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Summary

Wetlands provide various ecosystem services such as cycling global carbon, water purification, flood control, wildlife habitat, grazing and agriculture. Wetlands are also the single largest natural source of atmospheric CH₄ emissions, however, these emissions are likely to be lower than those from land use changes of wetland to crop fields and pastures. Methane has 28 times greater global warming potential than carbon, thus converting wetlands has important implications in greenhouse emissions. In this study we will compare methane emission of natural wetlands to alternate land uses such as agriculture and grazing. Thus, quantifying the benefits of conserving and restoring wetlands for reducing CH₄ emissions will help policy makers for restoration decisions of targeted wetlands.

Research Expertise

- Atomic absorption spectrometry
- Fractional distillation
- Mineral analysis of whole grain cereals
- Biochemical analysis of whole grain cereals
- Data collection, interpretation and presentation