



# Deciphering CH<sub>4</sub> emission pathways in a reed ecosystem employing chamber measurements and stable carbon isotope signatures

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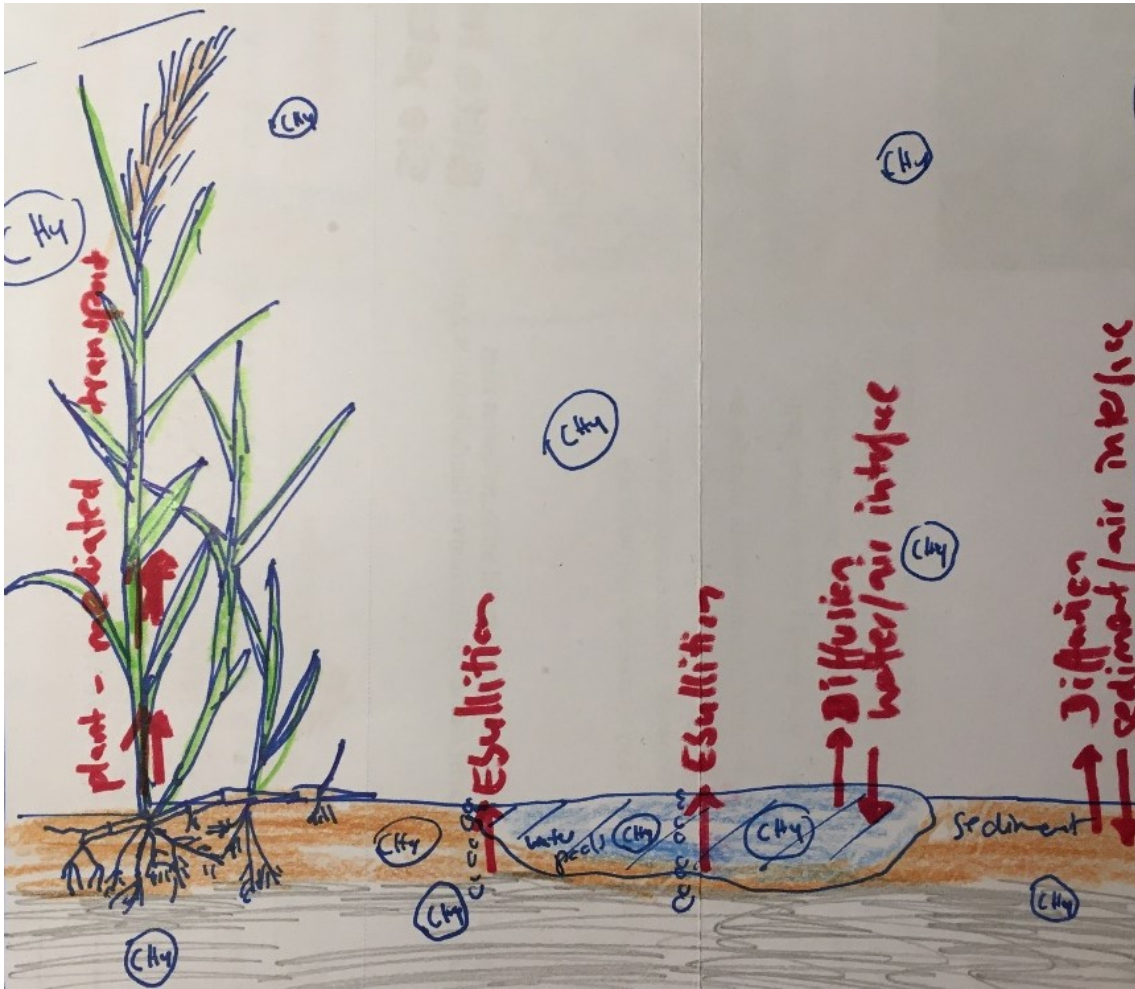
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# Wetland ecosystem with reed



- mosaic of reed stocks, water and sediment patches
  - temporal variability
  - effects of climate change
- release sediment-produced  $\text{CH}_4$  emission
- various pathways of  $\text{CH}_4$  emissions
- biogenic source of methane (Whiticar 1999):
  - 80 to -50 ‰ of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{CH}_4$
- methanogenesis (Whiticar *et al.* 1986):
  - hydrogenotrophic: -110 to -80 ‰ of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{CH}_4$
  - acetoclastic: -65 to -50 ‰ of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{CH}_4$



# Study site: Reed belt at Lake Neusiedl

coordinates: N 47.7693°, E 16.7576°

- shallow steppe lake
- nature zone of the National Park Lake Neusiedl
- reed belt dominated by *Phragmites australis*
- special water chemistry (e.g. alkaline and saline character)



Location of the study site in Austria  
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View over the study site in Spring, Summer, Autumn 2021 and Winter 2022



Satellite photo of Lake Neusiedl  
© Google Earth 2022 (Image Landsat/Copernicus)



- seasonal 24 h measurement campaigns for one year (approx. every 3 months)
- chamber measurements with Picarro G2201-i

## Different Pathways

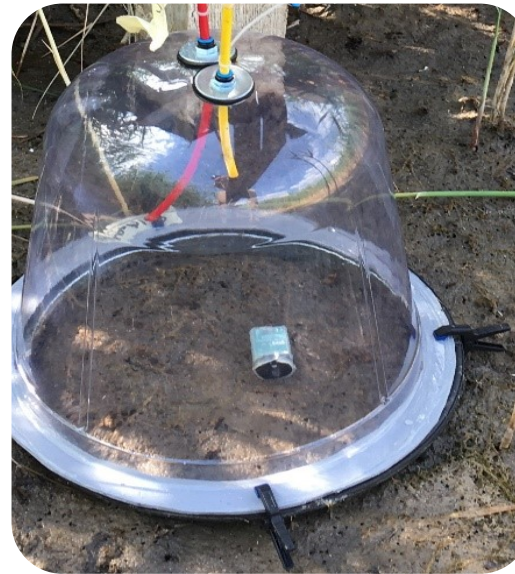
Plant-mediated transport



Diffusion: water/air interface



Diffusion: soil/air interface

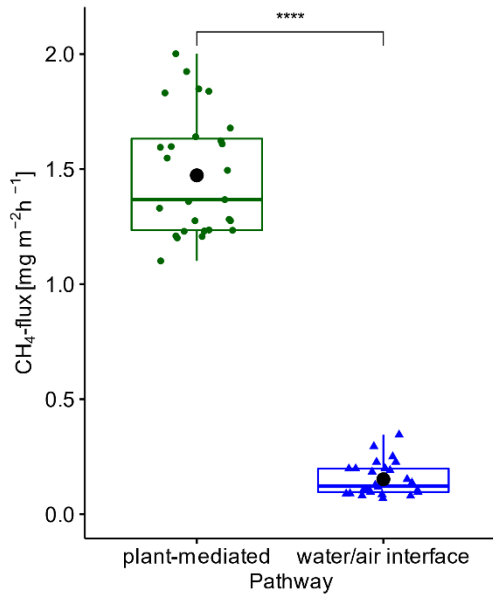


Ebullition of gas bubbles

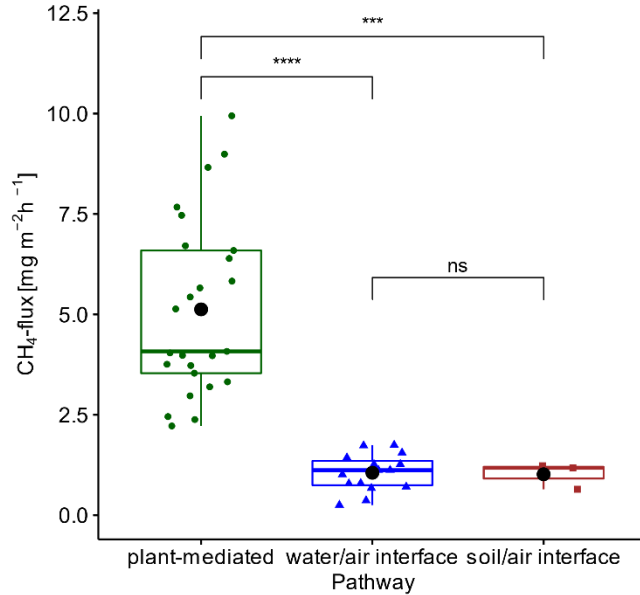


# Results: CH<sub>4</sub> flux of the diffusion and plant-mediated pathways

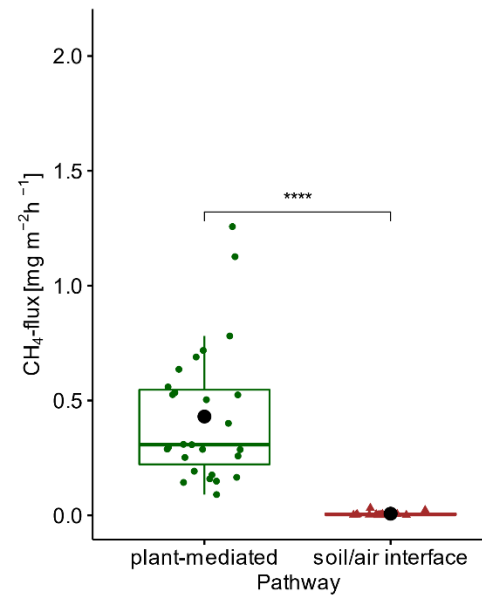
Spring 2021



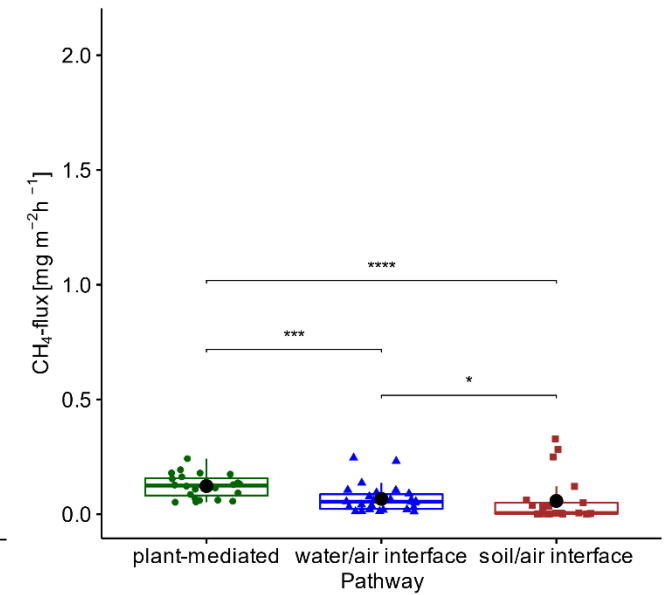
Summer 2021



Autumn 2021



Winter 2022



CH<sub>4</sub>-flux [mg m<sup>-2</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>]: Mean ± SD

plant	1.5 ± 0.3	2
water/air	0.15 ± 0.07	

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plant	5.6 ± 3.4	1
water/air	1.1 ± 0.5	
soil/air	1.0 ± 0.3	

>

plant	0.4 ± 0.3	3
soil/air	0.003 ± 0.009	

>

plant	0.1 ± 0.05	4
water/air	0.07 ± 0.06	
soil/air	0.05 ± 0.09	

Mean T<sub>air</sub> 15.9°C

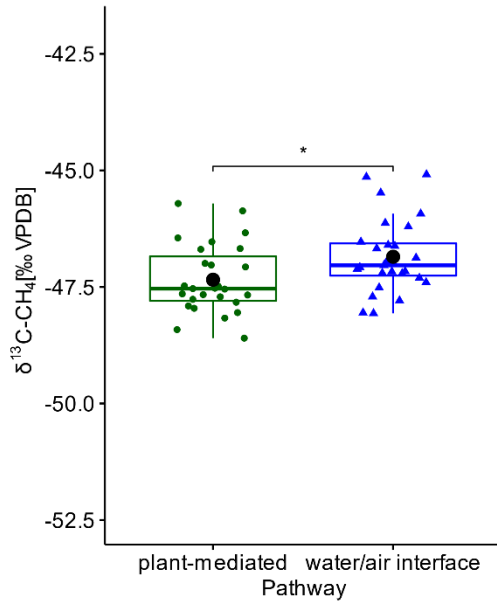
Mean T<sub>air</sub> 27.6°C

Mean T<sub>air</sub> 15.9°C

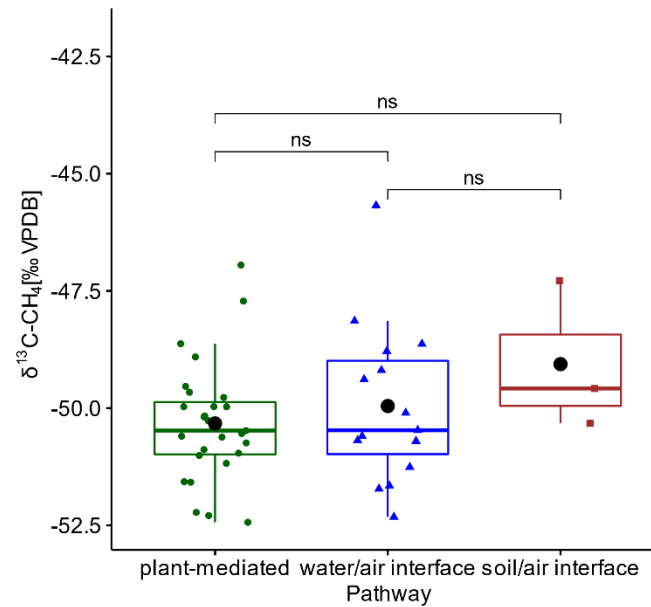
Mean T<sub>air</sub> 6.2°C

# Results: $\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{CH}_4$ of the diffusion and plant-mediated pathways

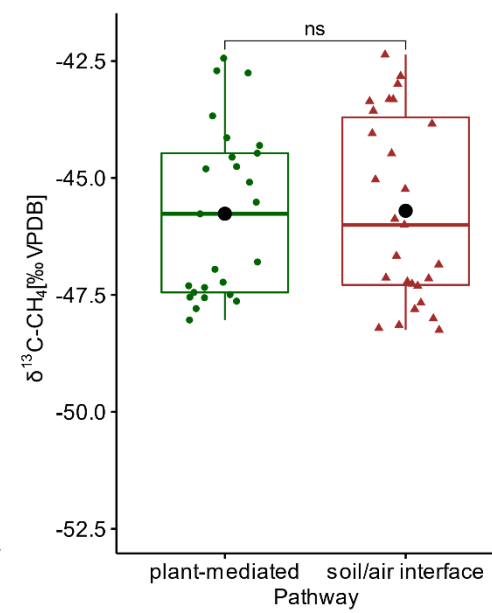
Spring 2021



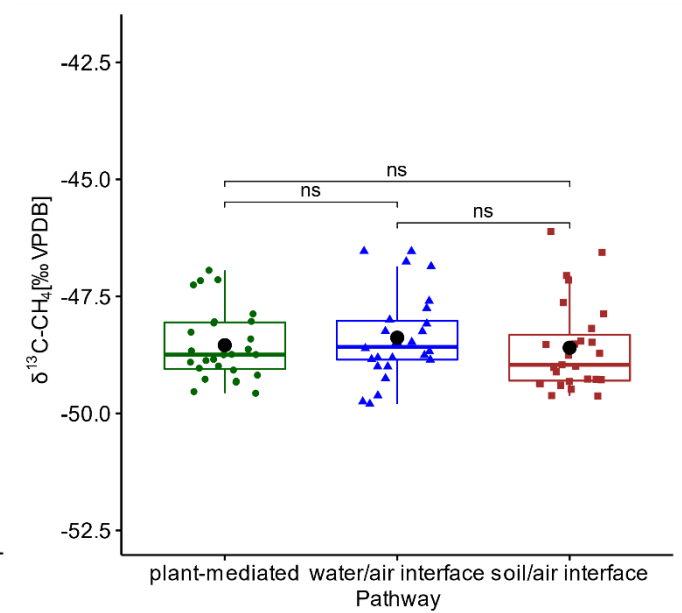
Summer 2021



Autumn 2021



Winter 2022



$\delta^{13}\text{C}-\text{CH}_4$  [‰]: Mean  $\pm$  SD

plant	$-47.34 \pm 0.74$
water/air	$-46.85 \pm 0.79$

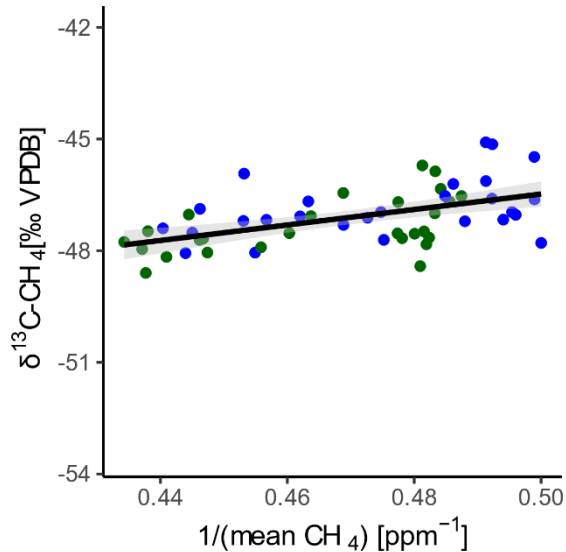
plant	$-50.33 \pm 1.27$
water/air	$-49.96 \pm 1.71$
soil/air	$-49.06 \pm 1.59$

plant	$-45.76 \pm 1.81$
soil/air	$-45.70 \pm 1.98$

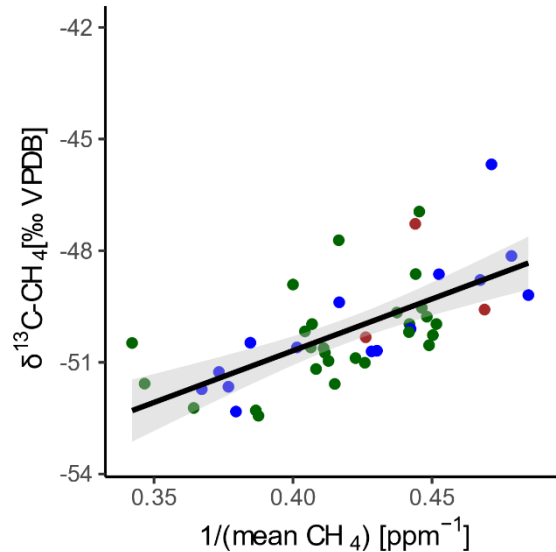
plant	$-48.54 \pm 0.75$
water/air	$-48.38 \pm 0.92$
soil/air	$-48.60 \pm 0.96$

# Results: Keeling plot - Source signature $\delta^{13}\text{C-CH}_4$ from plant-mediated and diffusion transport

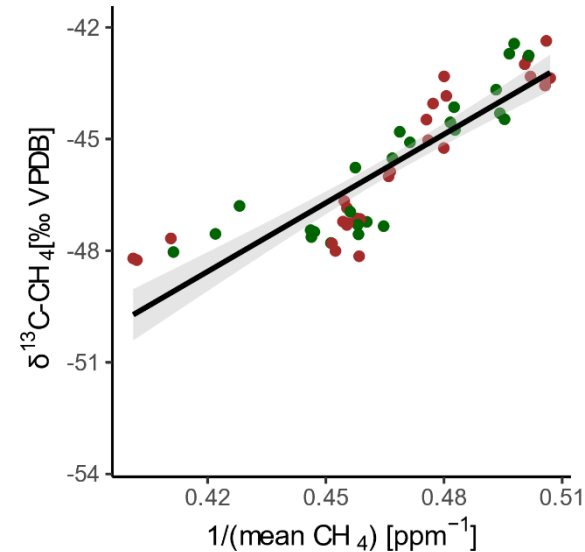
Spring 2021



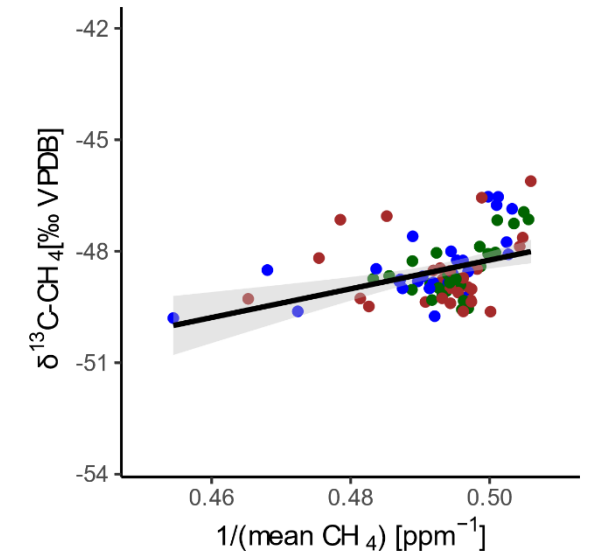
Summer 2021



Autumn 2021



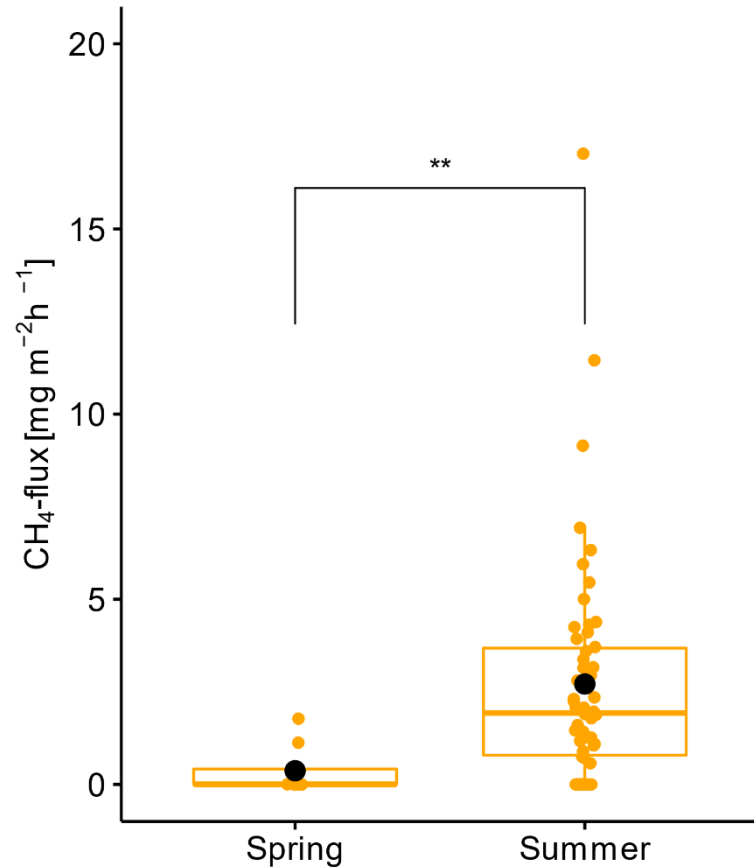
Winter 2022



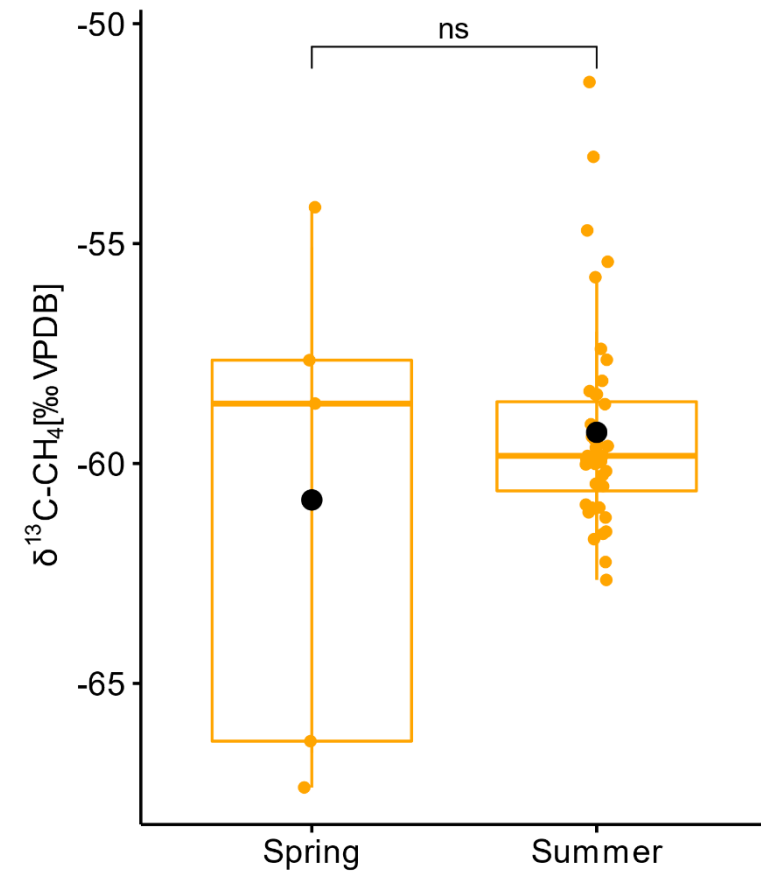
Pathway • plant-mediated • water/air interface • soil/air interface

	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Keeling plot intercept $\pm$ 95% CI [‰]	$-56.88 \pm 4.46$	$-61.81 \pm 4.12$	$-74.37 \pm 4.58$	$-67.60 \pm 9.88$
Spearman rho	0.54	0.71	0.91	0.39
Spearman p-value	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0004

## Results: CH<sub>4</sub> flux and δ<sup>13</sup>C values of Ebullition pathway



	Spring	Summer
mean CH <sub>4</sub> -flux [mg m <sup>-2</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> ]	0.37	4.88



	Spring	Summer
mean δ <sup>13</sup> C-CH <sub>4</sub> [‰]	-60.83	-59.29



- highest CH<sub>4</sub> emissions found in summer season
- **plant-mediated transport has the highest CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes in each season**
- significant difference in CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes between plant-mediated and diffusion pathways per season
- **Keeling plot source signatures  $\delta^{13}\text{C-CH}_4$  differ between the seasons and are most depleted in Autumn**
- only the measured  $\delta^{13}\text{C-CH}_4$  values from the ebullition pathway differ clearly from all other pathways
- $\delta^{13}\text{C-CH}_4$  values from ebullition pathway approx. -60 ‰, show a biogenic source of methane





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I am looking forward to your feedback!

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