The 16th International Conference on Accelerator Mass Spectrometry



Contribution ID: 90 Contribution code: PSB-8

Type: Poster

## Silicon-32 as a potential tool for soil accretion dating and carbon sequestration of coastal wetlands and assessing their risk of sea level rise

Wednesday, 23 October 2024 17:15 (20 minutes)

Title: Silicon-32 as a potential tool for soil accretion dating and carbon sequestration of coastal wetlands and assessing their risk of sea level rise

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Abstract: The basic pathway to carbon neutrality includes "emission reduction" and "sink enhancement". Coastal wetlands (mangroves, seagrass beds, salt marshes) as important "blue carbon" pools in the world, have functions for regulating global climate, promoting the degradation of pollutants, carbon sequestration, but how to improve the efficiency of blue carbon sequestration and maintain the stability of blue carbon pool and assess whether they adapt to future sea level rise (SLR) is a hotspot under global climate warming. Cosmogenic silicon-32 (a half-life of approximately 150 years) has a potential tool for dating soil vertical accretion in coastal wetland to fill the dating gap (100-1000 years) that lies between those chronologies based on the shorter-lived isotopes of 228Thex and 210Pb, and those based on the longer-lived 14C. It will play a key role improving the efficiency of blue carbon sequestration and maintaining the stability of blue carbon pool of coastal wetlands and assessing their risk of sea level rise under globe climate warming. Because carbon storage and sequestration in coastal wetland sediments (soils) need undergoing need undergoing centennial timescales. At present, the 210Pb (T1/2=22.3a) dating technique is often used estimate carbon burial and sources and to assess carbon storage and sequestration in coastal wetland sediments within the decadal timescale (<100a). However, coastal wetland carbon in sediments within the centennial timescale (<1000a) are few studied today. Therefore, it is of great importance to carry out the accretion rate of coastal wetlands based on natural 210Pb and cosmogenic 32Si (T1/2≈150a) dating techniques. By analyzing organic carbon and nitrogen, biogenic silica, and their chemical and isotopic fingerprints in soil cores, it is possible not only to understand their spatial and temporal distributions, but also to assess the sources of organic matter/carbon through numerical modeling and to explore the stability of the sedimentary carbon pools in coastal wetlands over a 1000a time scale. This is important for assessing the stability of carbon pools, the sustainability and potential of carbon sinks, and predicting the impact of future global changes on the vulnerability of coastal wetlands.

Keywords: Coastal wetland; 32Si dating method; Soil accretion rate; carbon sequestration; Sea level rise Funding: This research was funded by Science and Technology Development Foundation of South China Sea Bureau, Ministry of Natural Resorces of P. R. China (23YD03), the Fund of Key Laboratory of Global Change and Marine-Atmospheric Chemistry, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) (GCMAC202207), and by the Youth Talent Support Program of Southern Marine Science and Engineering Guangdong Laboratory (Zhuhai) (SML2021SP316).

## **Student Submission**

No

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Session Classification: Poster Session B

Track Classification: Applications in Oceanography