### The biological pump- passive particle flux What have we learned post JGOF5? Ken Buesseler



Outline 1. JGOFS lessons 2. Advances in methods 3. Scales of variability

JGOFS Brochure, 2001



# pre-JGOFS: POC flux $\approx \beta z \approx Primary Production$





### JGOFS results: POC flux vs. Primary Production



POC flux derived from  $^{234}$  Th (mmole C m<sup>-2</sup>  $d^{-1}$ ) 70 60 50 40 30 20 10% 10 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 0 Primary Production (mmole  $C m^{-2} d^{-1}$ ) EqPac: all data Arabian Sea: Aug./Sept. **BATS: March - October High Latitudes** Arabian Sea: Jan. - July NABE

Buesseler, 1998

Karl et al., 2003



### What about POC flux below the upper 100m?



### How we measure <u>particle</u> export matters

### Directly: Sediment Traps

Conical

# PITS

SVT: Particle velocity

Neutrally Buoyant

Indirectly:

Cameras



Geochemical Mass Balance

### Radioactive Disequilibria





### Long standing issue- methods differences



### Recent example- W. Antarctic Peninsula

Buesseler, McDonnell, Steinberg, Schofield, Ducklow, 2010

> See also-JGOFS report #10 Knauer & Asper 1989 JGOFS mid-term synthesis Gardner, 2000 SCOR WG# 116 Buesseler et al. 2007



# Neutrally Buoyant Sediment Trap (NBST)





Owens et al., 2013



Valdes and Price 2000



Lampitt et al. 2007

See also Asper, 1996 Smith et al ,2011



### Sinking velocity trap



### 50% of flux > 100 m/d Med, HOT, NW Pacific

MedFlux- Armstrong et al. 2009 VERTIGO- Trull et al. 2008



### Optical methods for particles advancing quickly



Pilskaln et al. 2005

(a)

POC containing aggregates



Transmitted

Dark Field

Cross Polarized Transmitted

PIC in

shells

PIC in

shells in



Ocean Carbon Flux Explorer Bishop 2009



### Optical flux index shows short term variability



Can calibrate for C flux Estapa et al. 2013





# Improved cameras show variable particle stocks But what about Flux = Concentration x sinking velocity?



Particle distributions with cameras UVP

*Guidi et al., 2007 POMME expt.* 





Stemmann et al. 2004



# How to determine sinking rates using "gel" traps



Equivalent Spherical Diameter (µm)

McDonnell and Buesseler 2010



 $10^{4}$ 



### Measuring diel particle size spectra changes



Fig. 9. Estimated particle flux (upper panels) and abundance of MEPs the size (*ESD* 1.1–1.7 mm) and transparency (AI > 0.6) of large copepods (lower panels) for SP05 (2005) and NH06 (2006).



# Radionuclides capture large scale flux differences

NW Pacific <sup>234</sup>Th/<sup>238</sup>U <1 Hawaii <sup>234</sup>Th/<sup>238</sup>U ~1 Flux high

Flux low



Buesseler et al., 2008, DSRI



# Many now use <sup>234</sup>Th for spatial mapping of C flux



**Figure 6.** Contour plots of (a) particulate <sup>234</sup>Th flux (dpm m<sup>-2</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>), (b) POC/<sup>234</sup>Th ratio ( $\mu$ mol dpm<sup>-1</sup>), and (c) POC export flux (mmolC m<sup>-2</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>) at the export horizon. Station locations are shown as filled dots.

South China Sea- Cai et al., 2008 & many other examples



### Radionuclides show small scale vertical layering of export and remineralization





### What are scales of spatial variability in export? - in subtropical N Pacific, export/PP varies from 0-32%



Why? - food web phyto type bacteria zooplankton - physical processes aggregation - phys/bio TEP ballast

adapted from Buesseler et al., 2009, DSRI



# Models suggest export variability at submesoscales



### Levy et al., Resplendy et al. 2012



Field evidence emerging that confirms SMS variability in NCP and EP

Estapa et al., 2014, in review



### Post JGOFS POC fluxes-lessons & needs

Many NEW tools to measure particle flux and size spectra - each method sees different part of bio pump VARIABILITY- sinking rates, size, stocks, flux & attenuation Rapid remineralization just below EZ- depth matters Few studies use MULTIPLE tools & measure bio/phys rates Recognize VARIABILITY exists on all space & time scales - remote sensing, profilers, gliders can help resolve - need 3D Lagrangian studies of different pump "states" PROCESS studies to link biogeochemistry and food webs MODELS are needed that include mechanistic understanding - extrapolate to times and scales we can't observe - allow future predictions of C flux





