

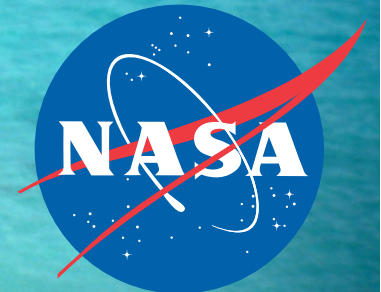
Trends in ocean carbon uptake

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Atmospheric & Oceanic Sciences

NASA OCRT 2012

Seattle, WA

April 25, 2012



Are trends in
the global
carbon cycle
already
detectable?

Reduction in fraction
stored in the ocean
(Canadell et al. 2007)

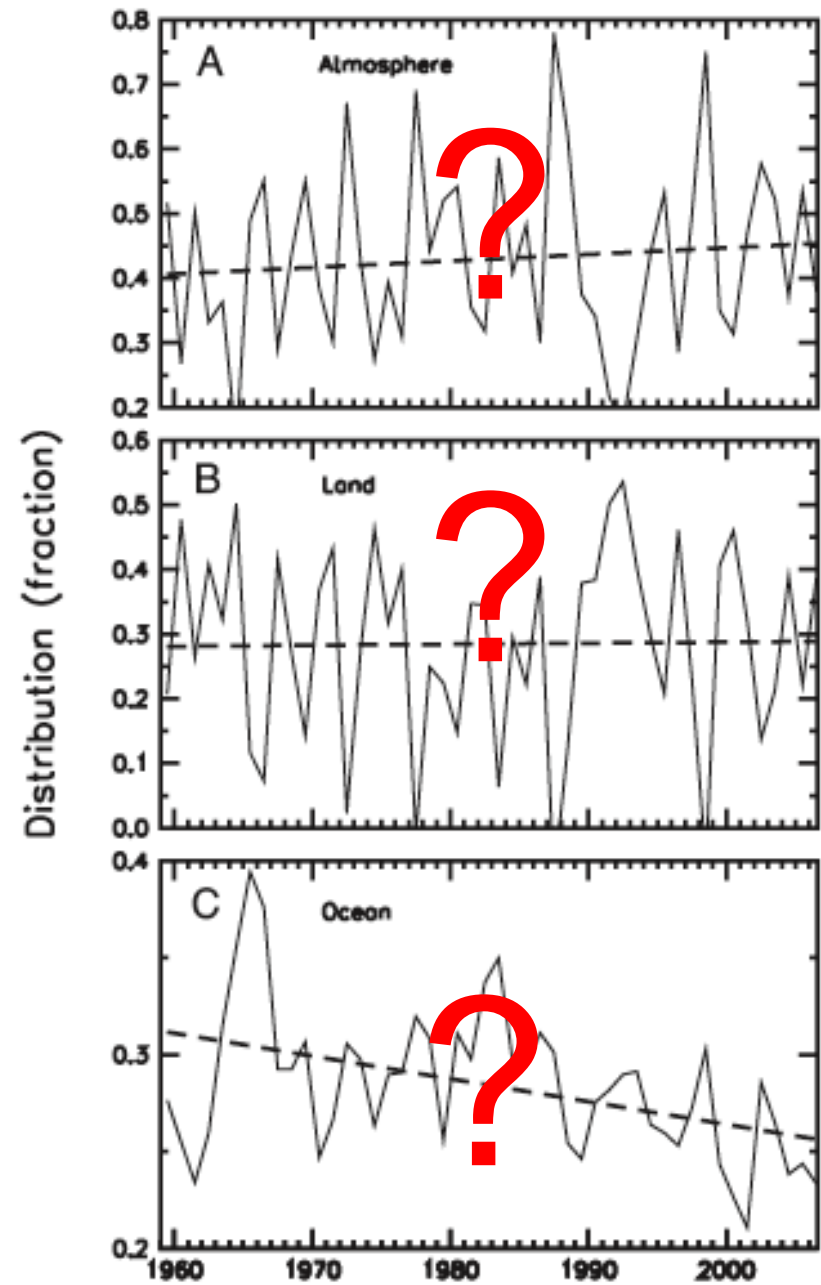


Fig. 2. Fraction of the total emissions ($F_{\text{Foss}} + F_{\text{Luc}}$) that remains in the atmosphere (A), the land biosphere (B), and the ocean (C).

Modeled-based assessment of global CO₂ sink impacts due to climate feedbacks: 1981-2007 = -0.20 PgC/decade

Mechanism	Sink impact	Regional notes
Warming	-20%	50% in North Atlantic alone
Wind change	-63%	>80% in Tropical Pacific >30% in S. Ocean Compensation elsewhere
Heat, Freshwater flux	+15%	In Northern Hemisphere
Nonlinear	-32%	>65% in Tropics

LeQuéré et al. 2010

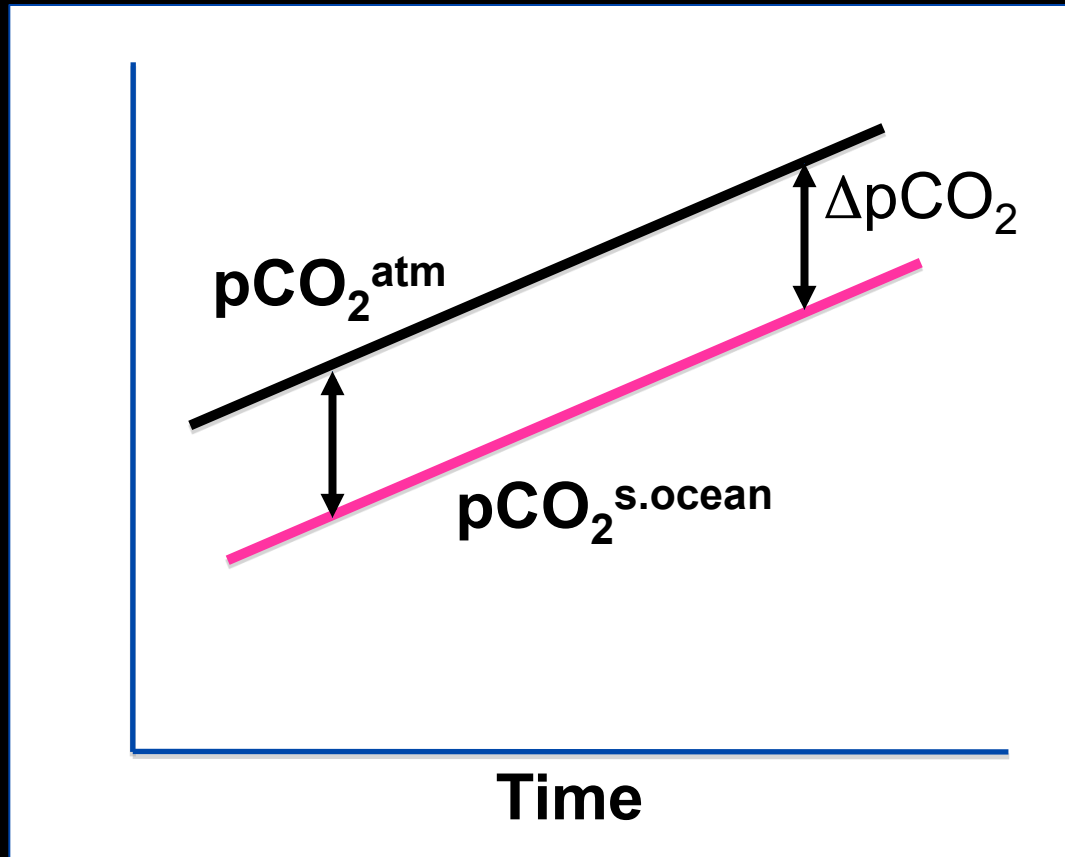
Earlier modeling found that **warming to be dominant negative feedback** (-84%) on CO₂ sink in first 100yrs after 4xCO₂ pulse (Sarmiento and LeQuéré, 1996)

Outline

- Background: Ocean carbon sink trends from surface ocean $p\text{CO}_2$
- N. Atlantic trends from Takahashi database
 - Gyre-scale biomes
 - Distinguishing variability from trends
 - Subtropics: Negative feedback from warming
- Global extension

Trends from surface ocean $p\text{CO}_2$:

If $p\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}$ only change, i.e. circulation, biology constant



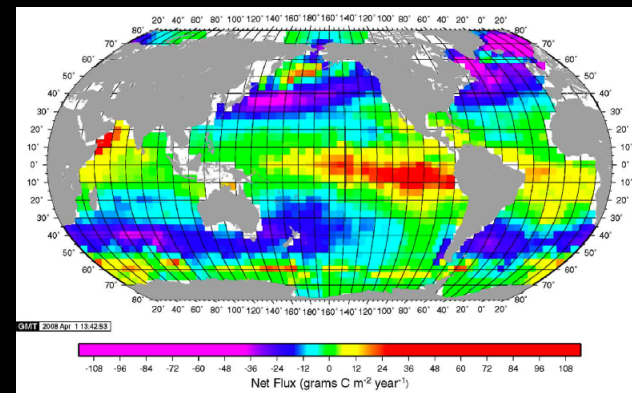
“Equilibration”

$$dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{s.ocean}}/dt = dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}/dt$$

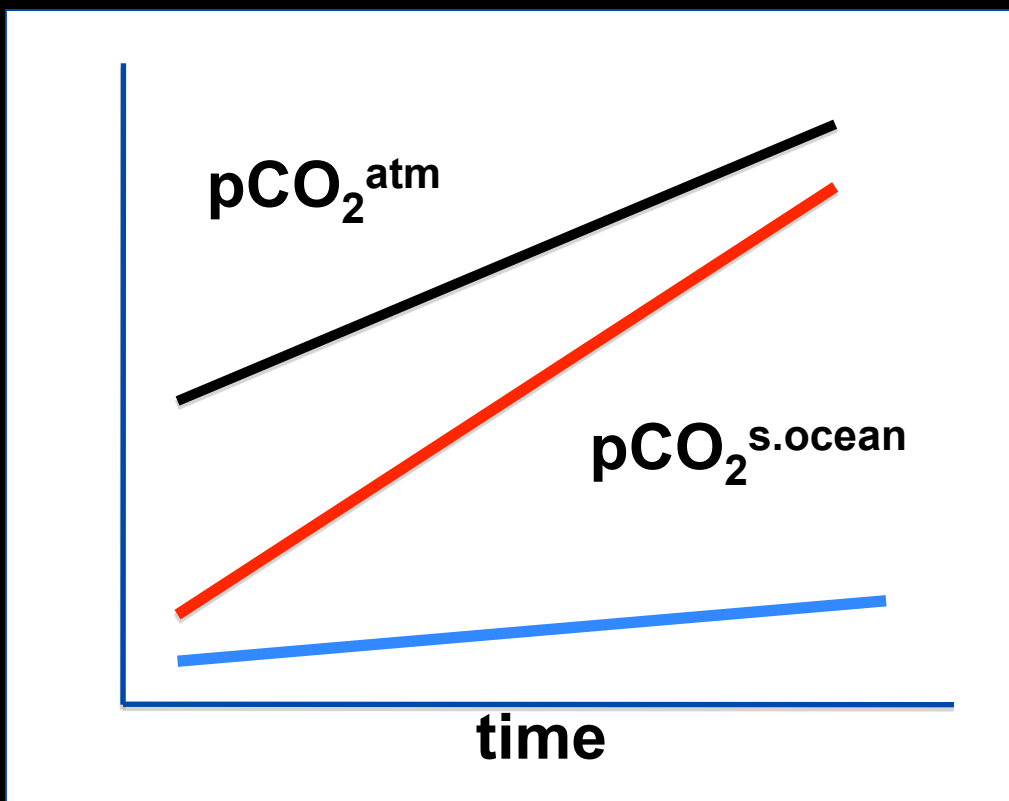
$$d\Delta p\text{CO}_2/dt = 0$$

$$d(\text{CO}_2\text{Flux})/dt = 0$$

STEADY SINKS AND SOURCES



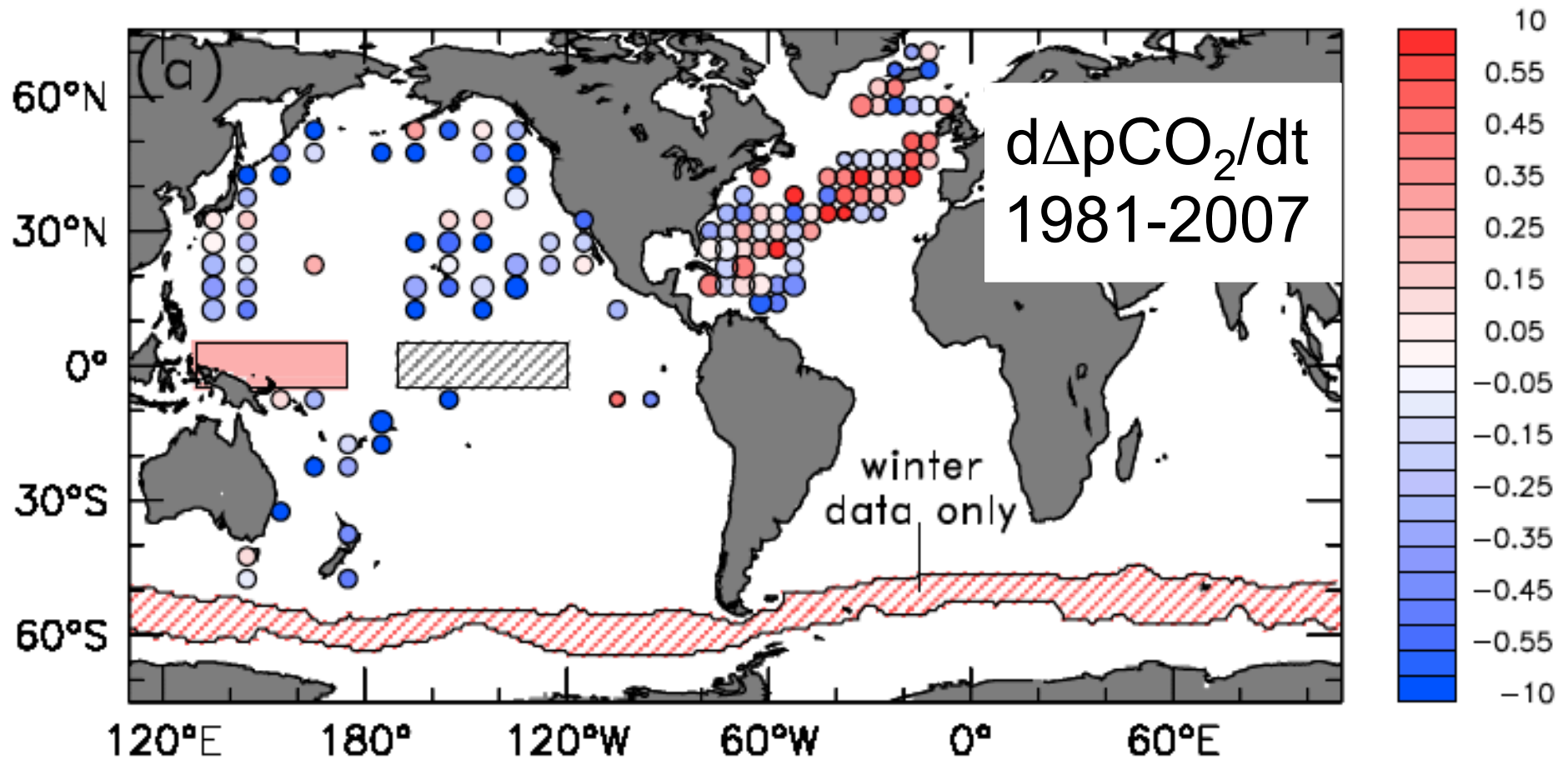
As corollary, $dpCO_2^{s.ocean}/dt \neq dpCO_2^{atm}/dt$
has been interpreted as a change in flux
due to change in biology or circulation



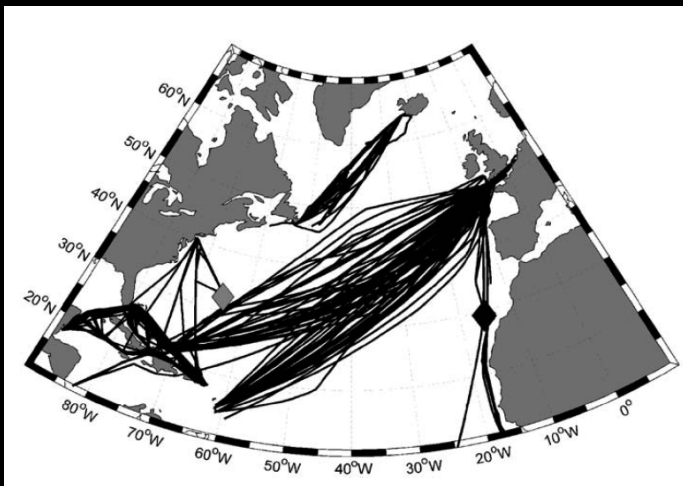
$dpCO_2^{s.ocean}/dt >$
 $dpCO_2^{atm}/dt$
DECLINING SINK

$dpCO_2^{s.ocean}/dt <$
 $dpCO_2^{atm}/dt$
INCREASING SINK

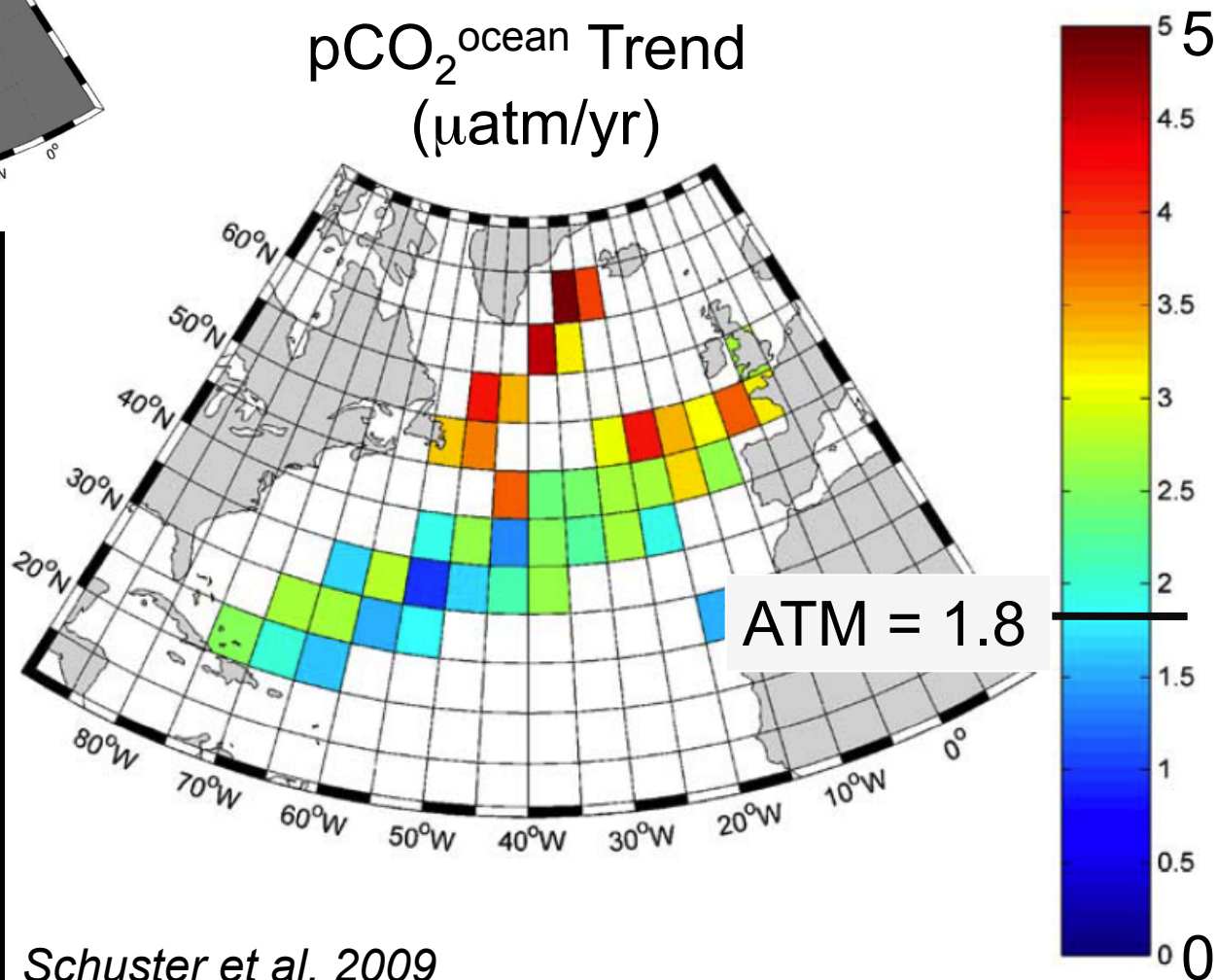
Mostly from Takahashi pCO₂ database, model in S. Ocean



N. Atlantic: VOS datasets, linear trend 1990-2006



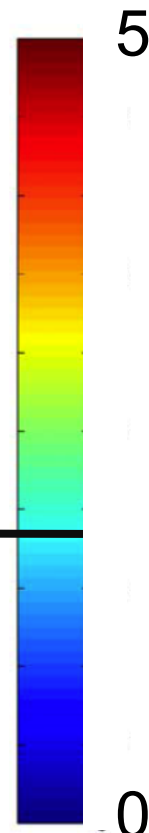
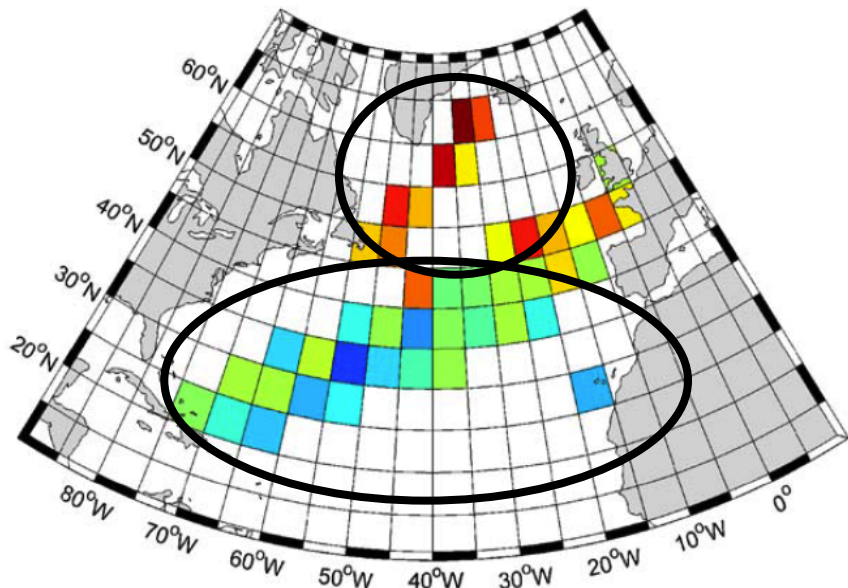
$p\text{CO}_2^{\text{ocean}}$ Trend
($\mu\text{atm/yr}$)



Data of
Corbiere et al. 2007
Shuster & Watson 2007
Bates 2007
Olsen et al. 2004
Santana-Casiano et al. 2007

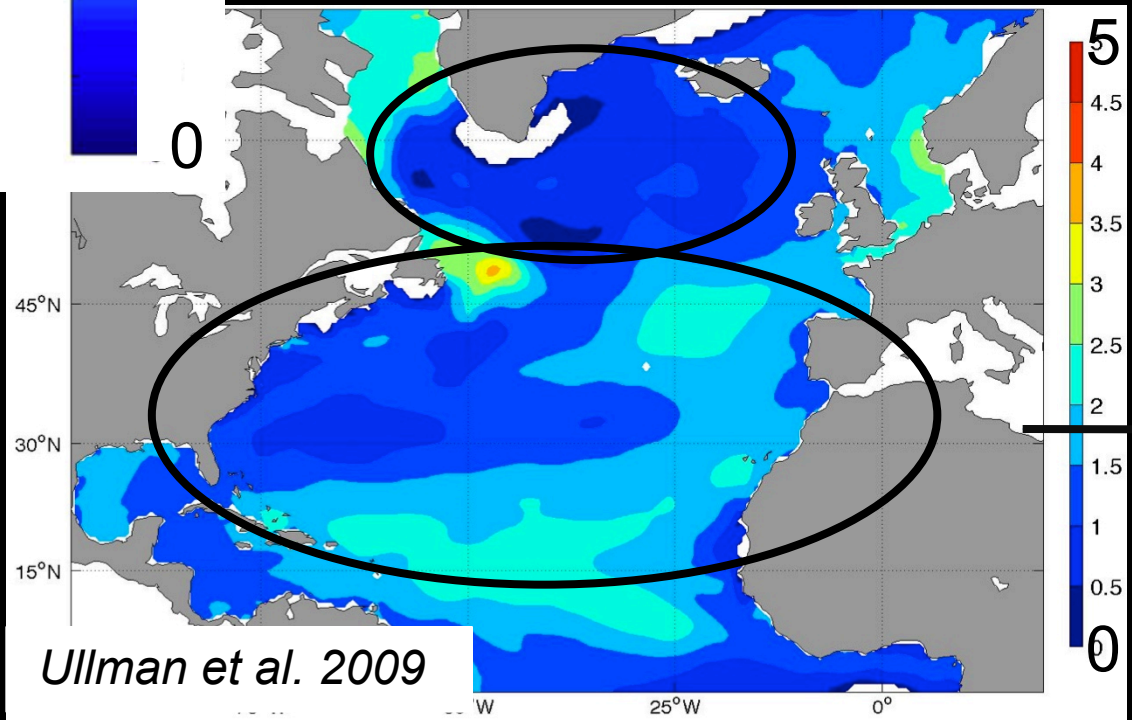
Schuster et al. 2009

Observed 1990-2006

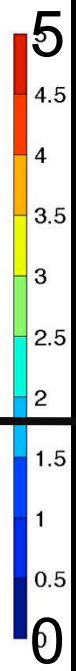


Model:
very different
subpolar results

Modeled, 1992-2006



0



Ullman et al. 2009

Schuster et al. 2009

Generally consistent
<45N, but
inconsistent >45N

Observed N. Atlantic pCO₂ trends

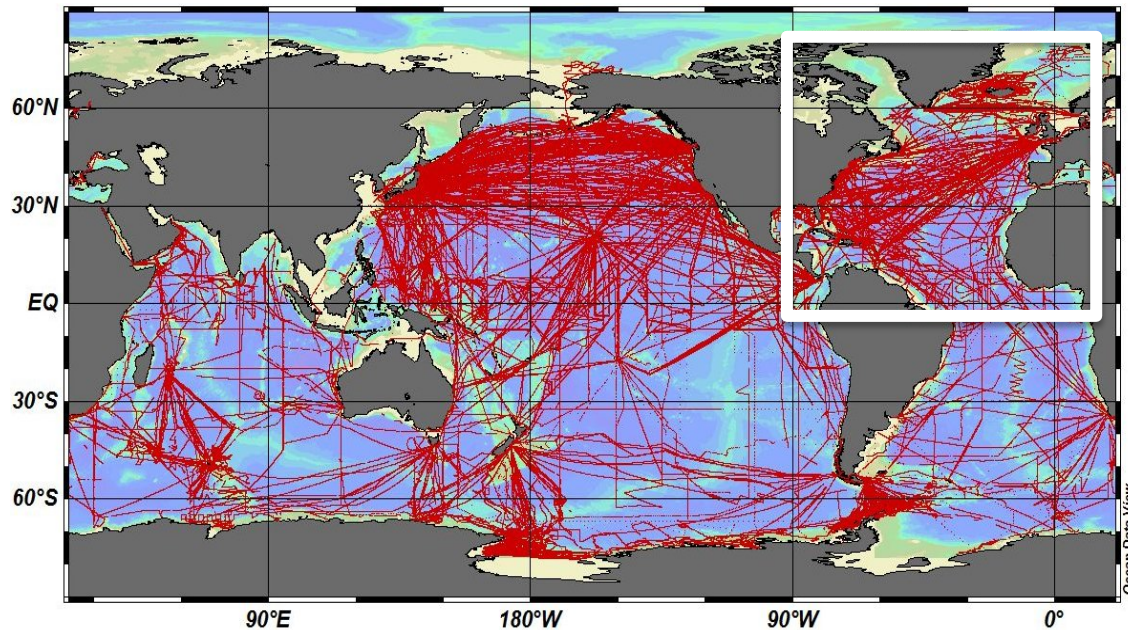
McKinley et al. 2011

Objectives

with *in situ* pCO₂ data, discern:

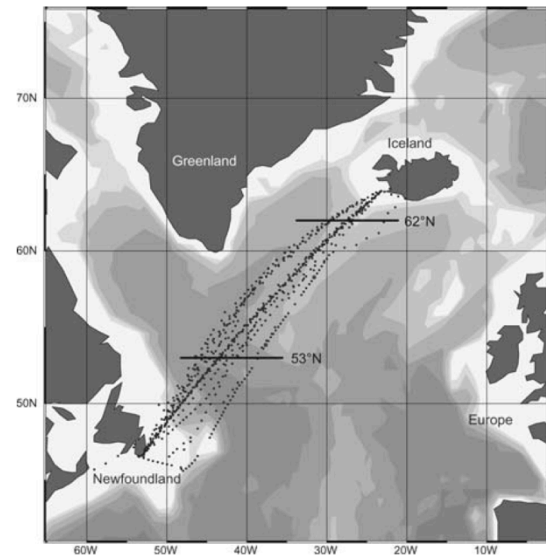
- Timescales: variability vs. trends
- Mechanisms: Warming vs. carbon uptake
- Spatial scale: Gyre-size “biomes”

Takahashi et al. 2010 in-situ pCO₂ database released on CDIAC website



- Over 4.5 million data points globally
- Over 1 million in the North Atlantic

SURATLANT dataset
Calculated pCO₂
(1993-2007)



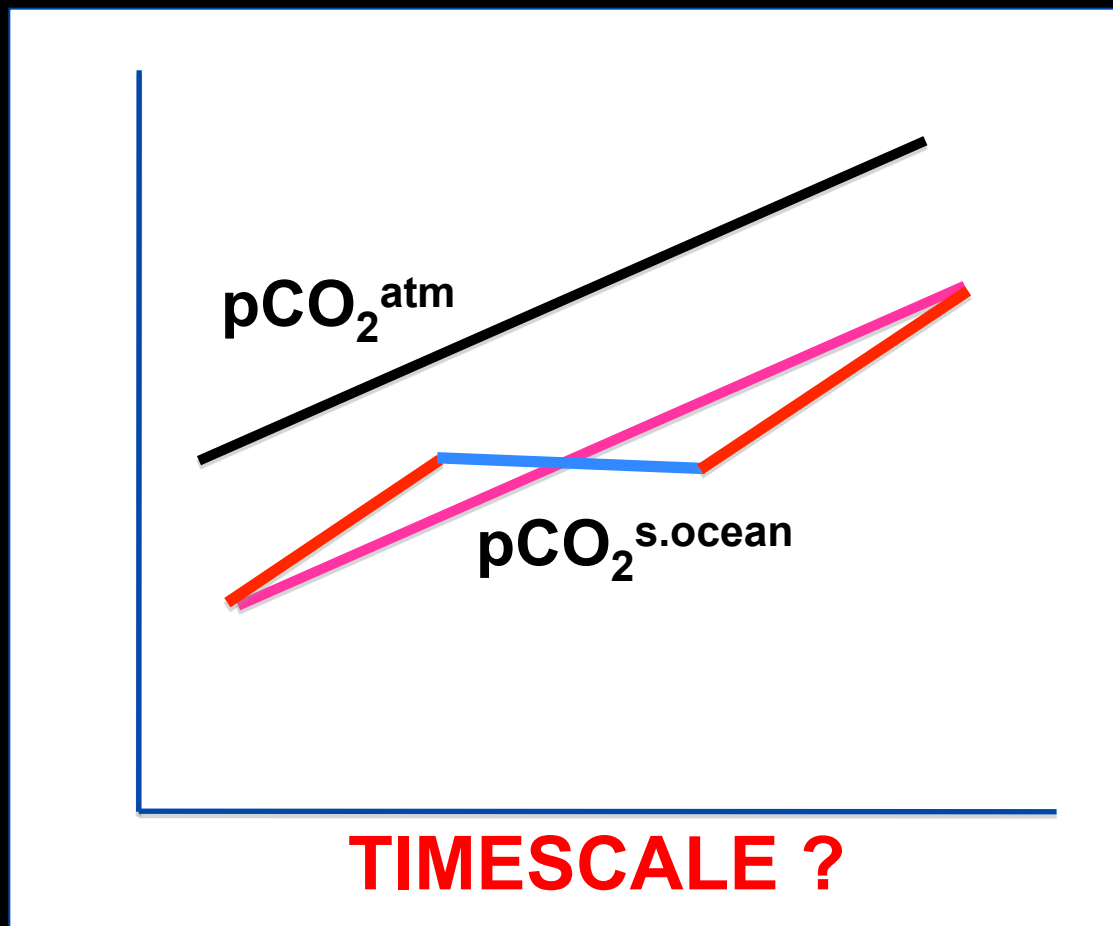
Corbiere et al. 2007

Objectives

with *in situ* pCO₂ data, discern:

- Timescales: variability vs. trends
- Mechanisms: Warming vs. carbon uptake
- Spatial scale: Gyre-size “biomes”

On what timescale does the ocean follow the atmosphere?

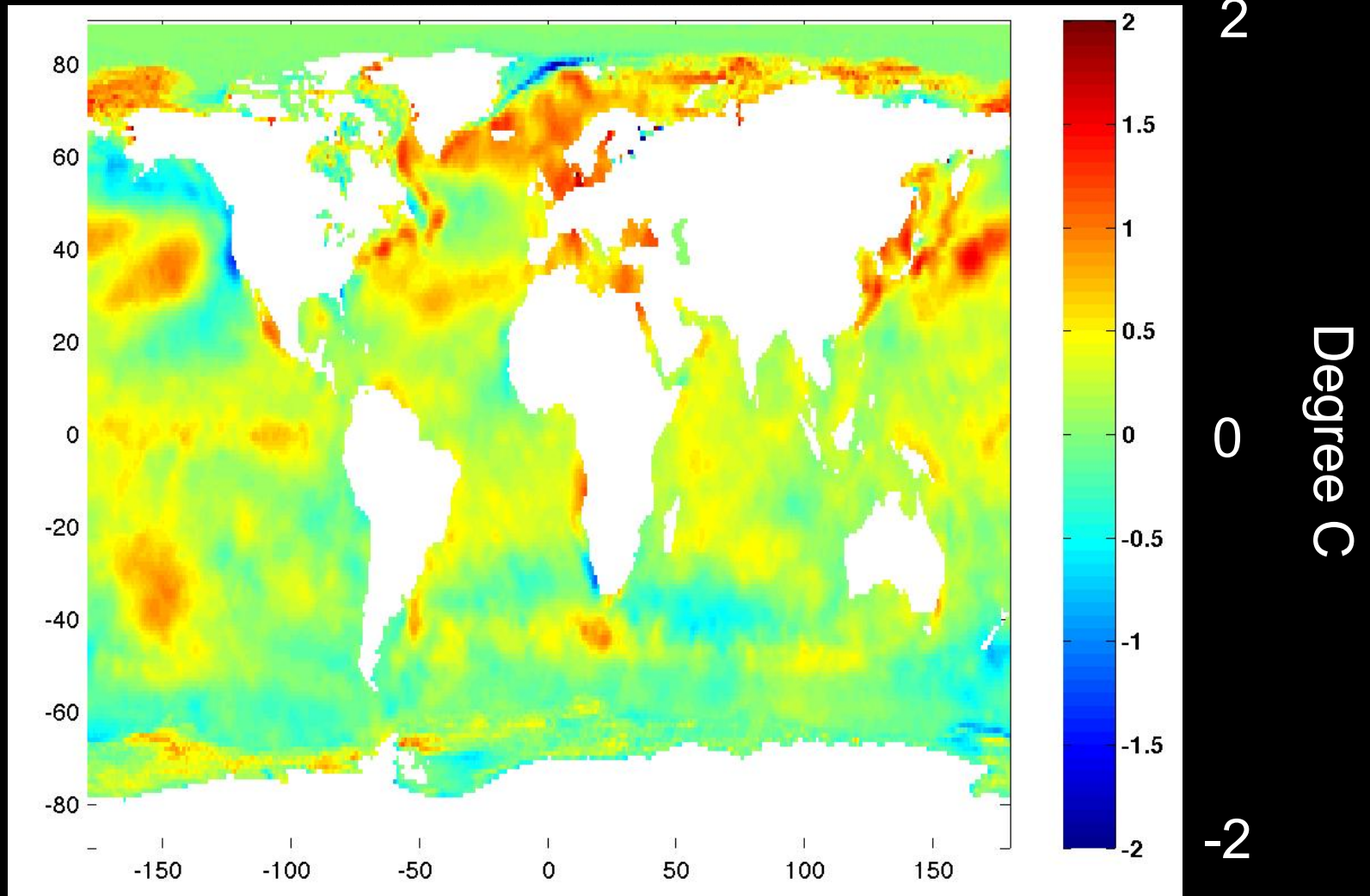


Objectives

with *in situ* pCO₂ data, discern:

- Timescales: variability vs. trends
- **Mechanisms: Warming vs. carbon uptake**
- Spatial scale: Gyre-size “biomes”

Observed SST change (2000-09) – (1980-89)



Had1SST; Rayner et al 2003

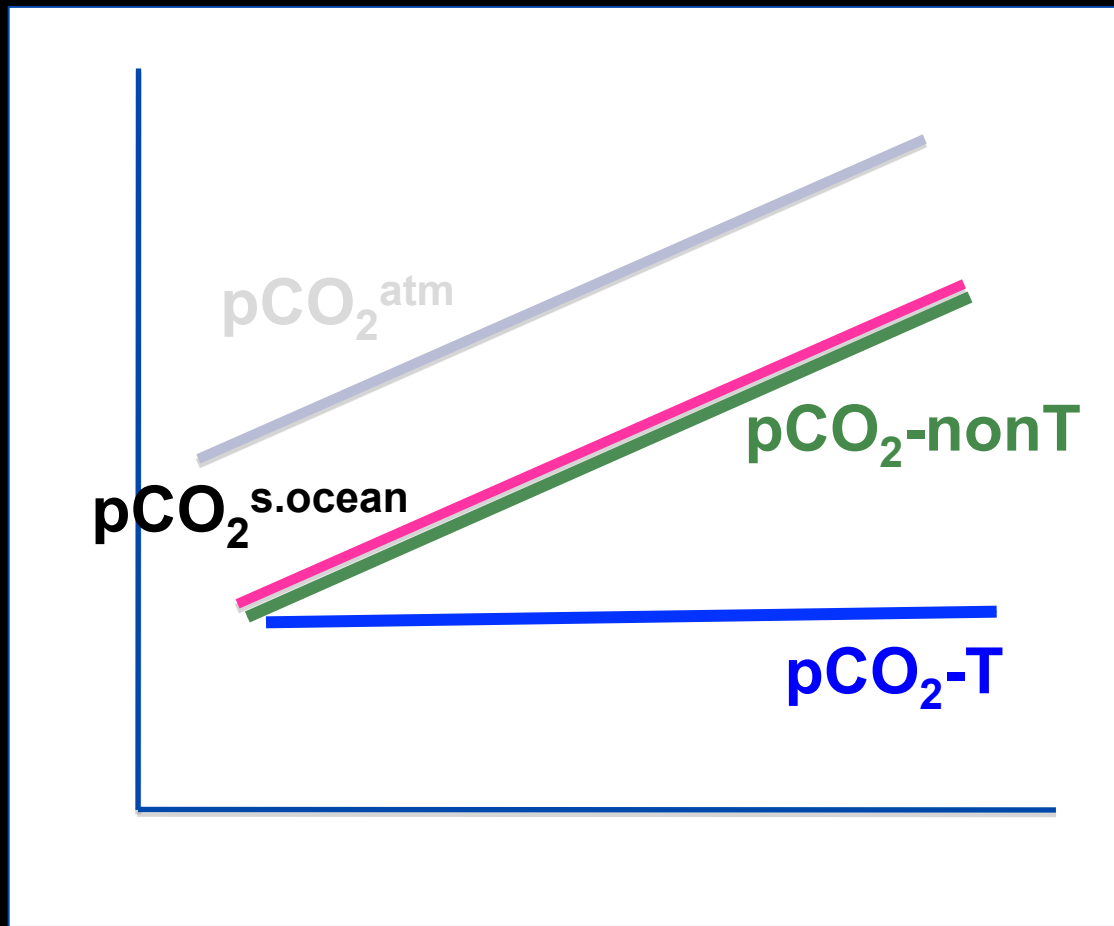
Decompose pCO_2 into **temperature driven component (pCO_2-T)** and **biological/chemical component (pCO_2-nonT)**

$$pCO_2 - T = \overline{pCO_2} * \exp(0.0423 * (SST - \overline{SST}))$$

$$pCO_2 - nonT = pCO_2 * \exp(0.0423 * (\overline{SST} - SST))$$

Takahashi et al. 2002

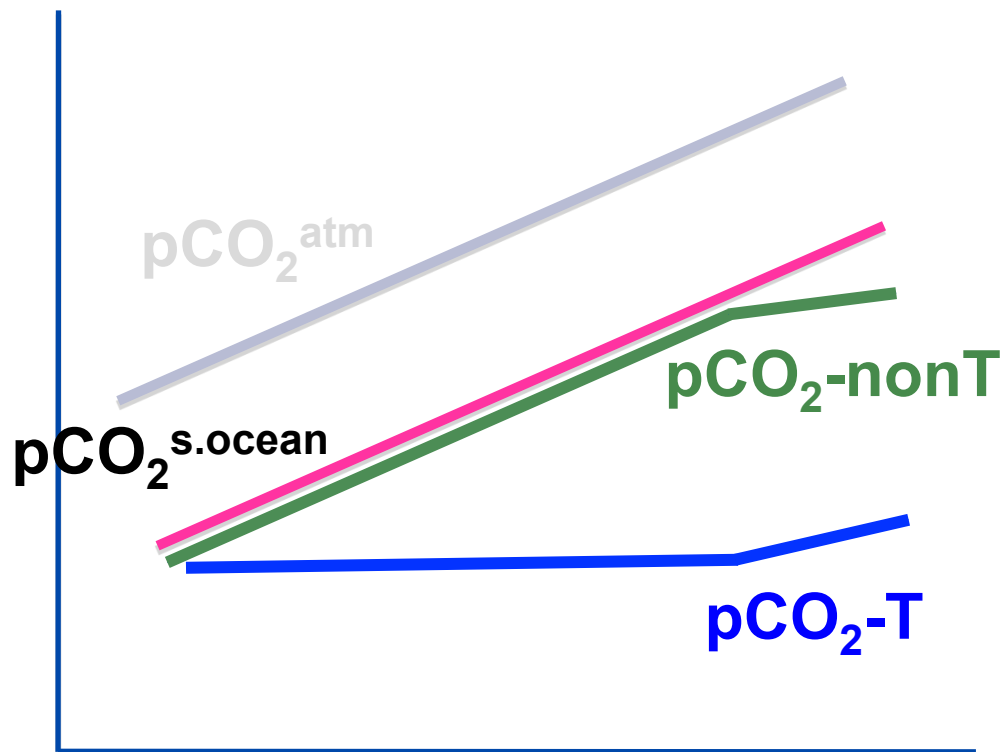
Trend mechanisms



Biogeochemical
change only

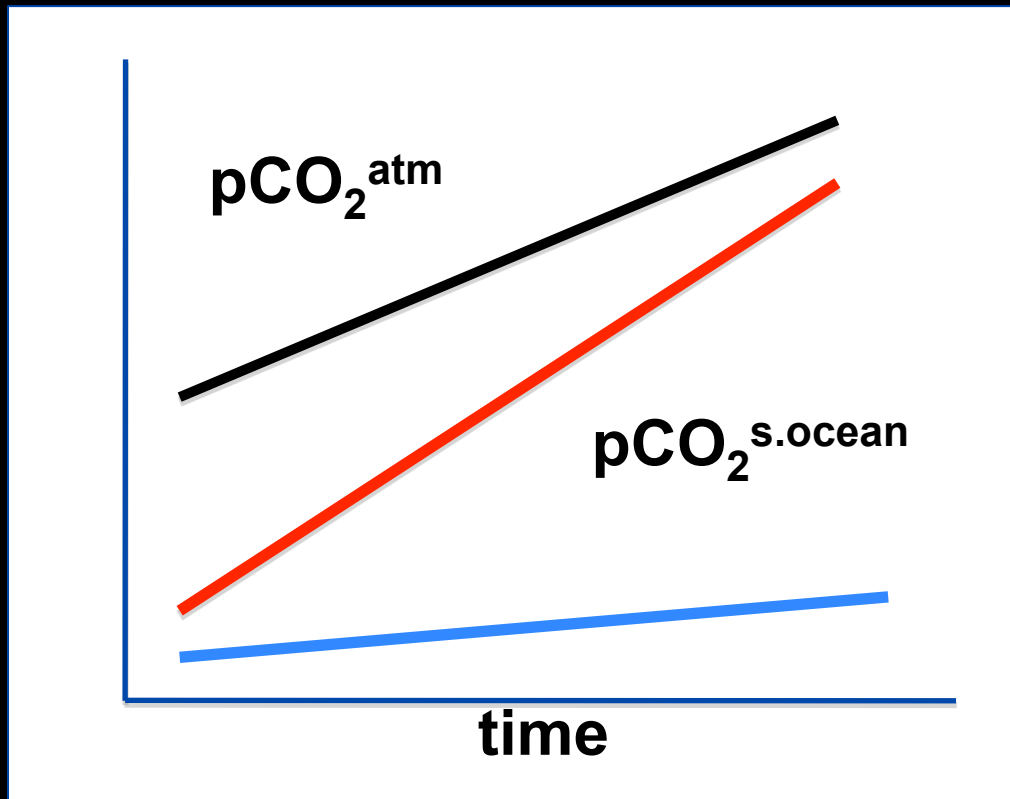
Consistent with
carbon uptake

Trend mechanisms



If warming contributes, less carbon uptake required for equilibration with atmosphere

Mechanistic approach allows more nuanced understanding



$$\frac{dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{s.ocean}}}{dt} > \frac{dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}}{dt}$$

OVER-EQUILIBRATION

$$\frac{dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{s.ocean}}}{dt} < \frac{dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}}{dt}$$

UNDER-EQUILIBRATION

Objectives

with *in situ* pCO₂ data, discern:

- Timescales: variability vs. trends
- Mechanisms: Warming vs. carbon uptake
- **Spatial scale: Gyre-size “biomes”**

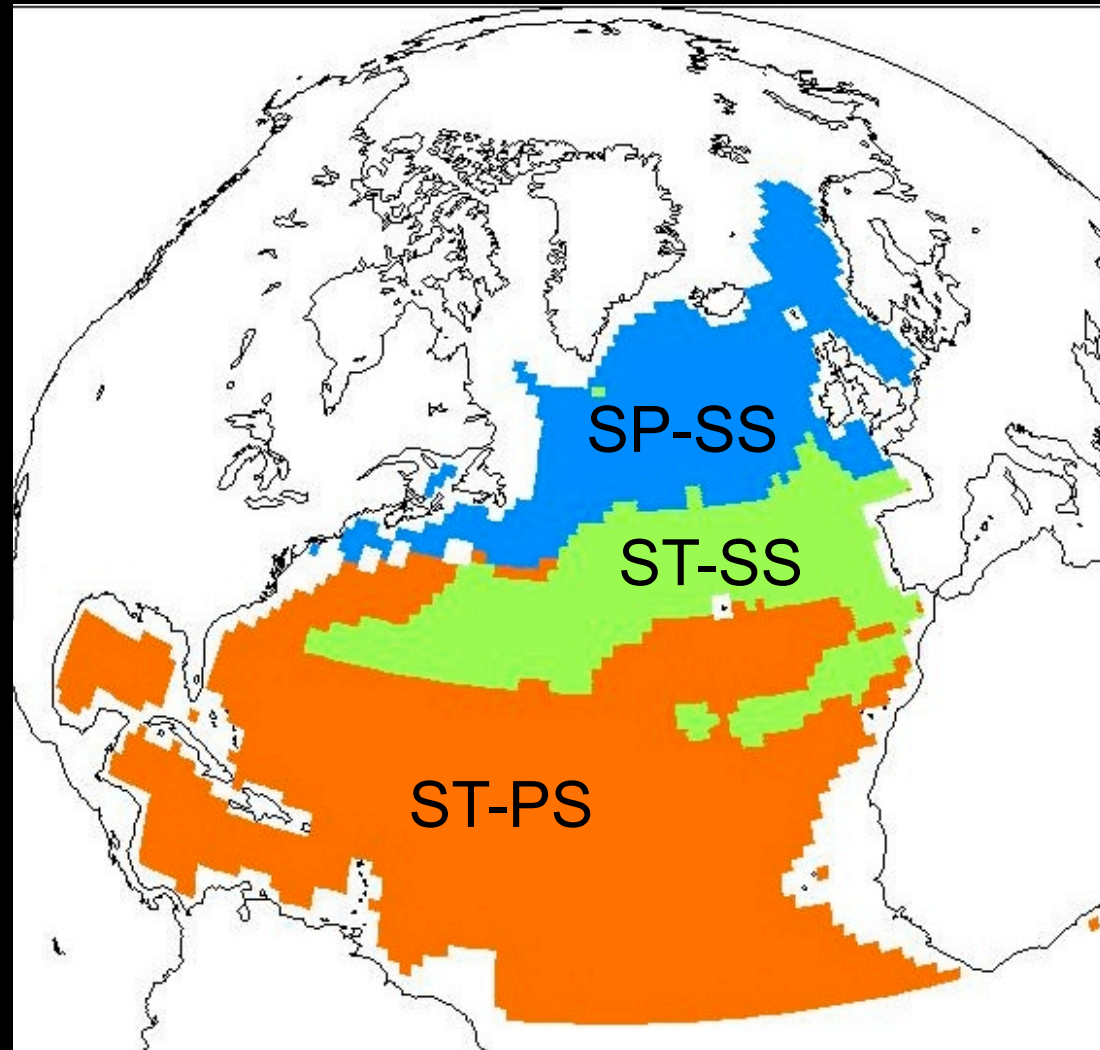
Biomes

- Gyre-scale biogeographic regions (Sarmiento et al (2004))
- Selection criteria: observed climatological SST, max MLD, and chlorophyll-a

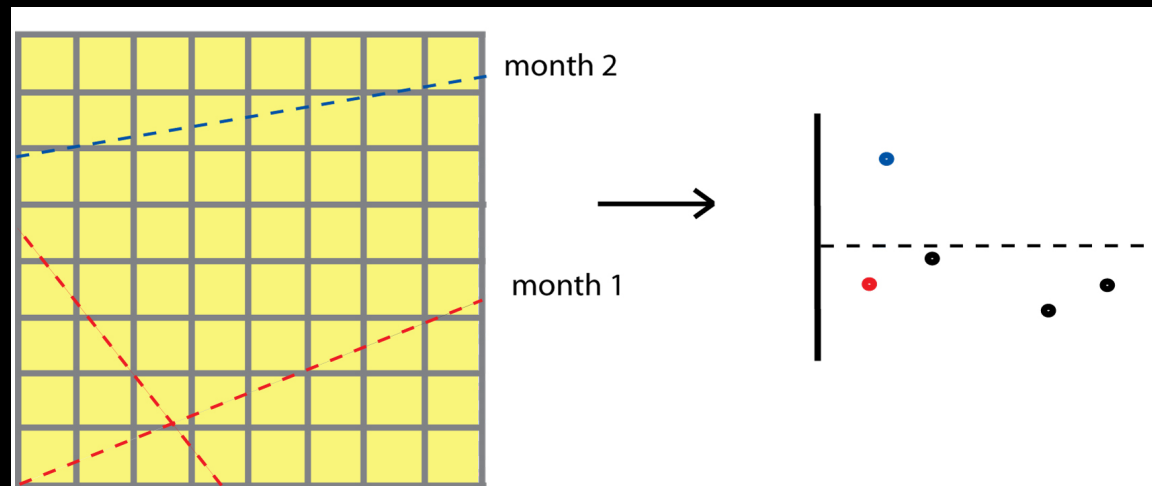
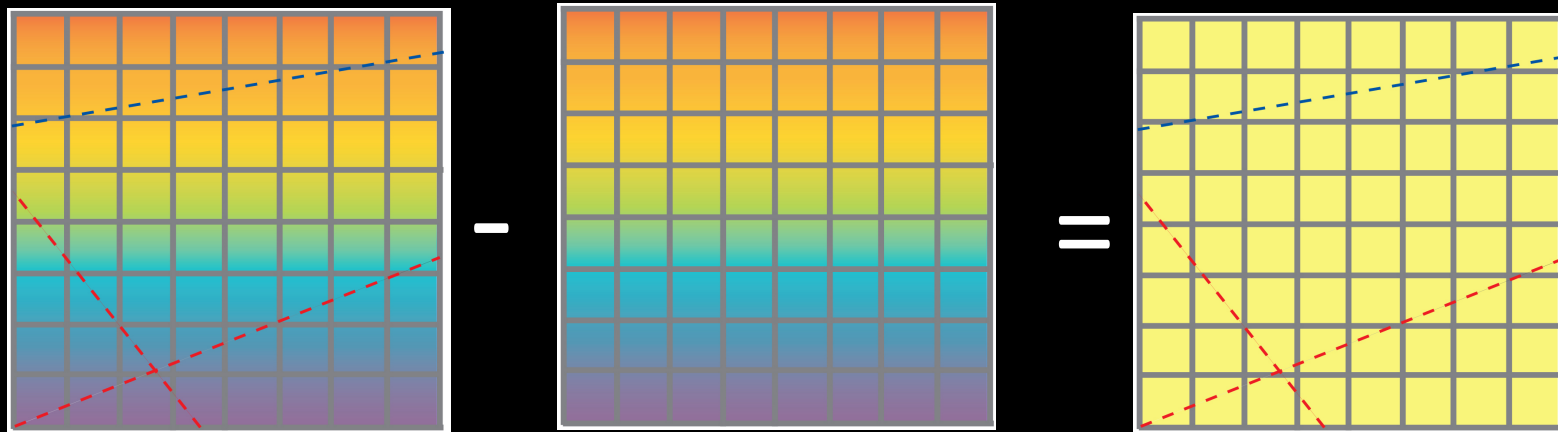
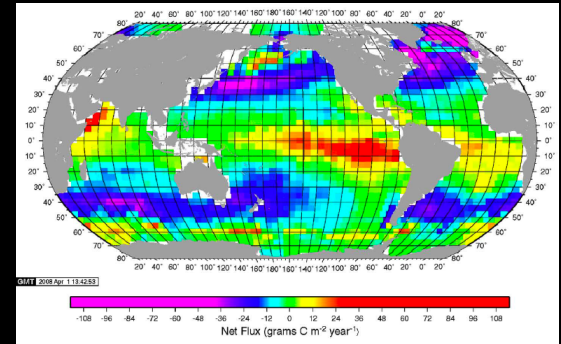
Seasonally
Stratified
Subpolar
(SP-SS)

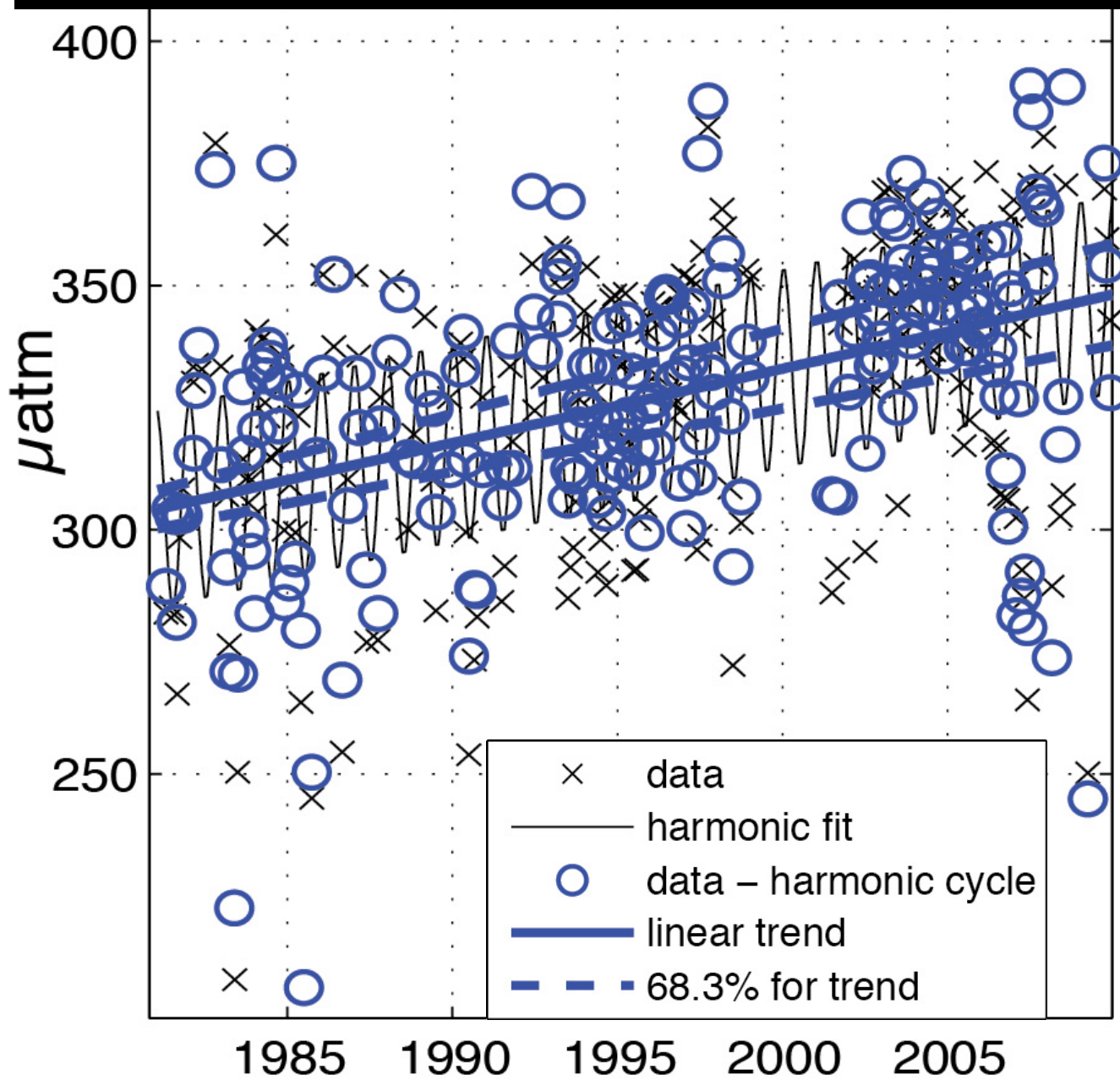
Seasonally
Stratified
Subtropical
(ST-SS)

Permanently
Stratified
Subtropical
(ST-PS)

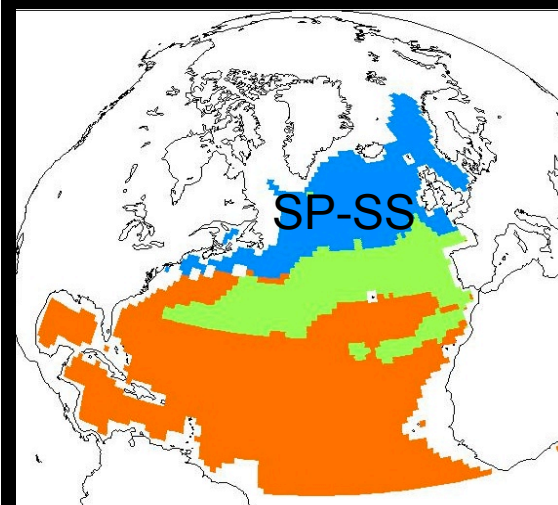


1. Subtract background mean to address spatial aliasing
2. Average to biome timeseries

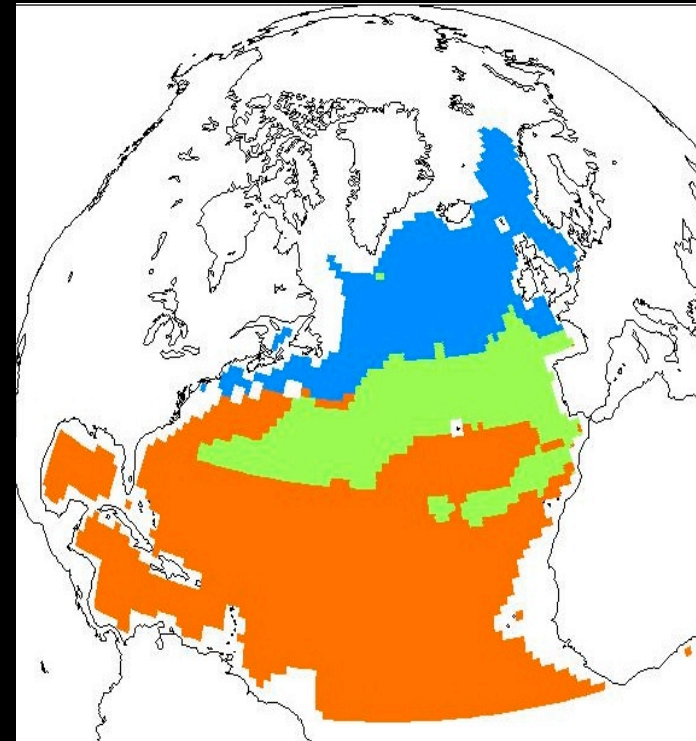




Resulting $p\text{CO}_2$ timeseries, subpolar N. Atlantic



How representative are these trends of the biome?



Real World

Model



Biogeochemical
model (MITgcm.NA)

True

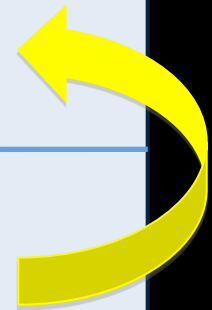
True

pCO₂
observations

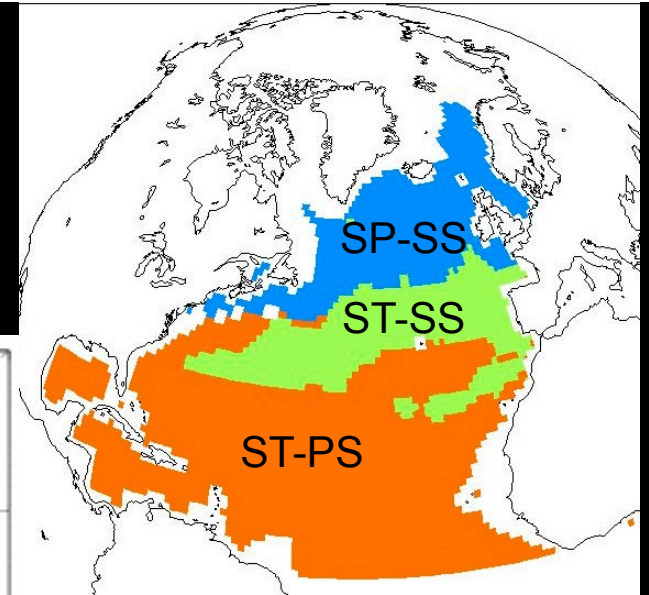
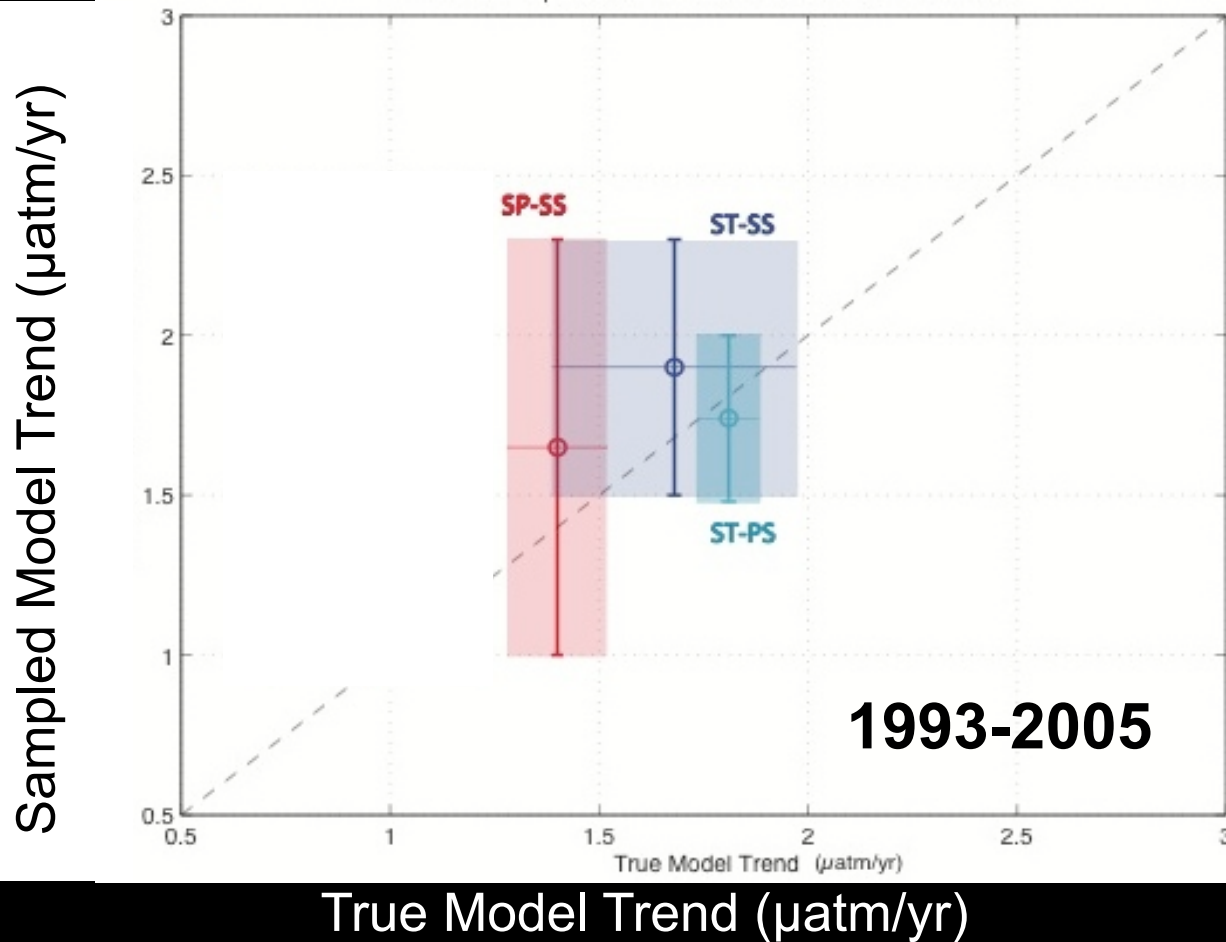
Model
subsampling
as data

Sampled

Sampled



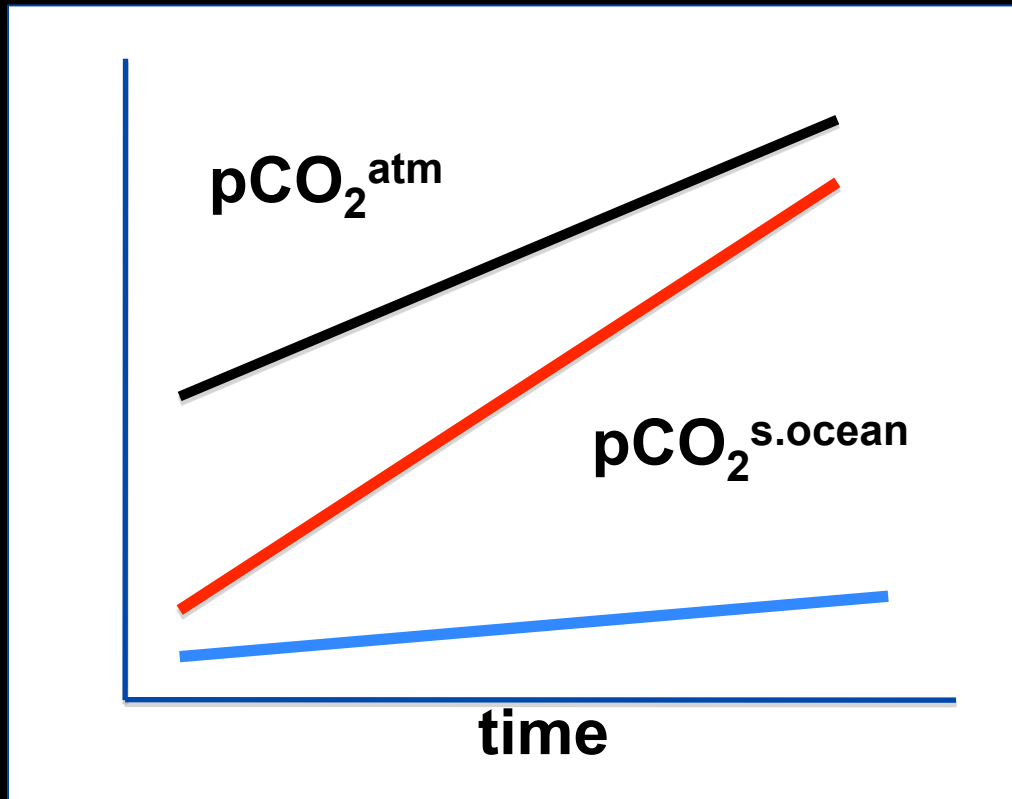
Model Confirmation



Sampled, analyzed model captures trends from all model output at 1 σ level

Indicates that sampling and analysis technique are representative

Results

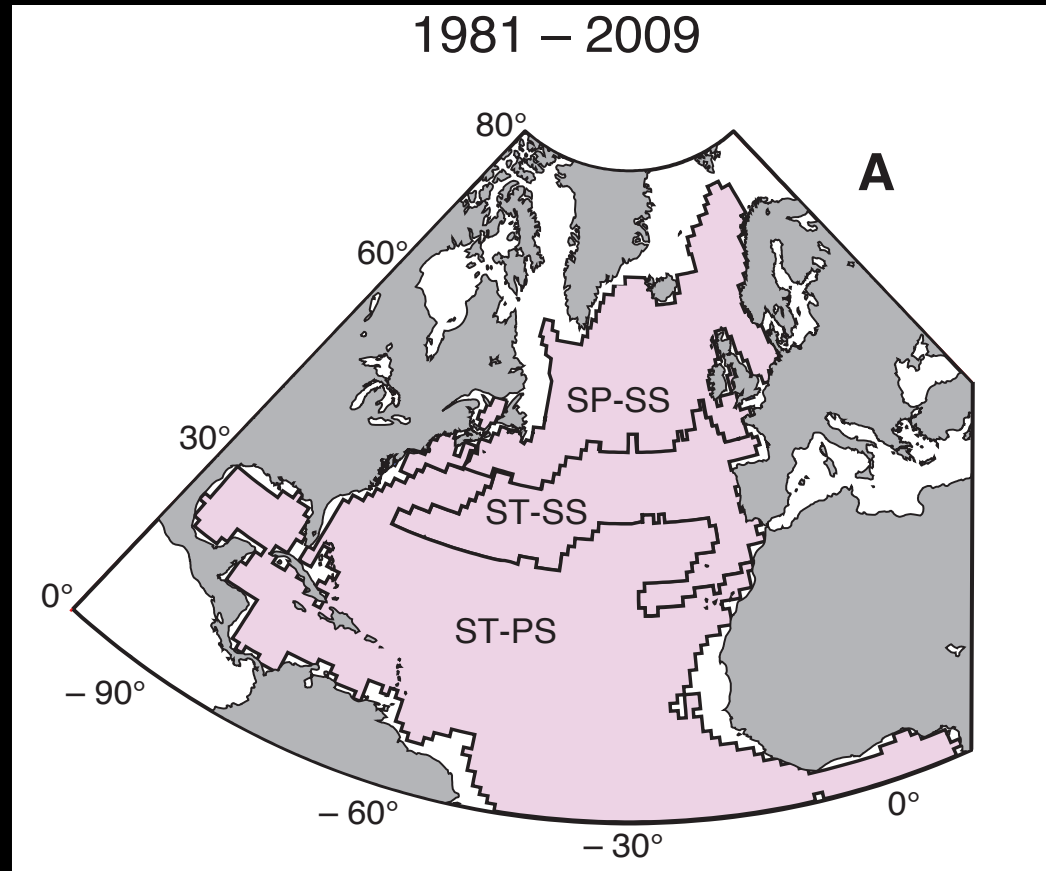


$dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{s.ocean}}/dt >$
 $dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}/dt$
OVER-EQUILIBRATION

$dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{s.ocean}}/dt <$
 $dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}/dt$
UNDER-EQUILIBRATION

Trend in $p\text{CO}_2^{\text{ocean}}$ compared to $p\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}$

Multi-decadal:
1981-2009



$$dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{ocn}}/dt < dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}/dt$$

$$dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{ocn}}/dt \sim dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}/dt$$

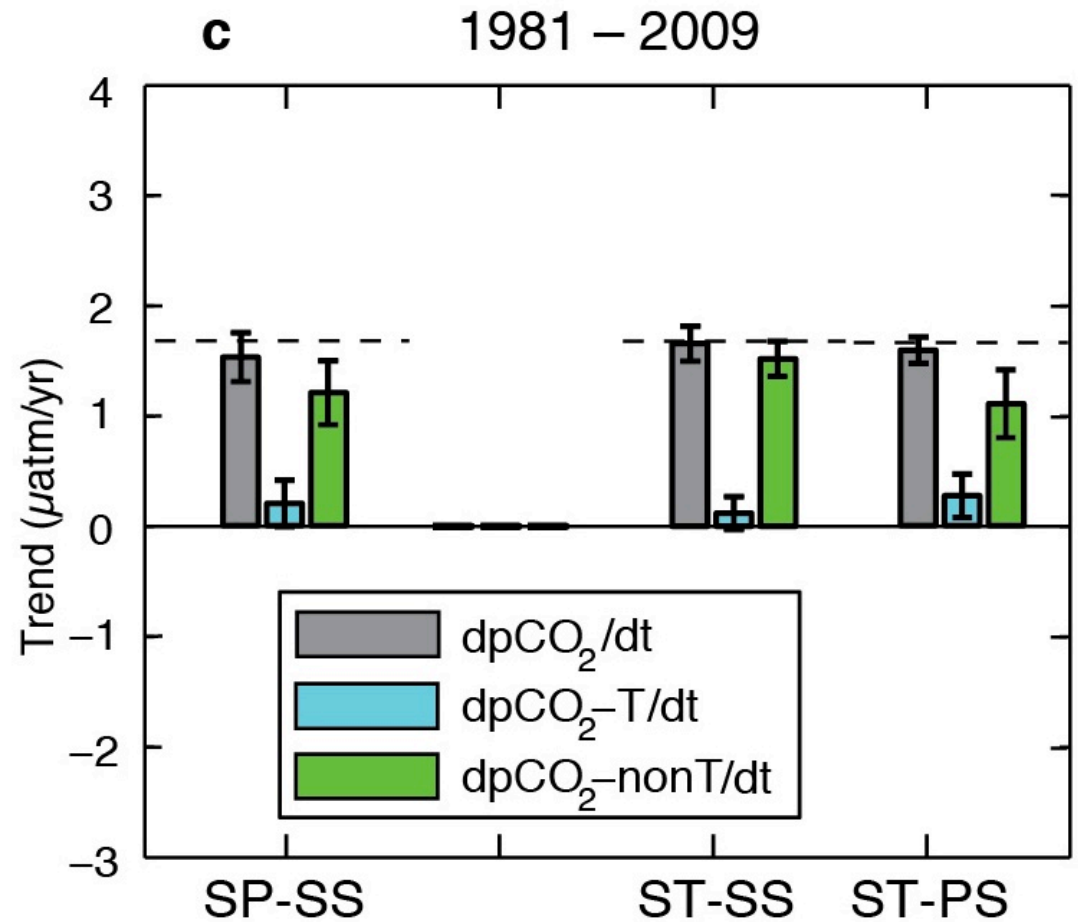
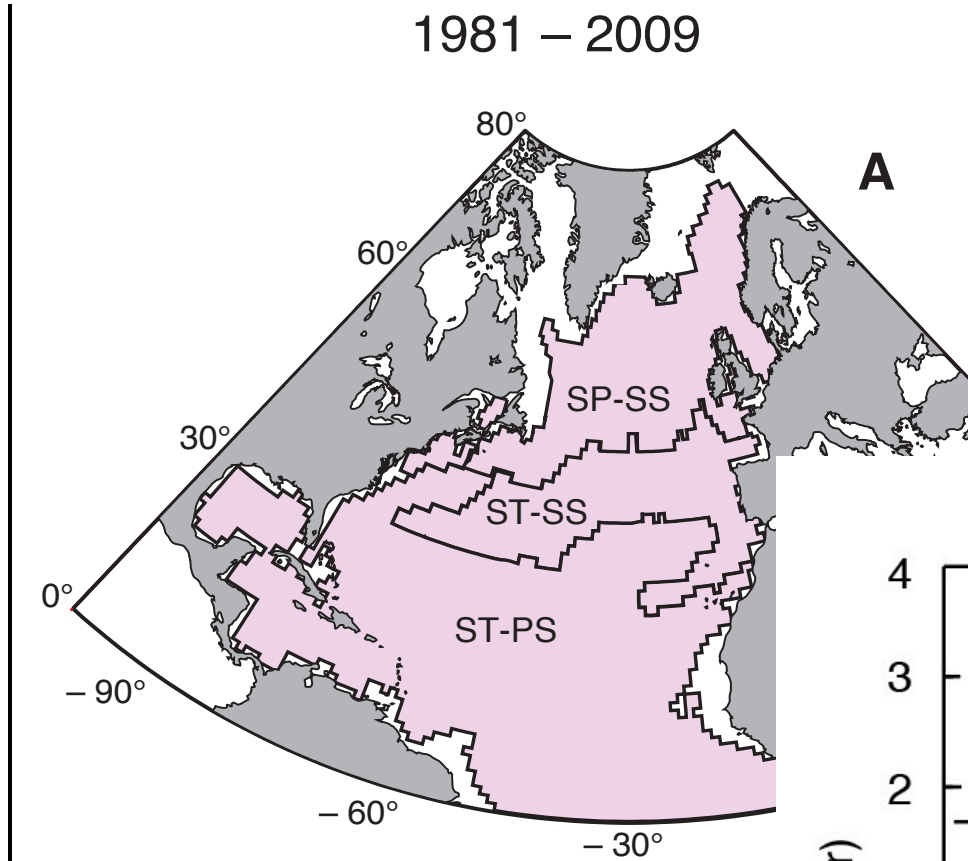
$$dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{ocn}}/dt > dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}/dt$$

under-equilibration

equilibration

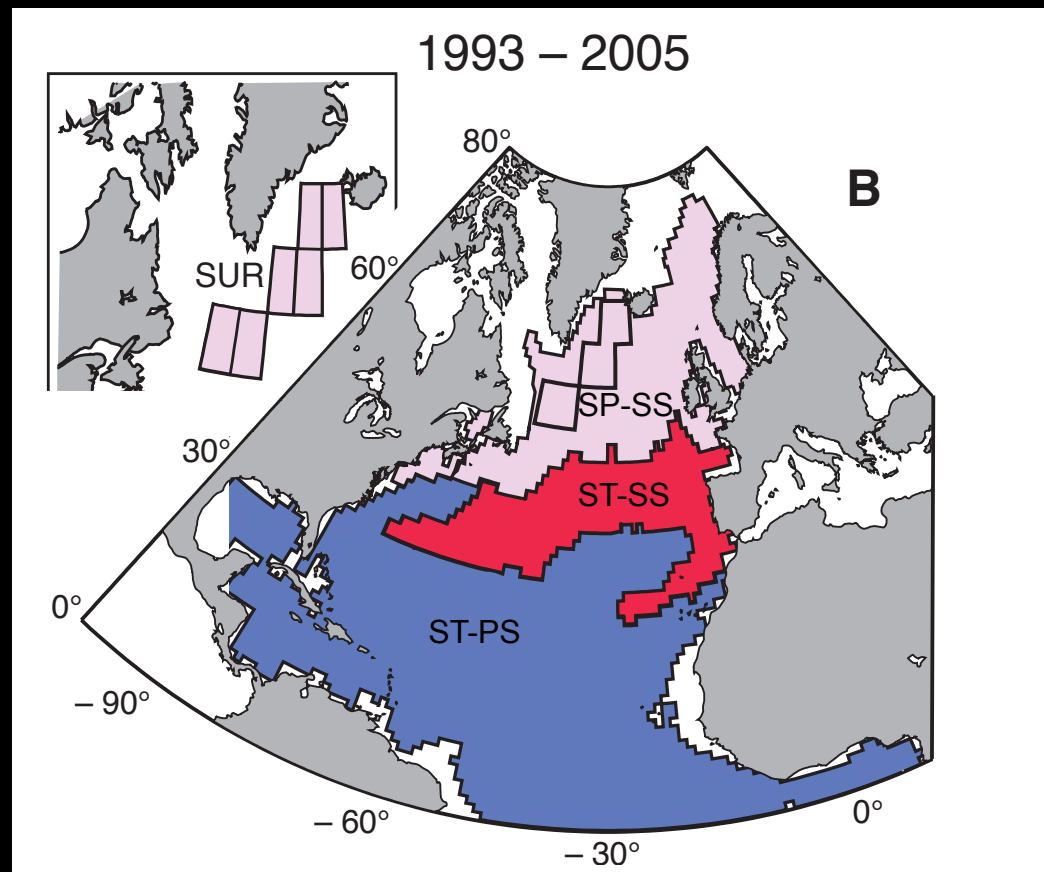
over-equilibration

Chemical change
dominates on
multidecadal
timescale



Trend in $p\text{CO}_2^{\text{ocean}}$ compared to $p\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}$

Decadal:
1993-2005



$$dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{ocn}}/dt < dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}/dt$$

$$dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{ocn}}/dt \sim dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}/dt$$

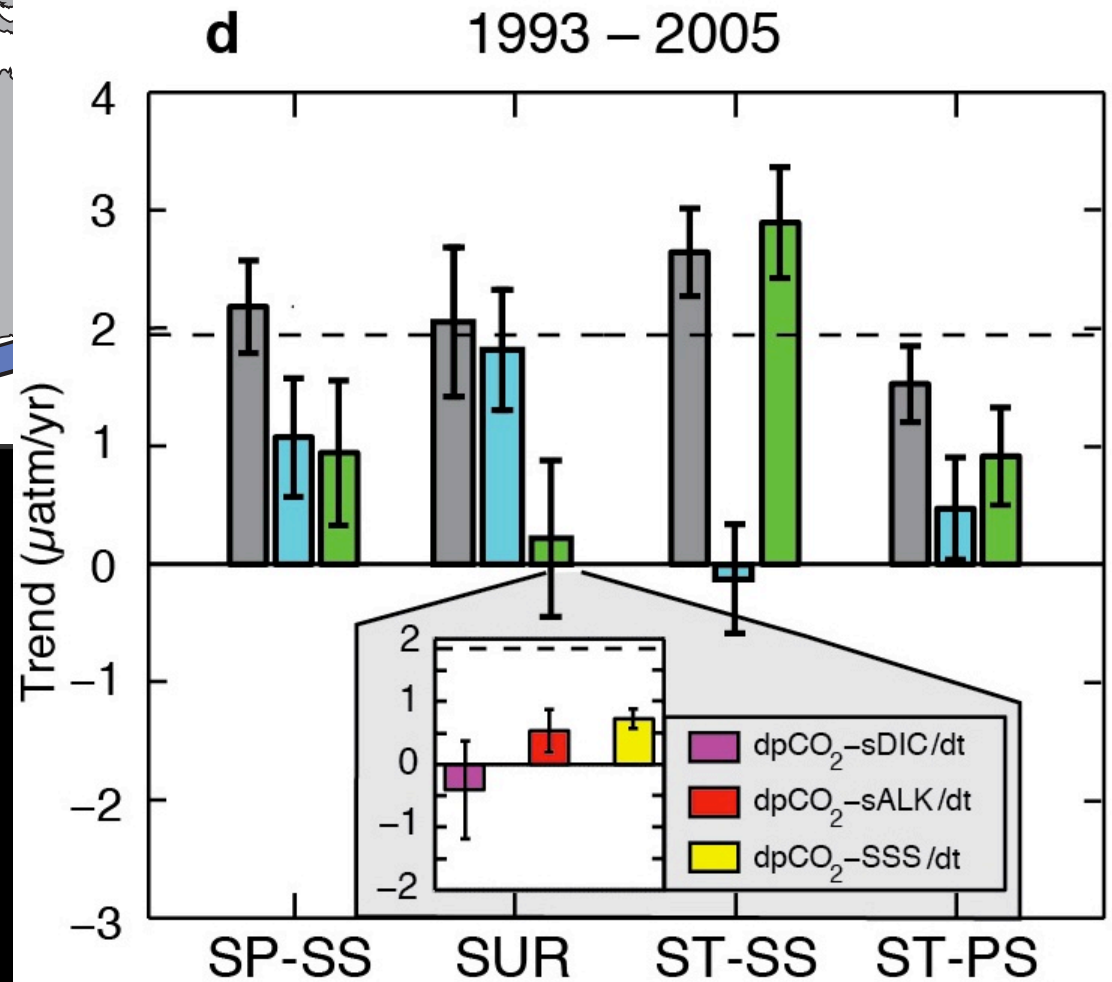
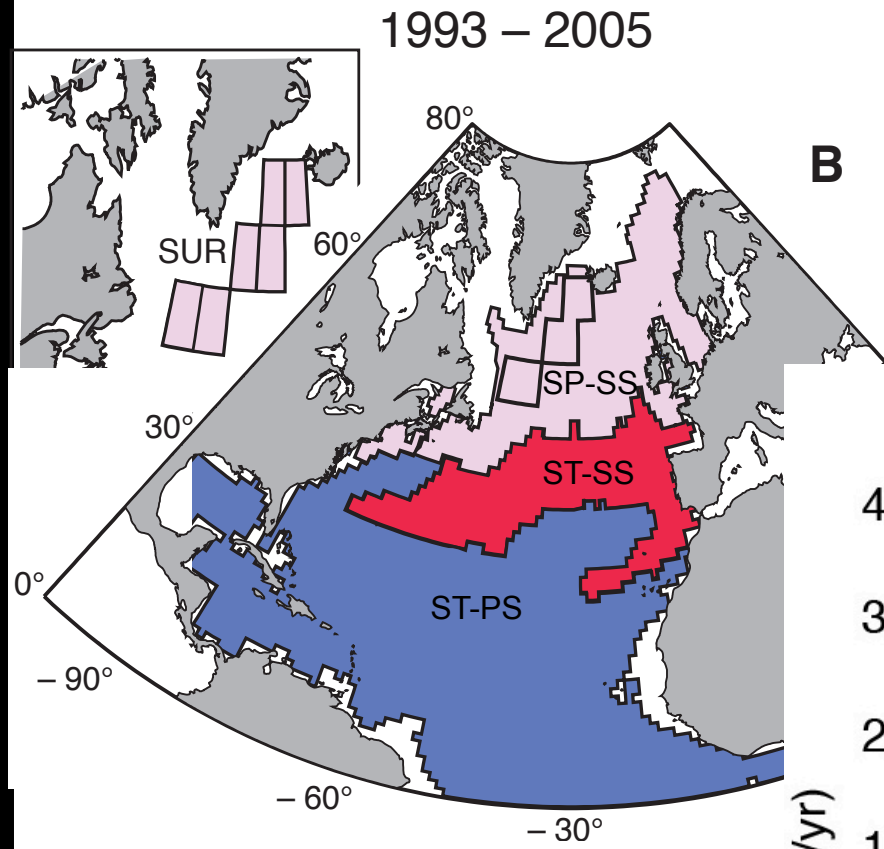
$$dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{ocn}}/dt > dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}/dt$$

under-equilibration

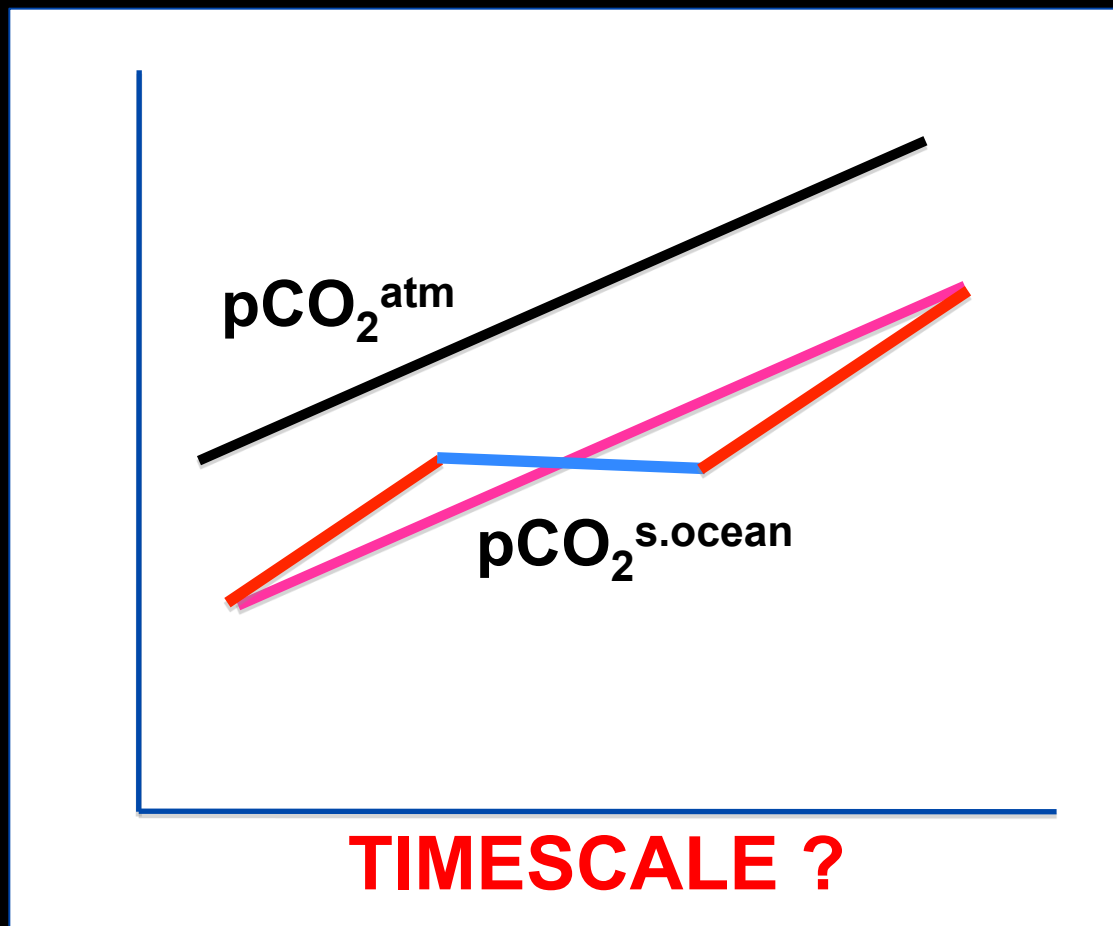
equilibration

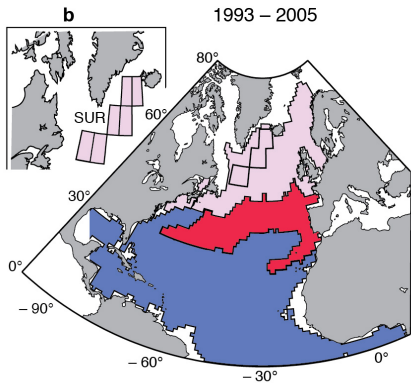
over-equilibration

Influence of climate variability appears on decadal timescales

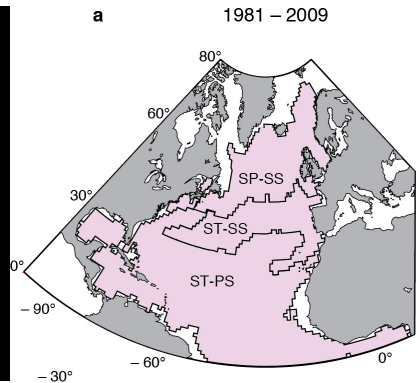


On what timescale does the ocean follow the atmosphere?





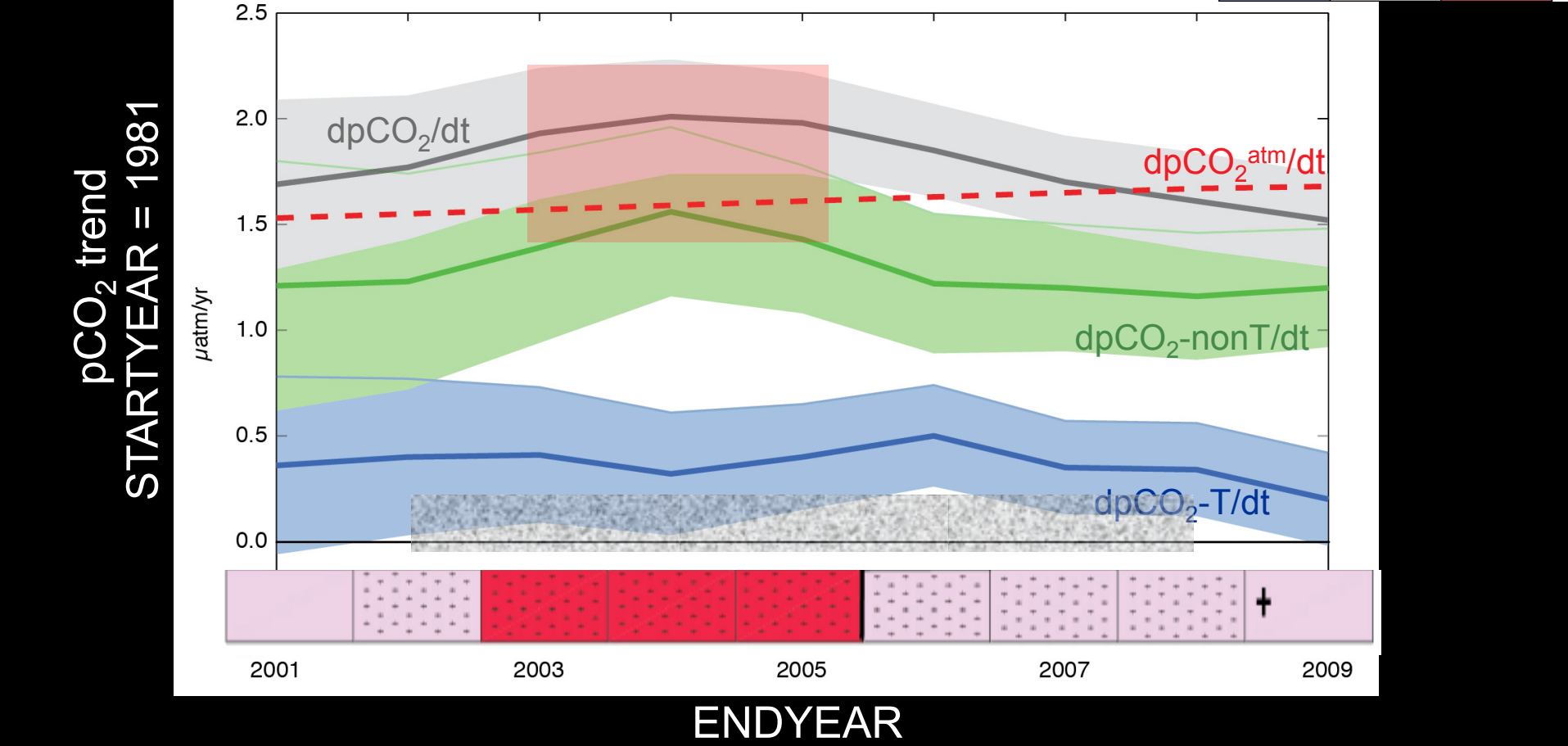
Evaluate transition from decadal to multidecadal



$dpCO_2^{ocean}/dt < dpCO_2^{atm}/dt$
 $dpCO_2^{ocean}/dt \sim dpCO_2^{atm}/dt$
 $dpCO_2^{ocean}/dt > dpCO_2^{atm}/dt$

$dpCO_2^{ocean}/dt < dpCO_2^{atm}/dt$
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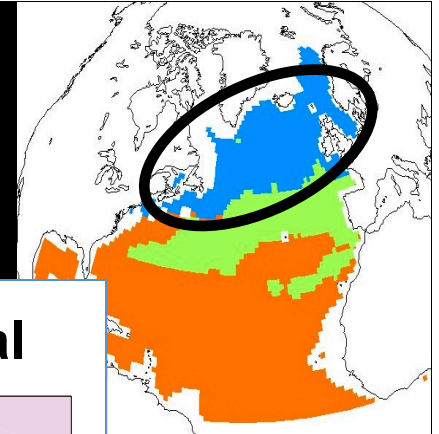
SP-SS



pCO₂ trend
 STARTYEAR = 1981

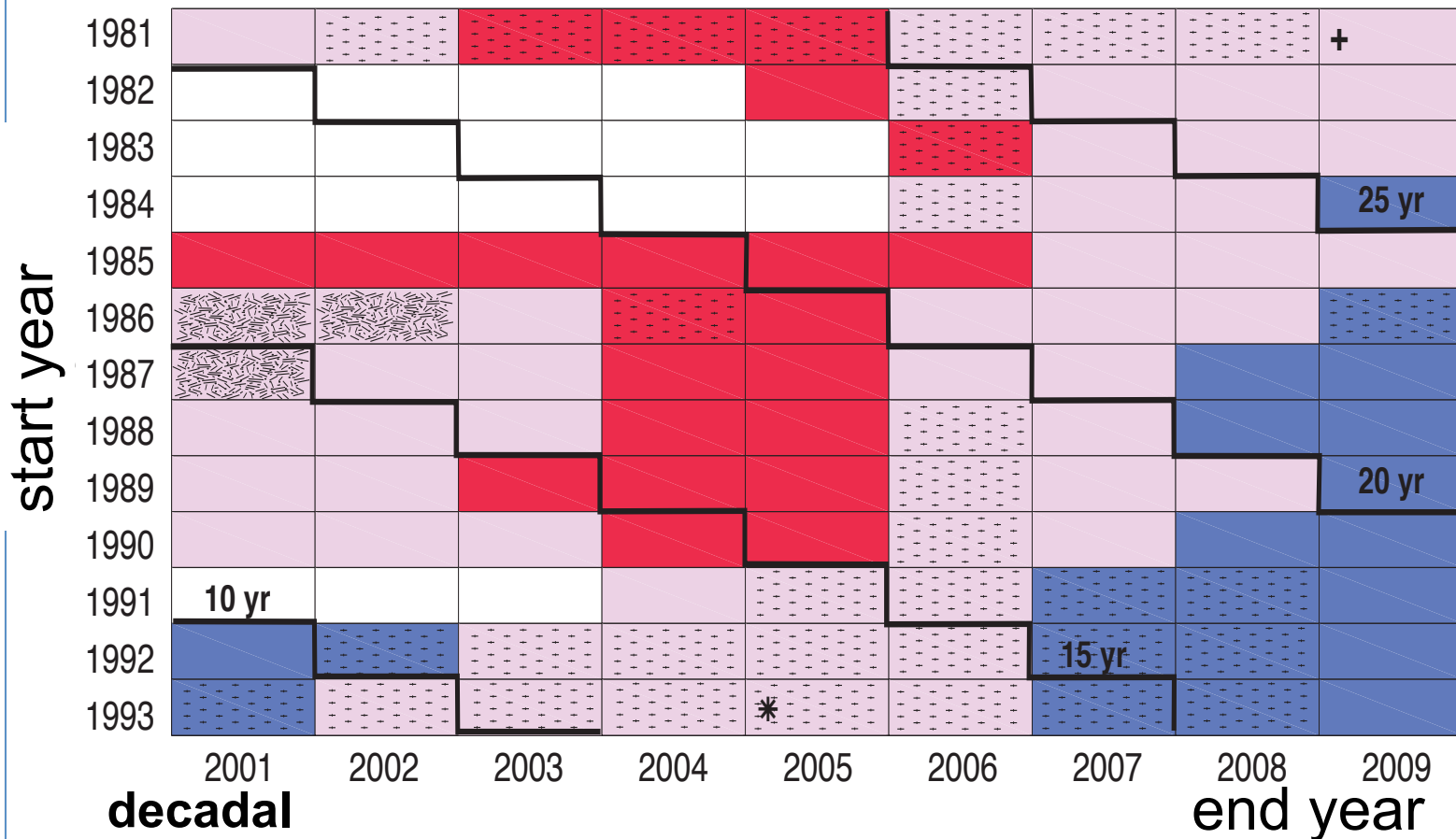
Considering varying timescales

Dotted = warming influence significant



SUBPOLAR BIOME (SP-SS)

multi-decadal

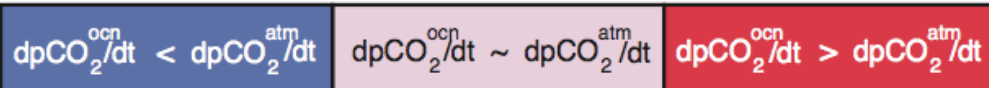
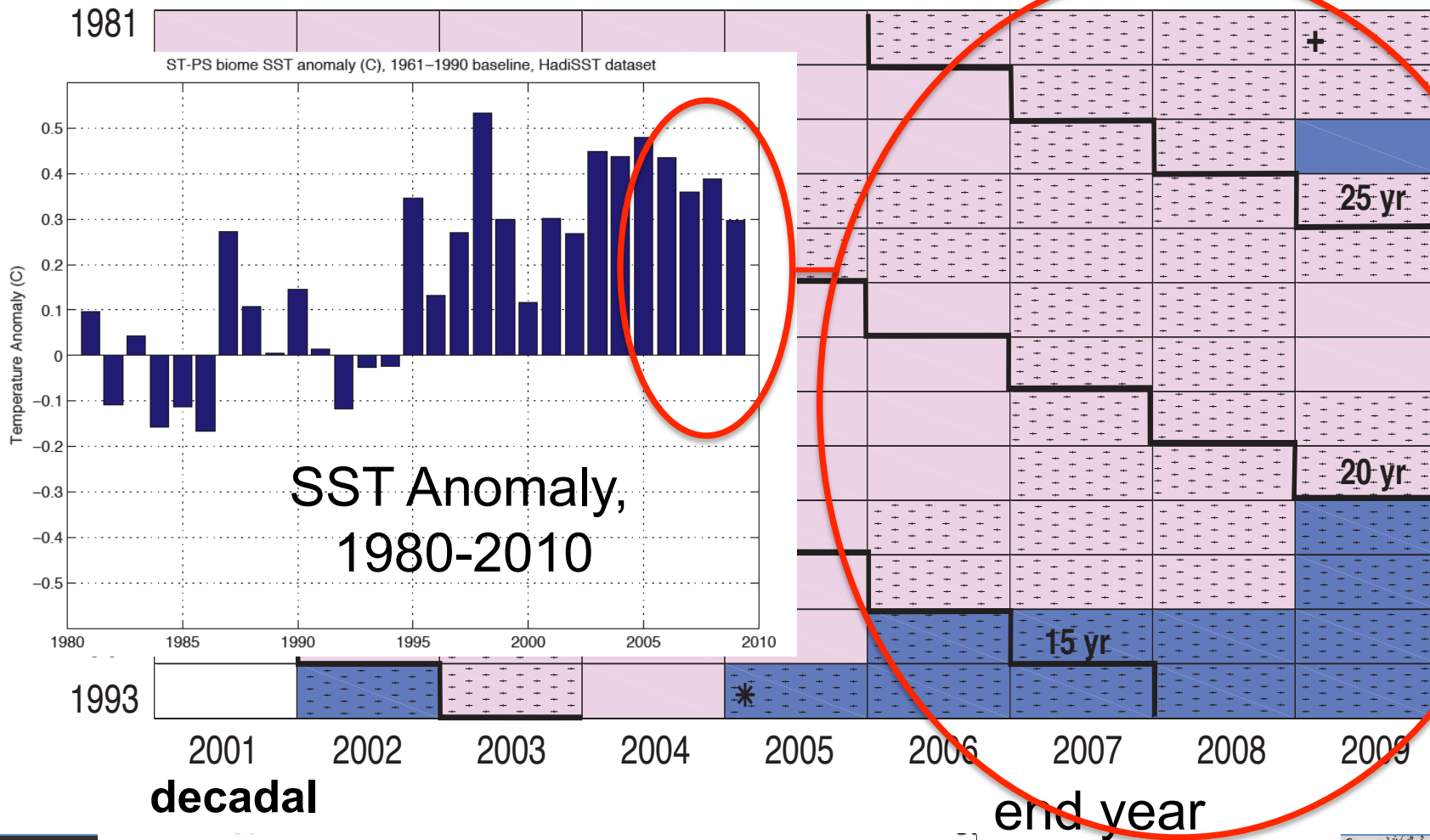


$$dpCO_2^{ocn}/dt < dpCO_2^{atm}/dt$$

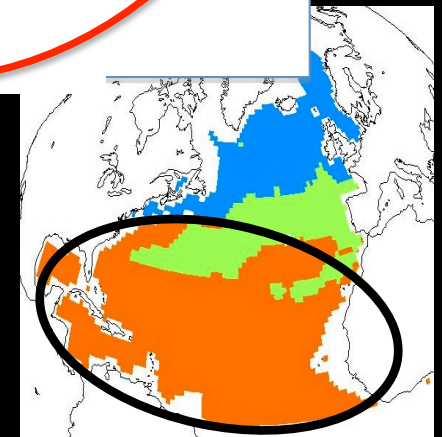
$$dpCO_2^{ocn}/dt \sim dpCO_2^{atm}/dt$$

$$dpCO_2^{ocn}/dt > dpCO_2^{atm}/dt$$

SUBTROPICAL PERMANENTLY STRATIFIED (ST-PS)

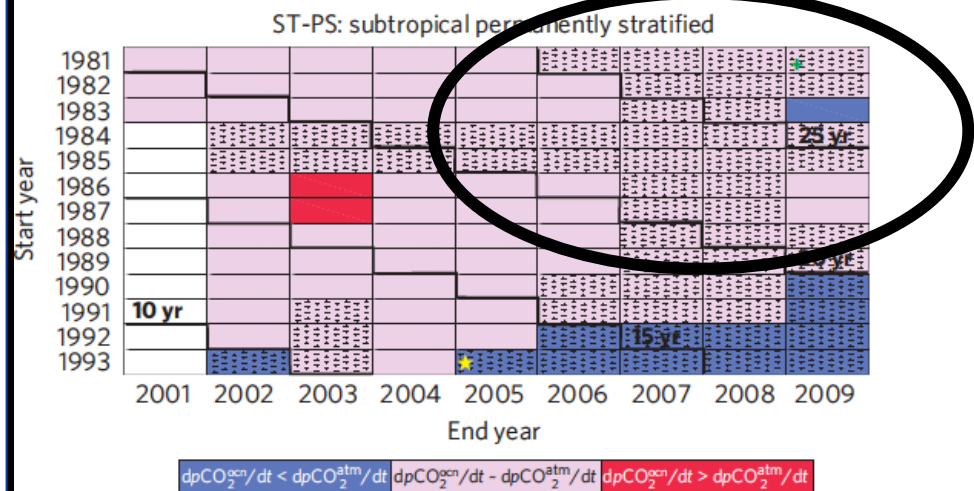
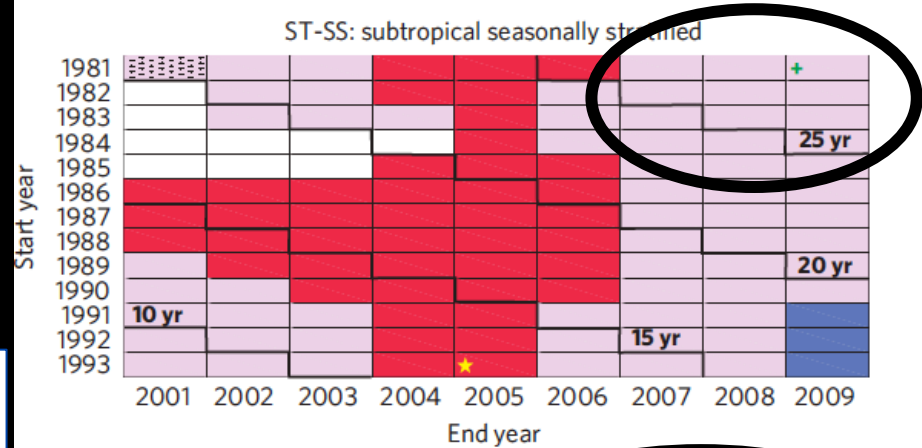
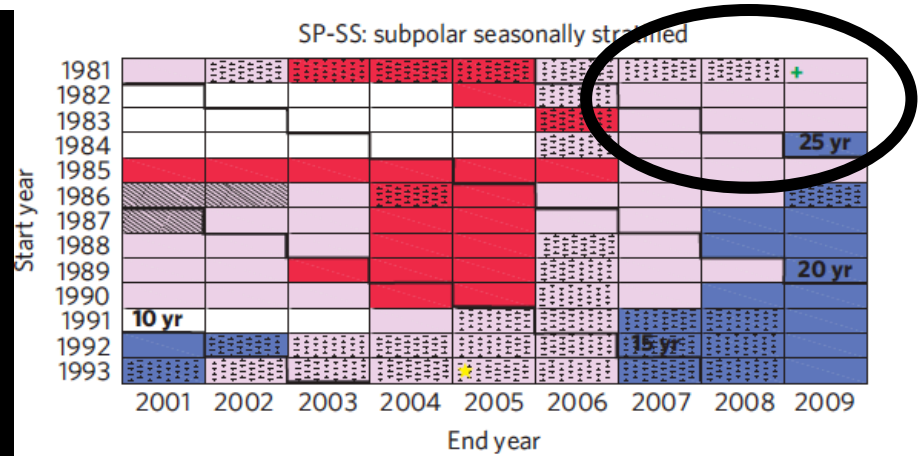
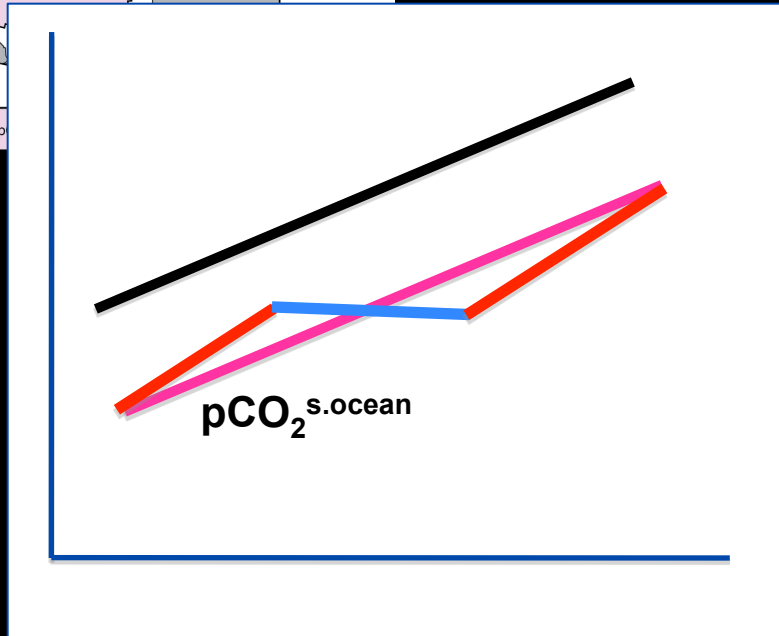
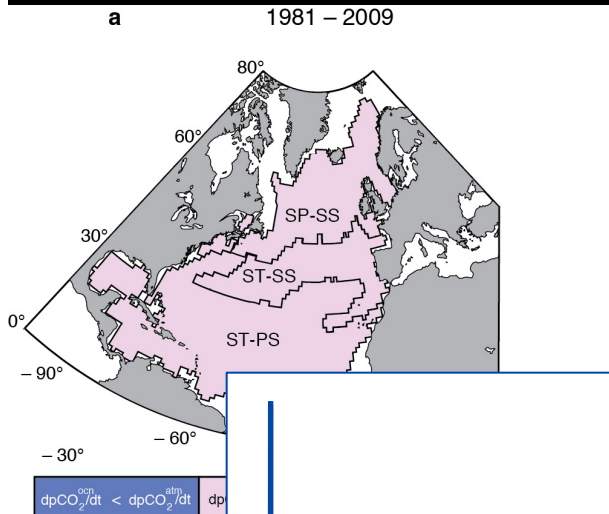


under-equilibration equilibration over-equilibration

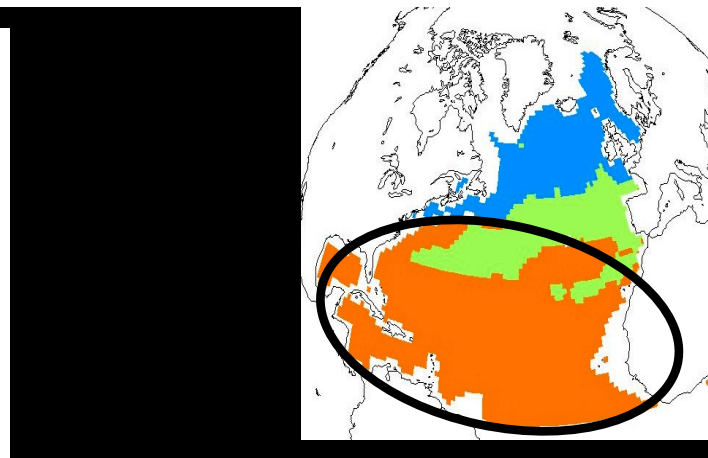
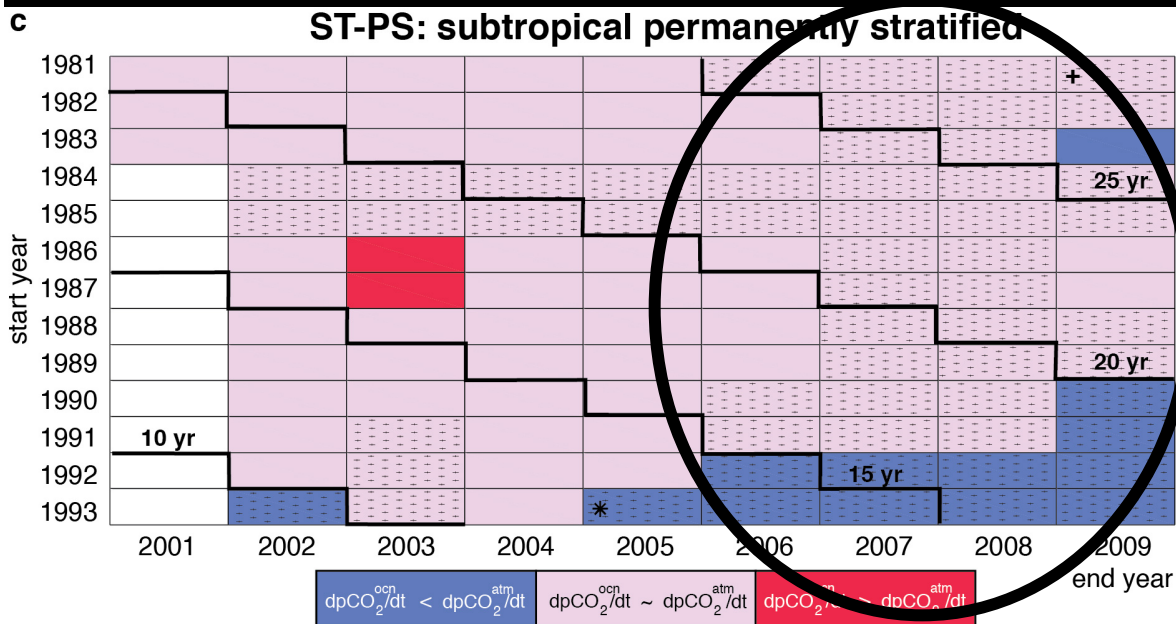


Conclusions: North Atlantic

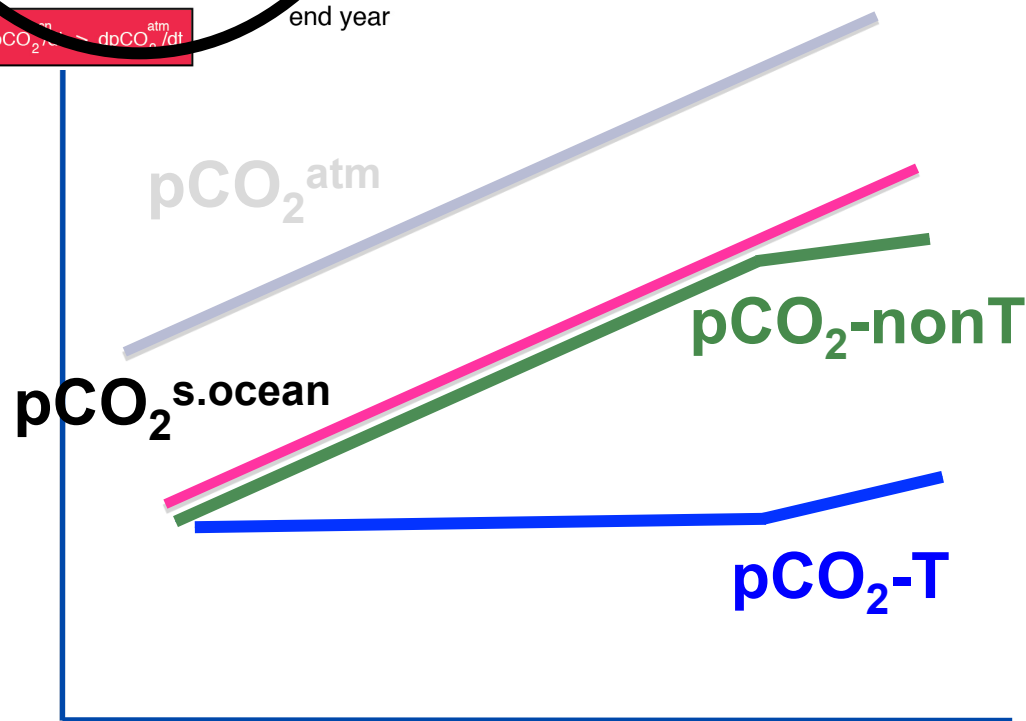
At least 20-25 years for carbon accumulation to dominate $p\text{CO}_2^{\text{s.ocean}}$ trend



$dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{ocn}}/dt < dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}/dt$
 $dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{ocn}}/dt - dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}/dt$
 $dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{ocn}}/dt > dp\text{CO}_2^{\text{atm}}/dt$



Warming beginning
to reduce
subtropical N.
Atlantic carbon sink



Modeling assessment of global CO₂ sink impacts due to climate change:

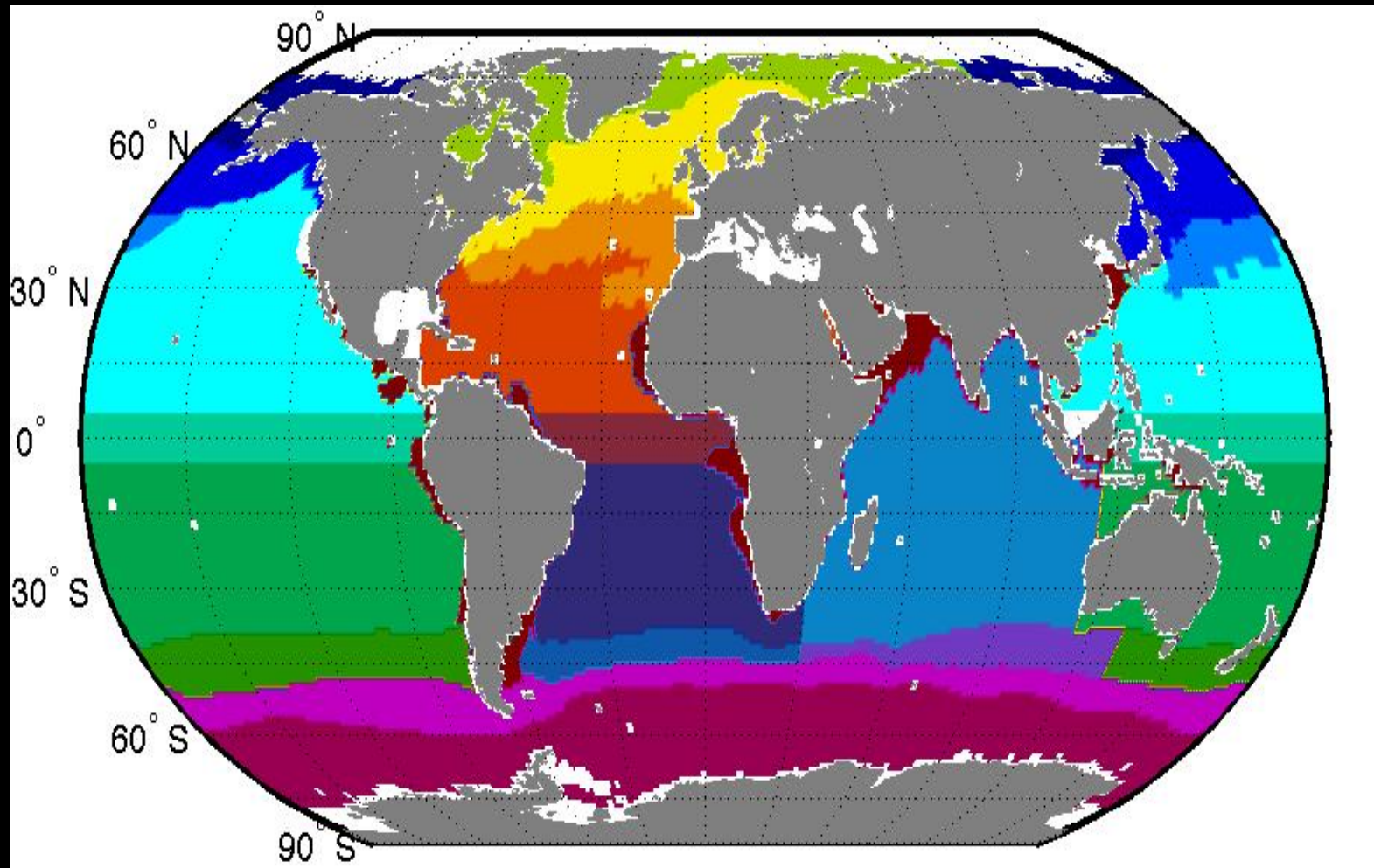
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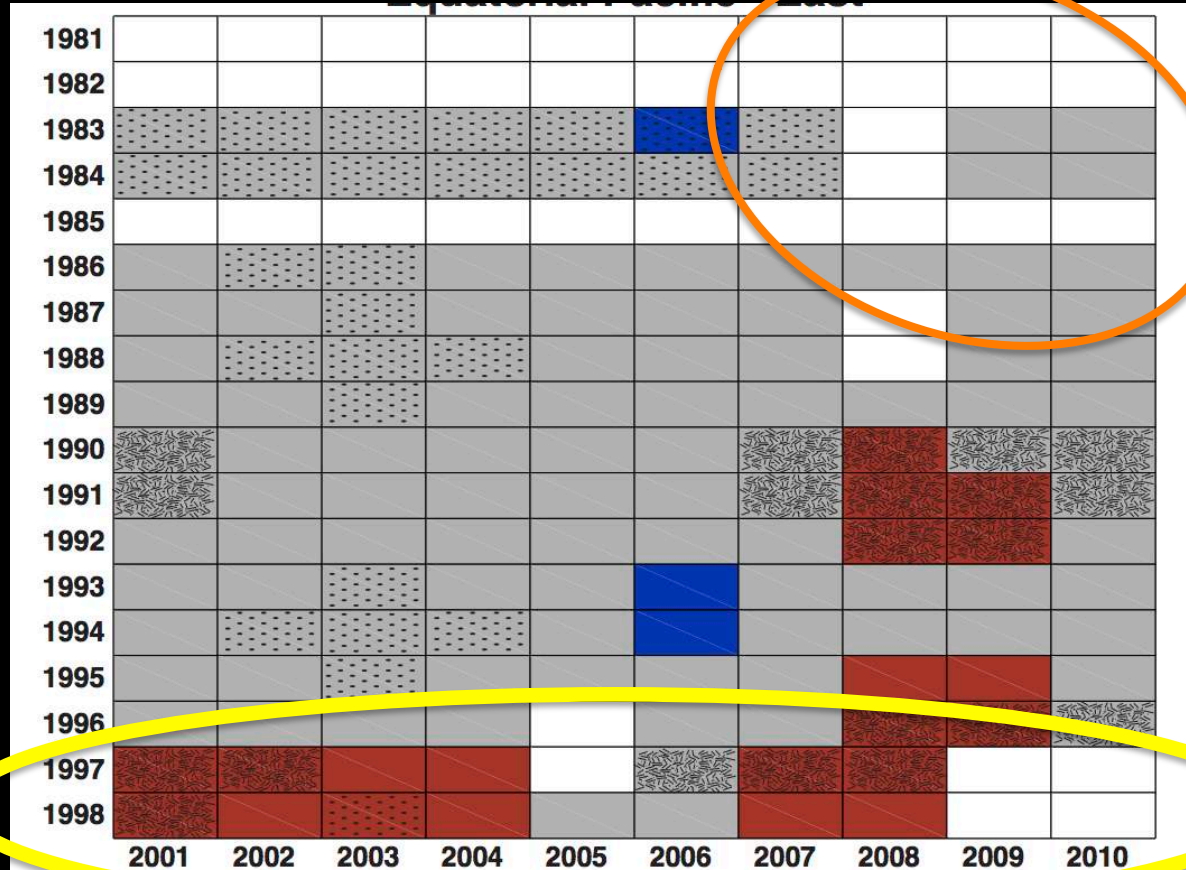
LeQuéré et al. 2010

Current Work: Global Extension

(also see poster by Fay)



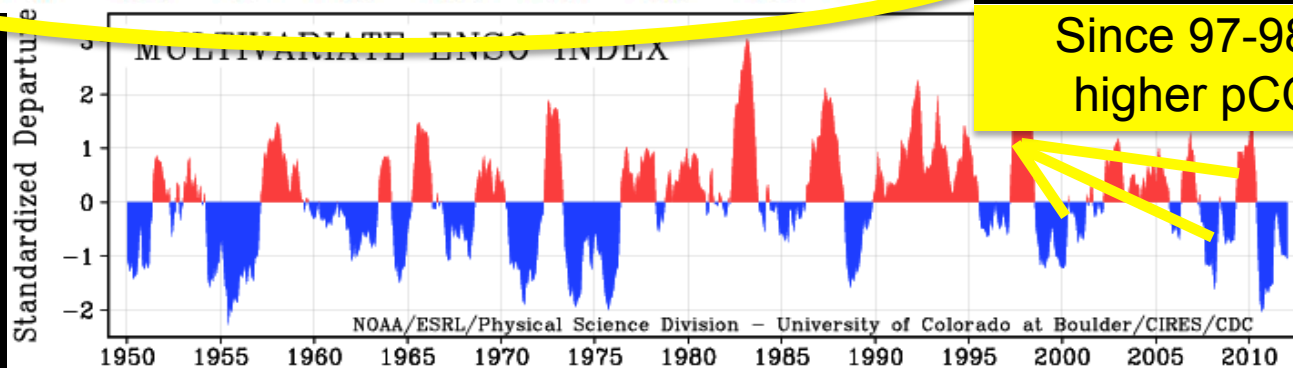
EASTERN EQUATORIAL PACIFIC



- Ocean < Atmosphere
- Ocean indistinguishable from Atmosphere
- Ocean > Atmosphere

Long-term trend is consistent with atmosphere

Since 97-98 El Nino = higher pCO₂, cooling



Questions?

