

Ground thermal variability and landscape dynamics in a northern Swedish permafrost peatland

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Objectives

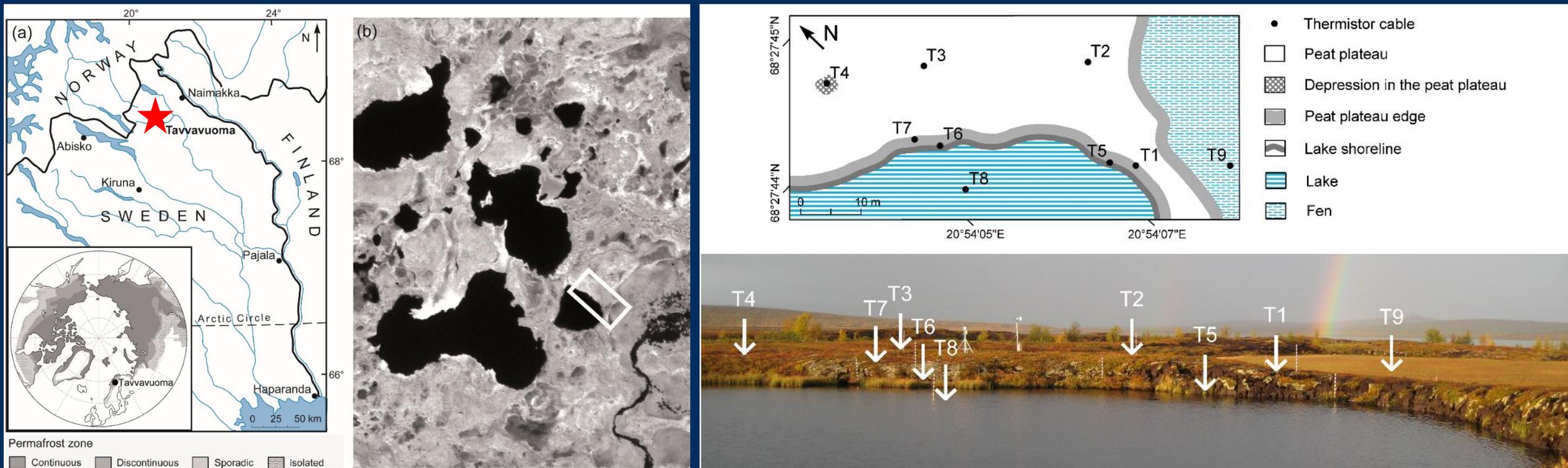
To increase our knowledge of small-scale spatial ground thermal variability within subarctic peat plateau landscapes

To discuss potential drivers of ground thermal regimes in different landscape units



The study site in Tavvavuoma (68°28'N, 20°54'E, 555 m a.s.l.)

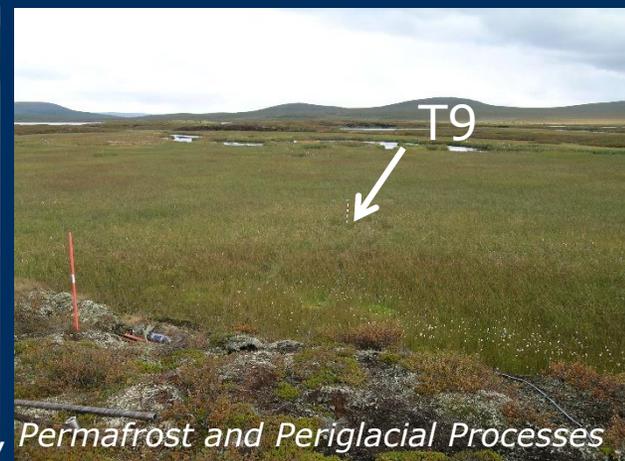
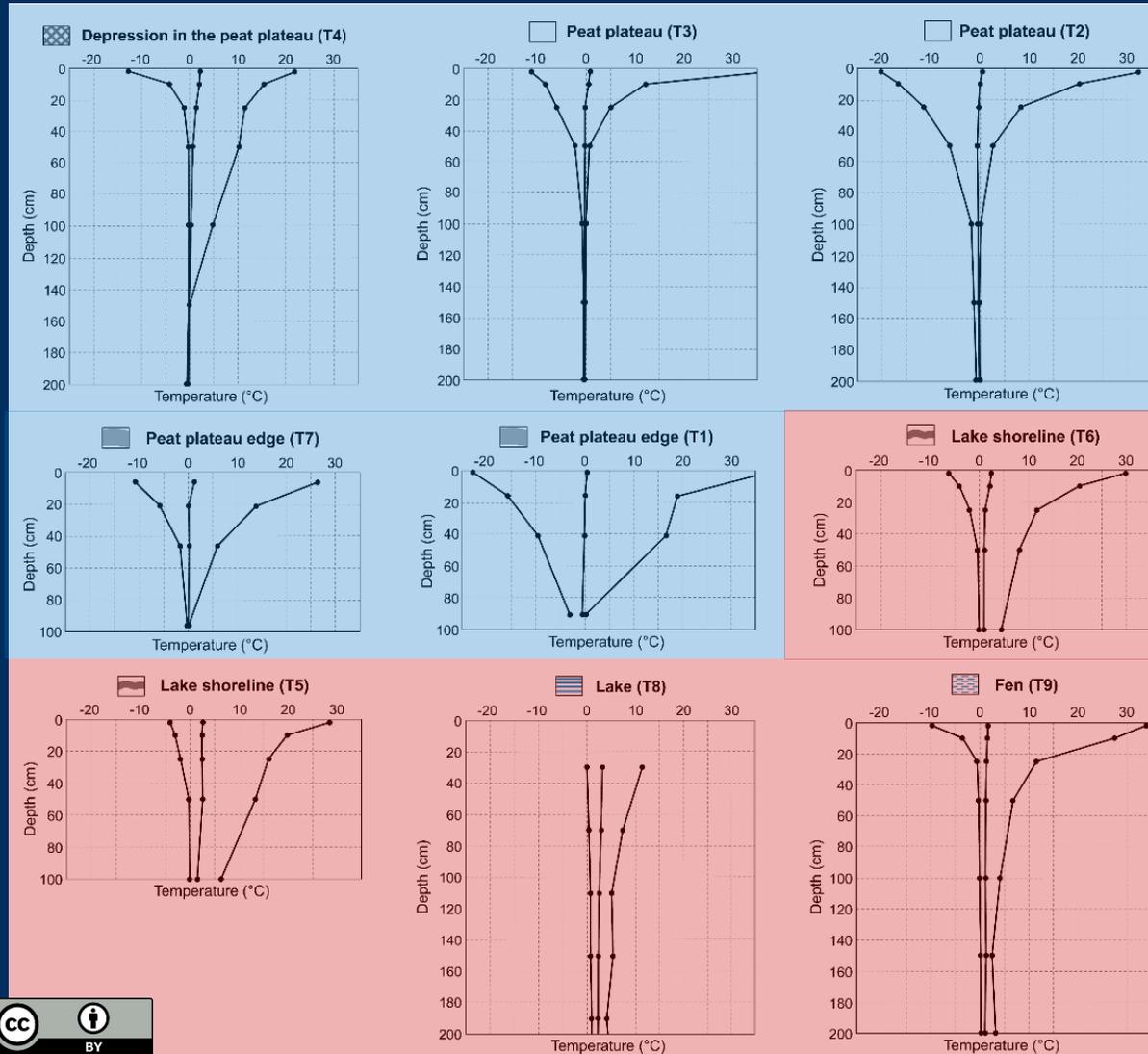
MAAT -2.1 °C, and mean annual precipitation 461 mm (2006-2013)



Monitoring of ground temperature (1-2 m depth), active layer depth and snow depth in six different landscape units

Ground temperature

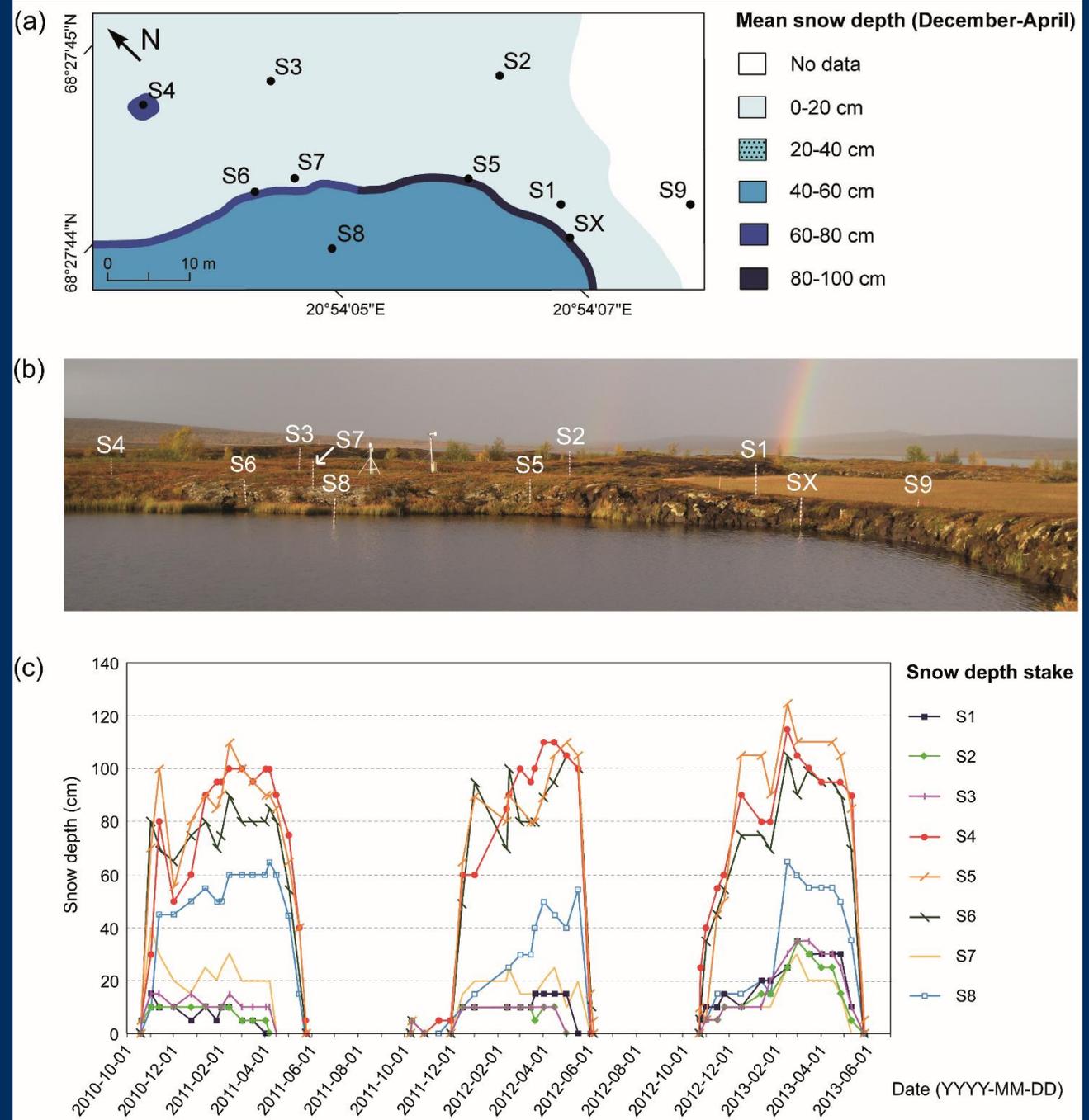
Permafrost Non-permafrost/talik



Snow depth

There is a significant correlation between mean Dec-April snow depth and MAGT at 1 m depth at T1-T7

Spearman's $\rho=0.9727$
(p -value=0.0016)



The depression in the peat plateau has:

A deeper mean Dec-April snow depth (60 cm) compared to the peat plateau landscape unit (p.p.)

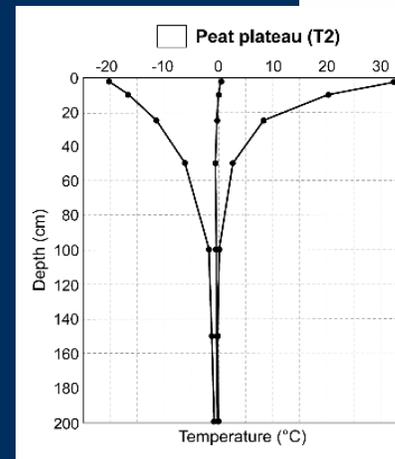
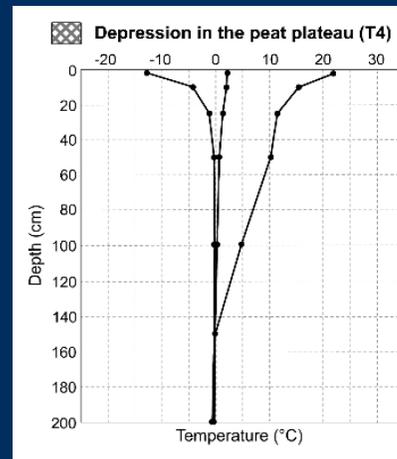
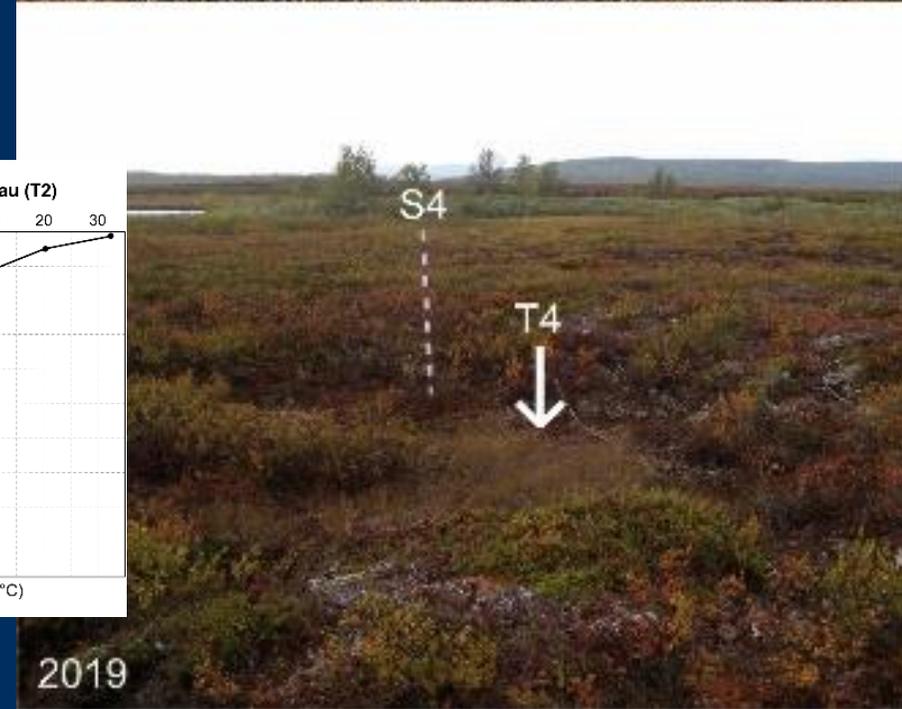
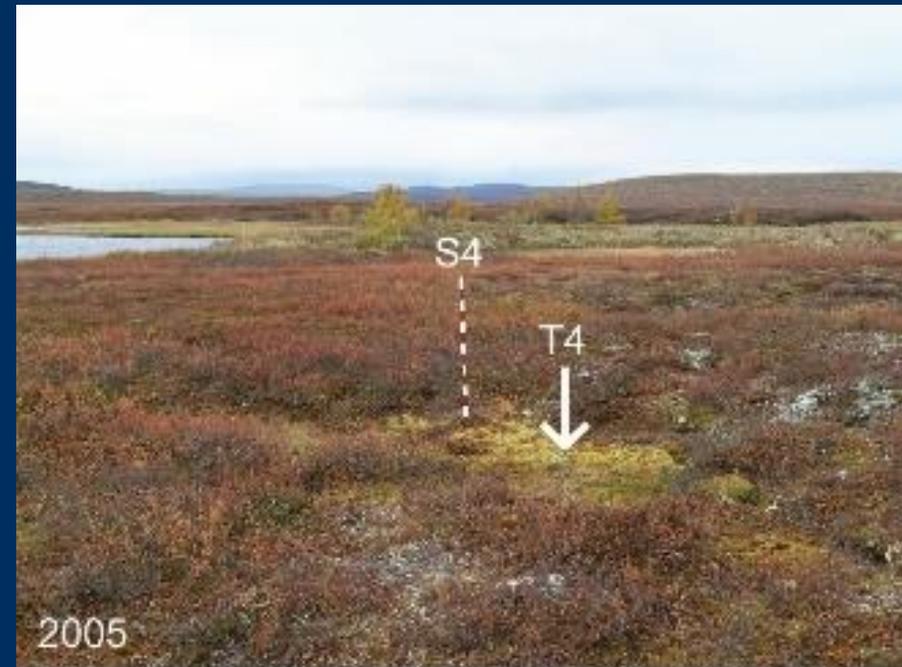
The same MAGT at 2 m depth ($-0.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) as the p.p.

$>7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ warmer maximum ground temperature at 0.5 m depth compared to the p.p.

A $>50\text{ cm}$ deeper (100-150 cm) active layer depth compared to the p.p.

Been subject to ground subsidence (2005-2019)

Shifted from *Sphagnum* to *Cyperaceae* dominated vegetation



At the peat plateau edge:

The mean Dec-April snow cover is the same as in the central peat plateau (<20 cm)

The active layer depth is greater (>69 cm) compared to in the central parts, suggesting that the permafrost has started to thaw

Extensive block erosion and ground collapse has taken place where the edge is steep (2006-2018)



Conclusions

Small-scale landscape morphology has a major impact on ground thermal variability in peat plateau complexes

In Tavvavuoma permafrost is present in all three peat plateau landscape units, where the mean Dec-April snow depth mostly is shallow (<20 cm). Taliks are present along lake shorelines, in lakes and fens, where the mean Dec-April snow cover is >40 cm

Snow depth is an important controlling factor for the local ground thermal regime

Sannel, 2020, Permafrost and Periglacial Processes

