# THE MOLECULAR COMPOSITON OF DISSOLVED ORGANIC MATTER (DOM) AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE GREENHOUSE GAS PRODUCTION IN PRISTINE SUBARCTIC RIVERS

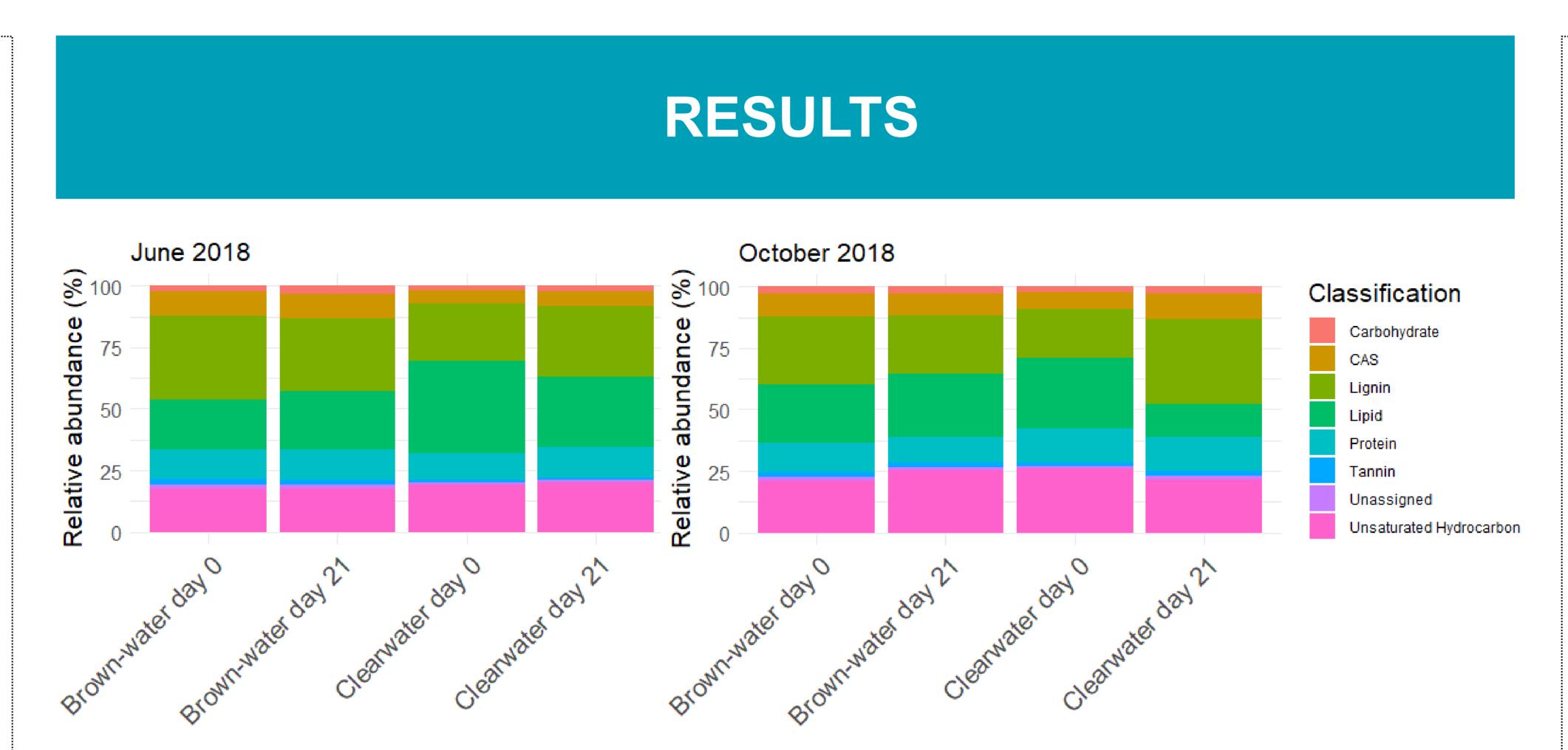


# RESEARCH QUESTION

How the source and molecular composition of DOM influence its microbial processing in two contrasting rivers?

## **METHODS**

- Water sampling during June and October 2018 from two pristine subarctic rivers in Finnish Lapland
- 21-day incubation studies following the changes in DOM, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- DOM molecular characterization with electrospray ionization (ESI) coupled to high-resolution Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometry (FT-ICR MS)



	June 2018	October 2018		
	Brownwater	Clearwater	Brownwater	Clearwater
CO <sub>2</sub> (µmol L <sup>-1</sup> d <sup>-1</sup> ) day 0	14.6 ± 5.0	$20.3 \pm 6.6$	$9.6 \pm 5.8$	$3.7 \pm 0.9$
CO <sub>2</sub> (µmol L <sup>-1</sup> d <sup>-1</sup> ) day 21	21.5 ± 9.0	26.7 ± 13.6	11.3 ± 3.3	5.4 ± 2.1
TOC μmol L <sup>-1</sup> ) day 0	372 ± 131	345 ± 119	979 ± 234	618 ± 155
TOC µmol L <sup>-1</sup> ) day 21	344 ± 167	260 ± 52	519 ± 66	307 ± 124
TN (µmol L <sup>-1</sup> ) day 0	10.9 ± 2.2	5.5 ± 2.1	15 ± 5	$9.9 \pm 5.4$
TN (µmol L <sup>-1</sup> ) day 21	8 ± 4.6	$5.2 \pm 0.9$	9.3 ± 1.3	$7.6 \pm 3$







# CONCLUSIONS

- Brown-water river surrounded by peatlands contained more lignin-like molecules and condensed aromatic structures (CAS)
  - -> slow to decompose
- Maximum DOM decomposition in Clearwater river during summer

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