

Shrub Encroachment Impacts on Carbon, Water, and Energy in Herbaceous Peatlands

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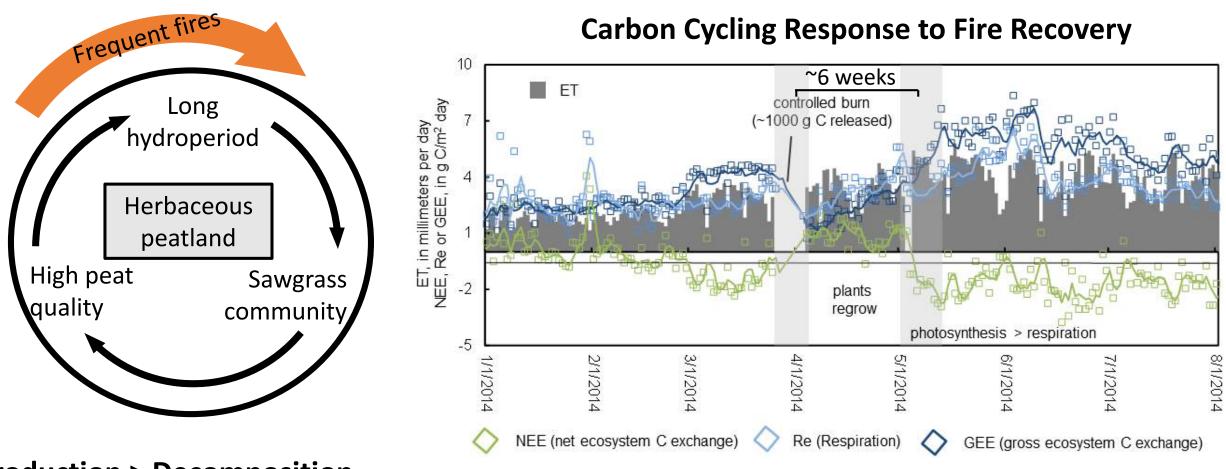
Carbon Storage in Peatlands

- Frequent flooding promotes a hydrophytic plant community and reduces soil decomposition
- periodic fires promote a plant community that quickly recovers following fire



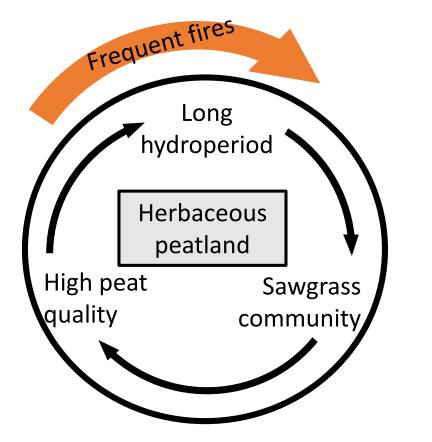


Carbon Storage in Peatlands



Production > Decomposition

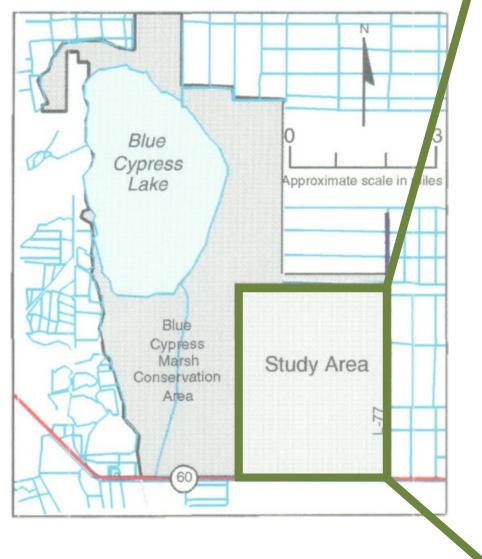
Carbon Storage in Peatlands

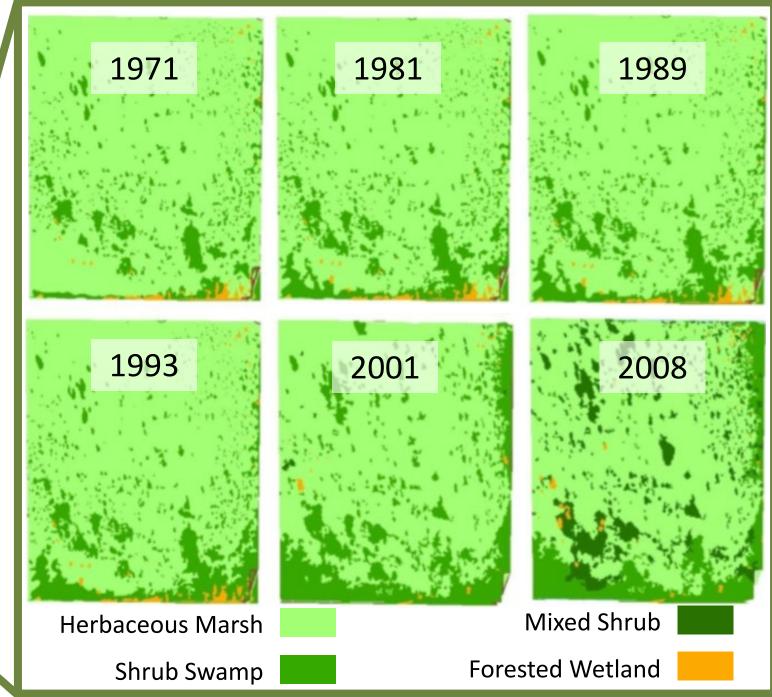


Production > Decomposition

How does willow encroachment in a sawgrass peatland affect peat accumulation processes?

Shrub Encroachment in Blue Cypress Marsh Conservation Area



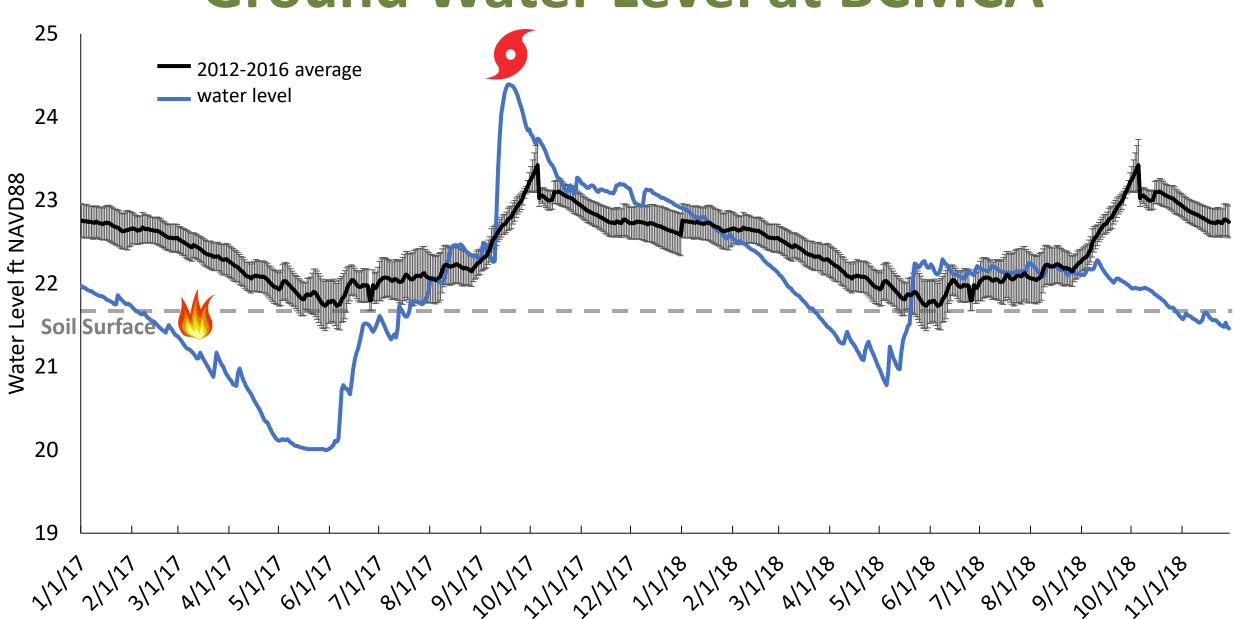


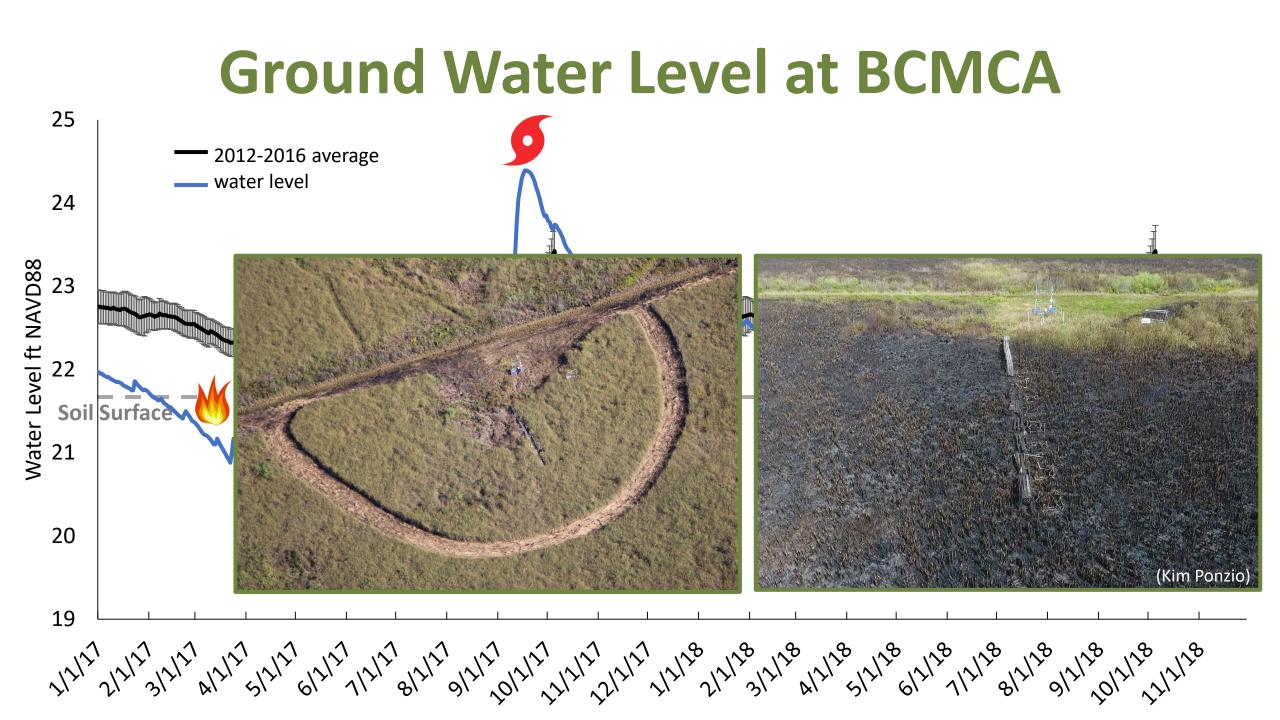
(Kinser 1997, Hall et al. 2017)

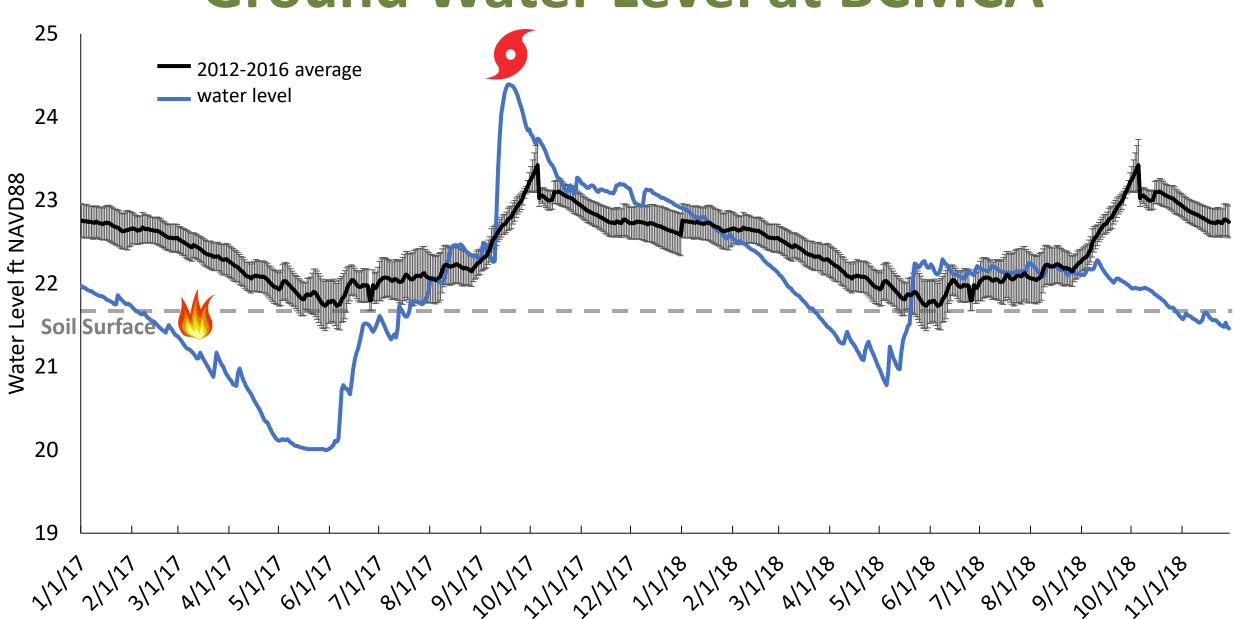


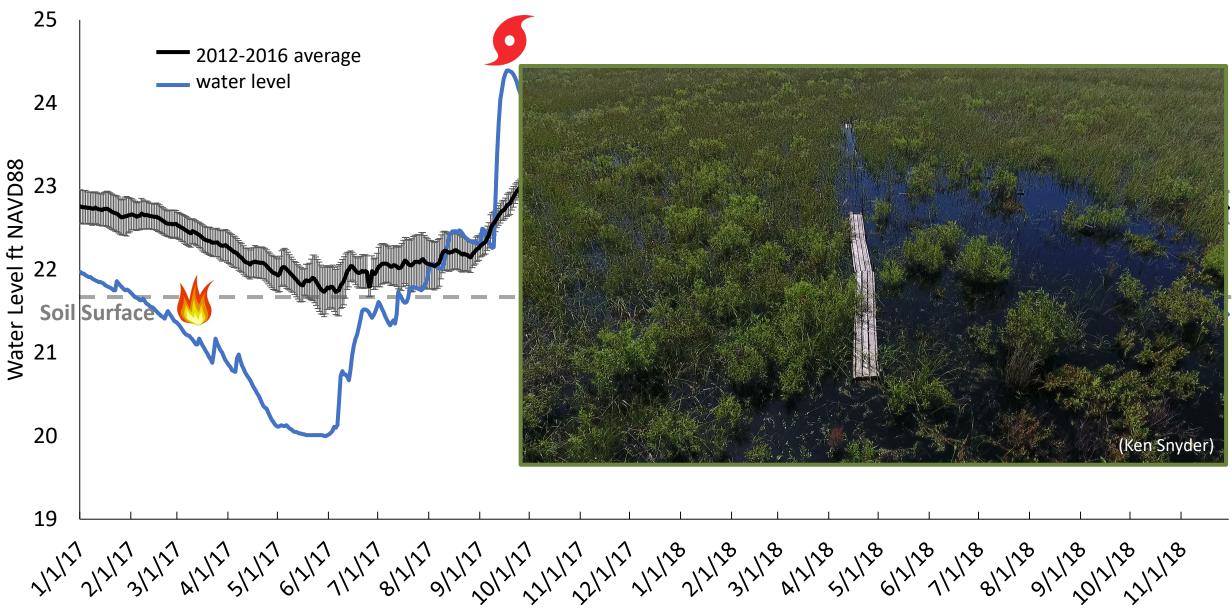
Morphological and physiological differences between sawgrass and willow may affect peat accumulation processes.

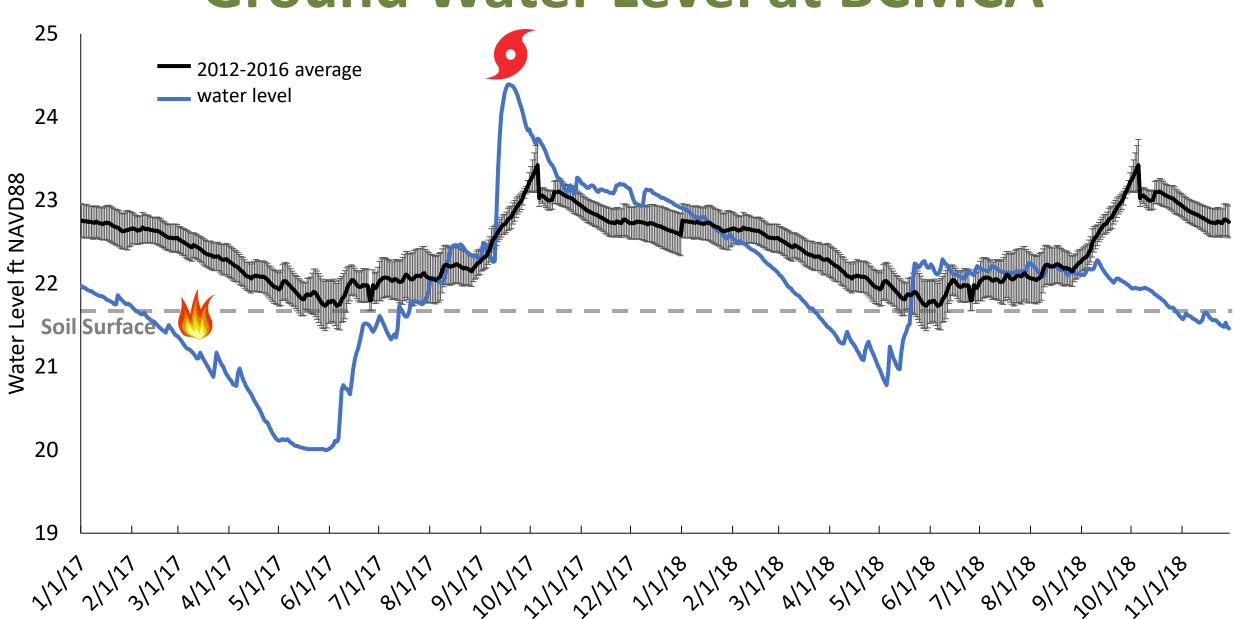
	Sawgrass	Willow
Leaf area index	0.792	1.773
(m ² leaf m ⁻² ground)		
Stomatal conductance g _s (mol H ₂ O m ⁻² s ⁻¹)	0.240	0.359
Net photosynthesis A _{net} (µmol CO ₂ m ⁻² s ⁻¹)	12.52	14.81
Litter decomposition (k)	0.21±0.04	0.26±0.03







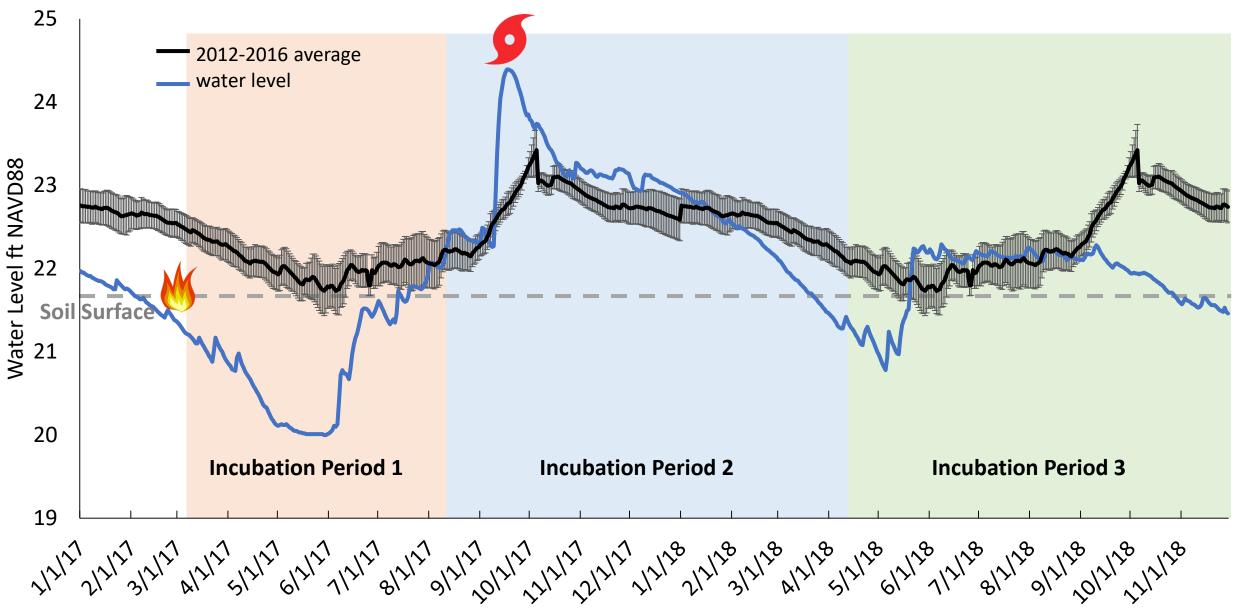




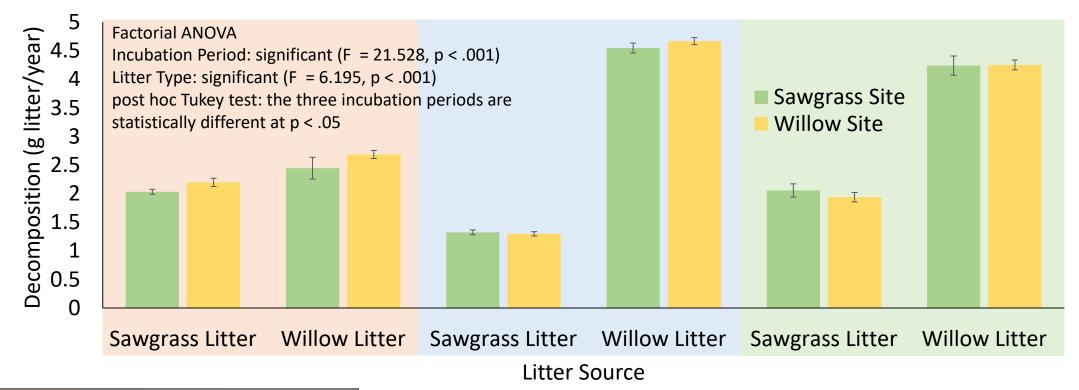
Litter Decomposition Bags

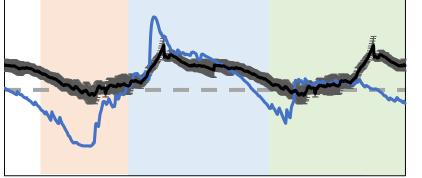
- reciprocal site-source design
- incubated for 6-8 months to capture different hydrological conditions





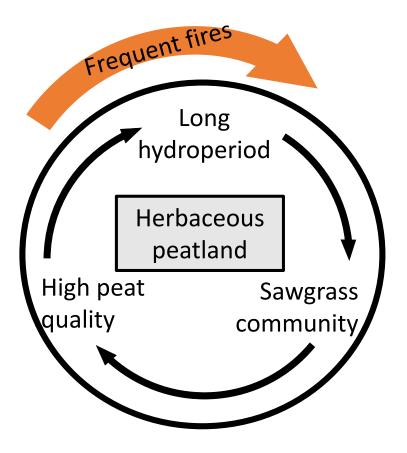
Litter Decomposition





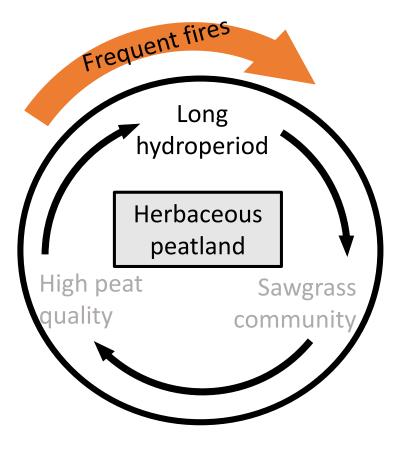
Willow Litter Decomposition > Sawgrass Litter Decomposition

Willow litter decomposition is greater during wetter incubation periods than drier periods.



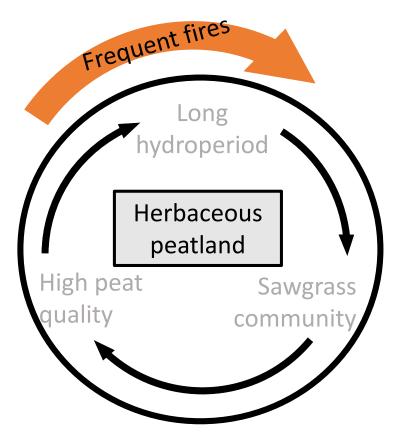
Production > Decomposition

- Increased willow litter decomposition likely offsets increased aboveground carbon storage in willow.
- Willow encroachment may disrupt peatland feedback mechanisms
 - greater water loss through transpiration (Bundy et al. 2016)
 - reduced fire frequency



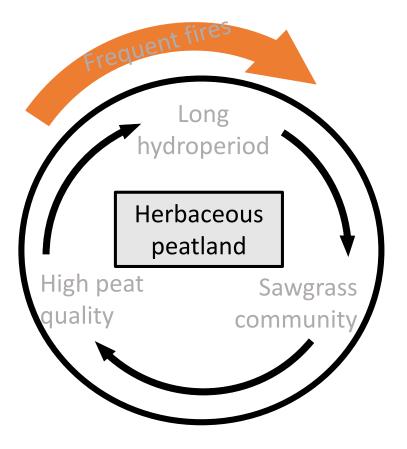
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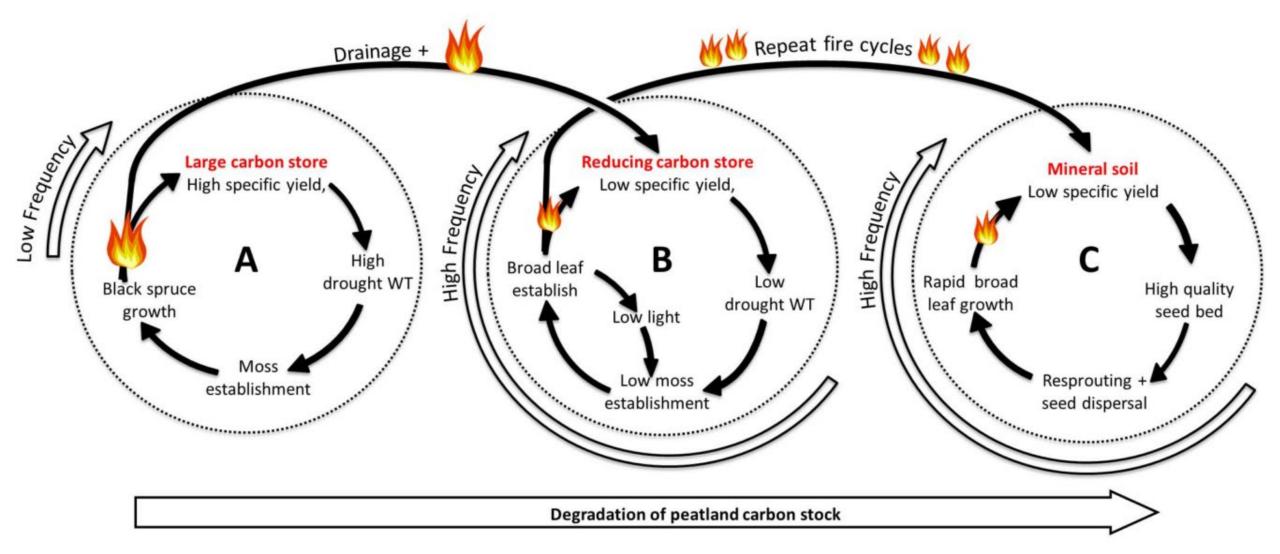
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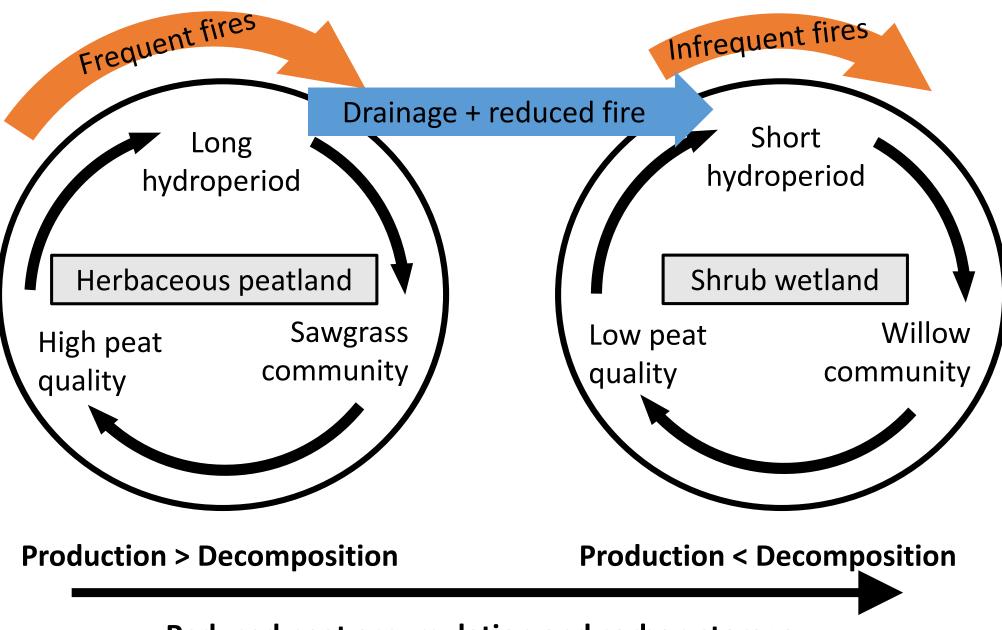


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Altered disturbance regimes shift moss-dominated peatland to non-carbon accumulating shrub-grass ecosystem.





Reduced peat accumulation and carbon storage

Acknowledgements

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