

# Peatland Carbon Stocks and Fluxes: monitoring, measurements and modelling

Dr Andreas Heinemeyer [ah126@york.ac.uk](mailto:ah126@york.ac.uk)

University of York, Stockholm Environment Institute

UNFCCC

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**South Africa:**

“...quantify with more precision the location, activity and interannual **variability**... .”

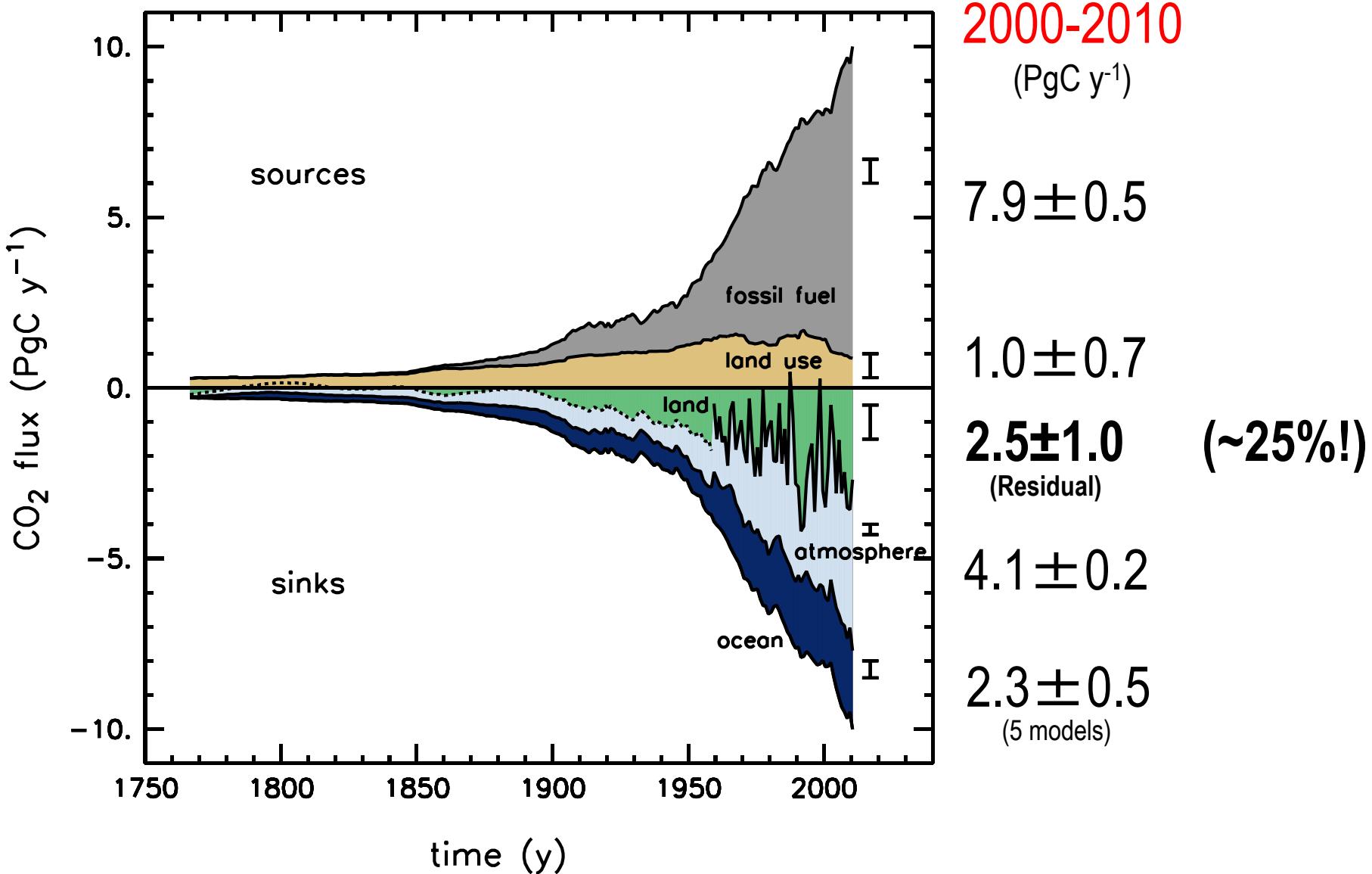
**EU:**

“...estimates around carbon storage, sequestration and emissions, and their **uncertainties**... .”

**Russia:**

“detailed quantitative analysis of **biogenic and soil components**”

# The global carbon budget



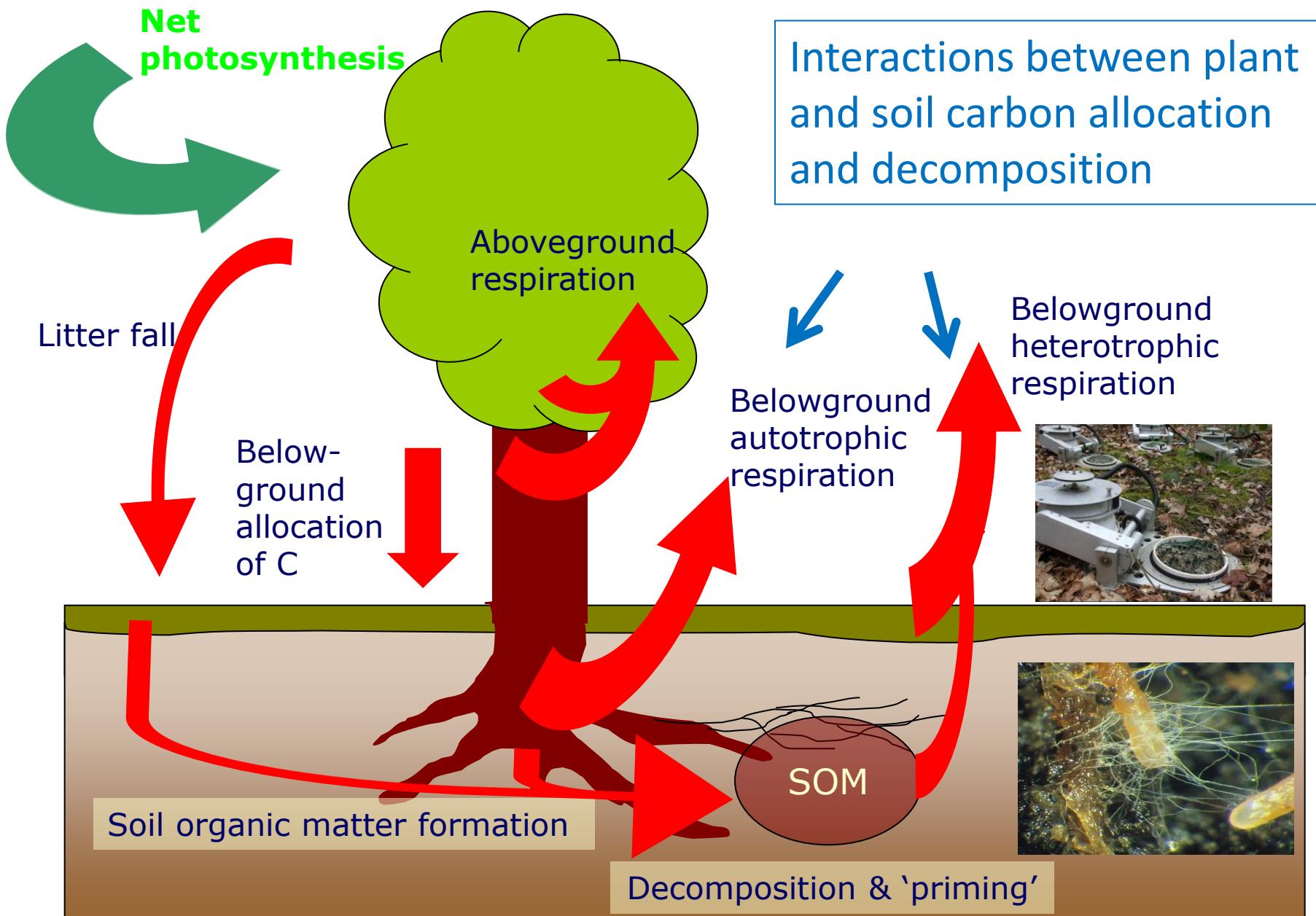
# Global soil (organic) carbon stocks

| Biome                |                        | IGBP*<br>100 cm<br>IPCC 2001 | IGBP<br>100 cm<br>GLCM 2000# | WBGU‡<br>100 cm<br>IPCC 1990 | ISLSCP II§<br>150 cm<br>GLCM 2000# | ISLSCP II<br>30 cm<br>GLCM 2000# |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Forest               | Tropical & subtropical | 213                          | 209                          | 216                          | 275                                | 109                              |
|                      | Temperate              | 153                          | 97                           | 100                          | 131                                | 43                               |
|                      | Boreal                 | 338                          | 174                          | 471                          | 255                                | 62                               |
| Savanna & grassland  | Tropical & subtropical | 247                          | 206                          | 264                          | 276                                | 98                               |
|                      | Temperate              | 176                          | 171                          | 295                          | 236                                | 80                               |
| Desert & semi desert |                        | 159                          | 199                          | 191                          | 276                                | 86                               |
| Tundra               |                        | 115                          | 106                          | 121                          | 158                                | 42                               |
| Boreal               |                        | 165                          | 76                           | -                            | 110                                | 29                               |
| Croplands            |                        | -                            | 76                           | 128                          | 101                                | 36                               |
| Wetlands             |                        | -                            | 147                          | 225                          | 211                                | 53                               |
| Bare                 |                        | -                            | 36                           | -                            | 50                                 | 16                               |
| <b>Total C stock</b> |                        | <b>1566</b>                  | <b>1497</b>                  | <b>2011</b>                  | <b>2079</b>                        | <b>654</b>                       |
| <b>(in Gt C)</b>     |                        | <b>100 cm</b>                |                              |                              |                                    |                                  |

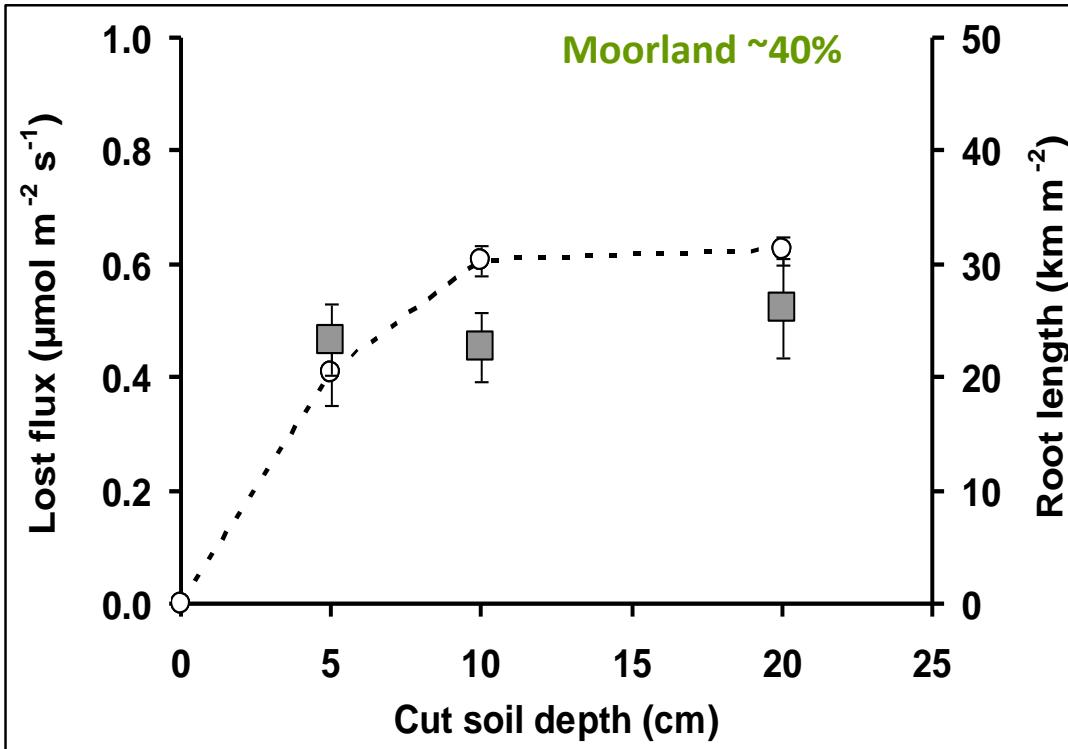
Latest estimate is 3000 Gt C (Tarnocai et al, 2009)

In: Kutsch, Bahn, Heinemeyer, 2009

# Terrestrial carbon cycling



# Collar insertion and ‘cut’ root flux



Heinemeyer *et al.*, EJSS, 2011



Tundra  
6 cm

trop. Forest  
7 cm

con. Forest  
7 cm

dec. Forest  
4 cm

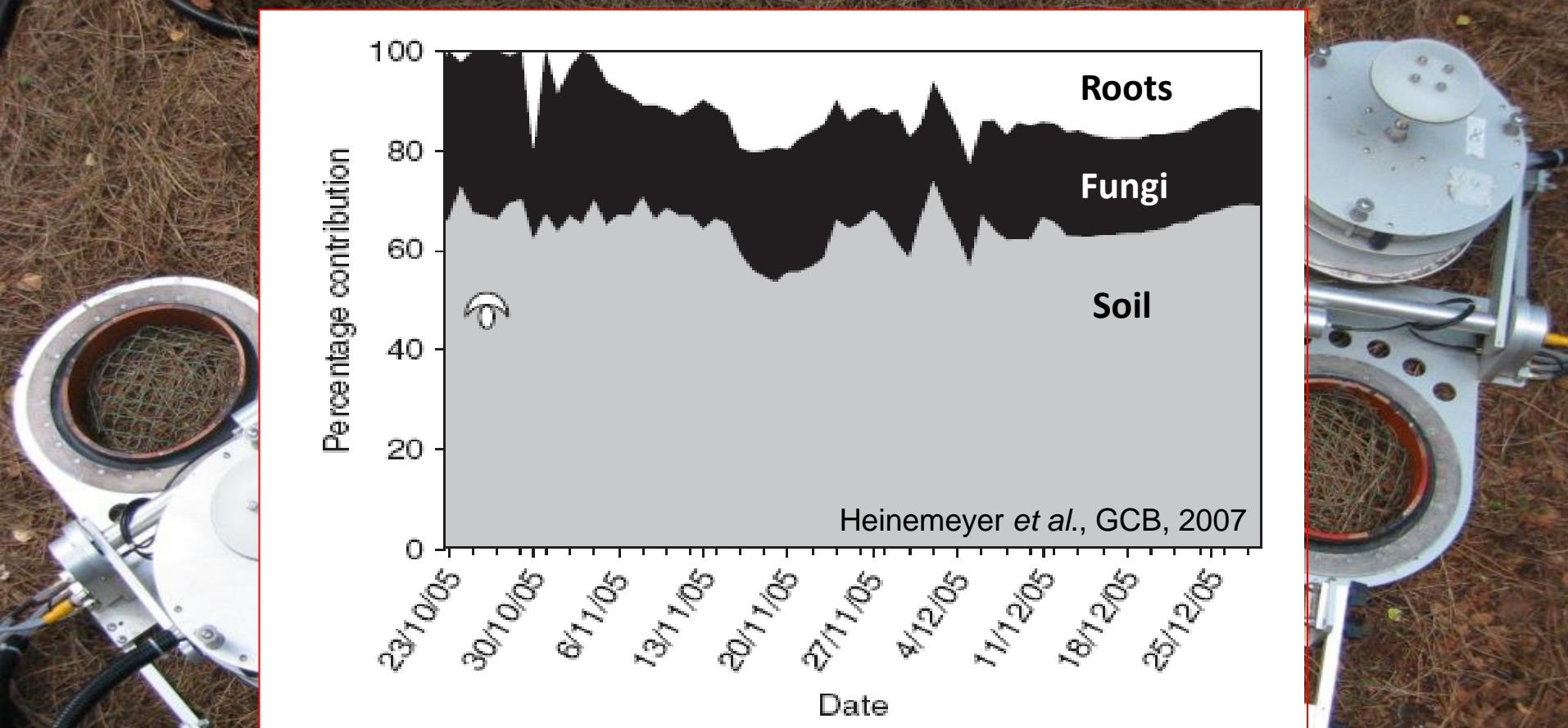
Moorland  
17 cm

# Soil component CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes

Surface collar

42 µm mesh

1 µm mesh



Roots

Mycorrhizal hyphae

Soil

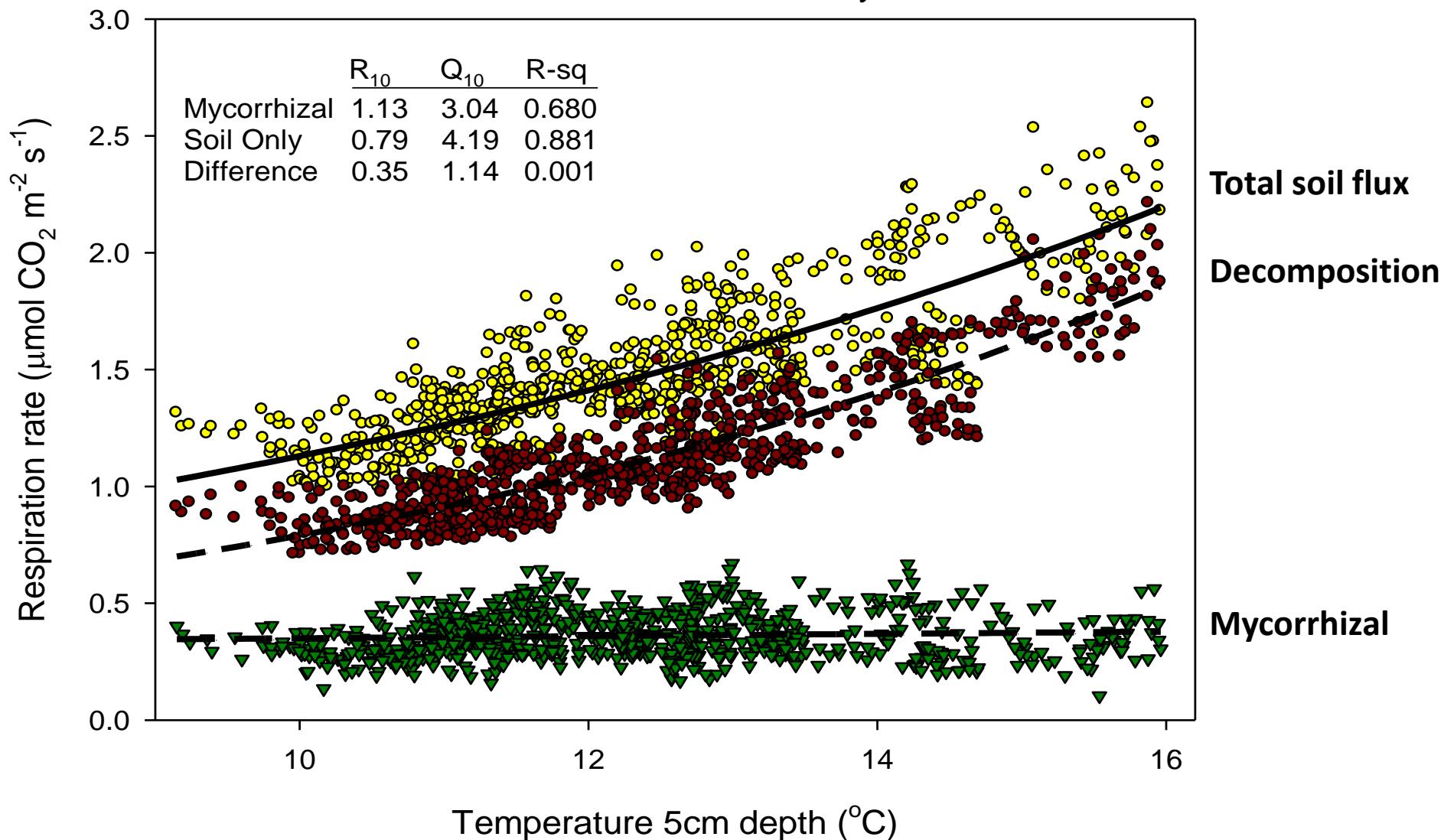
Mycorrhizal hyphae

Soil

Soil

# Soil respiration: component responses

Heinemeyer *et al.*, GCB, 2007



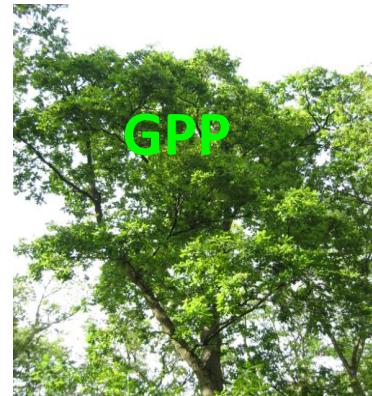
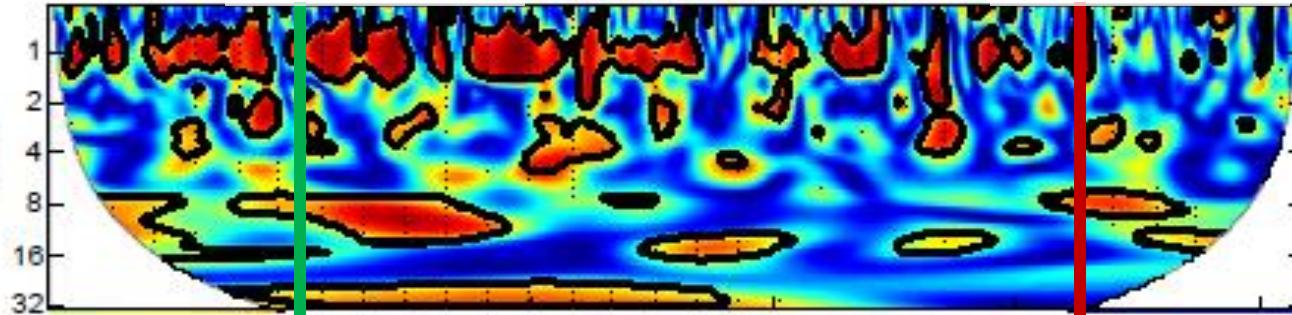
# Carbon ‘overflow tap’ theory

Period (Days)

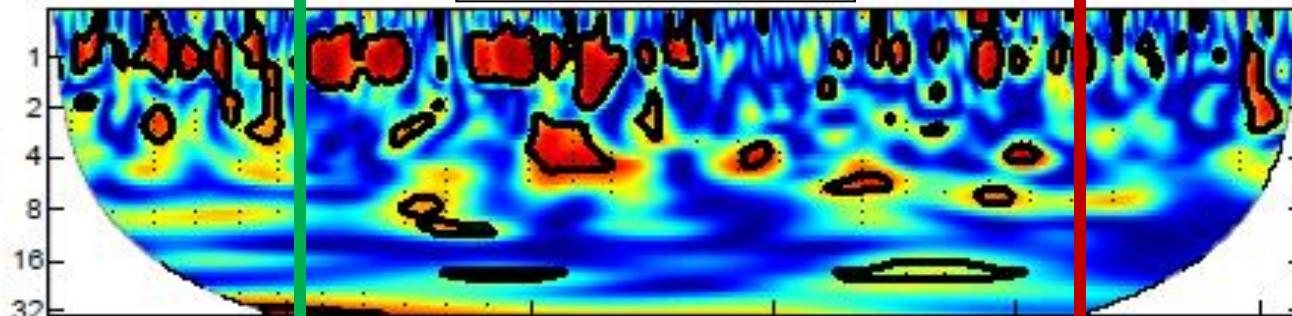
Bud burst

Total Soil CO<sub>2</sub> flux with GPP

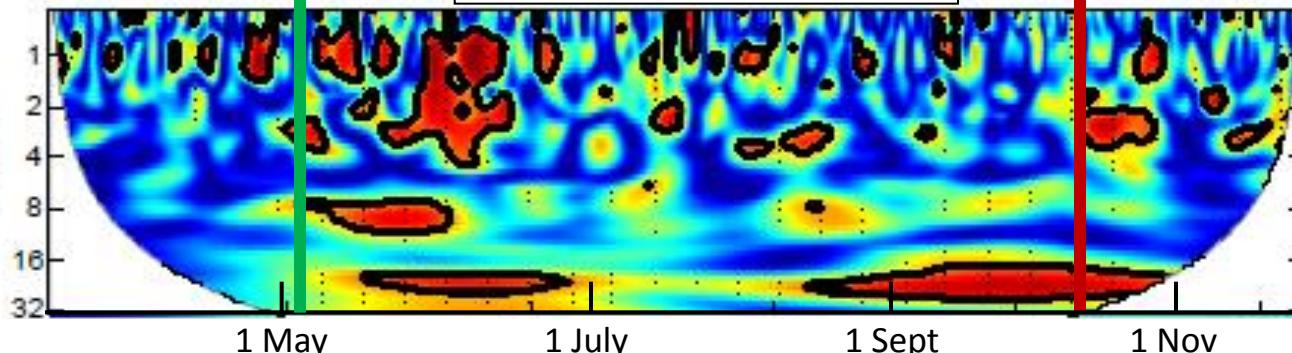
Leaf-off



Root CO<sub>2</sub> flux with GPP



Mycorrhizal CO<sub>2</sub> flux with GPP



1 May

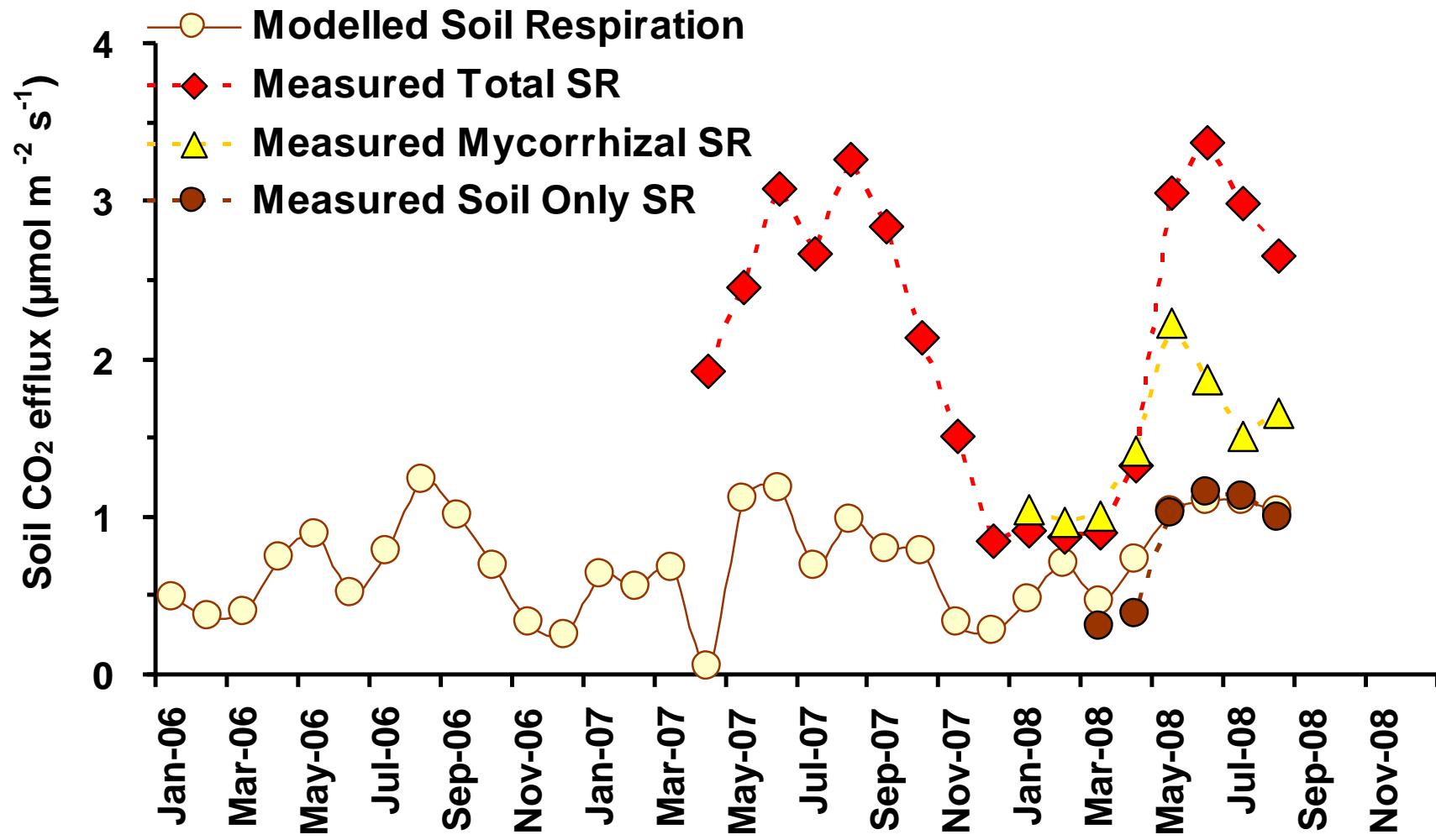
1 July

1 Sept

1 Nov

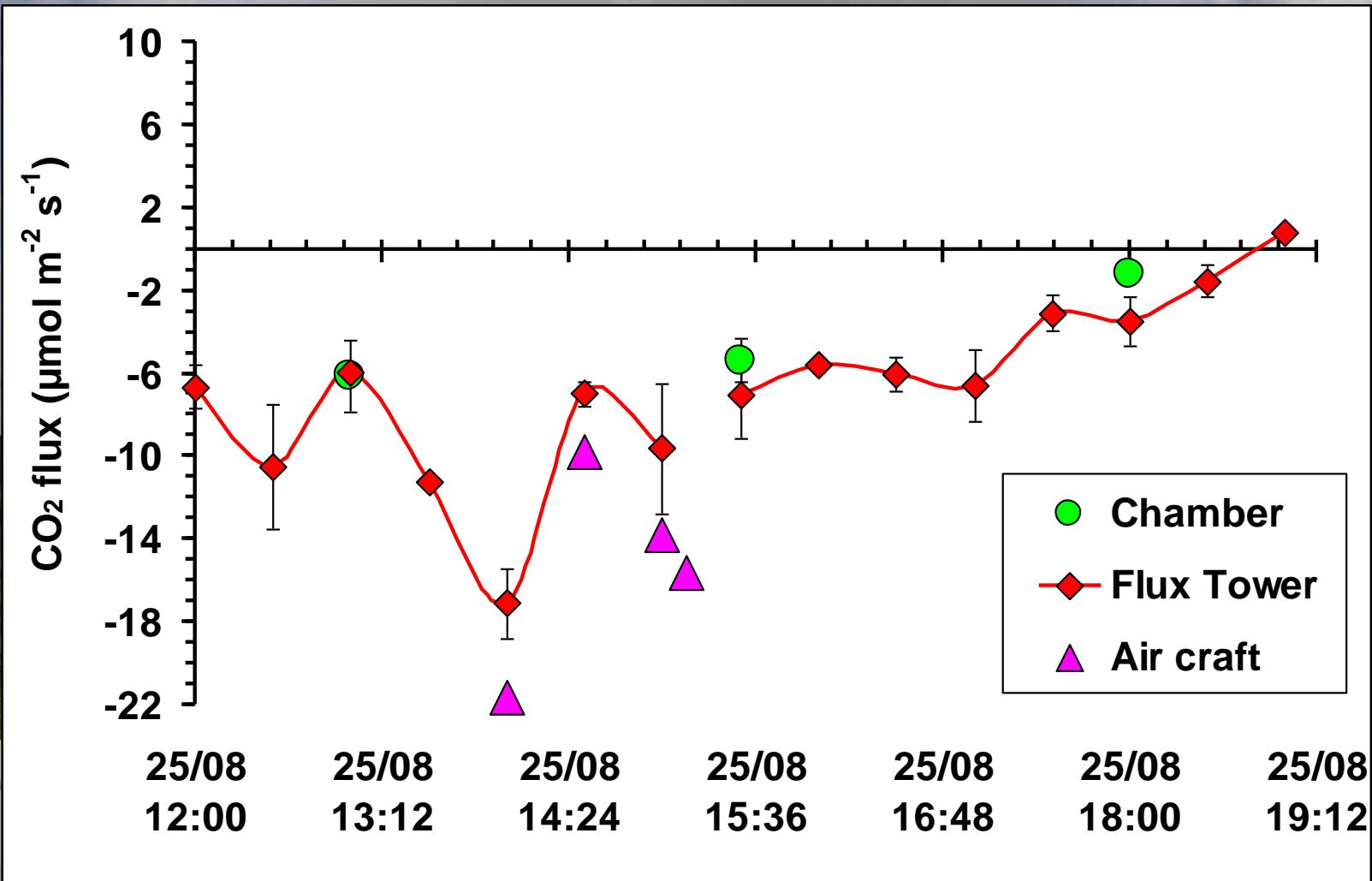
Heinemeyer et al., BGS, 2012

# Soil respiration: modelled vs. measured



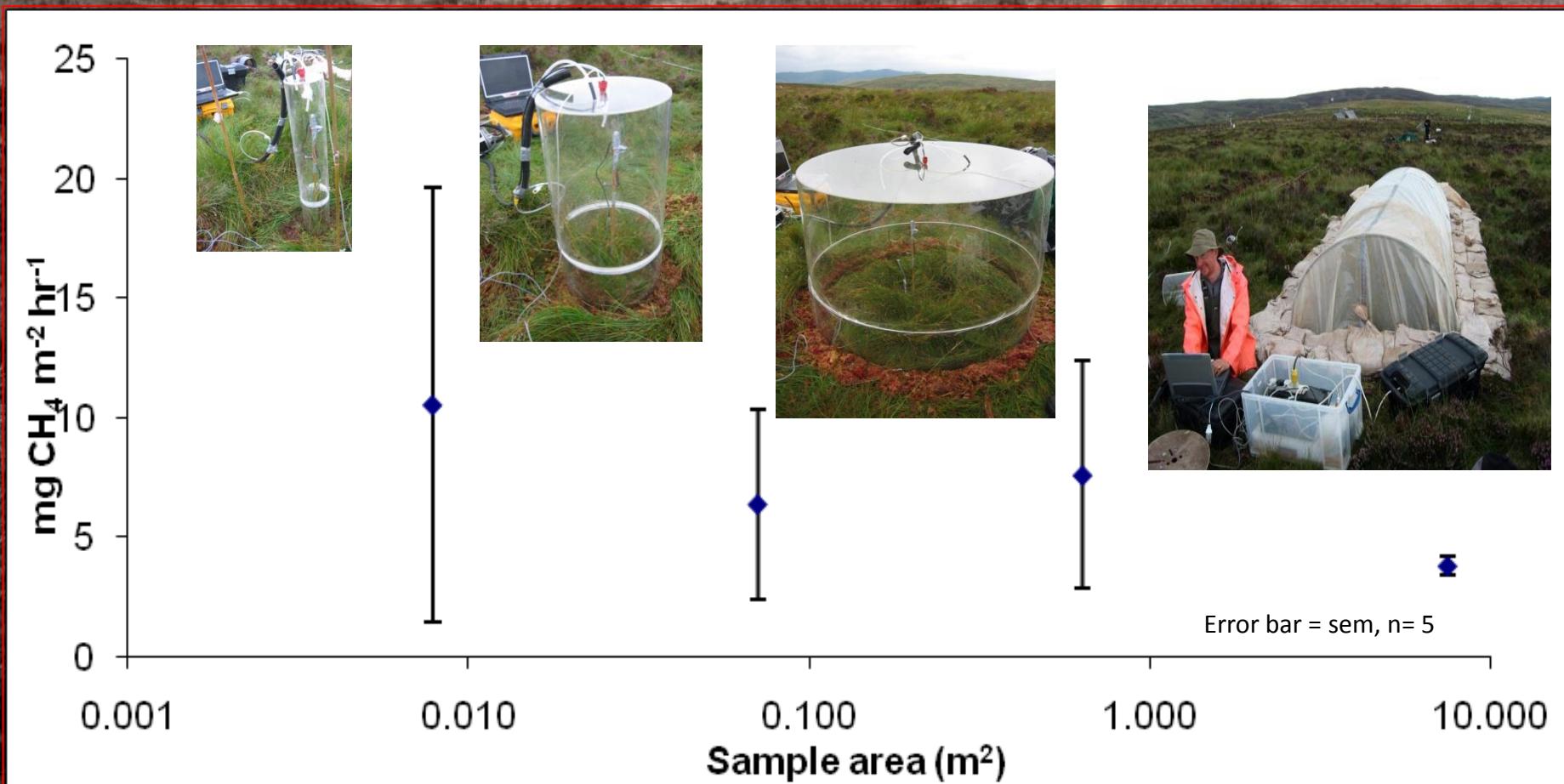
# Scaling up from plot to landscape

Heinemeyer et al., *unpublished*



# GHG measurement scale and uncertainties

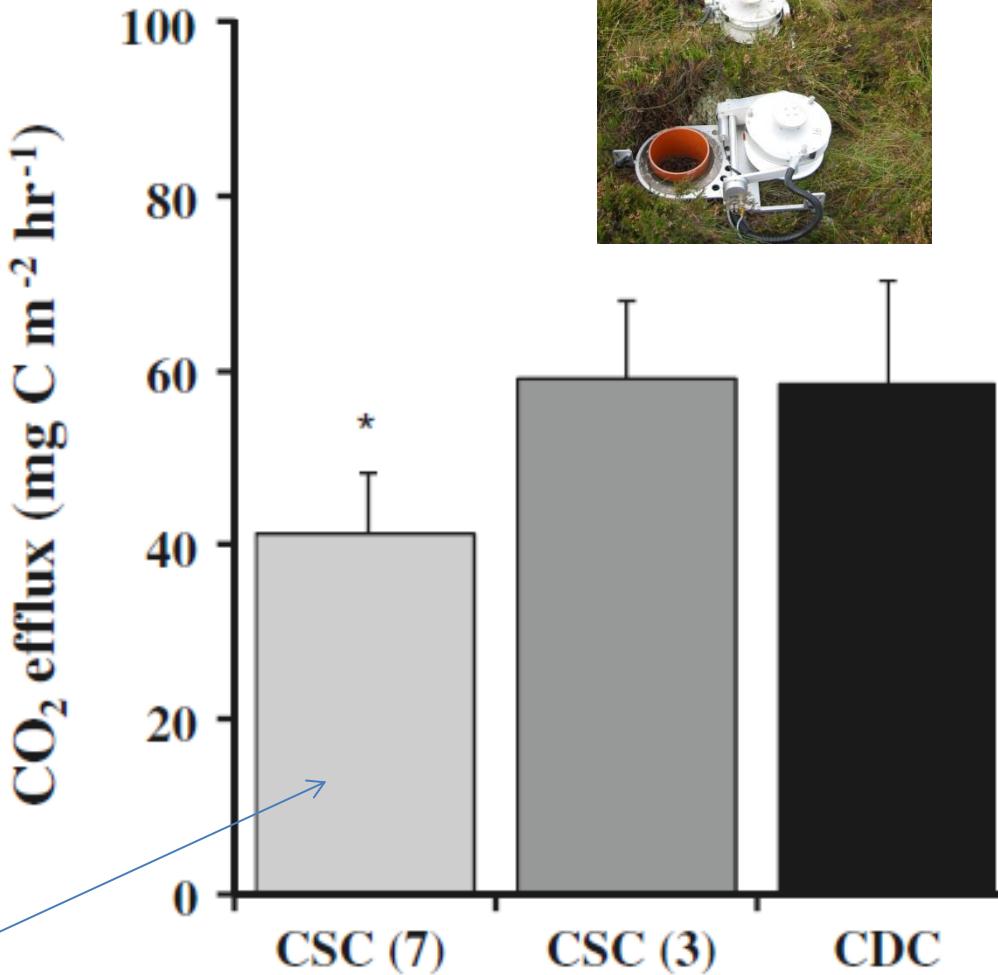
Heinemeyer et al., *unpublished*



# Chamber method comparison

Heinemeyer & McNamara, 2011

A)



~40% less!



Use latest  
GHG analysers



Ultraportable Gas Analyzers  
designed for environmental and industrial applications



# UK peatland management

(Google: PeatlandESUK)

- Carbon
- Water
- GHGs
- Biodiversity

Peat = 95% water!  
(terrestrial blue carbon)



Burning

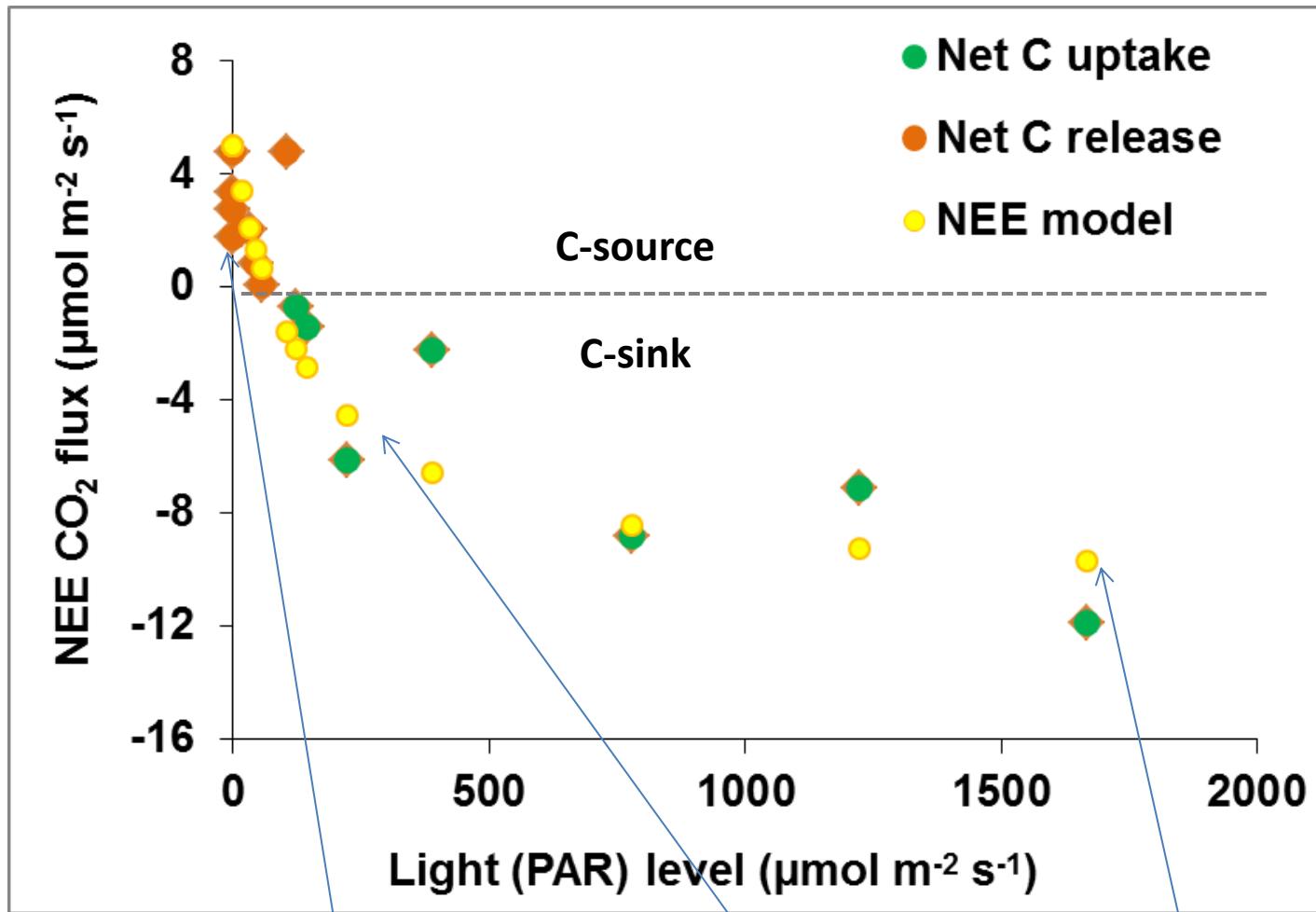


Mowing



"Do Nothing"

# Net Ecosystem Exchange ( $\text{CO}_2$ )

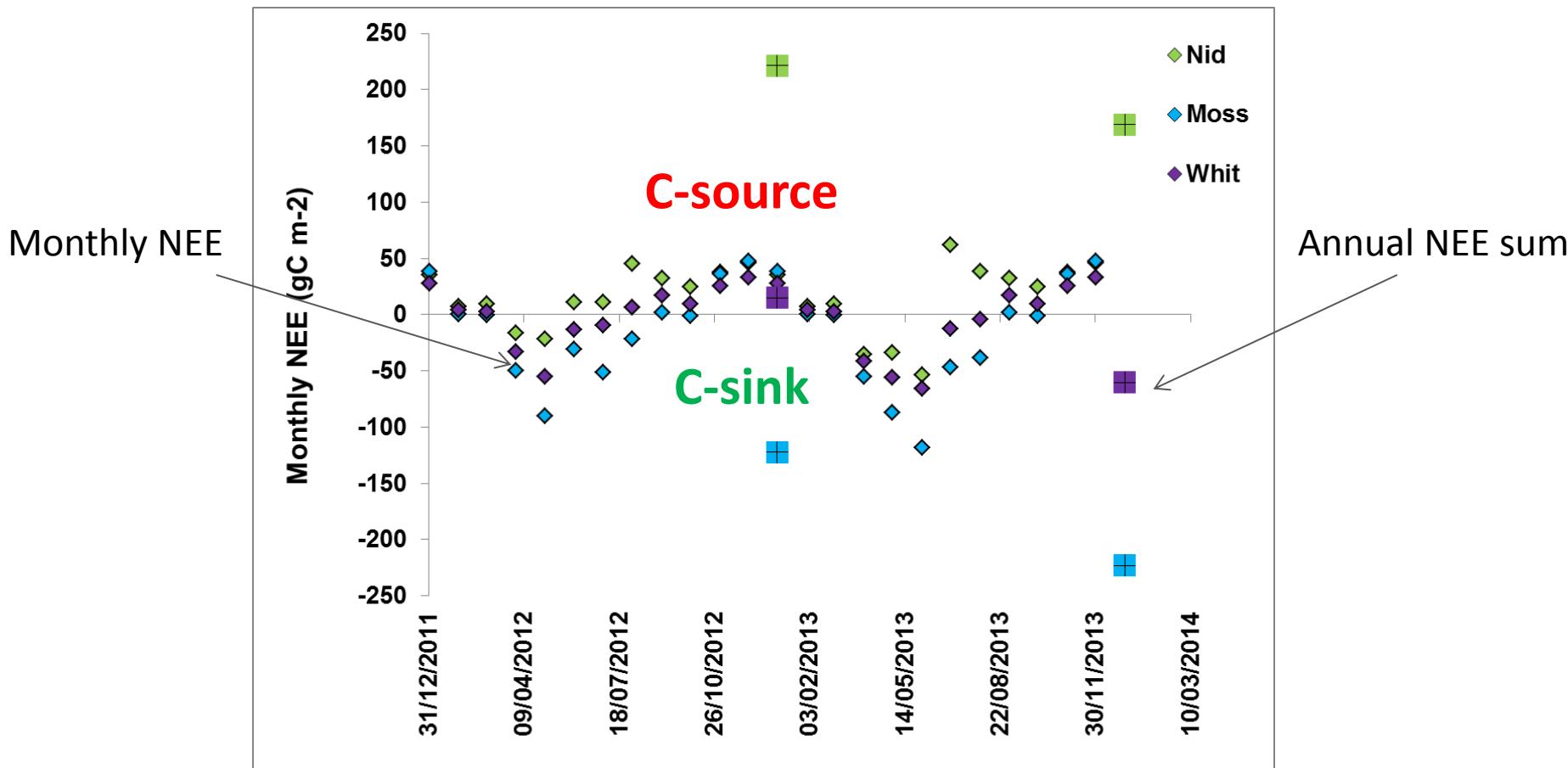


$R_{\text{eco}}$   
(Respiration)

Slope  
(activity)

$P_{\max}$   
(Photosynthesis)

# Carbon budget variability (preliminary)



C budget = NEE + stream export of DOC + POC (gC m<sup>-2</sup> p.a.)

Nidd 2012 = **+306** (221 + 80 + 5)

Moss 2012 = **-19** (-122 + 100 + 3)

Whit 2012 = **+95** (15 + 70 + 10)

2013 = **+254** (169 + 80 + 5);

2013 = **-120** (-223 + 100 + 3);

2013 = **+20** (-60 + 70 + 10);

GWP (kgC-CO<sub>2</sub> eq. ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>)

GWP ~3300

GWP ~ 200

GWP ~1300

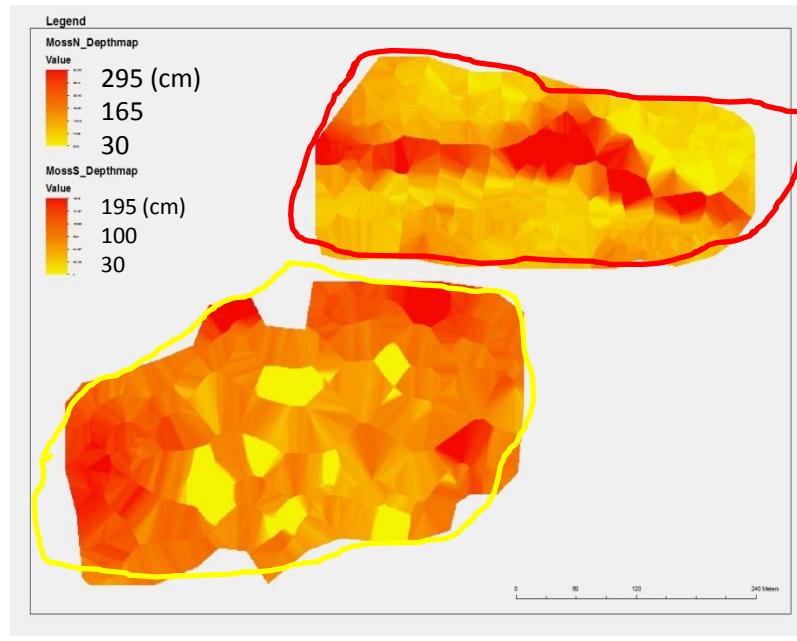
# Peat depth & carbon stocks

## Ground Penetrating Radar advances

- Manual GPR – 5 x 5 m plot outline
  - about half the plots contain pipes
- Automated GPR – catchment paths
  - peat depth & bulk density profiles



automated



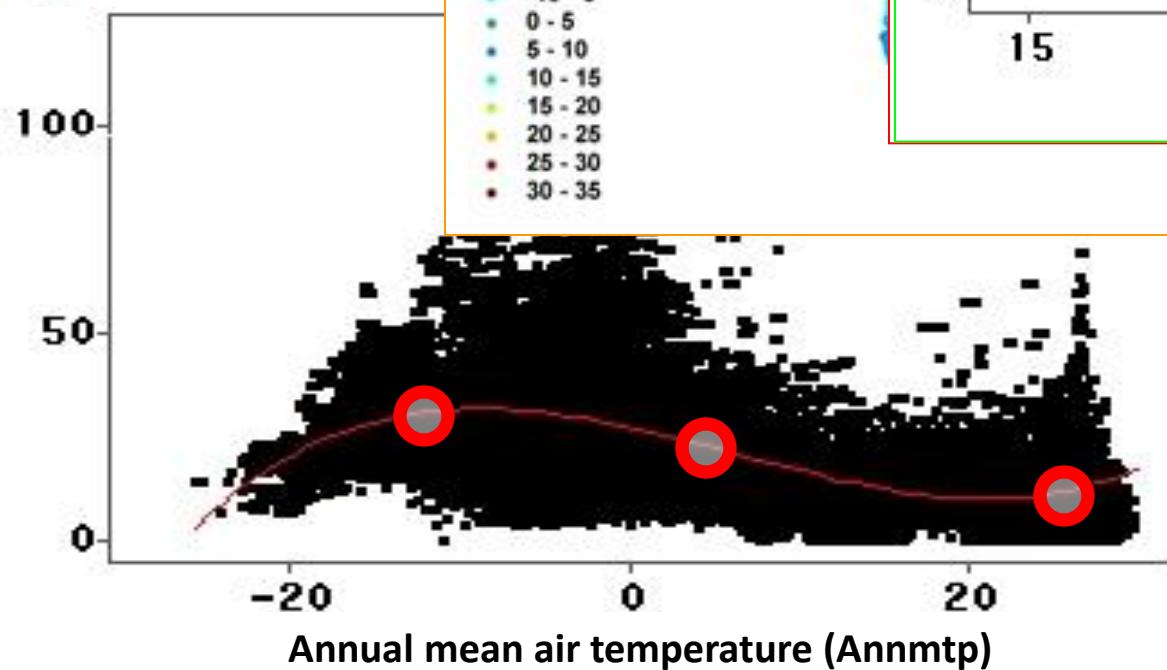
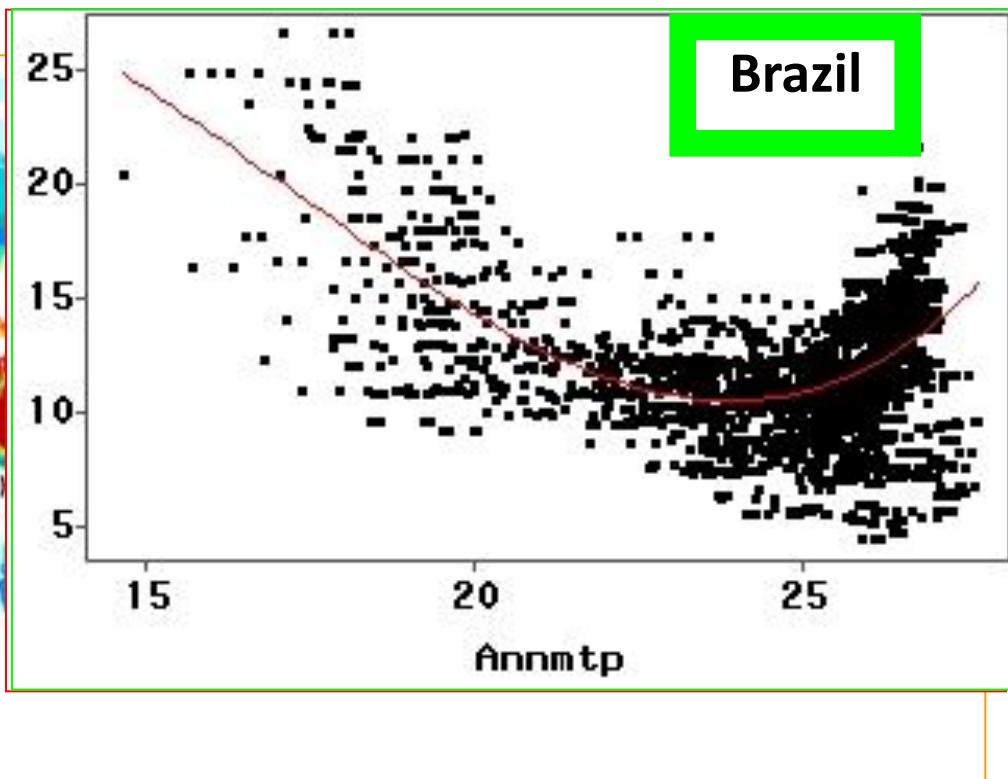
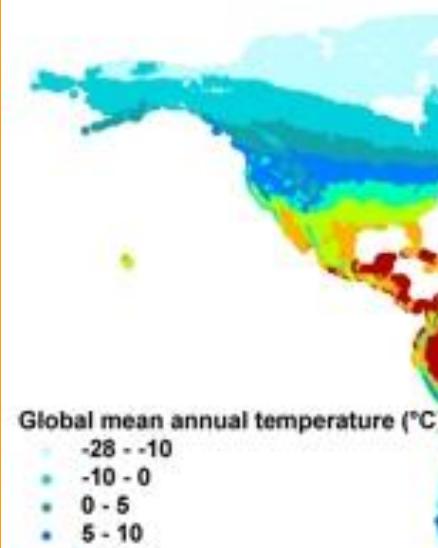
manual



# World soil carbon ‘Roller Coaster’

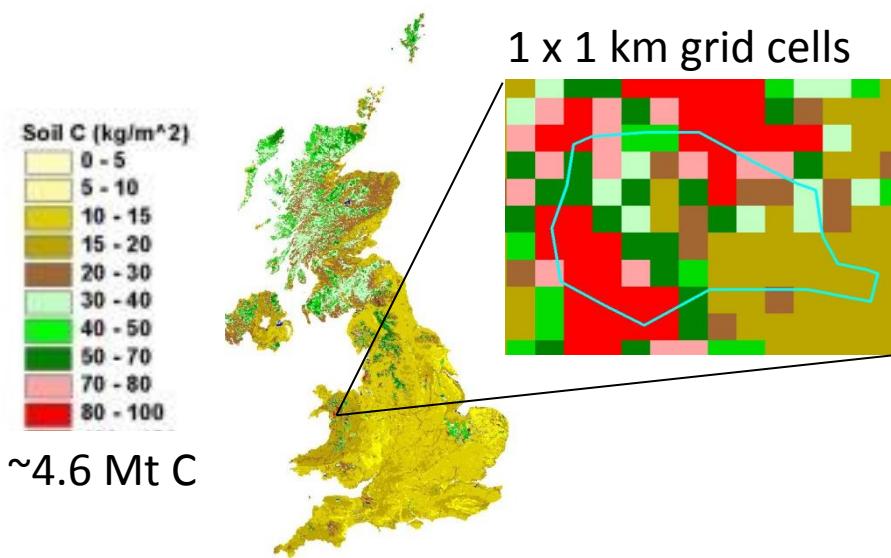
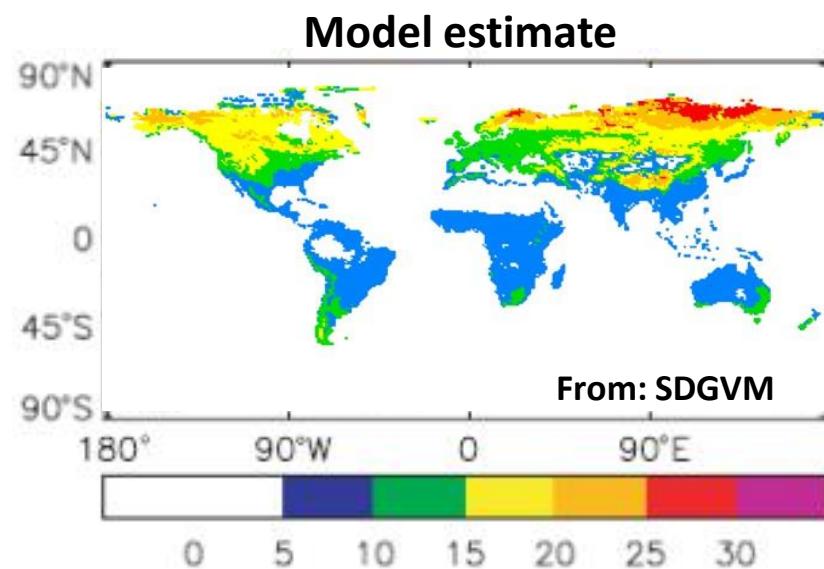
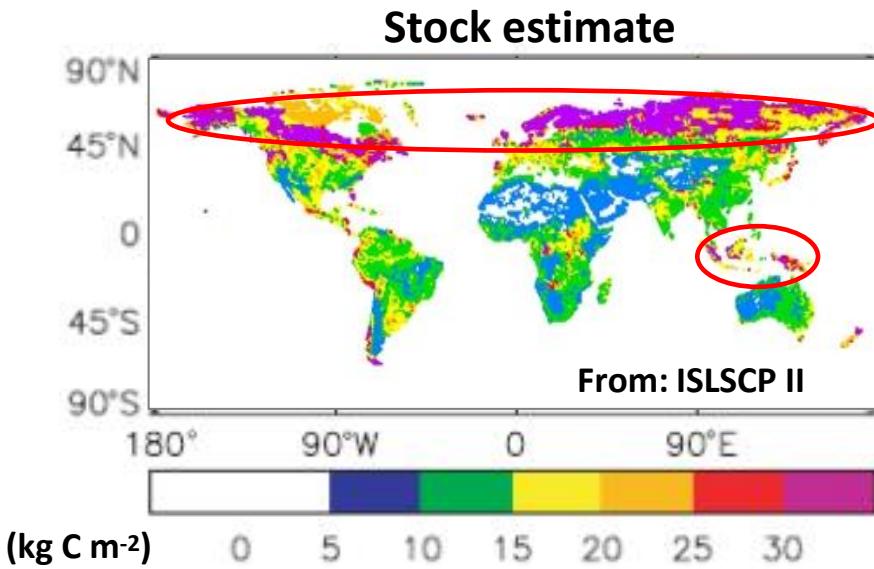
Soil Carbon kg/m<sup>-2</sup>

- 0 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 15
- 15 - 20
- 20 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 75
- 75 - 100
- 100 - 125



Annual mean air temperature  
and NDVI (satellite)  
explain ~45% of the variability

# Global soil models and peat

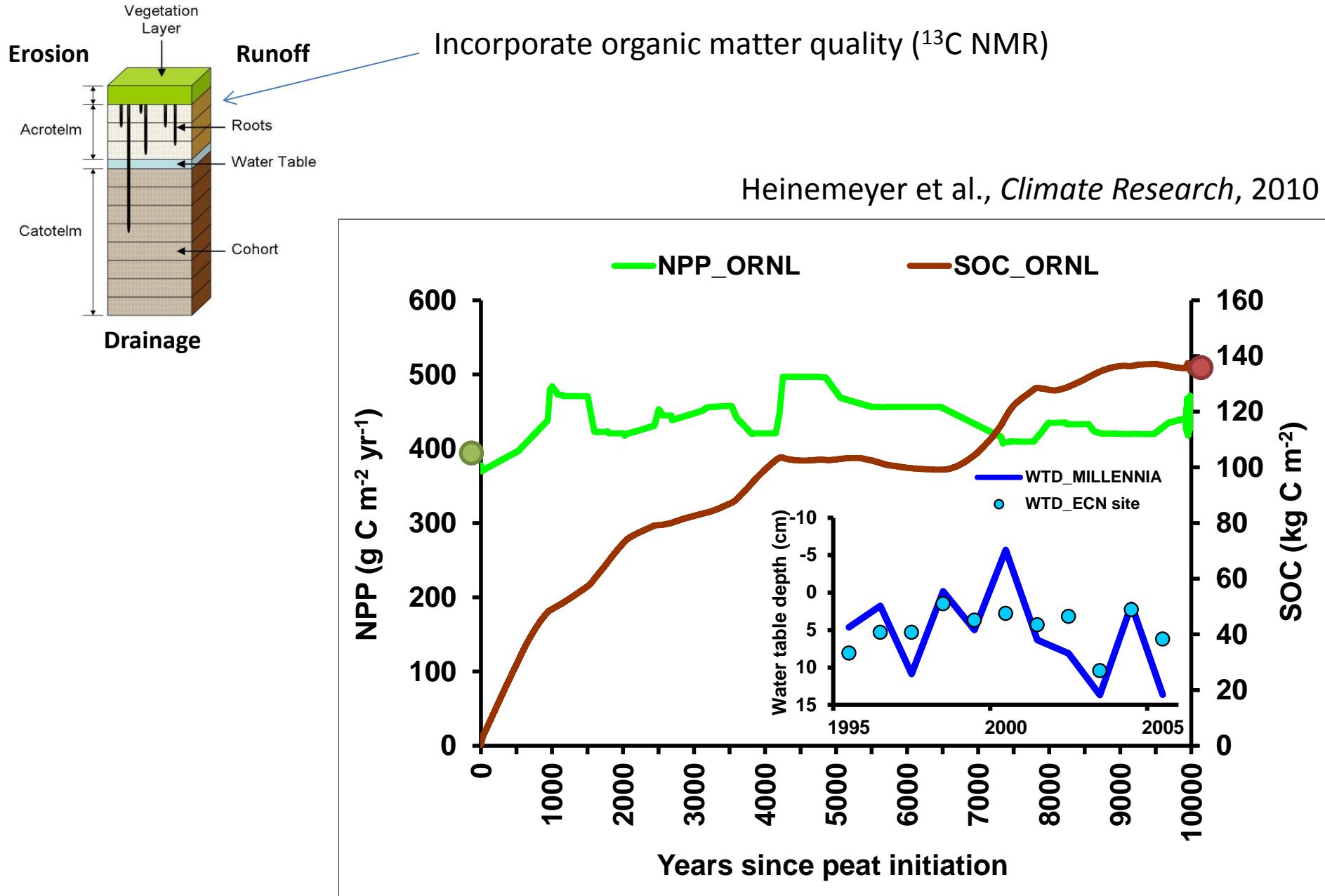


## Most current models lack:

- Holocene peat accumulation
- total peat column dynamics
- dynamic water table
- vegetation feedbacks (PFTs!)
- topography effects

→ Needs pedogenesis concept!  
→ Needs more sampling!

# MILLENNIA: build-up of current C stocks



# MILLENNIA: resilience and tipping points

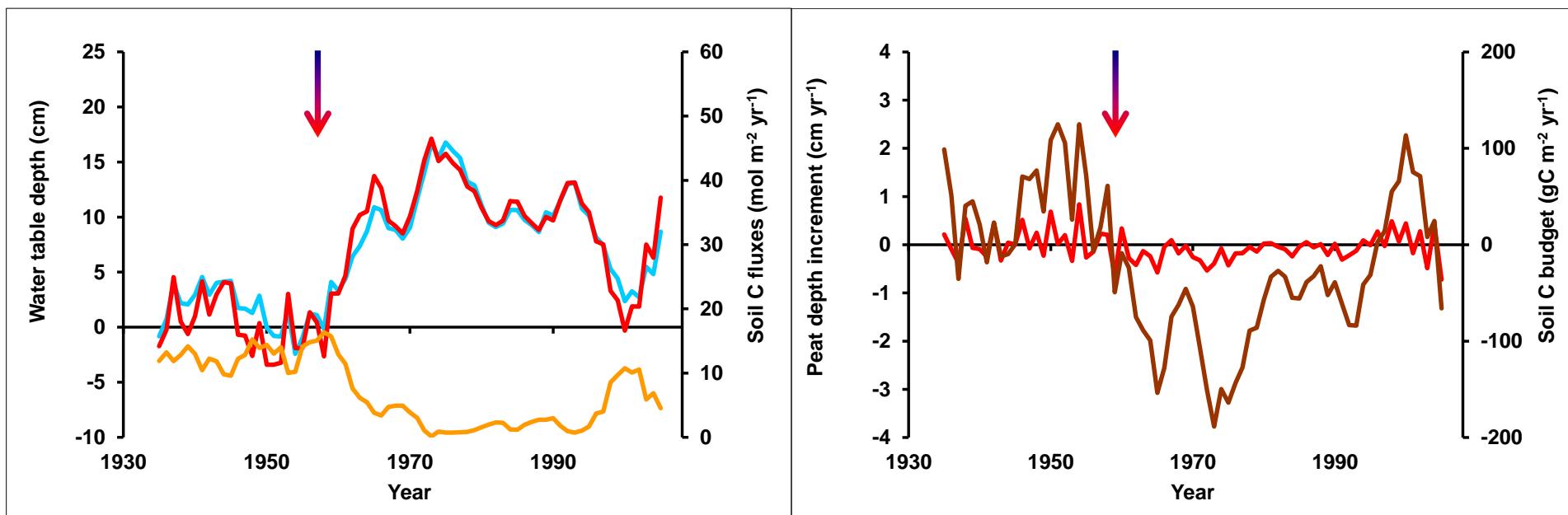
Using ECN climate data for **Moor House** (Pennines):

**Water**

**CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub>**

**Peat growth**  
(~0.025 cm yr<sup>-1</sup>)

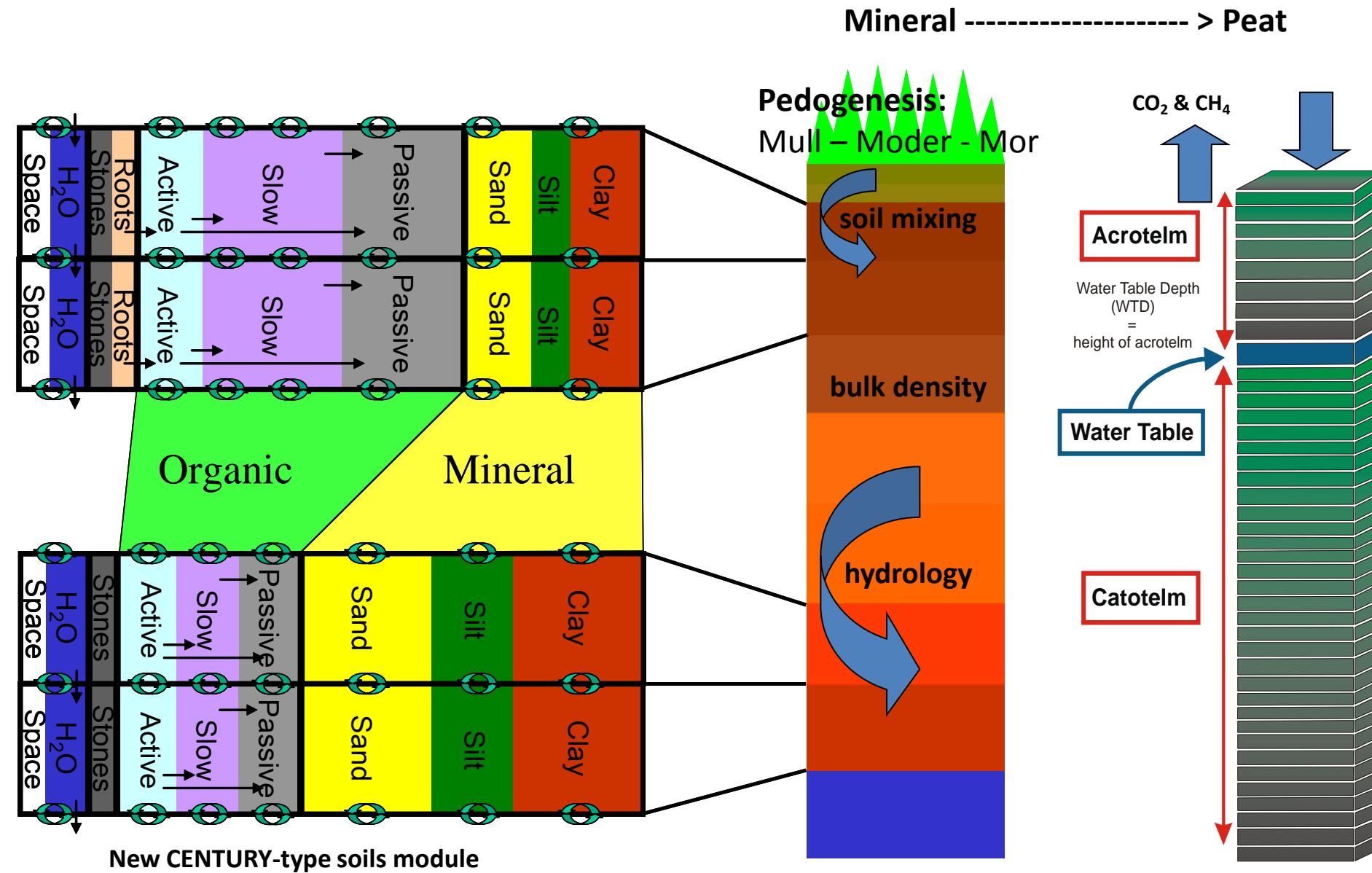
**Peat C budget**  
(~13.5 g yr<sup>-1</sup>)



Predicted 5-year running means

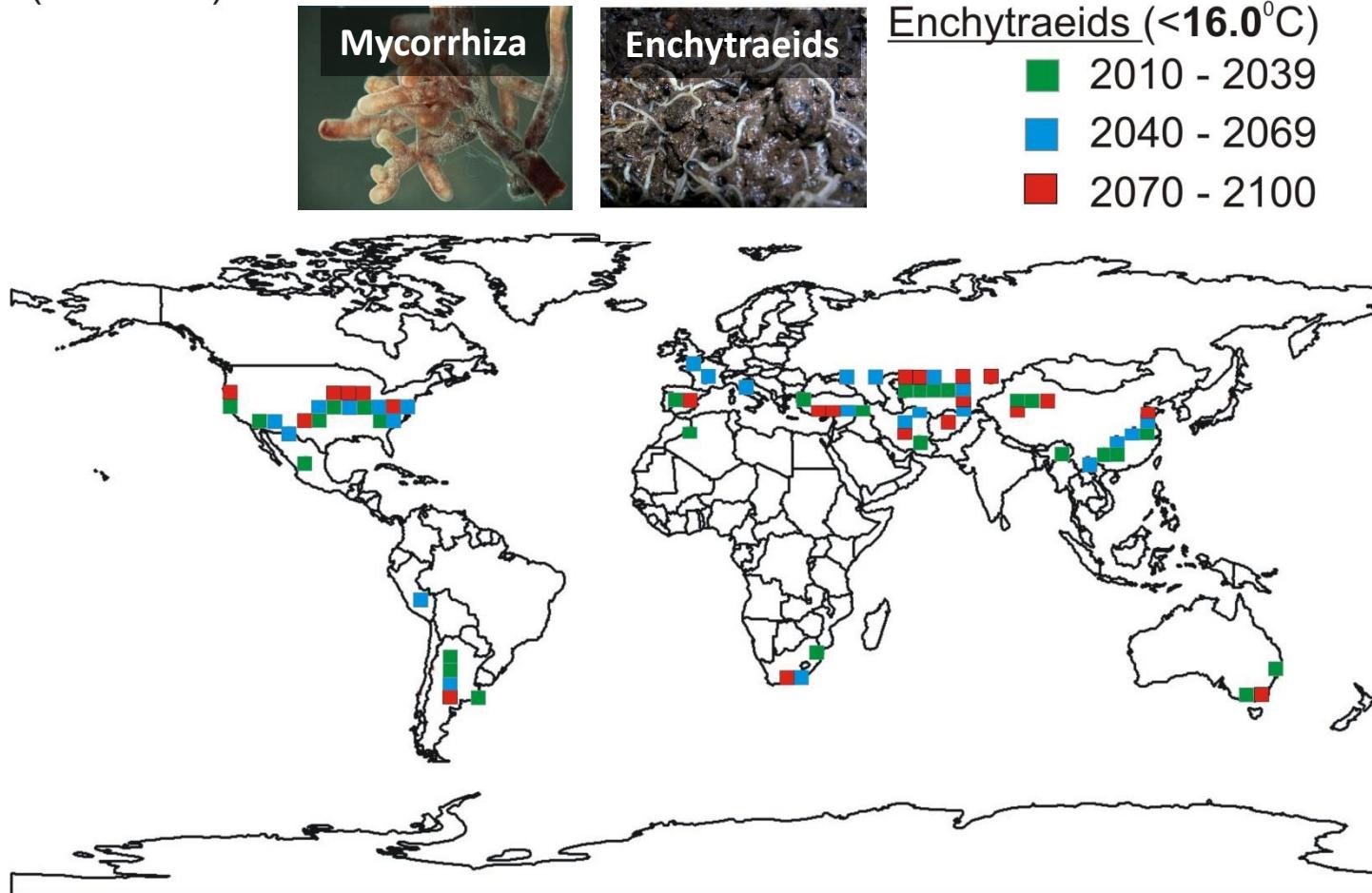
Heinemeyer et al., *unpublished*

# Future modelling: pedogenesis



# Future modelling: key organisms

Potential additive habitat loss based on future temperature predictions  
(HadCM3)



# Outlook

## Recent advances:

- **Peat C stocks:** GPR and peat depth/bulk density
- **Organic matter quality:**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR
- **GHG emissions:**  $\text{CH}_4$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  fast analysers

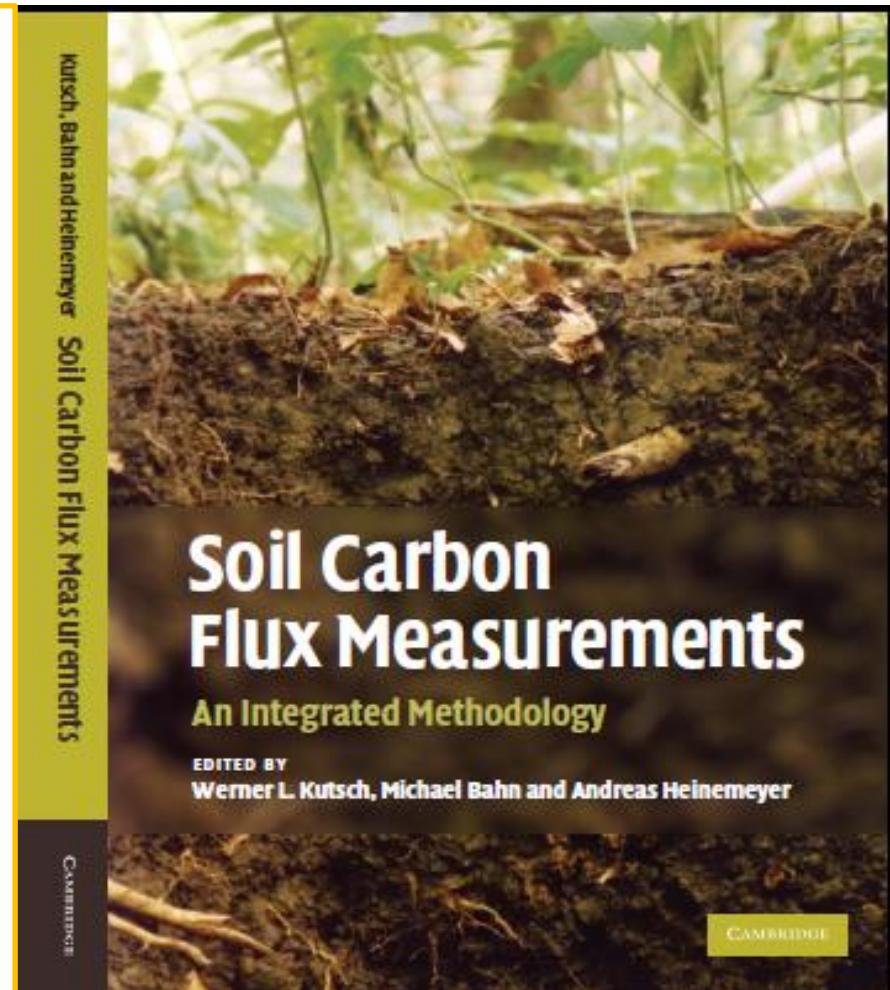
## Urgent research needs:

- Large scale **GHG monitoring networks** (Eddy Cov.)
- Inclusion of **C export** (streams,rivers)
- Better **modelling** (pedogenesis, key organisms)

# Conclusions

## Conclusions:

- Terrestrial C-uptake uncertainties:
  - unravel plant-soil C-dynamics
- Soil C-stock and flux uncertainties:
  - improve stock & flux methods
- Peat C-budgets uncertainties:
  - set-up global research platforms
- Peat modelling challenge:
  - include process & organism pedogenesis



Stockholm Environment Institute

