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Title:
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Publication Date:
November 19, 1987

Series:
Faculty Publications

Permalink:
http://escholarship.org/uc/item/5rb9k0gx

DOI:
https://doi.org/10.1038/330246a0

Abstract:
The origin of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) in the ocean has been long debated. Whereas Mantoura and Woodward\(^1\) have used the conservative nature of DOC in a British estuary to conclude that ≥50% of DOC in the oceans could be river-derived, recent lignin results in the equatorial Pacific\(^2\) have indicated that ≤10% of the DOC is potentially of terrestrial origin. In addition, the δ\(^{13}\)C signature (relative to the PDB standard) of DOC ranges from −20 to −24‰ (refs 3,4), indicating that the primary source of DOC is from marine-derived organic carbon. Here we present the first detailed profile of radiocarbon measured in DOC and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) in the oligotrophic gyre of the central North Pacific. δ\(^{14}\)C (per mil deviation from the activity of 19th-century wood) of DOC ranged from −150‰ (1,310 yr BP) in surface waters to −540‰ (6,240 yr BP) at 5,710 m, 40 m off the bottom, where these 'apparent ages' or 'residence times' are mean values for the combined constituents of the DOC. The surprising similarity in the shapes of the profiles of δ\(^{14}\)C in the DOC and DIC pools suggests that similar processes are controlling the radiocarbon distribution in each of the two reservoirs and that bomb-produced radiocarbon has penetrated the DOC + DIC pools to a depth of ~900 m. The depletion of the δ\(^{14}\)C\(_{DOC}\) values by 300‰ with respect to the δ\(^{14}\)C\(_{DIC}\) values suggests that a certain fraction of the DOC is recycled within the ocean on longer time-scales than DIC.

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RADIOCARBON IN DISSOLVED ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CARBON FROM THE CENTRAL NORTH PACIFIC

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ABSTRACT. Radiocarbon measurements are reported for dissolved organic carbon (DOC) and inorganic carbon (DIC) from seawater samples collected from the Alcyone-5 cruise in the central North Pacific Ocean in 1985. Differences between the UV-radiation techniques used here and those reported by Williams, Oeschger and Kinney (1969) to oxidize and recover the DOC from sea water are presented. UV unoxidizable DOC in these samples is discussed in a separate publication (Druffel, Williams & Suzuki, 1989). We briefly discuss the penetration of the bomb 14C signal into the DOC and DIC pools. The temporal variability of Δ14C in DIC in surface samples taken every 2–3 days is presented. Concentrations of total dissolved free (FAA) plus combined (hydrolyzable) amino acids (THAA) and total dissolved carbohydrates (TCHO) measured in the same water samples are also reported. Our main aim is to present the chemical and isotopic data from samples collected during the Alcyone-5 cruise. Detailed interpretation is published elsewhere.

INTRODUCTION

The origin of DOC in ocean water has long been the subject of debate. We have some basic knowledge of the sources and sinks of the carbon to the DOC pool. Inputs of DOC to sea water include intra- and extra-cellular solubles produced by phytoplankton and from sloppy feeding by zooplankton, dissolution of fecal material, plus DOC derived from atmospheric and riverine inputs. Less is known about the source of DOC from subsurface vents, sediments and living bacteria. Sinks for DOC include microbial utilization, coalescence to form particles and adsorption onto existing particles. Quantitative assessments of the importance of each of these processes are not fully evaluated. Overall, it appears that DOC is derived primarily from marine sources, considering the similarity of the δ13C in DOC and in marine organisms (Williams & Gordon, 1970) and the low concentration of lignin present in sea water (Meyers-Schulte & Hedges, 1986).

14C was measured nearly two decades ago in DOC from the northeast Pacific to determine its turnover time in the ocean. Williams, Oeschger and Kinney (1969) reported Δ14C values of -351±27‰ at 1880m and -341±23‰ at 1920m collected in 1968 and 1969, respectively, from 30°N, 120°W. Two years later, four samples from 30°N, 140°W were measured (-88±20, -11±18, -176±14, -274±13‰ from 10m, 200m, 500m and 2000m, respectively) (Arhelger et al. 1974; Williams et al. 1978). These 14C analyses were performed on CO2 resulting from UV-oxidation of acidified sea water. L Jeffries (unpub data) used adsorption onto activated charcoal as a means for separating the DOC from sea water. Her measurements on Gulf of Mexico water were -485‰ at 690m, and -560‰ at 2290m (Bada & Lee, 1977). Gas proportional counting techniques were used to measure 14C in these samples, thus, 500–1000L of sea water were needed to make an analysis. Based on these early studies, deep-sea DOC has been assigned an apparent age of 3400 yr BP.

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A recent study by Williams and Druffel (1987) reveals that the $\delta^{14}C$ of UV-oxidizable DOC in the deep Pacific is much lower than previously reported. We present these measurements and concentrations of FAA, THAA and TCHO in dissolved organic matter from a detailed profile in the central North Pacific. From a near high-precision $\delta^{14}C$ profile measured in DIC ($\delta^{14}C_{DIC}$), we examine the penetration of the bomb $^{14}C$ transient into the main thermocline since the GEOSECS survey of 1973. In addition, $\delta^{14}C_{DIC}$ was measured in surface water samples collected every 2-3 days during the Alcyone-5 cruise to study short-term variability at a single open ocean site. The effect of a high wind storm on this short-term variability was also observed.

METHODS

Collection of Samples

The data presented here are from samples collected aboard the R/V Melville during the Alcyone-5 cruise to the central North Pacific Ocean in October and early November 1985. One location was occupied (20 km$^2$, 31$^\circ$N, 159$^\circ$W) 800 km north of Oahu, Hawaii in the predominantly eastward flowing North Pacific Current.

Gerard barrels, constructed of stainless steel with a volume of 270 L, were used to obtain sufficient carbon for near high-precision $\delta^{14}C$ analyses of the DIC fraction. The barrels were scrubbed and rinsed clean with dilute HCl, xylene, acetone, methanol and distilled water to remove all traces of oil and other organic matter, as well as inorganic carbon. Partial disassembly of the barrels was required so that o-ring grooves could be cleaned and viton o-rings installed. The plastic parts on the barrels were replaced with similar items constructed of brass (i.e., water spigot). Barrels were mounted on the trawl wire and lowered to the desired depths. For near surface samples, a minimum of 20 min elapsed before the messenger was sent to close the lids to allow for adequate flushing at the desired depth. Drains and other tanks aboard ship were flushed out away from the immediate collection site. For the deeper samples, reversing thermometers were used to provide depth corrections, and salinity and silicate measurements from piggy-backed 5 L Niskin bottles were compared with those from the barrels to check for pre-tripping or partial closure of the barrels.

Water for DOC concentration and $^{14}C$ analysis was filtered using a pre-fired (500$^\circ$C) GFC glass fiber filter in a PVC holder that attached directly onto the spigot at the bottom of the Gerard barrel. One-gal glass bottles, which were previously cleaned with hot chromic acid, rinsed with double distilled water and protected from the atmosphere, were then rinsed three times with the sample water and filled. They were then sealed with teflon-lined caps and frozen at -20$^\circ$C. Four bottles were collected from depths below 450 m and two bottles were taken from shallower depths.

Aliquots of the same filtered sea water were collected in cleaned bottles for FAA, THAA and TCHO analyses, and frozen at -20$^\circ$C. One-L samples from the upper 150 m were collected and immediately filtered for chlorophyll-$a$ and phaeophytin analyses. Samples were taken for total CO$_2$ ([DIC]) and alkalinity (250 ml).
The remainder of the water was pumped (using a Jabsco pump), unfiltered, into a plastic 220L plastic drum. The water was acidified, heated (50°C) and purged of CO₂ using a peristaltic pump. The purged CO₂ was absorbed into a solution of SrCl₂ and concentrated ammonium hydroxide, wherein strontium carbonate was precipitated (Linick, 1975).

**Radiochemical and Chemical Analyses**

For the dissolved organic ¹⁴C (DO¹⁴C) analyses, 1gal samples were quickly defrosted in warm water and 5L introduced into an all-glass reactor (Fig 1), acidified to pH 2.5 ± 0.2 with 50% H₃PO₄, and sparged-free of DIC with nitrogen gas (organic and inorganic carbon-free) at 425ml min⁻¹ for 3 hr. The sea water was then saturated with clean oxygen gas and the reactor vessel closed using 85% H₃PO₄ to lubricate and seal the glass ball joints. The sample was oxidized for 6 hr using a 1200 watt Hanovia Hg-arc lamp at 70–75°C. The resultant CO₂ derived from DOC was passed through the KI trap to collect chlorine gas, and water frozen out in the first Horibe trap cooled with dry-ice isopropanol. The sample was then collected in the second Horibe trap (Fig 1) using liquid N₂. This collection was done by sparging the reactor with nitrogen gas at 235ml min⁻¹ for 2 hr at atmospheric pressure. The trapped CO₂ was then pumped free of condensed air using the rough vacuum, and transferred successively from the Horibe trap to the U-tube, then to the cold finger below the Pirani gauge. After measuring the CO₂ pressure, the CO₂ was split into samples for ¹³C and ¹⁴C analyses.

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**Fig 1.** Schematic diagram of the vacuum line used for oxidation and extraction of DOC from sea water. See text for detail.
The CO₂ from the DOC was converted to graphite at the University of Arizona (Jull et al., 1986). \(^{14}\)C was measured using AMS techniques at the University of Arizona TAMS Facility (Linick et al., 1986). Errors of ±4–15\% were obtained, and were dependent upon sample size and AMS system stability at the time of analysis. \(^{14}\)C was calculated assuming a \(\delta^{13}\)C of −21\% for the graphite targets. \(\delta^{13}\)C-DOC measurements reported in Table 1 were performed on CO₂ obtained directly from the UV oxidation of DOC in sea water.

For the DI\(^{14}\)C analyses, the strontium chloride and ammonium hydroxide solution was decanted off, then heated to dryness, leaving solid strontium carbonate. CO₂ was liberated using 4 N HCl, and converted to acetylene gas (Griffin & Druffel, 1985). The acetylene samples were counted for 4–6 2-day periods in quartz gas proportional beta counters at 90.0cm Hg and 21°C. Errors ranged from ±2.4 – 3.6\% as determined from counting statistics. \(\delta^{13}\)C\(_{\text{DIC}}\) was measured on CO₂ from reburned acetylene gas samples.

The FAA and THAA analyses were done using HPLC fluorimetric determination of the o-pthaldialdehyde derivatives (Lindroth & Mopper, 1979), after acid hydrolysis of the combined amino acids (Robertson, Williams & Bada, 1987). The TCHO was measured spectrophotometrically on hydrolyzed samples using a modification of the procedure of Burney and Sieburth (1977) and are reported as glucose equivalents. The conversion factor for amino acids (nM) to carbon is 4.4 times amino acid concentration, and for the carbohydrates (\(\mu\)M), this factor is 6 times the glucose equivalents.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The \(\Delta^{14}\)C\(_{\text{DOC}}\) and \(\Delta^{14}\)C\(_{\text{DIC}}\) data and results of chemical analyses are listed in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the \(\Delta^{14}\)C\(_{\text{DOC}}\) and \(\Delta^{14}\)C\(_{\text{DIC}}\) results. An initial discussion and a graphic representation of all but two of the \(\Delta^{14}\)C\(_{\text{DOC}}\) results were presented by Williams and Druffel (1987).

The \(\Delta^{14}\)C\(_{\text{DOC}}\) values in the upper 2000m of the water column are 60–220\% lower than those from the same depths observed in the earlier studies (Williams, Oeschger & Kinney, 1969; Arhelger et al., 1974, Williams et al., 1978). Though the earlier results were obtained from 1300–2600km east, the differences in \(\Delta^{14}\)C\(_{\text{DOC}}\) are probably not due to location. We believe that the earlier results are due to incomplete oxidation of the lower activity (older) fraction of DOC as the original yields were only of the order of 70\% of the total UV-oxidizable fraction.

The \(\Delta^{14}\)C\(_{\text{DIC}}\) results are plotted vs those reported by Östlund and Stuiver (1980) for the GESECS Station 212 (30°N, 160°W) in September 1973 (Fig 2b). These data show that bomb \(^{14}\)C has penetrated an additional 150m in 12yr, from ca 850–1000m. The prebomb \(\Delta^{14}\)C\(_{\text{DIC}}\) profile in the upper ocean is shown for comparison.

\(\Delta^{14}\)C\(_{\text{DOC}}\) values are 300\% lower than the \(\Delta^{14}\)C\(_{\text{DIC}}\) values at all depths of the water column (Fig 2c). The similarity in the shape of the two profiles
### Table 1

Δ³¹C (in %), δ¹³C (in %), inorganic and organic chemical constituent concentrations in water samples collected in Oct-Nov 1985 aboard the Alcyone-5 cruise to the central North Pacific (31°N, 159°W). TCHO concentration is reported as glucose equivalents. δ¹³C DOC is the measurement on CO₂ obtained from UV-oxidized seawater and δ¹³C DIC is that on reburned acetylene gas. See text for detail.

| Date   | Lat  | Long  | DO (µM) | DIC (µM) | Alkalinity (µM) | Chla (µg/L) | Pheaph (µg/L) | Δ¹³C-DIC | Δ¹³C-DIC | Δ¹³C-DIC | Δ¹³C-DIC | Δ¹³C-DIC | Δ¹³C-DIC | Δ¹³C-DIC | Δ¹³C-DIC |
|--------|------|-------|---------|----------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 10/08/85 | 1150 | 1025 | 3085.8  | 2385.3  | 0.9              | 1.0         | 0.6           | -31.8     | 0.9       | 1.0       | 2.0       | 1.0       | 0.6       | 1.0       | 1.0       |
| 10/09/85 | 1150 | 1025 | 3085.8  | 2385.3  | 0.9              | 1.0         | 0.6           | -31.8     | 0.9       | 1.0       | 2.0       | 1.0       | 0.6       | 1.0       | 1.0       |
| 10/10/85 | 1150 | 1025 | 3085.8  | 2385.3  | 0.9              | 1.0         | 0.6           | -31.8     | 0.9       | 1.0       | 2.0       | 1.0       | 0.6       | 1.0       | 1.0       |
| 10/11/85 | 1150 | 1025 | 3085.8  | 2385.3  | 0.9              | 1.0         | 0.6           | -31.8     | 0.9       | 1.0       | 2.0       | 1.0       | 0.6       | 1.0       | 1.0       |
| 10/12/85 | 1150 | 1025 | 3085.8  | 2385.3  | 0.9              | 1.0         | 0.6           | -31.8     | 0.9       | 1.0       | 2.0       | 1.0       | 0.6       | 1.0       | 1.0       |
Fig. 2. a. $\Delta^{14}C_{DOC}$ vs. depth at 31°N, 159°W. Off-curve $\Delta^{14}C_{DOC}$ values are calculated for samples oxidized using the initial Hg arc lamp. b. $\Delta^{14}C_{DIC}$ at 31°N, 159°W. c. Concentrations of $\Delta^{14}C_{DOC}$ in seawater samples taken from GEOSECS station 212 (30°N, 160°W) in Sept 1973 (Ostlund & Stuiver, 1980). d. Depth distribution of $\Delta^{14}C_{DOC}$ (-) approximated from earlier seawater measurements (Bien, Ralese, & Suess, 1965). e. $\Delta^{14}C_{DOC}$ vs. depth at 31°N, 159°W. Concentrations of $\Delta^{14}C_{LOC}$ x 10$^7$ (atoms 14C/L) vs. depth at 31°N, 159°W.
suggests that bomb $^{14}$C has penetrated into the DOC pool to at least the same depth as in the DIC pool, that is ca 1000m. The shift toward lower numbers indicates that a major component of the DOC pool is 'old' with respect to $^{14}$C, and is recycled on very long time scales (10$^3$–10$^4$ yr or longer).

In order to observe changes in the concentration of $^{14}$C in each of these carbon pools, [DO$^{14}$C] and [DI$^{14}$C] values are calculated using the following equations:

$$[\text{DO}^{14}\text{C}] = \left[\delta^{14}\text{C}/1000 + 1\right] \times f \times [\text{DOC}] \times A \quad \text{(1)}$$

$$[\text{DI}^{14}\text{C}] = \left[\delta^{14}\text{C}/1000 + 1\right] \times f \times [\text{DIC}] \times A \quad \text{(2)}$$

where $\delta^{14}$C is defined by Stuiver and Polach (1977), f is the $^{14}$C/C ratio in 95% NBS oxalic acid-1 standard (1.176 $\times$ 10$^{-12}$; Stuiver, 1980), A is Avogadro's number, and [DOC] and [DIC] are in moles/L. Figure 2d shows that the surface [DO$^{14}$C] is four times greater than that in the deep-sea, whereas surface [DI $^{14}$C] is only 1.3 times that in the deep-sea. The large DO$^{14}$C concentration gradient illustrates that large amounts of DOC are recycled within the upper few hundred meters of the water column by (1) remineralization of organic matter fixed in the euphotic zone, and (2) remineralization of organic matter in the upper 1000m of the water column due to microbial and other degradative processes.

Results of vertical profiles of FAA, THAA, TCHO and DOC are listed in Table 1 and shown in Fig 3. The FAA results (Fig 3a) are very low below 450m depth; they indicate that there is little if any contamination by labile carbon of the Gerard barrel samples during collection. The low results also illustrate rapid bacterial utilization of FAA in deep waters. The THAA results (Fig 3b) were ca 100 times higher than FAA and show variations with depth. The increase in THAA from 400–800m may be caused by partial conversion of the surface-derived particulate organic carbon rain to DOC or in situ production of organic matter (Cindy Lee, pers commun, 1988). The TCHO values are about seven times higher than the THAA values, and are essentially invariant with depth below 900m. The sum of THAA and TCHO carbon is ca 11% of the total DOC below 1000m and comprises 19% of the DOC at the surface (Fig 3c).

The seven DOC values denoted by open circles in Figure 3c are 6–14% higher than the other DOC values. Likewise, the $\Delta^{14}$C$_{DOC}$ of 6 of these 7 samples were higher than the other values (Fig 2a). We suspect that the higher DOC values were the result of a 'younger' fraction of DOC that was oxidized only in the first seven samples processed using the initial “more potent” Hg-arc UV lamp (for discussion, see Druffel, Williams & Suzuki, 1989).

$^{14}$C measured in 11 surface water samples collected over the course of the 33-day cruise are listed in Table 1. Pre-storm $\Delta^{14}$C$_{DIC}$ results are relatively constant, with an average of 151.3 ± 0.8 (SD) %o (n=3) through day-8 of the cruise. Post-storm results, however, were more variable and averaged 146.6 ± 6.2 (SD) %o (n=8). In order to observe changes in DI$^{14}$C concentration with time [DI$^{14}$C] values in the surface seawater samples are calculated using Eq 2 and shown in Figure 4a. [DI$^{14}$C] was also more variable during the post-storm period. An increase was observed in [DI$^{14}$C] in the
upper 200m during the post-storm period (see Fig 4b), due primarily to the higher total CO₂ values. Whether the higher values were due to entrainment of atmospheric CO₂ into the mixed layer, or to spatial variability induced by storm activity, cannot be determined from the existing data set.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of ¹⁴C in DOC in the central North Pacific has revealed that a major portion of the DOC is recycled within the water column on time scales of $10^3$ to $10^4$ yr or longer. Bomb ¹⁴C is present to a depth of at least 1000m in the DOC pool, and is probably present in small amounts in the deep sea. Labile constituents of DOC (THAA and TCHO) are present in minor amounts in sea water (11–19% of DOC).

The $^{14}$C$_{\text{DIC}}$ profile reveals that the bomb ¹⁴C transient has penetrated an additional 150–200m since the GEOSECS survey of 1973. These data have important implications for determining the ventilation rate of the main thermocline with respect to excess CO₂.
Fig 4 a. [DT\textsuperscript{14}C] in surface sea water vs time during the Alcyone-5 cruise at 31°N, 159°W.

Fig 4 b. [DT\textsuperscript{14}C] vs depth for the pre-storm and post-storm sampling periods.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the captain and crew of the R/V Melville for their cooperation and support during the Alcyone-5 cruise. Special thanks go to Bob Haddock, Amy Witter and Al Bradshaw for their technical support. This project was kindly supported by funds from the NSF (OCE84-16632 to ERMD and OCE84-17102 to PMW). Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution contribution No. 6995.

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