



Carbon fluxes in the Arctic Critical Zone: a study-case in Spitzbergen, Norway

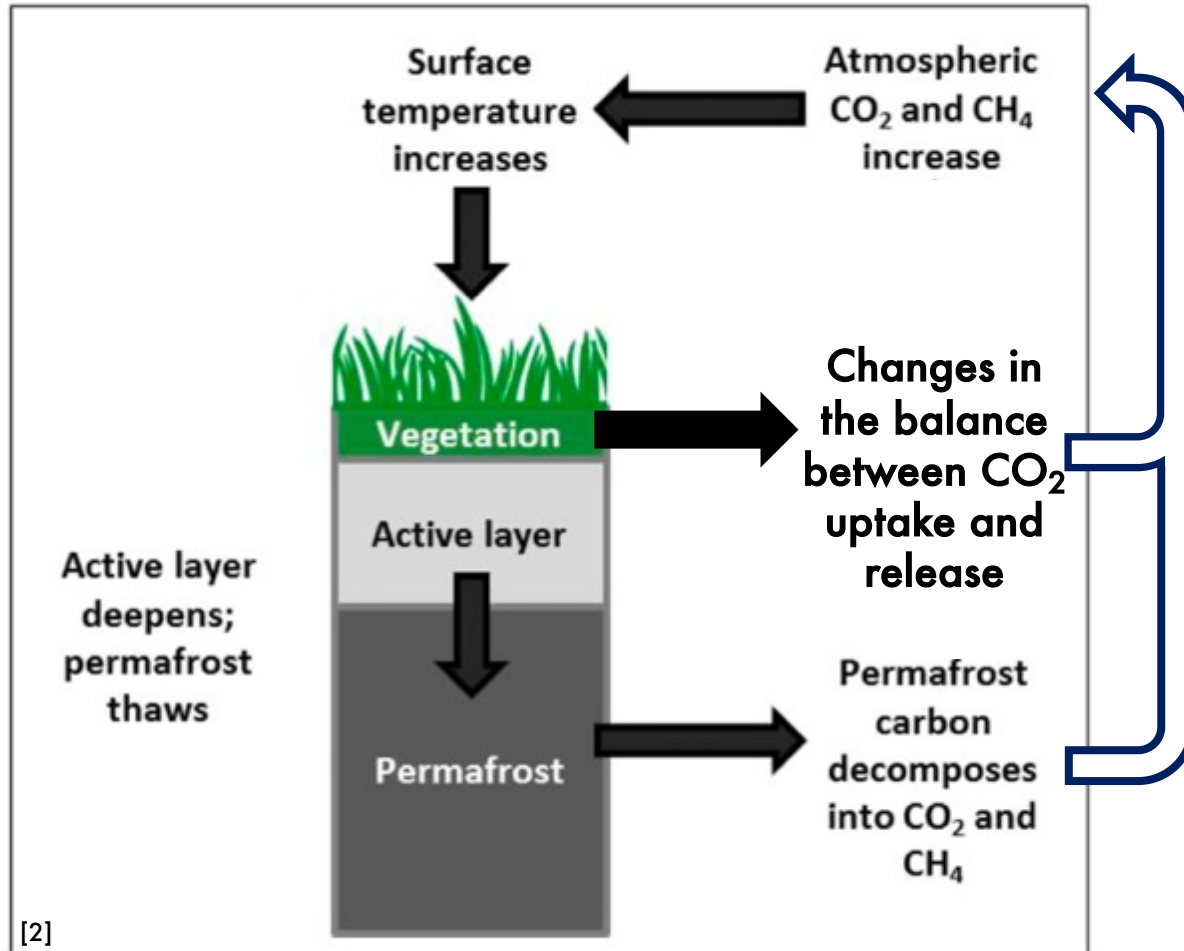
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Climate change in the high Arctic is affecting the tundra^[3]



[2]

The Arctic tundra carbon balance

Changes in the tundra → higher CO₂ uptake by photosynthesis
Higher temperature → higher CO₂ release by respiration

Current annual balance ~ zero^[1]

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE?

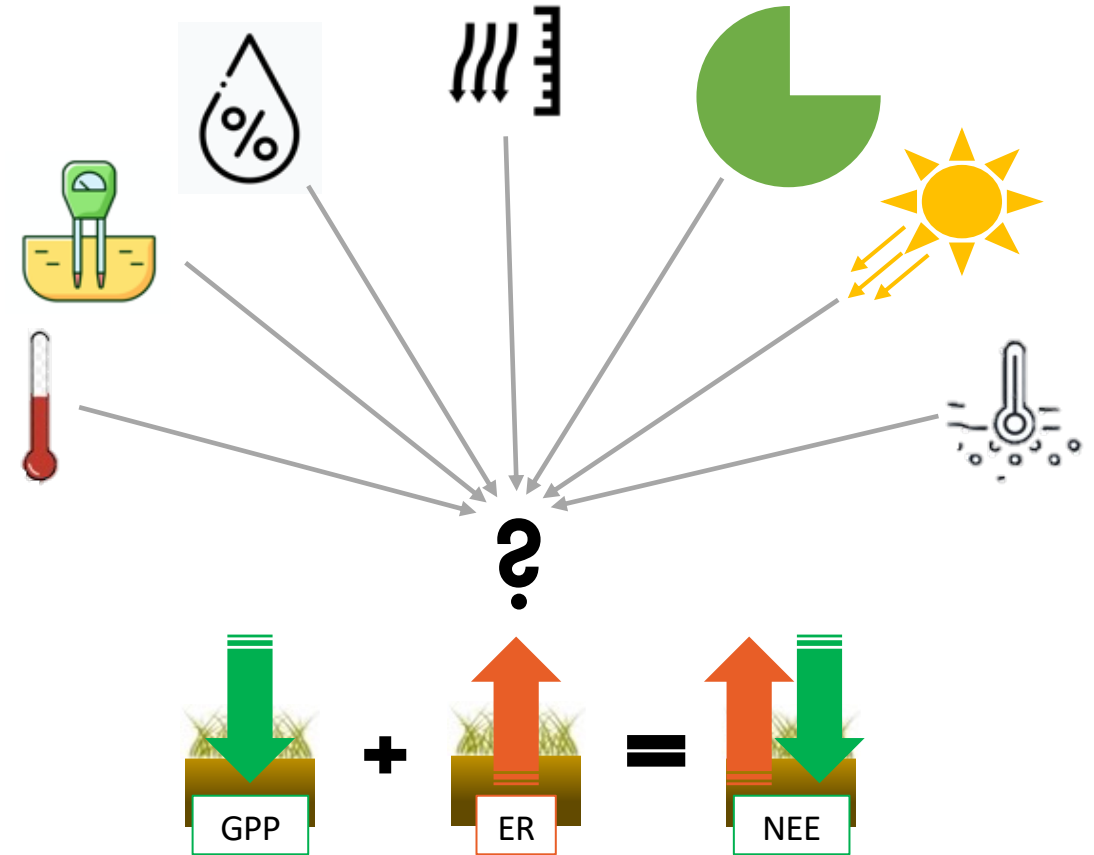
[1] Schuur et Al., 2015; [2] Kessler et Al., 2015; [3] IPCC, 2019

Biological carbon balance in the Arctic tundra

1. Large uncertainties
2. High interannual variability may mask the true long-term behaviour

Identification of the Arctic carbon flux drivers

- Reduce current uncertainties in carbon balance
- Support prediction of climate change effects



[1] Magnani et Al., 2022

Bayelva Basin Ny Ålesund, Svalbard



- West of Ny Ålesund, in the Brøgger peninsula, Spitsbergen, Norway
- Snow-free season → June-September
- Active layer depth ~ 0.5 to 1.5 m
- Southern border → Austre and Vestre Brøggerbreen glaciers.



July 2019 (Magnani et al. 2022)

Measured and derived variables for each sample point

Portable transparent/shaded accumulation chamber
+ IRGA

NEE

Net Ecosystem Exchange

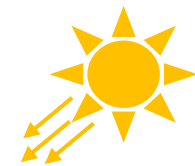
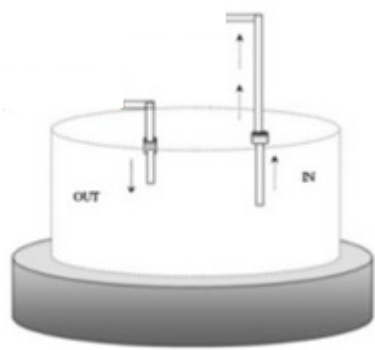
ER

Ecosystem Respiration

$$GPP = \text{Gross Primary Production} = NEE - ER$$

- Soil Temperature
- Soil Water Content
- Air Temperature
- Atm. Pressure
- Solar Irradiance
- Air Relative Humidity
- Vegetation cover category
- Green Fractional Cover^[2] → RGB pictures

Field sensors



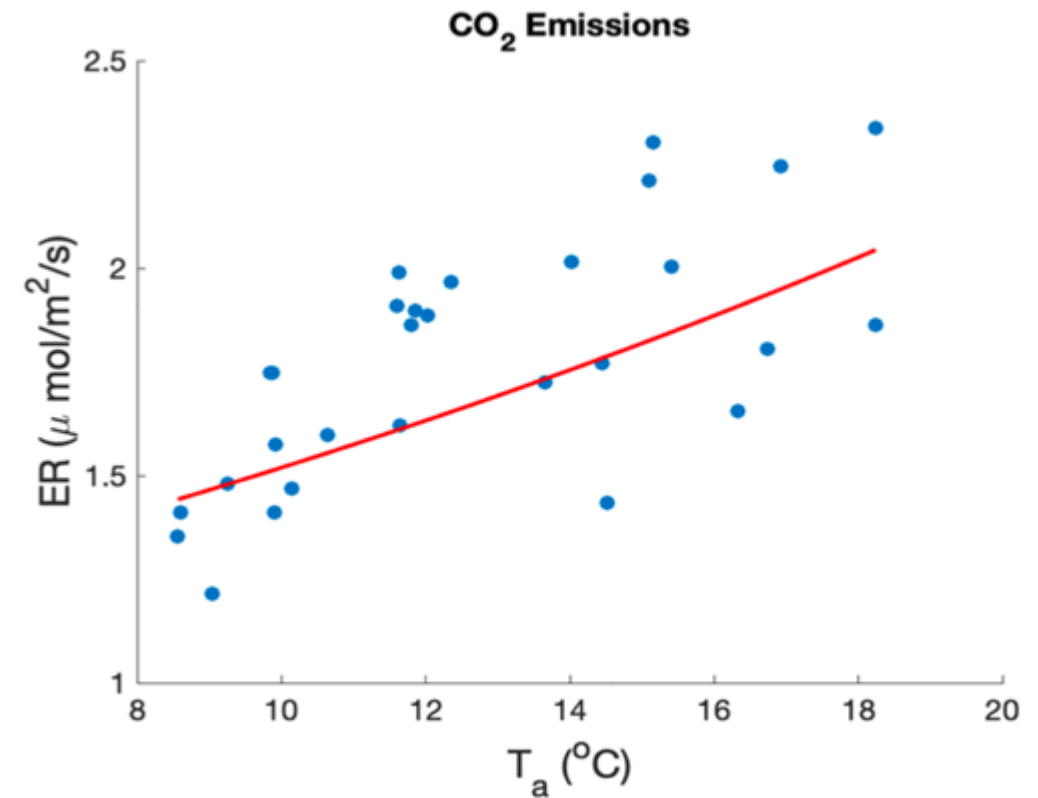
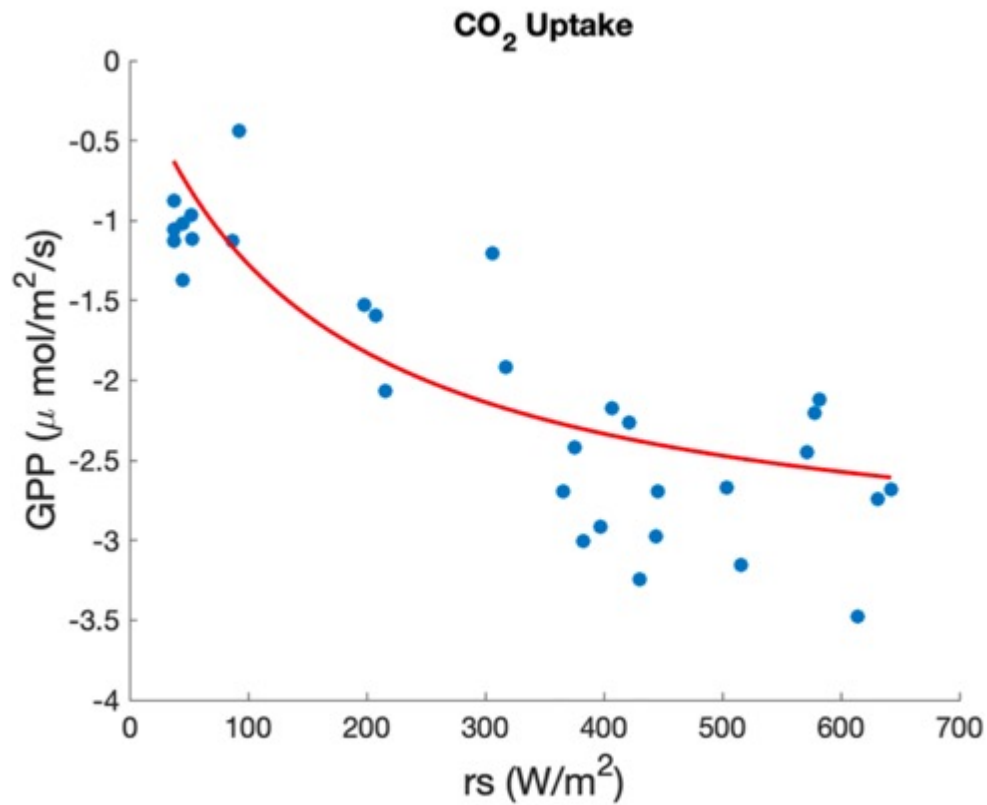
[1] Magnani et Al., 2022; [2] Liu & Pattey, 2010

Temporal variability → point-scale measurements^[1]

24h samplings

$$GPP = \frac{F_{max}\alpha rs}{F_{max} + \alpha rs} + \varepsilon^{[2]}$$

$$ER = a \exp(b_0 T_a) + \varepsilon^{[3]}$$



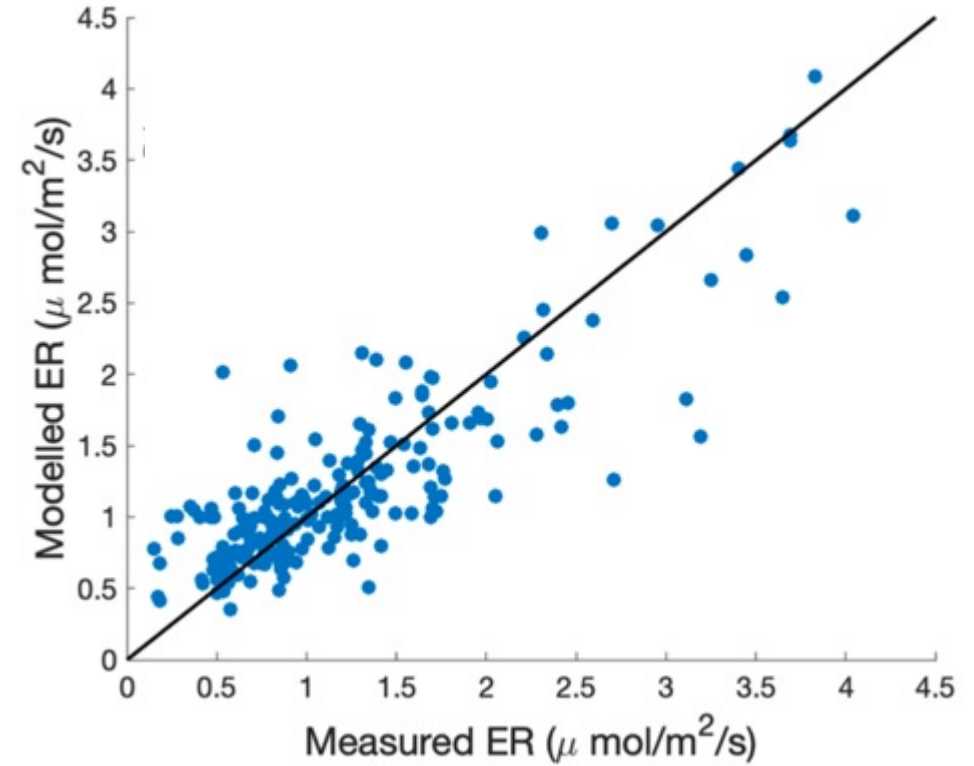
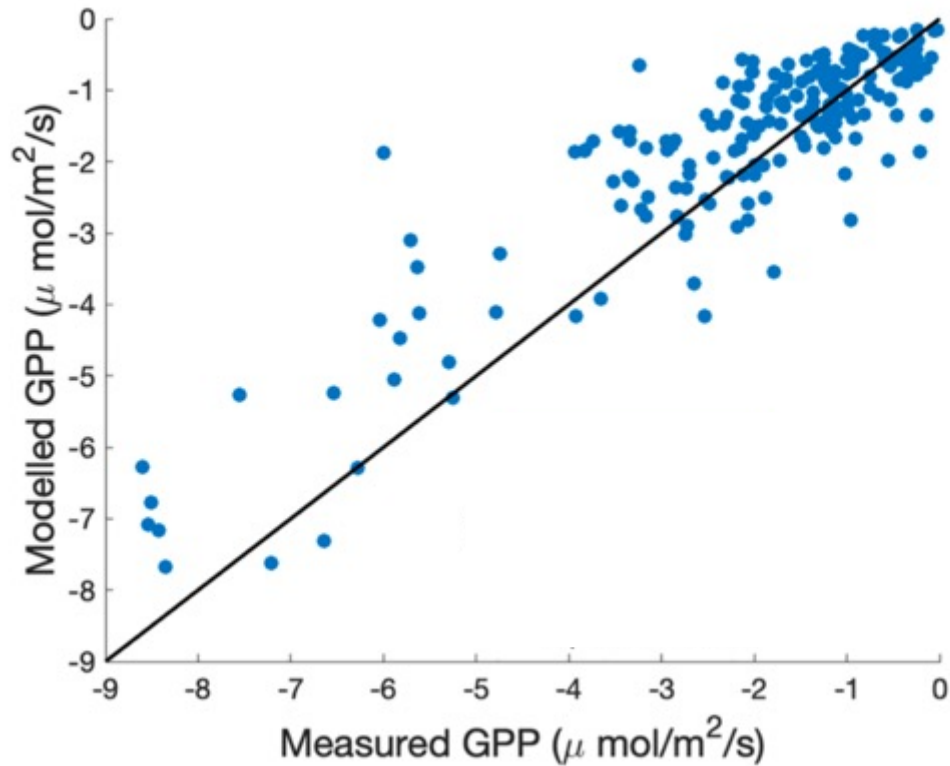
[1] Magnani et Al., 2022; [2] Ruimy et Al., 1995; [3] Lloyd & Tylor, 1994

Spatial-temporal variability → site-scale measurements^[1]

Random samplings at site scale

$$GPP = \frac{F_{max}\alpha rs}{F_{max} + \alpha rs} (A_0 + A_1 GFC + A_2 VWC) + \varepsilon^{[1]}$$

$$ER = (a_0 + a_1 GFC + a_2 VWC) \exp(b_0 T_a) + \varepsilon^{[1]}$$

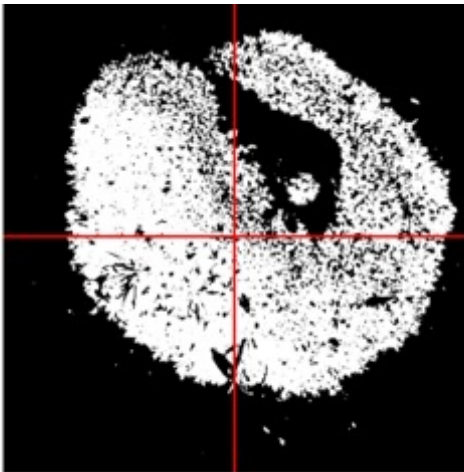


[1] Magnani et Al., 2022. Microscale drivers of summer CO₂ fluxes in the Svalbard High Arctic tundra. *Sci Rep*

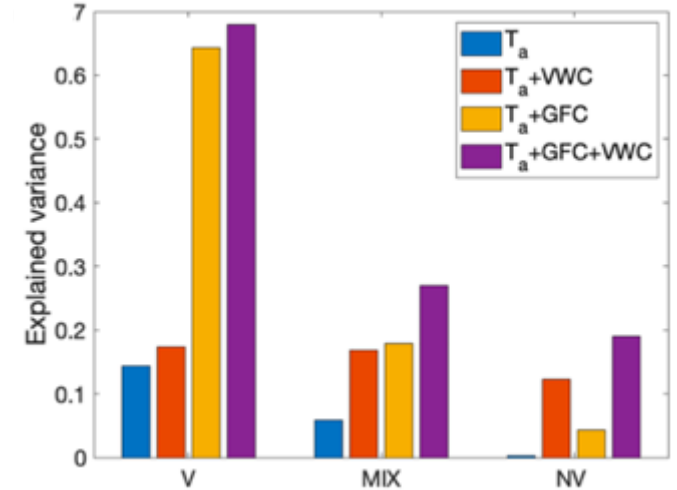
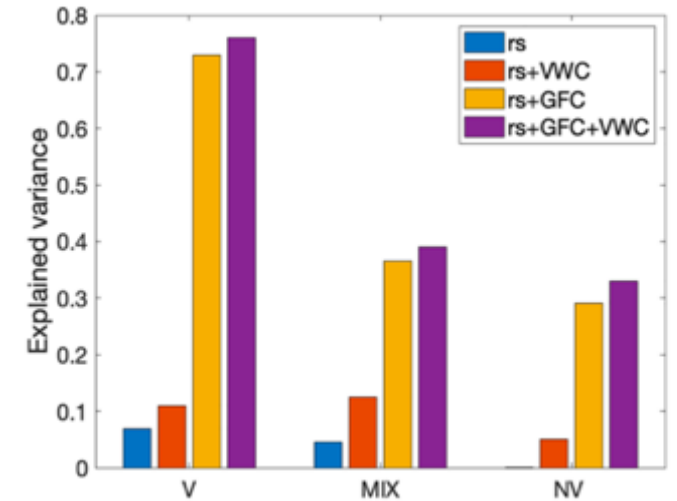
The role of the green fractional cover



$$GPP = \frac{F_{max}\alpha rs}{F_{max} + \alpha rs} (A_0 + A_1 GFC + A_2 VWC) + \varepsilon^{[1]}$$

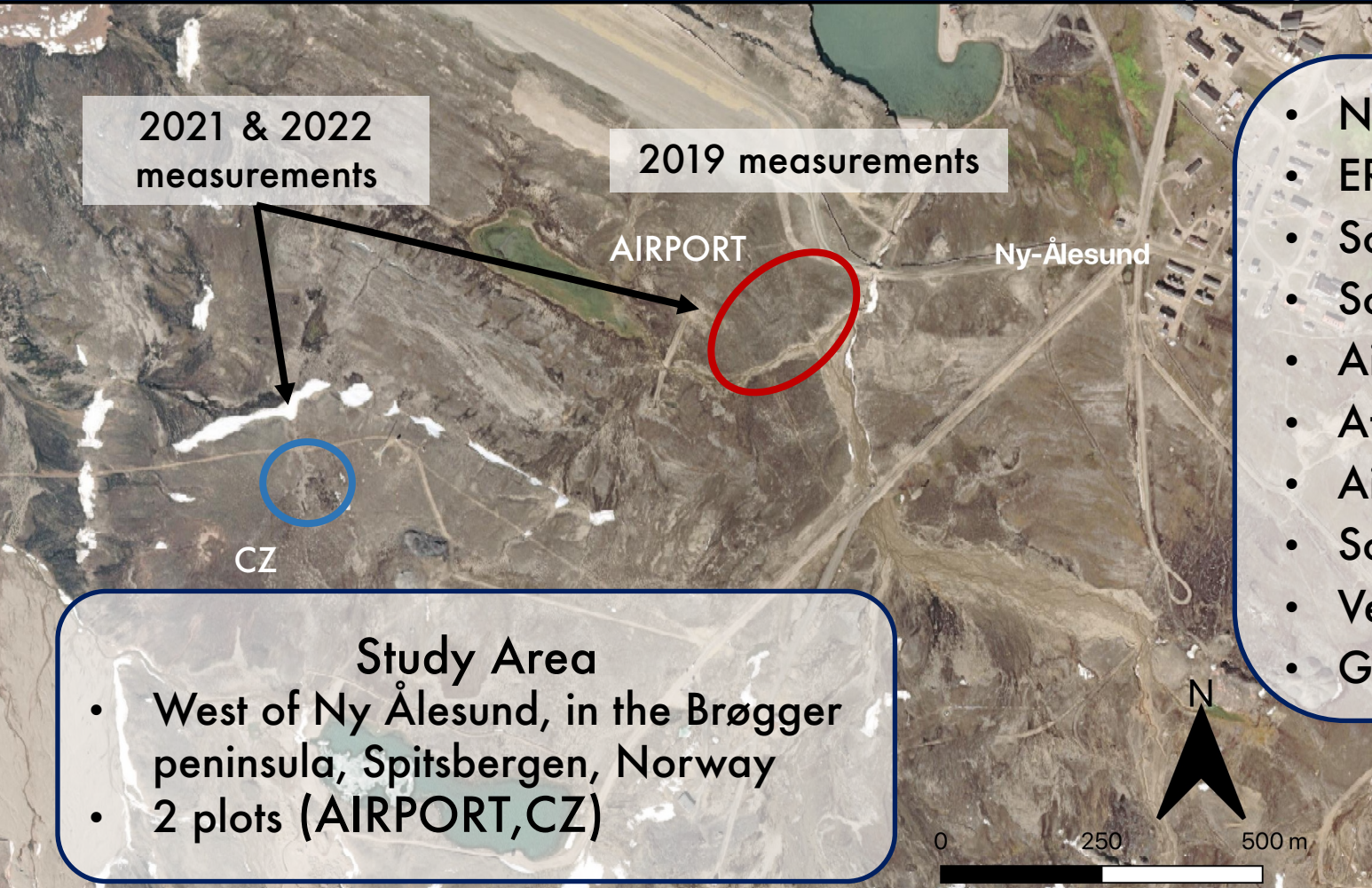


$$ER = (a_0 + a_1 GFC + a_2 VWC) \exp(b_0 T_a) + \varepsilon^{[1]}$$



[1] Magnani et Al., 2022. Microscale drivers of summer CO₂ fluxes in the Svalbard High Arctic tundra. *Sci Rep*

2021 & 2022 Field campaigns



- NEE
- ER
- Soil Temperature
- Soil Water Content
- Air Temperature
- Atm. Pressure
- Air relative humidity
- Solar Irradiance
- Vegetation cover category
- Green Fractional Cover



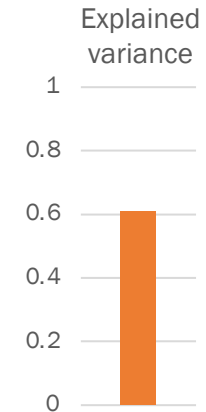
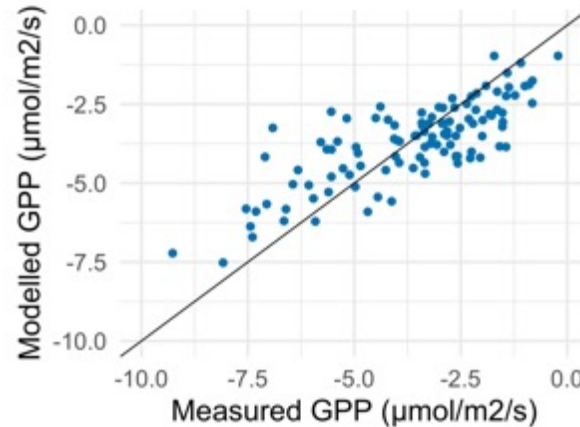
2022 GPP & ER modelling

$$GPP = \frac{F_{max}\alpha r_s}{F_{max} + \alpha r_s} (1 + A_1 GFC + A_2 VWC) + \epsilon^{[1]}$$

Vascular vegetation cover class

Parameters:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
F_max	-4.869292	1.111751	-4.380	2.8e-05	***
α	-0.016773	0.004485	-3.740	0.000299	***
A1	2.876000	0.800996	3.591	0.000502	***
A2	-0.007904	0.003693	-2.140	0.034643	*

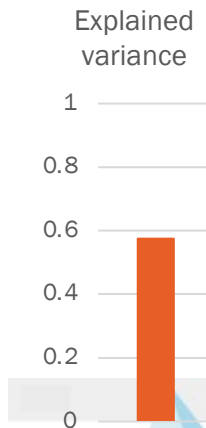
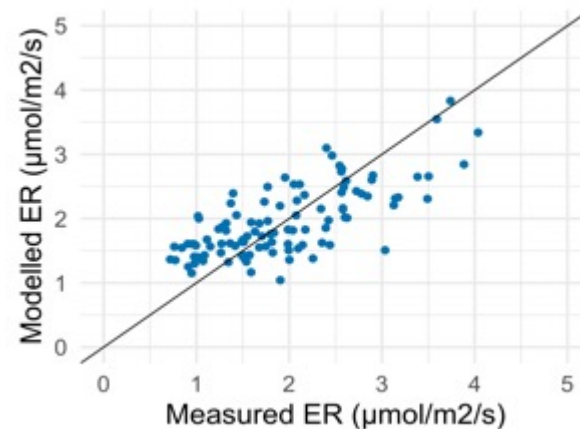


$$ER = (a_0 + a_1 GFC + a_2 VWC) \exp(b_0 T_a) + \epsilon^{[1]}$$

Vascular vegetation cover class

Parameters:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
a0	0.298000	0.140591	2.120	0.0365	*
a1	1.840823	0.323366	5.693	1.26e-07	***
a2	0.012325	0.003750	3.287	0.0014	**
b0	0.043308	0.006741	6.424	4.52e-09	***

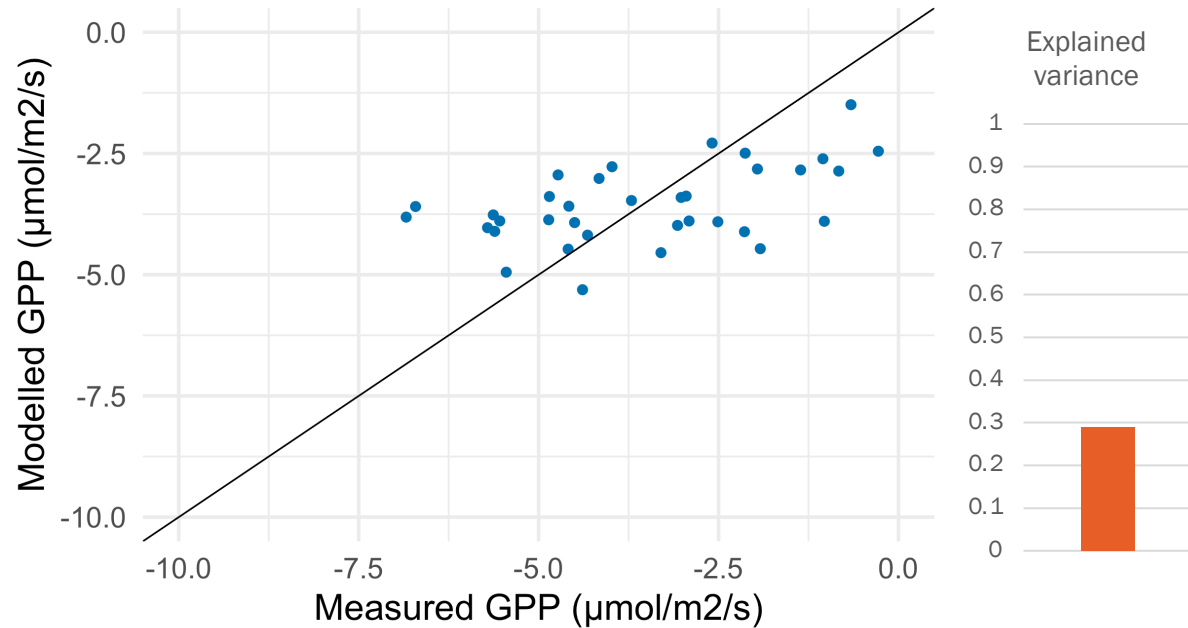


[1] Magnani et Al., 2022

2021 GPP & ER modelling

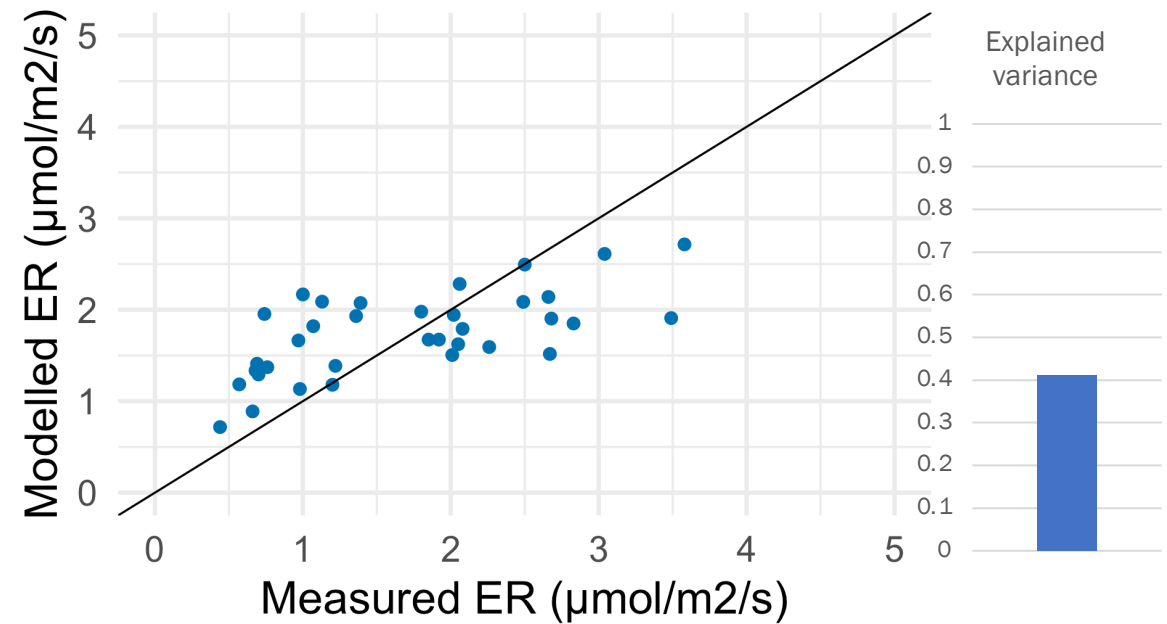
$$GPP = \frac{F_{max}\alpha\Gamma_s}{F_{max} + \alpha\Gamma_s} (1 + A_1GFC + A_2VWC) + \varepsilon^{[1]}$$

Vascular vegetation cover class



$$ER = (a_0 + a_1GFC + a_2VWC) \exp(b_0T_a) + \varepsilon^{[1]}$$

Vascular vegetation cover class



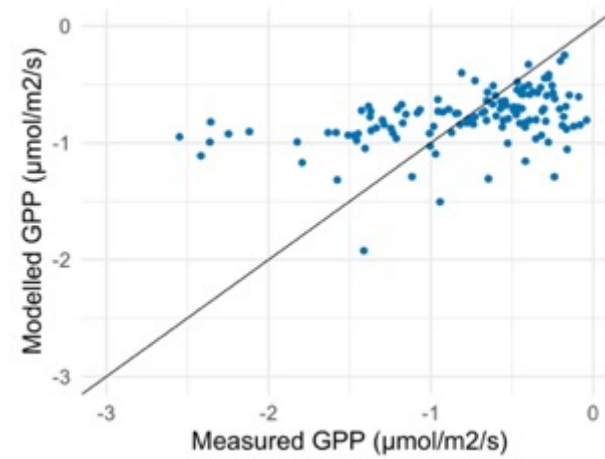
[1] Magnani et Al., 2022

Future steps

1. Understand the drivers characterizing the 2021 variability



2. Understand the drivers of the non-vascular component



3. Study inter-annual variability





Thank you for your attention



Bibliography

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