Ten years of CO₂ measurements on a cargo ship reveal new insights and knowledge gaps in the Baltic Sea net community production

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Automated pCO₂ measurements on FINNMAID (FINNPARTNER):

- since 2003;
- since 2005 also O₂ measurements
- 4 transects per week;
- about 2 miles spatial resolution;
- sampling for nutrient analysis (Algaline);







Seasonality of the pCO₂ in the eastern Gotland Sea: 2004 - 2011

500 atmosphere 400 [µatm] 300 0 0 200 200 100 mid-July mid-May S Ν D М М 0 Δ

Calculated seasonality of the total CO₂, definition of 4 production phases:

- A: "nitrate bloom"
- B: "post-nitrate bloom"
- C: regenerated production;
- D: mid-summer nitrogen fixation;



An example: Seasonality of the total CO₂ in the eastern Gotland Sea in 2005



1500

1-Mar

1-Apr 2-May 2-Jun

3-Jul

3-Aug 3-Sep

<u>Seasonal changes of the total CO₂ allow the calculation of the net community</u> production (particulate organic carbon)by a simple mass balance:



$$\Delta C_T = -\Delta C_{org} + \Delta C_{gasex} + \Delta C_{mix}$$

Taking into account 20 % DOC production, NCP (POC) is given by:

$$NCP = (-\Delta C_T + \Delta C_{gasex} + \Delta C_{mix}) \cdot 0.8$$

Seasonality of the modeled mixed layer depth:



B. Post-nitrate bloom

Relationship between accumulated net community production and phosphate consumption;



Net community production [mol-C m⁻²]: blue - calculated from ΔC_T only; red – addition from accounting for CO₂ gas exchange Nitrogen demand [mmol m⁻²] in addition to atmospheric deposition and based on a C/N ratio of 9.7:

2004: 104

2005: 55

2006: 123

2008: 115

2009: 84

mean: 96 mmol m⁻²

<u>Mean total N and total P, 1994 – 2011</u> (SMHI Monitoring):

The dashed line gives the hypothetical total N in case that the sedimentation of P occurs together with N according to the Redfield ratio;



Nitrogen source:

- -Transfer from the particulate organic matter pool?
- Use of dissolved organic nitrogen?
- Nitrogen fixation?



C. Mid-summer nitrogen fixation

Net community production during the midsummer nitrogen fixation period [mol-C m⁻²]

Nitrogen fixation [mmol m⁻²]: <u>Based on a C/N ratio of 7.5 and taking into</u> account atmospheric deposition:

2004: 90

2005: 110

2008: 75

2009: 214

2010: 65

2011: 129

mean: 114 mmol m⁻²



Relationship between production (C_T) and temperature:

C_T decrease:

start: 11.9 °C (June 20) maximum rate: 14.3 °C (June 28) stop: 18.9 °C (July 3)



The rate of the C_T decrease (a measure for N fixation) is linerally correlated with the rate of the temperature decrease, independent on the temperature!





Nitrogen fixation and related production is controlled by the mixed layer depth that determines the efficiency of the solar radiation:

Conclusions:

It is meaningful to sub-divide the productive period (spring – mid-summer) into four steps:

- A. Nitrate driven spring bloom (end of March to mid-April), C/N ratios slightly exceed the Redfield ratio;
- B. Post-nitrate spring bloom (mid-April to mid-May), C/P ratios slightly exceed the Redfield ratio;

but, more important: a nitrogen source is needed, total nitrogen data indicate early ("cold") nitrogen fixation (mean for 5 years: 94 mmol-N m⁻²);

- C. Regenerated production (mid-May mid-June), not entirely clear whether also some net production takes place, the calculations are only based on the gas exchange term in the mass balance;
- D. Mid-summer nitrogen fixation can take place already at temperatures of 12 14°C, it is not controlled by temperature but by irradiation that is more efficient at shallow mixing depths; the mean (6 years) nitrogen fixation amounted to 114 mmol-N m⁻²;

<u>Calculation of the net community production taking into account CO₂ gas exchange and 20% DOC production:</u>



net community production [mol m⁻²]



Accumulated net community production vs. silicate consumption:



