**Introduction**

**Methods**

*Study Site*

Describe Wilck’s Lake

*Sample Collection and Processing*

Eighteen ekman samples were taken from Wilck’s Lake in Farmville, Virginia. Samples were collected along a transect line of the lake, and locations within the lake were label from alphabetically; two ekmans grabs were done at each location. Once samples were taken, they were washed through a 250 μm mesh, and then nine samples were stored in 70% EtOH in the field. *Should the various depths be placed in this paragraph??*

In lab the nine control samples, that were stored in water, were washed through a 1 mm sieve the same day; the CPOM was then placed in a drying rack at 50⁰C. One week later the treatment samples, which were preserved in EtOH, were washed through the sieve and placed into the drying rack. The next day a dry weight of the CPOM was taken, and then the CPOM was crushed by use of a mortar and pestle. The crushed CPOM was placed into crucibles, weighed, and then placed into a muffle furnace at 550⁰F. The samples remained in the furnace for five hours to be ashed, and upon removal were weighed before reaching room temperature.

*Data Analysis*

**Results**

Average sample depth

Mean CPOM dry mass with a comparison of the ash mass

Mean CPOM AFDM

There was no negative relationship between the AFDM and the type of sample (F1, 16 = 0.0004, p = 0.99; Fig. 1). Treatment and control samples maintained a relatively similar mass for each location. There was a noticeable difference in weight per location; sample A and sample J, which were closer to the shores of the lake had a greater AFDM than that of samples found in the middle of the lake.