

# Climate change could double greenhouse gas emissions from freshwater lakes

November 18 2019

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Every drop of fresh water contains thousands of different organic molecules that have previously gone unnoticed. By measuring the diversity of these molecules and how they interact with the environment

around them, research has revealed an invisible world that affects the functioning of freshwater ecosystems and can contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.

Small shallow lakes dominate the world's freshwater area, and the sediments within them already produce at least one-quarter of all carbon-dioxide, and more than two-thirds of all methane released from lakes into our atmosphere. The new research, published in the journal *PNAS*, suggests that [climate change](#) may cause the levels of greenhouse gases emitted by freshwater northern lakes to increase by between 1.5 and 2.7 times.

"What we've traditionally called 'carbon' in freshwater turns out to be a super-diverse mixture of different carbon-based organic molecules," said Dr. Andrew Tanentzap in Cambridge's Department of Plant Sciences, who led the research. "We've been measuring 'carbon' in freshwater as a proxy for everything from [water quality](#) to the productivity of freshwater ecosystems. Now we've realised that it's the [diversity](#) of this invisible world of organic molecules that's important."

As the climate warms, vegetation cover is increasing in forests of the northern latitudes. By simulating this effect in two lakes in Ontario, Canada, the study found an increased diversity of organic molecules—molecules containing carbon within their structure—entering the water in the matter shed by nearby plants and trees.

Organic molecules are a food source for microbes in the [lake](#) sediments, which break them down and release carbon dioxide and methane as by-products. Increasing levels of organic molecules can therefore enhance microbial activity and produce more greenhouse gases.

Since the same microbes can make greenhouse gases from many

different organic molecules, the diversity of organic molecules was shown to be more closely linked with levels of greenhouse gas concentrations than the diversity of the microbes. In addition, an elevated diversity of organic molecules may elevate greenhouse gas concentrations in waters because there are more molecules that can be broken down by sunlight penetrating the water.

To conduct the research, containers were filled with varying ratios of rocks and organic material—consisting of deciduous and coniferous litter from nearby forests—and submerged in the shallow waters of the two lakes. Analysis of the samples two months later, using the techniques of ultrahigh resolution mass spectrometry and next generation DNA sequencing, showed that the diversity of organic molecules was correlated with the diversity of microbial communities in the water, and that the diversity of both increased as the amount of organic matter increased.

Accurately predicting carbon emissions from [natural systems](#) is vital to the reliability of calculations used to understand the pace of climate change, and the effects of a warmer world.

"Climate change will increase forest cover and change species composition, resulting in a greater variety of leaves and plant litter falling into waterways. We found that the resulting increase in the diversity of organic [molecules](#) in the water leads to higher greenhouse gas concentrations," said Tanentzap. "Understanding these connections means we could look at ways to reduce carbon emissions in the future, for example by changing land management practices."

Changing the vegetation around freshwater areas could change the [organic molecules](#) that end up in the [water](#). The team is now expanding their study by taking samples from 150 lakes across Europe, to understand the broader ecological consequences of organic molecule

diversity in natural freshwater systems.

**More information:** Andrew J. Tanentzap et al., "Chemical and microbial diversity covary in fresh water to influence ecosystem functioning," *PNAS* (2019).

[www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1904896116](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1904896116)

Provided by University of Cambridge

Citation: Climate change could double greenhouse gas emissions from freshwater lakes (2019, November 18) retrieved 1 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-11-climate-greenhouse-gas-emissions-freshwater.html>

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