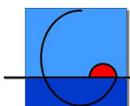


# Do we have enough pieces of the jigsaw to integrate $\text{CO}_2$ fluxes in the Coastal Ocean ?

Alberto V. Borges - University of Liège



Carbocean (FP6 511176-2)



Belcanto (BSP EV/12/7E)

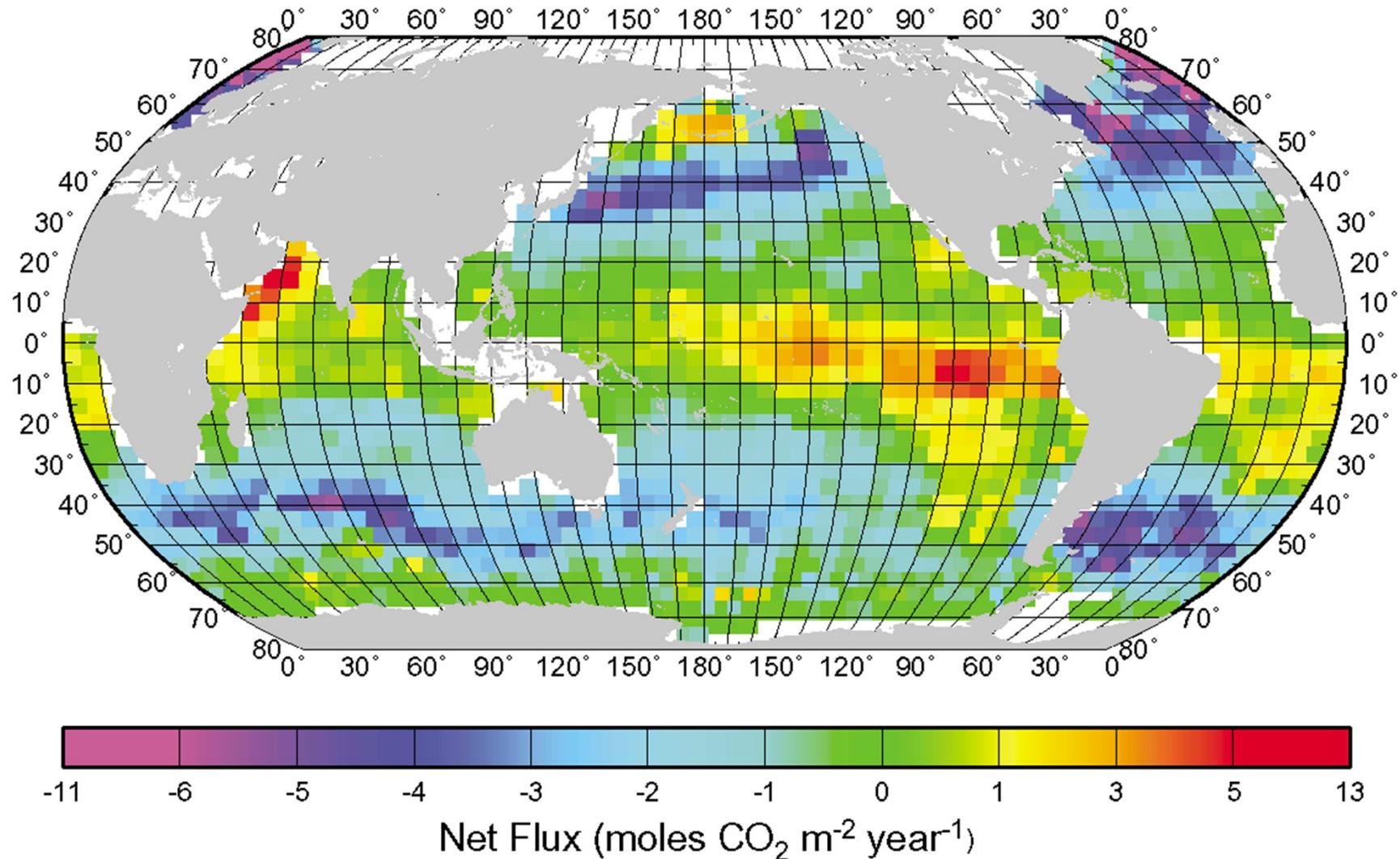


Eurotroph (FP5 EVK3-CT-2000-00040)



Canopy (BSP EV/12/20C)

Mean Annual Air-Sea Flux for 1995 (NCEP 41-Yr Wind, 940K, W-92)

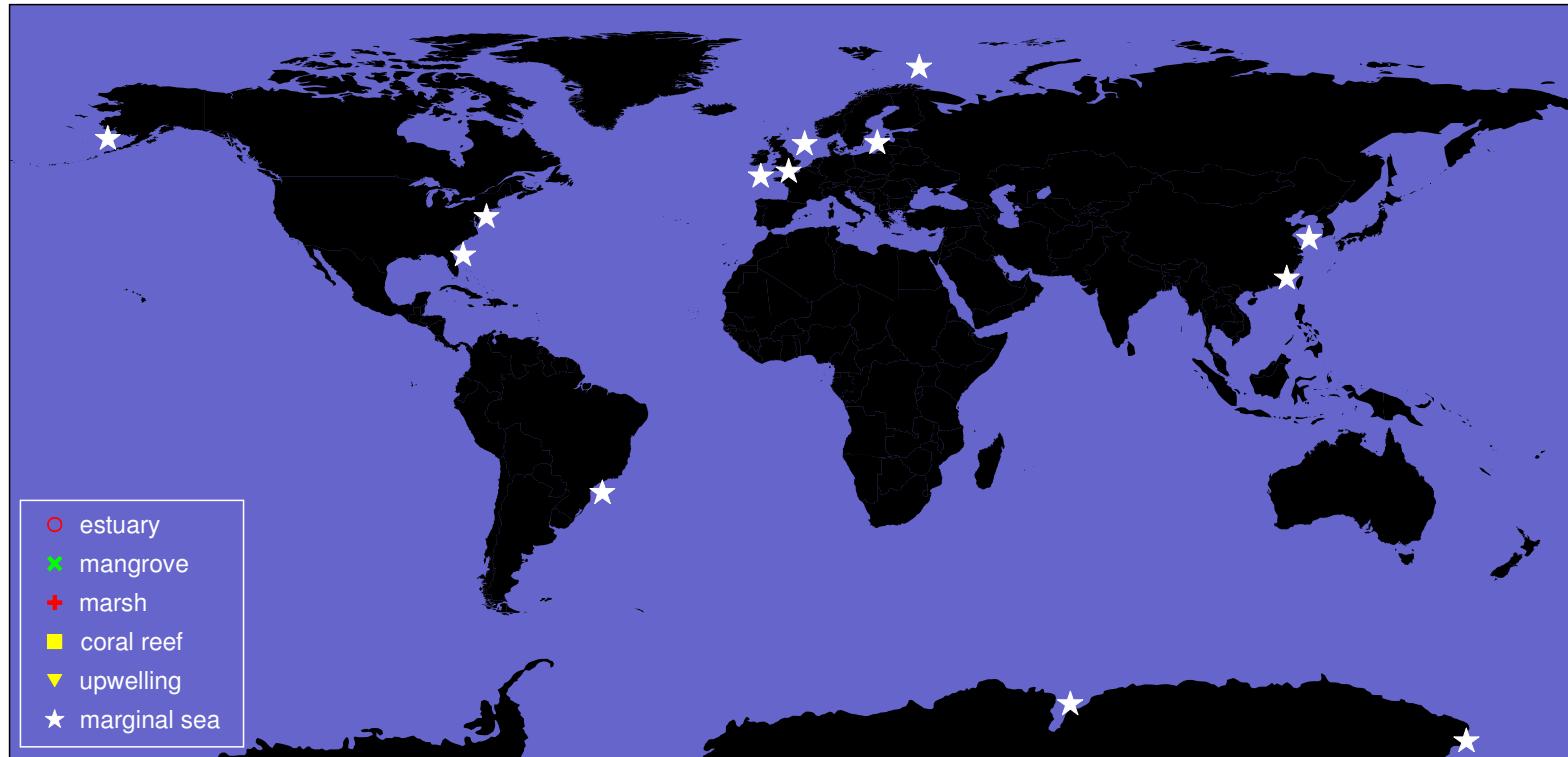


What would happen if we tried to fill the white pixels ?

# Approach

- Climatology approach not possible (too much heterogeneity, not enough data).
- Just about enough data to attempt an up-scaling approach (reasonable flux value for each ecosystem \* respective surface area)
- Compilation of CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes in 44 coastal environments, gathered in 6 major coastal ecosystems.

# Marginal seas (Fluxes in mol C m<sup>-2</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>)



## High latitude:

Barents Sea	-3.6
Bristol Bay	-0.2
Pryzd Bay	-2.2
Ross Sea	-1.8

## Temperate latitudes:

Baltic Sea	-0.8
North Sea	-1.4
English Channel	0.0
Gulf of Biscay	-2.9
US Middle Atlantic Bight	-1.2
East China Sea	-2.1

## Sub-tropical & tropical latitudes:

US South Atlantic Bight	+2.5
South China Sea	+1.8
Southwest Brazilian coast	+1.3

# Coastal upwelling (Fluxes in mol C m<sup>-2</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>)



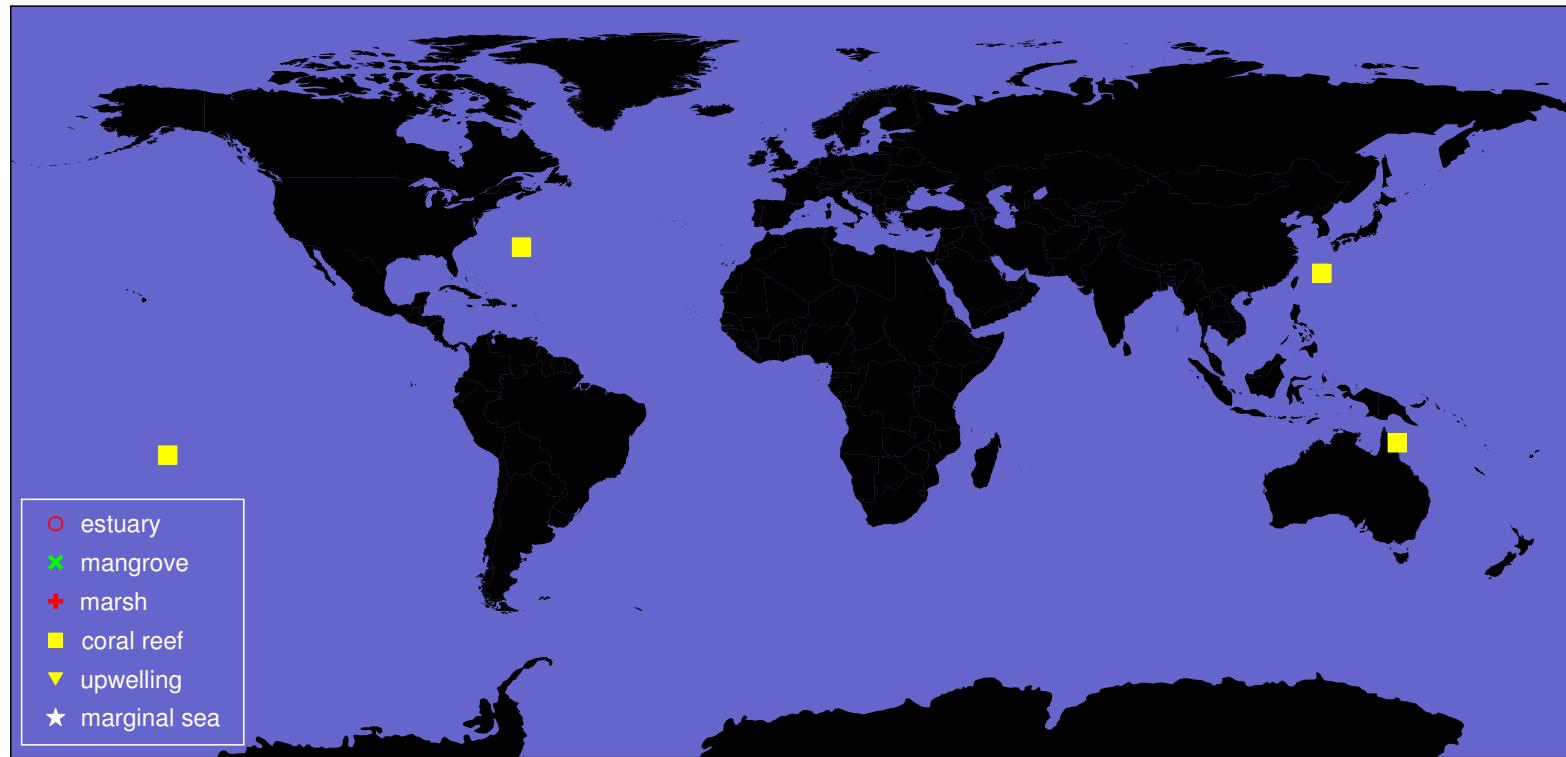
Galician coast	-2.2
Vancouver Island	-1.2
Californian coast	+0.5
Oman coast	+0.9

High Upwelling Index systems (California and Oman coasts)

= inputs of nutrients and DIC so intense that primary production "does not have enough time" to deplete surface waters in nutrients and create under-saturation of CO<sub>2</sub> OVER THE SHELF.

= sources of CO<sub>2</sub>

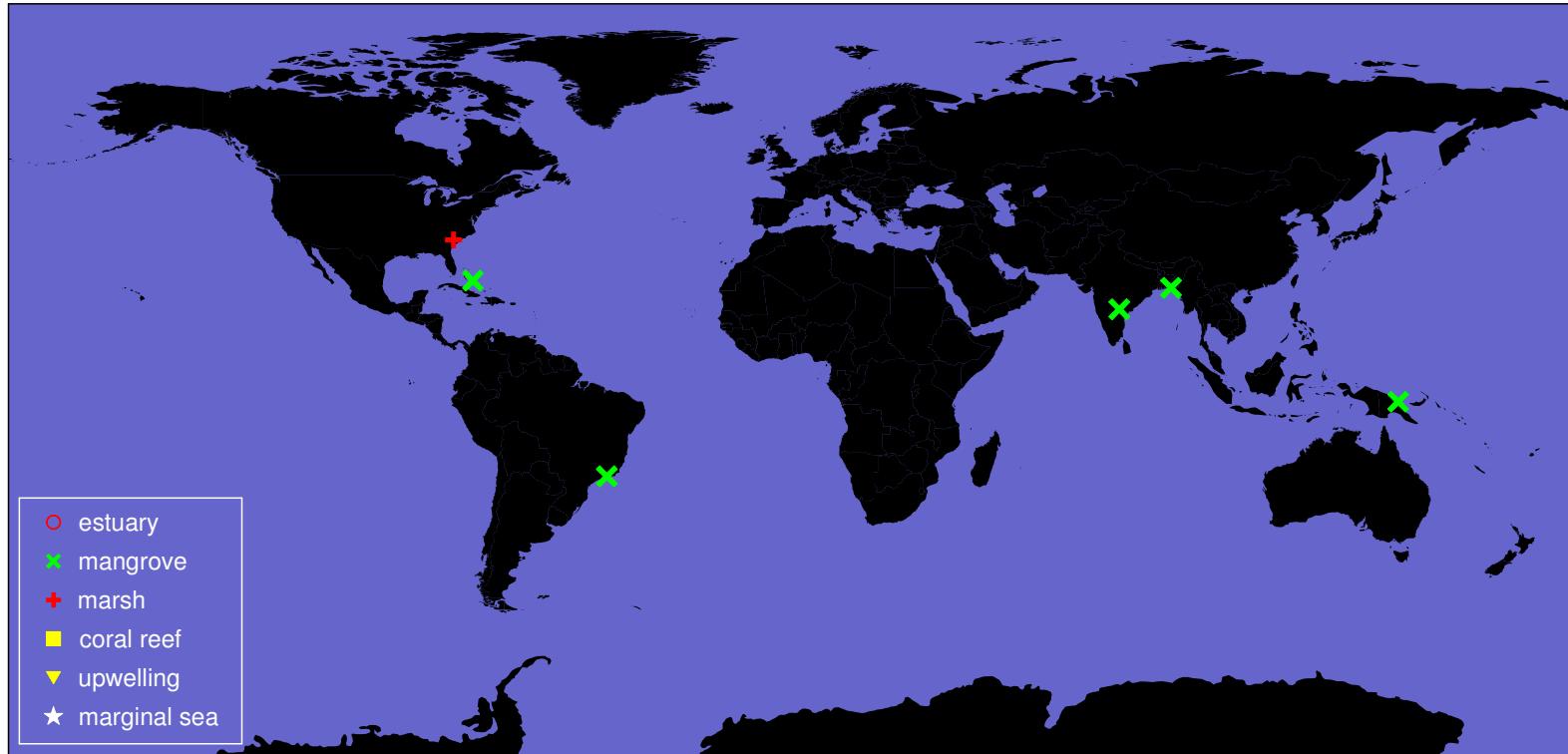
# Coral Reefs (Fluxes in mol C m<sup>-2</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>)



Hog Reef	+1.2
Okinawa Reef	+1.8
Yonge Reef	+1.5
Moorea	+0.1

By definition, intense calcification  
 $\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2 \text{HCO}_3^- = \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
At community level, GPP = R

# Mangrove & saltmarsh (Fluxes in mol C m<sup>-2</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>)



## Mangrove waters

Norman's Pond	+5.0
Mooringanga Creek	+8.5
Saptamukhi Creek	+20.7
Gaderu Creek	+20.4
Nagada Creek	+15.9
Itacuraça Creek	+41.4

## Saltmarsh waters

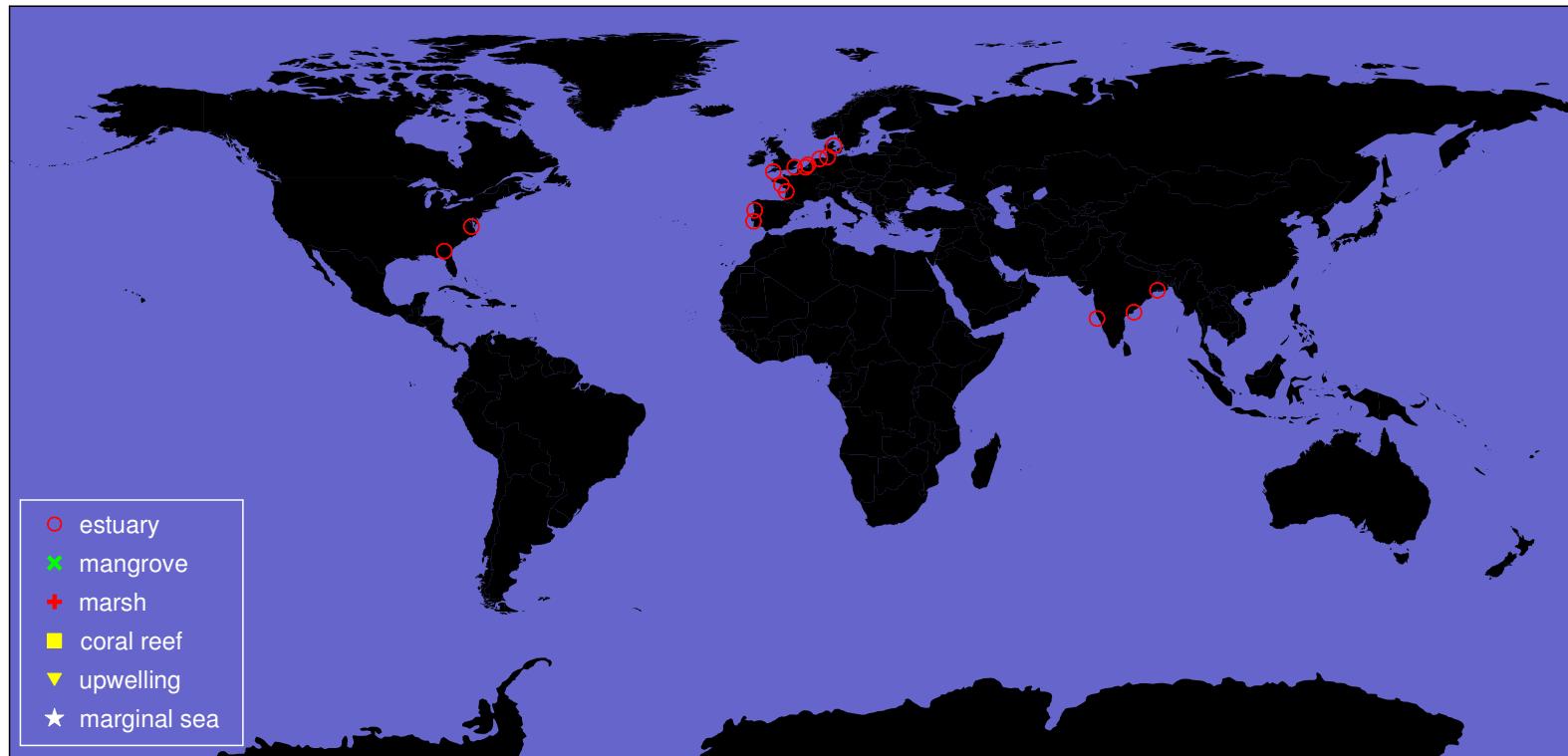
Duplin River	+23.5
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**Massive terrestrial organic matter inputs**

= strong heterotrophy of water column and sediments

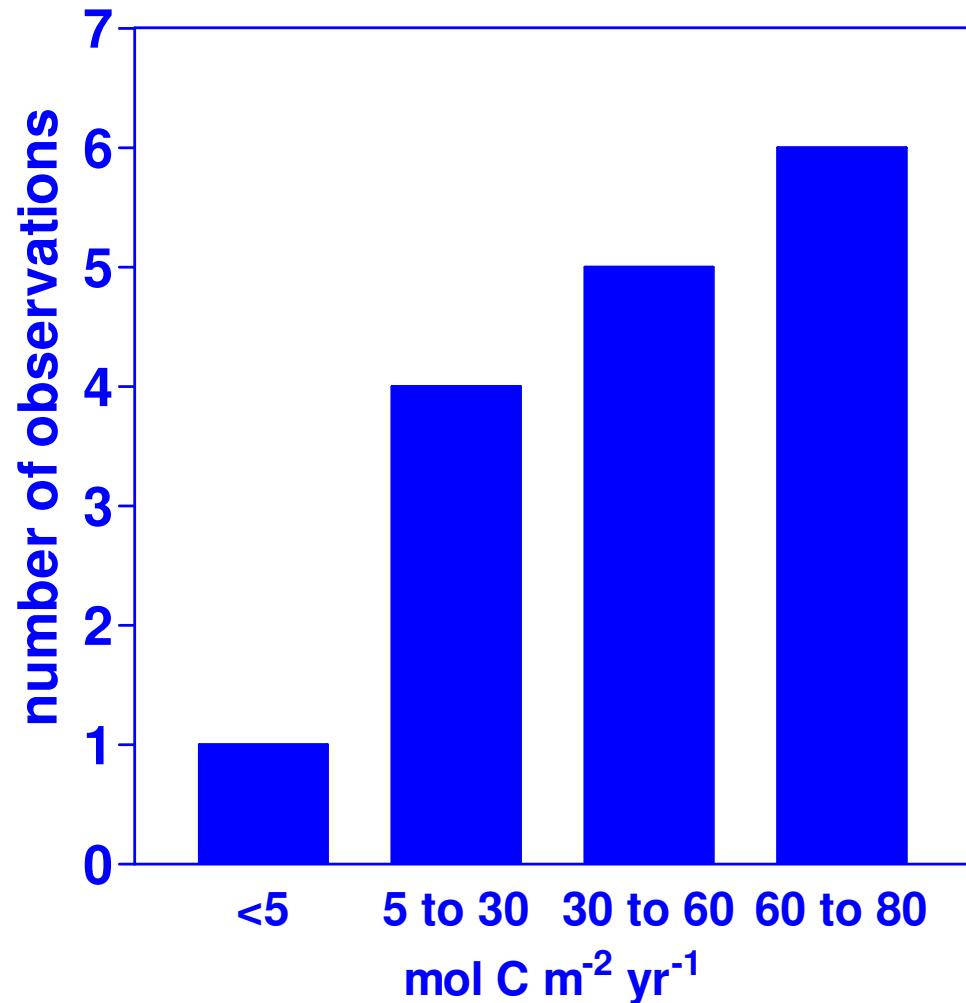
= CO<sub>2</sub> production

# Estuaries



Europe	11
U.S.A.	2
India	3

## CO<sub>2</sub> emission from 16 inner estuaries



Temperate estuaries (12)  
 $46 \text{ mol C m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

Tropical estuaries (4)  
 $19 \text{ mol C m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

High latitude estuaries  
= temperate estuaries ?

## Surface areas:

- marginal seas + upwelling systems from Walsh (1988)
- mangroves from FAO (2003)
- coral reefs from Spalding et al. (2001)
- estuaries : global estimate from Woodwell et al. (1973)  
partitioned into latitudinal bands (linear dependence on  
freshwater discharge)

Open ocean  $\text{CO}_2$  fluxes from Takahashi et al. (2002) revised  
climatology

## Latitudinal bands of $30^\circ$ :

- high latitudes ( $90^\circ$ - $60^\circ$ )
- temperate latitudes ( $60^\circ$ - $30^\circ$ )
- subtropical and tropical latitudes ( $30^\circ$ - $0^\circ$ )

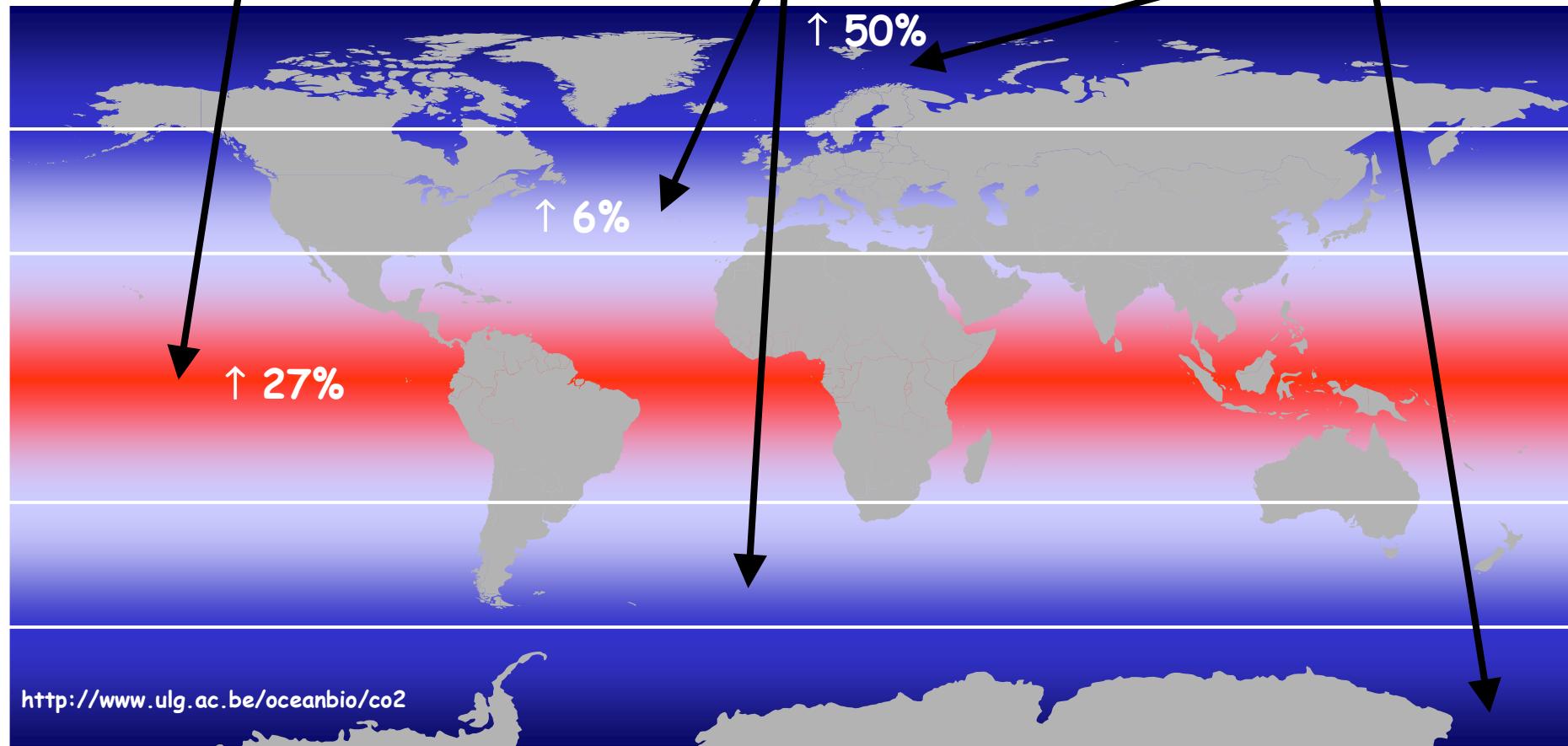
# Up-scaling

Coastal	-0.05 Pg C $\text{y}^{-1}$	Open	-1.57 Pg C $\text{y}^{-1}$	Global	-1.61 Pg C $\text{y}^{-1}$	$\uparrow 3\%$
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Coastal	+0.18 Pg C $\text{y}^{-1}$
Open	+0.71 Pg C $\text{y}^{-1}$
Global	+0.90 Pg C $\text{y}^{-1}$

Coastal	-0.13 Pg C $\text{y}^{-1}$
Open	-2.06 Pg C $\text{y}^{-1}$
Global	-2.19 Pg C $\text{y}^{-1}$

Coastal	-0.10 Pg C $\text{y}^{-1}$
Open	-0.22 Pg C $\text{y}^{-1}$
Global	-0.33 Pg C $\text{y}^{-1}$



Overall coastal ocean small  $CO_2$  sink ( $-0.05 \text{ PgC yr}^{-1}$ )

Marginal seas strong sink ( $-0.45 \text{ PgC yr}^{-1}$ )

Near-shore systems (estuaries, mangroves, marshes, coral reefs, upwelling systems) strong source ( $0.40 \text{ PgC yr}^{-1}$ )

# Up-scaling : reliability ?

	PgC yr <sup>-1</sup>	% total
Estuaries	0.324	81.1
Marsh waters	0.036	9.0
Mangroves waters	0.033	8.2
Coral reefs	0.005	1.3
Upwelling	0.002	0.5
Nearshore systems	0.400	100

## Up-scaling : reliability ?

$\text{CO}_2$  emission from estuaries of  $0.32 \text{ Pg C yr}^{-1}$

- emission of  $0.08 \text{ Pg C yr}^{-1}$  ☹

(river POC input from Ludwig et al. 1996; 50% of river POC is degraded and ventilated in estuaries - Abril et al. 2002)

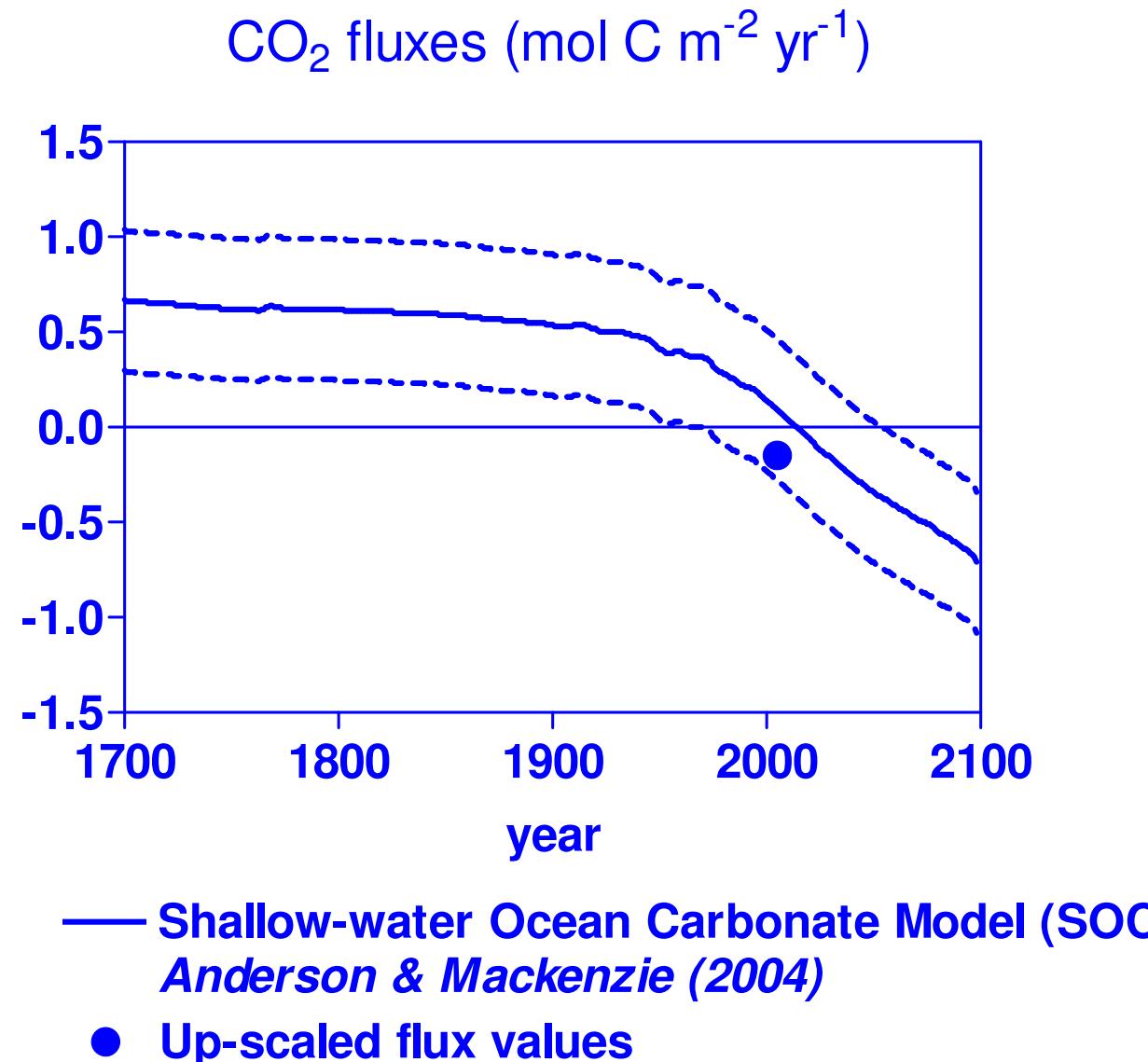
- emission of  $0.25 \text{ Pg C yr}^{-1}$  ☺

(river POC input from Richey 2004 ; 50% of river POC is degraded and ventilated in estuaries - Abril et al. 2002)

- emission of  $0.35 \text{ Pg C yr}^{-1}$  ☺ ☺

(river POC input from Richey 2004; 70% of river POC is degraded and ventilated in estuaries - Keil et al. 1997)

# Up-scaling : reliability ?



- delimitation of near-shore ecosystems
- surface area estimates of near-shore ecosystems
- no  $CO_2$  flux data in high latitude estuaries
- river plumes were not included (no surface area estimate; not enough data)
- no (or little) data in certain ecosystems (seagrass beds, lagoons, ...)
- coastal ? open ? systems:
  - high freshwater discharge estuaries (plumes at sea)
  - upwelling filaments

# Up-scaling : latitudinal variability counts !

Marginal seas sink of  $-0.45 \text{ PgC yr}^{-1}$  consistent with previous estimates :

$-0.43$  to  $-0.96 \text{ PgC yr}^{-1}$

(global extrapolation of data from East China Sea - Wang et al. 2000)

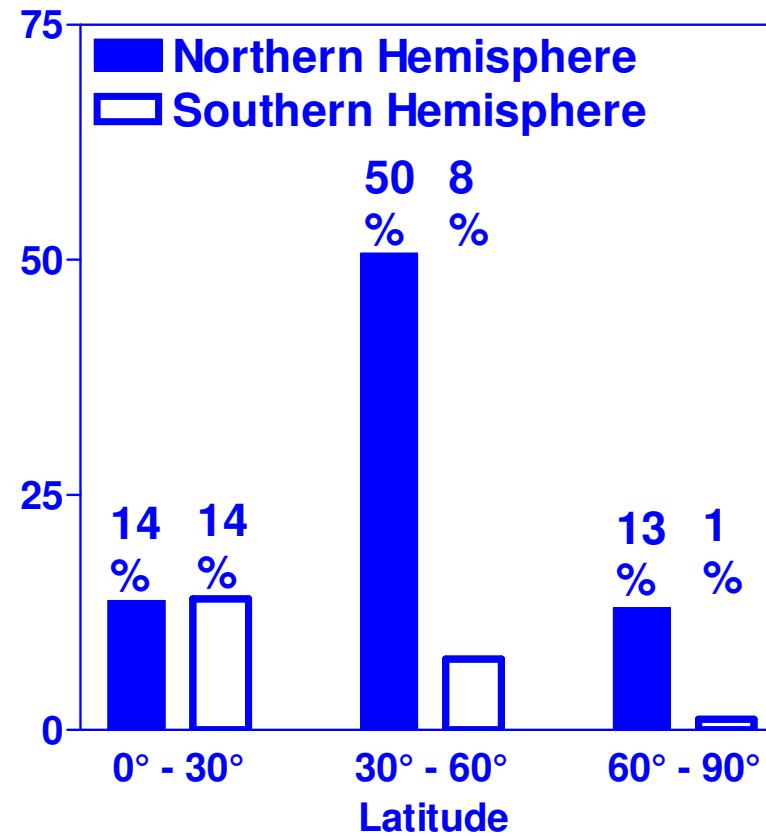
$-0.40 \text{ PgC yr}^{-1}$

(global extrapolation of data from North Sea - Thomas et al. 2004)

Marginal seas	$\text{PgC yr}^{-1}$
High latitudes	-0.16
Temperate latitudes	-0.32
Subtropical & tropical latitudes	+0.03

# Up-scaling : latitudinal variability counts !

Continental shelf surface area



80% of coastal ocean is located in the Northern Hemisphere:

- Relevance of coastal ocean for  $\text{CO}_2$  inversion models ?
- Relevance of coastal ocean for  $\text{CO}_2$  inter-hemispheric transport ?

## Acknowledgments

Borges (2005) Do we have enough pieces of the jigsaw to integrate CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes in the Coastal Ocean ? Estuaries, 28(1): 3-27

Borges, Delille & Frankignoulle (2005) Budgeting sinks and sources of CO<sub>2</sub> in the coastal ocean: Diversity of ecosystems counts, GRL in press

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Roland Wollast  
(1932-2004)



Michel Frankignoulle  
(1957-2005)

