

## Dark Carbon Uptake in Emerged Sediments: Seasonal and Daily CO<sub>2</sub> Flux Patterns in a saline wetland

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Inland water bodies are currently shrinking due to alterations of the water cycle, exposing extensive areas of previously submerged sediments to the atmosphere. Consequently, the carbon cycle is altered, leading to an increased emission of CO<sub>2</sub>. To study this, we performed monthly surveys throughout one year to measure CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes from dawn to dusk in the calcite-rich emerged sediments of the endorheic saline wetland of La Laguna de Fuente de Piedra, Málaga (Spain). Consistent with existing literature, CO<sub>2</sub> emission fluxes predominated in these sediments. However, at dawn and dusk fluxes were considerably lower, and even CO<sub>2</sub> uptake into the sediment occurred.

Consequently, we conducted three campaigns over a full 24-hour cycle to measure CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes in the emerged sediments and their most influential environmental drivers. This approach revealed a net CO<sub>2</sub> emission from the sediment during daylight hours, while a net CO<sub>2</sub> uptake by the sediment was measured during darkness.

The magnitude of CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes exhibited seasonality with both highest uptake and emission fluxes in summer, reaching a maximum emission and uptake value of 0.29 g(CO<sub>2</sub>)m<sup>-2</sup>h<sup>-1</sup> and -0.14 g(CO<sub>2</sub>)m<sup>-2</sup>h<sup>-1</sup> respectively. In contrast, winter showed the lowest fluxes, with a maximum emission value of 0.04 g(CO<sub>2</sub>)m<sup>-2</sup>h<sup>-1</sup> and a maximum uptake value of -0.01 g(CO<sub>2</sub>)m<sup>-2</sup>h<sup>-1</sup>.

Our results reveal that, in addition to seasonal variability of CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes magnitude in Fuente de Piedra, a daily trend in CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes exists. This trend shows that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from sediments increase towards midday but decrease towards midnight resulting in CO<sub>2</sub> uptake by the sediment.

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