



Nitrate sources and sinks in oligotrophic groundwater

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Nitrogen cycling in karstic aquifers is key to drinking water quality

- 25% of the global water supply originates from karstic aquifers (Ford & Williams 2007).
- Karstic aquifers are extremely vulnerable to surface input of nitrogen compounds due to fast infiltration and transport (Huebsch et al. 2014).
- **Strong need to understand processes leading to the formation or removal of nitrate in aquifers.**

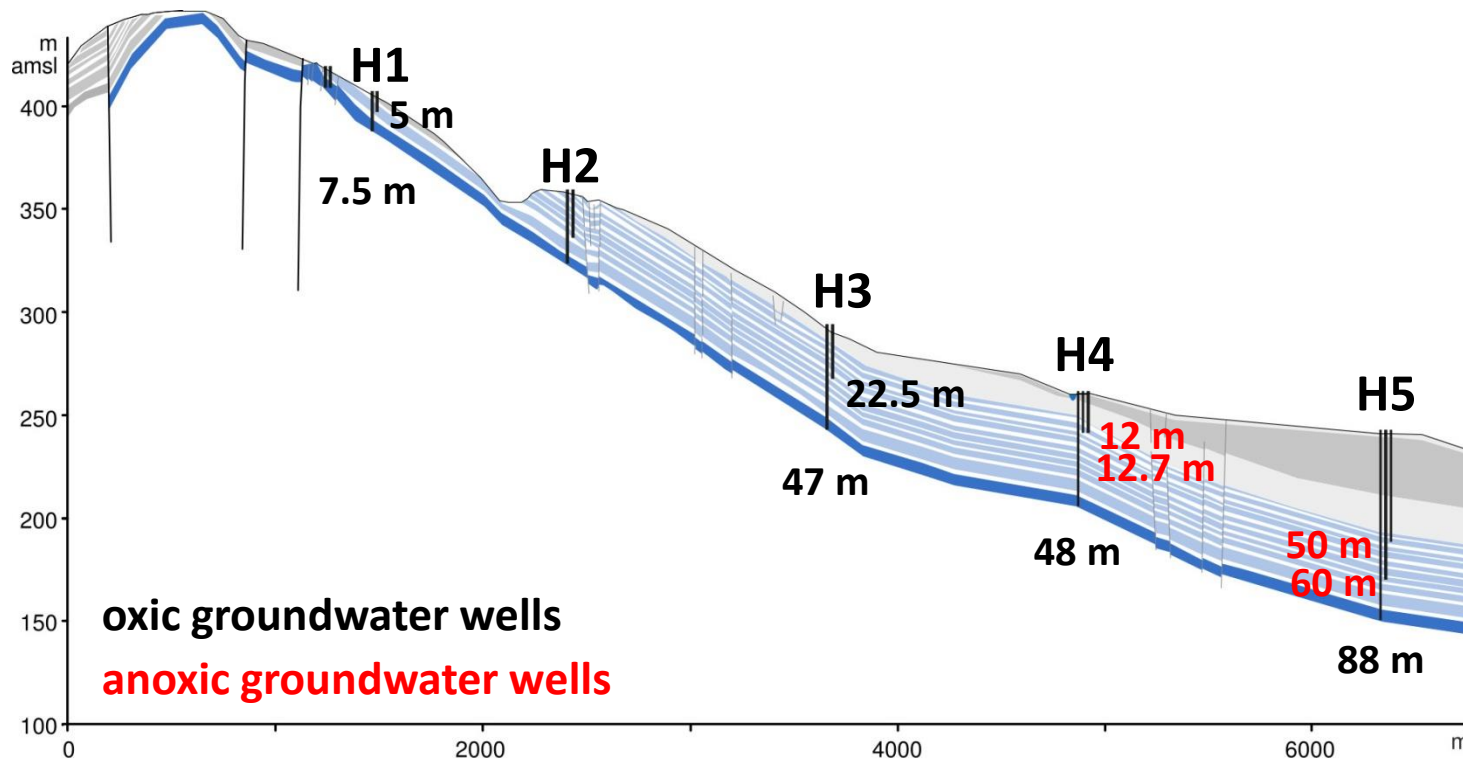


The Hainich Critical Zone Exploratory



Field site of the
CRC 1076 AquaDiva

Küsel et al. (2016), Frontiers Earth Science



**Limestone aquifers
(Upper Muschelkalk)**

- pH 7.0 – 7.5
- low availability of organic carbon

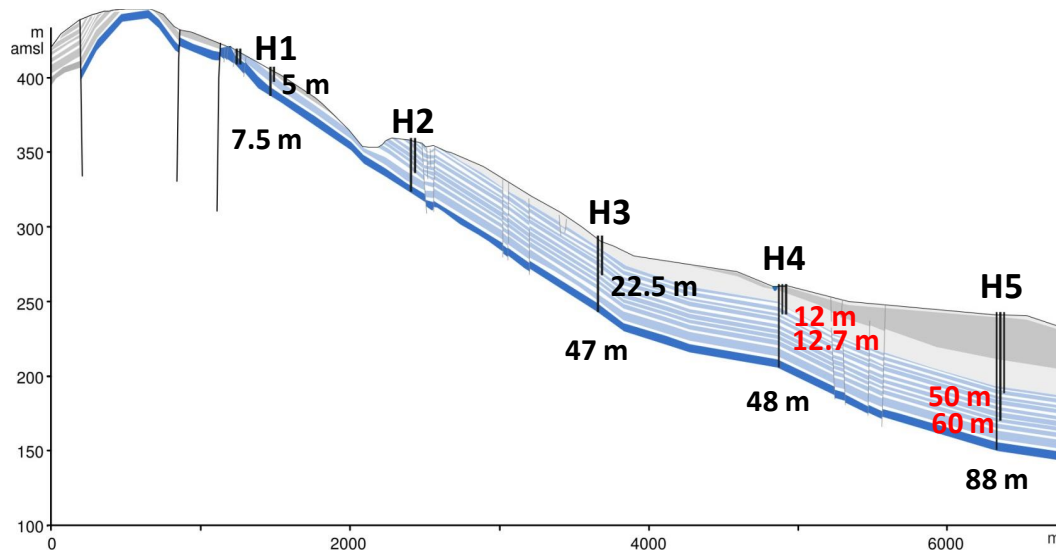
Minor upper aquifer assemblage
Lower main aquifer

The cross-section is taken from Kohlhepp et al. (2017), modified.

Research questions

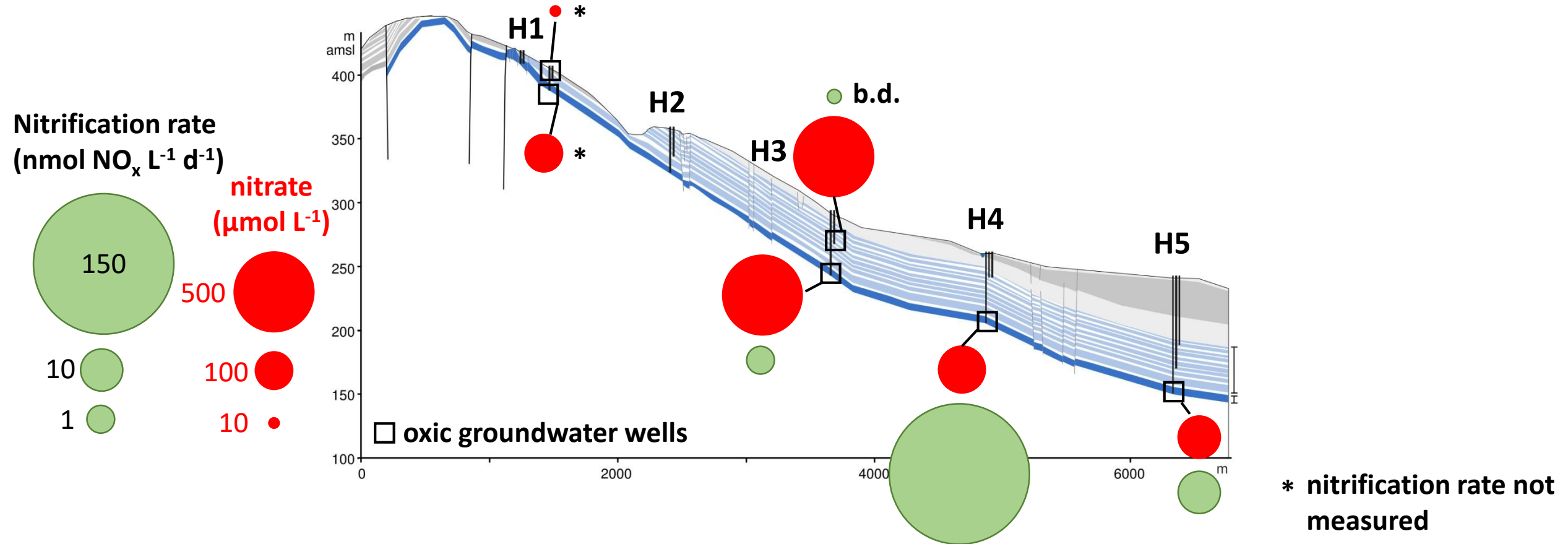
What is the spatial distribution of nitrification and N₂-forming (nitrate-reducing) processes across the aquifers of the Hainich Critical Zone Exploratory?

Which are the key microbial groups driving these processes?





Nitrate distribution in oligotrophic groundwater is not reflected by nitrification activity

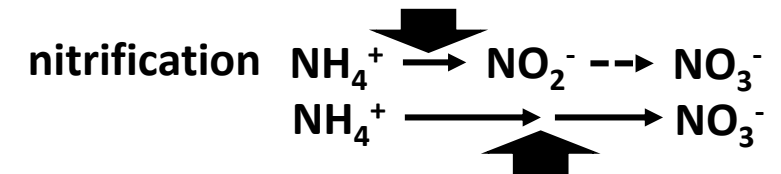




Comammox bacteria dominate ammonia oxidizer communities at nitrification hotspot

ammonia oxidizer community composition

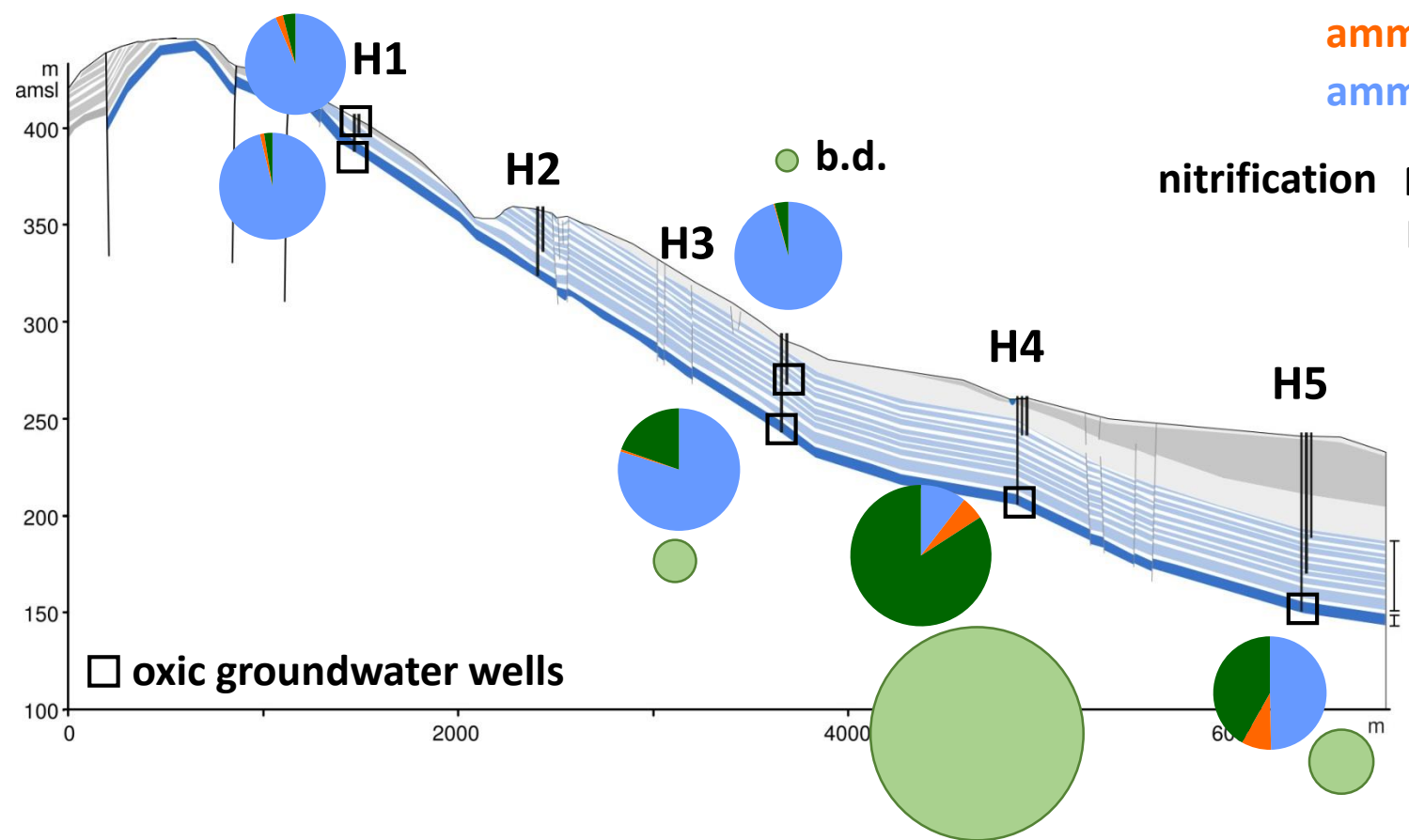
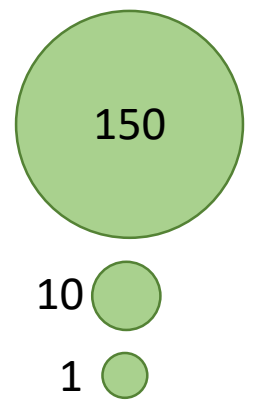
ammonia oxidizing bacteria
ammonia oxidizing archaea



comammox bacteria (complete ammonia oxidation to nitrate by one organism)

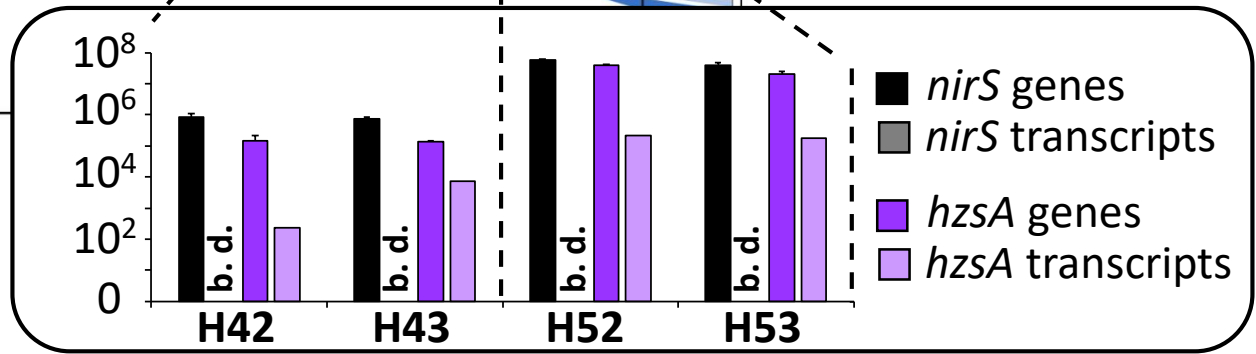
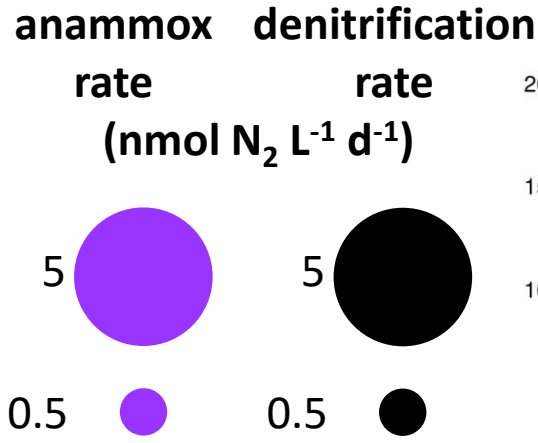
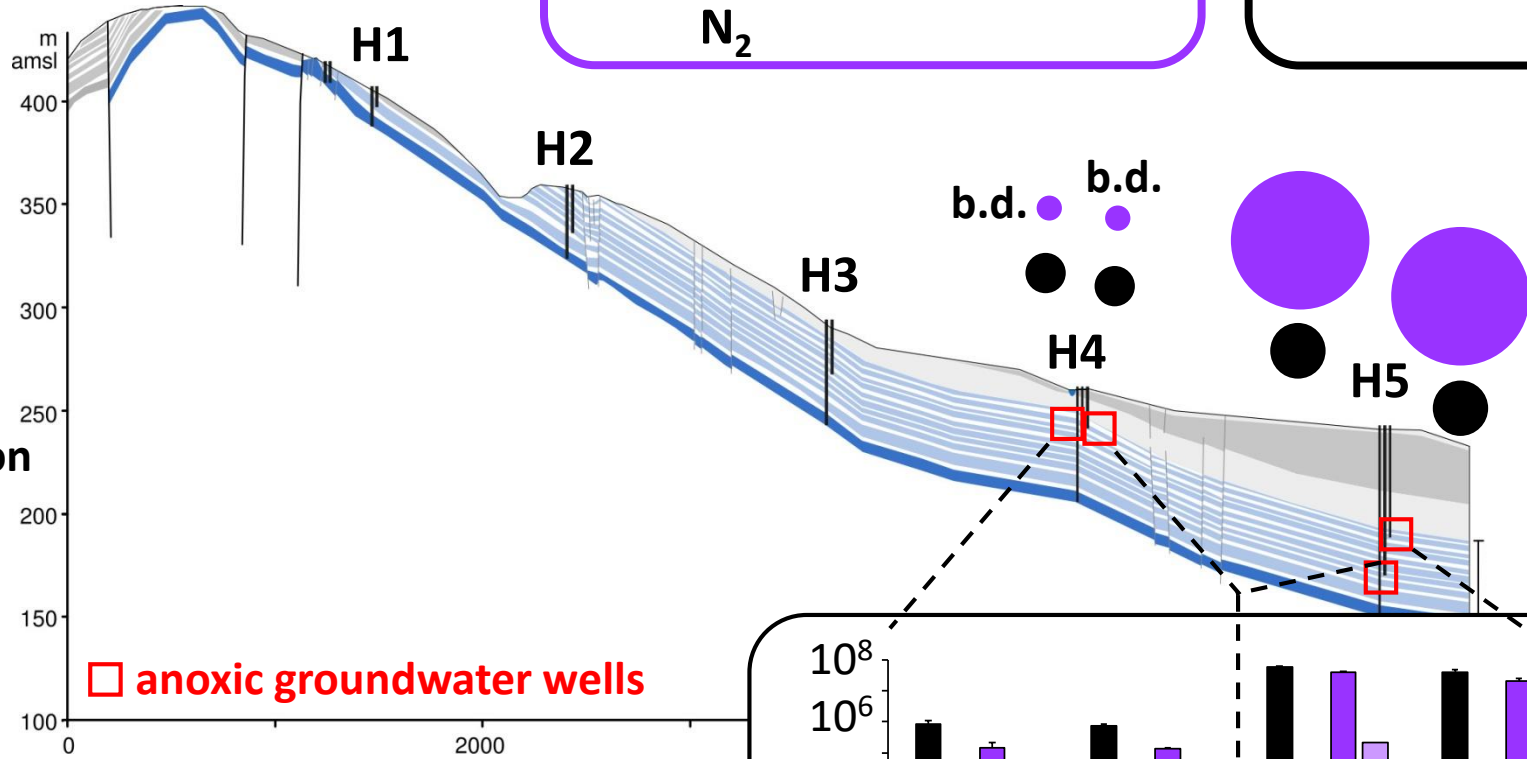
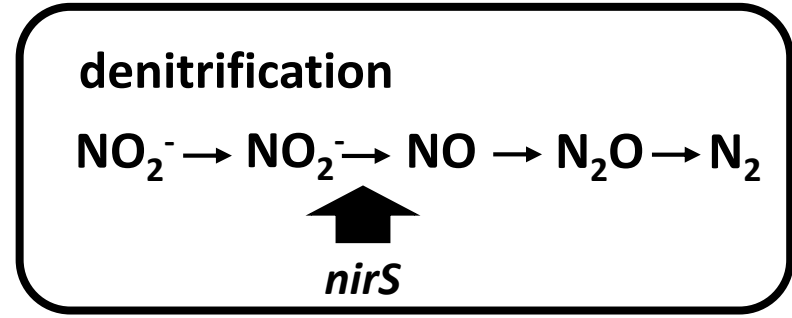
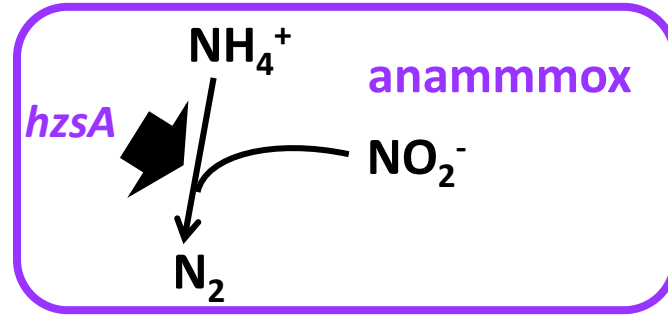
Nitrification appears to be driven by comammox bacteria.

Nitrification rate (nmol NO_x L⁻¹ d⁻¹)



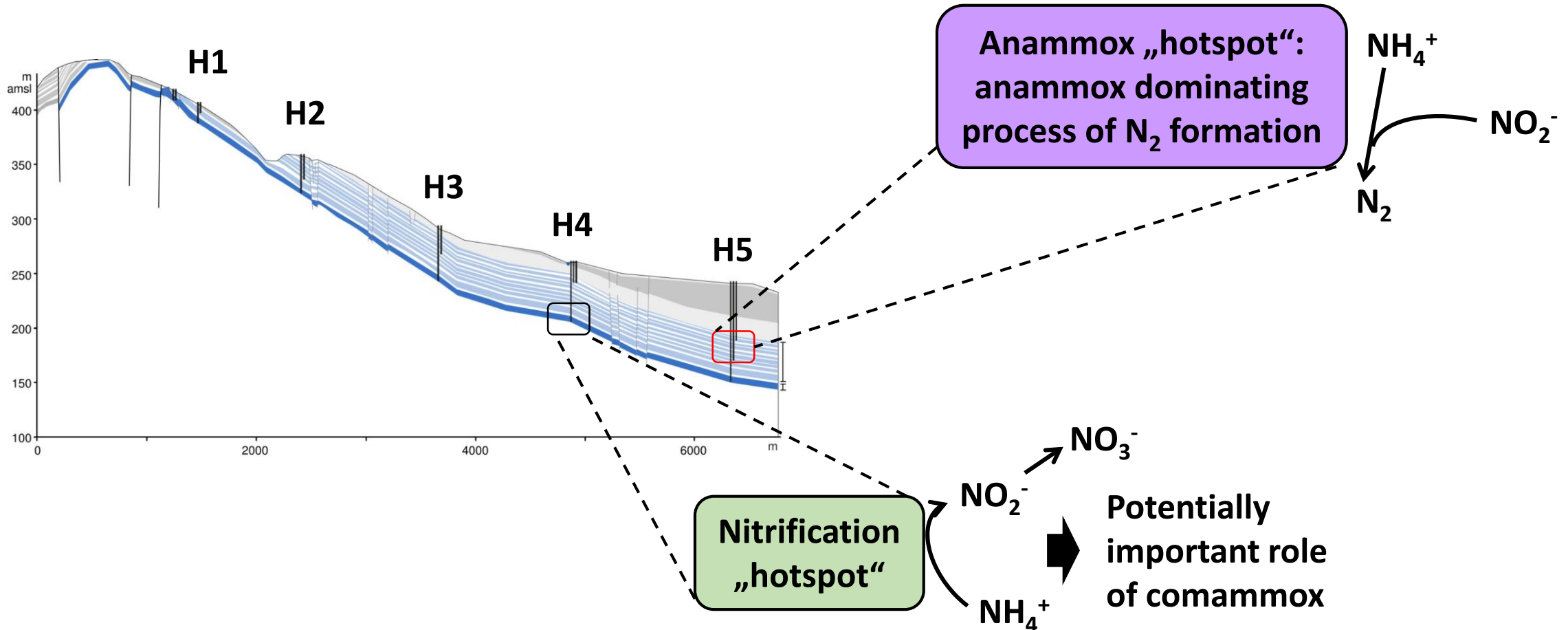


Anammox is the dominating N₂-forming process in anoxic groundwater



Conclusions

Heterogeneous distribution of nitrate-forming and nitrate-reducing processes in oligotrophic carbonate-rock aquifers





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