

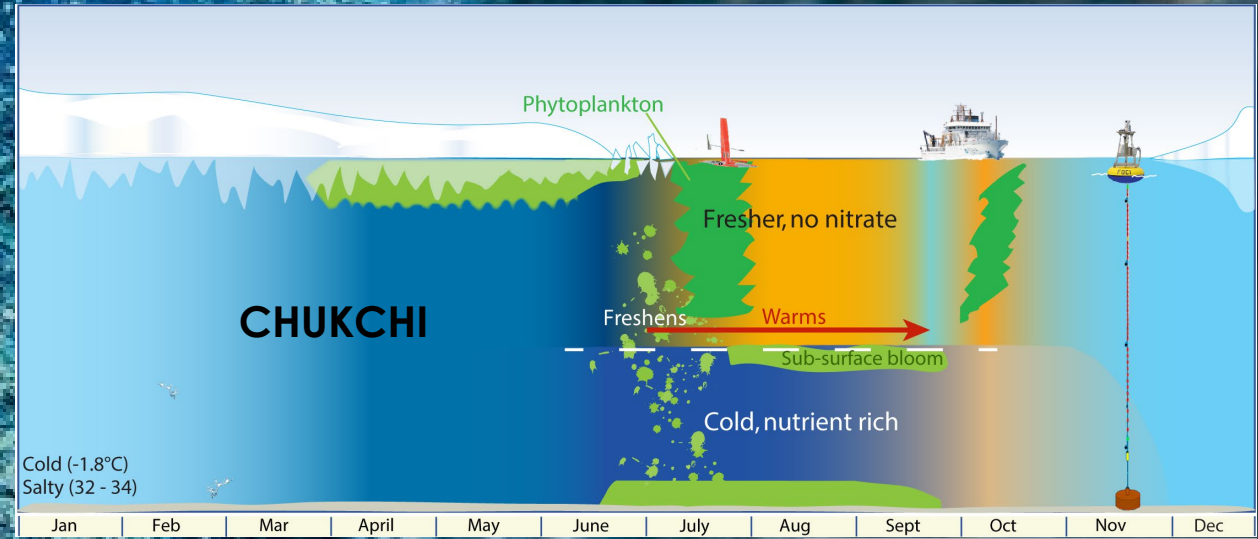
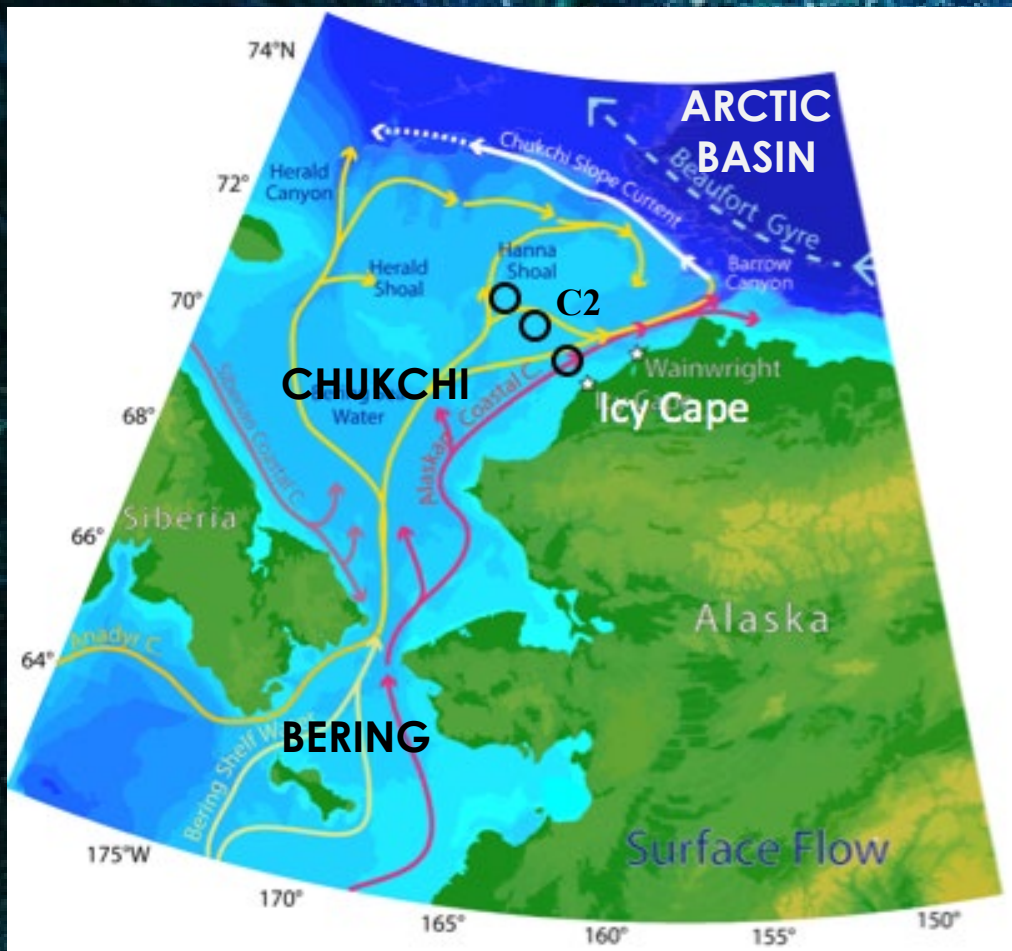


PMEL
Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory
EcoFOCI
Ecosystems & Fisheries-Oceanography Coordinated Investigations



Stratification, nutrients, and water mass structure in the Chukchi Sea

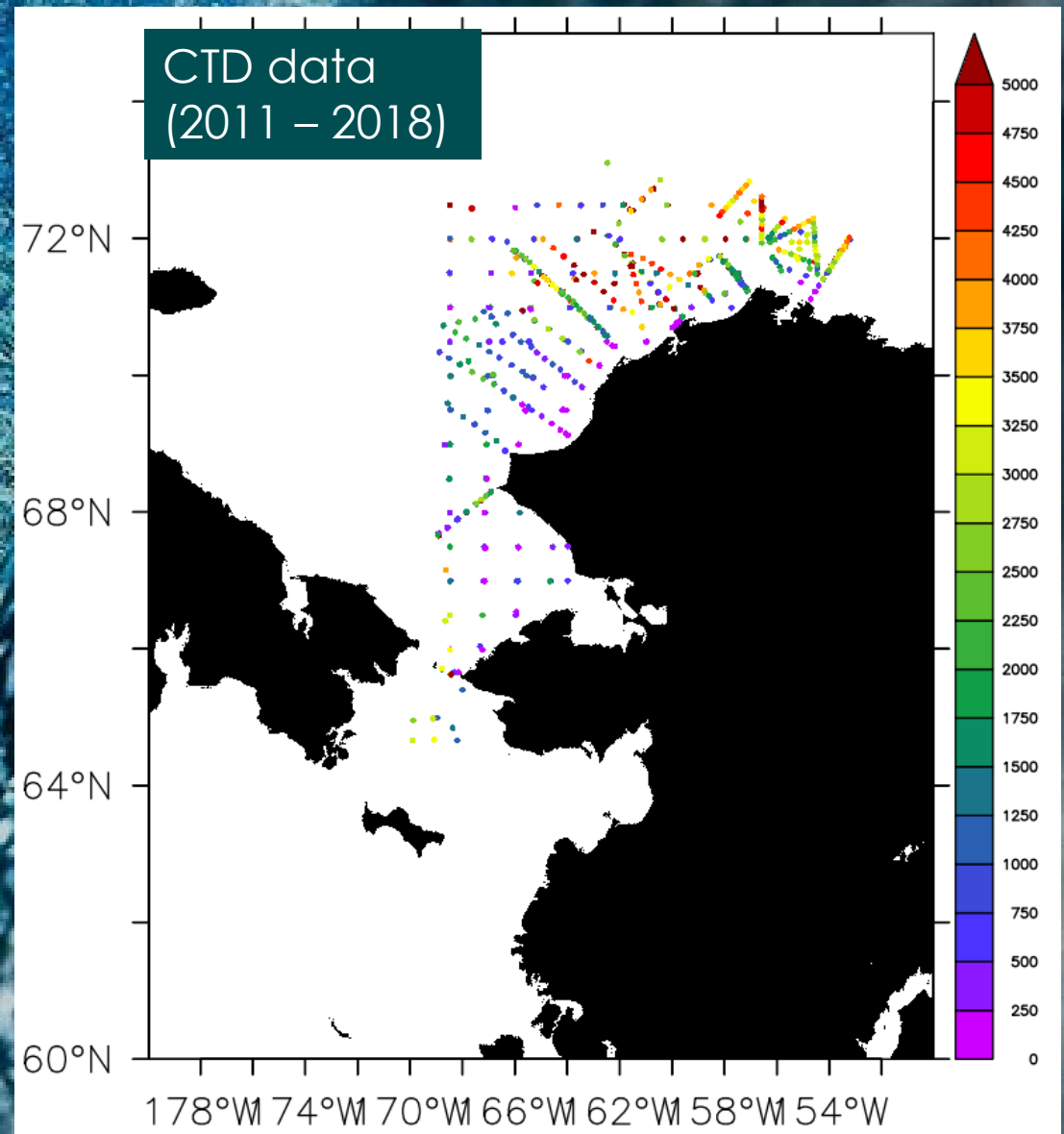
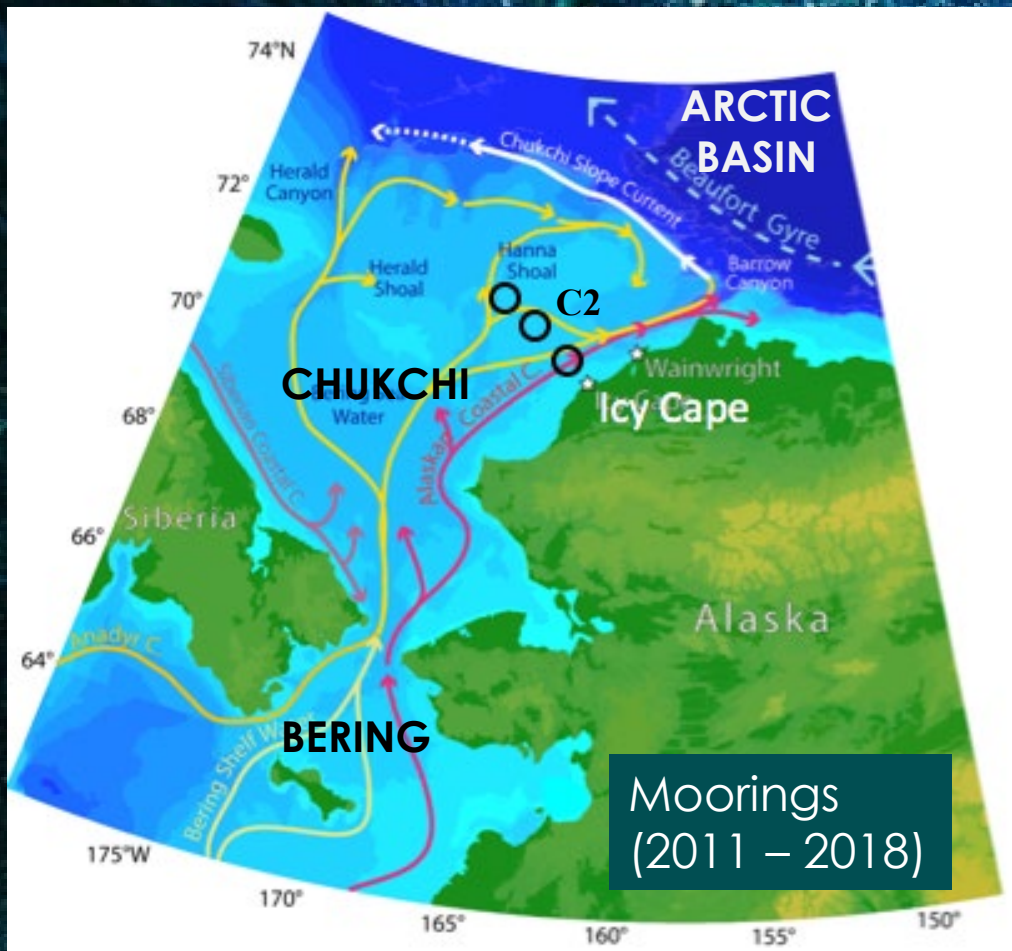
Carol Ladd, Calvin Mordy, and Phyllis Stabeno



Stabeno et al. 2019

Chukchi Sea

Advective (Bering Strait inflow) vs. local processes (sea ice, winds, solar heating)

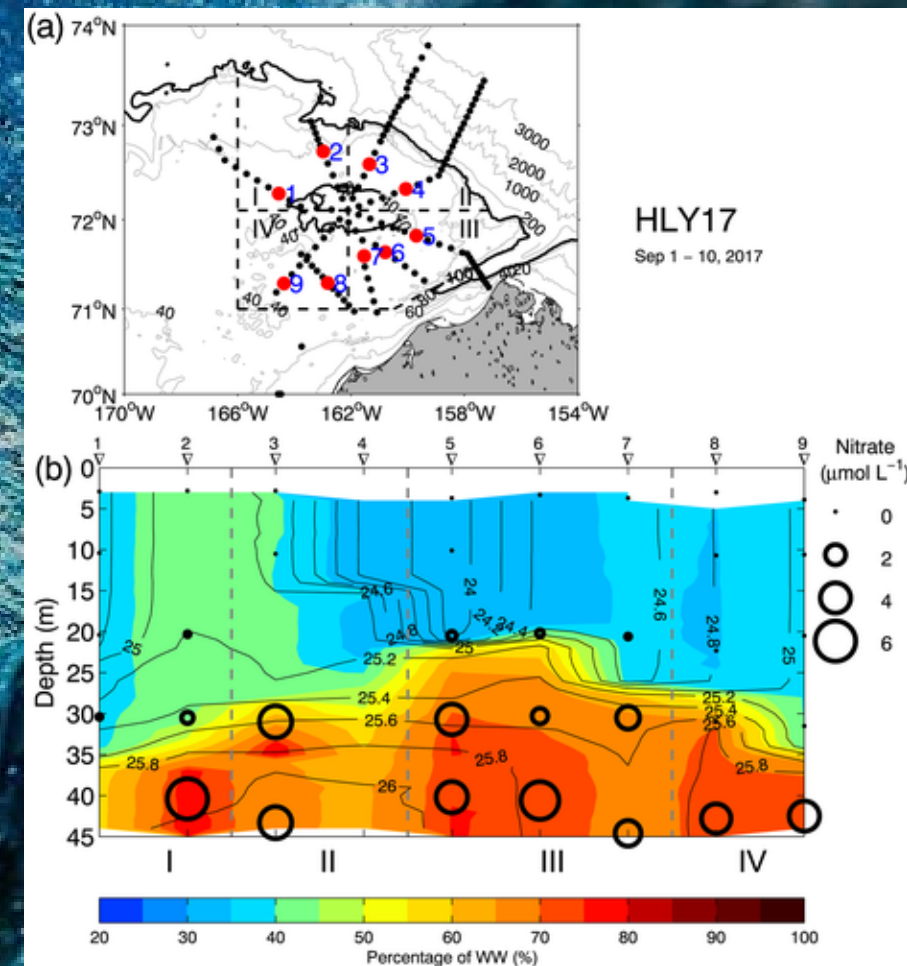
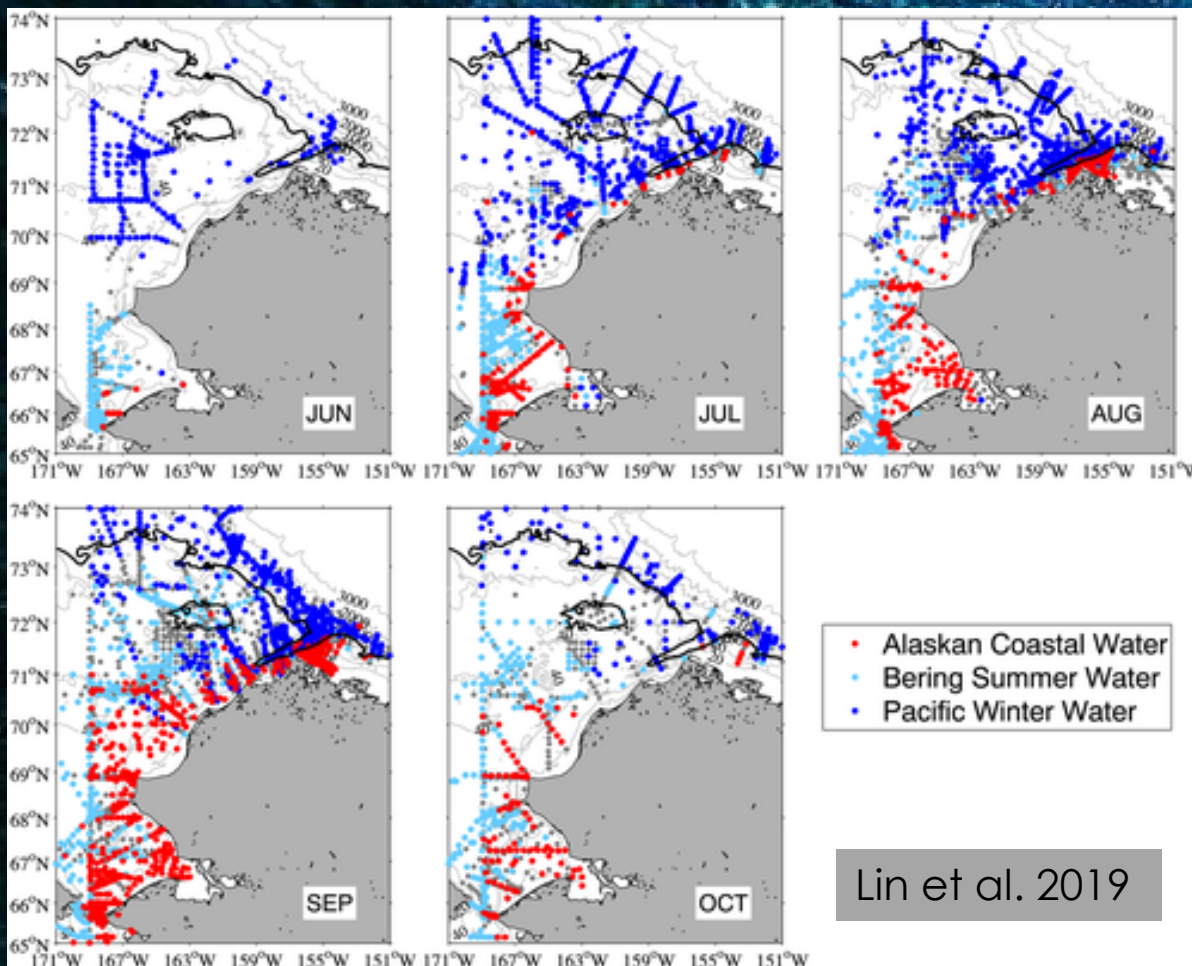


Methods

Cruises from 2011-2018, Moorings,
Stratification index

- Nutrient supply to euphotic zone
- Trends in primary production (Hill et al., 2018)
- Phytoplankton community composition (Neeley et al., 2018)
- Zooplankton distributions (Sigler et al., 2016)
- Pelagic fishes/jellyfish (Sigler et al., 2016)
- Sea bird distributions (Gall et al., 2013)
- Harmful Algal Blooms (ongoing research, Anderson (WHOI), Lefebvre (NOAA))
- Carbon pump (CO₂ outgassing to atmosphere) (Hauri et al., 2013)

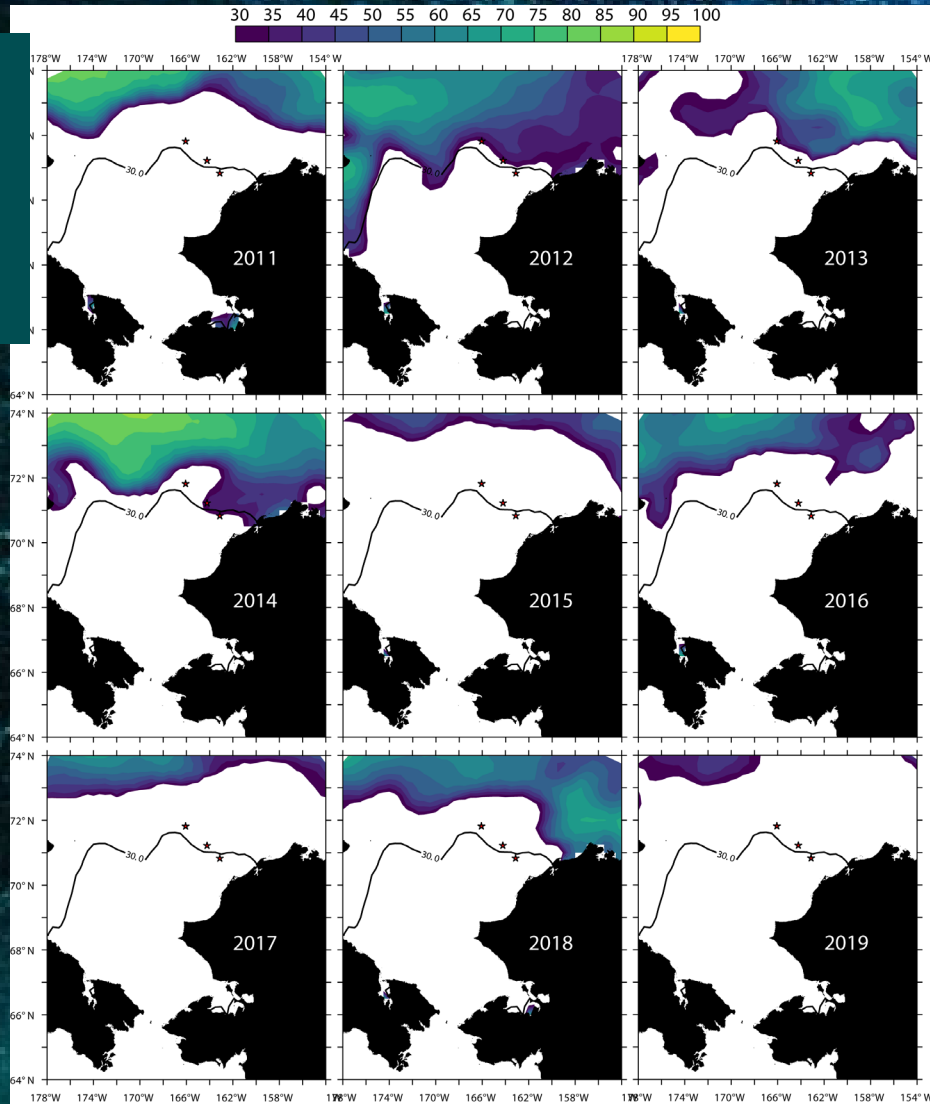
Stratification & Water masses



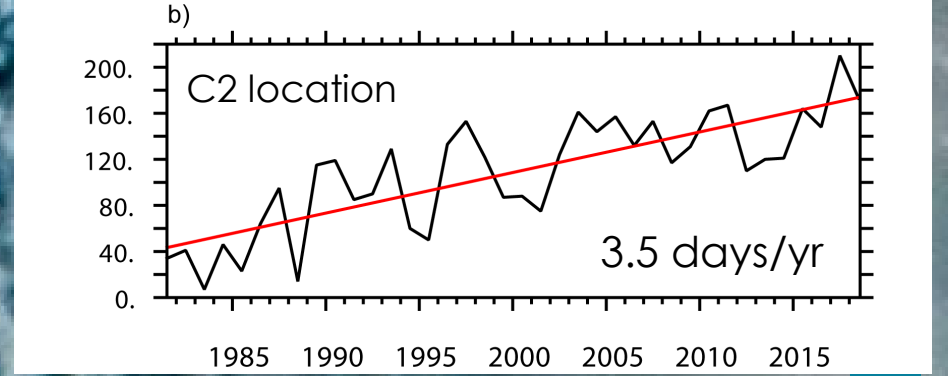
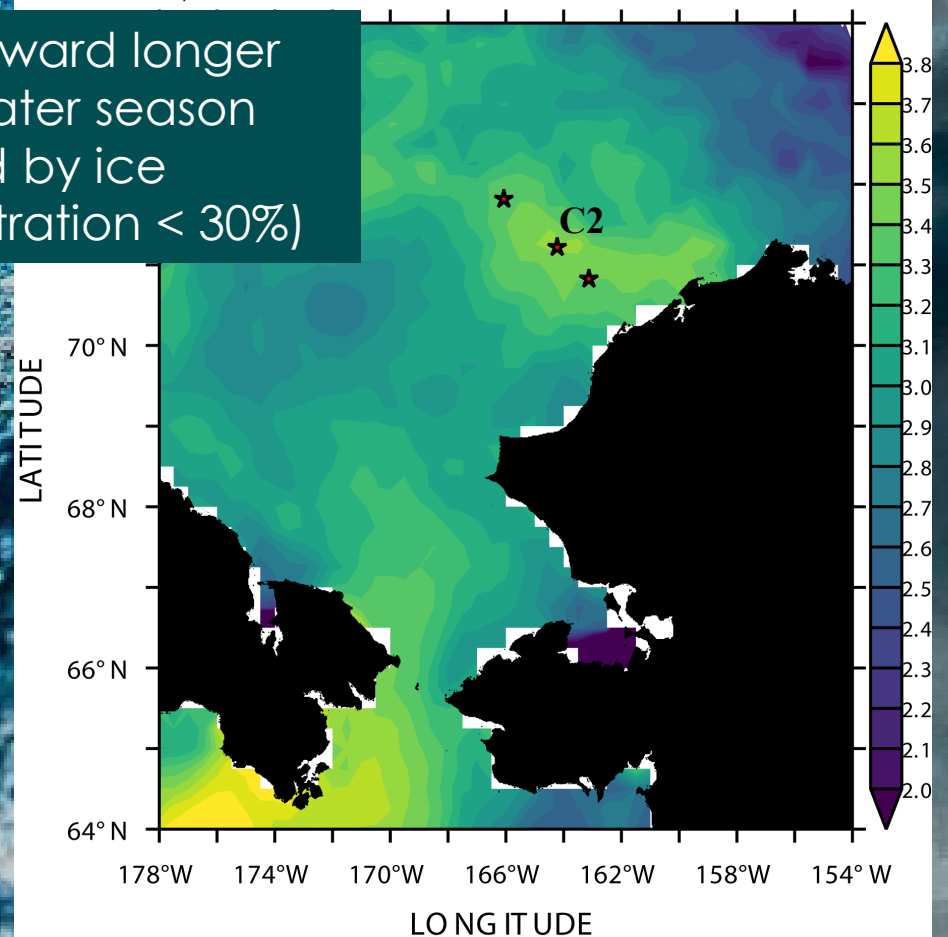
Advective (Lin et al. 2019)

Winter Water (high nutrients) formed in winter is pushed off the shelf during Summer

Black contour:
30% ice
mean
1982-2010



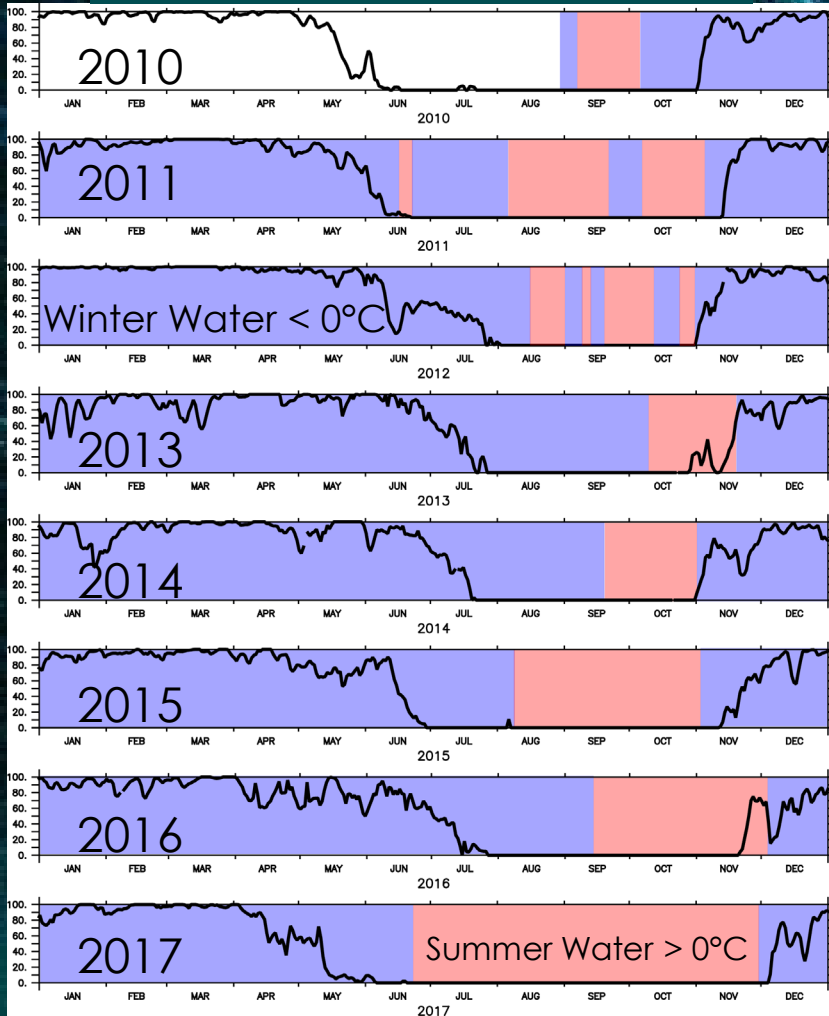
Trend toward longer
open water season
(defined by ice
concentration < 30%)



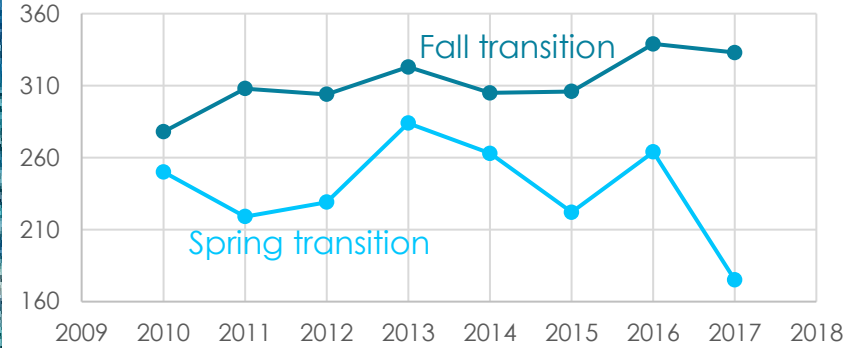
Ice Concentration

15 July

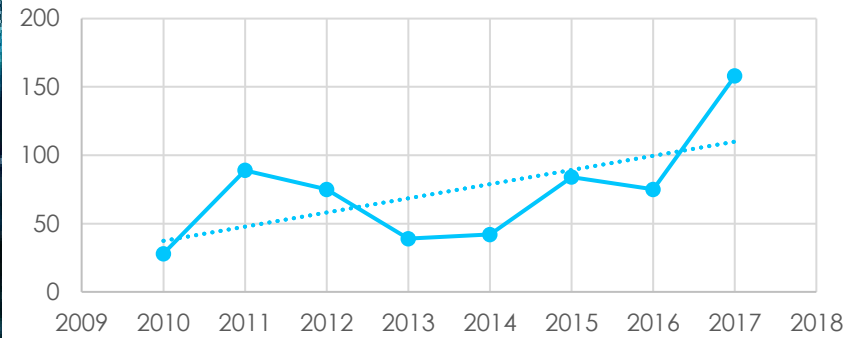
Ice Concentration at C2 And bottom water masses



Summer Water Transition Day



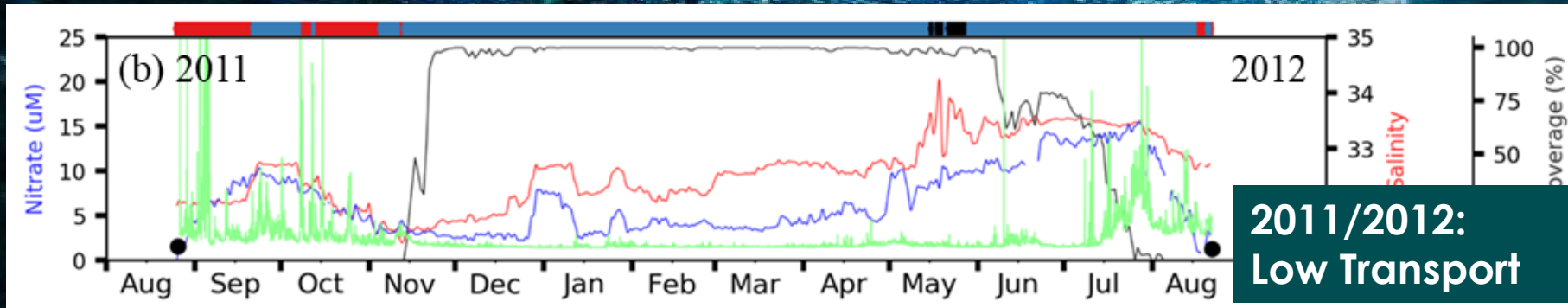
Length of Summer Water Season



Water mass transitions are correlated with ice retreat/advance dates

2017: transition to open water and Summer Water > 1 month earlier than average (2017 also exhibited strongest spring transport in record)

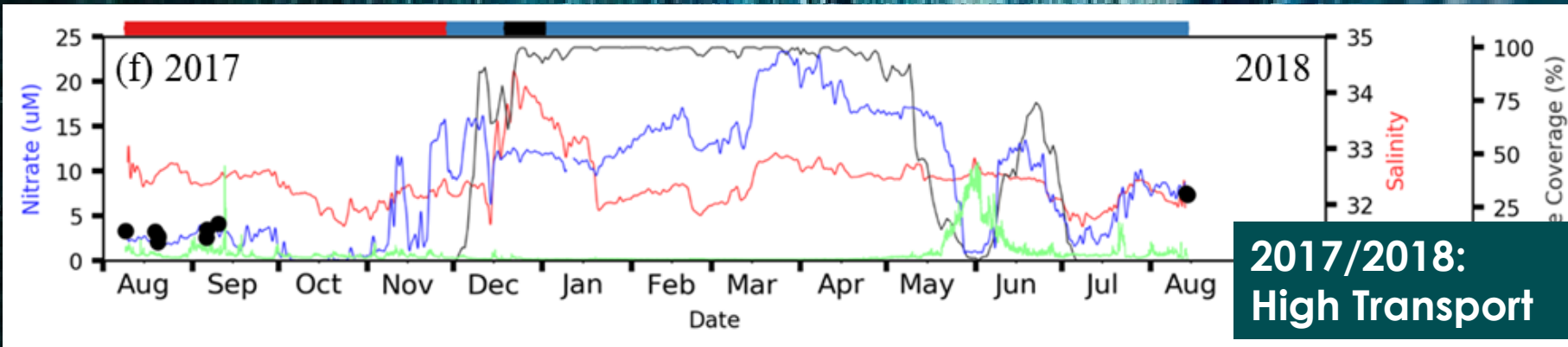
Seasonal Cycle



- Ice extent (black),
- nitrate (blue),
- salinity (red),
- chl fluorescence (green)

Summer Water

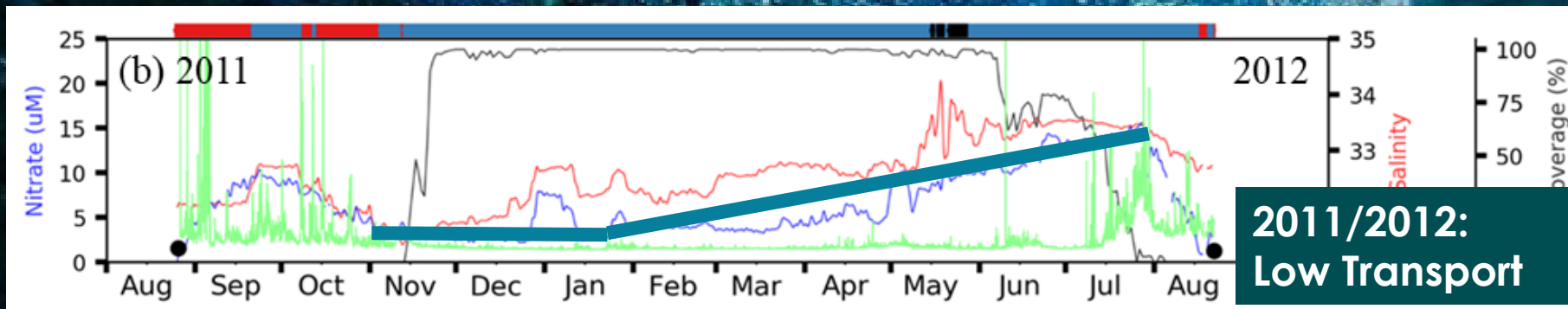
Winter Water



Seasonal Cycle

Mordy et al., 2019

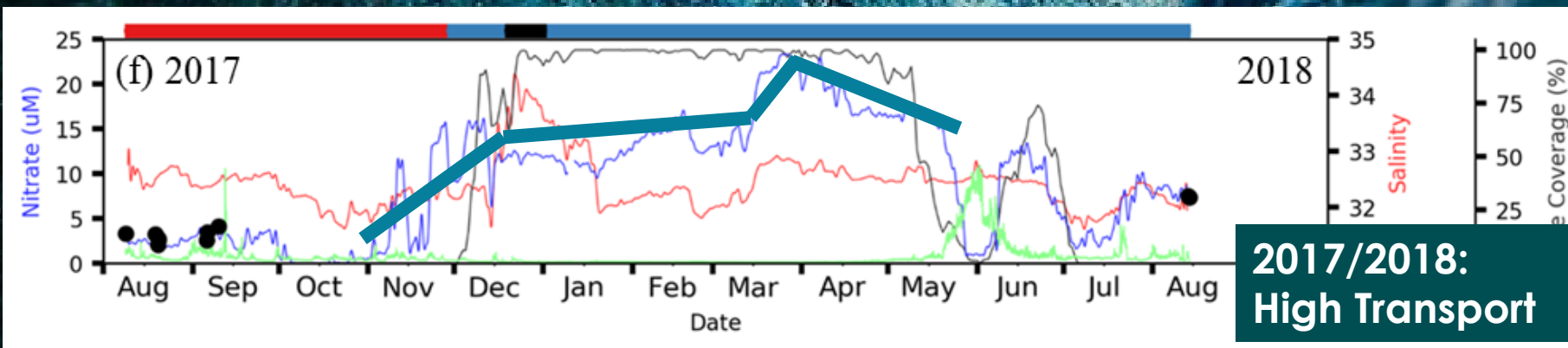
- Nitrate is low in Summer Water and newly ventilated Winter Water
- Replenished in Winter Water over the winter (via transport from Bering Strait)
- Used during spring bloom (prior to Summer Water transition)



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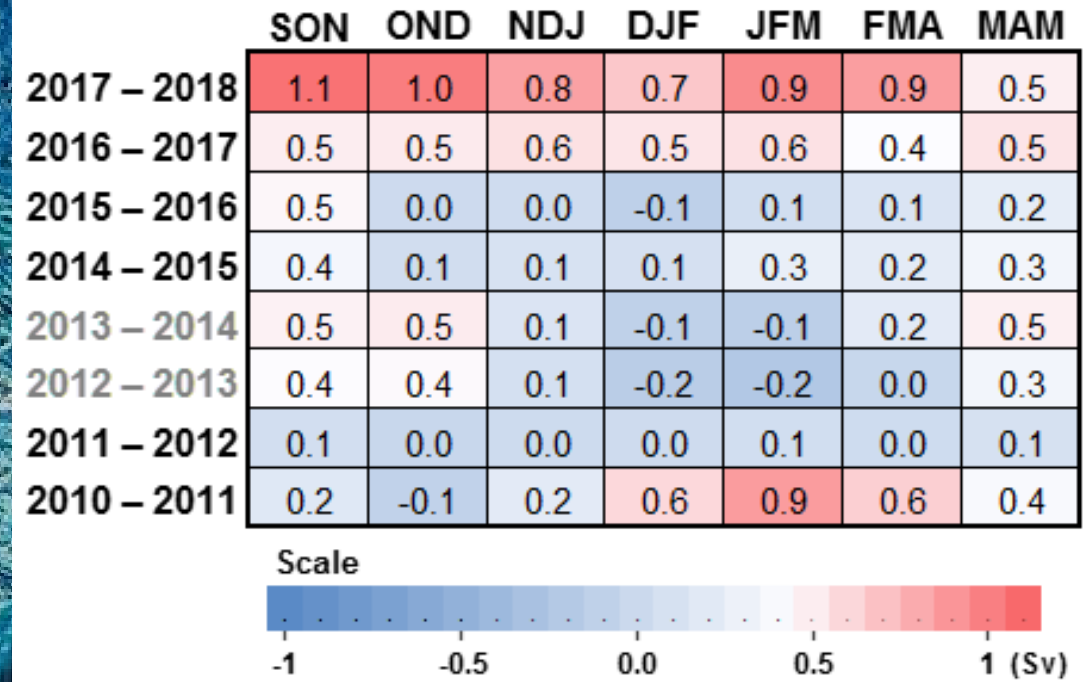
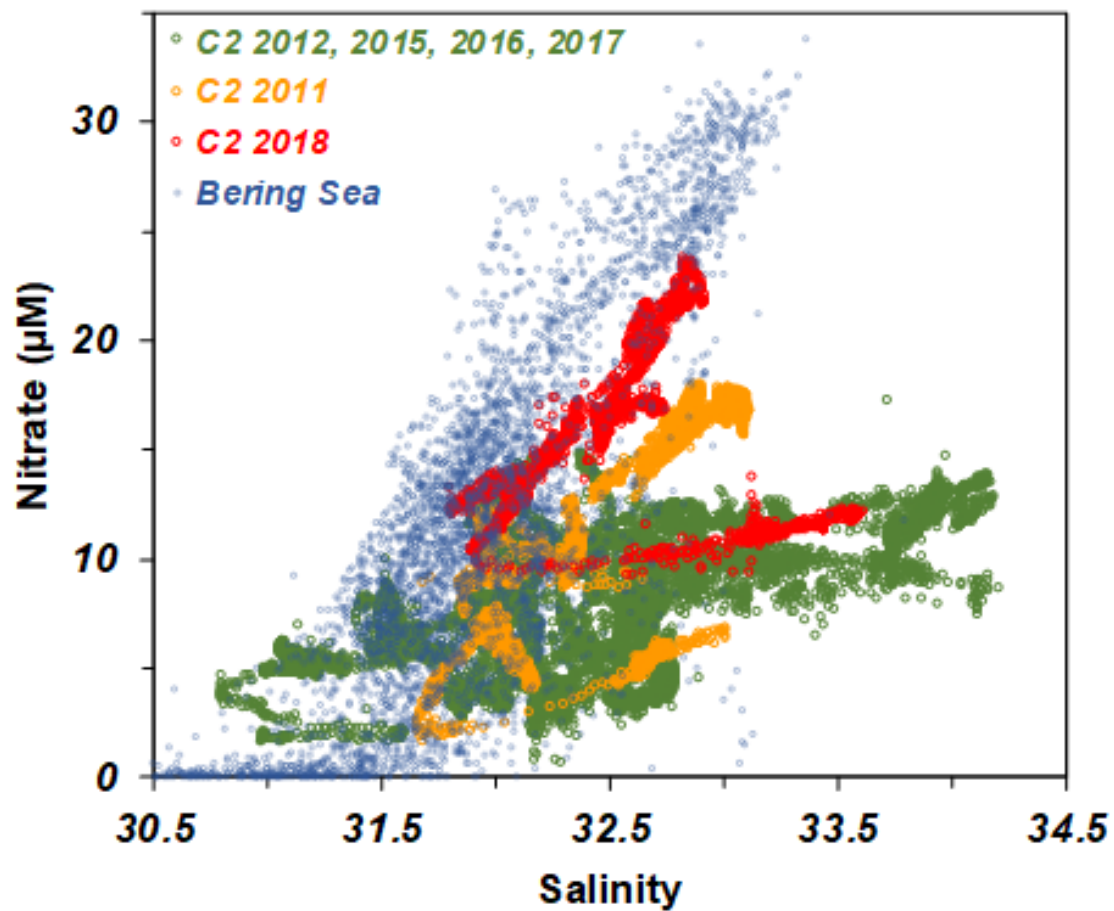
Winter Water



Seasonal Cycle

Mordy et al., 2019

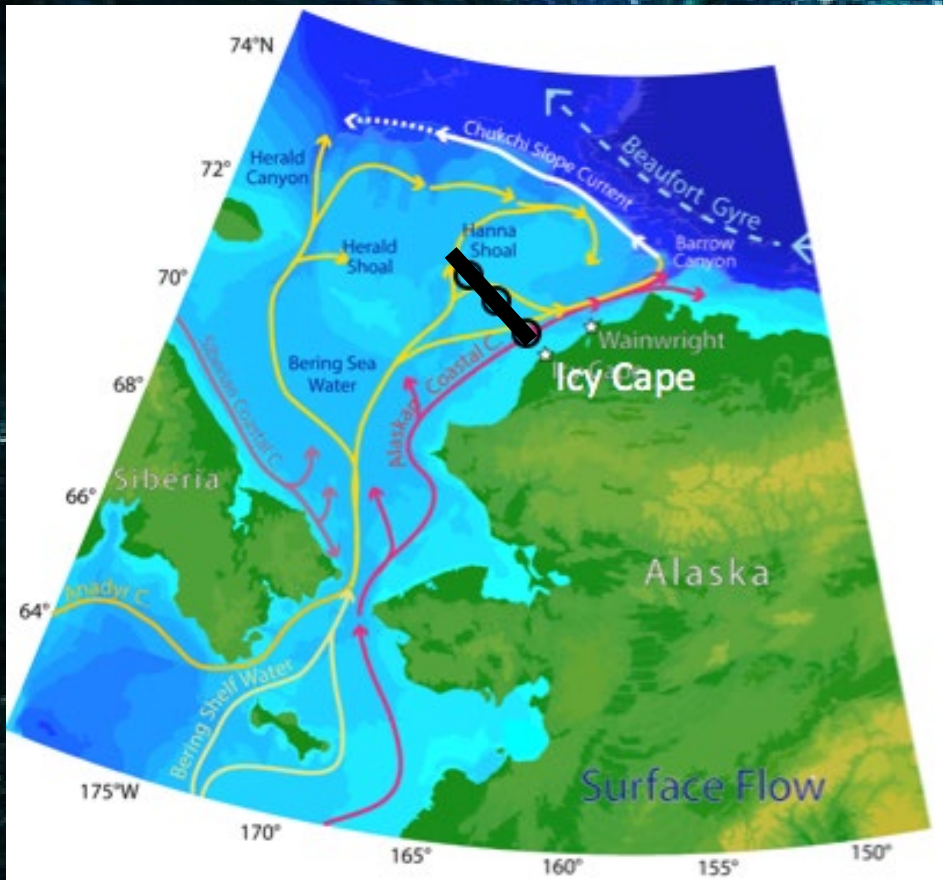
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Nitrate and Transport

Mordy et al., 2019

High Transport corresponds with Bering Sea nutrient signature at C2: 2011 & 2018

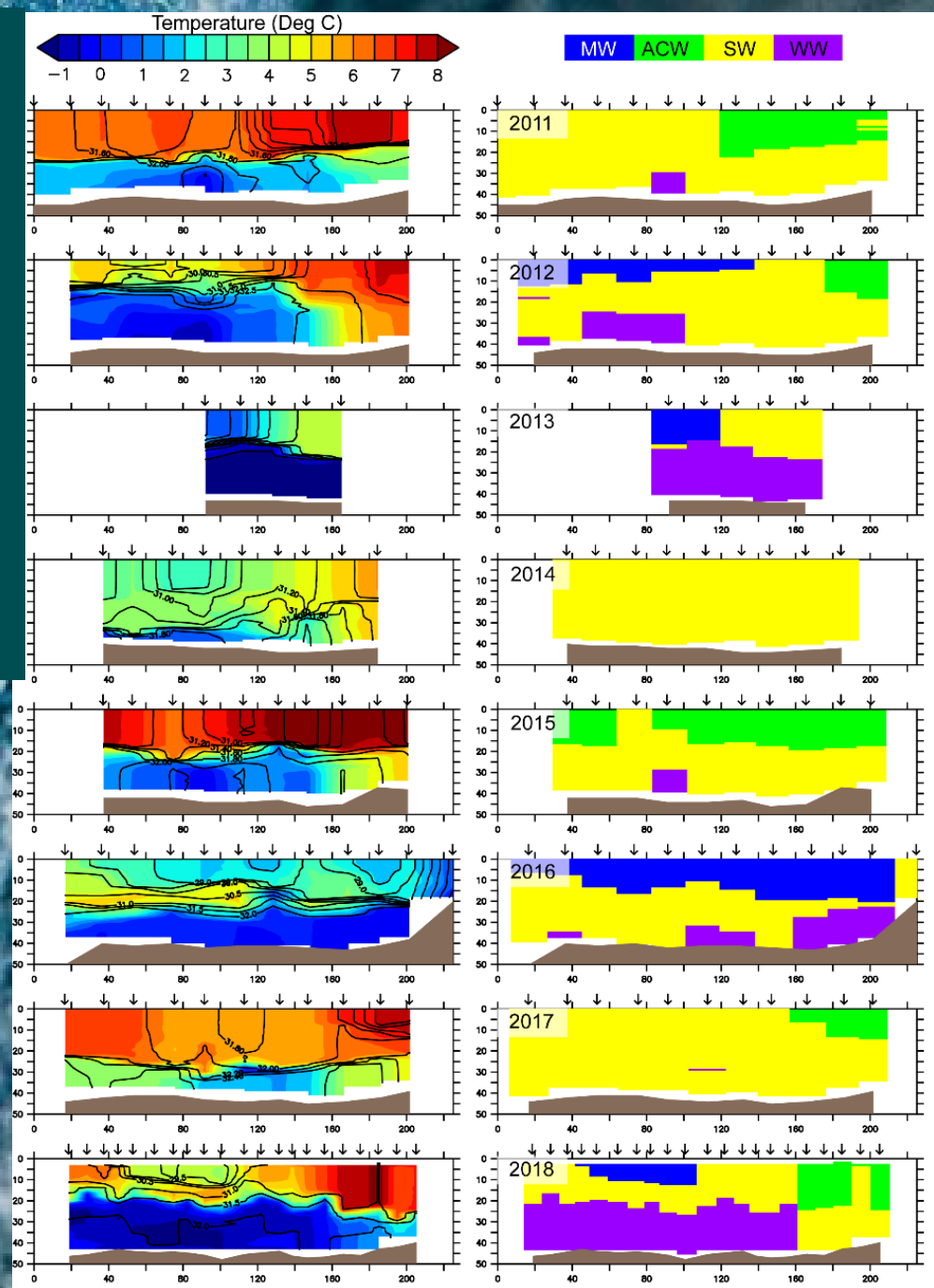


Icy Cape CTD transects:

In 2012, 2013, 2018, MW and WW tend to co-occur.

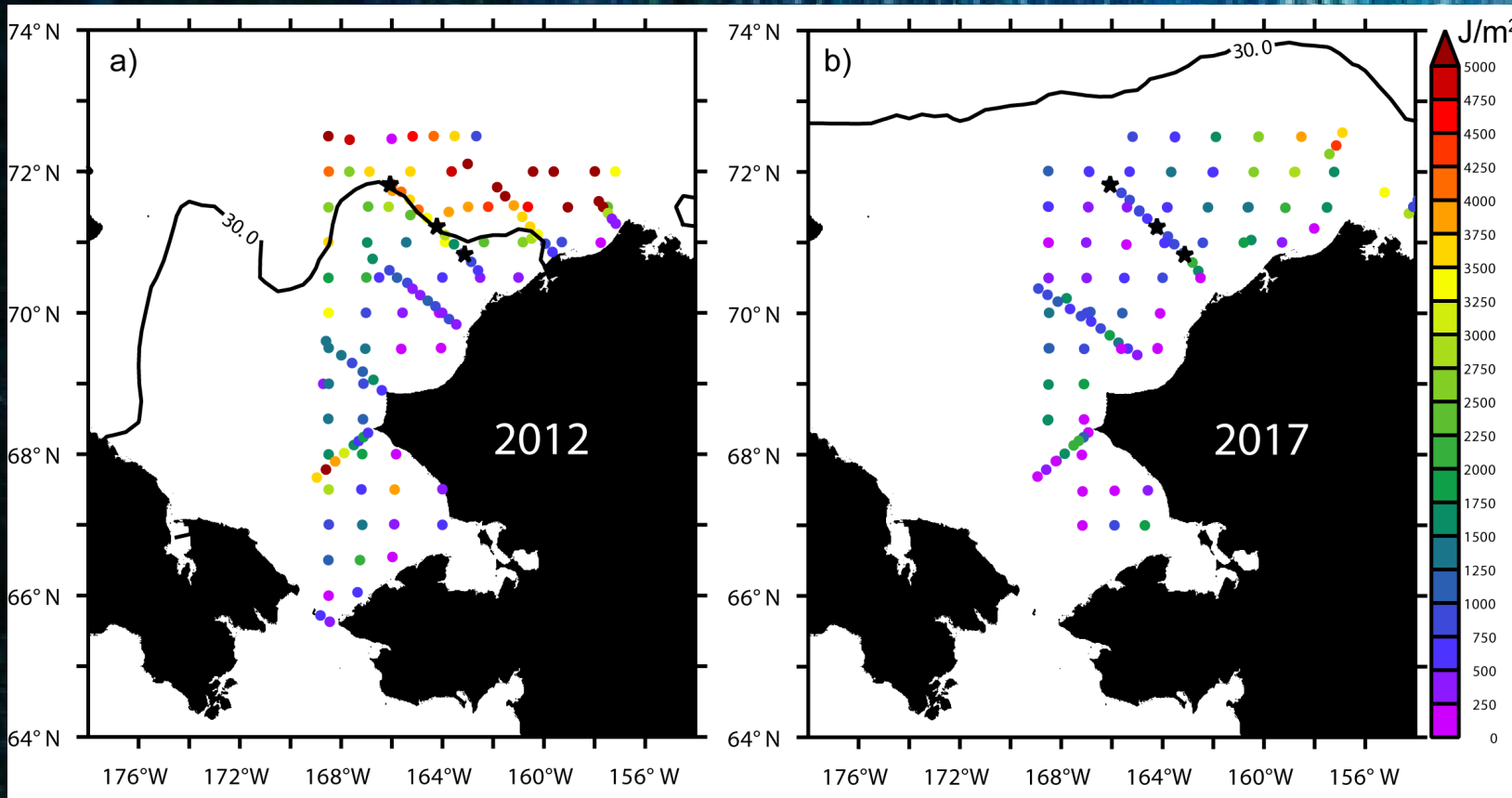
Those years also tend to have higher stratification.

$WW < 0^{\circ}C$
 $SW > 0^{\circ}C$
 $MW < 30 \text{ psu}$
 $ACW > 7^{\circ}C$



Interannual Variability

Icy Cape line



Stratification Strength in
Aug/Sep
(color)

30% Ice concentration
contour on July 15

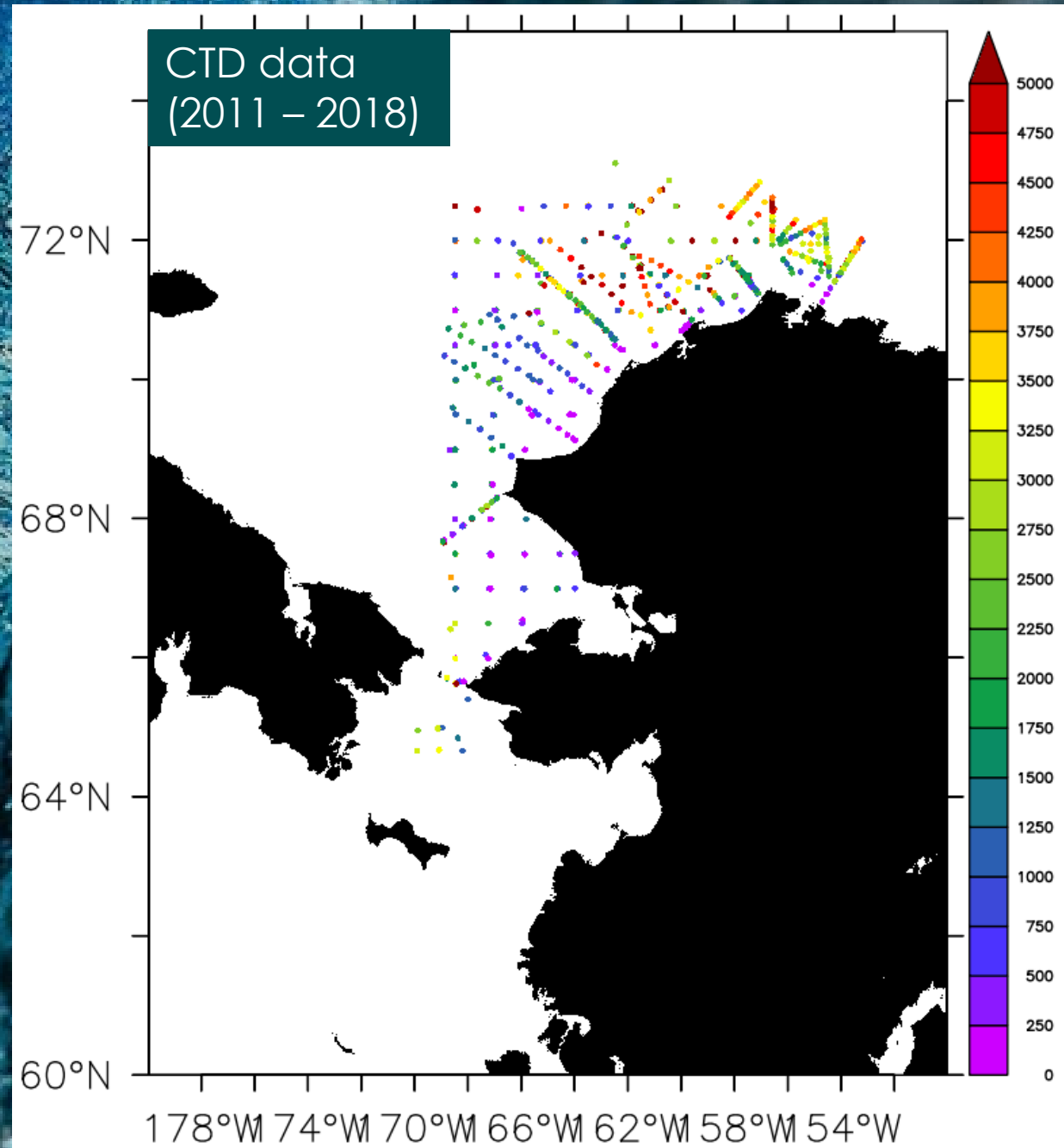
Summer Stratification (Aug/Sep)

And 15 July Sea Ice 30% contour

Regression Model:

- Wind speed (negative correlation)
- Day of Year (non-linear: increases until Sep 12 then decreases)
- Days since ice > 30% (negative correlation)
- Year (decreasing trend)

Summer Stratification



Summary and Conclusions

Interannual Variability:

- Spring transition earlier, fall transition later, open water season increasing by 3.5 days/year
- Over 2011 – 2018, summer stratification is most influenced by day of year and wind speed
- Interannual trend toward weaker stratification (likely due to earlier ice retreat)
- Nitrate content in Winter Water is influenced by transport (strongest transport and highest nutrient concentrations in 2011 and 2018)

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- **Interplay between advective and local processes is complicated and important drivers (transport, ice, winds) are not independent.**

THANK YOU

