Why do plant-sediment interactions in salt marshes affect ecosystem services?

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Name: Elymus athericus Distribution: Europe Wadden sea distribution: Denmark to the Netherlands Habitat: High marsh



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> Elymus is spreading drastically in Wadden sea marshes significantly altering the plant composition

The spread has been described as one of the most significant changes of the NW European salt-marsh landscape in the last decades (Valéry et al., 2004).

The spread of *Elymus* may significantly impact the ecosystem services that the salt marshes provide altering the sedimentation and carbon storage capacity (Valéry et al., 2004; Hartmann and Stock, 2019; Nolte et al., 2019), and changing the marshes role as a nursery for the coastal fish populations (Laffaille et al.,



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	Radius Light	Radius Dark	Radius		Radius Light	Radius Dark	Radius
	R _∟ (mm)	R _D (mm)	reduction		R _L (mm)	R _D (mm)	reduction
Elymus LM 1	2.62	1.36	-48%	Elymus HM 1	1.82	0.69	-62%
Elymus LM 2	1.04	0.69	-33%	Elymus HM 2	1.04	0.68	-35%





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Temporal oxygen distribution in Elymus rhizospheres









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- Elymus athericus has a marked impact on rhizosphere chemistry via plantmediated sediment oxygenation
- This specific trait enables *Elymus* to spread in to the more waterlogged parts of the low marsh
- This spread may alter essential ecosystem services, such as sedimentation and carbon storage capacity

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