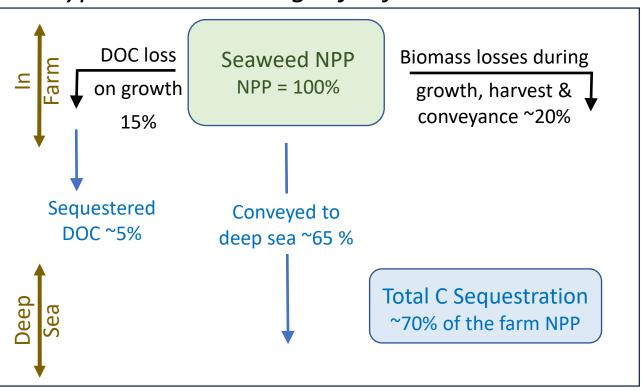


Can kelp help?

A current take on seaweed-based climate solutions.

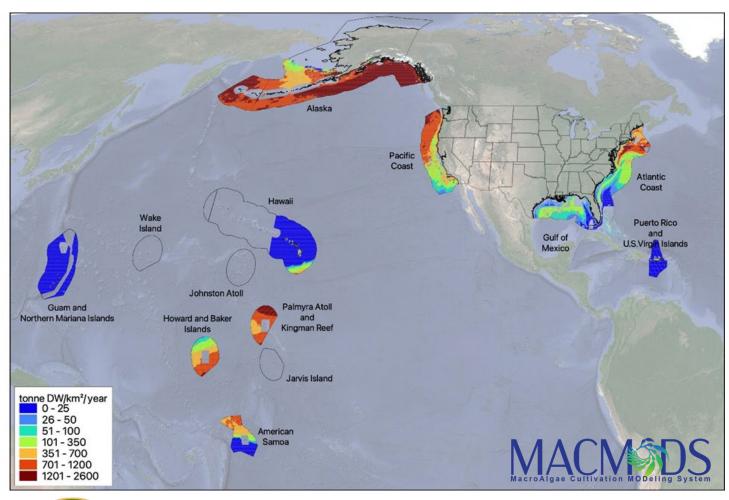
Kristen Davis, Stanford University

Hypothetical C budget for farmed seaweed:



(figure from Dave Siegel, UCSB)

What do we know?



Seaweed can grow quickly and have a
 C:N ratio higher than phytoplankton,
 which make them advantageous for carbon sequestration.

 Models suggest we can harvest >1Gt of seaweed carbon annually in global EEZs. But this would require farming over 1 million km² of the most productive ocean regions.

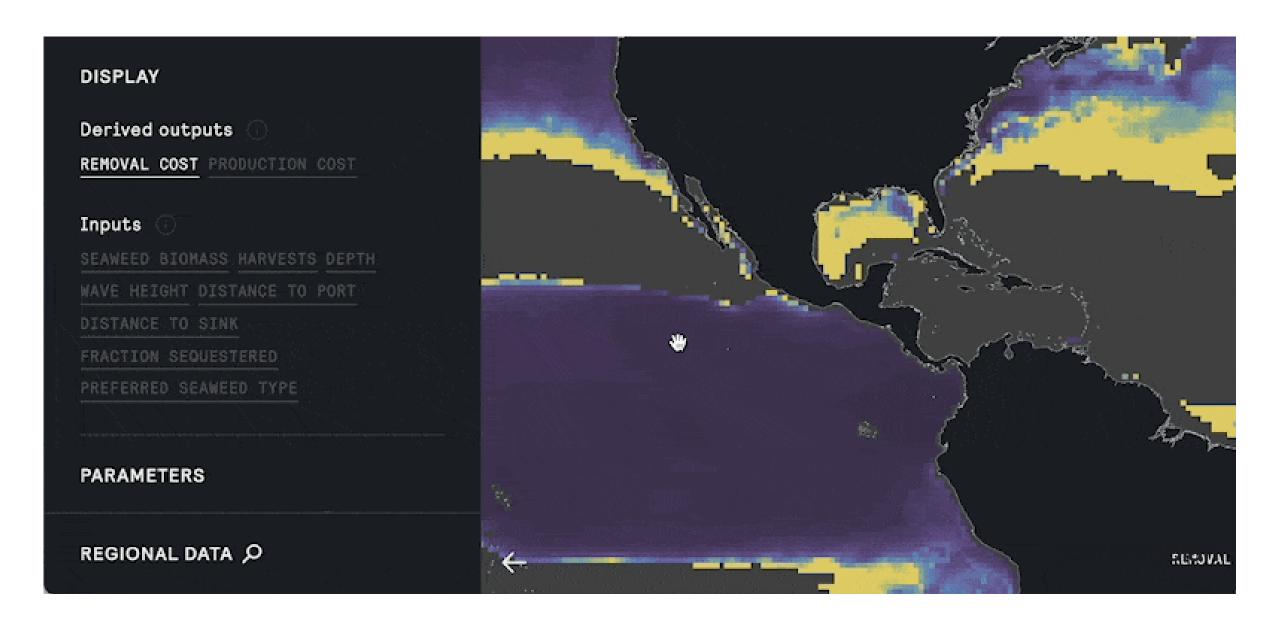
> Arzeno-Soltero et al. (2023) Wu et al. (2023) DeAngelo et al. (2023)



Estimated Seaweed Biomass Yield from the DOE 2023 Billion Ton Report (US EEZ)

Mapping seaweed farming potential for CDR and biomass products

https://carbonplan.org/research/seaweed-farming

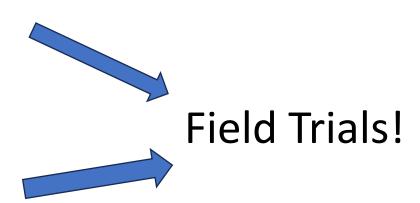


What do we need to know?

 Permanence - fate of exported biomass and recalcitrance of seaweed-derived DOC compounds

- Environmental feedbacks
 - Upper ocean: how does nutrient drawdown or shading influence food-web changes and the biological pump (plankton)?
 - Deep ocean: how would sinking biomass change benthic ecosystems and biogeochemical cycling?

MRV – efficient methods for tracking biomass growth and burial.





References:

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