CARBON BIOGEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES ALONG A MANGROVE-SALT MARSH ECOTONE

UF IFAS

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Northern Advancement of Mangroves

"Poleward expansion of mangroves is a threshold response to decreased frequency of extreme cold events," Cavanaugh et al. 2014 *PNAS*







QUICK RECAP



- Dynamics of mangrove expansion (S. Bell, M. Osland, K. Cavanaugh)
- Biomass and soil organic matter greater under mangrove coverage and ecotone (L. Simpson)
- Belowground decomposition accelerated (S. Chapman)
- Physical aspects of vegetation can alter detrital dynamics via trapping (S. Pennings)
- Detrital inverts more prevalent in salt marsh (R. Smith)
- I need to look into SIAR!!! (R. MacKenzie)
- Much more (unless you snuck out for cookies)



Reddy & DeLaune 2008

Implications of Mangrove advancement into salt marsh





Spartina vs Avicennia

-Decomposition -Foodweb dynamics





STANDING STOCK BIOMASS



L.T. Simpson

Soil Organic Carbon



SOIL RESPIRATION







multiple comparisons ('dunn.test' r-package). The critical level of significance was set to $\alpha = 0.05$





Mass Loss of Litter -180 days





Camacho et al. 2016





INITIAL CONCLUSIONS

- Avicennia may be initially depleting soil OC
- Both systems water column net autotrophic (what about shade?)
- Mangrove derived C is cycling through the system
 - Sediment SIA
 - Consumer SIA
- Preferential feeding suggest some species may be able to utilize mangrove C (at least temporarily)
- There is a lot more to do....

MORE QUESTIONS?!?!?

- How long will it take for soil C to build up again?
- N cycling accelerated?
- Will net ecosystem primary productivity declinesecondary- tertiary....?
- Will foodweb structure shift to more tropical speciestemperate species displaced?
- Many More?????

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Methods

- 15 minute DO and surface water temperature data was used to estimate gross primary productivity (GPP), respiration (R) and net aquatic productivity (NAP).
- Within a 15-minute interval it is assume that the change in DO is equality to sum of the respiration rate and oxygen diffusion rate minus the rate of photosynthesis (Equation 1).
- The rate of oxygen uptake by diffusion across the air-water interface (D) is regulated by the difference in O2 in the water column from atmospheric equilibrium and the temperature-dependent gas exchange coefficient for oxygen. Wind produces turbulence in the stationary water bodies, facilitating gas exchange processes driven by wind speed (Equation 2).

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = P - R + D \tag{1}$$

C = Dissolved oxygen concentration (mg L⁻¹) t = time (h) P = rate of photosynthesis (mg L⁻¹ h⁻¹) R= respiration rate (mg L⁻¹ h⁻¹) D = rate of oxygen uptake by diffusion across the air-water interface (mg L⁻¹ h⁻¹)

$$D = k_a (C_s - C) \tag{2}$$

D = rate of oxygen uptake by diffusion across the air-water interface (mg L⁻¹ h⁻¹) k_a = volumetric reaeration coefficient (h⁻¹) C_s = Dissolved oxygen saturation concentration (mg L⁻¹) C = Dissolved oxygen concentration (mg L⁻¹)

SALT MARSH INVERTEBRATES

Littoraria irrorata- Salt Marsh Periwinkle





Geukensia demissa-Ribbed Mussel



Sesarma reticulatum-Marsh Crab



Uca spp.- Fiddler Crab



Callinectes sapidus -Blue Crab



Hourly Mean Data



Spearman's Rank Correlation Analysis

Site	Kendall τ	p-value
Spartina	-0.01	0.82
Mangrove	-0.38	< 0.001

Hourly Mean Data



