

Arctic - COLORS

Arctic-Coastal Land Ocean Interactions

Project PIs:

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Coastal Land Ocean Interactions in the Arctic

Arctic-COLORS (**Arctic-Coastal Land Ocean Interactions**) is a Field Campaign Scoping Study funded by NASA's Ocean Biology and Biogeochemistry Program

- **Deliverable:** a comprehensive report to NASA outlining the major scientific questions, and developing the initial study design and implementation concept for this new campaign
- Focus on **coastal ocean processes** amenable to study by airborne or space-based assets.
- A needed **linkage** between field campaigns focusing on the Arctic open ocean environment (e.g. ICESCAPE, ArcticNET, TARA) and field activities focusing on Arctic river processes, chemistry and fluxes (e.g. ABoVE)
- **Overarching objective:** to better understand the impact of climate change on land-ocean processes in the Arctic Ocean and its effect on coastal ocean biology, biogeochemistry, biodiversity.

Critical Science and Societal Issues at high Northern Latitudes

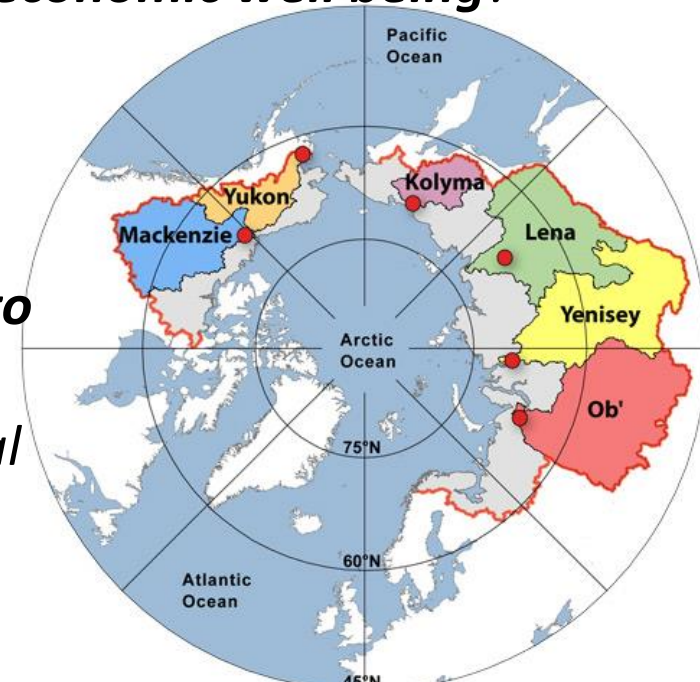
- 1) Rapid warming/ melting on land and ocean. Expected to continue over the next century (Goetz et al, 2011)
- 1) More reduced carbon within a few meters of atmosphere than gaseous carbon in the present atmosphere (Tarnocai, et al, 2009)
- 1) Rapidly changing hydrology, and lateral carbon and nutrient fluxes
- 2) Changing dynamics of gas exchange on land and coastal waters (e.g. CH₄: Bloom et al, 2010; CO₂: Else et al, 2008)
- 1) Human/ economic challenges (natural resource extraction, subsistence fishing and hunting, defense, shipping)

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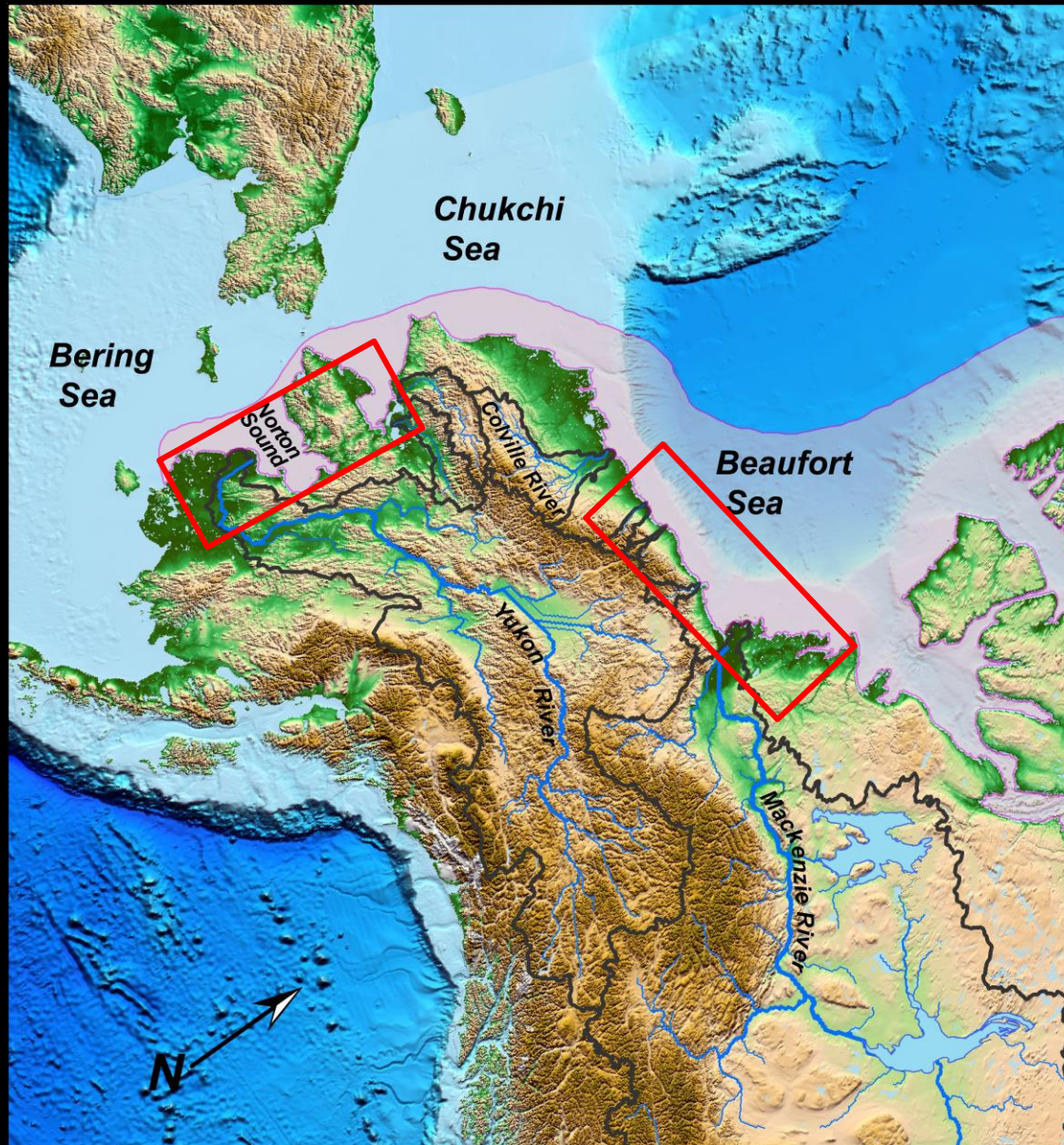
Coastal Land Ocean Interactions in the Arctic

Science Objectives:

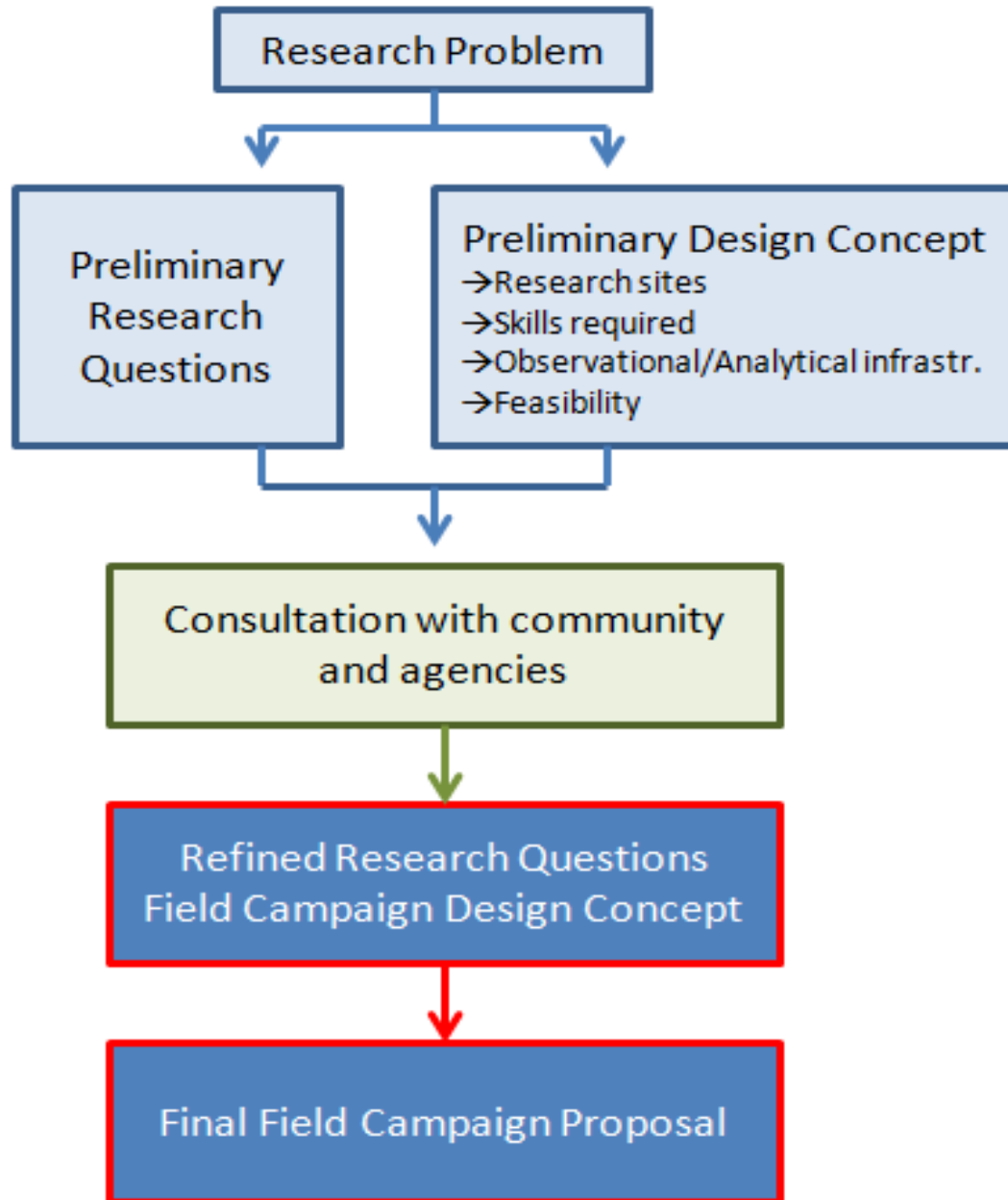
- 1. Quantification of **Arctic riverine fluxes of constituents with a significant impact on coastal biology, biodiversity, biogeochemistry, and the processing rates of these constituents in coastal waters.***
- 2. Evaluation of the **impact of natural and anthropogenic forcing, such as the thawing of Arctic permafrost, within the river basins. What are the cascading impacts to coastal ecosystems and economic well being?***
- 3. Evaluation of the **impact of changing Arctic riverine, landfast and sea ice dynamics on coastal ecosystems and biogeochemistry.***
- 4. Establishment of **baselines for comparison to future changes with model development to assess the impacts of future changes on coastal ecosystems and biogeochemistry.***



Arctic – COLORS ROI Strawman



Arctic-COLORS Scoping study approach



Arctic - COLORS Timeline

Activities	2013	2014				2015
	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M
Review literature/address current state-of-the-science		?	?	?	?	?
Create inventory of relevant past/on-going projects and programs			?	?	?	?
Development/Update of Project Website						?
Project telecons	?	<i>monthly or bi-weekly as needed</i>				?
Scoping Study Workshops	?	?	GSFC	?	VIMS	?
Town Hall Meetings/Presentations	Above	OS	OCRT	CMOS	OcOpt	AGU
Engage the broader research community						
Involve interagency and international partnerships	?	?				
Engage potential user communities	?	?	?	?		
Identify field campaign sites	?			?	?	?
Assess required observational and analytical infrastructure	?				?	?
Development of field campaign's overall study design	?					
Drafts of Scoping Study Report	?	?		?	?	
Final Field Campaign Scoping Study Report	?	?	?	?	?	

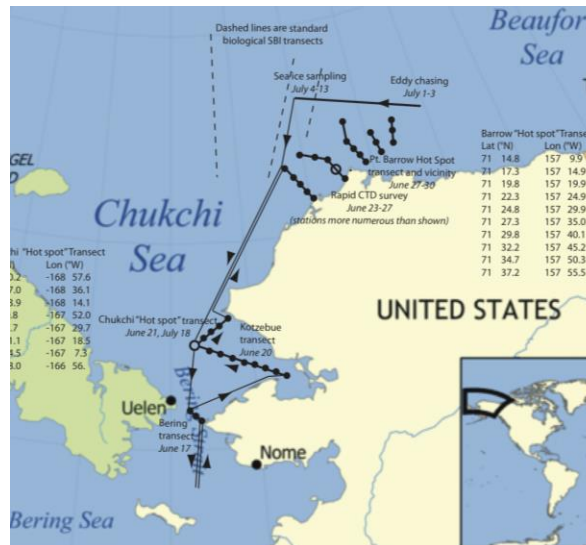
Potential linkages to previous field campaigns:



*MALINA
FIELD SEASON
DURING 2009*

How do changes in ice cover, permafrost, and UV radiation impact biodiversity and biogeochemical fluxes in the Arctic?

NASA ICESCAPE: Impacts of Climate on Ecosystems and Chemistry of the Arctic Pacific Environment



“What is the impact of climate change on the biogeochemistry and ecology of the Chukchi and Beaufort seas?”

*FIELD SEASONS DURING
2010 AND 2011*

ArcticNet

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2014 Amundsen Expedition

The CCGS *Amundsen* is one of the few Canadian Coast Guard ships to have a dual purpose. The Coast Guard maintains the infrastructure operational and available for science for up to 152 days of operations per year, over a period of 6 months from mid-May to mid-November. Special arrangements can also be negotiated with the Coast Guard to extend the availability of the CCGS *Amundsen* in a given year to accommodate circum-annual science programs in the Arctic. The Coast Guard uses the icebreaker for its own icebreaking/escort operations from December to Mid-April (141 days of operation).

2014 Schedule

On 08 July 2014 the CCGS *Amundsen* is scheduled to leave its home port of Quebec City for a 96-day journey to the Canadian Arctic in support of ArcticNet's marine-based research program, the ArcticNet-BREA program, NETCARE (Network on Climate and Aerosols) and a collaboration with researchers from the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) and the National Institute of Polar Research (NIPR). Based on the science objectives, the expedition has been divided into 5 separate segments:

- Leg 1a - ArcticNet/NETCARE (08 - 24 July) Quebec City to Resolute
- Leg 1b - ArcticNet (24 July - 14 August) Resolute to Kugluktuk
- Leg 2a - ArcticNet/BREA (14 August - 9 September) Kugluktuk to Barrow, Alaska
- Leg 2b - ArcticNet/Japanese (9 - 25 September) Barrow, Alaska to Kugluktuk
- Leg 3 - ArcticNet (25 September - 12 October) Kugluktuk to Quebec City



National Aeronautics and Space Administration



The Arctic-Boreal Vulnerability Experiment (ABOVE)

Science Definition Team (SDT) has refined their objectives and completed a Concise Experiment Plan.

Document now available at <http://above.nasa.gov/acep.html> and open for comment through May 28, 2014.

A Concise Experiment Plan for
The Arctic-Boreal Vulnerability Experiment

The Arctic-Boreal Vulnerability Experiment
NASA Terrestrial Ecology solicited
ABOVE research in 2014 through
NASA ROSES Appendix A.4
TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY

Anticipated Field work begins in 2015





The Arctic-Boreal Vulnerability Experiment (ABOVE) INTERSECTING QUESTIONS

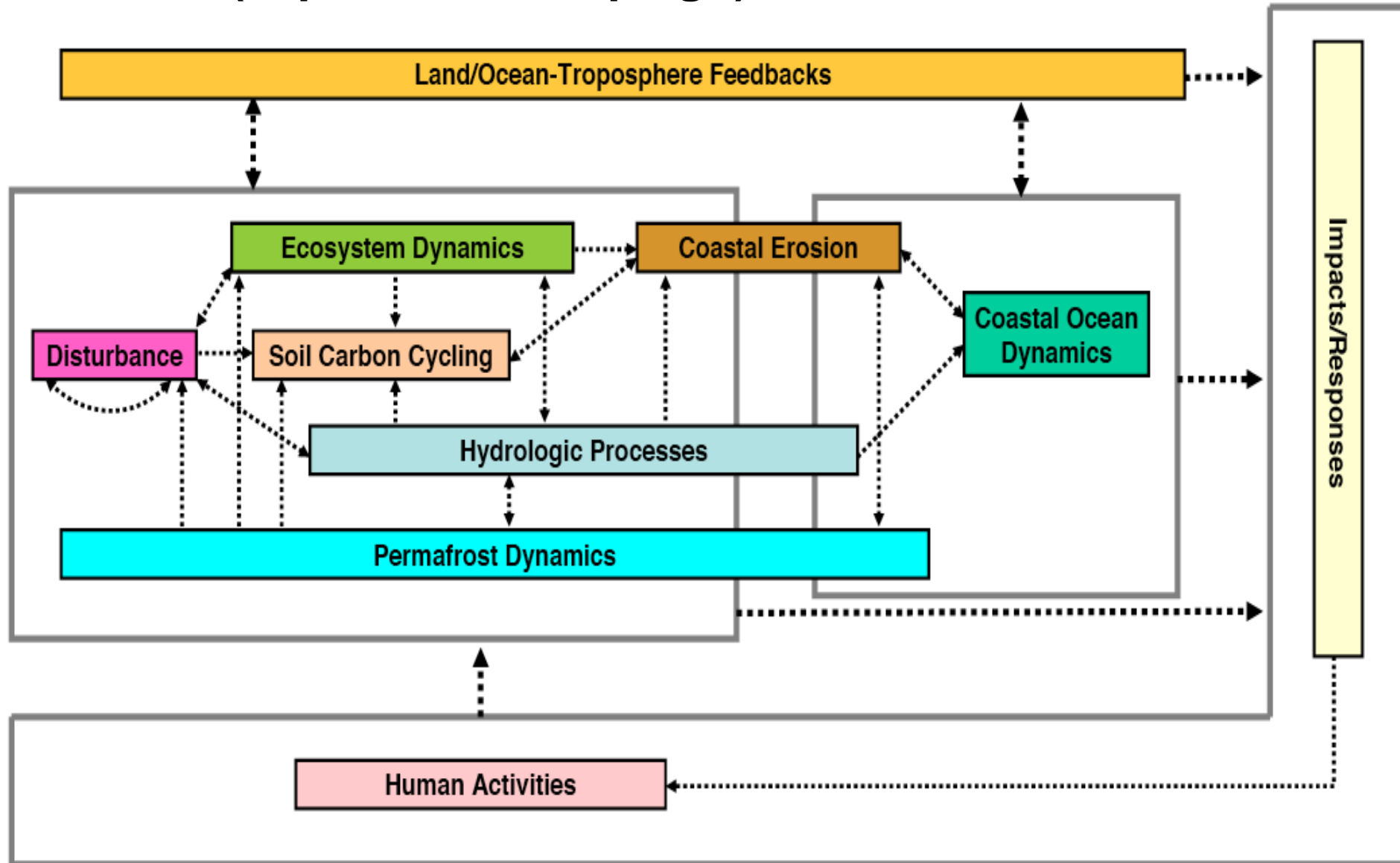
- How are environmental changes affecting critical **ecosystem services** - natural and cultural resources, human health, infrastructure, and climate regulation - and how are human societies responding?

- What are the causes and consequences of changes in the **hydrologic system**, specifically the amount, temporal distribution, and discharge of surface and subsurface water?

- How are the magnitudes, fates, and surface-atmosphere exchanges of **carbon pools** responding to environmental change, and what are the **biogeochemical** mechanisms driving these changes?

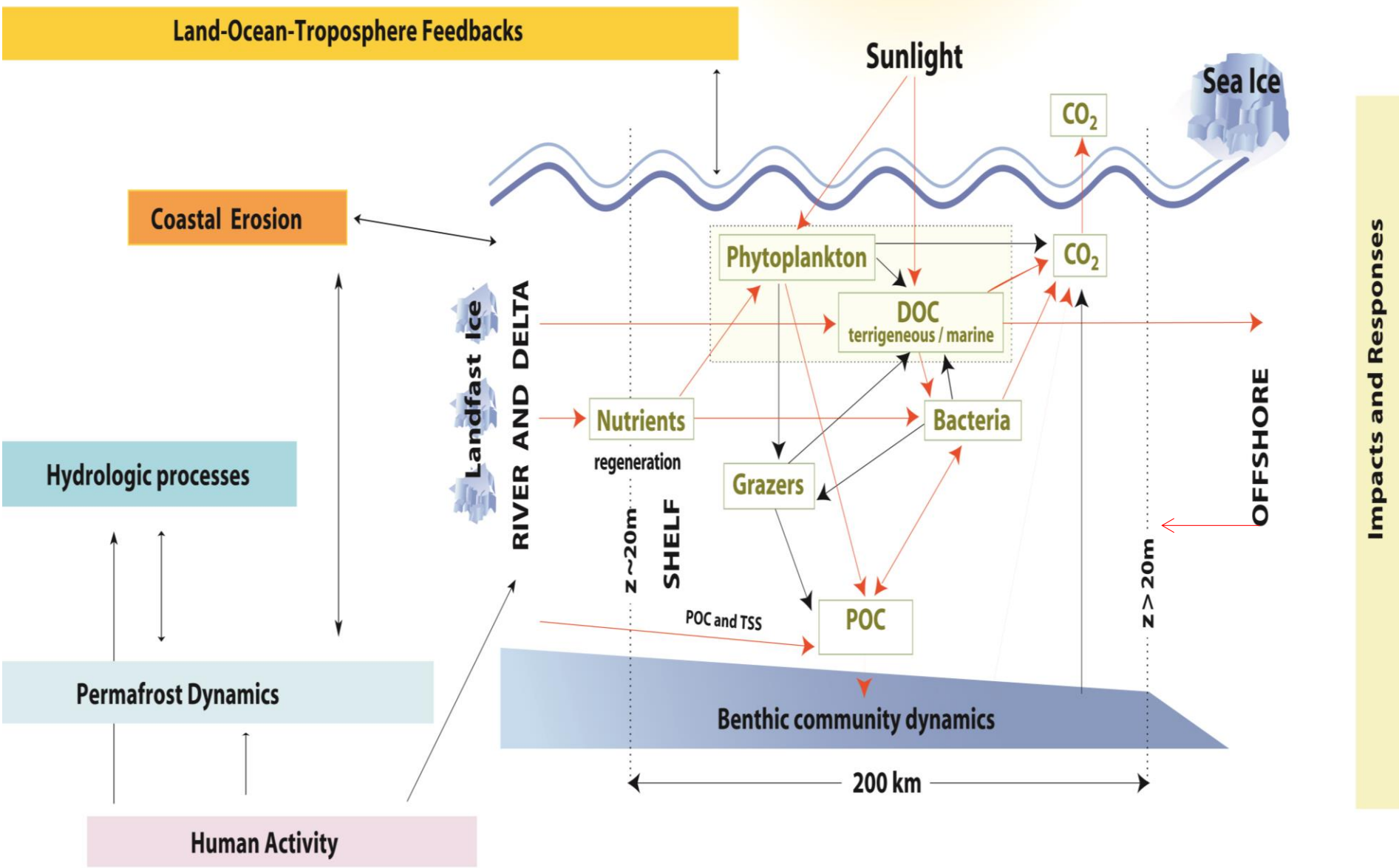
- What processes are contributing to changes in **disturbance regimes** and what are the impacts of these changes?

Key processes under study during the ABoVE (experiment/campaign)



Arctic-COLORS within the context of the ABoVE experiment

Land-Ocean-Troposphere Feedbacks



Impacts and Responses

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Coastal Land Ocean Interactions in the Arctic

Name	Role	Expertise
Carlos Del Castillo	Co-PI	Ocean optics; CDOM & DOC river fluxes; DOM biogeochemistry
Marjorie Friedrichs	Co-PI	Coupled physical-biogeochemical modeling; data assimilation; remote sensing of primary productivity
Peter Hernes	Co-PI	River and coastal biogeochemistry, organic biomarkers, land-water interactions; CDOM photochemistry
Antonio Mannino	Co-PI	Coastal C cycling; CDOM and DOM biogeochemistry; ocean color remote sensing; estuarine biogeochemical processes
Patricia Matrai	Co-PI	Arctic air-sea- sea ice exchange of gases and biogenic aerosols; Arctic primary production
Joseph Salisbury	Co-PI	Coastal DIC processes; land-ocean interactions; remote sensing
Maria Tzorziou	Co-PI	Estuarine and coastal biogeochemistry, land/ocean/atmosphere interactions, remote sensing, optics
Marcel Babin	Collab.	Ocean optics; Arctic biomass production; remote sensing of ocean color; lead for MALINA expedition in Beaufort Sea
Emmanuel Boss	Collab.	Ocean optics; on-going field activities in the Arctic
Eddy Carmack	Collab.	Climate; coastal runoff influences regional ocean circulation and climate
Lee Cooper	Collab.	Arctic Ocean OM biogeochemistry; stable & radioisotopes; SBI PI
Jerome Fiechter	Collab.	Coupled physical-biogeochemical modeling; Gulf of Alaska
Joaquim Goes	Collab.	Phytoplankton physiology & productivity; Bering Sea; climate change
Lawrence Hamilton	Collab.	Arctic human dimension; social-environmental interactions

<http://arctic-colors.gsfc.nasa.gov>

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Name	Role	Expertise
David Kirchman	Collab.	Microbial Ecology including Arctic Ocean
Richard Lammers	Collab.	Arctic hydrology and meteorology
	Collab.	
Diane Lavoie	Collab.	Model climate change impacts on PP & C fluxes in Canadian Arctic
Bonnie Light	Collab.	Radiative transfer in ice & snow, optical & structural properties of Arctic sea ice, and laboratory and field investigations of ice physics
Jeremy Mathis	Collab.	Arctic region air-sea fluxes of CO ₂ ; ocean acidification
James McClelland	Collab.	Arctic land-sea coupling/coastal ecosystem dynamics
Donald McLennan	Collab.	Arctic land-sea coupling coastal ecosystem dynamics
Paul Overduin	Collab.	Permafrost, terrestrial and submarine; Coastal geomorphodynamics
Michael Rawlins	Collab.	Arctic meteorology; climate models; ABoVE SDT member
Michael Steele	Collab.	Arctic freshwater export; physical oceanography
Robert Striegl	Collab.	River carbon chemistry – Yukon; ABoVE SDT member
James Syvitski	Collab.	Rivers, deltas, estuaries, particle dynamics, sediment transport & stratigraphy
Suzanne Tank	Collab.	Ecology & Biogeochemistry at land-river-ocean interface in Canadian Arctic

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For further discussions:

**Come to the session on May 6th in the
Maple Room the first ½ hour of lunch break**

More information

Feedback

Ideas

<http://neptune.gsfc.nasa.gov/osb/index.php?section=279>

<http://arctic-colors.gsfc.nasa.gov>