

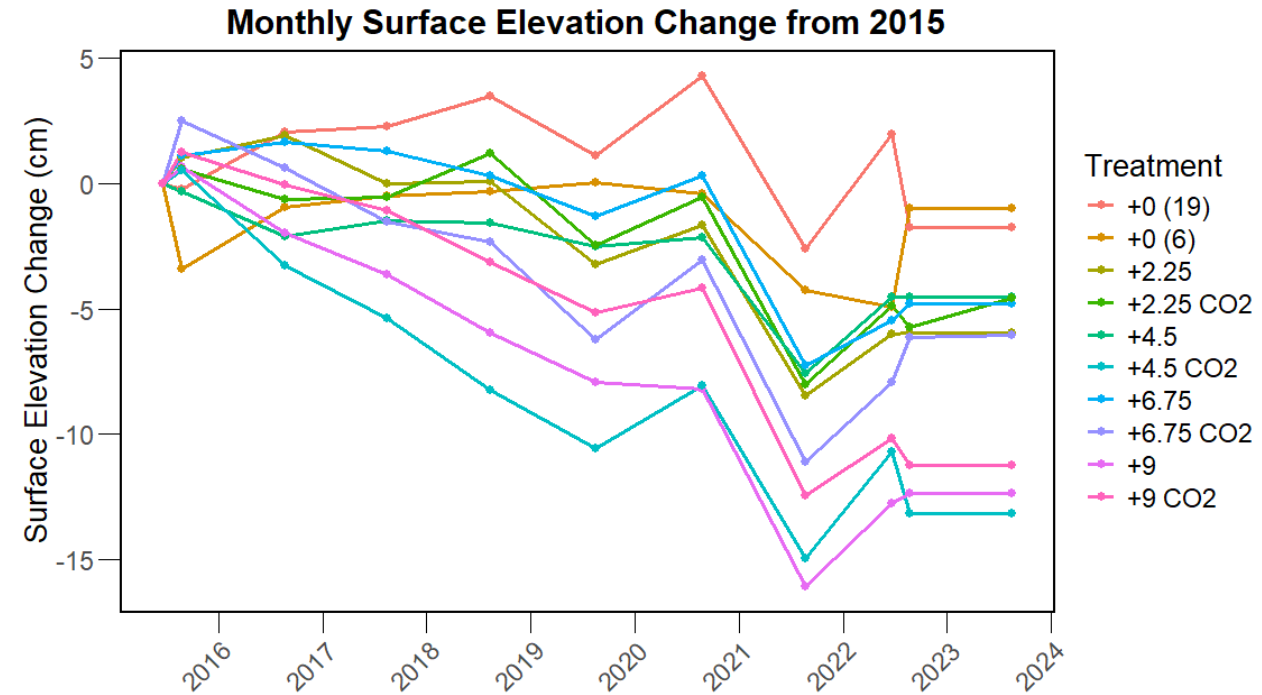
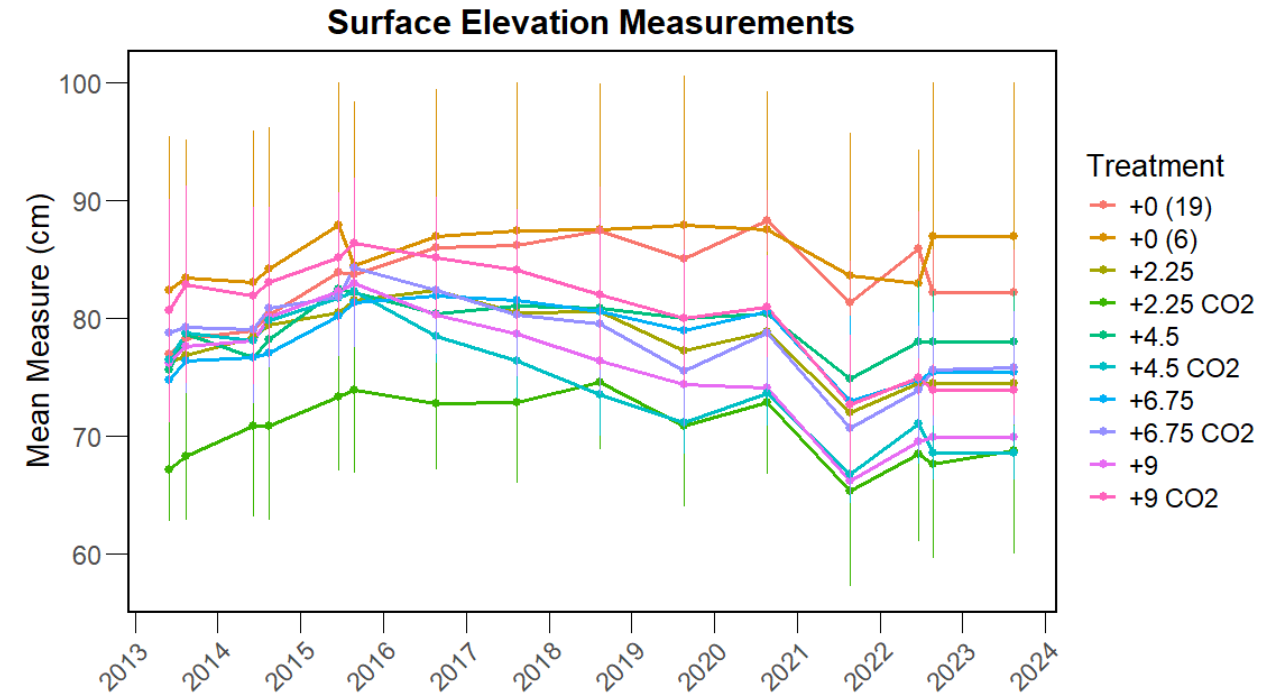
# **Assessing the impact of climate warming on peatland water table dynamics**

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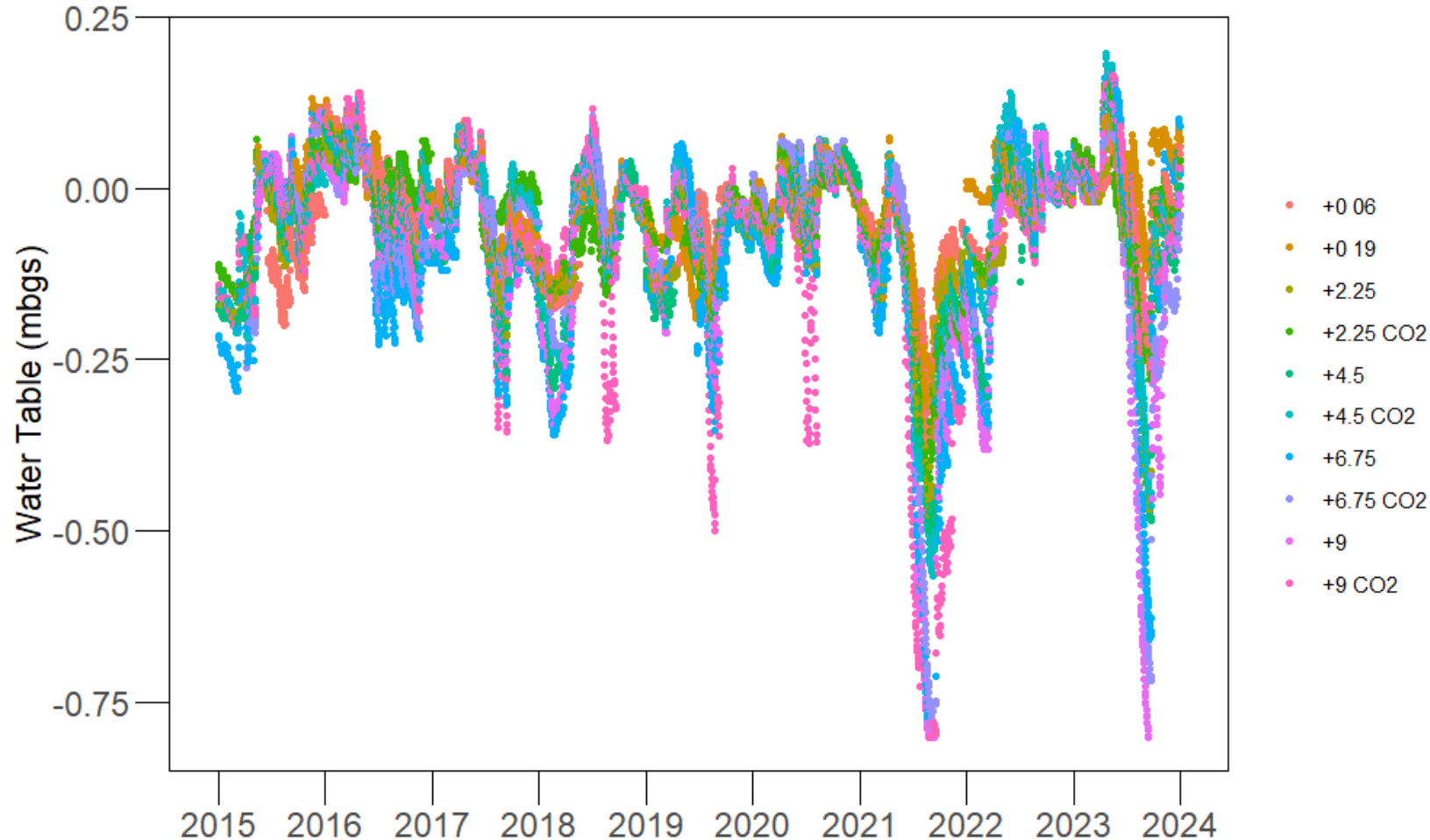
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# Decreasing ground surface elevation



# Water table dynamics



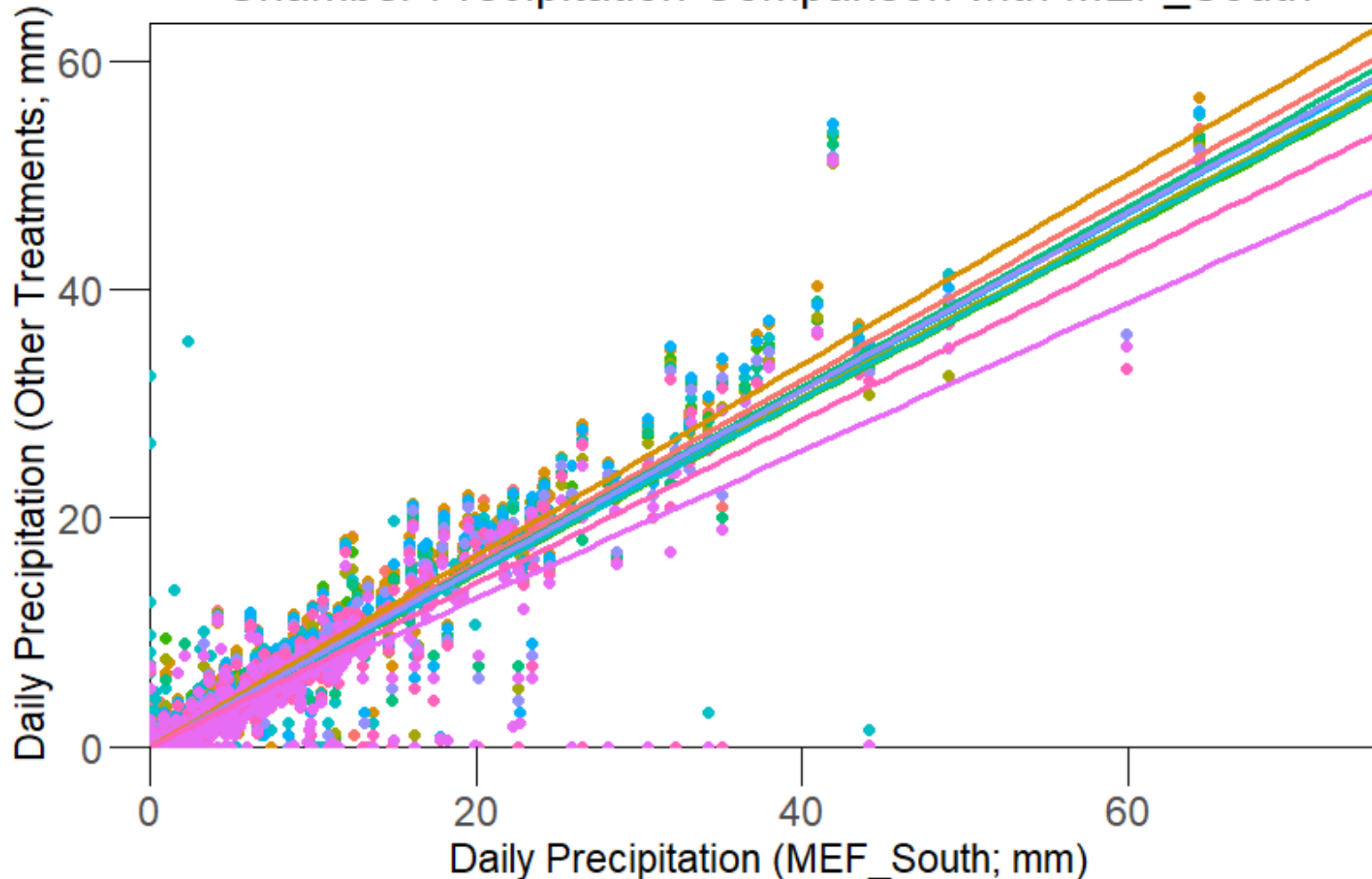
- Strongly linked to physical properties of peat
- How does water table feedback under warming climate?
  - Specific Yield ( $S_y$ )

$$S_y = P / \Delta h$$

Bourgault et al., 2016

# Individual Precipitation vs MEF\_South (May – October)

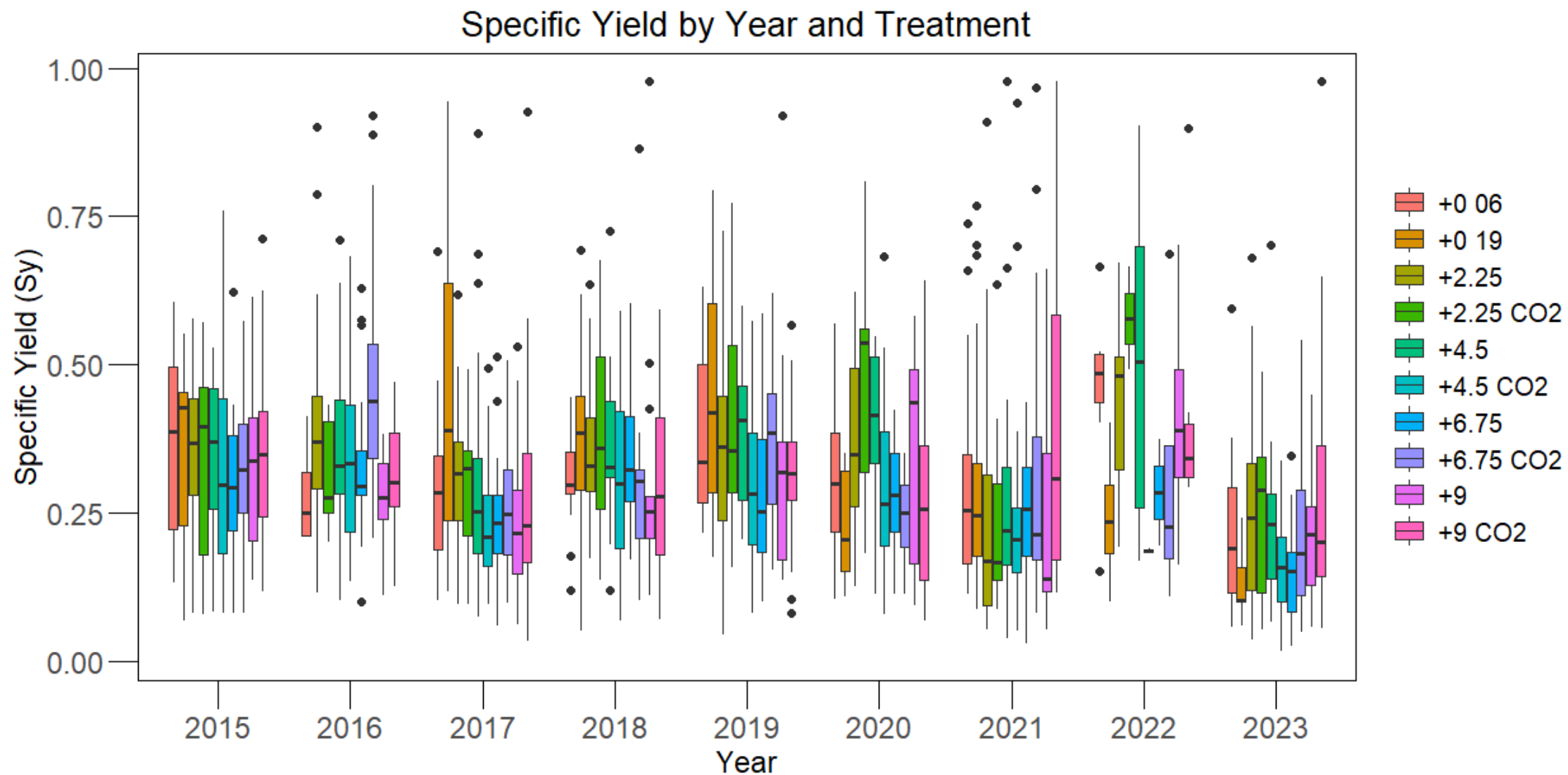
Chamber Precipitation Comparison with MEF\_South



| Treatment |  |
|-----------|--|
| +0 (06)   |  |
| +0 (19)   |  |
| +2.25     |  |
| +2.25 CO2 |  |
| +4.5      |  |
| +4.5 CO2  |  |
| +6.75     |  |
| +6.75 CO2 |  |
| +9        |  |
| +9 CO2    |  |

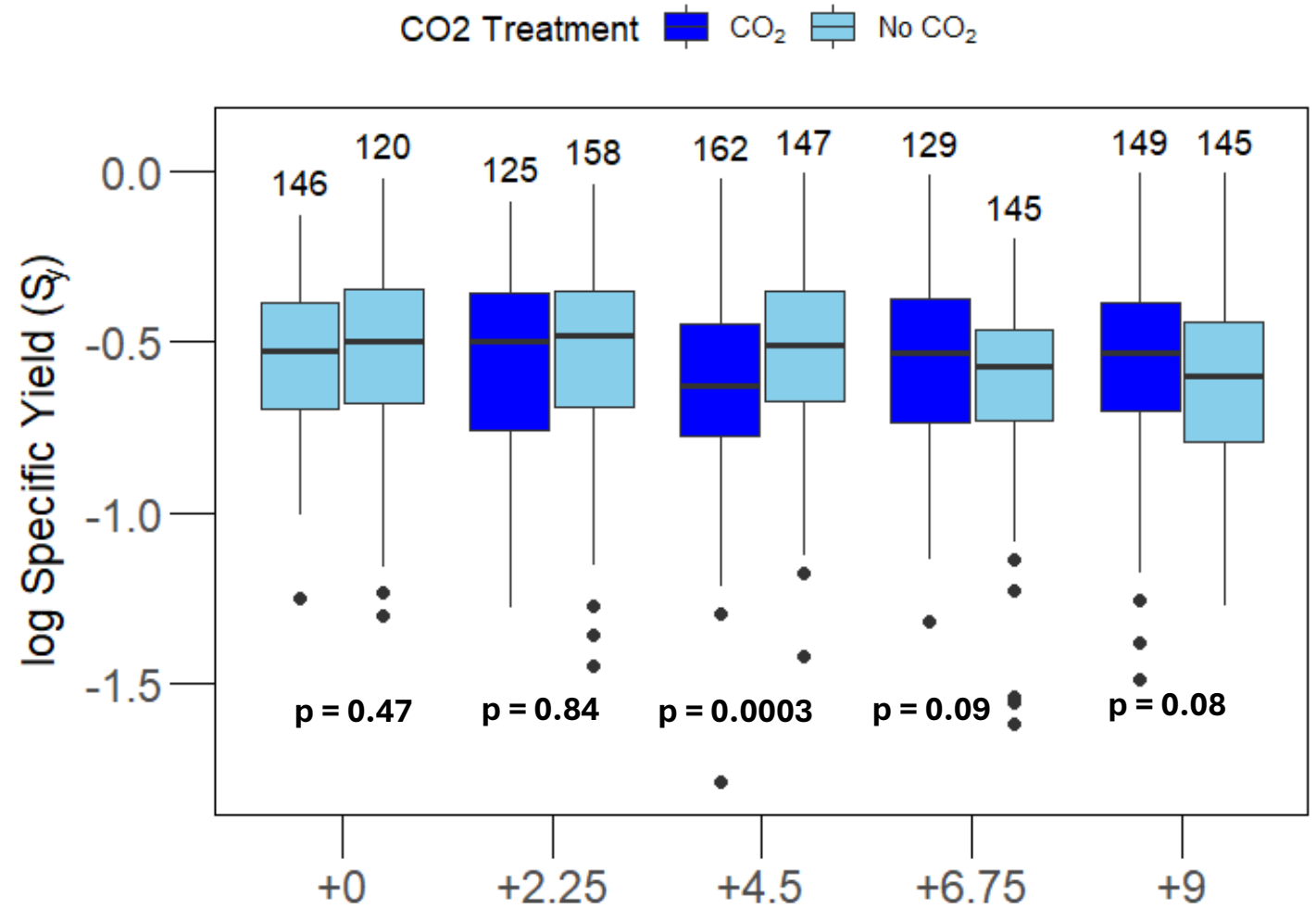
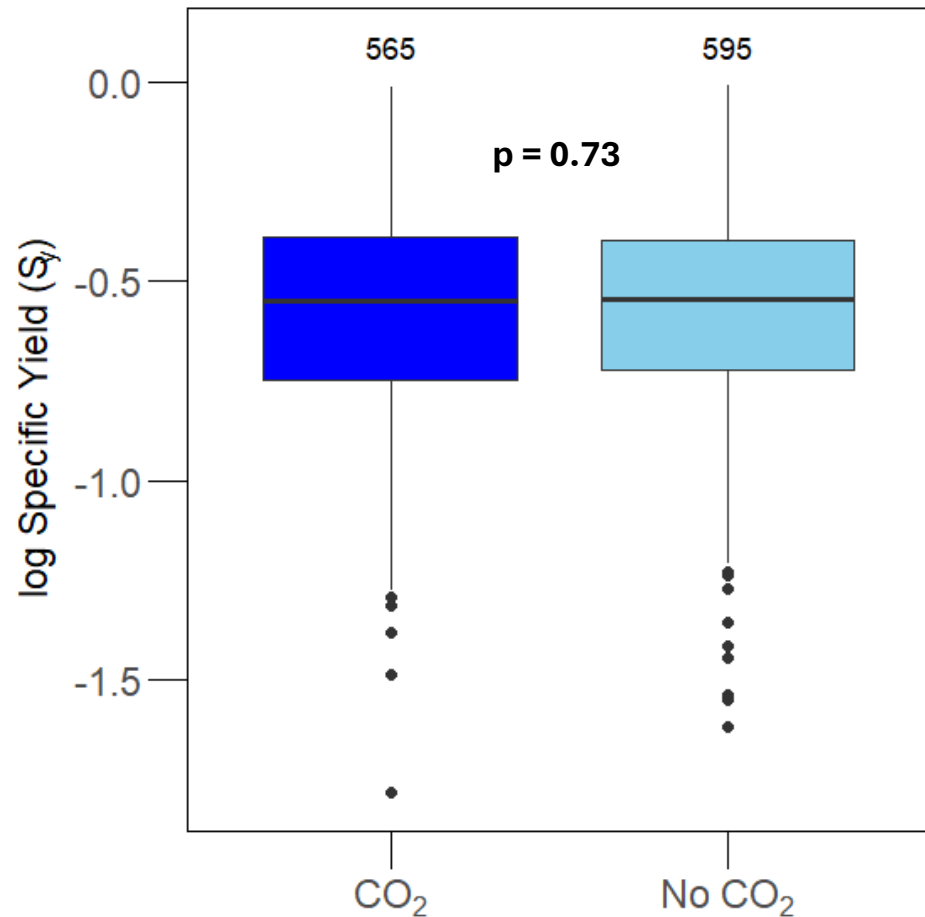
| R <sup>2</sup> | Slope<br>(y ~ x) |
|----------------|------------------|
| 0.925          | 0.802            |
| 0.928          | 0.835            |
| 0.927          | 0.764            |
| 0.872          | 0.756            |
| 0.926          | 0.788            |
| 0.812          | 0.759            |
| 0.876          | 0.777            |
| 0.931          | 0.779            |
| 0.827          | 0.647            |
| 0.873          | 0.713            |

# Annual $S_y$

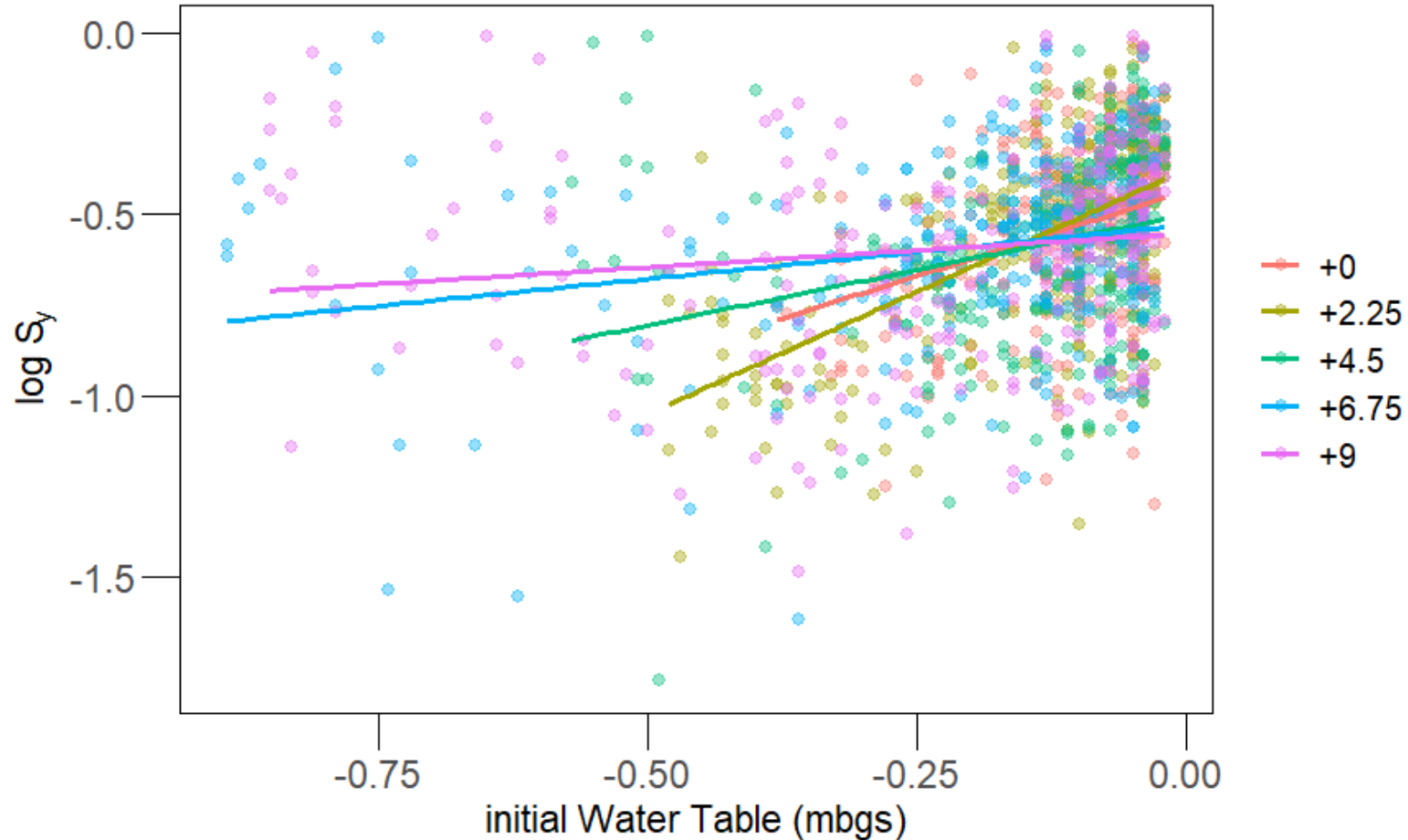


# $S_y$ comparison between treatments

CO<sub>2</sub> vs No CO<sub>2</sub> Treatments



# $S_y$ comparison between treatments



- ANCOVA: significant

+2.5:  $p = 0.07$

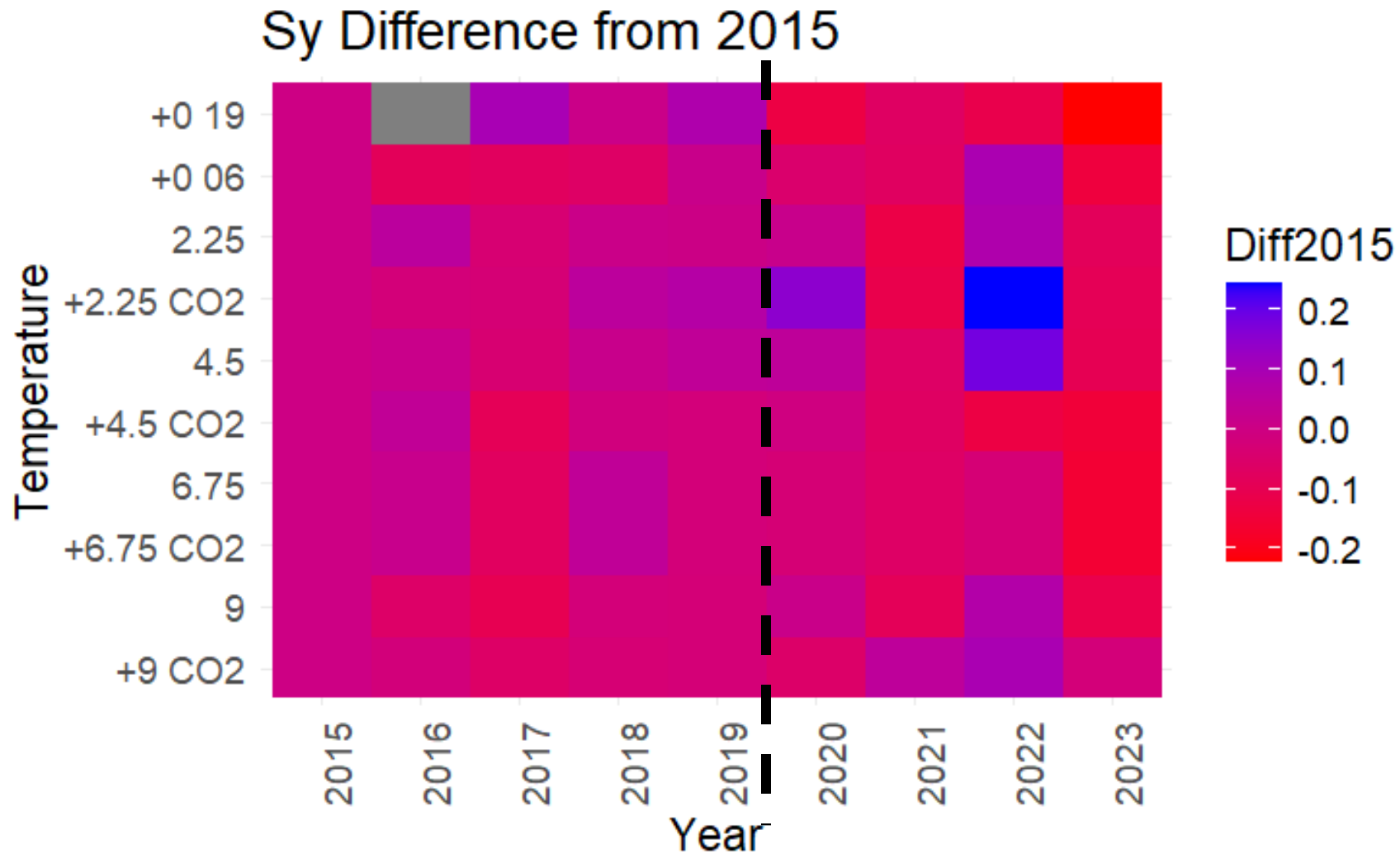
+4.5:  $p = 0.07$

+6.75:  $p = 0.008$

+9:  $p = 0.0005$

- Increasing variability of  $S_y$  with increasing temperatures

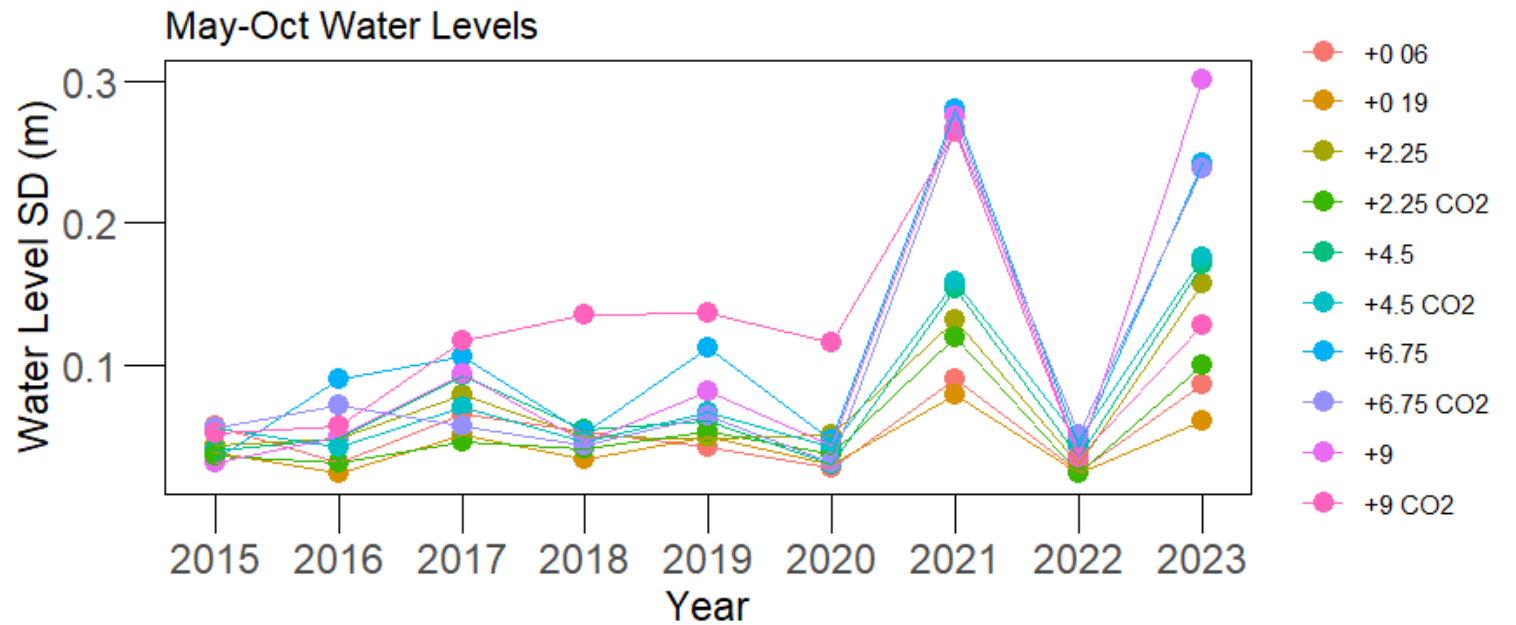
# Annual $S_y$



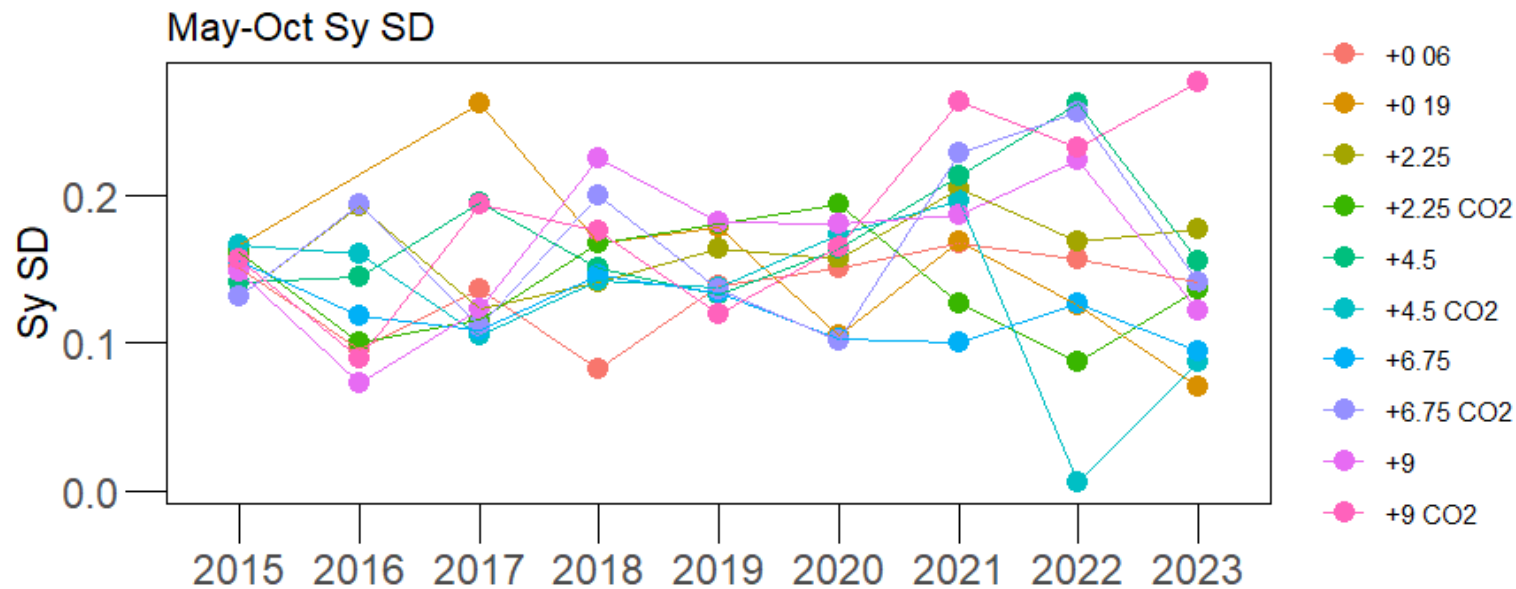
- Increasing  $S_y$  variability in later years

2021 & 2023  
drought (?)



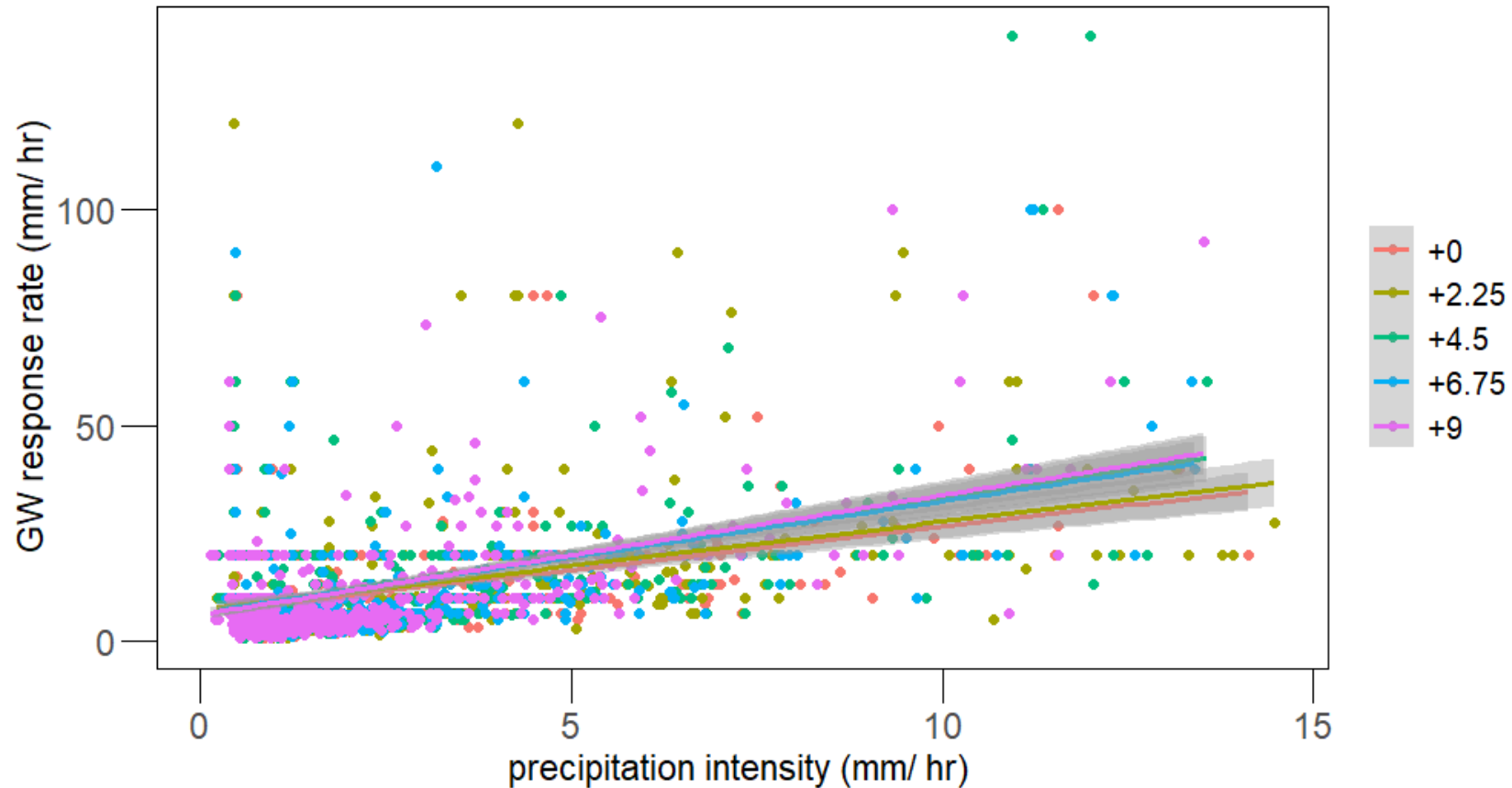


- Higher water level variability in warmer treatments
- Drought response



- Higher (?)  $S_y$  variability in warmer treatments

# Groundwater response to precipitation

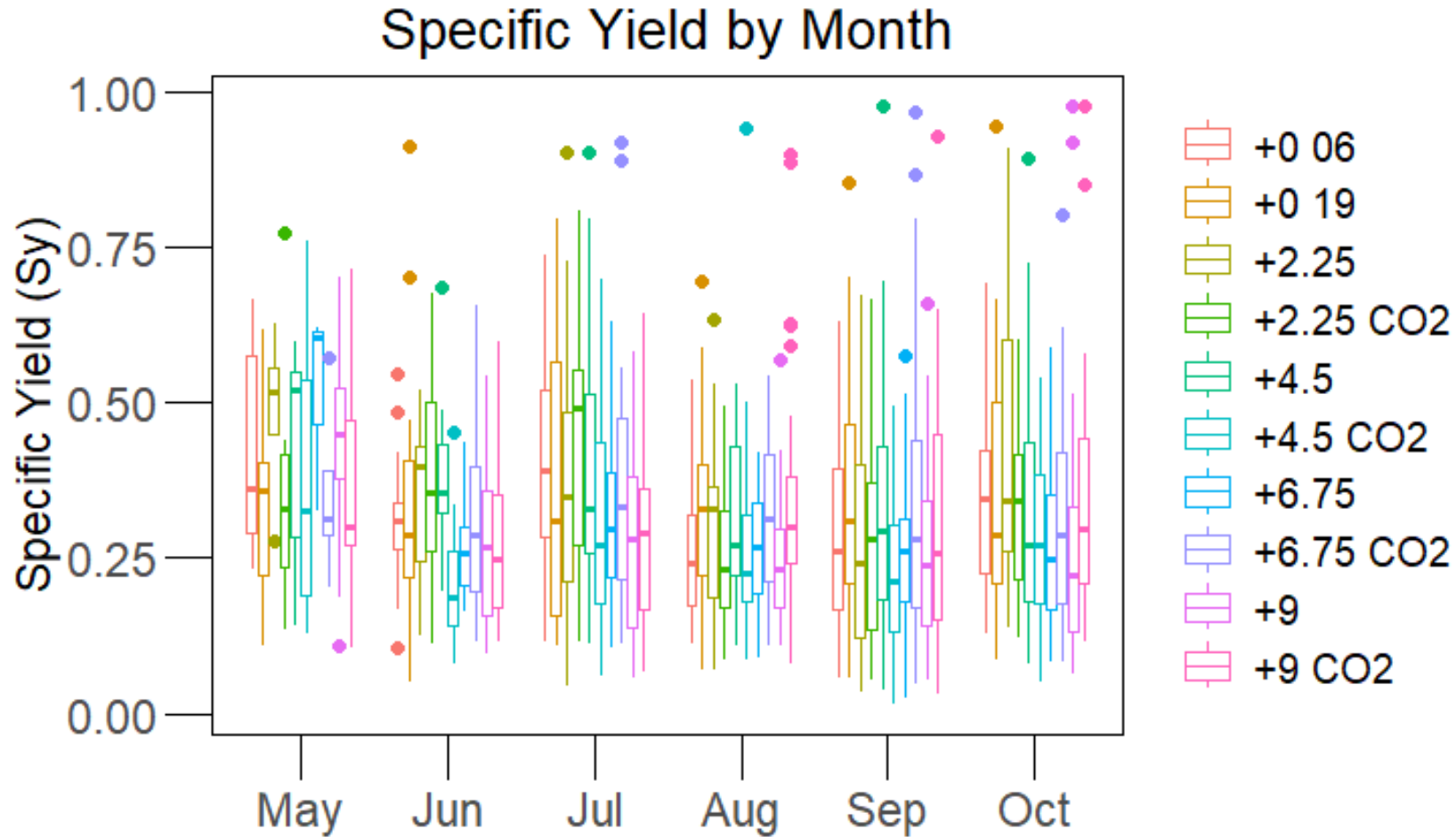


- ANCOVA: significant  
PCPin:+4.5  $p = 0.04$   
PCPin:+6.75:  $p = 0.07$   
PCPin+9:  $p = 0.02$
- Faster groundwater response in higher temperatures  
Flooding response

# Preliminary Conclusions

- No  $S_y$  difference between  $\text{CO}_2$  and no  $\text{CO}_2$
- Warmer temperatures lead to general decline in  $S_y$
- Increasing  $S_y$  variability in later years (drought response?)
- Decrease in  $S_y$  in warmer temperatures may lead to faster rise in groundwater (flooding)
- $S_y$  changes in warmer temperatures are more likely due to hydrological feedback

# Next Steps



- CO<sub>2</sub> vs no CO<sub>2</sub> temporal change?
- Seasonal analysis
- Specific extreme events such as droughts & flooding
- Peat properties, e.g., bulk density & porosity