

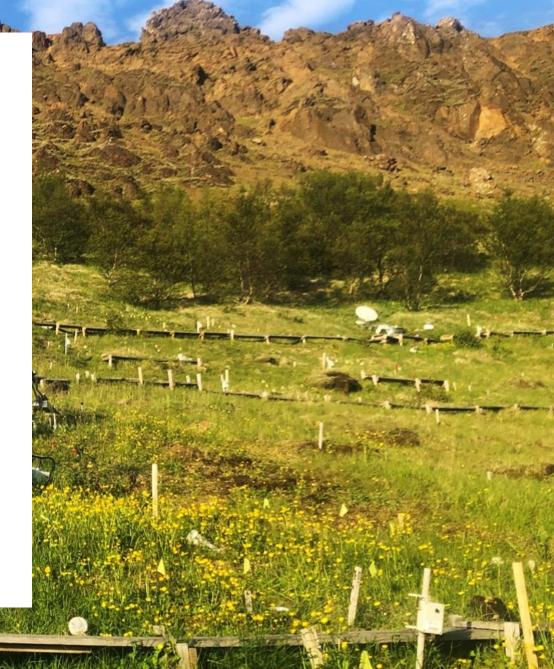
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### **Long-term warming:**

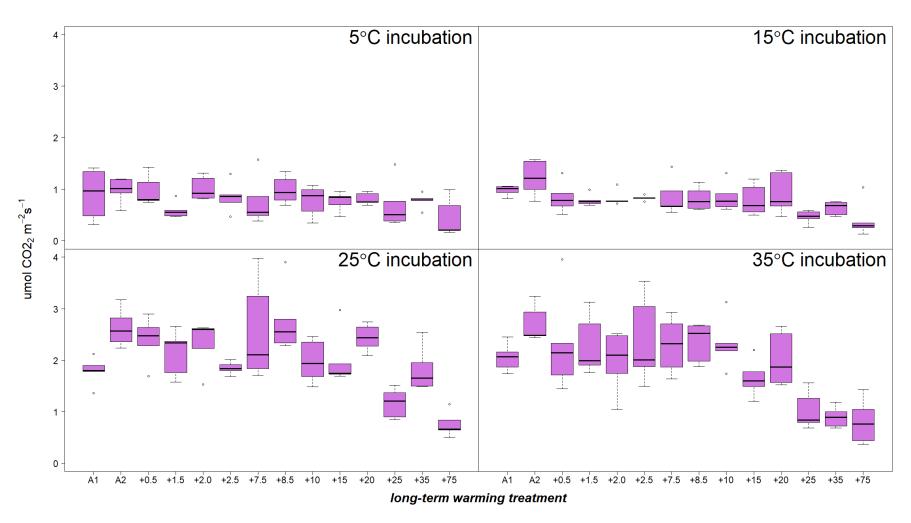
Geothermal gradient +0 to +75 degrees 13 years old

### **Short-term warming:**

Laboratory incubations
+5 to +35 degrees

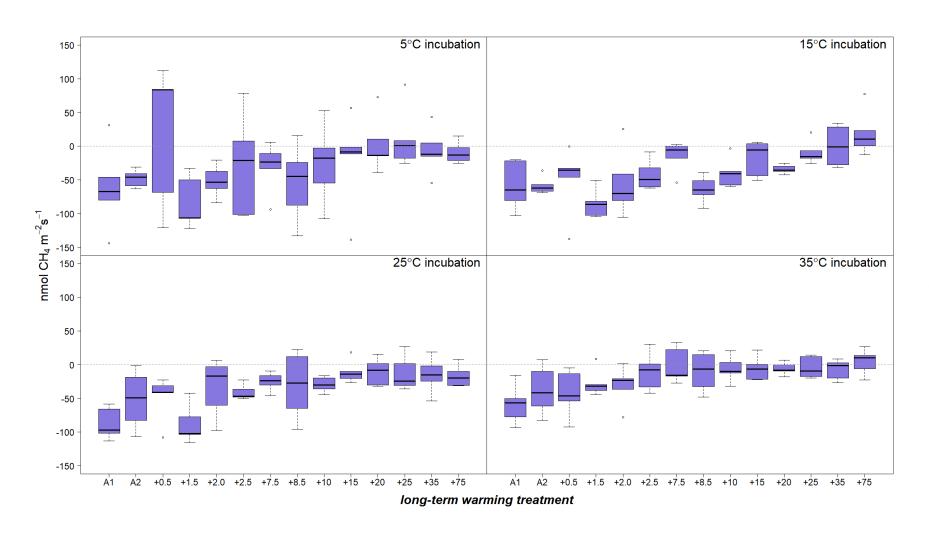
24 hour response

# Incubation response, CO<sub>2</sub>



- CO<sub>2</sub> responsive to long-term and short term warming
- Wide spread response to incubation between both plot treatments and incubation intervals
- Shape in all suggests flux dependency on quality and abundance of substrate medium present in the soil
- Nutrient/carbon loss along the long-term transect

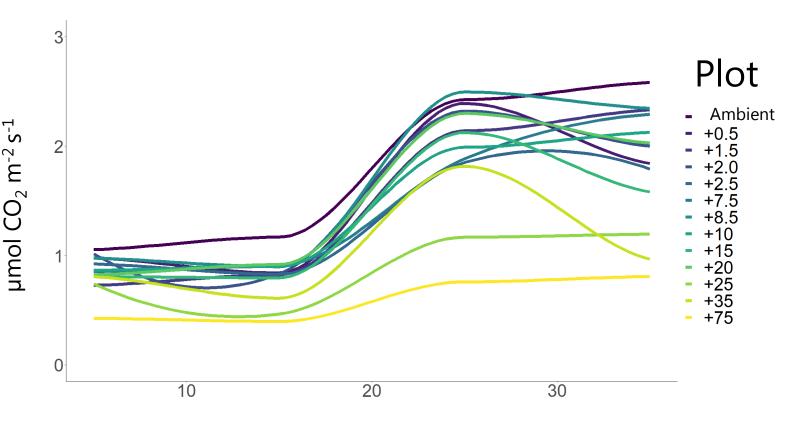
## Incubation response, CH<sub>4</sub>



- Other than at the 5°C incubation level, fluxes did not differ much within plot set between short-term warming treatments
- The short-term lack of temperature response supports CH<sub>4</sub> processes being less dependent on temperature than CO<sub>2</sub>
- However, shape of all curves along long-term warming transect is indicative of structural and functional changes to the microbial communities in addition to other soil limiting factors

### CO<sub>2</sub> temperature response curves

- -Curves showcase short-term temperature response to soil warming
- -Naturally, plots with less quality, available substrate (high, longterm warming) are less responsive to increasing temperatures
- -Most plots reaching peak fluxes at the 25°C warming level before plateauing which reflects a likely optimal temperature threshold for CO<sub>2</sub> soil production



incubation temperature, °C

