Quantifying how small-scale, short-lived, advective and biologically driven processes alter the carbon uptake capacity in a shelf sea

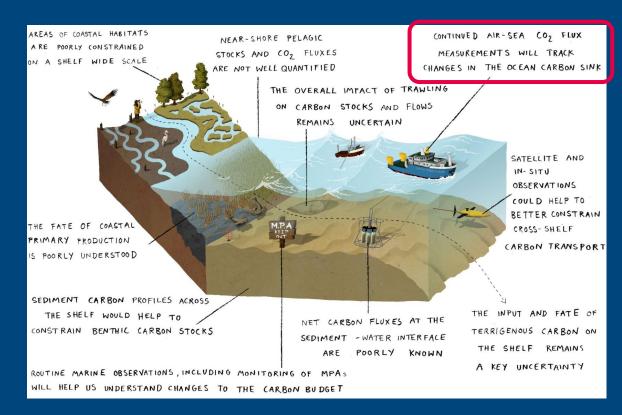
Vlad Macovei*, Ulrich Callies, Paulo Calil, Yoana Voynova Institute of Carbon Cycles, Helmholtz-Zentrum Hereon, Germany

11th FerryBox Workshop - Geesthacht 28.09.2022



Significance of coastal carbon observations

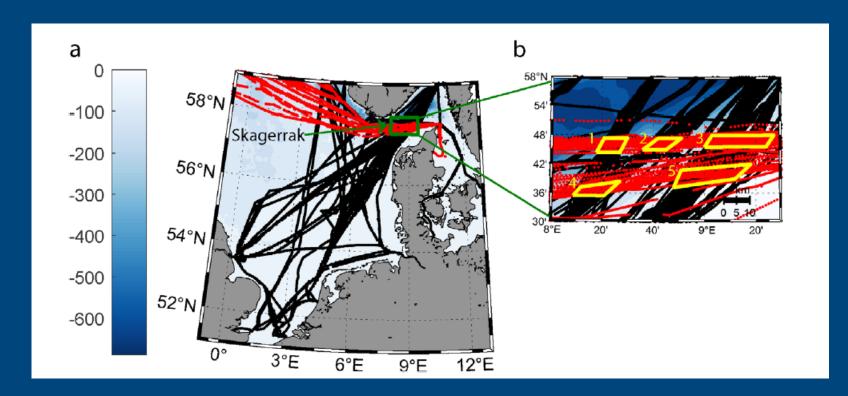
- Continental shelf seas are essential for carbon uptake from the atmosphere.
- They are highly variable environments, where highfrequency observations are needed to reduce carbon fluxes uncertainty.

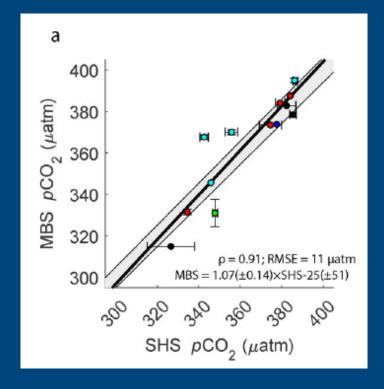


(Legge et al., 2020)



Comparability of our pCO₂ measurements

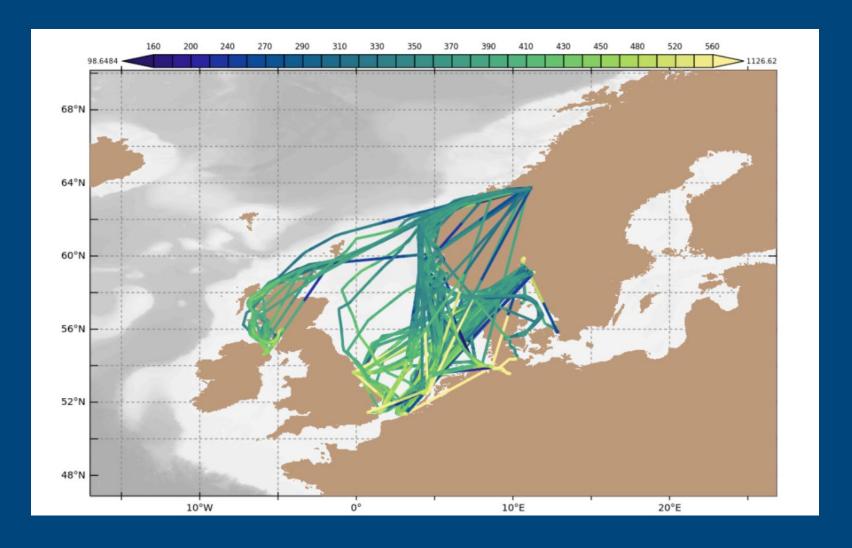




Successful across-ship intercomparison with a showerhead equilibrator system.



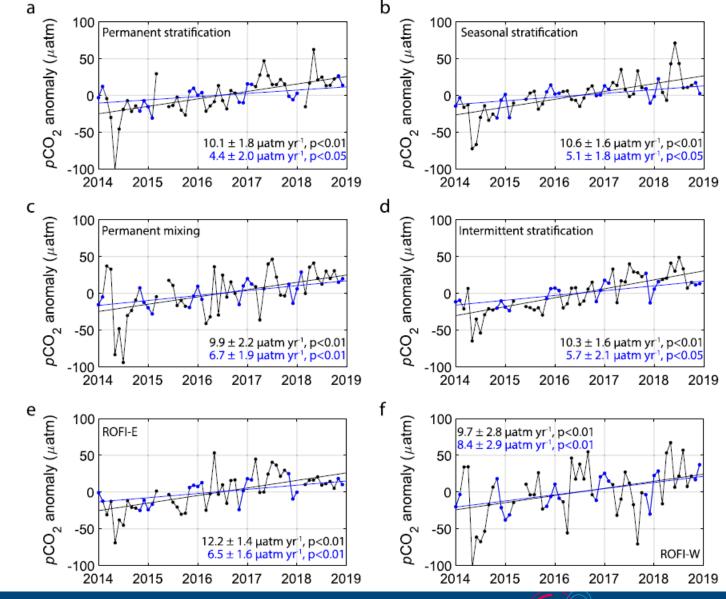
Data now available in public repositories





North Sea carbon trends

- Ubiquitous seawater increase at a higher rate than the atmospheric increase.
- The northern part became a weaker sink, while the southern part became a stronger source.





Quantifying how small-scale, short-lived, advective and biologically driven processes alter the carbon uptake capacity in a shelf sea

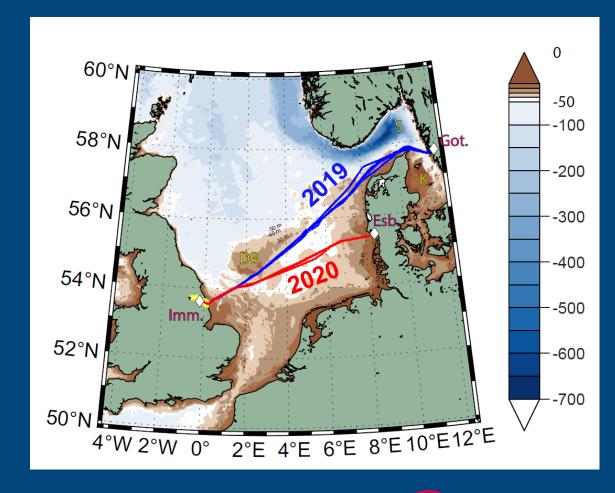
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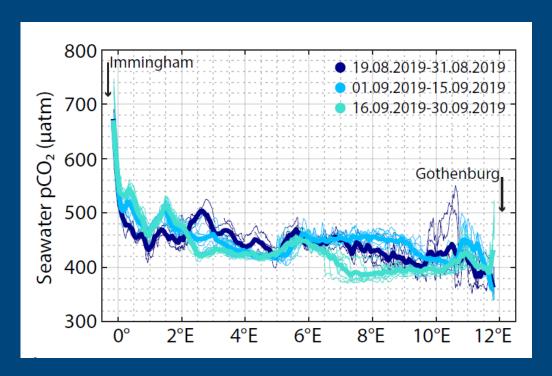
Study area and measurements

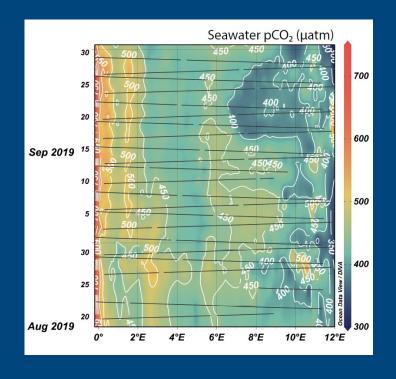
- Surface seawater pCO₂
 measured autonomously on
 two routes in the North Sea in
 two consecutive autumns.
- Ancillary FerryBox
 measurements, Lagrangian
 particle transport simulation,
 BGC model outputs.





Variability in seawater pCO₂ (2019)

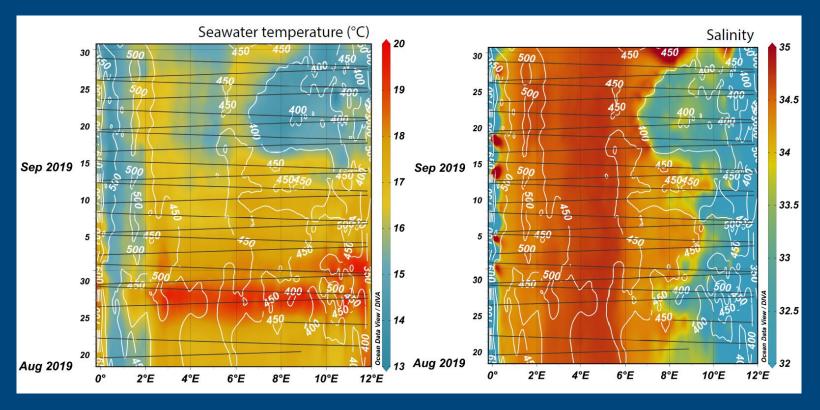




 The high frequency observations allow the identification of short-lived, strong decreases in seawater pCO₂.



Complementary observations (2019)

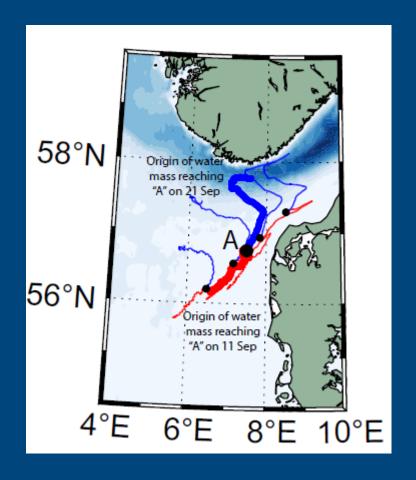


• The low seawater pCO_2 matches low temperature and salinity observations.



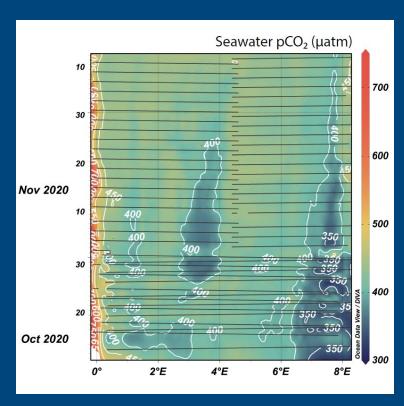
Advective event explanation (2019)

 The second half of September featured a water flow direction reversal compared to usual conditions.





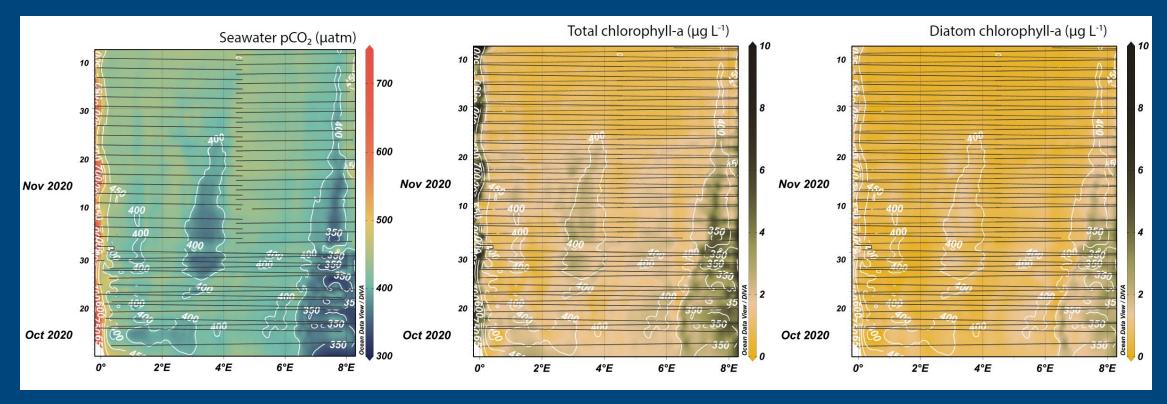
Variability in seawater pCO₂ (2020)



• The autumn 2020 observations featured two low $p{
m CO}_2$ events.



Biological event explanation (2020)



- The autumn 2020 observations featured two low pCO₂ events.
- These matched increases in diatom-dominated chlorophyll.



Effect on carbon fluxes

Geophysical Research Letters



RESEARCH LETTER

10.1029/2021GL092645

Key Points:

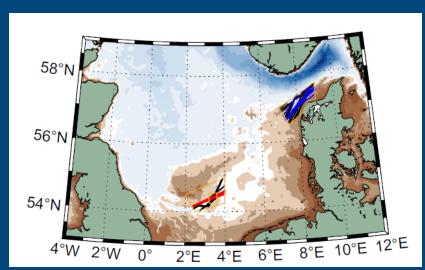
 The surface seawater partial pressure of carbondioxide (pCO₂) trend between 2014 and 2018 in the South Reduced Ocean Carbon Sink in the South and Central North Sea (2014–2018) Revealed From FerryBox Observations

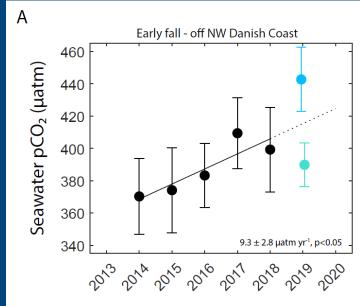
V. A. Macovei¹, W. Petersen¹, H. Brix¹, and Y. G. Voynova¹

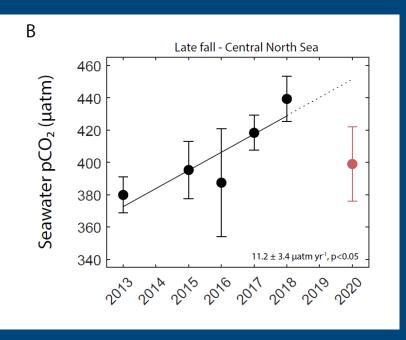
 Over a longer term, the seawater pCO₂ in the North Sea is rapidly increasing.



Effect on carbon fluxes







hereon

- Over a longer term, the seawater pCO₂ in the North Sea is rapidly increasing.
- The two events identified here temporarily offset the increase, preventing from release/uptaking 2.8 Gg C and 21.8 Gg C respectively.

Thank you for your attention!



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Mesoscale Advective and Biological Processes Alter Carbon Uptake Capacity in a Shelf Sea

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