

Ocean Negative Carbon Emissions

O N C E

Ocean Negative Carbon Emissions (ONCE)



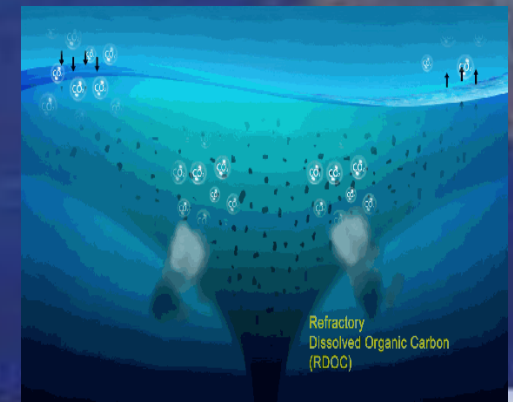
Nianzhi JIAO

On behalf of the team

78 teams from 35 countries

Ocean Negative Carbon Emissions

“Negative Emission” = Emission → “Carbon Neutral”



Microbial Carbon pump (MCP)



UN SDGs

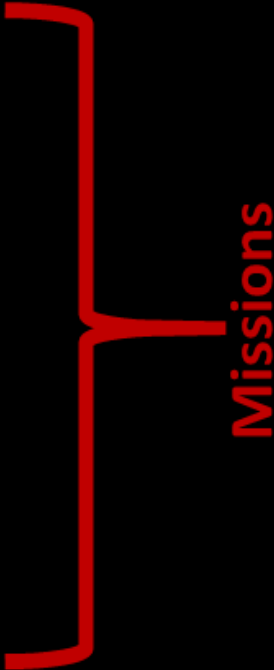
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources



Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



Missions

Ocean Negative Carbon Emissions

O N C E

Innovative Research

Infrastructure facility

On Site Demo

International Exchange

Education & Sci Popularization



Ocean Negative Carbon Emissions

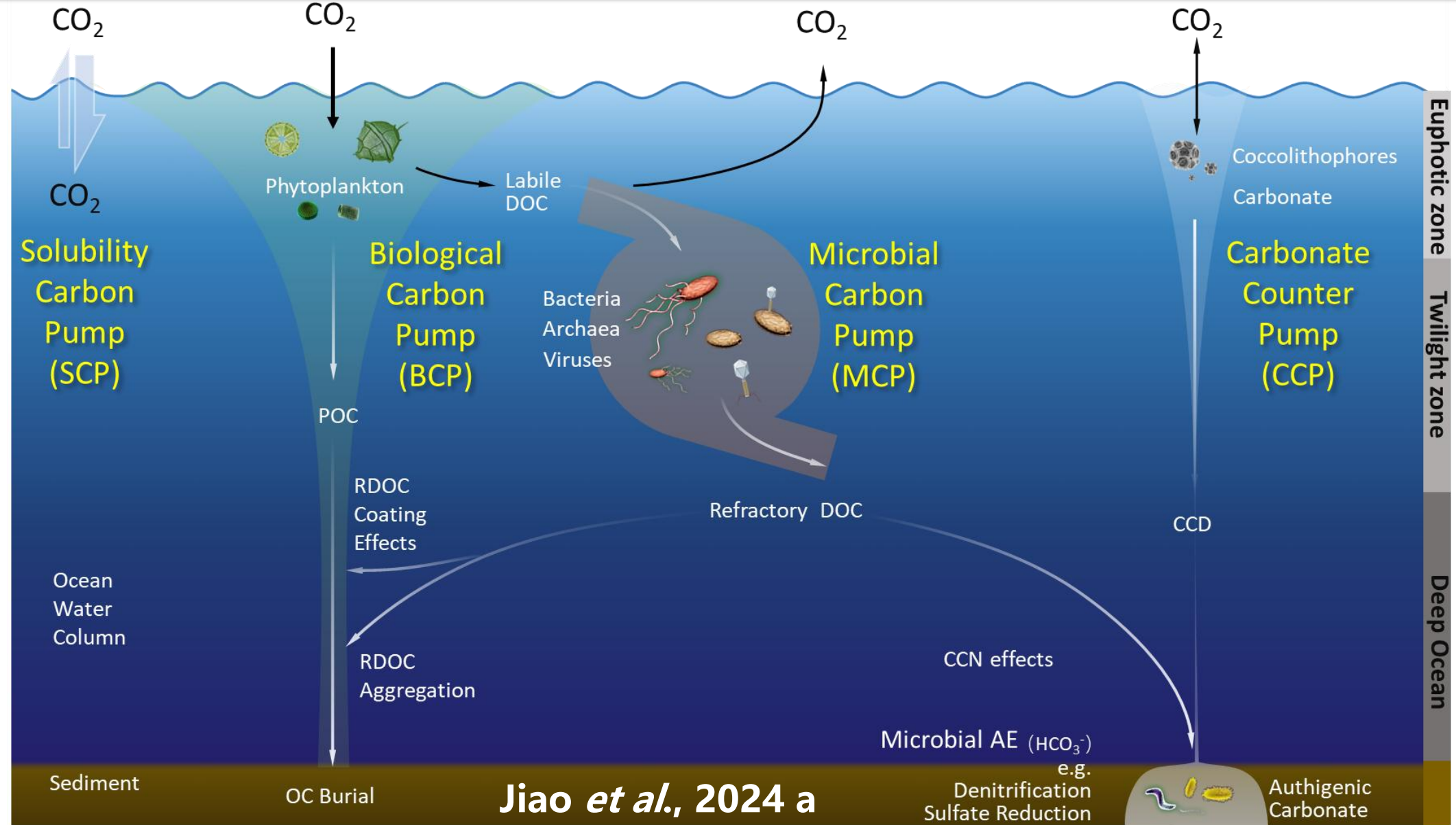
O N C E



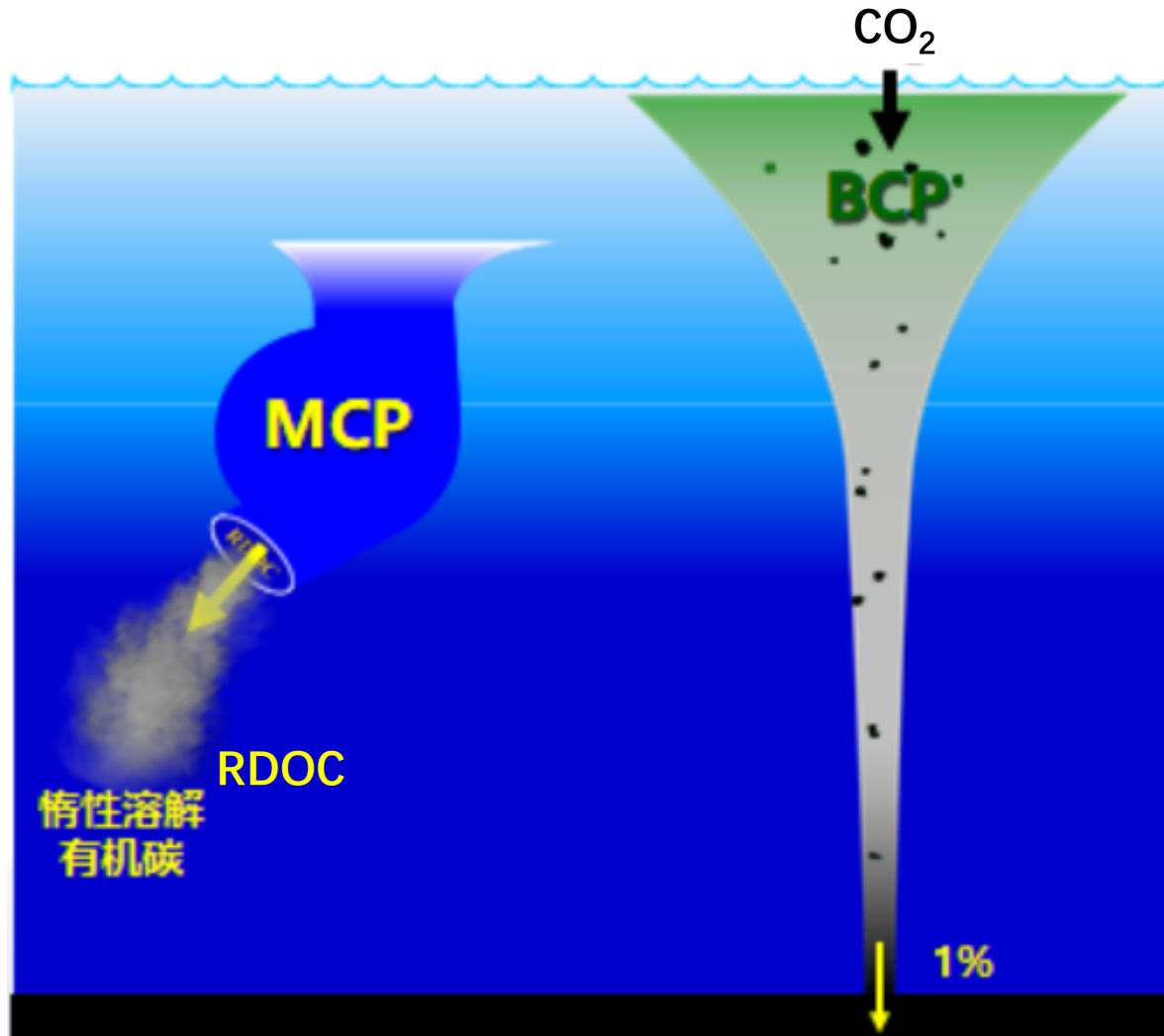
Theory
Carbon sequestration
Mechanisms



ONCE approaches are based on Combined the Ocean Carbon Pumps BCMS (BCP-CCP-MCP-SCP)



Fundamental Differences Between Microbial Carbon Pump (MCP) and Biological Carbon Pump (BCP)



1. Carbon Sequestration Mechanism

1. MCP: Transformation of organic carbon at the molecular level.
2. BCP: Requiring a certain particle size.

2. Carbon Storage Process

1. MCP: Can occur in any layer of the ocean
2. BCP: Must be vertical from the surface to the deep seafloor.

3. Dominant Organisms

1. MCP: Microbial molecular transformation and release of organic carbon.
2. BCP: Phytoplankton production, zooplankton packaging, and physical aggregation of organic carbon.

4. Climate Effects

1. MCP: A bidirectional pump, dual regulatory effect on climate change.
2. BCP: A unidirectional pump, one-way effect on climate change.

5. Historical Contribution

1. MCP: Since the formation of oceans and carbon storage in water bodies.
2. BCP: Later than MCP by 5–10 billion years.

The diagram illustrates the flow of carbon from a plant to the soil and its subsequent transformation into stable soil carbon pools. The process is divided into two main pathways: *in vivo* turnover (red arrows) and *ex vivo* modification (green arrows).

Plant and Soil Inputs:

- Photosynthesis:** A plant at the top releases CO_2 into the atmosphere.
- Efflux:** A root system releases CO_2 into the soil.
- Leaf litter:** A leaf falls from the plant into the soil.
- Root litter:** A root segment falls from the plant into the soil.
- Root exudates:** A root releases organic compounds into the soil.

Soil Carbon Pools and Processes:

- Lignin, Cellulose, Hemicellulose:** These plant-derived materials enter the soil.
 - Ex vivo* modification (green arrows) leads to **Extracellular enzymes** and **CO_2** release.
 - In vivo* turnover (red arrows) involves **Microorganisms** and **CO_2** release.
- Labile soil carbon pool:** This pool is derived from plant and microbial sources. It is characterized by *in vivo* turnover (red arrows) and *ex vivo* modification (green arrows). It releases **CO_2** into the atmosphere.
- Stable soil carbon pool:** This pool is composed of partly decomposed plant materials, extracellular metabolites, and microbial necromass. It is formed through the *ex vivo* modification (green arrows) of labile carbon. It releases **CO_2** into the atmosphere.

Microbial Processes:

- Fungi and Bacteria:** These microorganisms are shown in a red circular structure, representing the **MCP** (Microbial Carbon Pool).
- Entombing effect:** This process is shown as a dashed box, indicating the transformation of labile carbon into stable carbon through microbial activity.

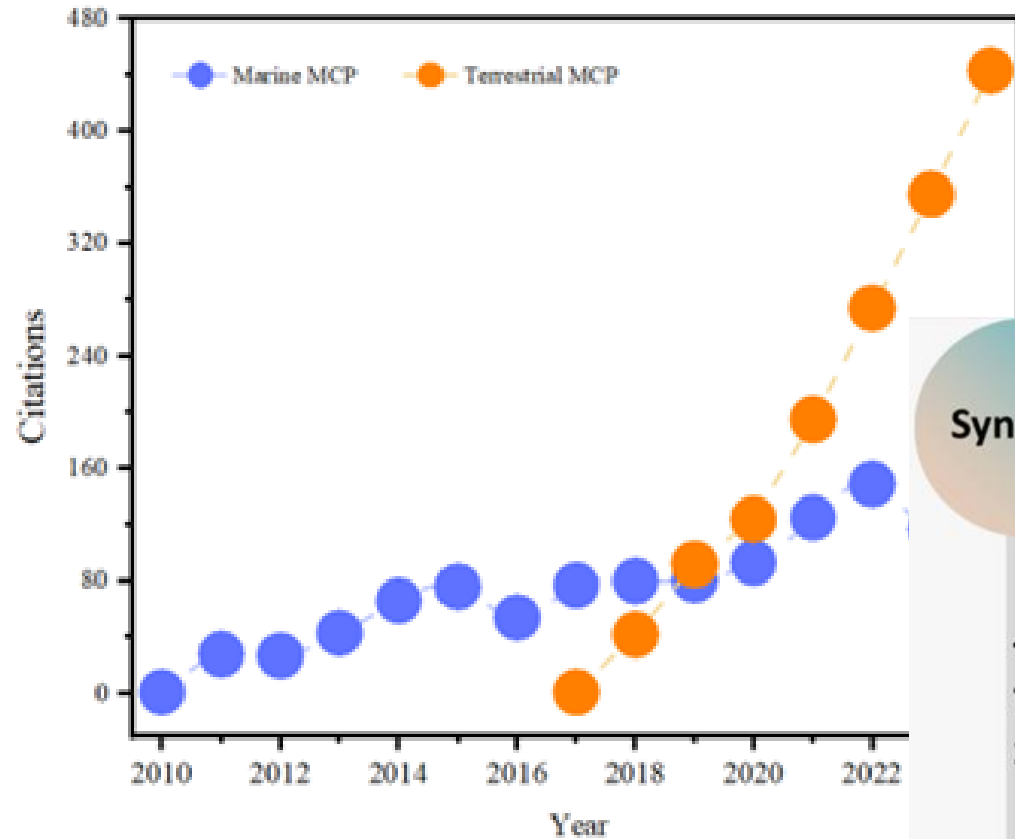
Chao Liang^{1*}, Joshua P. Schime² and Julie D. Jastrow³

Linking MCP with Coastal BC

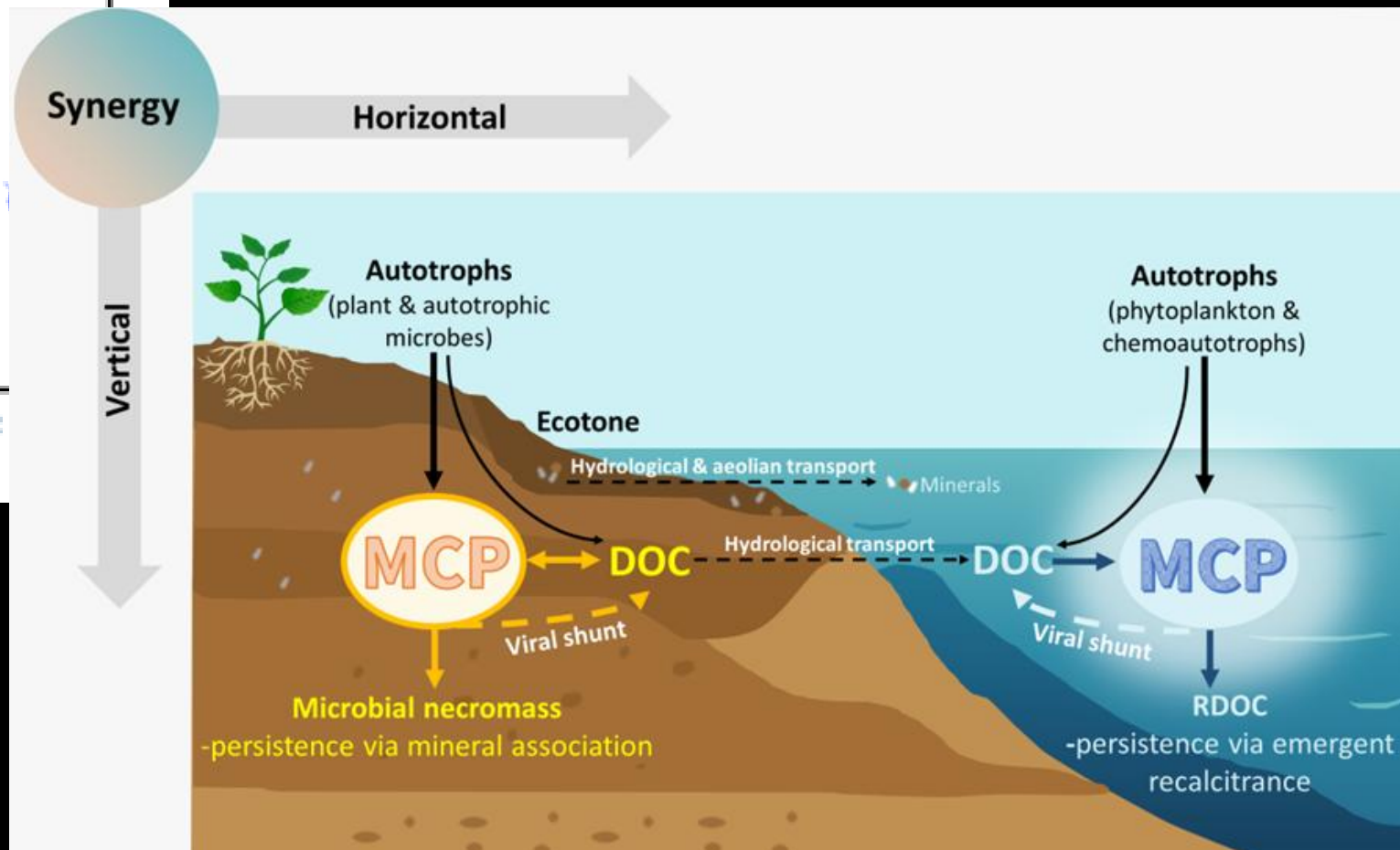
MCP expands coastal blue carbon



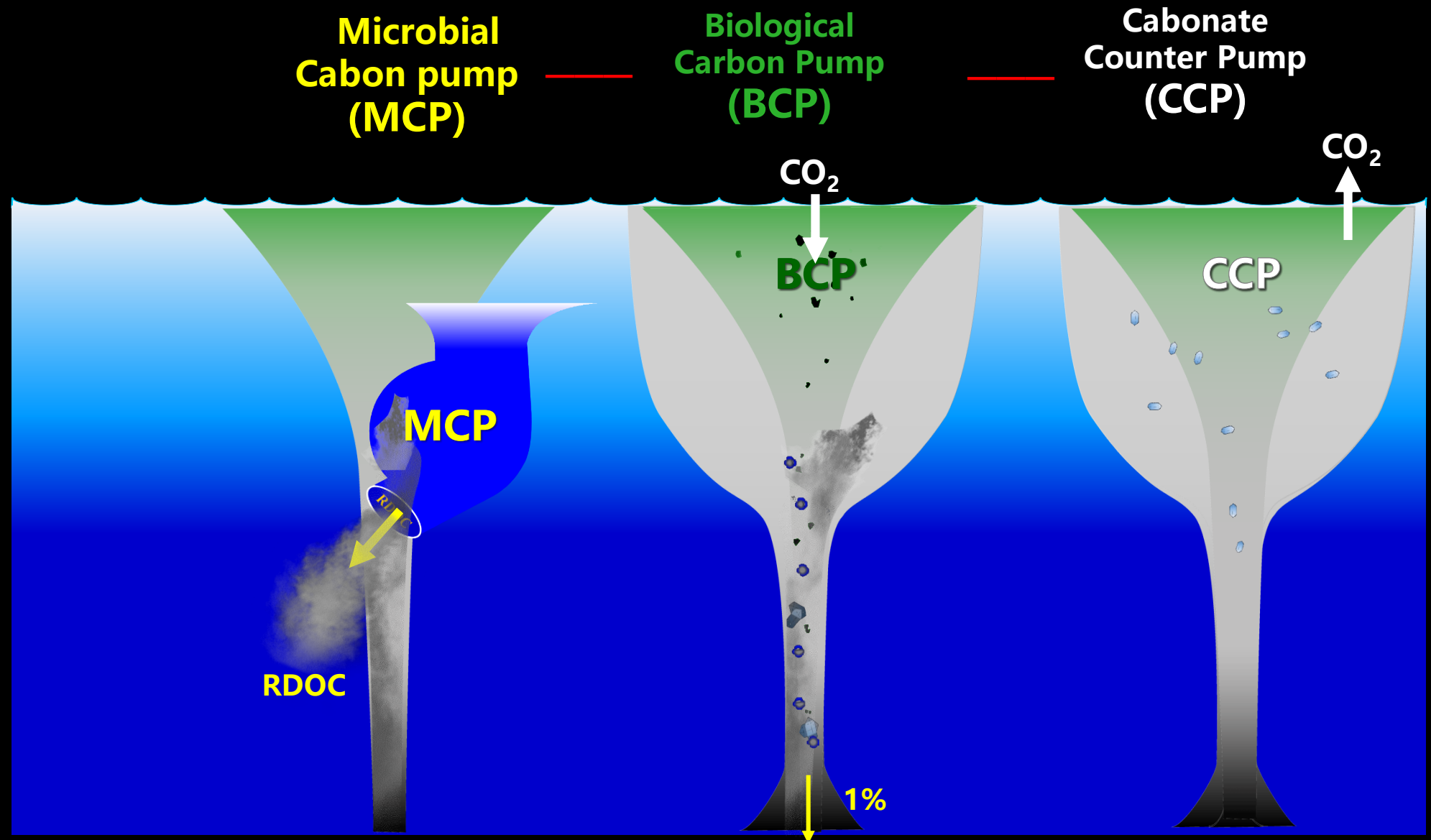
MCP in marine and terrestrial environments



Lianget al

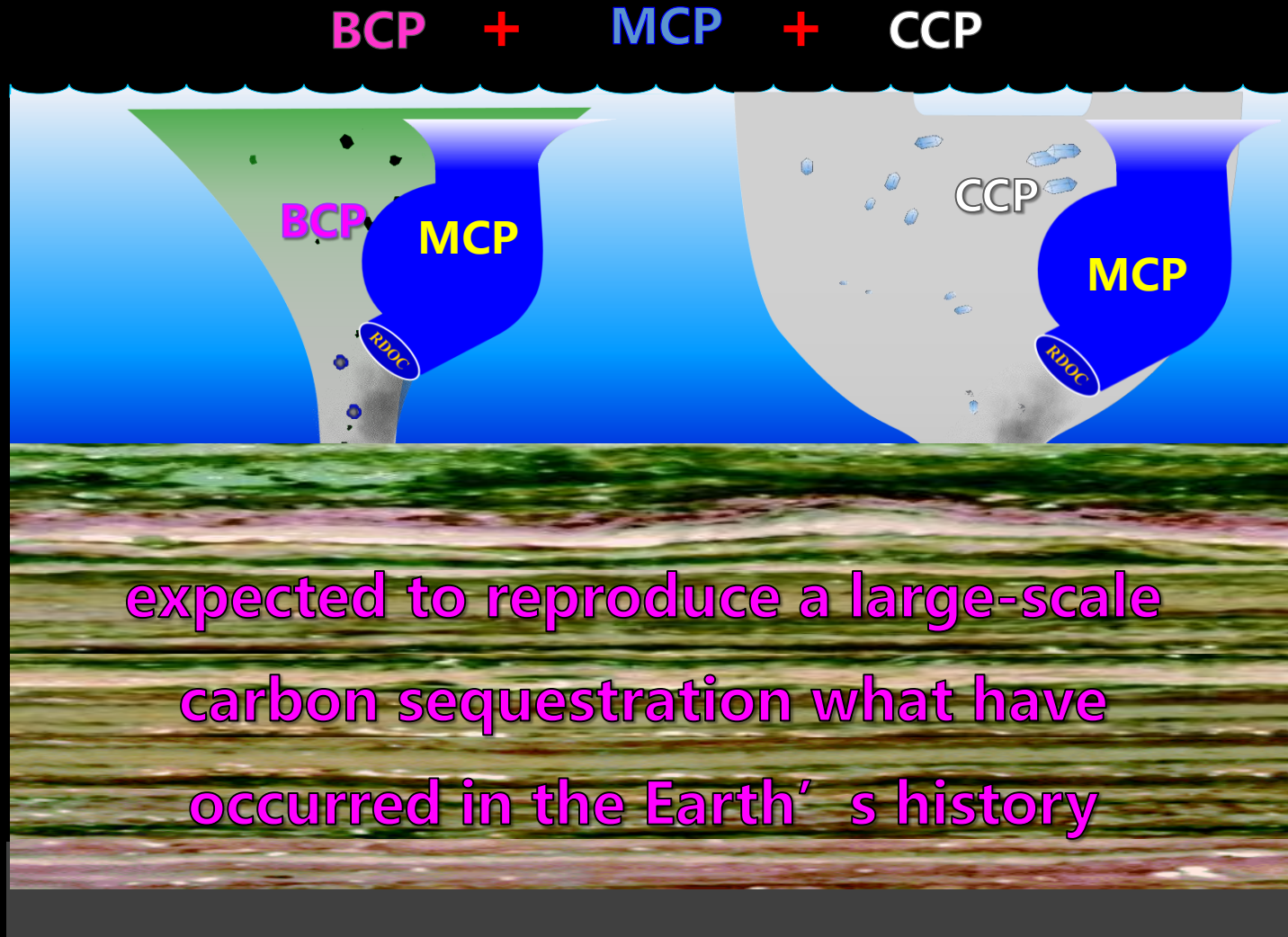


Interactions & Synergistic effects of MCP-BCP-CCP on carbon storage

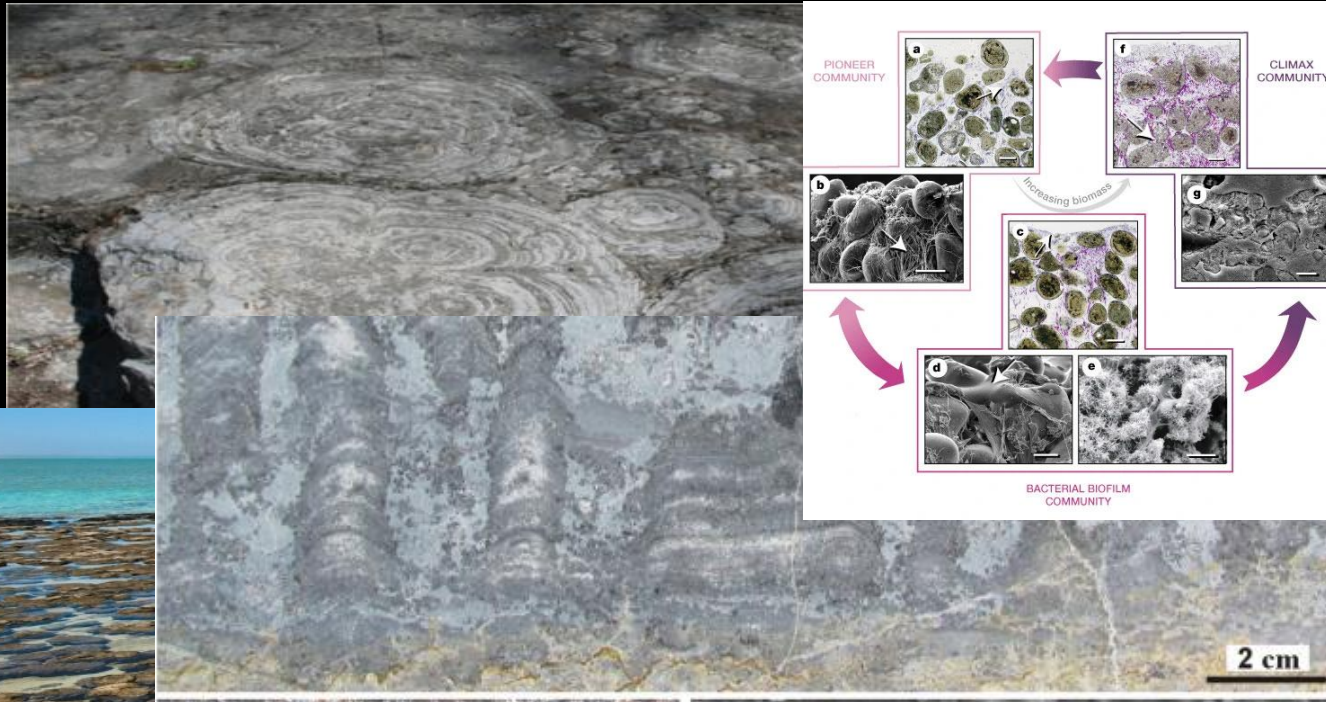


Goal

Synergistic Carbon storage are expected to be achieved by regulating boundary conditions of the environment



Geological record of microbially induced carbonates sediments and rocks

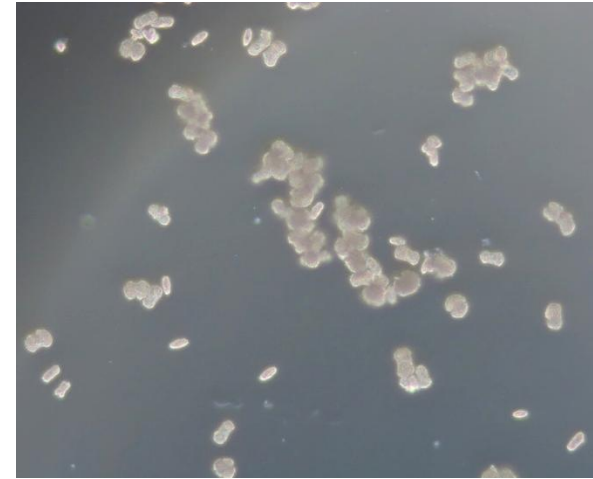
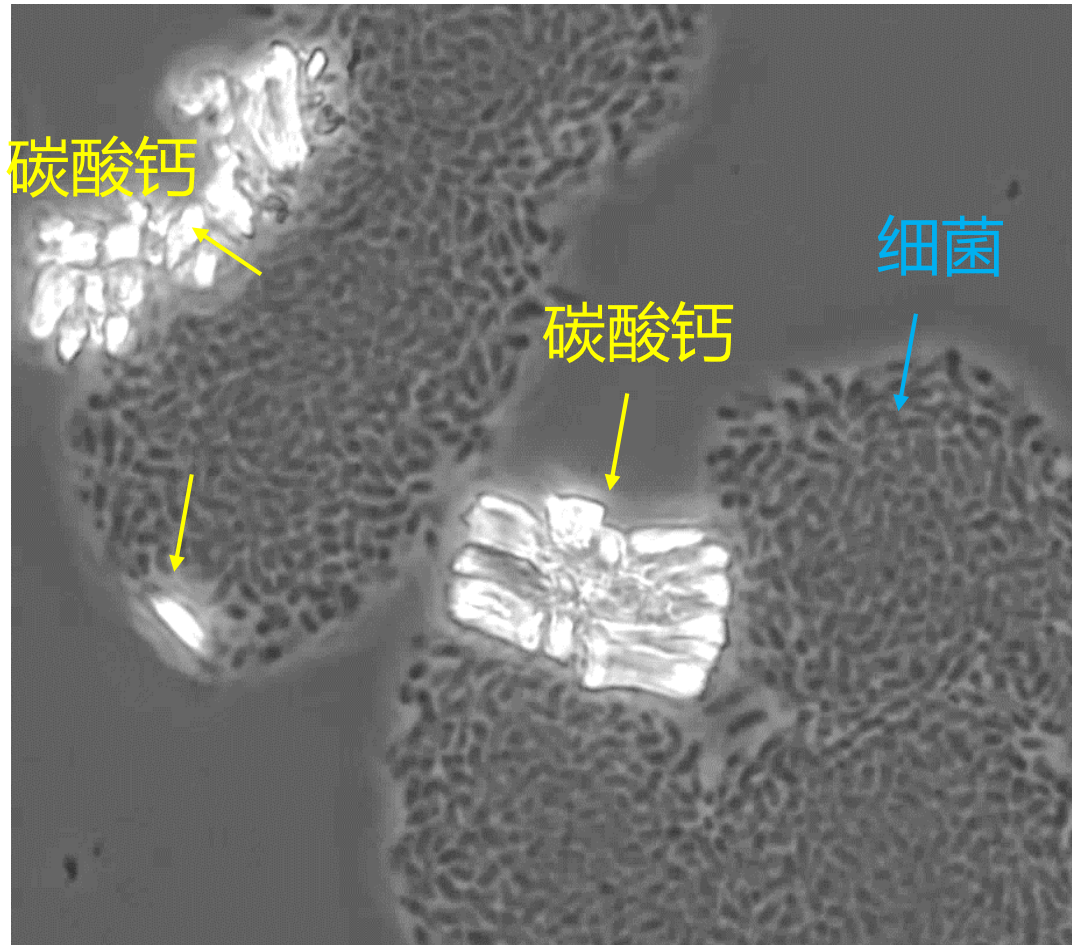


(Wang et al., 2018, Palaeogeography)



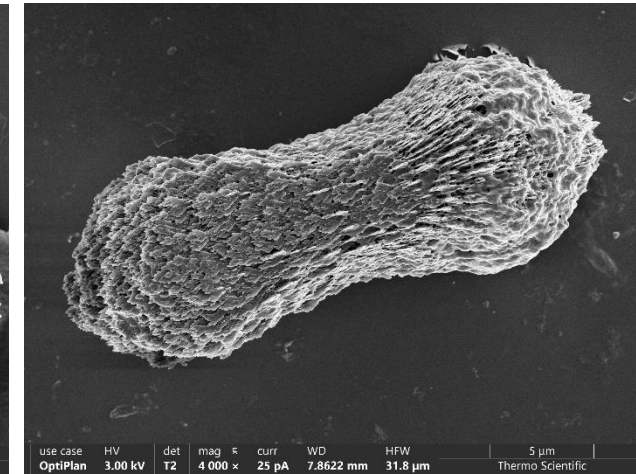
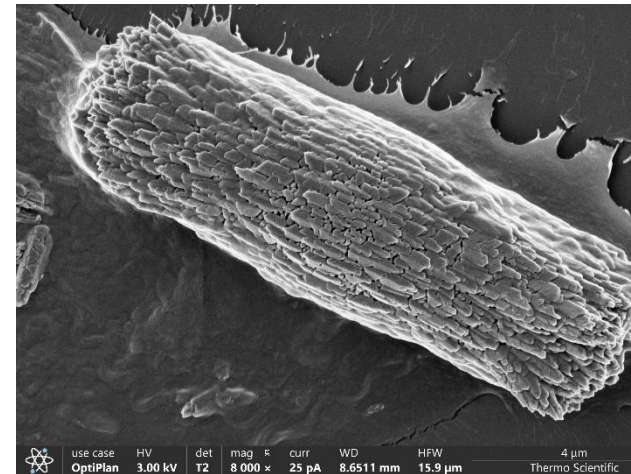
(Reid et al., 2000, Nature)

Test out: **Electronic microscopic observation of Microbial induced carbonates precipitation**



晶体主要成分均为 CaCO_3 ,
长约10微米

以 Ca^{2+} 估算, 沉降晶体比
分占10-30%



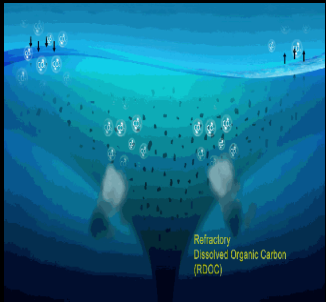
纯化晶体后进行显微镜观察及能谱分析

Wang et al.

Ocean Negative Carbon Emissions

ONCE

Integrated ONCE approach
for potential best practice



Approach -#1

Jiao et al., 2011

nature
REVIEWS **MICROBIOLOGY**

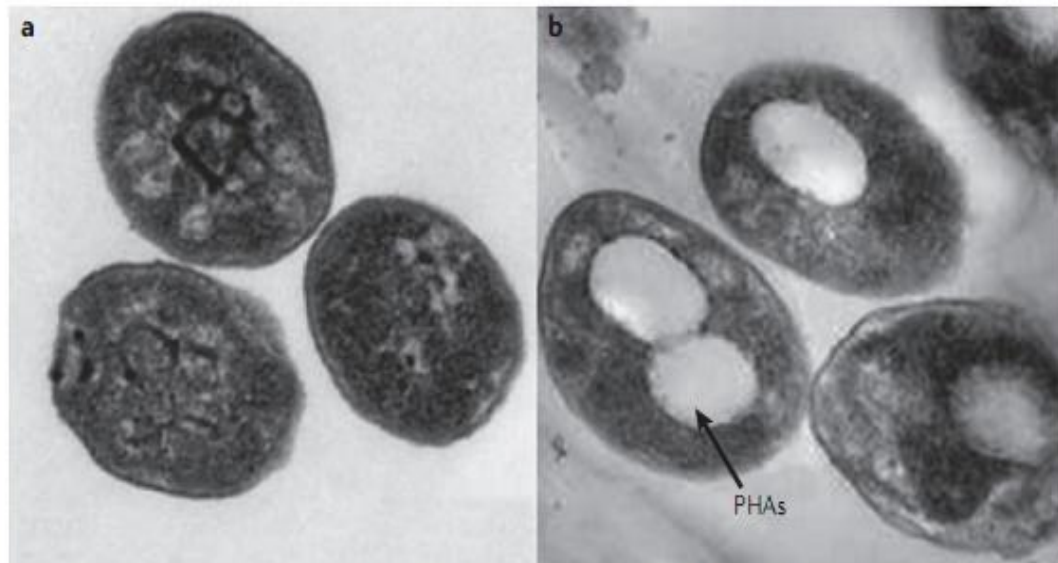
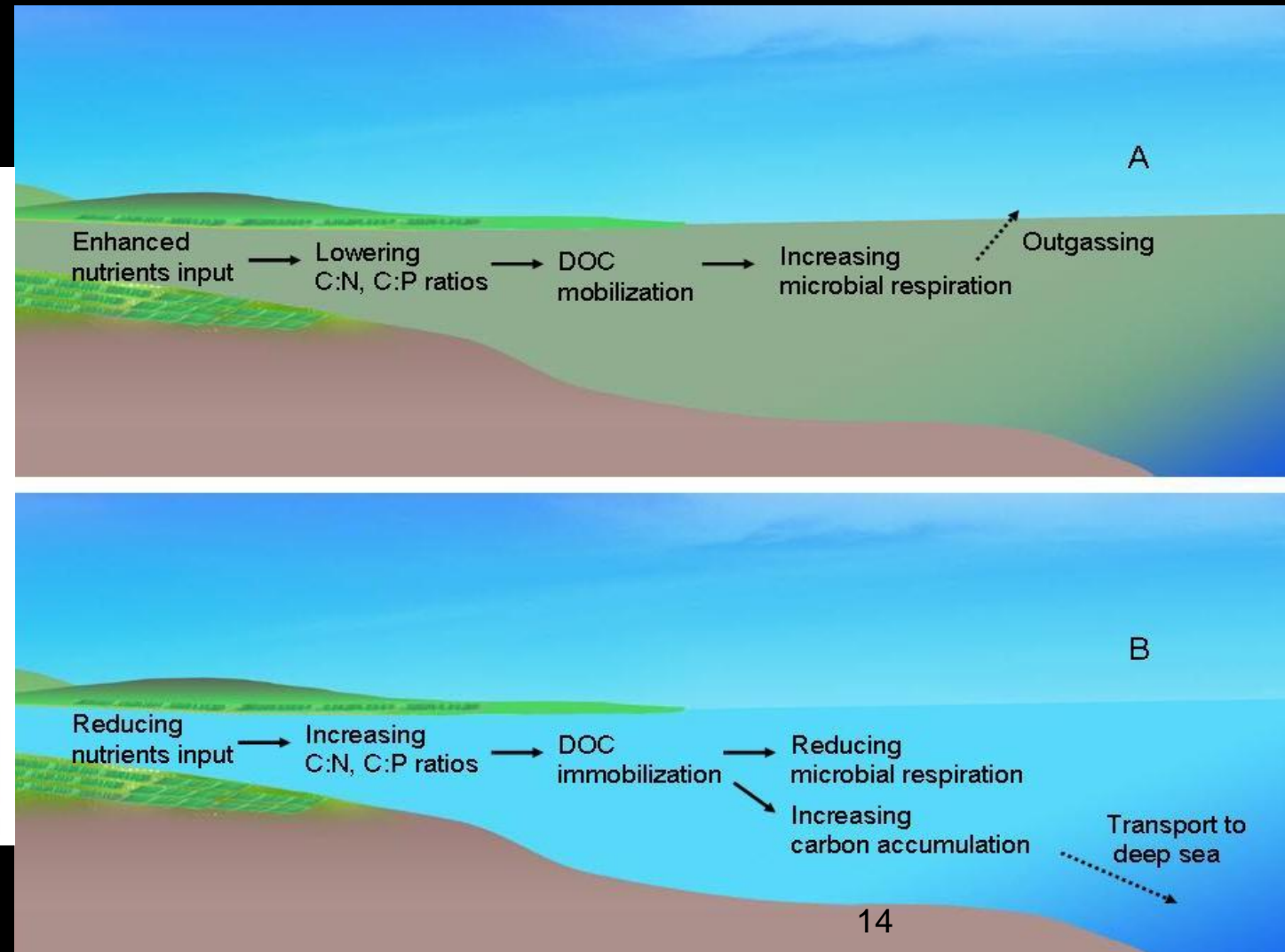


Figure 2 | Increased carbon/nitrogen ratios induce the formation of polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHAs) as carbon-storage compounds. Ultrathin-section transmission electron micrographs of *Dinoroseobacter* sp. JL1447 cultured with rich organic media. **a** | Glucose was added to the medium at a carbon/nitrogen ratio of ~3. **b** | Glucose was added to the medium at a carbon/nitrogen ratio of ~6.





Sea farming in China



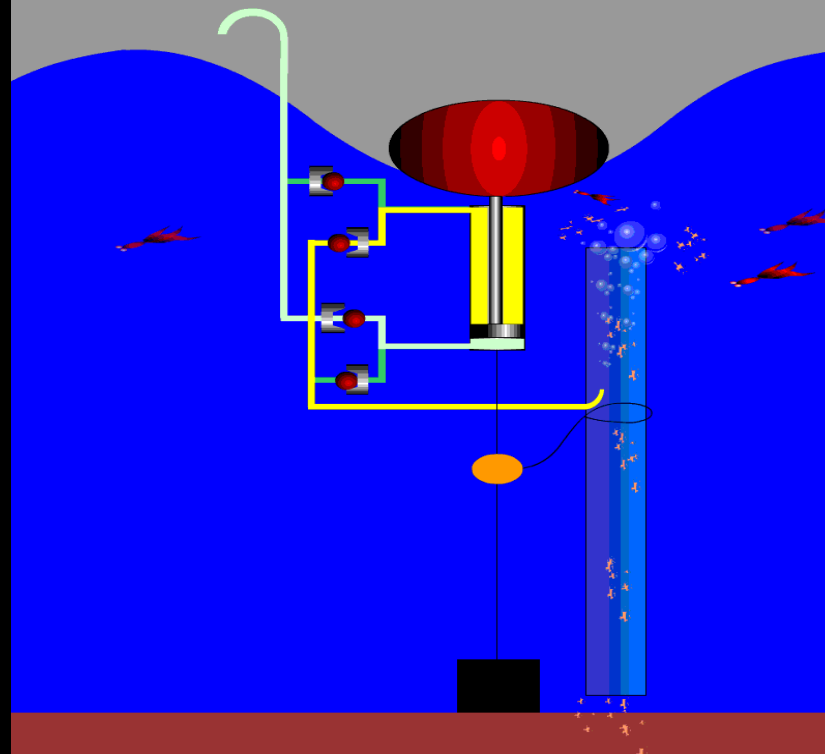
Demo # 3

Artificial upwelling in seaweeds farming Environment

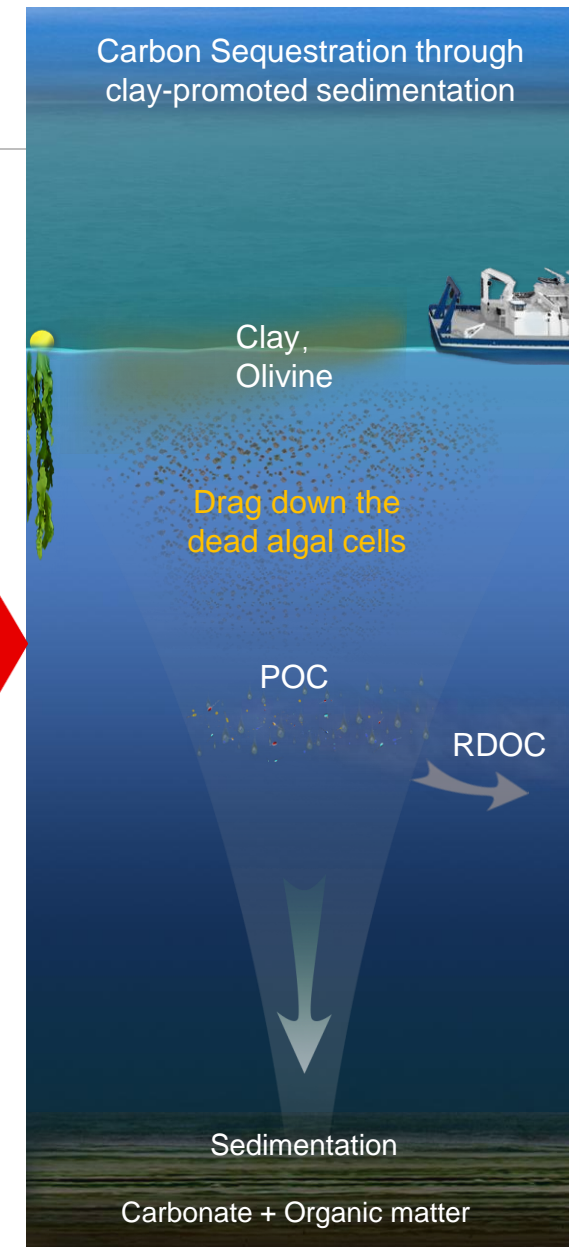
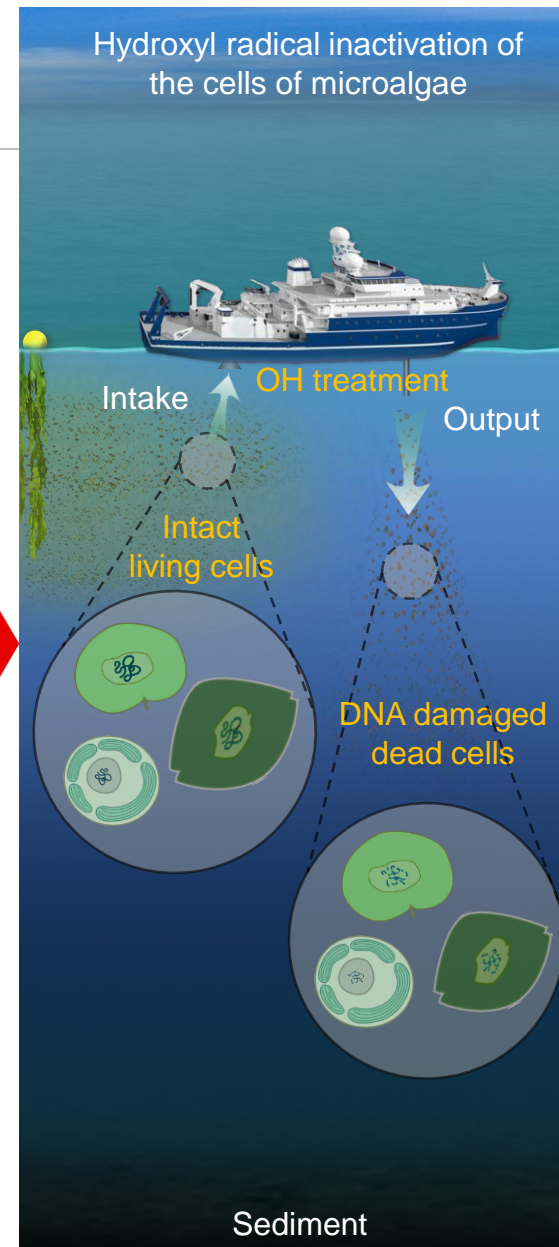
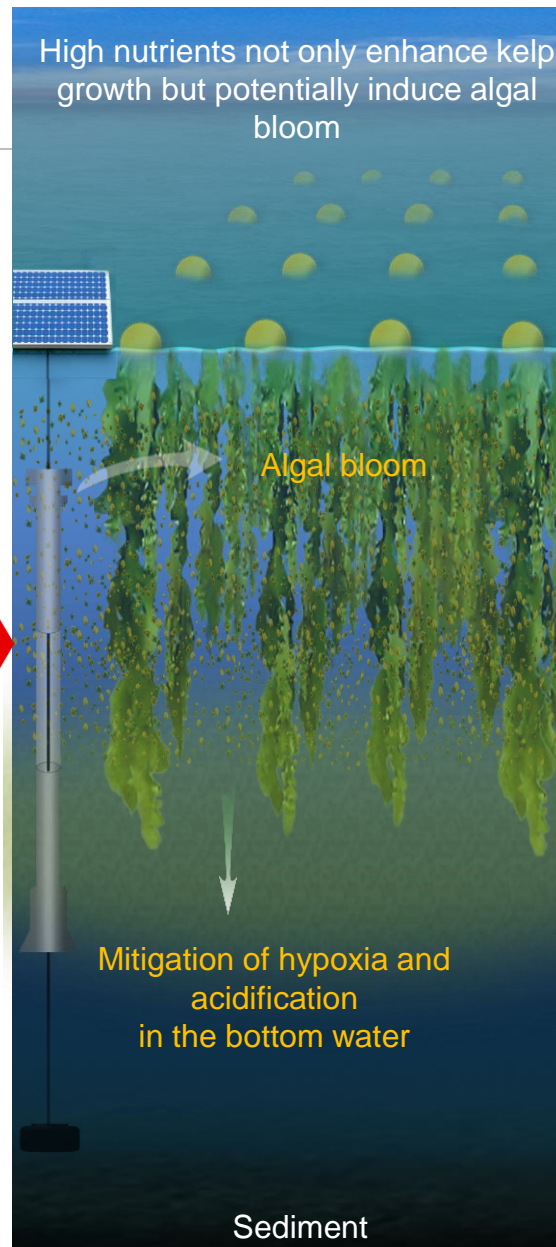
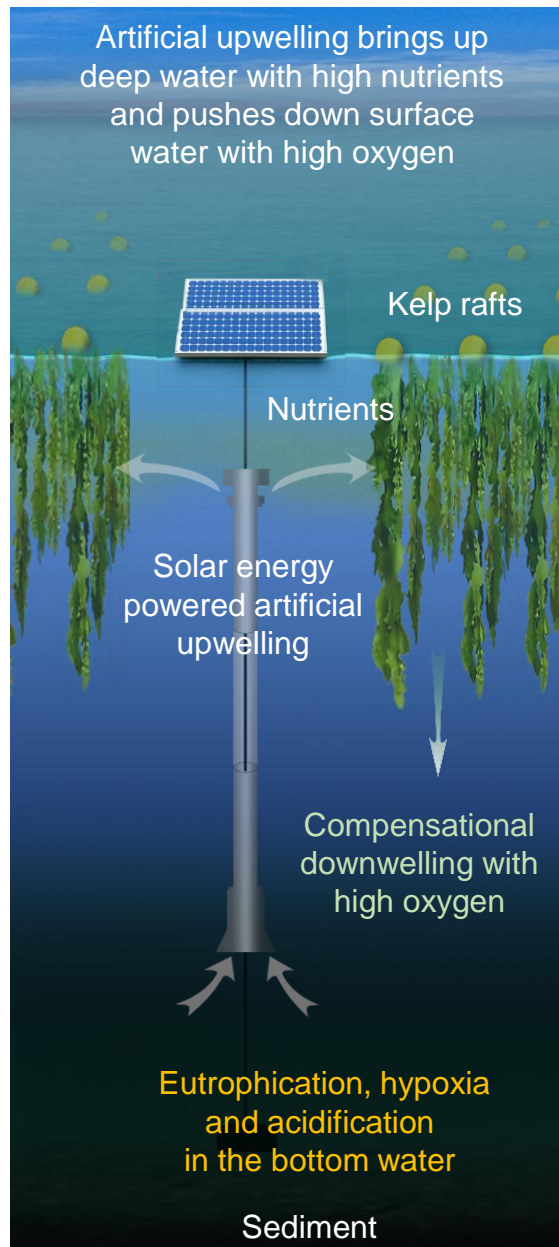


Green energy driven Artificial upwelling system

for healthy and sustainable
aquaculture system



XMU, ZJU, SDU



BCMS Synergistic Effects

Biological carbon pump

Carbonate carbon pump

Microbial carbon pump

Solubility carbon pump

Business
Continuity
Management
System

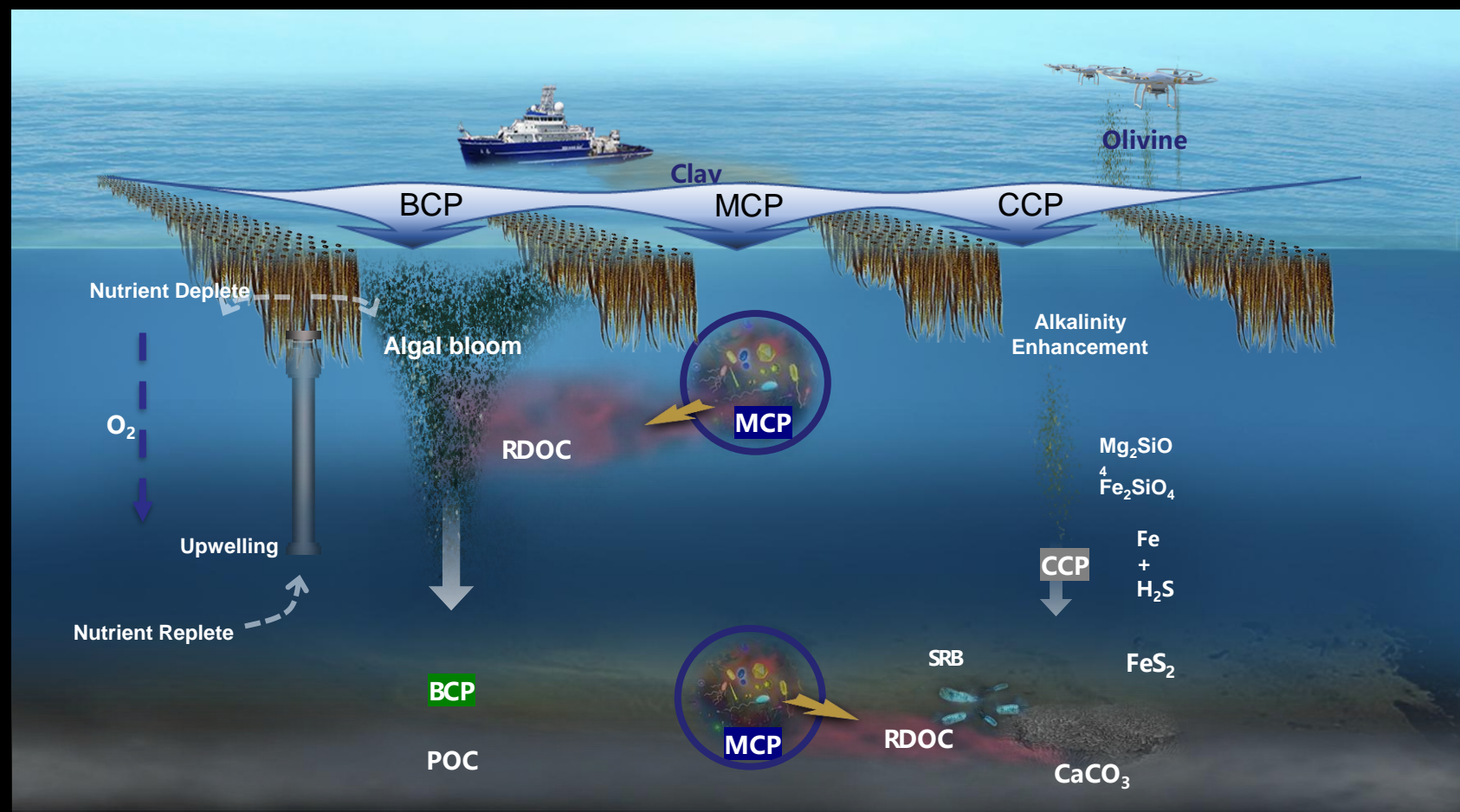
SMART approach

Specific
Manageable
Achievable
Realistic
Transparent

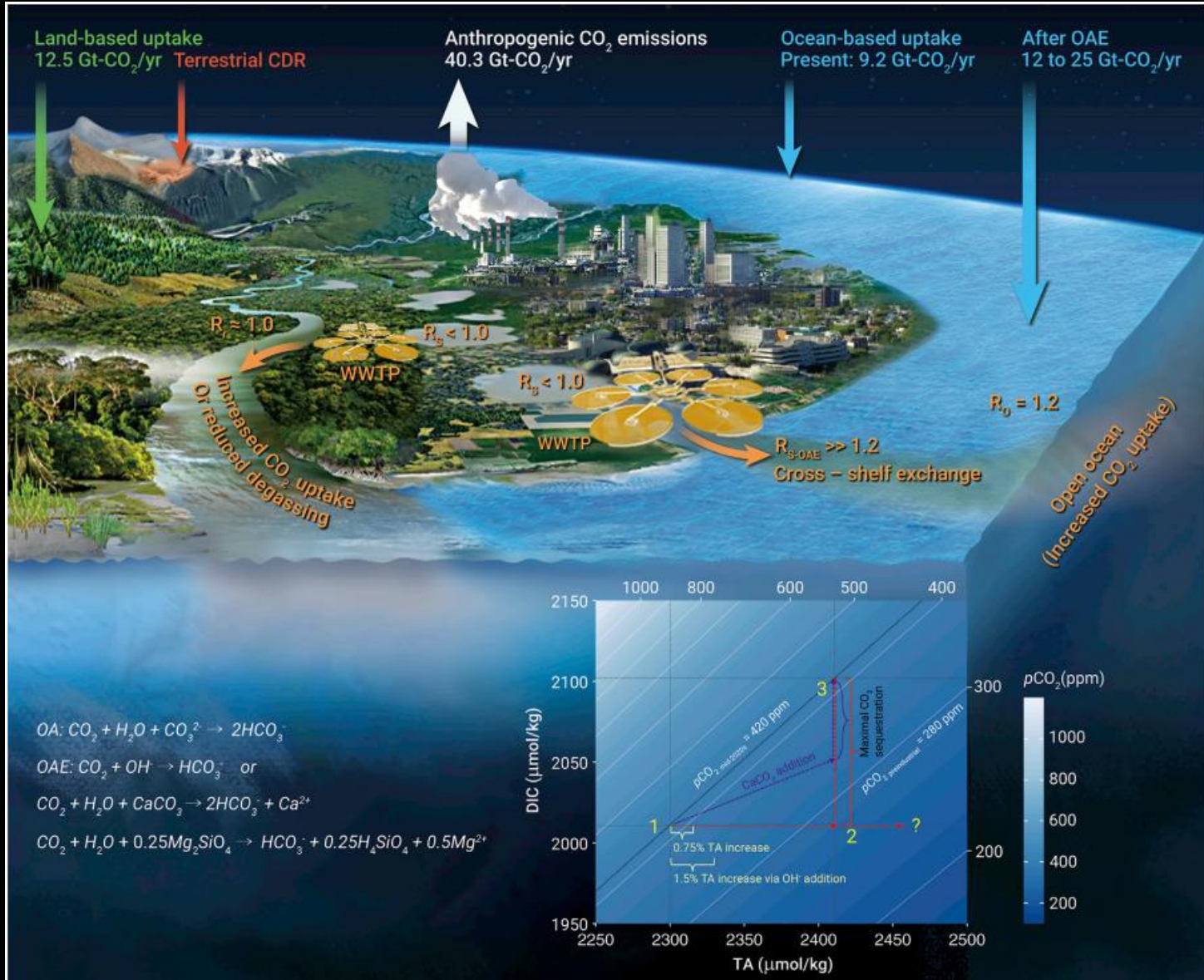
A Potential Best Practice

- Twin goals:
- enhancement of carbon sink
- remediation of the ecosystem;

Jiao et al., 2023; 20024



Demo # 5 ONCE via Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP)



Approaches

- Harness Microbial processes
- Enhance alkalinity

Turning WWTPs

- From **sources** to **sinks**
- From **Invested** to **Profits**

Cai& Jiao 2022,

The Innovation

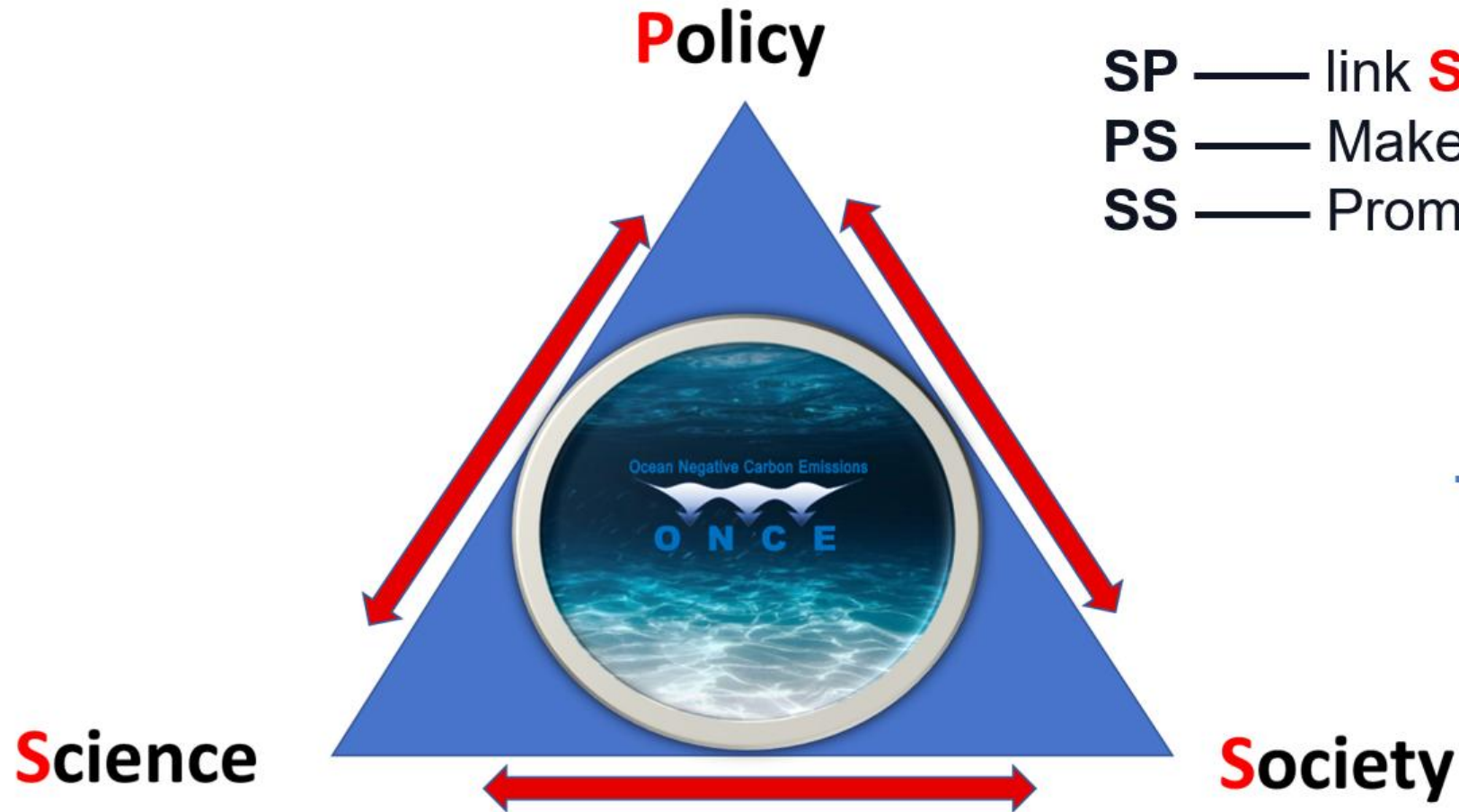
Wastewater Treatment Plants effluent pH lower limit: $< 6.0 \rightarrow > 8.0$

Policy Proposal



Increasing the lower limit of effluent pH from < 6.0 to > 8.0 for mitigation of coastal water acidification and toxicity of heavy metals, and enhancement of carbon sequestration and sustainable development.

Science – Policy – Society (SPS)



- SP — link **S**cience to **P**olicy
- PS — Make **P**olicy work for **S**cience
- SS — Promote **S**cience serve the **S**ociety

Thanks for your attention !



ISO TC8- WG15 for ONCE and Carbon Neutralization

ISO/NP25283-1



2023 . 10



Global ONCE **Triple REAL** Visions

Triple R for ONCE approaches

- **Realistic**, **Reliable** – ISO-certified, **Reproducible**
(*Ensuring technically sound and verifiable action*)

Triple E for ONCE implementation

- **Ecological**, **Ethic**, with **Equity**
(*Balancing environment and social justice*)

Triple A for ONCE objectives

- **Ambitious**, **Actionable**, **Achievable**
(*Bridging ambition with execution and feasibility*)

Triple L for ONCE Governance

- **Legal**, by **London Protocol**, with **Liability**
(*Strengthening compliance, treaties, and enforcement*)

Triple **REAL** Vision for ONCE

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ONCE



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