

The role of sediment resuspension in biogeochemical cycling across continental shelves

A modelling study of the Black Sea system

Arthur Capet,^{1,3} Filip J. R. Meysman,² Karline Soetaert,²
and Marilaure Grégoire³

¹CNR, OGS, Trieste, Italy

²NIOZ, Yerseke, The Netherlands

³Oceanology Laboratory, University of Liège, Belgium

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Context

The Black Sea
Objectives

Model(s)

Diagenetic variability

The role of sediments resuspension

Conclusion

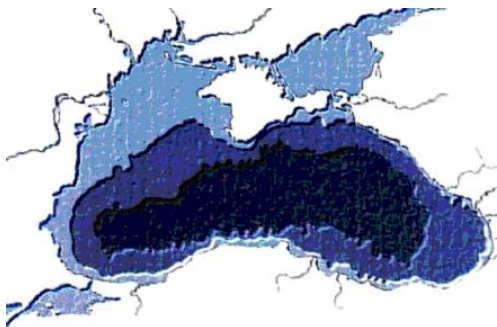


Northwestern shelf

- ▶ < 120 m
- ▶ Large freshwater and nutrient inputs

Central basin

- ▶ 120 - 2000 m
- ▶ Strong stratification

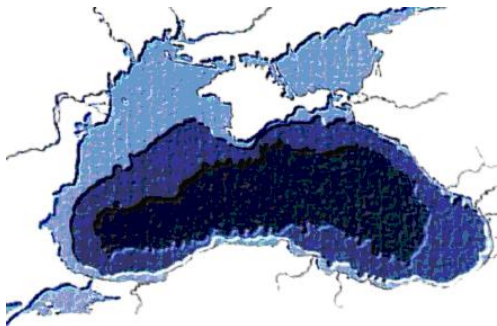


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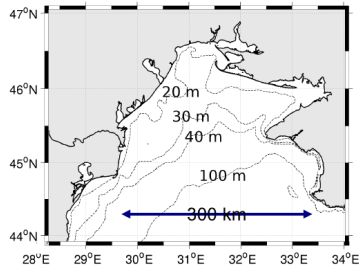
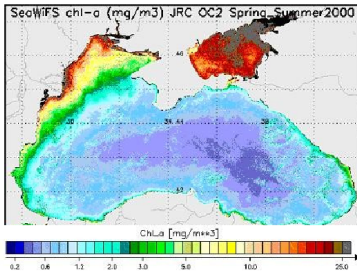
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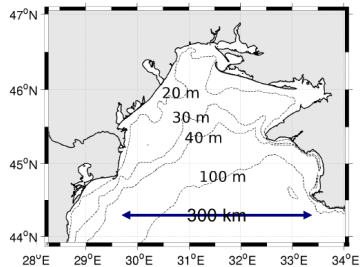
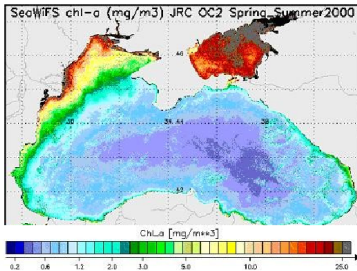


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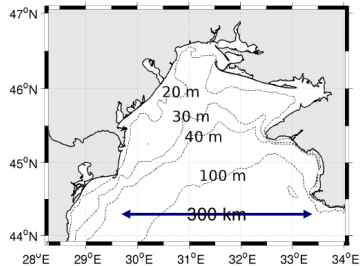
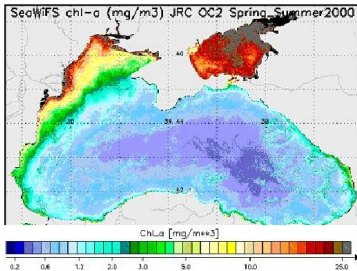
Resolve biogeochemical budgets across River-Shelf-Basin continuum.



- ▶ *Dunne et al., 2007* : 30% of NPP reach the sediments in region <50 m (18% for 50-200 m).

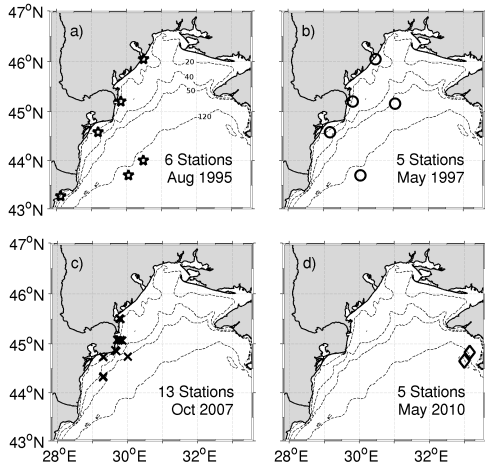


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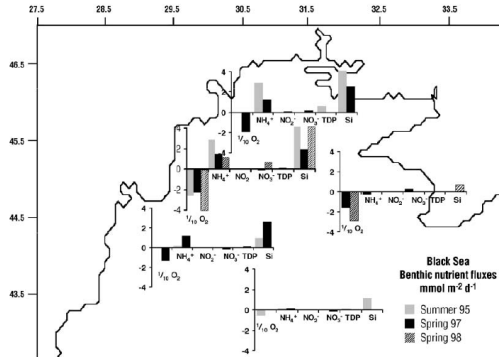


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- Importance of benthic-pelagic coupling to represent the shelf biogeochemistry

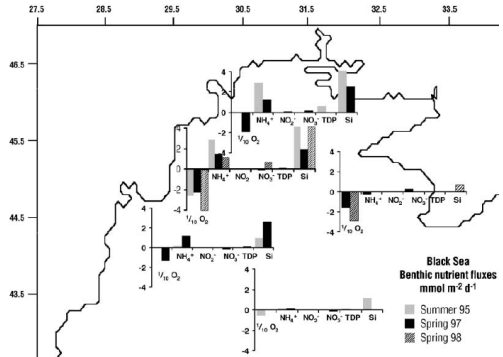
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Technical requirement: set up a benthic-pelagic coupled model resolving the variability of benthic solutes fluxes

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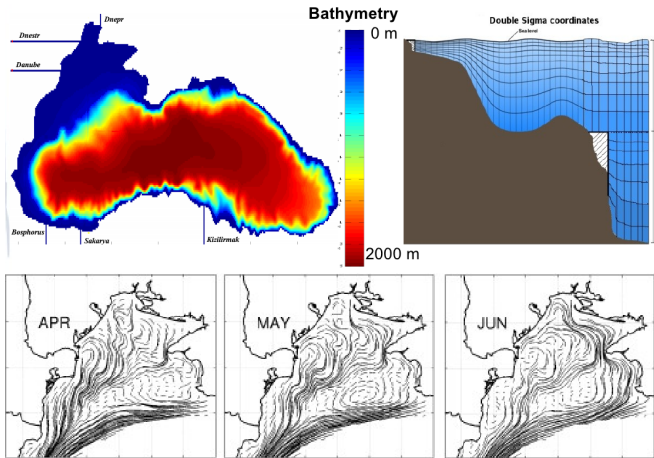
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GHER 3D Hydrodynamic Model

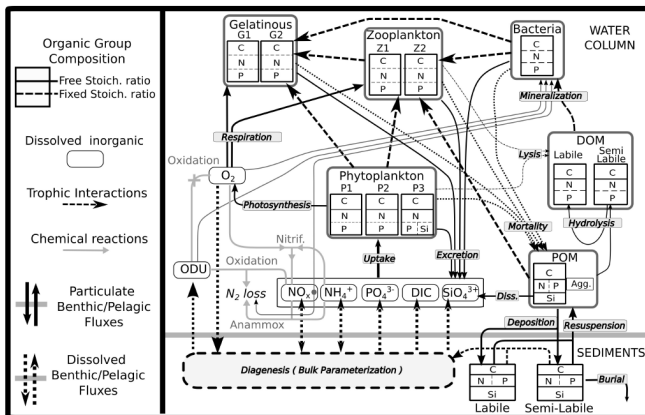
Hydrostatic model, Double Sigma coordinates, Real time forcings (ECMWF)

Provides : T, S, TKE, U, V, η



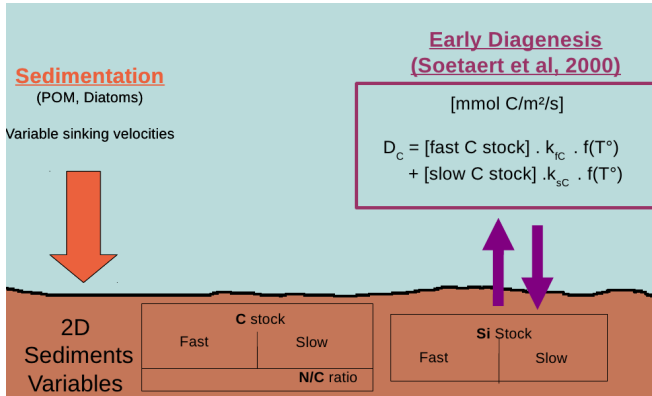
GHER 3D Biogeochemical Model

Provides : C, N, P, Si, O₂ cycling through various forms.



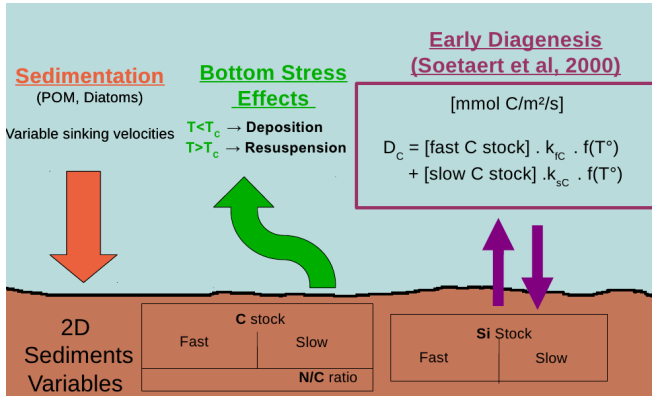
Benthic-Pelagic coupling

Provides : Fluxes at the sediment water interface.



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Benthic-Pelagic coupling

$$\tau = \tau_{\text{currents}} + \tau_{\text{waves}}$$

$\tau_{\text{currents}} \leftarrow$ (GHER model)

$\tau_{\text{waves}} \leftarrow$ (WAM model, offline)

Kandilarov and Stanev, 2012

τ^f : Critical stress for deposition and erosion of S^f .

τ^s : Critical stress for erosion of S^s .

Deposition

$$\tau < \tau^f$$

Resusp. S^f

$$\tau^f < \tau$$

Resusp. S^s

$$\tau^s < \tau$$

$$P = \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{\tau^f}\right) \cdot w_{POM} \cdot [POM] \quad P^f = \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau^f} - 1\right) \cdot Me^f \quad P^s = \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau^s} - 1\right) \cdot Me^s$$

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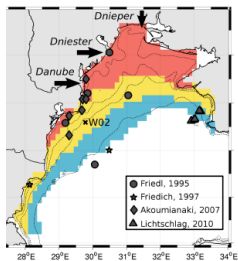
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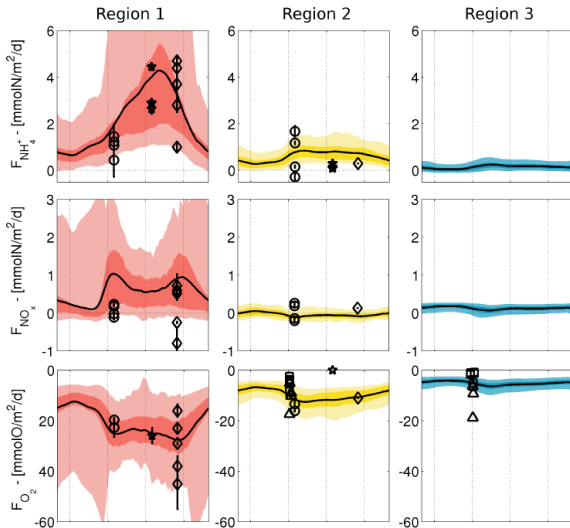
Fluxes Validation



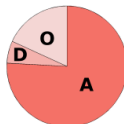
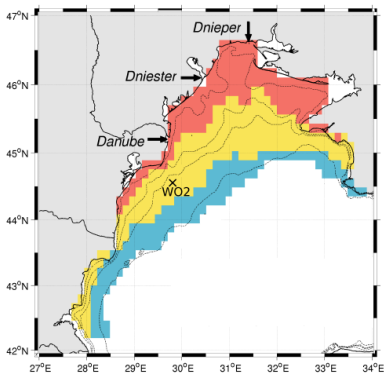
Water

Benthic Fluxes

Sediments



Diagenetic variability



Region 1 (23.7 km² / 15-57 m)

D_c : 9.1 molC/m²/yr
Oxic : 18.3%
Denit.: 5.9%
Anox.: 76.0%



Region 2 (33.9 km² / 26-109 m)

D_c : 3.6 molC/m²/yr
Oxic : 41.8%
Denit.: 6.3%
Anox.: 51.9%



Region 3 (21.4 km² / 46-120 m)

D_c : 1.6 molC/m²/yr
Oxic : 68.8%
Denit.: 5.1%
Anox.: 26.1%

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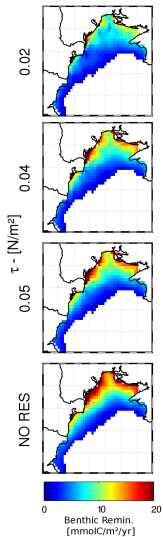
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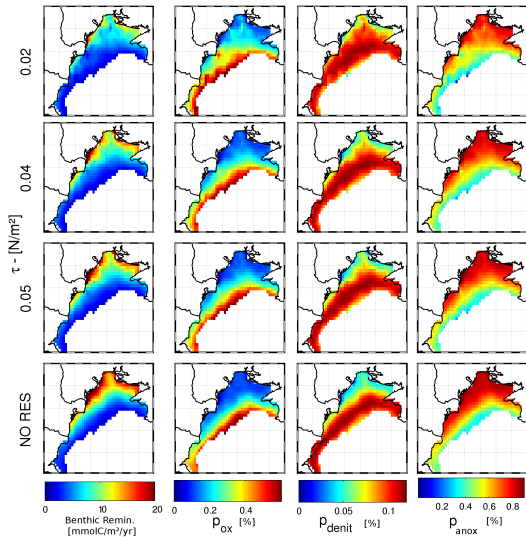
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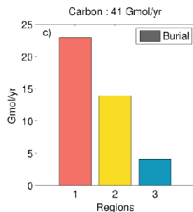
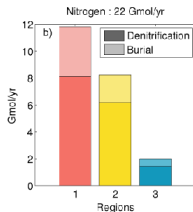
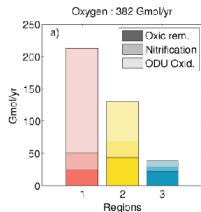
Bottom stress effects impact on spatial variability



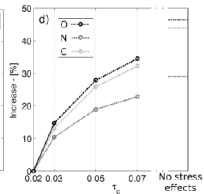
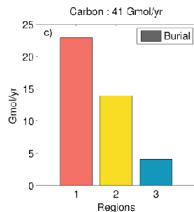
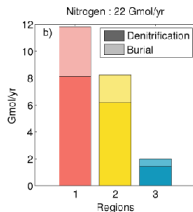
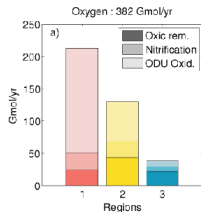
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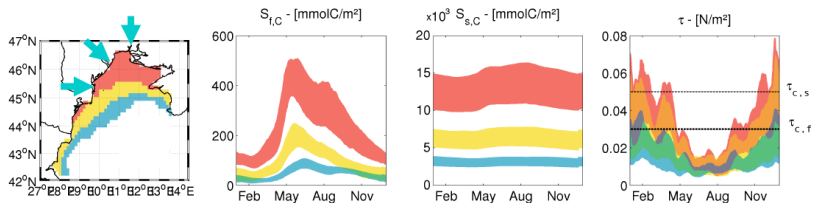
Bottom stress effects impact on shelf budgets



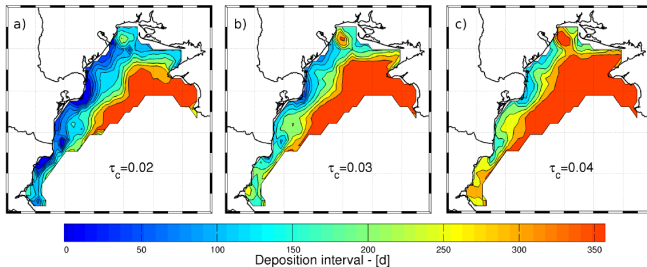
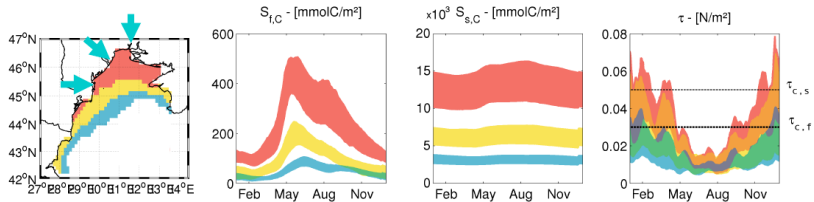
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Bottom stress effects impact on seasonal variability

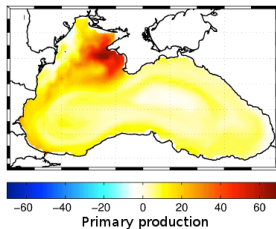


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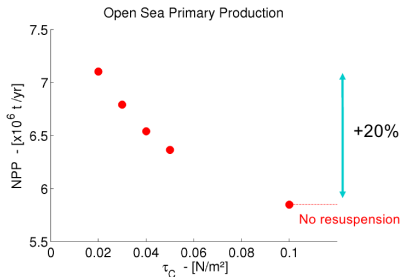
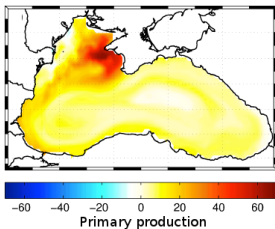
Bottom stress effects impact on basin budgets

Relative increase: $\tau_{dep} = 0.02$ compared to $\tau_{dep} = 0.05 \text{ N/m}^2$



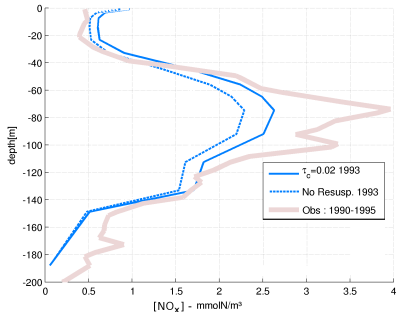
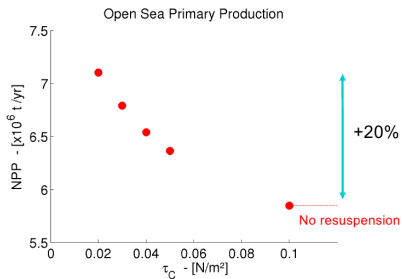
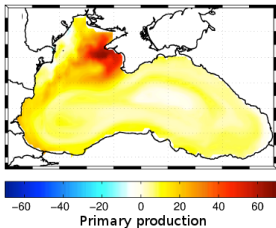
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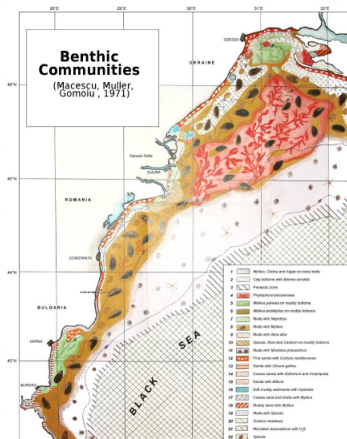
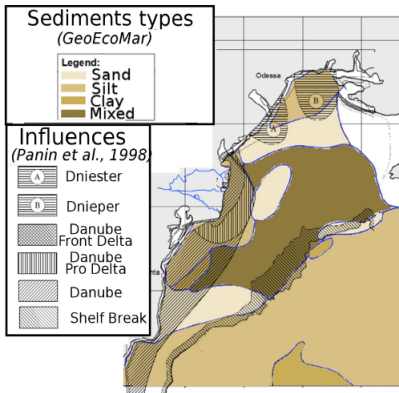
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 - ▶ .. is difficult AND bears large scale impacts,
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 - ▶ .. and, consequently, basin scale budgets.

What's next ?

Big gaps in this study :

- ▶ Fixed roughness length
- ▶ Fixed critical resuspension threshold and erodability constant



Thank you for your attention