

EL DESAFIAMENT DEL CANVI CLIMÀTIC A L'ALBUFERA

I Jornada de la Comissió Científica
de la Junta Rectora del P.N. de l'Albufera

València, 28 de gener de 2022



IV. LA MITIGACIÓ DEL CANVI CLIMÀTIC A L'ALBUFERA



EL DESAFIAMENT DEL CANVI CLIMÀTIC A L'ALBUFERA

I Jornada de la Comissió Científica
de la Junta Rectora del P.N. de l'Albufera

València, 28 de gener de 2022



UNIVERSITAT
DE VALÈNCIA



ICBiBE

Institut Universitari Cavanilles
de Biodiversitat i Biologia Evolutiva

El papel de los humedales mediterráneos en la mitigación de las causas y los efectos del cambio climático

Antonio Camacho

Grup de Limnologia – ICBiBE - Universitat de València

antonio.camacho@uv.es



LOS SERVICIOS DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS

LOS SERVICIOS ECOSISTÉMICOS SON LAS CONTRIBUCIONES DIRECTAS O INDIRECTAS QUE LOS ECOSISTEMAS Y LA BIODIVERSIDAD HACEN AL BIENESTAR HUMANO



EVALUACIÓN
DE ECOSISTEMAS
DEL MILENIO
DE ESPAÑA

ECOSISTEMAS Y BIODIVERSIDAD DE ESPAÑA PARA EL BIENESTAR
HUMANO

Fuente: EME. <http://www.ecomilenio.es/>

ABASTECIMIENTO

Contribuciones
suministradas por la
estructura biótica o geótica
de los ecosistemas



REGULACIÓN

Beneficios indirectos
obtenidos a partir de la
regulación de los procesos
ecológicos



CULTURALES

Beneficios no materiales
obtenidos por el contacto
con los ecosistemas





Medidas frente al Cambio Climático

Mitigación

Reducir los efectos del Cambio Climático.



Reducción de gases de efecto invernadero



Captura de carbono



Uso de energías renovables



Transporte sostenible

Se complementan

Adaptación

Reducir la vulnerabilidad de los ecosistemas al Cambio Climático.



Reforestación



Cultivos variados



Protección de infraestructuras



Respuesta a emergencias

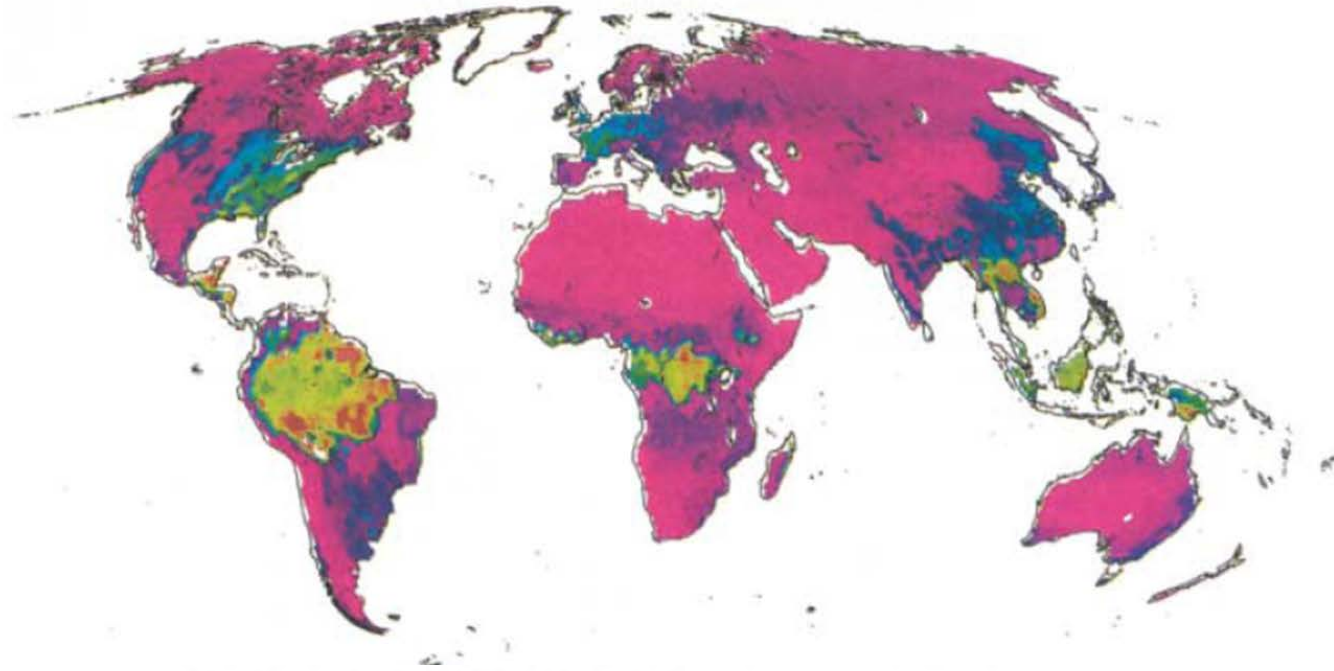
<https://www.lifeadaptamed.eu/>

SBN - EL SECUESTRO DE CARBONO Y LA REDUCCIÓN DE GEI

EL CICLO DEL CARBONO en los ecosistemas es relevante para:

- ▶ Las principales funciones ecosistémicas
- ▶ Los servicios ecosistémicos (**regulación climática**)

SECUESTRO DE CARBONO



*Journal of
Ecology* 2004
92, 189–202

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Understanding and managing the global carbon cycle

JOHN GRACE

School of GeoSciences, University of Edinburgh, Darwin Building, Edinburgh EH9 3JU, UK

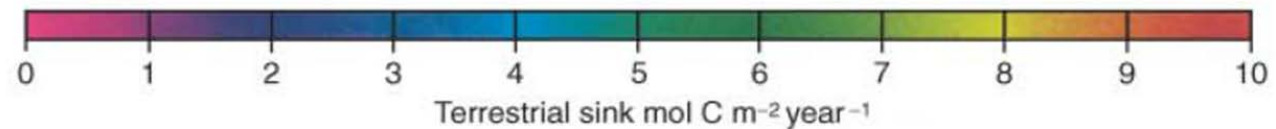
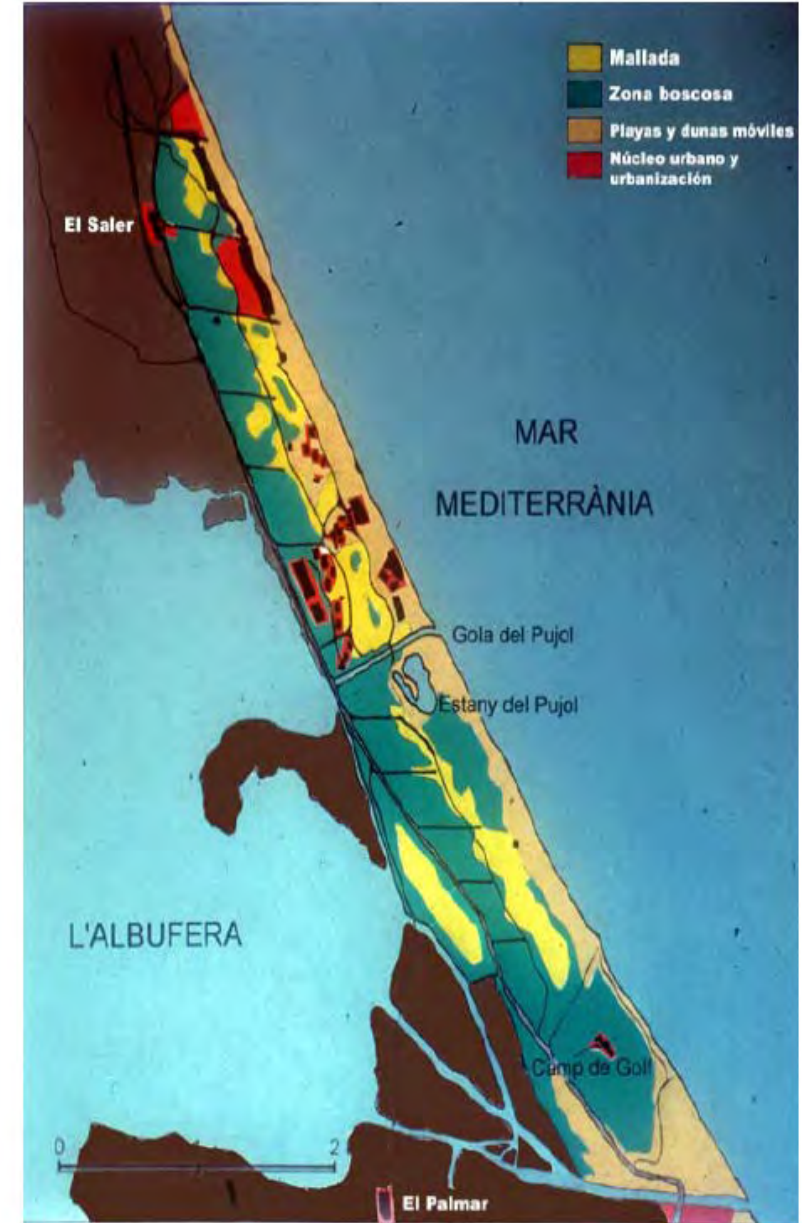


Fig. 4 The terrestrial carbon sink according to the model of Lloyd (1999). To be compared to Fig. 2 (noting that $1 \text{ mol CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ year}^{-1} = 12 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ year}^{-1}$). (Reproduced with permission from Lloyd 1999.)



LOS ECOSISTEMAS DEL P.N. DE L'ALBUFERA Y SU POTENCIAL DE CAPTACIÓN DE C

- Bosque y matorral
- Dunas móviles y playas
- Marinos



LOS ECOSISTEMAS DEL P.N. DE L'ALBUFERA Y SU POTENCIAL DE CAPTACIÓN DE C

Ecosistemas acuáticos (L'Albufera, mallades, ullals, estanys, sèquies....)



LOS ECOSISTEMAS DEL P.N. DE L'ALBUFERA Y SU POTENCIAL DE CAPTACIÓN DE C

Ecosistemas acuáticos (L'Albufera, mallades, ullals, estanys, sèquies....)



BALANCES DE C Y EMISIONES DE GEI DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS ACUÁTICOS

doi:10.1038/nature12760

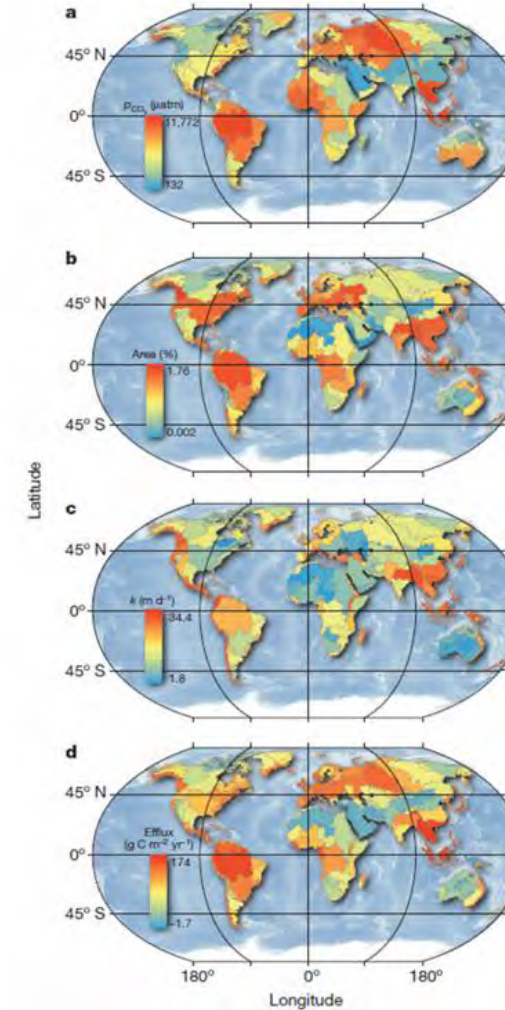
Global carbon dioxide emissions from inland waters

Peter A. Raymond¹, Jens Hartmann^{2*}, Ronny Lauerwald^{2,3*}, Sebastian Sobek^{4*}, Cory McDonald⁵, Mark Hoover¹,
David Butman^{1,6}, Robert Striegl⁶, Emilio Mayorga⁷, Christoph Humborg⁸, Pirkko Kortelainen⁹, Hans Dürr¹⁰, Michel Meybeck¹¹,
Philippe Ciais¹² & Peter Guth¹³

Carbon dioxide emissions from inland waters are estimated at 1.76 GtC yr⁻¹, or 0.002 GtC yr⁻¹ per person. The emission rate is just 1.76% of the global carbon dioxide emission rate.



Global carbon dioxide emissions from inland waters are estimated at 1.76 GtC yr⁻¹, or 0.002 GtC yr⁻¹ per person. The emission rate is just 1.76% of the global carbon dioxide emission rate.



BALANCES DE C Y EMISIONES DE GEI DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS ACUÁTICOS

_id=TWT_NatureNews

nature International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video | For Authors

Archive | Volume 529 | Issue 7586 | Editorial | Article

NATURE | EDITORIAL

عربي

Blue future

Coastal wetlands can have a crucial role in the fight against climate change.

19 January 2016 | Corrected: 17 February 2016

PDF | Rights & Permissions

Over the past decade, scientists and policymakers have joined efforts to create a science-based framework under the auspices of the United Nations to protect our remaining tropical forests. These carbon-rich ecosystems help to moderate the climate and serve as a treasure trove of biodiversity and a resource for local and indigenous peoples. Governments across the tropics have begun to incorporate forest conservation into their climate and development plans. Now it is time to do the same with coastal wetlands.

Some 2.4–4.6% of the world's carbon emissions are captured and sequestered by living organisms in the oceans, and the UN estimates that at least half of that sequestration takes place in 'blue-carbon' wetlands. Often occupied by seagrass and mangroves, these saltwater ecosystems promote healthy fisheries and sequester carbon in their soils. Mangroves also stave off erosion and serve as the first line of defence against powerful storms as well as saltwater intrusion into local groundwater resources. The world has lost more than one-third of its mangroves over the past several decades, and more succumb each year to shrimp farms, rice paddies and palm plantations, as well as to tourism and real-estate development. There's money to be made, but it's the environment that pays.

Nascent efforts are under way to halt this degradation, and a few pioneering projects have already

Related stories

- Nations approve historic global climate accord
- Is the 2 °C world a fantasy?
- Combined climate pledges of 146 nations fall short of 2 °C target

[More related stories >](#)

Recent | Read | Commented

- 24 hours at the X-ray factory
Nature | 29 March 2016
- Largest ever study of transgender teenagers kicks off
Nature | 29 March 2016
- Sugar tax could sweeten a market failure
Nature | 29 March 2016

Newsletter

The best science news from *Nature* and beyond, direct to your inbox every day.

Global carbon dioxide emissions from inland waters

Peter A. Raymond¹, Jens Hartmann^{2*}, Johnny Lauridsen^{3,4*}, Sebastian Sobel^{5*}, Cory McDonald⁶, Mark Hoover⁷, David Butman^{8*}, Robert Struyf⁹, Emilio Mayrhofer¹⁰, Christoph Humborg¹¹, Pirkko Kortelainen¹², Hans Dier¹³, Michel Meybeck¹⁴, Philippe Casso¹⁵ & Peter Gosh

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) transfer from inland waters to the atmosphere, known as CO₂ evasion, is a component of the global carbon cycle. Global estimates of CO₂ evasion have been hampered, however, by the lack of a framework for estimating the inland water surface area and gas transfer velocity and by the absence of a global CO₂ database. Here we report regional variations in global inland water surface area, dissolved CO₂ and gas transfer velocity. We obtain global CO₂ evasion rates of 1.8–2.2 petagrams of carbon (PgC) per year from streams and rivers and 0.2–2.2 PgC yr⁻¹ from lakes and reservoirs, where the upper and lower limits are respectively the 5th and 95th confidence interval percentiles. The resulting global evasion rate of 2.1 PgC yr⁻¹ is higher than previous estimates, owing to a larger stream and river evasion rate. Our analysis predicts global hotspots in stream and river evasion, with about 70 per cent of the flux occurring over just 20 per cent of the land surface. The soonest inland water CO₂ is still not known with certainty and more studies are needed to research the mechanisms controlling CO₂ evasion globally.

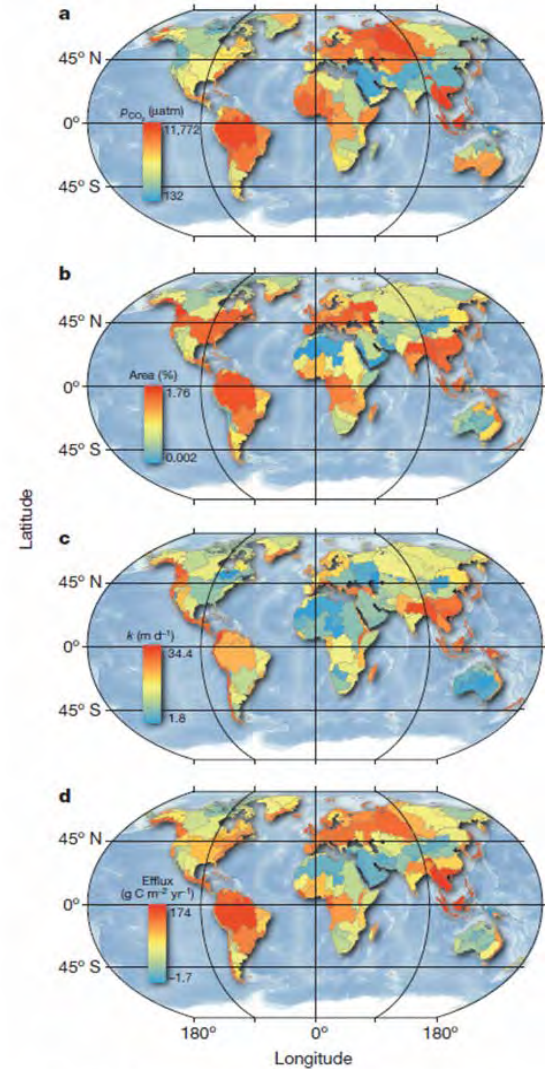


Figure 1 | Maps of stream and river gas exchange parameters. a, P_{CO_2} ; b, effective surface area; c, stream gas transfer velocity; d, CO₂ efflux (area normalization is with respect to the area of each COSCAT region).

BALANCES DE C Y EMISIONES DE GEI DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS ACUÁTICOS

id=TWT_NatureNews

Buscar

nature International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video | For Authors

Archive | Volume 529 | Issue 7586 | Editorial | Article

NATURE | EDITORIAL

عربي

Blue future

Coastal wetlands can have a crucial role in the fight against climate change.

19 January 2016 | Corrected: 17 February 2016

PDF | Rights & Permissions

Over the past decade, scientists and policymakers have joined efforts to create a science-based framework under the auspices of the United Nations to protect our remaining tropical forests. These carbon-rich ecosystems help to moderate the climate and serve as a treasure trove of biodiversity and a resource for local and indigenous peoples. Governments across the tropics have begun to incorporate forest conservation into their climate and development plans. Now it is time to do the same with coastal wetlands.

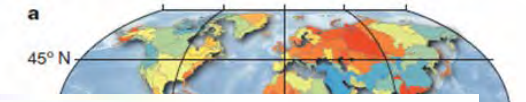
Some 2.4–4.6% of the world's carbon emissions are captured and sequestered by living organisms in the oceans, and the UN estimates that at least half of that sequestration takes place in 'blue-carbon' wetlands. Often occupied by seagrass and mangroves, these saltwater ecosystems promote healthy fisheries and sequester carbon in their soils. Mangroves also stave off erosion and serve as the first line of defence against powerful storms as well as saltwater intrusion into local groundwater resources. The world has lost more than one-third of its mangroves over the past several decades, and more succumb each year to shrimp farms, rice paddies and palm plantations, as well as to tourism and real-estate development. There's money to be made, but it's the environment that pays.

Nascent efforts are under way to halt this degradation, and a few pioneering projects have already

Related stories

- Nations approve historic global climate accord
- Is the 2 °C world a fantasy?
- Combined climate pledges of 146 nations fall short of 2 °C target

[More related stories >](#)



PCO₂
x (area

normalization is with respect to the area of each COSCAT region).



BALANCES DE C Y EMISIONES DE GEI DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS ACUÁTICOS



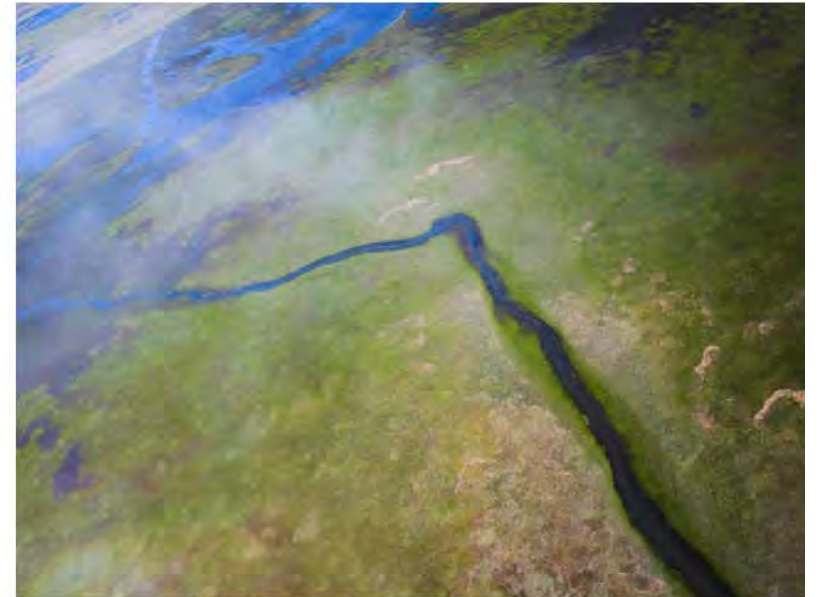
NEWS FEATURE

An unseen carbon sink

Wetlands store vast amounts of carbon, but efforts to make them eligible for credits under a global climate treaty could prove tricky. **Melanie Lenart** reports.

Cattails and marsh grasses fringe a kidney-shaped pond in Ohio's Olentangy River Wetlands Research Park. In the distance, a blue heron takes wing. This 50-acre site — created 15 years ago from bulldozed land — is now a thriving ecosystem, home to migratory and resident birds, as well as fish, amphibians and plants. As a reconstructed wetland, it's also a man-made sink for carbon dioxide.

While the Olentangy site has been sequestering CO₂ since its creation, other sites have been doing so for thousands of years. Globally, wetlands store an estimated 300 to 700 billion tons of carbon¹. "The existing storage of carbon in wetlands approaches the amount of carbon you have in the atmosphere," says Jon Kusler, associate director of the Association of State Wetland Managers, a US-based non-governmental organization. "We have a lot of carbon storage there and we're not paying any attention to it at all." Most of this is locked up in peatlands, a subtype



Wetlands store an estimated 300 to 700 billion tons of carbon globally.

Blue Carbon Related Activities in International Agreements and Fora to Date

Blue Carbon Policy Working Group
Background Document
1st Workshop
12-14 July, 2011

Sponsored by The Linden Trust for Conservation



BALANCES DE C Y EMISIONES DE GEI DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS ACUÁTICOS

- ▶ En un sentido amplio (definición de Ramsar), los lagos y humedales ocupan del **4 al 6% de la superficie terrestre**.
- ▶ Pero en general se encuentran entre los **ecosistemas más productivos** de la Tierra. (**PPR estimada de $4-9 \times 10^{15}$ g ps por año**), pero pueden incluir entre **24-40 % de las emisiones globales de metano**.
- ▶ Debido a sus altas **tasas de procesos biológicos**, determinados por la presencia de agua, los humedales pueden actuar como **fuelle o sumidero de carbono**, contribuyendo de manera significativa al **balance atmosférico del carbono**.
- ▶ Los humedales son uno de los **reservorios de carbono** más importantes del planeta.
- ▶ Su efecto como sumidero o emisor de GEI es variable en función del **tipo y estado de conservación**.
- ▶ En el **IPCC** se han considerado fundamentalmente las **turberas, las zonas intermareales y los manglares** ("Mangrove ecosystems alone could store as much as 20 billion tonnes of carbon, equivalent to more than 2 years of global carbon emissions")

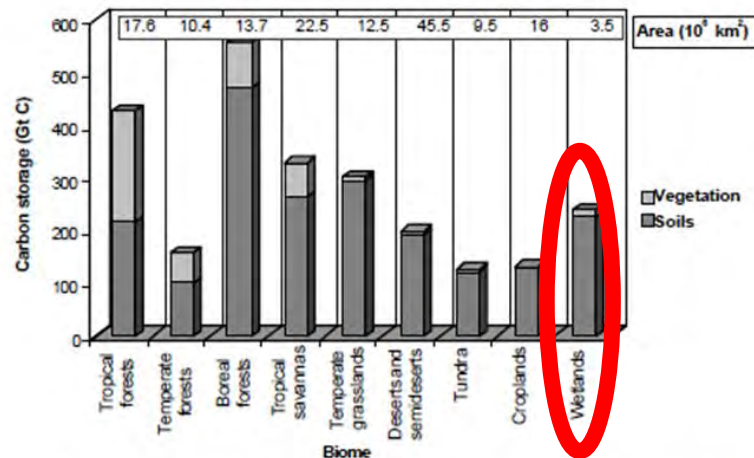
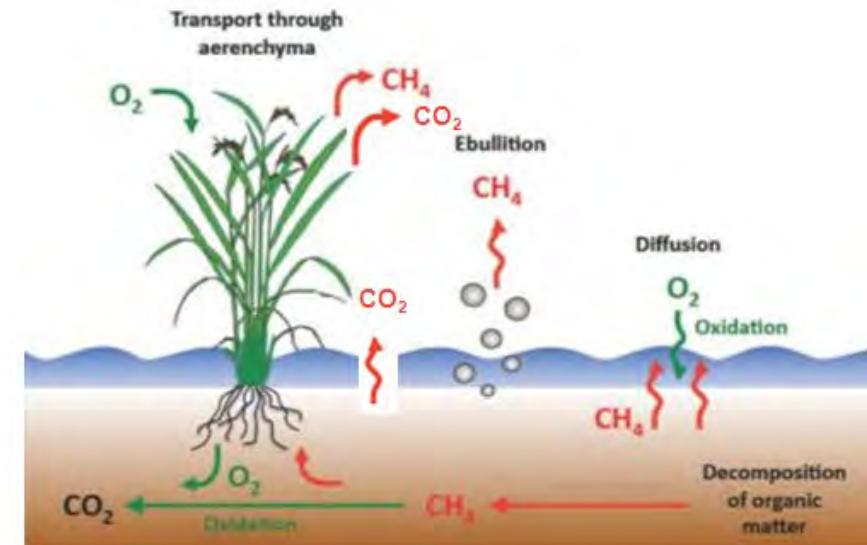
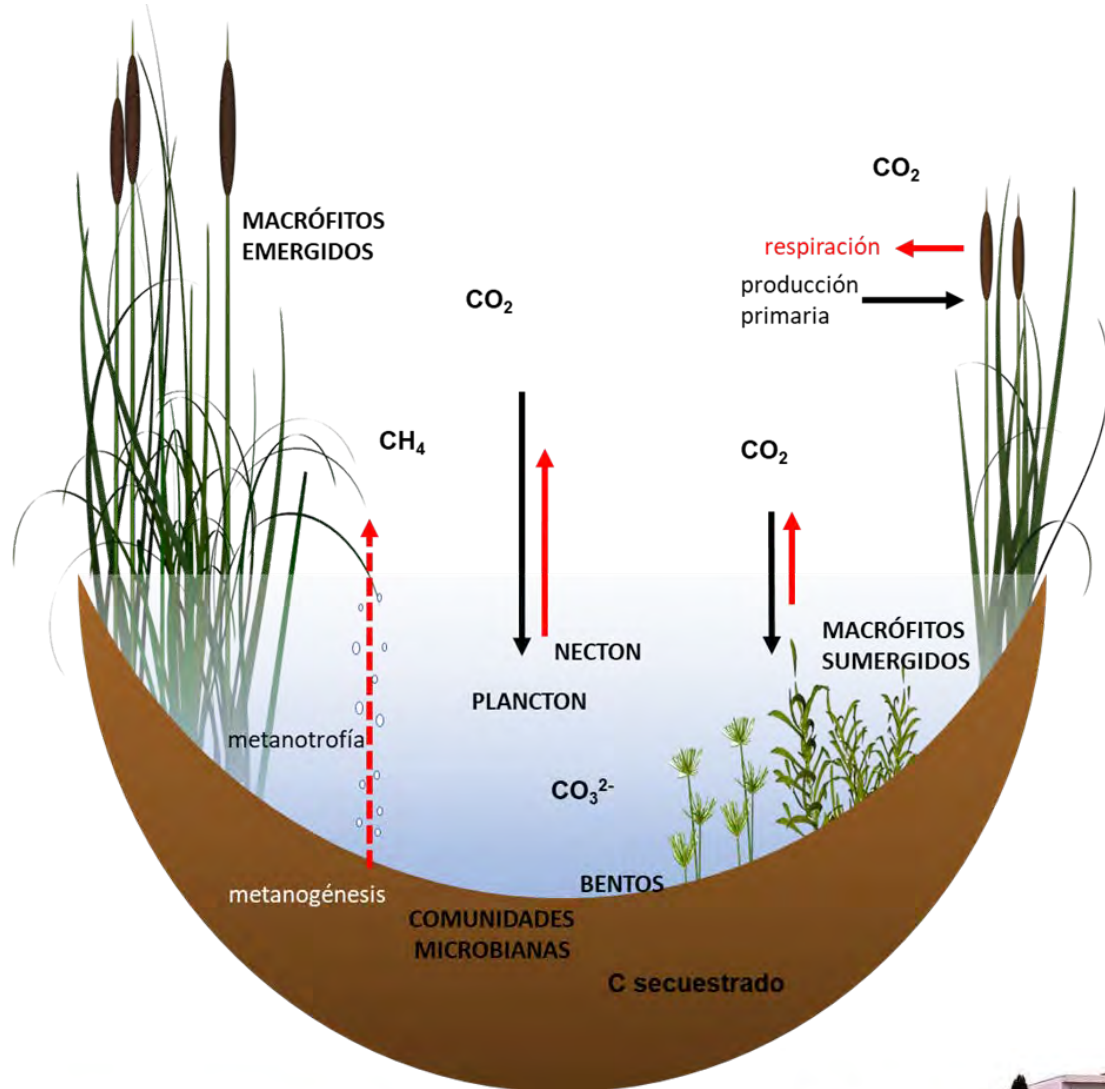


Figure 4. Soil organic carbon storage and area of different global biomes (drawn with data from WBGU^{3,2}).



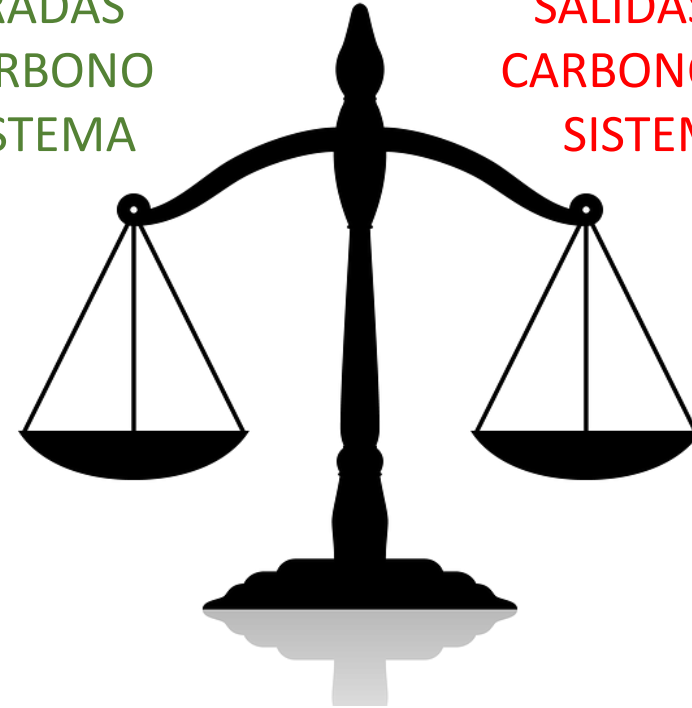
BALANCES DE C Y EMISIONES DE GEI DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS ACUÁTICOS



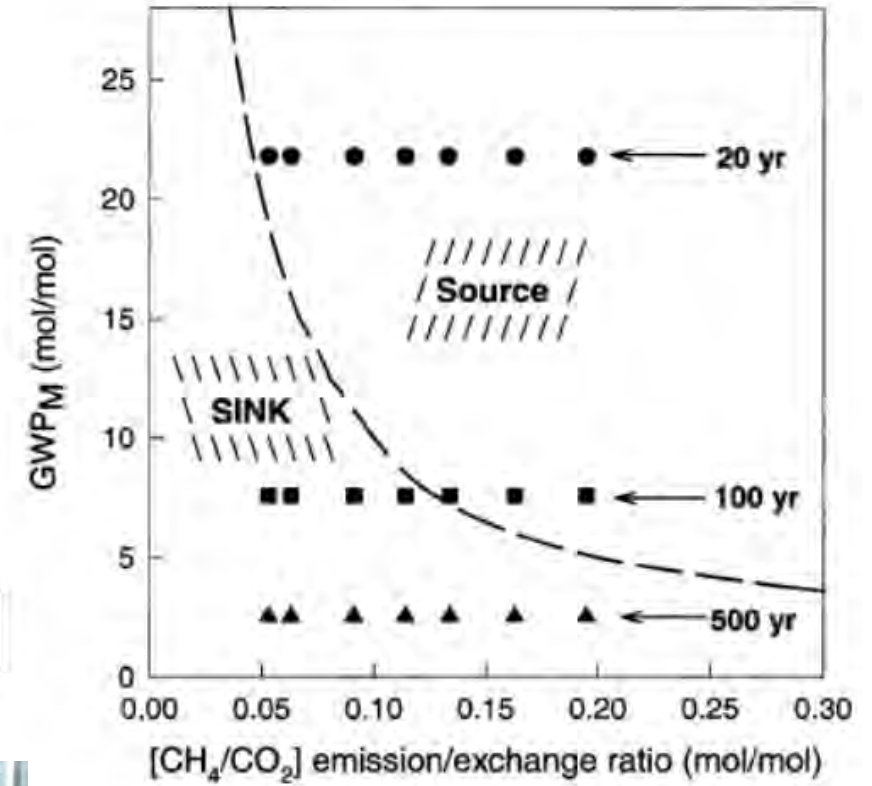
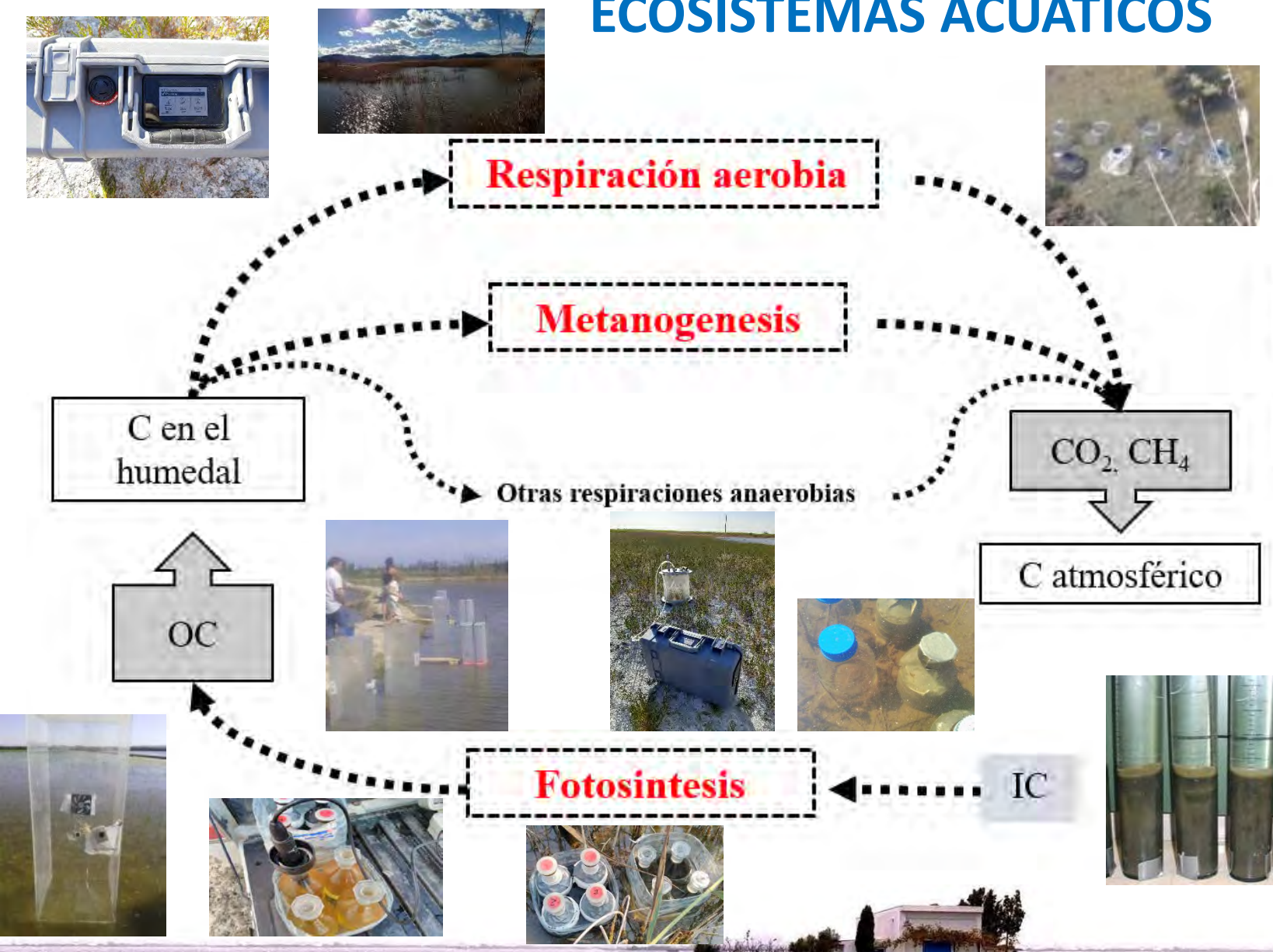
Aproximación metabólica

ENTRADAS
DE CARBONO
AL SISTEMA

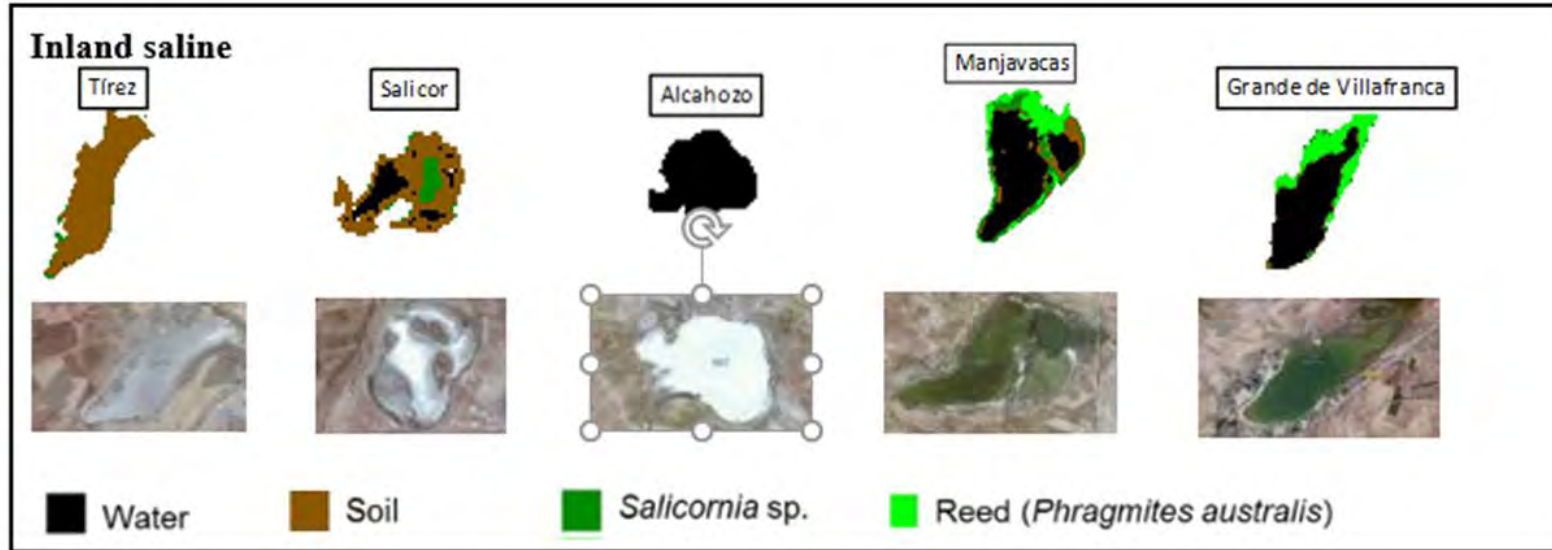
SALIDAS DE
CARBONO DEL
SISTEMA



BALANCES DE C Y EMISIONES DE GEI DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS ACUÁTICOS



BALANCES DE C Y EMISIONES DE GEI DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS ACUÁTICOS



+ entradas)

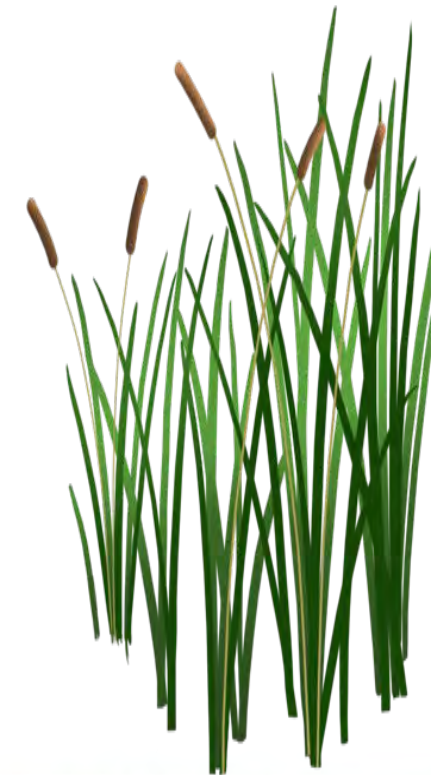
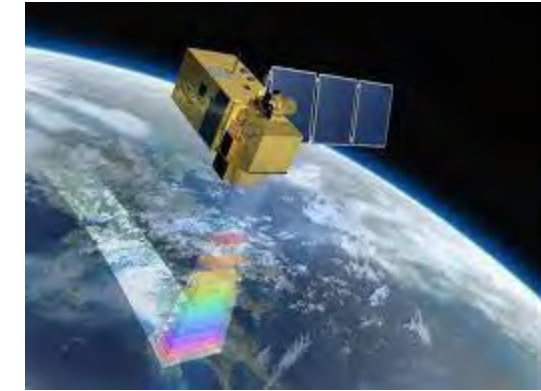


Table 1 Examples of redox reactions used in the microbial degradation of OM^a

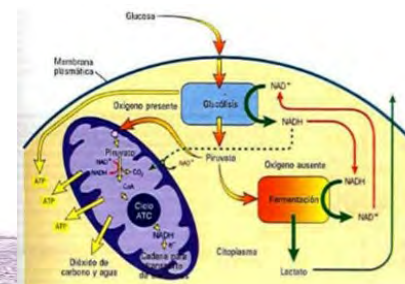
Process	Substrates		Final products		$-\Delta G^0$ (kJ/mole e^- , pH = 7)
	e^- donor	e^- acceptor			
Aerobic respiration	OM	O ₂	CO ₂	H ₂ O	125
Denitrification	OM	NO ₃ ⁻	CO ₂	N ₂	112
Manganese reduction	OM	Mn(IV)	CO ₂	Mn(III), Mn(II)	95
Iron reduction	OM	Fe(III)	CO ₂	Fe(II)	24
Fermentation	OM	OM	CO ₂	LMWOM, H ₂	5–60
Sulfate reduction	LMWOM	SO ₄ ²⁻	CO ₂	S ²⁻	18
Methanogenesis	LMWOM, H ₂	LMWOM, CO ₂	CO ₂	CH ₄	14–28

^aThe general principle of these metabolic processes is that organisms gain energy by transferring electrons from an electron (e^-) donor to an e^- acceptor. The e^- donor has to be more reduced than the e^- acceptor to allow energy gain. The difference in degree of reduction or oxidation between the e^- donor and acceptor is roughly proportional to the energy gain. $-\Delta G^0$ indicates the energy yielded from the listed processes. Values of $-\Delta G^0$ are related to specific reactions under standard conditions in Zehnder AJB and Stumm W (1988) *Geochemistry and biogeochemistry of anaerobic habitats*. In Zehnder AJB (ed.) *Biology of Anaerobic Microorganisms*, pp. 1–38, New York: John Wiley & Sons, and should only be used for comparison between the different processes in the table. OM and LMWOM denote OM and low molecular weight OM (i.e., fermentation products), respectively.

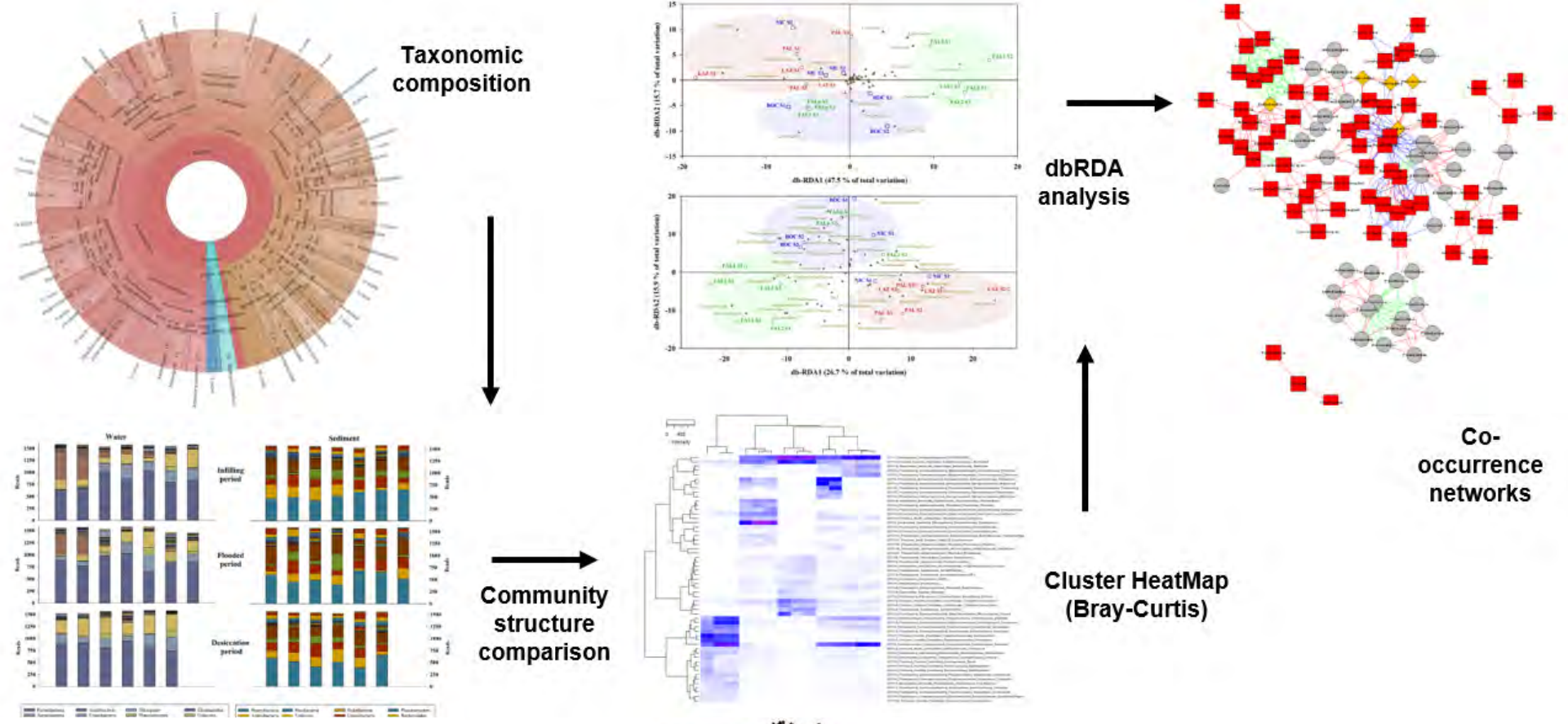
Methane

D Bastviken, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

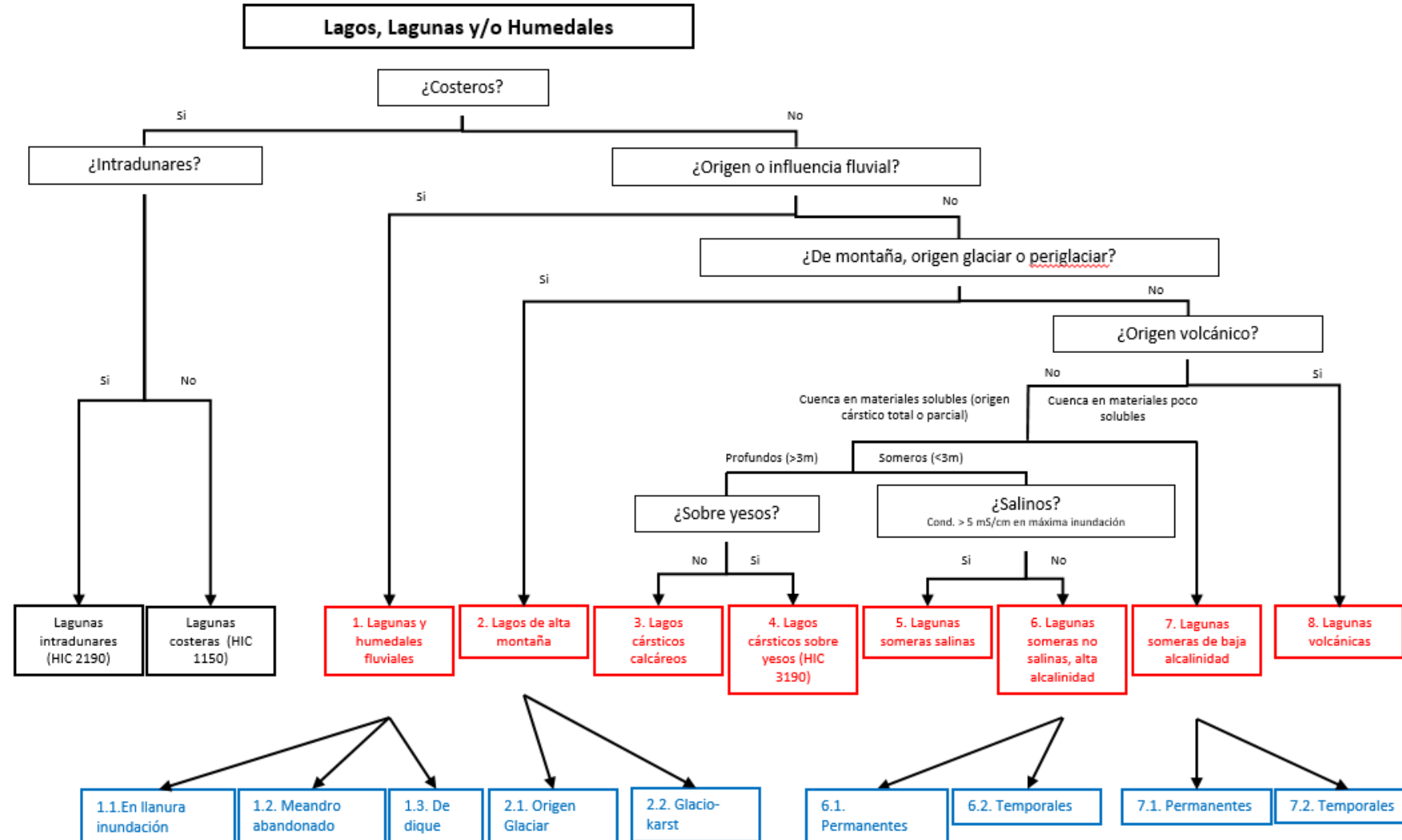
© 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.



SEGUIMIENTO DE LA EVOLUCIÓN DE LAS COMUNIDADES MICROBIANAS DE AGUA Y SUELO, PRODUCTORES PRIMARIOS Y PARÁMETROS ABIÓTICOS DEL AGUA Y SEDIMENTOS



BALANCES DE CARBONO – TIPO DE HUMEDAL

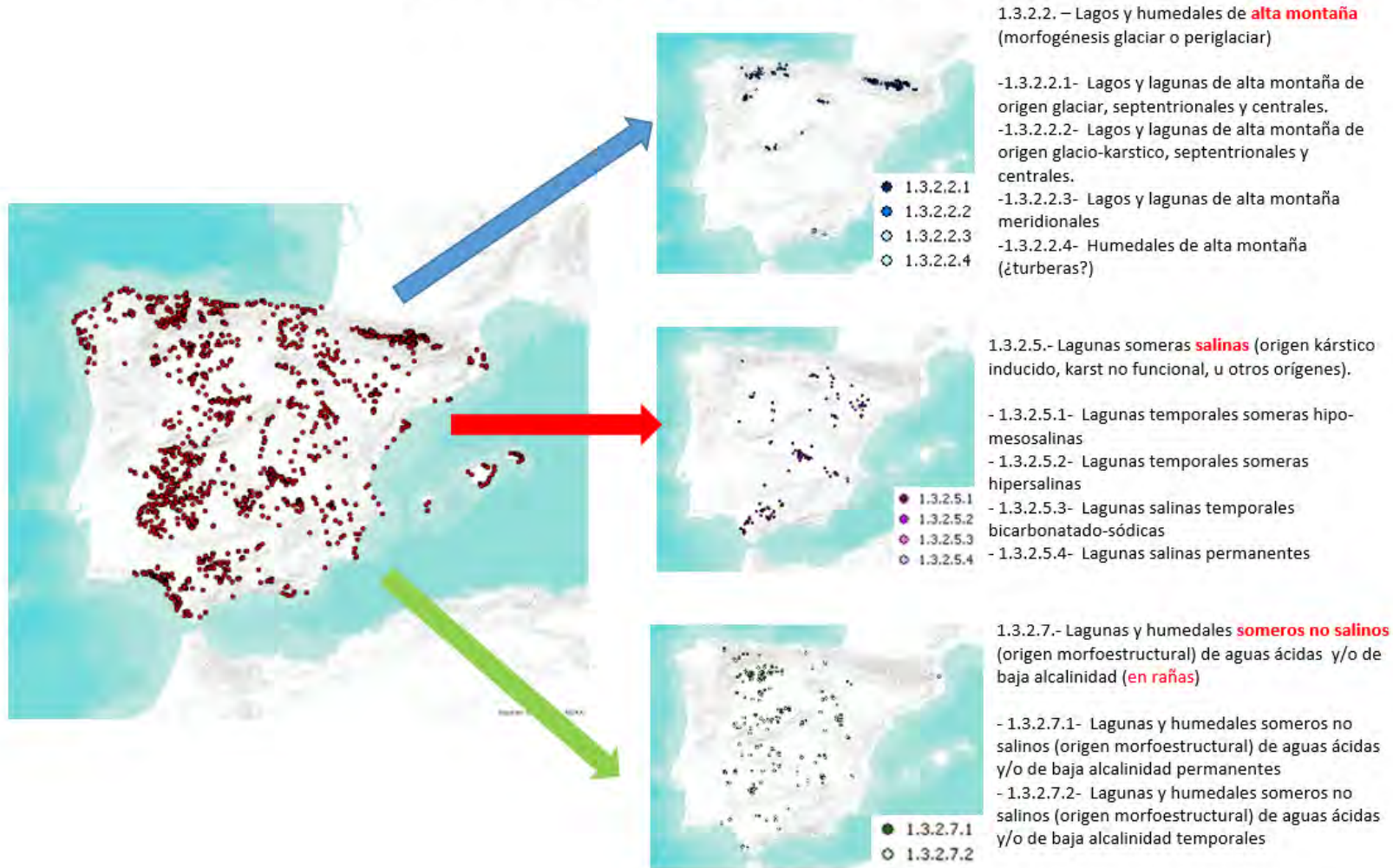


Camacho A. *et al.* 2019. "Bases técnicas para un sistema de seguimiento del estado de conservación de los tipos de hábitat en España". MITECO

https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/ecosistemas-y-conectividad/Seguimiento_habitats_metodologia.aspx

BALANCES DE CARBONO – TIPO DE HUMEDAL

MetaBase de datos de lagos y humedales españoles Universitat de València



PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Carbon metabolic rates and GHG emissions in different wetland types of the Ebro Delta

Daniel Morant¹, Antonio Picazo¹, Carlos Rochera¹, Anna C. Santamans¹, Javier Miralles-Lorenzo¹, Alba Camacho-Santamans¹, Carles Ibañez², Maite Martínez-Eixarch², Antonio Camacho^{1*}

¹ Cavanilles Institute for Biodiversity and Evolutionary Biology, University of Valencia, Paterna, Spain;
² IRTA - Institute of Agrifood Research and Technology, Sant Carles de la Ràpita, Spain

* antonio.camacho@uv.es

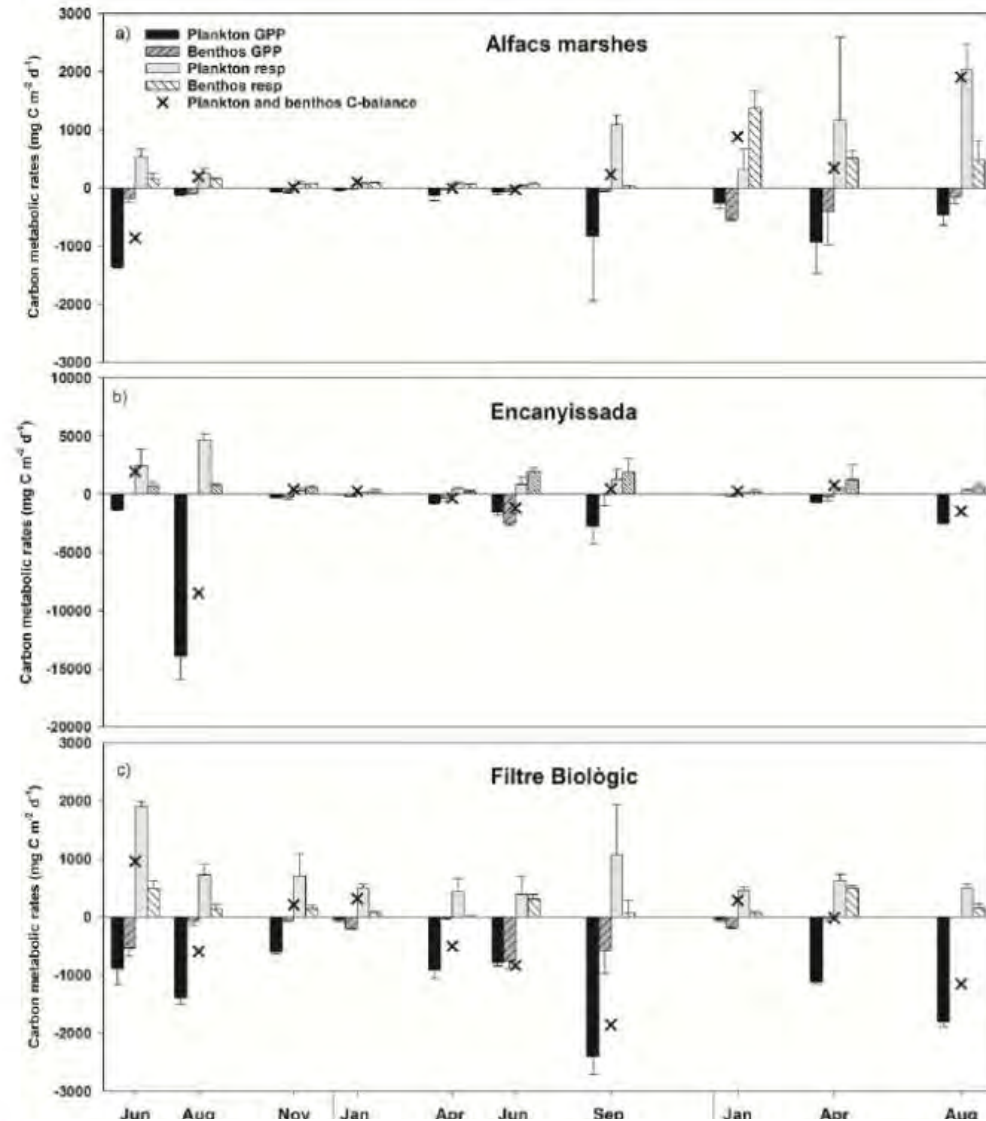


OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Morant D, Picazo A, Rochera C, Santamans AC, Miralles-Lorenzo J, Camacho-Santamans A, et al. (2020) Carbon metabolic rates and GHG emissions in different wetland types of the Ebro Delta. PLoS ONE 15(4): e0231713. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0231713>



Fig 3. Rates of the C-processes (Gross Primary Production–GPP-, and aerobic respiration) for plankton and benthos during the studied period in the three sampling sites, as well as the joint C-balance for plankton and benthos at each sampling date. a) ALFA, b) ENCA, c) FBIO. n = 4 per sampling date and metabolic process. Negative values mean a C-sink effect, and positive values mean a C-source effect. Narrow bars show the standard deviation. Note the differences in scales.



INFLUENCIA DE LAS VARIABLES AMBIENTALES SOBRE LOS BALANCES DE CARBONO

EL EQUILIBRIO ENTRE EMISIONES Y RETENCIÓN DE CARBONO PUEDE
DEPENDER SIGNIFICATIVAMENTE DE :



INFLUENCIA DE LAS VARIABLES AMBIENTALES SOBRE LOS BALANCES DE CARBONO



Methane Emissions in Spanish Saline Lakes: Current Rates, Temperature and Salinity Responses, and Evolution under Different Climate Change Scenarios

Antonio Camacho*, Antonio Pérez, Carlos Rojeras, José C. Santamaría, Diana Muñoz, Javier Miralles-Lamaza and Andrés Castillo-Escrevá

EMISIONES DE METANO

Incremento exponencial con la temperatura

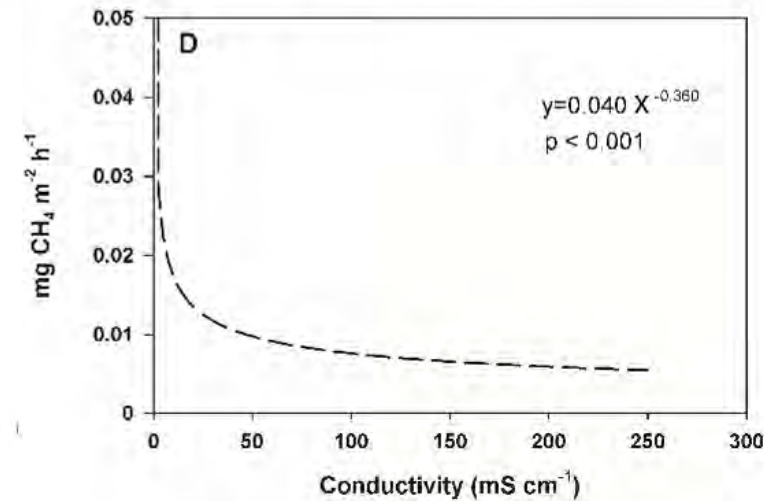
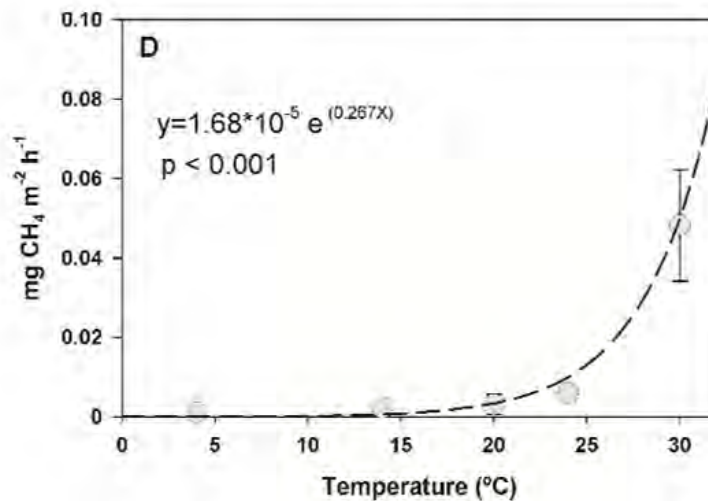


La liberación de metano aumenta con la temperatura

Descenso exponencial con la salinidad



La liberación de metano se reduce con la salinidad

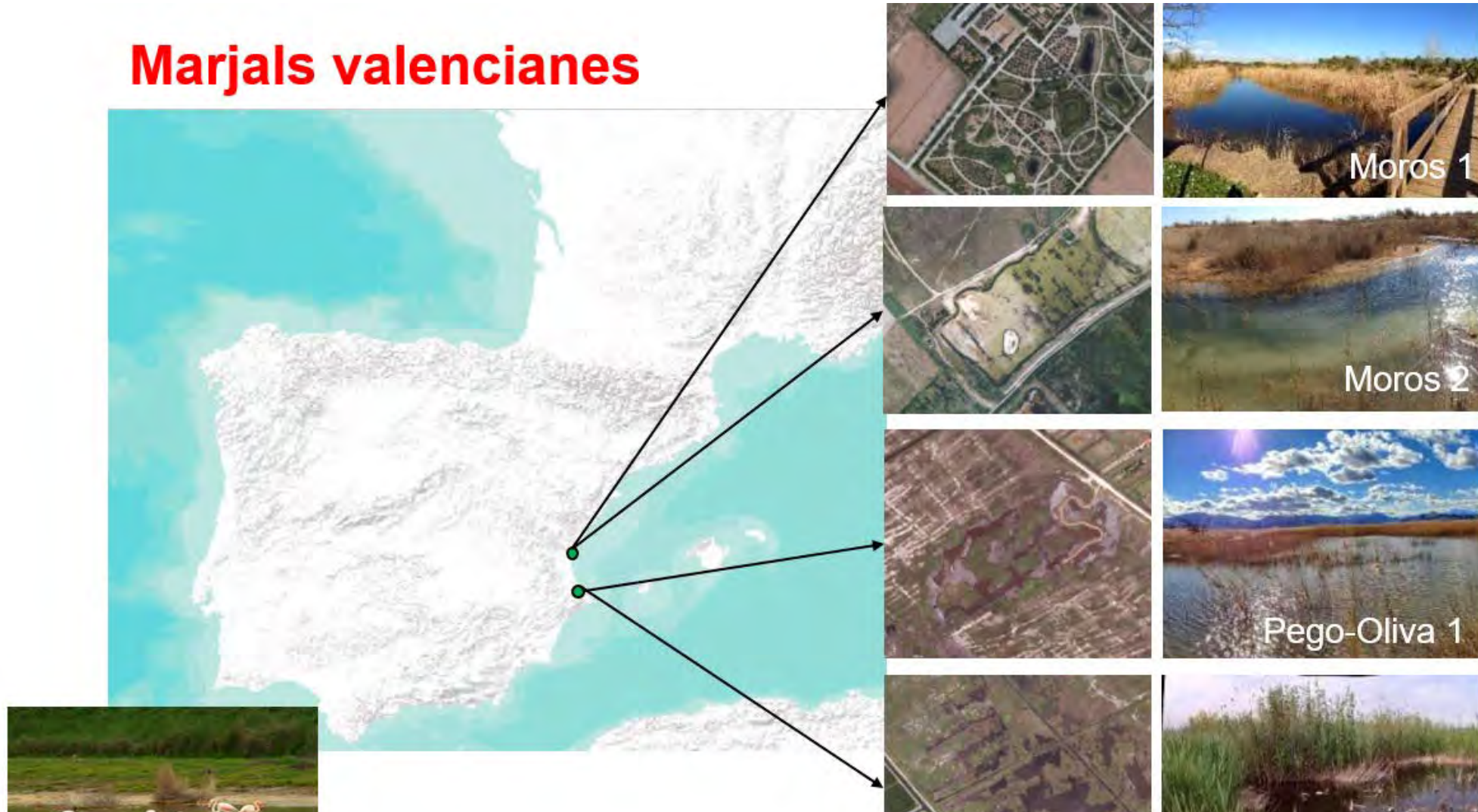


Camacho *et al.* (2017). *Water* 9: 659

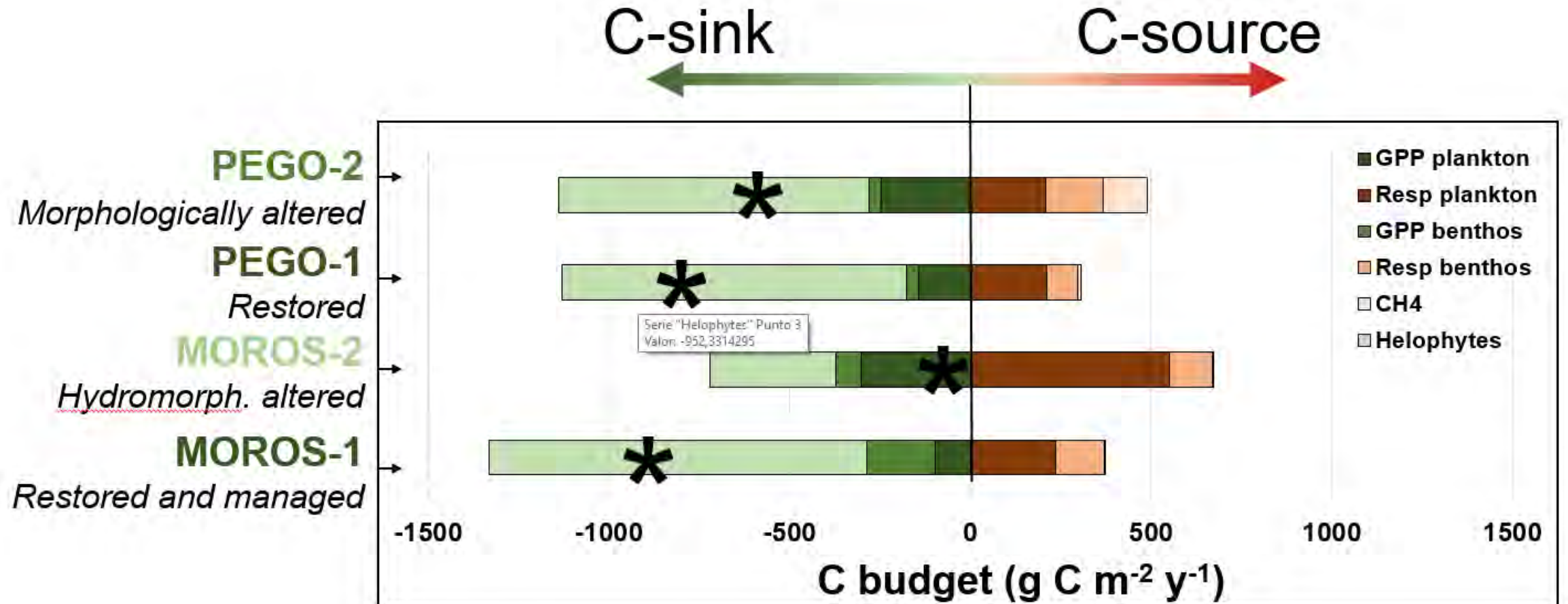


INFLUENCIA DEL ESTADO DE CONSERVACION SOBRE LOS BALANCES DE CARBONO Y LA MITIGACIÓN

Marjals valencianes



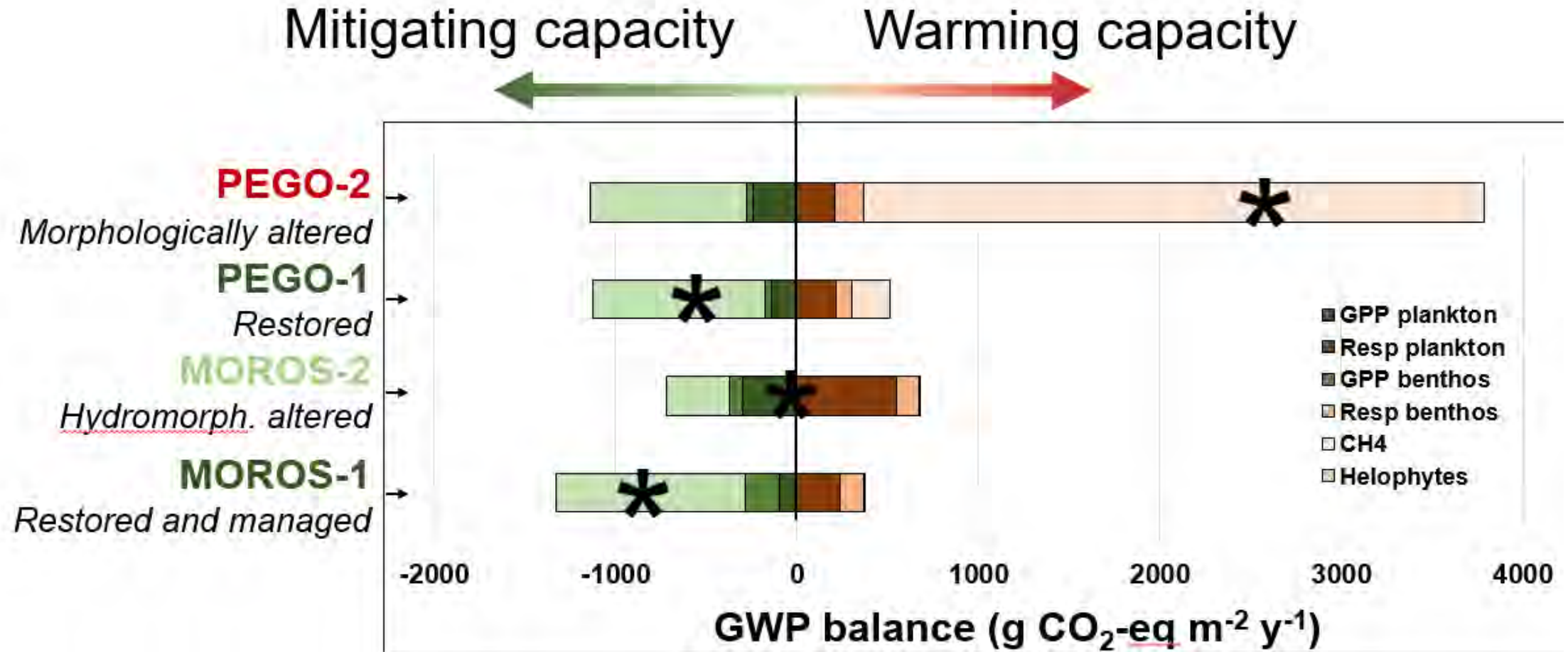
INFLUENCIA DEL ESTADO DE CONSERVACION SOBRE LOS BALANCES DE CARBONO Y LA MITIGACIÓN



Morant, & Camacho. *Inland Waters* (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1080/20442041.2020.1772033>



INFLUENCIA DEL ESTADO DE CONSERVACION SOBRE LOS BALANCES DE CARBONO Y LA MITIGACIÓN



Morant, ... & Camacho. *Inland Waters* (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1080/20442041.2020.1772033>



INFLUENCIA DEL ESTADO DE CONSERVACION SOBRE LOS BALANCES DE CARBONO Y LA MITIGACIÓN

MOROS-1

Restored, managed



PEGO-1

Restored



MOROS-2

Hydrom. altered



PEGO-2

Morph. altered



RESTORATION
Mitigating capacity



ALTERATION
Warming capacity

Morant, ...& Camacho. *Inland Waters* (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1080/20442041.2020.1772033>



INFLUENCIA DEL ESTADO DE CONSERVACION SOBRE LOS BALANCES DE CARBONO Y LA MITIGACIÓN



FLUVIAL PONDS AND WETLANDS
Llanos de la Herrada (Soria)



SALINE SHALLOW LAKES
Laguna de Carralagroño (Araba)



NON-SALINE ALKALINE PONDS AND WETLANDS
Laguna de la Alcaparrosa (Sevilla)



LOW-ALKALINITY PONDS AND WETLANDS
Laguna de Pradales (Palencia)



VOLCANIC LAKES
Laguna de Fuentillejo (Ciudad Real)



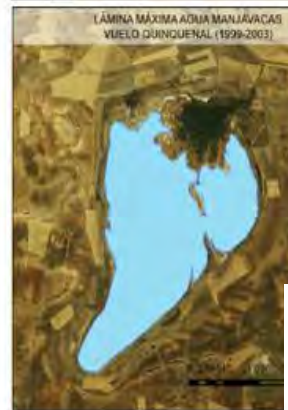
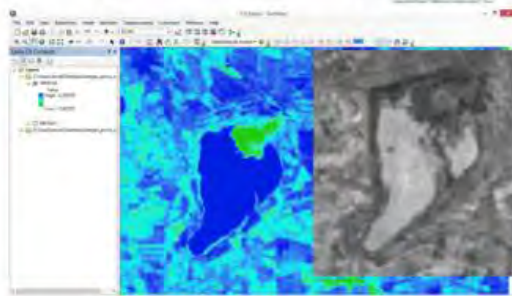
COASTAL WETLANDS AND MARSHES
Marjal de Pego-Oliva (Alacant-València)



INFLUENCIA DEL ESTADO DE CONSERVACION SOBRE LOS BALANCES DE CARBONO Y LA MITIGACIÓN

SEGUIMIENTO HIDROLÓGICO CON DETECCIÓN REMOTA

- Ortofotografía,
- Google Earth Pro,
- Satélite,
- Software integrado (p.ej. SWOS)



Integrated satellite data fusion and mining for monitoring lake water quality status of the Albufera de Valencia in Spain

Carolina Doña ^a, Ni-Bin Chang ^{b,*}, Vicente Caselles ^a, Juan M. Sánchez ^c, Antonio Camacho ^d, Jesús Delegido ^e, Benjamin W. Vannah ^b



Article
Estimation of Water Coverage in Permanent and Temporary Shallow Lakes and Wetlands by Combining Remote Sensing Techniques and Genetic Programming: Application to the Mediterranean Basin of the Iberian Peninsula

Carolina Doña ¹, Daniel Morant ¹, Antonio Picazo ¹, Carlos Rochera ¹, Juan Manuel Sánchez ² and Antonio Camacho ^{1,*}

1632 IEEE JOURNAL OF SELECTED TOPICS IN APPLIED EARTH OBSERVATIONS AND REMOTE SENSING, VOL. 7, NO. 5, MAY 2014

Empirical Relationships for Monitoring Water Quality of Lakes and Reservoirs Through Multispectral Images

Carolina Doña, Juan M. Sánchez, Vicente Caselles, Jose Antonio Dominguez, and Antonio Camacho



DESCRIPCIÓN DE MÉTODOS PARA ESTIMAR LAS TASAS DE CAMBIO DEL PARÁMETRO 'SUPERFICIE OCUPADA' POR LOS TIPOS DE HÁBITAT LENITICOS DE INTERIOR (LAGOS, LAGUNAS Y HUMEDALES)

Antonio Camacho, Daniel Morant, Carmen Ferriz, Anna C. Santamaría, Carolina Doña, Albe Camacho-Santamaría, Antonio Picazo



INFLUENCIA DEL ESTADO DE CONSERVACION SOBRE LOS BALANCES DE CARBONO Y LA MITIGACIÓN

CUÁLES SON LAS PRINCIPALES PRESIONES SOBRE LOS HUMEDALES MEDITERRÁNEOS?

USOS DEL SUELO



Wheat fields in Segovia (13/12/2016)

URBANIZACION Y OTRAS



Salt pans in an old Albufera at a highly touristic place, Calp (Alacant)
(25/07/2020)

CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

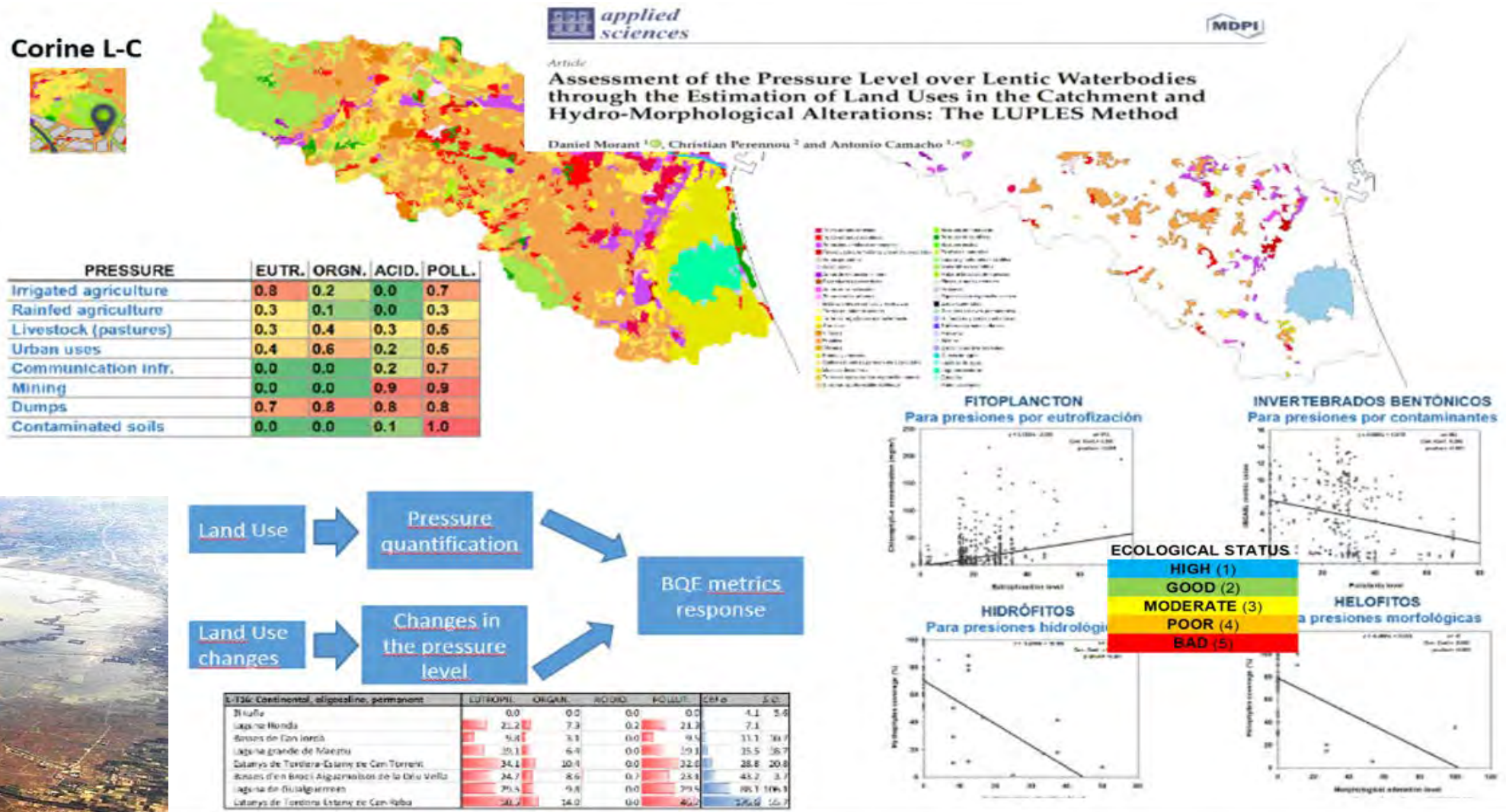


Laguna de Zorrilla (Cádiz) at the dry season (22/11/2016)

... ¿Y CÓMO RESPONDEN LOS HUMEDALES A ESTAS PRESIONES?

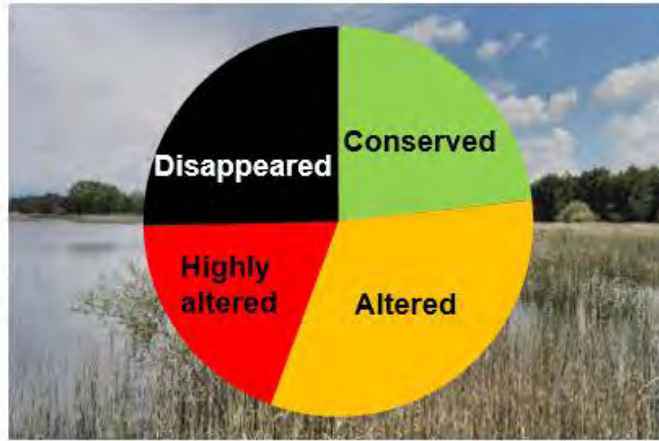


INFLUENCIA DEL ESTADO DE CONSERVACION SOBRE LOS BALANCES DE CARBONO Y LA MITIGACIÓN



INFLUENCIA DEL ESTADO DE CONSERVACION SOBRE LOS BALANCES DE CARBONO Y LA MITIGACIÓN

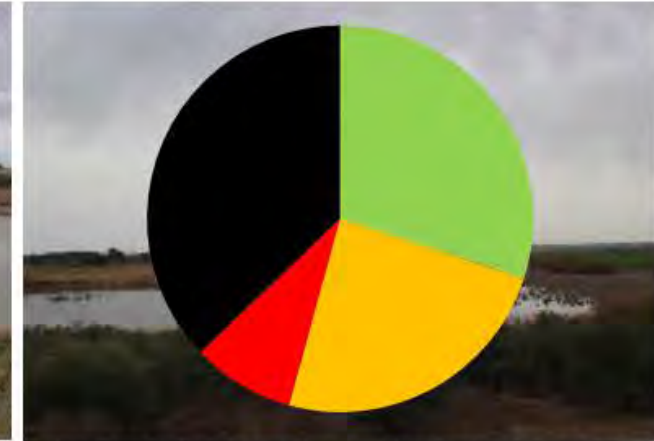
HUMEDALES MEDITERRANEOS → ESTADO DE CONSERVACION (DH)



FLUVIAL PONDS AND WETLANDS



SALINE SHALLOW LAKES



NON-SALINE ALKALINE PONDS AND WETLANDS



LOW-ALKALINE PONDS AND WETLANDS



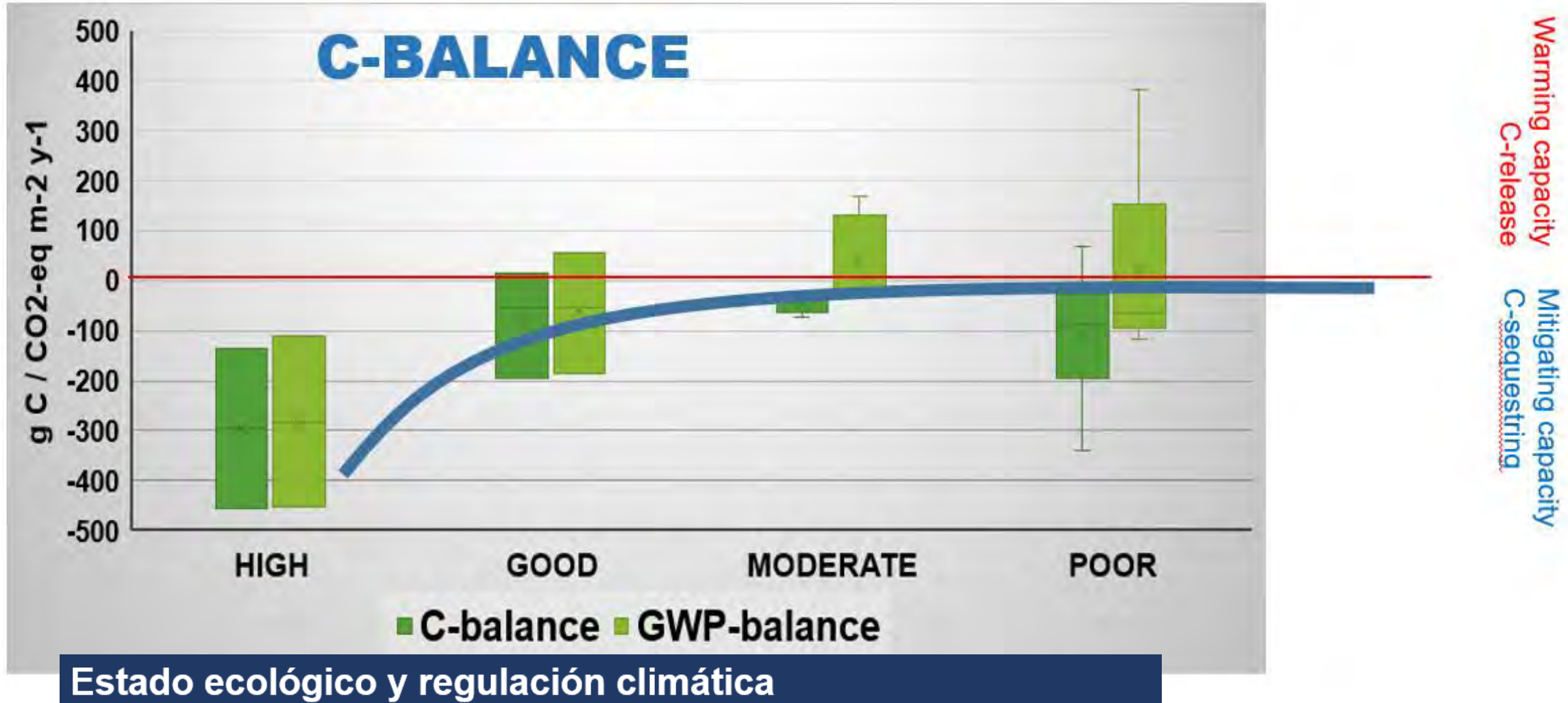
VOLCANIC LAKES



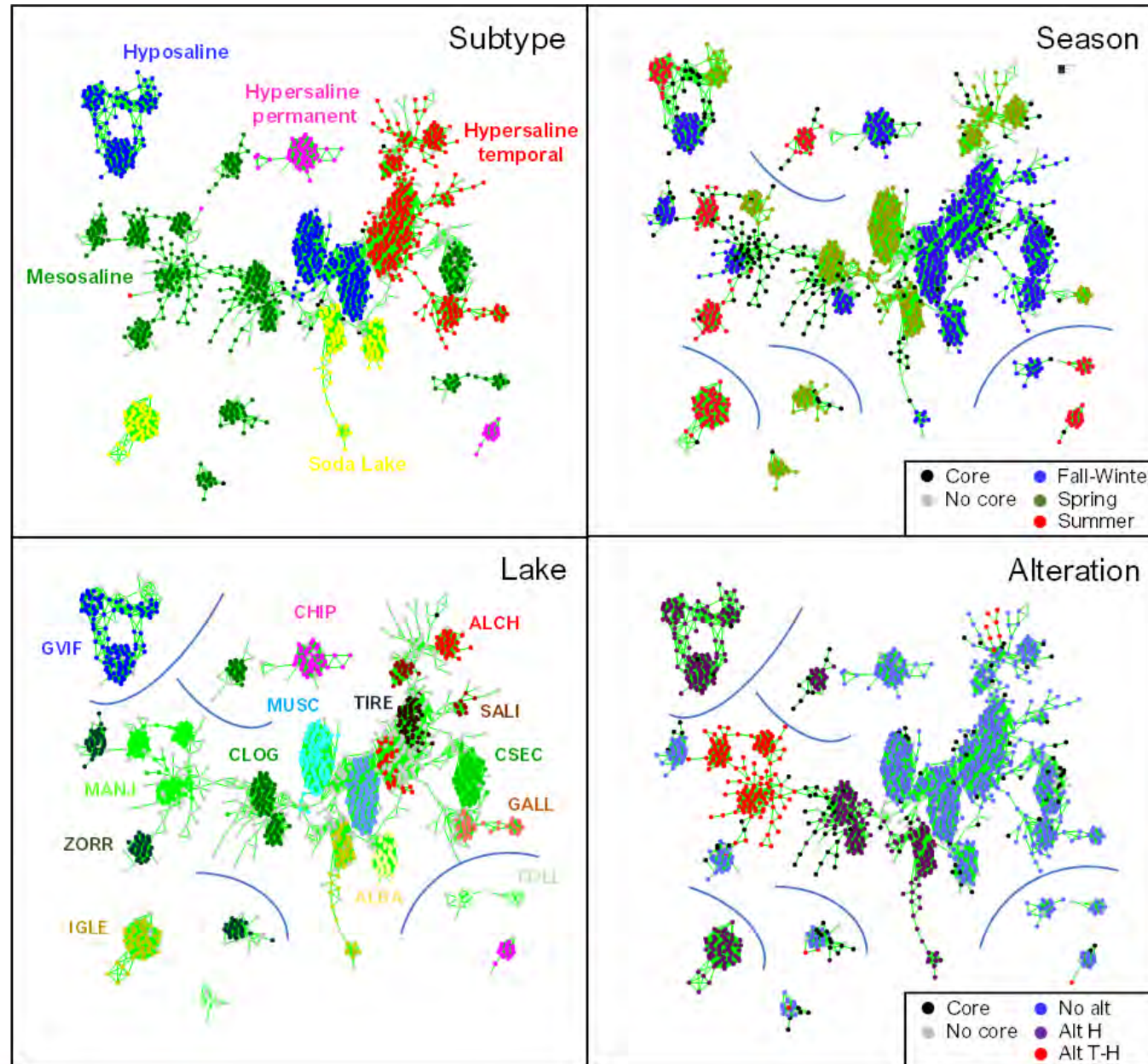
COASTAL WETLANDS AND MARSHES

In number of sites classified in the "Meta BD-UEVG Lagos, lagunas y humedales de España"

INFLUENCIA DEL ESTADO DE CONSERVACION SOBRE LOS BALANCES DE CARBONO Y LA MITIGACIÓN



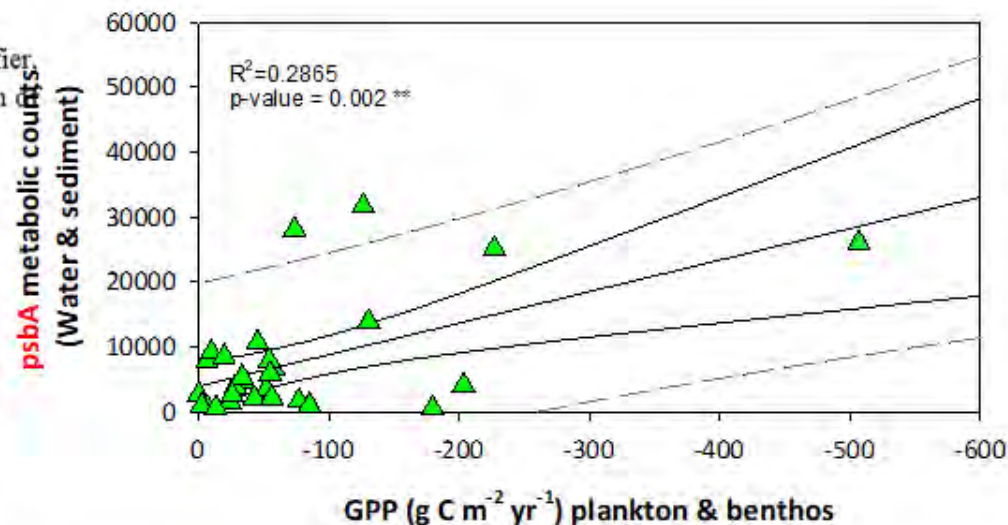
BIOGEOQUIMICA Y MICROBIOTA



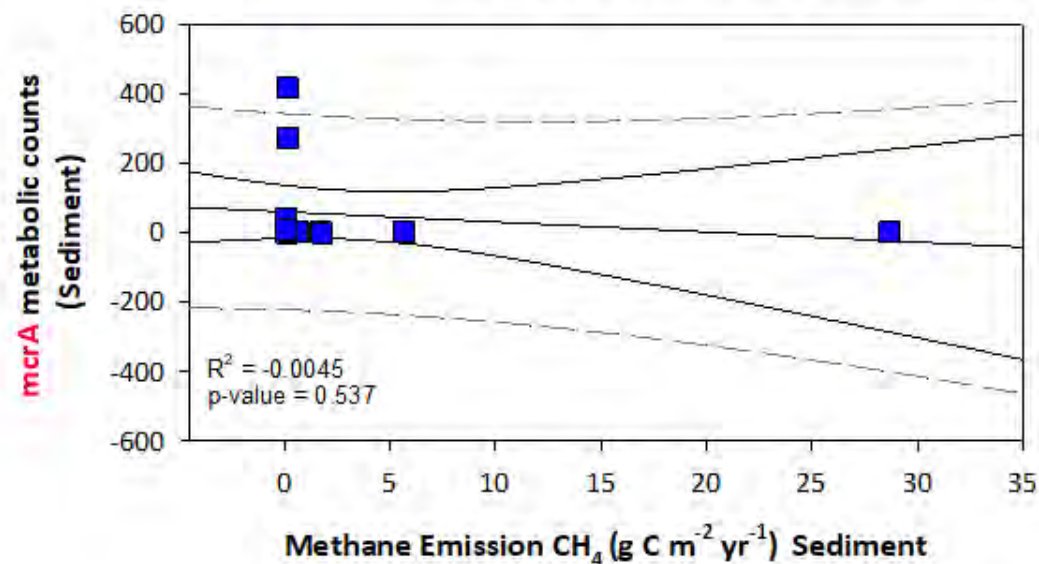
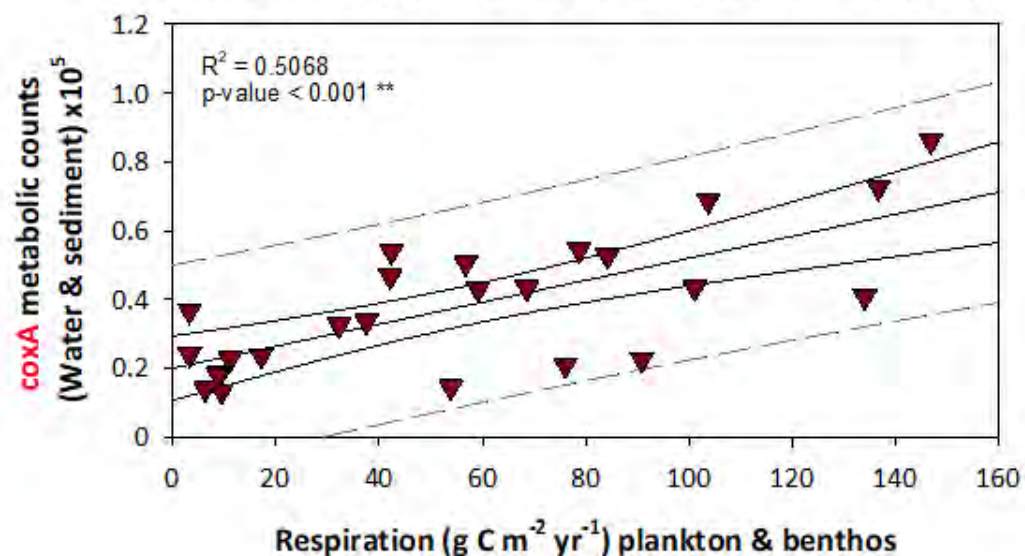
Miralles-Lorenzo, Picazo,
& Camacho (submitted)

Table 2. List of the 5 genes that were inferred from 16S rRNA gene with PICRUST2. Each gene shows its identifier, a description of the protein that it codes for, the biogeochemical cycle where it is involved and a brief description of the metabolism in which it is participating.

Gene	Identifier	Description	Element	Metabolism
psbA	K02703	Photosystem II P680 reaction center D1 protein	C	Oxygenic photosynthesis
coxA	K02274	Cytochrome c oxidase subunit I	C	Aerobic respiration
mcrA	K00399	Methyl-coenzyme M reductase alpha subunit	C	Methanogenesis
pmoA/amoA	K10944	Methane/ammonia monoxygenase subunit A	C/N	Aerobic methane oxidation / Nitrification
dsrB	K11181	Dissimilatory sulfite reductase beta subunit	S	Dissimilatory sulphate reduction



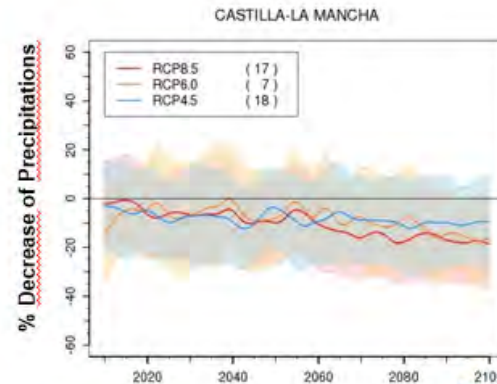
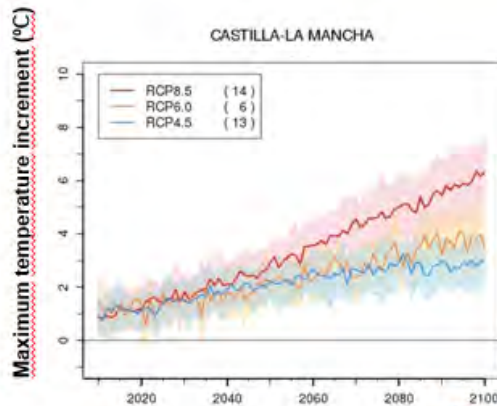
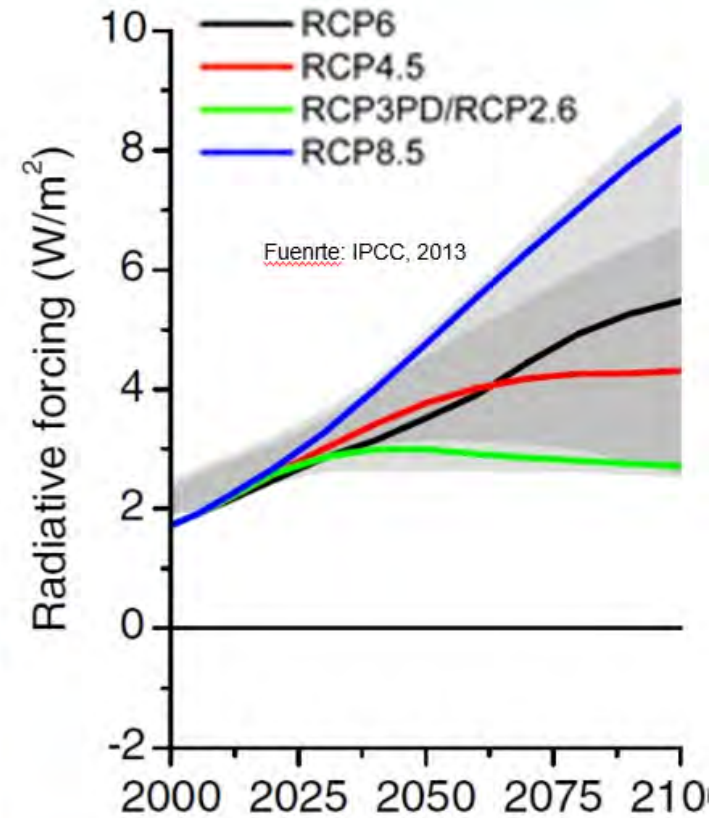
Miralles-Lorenzo, Picazo,...& Camacho (submitted)



Escenarios de cambio climático

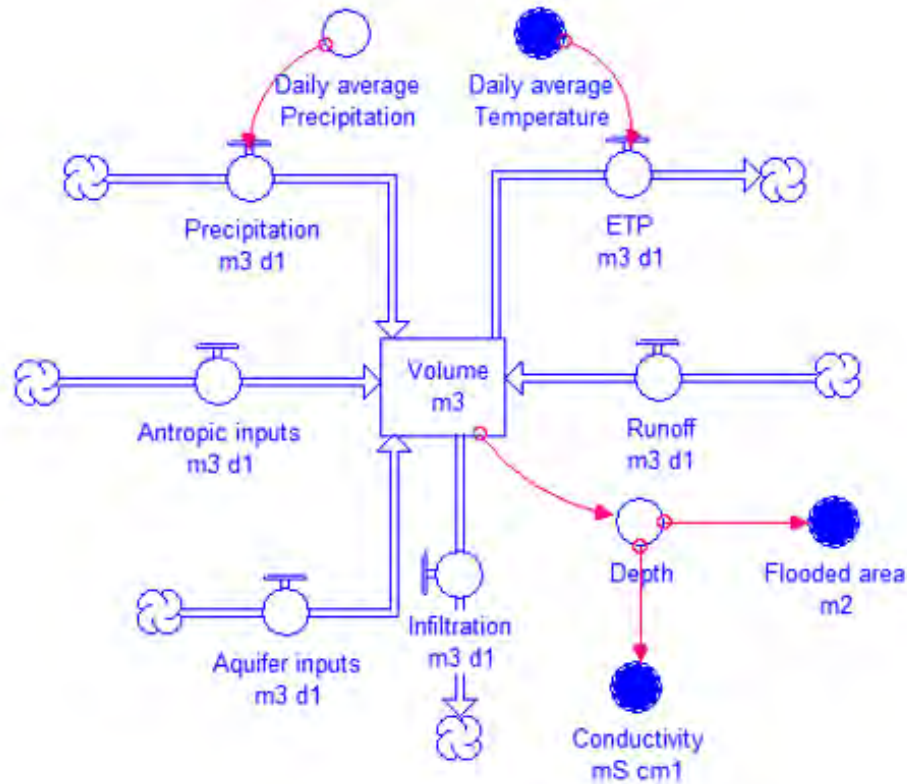
Respuesta de los ciclos biogeoquímicos a los efectos del cambio climático mediante el estudio del ciclo del carbono en escenarios climáticos futuros.

RCP (*Representative Concentration Pathways*)

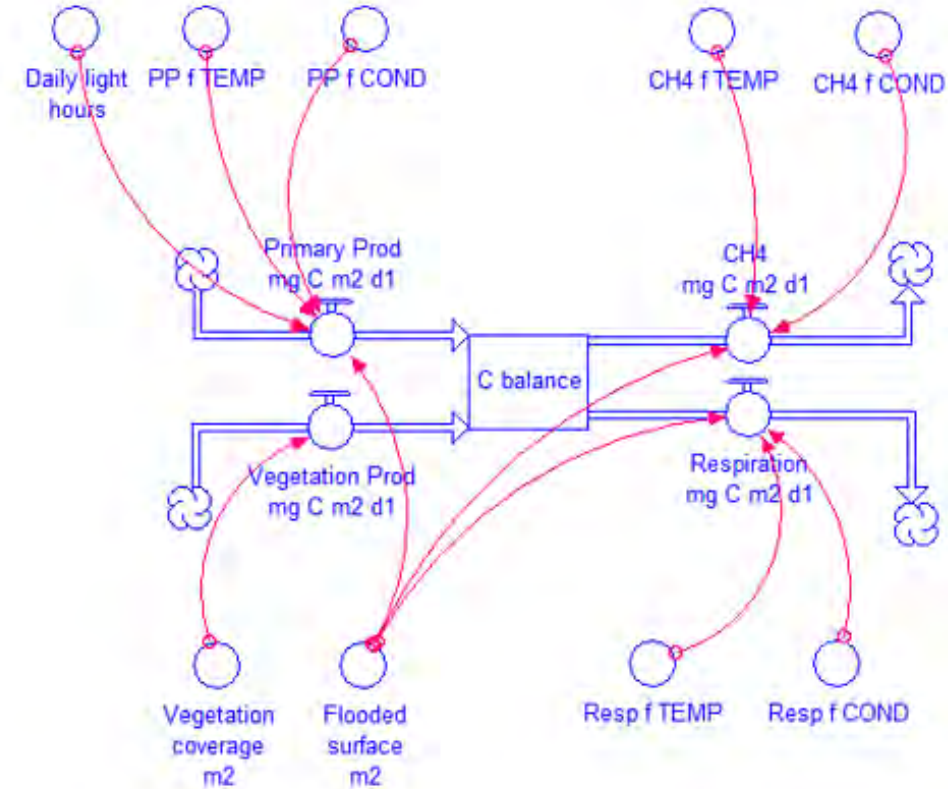


ESCENARIOS CLIMÀTICOS

HYDROLOGICAL



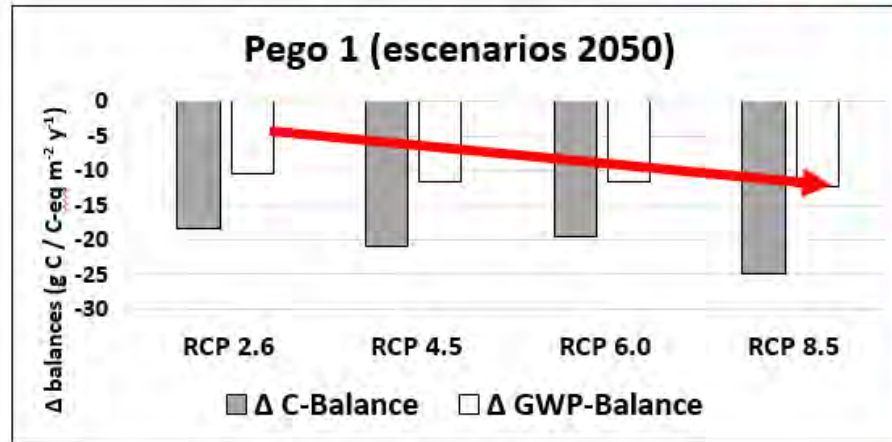
C BALANCE



$$\text{C Balance} = (\text{Aerobic respiration} + \text{CH}_4 \text{ emissions}) - (\text{Gross primary production} + \text{marginal vegetation production})$$

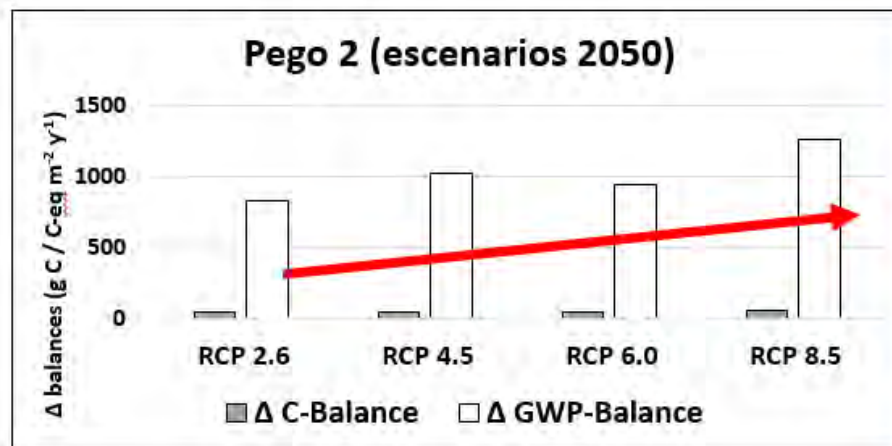


EFECTOS DEL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO EN HUMEDALES COSTEROS



RESTAURADO

- ↑ Incremento de la capacidad sumidero (Balance C negativo)
- ↓ Descenso de la capacidad de calentamiento (balance GWP negativo)



ALTERADO

- ↓ Incremento del efecto fuente (Balance C positivo)
- ↑ Aumento de la capacidad de calentamiento (balance GWP positivo)



MANEJO Y RESTAURACIÓN



**WetLands
4CLIMATE**

www.wetlands4climate.eu
info@wetlands4climate.eu

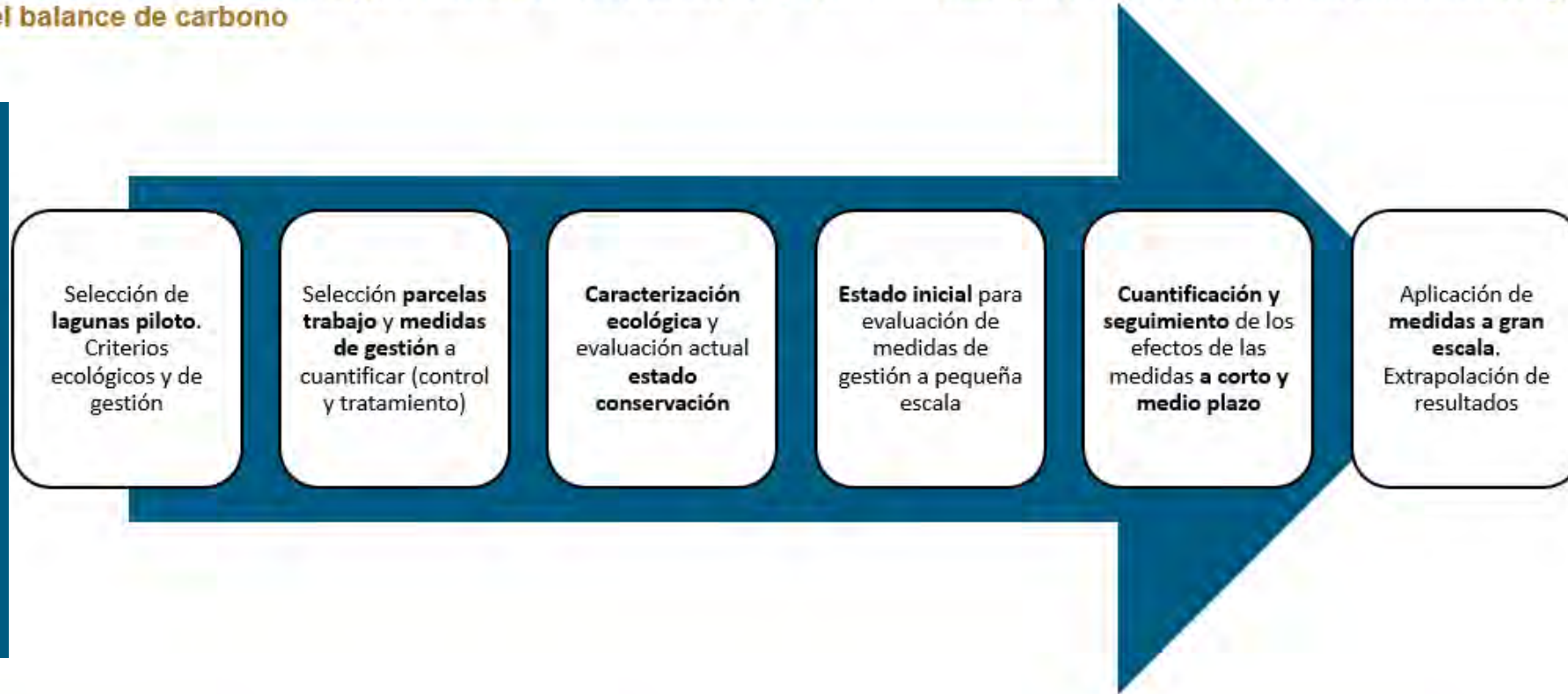


CON LA CONTRIBUCIÓN DEL INSTRUMENTO FINANCIERO LIFE DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA



ESTIMACIONES DEL BALANCE DE CARBONO EN EL PROYECTO

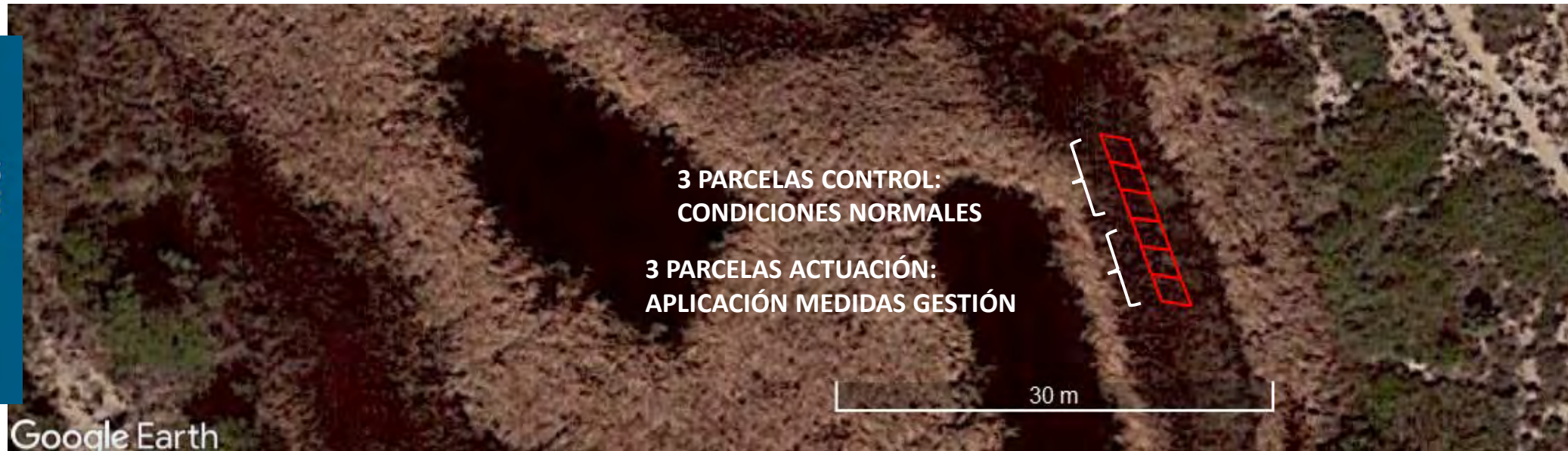
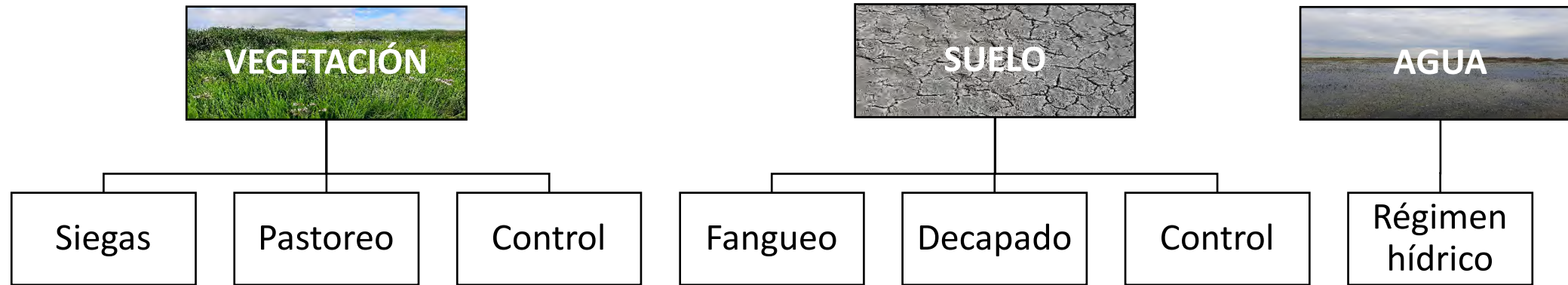
Síntesis de los pasos realizados para cuantificar los efectos de las distintas medidas de gestión sobre las emisiones de gases GEI y el balance de carbono



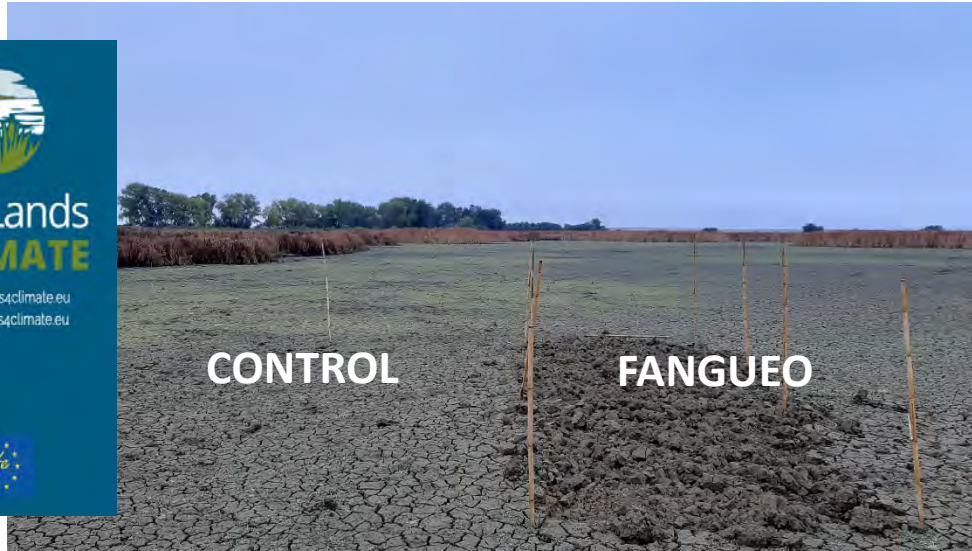
www.wetlands4climate.eu
info@wetlands4climate.eu



MANEJO Y RESTAURACIÓN



MANEJO Y RESTAURACIÓN



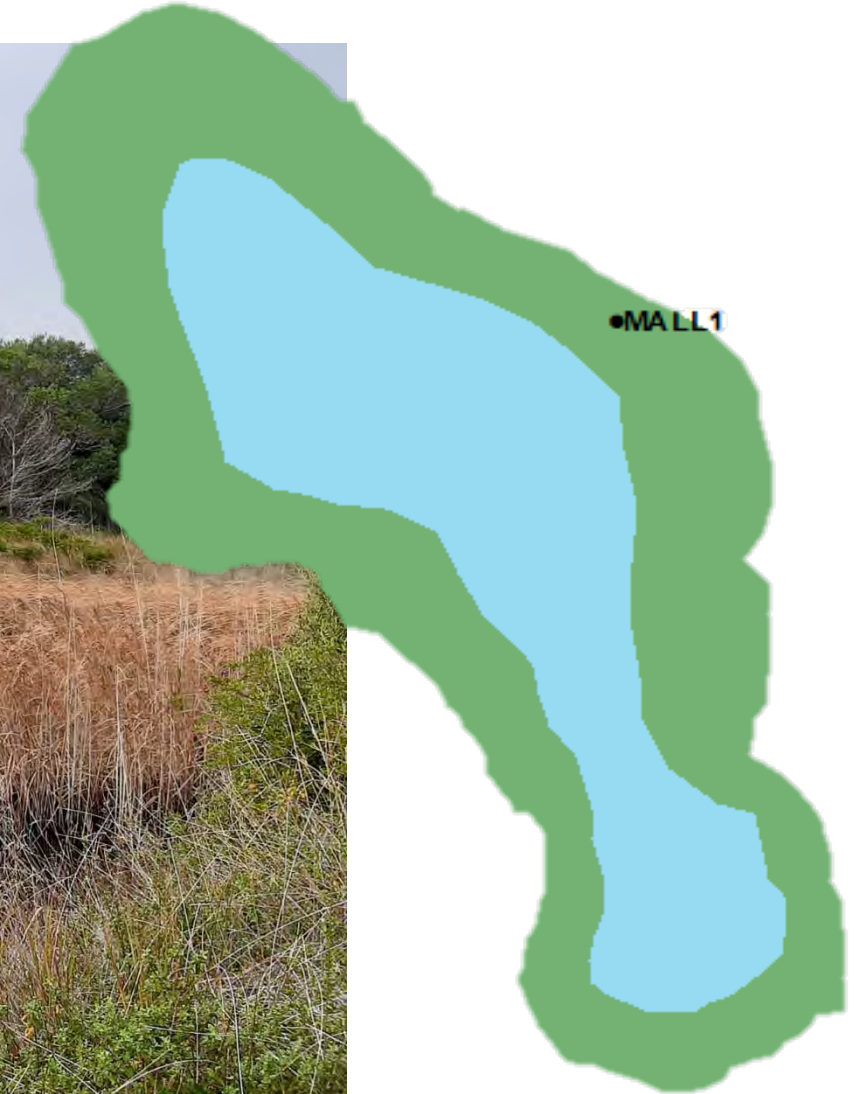
MALLADA EN P.N. DE L'ALBUFERA DE VALÈNCIA

25/02/21

REGÍMEN HÍDRICO:

- AGUAS ABIERTAS ALTAS (PERMANENTE)
- AGUAS BAJAS
- SEDIMENTO HÚMEDO
- SEDIMENTO SECO

VEGETACIÓN (*Phragmites australis*)



**WetLands
4CLIMATE**

www.wetlands4climate.eu
info@wetlands4climate.eu



CONCLUSIONES

- Los humedales (mediterráneos) son ecosistemas muy activos en el intercambio de GEI con la atmósfera y pueden ayudar en la lucha contra el cambio climático.
- Su estado de conservación es de especial relevancia, ya que las presiones e impactos tienen consecuencias negativas sobre su estructura y funcionamiento, y por ende, sobre su capacidad de regulación climática.
- Las comparaciones entre humedales con características ecológicas similares pero diferente grado de alteración, muestran cómo los impactos afectan las tasas metabólicas asociadas al ciclo del carbono, así como las emisiones de metano.
- El cambio climático aceleraría las emisiones de GEI en humedales alterados
- Estos resultados también pueden tomarse como base para un manejo adaptativo que mejore la condición de los humedales y aumente su capacidad de regulación climática.
Especialmente en el P.N. de L'Albufera



EQUIPO

Daniel Morant – Antonio Picazo – Carlos Rochera – Alba Camacho-Santamans – Javier Miralles -Lorenzo - Carolina Doña – Anna C. Santamans

FINANCIACIÓN

Agencia Estatal de Investigación – Proyecto CLIMAWET-CONS - PID2019-104742RB-I00

**European Union – LIFE program – Project Wetlands for Climate W4C
LIFE19 CCM/ES/001235**



EL DESAFIAMENT DEL CANVI CLIMÀTIC A L'ALBUFERA

I Jornada de la Comissió Científica
de la Junta Rectora del P.N. de l'Albufera

València, 28 de gener de 2022



VNIVERSITAT
DE VALÈNCIA



ICBiBE
Institut Universitari Cavanilles
de Biodiversitat i Biologia Evolutiva



El papel de los humedales mediterráneos en la mitigación de las causas y los efectos del cambio climático

Antonio Camacho

Grup de Limnologia – ICBiBE - Universitat de València

antonio.camacho@uv.es

