

Constraining Salt Marsh Carbon Cycling at the Seven Mile Island Innovation Laboratory

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Emily J. Chua, Hilary Palevsky

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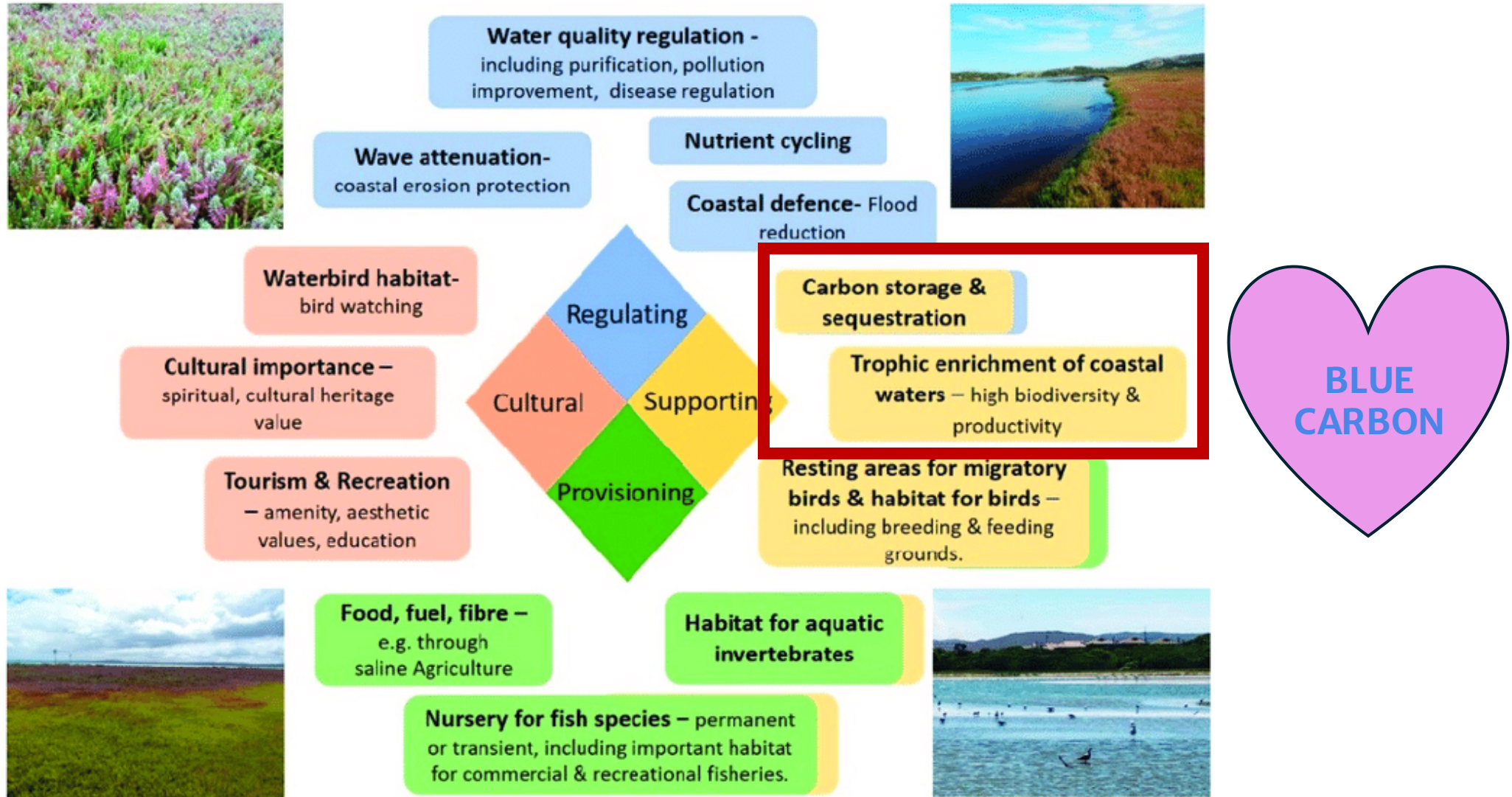


John (Jake) Supino

- (Incoming) 5th Year PhD Candidate at Boston College
- Hometown: Fresno, California
- Previously:
 - MSc, Geology from CUNY The City College of New York
 - NASA GISS Graduate Research Intern
 - Undergrad at New York University
- Research Interests:
 - Autonomous Sensors
 - Ecosystem Metabolism
 - Controls on carbon cycling (e.g., nutrients, physics)
 - mCDR and Nature-Based Climate Solutions (obviously)

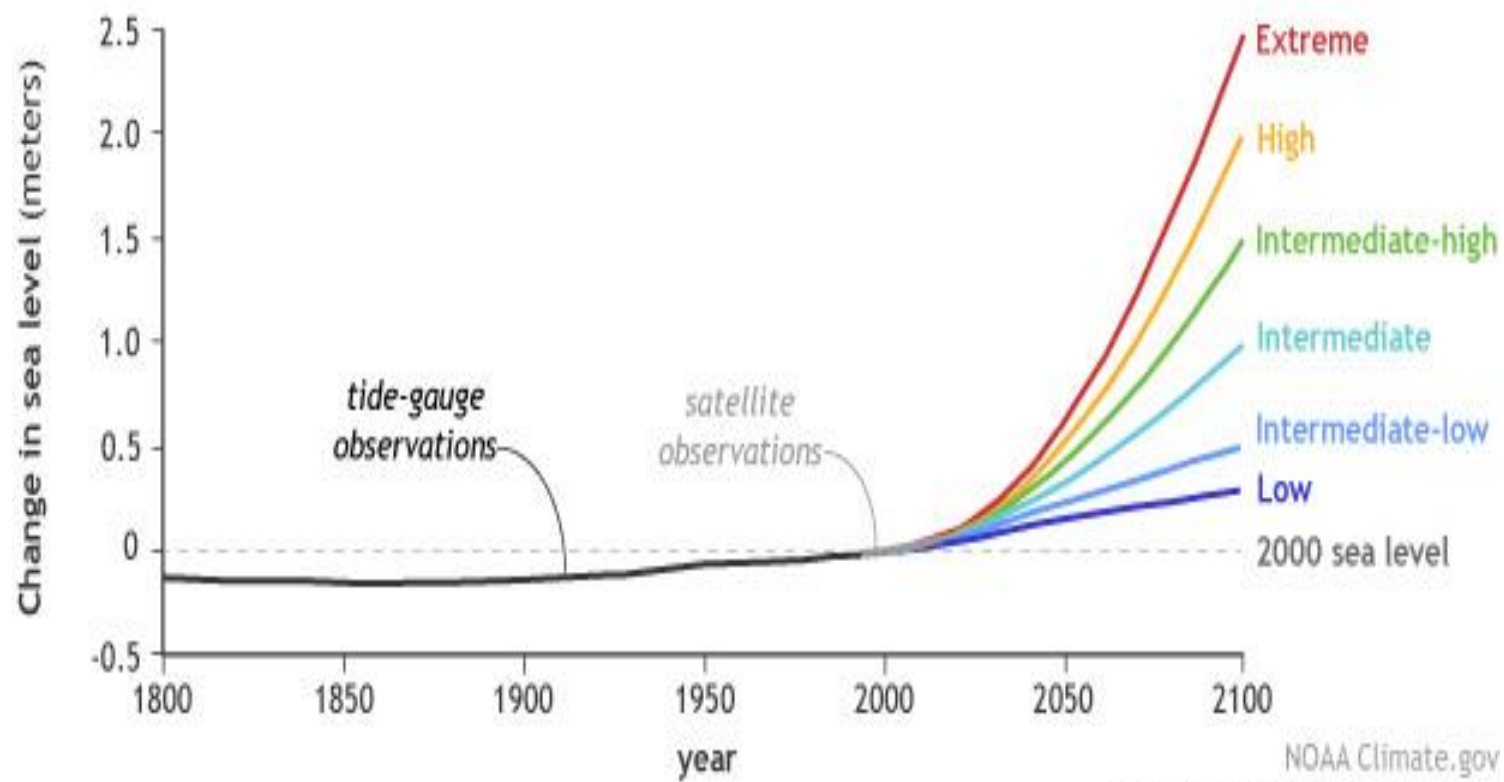


Salt Marshes Provide Many Ecosystem Services



Salt Marshes are under threat by Sea Level Rise

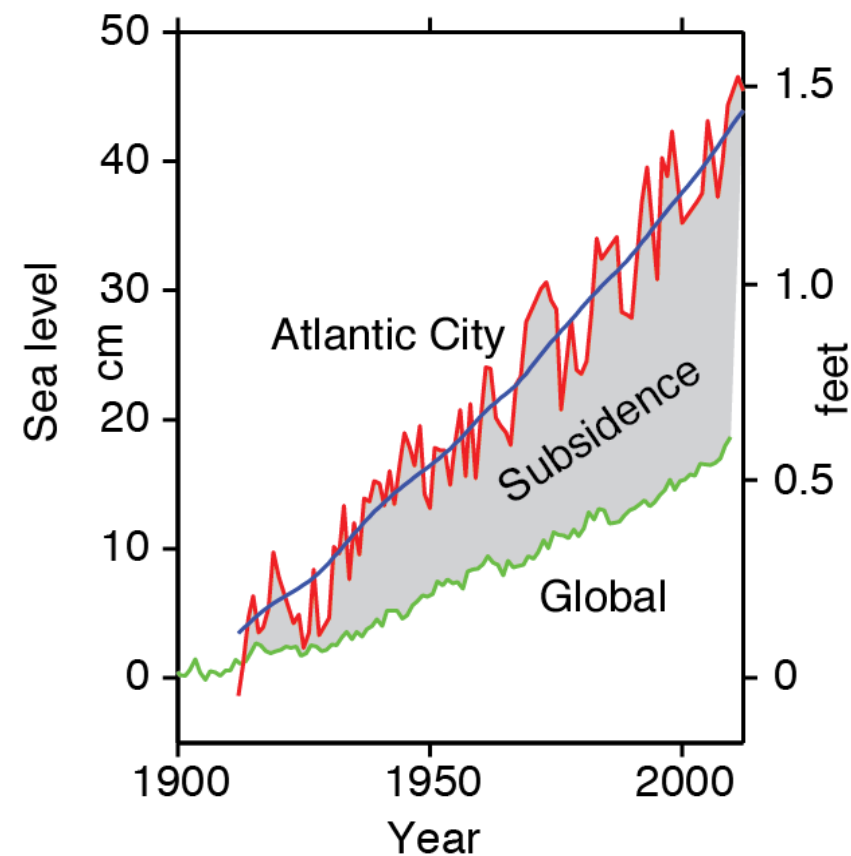
Possible future sea levels for different greenhouse gas pathways



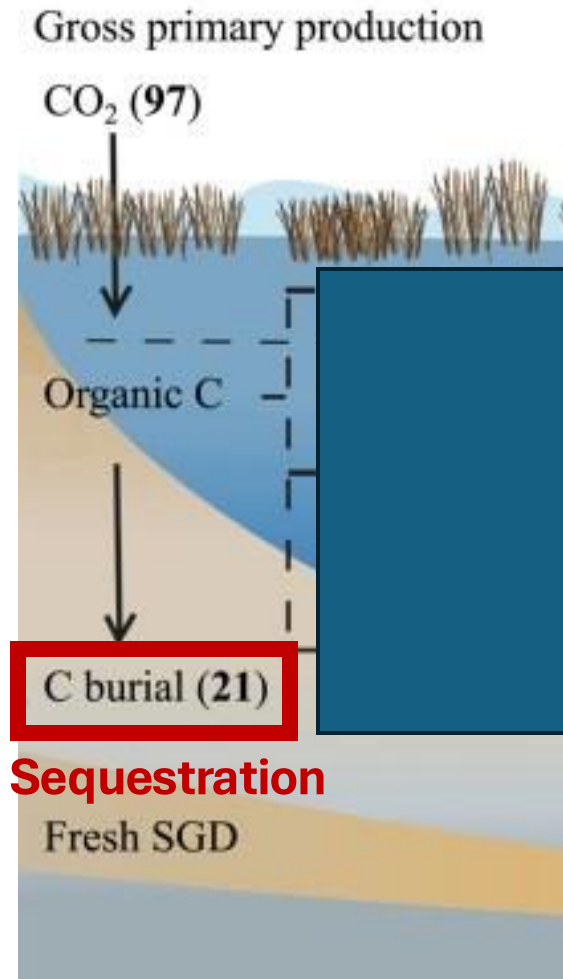
NOAA Climate.gov

Adapted from Sweet et al., 2017

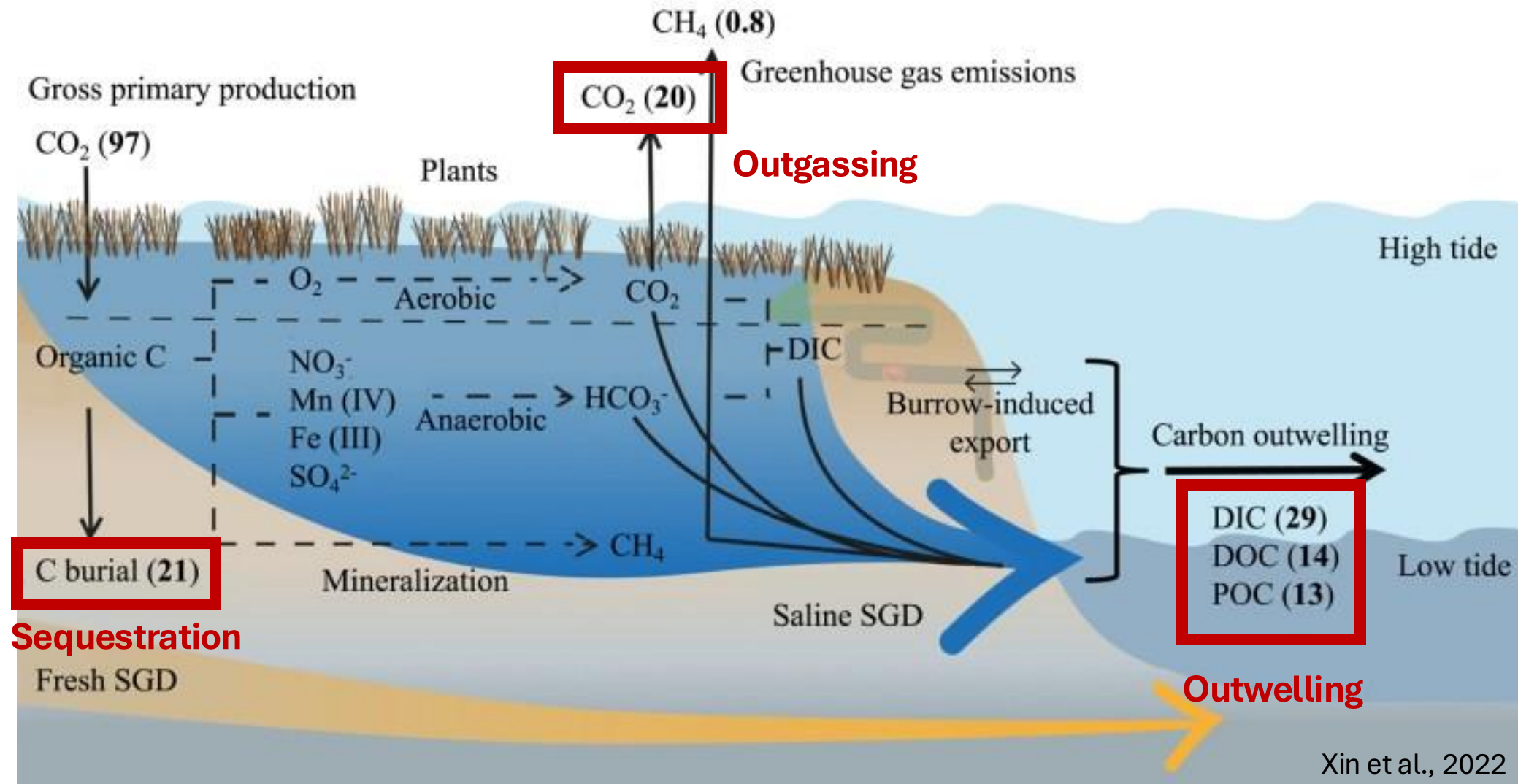
Global = 3.4 mm/year
New Jersey = 4.1 mm/year



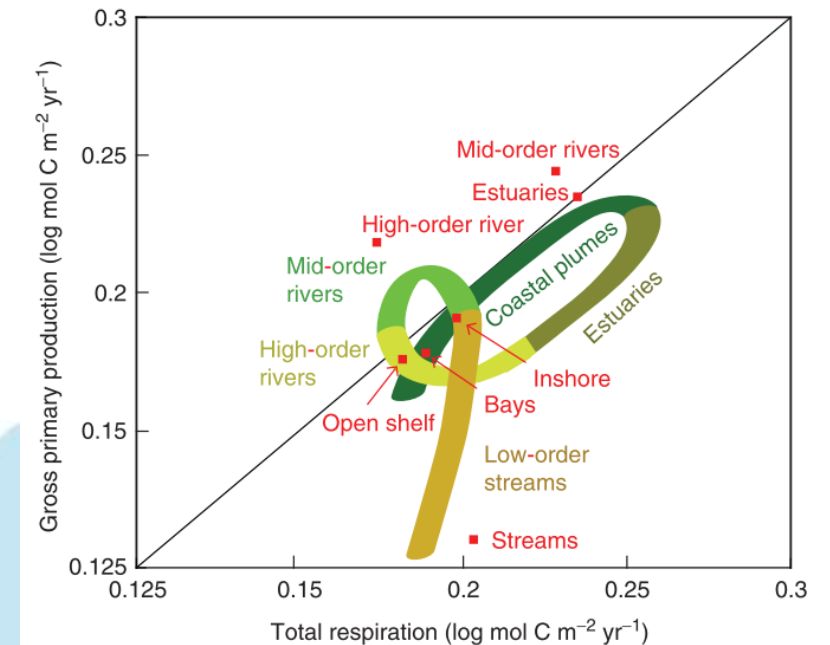
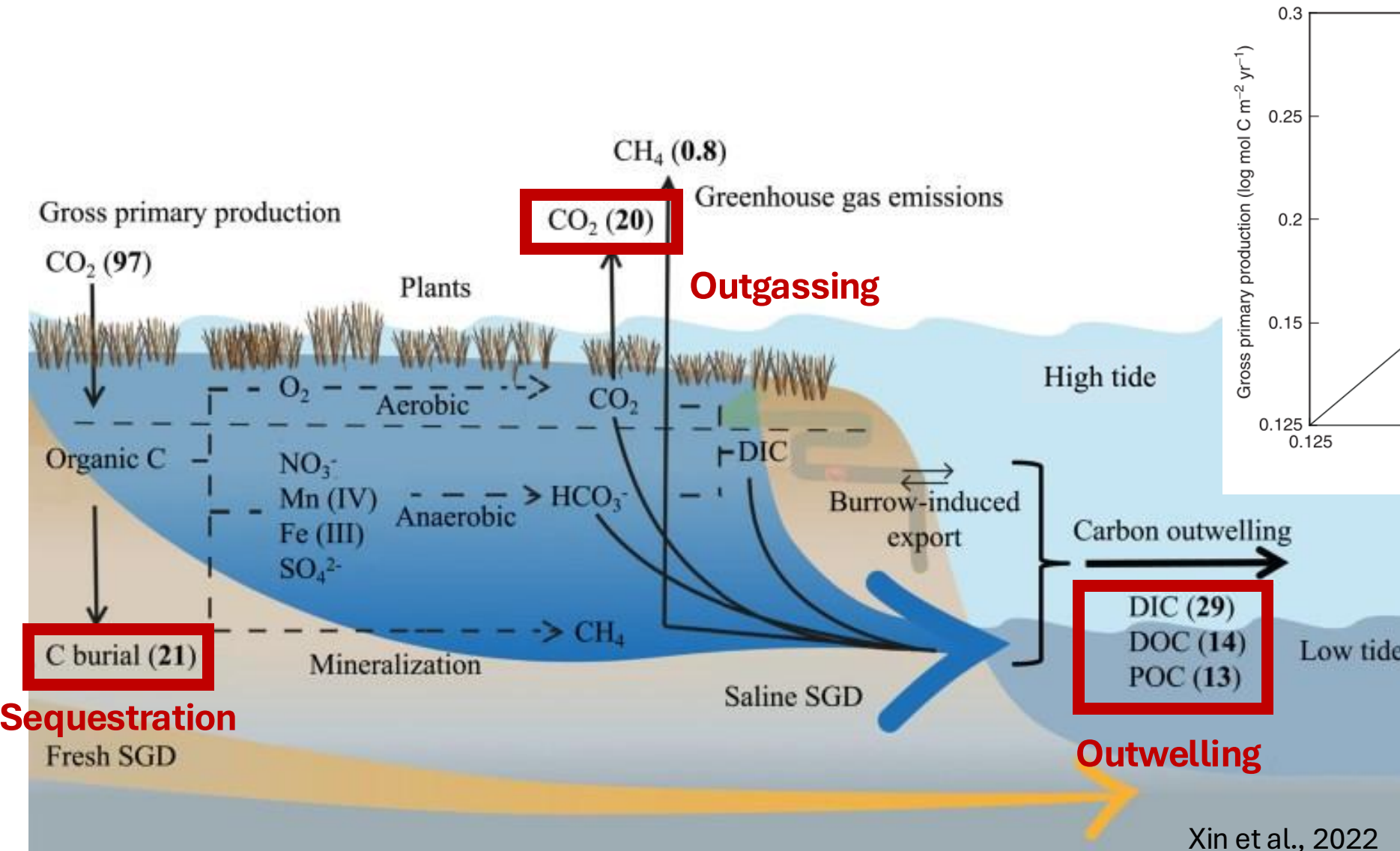
Coastal Carbon Cycling is Complex!



Coastal Carbon Cycling is Complex!

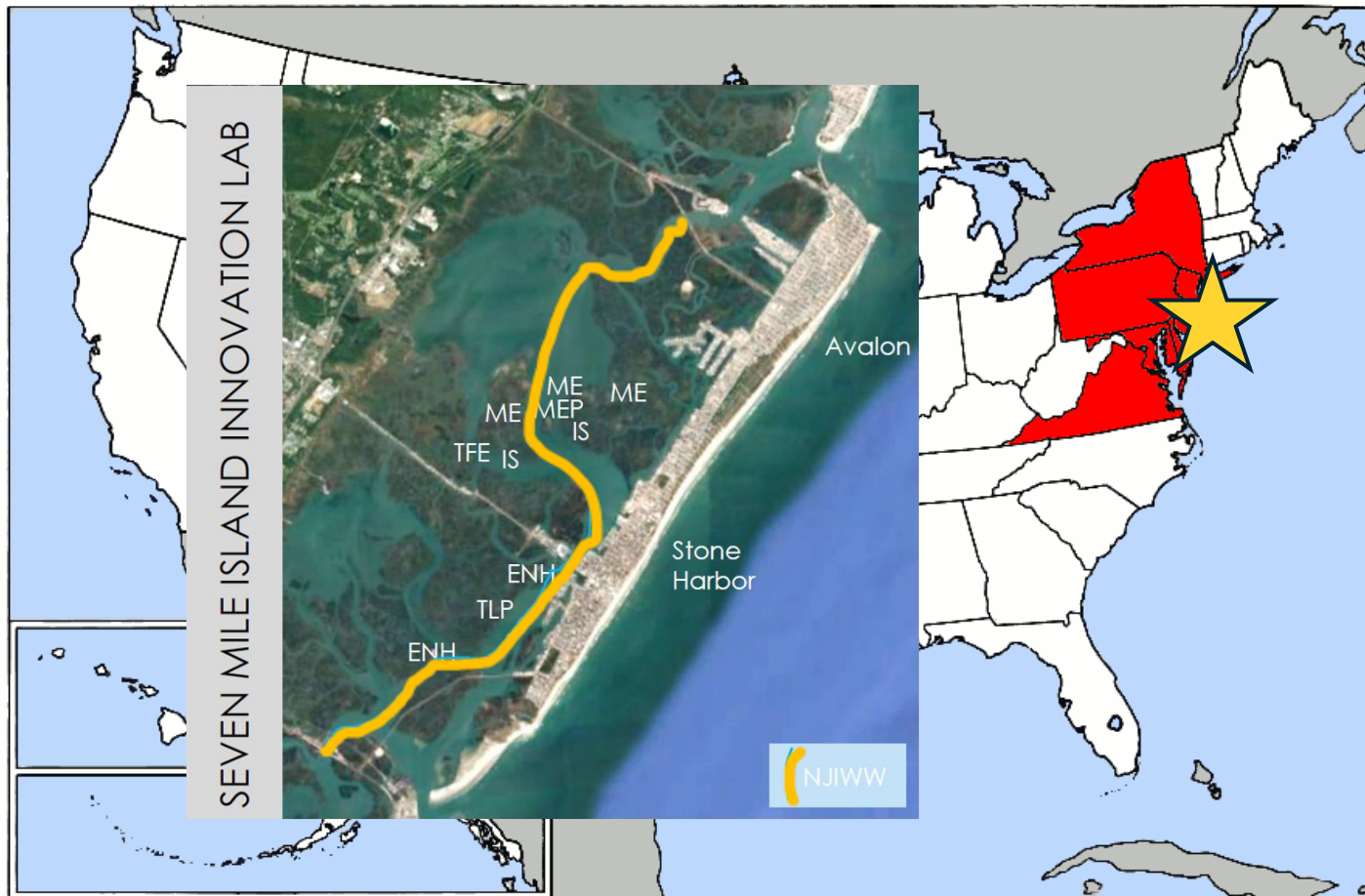


Coastal Carbon Cycling is Complex!



Heath (1995)

The Seven Mile Island Innovation Laboratory (SMIIL)



- 62 sq. kilometers of tidal marshes, coastal lagoons, shallow bays, sounds, and tidal inlets
- Test bed to advance and improve dredging and marsh restoration techniques
- Bisected by the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway which the US Army Corps of Engineers maintains for safe maritime navigation



Thin-layer enhancement
Gull Island



Historic Dredge Placement
Nummy Island

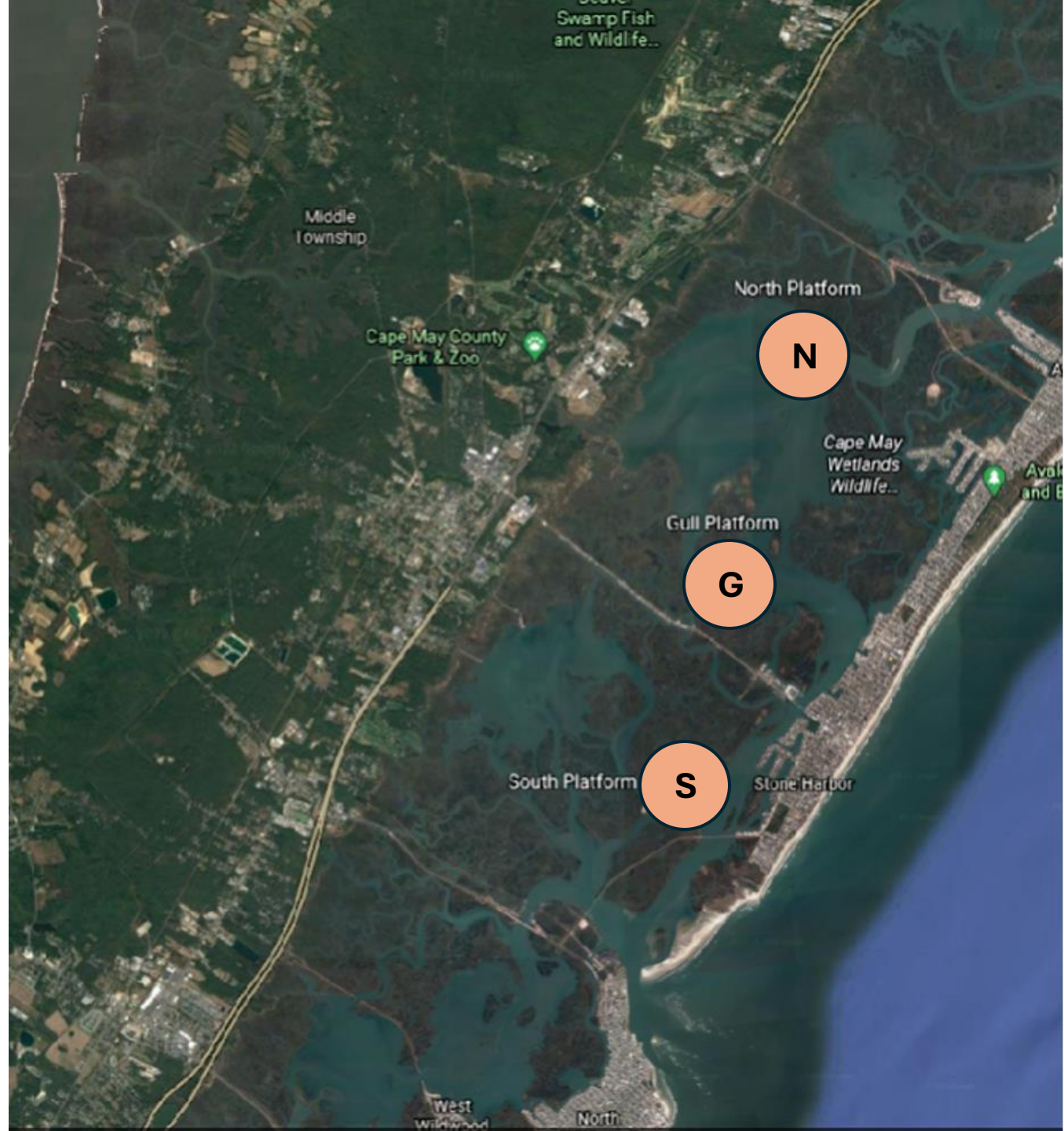


Sub-tidal berm
Sturgeon Island

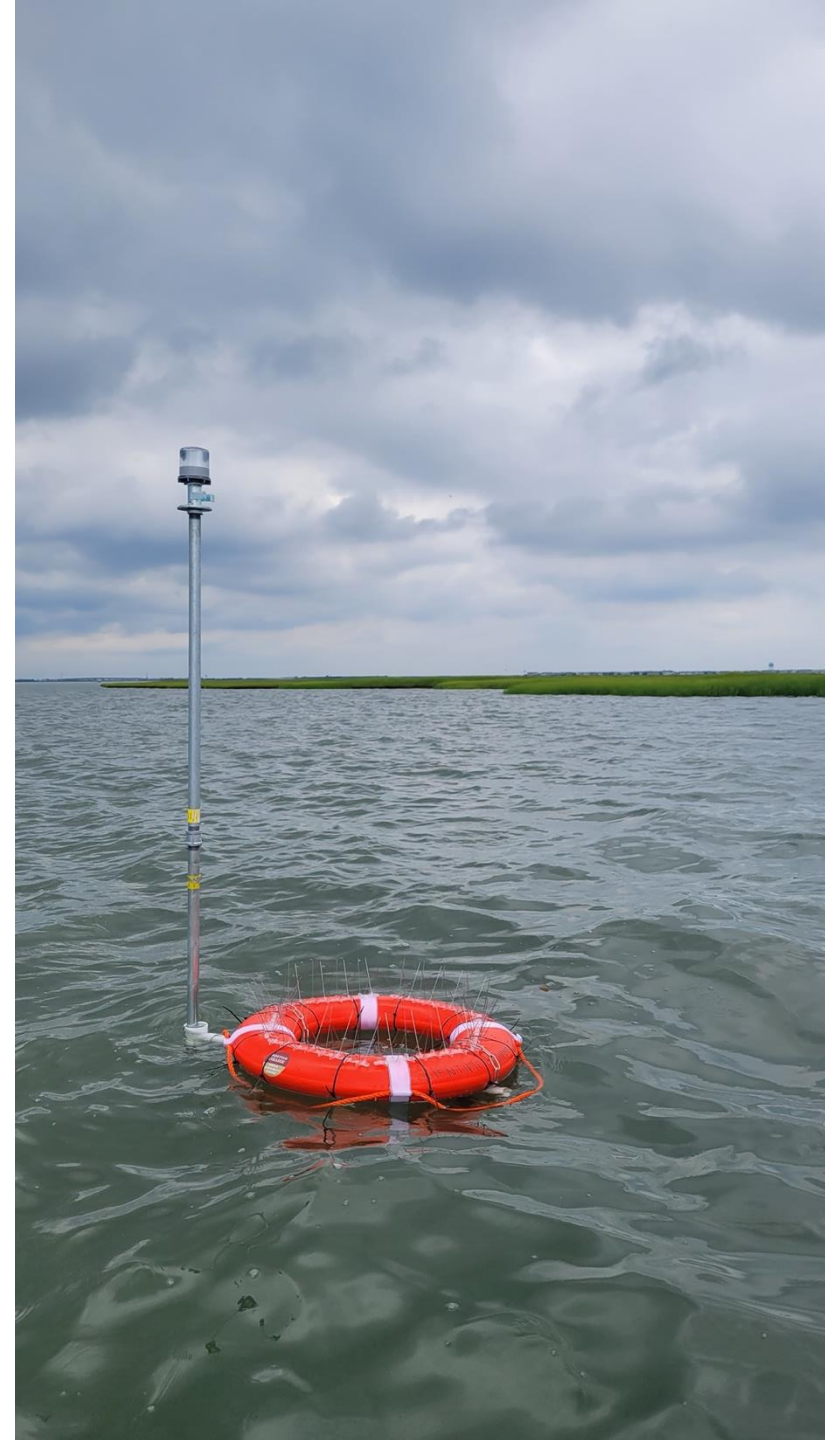


Dredged Sediment Enhancement
Scotch Bonnet Island









Research Goals



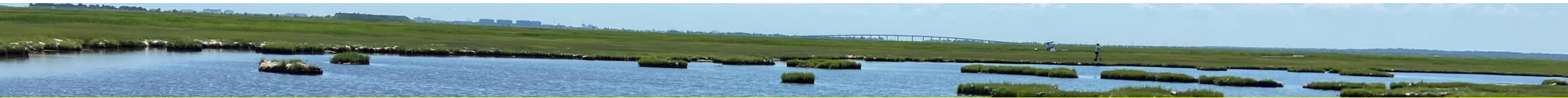
1. Quantify the baseline rates of carbon cycling at the SMIL



2. Monitor how the system responds to episodic events and evaluate long-term changes



Research Goals



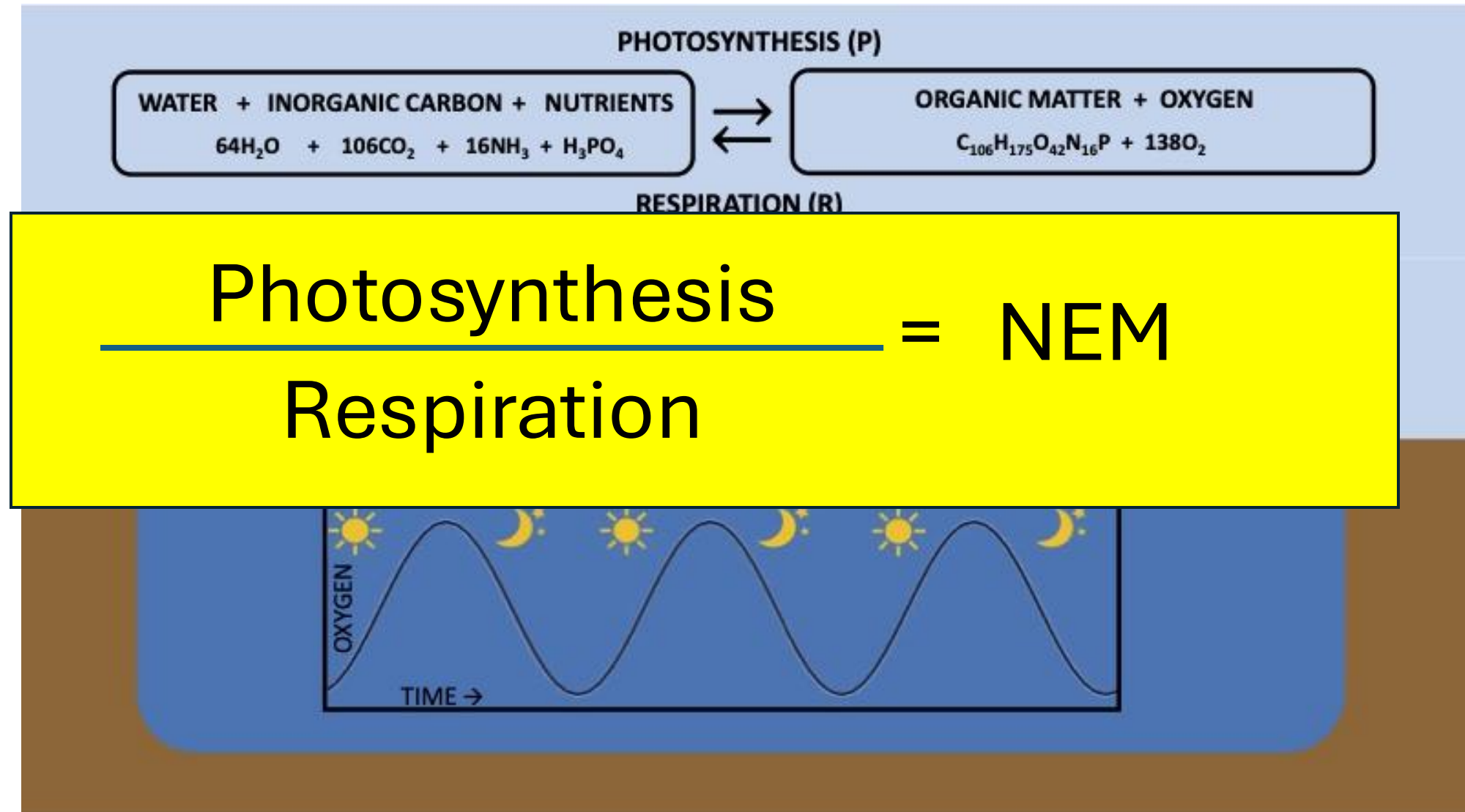
1. Quantify the baseline rates of carbon cycling at the SMILL

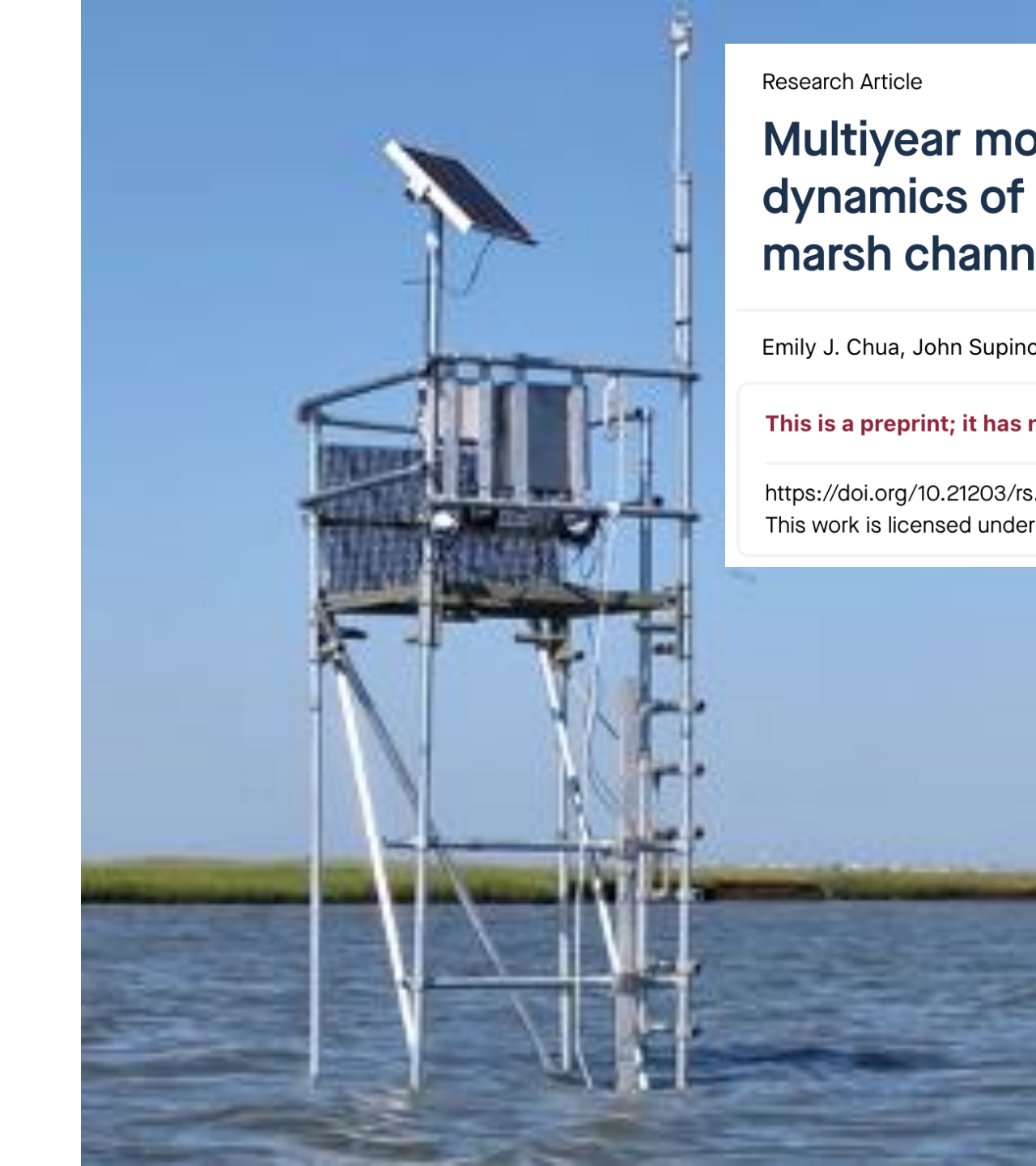


2. Monitor how the system responds to episodic events
and evaluate long-term changes



$$h \frac{\Delta DO_{obs}}{\Delta t} = NEM + Gas\ Exchange + Tidal\ Advection$$





Research Article

Multiyear monitoring reveals seasonal and short-term dynamics of ecosystem metabolism in a temperate salt marsh channel

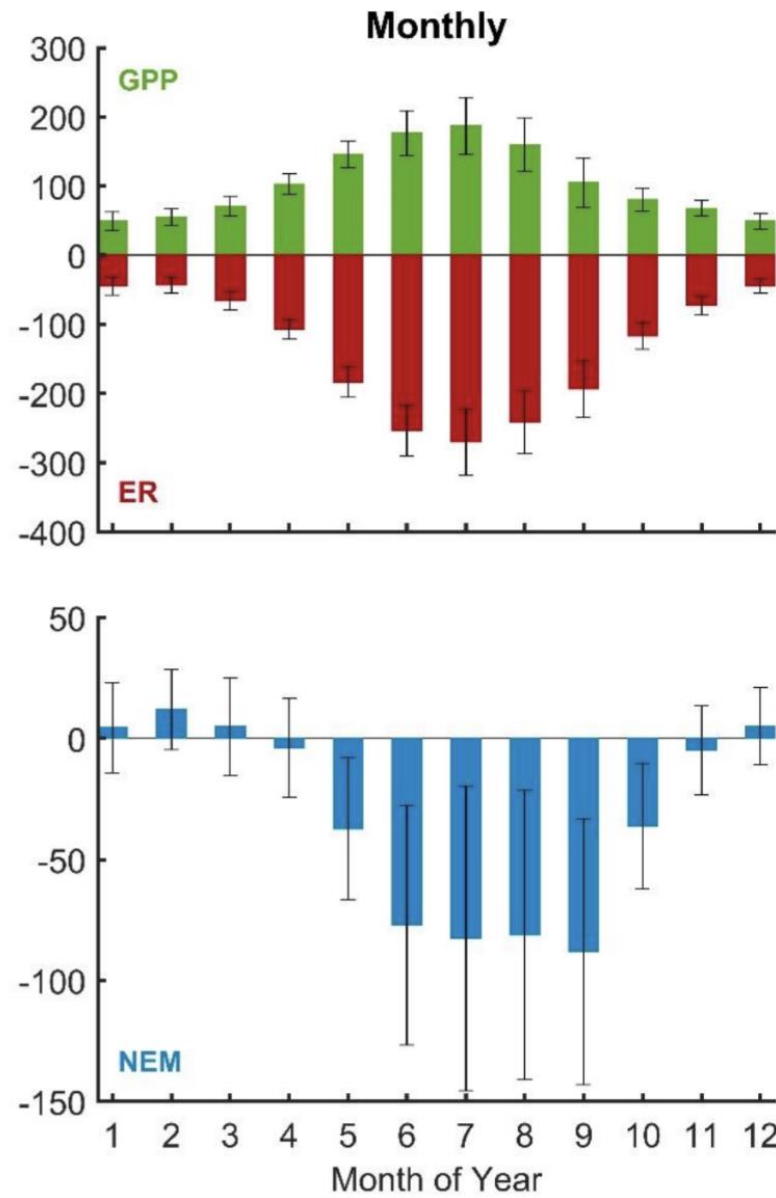
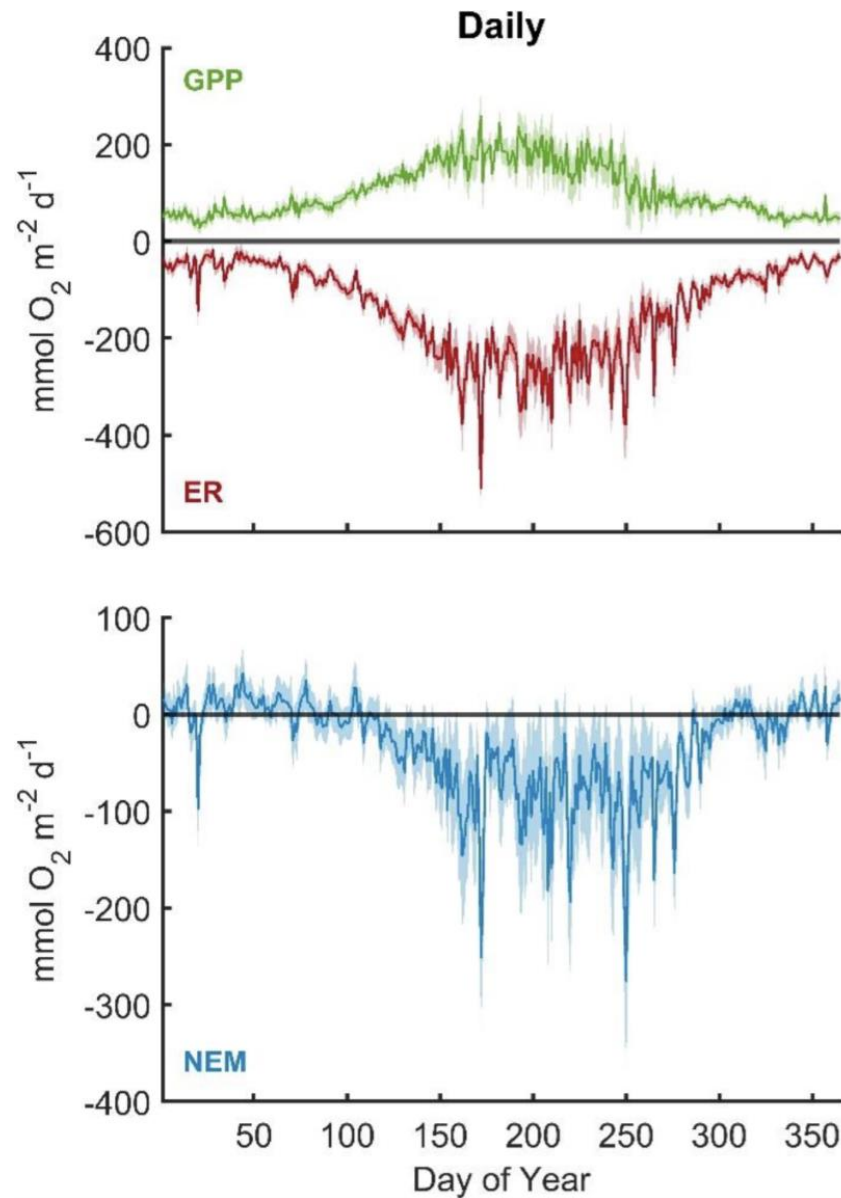
Emily J. Chua, John Supino, Kristen E. Fogaren, Hilary I. Palevsky

This is a preprint; it has not been peer reviewed by a journal.

<https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-6759348/v1>

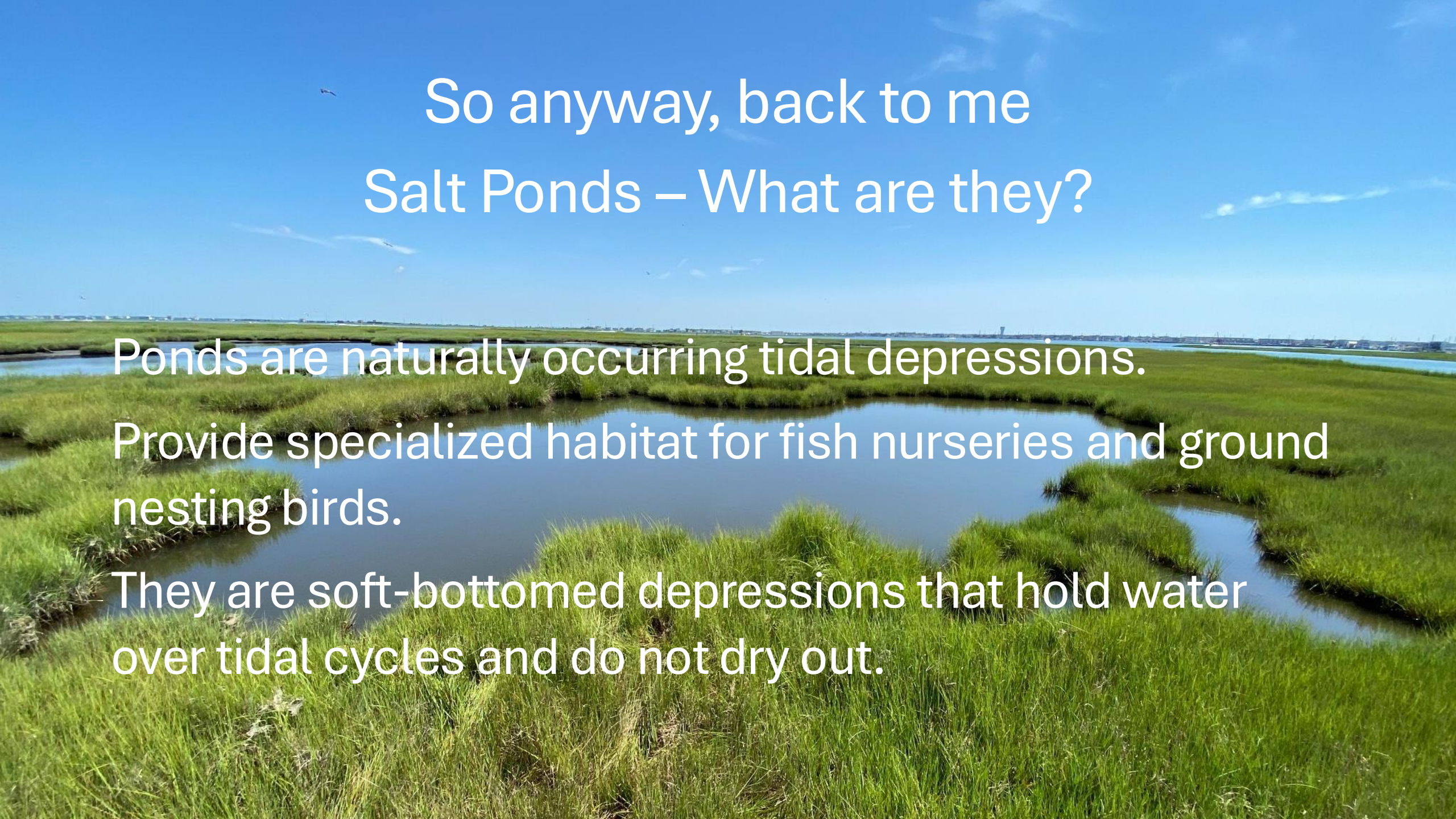
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Daily and monthly climatological mean metabolic rates calculated from the entire time series across all three channel sites. Site means were taken by day of year for **a)** gross primary production (GPP) and ecosystem respiration (ER) and **c)** net ecosystem metabolism (NEM), and by month of year for **b)** GPP and ER and **d)** NEM. The mean Monte Carlo propagated uncertainty is represented as shading in a) and c) and error bars in b) and d).

Mean NEM
-29.4 $\text{mmol O}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$



So anyway, back to me

Salt Ponds – What are they?

Ponds are naturally occurring tidal depressions.

Provide specialized habitat for fish nurseries and ground nesting birds.

They are soft-bottomed depressions that hold water over tidal cycles and do not dry out.

Are ponds growing in number?

How does this microhabitat work within the greater salt marsh carbon cycle?

How does this affect the carbon storage capacity of the marsh platform?

1930s

1970

2002

2015

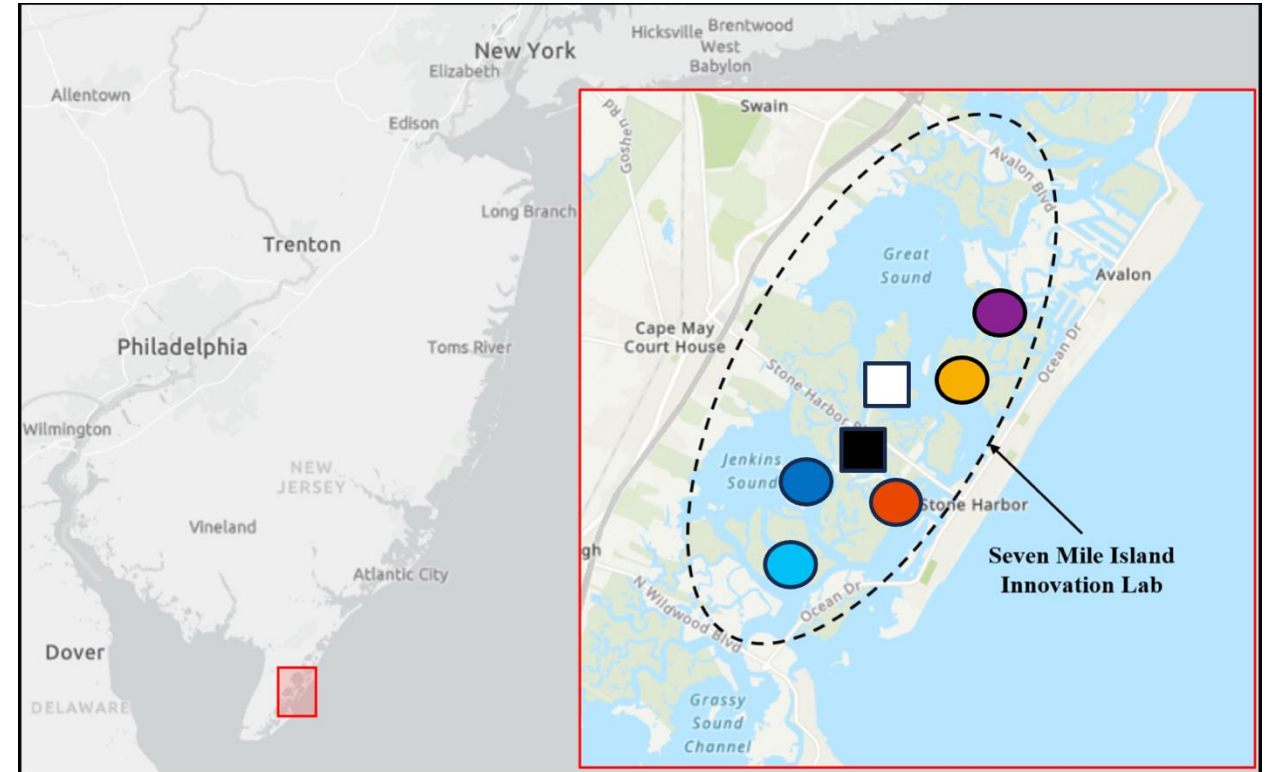
2020

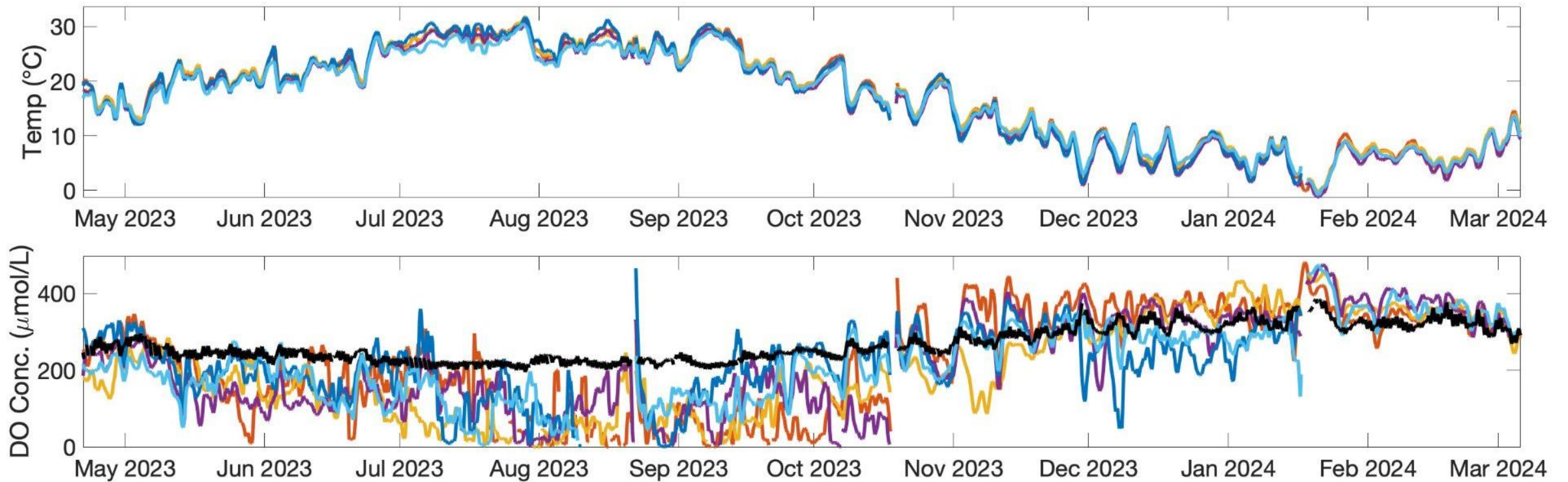


Let's monitor!



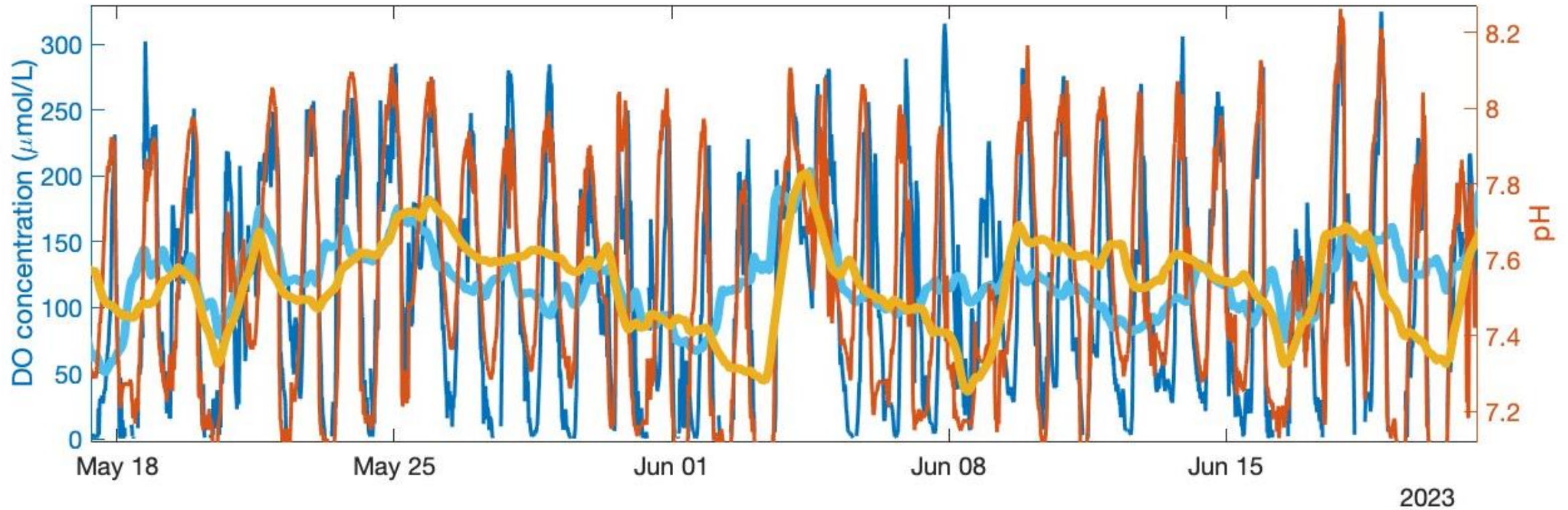
ID	Name	Appr. Age	Vegetated?	Appr. Area	Maximum Pond Depth
	Ring	80 years	Algae, plants	19,000 m ²	0.7 m
	Shark	100 years	None	150 m ²	1 m
	Long Reach	50 years	None	1,100 m ²	0.5 m
	White	40 years	Algae	7,000 m ²	1 m
	Drum	100 years	Seasonal algae	525 m ²	1.5 m





- Seasonal and annual cycle in temperature and DO
- DO undersaturation in summer and supersaturation in late fall and winter

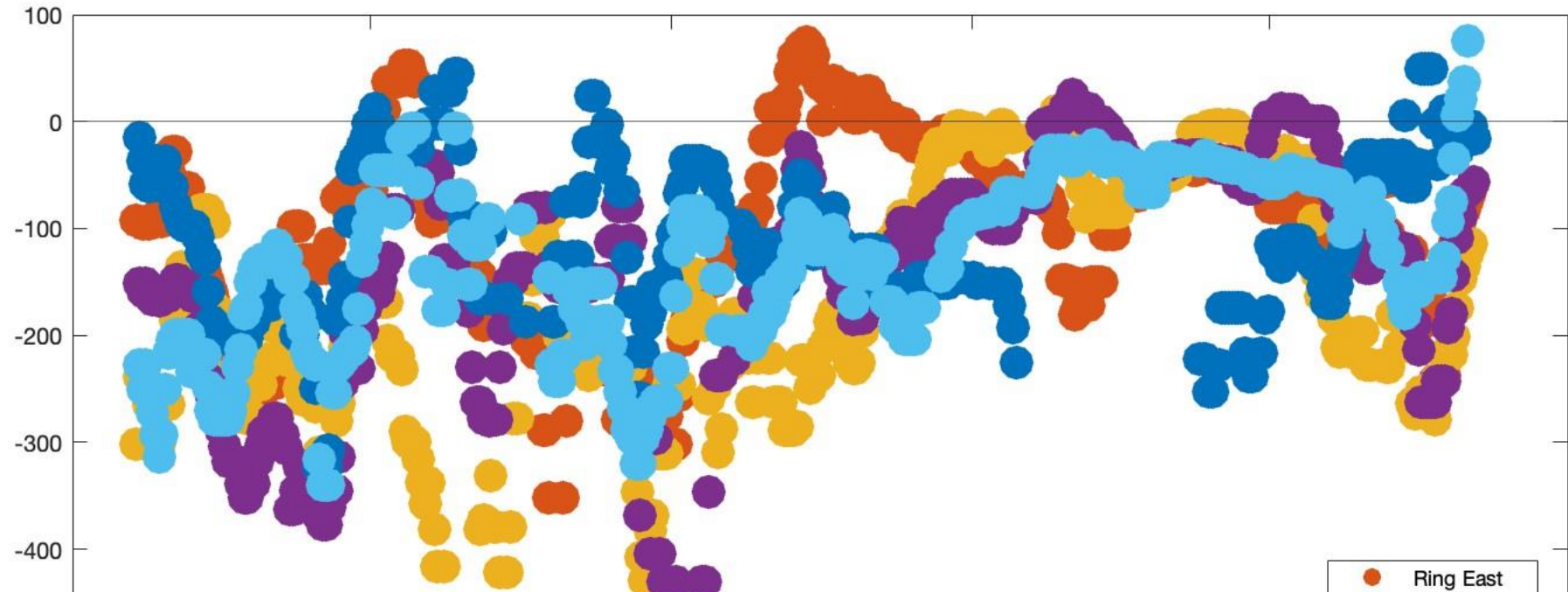
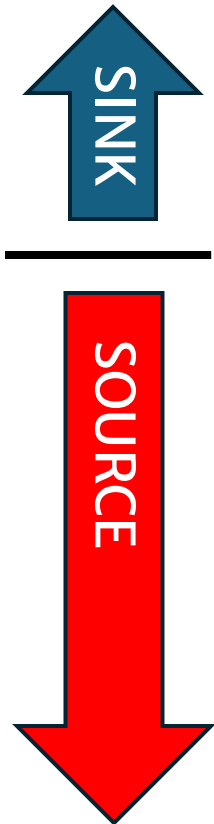
$$h \frac{\Delta DO_{obs}}{\Delta t} = NEM + Gas\ Exchange + Tidal\ Advection$$



Diel (daily) fluctuations in DO and pH due to photosynthesis and respiration

Pond NEM is net heterotrophic!

Mean NEM
-153.07 mmol O₂ m⁻² d⁻¹



So, what should we do about this?



Thin-layer enhancement
Gull Island



Historic Dredge Placement
Nummy Island



Is there a negative side effect for the ecosystem when sediment placement occurs, and does it change ecosystem productivity?

Sub-tidal berm
Sturgeon Island



Dredged Sediment Enhancement
Scotch Bonnet Island



Sturgeon Island

Aug 1-2: Floats Deployed

Aug 19- Sept 18:

- Lower East Float lost
- East Float ends up staked in marsh

Sept 18:

- Northwest Float moved further out
- North Float moved further out
- East Float redeployed

Sept 22: Placement begins

Sept 29: Placement suspended

Oct 1- Oct 4: Tropical Storm Ian

Oct 2-Oct 3:

- East Float breaks free (recovered) and decommissioned
- North Float breaks free (lost)
- Northwest Float breaks free (returned to TWI)

Oct 6:

- West Float decommissioned

Oct 7: Placement resumes

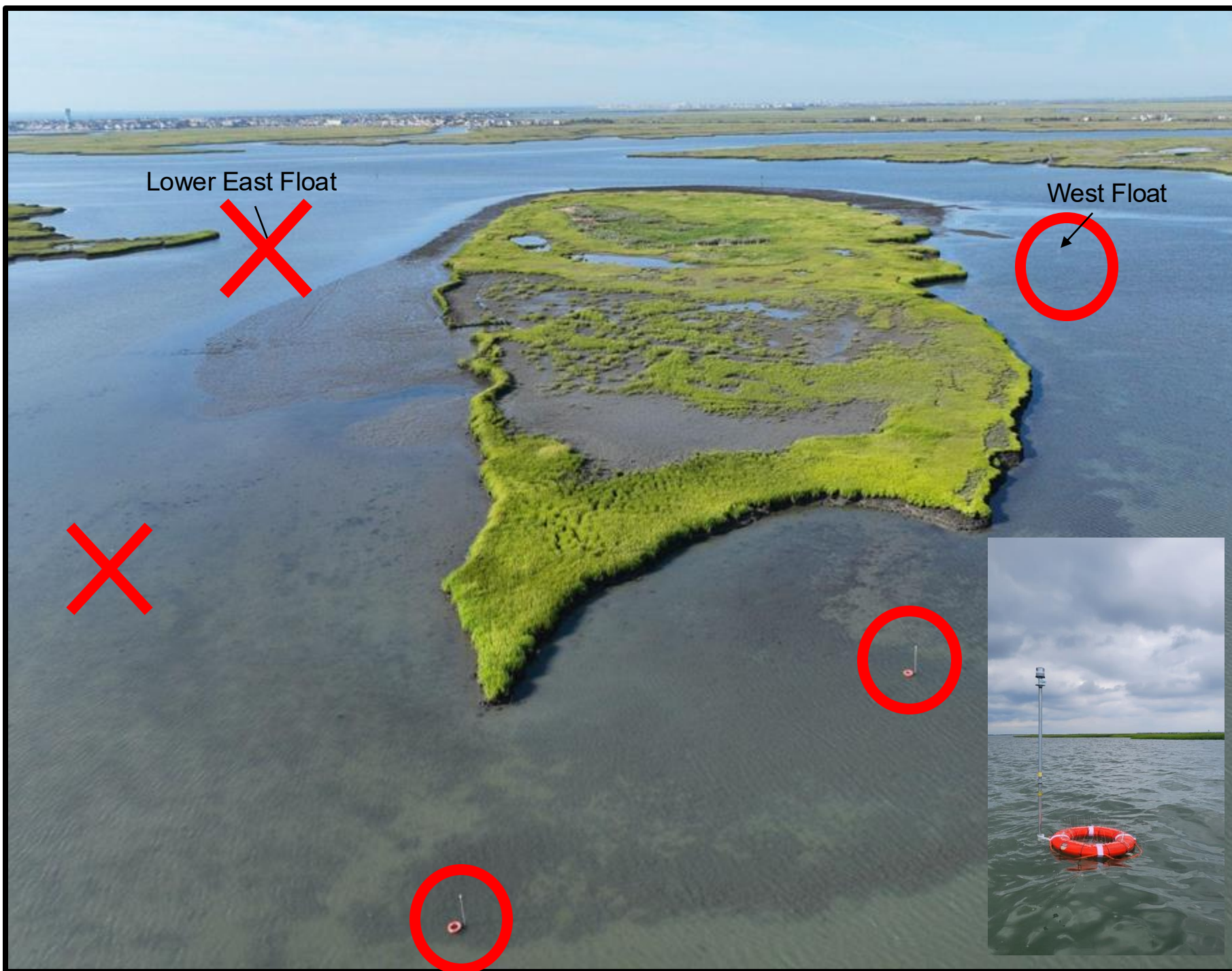
Oct 9:

- Northwest Float redeployed
- North Float redeployed

Oct 28: Placement ends

Dec 7:

- Northwest Float decommissioned
- North Float decommissioned



October 2, 2022

Sturgeon Island

Aug 1-2: Floats Deployed

Aug 19- Sept 18:

- Lower East Float lost
- East Float ends up staked in marsh

Sept 18:

- Northwest Float moved further out
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Oct 7: Placement resumes

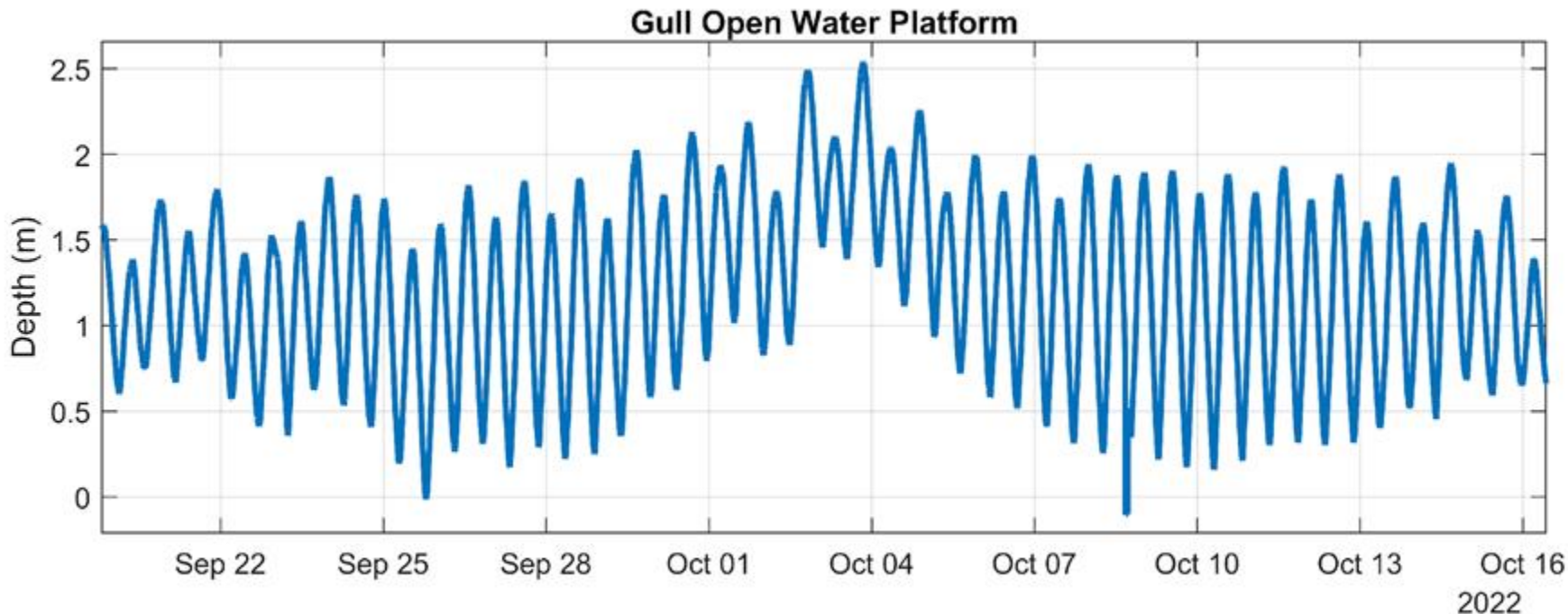
Oct 9:

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Oct 28: Placement ends

Dec 7:

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October 18, 2022



Sturgeon Island

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Oct 9:

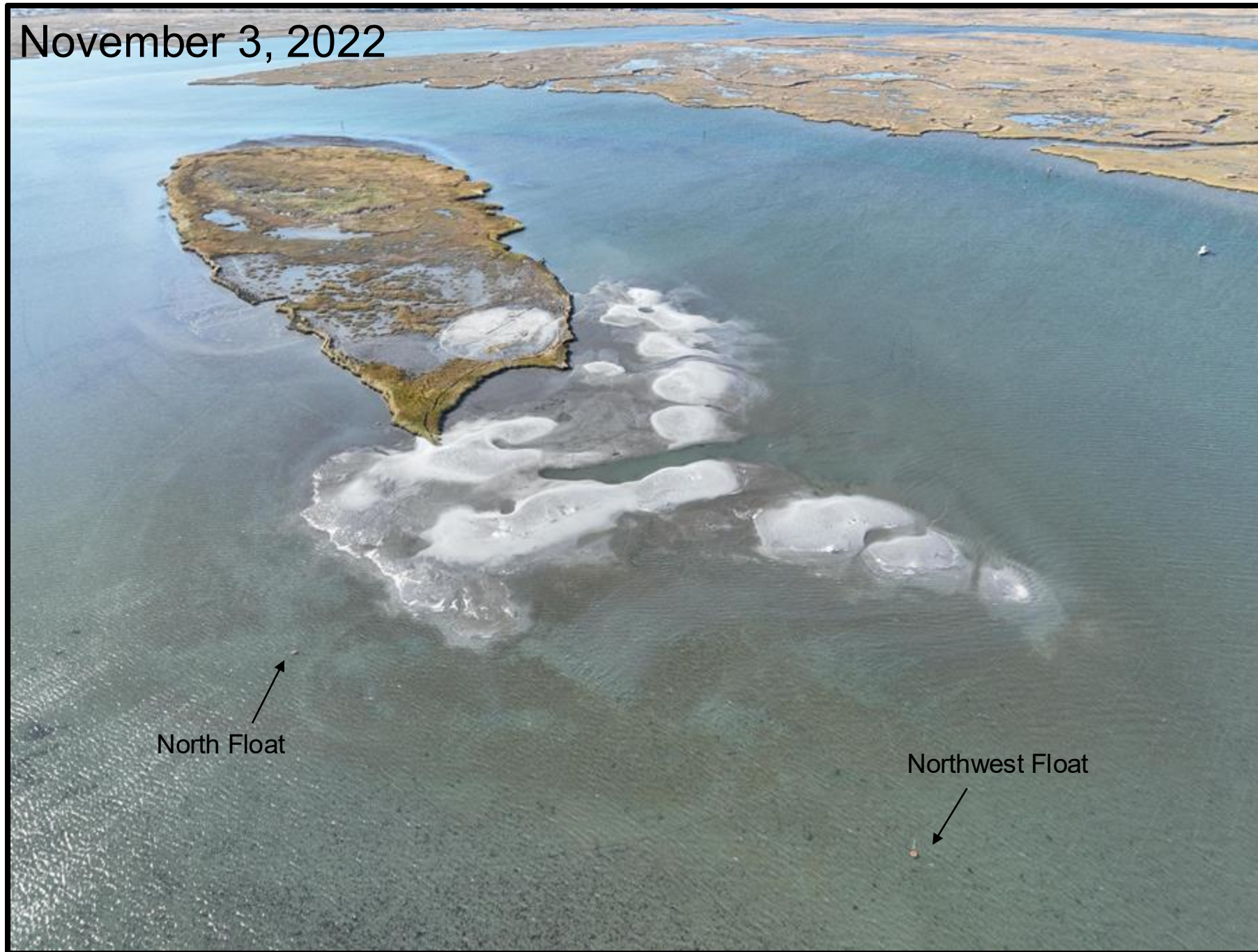
- Northwest Float redeployed
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Oct 28: Placement ends

Dec 7:

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November 3, 2022



Sturgeon Island

Aug 1-2: Floats Deployed

Aug 19- Sept 18:

- Lower East Float lost
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Sept 18:

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Oct 9:

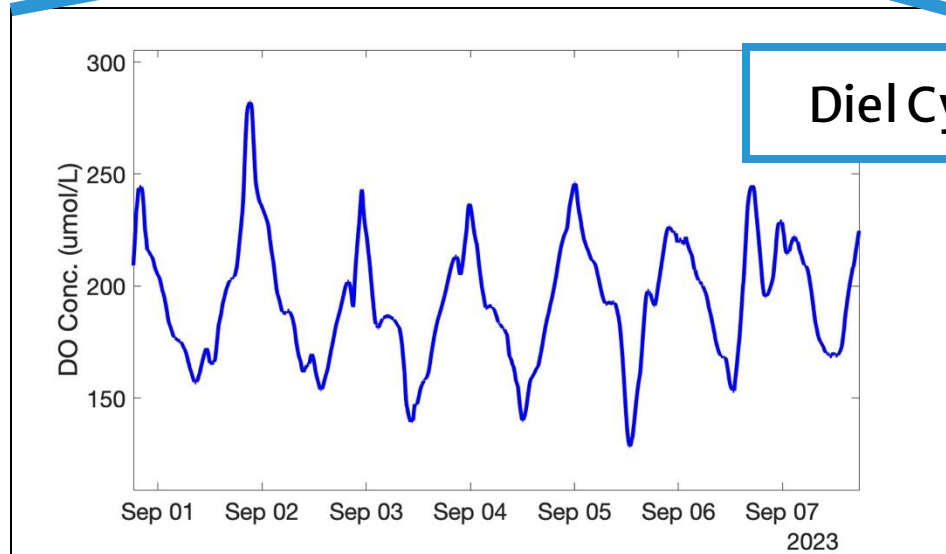
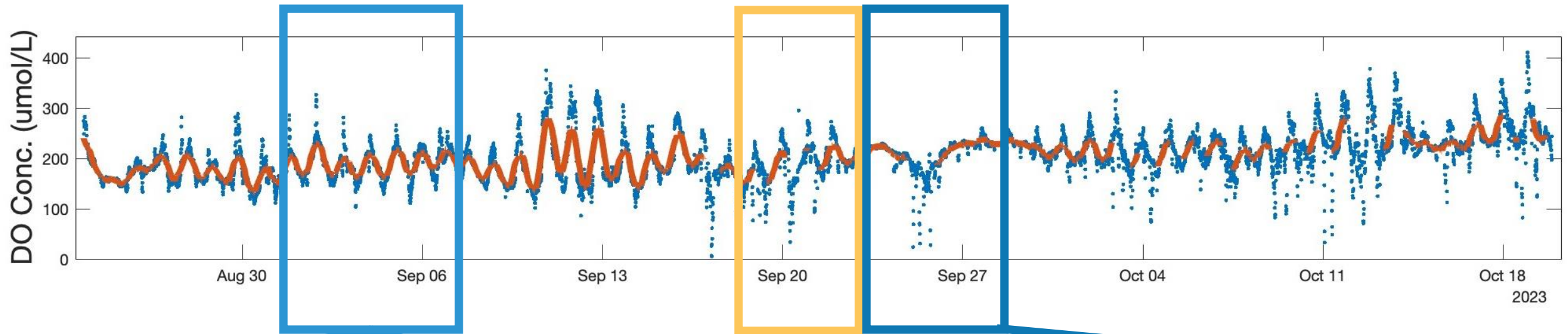
- Northwest Float redeployed
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Oct 28: Placement ends

Dec 7:

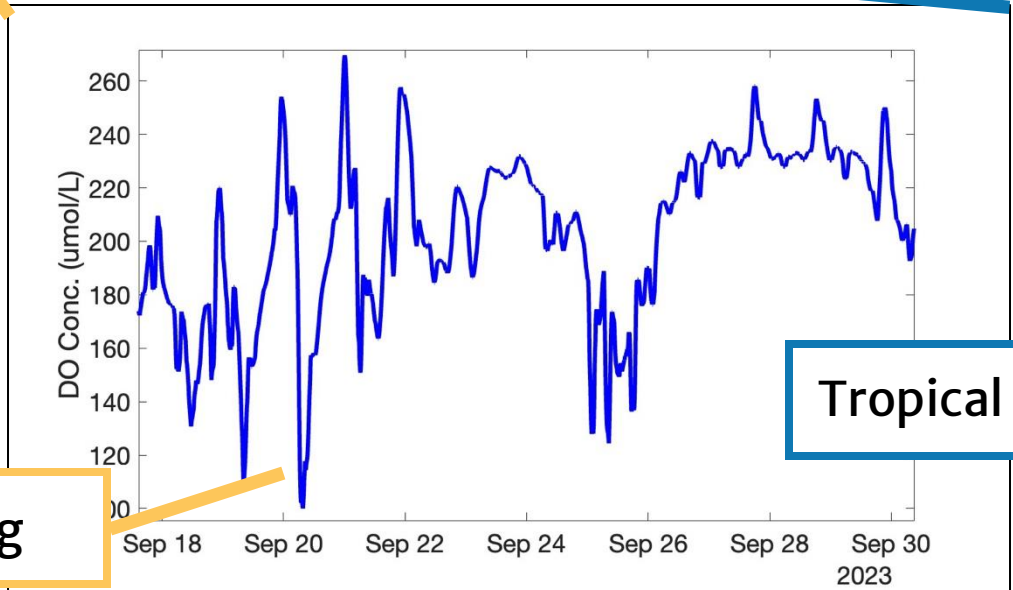
- Northwest Float decommissioned
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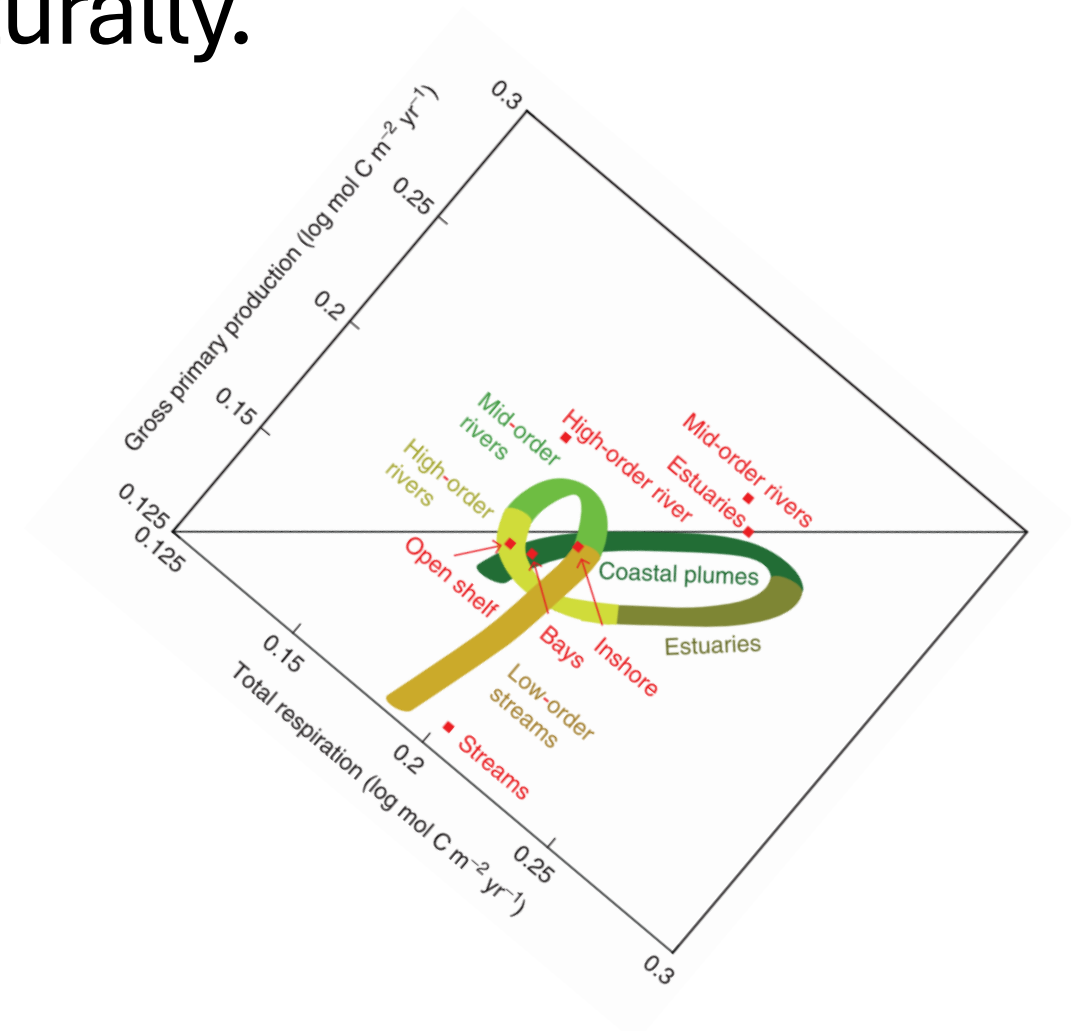
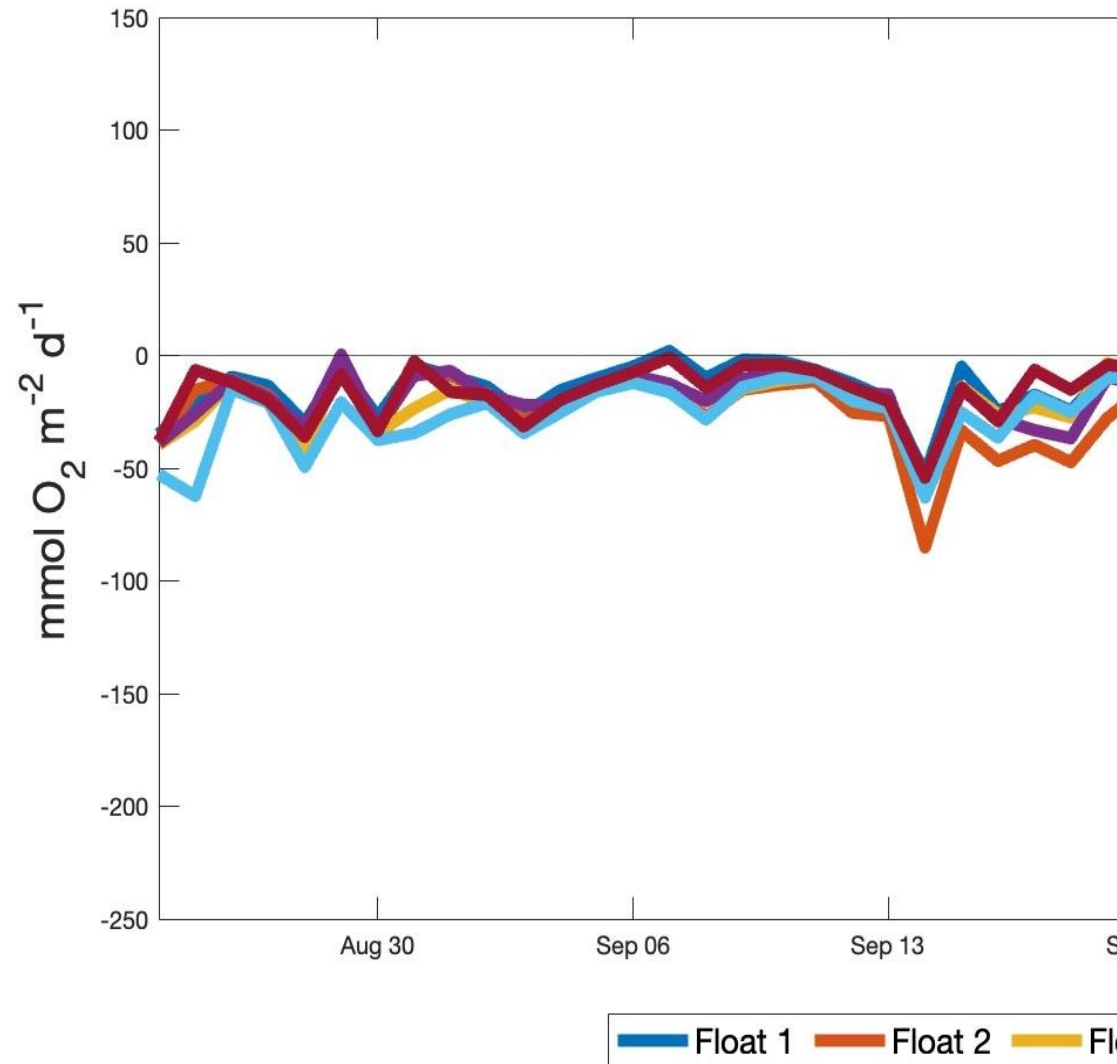
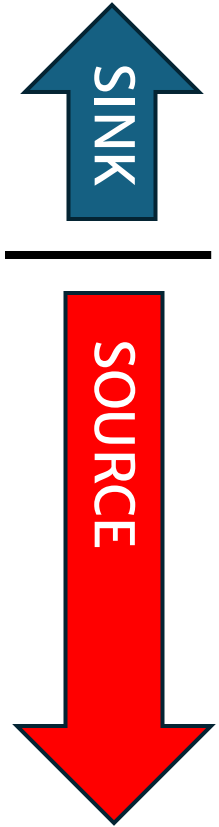
Diel Cycles

Dredging

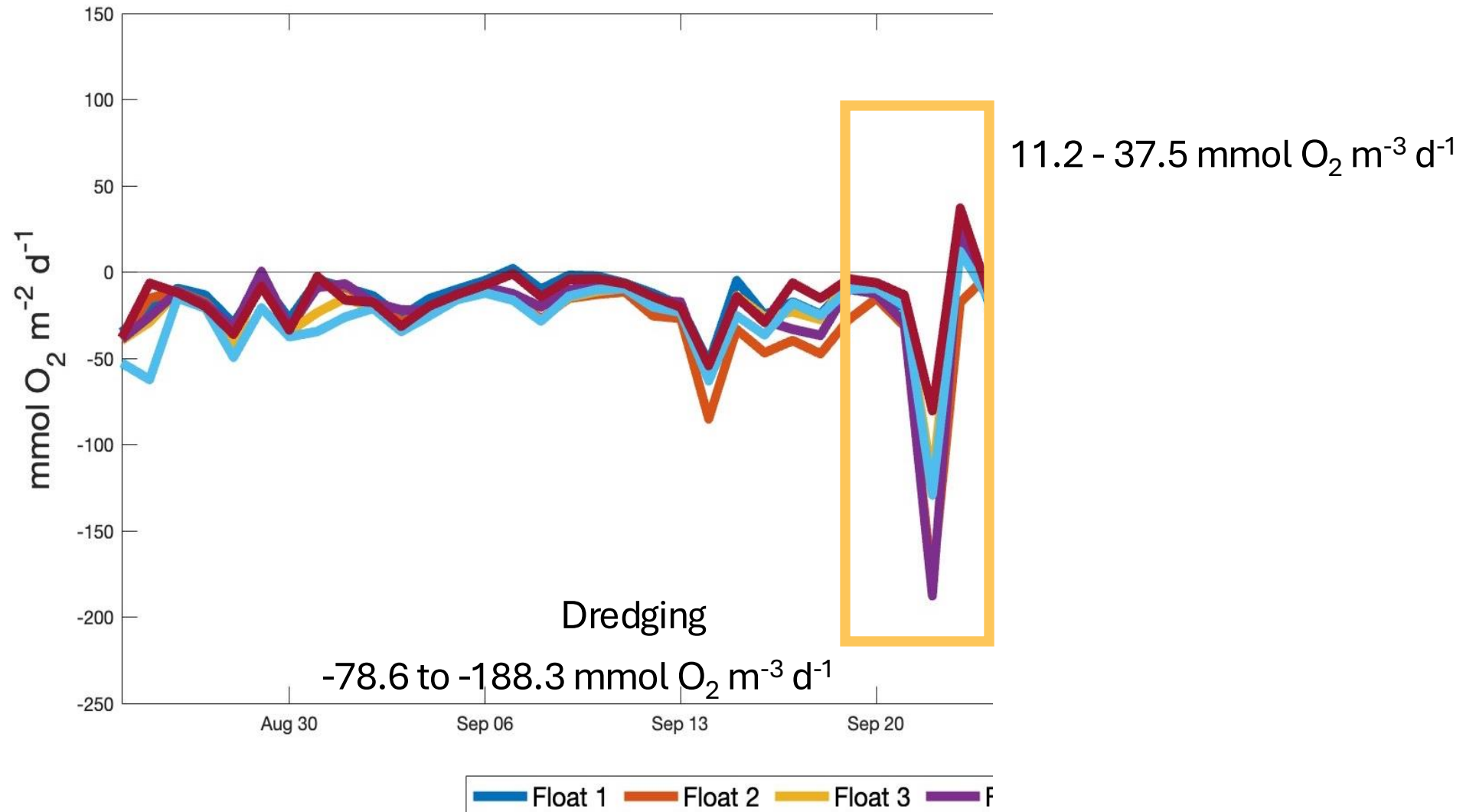
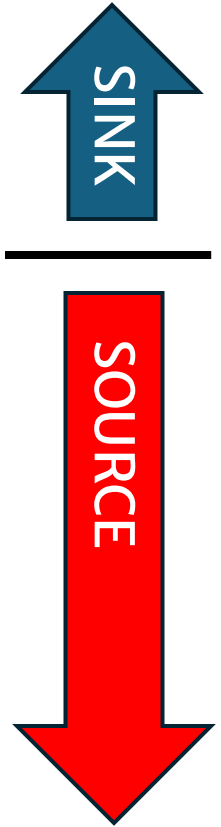


Tropical Storm

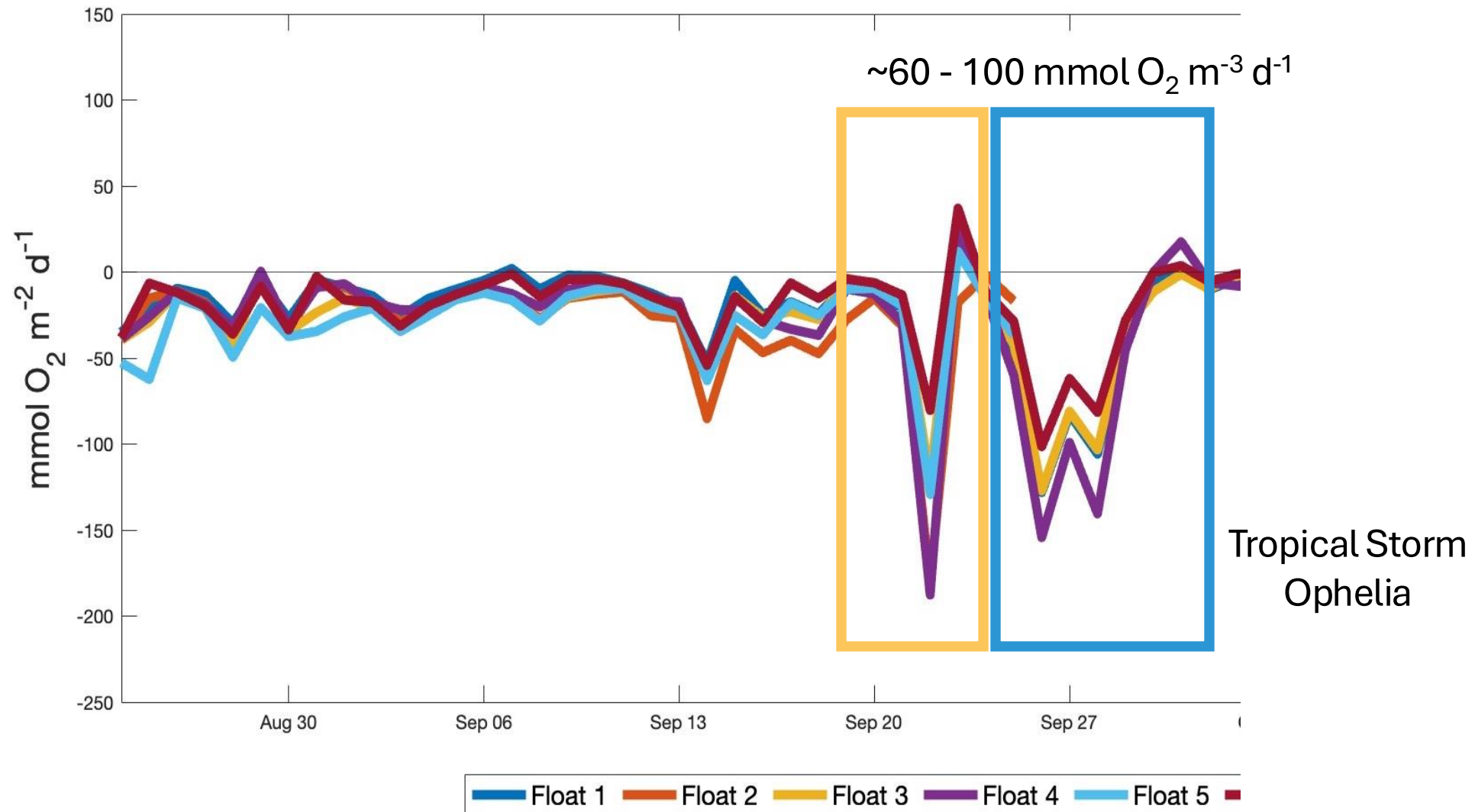
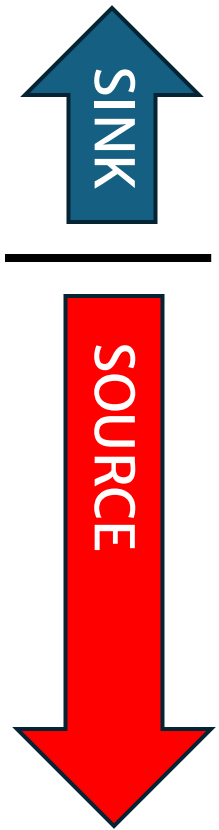
NEM is slightly heterotrophic naturally.



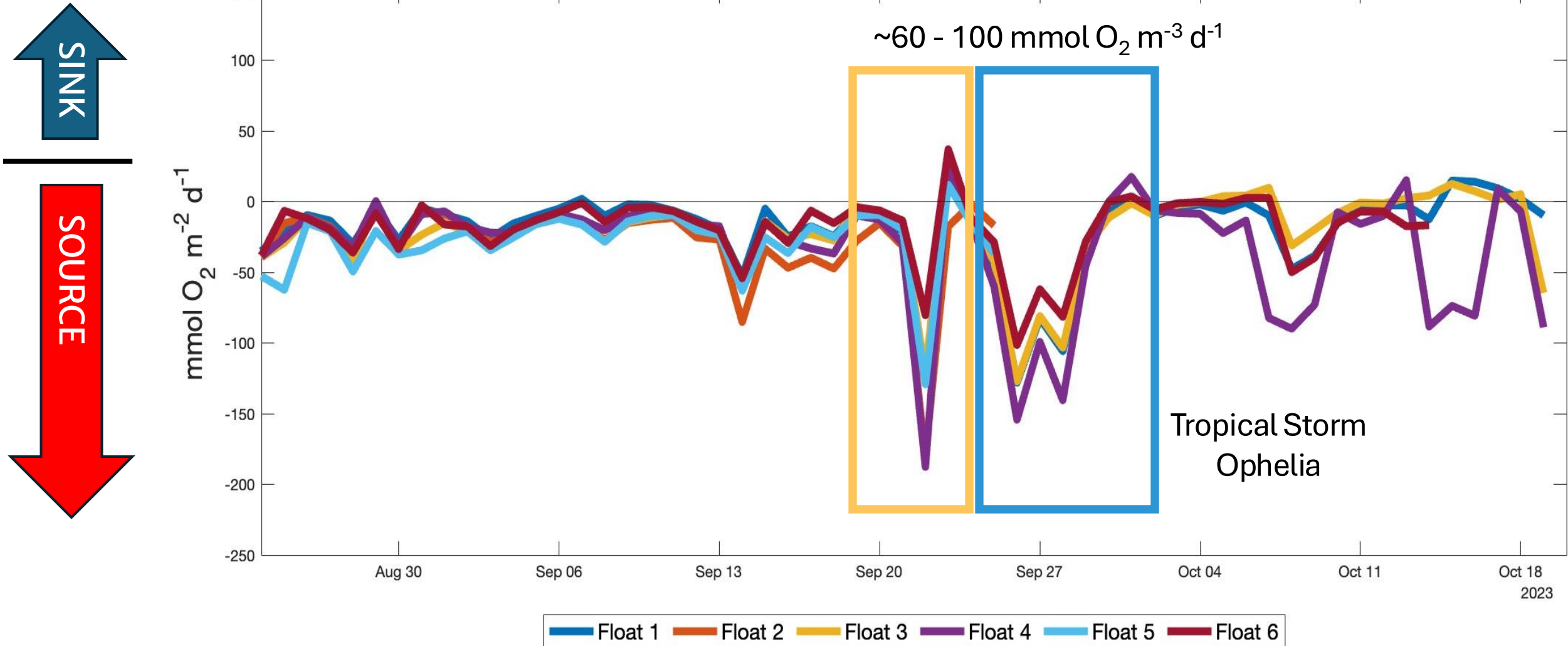
Sediment placement created strong net heterotrophy.



Tropical Storm Ophelia created strong net heterotrophy.

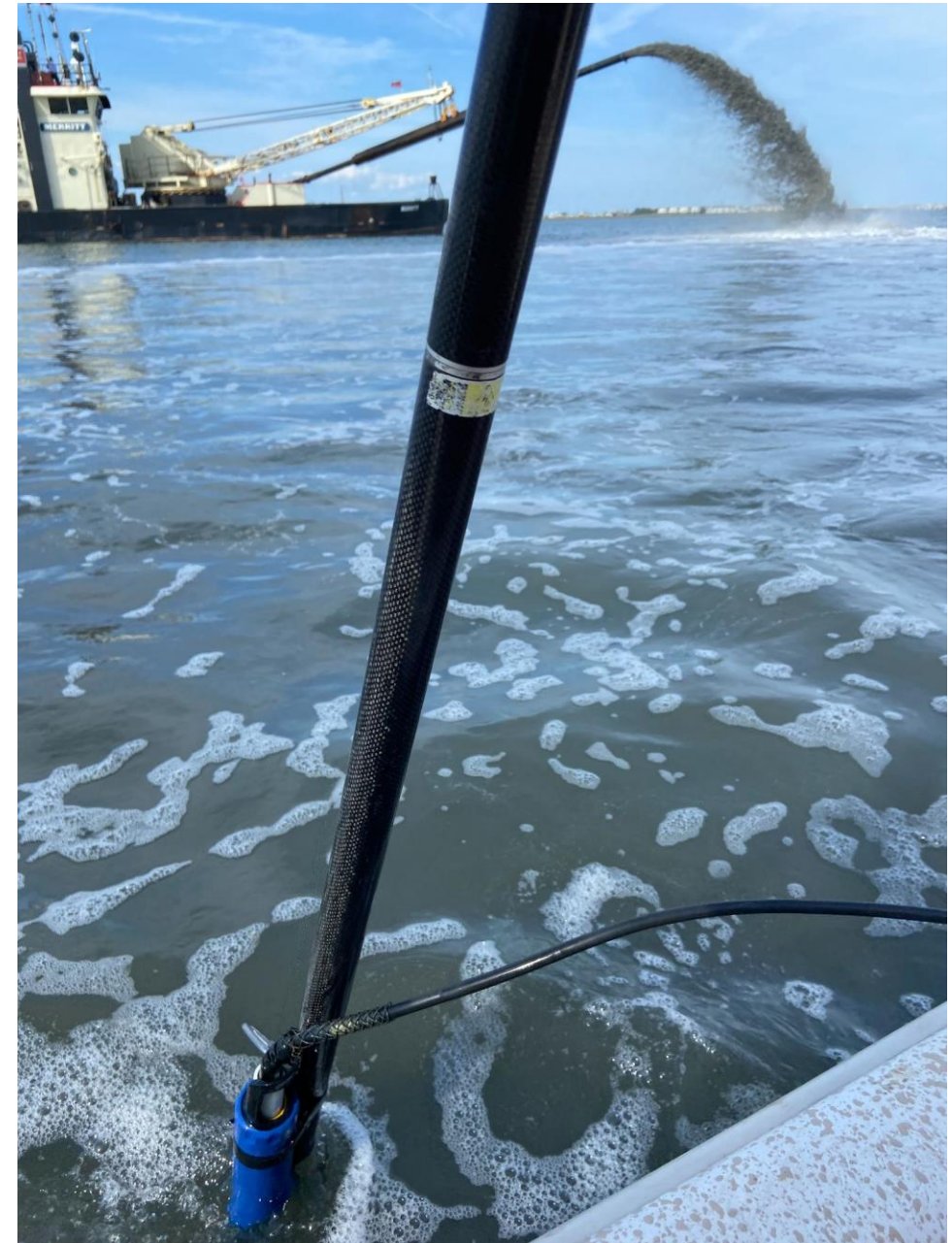


The system returns to some kind of normalcy soon after.



Conclusions

- NEM is a useful measurement of ecosystem productivity and health and how we can evaluate the success of NBS strategies.
- SMIL salt marsh channels are naturally heterotrophic without ongoing sediment placements. Salt ponds are VERY heterotrophic.
- Both sediment placement and tropical storms resulted in relatively strong heterotrophic signals that were short lived over an area $< 1.5 \text{ km}^2$.
- Dredged sediment placements may offer a nature-based solution to beneficially use unwanted sediment for marsh resilience, with minor consequences for ecosystem productivity and carbon biogeochemistry.



Special thanks to:

Boston College Marine Biogeochemistry Lab

US Army Corps of Engineers

- Engineer Research and Development Center
- Philadelphia District

The Wetlands Institute

Rutgers Marine Field Station
Roland Hagan

Thank you!



Shameless Plug

I'm hitting the job market soon!

I'm interested in a wide variety of marine scientific work, either in a postdoc! And depending on what gets in America, I'm definitely open to moving!

I'd love to learn more about nutrient cycles, ocean physics' role in metabolism, mCDR studies, NBS studies, etc.

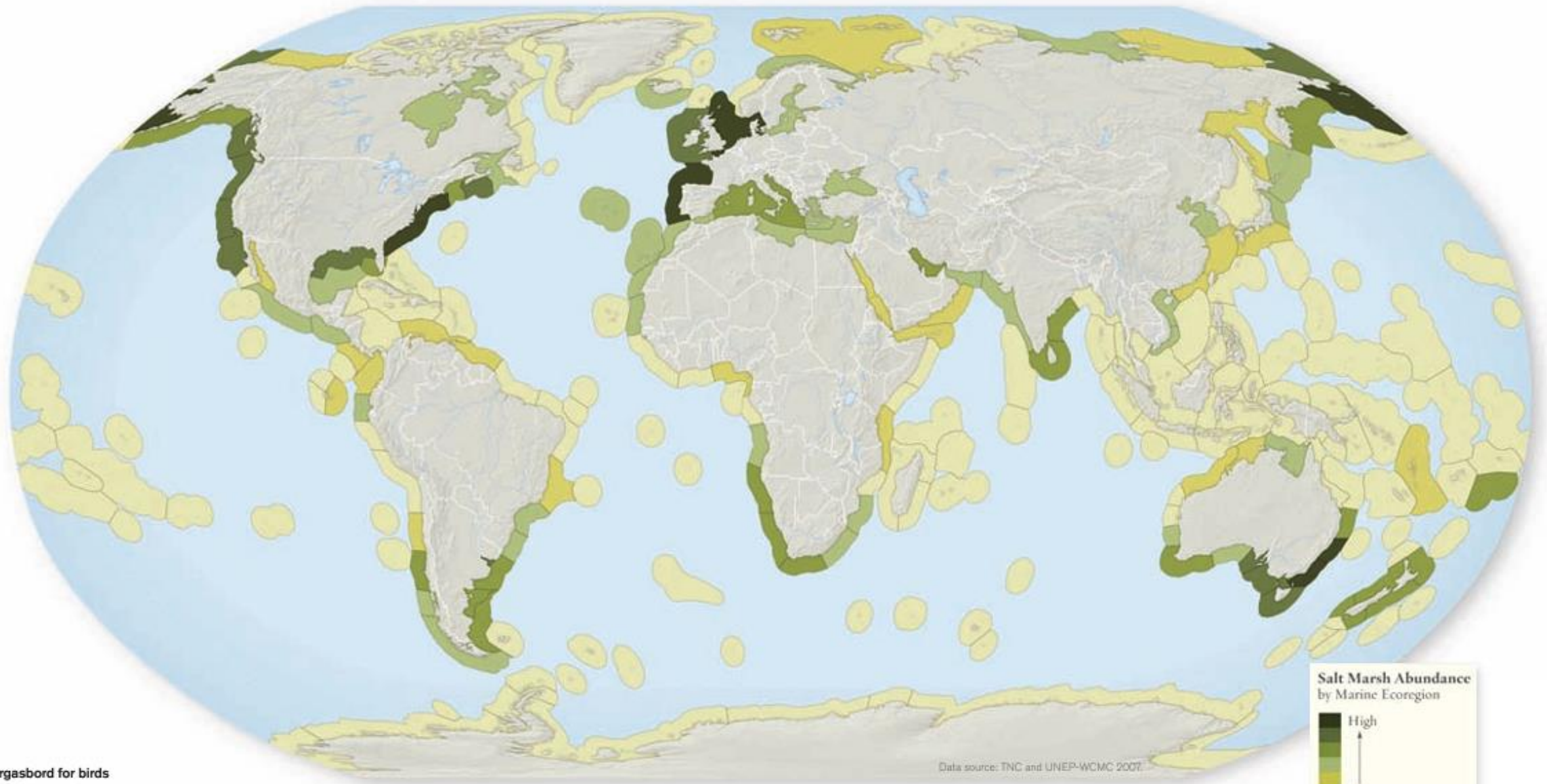
Please let me know if you or someone you know is looking for someone with my expertise!

Questions?





Appendix

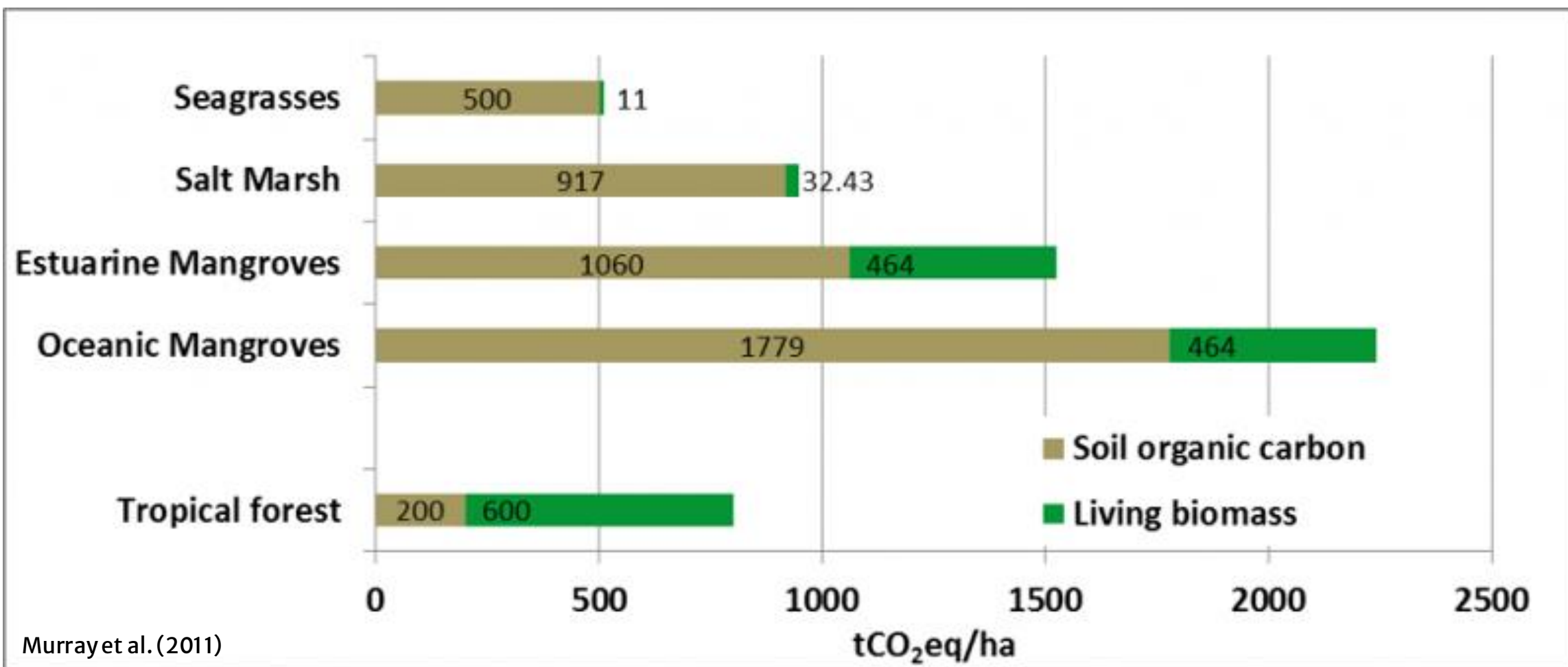


Data source: TNC and UNEP-WCMC 2007.



orgasbord for birds
sh. Salt marshes
le rich feeding

SALT MARSH HABITAT Salt marshes are a major coastal habitat in many low-lying



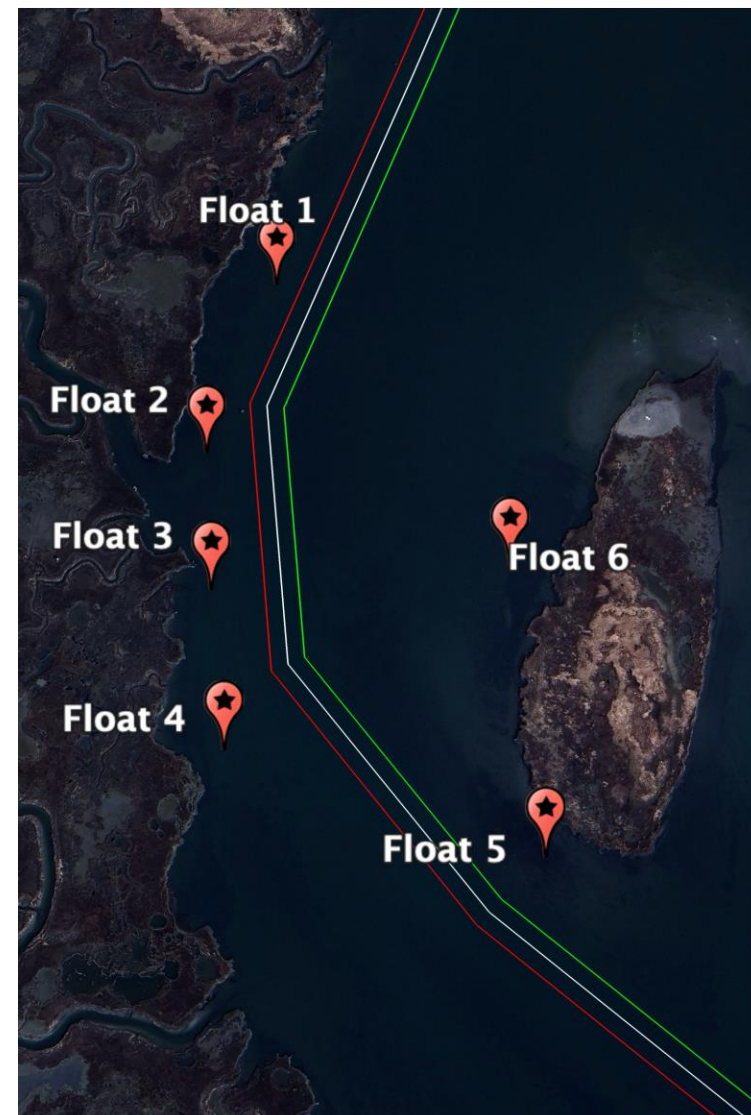
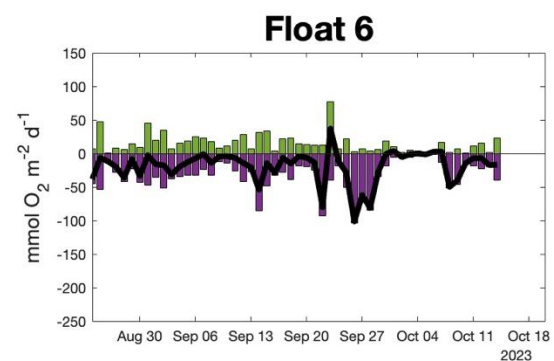
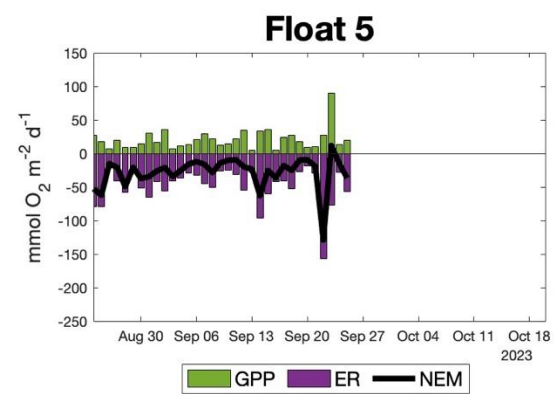
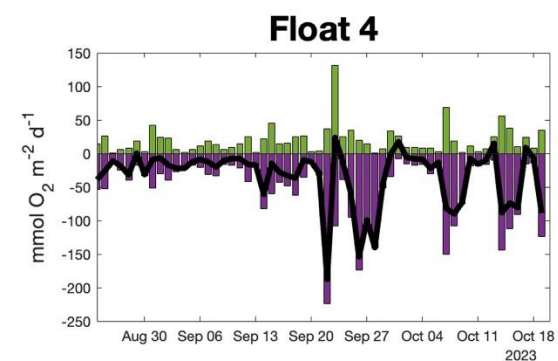
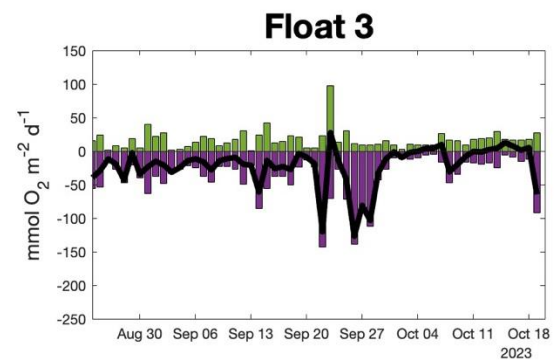
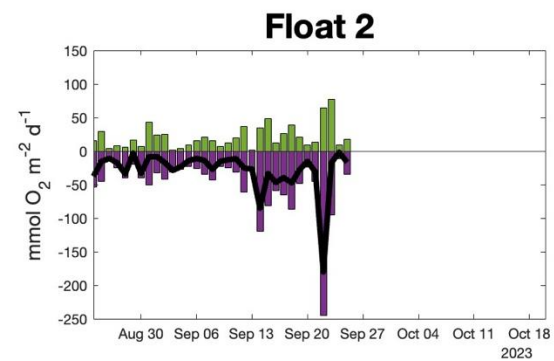
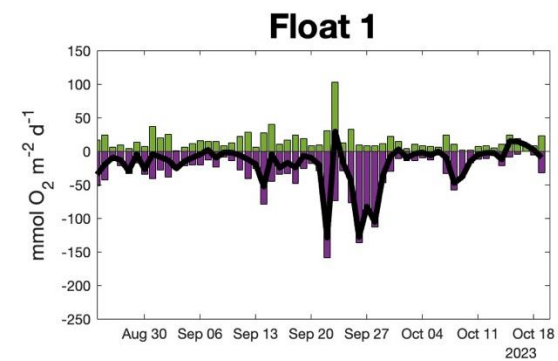


Figure 2. FY 2022 USACE CW Regular Direct Appropriations (in Millions) by Business Line^{1/2}

