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Sediment denitrification is a microbial process that converts dissolved inorganic nitrogen present in sediment porewaters to nitrogen gas, which lost to the atmosphere. Sediment denitrification was determined as a flux of nitrogen gas from intact sediments incubated in gas-tight chambers.

The present technique allows for the direct measurement of denitrification undisturbed sediment cores under ambient conditions of oxygen, dissolved nutrients and temperature.

Nitrogen gas flux was measured from Spartina maritima sediments from the Mira estuary salt marshes in southern Portugal, over a six morning period. Denitrification rates ranged from 0.42 to 20.86 mmoles N₂ .m² Lowest rates were obtained during spring months, when the salt market presented a peak export of dissolved inorganic nitrogen to the Mira estate The lowest rate obtained in April seems to be related with the dissolvent inorganic nitrogen export period that characterized the spring months in the Mira salt marshes

The highest rate was measured in July During summer months the

8.3. NITRATE IMPORTANCE ASSIMILATION

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Removal of free concentrations increased N-loss vegetation as a measurements in microbial assimi loss. The role of and thereby promi much attention forest vegetation diameter by 30hemlock-sitka hemlock (Tsuga western juniper half the root -

nitrate out of sediments reached the higher values (12.3 mmoles N_2 m² in June and 5.14 mmoles N_2 m². dia⁻¹ in July). This result suggests nitrate produced by nitrification in the sediments during this time of the appears to be an important substrate for denitrification in the Mira marshes.

In summer there was also a substantial import of NH₄⁺ and NO₃⁻ into marsh. Although water column nitrate concentrations were not high mmoles NO₃⁻ I⁻¹), this fact does not eliminate the possibility that nitrate from the water column enters the sediment and is denitrified.

Key words: Denitrification; salt marshes; nitrogen cycle.

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