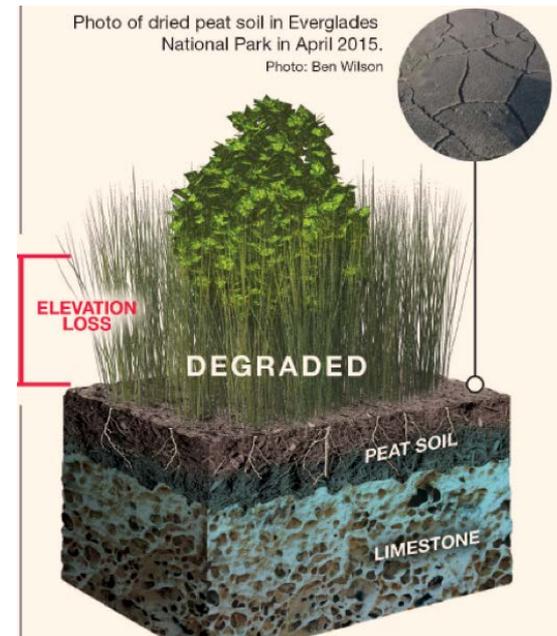
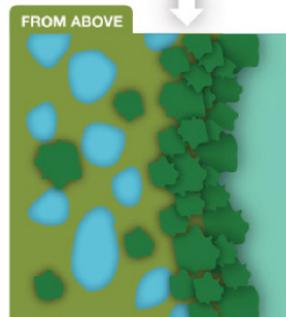
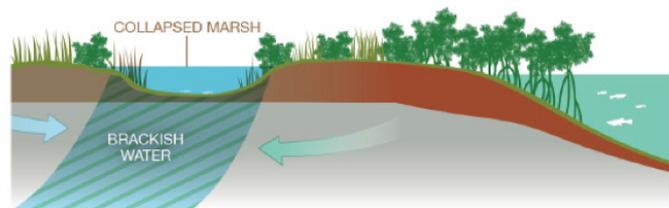
② Saltwater Intrusion

Intrusion of saltwater causes sawgrass dieback and mangrove expansion. Freshwater peat soil begins to degrade with exposure to saltwater.



③ Peat Collapse

Freshwater peat collapses and the water is too deep for plants to become established. Mangroves established elsewhere help to re-stabilize soil.

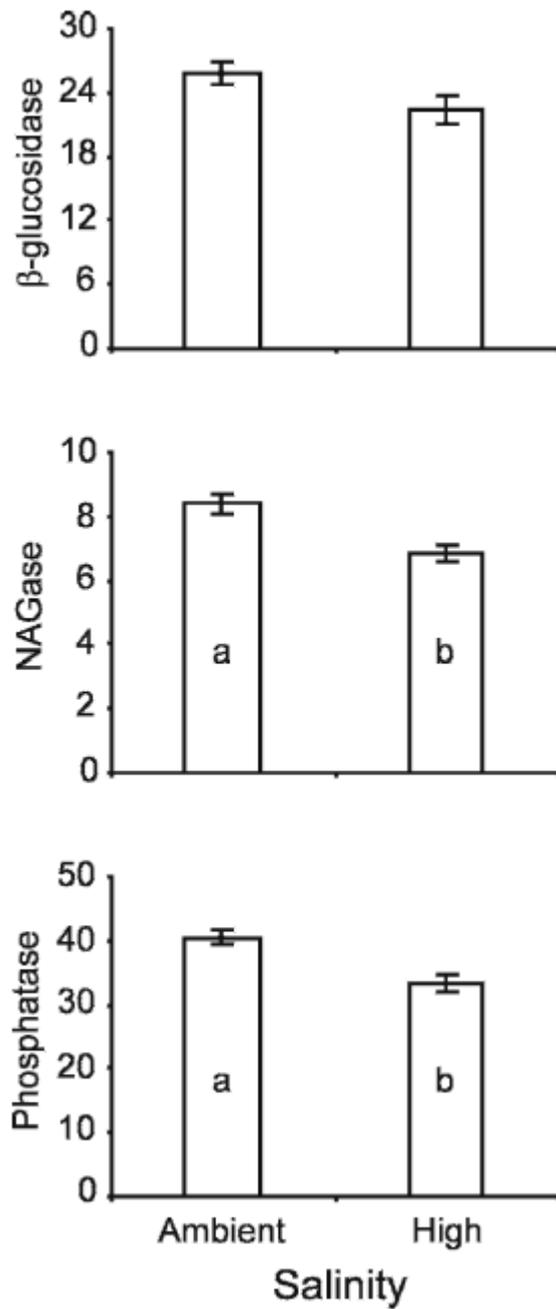


Davis et al. 2016

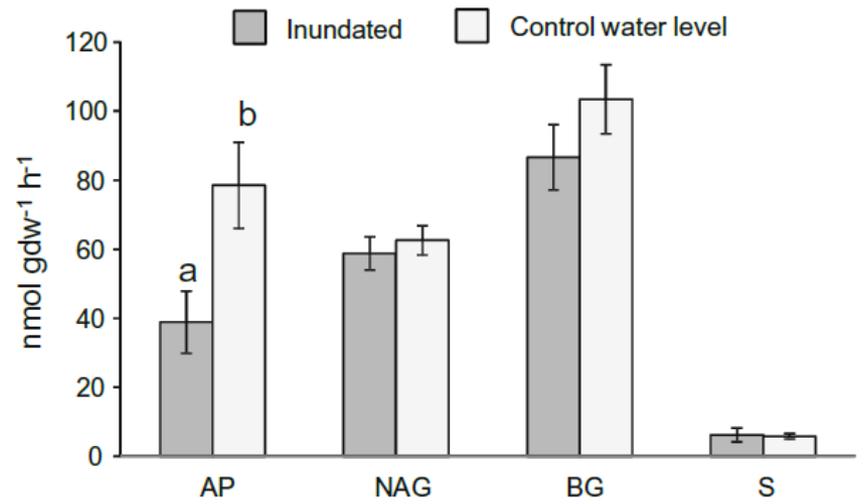
carbon:nitrogen:phosphorus



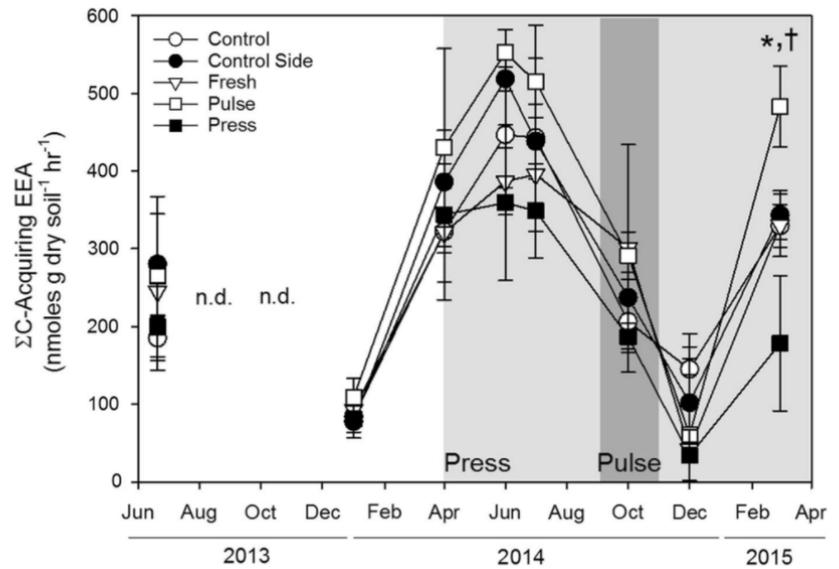
Do microbial extracellular enzyme activities provide information on how saltwater intrusion affects soil organic matter processing in wetlands?



Jackson and Vallaire 2009

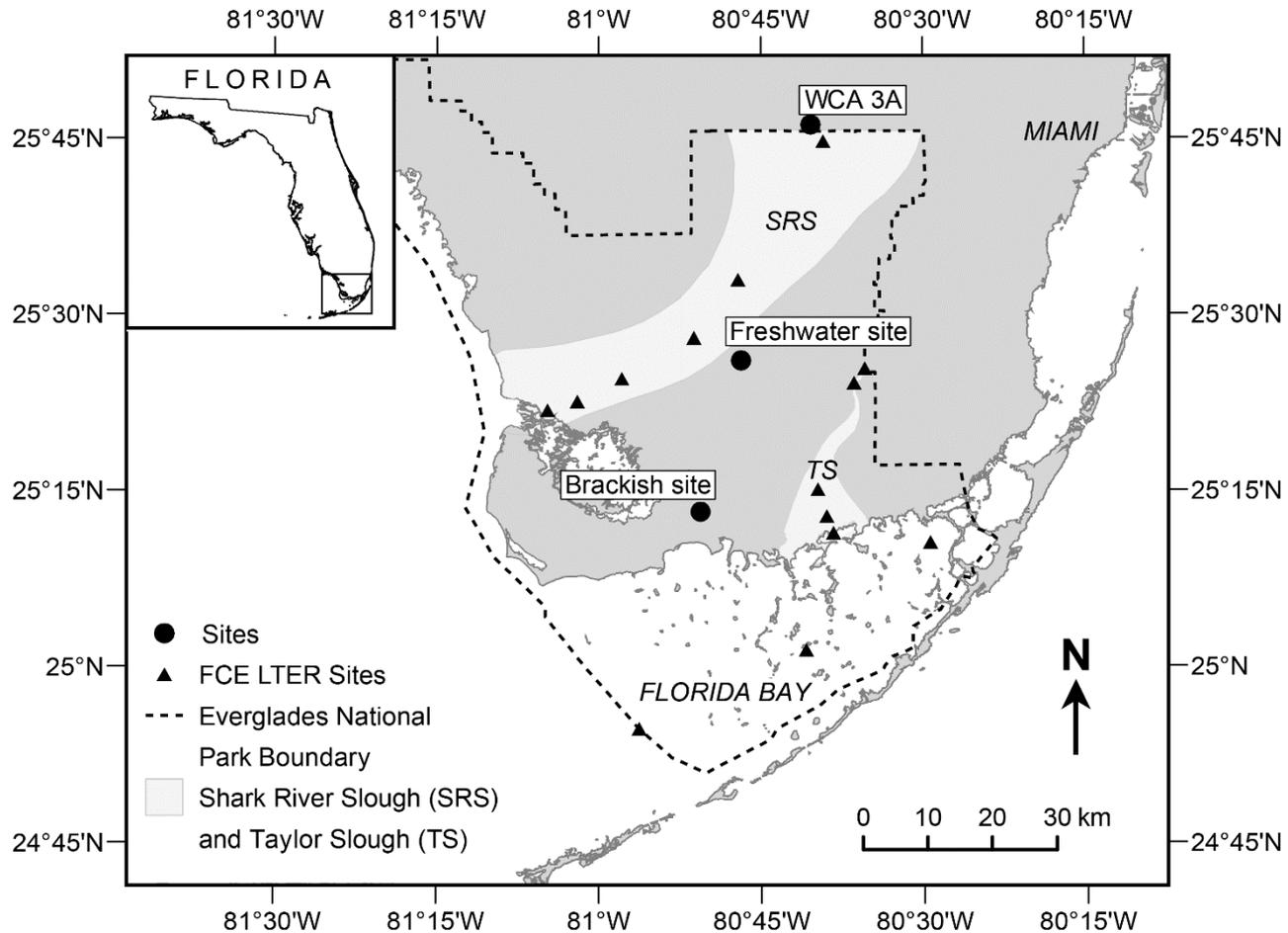


Chambers et al. 2016

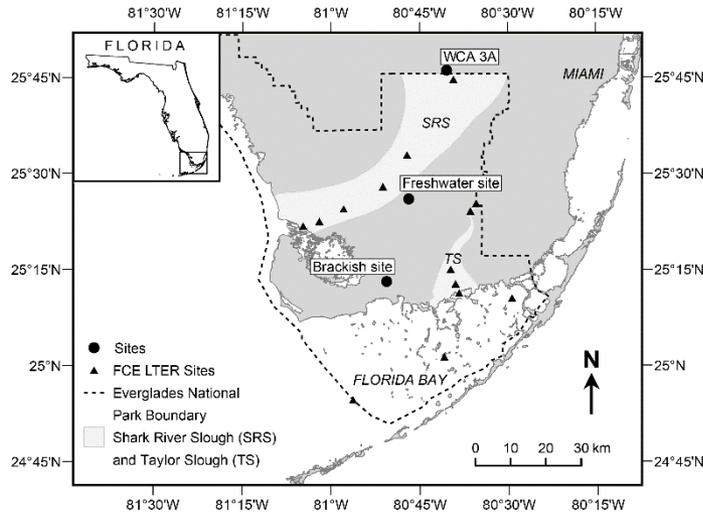


Herbert et al. 2018

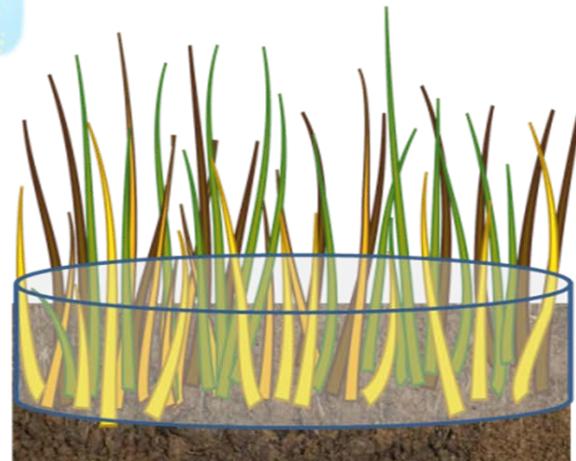
How is soil microbial functioning (extracellular enzyme activity and organic matter breakdown) altered by pulsed additions of saltwater?



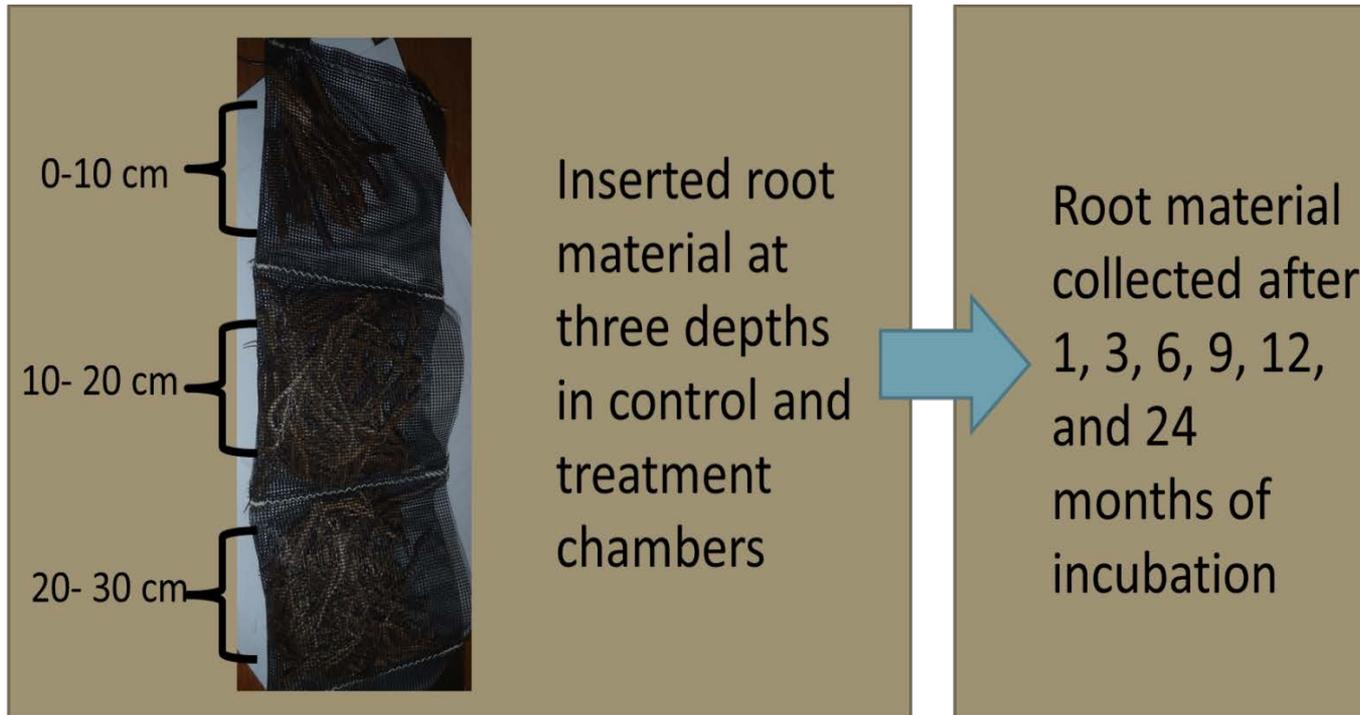
How is soil microbial functioning (extracellular enzyme activity and organic matter breakdown) altered by pulsed additions of saltwater?



Add salt once a month

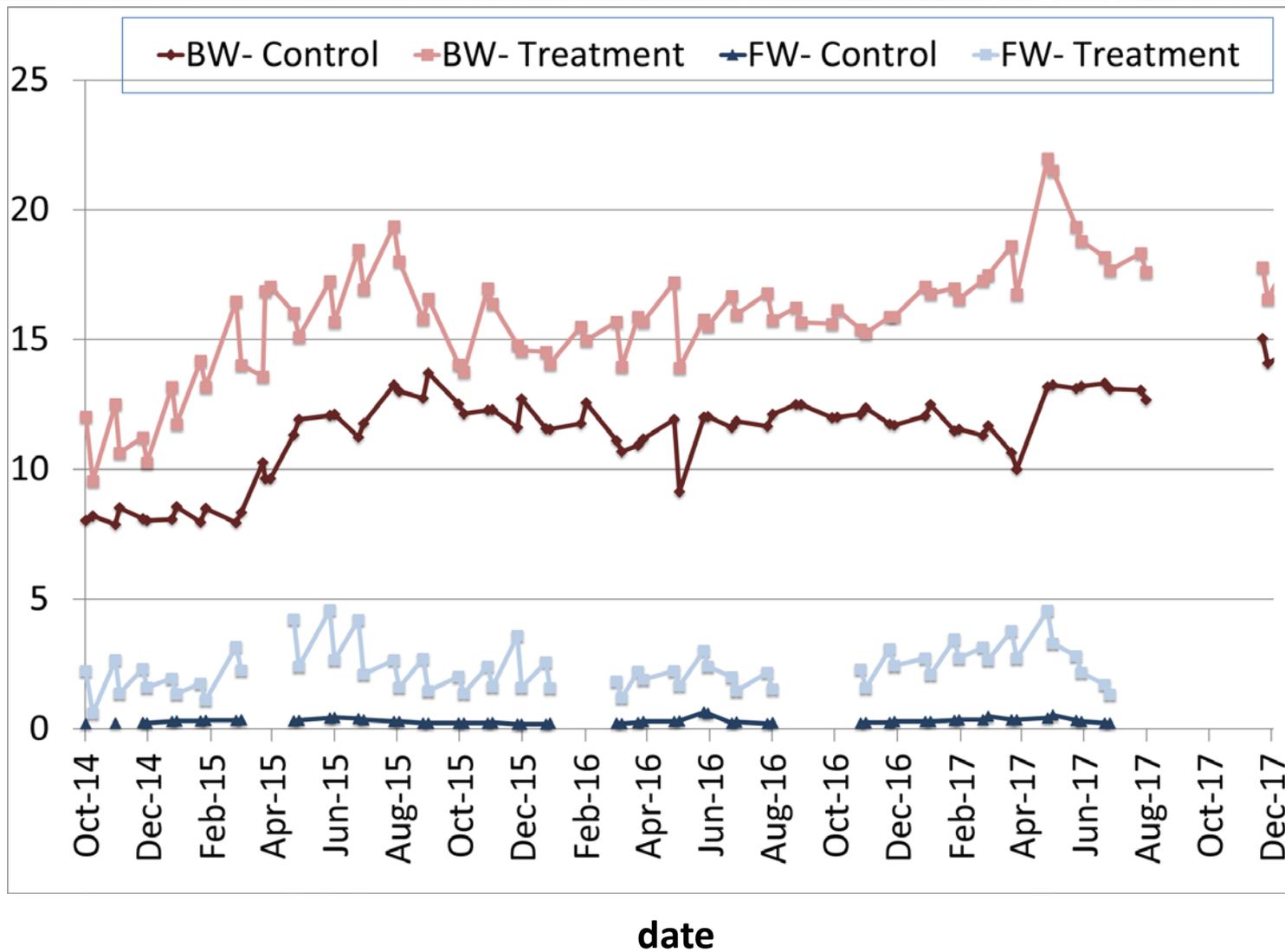


Root material is incubated in experimental field chambers



Porewater salinity

average porewater salinity (ppt)



Effect of saltwater addition on porewater constituents from the **freshwater** site

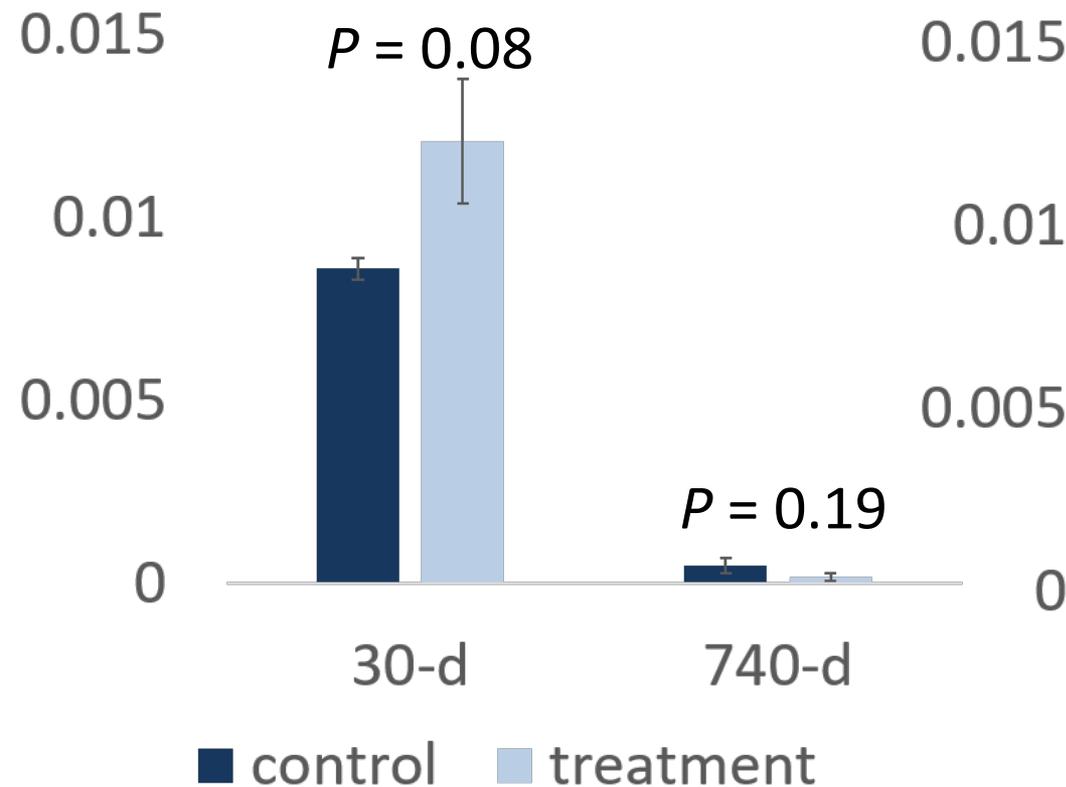
	salt effect	significance
salinity	9×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
DOC	NS	<i>P</i> = 0.06
TDN	1.5×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
NH₄⁺	2.2×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
SRP	NS	<i>P</i> = 0.86
TDP	NS	<i>P</i> = 0.37
SO₄²⁻	208×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
HS⁻	50×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
soil redox	NS	<i>P</i> = 0.32

Effect of saltwater addition on porewater constituents from the **brackish** site

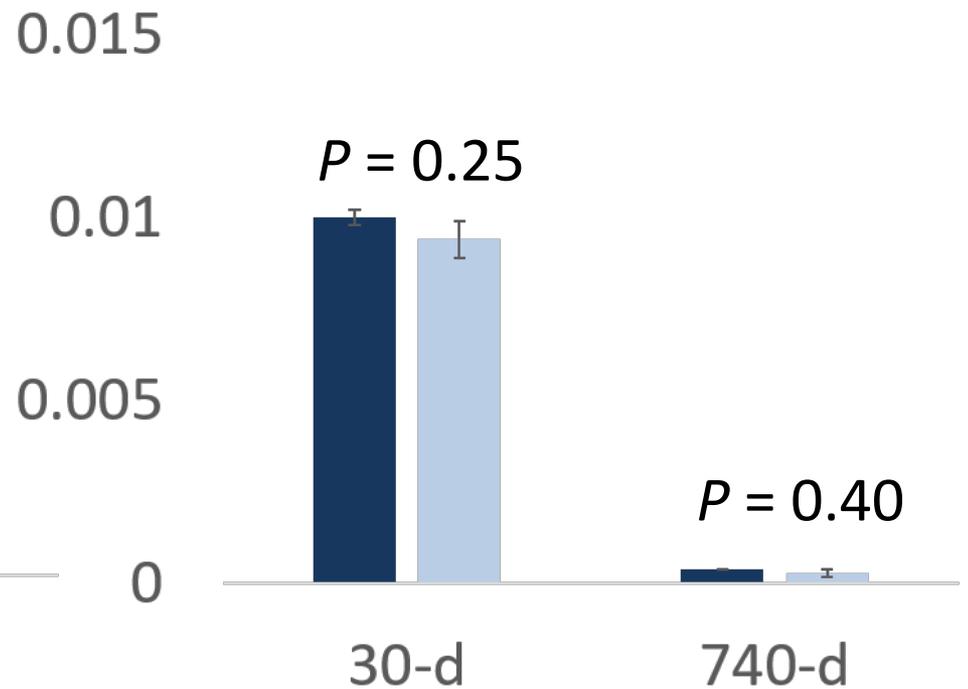
	salt effect	significance
salinity	1.4×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
DOC	0.99×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
TDN	0.70×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
NH₄⁺	0.45×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
SRP	0.47×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
TDP	0.45×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
SO₄²⁻	2.4×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
HS⁻	0.44×	<i>P</i> < 0.01
soil redox	2.2×	<i>P</i> < 0.01

Saltwater addition had no effect on freshwater k

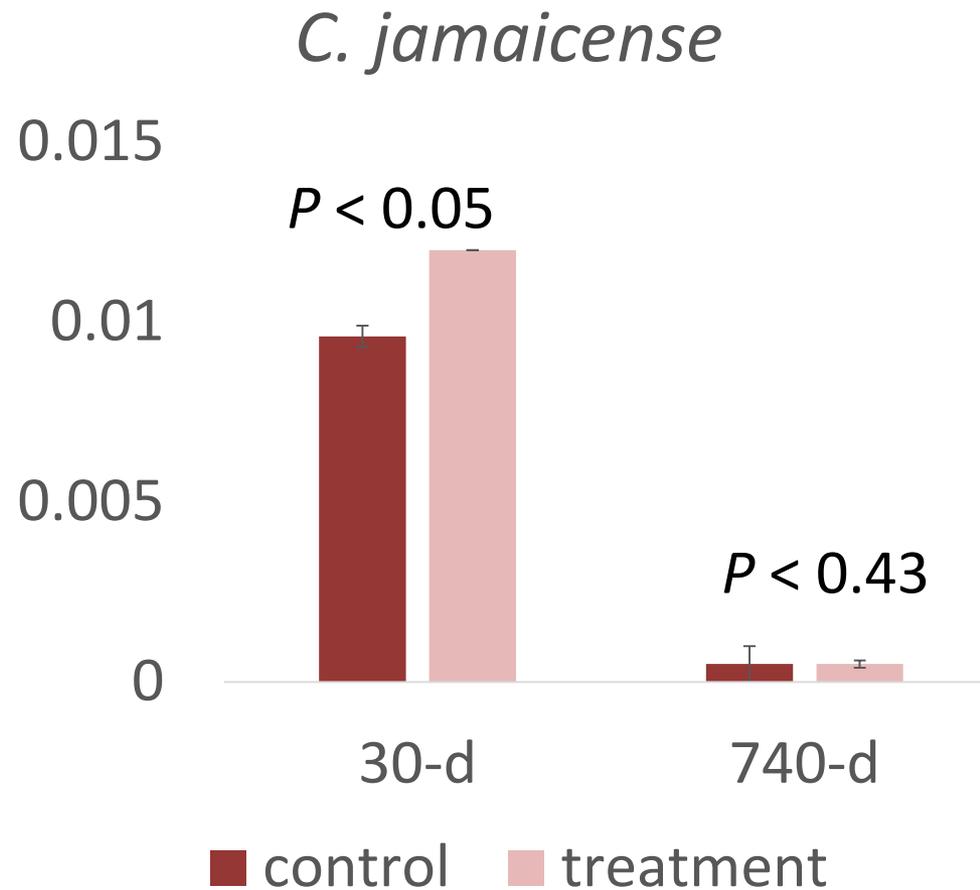
C. jamaicense

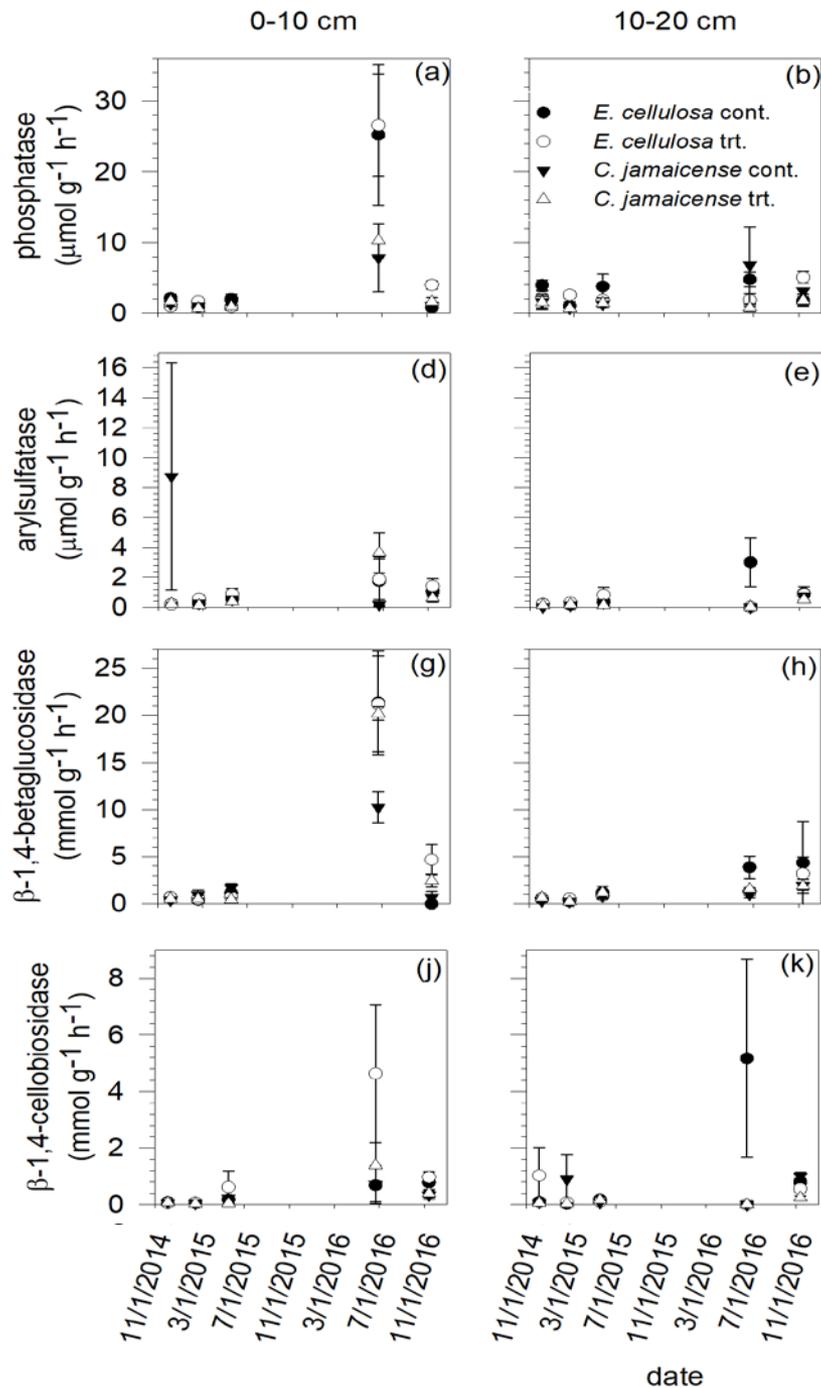


E. cellulosa



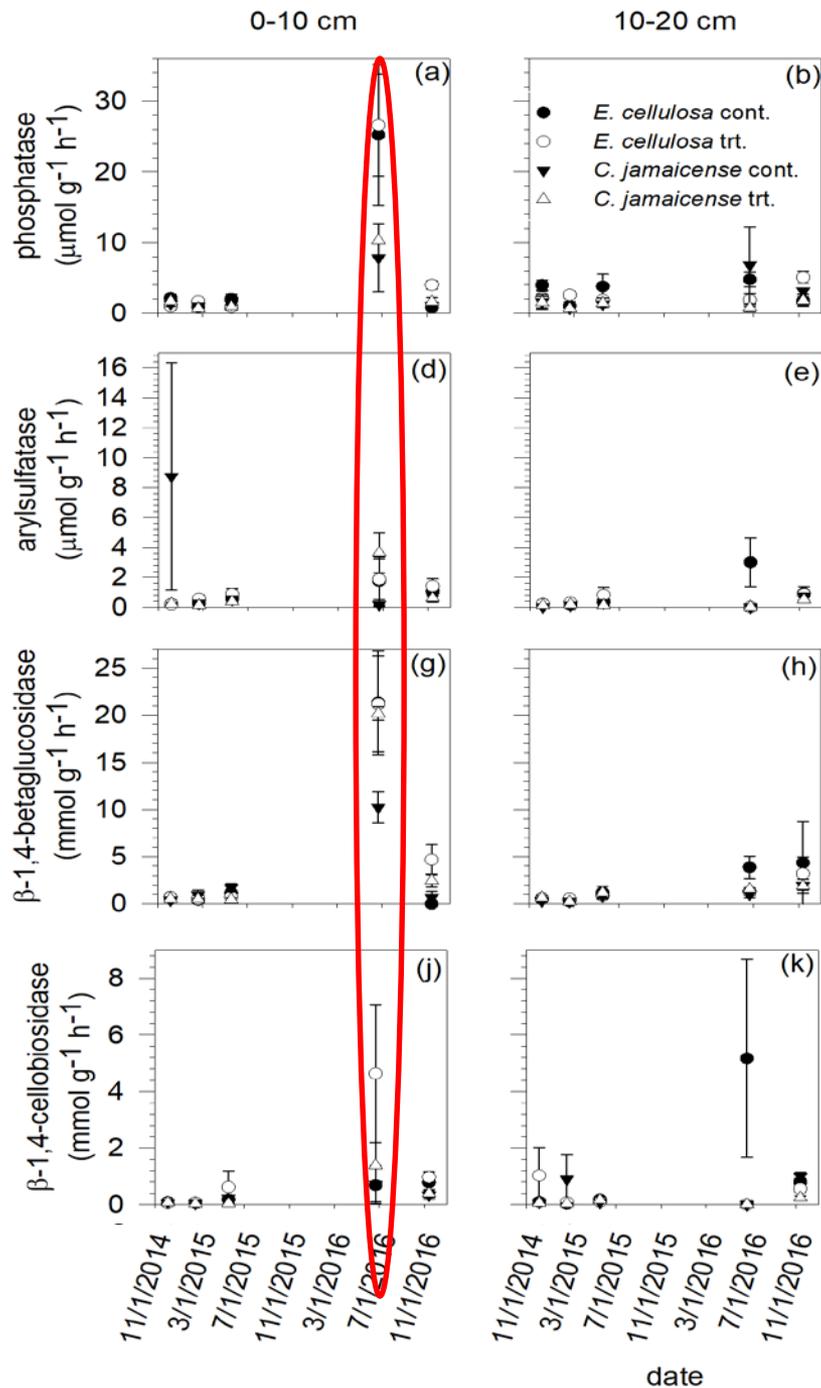
Saltwater addition increased short-term k at the brackish site





Freshwater site

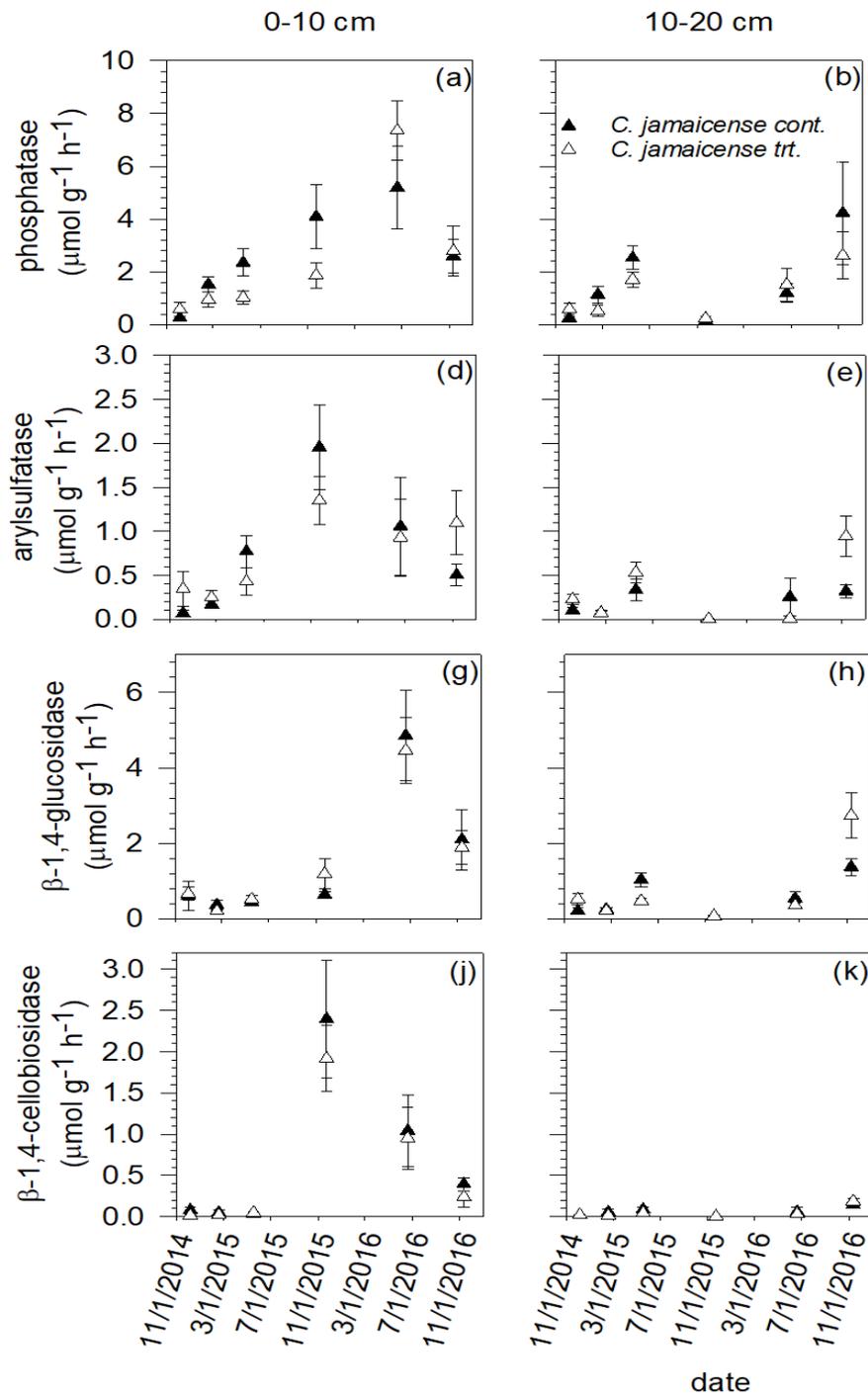
- Enzymes varied over time and between species but were largely unaffected by saltwater addition
- Higher activities after 1.5 years of incubation



Freshwater site

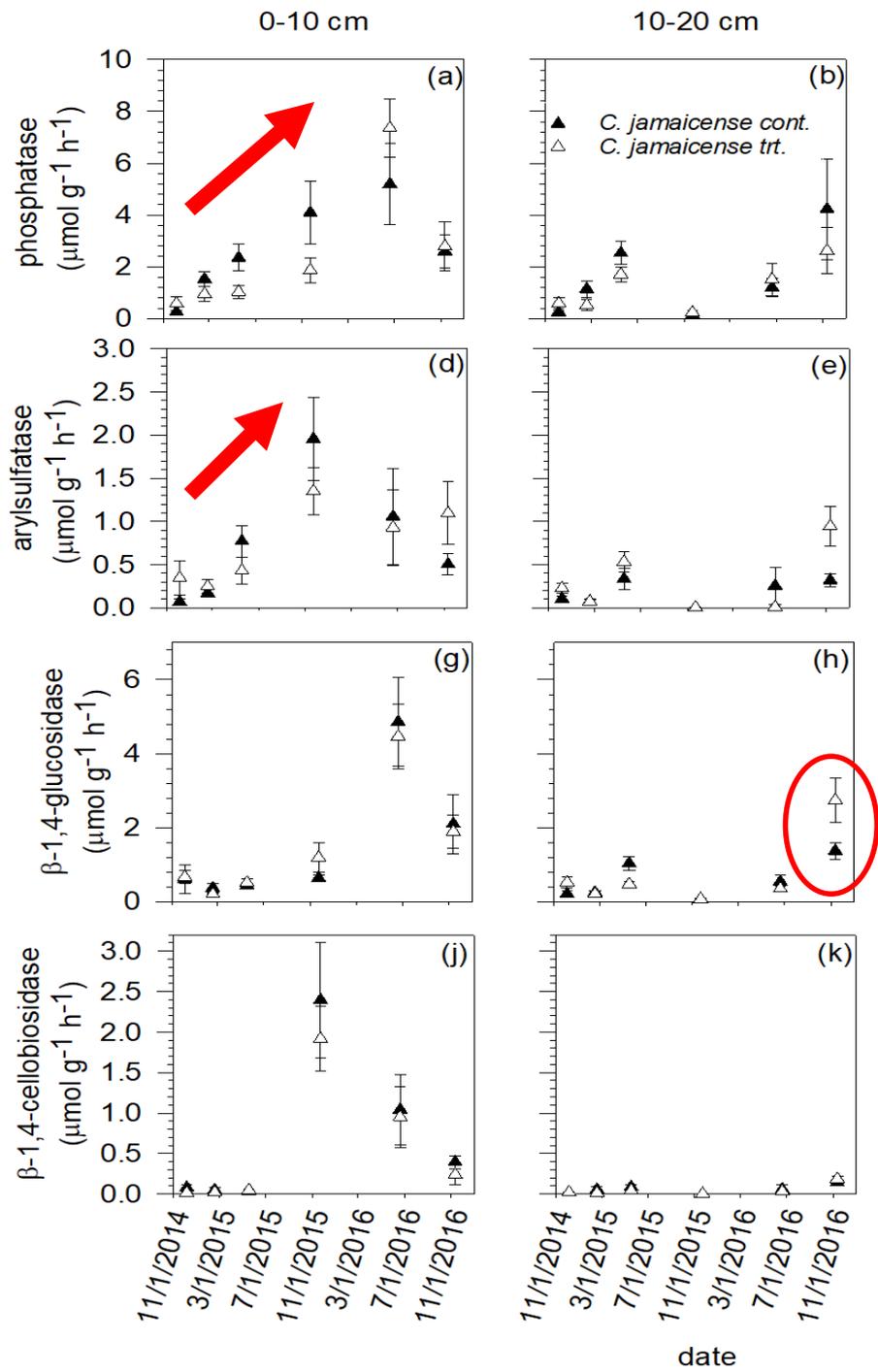
- Enzymes varied over time and between species but were largely unaffected by saltwater addition
- Higher activities in surface soil and after 1.5 years of incubation

Brackish site



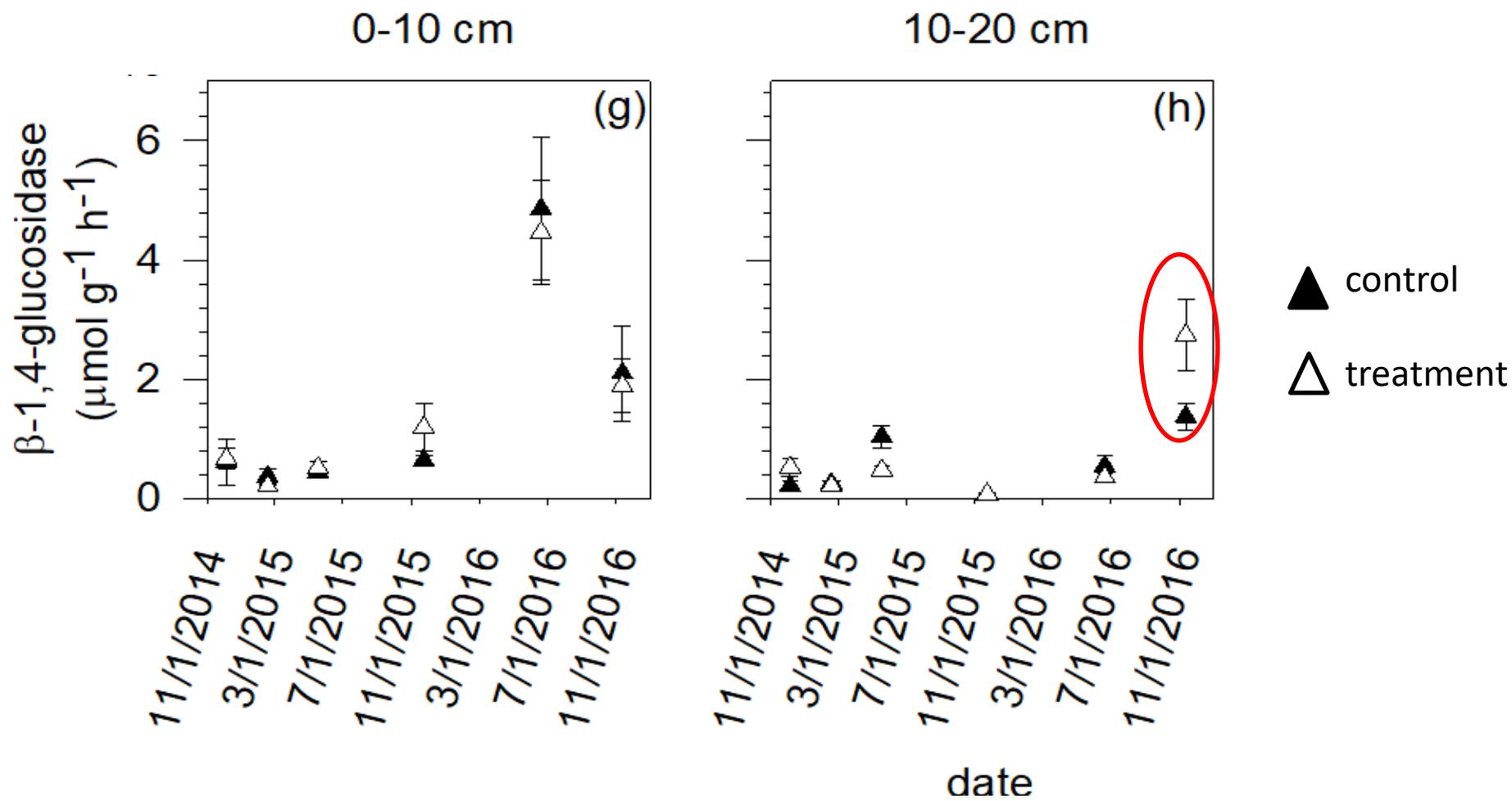
- Enzymes varied over time and were largely unaffected by saltwater addition
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Brackish site



- Enzymes varied over time and were largely unaffected by saltwater addition
- Higher activities in surface soil and after 1 year of incubation

Closer look at β -1,4-glucosidase activity





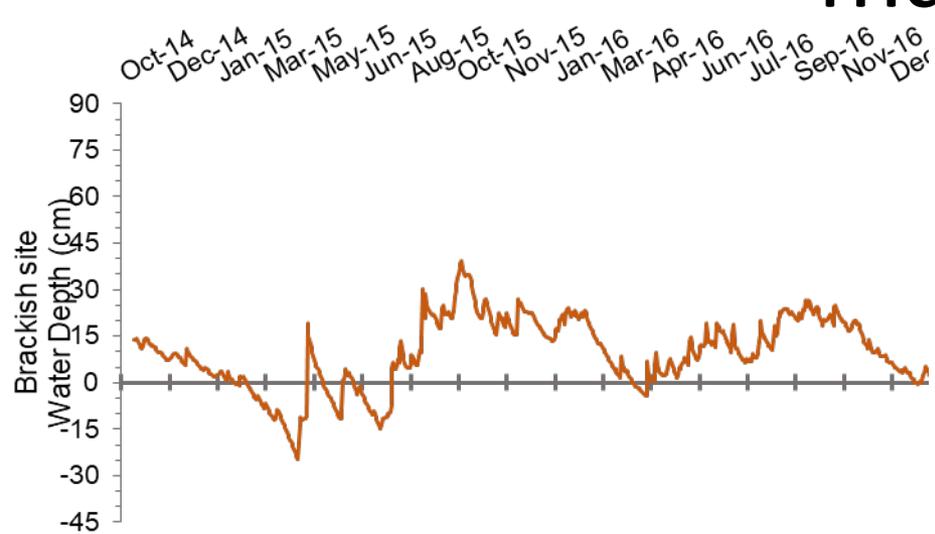
How is soil microbial functioning (extracellular enzyme activity and organic matter breakdown) altered by pulsed additions of saltwater?

- Enzyme potential was not affected by pulsed salinity exposure
- No long-term effects on k

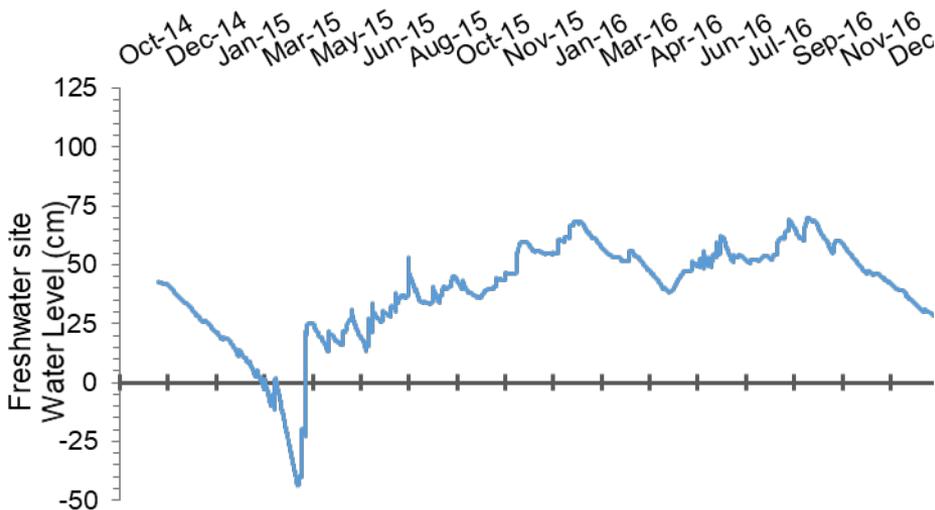
WHY??

- We need to better understand the timing and duration of salinity exposure affects detection of enzyme responses
- Is inundation acting as a control on microbially-mediated decomposition?

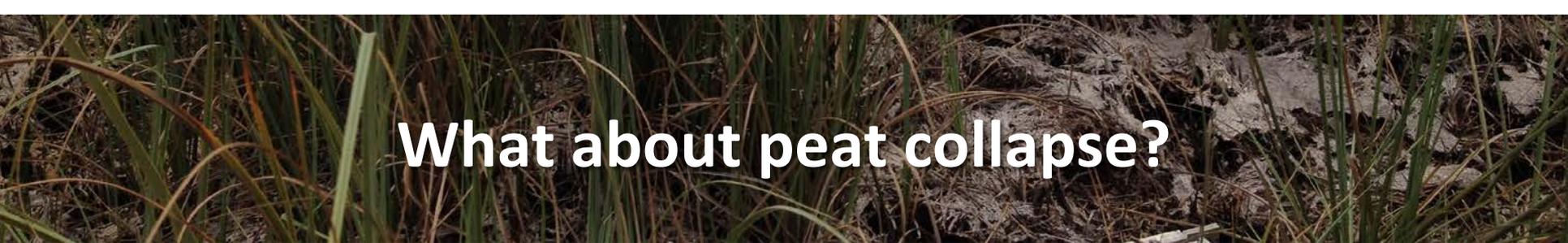
Anoxic conditions can act as a control on microbial processing of organic matter



Brackish site	
Minimum	-20.2 cm
Maximum	41.7 cm
Average	7.12 cm
Days dry	132 days
Percent dry	18 %



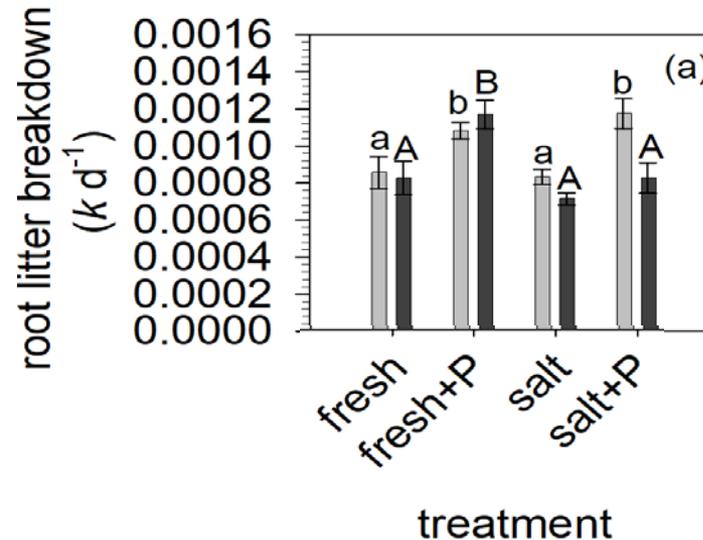
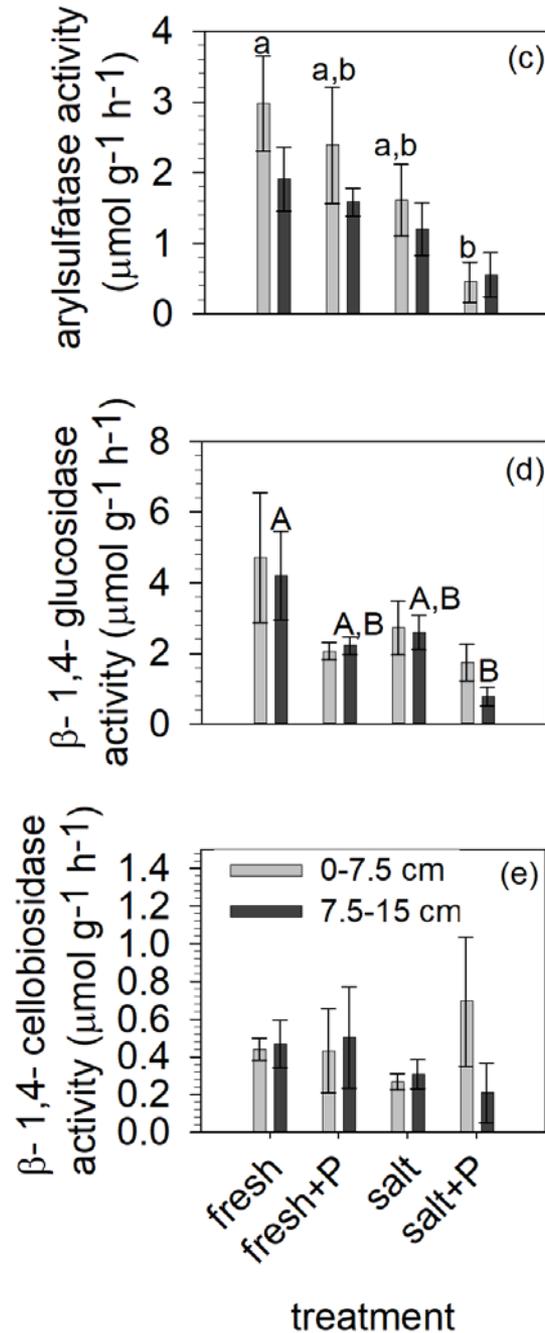
Freshwater site	
Minimum	-37.3 cm
Maximum	71.0 cm
Average	36.4 cm
Days dry	39 days
Percent dry	5.3 %



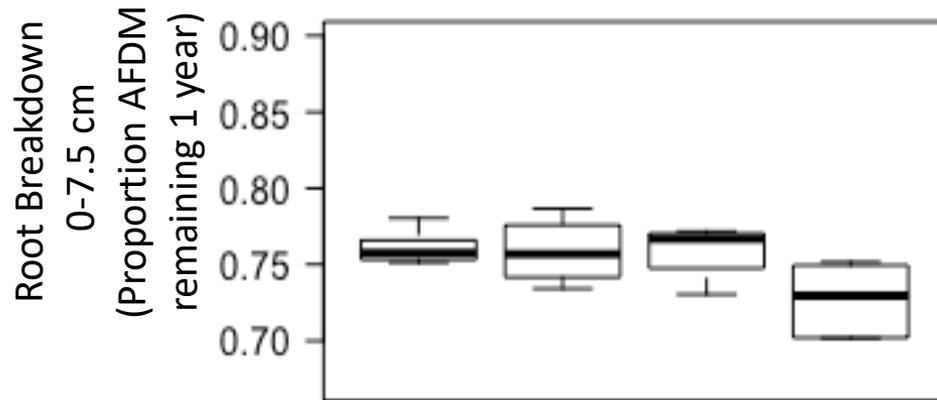
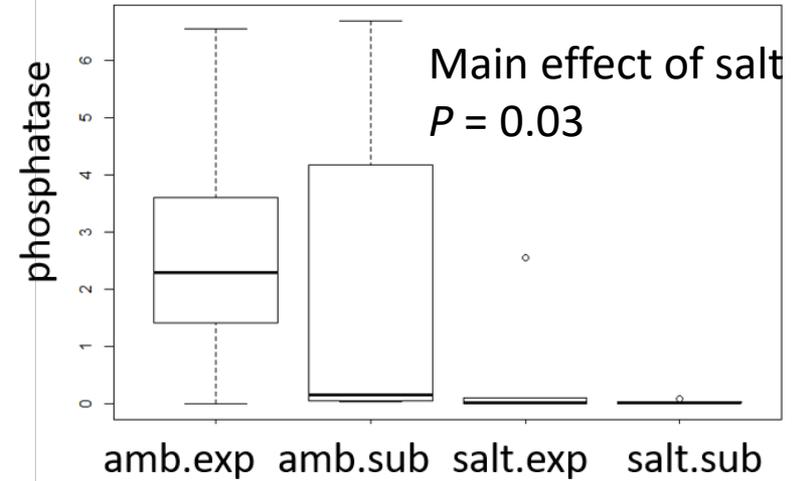
What about peat collapse?

- Accelerated microbially mediated decomposition is not what is causing peat collapse at our site
- Is the Everglades soil microbe community adapted to pulses of salinity
- Experiments testing sustained exposure to salinity shows changes in enzyme activities

In press experiments we can see the effect of salt on enzyme activity but not on root litter breakdown

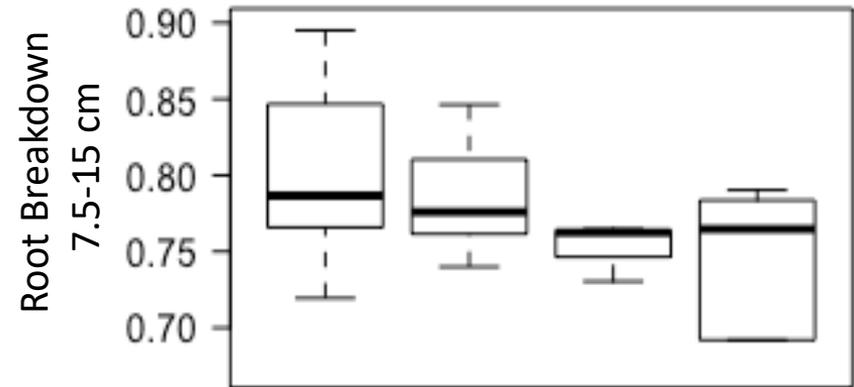


In press experiments in brackish soils we can see the effect of salt on enzyme activity but not on root breakdown



Salinity:
Inundation:

Amb Exp Amb Inu salt Exp salt Inu



Root Breakdown
7.5-15 cm

Amb Exp Amb Inu salt Exp salt Inu

Questions

