

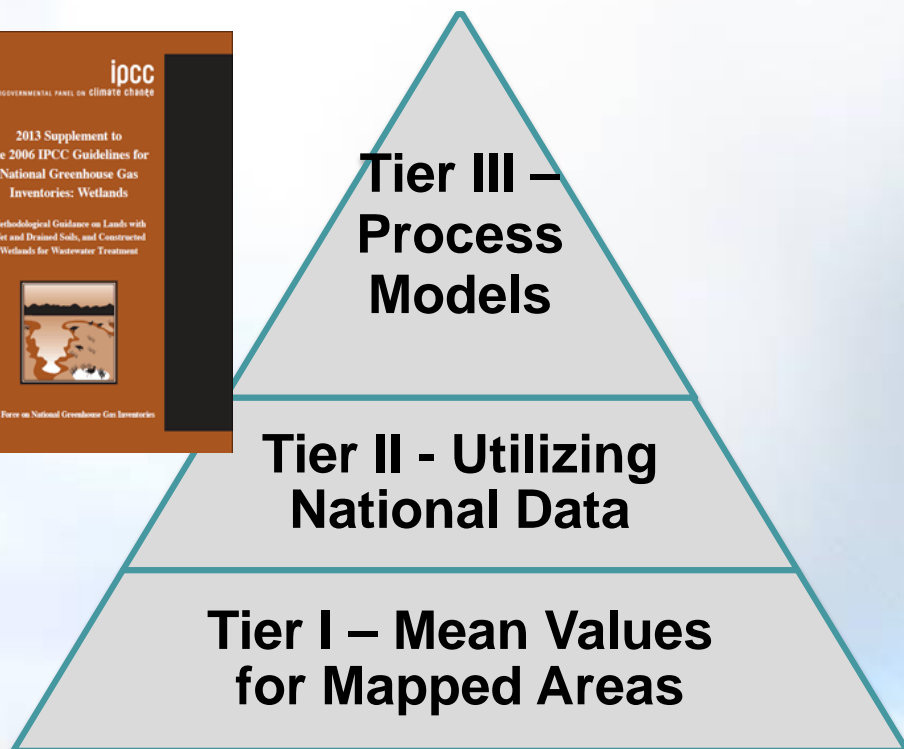
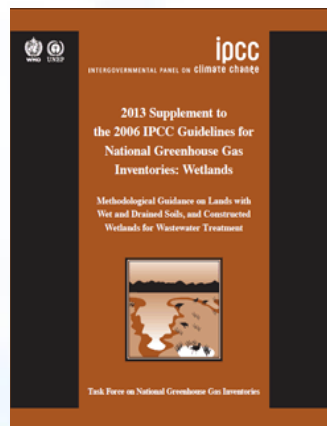
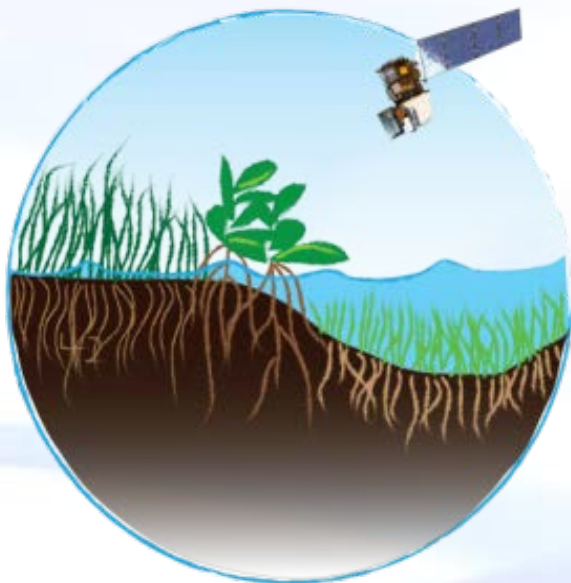
# "Blue" Carbon Monitoring System (BCMS)

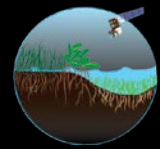


Leveraging field and remotely sensed data to reduce uncertainty in national inventories of coastal wetland carbon fluxes

L. Windham-Myers<sup>1</sup>, Brian Bergamaschi<sup>1</sup>, Judith Drexler<sup>1</sup>, Kristin Byrd<sup>1</sup>, Kevin Kroeger<sup>1</sup>, Meagan Gonnee<sup>1</sup>, Isa Woo<sup>1</sup>, Matthew Ferner<sup>2</sup>, Patrick Magonigal<sup>3</sup>, Donald Weller<sup>3</sup>, Lisa Schile<sup>3</sup>, James Holmquist<sup>3</sup>, Ariana Sutton-Grier<sup>2</sup>, James Morris<sup>5</sup>, John Callaway<sup>6</sup>, Marc Simard<sup>4</sup>, John Takekawa<sup>7</sup>, Rusty Feagin<sup>8</sup>, Stephen Crooks<sup>9</sup>, Tiffany Troxler<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup>USGS, <sup>2</sup>NOAA, <sup>3</sup>Smithsonian, <sup>4</sup>NASA-JPL, <sup>5</sup>U. South Carolina, <sup>6</sup>U. San Francisco, <sup>7</sup>Audubon, <sup>8</sup>Texas A&M U, <sup>9</sup>Silvestrum, <sup>10</sup> Florida Intl U.



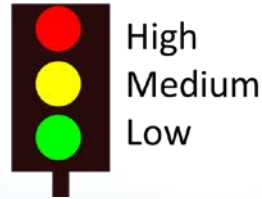


# BCMS Goal: to reduce uncertainty



- Land categorization
- Biomass C flux
- Soil C flux
- Methane flux

How uncertain are these national layers?

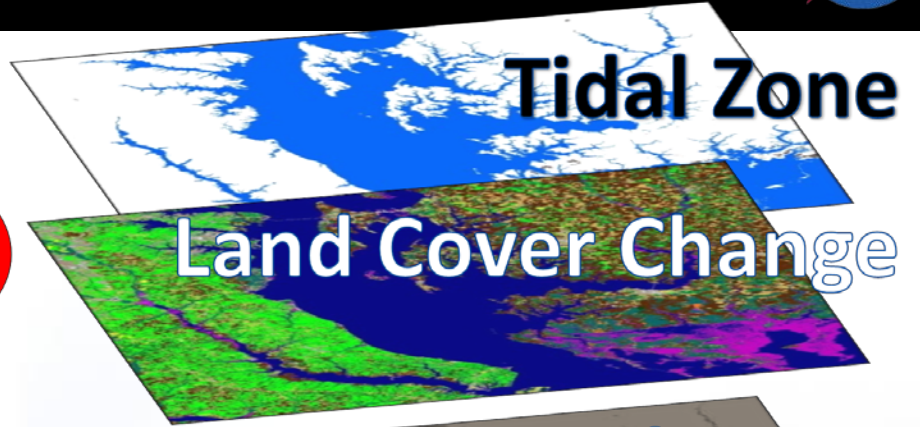


How much better do they need to be to improve GHG accounting?

Where are the biggest data gaps?

Is the uncertainty with monitoring (quality, coverage) or modeling (process-based understanding)?

1



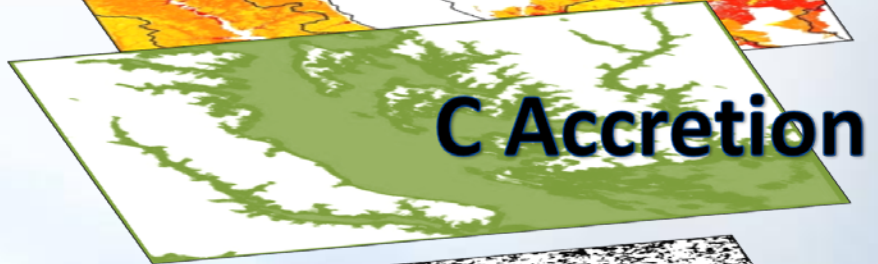
2



3

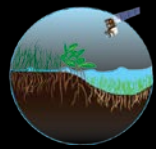


4



5

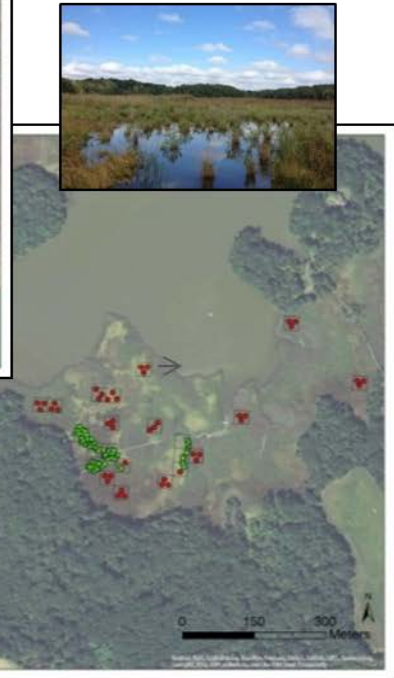




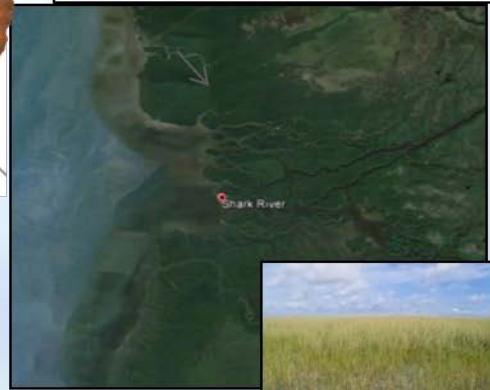
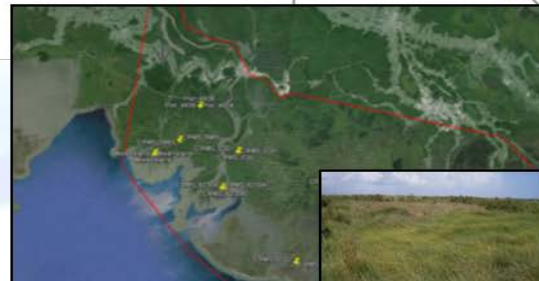
# Tidal Marsh Aboveground Biomass

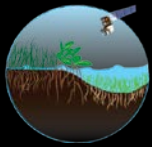


N = 6 sentinel sites (wide range)



Biomass plots (>2600)





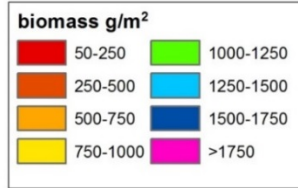
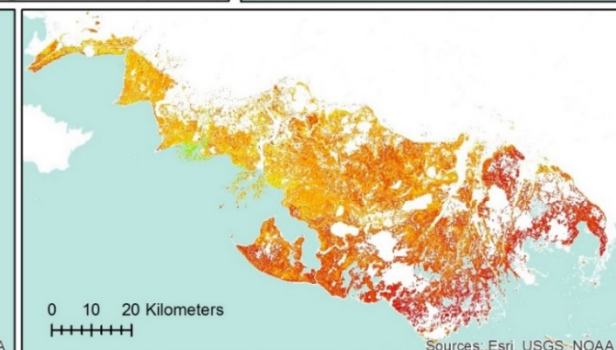
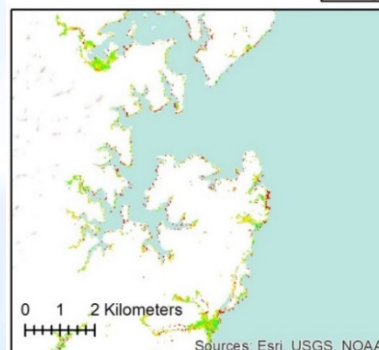
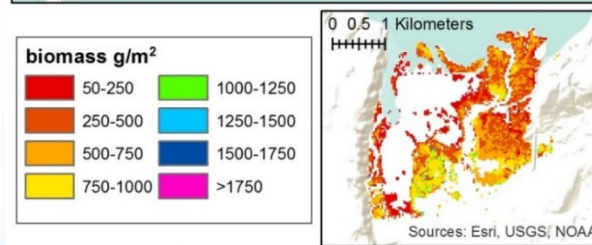
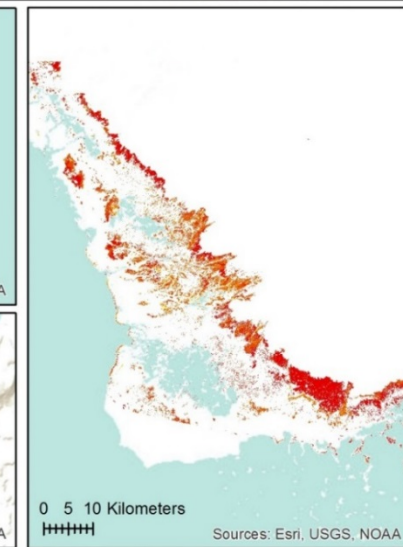
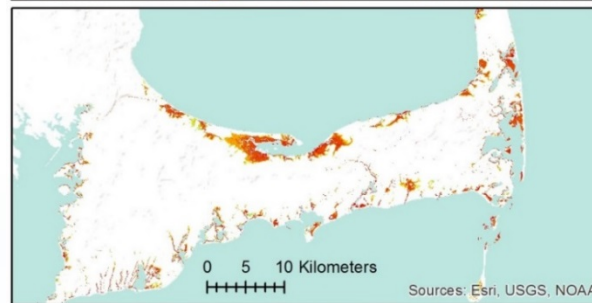
# Biomass: Byrd et al (in review, RSE)

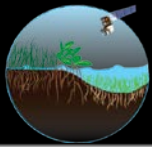


Universal model for annually reproducible maps at 30m resolution for tidal marsh peak biomass based on Landsat and automated 1m NAIP water/soil/vegetation classification (RMSE = 311,  $R^2 = 0.58$ )

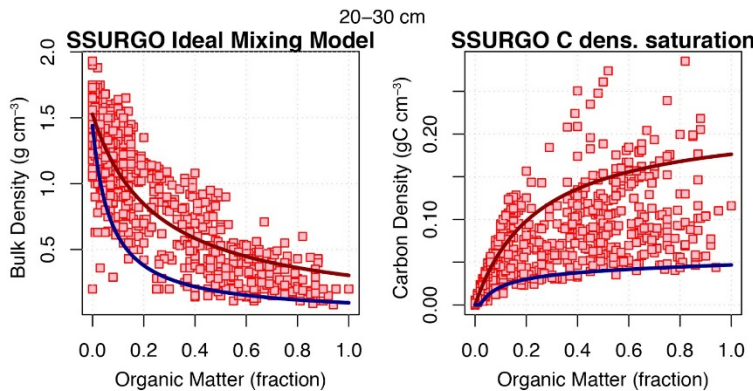
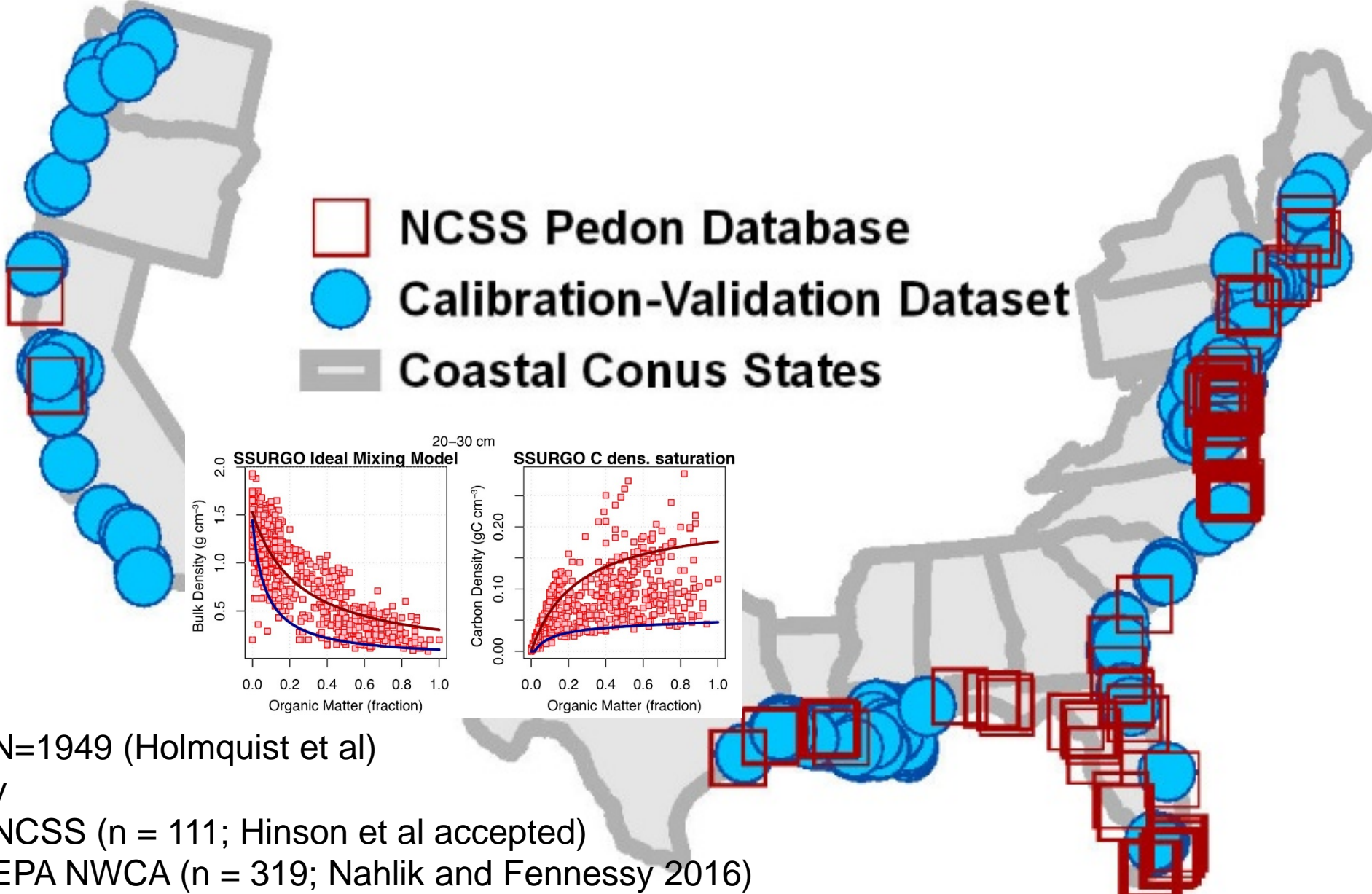
- No added benefit of RADAR
- No strong effect of salinity/site/plant type

Random Forest Ranger Variable	Relative Importance
Soil-adjusted Veg Index	100
Norm.Diff.Red.Green	69
Wide Dynamic Range Veg Index	55
Norm.Diff.Green.Blue	36
Norm.Diff.SWIR2.Red	31
Norm.Diff.SWIR2.NearIR	21
Site.Chesapeake	17
Site.Everglades	7
Site.SanFrancisco Freshwater	6
Site.San Francisco Bay	4
Site.Louisiana	7
Site.Puget Sound	0
Site.CapeCod	0





# Tidal Wetland Soil C stock (to 1m)

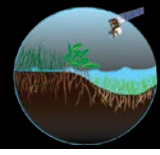


N=1949 (Holmquist et al)

v

NCSS (n = 111; Hinson et al accepted)

EPA NWCA (n = 319; Nahlik and Fennessy 2016)



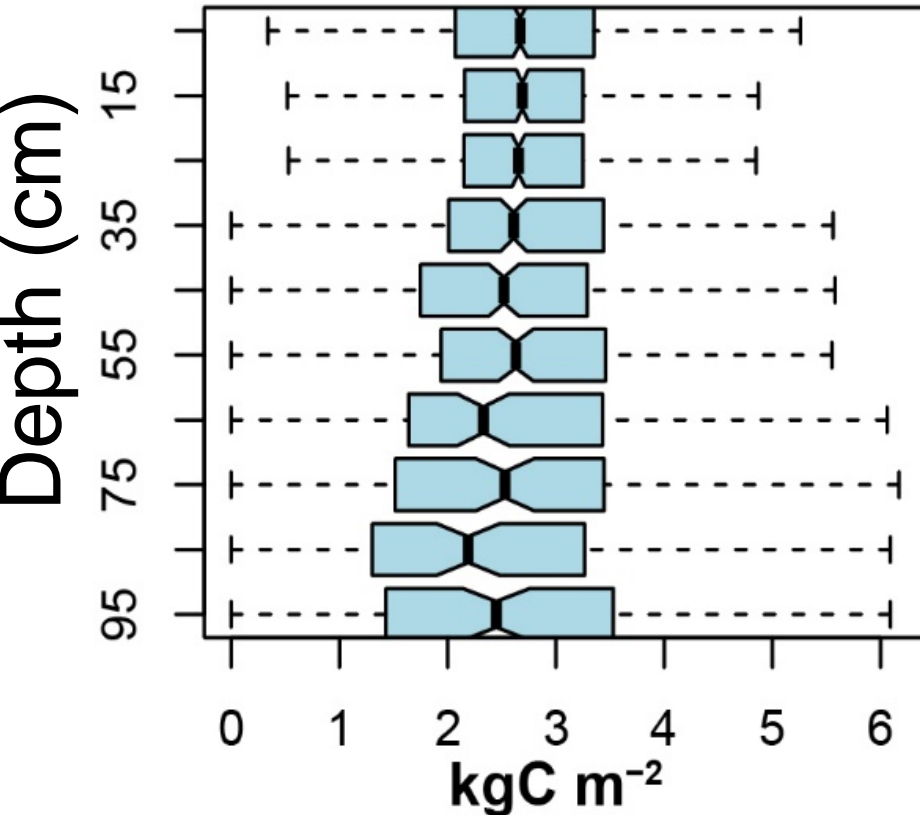
# Soil C density: Holmquist et al (in prep)



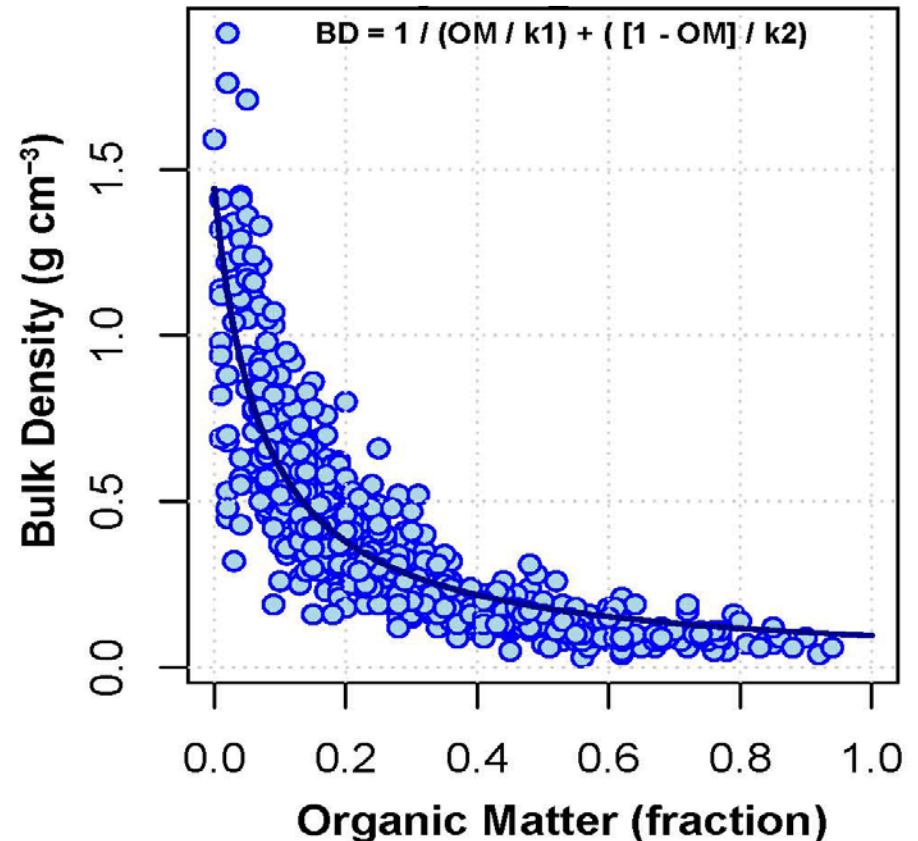
Soil C stock is  $26.44 \text{ g C m}^{-3}$  (SE=1, SD=14)

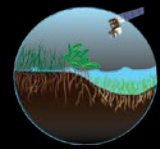
- No variation with site or depth
- Mixing model (Morris et al 2016)

Carbon Density



Bulk Density vs. Organic Matter

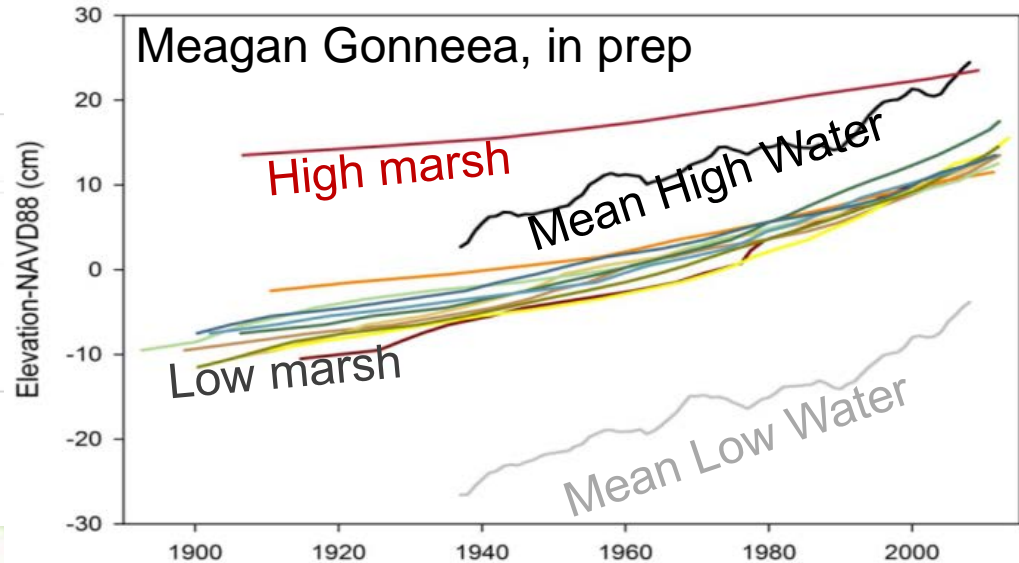
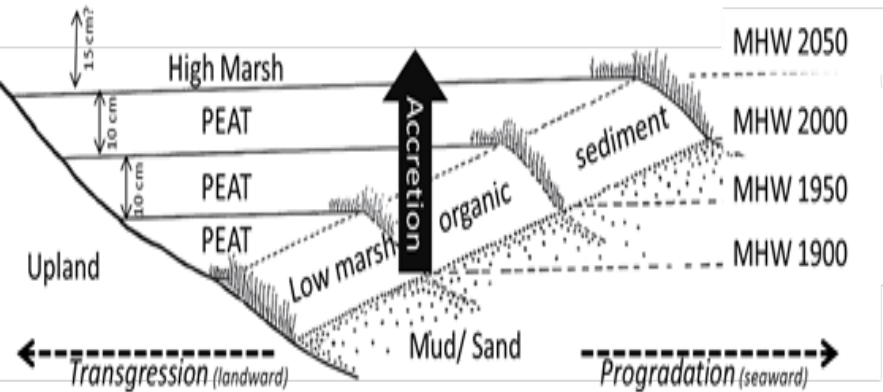




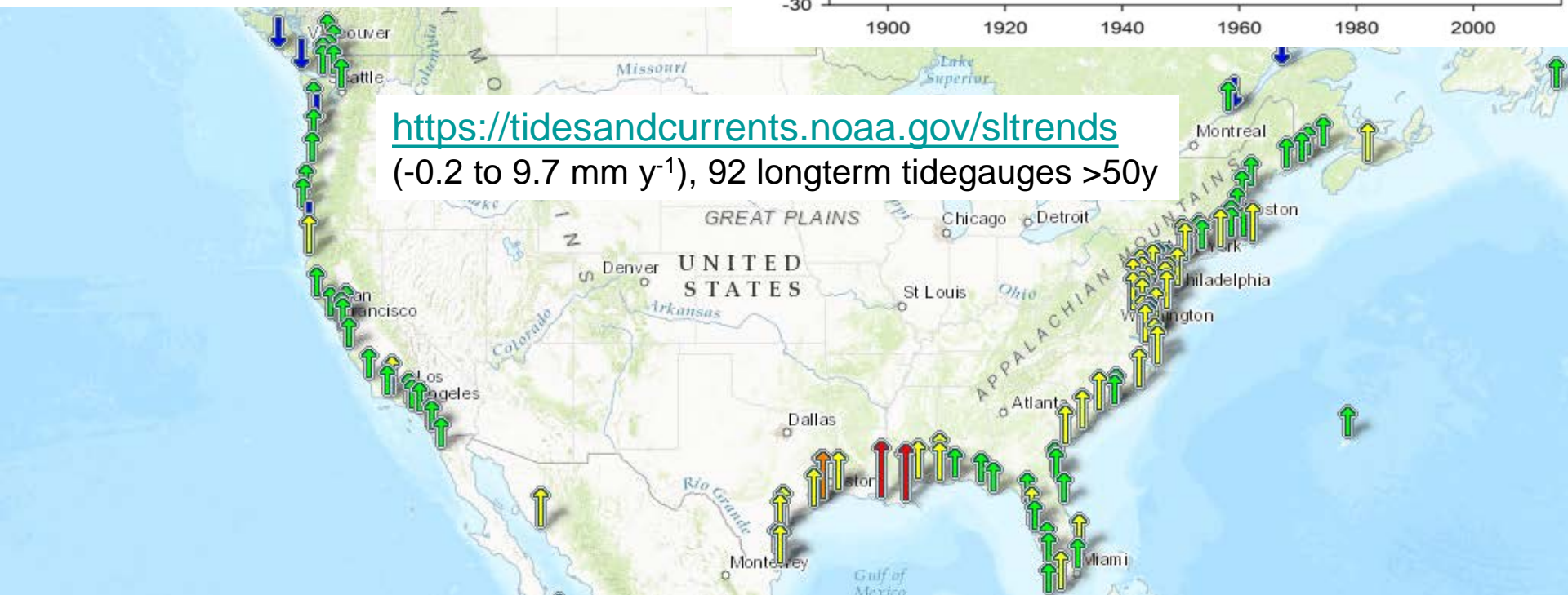
# Soil Accretion = f (Relative SLR)

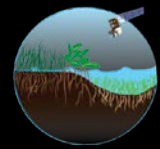


Redfield, 1965



<https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/sltrends>  
 (-0.2 to 9.7 mm y<sup>-1</sup>), 92 longterm tidegauges >50y



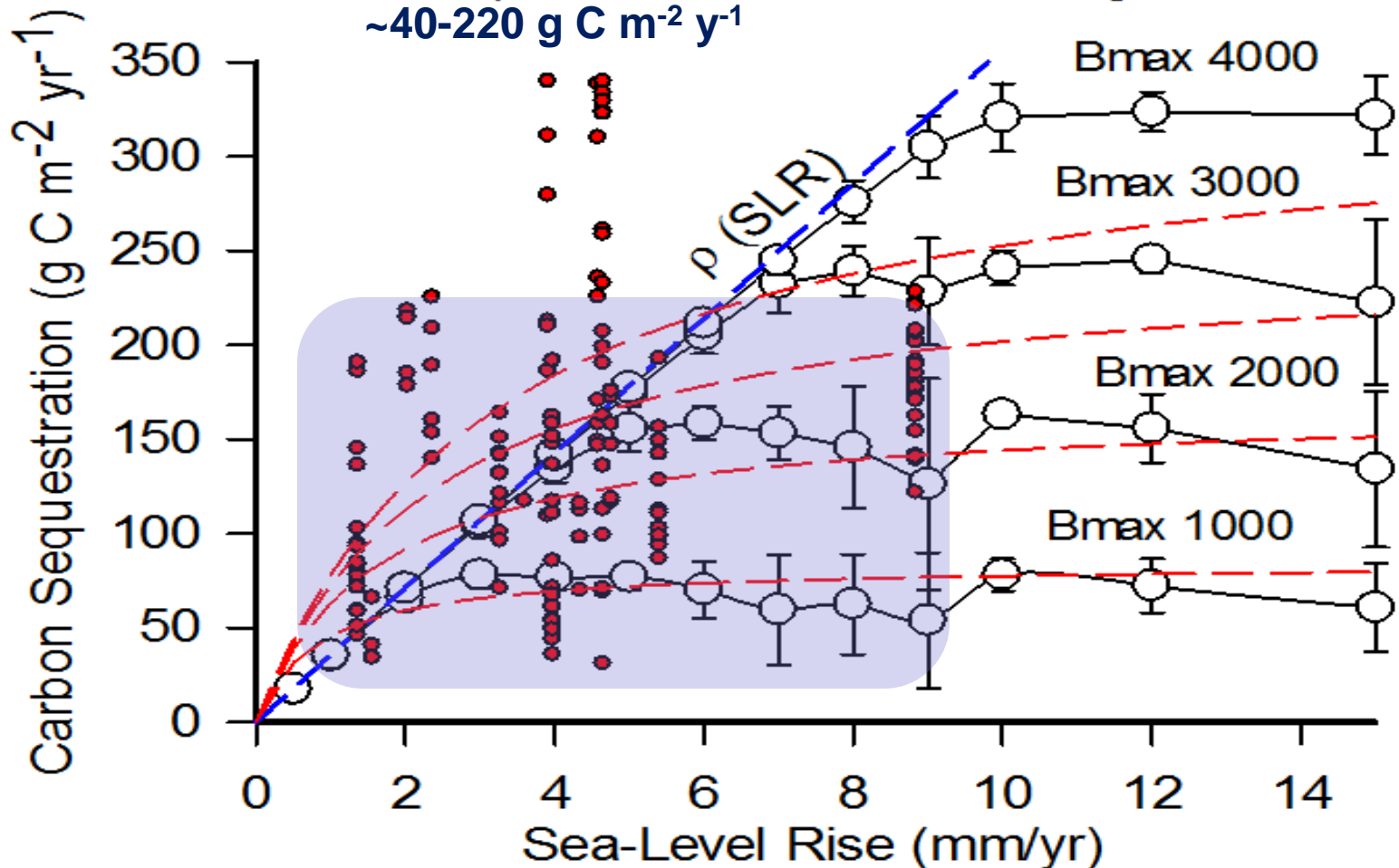


# Modeled Soil C Sequestration: MEM

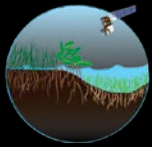


C Accretion = includes allochthonous and labile C  
C Sequestration = direct and longterm C sink

$c_{quest} = B_{max} * 0.084 * SLR / (SLR + k_s * 0.084 * B_{max} / (0.085 * 0.042 * 10000))$   
best fit of this equation to the MEM calculations gives  $k_s = 0.43$ ,  $r^2 = 0.88$   
~40-220 g C m<sup>-2</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>







# National maps = high uncertainty



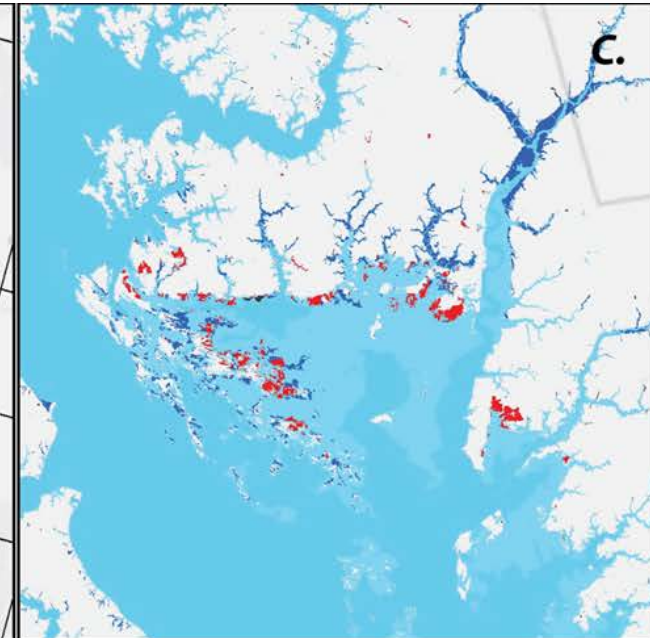
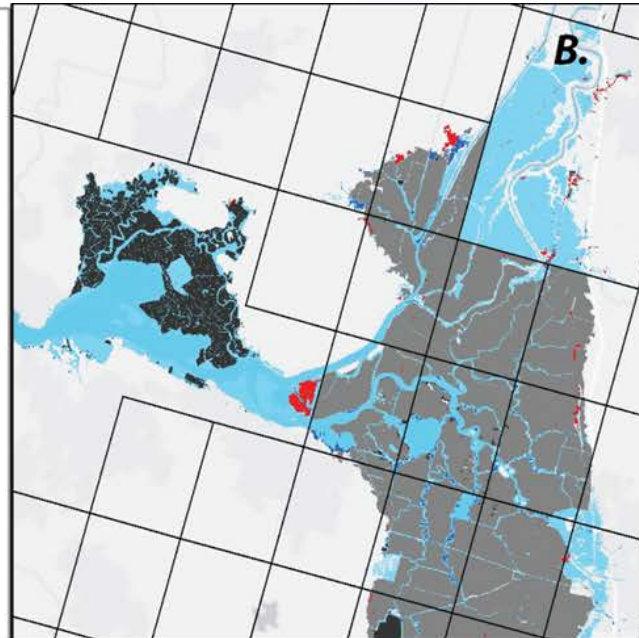
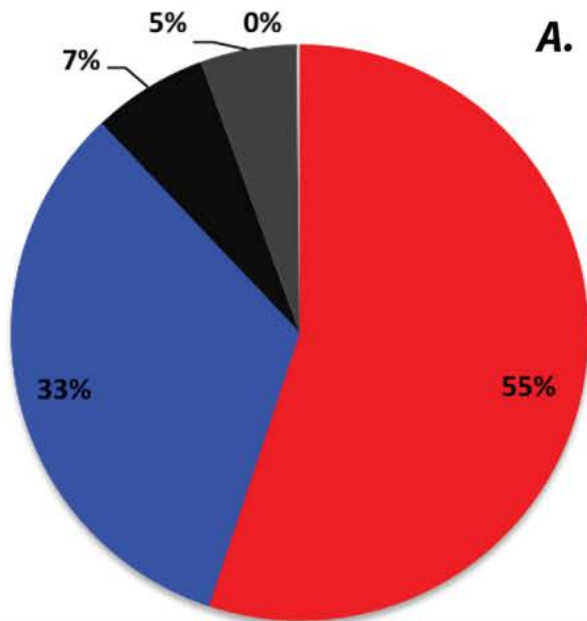
- **Tidal zone/connectivity**
- **Salinity** (fresh, mixed, saline)
- **Elevation**

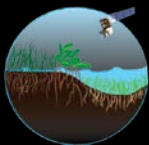
e.g. NWI hydrology modifiers are not consistent with LiDAR or field observations

CONUS: +1M ha likely tidal

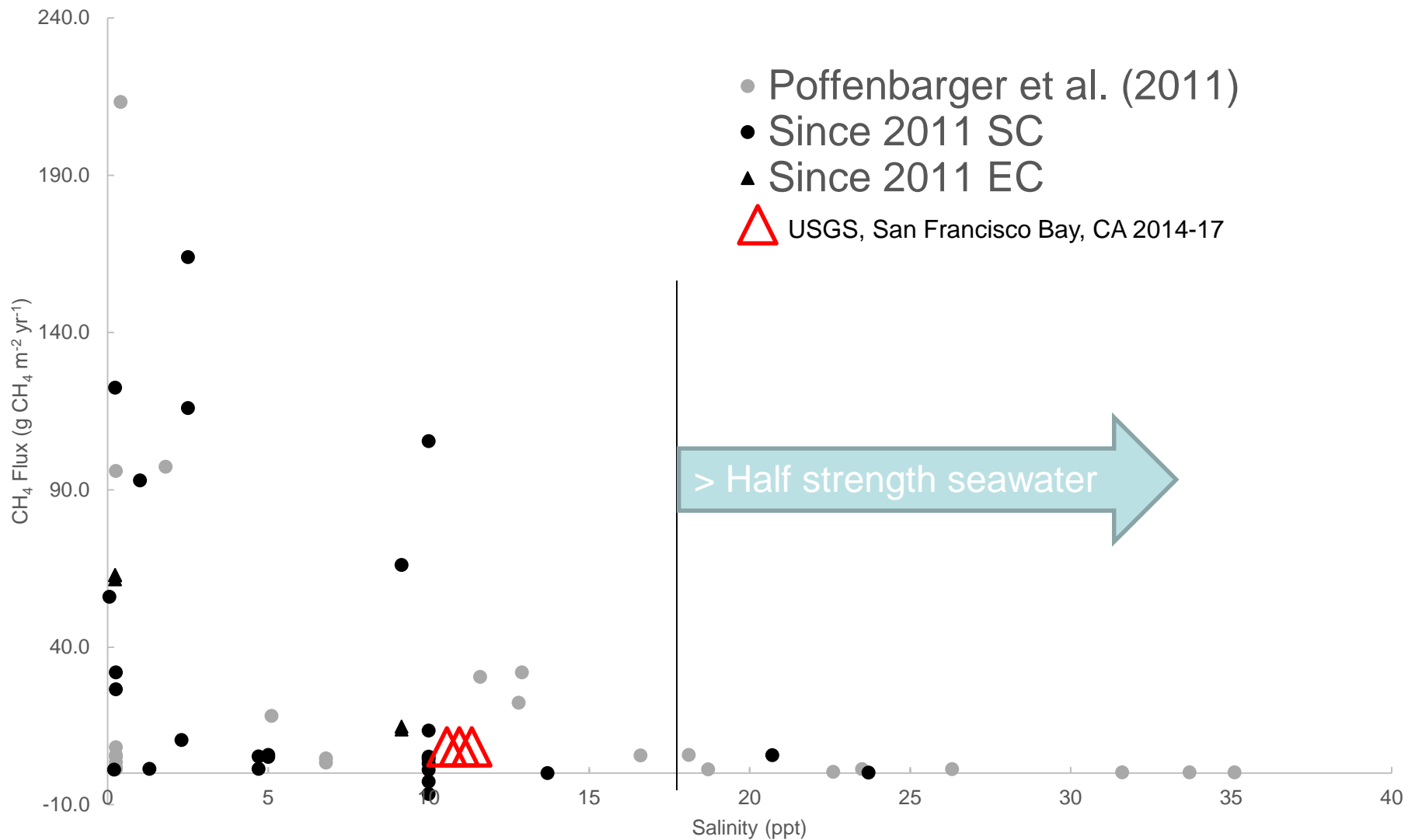
California Delta: errors

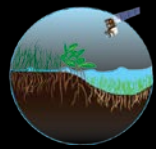
Chesapeake Bay: errors





# **Methane Flux** = *high uncertainty* <18 ppt





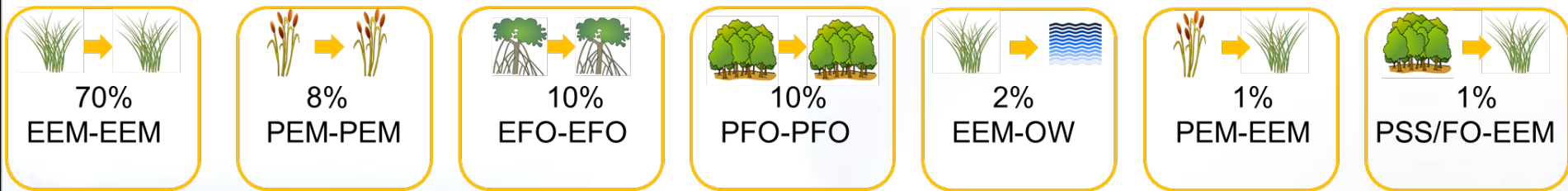
# BCMS: spatially explicit accuracy/precision



Soil C stock change (all LULCC)

Plant C stock change (aboveground only)

Methane flux change (CO<sub>2eq</sub>, IPCC default)



Mg CO <sub>2eq</sub> /ha	Mg CO <sub>2eq</sub> /ha	Mg CO <sub>2eq</sub> /ha	Mg CO <sub>2eq</sub> /ha	Mg CO <sub>2eq</sub> /ha	Mg CO <sub>2eq</sub> /ha	Mg CO <sub>2eq</sub> /ha
-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	+981	-3.7	-3.7
0	0	0	0	+7.4	0	+5
0	+3.9	0	+3.9	0	-3.9	-3.9

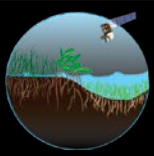
## 1. Biomass Stocks and Soil Stocks:

Regional variation is minor (Modeled default values biomass and soil)

Remaining variation is within watershed (salinity and relative elevation)

2. Accretion is difficult to model due to within-basin variability

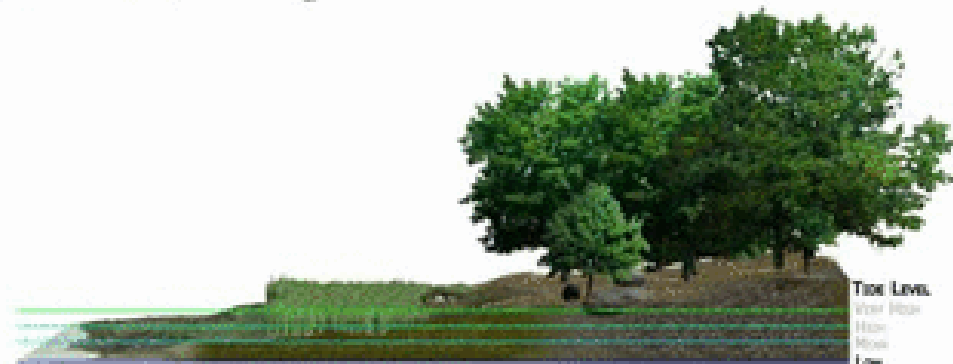
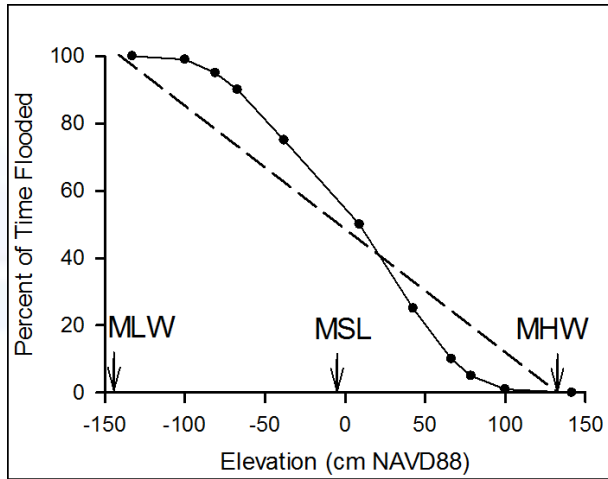
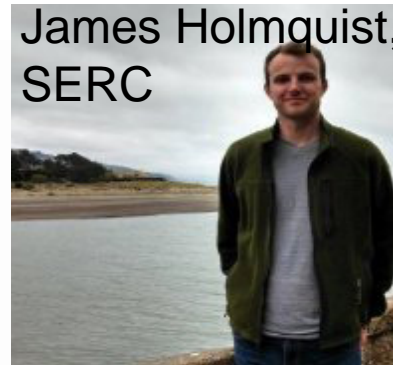
3. Key uncertainties are tidal zone map and methane variability

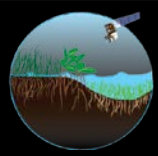


# Future – elevation is a critical need



Relevant elevation (cm scale) by merging remotely sensed (LiDAR, spectral) and ground data is a critical modeling and monitoring need for C fluxes.



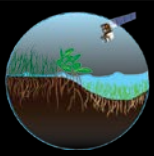


# Tidal DEMs = avg +22cm Bias



**Bias Overwhelmingly Positive: Marsh DEMs need vegetation correction**  
**Overestimating elevation leads to overestimating resilience**

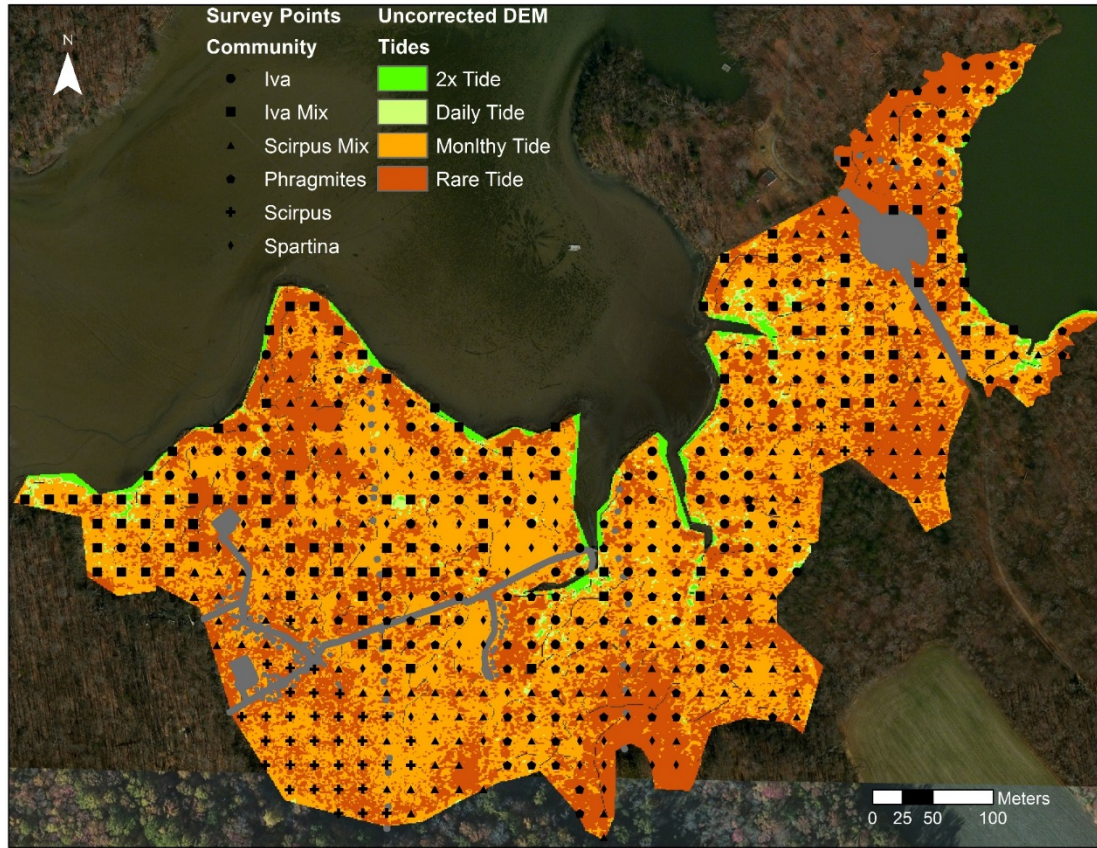
Site	Cit	n	RMSE	ME
GCREW - before	Holmquist, Reiera, et al., In Prep	413		0.192
Grays Harbor	Buffington et al., 2016	1166	0.466	0.419
Willapa	Buffington et al., 2016	420	0.392	0.382
Siletz	Buffington et al., 2016	1113	0.304	0.269
Bull Island	Buffington et al., 2016	1166	0.145	0.078
Bandon	Buffington et al., 2016	1495	0.118	0.016
Petaluma	Buffington et al., 2016	623	0.289	0.282
Black John	Buffington et al., 2016	203	0.278	0.264
San Pablo	Buffington et al., 2016	374	0.265	0.253
Fagan	Buffington et al., 2016	578	0.256	0.242
Coon Island	Buffington et al., 2016	728	0.273	0.26
China Camp	Buffington et al., 2016	697	0.233	0.228
Corte Madera	Buffington et al., 2016	399	0.182	0.228
Morro	Buffington et al., 2016	2247	0.109	0.082
Mugu	Buffington et al., 2016	1465	0.155	0.154
Seal Beach	Buffington et al., 2016	3208	0.168	0.147
Newport	Buffington et al., 2016	962	0.183	0.14
Tijuana	Buffington et al., 2016	896	0.113	0.084
Sapelo Island - Total	Hladik and Alber, 2012	1380	0.18	0.1
lower Apalachicola River Marsh	Mederios et al., 2015	229	0.65	0.61
	SUM	19762	Avg:	0.2215

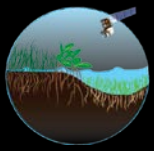


# Future – elevation is a critical need



## 2011 Anne Arundel County DEM (MD)

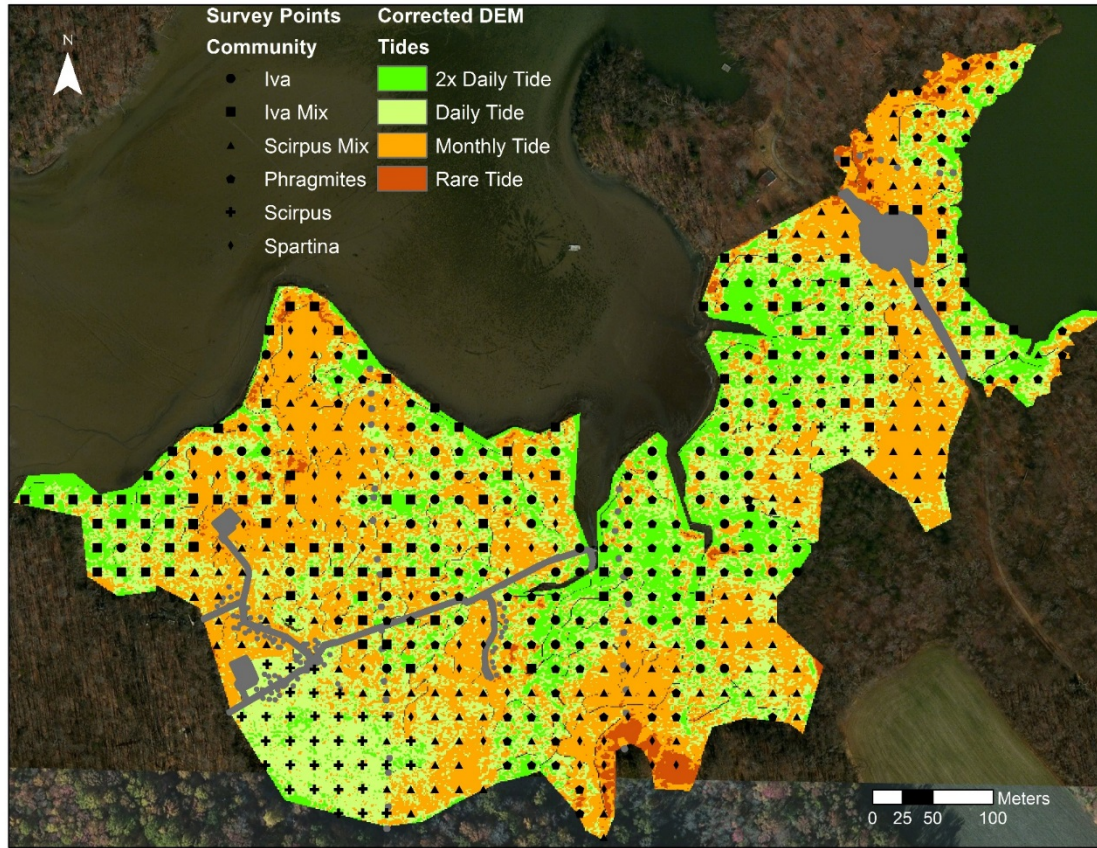




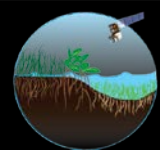
# Future – elevation is a critical need



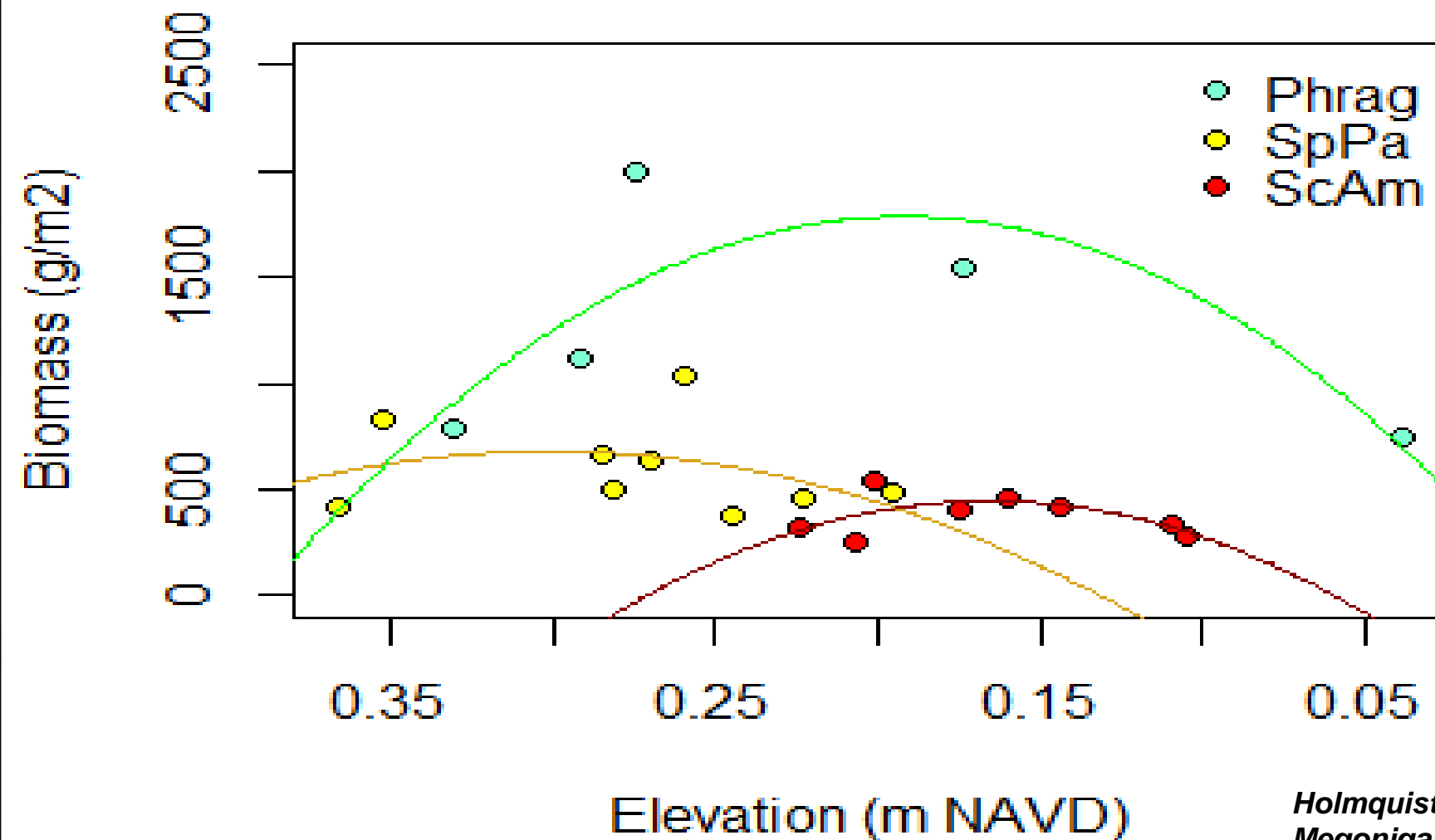
## Veg-Corrected 2011 Anne Arundel County DEM



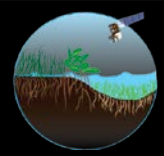
*Holmquist, Riera et al., In Prep.*



## GCREW Biomass Measurements by Elev.





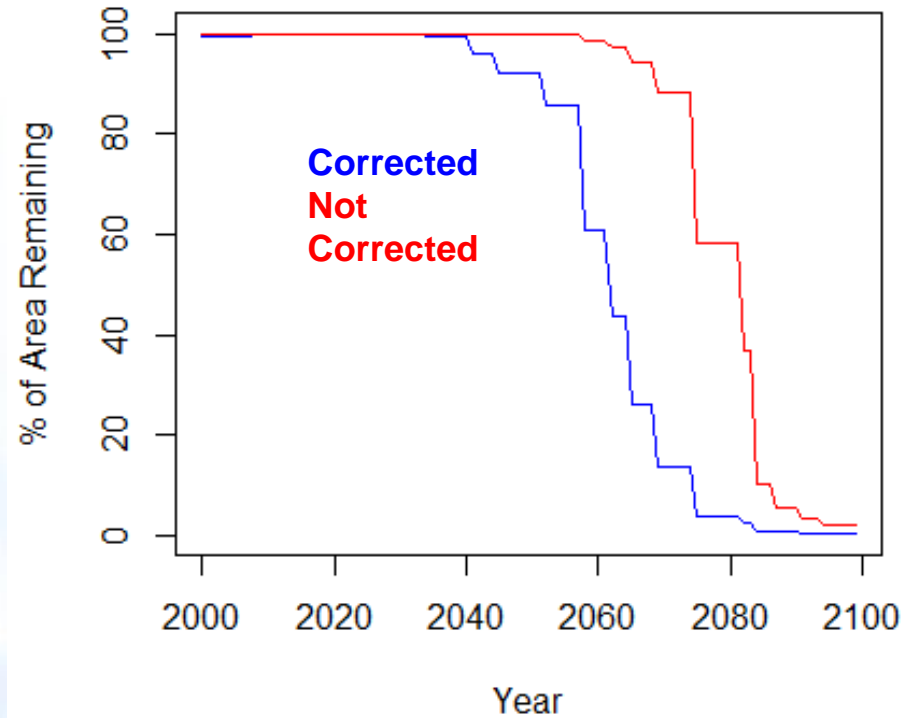
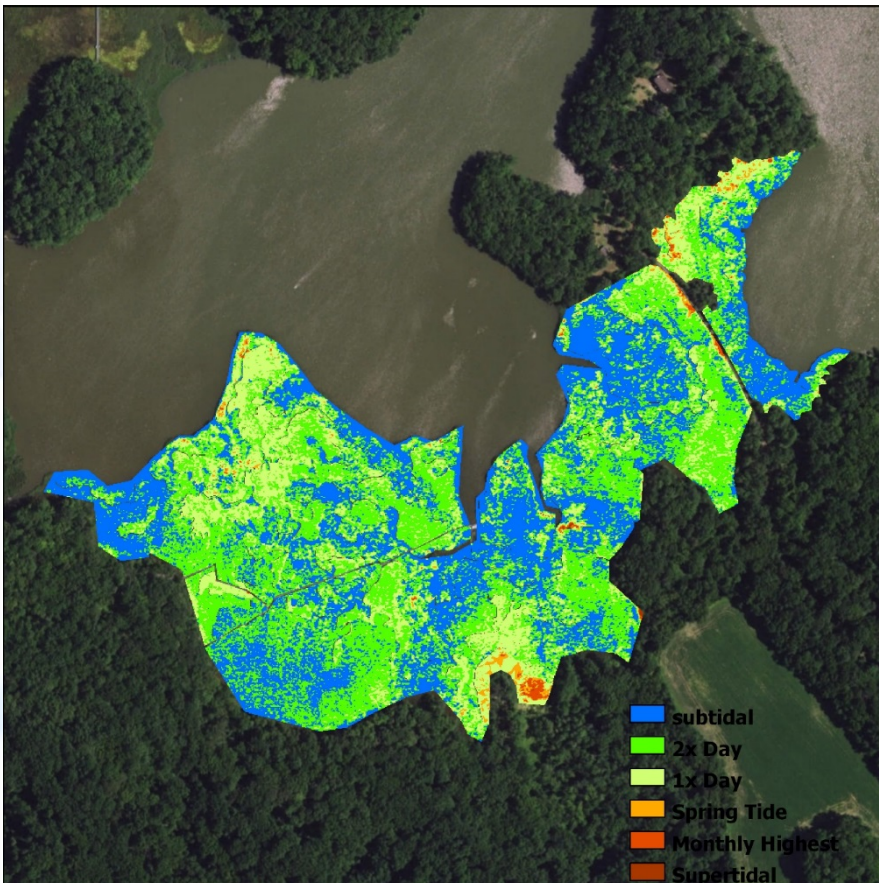


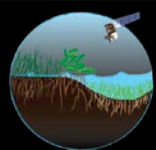
# Highly sensitive to initial elevation



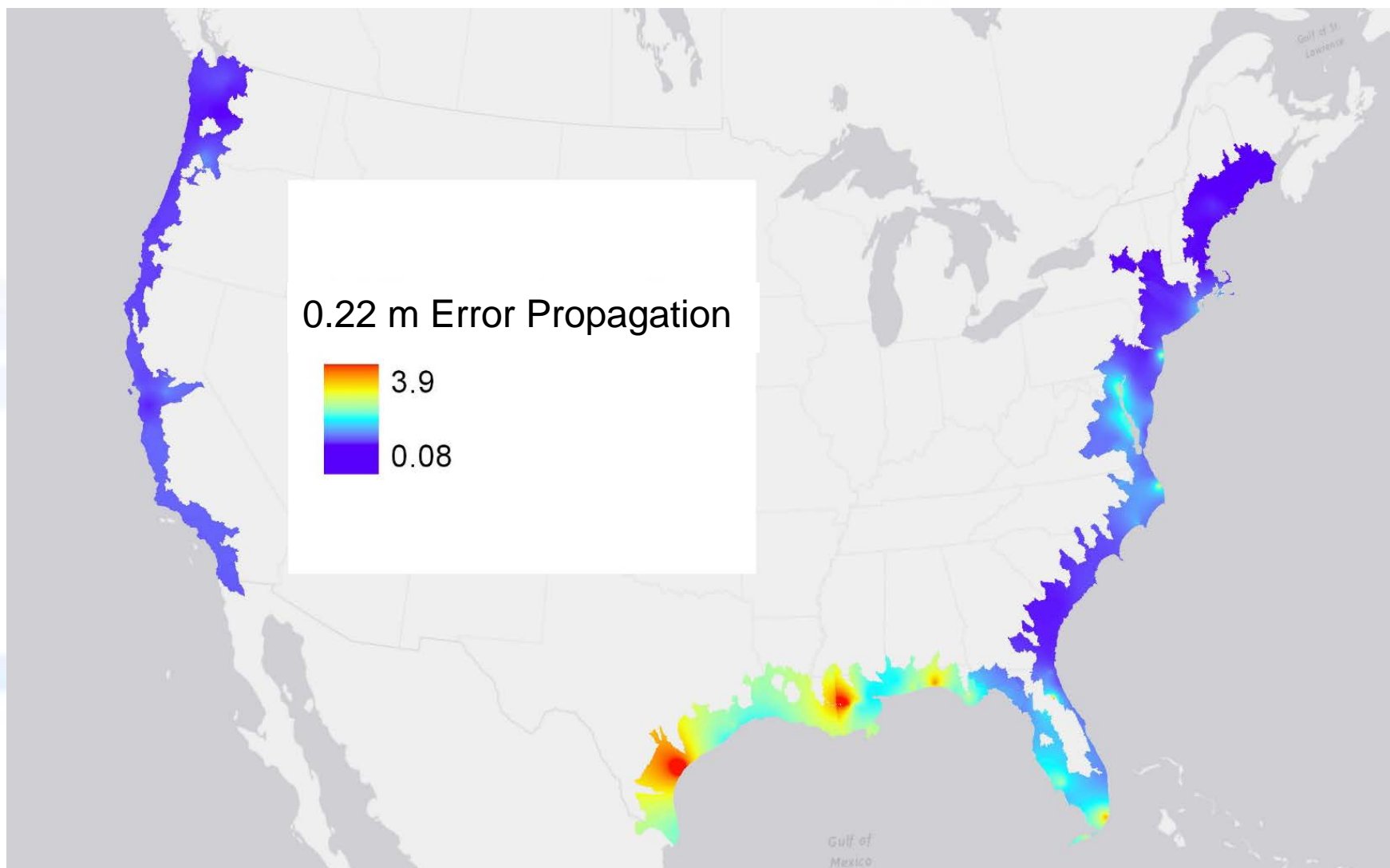
## Corrected

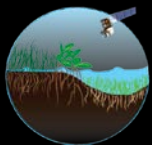
## Not Corrected





***Microtidal (<30cm) = most sensitive***





# BCMS – Products coming in 2017



Final Report – November 2017, CMS Science Team Meeting

## Publications acknowledging CMS contribution:

Morris et al (2016, Earths Future)

Hinson et al (accepted, Global Change Biology)

EPA GHG Inventory 1990-2015

Windham-Myers, Troxler and Crooks: A Blue Carbon Primer (CRC Press, in review)

## Pending Publications:

Byrd et al (in review, Remote Sensing and the Environment)

Gonneea and Kroeger (in revision, Estuaries and Coasts)

Holmquist et al (in review, Nature Communications)

Drexler, Judith (in prep, The approaching obsolescence of  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  as a means of dating)

Holmquist et al (in prep, Conservative estimates of 1m depth CONUS Wetland C stocks)

Windham-Myers et al, SOCCR-2 Tidal Wetlands and Estuaries, Chapter 15 (in review)

Crooks et al (in review, Nature Climate Change)

By 11/17: Price of precision in tidal wetlands: a sensitivity analysis of 18 model inputs