

Carbon Exchange Dynamics in Coastal and Marine Ecosystems

Summary

Project Leader(s)

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Our overarching objective is to understand the effects of climate change on the air-sea exchange of climatically relevant gases (mainly CO₂, but also dimethylsulfide), and to relate the air-sea gas exchange (and associated variability) to biogeochemical cycles within the polar marine ecosystem of the ArcticNet domain. Oceans exert considerable influence on climate through, among things, the cycling of climatic active gases. For instance, the absorption and release of carbon dioxide (CO₂) by the global oceans is a primary factor controlling atmospheric CO₂ concentration, taking in roughly 30% of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions. Rates of CO₂ uptake by the polar seas are thought to be much higher than the global ocean average. Often overlooked is the role that the oceans' production and emission of dimethyl sulfide (DMS) can have on climate. The largest source of sulfate in the remote marine environment is DMS, and once in the atmosphere the compound can trigger the formation of aerosols that serve as cloud condensation nuclei. An increased production of DMS may in fact provide a stabilizing effect on greenhouse gas induced warming by increasing back-scattered solar radiation associated with an increase in cloud coverage. Recent literature is divided as to how the thinning of sea ice, and its rapid transition from multi-year (MYI) to seasonal sea ice (SSI), will affect the atmosphere's role in the polar marine carbon cycle. Further, very little is known about the production and emission of DMS in polar waters, and the role that sea ice serves in this process. Despite recent increases in research activity in the Arctic Ocean and its peripheral seas, gas flux measurement are still sparse relative to observed variability, and attempts to use remote sensing for the estimation of gas exchange in the Arctic seas has so far been limited by sea ice, extensive cloud cover, seasonally high pelagic biomass accumulation, and the 'non-universality' of empirically-derived relationships for the surface fluxes, and surface water dissolved gas concentrations. If we are to understand the role of the Arctic Ocean in controlling contemporary and future concentrations of climate important gases, continued advancement in our process-level understanding of the air-sea flux needs to be combined with advancements in coupled sea ice and ocean models and scaling methodologies that will allow us to form the necessary conceptual links between atmospheric CO₂ and DMS concentrations, and the polar marine ecosystem. A requirement of this project is to parameterize both those processes affecting the distribution of dissolved CO₂ and DMS in Arctic surface water, and the mechanism by which the gases are exchanged with the atmosphere. Newly developed parameterizations are being implemented into a coupled atmosphere-sea ice-ocean biogeochemistry model to learn how the ocean's response (physical, biogeochemical and biological) to climate change and variability will affect the atmosphere-ocean cycling of CO₂ and DMS within the ArcticNet domain..

People

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Publications

Articles Published in Refereed Publications

Else, B.T.G., T.N. Papakyriakou, R.J. Galley, W.M. Drennan, L.A. Miller, and H. Thomas, 2010, Eddy covariance measurements of wintertime CO₂ fluxes in an arctic polynya: Evidence for enhanced gas transfer during ice formation, Journal of Geophysical Research, , Submitted

