

Potential carbon emissions dominated by carbon dioxide from thawed permafrost soils

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Increasing temperatures in northern high latitudes are causing permafrost to thaw¹, making large amounts of previously frozen organic matter vulnerable to microbial decomposition². Permafrost thaw also creates a fragmented landscape of drier and wetter soil conditions^{3,4} that determine the amount and form (carbon dioxide (CO₂), or methane (CH₄)) of carbon (C) released to the atmosphere. The rate and form of C release control the magnitude of the permafrost C feedback, so their relative contribution with a warming climate remains unclear^{5,6}. We quantified the effect of increasing temperature and changes from aerobic to anaerobic soil conditions using 25 soil incubation studies from the permafrost zone. Here we show, using two separate meta-analyses, that a 10 °C increase in incubation temperature increased C release by a factor of 2.0 (95% confidence interval (CI), 1.8 to 2.2). Under aerobic incubation conditions, soils released 3.4 (95% CI, 2.2 to 5.2) times more C than under anaerobic conditions. Even when accounting for the higher heat trapping capacity of CH₄, soils released 2.3 (95% CI, 1.5 to 3.4) times more C under aerobic conditions. These results imply that permafrost ecosystems thawing under aerobic conditions and releasing CO₂ will strengthen the permafrost C feedback more than waterlogged systems releasing CO₂ and CH₄ for a given amount of C.

High-latitude ecosystems store almost twice as much C in soils than what is contained in the atmosphere^{7,8}. As the global climate warms, northern high latitudes are experiencing rapid increases in temperature⁹ that have the potential to not only increase C emissions

from previously frozen C in permafrost and the active layer¹⁰ but also to indirectly affect the C cycle through changes in regional and local hydrology. Warmer temperatures increase thawing of ice-rich permafrost and the melting of ground ice, which causes the land surface to collapse into the space that was previously filled by ice resulting in thermokarst terrain¹¹. Permafrost thawing can also gradually increase active layer thickness (seasonally thawed ground), causing poorly drained soil conditions in lowlands or drier conditions in uplands where natural drainage can increase³. On the other hand, permafrost thaw and collapse can cause soils to become waterlogged where anaerobic conditions prevail and C is released in the form of CO₂ and CH₄. One major uncertainty in determining the climate forcing impact of permafrost ecosystems is understanding the relative magnitudes of the effects of shifting subsurface hydrology versus increasing temperatures on greenhouse gas release in permafrost ecosystems.

In addition to soil temperature and moisture, the chemical composition (for example, carbon to nitrogen ratio)¹², physical protection by soil minerals, microbial community dynamics, and other environmental controls, such as pH and nutrient availability, also impact the amount of C released to the atmosphere¹³. While temperature and soil moisture (that is, oxygen availability) are the most important changing environmental factors for future C release from permafrost, their effect size on C release has been poorly quantified.

Therefore, we used a meta-analysis approach to quantify the ratio of C release with a 10 °C increase in temperature, and between soils that were incubated aerobically and anaerobically (see Methods). We compiled a database of 25 incubation studies

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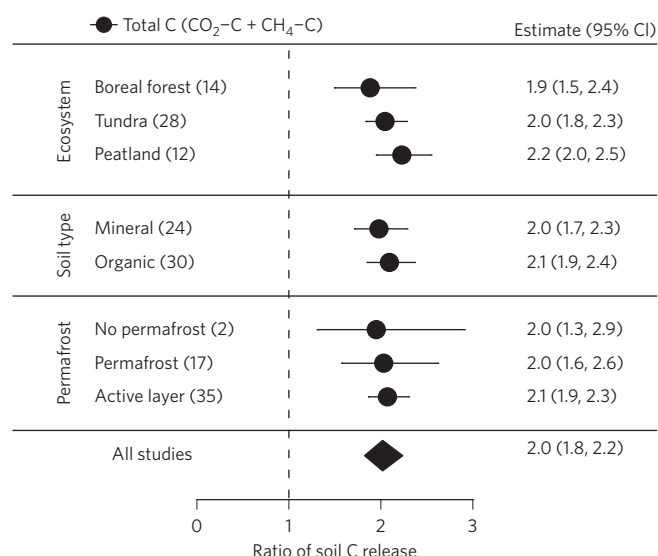


Figure 1 | Ratio of C release with a 10 °C increase in incubation temperature. Total C is the sum of CO₂-C and CH₄-C from aerobic and anaerobic incubations. Observations are split into different ecosystems, soil types and permafrost conditions. The numbers in brackets to the left represent numbers of observations for each subgroup. The numbers in brackets to the right represent the minimum and maximum range of the confidence interval for the ratio of soil C release in each ecosystem, soil type, and permafrost condition.

(Supplementary Table 1) that included soils from across the entire permafrost zone from three broad ecosystem types (boreal forest, peatland and tundra). Soils were collected from both the active layer and the permafrost layer, and all samples included in this synthesis were incubated at temperatures higher than or equal to -0.5 °C (Supplementary Table 1).

We quantified the warming capacity of C release from CO₂ and CH₄ under aerobic versus anaerobic conditions by accounting for both the amount of CO₂ and CH₄ produced and the relative global warming potential (GWP) of these two greenhouse gases. When investigating the climate forcing potential of soil decomposition in the permafrost zone, such a consideration is necessary as the GWP of CH₄ is 34 times higher than that of CO₂ on a 100-year timescale¹⁴.

For the 21 incubation studies that used at least two incubation temperatures, a 10 °C increase in temperature (from 5 to 15 °C) resulted in an increase of net C release by a factor of 2.0 (95% CI, 1.8 to 2.2; Fig. 1, Supplementary Table 5). This pattern was consistent across boreal forest, peatland and tundra ecosystems as well as for mineral (%C < 20) and organic (%C > 20) soils and did not vary among soils that originated from the active layer or from the permafrost soil layer on the basis of Akaike's information criterion corrected for small sample sizes (AICc, Supplementary Table 10). Additionally, incubation duration and oxygen availability did not exhibit an effect of warming on C release (on the basis of AICc, Supplementary Table 10). It is a well-known fact that increasing temperatures enhance C release and our overall mean value of 2.0 is within the range of previously published literature within and outside the permafrost zone¹⁵.

Carbon release under aerobic incubation conditions was on average 3.4 (95% CI, 2.2 to 5.2; Fig. 2, Supplementary Table 7) times higher than under anaerobic incubation conditions. The ratio of aerobic to anaerobic C release was not affected by ecosystem type, soil type, active layer or permafrost layer, incubation temperature or duration. The contribution of CH₄-C to total soil C release in anaerobic incubation studies was low (5.7% across all observations, 95% CI 2.7% to 8.7%; Fig. 3) but increased at higher incubation

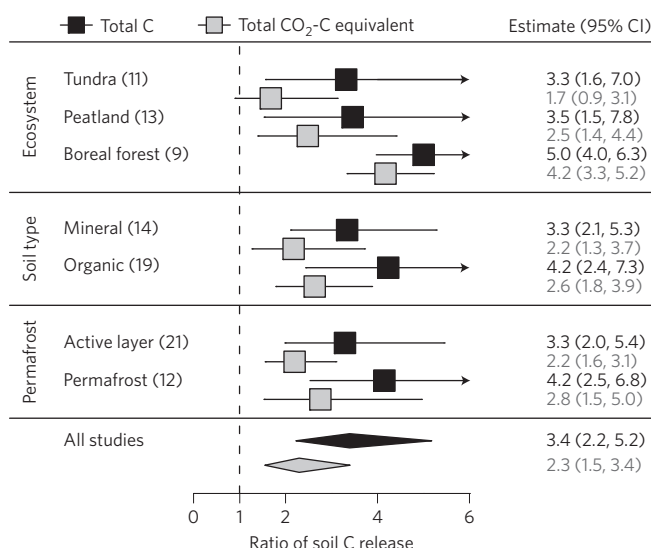


Figure 2 | Ratio of C release from permafrost-affected soils comparing aerobic to anaerobic incubation conditions. Total C is the sum of CO₂-C and CH₄-C whereas total CO₂-C equivalent is the sum of CO₂-C and CH₄-C expressed as CO₂-C equivalent (accounts for the higher GWP of CH₄). Observations are split into different ecosystems, soil types and permafrost conditions. The numbers in brackets to the left represent numbers of observations for each subgroup. The numbers in brackets to the right represent the minimum and maximum range of the confidence interval for the ratio of soil C release in each ecosystem, soil type, and permafrost condition. The arrow indicates that the confidence interval (CI) is wider than the space.

temperatures (on the basis of AICc, Supplementary Table 15). Methane production rates and emissions are known to be highly sensitive to temperature¹⁶, and given that CH₄ exerts a greater influence on the climate than CO₂, this sensitivity will impact the strength of the permafrost C feedback as global temperatures rise. The contribution of CH₄-C to total soil C loss was higher during the incubation of tundra and peatland soils than in boreal forest soils (Supplementary Table 8), where CH₄ production was <4% of total C released under anaerobic conditions (Fig. 3). This may be related to the fact that tundra and peatland ecosystems experience anaerobic conditions more frequently in nature and thus are more likely to have established methanogenic communities¹⁷. Overall, the CH₄-C contribution to total C release in anaerobic incubations was too small to affect trends in the total soil C release in the incubations. We found that the aerobic incubations not only supported greater total soil C release, but were also associated with higher GWP of greenhouse gas (CO₂ and CH₄) release. Even when accounting for the 34 times higher GWP of CH₄ relative to CO₂, the ratio of aerobic to anaerobic CO₂-C equivalent (sum of CO₂-C plus CH₄-C expressed as CO₂-C equivalent) was 2.3 times higher in fully aerobic soils than under anaerobic conditions (Fig. 2). The contribution of CH₄-C calculated as CO₂-C equivalent to total CO₂-C equivalent increased to 21.7% (95% CI 13.4% to 30%) compared with when only accounting for CH₄-C, which shows that despite the relatively higher contribution of CH₄ when considering the global warming potential of both gases, CH₄-C still only contributes little to the overall C release.

The comparison of C release under aerobic and anaerobic incubation conditions provides important new results to constrain ecosystem and Earth system models and highlights the significance of anaerobic CO₂ production in incubation studies. However, it is important to keep in mind that incubation results do not equal *in situ* measurements of CO₂ and CH₄ emissions. Aerobic decomposition is the dominant C mineralization pathway in

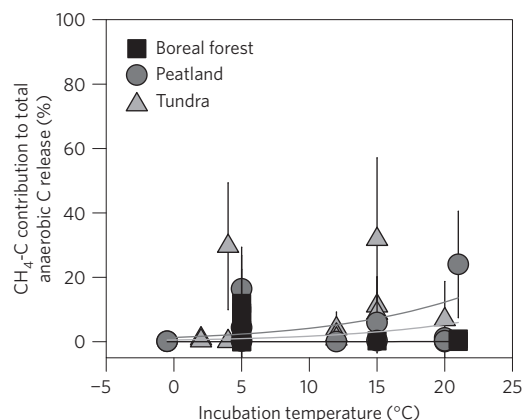


Figure 3 | Contribution of CH₄-C to total anaerobic C release for boreal forest, peatland and tundra ecosystems. Symbols represent observations from different studies and the error bars show standard deviation within an observation. Lines represent the average predicted relationship between CH₄-C contributions to total anaerobic C release and incubation temperature for the three given ecosystems.

unsaturated soils and produces CO₂ while anaerobic mineralization generates both CO₂ and CH₄. Net CH₄ emissions are the result of CH₄ production (anaerobic process) and consumption through CH₄ oxidation (largely aerobic process), while these incubation results reflect CH₄ production alone. Changes in CH₄ emissions from the permafrost zone have been attributed to changes in soil moisture, thermal conditions and vegetation shifts¹⁸, and less to the increased availability of easily decomposable organic matter as the active layer thickens¹⁹. Additionally, maximum CH₄ production rates in incubation studies are sometimes reached after a lag time of a few days to months depending on incubation temperature, moisture content, ecosystem type, and sample depth²⁰. Lag times for maximum CH₄ production in incubation studies occur because alternative electron acceptors (for example, nitrate, ferric iron and sulfate) are energetically favourable before methanogenic archaeal communities can establish. To evaluate the effect of a possible lag in CH₄ emissions in incubation studies, a sensitivity analysis (Supplementary Tables 17 and 18) was performed, which showed that even when including only those samples that had reached maximum CH₄ rates during the incubation (Supplementary Table 17) the contribution of CH₄-C to total anaerobic C release was low (average of 7.5%, 95% CI from 3.8 to 16.8, Supplementary Fig. 2). Additionally, there was no change in CH₄-C contribution to total soil C release under anaerobic conditions with incubation length (on the basis of AICc, Supplementary Table 15); however, under field conditions, it is possible that the contribution of CH₄ might be higher than what was found in the incubation studies. While lags in CH₄ emissions point towards the benefits of longer term incubation studies for quantifying lag effects, the overall interpretation of our comprehensive data set is not impacted by incubation length.

It follows from this analysis that whether northern landscapes will become wetter or drier under global change is a critical mechanism affecting the forms and amounts of C release. Changing surface hydrology due to permafrost thawing will produce a fragmented landscape of dry and wet ecosystems; and thus large uncertainties are associated with C release under changing hydrological conditions³. Another important factor is whether permafrost C (as it thaws) emerges in aerobic versus anaerobic environments even when surface hydrology stays constant. Globally increasing temperatures will affect drier soils in the Arctic much more than wetter soils owing to thermal properties with larger diurnal ranges in drained soils. Projected temperatures in the

Arctic are expected to increase by 8.3 °C (±1.9 °C) for 2081–2100 compared with 1986–2005 when using the highest climate warming trajectory (Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5) which is 2.4 times the global average warming²¹. This increase in air temperature will not immediately be propagated into the soil and so the 10 °C increase is an upper limit.

It has been proposed that the response of C release to warming may be transient and weaken over time^{22,23}, which would affect the strength of the permafrost C feedback long term. Higher C losses under warming can be partially offset by increased plant C uptake during the growing season^{23,24}, feedbacks between living and decaying plant roots, and C stored in soil. Although plant communities in the Arctic are predicted to undergo structural, functional and compositional changes with climate change and boreal forests are expected to expand northwards²⁵, our study shows that the temperature effect on soil C mineralization rates varies little among different ecosystem types. Besides changing plant communities, various processes are involved with warmer temperatures, such as the stimulation of decomposition of older soil organic matter with higher plant activity²⁶, that are not accounted for in laboratory studies. Hence, our results should be viewed as a potential for increased soil C release under warmer temperatures, and not as an indicator of changes in net ecosystem C balance.

The existence of permafrost exerts a strong control on wetland distribution²⁷, and large changes in the areal extent of wetlands are expected as permafrost thaws²⁸. Ponds and lakes are decreasing in number and area in the discontinuous and sporadic permafrost zone, while changes in the continuous permafrost zone are less consistent^{29,30}. Besides a more gradual decrease of permafrost extent, abrupt thaw processes such as thermokarst formation⁶ will change surface hydrology because of loss of ground ice (by melting followed by drainage). These abrupt thaw processes not only expose deep C stores to microbial breakdown but also determine whether decomposition releases CO₂ (aerobic mineralization) or CO₂ and CH₄ under anaerobic mineralization⁶. Broad-scale changes in landscape hydrology will lead to drier aerobic uplands after thaw of ice-poor permafrost, while thawing and collapsing of ice-rich permafrost will result in wetter lowlands. Therefore, the greater release of CO₂-C equivalent from permafrost-affected soils under aerobic conditions emphasizes the importance of monitoring and predicting changes in hydrology in a warming Arctic.

In this synthesis, we used two extreme scenarios to compare the effect of changing environmental conditions (a temperature increase of 10 °C and a change from aerobic to anaerobic soil conditions) on C release from permafrost-affected soils and showed that increasing temperatures have a large effect on CO₂ and CH₄ production but that changes in soil moisture conditions associated with permafrost thaw can exert even greater effects. As 3.4 times more soil C is mineralized under aerobic than anaerobic soil conditions, when permafrost thaws and drains, one unit of soil will have a more than three times higher impact on climate change than when the same unit of soil thaws under undrained (anaerobic) conditions. This implies that the permafrost C feedback to climate change could be stronger when a larger percentage of the permafrost zone undergoes thaw in dry and oxygen-rich environments, even under conditions where CO₂ is the dominant gas released to the atmosphere rather than CH₄.

Methods

Methods and any associated references are available in the [online version of the paper](#).

Received 12 June 2015; accepted 10 May 2016;
published online 13 June 2016

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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank B. Robinson for assistance with meta-data extraction and J. Barta and I. Kohoutova for help with generating incubation data. Financial support was provided by the National Science Foundation Vulnerability of Permafrost Carbon Research Coordination Network Grant no. 955713 with continued support from the National Science Foundation Research Synthesis, and Knowledge Transfer in a Changing Arctic: Science Support for the Study of Environmental Arctic Change Grant no. 1331083. Author contributions were also supported by grants to individuals: Department of Energy, Office of Biological and Environmental Research, Terrestrial Ecosystem Science (TES) Program (DE-SC0006982) to E.A.G.S.; UK Natural Environment Research Council funding to I.P.H. and C.E.-A. (NE/K000179/1); German Research Foundation (DFG, Excellence cluster CHiSAP) to C.K.; Department of Ecosystem Biology, Grant agency of South Bohemian University, GAJU project no. 146/2013/P and GAJU project no. 146/2013/D to H.S.; National Science Foundation Office of Polar Programs (1312402) to S.M.N.; National Science Foundation Division of Environmental Biology (0423385) and National Science Foundation Division of Environmental Biology (1026843), both to the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts; additionally, the Next-Generation Ecosystem Experiments in the Arctic (NGEE Arctic) project is supported by the Biological and Environmental Research programme in the US Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science. Oak Ridge National Laboratory is managed by UT-Battelle, LLC, for the DOE under Contract no. DE-AC05-00OR22725. Support for C.B. came from European Union (FP-7-ENV-2011, project PAGE21, contract no. 282700), Academy of Finland (project CryoN, decision no. 132 045), Academy of Finland (project COUP, decision no. 291691; part of the European Union Joint Programming Initiative, JPI Climate), strategic funding of the University of Eastern Finland (project FiWER) and Maj and Tor Nessling Foundation and for P.J.M. from Nordic Center of Excellence (project DeFROST).

Author contributions

C.S. designed the study together with E.A.G.S.; C.S. compiled the database and extracted data from the literature with help from M.L. and S.M.N. M.K.-F.B. and C.S. performed the analysis. C.S. wrote the manuscript. All other authors either contributed data and provided input to the manuscript, or performed essential tasks in the field and laboratory for the included data sets.

Additional information

Supplementary information is available in the [online version of the paper](#). Reprints and permissions information is available online at www.nature.com/reprints. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to C.S.

Competing financial interests

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

Methods

Permafrost incubation database. We compiled a database of soil incubation studies that used soils from the northern circumpolar permafrost zone. We searched the Web of Science for published incubation studies using the keywords 'incubation and permafrost and soil' or 'incubation and Arctic and soil' or 'incubation and boreal and permafrost' or 'incubation and tundra and permafrost' or 'incubation and peat' and permafrost' and 'decomposition and CO₂ or CH₄'. The database includes published data sets to the end of July 2014 as well as unpublished data sets that were acquired through an active solicitation with members of the Permafrost Carbon Network (<http://www.permafrostcarbon.org>). We screened the results for actual incubation studies following these criteria: incubation duration of more than 24 h; either C flux over time had to be available so we could calculate cumulative C release, or a cumulative C release value for the whole experimental period had to be reported; initial C content for individual samples had to be available; soils had to be incubated at a minimum of two constant incubation temperatures, or soils had to be incubated aerobically and anaerobically; for anaerobic incubations, the anaerobic headspace had to be created using oxygen-free gas (usually N₂ or He); and anaerobic samples needed to report CO₂ and CH₄. We identified a total of 25 studies that met all criteria, of which 21 had a temperature treatment and 10 incubated soils aerobically and anaerobically (Supplementary Table 1). The 21 incubation studies that used a temperature treatment could be either exclusively aerobic or anaerobic or both, so there is some overlap in the data sets (see Supplementary Table 1). Samples were considered aerobic when samples were incubated at field capacity and flushed with ambient air, under freely drained conditions, or kept at 50–60% moisture content. Samples were grouped into three different ecosystem types (boreal forest, peatland and tundra), which were assigned to soil samples on the basis of information from study authors. This approach led to multiple observations from individual studies (Supplementary Tables 2–4). Peatland samples could originate from the boreal or tundra zone and were assigned to a sample if the author had specifically called it a peatland. For most studies the original data set was made available by the author (for 21 out of 25); however, if the original data set was not available we extracted the mean cumulative C release from published figures and tables using GetData Graph Digitizer version 2.24 (Supplementary Table 1 identifies for which studies we extracted data).

Analysis. We calculated cumulative C release (for CO₂-C and CH₄-C) from original data (if available, Supplementary Table 1) by interpolating between successive measurements using linear interpolation and then summing up daily C release over the entire incubation period. We calculated C release as a percentage of total soil C to account for different initial C concentrations and to compare relative differences between various soil types. For comparison purposes we standardized total cumulative C release at 5 °C and 15 °C using the specific response to temperature (Q₁₀) for each sample pair but kept the given incubation temperature for the comparison between aerobic and anaerobic C release. Aerobic C release is aerobic CO₂-C, and anaerobic C release is the sum of anaerobic CO₂-C and CH₄-C. To account for the higher global warming potential (GWP) of CH₄ we converted CH₄-C into CO₂-C equivalent by multiplying CH₄-C by its most recent consensus GWP of 34 (includes climate-carbon feedback¹⁴) while also accounting for the different molecular weights of CO₂ and CH₄ because GWP is calculated on a weight basis for the two gases.

Response metric. Our effect size metric was the log ratio of the means (lnR) with corresponding sampling variance (Supplementary Tables 2–4), which is a common measure of effect magnitude³¹. Equation (1) is used to calculate the ratio of C release with a 10 °C increase in temperature:

$$\ln R = \ln \frac{E_{(T+10)}}{E_T} \quad (1)$$

where E is the cumulative C release as CO₂-C plus CH₄-C, CH₄-C, or CO₂-C equivalent at 15 °C ($T + 10$) and 5 °C (T). We use the term 'ratio of C release with a 10 °C increase in temperature' throughout the manuscript instead of Q₁₀ for the purpose of comparing the effect sizes of changing environmental controls (temperature and aerobic to anaerobic incubation conditions) on C release.

For the difference in C release under aerobic versus anaerobic incubation conditions we used equation (2):

$$\ln R = \ln \frac{E_a}{E_{an}} \quad (2)$$

where E_a is the cumulative C release as CO₂-C and E_{an} as the sum of CO₂-C and CH₄-C or CO₂-C equivalent.

The natural log is used for the purpose of statistical tests but results in graphs and tables are back-transformed for easier interpretation. The variance (v) for E is calculated for temperature (equation (3)) as:

$$v = \frac{SD_{(T+10)}^2}{n_{(T+10)}E_{(T+10)}^2} + \frac{SD_{(T)}^2}{n_{(T)}E_{(T)}^2} \quad (3)$$

and for aerobic to anaerobic (equation (4)) as:

$$v = \frac{SD_{(a)}^2}{n_{(a)}E_{(a)}^2} + \frac{SD_{(an)}^2}{n_{(an)}E_{(an)}^2} \quad (4)$$

We used multilevel meta-analytic models that include a random term accounting for multiple observations originating from the same study³². By including a set of moderator variables in the models we accounted for the heterogeneity between studies and investigated the extent to which the moderators influenced the size of the true effect³³. Our database allowed for the inclusion of the following moderator variables: ecosystem (boreal forest, peatland, and tundra); permafrost (active layer, no permafrost, and permafrost layer); soil type (organic, mineral); water treatment (aerobic or anaerobic incubation conditions, used only in the temperature meta-analysis); incubation length; and incubation temperature (used only in the aerobic to anaerobic meta-analysis). The `rma.mv()` function from the `metafor`³³ package in R was used to perform the meta-analyses. Considering all possible model subsets using maximum likelihood estimation and the `glmulti`³⁴ package in R, the best model was selected on the basis of Akaike's information criterion corrected for small sample sizes (AICc)³⁵ considering Δ_{AICc} values <10 in favour of the simpler model (Supplementary Tables 10–15). Taking all possible subsets of models into consideration, we calculated the relative importance of the various moderators, which is equal to the sum of the Akaike weights/probabilities for the models in which the moderator appears (Supplementary Table 16)³⁴. The final model was fitted using restricted maximum likelihood and graphical validation tools were used to assess the underlying model assumptions of variance homogeneity (plots of the standardized residuals versus fitted values). None of the model validation plots indicated violation of the homoscedasticity or normality criterion. We provide information on the heterogeneity in each meta-analysis such as Q -test, and τ^2 in the Supplementary Methods (Supplementary Table 9). Meta-analyses and statistical modelling were done using R (ref. 36) version 3.2.3.

Outlier and influence diagnostics were performed for each meta-analysis by repeatedly fitting the model and leaving out one study at a time. A study was considered to be influential if its inclusion changed the overall model estimate by more than 15%. No influential study was detected in the temperature meta-analysis; however, ref. 37 in the aerobic to anaerobic meta-analysis was considered to be influential and therefore excluded from the main analysis. The main report shows results of meta-analyses without the influential study but we also performed meta-analyses including the influential study and report those values in Supplementary Table 7. Ref. 37 was flagged as influential because the mean anaerobic CO₂-C release was equal to or higher than the mean aerobic CO₂-C release, which contradicts the slower decomposition rates usually observed under anaerobic conditions. Carbon release under aerobic conditions was on average 3.39 times higher than under anaerobic incubation conditions when excluding the influential study and 2.77 times higher when including the influential study (Supplementary Table 7).

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