

CARBON CONTENT
(ORGANIC AND TOTAL)

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EXPLANATION

1.5— ORGANIC CARBON % DRY WEIGHT
(1.7)— TOTAL CARBON % DRY WEIGHT
CONTOUR INTERVAL 1% ORGANIC CARBON



ORGANIC AND TOTAL CARBON CONTENT

Introduction
New analytical techniques developed in the Chesapeake Bay estuary depend upon the availability of organic carbon. In addition, the concentration of organic carbon in the sediments is related to the location of the organic carbon source and the concentration of heavy metals and other pollutants associated with it.

Carbon is the primary fuel source for organisms in the Chesapeake Bay. Carbon is transported in various forms from the atmosphere to the water column and then to the sediments. In a complete cycle, the carbon is eventually deposited in the sediments as organic matter. The concentration of organic carbon in the sediments is related to the location of the organic carbon source and the concentration of heavy metals and other pollutants associated with it.

Carbon is also present in the sediments as inorganic carbon. Inorganic carbon is derived from the atmosphere and is transported to the sediments as dissolved inorganic carbon. Inorganic carbon is also present in the sediments as carbonate minerals. The concentration of inorganic carbon in the sediments is related to the location of the inorganic carbon source and the concentration of heavy metals and other pollutants associated with it.

The amount of organic carbon in the sediments is related to the location of the organic carbon source and the concentration of heavy metals and other pollutants associated with it. The amount of inorganic carbon in the sediments is related to the location of the inorganic carbon source and the concentration of heavy metals and other pollutants associated with it.

Organic carbon content in the sediments is related to the location of the organic carbon source and the concentration of heavy metals and other pollutants associated with it. Inorganic carbon content in the sediments is related to the location of the inorganic carbon source and the concentration of heavy metals and other pollutants associated with it.

Table 1 shows the values for organic carbon as a percent of dry weight and total carbon as a percent of dry weight for various sediment types. The values are based on the data presented in the map.

TYPE	ORGANIC TOC	TOTAL TOC	ORGANIC TOC	TOTAL TOC
SAND	0.001-0.004	0.296	12	12
CLAY SAND	0.001-0.004	1.983	13	13
SILT	0.011-0.013	0.710	1	1
CLAY SILT	0.011-0.013	1.220	13	13
CLAY	1.530-3.111	2.911	21	21
SILT CLAY	1.220-1.711	2.911	13	13
SAND-SILT	0.001-0.004	0.710	1	1
SAND-SILT-CLAY	0.001-0.004	1.130	13	13

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