

Collection and Characterization of Organic Matter in NADP Wet and Dry Deposition



Natasha Goss, Natalie Mladenov, Chris
Seibold, Mark Williams, and Ethan Boor

INSTAAR



PM deposition at Niwot Ridge, CO

- Wet dep.
 - ~1350 kg C/yr
- Dry dep.
 - From DOC in snow: at most ~4100 kg C/yr
 - From dry deposition analyses:
 - ~2700 kg C (June)

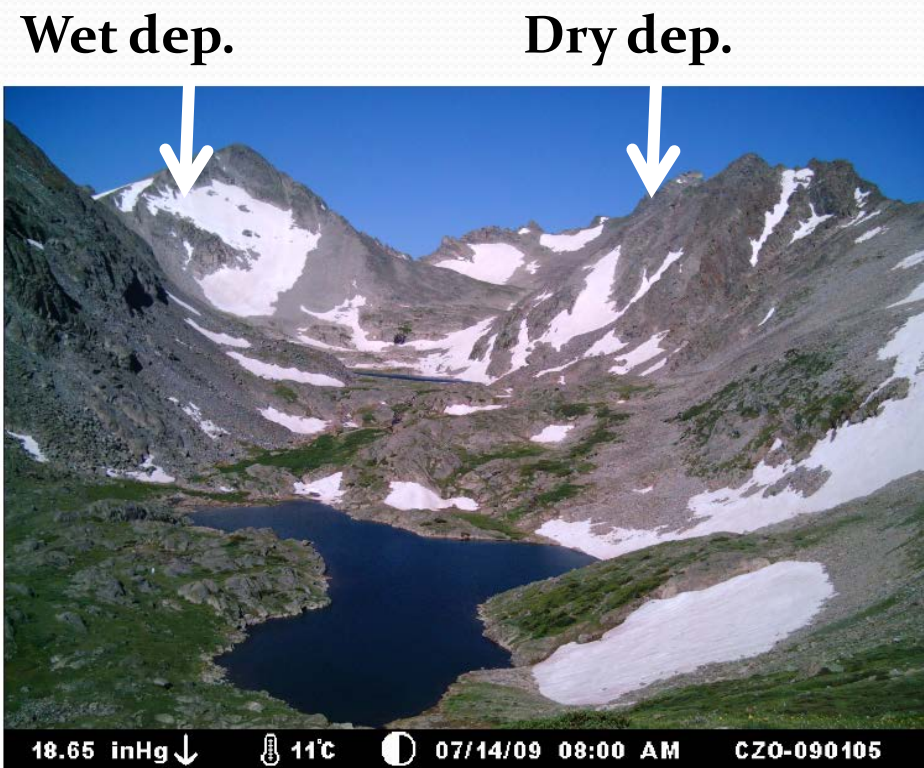
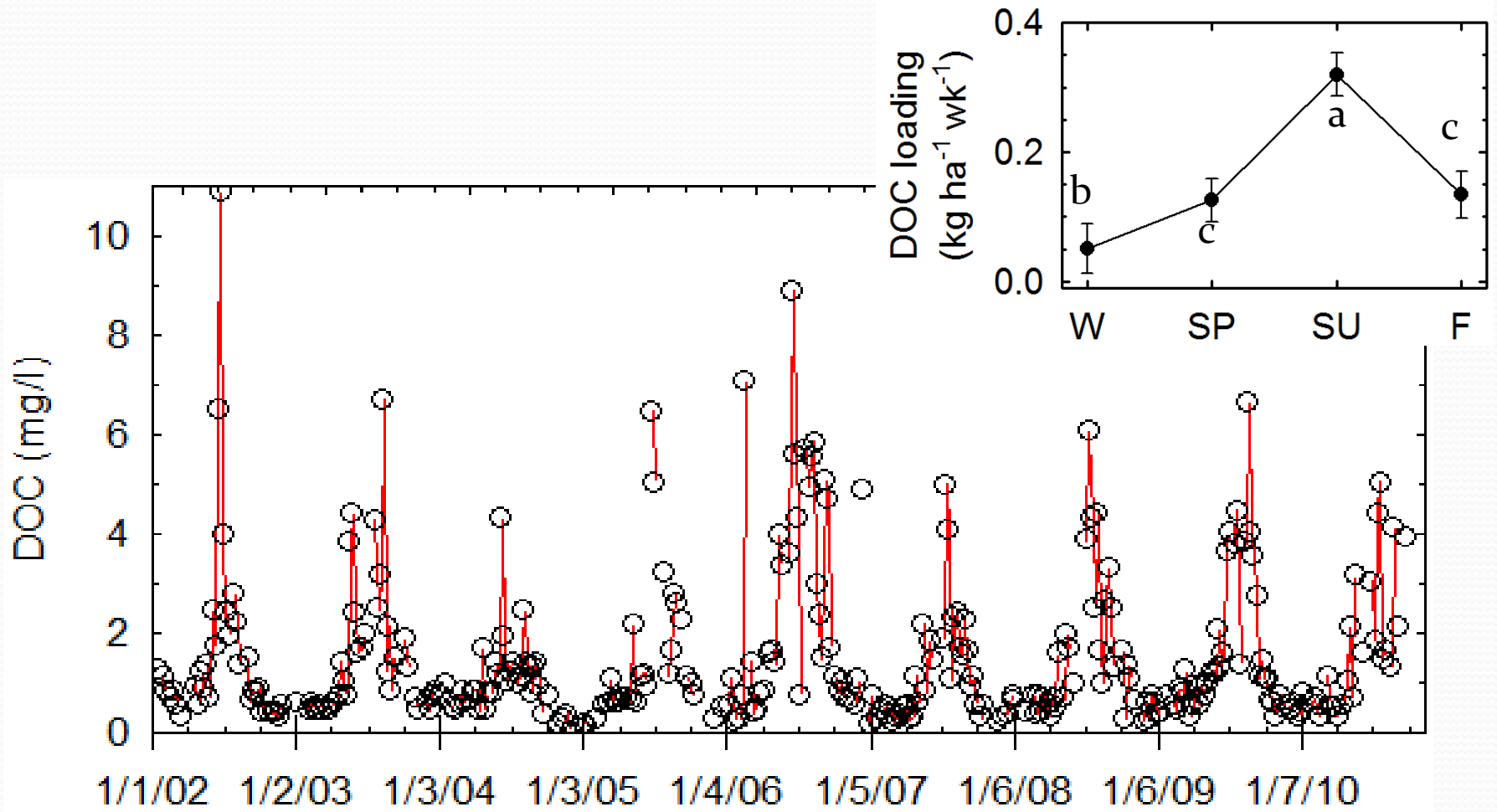


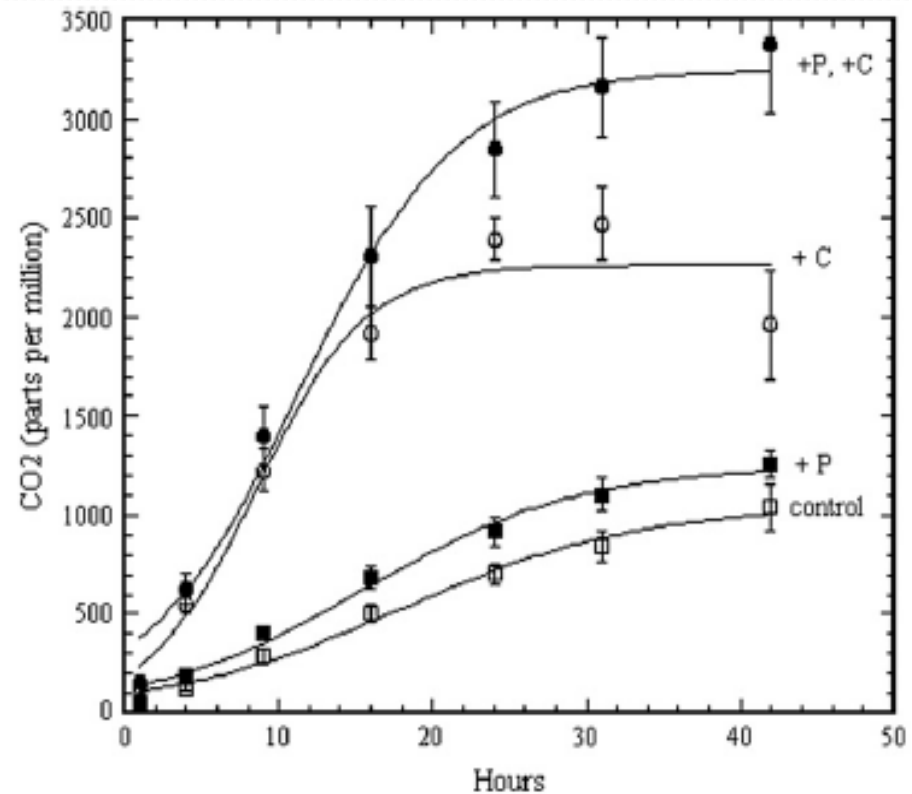
Photo Credit: Boulder Creek Critical
Zone Observatory

Seasonality in Wet Deposition



Importance of Organic Carbon

- High microbial abundance in barren alpine soils
- Microbes are carbon-limited.
- Atmospheric inputs of carbon may be important in these carbon-limited environments.
- Biogeochemical cycling of carbon affects downstream water quality



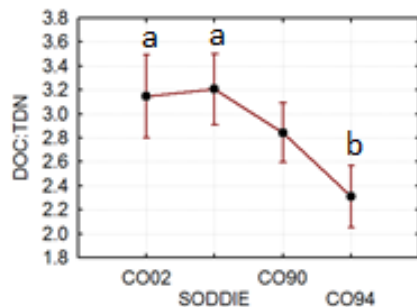
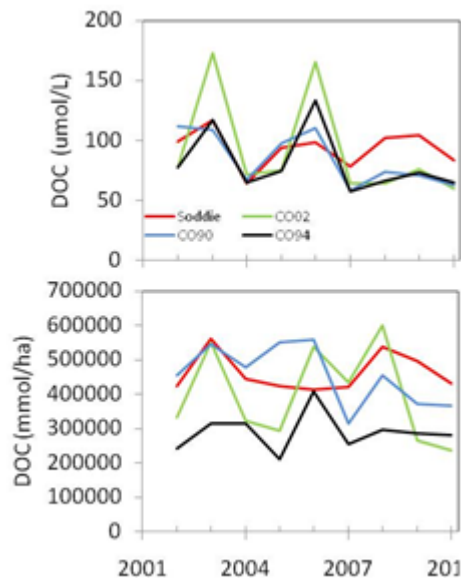
King et al., *Soil Biol Biochem*, 2008.

Elevation

- Green Lakes Valley, Colorado: NADP wet/dry deposition collectors and dedicated Soddie collector

CO₀₂ (3520 m)
Soddie (3345 m)
CO₉₀ (3022 m)
CO₉₄ (2524 m)

- Volume weighted mean DOC
- One-way ANOVA analyses: significant difference between only CO₀₂/Soddie and CO₉₄.



Dry deposition

- Collection challenges
- Marble inserts
- Objective: To quantify organic carbon inputs in wet and dry deposition
 - Preliminary information on quality of organic matter
- Processing
 - DOC, TDN, TDP
 - Fluorescence
 - FlowCAM
 - Further chemical analyses



How well do the marble inserts perform?

- Dust addition experiments
 - DOC, TDN, TDP
 - Percentage mass recovered
 - Humidity and detection limits

		DOC	TDN	pH	ANC
Trial A	Control	0.23	0.011	5.55	27.10
	Marbles	0.91	0.073	6.22	9.19
Trial B	Control	0.43	0.011	5.55	17.18
	Marbles	0.51	0.065	6.23	6.16
Trial C	Control	0.16	0.015	5.58	5.92
	Marbles	0.34	0.019	6.00	13.51

p=0.17

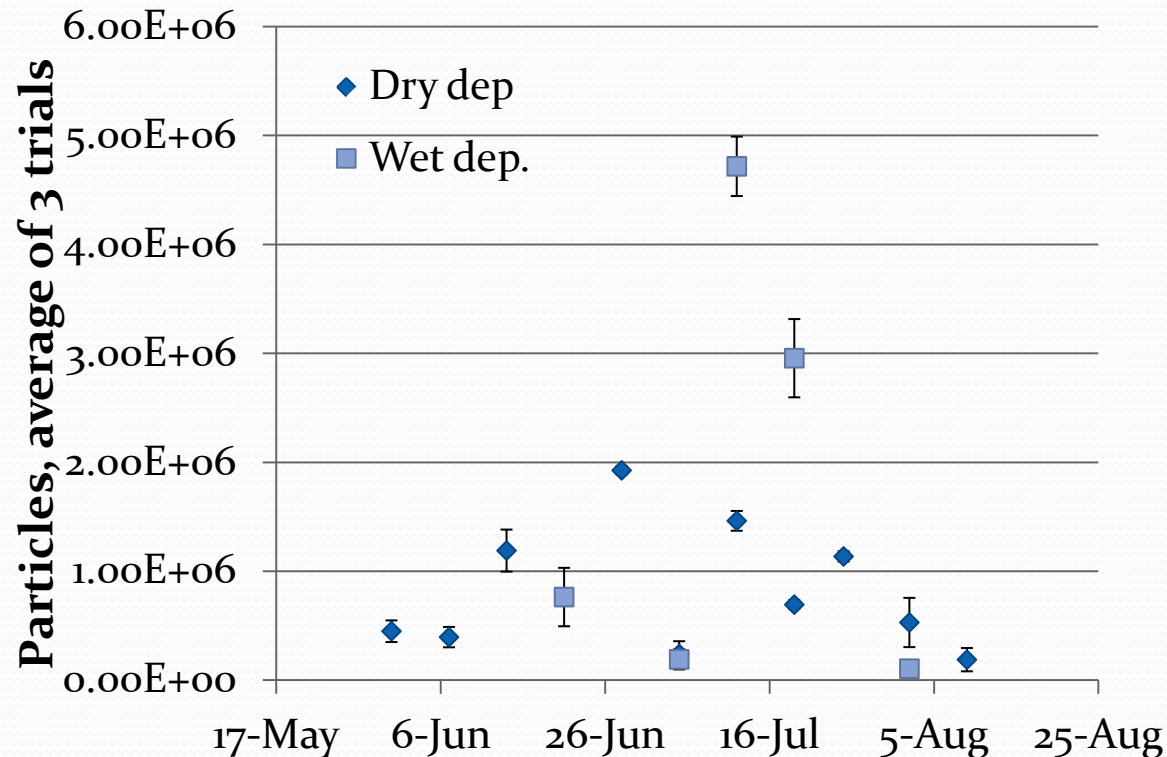
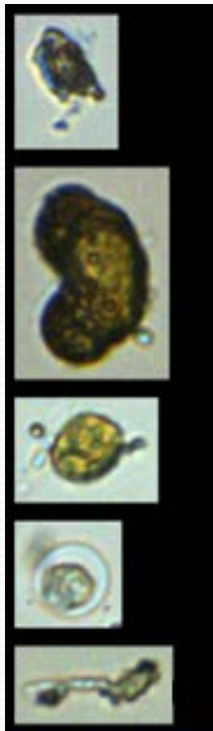
p=0.08

p=0.02

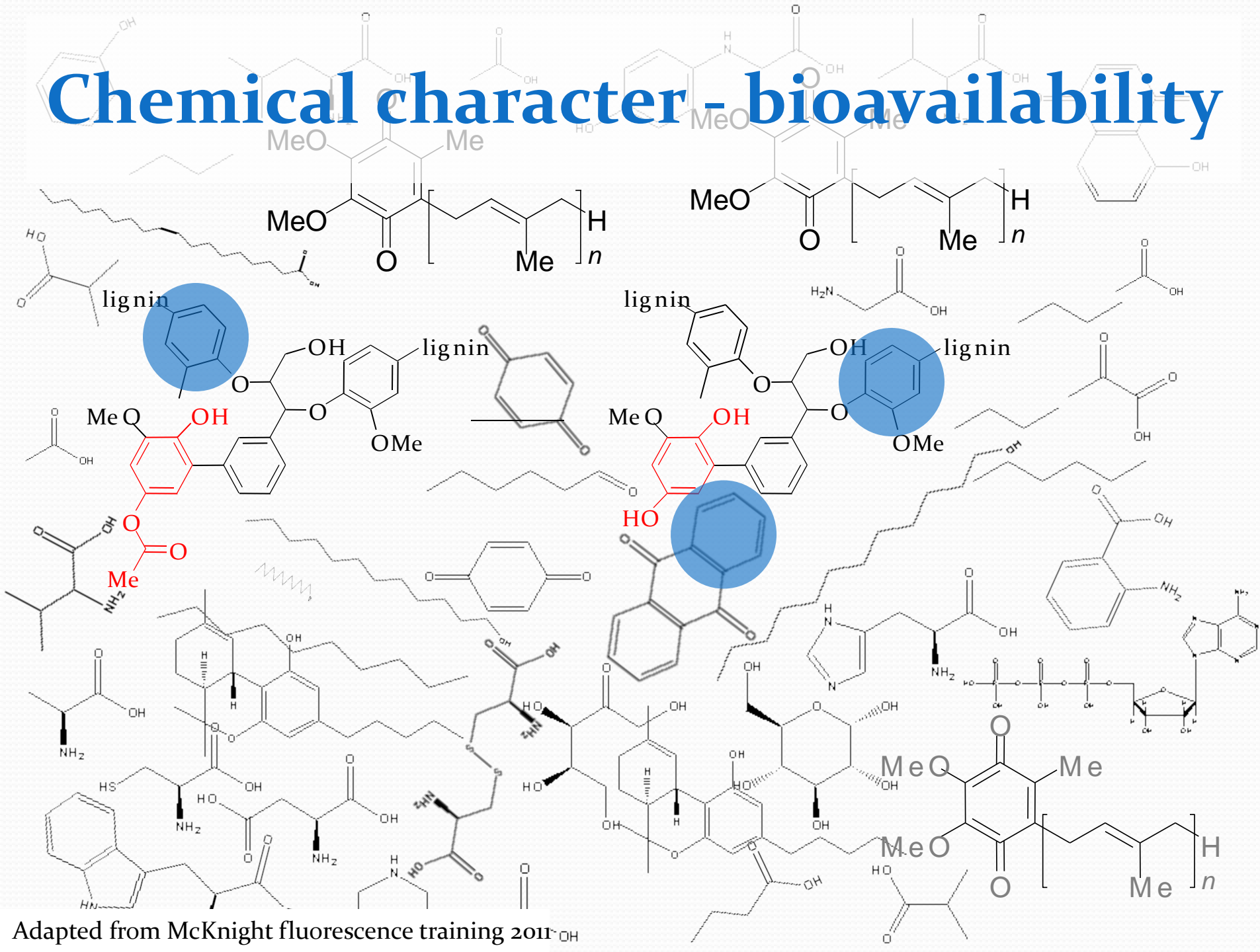
p=0.33

FlowCAM analysis

- Particles in wet and dry deposition
- Qualitative and quantitative analysis of large particles



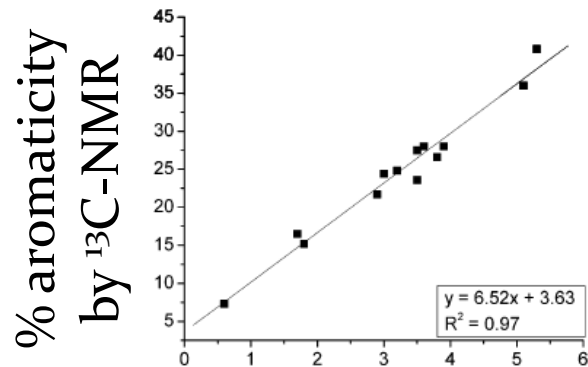
Chemical character - bioavailability



Quality: Rapid DOM characterization

UV-vis absorbance

- SUVA, specific UV absorbance
 - UV absorbance/ DOC concentration
 - aromaticity proxy

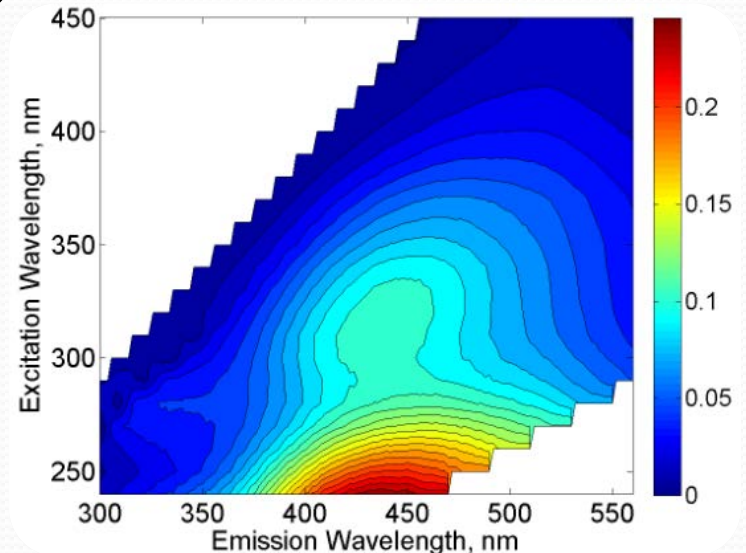


SUVA_{254} ($\text{L mg}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$)

Weishaar et al. *ES&T*,
2003

Fluorescence spectroscopy

- Excitation emission matrix - **EEM**
- Indices: HIX (Zsolnay et al., 1998), FI (McKnight et al., 2001)
- PARAFAC modeling (Stedmon et al., 2003)



Spectral Slope Ratios

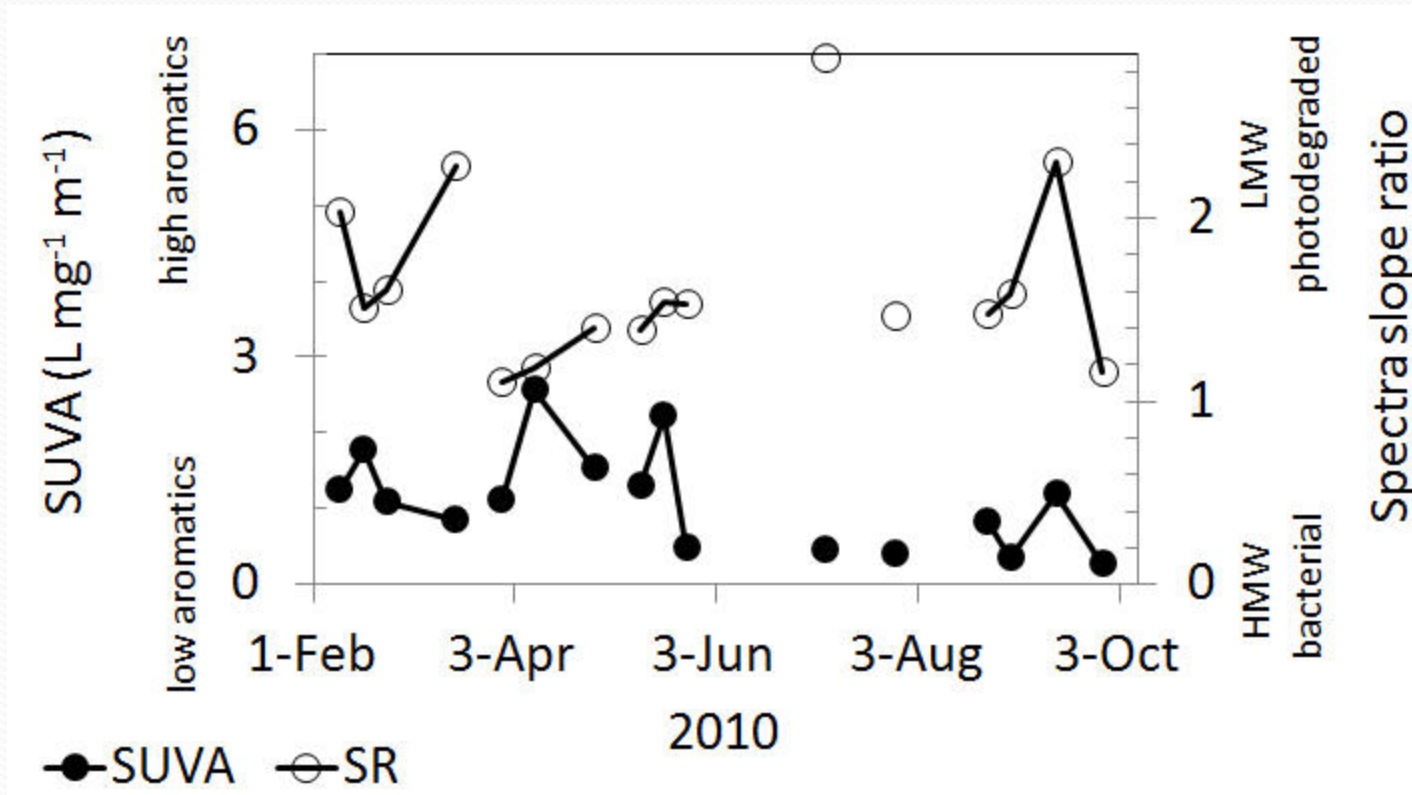


Figure 1. SUVA₂₅₄ and spectral slope ratio over time.

Summary

- Dry deposition a significant contributor to PM loading
- Organic carbon deposition influenced by seasonal contributions
 - Pollen
 - Dust transport vs. bioaerosols
- High photodegradation (alpine environment) and low aromaticity
- Future work:
 - Further tests of marble inserts
 - Expansion of analyses to CO₉₄, CO₉₀, CO₀₂
 - Long-term monitoring

Thank You

- Niwot Ridge LTER
- INSTAAR
- University of Colorado
- Collaborators and mentors:
 - Kurt Chowanski and Steve Schmidt
 - Kiowa Environmental Chemistry Laboratory



Questions?





Extra slides

PM loading

- Seasonal variance
- July loadings over GL4 watershed
 - 36600 kg/year
 - 340 g/ha/day
- # particles/area of colander per week, converted to kg/hectare/week, for wet and dry deposition
- Dry dep only: use recovered mass/avg of % mass recovered in addition experiments, then divide by area of the bucket. Convert to kg/hectare/week.

Study sites

