

# Simulations of eutrophication scenarios with and an improved version of **ERGOM**

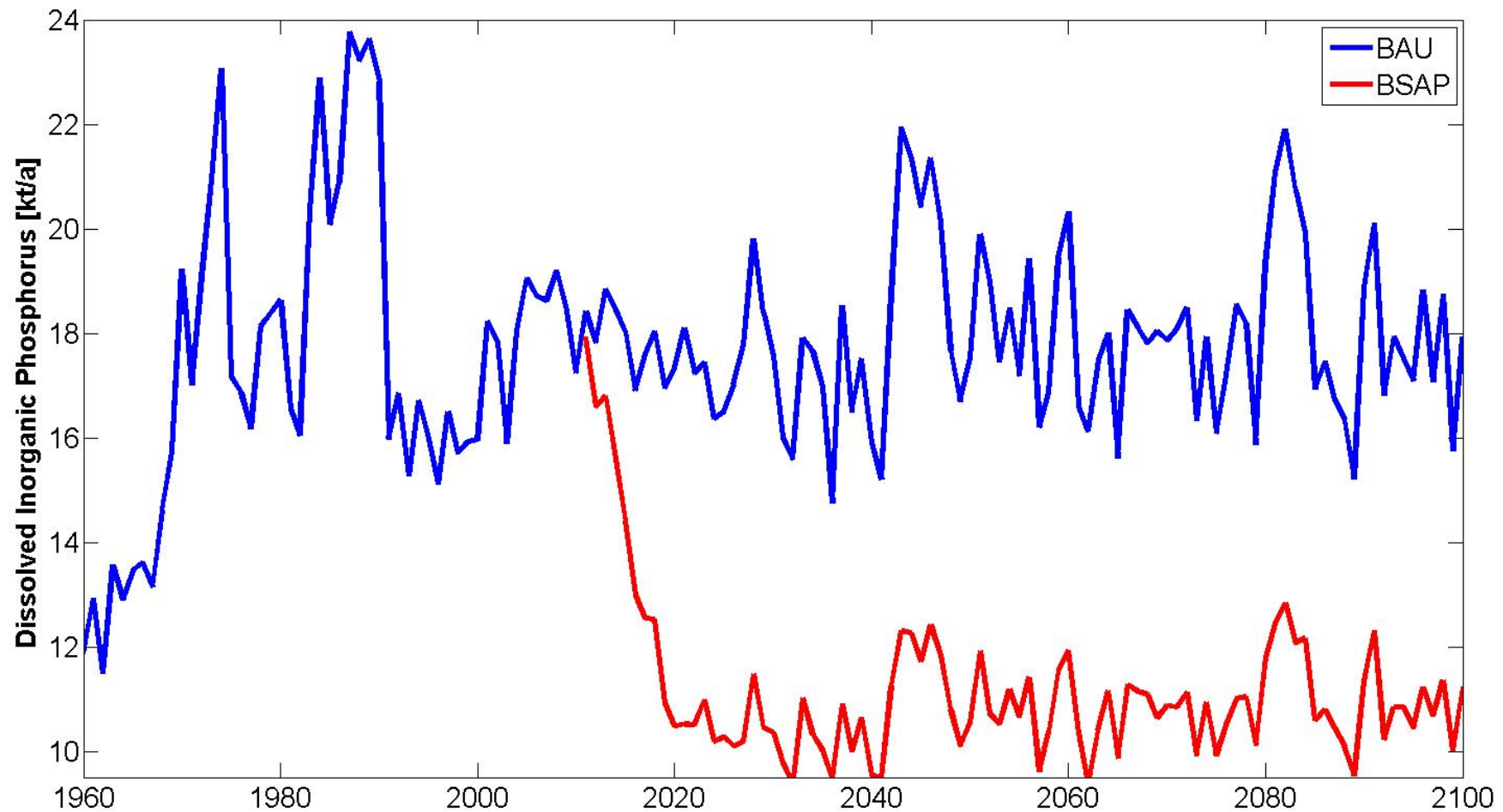
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Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemünde  
Coastal Research and Planning Institute, Klaipeda

BALTEX, Borgholm, 14.06.2013

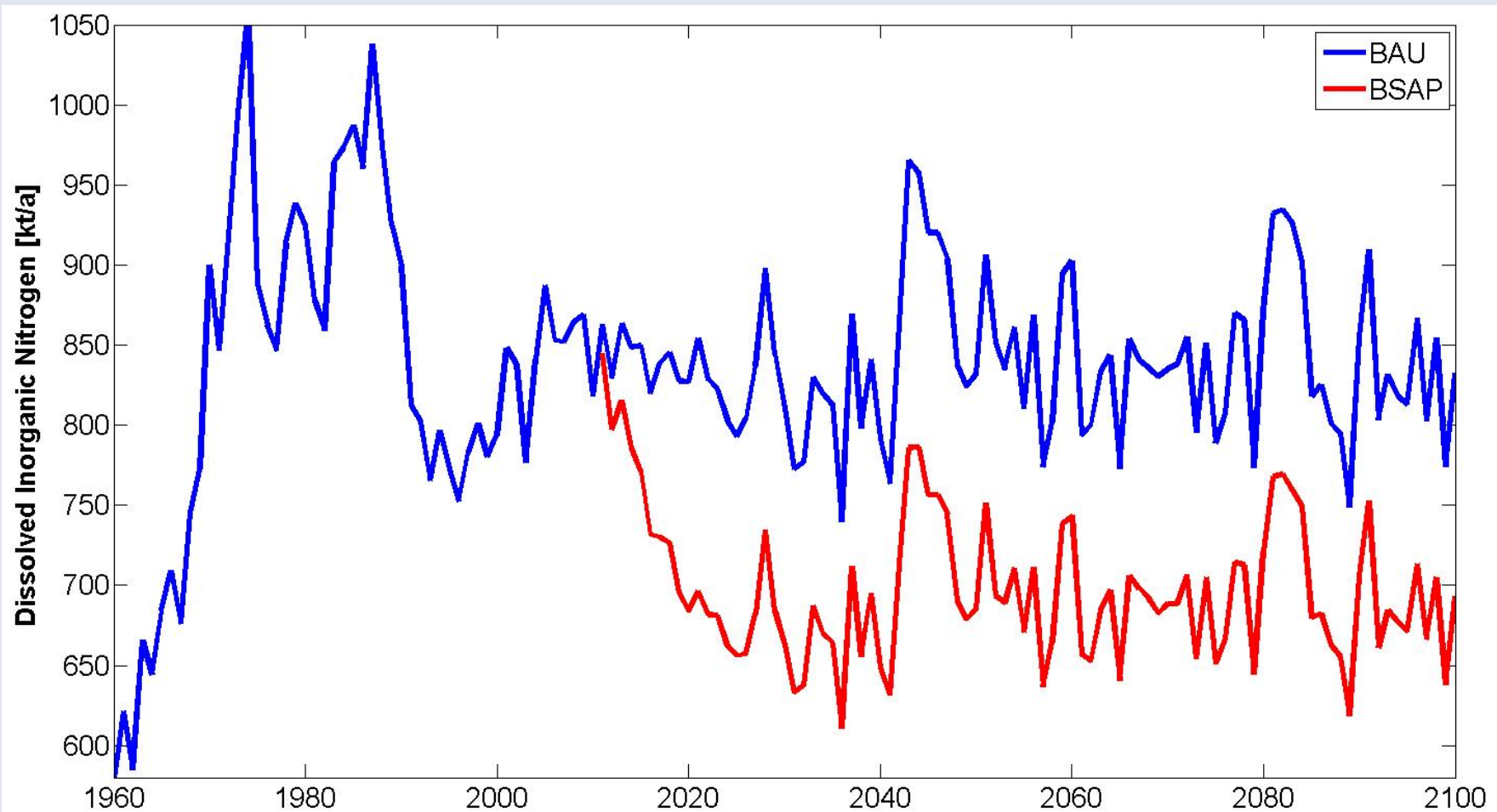
# Matrix of simulations

- **Climate Change (IPCC-Szenarios):**
  - A1B & B1  
  
regional climate model provided by the  
CLM-community (1960-2100)
- **Eutrophication**
  - High nutrient inputs (BAU=REF at SMHI)
  - Reduction according to the Baltic Sea Action Plan  
(strong decline of the P input in the Baltic Proper,  
in the western part stronger N input reduction)

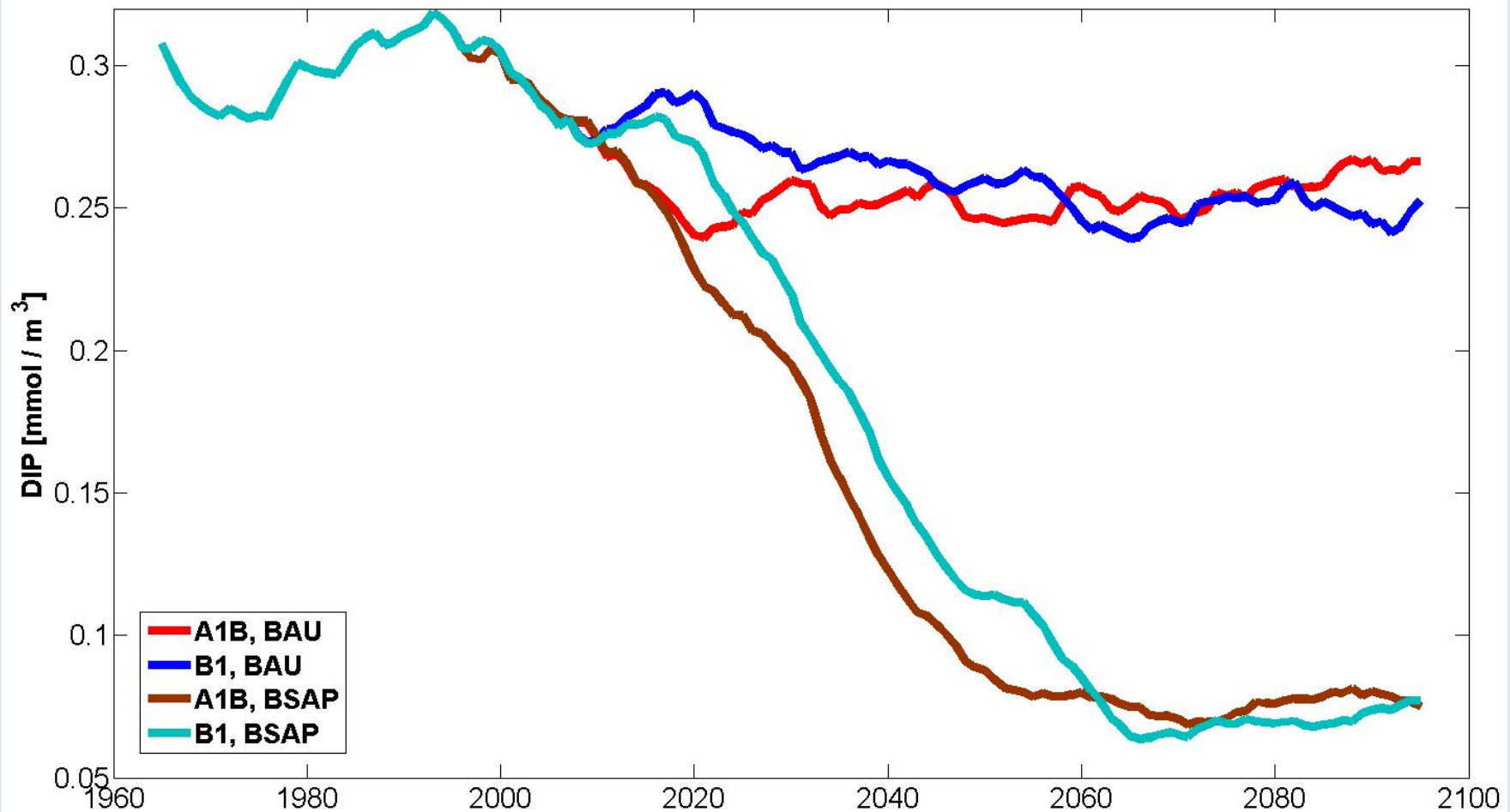
## Reduction of the DIP input to 60%



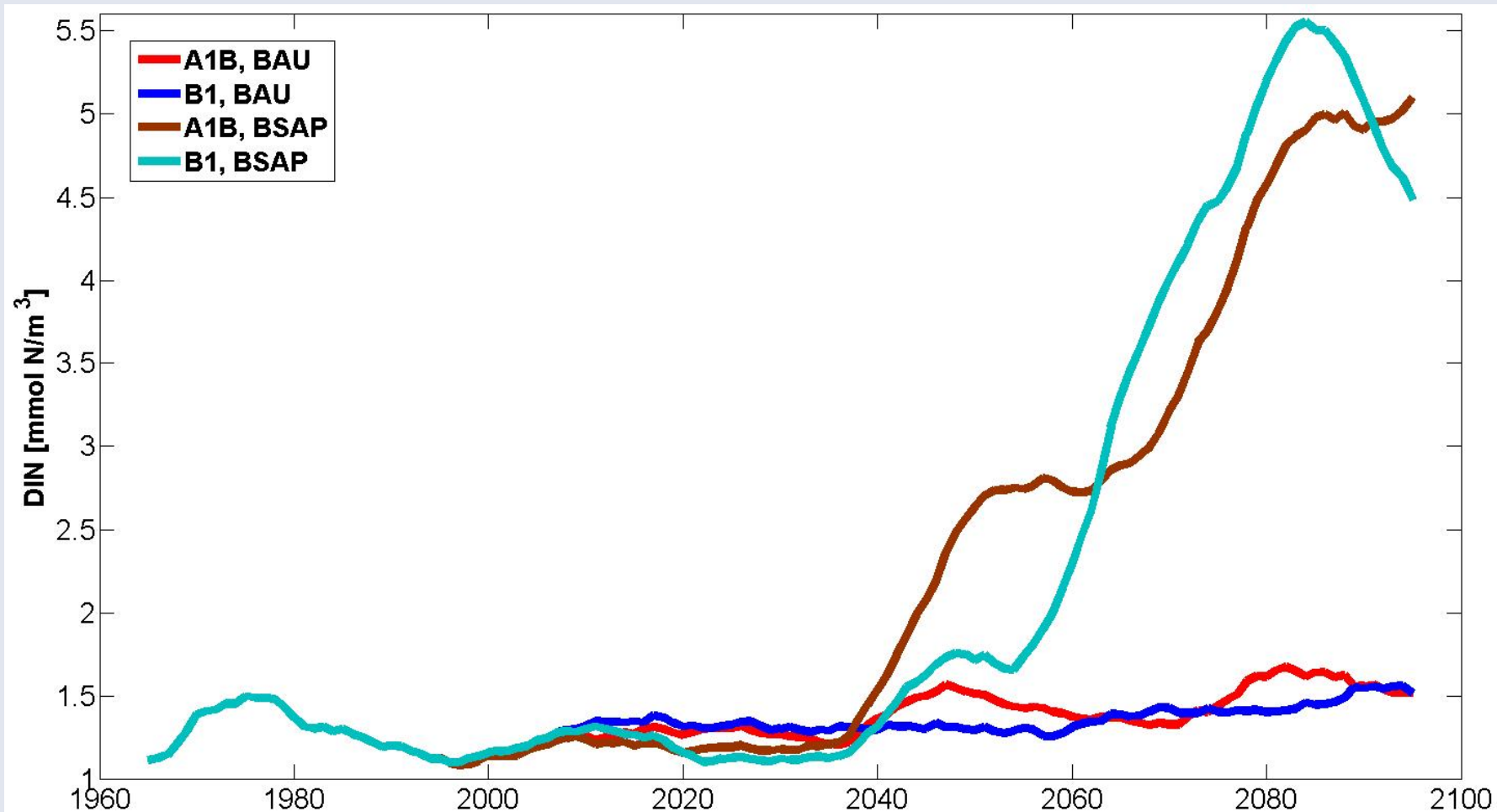
## Reduction of the DIN input to 82%



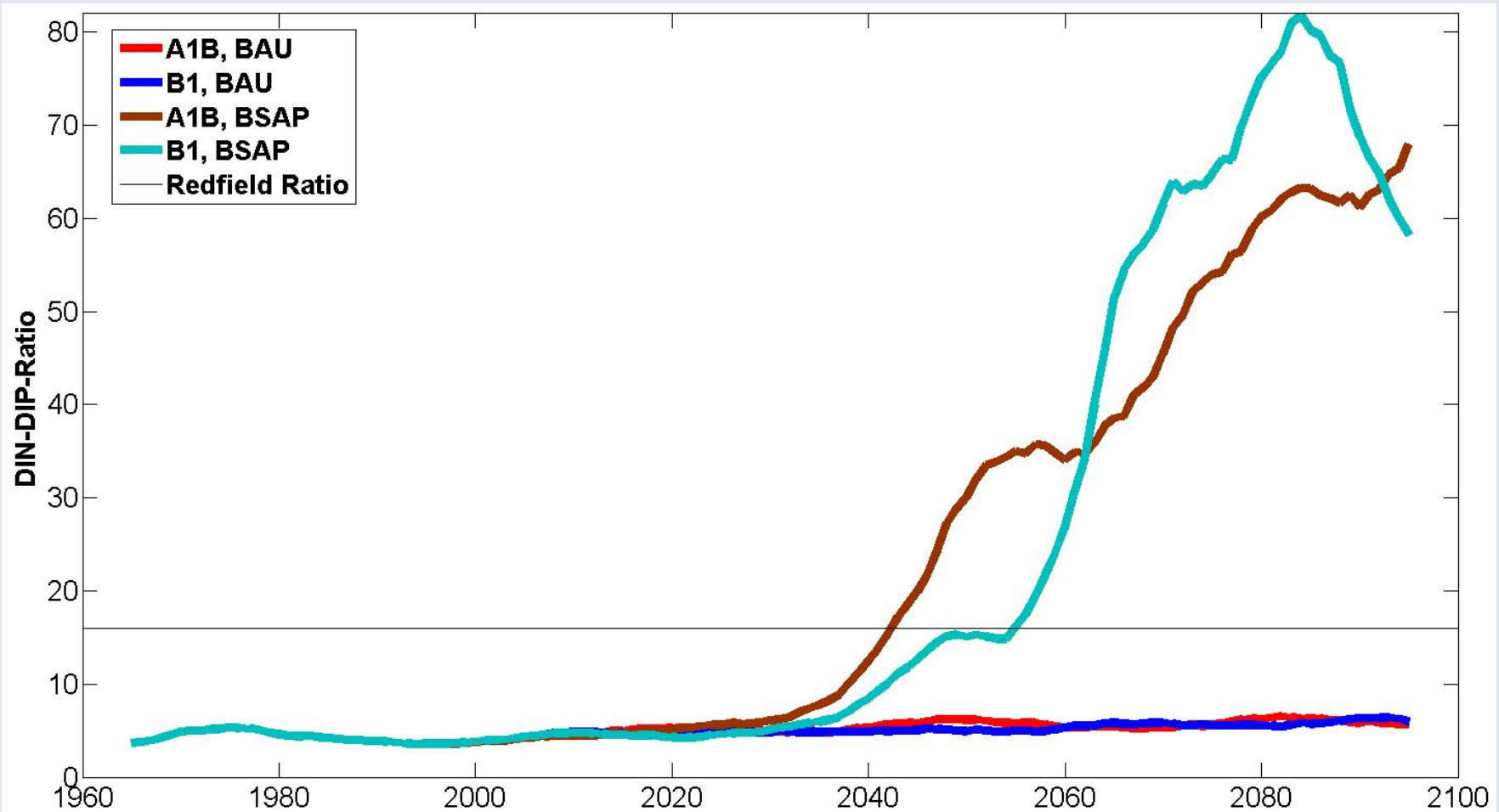
## Strong decline of the available DIP (14-22°E, 54-60°N, 0-50m, summer)



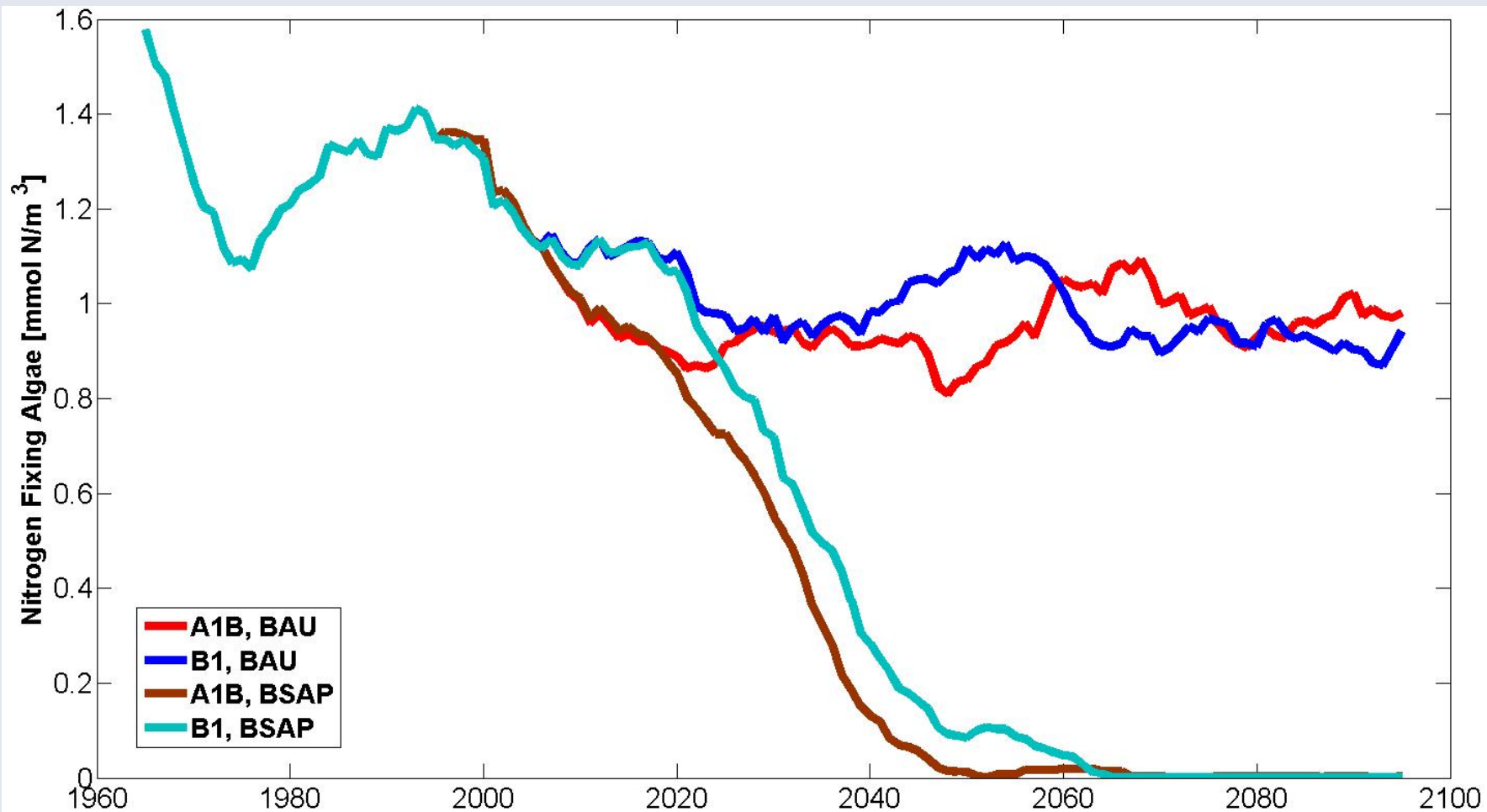
## Accumulation of DIN (14-22°E, 54-60°N, 0-50m, summer)



## Shift from N to P limitation

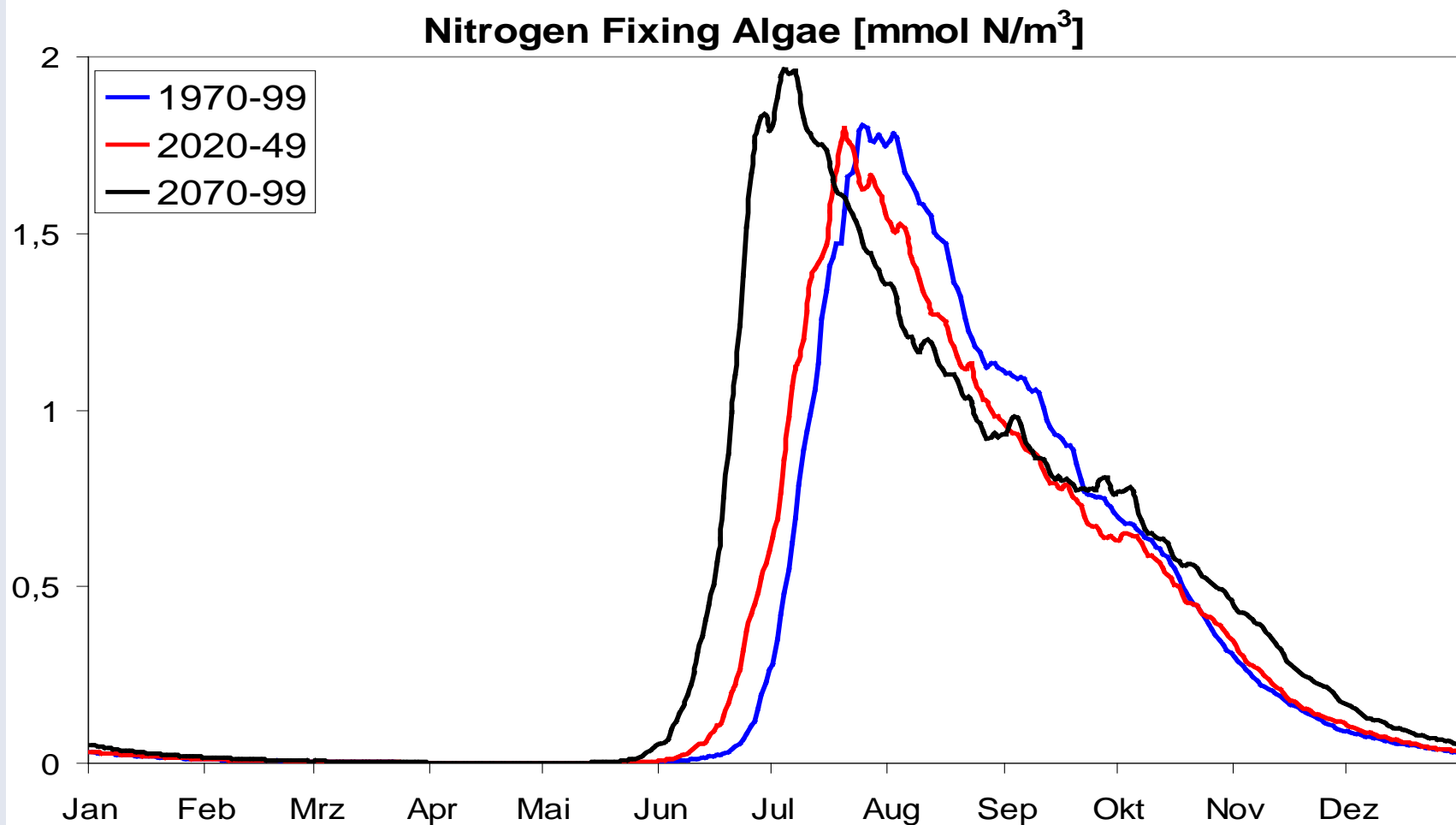


## Strong decline of nitrogen fixing algae (14-22°E, 54-60°N, annual maximum)

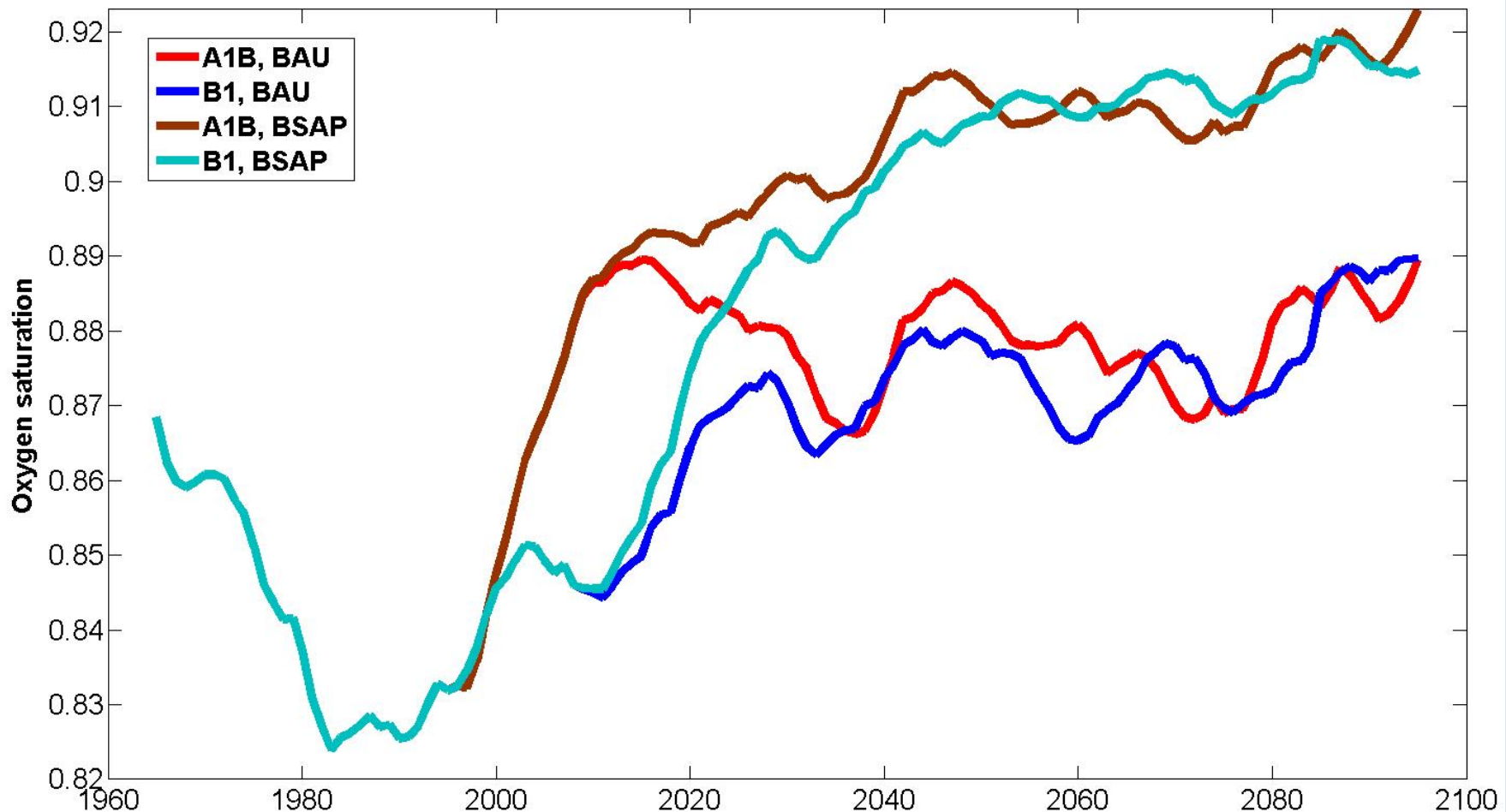




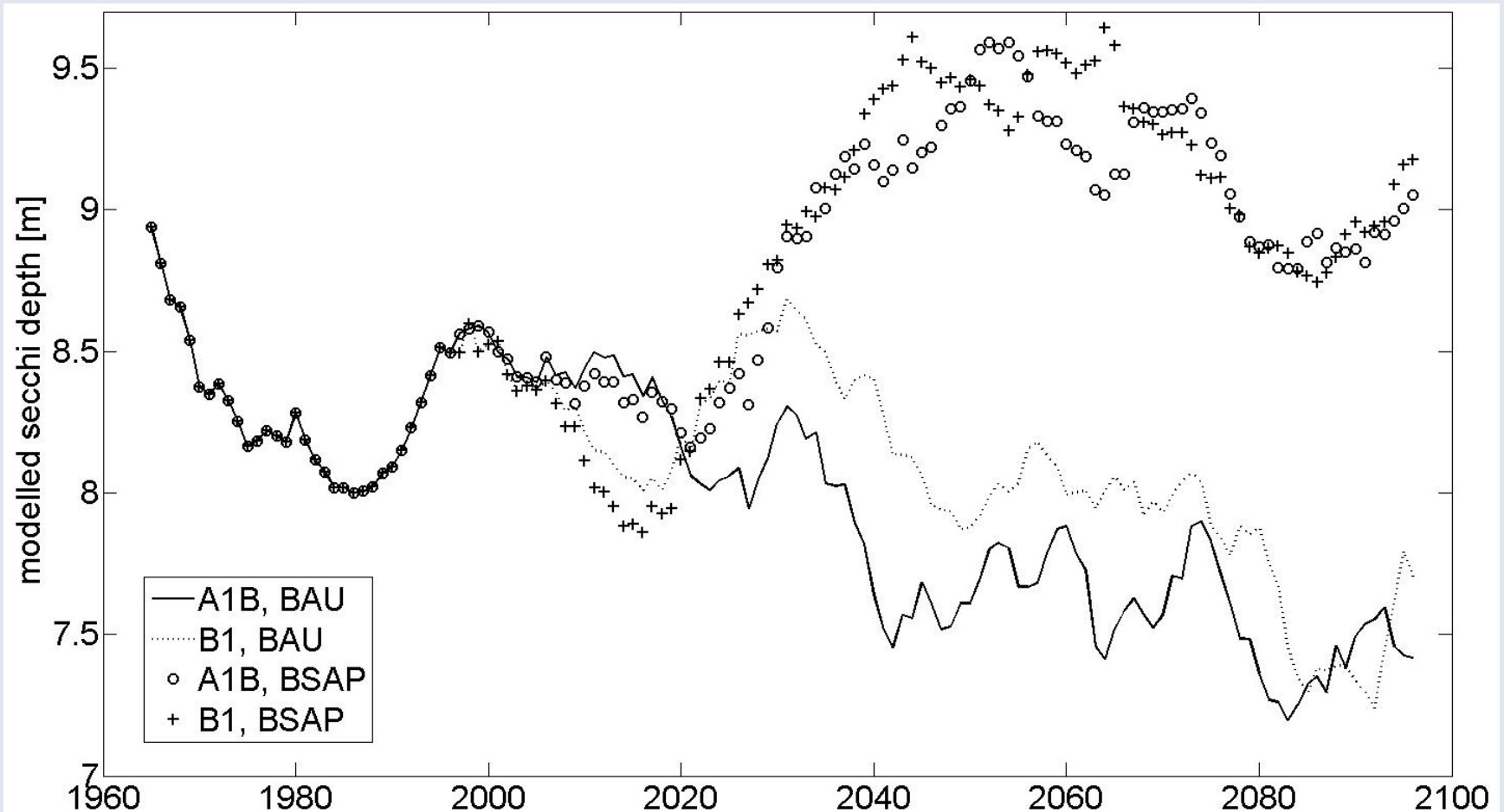
## Increase of Nitrogen Fixers bloom at BAU-scenario (Arkona Sea, A1B-forcing)



## Higher oxygen saturation at BSAP (14-22°E, 54-60°N, summer)



## Increase of Secchi Depth (Mecklenburg Bight, averaged for June to September)



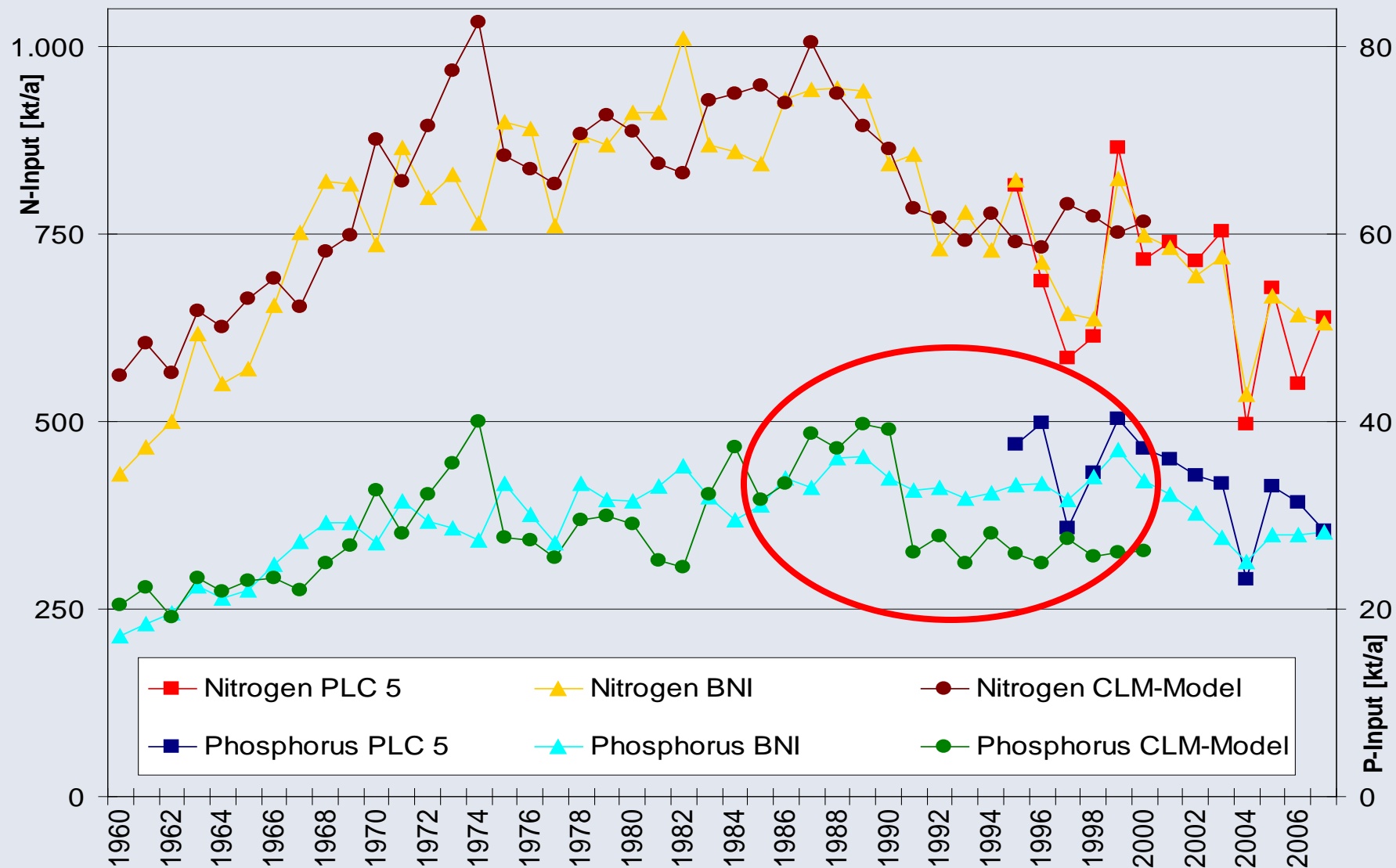
Parameter	Climate Change	CC & BSAP
Water transparency	↔	↑
Oxygen	↓	↔
DIP	↔	↓↓
DIN	↔	↑↑
Nitrogen Fixing Algae	↑	↓↓
Chlorophyll a	↑	↓↓
Detritus	↑	↓↓
Zooplankton	↑	↓
Denitrification	↑	↓↓
N-Fixation	↑	↓↓

Friedland et al. (2012, JMS): „Climate change and the Baltic Sea action plan: Model simulations on the future of the western Baltic Sea“

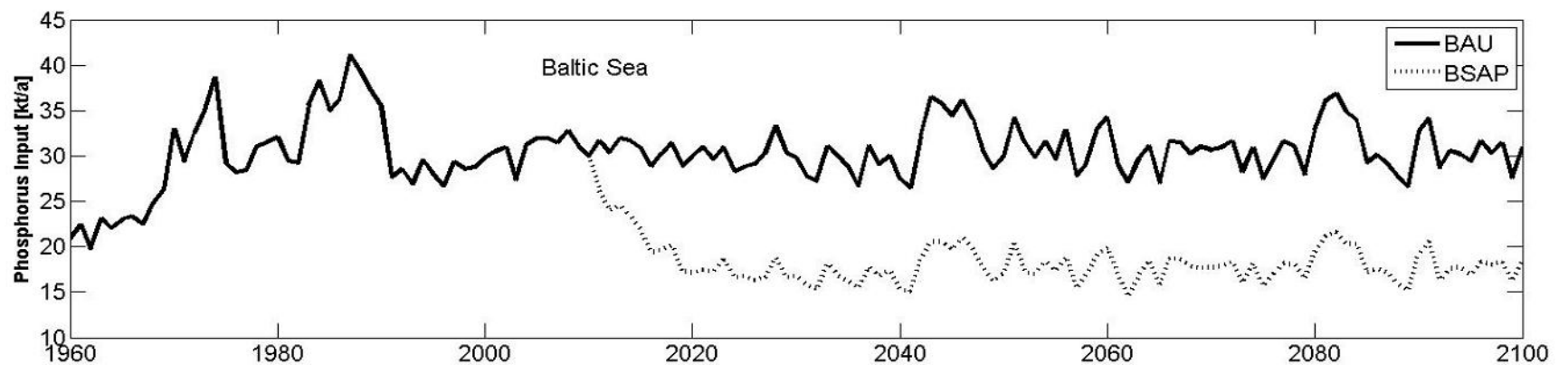
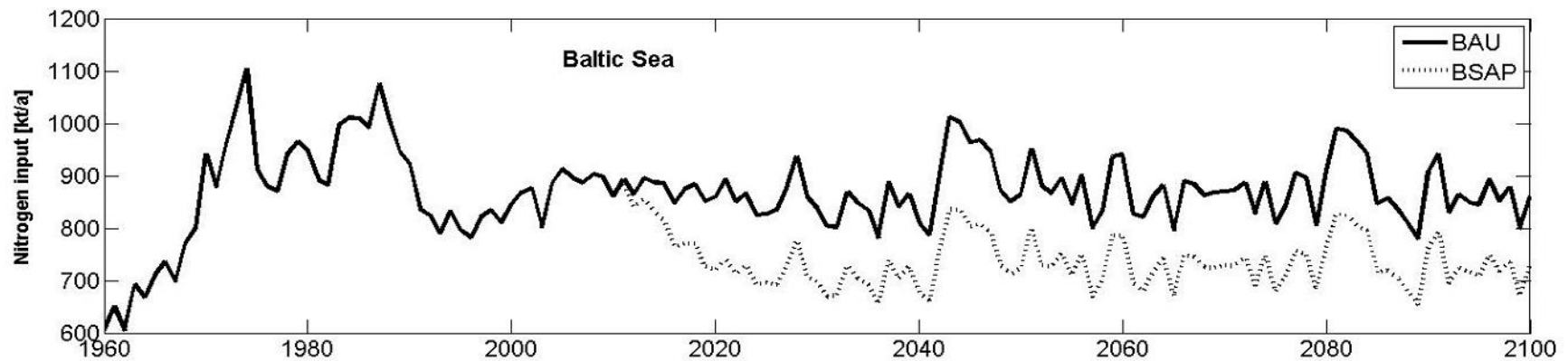
Meier et al. (2012, AMBIO):  
“Impact of Climate Change on Ecological Quality  
Indicators and Biogeochemical Fluxes in the Baltic  
Sea: A Multi-Model Ensemble Study”

**BSAP implementation would only  
stabilize nitrogen fixation  
on a high level of  
twice the flux in 1971 - 2000.  
(p. 567)**

## Decrease of riverine P-load after 1990 too strong?



Waterborne nutrient loads	N [t/a]	P [t/a]	N/P
1997-2003	736.720	36.310	≈ 20,3
BSAP (from 2021)	601.720	21.060	≈ 28,6



Savchuk et al. (2008, JMS):

“The Baltic Sea a century ago – a reconstruction from model simulations, verified by observations”

	Contemporary	Pre-industrial
N-loads [kt/year]	1015.1	391.4
P-loads [kt/year]	42.2	11.4
N/P-ratio of input	≈ 24	≈ 34
N-Fixation [kt N/year]	366	14 (44)

improved oxygen  
conditions:

- enhanced P removal
- reduced denitrification

⇒ higher N/P-ratios

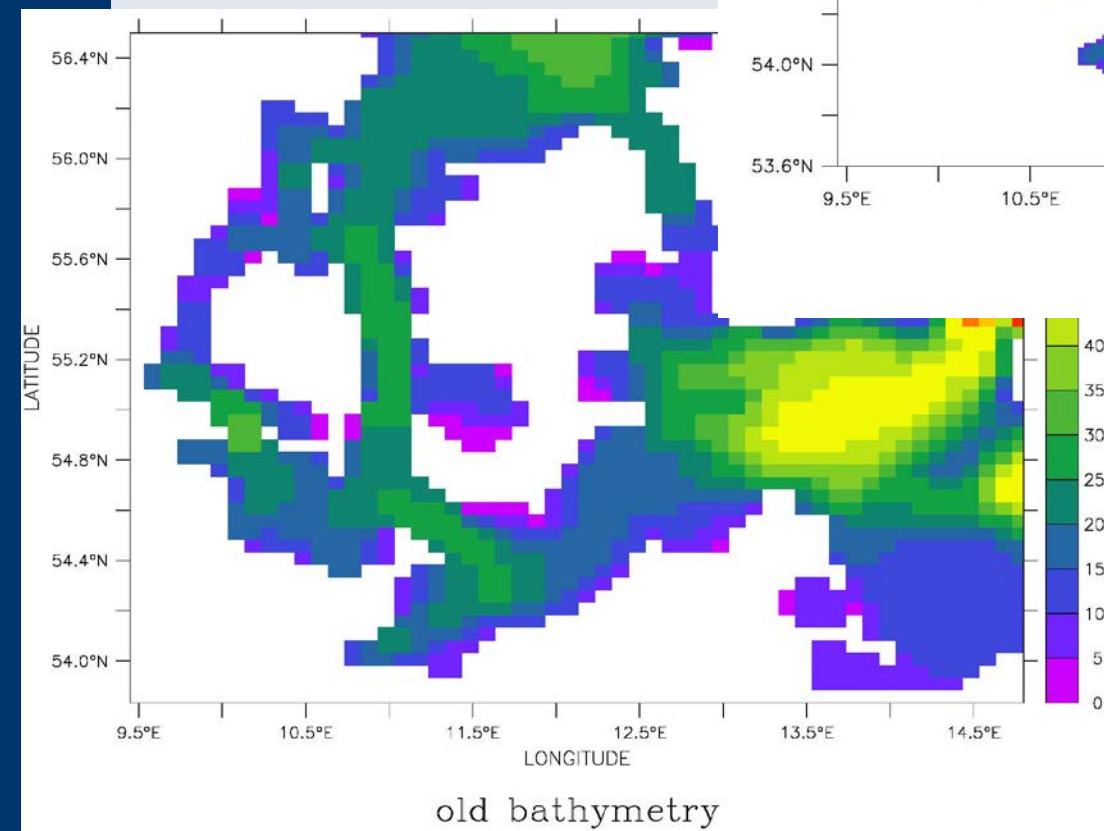
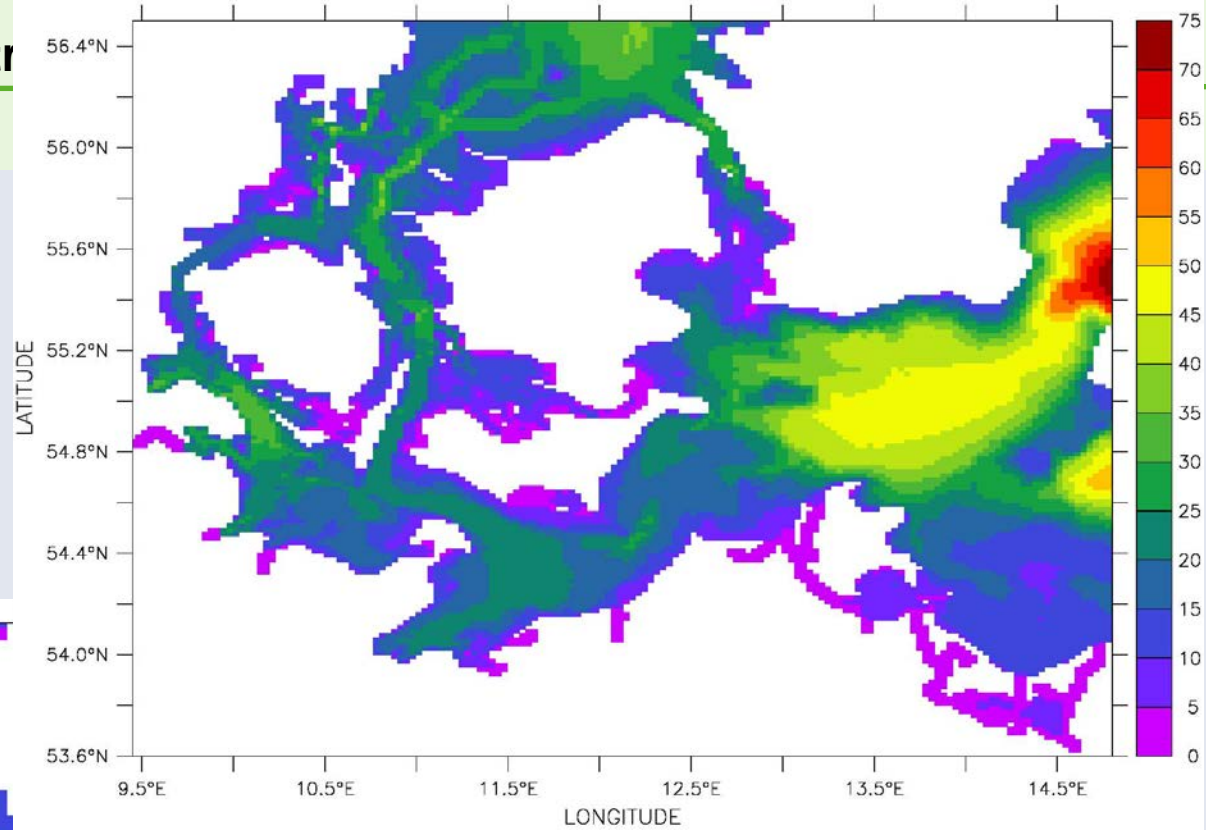
⇒ less N-Fixation



# Model improvements necessary

- finer horizontal grid

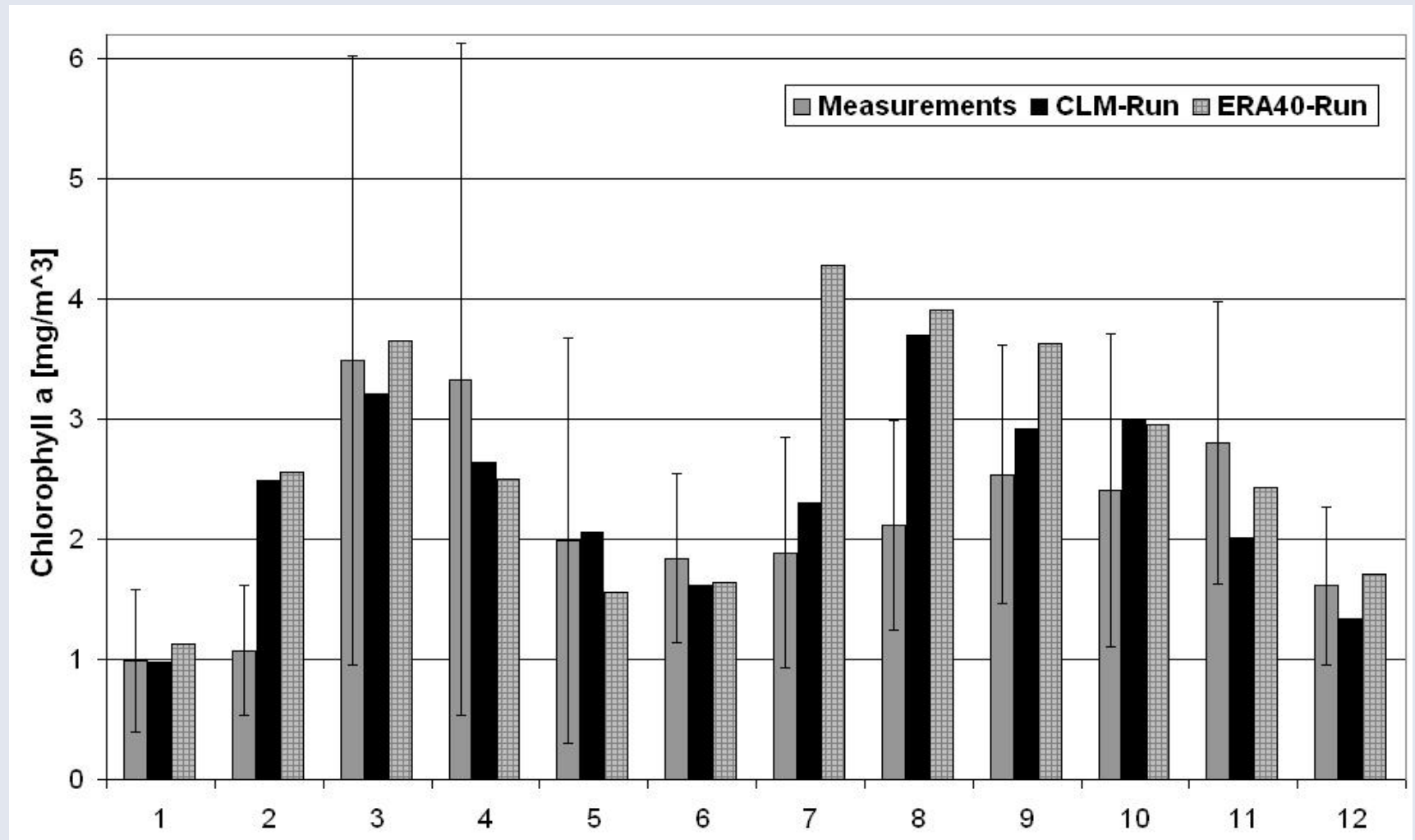
# Bathymetry: finer resolution in the western Baltic Sea



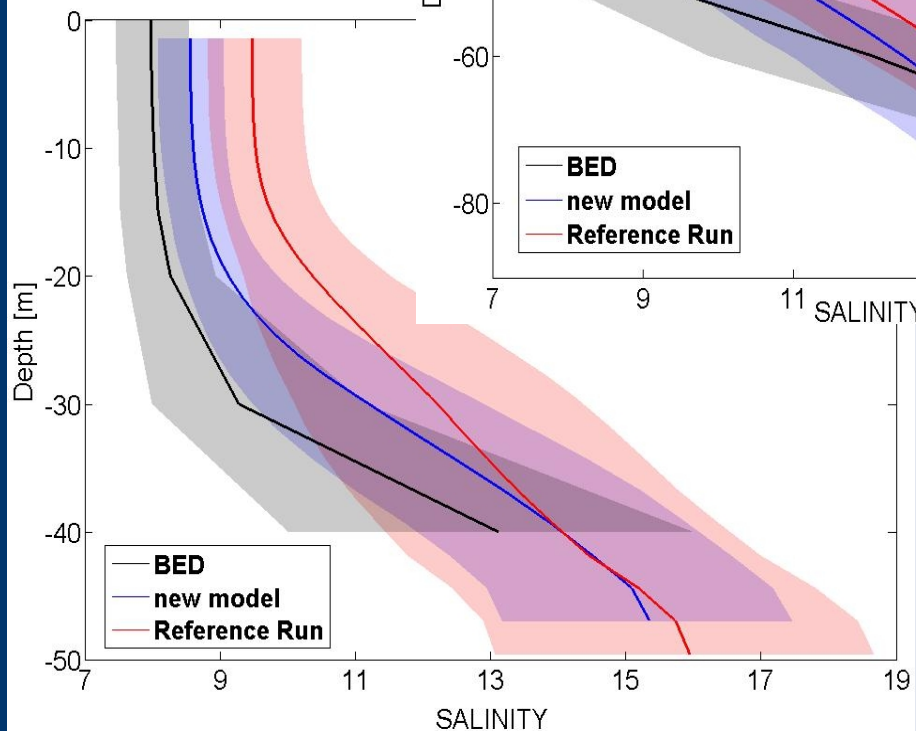
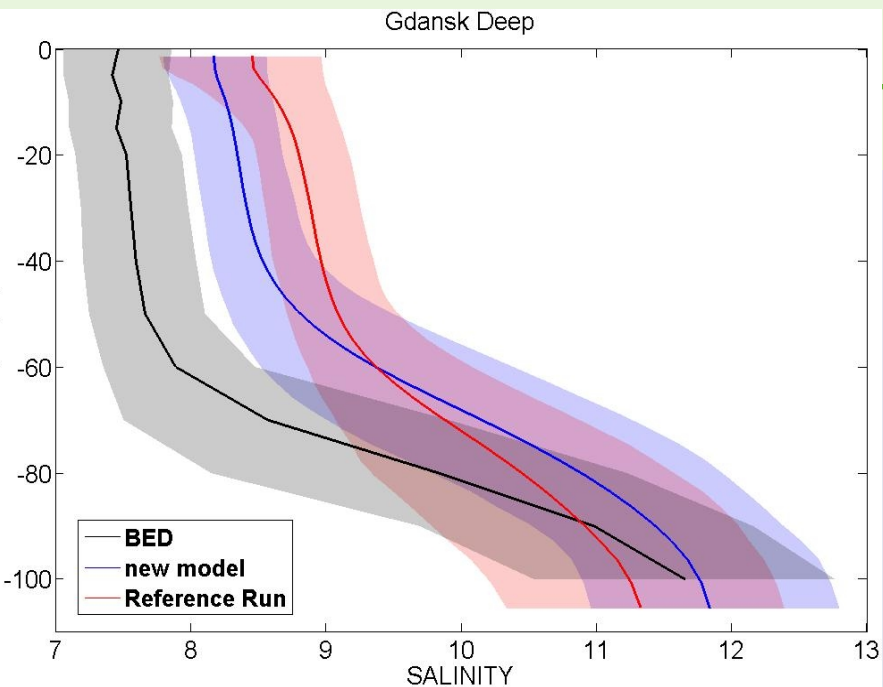
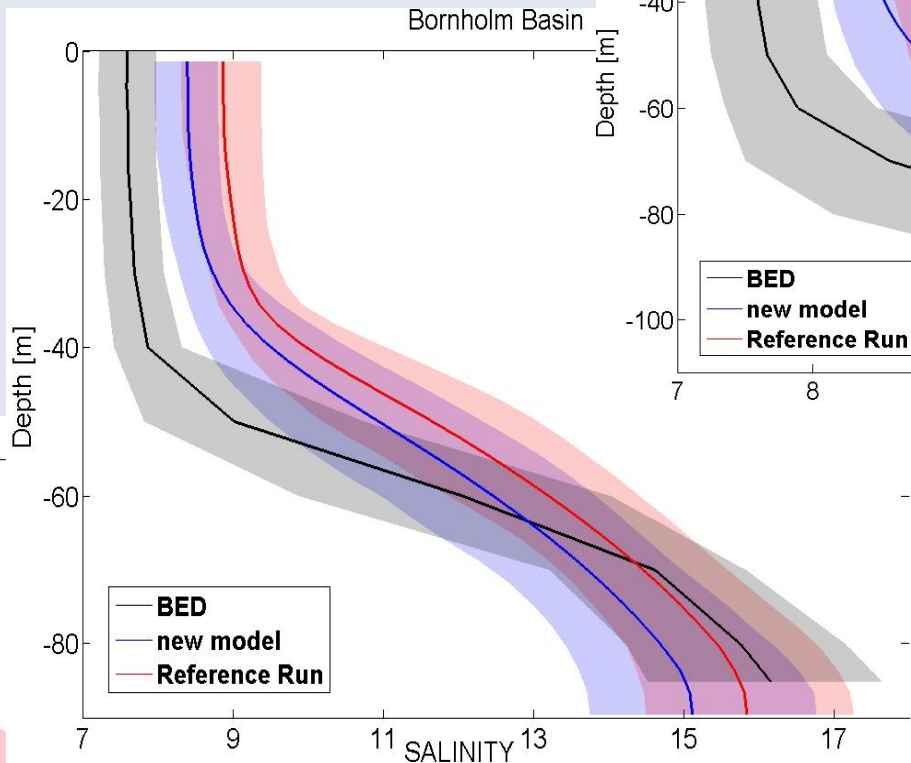
# Model improvements necessary

- finer horizontal grid
- more detailed allocation of freshwater and nutrient inputs (according to riverine database of BNI and MONERIS for the german rivers)
- improved modeling of sedimentary fluxes (within the BMBF-project SECOS)
- handling of higher trophic levels
- some more fine tuning (e.g. start of the spring bloom)

## Climatology of Chlorophyll at Arkona Sea



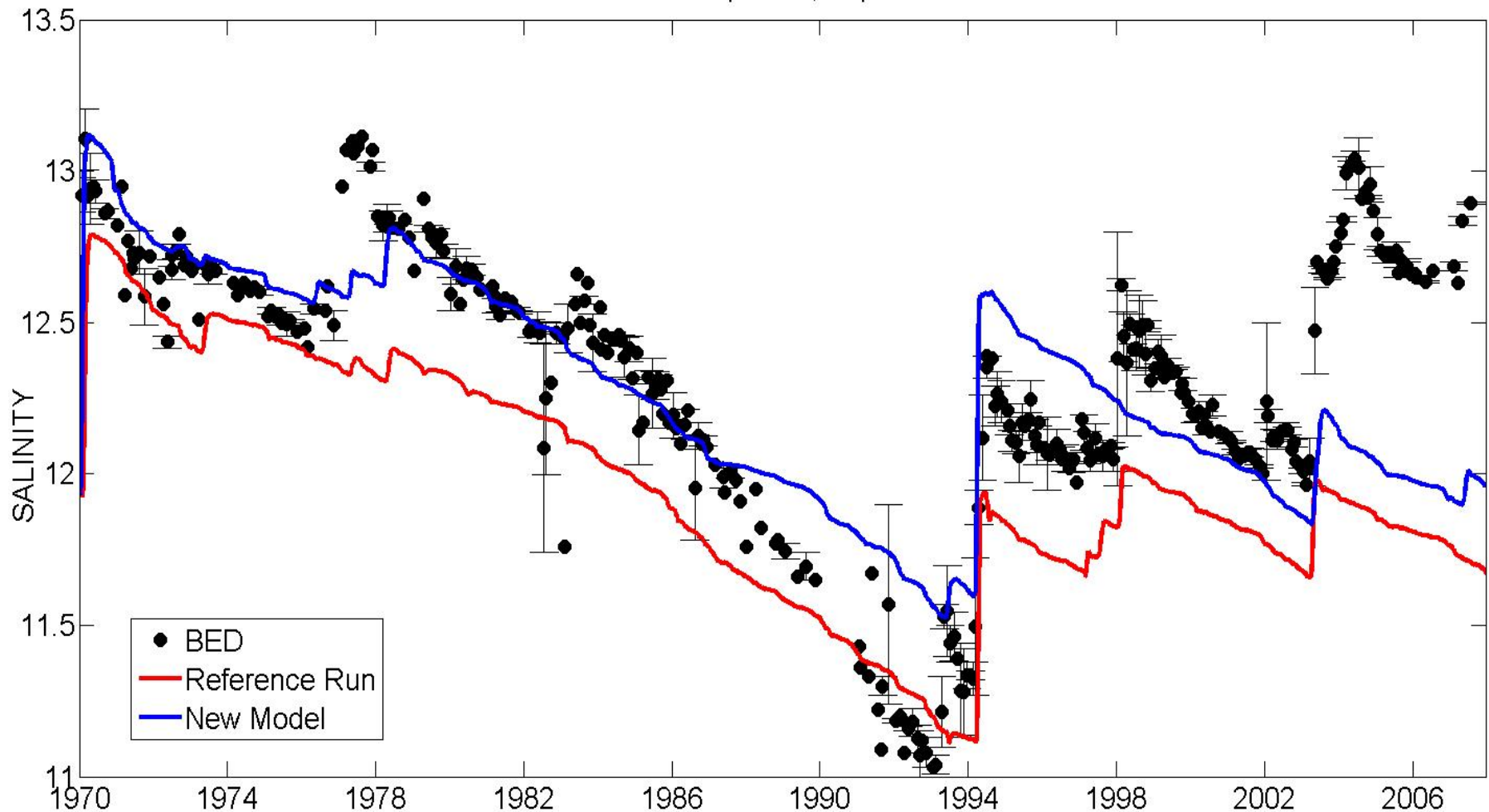
Salinity profiles get better (mostly)



new model compared with the 3n.m.-model and the Validation data set compiled from BED [both used at Eilola et al. (2011)]

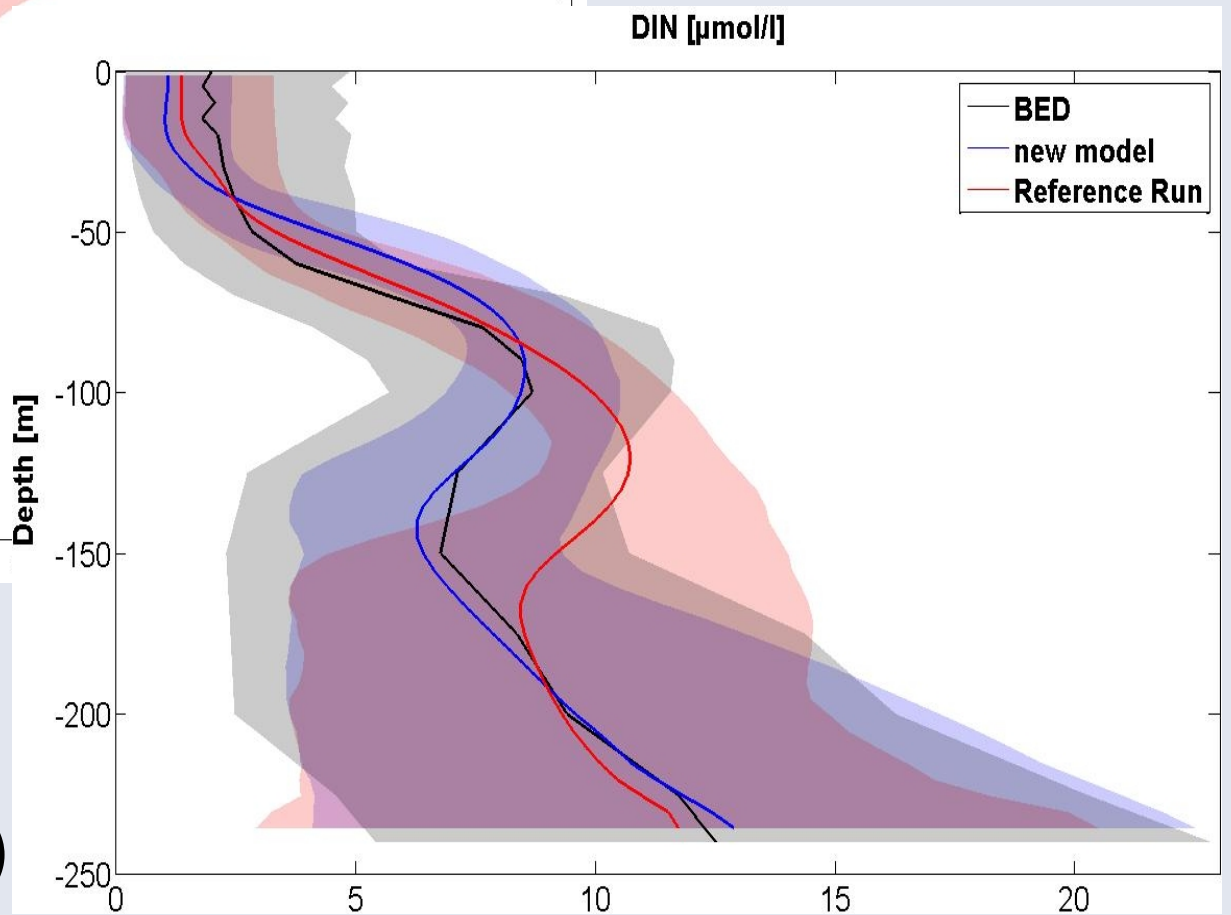
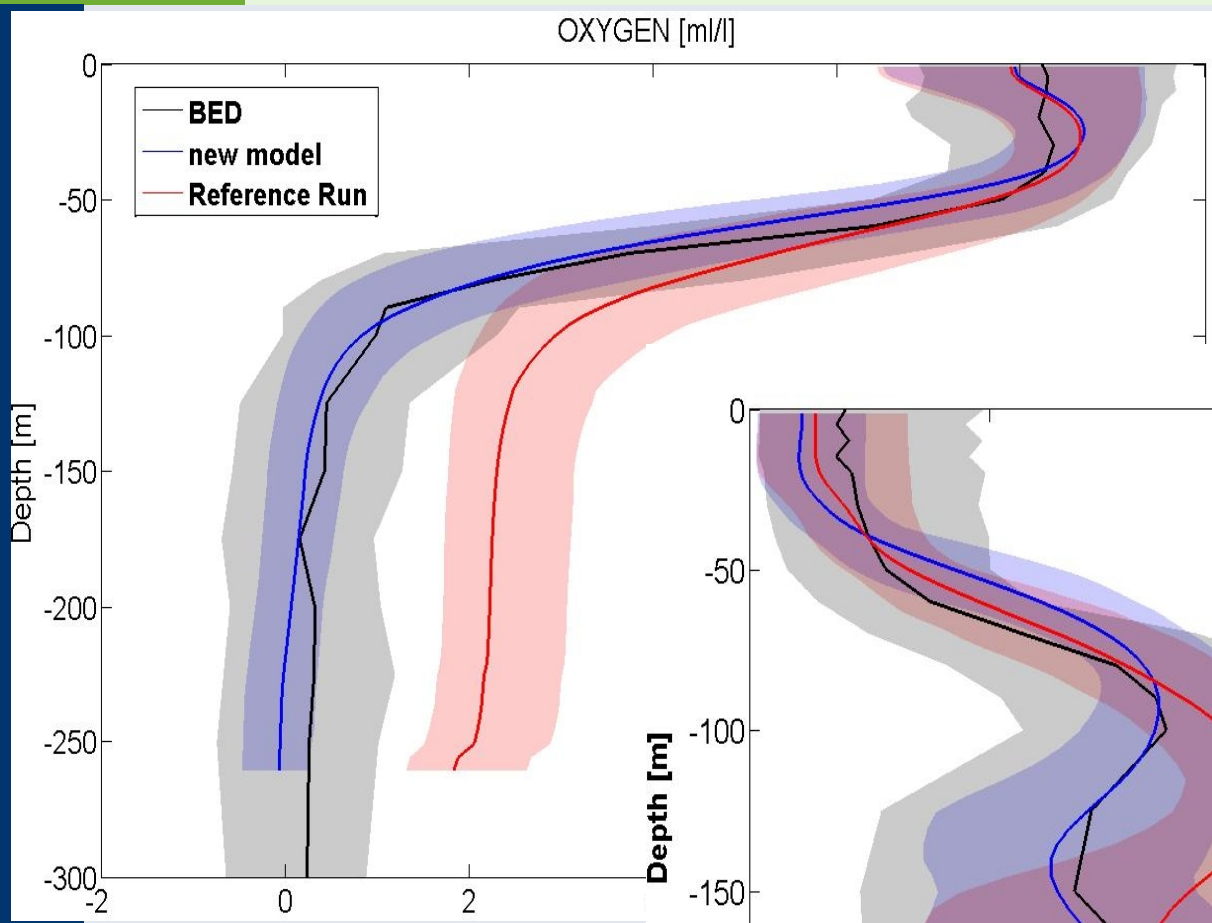
## Inflows get better (mostly)

GotlandDeepBY15, depth: 225m





Some  
promising  
results



Landsort Deep  
(Oxygen)

Gotland Deep (DIN)

# ensemble simulations needed

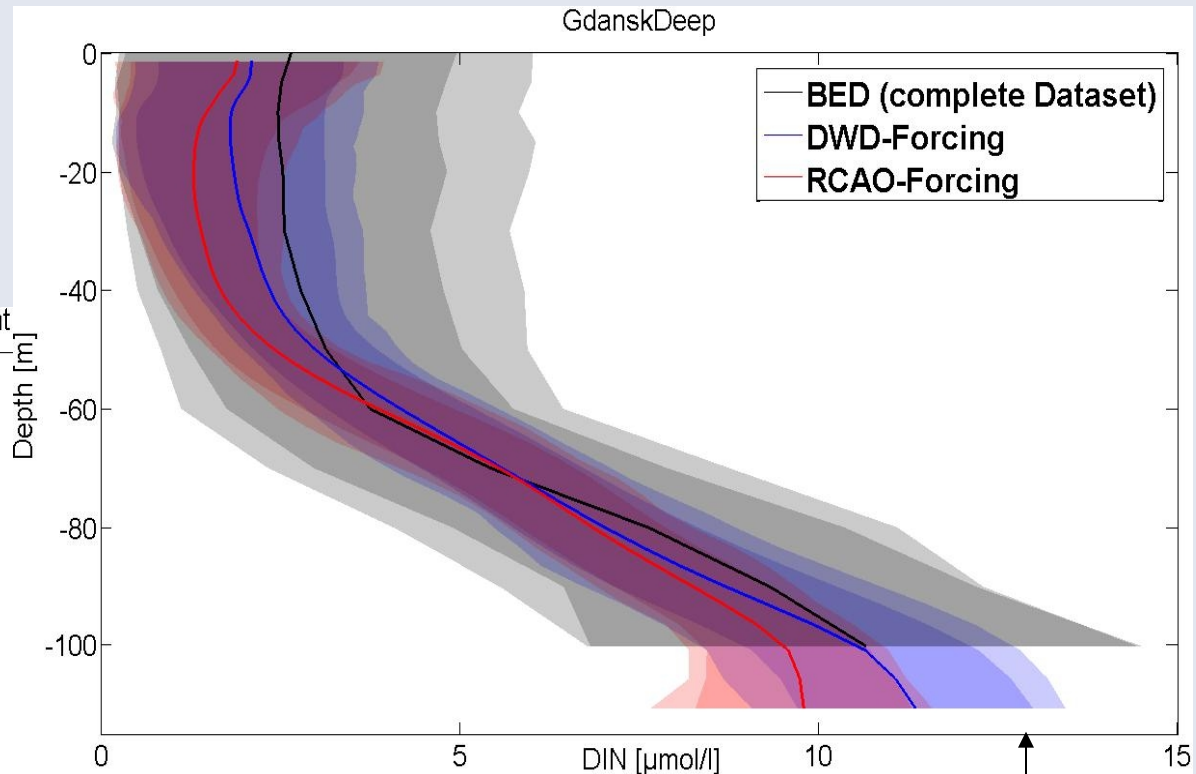
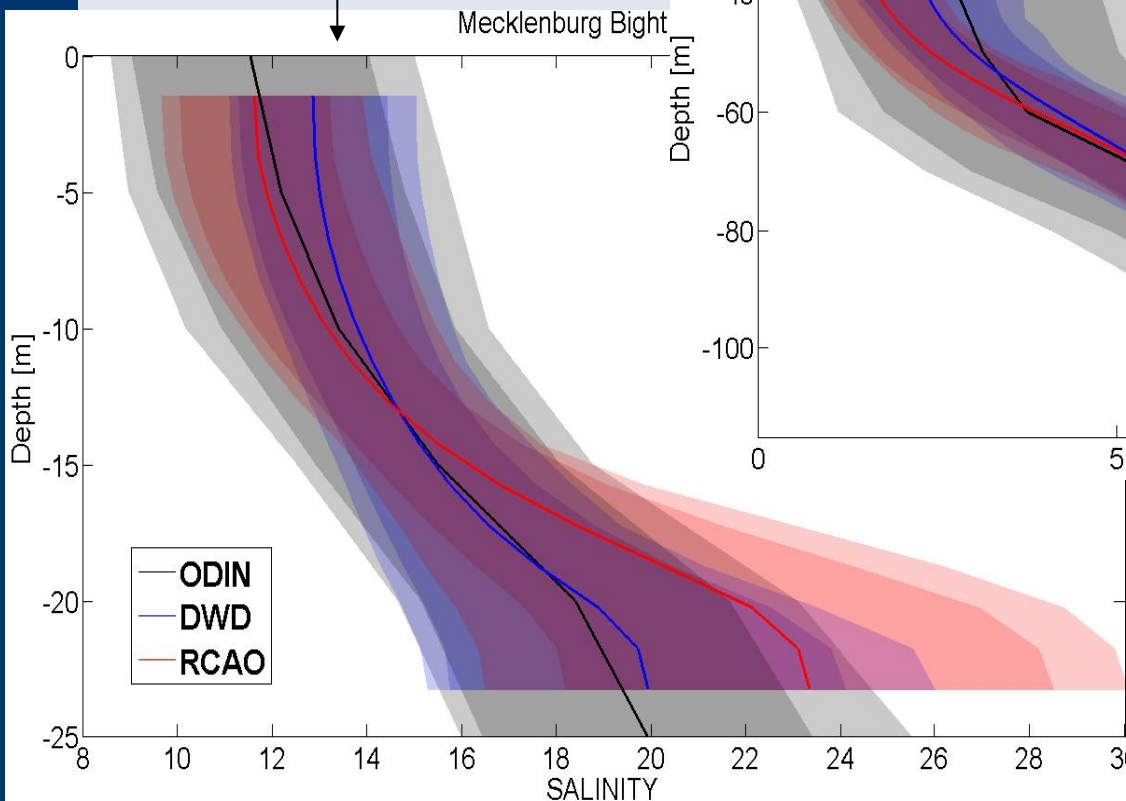
with respect to:

- weather forcing
- nutrient loads (rivers, atmospheric deposition, point sources)
- bioavailability of N & P inputs
- parameterization of biogeochemical components
- ...



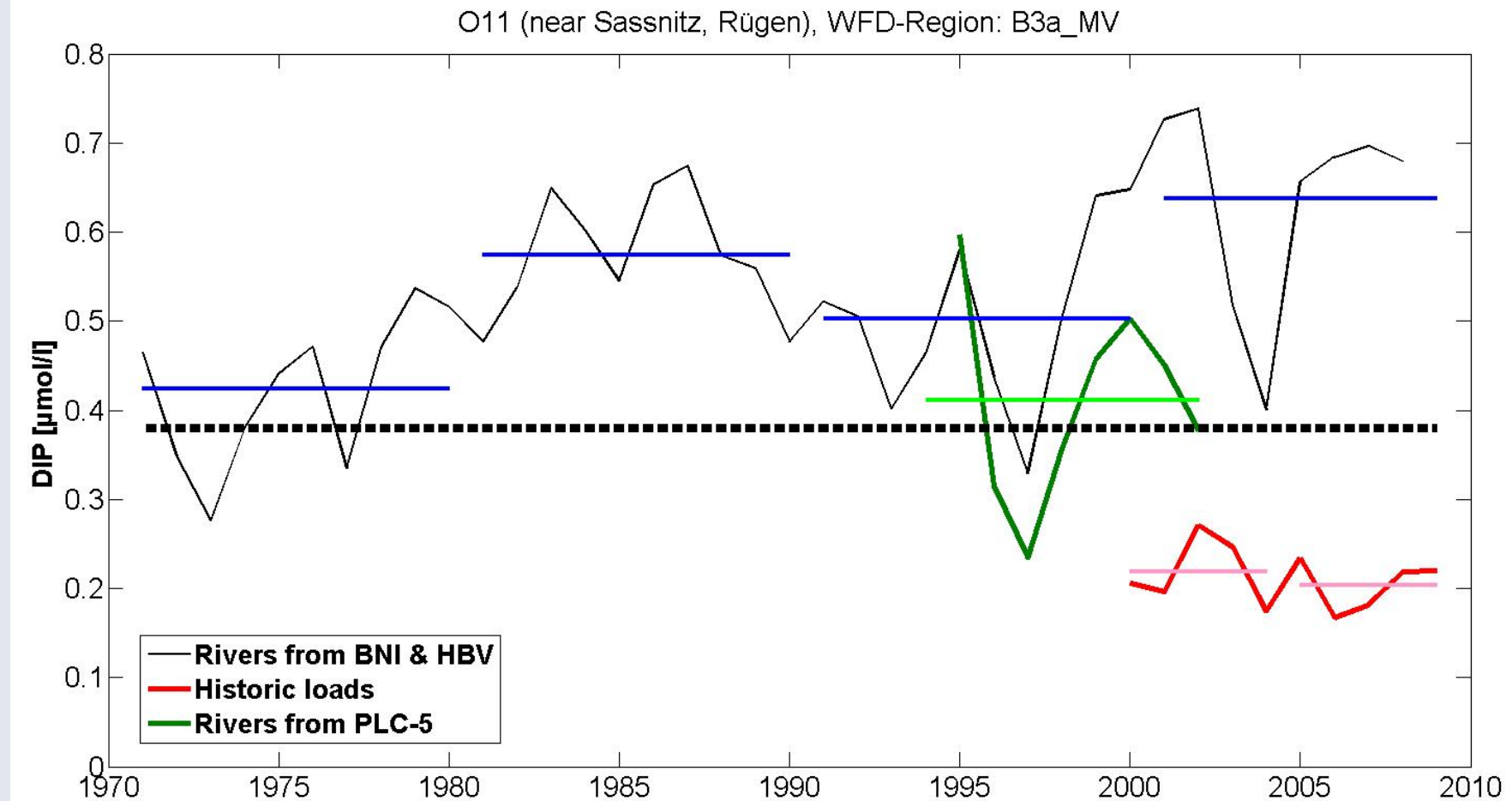
## Influence of DWD-forcing (instead of RCAO)

Salinity in the  
Mecklenburg  
Bight:

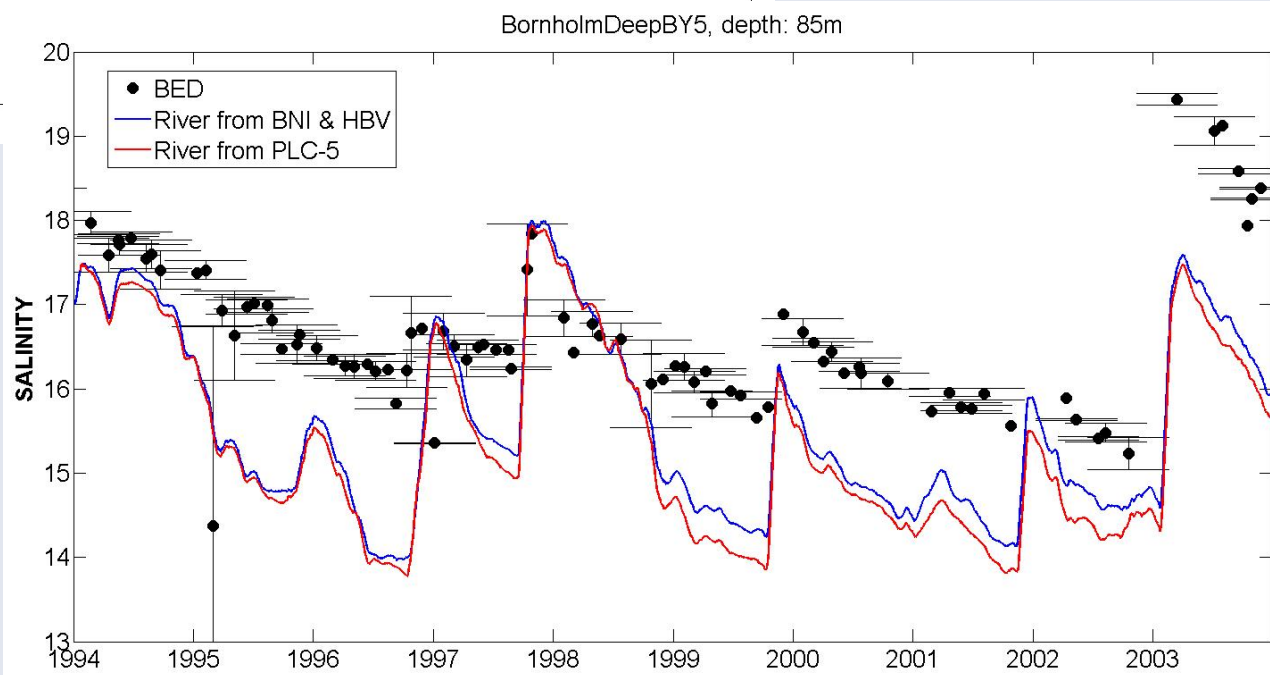
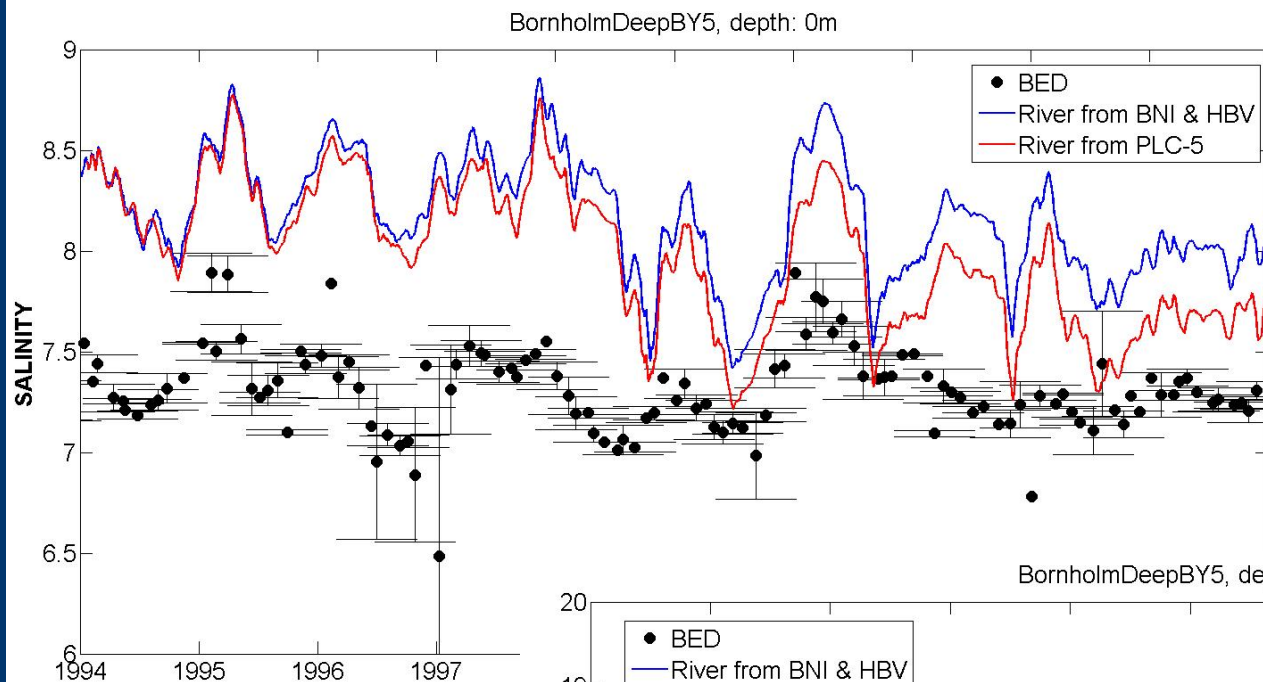


DIN in the  
Gdansk Deep

## Uncertainty due to different riverine datasets



## Salinity differs with riverine input



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