Differences in peat formation between an Atlantic blanket bog and a subcontinental raised bog

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Problem:

Moor House, UK:

- Maritime blanket bog
- Thermodynamic limitation of transformation of peat at ca. 40 cm depth
- Fractionation of organic matter in favour of lignin and almost complete removal of carbohydrates

Is this also true in other more continental peat bogs?

Pürgschachen, Austria:

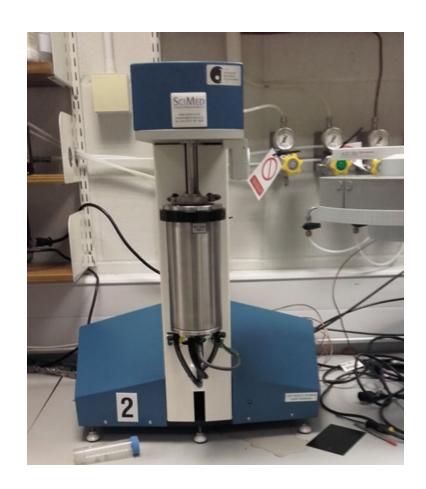
- Continental raised bog
- Published carbon/GHG budget
- Access to all carbon reservoirs and pathways

Examinations:

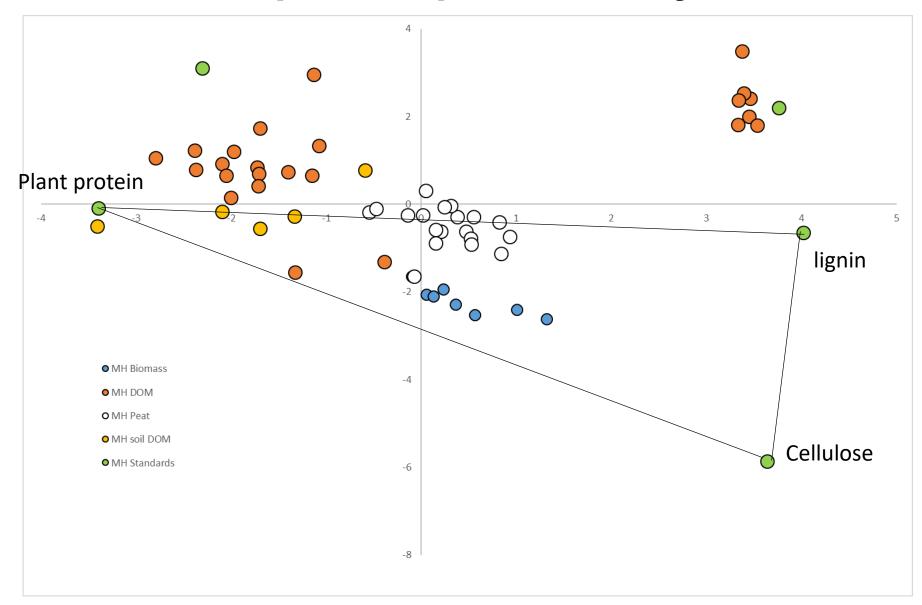
- Vegetation (Heather, Cottongrass, Pine, Sphagna)
- DOM
- Peat cores 0-100 cm

Dried, ground, then:

- Elemental analysis (CHNO)
- bomb calorimetry
- thermogravimetric analysis

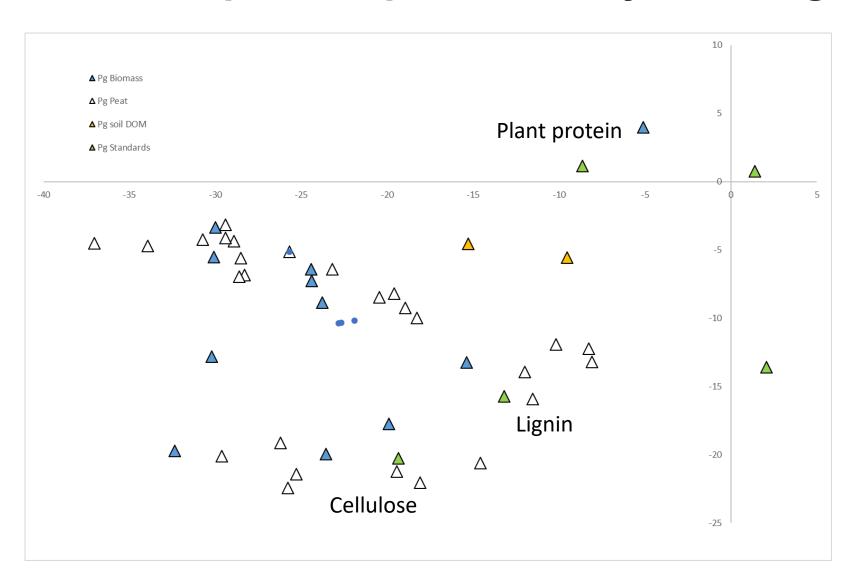


Principal component analysis: Moor House



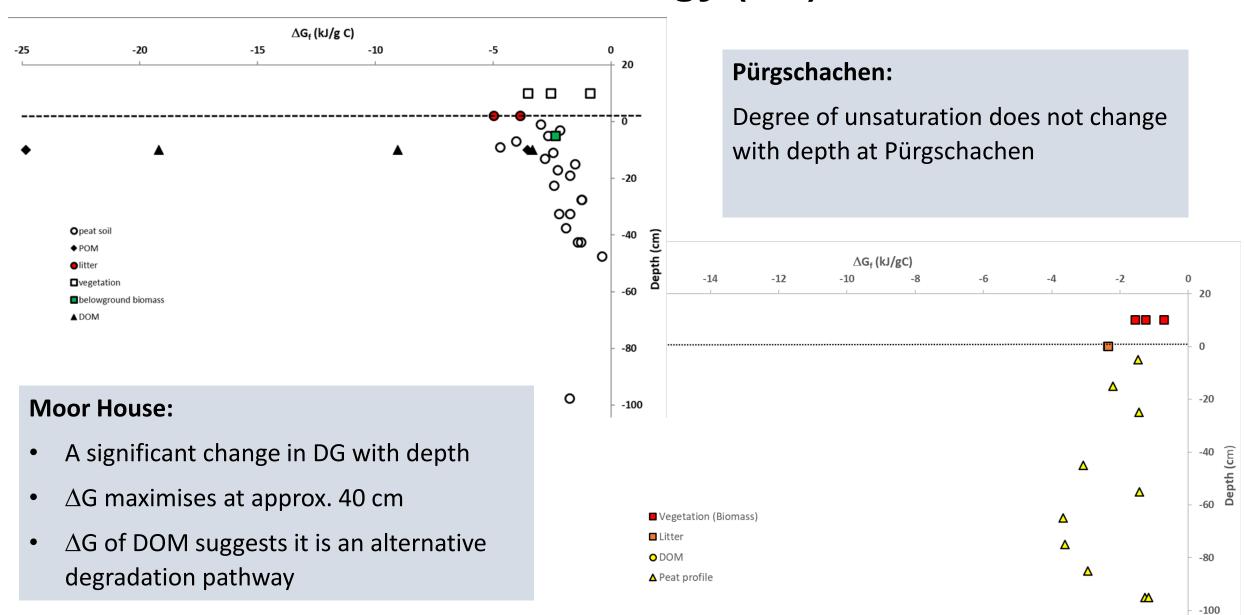
- Biomass and peat described by a mixing of protein, cellulose & lignin
- Peat soils has evolved away from biomass
- Peat soil evolves with depth towards lignin
- DOM composition are unrelated to biomass or soil

Principal component analysis: Pürgschachen



- For at least one core biomass and peat described by a mixing of protein, cellulose & lignin
- Peat soils and biomass over plot each other
- Peat soil has not evolved but closely reflects biomass
- Purgschachen is rapidly burying and preserving biomass relative to Moor House

Gibbs Free Energy (△G):



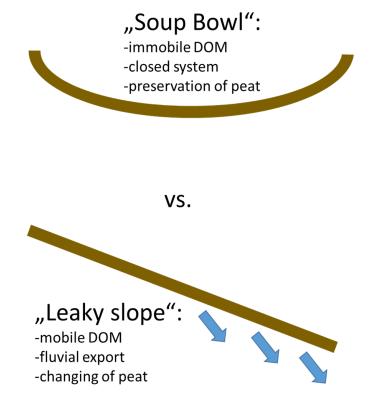
Summary:

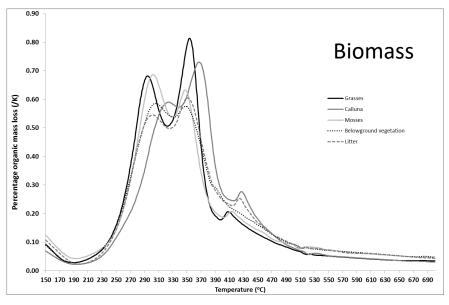
Subcontinental raised bog:

Immobile DOC and lack of pore water movement lead to a closed system and a rapid preservation of the peat in the raised bog.

Atlantic blanket bog:

Mobile DOC and fluvial export promotes a relatively open pore water system that drives further chemical reaction in the organic matter.





TGA traces

