

Carbon storage in estuarine tidal flat and salt marsh of the west and south coasts of Korea

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Contents

Introduction

Materials and Methods

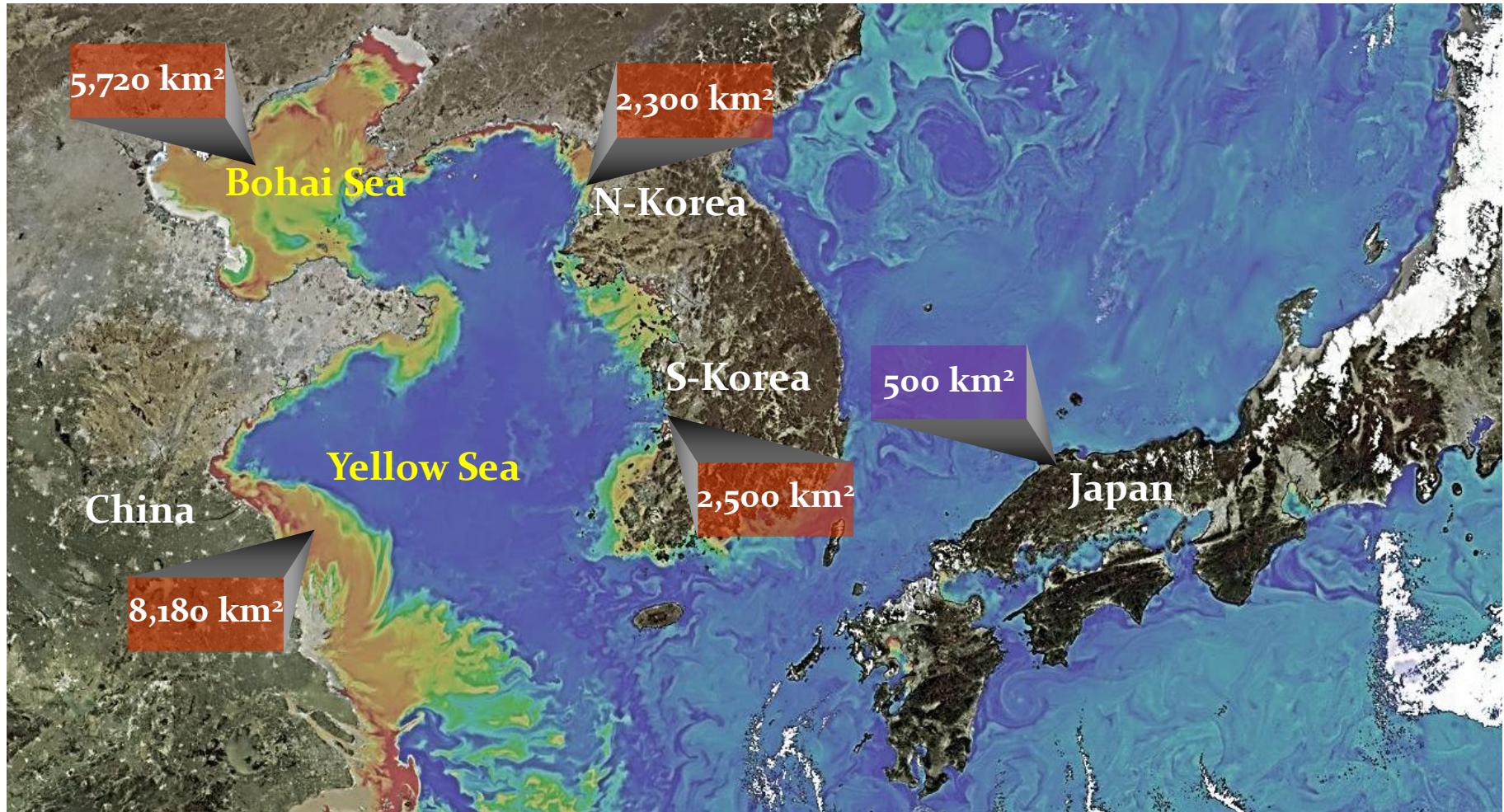
Results and Discussion

Summary

1. Introduction: Tidal flats in Yellow Sea



Total area of Tidal Flats in the East Asia: ~19,000 km²
(cf. Wadden Sea: ~4,700 km² or Australian Mangroves: ~11,500 km²)



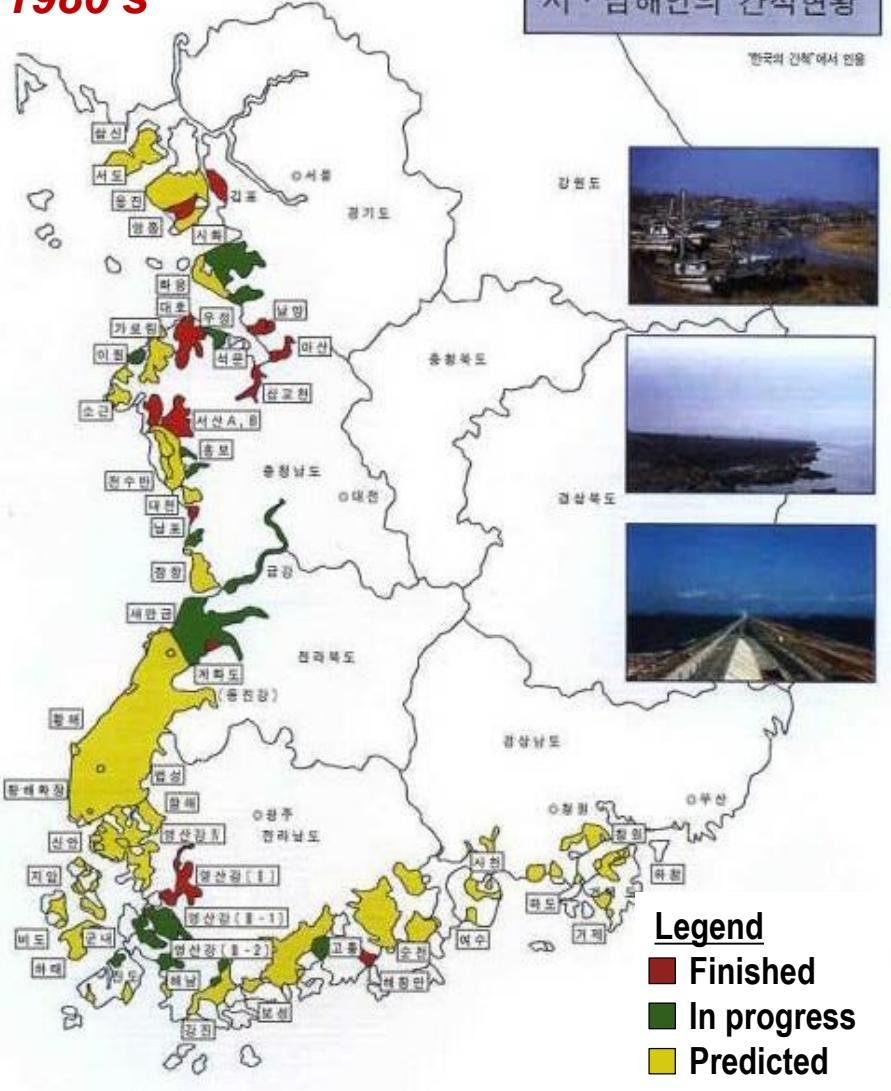
1. Introduction: Unthinkable... mistake



1980's

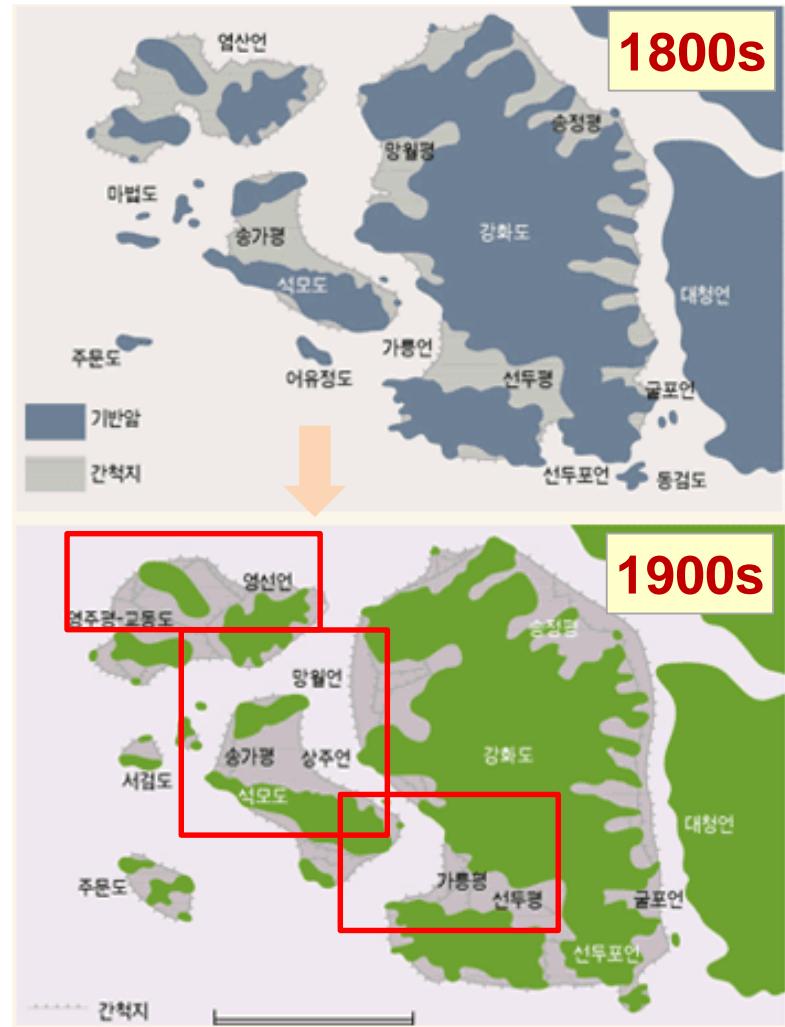
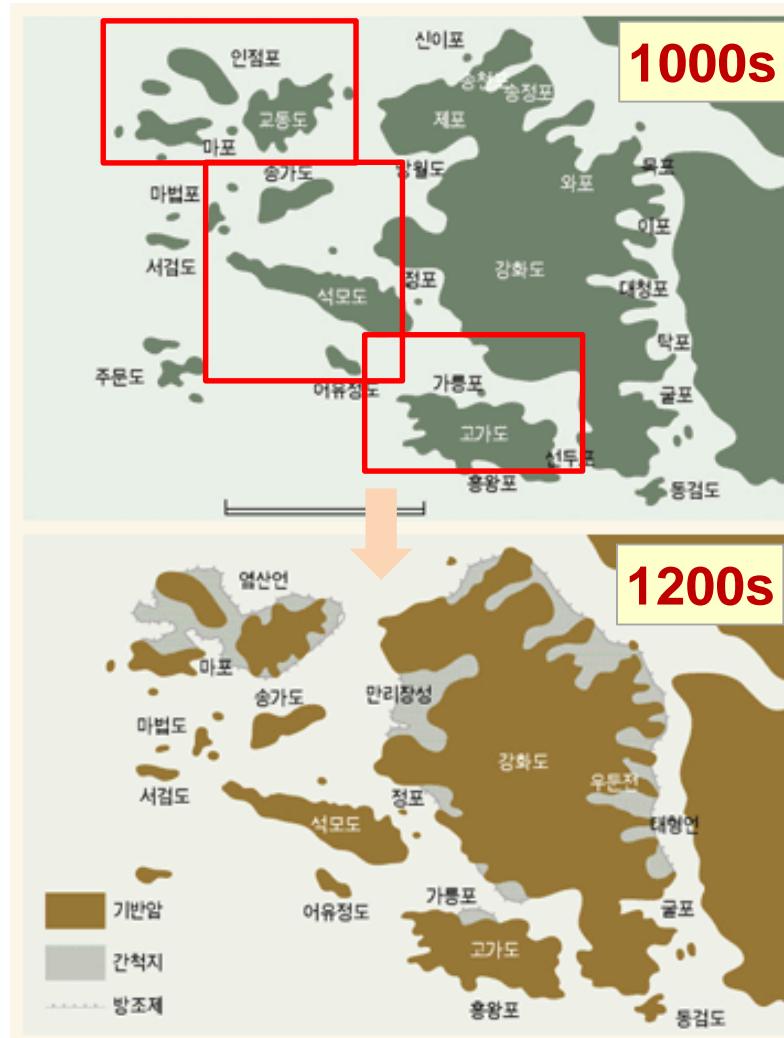
서·남해안의 간척현황

한국의 간척"에서 인용



Sea dike completed (1996)

1. Introduction: Unthinkable... mistake



1. **Introduction: Research Plan**



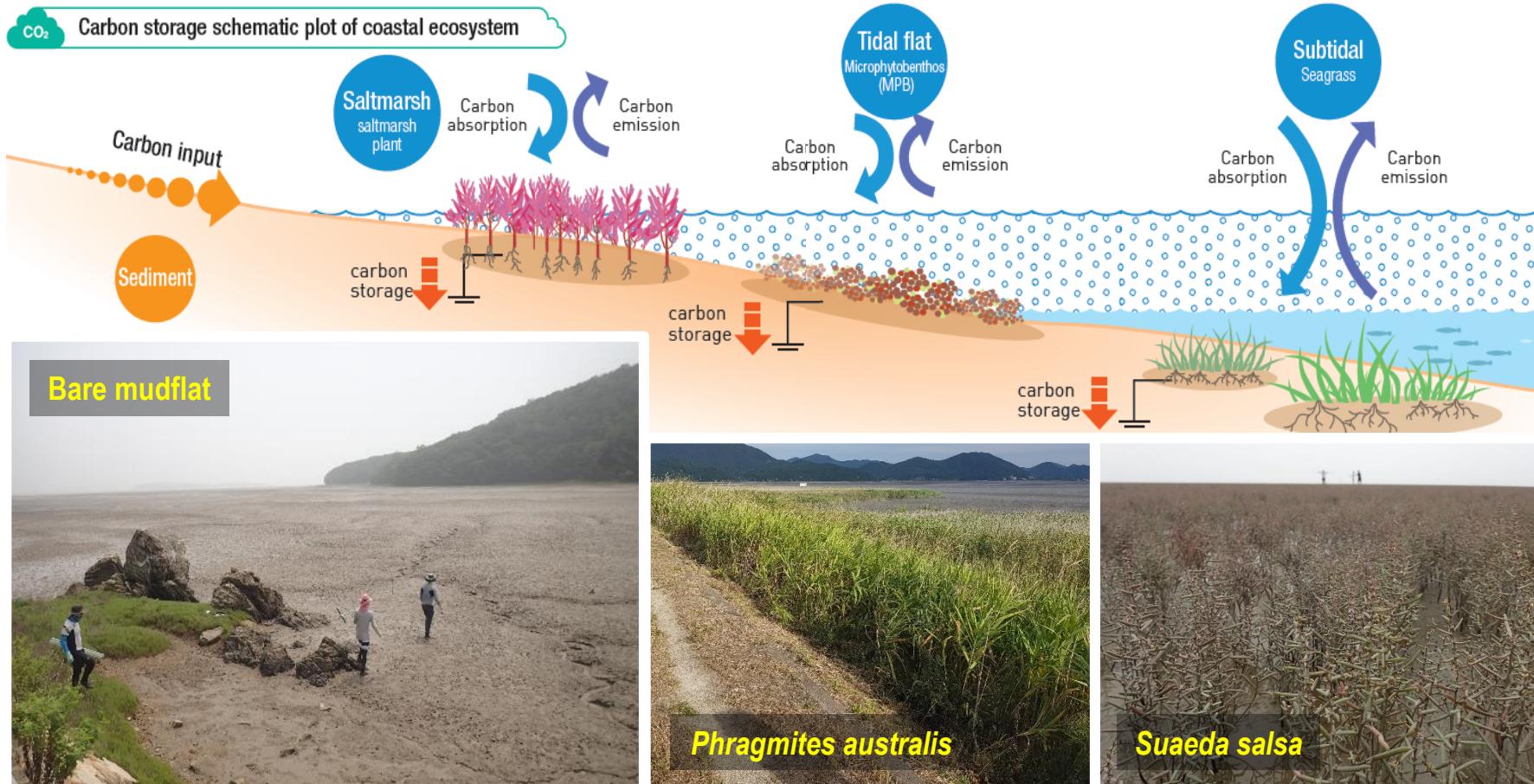
► **Research plan of Korea's Blue Carbon Project (5yr)**

Level	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Year budget*	2017 0.3 million USD	2018 2.5 million USD	2019 2.5 million USD
Database establishment	Spatial database establishment (Ganghwa island) saltmarsh plant/seagrass photosynthesis/biomass measurement	Spatial database establishment (Western Sea)	Spatial database establishment (Southern Sea)
		Yearly/zonal photosynthesis/biomass measurement and analysis ((saltmarsh vegetation (17 total), seagrass (7 total)))	
Investigation of carbon cycle	carbon measurement and analysis demonstration	Yearly/Zonal carbon measurement and analysis (tidal flat (25 total), salt marsh vegetation (22 total), seagrass (7 total))	
	Carbon measurement method and standard operating protocol development		Seasonal sedimentation rate survey
			National emissions constant calculation
blue carbon management technology	Proposal of MRV boundary concept	Greenhouse gas measurement and report guideline development	QA/QC, uncertainty method development
	Greenhouse gas verification method development		QA/QC, uncertainty guideline development
	Marine greenhouse gas statistical system planning and establishment		
	Symposium on blue carbon founding and management		Global network on blue carbon founding and management

1. Introduction: General Background



► How does the marine ecosystem absorb carbon?

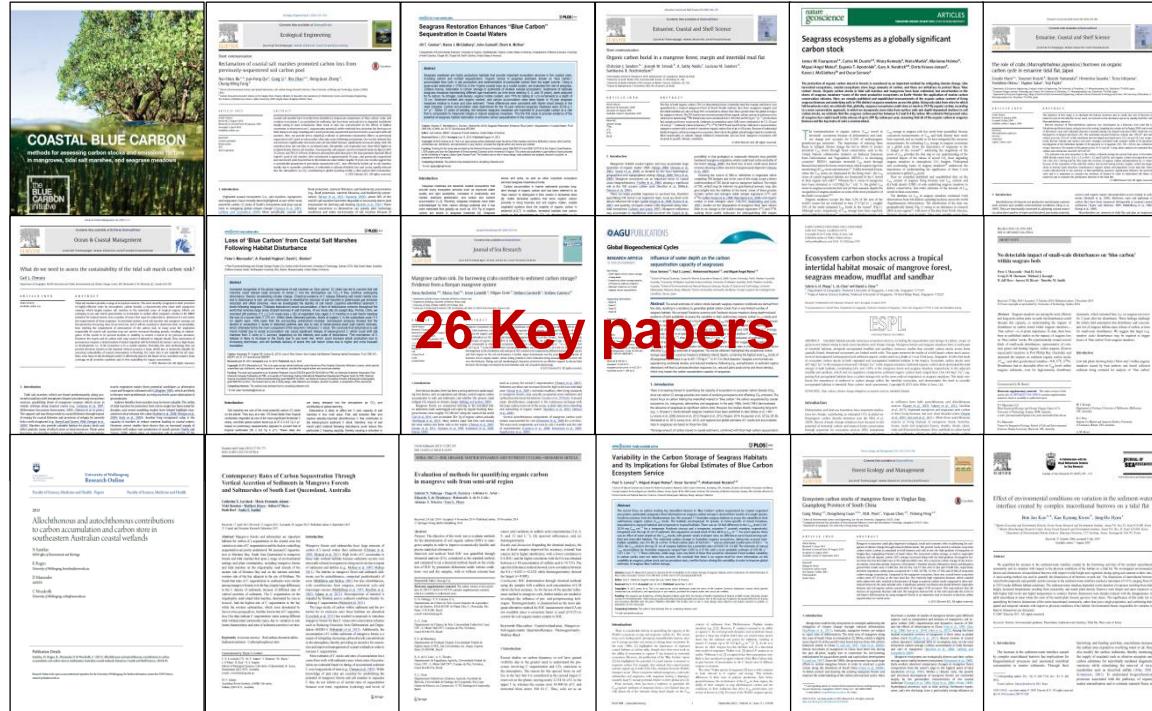


- Potential carbon sources in coastal area:
Microphytobenthos, salt marsh plant, and sea grass

2. Materials and Methods



► Reference work



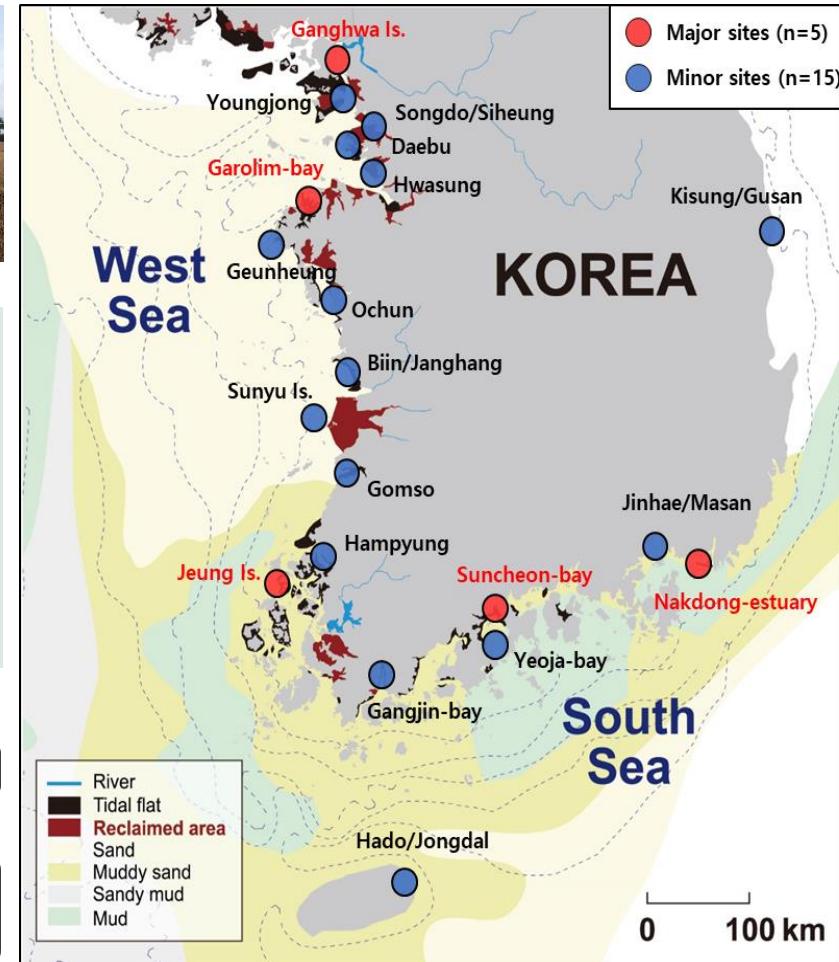
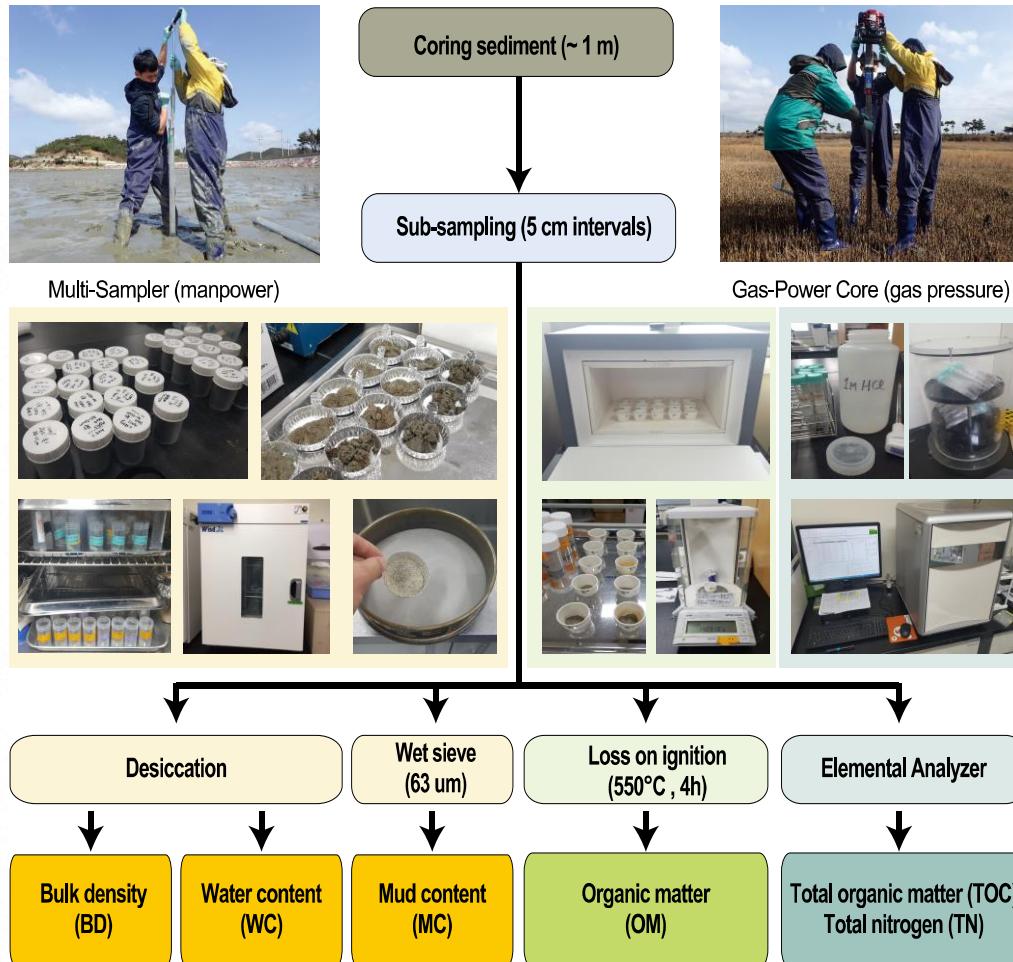
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Seoul National University School of Earth and Environmental Laboratory of Marine Benthic Ecology	
<u>STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE</u>	
퇴적물 내 유기탄소 및 총질소의 안정동위원소비 및 농도측정 Version 1.0 February 2017	
Junsung Noh, Yeunjung Lee, Jong Seong Khim	
SOP	
BENTHOS Lab. School of Earth and Environmental Sciences Seoul National University Republic of Korea T: (02) 872-6750	

- Reviewed >300 references: Research articles and international reports
- 26 selected papers used for the development of SOP, with our preliminary data
→ A method for analysis of organic carbon in coastal sediment, Korea

2. Materials and Methods



► Sampling method & Sampling area



2. Materials and Methods



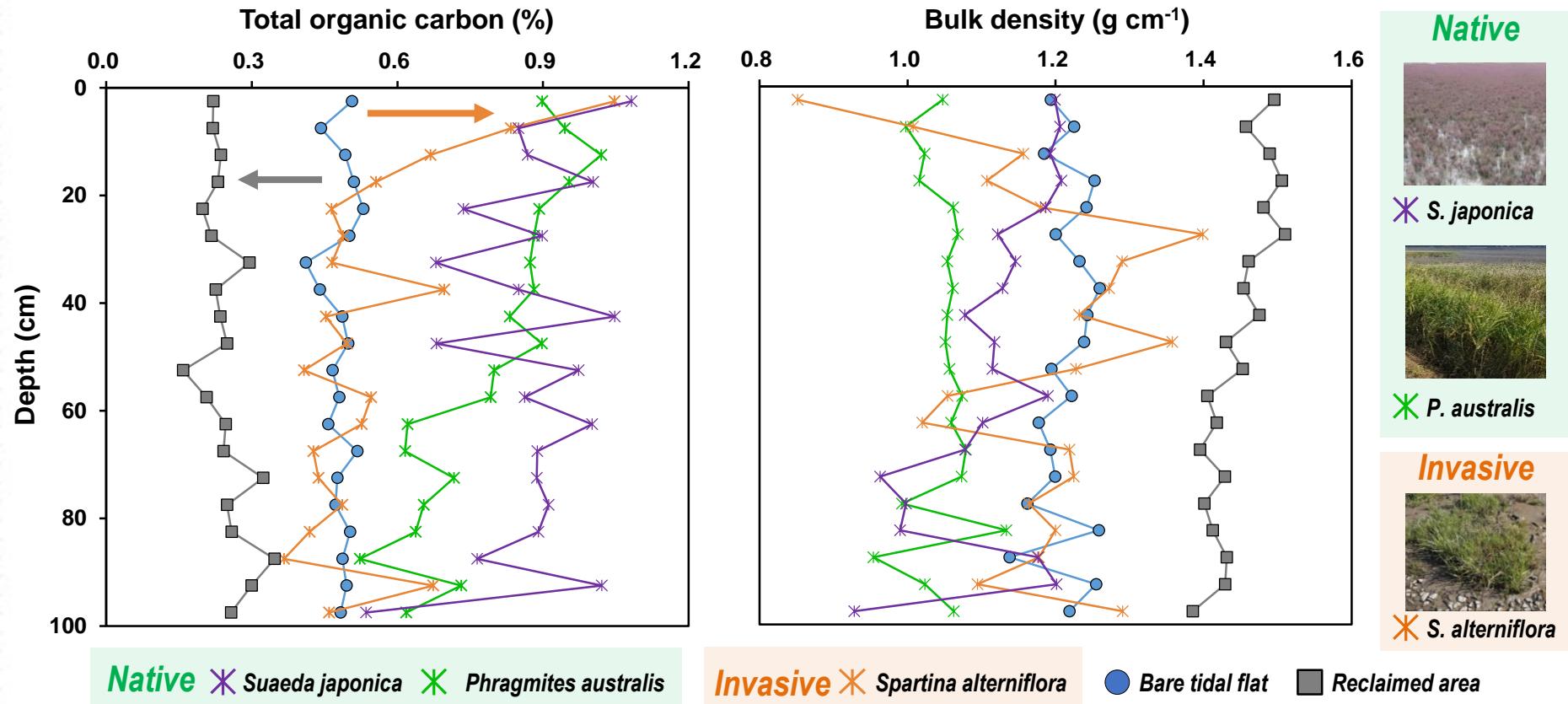
► Sediment core sampling



3. Results and discussion



► Comparison of organic carbon & bulk density, by sediment depth



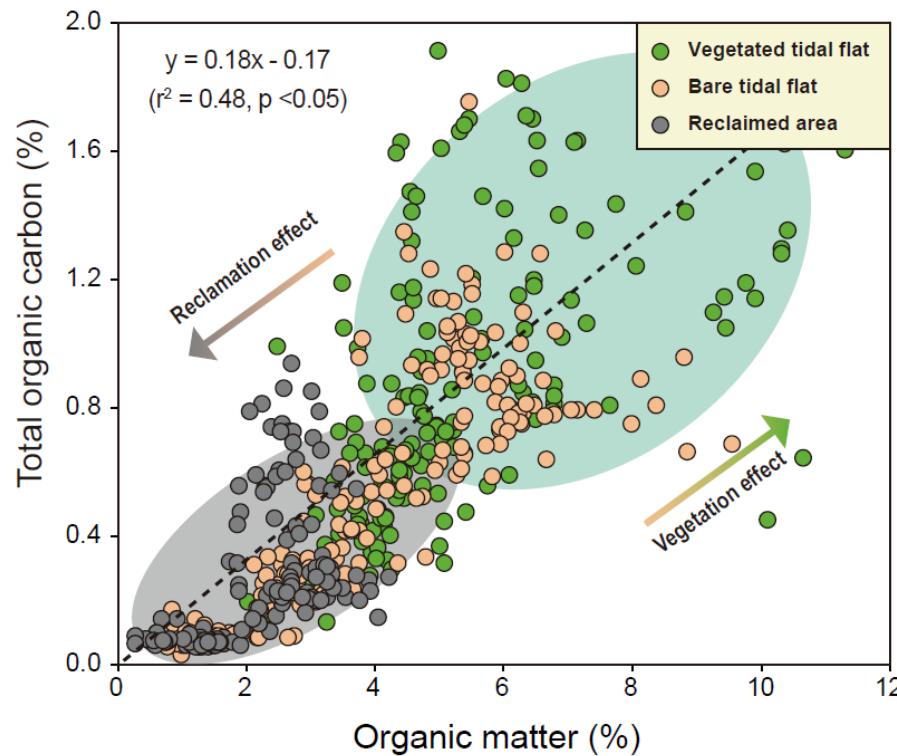
- Higher TOC and lower bulk density found in vegetated area
- Similar trend observed for surface TOC b.t. *S. alterniflora* habitat & vegetated area
- However, TOC showed higher value under 30 cm depth in vegetated area

3. Results and discussion

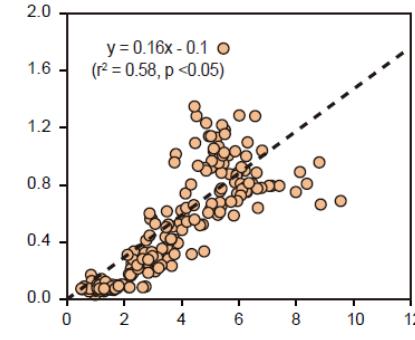


► Relationship between organic matter & organic carbon

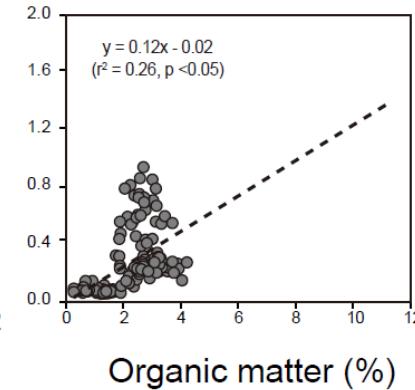
(a) Total



(b) Tidal flats



(c) Reclaimed area

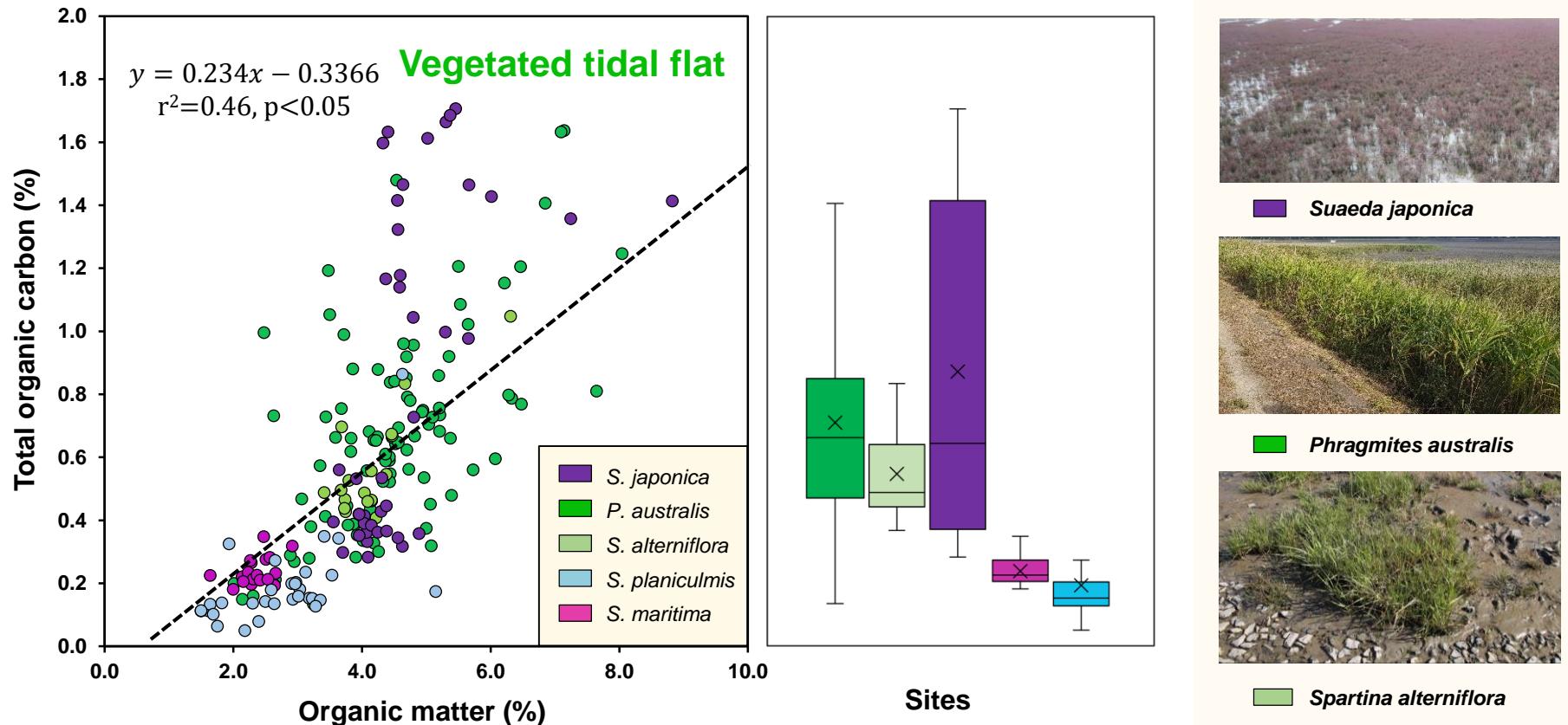


- TOC & OC: Vegetated tidal flat >> Bare tidal flat (unvegetated) > Reclaimed area
- Significant relationship: $0.18 \times \text{OM} = \text{TOC}$ (ref.: Nobrega et al., 2015, $0.27 \times \text{OM} = \text{TOC}$)

3. Results and discussion



► TOC varied depending on the coverage of halophyte community

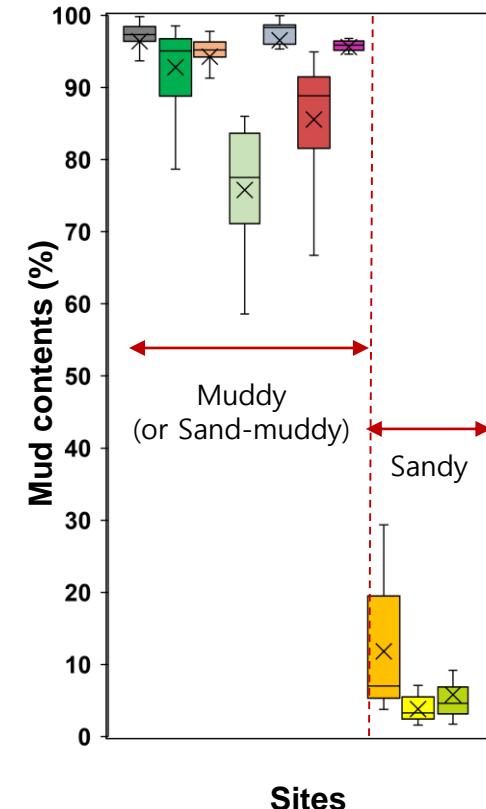
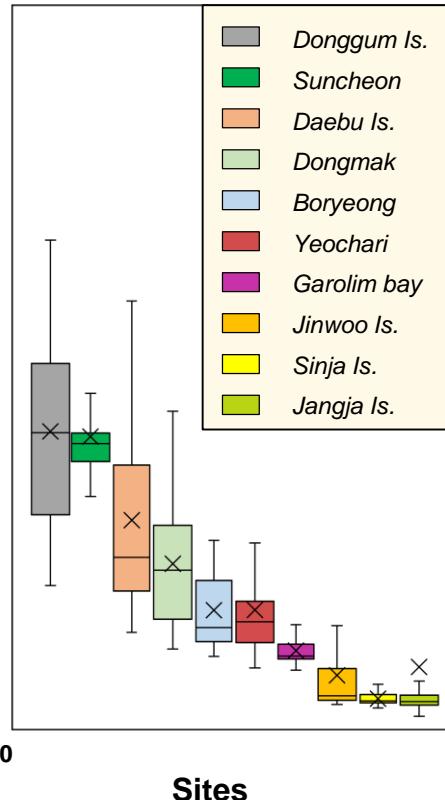
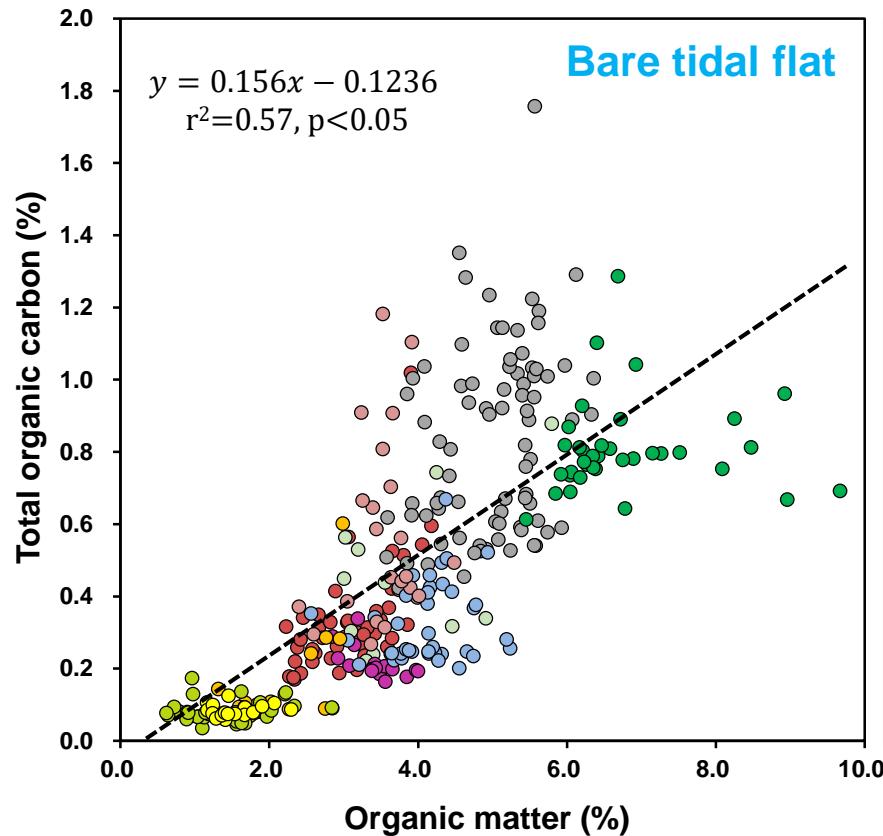


- Vegetation dependent variation of TOC: *S. japonica* > *P. australis* > *S. alterniflora*
- Significant relationship: $0.23 \times \text{OM} = \text{TOC}$ (ref.: Nobrega et al., 2015, $0.27 \times \text{OM} = \text{TOC}$)

3. Results and discussion



► TOC varied depending on spatial distribution

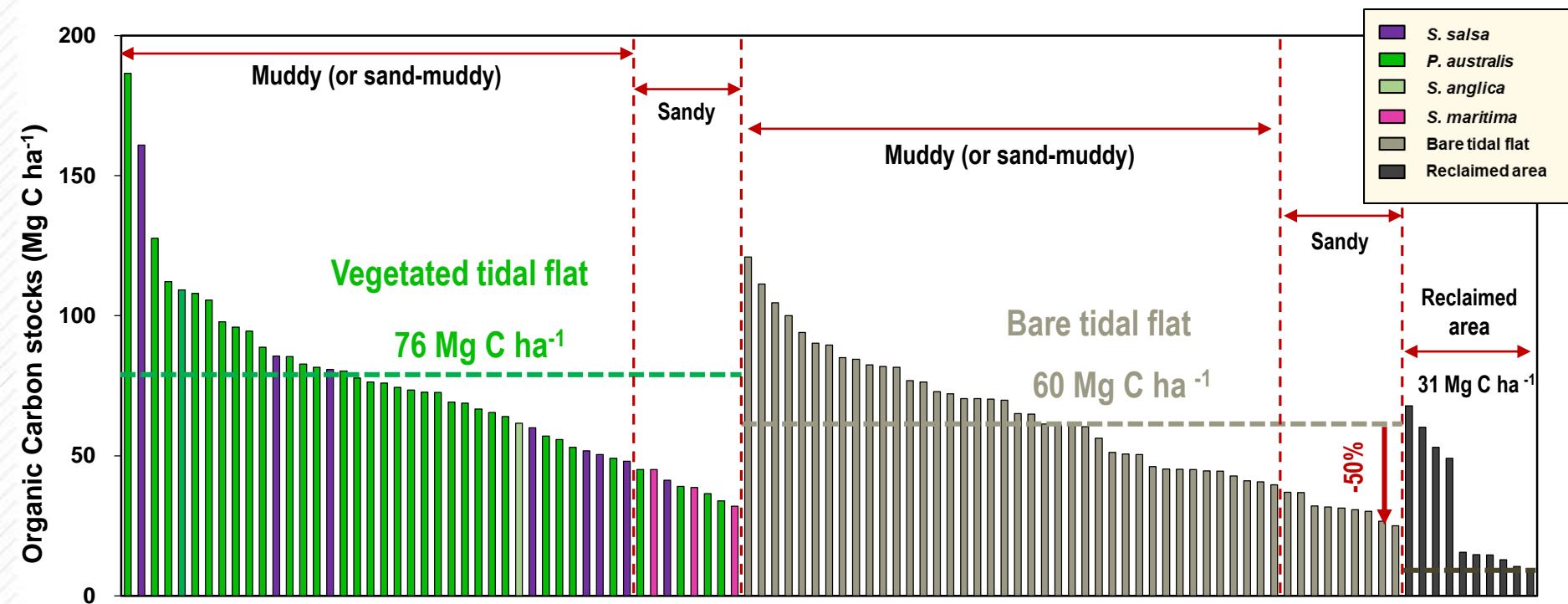


- Regional variations of TOC & OM among unvegetated areas
- Significant relationship: $0.16 \cdot \text{OM} = \text{TOC}$ (ref.: Nobrega et al., 2015, $0.27 \cdot \text{OM} = \text{TOC}$)

3. Results and discussion



► Average organic carbon stock in Korean sediments



- Vegetated tidal flats showed relatively high TOC than bare tidal flats
- The lowest carbon stock was found in reclaimed area (>2 folds compared to bare tidal flat tidal flats)

3. Results and discussion



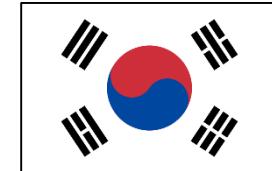
► Blue carbon study along the Yellow Sea: Korea (**this study**) vs. China



China Carbon Stocks (Mg/ha)	
Salt marsh	Mudflat
92.0	45.2

VS

Korea Carbon Stocks (Mg/ha)	
Salt marsh	Mudflat
77.9	56.8

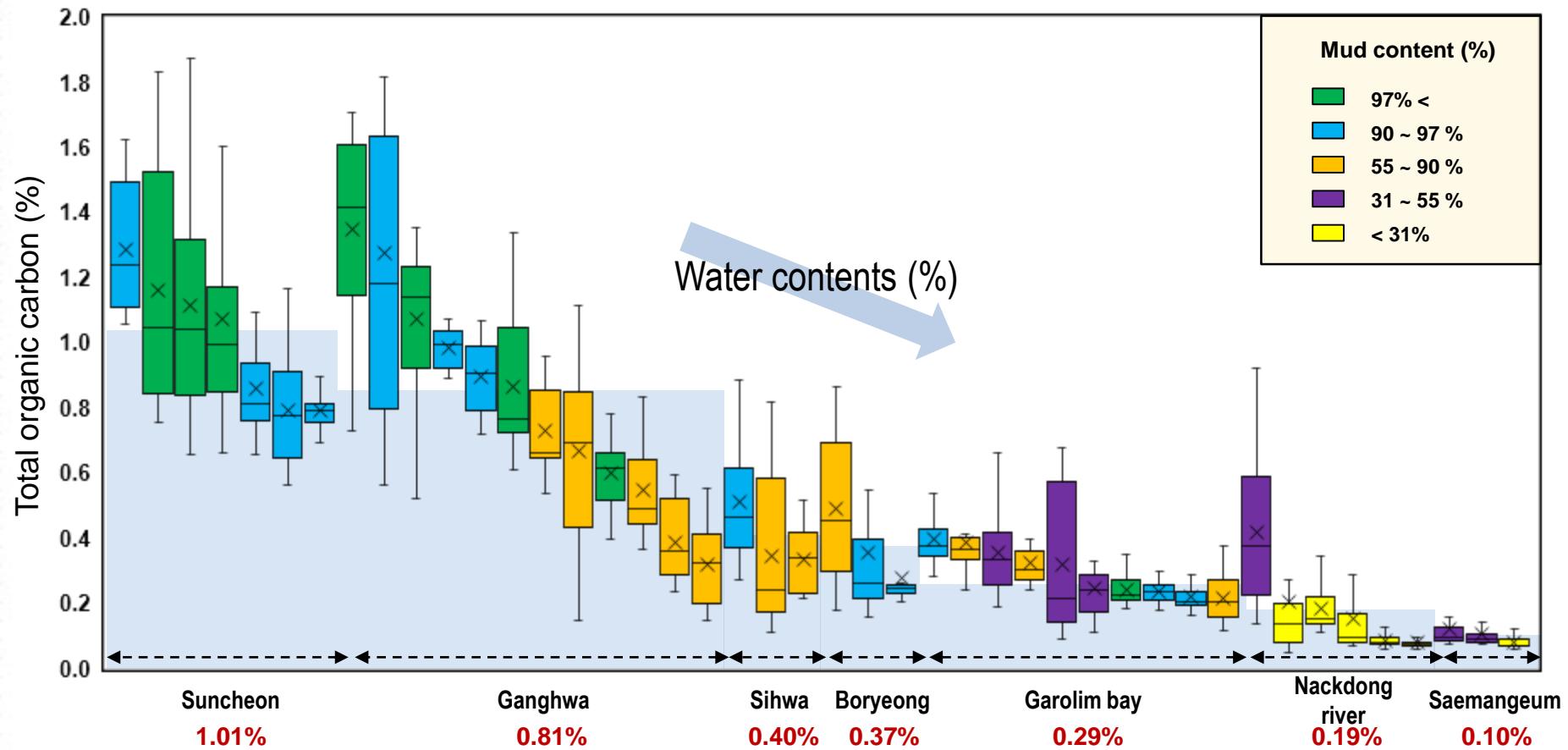


Nation	Sampling region	Vegetation Species	Core depth (cm)	Year	TOC		Sediment Carbon stock (Mg/ha)		Reference
					(%)	(g/m ²)	Mean	1 m corrected	
China	Yancheng Wetland National Nature Reserve, Jiangsu	<i>S. alterniflora</i>	30	2012	-	5086	50.9	169.5	Yang W et al.,2016
China	Yancheng Wetland National Nature Reserve, Jiangsu	<i>S. alterniflora</i>	30	2012	-	4292	42.9	143.1	Yang W et al.,2016
China	Yangcheng Coastal wetland, Jiangsu province	<i>S. alterniflora</i>	20	2005	0.520	-	-	-	Mao Z et al.,2010
China	Yangcheng Coastal wetland, Jiangsu	<i>S. salsa</i>	20	2005	0.321	-	-	-	Mao Z et al.,2010
China	Jiangsu Coastal area, Rudong County	<i>S. alterniflora</i>	20	2002	0.398	-	12.1	60.3	Zhou HX et al.,2008
China	Yangcheng National Nature Reserce	<i>S. alterniflora</i>	30	2005	-	1600	16.0	53.4	Zhou C et al., 2015
China	Yangcheng National Nature Reserce	<i>S. salsa</i>	30	2005	-	1250	12.5	41.7	Zhou C et al., 2015
China	Yangcheng National Nature Reserce	<i>P. communis</i>	30	2005	-	1500	15.0	50.0	Zhou C et al., 2015
China	Xinyanggang coastal wetland, North Jiangsu	<i>S. alterniflora</i>	20	2011	-	-	3.8	19.1	Wang G et al.,2013
China	Liaohe delta, Liadong	None	20	2012	-	-	25.5	127.5	Zhao G et al., 2017
China	Shuangtai Estuary, Liadong	None	30	2011	0.594	-	-	-	Mao R et al.,2014
China	Dongying port, Shandong	None	30	2013	0.395	910	9.1	30.3	Zhao Q et al., 2017
China	Yellow river delta, Shandong	None	50	2015	-	2440	24.4	48.8	Zhao Q et al.,2018
China	Yangcheng Natural Reserve, Jiangsu	None	30	2005	-	629	6.3	21.0	Zhou C et al., 2015
China	Yangcheng Natural Reserve, Jiangsu	None	20	2005	0.228	-	-	-	Mao Z et al.,2010

3. Results and discussion



► Environmental FACTORS?

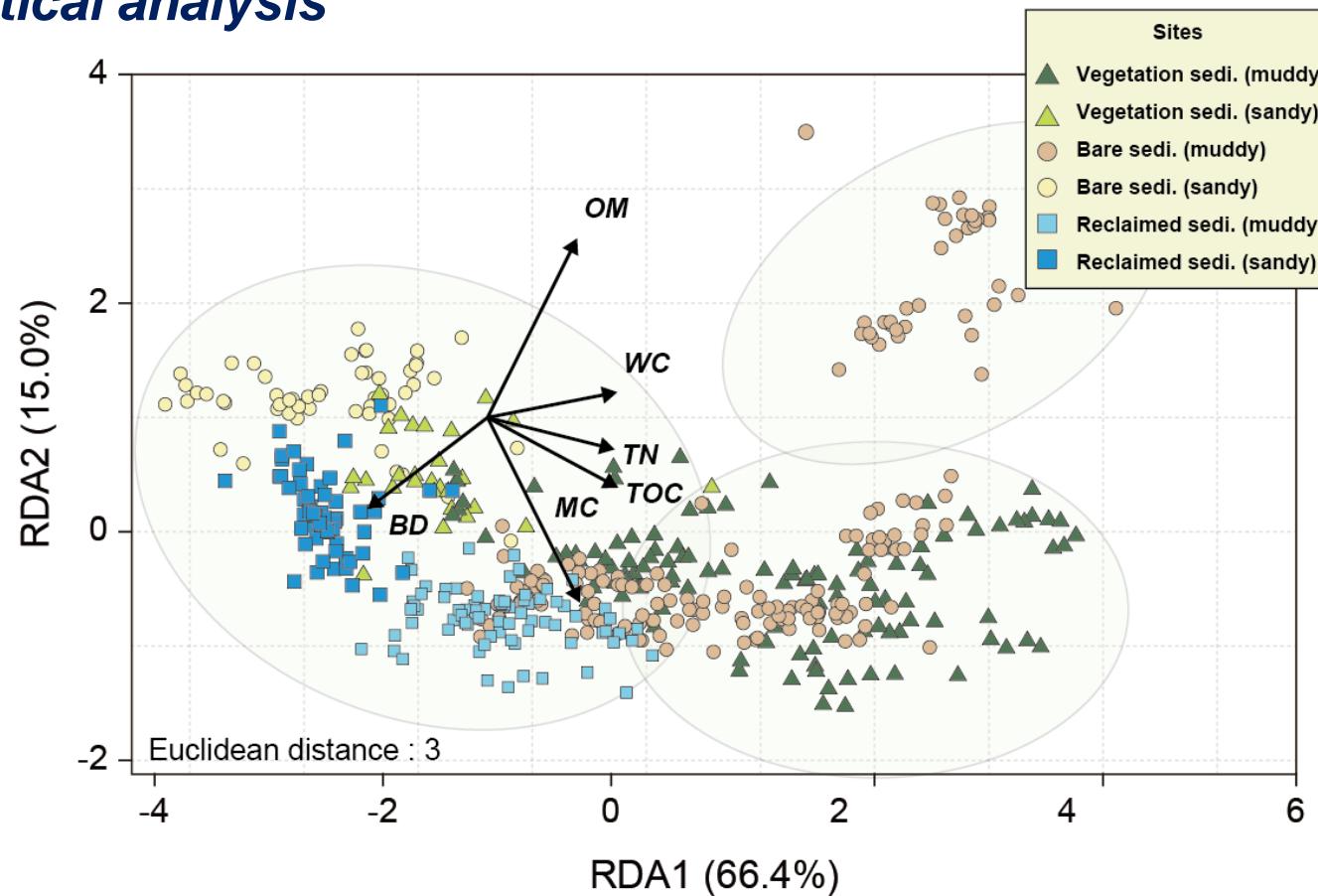


- Mud contents were significant with TOC in sediment, scale at 1 m depth
- Water contents also followed with grain size (TOC in MUD > SAND)

3. Results and discussion



► Statistical analysis



- Salt marshes, bare tidal flats, and reclaimed areas were grouped each in RDA
- TOC with MC showed positive significance, while BD was negatively significant

4. Summary



- ✓ SOP for analysis of organic carbon developed for **Korea's Blue Carbon Project**
- ✓ TOC stocks found in: **Vegetated** tidal flats > Bare tidal flats > **Reclaimed** areas
- ✓ TOC varied among the vegetation type in Korean coastal waters
- ✓ Data base of TOC stocks in Korean coastal waters will be generated

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THANK YOU for your attention



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