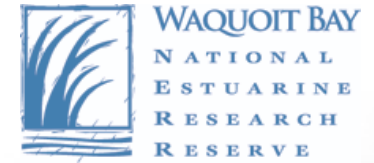




## Capitalizing on Coastal Blue Carbon

The Conference Center at Massasoit Community College | May 12-13, 2015



The state of blue carbon science:  
a short review of achievements and gaps

# The state of blue carbon science: a short review of achievements and gaps

Lisamarie Windham-Myers

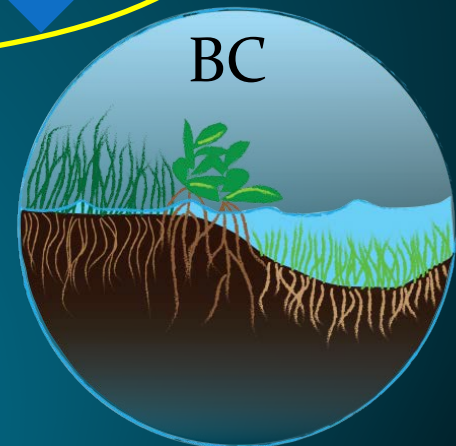
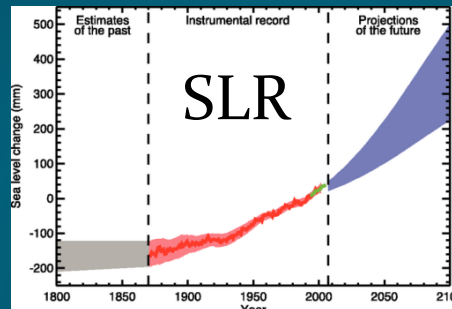
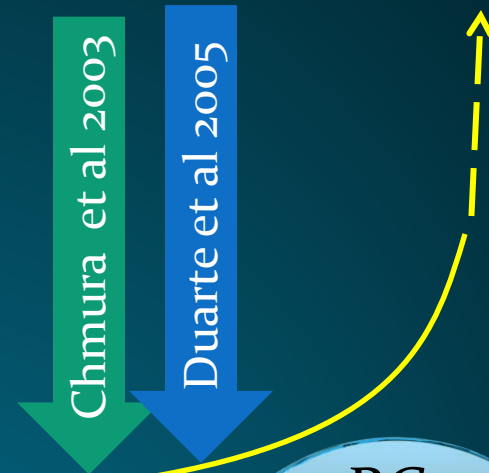
National Research Program, Menlo Park, CA

Thank you WBNERR  
and colleagues for the  
invitation.

Acknowledgements :  
many colleagues who  
shared slides or data



# The state of blue carbon science: a short review of achievements and gaps



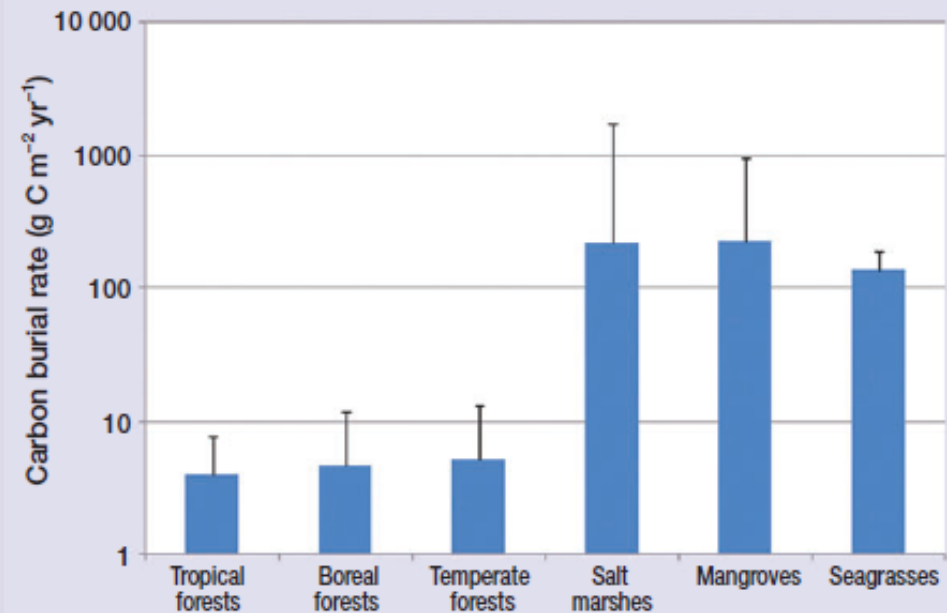
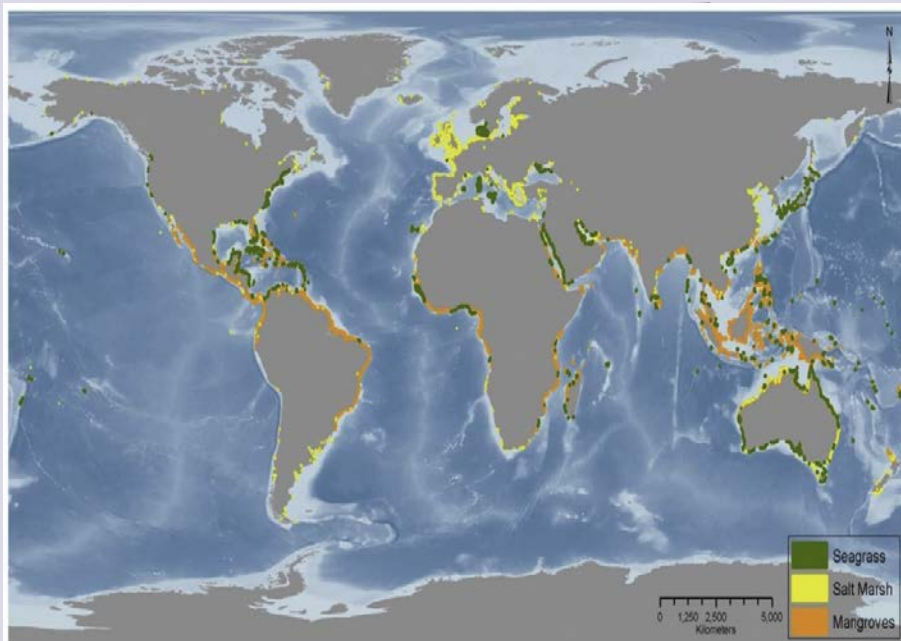




## Eyes of the world are on us: Policy

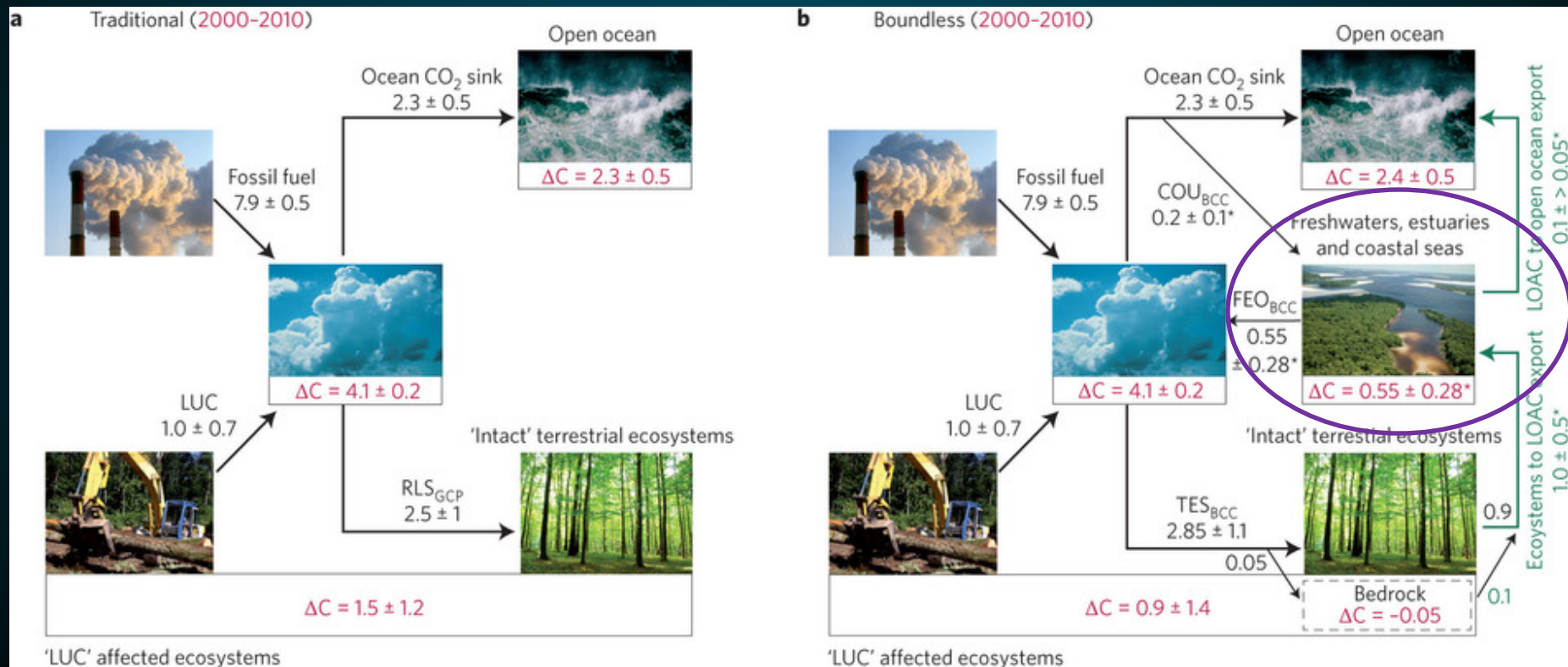
Emissions: Pendleton et al 2012

Burial Rates: McLeod et al 2011





# Eyes of the world are on us: Terrestrial C Budget



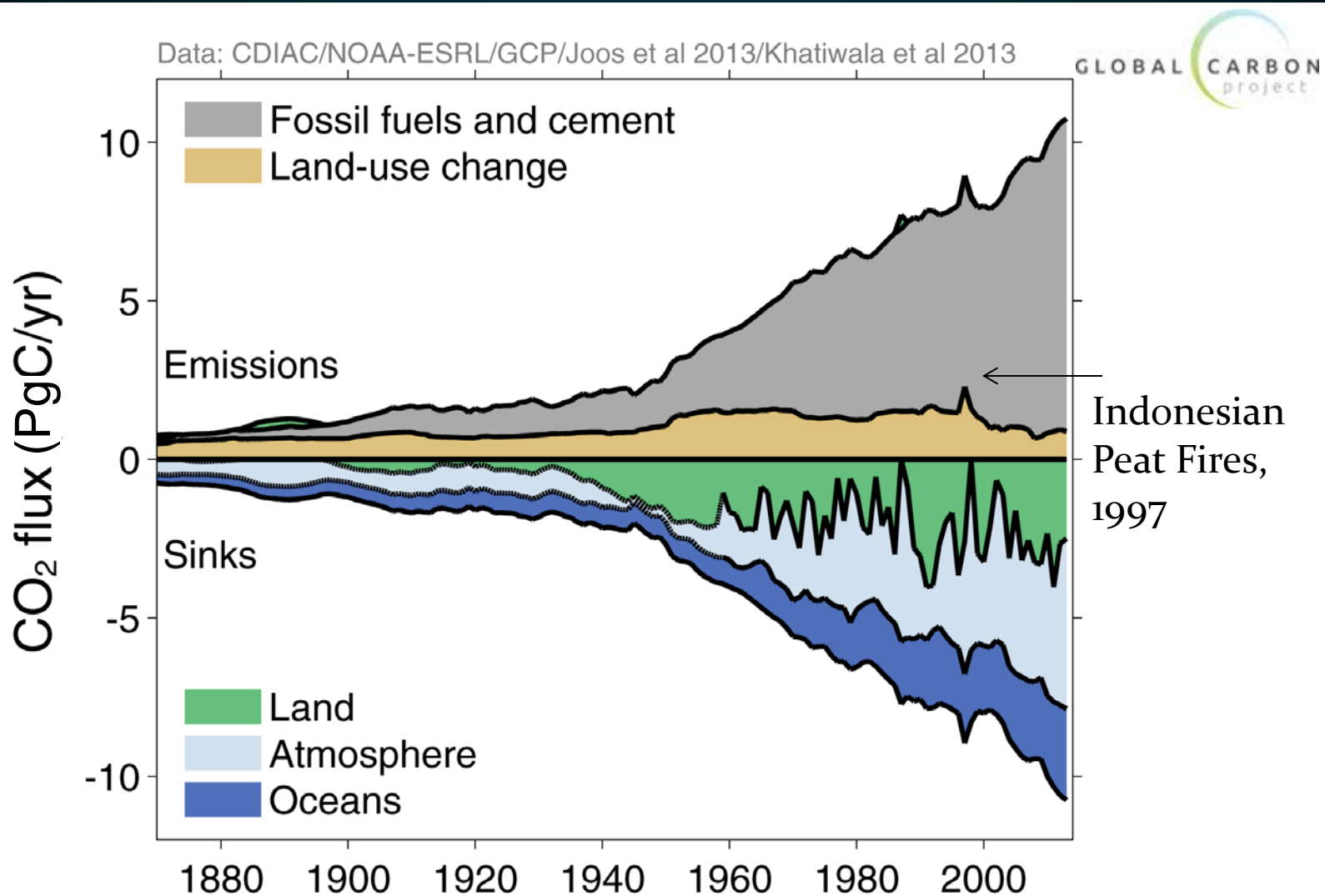


## Eyes of the world are on us: Marine C Budget

Global Coastal C Flux (depth <200m = 4.7 % of ocean)	Pg C yr <sup>-1</sup>	% of total ocean C flux Dunne et al. 2007
Primary Production	6.5	12
Export Production	2.0	21
Burial	0.67	86

0.1 – 0.2 Pg C yr<sup>-1</sup> in coastal vegetated wetlands  
(25% of burial)

## Blue Carbon Flux (0.2 Pg): Small Fraction of Global C flux





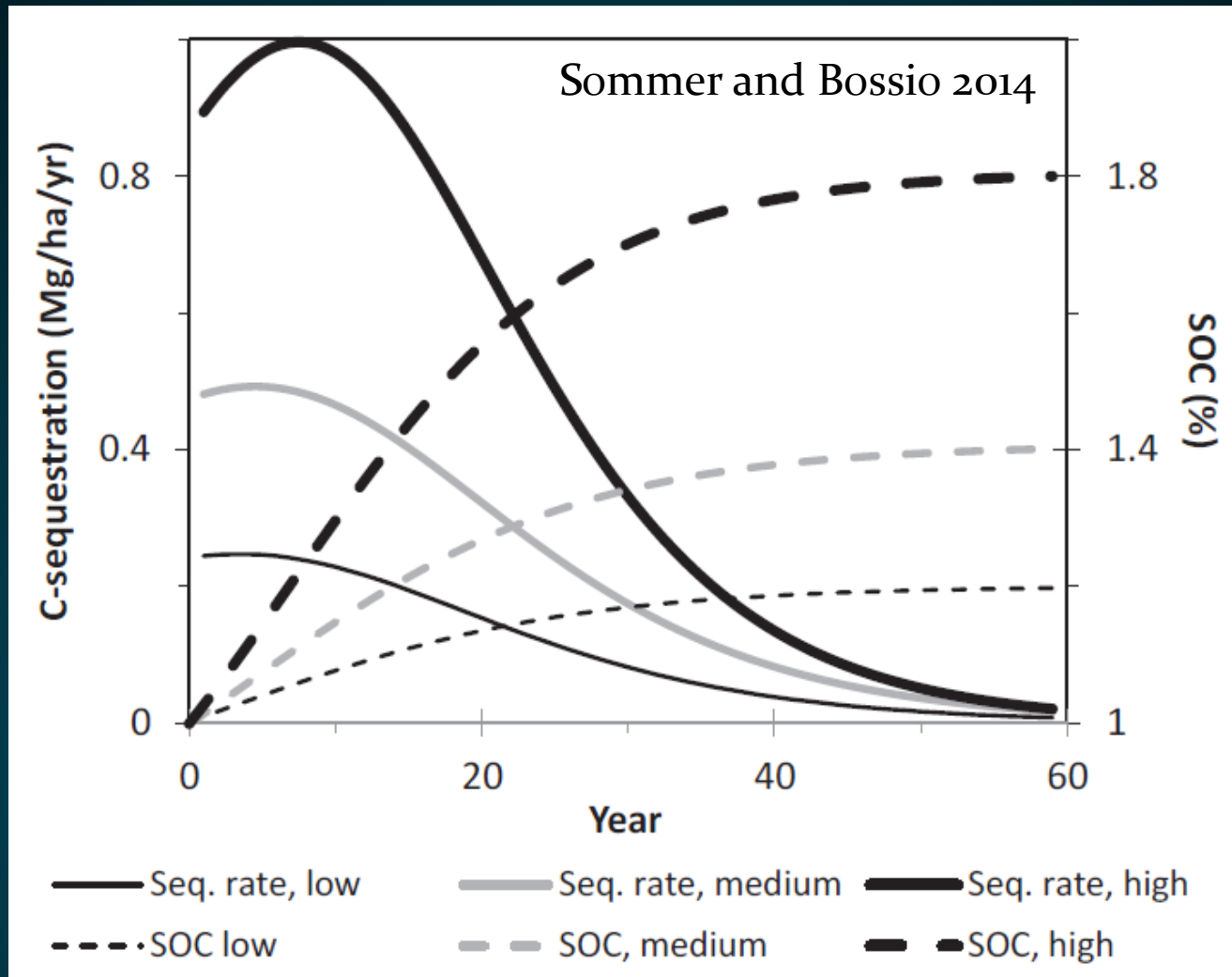


# OUR CHALLENGE: Standing on the shoulders of giants AND **remaining grounded**

- Do the best science possible
- Avoid “overselling” – clear terminology and timescales  
burial v storage v sequestration
- Consider C sequestration just **1** ecosystem service among many

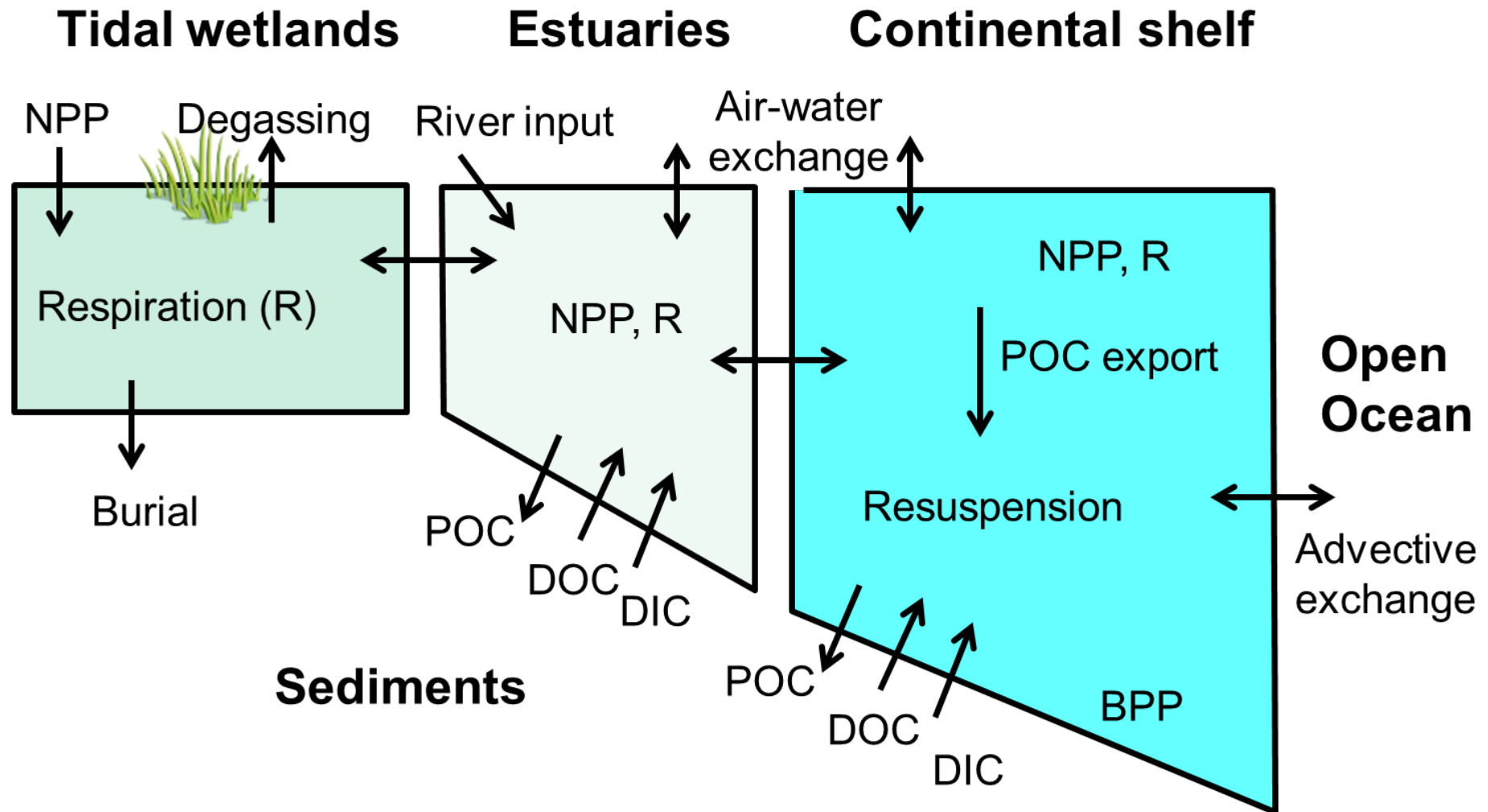


## Climate mitigation: Wetlands v. agricultural soil management

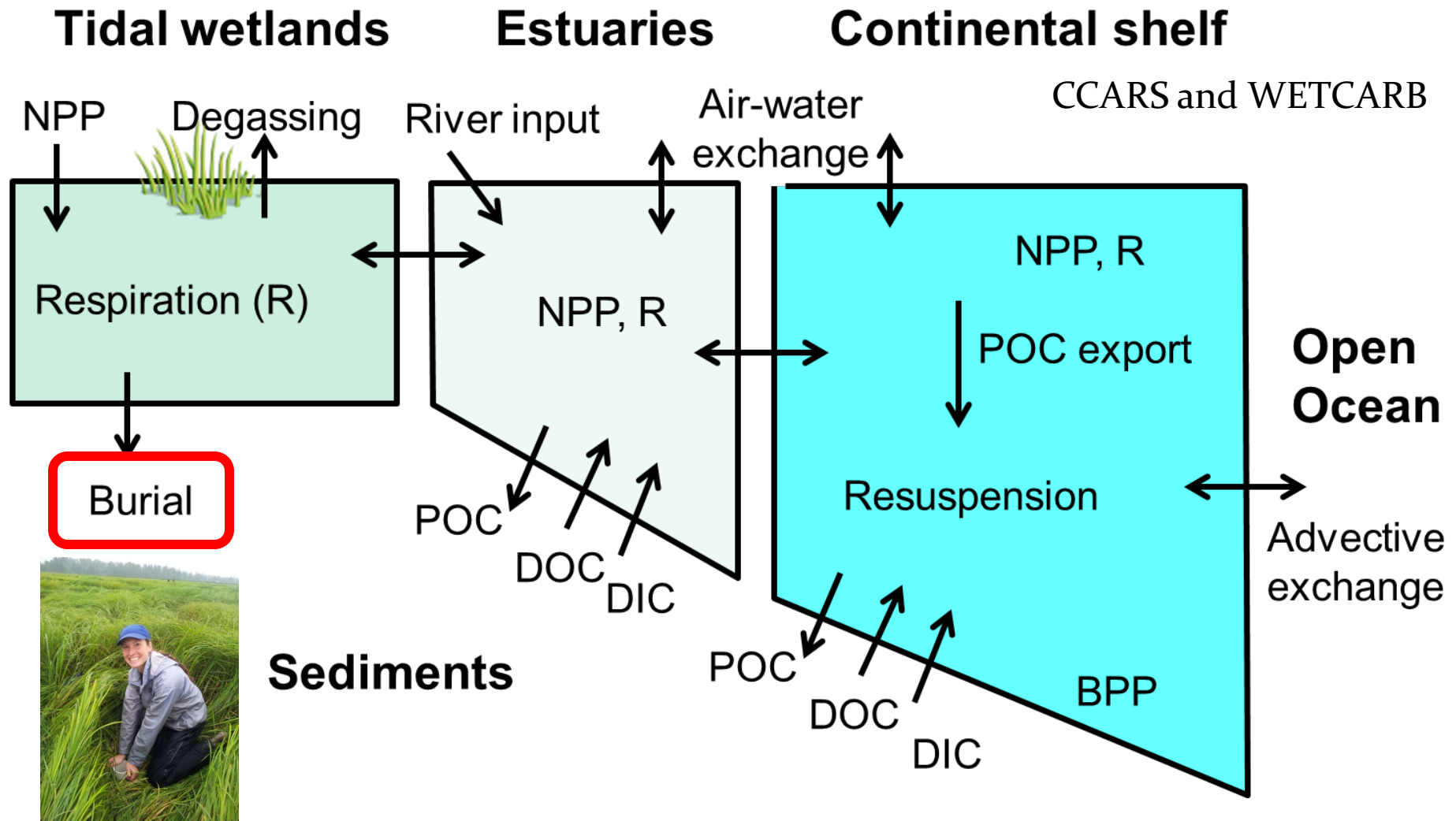


Global saturation after 31-64 Pg C

# Land-ocean carbon accounting (CCARS, WETCARB): relies on remote sensing, modeling

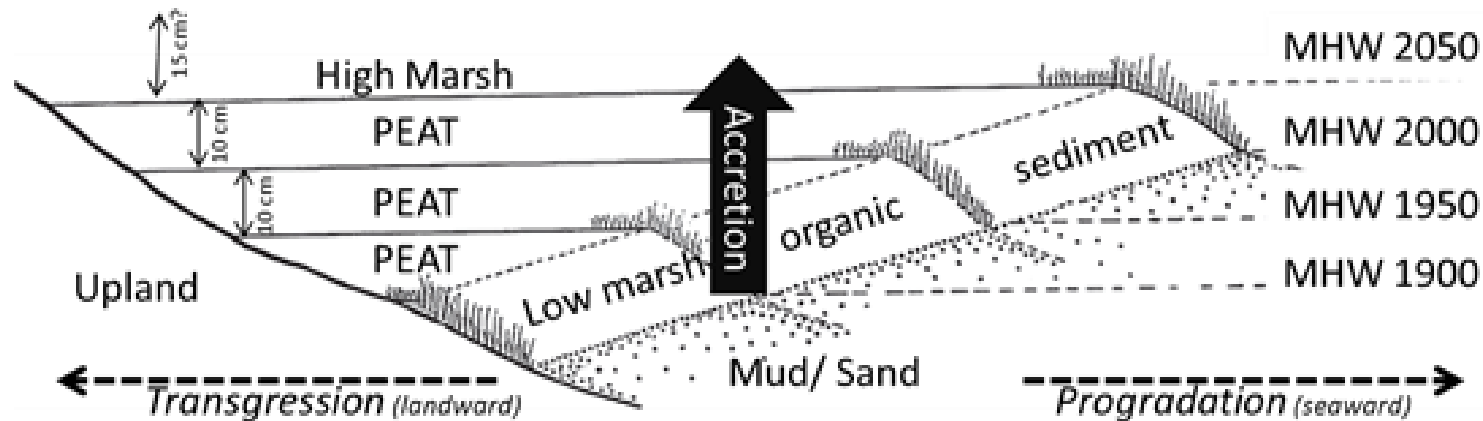


# Blue Carbon: Soil grows continuously, **does not saturate**

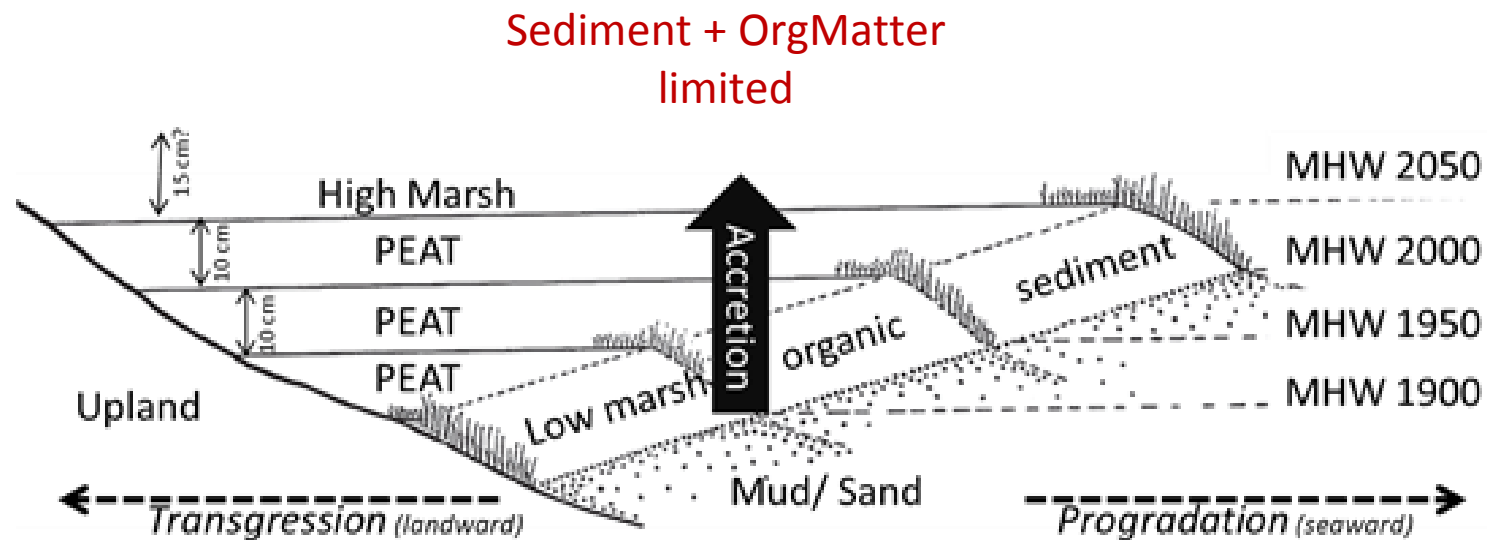




# Carbon accumulates as marshes grow: out, in and up



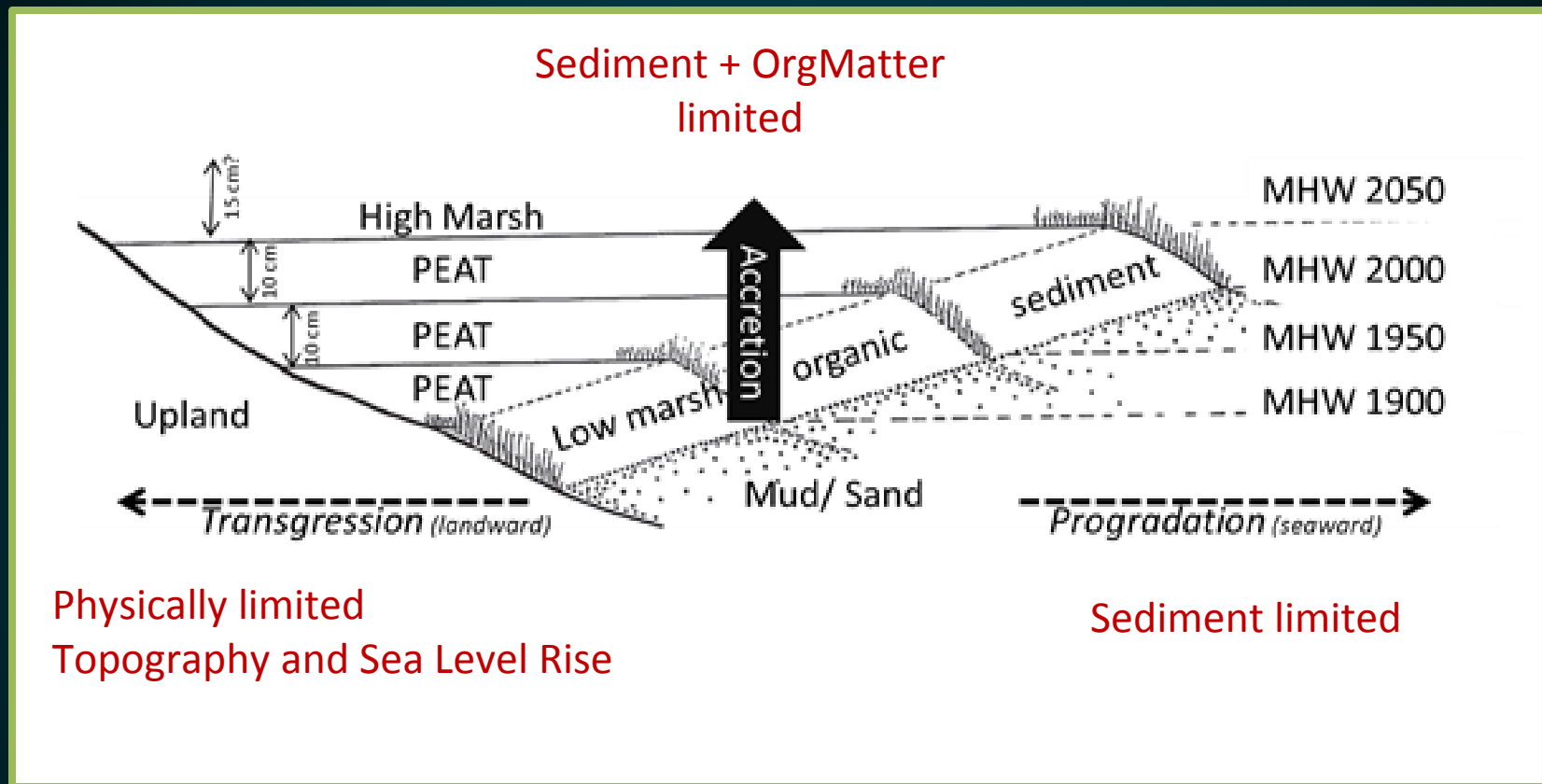
# Carbon accumulates as marshes grow: out, in and up



Physically limited  
Topography and Sea Level Rise

Sediment limited

# Carbon accumulates as marshes grow: out, in and up



Carbon is vulnerable, lost when drained or eroded



## Best Science Possible: for C cycle science OR accounting

1. Data mining
2. Accurate mapping (granularity)
3. Ecosystem-level accounting
4. Stock measurements
5. Provenance
6. Resilience and fate of coastal soil C
7. Multiple stressors
8. Greenhouse gas modeling

Best Science Possible: Data mining



NASA Blue CMS

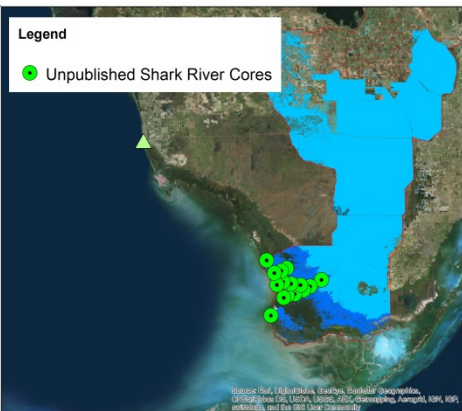
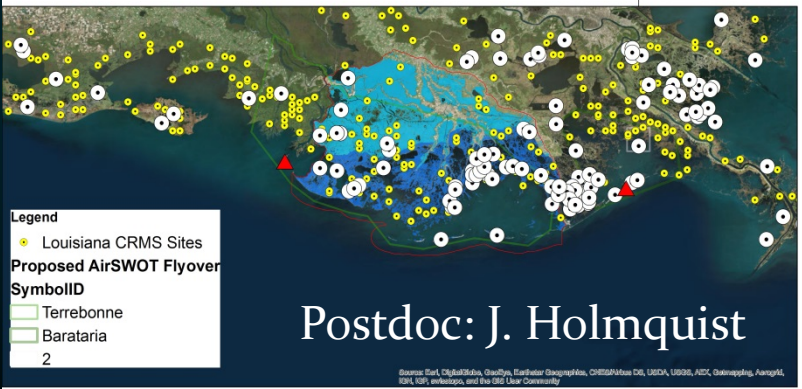
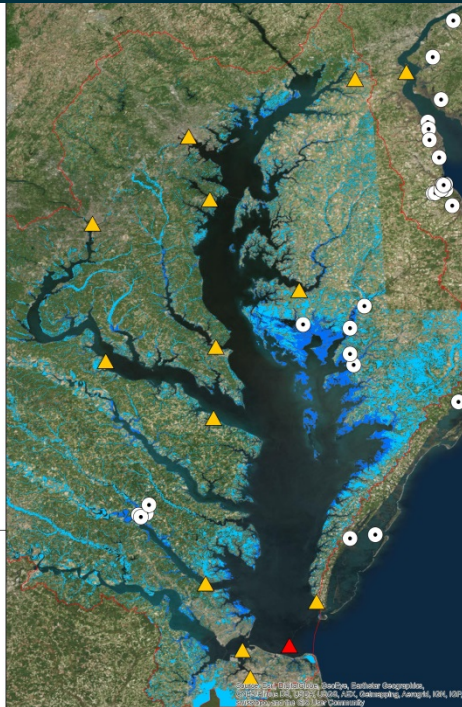
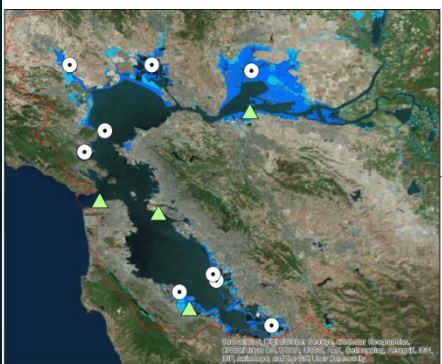
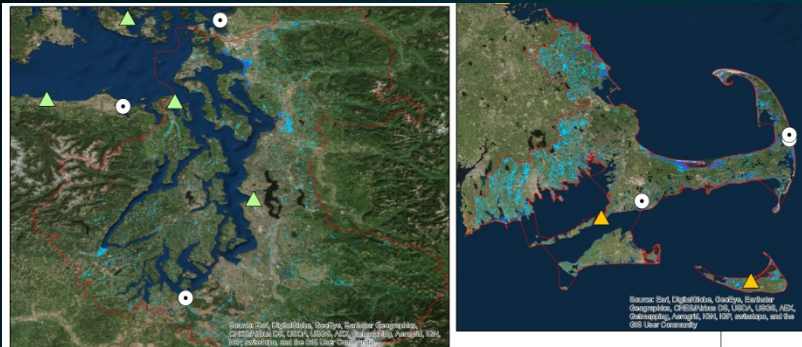
18 PI's, 2014-17  
Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system

○ Cs-137 and Pb-210 Dated Cores

NOAA (RSLR)  
Mean Sea Level Trend

- ▲ -17.1 - -9.4
- ▲ -9.3 - -0.7
- ▲ -0.6 - 2.6
- ▲ 2.7 - 5.2
- ▲ 5.3 - 9.7

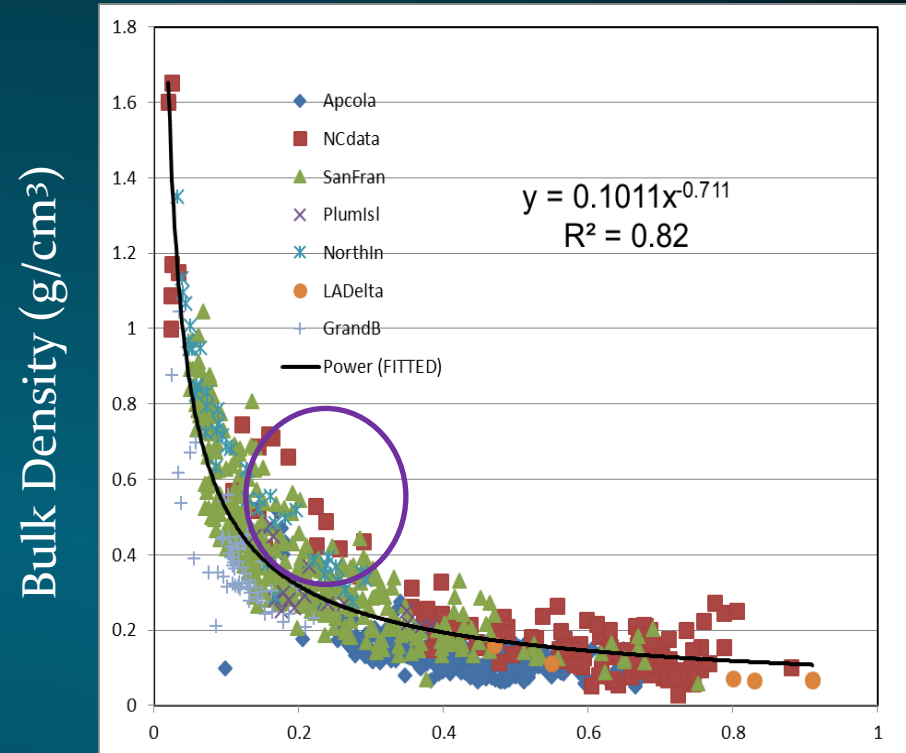
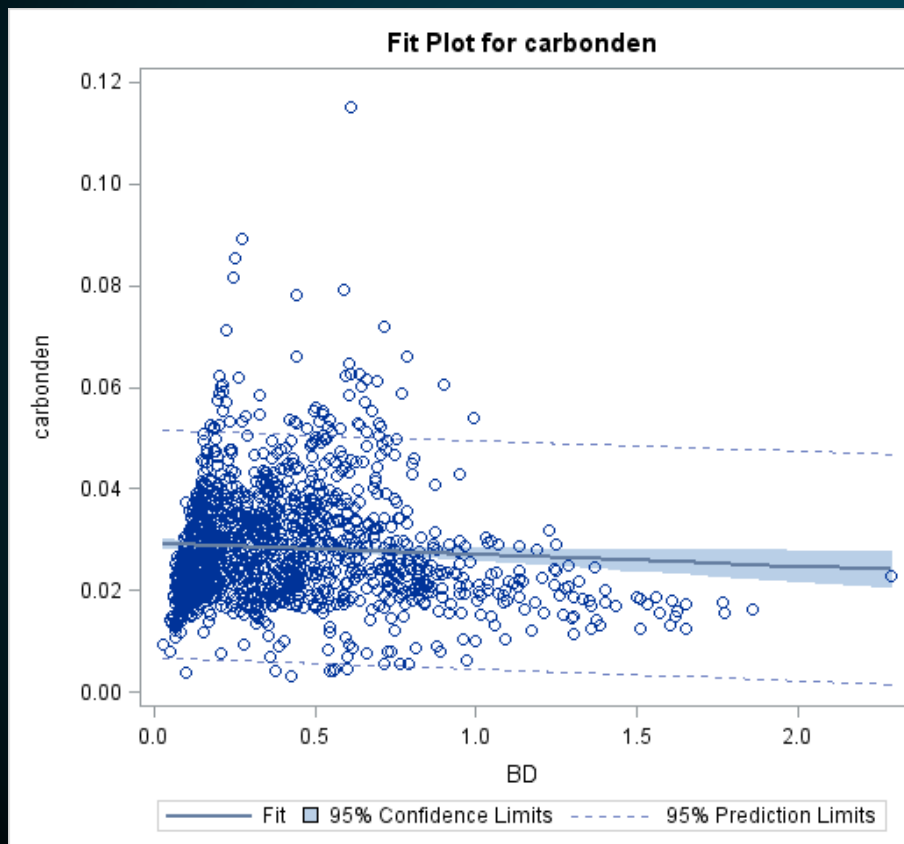
- C-CAP Data  
Class Names
- Estuarine Wetlands
  - Palustrine Wetlands



## Best Science Possible: Data mining

**Carbon density:** mean =  $0.028 \pm 0.01 \text{ gC/cm}^3$  ( $\pm$  SD)

Meta-analysis of 1358 tidal marsh soils – Jim Morris (in prep)



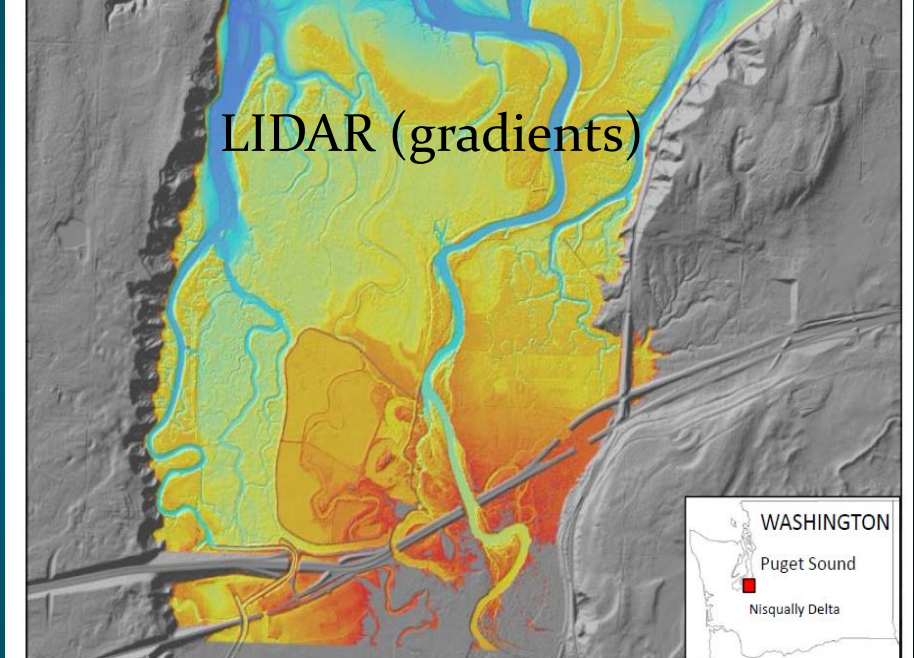
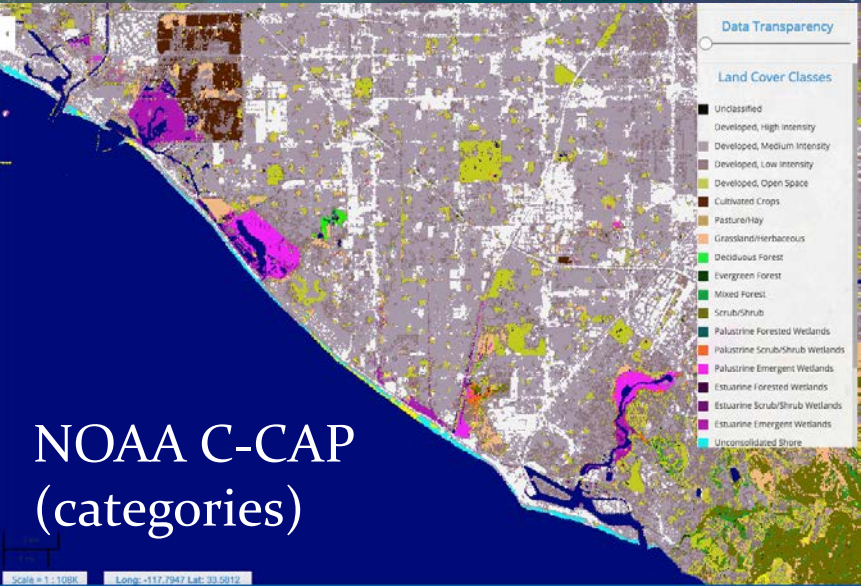
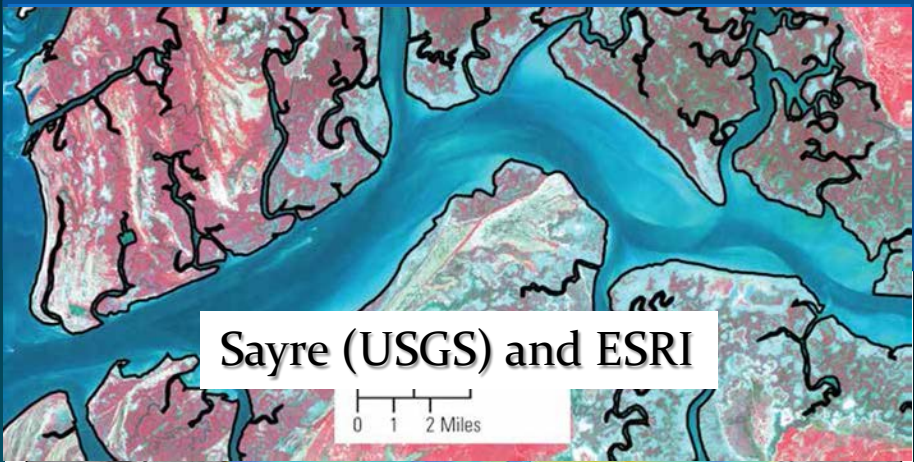
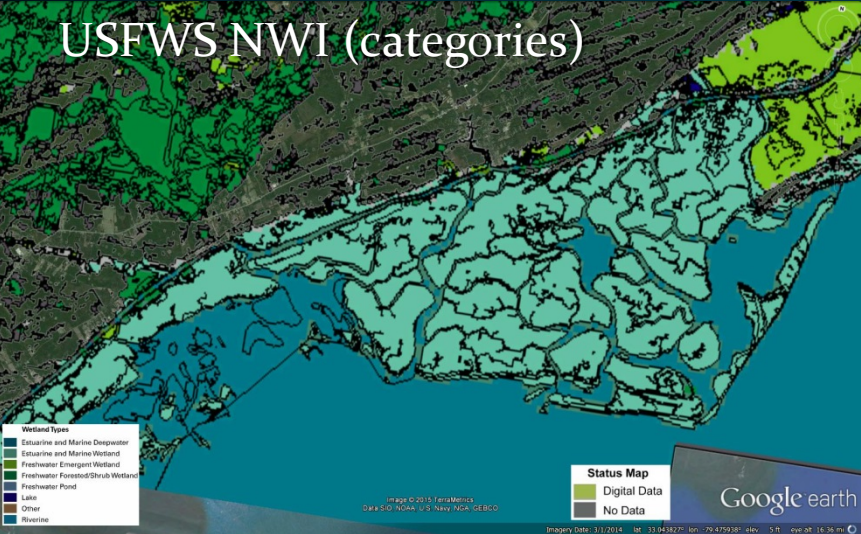
Weight Loss Upon Ignition (LOI) (g/g)



## Best Science Possible: **Accurate mapping (categories)**

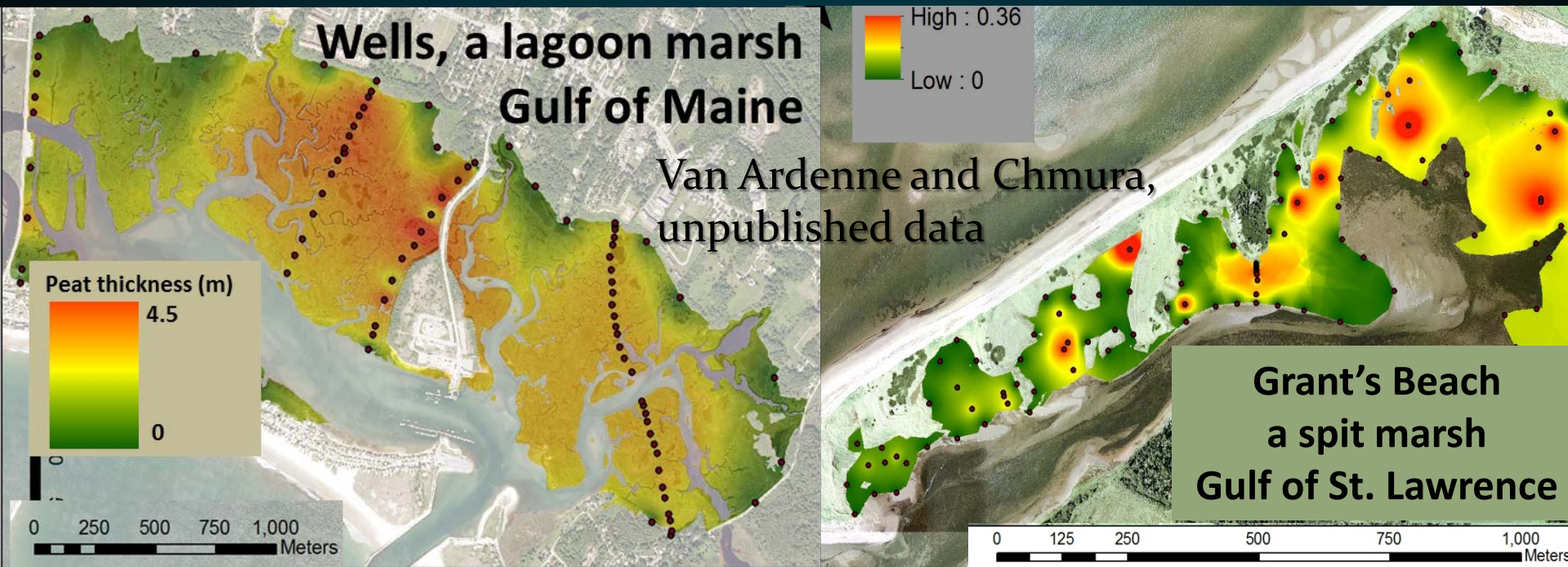


Best Science Possible: **Accurate mapping (subhabitats)**





# Best Science Possible: Stock measurements (beyond 1 m)



Soil cores / probing are necessary for peat depth  
GPR influenced by salinity, saturation

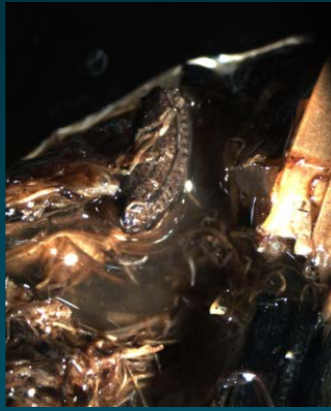
>4 meters (12.17.2014)  
Megonigal and Schile,



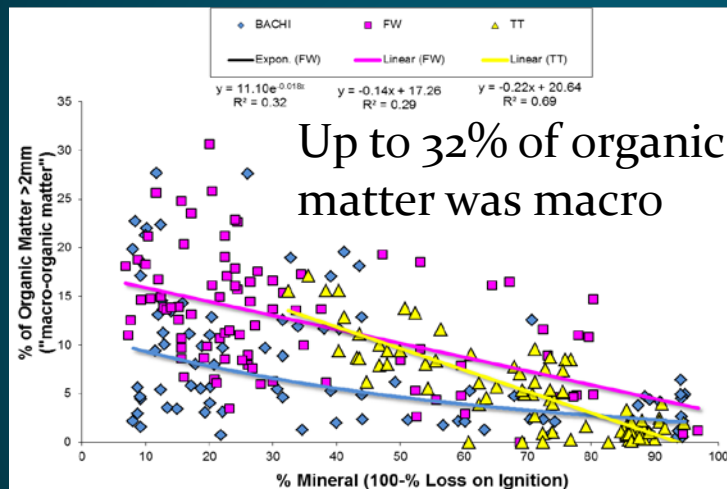
# Best Science Possible: Provenance (identity, age, source)

Example from freshwater tidal CA delta

Isotopes  $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$  as low as \$4/sample



All macroorganic matter (>2mm) = autochthonous  
Windham-Myers and Drexler, in prep



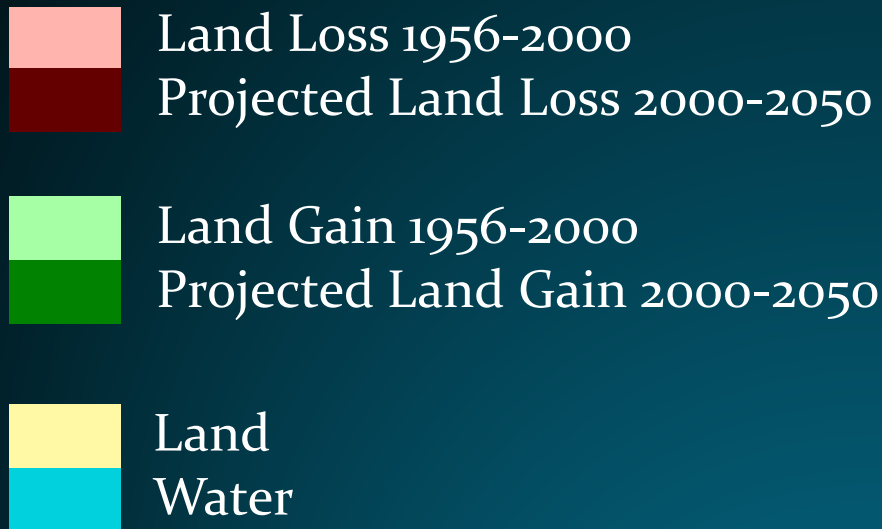
Important to accounting  
and assessing fate



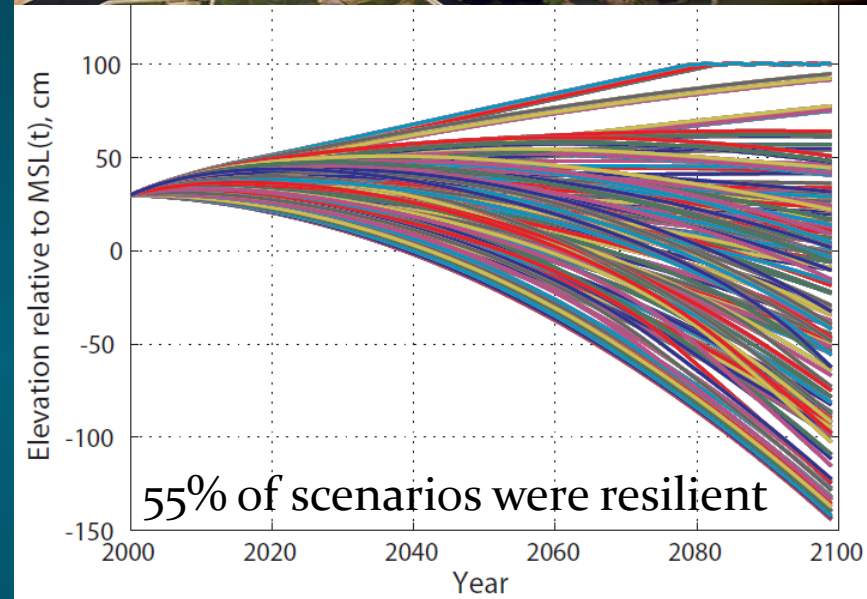
# Resilience and fate: example of Louisiana vs. California

## Projected Coastal LA Trends

## Projected CA Delta Islands



(NWRC, 2006)

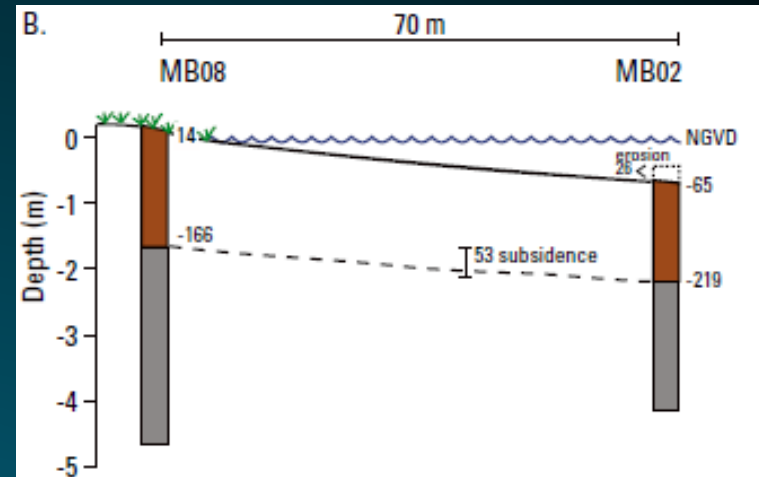
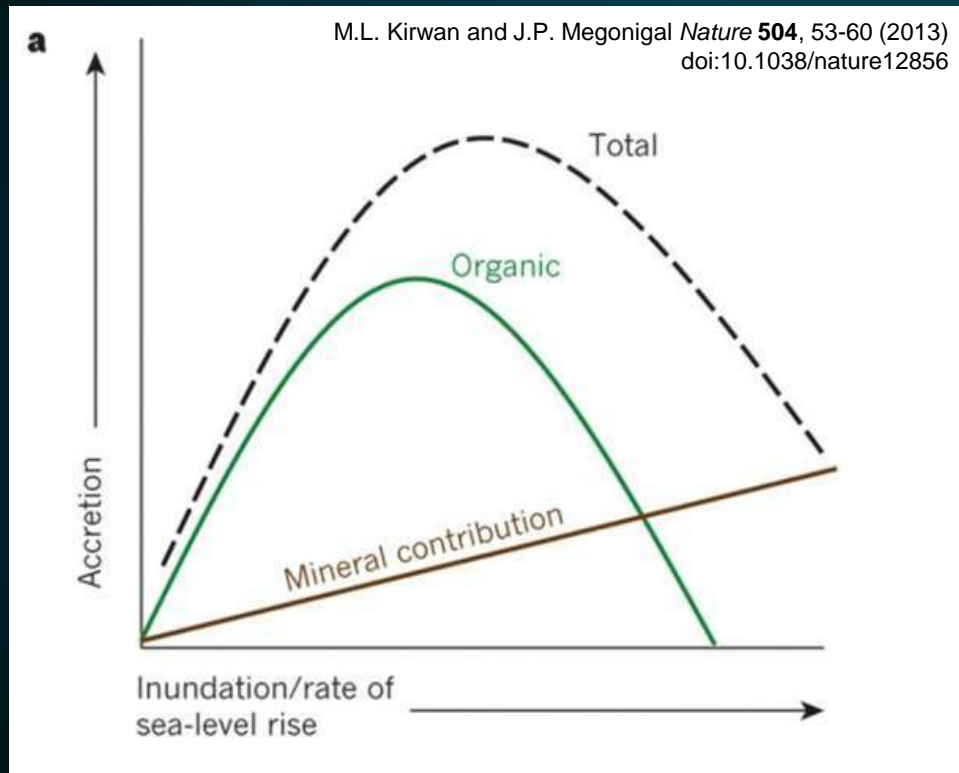


(Swanson et al 2015, SFEWS)

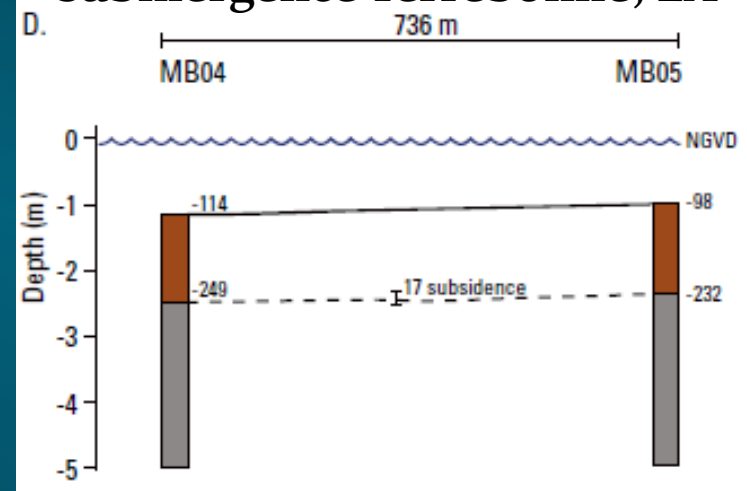


# Resilience and fate : eroding v submergence v oxidation

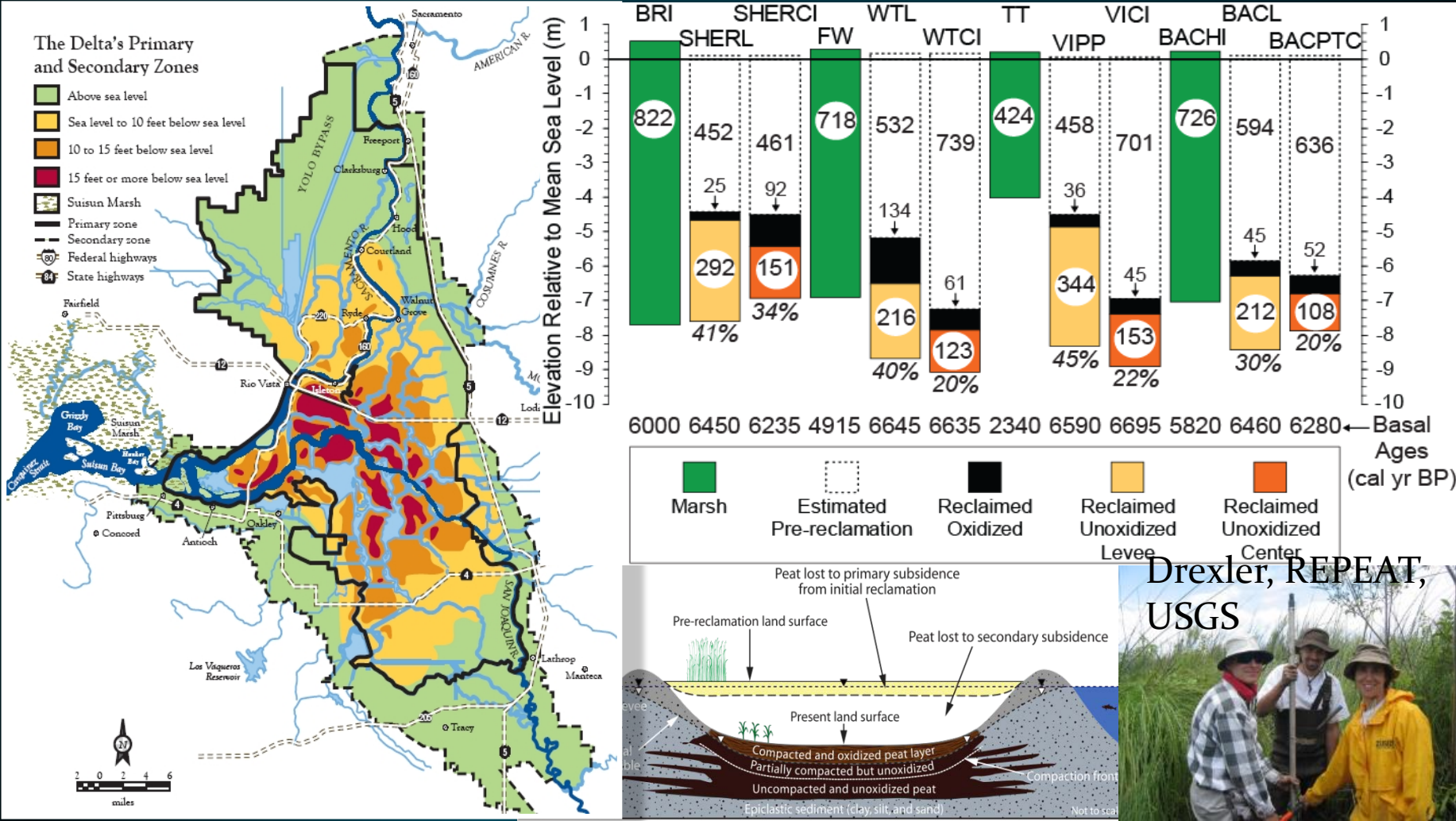
Marshes are inherently resilient to sea level rise.  
But every marsh has its own tipping point



Morton et al 2003 – USGS OFR  
submergence Terrebonne, LA



Best Science Possible: Oxidation rate (modeling/monitoring)

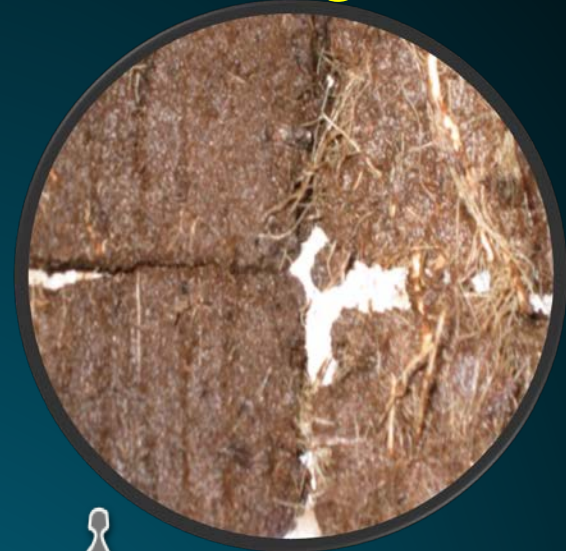




## Best Science Possible: **Multiple Stressors** – e.g. Florida



SLR and Salinity intrusion in FL Everglades  
T. Troxler - NSF-LTER field experiment



SOIL C BALANCE

Temperature & pH  
TEA availability  
Substrate quality  
Soil fertility  
Decomposers  
Plant stressors  
Disturbance  
Hydrology

# Best Science Possible: Process-based modeling (projections)

☐ Use a generic biom profile
 ☐ Calibrate to accretion rate
 ☐ Use my own kr and q

Click to Run Simulation

**Physical Inputs**

Sea Level Forecast	100	(cm/100y)
Sea Level at Start	106	cm NAVD
20th Cent Sea Level Rate	0.24	cm/yr
Mean Tidal Amplitude	85	cm
Marsh Elevation @ t0	179	cm NAVD
Suspended Min. Sed. Conc	100	mg/l
Suspended Org. Sed. Conc	0	mg/l
Accretion Rate		cm/yr

**Biological Inputs**

max growth limit (rel MSL)	89	cm
min growth limit (rel MSL)	-36	cm
opt growth elev (rel MSL)	64	cm
max peak biomass	1200	g/m <sup>2</sup>
%OM below root zone	10.0	
OM decay rate	-0.3	1/year
BGBio to Shoot Ratio	4	g/g
BG turnover rate	0.5	1/year
Max (95%) Root Depth	20	cm

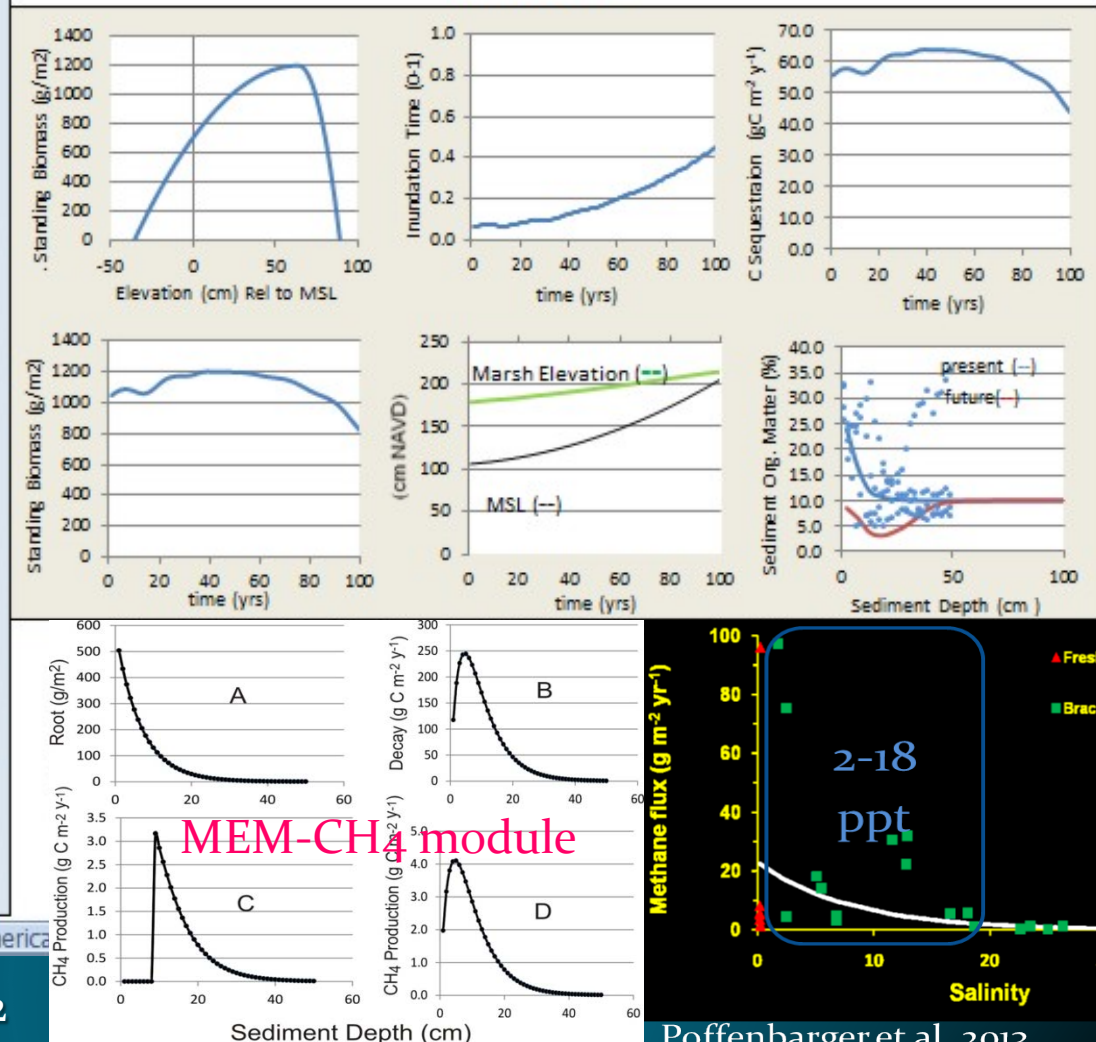
**Model-Derived Inputs**

Capture Efficiency (q)	2.76E-01	tide <sup>-1</sup>
Refrac. Fraction (kr)	7.45E-02	g/g

IO Page
 Instructions
 Numerical

Coon Isl, SFB  
MEM 5.41

J. Morris



MEM-CH<sub>4</sub> module



# Best Science Possible: Greenhouse gases

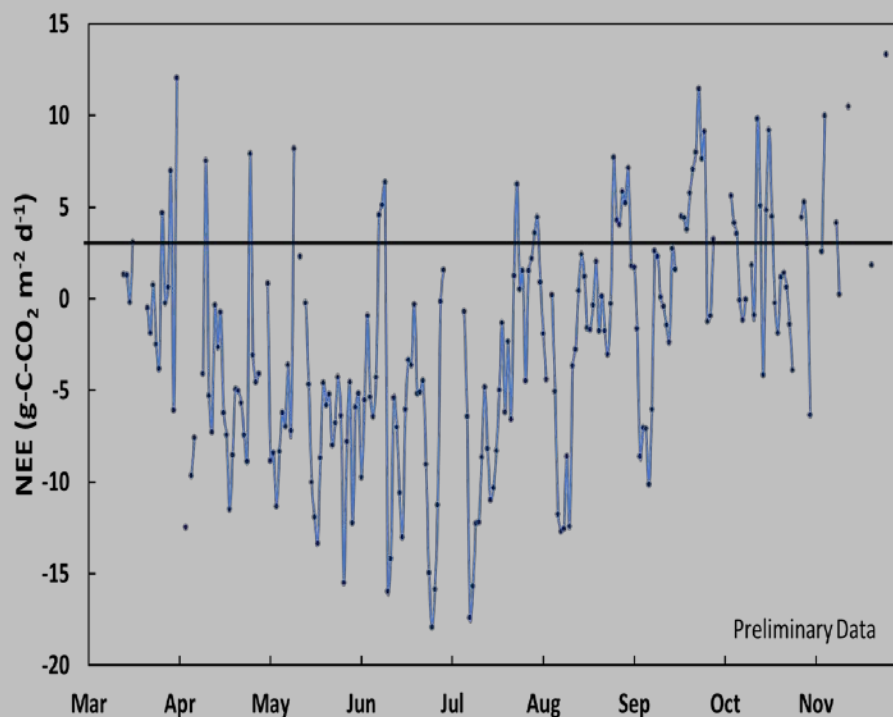
## Preliminary Eddy-Covariance for Methane Flux

### Brackish Marsh – San Francisco Bay NERR

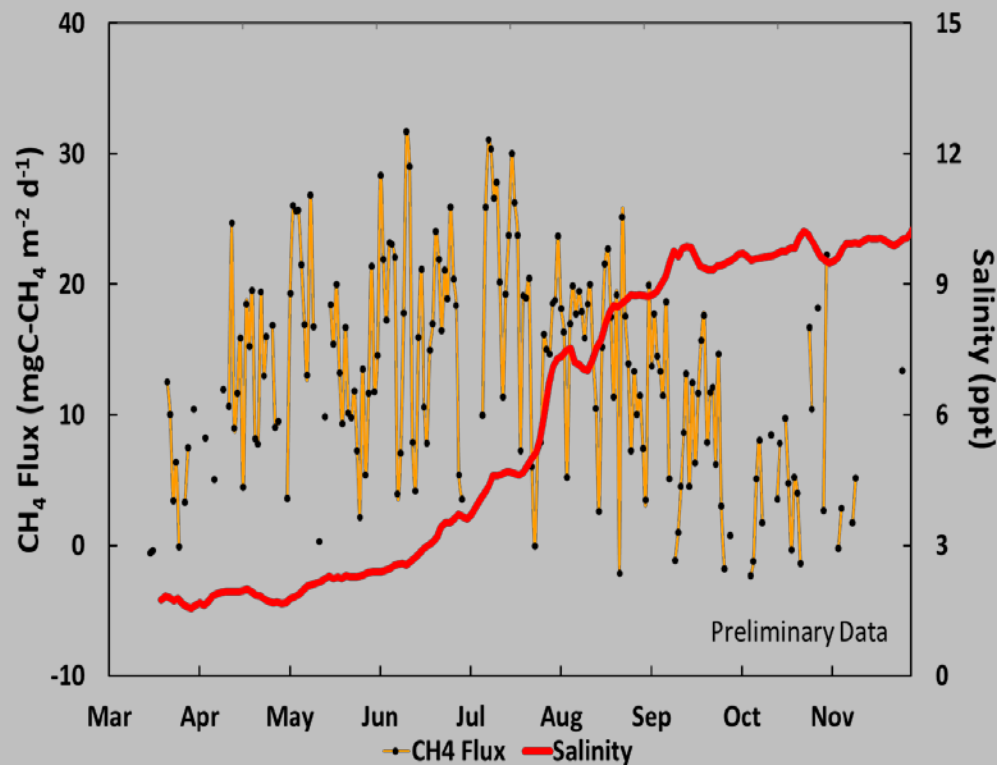
Draft provided by F. Anderson (USGS)



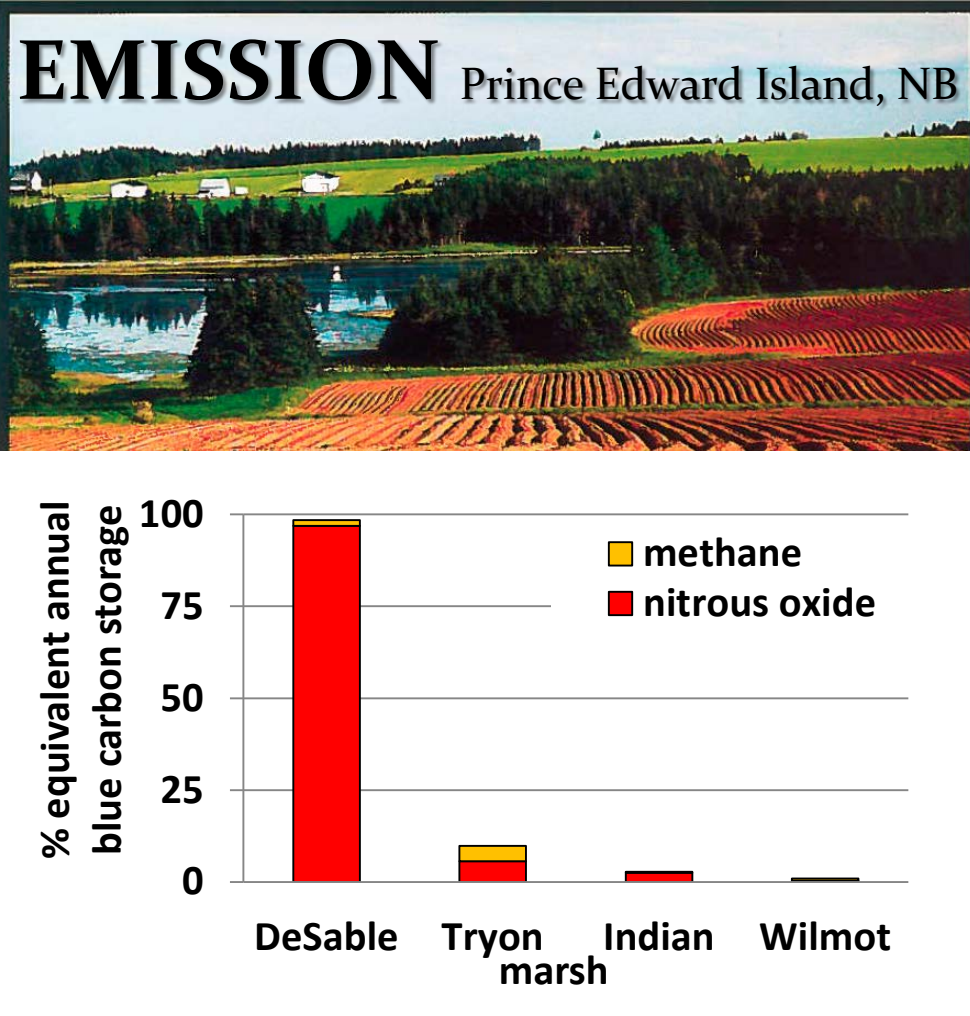
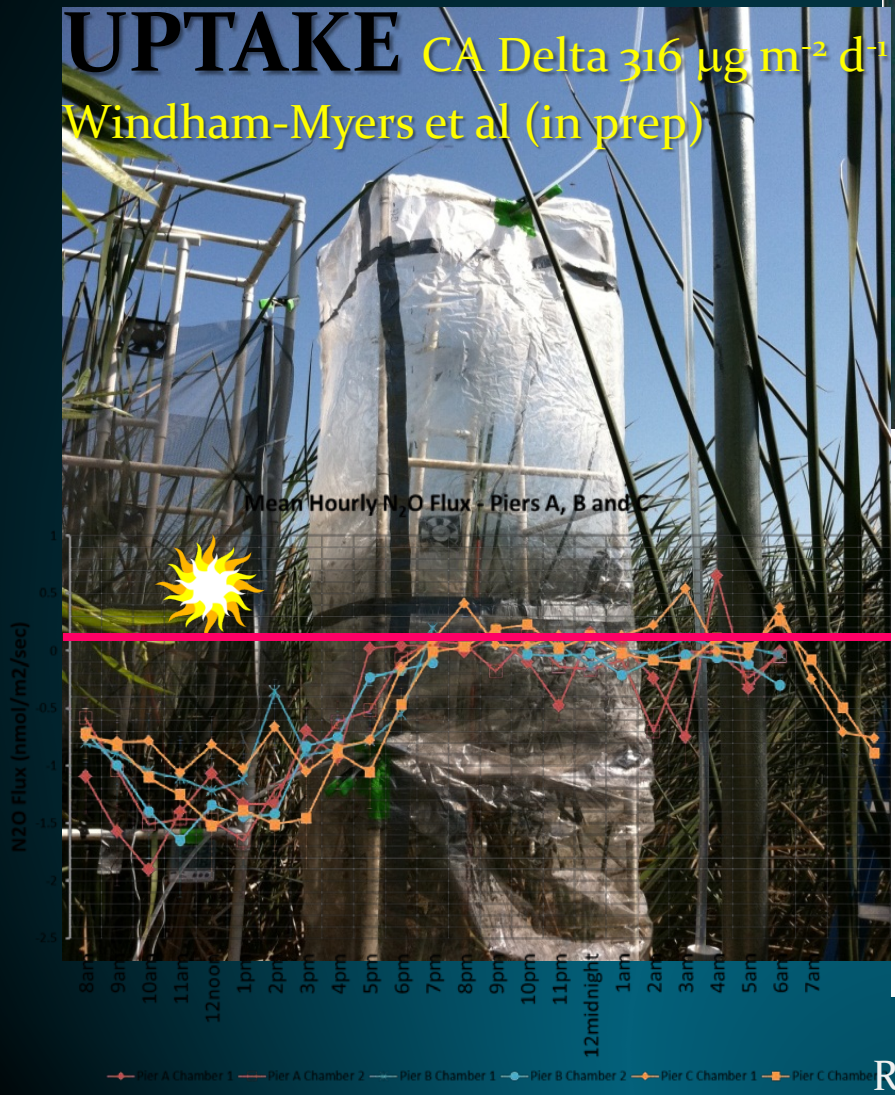
*Suisun Marsh CO<sub>2</sub> Flux (2014)*



*Suisun Marsh CH<sub>4</sub> Flux vs. Salinity (2014)*



Best Science Possible: Nitrous oxide (chambers – high uncertainty)



See Chmura et al 2011, ERL and Roughan, Kellman, Smith & Chmura in review *Science*

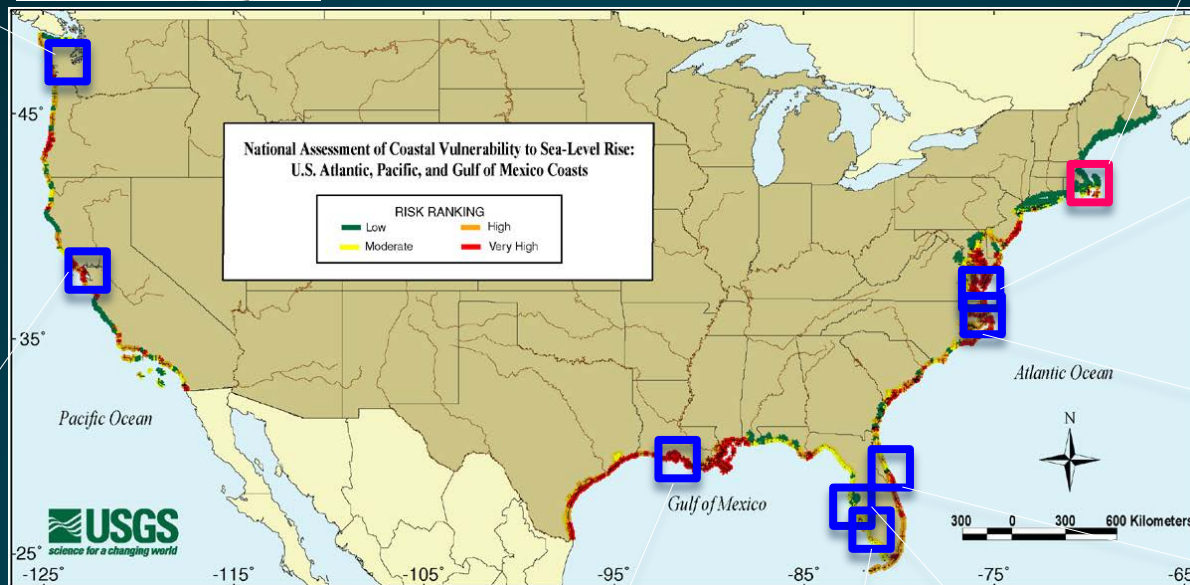


# Ecosystem Level Blue Carbon Accounting : Focal Sites with USGS involvement in modeling , monitoring and management



Nisqually NWR (FWS): salt-marsh C accretion rate and source, management, foodweb, NECB, CH<sub>4</sub> flux

San Francisco Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (NOAA) : brackish marsh C accretion rate, NECB, CH<sub>4</sub> flux



Barataria-Terrebonne-Atchafalaya: salt-marsh C accretion rates, modeling, CRMS (NWRC)

Shark River, Everglades (NSF, NPS): mangrove C accretion rate, NECB

Waquoit Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (NOAA): salt-marsh C accretion rate and source, NECB, CH<sub>4</sub> & N<sub>2</sub>O

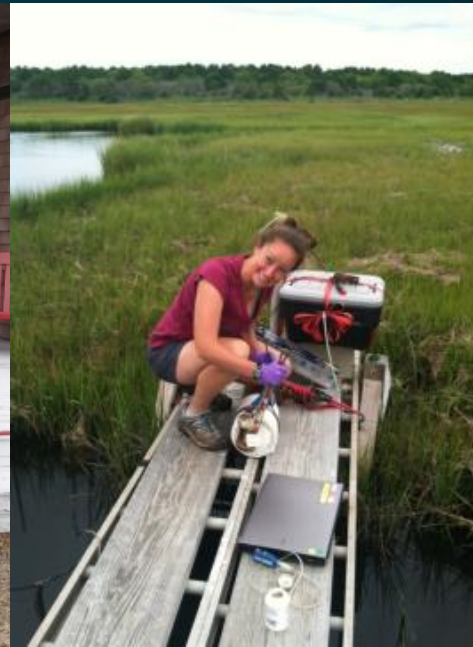
Chesapeake Bay Smithsonian Environmental Research Center: brackish marsh C accretion rate, CH<sub>4</sub> flux

Great Dismal Swamp and Pocosin Lake NWR (FWS) fresh-water wetland C accretion rate, CH<sub>4</sub> flux, land management

LCMAP mangrove change detection pilot study

Ding Darling NWR (FWS) mangrove remote sensing, stress mapping, C stock, accretion rate, and management

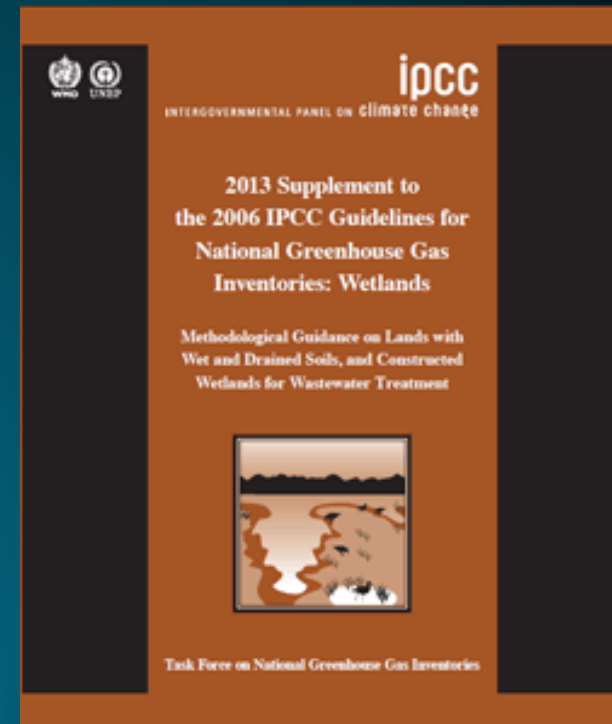
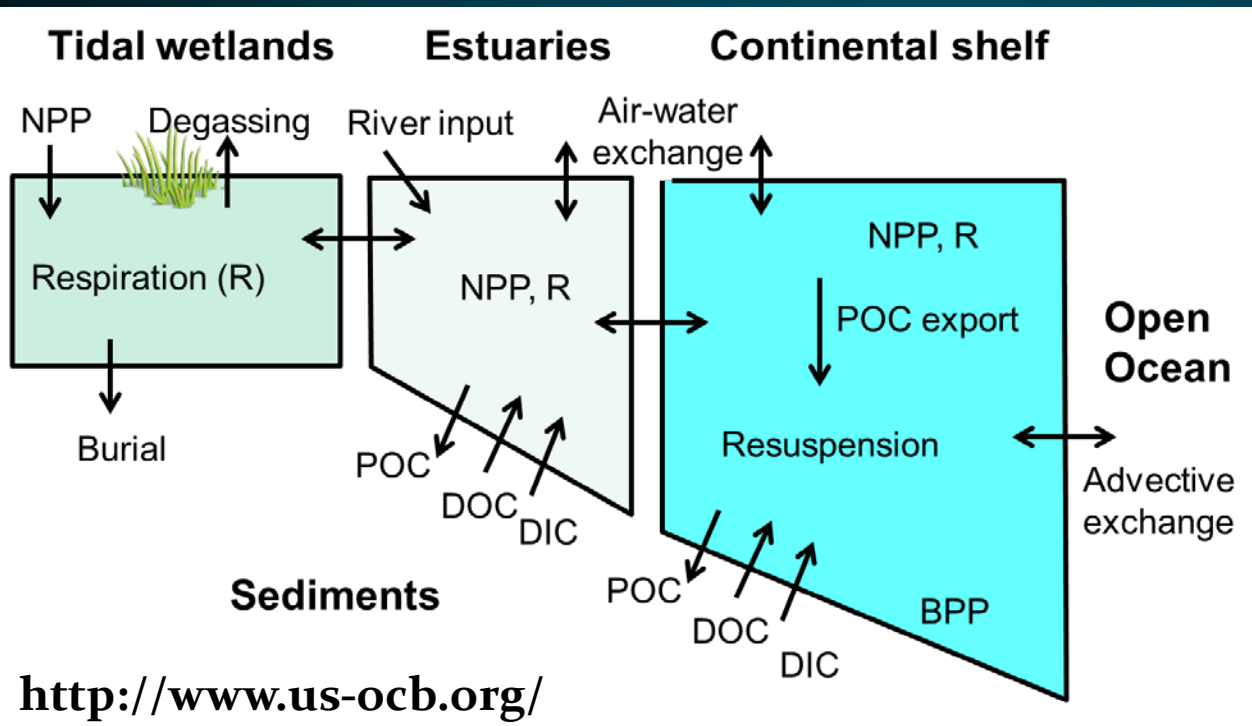
## Ecosystem Level Blue Carbon Accounting : Waquoit Bay NERR



- Doing the best science possible
- Avoiding “overselling”
- Considering C sequestration just **1** of many ecosystem services



Science and Policy eyes of the world are on us.  
Carpe Diem – Seize the Moment!







Section #2

**THIS IS A SECTION DIVIDER PAGE**

