

# Carbon sequestration response to chronic saltwater intrusion in a coastal marsh in Louisiana

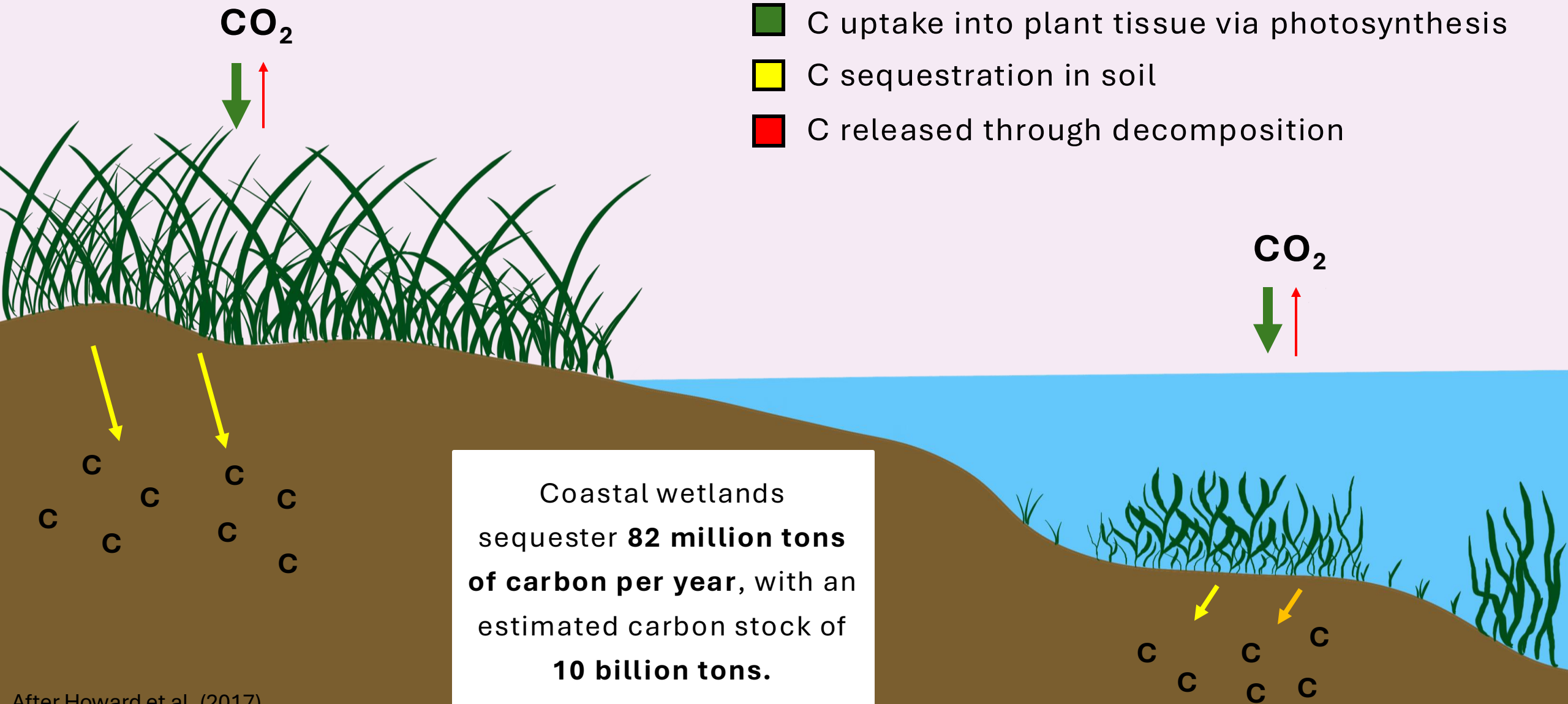
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# CARBON SEQUESTRATION



# CARBON SINK → CARBON SOURCE

LAND CHANGE FUTURE WITHOUT ACTION | HIGHER SCENARIO | YEAR 50

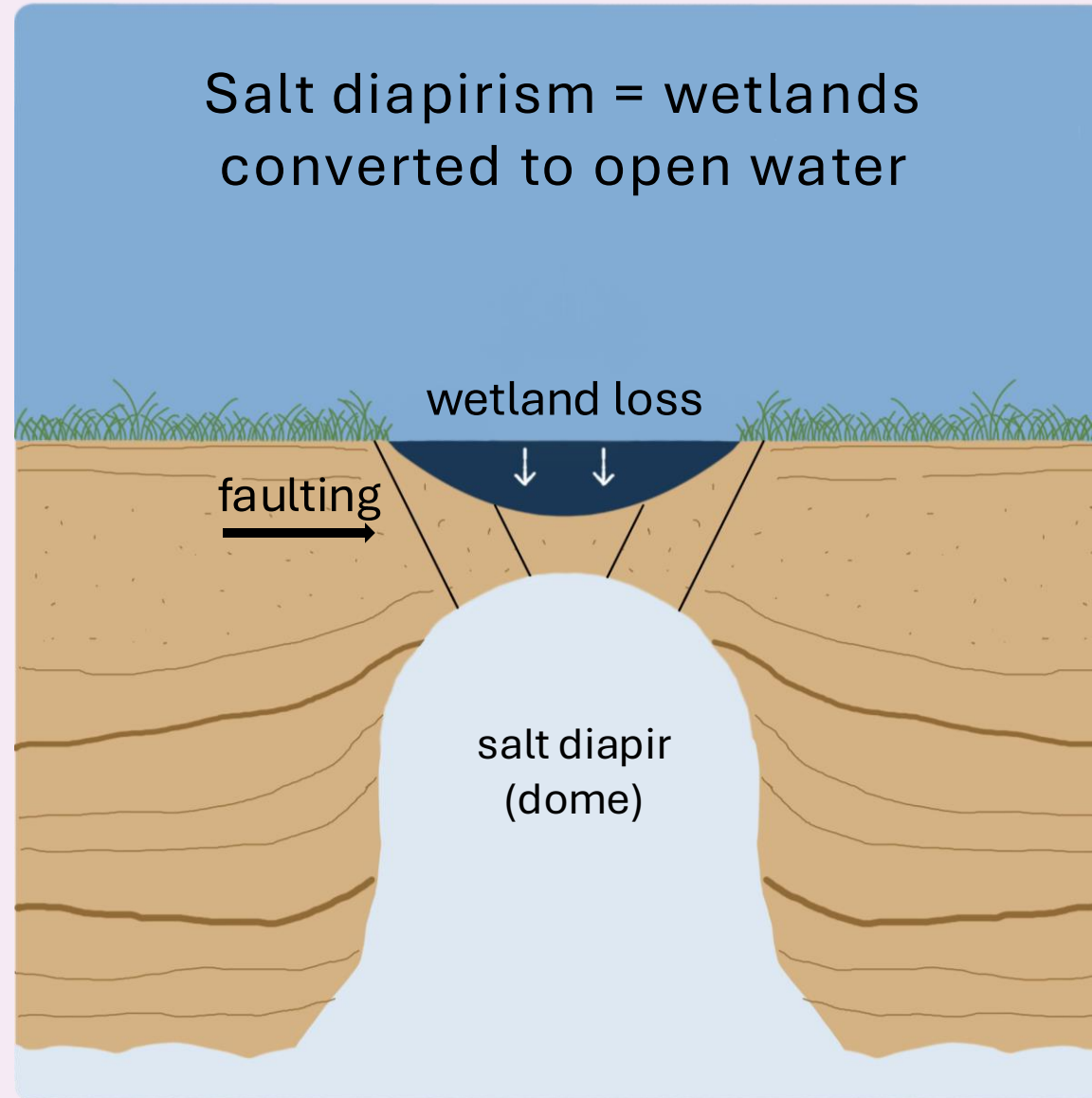


(CPRA, 2023)

Faulting in Louisiana can result in up to 20 mm/yr of subsidence.

(Yuill et al., 2009)

# TECTONICS: FAULTING





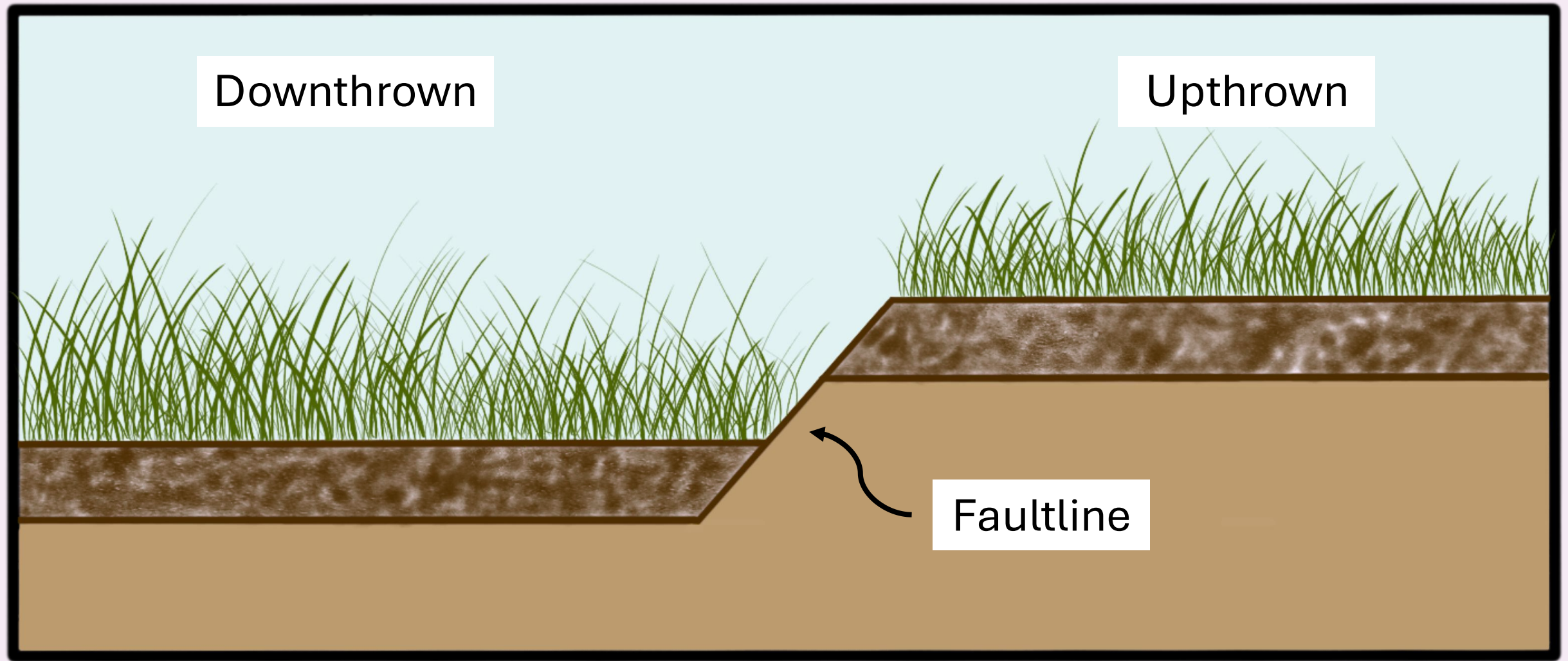
Emergent Vegetation

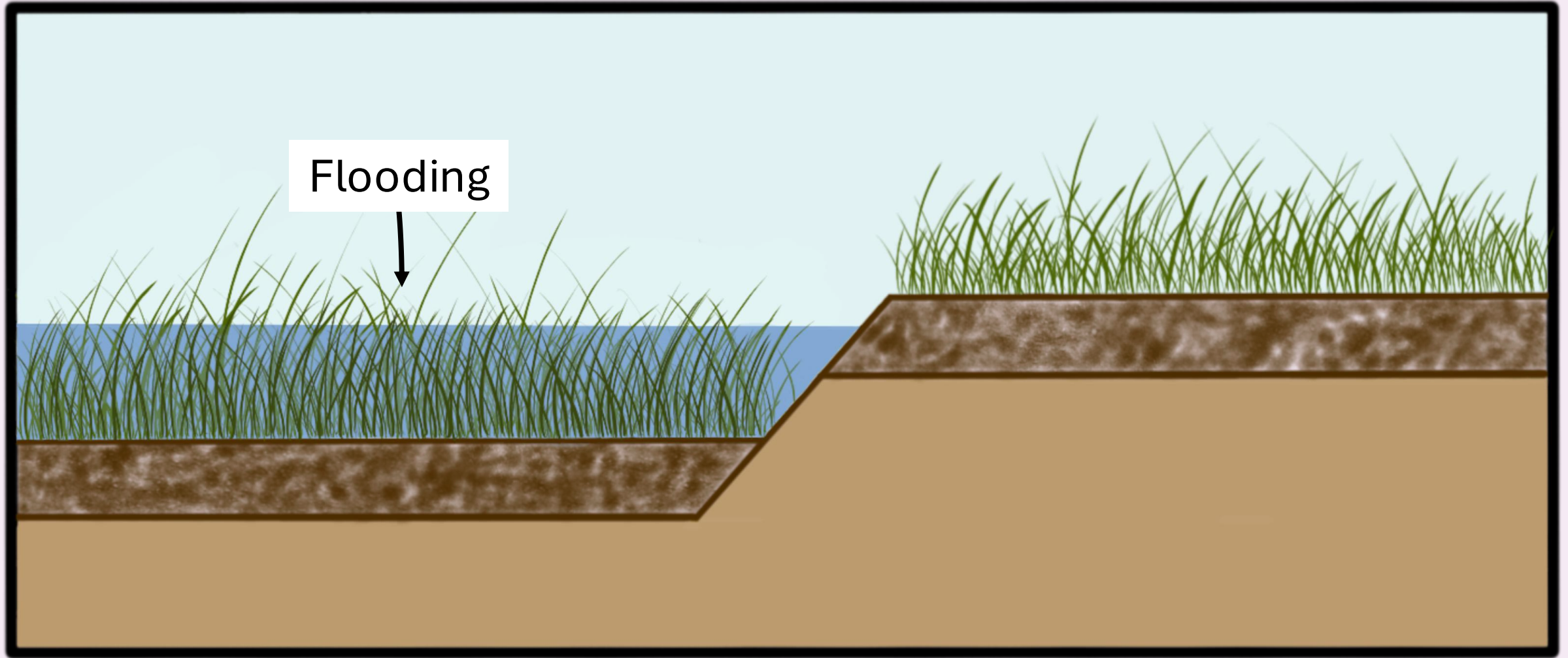
The diagram illustrates a cross-section of a wetland. At the top, there is a layer of green grass-like plants labeled 'Emergent Vegetation'. Below this is a dark brown, textured layer labeled 'Organic Matter'. The bottom layer is a solid tan color labeled 'Mineral Matter'. The entire diagram is enclosed in a black rectangular border.

Organic Matter

Mineral Matter



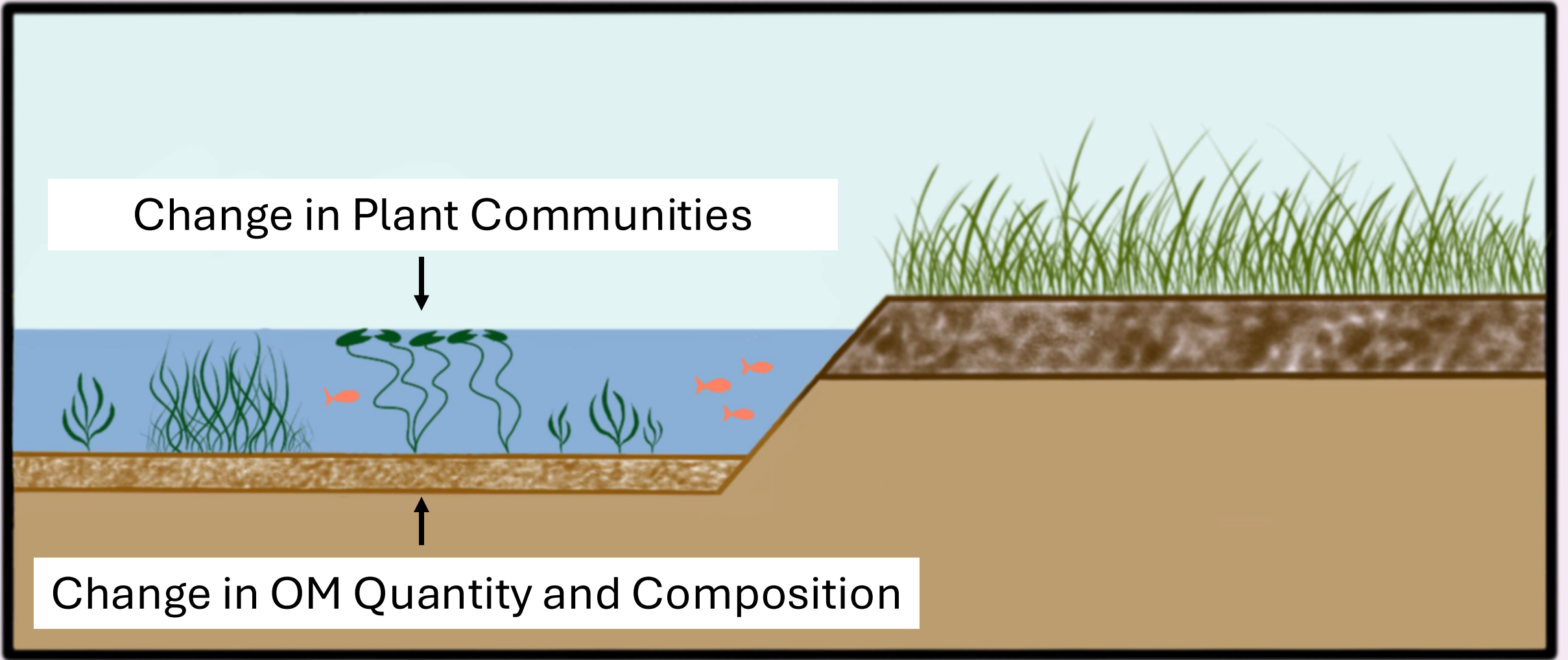




Change in Plant Communities



Change in OM Quantity and Composition

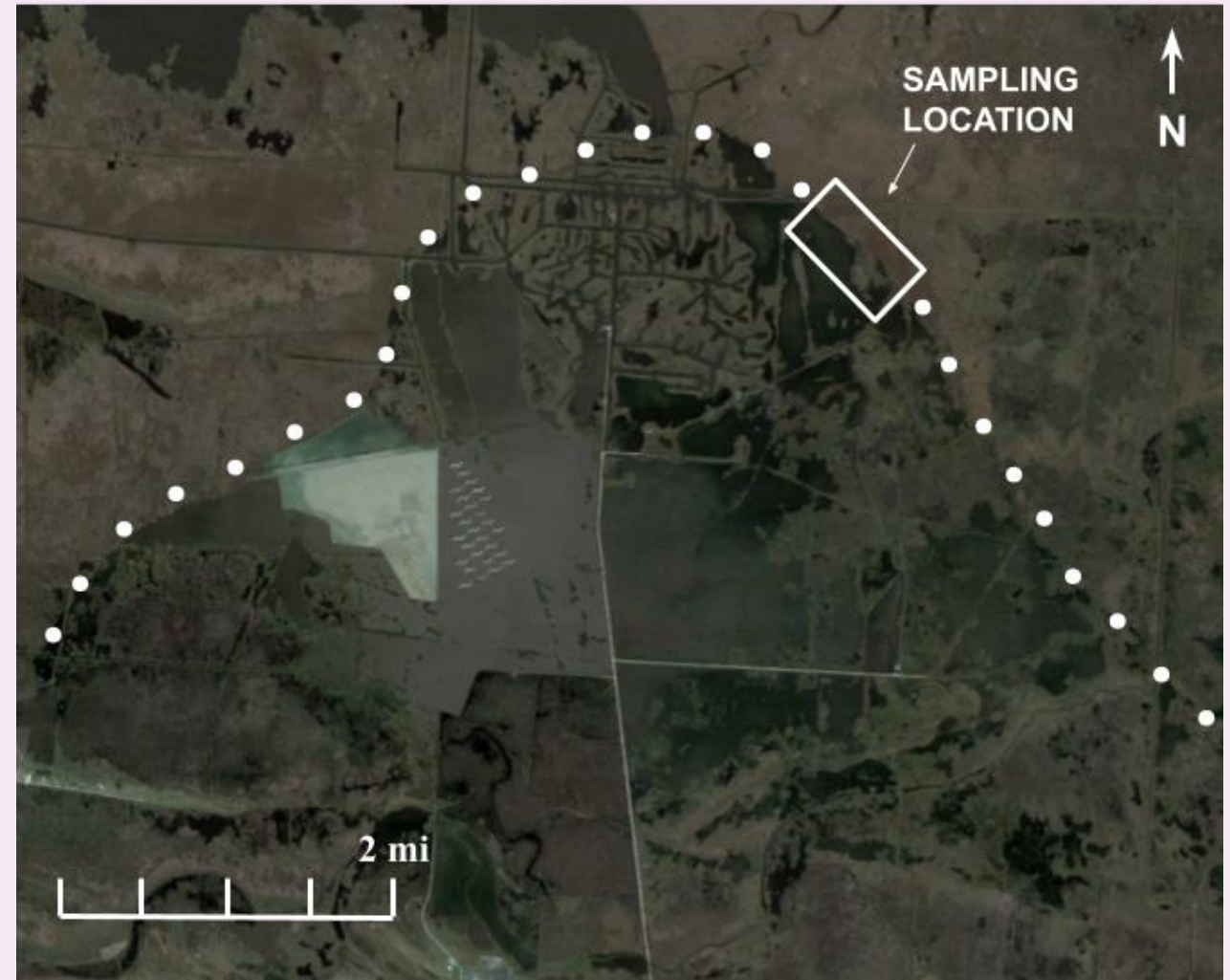




How does organic matter and carbon sequestration respond to flooding in faulted coastal landscapes?



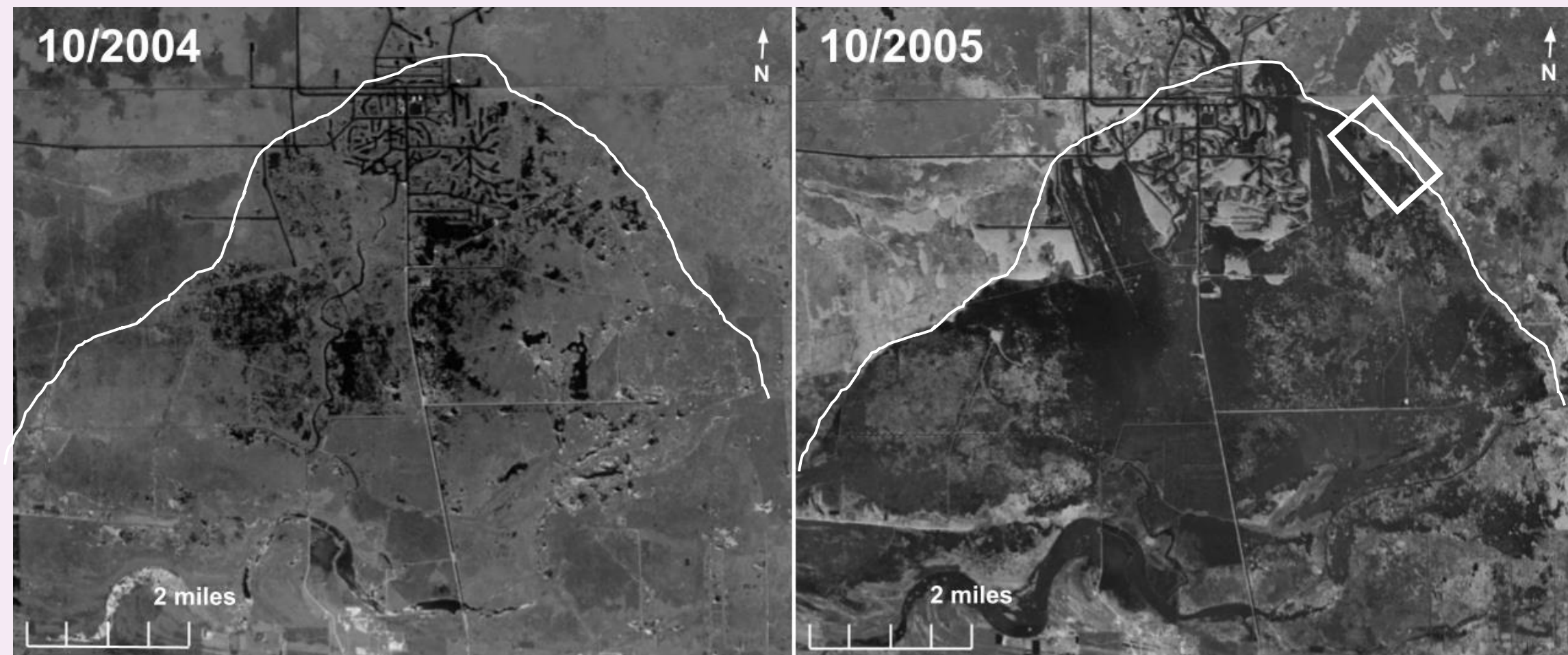
# STUDY AREA



Intermediate salinity wetlands: 0.5 - 5 ppt



# HURRICANE RITA



Intermediate salinity wetlands: 0.5 - 5 ppt

March of 2006: up to 17.9 ppt  
(Steyer et al., 2005)

# SAMPLING LOCATION



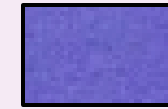
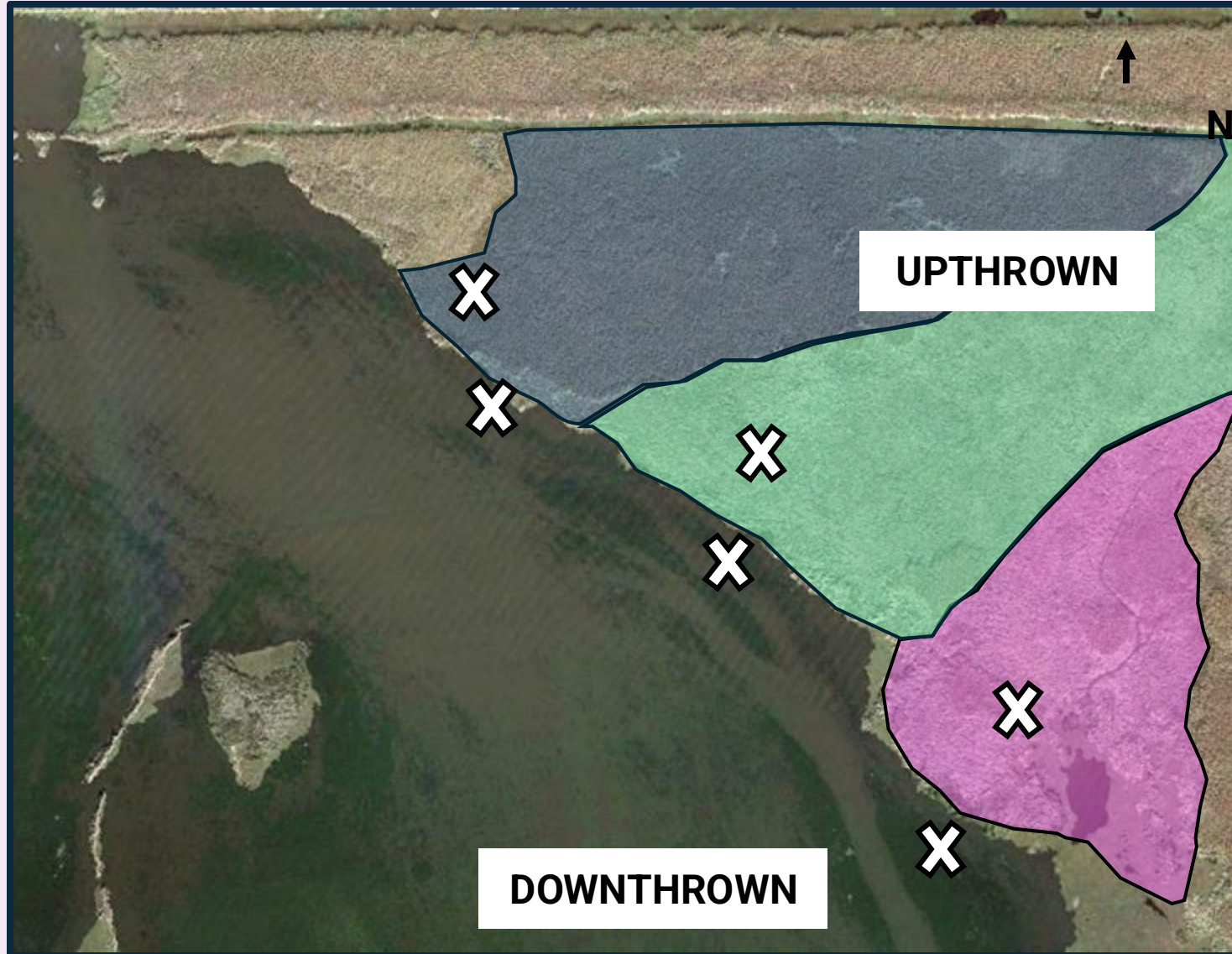
1.) *Phragmites australis*

2.) *Spartina patens*

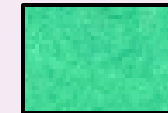
3.) *Schoenoplectus californicus*



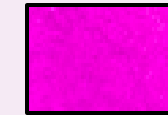
# SAMPLING LOCATION



*Phragmites australis*



*Spartina patens*



*Schoenoplectus californicus*



CORING  
LOCATION

## Downthrown plant species:

- *Alternanthera philoxeroides*
- *Myriophyllum spicatum*
- *Salvina molesta*
- *Brasenia schreberi*

# PLANTS COLLECTED

( $\delta^{13}\text{C}\text{‰}$ , photosynthetic pathway)

## Emergent Vegetation

-26.77 ‰,  $\text{C}_3$



California Bulrush  
*Schenoplectus californicus*

-27.60 ‰,  $\text{C}_3$



Phragmites  
*Phragmites australis*

-13.80 ‰,  $\text{C}_4$



Spartina  
*Spartina patens*

-29.61 ‰,  $\text{C}_3$



Alligator Weed  
*Alternanthera philoxeroides*

-27.85 ‰,  $\text{C}_3$



Watershield  
*Brasenia schreberi*

-28.85 ‰,  $\text{C}_3$



Giant Salvinia  
*Salvinia molesta*

-16.43 ‰, INT



Eurasian Water-Milfoil  
*Myriophyllum spicatum*

## Submerged / Floating Vegetation



# SAMPLE COLLECTION & PREPARATION



core collection



core

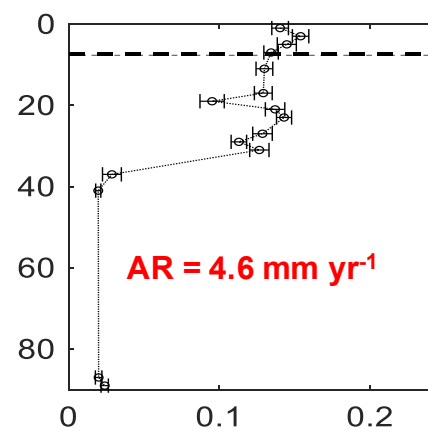
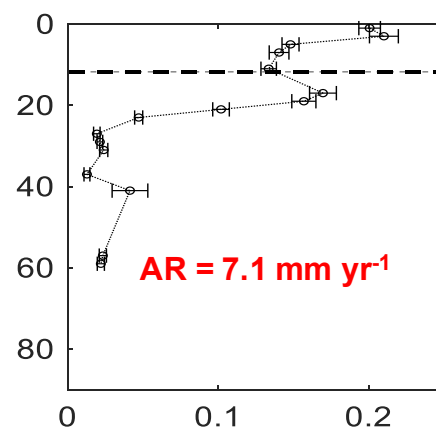
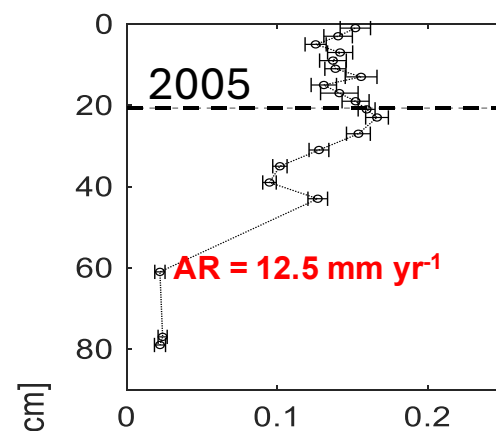


core & plant drying

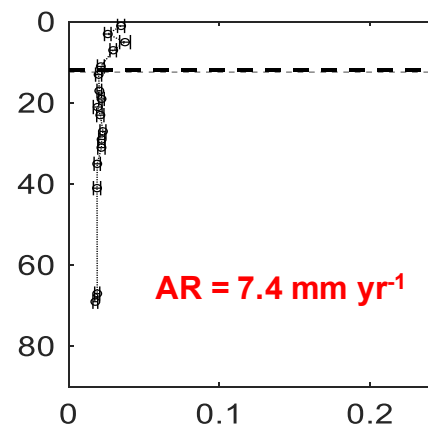
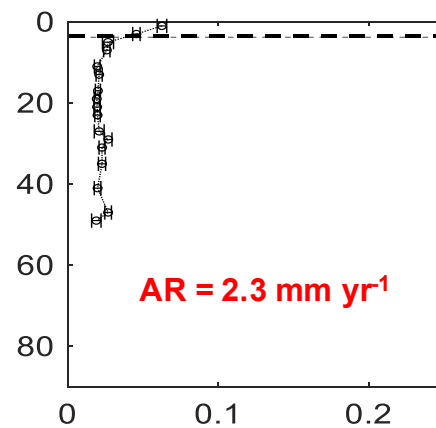
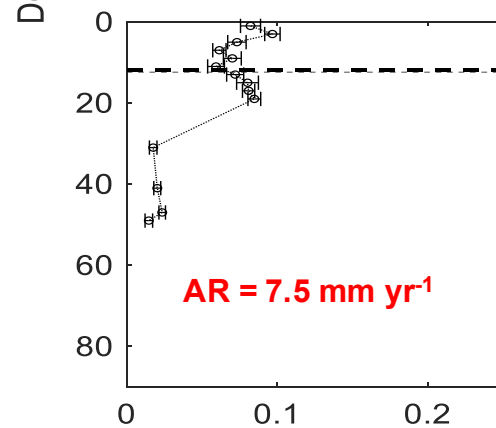


core & plant milling

- ✓ Bulk Density
- ✓ C & N concentration
- ✓  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$
- ✓  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  activity (dating & accretion rates)

*Spartina sp**Schoenoplectus sp**Phragmites sp*

Uptthrown

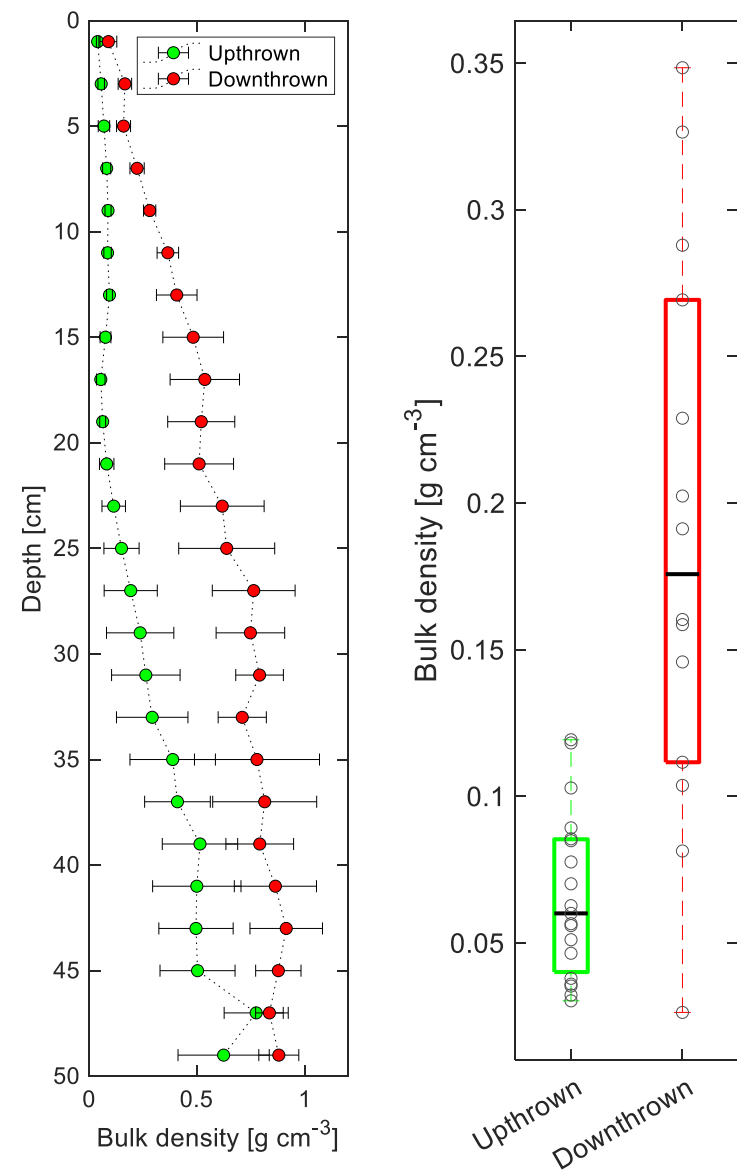


Downthrown

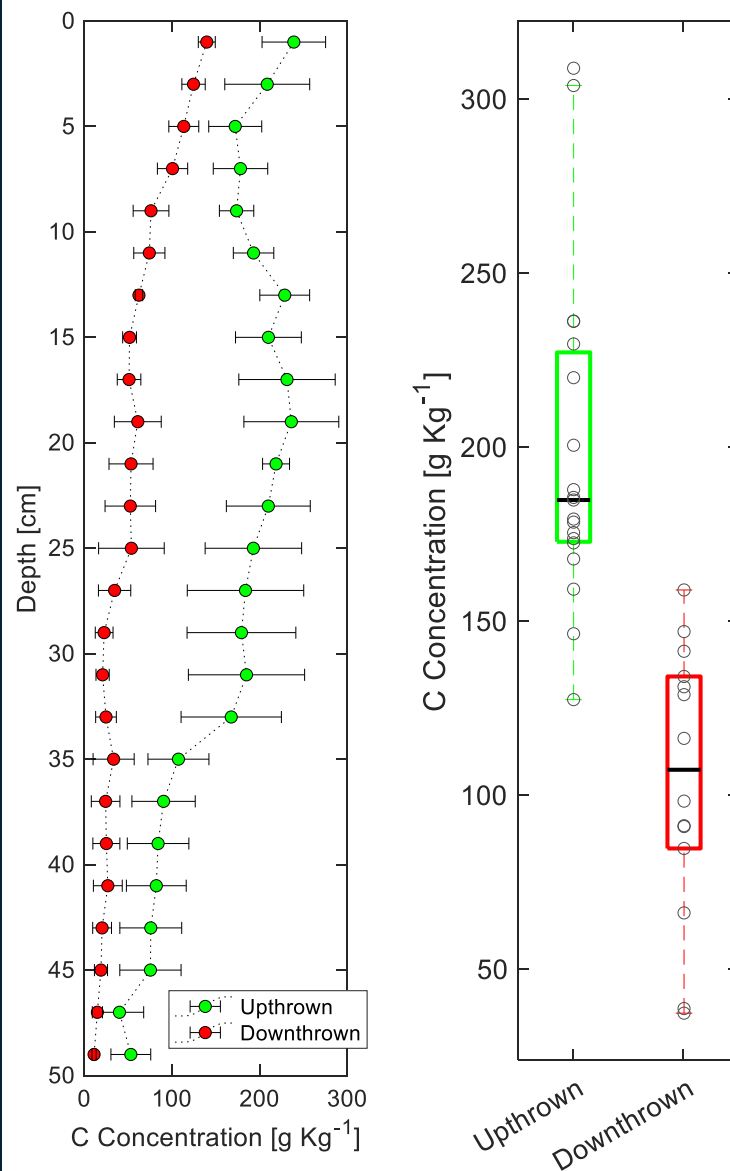
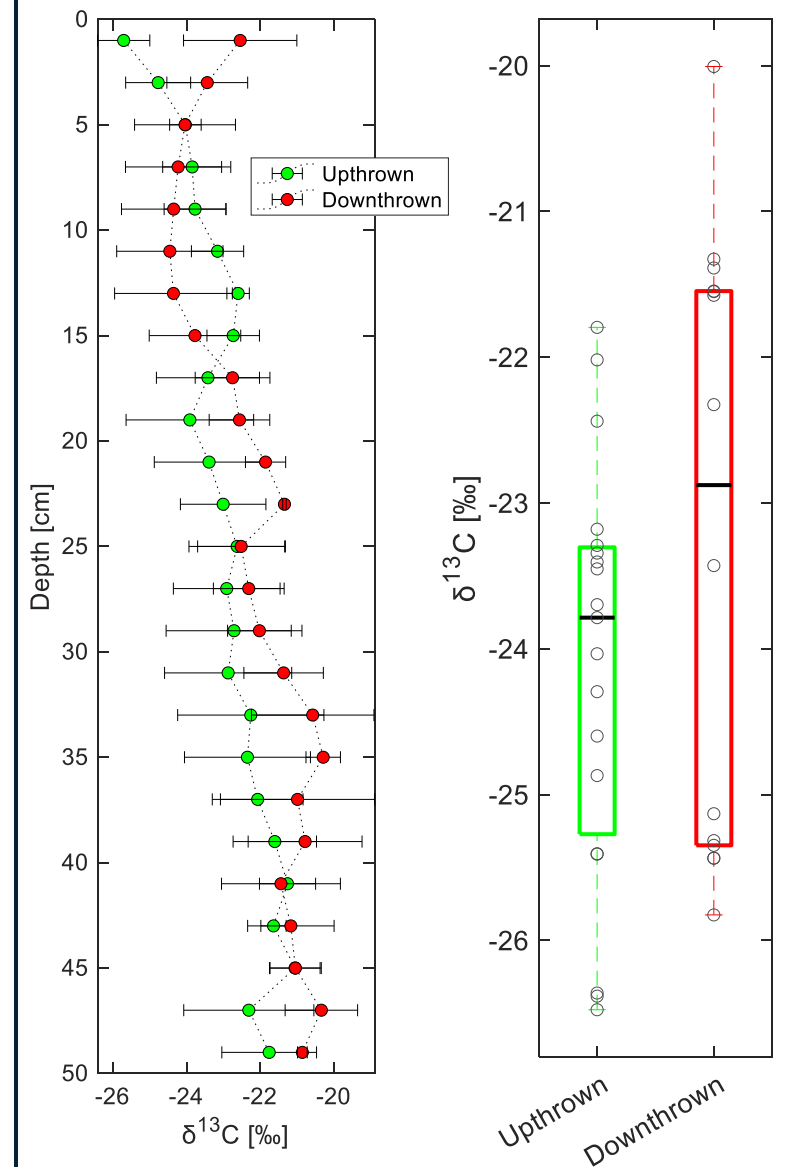
<sup>210</sup>Pb activity (Bq g<sup>-1</sup>)



Bulk density



C concentration

 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ 



Carbon Sequestration = AR × Bulk density × C concentration

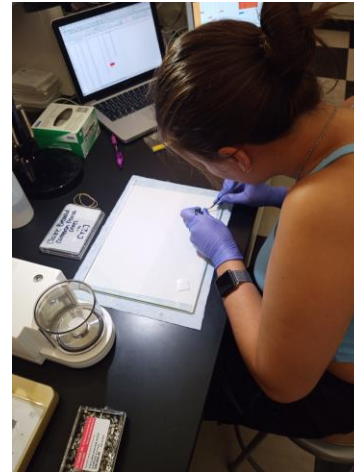
- ✓ BD was higher on the downthrown side of the fault and lower on the upthrown side.
- ✓ %C was lower on the downthrown side of the fault and higher on the upthrown.
- ✓  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  did not change on the downthrown side of the fault.
- ✓ C sequestration becomes more variable and has a relatively lower median value in the downthrown than in the upthrown.

# REFERENCES

1. Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana. 2023. Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast. Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana. Baton Rouge, LA.
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3. Steyer, G. D., Perez, B. C., Piazza, S., & Suir, G. (2005). Potential consequences of saltwater intrusion associated with Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. *Science and the storms: the USGS response to the hurricanes of*, 137-146.
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# Thank you!



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