





Attributing biological controls on recent changes in carbon cycling in organic soils

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#### **Hypothesis**

Decreasing sulphur deposition caused recovery from soil acidification and increased DOC leaching from organic soils.



#### History- Acid Deposition and DOC







SO<sub>4</sub> Deposition Reductions (1986-2001): -71% dry -45% wet

Fowler et al, 2005. Changes in the atmospheric deposition of acidifying compounds in the UK between 1986 and 2001, Env Pol, **137** (1), p.p. 15-25.





#### Hypothesis

Changes in the chemistry of atmospheric deposition and resulting changes in pH have altered soil microbial community structures and functions, including DOC consumption and production, which have contributed to changes in DOC fluxes in organic soils.

#### Field Experiment

Two field site locations of upland moorland:

- Migneint
  - Intact
  - Historically low pollution levels
- Peaknaze:
  - Degraded
  - Historically high pollution levels



## Migneint

# Peaknaze







### Microbial Analysis

Next Generation Sequencing

#### Enzyme Assays

Enzyme Assay	Degradation/Function
B-1,4-glucosidase (BG)	Celliobiose → Glucose
B-Cellobiosidase (CB)	Cellulose/Cellotetrase → Celliobiose
B-N-acetylglucosaminidase (NAG)	Chitin
Leucyl aminopeptidase (LAP)	Amino acids of proteins and peptides
Phenol oxidase (POX)	Aromatic polymers e.g. Lignin
Dehydrogenase (Dhd)	Total intracellular oxidative activity
Fluorescein diacetate hydrolysis (FDH)	Total hydraulic capacity

### Thanks for Listening Any Questions?









#### **Environmental Research Site**

#### Please do not disturb

The experiment at this site is monitoring the effects of air pollution on the stability of carbon and nitrogen stored in the soil. The knowledge obtained will help to protect sensitive upland soil and freshwater ecosystems against the effects of climate change.

For more information please visit www.ceh.ac.uk or phone 01248 374500