

The role of watershed storage on exported riverine organic carbon signatures

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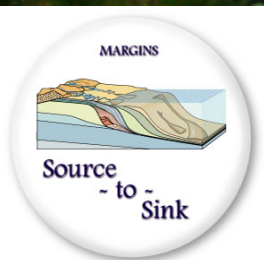
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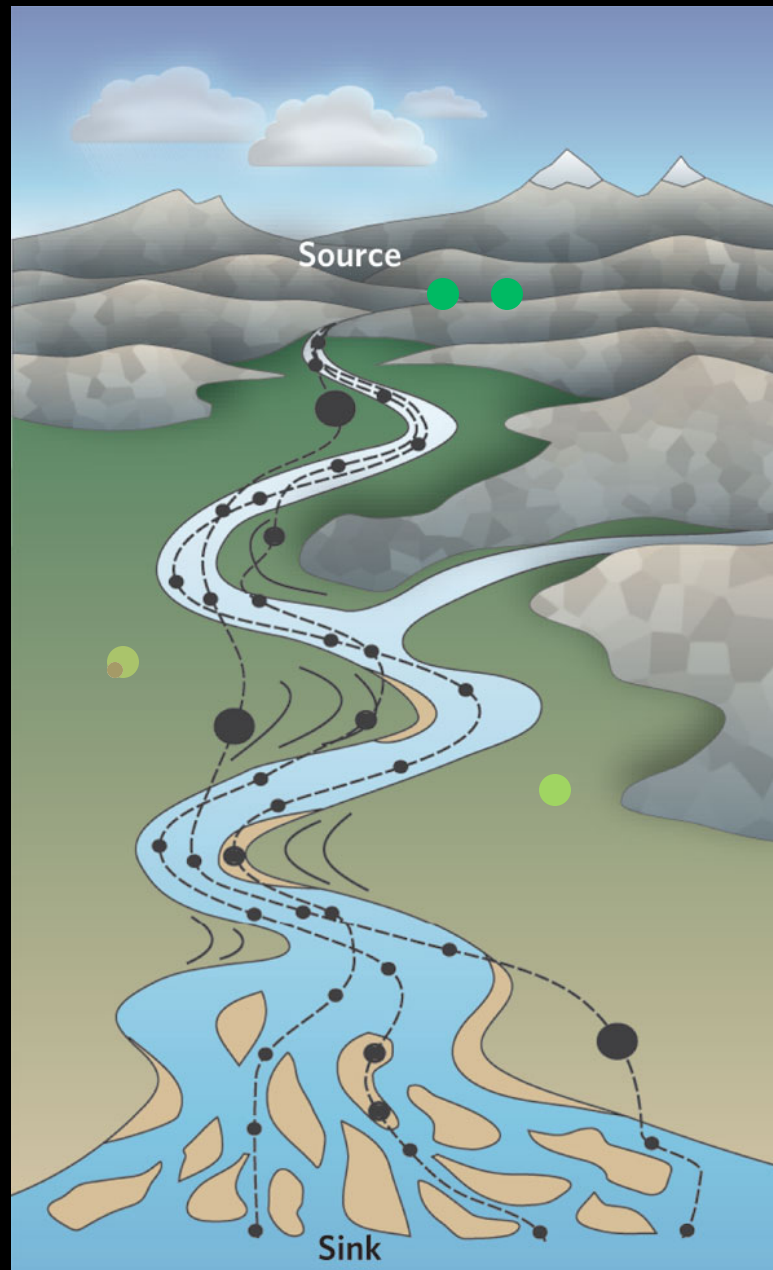
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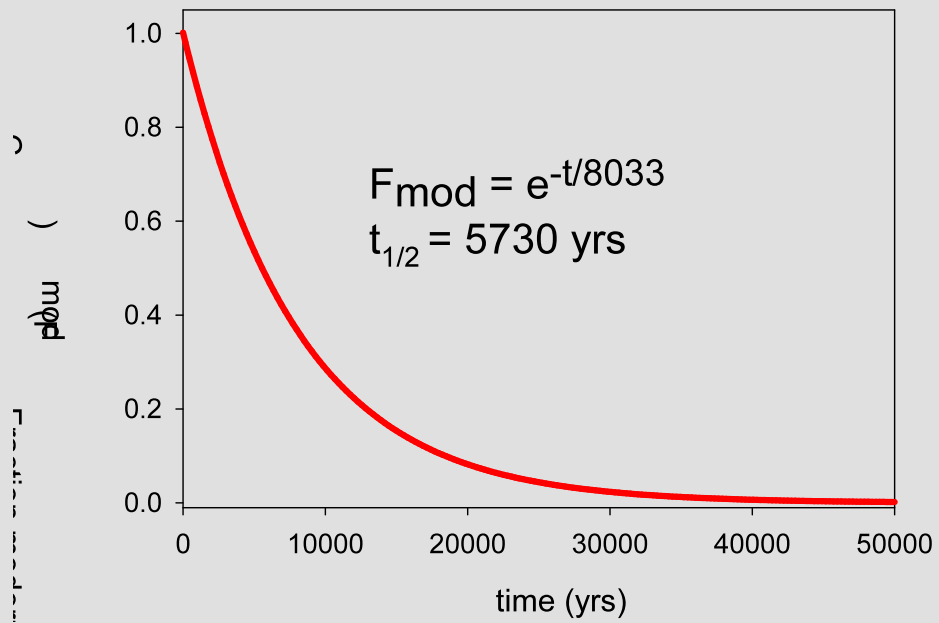
Note:

- Modification of original biogenic signature
- Loss of mass (C)
- Ratio original/modified will vary with degree of storage

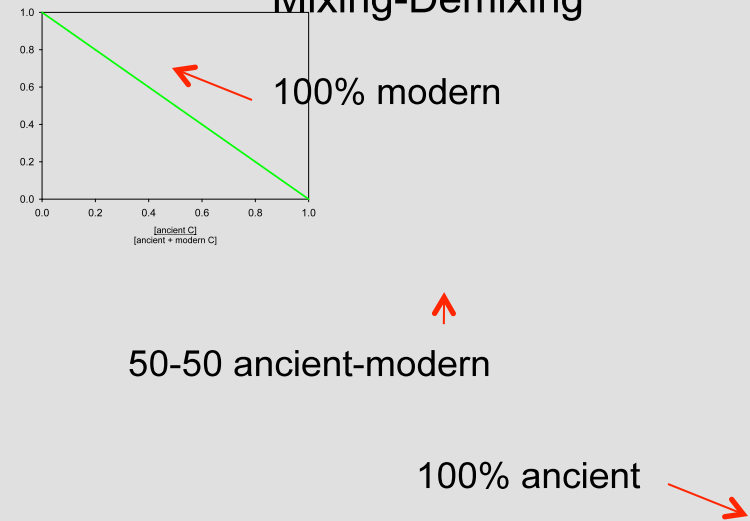
Modified from P. Allen, Nature (2008)

Storage and ^{14}C

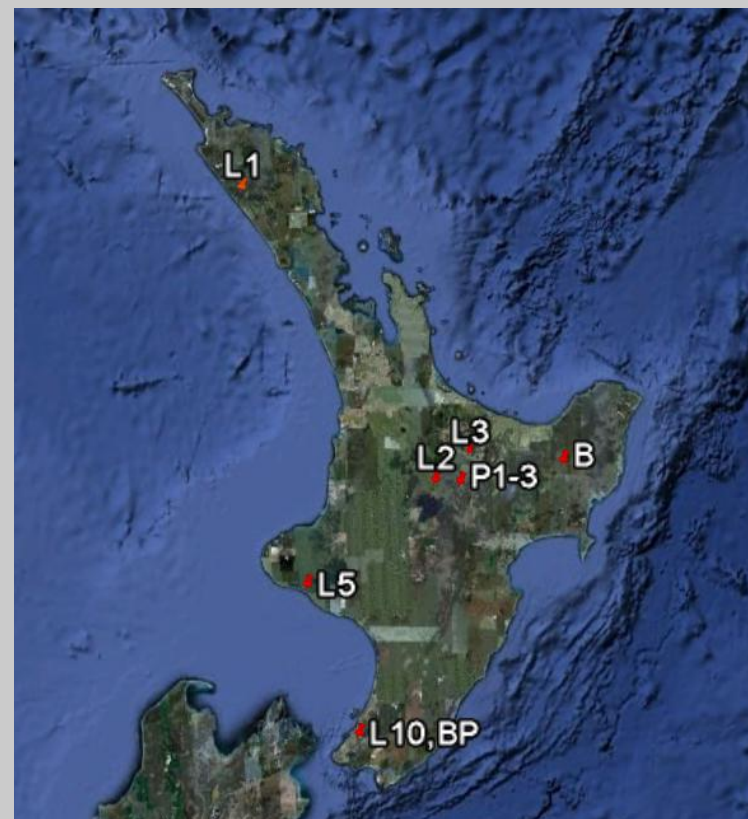
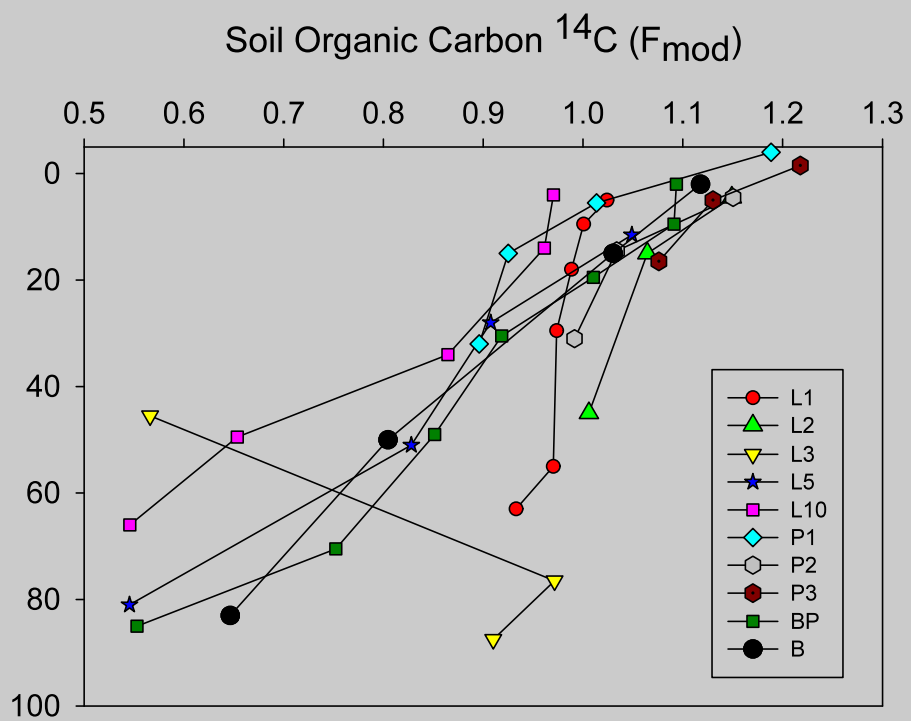
Radioactive decay



Mixing-Demixing

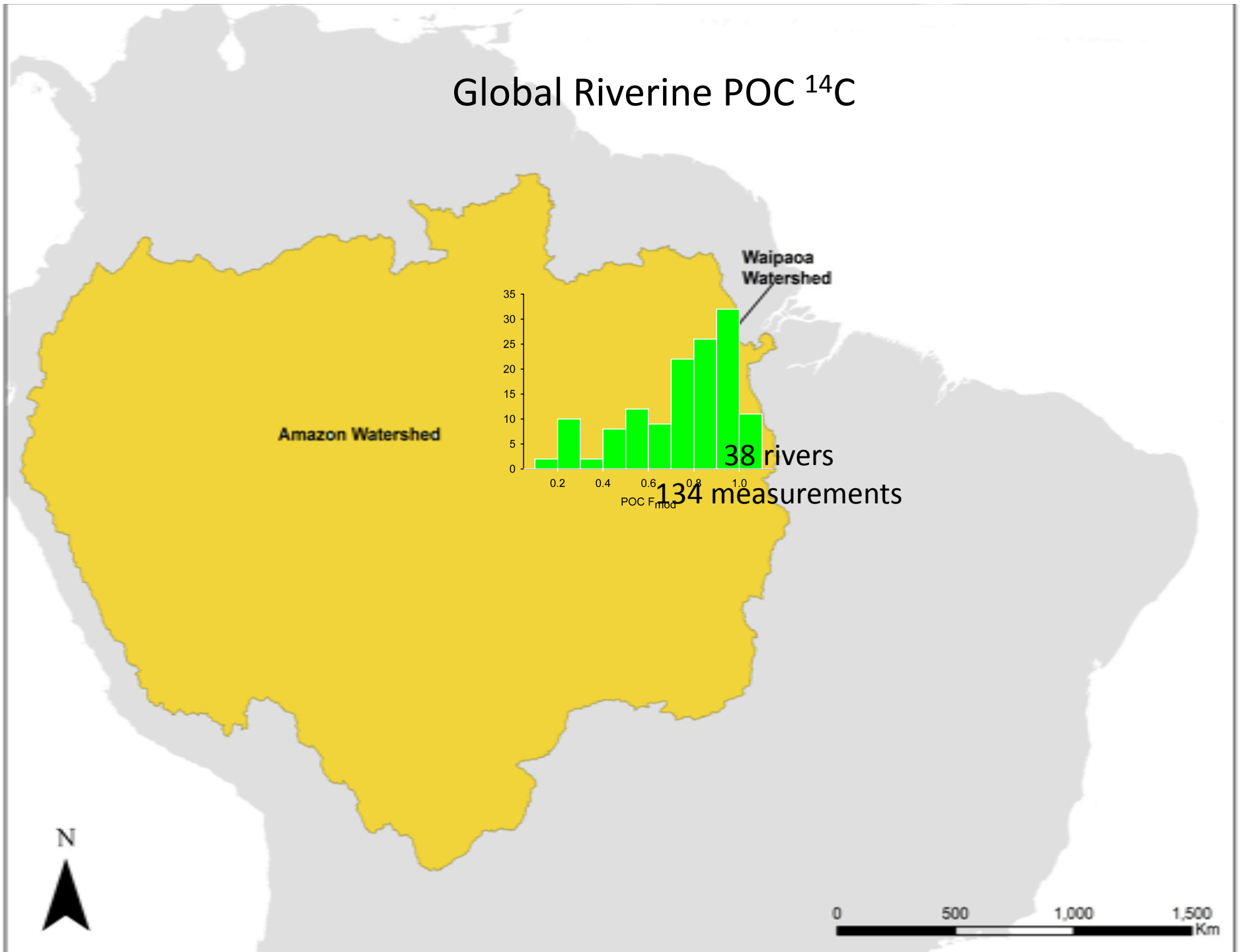


New Zealand North Island soils



(L) Lassey et al (1996), (P) Parfitt et al (2003), (BP) Baisden and Parfitt (2007), (B) Blair et al (2010)

Global Riverine POC ¹⁴C



Amazon Watershed

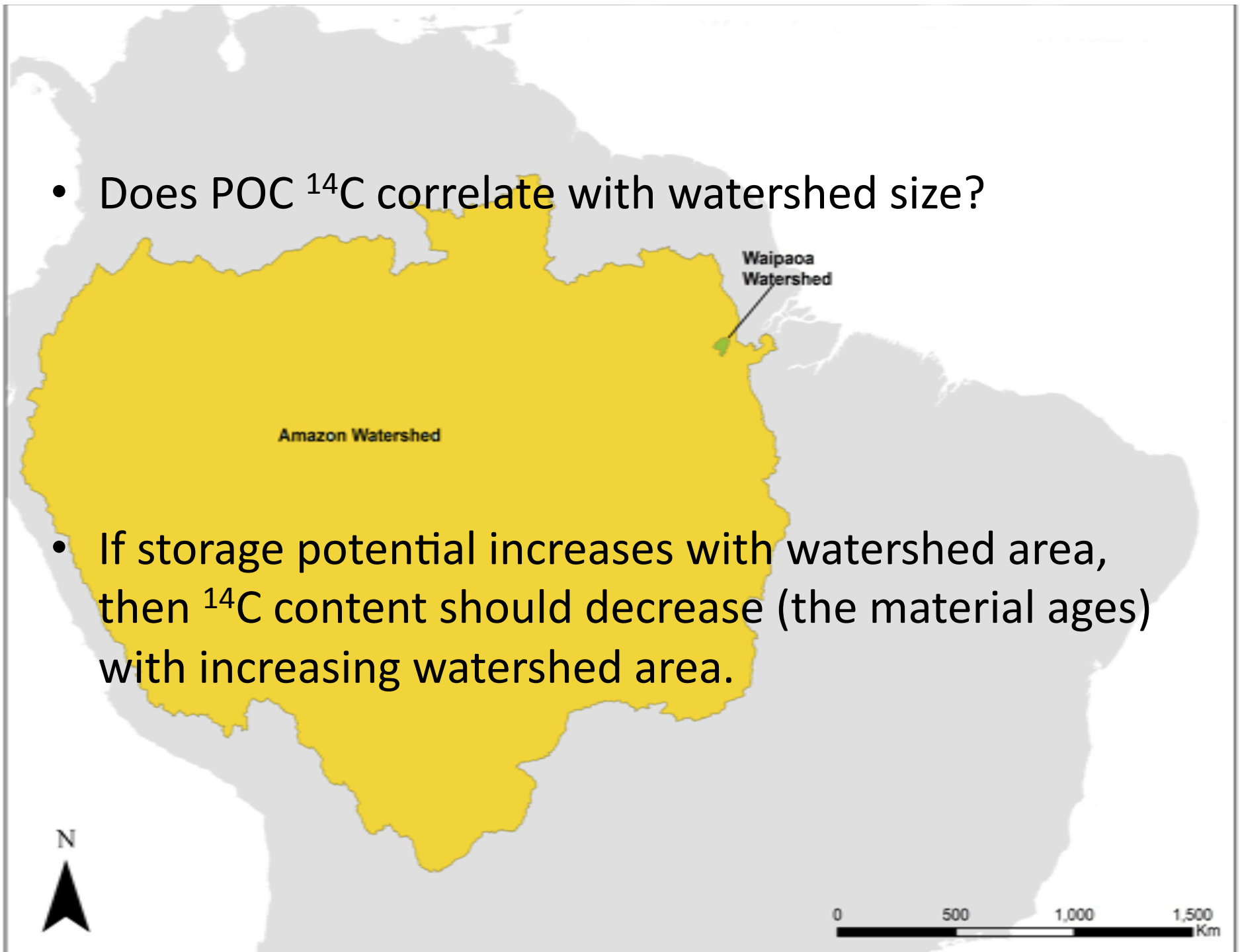
Waipacá Watershed

38 rivers

134 measurements

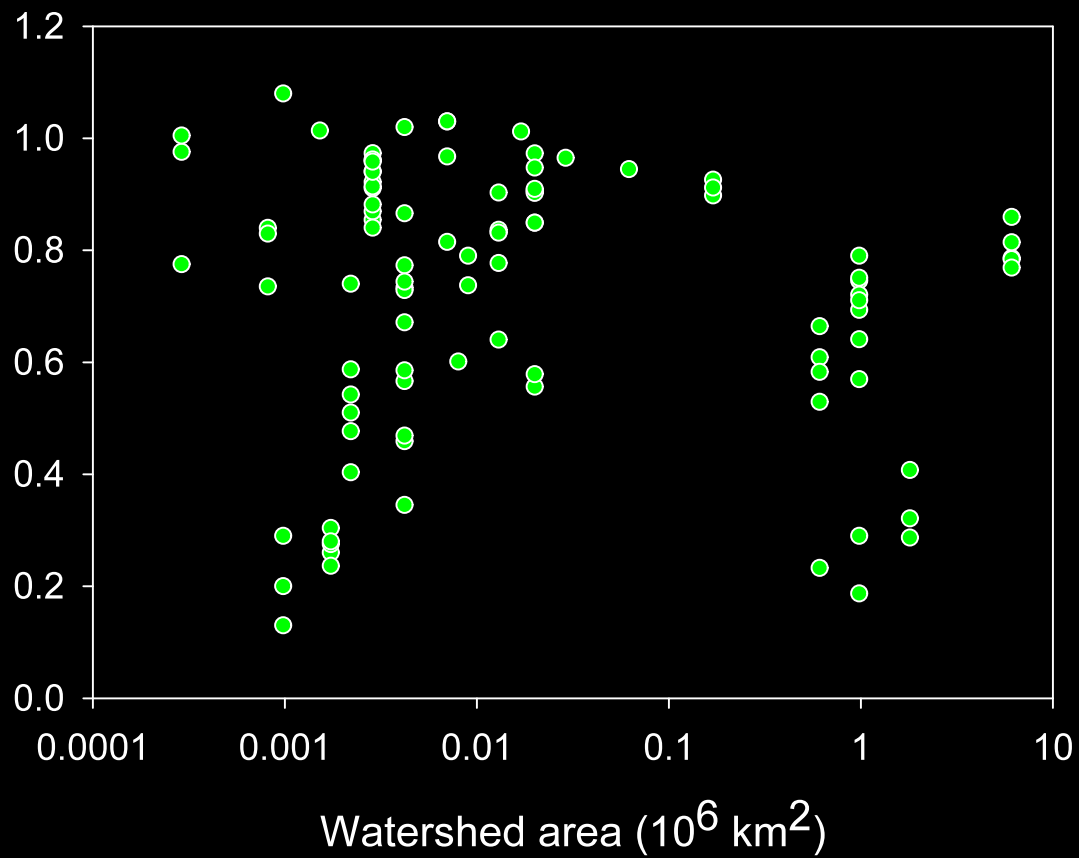


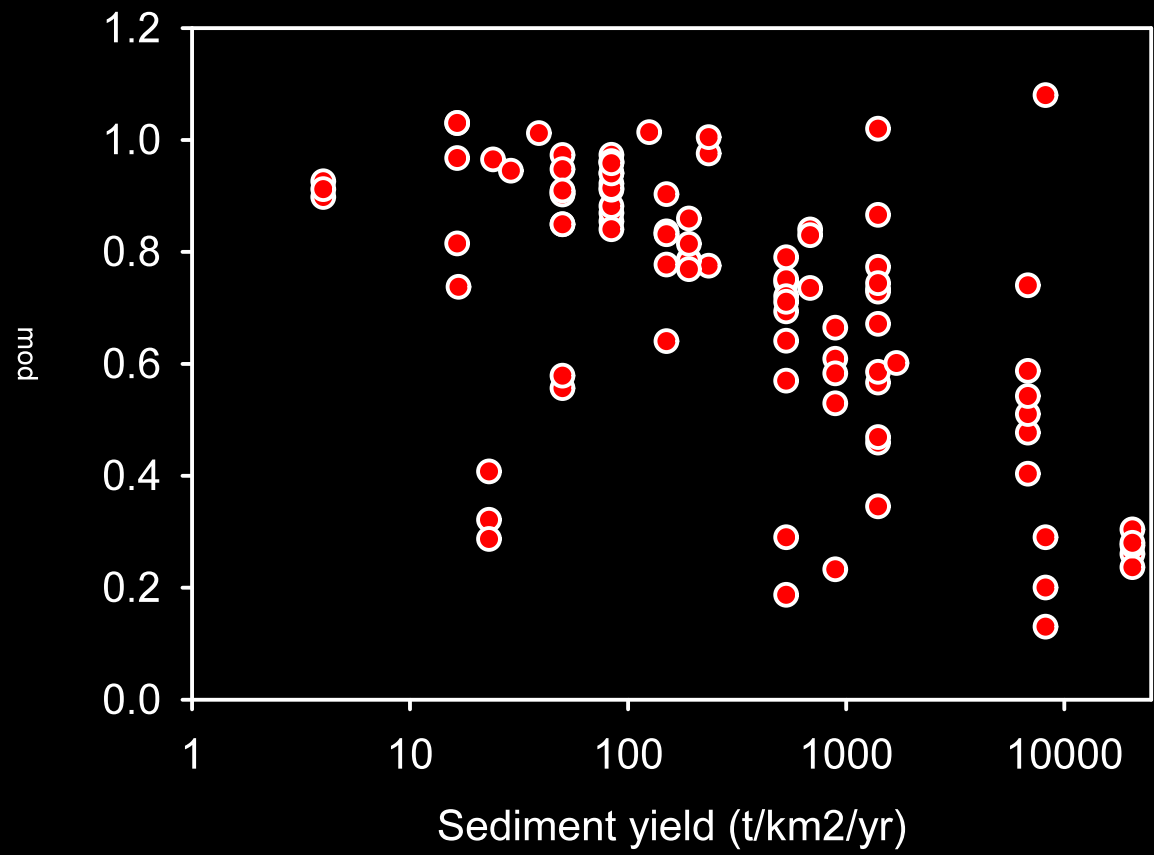
- Does POC ^{14}C correlate with watershed size?

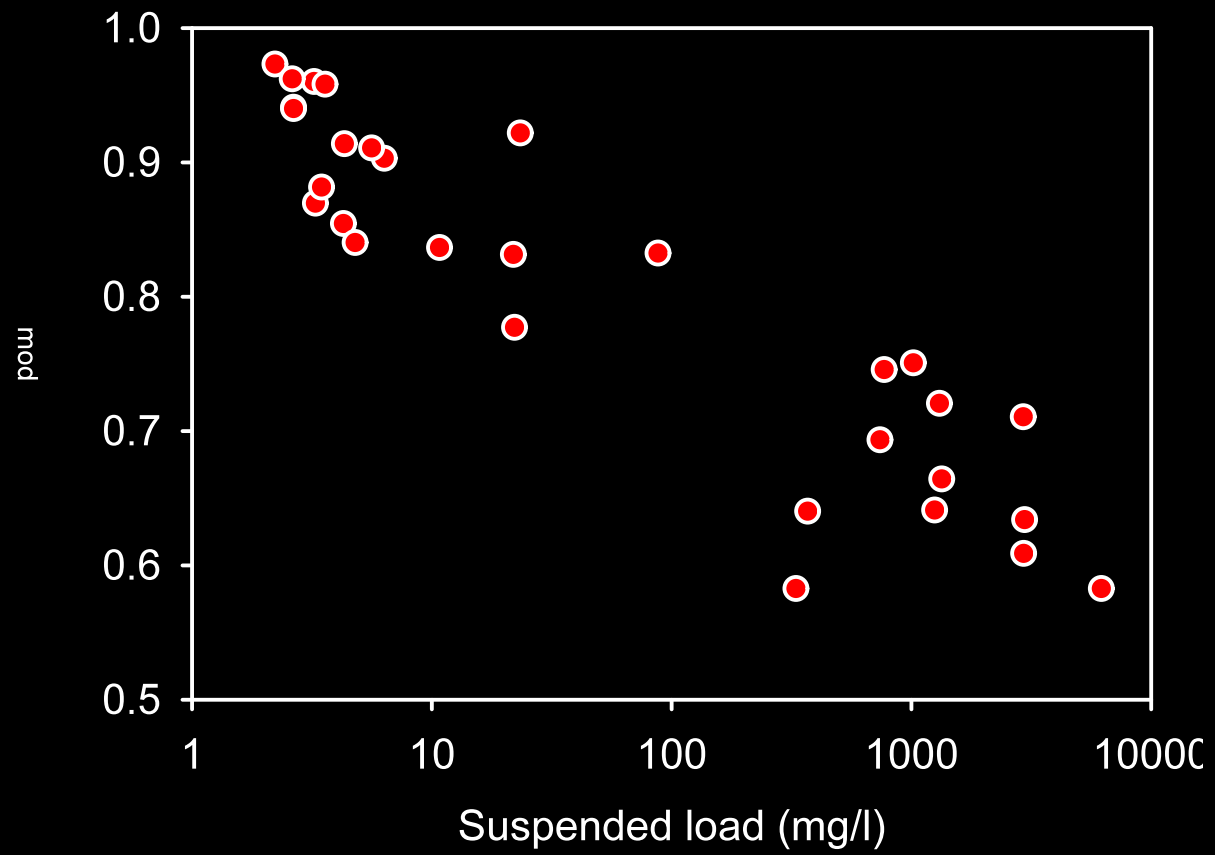


- If storage potential increases with watershed area, then ^{14}C content should decrease (the material ages) with increasing watershed area.

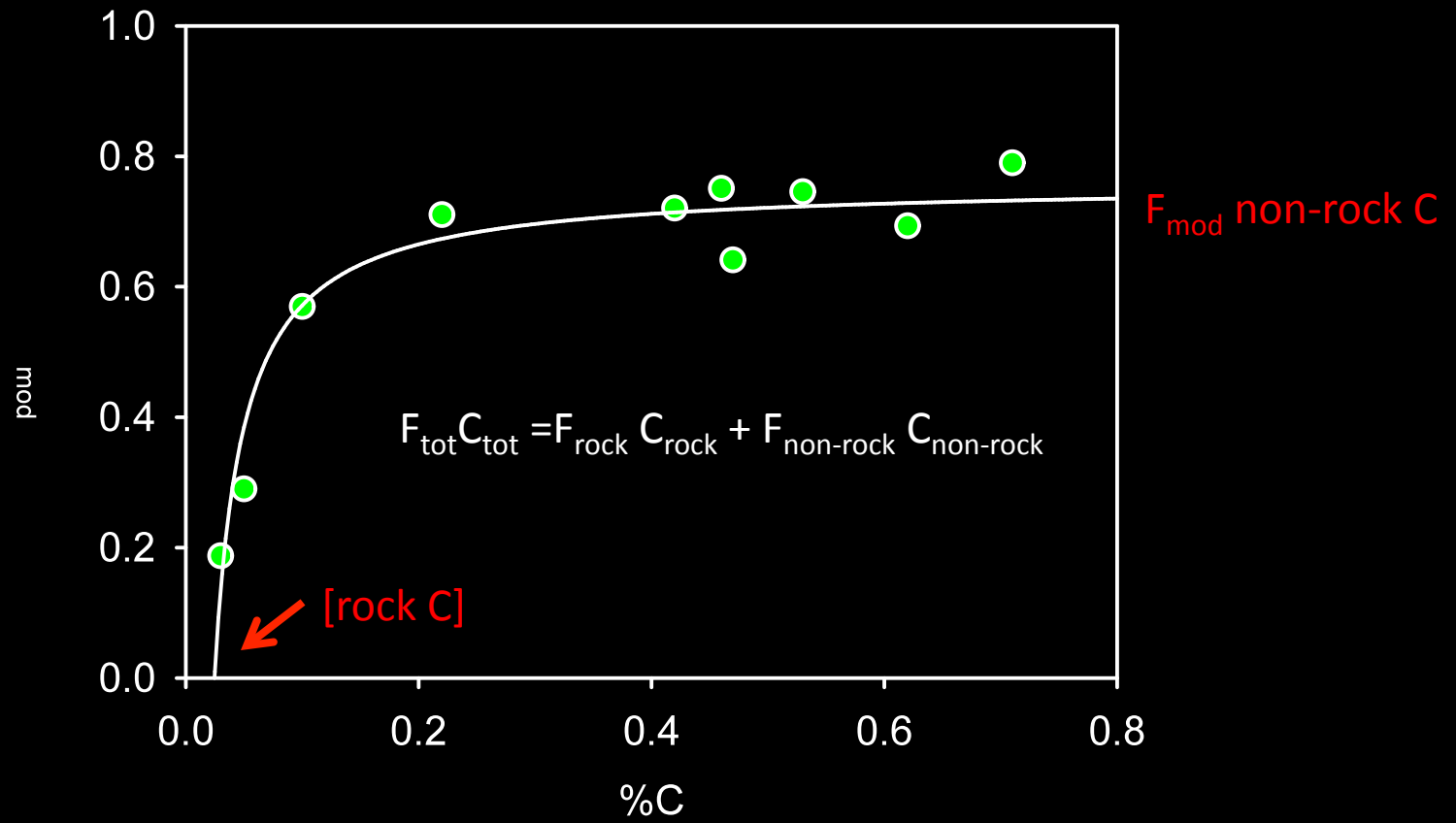
Global Riverine POC ^{14}C







Ganges POC

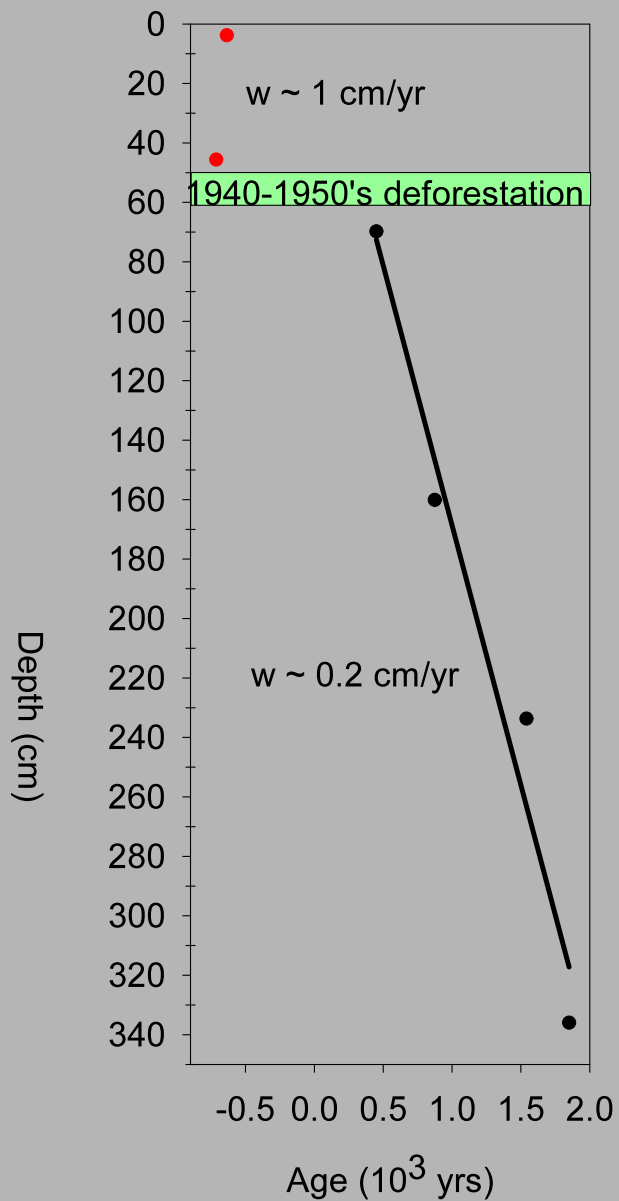


From Galy et al. 2007

- Rock C concentrations tend to decrease with watershed size, reflecting its slow oxidation
- Non-rock (soil)C tends to age with watershed size due to repeated storage

Eel Shelf (K70) Piston Core Wood

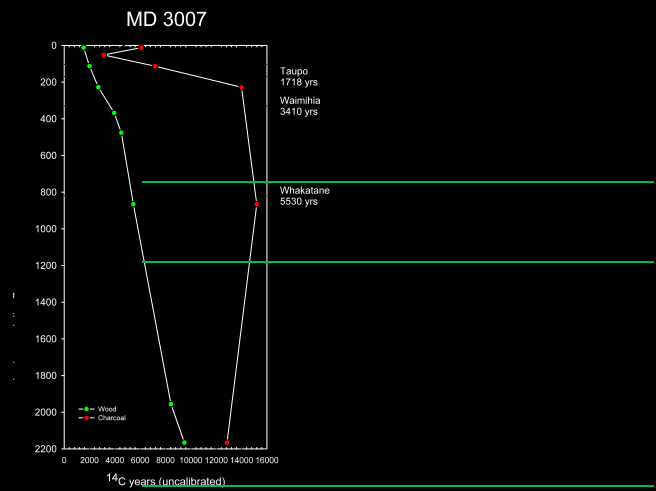
^{14}C -age



Accumulation rates on mid-shelf increased $\sim 3-7x$ after 1940-50's.

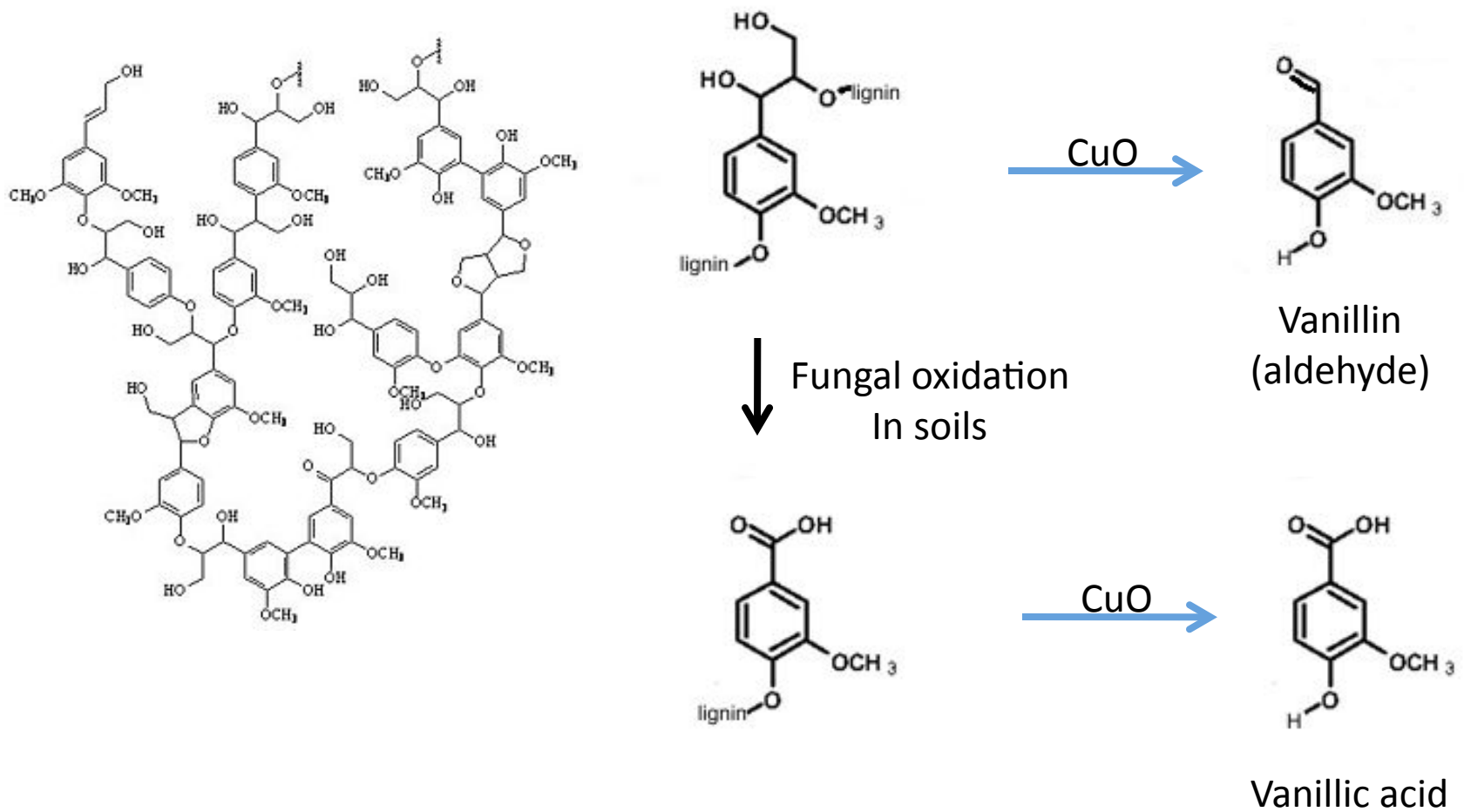
Residence time of POC in watershed was longer prior to 1940's (~ 500 yrs for wood).

Sommerfield et al., 2002; Leithold et al., 2005



Wood charcoal

Lignin 'storage' indicators



Waipaoa shelf
MD 3007

