

NSW Blue Carbon Preservation for long term sequestration

ANZLIC Metadata Element	Fields
Title	NSW Blue Carbon Preservation for long term sequestration
File Identifier	
Abstract	<p><i>Preservation</i> is defined as the capacity for coastal blue carbon decomposition to be inhibited due to saline anaerobic conditions, and for long-term sequestration within soils. Fine-grained sediments typical of alluvial floodplains, fluvial deltas and to some extent estuarine floodplains will inhibit decomposition more than sandy coastal barrier sediments (Saintilan et al., 2013) and carbon will be more concentrated in these regions. Due to significant decline in hydrodynamic energy as tributaries enter estuaries, fluvial deltas are composed predominantly of finer grain sizes (although pro-delta and delta fronts may have highly variable grain sizes) yet are influenced by tidal inundation resulting in saline conditions ideal for ongoing preservation of stored carbon. Coastal barrier sediments that are typically dominated by sands store less carbon due to greater oxidation of sediments (Kelleway et al., 2016) and in some locations, frequent reworking.</p> <p>Saintilan, N., Rogers, K., Mazumder, D., and Woodroffe, C. (2013). Allochthonous and autochthonous contributions to carbon accumulation and carbon store in southeastern Australian coastal wetlands. <i>Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science</i> 128, 84-92.</p>
Purpose	<p>This project – A Coastal Wetland Restoration First Pass Prioritisation for Blue Carbon and Co-benefits in NSW was funded by the NSW Government under Initiative 2 of the Marine Estate Management Strategy 2018 – 2028 (MEMS): ‘delivering healthy coastal habitats with sustainable use and development’ (NSW Government, 2018). This output will help achieve the NSW Government’s broad vision for the NSW marine estate: A healthy coast and sea, managed for the greatest wellbeing of the community, now and into the future. It will also inform delivery of other MEMS actions and initiatives, in particular, the development of estuary specific marine vegetation strategies and prioritisation and undertaking of on ground coastal wetland rehabilitation projects that could involve the restoration of natural hydrology.</p>
Contact	fisheries.data@dpi.nsw.gov.au
Jurisdictions	

Geographic Bounding Box	West: 207748.97 North: 6885177.79 South: 5844796.40 East: 561884.87
Lineage	Lal, K.K. and Rogers, K. 2021. A Coastal Wetland Restoration First Pass Prioritisation for Blue Carbon and Co-benefits in NSW. Report. NSW DPI Fisheries. Parent datasets: New South Wales Coastal Quaternary Geology
Extent	West: 207748.97 North: 6885177.79 South: 5844796.40 East: 561884.87
Distribution Format	Vector, Raster
Keyword	Blue Carbon, Estuaries, Mangrove, Saltmarsh, Preservation, Sequestration
Maintenance And Update Frequency	Regarded as Complete, no updates planned
Use Limitation	Creative Commons
Legal Constraints	None
Resolution	
DQ Completeness	
Reference System	GDA_1994_MGA_Zone_56
Topic Category	inlandWaters
DateType Date Created	20/04/2020
DateType Date Published	
DateType Date Last Revised	