

Welcome to PolarConnect

with Susan Steiner and the Tundra Nutrient Seasonality PolarTREC Expedition

Thursday, 7 June 2012

9:00 a.m. AKDT

(10:00 am PDT, 11:00 am MDT, 12:00 pm CDT, 1:00 pm EDT)

Blackboard collaborate.



Please Note:

- Participants using the telephone can mute/unmute by pressing *6 on the phone.
- Today's event will be recorded and archived.

Participant Introductions

Please type in the chat box:

- ✓ Name
- ✓ Affiliation (School, Institution, Etc.)
- ✓ The number of students and adults participating with you in the same location



What is PolarTREC?

PolarTREC is a professional development experience in which K-12 teachers are paired with researchers for 2-6 week research experiences in the polar regions.

From 2010-2013, nearly 50 teachers from around the United States will join scientists in the Arctic and Antarctica to learn about science, the polar regions, and to share what they have learned with their students and communities.



Questions

During the Presentation:

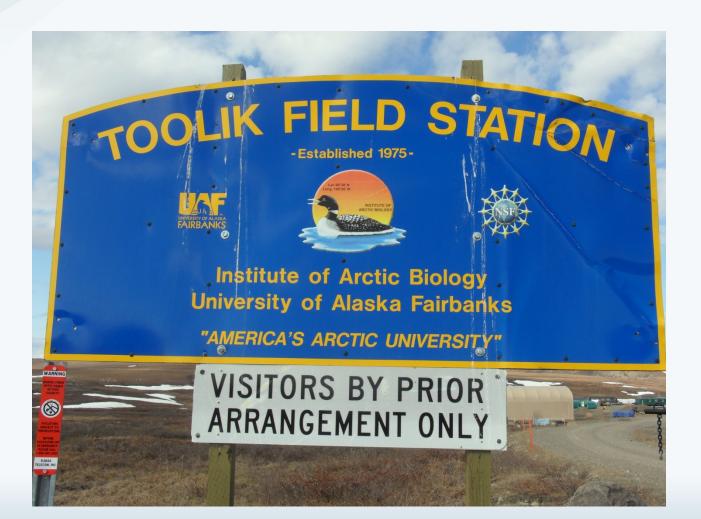
Type your question in the text chat box

At the End of the Presentation:

- Raise your hand with the "hand button".
- PolarTREC staff will call on you.
- Speak loud and clear and directly into the phone to ask your question.

Click on the Talk button to speak. Unclick when you are done.

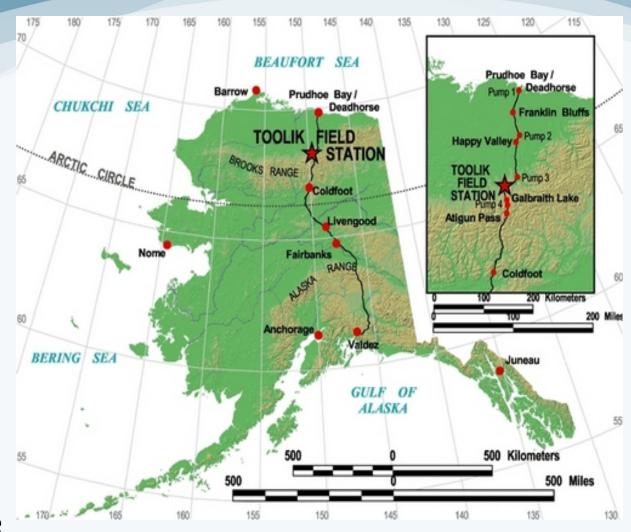
Welcome to Toolik Field Station!



POLAR

Where are we?

357 miles (driving) from Fairbanks, AK That's 9 hours of driving the Dalton Highway! 158 miles north of the **Arctic Circle** 111 miles south of **Prudhoe Bay** 117 miles south of the



Arctic Ocean

Toolik Field Station, About TFS, Fun Facts!

http://mercury.bio.uaf.edu/toolik/about-tfs/index about-tfs.html



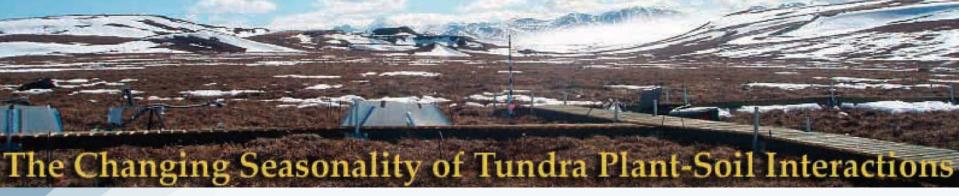
TRECWho runs the field station?

The Institute of Arctic Biology at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks









Mike Weintraub - Lead PI, U. Toledo Heidi Steltzer – PI, Fort Lewis College Paddy Sullivan – PI, U. Alaska, Anchorage Josh Schimel – PI, UC Santa Barbara Ed Rastetter – PI, Marine Biological Labs Matt Wallenstein – PI, Colorado State U. Anthony Darrouzet-Nardi, Postdoc, U. Toledo Aliza Segal, MS Student, U. Alaska, Anchorage Caroline Melle, MS Student, Colorado State U. Seeta Sistla, PhD Student, UC Santa Barbara Sadie Iverson, PhD Student, UC Santa Barbara Rick Shory, Research Associate, Colorado State Mallory Ladd, Research Associate, U. Toledo Travis White, Research Associate, U. Toledo Carolyn Livensperger, RA, Fort Lewis Kat Daly, REU, Fort Lewis College Tiffany Tsosie, REU, Fort Lewis College

Aaron Klingborg, RA U. Alaska, Anchorage



Courtesy of Mike Weintraub

Meet a few team members up close!



Co-PI Dr. Matthew Wallenstein from Colorado State University and Lead PI Dr. Mike Weintraub from the University of Toledo

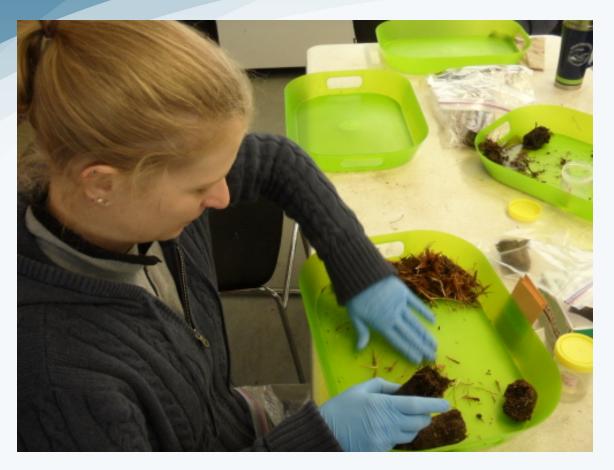


More Team Members!

Post-doc Anthony Darrouzet-Nardi, University of Toledo and Masters student Carolyn Livensperger, Colorado State University TEACHERS AND RESEARCHERS

EXPLORING AND COLLABORATING





Caroline Melle, Master's student from Colorado State University, sorting soil from tussock soil cores



Oops, that sik-sik isn't on the team, he just lives near our research site!

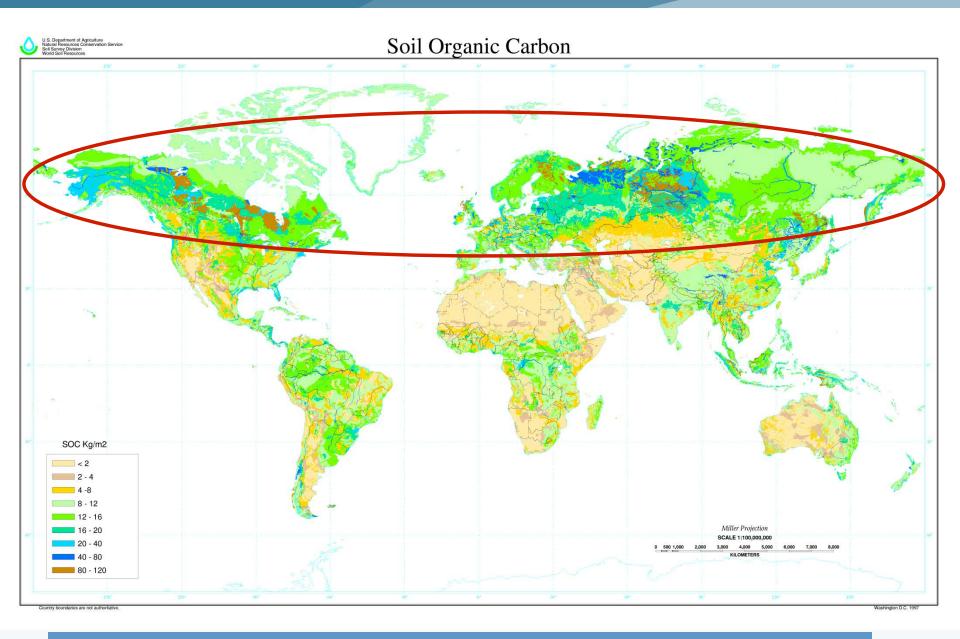


Me collecting micro-lysimeter samples!

WHAT IS OUR RESEARCH ABOUT?

Tundra soils are key regulators of many aspects of the Arctic System.

Arctic soils have large stores of carbon (C) and may act as a significant CO2 source with warming.



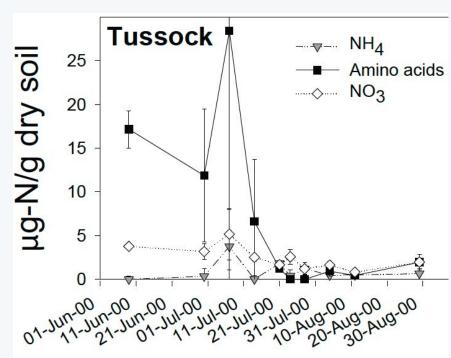
Source: FAO-UNESCO, Soil Map of the World, digitized by ESRI. Soil climate map, USDA-NRCS, Soil Survey Division, World Soil Resources, Washington D.C.



What do we need to know

about tundra soil processes?

The key to understanding tundra soil processes is nitrogen (N), because both plant growth and decomposition are controlled by nitrogen availability



N availability is strongly seasonal with relatively high availability early in the growing season followed by a pronounced crash.

Weintraub MN & Schimel JP (2005) The seasonal dynamics of amino acids and other nutrients in Alaskan Arctic tundra soils. Biogeochemistry 73: 359-380



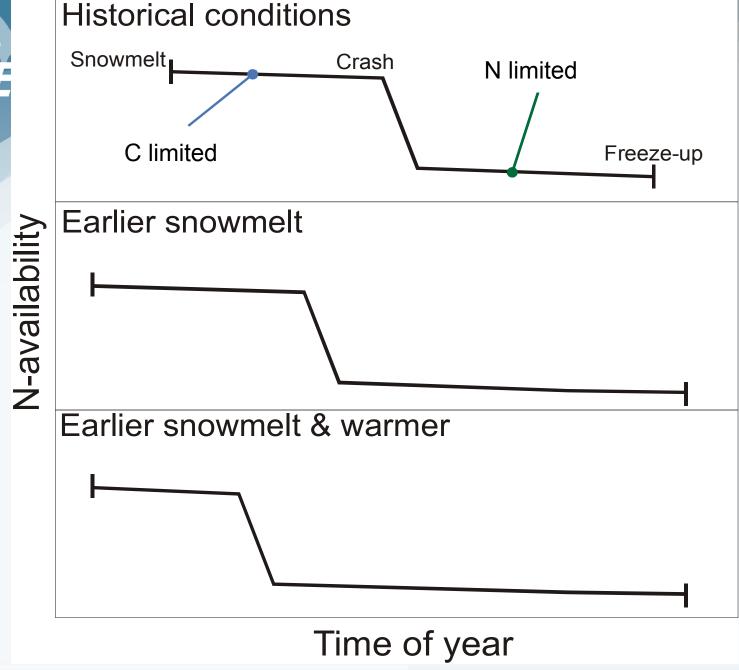
What's a tussock?



What are our Research Questions?

- 1) What causes the seasonal nutrient crash?
- 2) Microbes are important decomposers, and thus processors of Nitrogen. Does microbial activity switch seasonally between Carbon and Nitrogen limitation?
- 3) How will a lengthening of the growing season alter overall ecosystem Carbon and Nitrogen dynamics, as a result of differential extension of the periods before and after the nutrient crash?





National Science Foundation, Grant 0902096



How are we getting answers to these questions?

Varying the length and timing of the growing season in the field by advancing snow melt





Snowmelt Project Folder, photos by Anthony Darrouzet-Nardi https://plus.google.com/photos/112217004742857957314/albums/5737002629718470865

and warming the ecosystem!

Pictured here is a six sided plastic structure called an Open Top Chamber (OTC).
These are used to warm a section of tundra in order to study the effects of warming climate

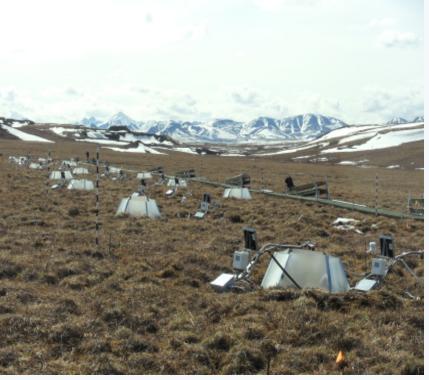


Snowmelt Project Folder, photos by Anthony Darrouzet-Nardi

https://plus.google.com/photos/ 112217004742857957314/albums/ 5737002629718470865 TEACHERS AND RESEARCHERS

Tussock Tundra

Can you see the overall "bumpiness" of the terrain? On the right you can see our method of sampling soil





Tussock tundra is a grassland tundra made up of tussocks (the bumps) consisting primarily of tussock cottongrass (Eriophorum vaginatum) and intertussock space containing mainly mosses, lichens and shrubs



What methods are we using to find answers?

What are we trying to do?

How are we trying to do it?

Establish the fine scale seasonal time-courses of soil N availability, plant N content, leaf expansion, root growth, ecosystem respiration, microbial biomass and enzyme activity

- Soil samples
 - Enzyme assays
 - Microbial biomass
- Microlysimeter samples
- Phenology data
- Rhizotrons
- Respiration chambers
- Tracking Surface greenness









Soil samples
Enzyme assays
Microbial biomass
Microlysimeter samples
Phenology data
Rhizotrons
Respiration chambers
Environmental conditions

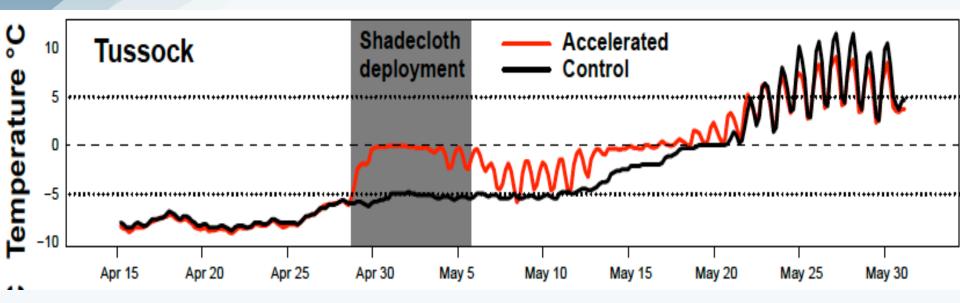




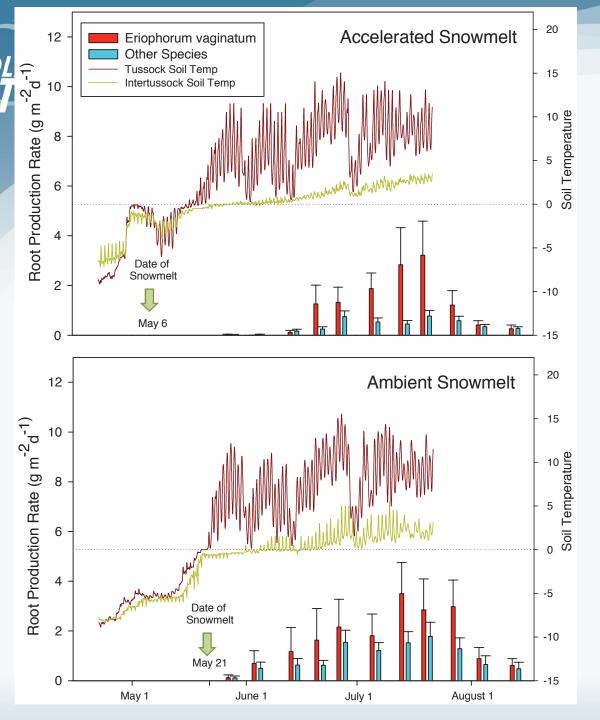




What results are being seen?



We accelerated snowmelt by 15 days in 2011



Surprisingly, root growth was slower and root biomass was lower in the accelerated snowmelt plots!

Graph courtesy of Aliza Segal & Paddy Sullivan



What does that finding mean?

- Accelerated snowmelt resulted in delayed and reduced root growth in tussock tundra
- We believe that this is due to low temperature stress because this did not happen when accelerated snowmelt was combined with warming
- Any climate changes that impact root growth are likely to alter nutrient availability, microbial activity, and decomposition rates.

What questions do you have?





Teachers: Join PolarTREC!

www.polartrec.com/about/join

Every teacher can participate in different ways:

- Following Expeditions
- Participate in PolarConnect Events
- Join the Polar Education Email List
- Take Online Professional Development Courses
- Become a PolarTREC Teacher!



Upcoming Events

Watch for and register for upcoming events at www.polartrec.com!



Thank You!

An archive of the event will be available shortly.

http://www.polartrec.com/polar-connect/archive

