

Carbon pathways for Nordic kelp forests

Status of knowledge for Nordic carbon cycling in blue forests

16-17 November at Miljødirektoratet, Helsfyr, Oslo

Kasper Hancke, Hege Gundersen, Karen Filbee-Dexter, Eli Rinde, Eva Ramirez-Llodra, Trond Kristiansen, Helene Frigstad, Guri Sogn Andersen, Trine Bekkby (NIVA), Jon Albretsen, Kjell Magnus Norderhaug (IMR), Morten Foldager Pedersen (Roskilde Univ.), Thomas Wernberg (Univ. Western Australia)



Photos: NIVA (J Gitmark, K Hancke)

The ecological relevance of kelp forest ecosystems

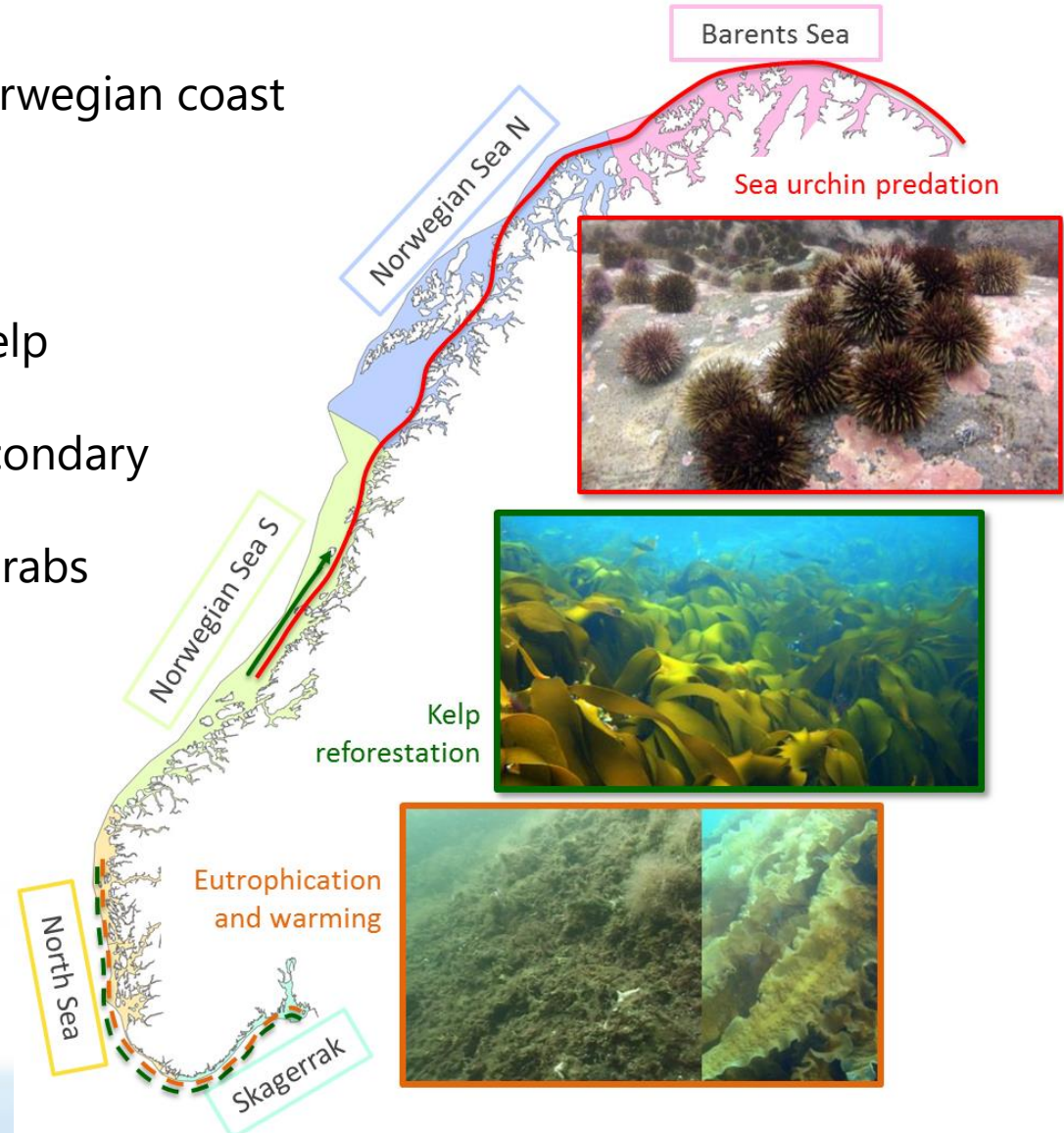
~9000 km² of kelp forest on Norwegian coast
~40 mill. ton of kelp carbon

Kelp forest ensure

- Coastal primary production (kelp biomass)
- Increasing biodiversity and secondary production
- Increase harvestable fish and crabs



Visit
Norway



Gundersen et al 2010, Christie et al 2009, subm.



Blue carbon sinks are built by plants and trees (otherwise known as angiosperms such as mangroves, salt-marsh plants and seagrasses) but the coastal ocean also contains vast areas covered by algal beds. Most macroalgal beds (including kelp forests) do not bury carbon, as they grow on rocky substrates where burial is impossible.

A RAPID RESPONSE ASSESSMENT

BLUE CARBON

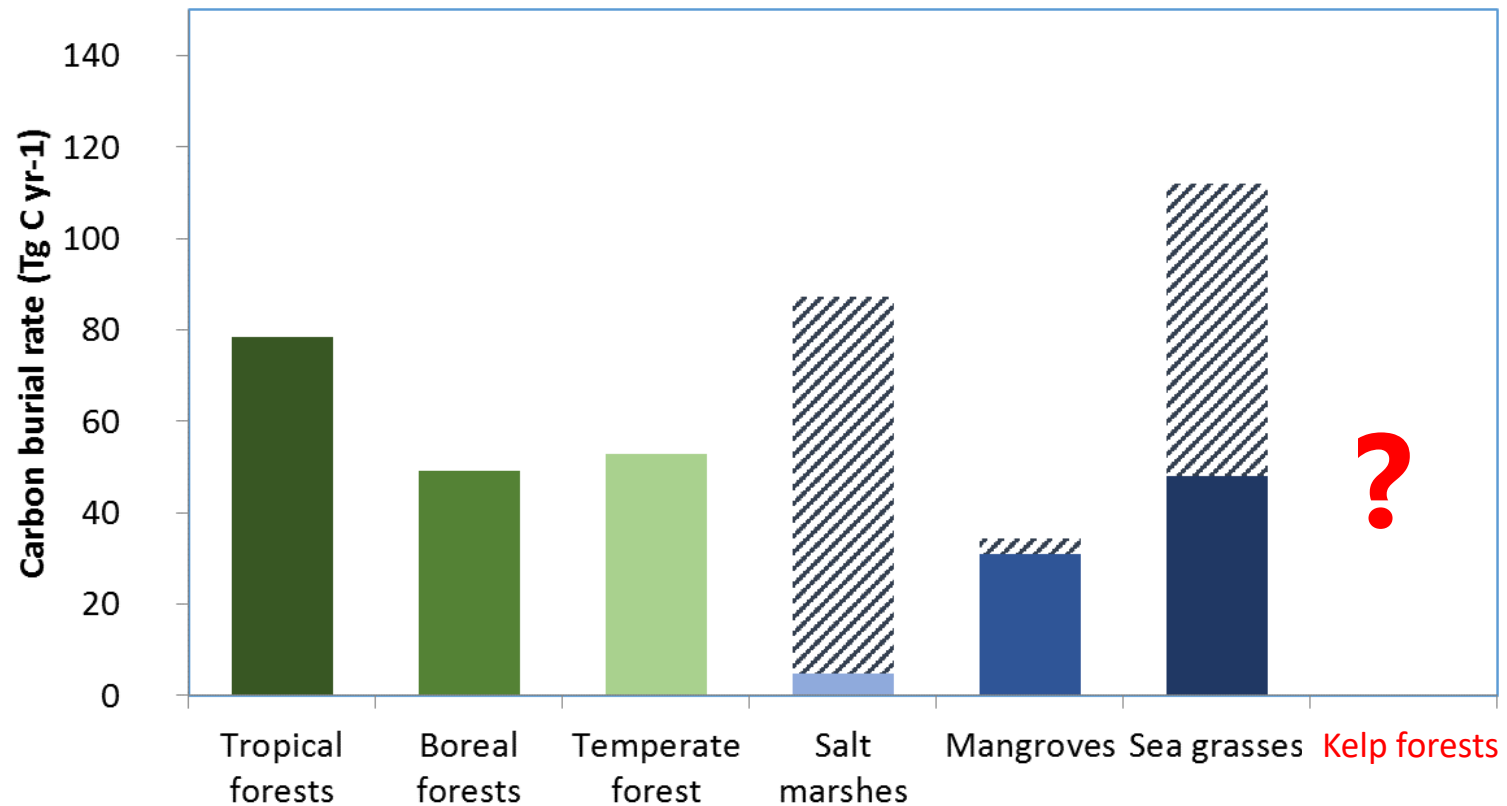
THE ROLE OF HEALTHY OCEANS IN BINDING CARBON



Modified after Nellemann
m.fl. 2009

Marine *versus* terrestrial carbon storage

Globally, the marine carbon sequestration is on the same scale as the terrestrial sequestration

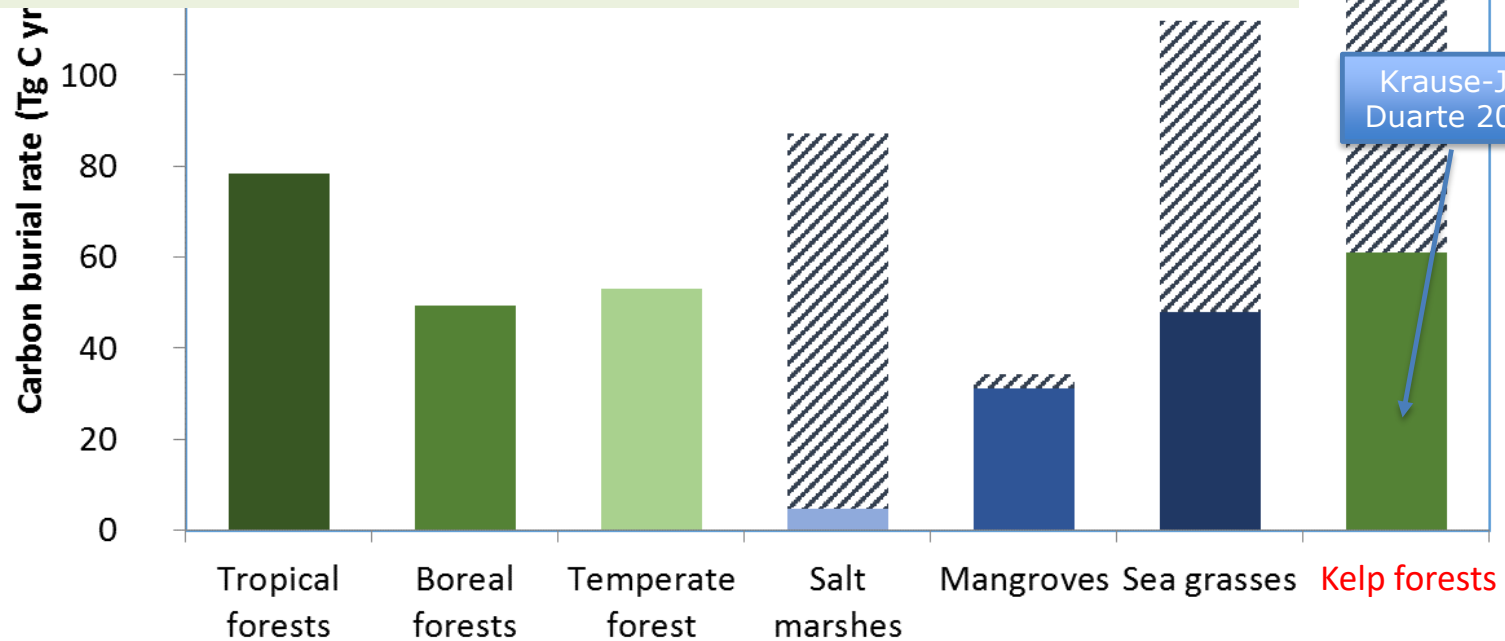


Data from McLeod m.fl. 2011

Marine *versus* terrestrial carbon storage

Putting marine kelp forests on the global carbon map!

"The importance of KELP forest communities as carbon sinks have been largely overlooked.... "



Data from McLeod m.fl. 2011 and
Krause-Jensen and Duarte 2016

Substantial role of macroalgae in marine carbon sequestration

Dorte Krause-Jensen^{1,2*} and Carlos M. Duarte³

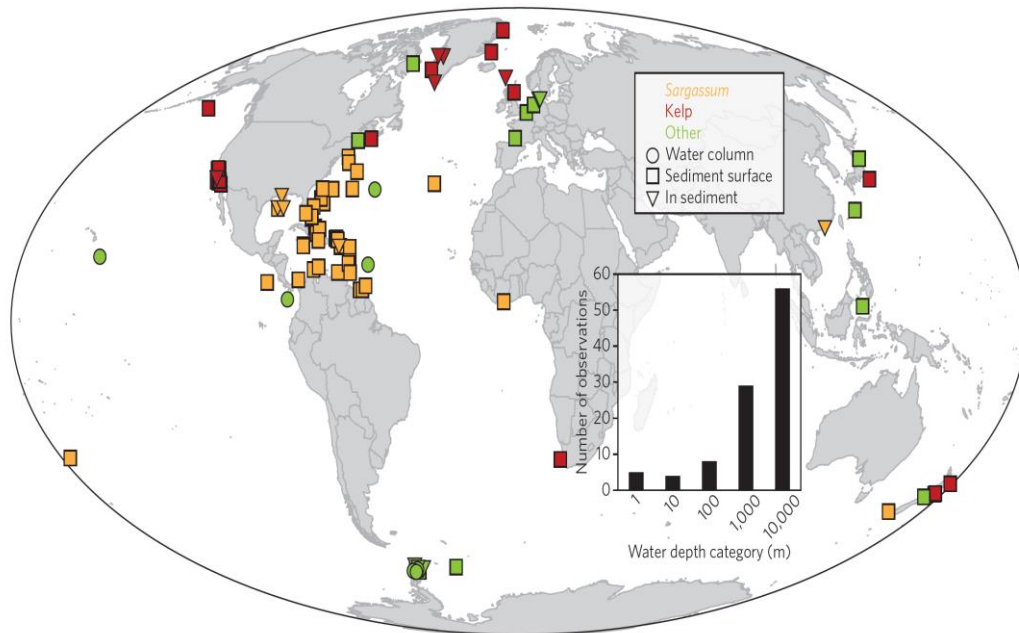
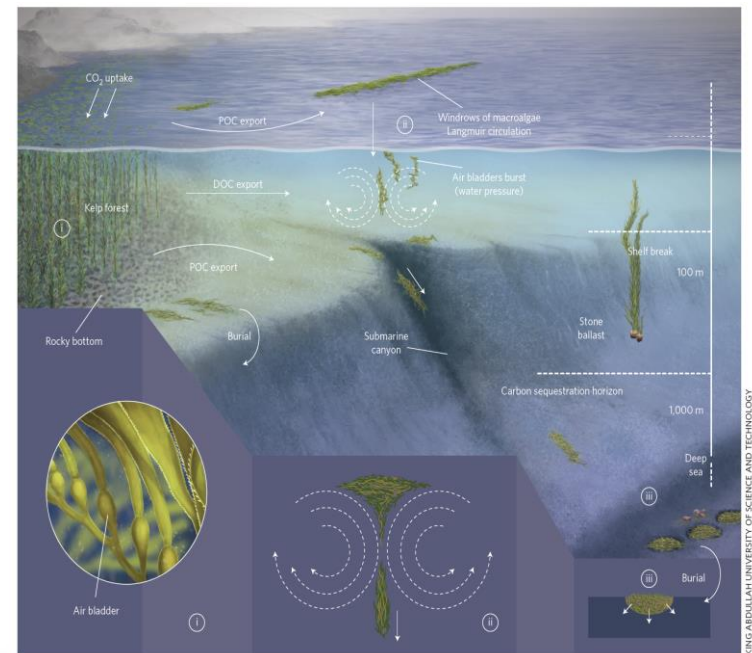
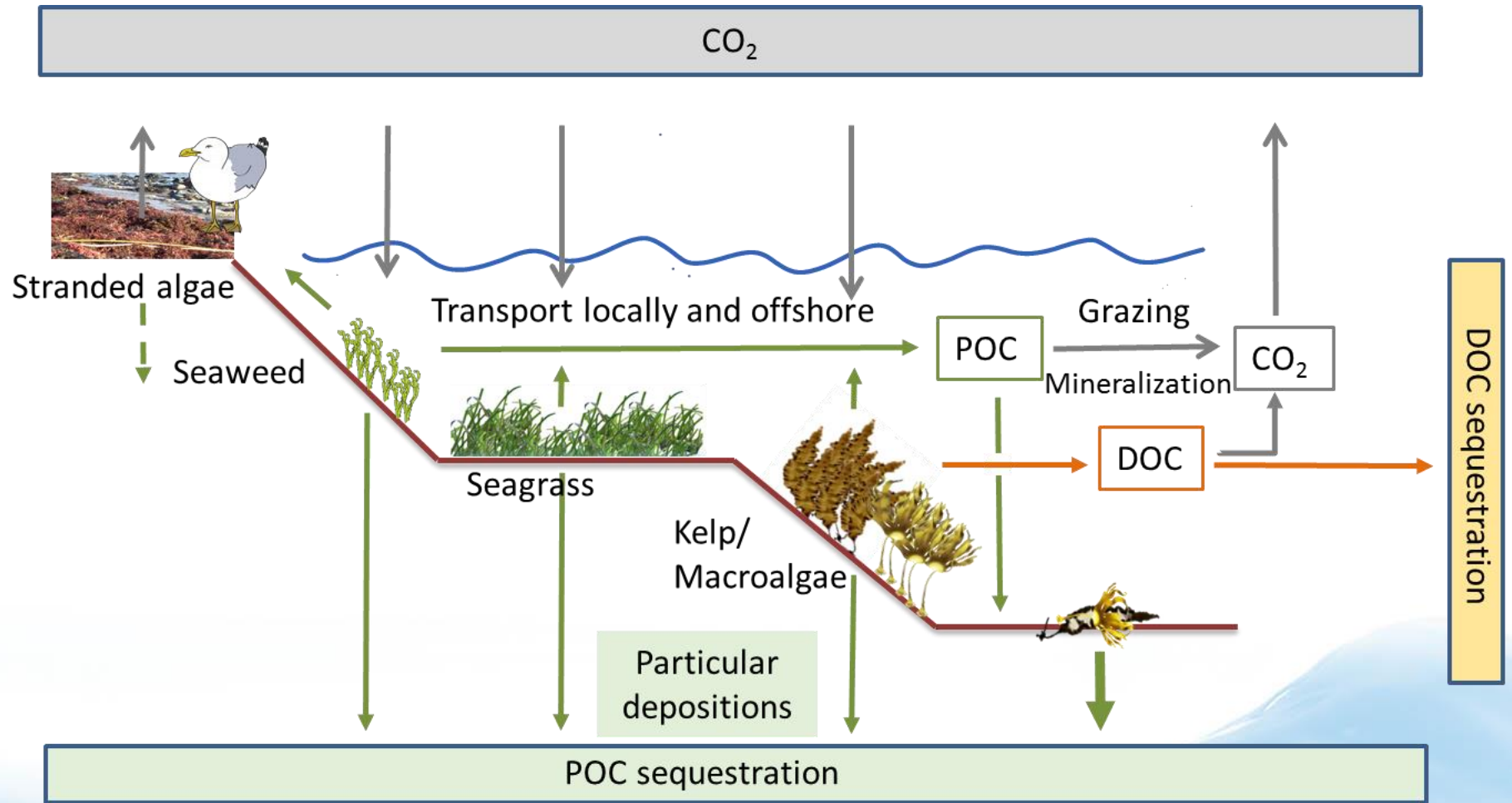


Figure 1 | Map of the locations where macroalgal carbon storage has been reported. The types of macroalgae are indicated for observations



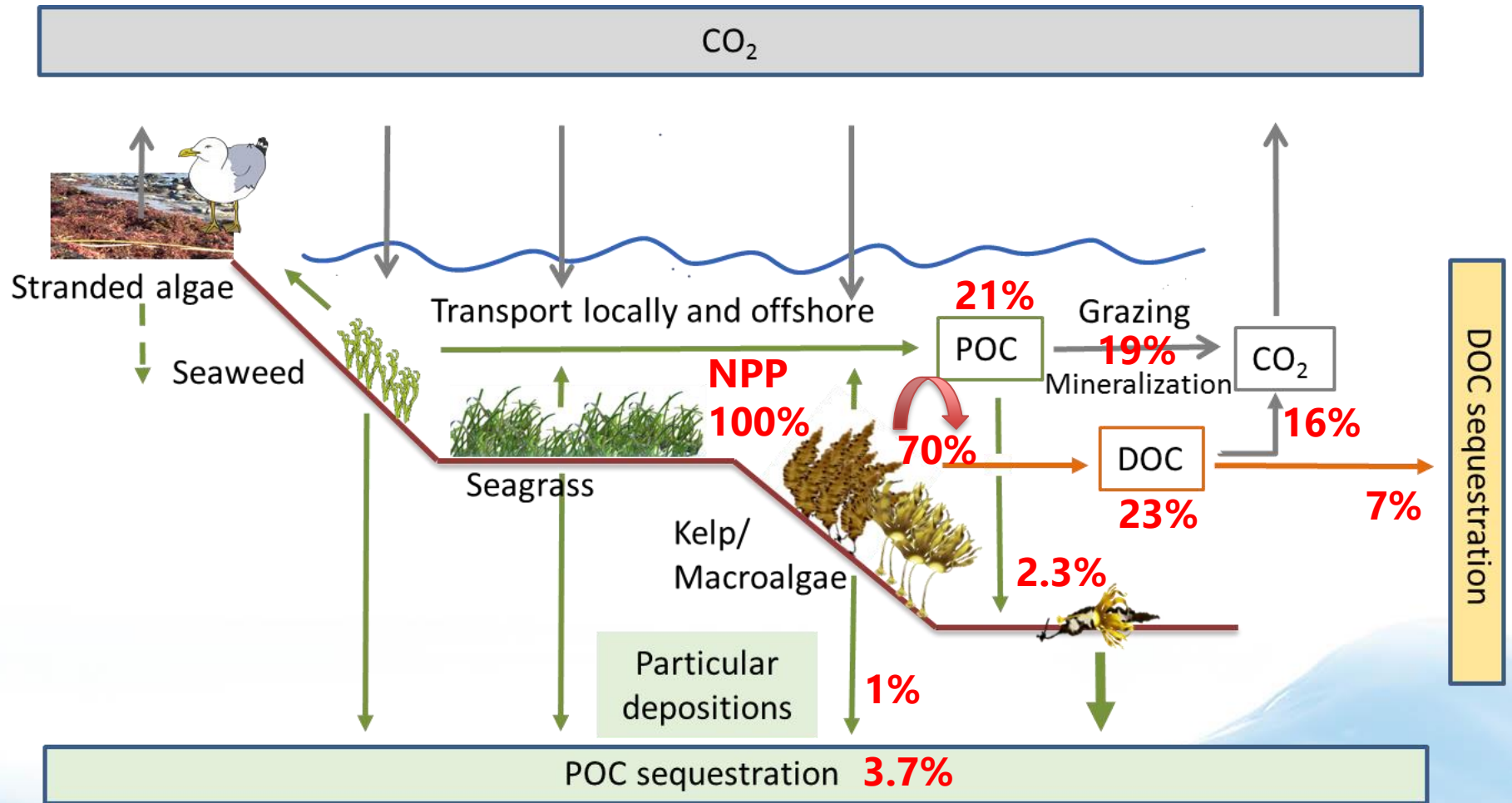
So here we are!

The major Blue Forest Carbon pathways of Nordic waters



Does the global budget apply to the Nordic?

% according to Krause-Jensen & Duarte 2016



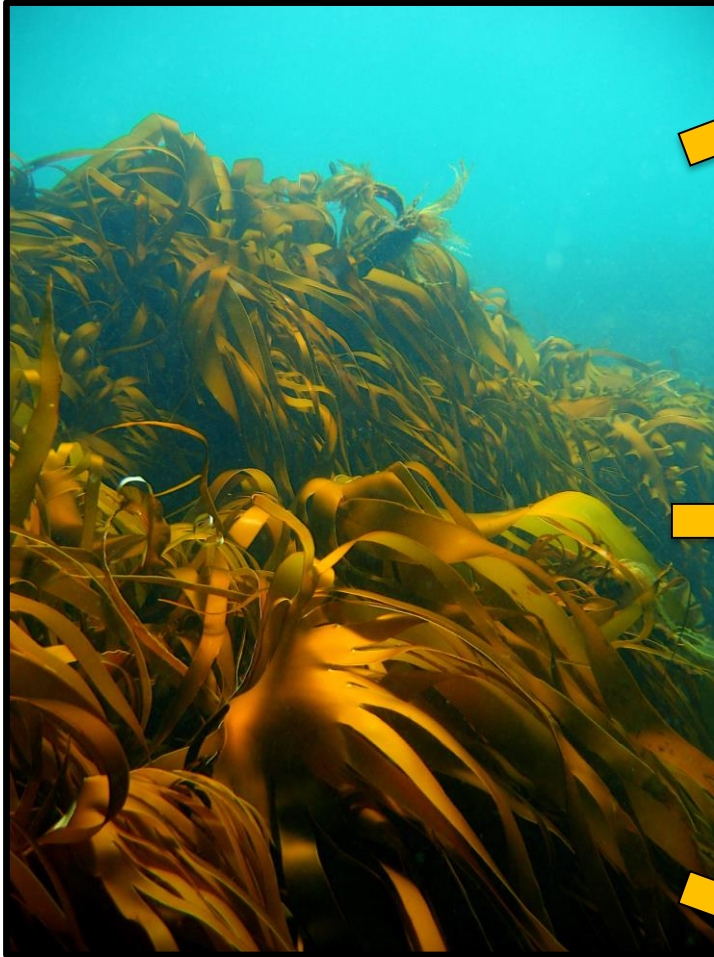
Total C sequestration 11%

Figurer by K Hancke, H Gundersen, GS Andersen un. publ.

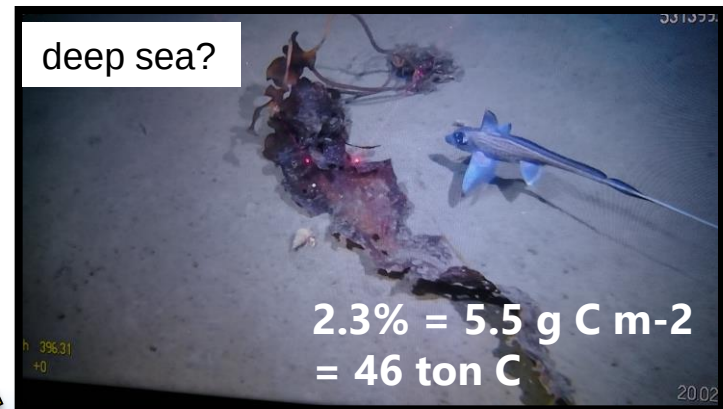
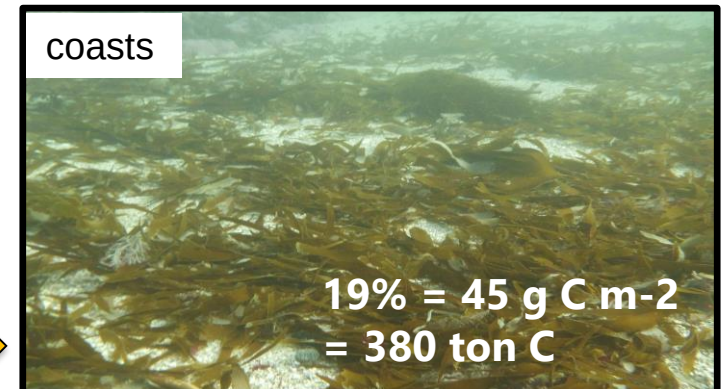
The carbon budget

Production: $100 - 500 \text{ g C m}^{-2}$

(Krumhansl & Scheibling 2011, and others)



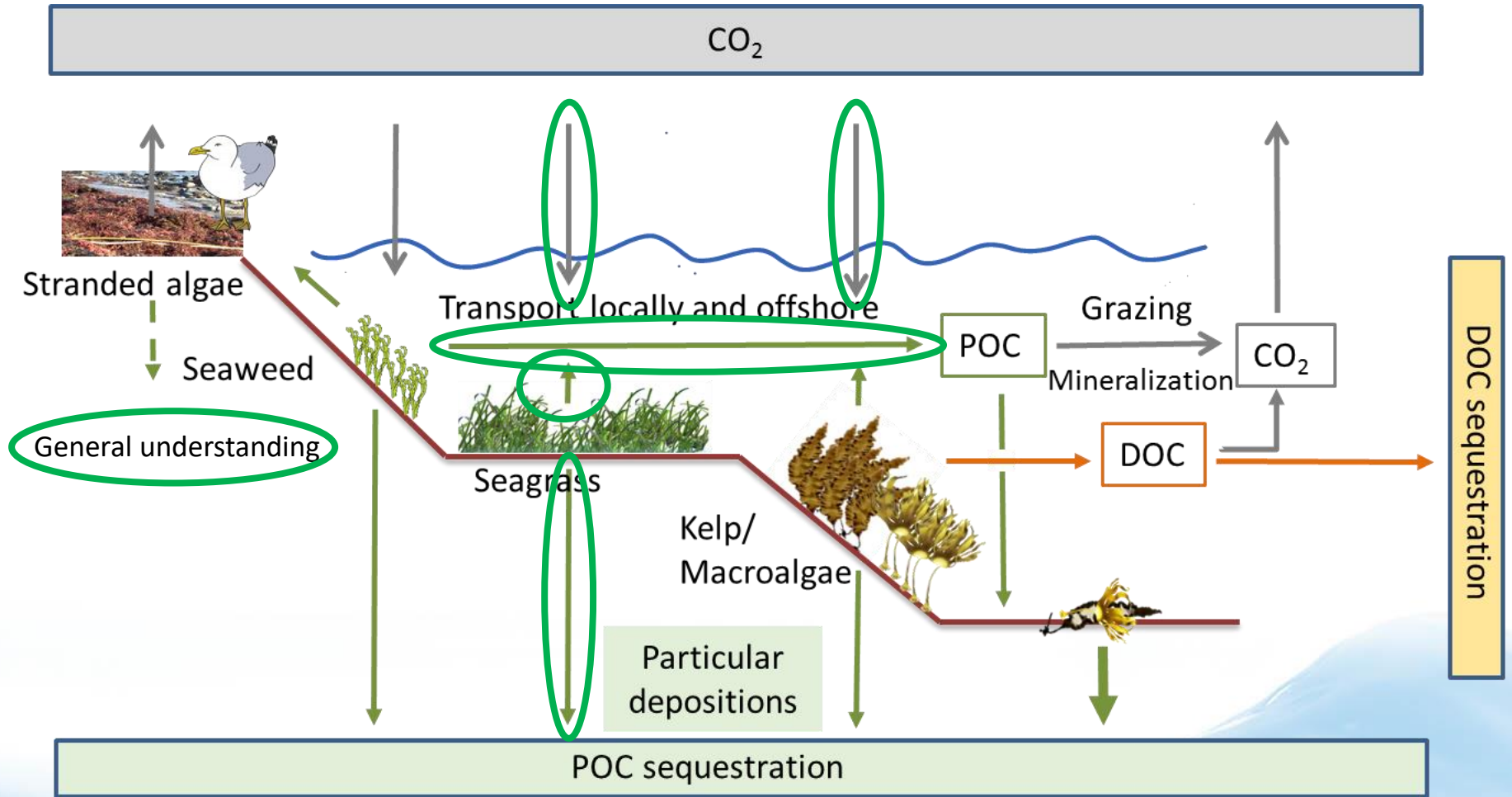
Photographs: K. Filbee-Dexter and T Bakken



Numbers refer to C export per year to Norwegian waters, assuming 8000 km^2 of kelp forest (calculations according to Krause-Jensen & Duarte 2016, global assessment budget).

Here we do have a good grip on...

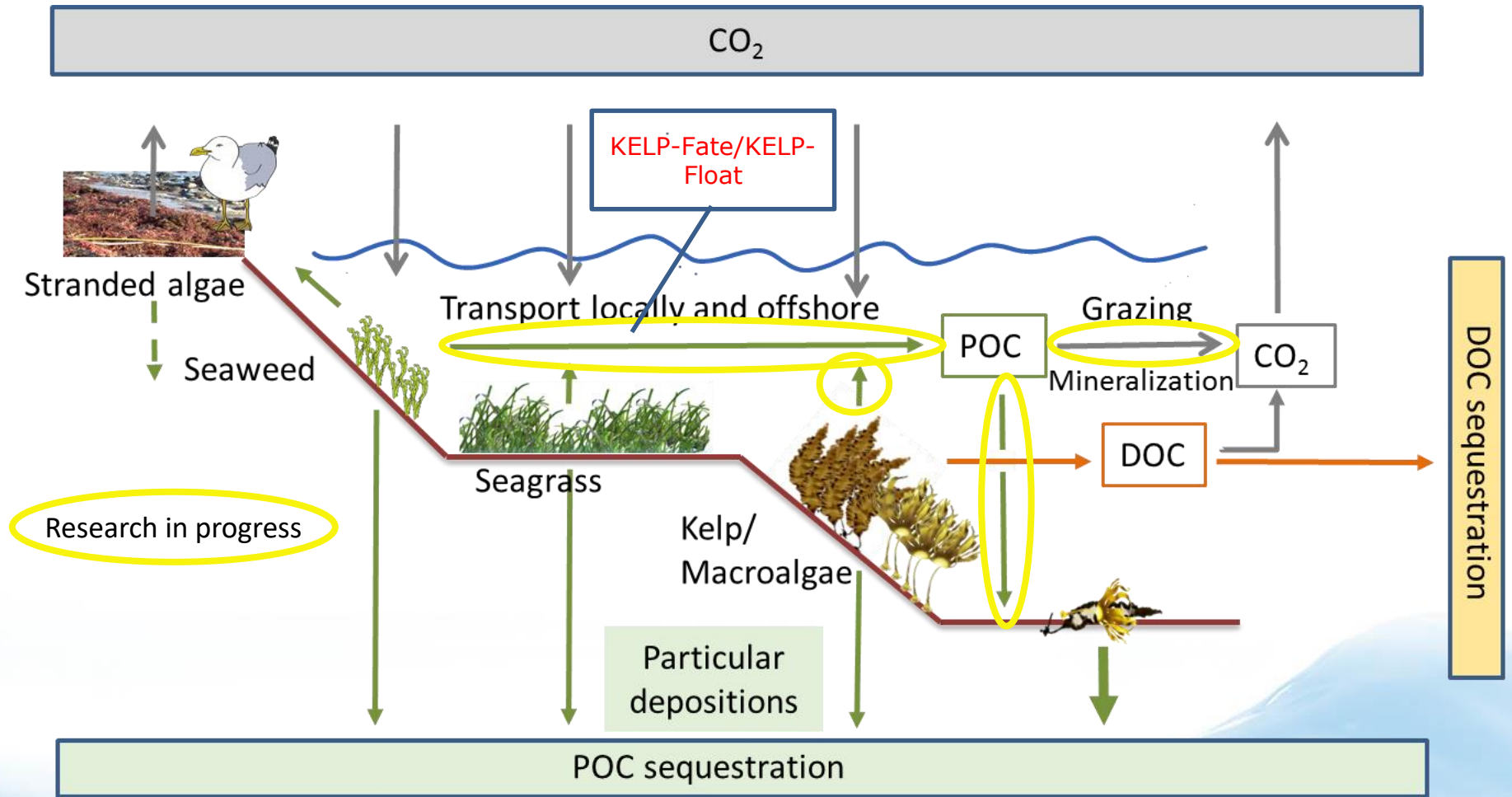
The major Blue Forest Carbon pathways of Nordic waters



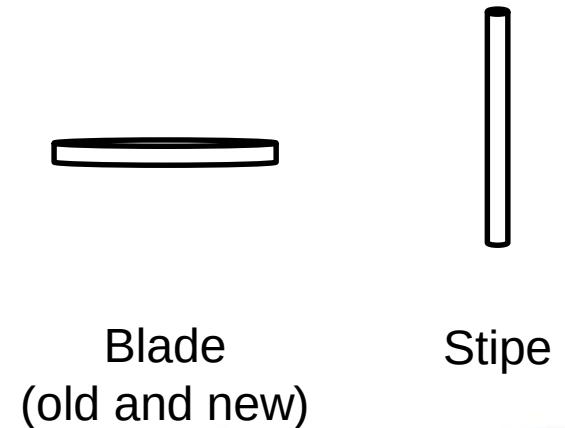
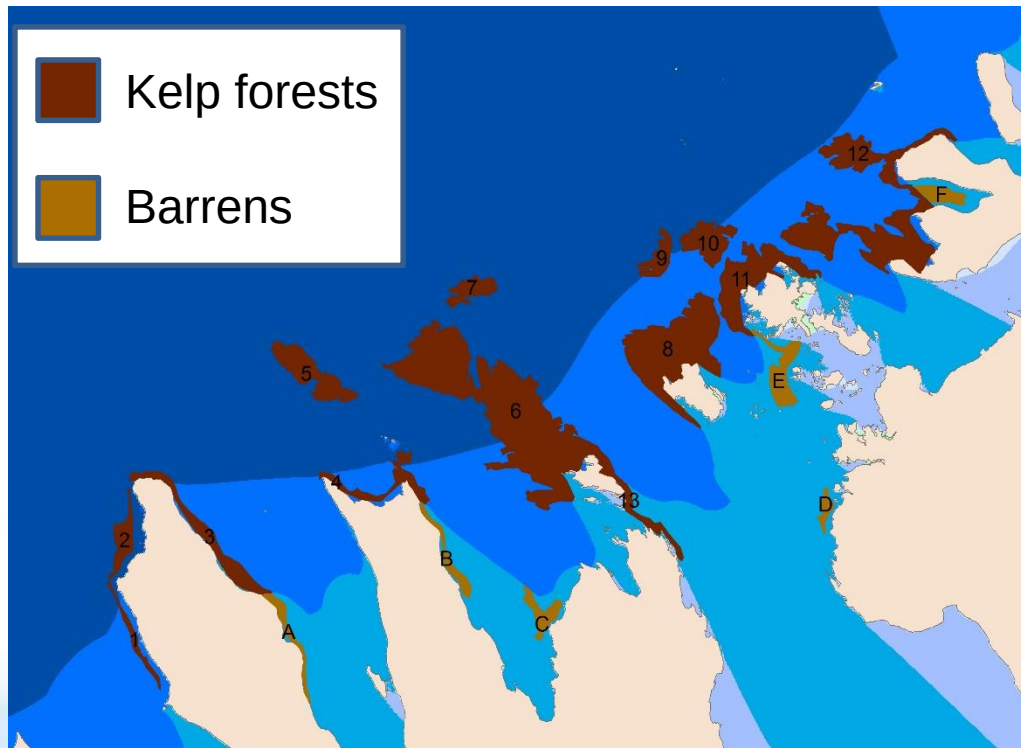
Figurer by K Hancke, H Gundersen, GS Andersen un. publ.

Research in progress....

The major Blue Forest Carbon pathways of Nordic waters



- **Approch:** Simulate dispersal and transport of released kelp particles (stipes, blades and blade fragments) by using a high resolution (160 m) 3D hydrodynamic model and a particle transportation model.



Fragment



Stipe

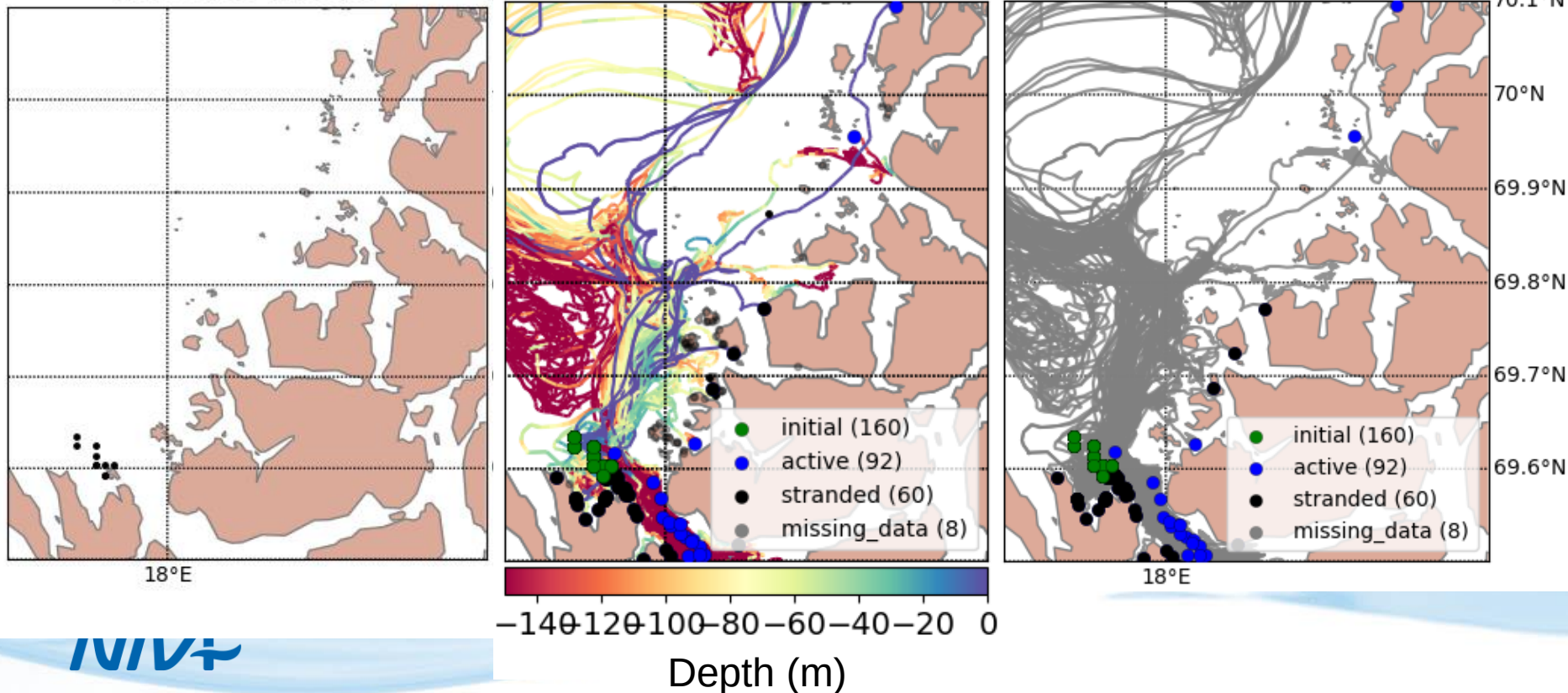
Particle

(Sauchyn & Scheibling 2009)

Main questions (shortened):

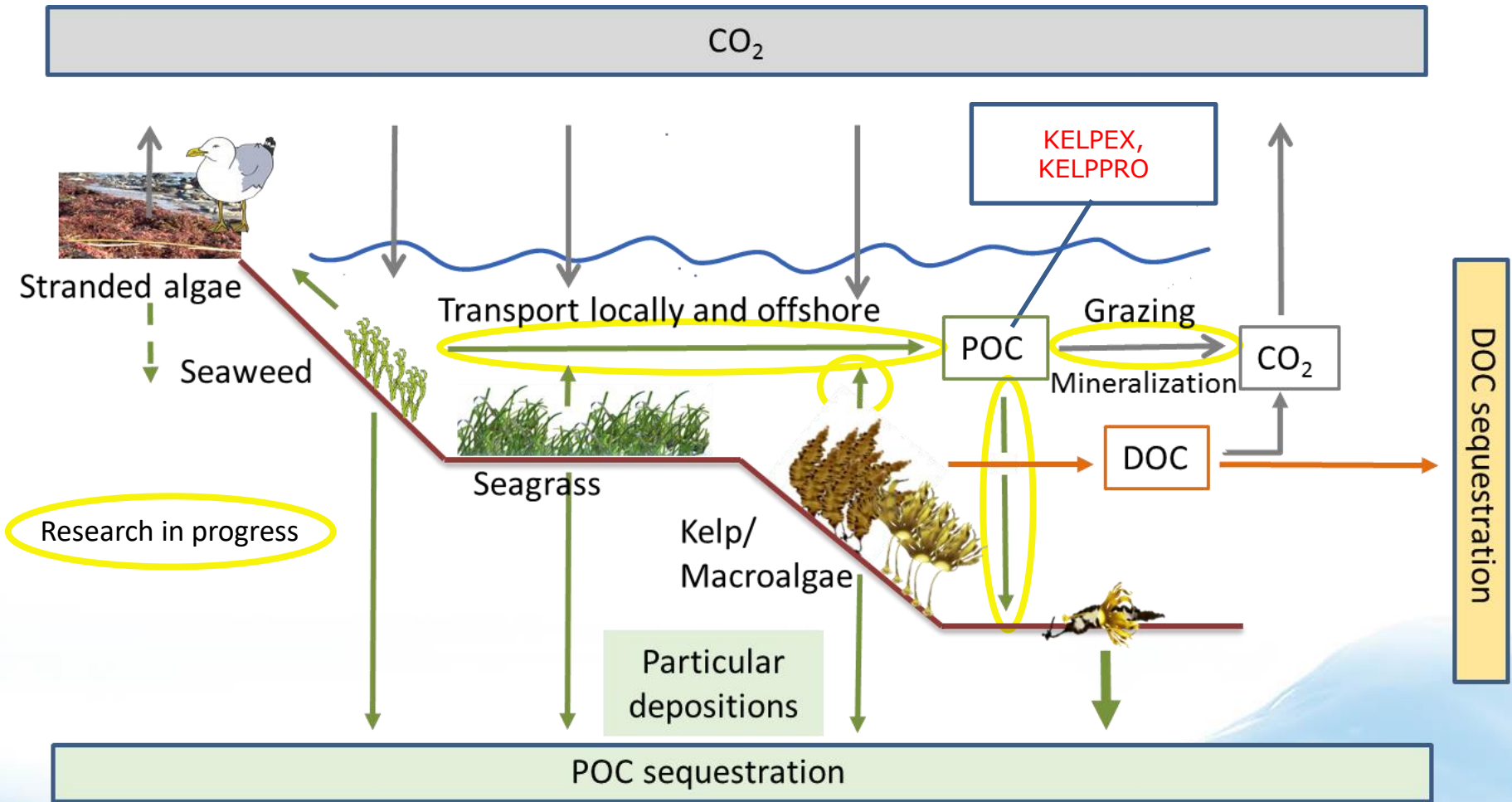
1. How will seasonal production impact the export?
2. How will fragmentation alter drift export?
4. How will regime shift alter drift export?

2016-04-10 12:00:00

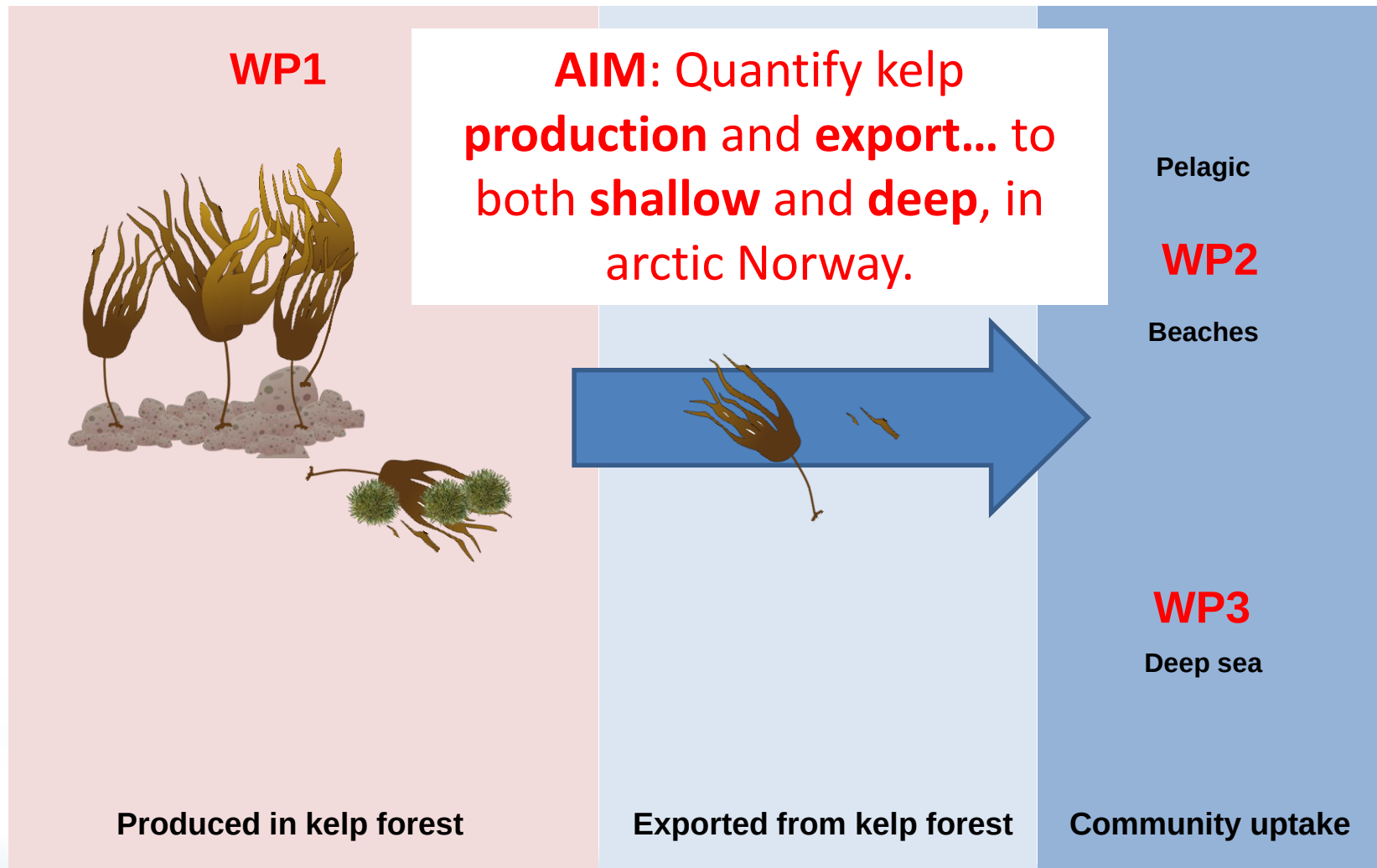


Research in progress....

The major Blue Forest Carbon pathways of Nordic waters



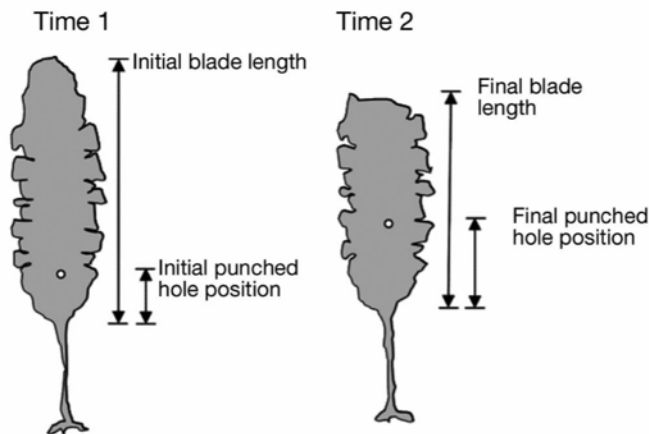
KELPEX: Project structure and aims



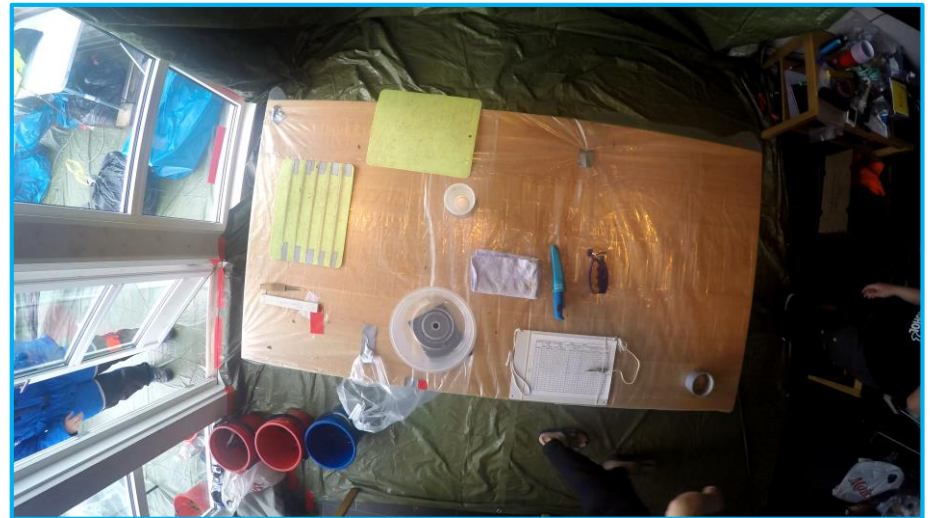
WP1: Production, export and turn-over of kelp detritus

Task 1.1: Quantifying the detritus budget - methods

- Repeated quantification of density, morphology, kelp biomass & production.
- Growth & erosion measured using the hole punch method.

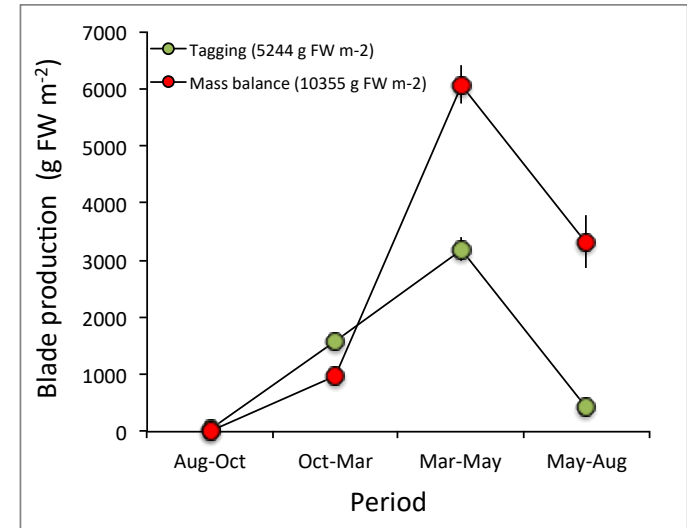
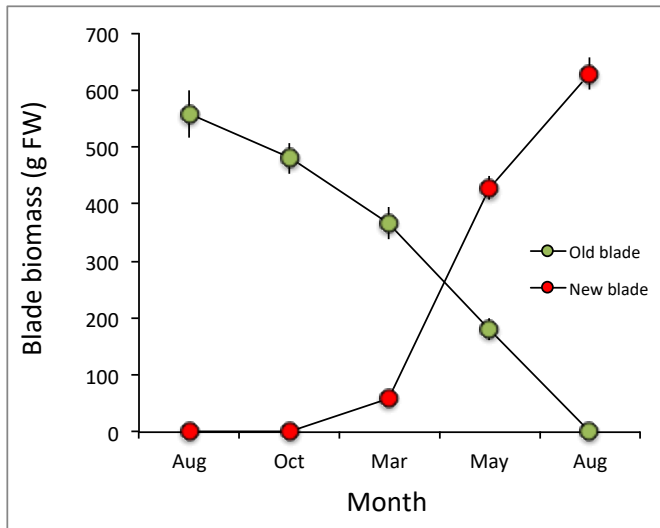


- Detritus formation based on:
 - blade erosion (hole punch method),
 - loss of entire blades in winter,
 - loss of whole individuals (loss of tagged plants).



WP1: Production, export and turn-over of kelp detritus

Task 1.1: Kelp growth & productivity:

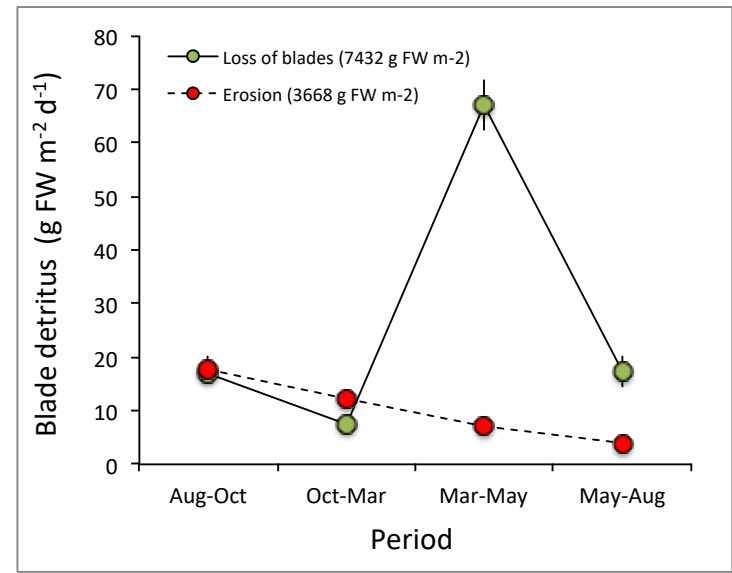
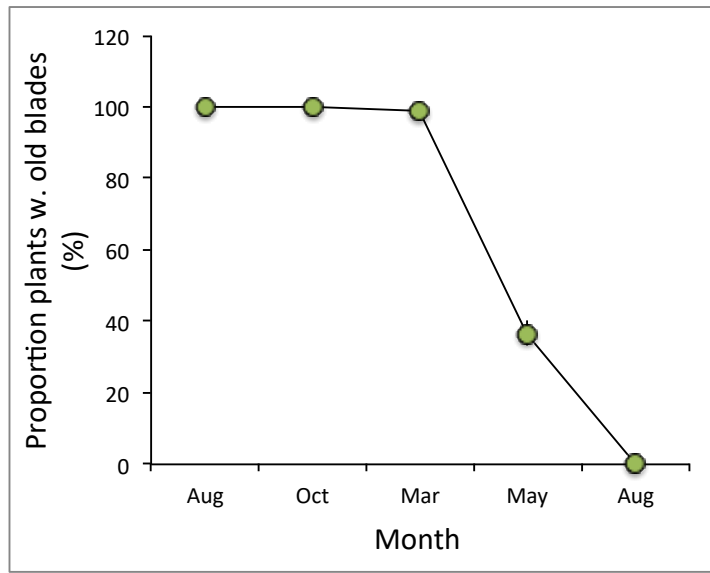


Seasonal changes in individual blade biomass and blade production m⁻².

- Individual blade biomass increases rapidly in winter/spring and decreases through autumn/winter.
- Annual kelp production reaches 5 - 10 kg FW m⁻² depending on method (tagging seems to under-estimated true growth by ca. 50%).

WP1: Production, export and turn-over of kelp detritus

Task 1.1: Loss of kelp material - detritus formation:

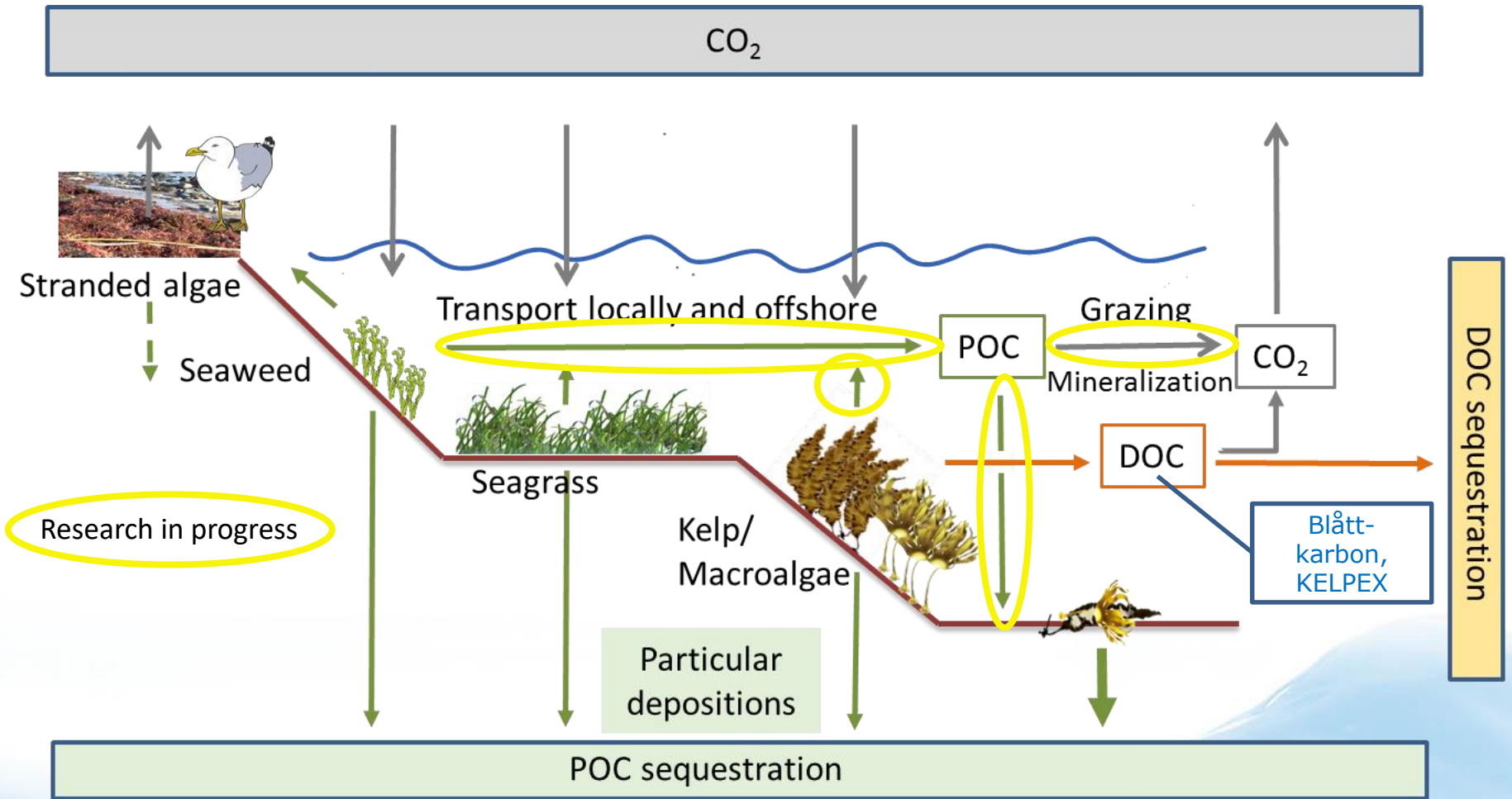


Proportion of plants carrying an old blade and detritus 'production' due to loss of whole blades and through erosion.

- Old blades are mainly lost between March and May-June – the annual loss of whole blades (old, new and attached to lost plants) = 7.4 kg FW m⁻².
- Loss through distal blade erosion occurs at low rate over the year – the annual loss through erosion = 3.7 kg FW m⁻².

So here we are!

The major Blue Forest Carbon pathways of Nordic waters



Figurer by K Hancke, H Gundersen, GS Andersen un. publ.

Kasper Hancke

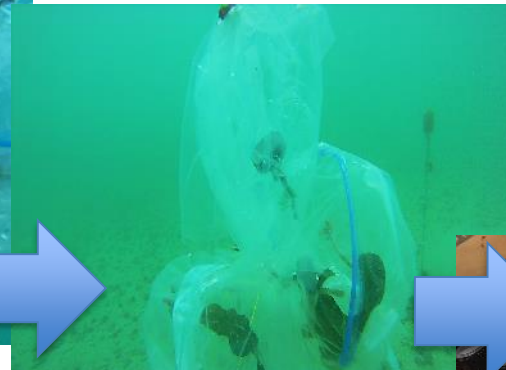
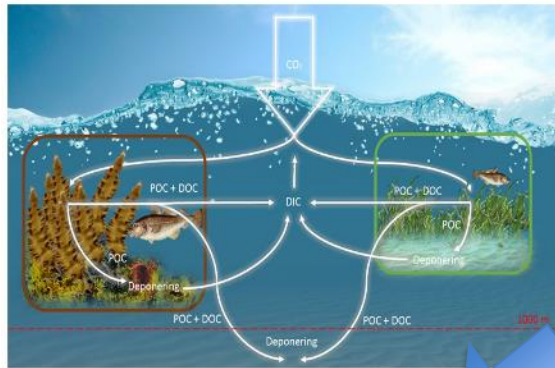
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WP2 - Fieldwork – kelp carbon export and sequestration

2.3 Production of Dissolved Organic Matter (DOC) in kelp forests

Work in progress..... (samples in the lab from fieldwork Aug 2017)

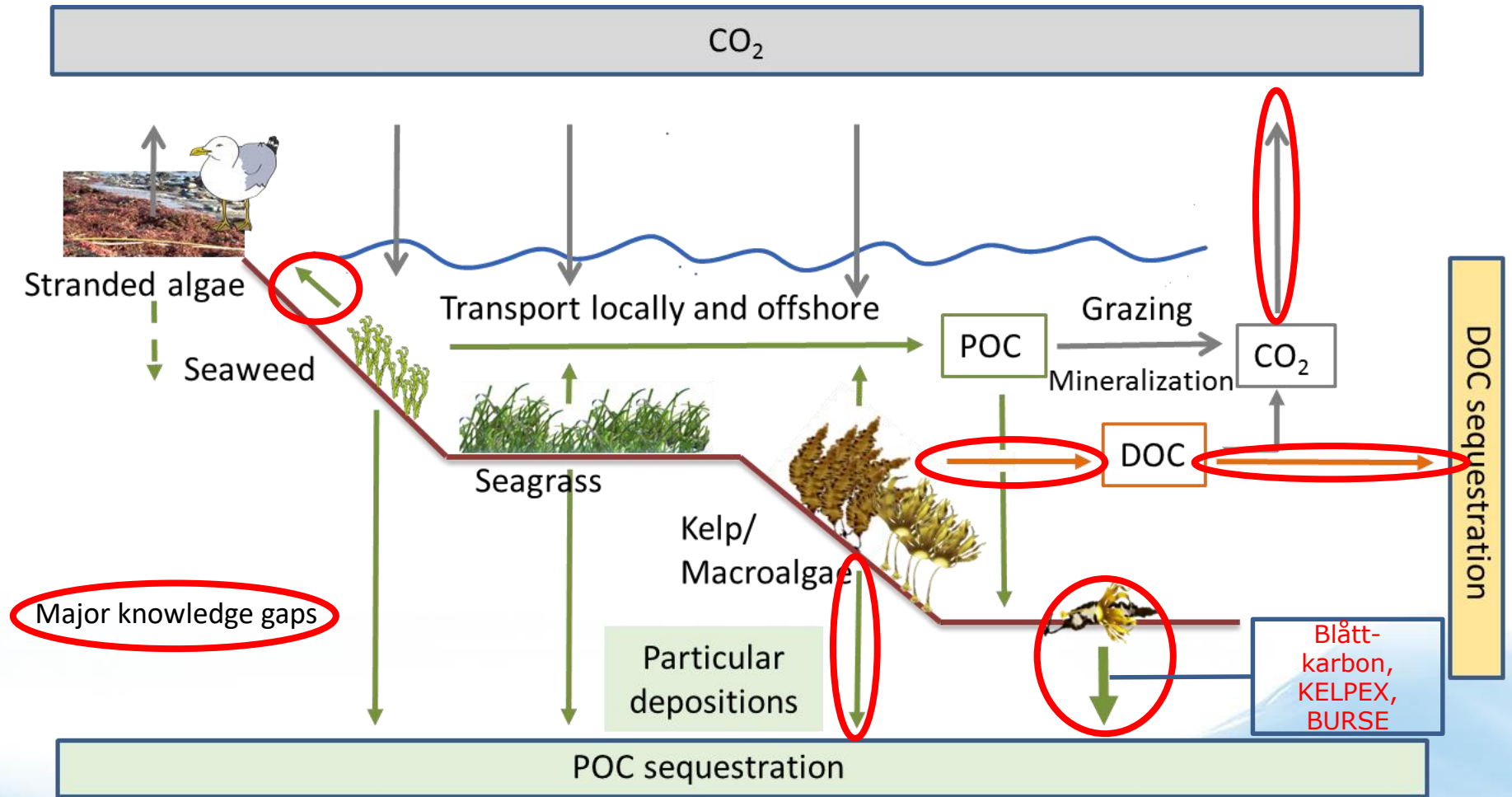


Production, respiration and exudation of dissolved organic matter by the kelp *Laminaria hyperborea* along the west coast of Norway 2004

Mohammed I. Abdullah* and Stein Fredriksen
University of Oslo, Department of Biology, PO Box 1047 Blindern, 0316 Oslo, Norway
*Corresponding author, e-mail: abdullah@bio.uio.no

Major knowledge gaps..!

The major Blue Forest Carbon pathways of Nordic waters



KELP-EX WP3: EFFECTS OF DRIFT ON DEEP SEA COMMUNITIES

Kelp collections from trawl
4 kg inner fjord
~0 kg m⁻² offshore



Particles of kelp from box cores:
22 g m⁻² inner fjord
16 g m⁻² offshore



Data by **KELP-EX** (NFR-2016-2018) by Thomas Wernberg, Morten Foldager Pedersen, Kjell Magnus Norderhaug, Eva Ramirez-Llodra, Karen Filbee-Dexter

WP2 - Fieldwork – kelp carbon export and sequestration

2.2 Degradation rates and long-term storage of kelp organic matter in sediments

- **Fieldwork** in the Trondheimsfjord region, **sediment cores** will be collected to track kelp organic matter and its degradation
- Possible trace methods include:
 - Isotope analysis (C, N)
 - Corotenoids
 - eDNA
 - Lipid analysis
 - Aging using Pb210



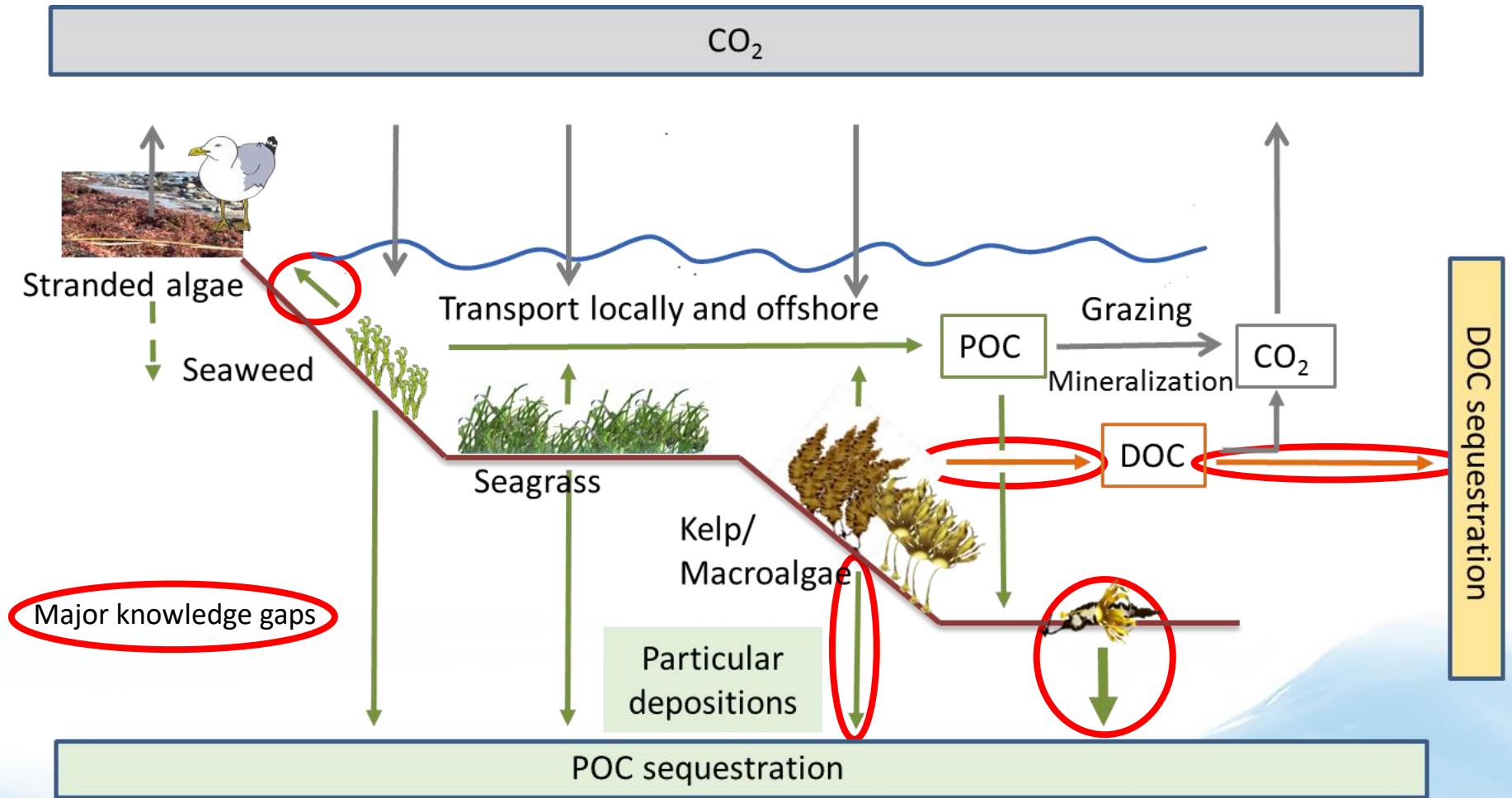
photo by T Bakken

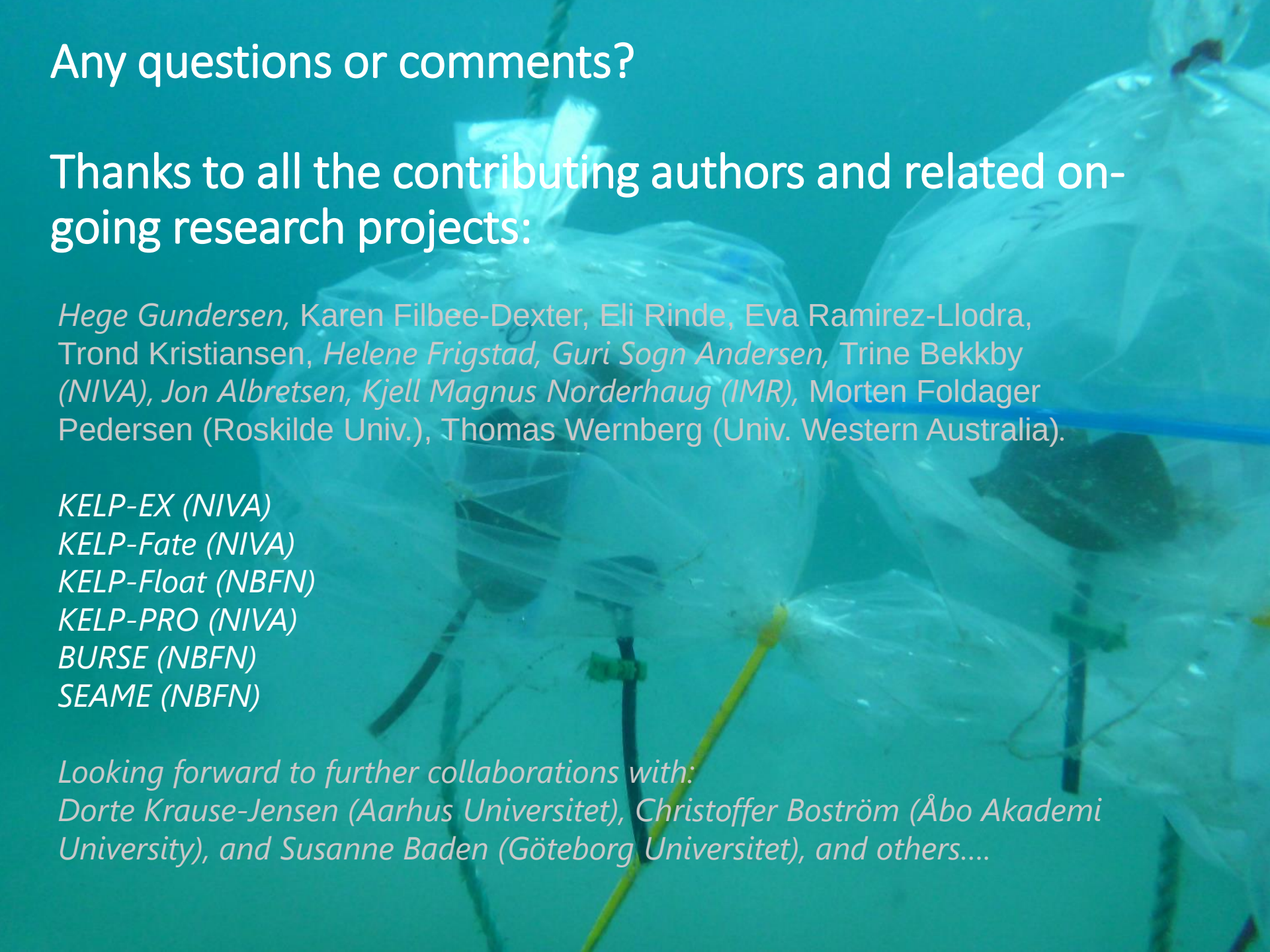


Figur 2. Kjerneprøvetaker og sedimentkjerne (Foto: NIVA)

Major knowledge gaps.. Summering up.

The major Blue Forest Carbon pathways of Nordic waters



The background of the slide is a photograph of several clear plastic bags floating underwater. The water is a deep teal color, and the bags are partially filled with some dark, indistinct objects. The lighting is somewhat dim, creating a somber and environmental atmosphere.

Any questions or comments?

Thanks to all the contributing authors and related on-going research projects:

Hege Gundersen, Karen Filbee-Dexter, Eli Rinde, Eva Ramirez-Llodra, Trond Kristiansen, Helene Frigstad, Guri Sogn Andersen, Trine Bekkby (NIVA), Jon Albretsen, Kjell Magnus Norderhaug (IMR), Morten Foldager Pedersen (Roskilde Univ.), Thomas Wernberg (Univ. Western Australia).

*KELP-EX (NIVA)
KELP-Fate (NIVA)
KELP-Float (NBFN)
KELP-PRO (NIVA)
BURSE (NBFN)
SEAME (NBFN)*

*Looking forward to further collaborations with:
Dorte Krause-Jensen (Aarhus Universitet), Christoffer Boström (Åbo Akademi University), and Susanne Baden (Göteborg Universitet), and others....*