

Erosion of ice-rich permafrost coasts and the release of dissolved organic carbon into the Arctic Ocean

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Study accepted for publishing in
Global Biogeochemical Cycles
(June 2016)

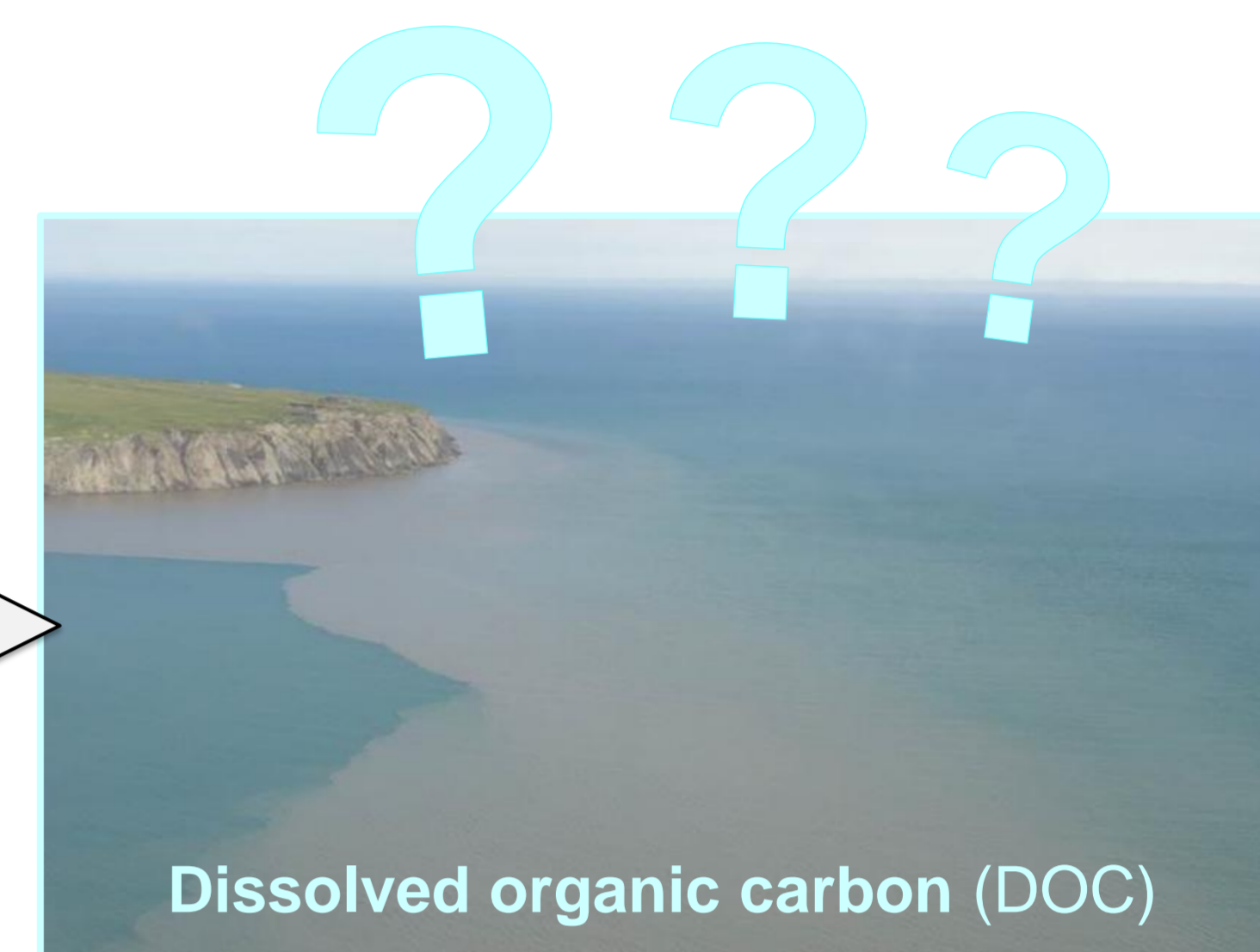
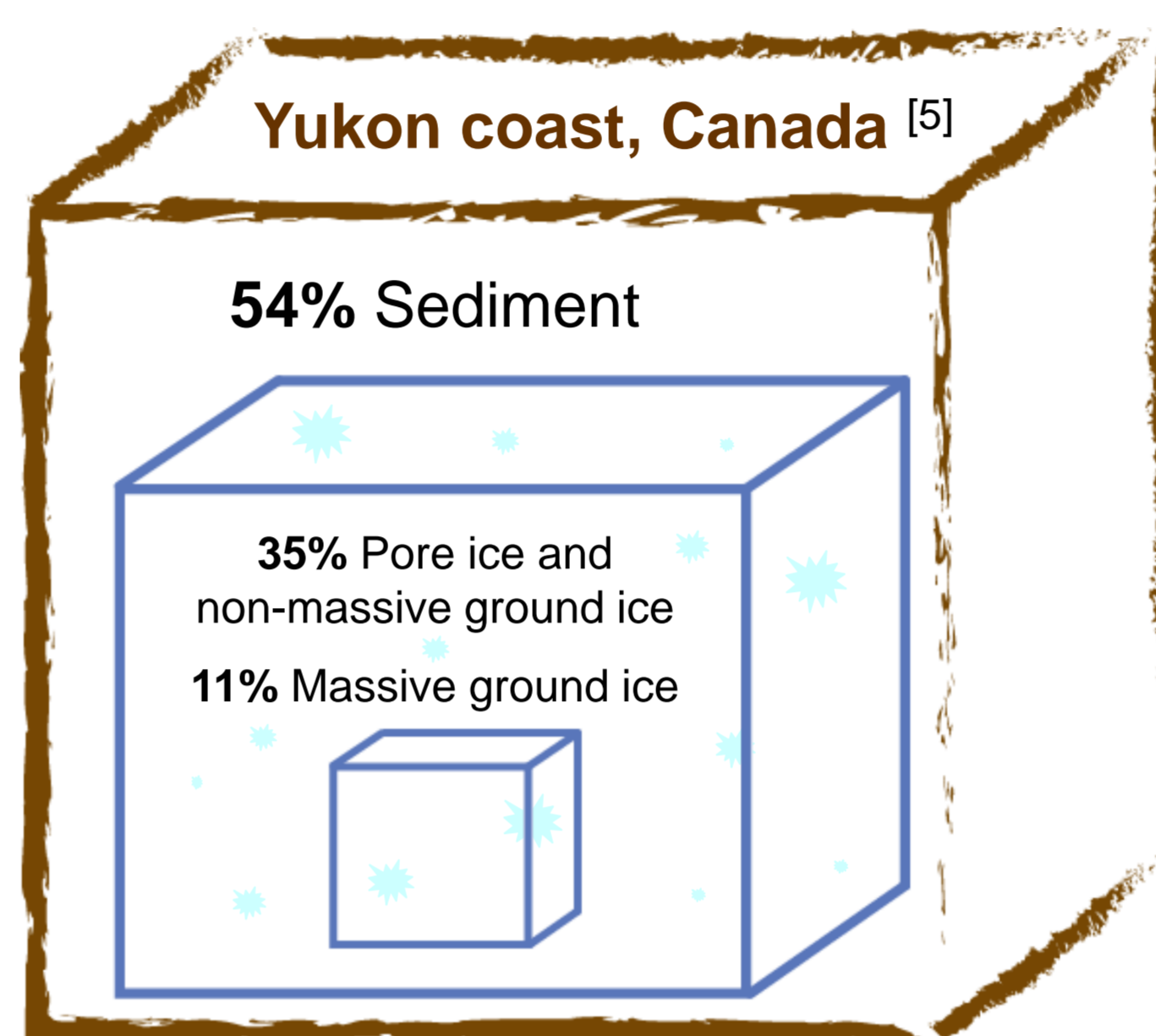
Background



- ❖ 34% of global coasts affected by permafrost [1]
- ❖ Arctic coasts erode on average 0.6 m yr⁻¹ [1]
- ❖ Annual TOC fluxes of 4.9 to 14 Tg yr⁻¹ [2]

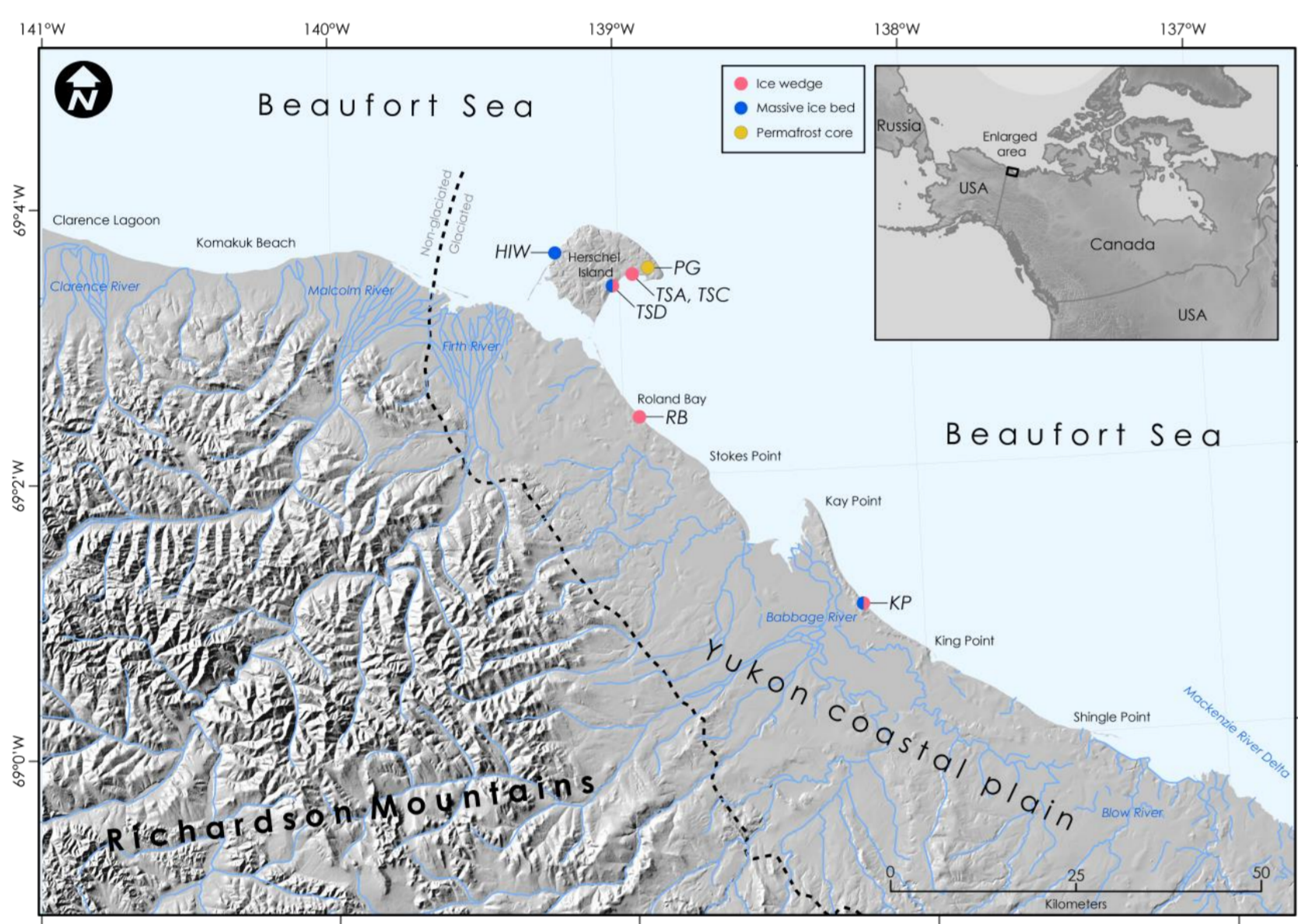
Permafrost coasts in the Canadian Arctic are very ice-rich and erode rapidly [1]

- ❖ Amount of DOC in ground ice unknown
- ❖ Fluxes of DOC fraction unknown
- ❖ DOC assumed to be highly bioavailable [3]
- ❖ Effects on nearshore ecosystems unknown [4]

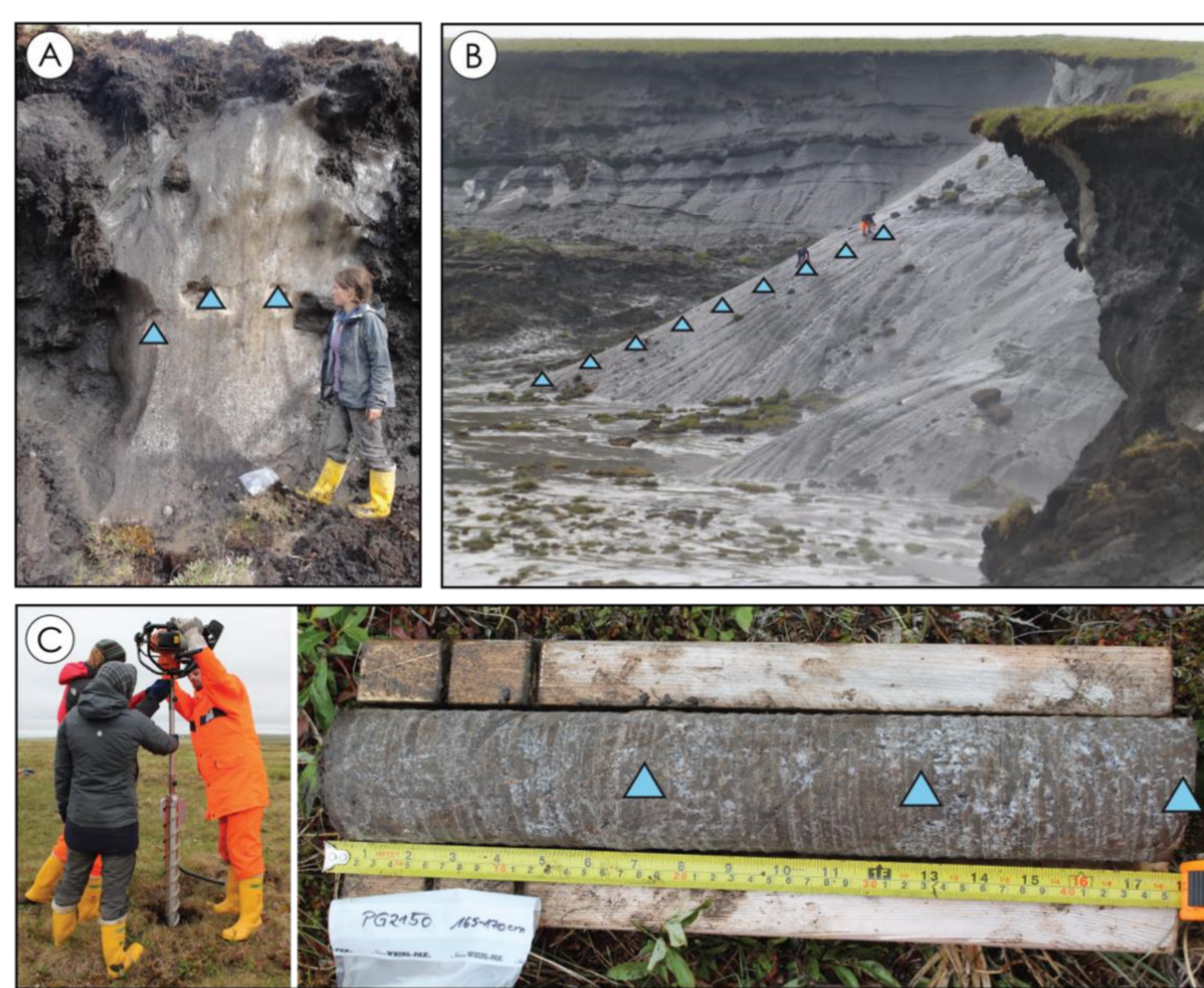


Concentration and flux of DOC?
Lability and degradation of DOC?
Fate of DOC in the nearshore zone?

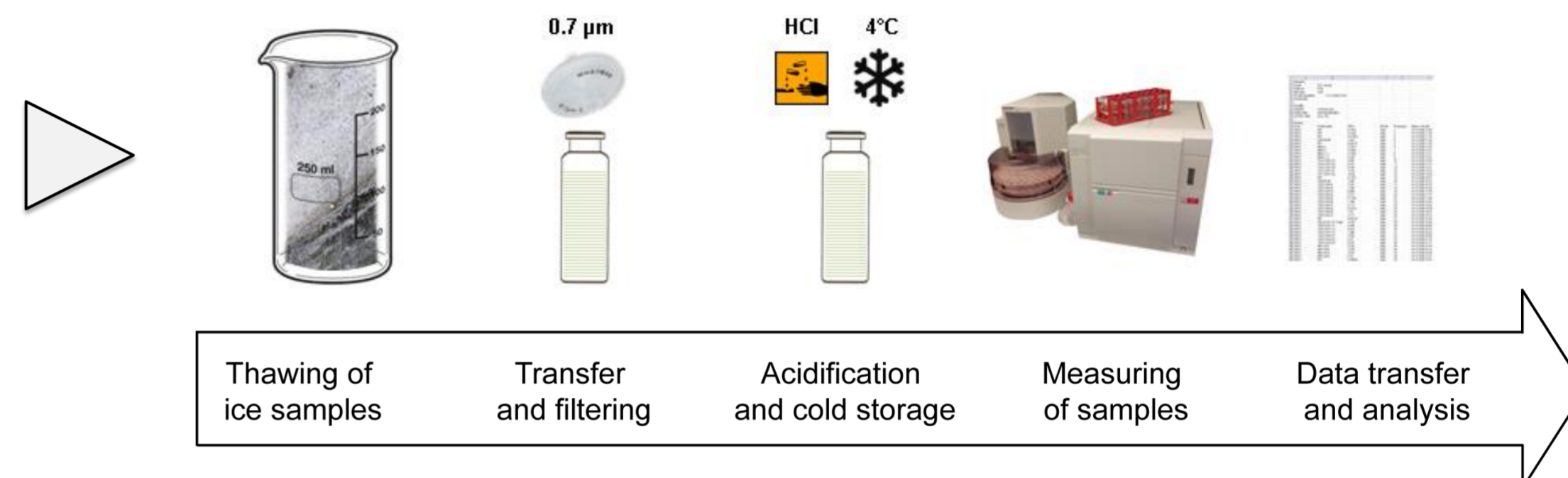
Study area and methods



Map of the Yukon coast in the Canadian Arctic showing sampling sites on Herschel Island and the main coast



Sampling of massive ice (A - ice wedges, B - massive ice beds) and non-massive intrasedimental ice (C)



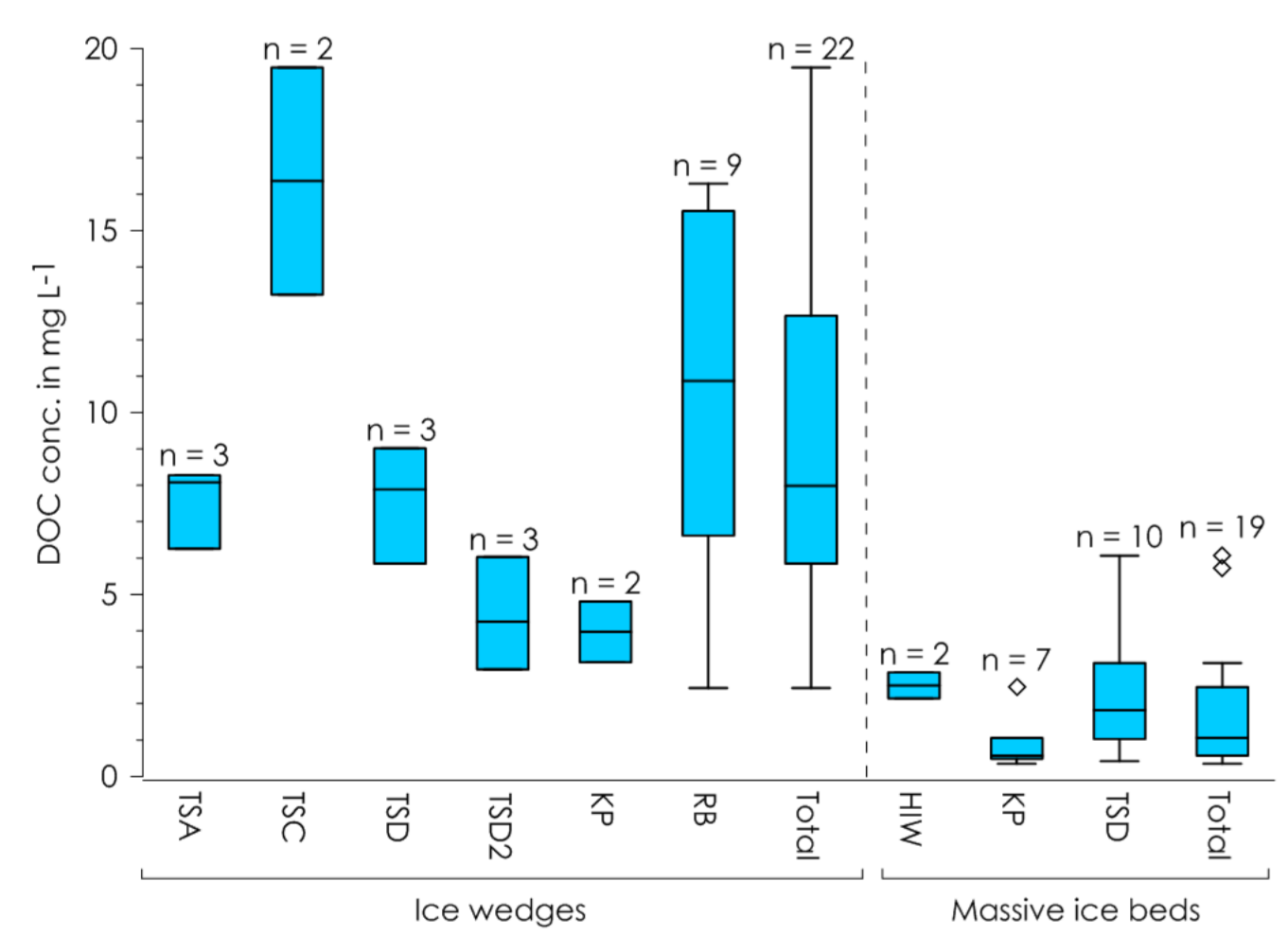
Calculation of DOC stock

Volumetric ice content * Density of pure ice at -10°C * DOC conc.

Calculation of DOC flux

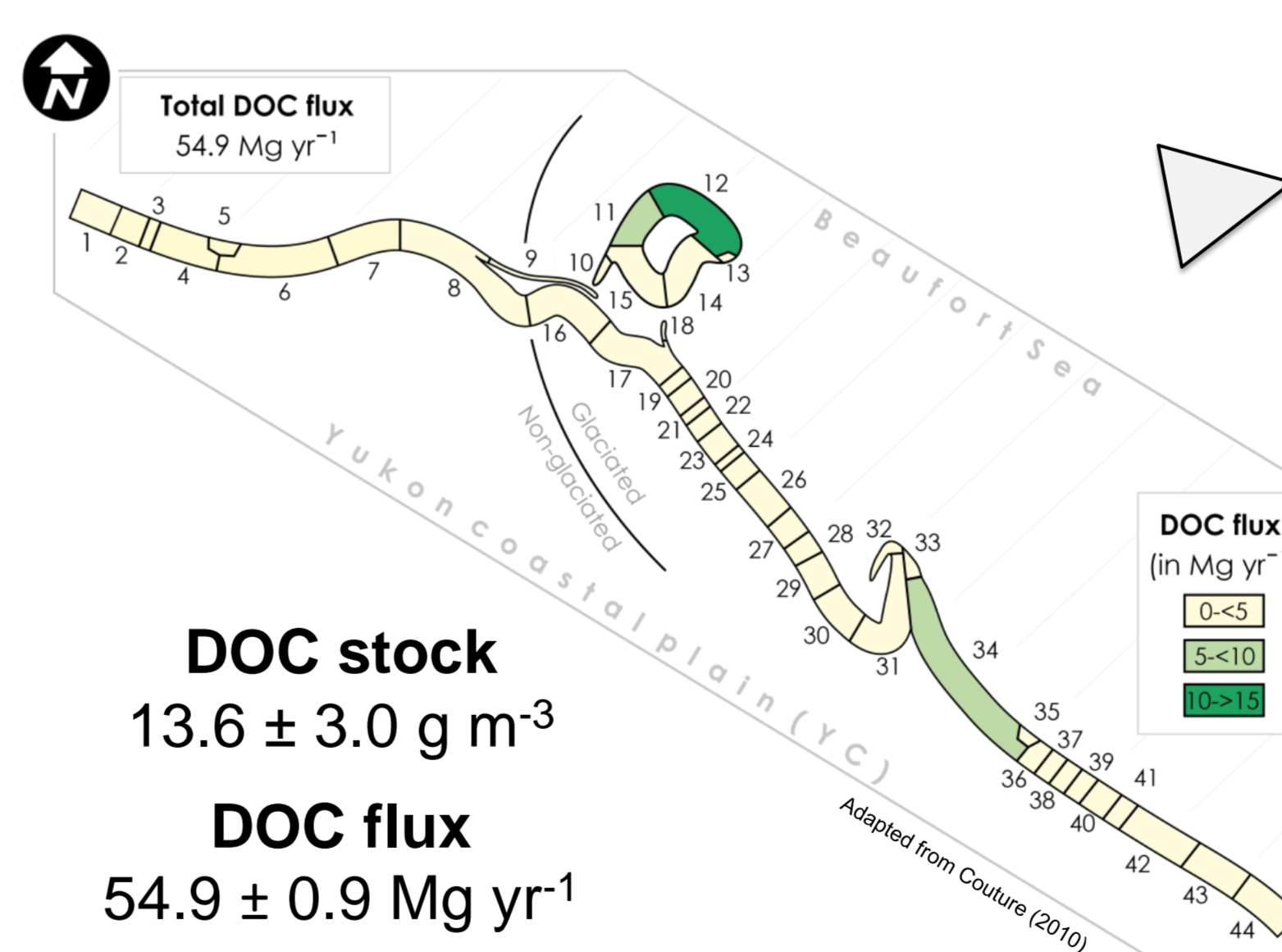
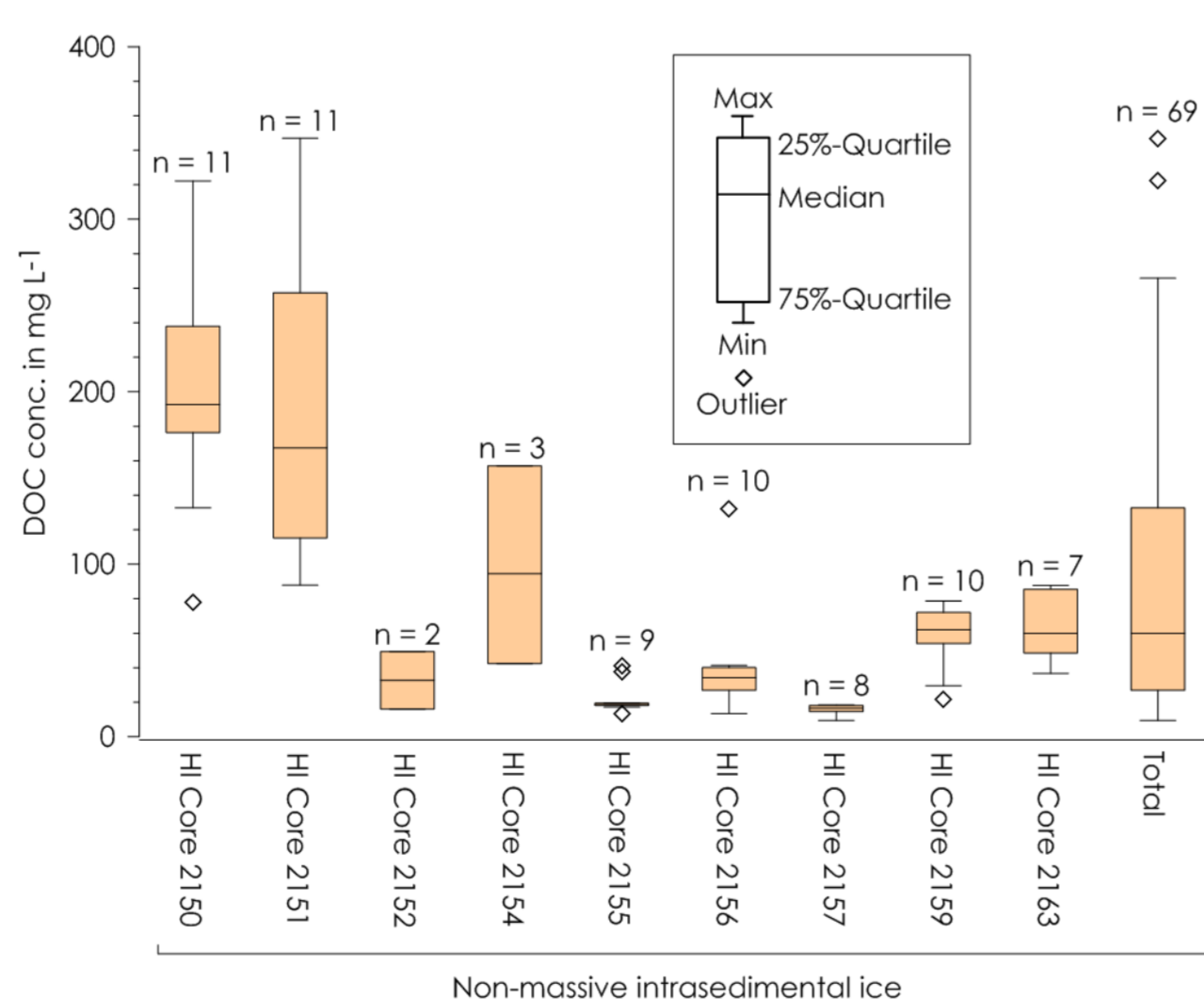
Coastline length * Cliff height * Annual erosion rate * DOC stock

Results and conclusion



Low DOC concentrations in ice wedges (Median: 8.0 mg L⁻¹) and massive ice beds (Median: 1.1 mg L⁻¹)

High DOC concentrations in non-massive intrasedimental ice (Median: 50.7 mg L⁻¹)



- ❖ Very low DOC storage in ground ice
- ❖ POC fluxes outnumber DOC fluxes
- ❖ DOC/POC ratio of ~1:900
- ❖ DOC fluxes dominated by river input
- ❖ But: DOC fluxes from coastal erosion could play an important role in late summer, when river discharge is low
- ❖ The western Canadian Arctic could be a key region for DOC transport due to very high ground ice contents

References

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