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Biogeomorphic feedbacks drive

dynamics of vegetation-landform complex

in a coastal riparian system

(Accepted by Ecosphere)

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The Skallingen salt marsh in SW Denmark

Dynamics of vegetation-landform complex bar: sedimentation / expansion of pioneer zone

2006

- bank edge: erosion / retreat of vegetation

Biogeomorphic Feedbacks in Tidal Creeks



Modified from and inspired by Corenblit et al. (2007)

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A Conventional Notion in Riparian Ecology



Hypothesized Gradient across Tidal Creeks



Away from the creek

- Less dynamic changes in hydrogeomorphology
- Less changes in plant species composition

The Skallingen Peninsula

Sheltered backbarrier salt marsh Denmark

447

Esbjerg

Fanø

Soon Google

Eye alt 21.51 km

3 mi

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO © 2009 Tele Atlas © 2009 Europa Technologies Image © 2009 COWI A/S, DDO 55°30'20.78° N 8°18'02.29° E



Establishment of Transects



Sampling sites in the study area (photo taken in 1995)

Sampling Design



Estimation of Succession Rate

e.g. point bar part



2-dimensional space of nonmetric multidimensional scaling Average Euclidean distance in Level 1

VS.

Average Euclidean distance in Level 2

VS.

Average Euclidean distance in Level 3

Dynamics in Point Bars



Axis 1 (85.2%)

Dynamics in Point Bars



Axis 1 (85.2%)

Kim (In press) Ecosphere



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Dominant Processes in Point Bars

Autogenesis (e.g. competition) Hydrogeomorphic allogenesis (e.g. sedimentation, submergence)

Dynamics in Cutbank Edges



Dynamics in Cutbank Edges



Axis 1 (52.5%)

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Dominant Processes in Cutbank Edges

Autogenesis (e.g. competition) Hydrogeomorphic allogenesis (e.g. erosion, bank collapse)

Hypothesized Gradient across Tidal Creeks



Away from the creek

- Less dynamic changes in hydrogeomorphology
- Less changes in plant species composition



The rate of allogenic succession under dynamic hydrogeomorphology has not necessarily been greater than that of autogenic succession that was unexpectedly dominant at locations slightly away from the creeks Both allogenic and autogenic processes may be simultaneously, and perhaps equally, important to overall vegetation dynamics around salt marsh channels

A Conventional Notion in Riparian Ecology



This view is in disagreement with the conventional belief in fluvial ecology, calling for a more explicit inclusion of autogenic processes in modeling the evolution of vegetation–landform complexes in the riparian zone A true nonlinearity exists in fluvial systems in that, despite under highly dynamic hydrogeomorphology, output (i.e. vegetation and landform dynamics) is not necessarily a direct product of input (i.e. hydrogeomorphic effects), due to an unexpectedly significant intervening variable, autogenesis

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Retreat of bank edge by 2.3 m in C3

Advance of pioneer zone by 2.8 m in P10