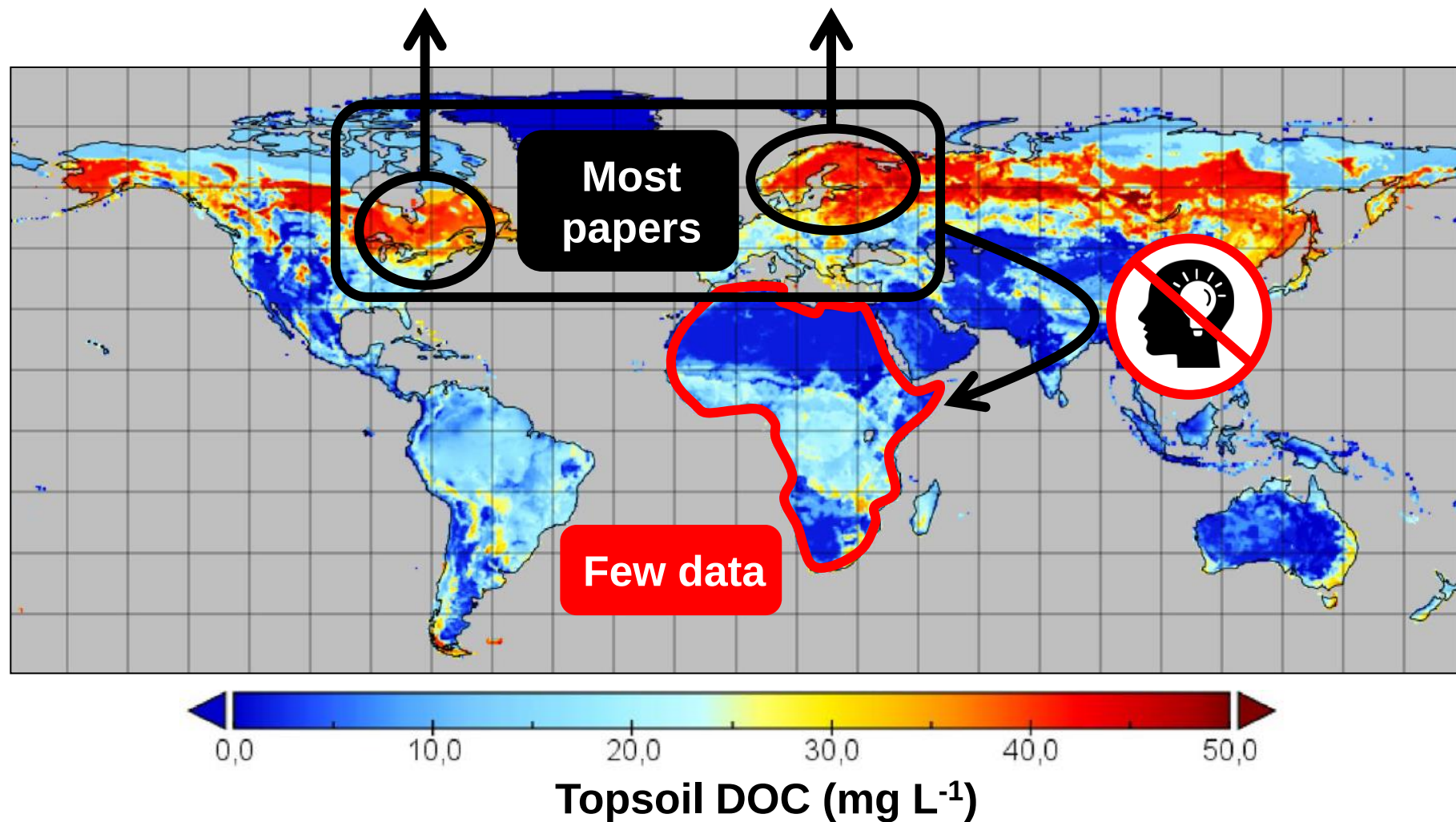


GHG emissions from African lakes and headwaters of the Amazon River

Alberto Borges

co2.uliege.be

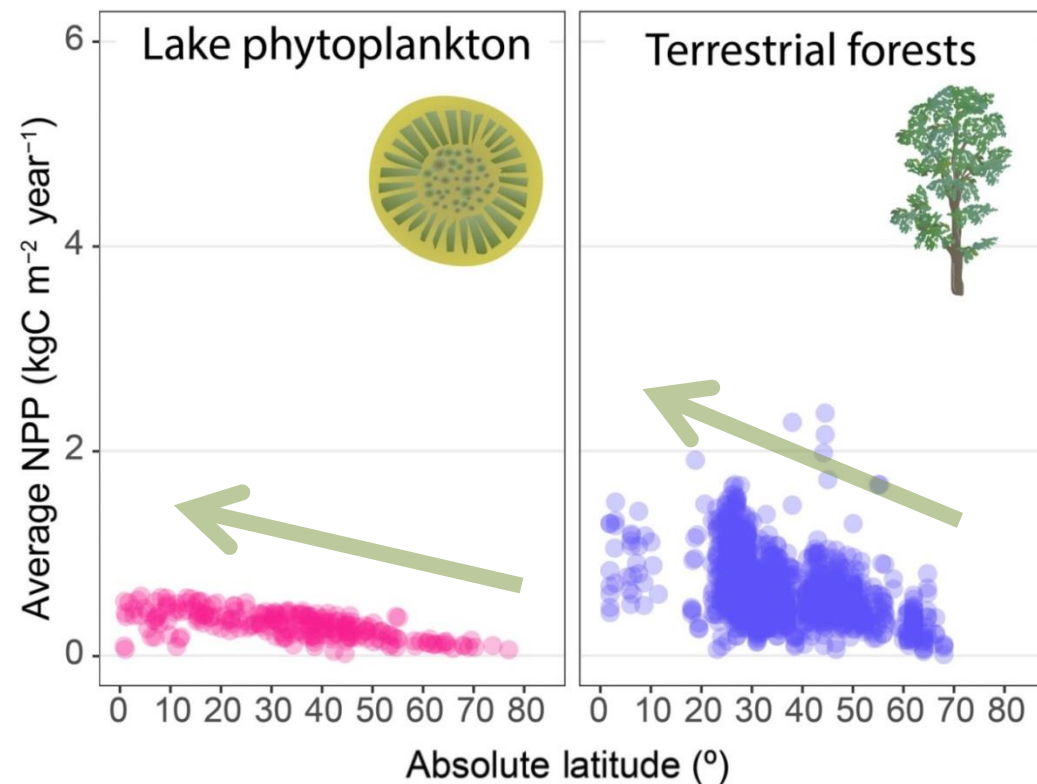
« Humic-centric » of view of C cycling in lakes



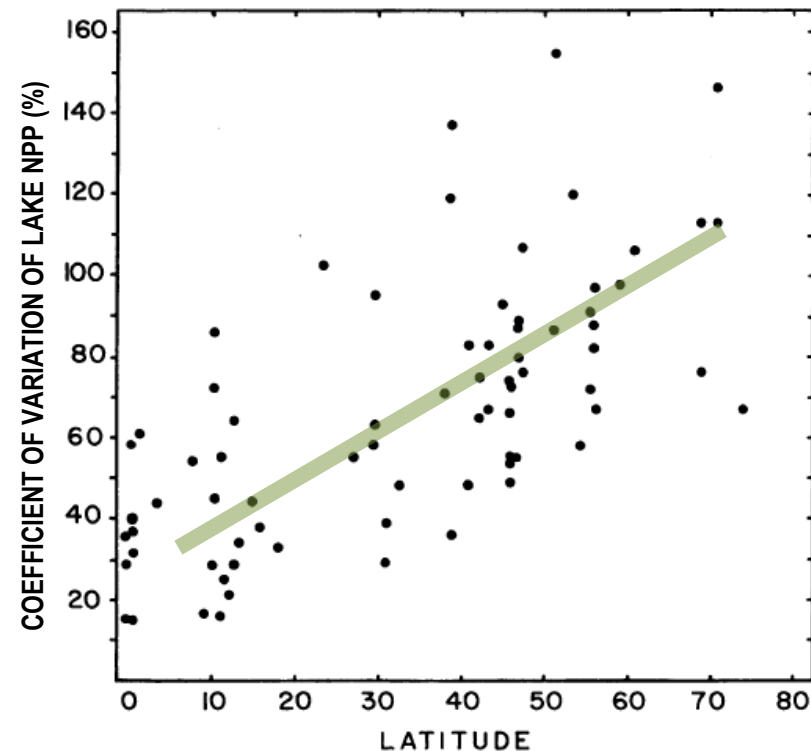
Why tropical lakes ?

Warm (obviously) and productive

Primary production less variable seasonally



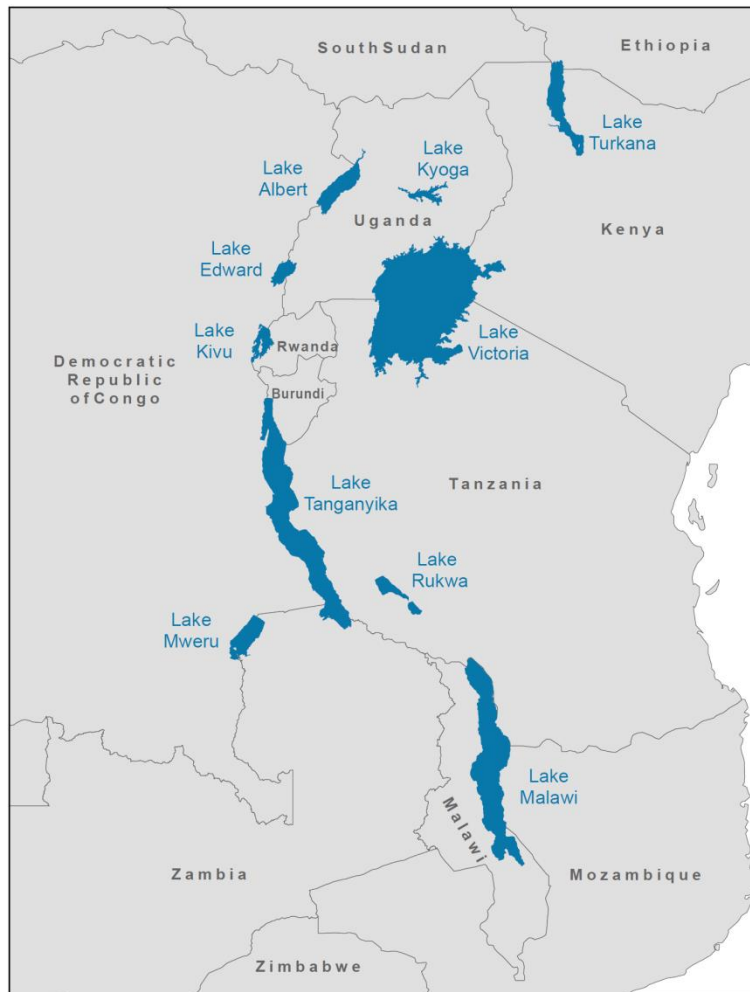
Pessarrodona et al. (2022)
doi: [10.1126/sciadv.abn2465](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abn2465)

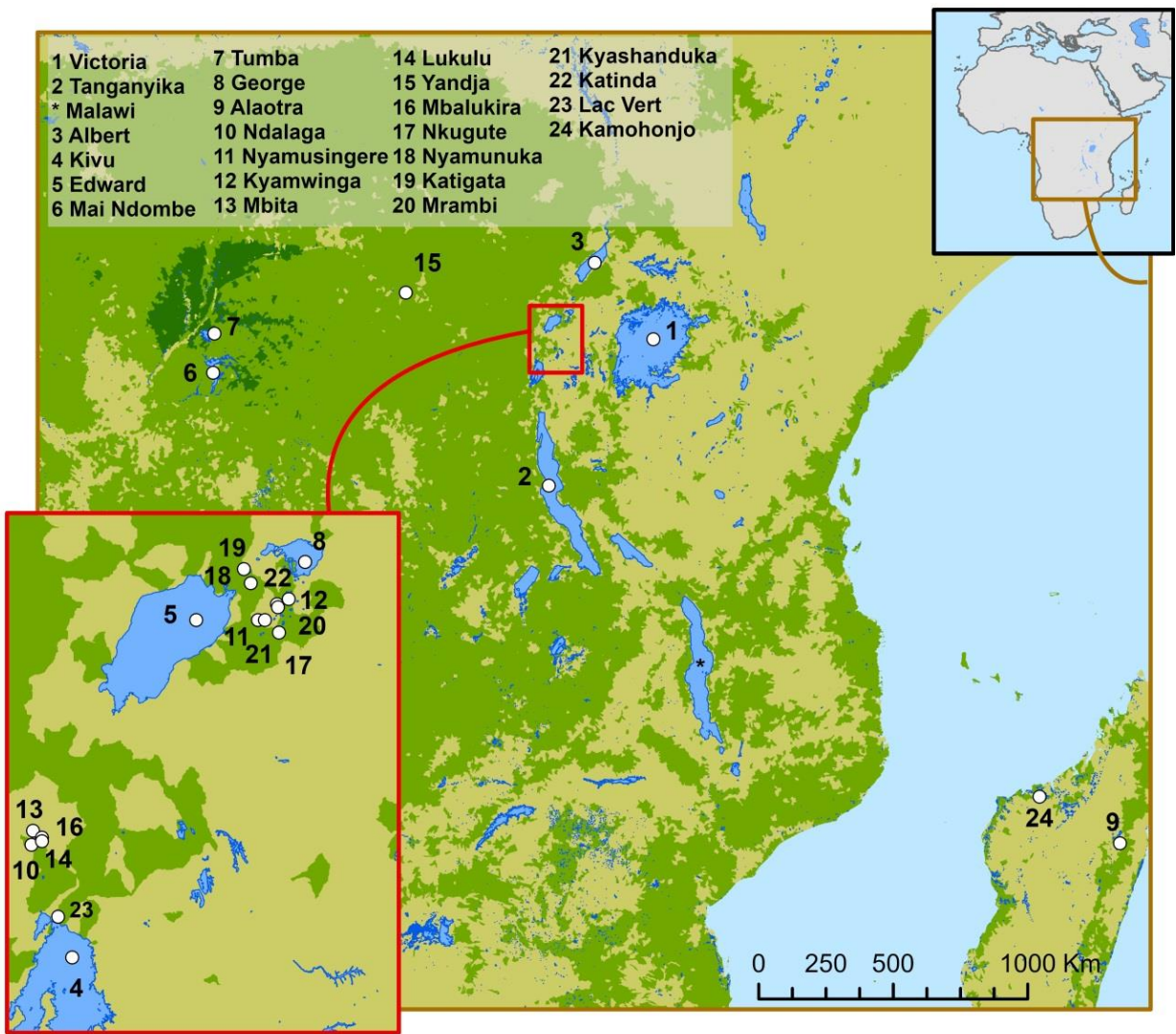


Melack (1979)
doi: [10.1007/BF00346388](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00346388)

Why Africa ?

Biggest concentration of large lakes after Laurentian Great Lakes
66% of the total surface area of tropical lakes (>0.1 km²)



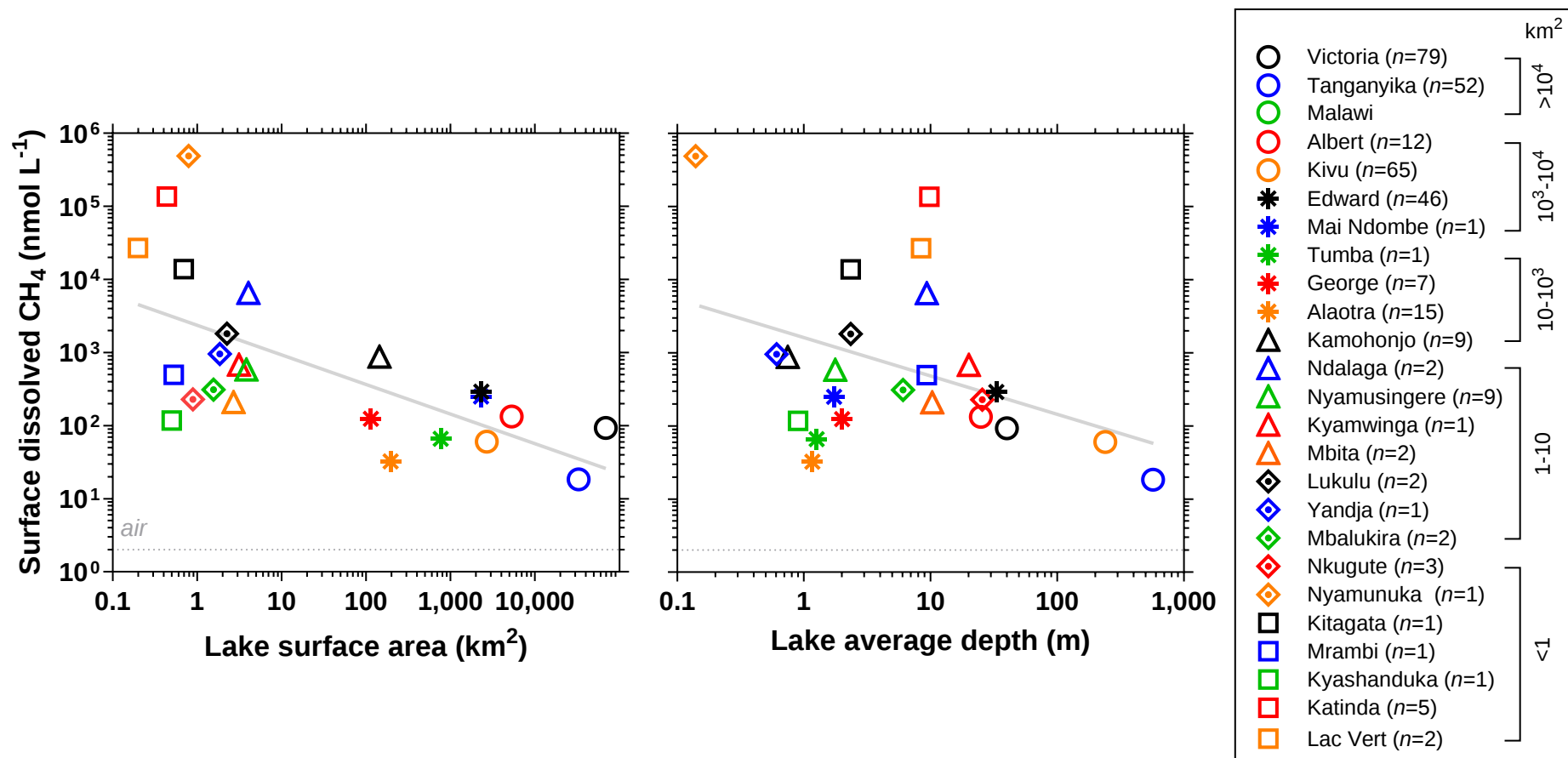


Land cover
↓
Flooded forest
Rain forest
Savannah

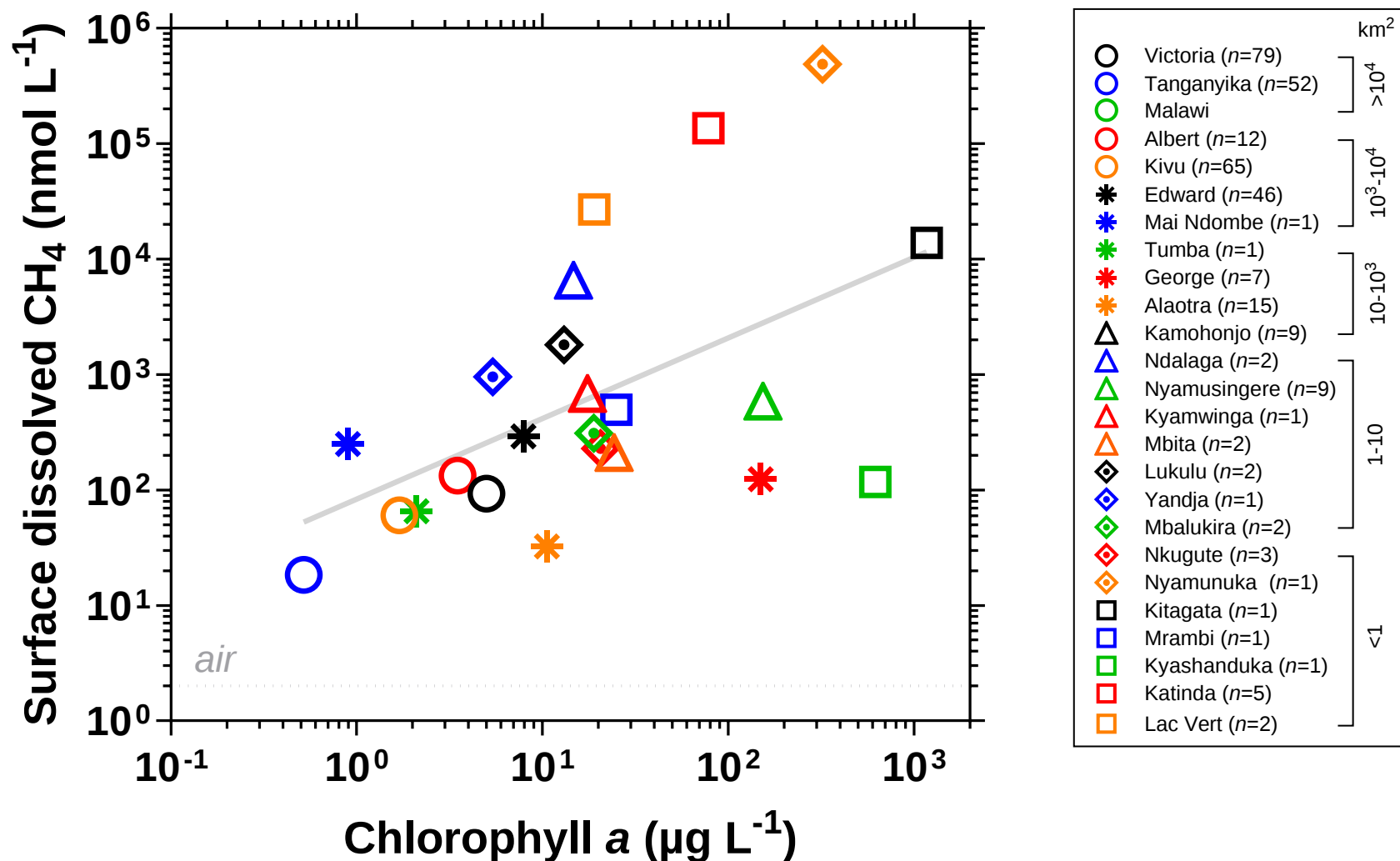
Surface area
↓
Victoria 67,000 km²
Lac Vert 0.2 km²

Max depth
↓
Tanganyika 1,470 m
Nyamunuka 0.1 m

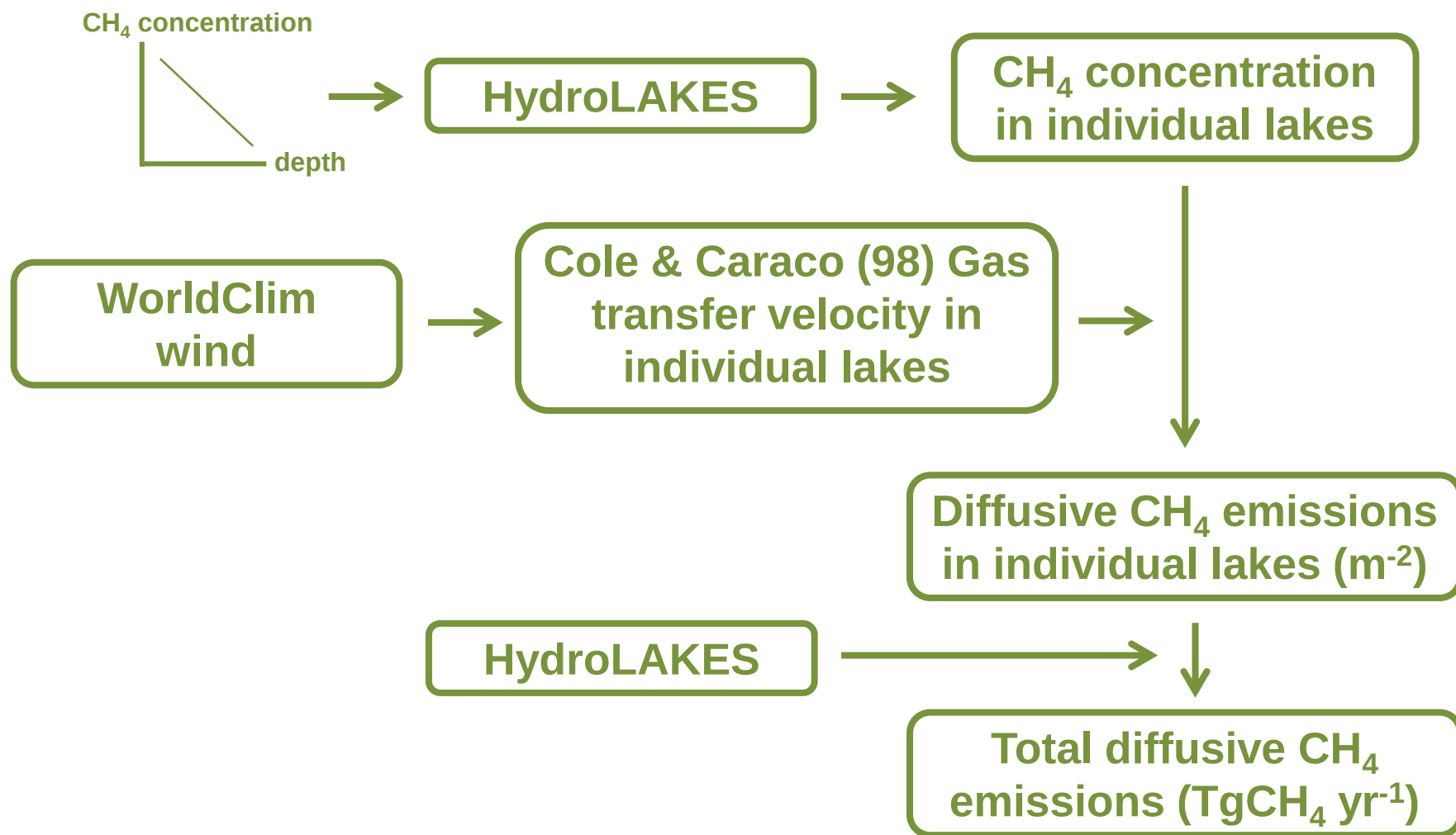
Surface CH₄ in African lakes

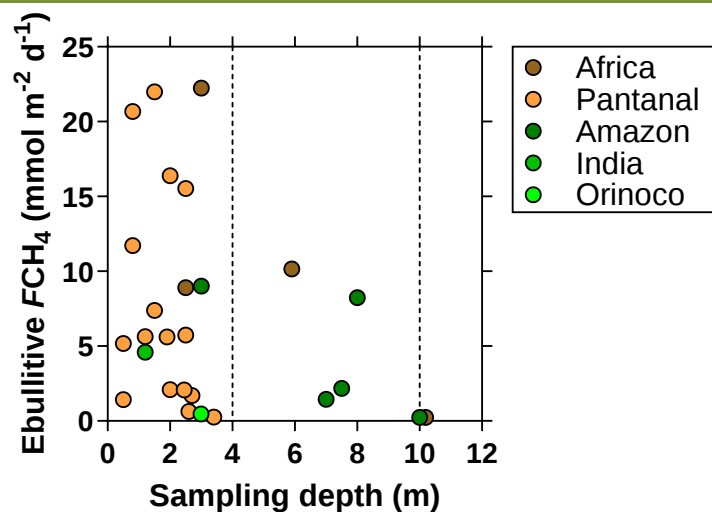


Surface CH₄ in African lakes



Upscaling diffusive CH_4 emissions in African lakes





Upscaling ebullitive CH_4 emissions in African lakes

Depth 0-4m : CH_4 ebullition = $5.7\ mmol\ m^{-2}\ d^{-1}$
Depth 4-10m : CH_4 ebullition = $5.2\ mmol\ m^{-2}\ d^{-1}$
Depth >10m : CH_4 ebullition = $0\ mmol\ m^{-2}\ d^{-1}$

Depth 0-4m : Surface area of individual lake
Depth 4-10m : Surface area of individual lake
Depth >10m : Surface area of individual lake

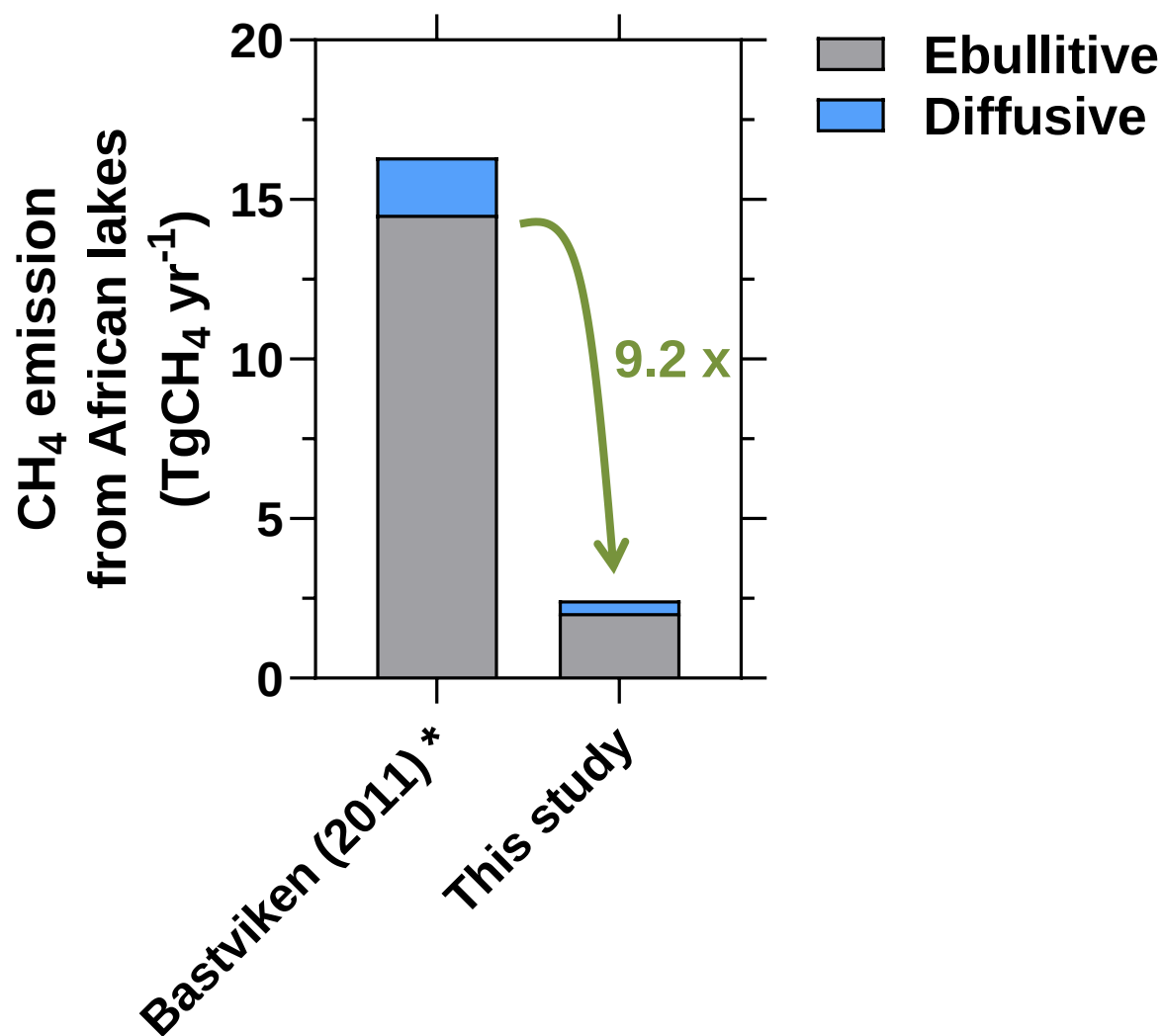
Total ebullitive
 CH_4 emissions

HydroLAKES

Environ Model Assess (2007) 12:213–228
DOI 10.1007/s10666-006-9069-z

New Approaches to the Modelling of Lake Basin Morphometry

Håkan Johansson • A. Angelica Brolin • Lars Håkanson



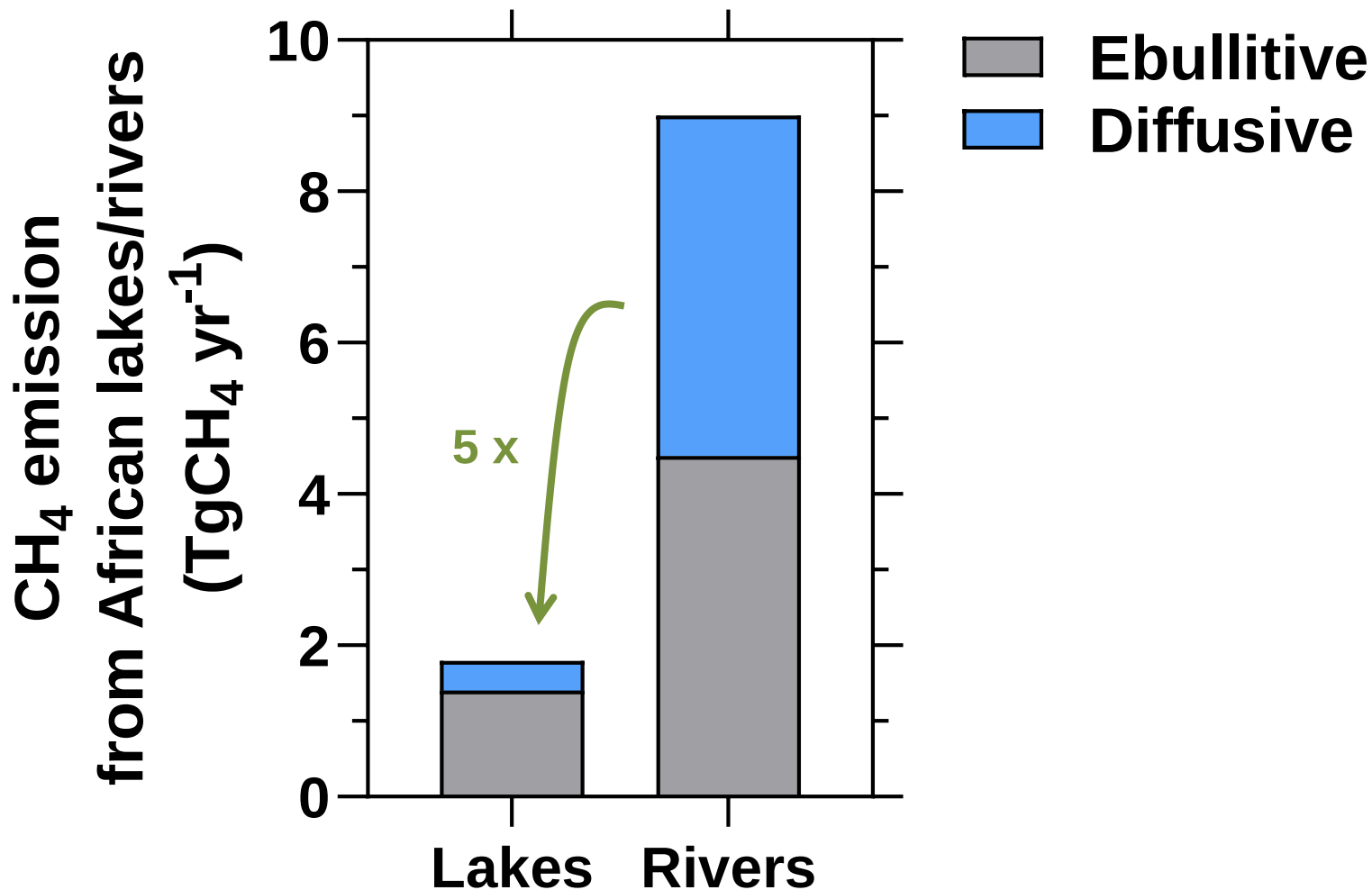
* rescaled as African lakes = 66% of tropical lakes

CH₄ emissions from African lakes

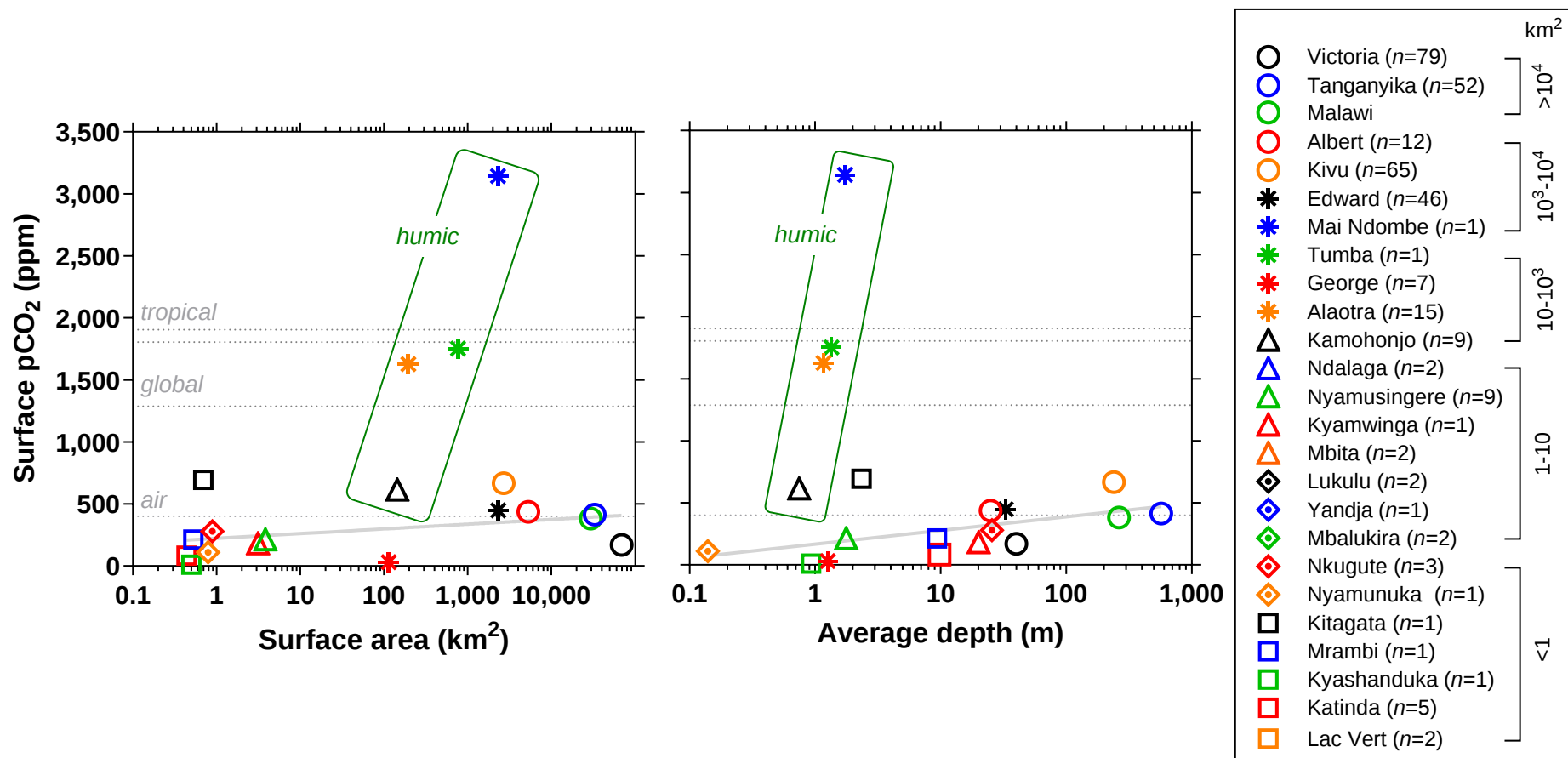
This study	Ebullitive	1.4	TgCH ₄ /yr	25.0	gCH ₄ /m ² /yr
	Diffusive	0.4	TgCH ₄ /yr	2.1	gCH ₄ /m ² /yr
	Total	1.8	TgCH ₄ /yr		
	Total lake surface area	209,394	km ²		
	Littoral zone (<10m)	56,063	km ²		
Bastviken et al (2011)	Ebullitive	14.5	TgCH ₄ /yr	38.9	gCH ₄ /m ² /yr
	Diffusive	2.0	TgCH ₄ /yr	5.5	gCH ₄ /m ² /yr
	Total	16.6	TgCH ₄ /yr		
	Total lake surface area *	373,254	km ²		

* rescaled as African lakes = 66% of tropical lakes

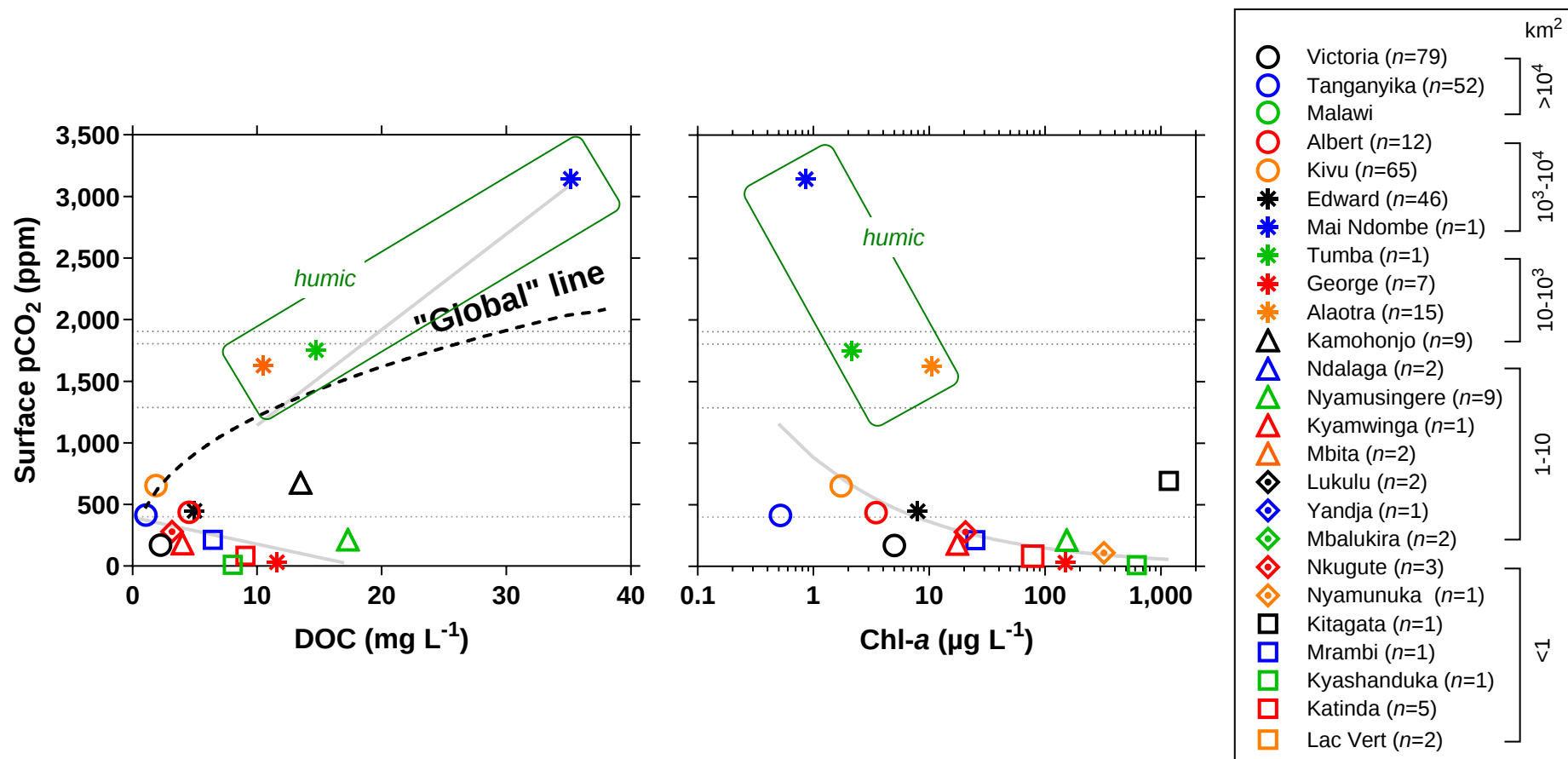
CH₄ emissions from African lakes/rivers

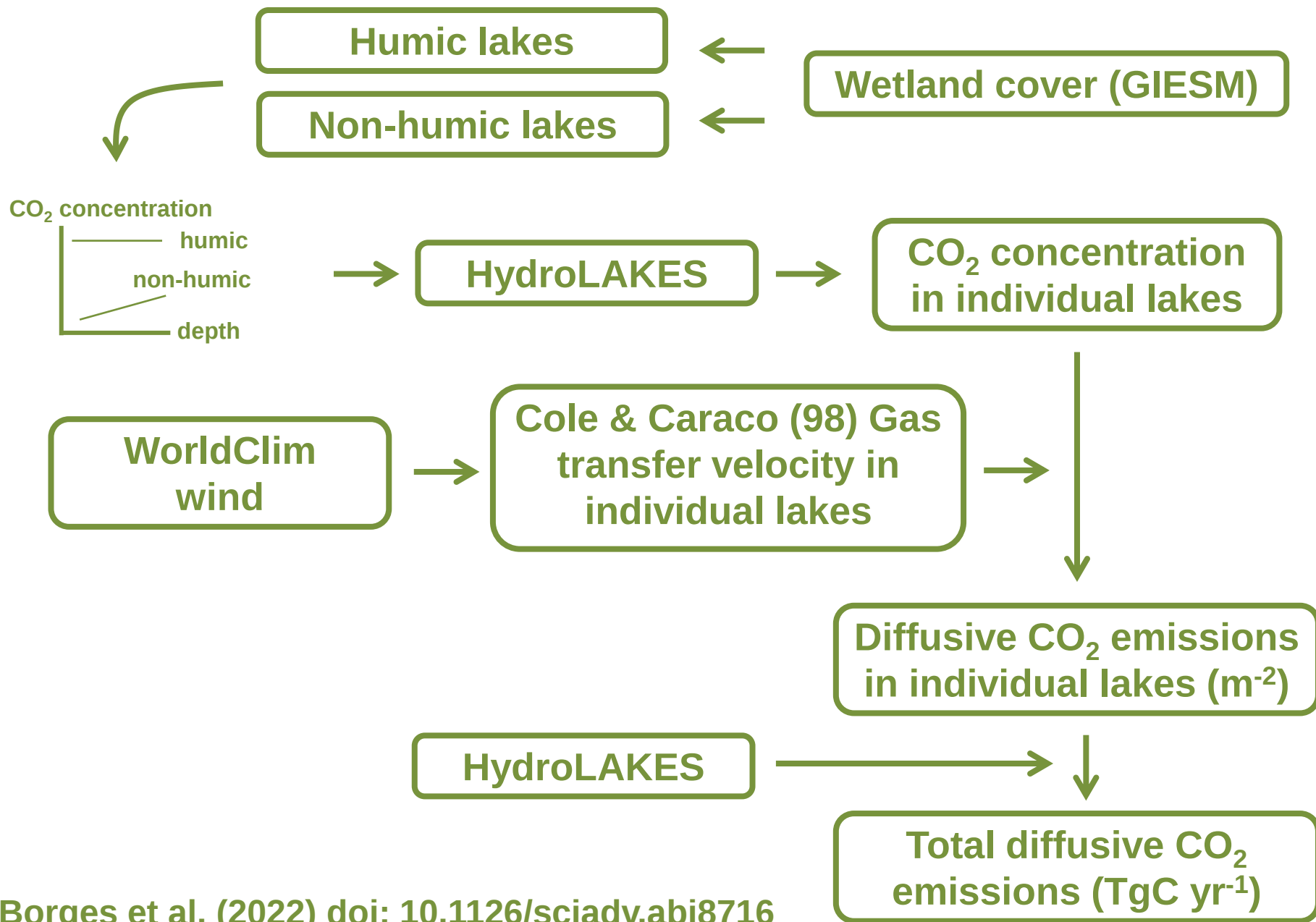


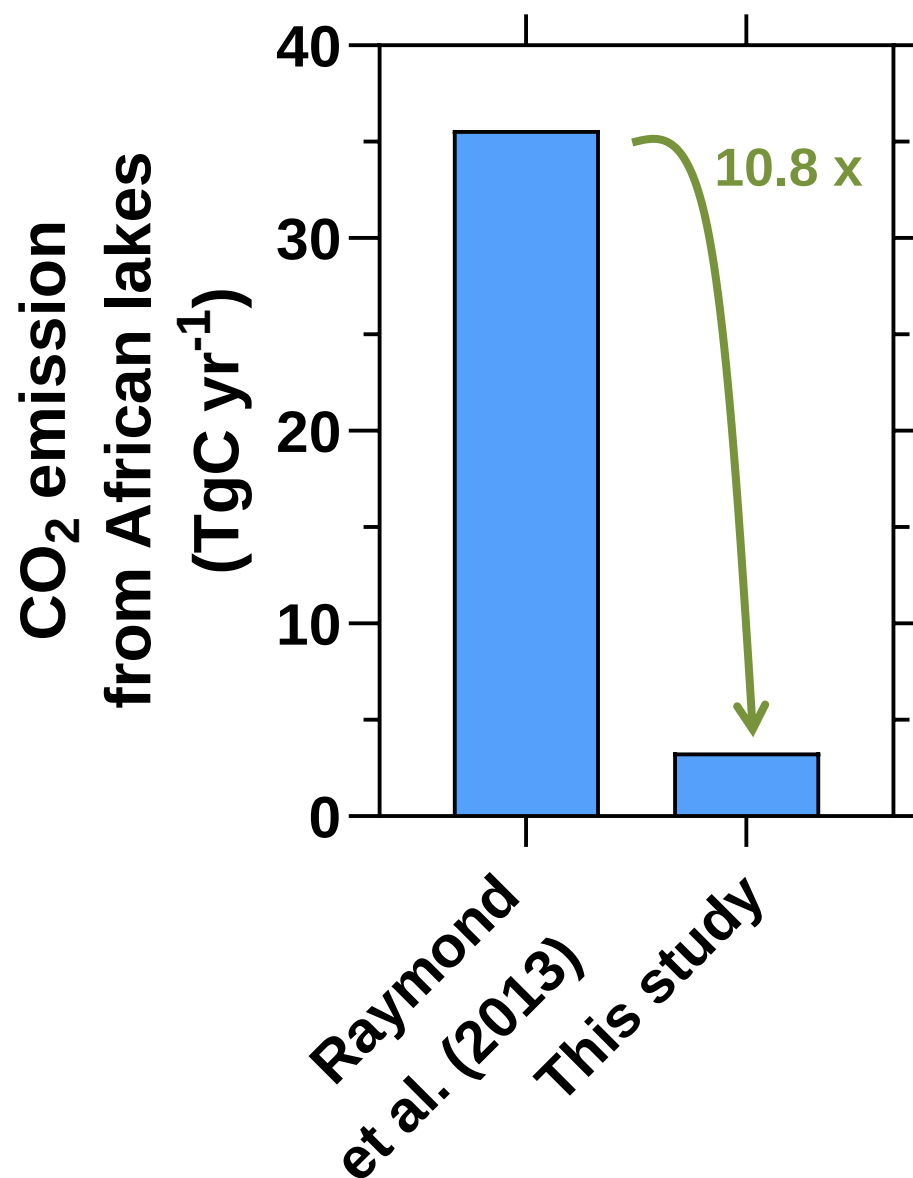
Surface pCO₂ in African lakes



Surface pCO₂ in African lakes



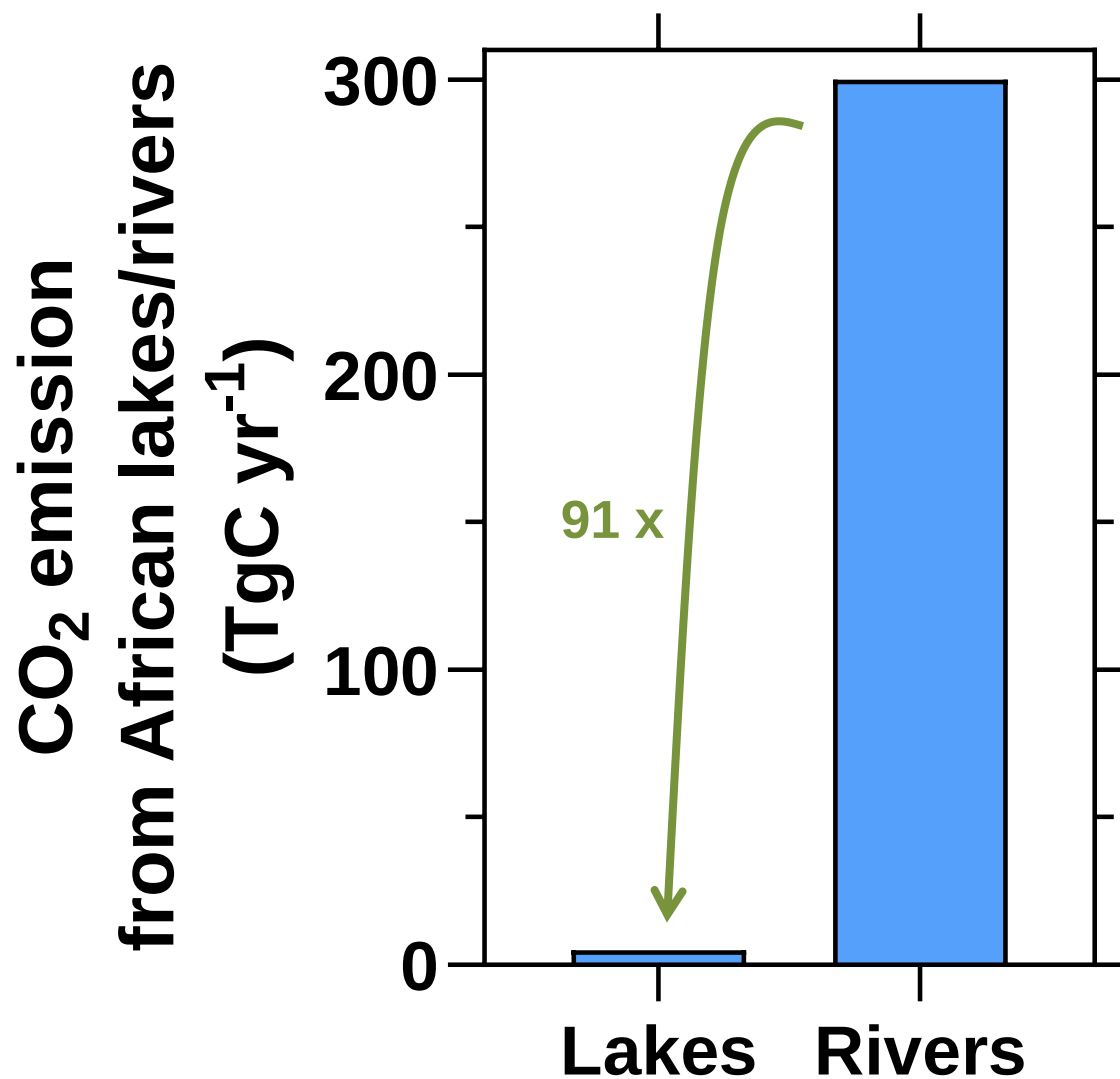




CO₂ emissions from African lakes

This study	Diffusive Flux	3.3	TgC/yr	15.9	gC/m2/yr
	Average pCO ₂	530	ppm		
	Total lake surface area	209,394	km ²		
Raymond et al (2013)	Diffusive Flux	35.6	TgC/yr	160.3	gC/m2/yr
	Average pCO ₂	934	ppm		
	Total lake surface area	222,062	km ²		

CO₂ emissions from African lakes/rivers

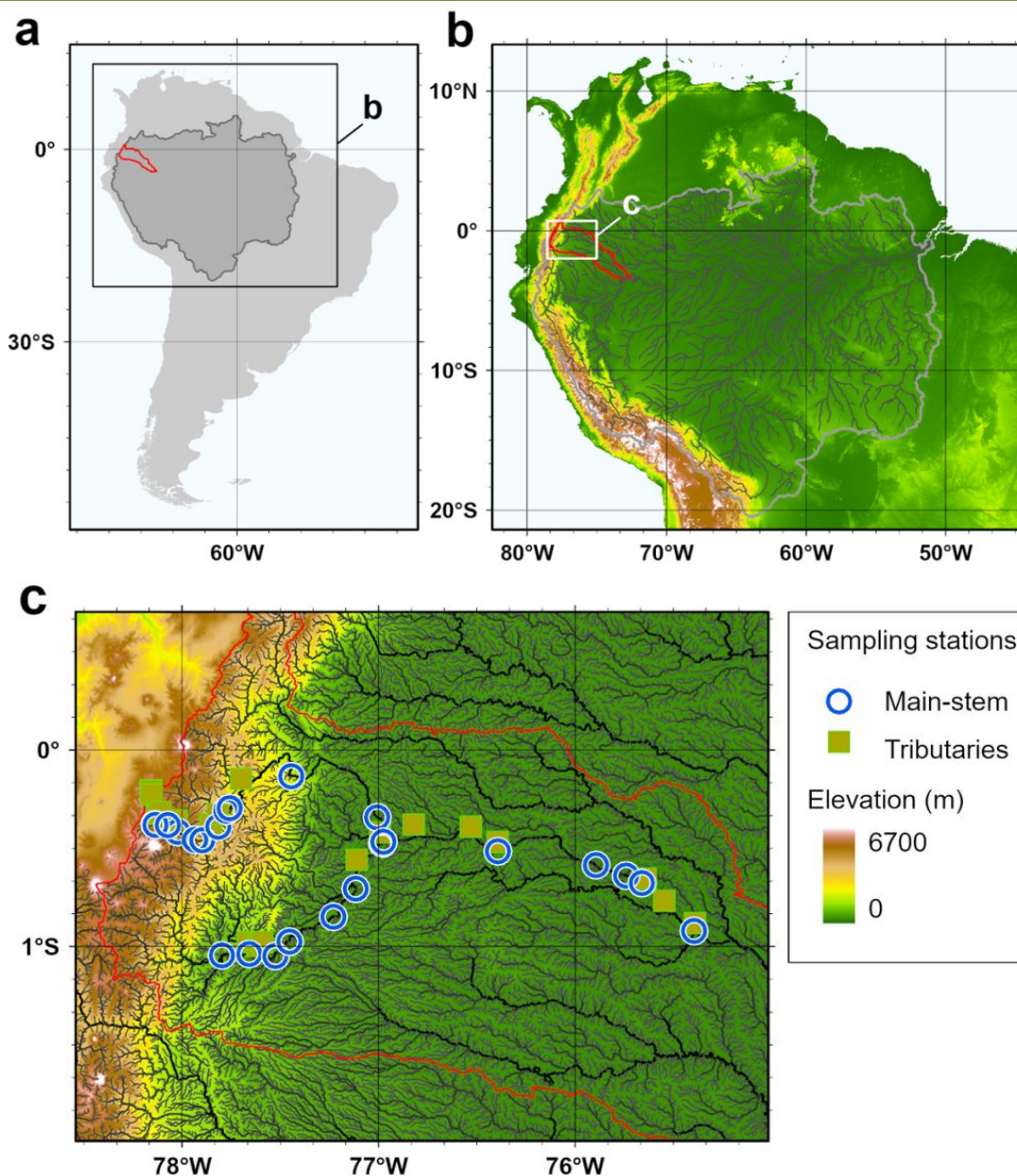


Napo River

Elevation

~ 4000m

~ 170m



Flat terrain (lowlands)

Low turbulence

High temperature

Thick soils

Riparian wetlands

High CO₂
High CH₄

Steep terrain (highlands)

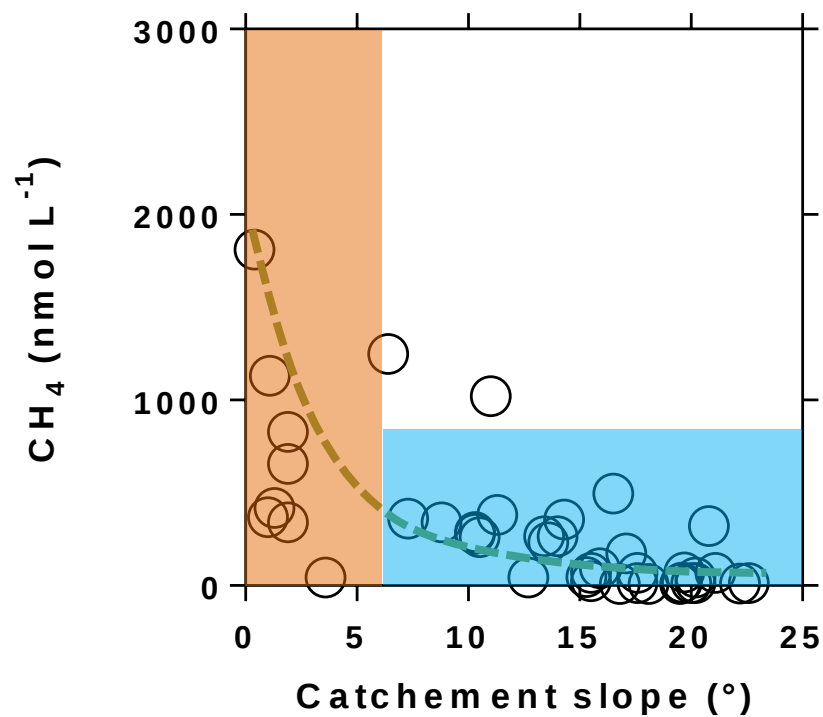
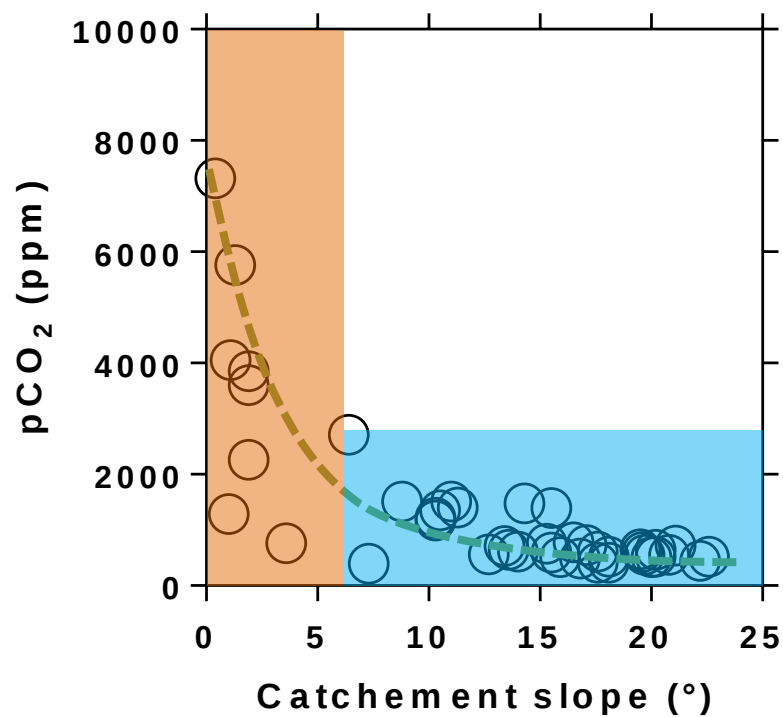
High turbulence

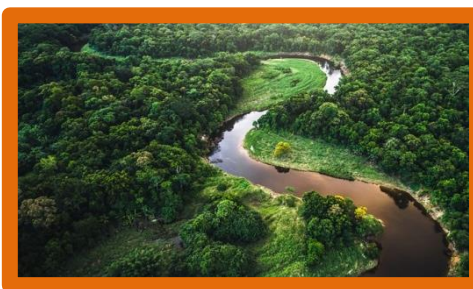
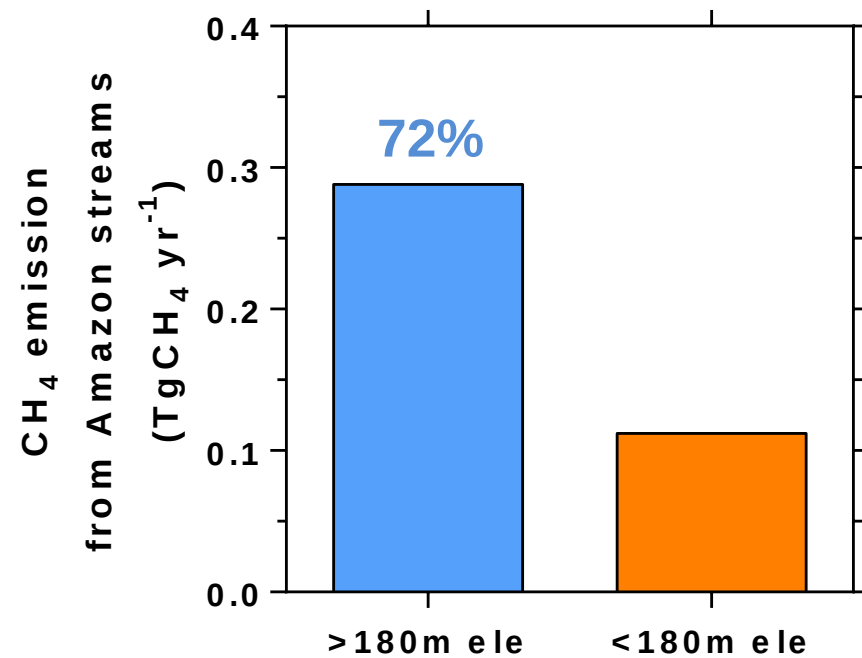
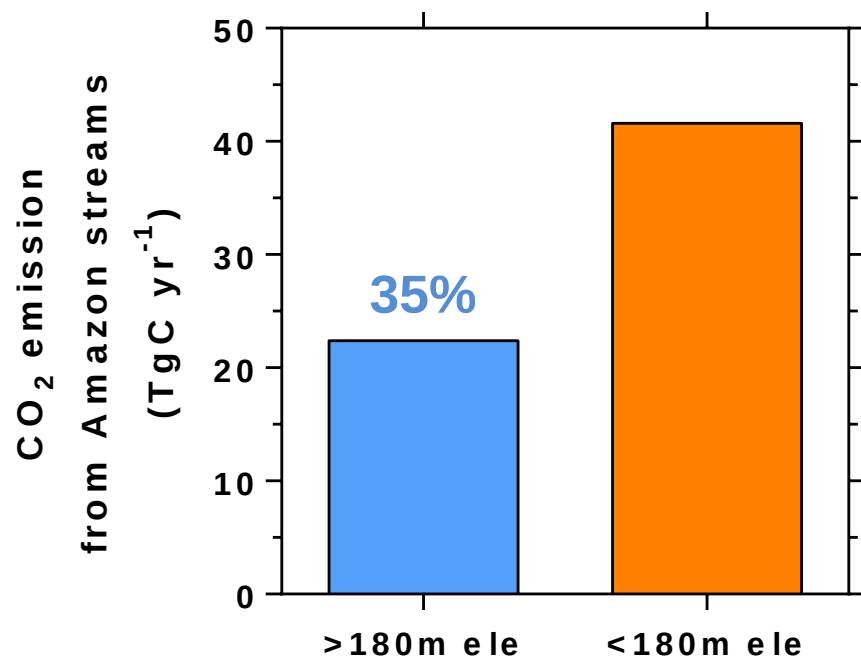
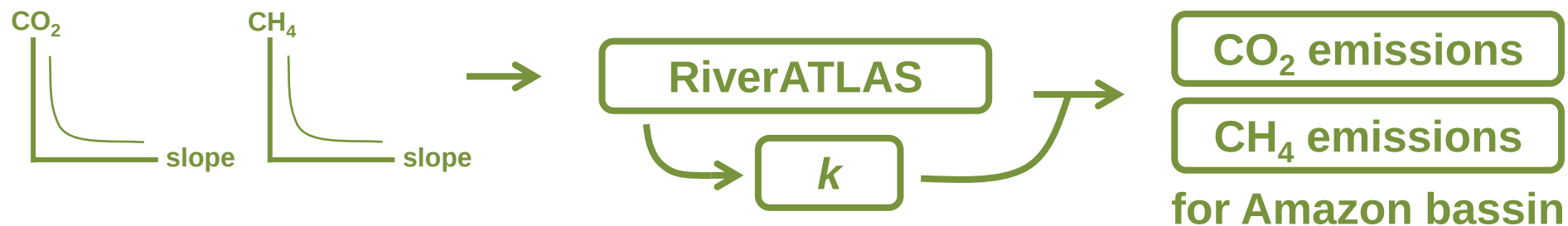
Low temperature

Shallow soils

No lateral flooding

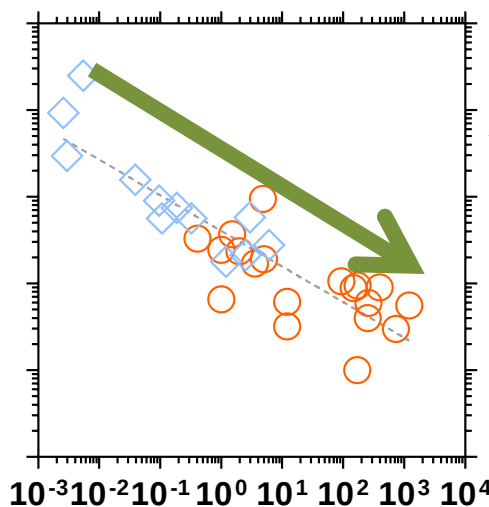
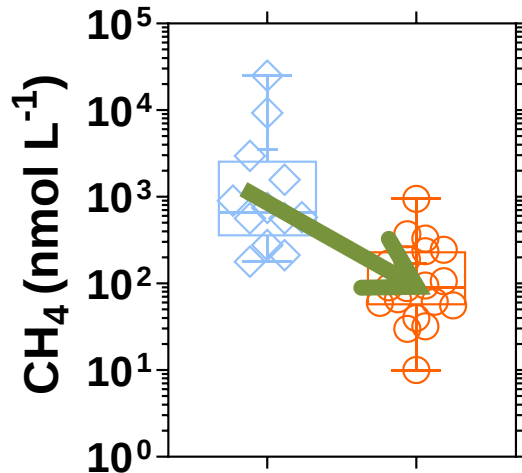
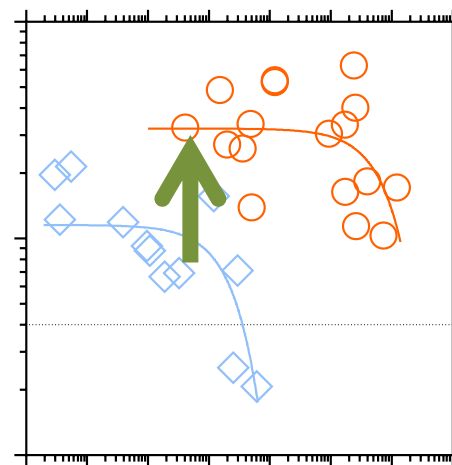
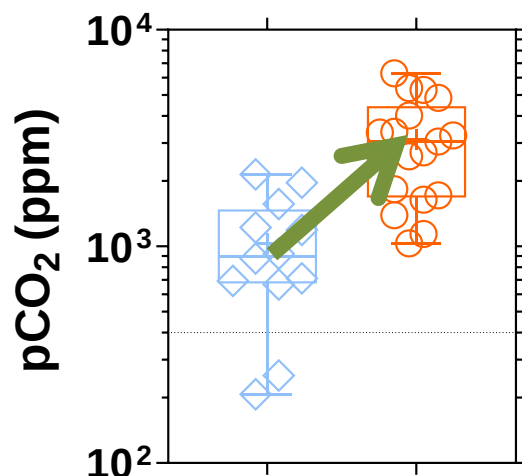
Low CO₂
Low CH₄





Highland and lowland lakes of the Amazon

River CO₂
input to
floodplain
lakes



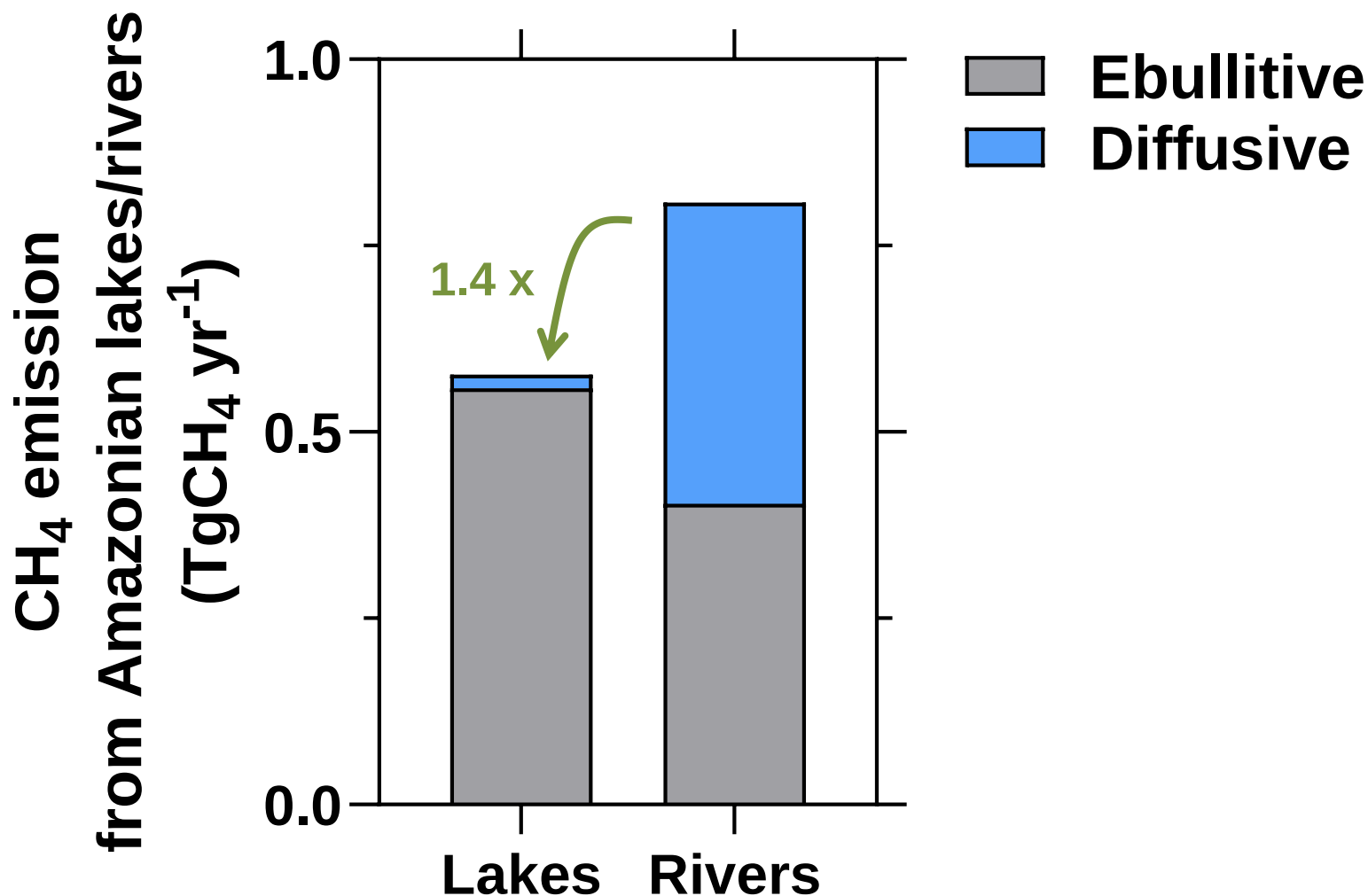
HydroLAKES

CO₂ emissions

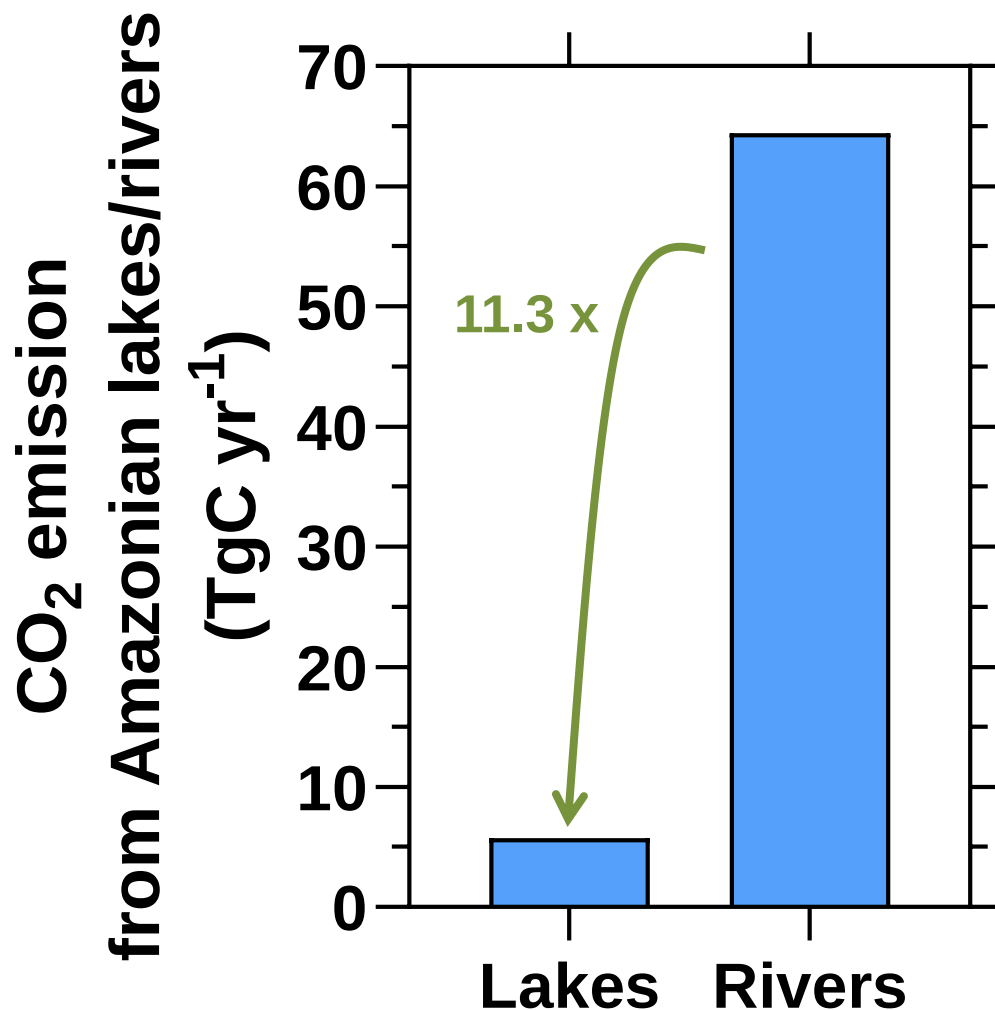
CH₄ emissions

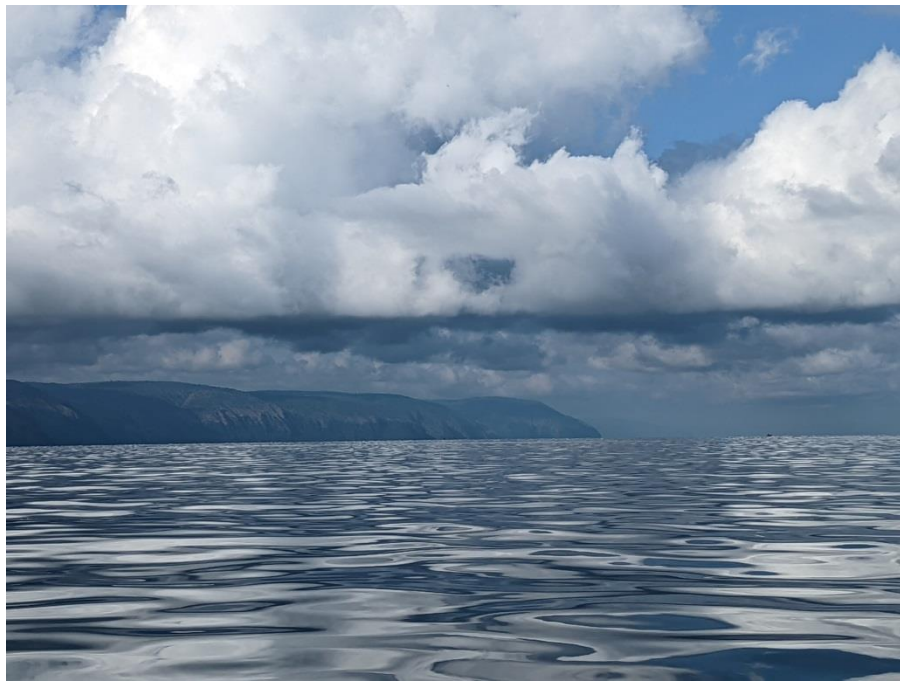
for Amazon
bassin

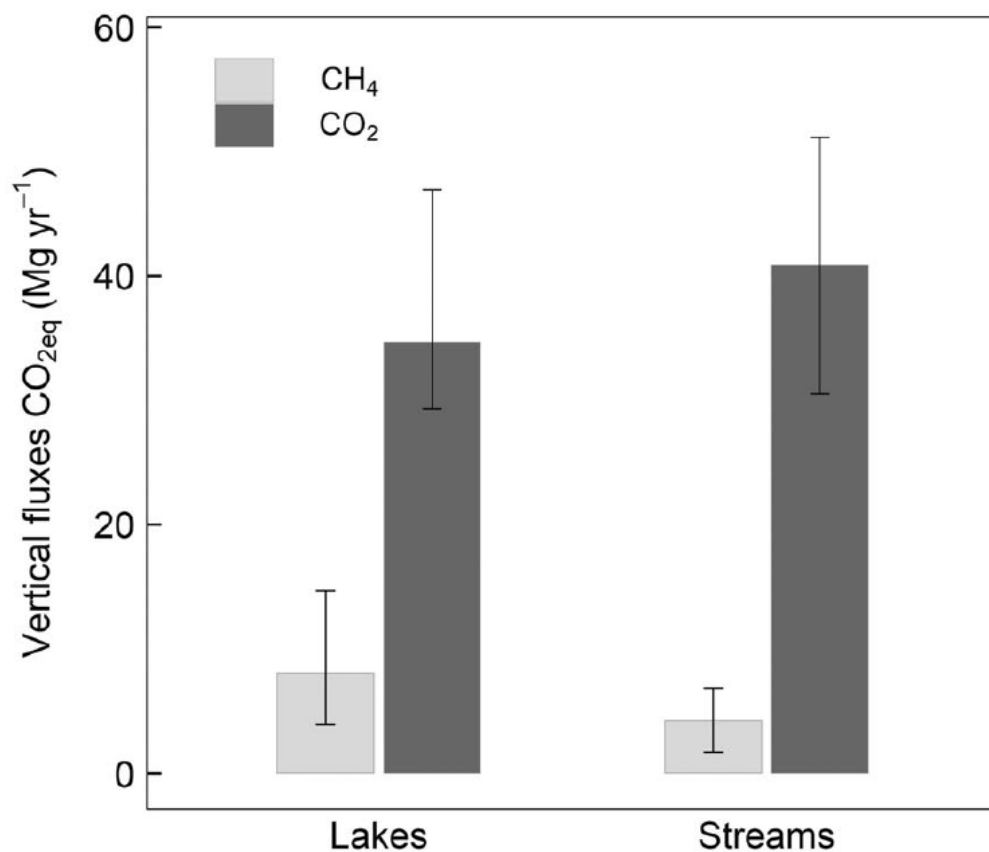
CH₄ emissions from Amazonian lakes/rivers



CO₂ emissions from Amazonian lakes/rivers



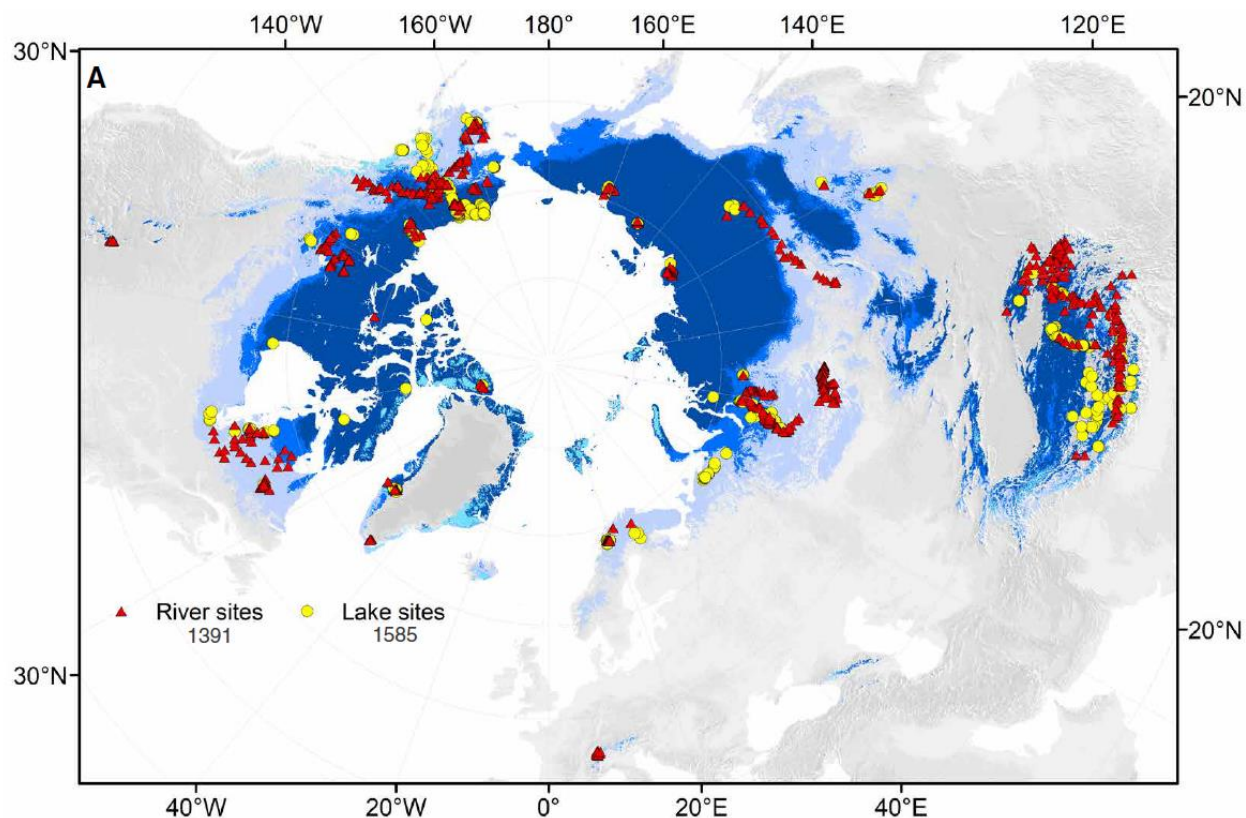




Skogaryd Research Catchment (SRC) ~ 7 km²

River CH₄ emissions < Lake CH₄ emissions (2 x)

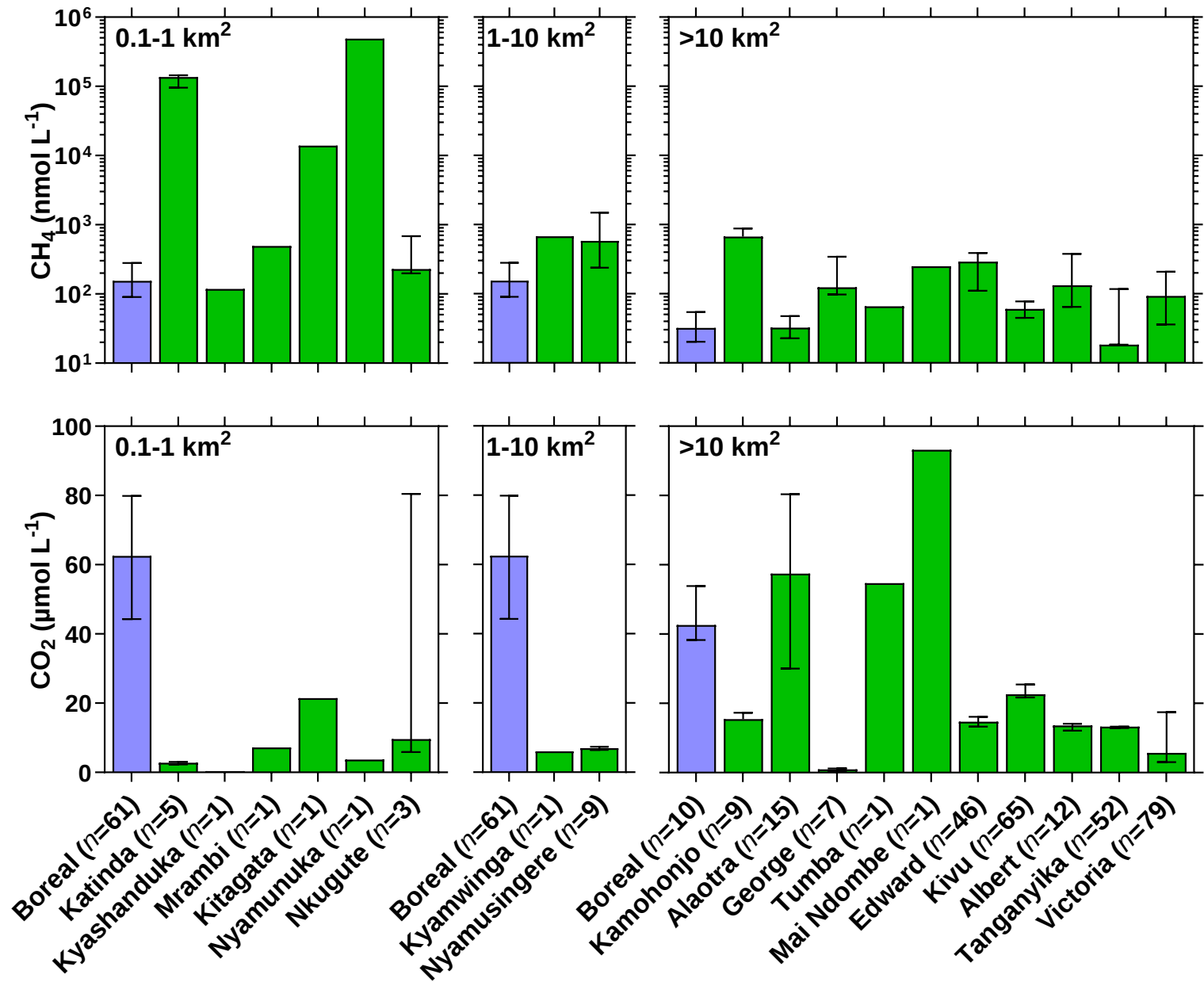
River CO₂ emissions ≥ Lake CO₂ emissions (1.2 x)

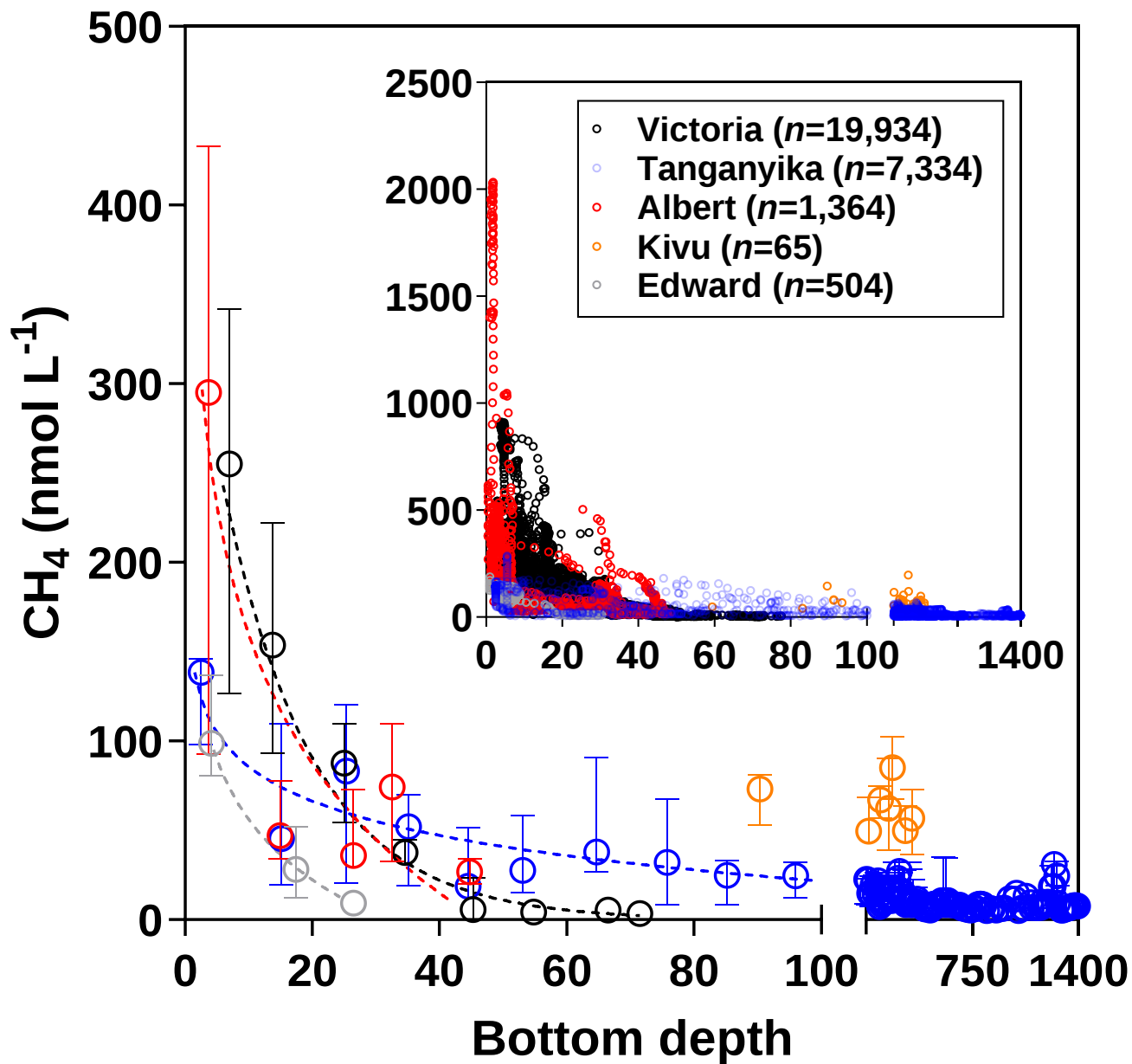


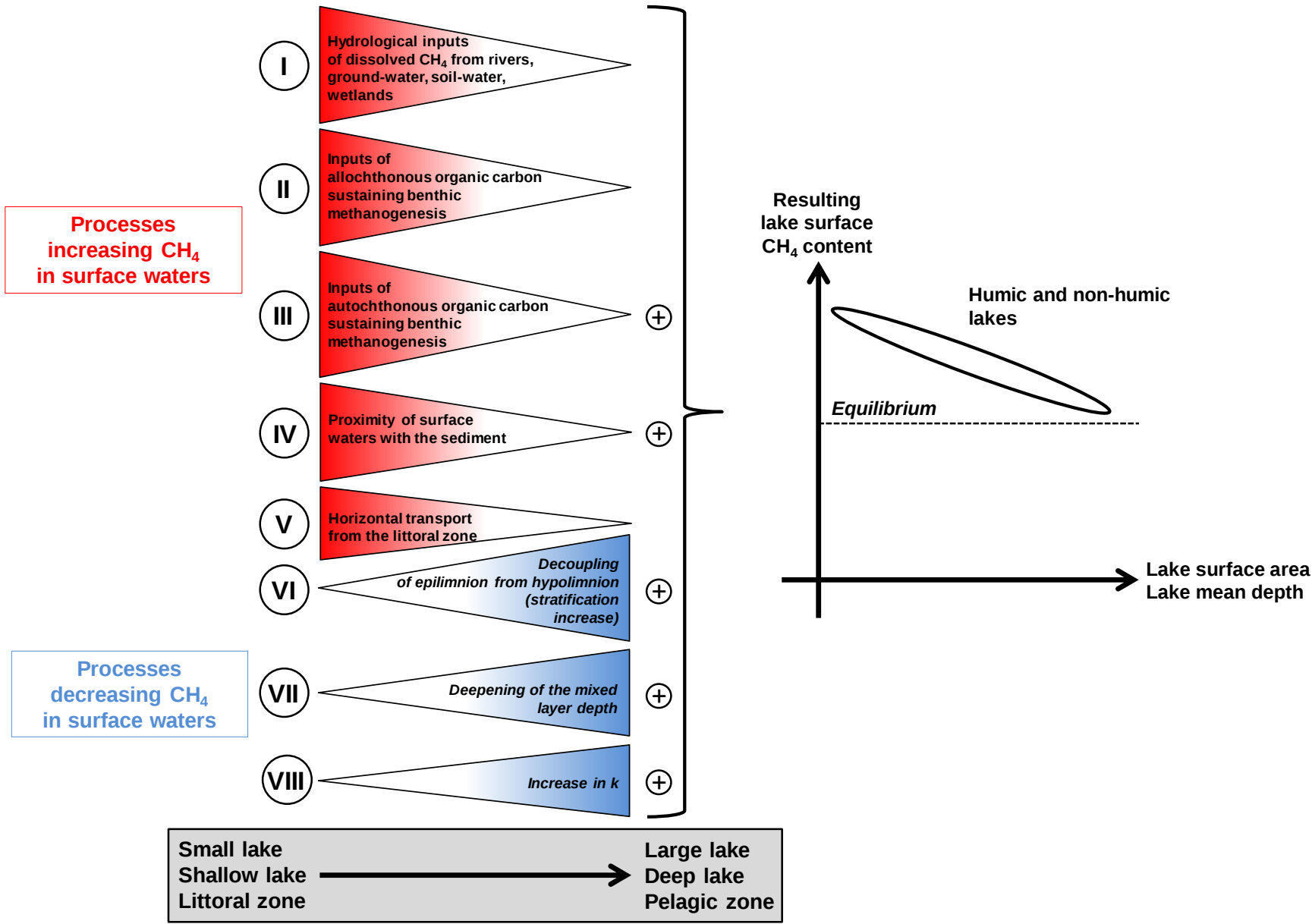
Northern cryosphere

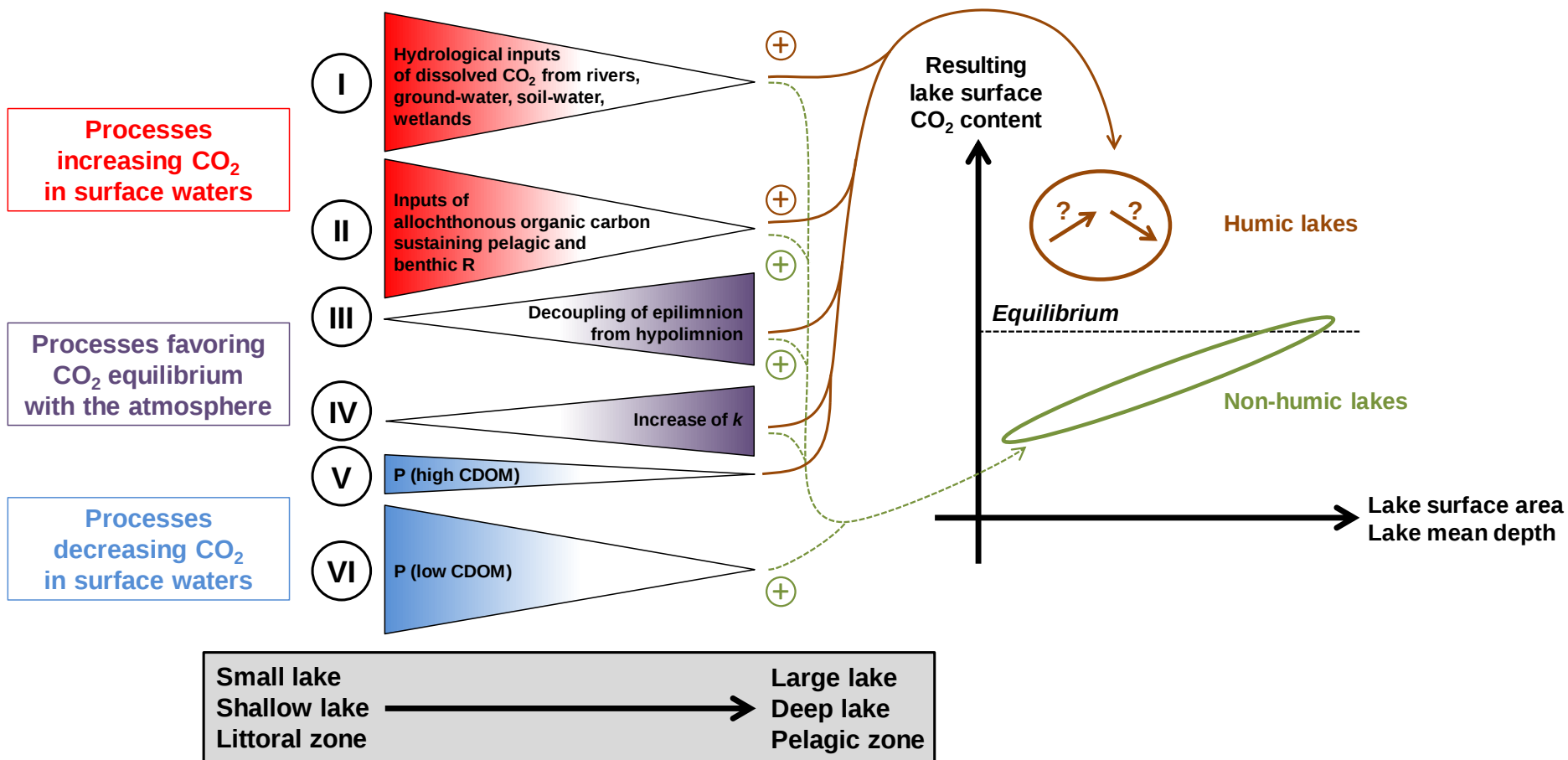
River CH₄ emissions < Lake CH₄ emissions (2.1 x)

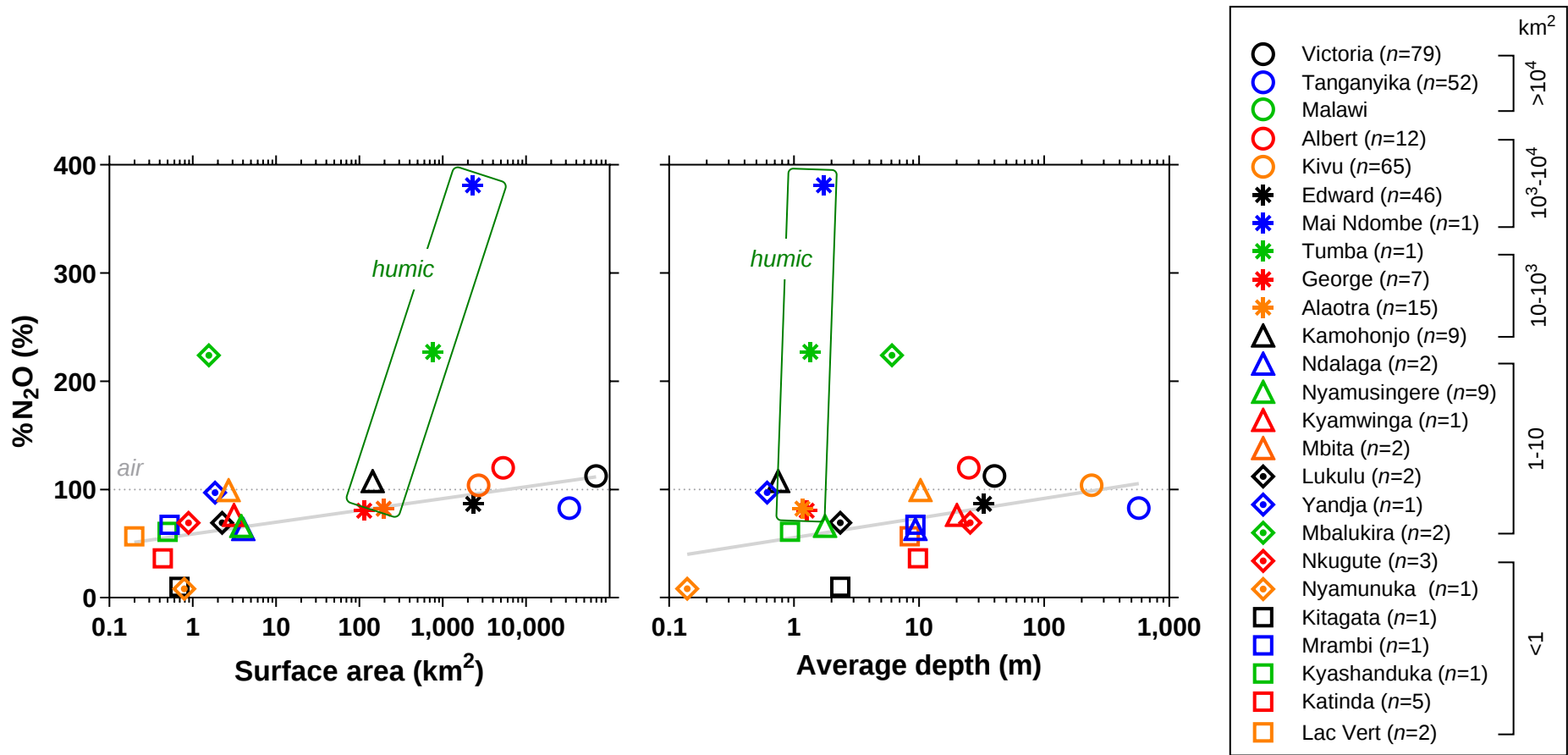
River CO₂ emissions > Lake CO₂ emissions (2.6 x)

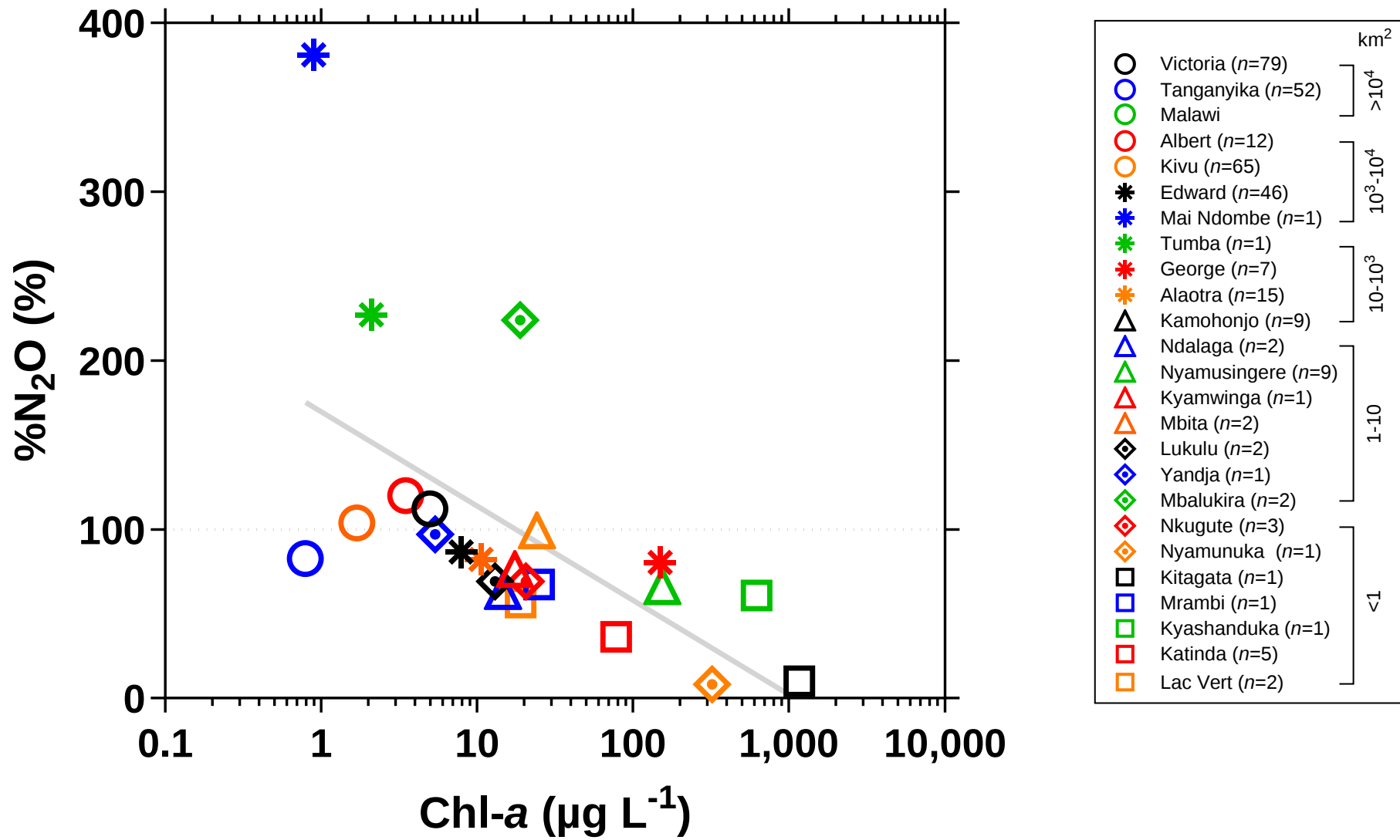




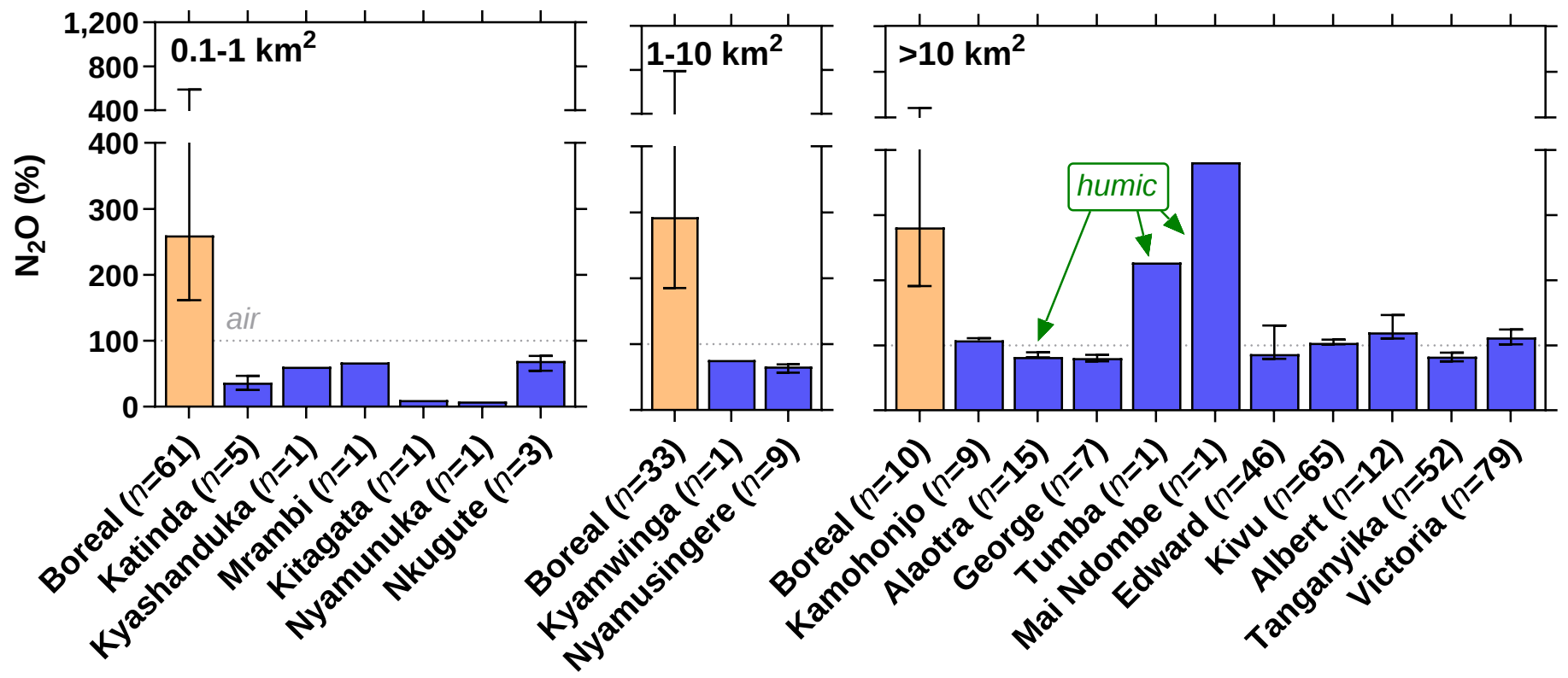








This study	Diffusive Flux	-0.1±0.1	GgN ₂ O/yr	-0.5	mgN ₂ O/m ² /yr
	Total lake surface area	209,394	km ²		
Lauerwald et al (2019)	Diffusive Flux	3.7	GgN ₂ O/yr	16.1	mgN ₂ O/m ² /yr
	Total lake surface area	229,000	km ²		

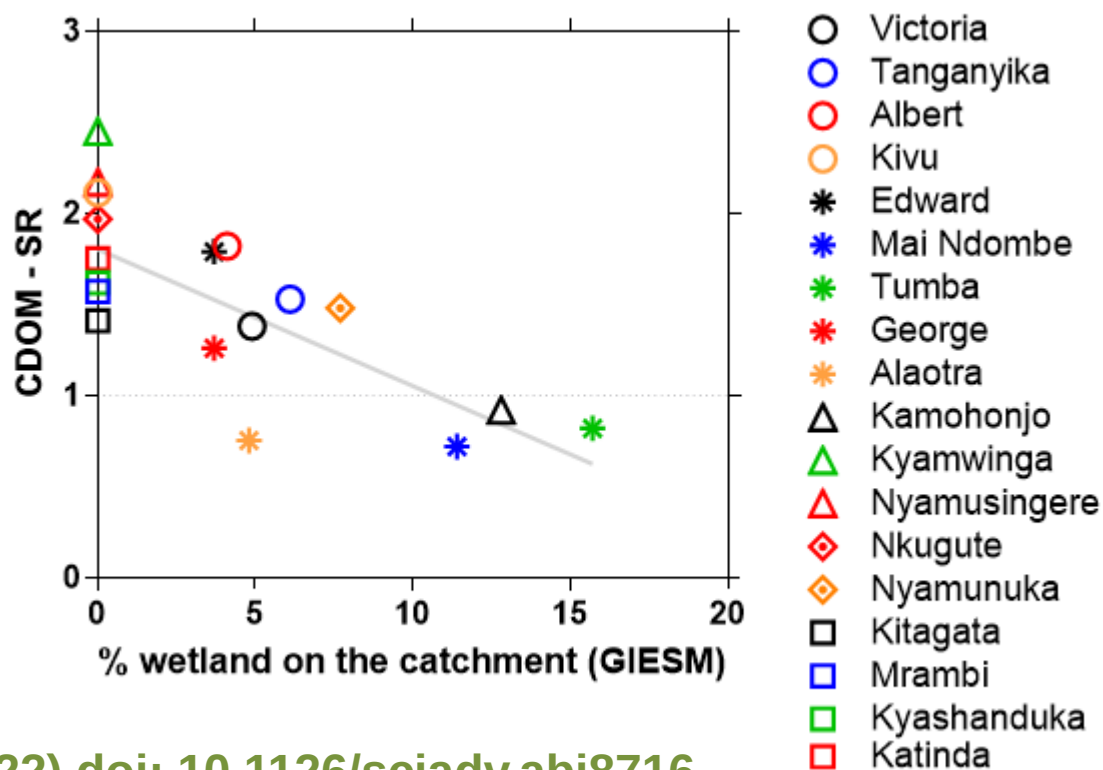


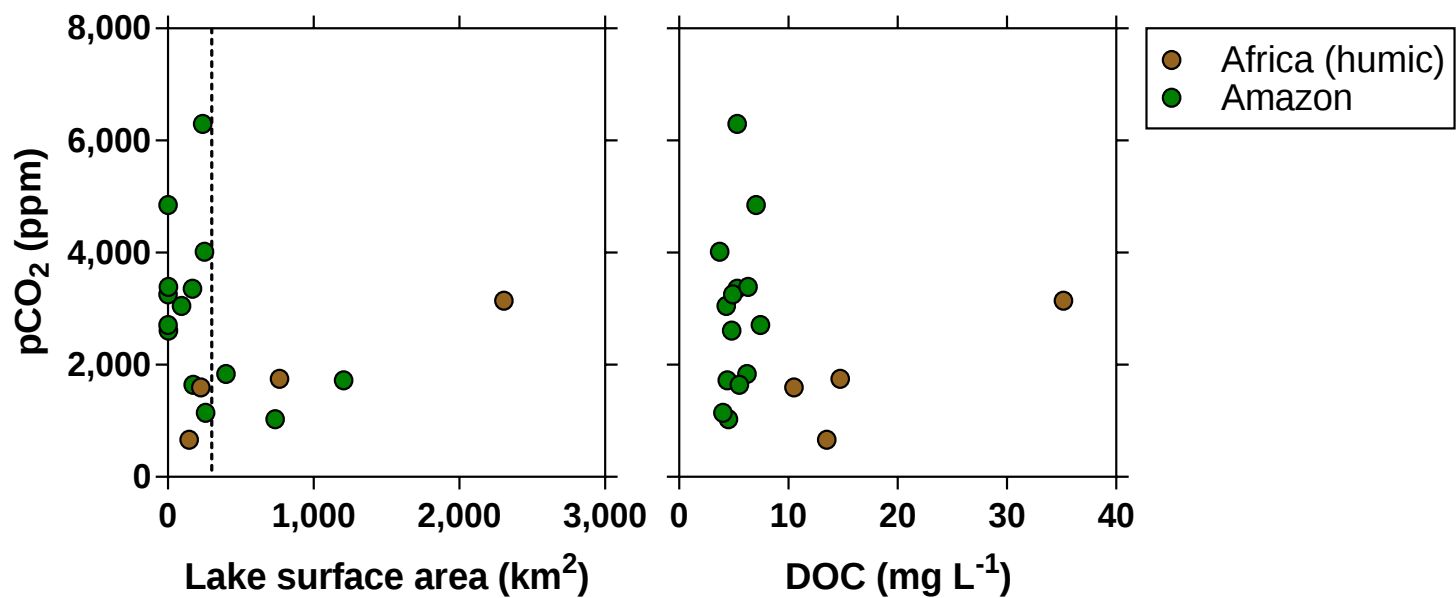
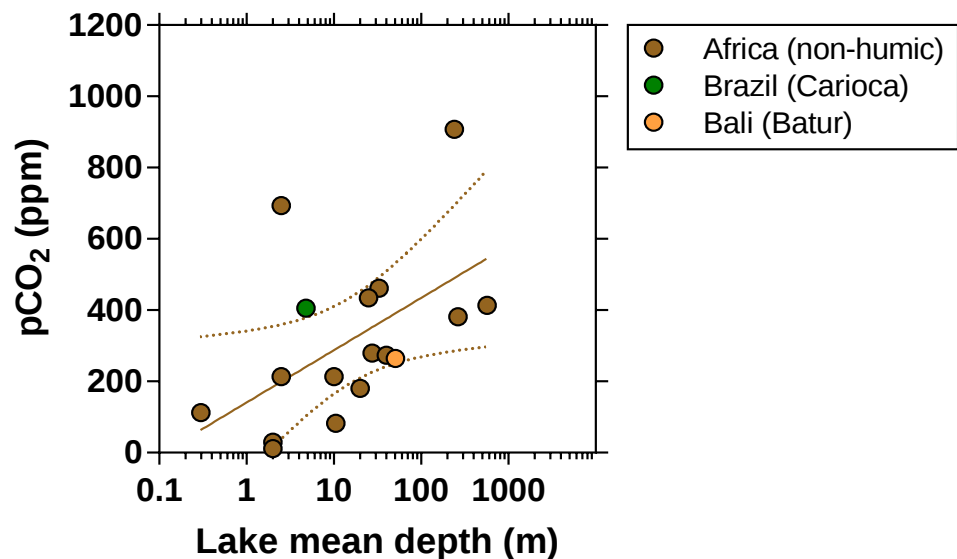
CDOM SR was negatively related with wetland presence on the catchment extracted from GIEMS-D15

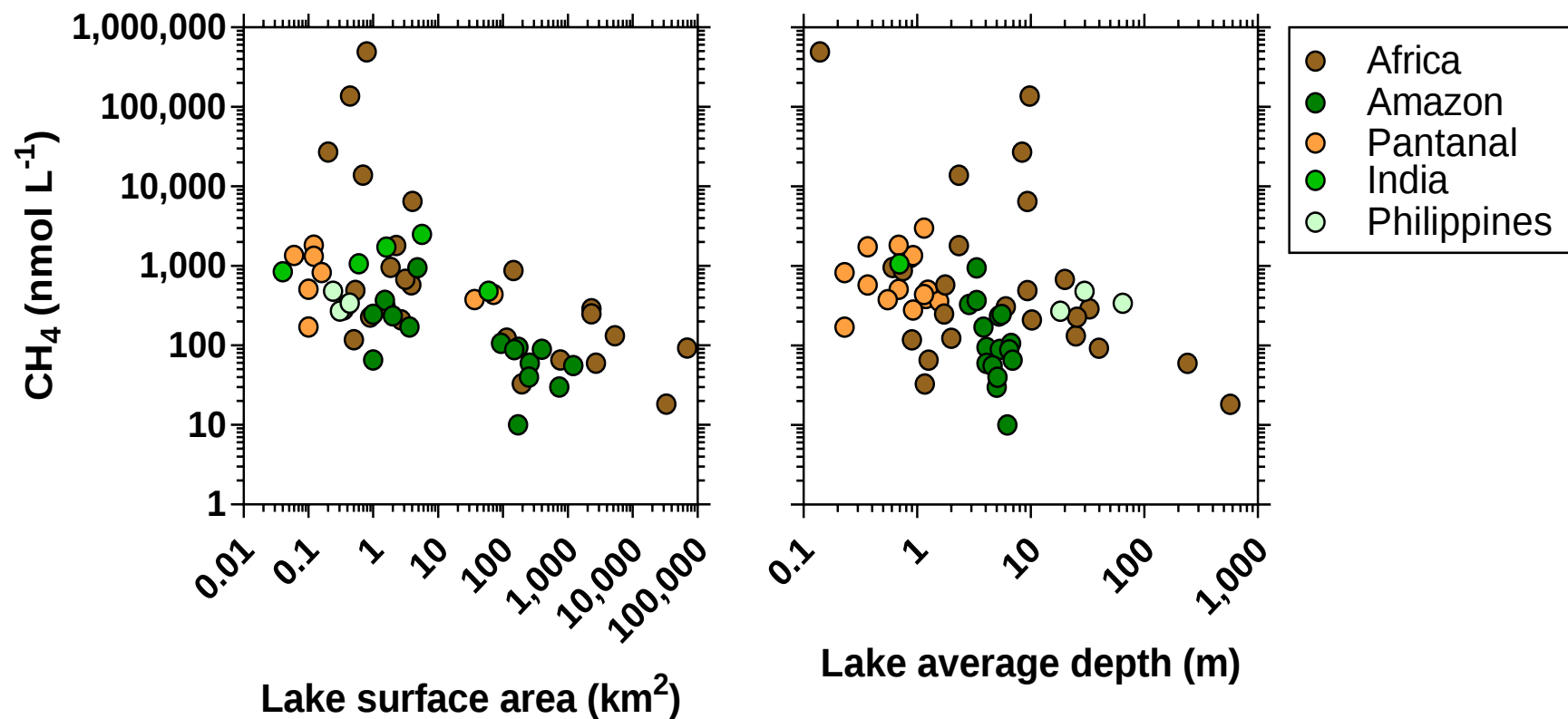
$$\text{CDOM SR} = 1.85 - 0.0765 \times \% \text{wetland} \quad (r^2 = 0.57, p=0.0003, n=18)$$

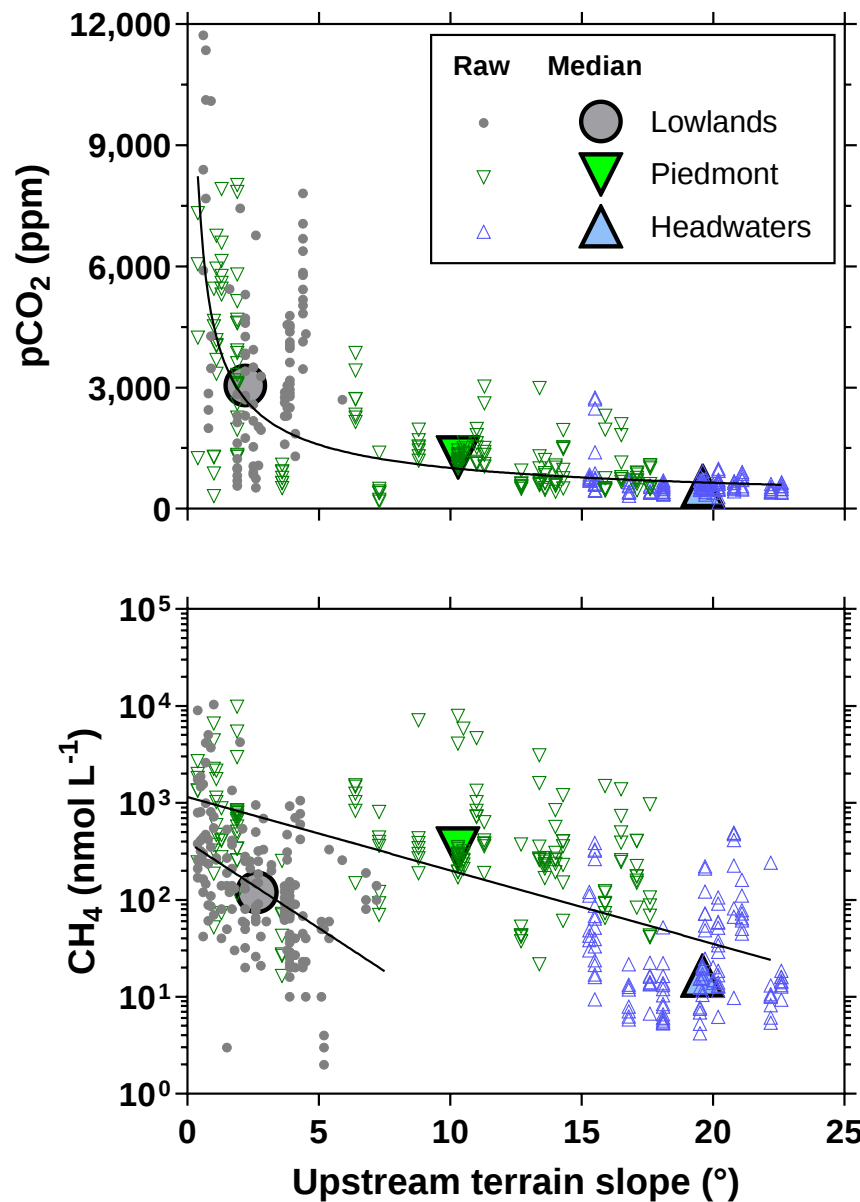
Threshold value of wetland coverage of 8.1%

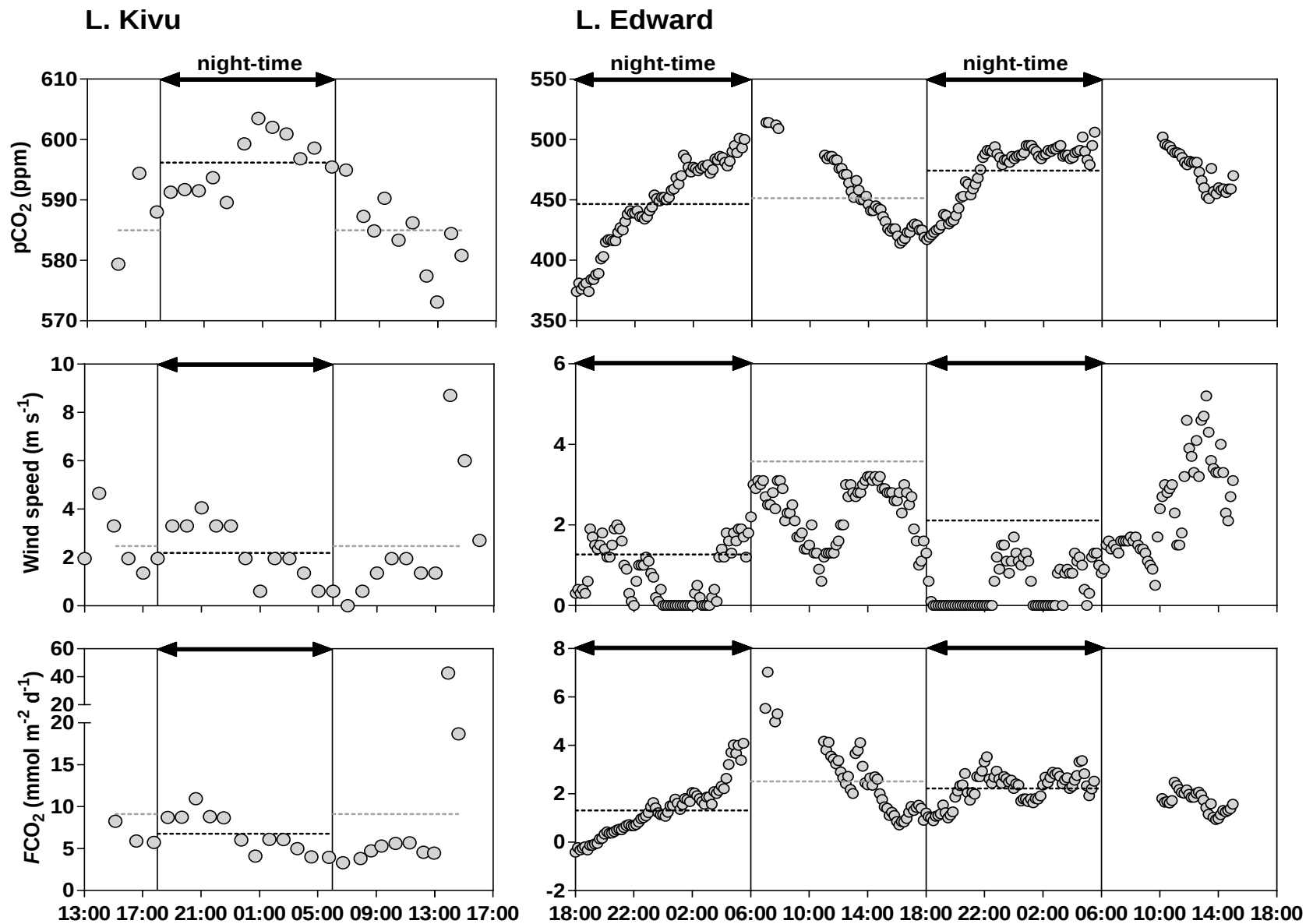
to classify humic (CDOM SR <1) and non-humic (CDOM SR >1) lakes.

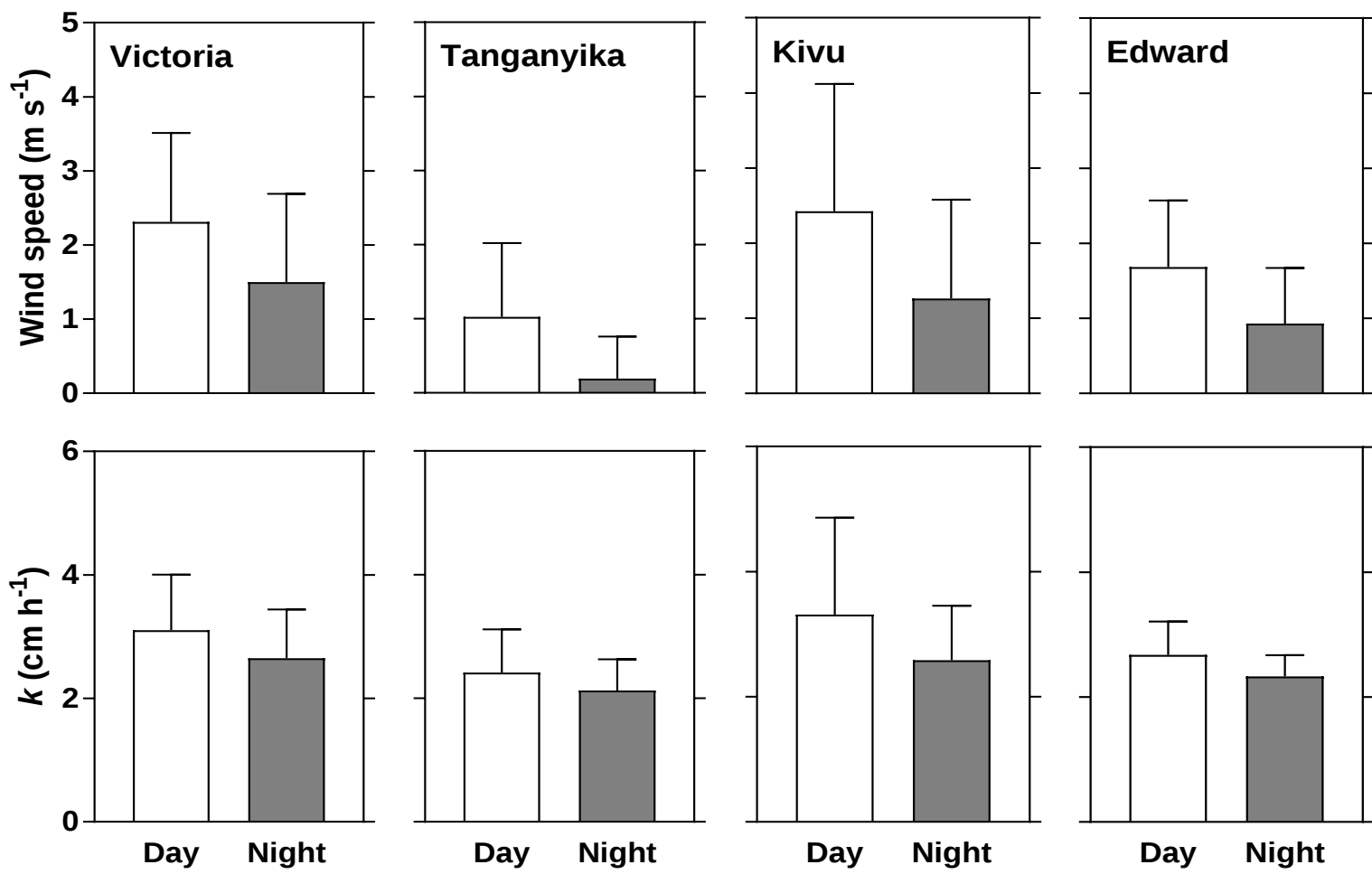


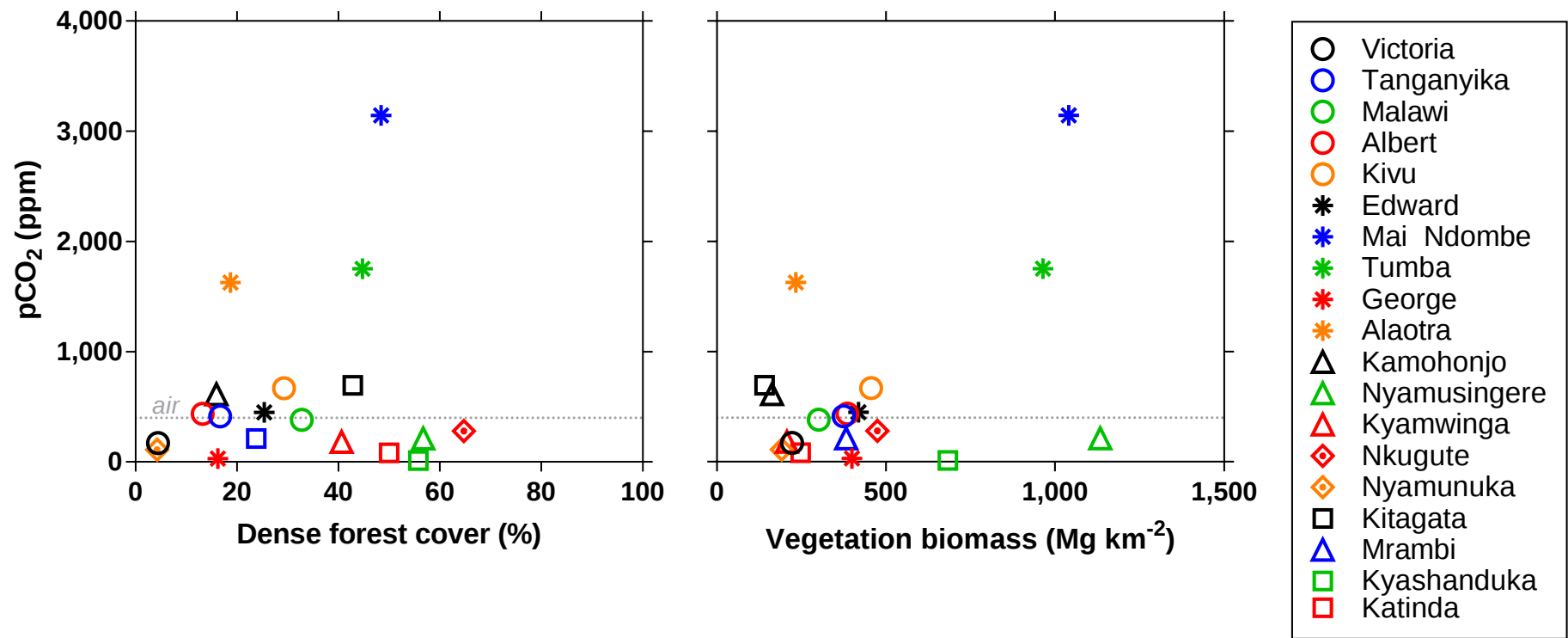










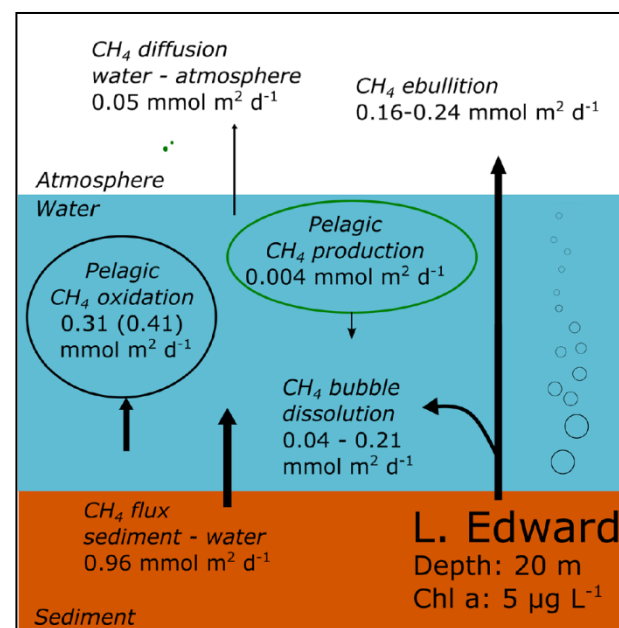
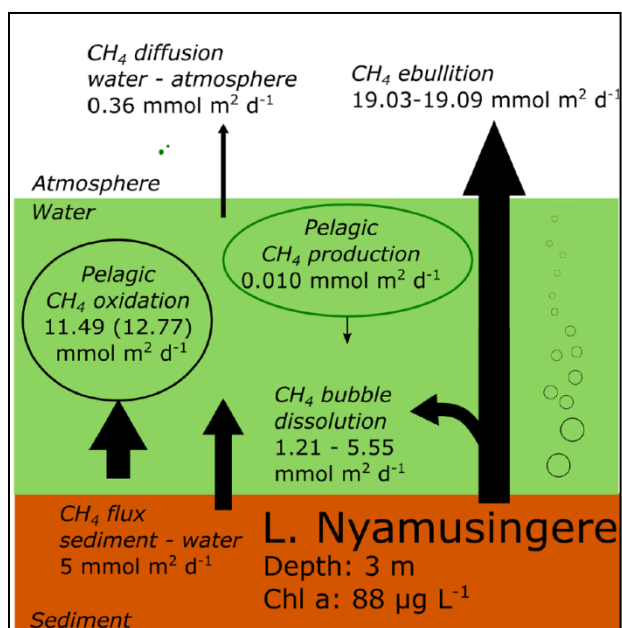
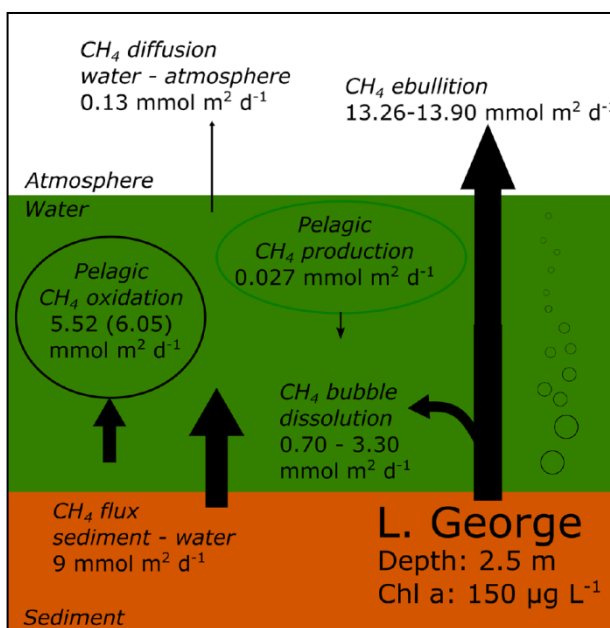


Methane aerobic production (MAP) based on tracer incubations

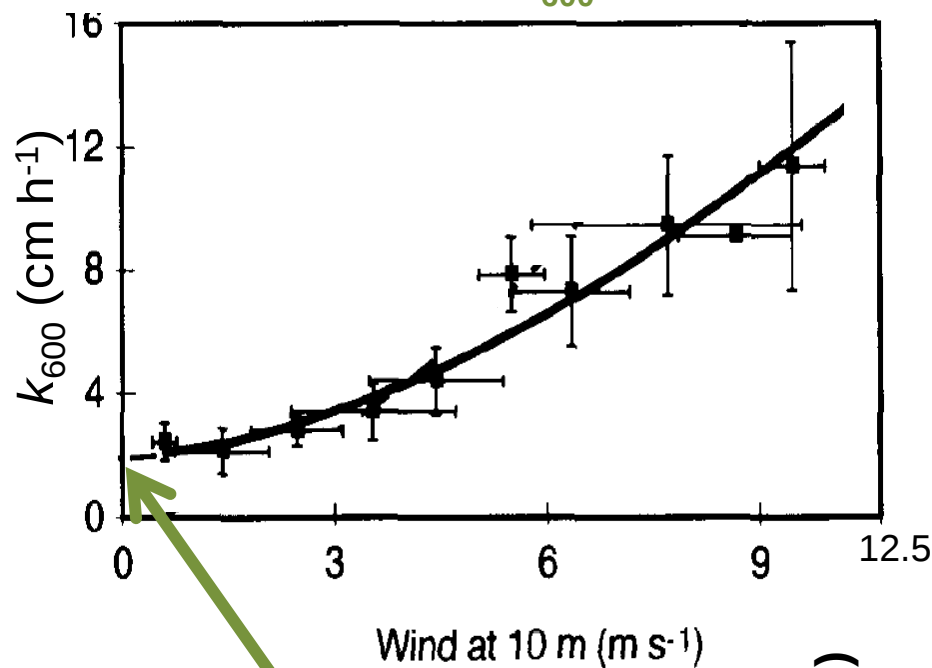
Diff. = 5 x MAP
MOX = 205 x MAP

= 36 x MAP
= 1150 x MAP

= 13 x MAP
= 78 x MAP



Cole and Caraco (1998)
 $k_{600} = 2.07 + 0.215 \times u_{10}^{0.17}$



Compilation in 11 lakes

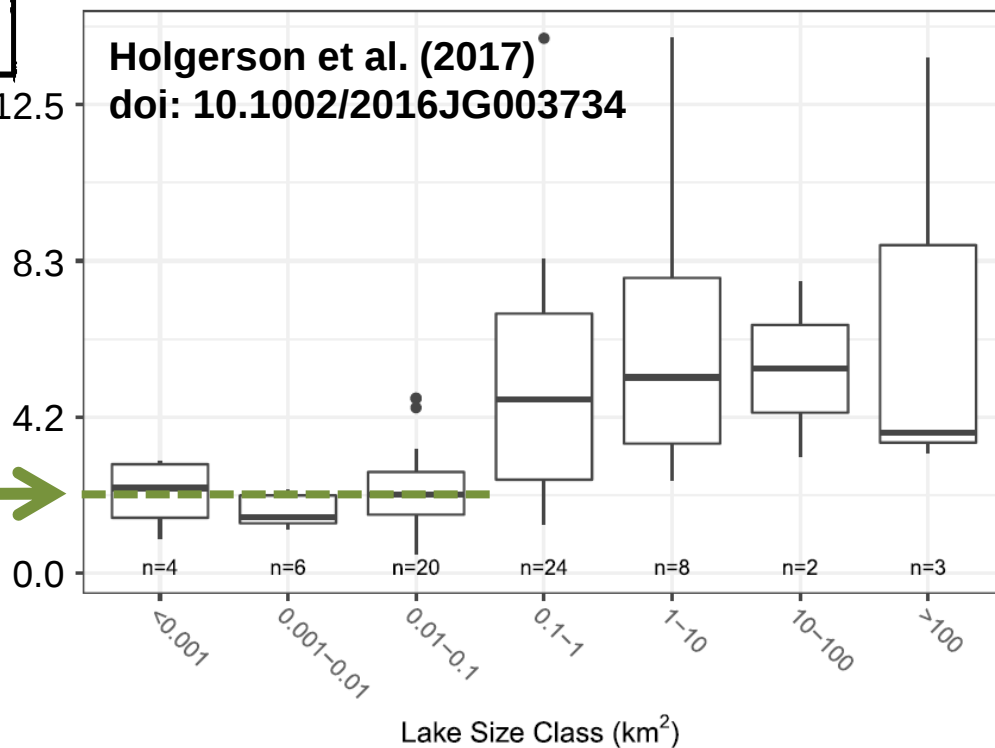
Range of maximum depth
0.7 to 109 m

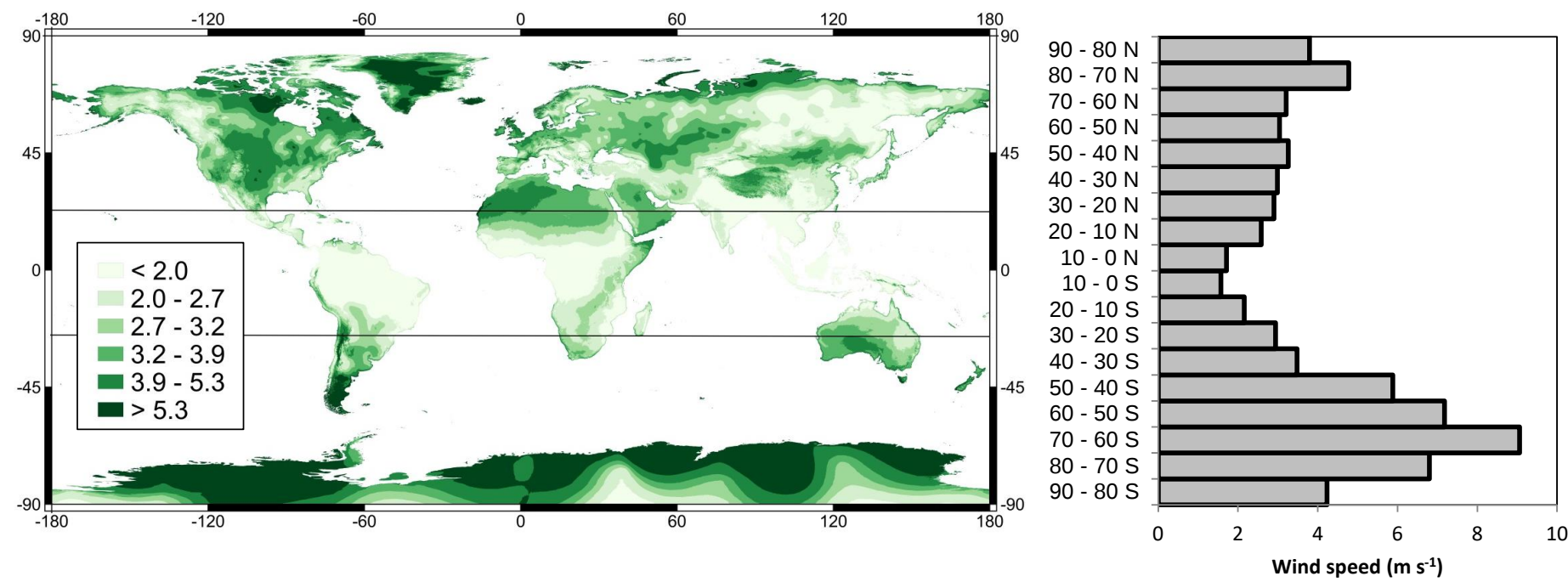
Range of surface area
0.14 to 487 km^2

Holgerson et al. (2017)*
doi: 10.1002/2016JG003734

2.1 cm h^{-1}

k_{600} (cm h^{-1})





Raymond et al. (2013) lake *k*

Area class (km ²)	Mean gas exchange coefficient <i>k</i> (m d ⁻¹)
<0.1	0.57
0.1-1	0.80
1-10	0.85
10-100	1.09
>100	1.15

pCO₂ calculated from pH and total alkalinity *versus* pCO₂ measured direct

