

**Freshwater**



**Are wetlands a carbon  
sink or source?**

Hojeong Kang  
Yonsei University  
Seoul, Korea

# Acknowledgements

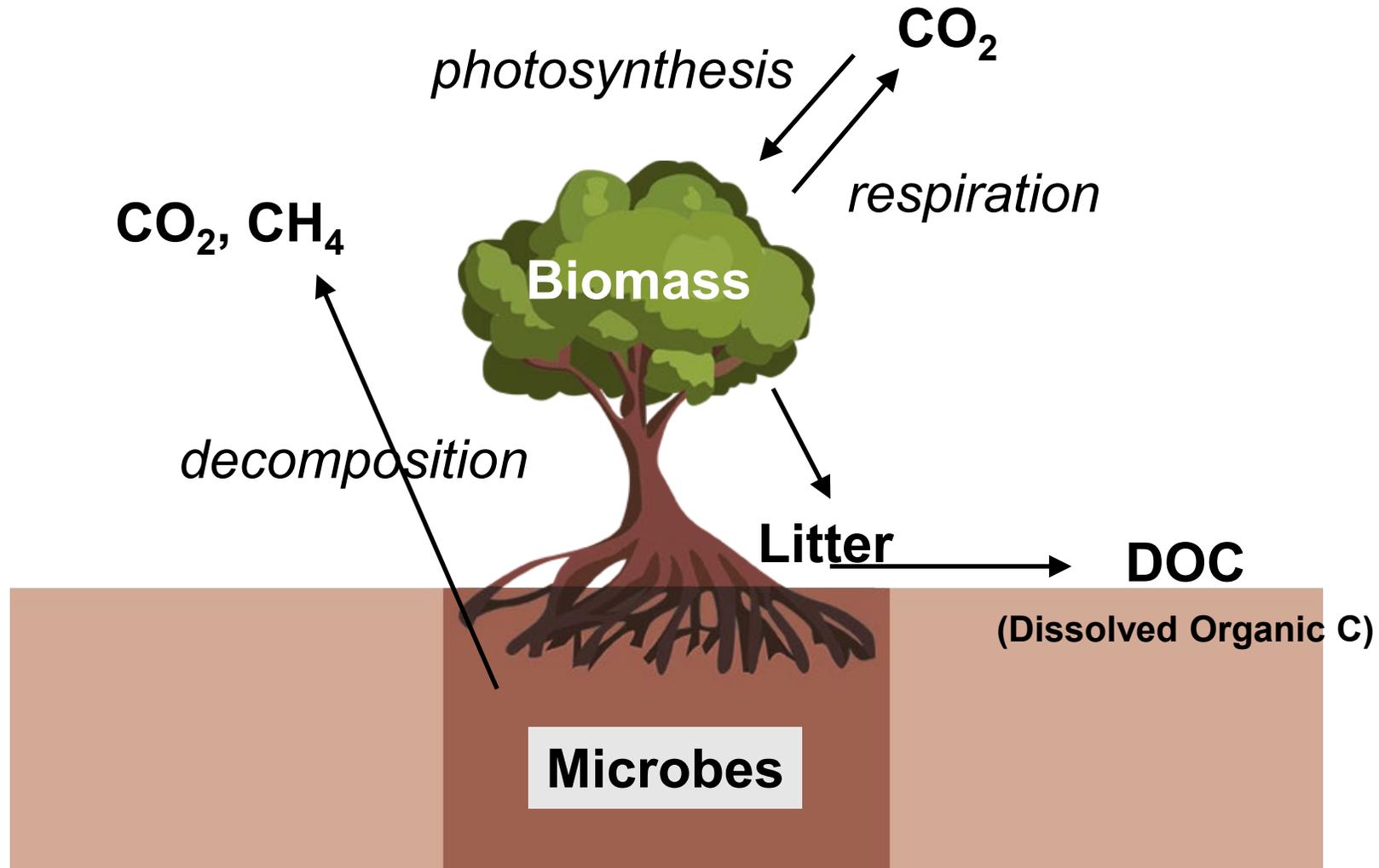
Prof. M Kang, NCAM

Prof. Y Kim, Ms. J Kim, Yonsei Univ.

Prof. Y Ryu, Seoul Nat'l Univ.

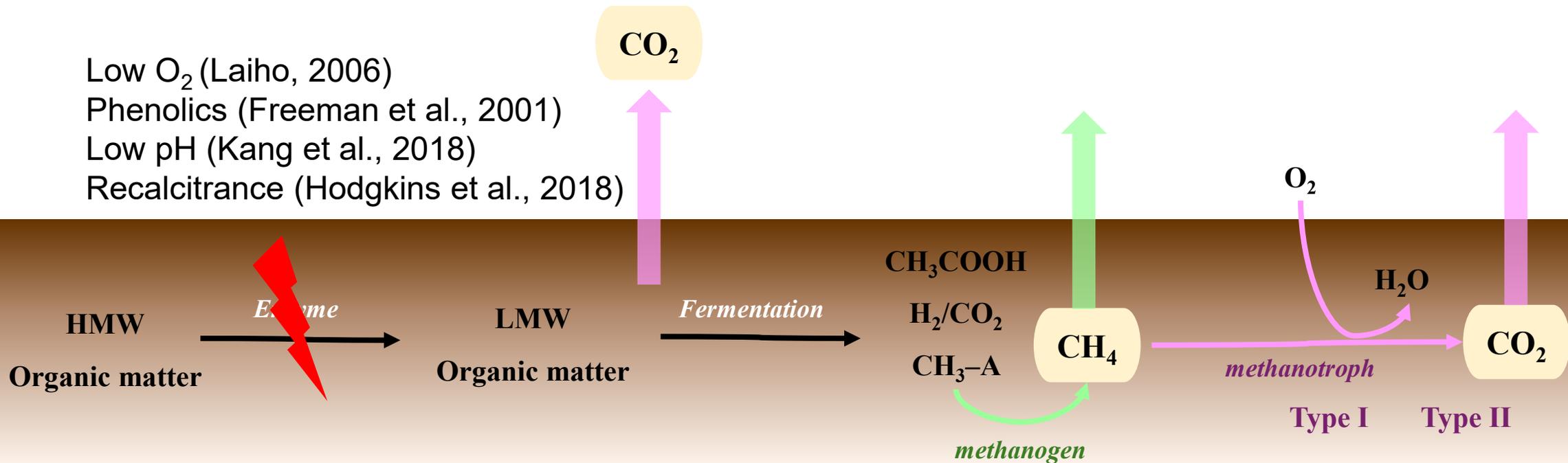
Profs. W Ding, J Yuan, Institute of Soil Science, CAS

# Carbon cycle in wetlands



# C dynamics in wetland soils

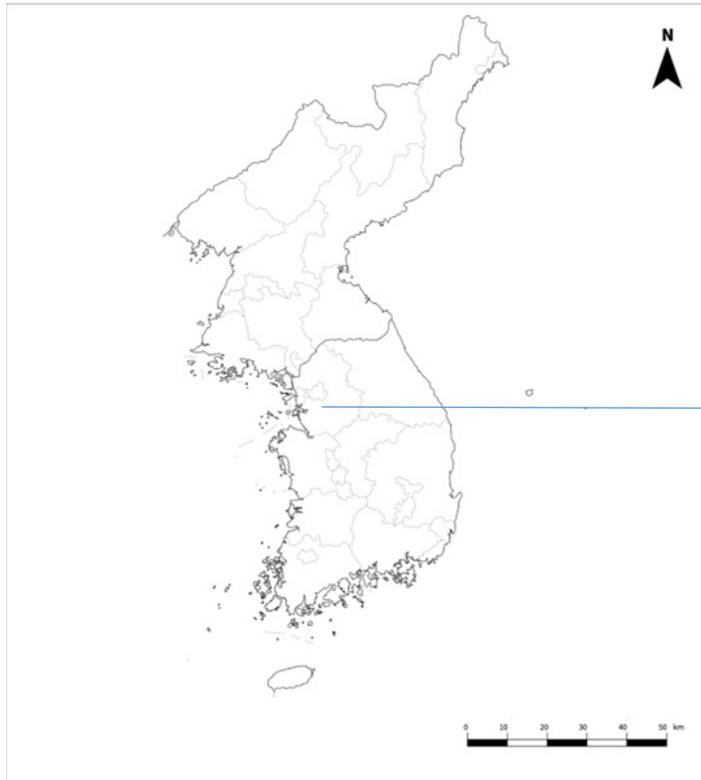
Low O<sub>2</sub> (Laiho, 2006)  
Phenolics (Freeman et al., 2001)  
Low pH (Kang et al., 2018)  
Recalcitrance (Hodgkins et al., 2018)



# Local scale

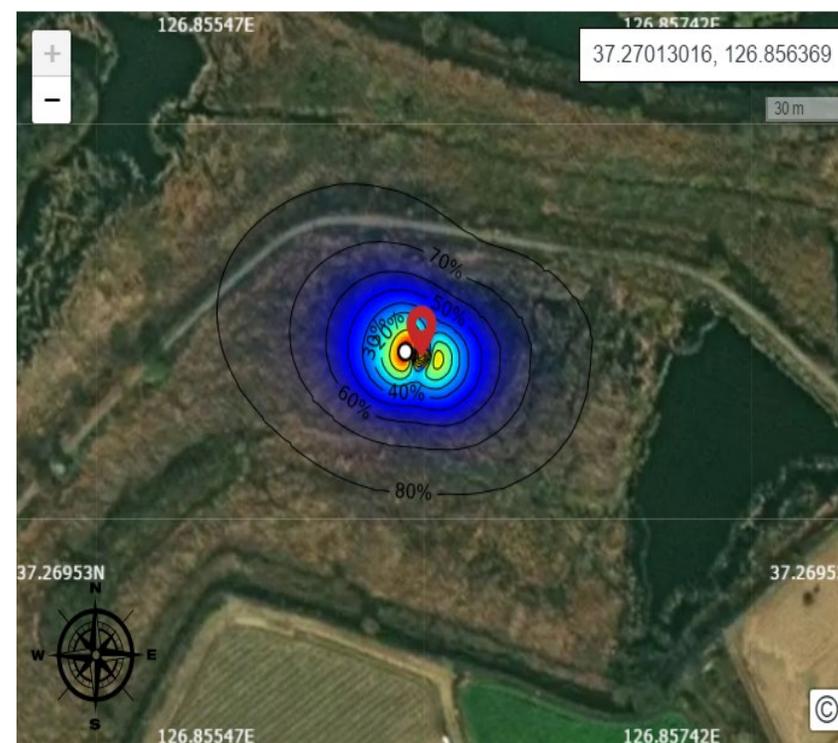
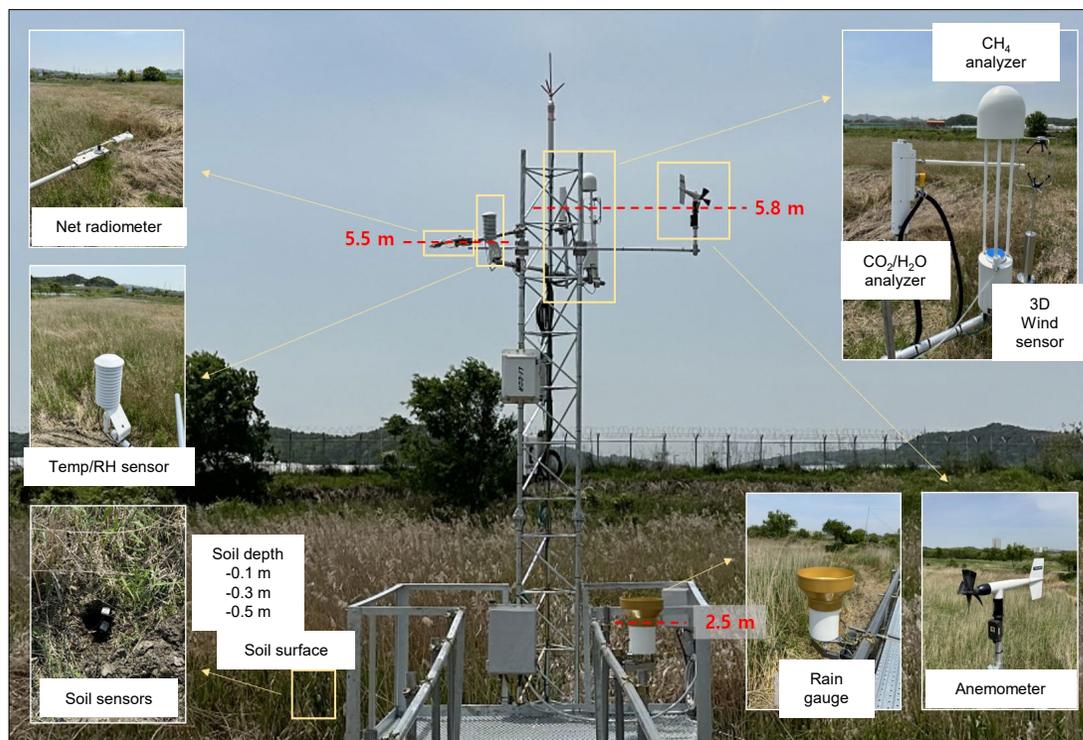
- NEE vs. CH<sub>4</sub> emissions (Eddy flux tower)
- Microbial modeling of SOM decomposition

# Study site

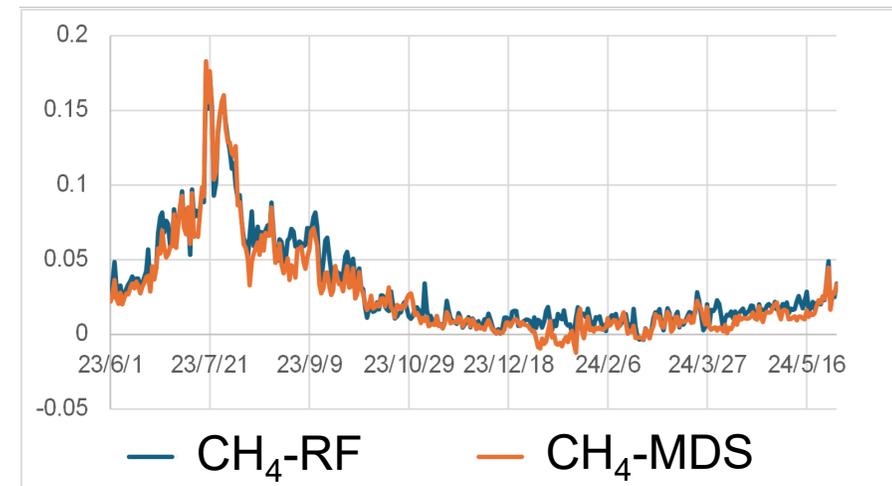
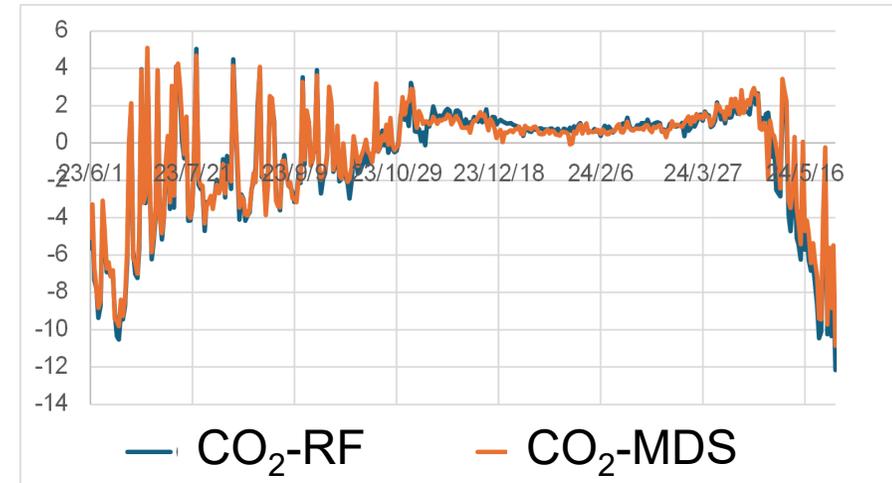
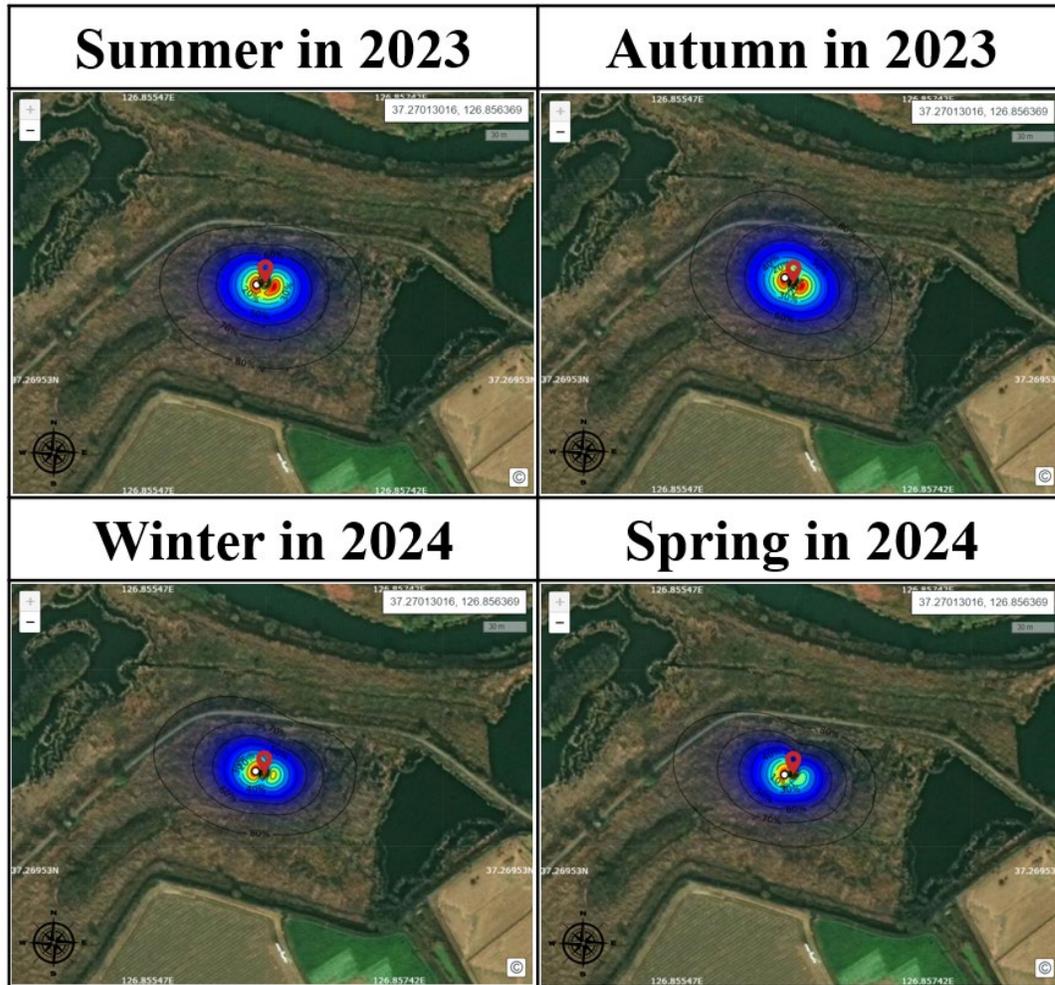


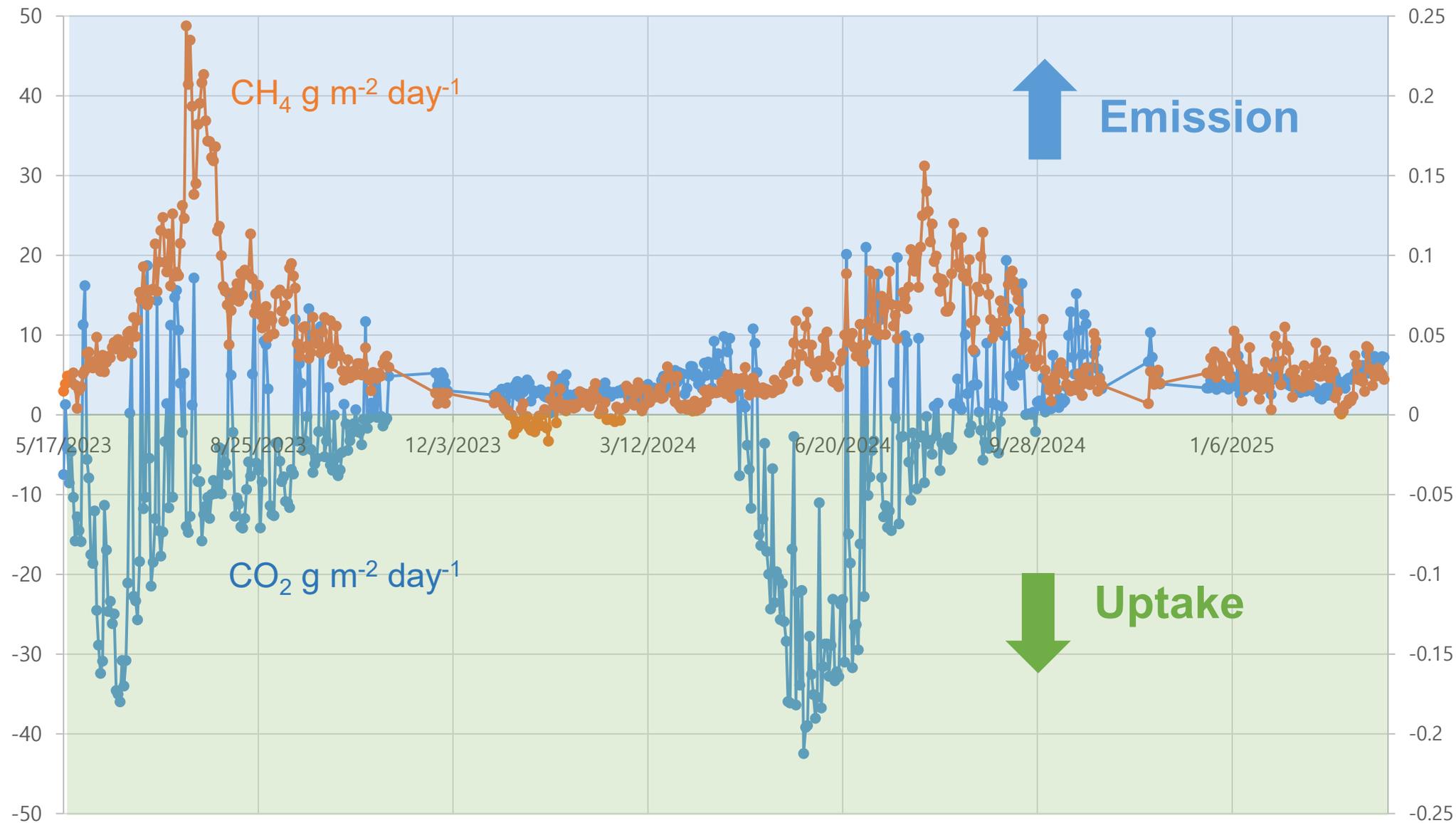
'Bibong' wetland  
Freshwater marsh  
*Phragmite australis*

# Eddy flux tower



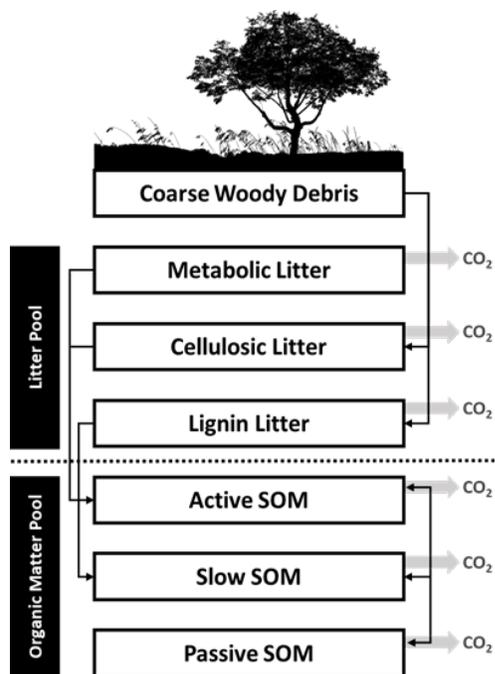
- Minor seasonal changes in footprint
- Gap filling was conducted by RF and MDS



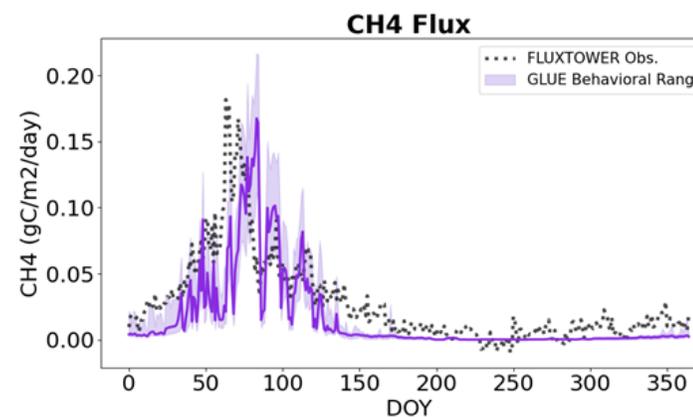
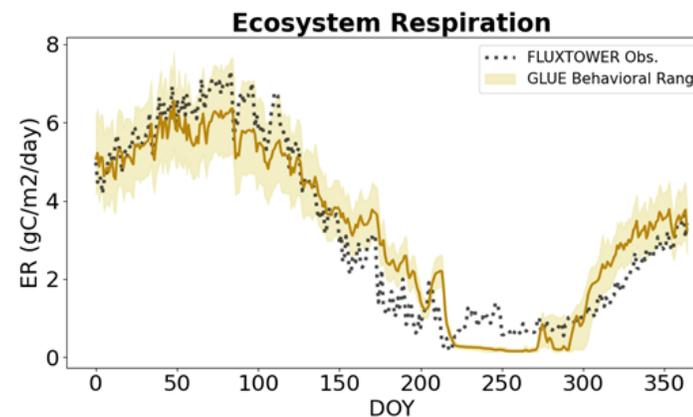


2,104 g CO<sub>2</sub> m<sup>-2</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup> vs. 40 g CH<sub>4</sub> m<sup>-2</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>

# CLM (Community Land Model) - FATES



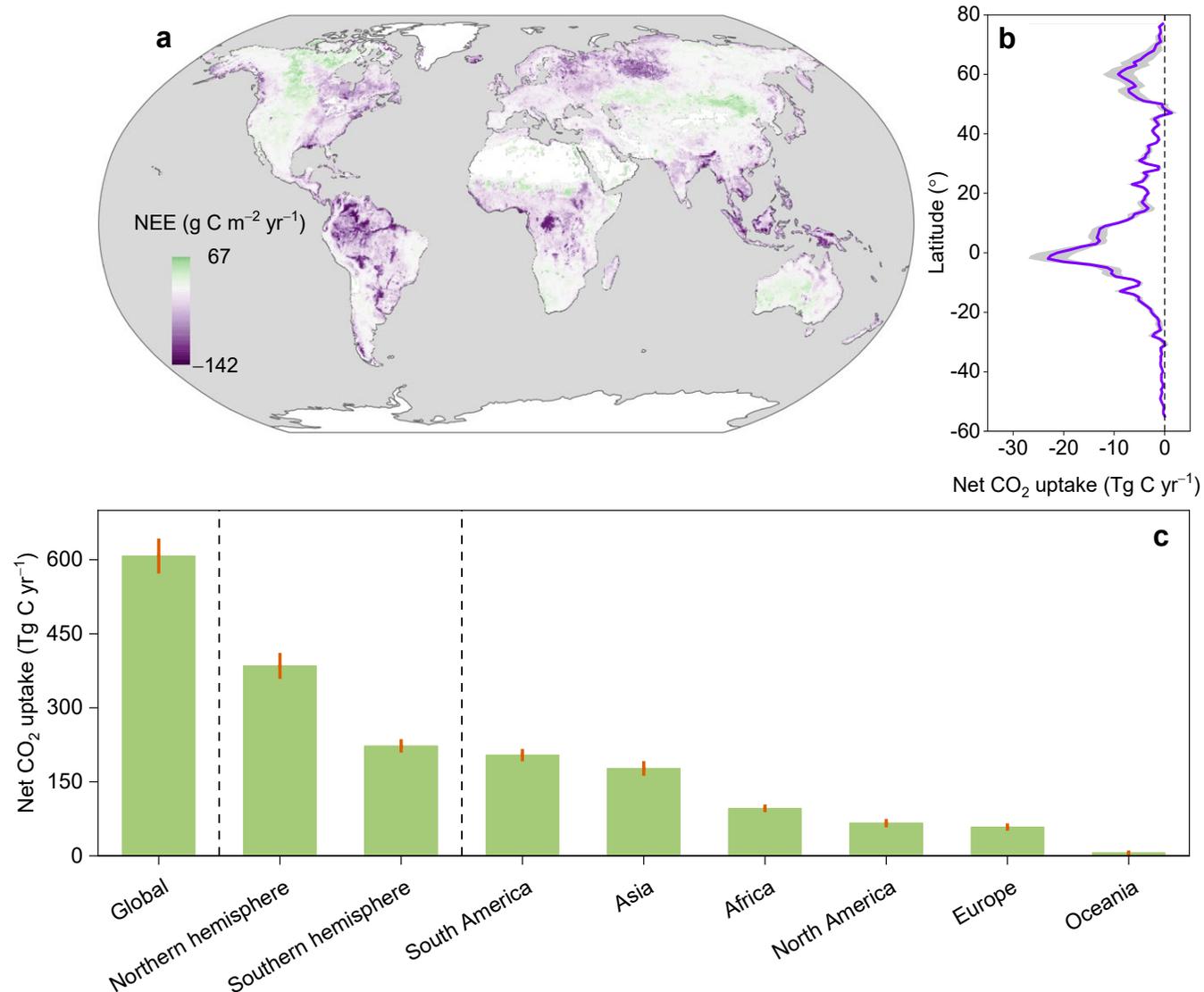
Conventional  
decomposition module



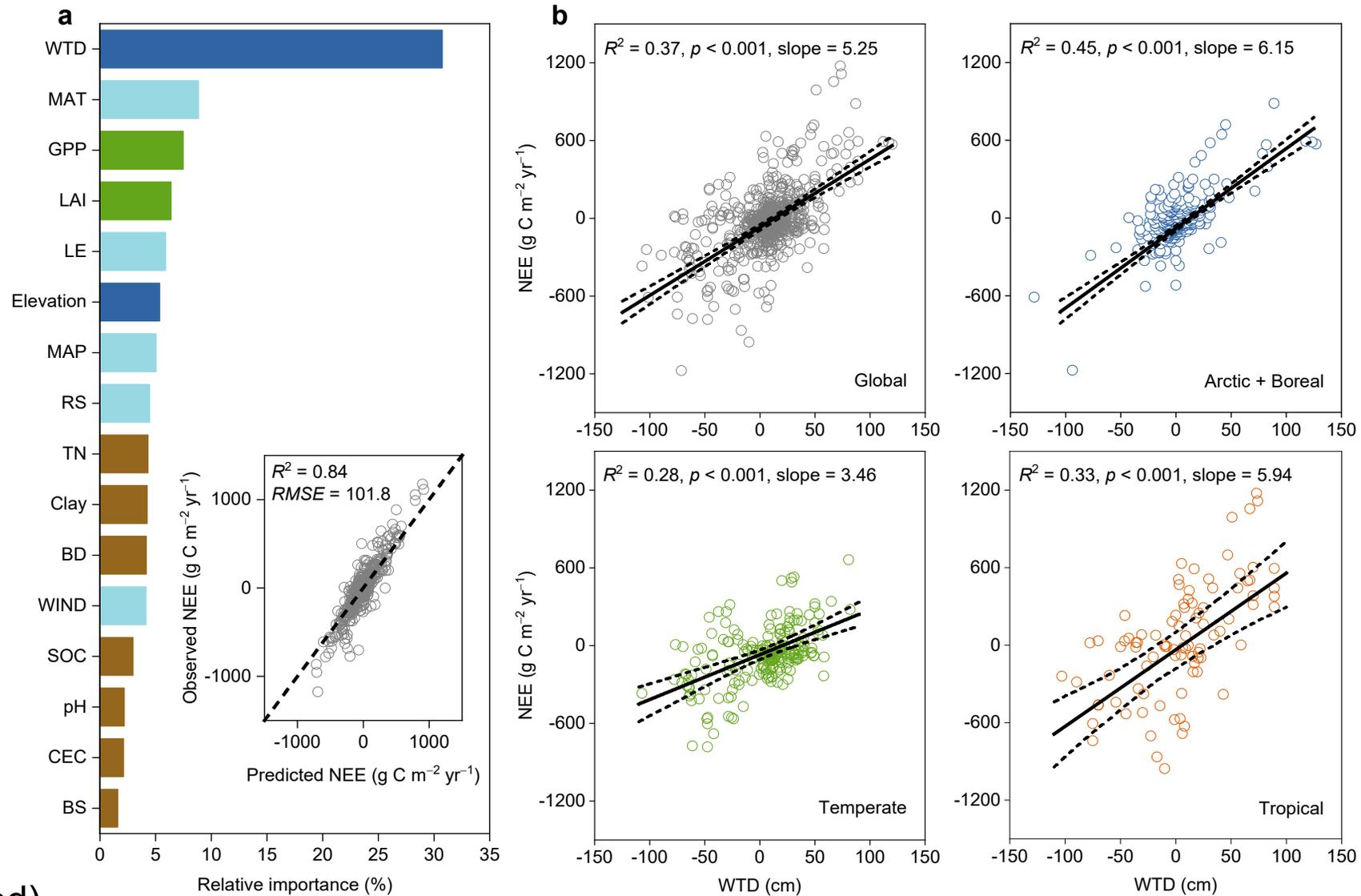
# Global scale

- NEE vs. CH<sub>4</sub> emissions (RF of 'FluxNet + literature')
- Key controlling variables

# Global wetland CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration (RF of FluxNet, 2000-2020, 0.5x0.5°)

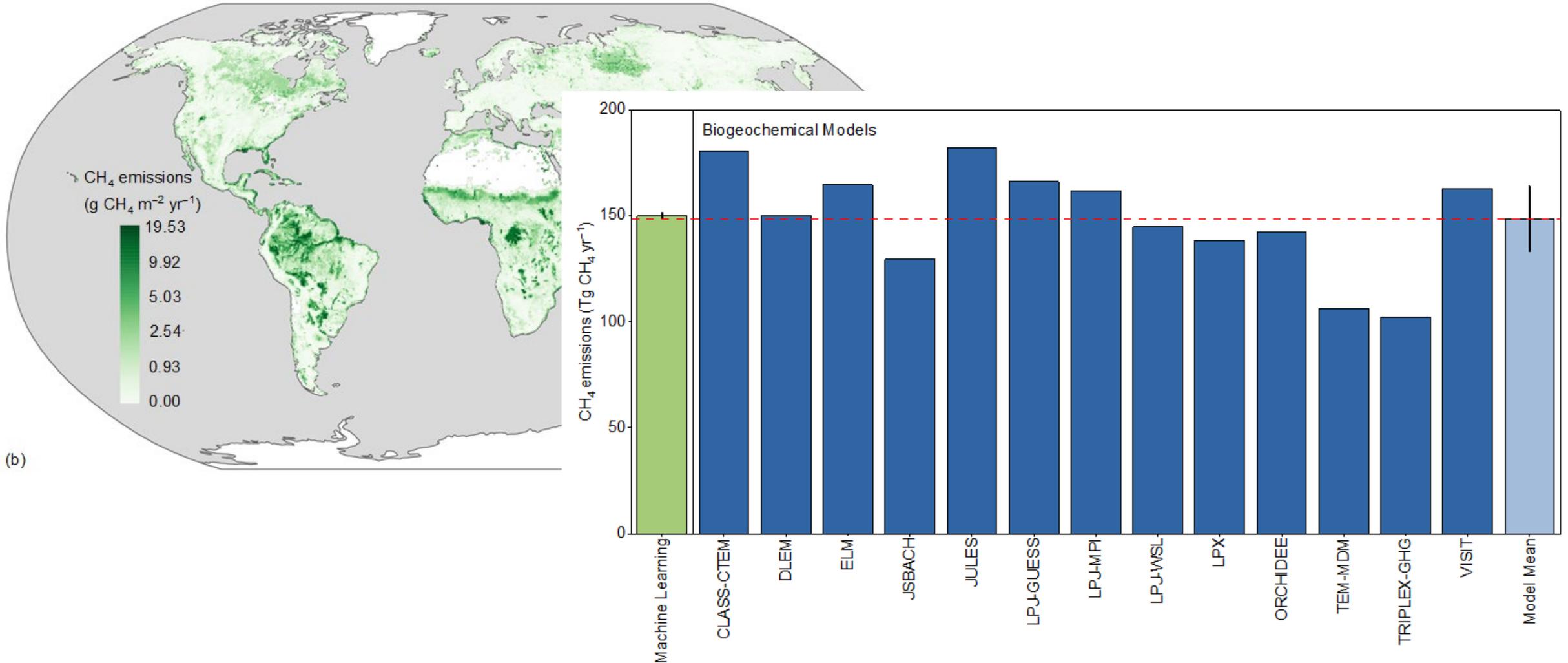


# Water Table Depth as a key factor for NEE



# Global wetland CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes

(RF of CH<sub>4</sub>FluxNet, 1950-2020, 0.5x0.5°)



(Unpublished data)

600 Tg C (CO<sub>2</sub>) vs. 112.5 Tg C (CH<sub>4</sub>)

2200 Tg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. vs. 3375 Tg CO<sub>2</sub> eq.

# Summary

- Local scale ('Bibong' wetland)
  - GWP of NEE > CH<sub>4</sub>
- Global scale
  - GWP of NEE < CH<sub>4</sub>
- Water level as a key factor

## [ Microbial CLM-FATES respiration & carbon transfer scheme]

For Each  
20  
Soil  
Layers

CWD	STEP	Donor Pool	Receiver Pool	Respiration Fraction	Carbon Transfer Fraction
L1: MET. LIT	L1S1	MET. LIT.	DOC	0	fl1s1
L2: CEL. LIT	L1S2	MET. LIT.	MIC	$1 - (l1\_cue)$	$(1-fls1) * l1\_cue$
L3: LIG. LIT	L2S1	CEL. LIT.	DOC	0	fl2s1
S1: DOC	L2S2	CEL. LIT.	MIC	$1 - (l2\_cue)$	$(1-fl2s1) * l2\_cue$
S2: MIC	L3S4	LIG. LIT.	mSOC	$1 - (l3\_cue)$	fl3s4
S3: ENZ	L3S2	LIG. LIT.	MIC	0	$(1-fl3s4) * l3\_cue$
S4: mSOC	S1S2	DOC	MIC	$1 - (mic\_cue)$	mic_cue
	S3S1	ENZ	DOC	0	1.0
	S4S1	mSOC	DOC	0	1.0
	CWDL2	CWD	CEL. LIT.	rf_cwdl2	fcwdl2
	CWDL3	CWD	LIG. LIT.	rf_cwdl3	1-fcwdl2

\* Carbon Use Efficiency (CUE) = (Biomass production) / (Carbon uptake)

## [ Microbial CLM-FATES Decomposition Rate]

Carbon Pool	Decomposition Rate	Order
Litter Pools (L1, L2, L3)	Function of turnover rate of each pool	1st order kinetics
DOC	Function of microbial biomass carbon & DOC turnover rate	<b>2nd order Michaelis-Menten kinetics</b>
MIC	Function of turnover rate of microbial death & enzyme production	1st order kinetics
ENZ	Function of enzyme turnover rate	1st order kinetics
mSOC	Function of enzyme carbon & mSOC turnover rate	<b>2nd order Michaelis-Menten kinetics</b>