Interactive comment on “Stable carbon isotope discrimination and microbiology of methane formation in tropical anoxic lake sediments” by R. Conrad et al.

Anonymous Referee #3

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The manuscript by Conrad et al. presents experimental data about the various pathways of methane formation in 16 different lake sediments. The authors combine stable carbon isotope measurements of precursors (organic matter), intermediates (acetate) and products (methane and carbon dioxide) with gene analyses of bacterial and archaeal ribosomal RNA. The readership of Biogeosciences would be suited for such kind of topic.

General comments:

The study is to some degree very descriptive and is circling around the data set. Often the authors exclude other important publications from the discussion covering the same or similar topic which I thing should be avoided. Papers to name are: Heuer et al. (2010, OG); Nozhevnikova et al. (2007, FEMS); Schwarz et al. (2007, EM); Nüsslein et al. (2001, EM); Nüsslein et al. (2003, L&O). Especially those papers that deal with acetate and associated processes of production and consumption are missing. Interestingly, some of the papers I got from a quick ISI search are actually coming from the Marburg group itself.

Specific comments:

Page 8621, Line 11: What about methane consumption? Isn’t that important as well?

Page 8622, 8623: Very detailed introductory part. Can this be condensed?

Page 8623, Lines 20-23: Out of context. Please rewrite or delete.

Page 8624, Lines 9-10: Description of the motivation of the study is very short. Why choosing those lakes? What is the possible impact of the wetland system on climate? Does climate change, in turn, influence the biogeochemical pathways of methane formation? For example, high temperatures should favor hydrogenotrophic methanogenesis due to an enhanced production H2 coming from organic matter degradation. See also Nozhevnikova et al. (2007, FEMS) for dependence of methanogenesis at high T.

Page 8624, Lines 14-16: Shorten to “...find out which environmental variables control (1) the path CH4 production, (2) its rate, and (3) the d13C of CH4 and its precursors.”

Page 8624, Sampling and Table 1: The lake description is pretty short as are the numbers of parameters shown in Table 1. Are there other general environmental parameters available such as water depth, exact temperatures, oxygen content or nitrate concentrations. Oxygen contents are probably important since the authors used the upper 3 centimeters during incubation which at least include oxic or suboxic zones. Generally, this means the authors turned these sediments to be anoxic during incubation which thus may explains the low numbers of archaea versus those of bacteria.
Moreover, such parameters would give more insight into the different results the authors get from the incubated sediments sampled in different time periods of the year (see also discussion stretching from page 8641, Line 21 to page 8642, Line 5).

Page 8624, Lines 22-23: The authors should compare their results with their own study from Lake Kinneret having the same focus (Nüsslein et al., 2003, L&O) at temperatures of 15°C and especially 30°C. I am missing that in the reference list and the discussion later on.

Page 8626, Chemical analyses: An information about analytical errors on concentration and isotopes should be given here. Generally, the precision of the isotopic measurements in the Tables is far too high. The real precision is probably not in the way that you can present two digits.

Page 8629, Lines 20: In the calculation section before f CO2, CH4 is defined as f H2. Why is it changed here and later on?

Page 8633, Lines 1-5: There are probably more papers to cite than just those of Conrad and co-workers. For example, please compare your data with those from Heuer et al. (2010, OG).

Page 8635, Line 16: Although there are internal isotopic differences in the methyl C4834 and the carboxyl group within acetate the whole molecule generally mirrors in isotopic composition that of Corg. Thus, overall there seems no fraction associated with fermentation leading to acetate (Heuer et al., 2010, OG).

Page 8636, Line 10 and 15: Please exchange higher with more positive. Higher is very much irritating. Moreover, detailed numbers would help to guide the reader.

Page 8636 Line 25 to Page 8637, Line 1: The finding of acetate production from CO2 could actually be pointed out even earlier in the paper and is supported by already existing data from the literature. The negative values given in Table 3 after CH3F addition are a clear hint.

Page 8637, Lines 8-14: The argumentation about inhibition of fermentation by CH3F is very vague and not proven by the data. I suggest to delete this section.

Page 8637/8638, Section 4.3: This section is very descriptive with a lot of details, has no references and is in most parts already presented in the results section. I suggest to remove this part or to rewrite in a way that it is really worth of discussion.

Page 8639: This section should renamed. Because it also contains information about the produced CO2 I would suggest to name it “Control of CH4 and CO2 production rate”.

Page 8639, Lines 23-28 to Page 8640, Lines 1-4: Is the side story of soil sediments of importance to this study? If there is no real reason, I would suggest to delete this paragraph.

Page 8640, Line 25 to Page 8643, Line 8: A very long part here. The interesting finding comes in the final paragraph that should actually be moved more to the beginning where it stands out more.

Page 8642, Lines 6-27: Why were T-RFLP results from other lake studies (e.g. Schwarz et al., 2007) not used for comparison here?
Page 8643, Conclusions: Negative results are presented first. Why not starting the conclusions with Line 23? You may think about reorganization.

Page 8644, Lines 5-7: What are easy measurable lake variables? Corg-content, temperature? I think d13C-CH4 measurements are easily performed nowadays.

References: Please update according to changes.

Tables 1 to 3: I cannot imagine that your isotopic measurements are that precise. Please give decimal places according to precision you get from the isotopic measurements. One seems reasonable to me.

Table 2: Why using the epsilon expression here? You dominantly use alphaCO2-CH4 and fCO2,CH4 in the text. Moreover, the latter is actually introduced as fH2 in eq. 4.

Table 3: Are the the more positive d13C-values of acetate after CH3F addition due to incomplete inhibition of acetoclastic methanogenesis or due to acetate oxidation? Why is the latter only occurring at some sites and not always? Are there different microbial communities involved? What is causing the strong depletions in acetate of samples 15 and 16? Autotrophic acetogenesis? Are these samples characterized by different microbial communities as well?

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