

# Functional organic matter components in mangrove soils revealed by density fractionation

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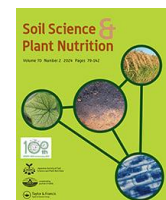
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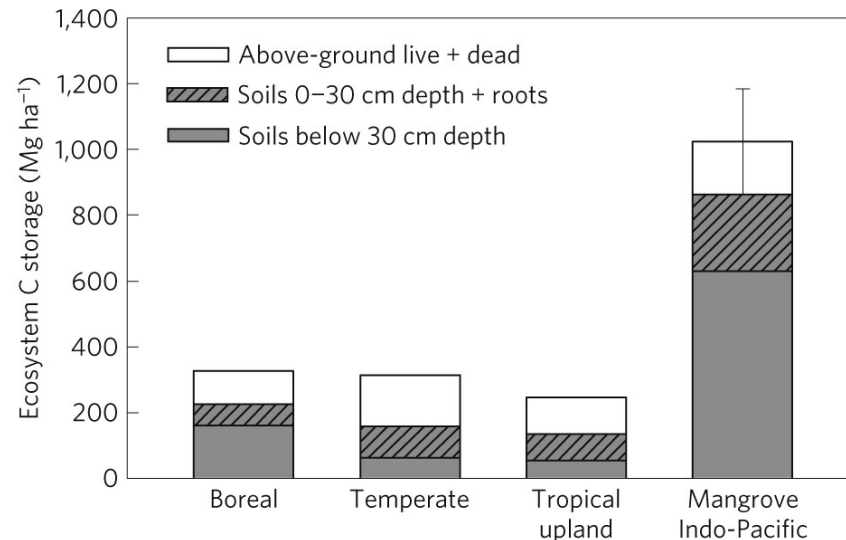
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# Mangroves are known for their high SOC stocks/area

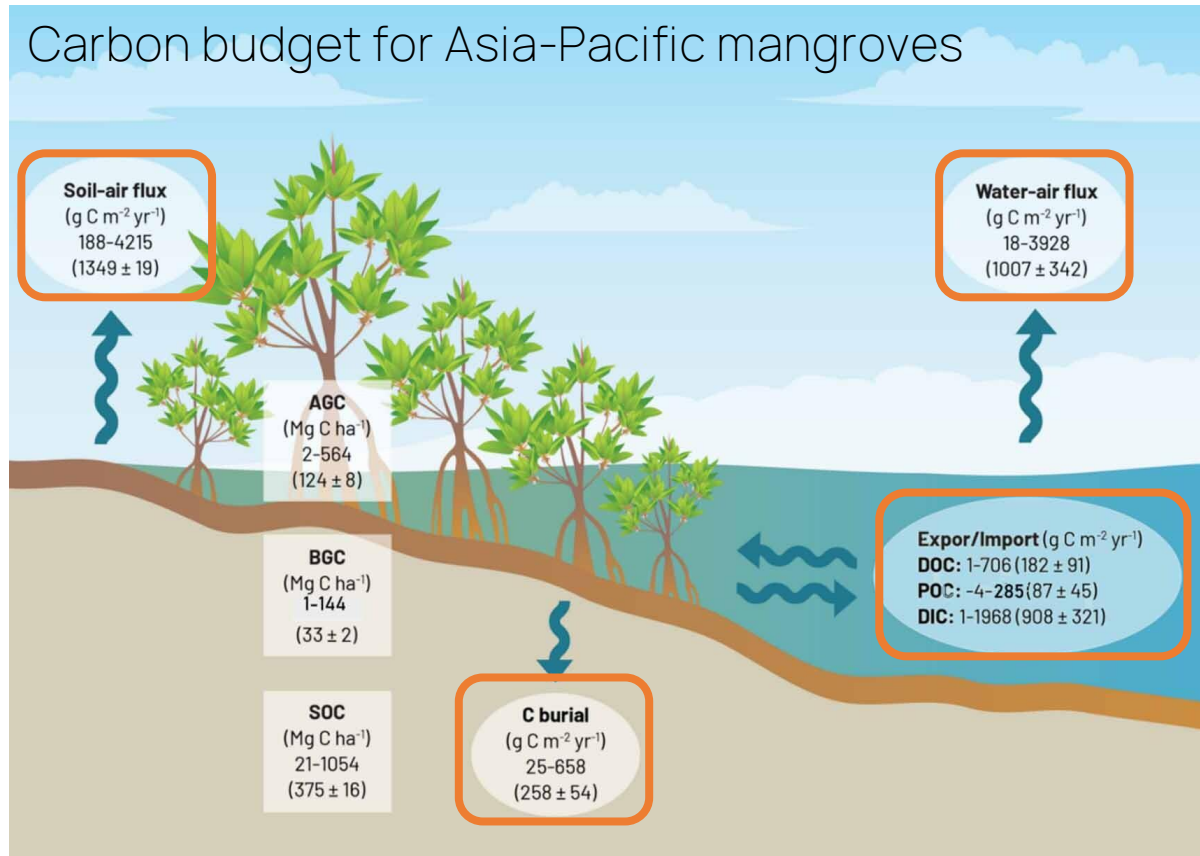
## Mangroves among the most carbon-rich forests in the tropics

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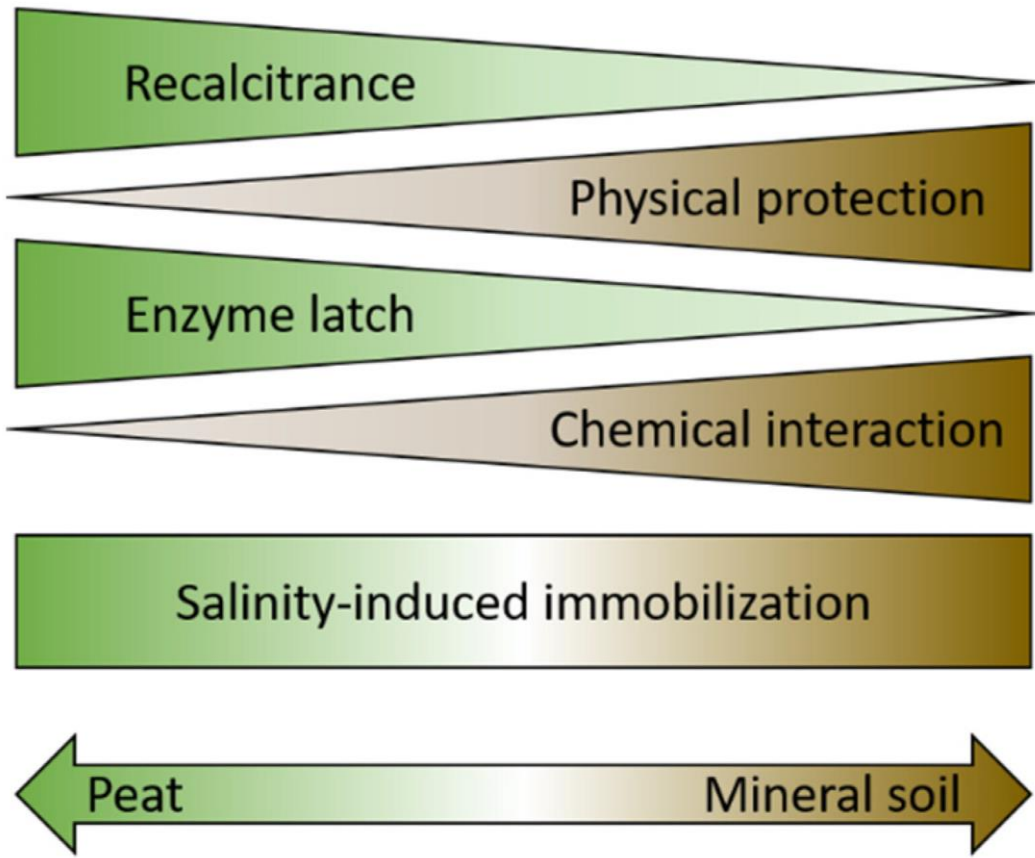
Globally, about 75% of its ecosystem C is stored as SOC

# Reasons behind the long-term SOC stabilization are not clear

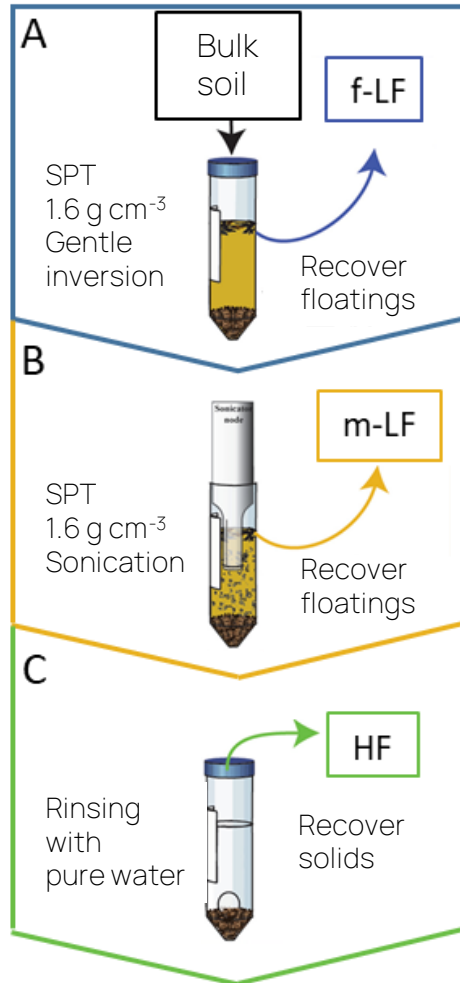


Estimated fluxes vary more than an order of magnitude  
These differences can be partly explained by differences in  
SOC stabilization mechanisms among sites

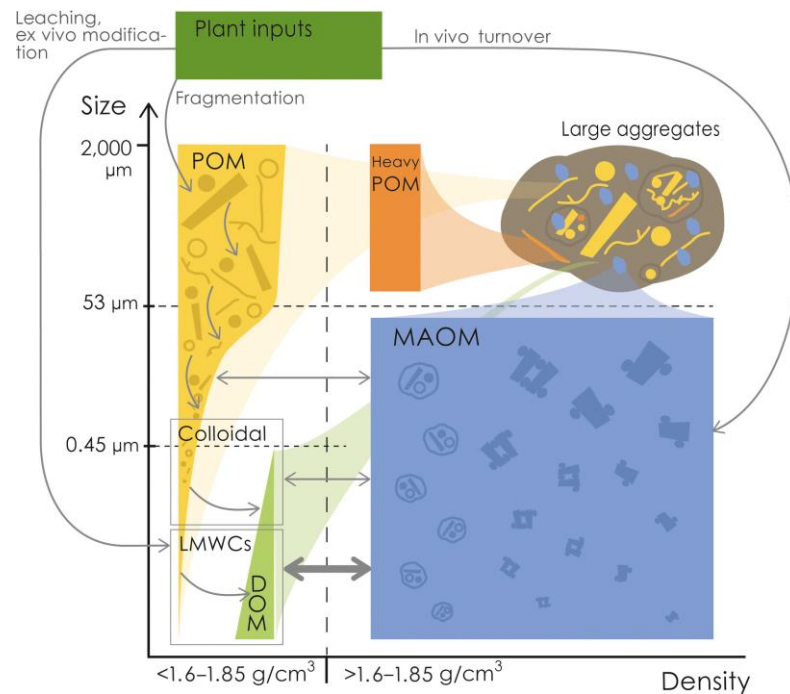
# At least, we must consider two different types of soils



# Density fractionation to reveal functional components of SOC



Quantification of SOC fractions with different stability/biodegradability



f-LF ≈ POM

m-LF ≈ Heavy POM

HF ≈ MAOM

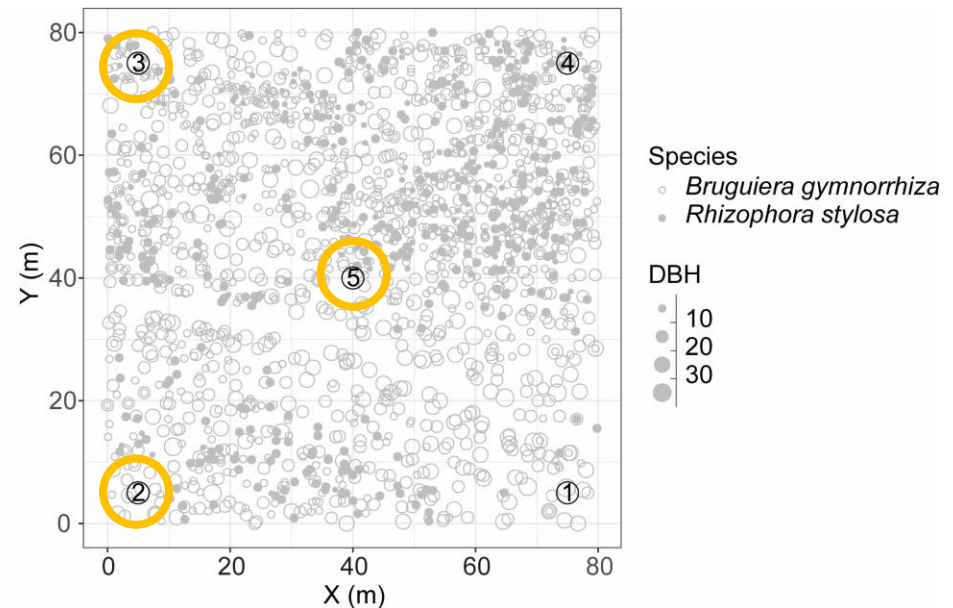
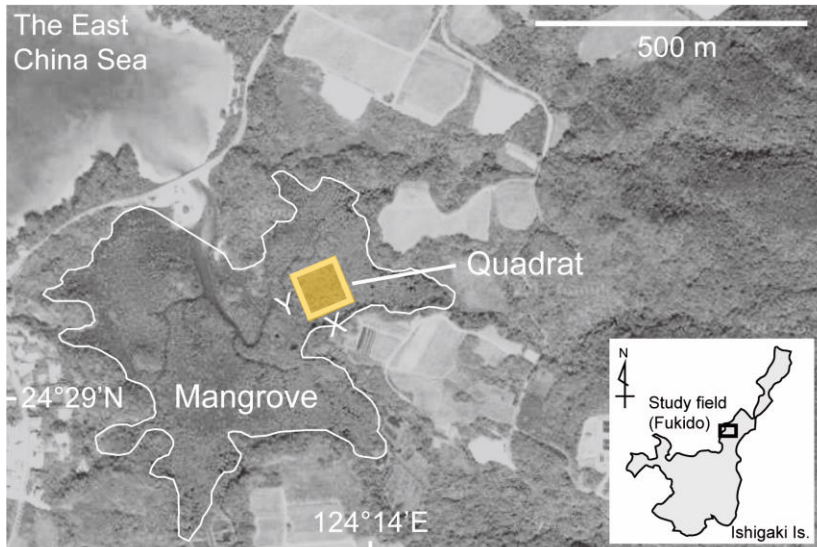
# Fukido mangrove, Ishigaki Isl. Japan



Samples collected from a permanent quadrat in a matured mangrove forest

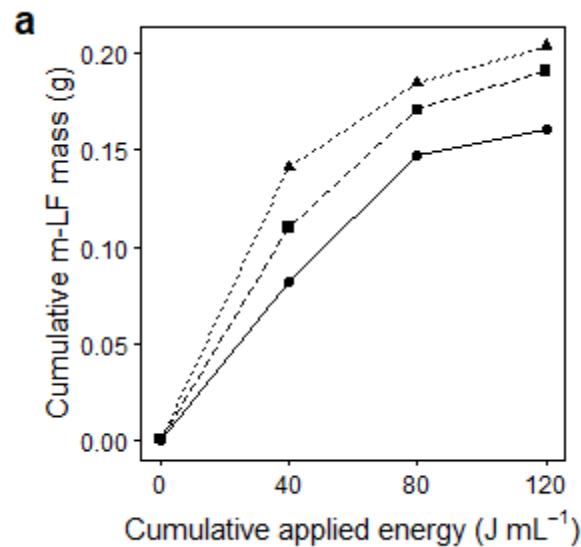
Three cores were sampled down to 1 m, and sectioned into 10-cm intervals

After air-drying and 2-mm sieved, samples were analyzed by density fractionation after optimization of m-LF recovery

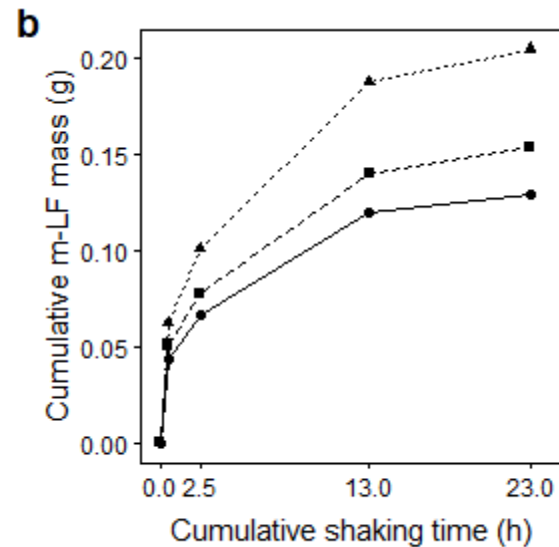


# Optimization of m-LF recovery

Sonication



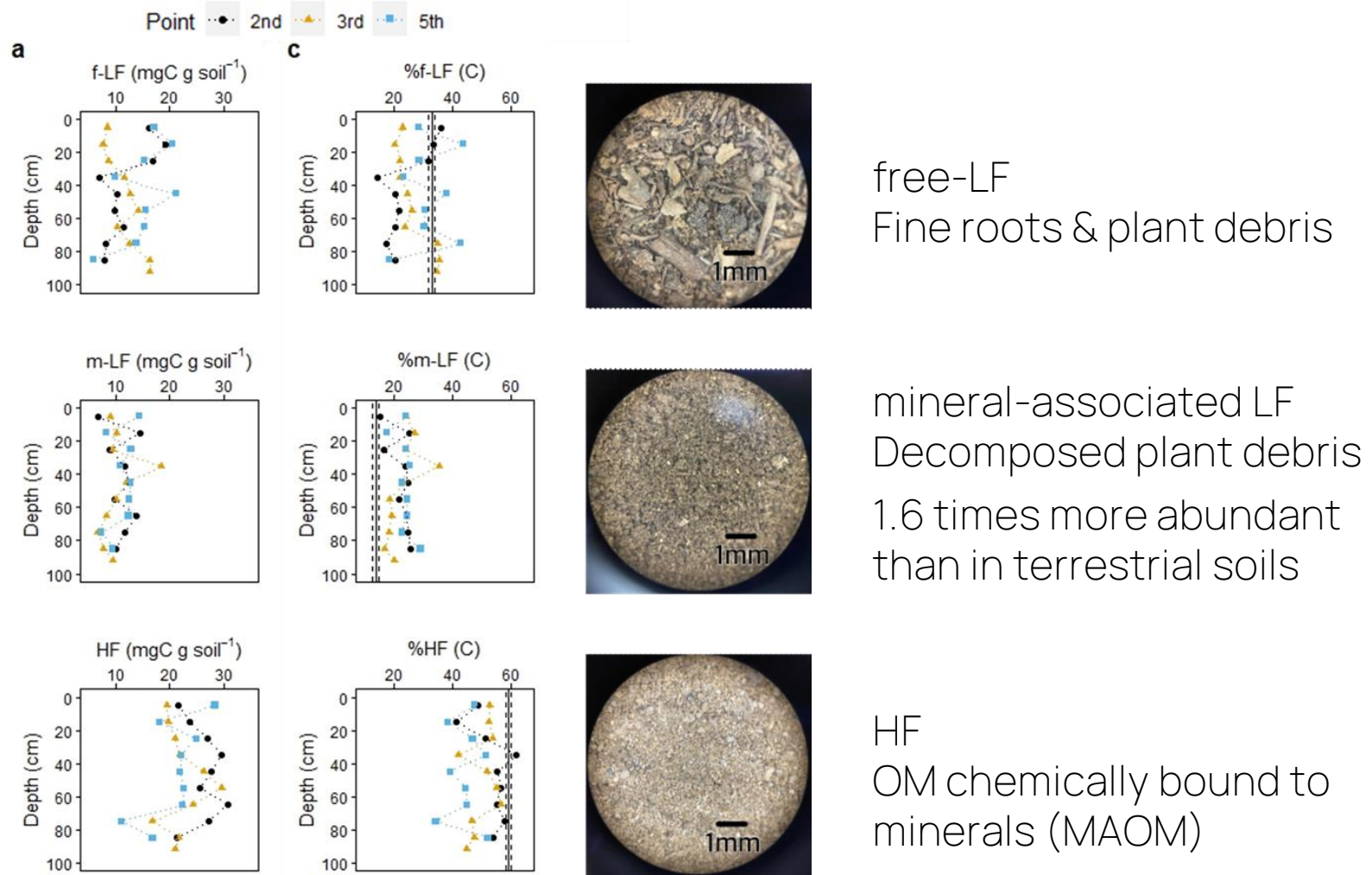
Beads



Energy of  $120 \text{ J mL}^{-1}$  or mechanical shaking with beads of 24 hours is sufficient to achieve maximum m-LF recovery

The beads method was used this time

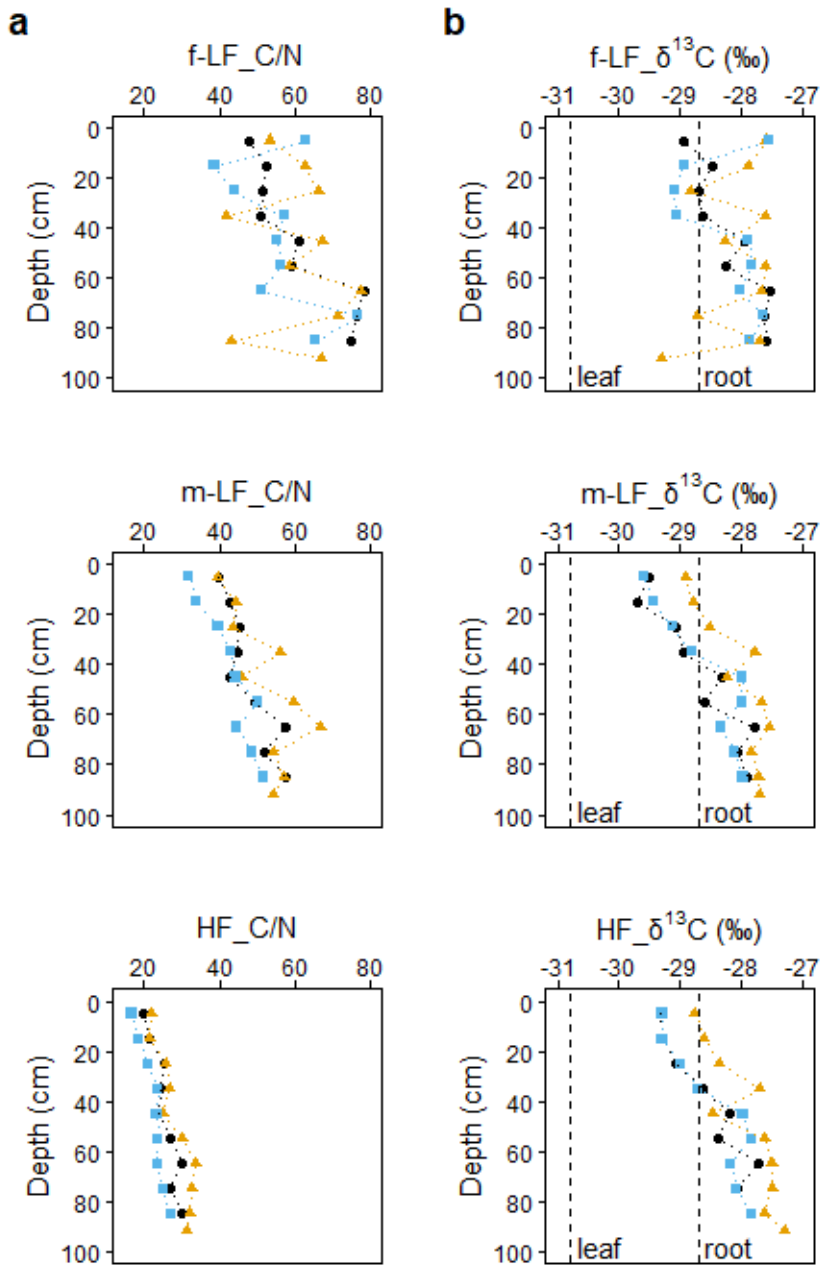
# HF accounts for 40-60% of SOC, but m-LF is also relatively abundant



Dashed line indicates the average of terrestrial soils (n = 1222, Heckman et al. 2022).



Point ● 2nd ▲ 3rd ■ 5th



# Elevated $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ & C/N with depth

Increase downward?

Increased contribution downward	C/N ratio	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$
Roots	✓	✓
Lignin	✓	✗
Microbes	✗	variable
Marine	✗	✓

Increased contribution upward	C/N ratio	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$
Suess effect	variable	✓

✗ fossil-fuel derived  $\text{CO}_2$  depleted in  $^{13}\text{CO}_2$

# Only elevated contribution from (fine) roots can solely explain the increase in C/N and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$

Increased contribution downward

	C/N ratio	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$
Roots	✓	✓
Lignin	✓	✗
Microbes	✗	variable
Marine	✗	✓

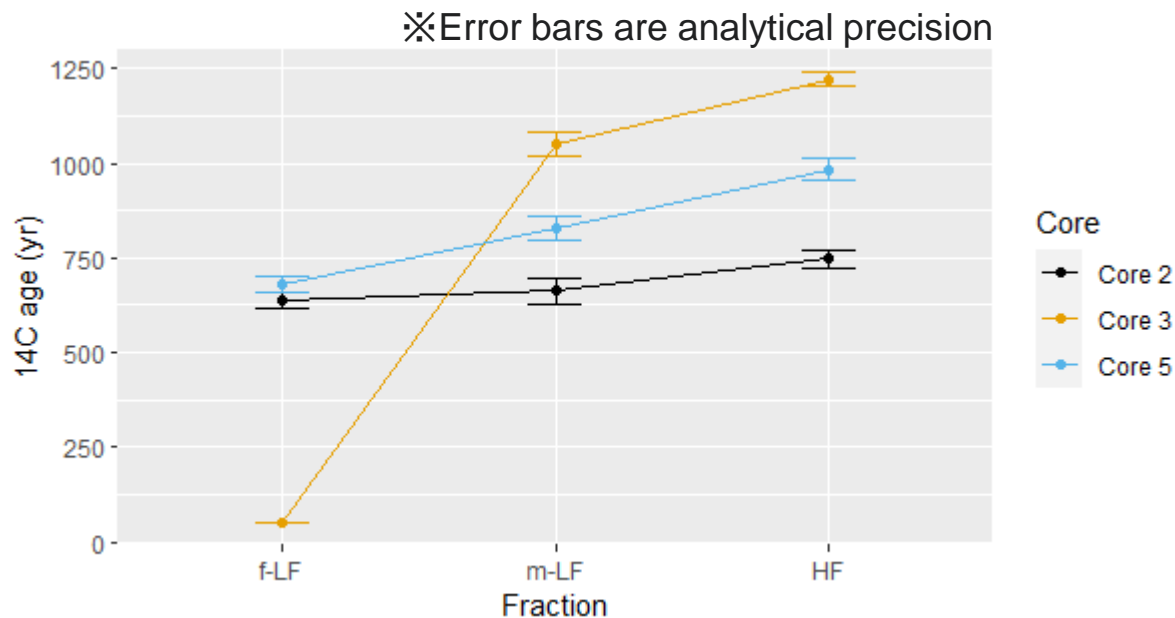
C/N ratios of *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*  
n = 4

Leaves 31.6 to 42.6 ( $36.0 \pm 4.9$ )

Fine roots 47.9 to 57.6 ( $52.3 \pm 4.3$ )

Furthermore, decomposed mangrove roots can exhibit a high C/N ratio. For instance, after one-year of decomposition, mangrove leaves decreased in C/N ratio (from 32 to 18) while roots considerably increased it (from 36 to 66) in a mangrove forest on Pohnpei Island (Ono et al., 2015).

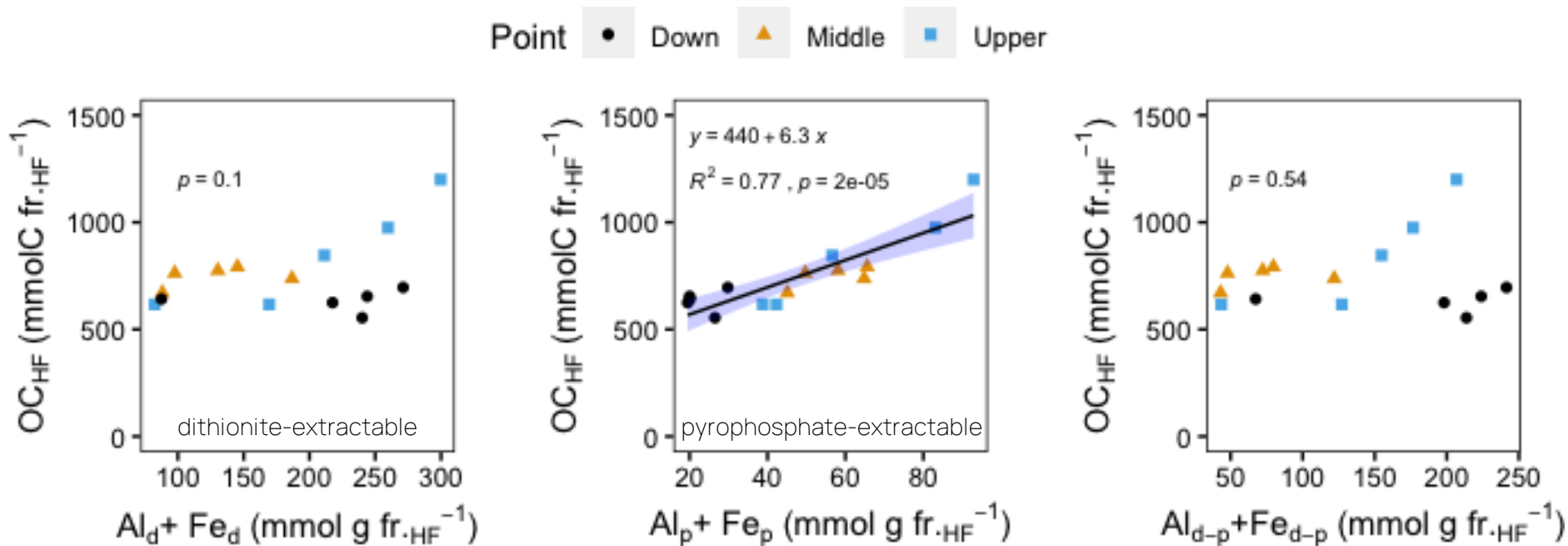
# The first evidence of the importance of mineral association in mangrove soils



Contribution of old DIC from carbonates incorporated into marine endmember can be ignored based on the low  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values in all samples

Yet, reasons for the variability in f-LF ages await further studies.

# Organically complexed metals may be the strongest predictor of OC concentrations in HF



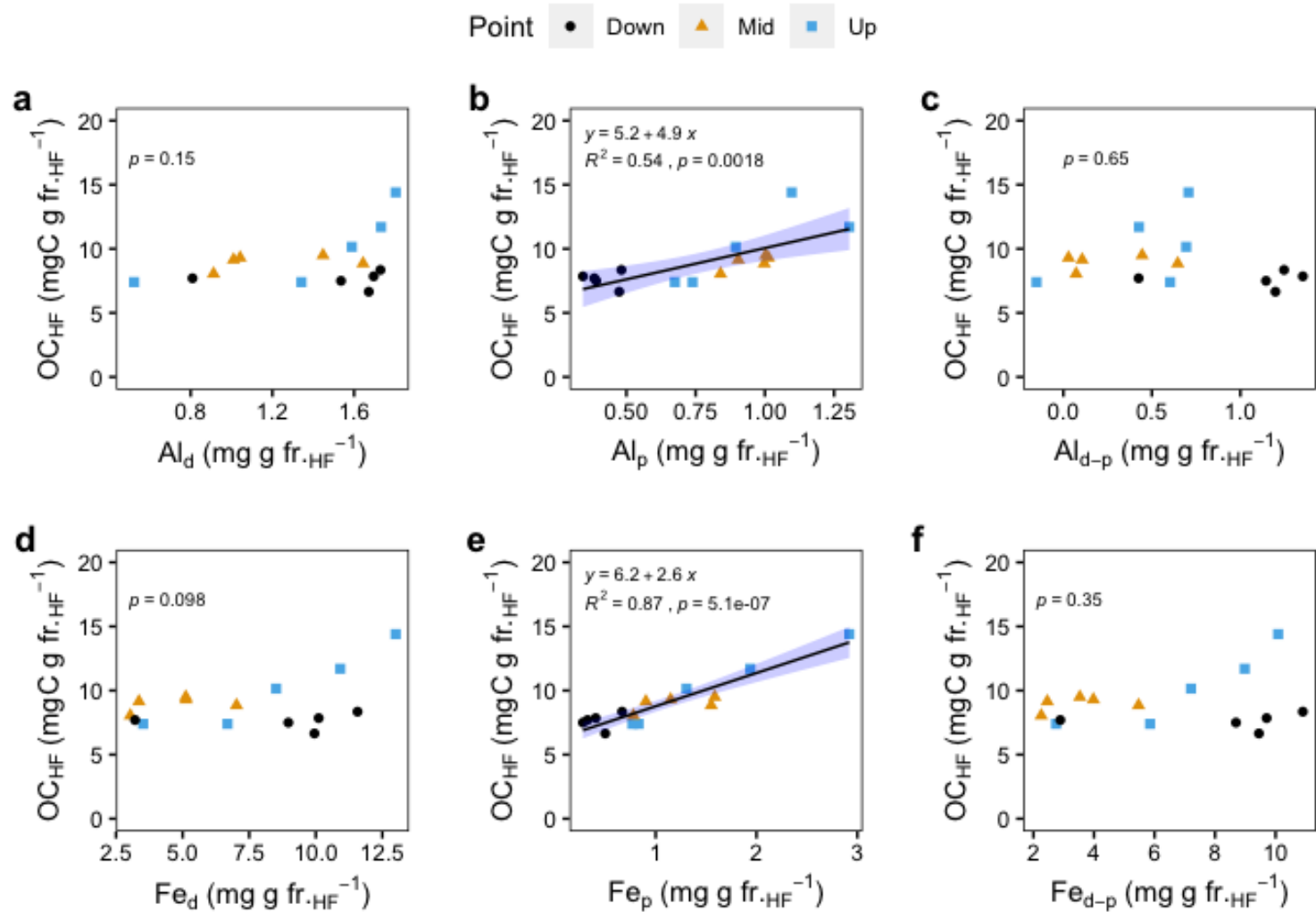
All reactive metals extracted by sodium dithionite

Organically complexed metals extracted by sodium pyrophosphate

Crystalline & nano-crystalline (SRO) metals

# Fe is more important than Al?

## What about redox oscillation?



# Summary

- Density fractionation was introduced to mangrove soils
- Functional components wrt stabilization was revealed
- Though HF was most abundant, m-LF was also interesting
- The more mineral associated, the older OM was
- OC concentrations in the oldest and most abundant fraction (HF) may be determined by coprecipitation with reactive metals (Al & Fe)
- Further studies considering redox oscillation are necessary, particularly for Fe