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Effects of Climate Change on the World's Oceans
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How does horizontal mixing affect the primary production on the Faroe Shelf?

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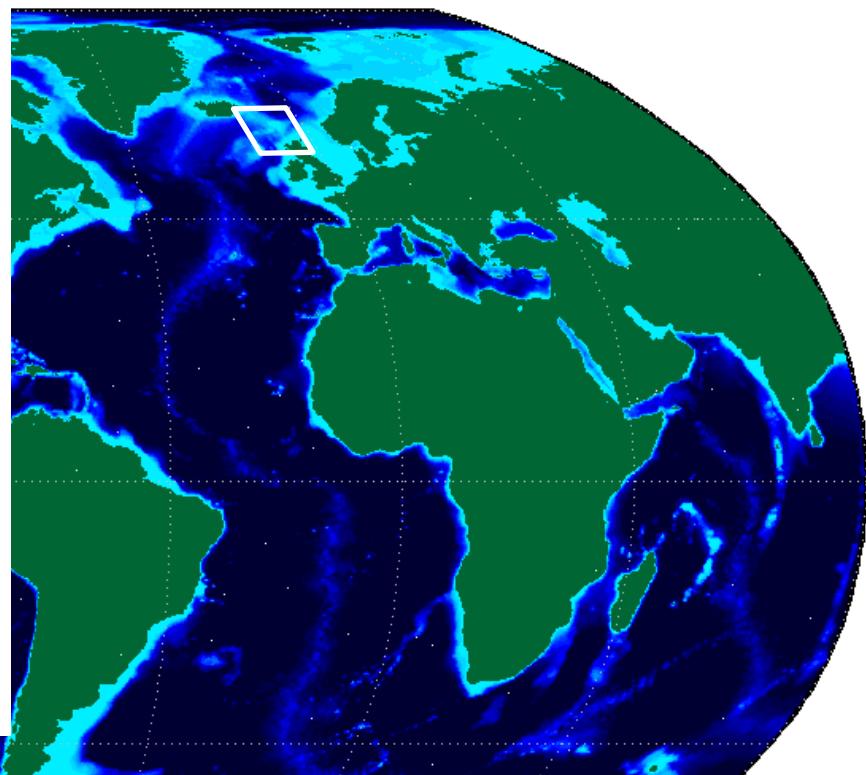
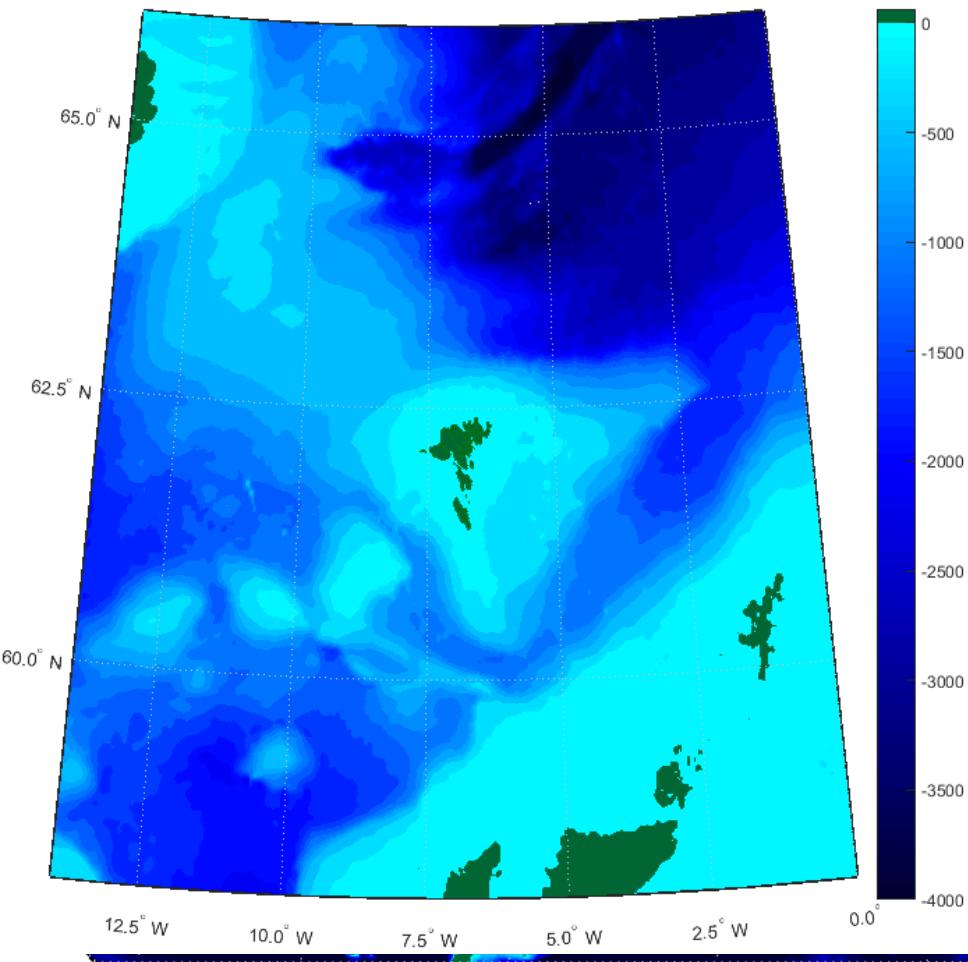


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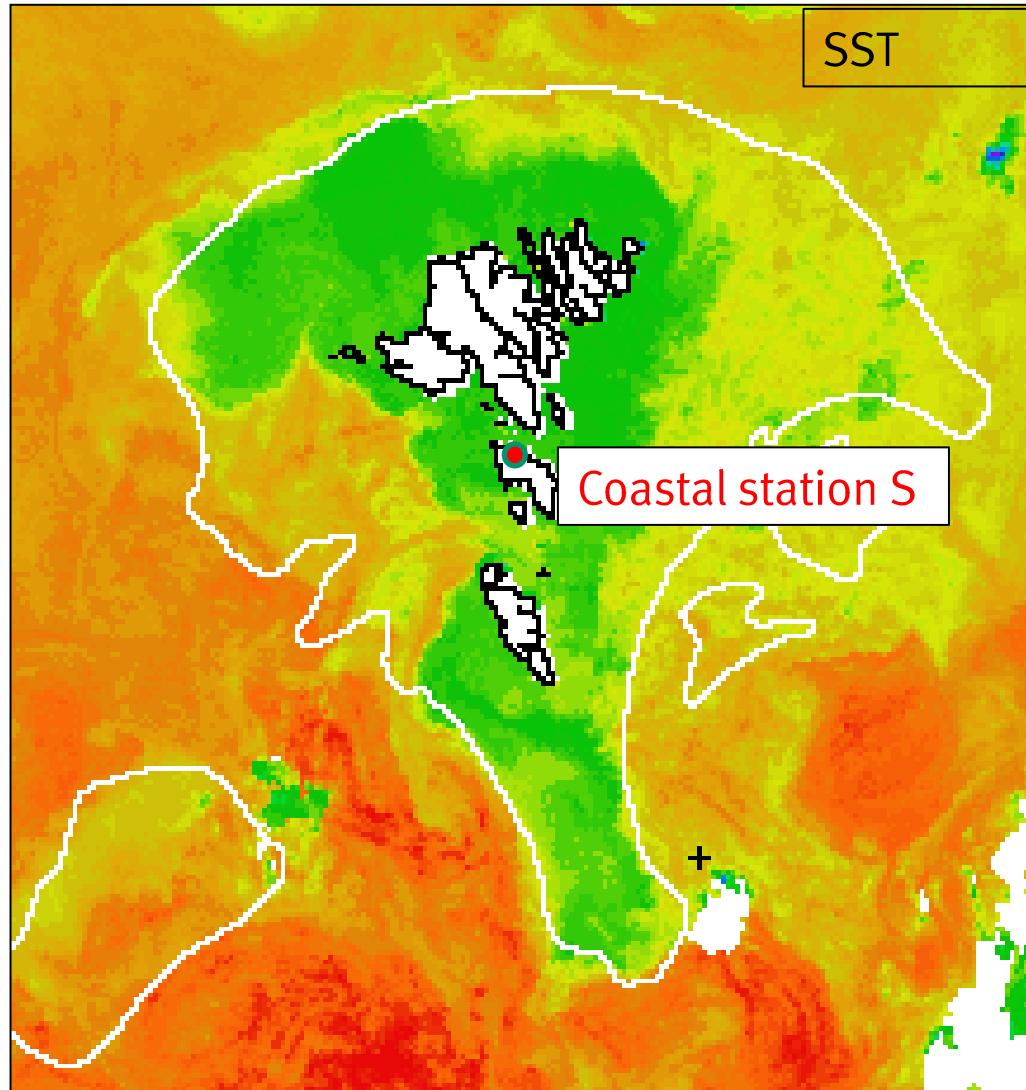
Where are we?

... Here!

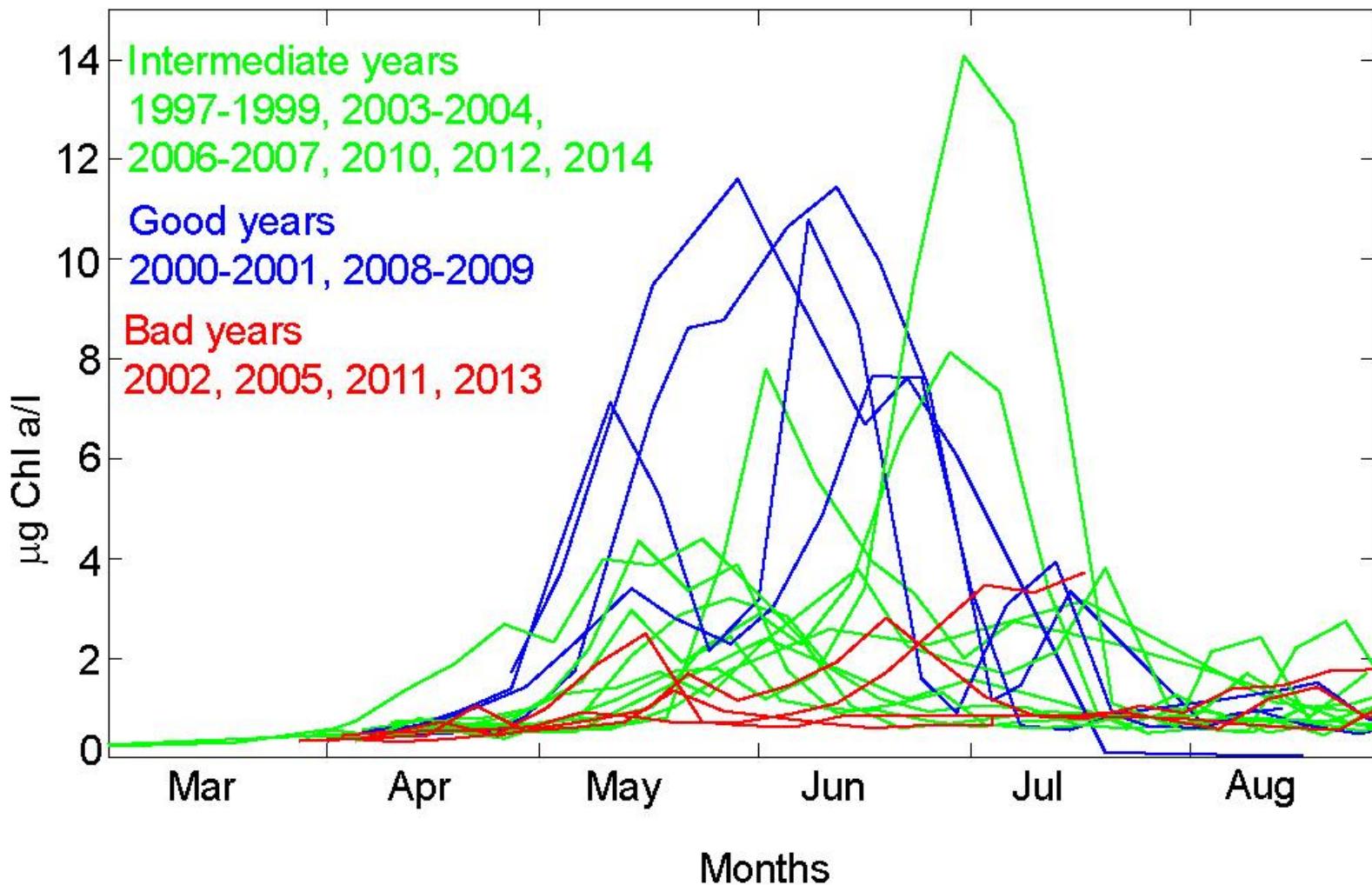
- Small archipelago
- Shallow shelf
- Surrounded by deeper oceanic water



Faroe Shelf

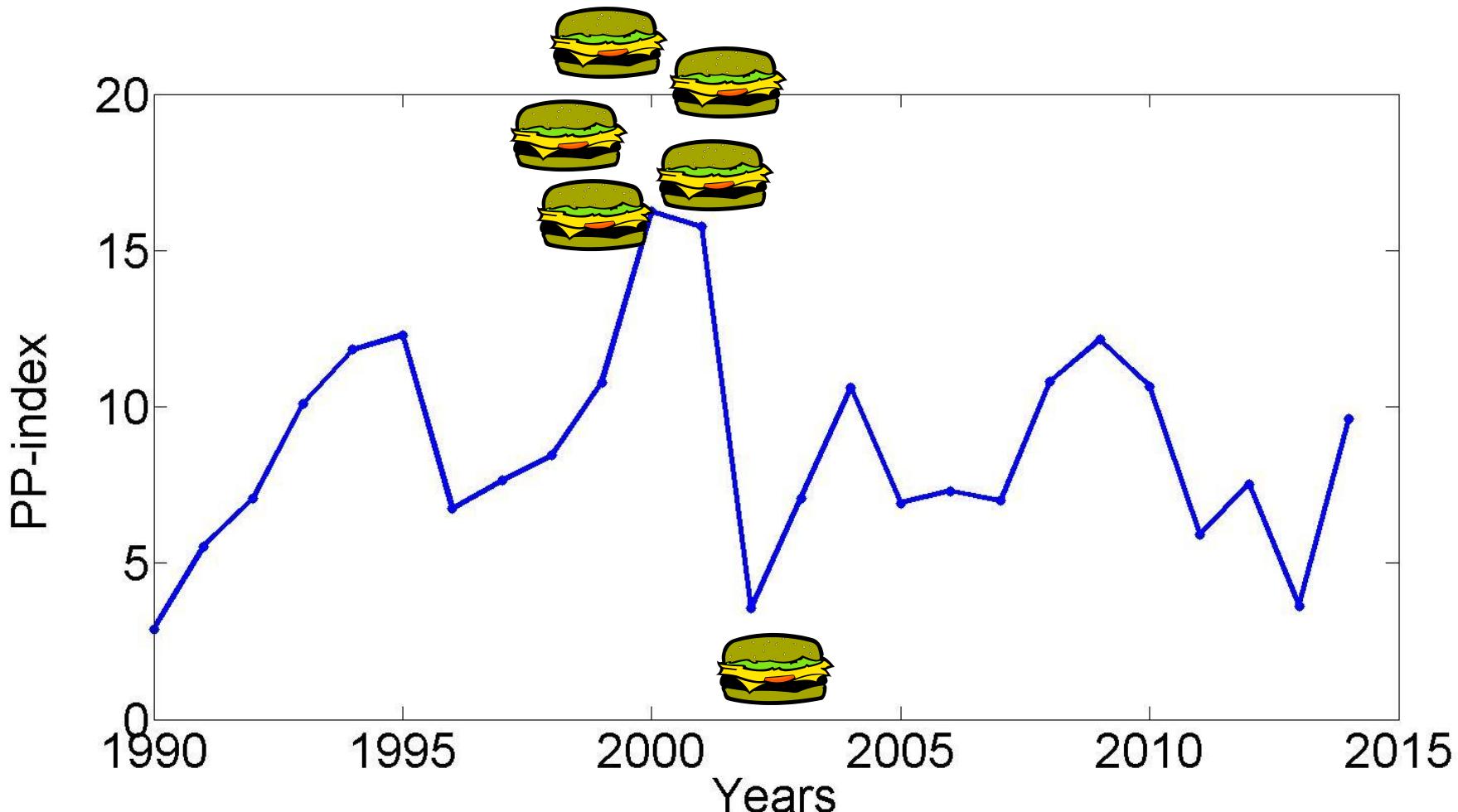


Chlorophyll *a* at coastal station S

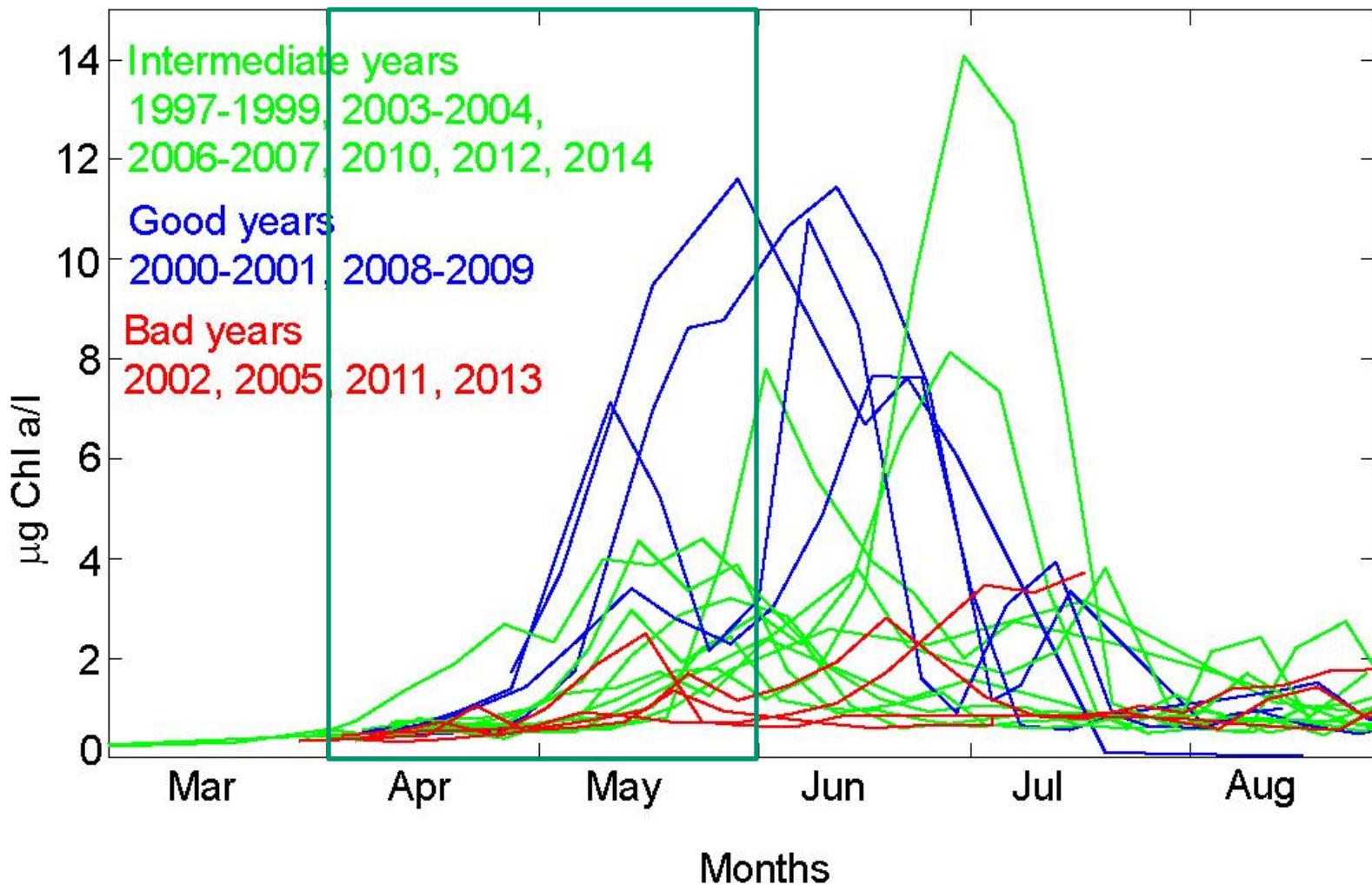


Primary Production Index

The total production is estimated every year by the nitrate draw-down on the shelf



Chlorophyll *a* at coastal station S

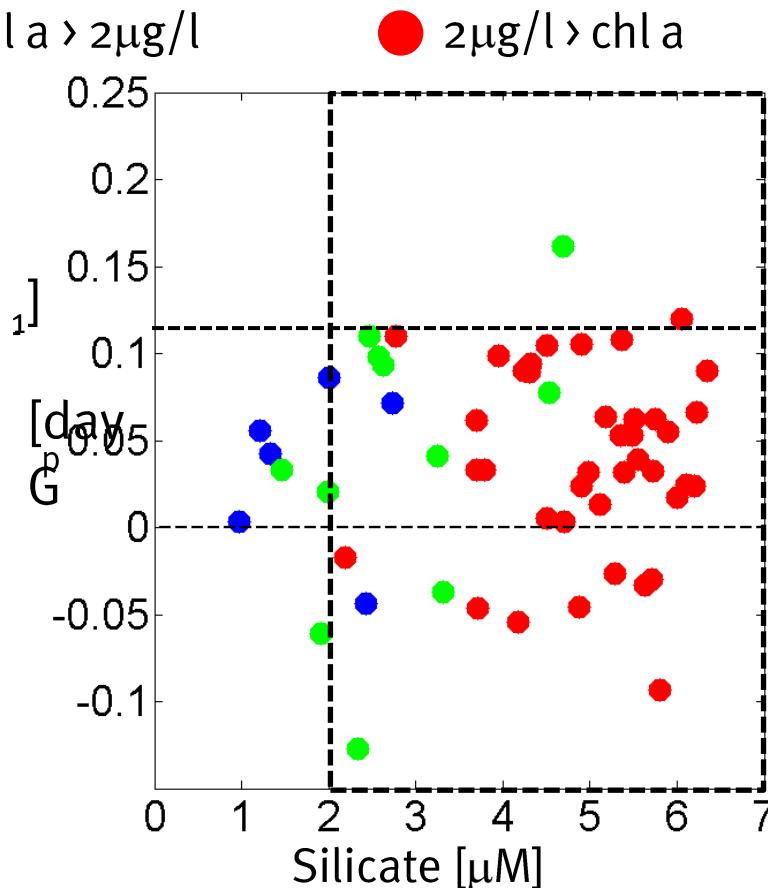
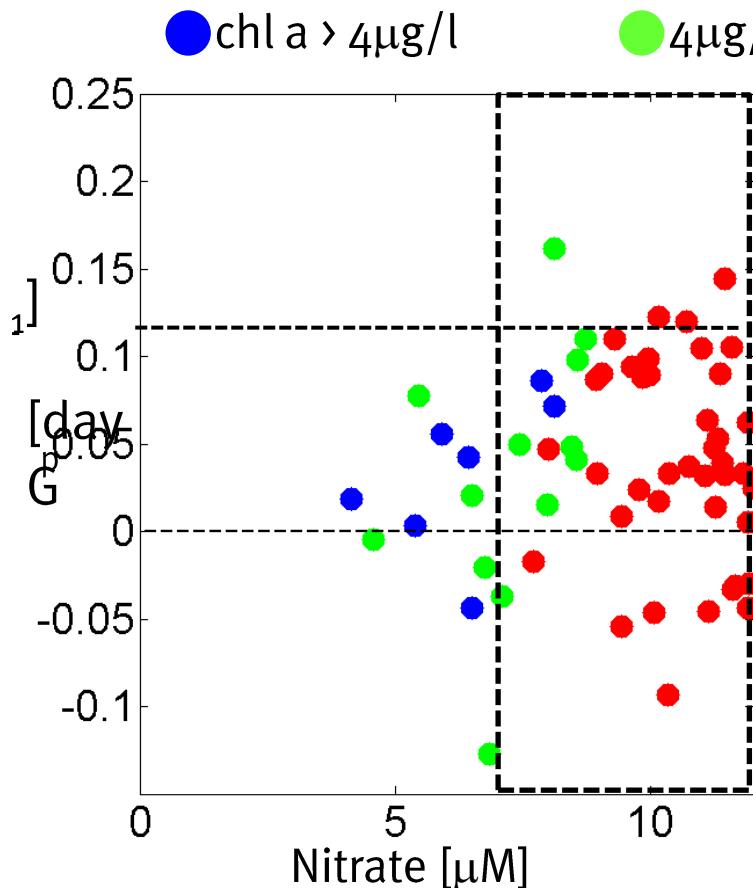


Net observed chl *a* increase in April and May (net growth, G_p)

- Light is not limiting
- Nutrients are not limiting

$$G_p = \frac{1}{P} \frac{dP}{dt}$$

➤ Why isn't the growth rate always 0.1 day^{-1} ?



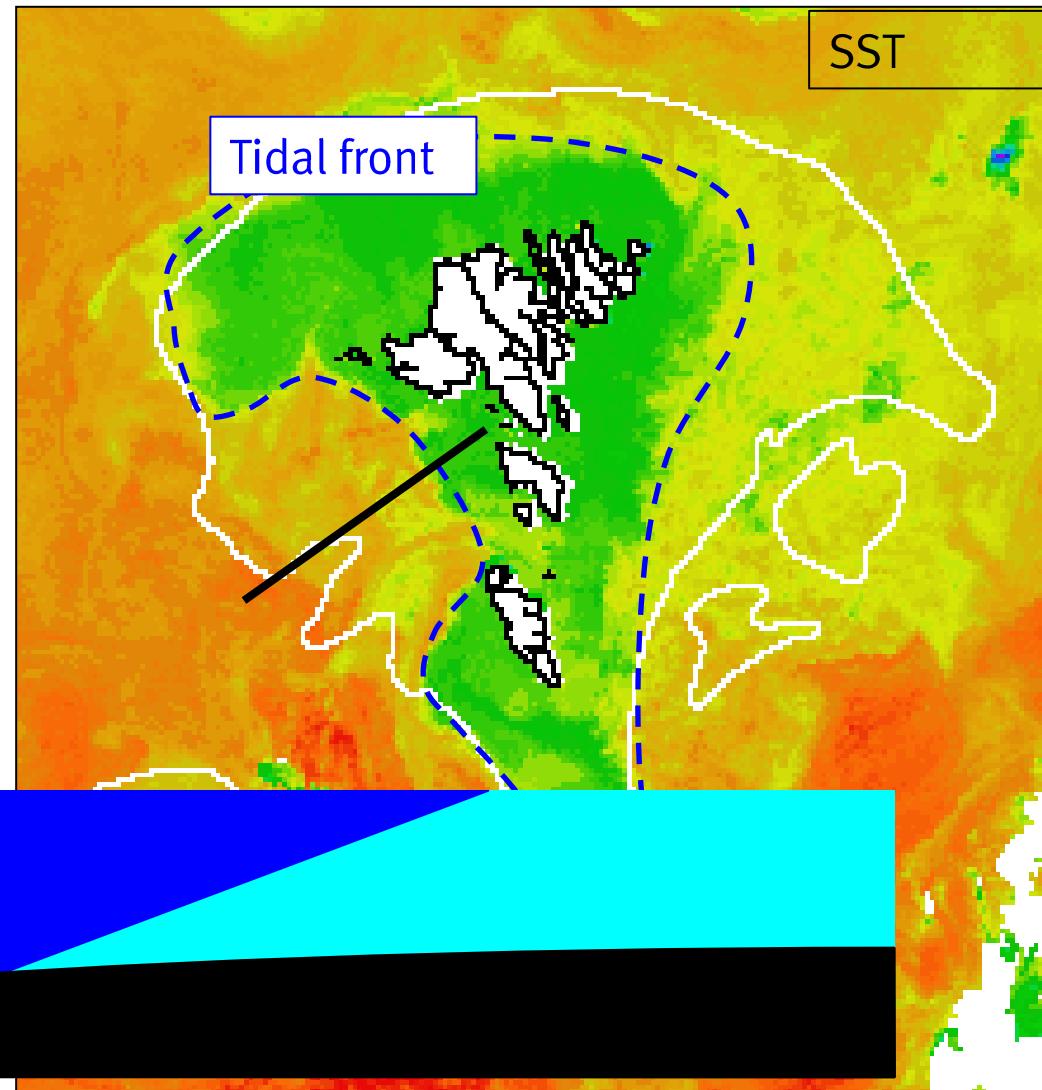
What affects the growth rate?

- Growth (g_p)
- Losses
 - Respiration (r_p)
 - Mortality (sinking & grazing) (m_p)
 - Horizontal transport/exchange (L)
- Debes et al, 2008: $g_p - r_p = 0.23 \text{ day}^{-1}$
- If $G_P = \frac{1}{P} \frac{dP}{dt} \leq 0.11 \text{ day}^{-1}$ then $m_p - \frac{L}{P} \geq 0.12 \text{ day}^{-1}$

Faroe Shelf

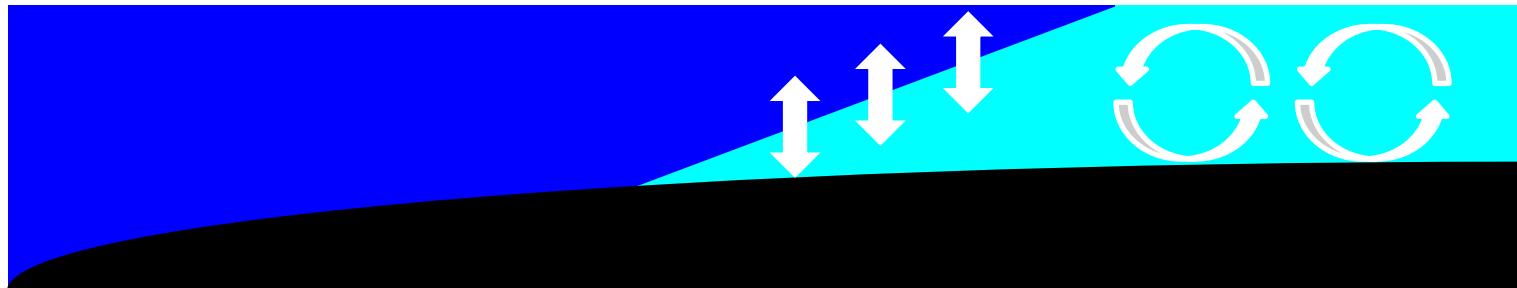
- Well mixed homogeneous water mass
- Transect

Winter/spring



Hypothesis

- Varying horizontal exchange causes variation in early spring bloom
- Vertical turbulent diffusion through the front limits the horizontal exchange



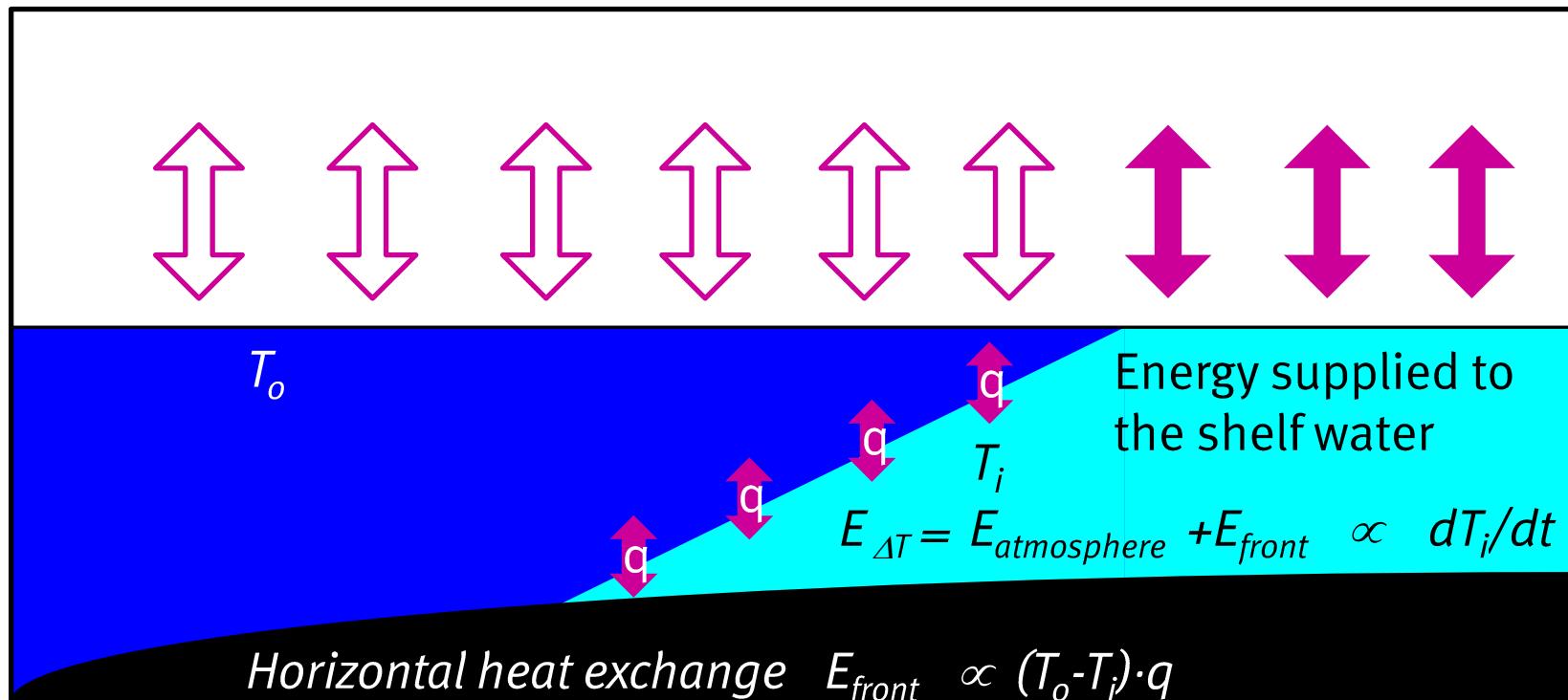
Simple theoretical model

- *Osborne relation + law of the wall* have been used to derive volume flux through the Faroe Shelf front
- Flux
$$q \approx \frac{62 \cdot U^3}{(T_o - T_i) - 0.3}$$
 - Proportional to current speed cubed
 - Inversely proportional to density difference

Horizontal transport/exchange

- Can be derived from energy

➤ The flux (q) is what we search for!



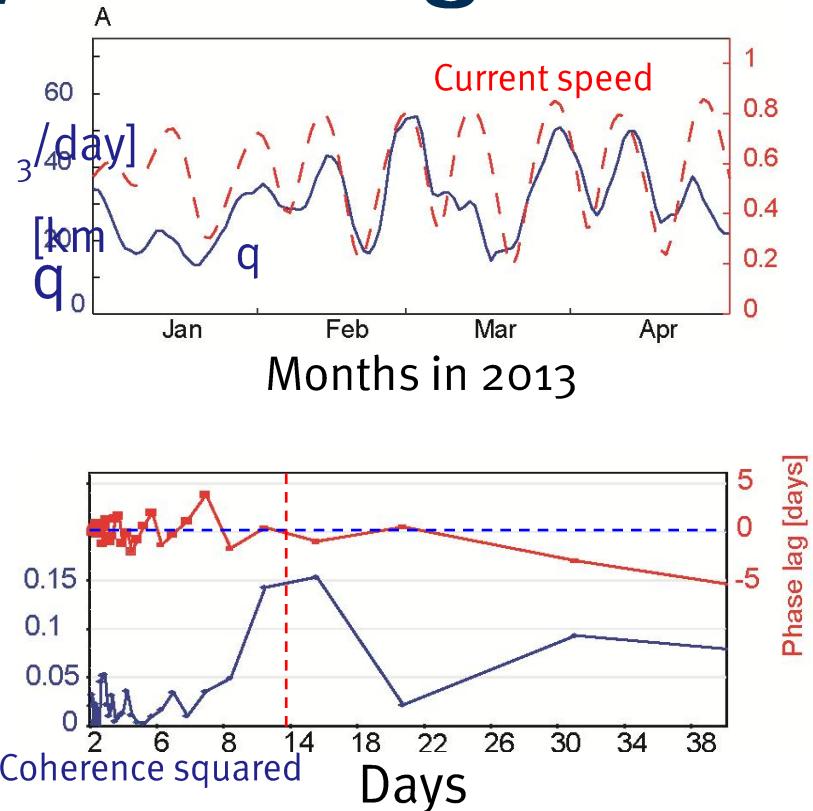
During the winter (January-April) the front is strong and $T_o - T_i \geq 0.4$ °C

Horizontal flux/exchange

- q is found to depend on tidal current speed
- q depends on the temperature gradient across the front
- Regression analysis

$$q \approx 68 \cdot \frac{U^3}{(T_o - T_i) - 0.1}$$

- Close to theory: $q \approx 62 \cdot \frac{U^3}{(T_o - T_i) - 0.3}$

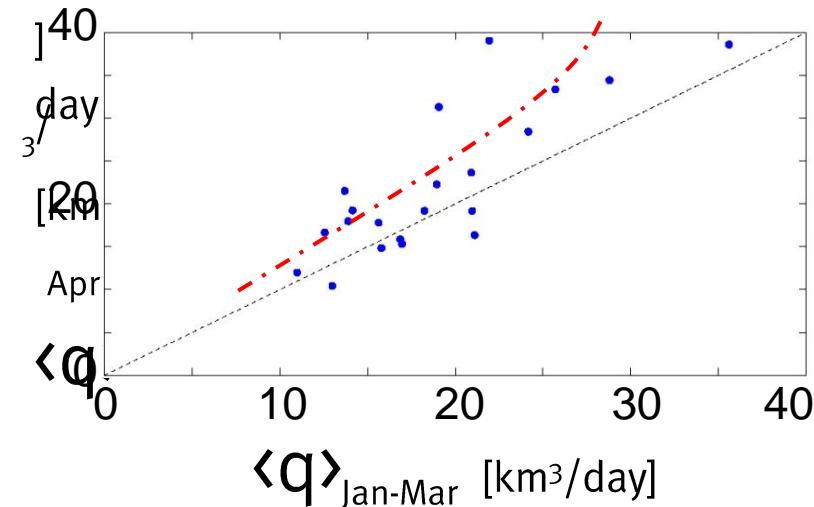


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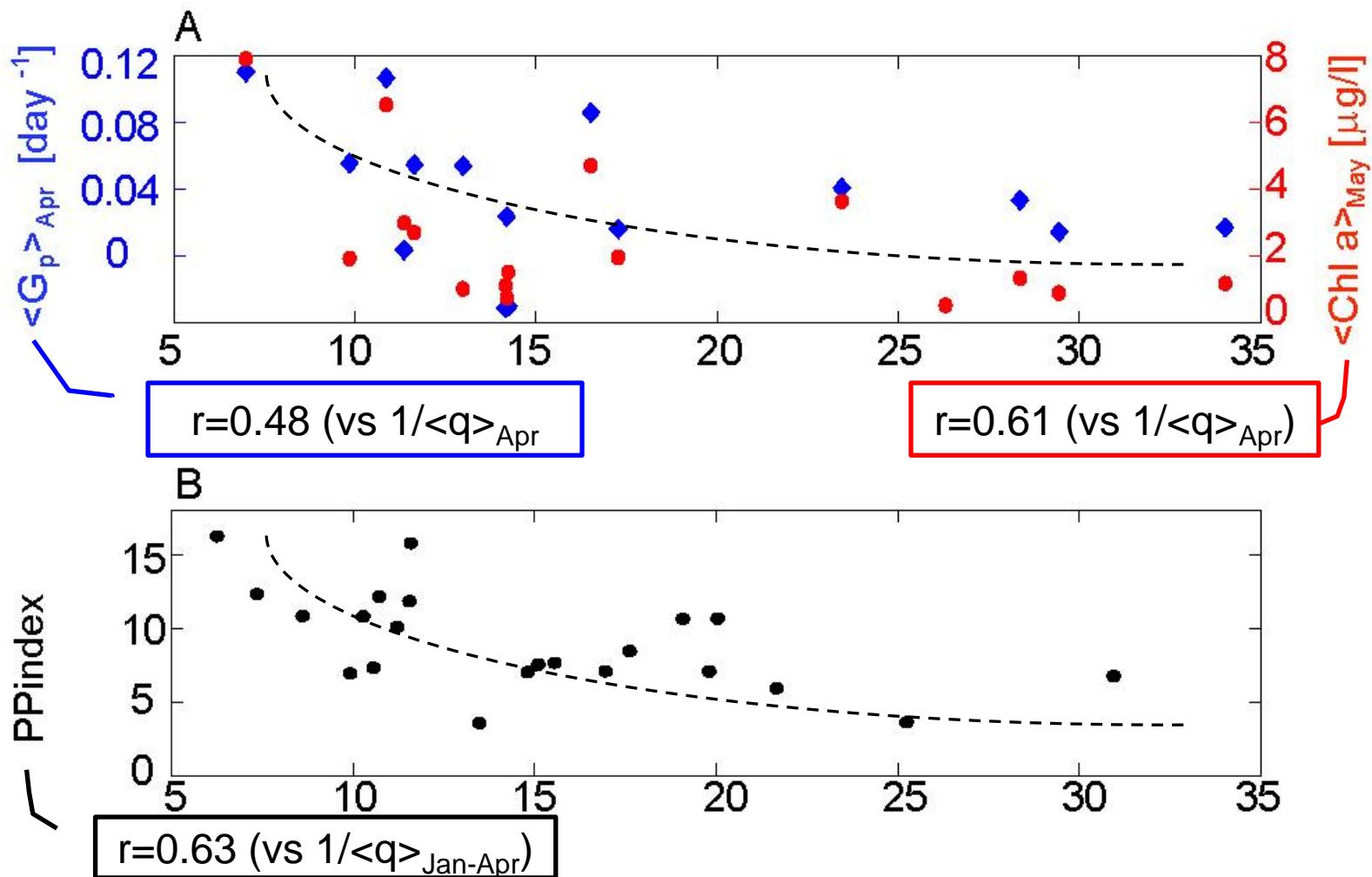


- An initially low flux will tend to stay low and vice versa – ‘Memory’

Horizontal flux/exchange

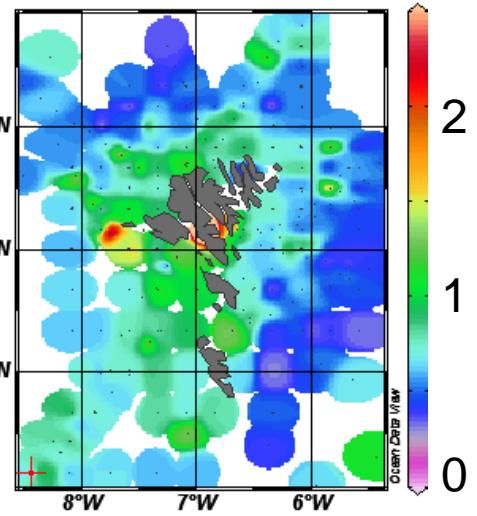
- Annual average winter (Jan-Apr) values vary corresponding to a shelf water exchange time in the range 21-66 days

How does exchange affect the primary production?



How does exchange affect the primary production?

Chl *a* in
uppermost
40 m
15/4–10/5,
1994,
1996–2001,
2003–2009



$$\frac{dP}{dt} = (g_p - r_p - m_p) \cdot P - L$$

$$L = \frac{q}{V_{\text{shelf water}}} \Delta P$$

q Volume flux
 $V_{\text{shelf-water}}$ Shelf water volume
 ΔP $P_{\text{on-shelf}} - P_{\text{off-shelf}}$

$$\frac{L}{P_{\text{on-shelf}}} \approx \frac{q}{V_{\text{shelf water}}}$$

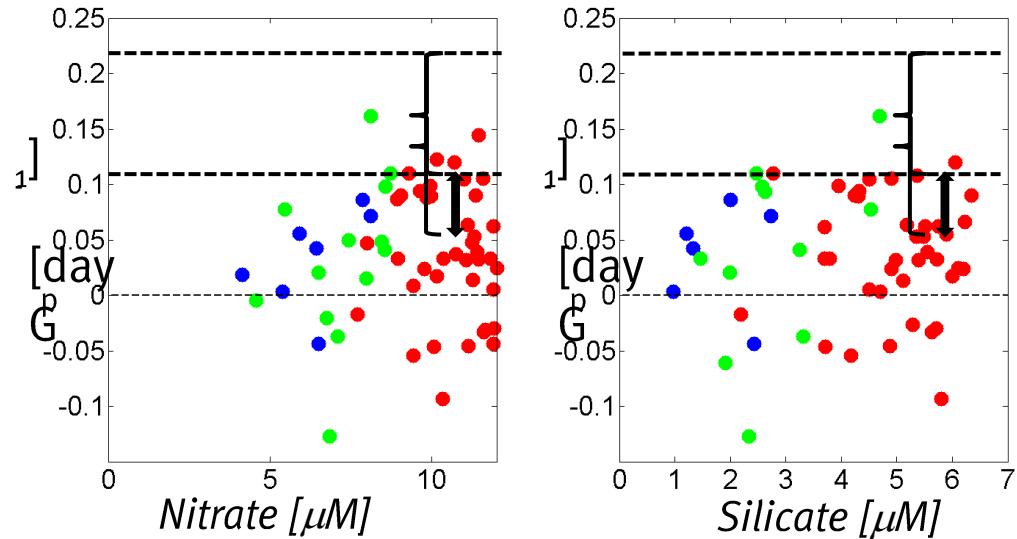
- Assume $P_{\text{off-shelf}}=0$
- With $P_{\text{off-shelf}}=0$ and the exchange time varying 21–66 days, L/P is in the range $0.02 – 0.05 \text{ day}^{-1}$

Loss of phytoplankton

- A variable volume flux can account for a variation of at least 0.05 day^{-1} in the first phases of the spring bloom

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = (g_p - r_p - m_p) \cdot P - L$$

0.23 day^{-1} $\geq 0.12 \text{ day}^{-1}$



- NB: These considerations are only valid in early spring when the shelf water is well mixed and when nutrients are abundant

Main Message

Shelf-ocean exchange can impede the
early spring bloom

Thank you