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Long-term ecosystem research: understanding the present to shape the future

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Increasing dissolved organic carbon concentrations in freshwaters: what is the actual driver?

Sucker C ⁽¹⁾, Krause K ⁽²⁾

Since the beginning of the 1990s, an increase in dissolved organic carbon (DOC) has been observed in rivers and lakes in various parts of Europe and North America. The processes responsible for the increased DOC concentrations are complex and not entirely understood. The aim of this review is to provide an overview of the recent debate about increases in the DOC concentrations in surface water and their possible drivers.

Keywords: Dissolved organic carbon, Atmospheric deposition, Freshwater, Climate change

Introduction

Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) is a broad classification for organic molecules of varied origin and composition in aquatic systems. The size of these organic compounds is defined as the fraction that can pass through a 0.45µm filter. The main source of DOC is leaching of decomposed organic matter from soils into freshwater systems. In soil and water, DOC is an important source of carbon and energy for microorganisms and thus plays an important role in many chemical and photochemical reactions and transformations. These complex mechanisms make both aquatic ecosystems and the global carbon cycle sensitive to changes in DOC concentrations. Long-term observations over the last few decades show a steady increase in DOC in freshwaters. During a 12-year period (1988-2000), Freeman et al. (2001) found an increase of 65% for a series of streams and lake catchments in the United Kingdom. Increases in DOC concentration are also evi-

dent in large areas of Europe and North America (Evans et al. 2005, Hejzlar et al. 2003, Monteith et al. 2007b, Skjelkvåle et al. 2001a, Skjelkvåle et al. 2001b, Skjelkvåle et al. 2005). Using time series (1990-2004) of 522 remote streams and lakes in northern Europe and North America, Monteith et al. (2007b) found upward slopes for 70% of their analyzed time series. Some studies, however, report stagnating or negative trends (Forsius et al. 2003, Gunn et al. 2001, Jeffries et al. 2003). Whether there really is a widespread positive trend in DOC concentrations has been the subject of heated debates (Roulet & Moore 2006, Tranvik & Jansson 2002).

Understanding the trends in DOC concentrations in surface water is important not only because of its role in the global carbon cycle (Battin et al. 2009), but also because changes can affect surface water pH and acid neutralizing capacity (Kullberg et al. 1993). In addition, high DOC concentrations reduce light penetration in water by giving it a brownish hue. This affects the aquatic productivity, which has implications for the aquatic food chain and lake stratification (Keller et al. 2003). An increase in DOC is generally beneficial for aquatic biota. Because organic molecules are strong complexing agents for toxic aluminium for a given level of total aluminium content, fish have a better chance of survival at higher DOC concentrations (Hudson et al. 2003). On the other hand, an increased leaching of DOC from the soil is coupled with an increased leaching of metal ions and their transport into surface water (Monteith et al. 2007a). The resulting decrease in water qua-

lity and transparency increases the cost of water treatment. In order to protect surface water quality, it is essential to clarify the processes that lead to the dissolution and transfer of dissolved organic matter.

Possible drivers of increased DOC

Many researchers have tried to identify and evaluate the factors that govern both DOC production in the soil and its transport to the drainage network. In the following, we provide an overview of possible drivers that lead to increased DOC concentrations in freshwater.

Changes in air temperature

Changes in air temperature may directly influence DOC export from peat soils by altering decomposition and mineralization of organic matter, both sensible to changes in moisture and temperature (Evans et al. 2002, Freeman et al. 2001, Tranvik & Jansson 2002, Worrall et al. 2003). Hence, greater soil aeration under warmer and dryer conditions will increase decomposition through greater enzymatic activity. Although these authors argue that climate change leads to greater DOC concentrations in freshwater systems, Evans et al. (2006) noted that no quantitative process-based data are available to prove that this mechanism affects DOC production. Other field and laboratory studies indicate that DOC concentrations are not responsive to warming (Freeman et al. 2004). Experimental tests suggest that more than 10 °C of additional warming would be required to yield increase in DOC, a level of change not anticipated by even the most pessimistic IPCC scenario. Monteith et al. (2007b) also found no correlation between regional temperature patterns and DOC trends.

Increased precipitations

Increased precipitation alters the water budget and discharge, which then increases DOC concentrations (Hongve et al. 2004). This can affect the mass of DOC export independently of any changes in DOC concentrations. However, various analyses of stream water suggest no consistent hydrologic trends in recent decades (Evans et al. 2005, McCabe & Wolock 2002).

Land use changes

Land use changes, such as altered forestry practices (Tetzlaff et al. 2007), draining of peatlands (Worrall et al. 2003), or changes in grazing or burning of grassland and peatlands (Garnett et al. 2000), can also influence the retention and the export of organic carbon from catchments. However, Monteith et al. (2007b) did not find any consistent land use changes in northern Europe and

✉ (1) Forest Research Institute Baden-Wuerttemberg, Wonnhaldestr. 4, D-79100 Freiburg (Germany); (2) Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL, Zürcherstrasse 111, CH-8903 Birmensdorf (Switzerland)

@ Carina Sucker
(carina.sucker@forst.bwl.de)

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North America where increasing DOC trends had been observed.

Increased atmospheric carbon dioxide

Increased atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) stimulates primary plant production, as shown in laboratory experiments (Freeman et al. 2004). Under elevated CO₂ levels, the proportion of DOC in the soil solution derived from recently assimilated CO₂ was ten times higher compared to the control (Freeman et al. 2004). However, the magnitude of the ambient CO₂ increase measured at global monitoring stations since 1990 amounts to only 8% of the concentration used in the experiments, and even laboratory experiments failed to reproduce the magnitude of DOC increase (Monteith et al. 2007a).

Decreased atmospheric sulphur deposition

Decreased atmospheric sulphur deposition is subject of several recent studies suggesting to influence patterns and trends in DOC concentrations in freshwaters (Clark et al. 2005, Clark et al. 2006, Vuorenmaa et al. 2006). Increases in both acidity of soils and ionic strength of soil solution (associated with a high sulfate loading) reduce soil solution DOC concentrations (Kalbitz et al. 2000). Monteith et al. (2007b) showed that DOC concentrations have increased in proportion to the rates at which atmospherically deposited anthropogenic sulphur and sea salt have declined. In contrast, Hudson et al. (2003) observed no correlation of DOC with sulphate deposition.

Accumulation of atmospherically deposited nitrogen

Accumulation of atmospherically deposited nitrogen is proposed to increase DOC concentrations because of higher rates of soil microbial decomposition (Findlay 2005). Nitrogen retention can improve ecosystem productivity, resulting in increased litter production. It can influence the rate of carbon mineralization in litter and soil. However, as many regions in northern Europe and North America are already at a nitrogen saturation level, further nitrogen deposition does not necessarily lead to increasing DOC leaching (Monteith et al. 2007b).

State of current research

Based on the work of Evans et al. (2006), Roulet & Moore (2006) concluded that the origin and interactions of DOC in hydrological catchments are very difficult to determine because many of the processes occurring are still unknown. Tools that may help to determine the age and origin of DOC in rivers and lakes are analyses of its chemical composition or its ¹⁴C and ¹³C isotopic signature (Roulet & Moore 2006). Eimers et al.

(2008) note an important issue about differences in reporting methods. Some studies consider changes in average measured DOC whereas others compute discharge weighted concentrations. These differences in reporting methods and varying record length complicate the comparison of the results among studies and regional generalization. Due to contradictory findings reported in literature, Porcal et al. (2009) point out that descriptive studies have their limitations and that detailed modelling studies that integrate key mechanisms are considered necessary to allow testing of various scenarios. They also mention the need for more studies investigating how run-off and temperature related changes in DOC affect metal and nutrient export to rivers and lakes.

Conclusions

Increasing DOC concentrations have been observed in lakes and streams throughout large areas of Europe and North America. Although several hypotheses have been proposed to explain this widespread phenomenon, Evans et al. (2006) argue that none is particularly convincing. For these authors, the most realistic mechanism is a complex interaction of changing atmospheric deposition and rising temperature. This short review of recent literature shows that it is not possible to explain the increase in DOC by one single driver for all sites.

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