

Studies of the Air-Sea CO₂ fluxes and Ocean Acidification Impacts in the Western Arctic: NOAA and the RUSALCA project

Nicholas R. Bates

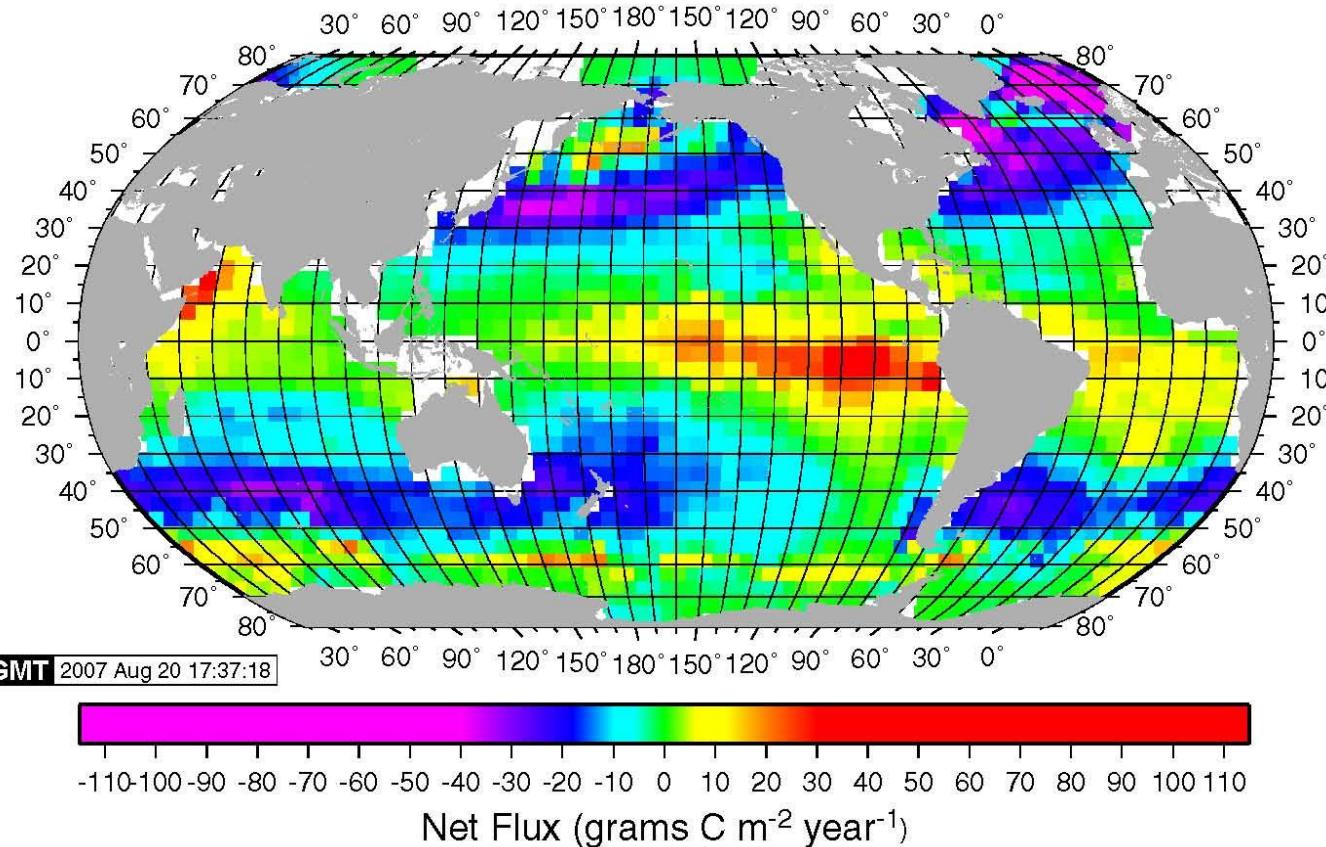
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Bermuda Institute of Ocean Sciences (BIOS), Bermuda



Thanks to:
NOAA; RUSALCA colleagues
Keven Neely, Becky Garley, Margaret
Best, Monika Orchowska (BIOS)
Terry Whitledge, Jeremy Mathis (UAF),
Wei-Jun Cai, Kevin Arrigo and
many others

Global Ocean CO₂ Sinks/Sources

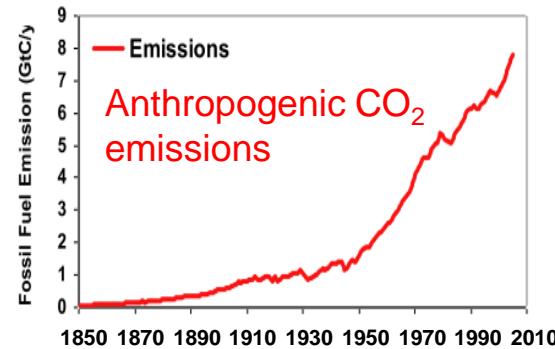
Global ocean CO₂ sink of ~1.4 Pg C year⁻¹



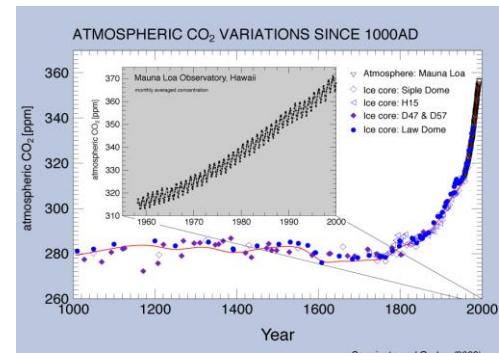
Red Areas: Oceanic Source of CO₂

Blue Areas: Oceanic Sinks of CO₂

Takahashi et al., 2002; 2009



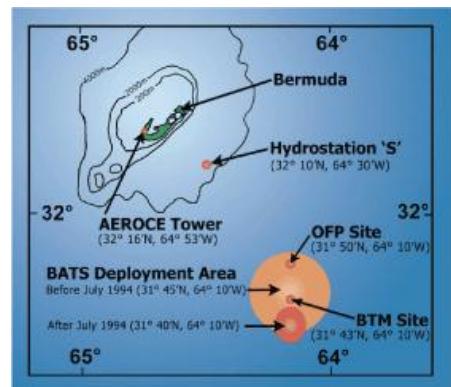
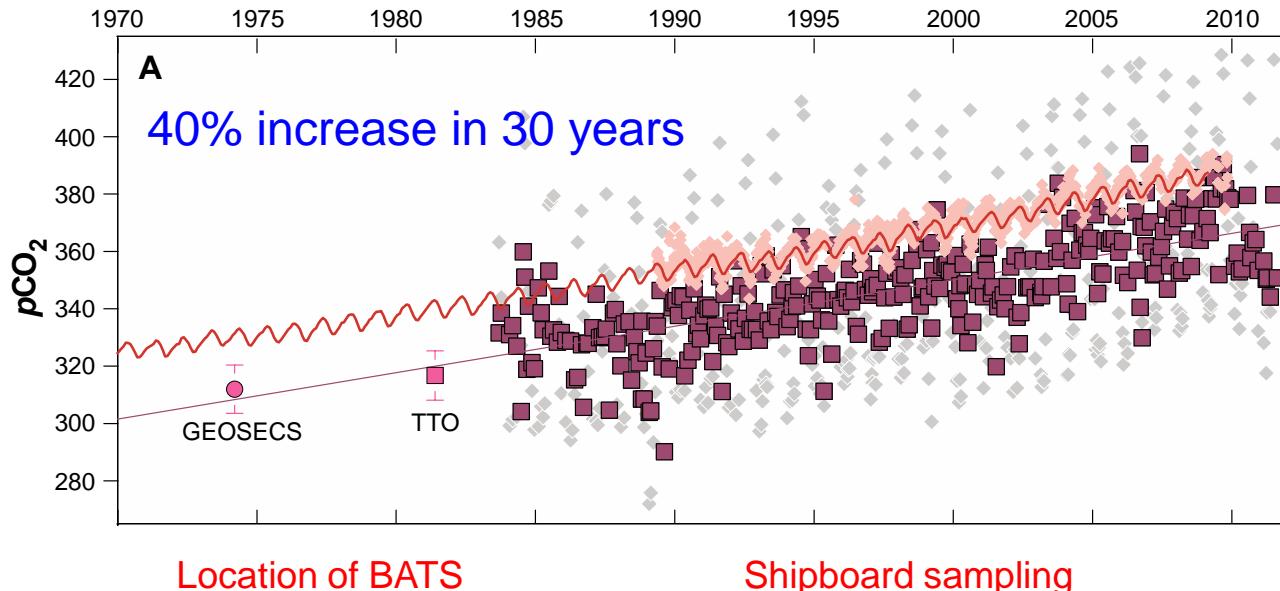
Atmospheric CO₂ increase



Ocean Carbon Dioxide Uptake

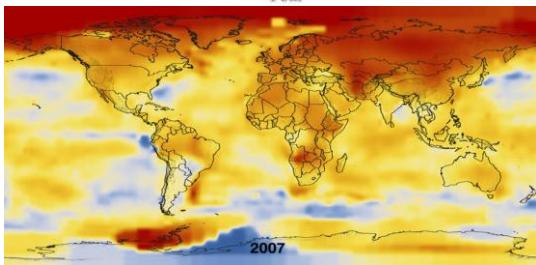
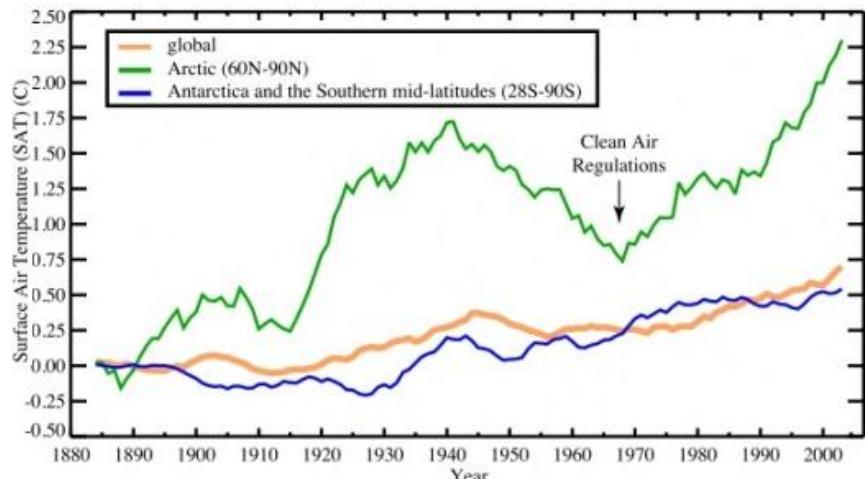
Increase in ocean carbon dioxide ($p\text{CO}_2$) in the Sargasso Sea

Surface ocean $p\text{CO}_2$ increasing at same rate as the atmosphere suggests that the North Atlantic Ocean CO_2 sink has not changed

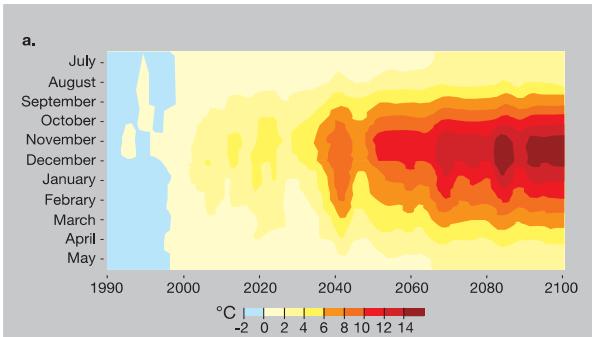


Arctic Ocean Changes

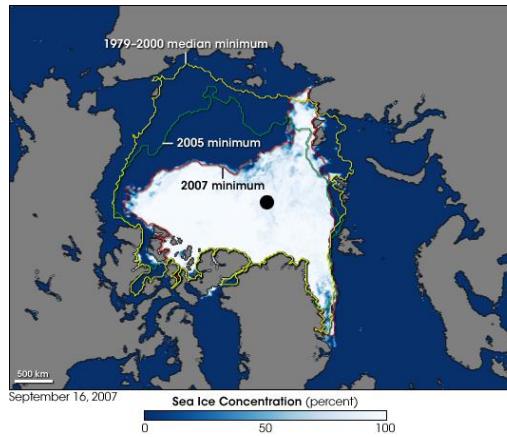
Warming in the Arctic



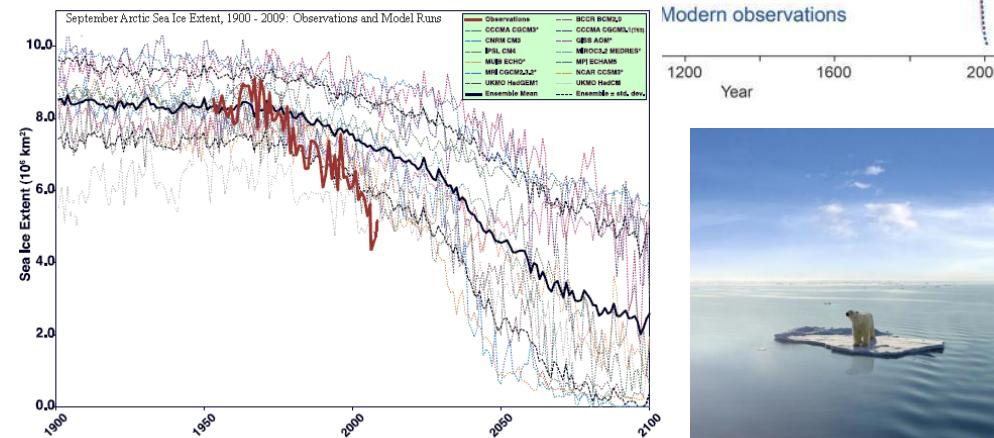
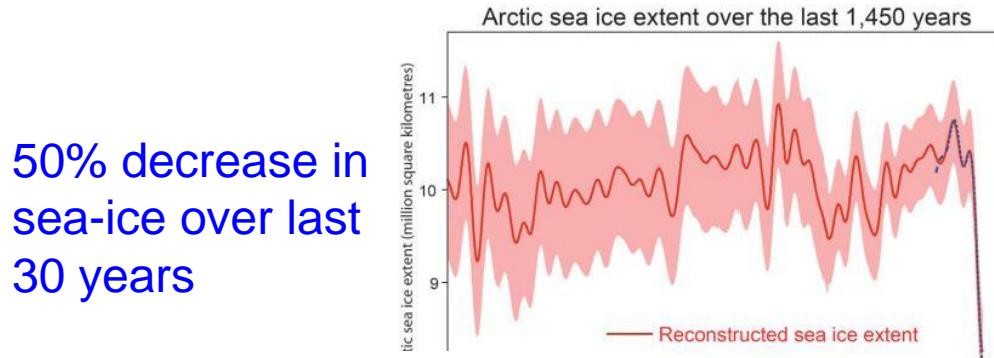
Arctic amplification of warming



Sea Ice loss in the Arctic



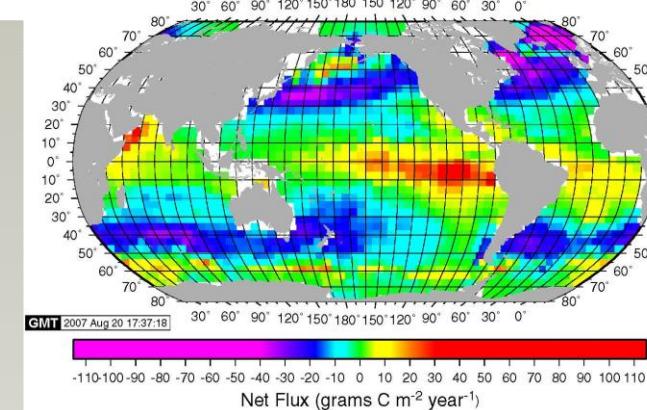
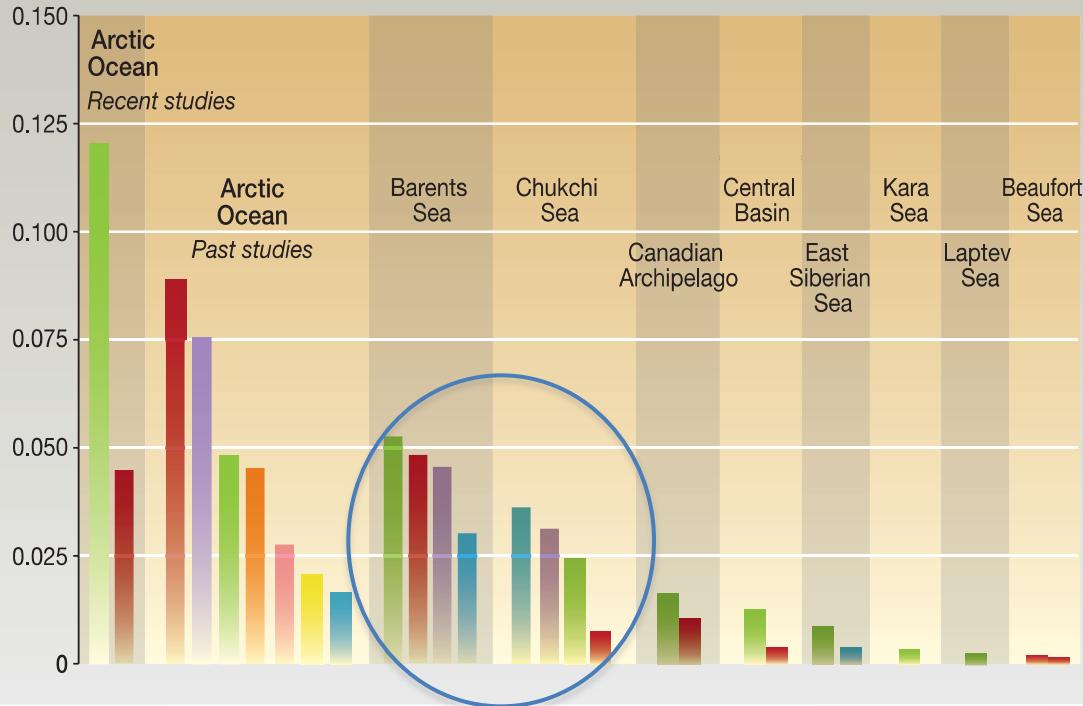
50% decrease in sea-ice over last 30 years



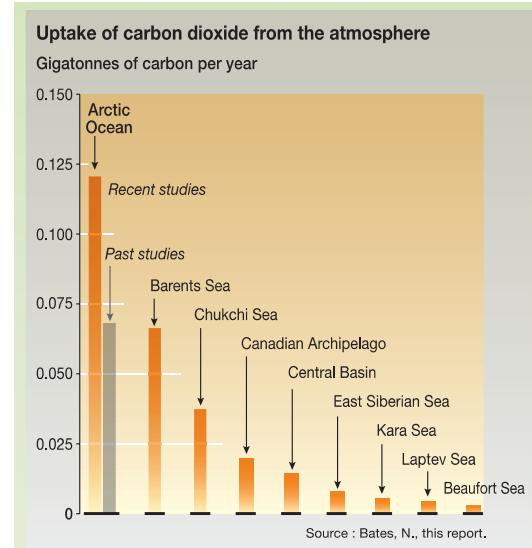
Present Arctic Ocean CO₂ Fluxes

Uptake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere

Gigatonnes of carbon per year



Arctic is ~8-10% of global ocean CO₂ sink



Anderson *et al.* (1998)

~24 Tg C yr⁻¹ CO₂ sink

Fransson *et al.* (2003)

~31 Tg C yr⁻¹ CO₂ sink

Bates (2006)

~66 Tg C yr⁻¹ CO₂ sink

Bates and Mathis (2009)

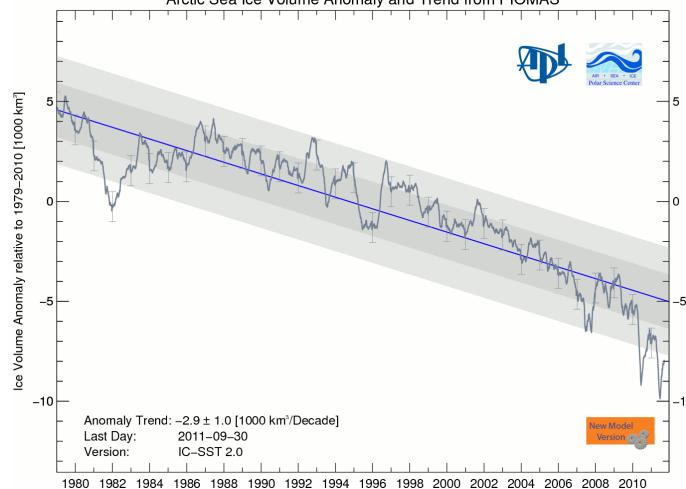
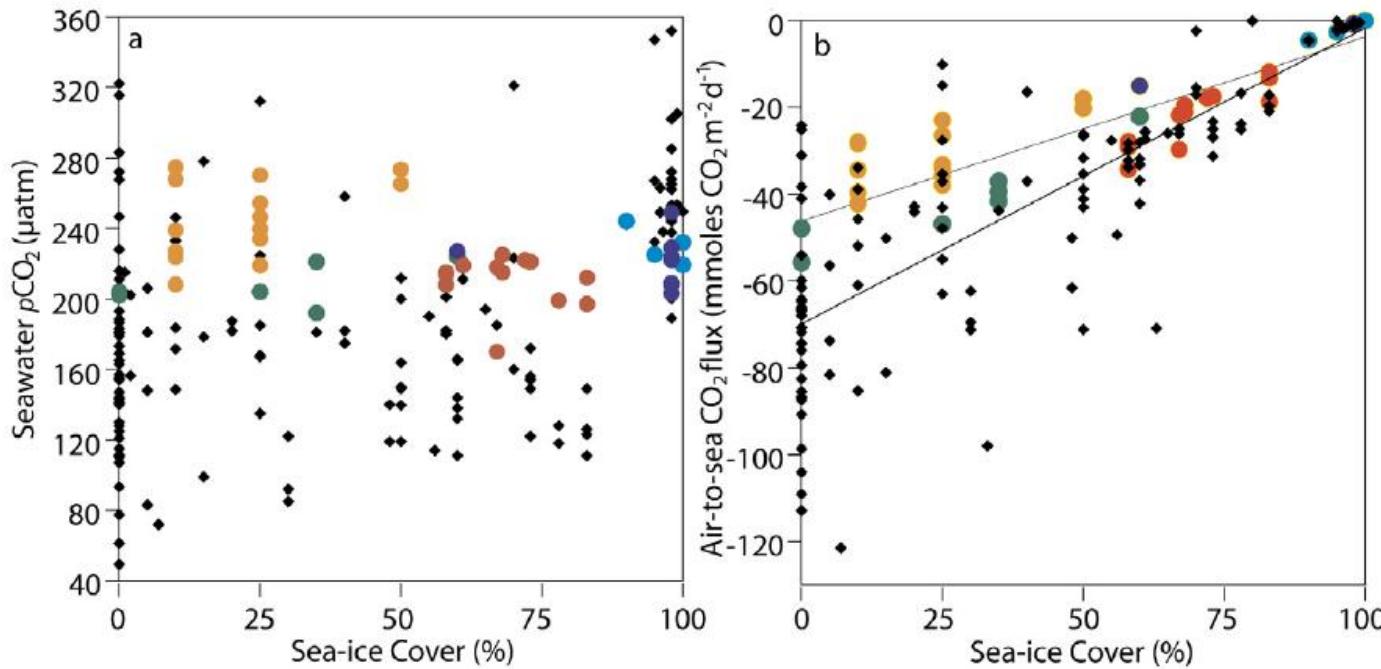
~66-199 Tg C yr⁻¹ CO₂ sink

RECCAP (2012)

mean of ~130 +/- 35 Tg C yr⁻¹ CO₂ sink

Future Annual Arctic CO₂ Fluxes

Canada Basin surface waters

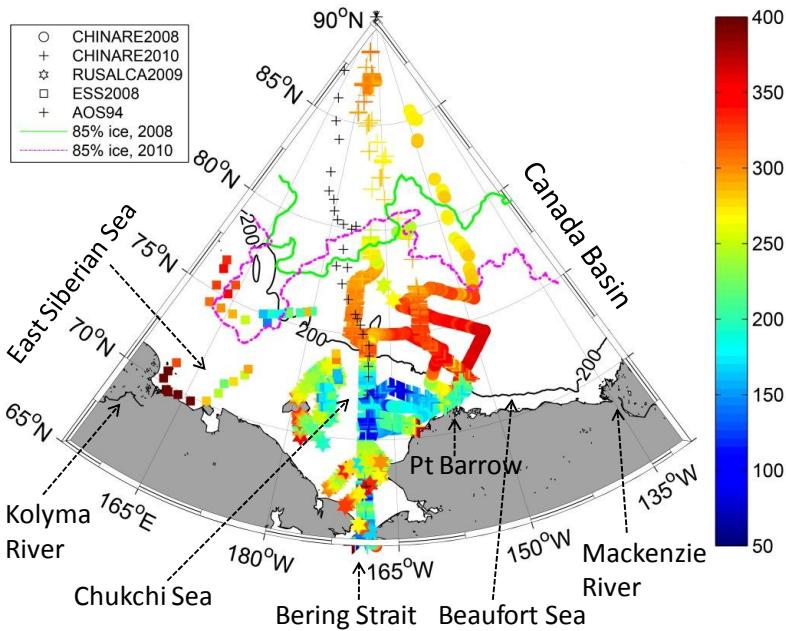


~2 Tg C/yr increase in annual Arctic Ocean CO₂ sink using 2002-2004 SBI data

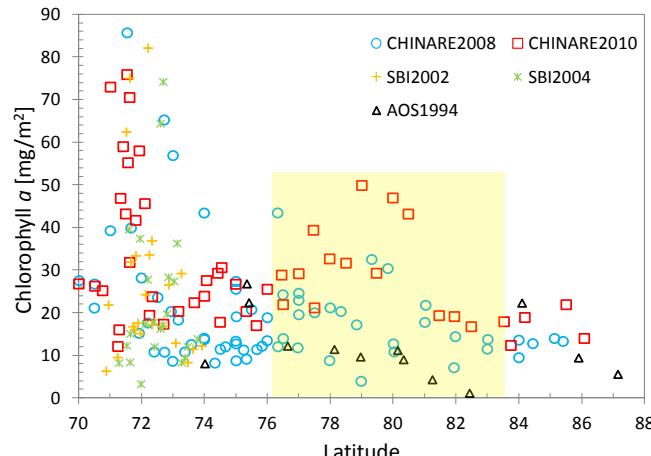
Bates 2006; Bates et al., 2006

Rapidly changing Arctic CO₂ sink

Changing CO₂ sink in Canada Basin: 1994-2010

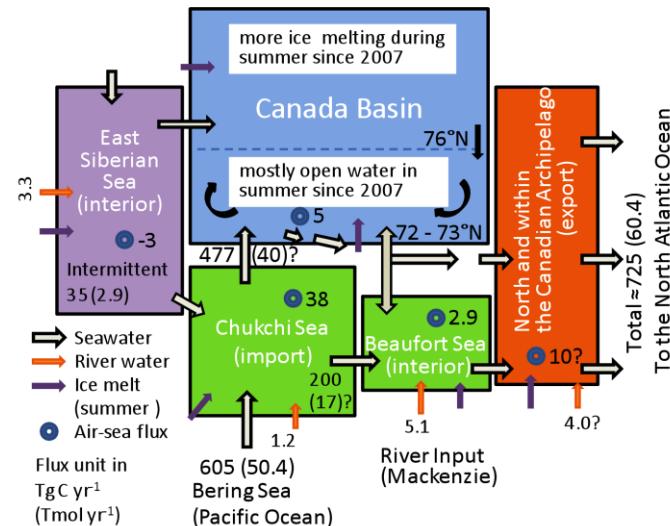
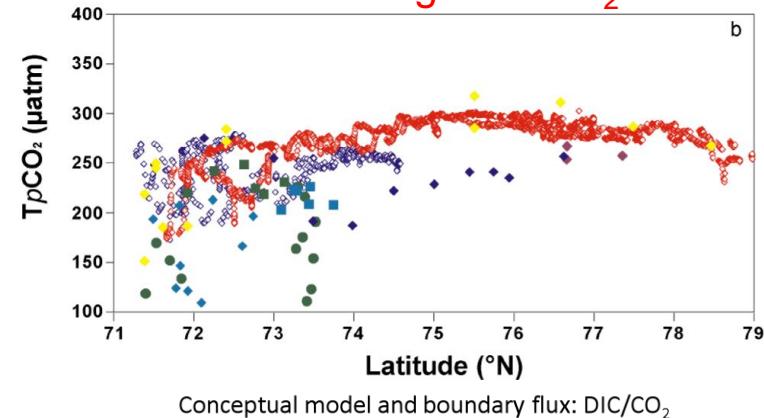


Northward shift of sea-ice edge bloom



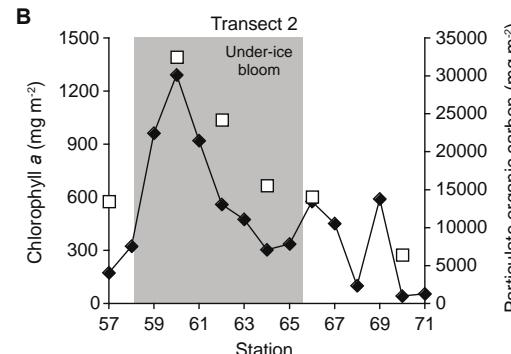
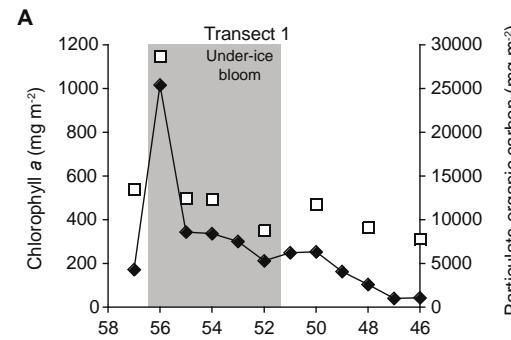
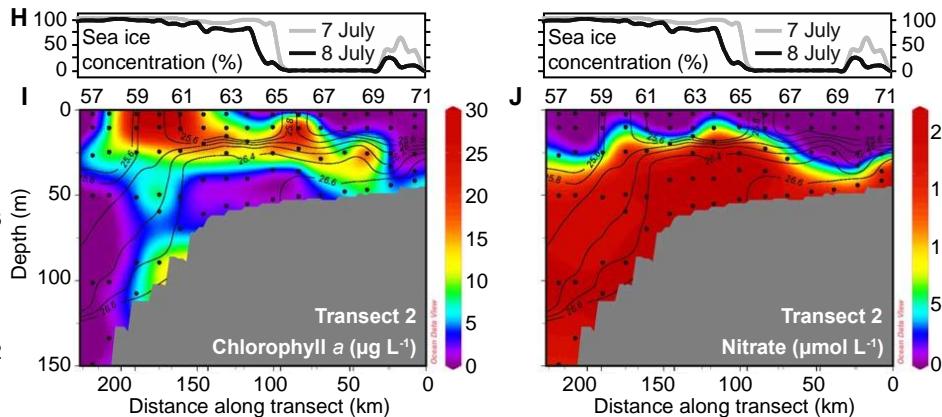
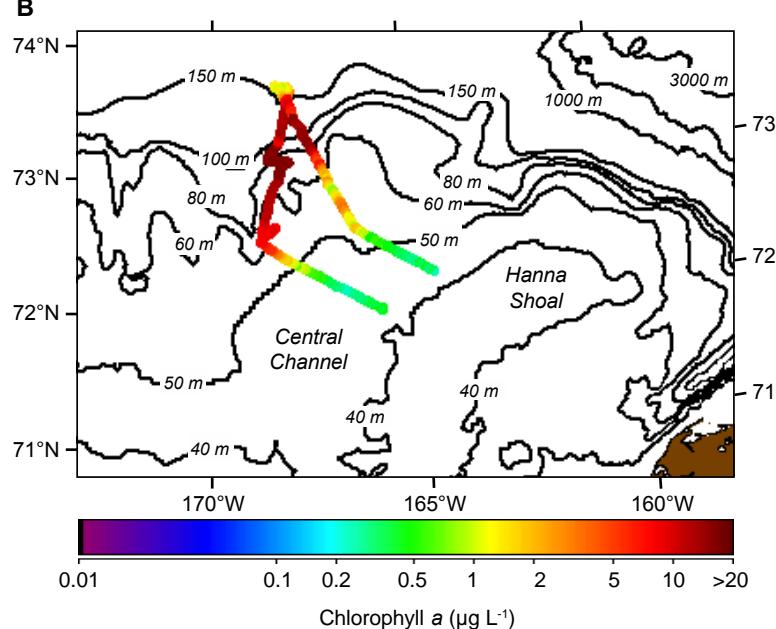
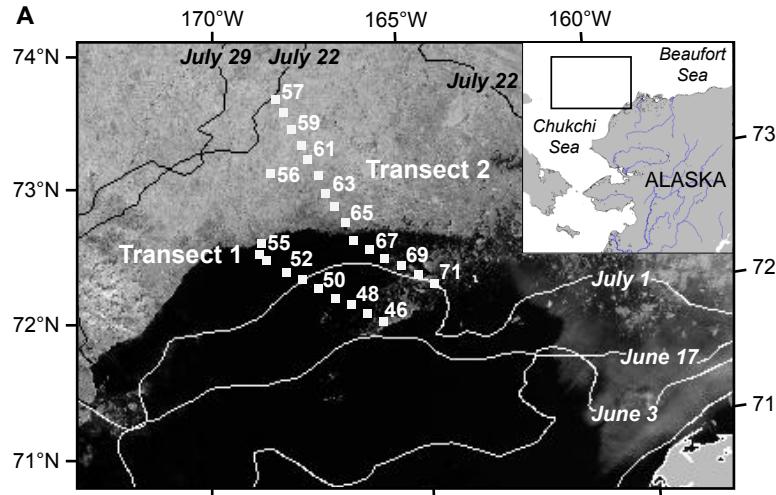
Since major sea-ice loss event in 2007, the Arctic CO₂ sink has reduced by 50-75%?

4-5% reduction in global CO₂ sink



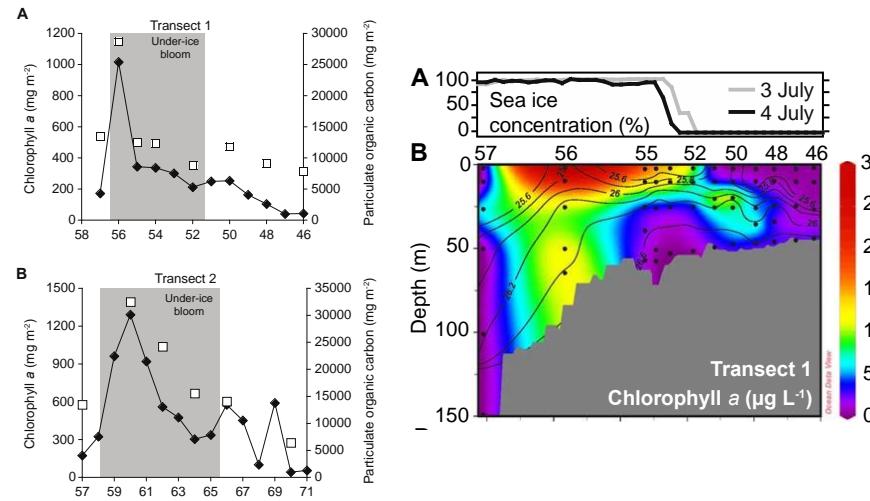
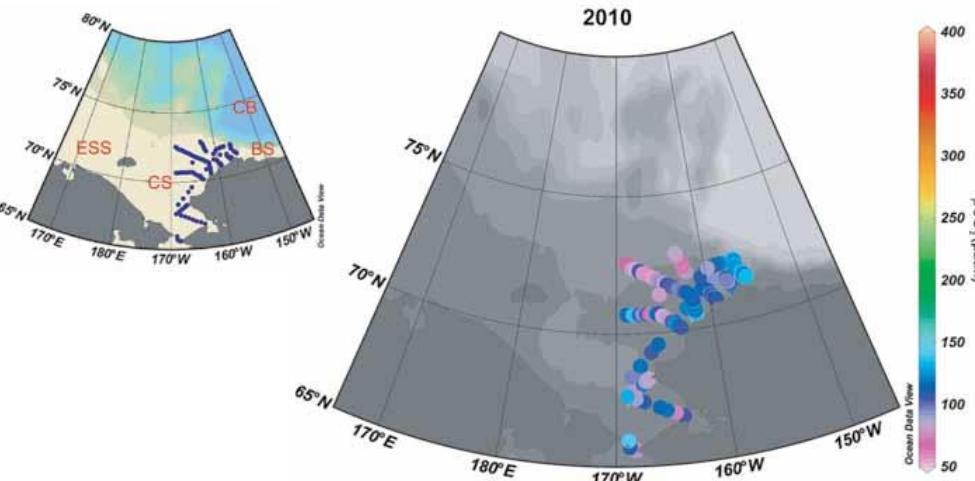
Intense blooms under sea-ice in the Arctic

2010-2011 NASA ICESCAPE project



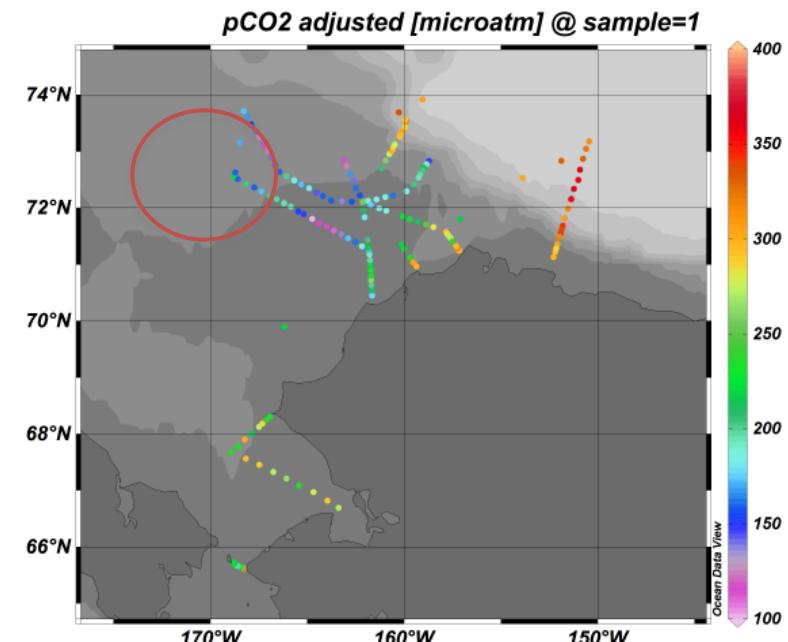
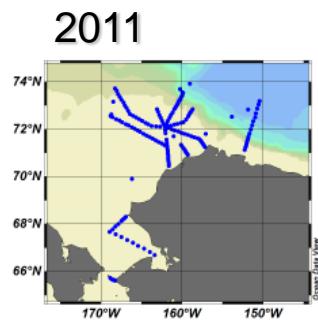
Arctic Ocean Large Ocean CO₂ Sinks

During summertime sea-ice retreat away from the polar shelves in the Arctic



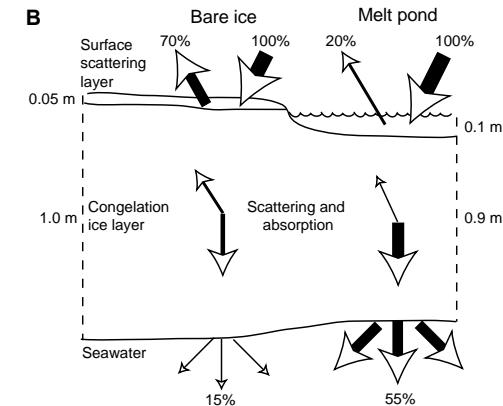
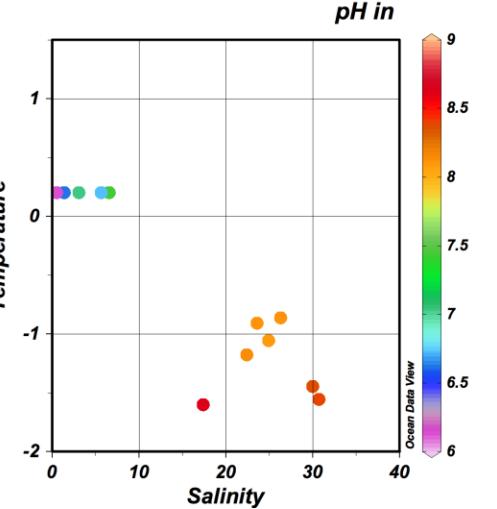
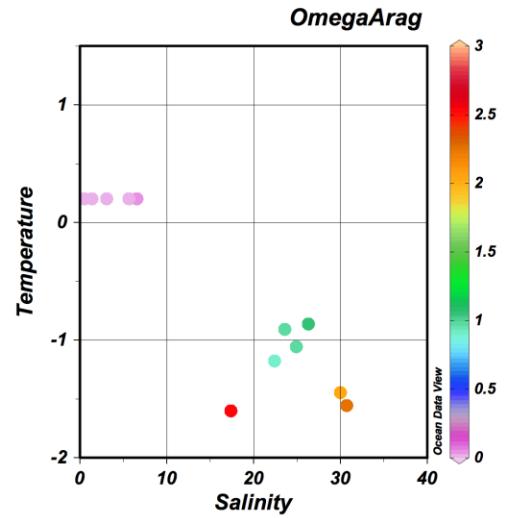
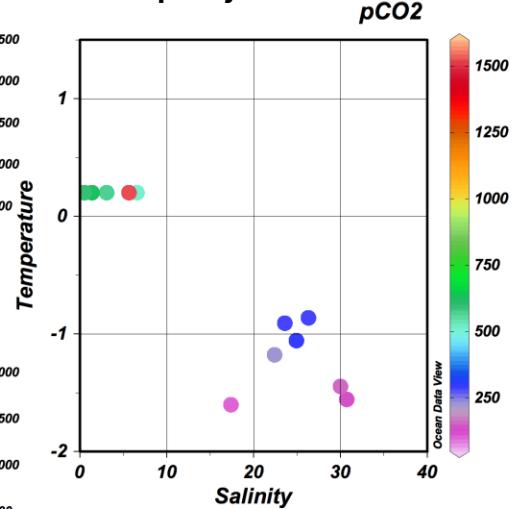
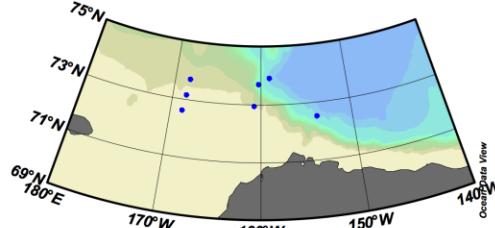
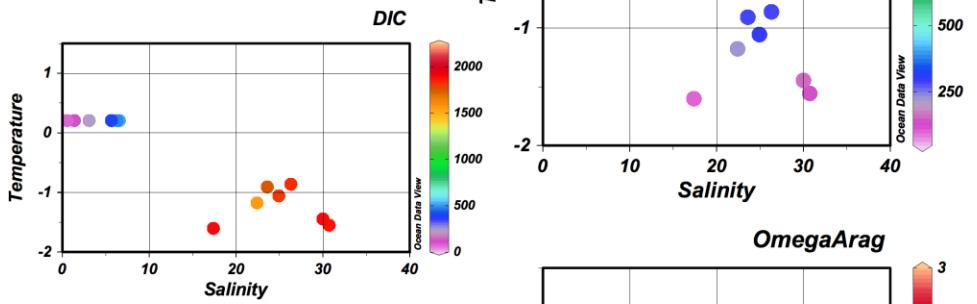
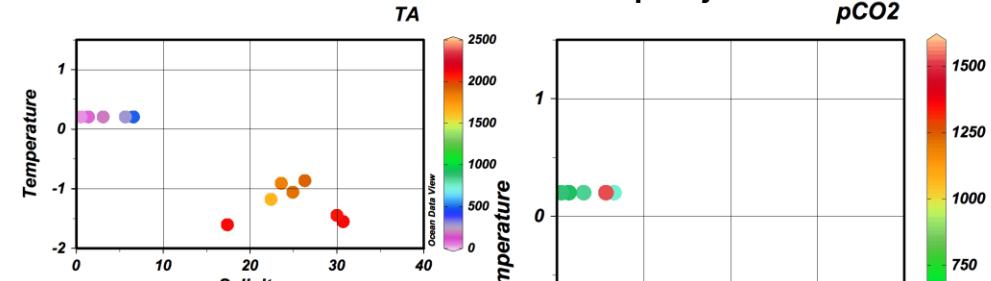
Lowest seawater pCO₂ (~50 μatm)
observed in surface waters
anywhere in the global ocean

Highest CO₂ uptake
observed in surface waters
and large CO₂ sink



Arctic Ocean Melt Pond CO₂

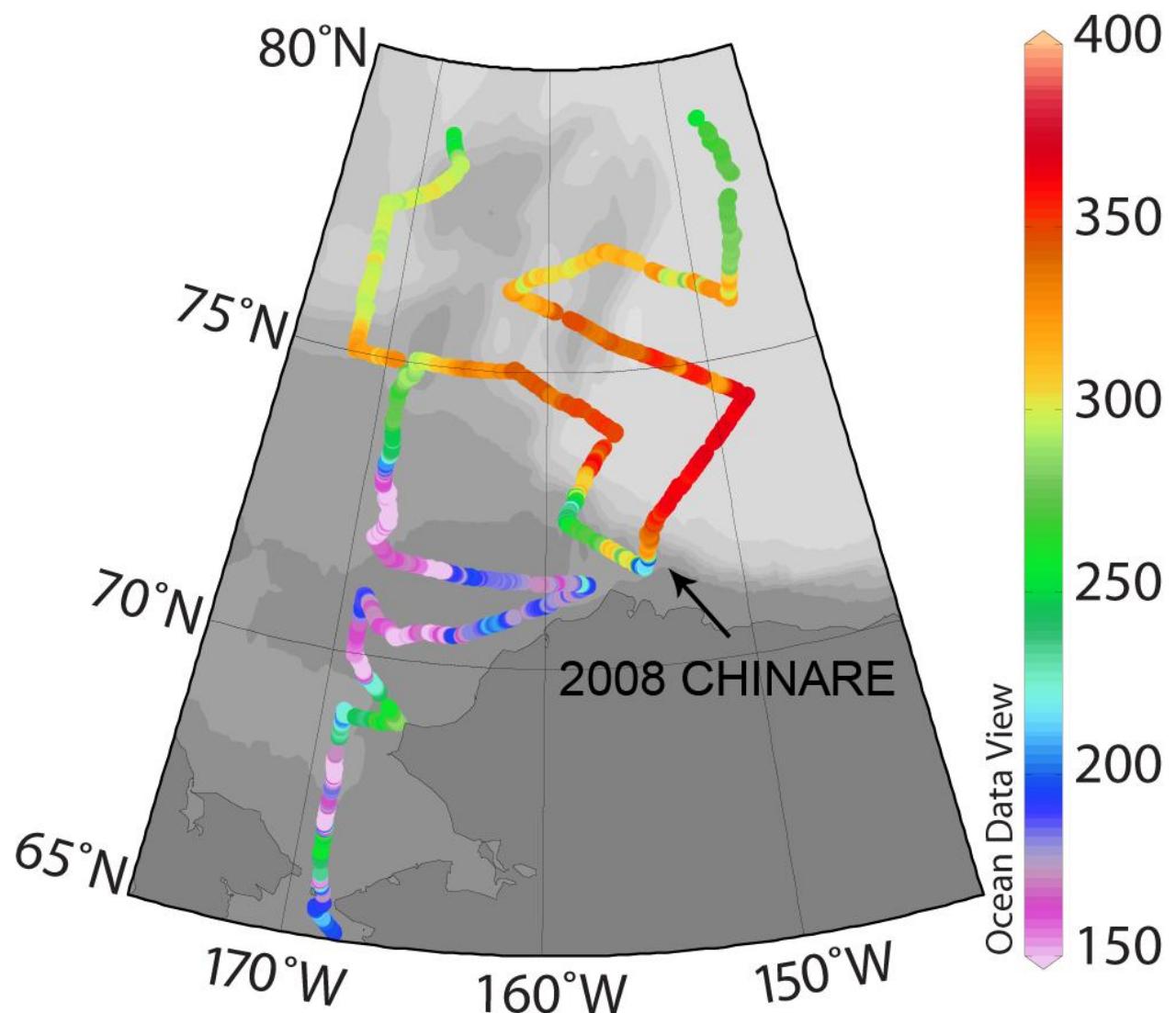
2010-2011 NASA ICESCAPE project



Sea-ice melt and increased river fluxes also reducing Arctic
and global CO₂ sink

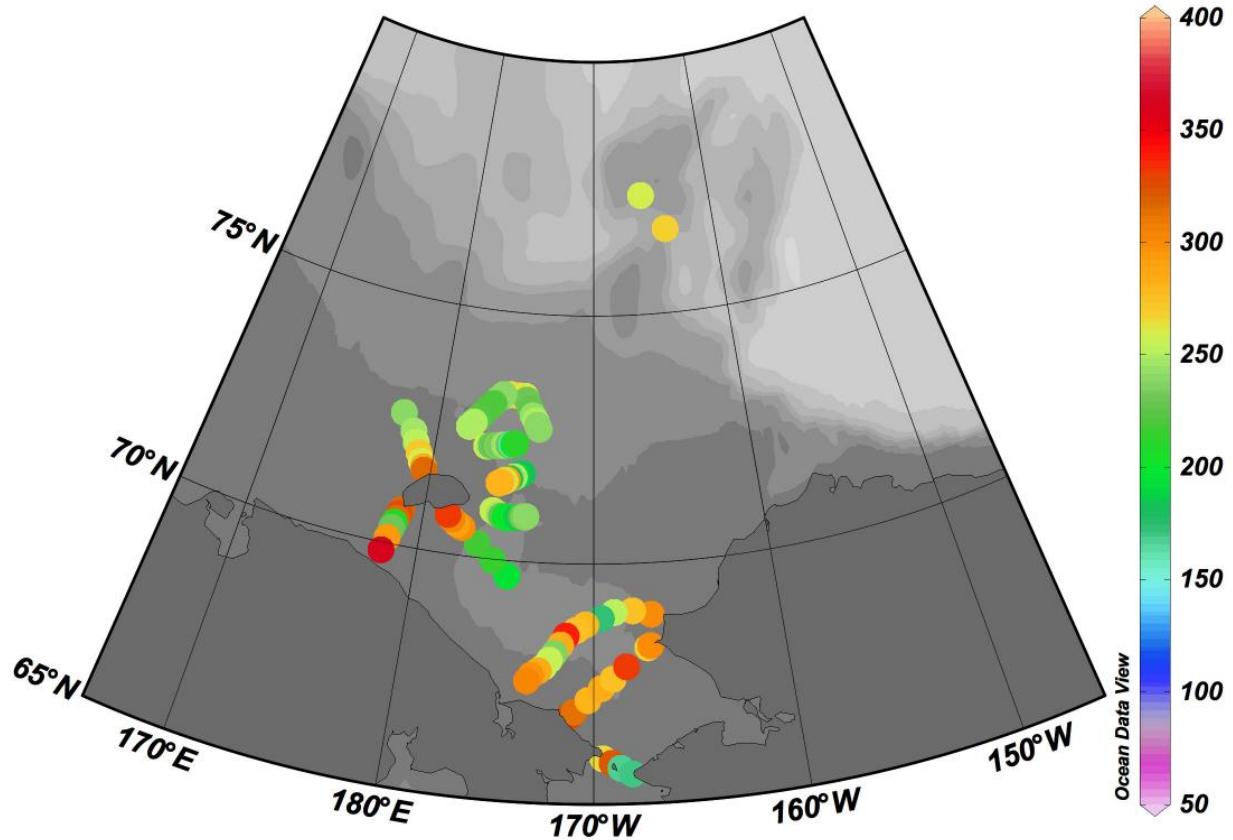
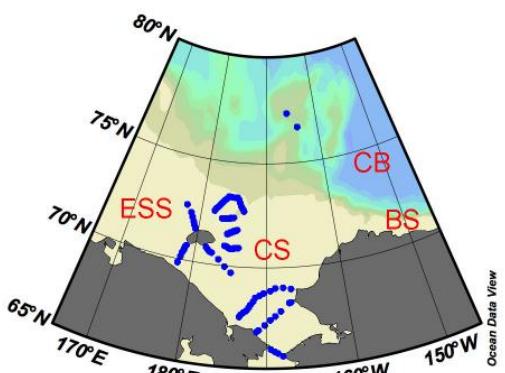
Arrigo et al., 2012; Bates, Mathis, Garley and Frey, 2012

Surface $p\text{CO}_2$ (2008 CHINARE)

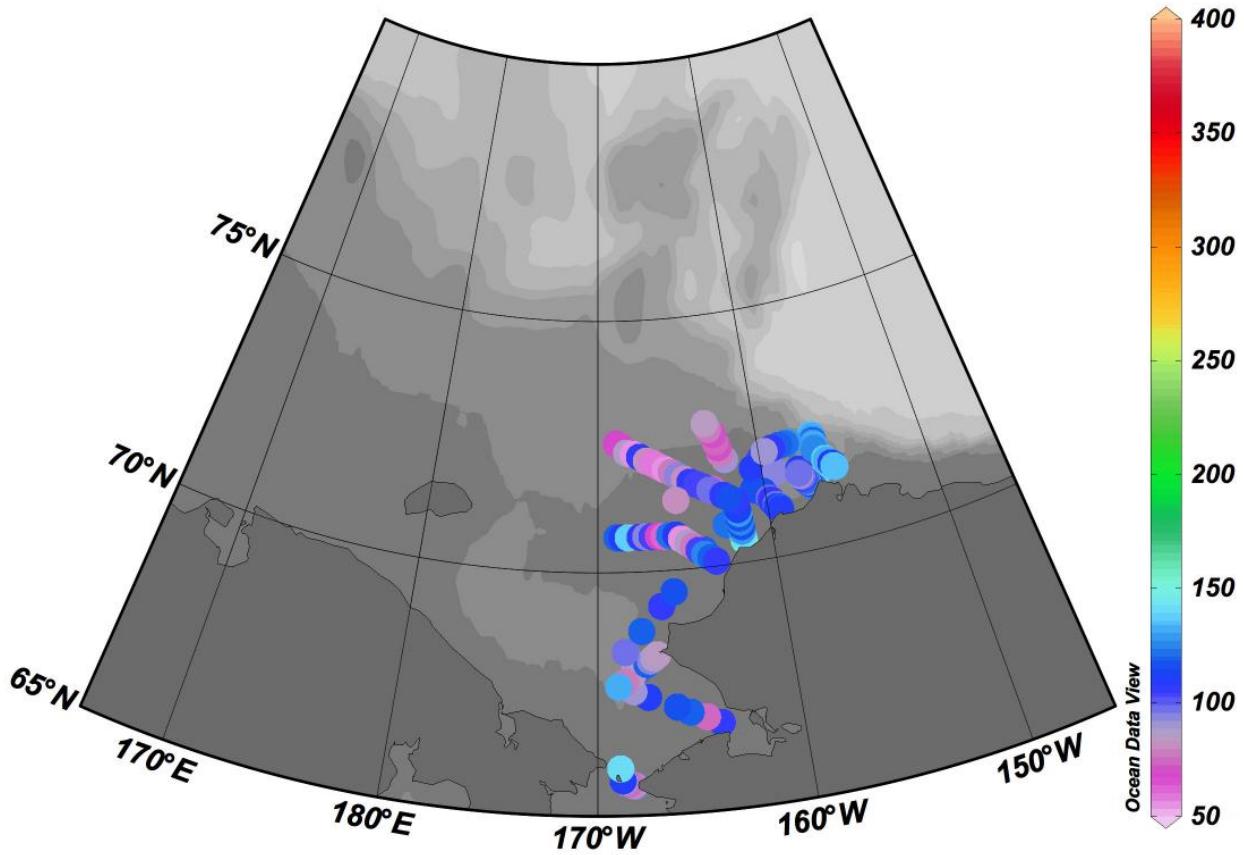
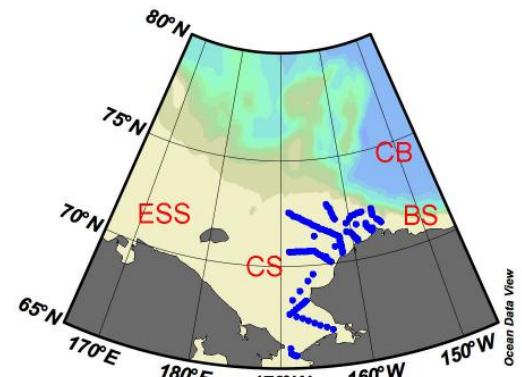


Surface $p\text{CO}_2$ (2009 RUSALCA)

2009



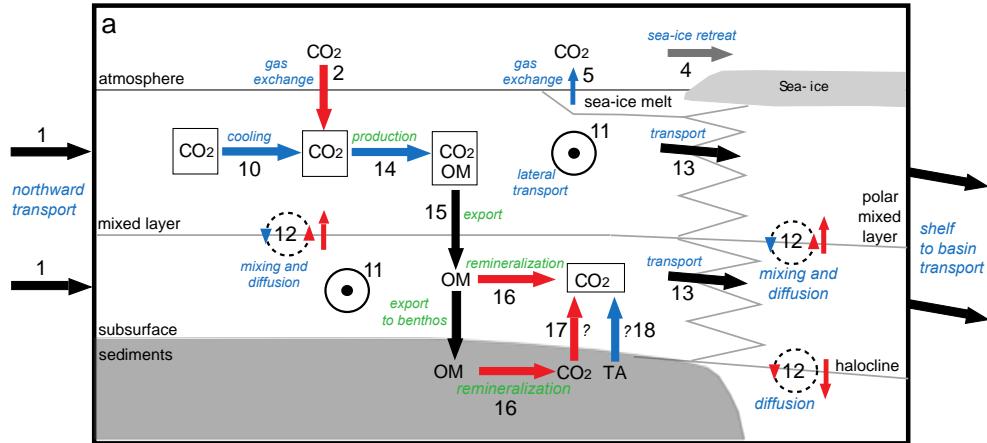
Surface $p\text{CO}_2$ (2010 ICESCAPE)



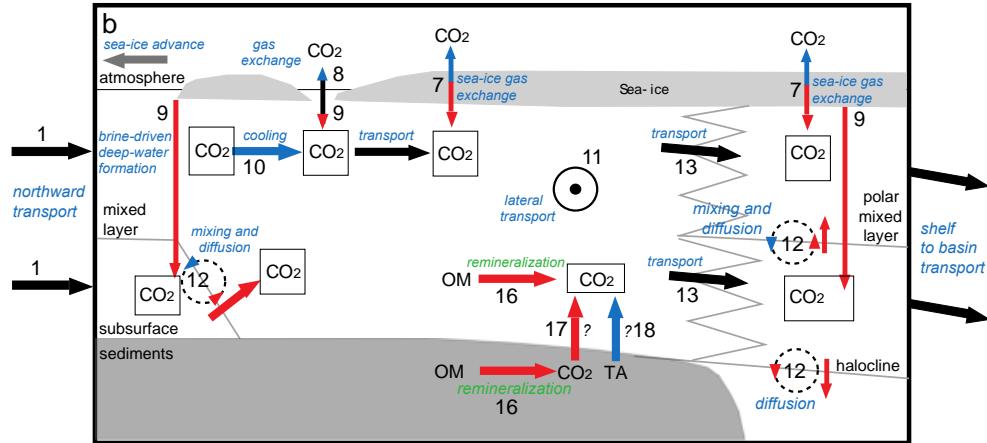
Chukchi Sea “Inflow Shelf”

Inflow Shelf (e.g., Chukchi and Barents Sea)

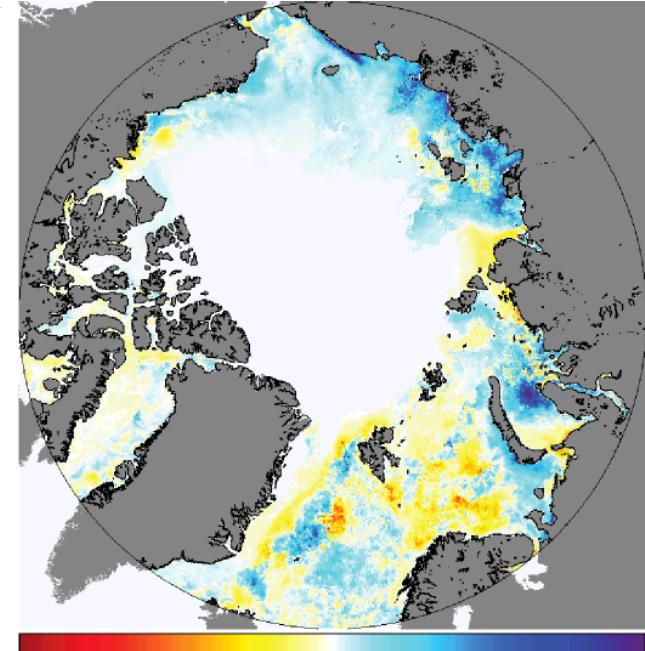
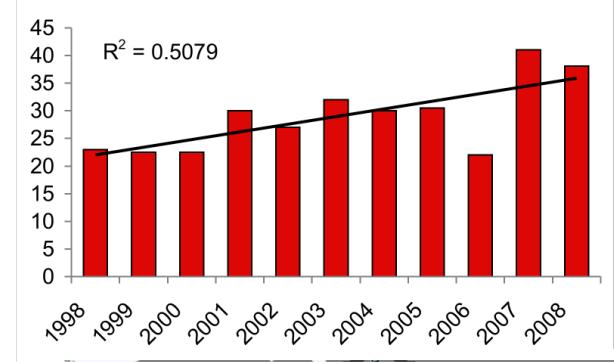
Summer Conditions (sea-ice free period)



Winter Conditions (sea-ice cover period)



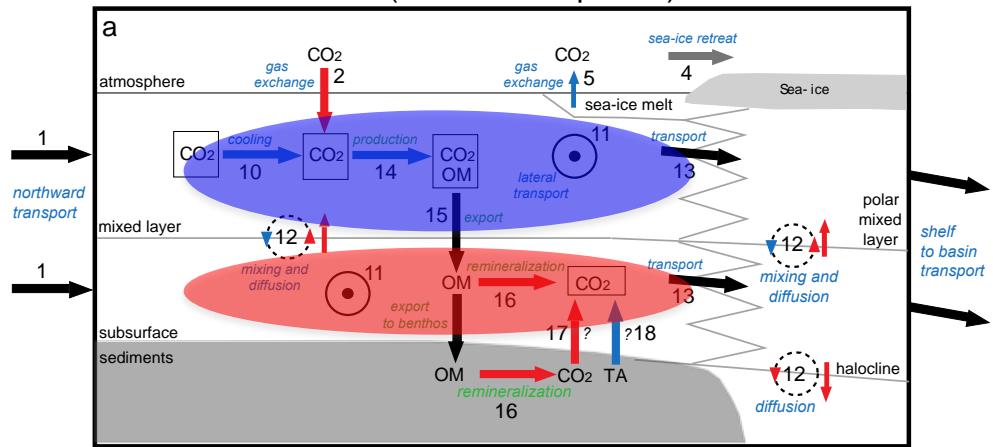
Chukchi Sea



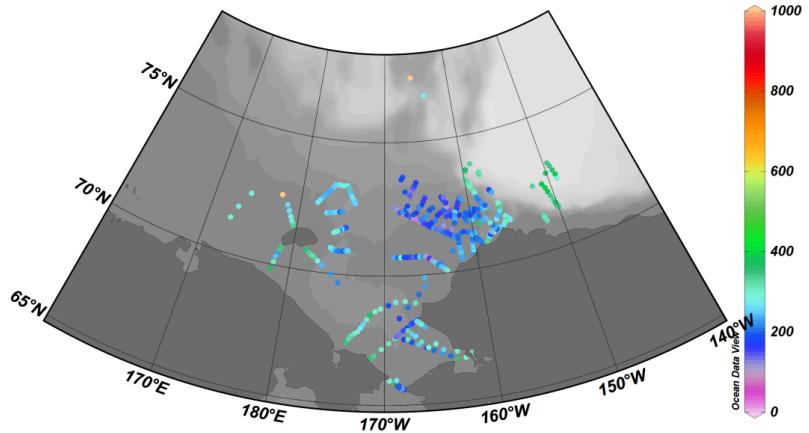
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Inflow Shelf (e.g., Chukchi and Barents Sea)

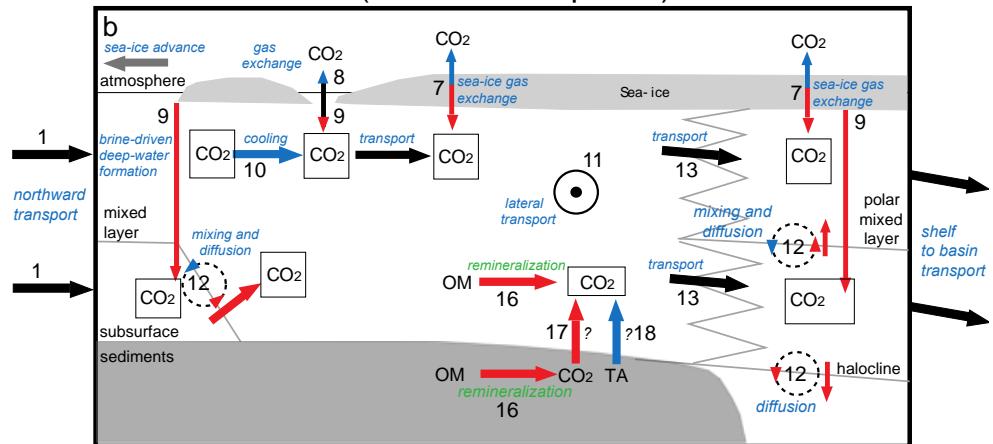
Summer Conditions (sea-ice free period)



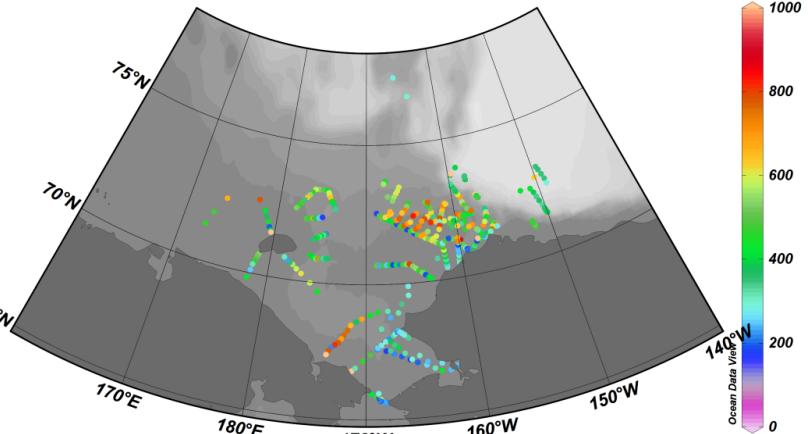
pCO₂ [microatm] @ Depth [m]=first



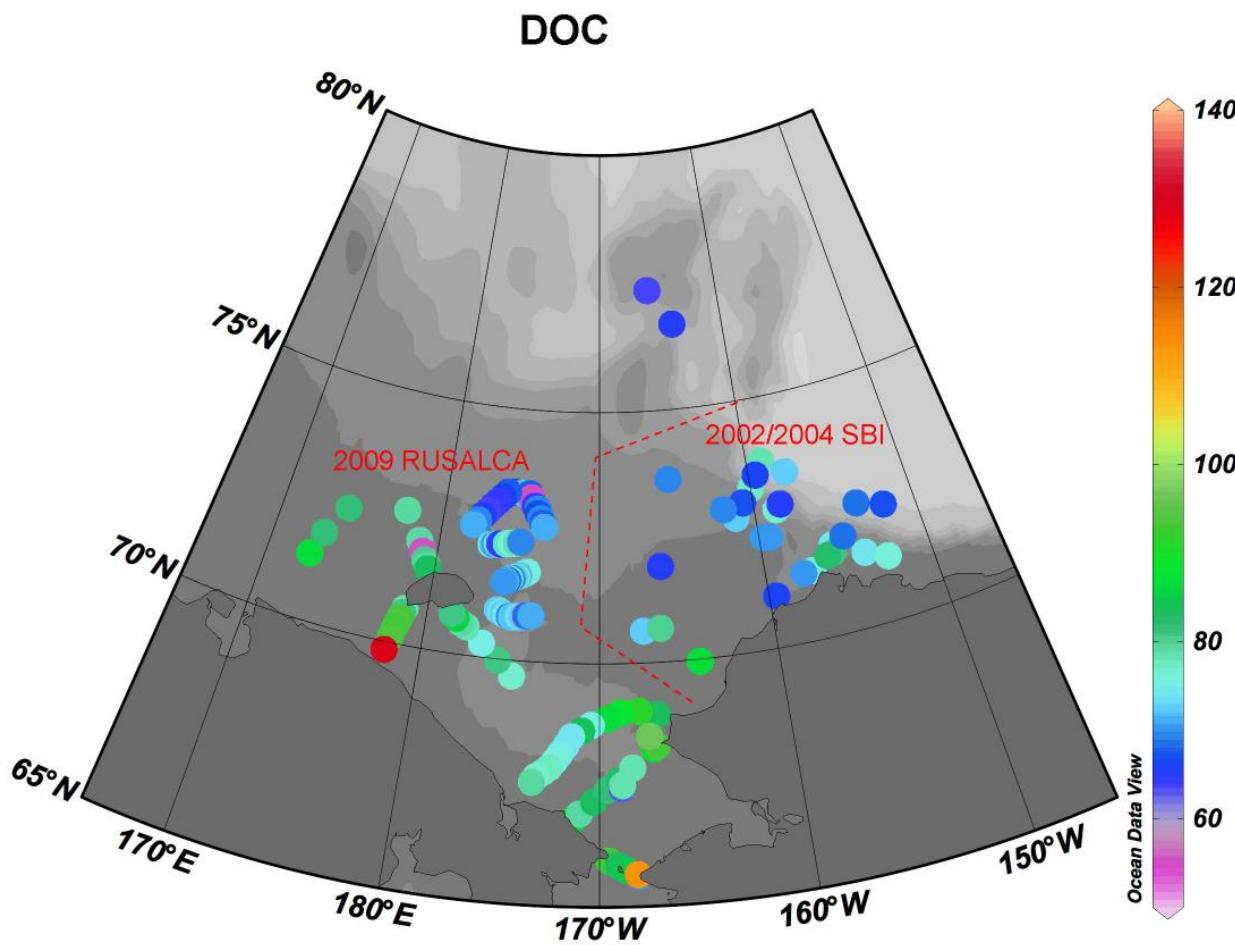
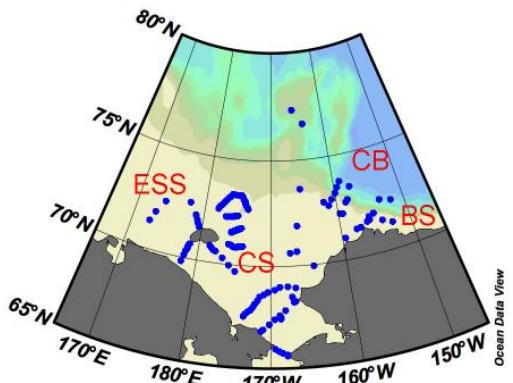
Winter Conditions (sea-ice cover period)



pCO₂ [microatm] @ Depth [m]=last

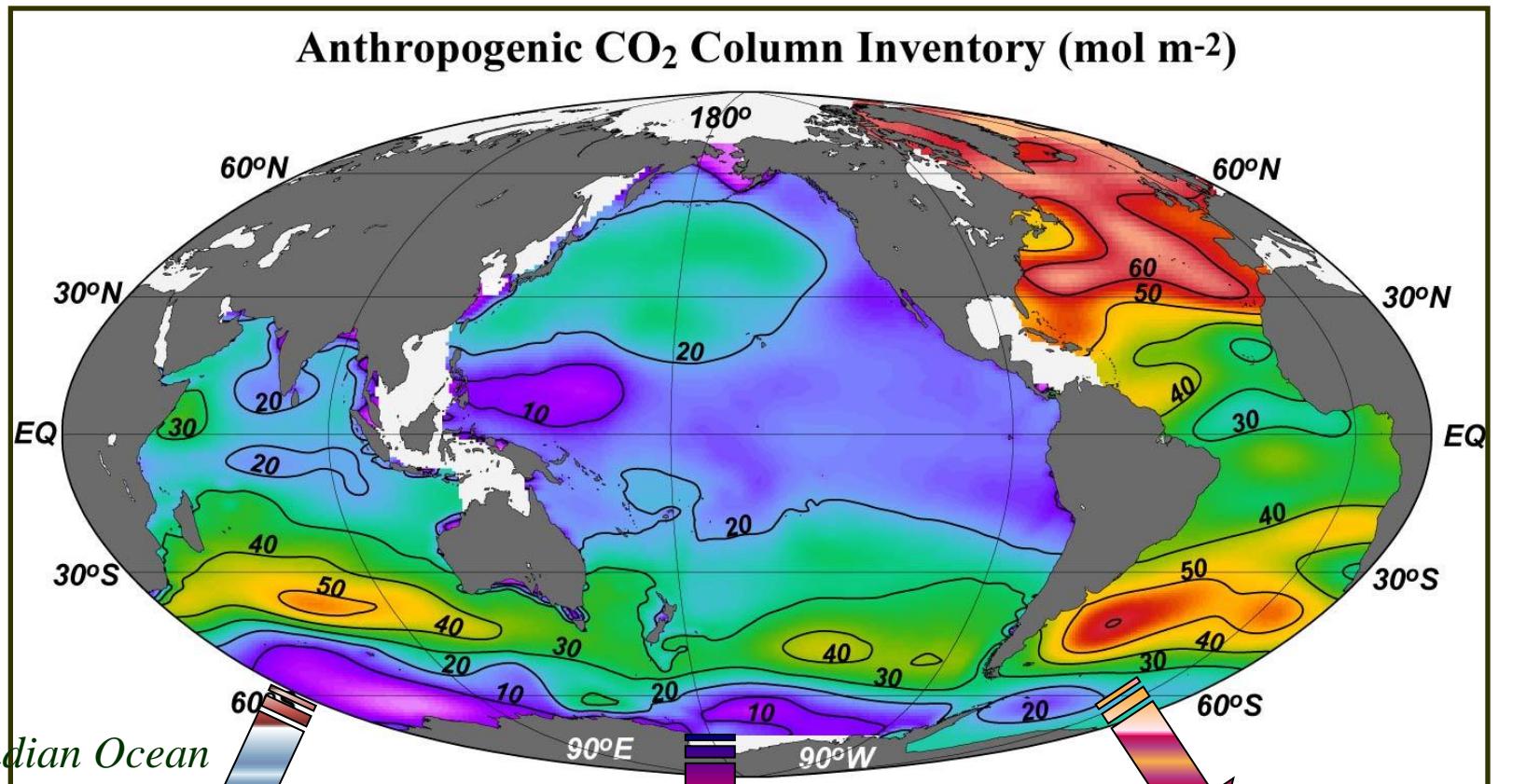


Surface dissolved organic carbon (DOC)



Ocean Uptake of Anthropogenic CO₂

Large CO₂ uptake in the Sargasso Sea



Sabine et al., 2004

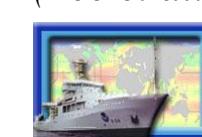
20.3 ± 3 Pg

(Sabine et al, 1999)

44.5 ± 5 Pg

(Sabine et al, 2002)

Total Global Inventory (1994) = 110 ± 13 Pg C



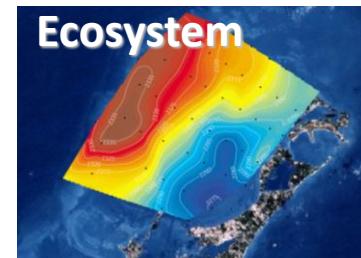
Repeat Hydrography

In support of the US CLIVAR and CO₂ programs

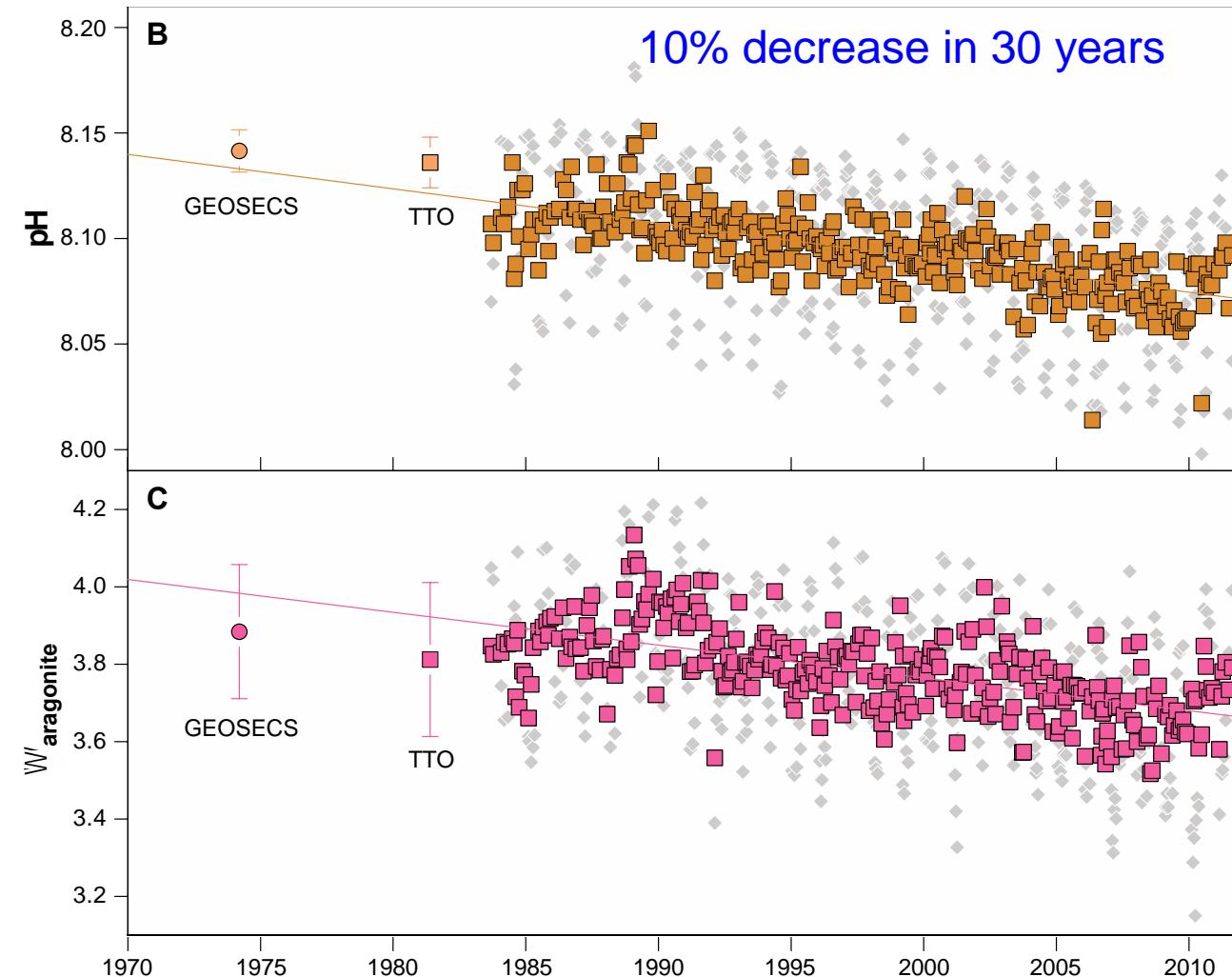
Ocean Acidification

Decrease in ocean pH and saturation state
of calcium carbonate minerals in the Sargasso Sea

Impact on Bermuda

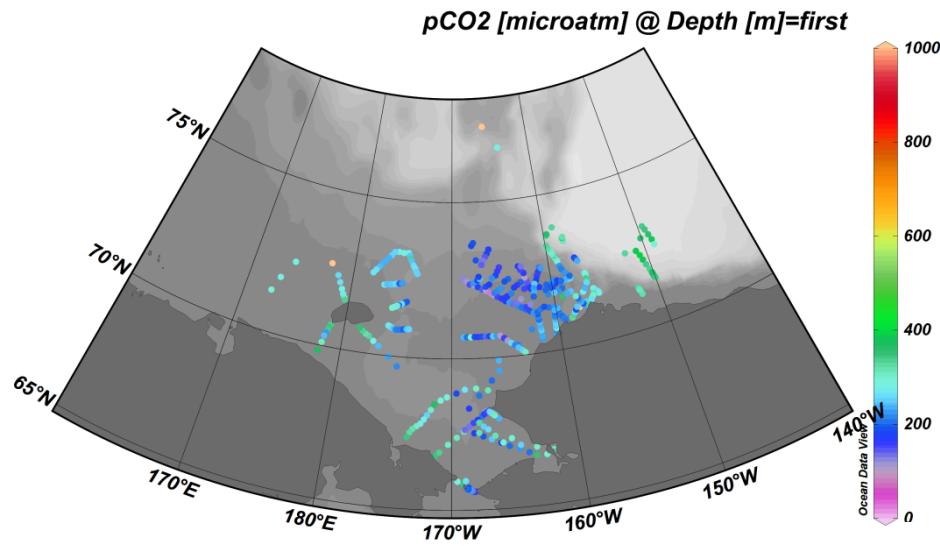


BEACON project

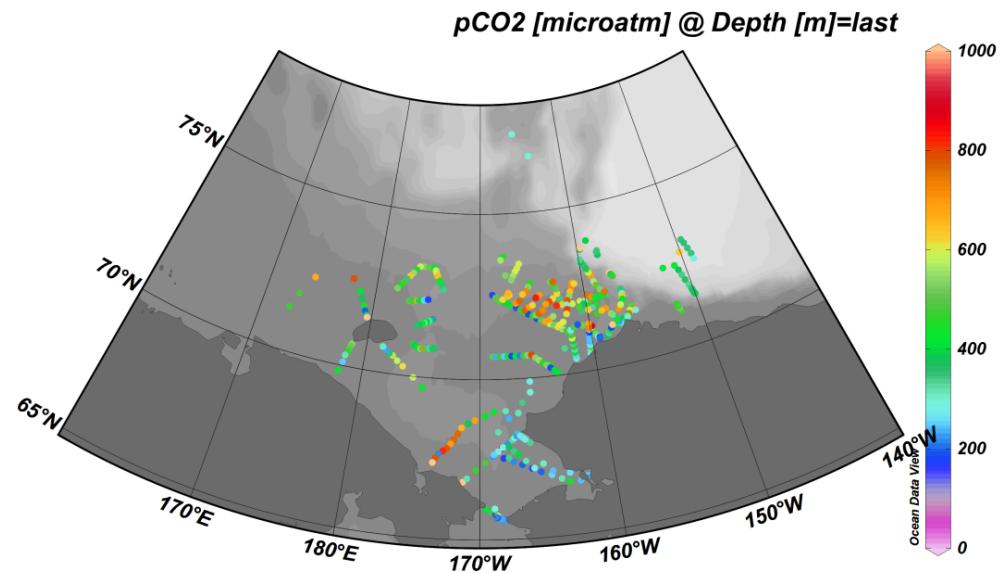


Surface and Nearest to Seafloor $p\text{CO}_2$

surface

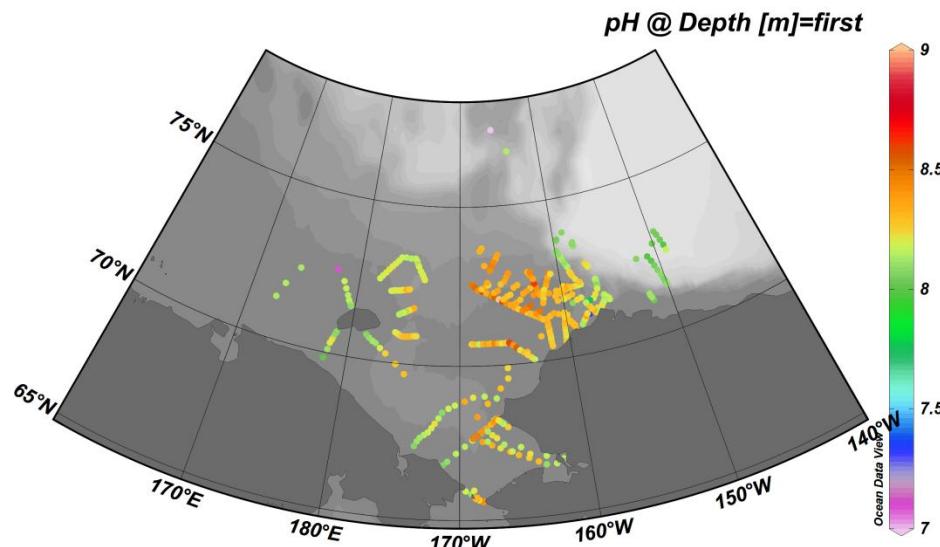


Next to seafloor

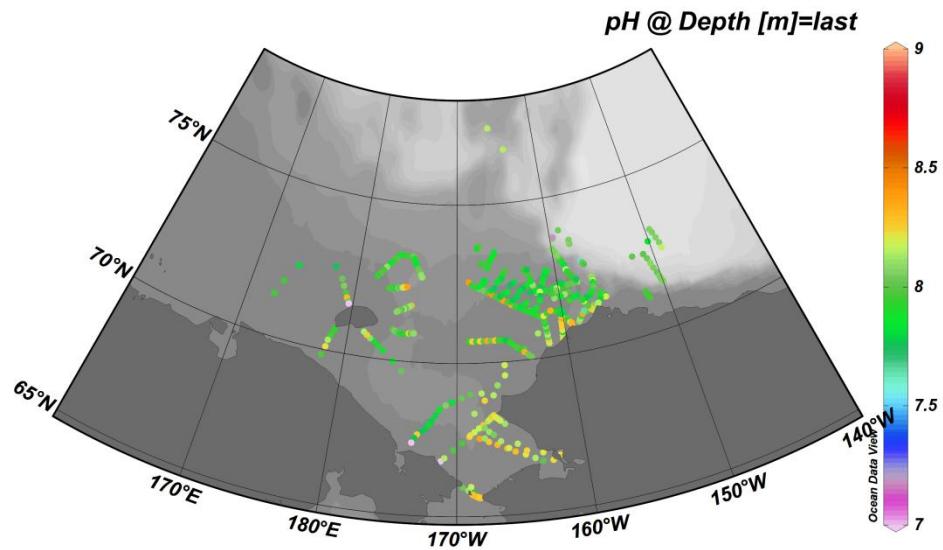


Surface and Nearest to Seafloor pH

surface



Next to seafloor

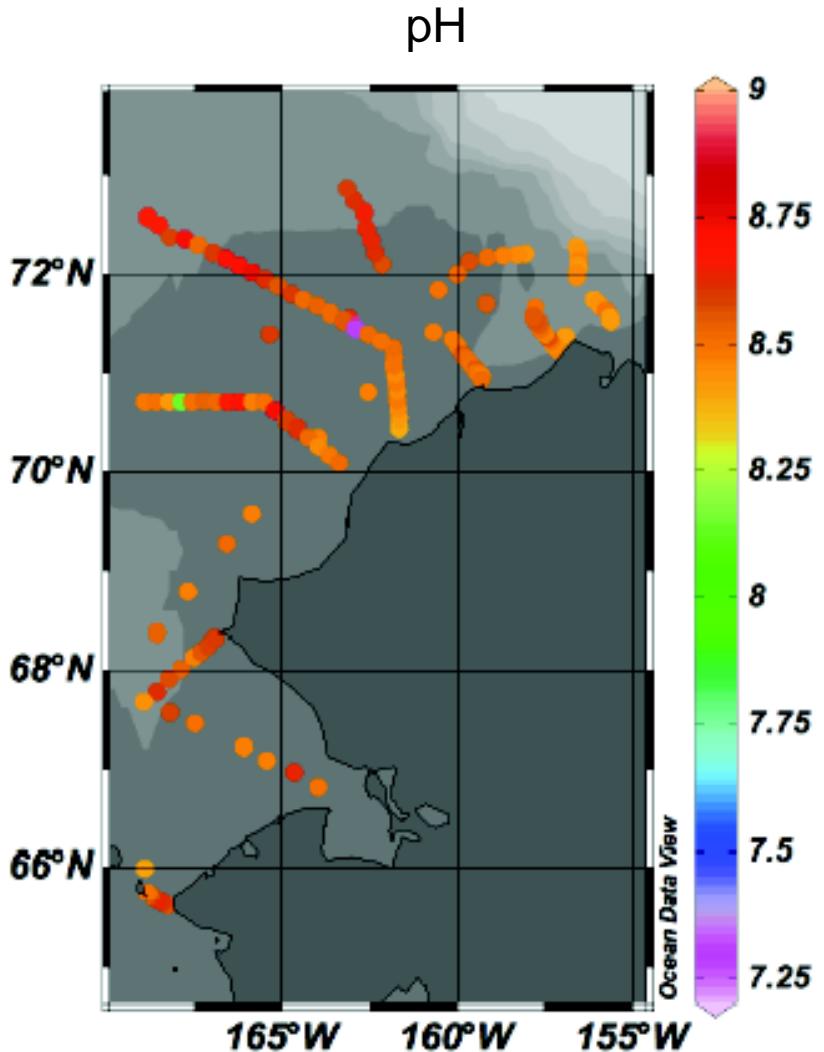


2010 ICESCAPE Ocean Acidification

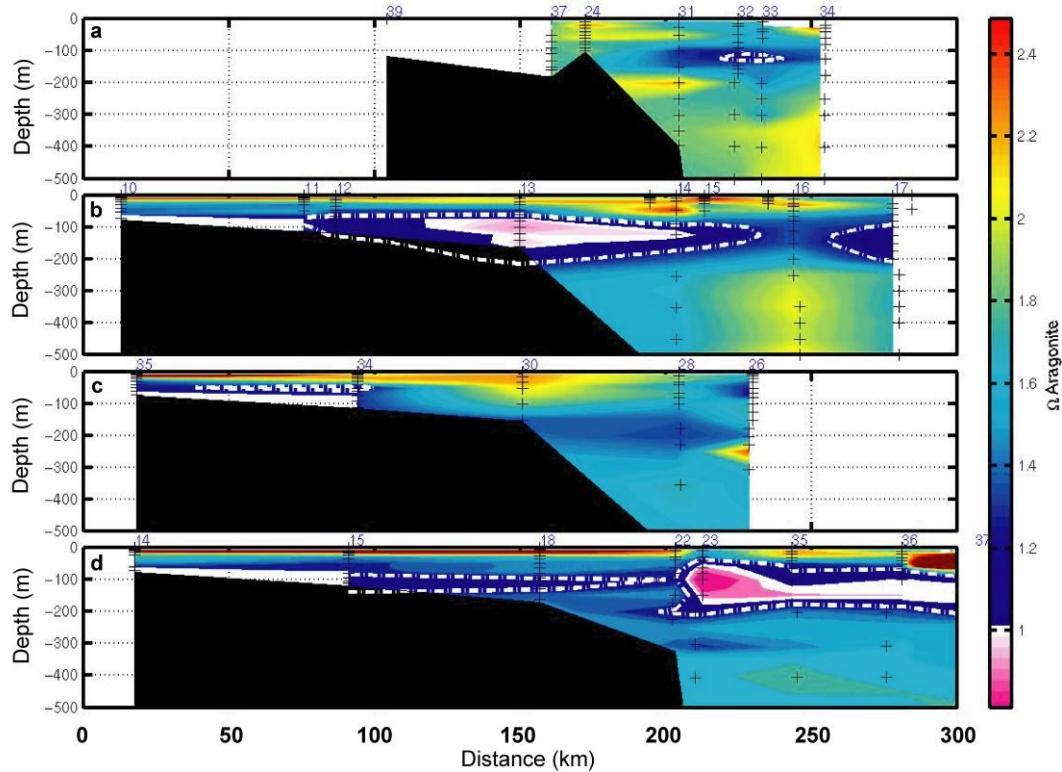
Surface pH distributions and water column aragonite saturation states

Comparisons to 2002-2004 SBI II Project

pH



Ocean acidification already impacts seafloor benthos



Note: Magenta areas denote aragonite undersaturation

Biological Mediated Seasonality of Aragonite Saturation States "PhyCASS"

"PhyCASS" hypothesis: Phytoplankton CaCO_3 saturation state interaction

Table 1. Averages and standard deviation of $\Omega_{\text{aragonite}}$ values for water masses located at Bering Strait, and on the Chukchi Sea shelf and slope (bottom depth of 500 m). $\Omega_{\text{aragonite}}$ values are binned into 50 m layers in the upper 200 m.

	0-50 m	50-100 m	100-150 m	150 m-200 m	Bering Strait
a. 2002					
Spring	1.54 ± 0.28	1.53 ± 0.22	1.43 ± 0.21	1.43 ± 0.25	1.49 ± 0.13
Summer	1.92 ± 0.71	1.31 ± 0.24	1.09 ± 0.11	1.16 ± 0.14	2.70 ± 0.56
b. 2004					
Spring	1.68 ± 0.40	1.46 ± 0.31	1.43 ± 0.31	1.30 ± 0.12	2.08 ± 0.26
Summer	1.95 ± 0.55	1.41 ± 0.41	1.32 ± 0.26	1.30 ± 0.22	2.16 ± 0.41

Seasonal increase in Ω

Seasonal decrease in Ω

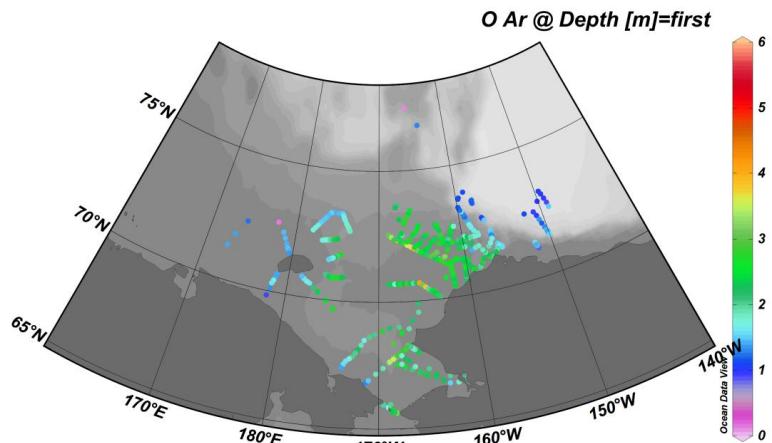
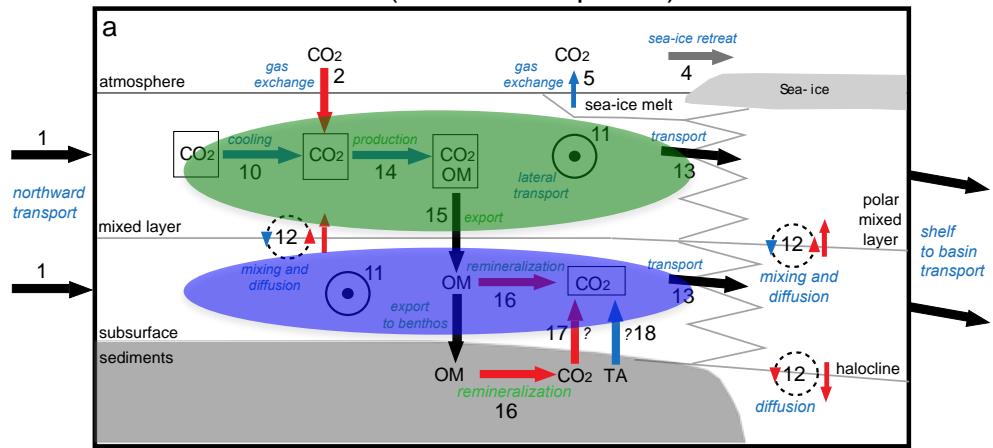
Note: no Ω undersaturation in pre-industrial times

$\sim 40 \mu\text{moles kg}^{-1}$ anthropogenic $\text{CO}_2 = 0.3 \Omega$ decrease

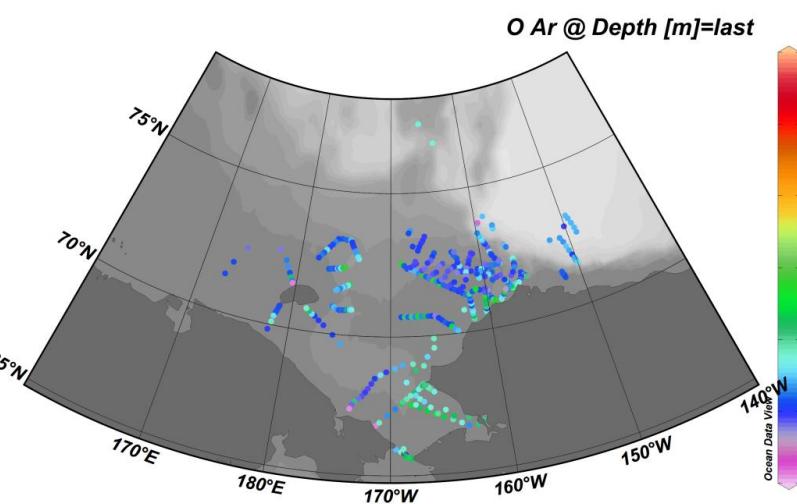
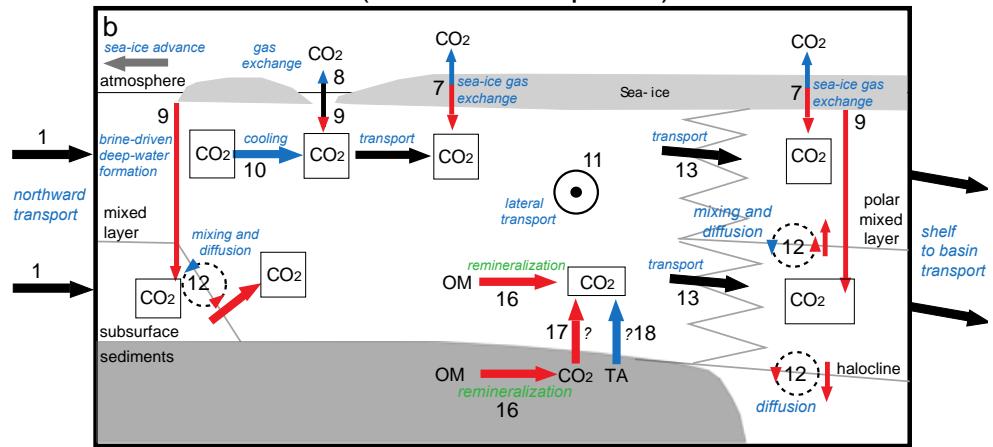
Chukchi Sea “Inflow Shelf”

Inflow Shelf (e.g., Chukchi and Barents Sea)

Summer Conditions (sea-ice free period)

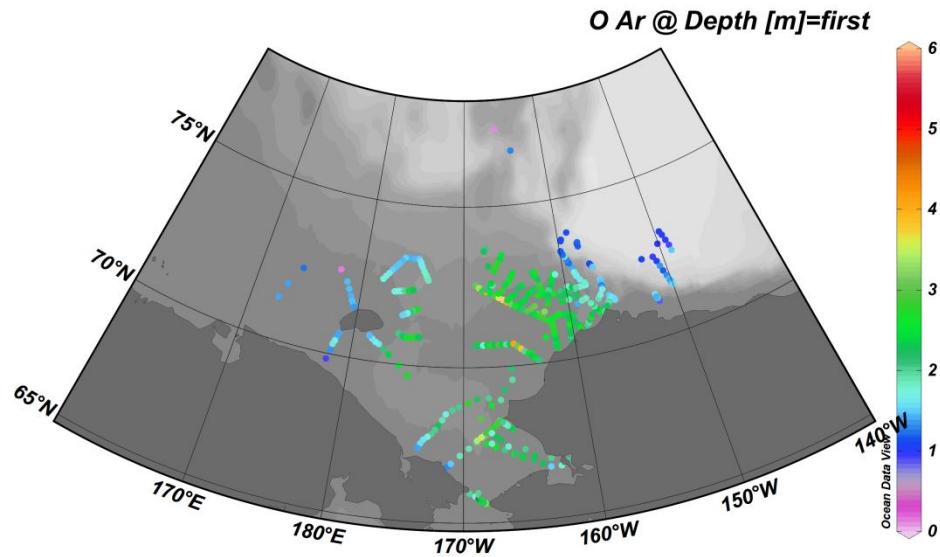


Winter Conditions (sea-ice cover period)

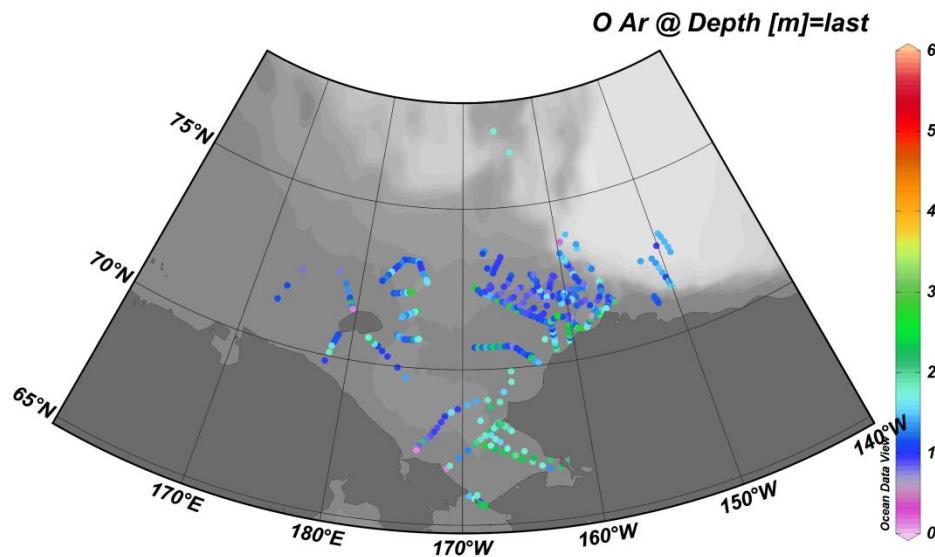


Surface and Nearest to Seafloor aragonite saturation state

Surface

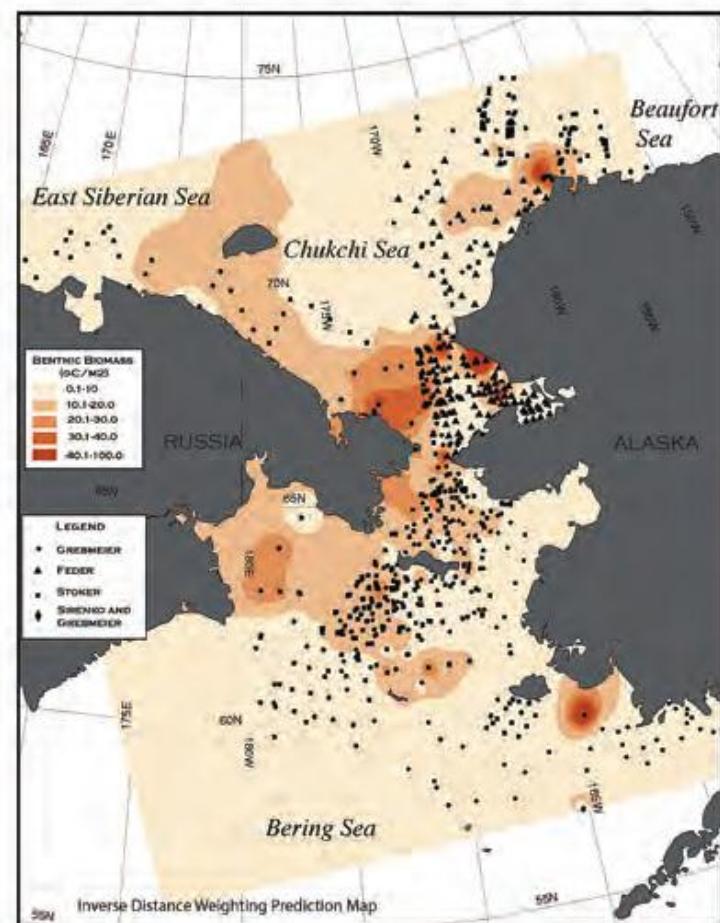
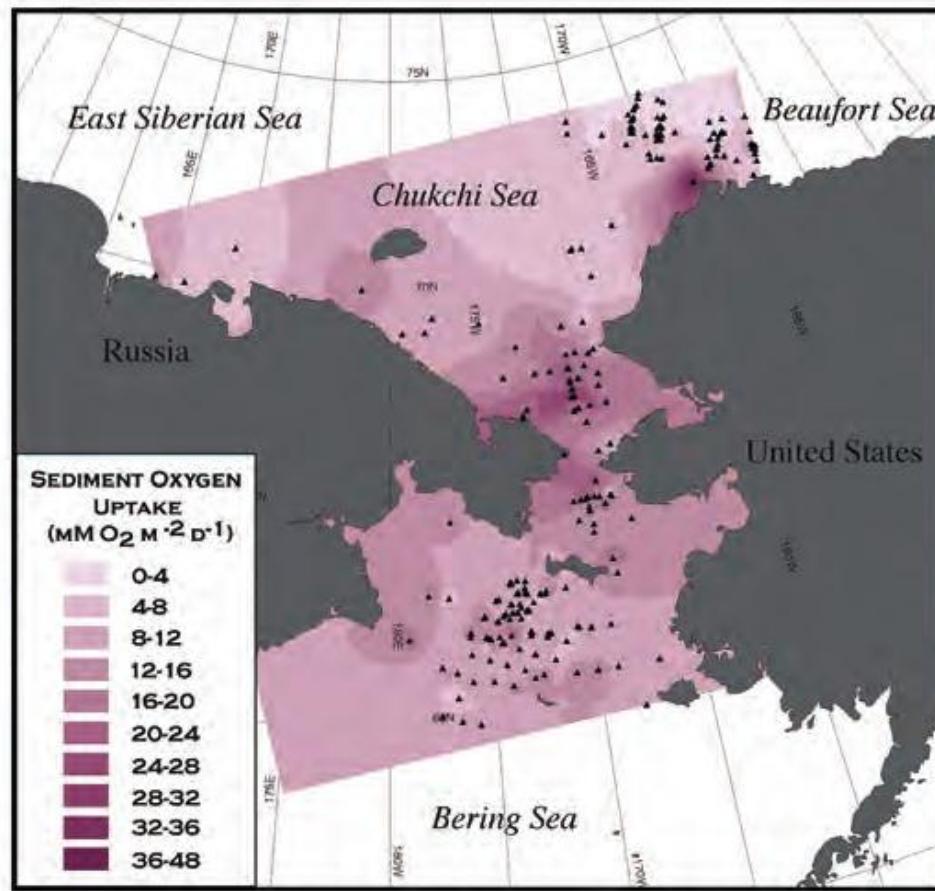


Next to seafloor



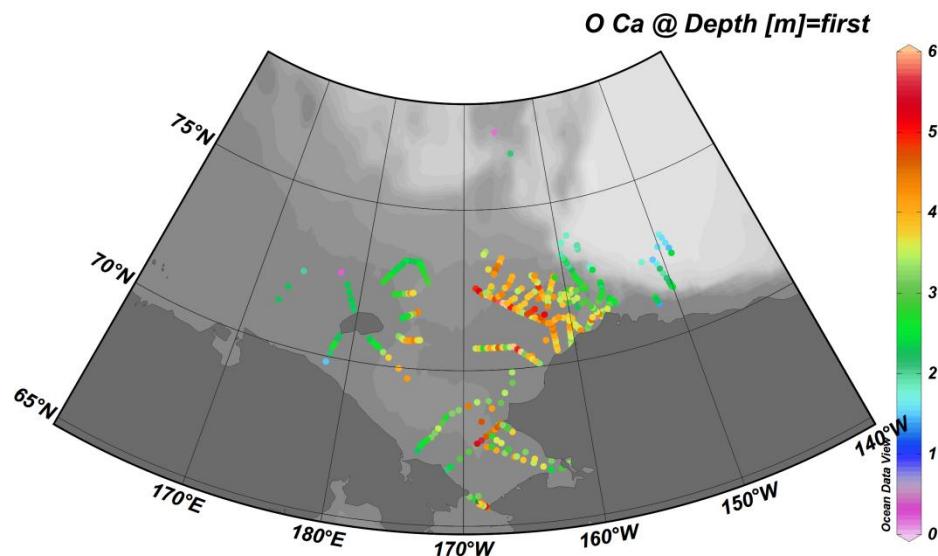
Chukchi and Bering Sea seafloor benthos

Figure 6.7. Distribution of a) benthic O_2 consumption rates, and b) benthic biomass in the Bering and Chukchi shelves. High export productivity and shallow water columns result in tight coupling between surface waters and benthos. From Grebmeier et al. (2006a).

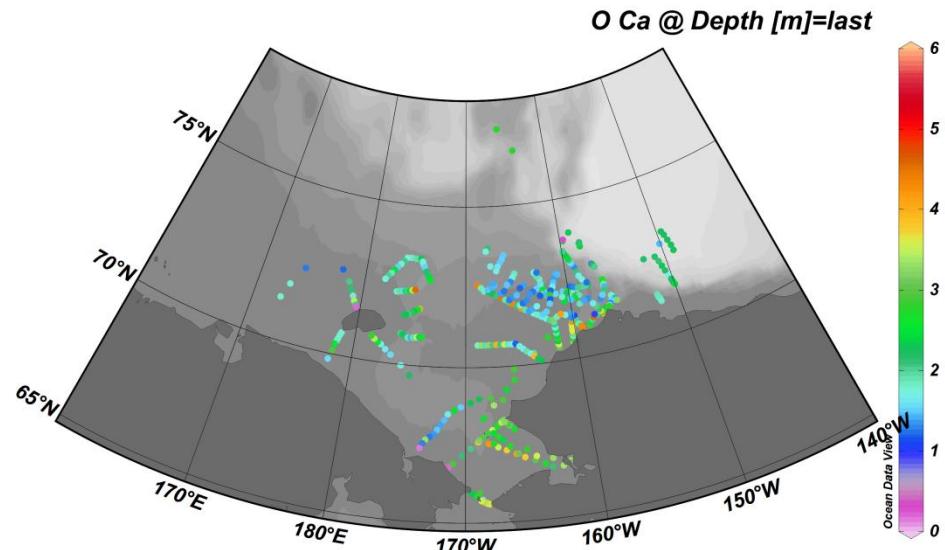


Surface and Nearest to Seafloor calcite saturation state

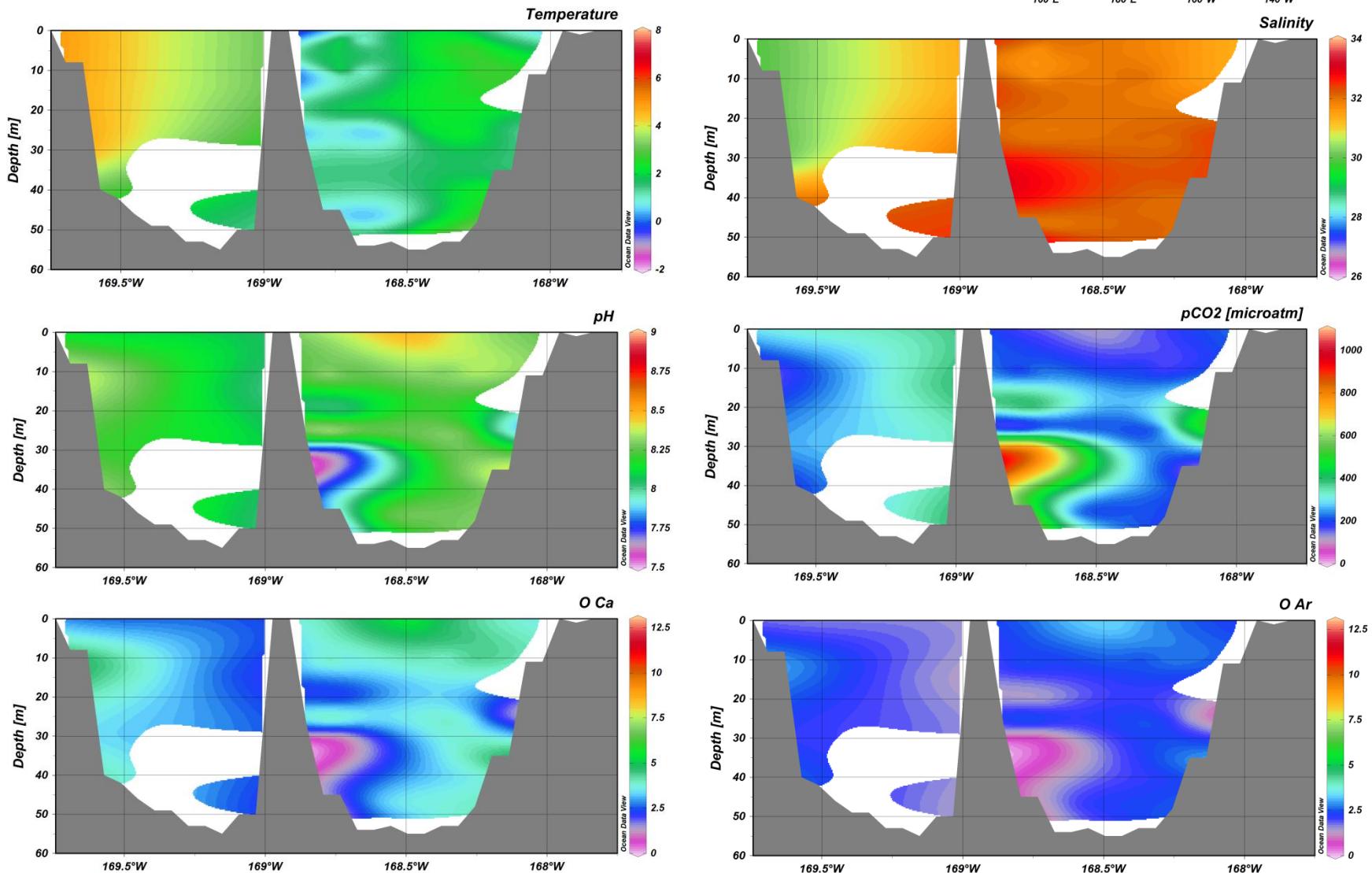
Surface



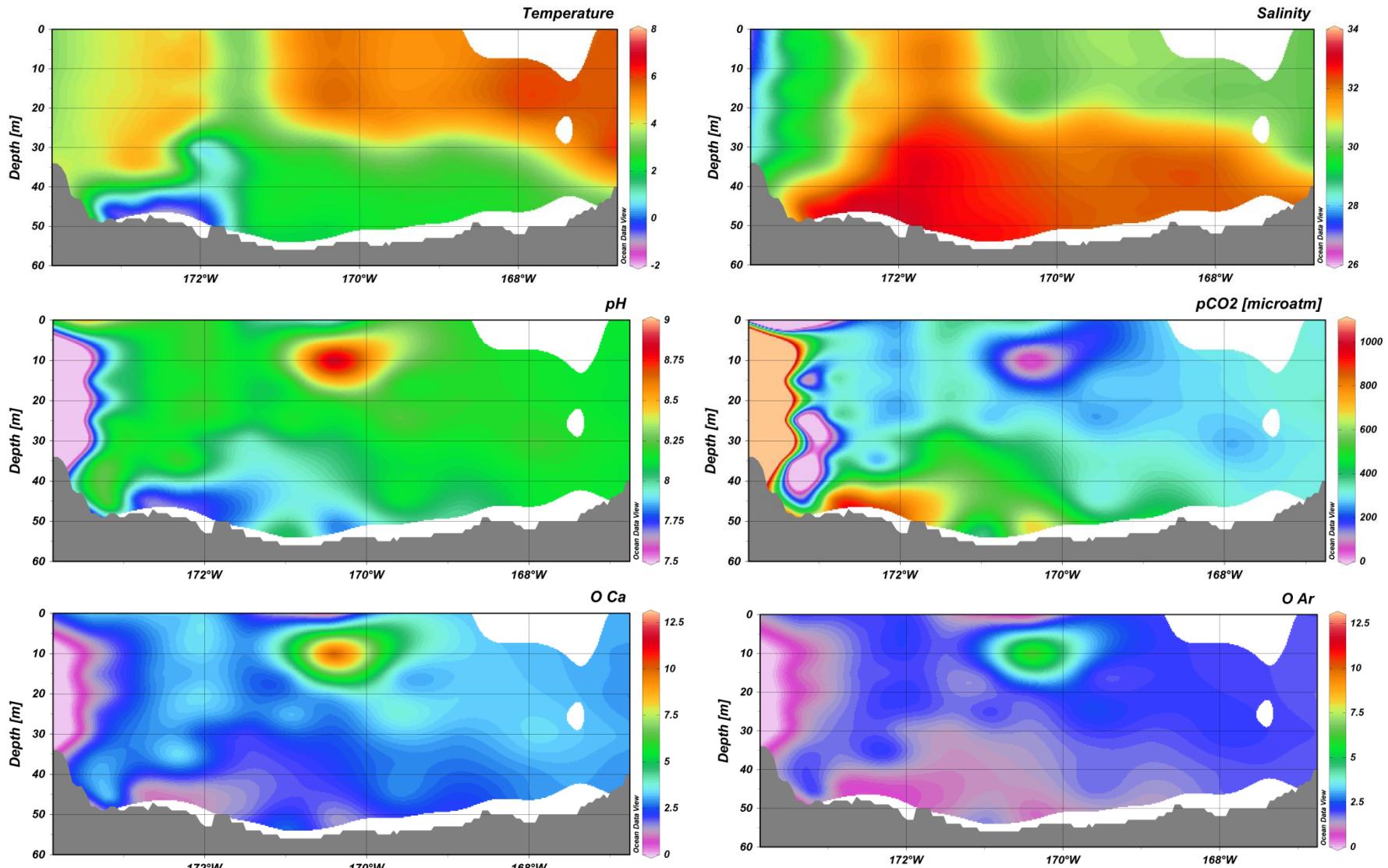
Next to seafloor



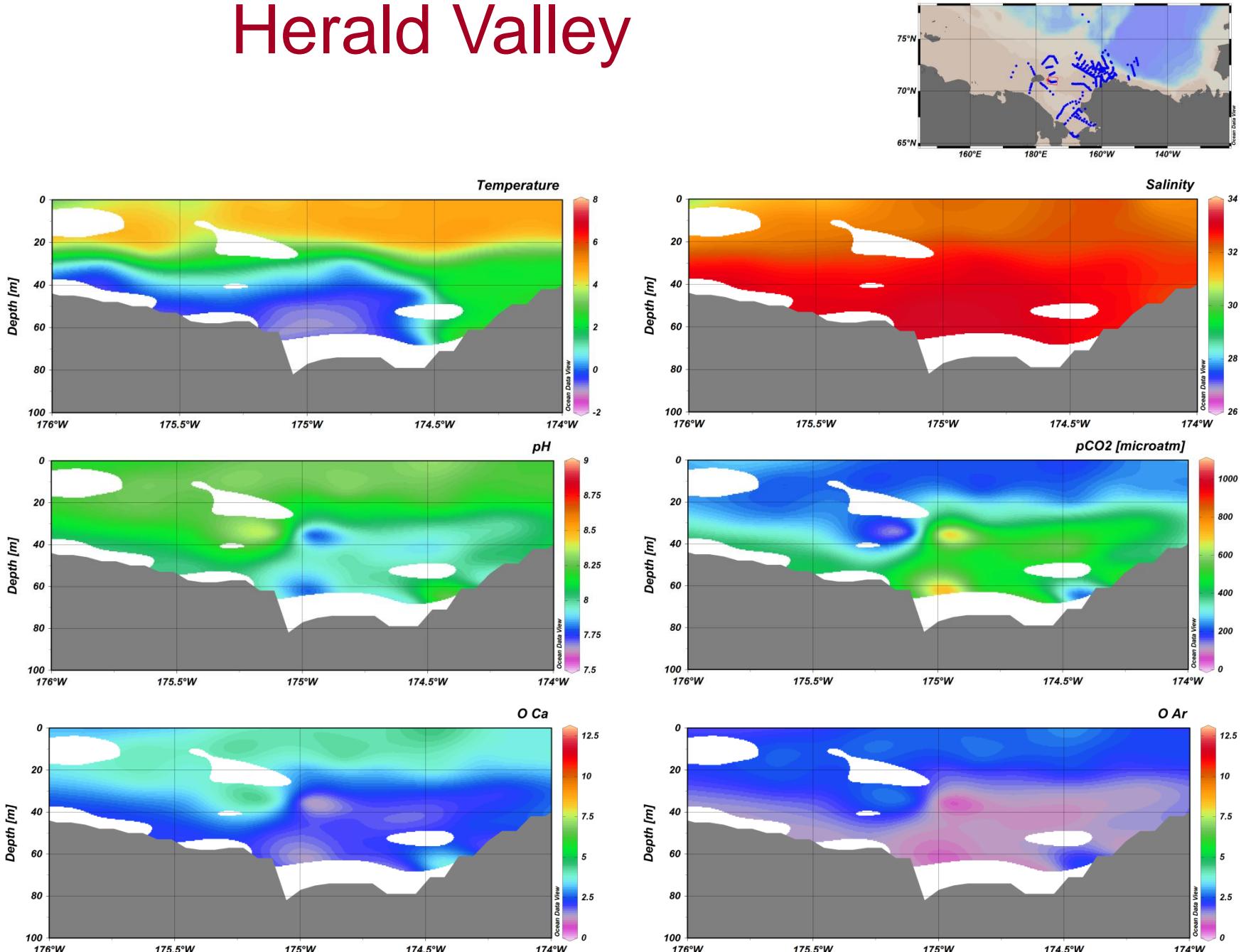
Bering Strait



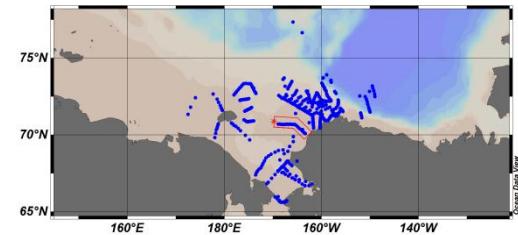
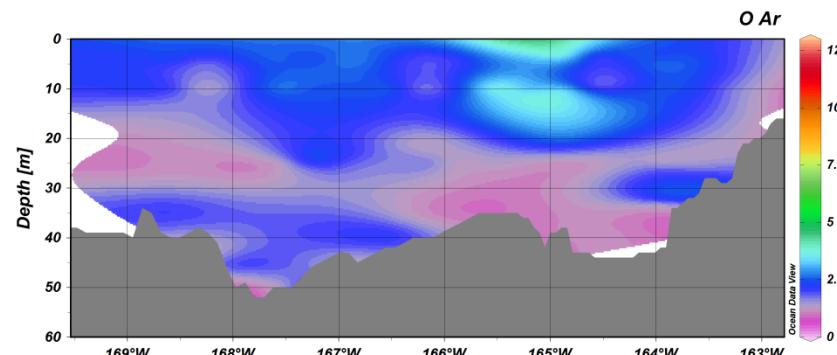
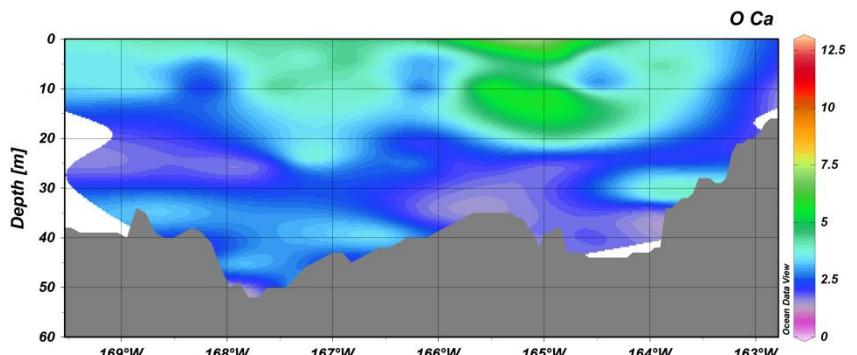
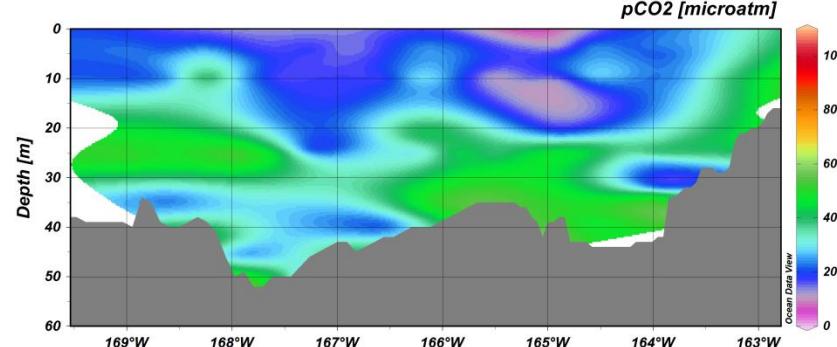
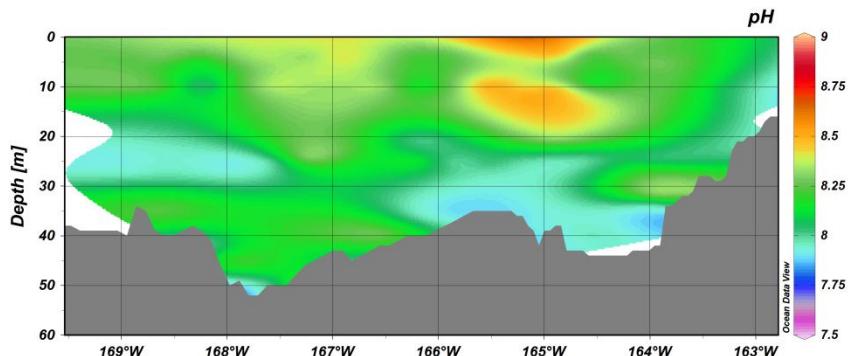
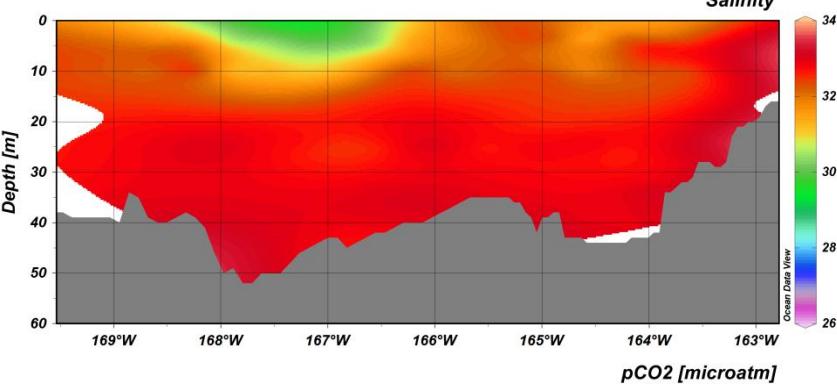
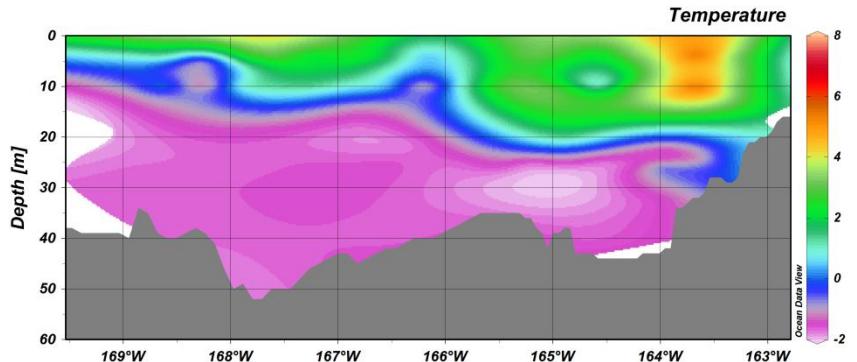
Alyatki to Cape Lisburne



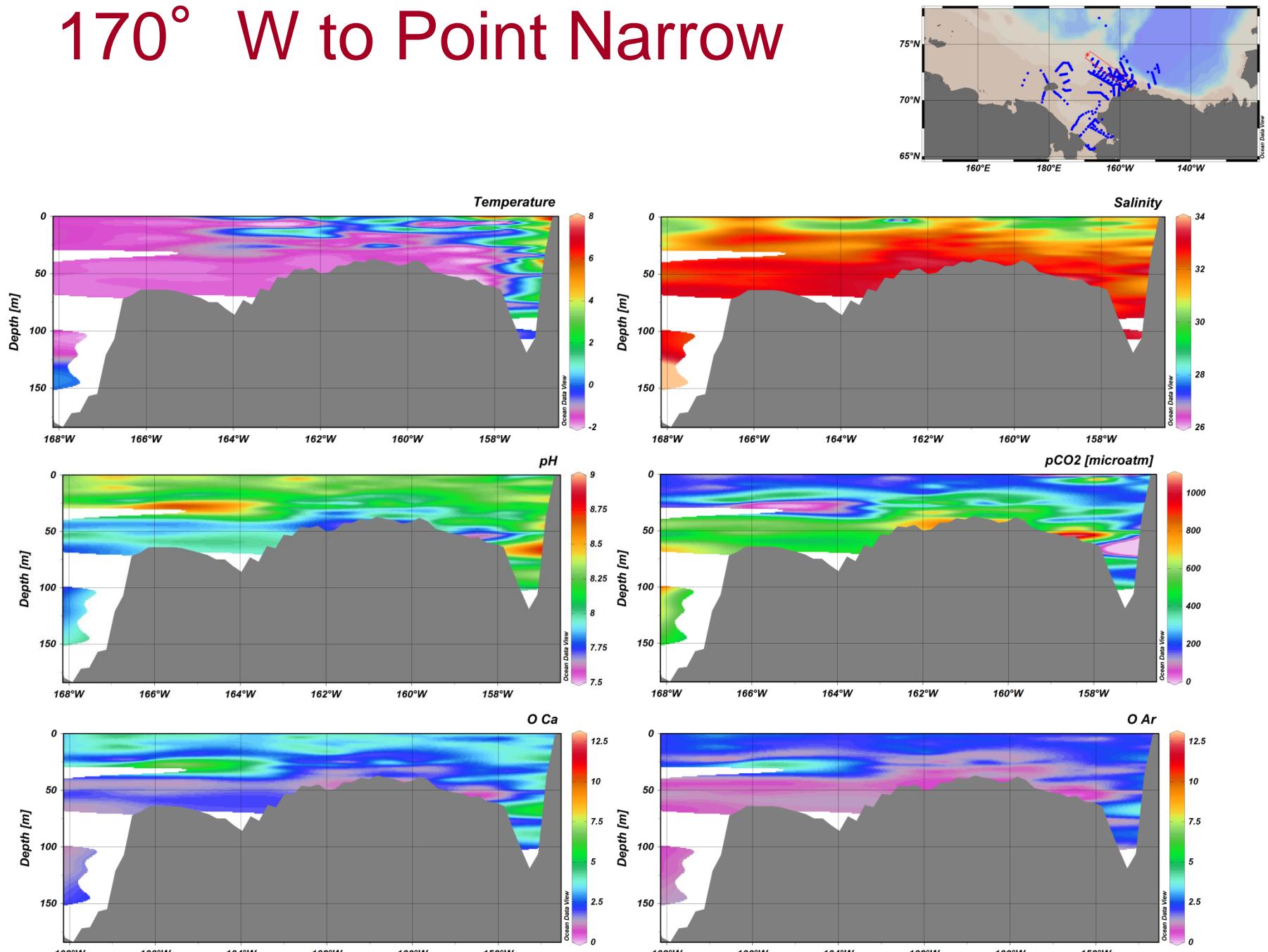
Herald Valley



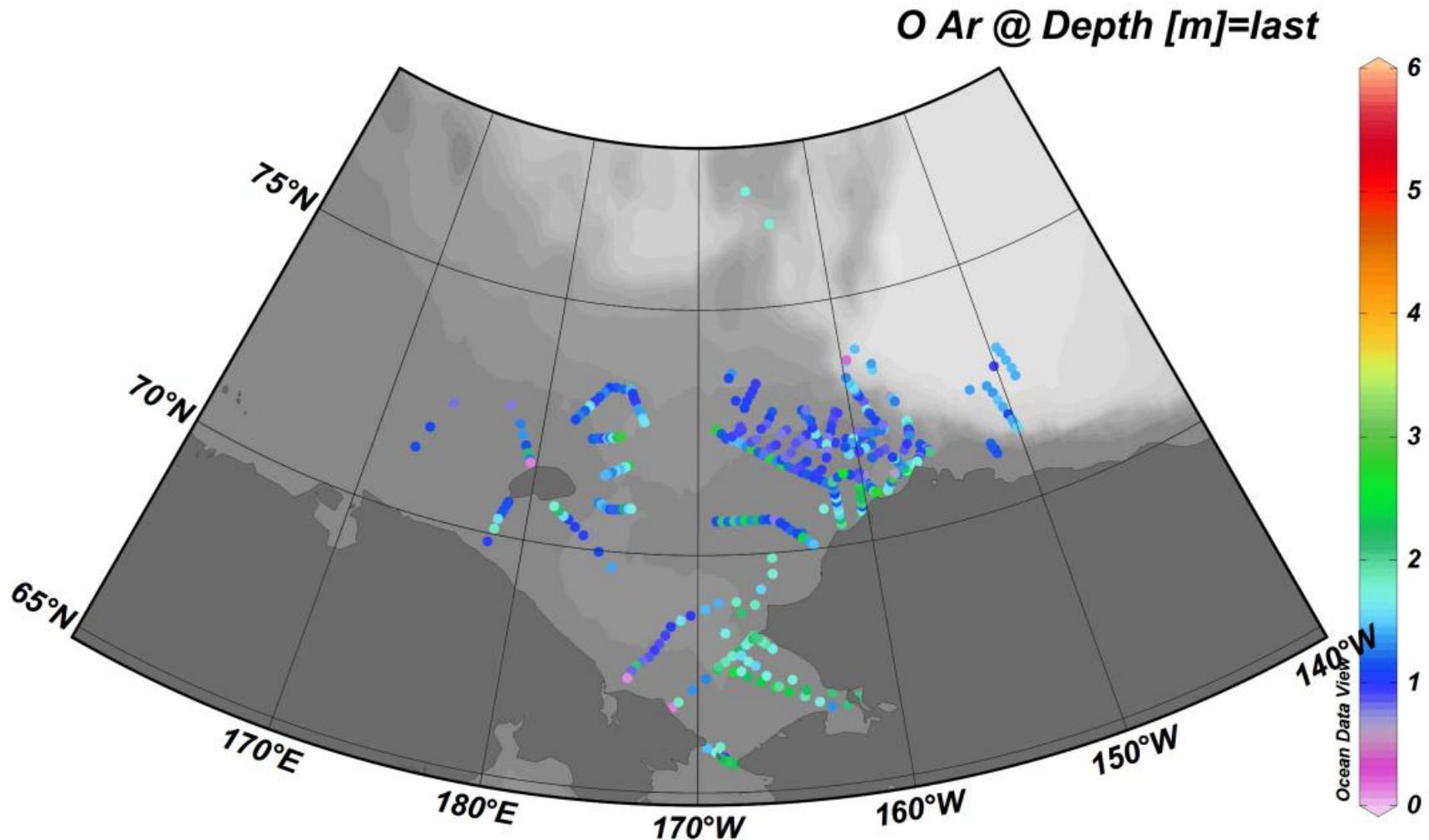
Central Channel



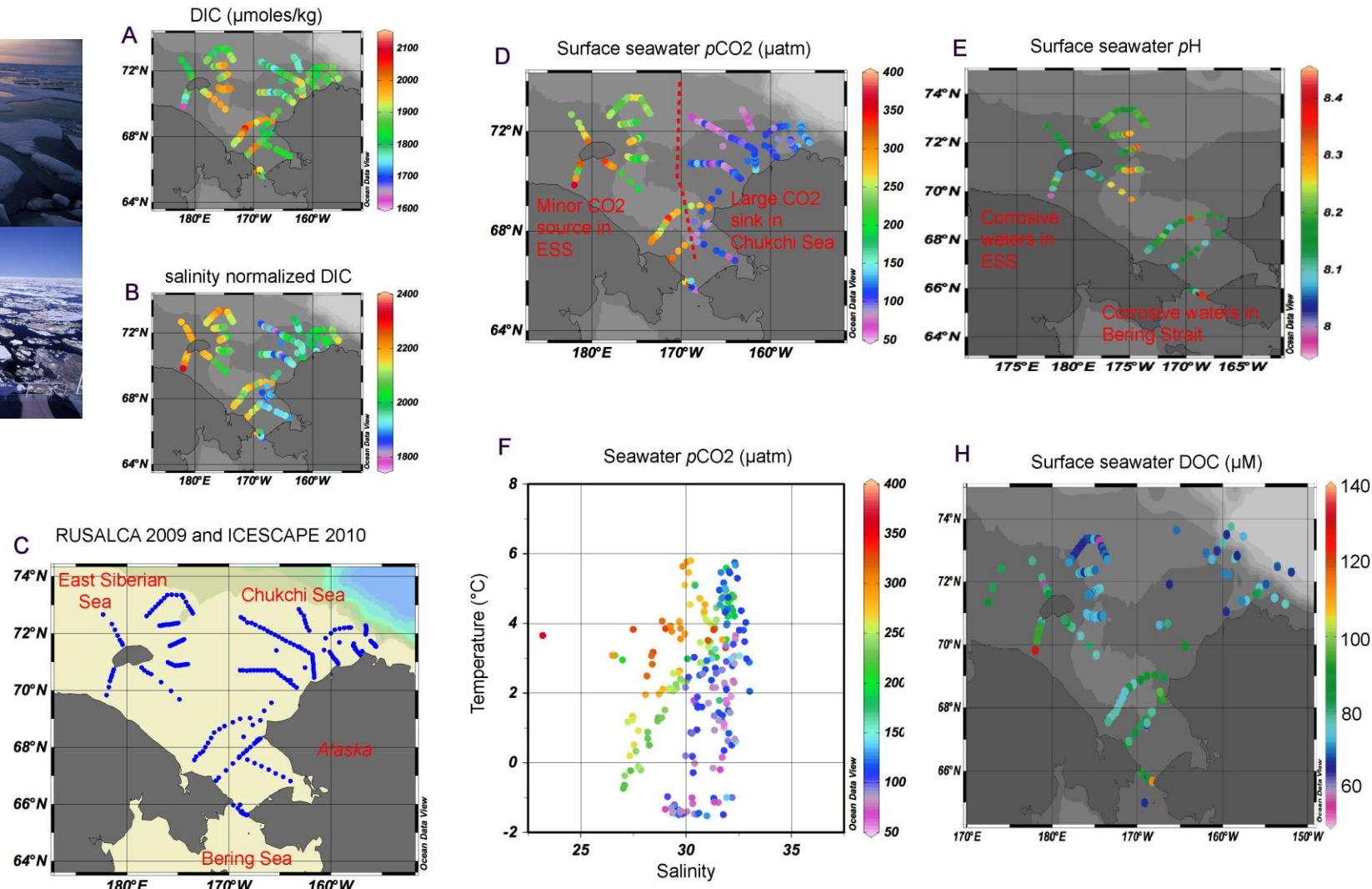
170° W to Point Narrow



Ocean Acidification vulnerability



Arctic Ocean CO_2 sinks and sources: RUSALCA and ICESCAPE

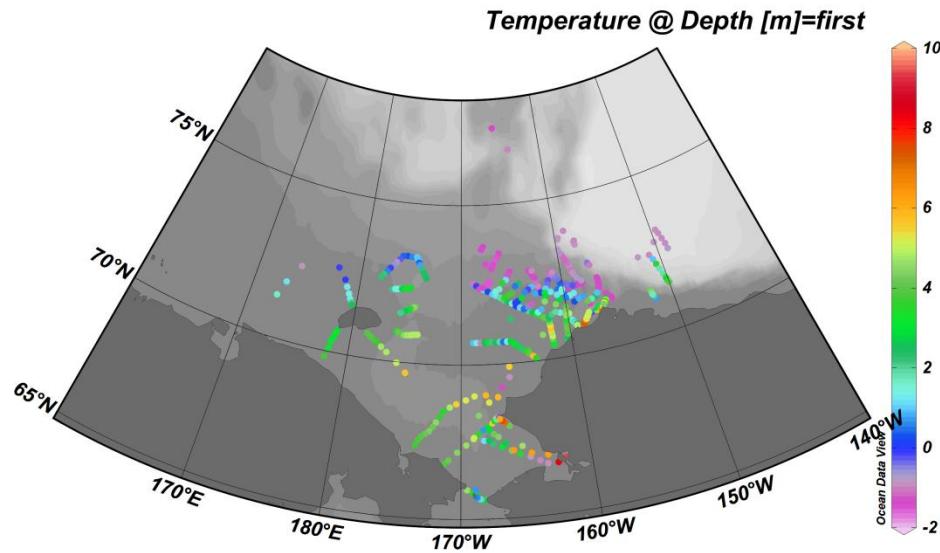


RUSALCA: Russian-American Long-term Census of the Arctic

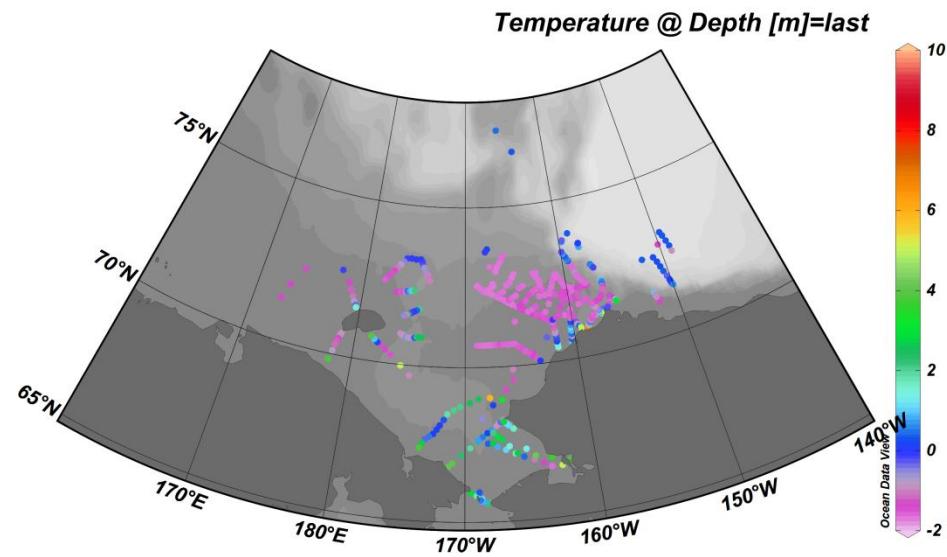
Nicholas Bates, BIOS; Bates and Mathis, 2009; Bates et al., 2011

Surface and Nearest to Seafloor Temperature

Surface



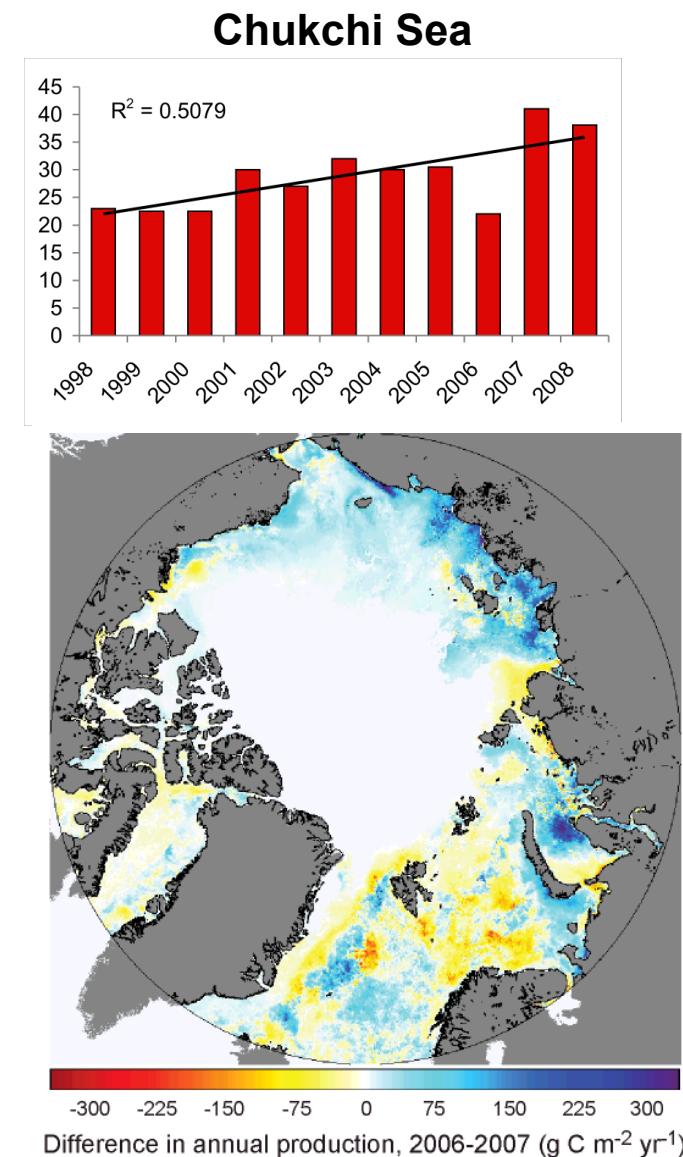
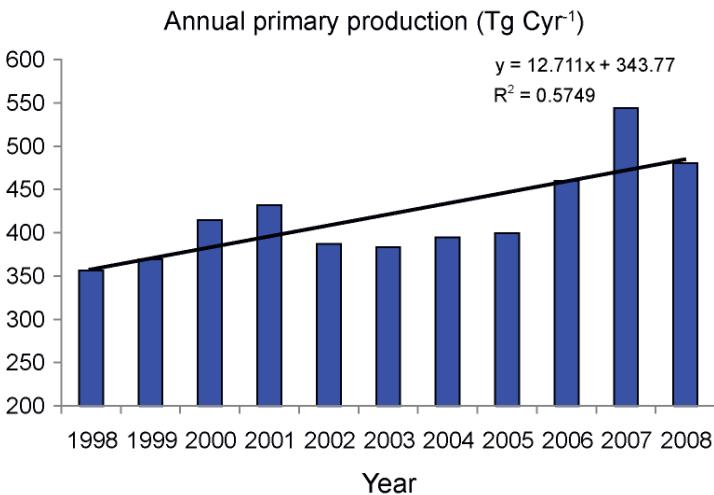
Next to seafloor



Arctic Ocean Productivity

Changes in Arctic Productivity

- Annual primary production increased by 140 Tg C yr^{-1} between 1998 and 2008 (statistically significant trend)
- A 40% increase over the last decade
- Unexpected given presumed nutrient limitation
- Largest increases on continental shelf



Present and recent research projects

North Atlantic Ocean

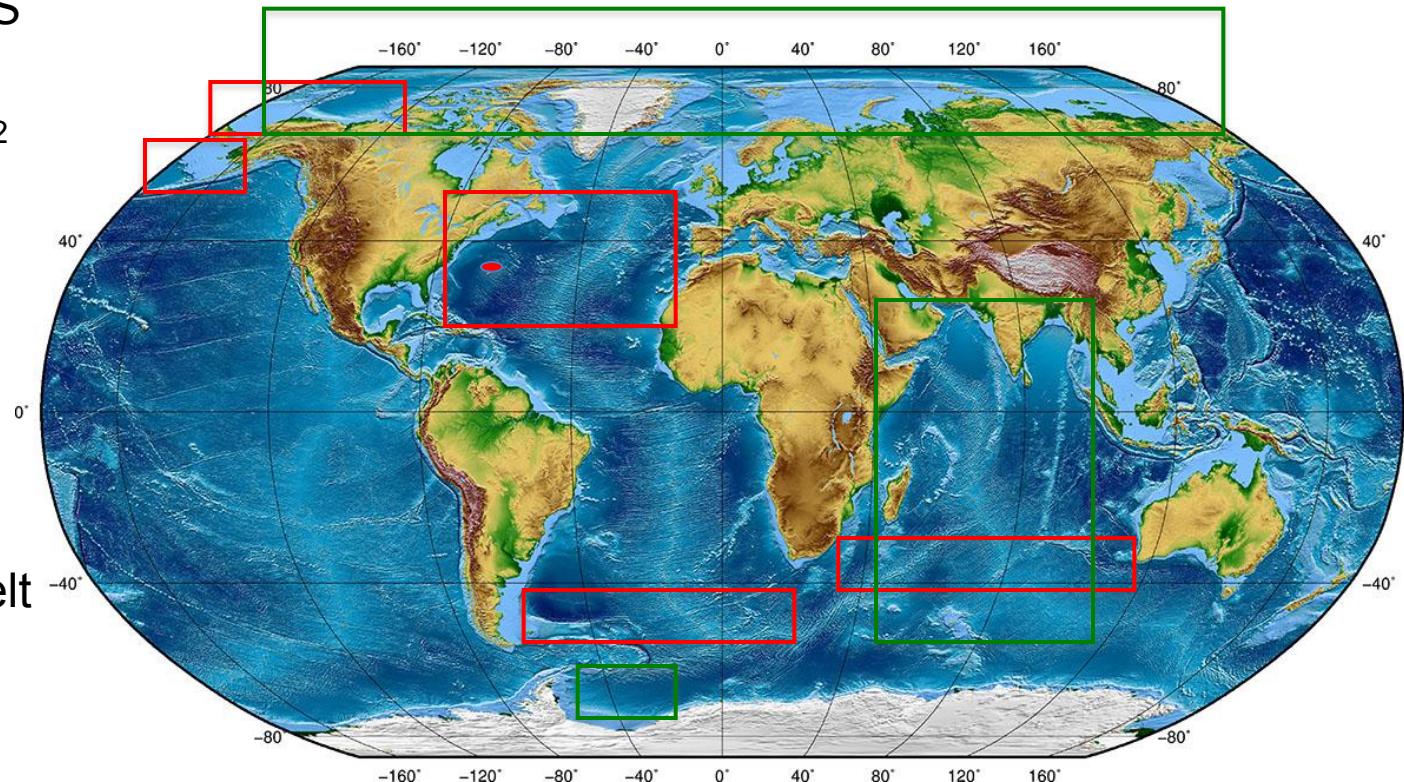
- BATS, Hydrostation S
- BEACON (Bermuda)
- CLIMODE, VOS CO₂

Arctic Ocean

- SBI, ICESCAPE
- RUSALCA
- BEST (Bering Sea)

Southern Ocean

- COPAS 08, Great Belt



Current projects

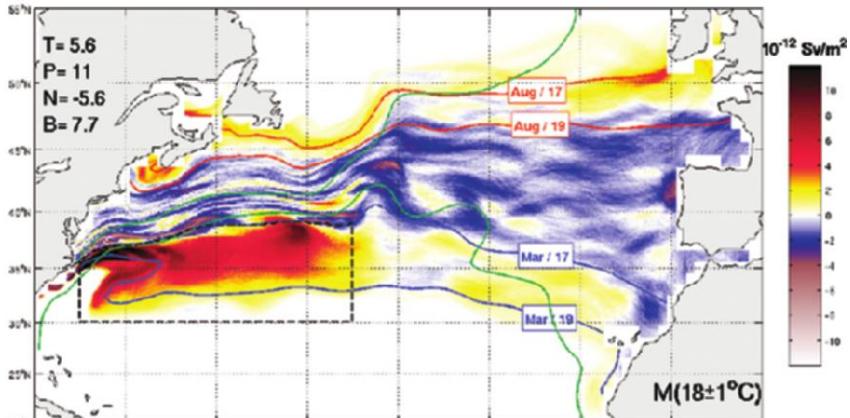
Synthesis, reviews and
models



North Atlantic CO₂ Uptake

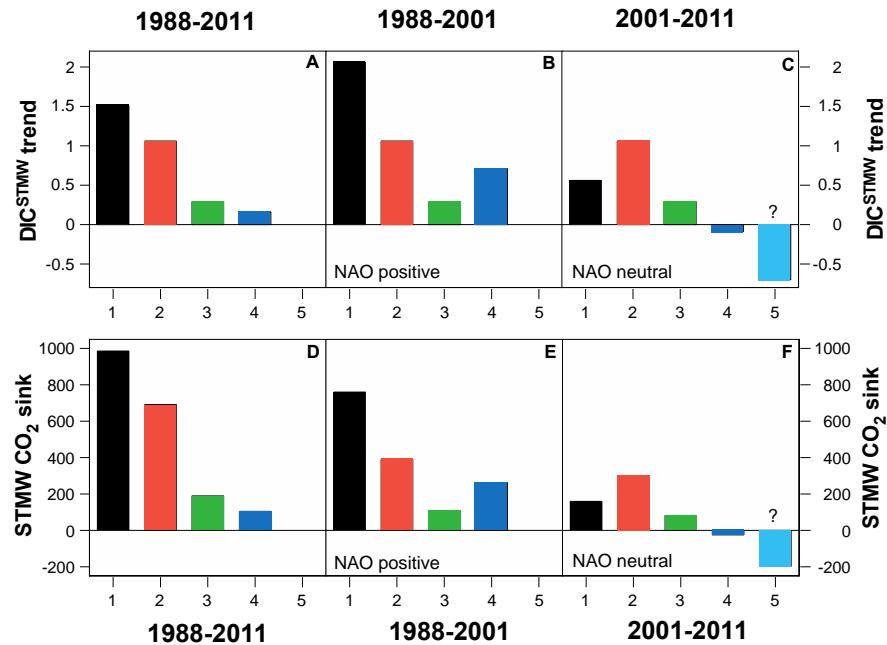
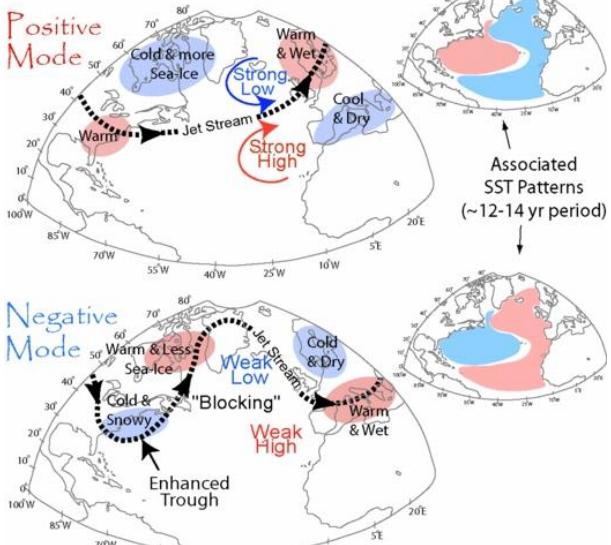
Less uptake of CO₂ into Sargasso Sea and North Atlantic in the 2000's

(a)

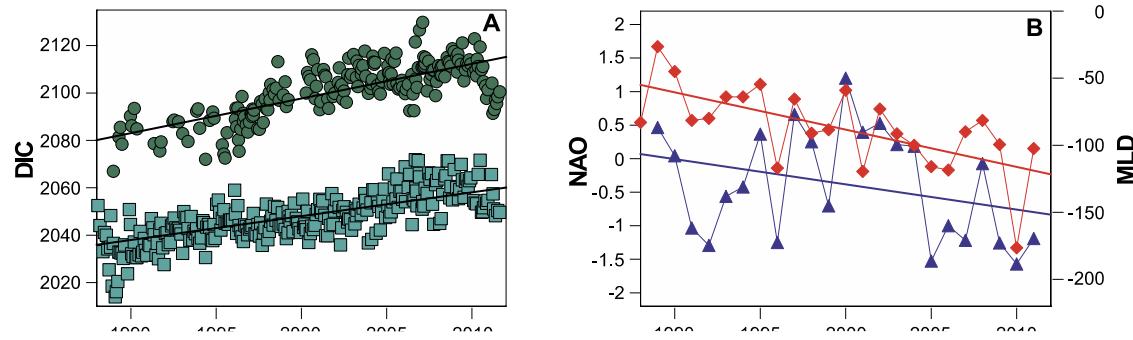


Subtropical mode water (STMW)
influenced by the state of the NAO

North Atlantic Oscillation



Reduced uptake into STMW by ~1 Pg C
~30-35% of the North Atlantic CO₂ sink in 2000's
~6% decrease in global CO₂ sink



Bates, 2012; Levine et al., 2011

Western Arctic and Arctic Ocean Context

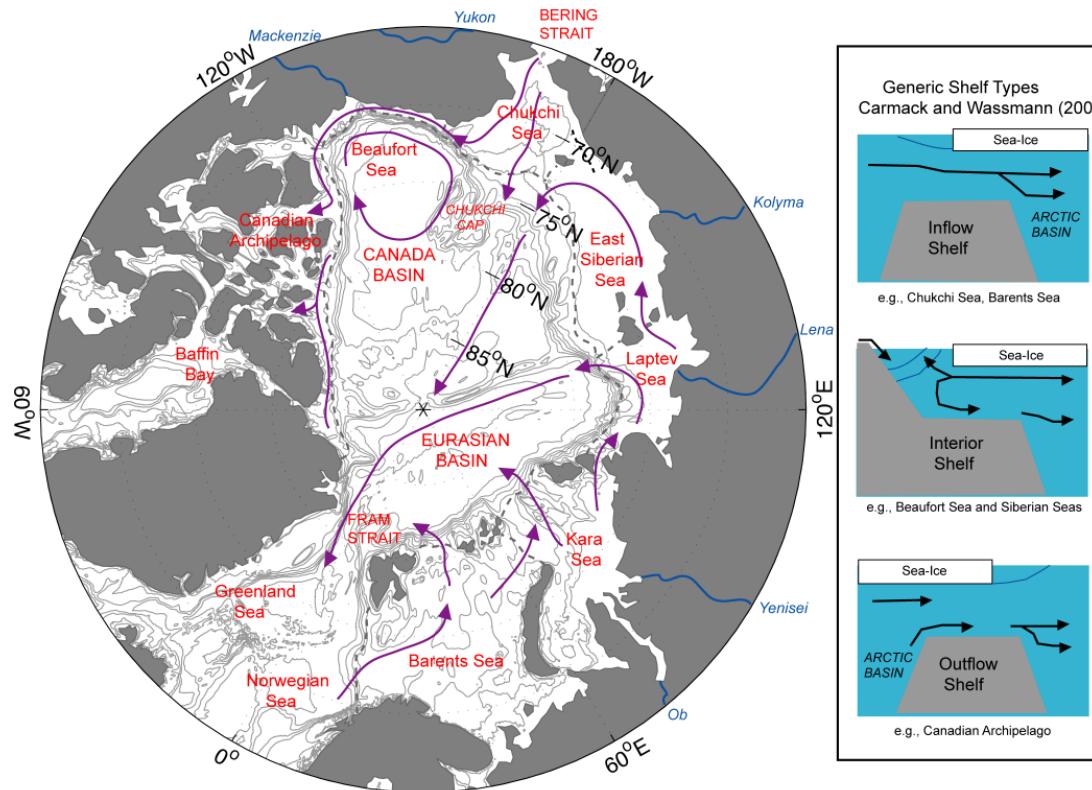
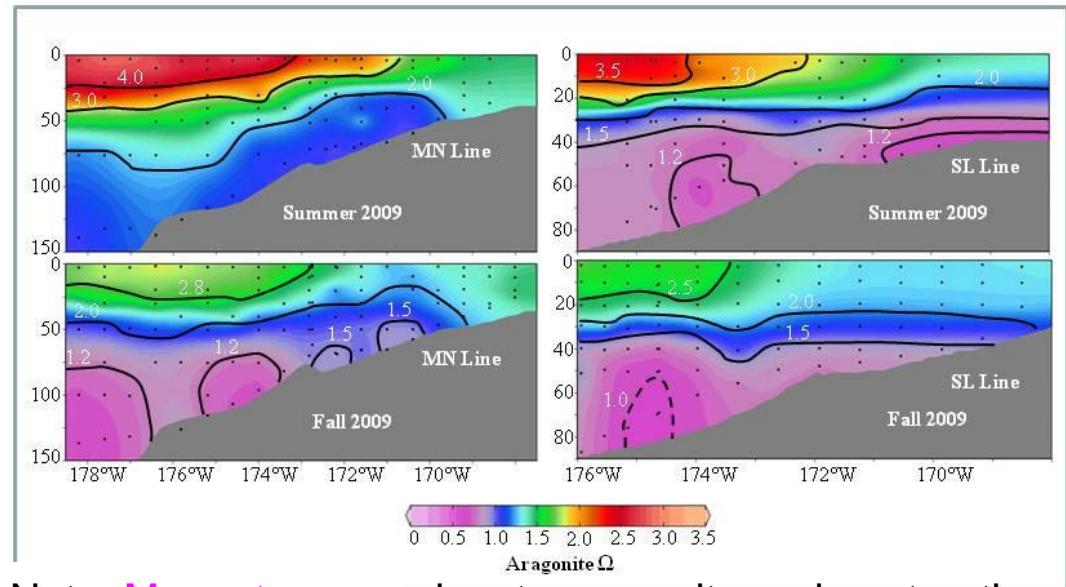
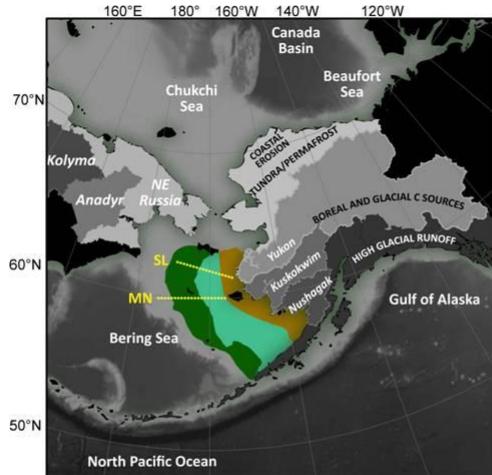


Figure 1. Left Panel. Schematic of the Arctic Ocean, central basin (Canada and Eurasian Basins) and Arctic continental shelves (with approximate boundaries for each Arctic Ocean coastal sea), major rivers draining into the region (Macdonald *et al.*, 2009) and adjoining seas that have significant exchanges of water with the Arctic. Right panel. The three generic types of continental shelves are shown (Carmack and Wassman, 2006). This includes: “inflow” shelves such as the Chukchi and Barents Seas, “interior” shelves such as the Siberian and Beaufort Seas, and; “outflow” shelves (i.e., Canadian Archipelago).

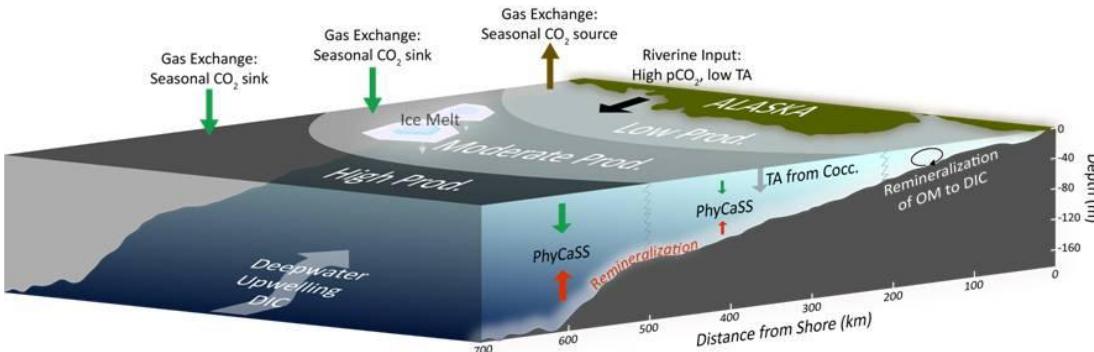
Bering Sea Ocean Acidification

"PhyCASS" and water column aragonite saturation states

Ocean acidification already impacts seafloor benthos of the Bering Sea



Note: Magenta areas denote aragonite undersaturation

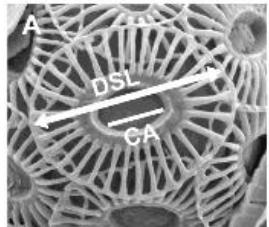


Bates et al., 2009; Mathis et al., 2011

Southern Ocean: COPAS and Great Belt

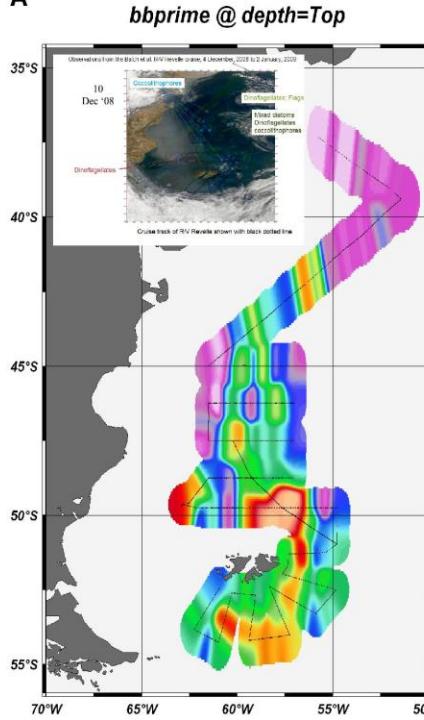
Testing the "CO₂-coccolithophore feedback"

COPAS 2008



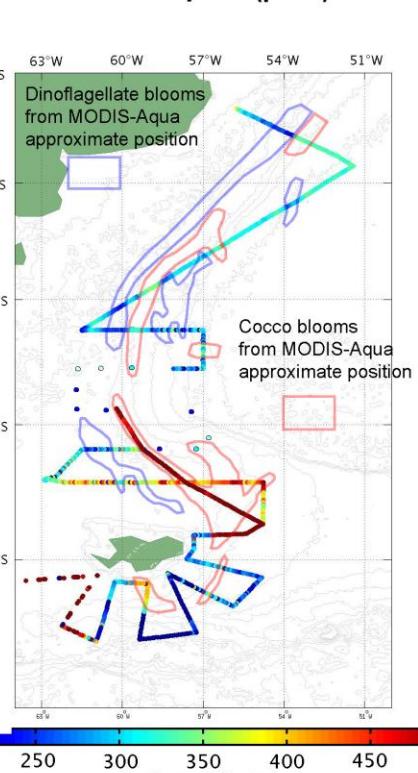
Coccolithophore blooms
add CO₂ back to atmosphere

A

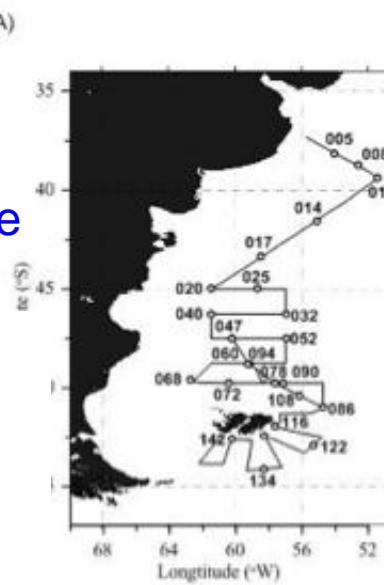


B

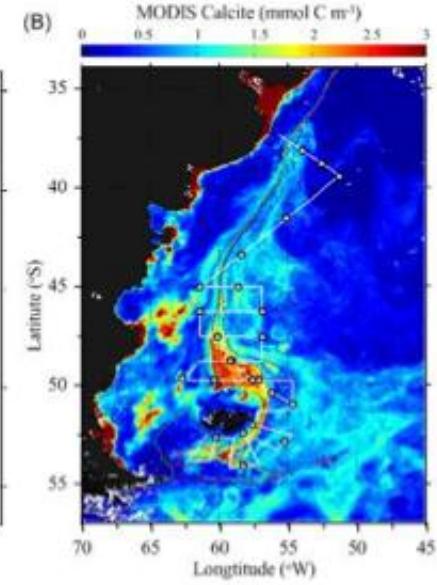
Surface pCO₂ (μatm)



(A)

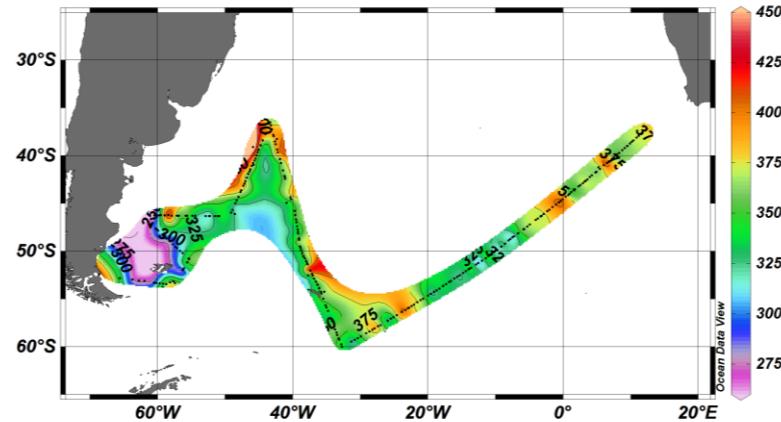


(B)

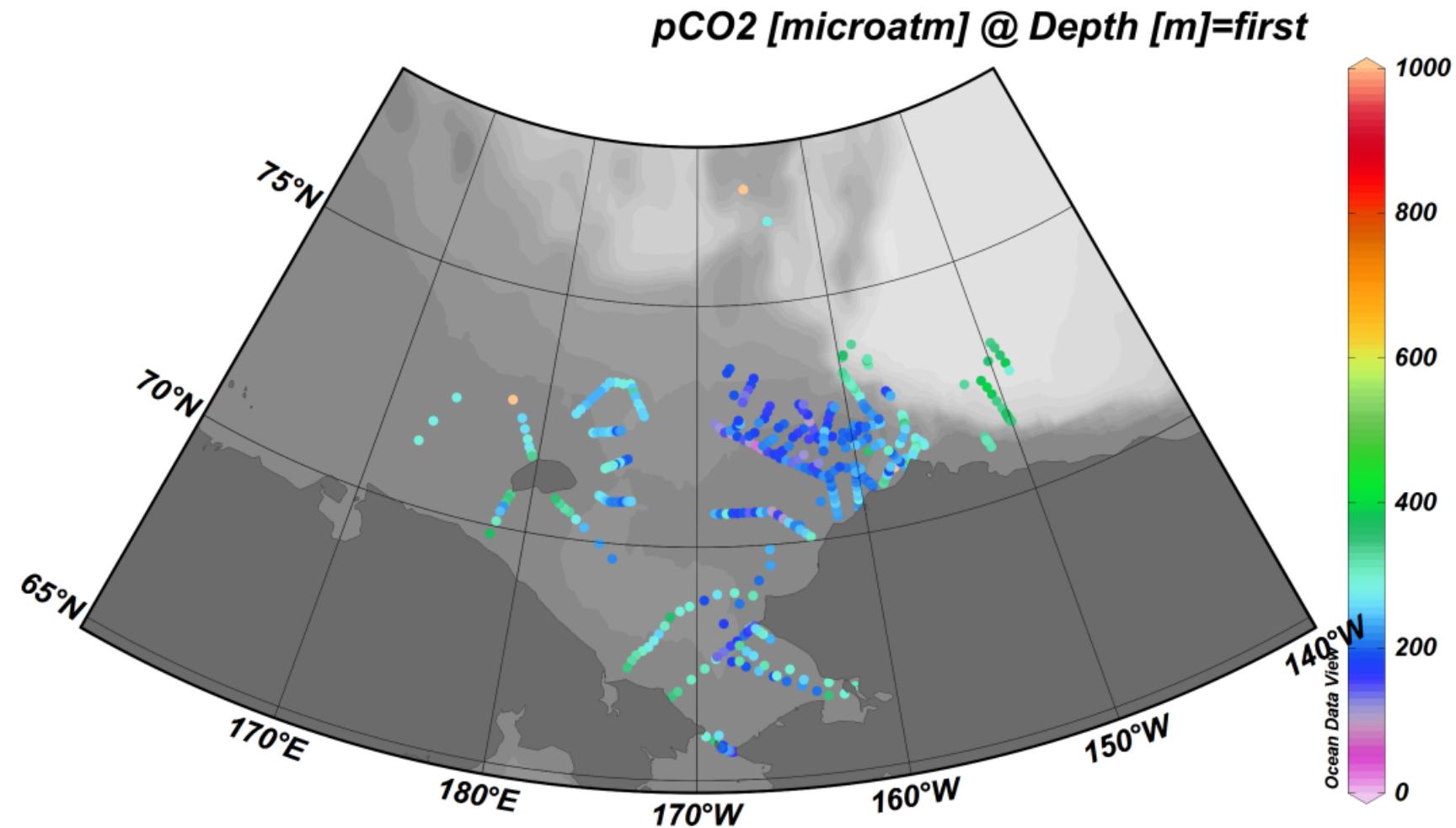


Great Belt 2010-2012

pCO₂ adjusted [microatm] @ depth [m]=first



Surface $p\text{CO}_2$ (2011 ICESCAPE)



Composite of RUSALCA and ICESCAPE

