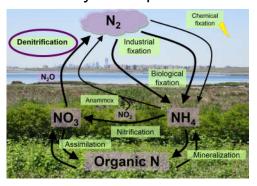
Using Plant Traits to Predict Denitrification in Wetland Ecosystems

Mary Alldred, Stony Brook University, New York, USA

Denitrification is a nitrogenremoval **service** wetland ecosystems provide.

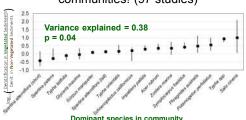


Do plants matter?

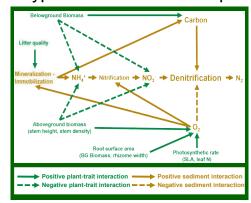
Meta-analysis of published studies

Presence of **vegetation** increased **denitrification** by **1.55**x (433 studies)

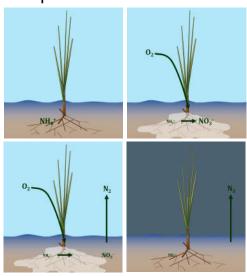
Effect of **vegetation** on **denitrification** varies significantly among plant communities! (97 studies)



Plant traits and N cycling: Hypothesized relationships

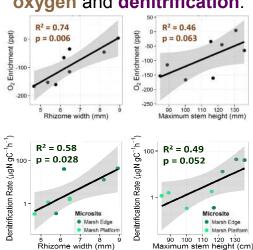


Sediment aeration is one potential mechanism.



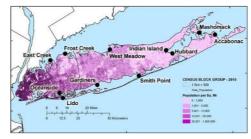
Plant traits that increase spatial or temporal variation in sediment O₂ should increase coupled nitrification-denitrification.

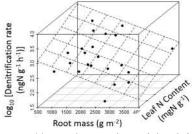
Plants alter sediment oxygen and denitrification.



In greenhouse mesocosm experiments, I found that **traits** of *Spartina alterniflora* that were correlated to **sediment oxygen** availability also explained variation in **denitrification** potential.

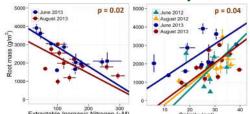
Can plant traits predict denitrification in the field?



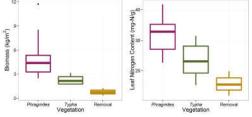


Among 11 marshes on Long Island, NY, USA varying in human impact, **root mass** and **leaf nitrogen** explained 52% of the variation in **denitrification** (p = 0.0009).

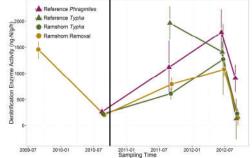
How may sea-level rise, eutrophication, and invasive-species management influence wetland plants and the ecosystem services wetlands provide?



Field data from Long Island salt marshes suggest that eutrophication and sea-level rise may have opposing effects on root mass and thus marsh stability.



Following **removal** of *Phragmites australis*, **low-biomass** plants with **lower N** content recolonized freshwater tidal marshes of the Hudson River, NY, USA.



Denitrification decreased 50% relative to reference *Phragmites* marshes.

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