

# New paper explains consequences of plant disappearance in salt marshes on the Atlantic coast

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Authors Wade Elmer, Peter Thiel, and Blaire Steven of the first published article in the new Phytobiomes journal. Credit: The American Phytopathological Society

An important new research paper, titled "Response of Sediment

Bacterial Communities to Sudden Vegetation Dieback in a Coastal Wetland," examines the consequences of plant disappearance and changes in salt marsh soil communities following Sudden Vegetation Dieback (SVD).

The paper, published in *Phytobiomes*, an open-access journal of The American Phytopathological Society, is written by Wade Elmer, Peter Thiel, and Blaire Steven, scientists at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven. The setting for this study was the marshes of Connecticut's Hammonasset Beach State Park.

These marshes, which produce large amounts of plant biomass, have been beneficial to Connecticut's coastal ecosystems by providing protection from erosion, habitats for native birds and fish, and absorption of fertilizer runoff.

Recently and with no clear cause, these marshes and others on the Atlantic coast were severely affected by SVD. The issue: a rapid death of the dominant marshgrass, *Spartina alterniflora*.

In this study, the three scientists investigated the effects of SVD on soil [carbon](#) flux and microbial composition. They found SVD was associated with a substantial reduction in Bacteroidetes-related bacteria and an enrichment of sulfate-reducing bacteria.

The results reported in the article suggest that Bacteroidetes play a significant role in processing the carbon fixed by *S. alterniflora* in wetlands, which serve as important sinks of atmospheric carbon, storing it in a stable form.

"This research will lead to better conservation and management strategies that account for the role of wetlands as natural carbon sinks," said Dr. Steven, principal investigator in the study. "This research also

highlights the importance of wetlands in maintaining healthy [coastal ecosystems](#) and mitigating future climate change."

**More information:** Wade H. Elmer et al, Response of Sediment Bacterial Communities to Sudden Vegetation Dieback in a Coastal Wetland, *Phytobiomes* (2017). [DOI: 10.1094/PBIOMES-09-16-0006-R](https://doi.org/10.1094/PBIOMES-09-16-0006-R)

Provided by American Phytopathological Society

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