

Coupling of carbon, oxygen and nitrogen cycles in sediments from a Mediterranean lagoon : *an in-situ micro-electrodes and modelisation study*

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The Thau Lagoon, France



LOICZ Conference, Egmond aan Zee, Netherlands - 27-29 June, 2005

MICROBENT

(French National Program of Coastal Environment)

Collaboration of
17 laboratories

« biological filter »
(contaminant transfer)

Study of
**reaction and
transport**
processes at
the SWI

« diagenetic filter »
(reaction processes)

« physical filter »
(deposition/erosion,
bioturbation,
sedimentary records)

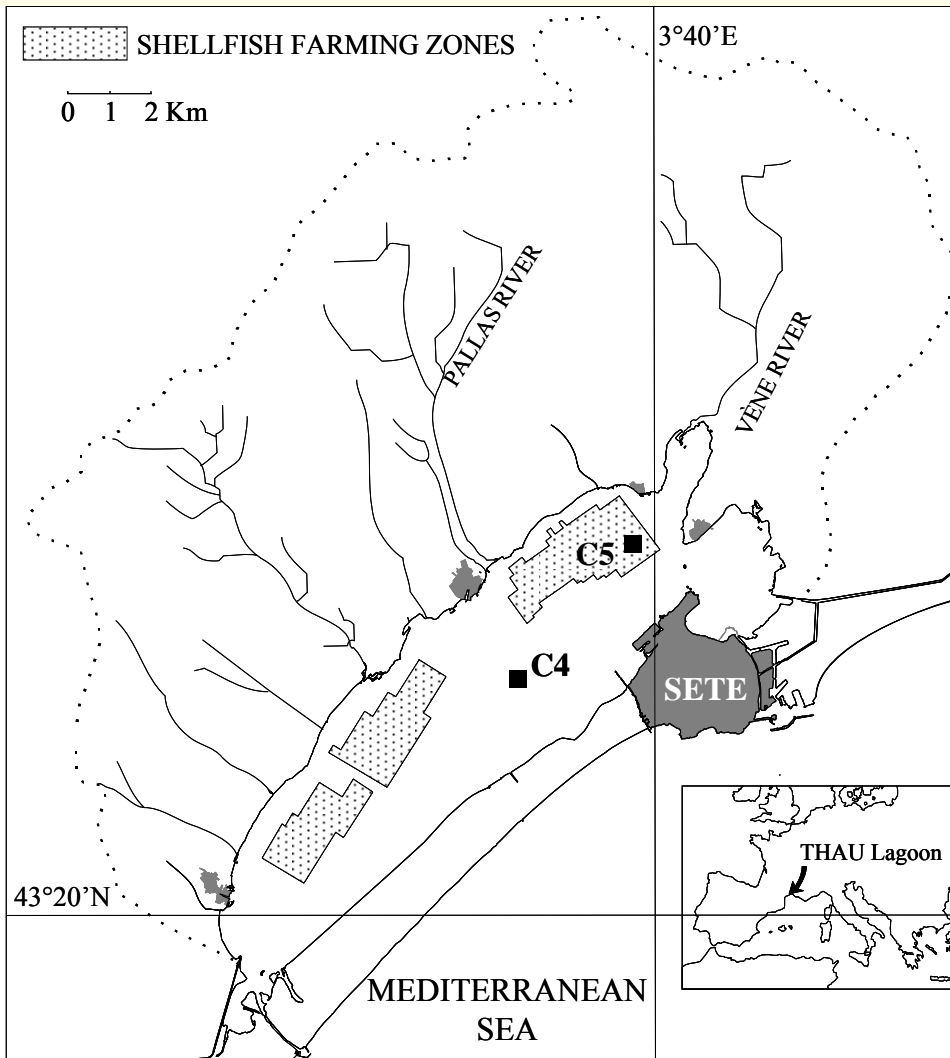
Nutrients (N, P) dynamics at the SWI

Benthic flux of metals / organometals at the SWI

O₂ dynamics and coupling with C and N cycles

Trace metals (U, Hg, Cd) diagenesis





total area = 75 km²

shellfish-farming area = 15 km²

watershed area = 300 km²

total volume = 340 Mm³

mean depth = 4.5 m

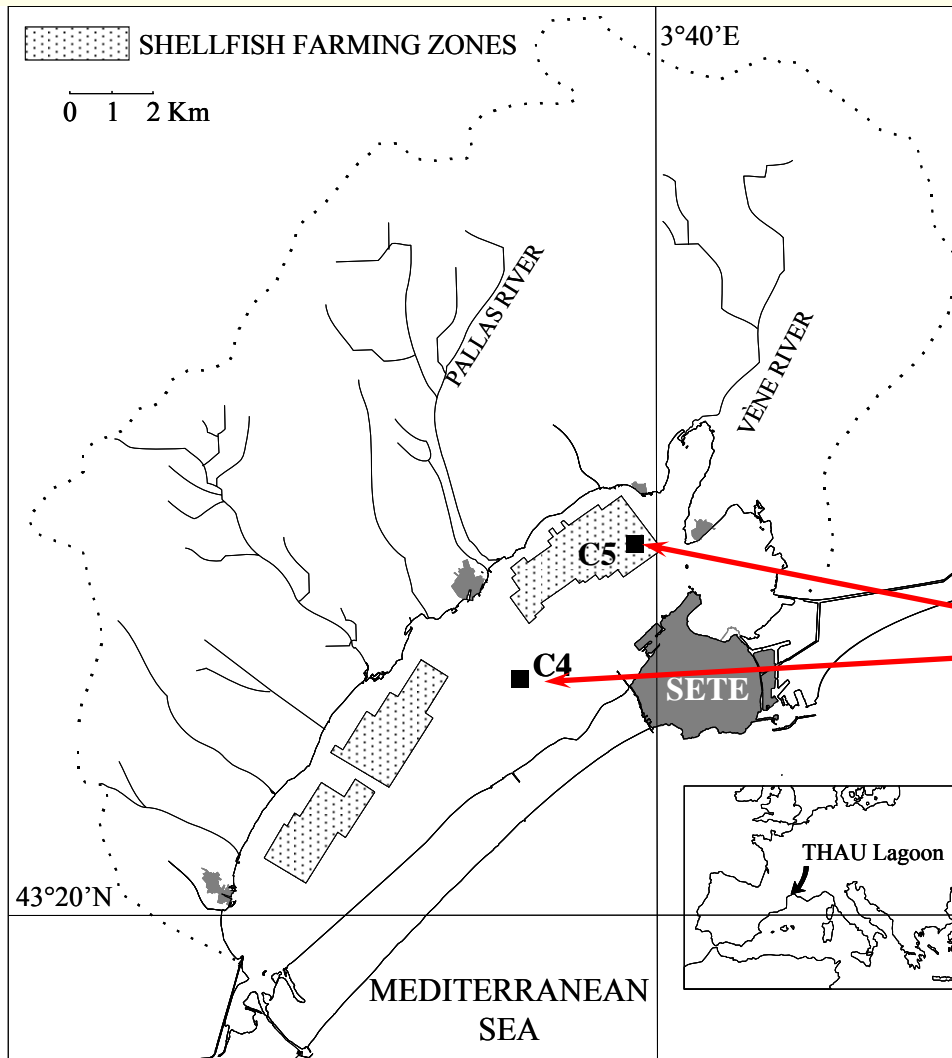
10 % of the French shellfish production

sea exchanges = 800 Mm³/year

Rapport Ifremer, 2004

THAU Lagoon
(Hérault, France)





Cruises :

December 2001

April 2002

August 2002

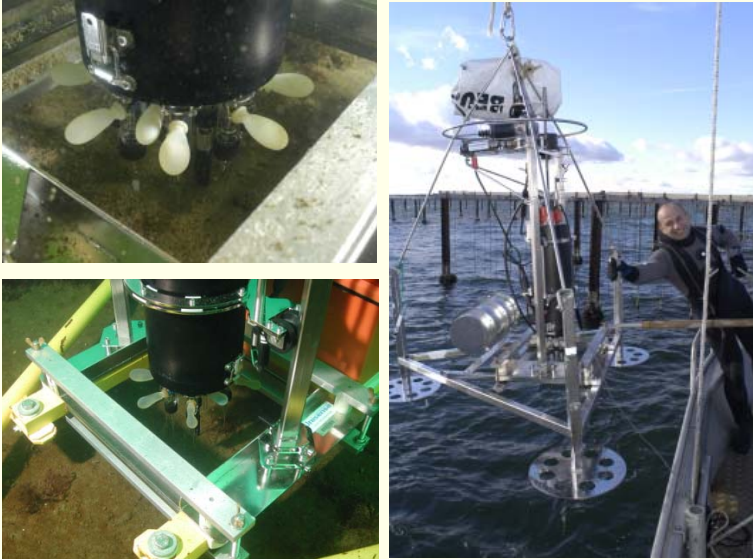
January 2003

May 2003

C4 and C5 = 8 m depth

THAU Lagoon
(Hérault, France)

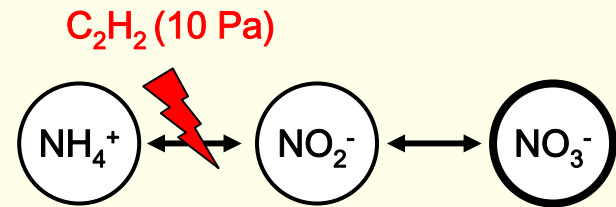




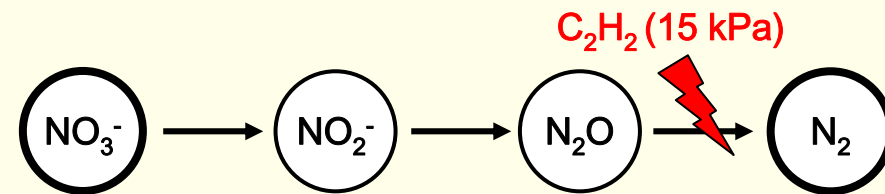
Vertical profiles of dissolved oxygen micro-electrodes (resolution of 100-200 μm) are obtained together with resistivity and pH measurements. The measuring electrodes are moved vertically by a pre-programmed motorised system.

O_2 Micro-electrodes :

- to determine the fine scale of O_2 vertical distribution
- to calculate diffusive exchanges through the SWI & consumption rates (space and time scales)



Nitrification



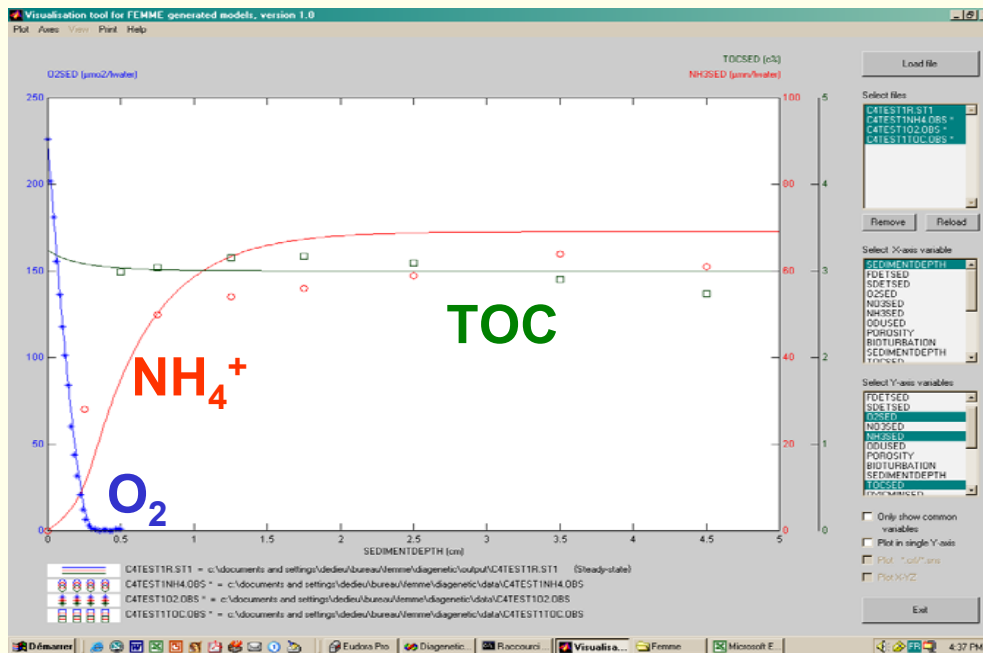
Denitrification

Acetylene-blockage Method :

- to quantify the nitrification and denitrification rates

Diagenetic Model :

- to determine the relative proportion of OM mineralization pathways
- to quantify interactions between O_2 , C and N in sediments



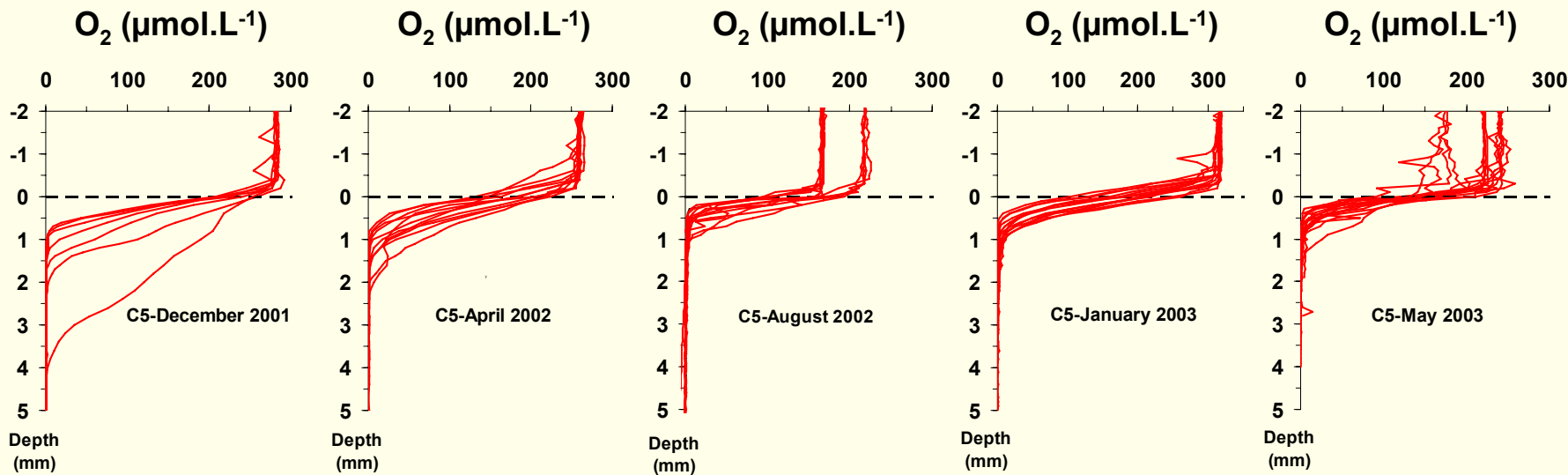
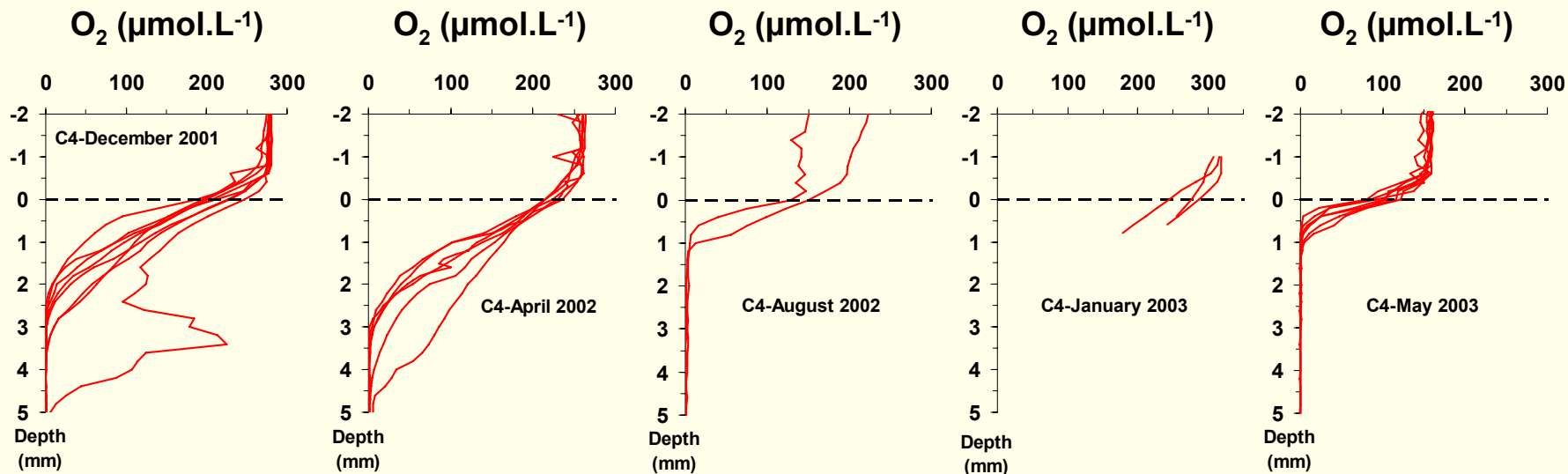
FEMME

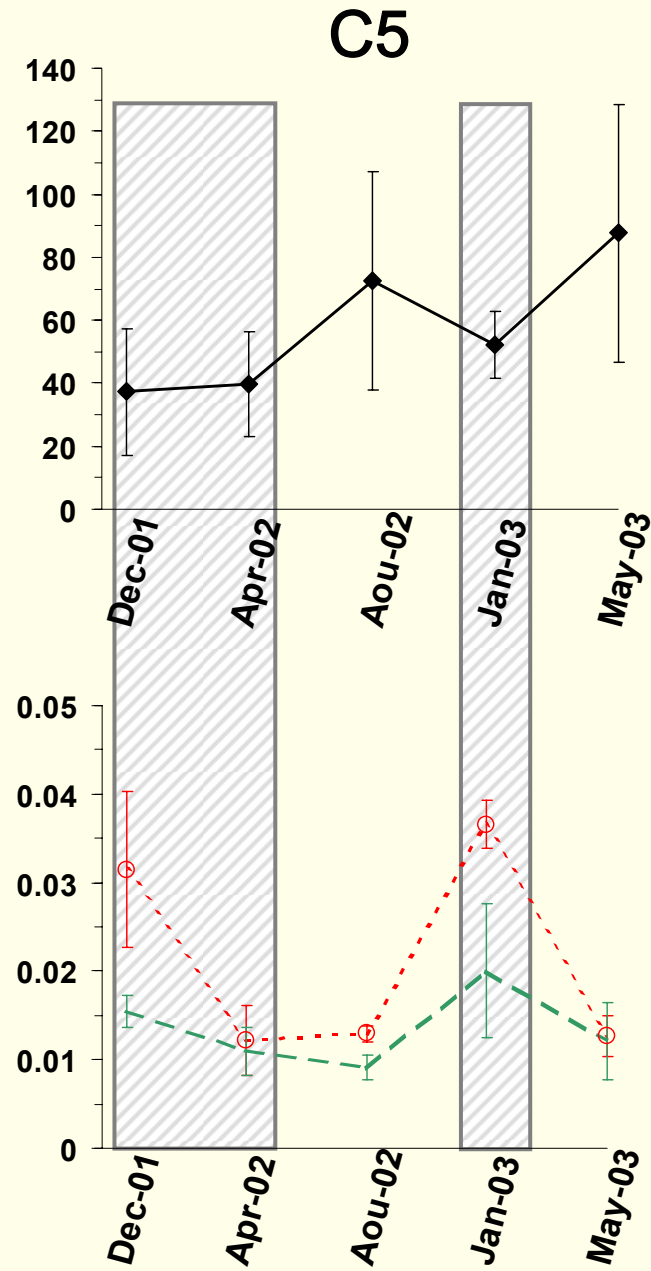
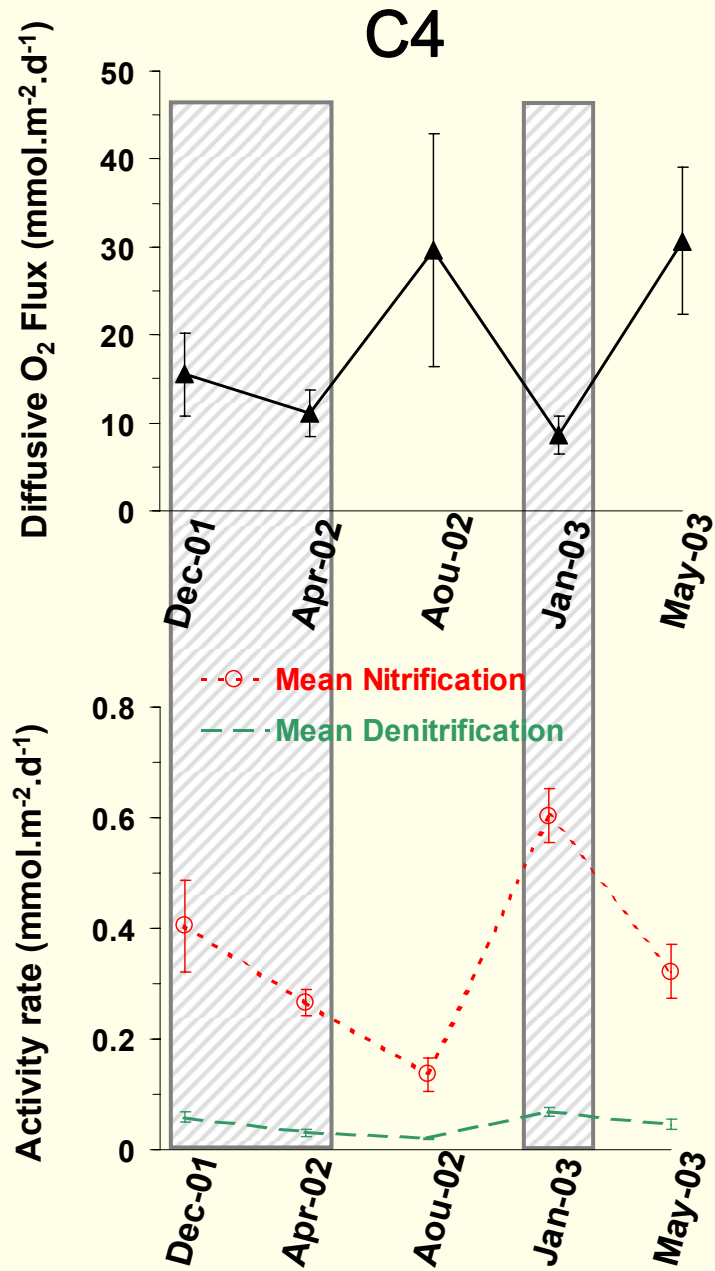
A **F**lexible **E**nvironment for
Mathematically **M**odeling
the **E**nvironment

Netherlands Institute of Ecology
(Soetaert et al. 1996a, b)

Multicomponent Reactive Transport Model

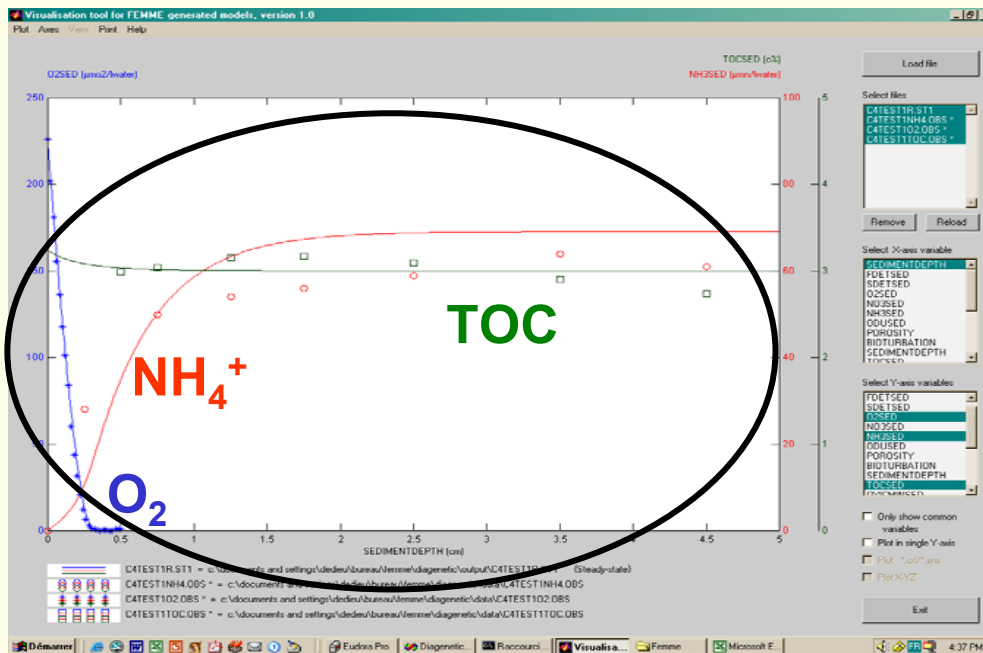
- 1D - Fortran code
- many functional units (steady state solvers, fitting routines, ...)
- graphic interface for model outputs
- already tested (Soetaert et al. 2002)





Diagenetic Model :

- to determine the relative proportion of OM mineralization pathways
- to quantify interactions between O_2 , C and N in sediments



FEMME

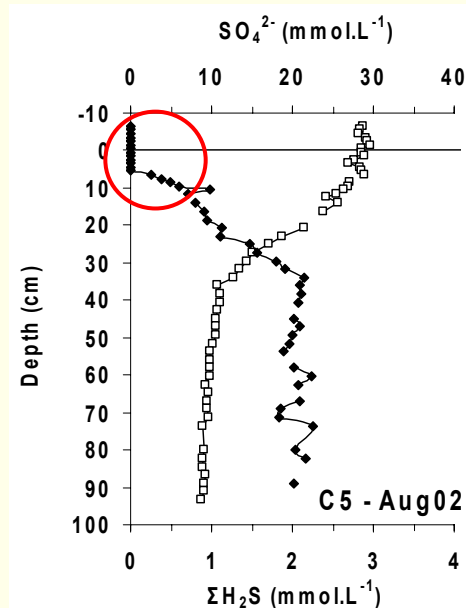
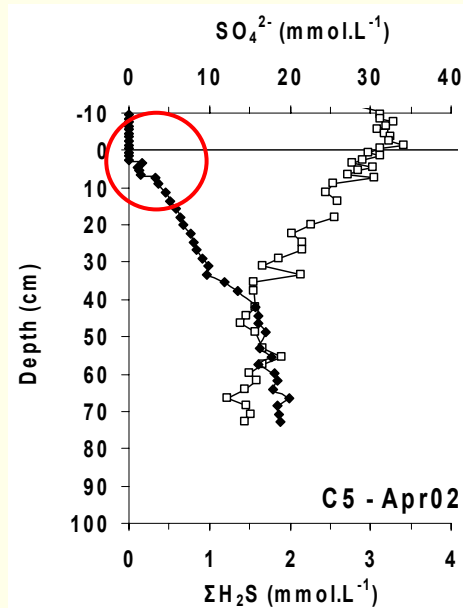
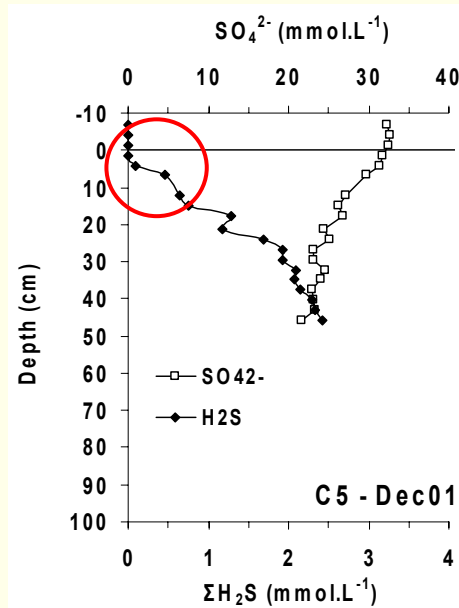
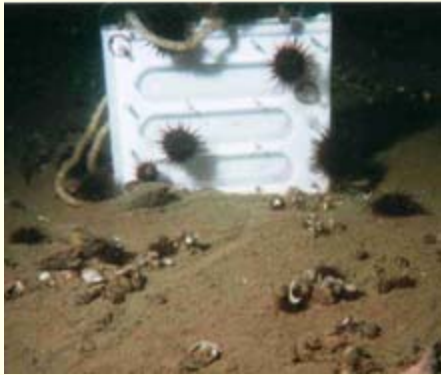
A *Flexible Environment* for
Mathematically Modeling
the *Environment*

Netherlands Institute of Ecology
(*Soetaert et al. 1996a, b*)

Multicomponent Reactive Transport Model

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- many functional units (steady state solvers, fitting routines, ...)
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SO_4^{2-} and $\Sigma\text{H}_2\text{S}$ profiles (peepers)

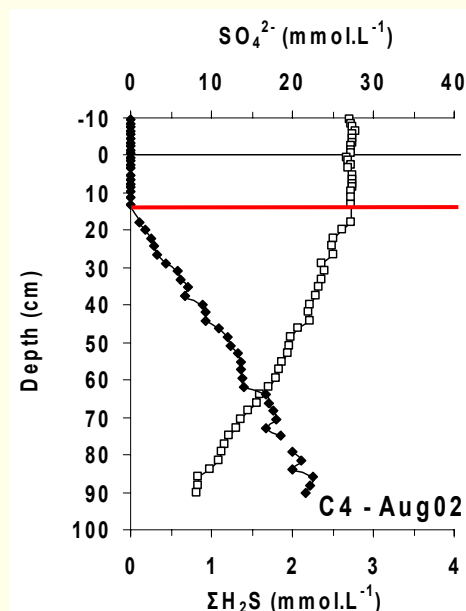
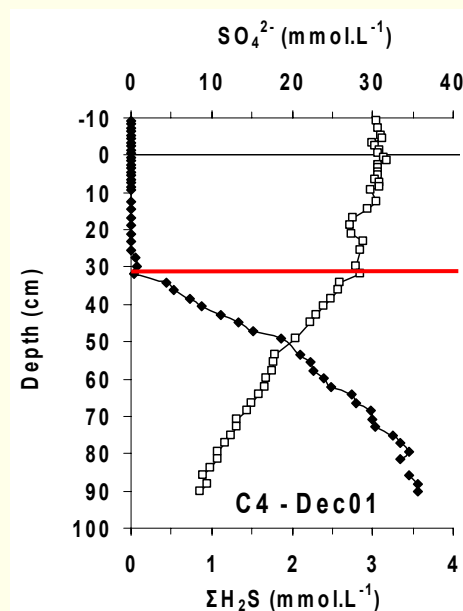


Data from Metzger *et al.*,
submitted, with permission

Presence of sulphurs
under the sediment-water
interface at station C5



Test of the sulphurs
inhibition on nitrification



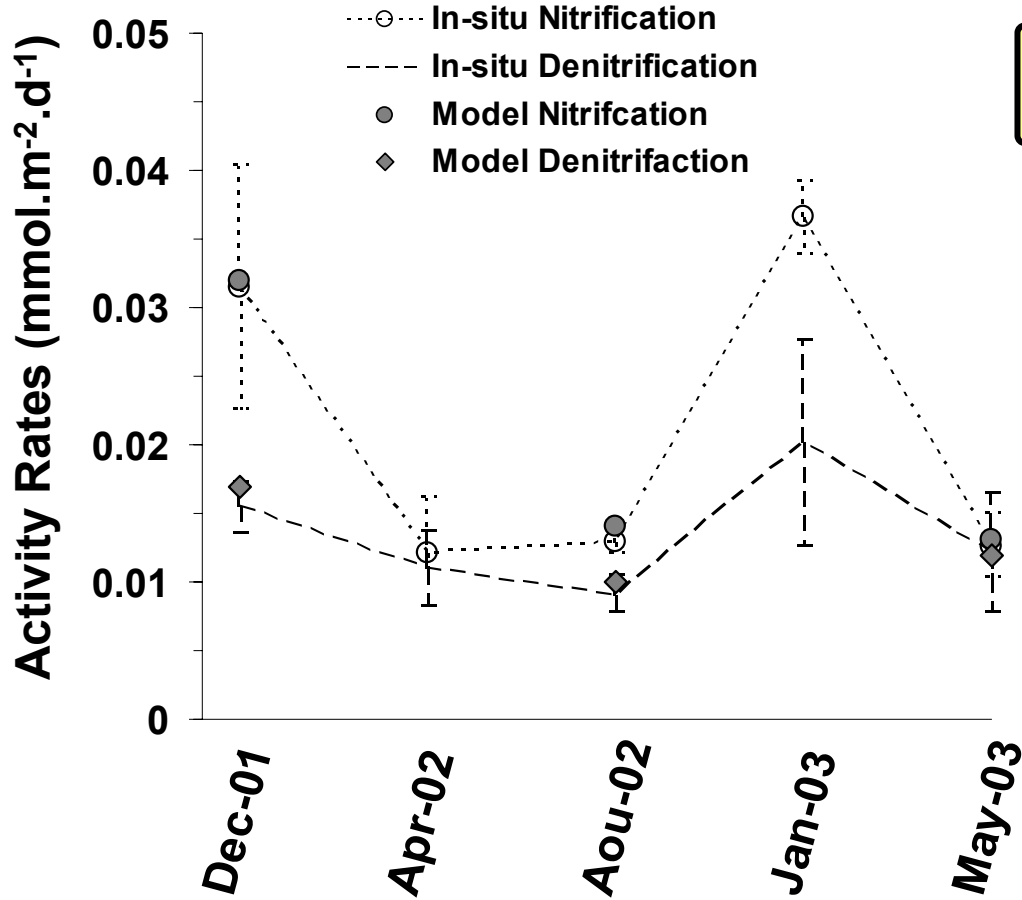
Sulphurs inhibition on nitrification

$$\text{nitrification} = f(R_{\text{nit}}, \text{NH}_3, \text{O}_2, \dots) \times \text{inhibition term}$$

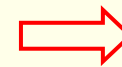
$$1 - \frac{ODU}{ODU + Kin_{ODU}^{Nit}}$$

Kin_{ODU}^{Nit} = Half-saturated ODU concentration for nitrification inhibition

ODU = Oxygen Demand Unit ($\Sigma\text{H}_2\text{S}$, NH_4^+ , Fe^{2+} , Mn^{2+})



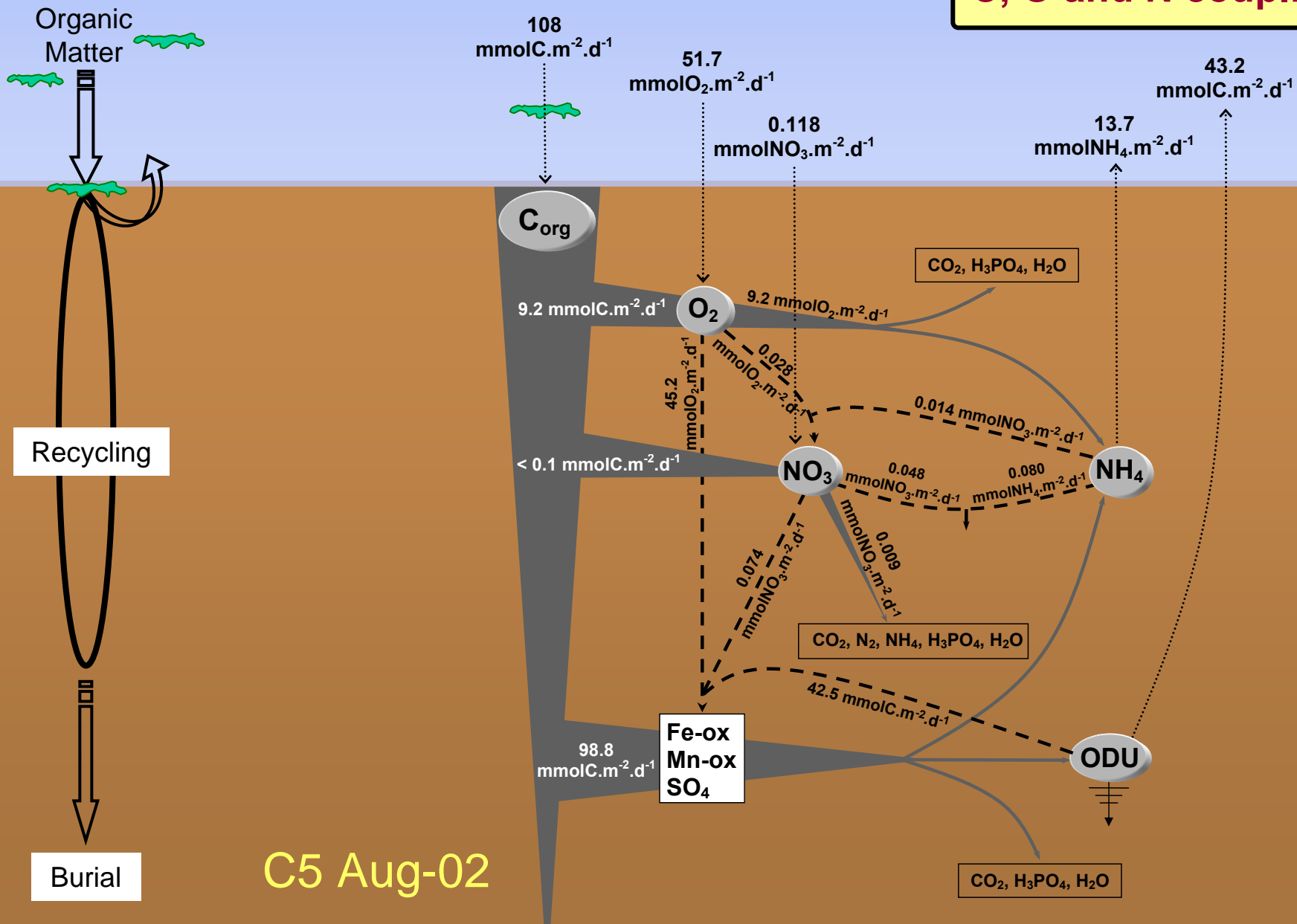
Model-Data Comparison



Good fit with
the field data

Station C5

C, O and N coupling



- a **seasonal negative correlation** of oxygen demand intensity and nitrogen processes rates
- a **spatial variation** of nitrifying and denitrifying bacteria activities at the lagoon scale
- the **oxic zone thickness** also plays a significant role in the nitrogen dynamics
- The addition of a **nitrification inhibition term** (by hydrogen sulfide) in the diagenetic model improved the fit quality of data set
- The diagenetic model also pointed out a **higher and fresher material** input at station under the shellfish farming than outside.

		Dec 2001	Aug 2002	May 2003
C4	% OxicMin	34	21	18
	% Denit	1	< 1	< 1
	% AnoxicMin	65	79	82
C5	% OxicMin	27	9	9
	% Denit	< 1	< 1	< 1
	% AnoxicMin	73	91	91

- The main degradation pathway for both sites and all cruises = **anoxic degradation**

- more than **80** and **70%** of oxygen was used to **re-oxidized by-products** from anaerobic reactions, the rest being used to the strict oxic mineralization

% des réactions lors de la dégradation de la matière organique

	Dec-01	Aug-02	May-03
C4 % Oxic	34	19	18
% Denit	< 1	< 1	< 1
% Anoxic	65	81	82
C5 % Oxic	27	8.5	9
% Denit	< 1	< 1	< 1
% Anoxic	73	91.5	91

	Dec-01	Aug-02	May-03
C4 % O ₂ Min	36	28	29
% O ₂ Nit	7	< 1	2
% O ₂ ODU	57	71	69
C5 % O ₂ Min	38	17	18
% O ₂ Nit	< 1	< 1	< 1
% O ₂ ODU	62	82	82

Respiration aérobie (% O₂Min)

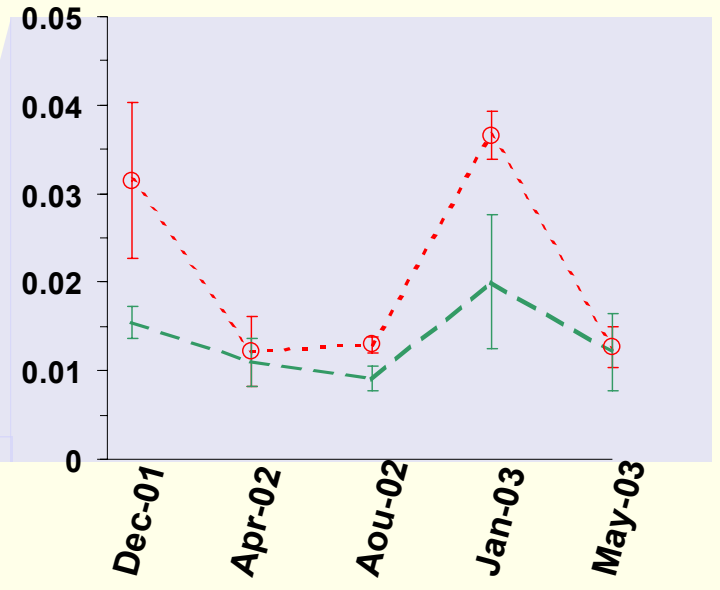
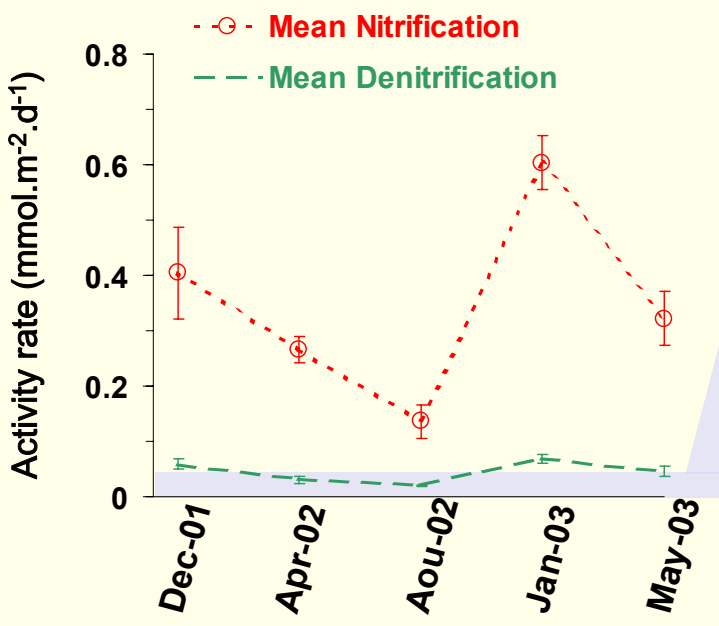
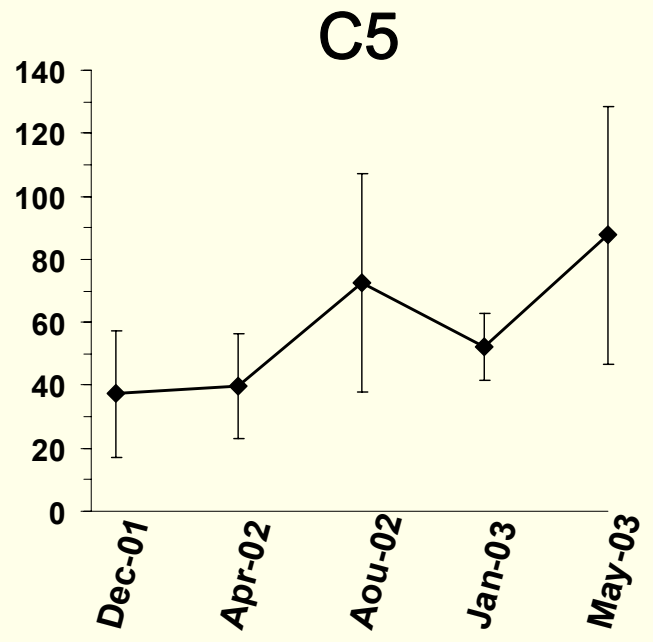
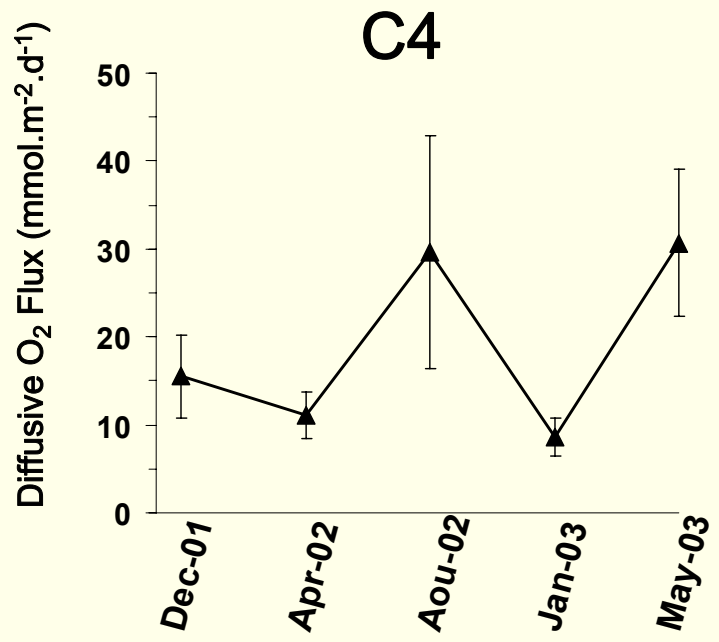
Nitrification (% O₂Nit)

Oxydation des produits réduits (% O₂ODU)

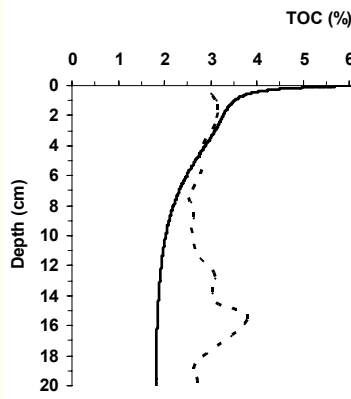
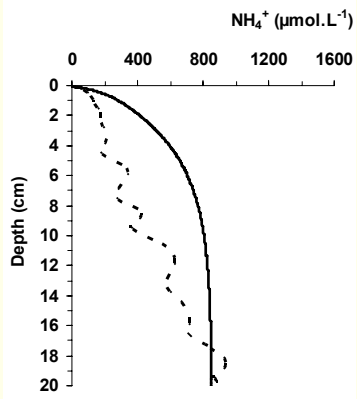
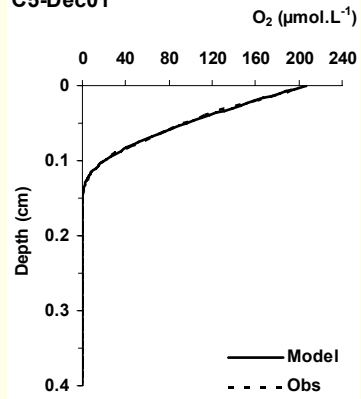
Dénitrification (% Denit)

Minéralisation Anoxique (% Anoxic)

} % Oxic



C5-Dec01

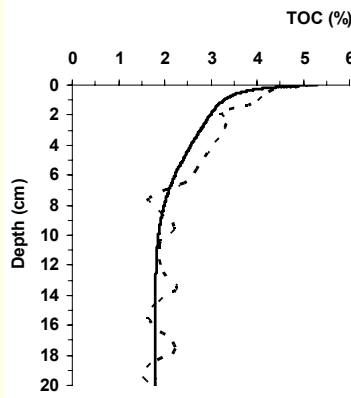
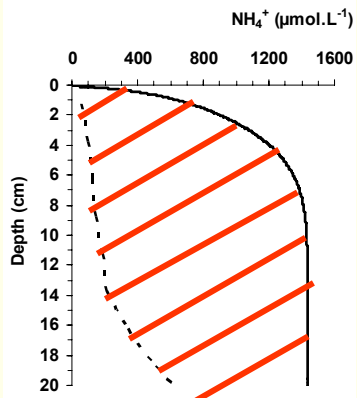
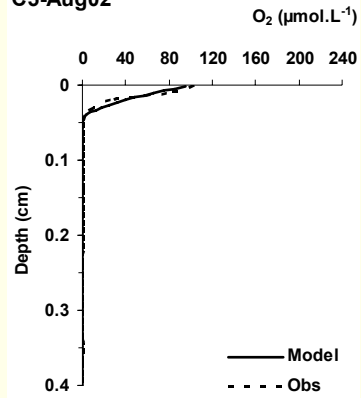


Model-Data Comparison

⇒ Good fits with O₂
Adequate fits with TOC

⇒ Bad fits with NH₄
(summer periods)

C5-Aug02



C5-May03

