



# Saltwater Intrusion in the Everglades: Microbial Community Composition and Carbon Dynamics Under New Salinity Regimes

Sarah Harttung and Dr. Lisa Chambers

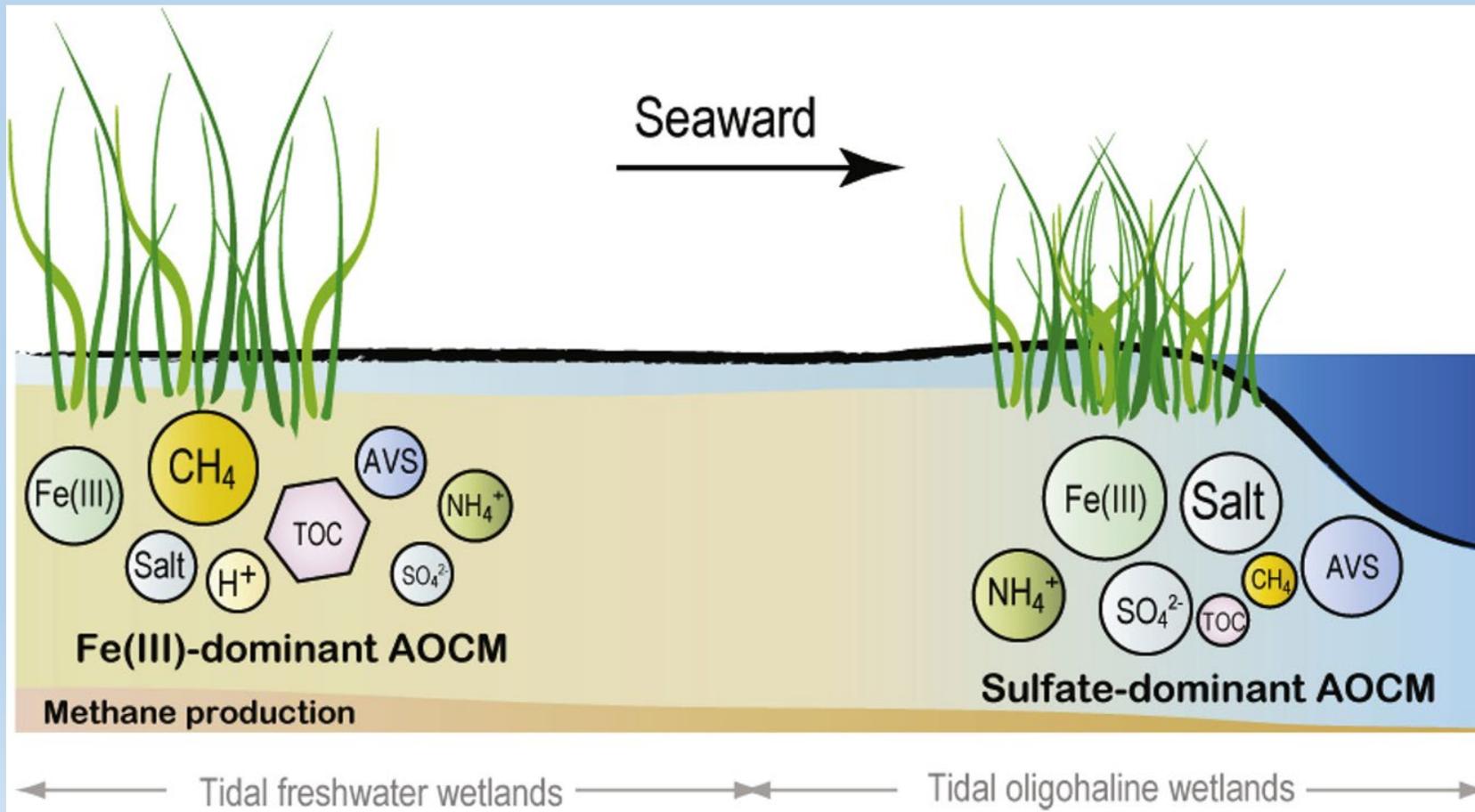
University of Central Florida

April 24, 2019



# Saltwater intrusion drastically changes soil biogeochemistry.

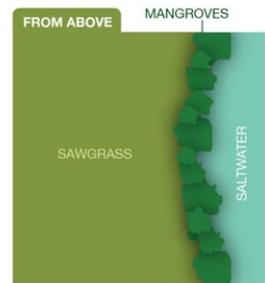
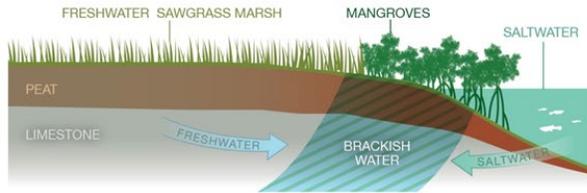
“chemical, physical, geological, and biological processes and reactions that govern the composition of the natural environment”



# The Everglades are experiencing the effects of saltwater intrusion.

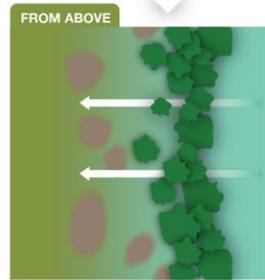
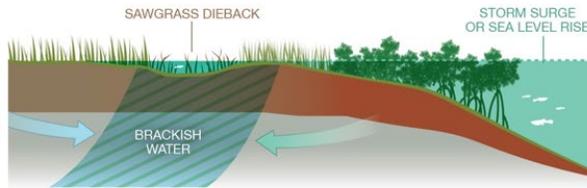
## 1 Current

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



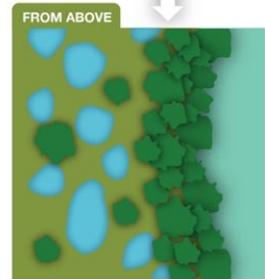
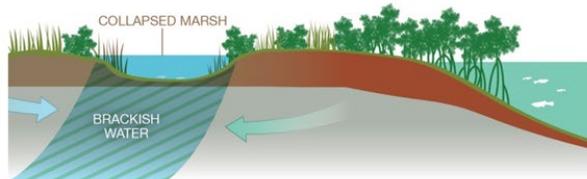
## 2 Saltwater Intrusion

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

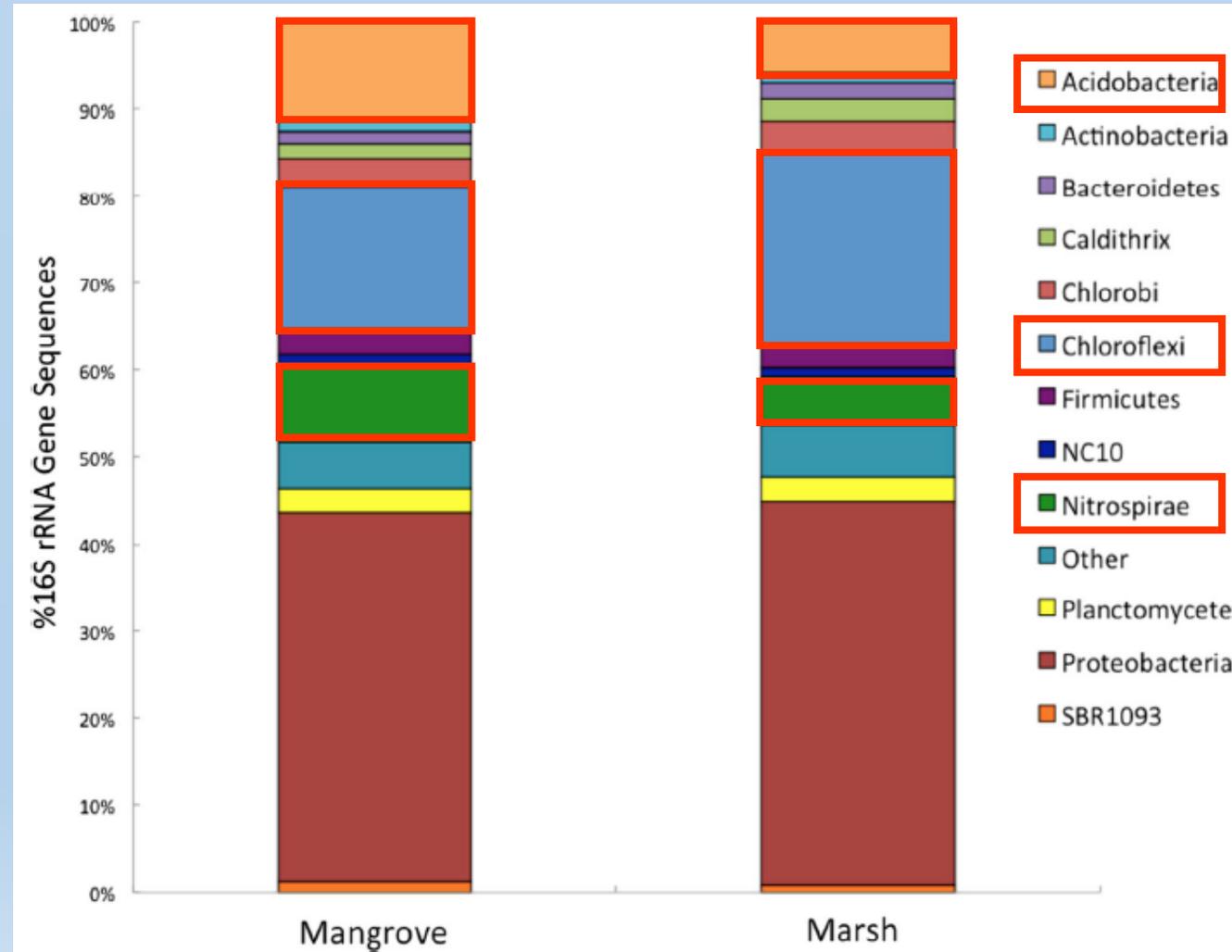


## 3 Peat Collapse

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



# Microbial communities differ in marshes vs. mangroves.

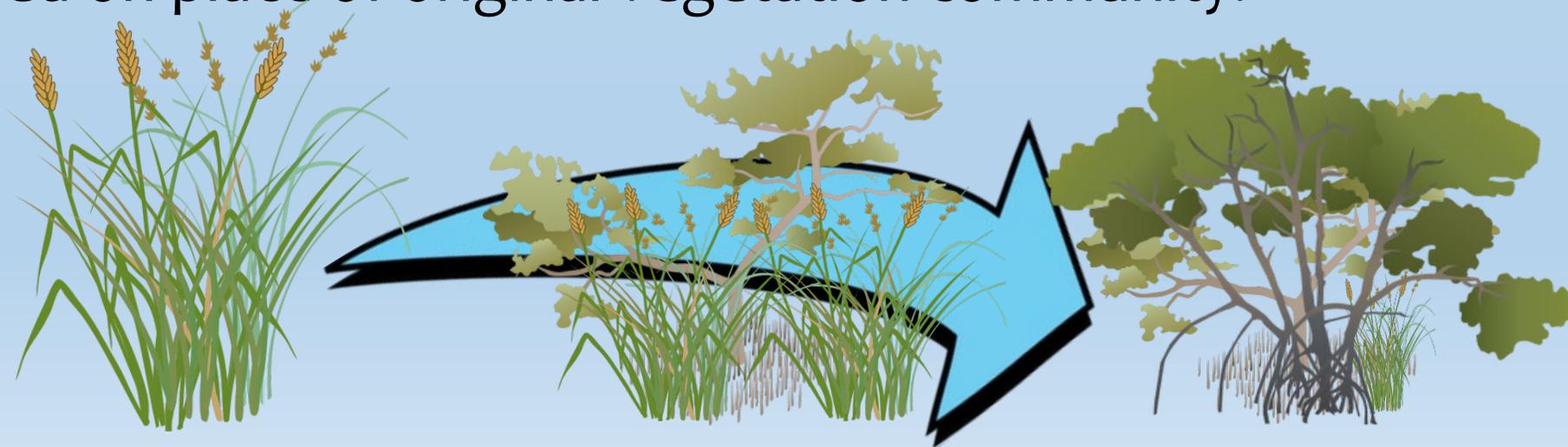


# Question and hypotheses

Question: Does the response of soil microbial communities to increases in salinity depend on original vegetation community?

$H_0$ : All soil microbial communities will respond the same to increases in salinity regardless of original vegetation community.

$H_A$ : Microbial community response to increases in salinity will differ based on place of original vegetation community.



# Study location – Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park



Google Earth



Google Earth

# Soil biogeochemistry was assessed before the 2.5 month incubation.



August 2018

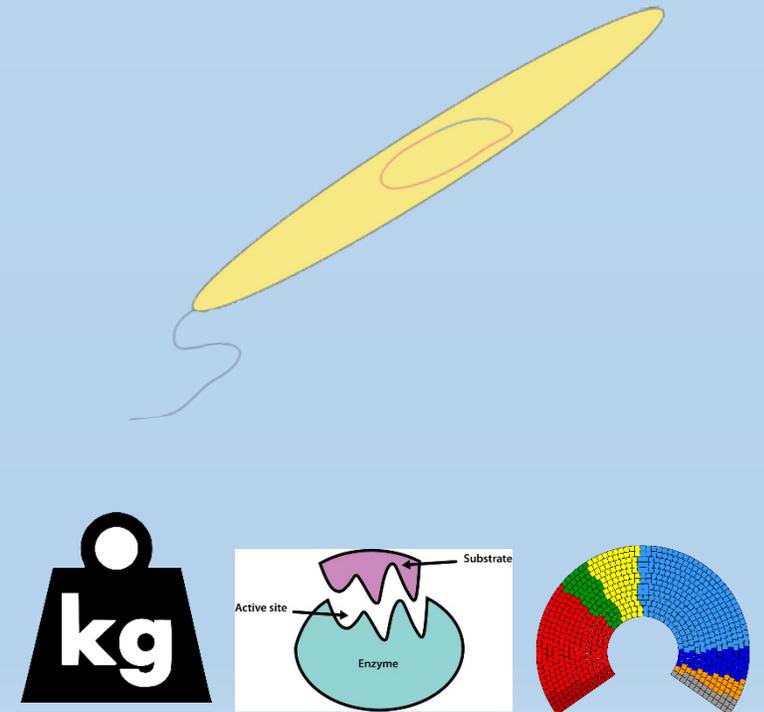
Bioavailable  
nutrient pools



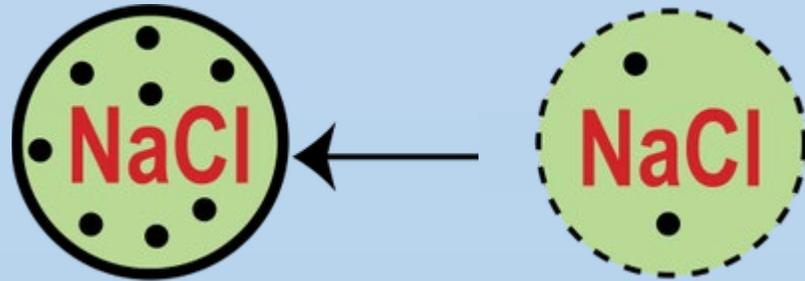
Total nutrient  
pools

$$\text{TN}$$
$$\text{TP}$$

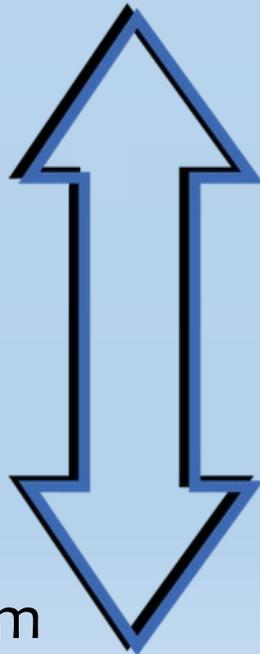
Microbial  
characteristics



During the incubation, salinity was increased and  $\text{CO}_2$  flux was measured biweekly.



High tide = 5 cm

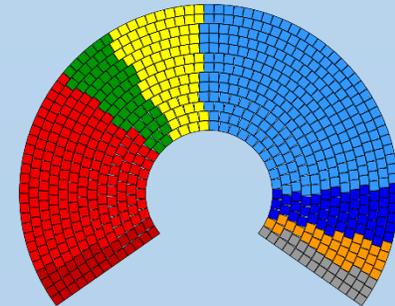


Low tide = 0.5 cm



August - October 2018

$\text{CO}_2$

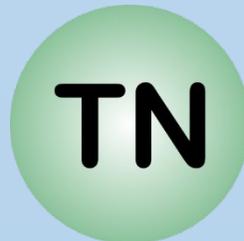


# All of the same parameters were measured after incubation as before.

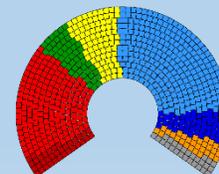
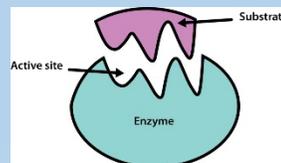
Bioavailable  
nutrient pools



Total nutrient  
pools



Microbial  
characteristics



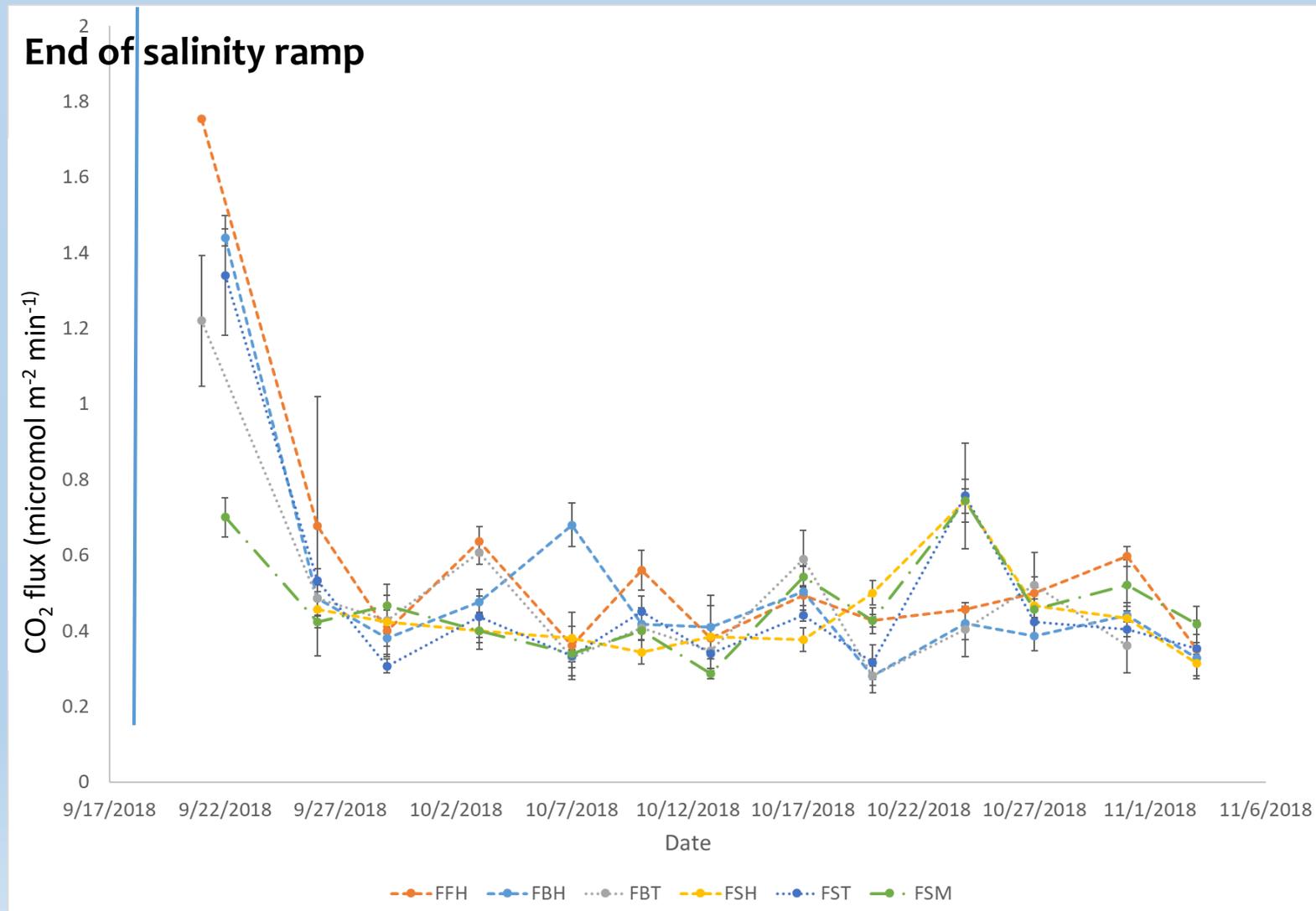
November 2018

# Did the salinity treatments change anything?

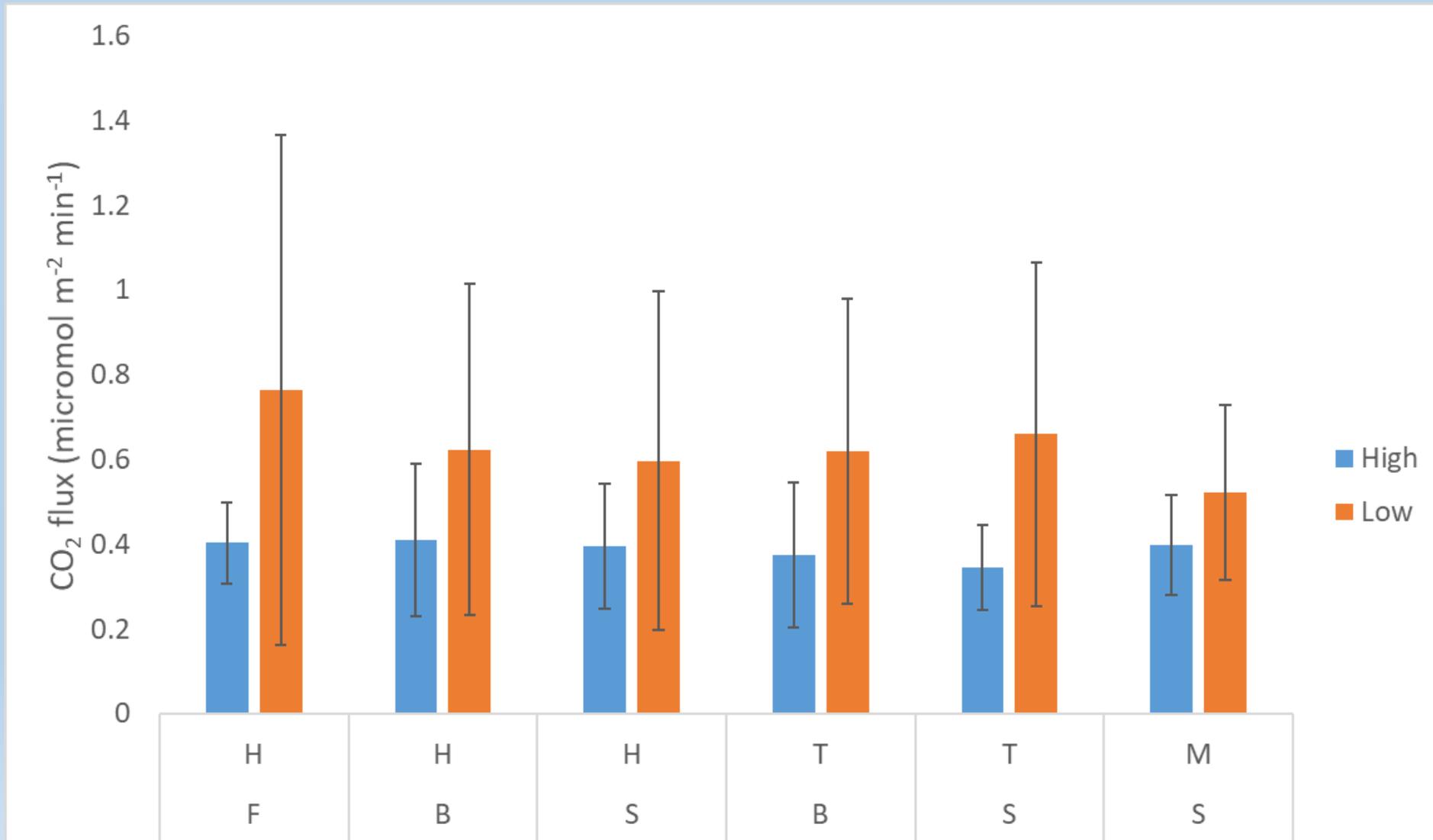
**As of yet, no**

**Elevation, organic matter, microbial biomass carbon all decreased but responses were not different with treatment**

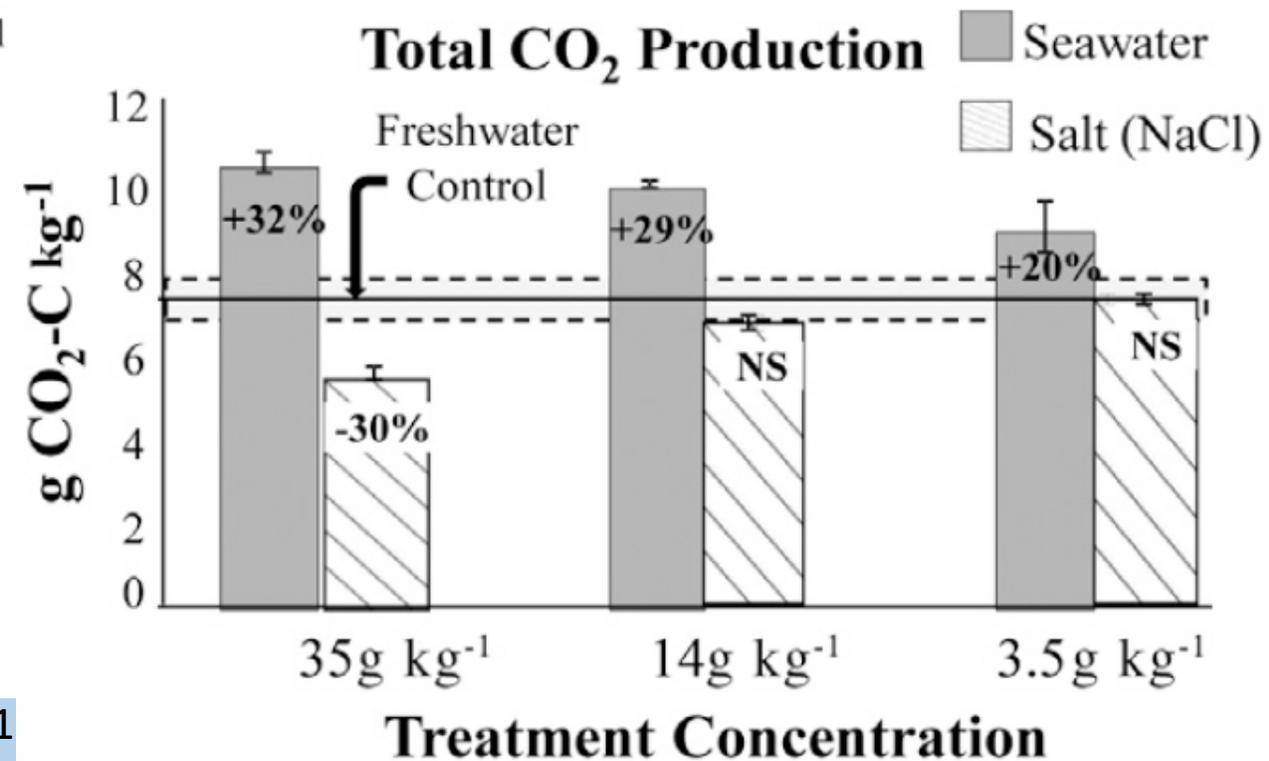
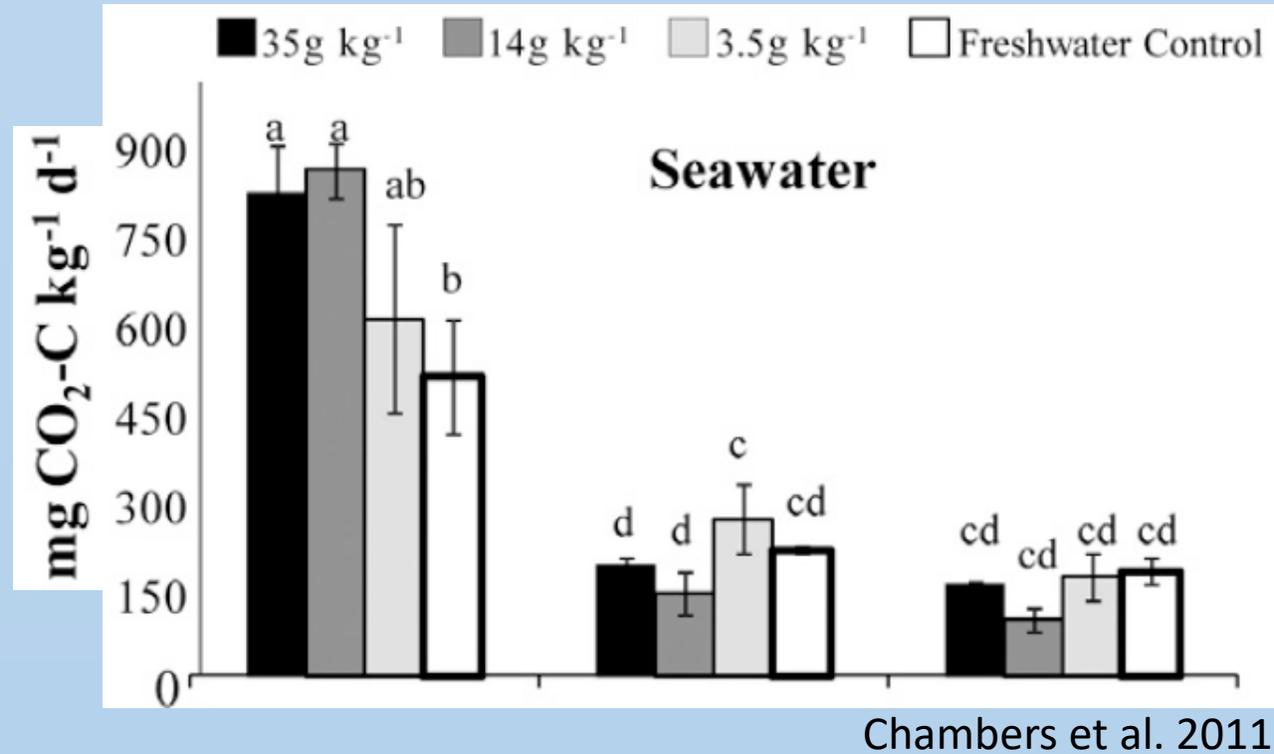
# Instantaneous CO<sub>2</sub> flux did not differ between treatments.



# Average CO<sub>2</sub> flux did not differ between treatments.



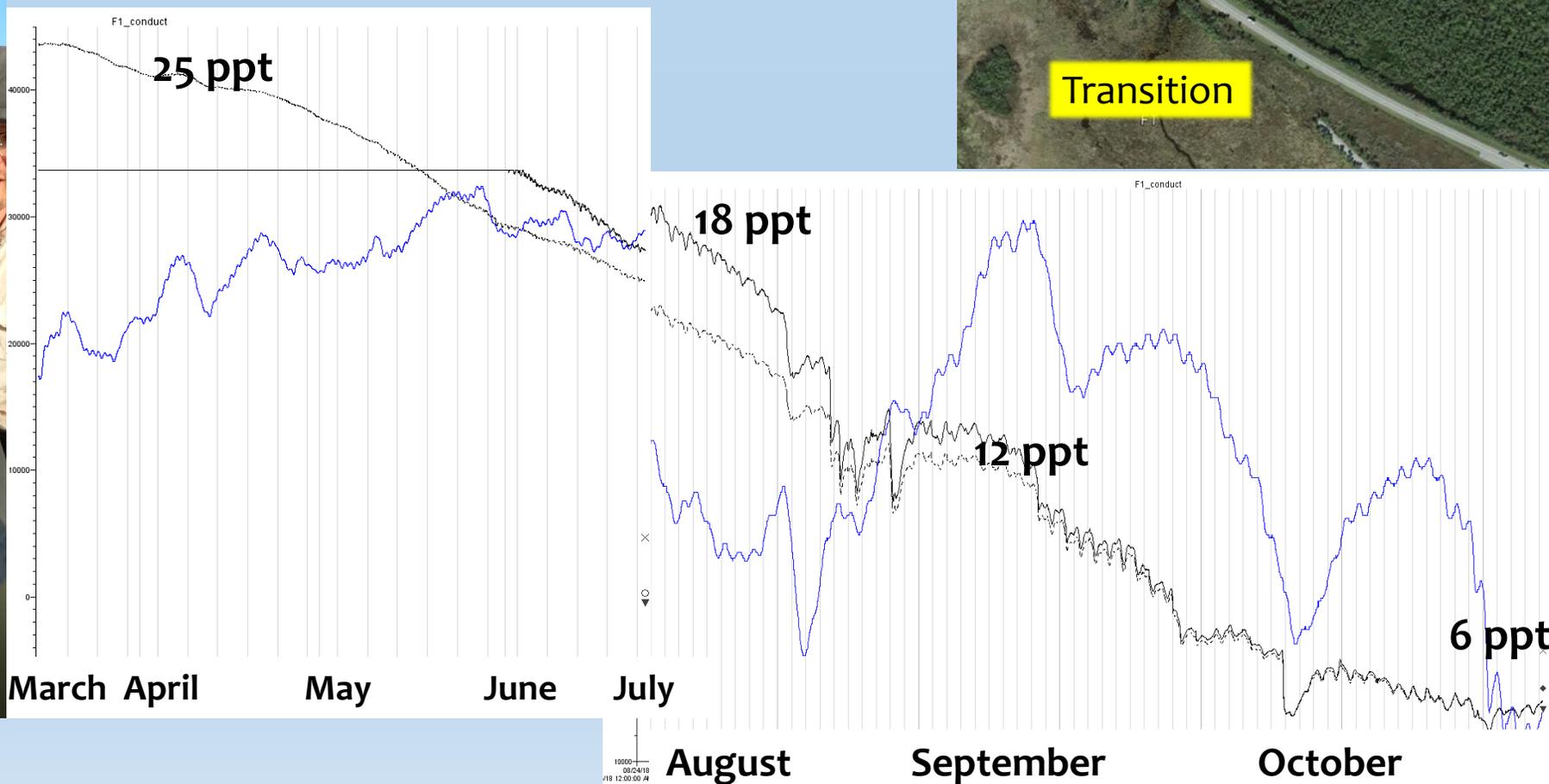
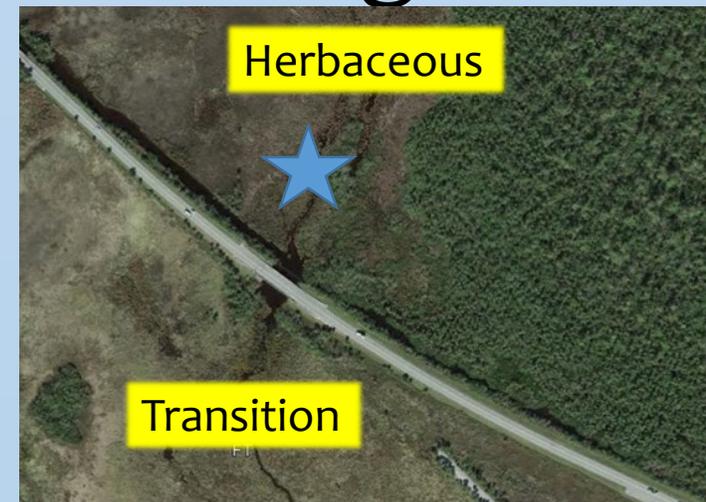
These results are vastly different from other studies.



Short-Term Response of Carbon Cycling to Salinity Pulses in a Freshwater Wetland



# The site is accustomed to exposure to high salinity.





# Saltwater Intrusion in the Everglades: Microbial Community Composition and Carbon Dynamics Under ~~New~~ **Old** Salinity Regimes

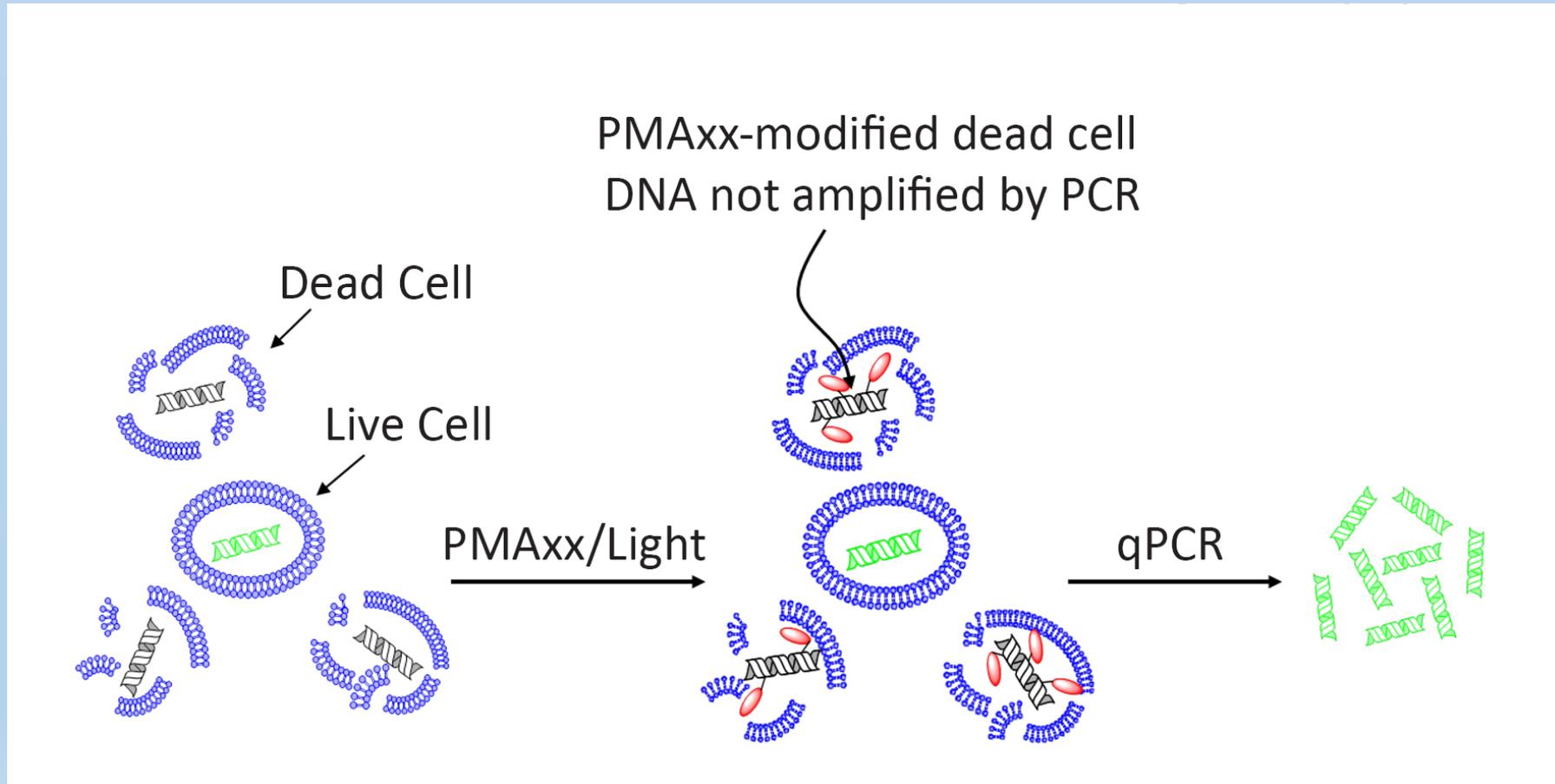
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# Future work includes a qPCR method that tests for viability.





Based on these results, do I predict change  
in microbial community composition?

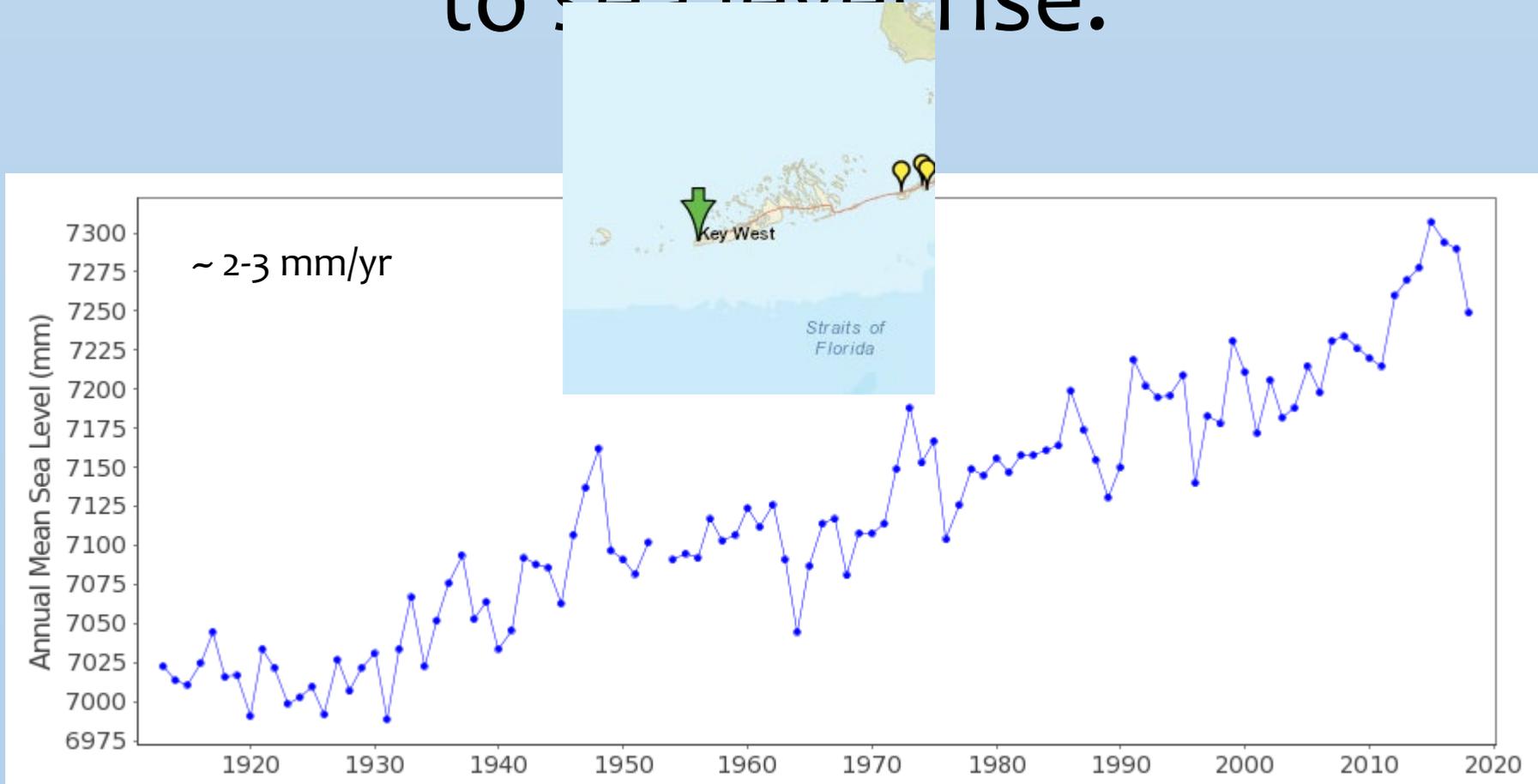
Unlikely

Thank you!



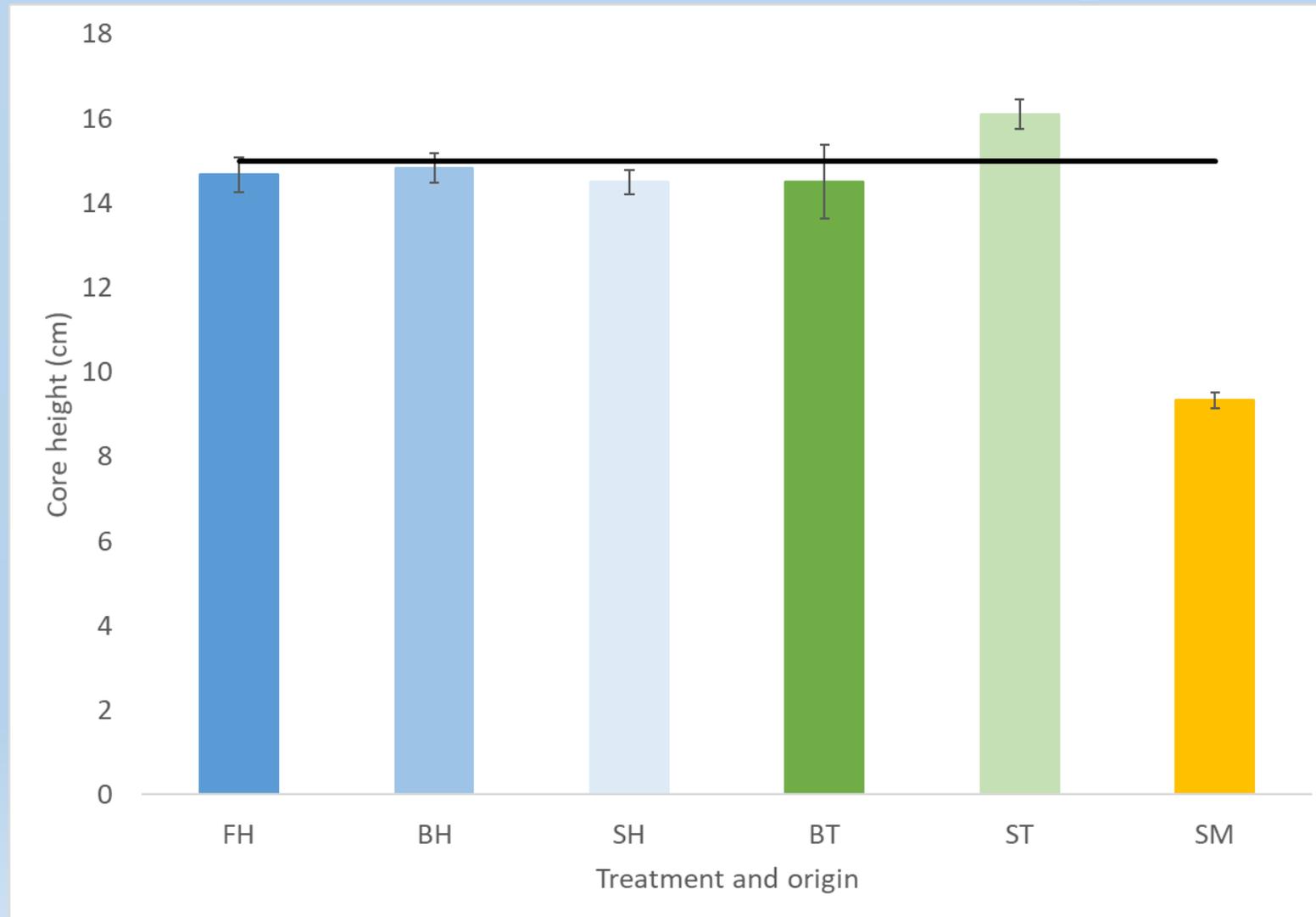
# Extra slides

# Florida's coasts are particularly vulnerable to sea level rise.



Permanent Service for Mean Sea Level

# Most treatments lost height, likely from transport out of the core through the sides.



# Sea level rise is not the only culprit.

