

# Methane emissions from wetlands A microbial model.

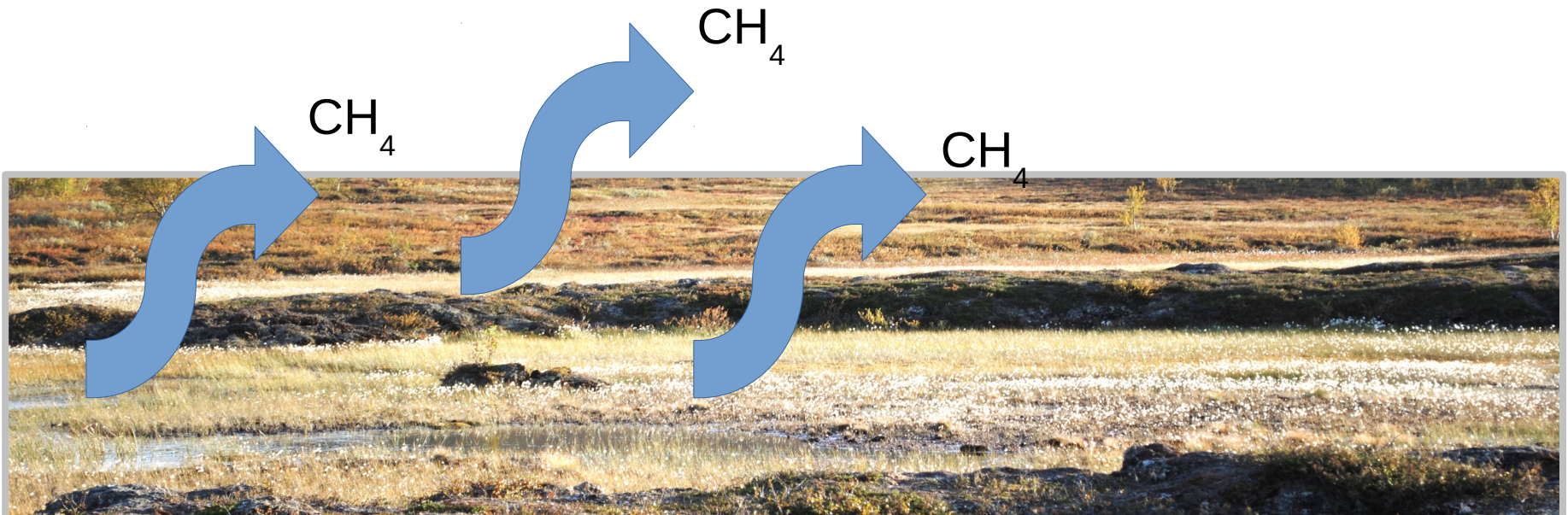
Sarah Chadburn  
University of Leeds / University of Exeter

+ many many others.



# Methane from wetlands

- Greenhouse gas → **~180 TgCH<sub>4</sub>/yr** (~ 4 GtC in CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Essential to include in climate projections



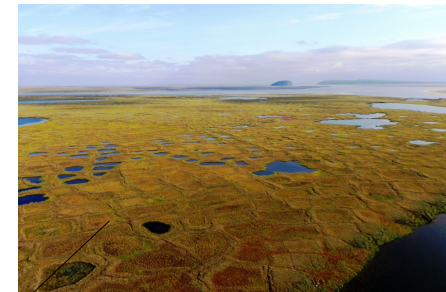
# Measuring Methane

Eddy covariance +  
Other concurrently  
measured variables.

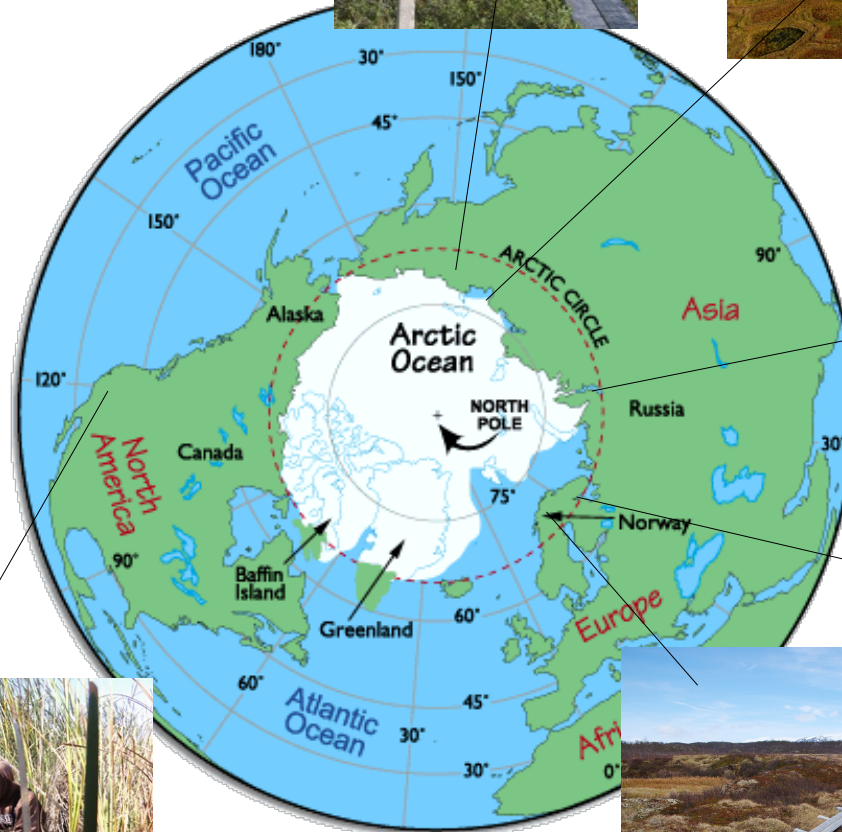
Great opportunity  
for modelling



Kytalyk



Samoylov



Seida



Lompolojankka



Twitchell



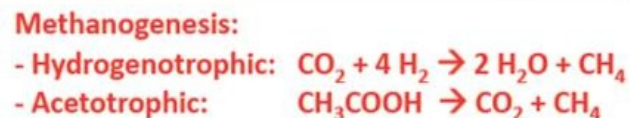
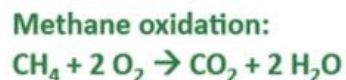
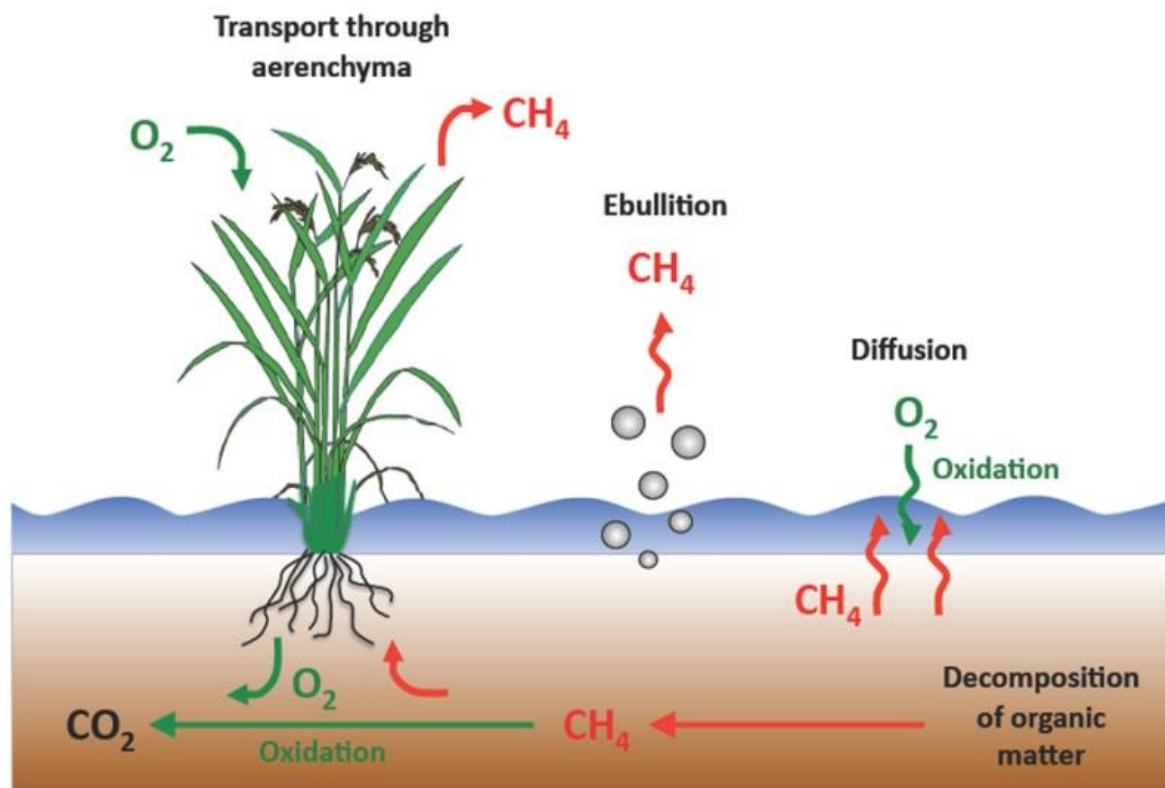
Abisko

# Modelling Methane

- $\text{CH}_4 \sim C \exp(qT_{\text{soil}})$  *if the water table is at the surface*
- $\text{CH}_4 = 0$  *otherwise*

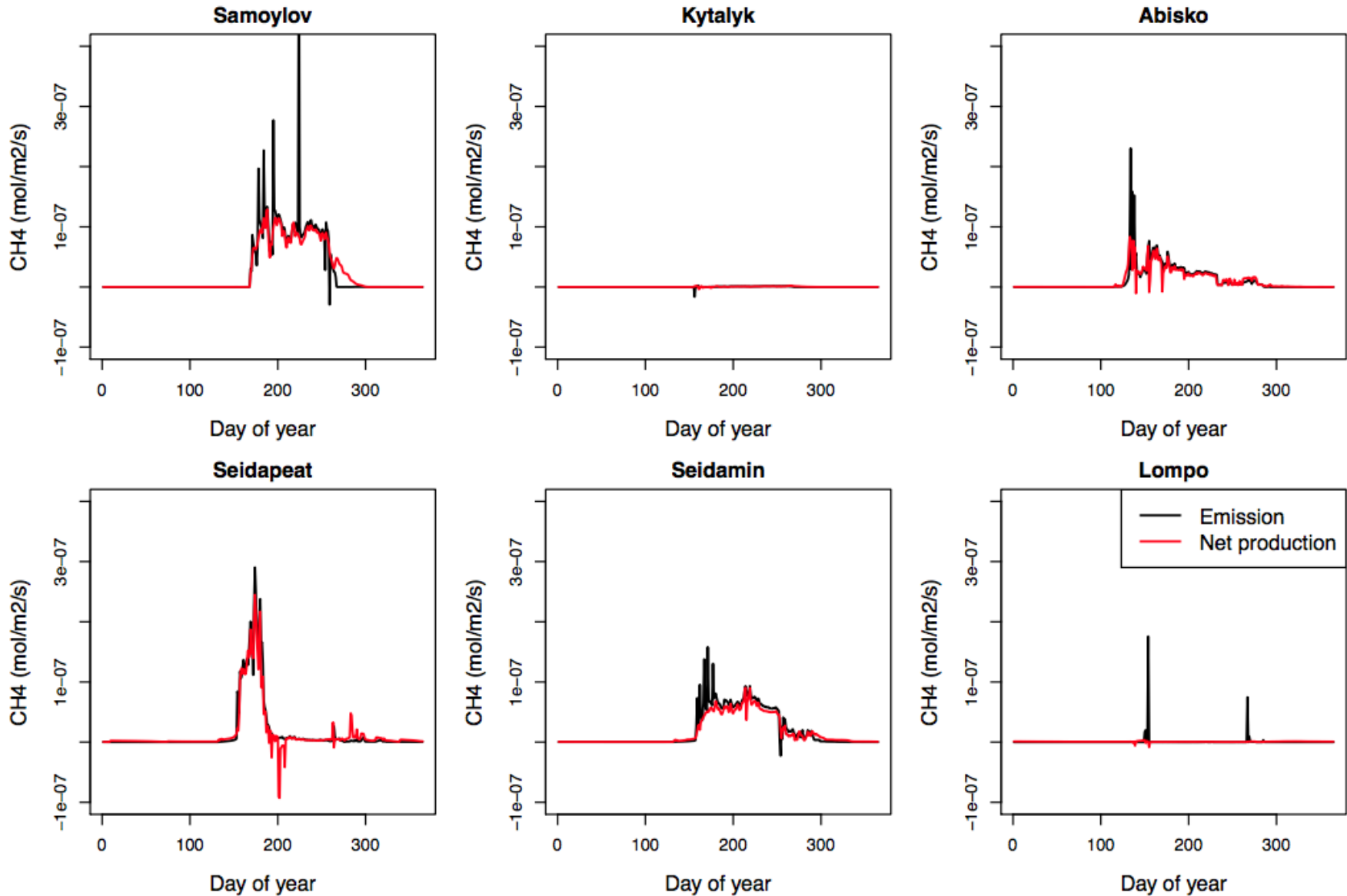
# Modelling Methane

- $\text{CH}_4 \sim C \exp(qT_{\text{soil}})$  if the water table is at the surface
- $\text{CH}_4 = 0$  otherwise
- Some land surface models (e.g. CLM) simulate transport and oxidation.



# Modelling Methane

- Transport is second order effect. CLM simulations:



# Modelling Methane

Key is to get net *production* right.

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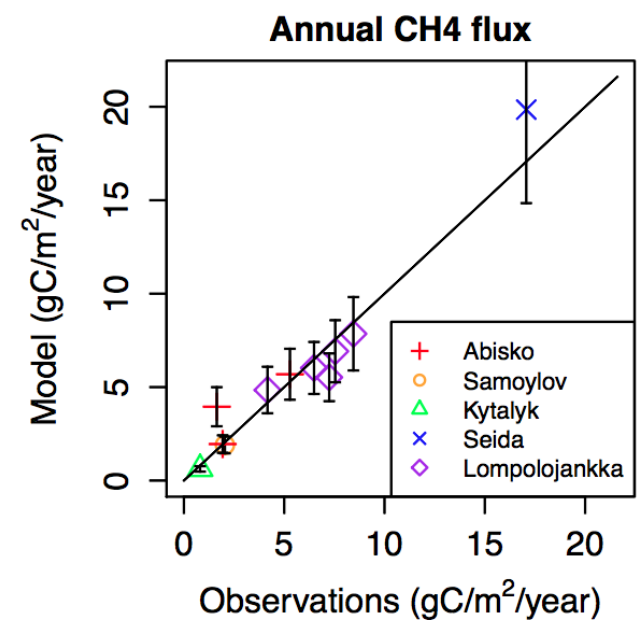
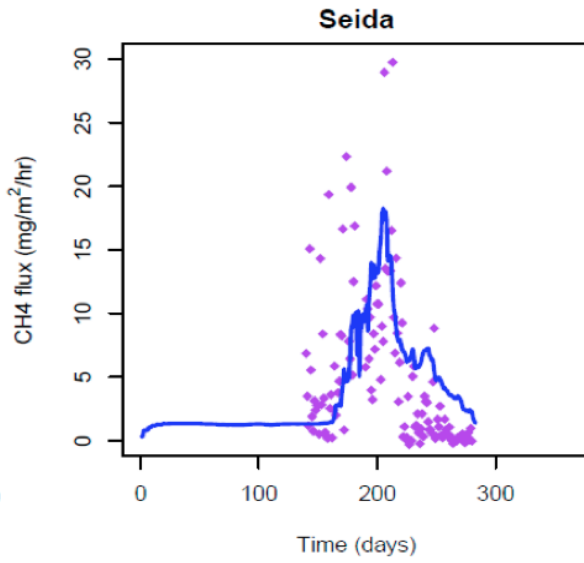
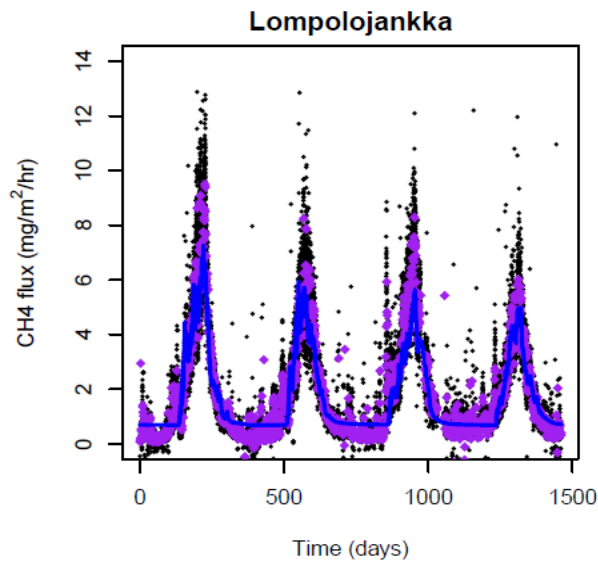
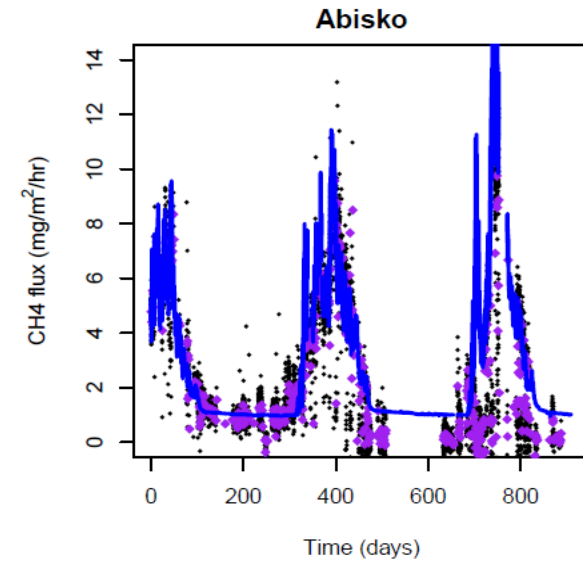
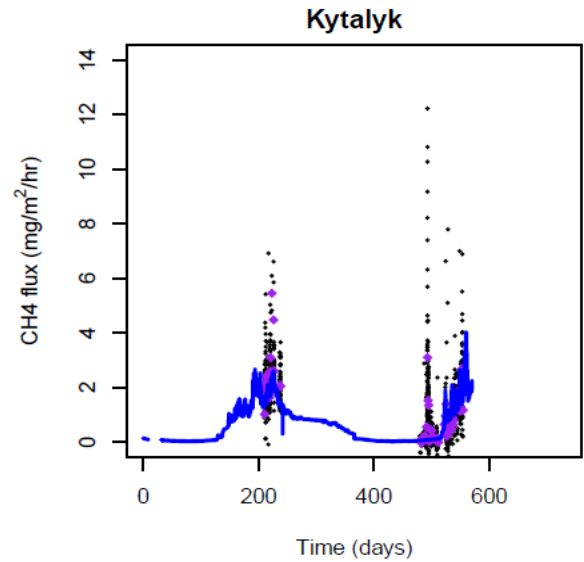
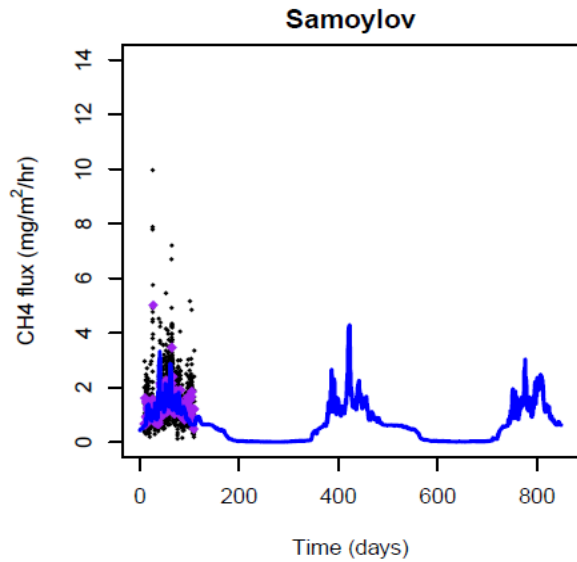
Simple scheme:  $\text{CH}_4 \sim C \exp(qT_{\text{soil}})$



# Recreating the observations with the simple model: Cold sites

Large  $q$  (equiv.  $Q_{10} = 5.2$ )

Observations (half-hourly)  
Observations (daily)  
Model

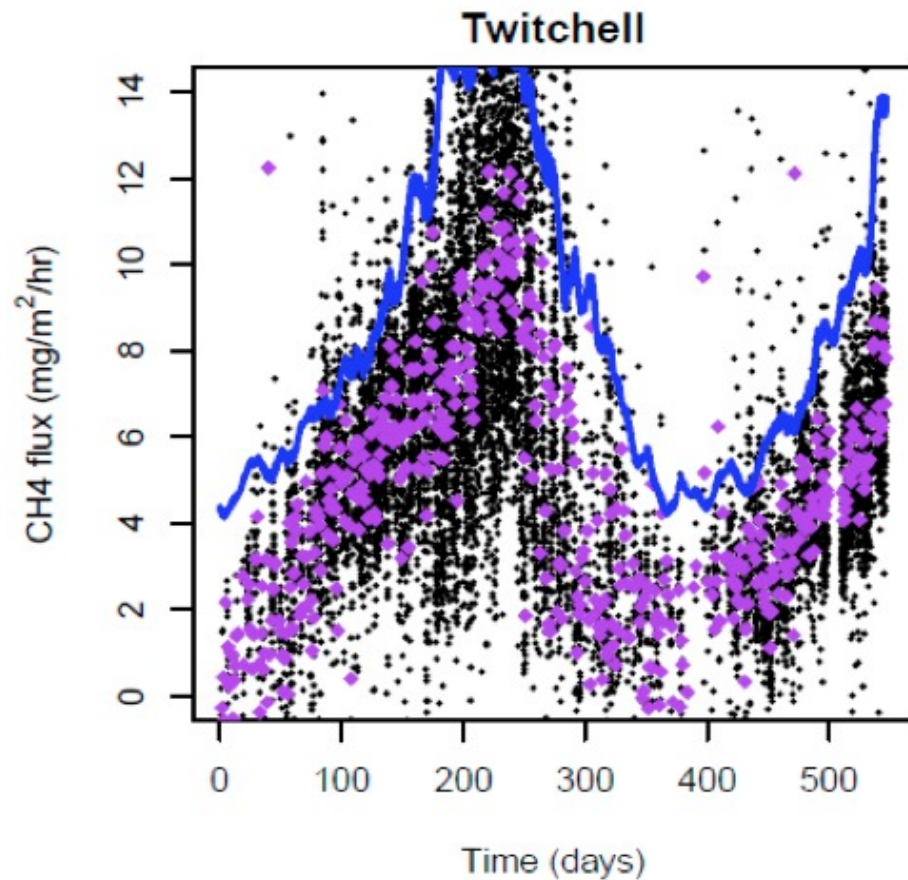


# Twitchell marsh - a warmer site

Use same parameters as for cold sites

Methane emission much higher than observed

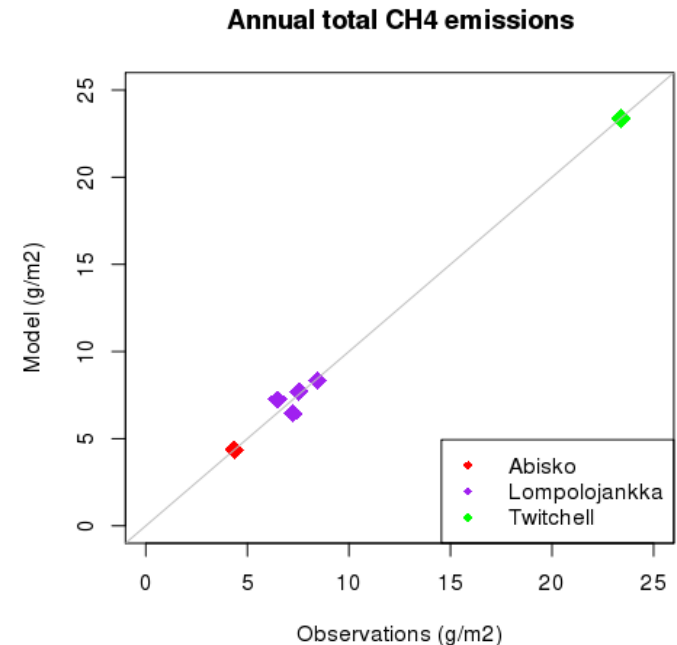
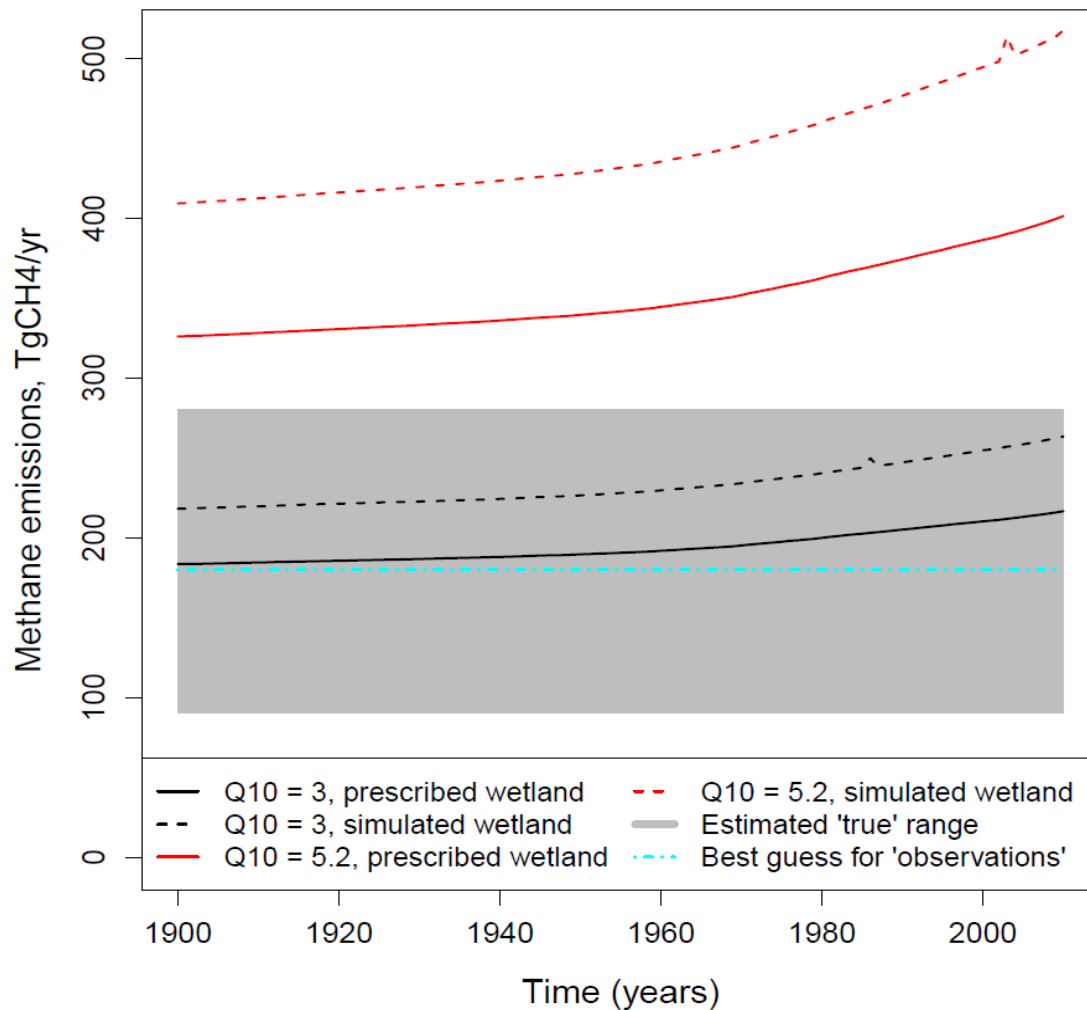
$$\text{CH}_4 \sim C \exp(qT_{\text{soil}})$$



# Testing parameters in JULES

$$\text{CH}_4 \sim C \exp(qT_{\text{soil}})$$

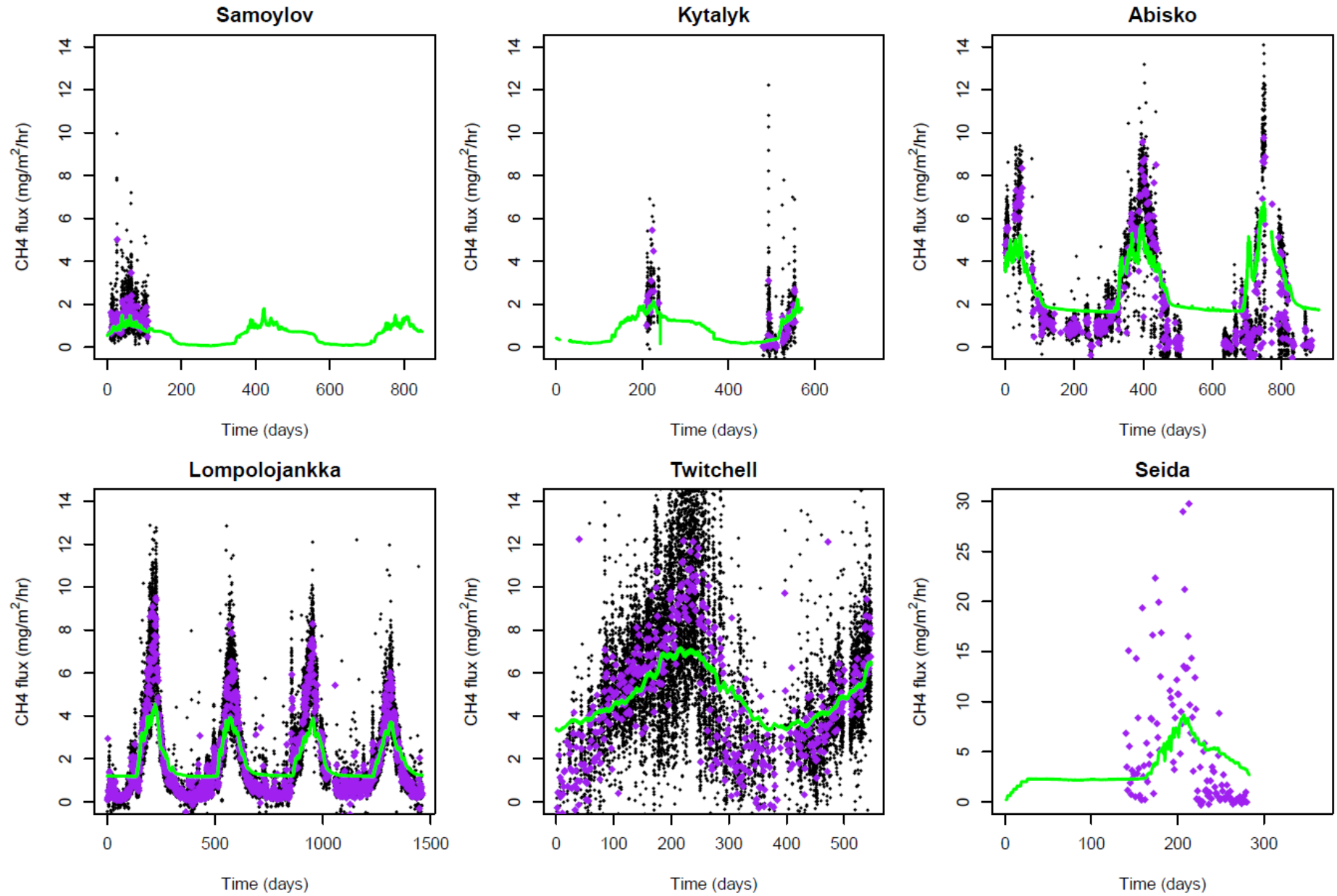
- Smaller  $q$  (equiv.  $Q_{10} = 3$ ) obtained by fitting annual means.
- Global total much improved.



# Comparing new parameters with observations

- Seasonal cycle is much too small.

Observations (half-hourly)  
Observations (daily)  
Model



# Introducing microbes



## Enzymes

*Soil organic carbon* → *Acetate, dissolved substrates*

$$C \exp(qT_{\text{soil}})$$

Microbes feed on dissolved substrates.

# Seasonal cycle

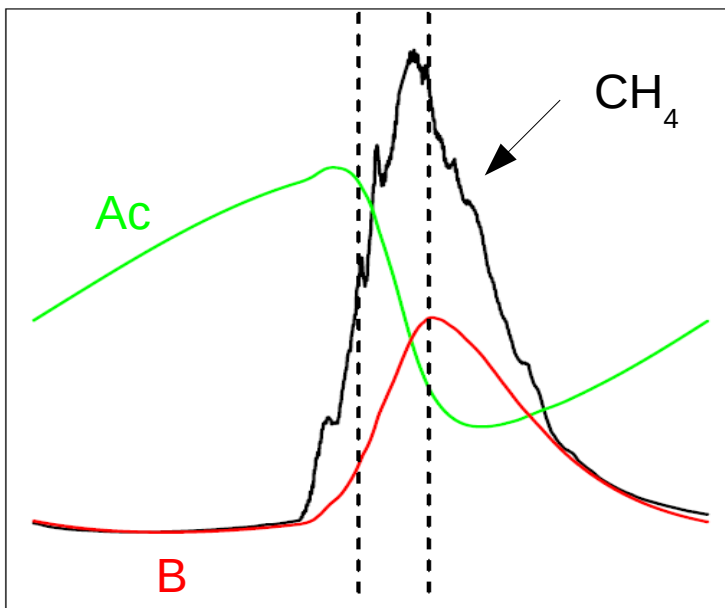


## Enzymes

*Soil organic carbon* → *Acetate, dissolved substrates*

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Microbes (**B**) go dormant in winter, substrate (**Ac**) accumulates → accelerated growth in summer.



# Seasonal cycle

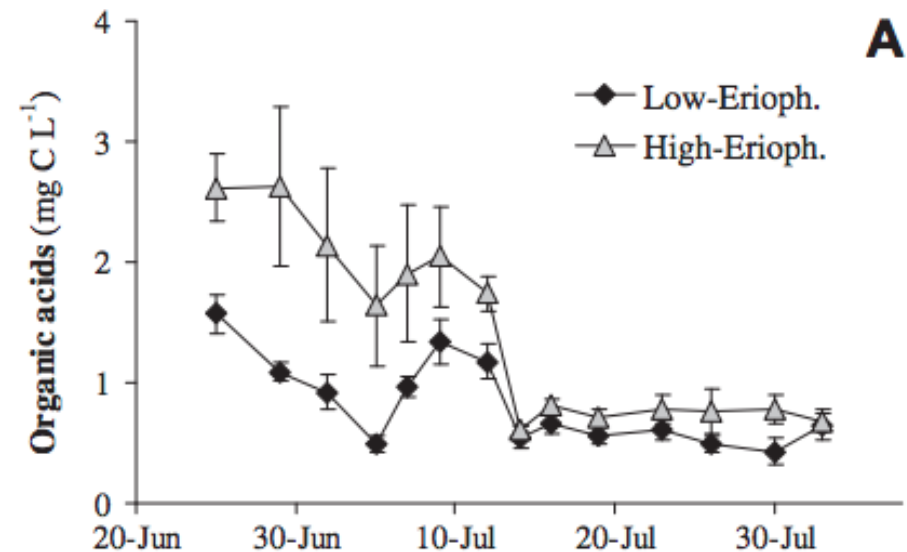
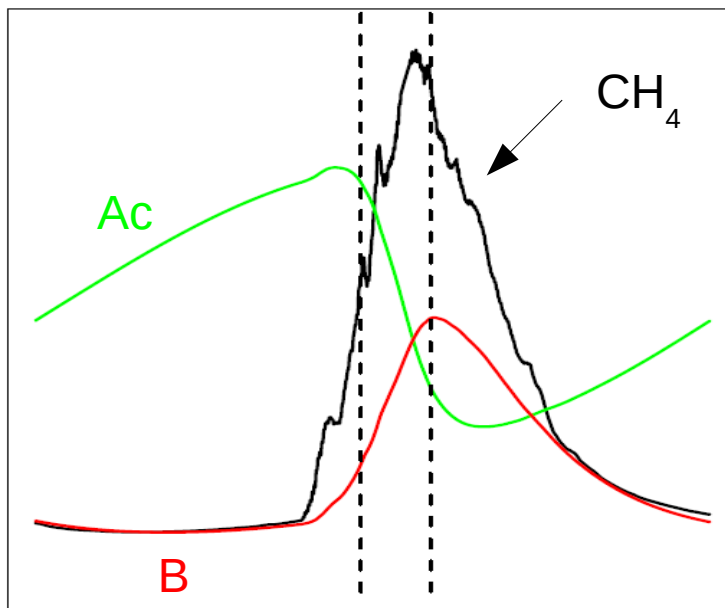


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# Microbial model

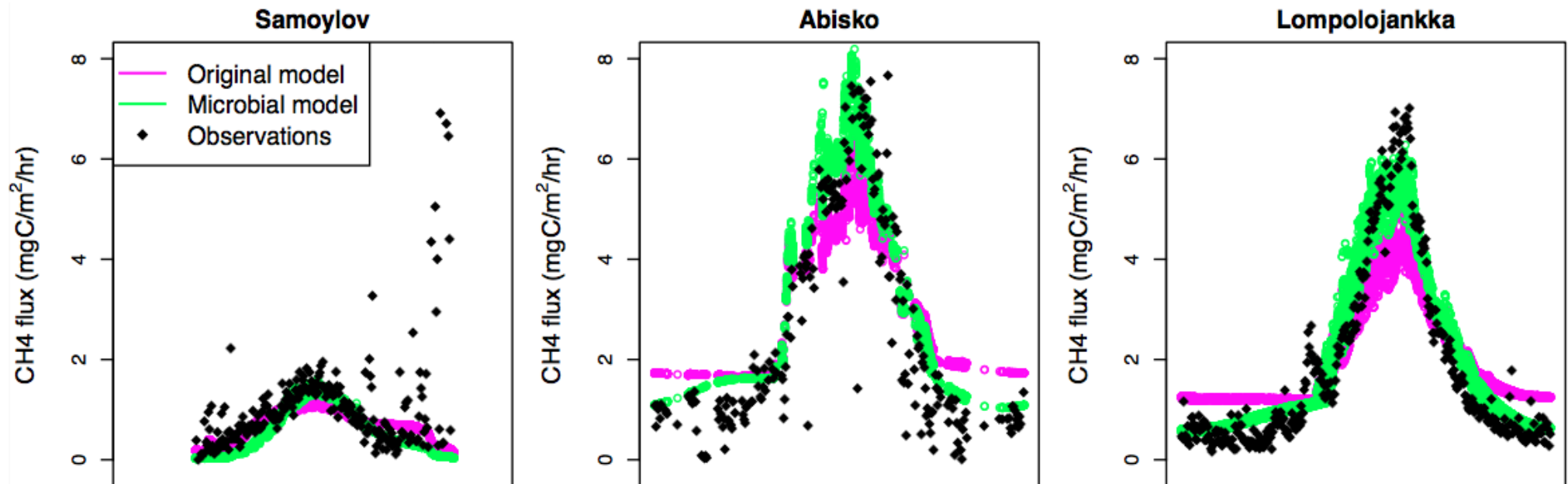


## Enzymes

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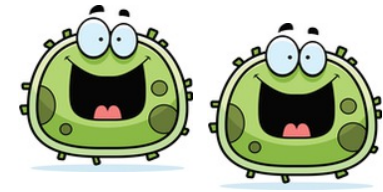
$$C \exp(qT_{\text{soil}})$$

In equilibrium, *annual* CH<sub>4</sub> emission is the same as the simple model. *Seasonal cycle* is amplified.

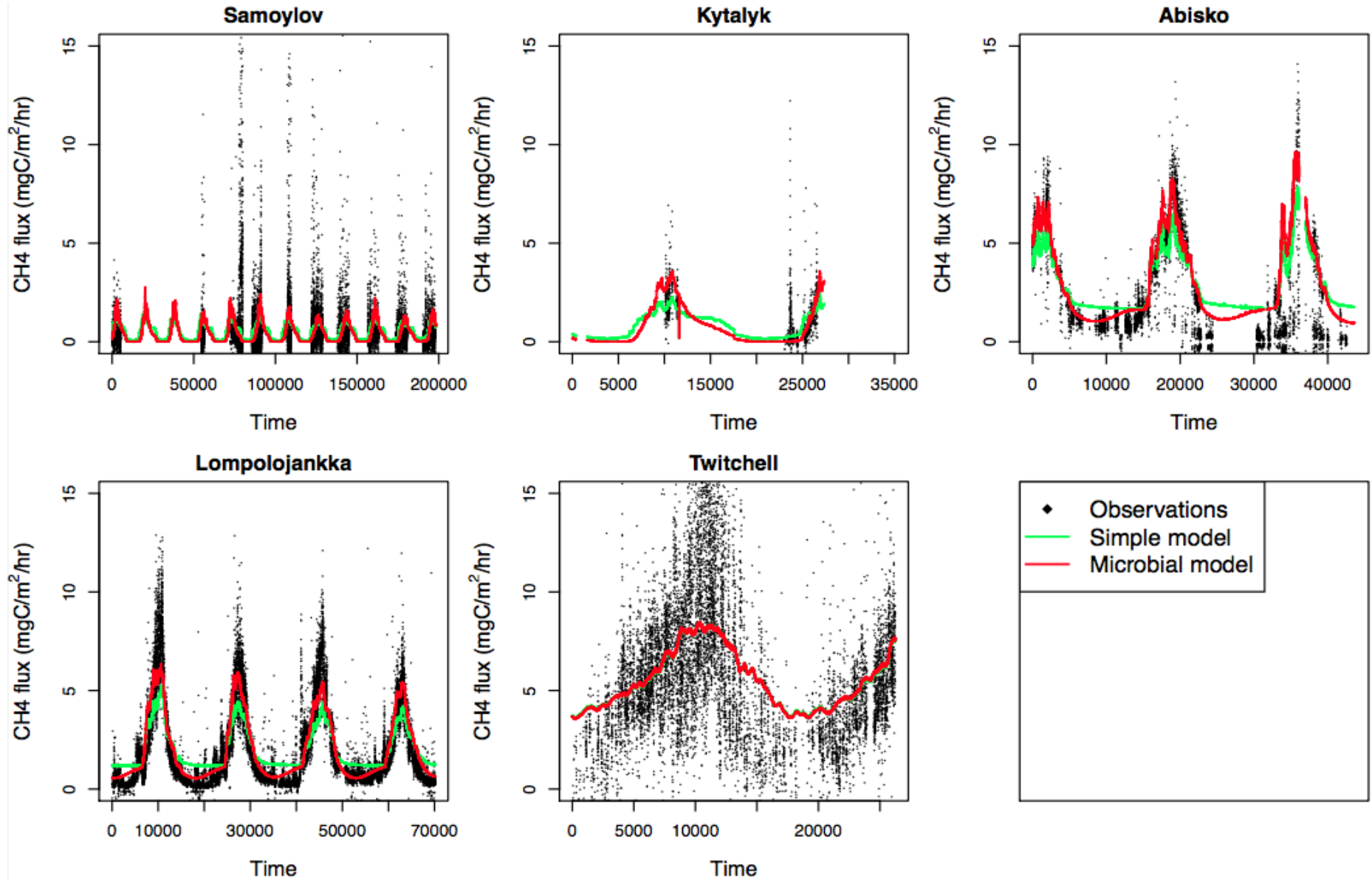




# Microbial model



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# Conclusions

- Priority: model  $CH_4$  production before including transport processes.
- *Microbes* drive the seasonal cycle of  $CH_4$  emissions and explain the high 'observed  $Q_{10}$ '.

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## Future

- Put the microbial model in JULES.
- Develop a similar model for the aerobic case.  
**This will have huge consequences for carbon dynamics globally.**

Thanks for listening!

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Chadburn, et al. *Biogeosciences* **14**, 5143-5169 (2017)