

The effect of prescribed burning on nitrification - coupled denitrification in a restored tidal marsh

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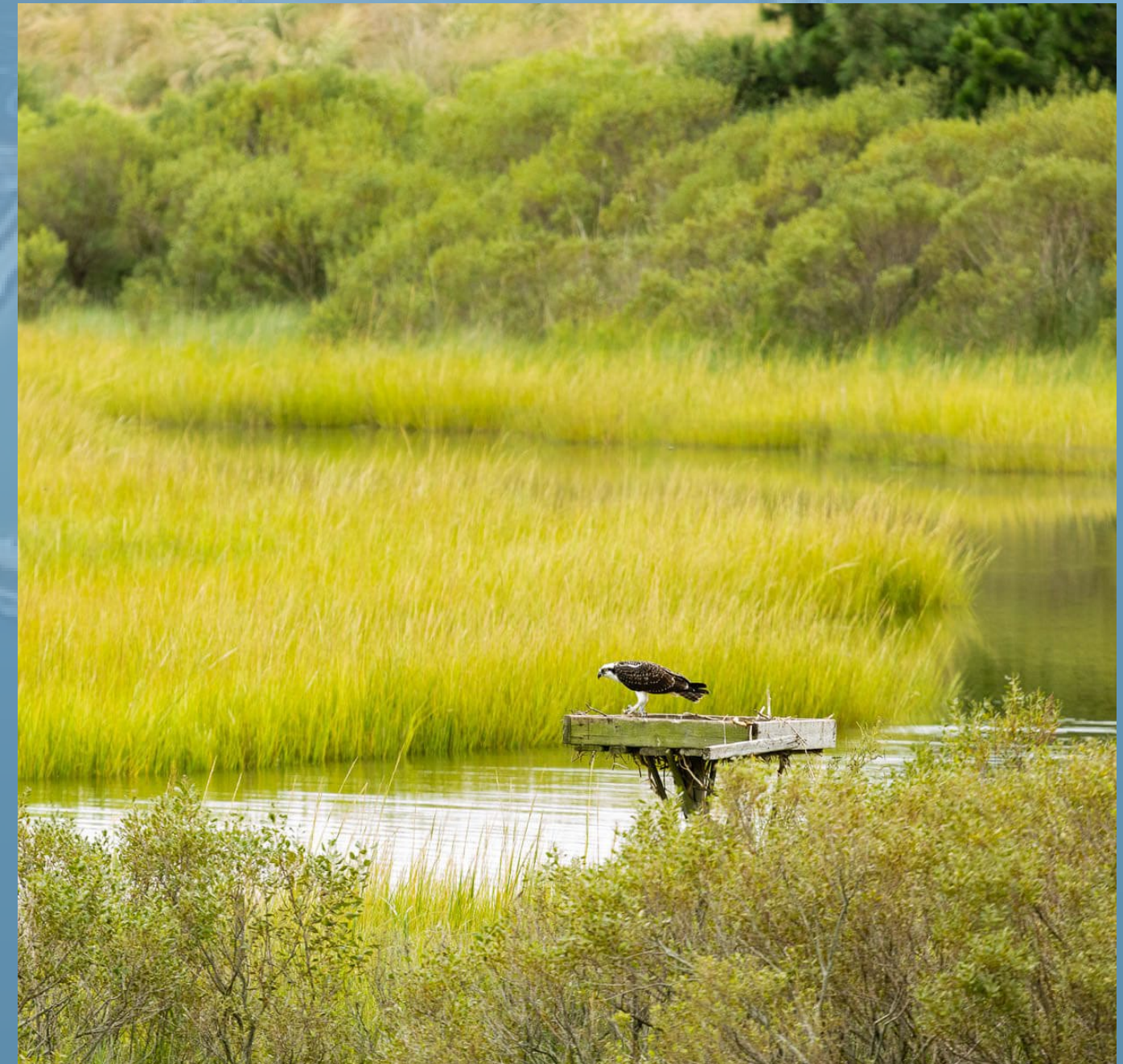
Symposium on Biogeochemistry of Wetlands & Aquatic Ecosystems

June 2, 2025



Background

- This study builds on a larger study of the response of vegetation, insect, and microbial communities to prescribed burning of tidal marshes
- Objective: Investigate the effect of a prescribed burn on nitrification-coupled denitrification of restored tidal marshes on Poplar Island, MD, USA



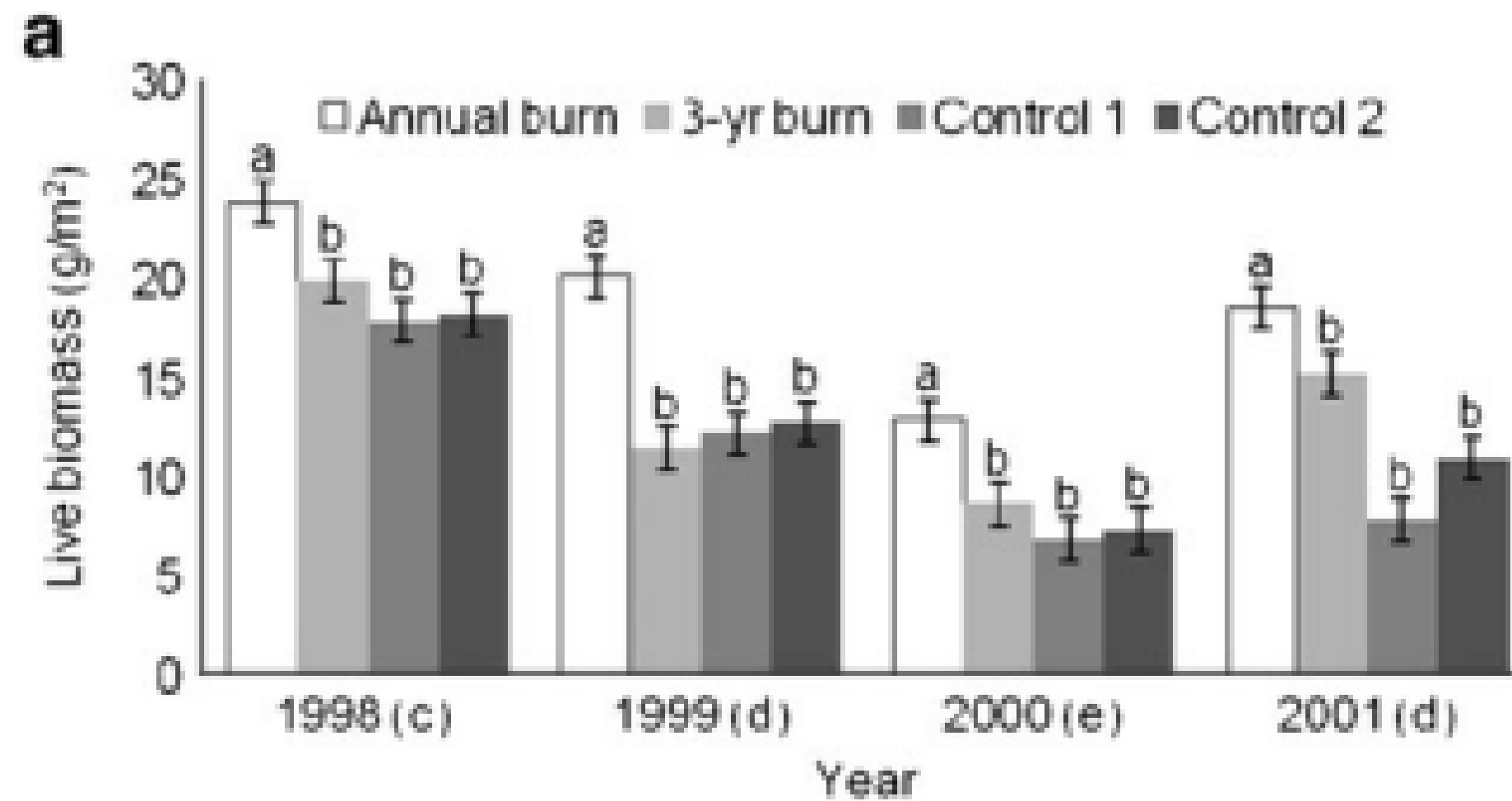
Chesapeake Bay Program

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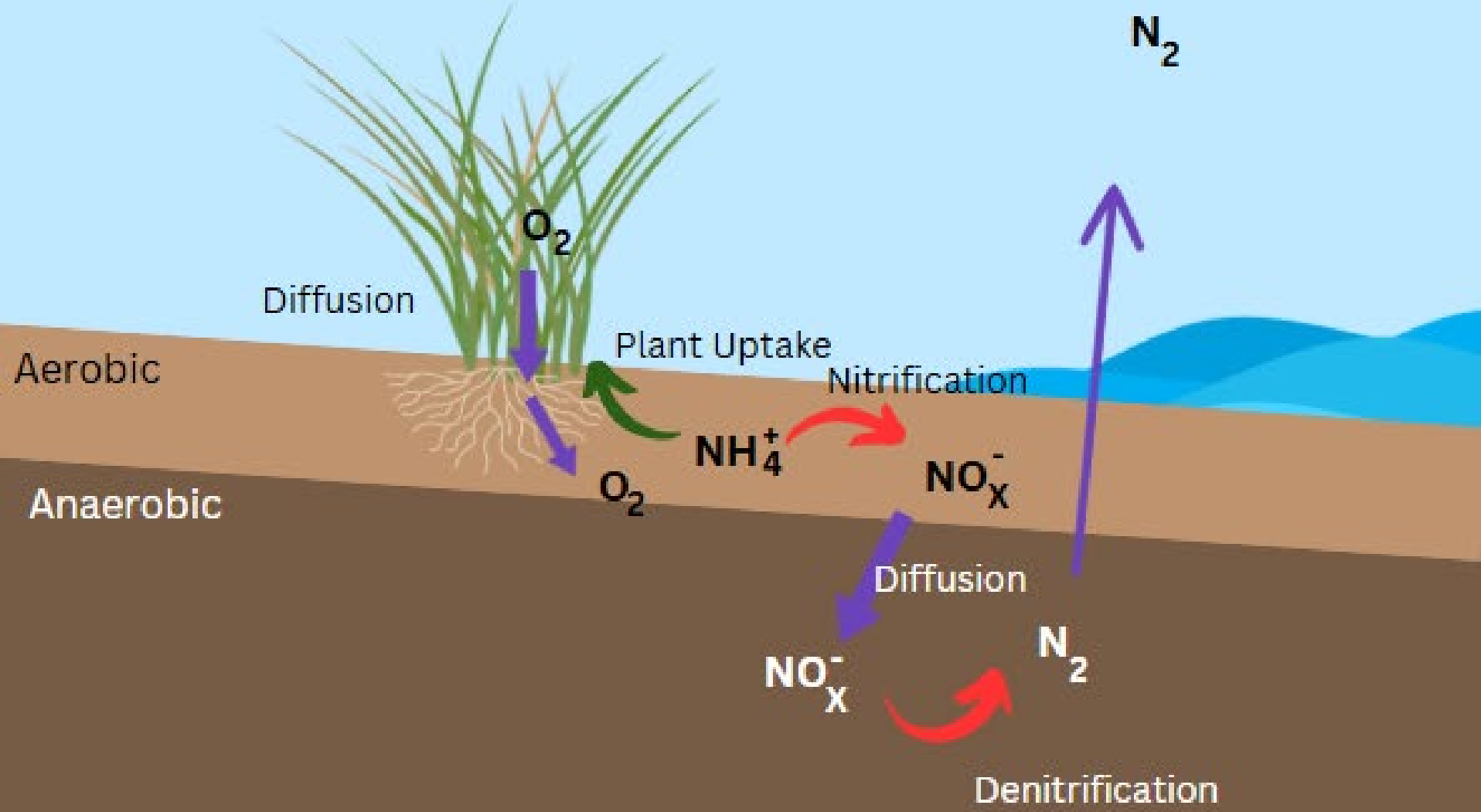


Background

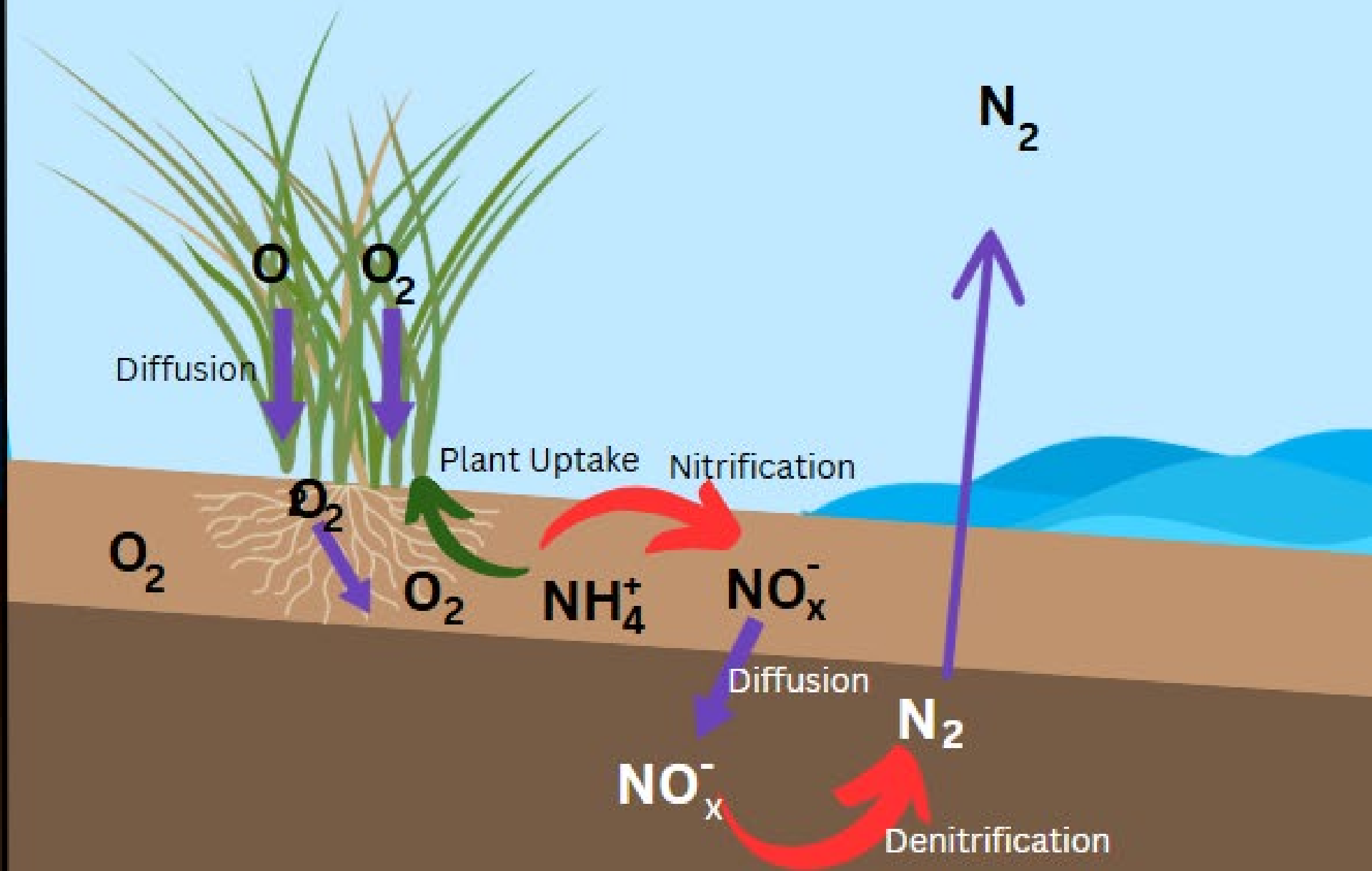


Flores et al., 2011 (Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge)

Control



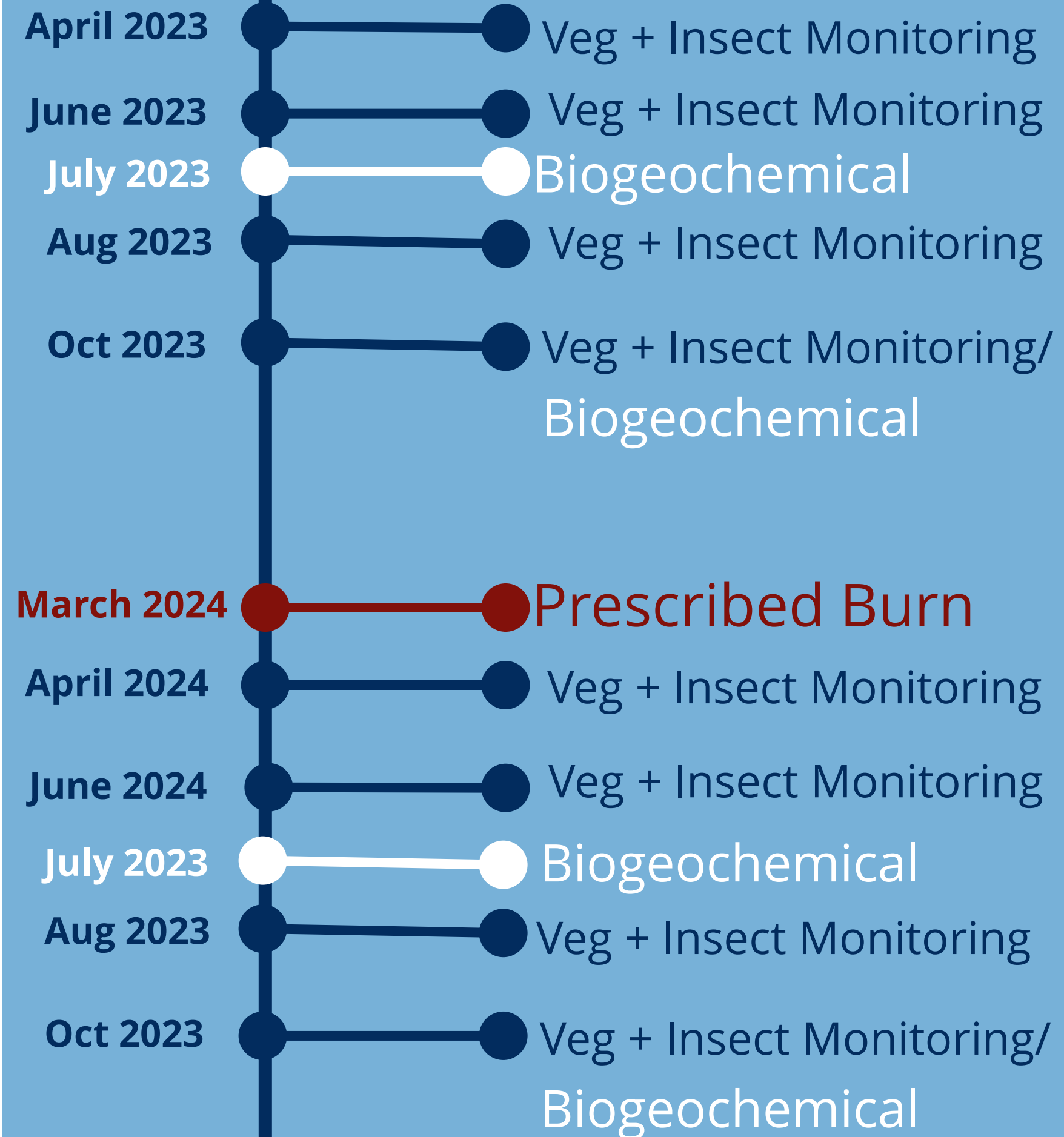
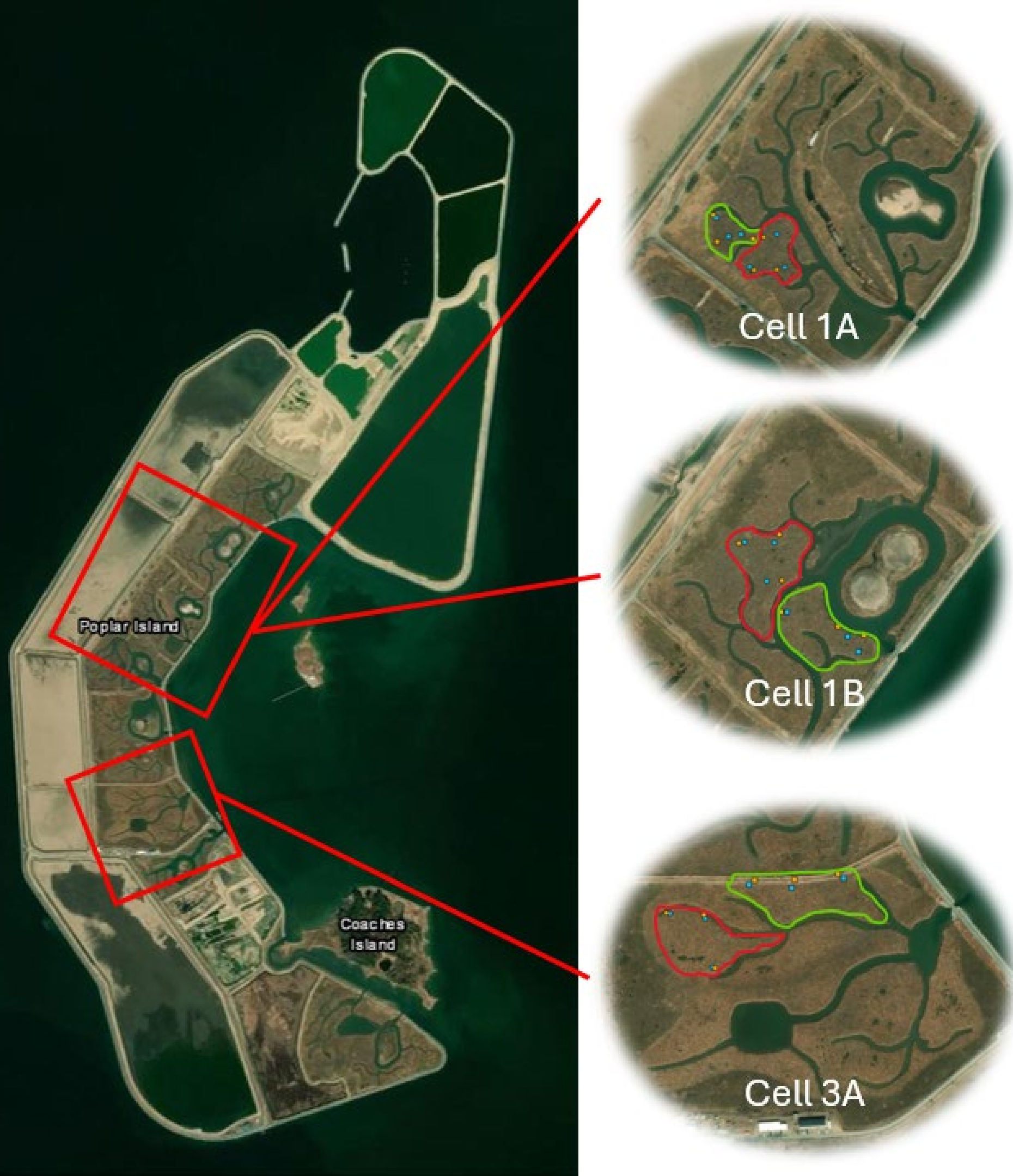
Burn



Hypotheses

H1: Plant biomass production will increase in response to the prescribed burn due to release from growth limitation by insect herbivory and pathogens

H2: The flush of new growth following the prescribed burn will stimulate an increase in nitrification-coupled denitrification due to increased oxygenation of the rhizosphere



A wide-angle photograph of a coastal marsh or wetland. The foreground is filled with tall, green grasses. In the middle ground, there are several small, interconnected pools of water reflecting the sky. The horizon is flat, with a line of trees or shrubs in the distance. The sky is overcast with soft, grey clouds.

H1: Vegetation

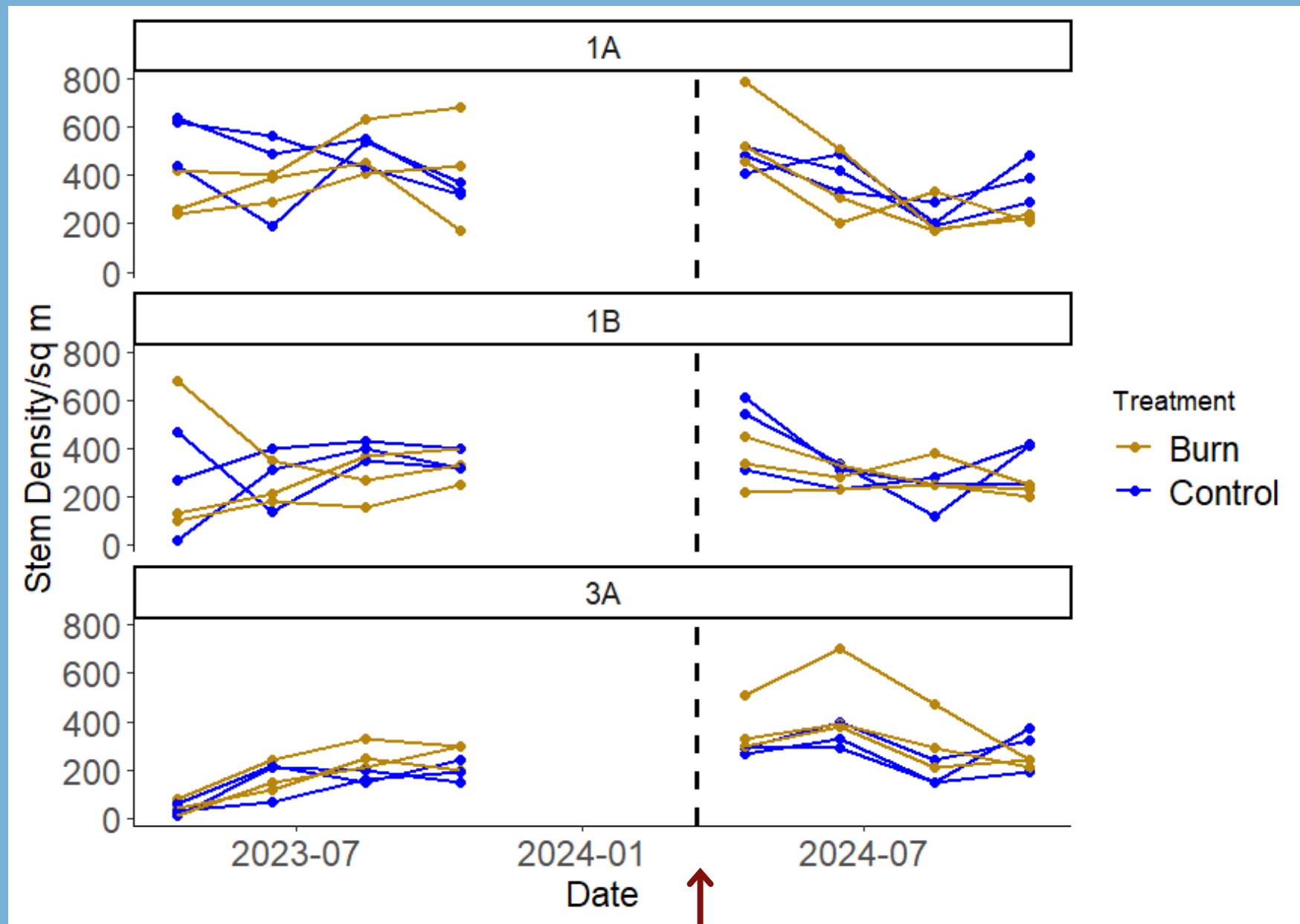
Methods

- Stem Density
- Stem Heights
- Percent Cover
- End of Year Biomass



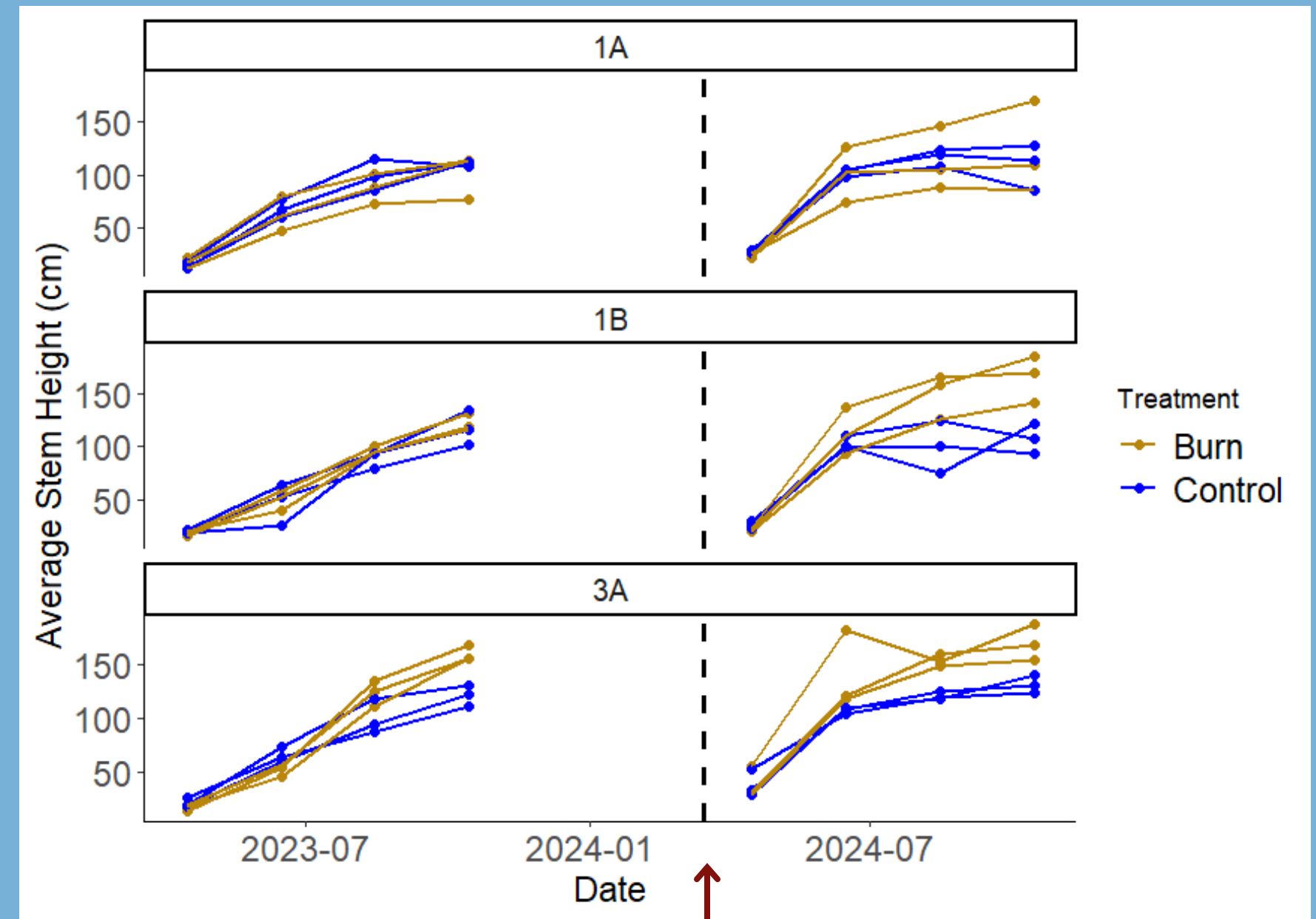
Vegetation Monitoring

Stem Density



Prescribed
Burn

Stem Height



Prescribed
Burn

Control

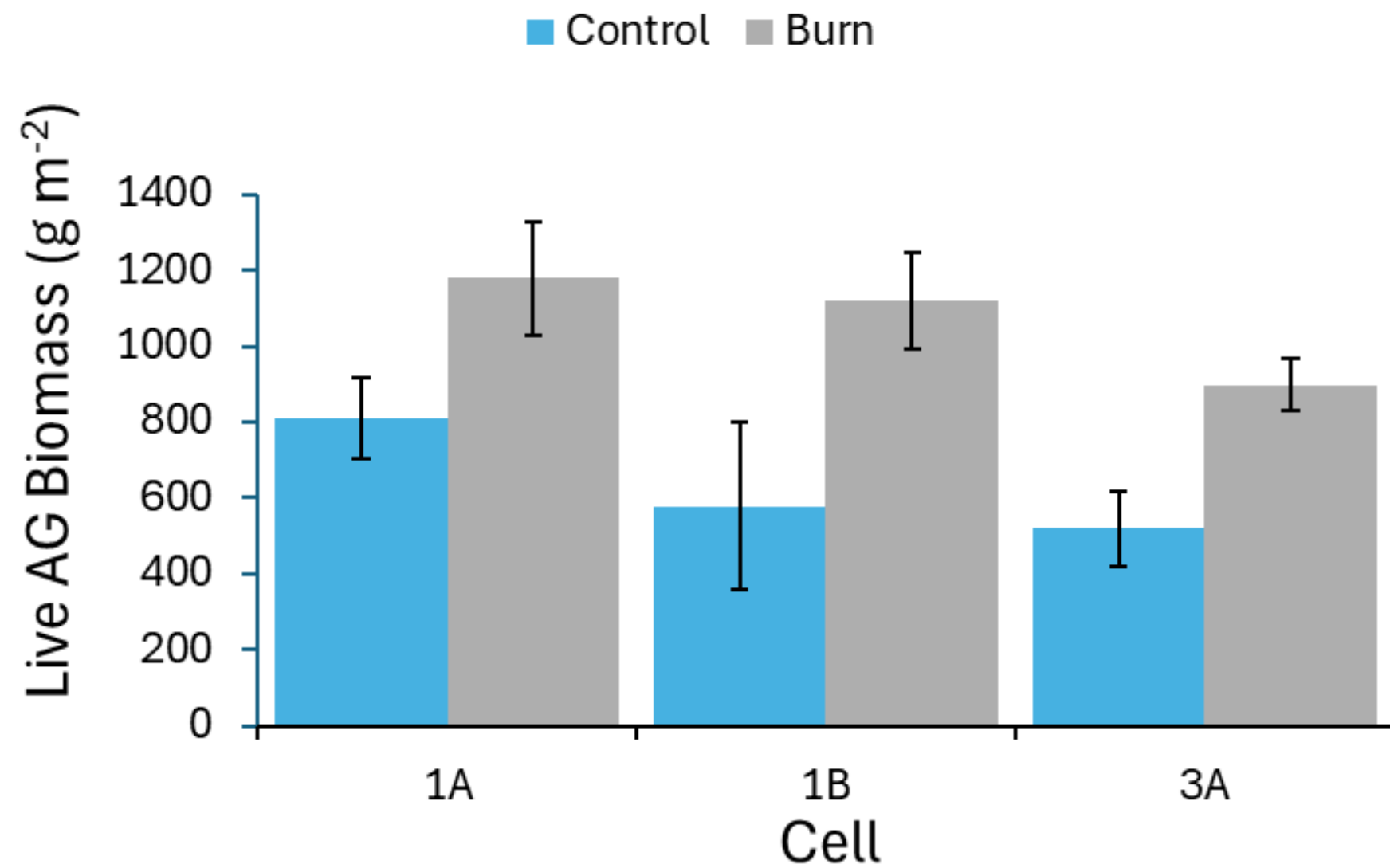


Burn

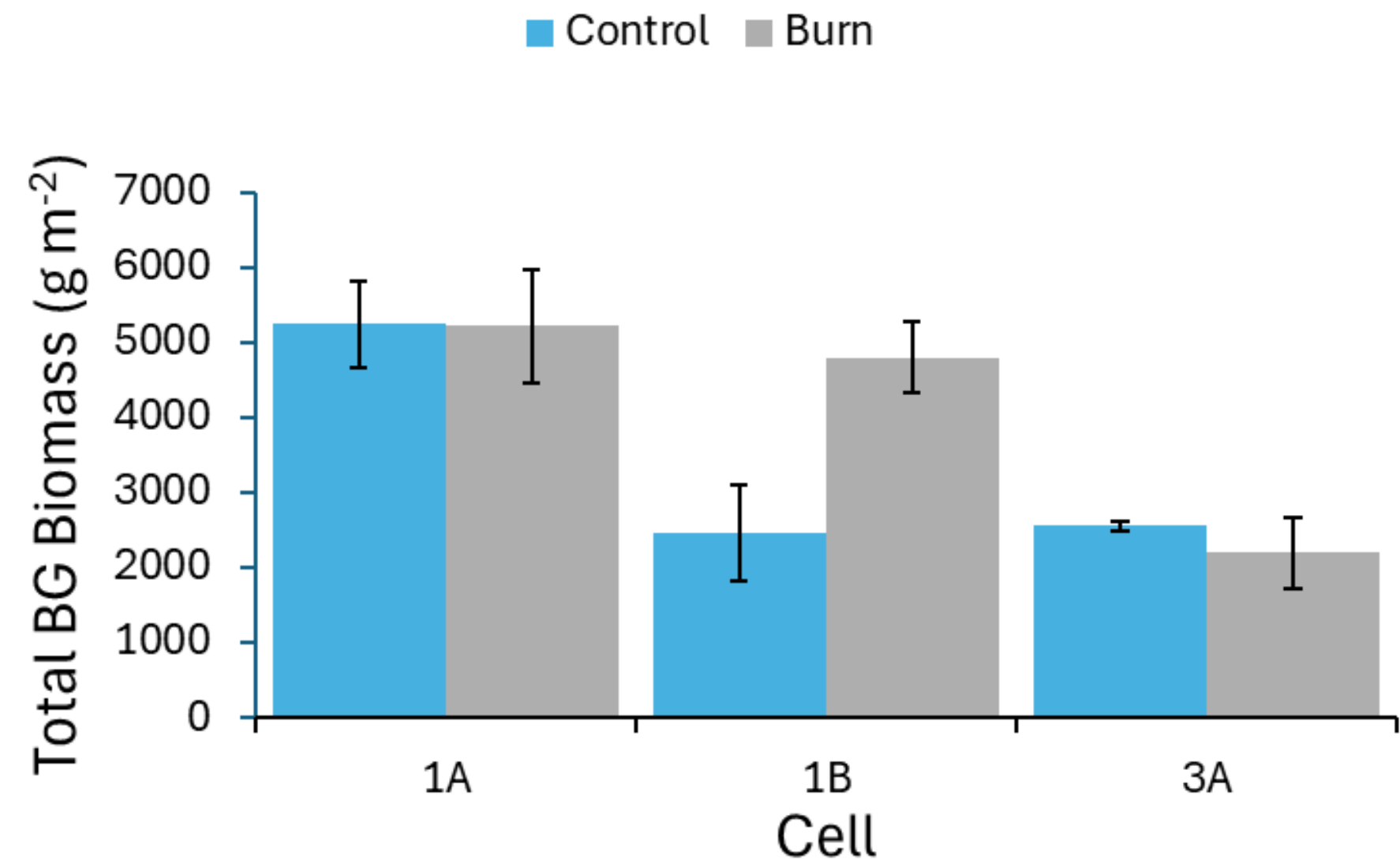


End of Year Biomass

Live Aboveground



Belowground



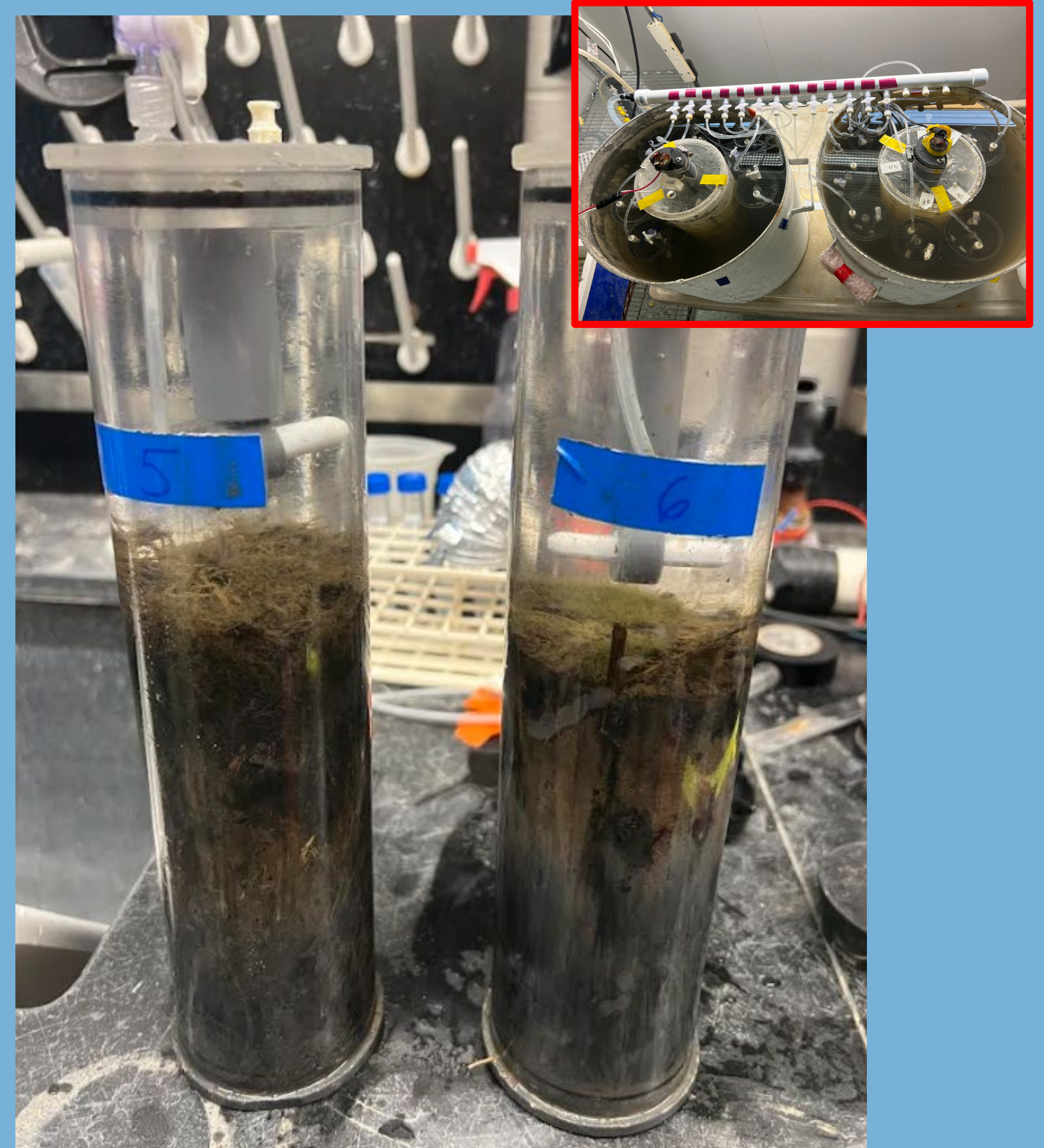
A photograph of a marshy landscape with tall grasses in the foreground and a body of water in the distance under a cloudy sky. The text is overlaid in white serif font.

H2: Sediment- Water Exchange

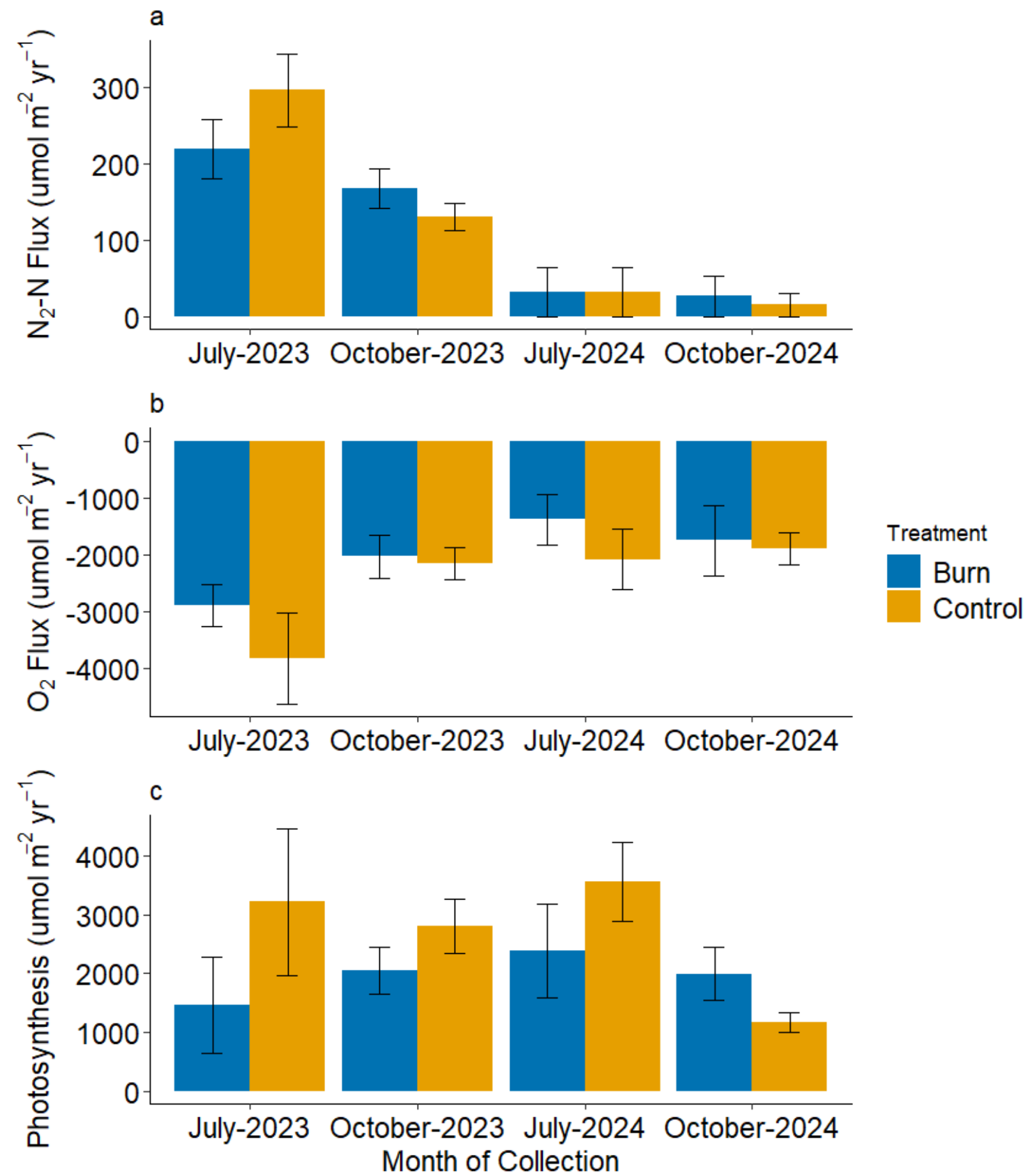
Methods

12 intact sediment cores

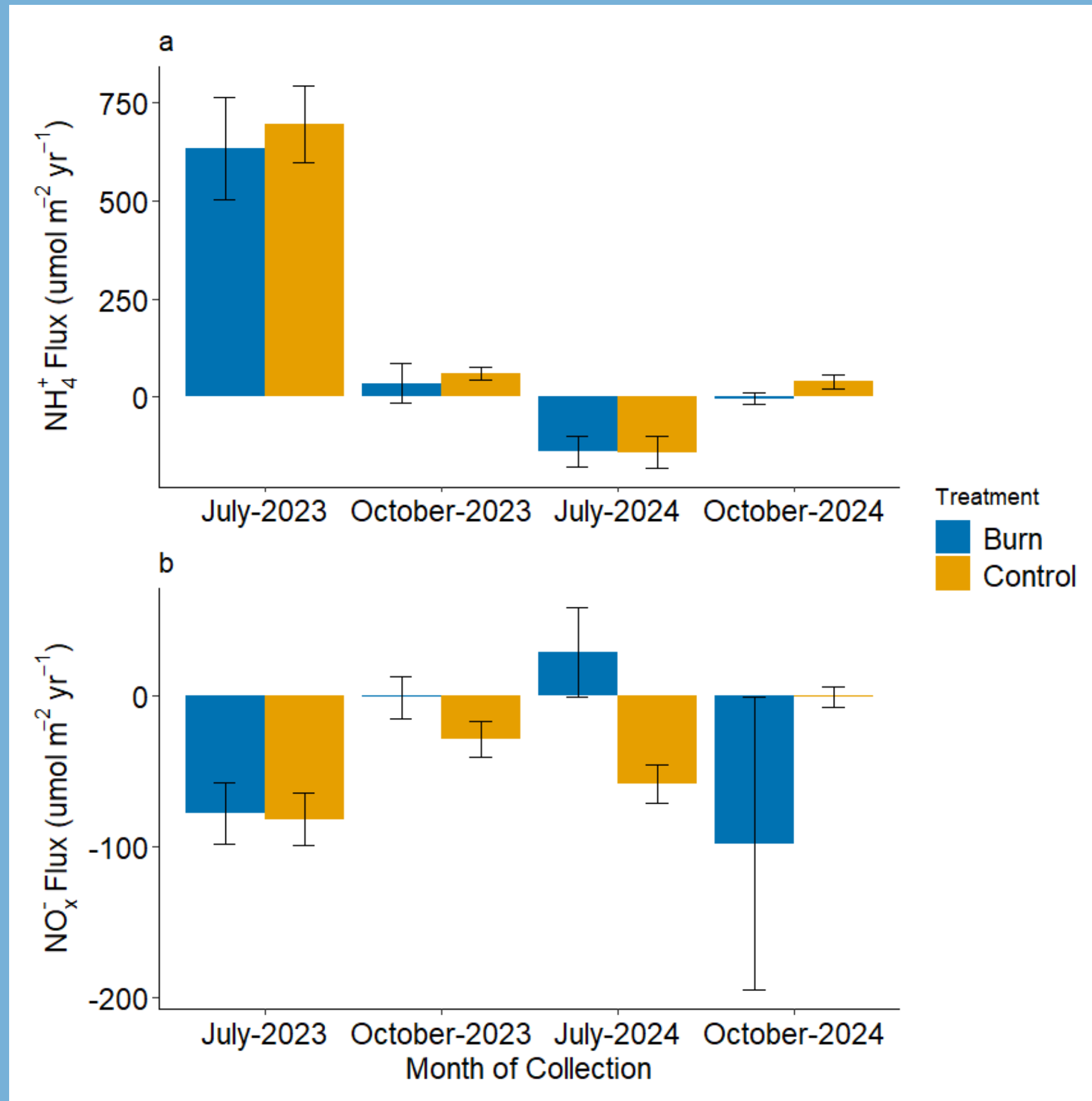
- Sediment-water exchange of N_2 , O_2 using methods from Kana et al., 1994
- Sediment-water exchange of NH_4^+ , NO_x^-
- 12 pore water equilibrators for pore water NH_4^+ , H_2S

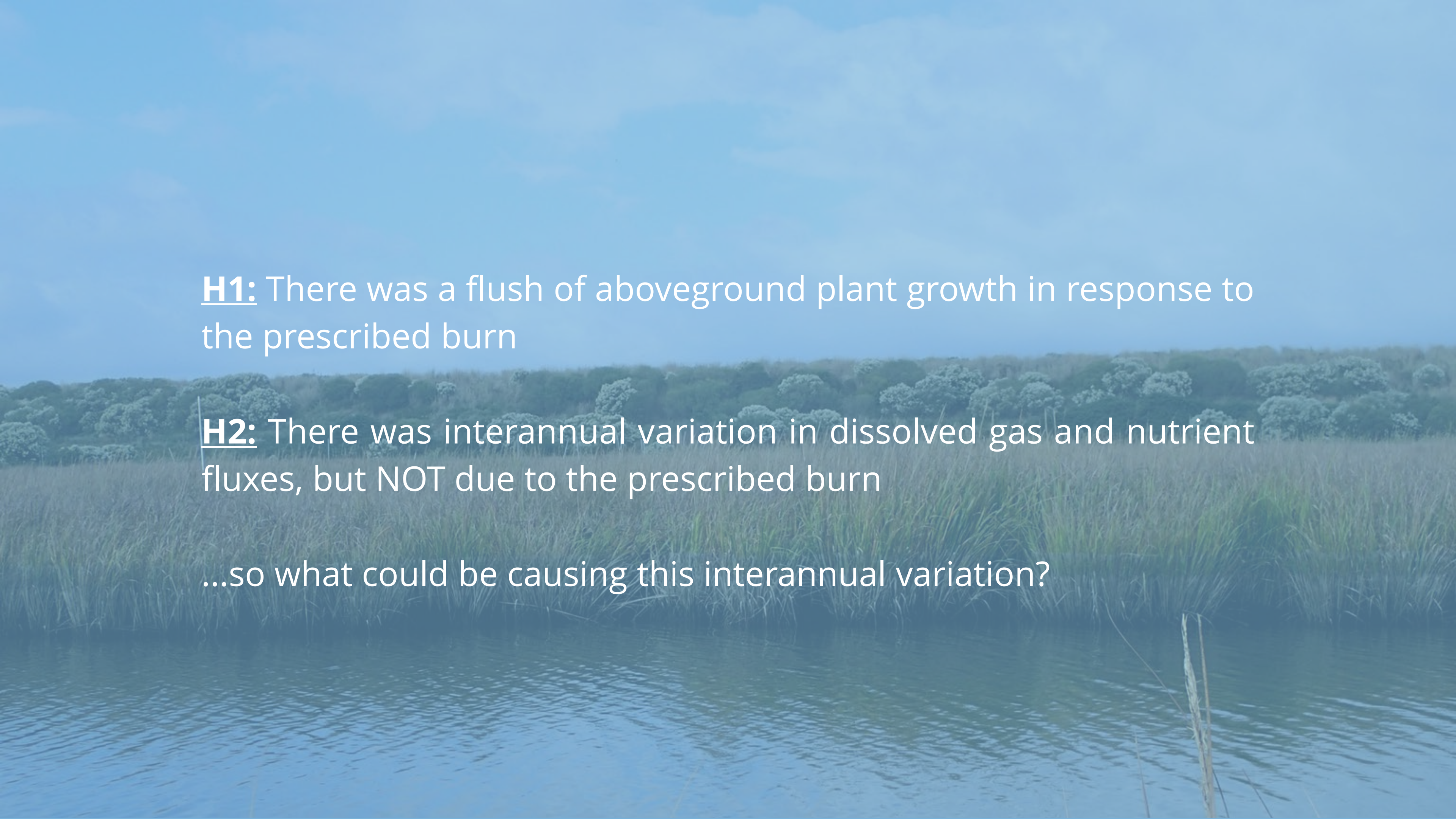


Gas Fluxes



Nutrient Fluxes





H1: There was a flush of aboveground plant growth in response to the prescribed burn

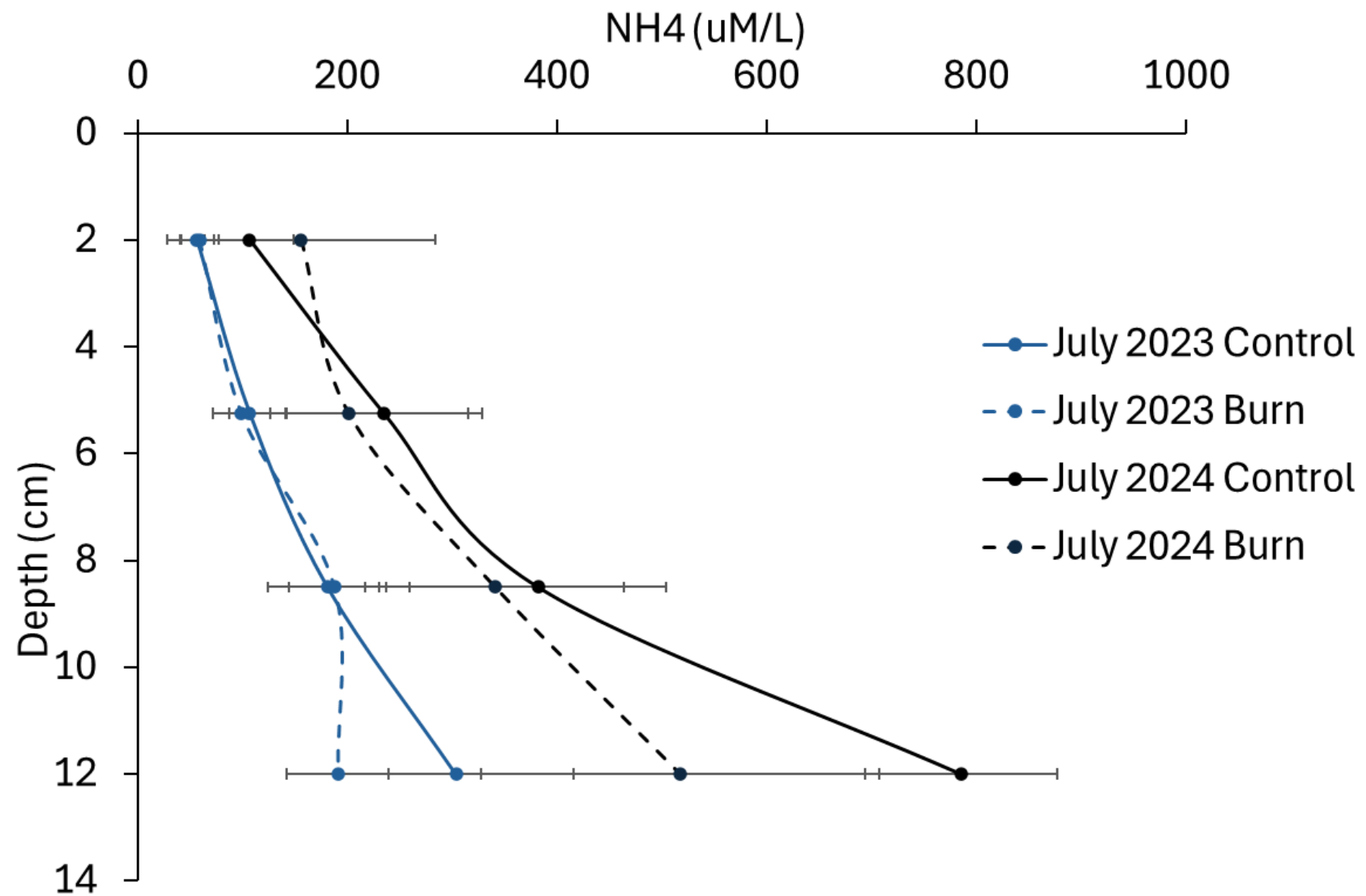
H2: There was interannual variation in dissolved gas and nutrient fluxes, but NOT due to the prescribed burn

...so what could be causing this interannual variation?

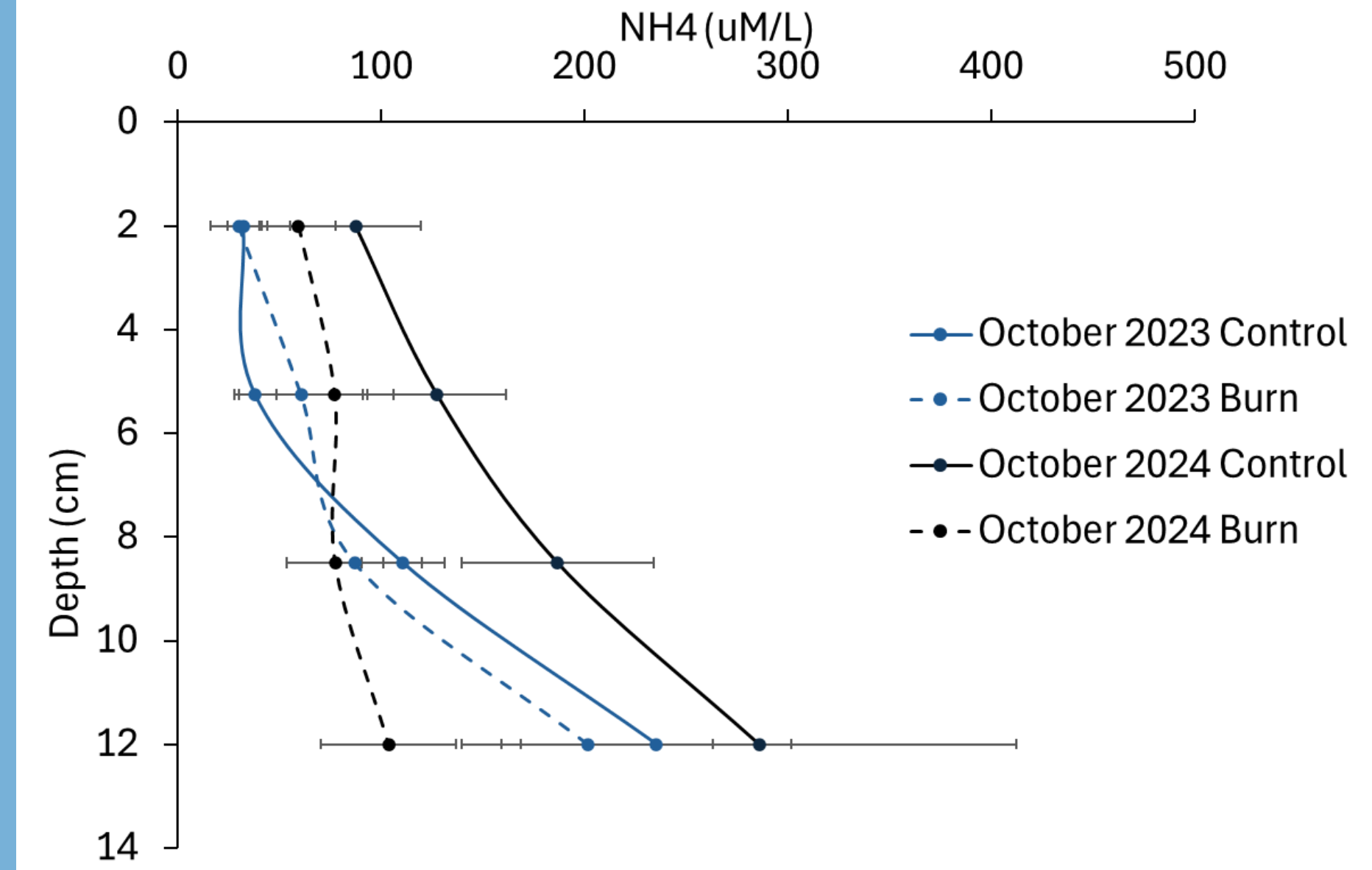
- 
- A photograph of a marshy landscape. In the foreground, there is a body of water with gentle ripples. A dense line of tall, green reeds or grasses grows along the water's edge. In the background, a line of trees and shrubs is visible against a clear blue sky with some light clouds. The entire image has a semi-transparent blue overlay.
- Soil temperature
 - Water level
 - Salinity
 - Pore water nutrient concentrations

Pore Water NH_4^+

July

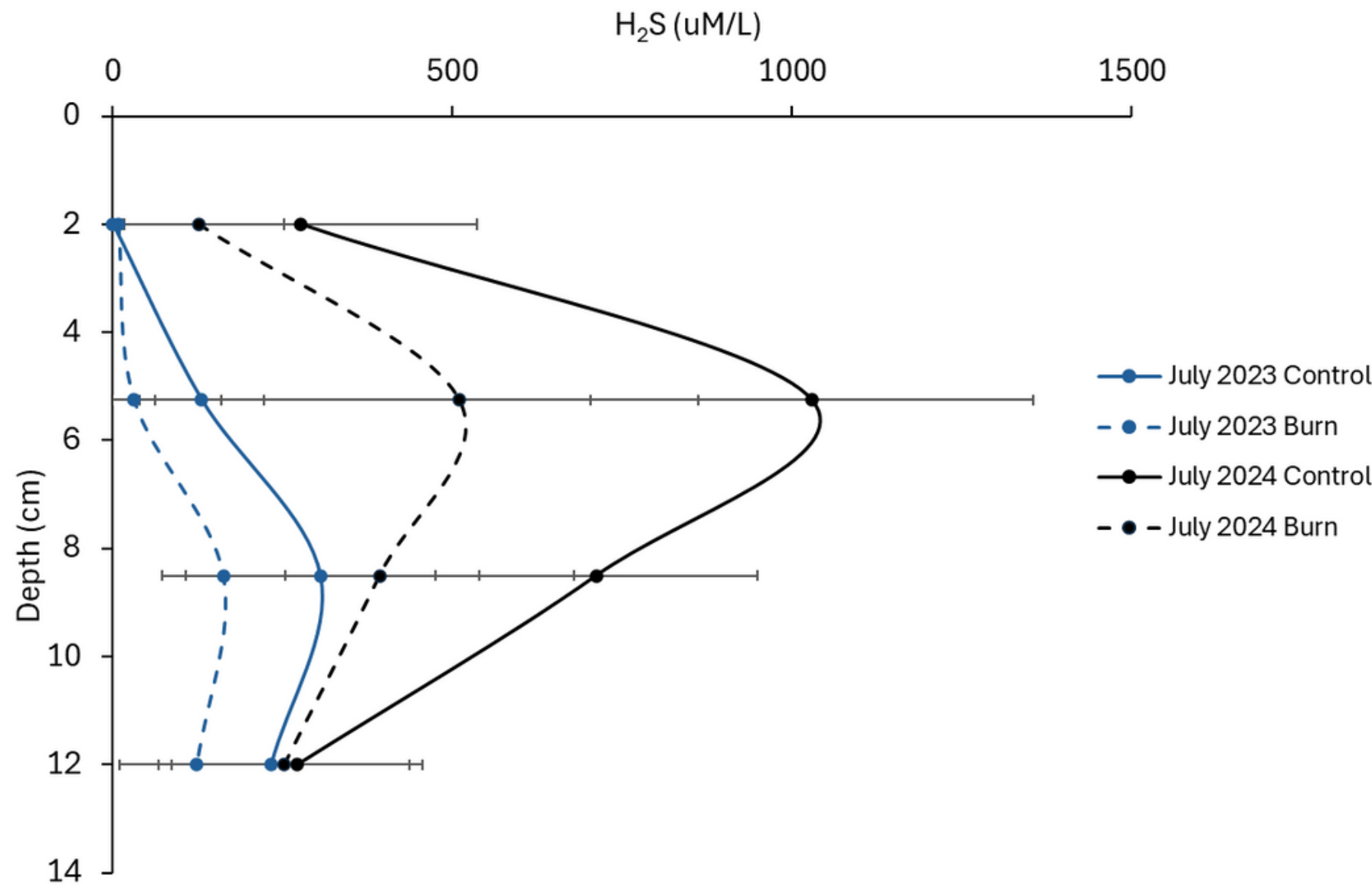


October

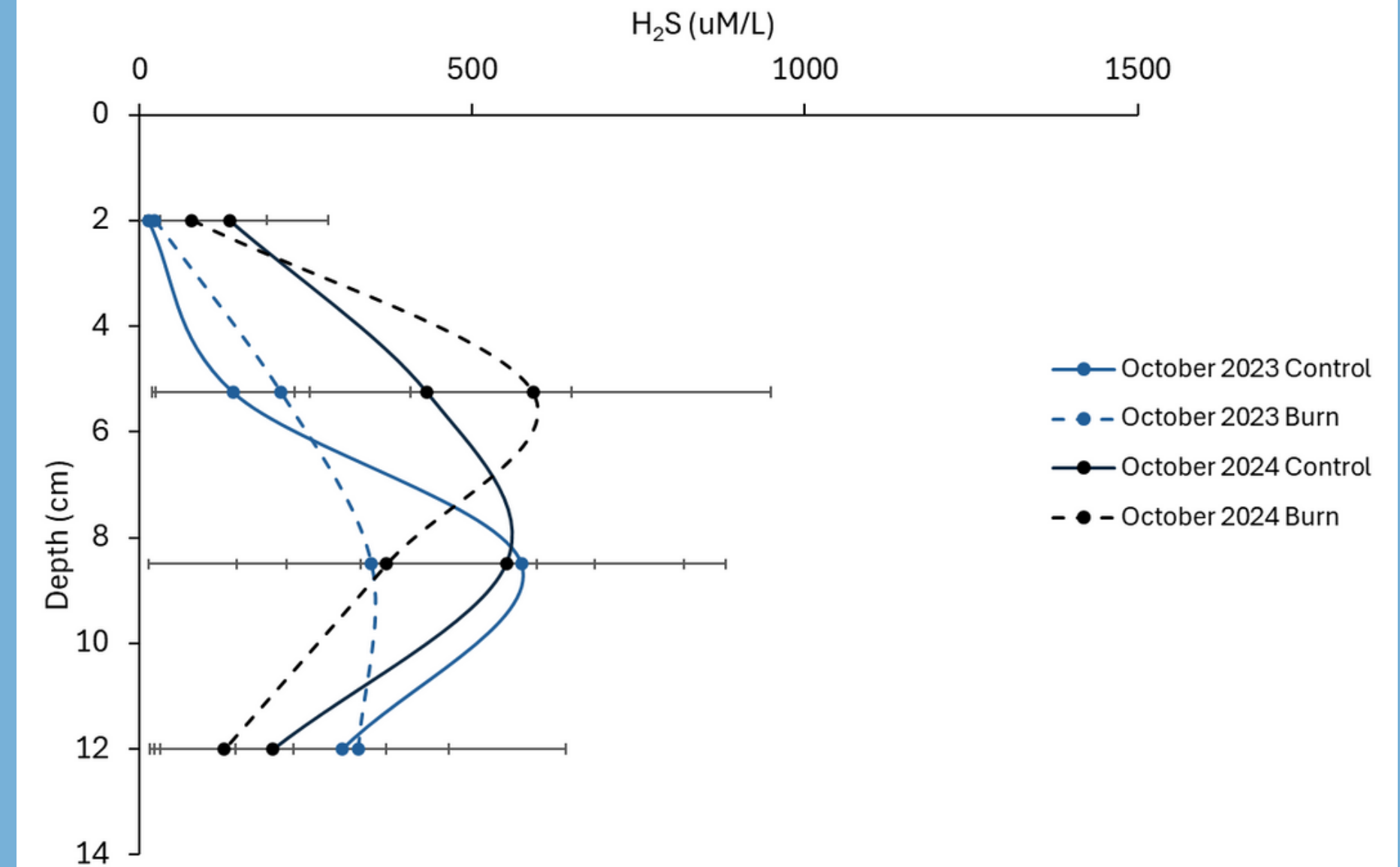


Pore Water H₂S

July



October



Conclusion

Our methodology may not have captured the rhizosphere effect because no live plants were included in our cores

Abiotic conditions are at least as, if not more important than the impact of biota (in this case the response of vegetation to the prescribed burn)

The prescribed burn did not have any unintended harmful consequences on N cycling processes in this system

Acknowledgements

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