Subaqueous Soils and Carbon Pools

- Global warming concerns have sparked interest in investigating the global C cycle
- Upland and wetland SOC pools are often important carbon sinks
- Subaqueous soils have been largely overlooked in soil organic carbon pool studies
- More precise estimates of C sinks and sources are needed to better understand the global C cycle

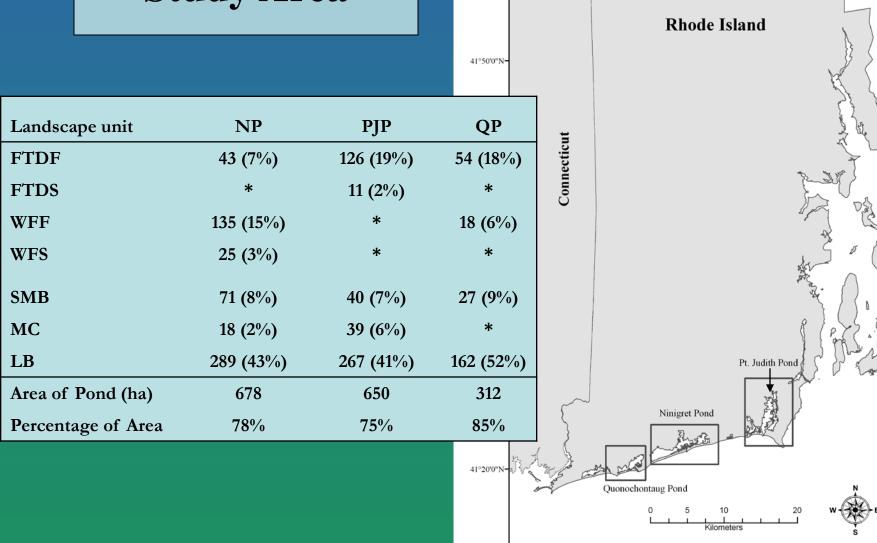
Objectives

 Explore carbon storage and soillandscape unit relationship

Do SOC pools differ among soil type?

 Do subaqueous soils in Rhode Island coastal lagoons contain significant SOC pools?

Study Area



71°50'0"W

71°50'0"W

71°40'0"W

71°30'0"W

71°40'0"W

71°30'0"W

71°20'0"W

-41°50'0"N

-41°40'0"N

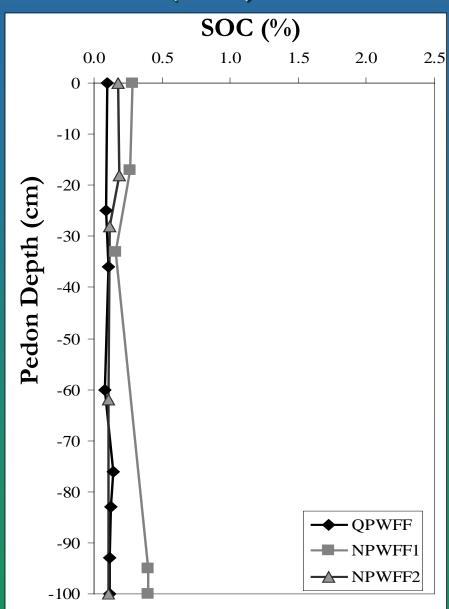
-41°20'0"N

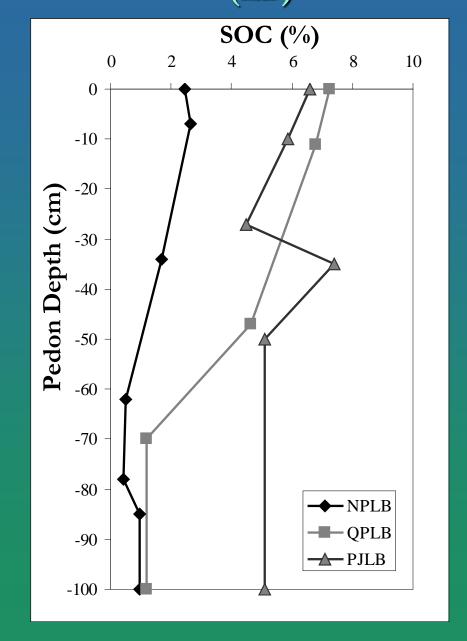
71°20'0"W

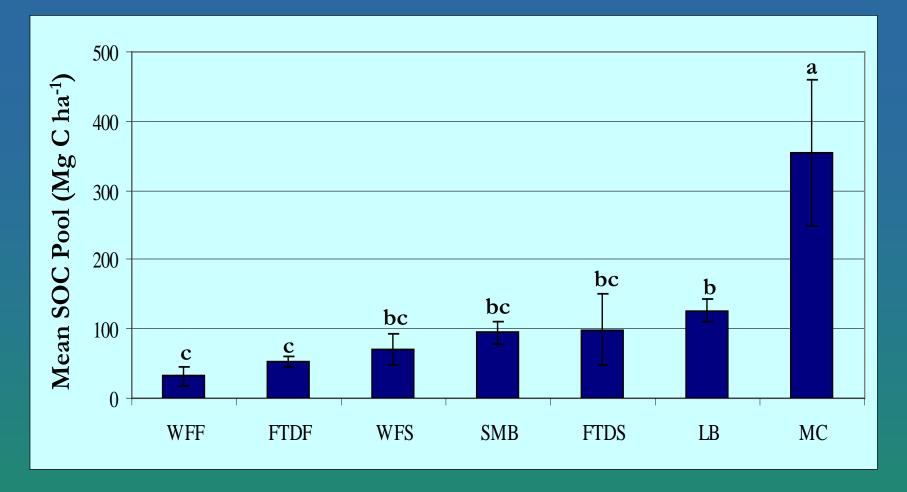
High Energy (WFF)

Results

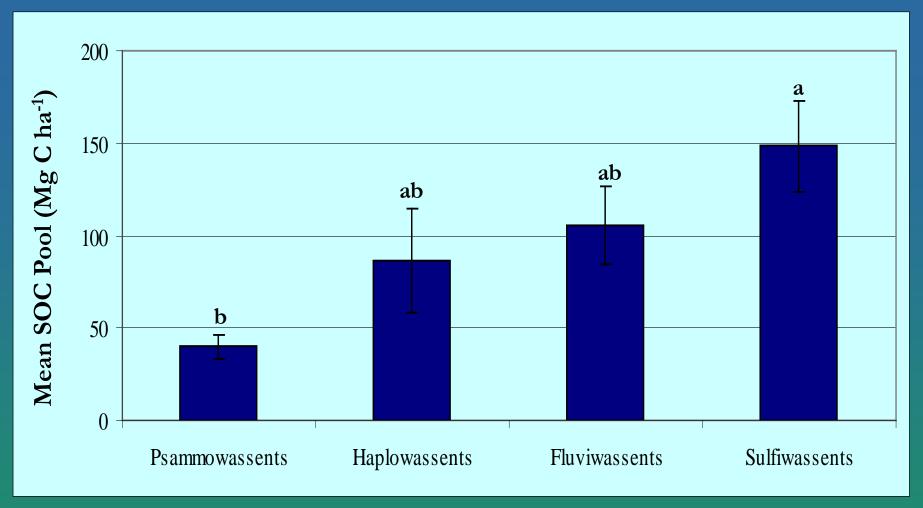
Low Energy (LB)



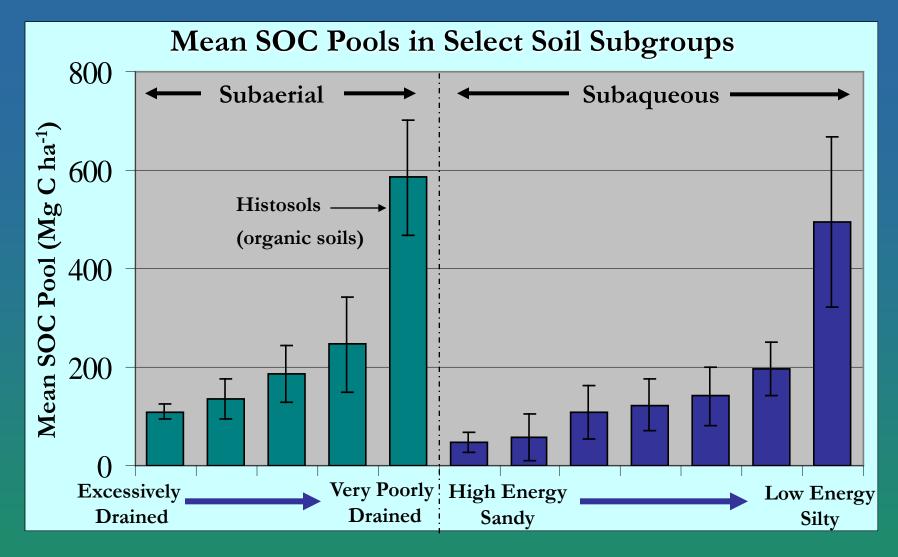




- MC units had highest SOC pools and highest variability
 -Due to buried O horizons and one organic soil (Wassist)
- LB units had higher SOC pools than the "Flat" units
- Similar relationships seen when each of the coastal lagoons are assessed individually



- Sulfiwassents have fine textures and presence of sulfides
- Sulfiwassents make up the majority of each coastal lagoons studied (> 50%)
- Similar relationships were seen when ponds were assessed individually



- Subaerial data from forested upland and wetland soils (Ricker, 2010 and Davis, 2004)
- SOC pools in subaqueous subgroups are comparable to forested soils in southern New England

Soil Organic Carbon Conclusions

- SOC pools significantly differed by soil great group and landscape unit
- Type of depositional environment and presence of buried O horizons important for SOC pools
- Subaqueous SOC pools are comparable to regional and national averages for subaerial SOC pools
- Should be included in global and regional estimates of soil organic carbon pools
- Sequestration rates need to be studied in these subaqueous soils.