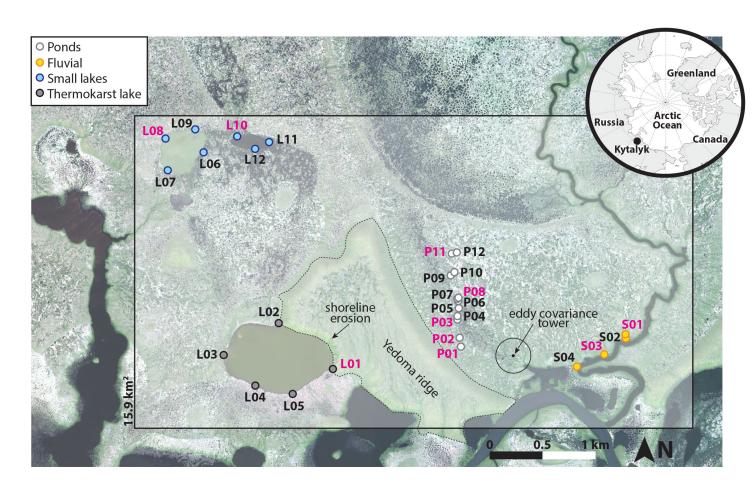


East Siberian Arctic lowlands

- Inland water carbon concentrations, emissions to the atmosphere, and isotopic composition measured
- Arctic peat tundra in Yedoma region (loess deposited carbon that can be >50,000 years old)
- Radiocarbon (¹⁴C) used on DOC, POC, CO₂ and CH₄ to determine contemporary vs. preaged carbon



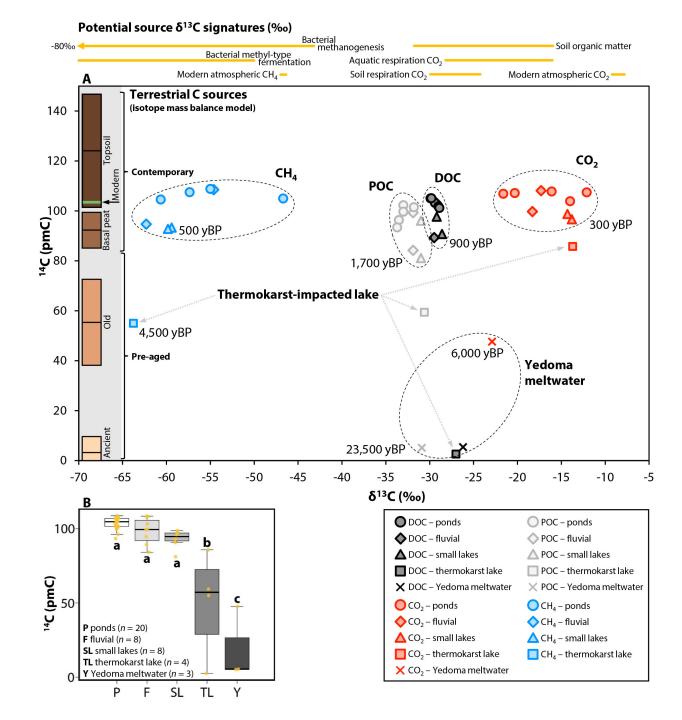
Carbon = mostly contemporary

• Age gradient from modern (post-1950 CE) to ancient (29,355 ± 2967 yBP)

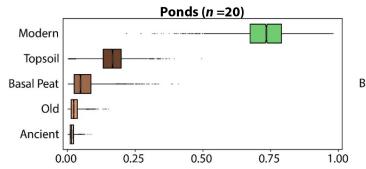
ponds > fluvial > small lake > thermokarst lake > Yedoma meltwater (youngest > oldest)

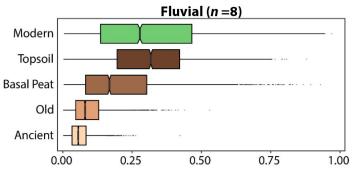
All ¹⁴C forms correlated

CO₂ and CH₄ generally younger than DOC and POC Higher carbon concentrations tended to be younger



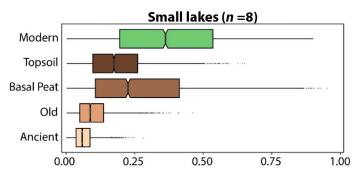
CO₂ and CH₄ emissions

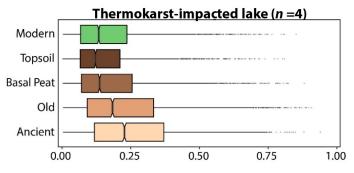


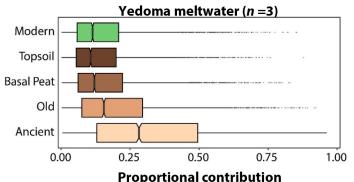


- Modelled contributions of soil carbon sources show contemporary sources dominate (modern to basal peat)
- Study landscape a net carbon sink (Aug 2016)
 - -876.9 ± 136.4 Mg C Contemporary inland waters = 17.0 ± 10.9 Mg C Pre-aged inland waters = 3.5 ± 2.3 Mg C

Inland water carbon emissions more sensitive to changes in contemporary carbon turnover than release of pre-aged carbon







Want to read further?

Manuscript

Dean, J.F., Meisel, O.H., Martyn Rosco, M. et al. East Siberian Arctic inland waters emit mostly contemporary carbon. *Nature Communications* **11**, 1627 (2020).

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-15511-6

Twitter thread

@JoshuaFDean

https://twitter.com/JoshuaFDean/status/1245711926010806273

Article on "The Conversation"

Arctic climate change - it's recent carbon emissions we should fear, not ancient methane 'time bombs'

https://theconversation.com/arctic-climate-change-its-recent-carbon-emissions-we-should-fear-not-ancient-methane-time-bombs-135270