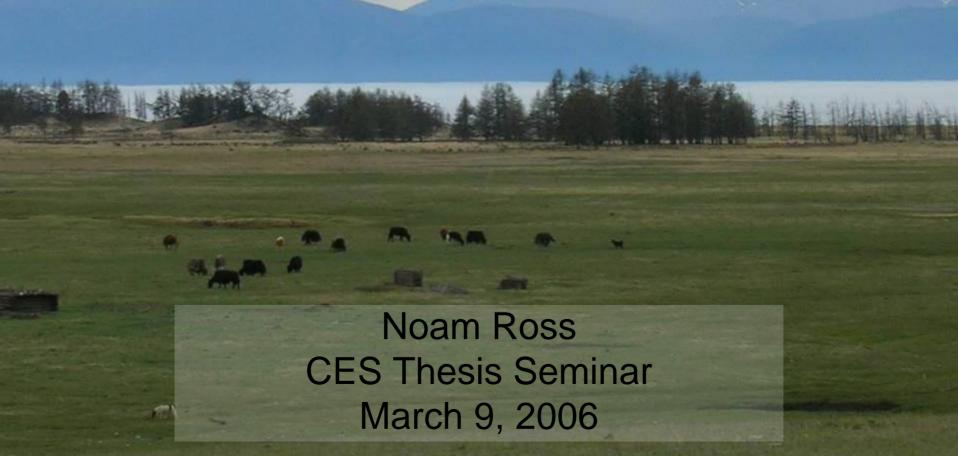
Soil Organic Matter in a Permafrost System: Climate and Land Use Interactions

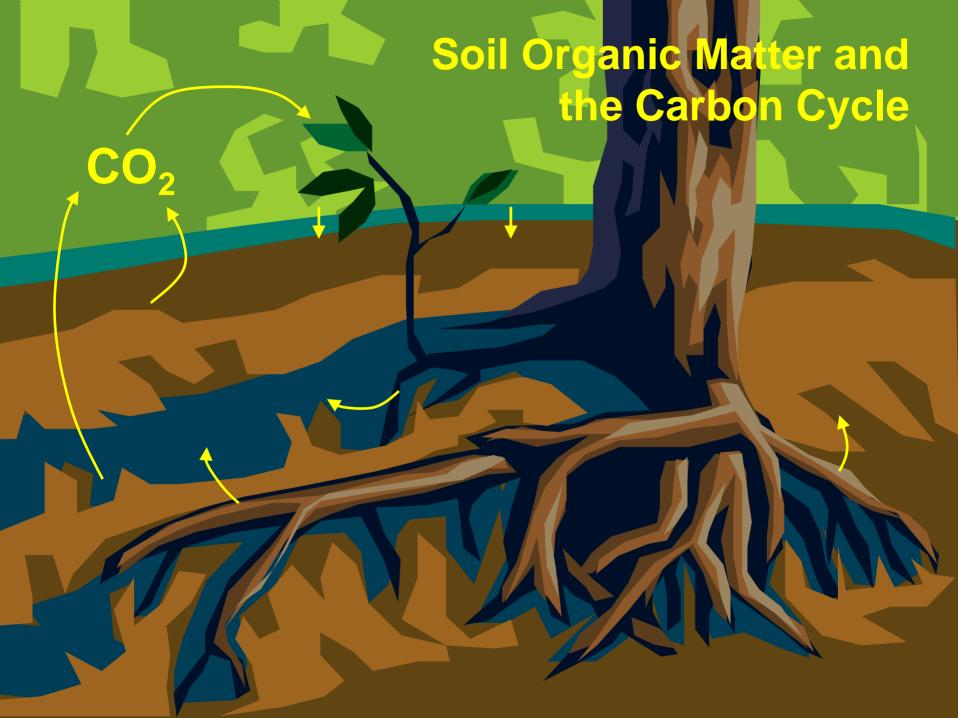


A Road Map

- Background
 - Global Context
 - Soil and the Carbon Cycle
 - The Hovsgol Field Site
- Part I Patterns
 - Methods
 - Results
- Part II Process
 - Methods
 - Results and Speculation
- Feedback

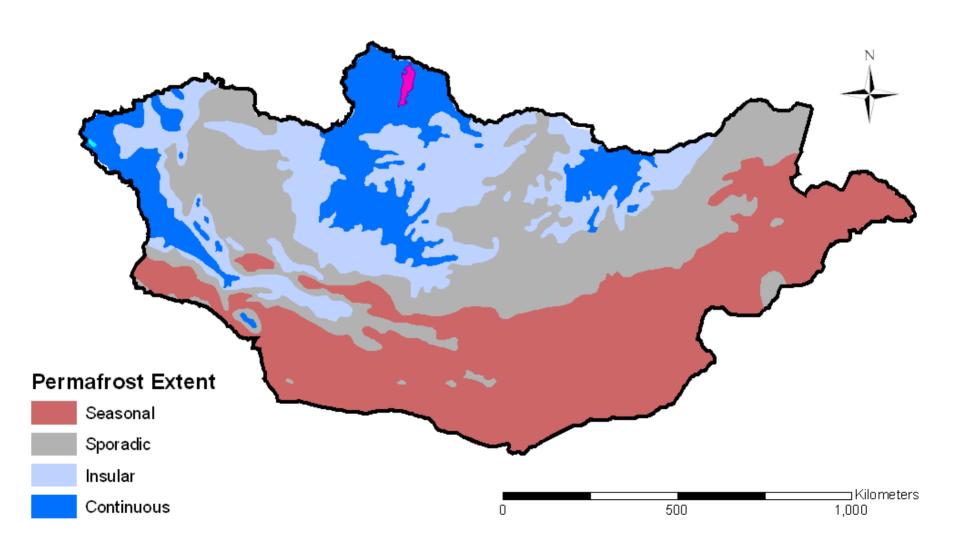








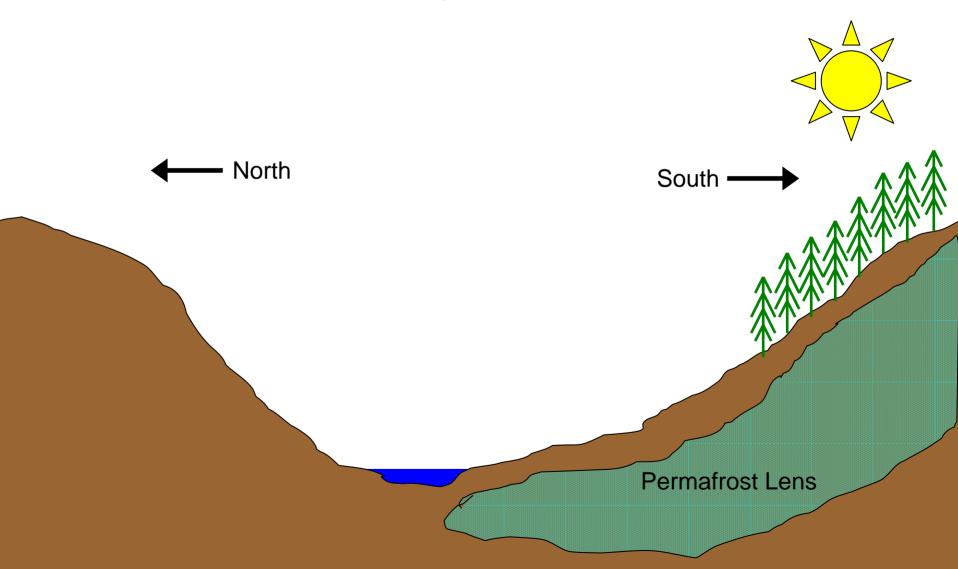
Permafrost Soils in Mongolia



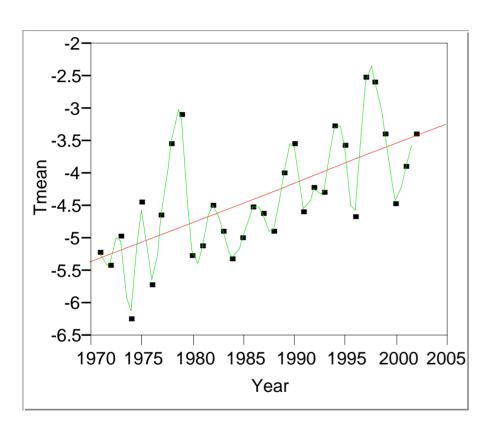


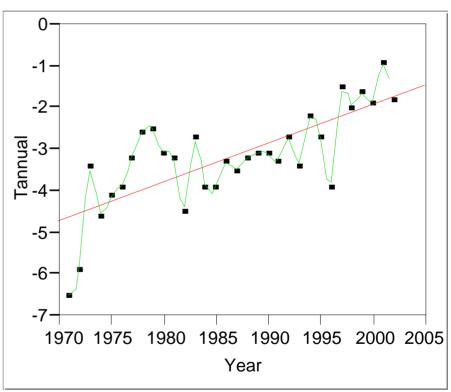


Valley Profile



32-Year Temperature Trends, Hovsgol Lake





Hatgal Station, South End of Lake

Hankh Station, North End of Lake

Part I: Pattern

How do the presence of permafrost and the intensity of grazing affect patterns of soil organic carbon storage?

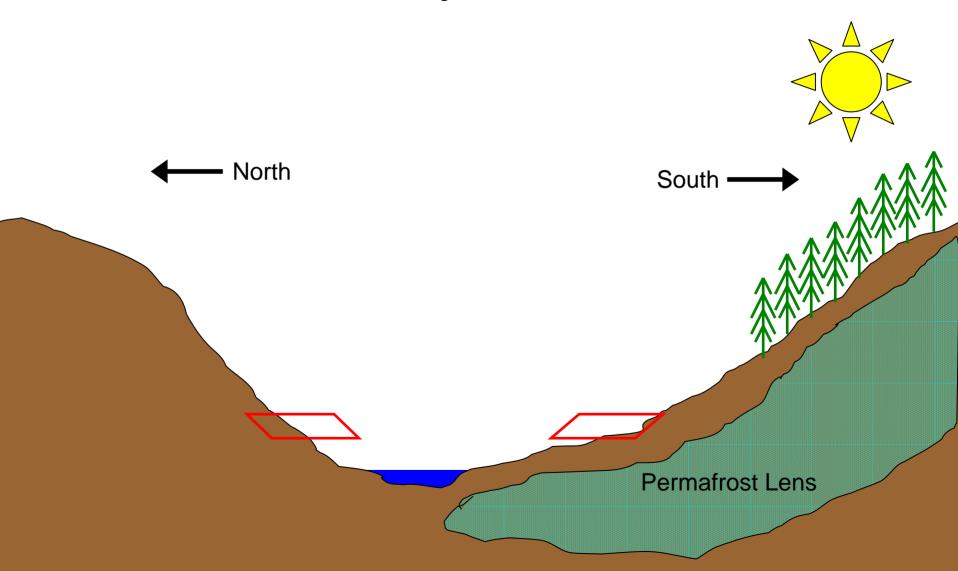
Hypothesis:

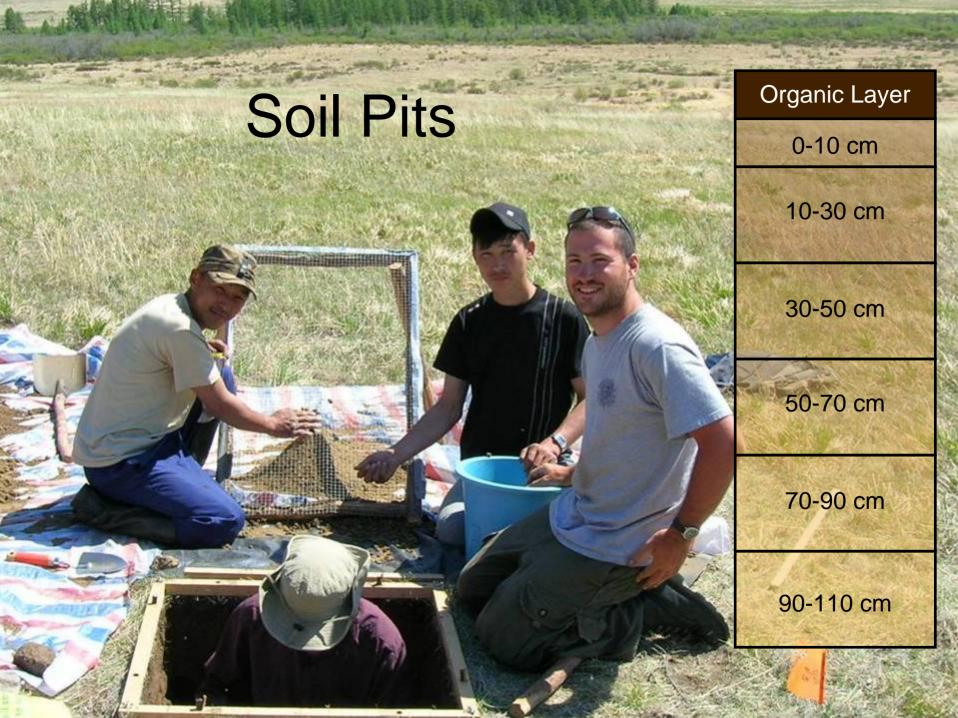
Permafrost will be associated with greater carbon stores.

Grazing will be associated with smaller carbon stores.



Valley Profile







Permafrost-free Soil Profiles



Dalbay Valley - Light Grazing



Turag Valley - Heavy Grazing

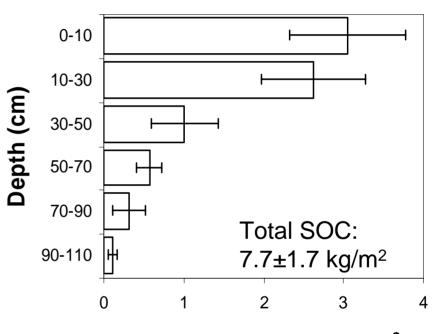
Permafrost-free Sites



Soil Organic Carbon (kg/m²)

0-10 10-30 30-50 70-90 70-90 90-110 0 1 2 3 4

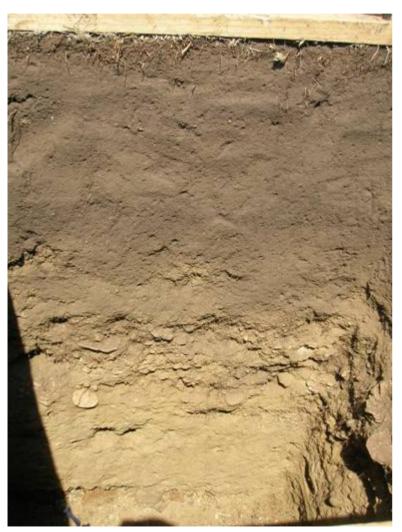
Heavy Grazing



Soil Organic Carbon (kg/m²)

On south facing, permafrost-free slopes, grazing intensity appears to have little effect on the amount or distribution of soil carbon.

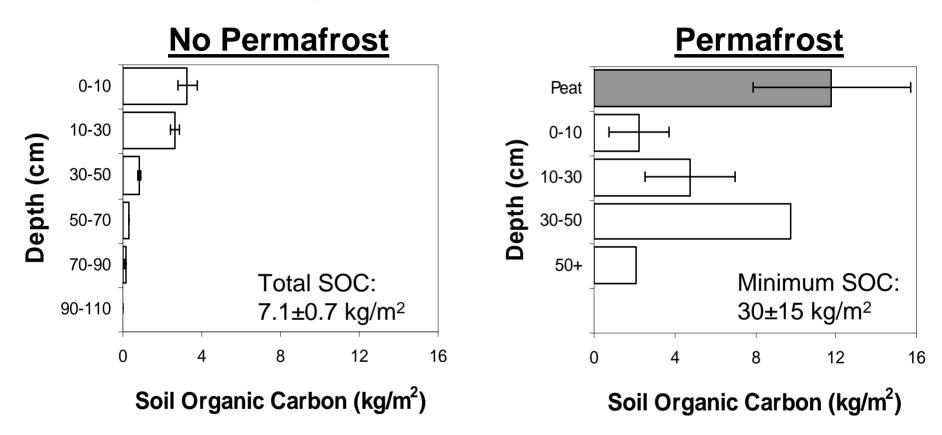
Soil Profiles – Light Grazing



North Slope – No Permafrost

South Slope - Permafrost

Lightly Grazed Sites



In little-grazed areas, the presence of permafrost is associated with much greater soil carbon.

Soil Profiles - Heavy Grazing

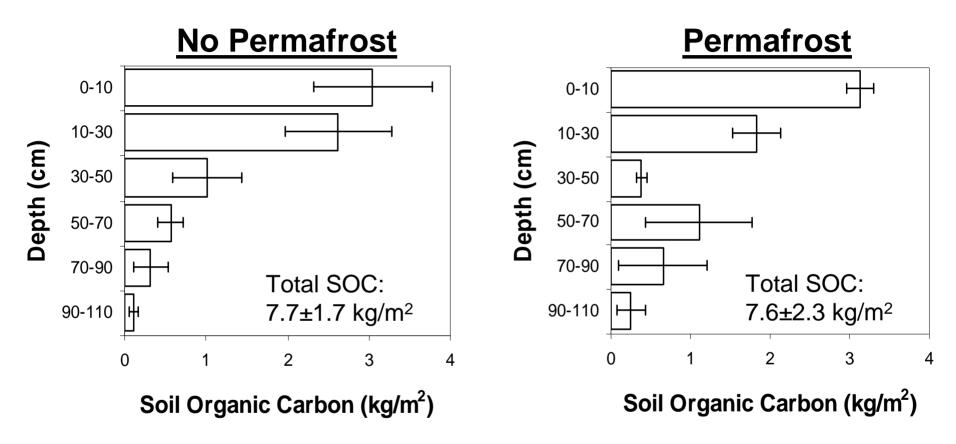


North Slope – No Permafrost

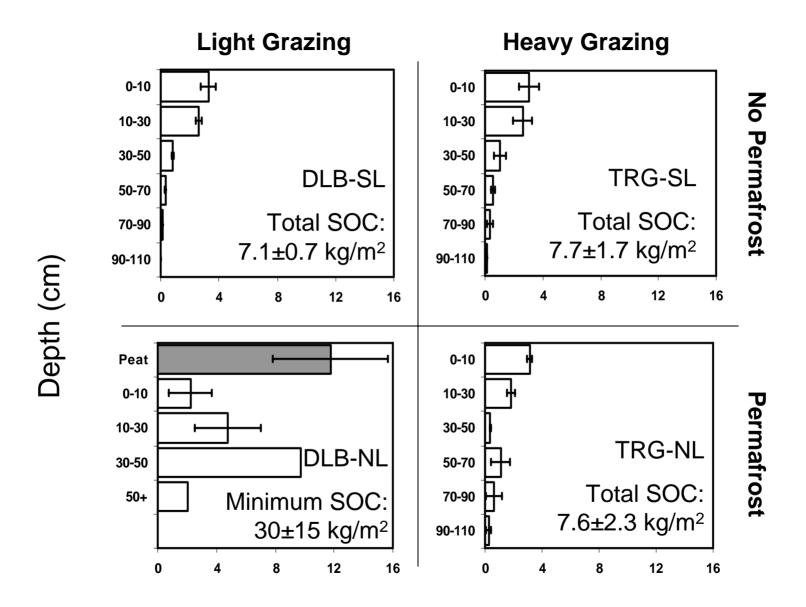


South Slope - Permafrost

Heavily Grazed Sites



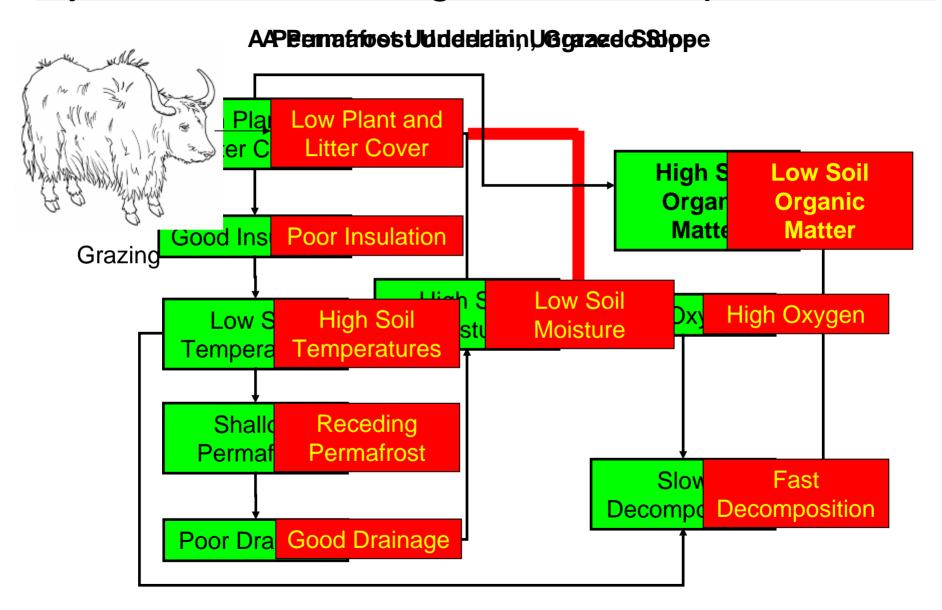
In heavily grazed areas, underlying permafrost is not associated with greater soil carbon (P > 0.8), though there is a different distribution (P < 0.05)



Soil Organic Carbon (kg/m²)



System State Change – A Conceptual Model





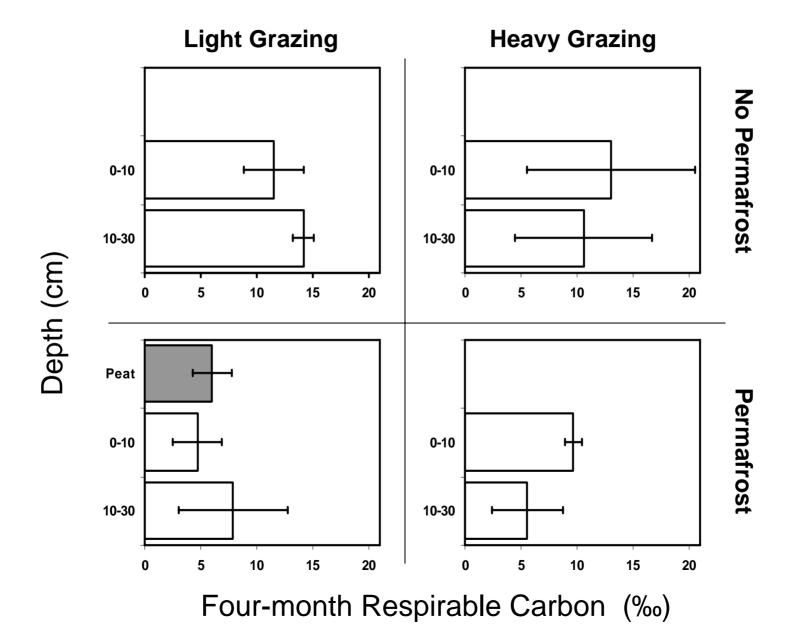
Hypothesis

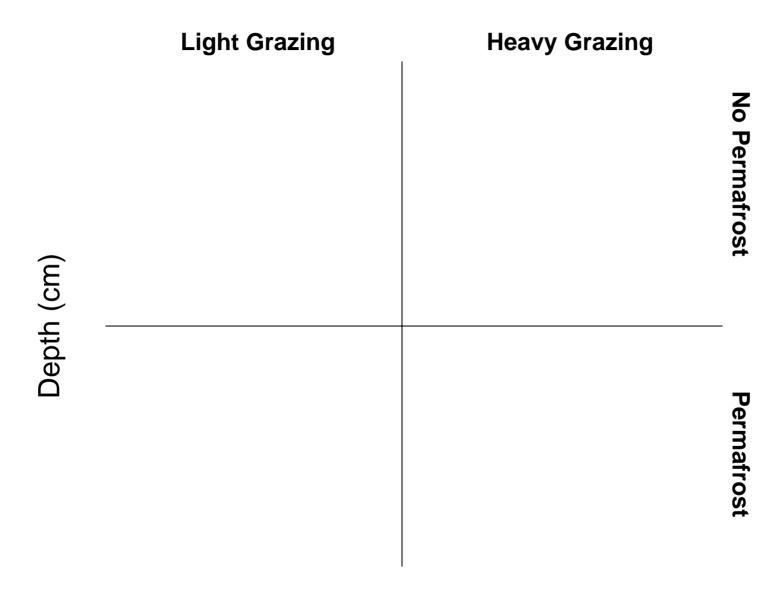
If patterns of soil organic matter distribution are due to differing rates of decomposition, greater soil organic matter will be associated with greater lability.

Methods - Soil Lability

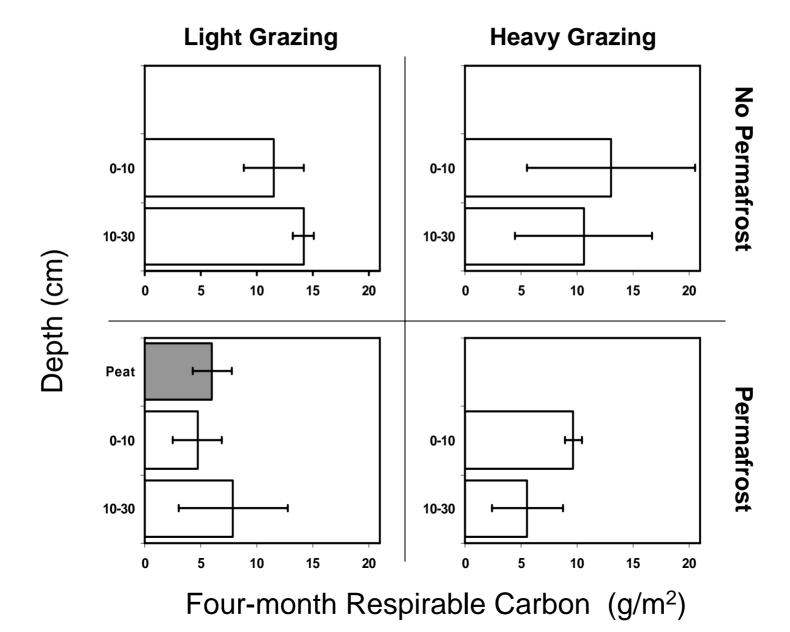
- Soil samples were incubated at 25°C,
 100% humidity with 60% pore water
- Rates of CO₂ respiration were measured monthly.
- Rates were integrated to calculate total carbon respired.

TRG-NC-1, TRG-NC

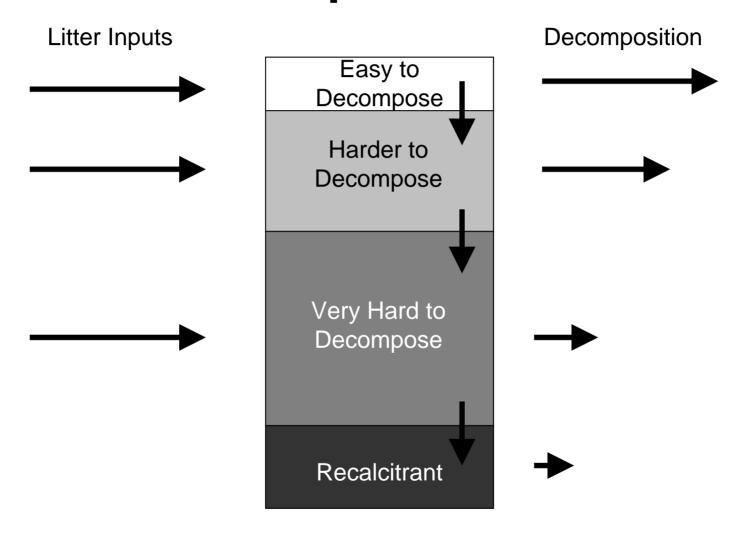




Four-month Respirable Carbon (%)



Organic Matter Decomposition: Multiple Pools



Organic matter buildup in a poor decomposition environment

Easy to Decompose

Harder to Decompose

Very Hard to Decompose

Recalcitrant

Easy to Decompose

Harder to Decompose

Very Hard to Decompose

Recalcitrant

Time

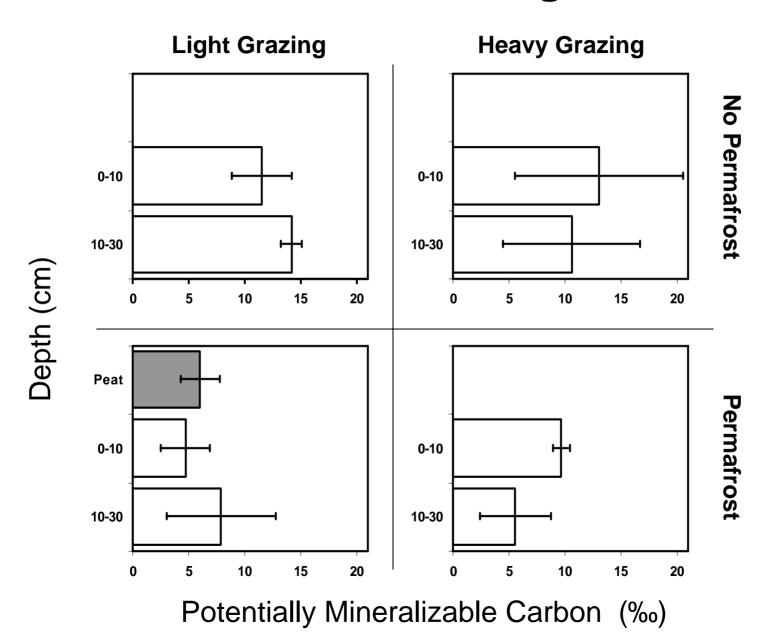
Easy to Decompose

Harder to Decompose

Very Hard to Decompose

Recalcitrant

Labile Fraction of Soil Organic Matter



Conclusion:

Grazing and permafrost interactions generate patterns in soil organic matter storage.

Organic matter lability patterns are consistent with a model of grazing causing greater decomposition rates.

Too Many Thanks

- Steven Hamburg For teaching and guiding me for four years
- Indy Burke, CSU For tearing up my first thesis proposal
- Gus Shaver, MBL For advice and humor
- Clyde Goulden, Academy of Natural Sciences \$\$\$!
- Matt Vadeboncoeur You're like having an extra brain. And a great friend.
- Dave, Joe, Heather, Indrek For wrestling the machines with me.
- Hovsgol GEF Field Team:
 - Oggie, Ariuna, and Bathishig My Mongolian colleagues
 - Idree and Bulgan For digging, wrestling, and yak-slaughtering
- Mother Earth Duh
- My UEL companions Patti, Betsy, Lou, Kurt, everyone upstairs, downstairs, night and day. It ain't about soup, it's about community. And Emily, Allie, and everyone in the Big MacMillan.
- P-house and the rest of the motley crew.
- The Clan
 - Dr. Ross and Dr. Ross My greatest teachers, scientific and otherwise
 - Karen and Jon Who rocks more?

