Subaqueous Podzolic Carbon Resulting From Sea-Level Rise.

Ashley N. Phillips[1], L. Rex Ellis[2] and Todd Osborne[2], (1)University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
(2)Soil and Water Science, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

Postglacial sea-level rise in combination with Florida's relatively flat topography results in considerable coastal forest retreat and drowns the associated forest soils. In areas of low energy the drowned Spodosols are preserved, however, it is unknown how much podzolic carbon remains in these soils. Spodic horizons from drowned as well as neighboring terrestrial soils on both the East coast and Gulf coast of Florida were sampled and characterized. Presented here is a comparison between these soils and to the Florida soil characterization database.