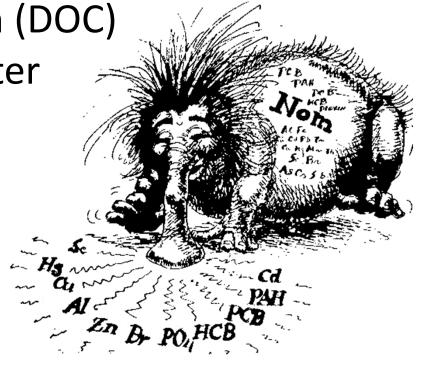


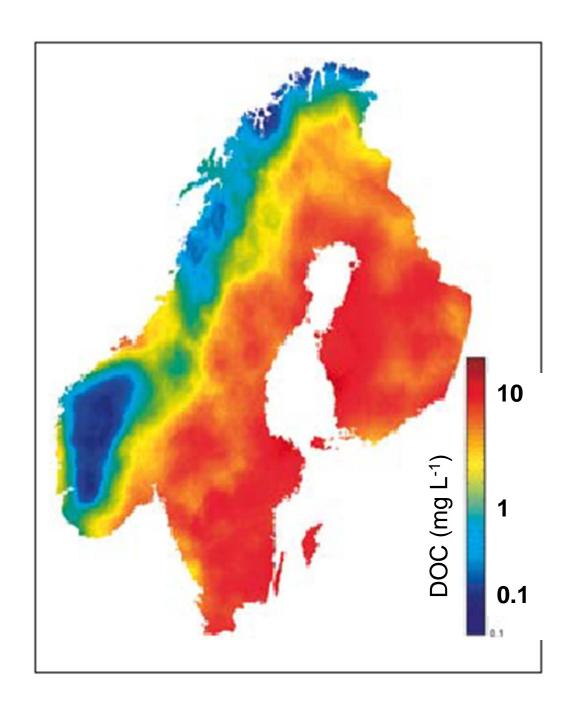
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)

Natural Organic Matter

A nasty beast







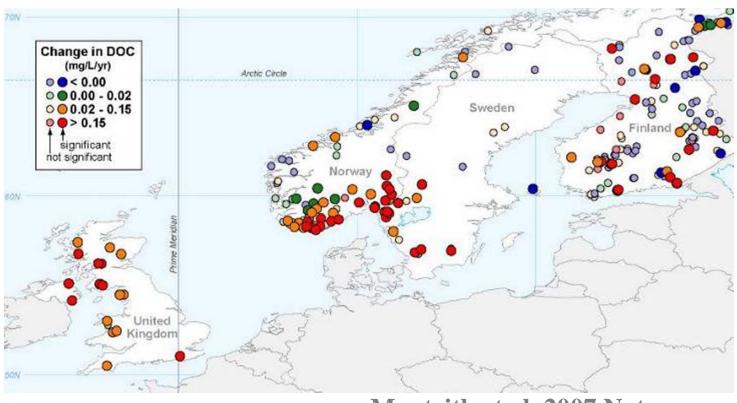
DOC in Fenno-Scandian Surface Water

There is lots – defines aquatic life,

impacts drinking water

DOC is increasing!

• 50%-100% increase 1990-2005

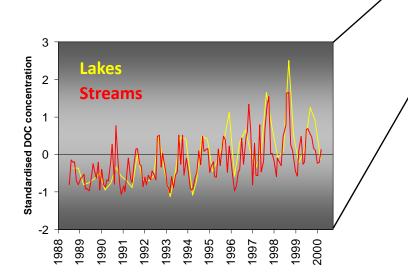


Monteith, et al. 2007 Nature

Why is DOC is Rising!

- Temperature originally linked via "enzymatic latch".
- Other Suggestions:
 Rainfall, Acidification Recovery
 Ionic strength, N-dep, CO₂

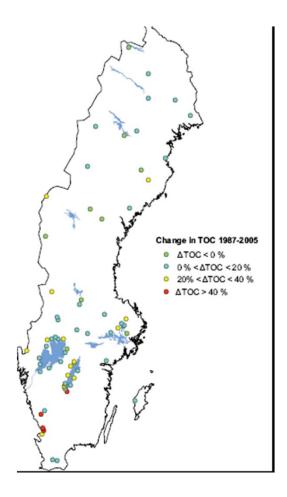
Still looking for mechanism(s)...

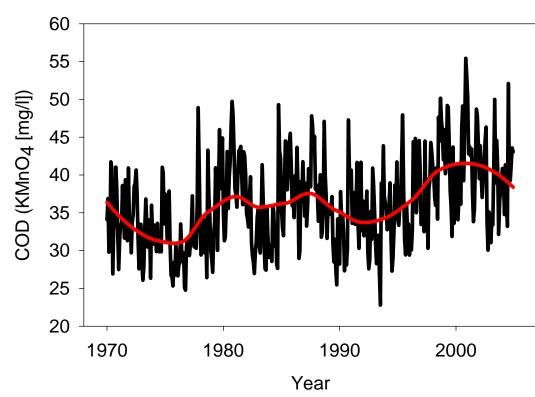


Export of organic carbon from peat soils troorsing from authorougenee, schilled-lists, Chengy in Isool on or river discharge the net success for the observed decreases. However, the Commil Jugideal Vampussess: However, the Commil Jugideal Vampussess: However, the Commil Jugideal Vampussess: However, the Committee of the Committee of the Incommittee of the Committee of the Committee of the Hoster proceedings decades, and data Bacter these proceding decades, and data Bacter ions over the cost III years, filess no of the fate of that majorial in the exprise Ancient homes for hard-up hermit crabs

C. Freeman, C.D. Evans, D.T. Monteith, B. Reynolds and N. Fenner. Nature (2001)

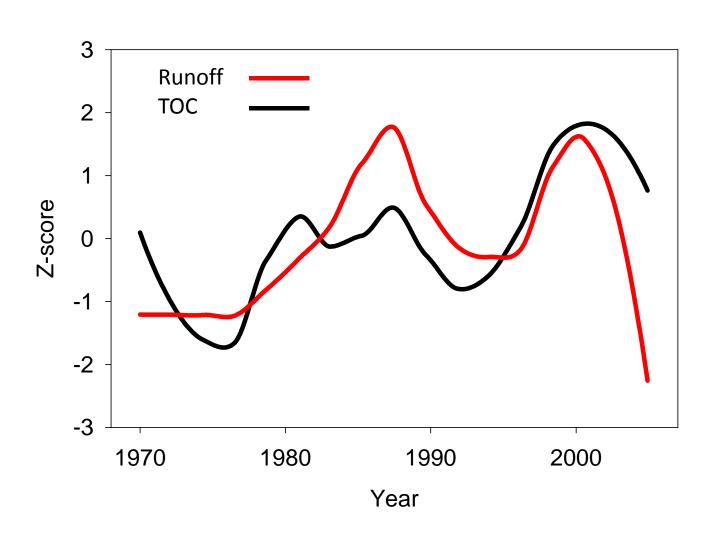
But the time-series for 35 years show both increasing and decreasing trends



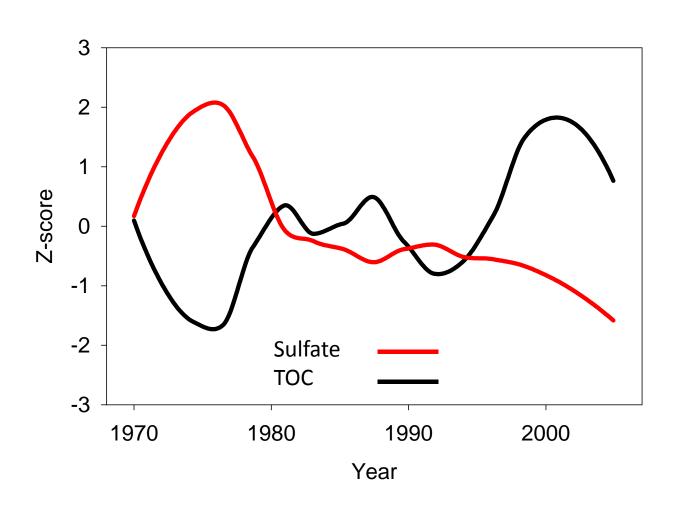


COD – mean value for 28 Swedish rivers

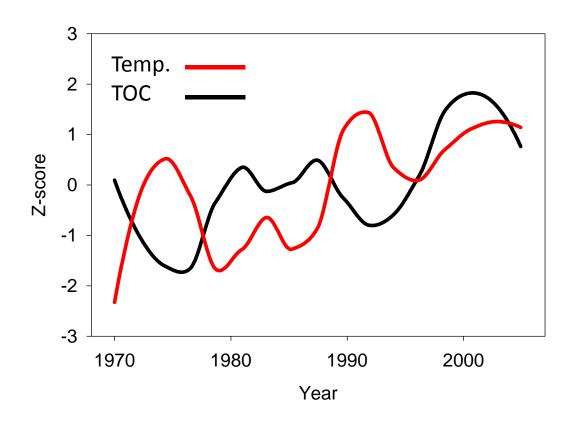
Is Runoff the driver?



Is dissovled Sulphate the driver?

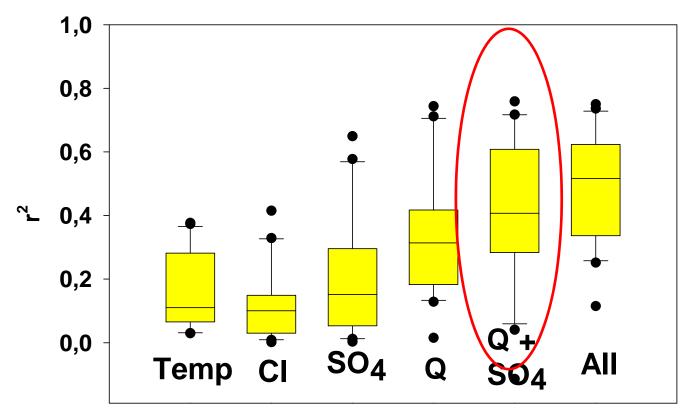


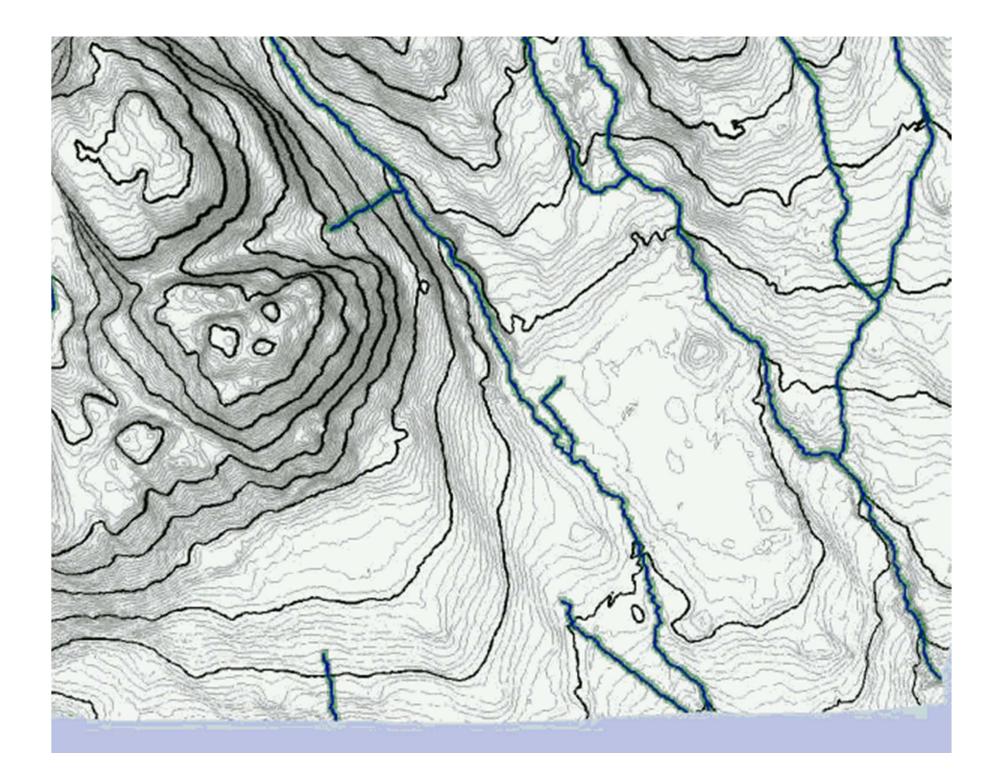
Air Temperature?



Flow and SO_4 drive annual TOC over 35 yrs Future climate (2 C warmer, 25% more flow) gives 6% TOC increase. (Erlandsson et al. GBC, 2008)

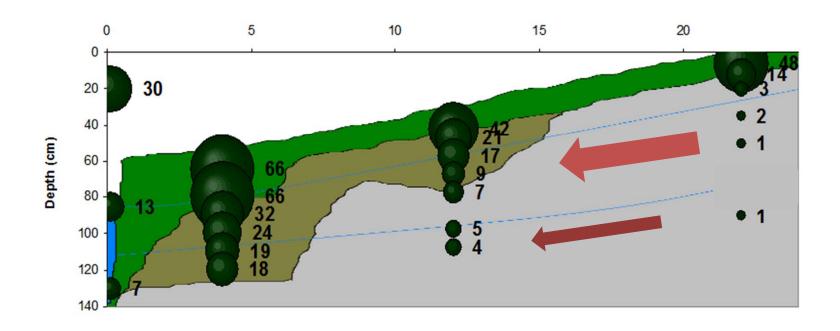
Is that it?



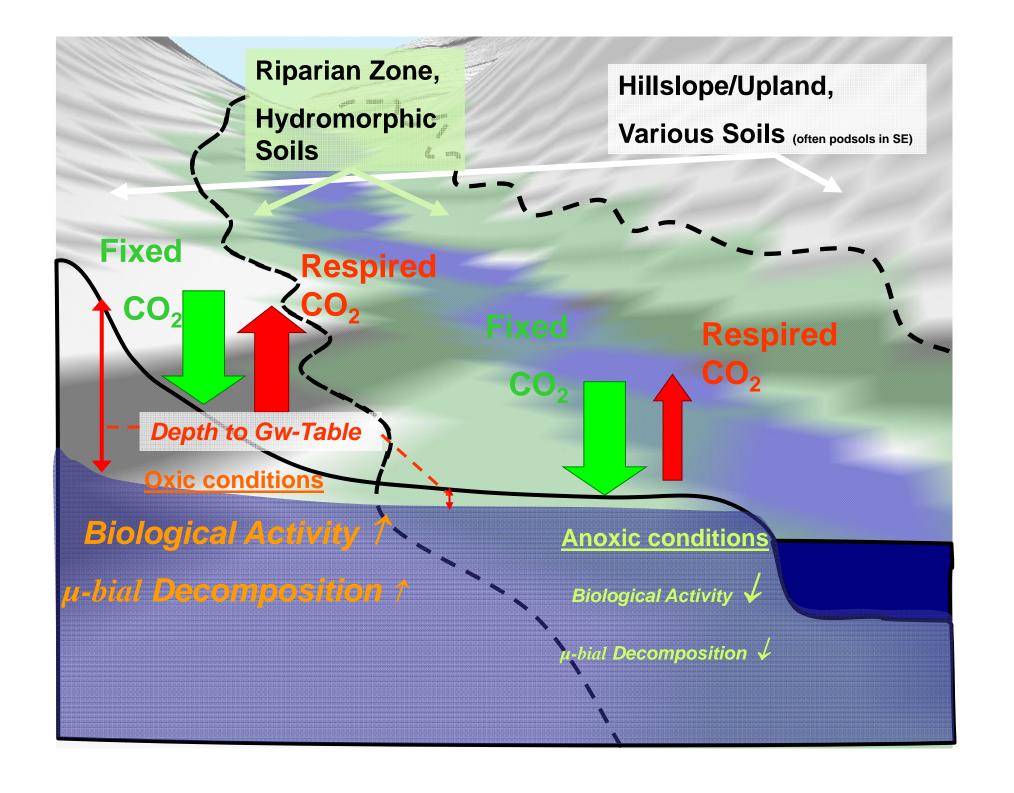


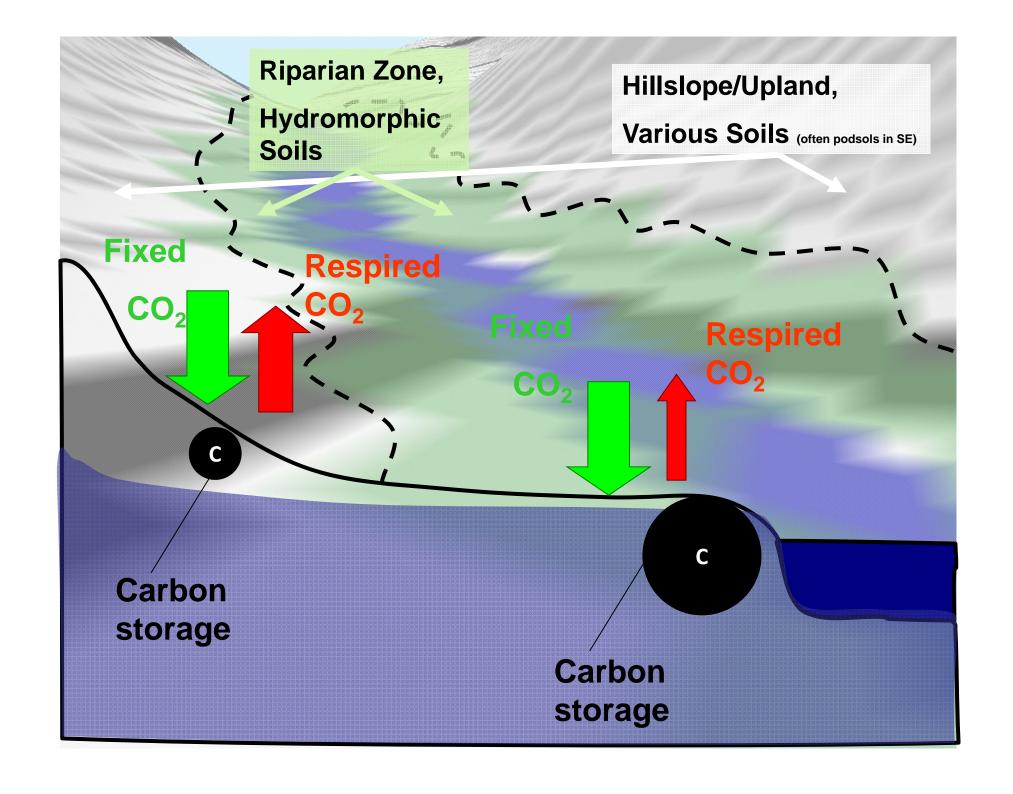
Shallow Groundwater has low DOC (< 2 mg/L), Streams are 10, 20, 30 mg/L

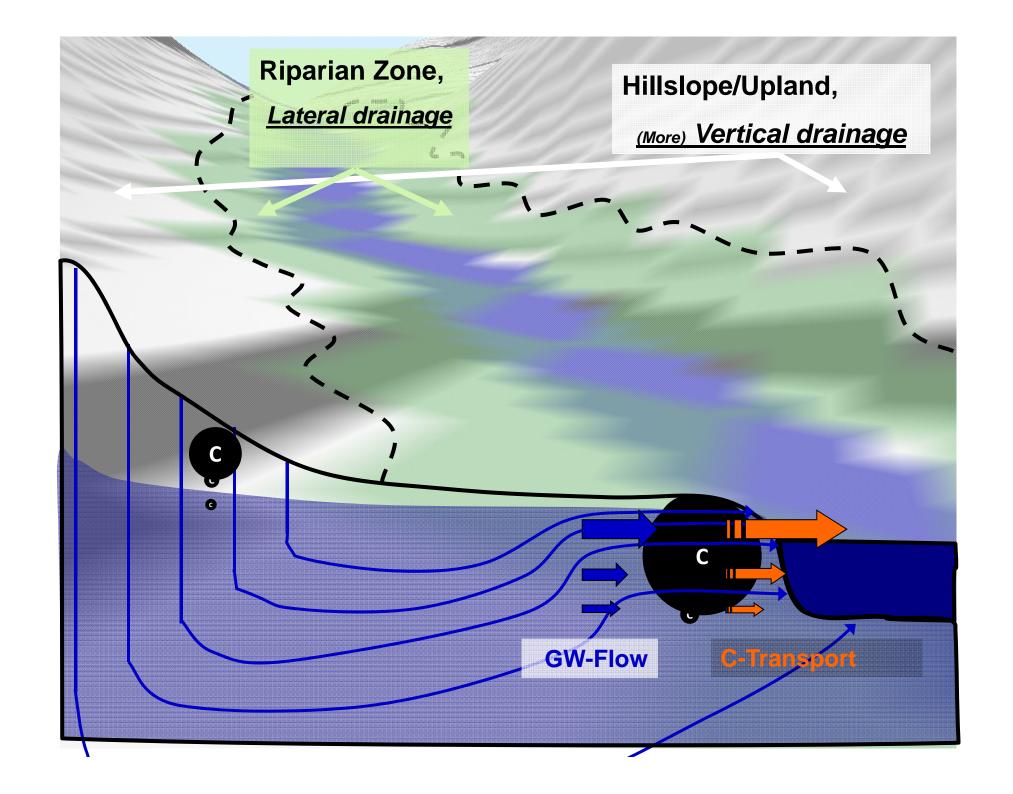
Runoff DOC comes from "Connected" Organic Soils in the Near-Stream/Rpiarian Zone and Wetlands

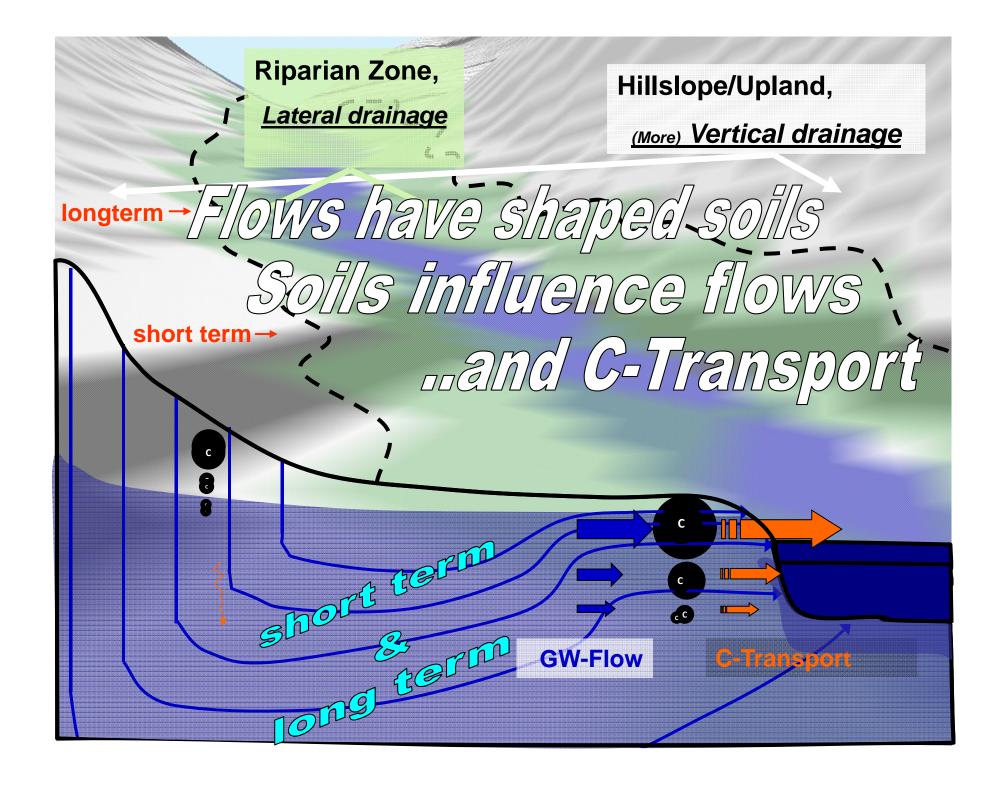


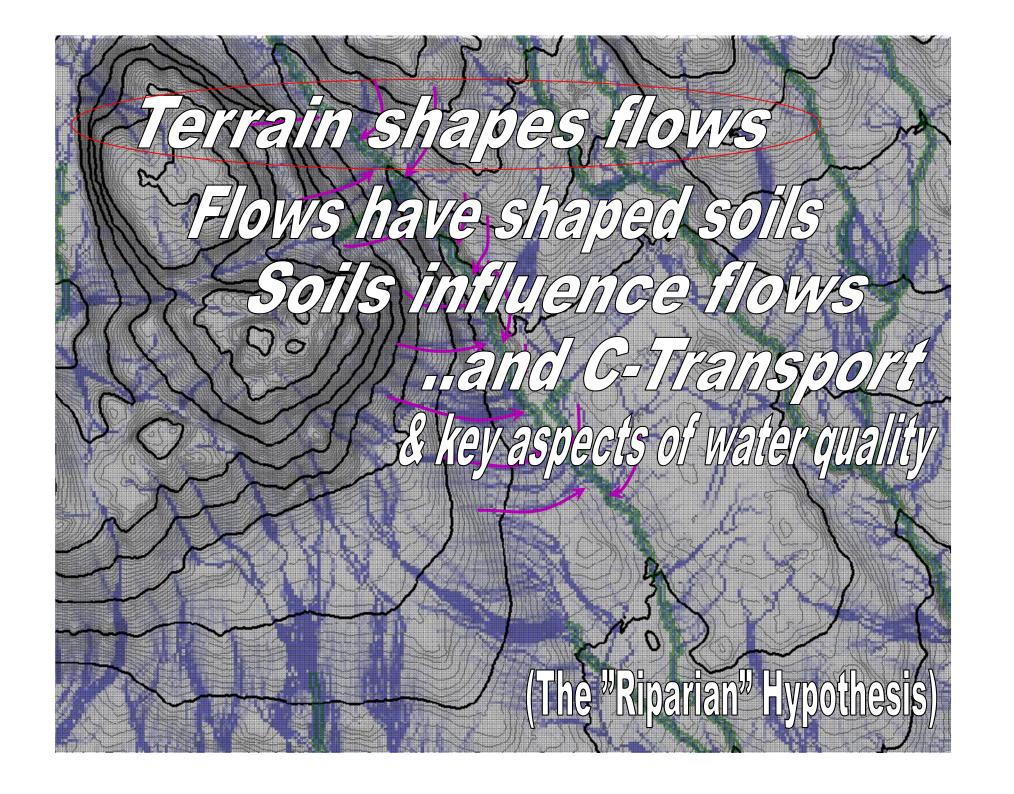




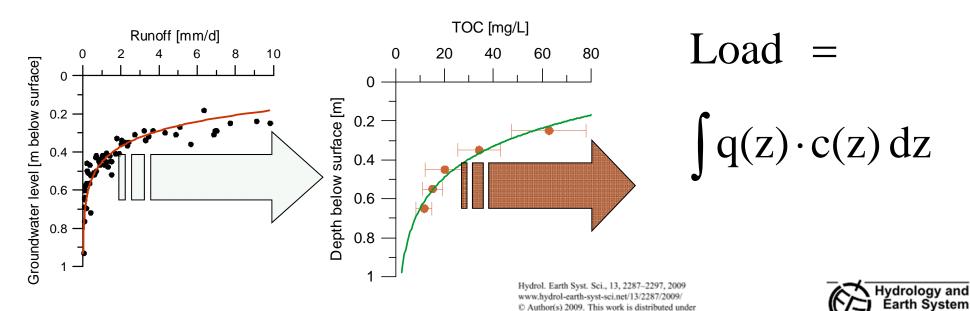


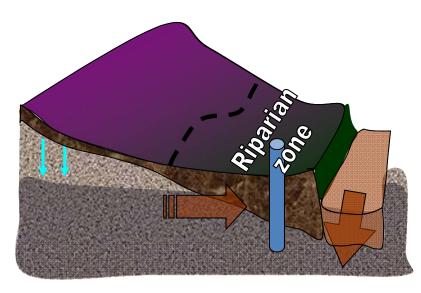






Riparian Concentration Integration Model (RIM)





Seibert et al. 2009 (Hess)

Linking soil- and stream-water chemistry based on a Riparian Flow-Concentration Integration Model

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- ¹Department of Geography, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstr. 190, 8057 Zurich, Switzerland
- ²Department of Physical Geography and Quaternary Geology, Stockholm University, 106 91 Stockholm, Sweden
- ³Department of Aquatic Sciences and Assessment, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), P.O. Box 7050, 750 07 Uppsala, Sweden
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Received: 15 July 2009 – Published in Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss.: 26 August 2009 Revised: 6 November 2009 – Accepted: 17 November 2009 – Published: 2 December 2009

Abstract. The riparian zone, the last few metres of soil through which water flows before entering a gaining stream, has been identified as a first order control on key aspects of stream water chemistry dynamics. We propose that the distribution of lateral flow of water across the vertical profile of soil water chemistry in the riparian zone provides a concept.

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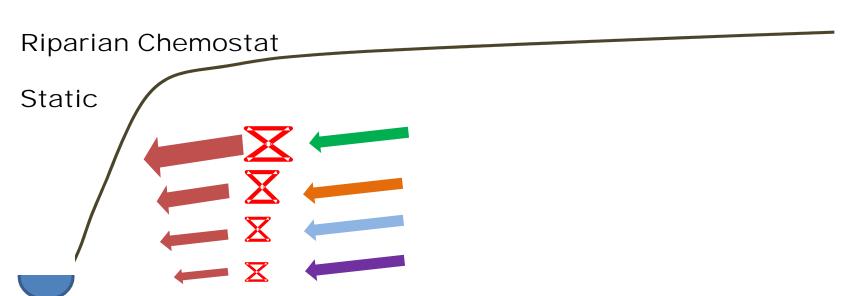
1 Introduction

In the effort to understand how stream water is influenced by catchment inputs, the riparian zone (RZ) has been identified as a key part of the catchment, especially when consid-

Sciences

Chemostat

- whatever passes gets the same "color"
- -- Instantaneous, no storages involved
- Vertically differentiated



Landscape/Catchment Water ≠ Runoff Chemistry

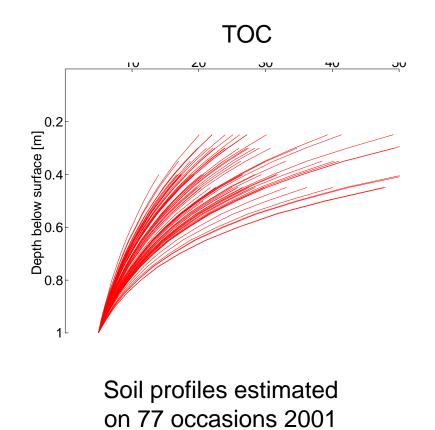
The Riparian Zone is:

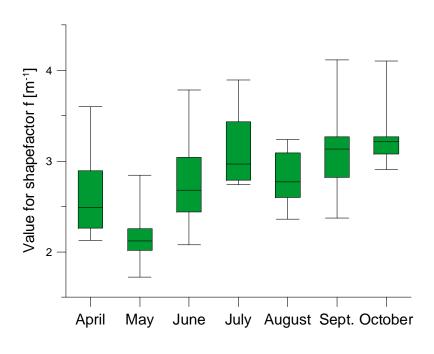
- 1. A Solution
- 2. A Panacea
- 3. The Ultimate Black Box
- 4. One zone to Rule them all...



Riparian Model - Tool for Hypothesis Testing, Conceptual Development

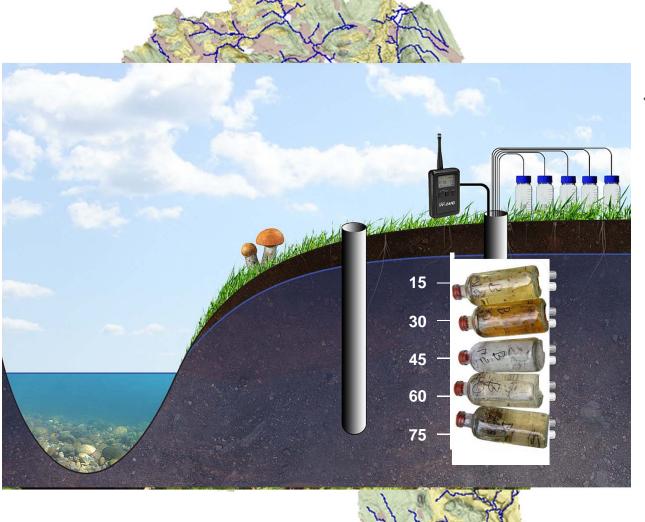
Example: Seasonal variation of shape-factor *f*





Seasonal variation of f

Krycklan Riparian Observatory Testing the Riparian Hypothesis/Dream



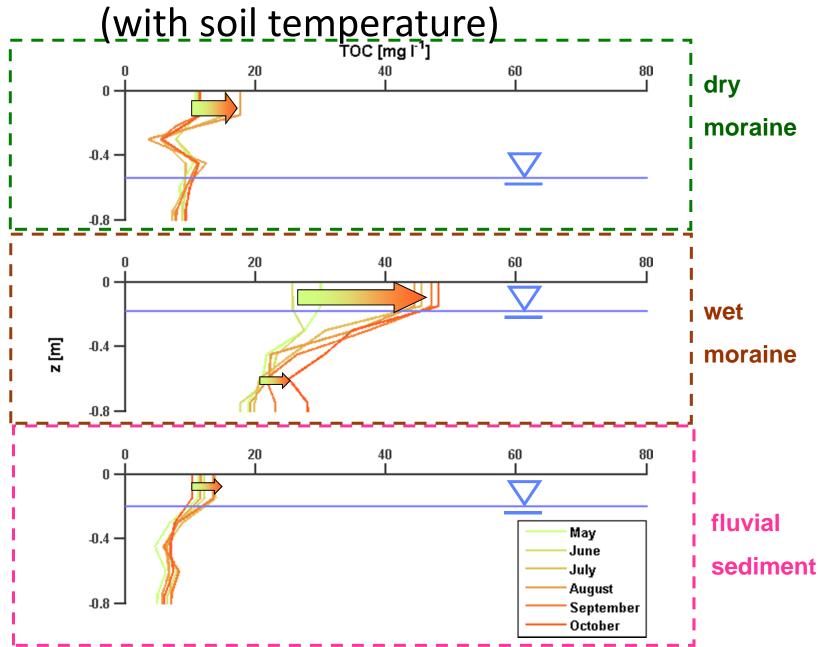


- 13 Sites
- 5 Depths/ Site
- 2 Lysimeters/ Depth
- 1 Gw-Well/ Site
- 9 Sampling Campaigns

TOC*, pH, absorbance, anions, cations, O18

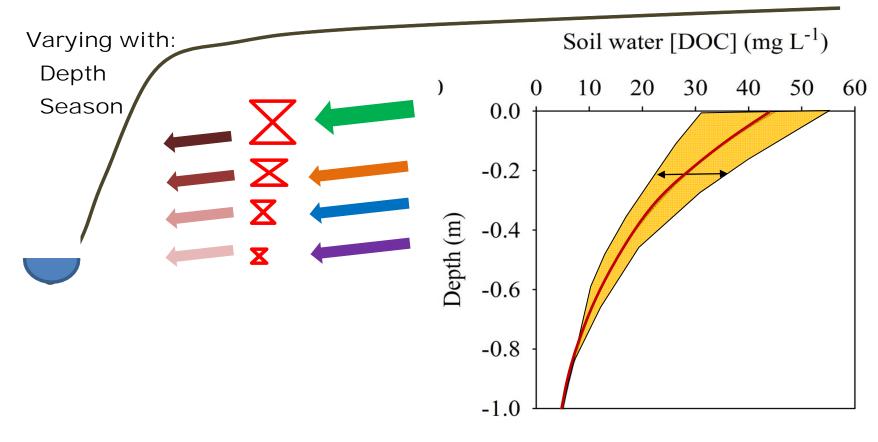
+ lots of help!

Riparian Soils: Temporal Variations

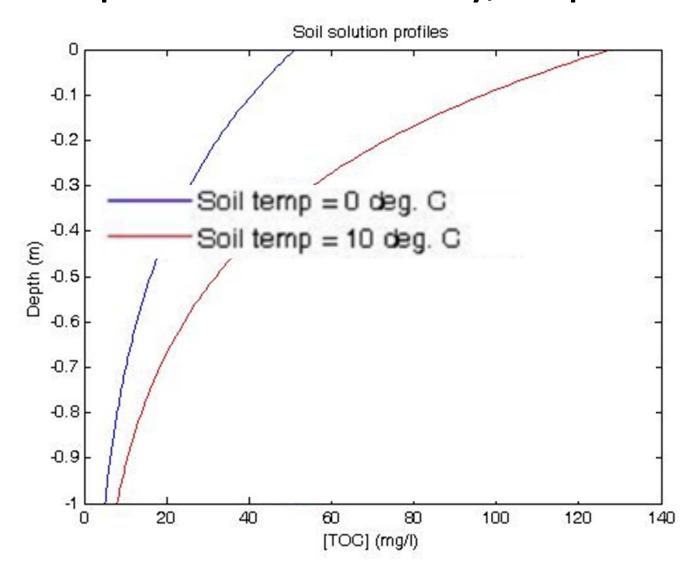


Seasonally Variable Chemostat [sic]

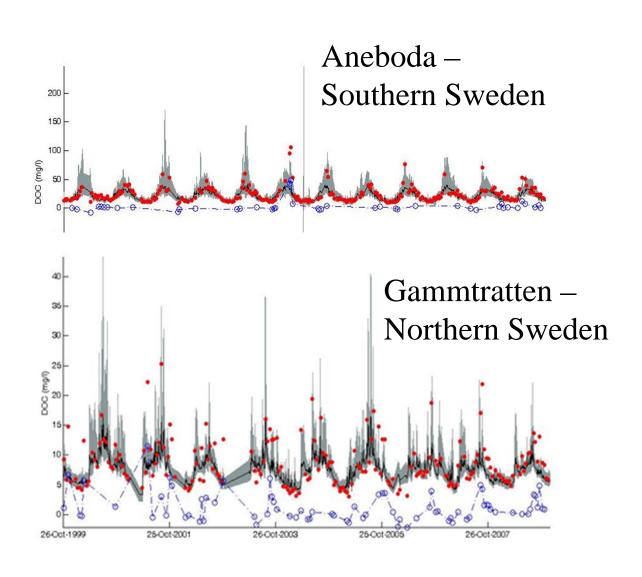
Riparian Chemostat



Temperature Sensitivity of DOC profile – captures seasonality, improves fit!



Modeling a decade of DOC Dynamics



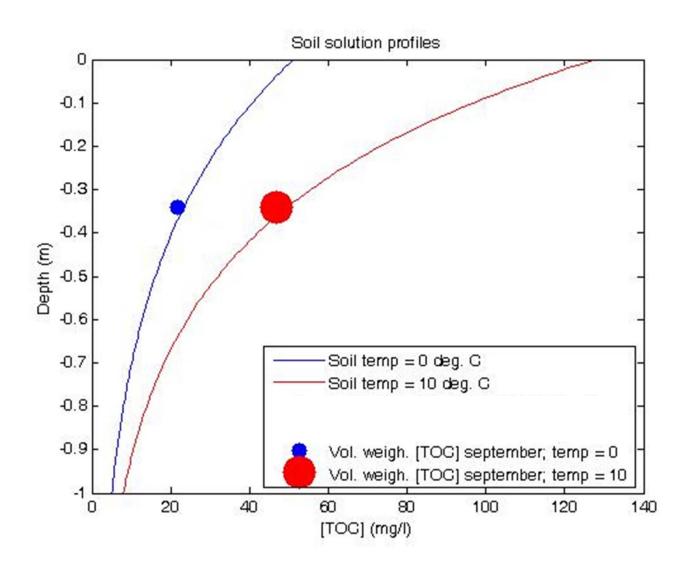
Why does the Riparian Zone Amplify Climate Change effects on DOC?

- Warmer
- More rain
- Less snow
- More runoff all year



Seasonal Chemostat and Climate Change

- less snowmelt, more autumn flow
- more flows when soils warm



TOC increases in a future climate

	Statistical Regression a	Riparian Model ^b
Mean TOC Increase	~1 mg/L (6%)	~4 mg/L (25%)
Autumn peak difference	•••	~10 mg/L

IPCC Hadley A Scenario,

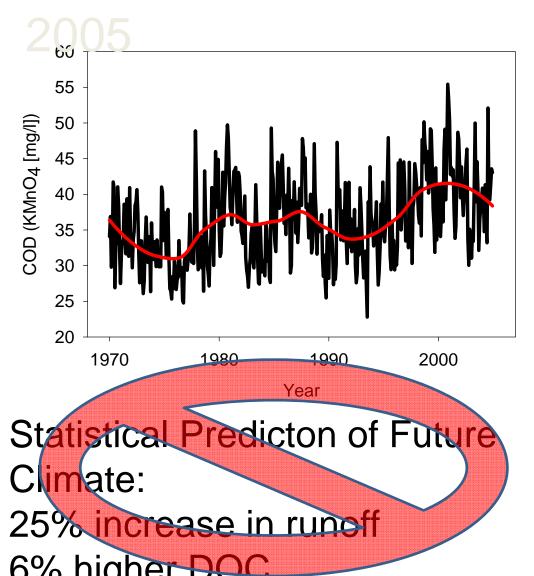
1.5 C temperature increase, 25% more runoff (HBV modeling).

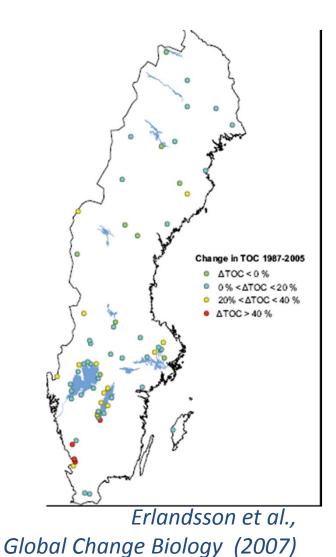
Department of Aquatic Science and Assessment

slu

^aErlandsson et al., 2008 Global Change Biology; ^bWinterdahl et al., in revision, Water Resources Research.

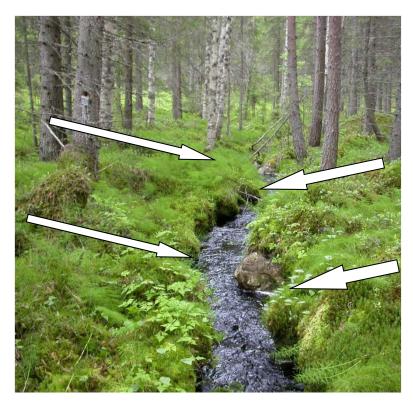
Flow and Sulfate Predict DOC in 28 Swedish Rivers 1970-

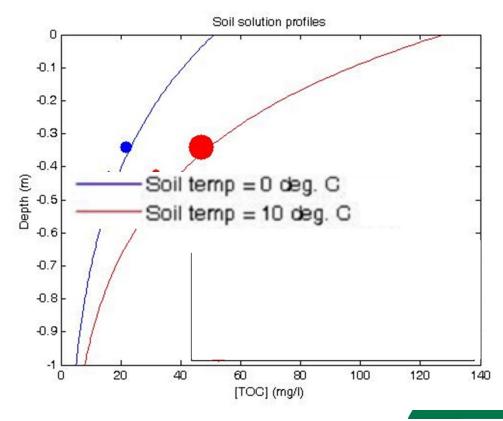




Warmer, wetter climate amplifies DOC export from the Riparian Zone:

Shift flow from Spring flood (cold soil) to rain events through warmer soils





Thanks for your time!

...and all these years to dig into the RZ with friends and colleagues.





