

Permafrost Carbon and Climate Feedbacks in a Warmer World

Dr. Ted Schuur

Bonanza Creek, LTER Annual Symposium

February, 2013



Global Carbon Pools

Global Vegetation C

650 Pg

Global Soil C (1m)

1500 Pg

Atmosphere

841+ Pg

Permafrost Zone Soil C

Peatlands (several m)

277 Pg

Mineral Soil (3m)

747 Pg

Siberian Deep C (~25m)

407 Pg

Alluvial Deep C (~25m)

241 Pg

1672 Pg

Permafrost Carbon Feedback to Climate

What is the **magnitude**, **timing**, and **form** of the permafrost carbon release to the atmosphere in a warmer world?

Cumulative C Emissions: 1850-2005 (2012)

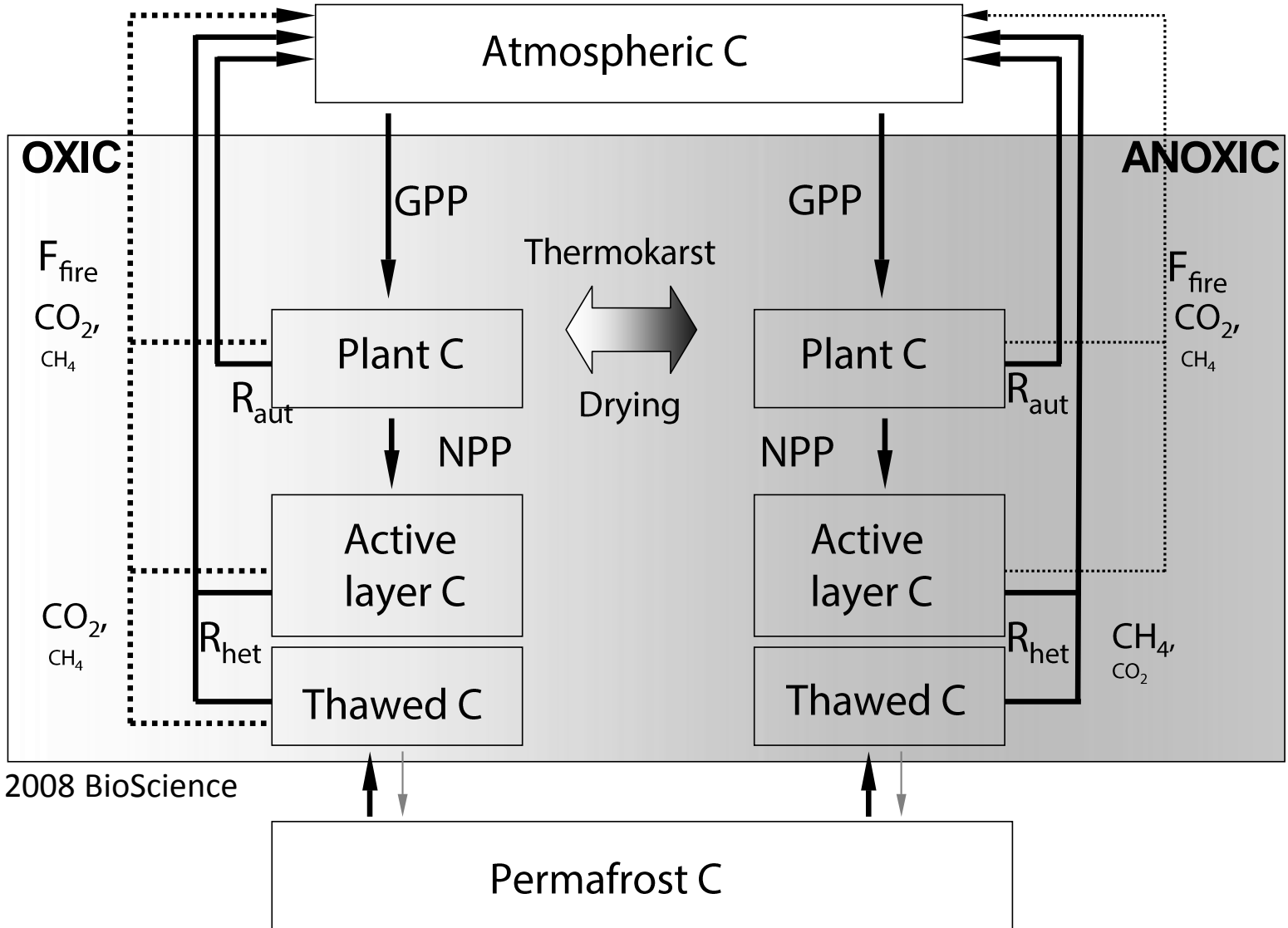
Fossil Fuel Emissions	365 Pg
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Land Use Change	151 Pg
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Permafrost Zone C Emissions: Future?

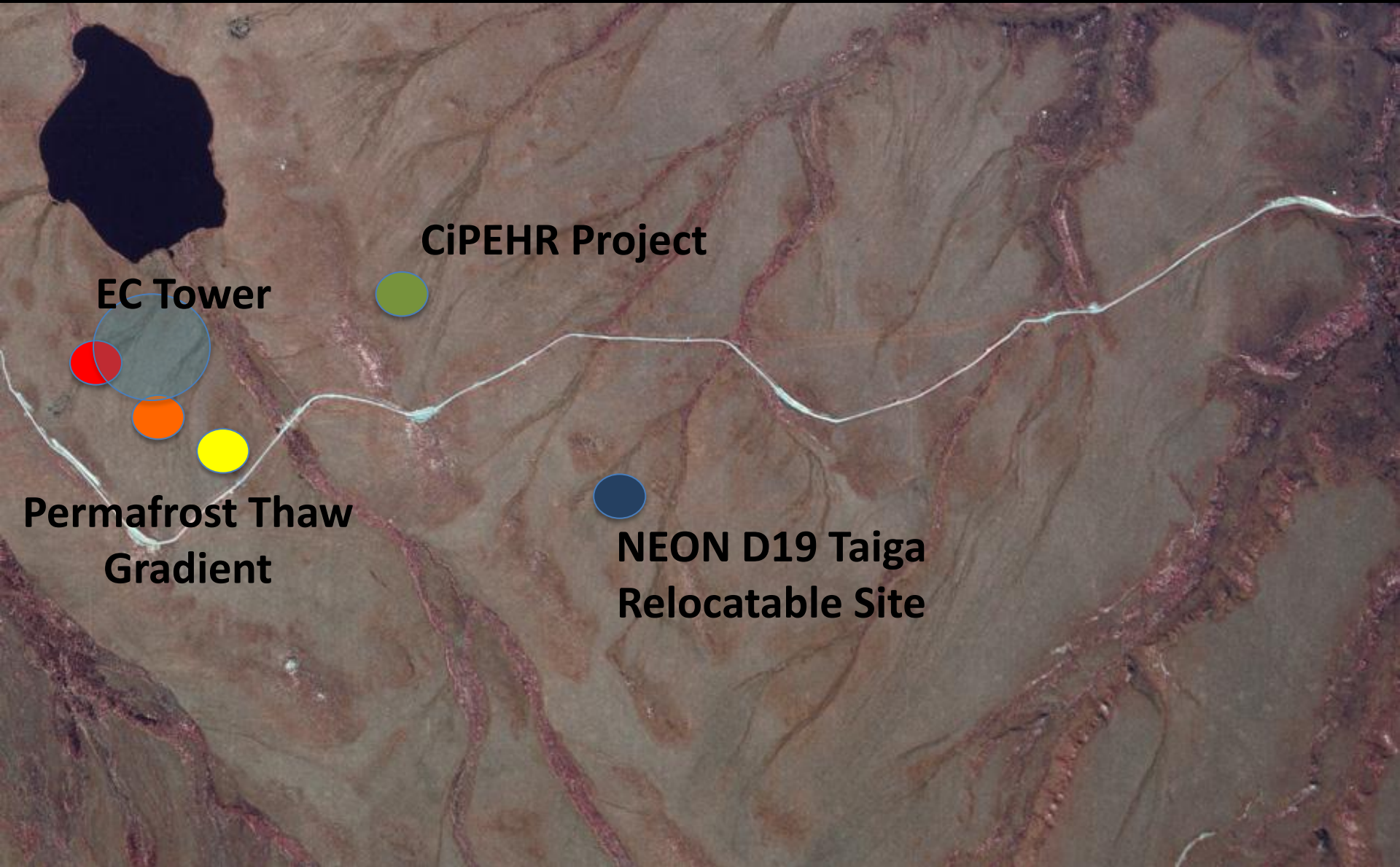
5-30% Loss?	85-501 Pg?
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Permafrost Carbon Feedback to Climate



Schuur et al. 2008 BioScience

Eight Mile Lake Study Area



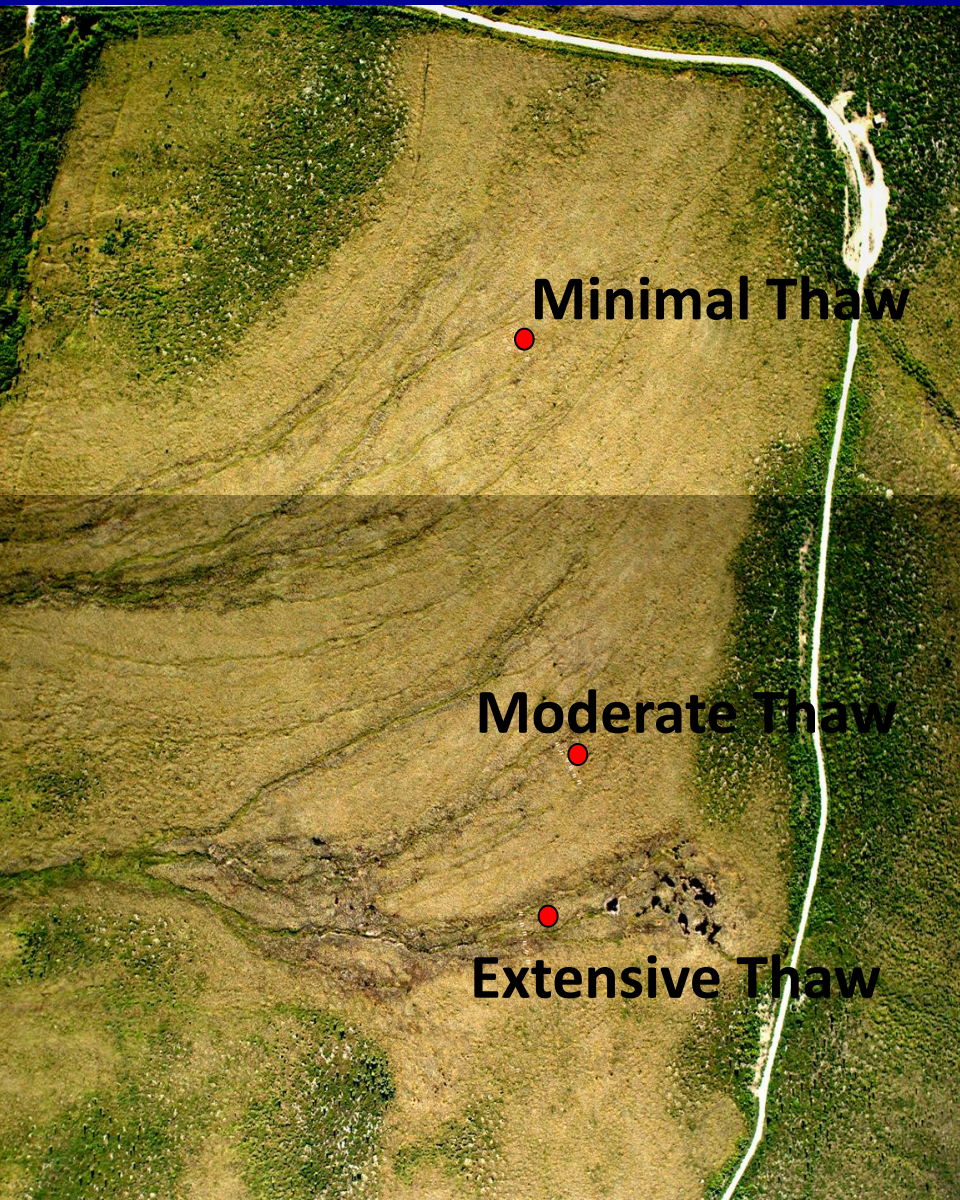
EC Tower

CiPEHR Project

**Permafrost Thaw
Gradient**

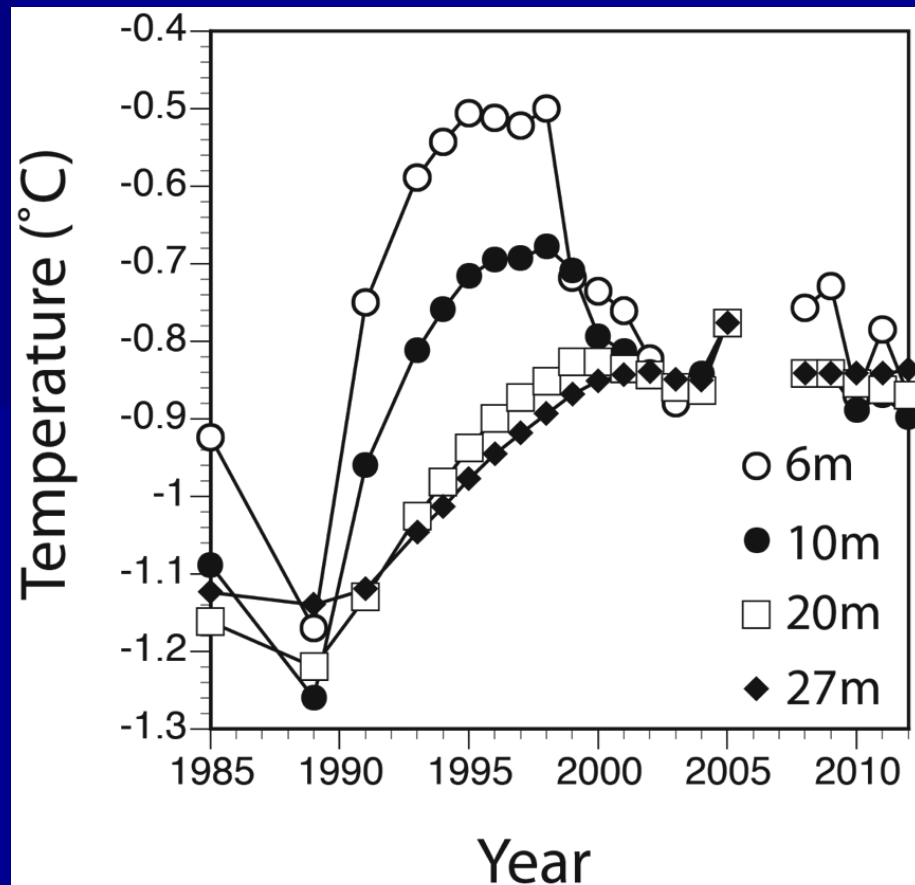
**NEON D19 Taiga
Relocatable Site**

Permafrost Thaw Gradient

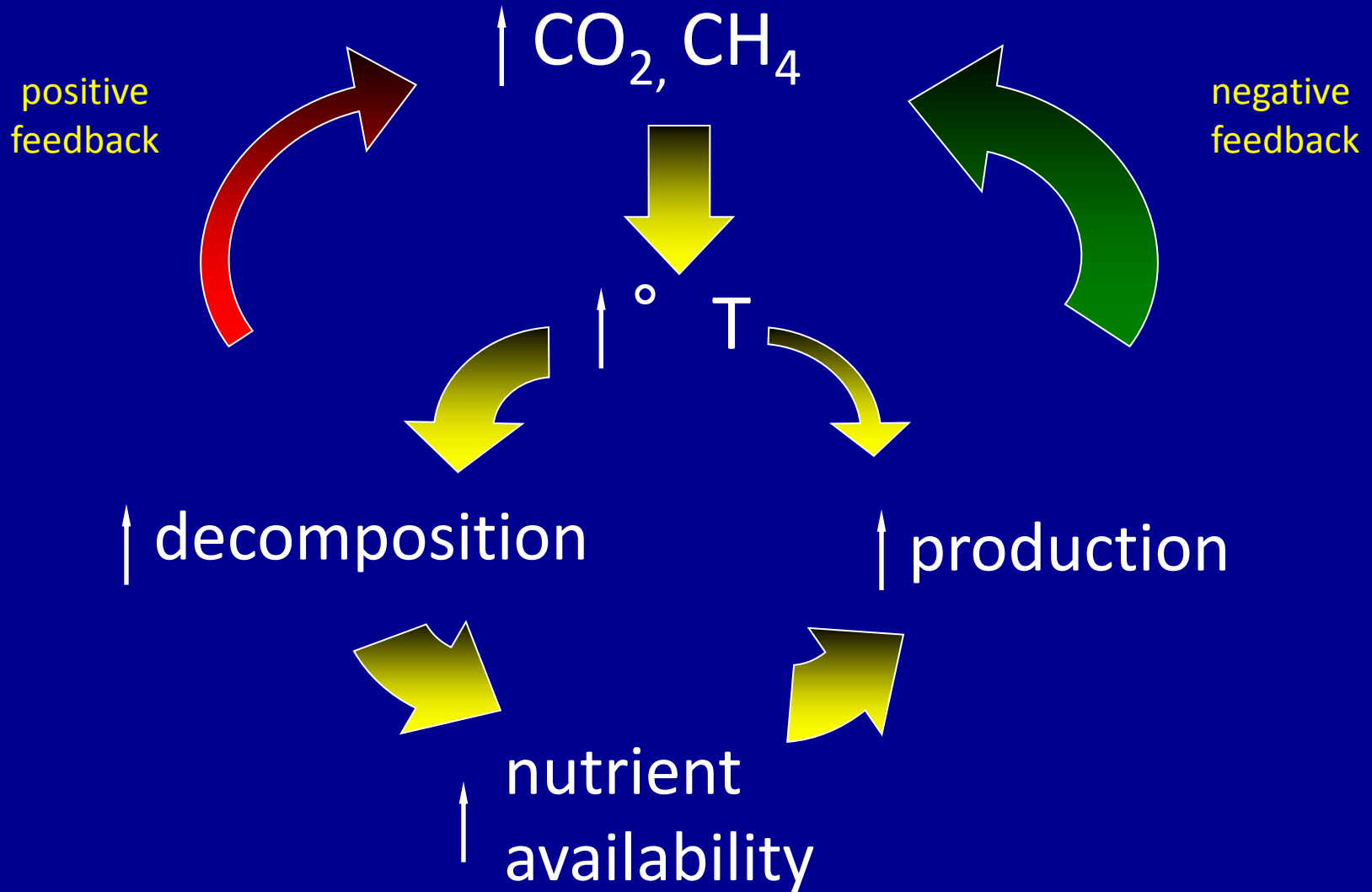


Q1: How does permafrost thaw affect ecosystem carbon balance?

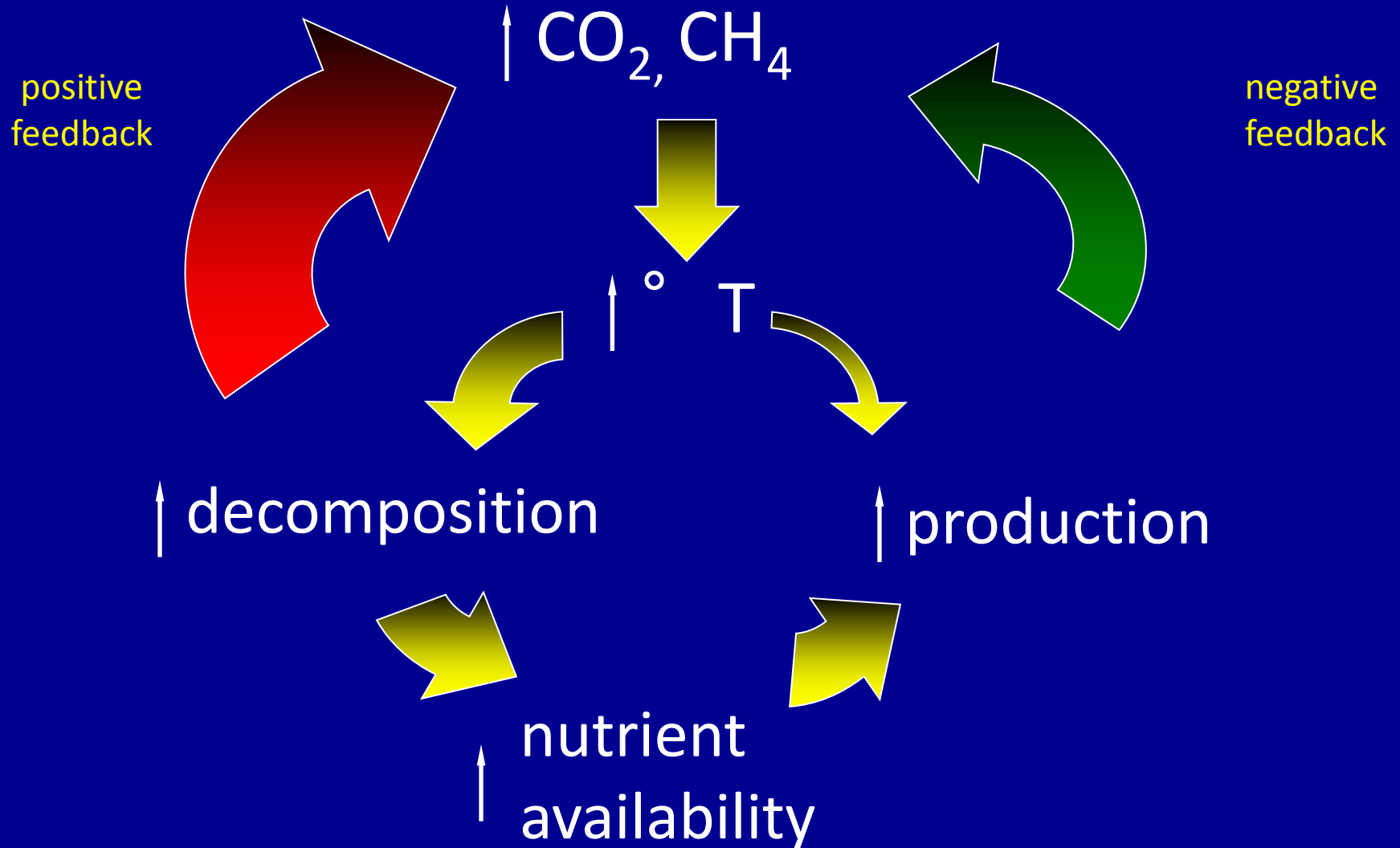
Q2: Does permafrost thaw cause old carbon loss?



Feedbacks to the Carbon Cycle



Feedbacks to the Carbon Cycle



Warming Experiment

Question: What is the effect of warming on carbon balance in the permafrost zone?

Approach: Experimental tundra warming

Issues: Previous tundra warming experiments mostly have warmed air or surface soil, but fail to degrade permafrost

Snowfence experiments have warmed deep soil but typically result in extra water inputs or delayed spring

CiPEHR Project

(Carbon in Permafrost, Experimental Heating Research)

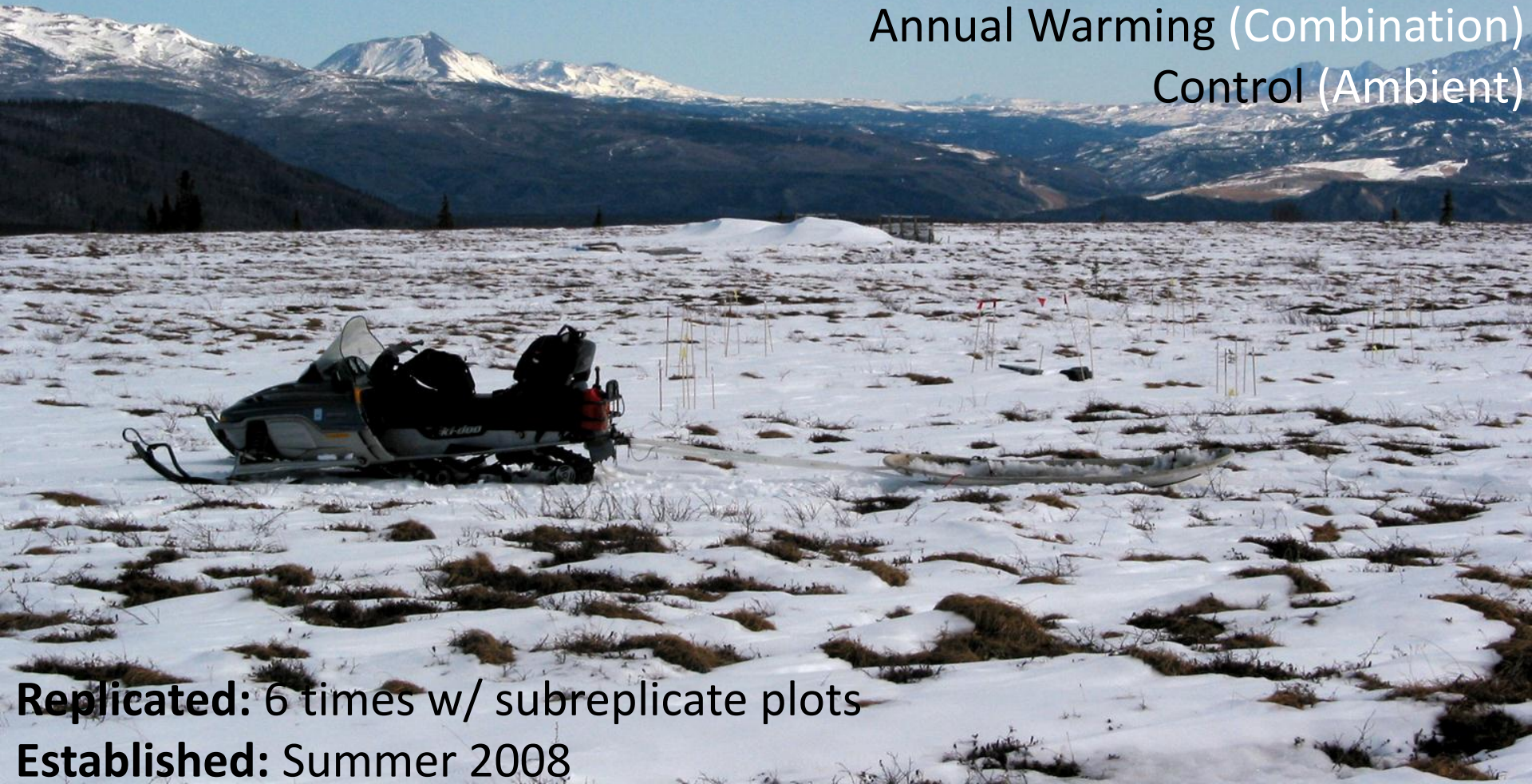
Two Treatments, Factorial

Winter Warming (Snow Fence + Snow Removal)

Summer Warming (Open Top Chamber)

Annual Warming (Combination)

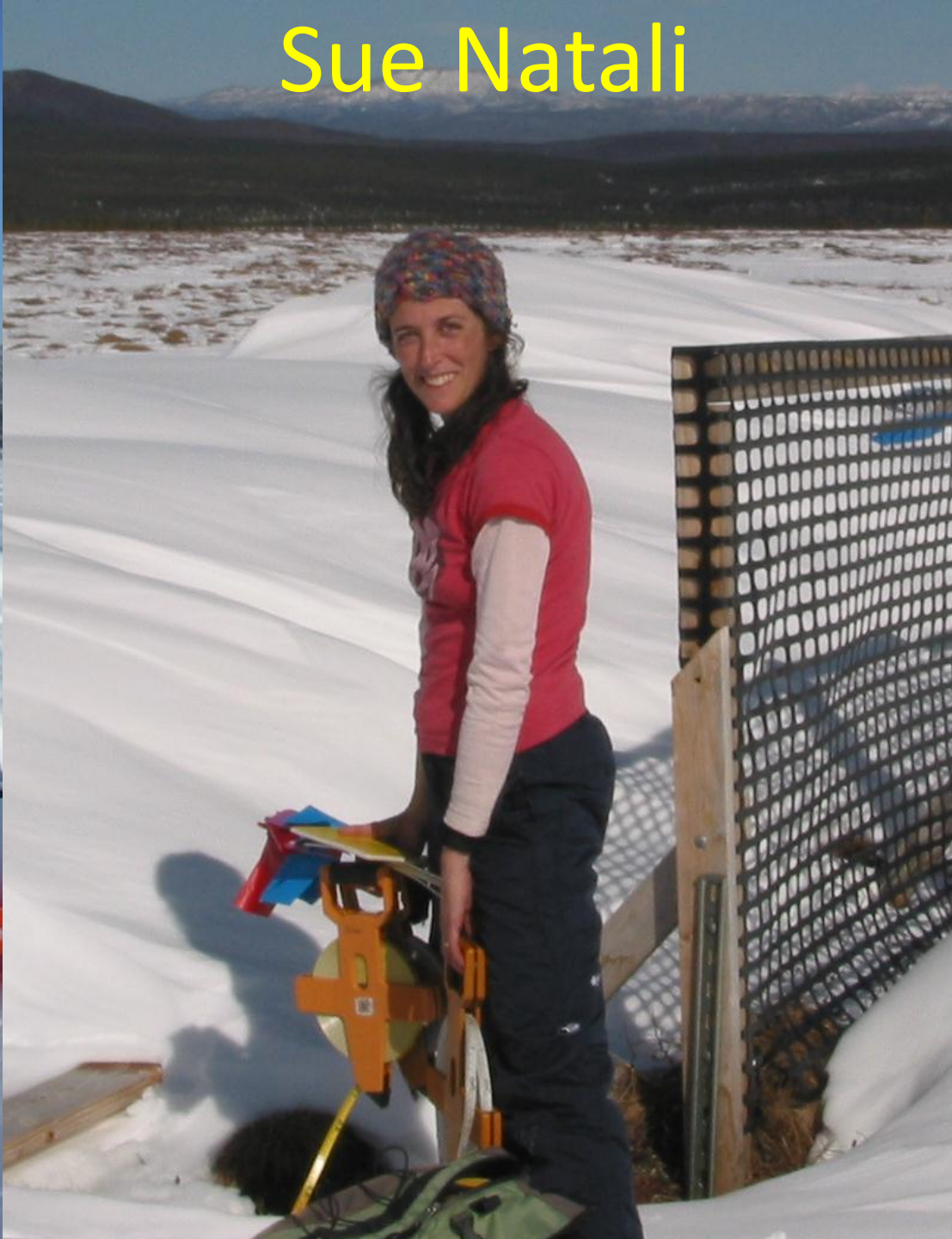
Control (Ambient)



Replicated: 6 times w/ subreplicate plots

Established: Summer 2008

Sue Natali

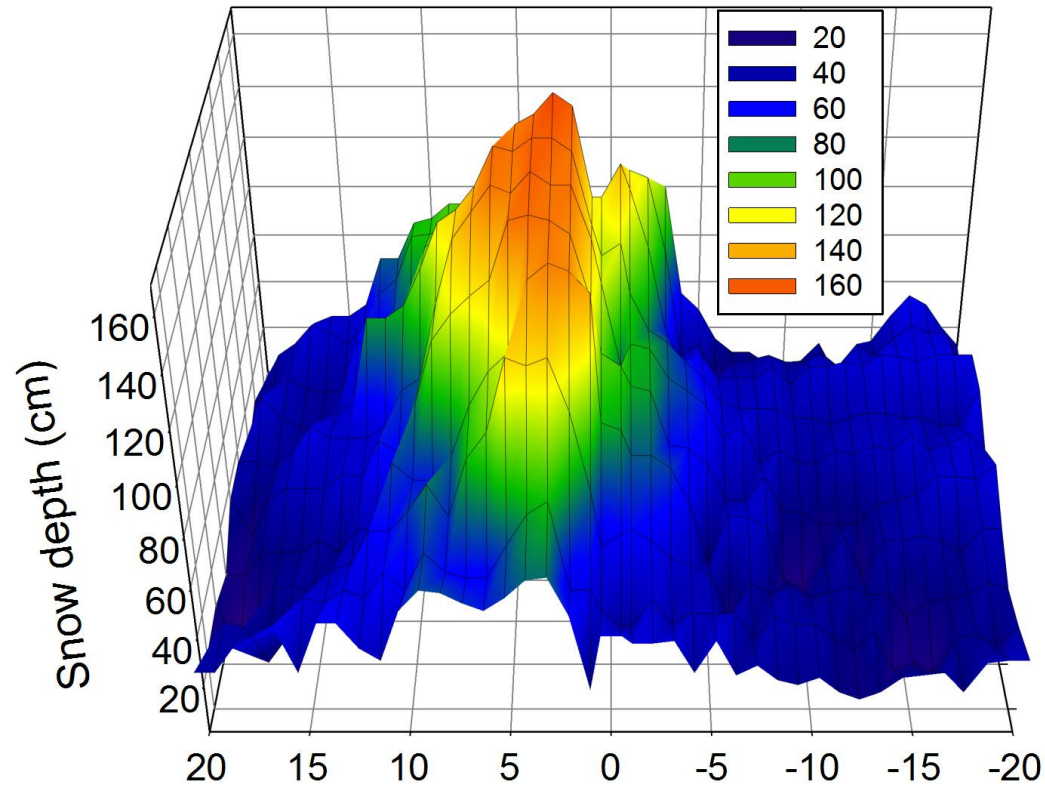


02.15.2009



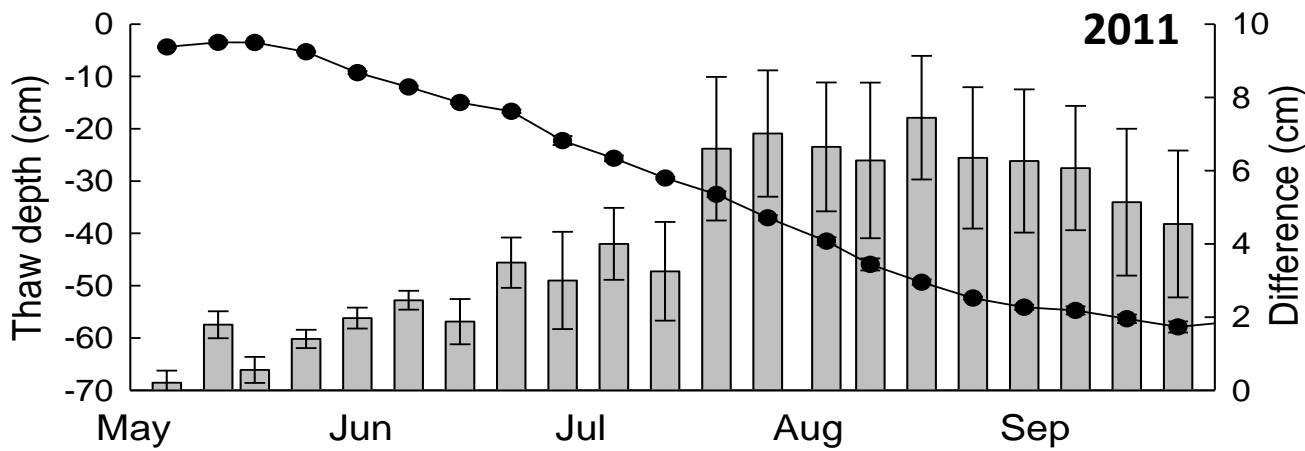
2-3

Winter Warming Causes Surface Permafrost Degradation



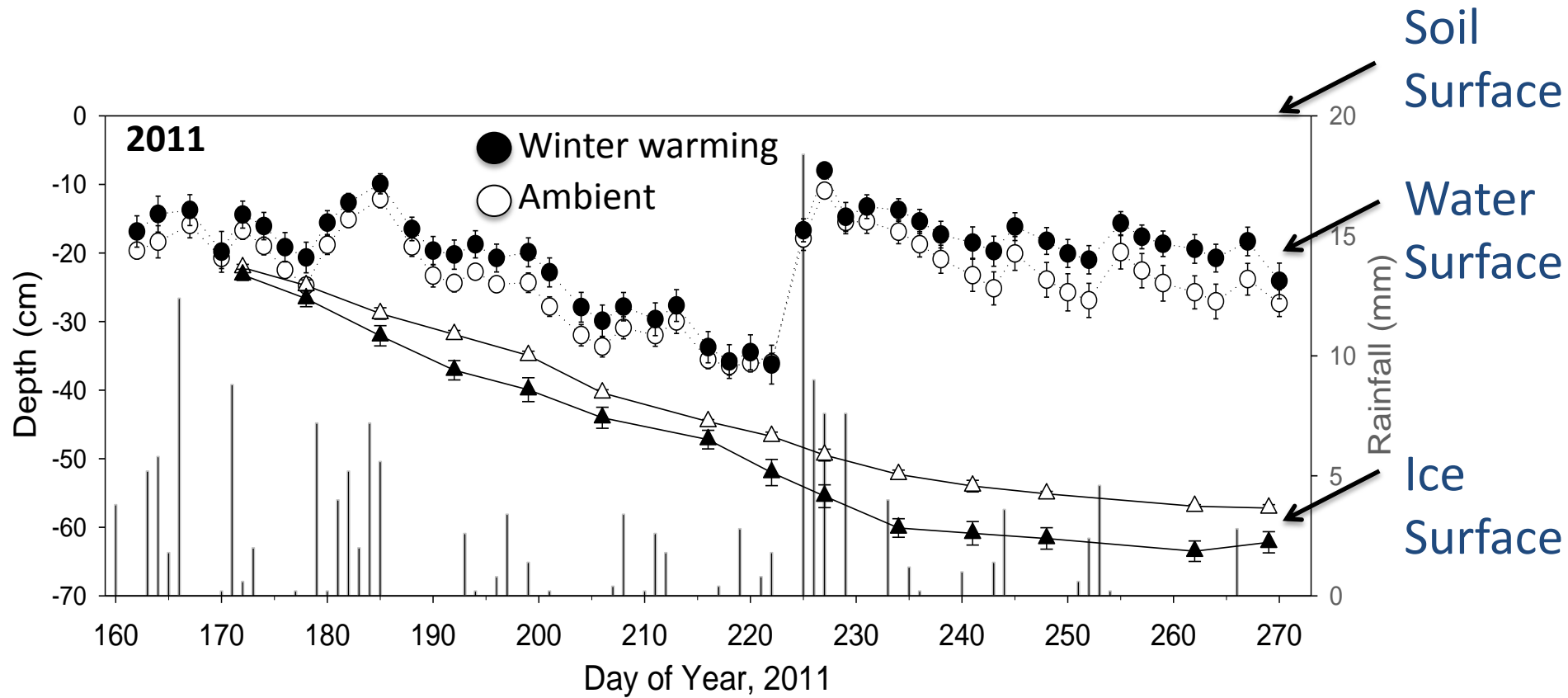
Winter warming plots
Increased T in winter and
summer, at depth

Summer warming plots
No soil warming
Midday air temp $\sim +1^\circ\text{C}$



Natali et al. 2010,
Global Change Biology

Winter Warming Increases Water Table



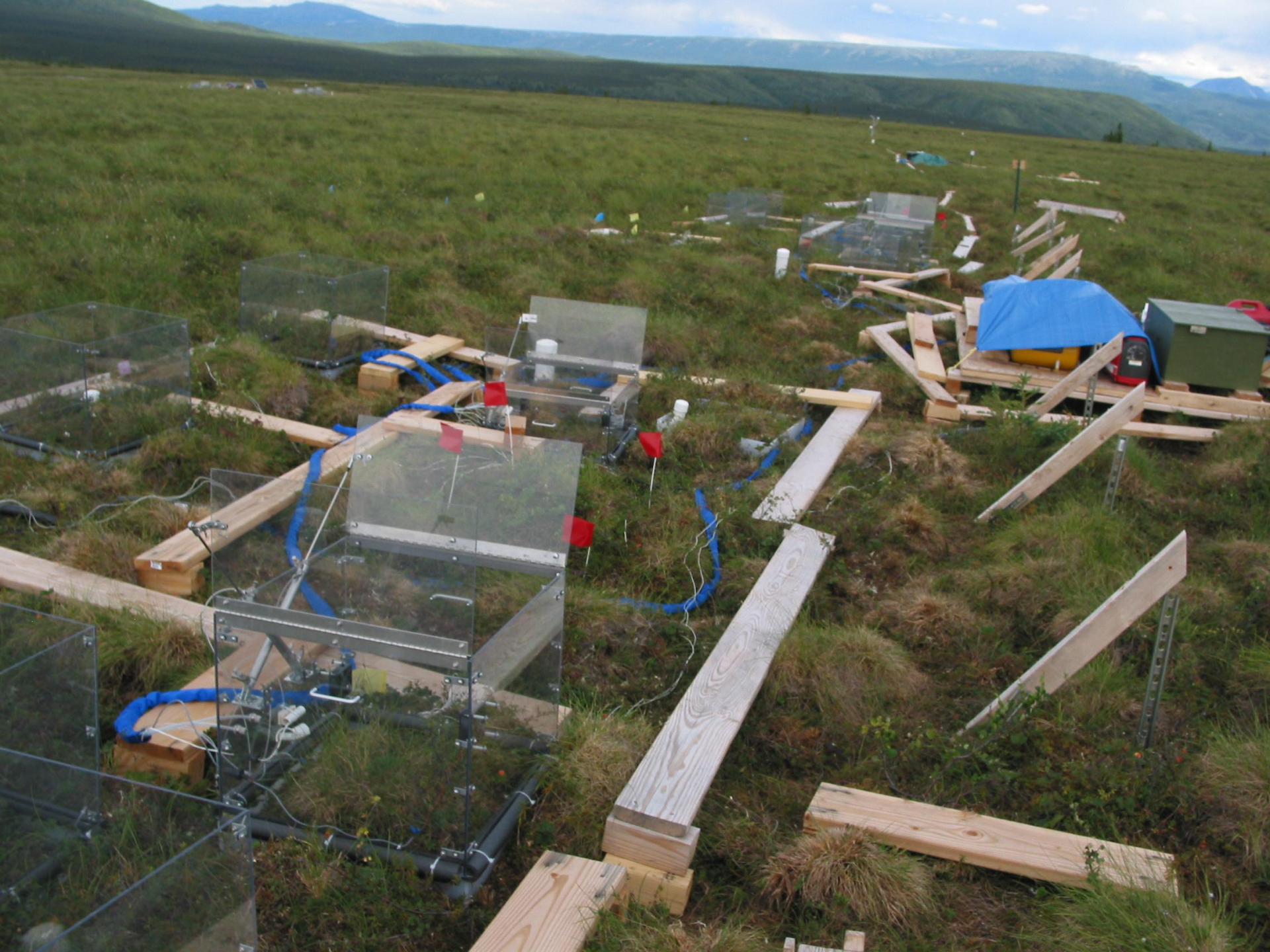
Winter warming

50% increase in total height of water table

Increased surface soil moisture

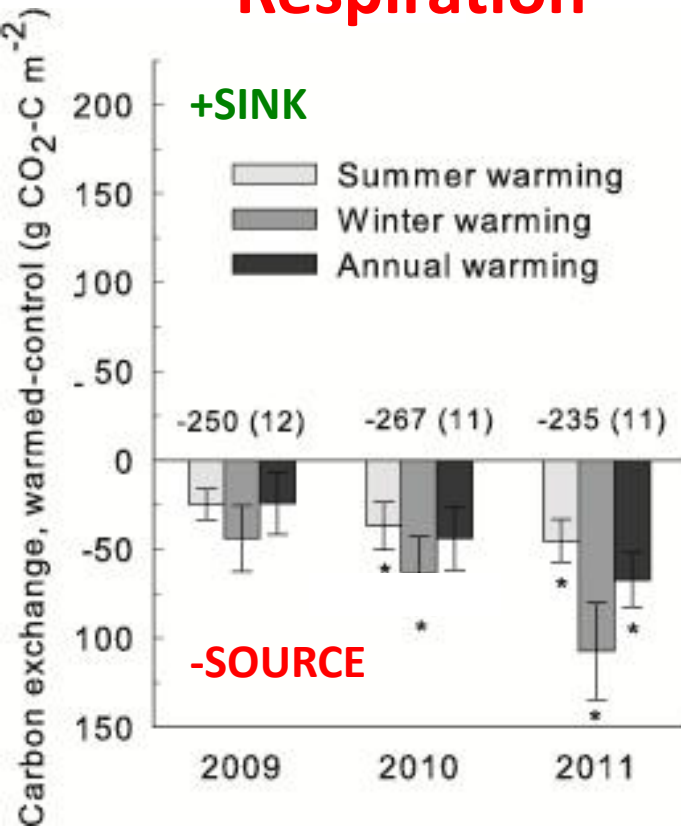
Dryper: Water Table Manipulation in 2011

(NSF Fellowship + NSF Grant to S. Natali)

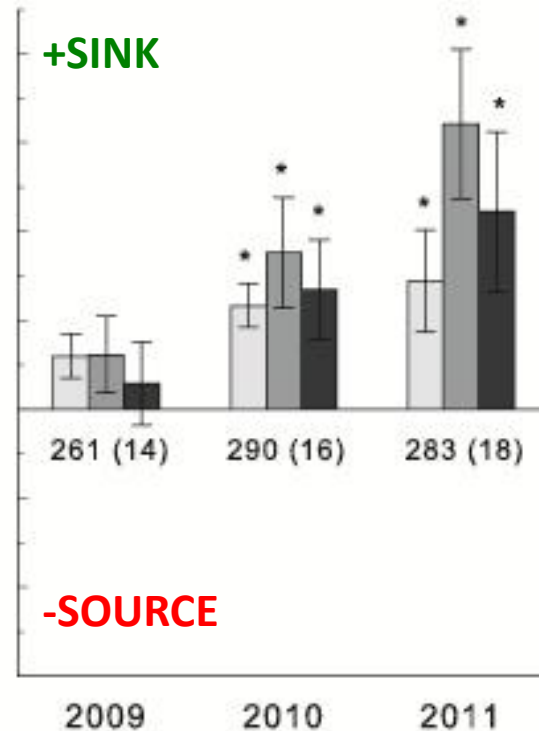


Growing Season Carbon Fluxes

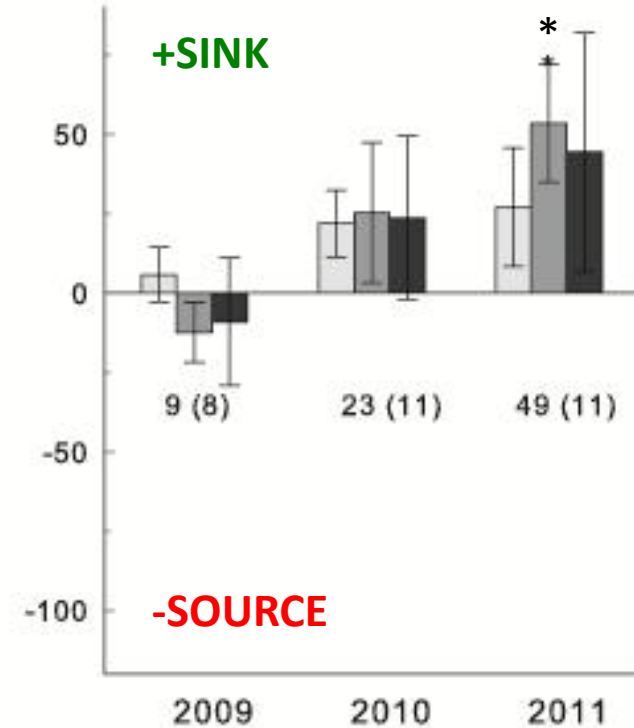
Respiration



Photosynthesis



Carbon Balance

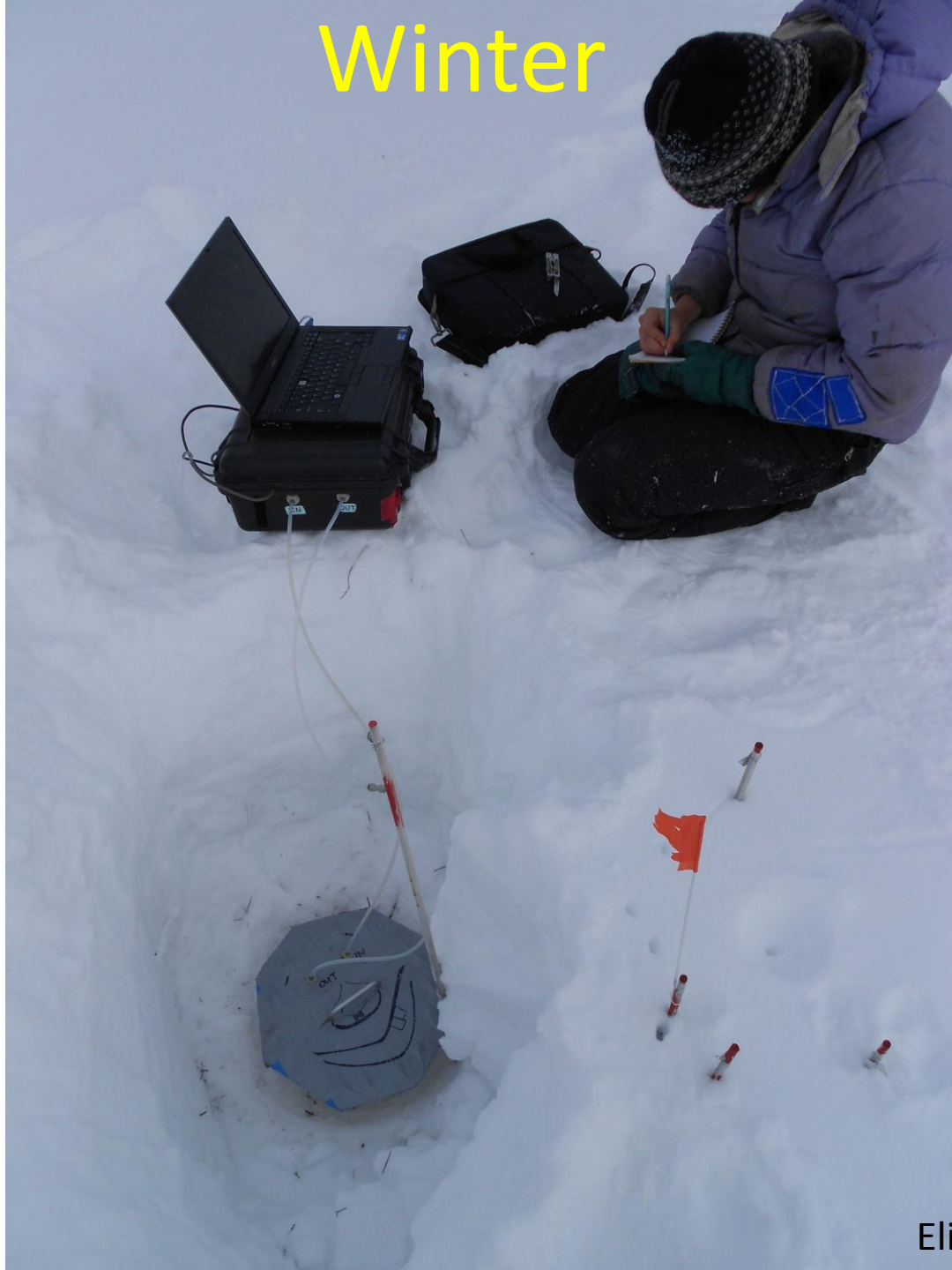


Summer warming: NEE no difference from control (but **C sink**)

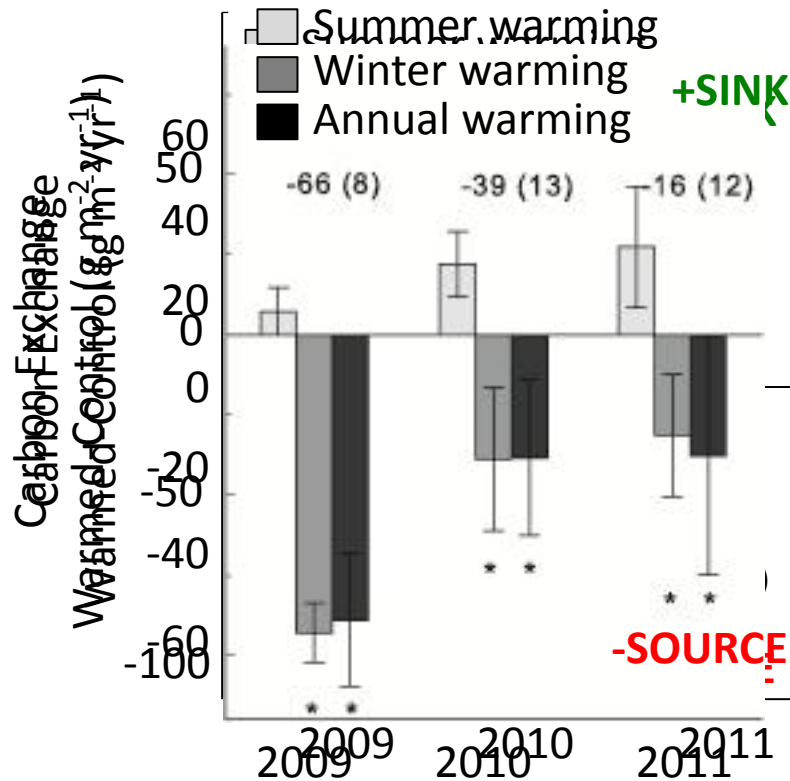
Winter warming: +NEE (**C sink**)

Annual warming: NEE no difference (but **C sink**)

Winter



Annual Carbon Balance



Summer warming: +NEE no difference from control, but (**C neutral 2 of 3 yrs**)

Winter warming: Initialised **C source** then (**C neutral 2 of 3 yrs**)

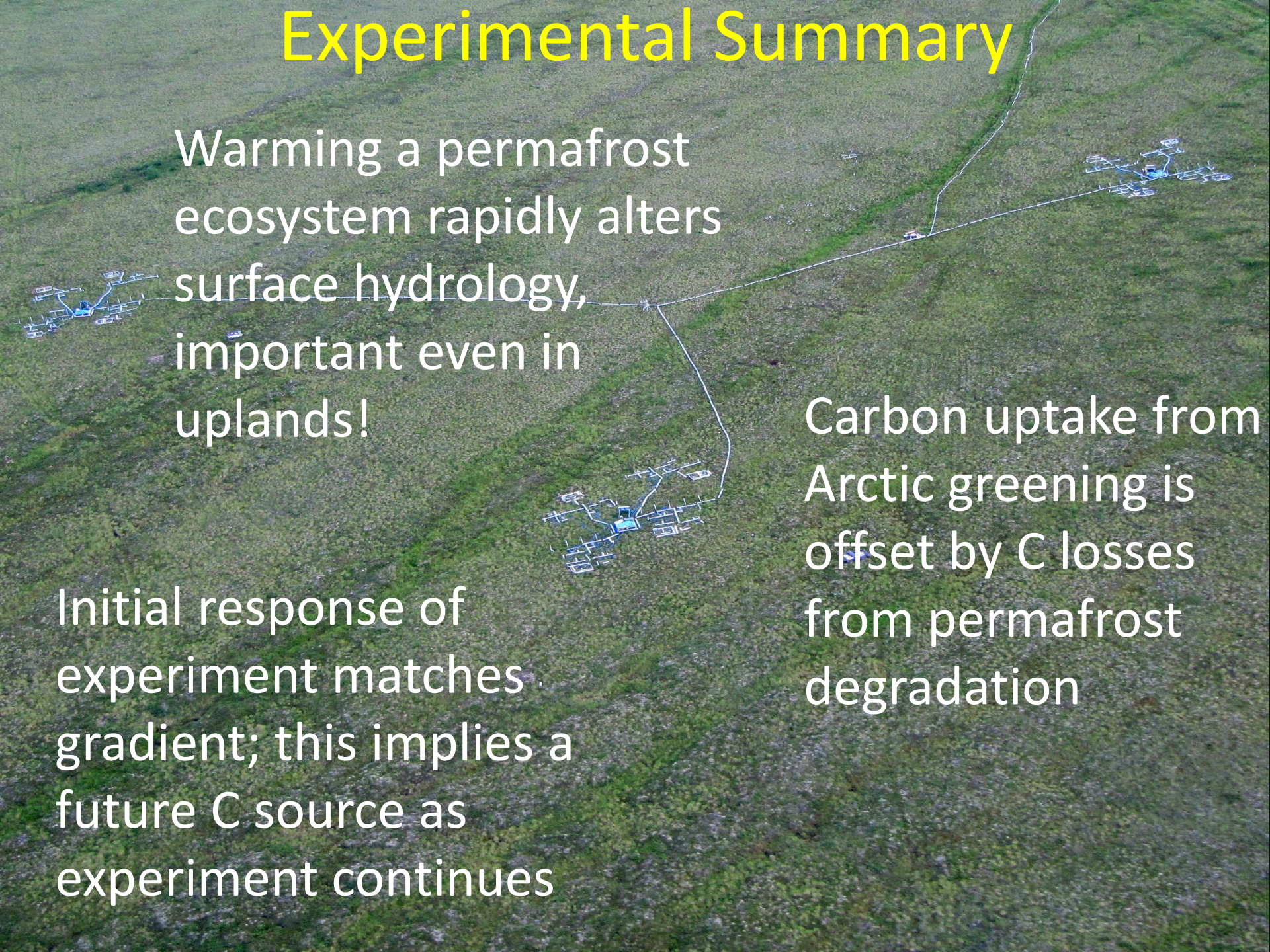
Annual warming: Same as WW (**C neutral 2 of 3 yrs**)

Experimental Summary

Warming a permafrost ecosystem rapidly alters surface hydrology, important even in uplands!

Initial response of experiment matches gradient; this implies a future C source as experiment continues

Carbon uptake from Arctic greening is offset by C losses from permafrost degradation



Permafrost Carbon Emissions

Permafrost Zone Soil C
Gelisol Soil Order (3m)*

818 Pg

x 9-13%

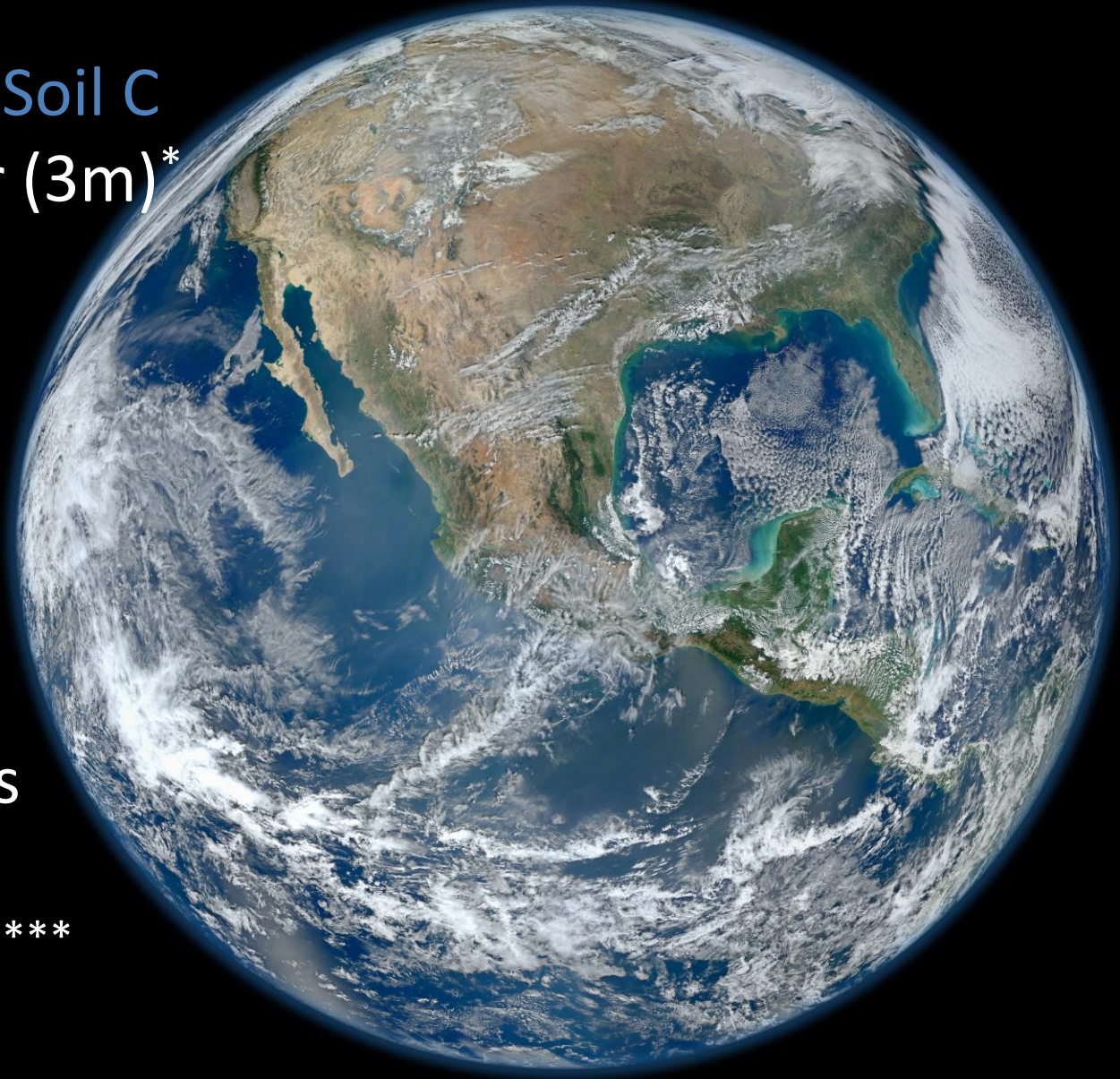
77-106 Pg**

Permafrost C Loss

0.8-1.1 Pg/yr

Land Use Change***

0.9±0.7 Pg/yr



*Tarnocai et al. 2009, **Schuur et al. 2009, ***van der Werf et al. 2009

Vulnerability of Permafrost Carbon

Research Coordination Network (RCN)



<http://www.biology.ufl.edu/permafrostcarbon/>

PIs: Ted Schuur, A. David McGuire

Steering Committee: Josep G. Canadell, Jennifer W. Harden, Peter Kuhry, Vladimir E. Romanovsky, Merritt R. Turetsky

Postdoctoral Researcher: Christina Schädel

Core funding:



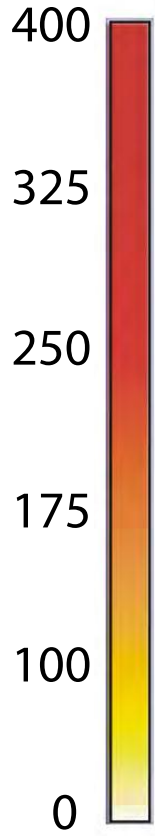
Additional
Workshop funding:



Workshop: May 2013; Annual Meeting @ AGU

Permafrost Carbon Feedback: Expert Assessment

Carbon Emissions (Pg C-CO2 equivalents)



2040

2100

2300

High Warming Scenario (2100): **162-288 Pg C** (in CO₂ equivalents)

Low Warming Scenario (2100): **54-90 Pg C** (in CO₂ equivalents)

2.3% CH₄ = half of emissions in CO₂ equivalents



High risk of permafrost thaw

Northern soils will release huge amounts of carbon in a warmer world, say Edward A. G. Schuur, Benjamin Abbott and the Permafrost Carbon Network.

As the temperature continues to rise, the permafrost will melt, releasing large amounts of carbon into the atmosphere. This will further increase the warming, creating a feedback loop. The carbon stored in permafrost is estimated to be between 600 and 1,000 billion metric tons, which is roughly twice the amount of carbon currently in the atmosphere. If all of this carbon were released, it would be equivalent to about 100 years of human fossil fuel emissions.

Schuur, Abbott et al. 2011, 2013

Special Issue: Environmental Research Letters; March 31, 2013

Conclusions

Permafrost C pools are large and sensitive to climate change on decadal to century time scale (4-13%)

Experimental permafrost degradation was consistent with C emissions observed from natural thaw

Future permafrost C emissions will not overshadow fossil fuel, but will serve to accelerate pace of climate change (weakening biospheric sink)

Permafrost C emissions should be accounted for when planning mitigation strategies for avoiding dangerous climate change

Funding: NASA New Investigator Program, NSF Ecosystems Program, NSF Career Program, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Bonanza Creek LTER Program, Denali National Park Vital Signs Monitoring Program, DOE NICCR Program, DOE TEP Program, NSF Research Coordination Network Program

