

## Significant contribution of mangrove systems to marine neodymium and hafnium isotope budgets

ANTAO XU<sup>1</sup>, ED HATHORNE<sup>1</sup>, MICHAEL SEIDEL<sup>2</sup>,  
THORSTEN DITTMAR<sup>2</sup>, ANDREA KOSCHINSKY<sup>3</sup> AND  
MARTIN FRANK<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Chemistry and Biology of the Marine Environment,  
University of Oldenburg

<sup>3</sup>Constructor University

Presenting Author: [axu@geomar.de](mailto:axu@geomar.de)

Tropical mangrove systems play an important role in sequestering atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> and exporting dissolved organic carbon to the oceans [1]. In addition, solid iron (Fe) and manganese (Mn) phases and organic matter can dissolve as the pH, redox conditions, and salinity rapidly change in mangrove systems [2], thus these phases may contribute significantly to the availability of trace elements in coastal areas. However, this is not well quantified for dissolved neodymium (Nd) and hafnium (Hf) isotopes and rare earth element and yttrium (REY) concentrations. Therefore, we have analyzed water samples from the mangroves and adjacent shelf area near the Amazon mouth obtained during RV Meteor cruise M147, process study GApr11 of the international GEOTRACES program. The isotopic signatures and REY patterns of groundwaters and surface sediments were also measured to further constrain the sources of the trace elements.

Our results demonstrate that mangrove-fringed river supply and porewater outwelling via groundwater discharge increase the REY, Nd and Hf export from the mangrove systems and dominate the Nd and Hf isotopic signatures of coastal seawater in the shelf area. Isotope mass balance calculations suggest that  $1.5 \times 10^7$  g Nd yr<sup>-1</sup> (net) and  $3.0 \times 10^5$  g Hf yr<sup>-1</sup> (net) are exported from an area of 2200 km<sup>2</sup> of Amazonian mangroves. These data were extrapolated to a global scale and the estimations indicate that the net fluxes of Nd and Hf from the global area of  $1.6 \times 10^5$  km<sup>2</sup> of mangrove forests are  $1.1 \times 10^9$  g yr<sup>-1</sup> and  $2.0 \times 10^7$  g yr<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The net Nd flux supplied by mangrove systems is comparable to the global dissolved riverine Nd flux and accounts for 12-20% of the global marine Nd input [3, 4], suggesting that mangrove systems need to be considered as a key trace element source to the coastal oceans.

[1] Dittmar & Lara (2001) Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser. 213, 37-77.

[2] de Freitas et al. (2021). Chemosphere, 264, 128431. [3]

Rempfer et al. (2011). Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta. 75, 5927-

5950. [4] Tachikawa et al. (2003). J. Geophys. Res. 108, C8.