

# The Rapidly Evolving Science of Coastal Blue Carbon: What's Known and What Do We Want to Know

Stephen Crooks Ph.D.  
ESA PWA

Blue Carbon, Green Opportunities



Society of Wetlands Scientists / INTECOL  
June 6<sup>th</sup> 2012, Orlando, Florida



# Ecosystems in focus for climate change mitigation

Forest



Peatland



Mangroves



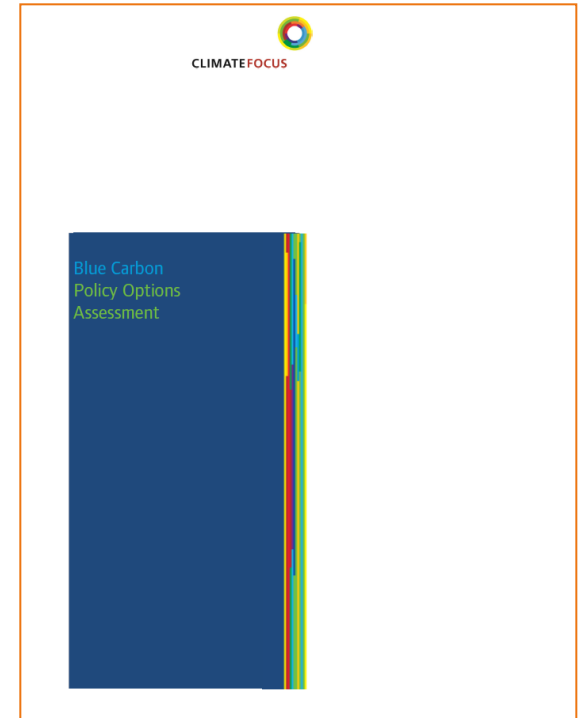
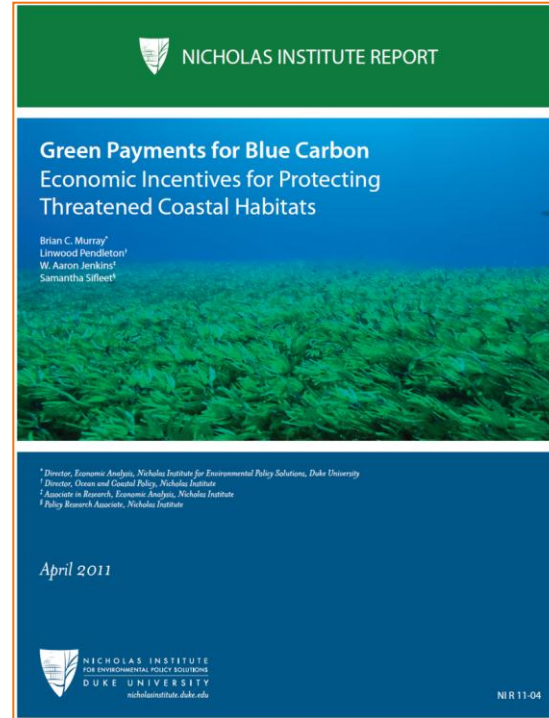
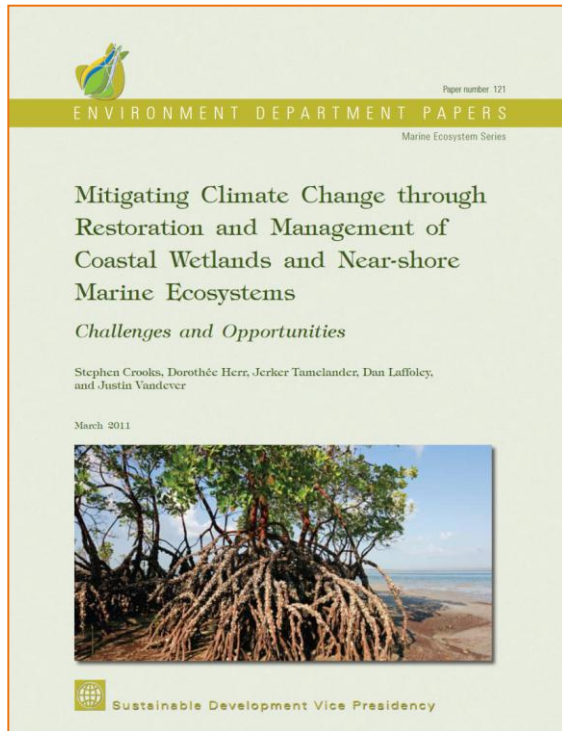
Tidal Marshes



Seagrass

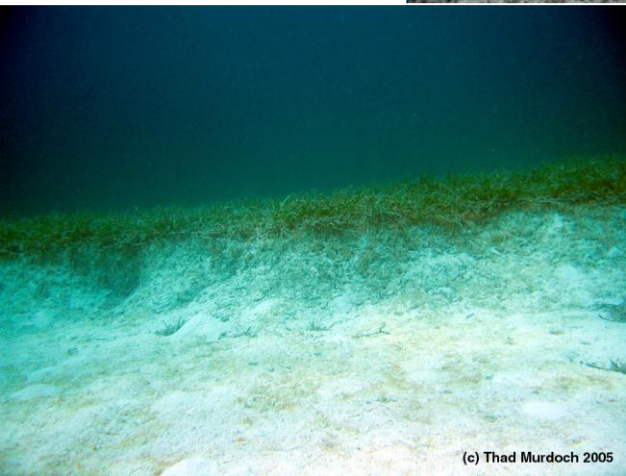


# Blue Carbon: Emissions, Economics and Policy





# Coastal ecosystems: long-term carbon sequestration and storage



## Distribution of carbon in coastal ecosystems

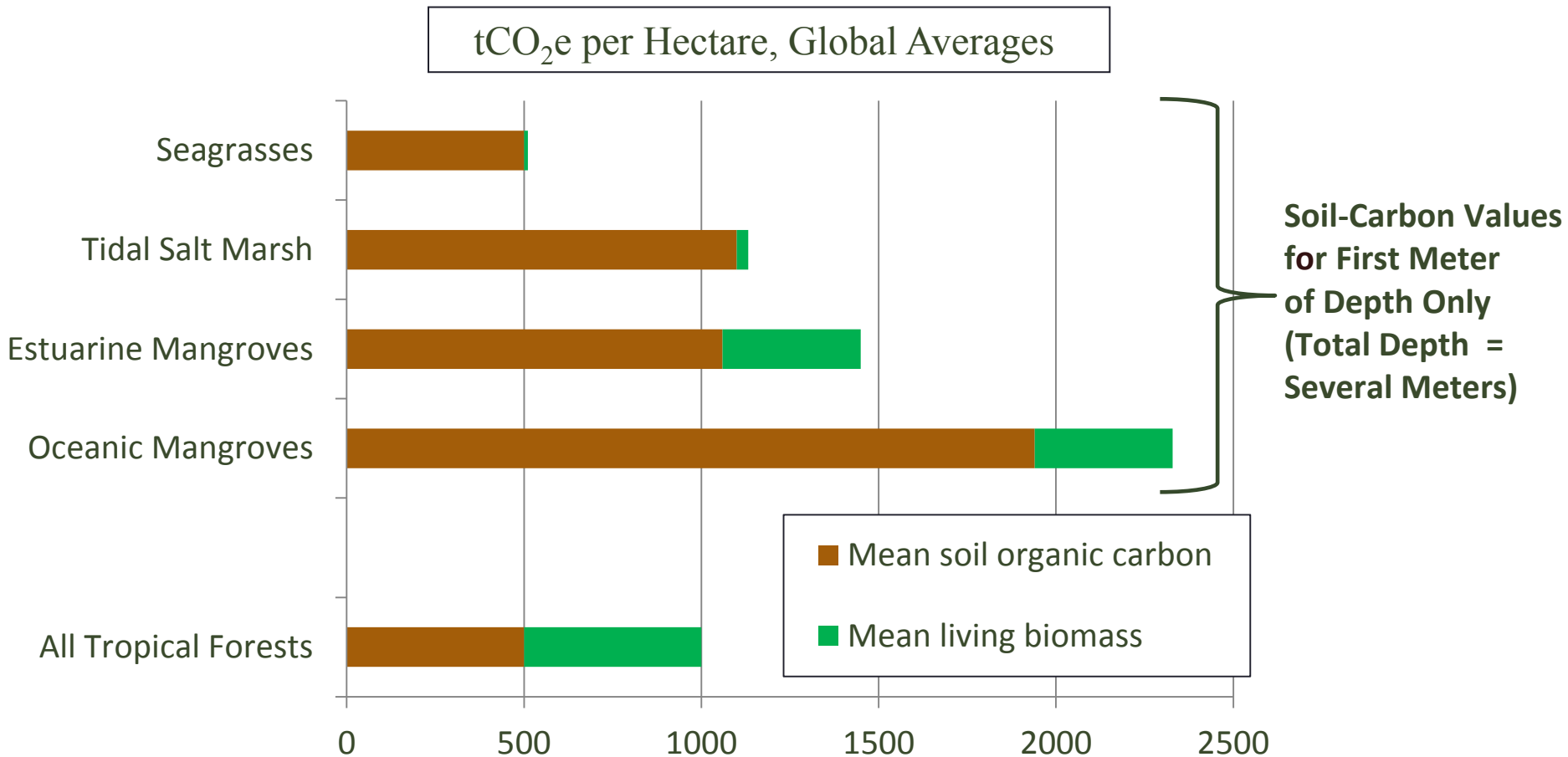






Photo by Cath Lovelock

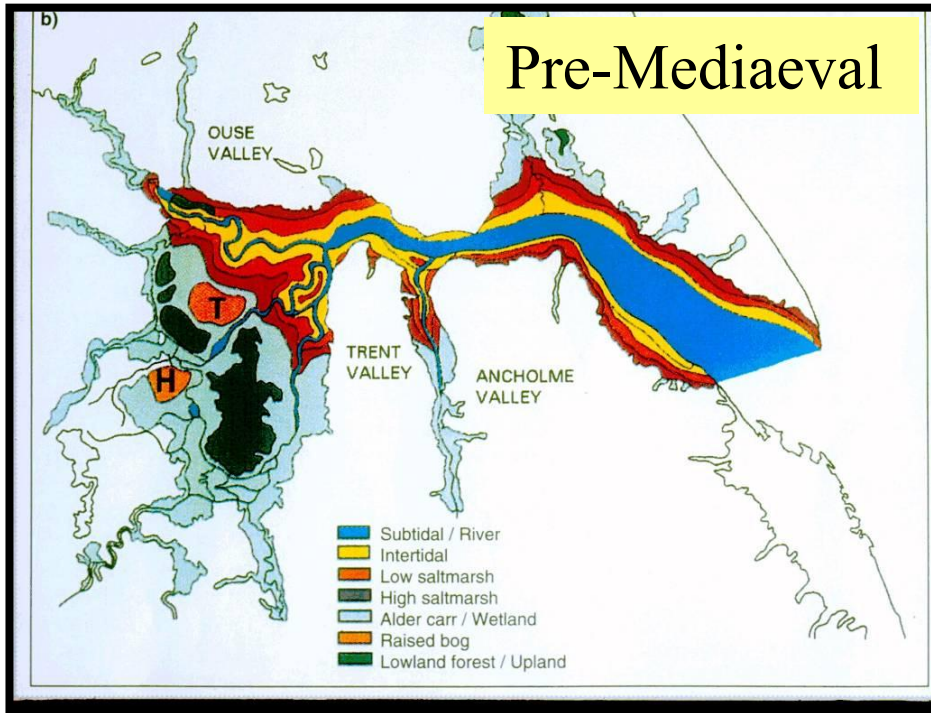
# Rates of Wetland Loss

Ecosystem	Global Extent (km <sup>2</sup> )	Annual Rate Of Loss (%)	Total Stock (top meter) Pg C	Reference (stock estimates)
Tidal Marsh	400,000?	1 - 2	?	
Mangrove	160,000	1 - 2	14.7 - 73.0	Donato et al 2011
Seagrass	300-600,000?	1 - 2	15.4 - 30.8	Fourqurean et al. 2012



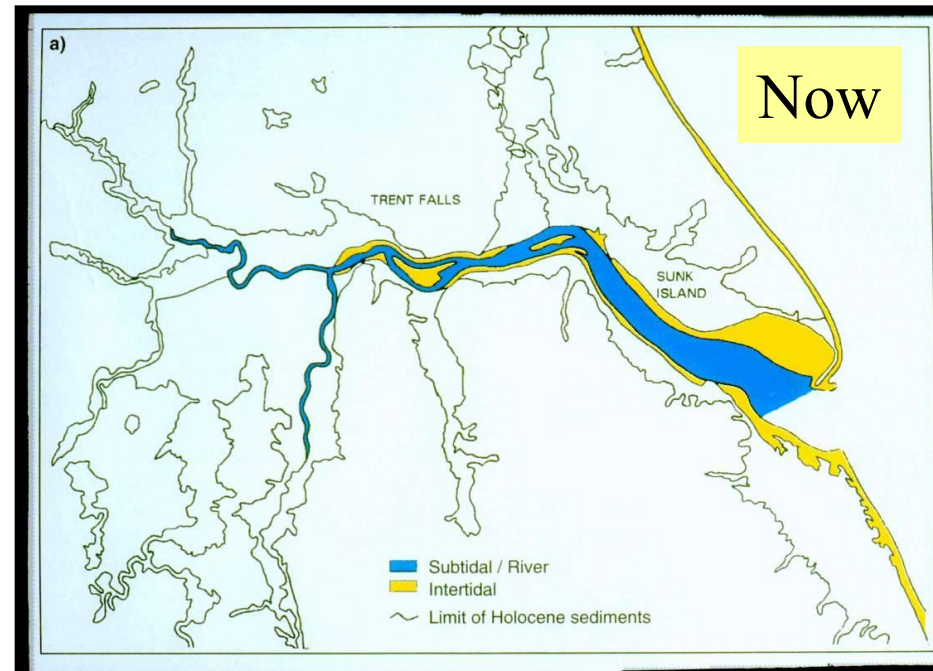
Estimate of global emissions 0.15 – 1.0 Pg CO<sub>2</sub> / yr (Pentleton et al. in press)

# Progressive change of our coastlines



## The Humber Estuary

Extensive diked wetlands  
 Post industrial estuary  
 Agricultural run-off



405 km of levees

870 km<sup>2</sup> of drained wetlands

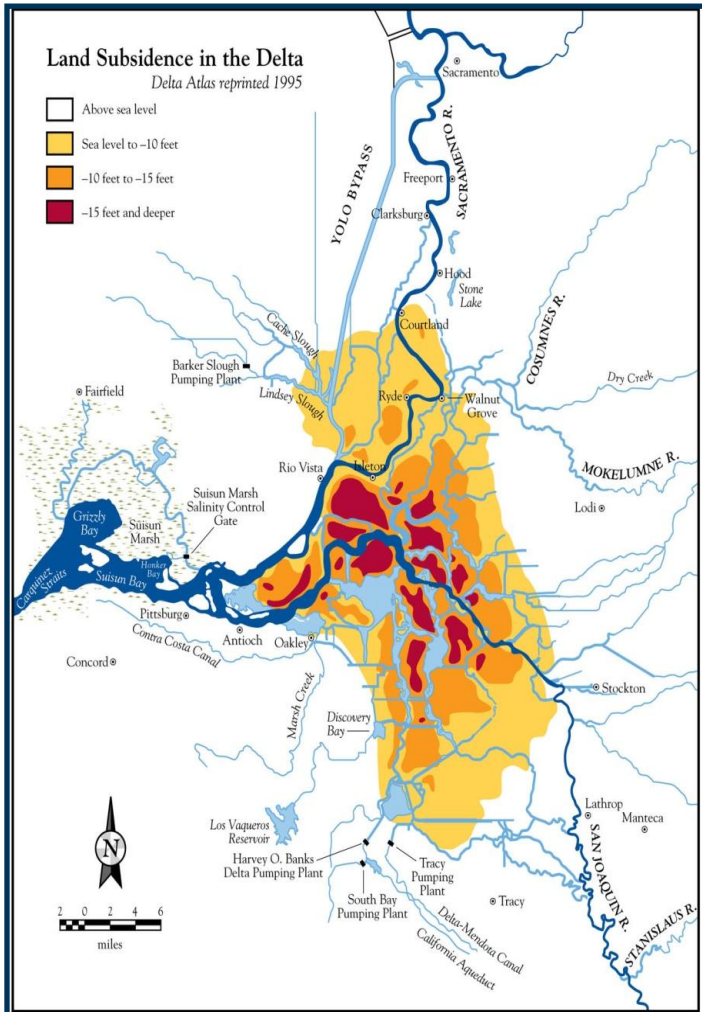
C deposition >99% decrease

Release of historic carbon

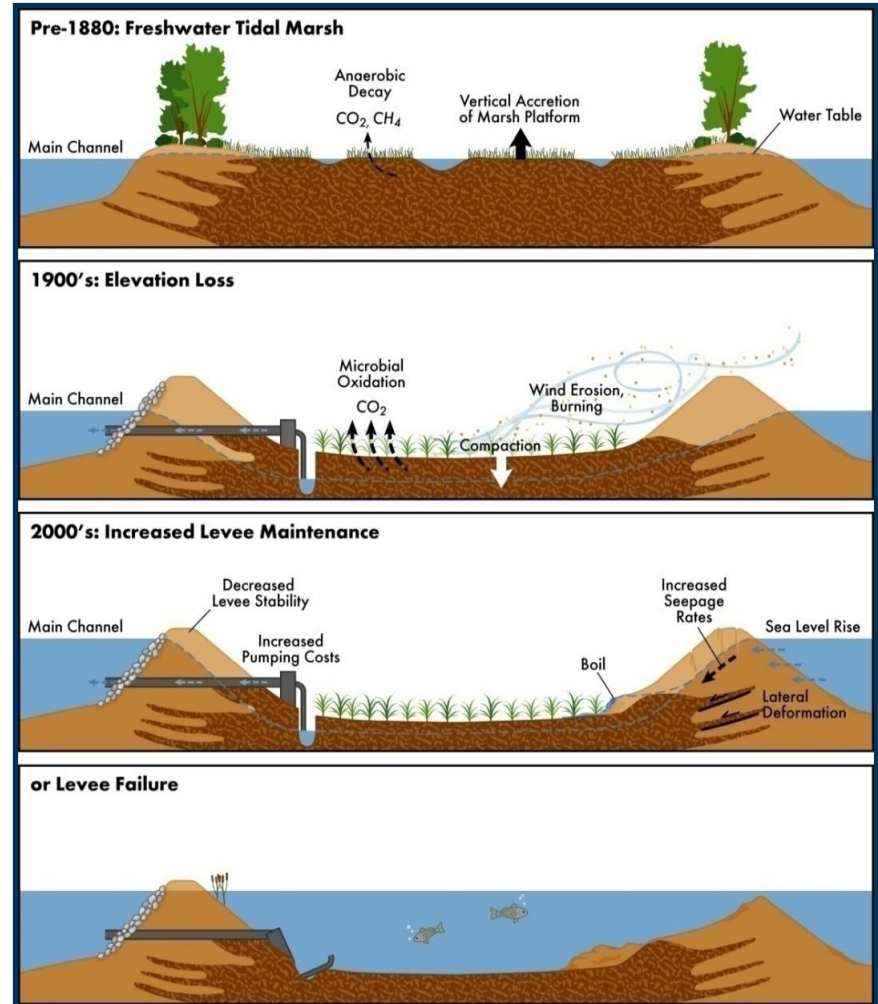
Andrews et al., 2000, 2006



# Long-term release of carbon from organic soils



Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta



# Emissions from One Drained Wetland: Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta



Area under agriculture **180,000 ha**

Rate of subsidence (in) **1 inch**

**5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>/yr  
released from Delta**

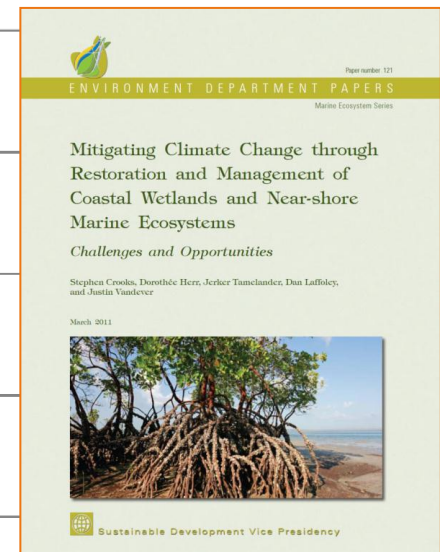
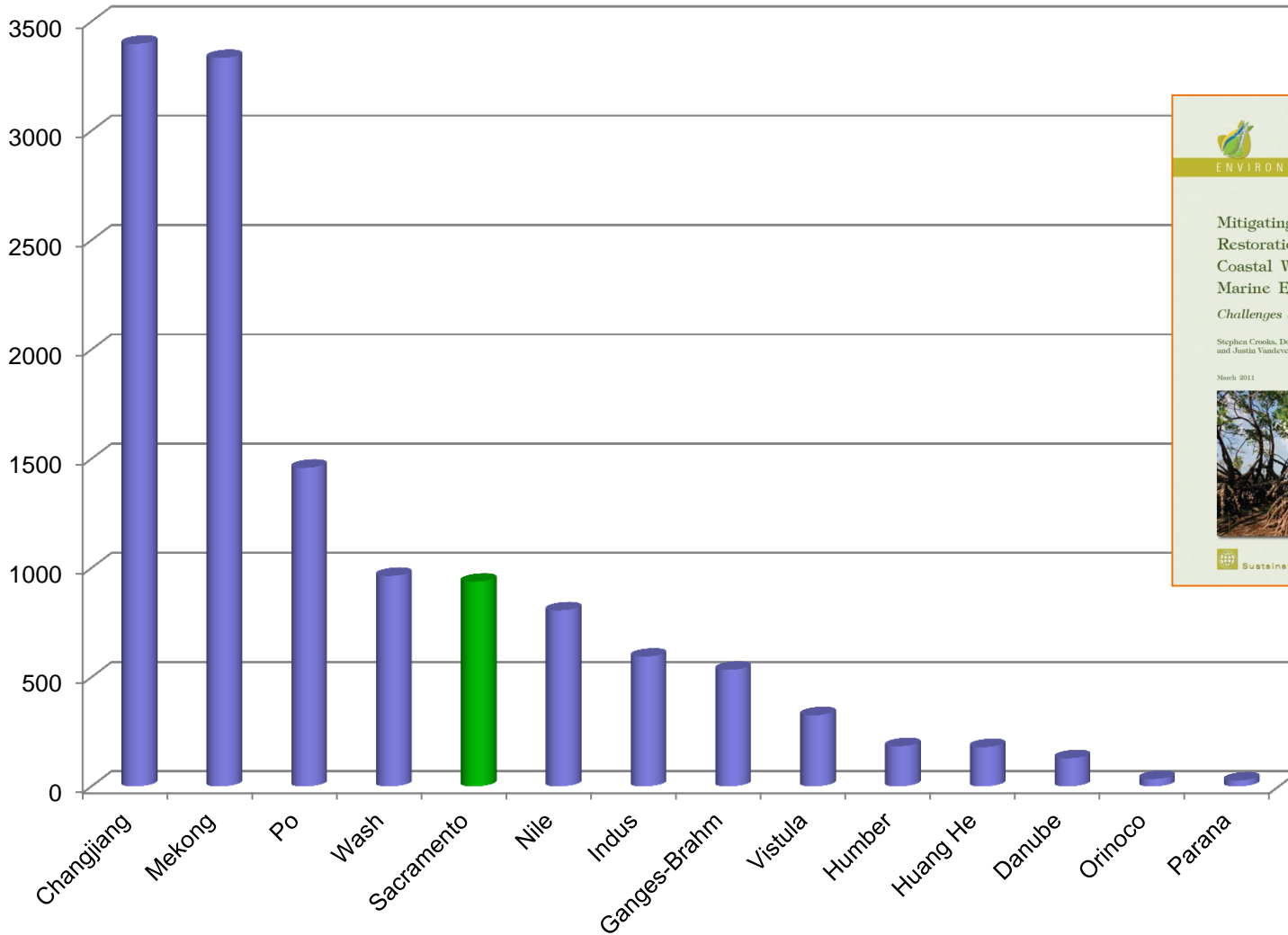
**1 GtCO<sub>2</sub> release in c.150 years**

**4000 years of carbon emitted**

Equiv. carbon held in 25% of  
California's forests

**Accommodation space: 3 billion m<sup>3</sup>**

# CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from drained coastal wetlands (million tons)



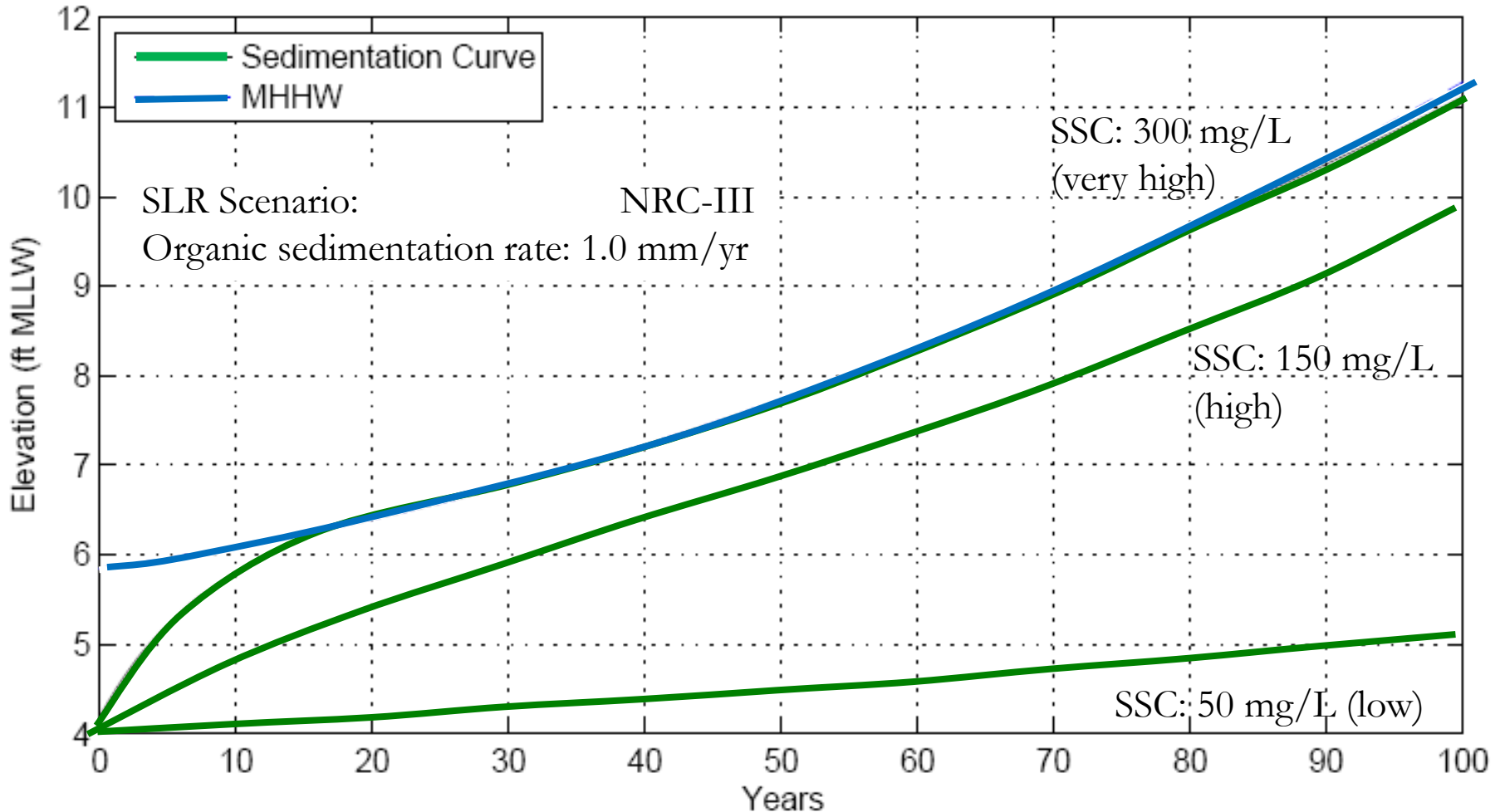


## Emissions from drained wetlands organic soils

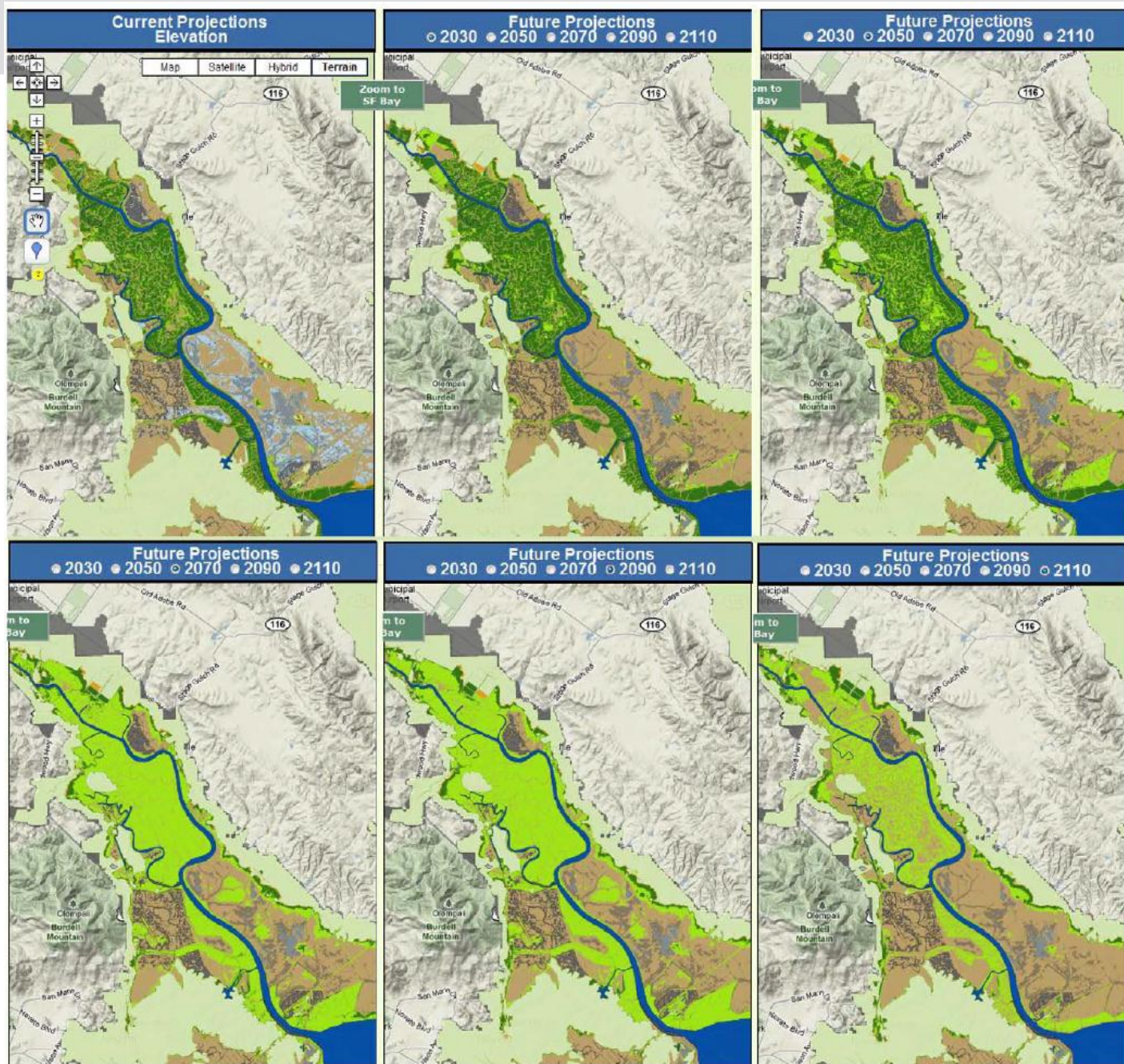
Ecosystem	Modification	CO2 efflux t/ ha / a	Method	Reference
Mangrove (Belize)	Cleared	29	CO2 efflux	Lovelock et al. 2011
Mangrove (Honduras)	Forest damaged by hurricane	15	Inferred from peat collapse	Cahoon et al. 2003
Mangrove (Australia)	Drained for agriculture	32	Peat collapse and CO2 efflux	Couwenburg et al. 2010
FWT marsh (California)	Drained for agriculture	6-40	Peat collapse and CO2 efflux	Rojstaczer & Deverel 1993; Deverel & Leighton 2010; Hatala et al. 2011
FWT marsh (Po Delta)	Drained for agriculture	92 ± 55	Peat collapse and CO2 efflux	Camporese et al. 2008; Zanello et al.2011

What about remaining wetlands?

# Low Marsh Response to SLR for Ranging Sediment Availability









# Large-scale Emissions, or not?

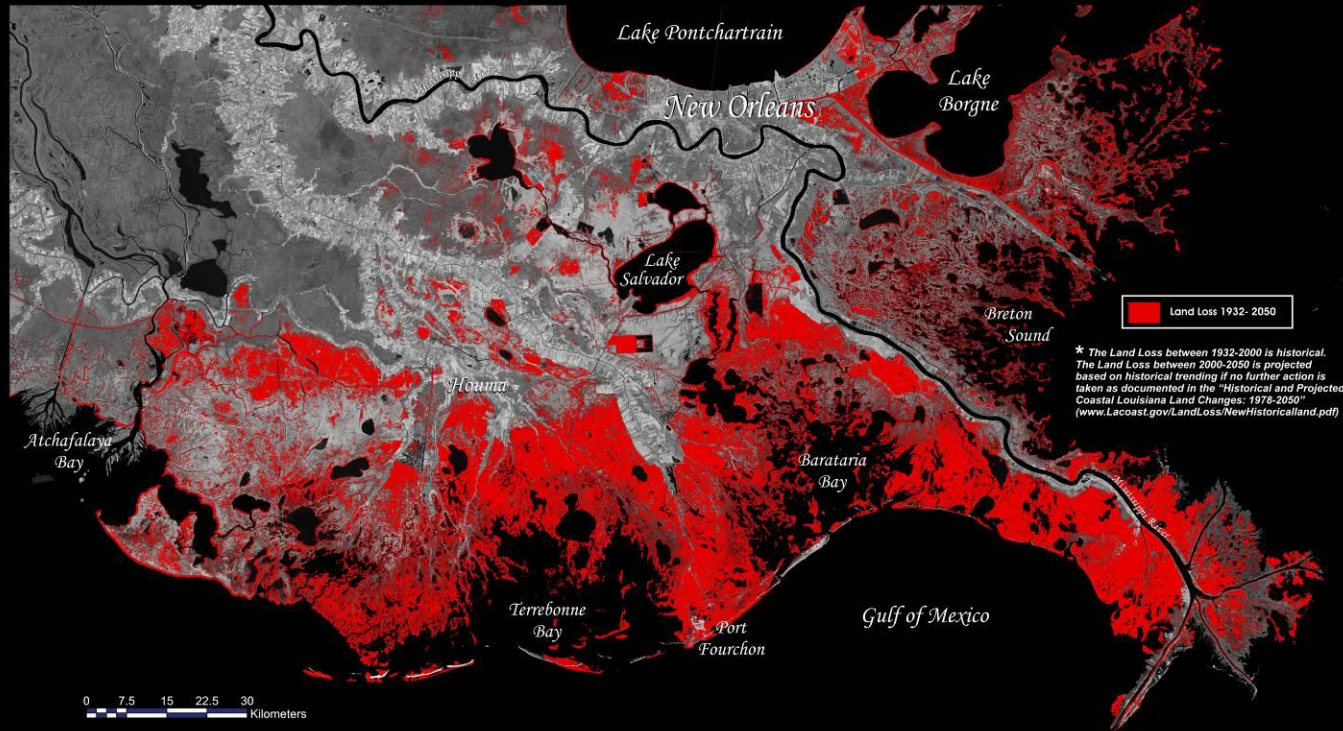
Wetland loss:  
100 km<sup>2</sup> /yr

If top 50 cm erodes  
then 27.5TgCO<sub>2</sub>  
Released in to  
circulation

But what is its fate???

# Southeast Louisiana Land Loss

*\*Historical and Projected Land Loss in the Deltaic Plain*



Coastal Louisiana has lost an average of 34 square miles of land, primarily marsh, per year for the last 50 years. From 1932 to 2000, coastal Louisiana lost 1,900 square miles of land, roughly an area the size of the state of Delaware. If nothing more is done to stop this land loss, Louisiana could potentially lose approximately 700 additional square miles of land, or an area about equal to the size of the greater Washington D.C.- Baltimore area, in the next 50 years.

Data Sources:  
1932-1996 Land Change Analysis  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans

1956-1990 Land Change Analysis  
1978-2050 Land Change Analysis  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Geological Survey  
National Wetlands Research Center  
Lafayette, LA

Prepared by:  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Geological Survey  
National Wetlands Research Center  
Lafayette, LA

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2005-16-0001  
Map Date: December 6, 2004

For more information about the land loss analysis or to see an animated time series of wetland change, visit [www.LaCoast.gov/LandLoss](http://www.LaCoast.gov/LandLoss)



## Information needs - quantification

- CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O fluxes in wetlands across salinity gradients and under ranging conditions of nitrogen loading.
- GHG fluxes for undisturbed, **converted** and restoring wetlands
- Wetland carbon stocks - better global coverage
- Fate of C & N released from eroding wetlands
- Contribution of DOC to global warming



## Information needs - models

- GHG emissions / reductions with landscape change – wetland migration, conversion.
- Process-based models to understand science of C&N cycling (e.g. DNDC)
- Simplified monitoring approaches / indicators
- Default factors of emissions and removals with activities.

## Information needs - mapping

- Intact and degraded salt marsh and seagrasses
- Subclasses of coastal wetlands (can we connect to cover to geomorphology and below ground processes?)
- Drained wetlands, soil classification (C%)

## Information needs - technology

- Near surface atmospheric GHG monitoring
- High resolution surface elevation mapping
- Less costly monitoring equipment



Stephen Crooks  
Director Climate Change Services  
ESA PWA  
+1 415 272 3916  
[SCrooks@esassoc.com](mailto:SCrooks@esassoc.com)

