

# Climate-change Impacts on Dissolved Organic Matter in Glacier-fed Streams

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## Introduction

Mountain glaciers are rapidly disappearing due to climate change, yet the downstream biogeochemical impacts on dissolved organic matter (DOM) remain poorly understood.

Global-scale differences in DOM composition and characteristics in glacier-fed streams (GFSs) require more in-depth investigation.

## Data and methods

#### The Vanishing Glaciers Project



### A global dataset of 170 GFSs



- Fluorescent EEM+ PARAFAC
- Environmental Data - Biogeochemical variables - Glaciological metrics



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Outreach The Vanishing Glaciers Project River Ecosystems Laboratory

https://www.glacierstreams.ch/ https://www.epfl.ch/labs/river/



 DOM composition and characteristics vary along water turbidity and benthic chlorophyll-a gradients.

 GFSs with high turbidity tend to be enriched in protein-like DOM, while those with high chlorophyll-a are dominated by humic-like substances.

- Different GFSs receive varving contributions from microbial and algal sources of DOM.

## Take home message

Glacier-fed stream DOM is characterized by low DOC concentration. Its optical properties vary globally and are shaped by environmental conditions. Microbial and algal production are key contributors to the DOM pool in these ecosystems. Future greening of GFSs, indicated by increased chlorophyll-a (Kohler et al., 2024), may further affect GES DOM

- Low dissolved organic carbon (DOC) concentration

- Regional differences in DOM optical characteristics

 Relatively high SUVA254 → high DOM aromaticity (also due to low DOC) - Mixture of autochthonous and

allochthonous sources

 Diverse PARAFAC components - Protein-like components (C1, C4, C5) are prevalent in GFSs



