



CARBOSTORE Project – Results for pCO₂ and Water Quality in Coastal Regions of Lower Saxony

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FerryBox

- Installed on the RV Burchana since 2016
- Sensors for pH (Meinsberg), oxygen (aanderaa), temperature and salinity (SeaBird Electronics), turbidity (Hach Lange), pCO₂ (Contros), chl-a (AOA bbe moldaenke) wet-chemistry analysers for anorganic nutrients (Systema)
- Water Sampler (ICSO) for 24 samples





CARBOSTORE Project (2021-2024)

- Funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research
- research program "MARE: N - Coastal, Marine and Polar Research for Sustainability" under the umbrella of the Research Framework Program "Research for Sustainable Development" (FONA).



CARBOSTORE Project (2021-2024) - Objectives

- Identification of mechanisms for storing carbon in the oceans
Mechanisms should be identified with the help of the mechanistic and quantitative understanding of the processes involved in carbon storage and their vulnerability and serve as ways to negative CO₂ emissions
- Support the decision-making of regulatory and government bodies concerned with mitigating climate change
Support through the provision of instruments with which scientific knowledge can be translated into management options



CARBOSTORE Project (2021-2024) - Objectives

- Investigation and evaluation of the sensitivity and resilience of different carbon stores in the North and Baltic Seas
- Analysis of interactions of physically driven and biogeochemical cycles (in particular CO₂-uptake/biological pumping) under the combined influence of global change and other directly anthropogenic drivers in the North Sea and Baltic Sea
- Prediction of the future development of carbon stores under different scenarios of climate change and anthropogenic changes
- Developing a hydrodynamic-biogeochemical modelling System (FVCOM/GETM ERGOM) with estimating balances of organic matter, nutrients, total alkalinity and DIC for the North Sea and Baltic Sea region



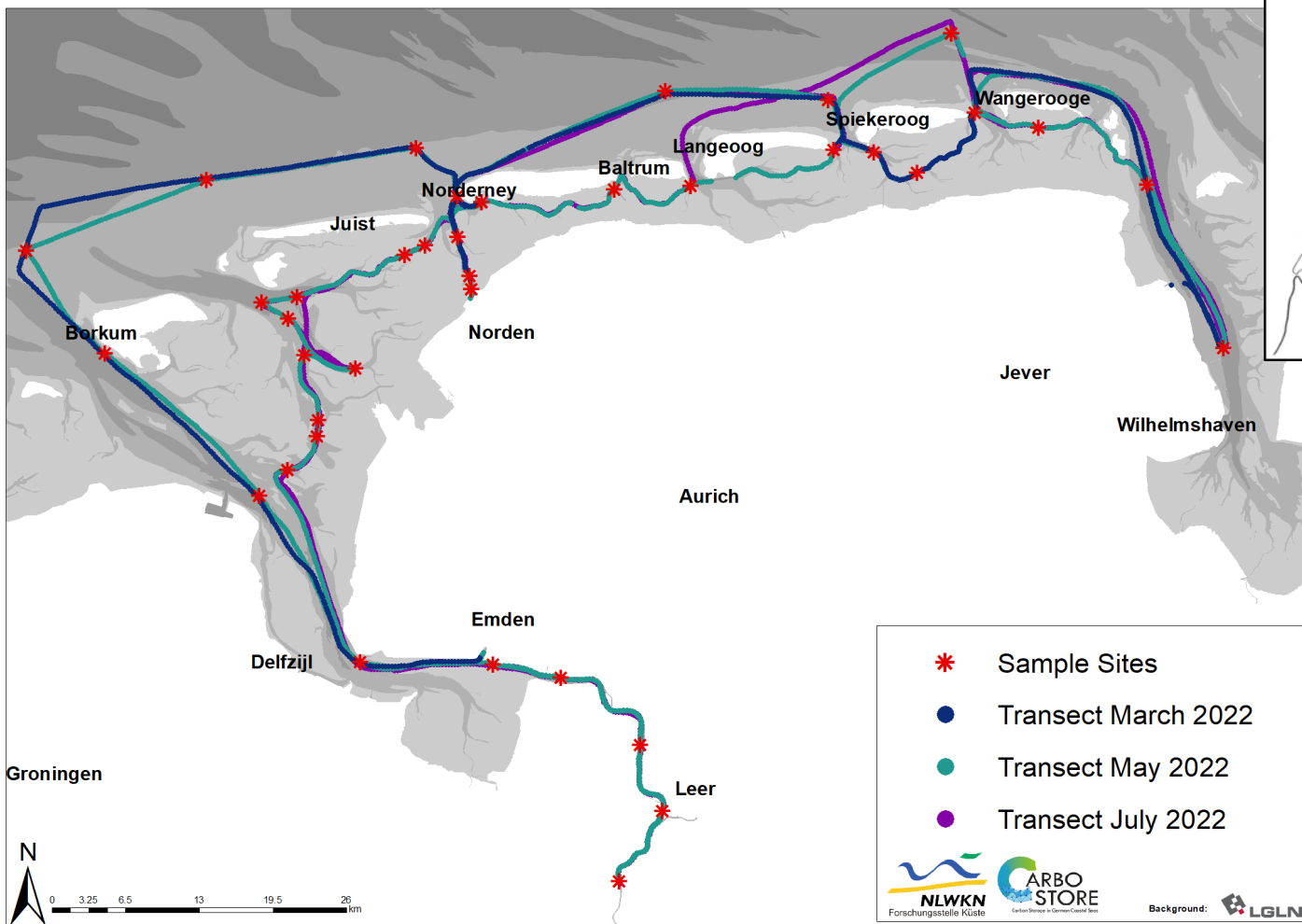


CARBOSTORE Project – Pelagic Realm (WP 1)

- Understanding the role of anthropogenic influences on physical and biogeochemical factors that regulate the uptake and storage capacity of CO₂ in the water column
 - Influence of Total Alkalinity (TA) changes on carbon uptake
 - Characterization of the influence of the assimilation of sulfur on carbon storage as a more resistant, dissolved organic material
 - Input of data from nature measurements into the bidirectionally coupled hydrodynamic-biogeochemical model system
- **NLWKN**: providing ship-based high-resolution transect-data with the FerryBox for the North Sea, Wadden Sea and estuaries on biogeochemistry, nutrients and, in particular, relevant parameters of the carbonate system including collecting samples for the other institutes



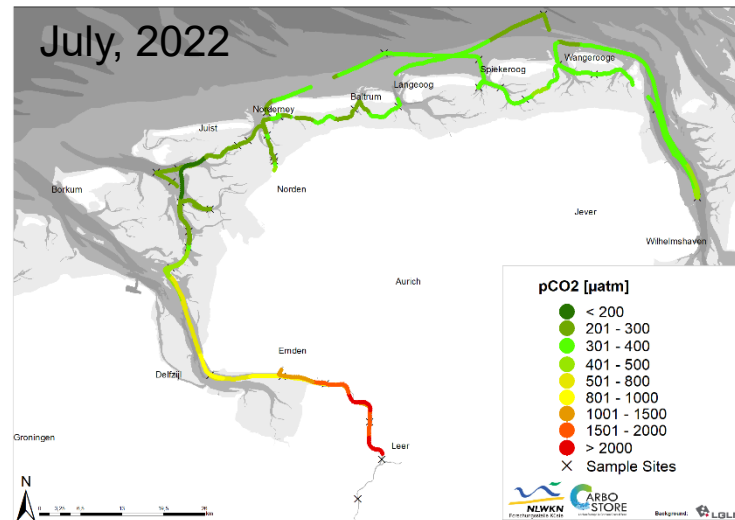
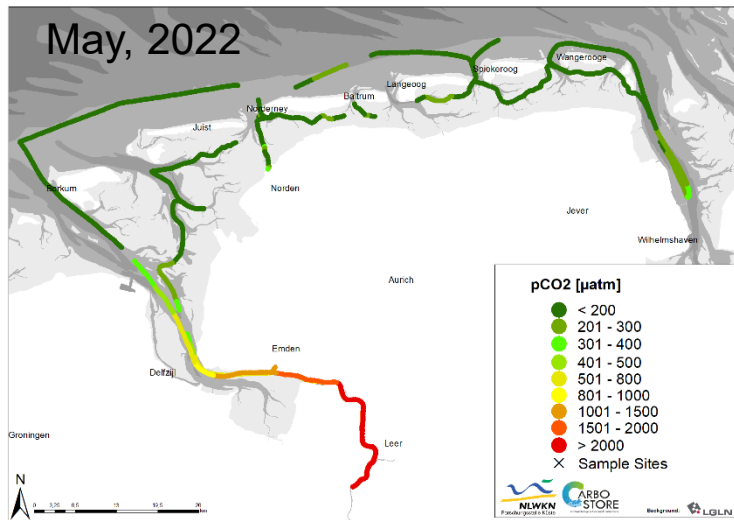
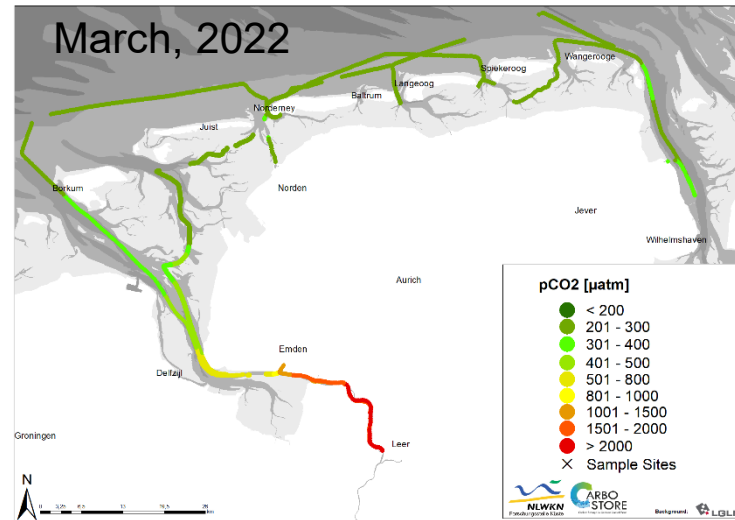
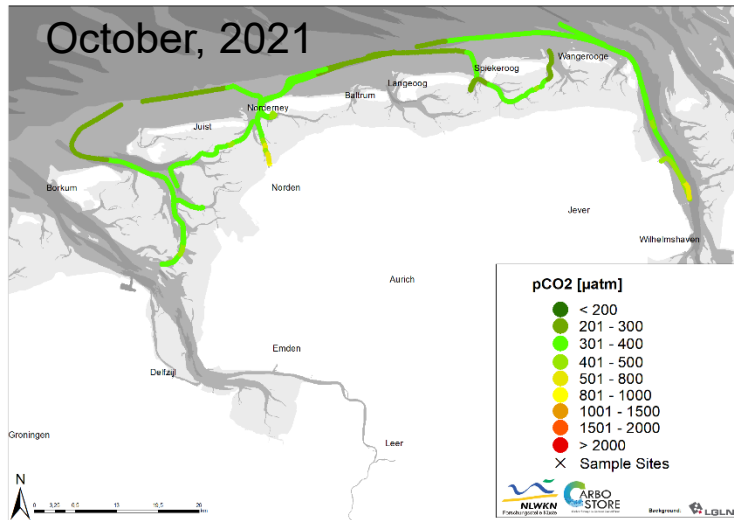
CARBOSTORE Campaigns



Sampling:
 nutrients,
 TP/TN,
 DON/DOP,
 NO₃⁻, DIC⁻,
 H₂O⁻, DOC-
 Isotops,
 TA, DIC, Rd
 (Hereon),
 DOM (ICBM)

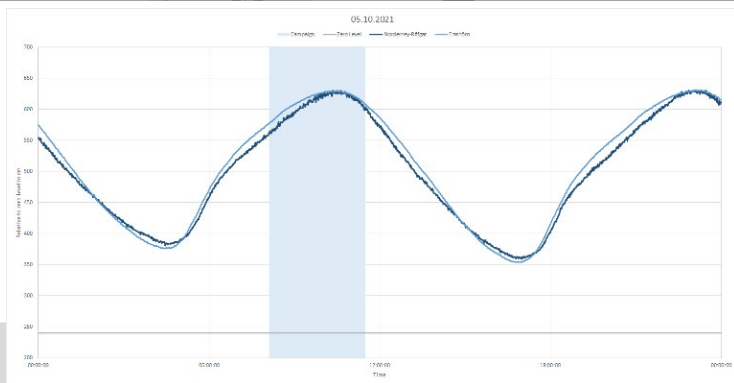
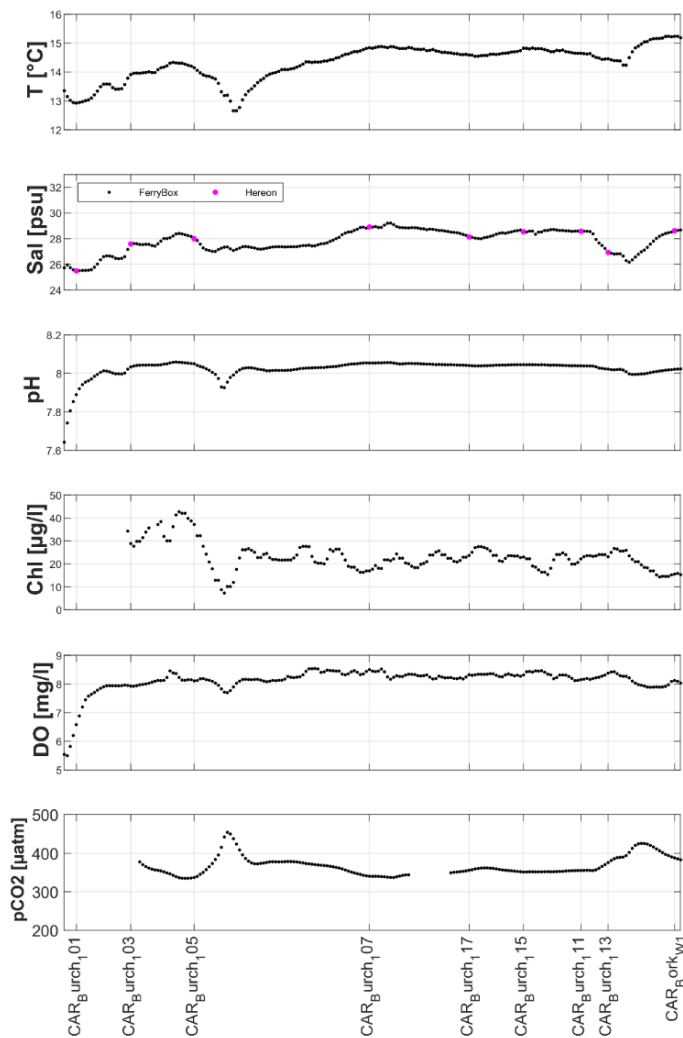
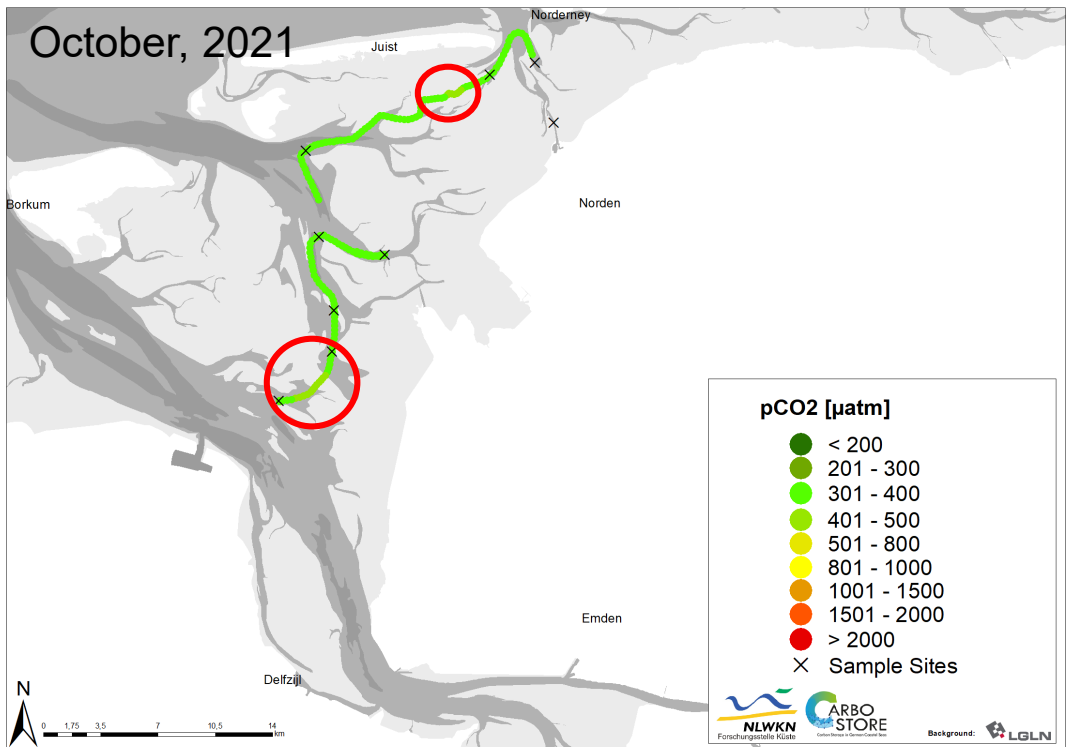
- * Sample Sites
- Transect March 2022
- Transect May 2022
- Transect July 2022

Seasonal changes of pCO₂ in the intertidal region around the North Frisian Islands



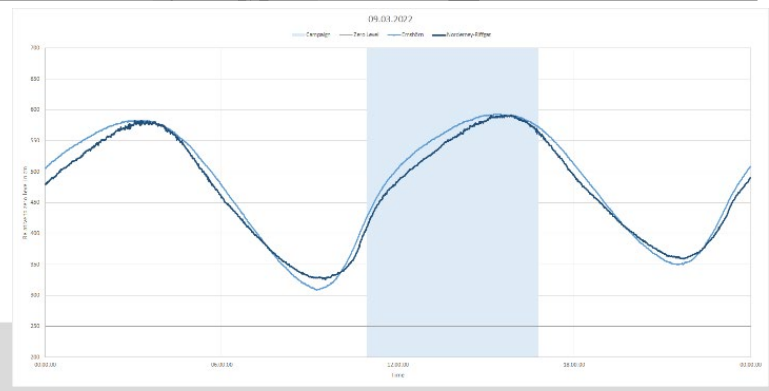
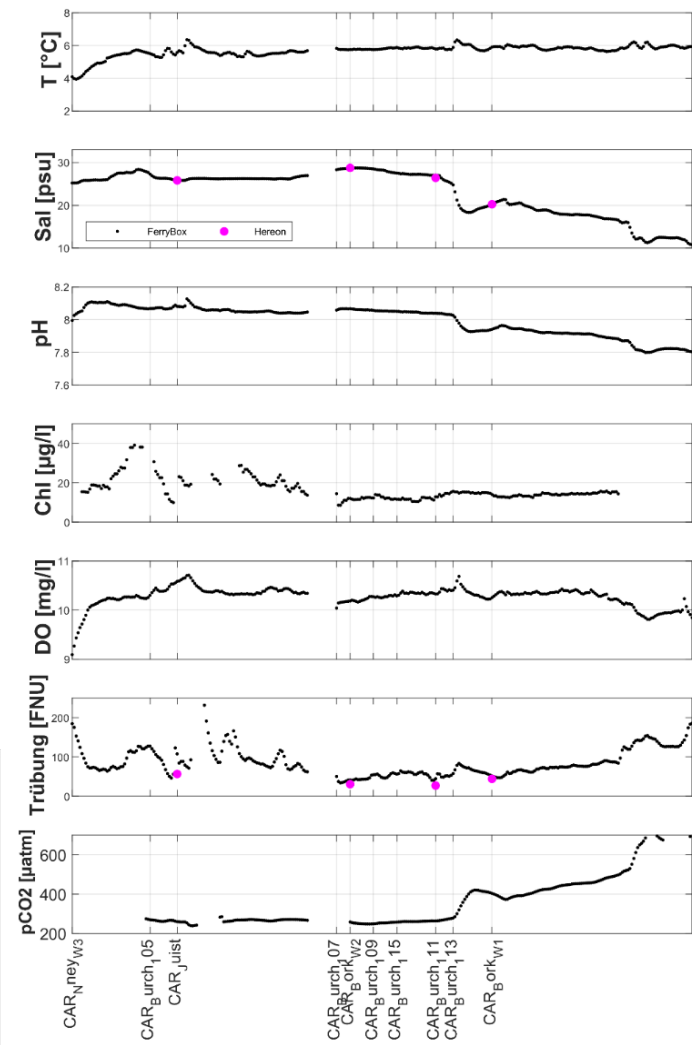
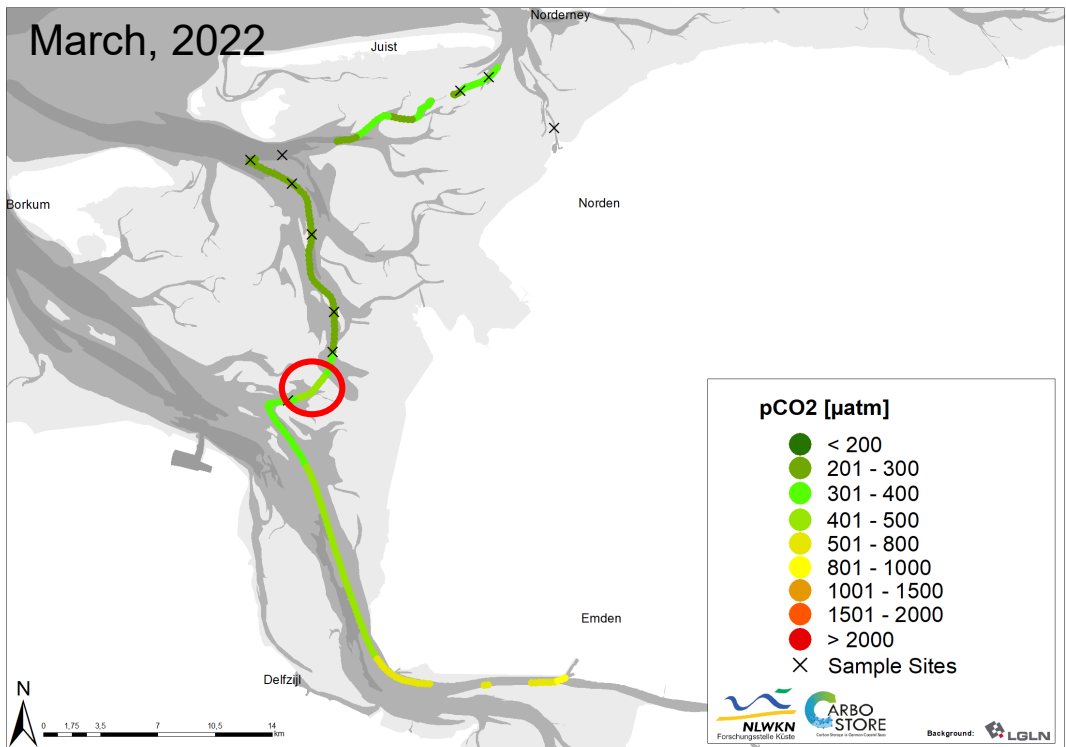


pCO₂ vs other water parameters



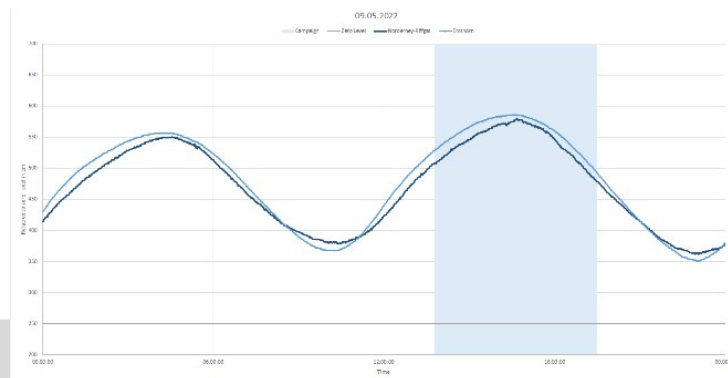
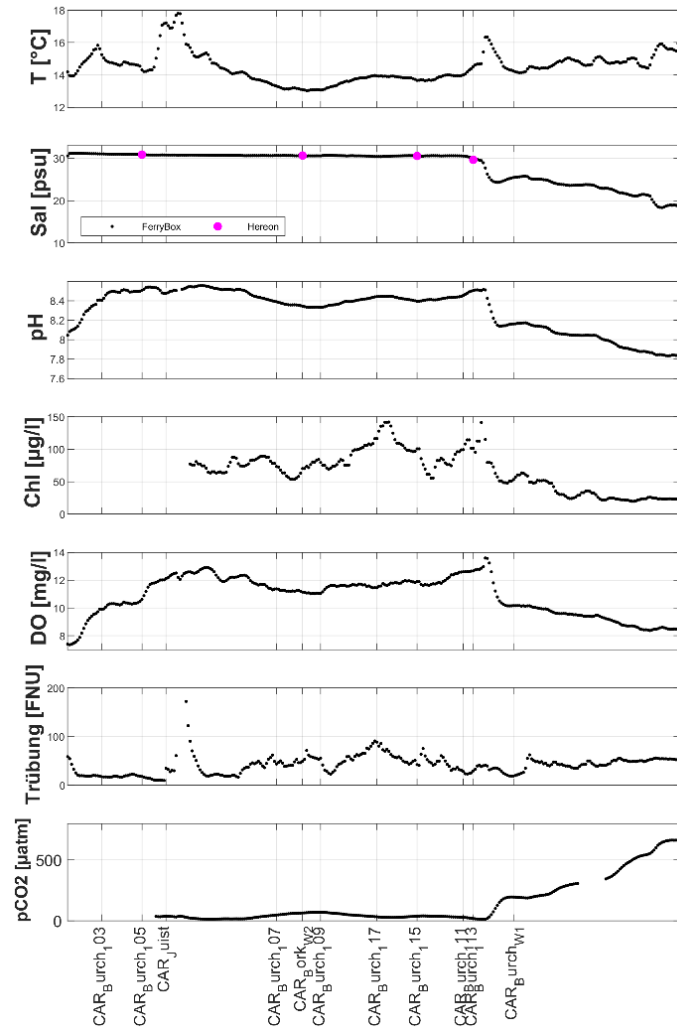
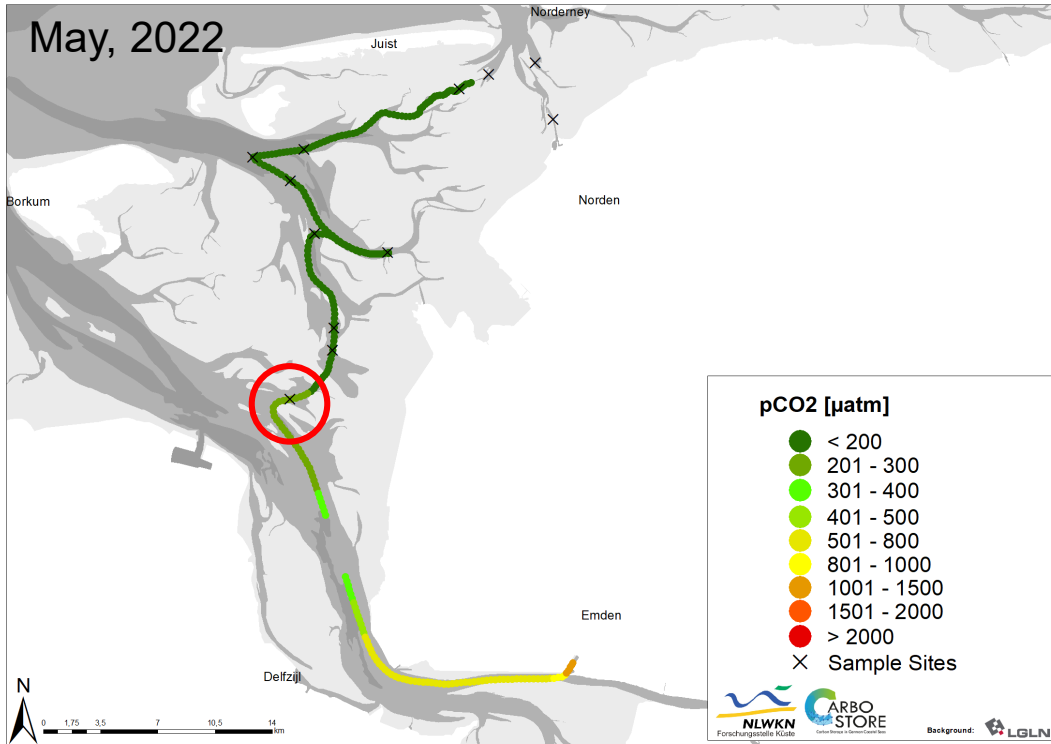


pCO2 vs other water parameters



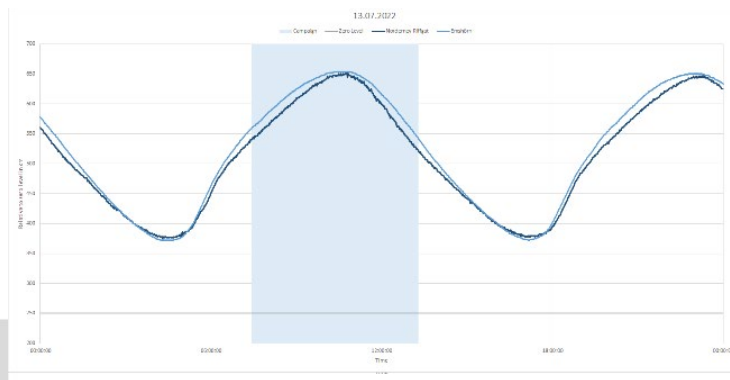
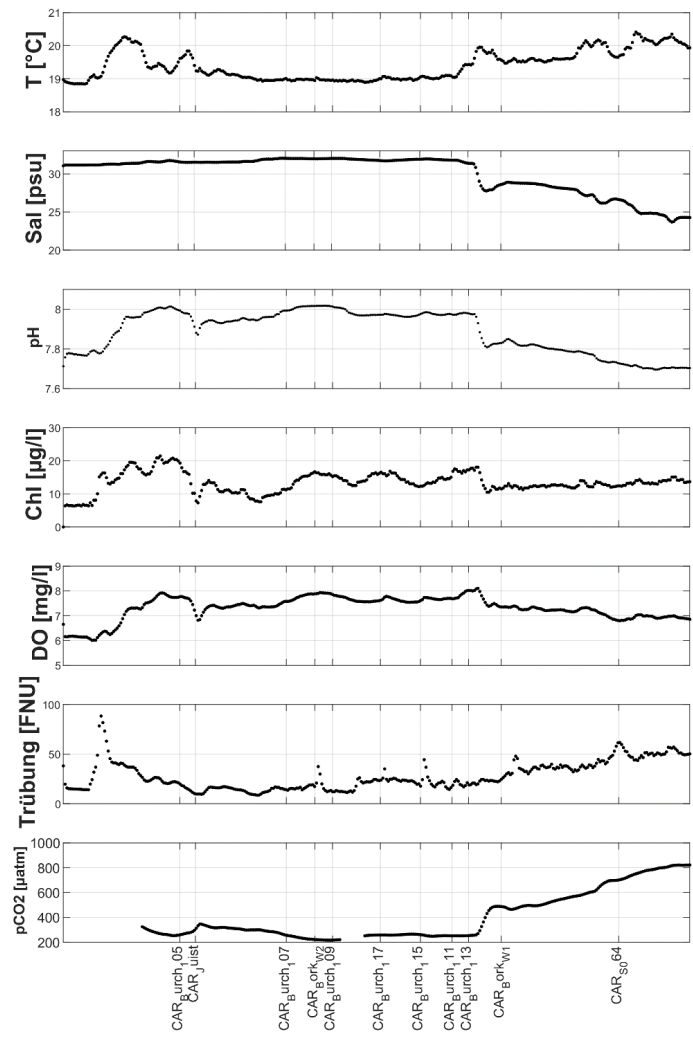
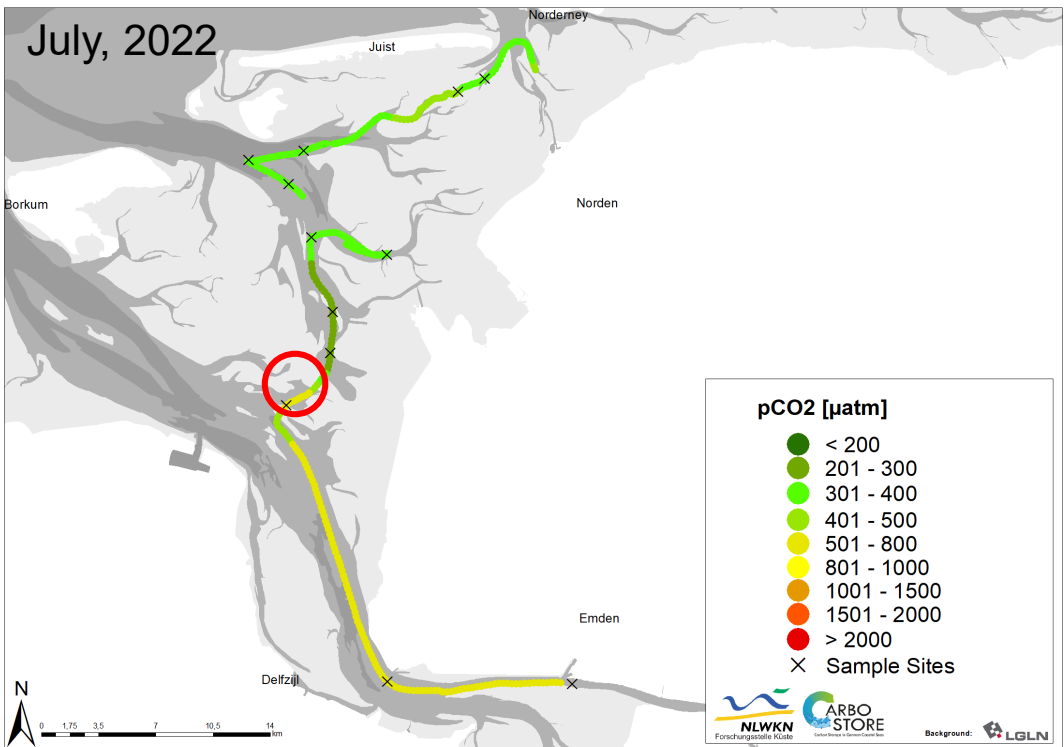


pCO2 vs other water parameters



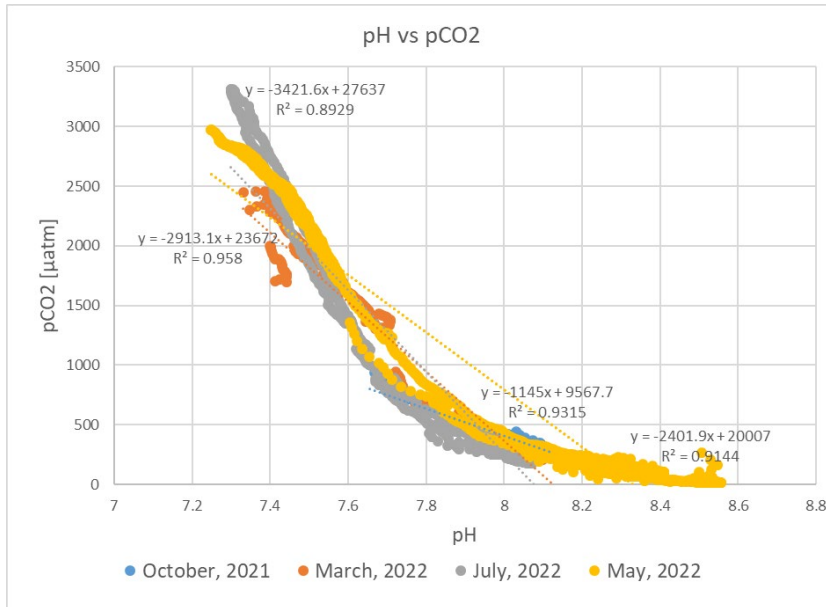


pCO₂ vs other water parameters



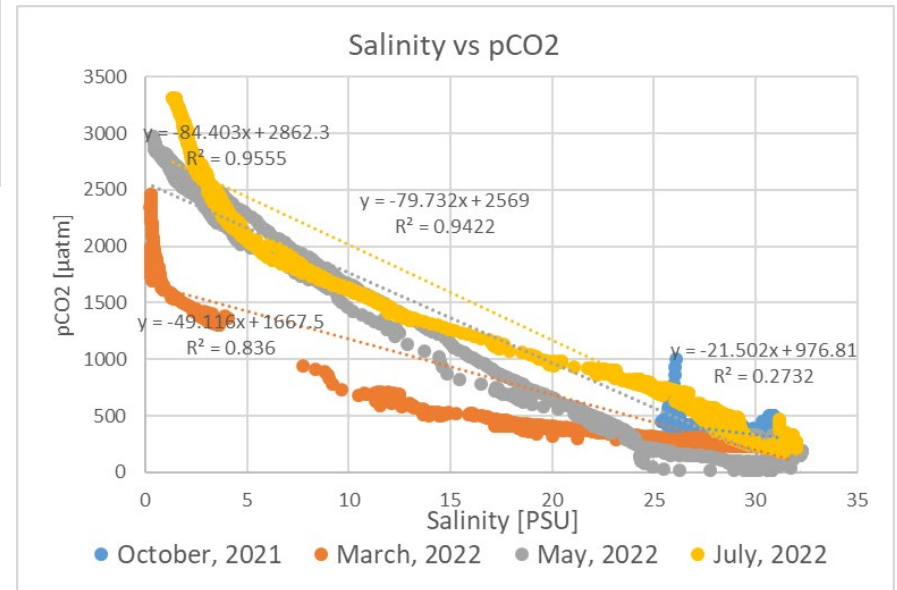


pCO₂ Regression



Linear Regression pH vs pCO₂
0.89 (July) – 0.96 (March)

Linear Regression Salinity vs pCO₂
0.27 (October) – 0.96 (July)





Conclusion

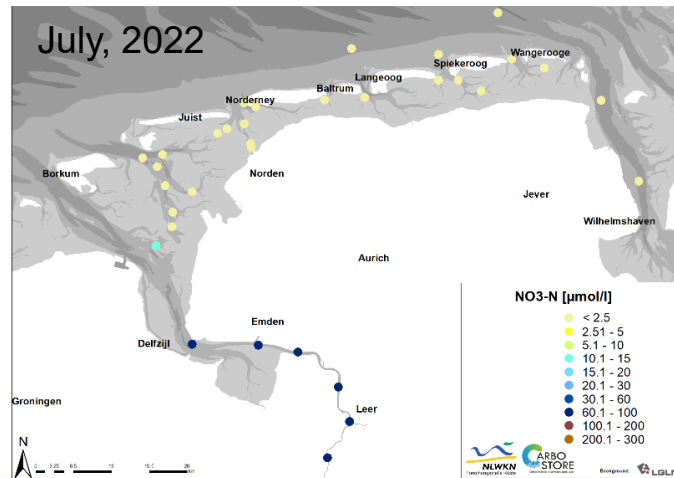
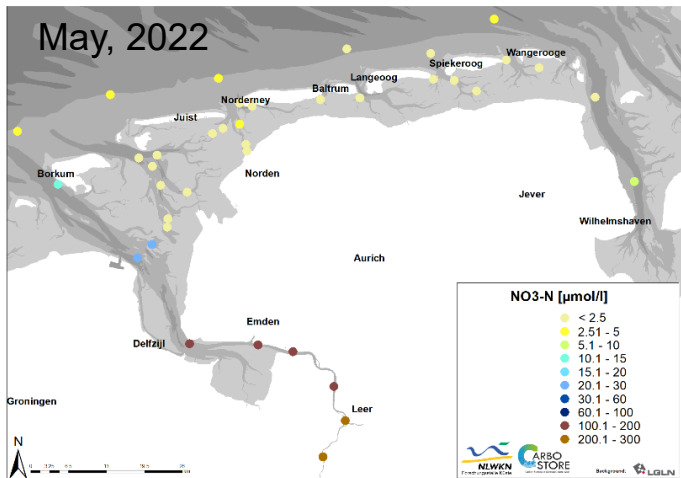
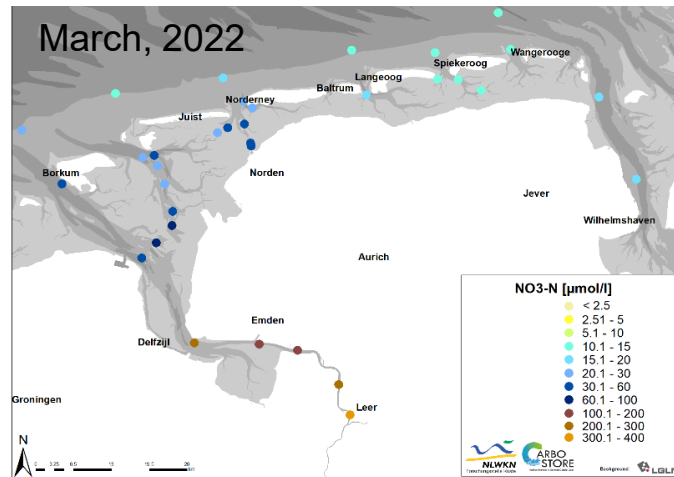
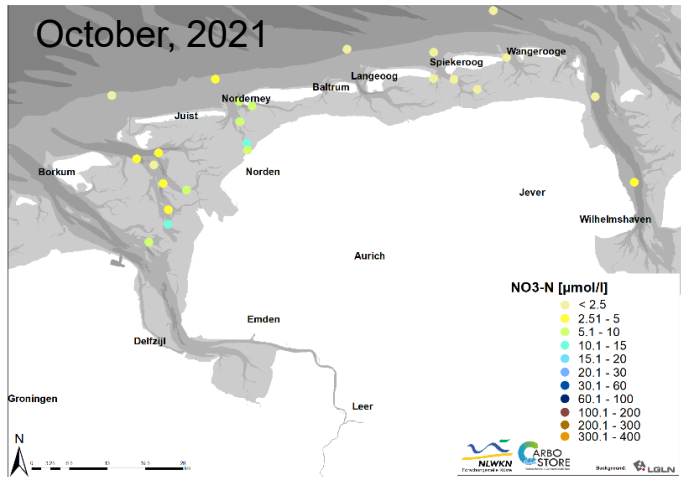
- High seasonal variation of pCO₂ in the Wadden Sea,
- In spring high primary production coincides with time of high dissolved oxygen, low pCO₂, high pH and low nutrient measurements in the Wadden Sea
- In the river Ems during the whole year very high pCO₂ concentrations



Thank you for
your attention!



Seasonal changes of nutrients – Nitrate $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$



- Maximum reached in March before algae growth begins with a gradient from west to east

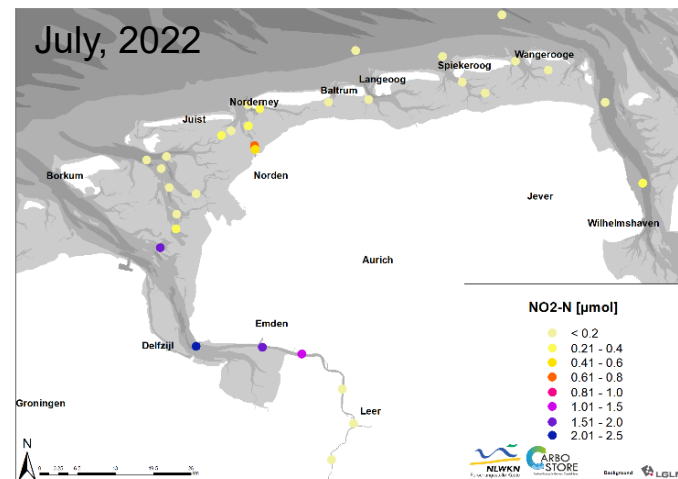
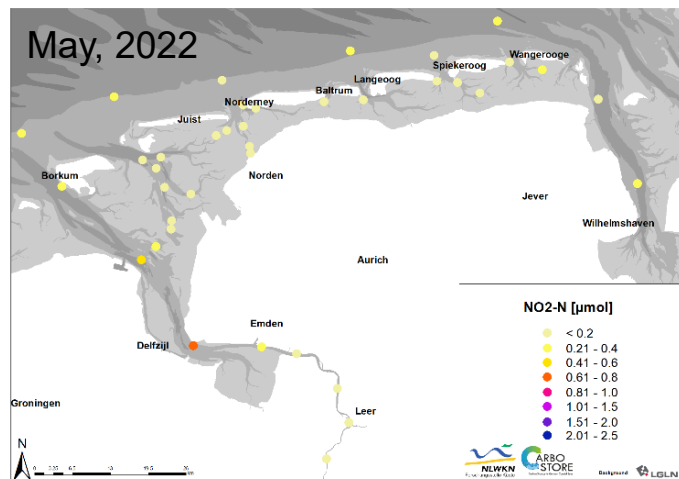
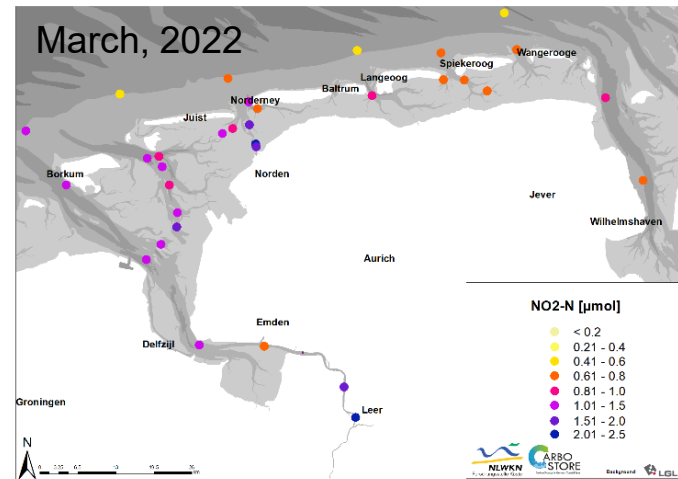
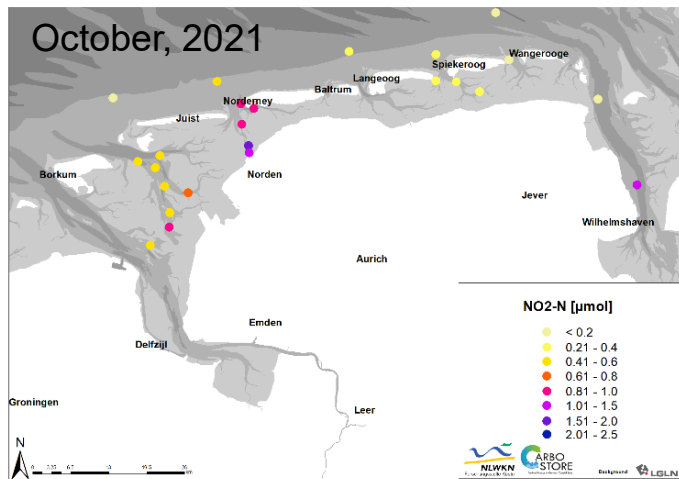
- Up to May almost all Nitrate is depleted by phytoplankton in coastal regions, remains low during summer

- Ems estuary with high concentrations

- Remineralisation phase in October



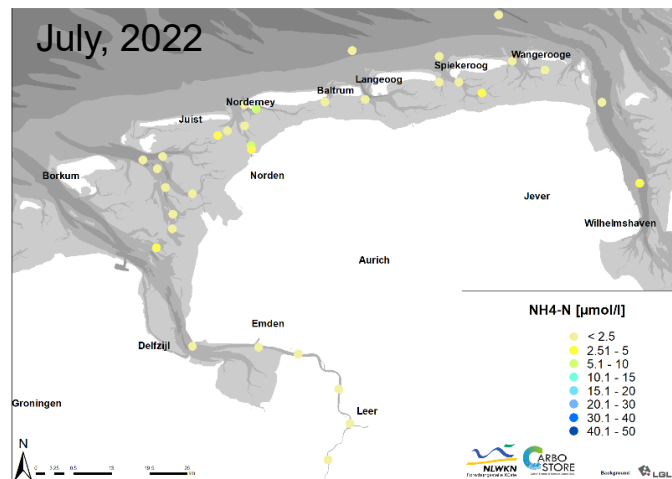
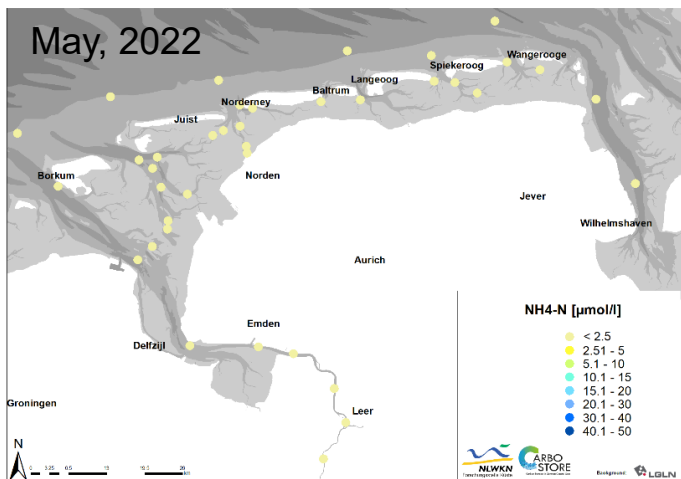
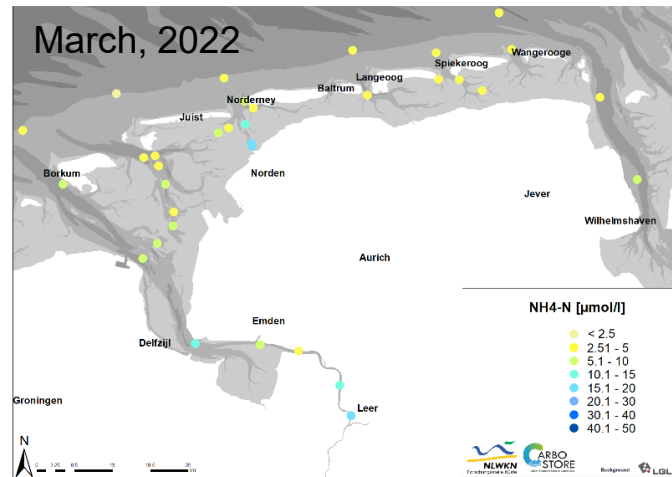
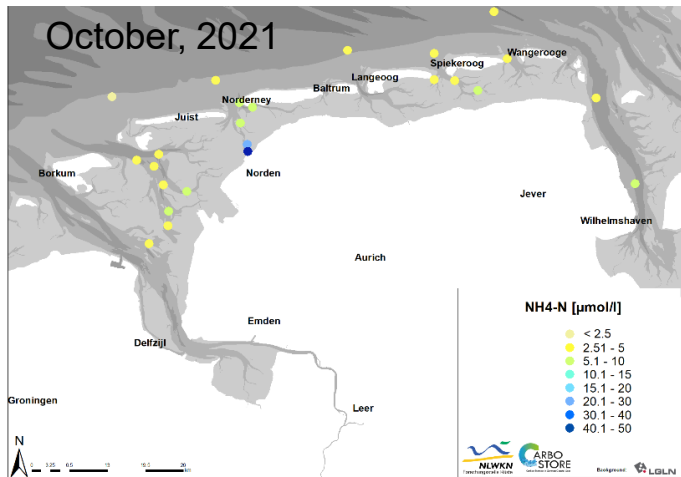
Seasonal changes of nutrients – Nitrite $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$



- Highest concentrations in March (max 2.5 mmol/l), lowest in May und July
- lowest conc. in May und July
- Import through Ems river in July
- Remineralisation process in October, high concentrations locally near Norderney



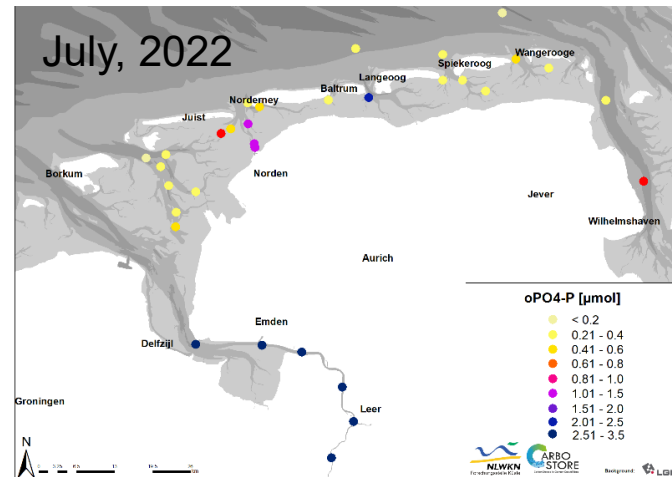
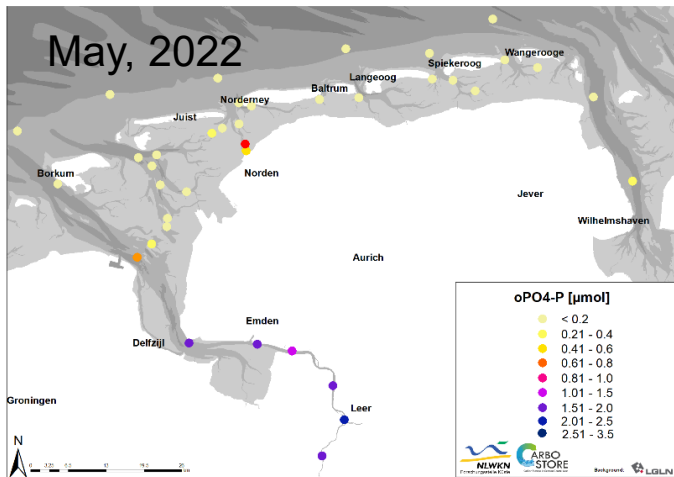
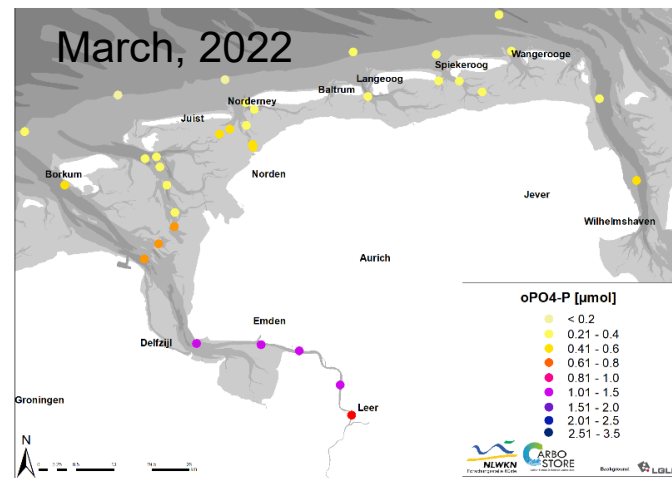
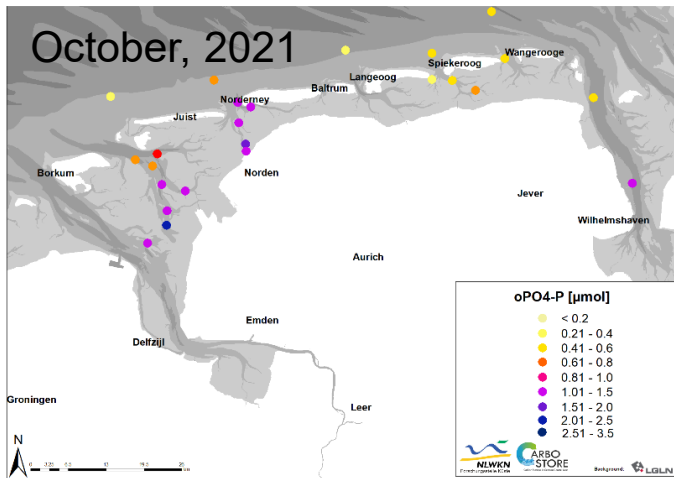
Seasonal changes of nutrients – Ammonium $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$



- Highest concentrations in October and March (10 - 20 $\mu\text{mol/l}$),
- lowest in May and July (not detected)
- Special situation in waterway to Norderney



ortho Phosphate $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$



- Highest concentrations in October (max. 3.3 mmol/l), lowest in May
- Import of Phosphate via Ems river (highest in summer)



**Thank you for
your attention!**



Seasonal changes of nutrients – Silicate $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$

