

Soil properties determine fluvial losses of carbon in Amazonian headwaters

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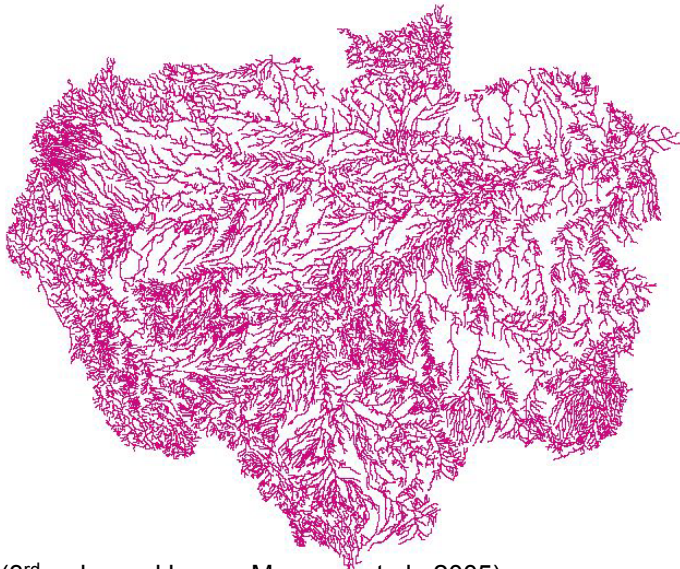
Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso, Cuiaba

Susan Riha

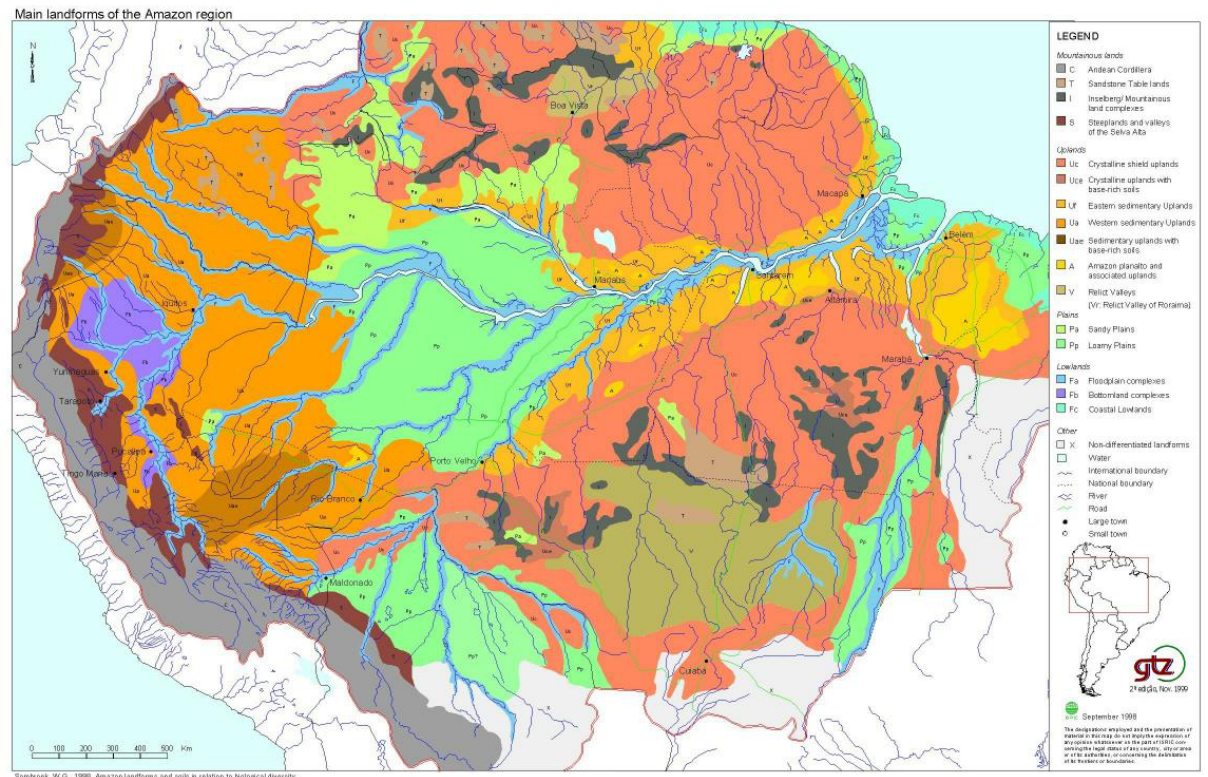
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Soil Control on Stream Biogeochemistry

Soil Type Control on Stream Carbon Export? (Oxisol-Ultisol)



(3rd order and larger, Mayorga et al., 2005)

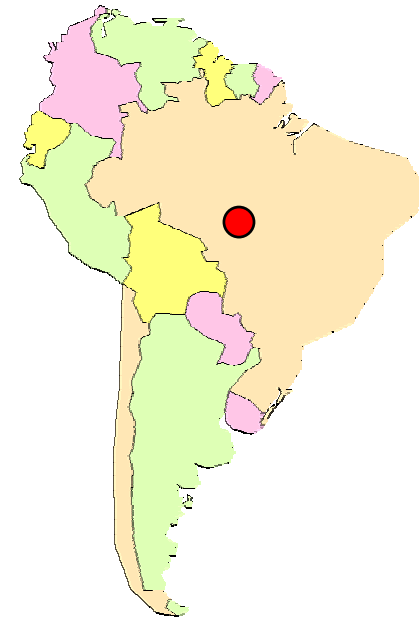
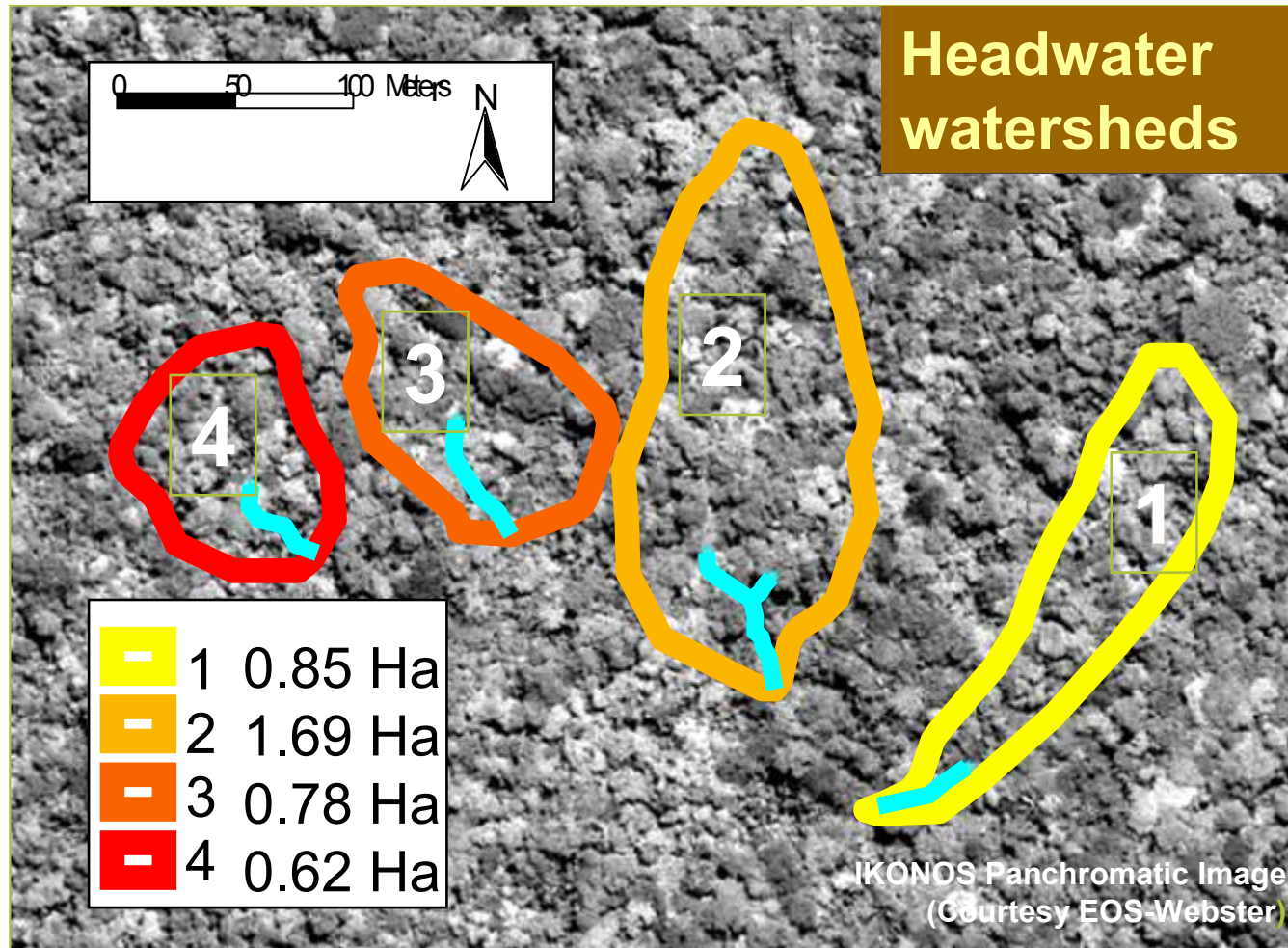


Sombroek et al. Acta Amazonica



Cornell University

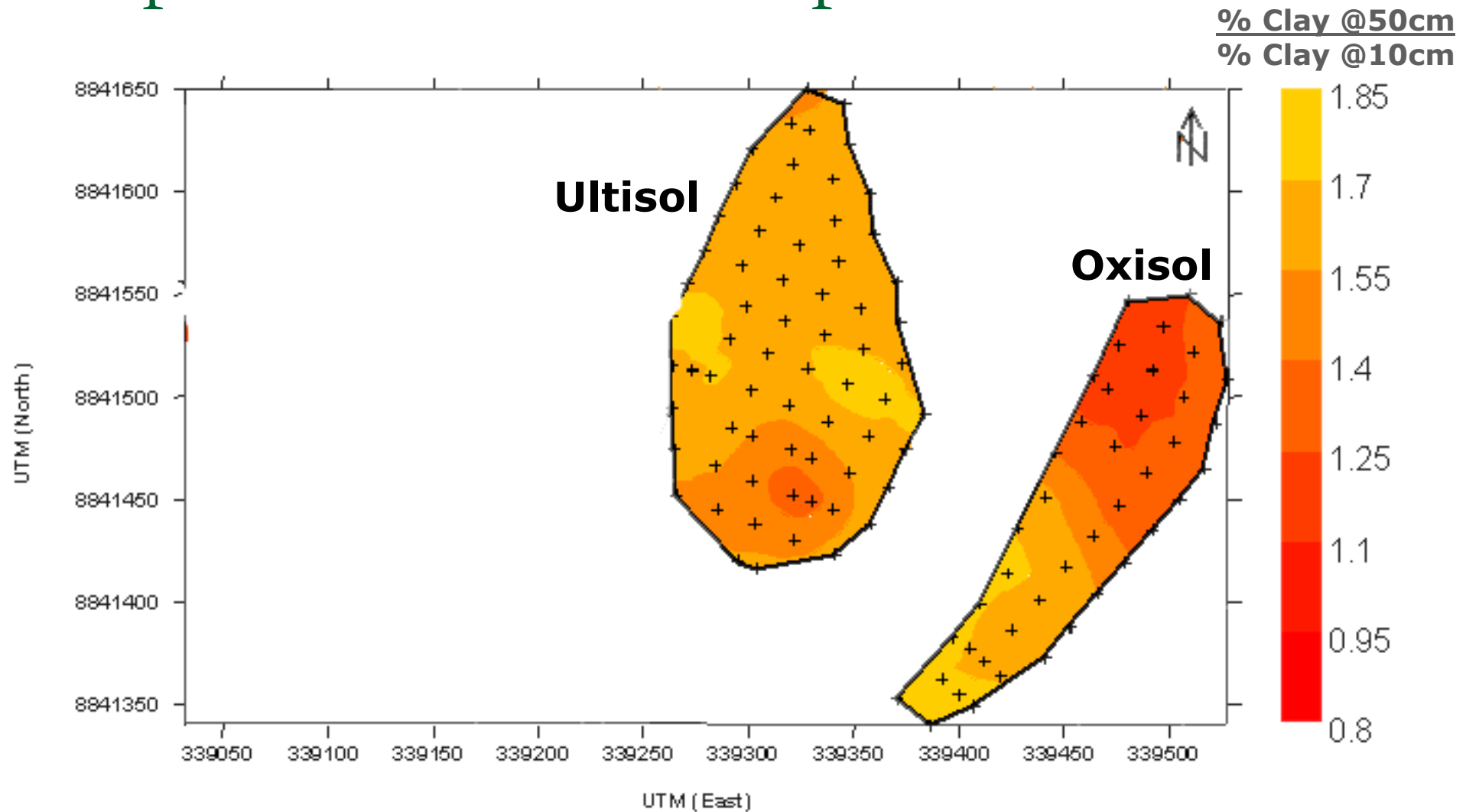
Flow paths and carbon export



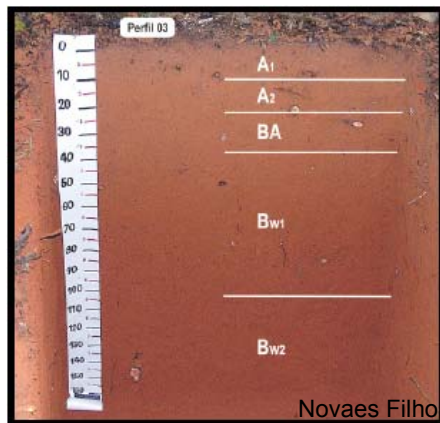
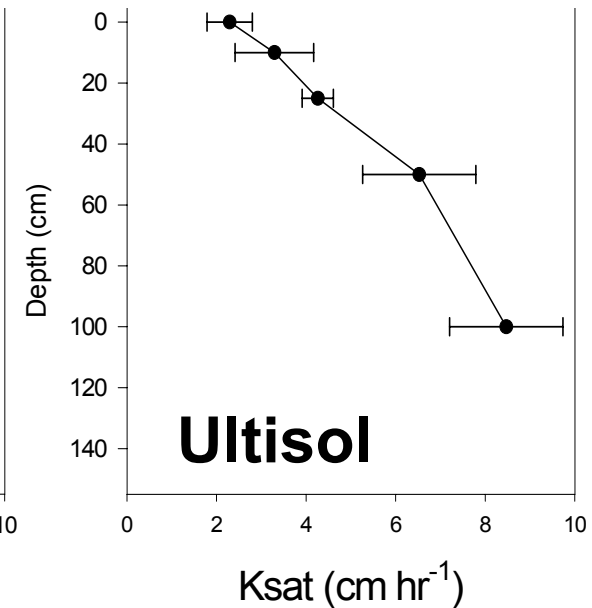
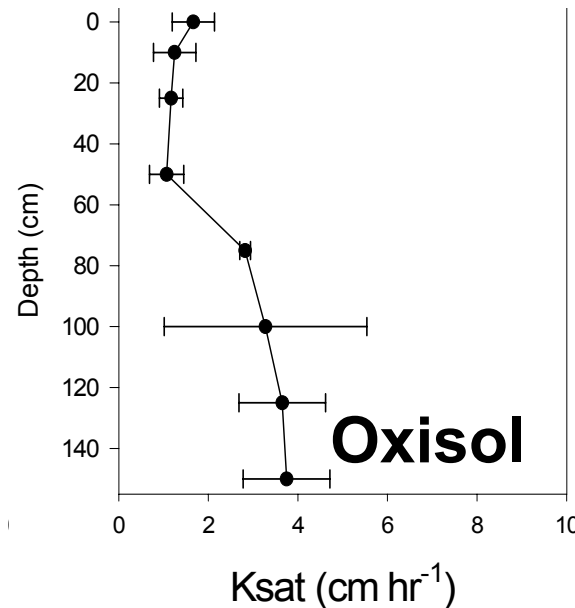
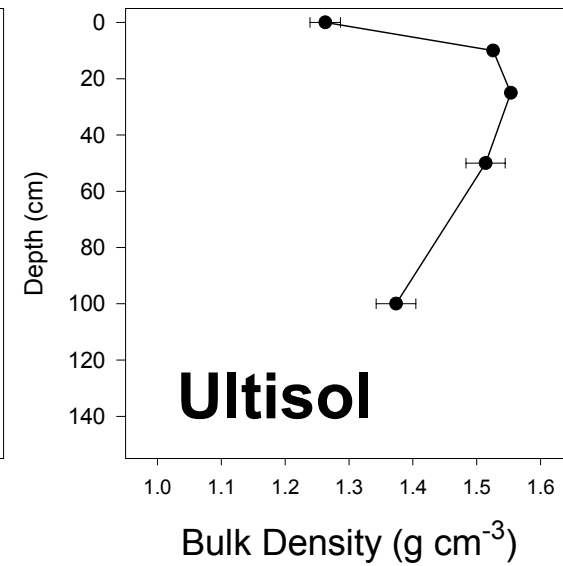
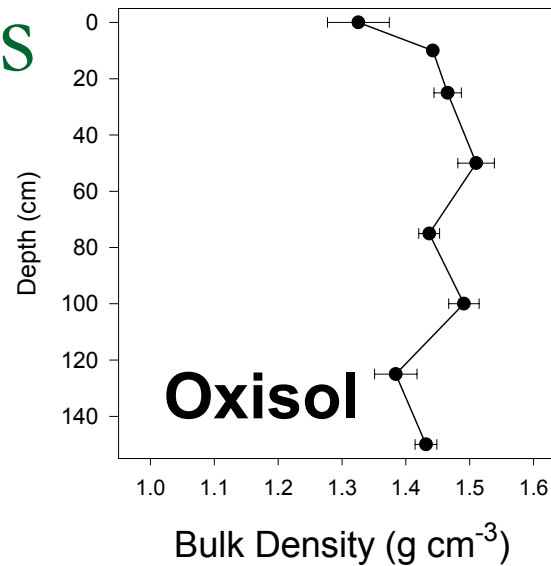
**Juruena
NW Mato Grosso**



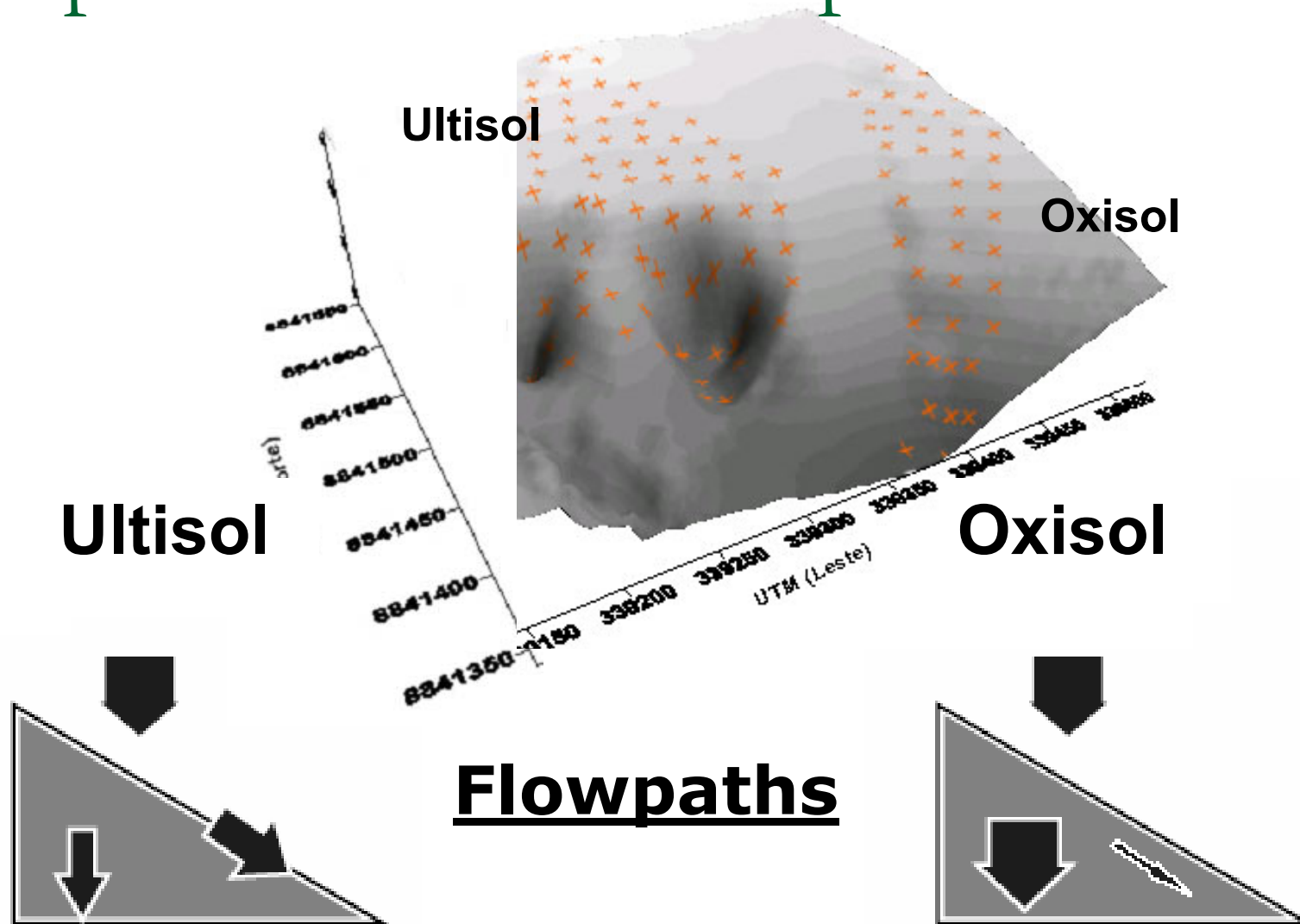
Flow paths and carbon export



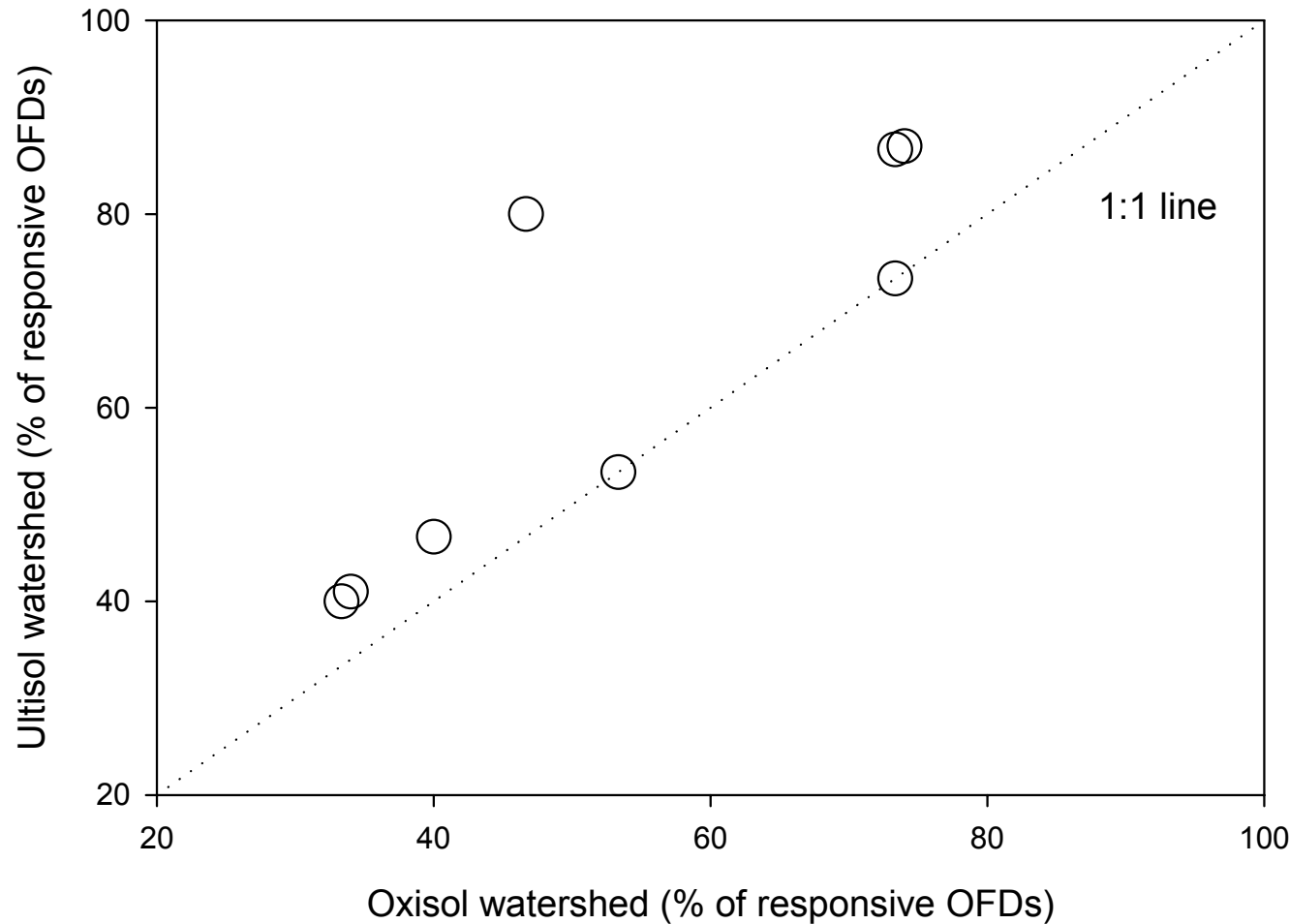
Soil Properties Controlling Hydrology



Flow paths and carbon export



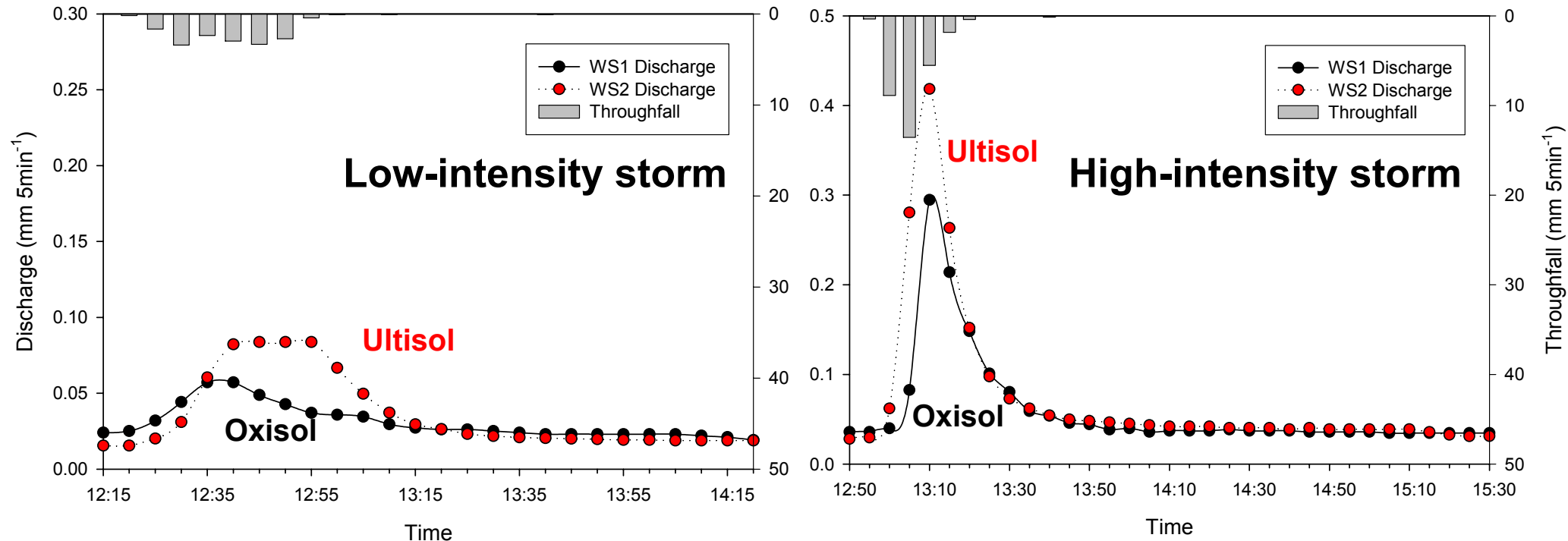
Overland Flow Response to Storms



soil surface



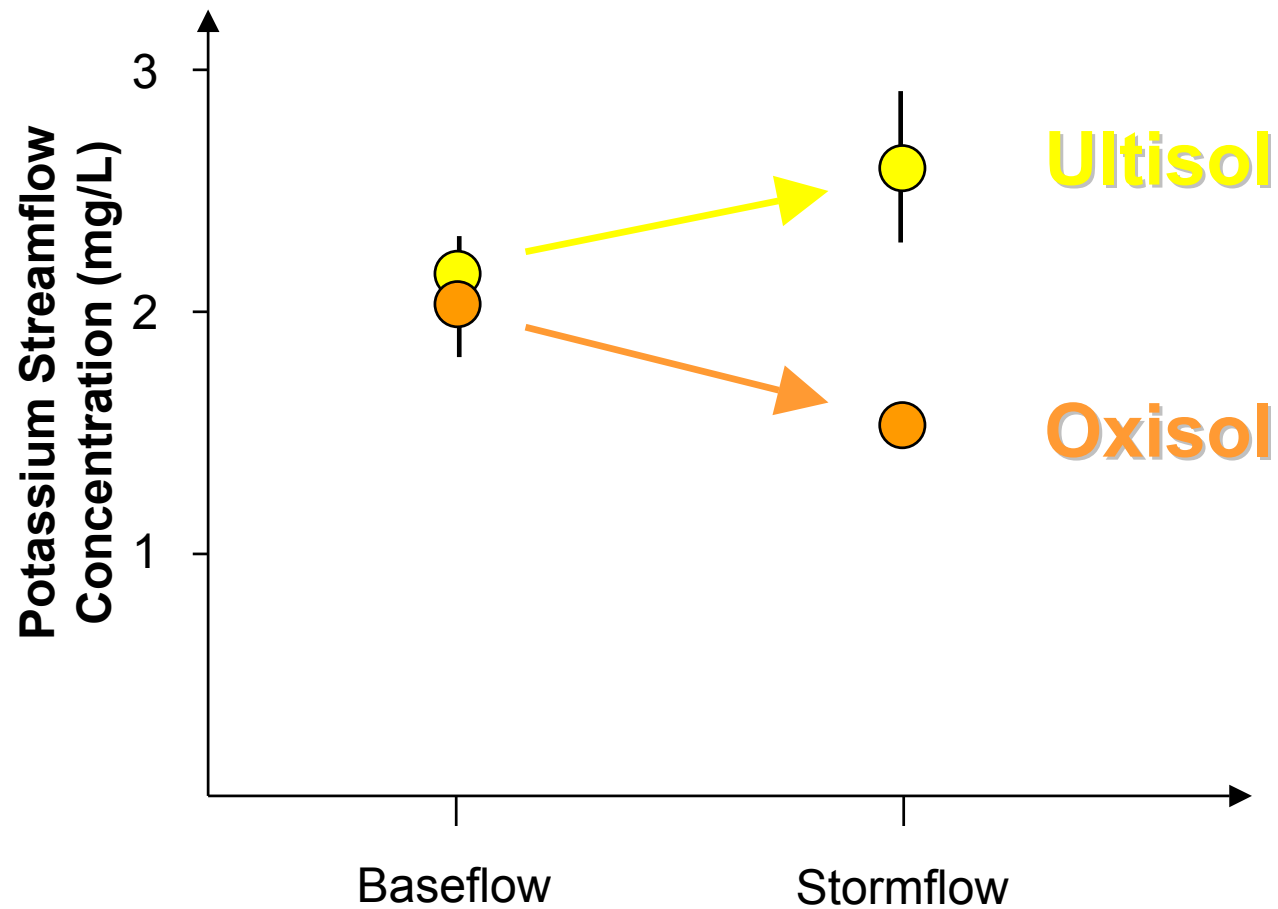
Stream Flow Response to Storms



Ultisol $3.2 \pm 0.2\%$ of event precipitation

Oxisol $2.5 \pm 0.3\%$ of event precipitation

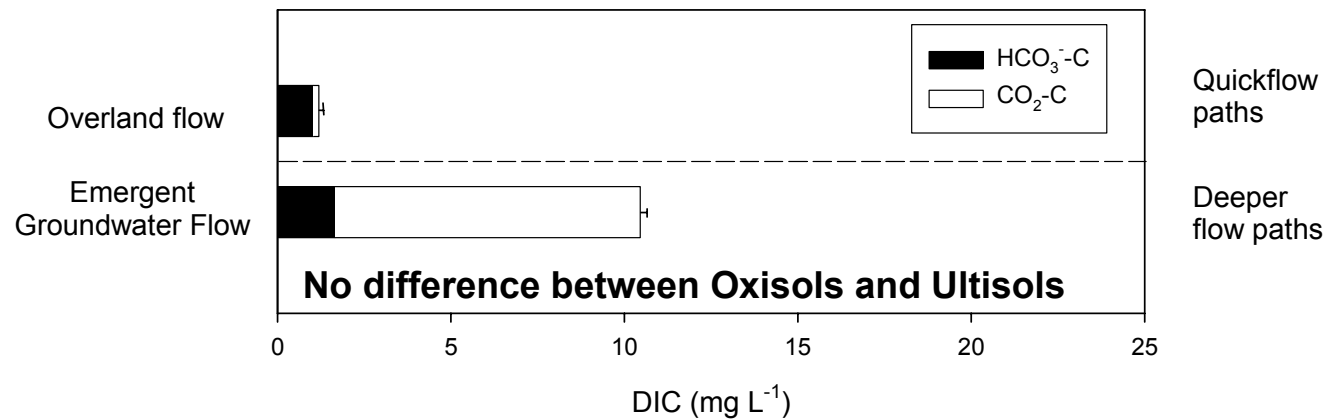
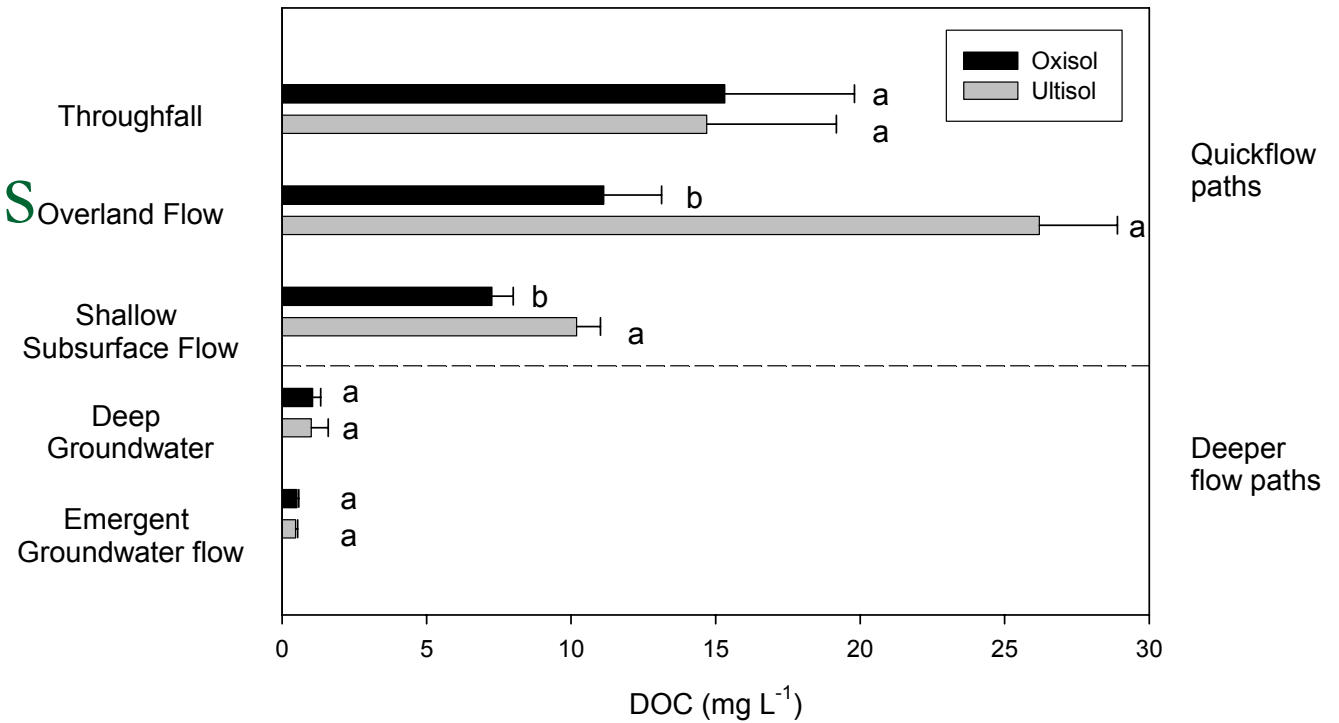
Stream Flow Response to Storms



(Means \pm s.e., N=45 and 33 for base- and stormflow)



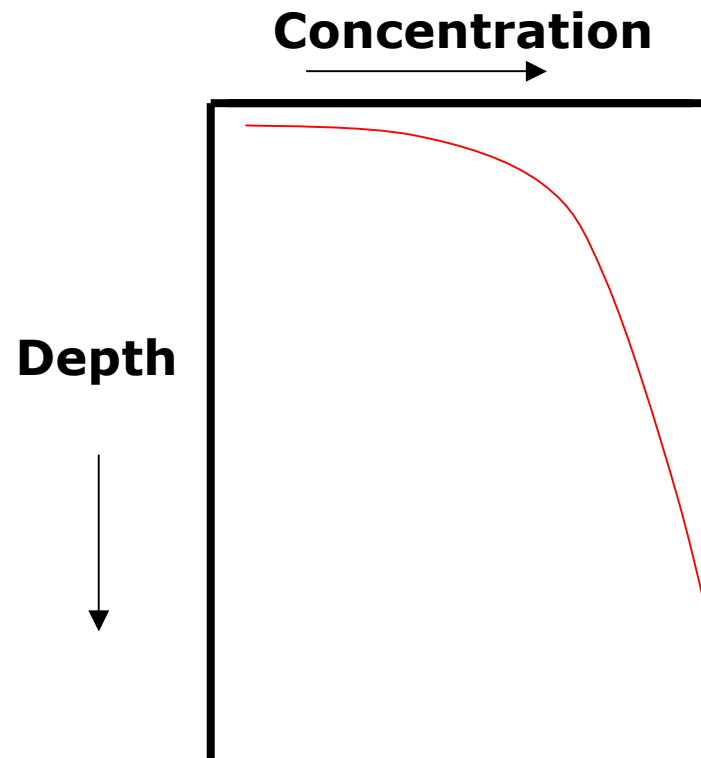
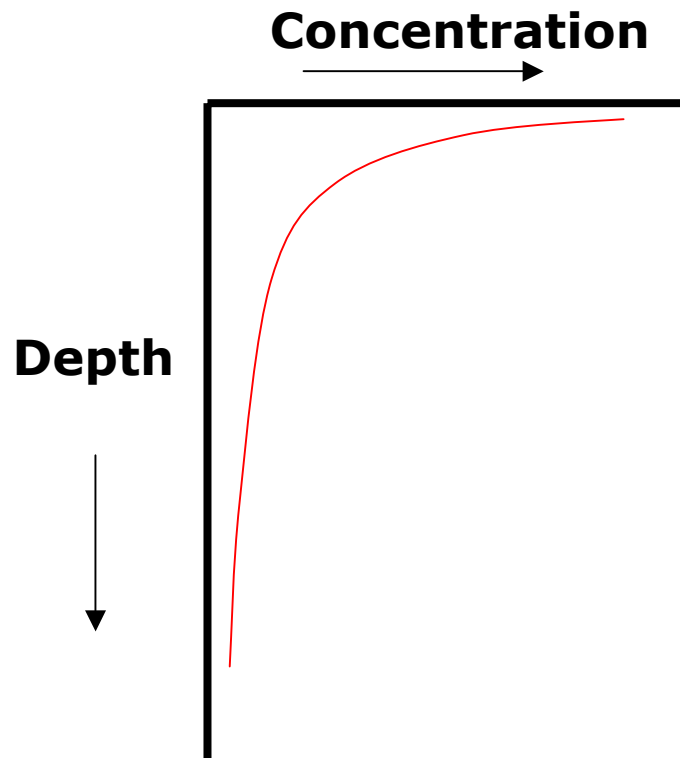
Distribution of Mobile C Forms in Solution



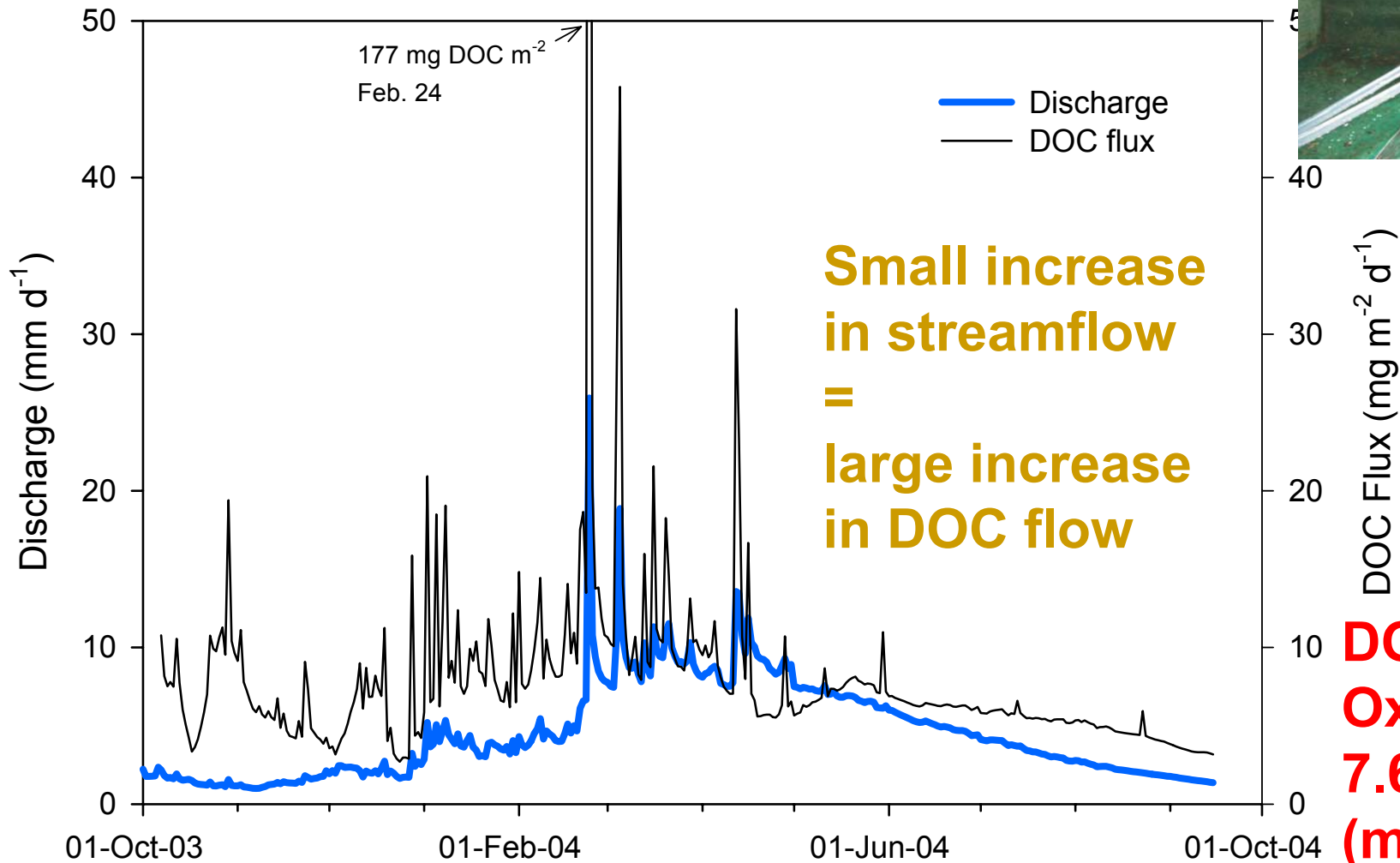
Distribution of Mobile C Forms in Solution

DOC – surficial

DIC – deep soil



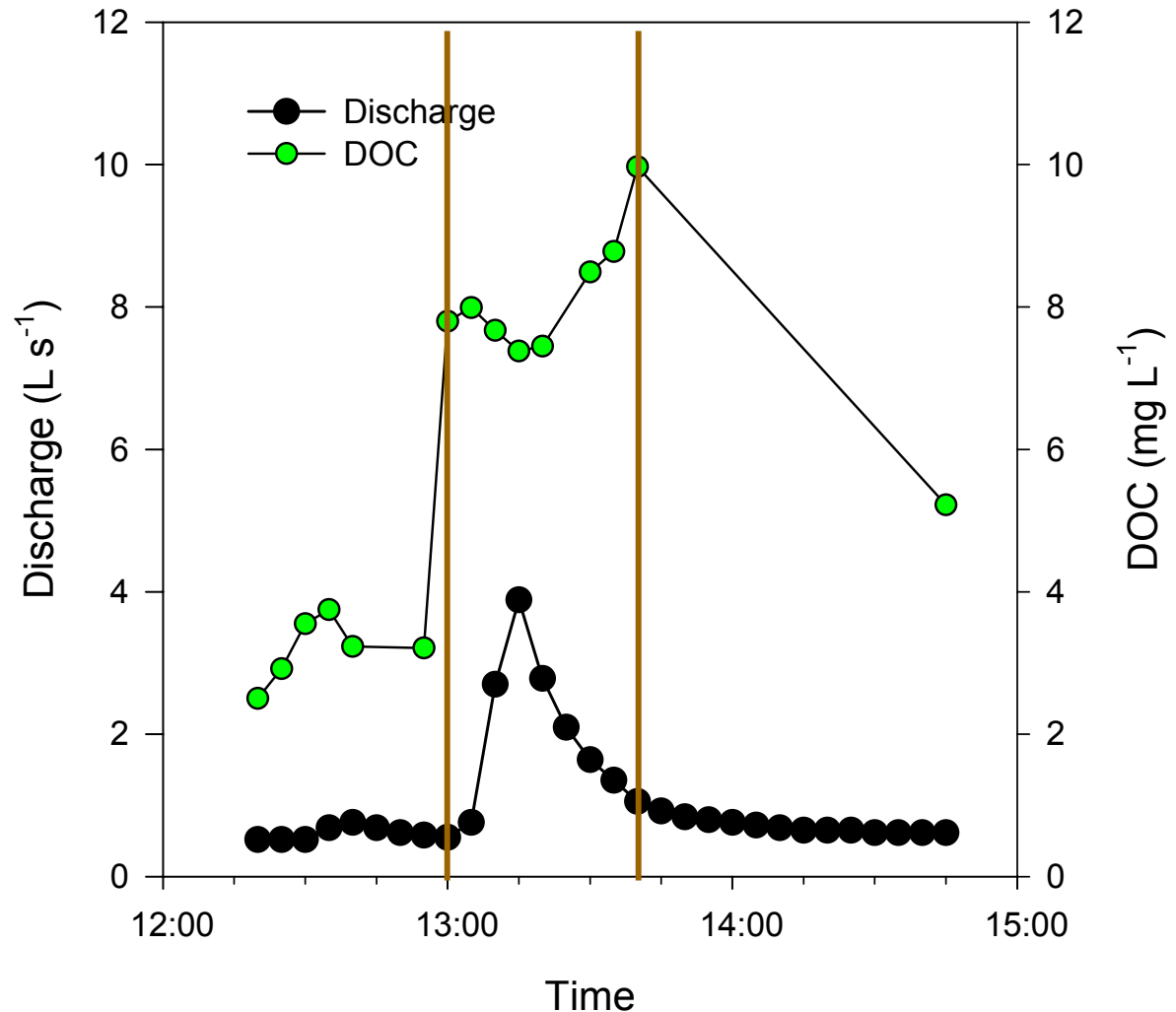
Stream Flow Response to Storms



DOC (stream):
Oxisol < Ultisol
7.6±0.30 < 9.2±0.25
(mg/m²/day)

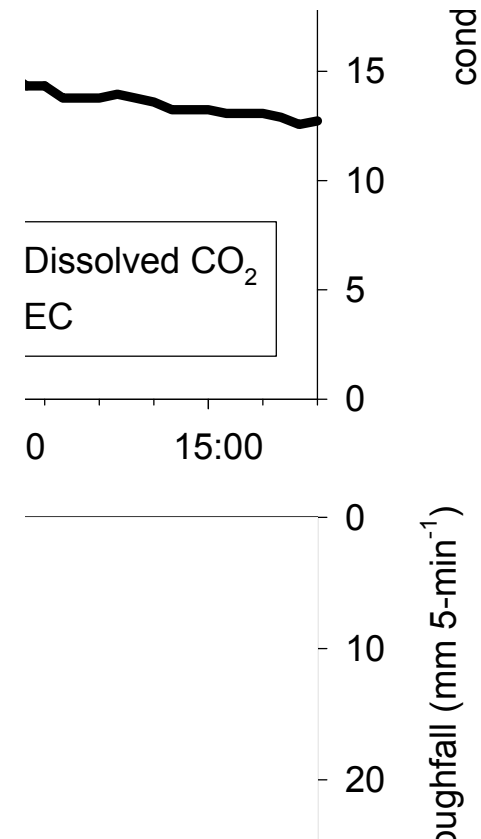
Stream Flow Response to Storms - DOC

- Early DOC flushing from soil surface at onset of rain
- High DOC concentrations even after discharge ceased
- Greater surficial flow in Ultisols creates greater DOC export than in Oxisols

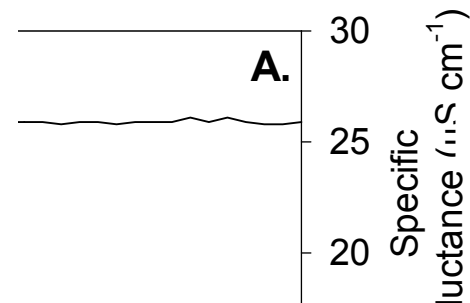


Stream Flow Response to Storms – CO₂

- Late CO₂ flushing from groundwater after rainfall
- Greater deep flow in Oxisols may create greater CO₂ export than in Ultisols



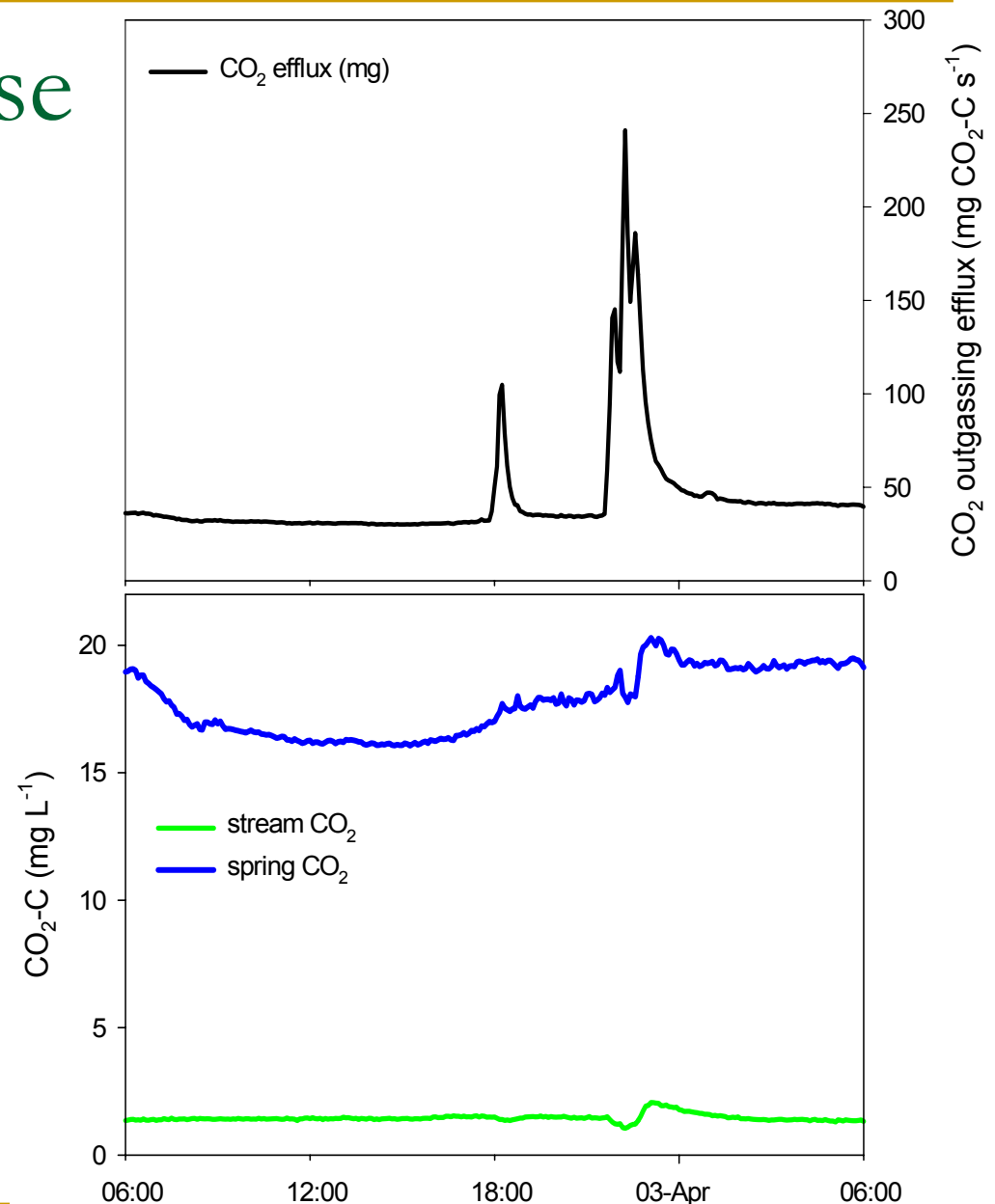
oughfall (mm 5-min⁻¹)



Stream Flow Response to Storms

CO₂ (stream):
Oxisol > Ultisol
8.6±1.3 > 4.6±0.7
(mg CO₂-C/L)

Does greater deep flow in
Oxisols create greater total
C losses than in Ultisols?



Take-Home Messages

Surficial flow paths are dominated by DOC, deep flow paths by DIC.

Differences in stream losses of DOC and DIC between soil types are more pronounced than those of water due to different flow paths.

Deep soil flow paths may lead to greater C losses than surficial flowpaths!

Models that predict stream C exports have to consider soil properties.



Thanks

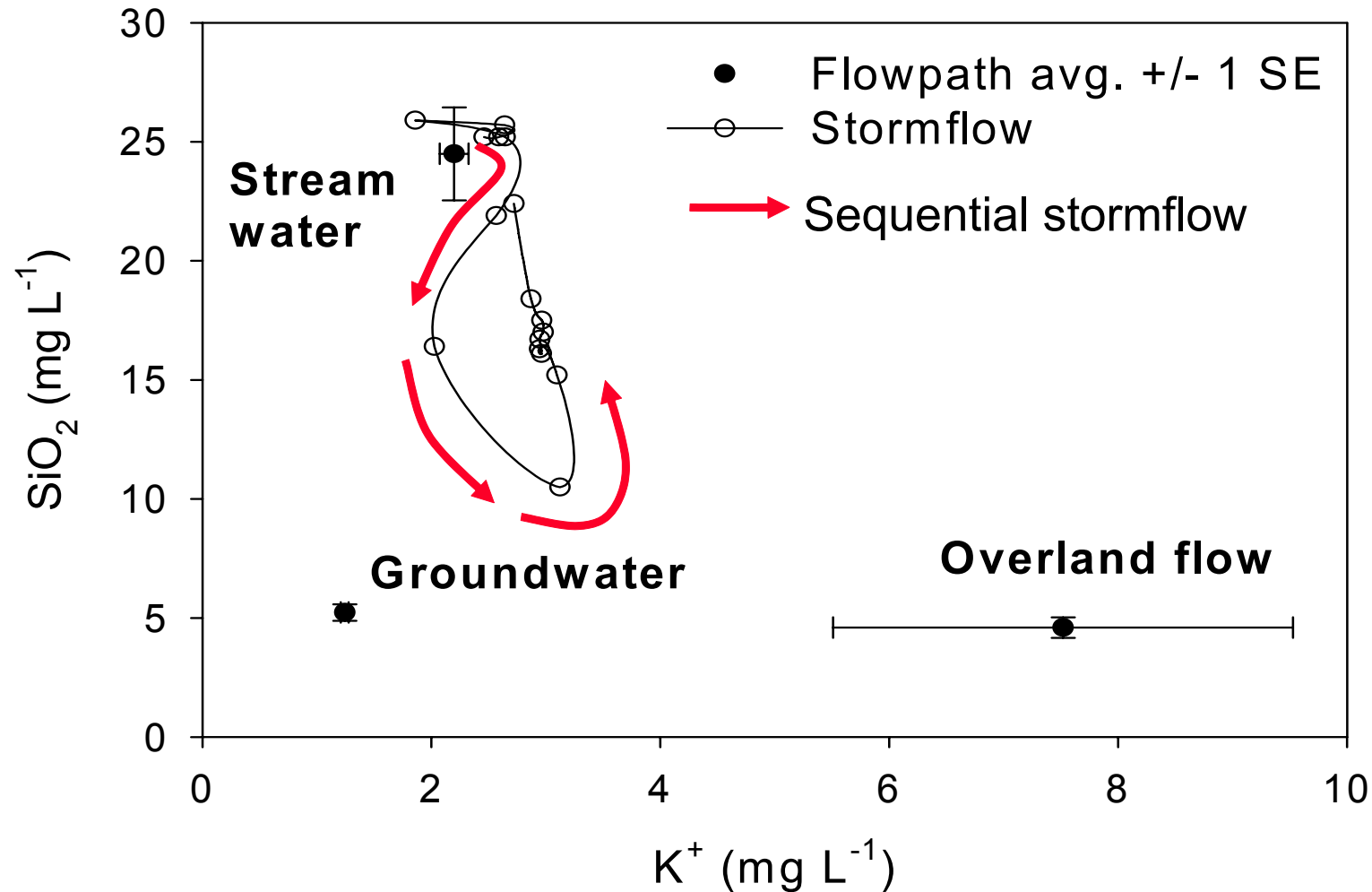
- Financial and great logistic support by NASA under LBA-ECO ND-11.
- Alex Krusche, Jeff Richey and their groups for invaluable advice.
- Mara Abdi, Evandro da Silva, Carlos Passos and all other group members of ND-11 in Mato Grosso and Ithaca.
- The entire field team in Juruena: Paulo Nunes, Benedito, Elielton.
- Rohden Inc. and Apolinario Schuler for permission to work in their forest and incredible logistic support.
- The entire LBA group.



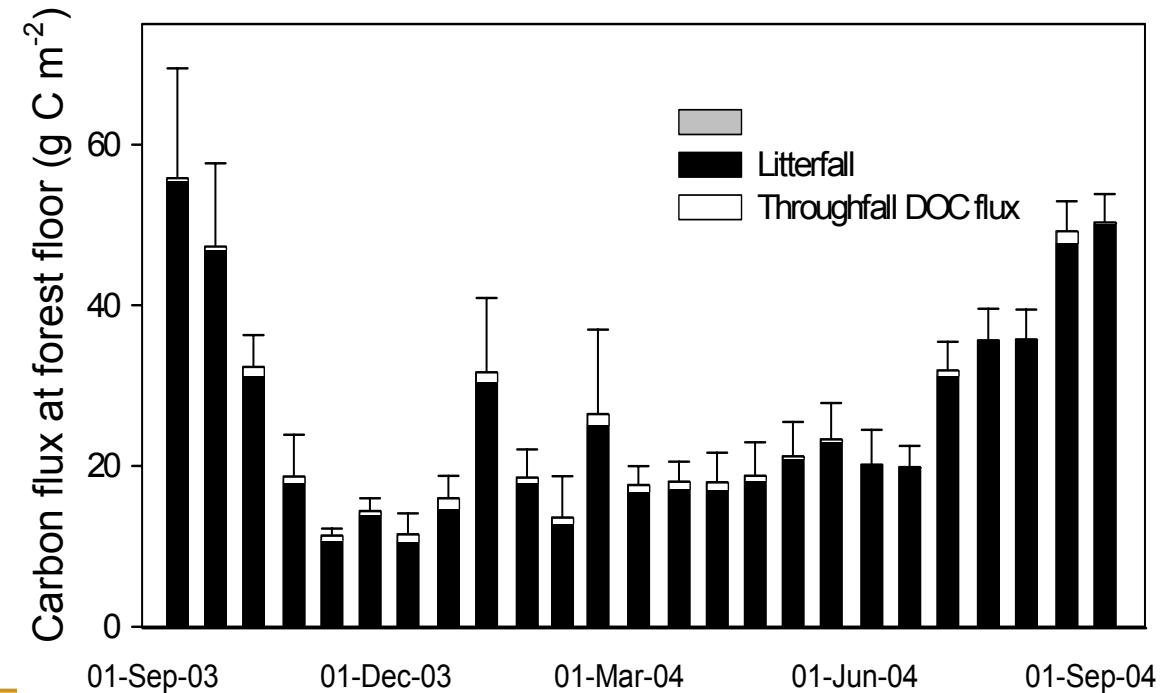
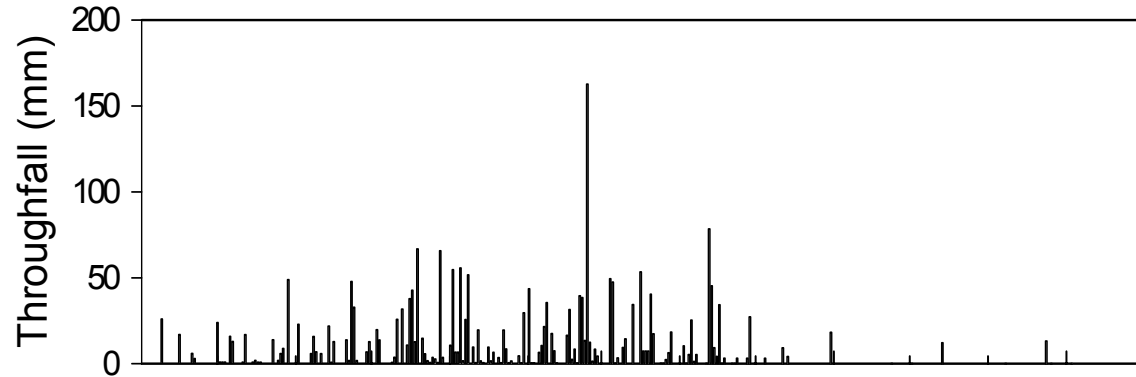
Spare Slides for Discussion



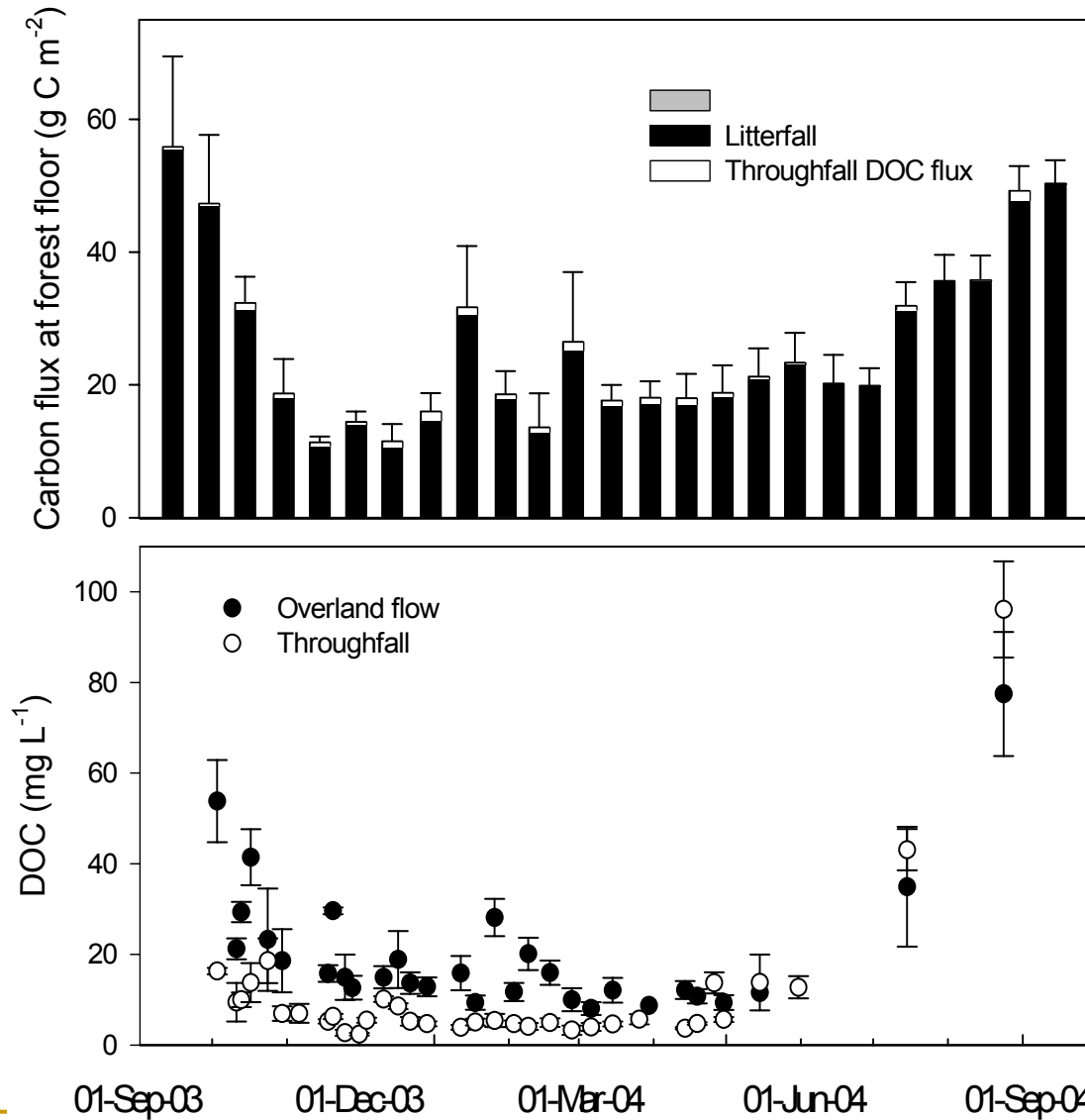
Stream Flow Response to Storms



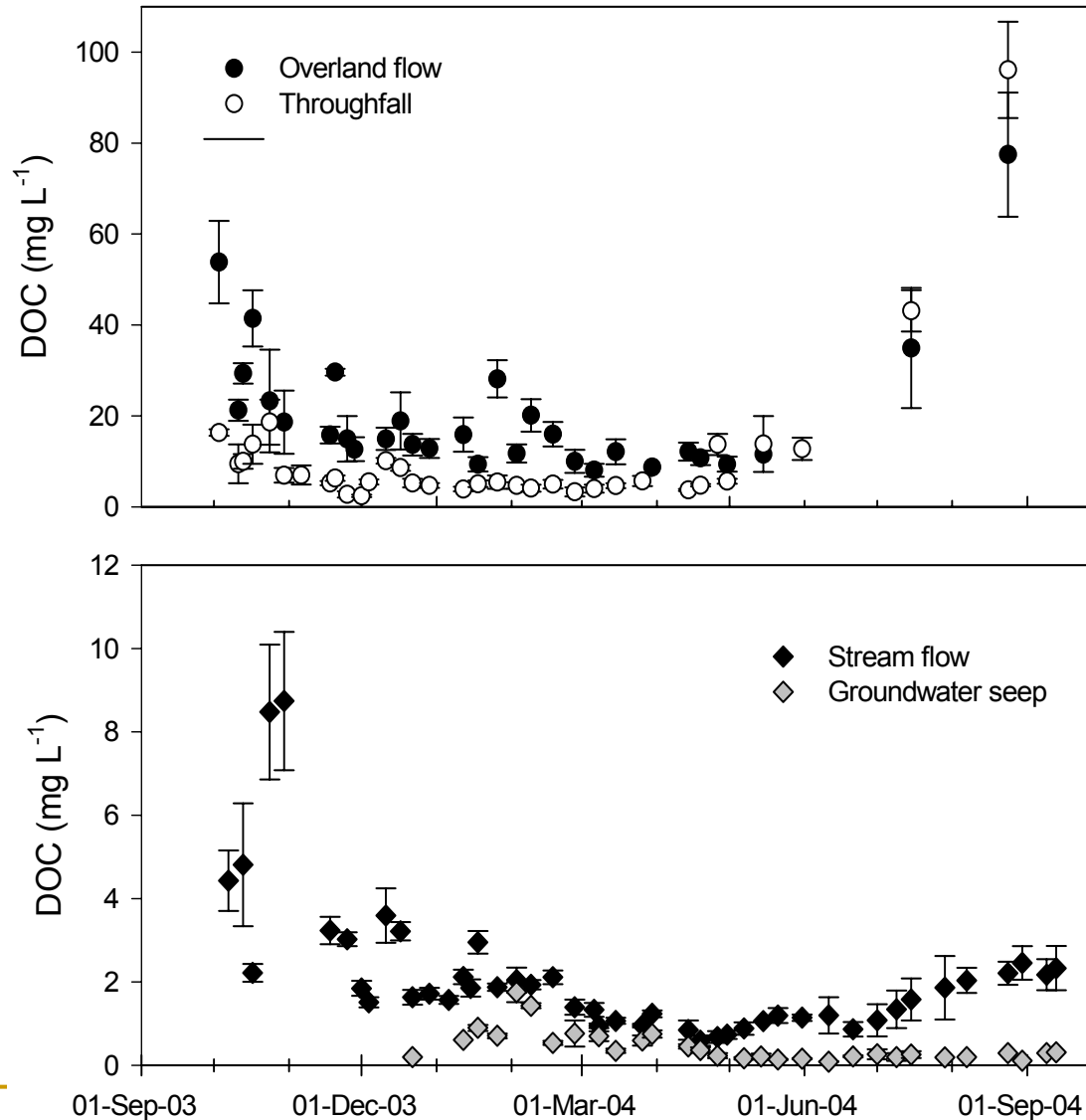
From C Production to C Flow



From C Production to C Flow



From C Production to C Flow

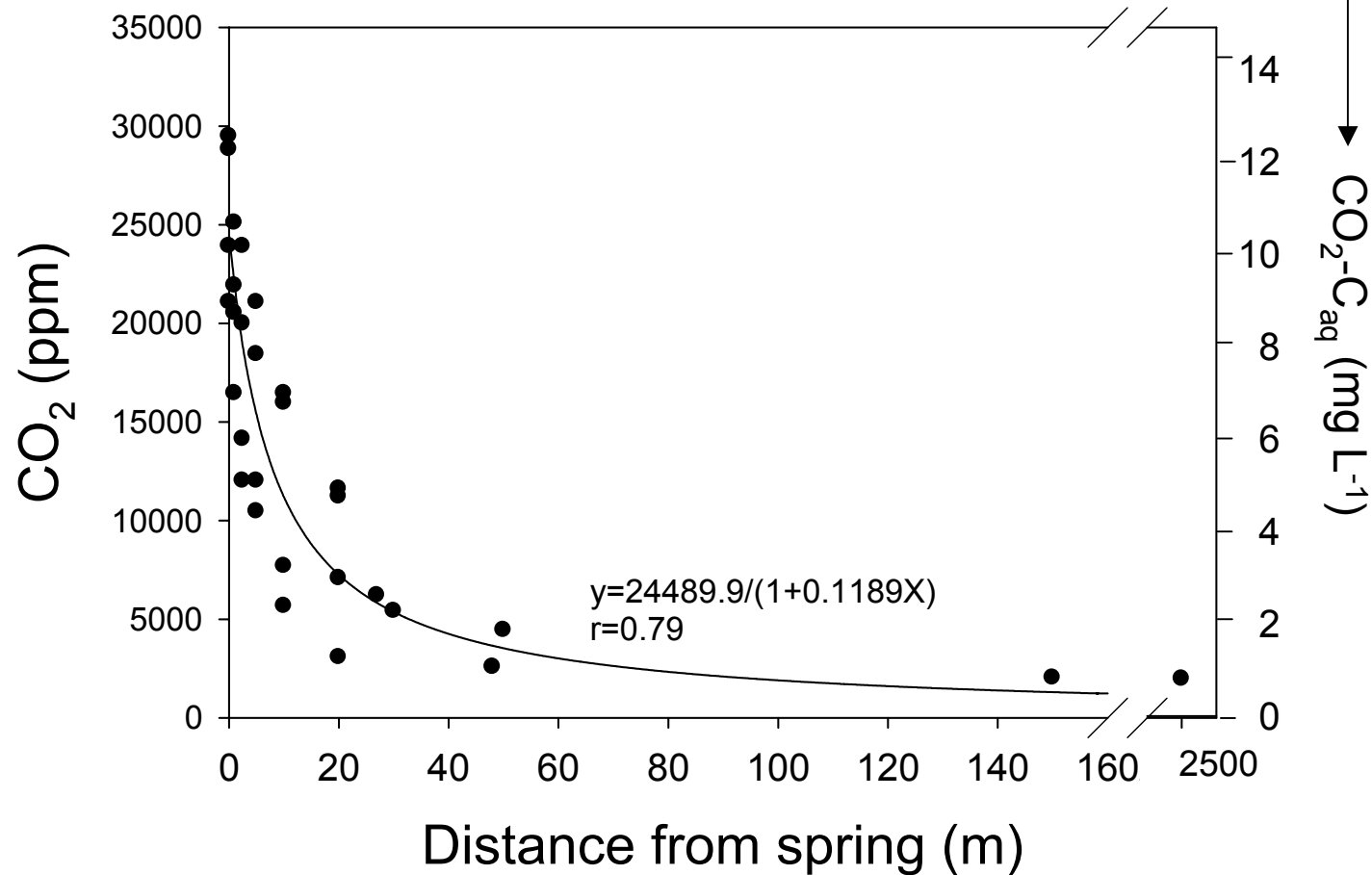


- Streamflow DOC concentrations tracking the aboveground DOC concentrations
- DOC flushing with groundwater recharge
- Seasonality important for determining annual C budgets, but what about storms?

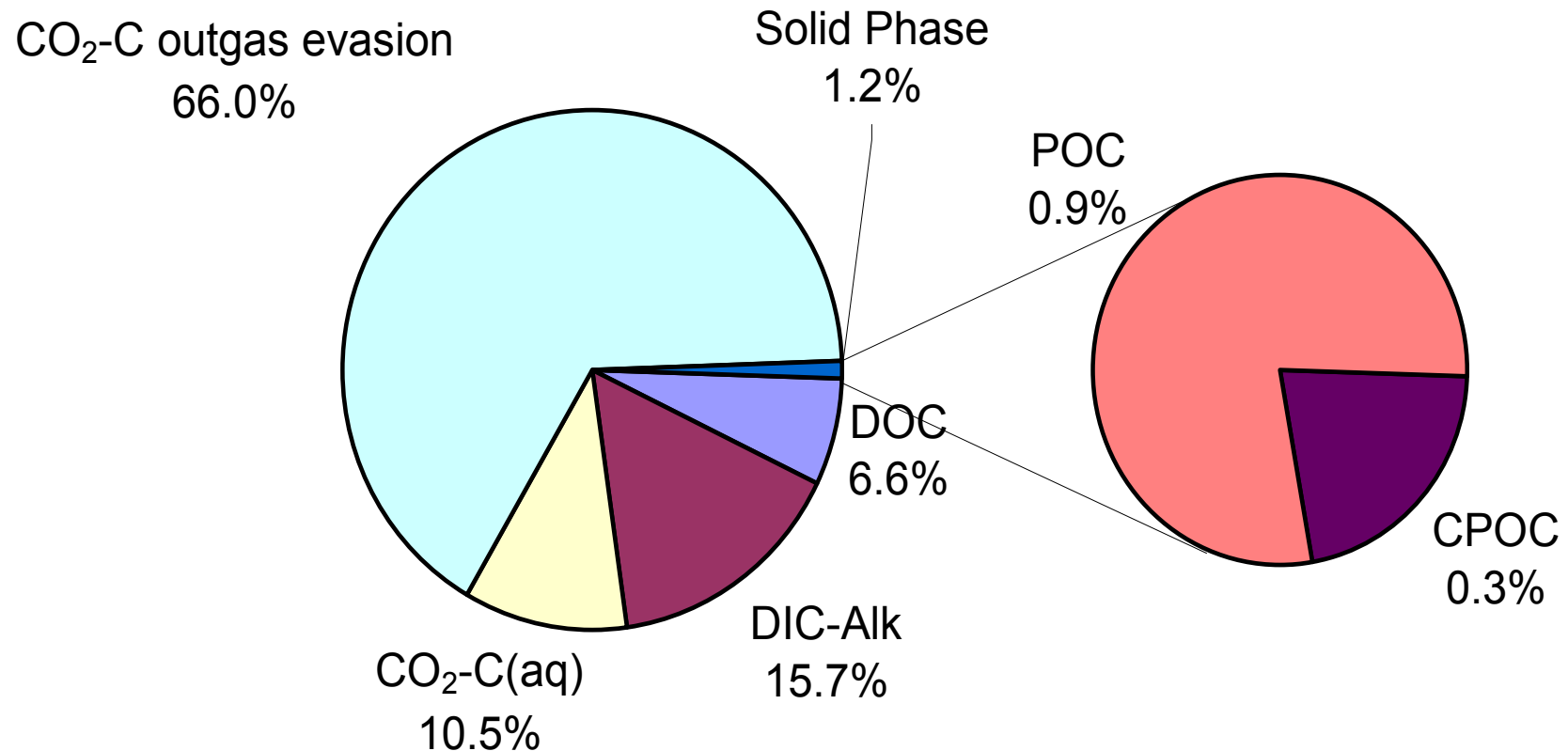


Outgassing of CO₂ from Streams

(via Henry's Law)



Proportion of Different C Species



(rainy season 2004)

From C Production to C Flow

Not only DOC.....



Selva et al., unpubl. data



Cornell University

Inorganic C Flow in Subsoils?

Groundwater emergence



Stream Flow Response to Storms

