

Volcanoes and glaciers combine as powerful methane producers

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Dr Rebecca Burns taking a sample in Iceland. Credit: Aaron Chesler

Large amounts of the potent greenhouse gas methane are being released

from an Icelandic glacier, scientists have discovered.

A study of Sólheimajökull glacier, which flows from the active, ice-covered volcano Katla, shows that up to 41 tonnes of methane is being released through meltwaters every day during the summer months. This is roughly equivalent to the methane produced by more than 136,000 belching cows.

The Lancaster university-led research, which is featured in *Scientific Reports*, is the first published field study to show [methane release](#) from [glaciers](#) on this scale.

"This is a huge amount of methane lost from the glacial meltwater stream into the atmosphere," said Dr. Peter Wynn, a glacial biogeochemist from the Lancaster Environment Centre and corresponding author of the study. "It greatly exceeds average methane loss from non-glacial rivers to the atmosphere reported in the scientific literature. It rivals some of the world's most methane-producing wetlands; and represents more than twenty times the known methane emissions of all Europe's other volcanoes put together."

Dr. Wynn added: "Methane has a [global warming](#) potential 28 times that of carbon dioxide (CO₂). It is therefore important that we know about different sources of methane being released to the atmosphere and how they might change in the future.

"There has been a lot of speculation about whether or not glaciers can release methane. The beds of glaciers contain the perfect cocktail of conditions for methane production—microbes, low oxygen, organic matter and water—along with an impermeable cap of ice on the surface trapping the methane beneath.

"However, nobody has thoroughly investigated this in the field before

and this is the strongest evidence yet that glaciers are releasing methane."



Dr Peter Wynn, Lancaster University, taking a sample in Iceland. Credit: Dr Hugh Tuffen

The study comes out of Ph.D. research carried out by Dr. Rebecca Burns when she was a graduate researcher at Lancaster University through the Centre for Global Eco-innovation, part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

Dr. Burns took water samples from the edge of the melt water lake in front of the Sólheimajökull glacier and measured the methane concentrations, comparing them with methane levels in nearby sediments

and other rivers, to make sure that the methane wasn't being released from the surrounding landscape.

"The highest concentrations were found at the point where the river emerges from underneath the glacier and enters the lake. This demonstrates the methane must be sourced from beneath the glacier," Dr. Wynn explains.

Using a [mass spectrometer](#), which identifies the unique 'fingerprint' of the methane, the researchers discovered the methane is coming from microbiological activity at the bed of the glacier. But there is still a connection with the volcano.

"We believe that while the volcano is not producing the methane, it is providing the conditions that allow the microbes to thrive and release methane into the surrounding meltwaters," Said Dr. Wynn.

Normally when methane comes into contact with oxygen it combines to form CO₂, so the methane effectively disappears. On a glacier, meltwaters rich in dissolved oxygen access the bed of the ice mass and convert any methane present into carbon dioxide.

"Understanding the seasonal evolution of Sólheimajökull's subglacial drainage system and how it interacts with the Katla geothermal area formed part of this work", said Professor Fiona Tweed, an expert in glacier hydrology at Staffordshire University and co-author of the study.



Dr Peter Wynn, Lancaster University, taking a sample in Iceland. Credit: Dr Hugh Tuffen

At Sólheimajökull when the meltwater reaches the glacier bed, it comes into contact with gases produced by the Katla volcano. These gases lower the oxygen content of the water, meaning some of the methane produced by the microbes can be dissolved into the water and transported out of the glacier without being converted to CO₂.

Dr. Hugh Tuffen, a volcanologist at Lancaster University and co-author on the study, said: "The heat from Katla volcano may greatly accelerate the generation of microbial methane, so in fact you could see Katla as a giant microbial incubator.

"Scientists have also recently discovered that Katla emits vast amounts of

CO₂—it's in the top five globally in terms of CO₂ emissions from volcanoes—so Katla is certainly a very interesting, very gassy volcano."

"Both Iceland and Antarctica have many ice-covered, active volcanoes and geothermal systems," said Dr. Burns. "The recent International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report highlights that current trajectories indicate global warming is likely to reach 1.5oC between 2030 and 2052, with greatest perceived climate sensitivity at higher latitudes. If methane produced under these ice caps has a means of escaping as the ice thins, there is the chance we may see short term increases in the release of methane from ice masses into the future."

Andri Stefánsson, Professor of Hydrothermal Geochemistry at the University of Iceland, who was not involved in the study said: "These findings provide important and new information on the origin and fluxes of methane at the Earth's surface and the significance of this greenhouse gas to the atmosphere from such systems.

However, the researchers caution that it is still unclear how these effects will play out. They believe that although there could be a short-term spike of methane released while the glacier melts and thins, in the long-term the process could be self-limiting as, along with other reasons, without the ice the conditions for [methane](#) production are removed.

More information: R. Burns et al, Direct isotopic evidence of biogenic methane production and efflux from beneath a temperate glacier, *Scientific Reports* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-018-35253-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-35253-2)

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