

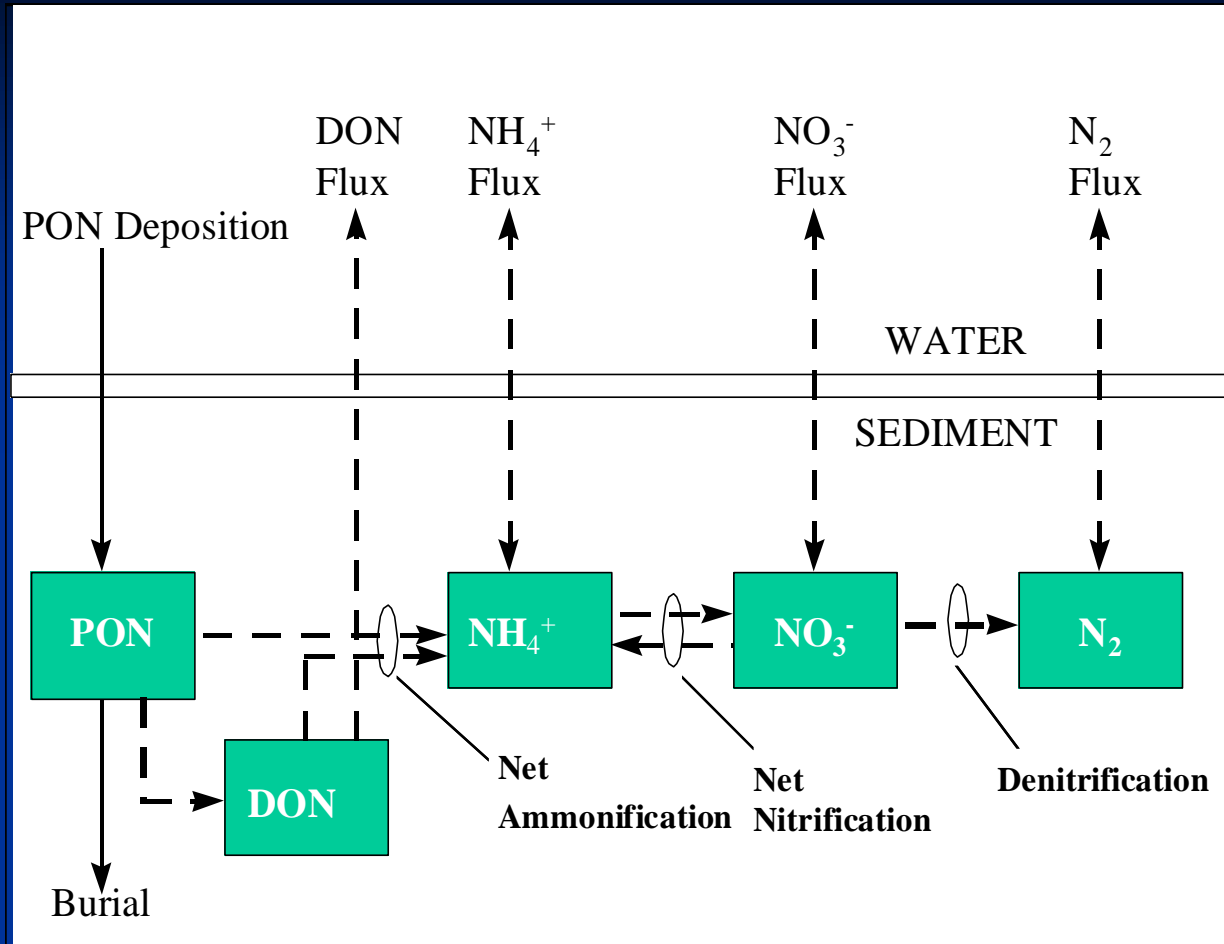
**Benthic Nutrient Cycling at the
Coastal Bays Land-Sea Interface:
Investigation of Ammonium
Sources**

Jeffrey Cornwell

Michael Owens

Questions

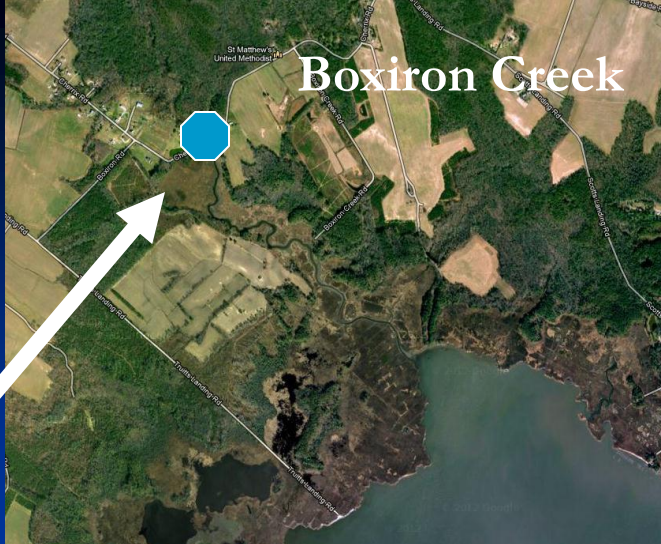
- Are wetlands a potential N source, primarily through transformation of NO_3^- to NH_4^+ ?
- Are sediments a key source of internal N for phytoplankton growth in Johnson Bay?



Powell Creek

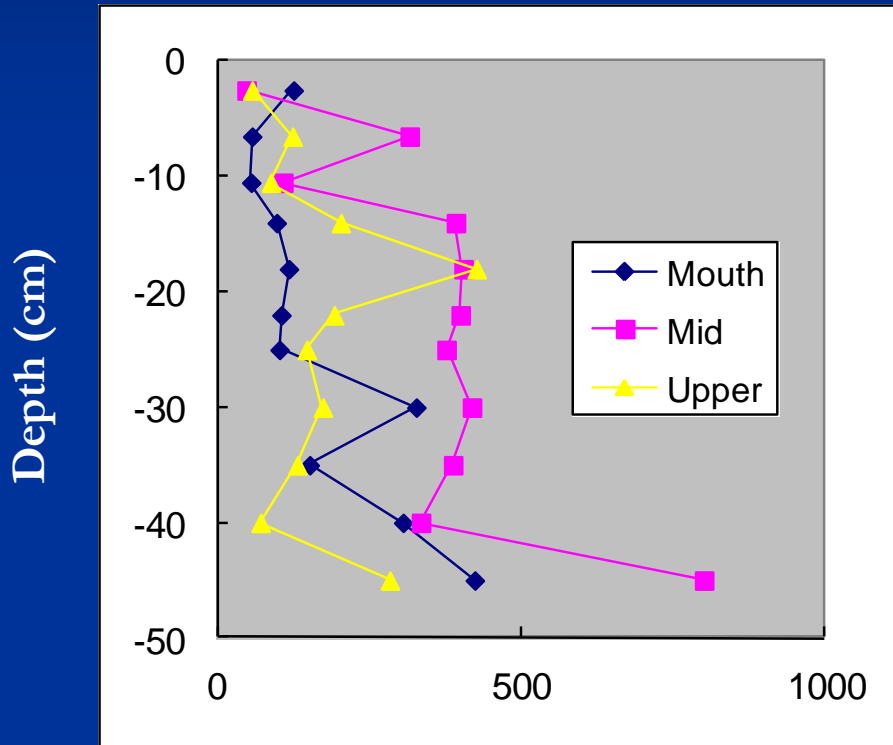


Boxiron Creek

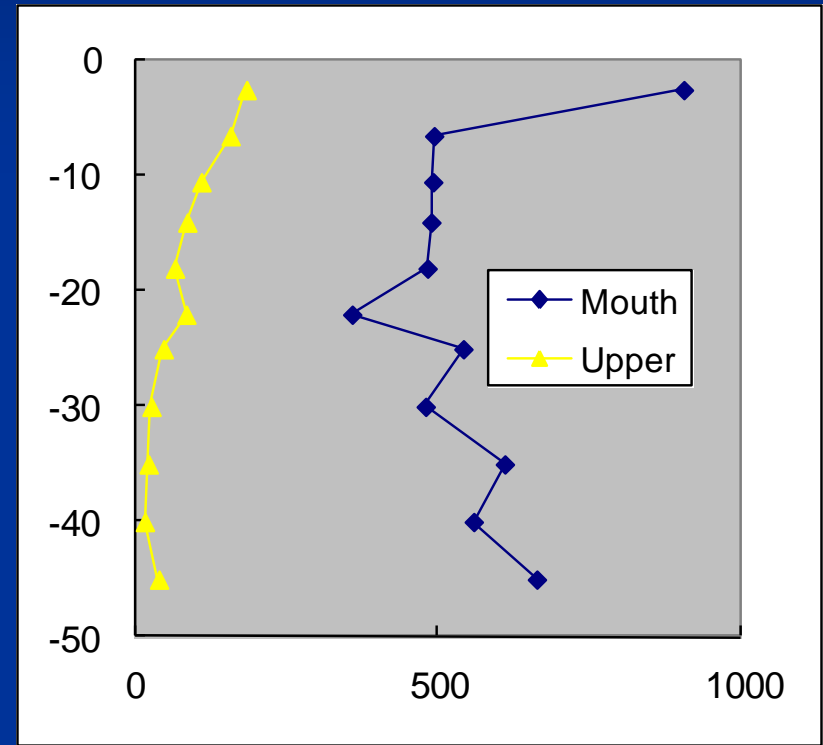


2011 Data

Pore Water Ammonium $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$



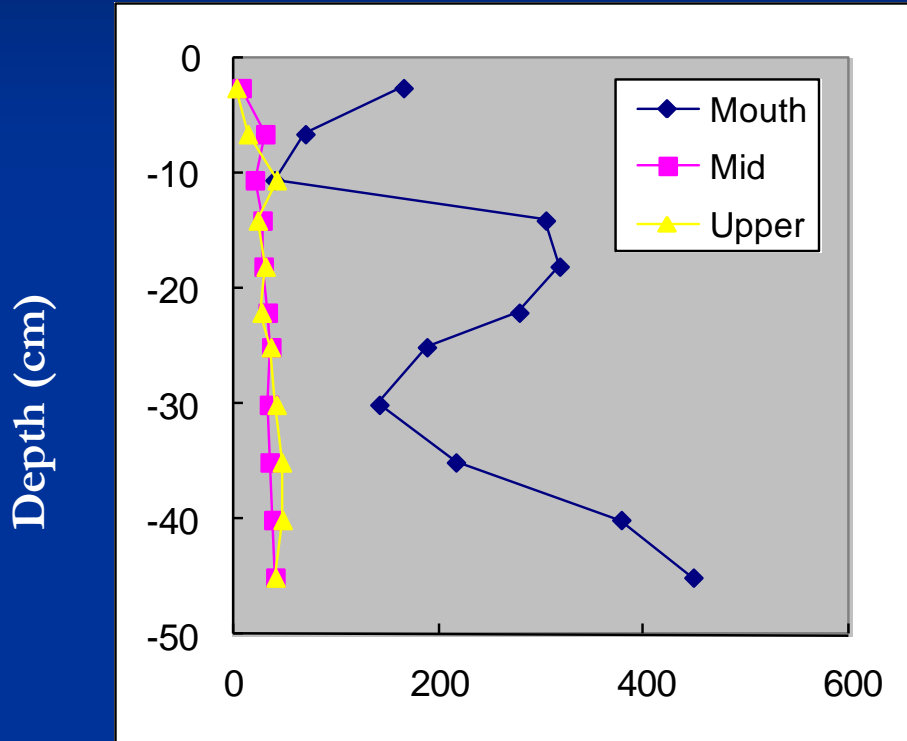
Scarborough Creek



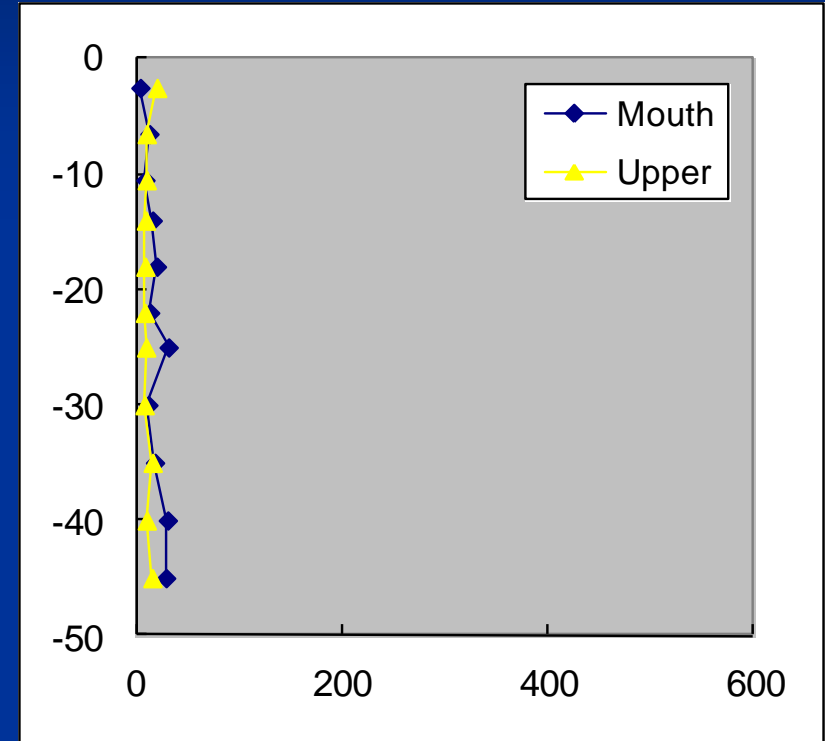
Boxiron Creek

2011 Data

Pore Water SRP $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$

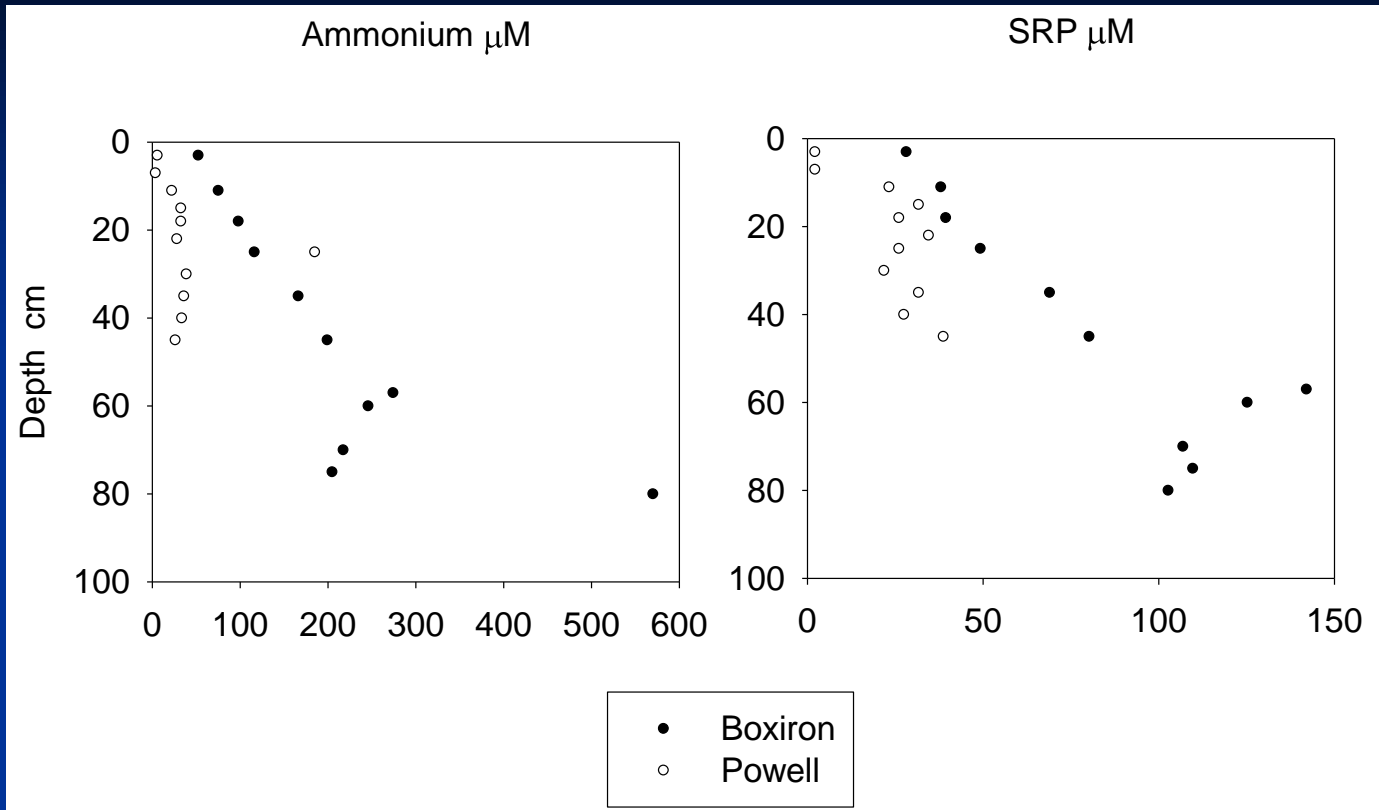


Scarborough Creek

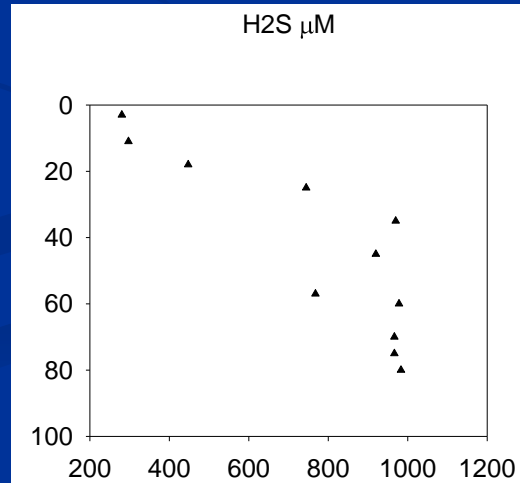


Boxiron Creek

2012 Data



Boxiron: Bottom of equilibrator had sand on it



Boxiron Creek

Powell Creek

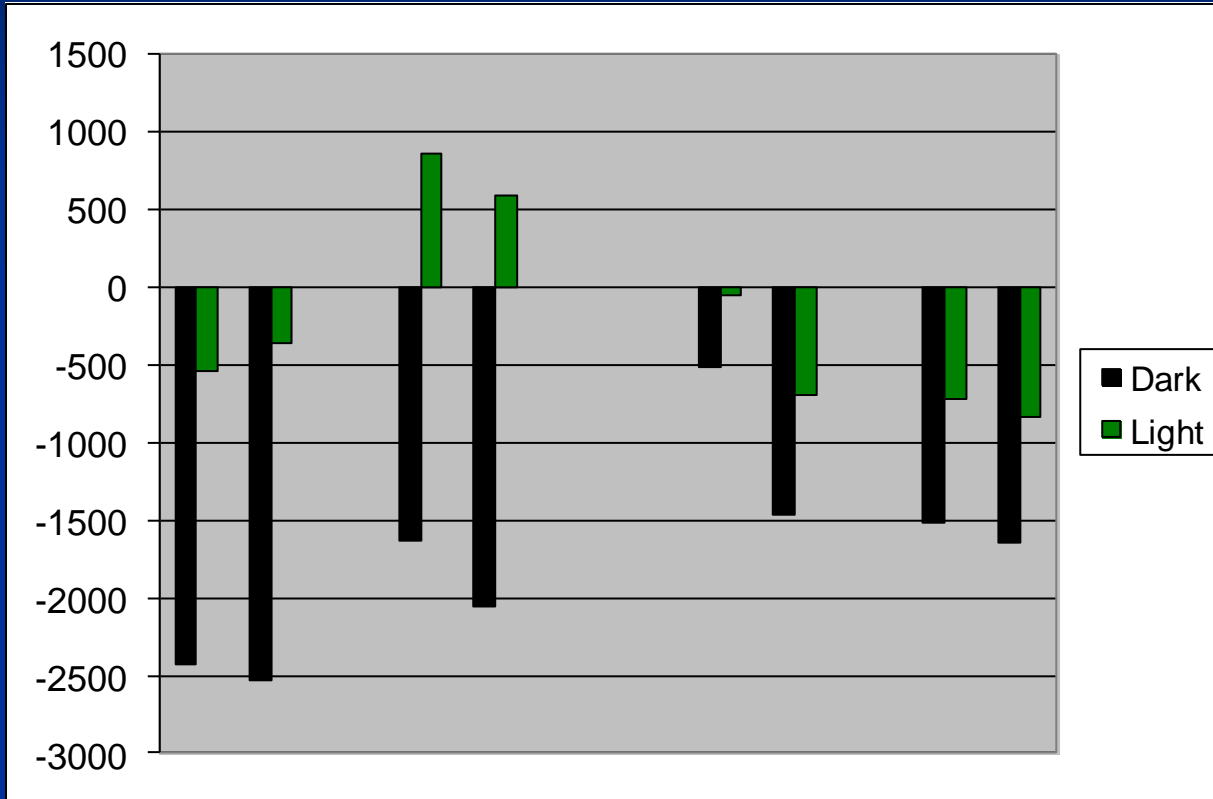
Creek

Wetland

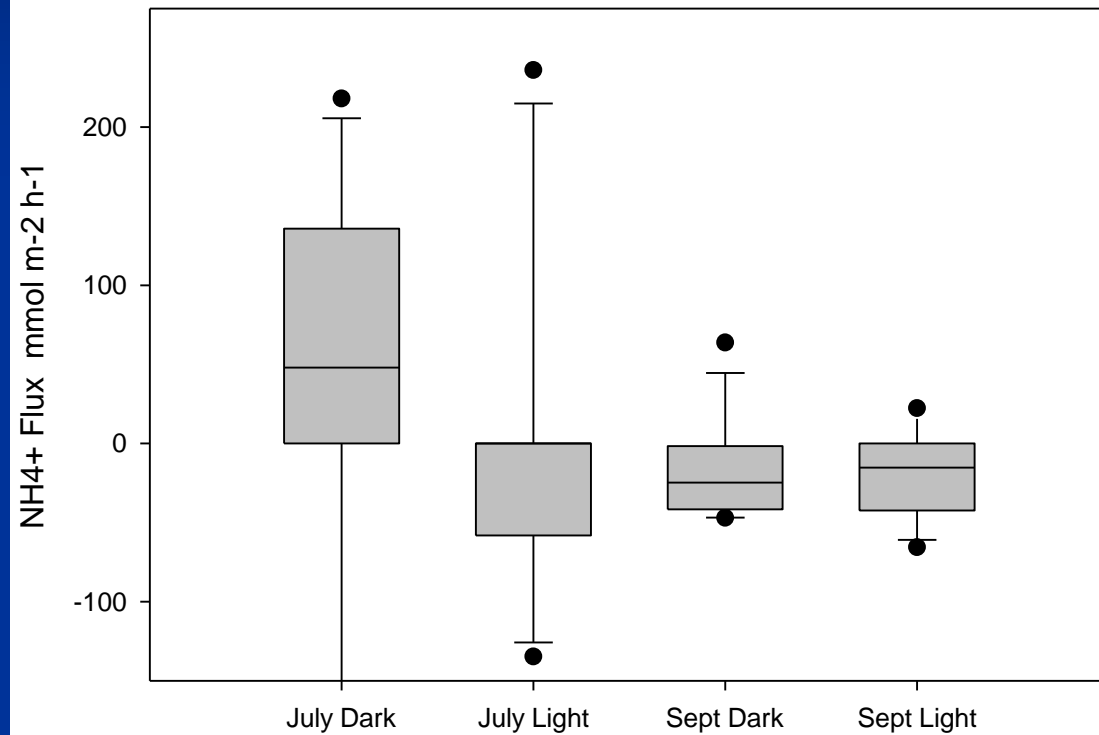
Creek

Wetland

O_2 Flux $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1}$



Ammonium Fluxes



NH_4^+ Flux $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1}$

Boxiron Creek

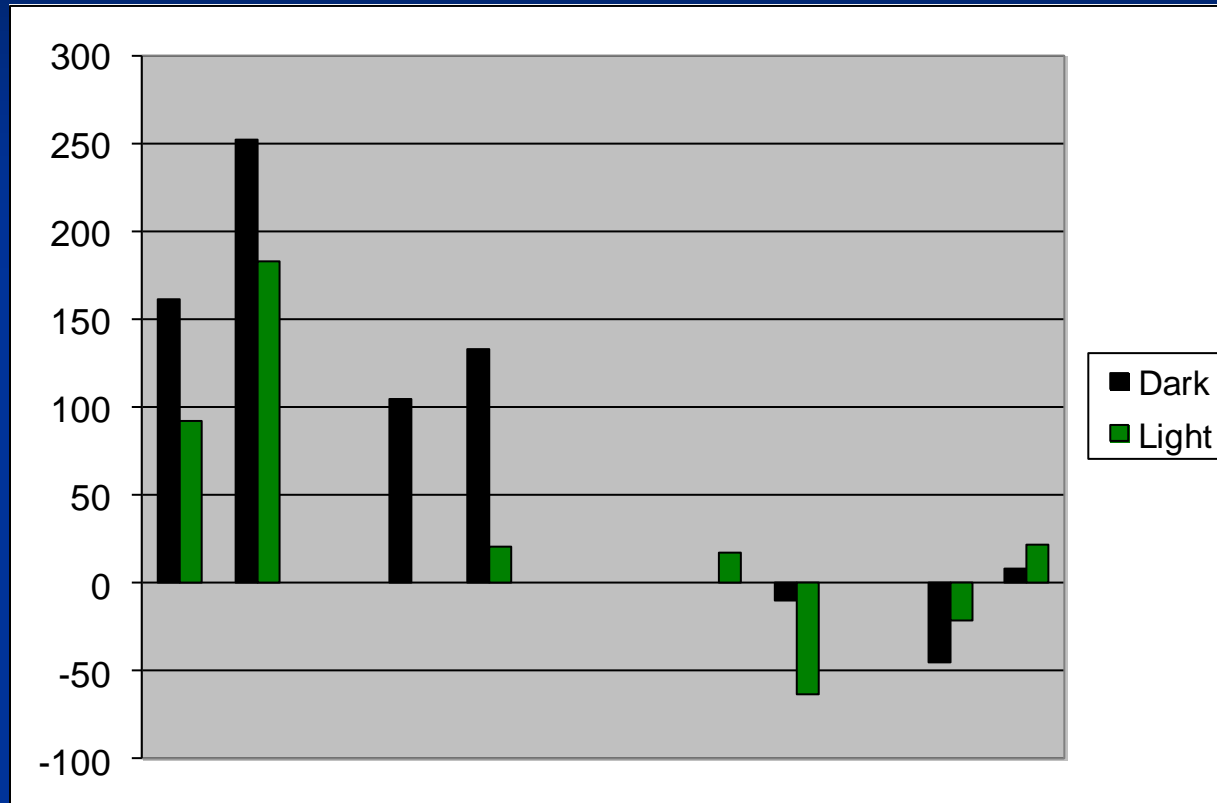
Creek

Wetland

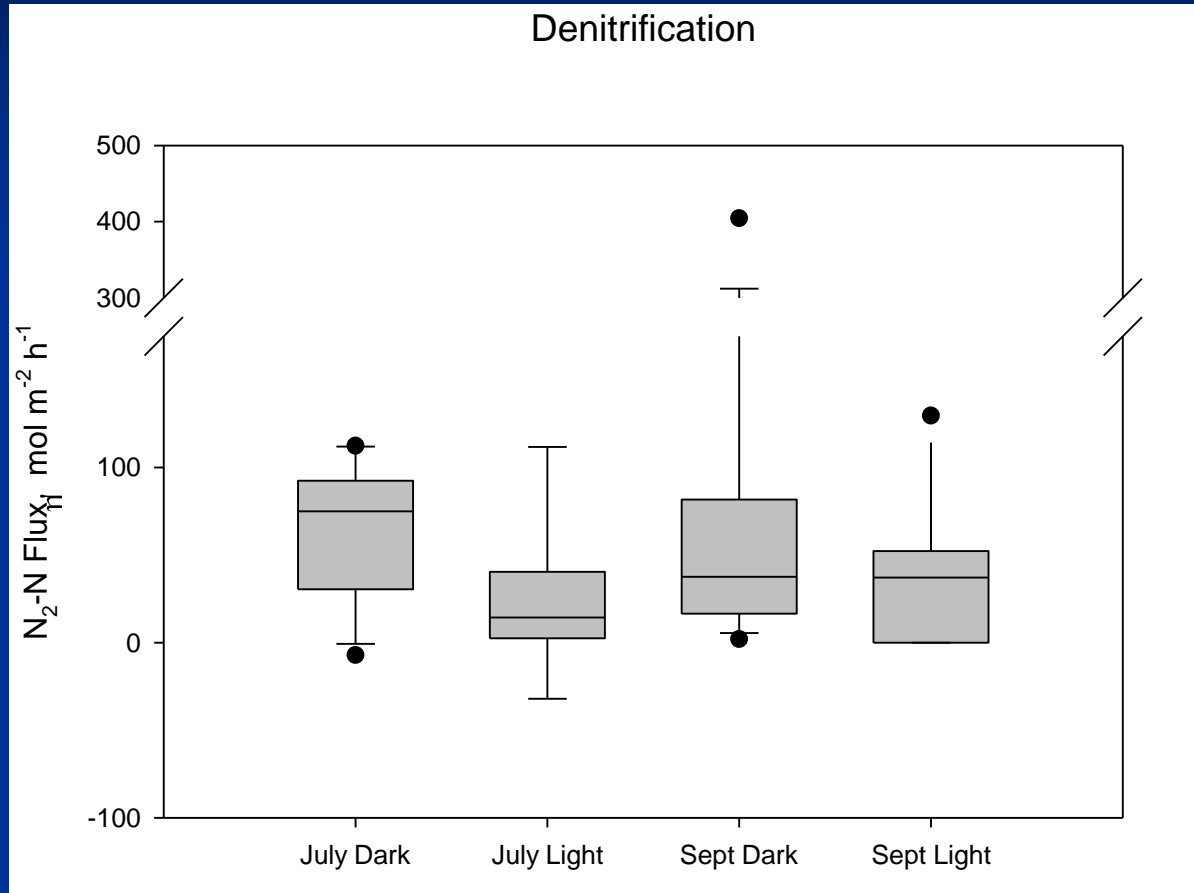
Powell Creek

Creek

Wetland



2011 Johnson Bay Data



N_2-N Flux $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1}$

Boxiron Creek

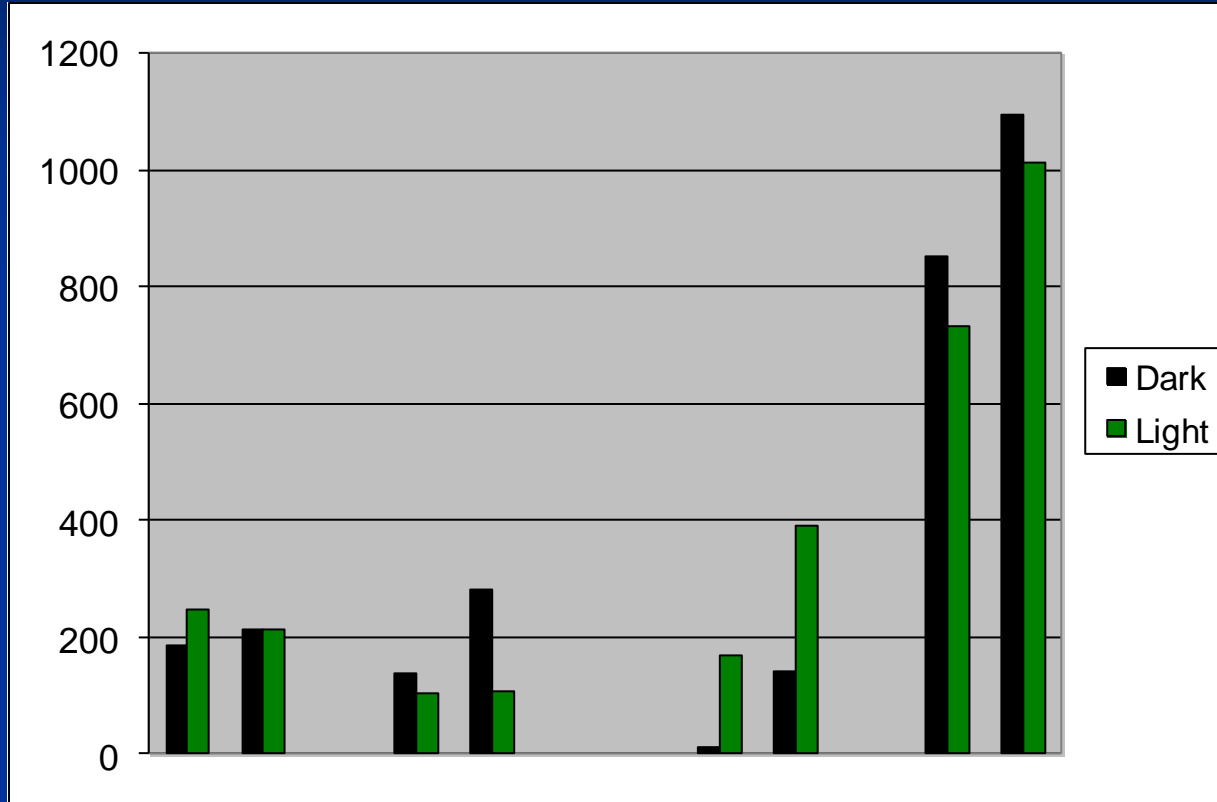
Powell Creek

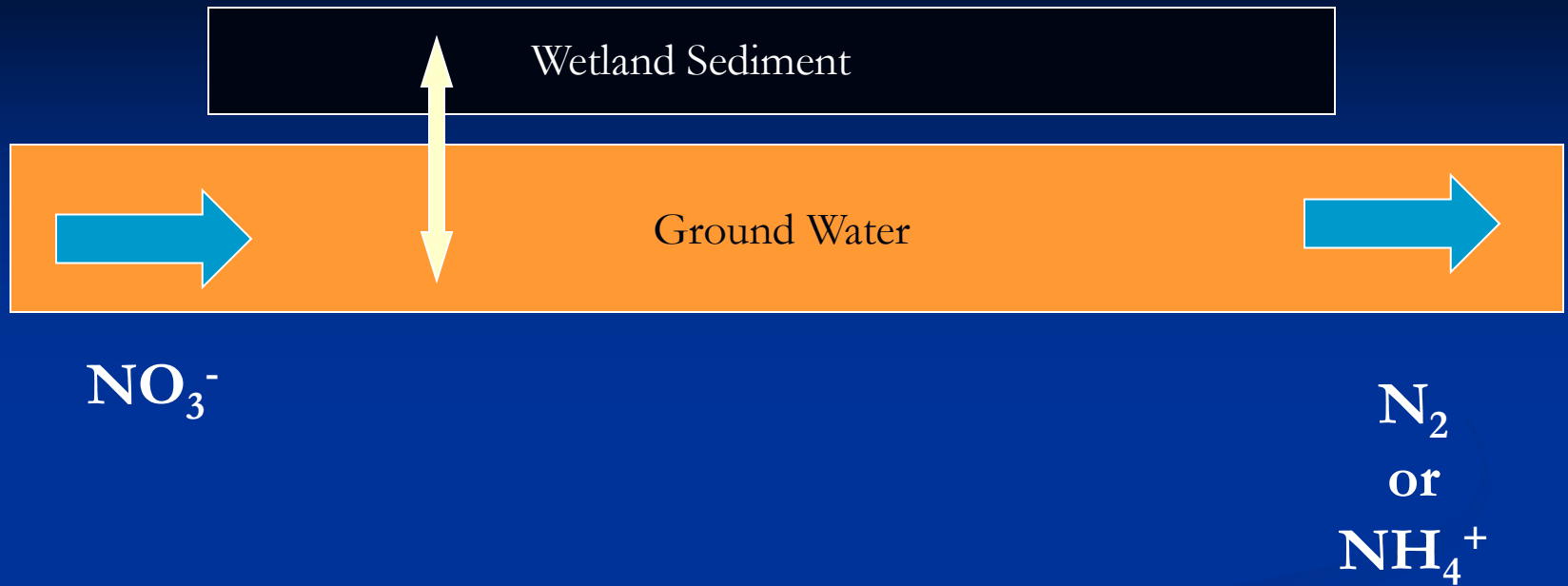
Creek

Wetland

Creek

Wetland





- Ground water nitrate can be denitrified or converted to ammonium (*DNR4*) at the groundwater/wetland interface
- I would hypothesize that there is a seasonal “switch”, possibly related to temperature and hydrogen sulfide, that may result in late season ammonium inputs
- The soluble reactive P concentrations here are exceptionally high