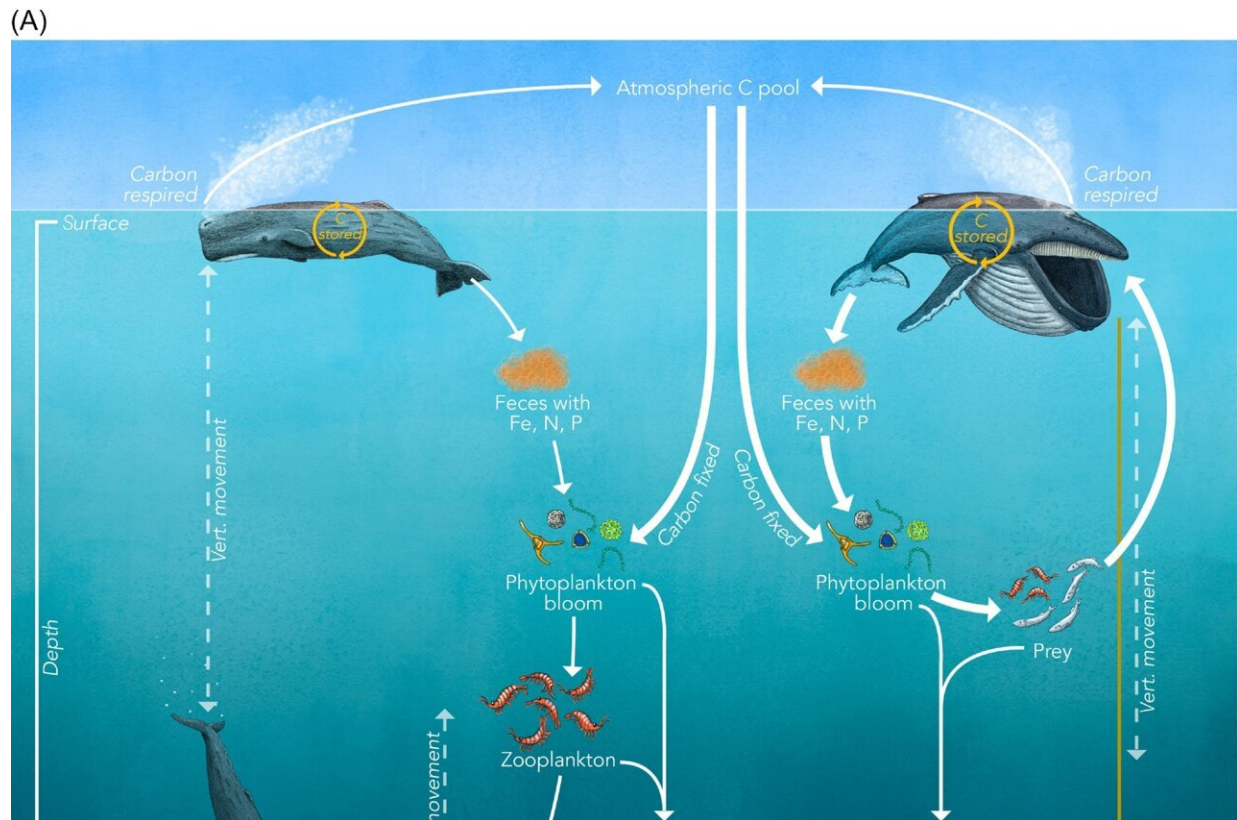


Whales could be a valuable carbon sink, say scientists

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Great whales' direct and indirect nutrient and carbon cycling pathways. Credit: *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* (2022). DOI: 10.1016/j.tree.2022.10.012

Nature-based solutions to fight climate change take a holistic approach that promotes biodiversity and ecosystem preservation. While many

efforts have focused on planting trees or restoring wetlands, researchers publishing in *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* on December 15 advocate for the importance of understanding the carbon sequestration potential of the planet's largest animals—whales.

In their paper, the researchers explore how these marine giants can influence the amount of carbon in our air and waters and potentially contribute to the overall reduction of atmospheric carbon dioxide.

"Understanding the role of [whales](#) in the carbon cycle is a dynamic and emerging field that may benefit both [marine conservation](#) and [climate-change](#) strategies," write the authors, led by Heidi Pearson, a biologist from the University of Alaska Southeast. "This will require interdisciplinary collaboration between marine ecologists, oceanographers, biogeochemists, carbon-cycle modelers, and economists."

Whales can weigh up to 150 tons, live more than 100 years, and grow to the size of large airplanes. Like all living things, their hefty biomass is composed largely of carbon and they make up one of the largest living carbon pools in the pelagic ocean, part of the marine system that is responsible for storing 22% of Earth's total carbon.

"Their size and longevity allow whales to exert strong effects on the [carbon cycle](#) by storing carbon more effectively than small animals, ingesting extreme quantities of prey, and producing large volumes of waste products," write the authors. "Considering that [baleen whales](#) have some of the longest migrations on the planet, they potentially influence nutrient dynamics and carbon cycling over ocean-basin scales."

Whales consume up to 4% of their massive body weight in krill and photosynthetic plankton every day. For the [blue whale](#), this equates to nearly 8,000 pounds. When they finish digesting their food, their

excrement is rich in important nutrients that help these krill and plankton flourish, aiding in increased photosynthesis and carbon storage from the atmosphere.

A blue whale can live up to 90 years. When they die and their bodies fall to the seafloor, the carbon they contain is transferred to the deep sea as they decay. This supplements the biological carbon pump, where nutrients and chemicals are exchanged between the ocean and the atmosphere through complex biogeochemical pathways. Commercial hunting, the largest source of population decline, has decreased whale populations by 81%, with unknown effects on biological carbon pump.

"Whale recovery has the potential for long-term self-sustained enhancement of the ocean carbon sink," the authors write. "The full carbon dioxide reduction role of great whales (and other organisms) will only be realized through robust conservation and management interventions that directly promote population increases."

More information: Whales in the Carbon Cycle: Can Recovery Remove Carbon Dioxide?, *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* (2022). [DOI: 10.1016/j.tree.2022.10.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2022.10.012)

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