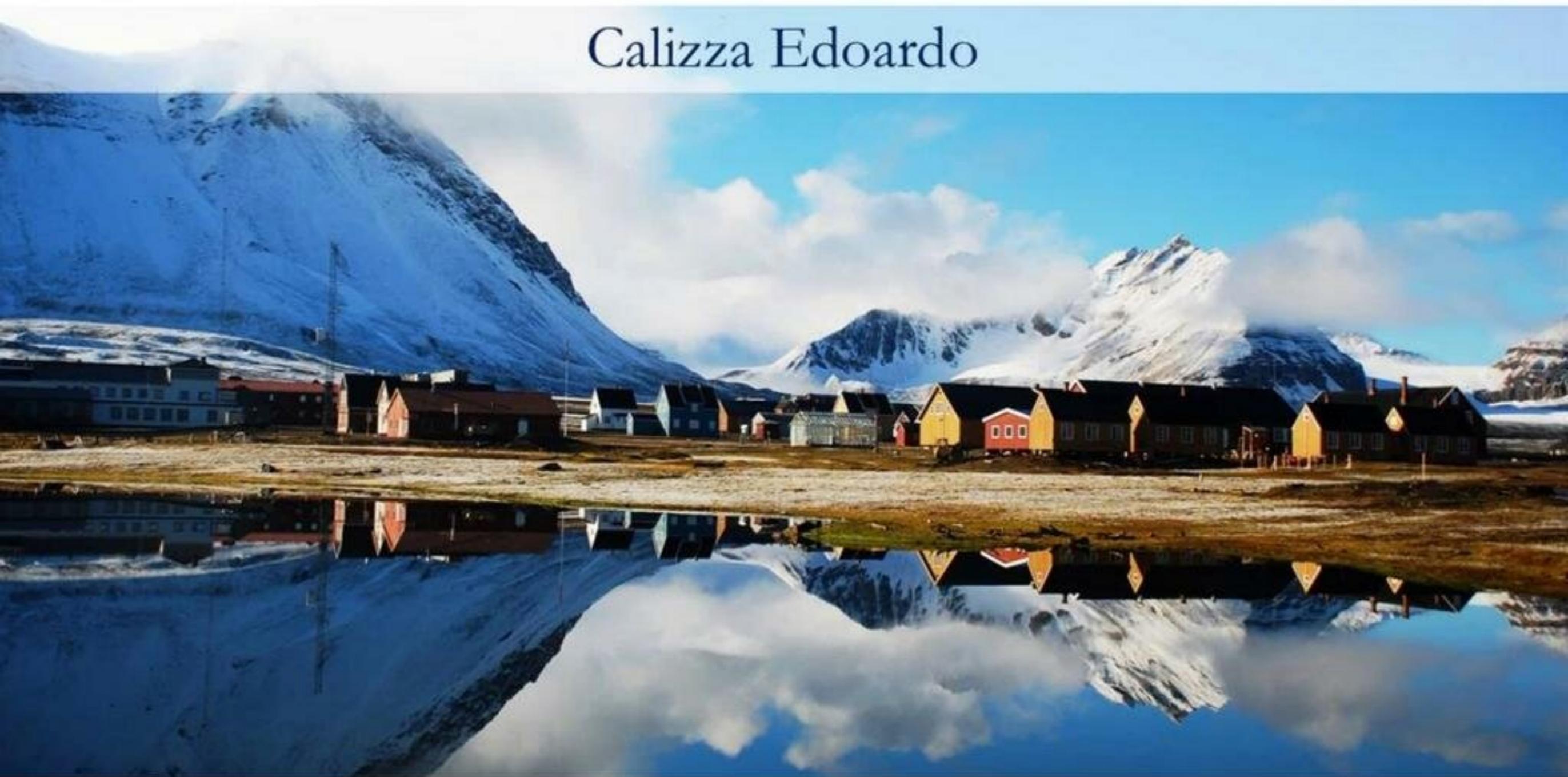




Climate-related drivers of nutrient inputs and food web structure in shallow Arctic lake ecosystems

Calizza Edoardo



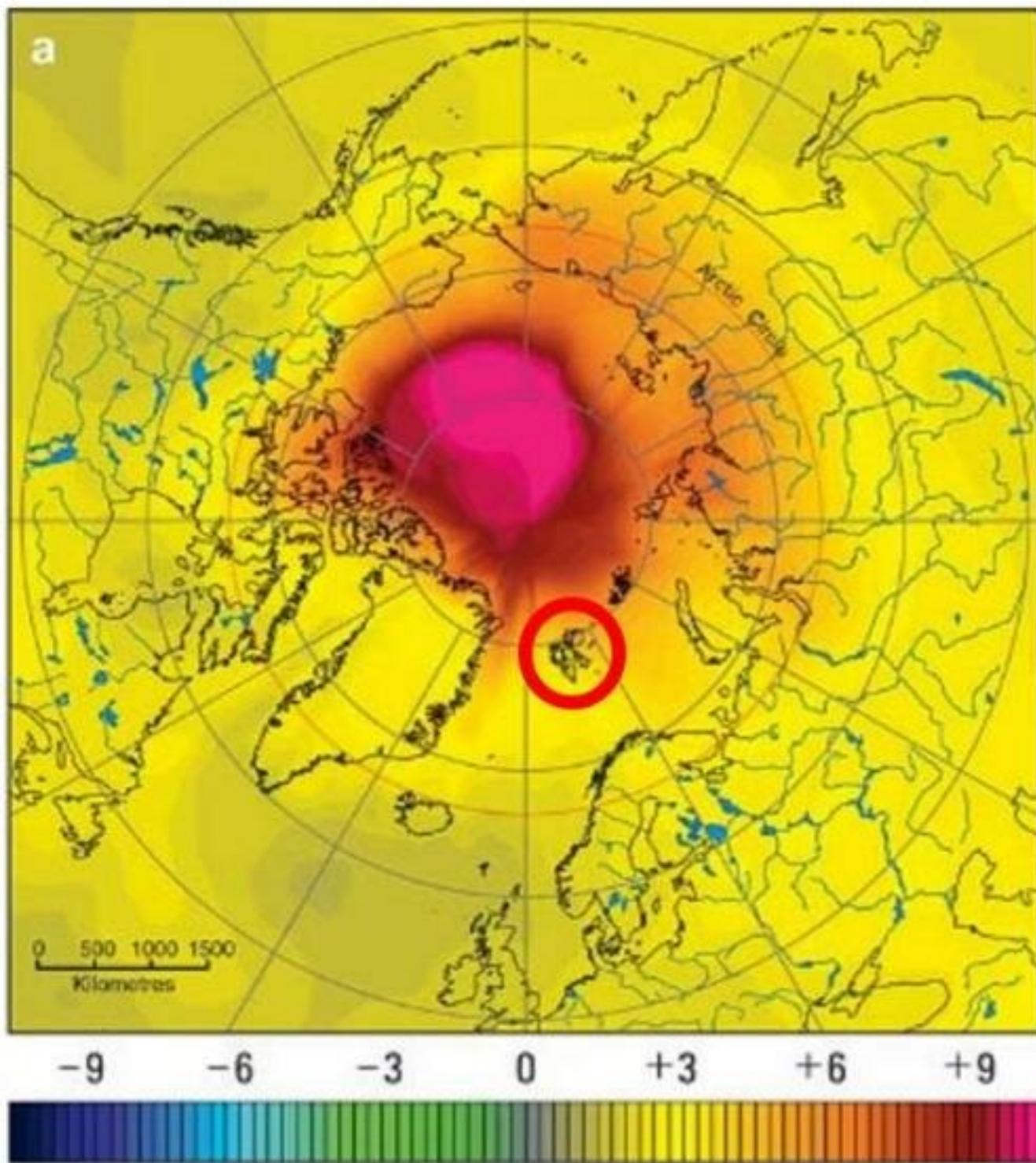
OPEN

Climate-related drivers of nutrient inputs and food web structure in shallow Arctic lake ecosystems

Edoardo Calizza^{1,2}, Rosamaria Salvatori³, David Rossi⁴, Vittorio Pasquali⁵, Giulio Careddu^{1,2},
Simona Spota Caputi^{1,2}, Deborah Maccapan¹, Luca Santarelli¹, Pietro Montemurro¹,
Loreto Rossi^{1,2} & Maria Letizia Costantini^{1,2}



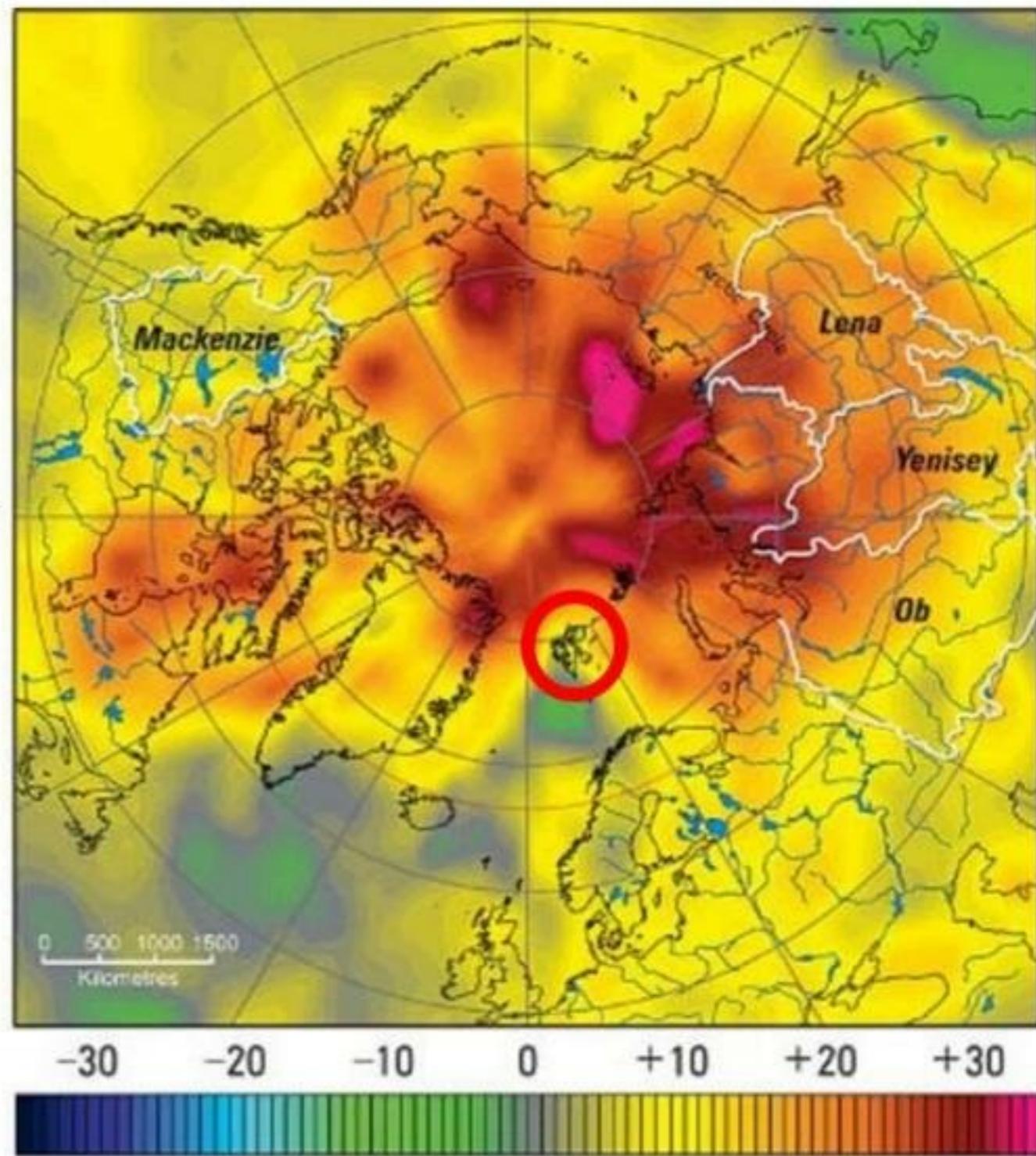
TEMPERATURE



Temperature Change

Figure 1. Changes in mean monthly air temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) between 1981–2000 and 2071–2090 projected by the ACIA-designated models (five-model average) for (a) October and (b) November.

PRECIPITATION

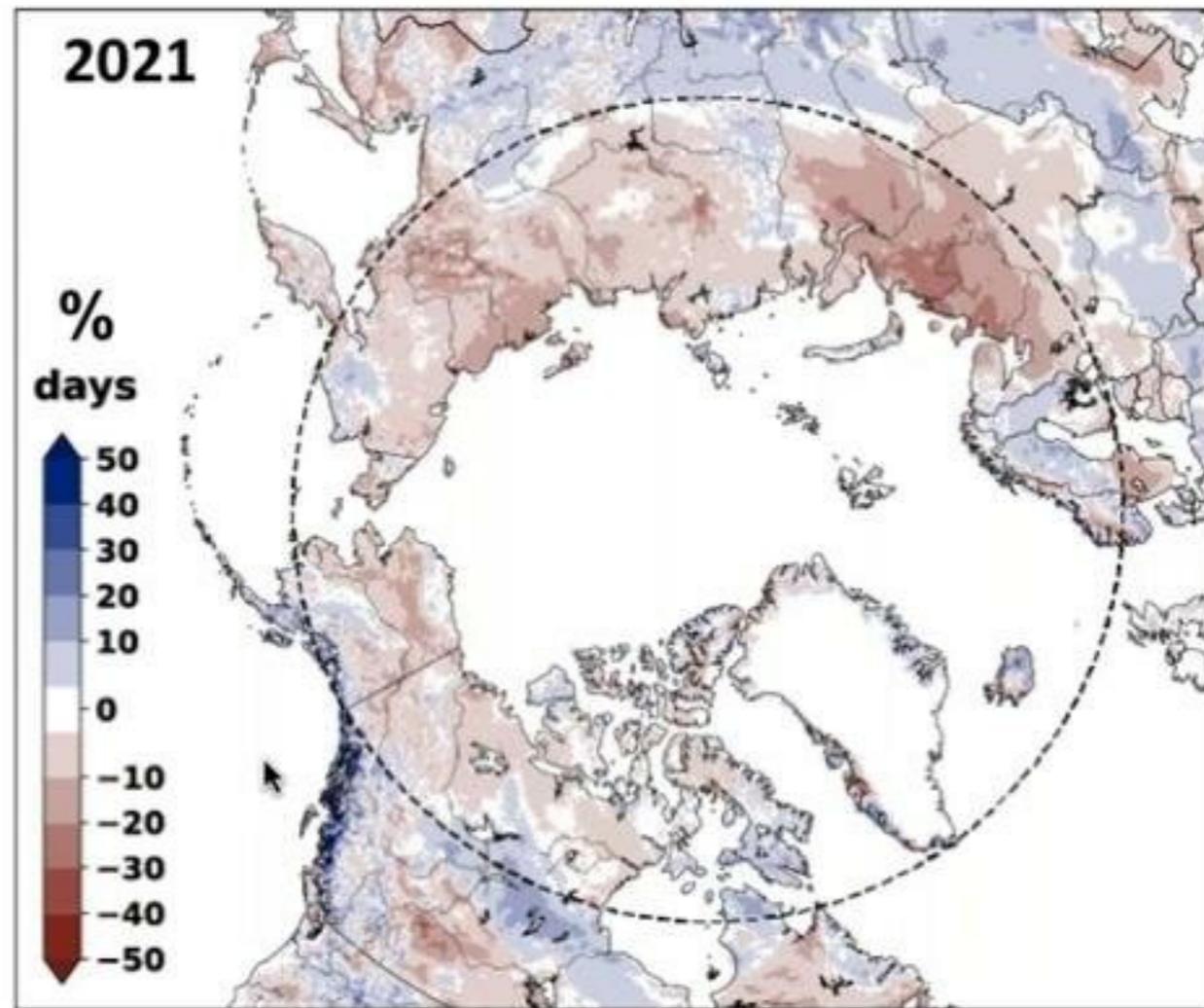


Precipitation Change

Figure 2. Percentage changes in November to April precipitation between 1981–2000 and 2071–2090 projected by the ACIA-designated models (five-model average). The basins of four major arctic rivers are also shown.

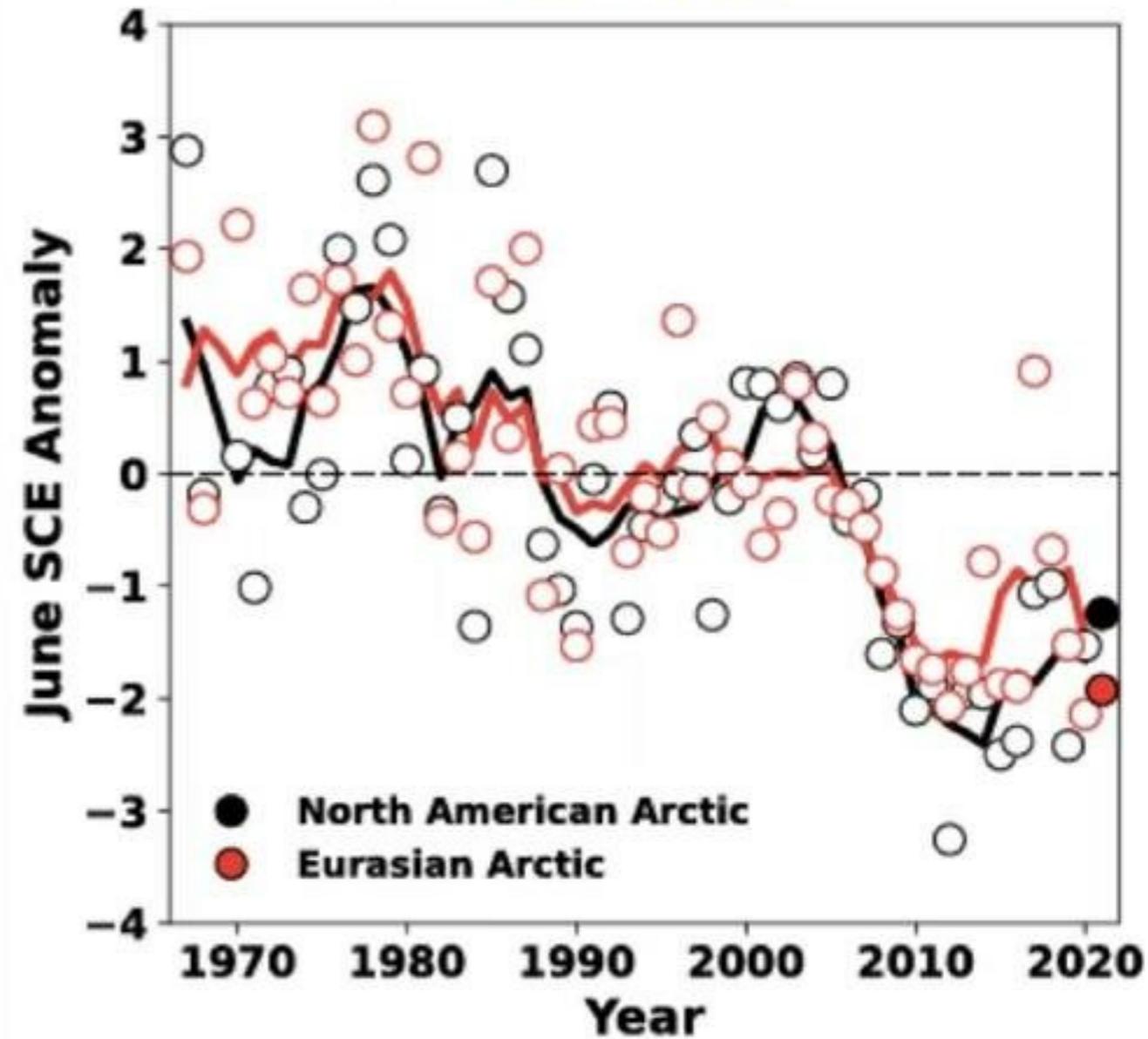
CHANGES IN SNOW COVER

Duration

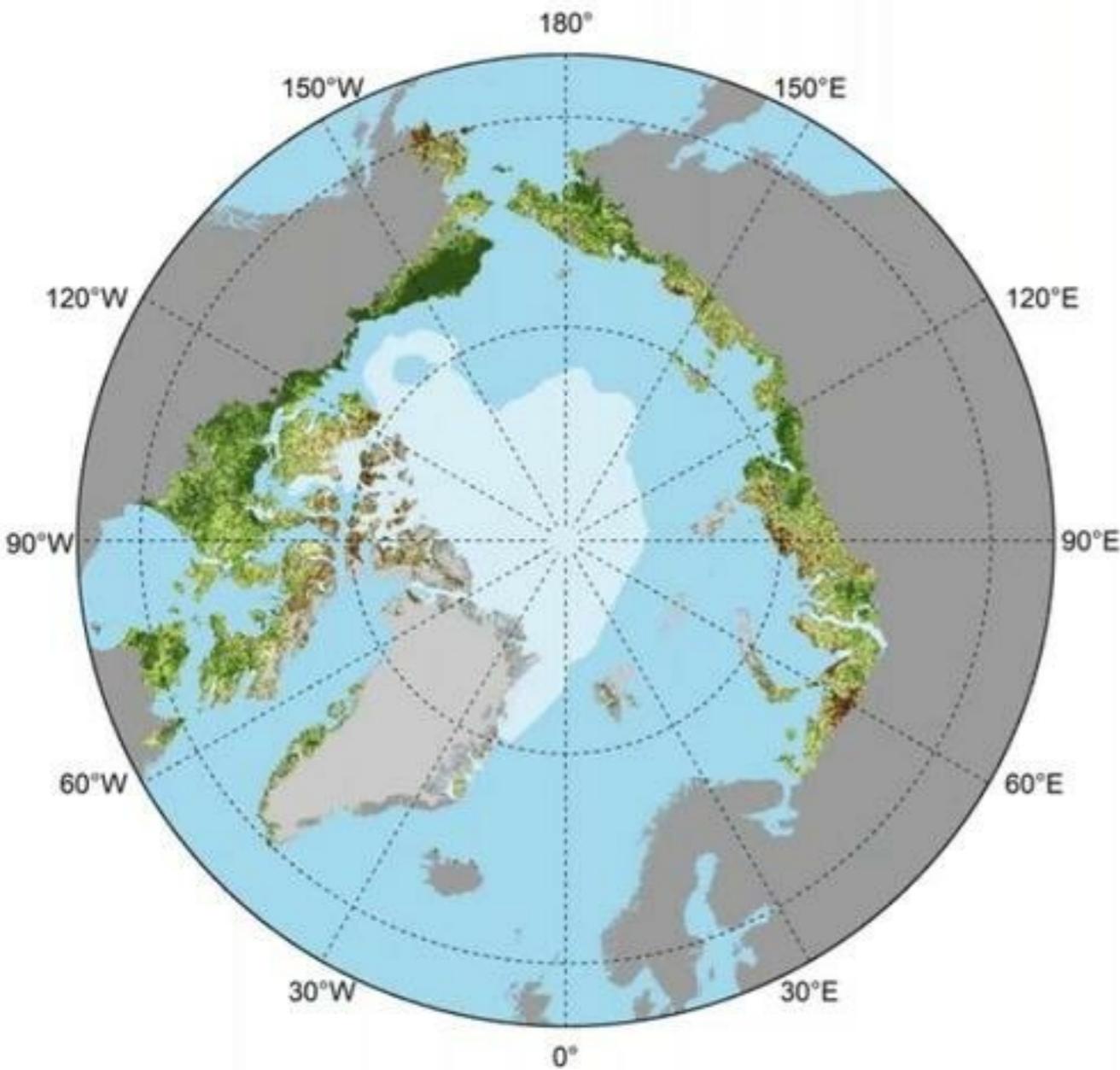


(ref.: 1982-2020)

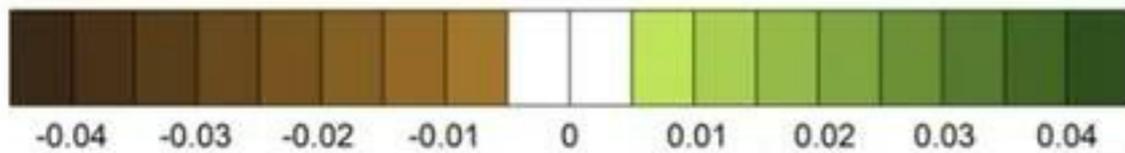
Extent



CHANGES IN VEGETATION

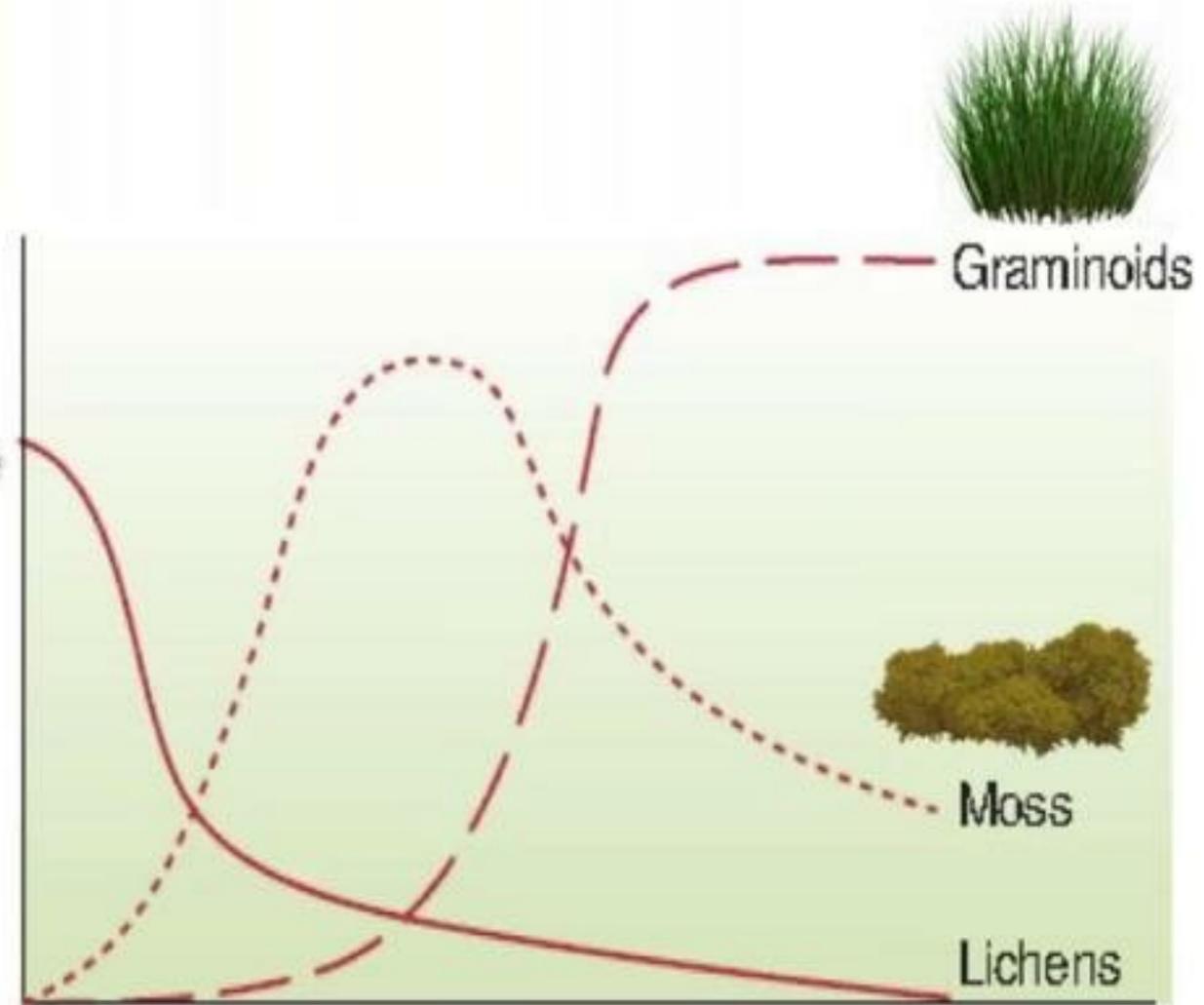


GIMMS3G+ MaxNDVI Trend, 1982–2020 (unitless/decade)



Magnitude of the trend in MaxNDVI for the 39-year period 1982-2020

PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY



WARMING

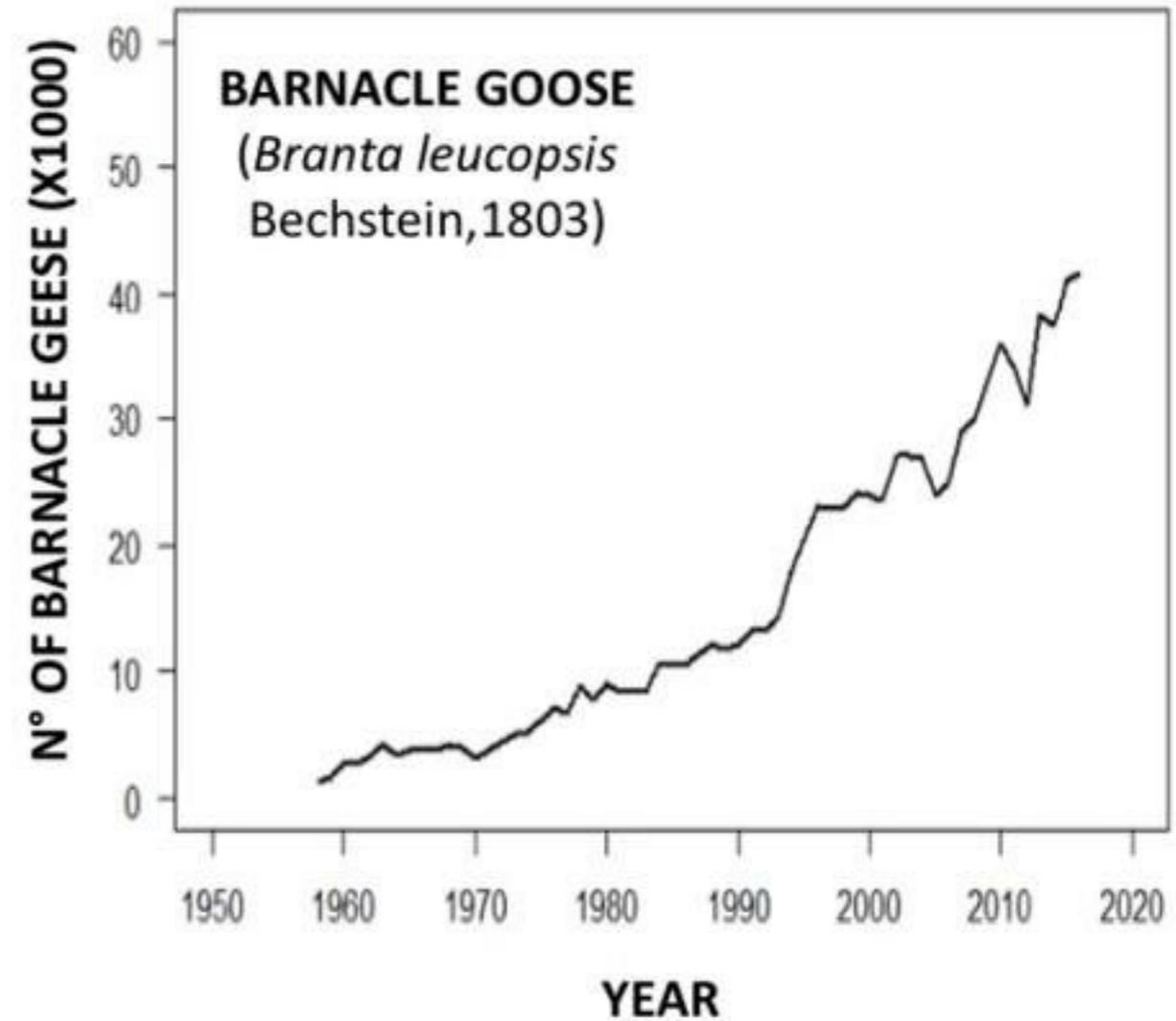
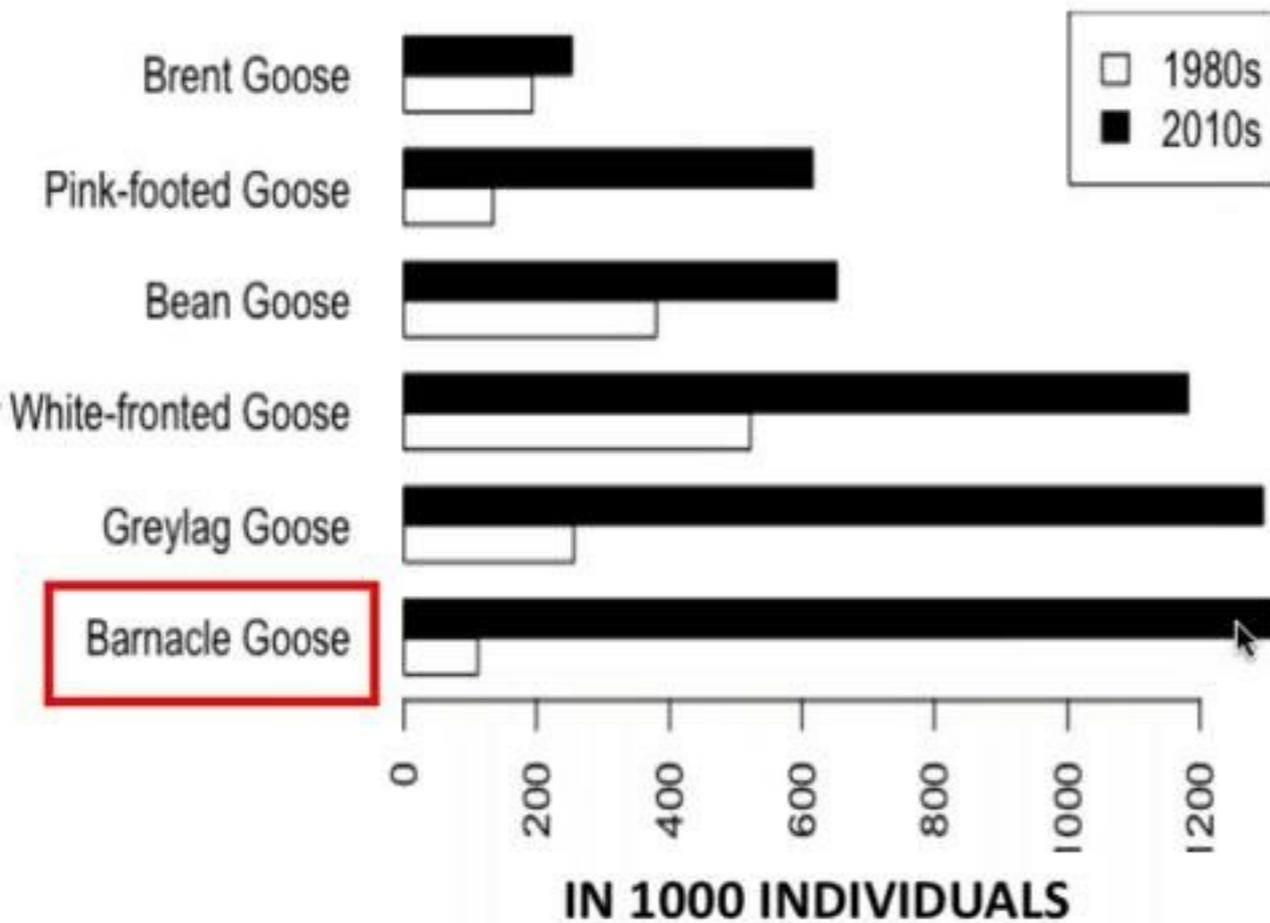
Post et al. 2013

CHANGES IN MIGRATORY GEESE



ARCTIC

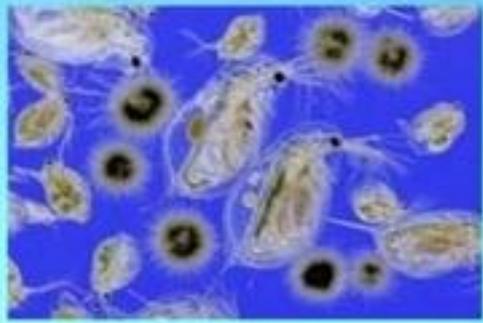
SVALBARD / SOUTH SCOTLAND



- Very few studies addressing interacting effects on lake ecosystems
- Paucity of studies at the landscape scale along natural gradients

Reduced ability to predict local-scale effects of climate change on Arctic lake ecosystems and associated services





Vincent et al. 2008; Post et al. 2009; Box et al. 2019



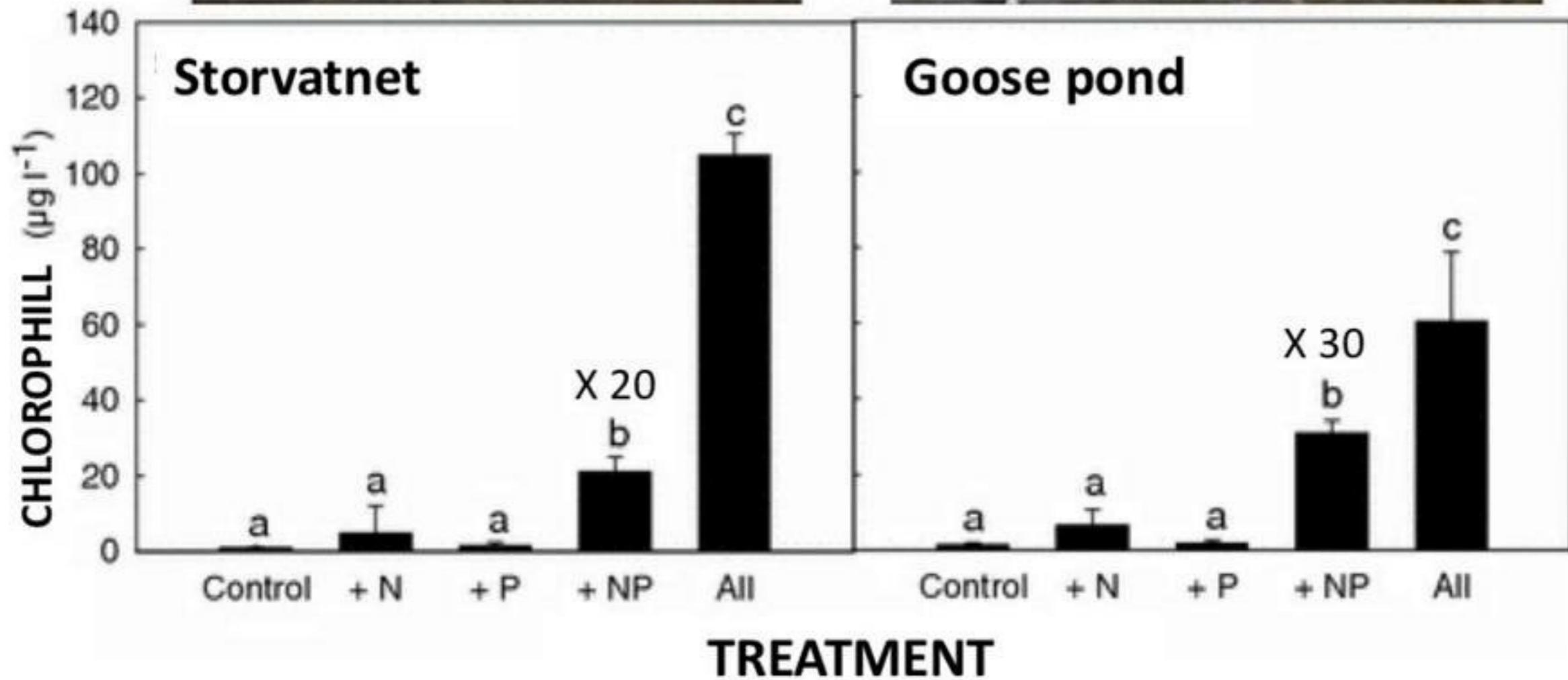
KEY AREAS FOR CARBON SEQUESTRATION

Net uptake: $60-80 \text{ gC m}^{-2} \text{ year}^{-1}$

Carbon release limited by permafrost and **nutrients (mainly N)**



NUTRIENTS ALSO LIMIT AQUATIC PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY



KEY ELEMENTS FOR TERRESTRIAL-MARINE CONNECTIVITY

GLACIER



COASTAL



LOWLAND



UNVALUABLE NATURAL LABORATORY



**SNOW
COVERAGE**



**PRIMARY
PRODUCTIVITY**



**ORGANIC
INPUTS**



AIM:

To quantify direct and indirect effects of climate-related drivers on nutrient inputs and food web structure in Arctic lake ecosystems



Study area: Brøggerhalvøya peninsula, Svalbard Islands



Sampling: 18 shallow lakes (end of summer)



Soil
(5cm)
6X



Terrestrial
vegetation
6X



Sediment
(5cm)
6X



Aquatic
vegetation
6X

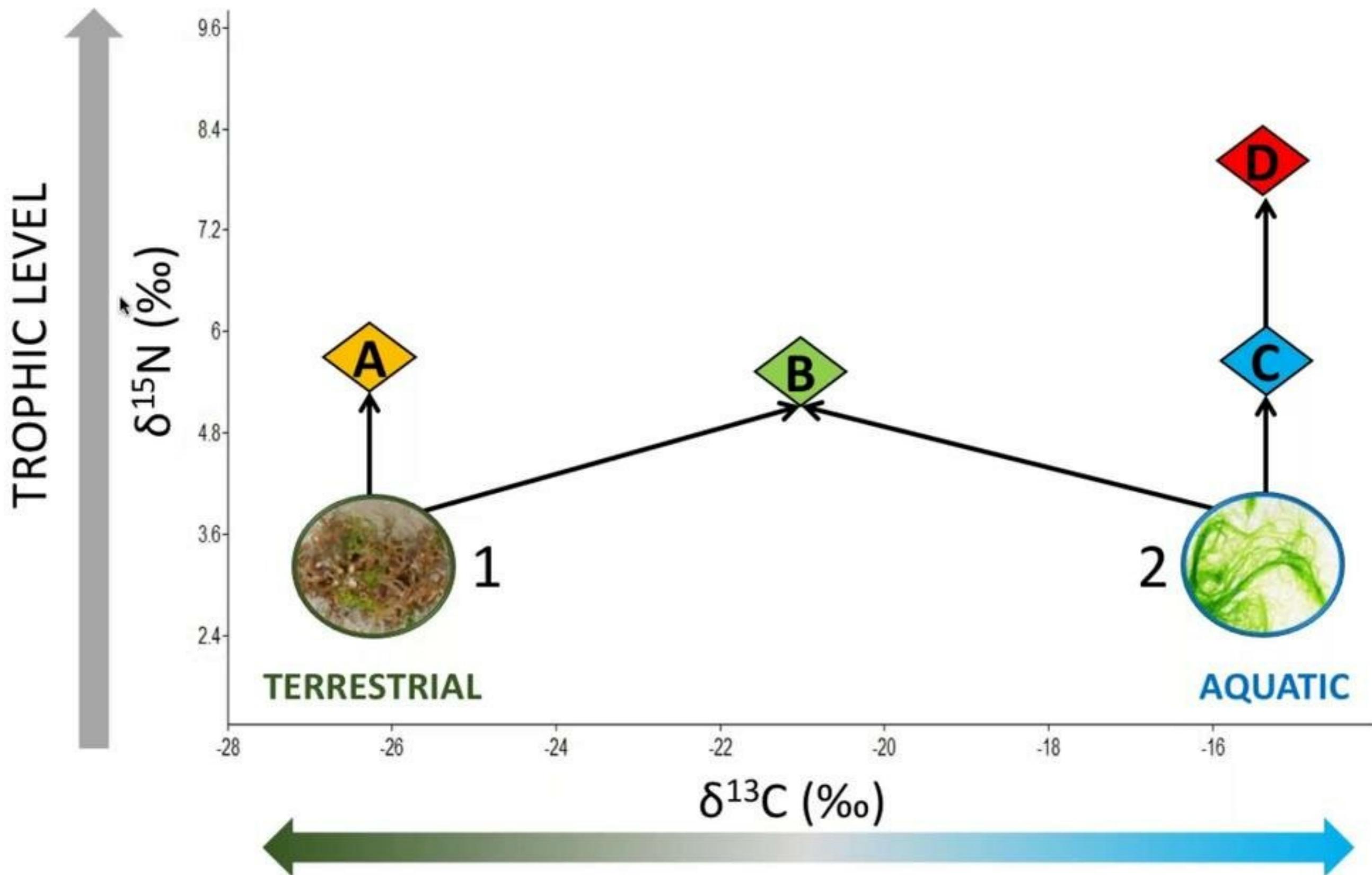


Phytoplankton
3X



Macroinvertebrates
up to 20 ind. each

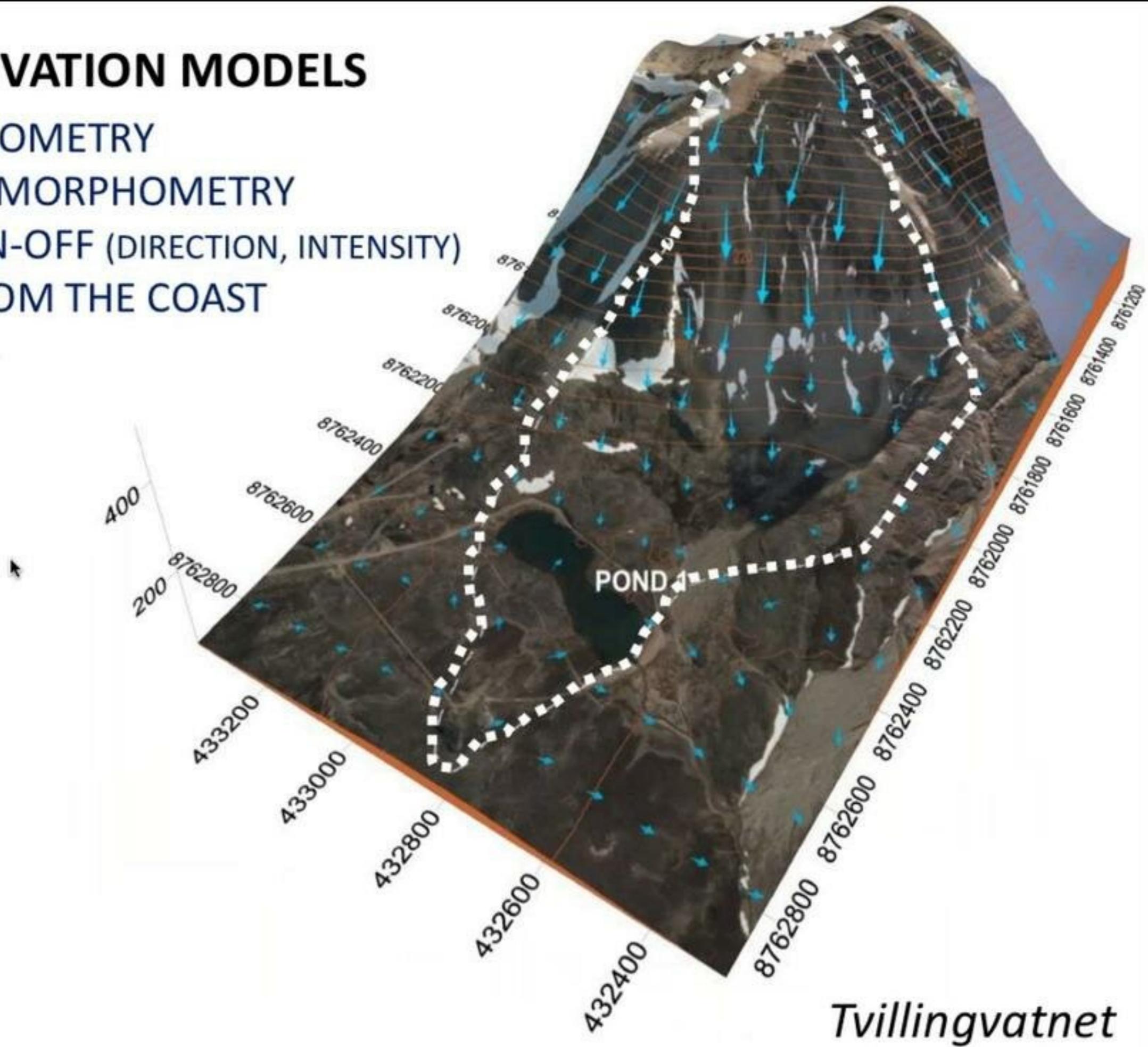
C and N Stable isotopes analysis



DIGITAL ELEVATION MODELS

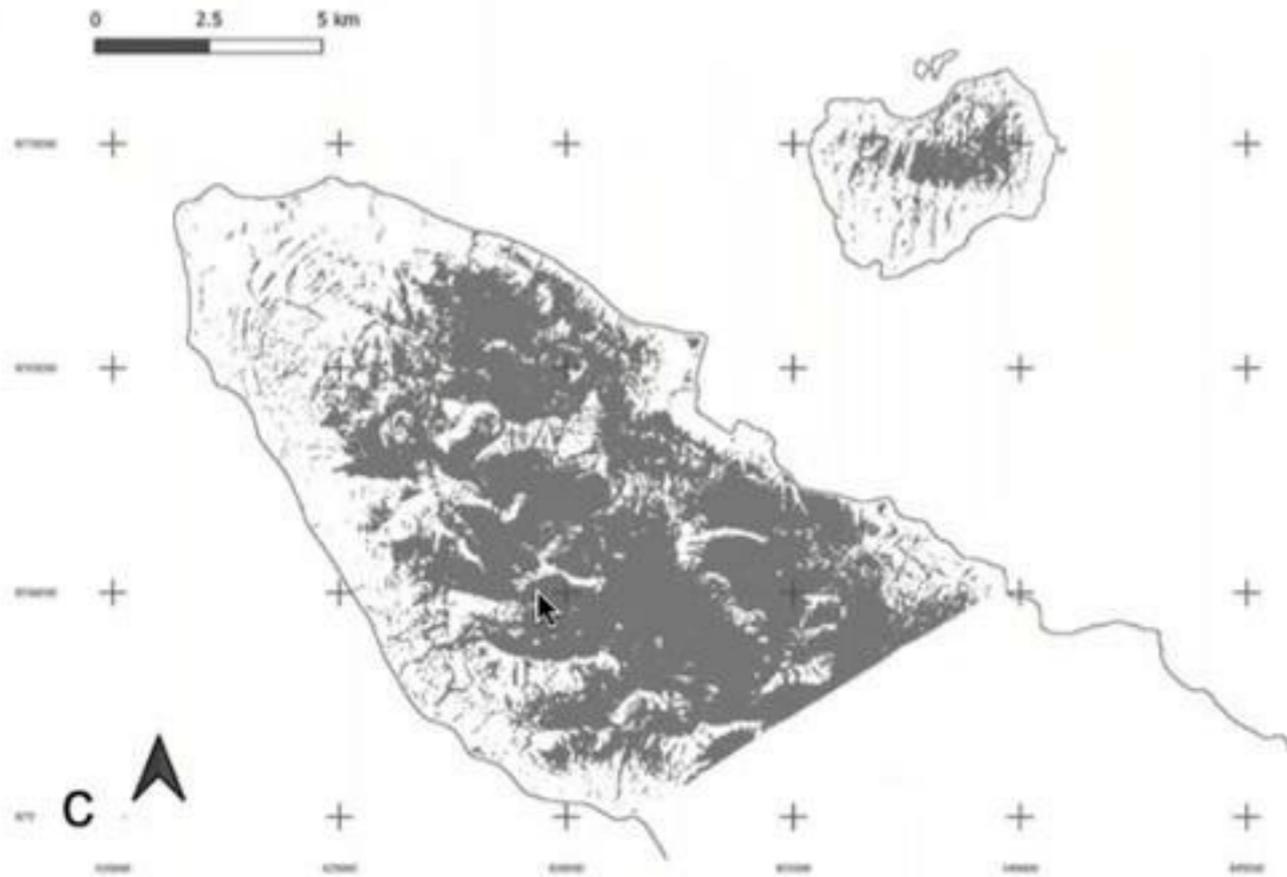
- LAKE MORPHOMETRY
- CATCHMENT MORPHOMETRY
- SURFACE RUN-OFF (DIRECTION, INTENSITY)
- DISTANCE FROM THE COAST

Calizza et al. 2016





Monthly from April to September

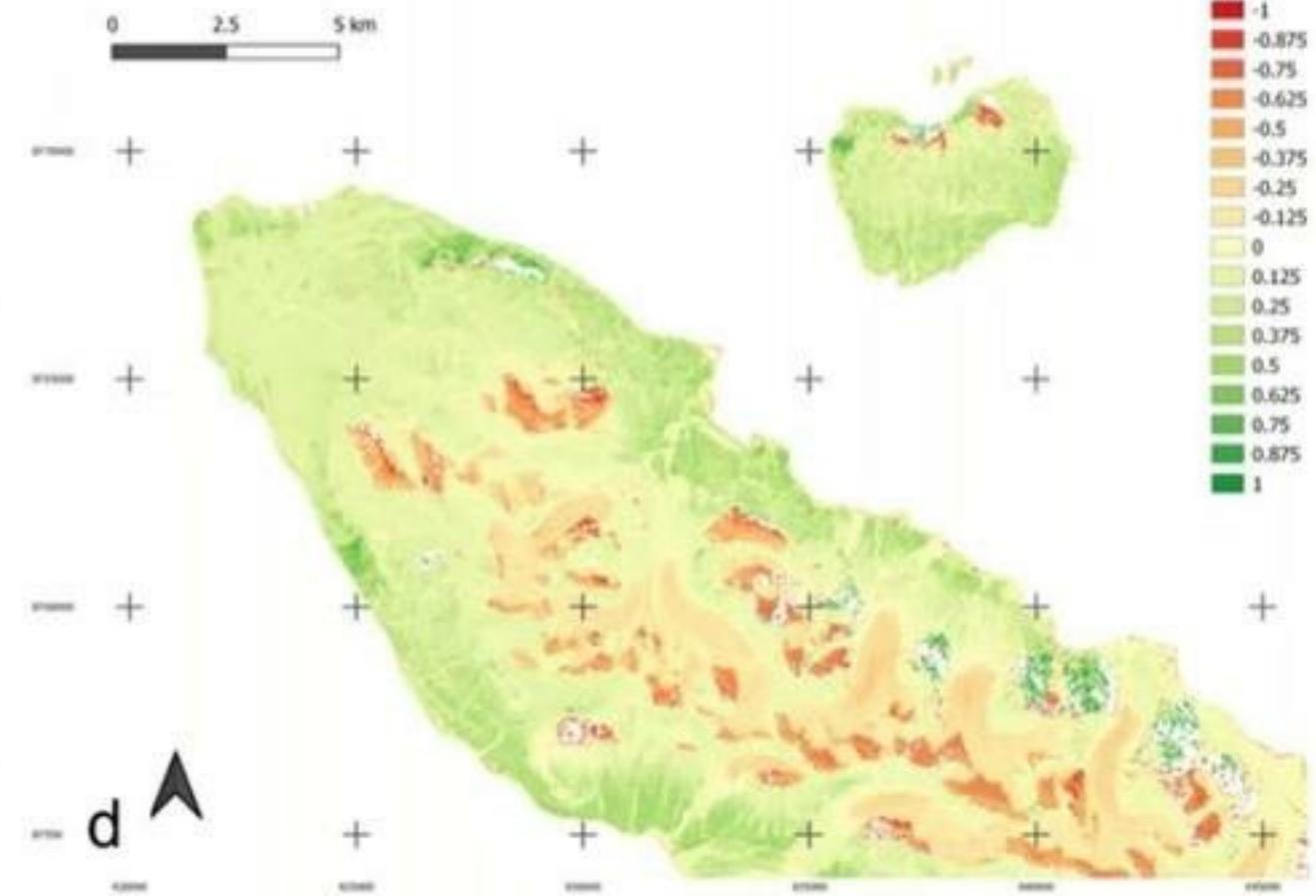


Snow coverage

SCA

0 to 1

$$NDSI = \frac{\text{Green} - \text{SWIR}}{\text{Green} + \text{SWIR}}$$



Vegetation productivity

NDVI

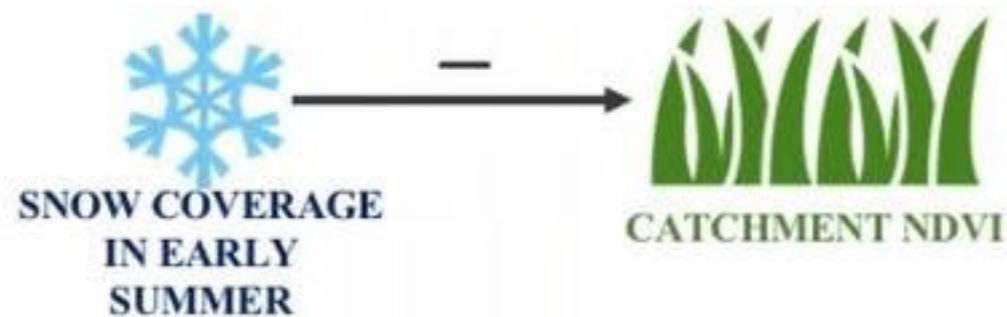
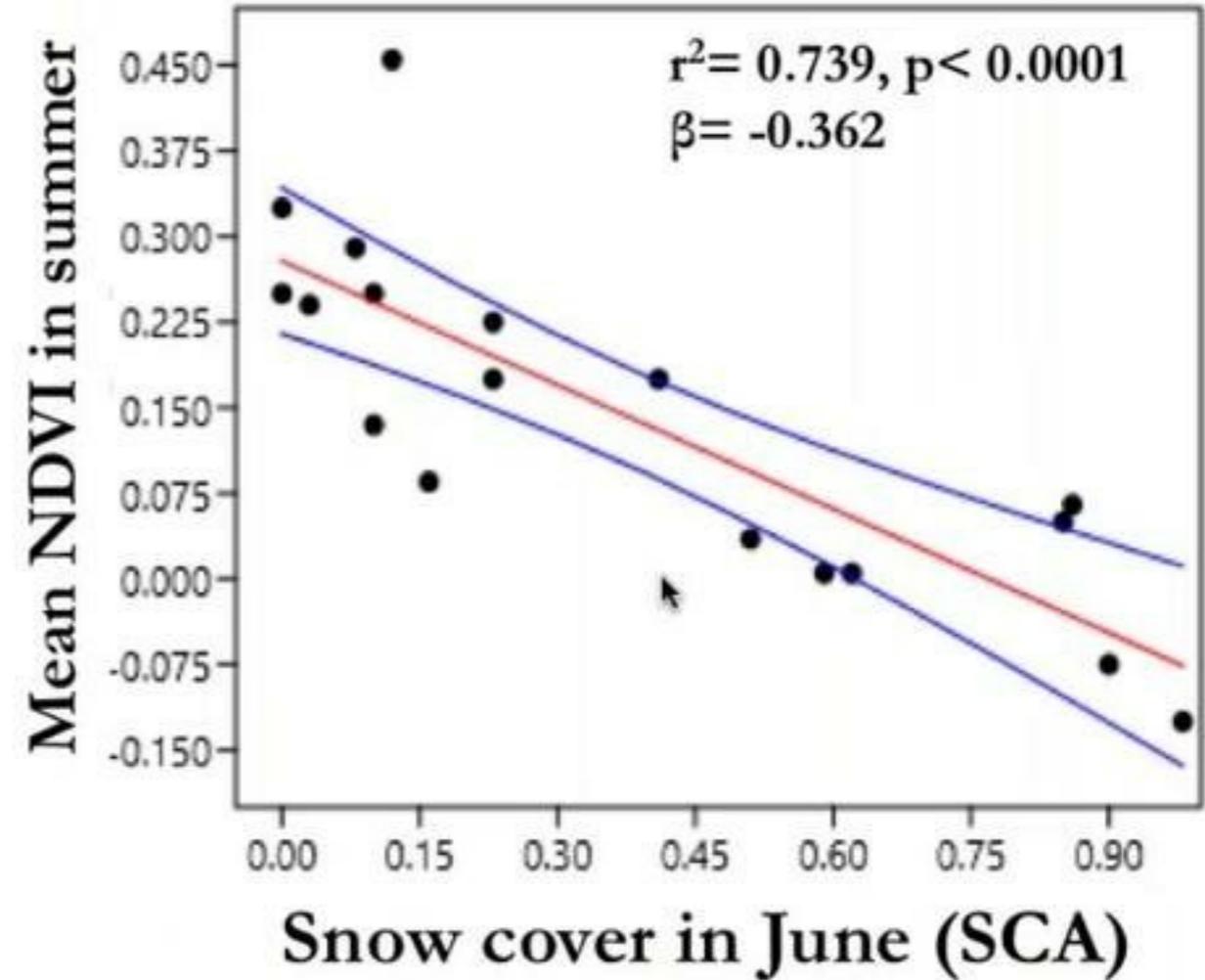
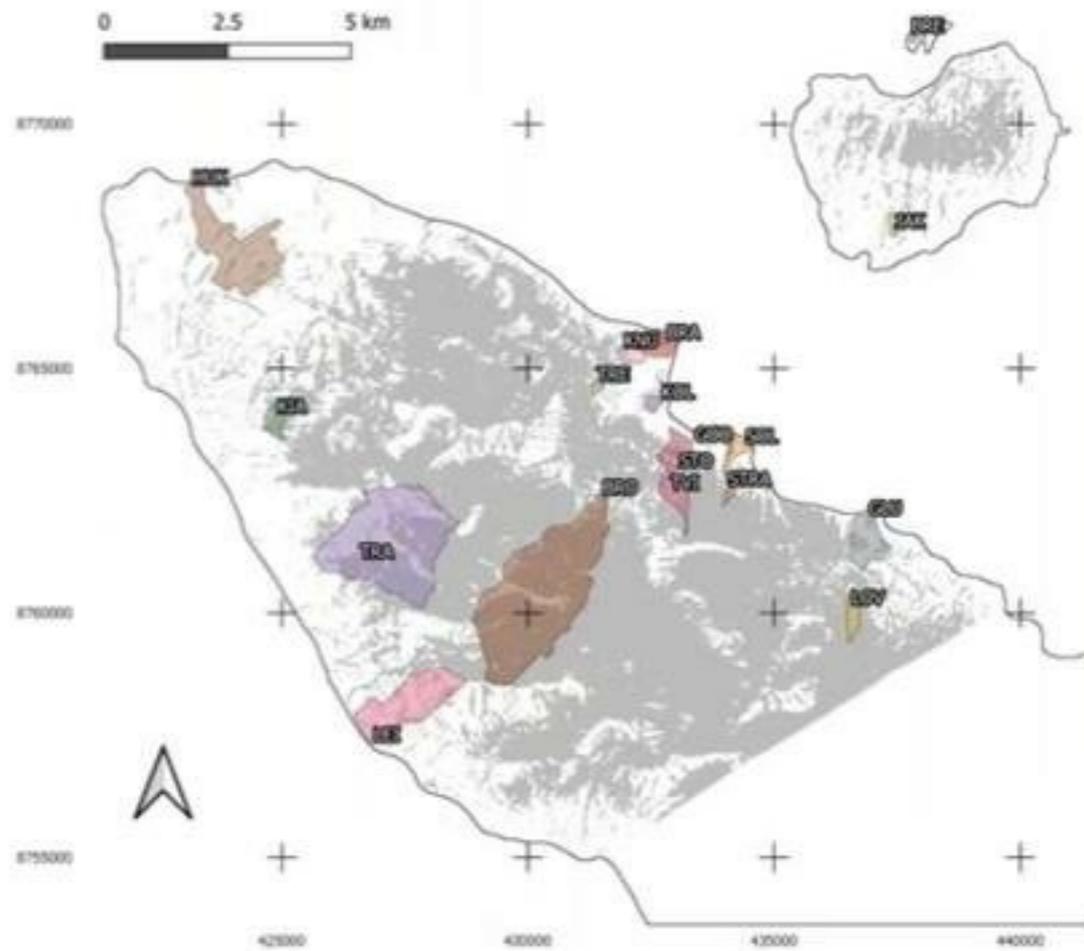
-1 to 1

$$NDVI = \frac{NIR - Red}{NIR + Red}$$



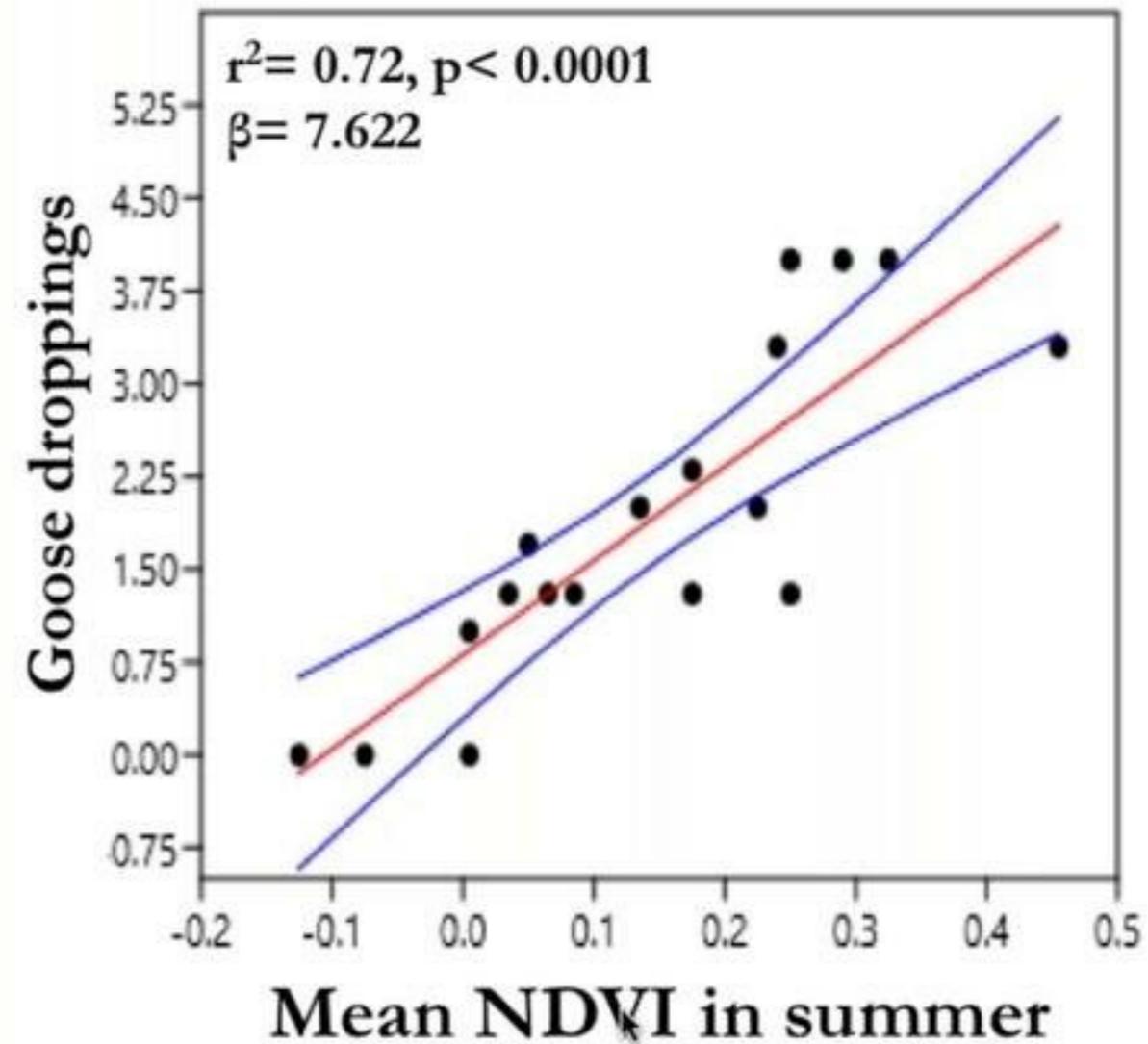
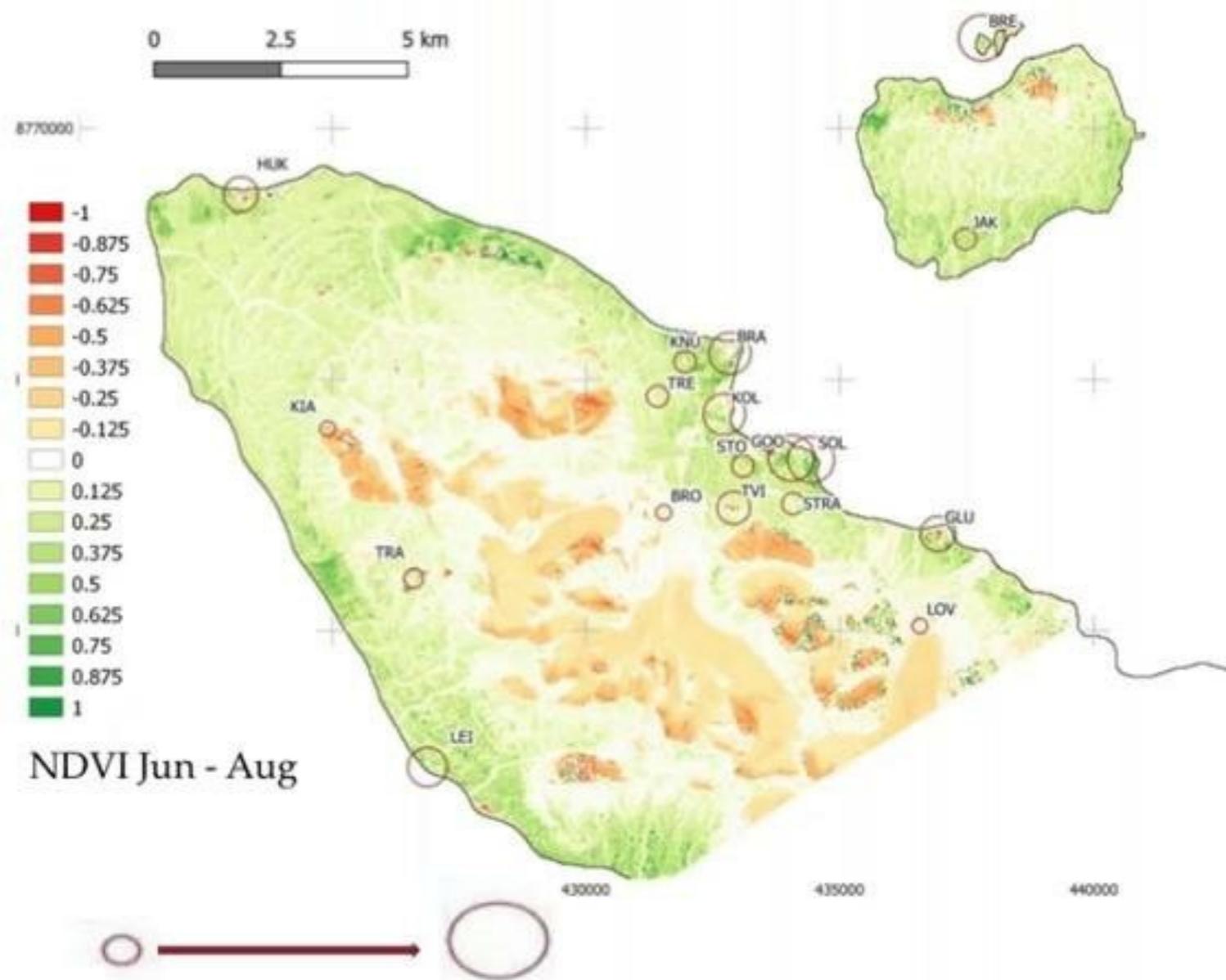
Landsat 8
30x30 m

Effect of snow on vegetation productivity



OLSRegression: SCA June-mean NDVI summer		
Slope a:	-0,36166	Std. error a: 0,059749
Intercept b:	0,27889	Std. error b: 0,030153
95% bootstrapped confidence intervals (N=1999):		
Slope a:	(-0,46501, -0,24467)	
Intercept b:	(0,20943, 0,33787)	
Correlation:		
r:	-0,85978	t: -6,7345
p (uncorr.):	4,79E-06	Perm. p: 0,0001

Effect of vegetation on geese distribution

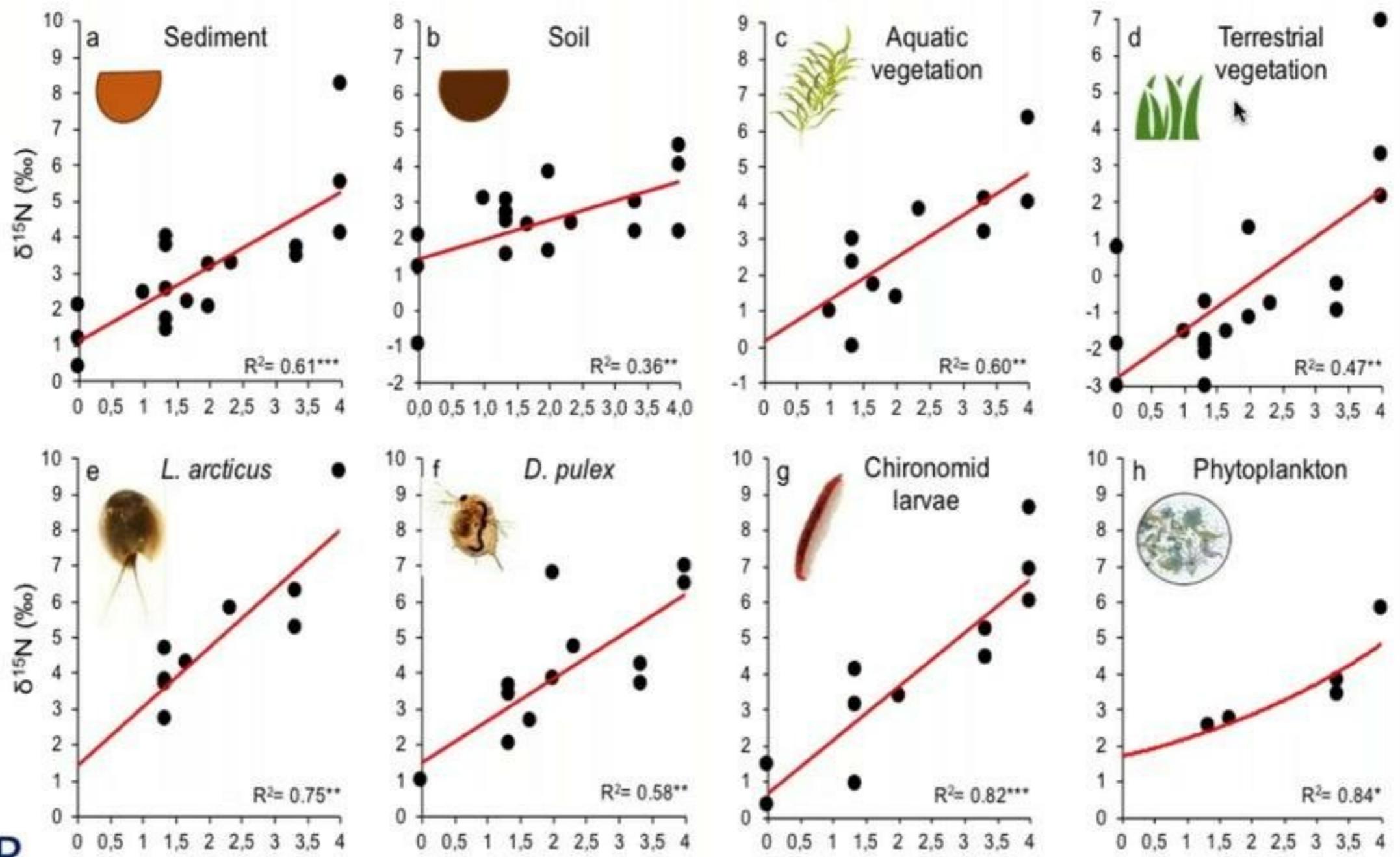
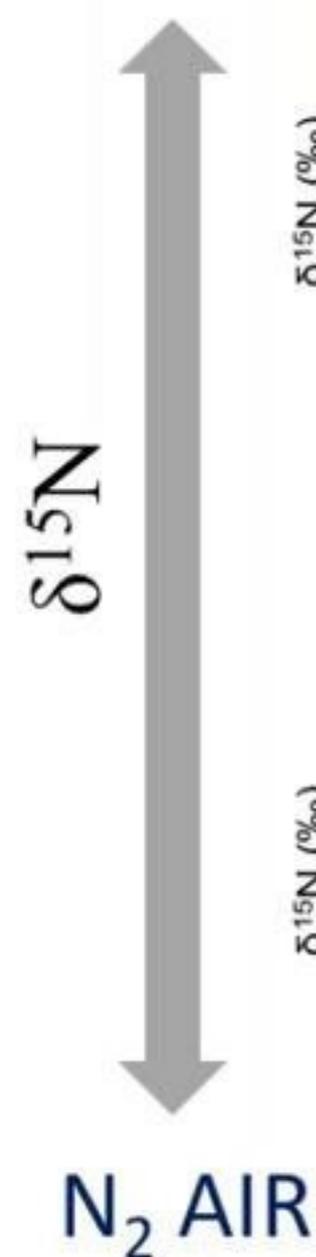


0 - GOOSE DROPPINGS - 4

*Bos et al. 2005; Van Geest et al. 2007;
Jensen et al. 2019; Barrio et al. 2021*

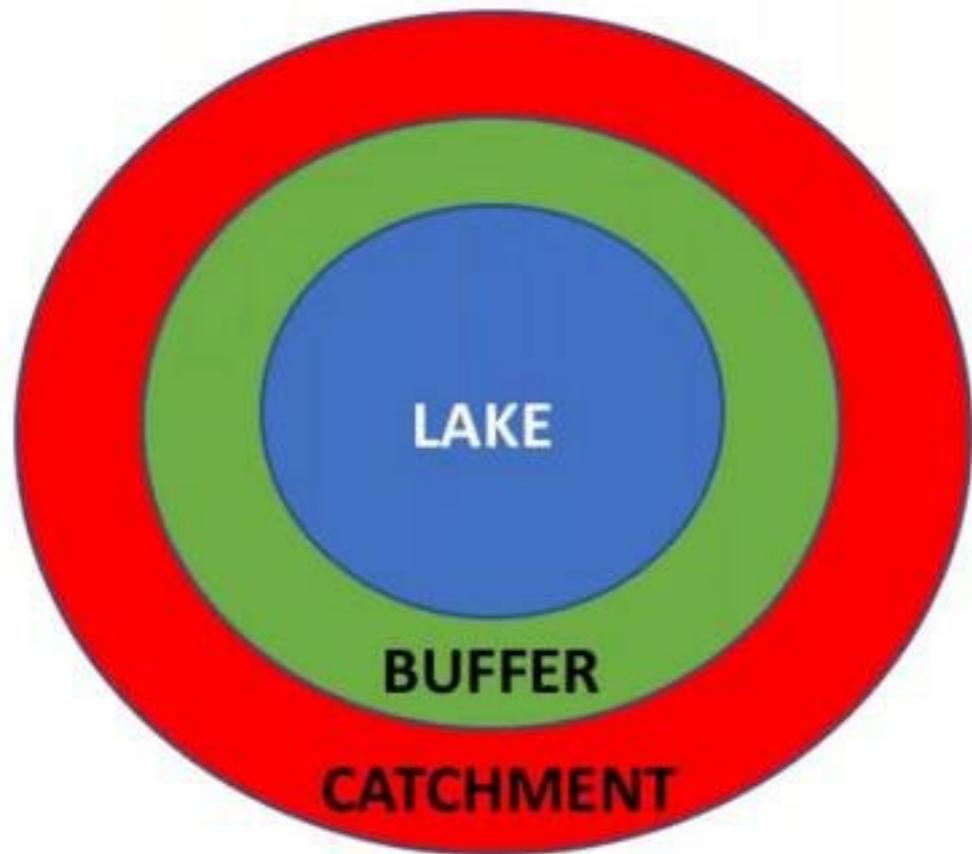


Organic Vs. Inorganic origin of N inputs in food web components



Goose Droppings

$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ in goose droppings: from $5.3 \pm 0.4\text{‰}$ to $7.8 \pm 2.7\text{‰}$



Mehlum et al. 1998; Drent et al. 1998



 NDVI Buffer
 (100m around lakes)

—



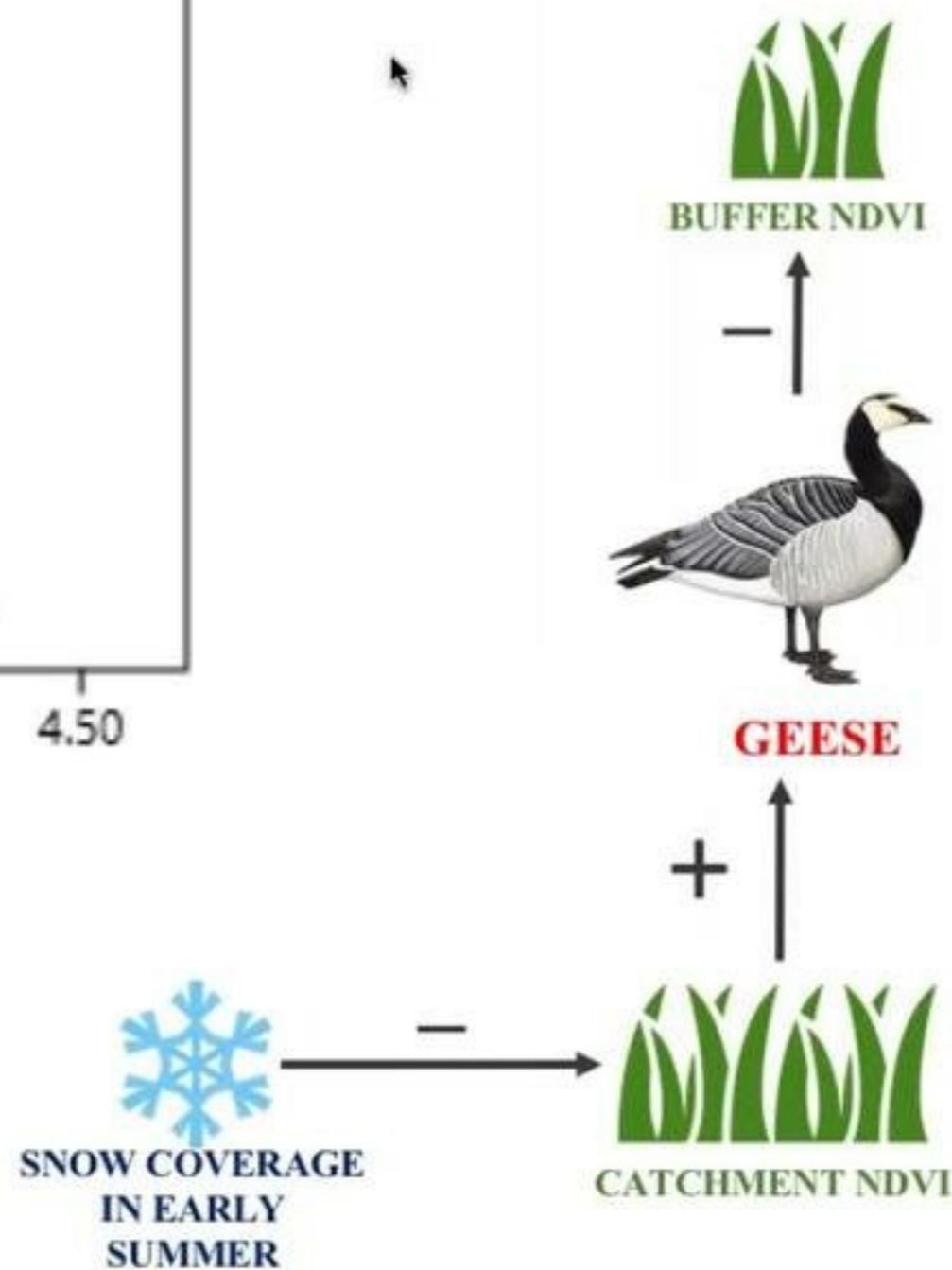
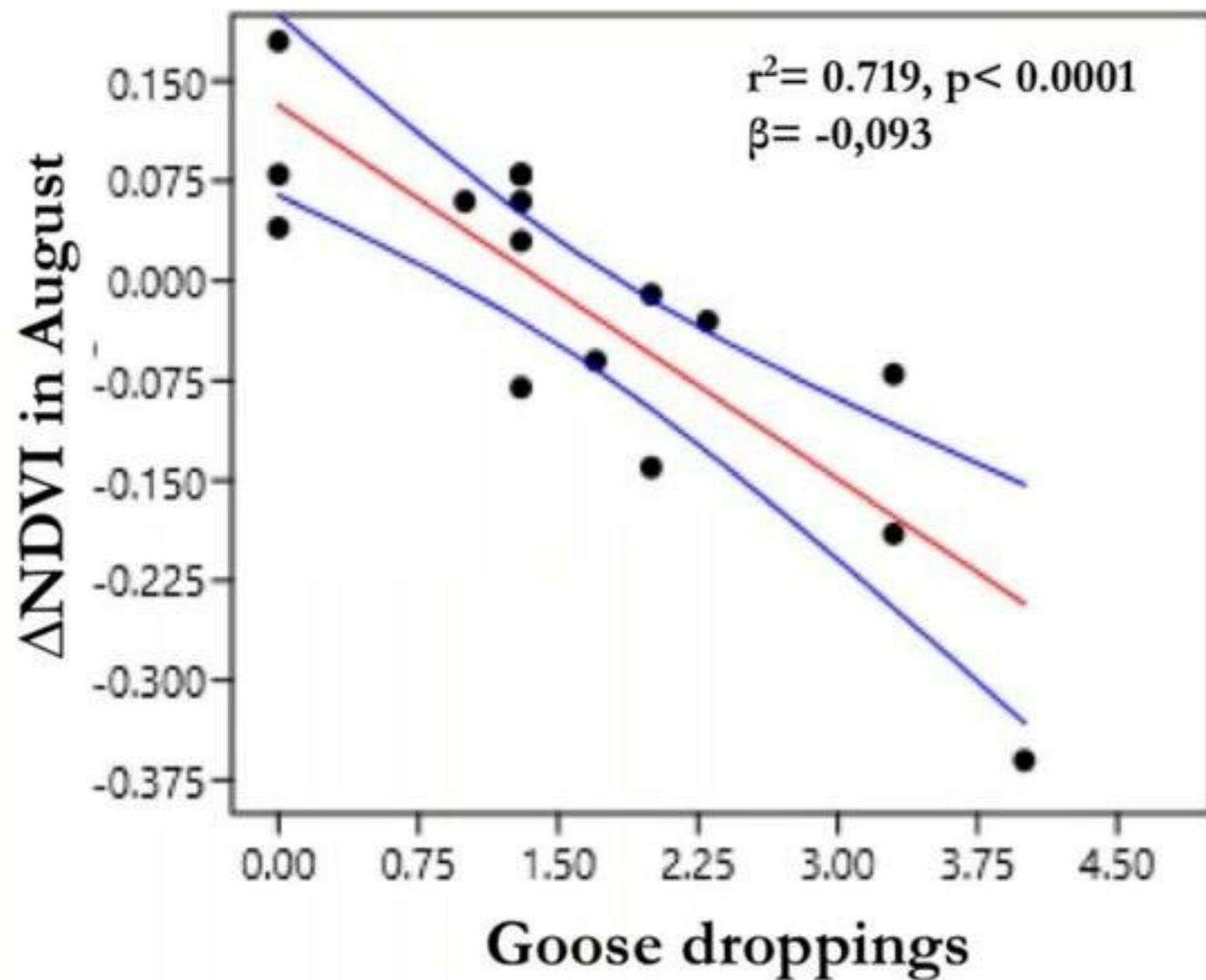
 NDVI Catchment

=

Δ NDVI

Local impact of geese
indicated by a
negative value

Effect of geese on vegetation around lakes



EFFECTS OF GEESE' DIET ON GRASS PRODUCTIVITY



Goose droppings

Van Geest et al. 2007



Grass

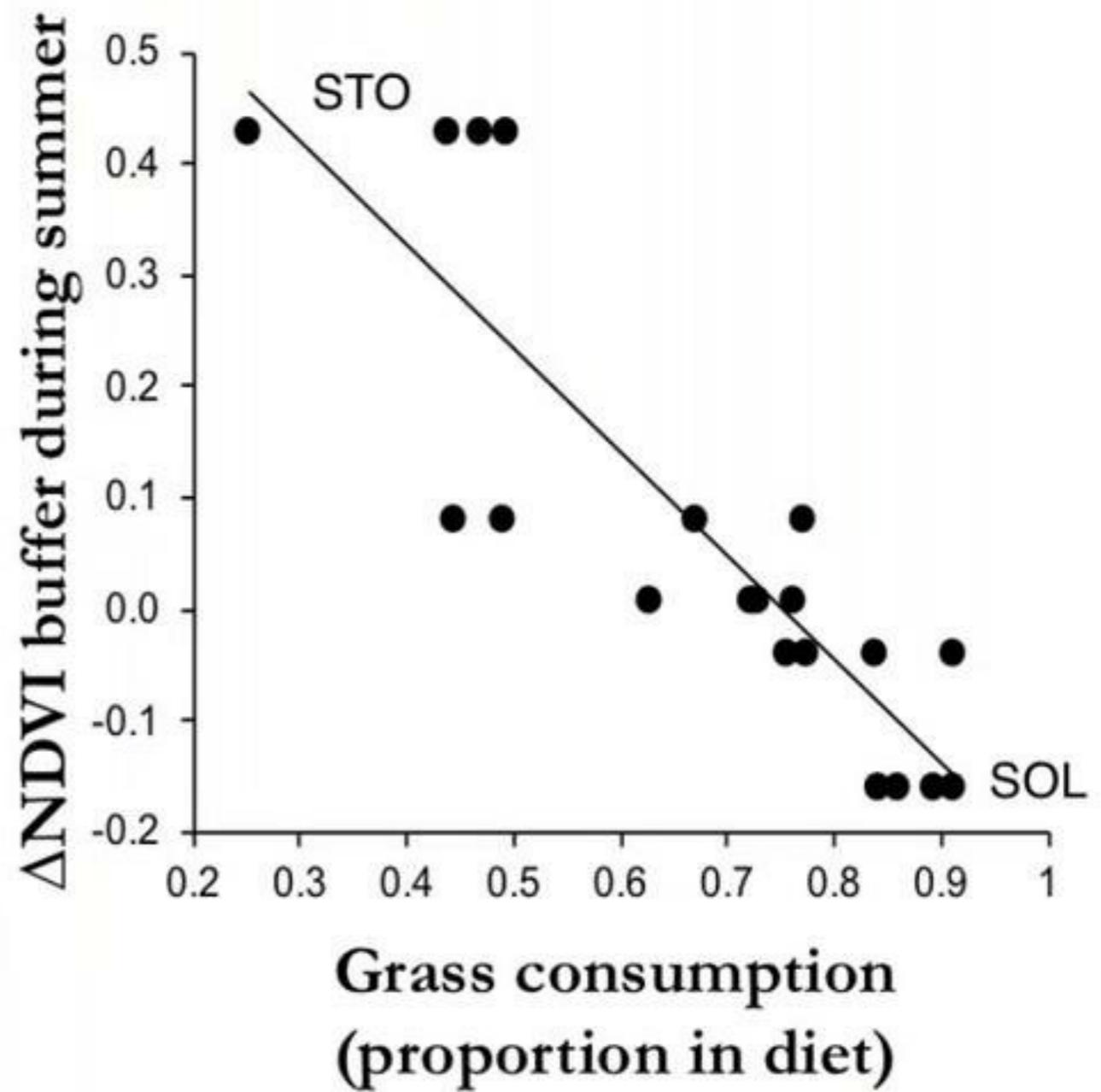
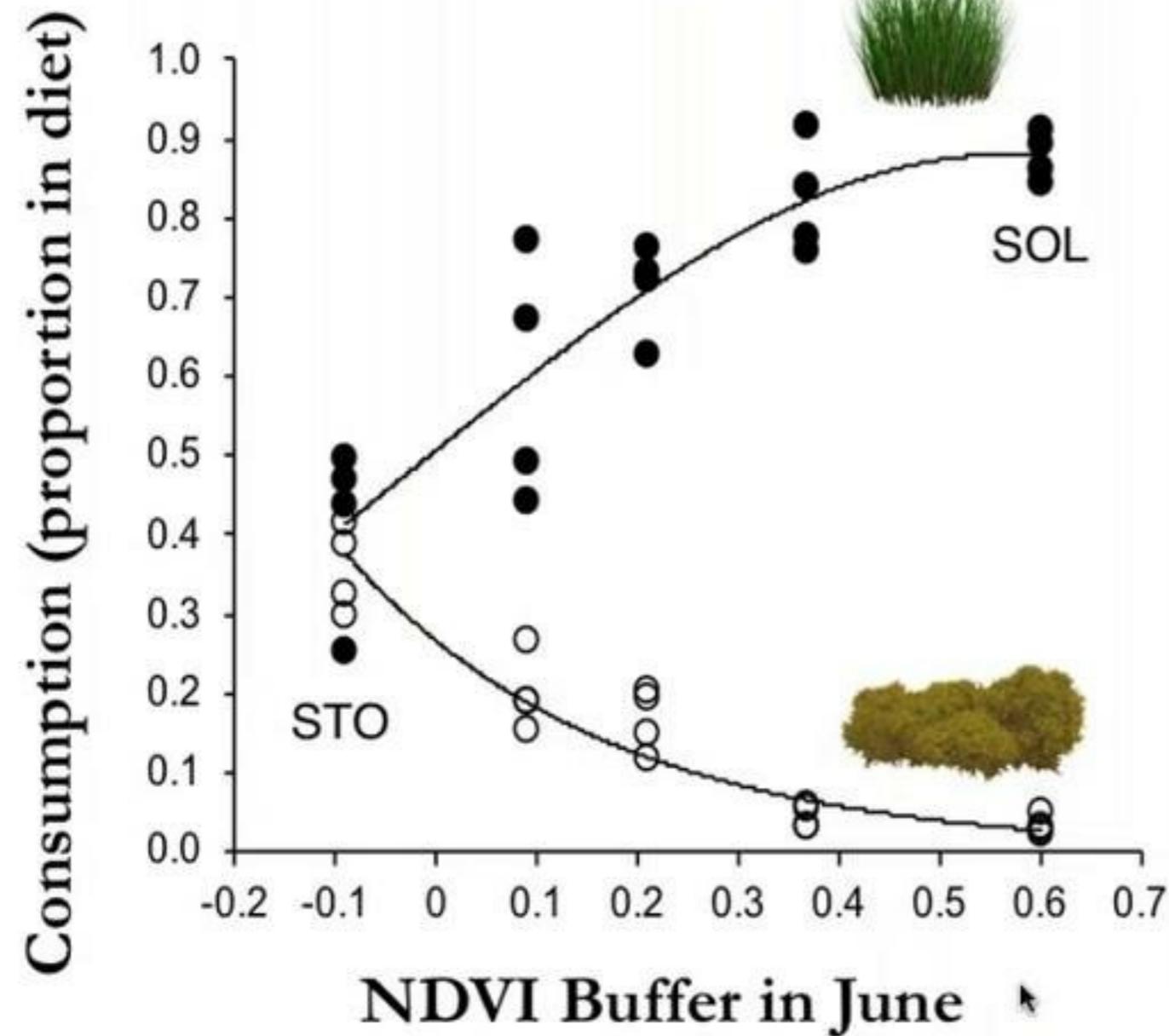


Moss



Aquatic Veg.

Stable isotopes ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$; $\delta^{13}\text{C}$) and Bayesian mixing models

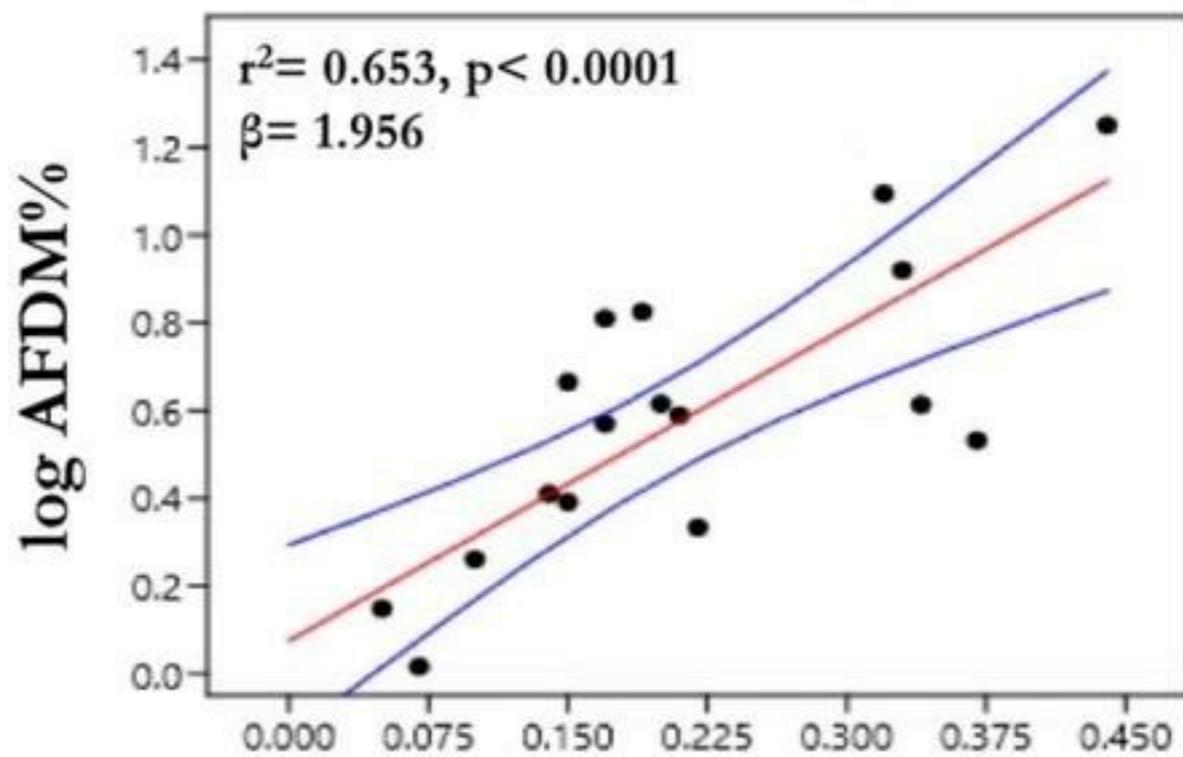


Values in droppings		van der Wal & Loonen, 1998		
C/N*	N*(mg/g)	N (mg/g)*	P (mg/g)*	Energy (kj/g dry mass)*
25.8 ± 3.4	21.1 ± 3.2	27.1 ± 7.9	94.5 ± 32.7	19.2 ± 0.2
38.1 ± 2.6	12.7 ± 0.7	15.3 ± 2.4	65.5 ± 22.7	17.3 ± 0.7

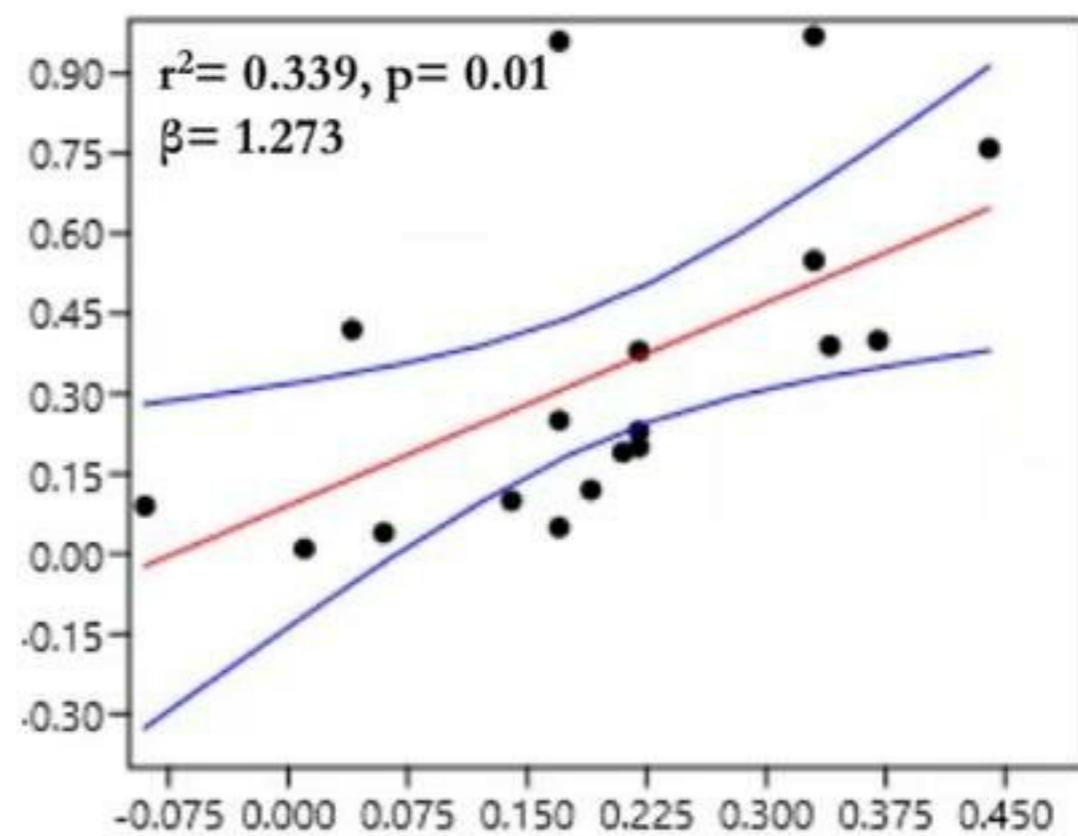
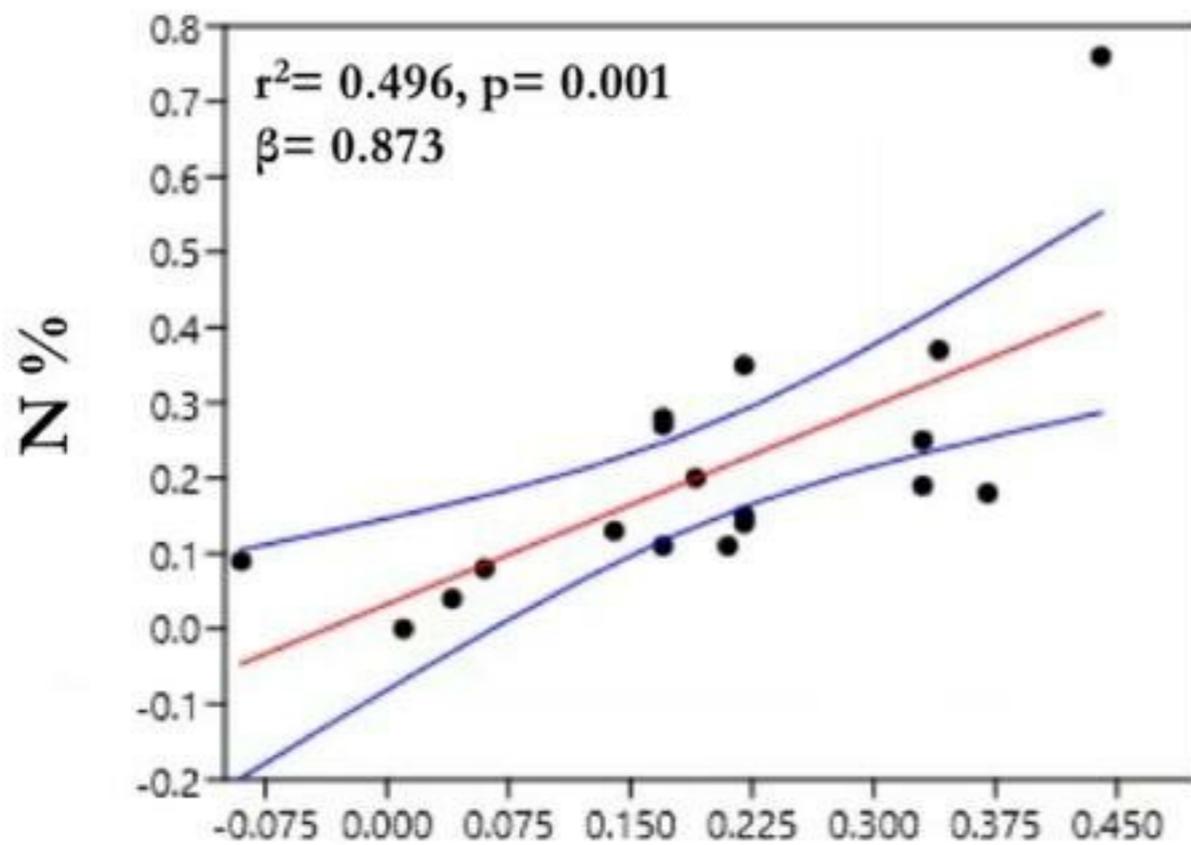
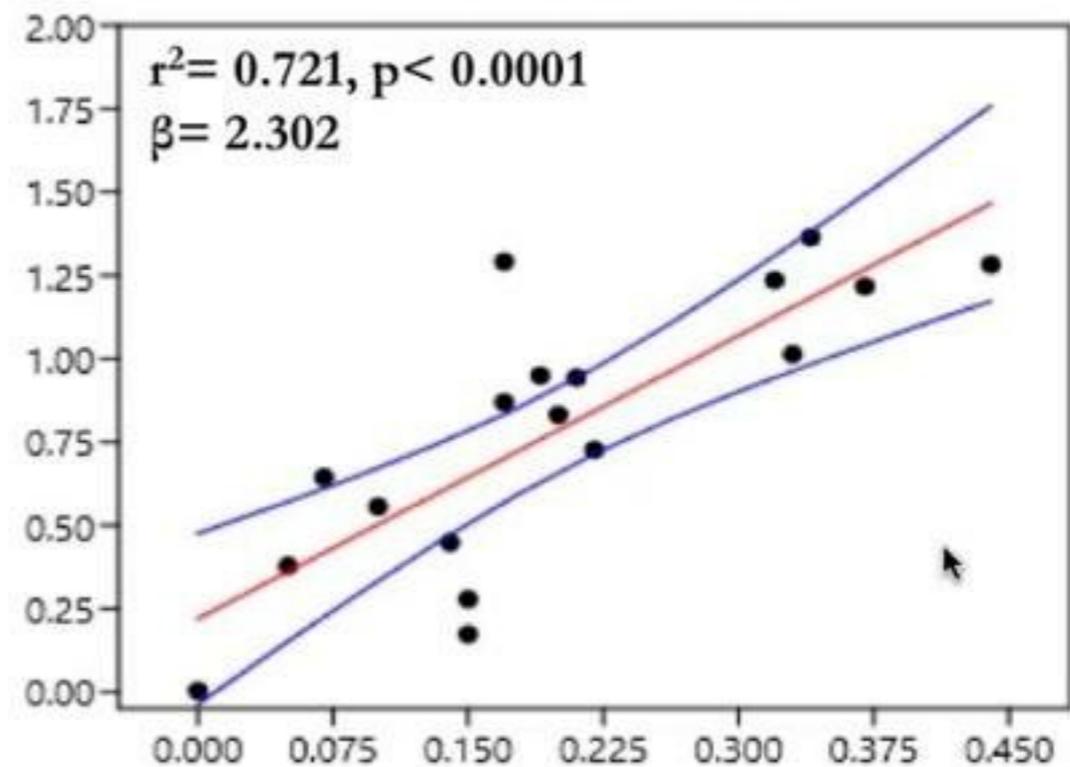
Mann-Whitney test: *p<0,05



SOIL

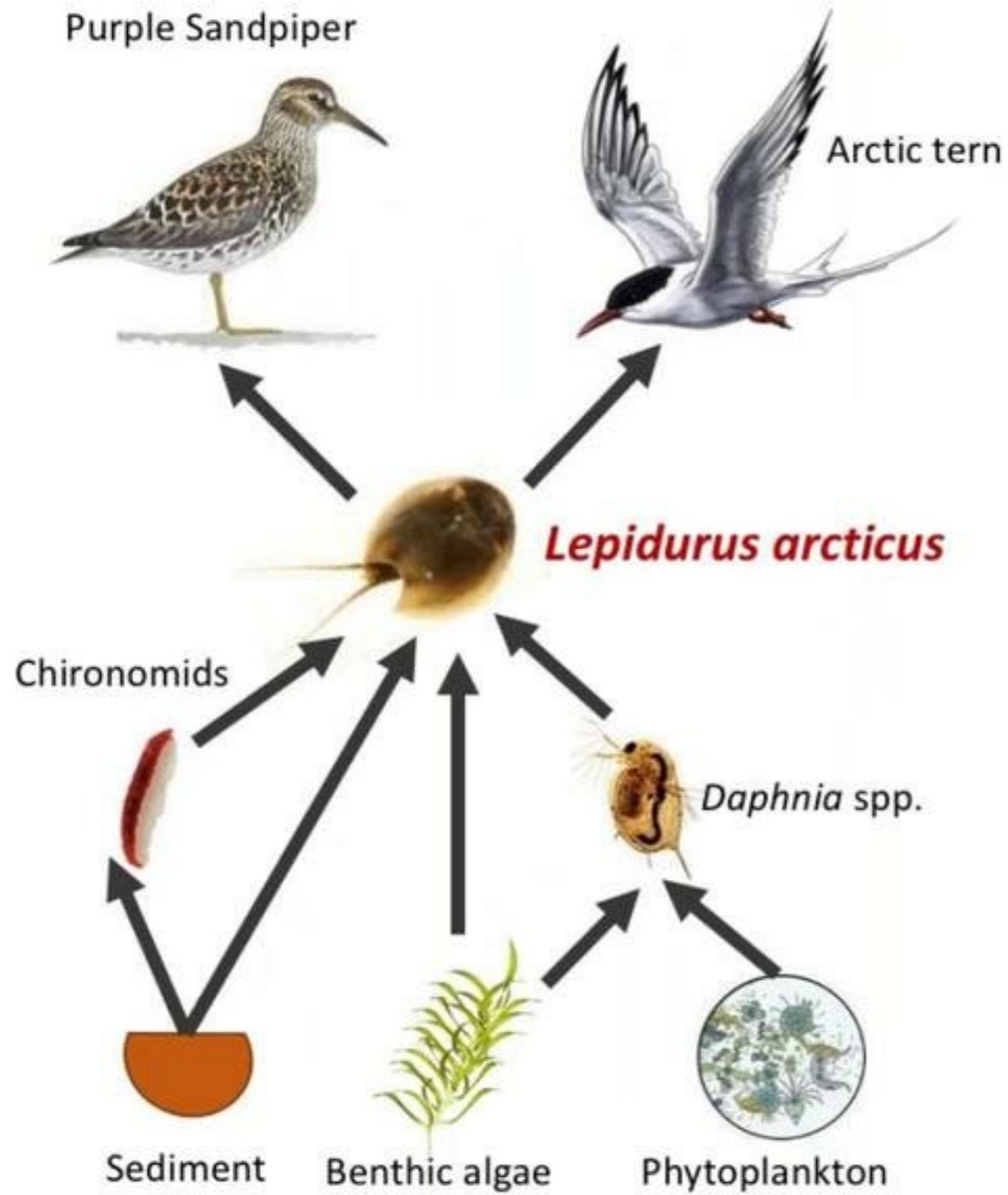


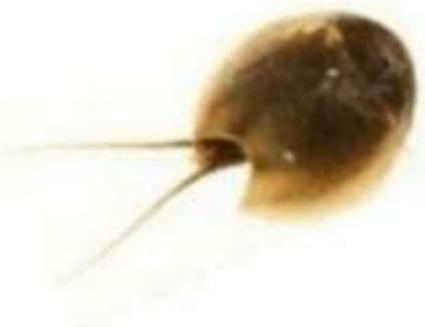
SEDIMENT



NDVI Buffer in August

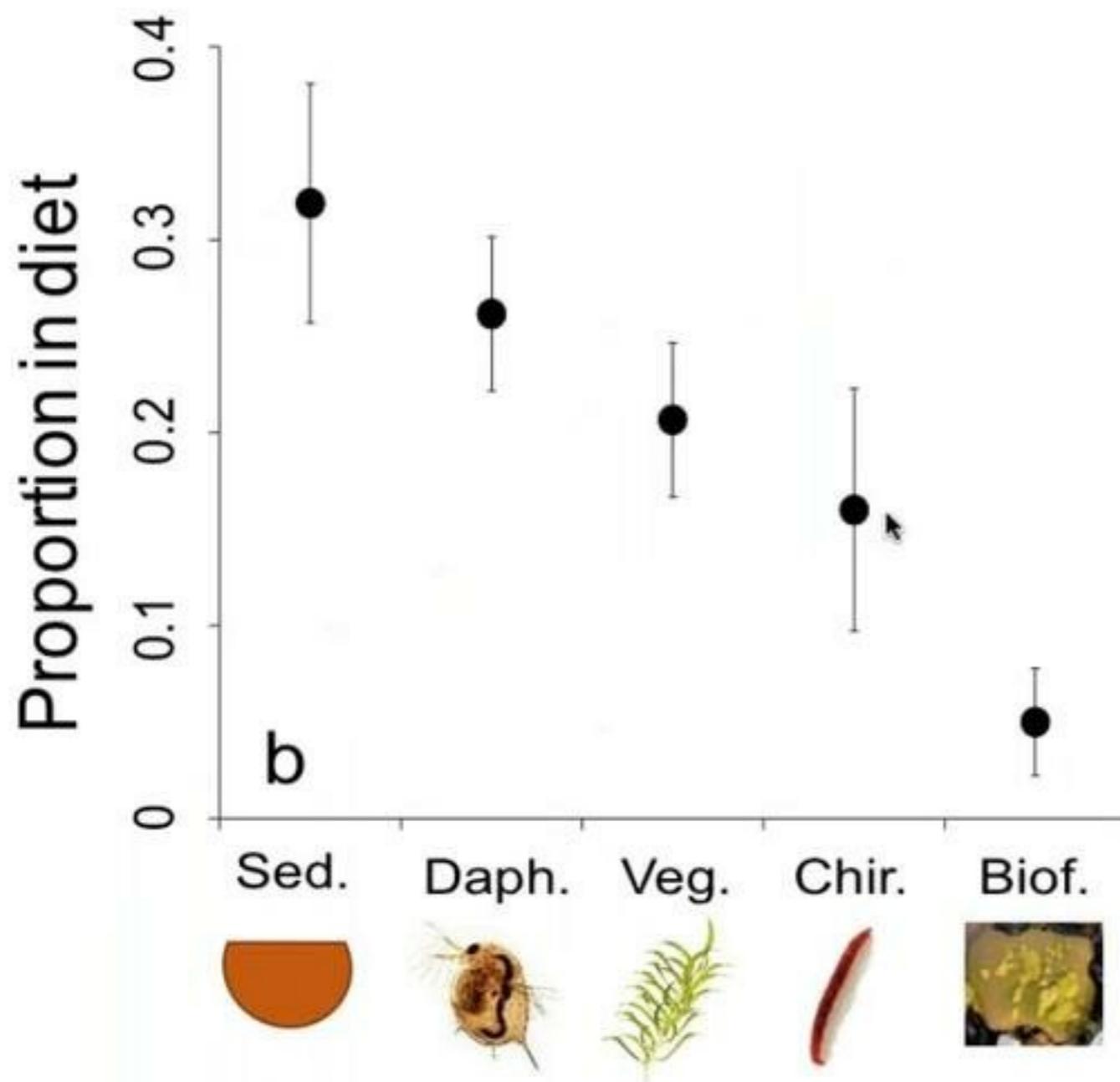
NDVI Buffer in August





diet of *Lepidurus arcticus*

(found in 9 lakes)



Basal resource quality

C/N

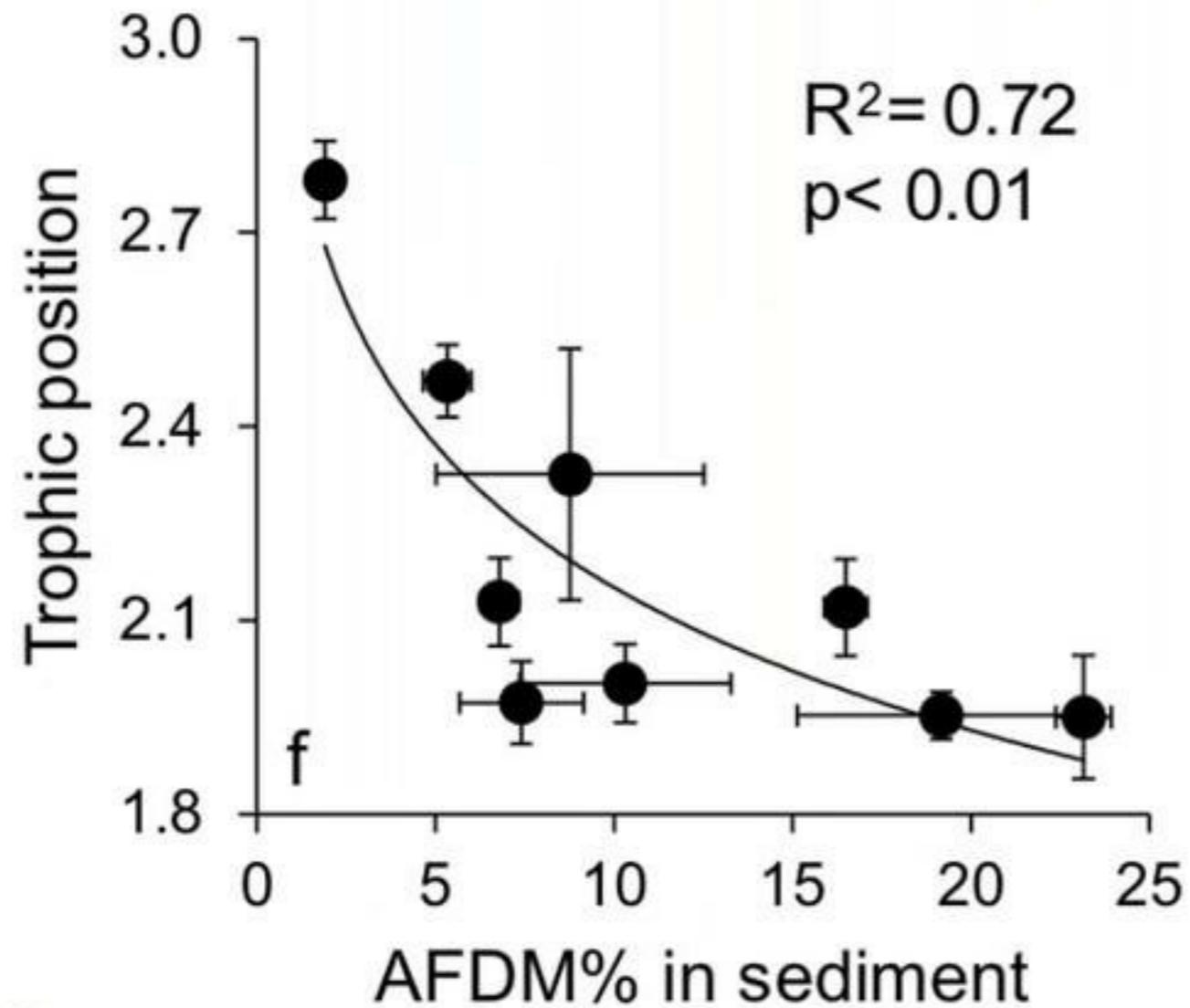
SEDIMENT = 14.7±1.9

AQUATIC VEG. = 21.1±1.6

paired t-test, t = 3.7, p < 0.01

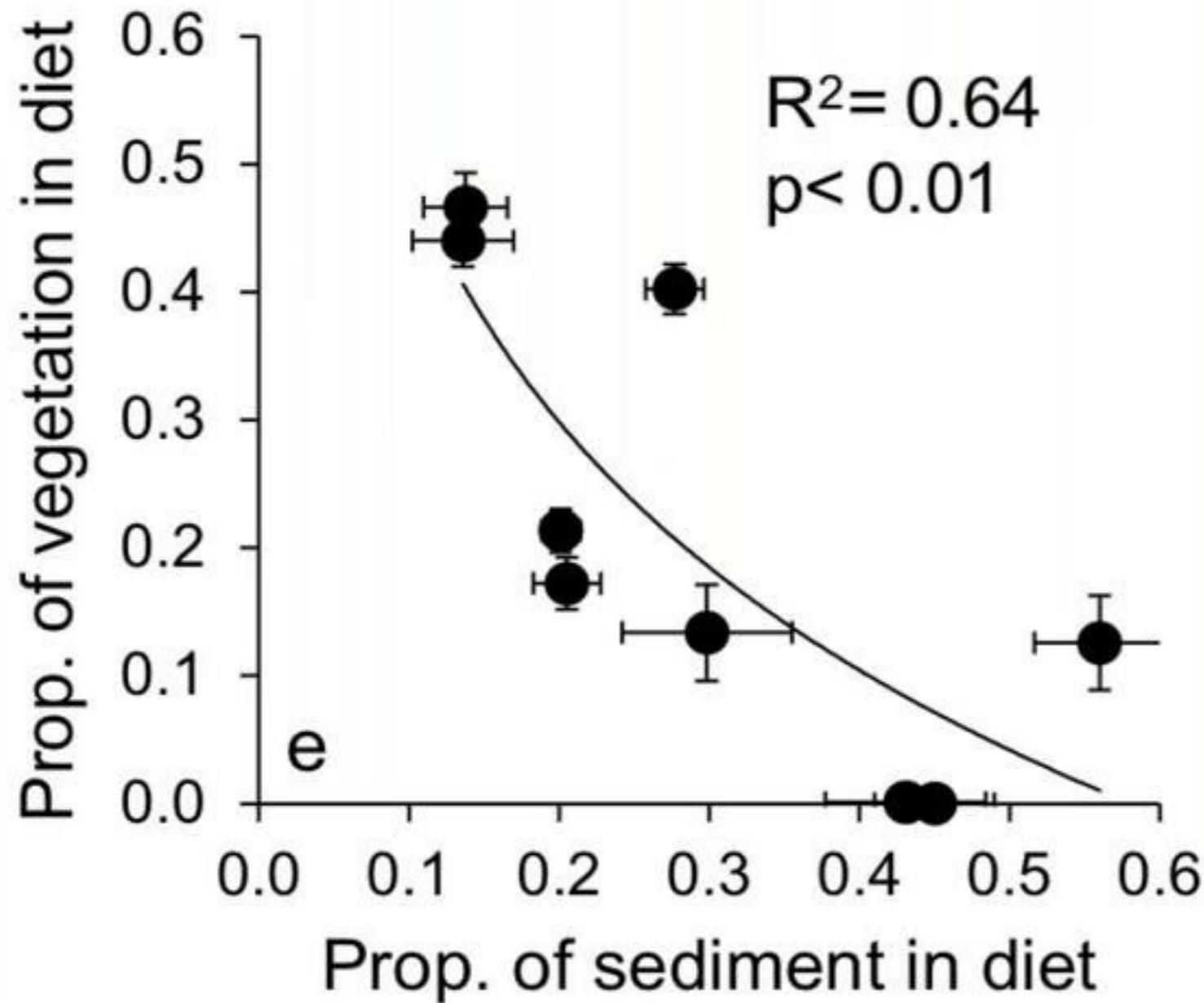


Trophic position of *L. arcticus*



Consumption of other invertebrates by *L. arcticus*
 $r^2 = 0.69, p < 0.01$

Detritivory vs. Herbivory of *L. arcticus*



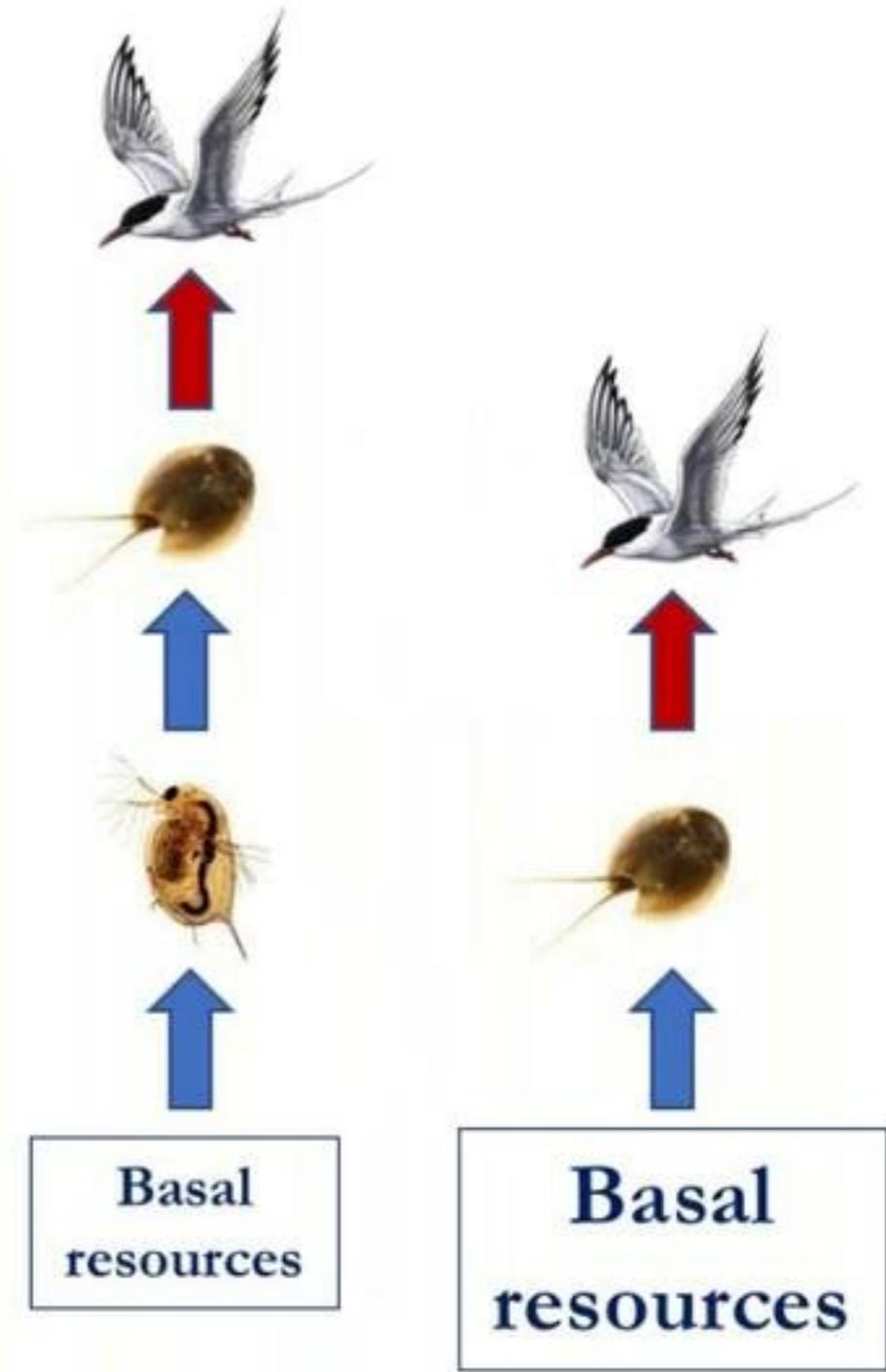
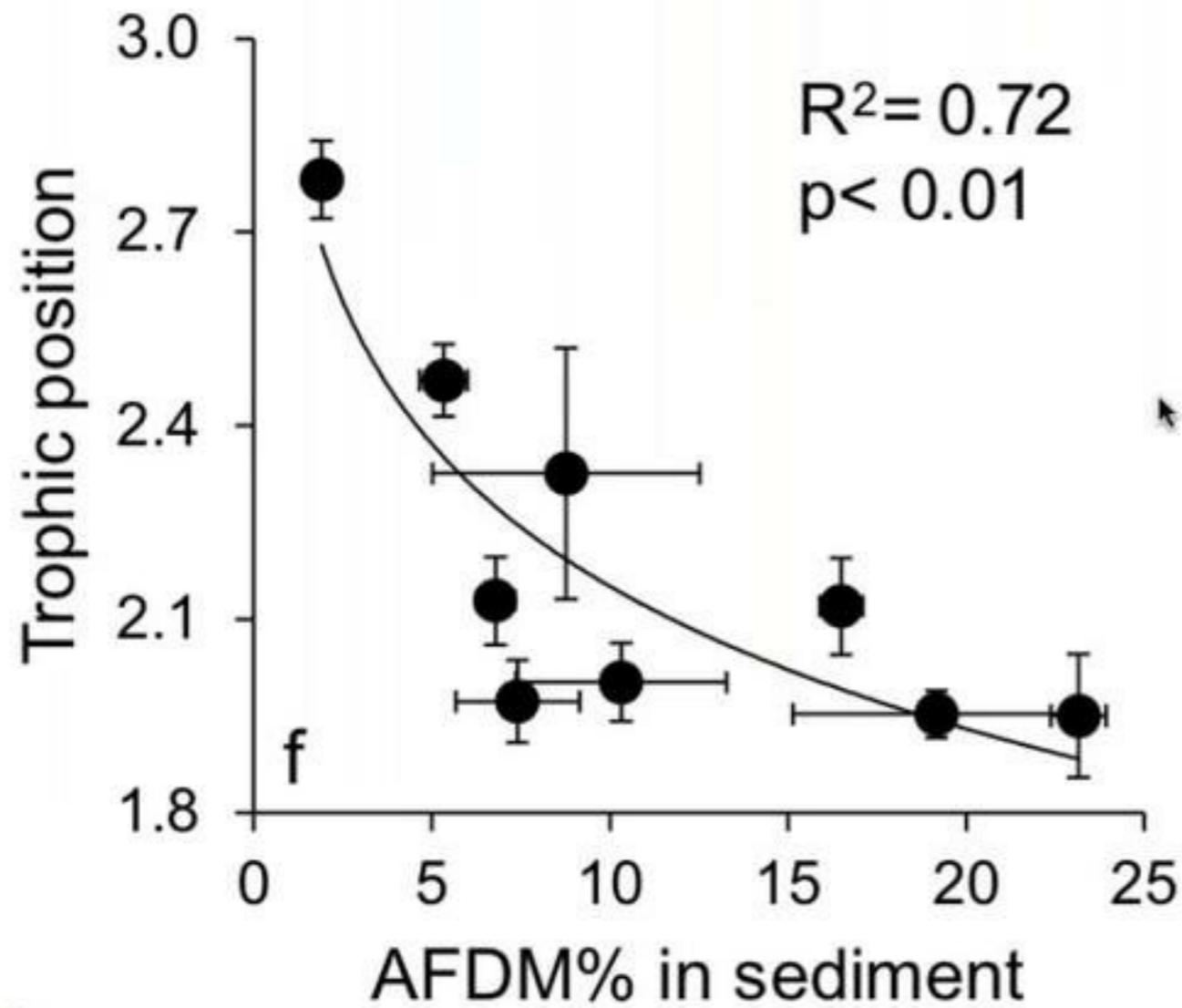
19.3 ± 1.8



9.1 ± 2.1

SEDIMENT QUALITY (C/N)

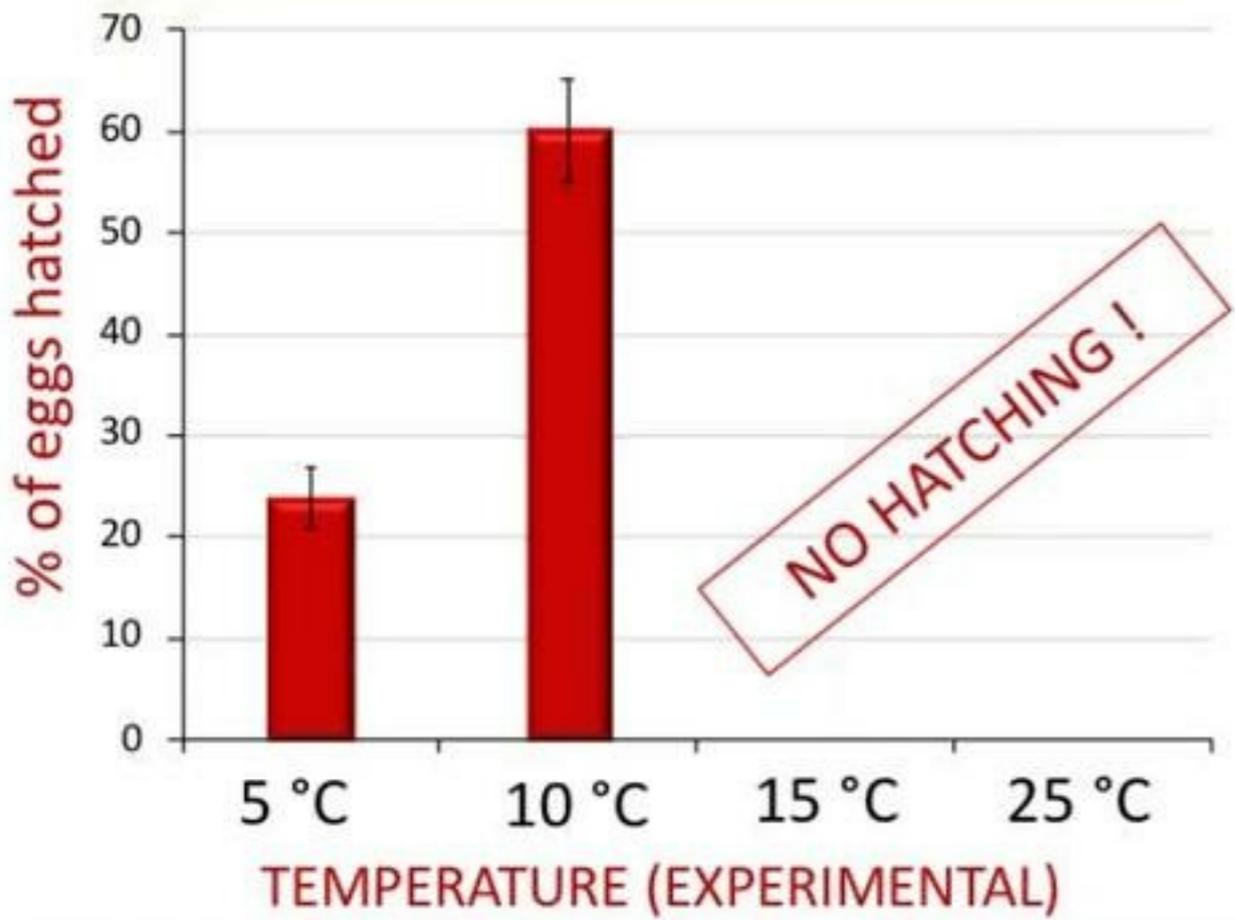
$r^2 = 0.72$, $p < 0.01$

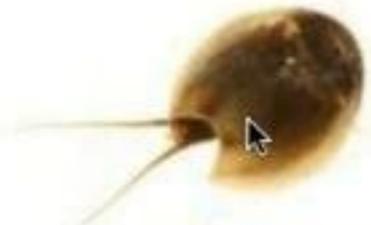


Consumption of other invertebrates by *L. arcticus*
 $r^2 = 0.69, p < 0.01$

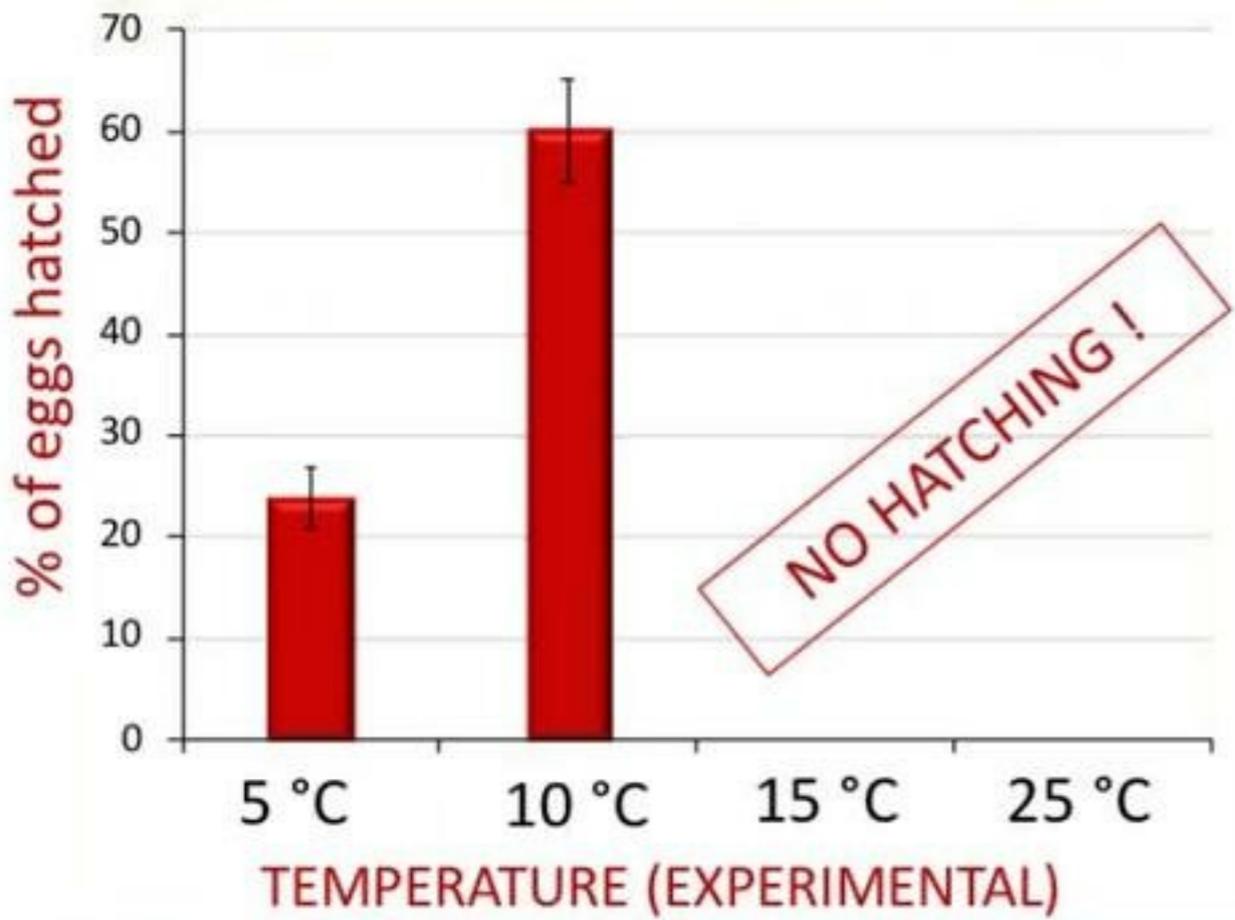


Future T (°C) may limit survival of *L. arcticus*



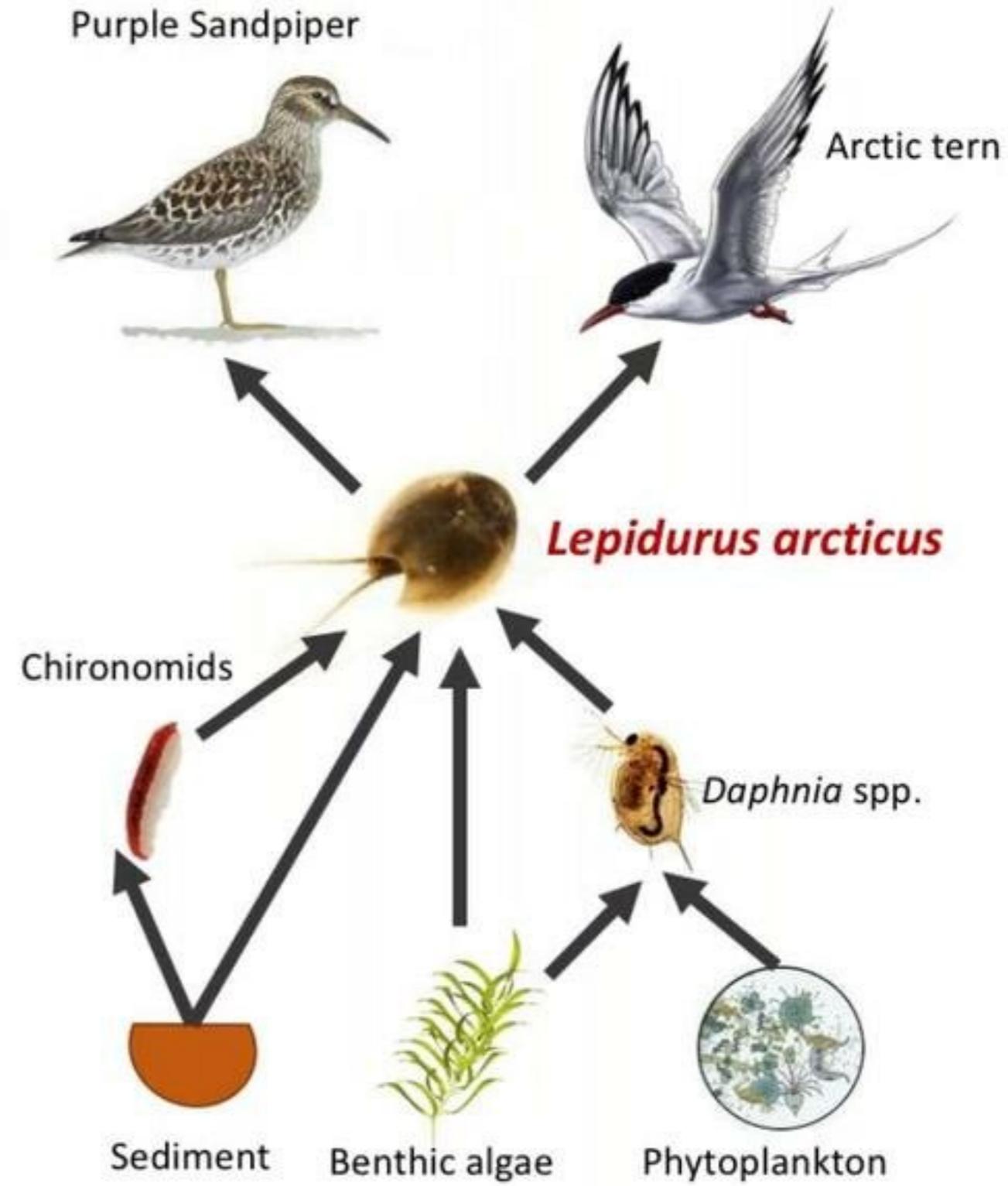


Future T (°C) may limit the survival of *L. arctica*



Pasquali*, Calizza* et al. 2019, Ethol. Ecol. Evol.

... with cascade effects on the entire food web



CONCLUDING REMARKS

Snow coverage, vegetation and geese will interact in a complex yet predictable way in determining the quality and amount of nutrient inputs in Tundra ecosystems

This will have significant effects on resource-consumer interactions both in the terrestrial and aquatic food web compartments

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Snow coverage, vegetation and geese will interact in a complex yet predictable way in determining the quality and amount of nutrient inputs in Tundra ecosystems

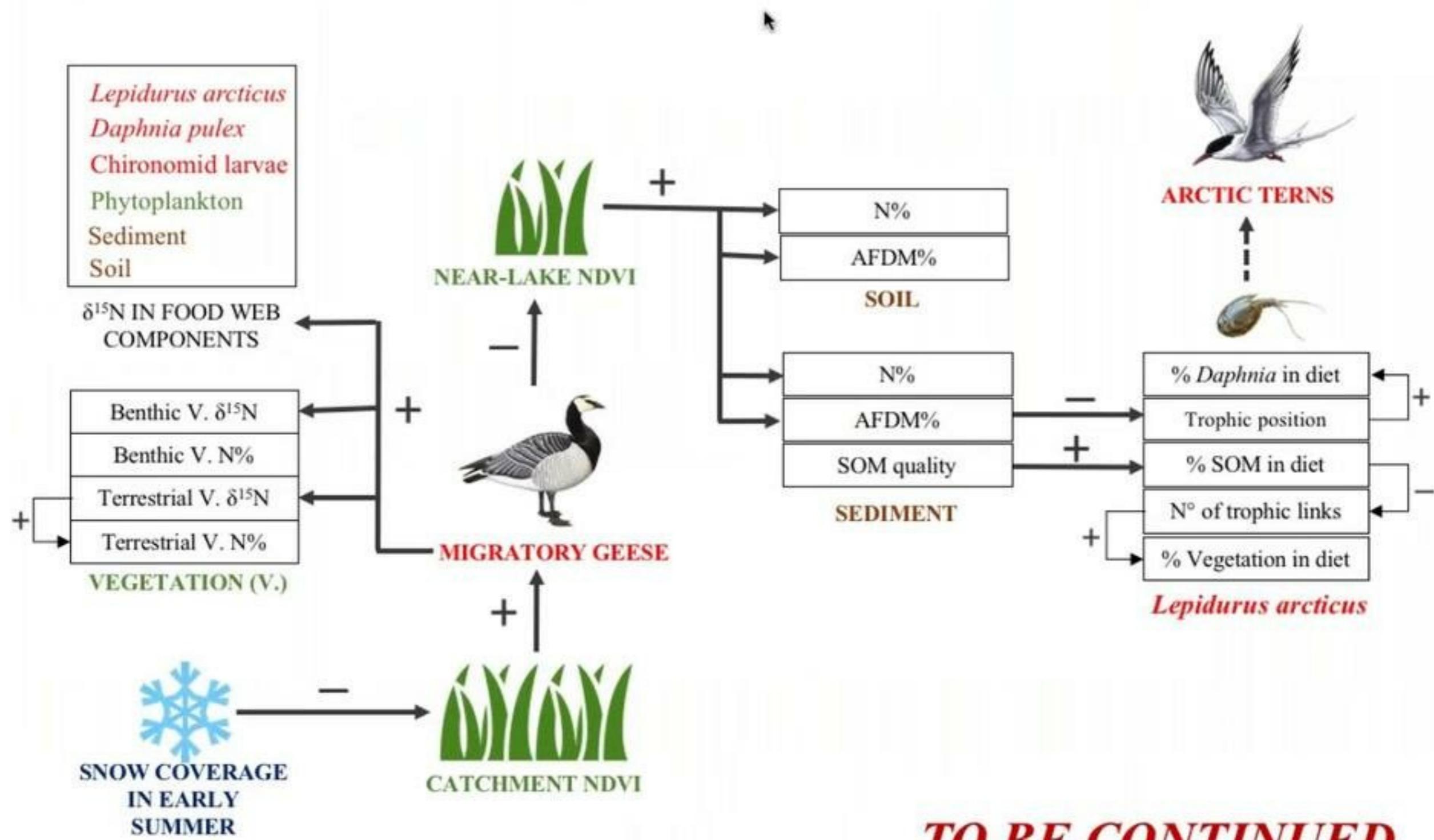
This will have significant effects on resource-consumer interactions both in the terrestrial and aquatic food web compartments

PREVISIONS:

- Increased N content in soil and sediment
- Increased energy flow through the grass-based food chain
- Increased energy flow through the SOM-based food chain in lakes

Overall, the results contribute to our mechanistic understanding of cascade effects of climate change on nutrient cycling and ecosystem functioning in the Tundra

The results contribute to our mechanistic understanding of cascade effects of climate change on nutrient cycling and ecosystem functioning in the Tundra



TO BE CONTINUED ...



NUTRIENT CYCLING, ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN ARCTIC LAKE ECOSYSTEMS (**PRA ECO-CLIMATE**)



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



“ The aim of the project is to provide a mechanistic understanding of carbon sequestration, carbon cycling, and organic matter decomposition in high Arctic lake ecosystems, and their vulnerability to changes in snow cover and abundance of migratory birds.”



Thanks to:
CNR
Kings Bay
Dr. Laura Caiazzo



Incolla Taglia Copia Formato Nuova diapositiva Layout Reimposta Sezione

Calibri (Corpo) 18

Converti in elemento grafico SmartArt Immagine Forme Casella di testo

Disposizione Stili veloci Riempimento forma Contorno forma



Fare clic per inserire le note

DESKTOP
TUTTO DESKTOP
ENERGIA
Logistica
EcoClimate

Calizza_JSP_completo

Home Inserisci Progettazione Transizioni Animazioni Presentazione >> Condividi

Galibri (Corpo) 18 A- A+ Paragrafo Inserisci Disegno

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Thanks to:
CNR
Kings Bay
Dr. Lauri Calizzo

Fare clic per inserire le note

Diapositiva 39 di 76 Italiano (Italia) Note Commenti 51%

TesiViolanteLuana
(1).docx

Opuscolo_ECOLOGIA_PCTO.docx

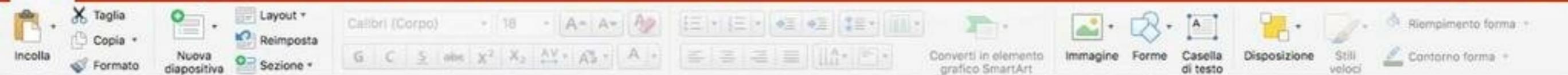
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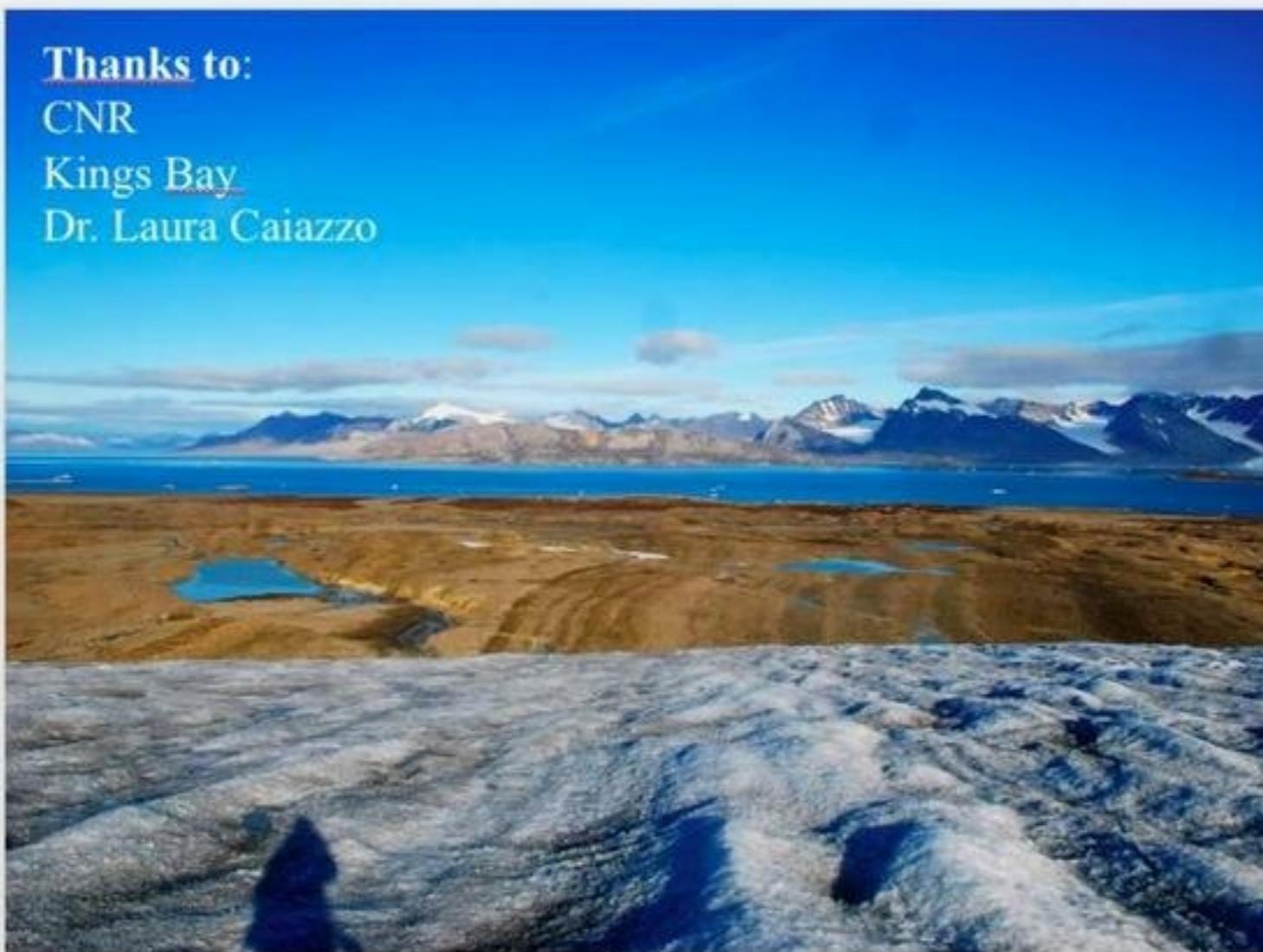


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Condividi



Thanks to:
CNR
Kings Bay
Dr. Laura Caiazzo



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