



Heavy rainfall and riparian soil conditions:  
potential impacts on a critical N cycling process

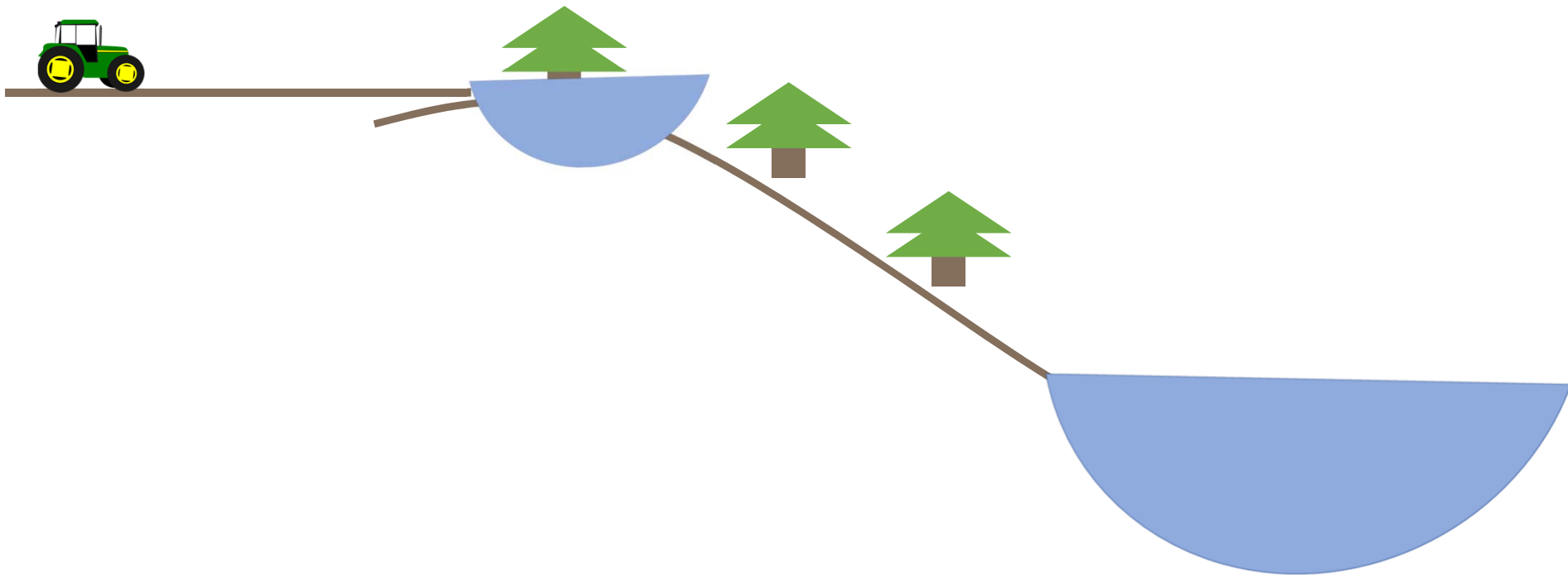
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*Brittany Lancellotti, Ecological Team*

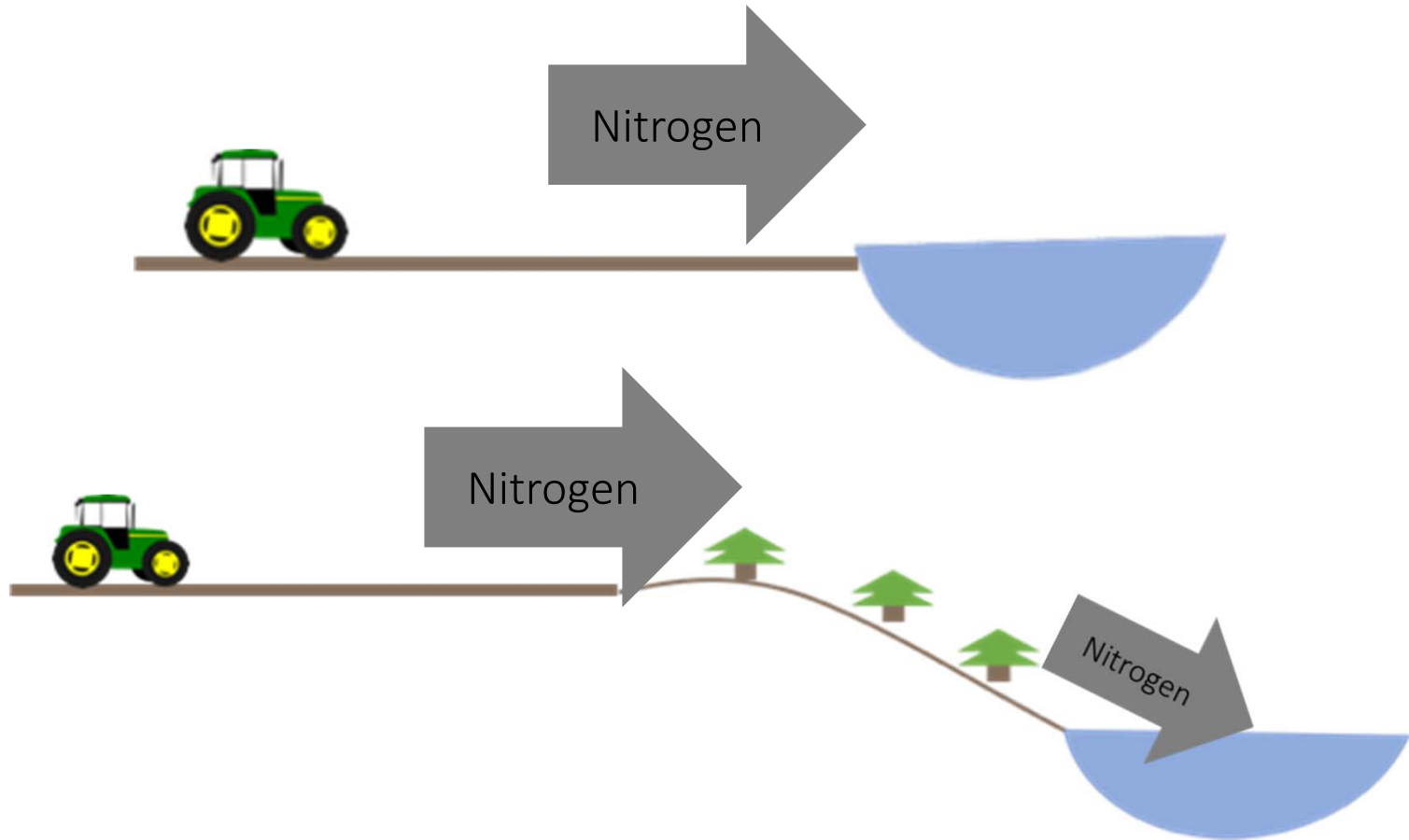


Riparian ecosystems:  
'hot spots' for biological soil denitrification

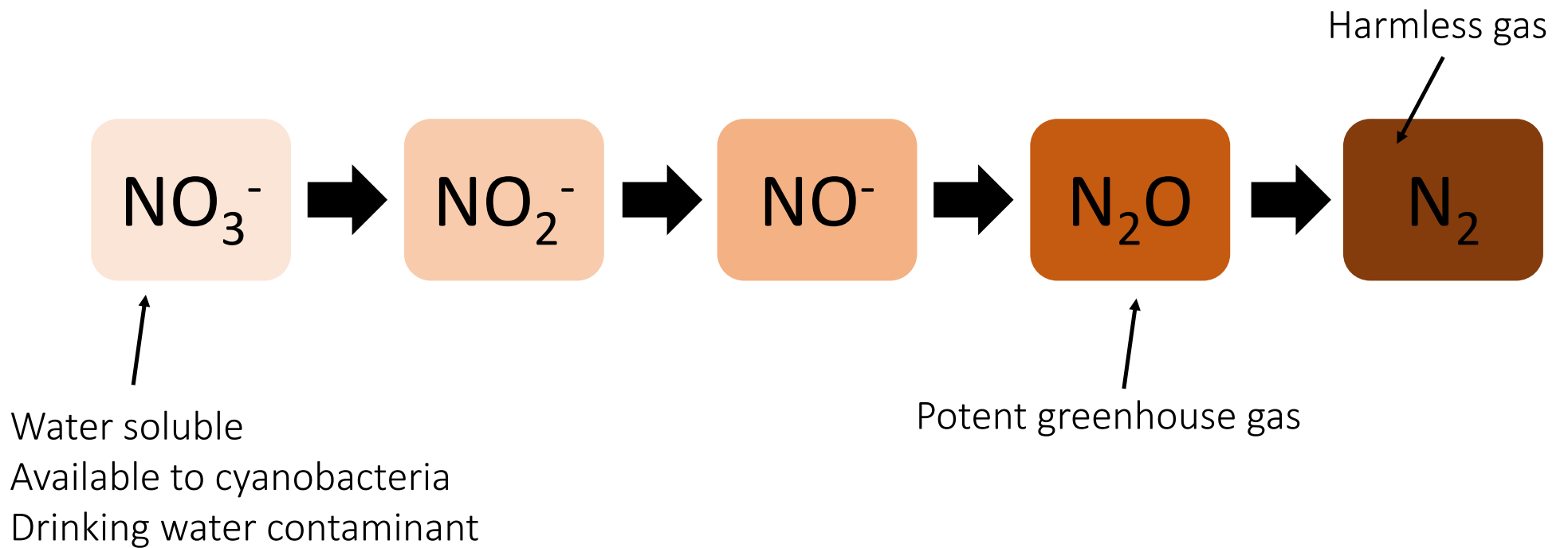
Riparian ecosystems: reduce nitrogen inputs from adjacent land to



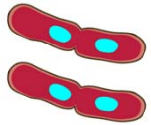
Riparian buffers reduce nitrogen inputs to nearby rivers and streams



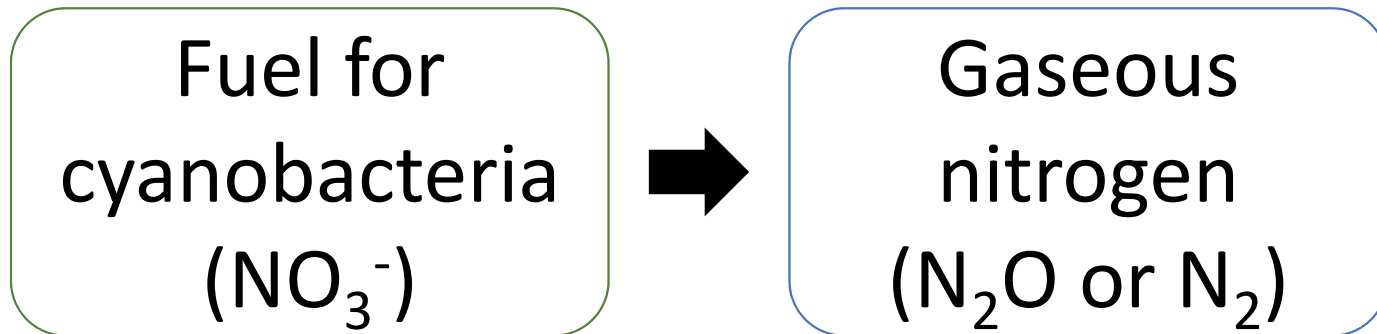
# Denitrification removes nitrogen from the soil environment



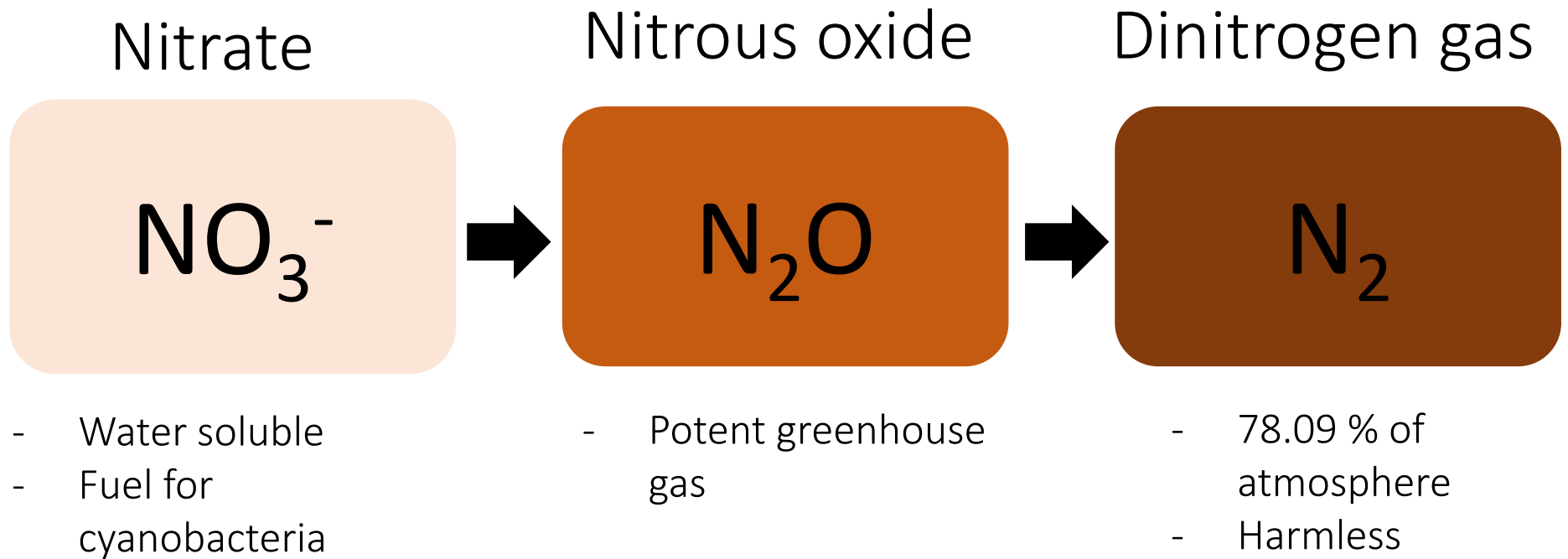
# Denitrification can remove nitrogen from the soil environment



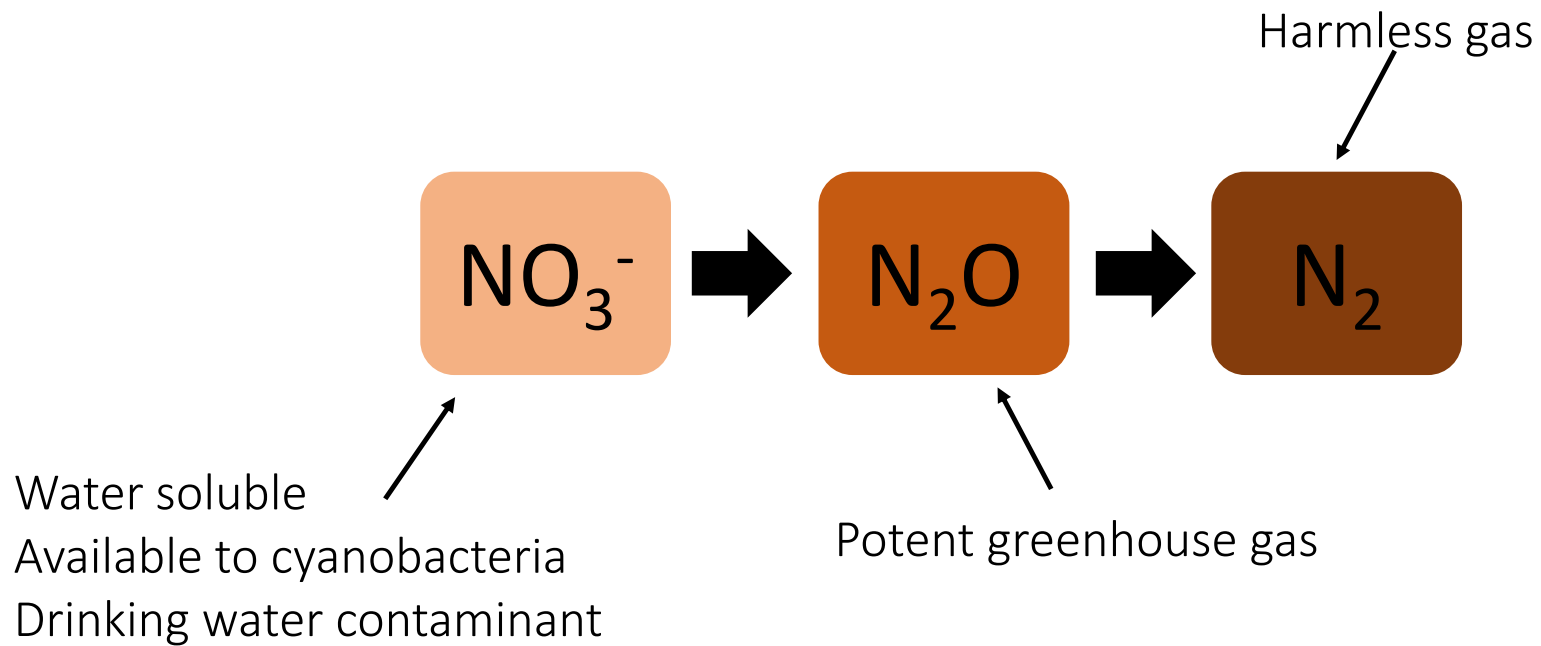
Performed by  
soil microbes



# Denitrification can remove nitrogen from the soil environment

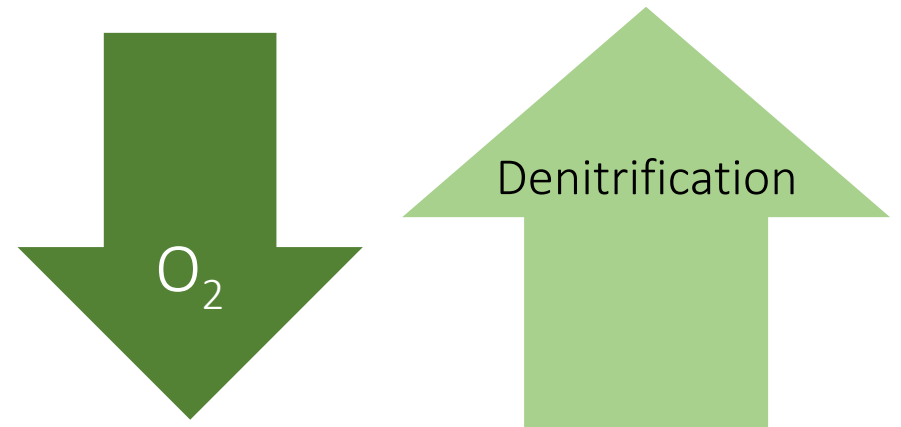
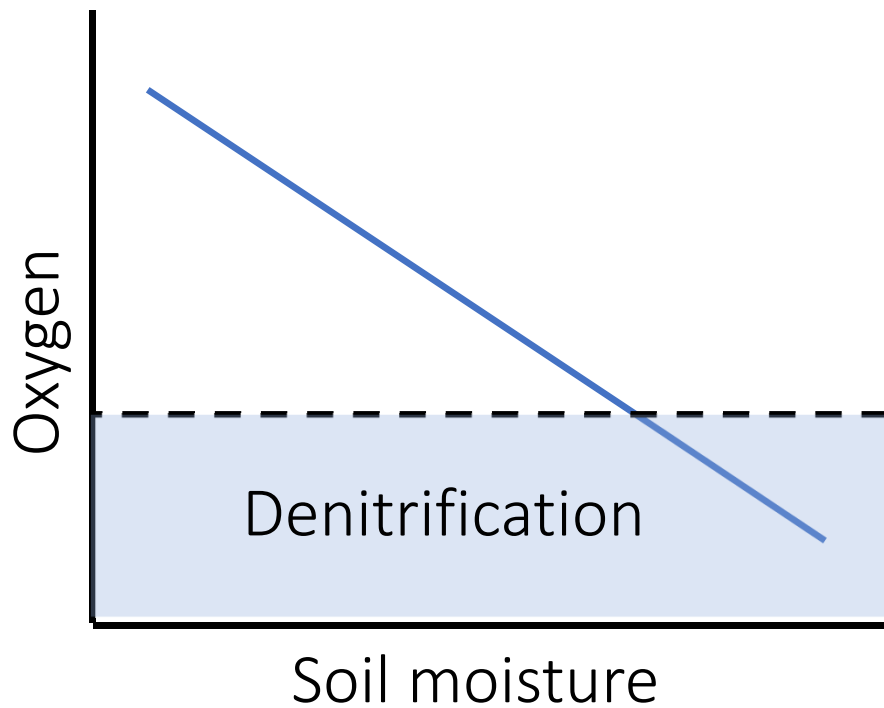


# Denitrification can remove nitrogen from the soil environment





Denitrification requires a low oxygen environment



Heavy rainfall

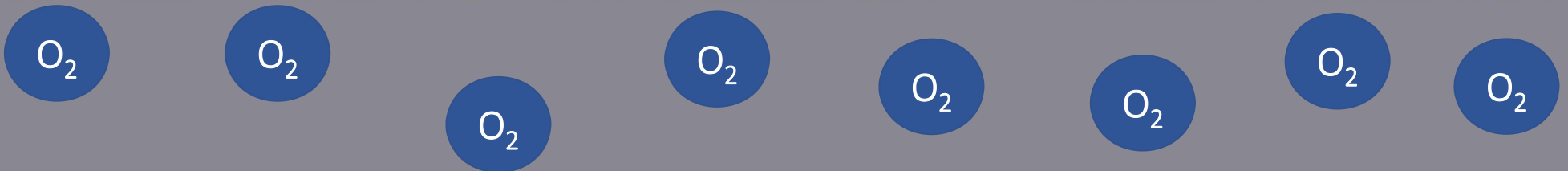
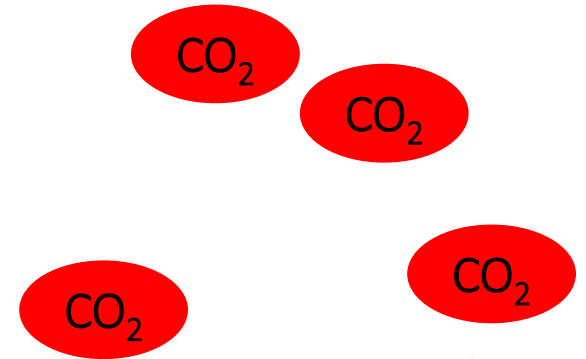


Increased soil moisture

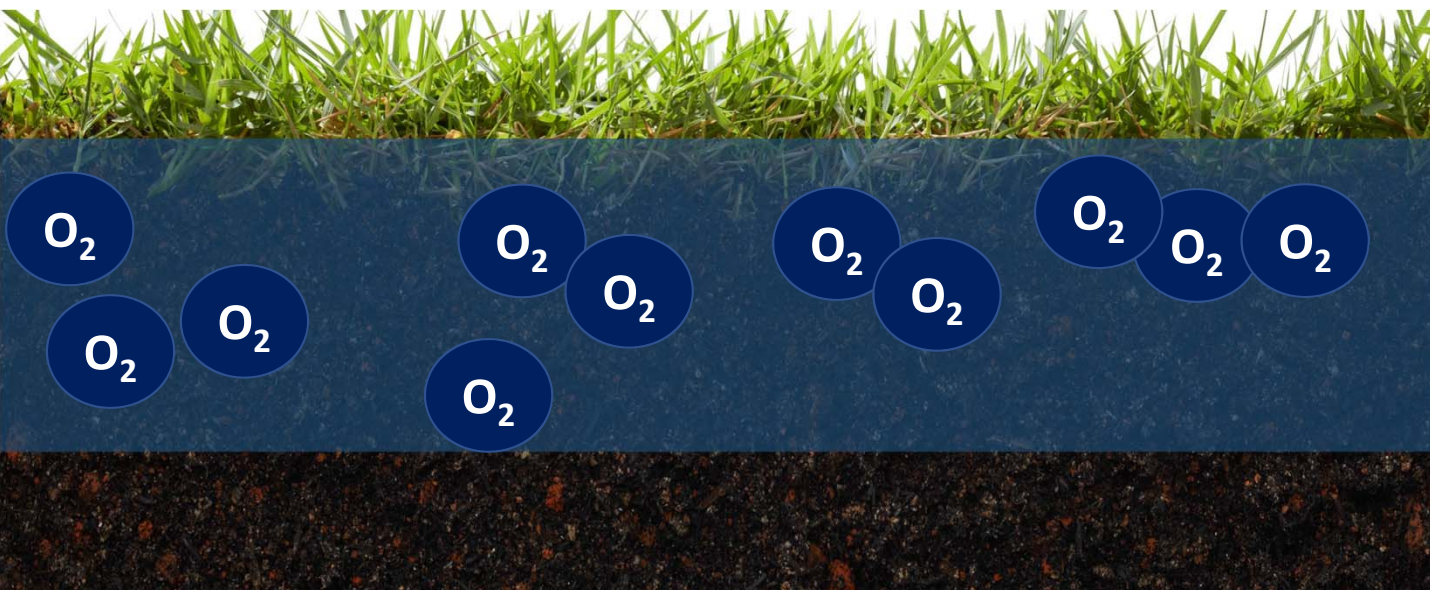


Low oxygen conditions

Heavy rainfall  
↓  
Increased soil moisture  
↓  
Low oxygen conditions



# Overarching hypothesis



Heavy rainfall



Increased soil moisture



Decreased soil oxygen

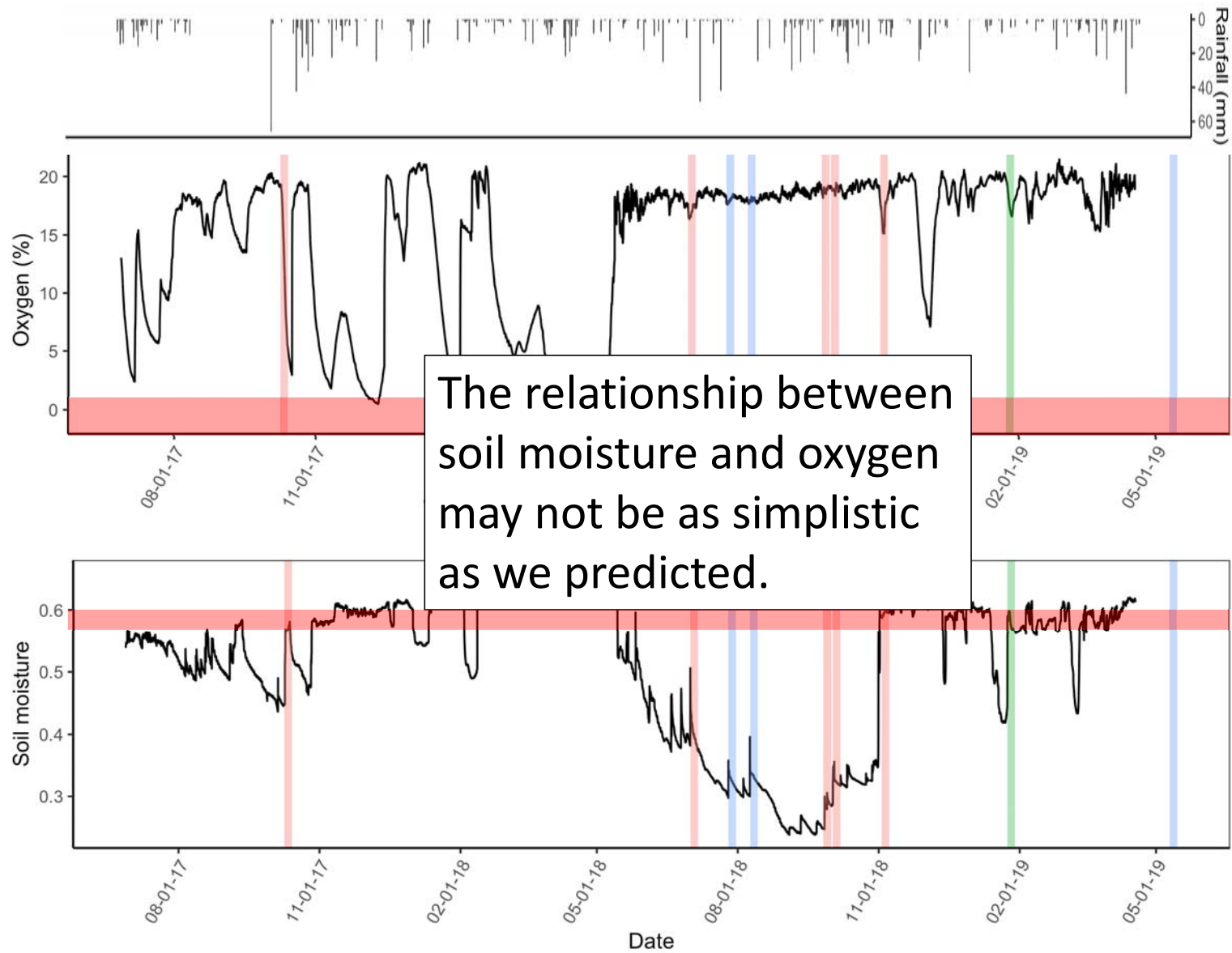


Conducive environment for denitrification

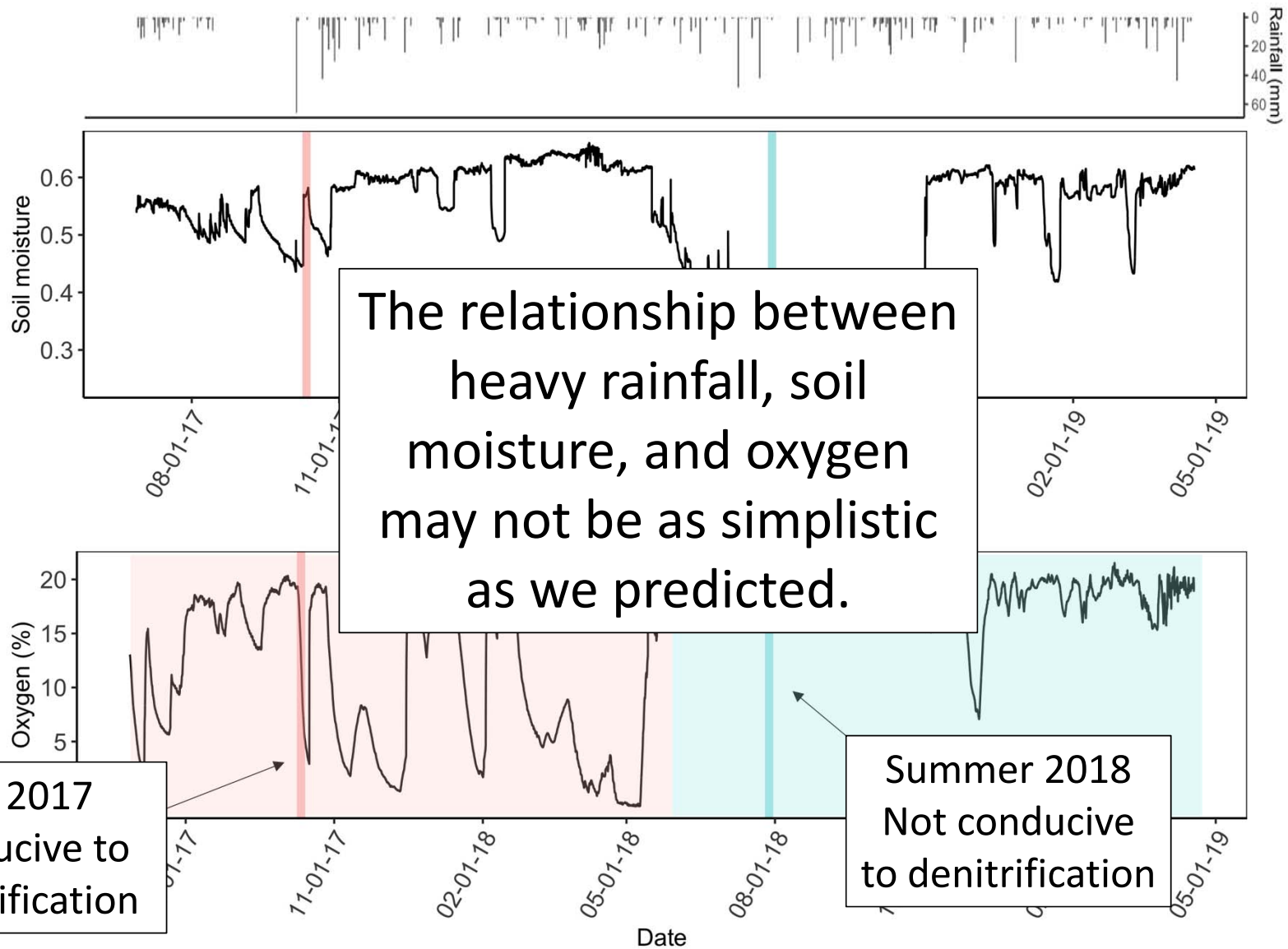
# Research question

*When* (temporally) and *where* (along gradients of land use and landscape position) does soil oxygen content decrease to levels that support denitrification?



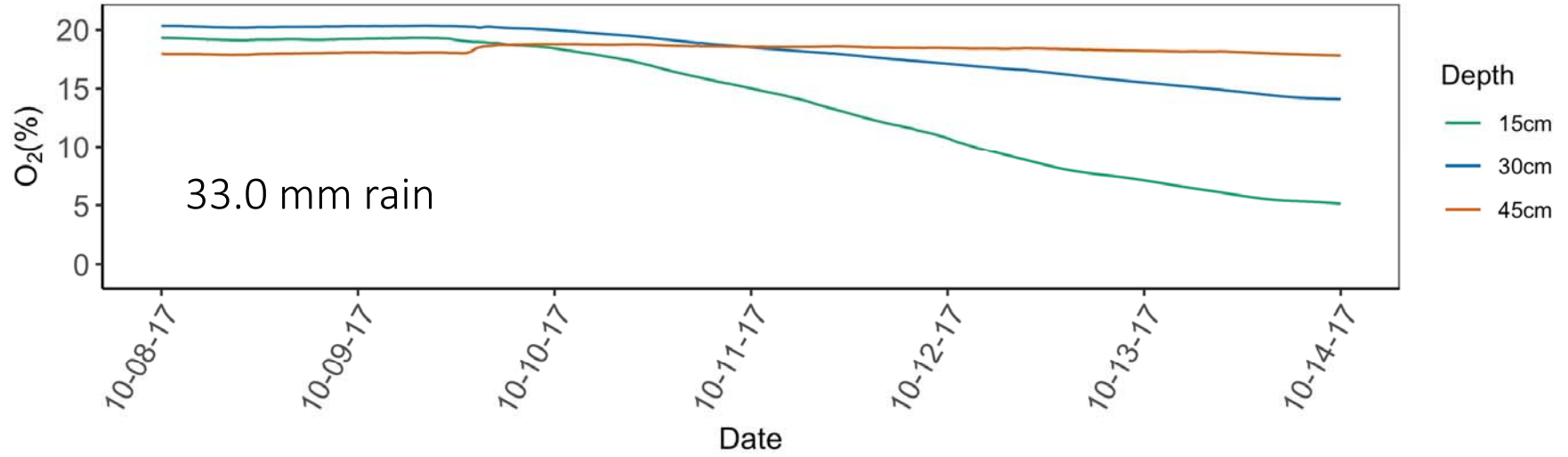


At a glance: identifying when soil oxygen content is low enough for denitrification to occur

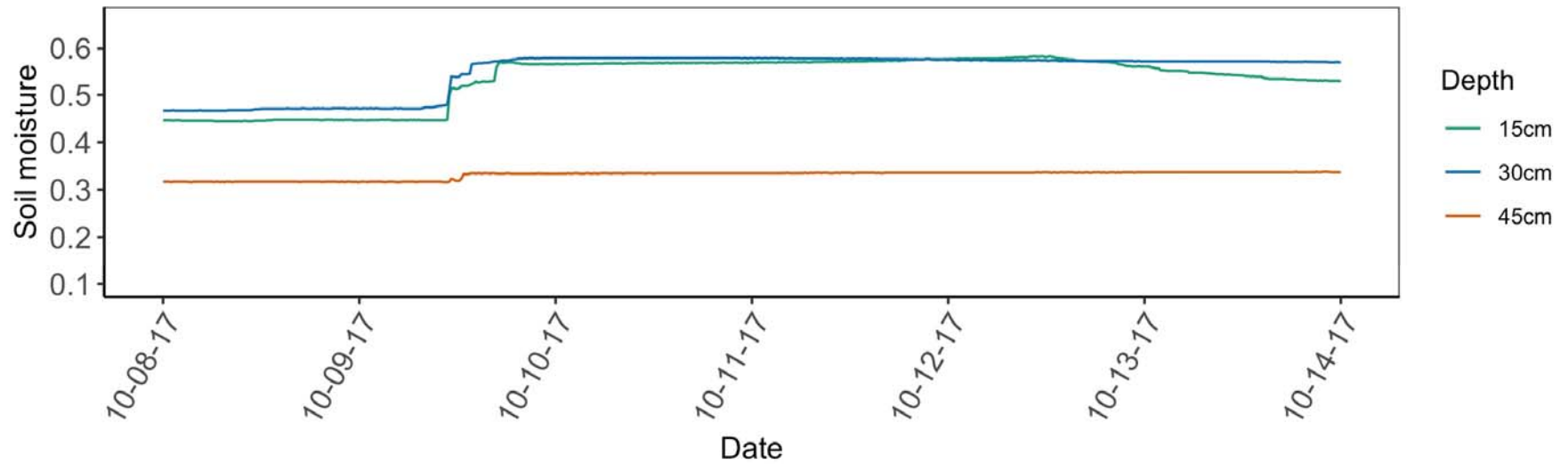




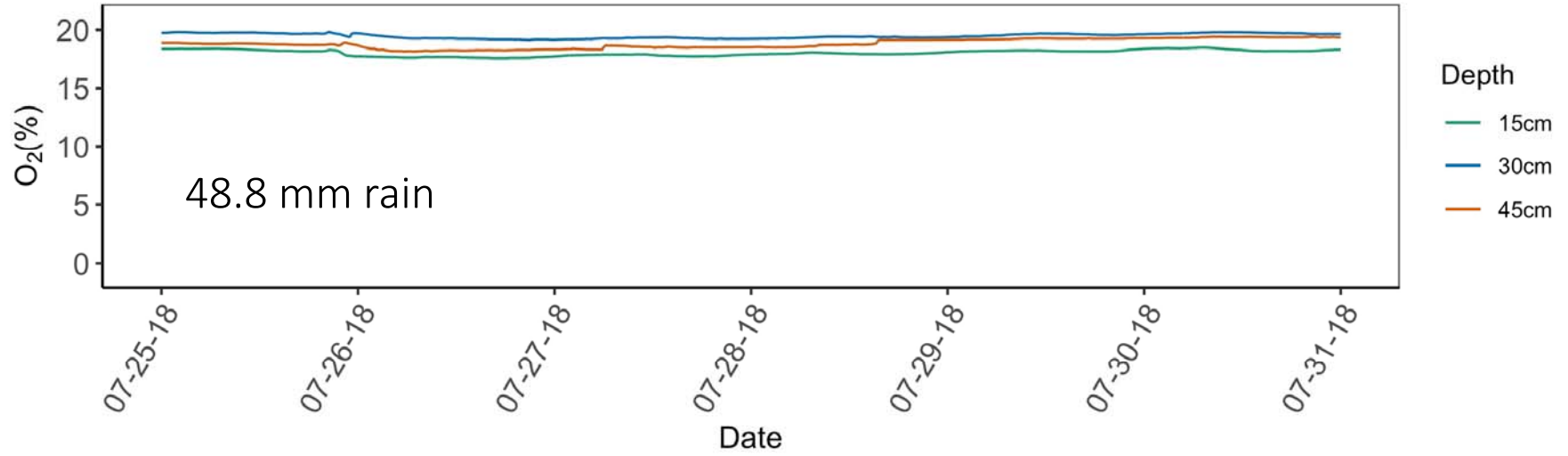
HW Pit 2 October 2017: O<sub>2</sub>



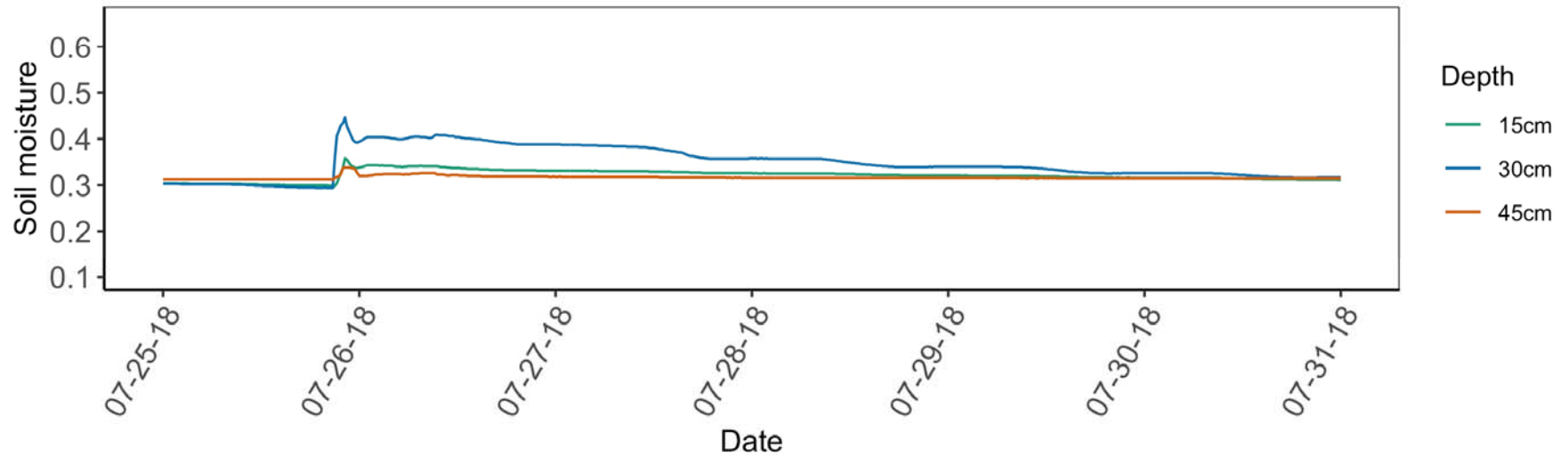
HW Pit 2 October 2017: Soil moisture

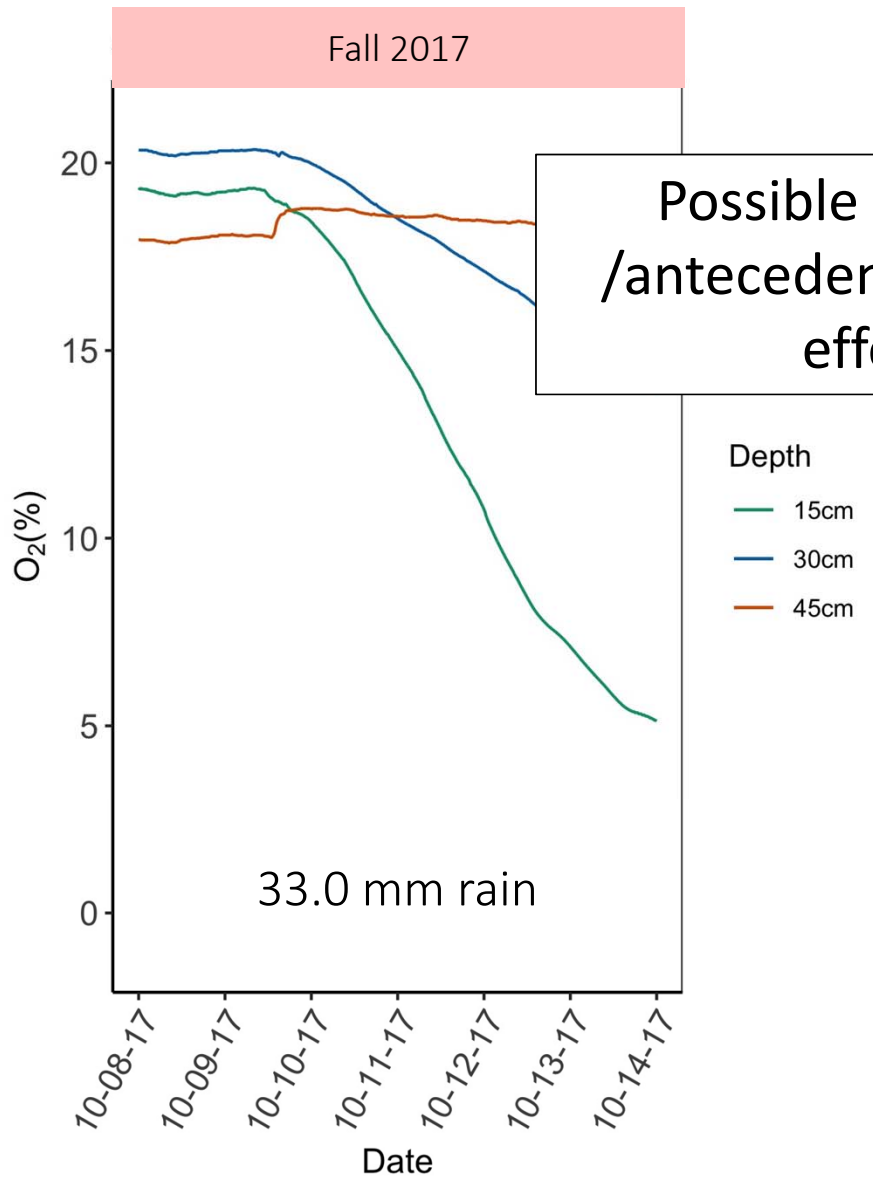


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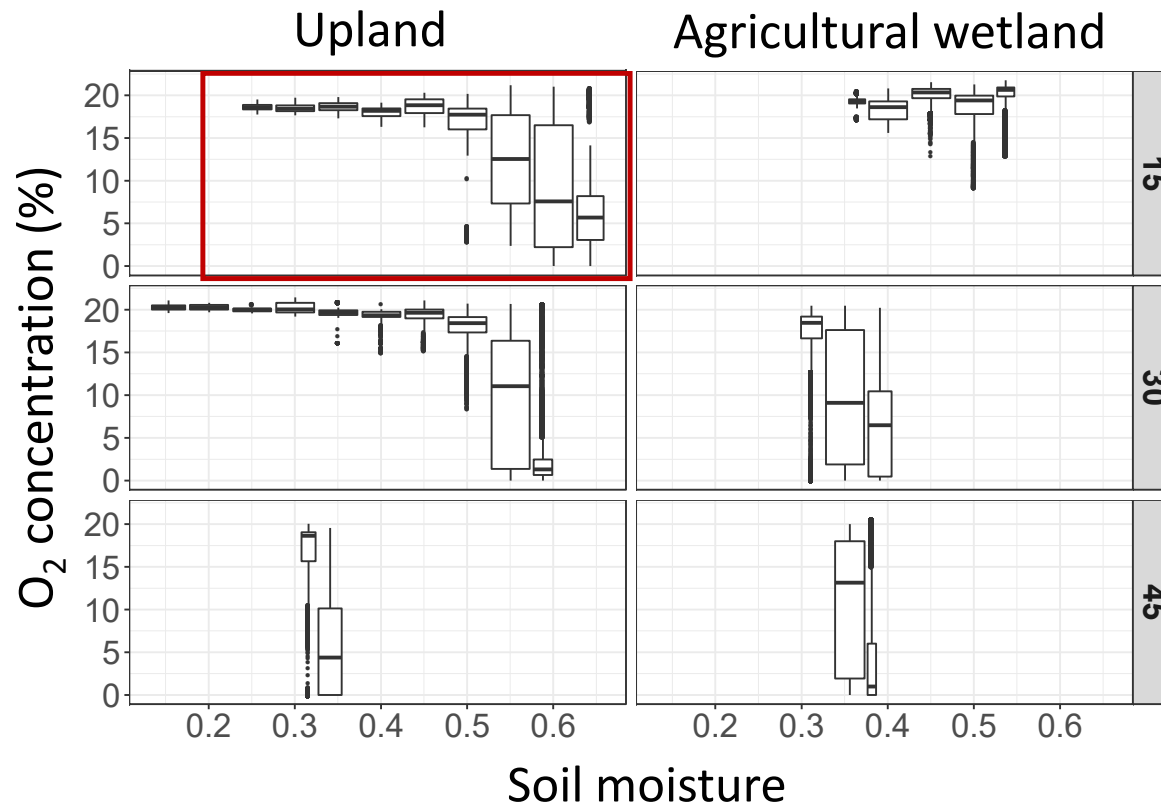


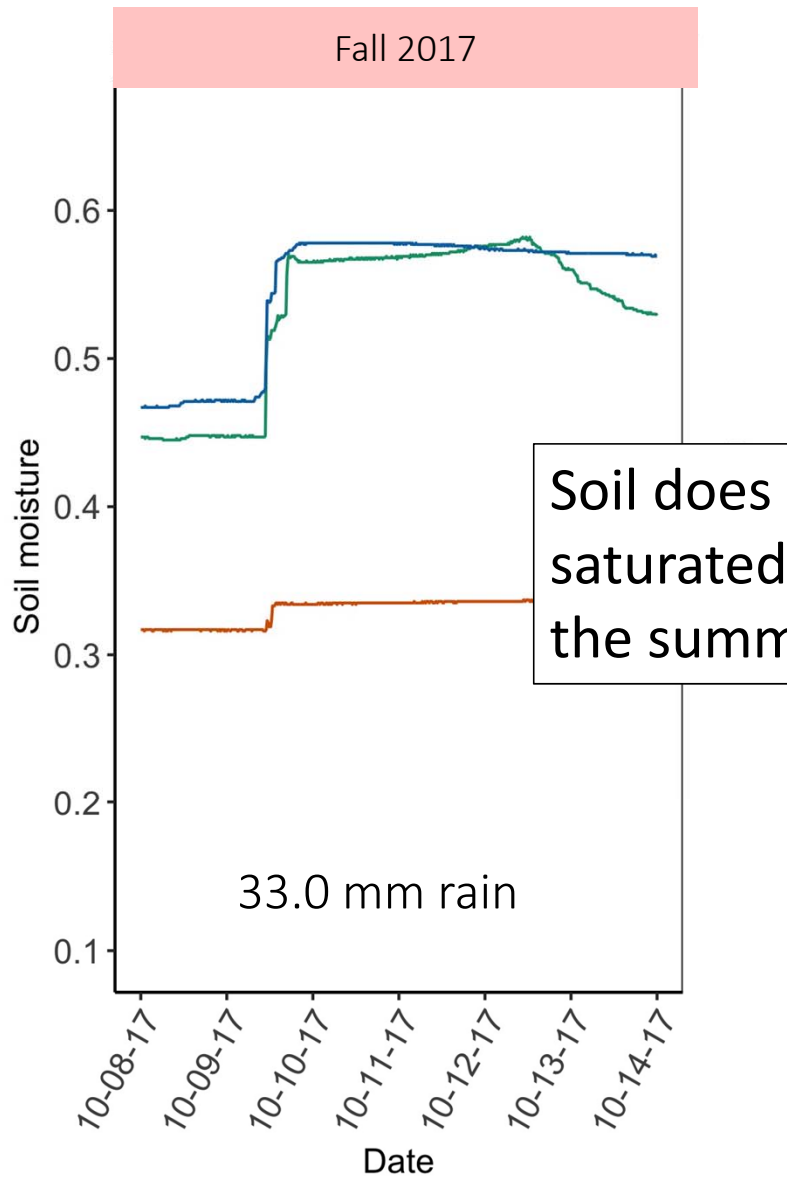
HW Pit 2 July 2018: Soil moisture





# A complicated relationship





# What drives differences in the soil's response to heavy rainfall?

