



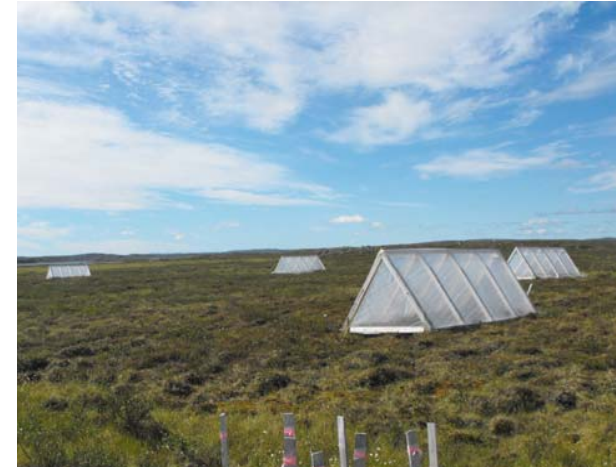
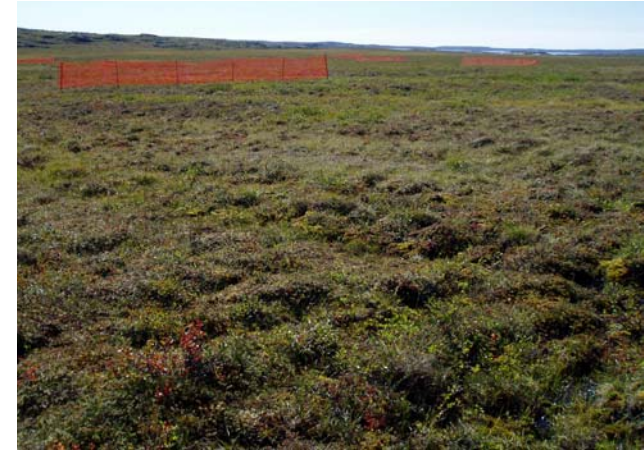
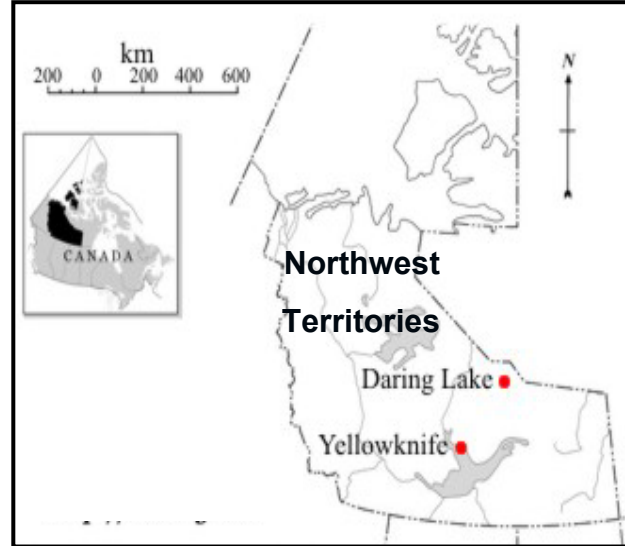
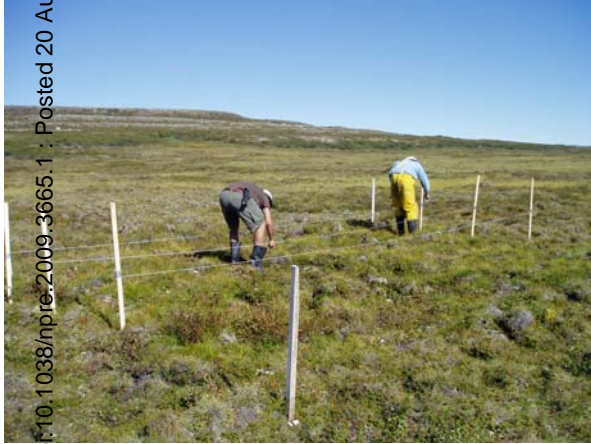
Five years of winter climate change-related research in the Canadian low Arctic: What have we learned?

Paul Grogan and Kate Buckeridge,
Dept. of Biology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada

Daring Lake, NWT. Experimental manipulations to investigate ecosystem functioning...



Nature Precedings : doi:10.1038/npre.2009.3665.1 : Posted 20 Aug 2009

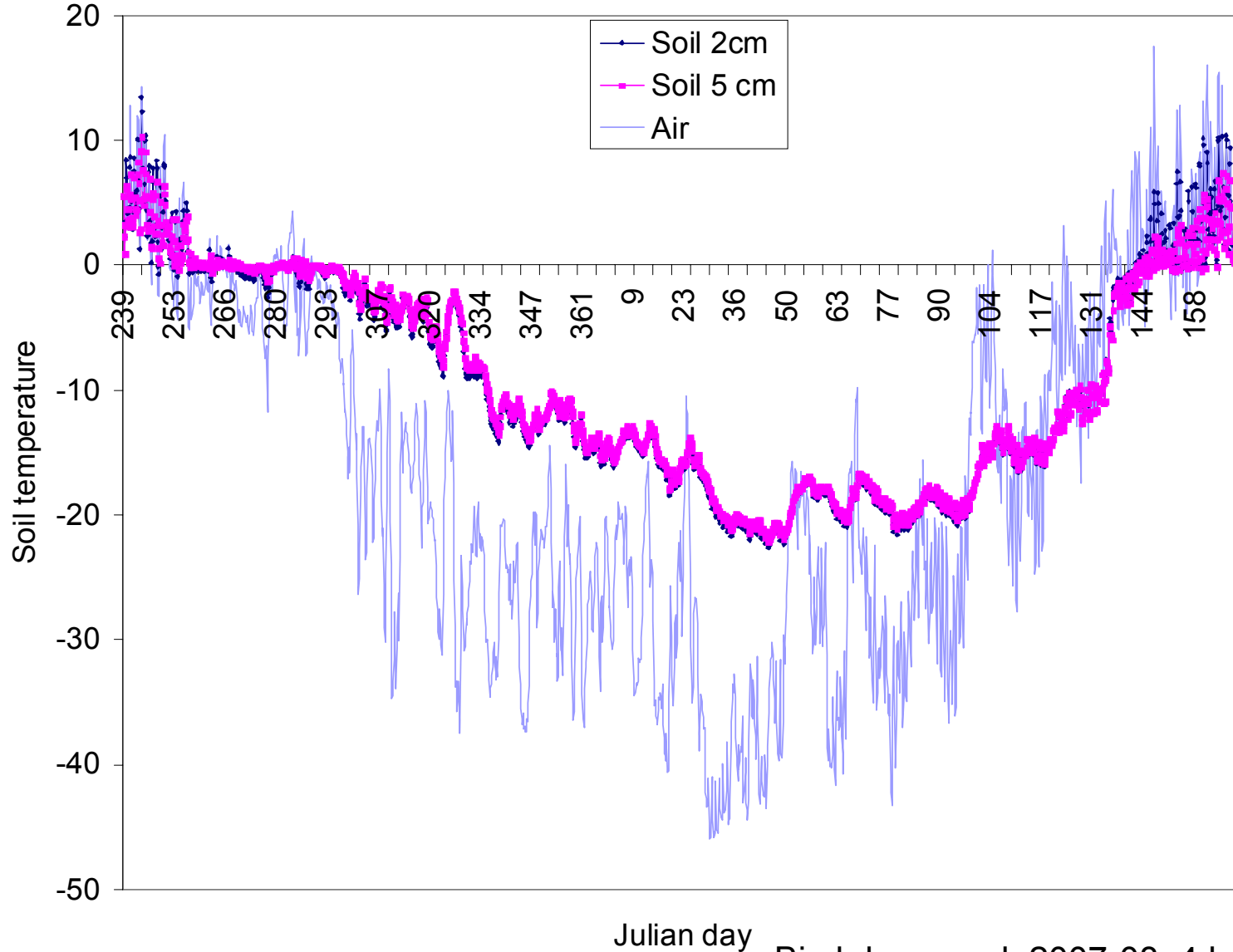


Do biogeochemical processes in the cold season significantly affect ecosystem functioning during the growing season?

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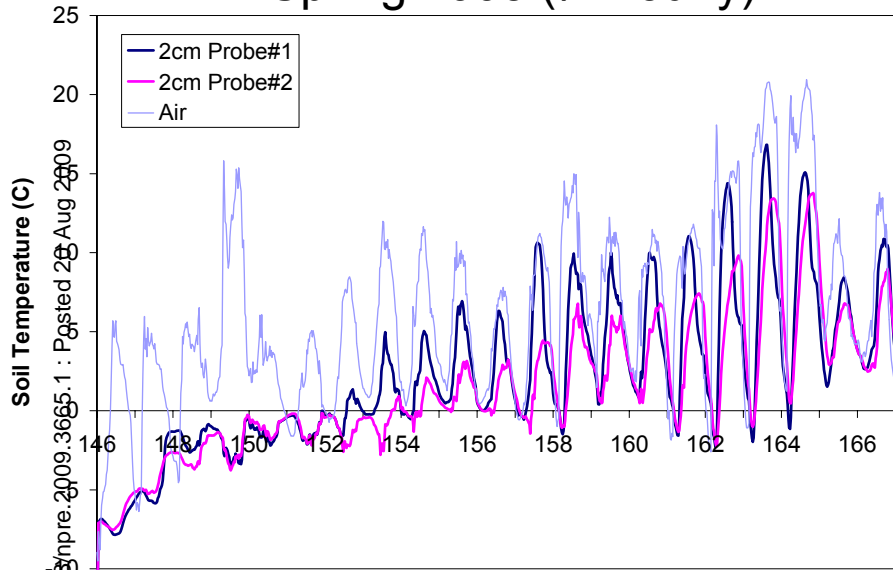


What does a typical low arctic cold season soil temperature pattern look like?

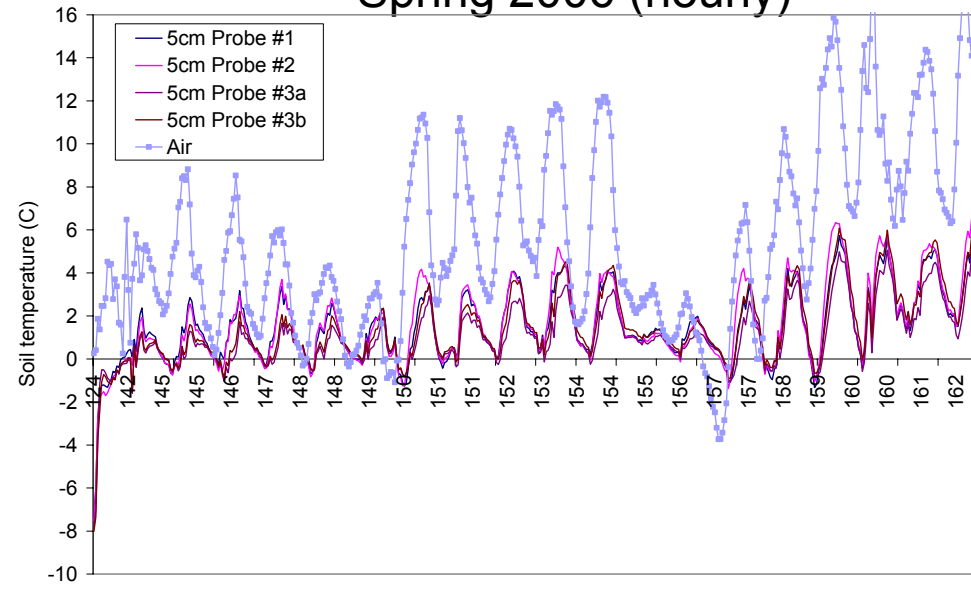


Soil temperature fluctuations around 0 °C...

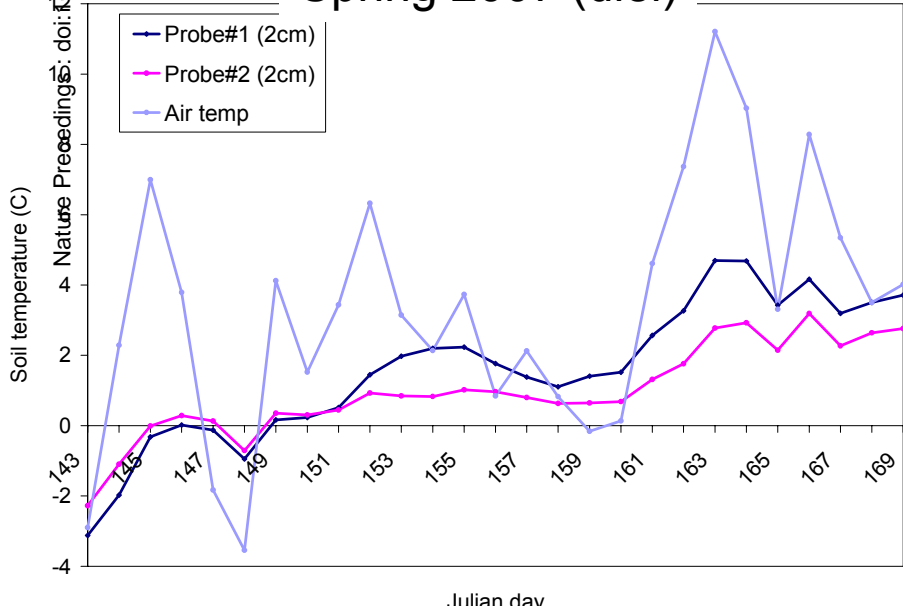
Spring 2005 (½ hourly)



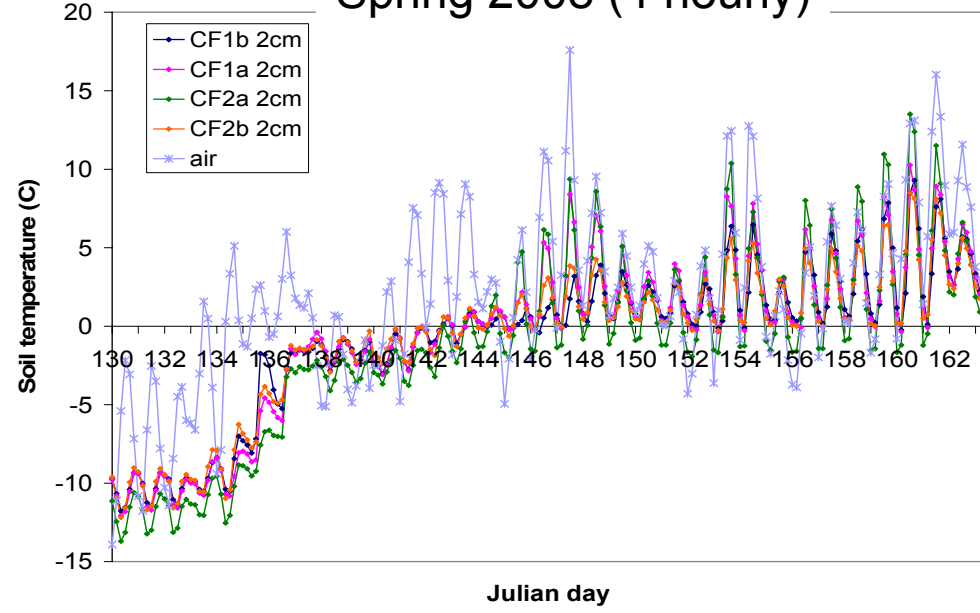
Spring 2006 (hourly)



Spring 2007 (diel)



Spring 2008 (4 hourly)



What factors determine the potential for soil freeze-thaw fluctuations?

Nature Precedings : doi:10.1038/npre.2009.3665.1 : Posted 20 Aug 2009

- Insulation from severe air temperatures
 - Snowpack
 - Vegetation
- Soil moisture
 - Specific heat capacities
 - Water 4.1 J/C.g
 - Ice 2.1 J/C.g
 - Organic matter 1.8 J/C.g
 - Latent heat of freezing: 334 J/C.g

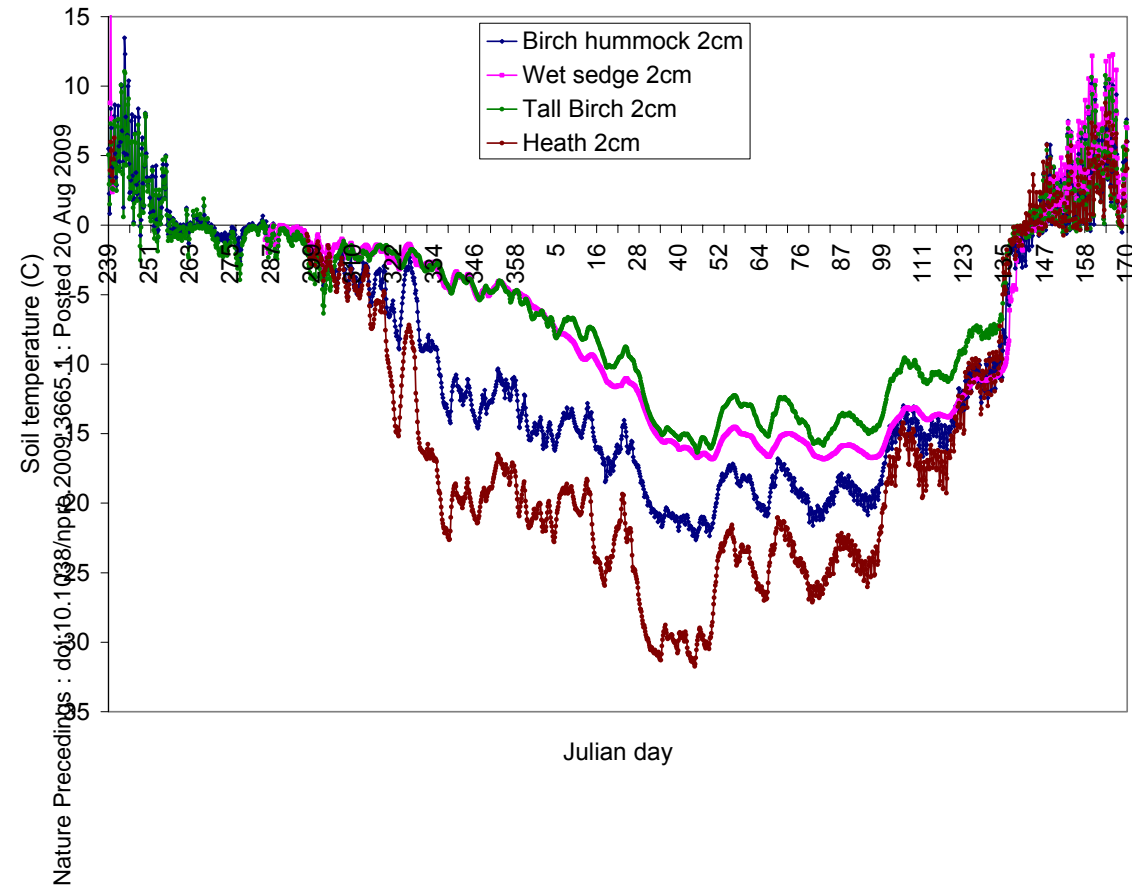
Energy released on cooling				
Temp.	Phase		Saturated (10 gH ₂ O/g)	Mesic (3 gH ₂ O/g)
5 C	Liquid	↓ ↓ ↓		
0 C	Liquid		200	60
0 C	Solid		3340	1113
-5 C	Solid		100	30

Winter-Spring? –Patchy in low arctic....but do occur elsewhere

Fall?

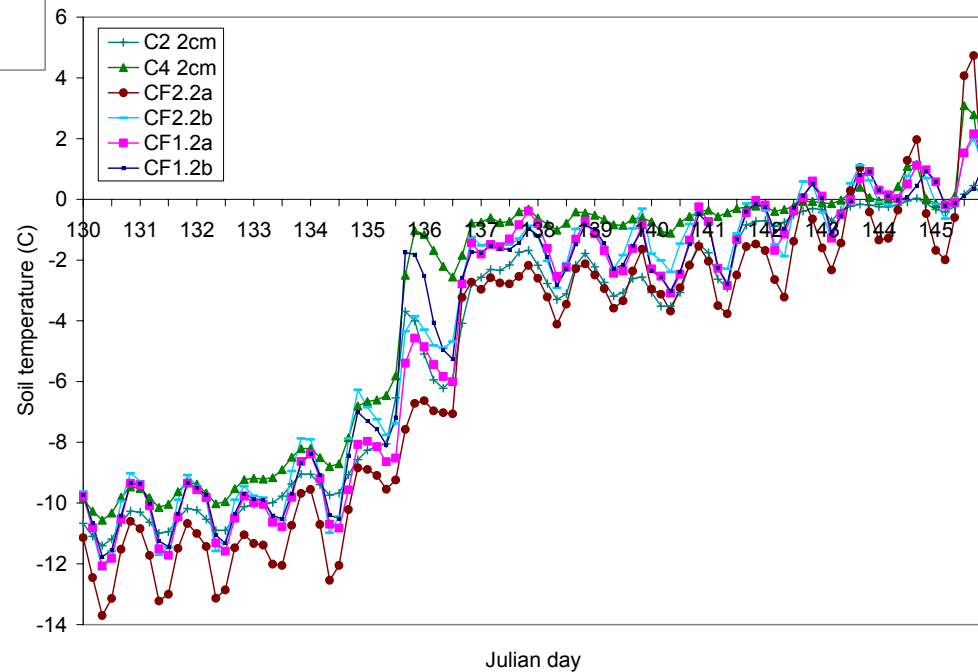
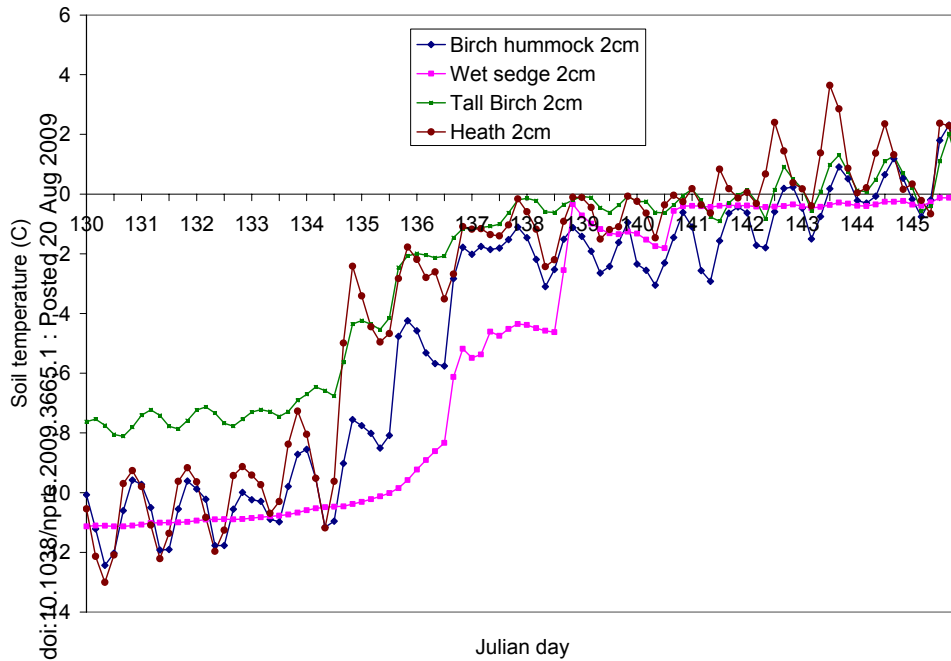


Spatial variation: among vegetation types...



2008; 4 hourly data; n=2-4; 2 cm depth

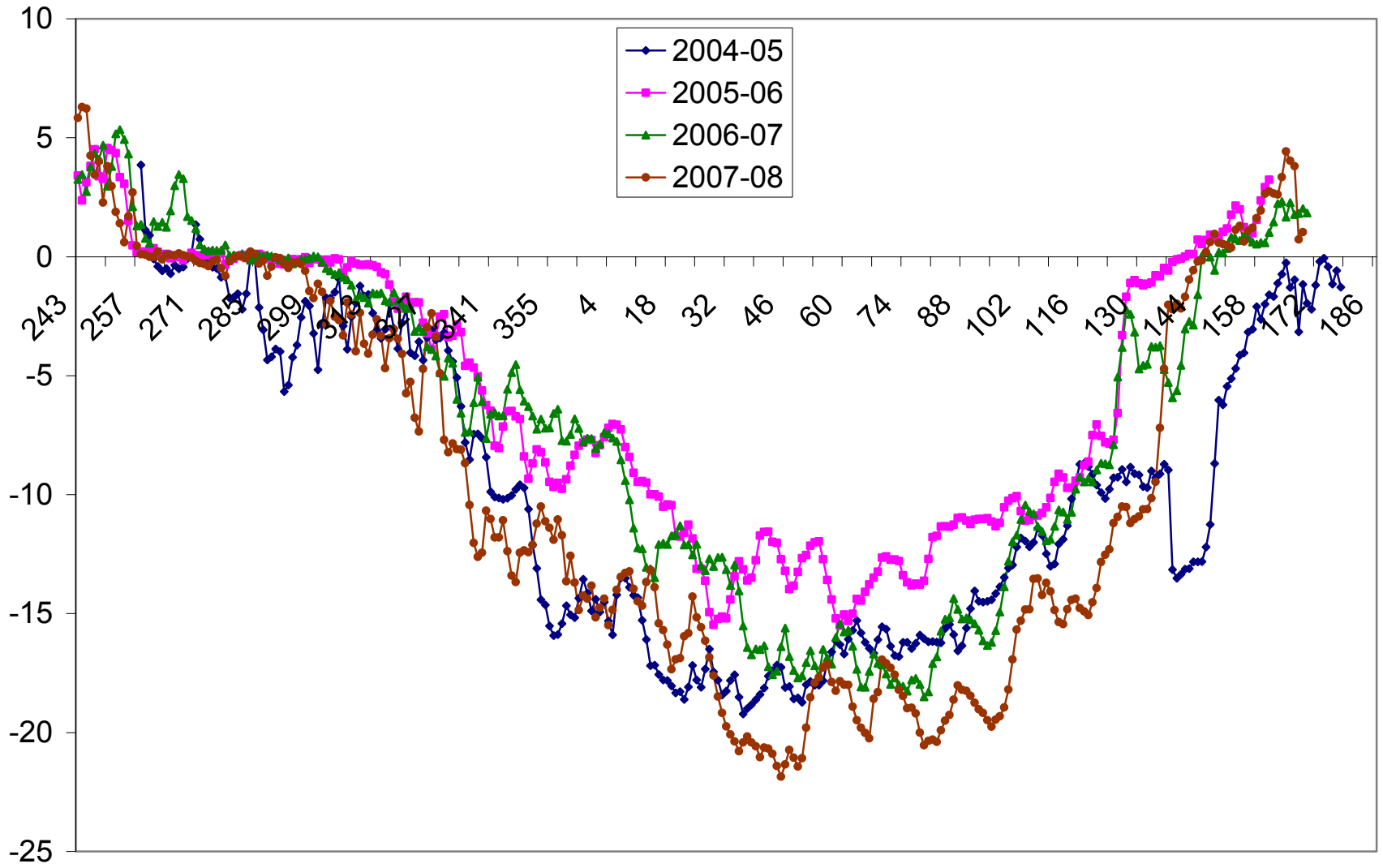
Spatial variation: among and within vegetation types



2008; 4 hourly data; n=2-4; 2 cm depth

Inter-annual variation in soil temperature

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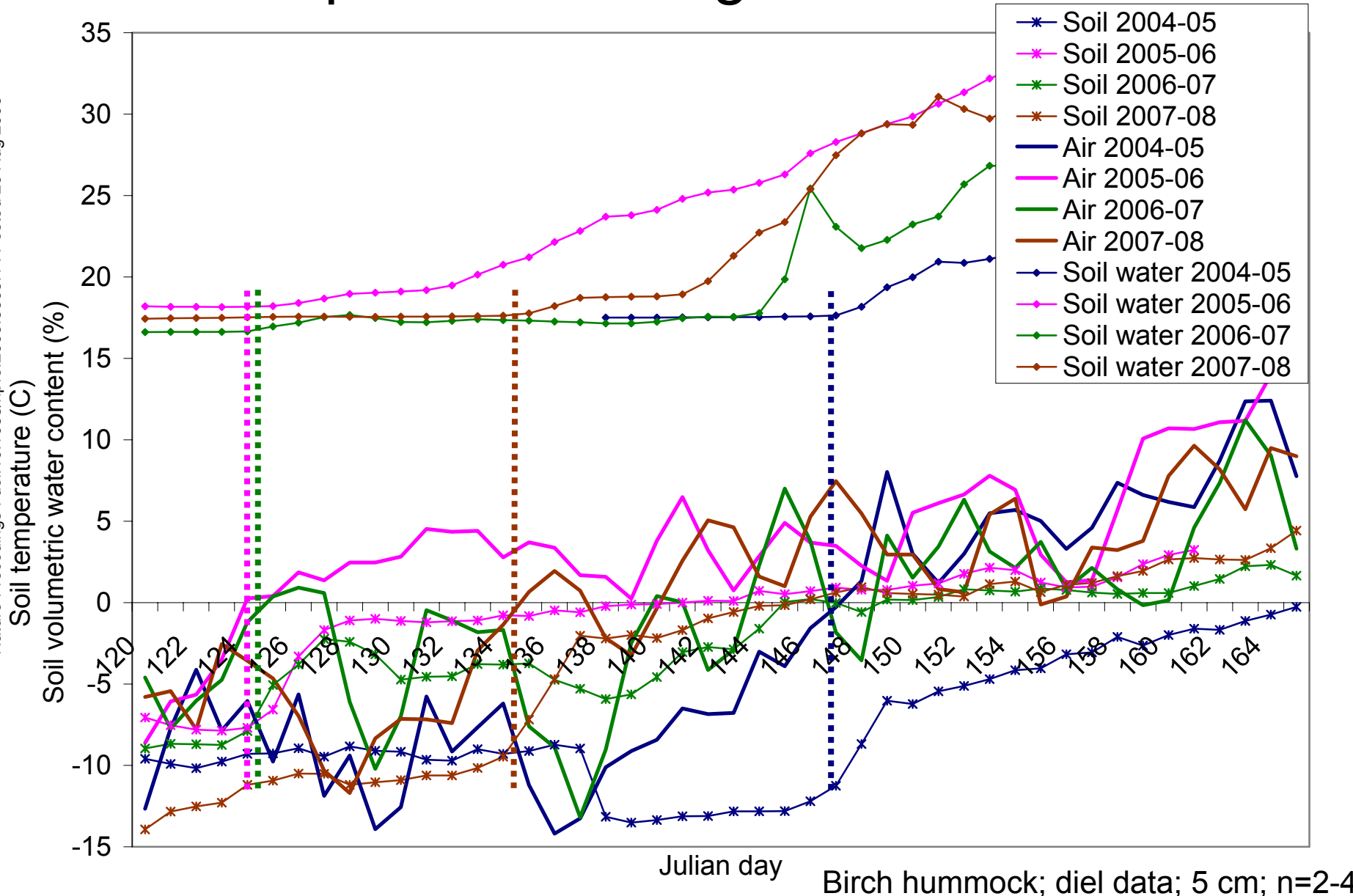


Julian day

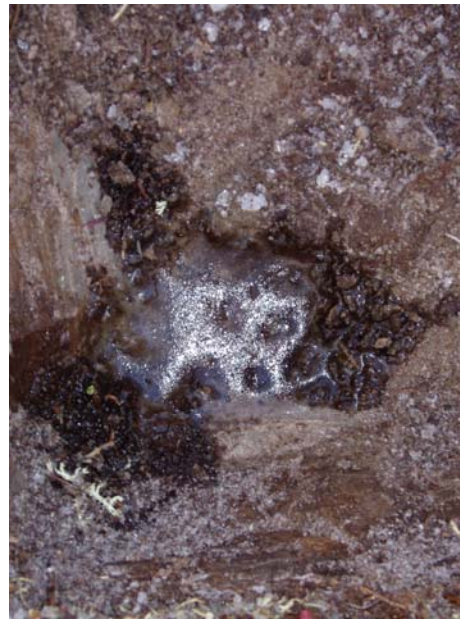
Birch hummock; diel data; 5 cm; n=2-4

What causes the rapid rise in soil temperature during late winter?

Nature Precedings : doi:10.1038/npre.2009.3665.1 : Posted 20 Aug 2009

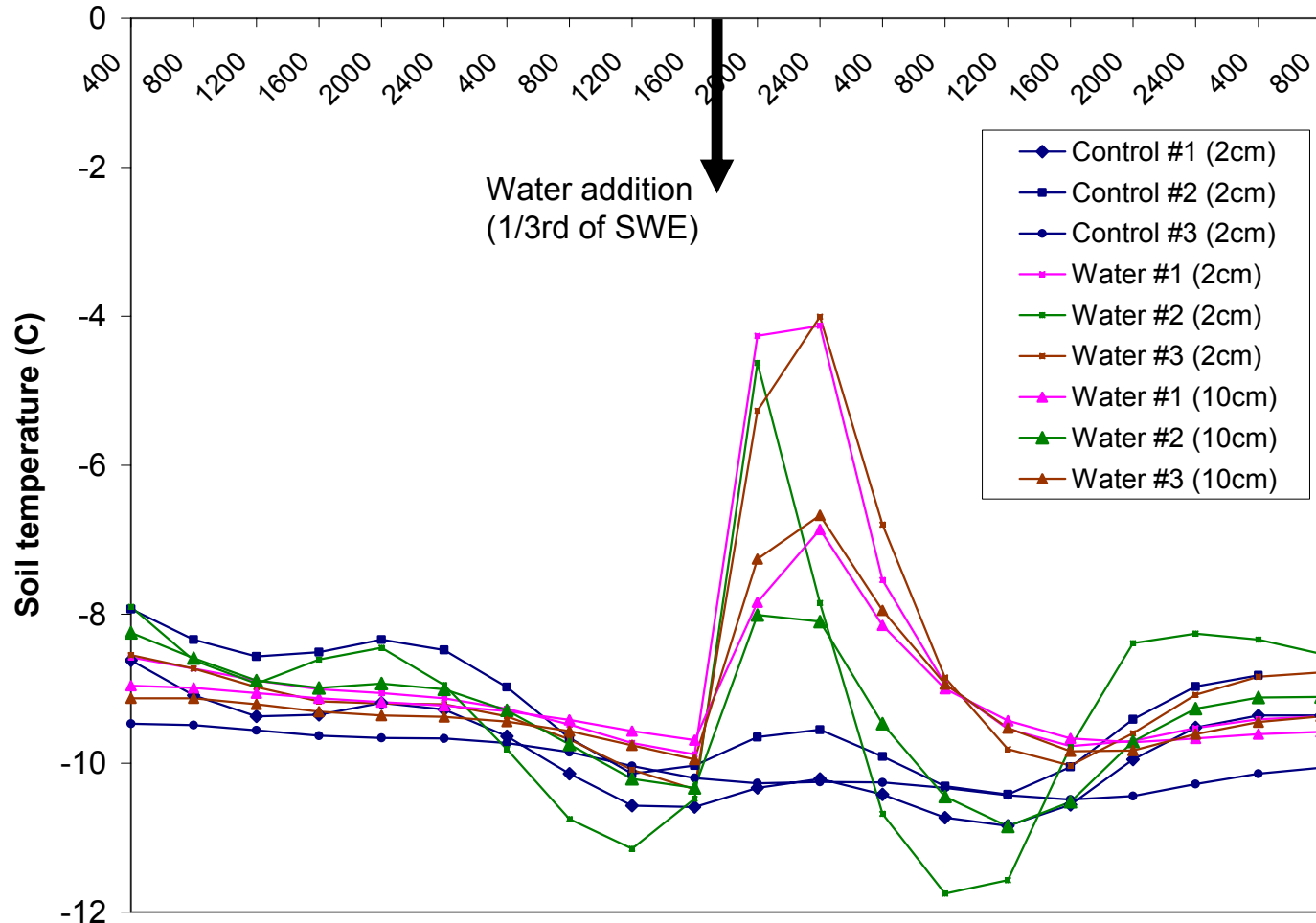


Some observations...



A water addition experiment to test the snow water percolation hypothesis...

Time (beginning 11th May, 2009)



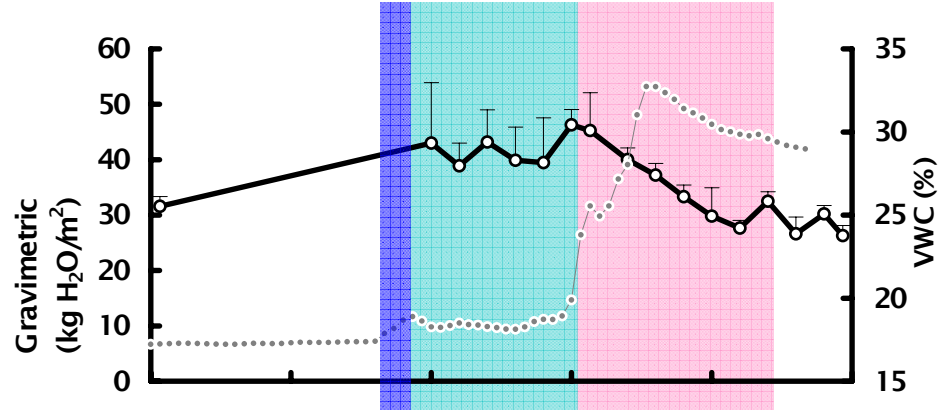
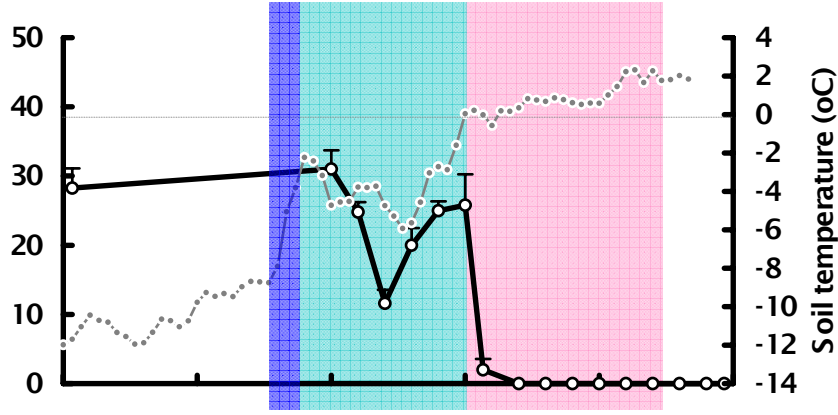
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Air temp. -10°C ; Water temp. $\sim 3^{\circ}\text{C}$

Birch hummock; 4 hourly data

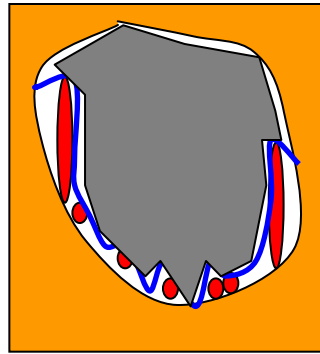
Environmental phases during winter-spring transition

Nature Precedings : doi:10.1038/npre.2009.3665.1 : Posted **Snowy depth** (cm)

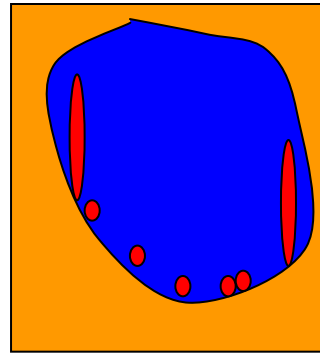


Winter-spring transition phases from a microbial perspective...

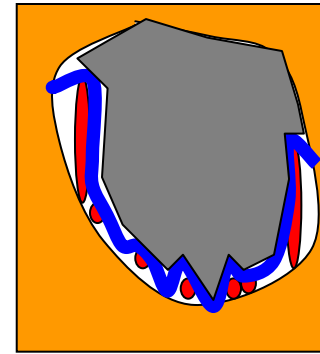
Winter



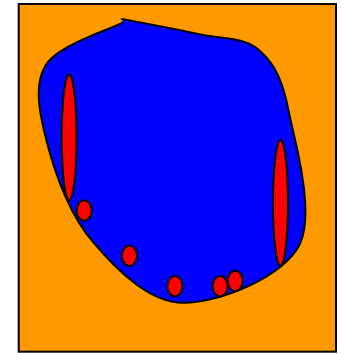
Late winter



Early thaw
Frozen/dryish



Late thaw
Thawed/wet



Predominant H₂O form:

Temperature:

Duration:

Ice

-10C

Months

Water

Rapid rise

Hours

Water/Ice

-3C

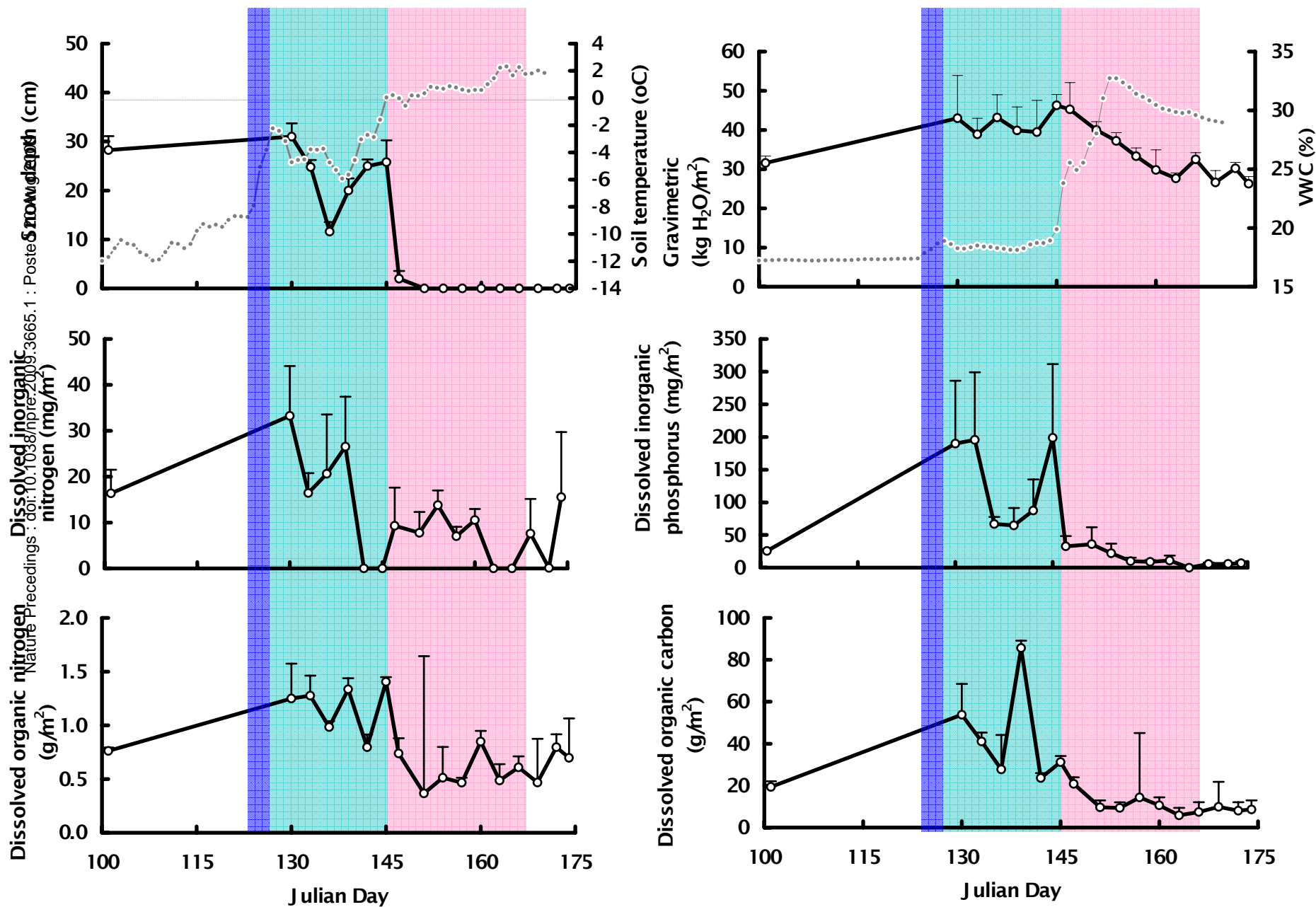
Days/Weeks

Water

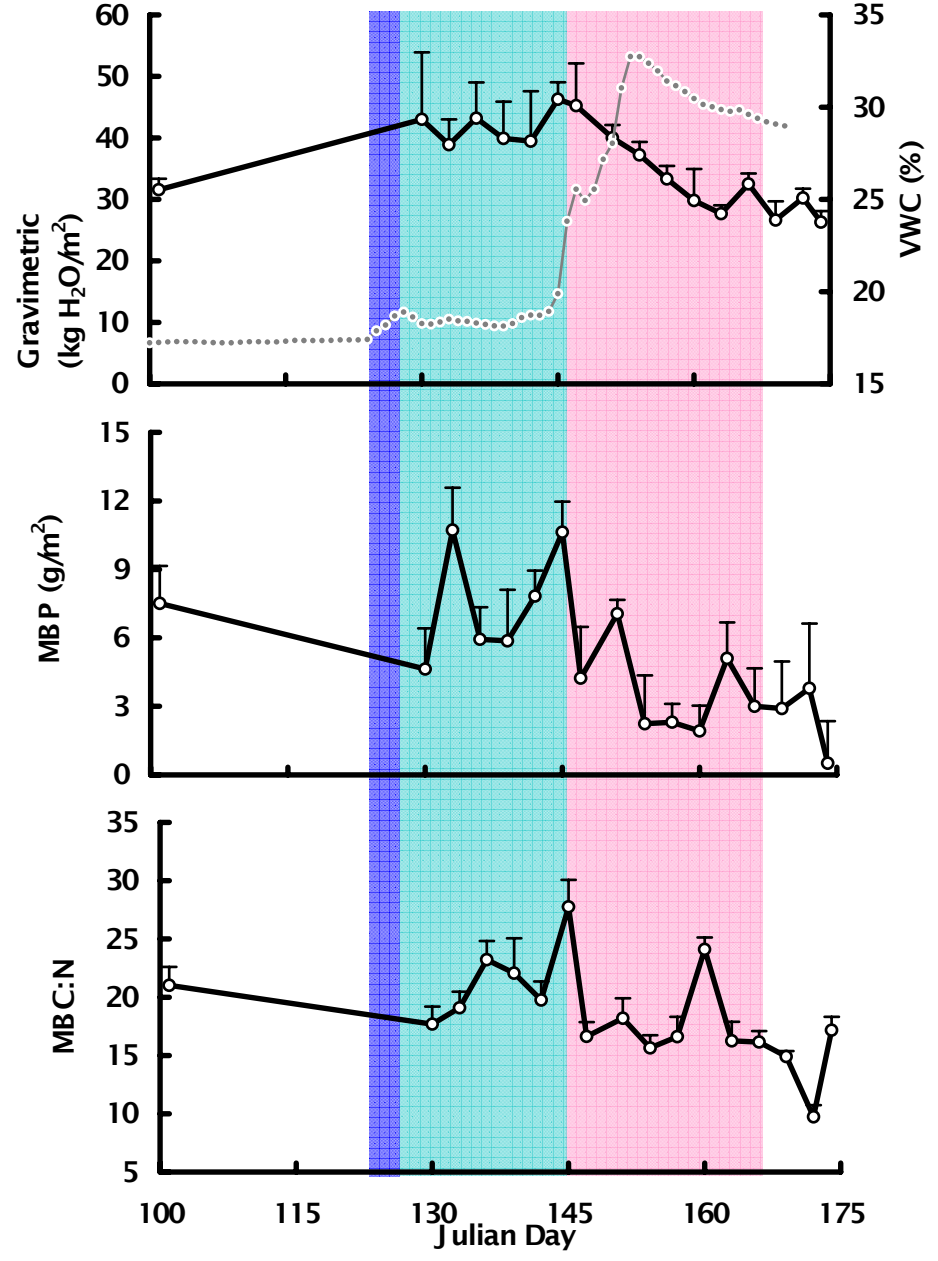
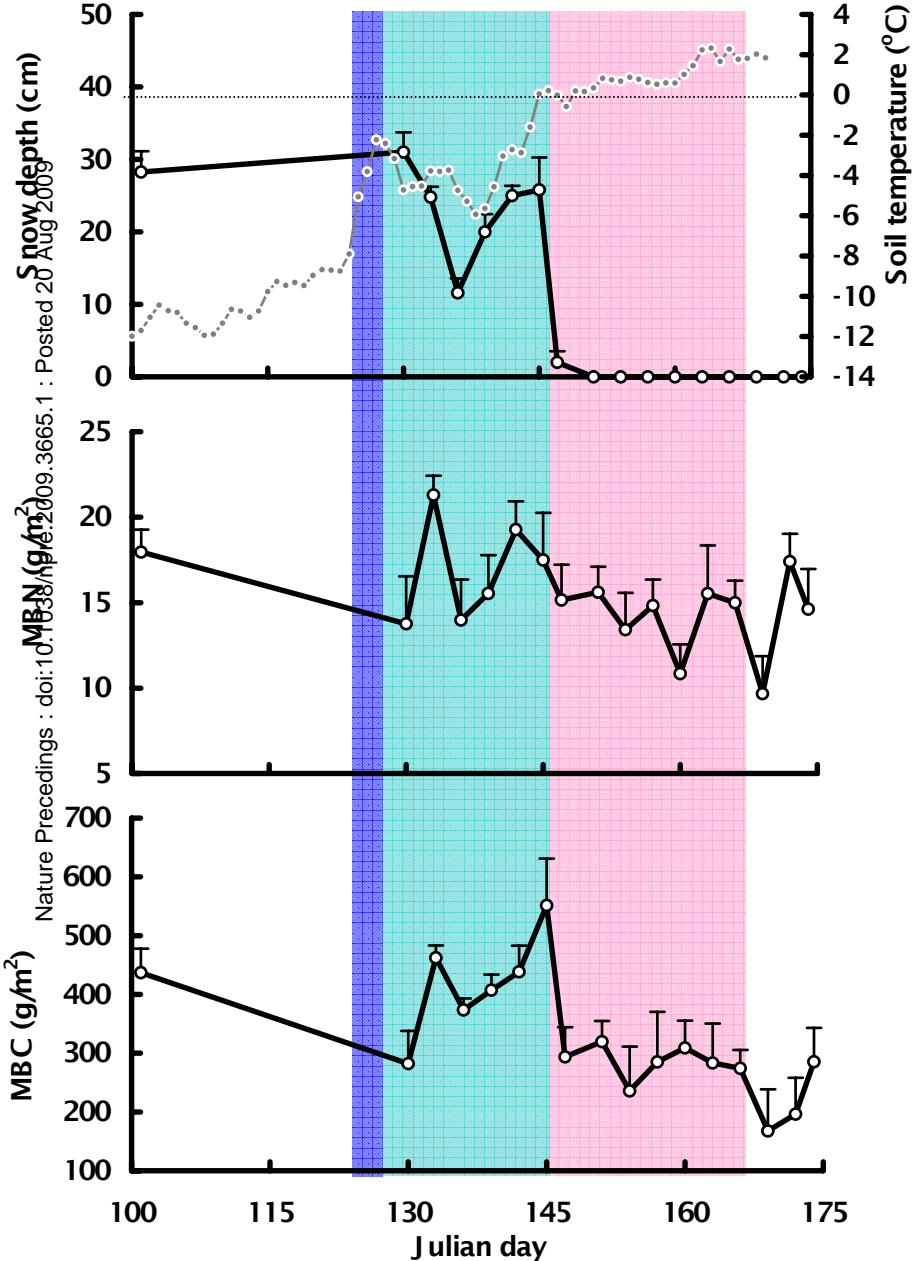
~0C

Weeks

Do soil solution dynamics relate to environmental phases?

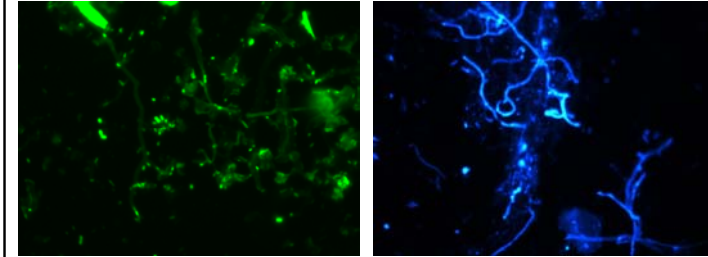
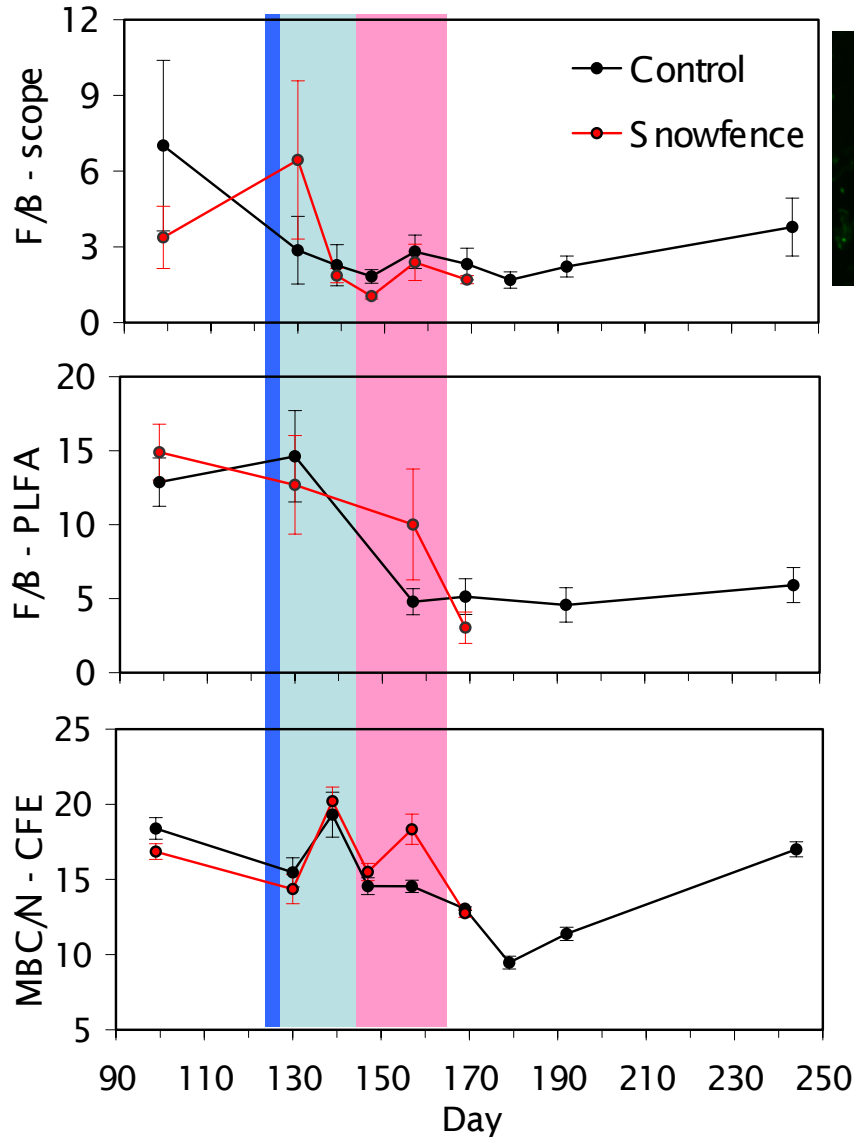


Do microbial pool dynamics relate to environmental phases?

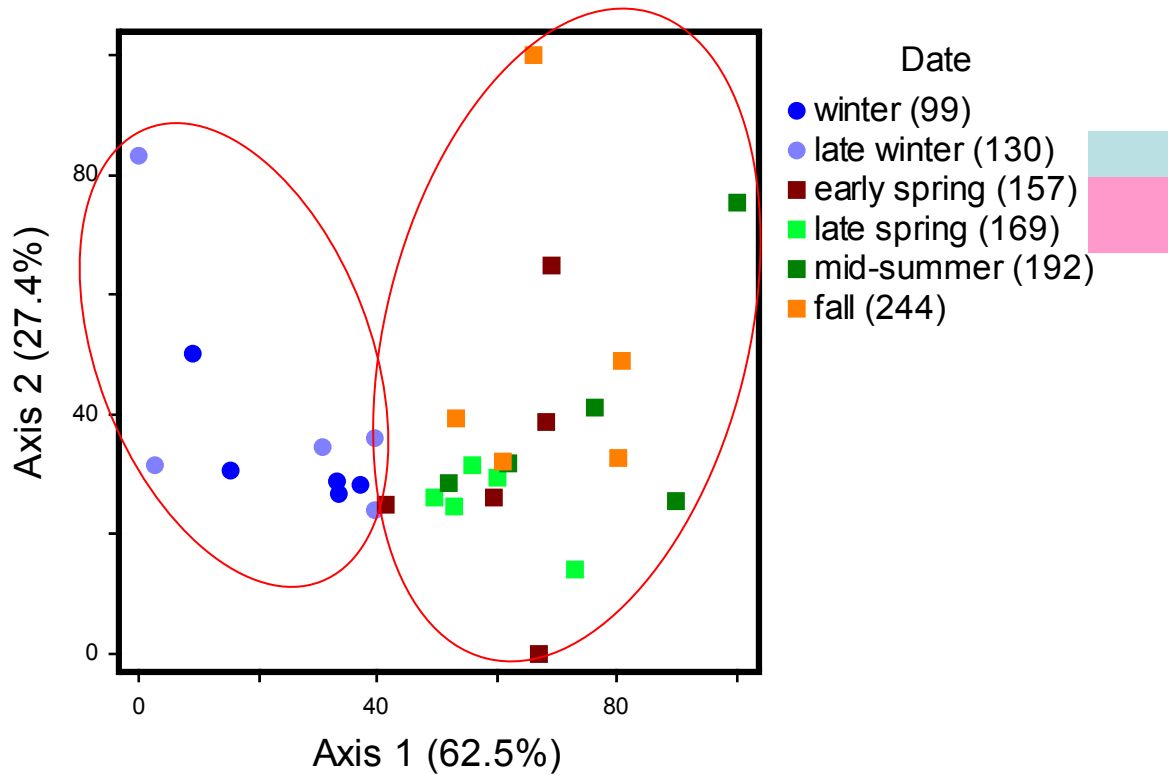


Fungal dominance of the soil microbial community is reduced during winter-spring transition

Nature Precedings : doi:10.1038/npre.2009.3665.1 : Posted 20 Aug 2009



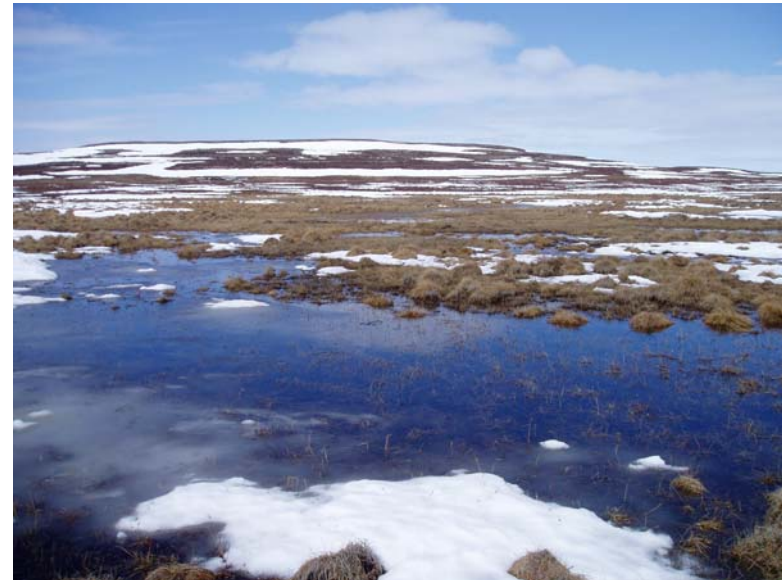
The relative abundances of bacterial groups (PLFA) changes during winter-spring transition



What have we learnt?

- **Three distinct** environmental phases during winter-spring transition
 - Late winter snowmelt percolation
 - Early (frozen/dryish) and late (thawed/wet) phases:
 - Microbial and soil solution nutrient pools are enlarged, and then generally decline
 - “Freeze-thaw” temperature fluctuations are generally small (rarely <-2C)
 - Fungal dominance declines as certain groups of bacteria flourish
- **Soil temperatures:**
 - *Similar* levels of variation among *and* within vegetation-types, as well as strong inter-annual variation
 - Interaction with H₂O at several scales

A little more about the environmental and biogeochemical patterns, but the significance...



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