

The influence of in-stream processes on stream nutrient chemistry: insights from low- and high-resolution data



FONT DEL REGÀS IN AUTUMN

Photo: A. Lupon

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WORKSHOP ON HIGH RESOLUTION TIME SERIES

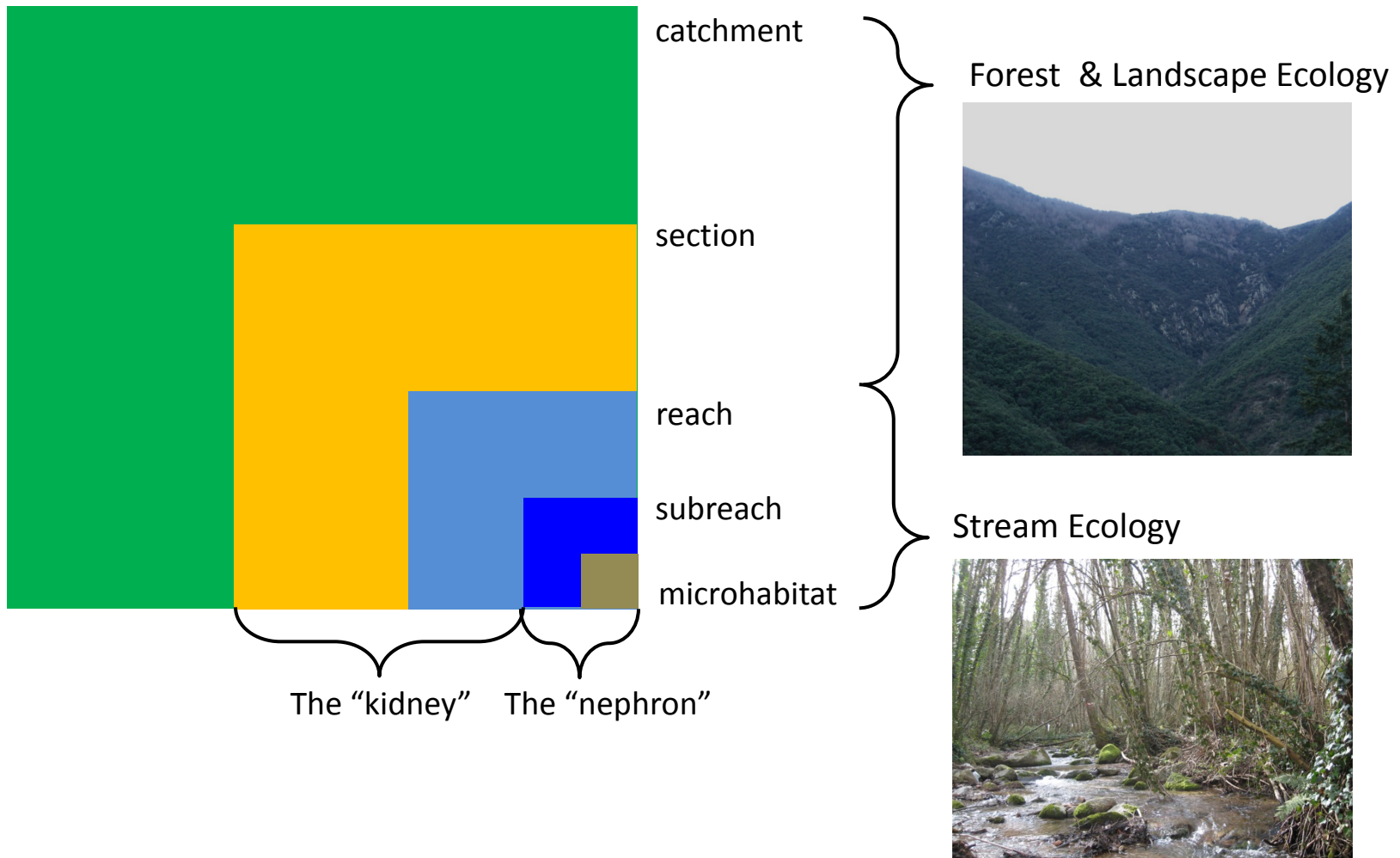
HELMHOLTZ UFZ

MAGDEBURG

JULY 2014



Hierarchical organization of stream ecosystems

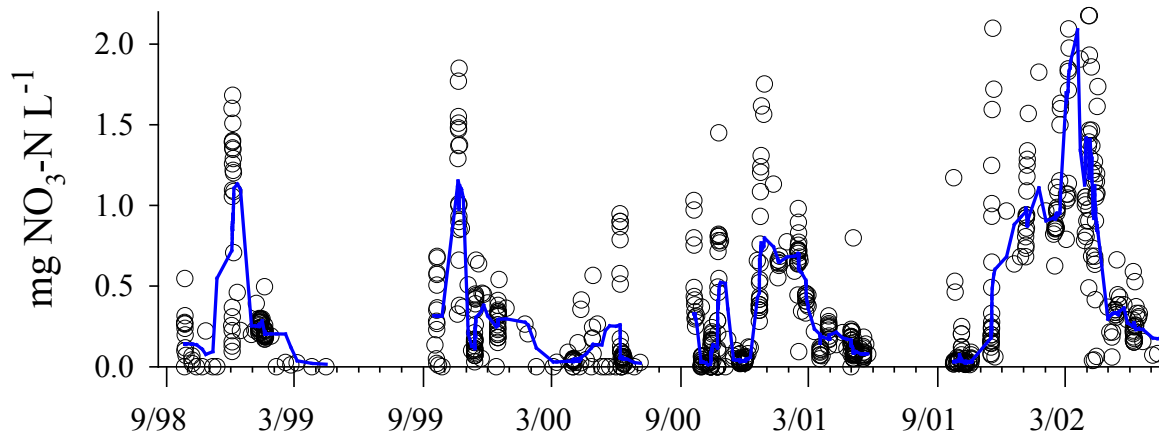


Characterization of stream nutrient dynamics

SOURCES
HYDROLOGIC TRANSPORT

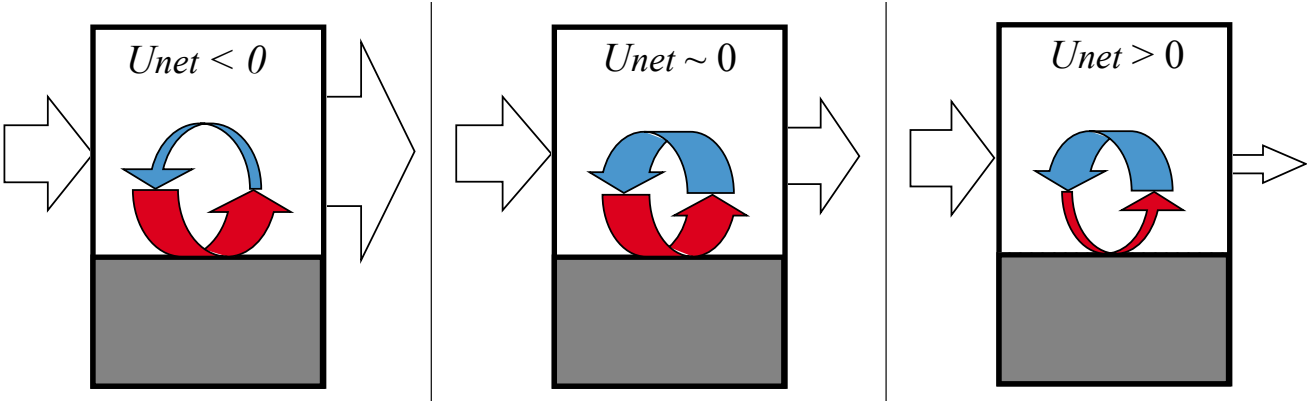
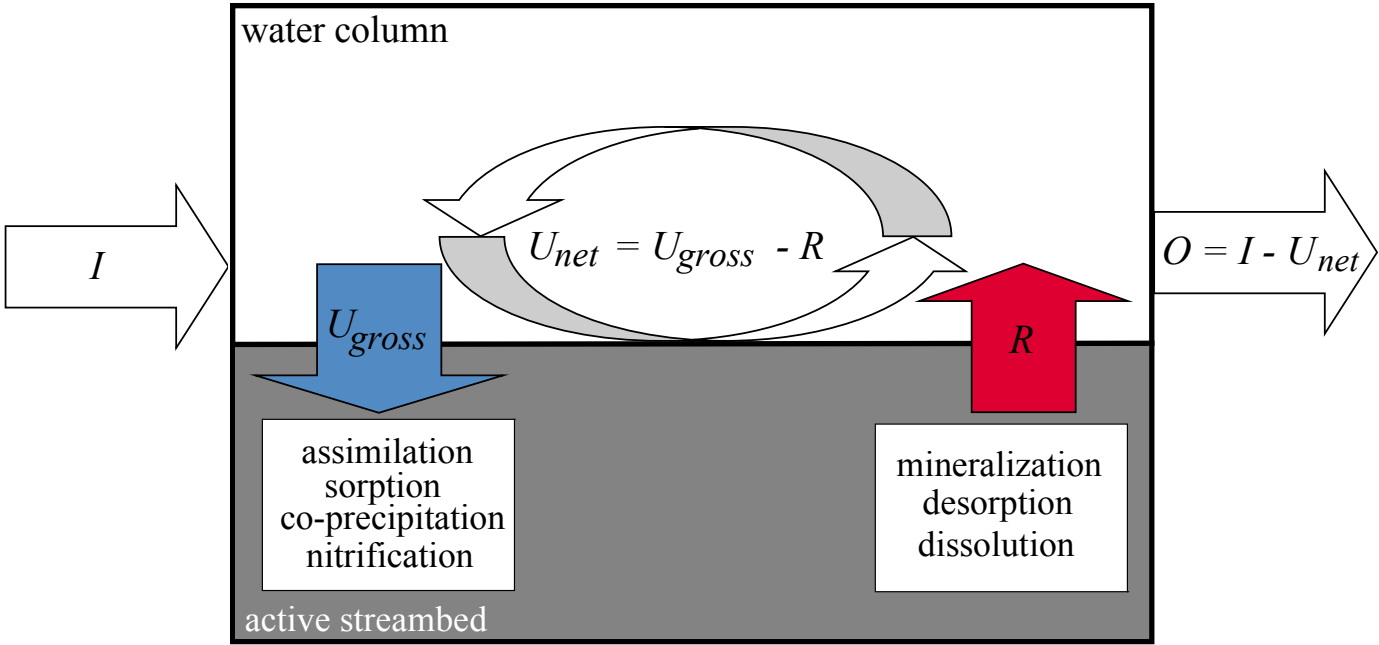
IN-STREAM CYCLING
BIOTIC PROCESSING

Stream nutrient dynamics result from the combination of sources and in-stream nutrient transformations.



The relevant time-scales for understanding biogeochemical transformation at each hierarchical level differ.

Conceptual model of in-stream nutrient cycling



In-stream net areal uptake rate (U_{net} , in $mg/m^2/s$). Empirical approaches

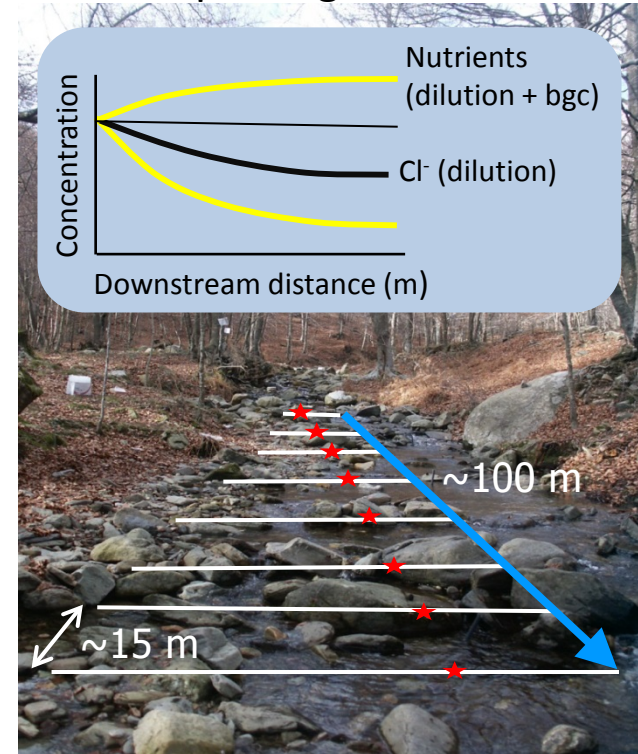
Mass balance



$$U_{net} = \frac{Q_{TOP} \cdot C_{TOP} + Q_{GW} \cdot C_{GW} - Q_{BOT} \cdot C_{BOT}}{ww \cdot x}$$

Q discharge (L/s)
 C concentration (mg/l)
 ww wet width (m)
 x length (m)

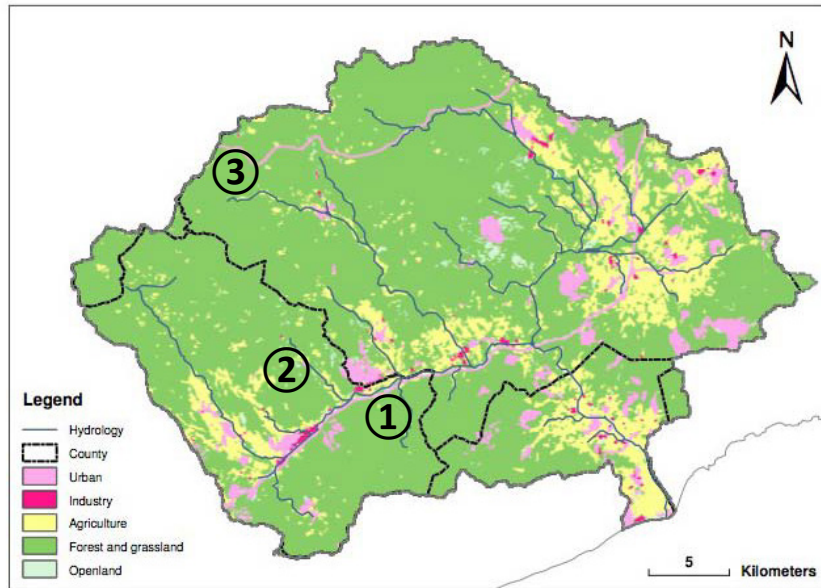
Spiraling method



$$U_{net} = \frac{Q \cdot C}{(1/k) \cdot ww}$$

Q discharge (L/s)
 C concentration (mg/l)
 ww wet width (m)
 k slope (1/m)

A decade+ of stream ecology at La Tordera catchment (NE Spain)



① The Fuirosos stream (since 1999)

14.3 km²
m a.s.l. = 115
P = 470 mm
PET = 1390 mm
RC = 7%
Temporary
Semiarid Med



② The Santa Fe stream (since 2002)

2.5 km²
m a.s.l. = 1140
P = 992 mm
PET = 989 mm
RC = 17%
Perennial
Subhumid Med



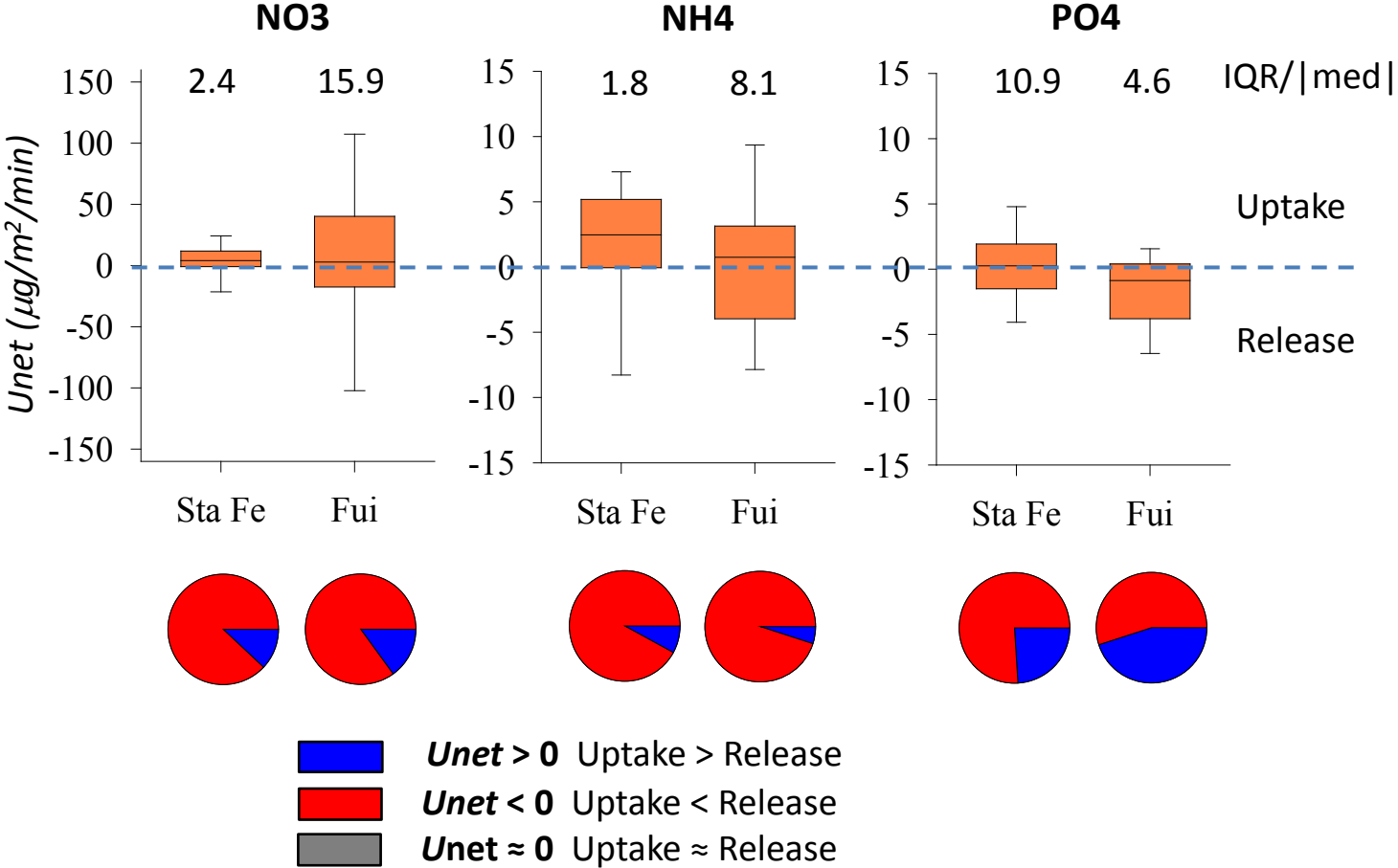
③ The Font del Regàs stream (since 2009)

13 km²
m a.s.l. = 470
P = 857
PET = 1064 mm
RC = 28 %
Perennial
Subhumid Med



Temporal variation of in-stream net areal uptake rate (*U_{net}*)

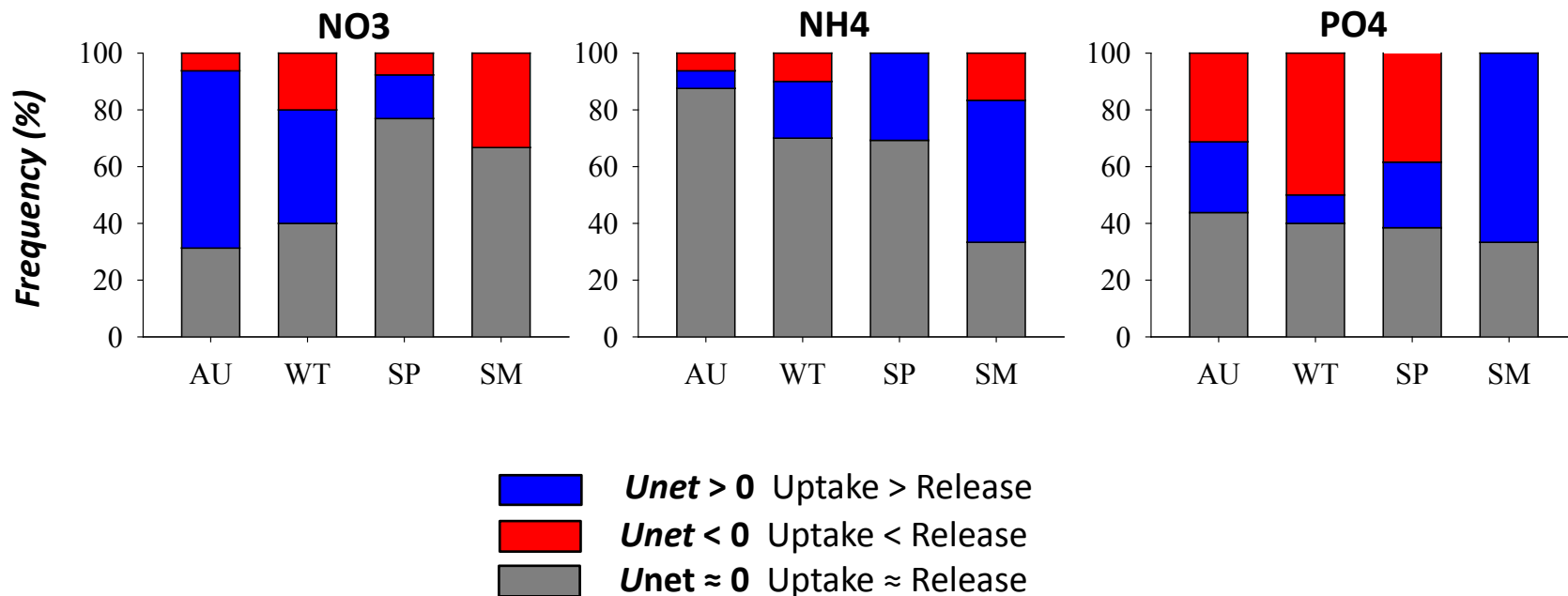
2004-2006. 2 YEARS OF MONTHLY SAMPLING at Sta. Fe and Fuirosos



U_{net} can be highly variable over time within the same stream.
 The stream can alternatively act as a net source, net sink, or be at bgc steady-state.

Bernal, S., von Schiller, D., Sabater, F., Martí, E. 2012. J. Geophysical Res.
 von Schiller, D., Bernal, S., Sabater, F., Martí, E. 2014. Freshwater Science (in press)

Temporal variation of in-stream net areal uptake rate (U_{net})

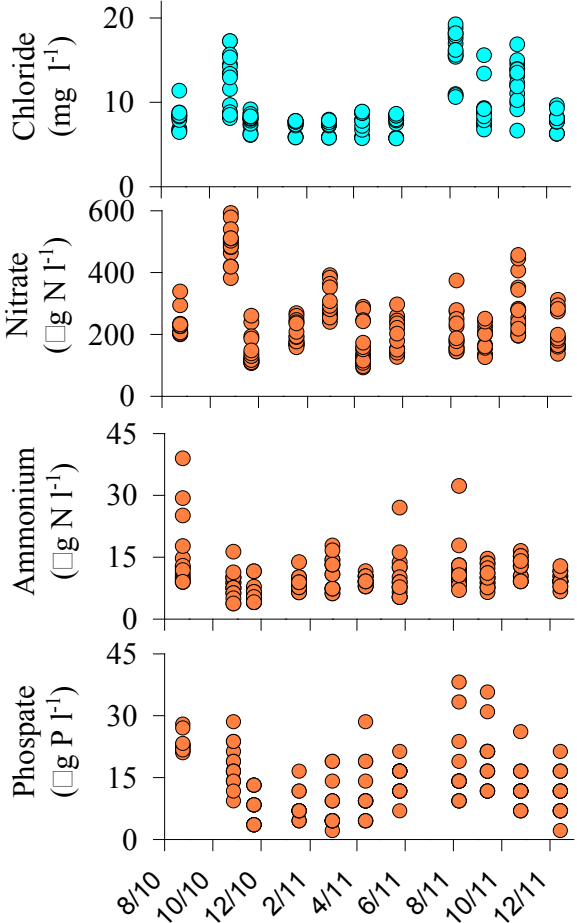
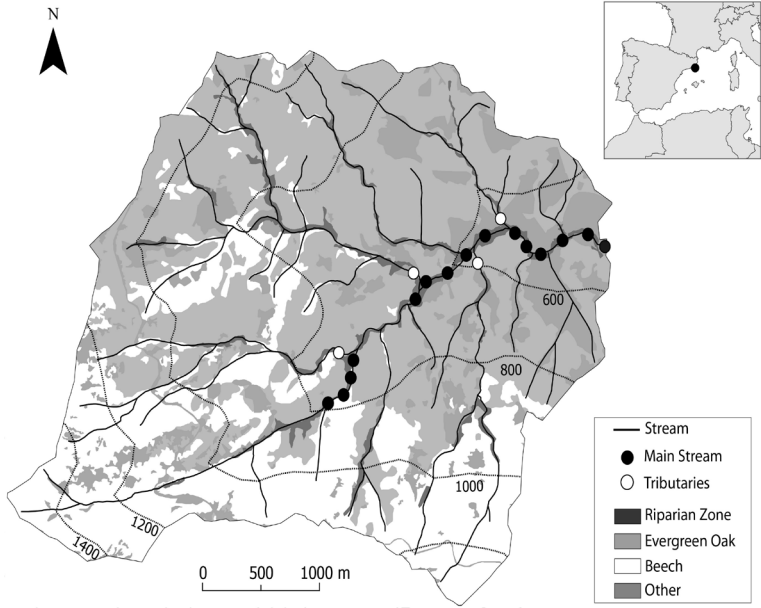


The temporal variation of U_{net} is not random, but can follow a seasonal pattern that differs among nutrients. Nutrient processing by stream biota responds to the seasonality of environmental variables.

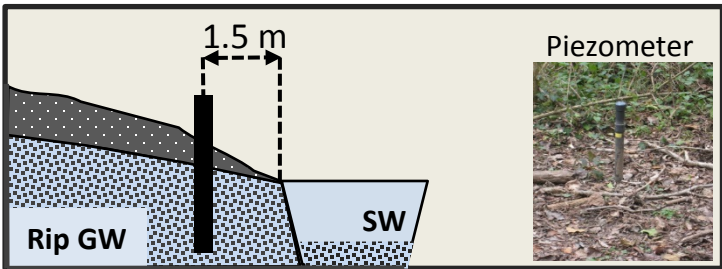
Spatio-temporal variation of stream nutrient concentration

2010-2011. 2 years of bimonthly sampling at Font del Regàs

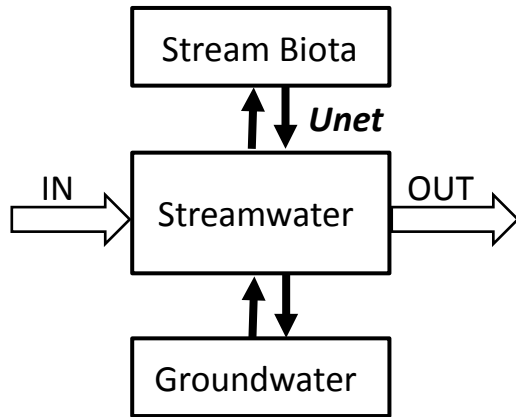
(a) Longitudinal pattern of stream nutrient concentrations



(b) Riparian groundwater nutrient chemistry along the reach

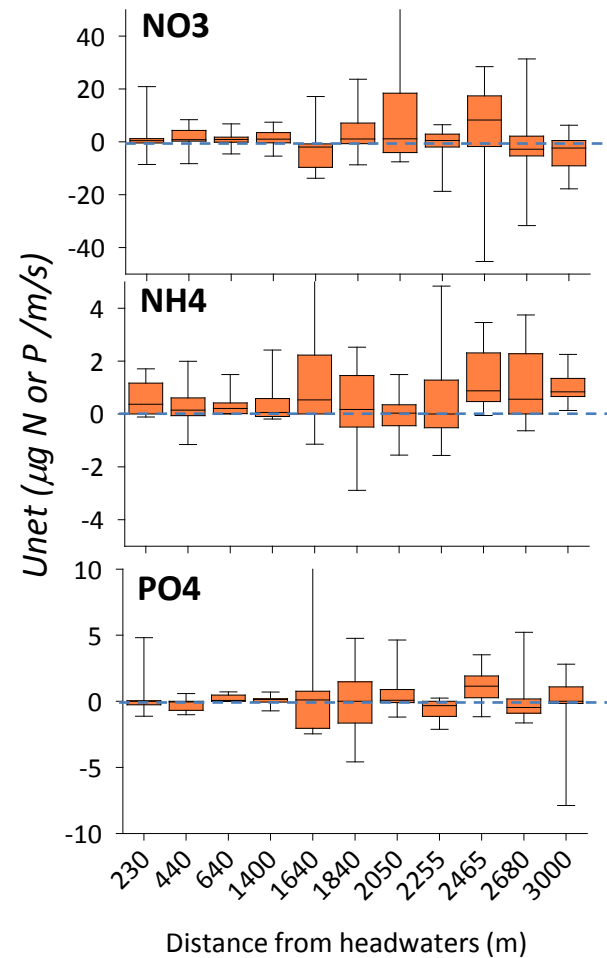


Spatio-temporal variation of in-stream net uptake rate (U_{net})



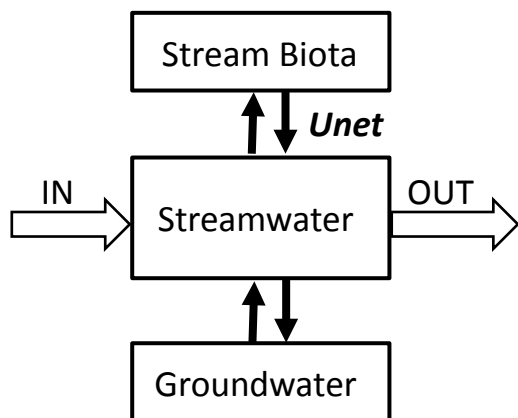
$$U_{net} = \frac{Q_{TOP} \cdot C_{TOP} + Q_{TRIB} \cdot C_{TRIB} + Q_{GW} \cdot C_{GW} - Q_{BOT} \cdot C_{BOT}}{\text{segment length}}$$

The longitudinal variation of U_{net} within a single date can be as high as within the same stream segment over time.



	Among sites		Within sites	
	σ^2	%	σ^2	%
NO3	334.0	59.9	224.0	40.1
NH4	4.8	51.6	4.5	48.4
PO4	12.1	52.2	11.1	47.8

Spatio-temporal variation of in-stream net uptake rate (U_{net})

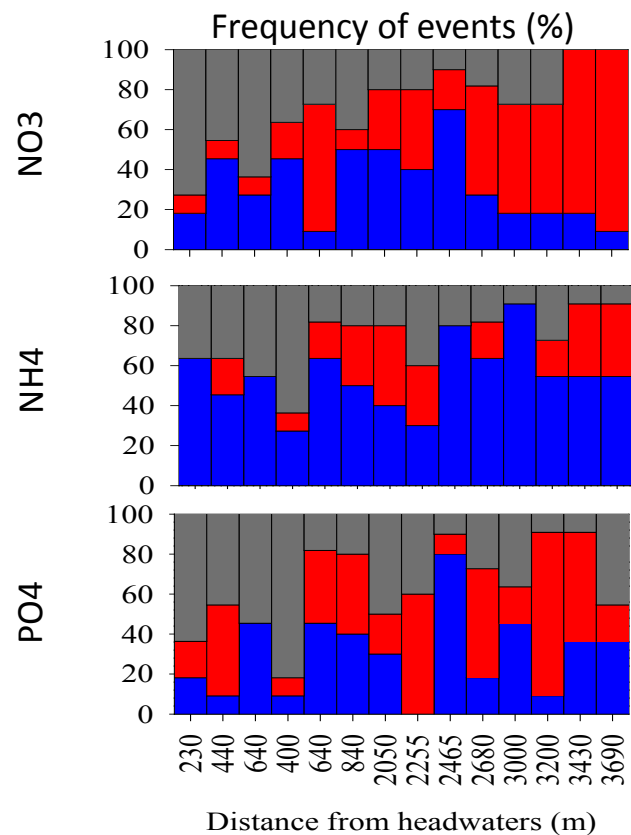


$$U_{net} = \frac{Q_{TOP} \cdot C_{TOP} + Q_{TRIB} \cdot C_{TRIB} + Q_{GW} \cdot C_{GW} - Q_{BOT} \cdot C_{BOT}}{\text{segment length}}$$

In-stream bgc transformations can either follow a spatial pattern (NO₃), or be consistent along the reach (NH₄).

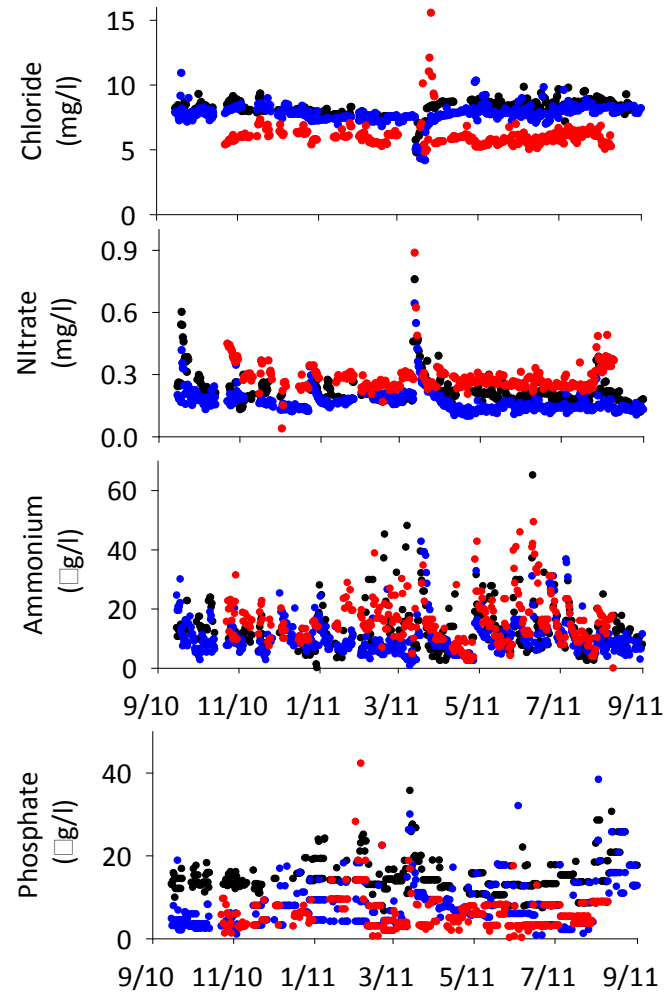
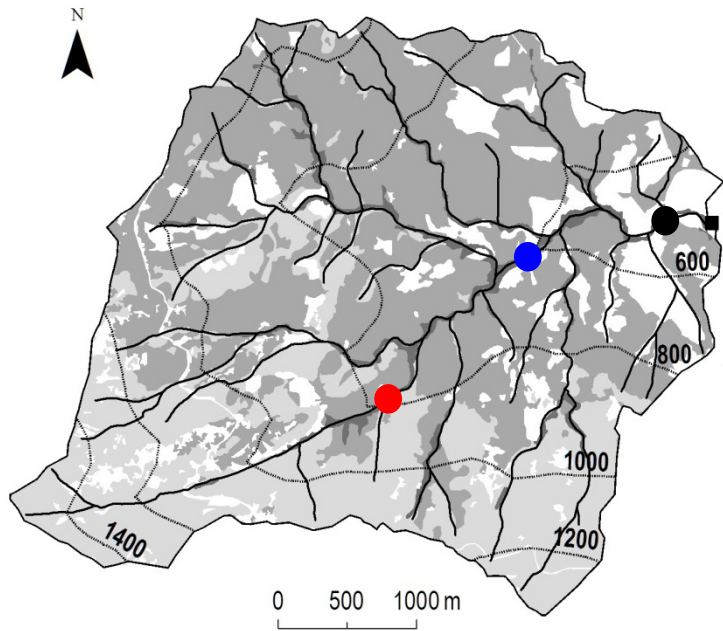
Nutrient processing by stream biota responds to the spatial pattern of environmental variables.

- $U_{net} > 0$ Uptake > Release
- $U_{net} < 0$ Uptake < Release
- $U_{net} \approx 0$ Uptake \approx Release



High resolution spatio-temporal variation of stream nutrient concentration

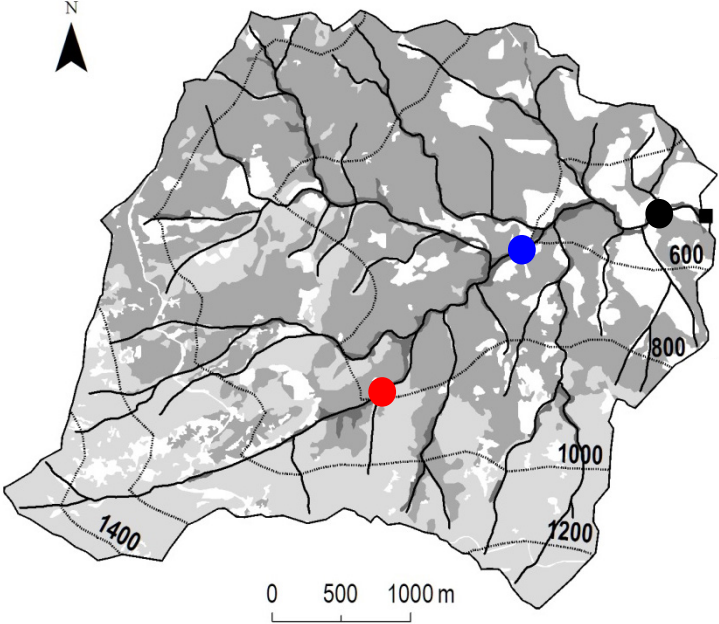
2010-2011. 1 year of sampling at 12-h intervals



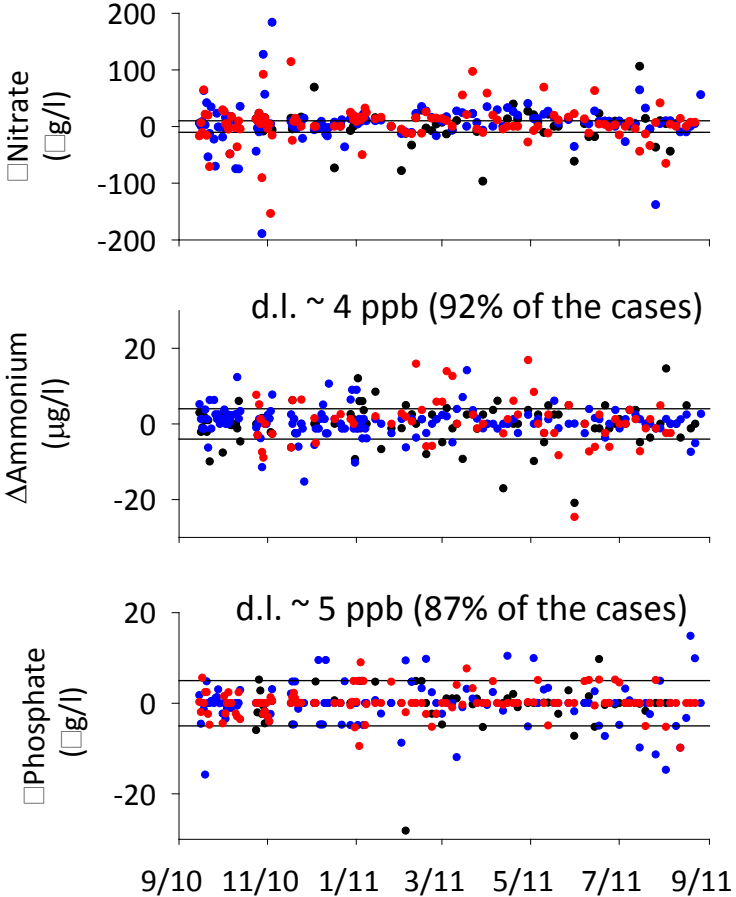
Can high resolution data provide some mechanistic explanation on the spatio-temporal variation of in-stream nutrient processing?

High resolution spatio-temporal variation of stream nutrient concentration

2010-2011. 1 year of sampling at 12-h intervals

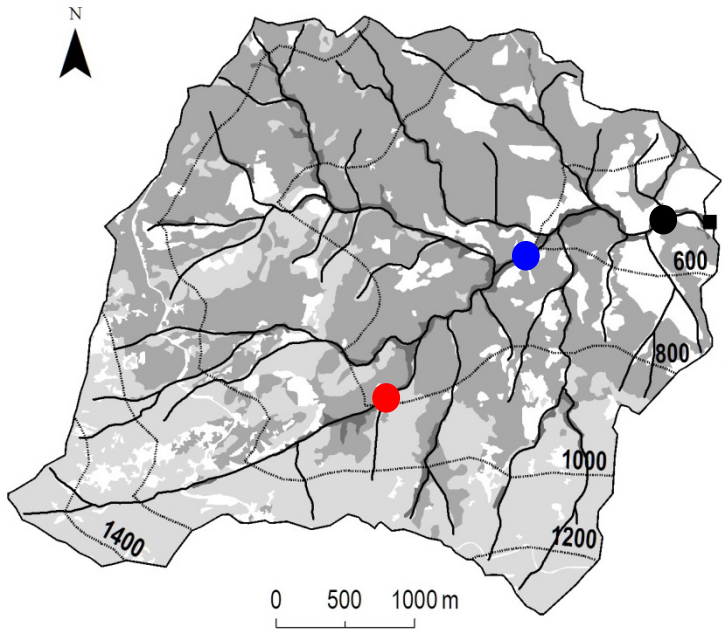


Analytical resolution can still be a limiting factor.



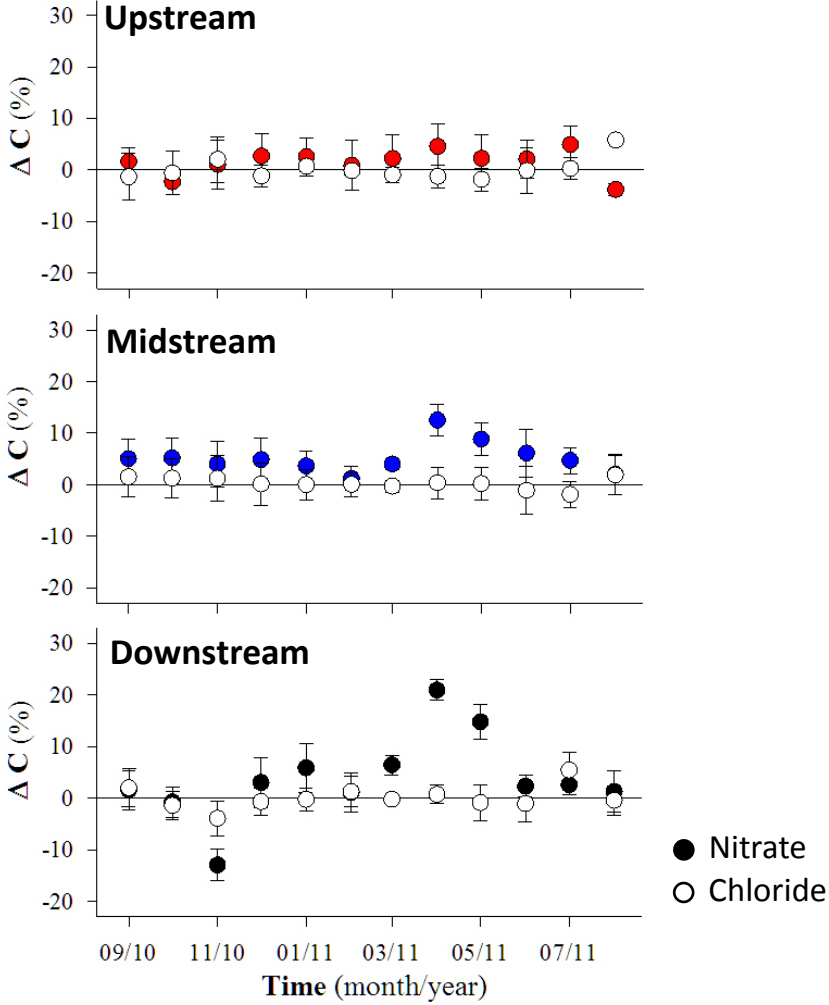
Spatio-temporal pattern of diel cycles of stream nitrate concentration

2010-2011. 1 year of sampling at 12-h intervals



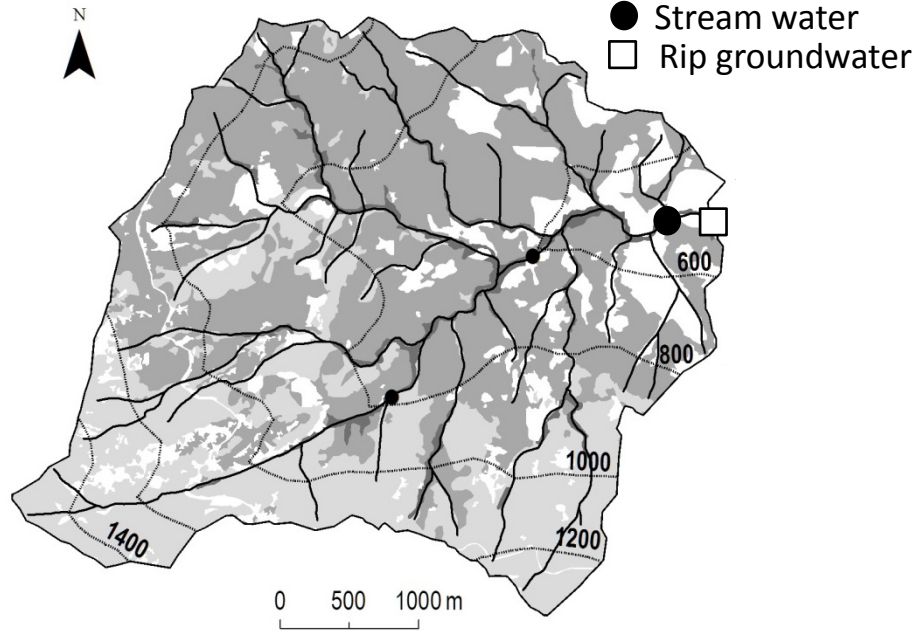
ΔNO_3 during base flow conditions was conspicuous at the MID and DOWN sites in spring.

$$\Delta C = \frac{C_{\text{night}} - C_{\text{day}}}{C_{\text{night}}} \times 100$$

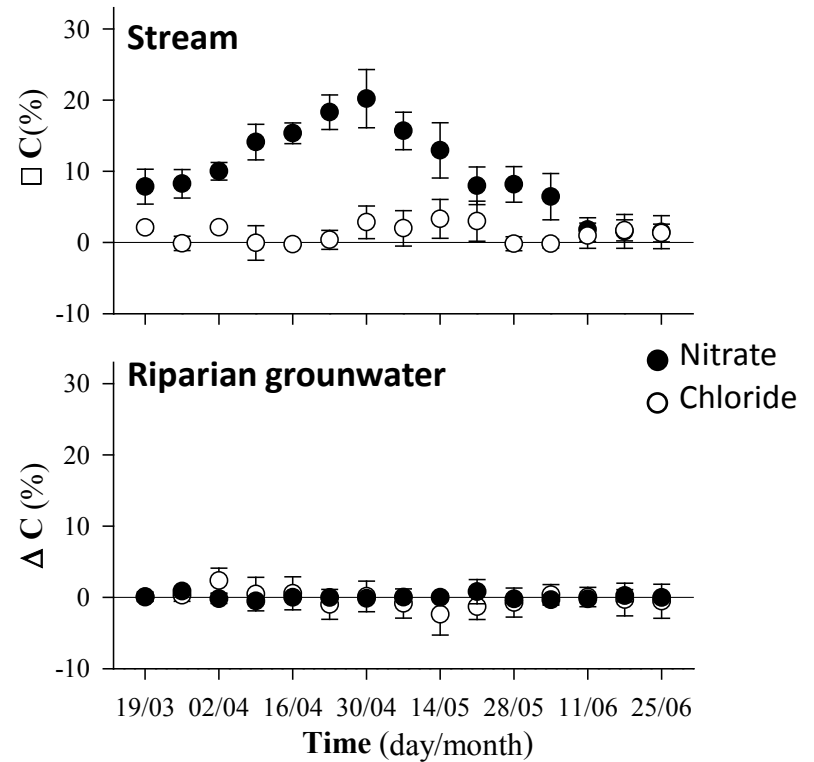


Spatio-temporal pattern of diel cycles of stream nitrate concentration

2012. Spring (4 months) of sampling at 6-h interval + GPP



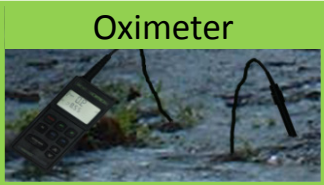
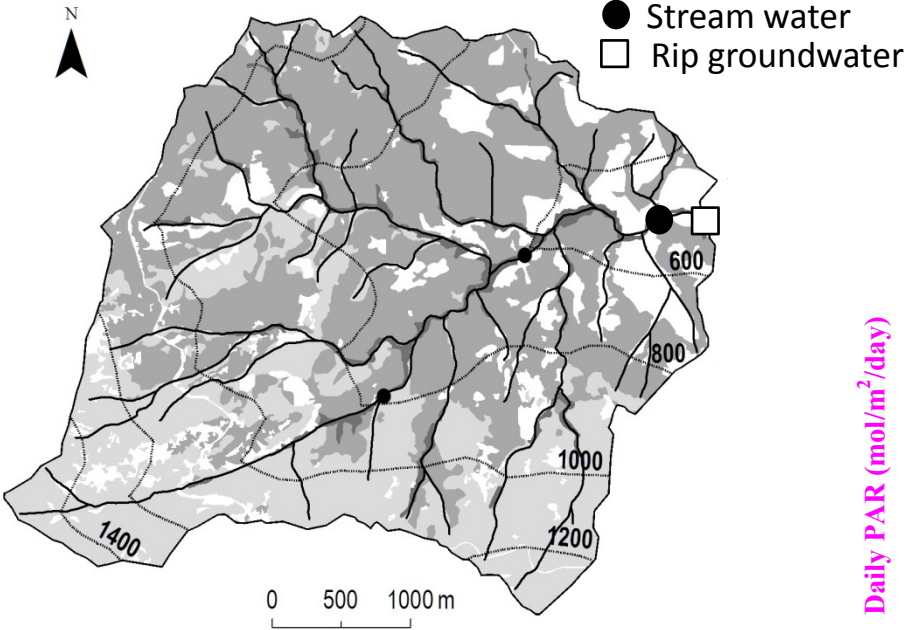
$$\Delta C = \frac{C_{night} - C_{day}}{C_{night}} \times 100$$



ΔNO₃ resulted from in-stream bgc processes.

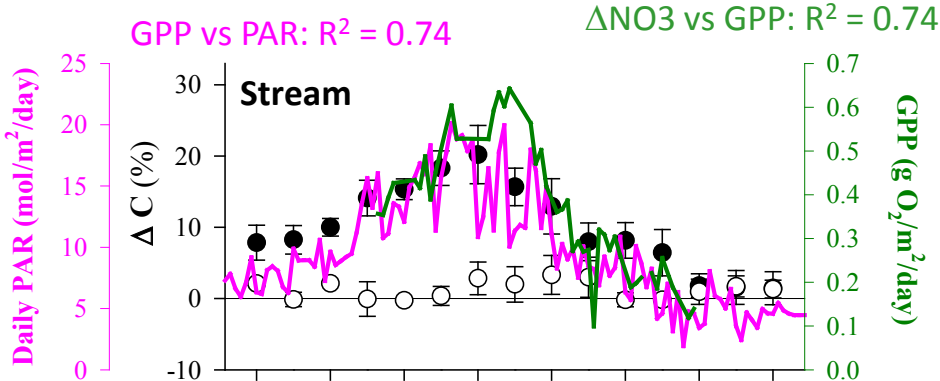
Spatio-temporal pattern of diel cycles of stream nitrate concentration

2012. Spring (4 months) of sampling at 6-h interval + GPP

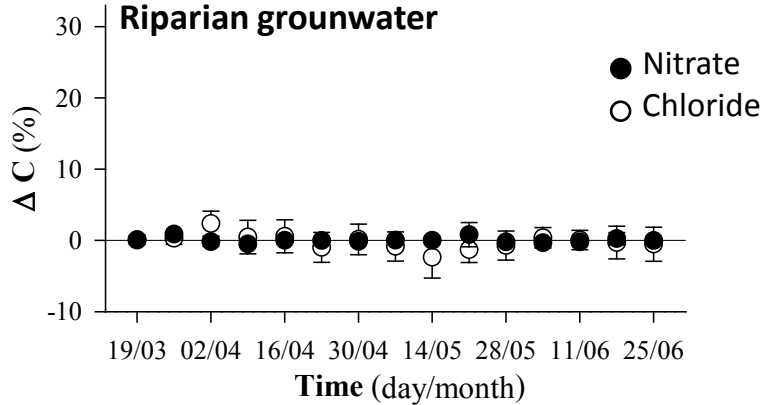


[DO] = GPP - R ± E
 GPP gross primary productivity
 R respiration
 E reaeration

single-station diel DO change method (Bott 2006)
 30 min-interval

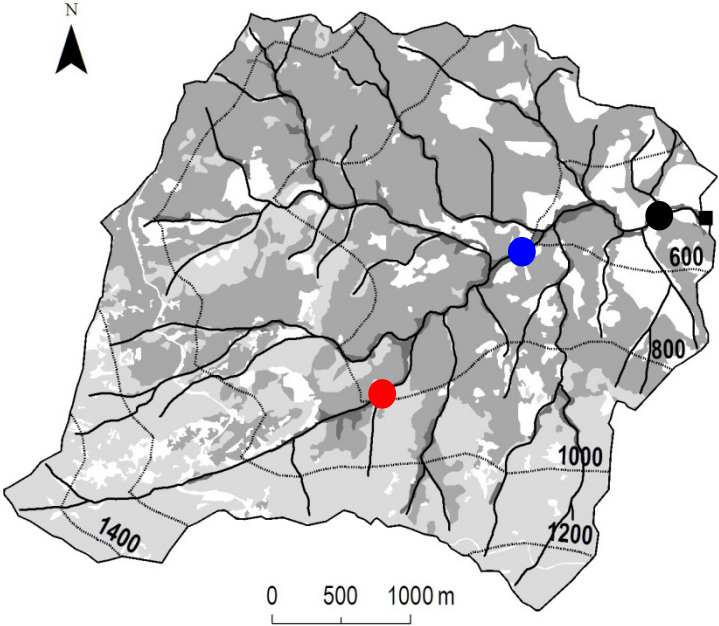


Temporal variation of ΔNO_3 explained by the influence of light inputs on the assimilation of NO_3 by stream photoautotrophs.



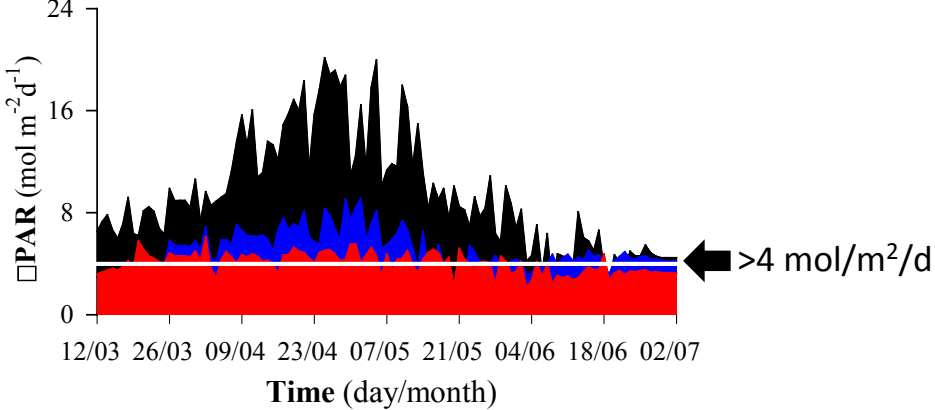
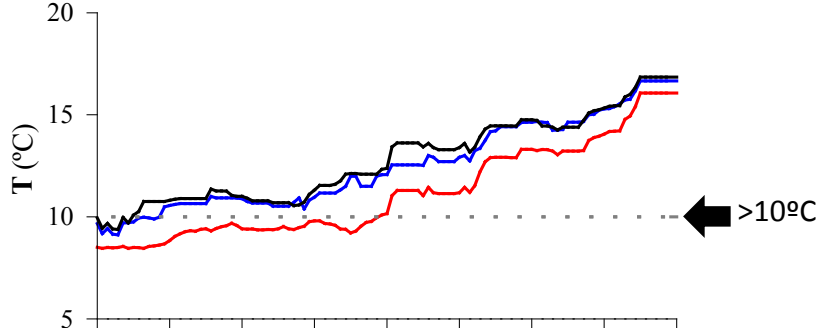
Spatio-temporal pattern of diel cycles of stream nitrate concentration

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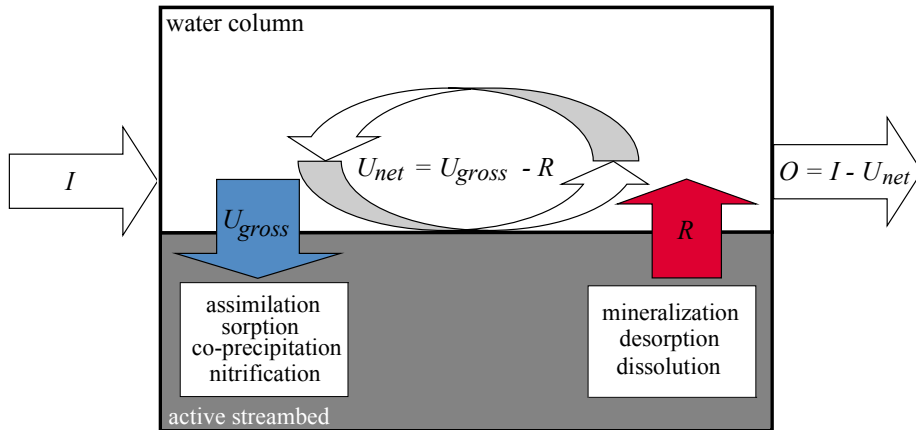


Spatial variation of ΔNO_3 explained by changes in light and temperature regimes along the stream.

	$T > 10^\circ\text{C}$		$\Sigma\text{PAR} > 4 \text{ mol/m}^2/\text{d}$	
	days	%	days	%
UP	57		66	
MID	99	73	83	25
DOWN	103	80	104	57



Past, Present, Future



High resolution temporal data

Provide some mechanistic explanation on the spatio-temporal variability of in-stream nutrient processing shown by low resolution data.

Advances

Understand environmental drivers of in-stream nutrient processing.

Better assessment of the contribution of in-stream processes to stream nutrient dynamics.

Perspective

Powerful tool for exploring major drivers of in stream solute concentrations within and between catchments at different spatio-temporal scales.

Hands on work

Long term monitoring vs. hypothesis-driven studies.

Analytical resolution issues (PO_4 , NH_4).

Acknowledgements

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