

Multi-scale controls on spatial variability in river biogeochemical cycling

Phillip Blaen (1), Marie Kurz (2), Julia Knapp (3), Clara Mendoza-Lera (4), Joe Lee-Cullin (5), Megan Klaar (6), Jennifer Drummond (7), Anna Jaeger (8), Jay Zarnetske (5), Joerg Lewandowski (8), Eugenia Marti (7), Adam Ward (9), Jan Fleckenstein (2), Thibault Datry (4), Scott Larned (10), and Stefan Krause (1)

(1) School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom (p.j.blaen@bham.ac.uk), (2) Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research UFZ, Germany, (3) University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany, (4) IRSTEA, Lyon, France, (5) Michigan State University, USA, (6) University of Leeds, UK, (7) CEAB-CSIC, Blanes, Spain, (8) Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries IGB, Berlin, Germany, (9) Indiana University, USA, (10) NIWA National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, Wellington, New Zealand

Excessive nutrient concentrations are common in surface waters and groundwaters in agricultural catchments worldwide. Increasing geomorphological heterogeneity in river channels may help to attenuate nutrient pollution by facilitating water exchange fluxes with the hyporheic zone; a site of intense microbial activity where biogeochemical cycling rates can be high. However, the controls on spatial variability in biogeochemical cycling, particularly at scales relevant for river managers, are largely unknown. Here, we aimed to assess: 1) how differences in river geomorphological heterogeneity control solute transport and rates of biogeochemical cycling at sub-reach scales (10^2 m); and 2) the relative magnitude of these differences versus those relating to reach scale substrate variability (10^3 m). We used the reactive tracer resazurin (Raz), a weakly fluorescent dye that transforms to highly fluorescent resorufin (Rru) under mildly reducing conditions, as a proxy to assess rates of biogeochemical cycling in a lowland river in southern England. Solute tracer tests were conducted in two reaches with contrasting substrates: one sand-dominated and the other gravel-dominated. Each reach was divided into sub-reaches that varied in geomorphic complexity (e.g. by the presence of pool-riffle sequences or the abundance of large woody debris). Slug injections of Raz and the conservative tracer fluorescein were conducted in each reach during baseflow conditions ($Q \approx 80$ L/s) and breakthrough curves monitored using in-situ fluorimeters. Preliminary results indicate overall Raz:Rru transformation rates in the gravel-dominated reach were more than 50% higher than those in the sand-dominated reach. However, high sub-reach variability in Raz:Rru transformation rates and conservative solute transport parameters suggests small scale targeted management interventions to alter geomorphic heterogeneity may be effective in creating hotspots of river biogeochemical cycling and nutrient load attenuation.