Hydrological processes and permafrost regulate magnitude, source and chemical characteristics of dissolved organic carbon export in a peatland catchment of northeastern China

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Abstract.

Permafrost thawing in peatlands has the potential to alter the catchment export of dissolved organic carbon (DOC), thus influencing the carbon balance and cycling in linked aquatic and ocean ecosystems. Peatlands along the southern margins of the Eurasian permafrost are relatively understudied despite the considerable risks associated with permafrost degradation due to climate warming. This study examined dynamics of DOC export from a permafrost peatland catchment located in northeastern China during the 2012 to 2014 growing seasons. The estimated annual DOC loads varied greatly between 3211 to 19022 kg yr^{-1} with a mean DOC yield of 4.7 g m^{-2} yr^{-1}. Although the estimated DOC yield was in the lower range compared with other permafrost regions, it was still significant for the net carbon balance in the studied catchment. There were strong linkages between daily discharge and DOC concentrations in both wet and dry years, suggesting a transport-limited process of DOC delivery from the catchment. Discharge explained the majority of both seasonal and inter-annual variations of DOC concentrations, which made annual discharge a good indicator of total DOC load from the catchment. As indicated by three

fluorescence indices, DOC source and chemical characteristics tracked the shift of flowpaths during runoff processes closely. Interactions between the flowpath and DOC chemical characteristics were greatly influenced by the seasonal thawing of the soil active layer. The deepening of the active layer due to climate warming likely increases the proportion of microbial-originated DOC in baseflow discharge.

1 Introduction

Permafrost soils have acted as sinks for atmospheric carbon (C) since at least the late Pleistocene and serve as key sources of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) for linked aquatic and ocean ecosystems (Opsahl et al., 1999; Kicklighter et al., 2013). Because changes in the quantity and quality of exported DOC can greatly alter the energy cycles of the linked oceans, considerable progress has been made in recent years to better evaluate potential changes in DOC export patterns from permafrost regions (Townsend-Small et al., 2011; Vonk et al., 2013). However, uncertainties remain regarding the primary drivers and the fate of DOC due to complex interactions between hydrological and thermal dynamics as well as bio-chemical drivers (Olefeldt and Roulet, 2012; Kicklighter et al., 2013).

Significant losses of near-surface permafrost have been observed over the past century and such outcomes have induced considerable changes in hydrological processes and soil thermal regimes (Lyon et al., 2009; Lessels et al., 2015), in turn altering the magnitude and timing of terrestrial DOC export processes. Flow pathway is an important and well-documented regulator of DOC export from permafrost regions (Ågren et al., 2010; Guo et al., 2015). Owing to increased levels of hydrological access to previously frozen soils following permafrost degradation, DOC export was forecast to increase in Siberian rivers along a latitudinal transect (Frey and MacClelland, 2009). However, permafrost degradation also increased the likelihood of interactions between subsurface flows and mineral soils, which should lead to considerable DOC absorption by fine soil particles and in turn decrease in DOC export magnitude (Petrone et al., 2006; Striegl et al., 2005). There were significant disparities in DOC export concentrations and seasonal patterns between surface- and subsurface-dominated runoff processes in permafrost catchments (Laudon et al., 2011). The capacity for DOC export from permafrost soils was closely linked to lateral subsurface flow (Striegl et al., 2007; Lyon et al., 2010). Therefore, alterations to flow pathways during permafrost freeze-thaw cycles are some of the most important factors to consider in evaluating DOC export potential in a peatland.

Flow pathways also determine chemical composition of the DOC exported from permafrost catchments, which in turn can influence downstream DOC mineralization rates and carbon emissions from streams, lakes and oceans (Mann et al., 2012; Cory et al., 2014). DOC composition can be by flow pathways along the organic-mineral soil layer. Mineral soil particles preferentially absorbed dissolved organic matter high in aromatic components with large molecular weights or acidic functional groups, and aromatic structures (Kalbitz et al., 2005). In contrast, hydrophilic fatty microbial products with low molecular weights were desorbed and released (Striegl et al., 2005). To date, a partial theoretical framework and methods have been developed to understand alterations in DOC chemical characteristics following permafrost degradation (Spencer et al., 2015). But uncertainties still exist in understanding the entire way hydrological processes affect the magnitude and chemical characteristics of DOC exported from permafrost peatland catchments.

Given the high spatial heterogeneity of peatlands and the complexity of hydrological processes in permafrost regions, it is important to understand the magnitude and controls on DOC export in different permafrost regions, especially in the south part of the Eurasian continent where limited research has been performed to date. Our study focused on dynamics of DOC release from the Fukuqi River, a tributary of the Amur River positioned along the northern slopes of the Great Xing'an Mountains in northeastern China. The Great Xing'an Mountains form an important barrier from Siberian cold air masses and monsoons of East Asia. The mean annual temperature of the area has on average increased by 0.3 ℃ every 10 years over the last 50 years, and the thickness of the active layer has increased by 20-40 cm on the southern slopes of the Great Xing'an Mountains from the 1970s to 2000 (Jin et al., 2000). However, few studies have focused on possible consequences of permafrost degradation in this region to date. This work thus investigated potential changes in DOC export patterns by answering the following questions:

(1) What is the DOC load transported by discharge from the entire catchment?

(2) What is the relationship between runoff processes and concentrations, sources, and chemical characteristics of DOC?

2 Approach and methodology

2.1 Study area

Northern sections of the Great Xing'an Mountains in China are located along the southern margins of the continuous permafrost zone in Eurasia. The area represents the most remote region of the East Asia monsoon of the East Eurasian continent. The region includes approximately 8.245×10^3 km^2 of natural wetlands, representing a major proportion of cold temperate wetlands and an important reservoir of soil carbon and usable water resources for northeastern China.

The Fukuqi River, a second order branch of the Amur River, is located in the continuous permafrost of the northern slope of the Great Xing'an Mountains (Fig. 1). The catchment extends across an area of 287 km^2 with an annual mean temperature of −4.2 °C and a mean annual precipitation of 425 mm (1959-2013). Peatland covers the flat river valley and ranges in altitude from 500 to 580 m. Mountains surround the peatland and have a much steeper slope than the peatland (Fig. 1). The peat layer, which is approximately 0.3-0.4 m thick, is composed of typical organic soil with organic matter levels ranging from 40% to 60% and with porosity levels ranging from 60% to 20% near the surface. According to previous field surveys, the peatlands accounts for more than 90% of the total carbon stock in the catchment but covers only about one-third of the total area. The maximum thaw depth of the active layer, ranging from 60 to 80 cm, occurs usually in early August. Below the peat soil layer is mineral soil with a much lower organic content (< 5%) and soil porosity (< 10%) than the upperpeat soil. Sphagmum mosses (*S.capillifolium, S. magellanicum*) and sedges (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) are the dominant vegetation. The growing season is from May until late September. The upland mountains on both sides of the valley are extensively covered by mineral soil and gravels with little organic content due to the continuous logging and frequent fires during the past 60 years. The original coniferous forest has been replaced by planted young *Pinus sylvestris var. mongolica*. The maximum thaw depth of the forest ranges from 80 to 100 cm, which is slightly deeper than the peatland.

Figure 1

2.2 Sampling and monitoring program

Monitoring was conducted from early May to late September in 2012, 2013 and 2014. A gauging station to profile DOC concentrations and hydrological parameters was set for the lower reaches of the Fukuqi River (Fig. 1). Water samples were collected from the stream profile every 1–5 days with 200 ml polyethylene bottles. A higher sampling frequency was applied during flood events whereas a lower sampling frequency was using during periods of low water. Soil pore water in the peatland was collected from three sites located 50-100 m away from the main river channel on the 8th June, 30th June, 27th July and 25th August in 2013 (Fig. 1). When sampling, 100 ml samples of soil pore water were collected at 10 cm intervals along the active layer using ceramic soil pore water samplers (SIC20, Germany). Porewater was collected from the same 3-5 locations at each of the three sites for each sampling period. Due to the gradual thawing of the active layer during the growing seasons, the maximum sampling depths differed for each of the four sampling periods. The water samples were filtered through a 0.45-µm glass fibre membrane, and stored in 4℃ in the dark for at most seven days before analysis using a DOC analyser (C-VCPH, Shimadzu, Japan) (Guo et al., 2014). The river began to freeze after September in each year, and flow under the ice was not detected during the winter.

Discharge (Q) from through the gauging profile was calculated by measuring water level and flow velocity automatically using a water level monitor (Odyssey, New Zealand, accuracy: ±2 mm) and a flow meter (Argonaut-ADV, USA, accuracy: ±0.01 m s^{-1}). Air temperature and soil temperature at 0–1.0 m depth were also recorded by an automatic microclimate gauging tower (CS3000, Campbell, USA) set in the center part of the peatlands. Water level in the peatland was recorded continuously near the gauging tower with the same Odyssey monitor. The thaw depth of the peatland active layer was manually surveyed weekly with a 1.0-m stainless steel ruler (accuracy: 0.1 cm) at the same three sites. Information of the temperature (°C), electrical conductivity (mS cm^{-1}), and turbidity (NTU) in the sampling profile was logged continuously using a multi-parameter water quality sonde (6600EDS, YSI, USA). About one-fifth of the water quality data mainly in May and late September were lost because of equipment malfunction at low temperature. All the instruments were set to collect data every six hours while they were being deployed while they were being deployed.

2.3 Fluorescence measurements

Excitation-emission matrixes (EEMs) of the water samples were measured using a Hitachi F-7000 fluorescence spectrometer (Hitachi High Technologies, Japan) with a 50 W ozone-free Xenon arc lamp and R928P photomultiplier tube fitted as a detector. The spectrometer was set to collect signals using a 5-nm bandpass on excitation and emission monochromators at a canning speed of 3,200 nm min^{-1}. EEMs were recorded for excitation spectra of between 220 and 400 nm and for emission spectra of between 300 and 500 nm. To eliminate the inner-filter effect, samples were diluted with deionized water to a UV absorbance at λ= 254 nm of 0.2 absorbance units (cm^{-1}). Milli-Q water blank EEMs were subtracted from the sample EEMs to eliminated Raman scatter peaks. Then, the EEMs were normalized to the area under the Raman scatter peak (excitation wavelength of 350 nm) of a Milli-Q water sample run the same day. The fluorescence intensities measured were reported in Raman Units (RU) in this study.

Three spectral indices were calculated from the EEMs to quantify chemical characteristics of the dissolved organic matter The humification index (HIX) is defined as the ratio of the sum of λ_{em} = 435–480 nm to the sum of λ_{em} = 300–345 for excitation at 254 nm and quantifies the complexity and aromaticity of dissolved organic matter. High HIX values denote the presence of highly humified or more complex organic matter (Ohno, 2002). The fluorescence (FI) was the second index and is defined as the ratio of fluorescence emission intensities at 470 and 520 nm for excitation at 370 nm. The recommended FI for plant-derived organic matter is 1.3-1.4 and that for materials of microbial origin is 1.7-2.0 (McKnight et al., 2001) The third index we measured was the biological index (BIX), defined as the ratio of intensities at λ_{em} 380 nm and 430 nm for excitation at 310 nm. BIX ranges from 0.6 to 1.0 or greater generally, and is a complementary index for evaluating the relative contributions of microbial-derived organic matter (Huguet et al., 2009). Lower values mean proportionately less microbial-derived organic matter.

2.4 Estimation of DOC load and yield

A web-based program LOADEST was used to estimate the DOC load for the three years (https://engineering.purdue.edu/mapserve/LOADEST/). LOADEST uses linear regression models to identify relationships between discharge and DOC concentrations, and in turn to estimate daily DOC load by applying the statistical method of Adjusted Maximum Likelihood Estimation (AMLE), Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE), and least absolute deviation (LAD). In total, eleven models are used in the program, and the best one was automatically selected to fit the data on the base of Akaike Information Criterion (Park et al., 2015). In our study, 36, 35, and 31 measurements were used to calculate DOC loads for the years 2012, 2013, and 2014 respectively. Loads were estimated using the MLE method according to the standard error (SE) and the distribution of the residuals. The DOC yield was calculated as the load divided by the entire catchment area.

2.5 Statistical analyses

The mean and the standard deviation of the DOC concentrations in the stream and soil pore water, and the three fluorescence indices were statistically analyzed with the Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 13.0 software. The relationship between the hydrological factors and the DOC concentration and the fluorescence indices was examined by a two-tailed Pearson correlation and regression analysis, where the p-values were calculated to test for significance. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was also conducted to distinguish if the relationships between discharge and the DOC characteristics (concentration and fluorescence indices) were statistically different for different years, and if there were other factors controlling the DOC characteristics besides discharge.

3 Results

3.1 Environmental conditions

Substantial inter-annual and seasonal variations in precipitation were observed for the three years (Fig. 2). The total precipitation reached 202.5, 520.8 and 164 mm in 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. Based on our statistics on the regional climate dataset from 1970 to 2005, 2013 was an extremely wet year due to excessive rainfall occurring in the spring and summer. The total rainfall in 2012 was within a normal range while that for 2014 indicated an extreme dry year. Probably owing to the abundant rainfall in 2013, the air temperature during the growing season in this year with a mean value of 12.9℃, was lower than those of 2012 and 2014 (on average 13.7℃). However, mean values in all three years were within the average long-term range. We also found no significant differences in the maximum thaw depths of soil active layer for the three years. The standing water levels in the peatland close to the stream channel declined gradually across the growing seasons probably due to the deepening of active layer. Water levels in the peatland were always lower than peat surface during the three years of sampling.

Figure 2

3.2 DOC concentrations and loads

DOC concentrations in the Fukuqi River fluctuated considerably with stream discharge during the three growing seasons (Fig. 3). The mean DOC concentration in 2013 was significantly larger than that in 2012 and 2014 (Table 1). Great seasonal variability was clearly observed for all of the three years, which mainly resulted from the varied rainfall patterns as shown in Fig. 2. In the three years of measurements, the maximum concentration of 44.7 mg L^{-1} was found in the early spring of 2013 and was accompanied by the peak flood occurring during the three years. The estimated DOC loads and yields for the three years varied greatly (Table 1). The total load, as well as the DOC yield in the wet year of 2013 was about six times that of the extreme dry year of 2014. The annual load and yield in 2012 differed greatly compared with2014, but the estimated mean concentrations were quite similar. Monthly variability in loads was also found, with maximum values occurring either in May or August. The mean DOC load for the three years was 4.7 g m^{-2} yr^{-1}. Several large floods contributed the majority of the load. Statistically, nine flood events (maximum discharge > 1.0×10^6 m^3 d^{-1}) were responsible for 81% of the load while five floods with a discharge level > 2.0×10^6 m^3 d^{-1} accounted for 65% of the total load.

Figure 3

Table 1

Significant positive correlations were found between DOC concentrations and discharge for all three growing seasons (Fig. 4). However, results of covariance analysis suggested that the adjusted mean DOC concentrations after eliminating the influence of discharge were statistically different for the three years. This result suggested an inter-annual variability in the linear relationship between DOC concentration and discharge (Table 2). As indicated by Adj. R^2, about sixty percentage of the DOC variability could be explained by the discharge, and the percentage was very similar for the three years. However, the mean residuals for the three linear models were quite different. Tables 2 and 3 suggest that the greater mean residuals were accompanied by a wider concentration range. Large concentration fluctuations would lead to a decreased average predictive ability by discharge. DOC concentrations were positively related to turbidity and negatively related to conductivity ($n=68$, $p < 0.01$) while no significant relationship was found between the concentrations and air temperature or the soil temperatures of active layer.

Figure 4

Table 2

Table 3

3.3 Fluorescence indices

The three spectral indices varied considerably with discharge during the growing seasons (Fig. 5). There was a significant positive correlation between the HIX and logarithmic discharge but both FI and BIX were negatively correlated with discharge for (Fig. 6). HIX ranged from 5.52 to 16.41 with an average value of 10.38, revealing a high proportion of more humified components in the stream discharge DOC. FI and BIX values ranged from 1.43 to 1.62 and from 0.46 to 0.63 with average values of 1.52 and 0.54, respectively. The FI values indicate that DOC originated both from plant-derived organic matter and from microbial-mediated organic matter while the

BIX value denotes the presence of a low proportion of young organic matter from biological sources in the discharge (see Huguet et al., 2009). All three indices were closely related to DOC concentrations and hydrological variables during the entire study period. Only HIX also showed a significant relationship with soil temperature (Table 4). In spite of the great variations during the three growing seasons, the mean annual values of the three indices did not differ statistically for the three years according to the covariance analysis, which eliminated the influence of discharge (Table 5).

Figure 5

Figure 6

Table 4

Table 5

3.4 Concentrations and fluorescence indices of soil water

During the growing seasons 2013, soil porewater DOC concentrations in the three points presented similar vertical profiles. Maximum DOC concentrations were typically found at the depth of 20-30 cm in the organic soil layer while the minimum values were found at the deeper mineral layer (Fig. 7). The vertical variation in DOC concentrations could be clearly observed when the active layer reached the maximum depth in the early autumn. However, no significant relationship was detected between DOC concentration and soil temperature at different depths. The DOC concentrations in the upper organic soil layer increased considerably from early to late June, but did not change significantly from July to late August. Across the entire growing seasons, no significant relationship was found between the mean DOC concentration and the mean soil temperature in the whole profile ($p > 0.05$, n=4).

The HIX, FI, and BIX of soil pore water varied greatly with soil depth (Fig. 8). Pronounced changes in the three indices generally occurred at the depth where organic soil transitioned to the mineral soil. HIX values gradually decreased with depth while FI and BIX increased with depth. The fluorescence indices in the upper organic soil layer changed significantly during the growing seasons. However, no consistent from spring to autumn was found. The mean values for the three indices were 16.62, 1.41, and 0.46 respectively in 2013. The data indicated a much higher HIX level and a lower FI and BIX level in soil pore water than in the baseflow stream discharge. HIX values were significantly and positively correlated to DOC concentrations in soil pore water while FI and BIX were significantly but inversely and correlated with DOC concentrations ($n = 18$, $p < 0.01$).

Figure 7

Figure 8

4 Discussion

4.1 DOC concentrations and yield

DOC concentrations in boreal rivers have been reported to vary considerably according to differences in hydrology, soil type and topography (Andersson and Nyberg, 2008; Tunaley et al., 2016; Broder et al., 2017). Theoretically, the presence of organic soils in the catchment should contribute to higher DOC concentrations in connected rivers. However, no direct relationship between organic soil content and mean DOC concentration was extensively found across the boreal regions. In our study, the annual mean concentration, 15.4 mg L^{-1}, was in the middle of the range of concentrations reported from boreal regions, from 1.5 to 35.3 mg L^{-1} (Yates et al., 2016; Avagyan et al., 2016). The DOC yield from our catchment was estimated at 4.7 g m^{-2} yr^{-1}, which was in the lower range of estimates reported for permafrost region, which ranged from 1 to 35 g m^{-1} yr^{-1} (Fraser et al., 2001; Dinsmore et al., 2010; Moody et al., 2016). The mean DOC yield in our catchment was less than the net DOC loss reported from UK lands (2.1-11.5 g m^{-2} yr^{-1}) (Moody et al., 2013), but it was higher than in Finnish rivers (3.5 g m^{-2} yr^{-1}) (Räike et al., 2012), in the Yukon River in Alaska (1.4-3.7 g m^{-2} yr^{-1}) (Striegl et al., 2007), and in central Siberian rivers (2.8-4.7 g m^{-2} yr^{-1}) (Prokushkin et al., 2011). Pan Arctic rivers exported 32 Tg C yr^{-1} of DOC to the Arctic Ocean according to estimates by Kichlighter et al. (2013), which indicated a mean yield of 5.1 g m^{-2} yr^{-1} from the north Eurasian permafrost. Our results indicated there was a slightly lower DOC yield in the southern part of the Eurasian permafrost. However, our data are representative only of the region in northeastern China. More field studies are needed to better estimate DOC loads from the entire south Eurasia permafrost region.

Miao (2014) estimated the net ecosystem exchange (NEE) between peatland surfaces and the atmosphere using both carbon dioxide and methane fluxes was 30.59 ± 1.98 g m^{-2} yr^{-1} in the study catchment. Therefore, the estimated DOC yield in our study accounted roughly for 18.3% of the net ecosystem carbon balance in the entire catchment. As the upland mountains, extensively covered by mineral soils, likely export little DOC to the stream compared with the peatland, the actual DOC yield based on the extent of the peatland will be much higher than 4.7 g m^{-2} yr^{-1}. Therefore, the yield generated by our study is a very conservative estimate. Even so, our data still demonstrated the significant contribution of stream carbon export to the net peatland ecosystem carbon balance. Any disturbance altering DOC export processes and magnitudes will disrupt the balance between carbon sequestration and release in the Eurasia peatlands. The proportion of stream carbon export in our study was much higher than that in a northwest Russia river for which the DOC exported by streamflow accounted for 5.6-8.5% of the total carbon sequestration in the peatlands (Avagyan et al., 2016), but it was close to a peat catchment in Scotland, in which DOC represented a loss of 24% of NEE (Dinsmore et al., 2010).

4.2 Flow pathways, DOC sources and chemical characteristics

Peatlands in permafrost regions generally experience subsurface flows but not overland flows due to high rainfall infiltration into the thawed organic layer (Carey and Woo, 1997). In our study, the porosity of peat in the upper 40 cm layer was between 20-60%, which would necessarily allow rapid and high infiltration of rainfall. The infiltrating rainfall was blocked from further vertical flow by the frozen soil, and as a result flowed laterally towards the stream. Lateral subsurface flow was an essential prerequisite for the positive relationship between discharge and the DOC concentrations to avoid the dilution effect which would result from overland flow (Guo et al., 2015).

The three fluorescence indices, HIX, FI, and BIX, exhibited considerable fluctuations during rainfall-runoff events in our study, implying shifts in DOC sources and chemical characteristics during subsurface flow. The three indices varied vertically within the organic soil layer up to the mineral layer. Vertical trends were maintained throughout the growing season of 2013 (Fig. 8). This pattern made the indices good indicators of DOC sources. Given the significant correlation between the indices and discharge, we concluded that the DOC released during flood periods originated mostly from the upper organic soil layer, whereas the DOC during recession and baseflow periods originated mainly from the lower mineral layer. Carey and Woo (2001) described permafrost soil as a two-layer flow system based on the difference in hydraulic conductivity between the upper organic soil and lower mineral soil: Quickflow, defined as matrix flow or preferential flow in interconnecting soil pipes and rills, took place in the highly porous peat in the upper layer, while slowflow was laminar flow in the lower saturated mineral soils where flow velocities were orders of magnitude lower than quickflow. As the porosity declined exponentially in the transition from organic to mineral soil in the studied peatland, soil pore water in the upper organic soil with high concentrations of DOC should be transported by quickflow during floods, while baseflow conditions had much lower DOC concentrations from the deeper mineral soil.

Seasonal shifts in DOC sources and composition have been reported in previous studies in permafrost catchments (Spencer et al., 2008; O'Donnell et al., 2010). However, our results highlighted the importance of the shifts temporally during runoff event. In our study, the deepening of the soil active layer with thaw led to the presence of vertical discontinuity in hydraulic conductivity in the discharge-yield profile, and to shifts in DOC sources and chemical characteristics during runoff. Because there were only a few rainfall events in 2014, we were able to identify the effects of the gradual deepening of the active layer during the growing season as the thawing proceeded. Significant increases in BIX and FI values during baseflow occurred from the spring to the autumn in 2014 (Fig. 4). This implied a concomitant increase in the proportion of microbial-derived DOC as the active layer deepened. During thawing of the active layer, the hydraulic residence time and the DOC mineralization rate, as well as physical adsorption in the mineral soil would increase (Cronan and Aiken, 1985; Sebestyen et al., 2008), and this would alter DOC chemical characteristics under baseflow conditions. The fact that DOC in soil pore water exhibited higher HIX values and lower FI and BIX values compared to that in the baseflow discharge was direct proof of adsorption-mineralization in the mineral soil layer. DOC humification decreased and microbial-derived components increased when DOC was delivered by slowflow across the mineral soil. Our result is consistent with the study of Prokushkin et al. (2007) who also found higher levels of microbially transformed and/or derived material export due to the presence of a deeper active layer in the summer and autumn in Siberia. Changes in biochemical composition (decreases in the lignocellulose complex; increases in the hydrophilic fraction) were also confirmed by Kawahigashi et al. (2004). Based on these observations, a 9-11% reduction in DOC load due to permafrost degradation was predicted in the Yukon River by 2050 (Walvoord and Striegl, 2007), and an increase in dissolved inorganic carbon was also hypothesized (Striegl et al., 2005). From these observations we infer that deepening of the active layer in a warming climate conceivably could reduce DOC export by baseflow, as well as alter DOC chemical characteristics to more structure-simple microbial-derived components in the study region.

The HIX index for DOC showed no clear seasonal trend in the anomalously dry year of 2014. Even a minor flood caused a large increase in HIX, implying the sensitivity of DOC chemical characteristics to the shift in the primary flowpath from qucikflow to slowflow. The previous analysis had highlighted the importance of the seasonal thawing of the active layer to flowpaths and DOC chemical characteristics. Covariance analysis showed that the discharge quantity was the sole factor leading to inter-annual variations in the DOC chemical characteristics. There was no significant difference in the maximum thaw depths of the active layer for any of the three years (Fig. 2), which was likely the reason why inter-annual effect of active layer thawing could not be distinguished. In total, we conclude that there were different controlling factors on DOC chemical characteristics depending on different temporal scales. Long-term field investigations are crucially needed to evaluate in-depth the influence of permafrost thaw on prevailing flowpaths and chemical characteristics of DOC.

4.3 Discharge and DOC export

We found a significant positive relationship between DOC concentration and stream discharge, which is consistent with results observed in other permafrost regions (Hinton et al., 1998; Petrone et al., 2007; Balcarczyk et al., 2009; Koch et al., 2013). The positive relationship occurred in both the wet and the dry year, suggesting that DOC export from the studied catchment is a transport-limited process. Specifically, DOC transport capacity was mainly related to processes that controlled runoff, for example flow path, rate of runoff and lag time. As described earlier, the flowpath-shift was an equally important mechanism contributing to the positive relationship between discharge and DOC concentrations. Our conclusion is supported by both DOC model simulations (Neff and Asner, 2001; Wu, et al., 2014) and field experiments (Tipping et al., 1999), reporting linear increases in DOC concentrations with increasing amounts of subsurface flow.

It may be hypothesized that DOC is being generated in the peatland in amounts large enough to make up for the loss of the DOC exported by successive floods in the growing seasons. It is noteworthy that DOC concentrations were consistently high in stream discharge during successive big floods in the autumn of 2012 and the spring of 2013. Meanwhile, the DOC concentrations in the organic soil layer of the peatland remained at a stable high level about 40 mg L^{-1} through the growing seasons. Successive rainfalls and seasonal temperature variations did not result in decreased concentrations in the peatland (Fig. 7). These data demonstrate the large DOC productive potential of the peat soil.

The regression slopes for the positive relationships between DOC and discharge showed large inter-annual variations (Fig. 4). The results of covariance analysis indicated that were other factors besides discharge quantity underlay inter-annual variations. The high sensitivity of DOC production and degradation to temperature was well established (see Kalbitz et al., 2000; Moore et al., 2008). However, in our study no significant relationships were found between the mean temperature and the mean residual concentrations in the regression formulations for all three years (Table 3). Therefore temperature could not explain the residual variations. Precipitation also was shown to be of great importance for DOC dynamics in boreal peatlands (for example Olefeldt et al., 2013; Pumpanen et al., 2014). Discharge during flood events can mobilize large quantities of pre-event water stored in the riparian zone (Kirchner, 2003; Winterdahl et al., 2011), and both the time interval of two successive rainfalls and the quantity of the antecedent rainfall could influence DOC concentrations in the second flood. It is possible that rainfall frequency during the growing seasons could exert a cumulative effect on annual DOC dynamics. However, our data did not provide conclusive evidence and more detailed and longer study is needed in this regard. Nevertheless, the positive relationship between annual discharge and annual mean DOC concentrations ($p < 0.05$, n=3) (Fig. 9) provided a simple tool to estimate annual DOC load in the catchment.

Figure 9

5 Conclusions

Eurasian permafrost serves as an important potential carbon pool for the atmosphere and for linked aquatic and ocean ecosystems. Investigations of DOC responses in permafrost peatland could be used to predict the ecological consequences of climatic change in these regions. Our study investigated the loads and determinants of DOC export from a peatland catchment along the southern margins of Eurasian permafrost. The catchment exhibited a relatively low DOC load compared to other permafrost regions, and the yield estimates were an important contribution for estimating global fluvial carbon export. DOC export in our study catchment was transport-limited process as indicated by the positive correlation between discharge and DOC concentrations in both wet and dry years. Field investigations indicated that the source of the DOC and its chemical characteristics were greatly influenced by the flowpath shifts between the upper organic soil layer and the lower mineral layer. The shifts were closely related to the vertical soil structure and seasonal thawing of the active layer. Deepening of active layer following permafrost degradation would increase the content of microbial-originated DOC in baseflow discharge by increasing the relative contribution from the lower mineral soil layer to the DOC pool. Our study has provided limited field data on DOC dynamics in the southern region of Eurasian permafrost. Additional more intensive studies are needed to improve our understanding and predictions of the dynamics of DOC under future climate change.

Acknowledgements

The work was supported by National Key Research and Development Program of China (2016YFA0602303), National Natural Science Foundation of China (41571097， 41730643), Key of Frontier Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences (QYZDJ-SSW-DQC013), Research Program of Northeast Institute of Geography and Agroecology, Chinese Academy of Science (IGA-135-05).

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Table 1. Mean annual DOC loads, concentrations and yields estimated by LOADEST program for 2012-2014.

Period	**Load (kg)** *SE*			**Concentration (mg L^{-1})** *CV (%)*			**Yield (g m^{-2})** *SE*		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
May	1388	66502	4238	9.00	35.49	15.04	0.08	6.02	0.40
	161	*7479*	*194*	*39.3*	*25.2*	*30.5*	*0.009*	*0.13*	*0.06*
June	5917	3728	3574	16.53	17.92	15.88	0.62	0.39	0.37
	619	235	*164*	*30.4*	*26.0*	*16.4*	*0.02*	*0.07*	*0.07*
July	3372	12228	4056	14.08	16.76	15.02	0.36	1.32	0.44
	268	*1261*	*191*	*26.9*	*19.6*	24.0	*0.09*	*0.04*	*0.07*
August	9385	14475	2194	13.35	16.14	11.32	1.01	1.56	0.24
	982	*1394*	*95*	*48.1*	*49.8*	*12.7*	*0.03*	*0.15*	*0.03*
September	8788	3875	1977	11.12	13.49	10.09	0.77	0.38	0.19
	870	*471*	*106*	*48.3*	*26.7*	*11.3*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.03*
Annual	6092	19022	3211	13.26	19.57	13.48	2.84	9.68	1.64
	423	1521	*89*	*38.6*	*29.4*	*19.0*	*0.18*	*0.38*	*0.26*

Table 2 Results of covariance analysis (ANCOVA) between discharge and the DOC concentrations for the 2012-2014 sampling periods.

Source	**Sum of squares**	**df**	**Mean squares**	**F.**	**Sig.**
Corrected model	2895.334	3	965.111	41.213	0.000
$Log_{10}Q$	2026.994	1	2026.994	86.559	0.000
Year	303.294	2	151.647	6.476	0.002
Error	2294.932	98	23.418		

DOC concentrations and $log_{10}Q$ are dependent variable and covariate respectively; Year denotes fixed factor; Adjusted mean annual concentrations for the three years are 15.25±0.88, 18.32±0.84, and 14.22±0.81 mg L^{-1} in turn.

Table 3. Results of linear regression analysis between discharge and the DOC concentrations for the 2012-2014 sampling periods.

Model	**2012**			**2013**			**2014**		
	DF	**Sum of Squares**	**Mean Square**	**DF**	**Sum of Squares**	**Mean Square**	**DF**	**Sum of Squares**	**Mean Square**
Regression	1	690.85	690.85	1	1582.96	1582.96	1	271.18	271.18
Residual	34	558.21	16.45	33	1032.80	31.30	29	185.92	6.41
Total	35	1249.06		34	2615.76		30	457.10	

Table 4. Correlation analysis of the three fluorescence indices with hydrological and climatic factors.

		DOC	Q	Conductivity	Turbidity	T_{air}	T_{soil}
HIX	Pearson	0.708**	0.609*	0.451**	−0.592**	0.342	0.395*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.115	0.02
	n	92	92	68	68	92	92
FI	Pearson	−0.594**	−0.606**	−0.477**	0.469**	0.353	0.389
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.001	0.203	0.128
	n	92	92	68	68	92	92
BIX	Pearson	−0.64**	−0.707**	−0.488**	0.322*	−0.027	0.384
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.012	0.823	0.129
	n	92	92	68	68	92	92

DOC is dissolved organic carbon; Q is stream discharge; T_{air} is the average air temperature over the past three days; T_{soil} is the average soil temperature of the active layer; "**" denotes $p < 0.01$; "*" denotes $p < 0.05$

Table 5. Results of covariance analysis (ANCOVA) between discharge and the fluorescence indices for the study period.

Index	Source	Sum of squares	df	F.	Sig.
HIX	$Log_{10}Q$	296.045	1	70.315	0.000
	Year	9.318	2	1.107	0.335
FI	$Log_{10}Q$	0.097	1	63.490	0.000
	Year	0.007	2	2.128	0.125
BIX	$Log_{10}Q$	0.084	1	86.098	0.000
	Year	0.004	2	1.850	0.163

The indices, HIX, FI, and BIX, are set as dependent variables; $log_{10}Q$ is covariate; Year denotes fixed factor.

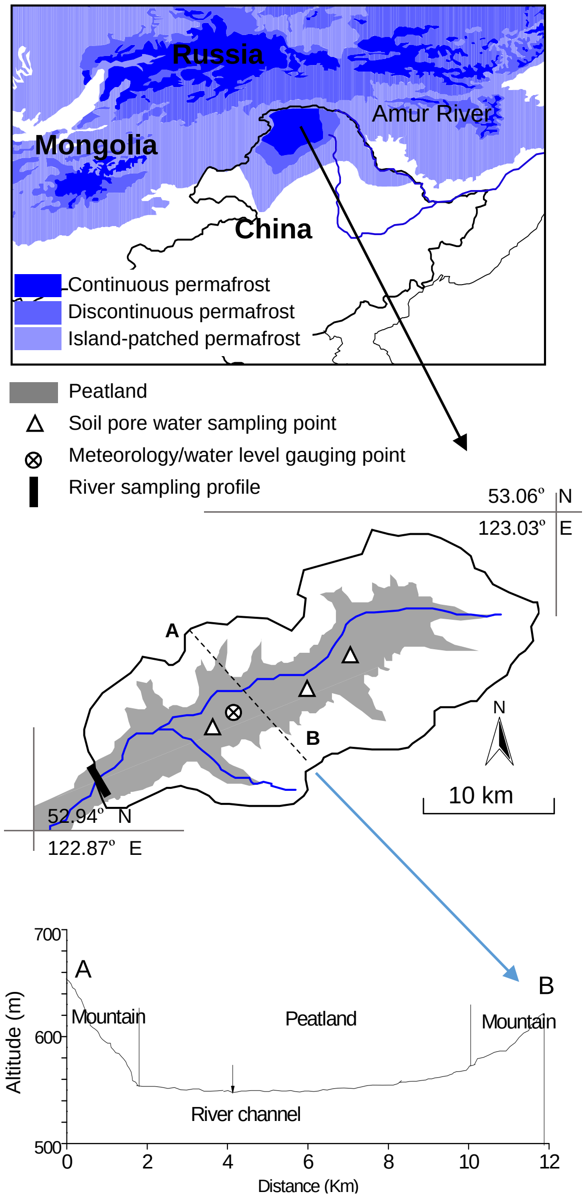

Figure 1: Geographic location of the study area

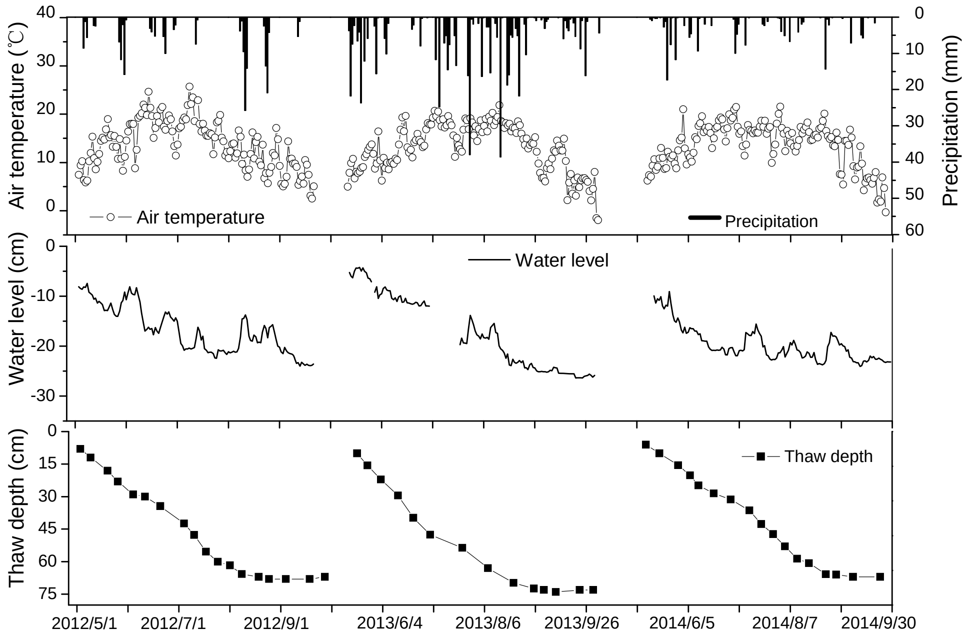

Figure 2: Air temperature, precipitation, water levels in peatland, and thaw depth observed during the growing seasons of 2012 to 2014.

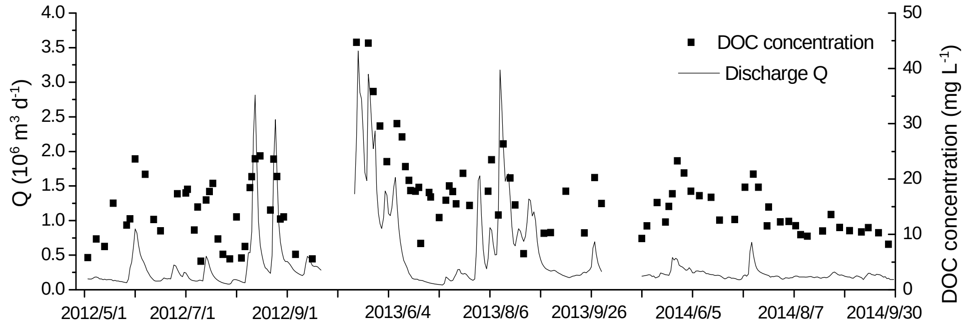

Figure 3: Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) concentrations and discharge (Q) observed during the growing seasons of 2012 to 2014.

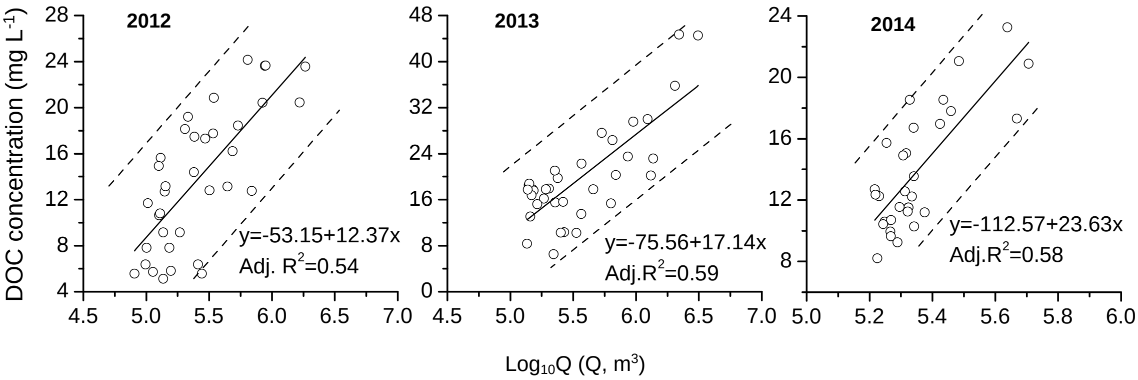

Figure 4: Relationships between discharge (Q) and the DOC concentrations for 2012-2014 sampling periods.

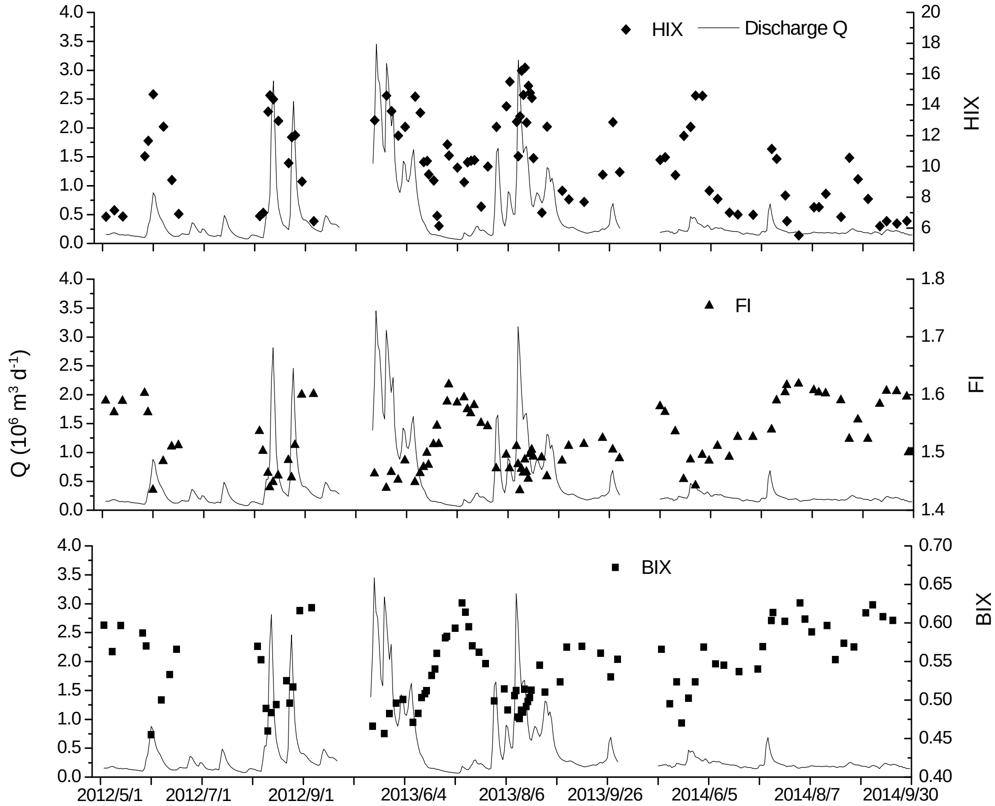

Figure 5: Dynamics of the three spectral indices following discharge (Q) during the 2012-2014 sampling period.

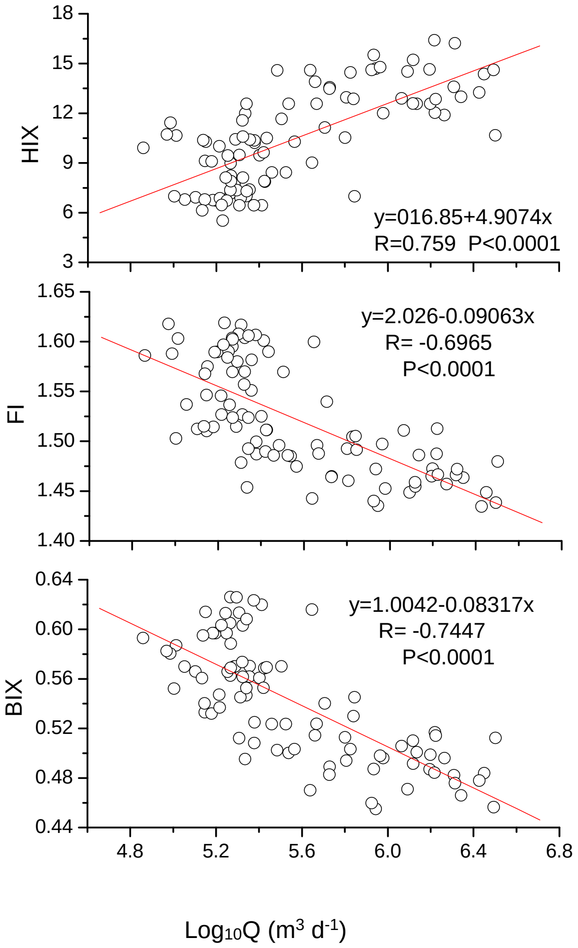

Figure 6: Relationships between discharge (Q) and the three indices during the 2012-2014 sampling period.

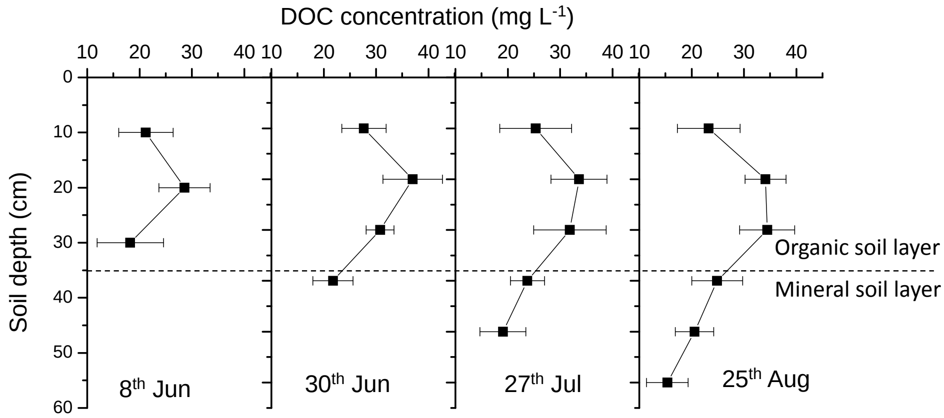

Figure 7: DOC concentrations in soil pore water along the soil profile in 2013.

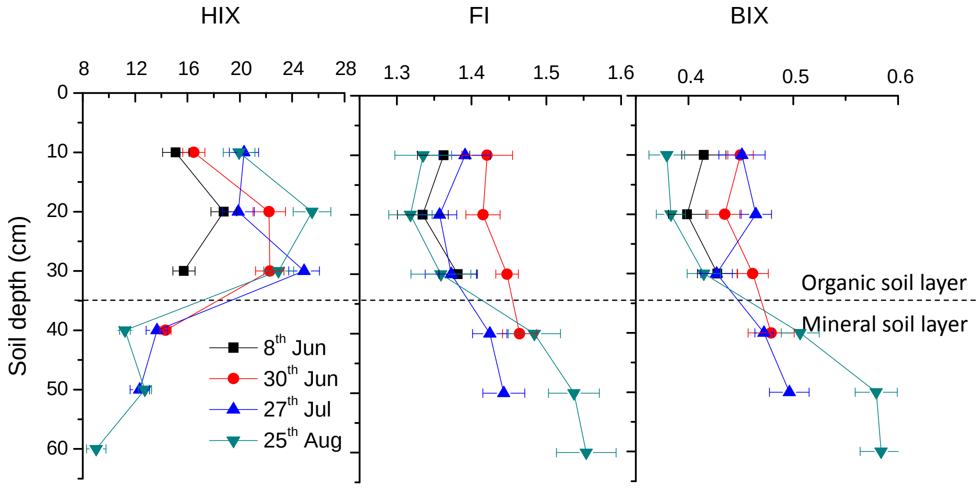

Figure 8: Vertical distribution of the three spectral indices for soil pore water along the soil profile in 2013.

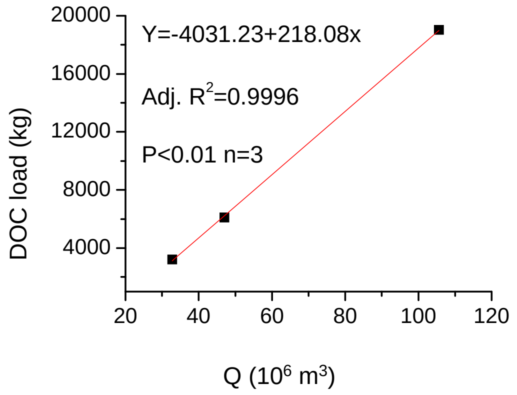

Figure 9: Relationship between annual discharge (Q) and DOC load for the three years.