

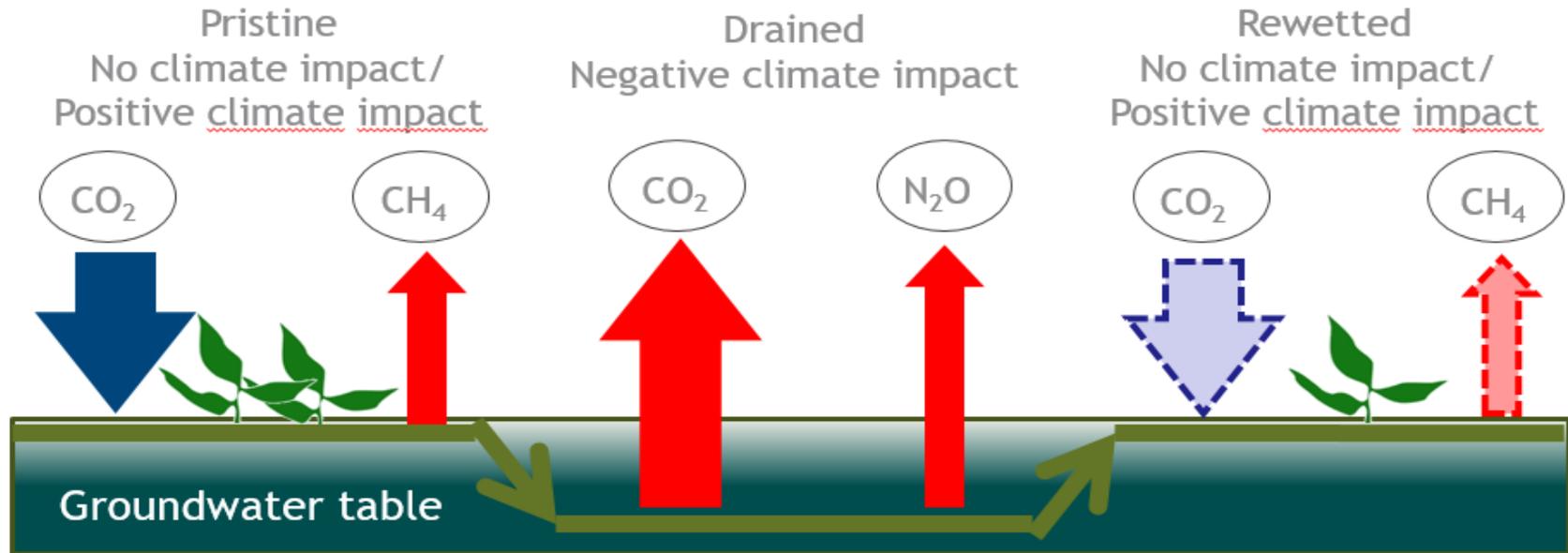
Persistently high CH₄ emissions 10 years after rewetting: The necessity for long-term observations when measuring GHG emissions of transitional systems

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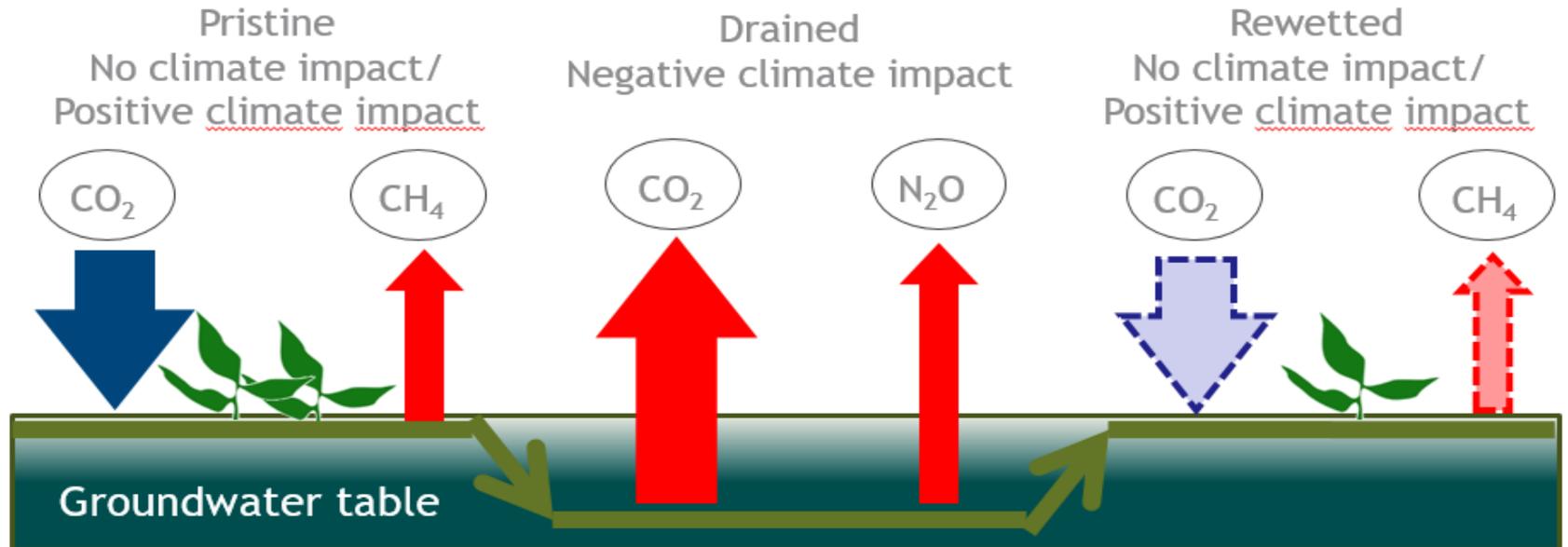
¹Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), WG
Isotope Biogeochemistry and Gas Fluxes, Germany



- Peatlands play an important role in the global climate system
- Drainage for agricultural use (e.g., grassland) transforms peatlands from a C sink into C source.
- Rewetting might restore the C sink function of formerly drained peatlands

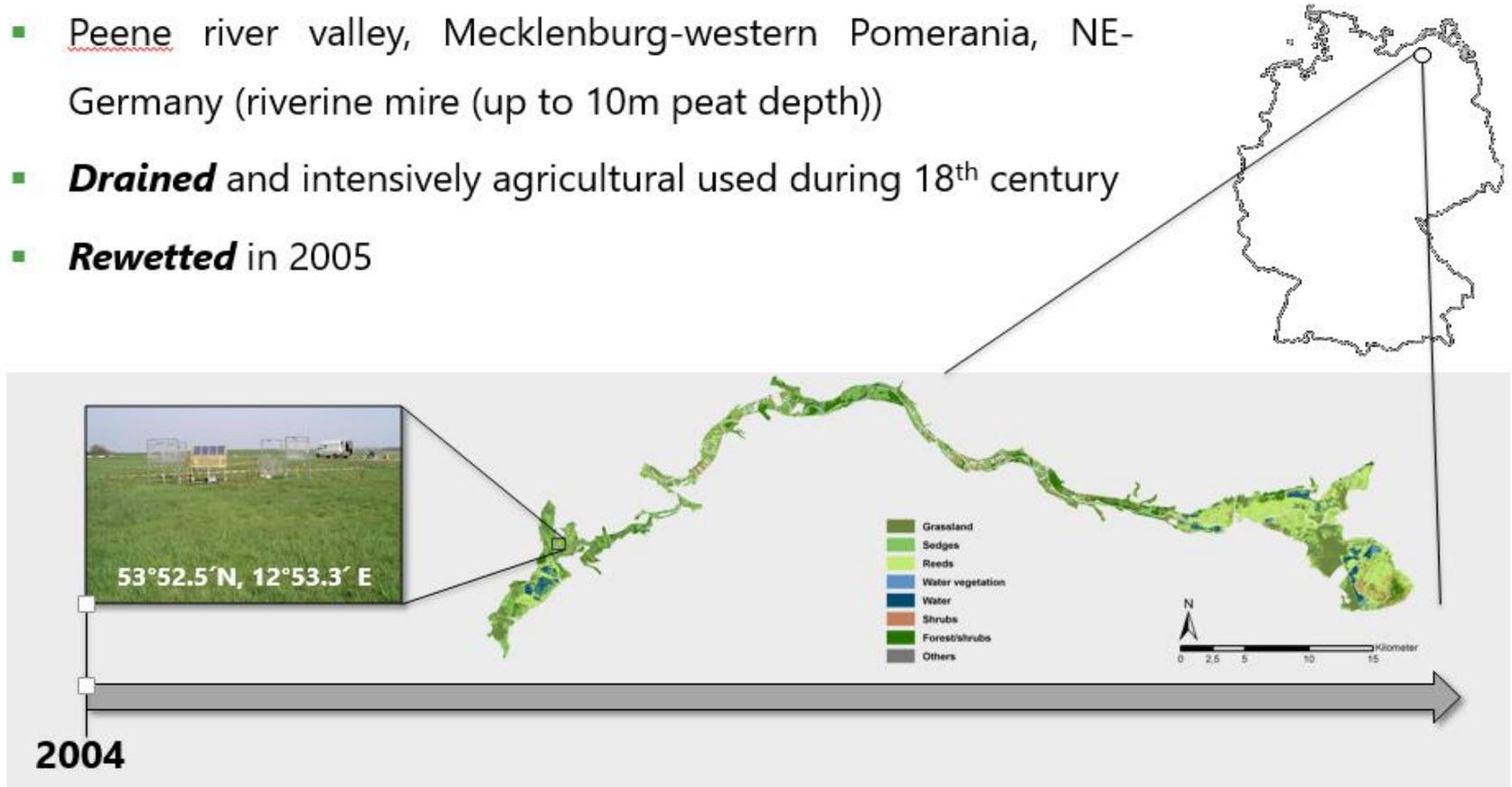


How long does it take to restore the C sink function?

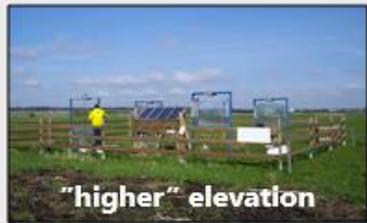
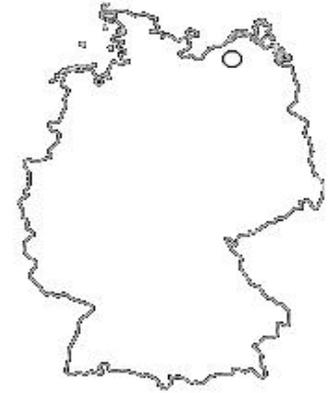


Study Site

- Peene river valley, Mecklenburg-western Pomerania, NE-Germany (riverine mire (up to 10m peat depth))
- **Drained** and intensively agricultural used during 18th century
- **Rewetted** in 2005



- Two measurement sites which differ in elevation
- Semi-humid grassland (=> **“higher elevation”**)
- Inundated grassland (=> **“low” elevation**)
- 13 years of NFT-NSS closed chamber measurements of CH₄
(n=5) following rewetting (+ 1 year prior rewetting)



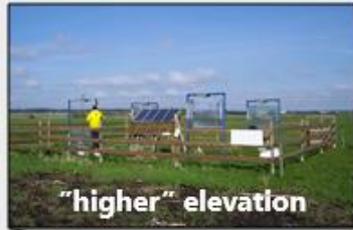
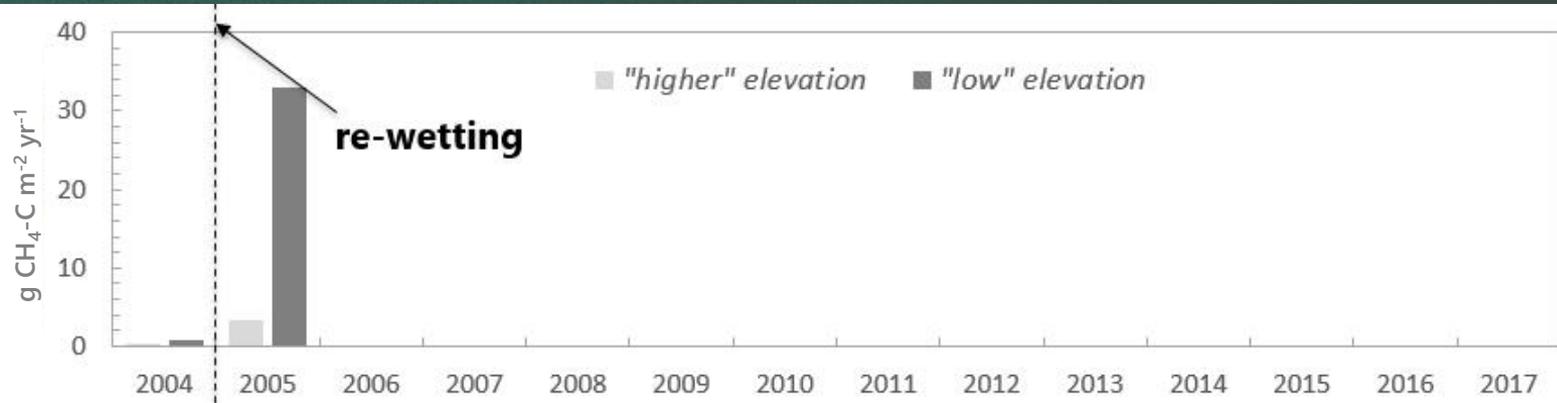
“higher” elevation



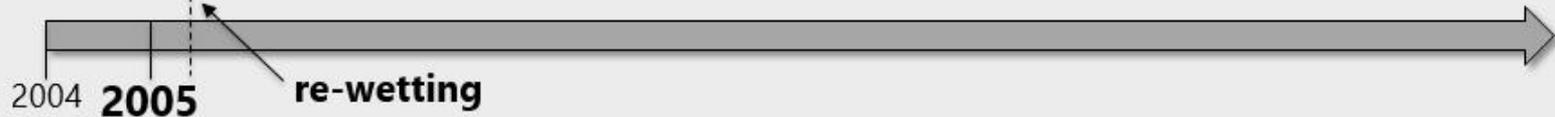
“low” elevation



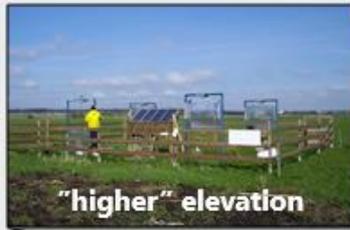
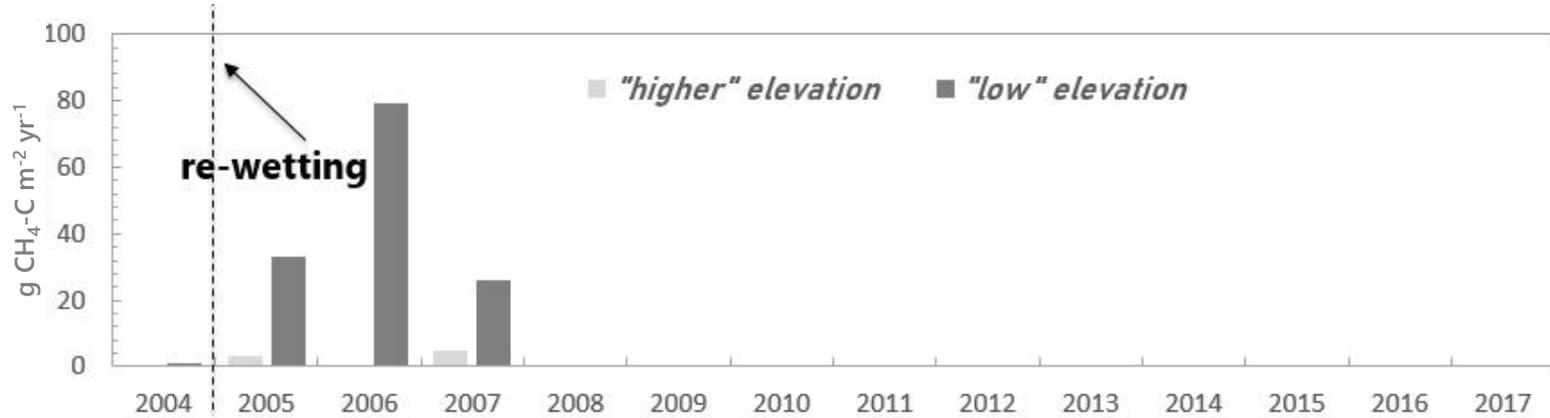
Results: high CH_4 emissions 1 year after rewetting!



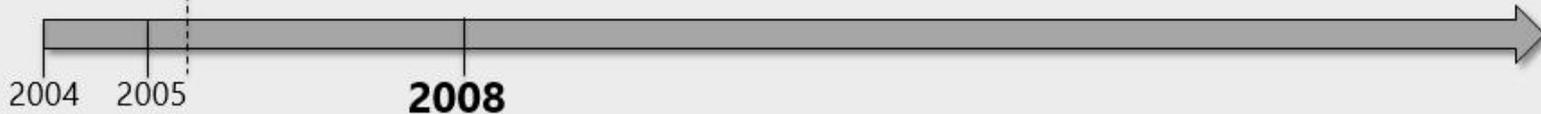
20..?



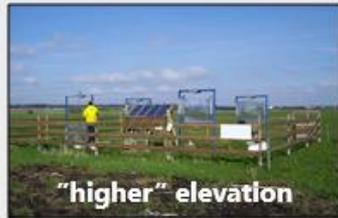
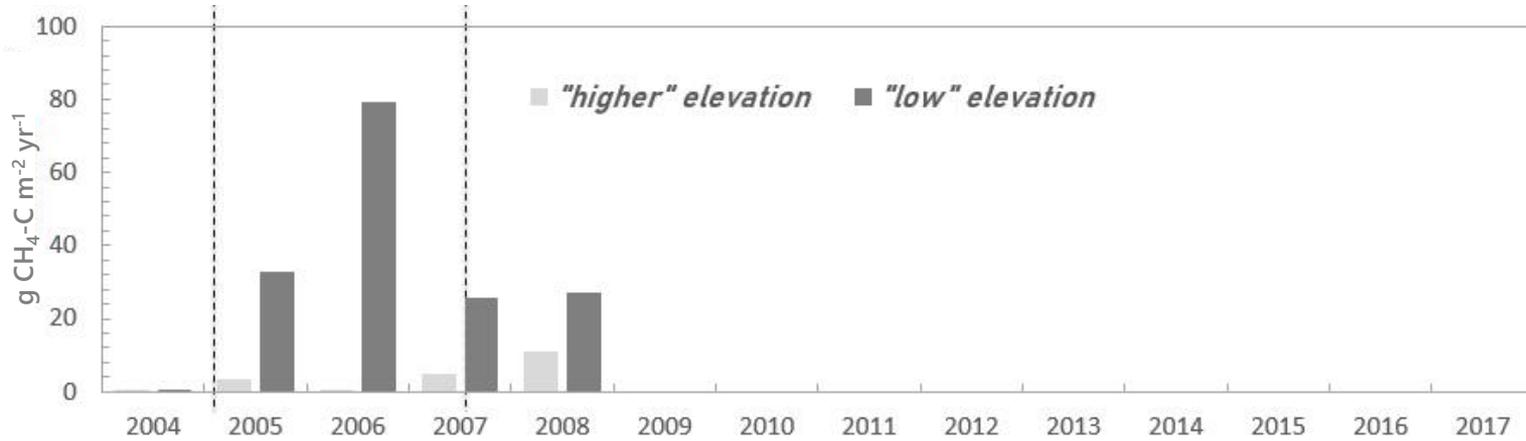
Results: decreasing CH_4 emissions after 2 years!



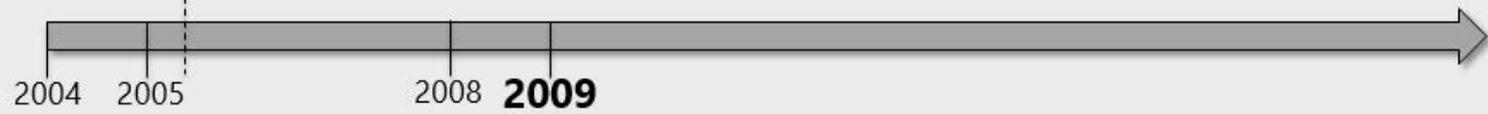
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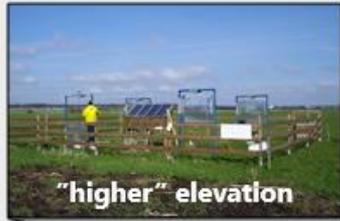
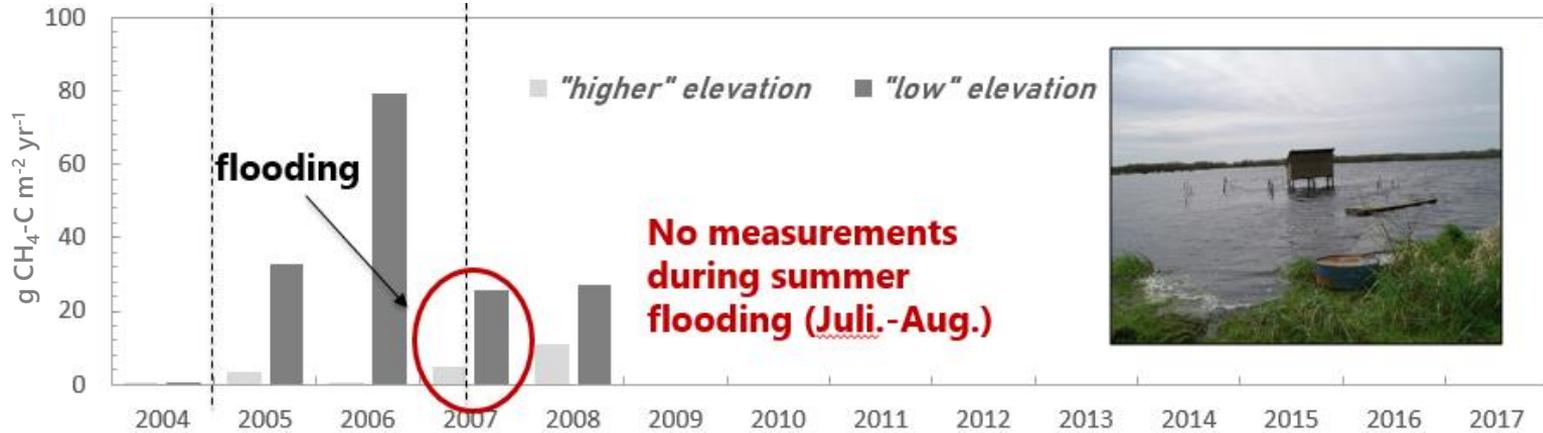
Results: high CH_4 emissions after rewetting!



20..?



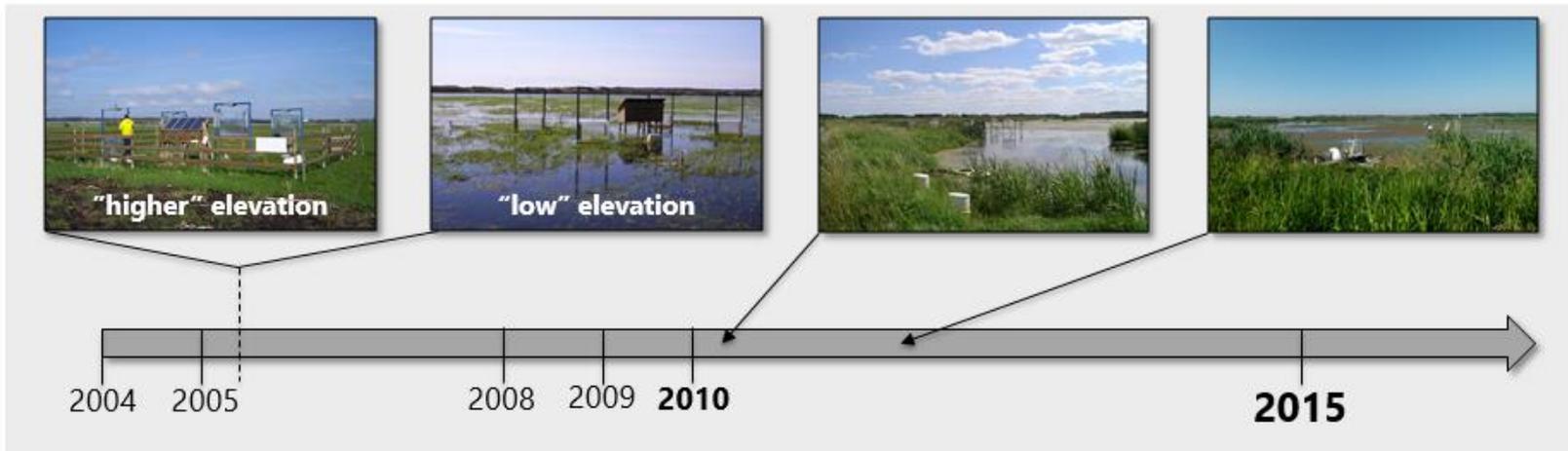
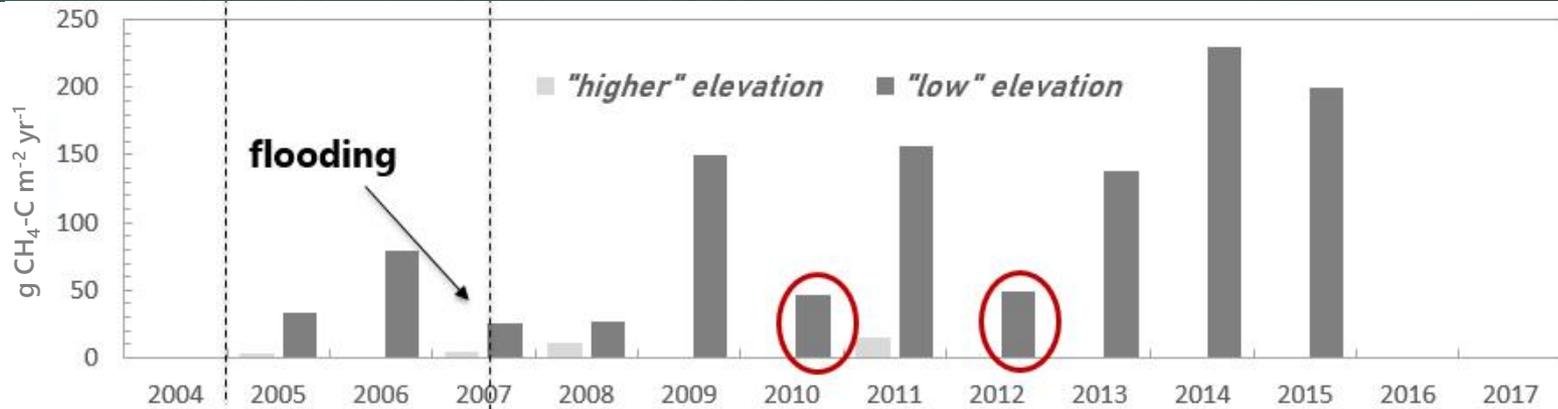
Results: high CH_4 emissions after rewetting!



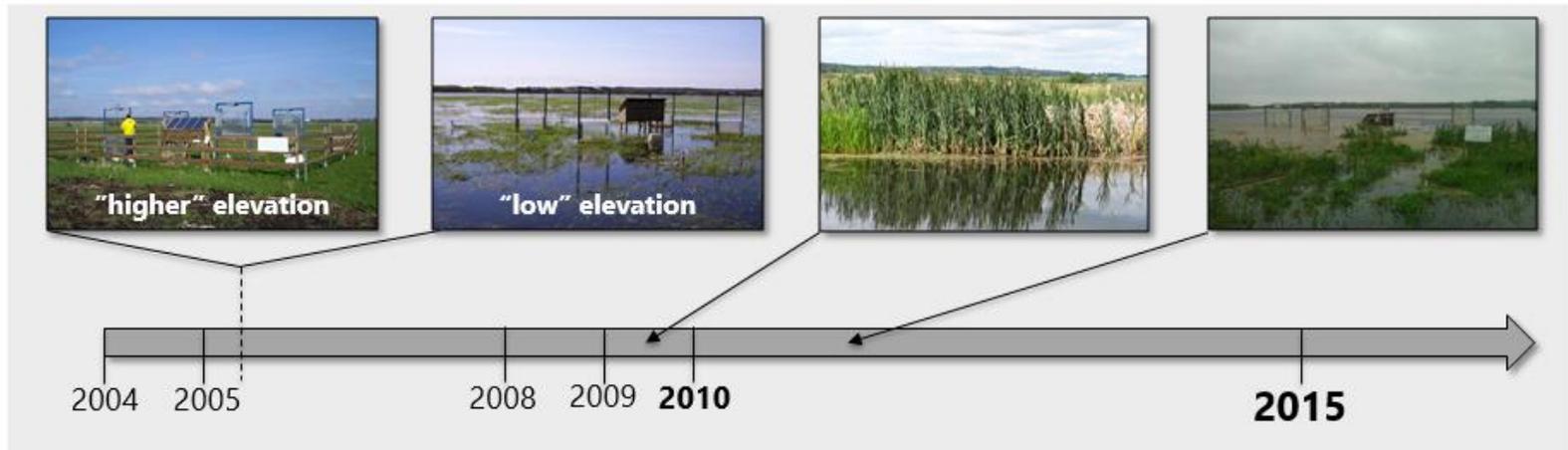
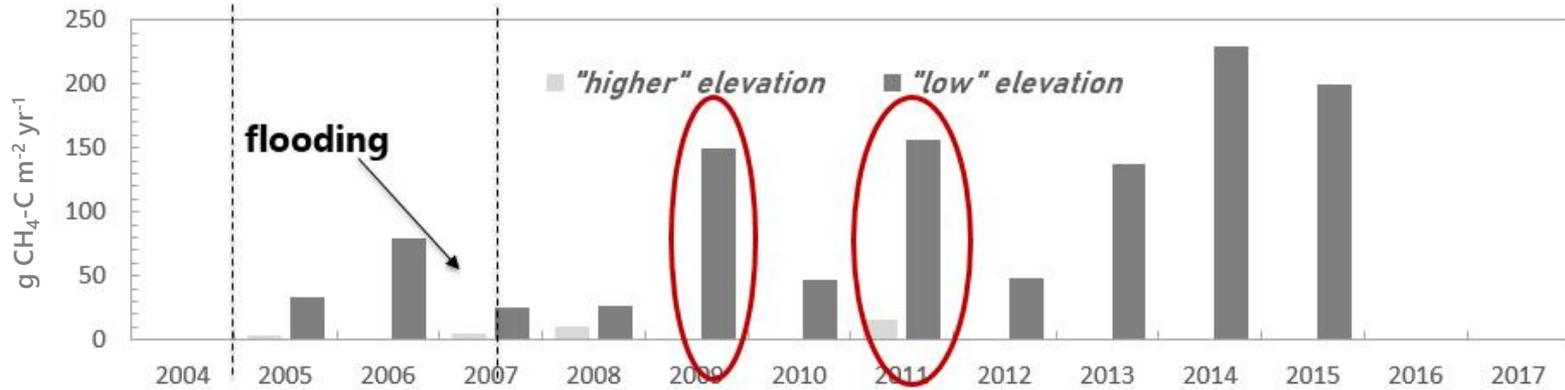
20..?



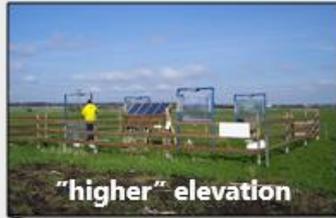
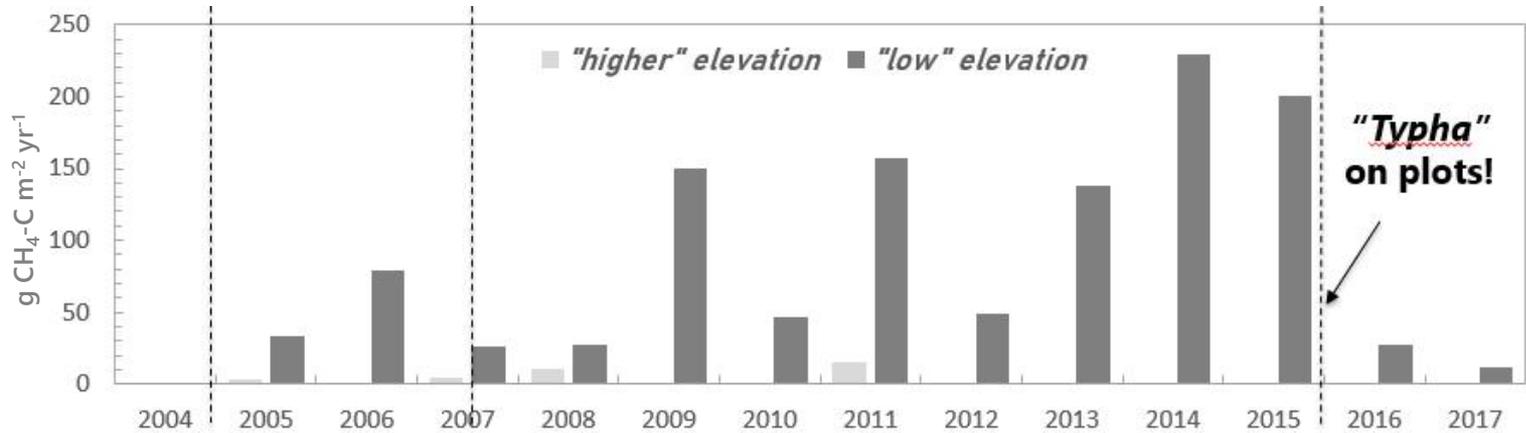
Results: remaining high CH₄ emissions!



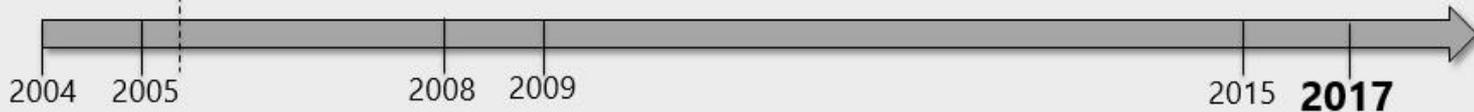
Results: remaining high CH₄ emissions!



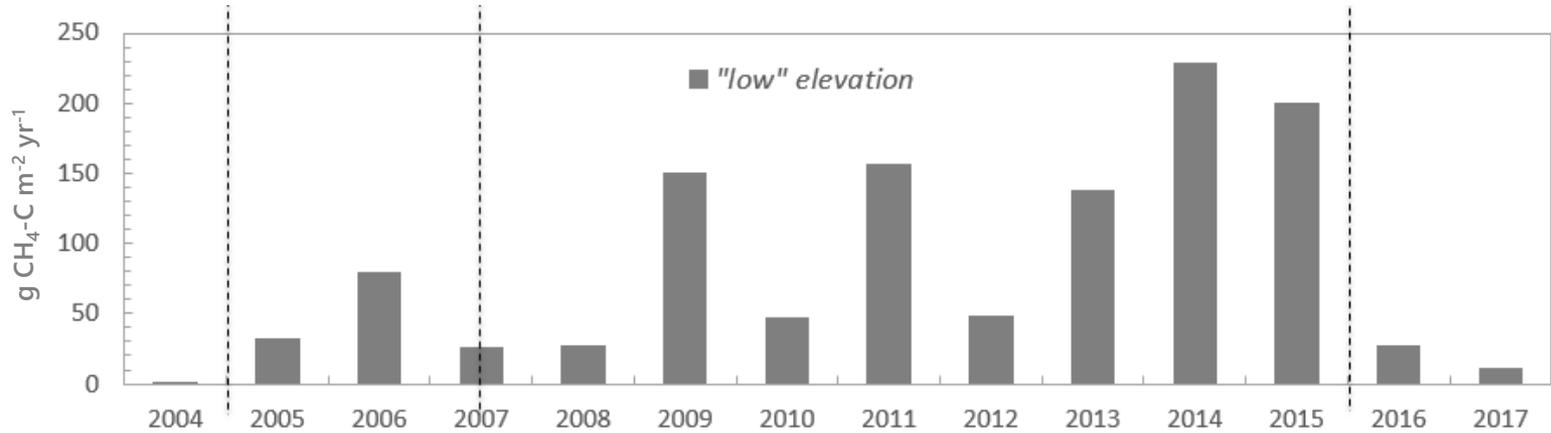
Results: decreasing CH₄ emissions!



2017!



Results: decreasing CH₄ emissions!



Before Flooding

Phalaris arundinacea

Floating

Lemna trisulca

Spirodela polyrhiza

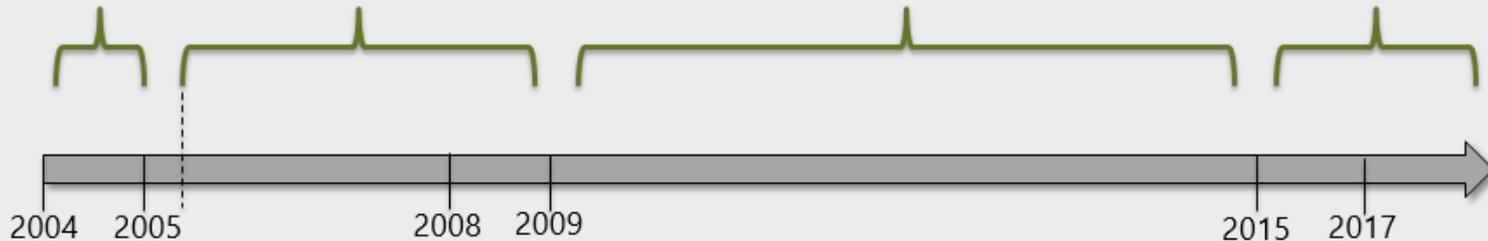
Submerged

Ceratophyllum submersum

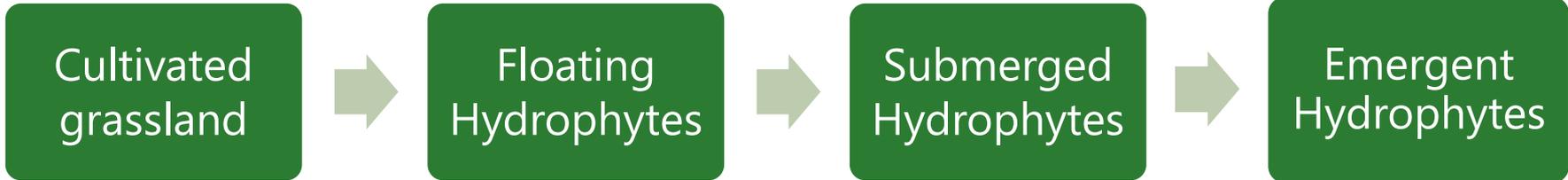
Emergent

Typha latifolia

Carex disticha



There is temporal vegetation shifts from:



- Initial stage after rewetting generates high CH₄ emission (creating open shallow lake)
- In the second stage, the shallow lake was colonised by floating and submerged hydrophytes which increases more stable CH₄ emission
- In the third stage, the emergent hydrophytes in marginal areas colonised the area and therefore substantial decrease in CH₄ emission in 2016/2017
- Hence, there is need for long term studies to cover long term transition

Thank you for your attention! Questions?



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