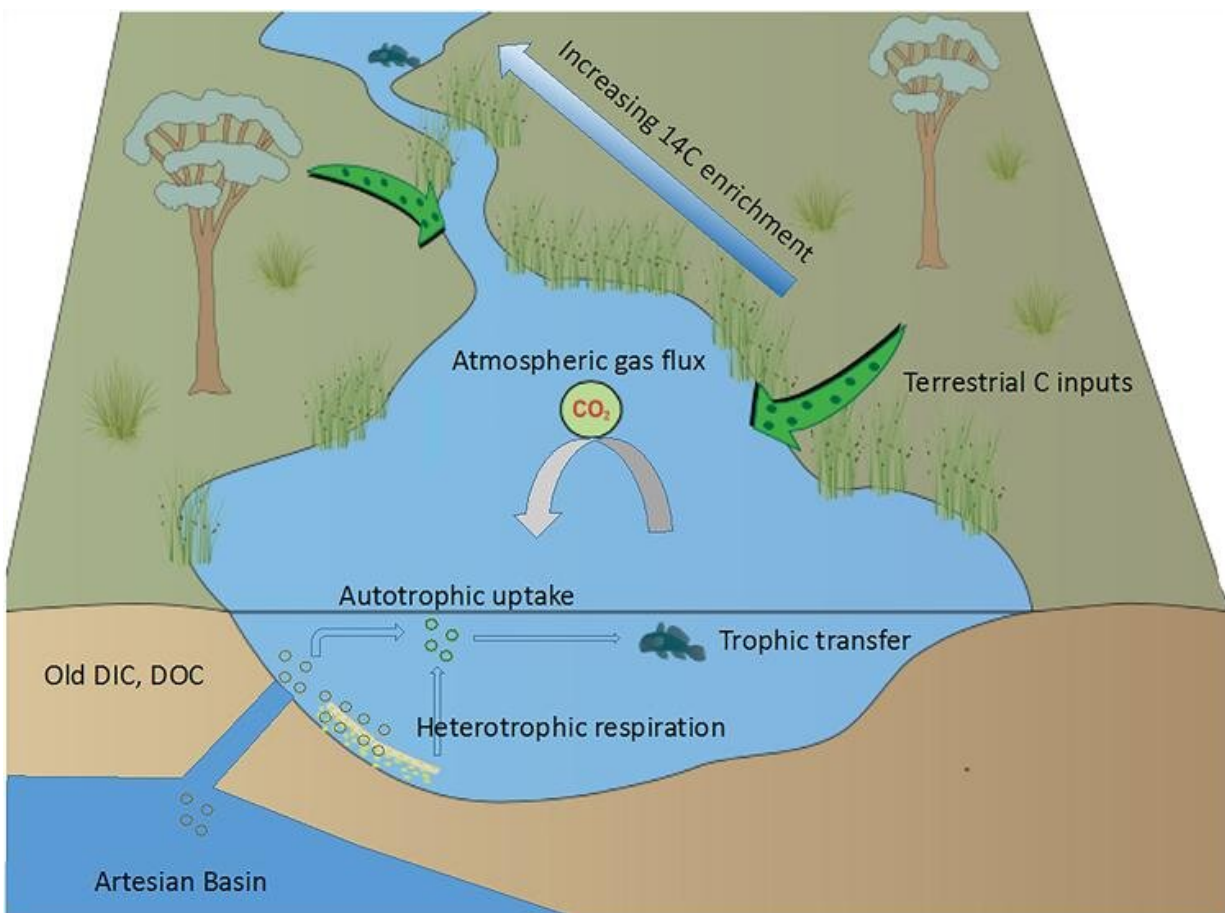


Ancient groundwater in Australia contributing carbon to food webs through surface water

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Conceptual model of carbon pathways. Credit: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)

An ANSTO-led study that examined the link between groundwater and surface food webs in the Great Artesian Basin has demonstrated for the first time that ancient carbon is incorporated in living aquatic species in these ecosystems in the semi-arid and arid regions of Australia.

The paper was published in the *Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences*.

"We suspected that [aquatic ecosystems](#) in areas subject to [groundwater](#) flows from the Great Artesian Basin might be using [carbon](#) from subterranean groundwater as source energy," said lead author Dr. Debashish Mazumder, who used data from previous studies by ANSTO groundwater experts Dr. Suzanne Hollins and Dr. Karina Meredith.

Professor Neil Saintilan of Macquarie University, Dr. Yoshi Kobayashi and Dr. Li Wen from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage also contributed to the study.

The Great Artesian Basin, the largest and deepest artesian basin in the world, contains water up to millions of years old.

Investigators used stable carbon and nitrogen in conjunction with radiocarbon (^{14}C) and found very old carbon to be the dominant carbon source to all levels of the food chain including fish which returned ages of up to 11,000 years old.

"Our analysis using stable and radiocarbon values of dissolved inorganic carbon, [organic carbon](#), algae and fish confirmed that carbon from very old groundwater entered the food chain and reached the highest trophic level in fish," said Prof Saintilan.

Samples were collected from four sites along the Pilliga stream west of Narrabri NSW.

Ages of algae and fish were determined by radiocarbon dating using accelerator mass spectrometry on the STAR accelerator.

The findings of this study will help to identify the groundwater dependent ecosystems and the extent of the dependency on water and as a source of energy.

The research also suggests that radiocarbon could be used to trace groundwater influences in surface water ecosystems, such as the fate of water produced by groundwater extraction and mining.

There were also implications for the dating of artifacts from semi-arid and arid regions of Australia, where the wetlands have been used by indigenous people for millennia.

The investigators suggested that extreme care needed to be taken when interpreting fishbone and mollusk dating results. Humans and other predators utilizing aquatic plants and animals may also incorporate old carbon leading to inaccuracies in dating methods that are difficult to constrain.

Radiocarbon experts at ANSTO, including co-author Dr. Geraldine Jacobsen, confirmed that the freshwater and marine reservoir effects were well-known phenomena in [radiocarbon dating](#) that can result in apparent ages that are too old.

"Anytime we try to date terrestrial water organisms, such as mollusks, we know that they probably carry some age already from the reservoir effect," said [radiocarbon](#) specialist Dr. Vladimir Levchenko.

"These effects require corrections that account for the contribution of palaeowaters that cause errors in ages."

More information: Debashish Mazumder et al. Carbon Uptake in Surface Water Food Webs Fed by Palaeogroundwater, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences* (2019). [DOI: 10.1029/2018JG004925](https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JG004925)

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Provided by Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)

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