

**Quantifying Atmospheric Soluble Iron Input
to the Ocean: A Workshop Design**

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Current Project:

**Natural Iron Fertilization in the Ocean and Its Impacts
on Ocean Nitrogen Fixation and Carbon Cycles**

Investigators:

Yuan Gao (Rutgers)

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Sponsor:

NASA Ocean Biology and Biogeochemistry Program

Project Components:

- (I) Quantifying the variability of dust source functions and *aeolian Fe bioavailability*;**
- (II) Quantifying nitrogen fixation and its relationship with Fe supply;**
- (III) Quantifying the feedbacks between aeolian iron supply, nitrogen fixation and carbon sequestration through biogeochemical modeling.**

Aeolian Fe Bioavailability:

The key is Fe solubility and speciation.

Current State:

- **New data are available**
- **More regions were covered**
- **Large uncertainties exist, due to different measurement techniques**

Workshop on Atmospheric Iron Quantification

Proposed by

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William Landing (Florida State University)

**A two-day meeting, within the next 18 months,
to be held in the US East Coast**

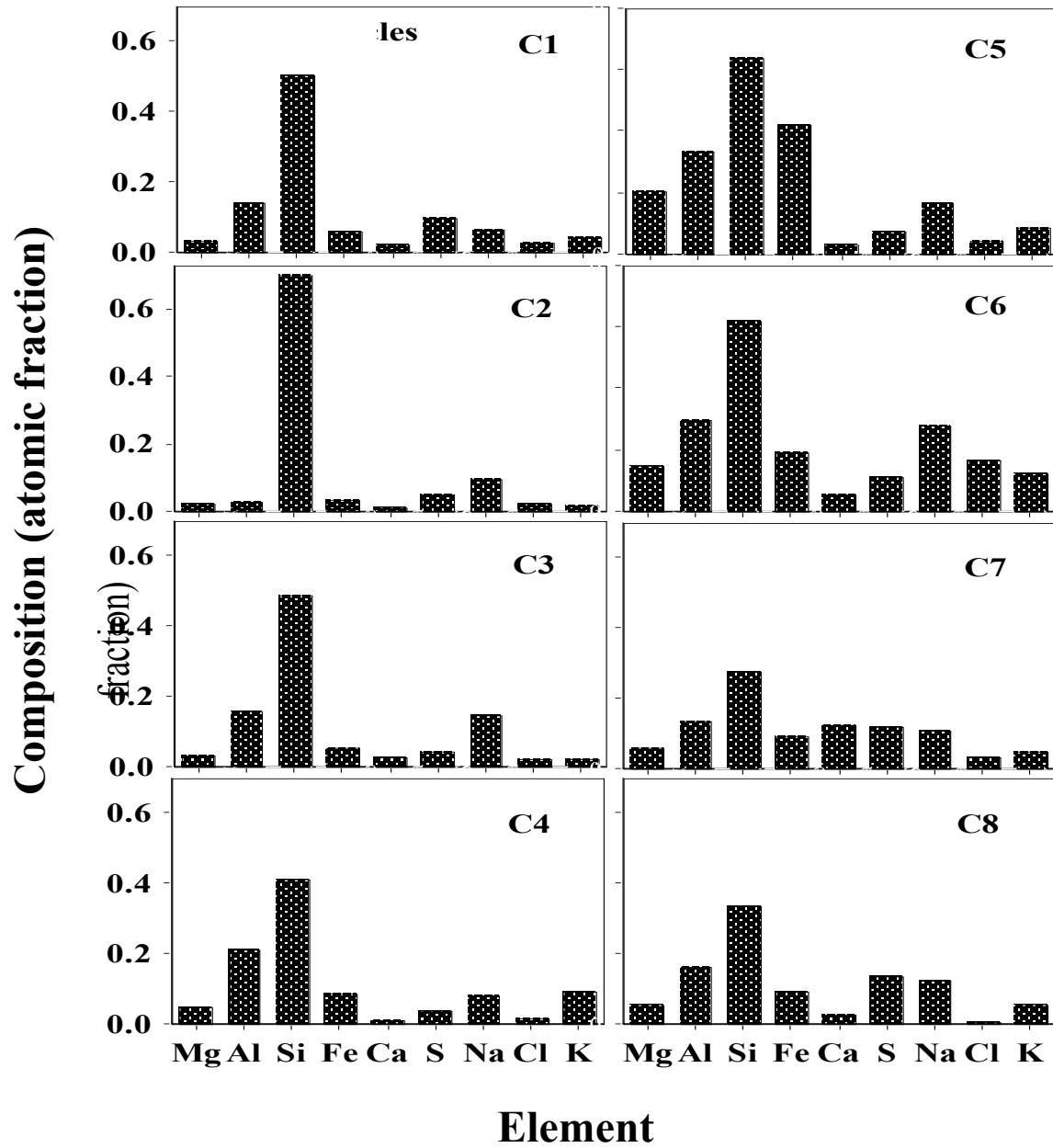
Goal:

Atmospheric iron quantification comparison and method validation

Focuses:

- 1. Dust sampling methods (land-based and on ships),**
- 2. In situ Fe solubility measurement approaches,**
- 3. Inter-laboratories analyses of “dust standards,”**
- 4. New techniques for Fe determination,**
- 5. Implication for Fe distributions in seawater,**
- 6. Implications for biological uptake and modeling.**

Si-Al particles



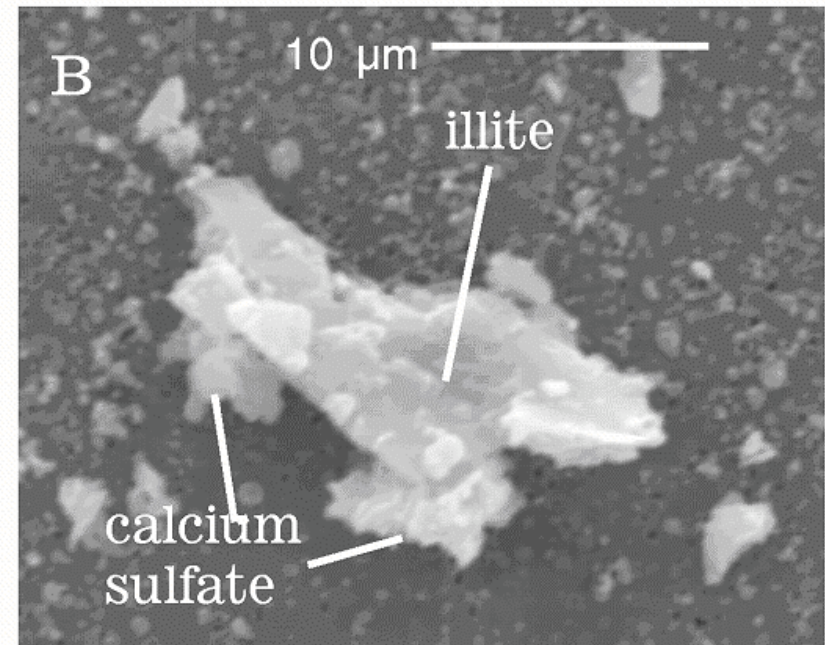
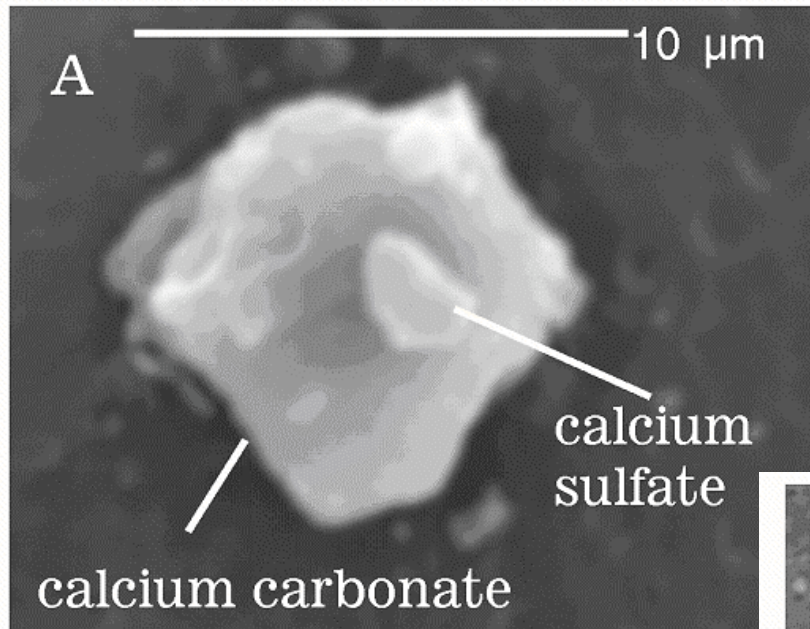


Figure 2. (a) Grain of calcite in an aerosol sample near Xi'an with a small grain of calcium sulfate on it. (b) Grain of clay with two patches of aggregated calcium sulfate.

-Gao, Y and J. Anderson, JGR, 2001.



Western China, Gansu Province, August 2004



Loess Plateau

Luochan Loess Profile →
(Dust accumulation record
of ~2.5 million years)

