

Greenhouse gas dynamics in response to added organic matter in a freshwater mitigation wetland in southeastern Virginia

R. Scott Winton

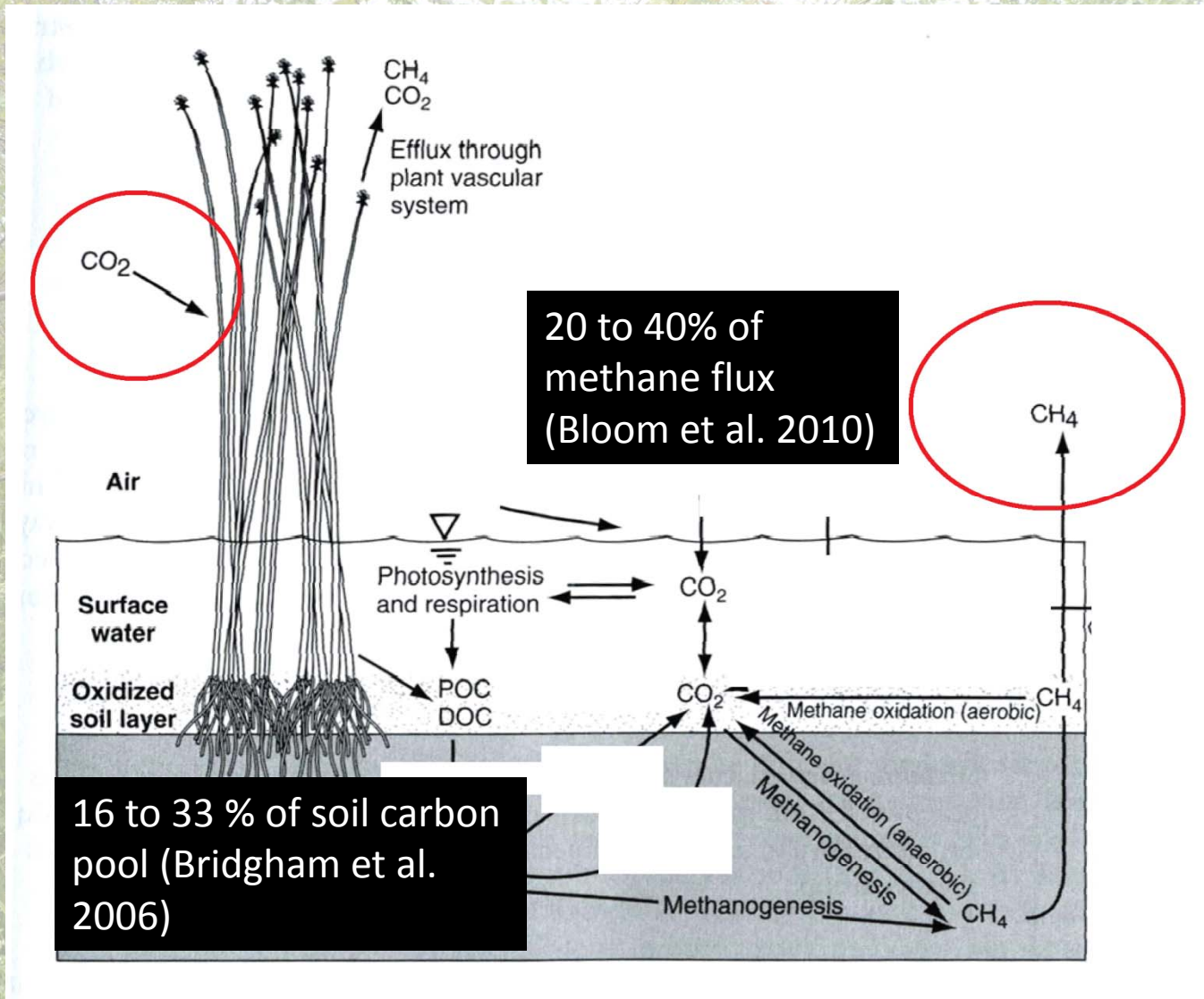
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Outline

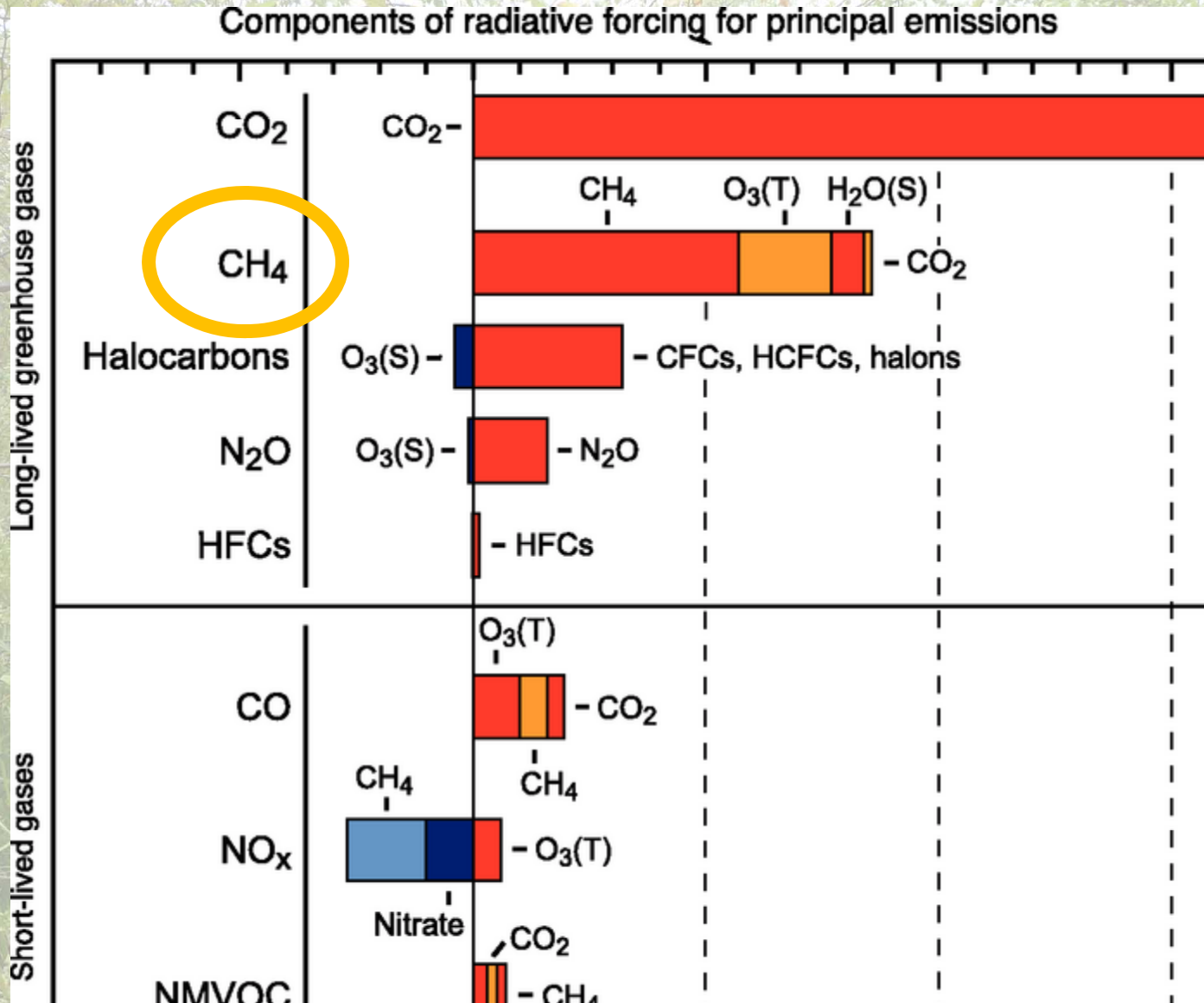
- **Why worry about GHG emissions from restored wetlands?**
- **Introduce study site**
- **Results**
- **Preliminary conclusions**
- **Further Study**

Wetland Carbon Cycle



Modified from Mitsch and Gosselink (2007)

Methane





Bridgham et al. 2006

The Carbon Balance of North American Wetlands

“large CH₄ emissions from conterminous US wetlands suggest that creating and restoring wetlands may increase net radiative forcing...”

Mitsch et al. 2012

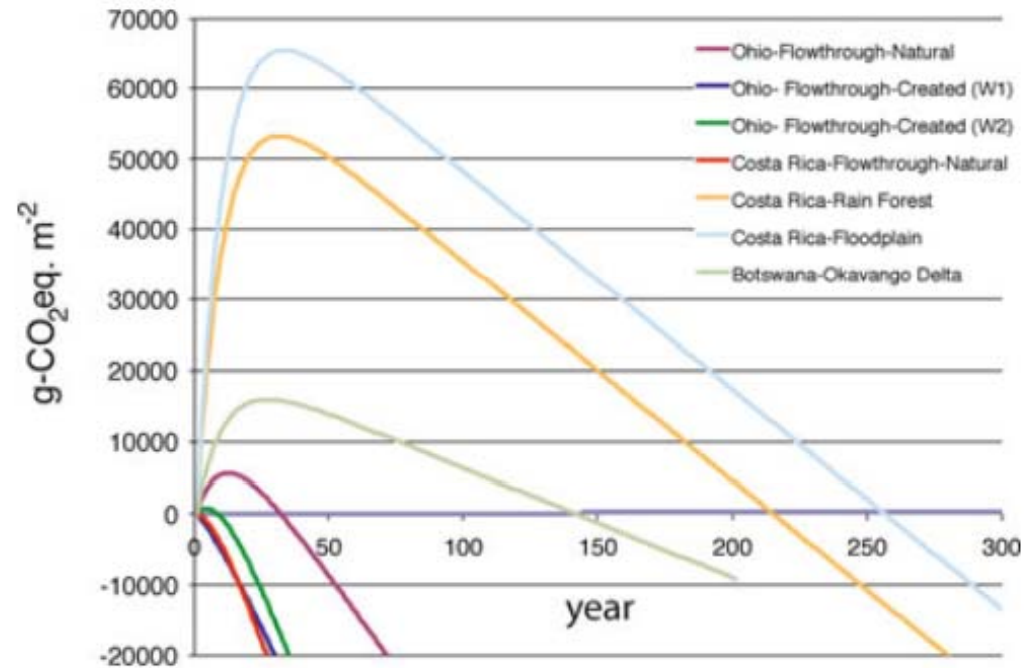


Fig. 2 Three-hundred year simulations of our atmospheric carbon budget model for the seven temperate and tropical wetlands from Ohio, Costa Rica, and Botswana described in this paper. The simulated amount, called CO₂-equivalent, is carbon dioxide plus 25 times methane. All wetlands eventually cause net decrease in CO₂-equivalent in the atmosphere (below the zero line) and several of the wetlands are net sinks from the start

Research Question

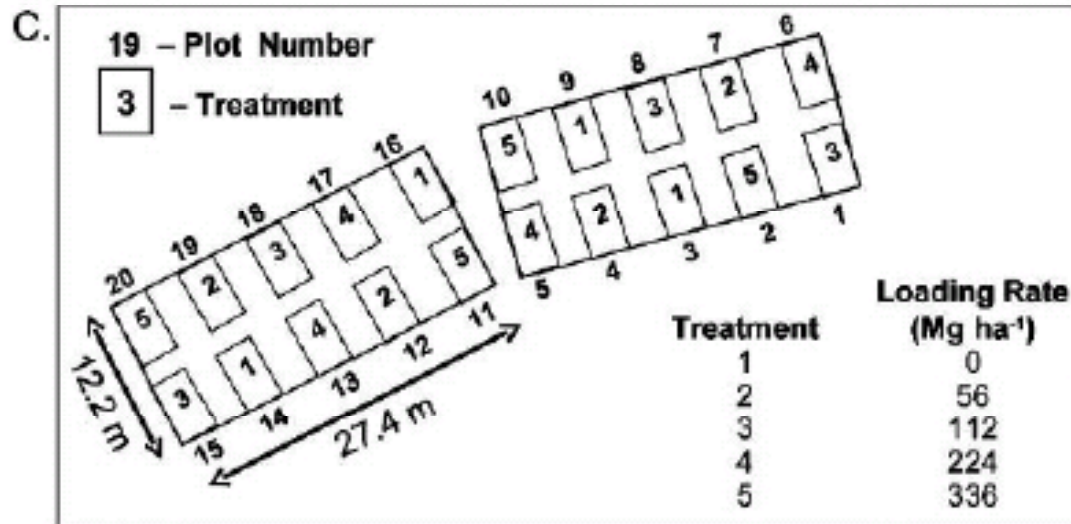
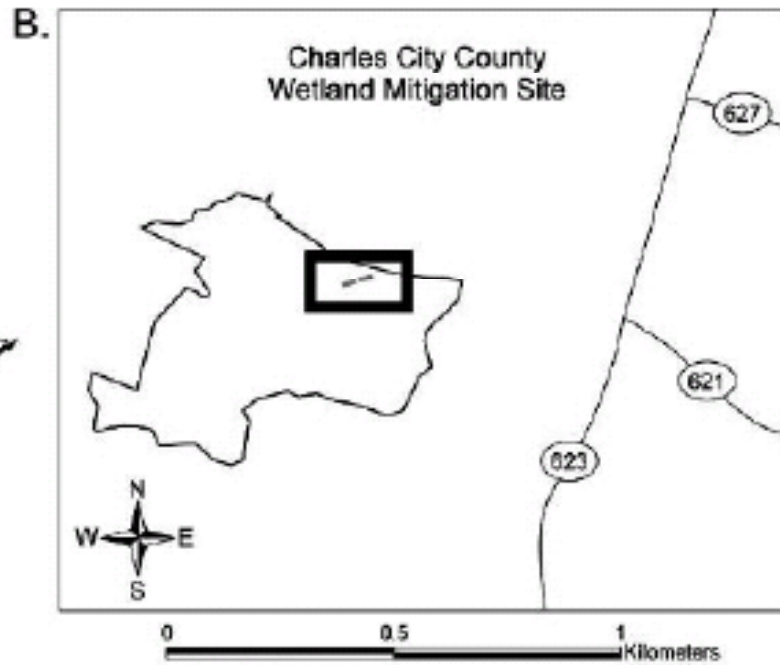
- **What is the effect of OM amendments on GHG emissions from a mitigation wetland?**



Study Site



Compost:
C:N – 44
TC – 36%



Bailey (2006)

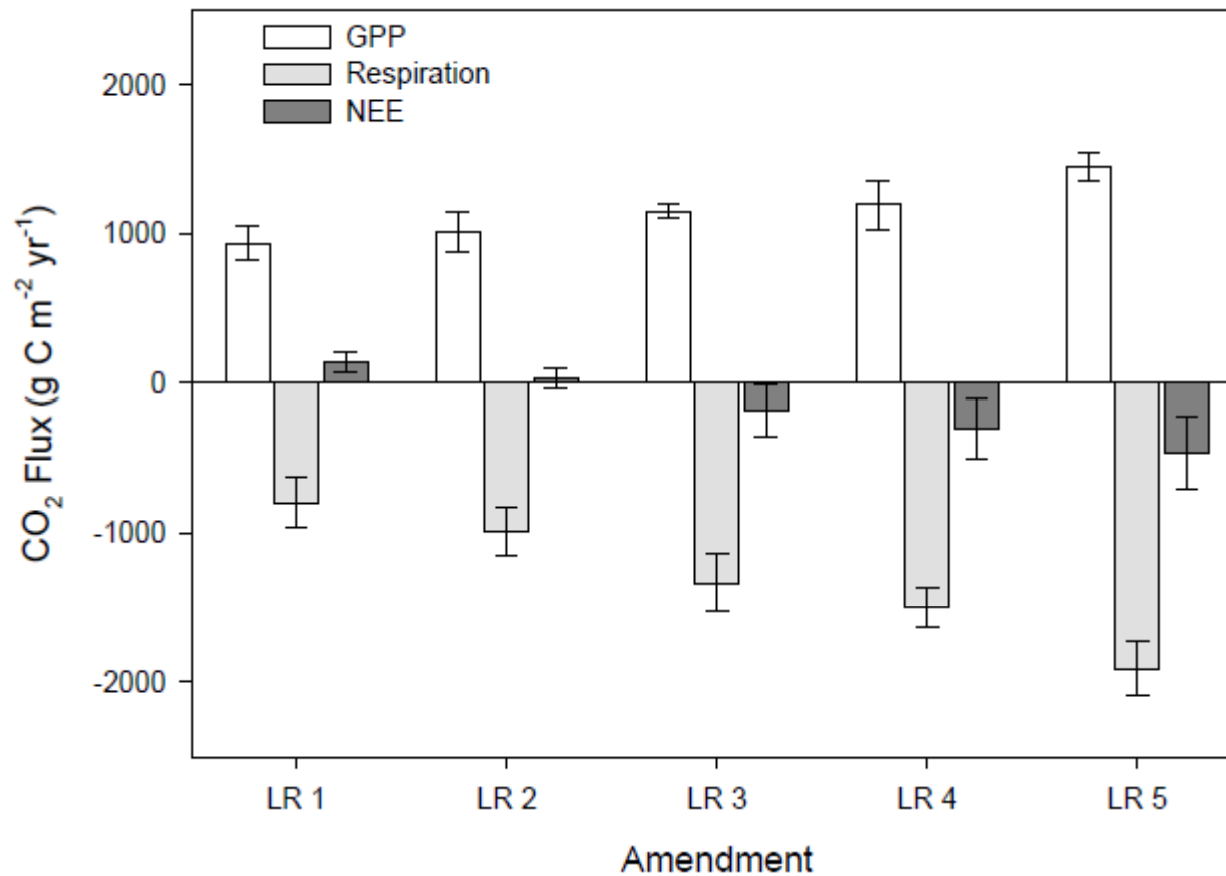
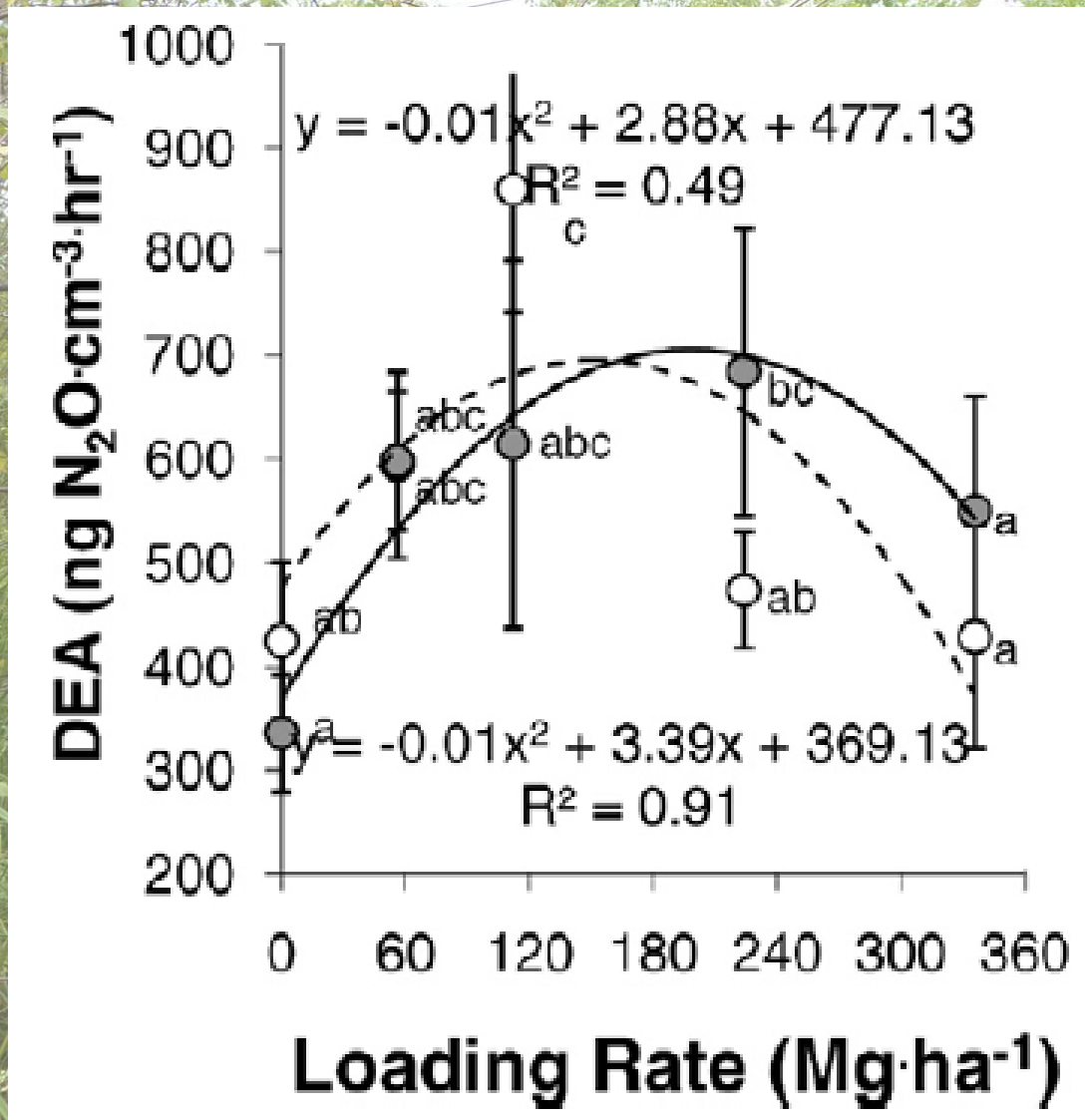


Figure 2. Annual gross primary production (GPP), respiration (R) and net ecosystem exchange (NEE) for each organic matter amendment treatment at the Charles City Mitigation site (CCW), Charles City Co. Virginia. Error bars represent \pm one Standard Error (n = 4). LR 1 = 0 Mg ha⁻¹, LR 2 = 56 Mg ha⁻¹, LR 3 = 112 Mg ha⁻¹, LR 4 = 224 Mg ha⁻¹, LR 5 = 336 Mg ha⁻¹.

From Bailey (2006)

Bruland (2009)







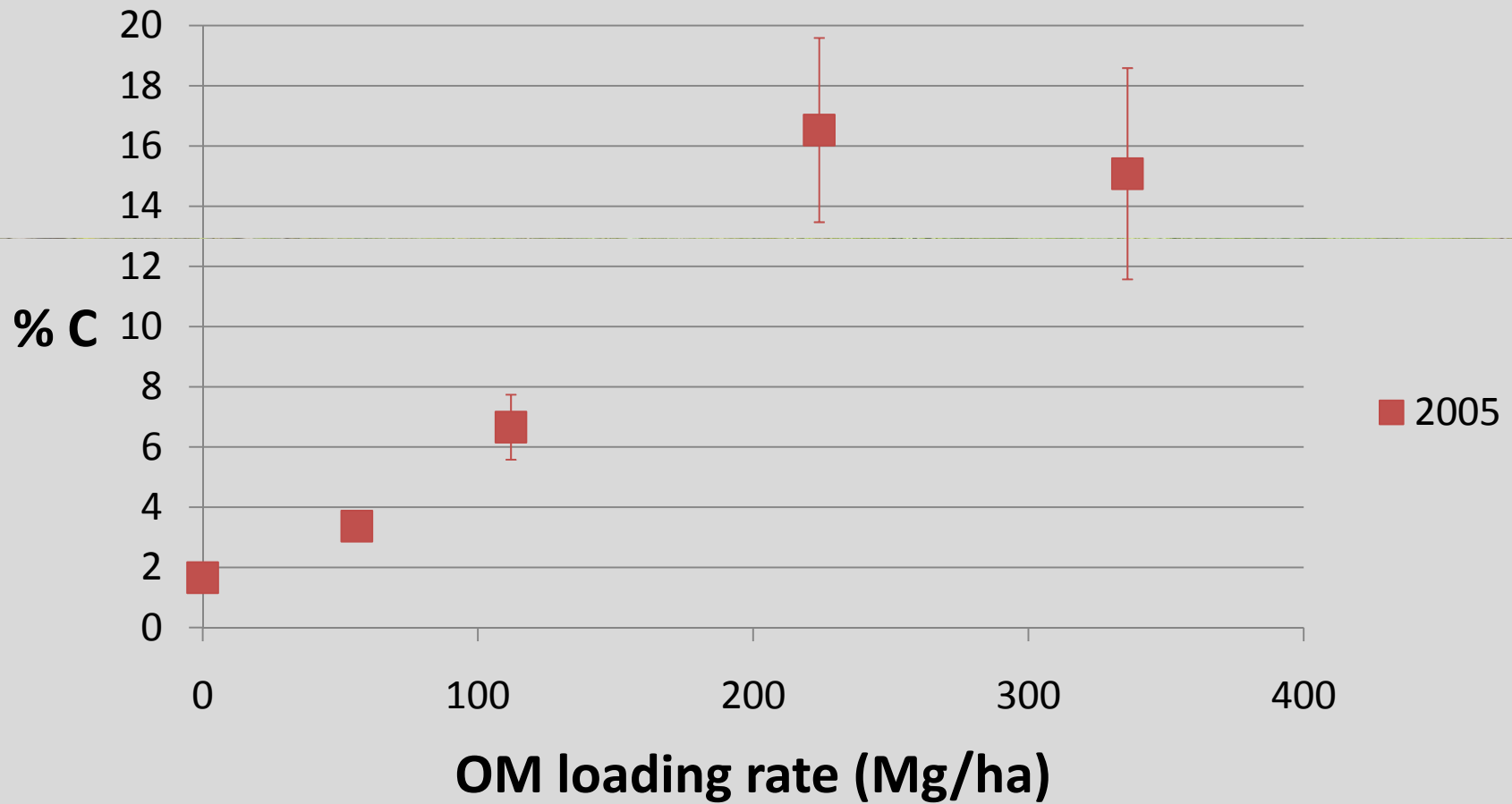
Static chamber gas flux



Leaf litter
Pore Water
Soil 0 – 20 cm

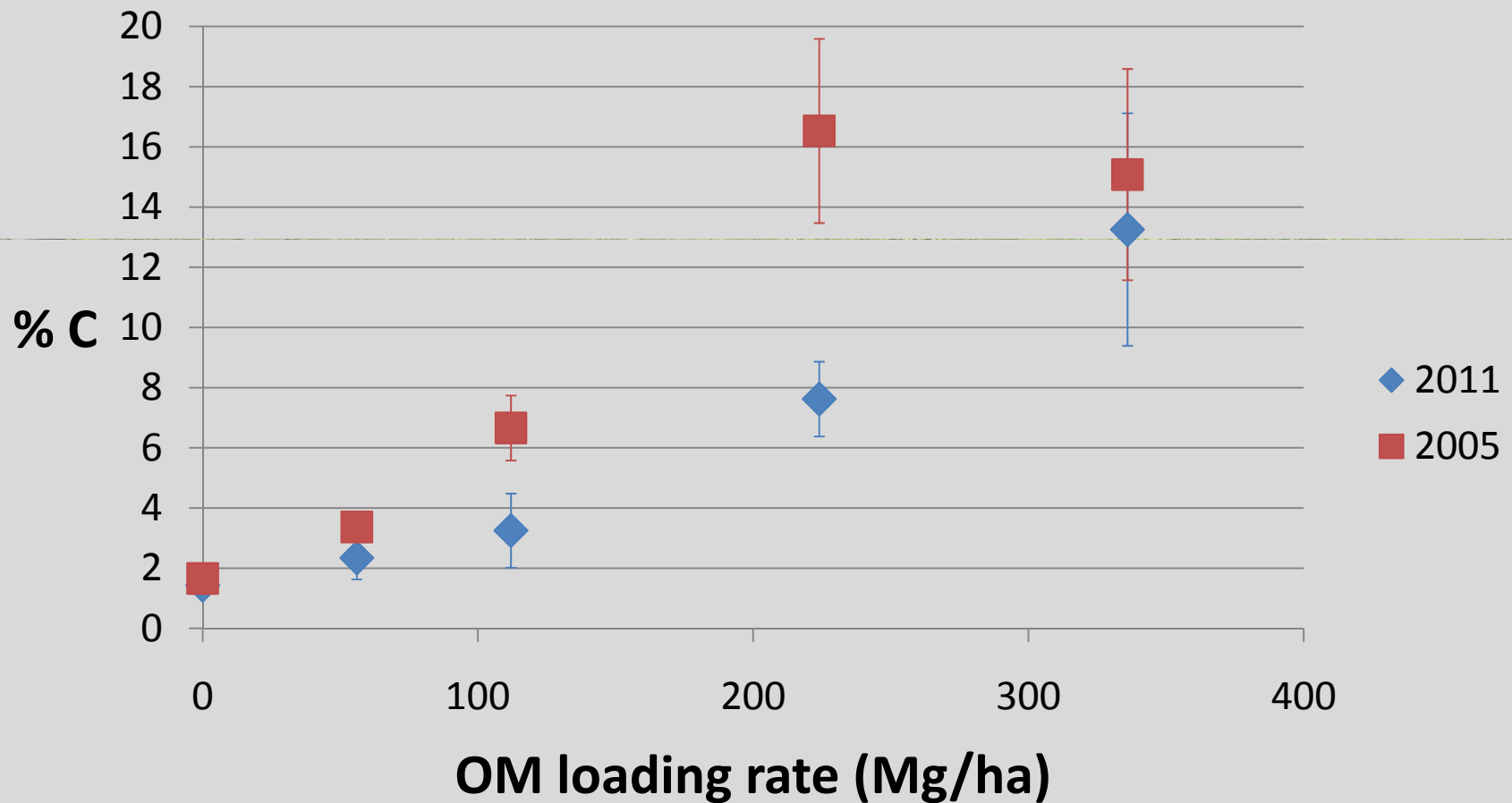


Total soil C top 10 cm



2005 data from Bailey et al 2007

Total soil C top 10 cm



2005 data from Bailey et al 2007

How much C lost?

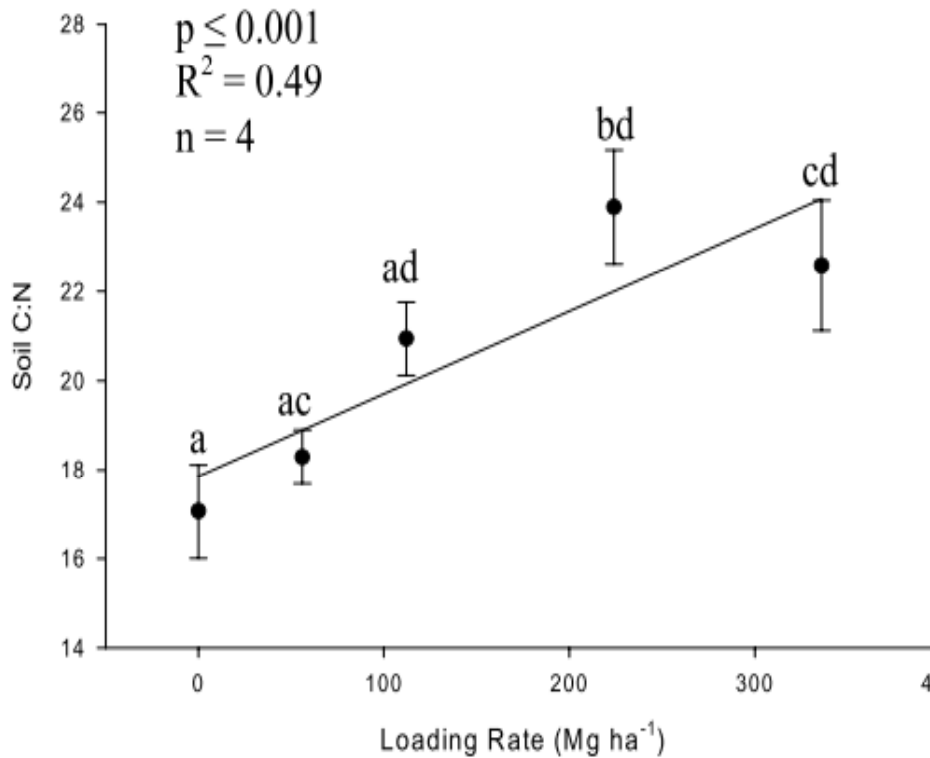
- A loss of 3.5% total soil C from top 10 cm corresponds to a loss of $\sim 5 \text{ kg C m}^{-2}$
- Annual litter fall $\sim 0.4 \text{ kg C m}^{-2}$

C:N

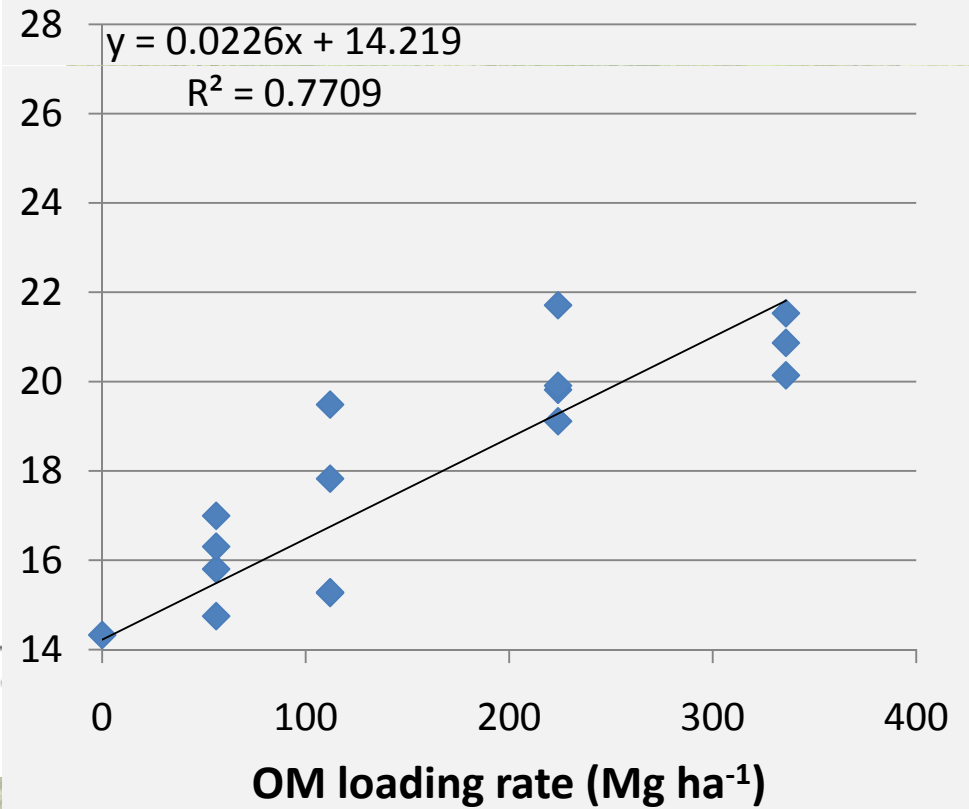
	C:N	source
Unamended soil	14 - 15	Bruland (2004)
Compost	38 - 44	Bruland (2004), Bailey (2005)
rye cover crops	37	Brady and Weil (1999)
Household compost	15	Brady and Weil (1999)
Sewage sludge	7	Brady and Weil (1999)
Range across OM gradient	18 - 24	Bailey (2005)
Range across OM gradient	16 - 21	This study (2011)

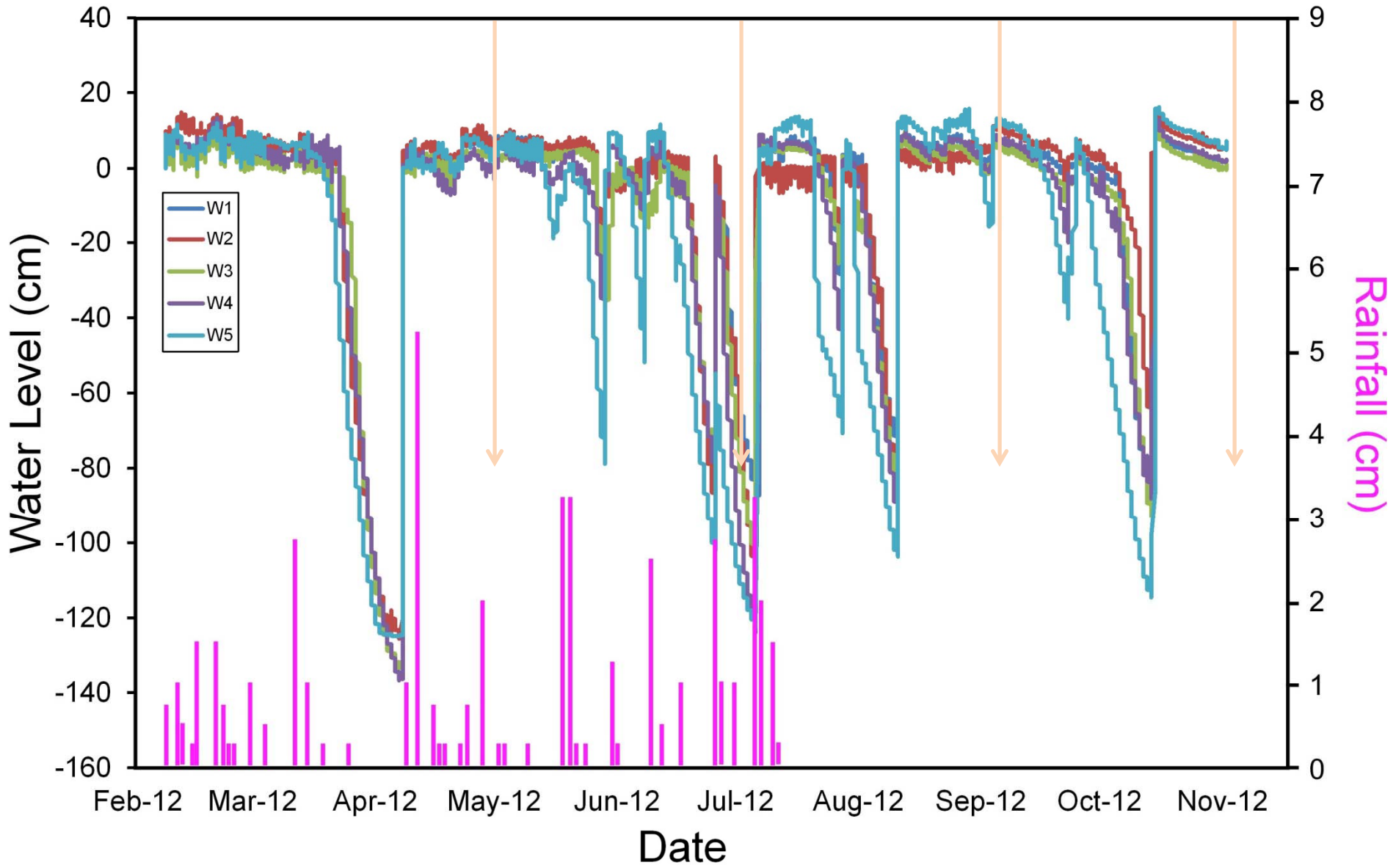
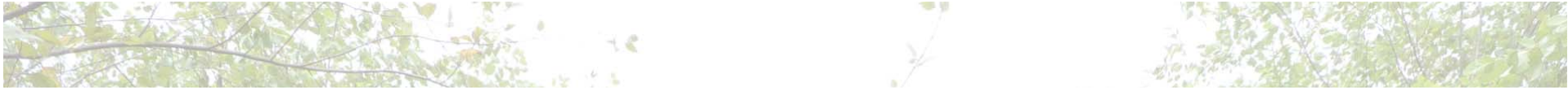
C:N 0 – 10 cm

2005 (from Bailey)

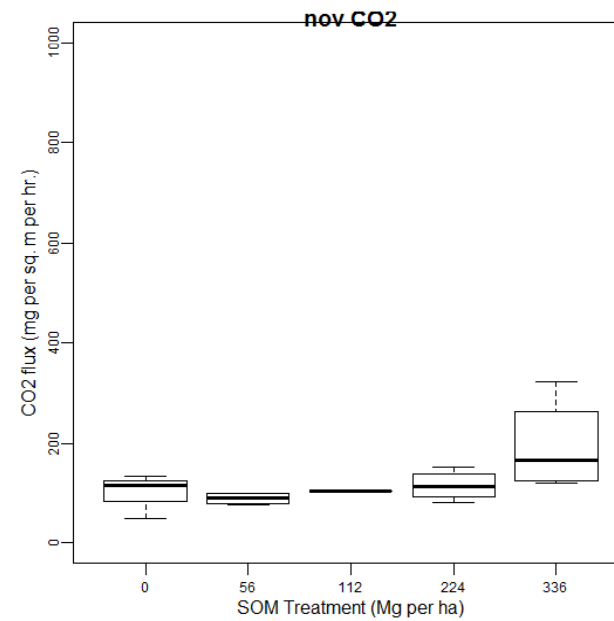
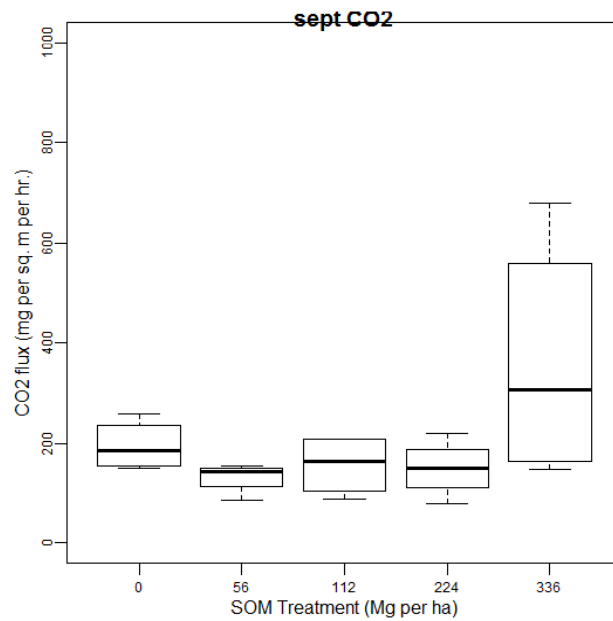
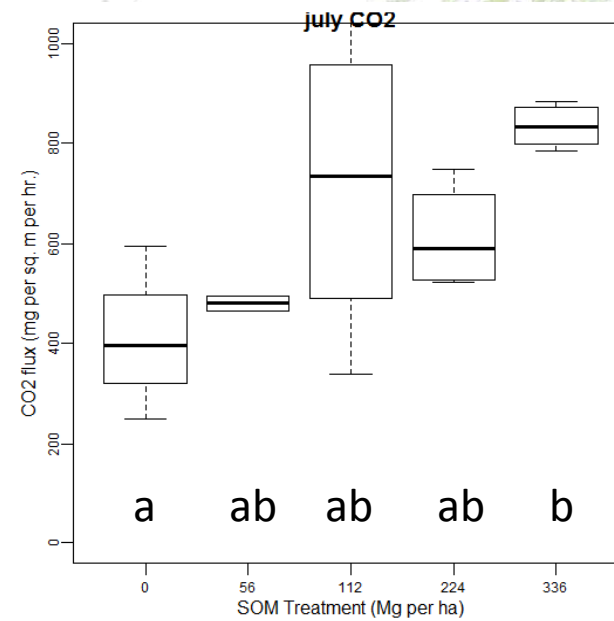
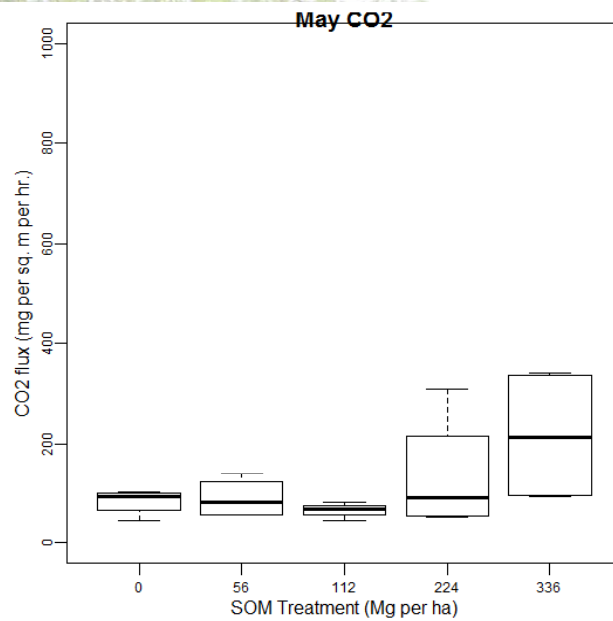


2011 (this study)





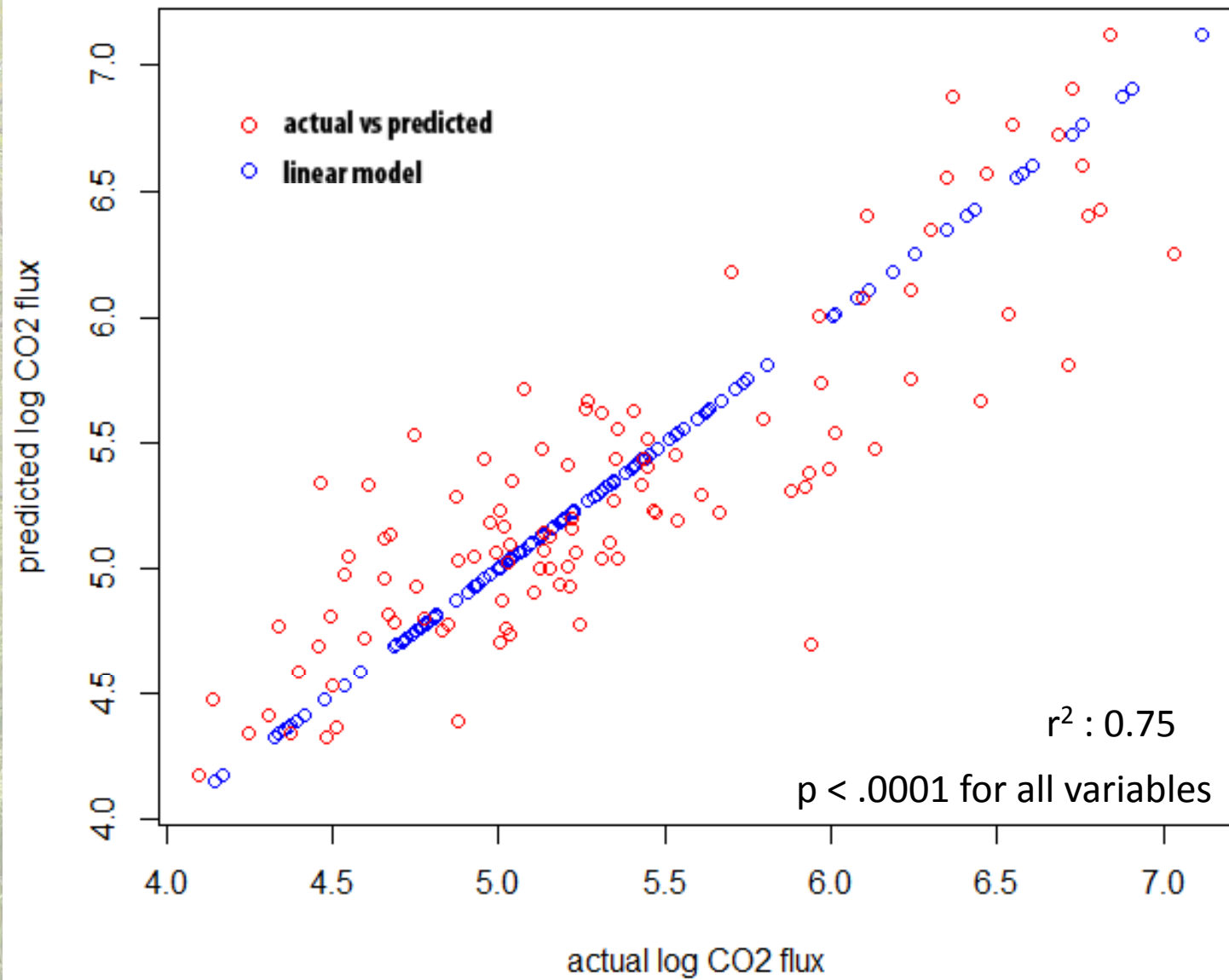
CO₂ flux by OM treatment



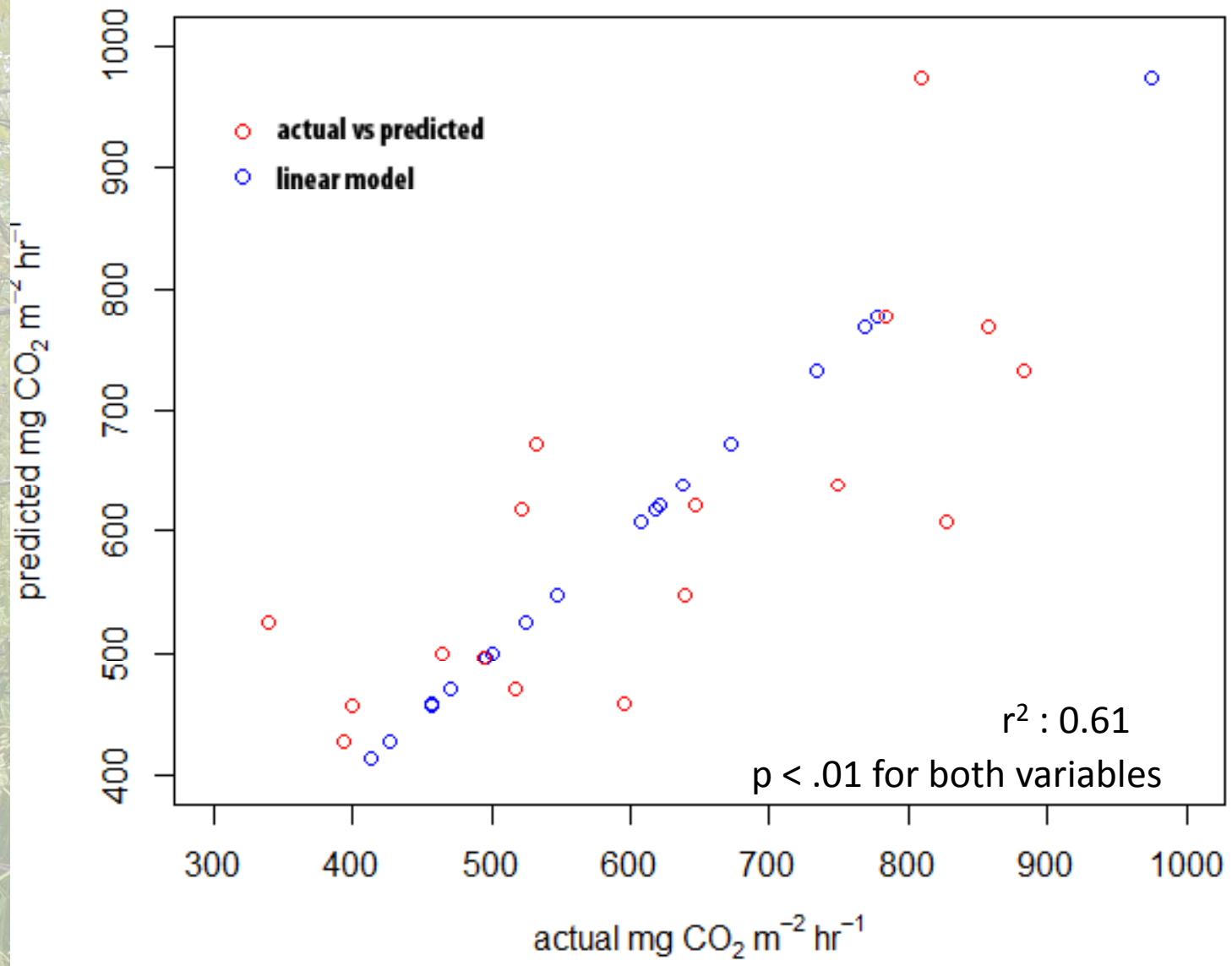
CO₂ flux by OM treatment

	linear regression		ANOVA
Month	p-value	Adj. r-squared	p-value
May	0.028	0.20	0.165
July	0.004	0.38	0.039
Sept	0.133	0.07	0.116
Nov	0.009	0.35	0.126

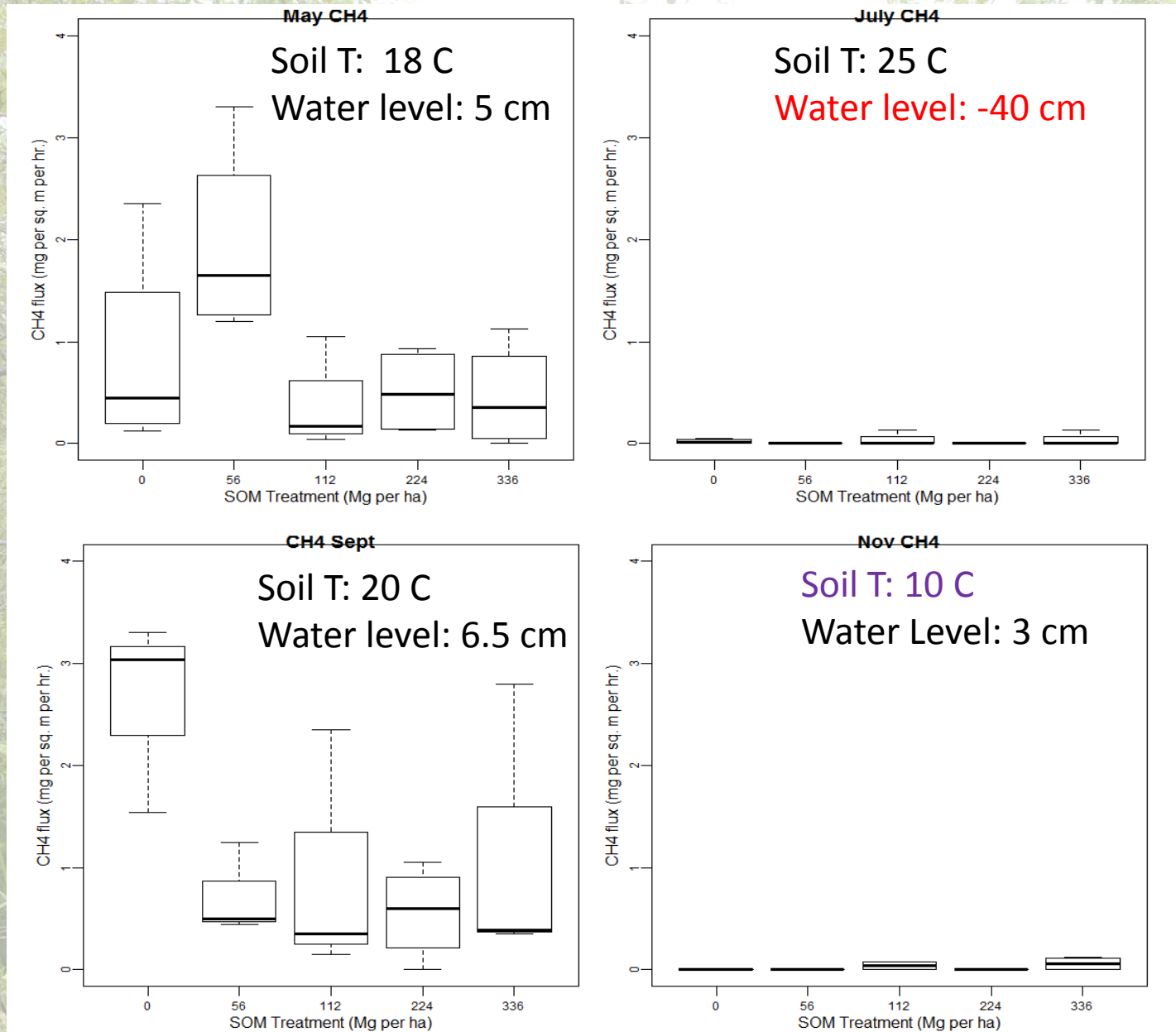
GLM - log CO2 flux ~ soil moisture, T, 0-5 cm TC - all months



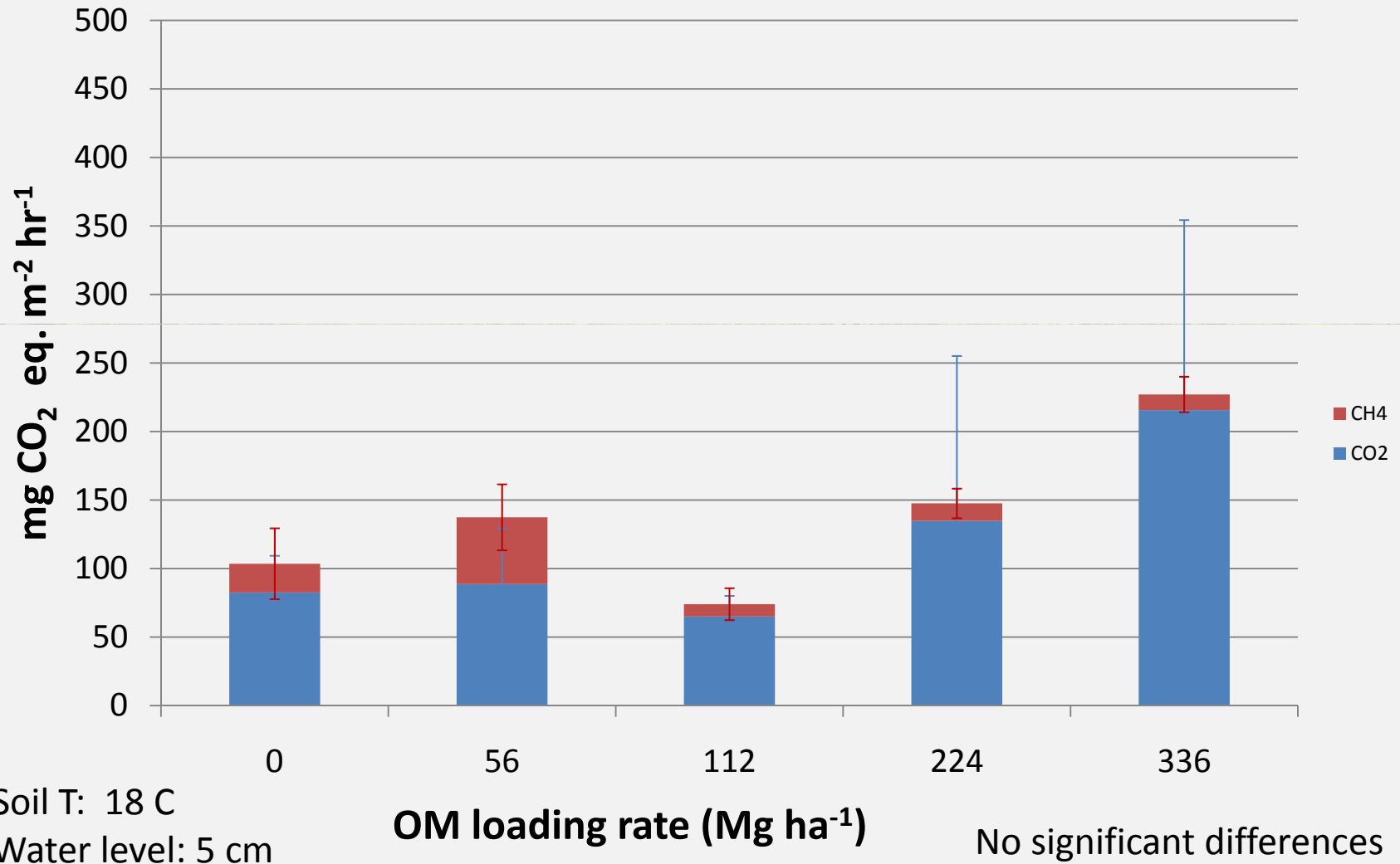
GLM - CO₂ flux ~ 0-5 cm %C + 19-21 cm %N - July



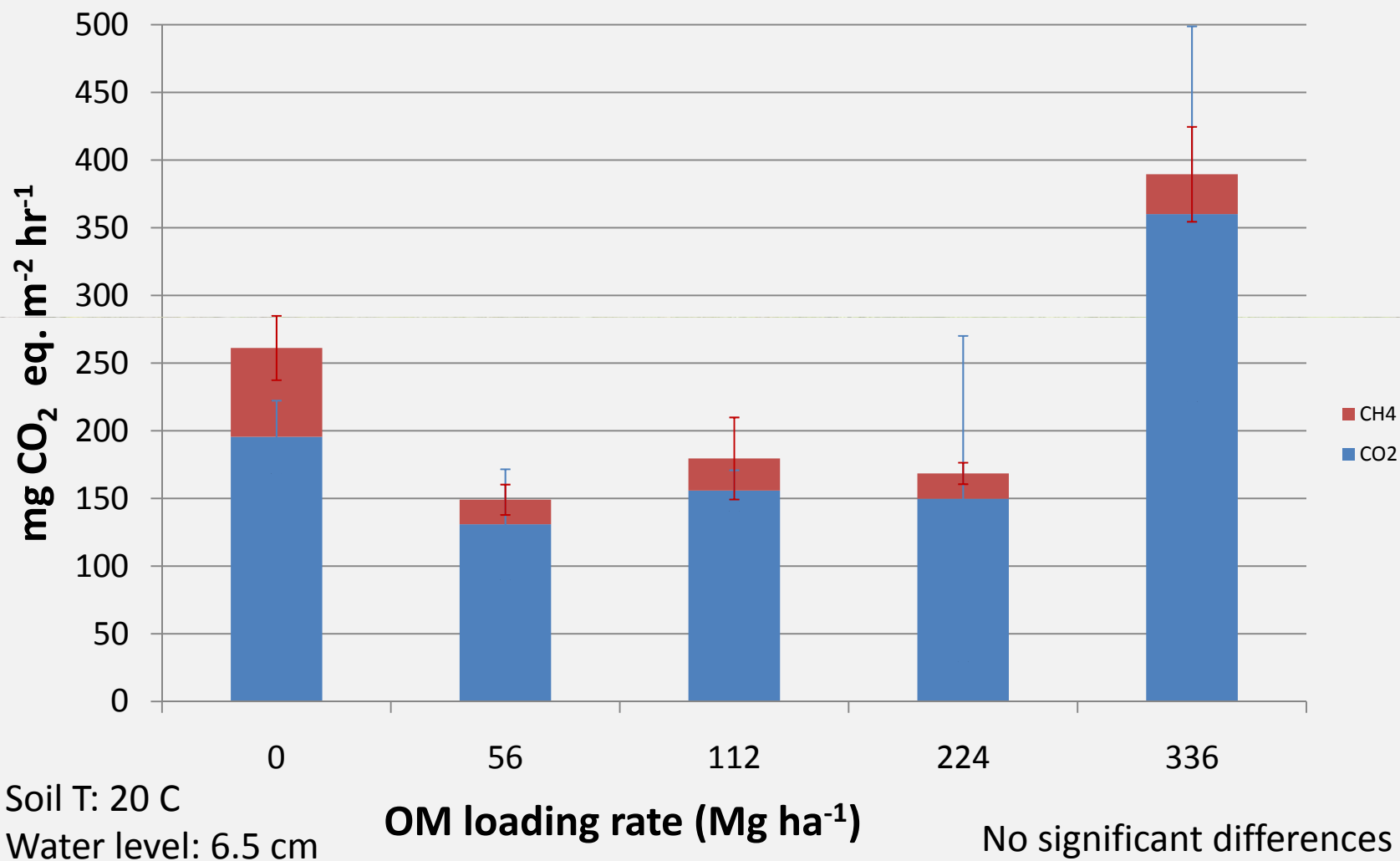
Methane flux by OM treatment



May GWP by OM treatment



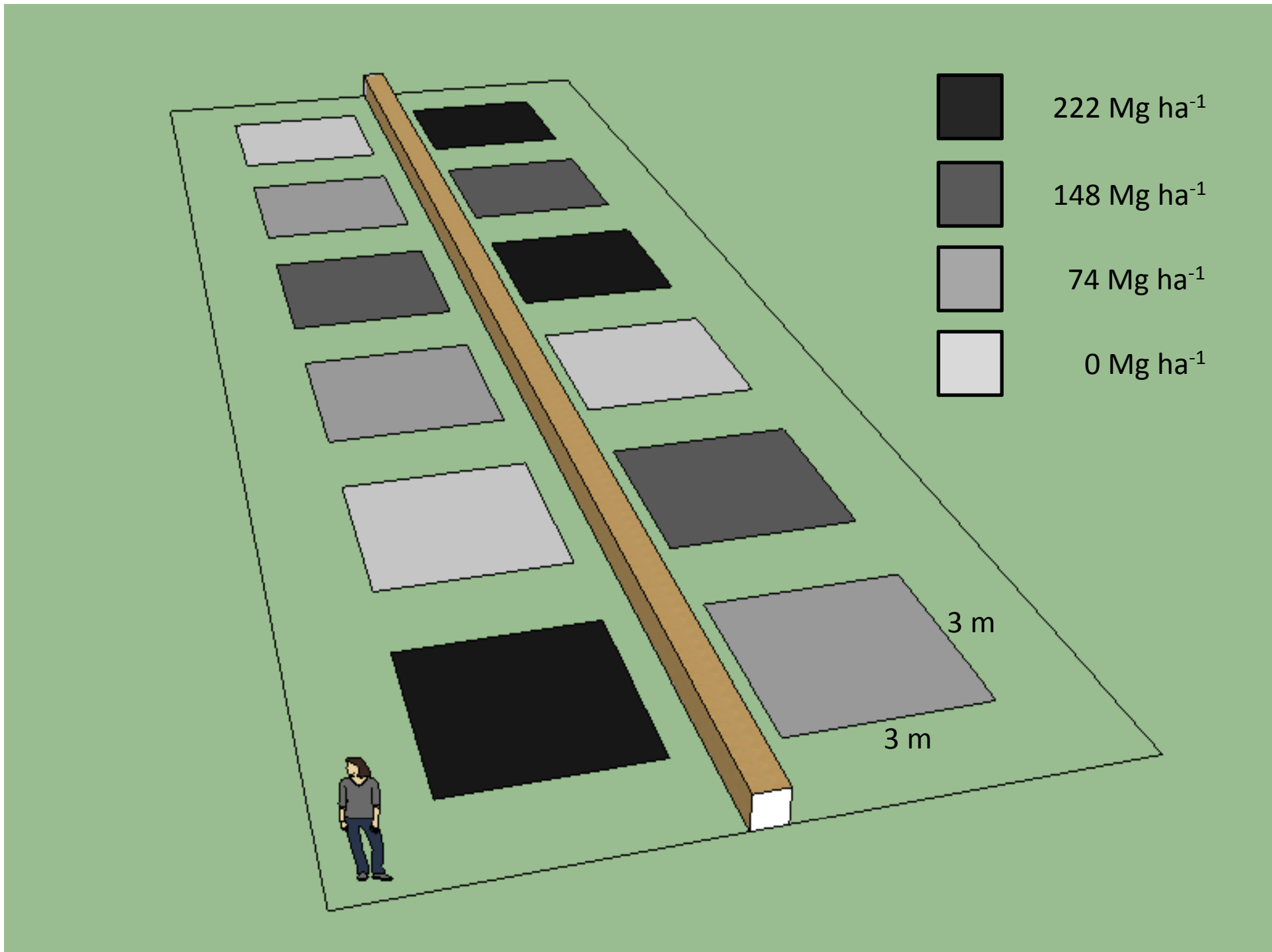
Sept. - GWP by OM treatment



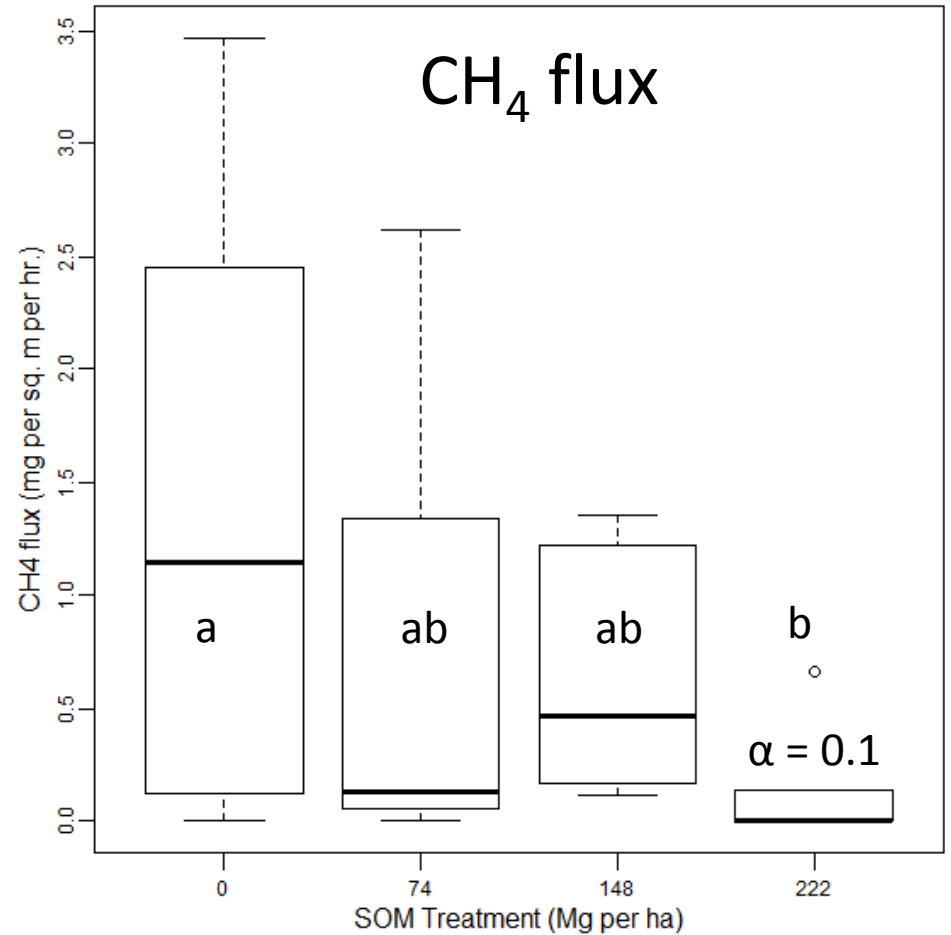
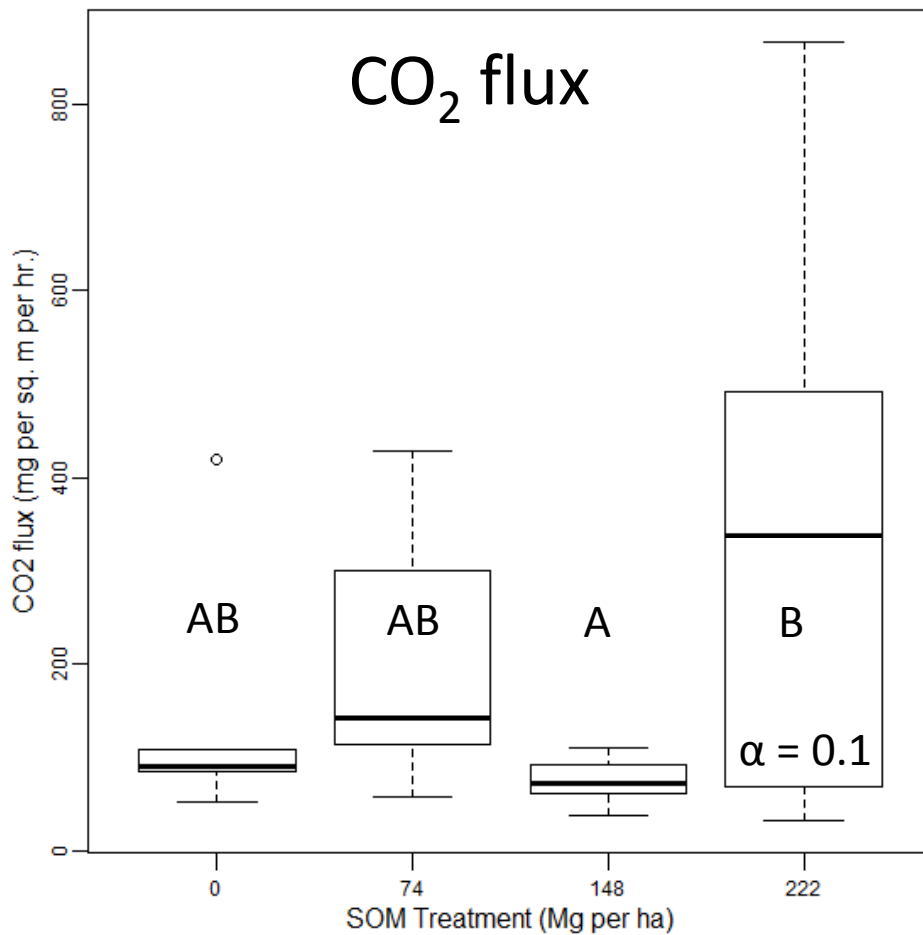
Conclusions

- Excess C from high OM amendments is emitted mainly as CO₂ not as methane
- Adding OM does not increase soil methane flux
- Adding moderate amounts of OM does not lead to enhanced GHG emissions
- Methane flux increases under flooding





Duke Forest Low Bench – Dec 2012



Acknowledgements

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