Salt Marsh Metabolism and Carbon Accumulation Iris Anderson, Ken Czapla, Ellen Herbert, Virginia Institute of Marine Science

Questions:

How does fertilization, location in the landscape, and hydroperiod affect pore water chemistry and trophic status of a *Spartina alternifora* salt marsh?

What are the net exchanges of C with the atmosphere, adjacent creek, and sediment? On an annual scale what is the mass balance of C in marshes with different hydroperiods?

Effects of fertilization, location, and hydroperiod on pore water chemistry in two *S. alterniflora* salt marshes in North Carolina

Freeman Creek marsh

- Adjacent to intra coastal waterway
- Higher tidal range; shorter hydroperiod
- Locations: 6 plots each, edge and interior
- Fertilization: 3 controls, 3 plots fertilized; 30 mol N yr⁻¹ as NH₄NO₃; 15 mol P yr⁻¹ as P₂O₅

Traps Creek marsh

- Adjacent to the New River Estuary
- Lower tidal range; longer hydroperiod (shallow water effect)
- Sediment starved
- Locations: 6 plots, interior only
- Fertilization as above







Regulation of net community production by location and fertilization

- Fertilization increased CO₂ effluxes (net heterotrophy) from both edge and interior plots at Freeman marsh.
- Effluxes from fertilized edge plots at Freeman were significantly higher than from interior marsh.
- Fertilization decreased influxes (net autotrophy) at Traps marsh.



- Freeman marsh lost C and Traps marsh gained C via net metabolism
- Lateral export of DIC + DOC was a minor loss term in the C budget.
- Sediment OC input was the major source of accumulated C in Freeman and Traps interior.
- All marsh sites except Freeman edge accumulated C.



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