



**SWES Colloquium Series 2016-2017 Department of Soil, Water and Environmental Science** 

## "Plant contributions to methane emissions from topical peatlands"

Tropical peatlands and seasonally flooded areas have a great potential to impact the global carbon and, in particular, methane budget. Rapid conversion of peatlands to palm oil plantations in SE Asia has released massive amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. Furthermore, the annual variability of global atmospheric CH<sub>4</sub> has been suggested to result from tropical wetlands emission changes. Recent discoveries of extensive peatlands in the Amazon (2009) and Congo (2016) basins suggest that tropical peatlands require further study in the dynamics of carbon cycling and CH<sub>4</sub> emissions. In the Pastaza-Maranon basin of eastern Peru, we have been measuring the dynamics of several peatlands ranging from strongly ombrotrophic to minerotrophic to understand the amount of carbon stored in these systems as well as their CH<sub>4</sub> emissions. In particular we have focused on the emissions of CH<sub>4</sub> by palm and tree species, since some of these can act like straws to bypass methanotrophic bacteria on the peat surfaces. In my talk, I will present data collected from both peatland and varzea (flooded) forests and discuss some of the drivers of the CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from plants and how ecology plays an important role in the overall ecosystem emission dynamics.

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Monday, February 13, 2017 -- 3:00pm

Marley 230

Refreshments at 2:45

