

# Molecular biomarkers in Yakutian permafrost sediments

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## Relevance

The Arctic is warming rapidly, permafrost is thawing, organic matter can be mobilized  
How does permafrost thaw affect organic matter storage?

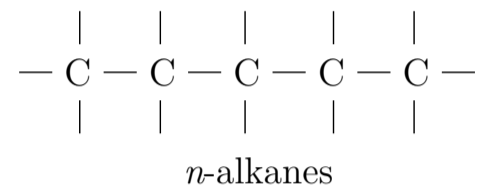
## Methods

Measurements of **TOC** (total organic carbon) and **DOC** (dissolved organic carbon) content



Two study sites in Yakutia

Analysis of lipid biomarkers in sediments:  
Extraction of organic matter from sediments by accelerated solvent extractions  
Separation by medium pressure liquid chromatography  
Measurements by gas chromatography mass spectrometry



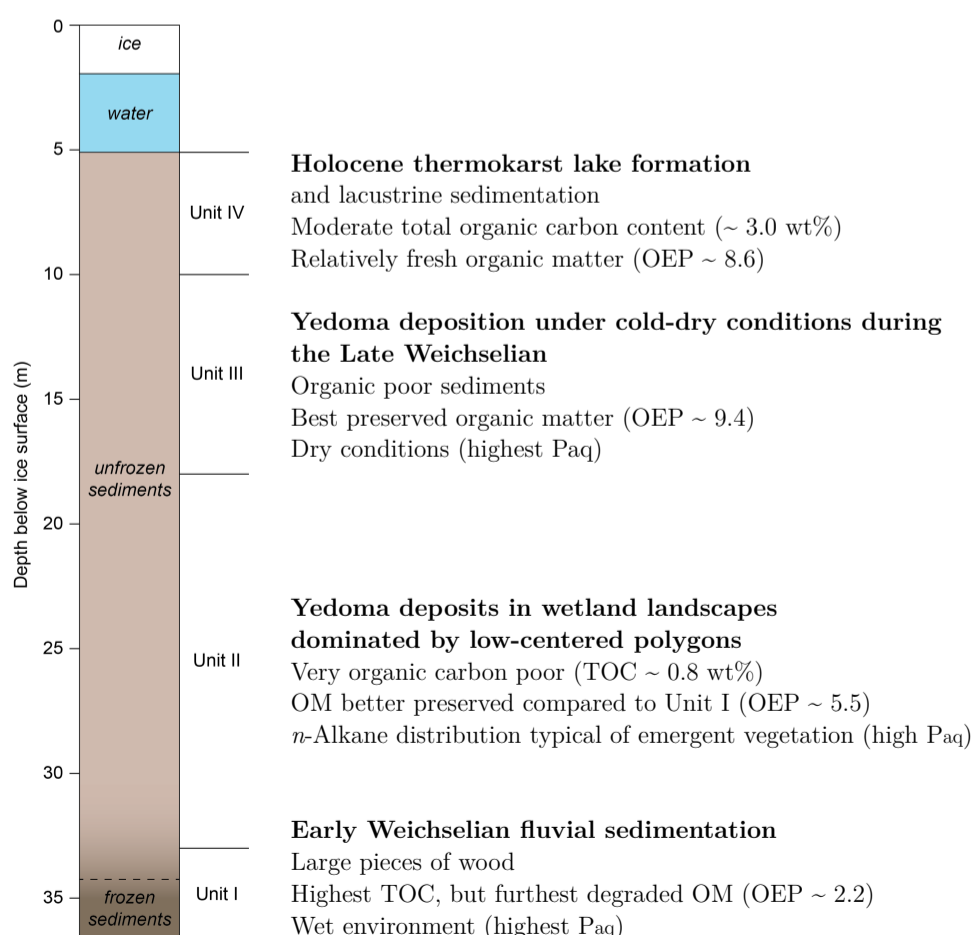
average chain length  $ACL_{23-33} = \frac{\sum i \cdot C_i}{\sum C_i}$

odd over even predominance  $OEP_{26-33} = \frac{\sum C_{27-33}}{\sum C_{26-32}}$

aquatic organic matter  $P_{aq} = \frac{C_{23} + C_{25}}{C_{23} + C_{25} + C_{29} + C_{31}}$

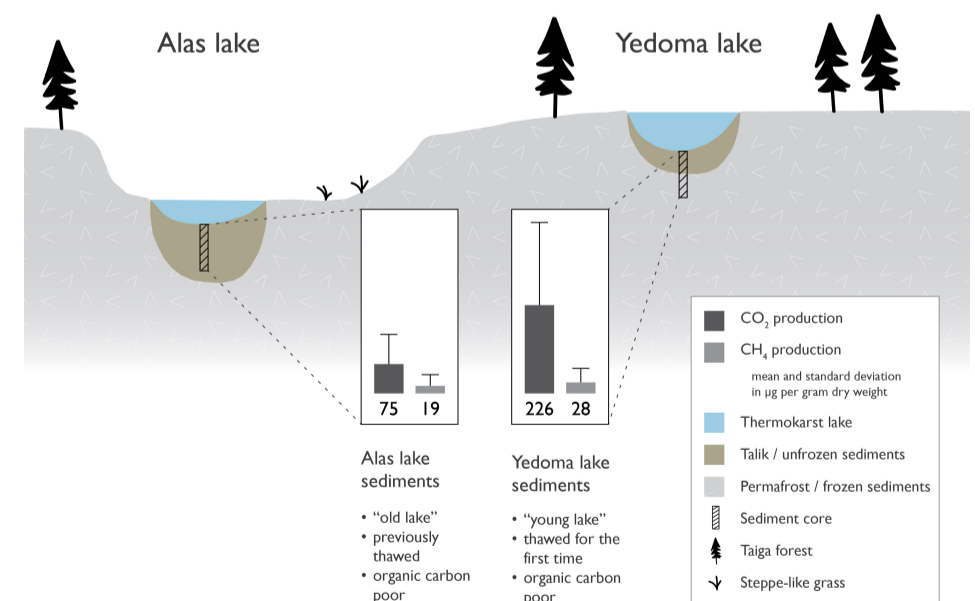
## Site 1: Bykovsky

1. We distinguished 4 landscape units
2. The Yedoma deposits were organic carbon poor
3. The fluvial deposits contained more organic matter, but it was further degraded



## Site 2: Yukechi

1. Greenhouse gas production was higher in Yedoma lake sediments compared to Alas lake sediments
2. Even in organic carbon poor sediments, GHG production was substantial
3. Drivers for anaerobic CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> production differed



CO<sub>2</sub> production was mainly explained by the ACL and the DOC  
CH<sub>4</sub> production could not be explained by the parameters

