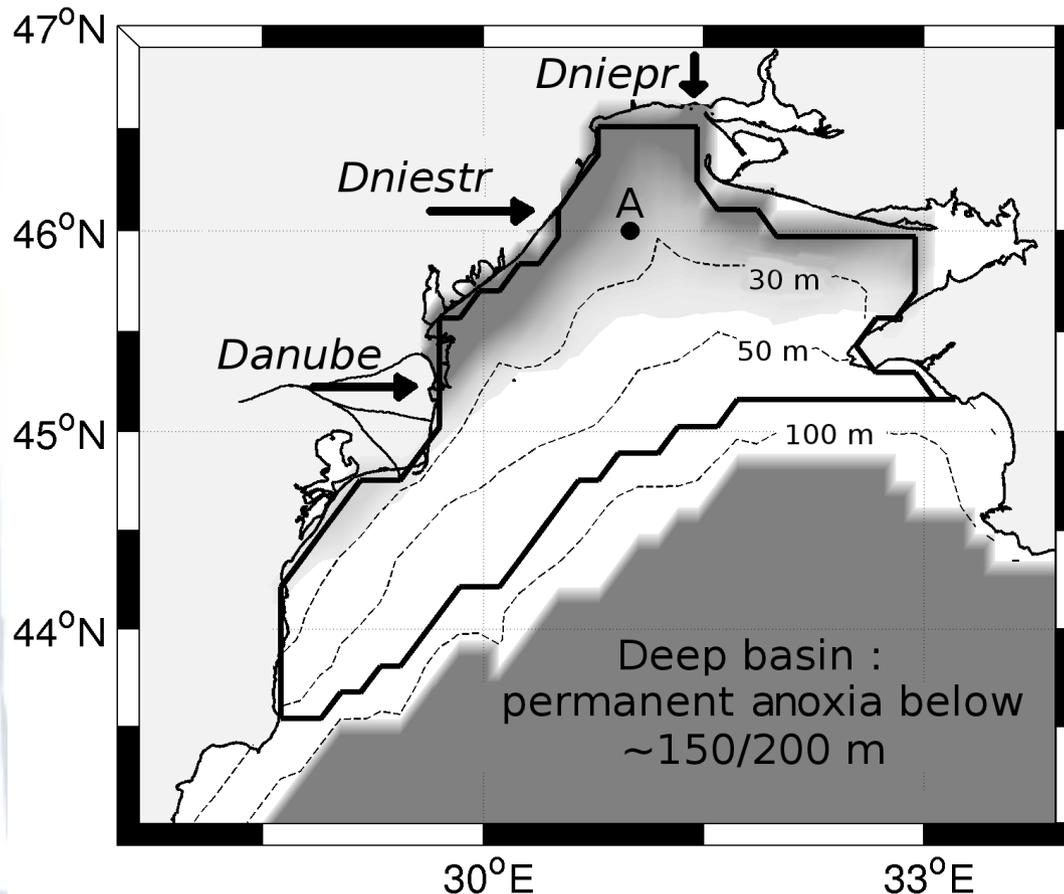


Arthur Capet, Jean-Marie Beckers, Marilaure Grégoire

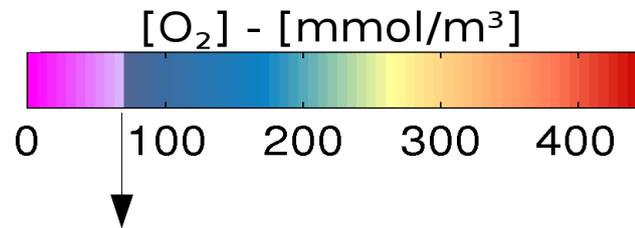
Seasonal hypoxia in the Black Sea north-western Shelf.

Is there any recovery after eutrophication ?



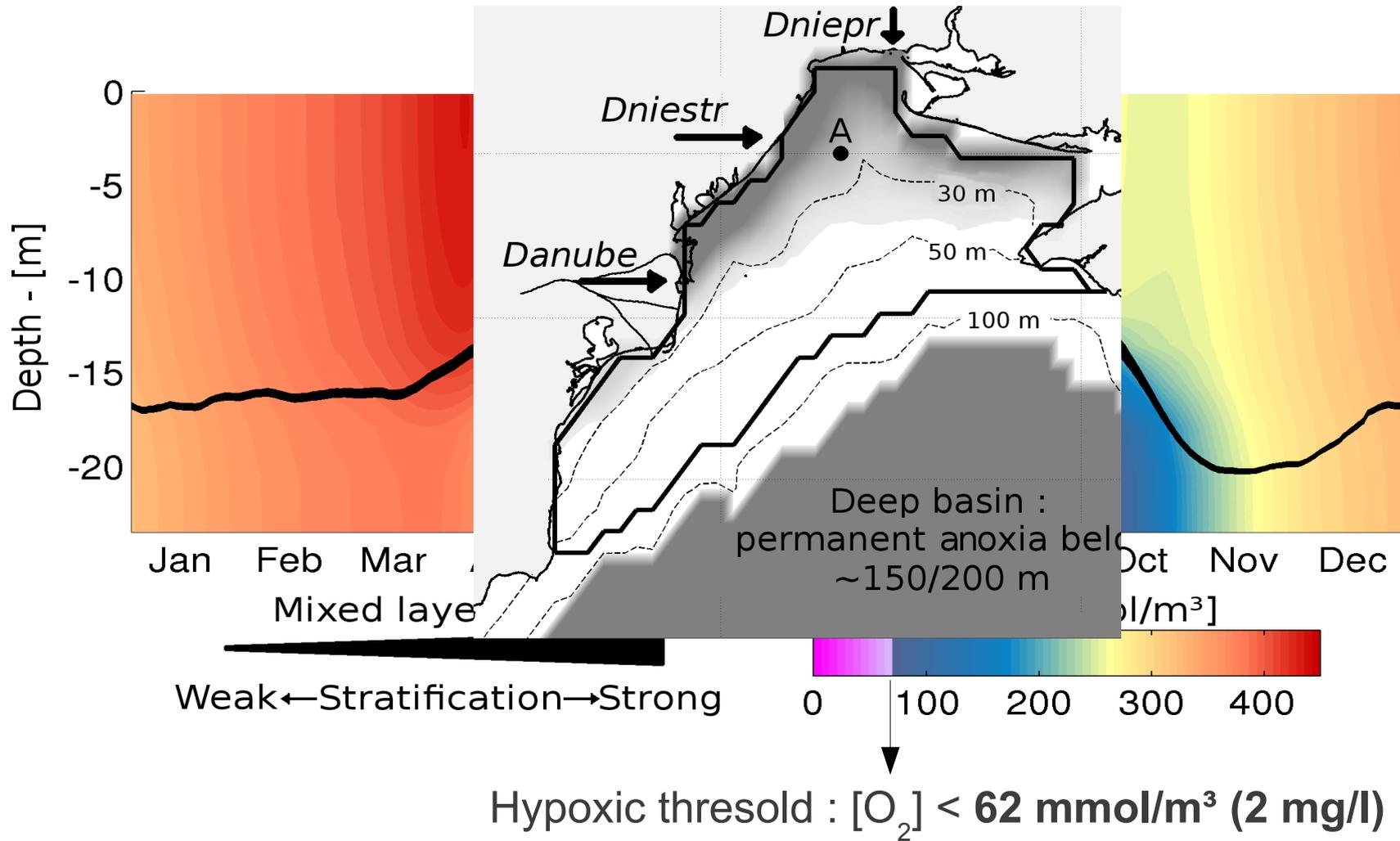
Seasonal Hypoxia in the Black Sea

Seasonal Hypoxia

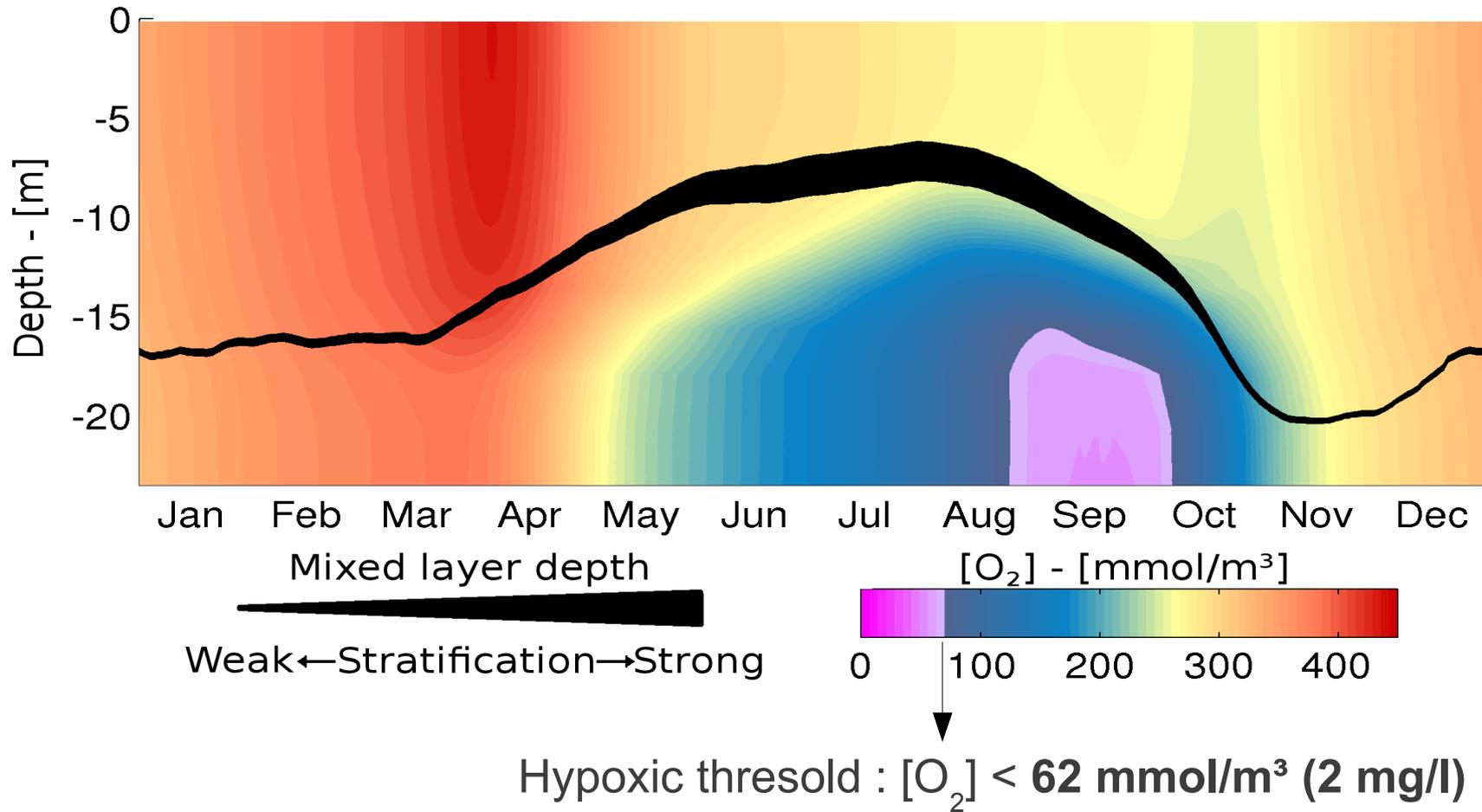


Hypoxic threshold : [O₂] < **62 mmol/m³ (2 mg/l)**

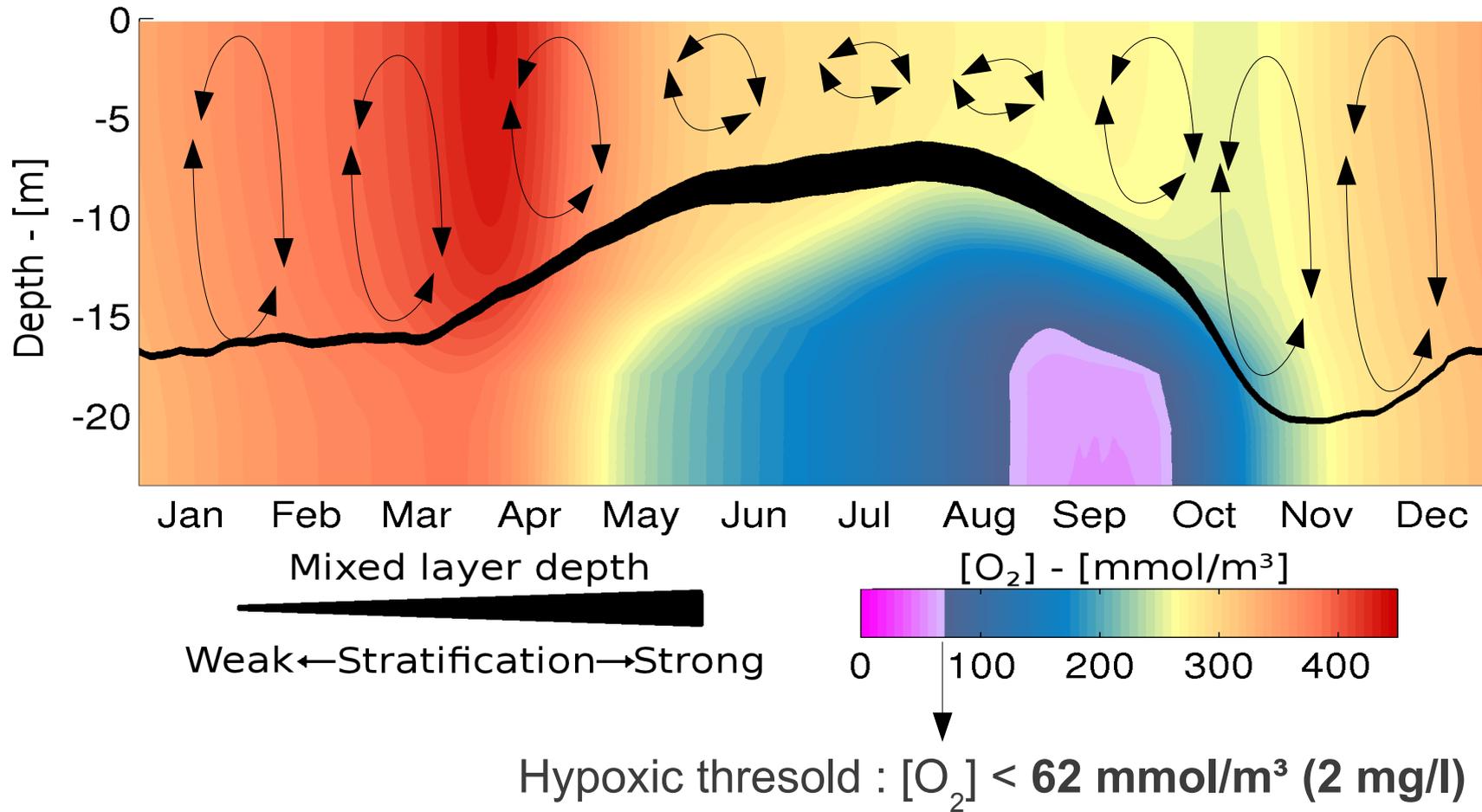
Seasonal Hypoxia



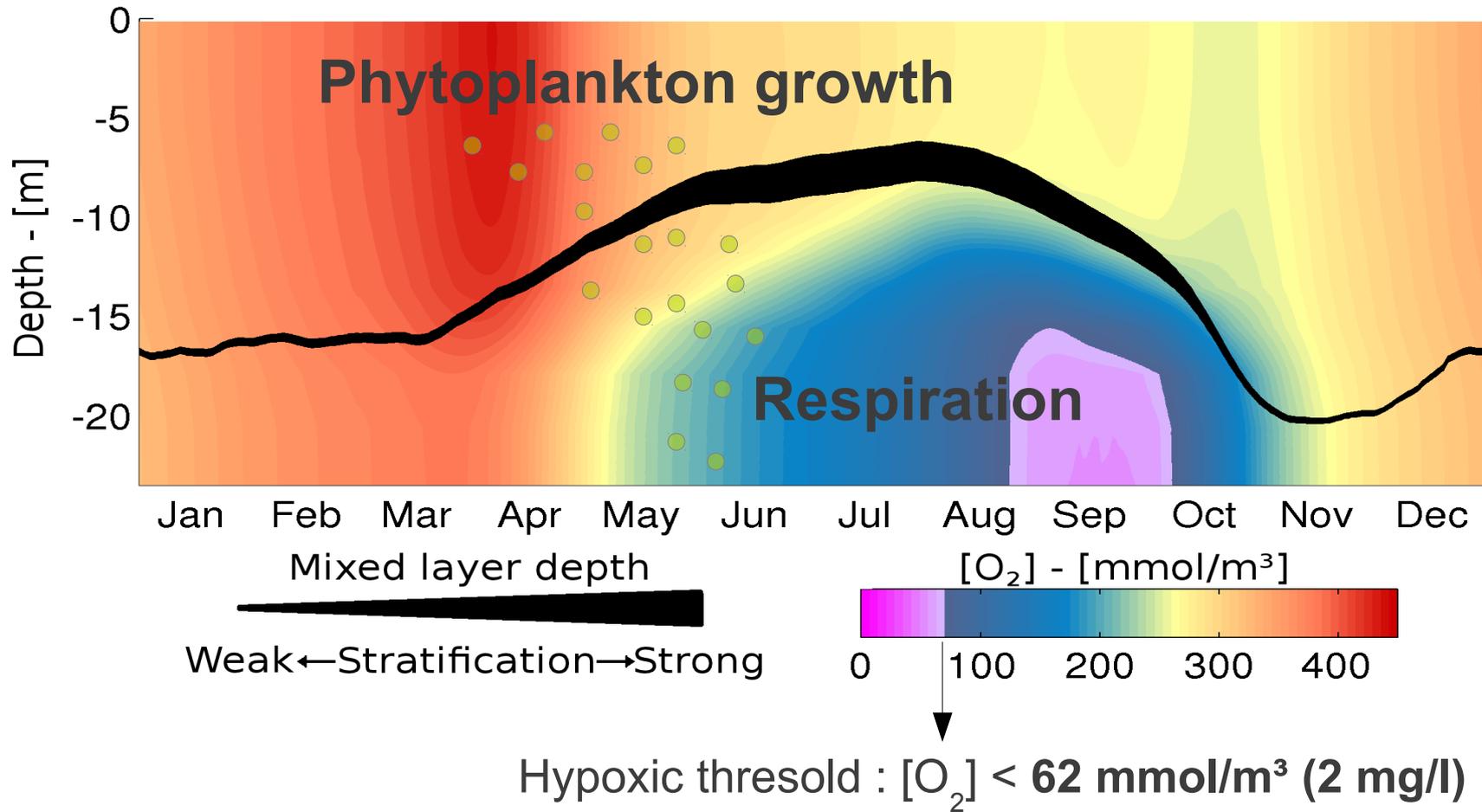
Seasonal Hypoxia



Seasonal Hypoxia



Seasonal Hypoxia



Seasonal Hypoxia in the BS-NWS

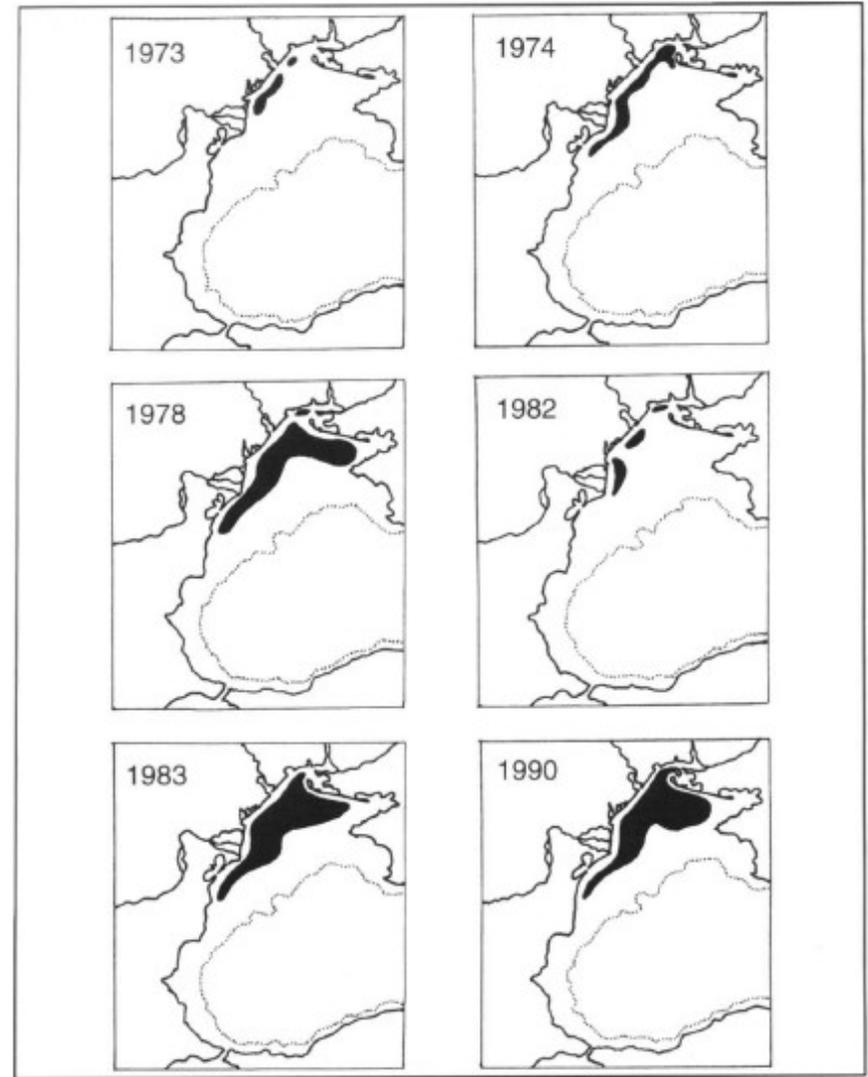
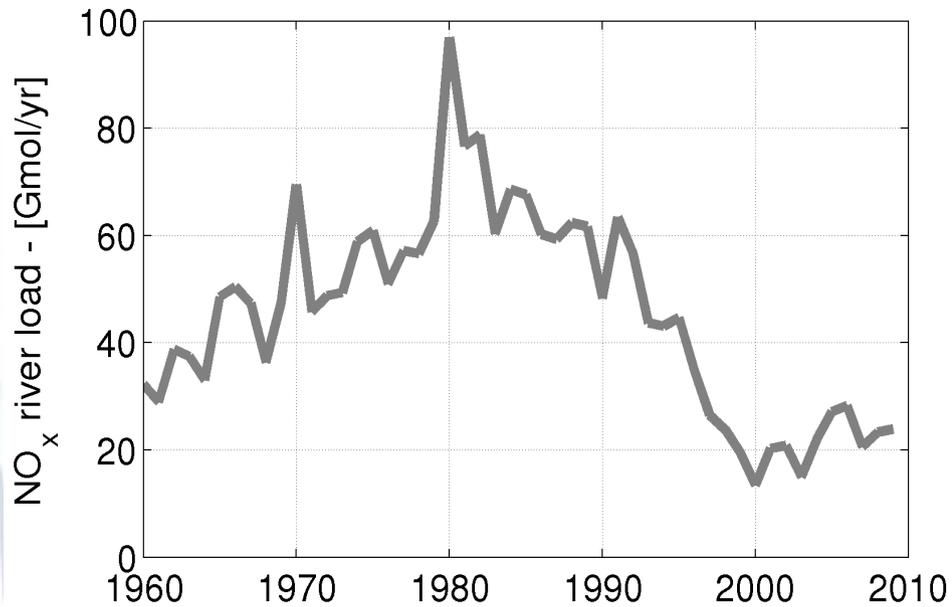
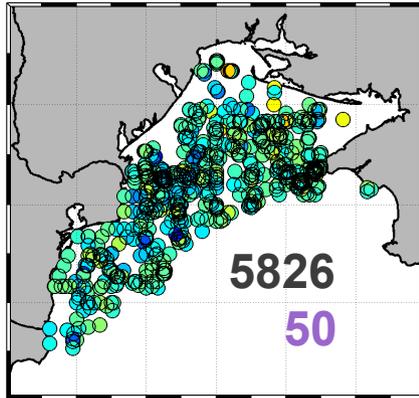


Fig 15. Expansion of seasonal hypoxic and anoxic zones on the north-western shelf (from Zaitsev, 1992(a)).

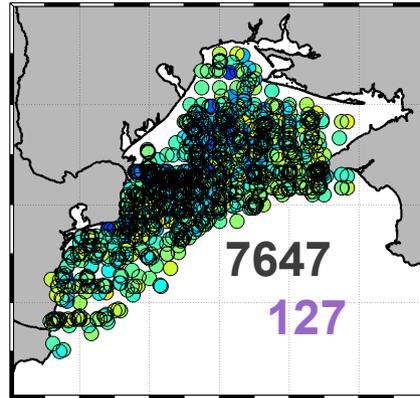


Recovery ?

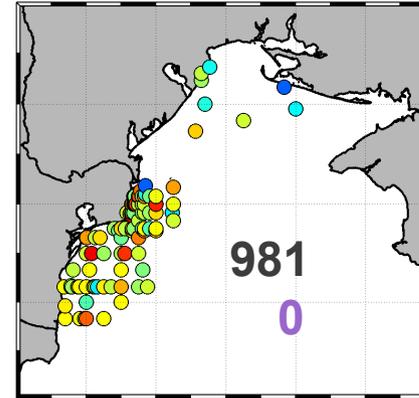
1980-1987



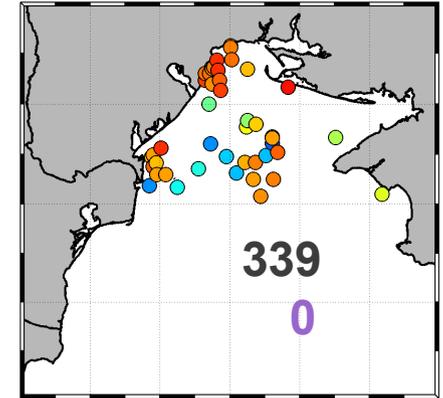
1988-1995



1996-2002



2003-2009

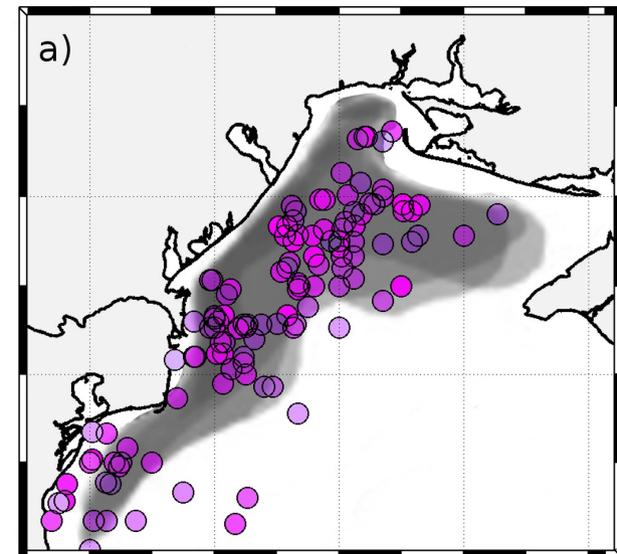


Oxygen records

*(World ocean atlas, Seadatanet,
Black Sea Commission data)*

Hypoxic records

(<62 mmol O/m³)

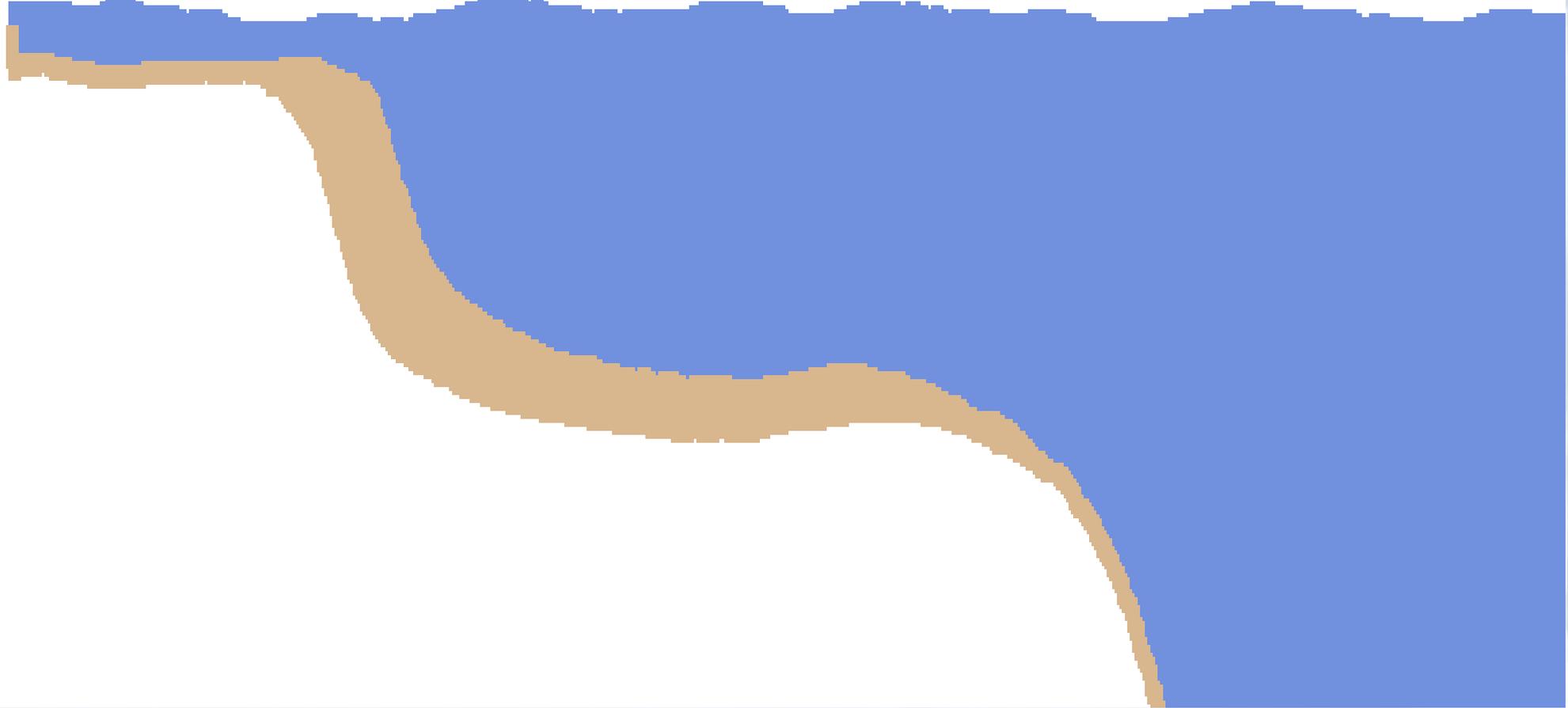


Studying Hypoxia with a 3D model

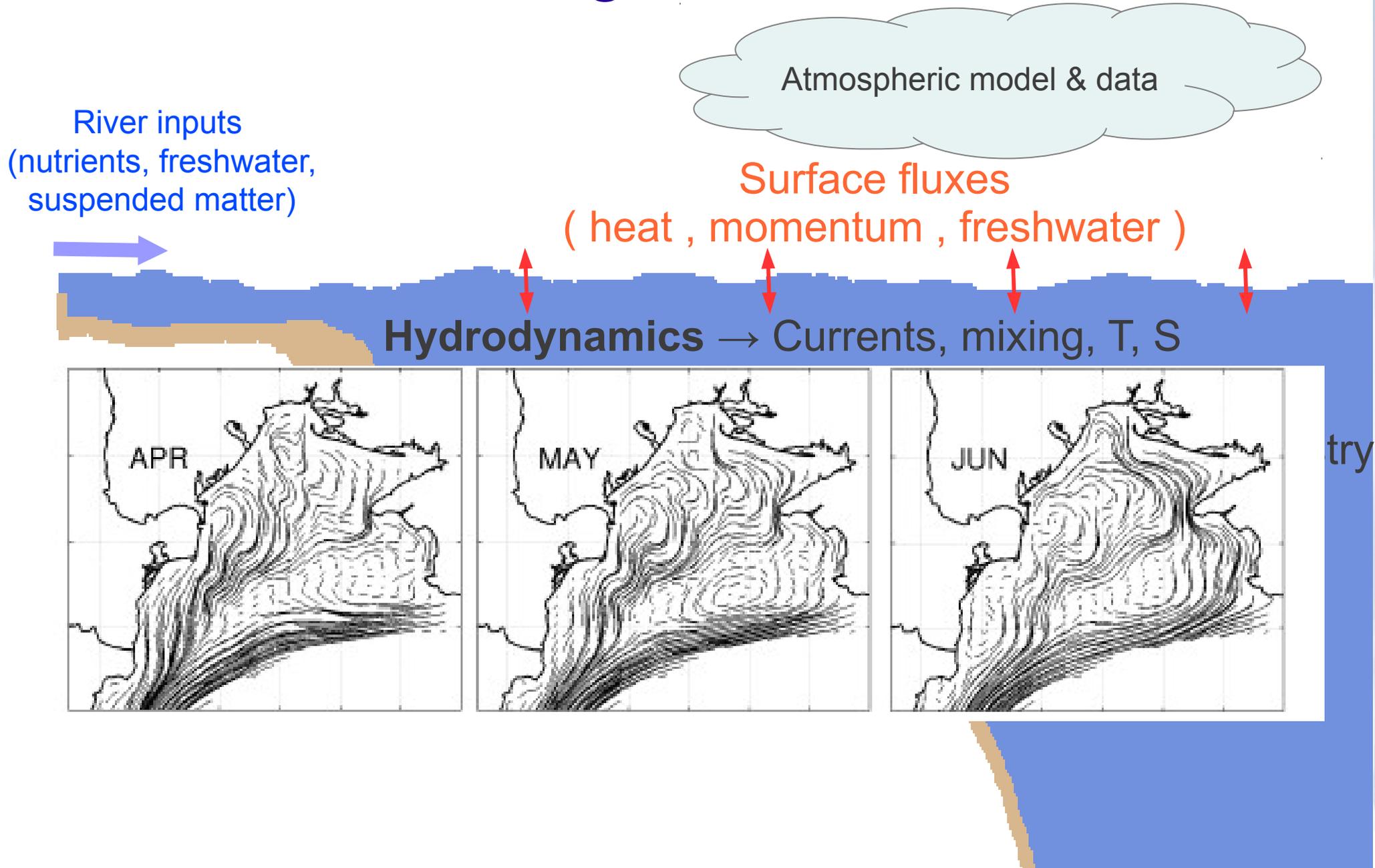
GHER 3D biogeochemical model

Atmospheric model & data

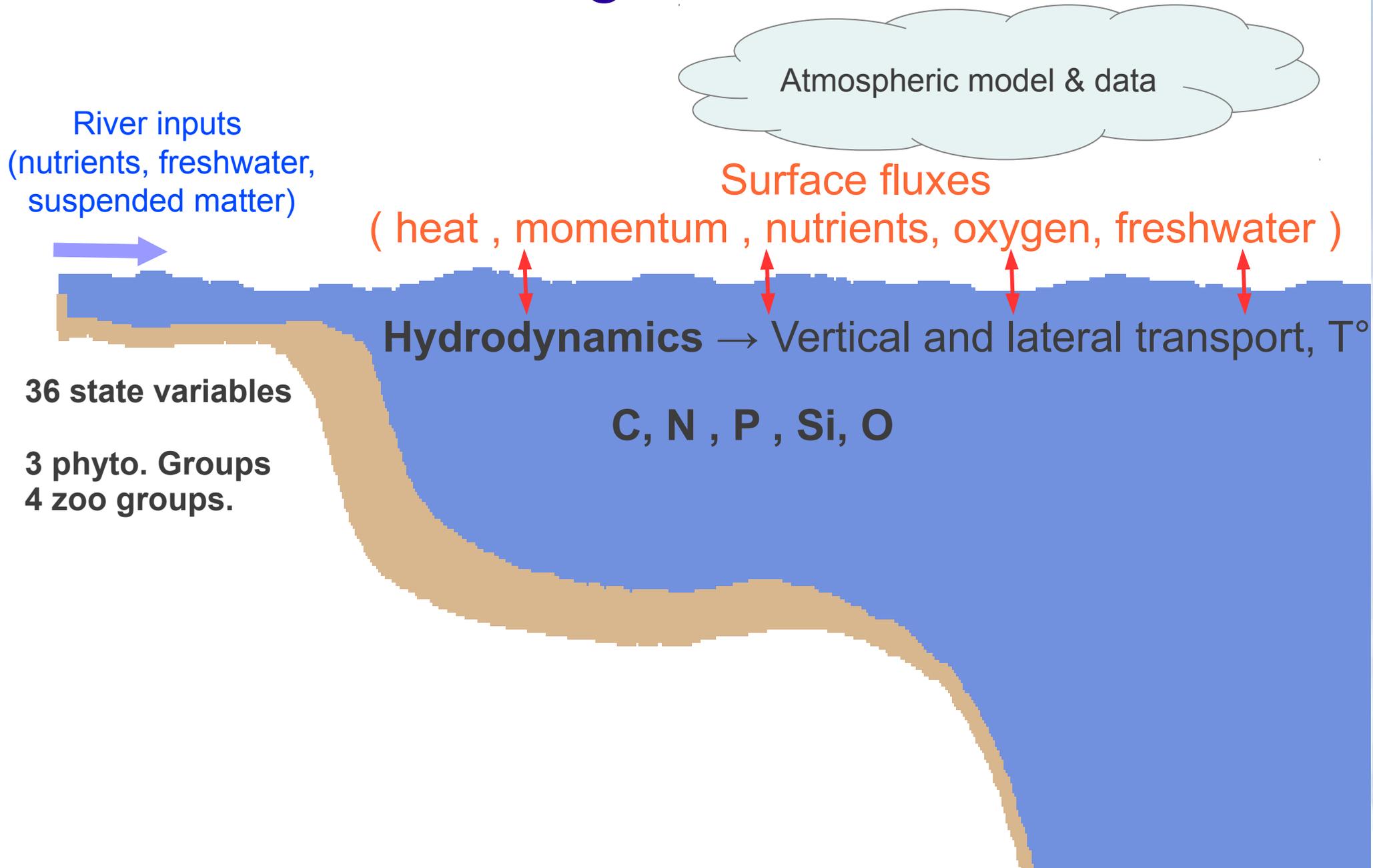
River inputs
(nutrients, freshwater,
suspended matter)



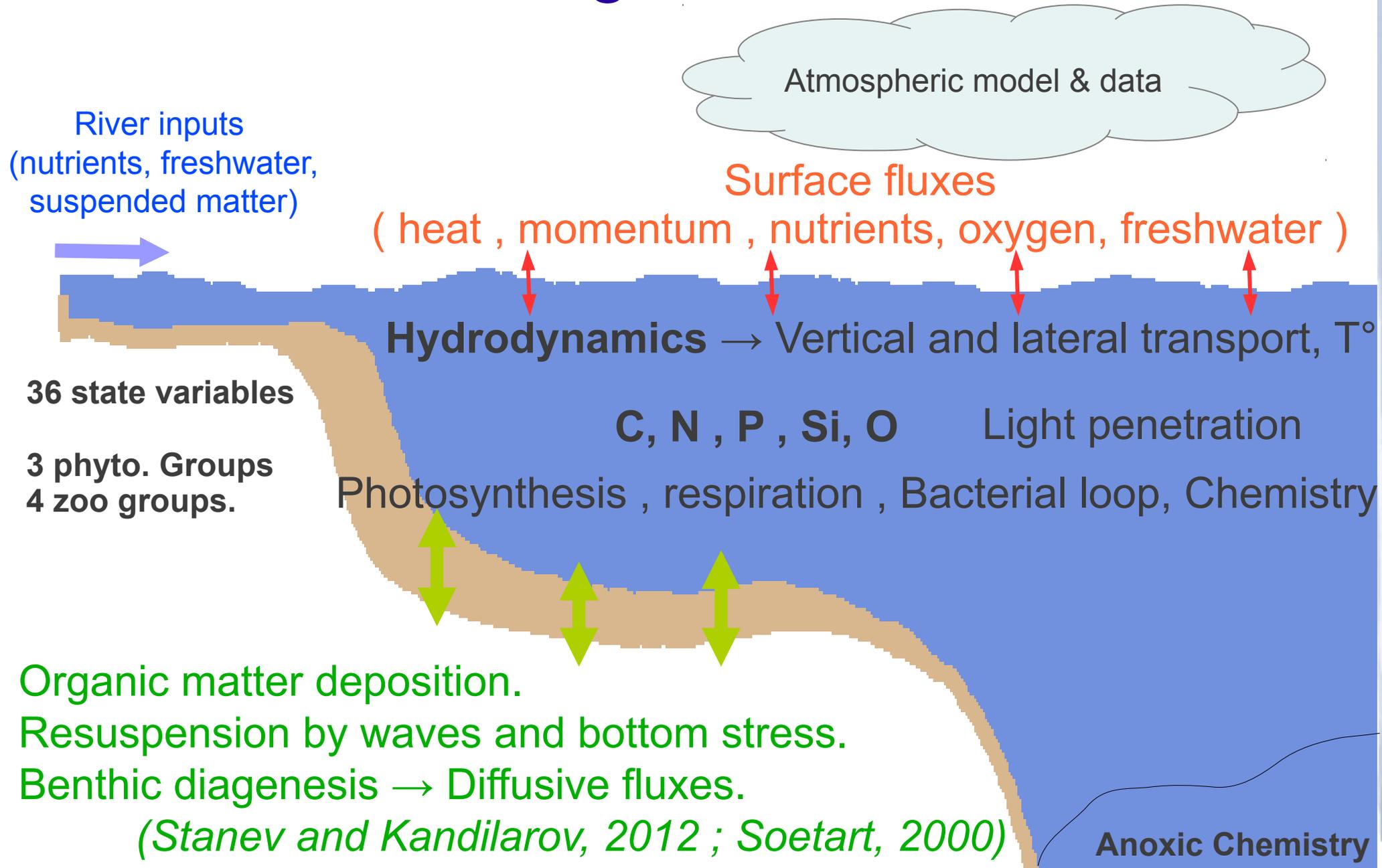
GHER 3D biogeochemical model



GHER 3D biogeochemical model



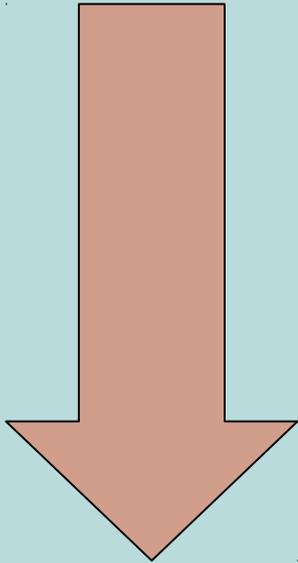
GHER 3D biogeochemical model



Benthic Model

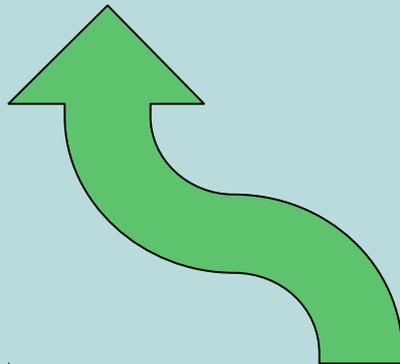
Sedimenting variables

(POM, Diatoms)



Resuspension

due to bottom stress from **currents** and (mainly) **waves**.
(Stanev and Kandilarov, 2012)



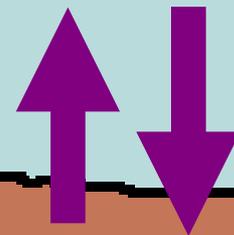
Benthic remineralisation

Remineralised content (in mmolC/m²/s)

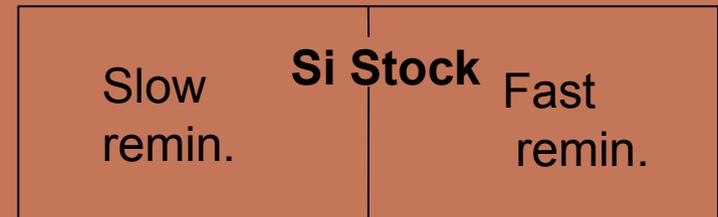
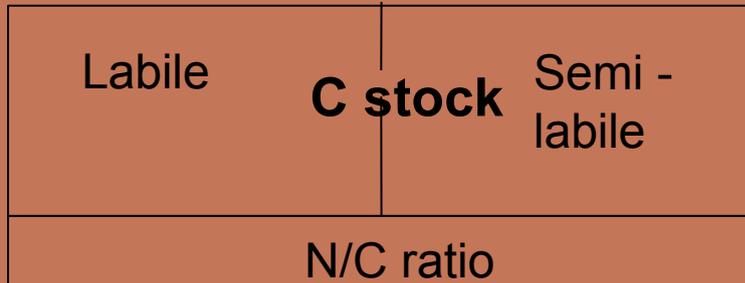
$$= [\text{fast C stock}] \cdot K_{fc} \cdot f(T^\circ) + [\text{slow C stock}] \cdot K_{sc} \cdot f(T^\circ)$$

Dynamic fluxes of dissolved matter.

(Soetart et al. 2000)



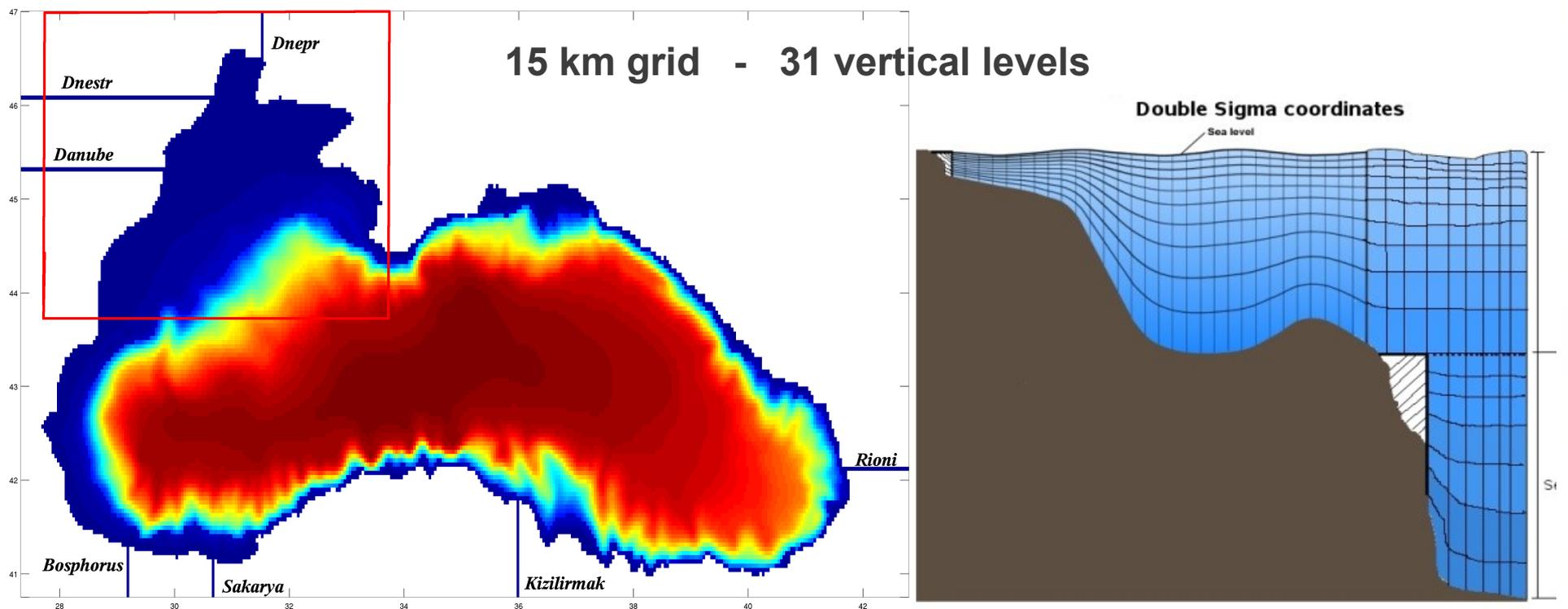
Vertically integrated stocks



Model Experiment : 1980 – 2009

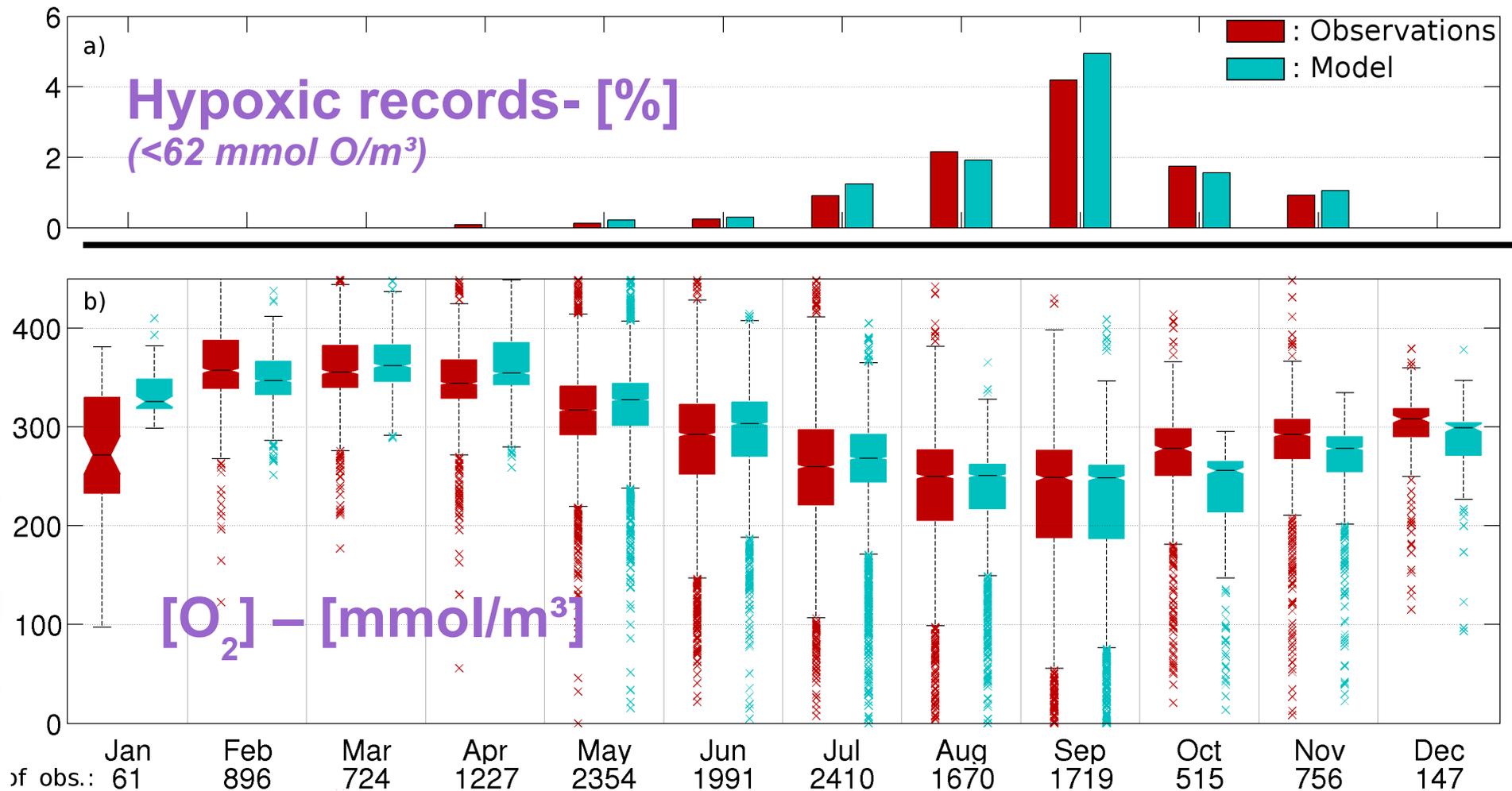
Realistic forcings

- Atmospheric : ERAinterim (*ECMWF*)
- River inputs : Ludwig et al. , 2009

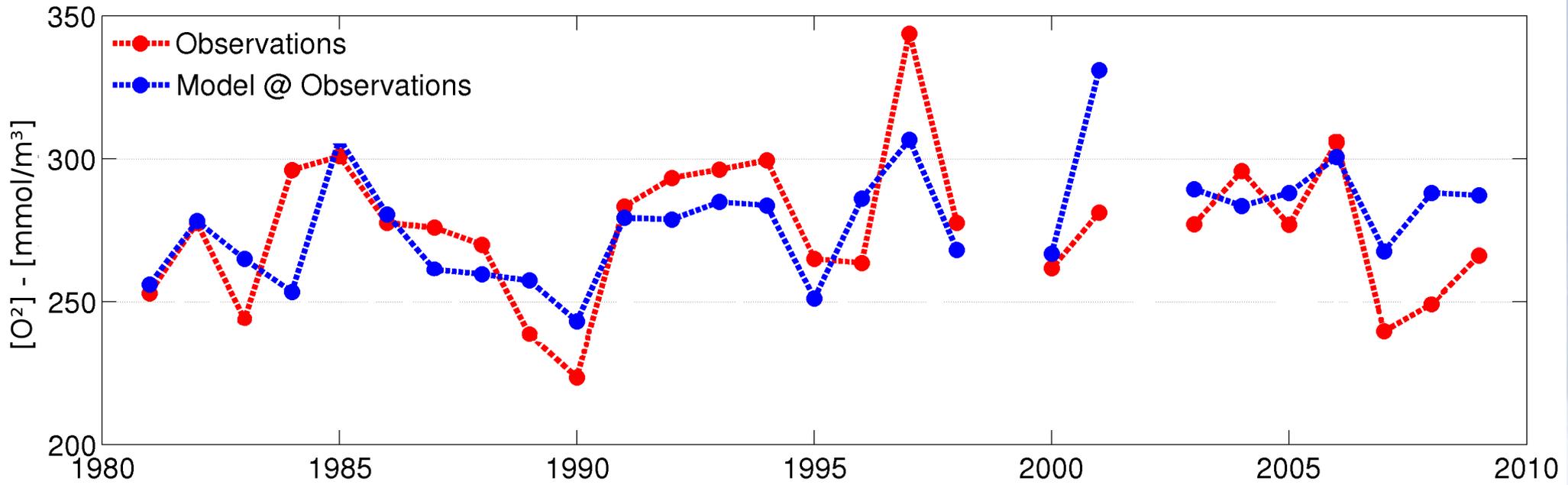


Model Validation : Point-to-point

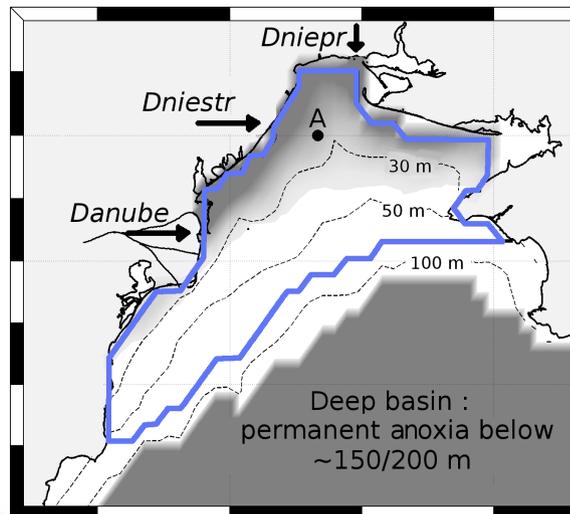
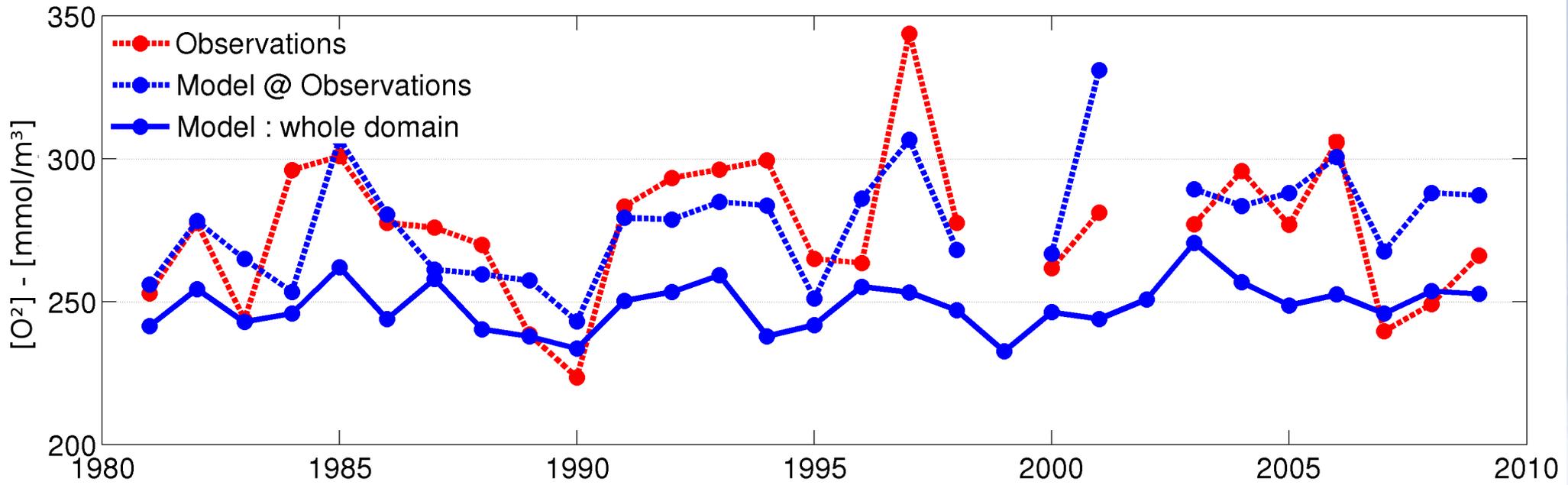
Merged by months → validation of the seasonal cycle



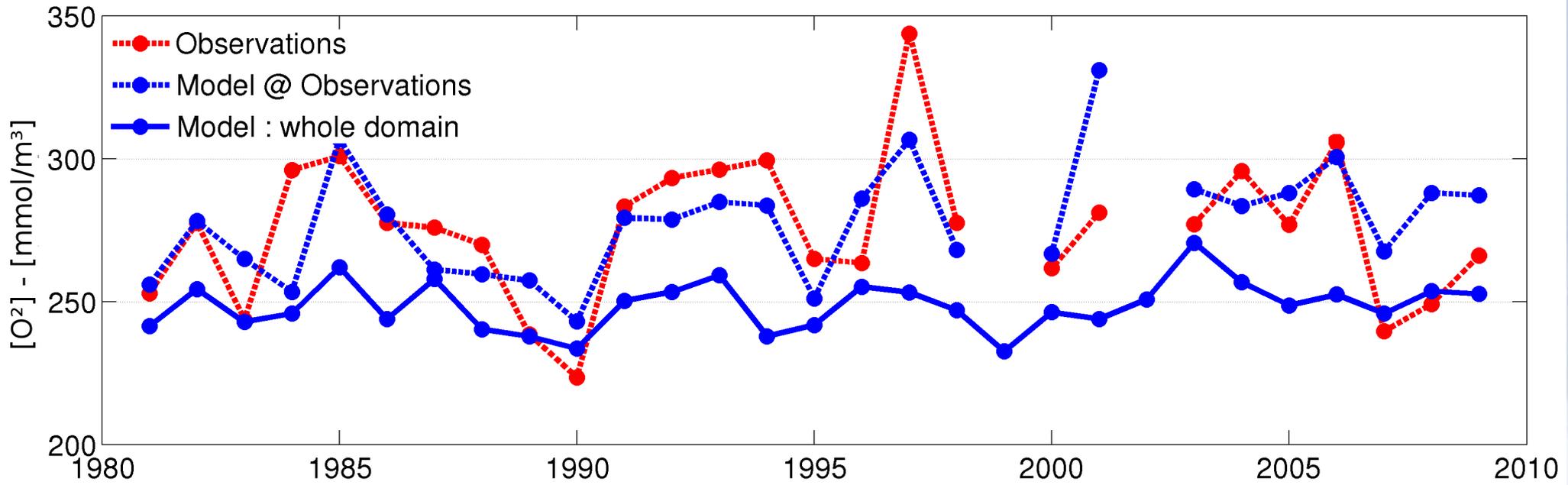
Interannual variability



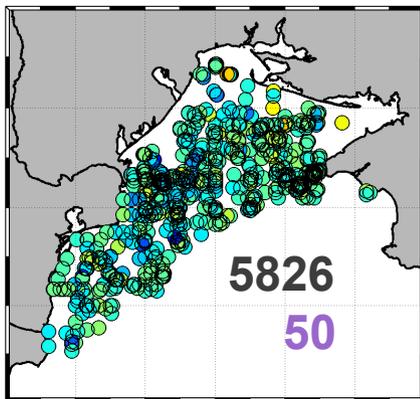
Interannual



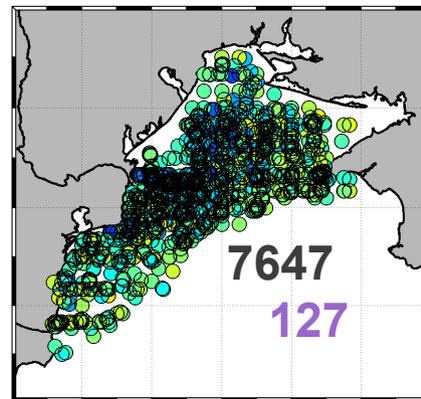
Interannual



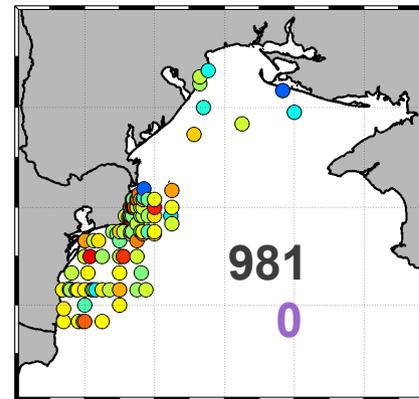
1980-1987



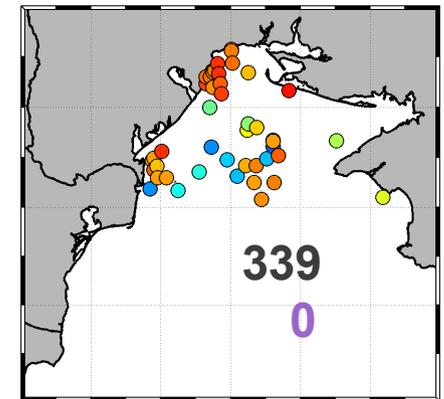
1988-1995



1996-2002

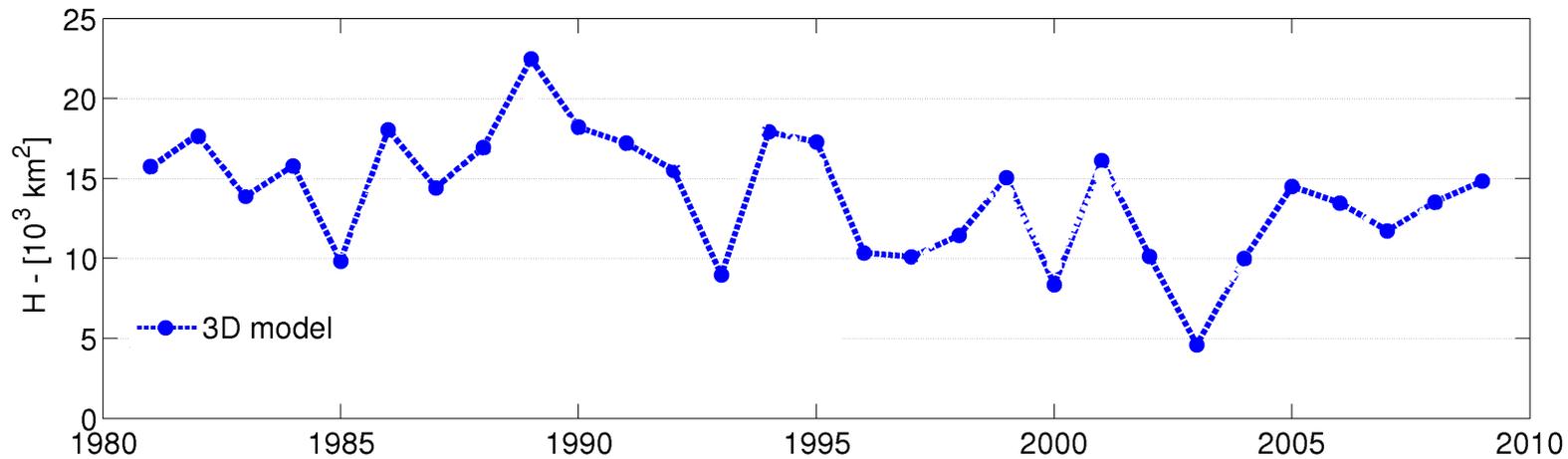


2003-2009

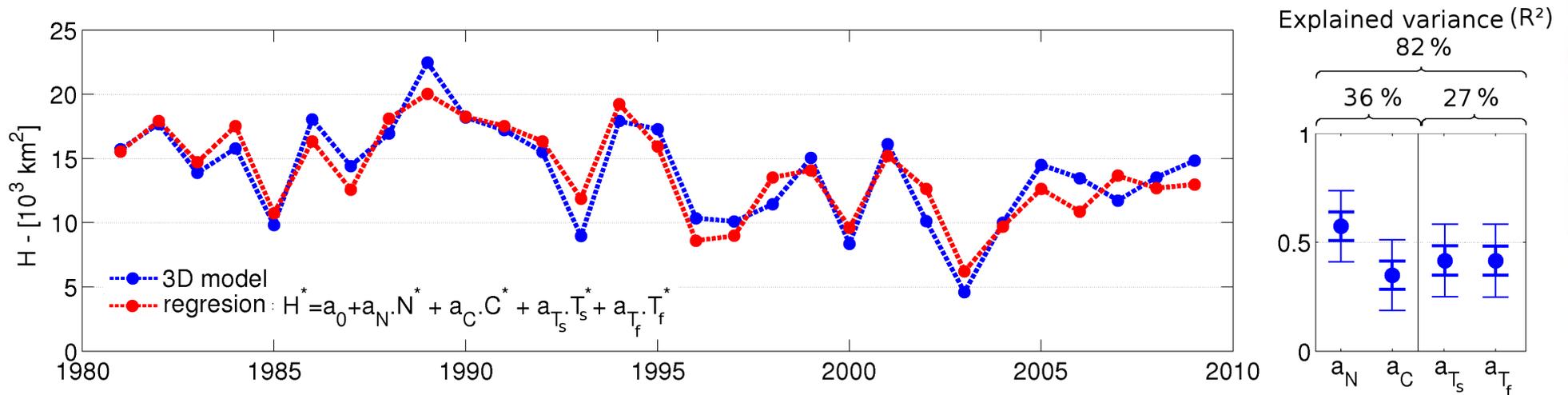


Drivers of interannual variability

Interannual variability of Hypoxia



Interannual variability of Hypoxia



Eutrophication

N : riverine Nitrogen load

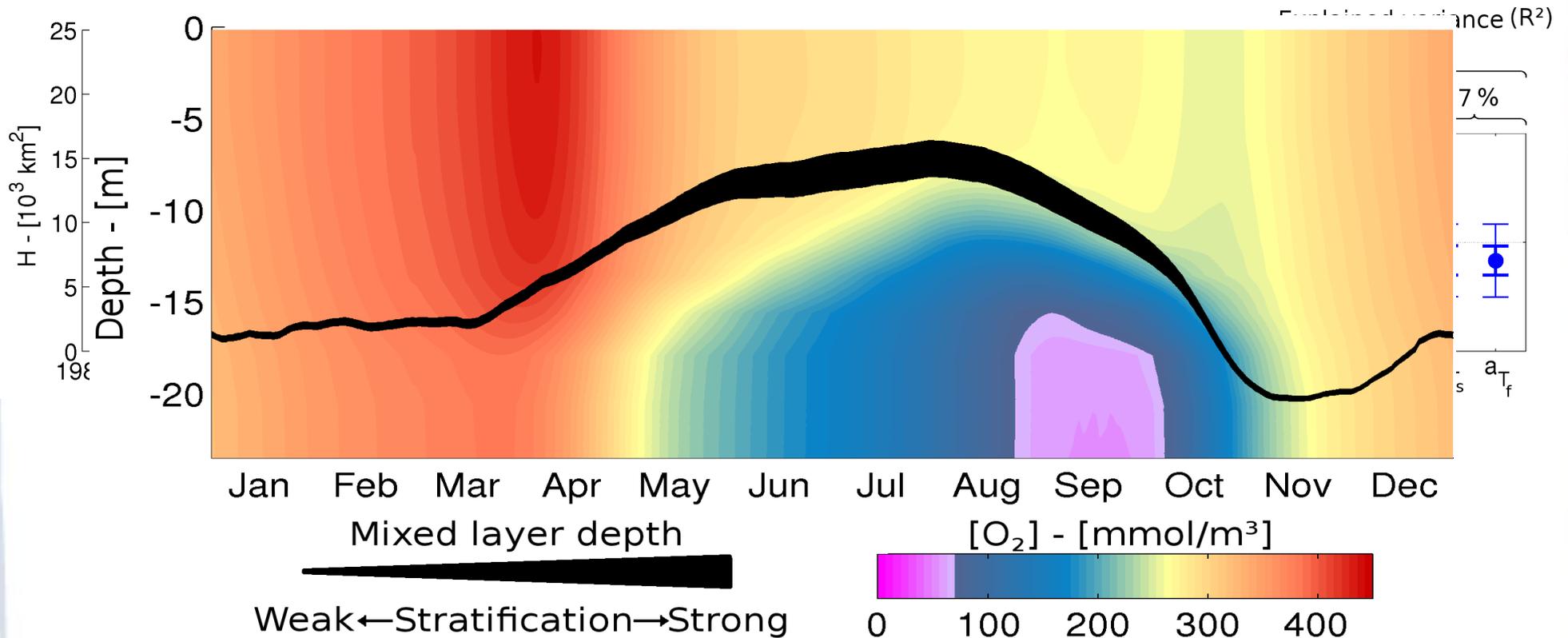
C : Accumulation of organic matter in the sediments

Climatic

T_s : Sea surface temperature in early spring

T_f : Sea surface temperature in late summer

Interannual variability of Hypoxia

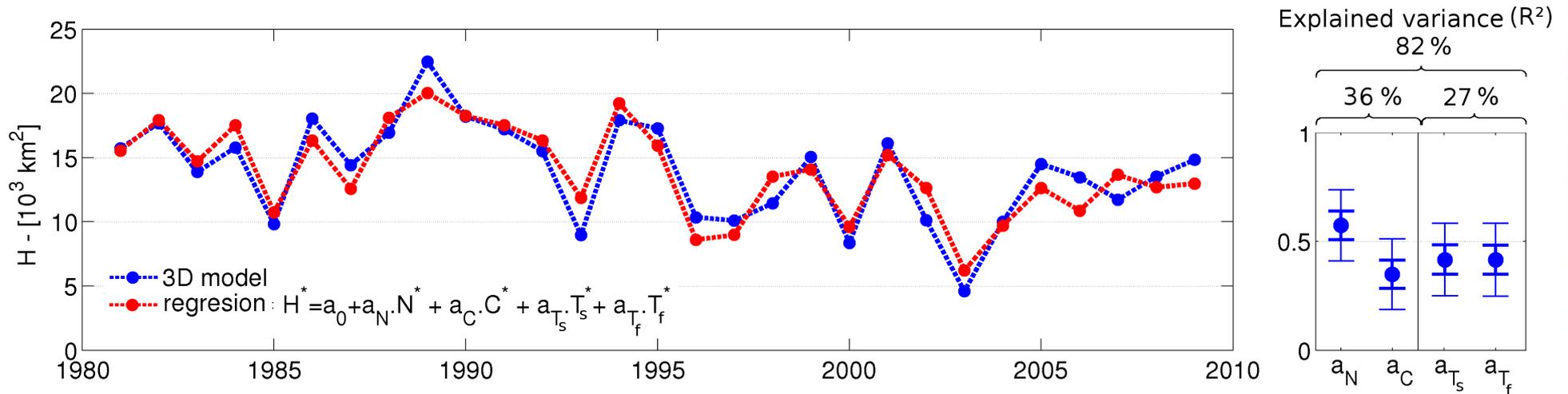


Climatic

T_s : Sea surface temperature in early spring

T_f : Sea surface temperature in late summer

Interannual variability of Hypoxia



Eutrophication

N : riverine Nitrogen load

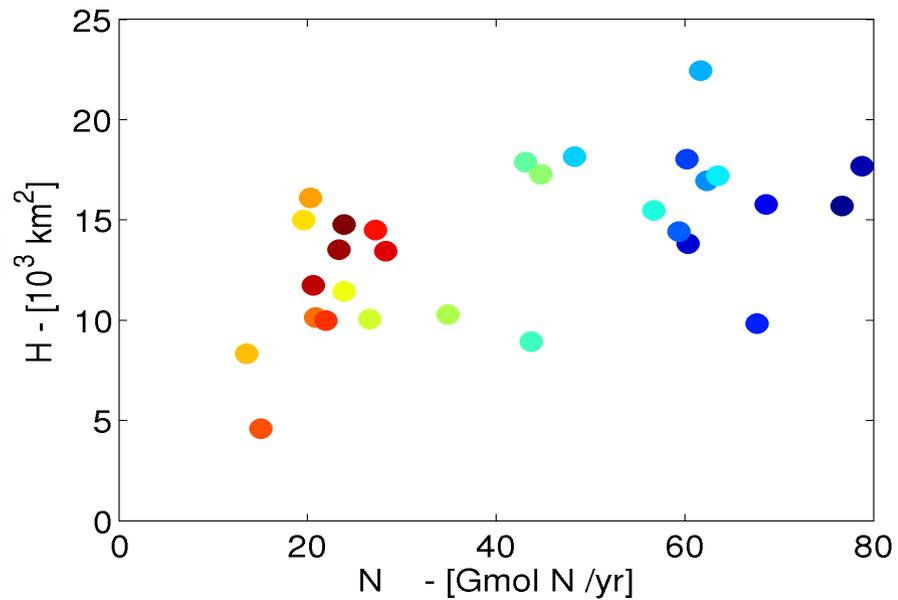
C : Accumulation of organic matter in the sediments

Climatic

T_s : Sea surface temperature in early spring

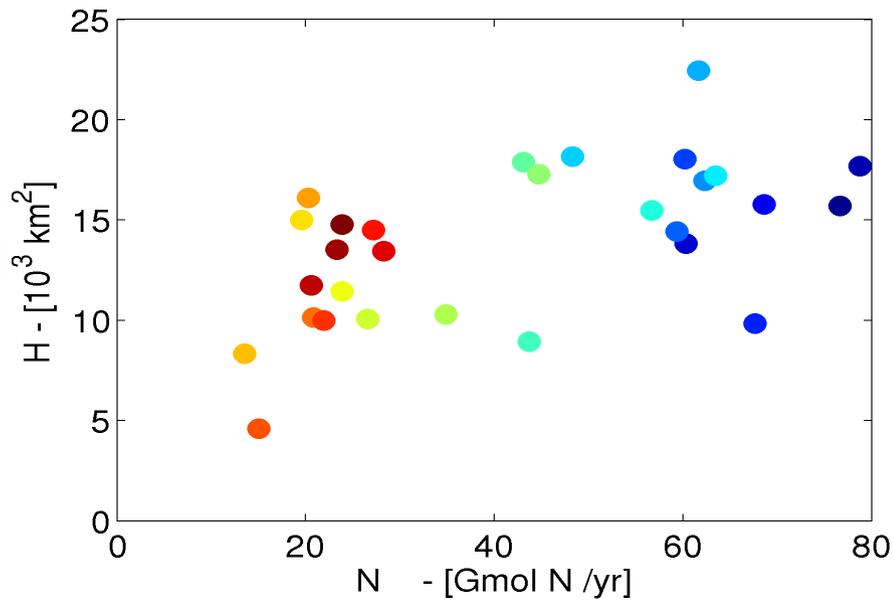
T_f : Sea surface temperature in late summer

Hypoxia as a function of N

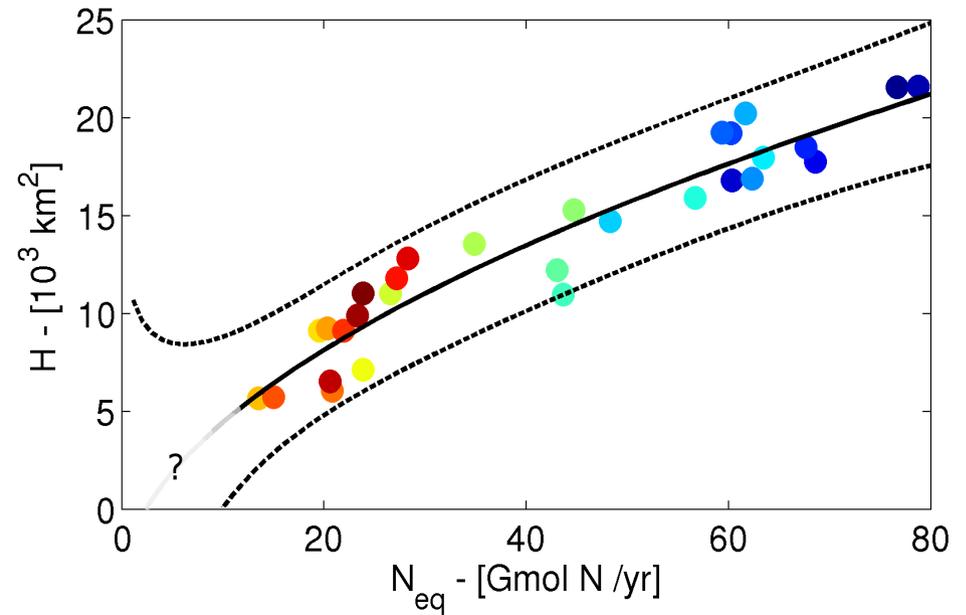


Includes the year specific influences
of climatic and sediments drivers

Hypoxia as a function of N



Includes the year specific influences of climatic and sediments drivers



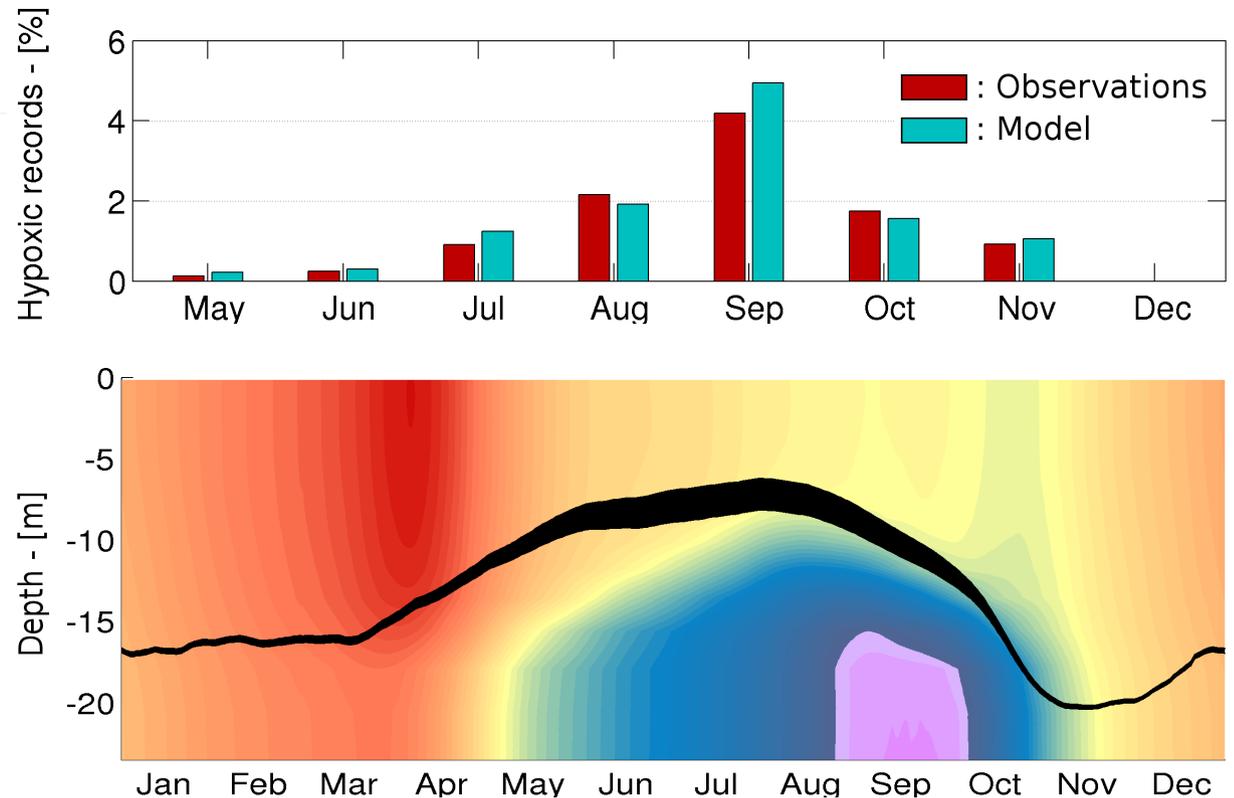
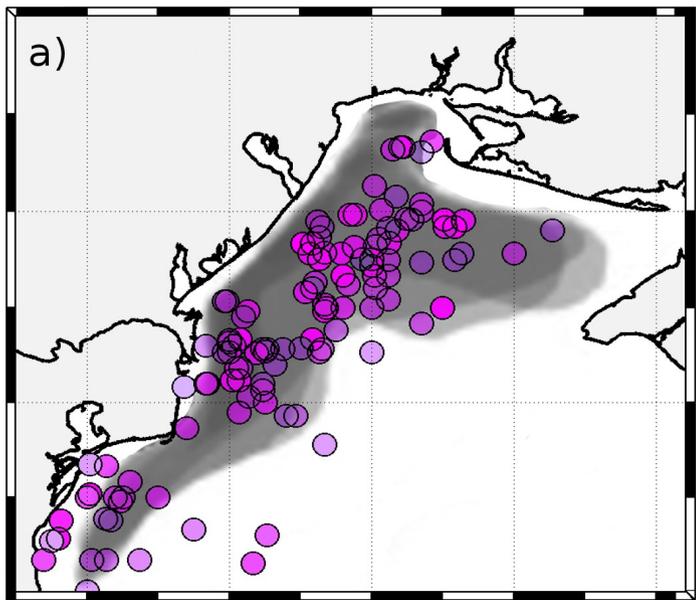
Average climatic conditions and equilibrated sediments content

Take-home Messages (3)

Take-home Messages (1/3)

Hypoxia is still ongoing in the Black Sea NWS

Monitoring should be focused on the area, months and depth of known hypoxia occurrence



Take-home Messages (2/3)

Hypoxia is intensified by year-to-year accumulation of organic matter in the sediments

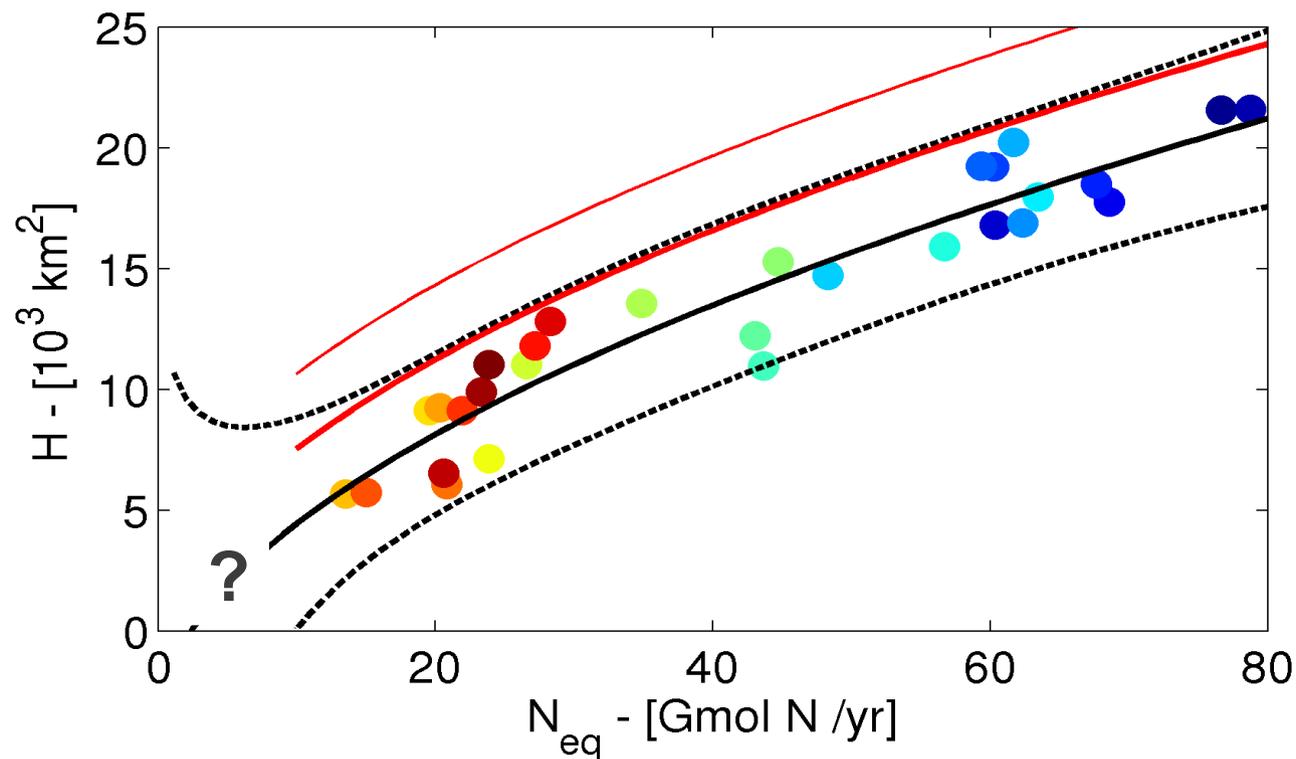
Systems with decreasing N → inertia in the recovery process.

Systems with increasing N → increase of the H/N ratio. (*Turner, 2008*)

.

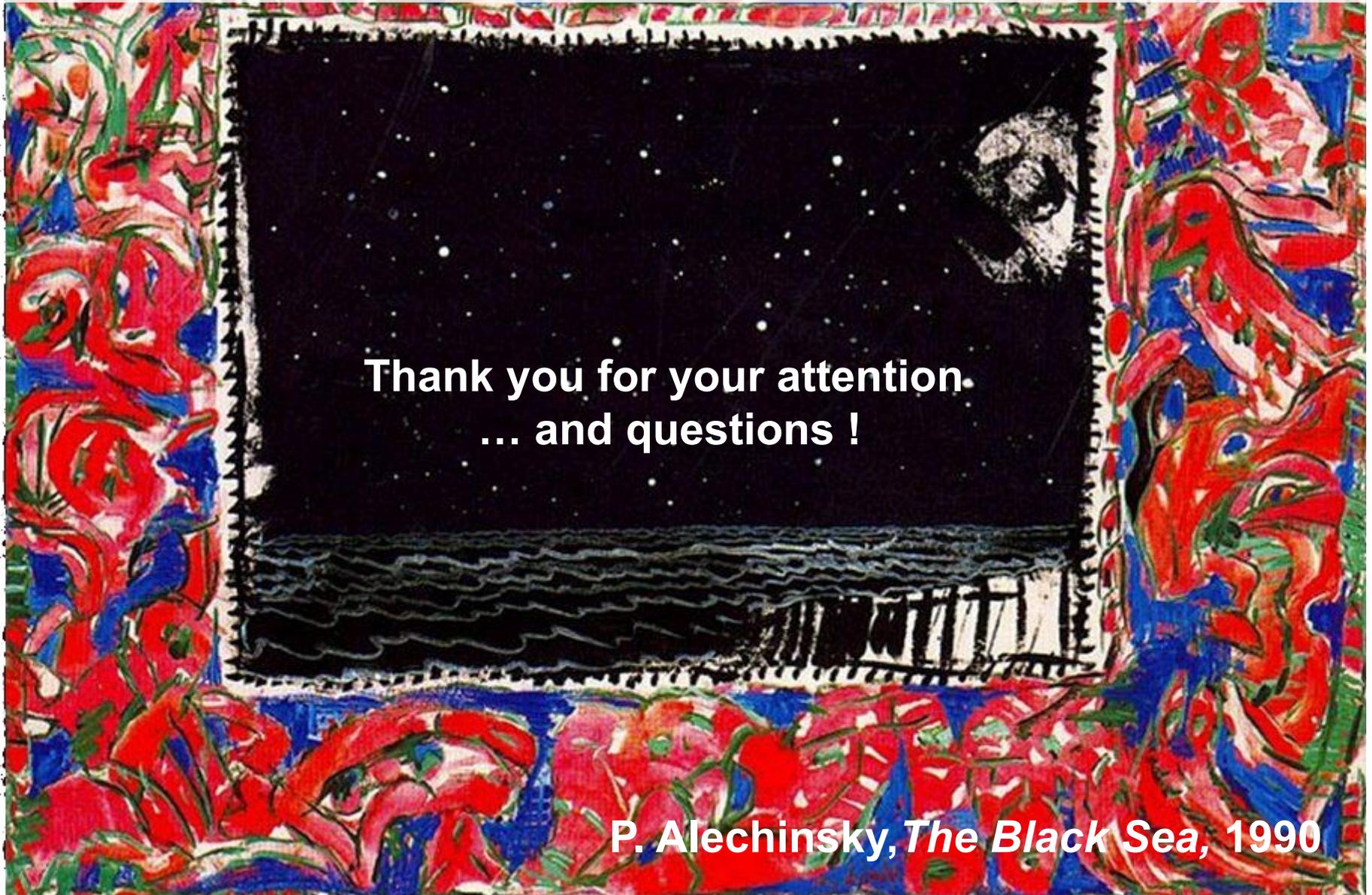
Take-home Messages (3/3)

Climate impacts almost as much as eutrophication.



Nutrient reduction policies should account for realistic climatic scenarios

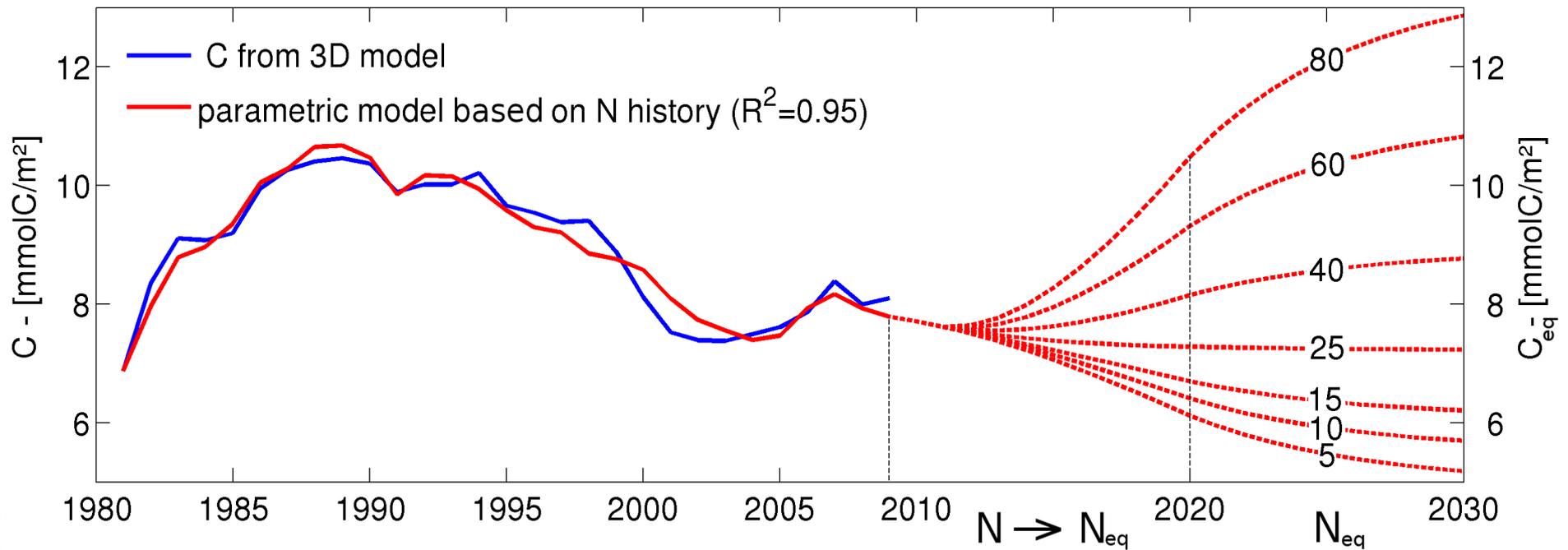
Capet, A., Beckers, J.-M., and Grégoire, M.: *Biogeosciences Discuss.*, 2012,
Seasonal hypoxia in eutrophic stratified coastal shelves: mechanisms, sensibilities and interannual variability from the North-Western Black Sea case,

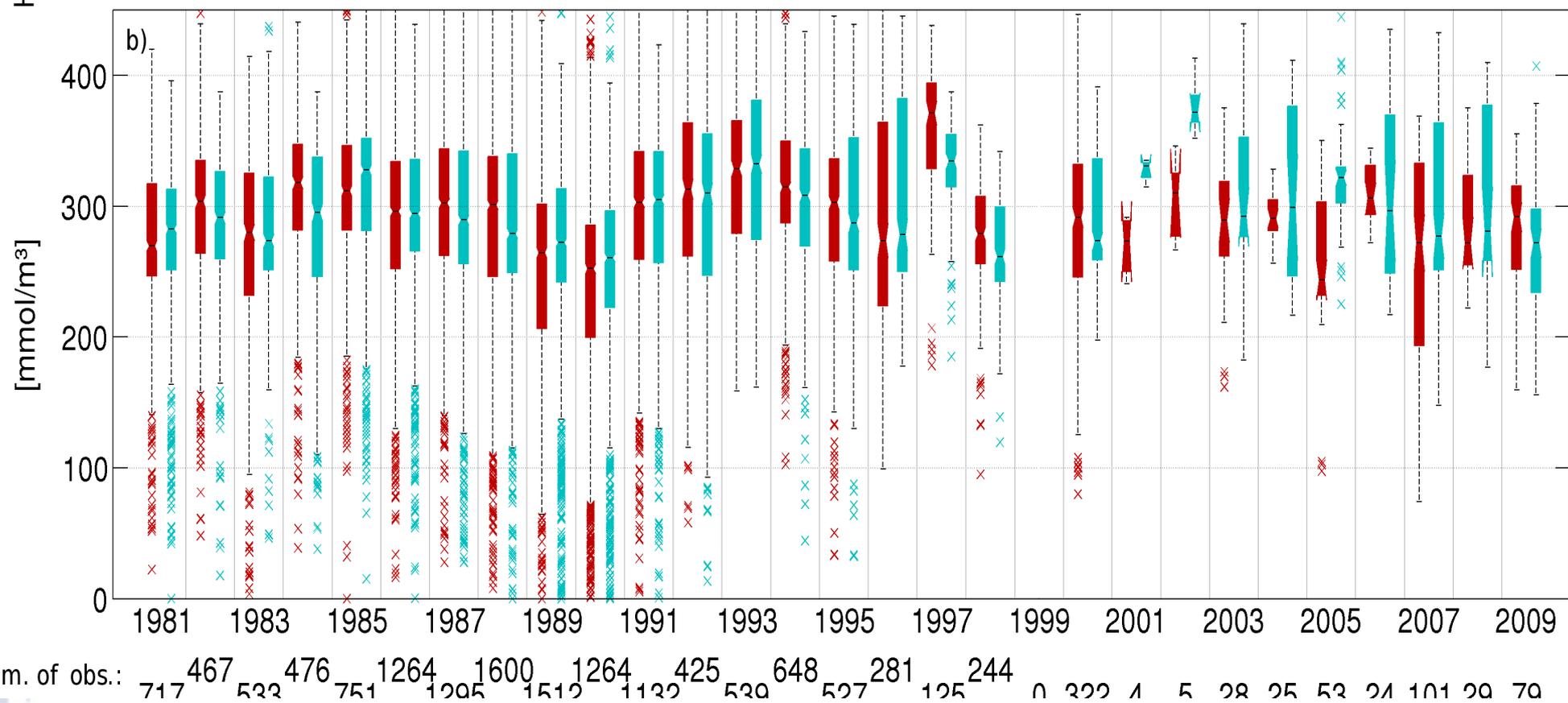
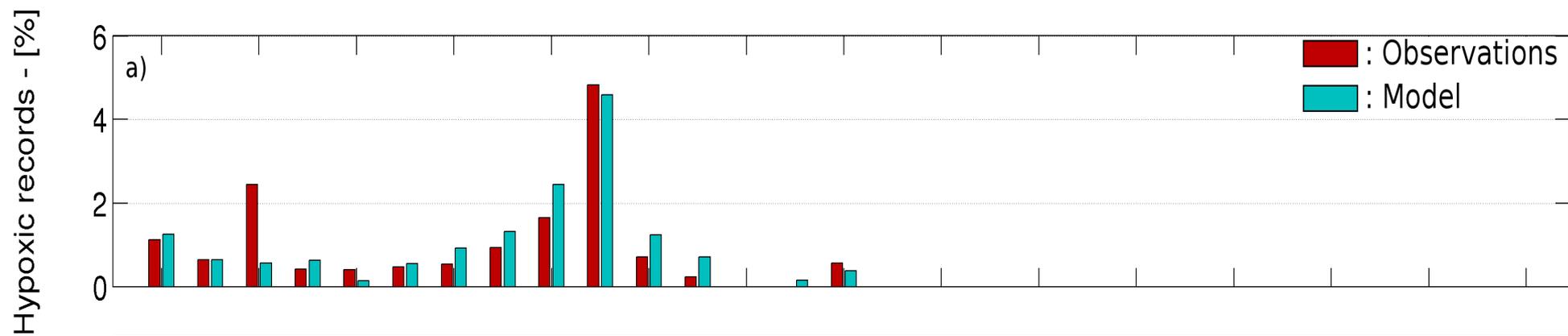


**Thank you for your attention.
... and questions !**

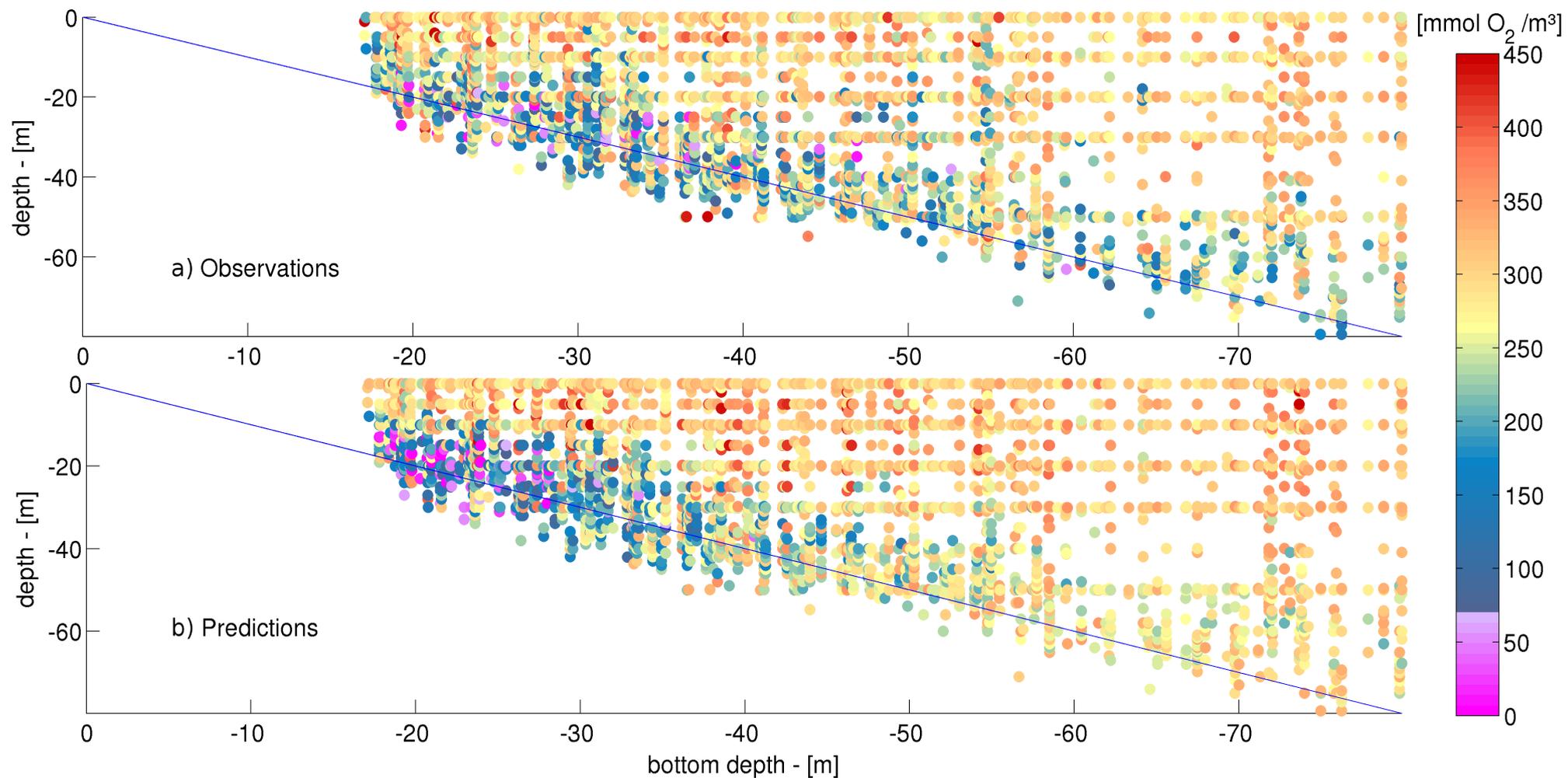
P. Alechinsky, *The Black Sea*, 1990

Organic matter accumulates in the sediments





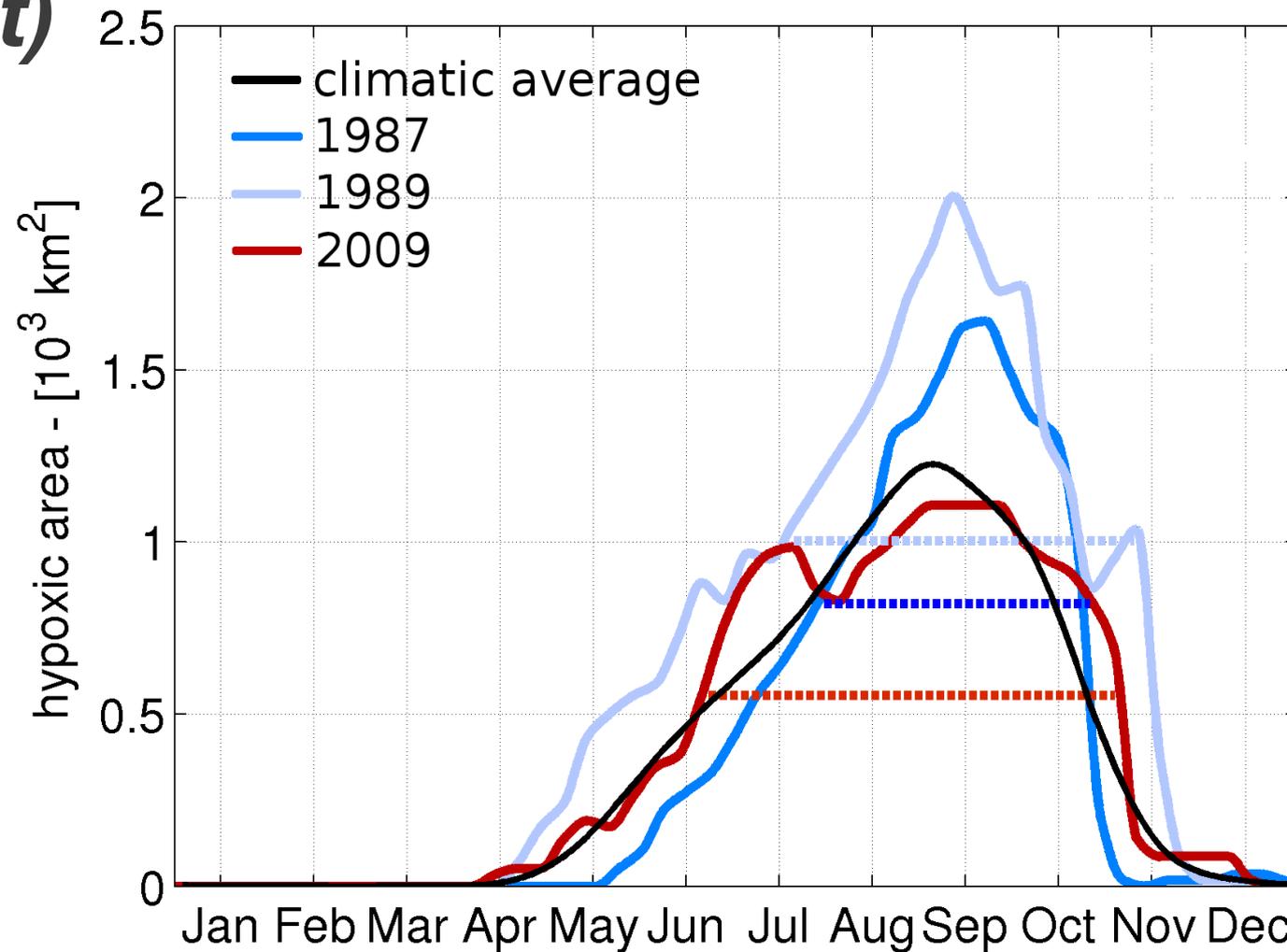
Model Validation : Point-to-point



$$D = \frac{1}{\max A(t)} \int_{\text{year}} A(t) dt,$$

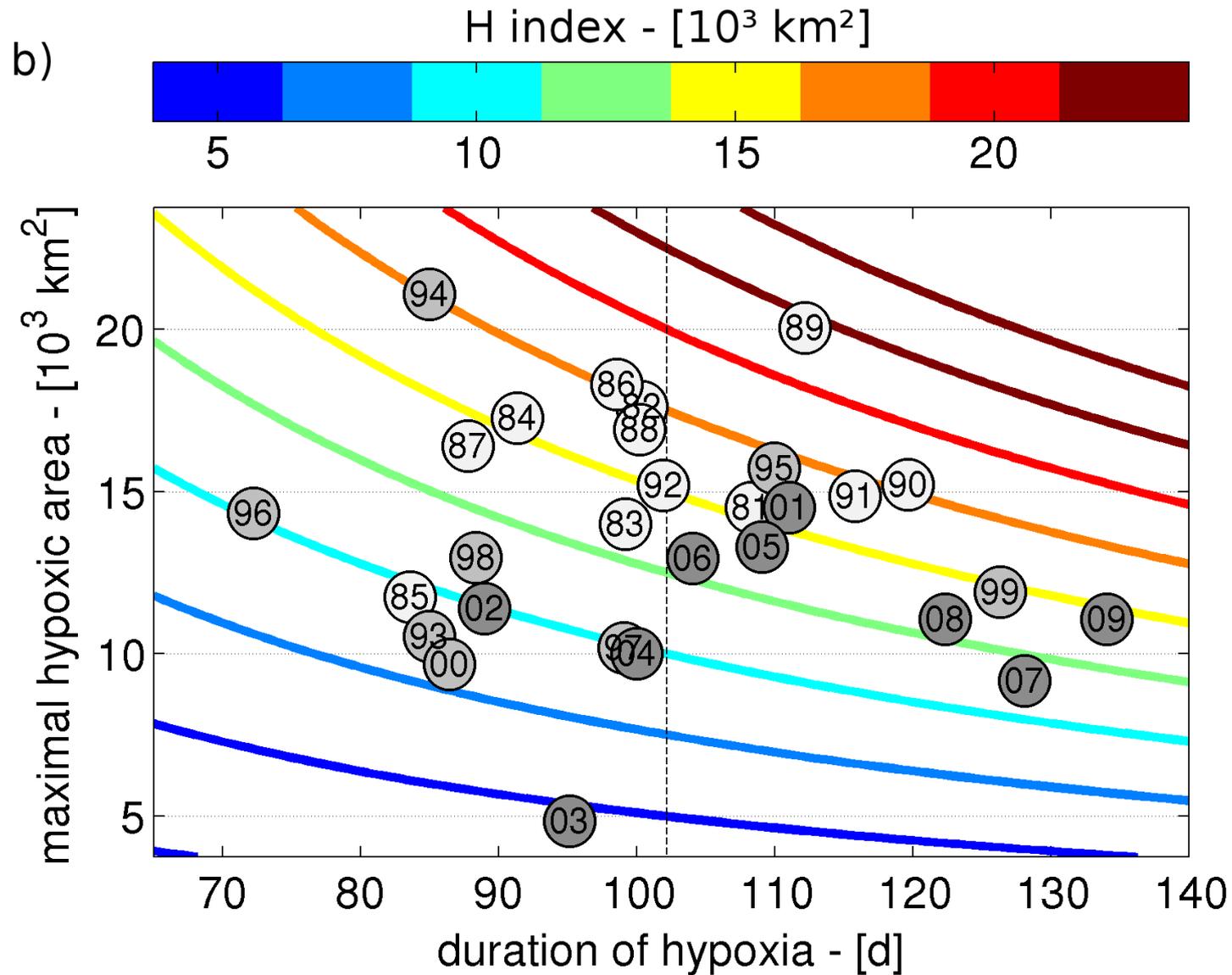
$$H = \frac{1}{D} \int_{\text{year}} A(t) dt,$$

$A(t)$



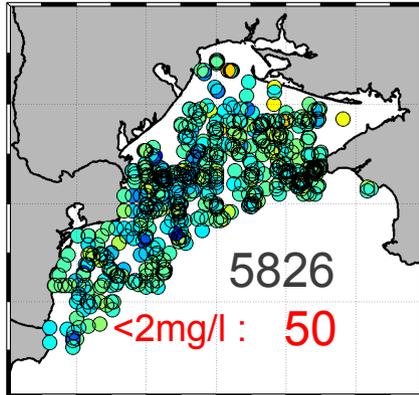
$$D = \frac{1}{\max A(t)} \int_{year} A(t) dt,$$

$$H = \frac{1}{D} \int_{year} A(t) dt,$$

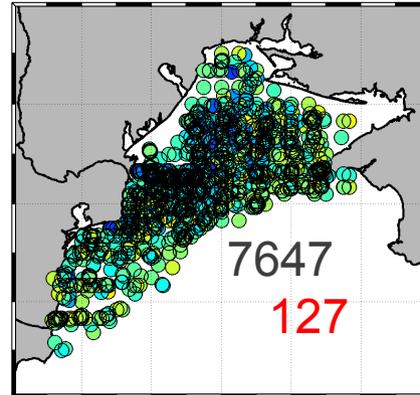


Recovery ?

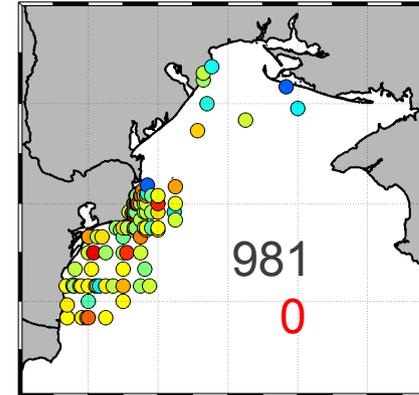
1980-1987



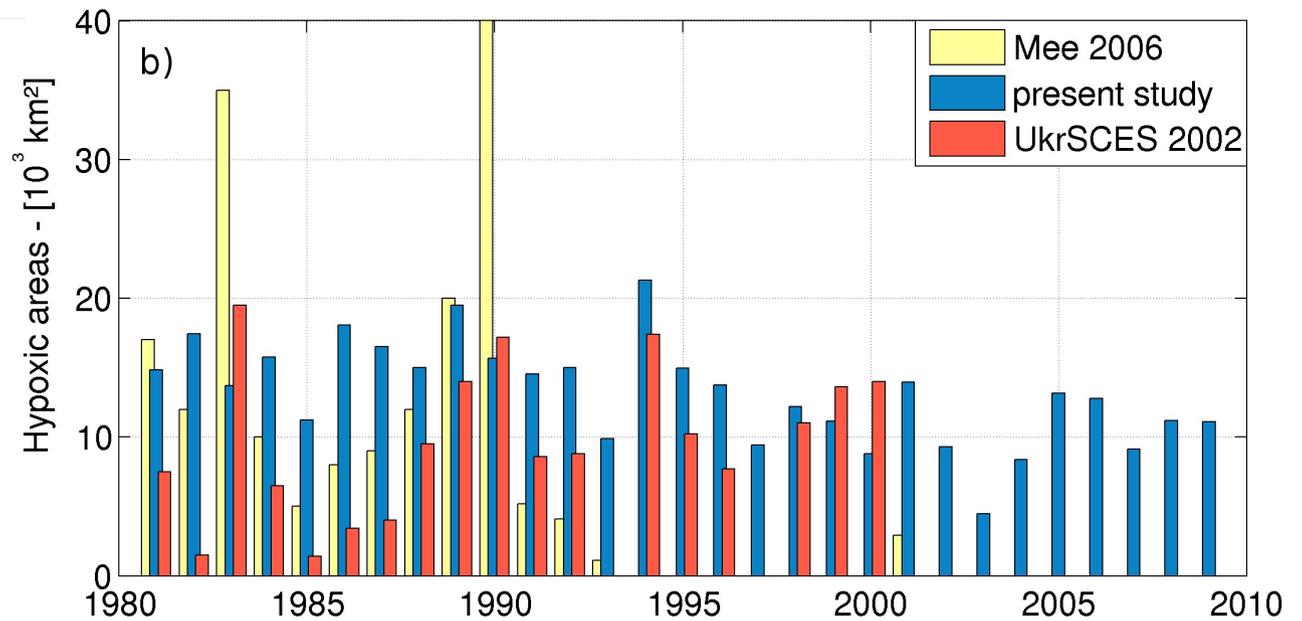
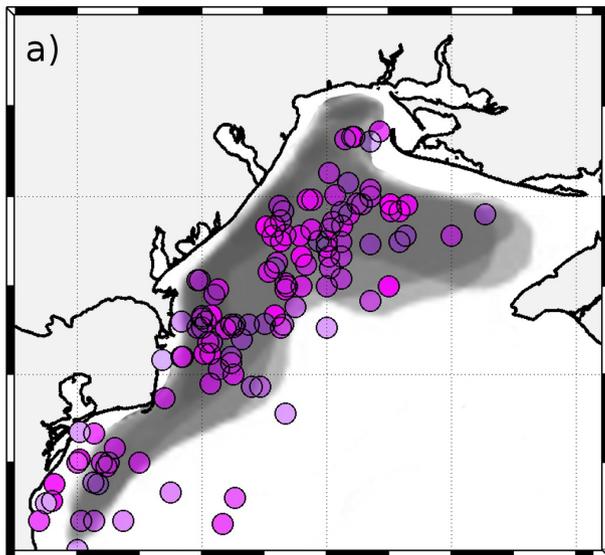
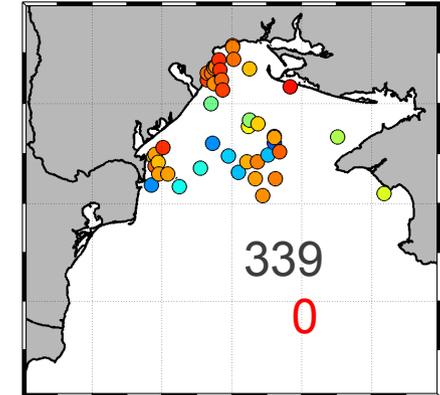
1988-1995

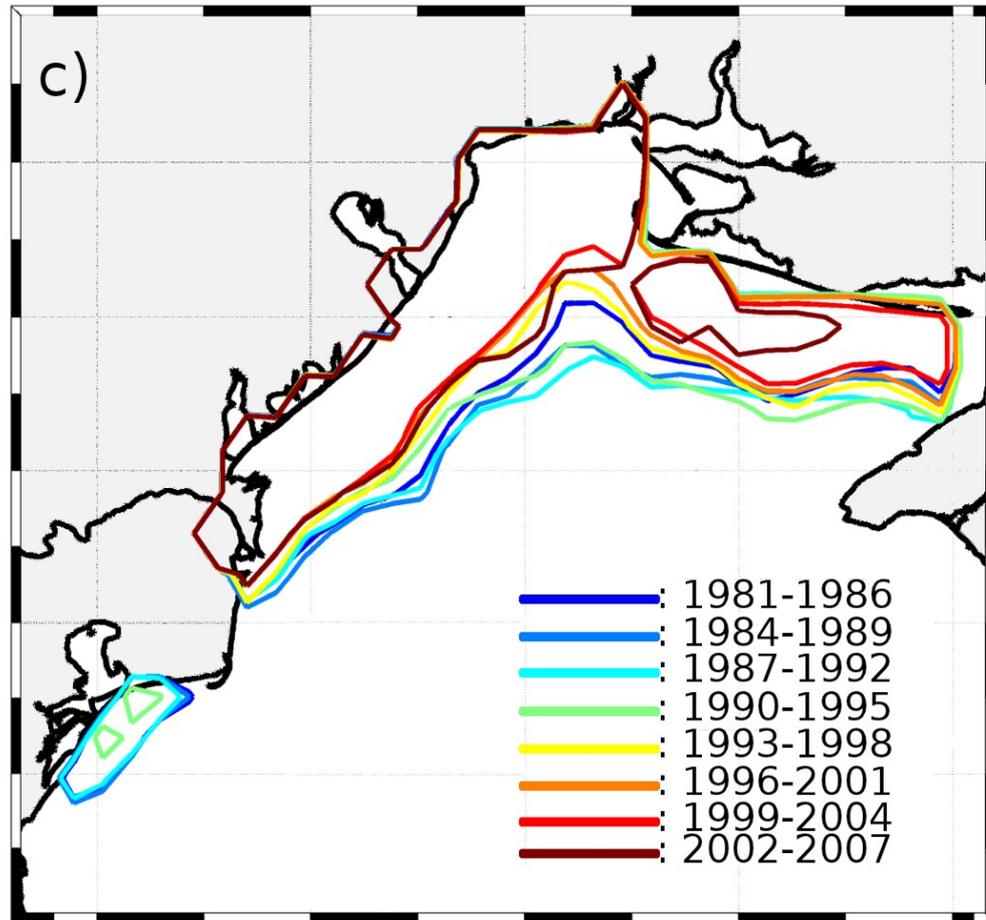


1996-2002



2003-2009

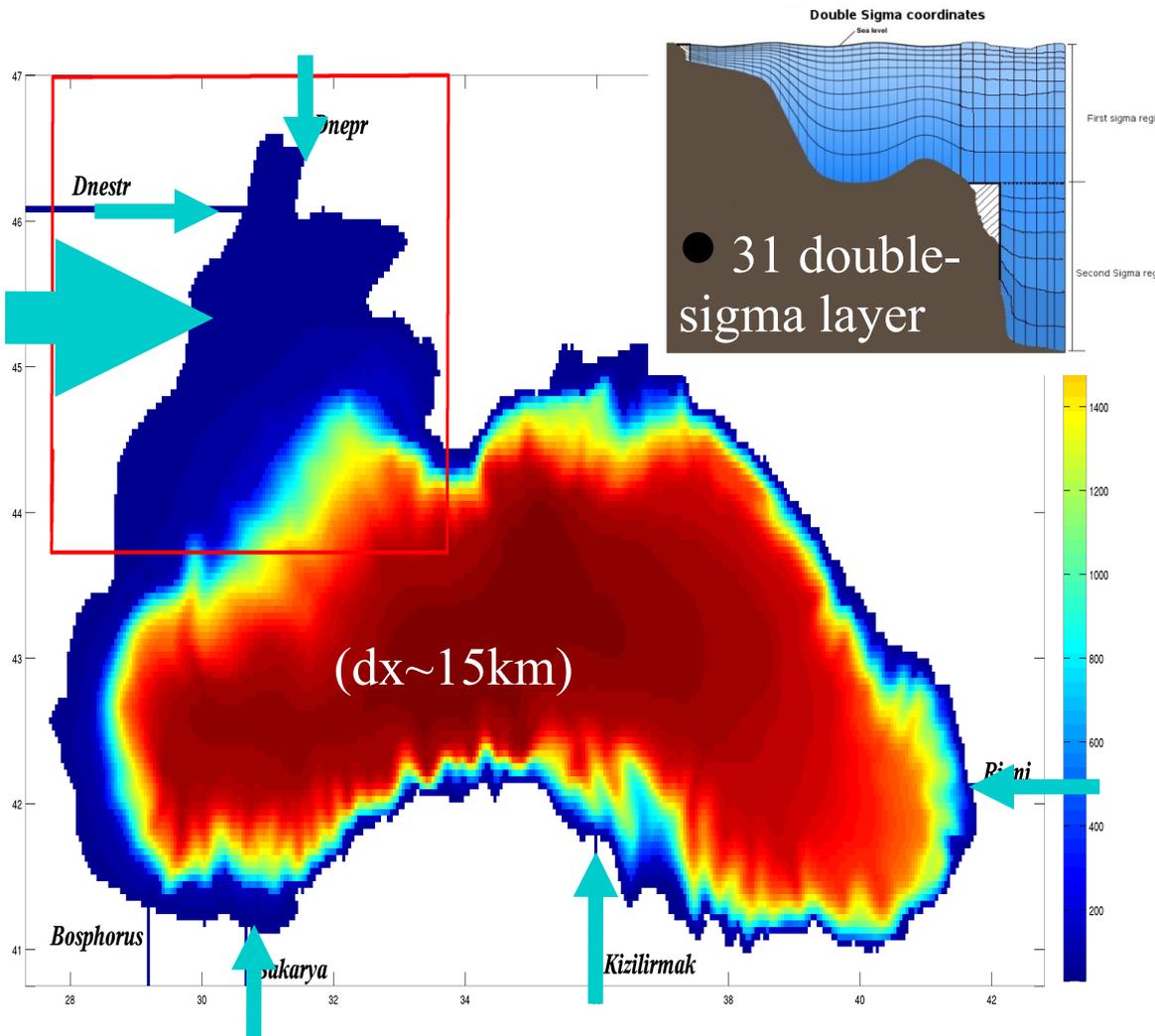




Selection criteria	All data	$Z > 17$	$Z > 17$ $z > 15$
WOD (1981-2001)	14123	14088	7670
Aug., Sep., Oct.	3850	3847	2108
BSC (2000-2009)	636	382	86
Aug., Sep., Oct.	113	57	8

The Model

36 States variables



Monthly RIVERS
fluxes and nutrients flows
(from L. Wolfgang
& A. Cociasu)

6h-atmospheric
forcings from ECMWF
(1.125°).
(from ERA40)

Physics (5)

Currents, T° , Salinity,
Surface elevation, Turbulence

Oxygen and Dissolved Inorganic
Carbon (2)

Inorganic nutrients (5)
 SiO , NO_3 , NH_4 , PO_4 , "Reducers"

3 Phytoplankton (6) (free C/N)
Diatoms, Flagellates, Small Flagellates

Zooplankton (2)
Micro-, Meso-

Gelatinous zooplankton(2)
Omnivorous, Carnivorous

Detrital matter (8)

Particulate, Semi-labile and Labile forms
Silicious Detritus, Aggregates

Bacteria(1)

Model's Specificity

- No data assimilation : Necessity to construct specific Bosphorus representation to ensure conservation of volume and total salt content.
- Anoxic waters : The biological model explicitly includes anoxic chemistry through the use of a variable 'Oxygen demanding Units', as a proxy for reducers acting in the anoxic zone.
- Sediments compartment
- Light absorption scheme

