# Interannual variations of nutrients and primary production over the southeastern Beirng Sea shelf during spring of 1997,1998,and 1999





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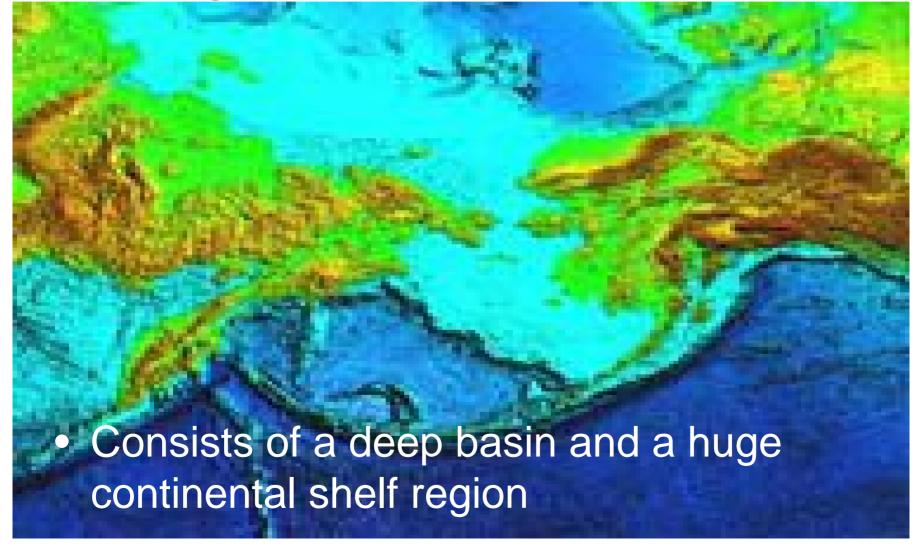
#### 1. General introduction

#### 2. Results

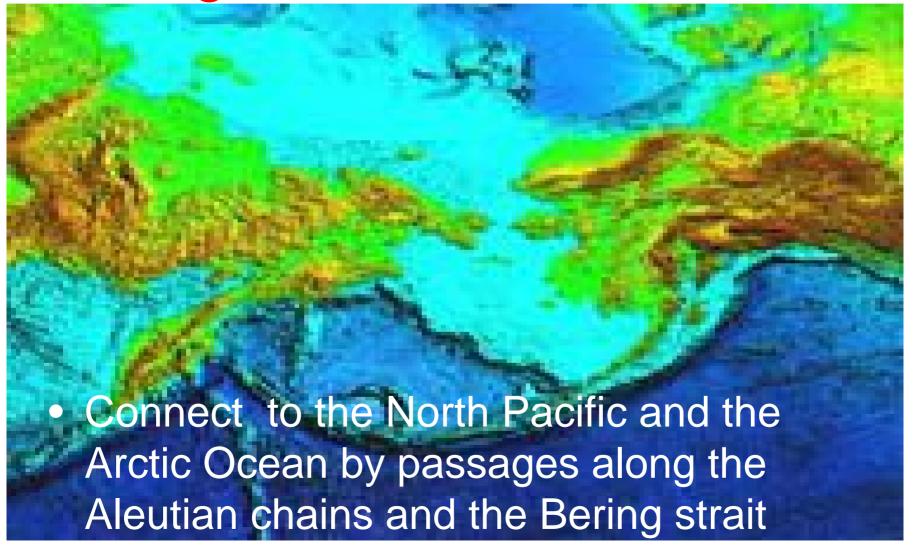
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- 5. Carbon uptake rates

#### 3. Conclusions

### Bering Sea:sub-arctic ecosystem



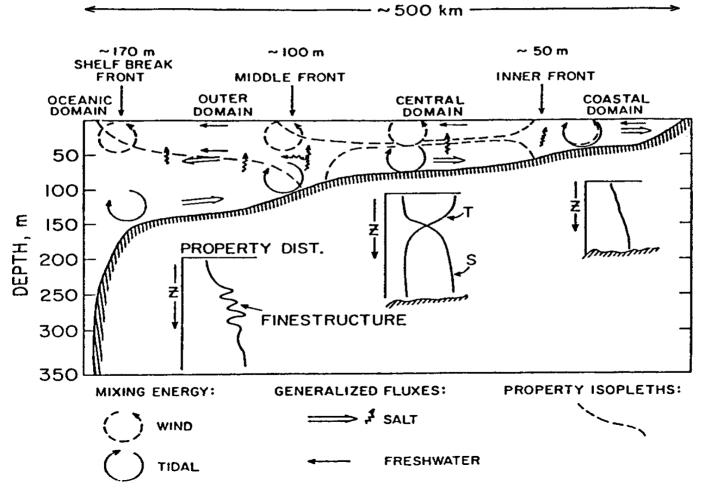
### Bering Sea:sub-arctic ecosystem



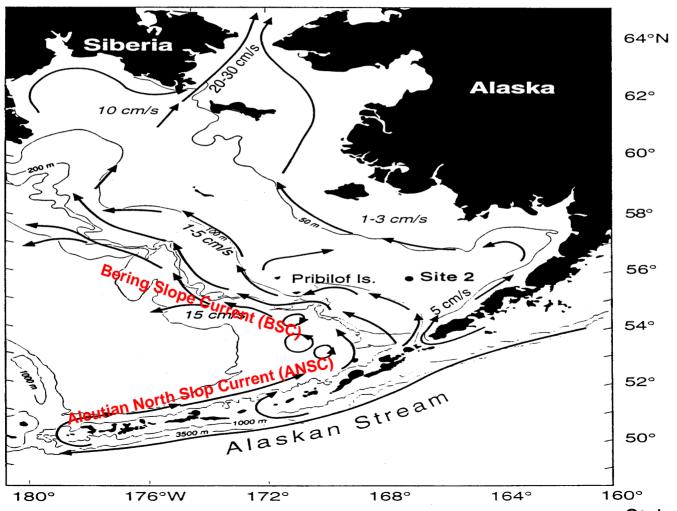
### Bering Sea:productive in higher trophic levels

- At least 450 species of fish, crustaceans, and mollusks
- 50 species of seabirds
- 25 species of marine mammals
- Bering Sea fishery contributes over half of the U.S. fishery production
- Bering Sea pollock fishery: the largest single species fishery in the world

# Hydrographic domains



### Surface currents



Stabeno et al. 2001

### Sea Ice



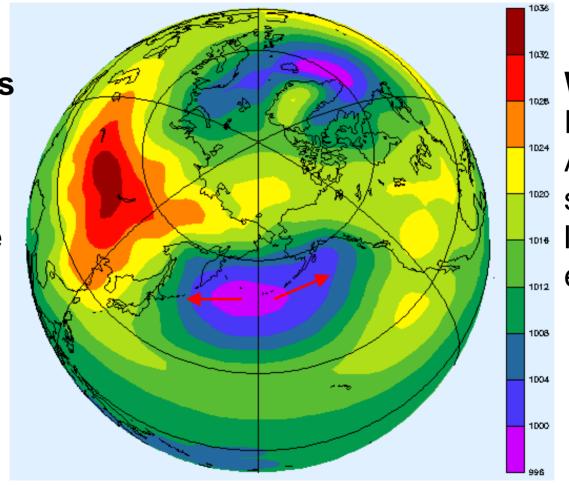
NOAA ship Surveyor in pancake ice in the Bering Sea

### Sea Ice



### Aleutian Low(AL)

Cold periods
La Nina
AL:west
weak
more sea ice
extent



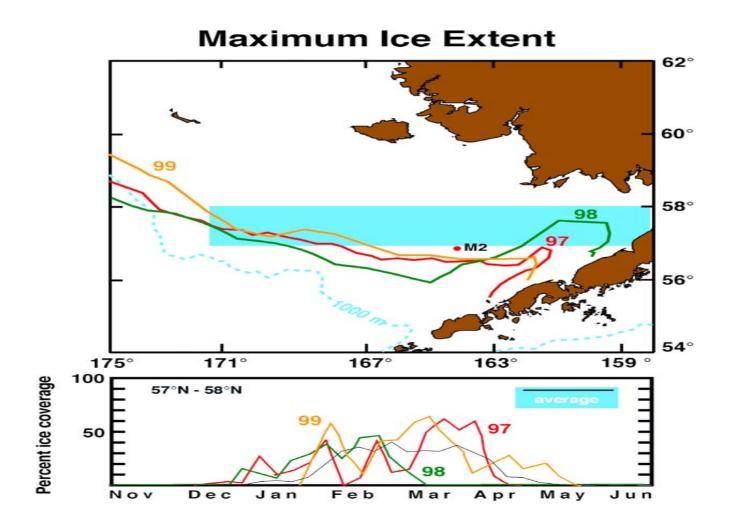
Warm period
El Nino
AL :east
strong
less sea ice
extent

January-February Sea Level Pressure Climatology (1958-1997)

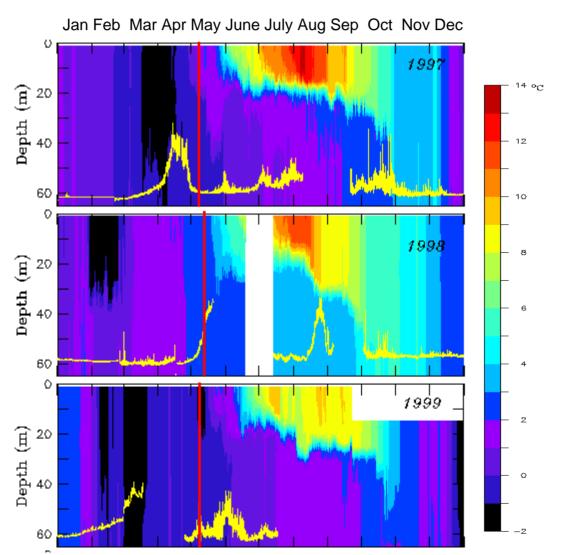
# Atmospheric conditions

- 1997: El Nino
  - Aleutian Low: stronger than normal
  - Calm wind spring
- 1998
  - Aleutian Low: similar to 1997
  - Strong Wind until June
- 1999: La Nina
  - Strong wind

### Sea Ice Extents



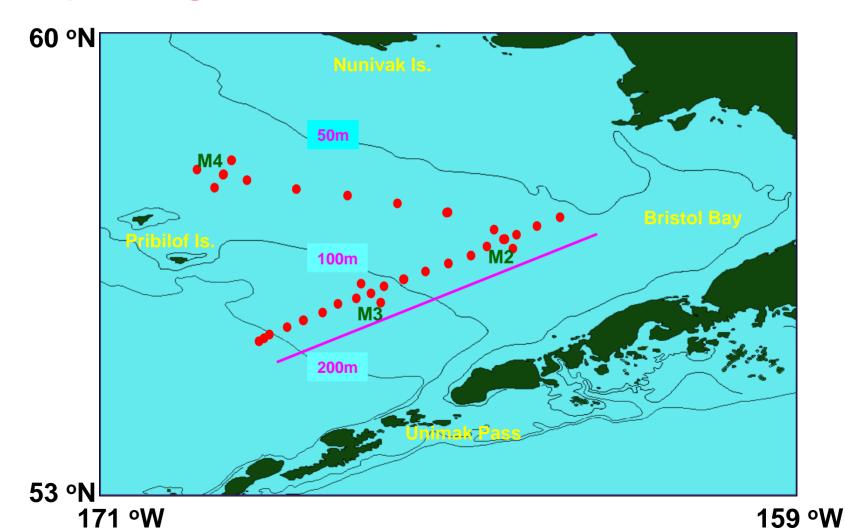
# **Temperatures**

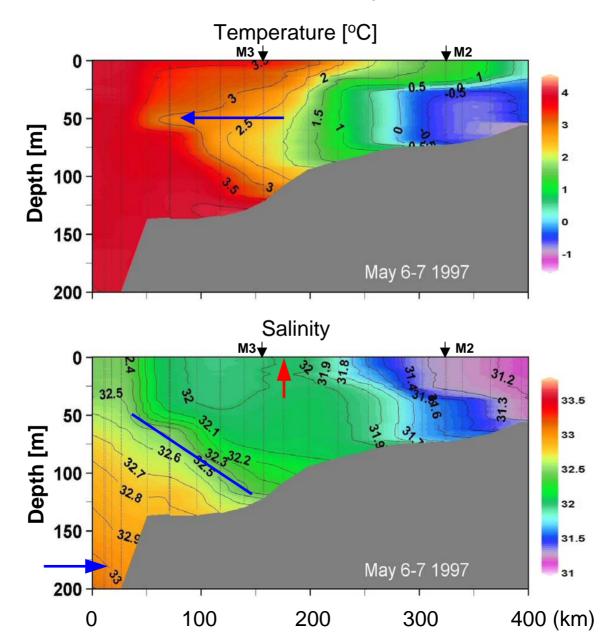


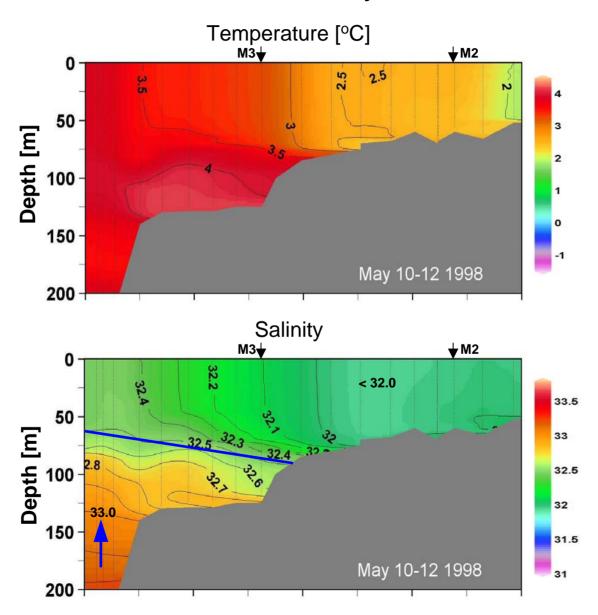
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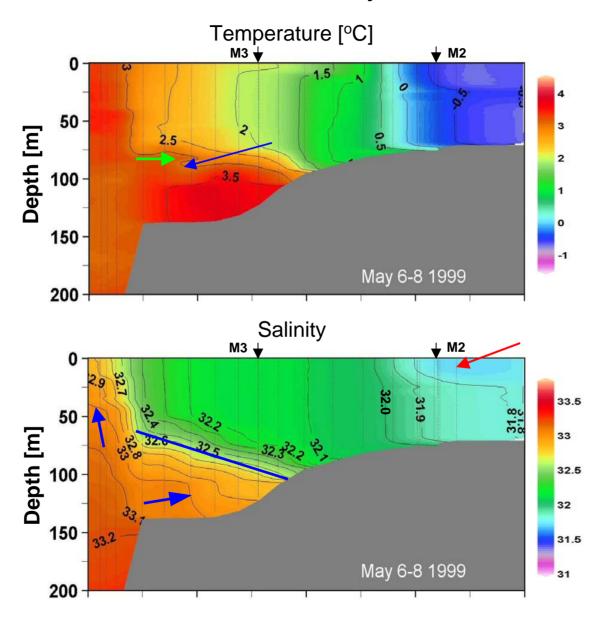
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# Hydrographic Stations



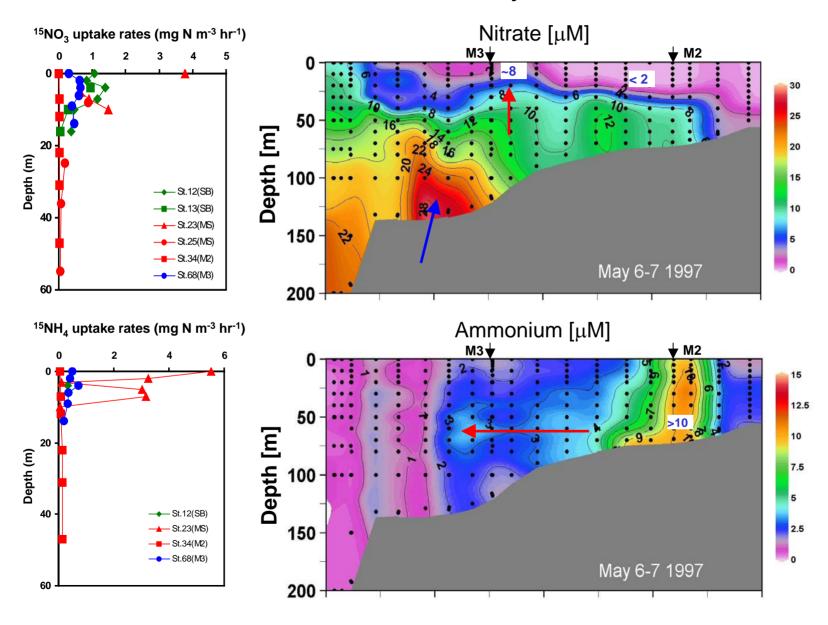


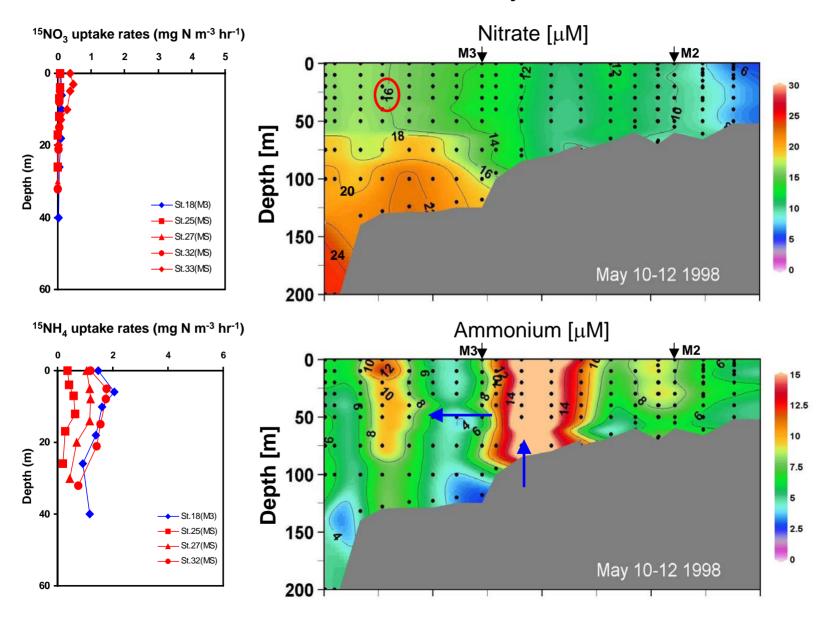


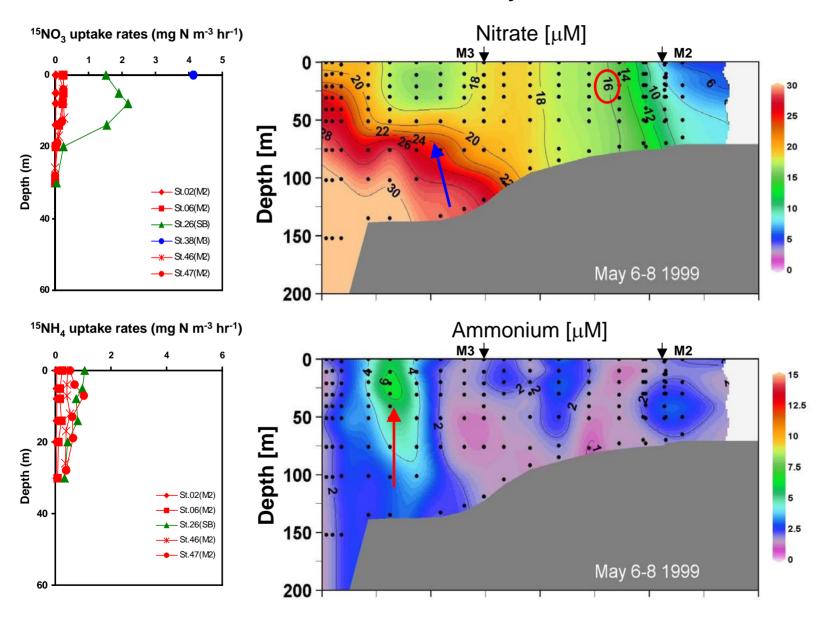


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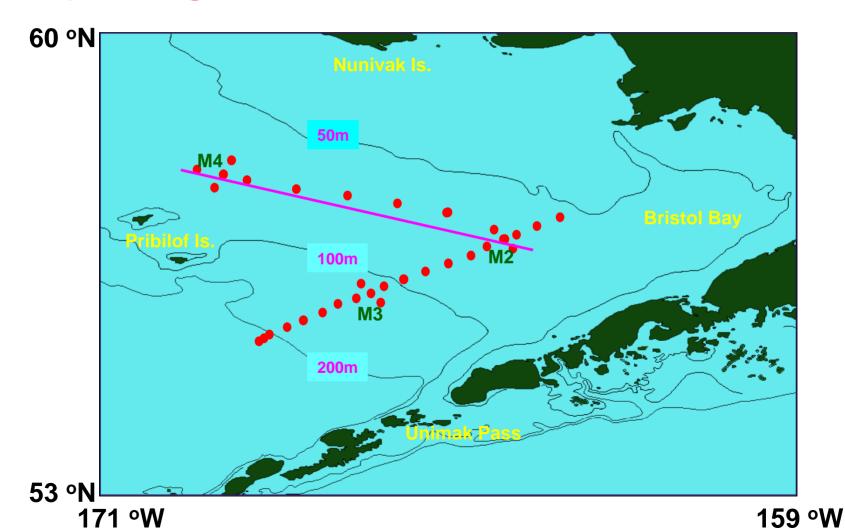
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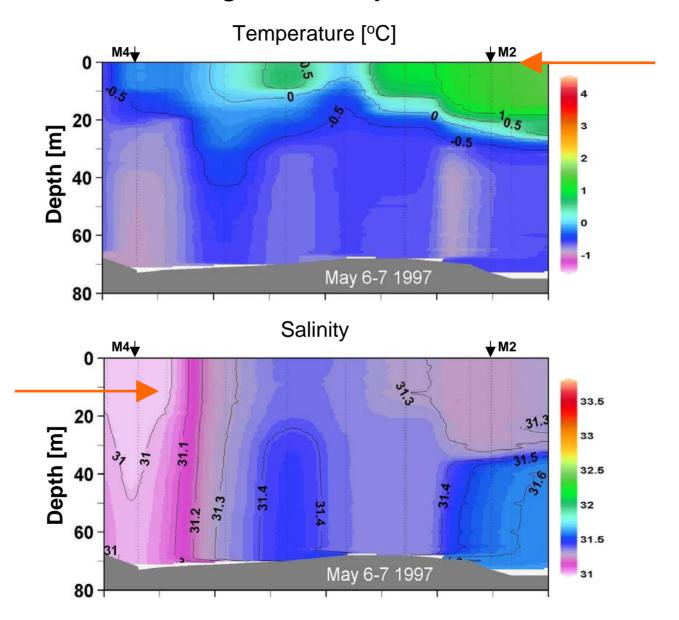


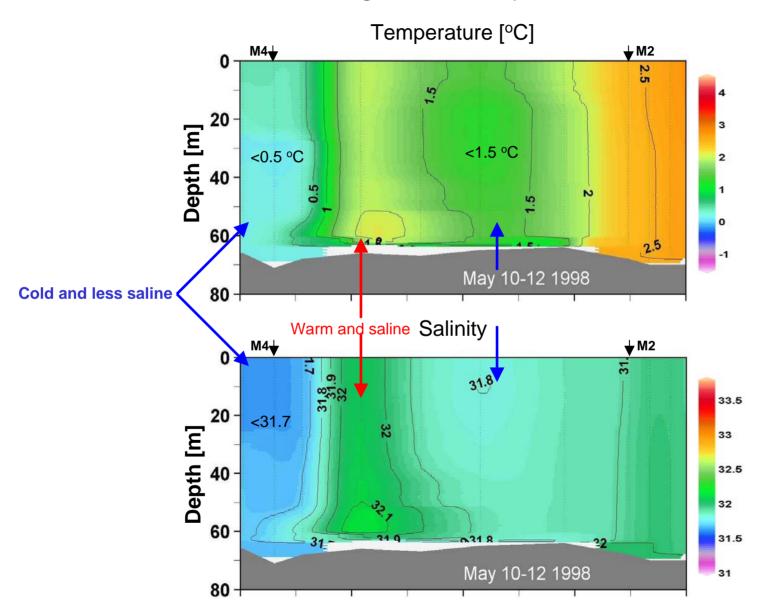
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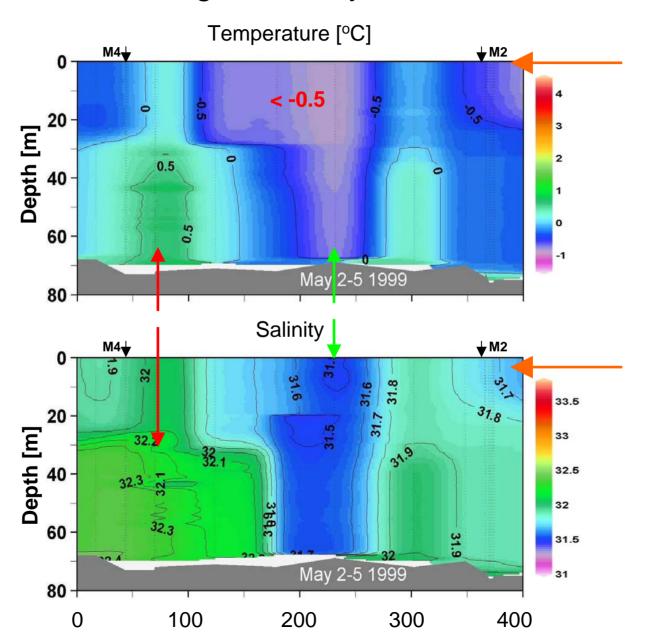


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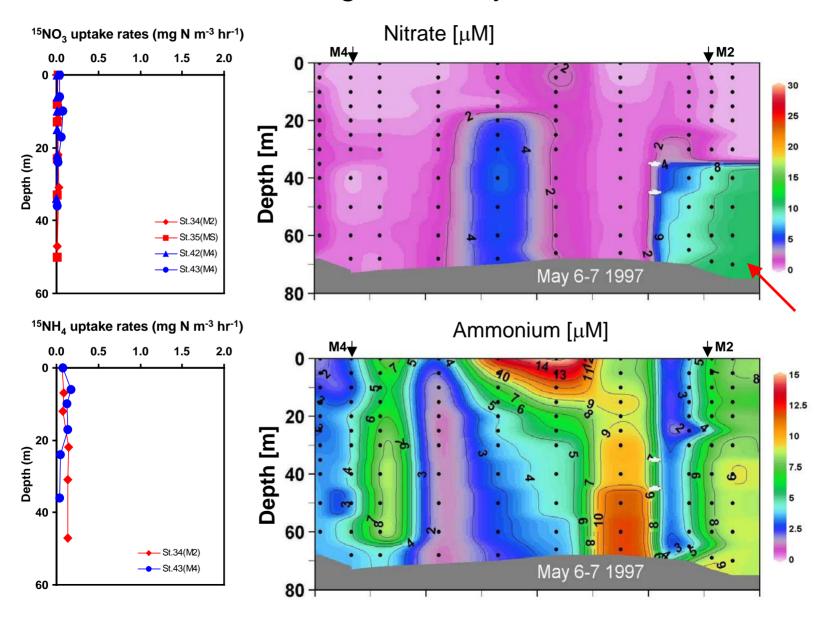


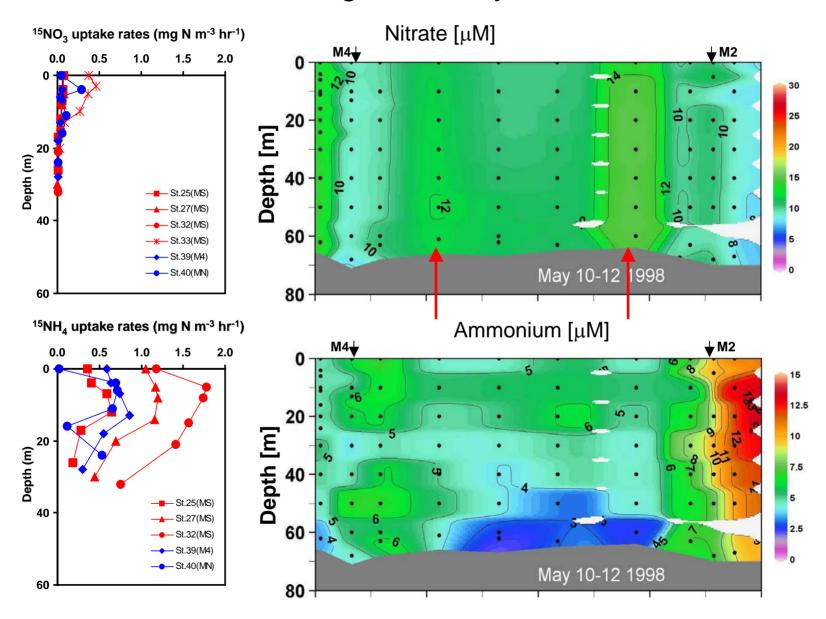


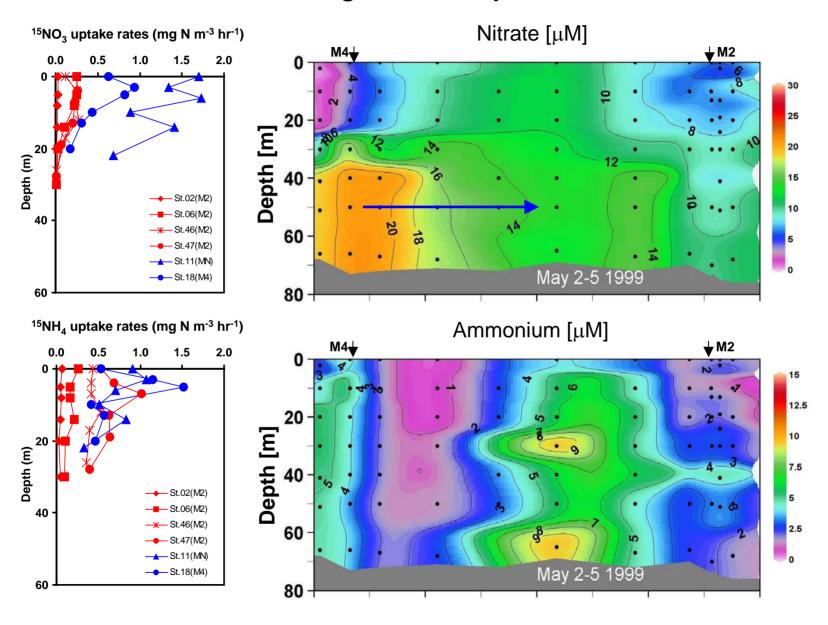


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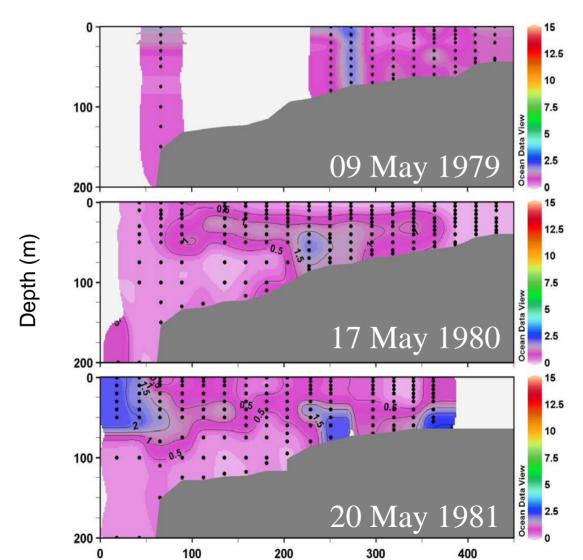




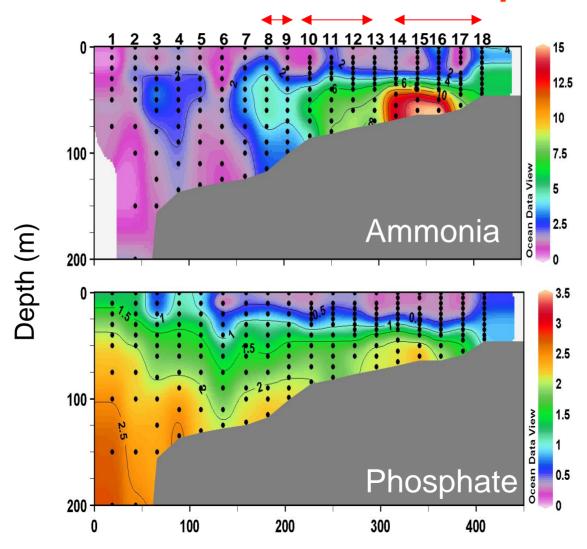


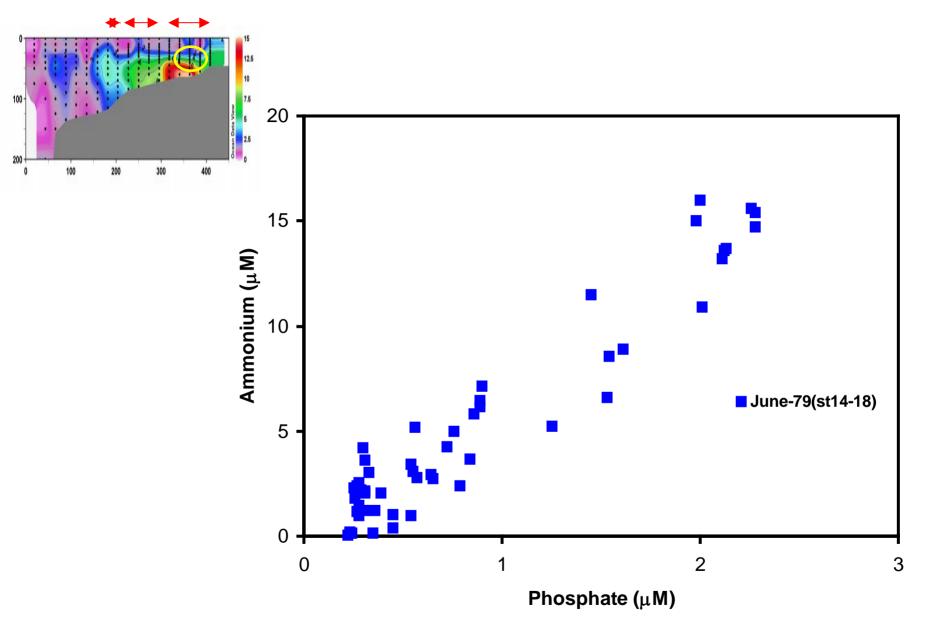


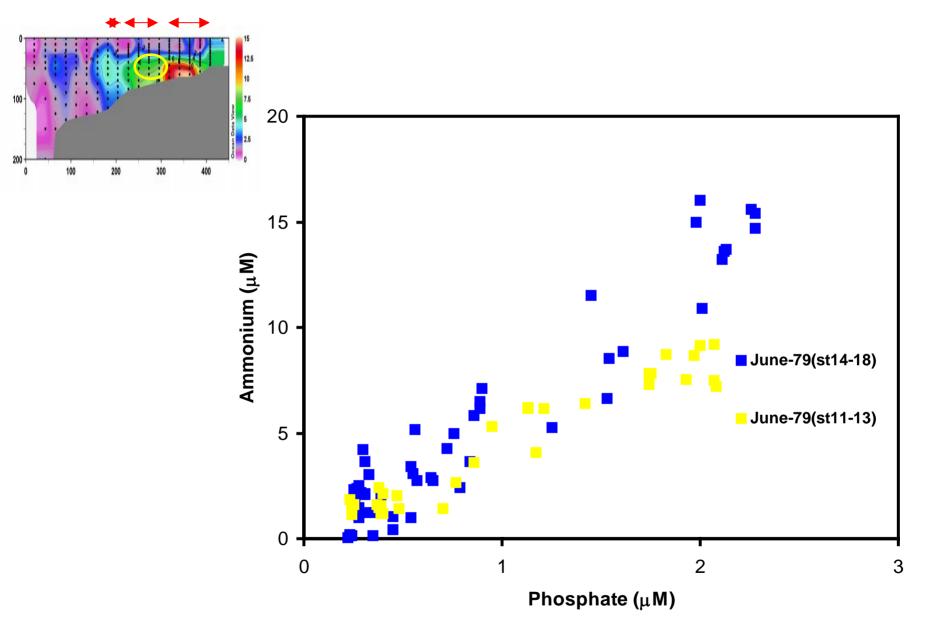
# Ammonia during PROBES

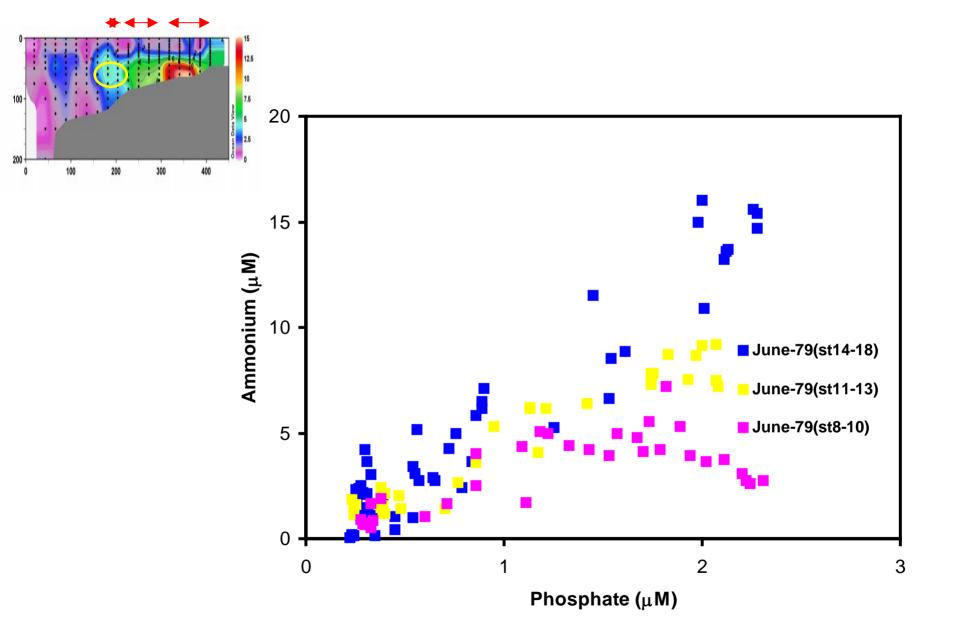


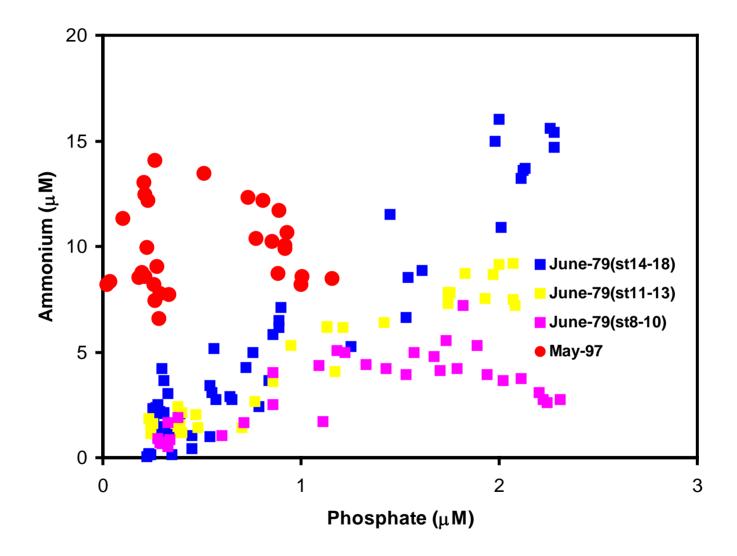
# Ammonium vs. Phosphate

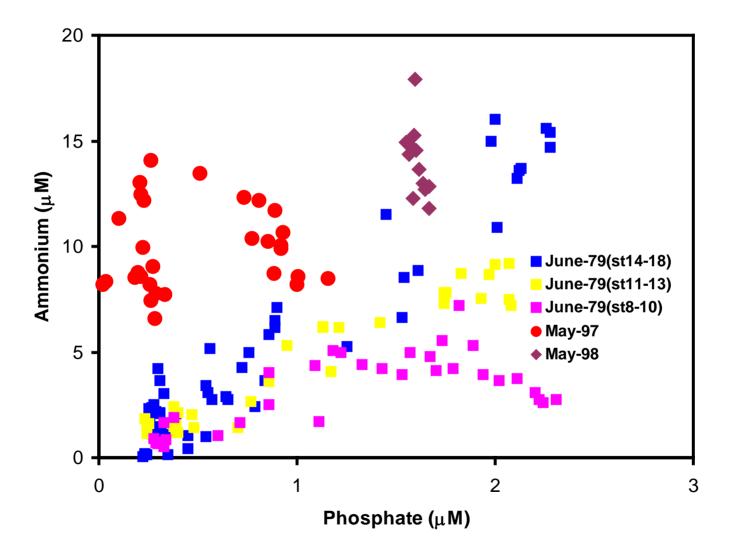


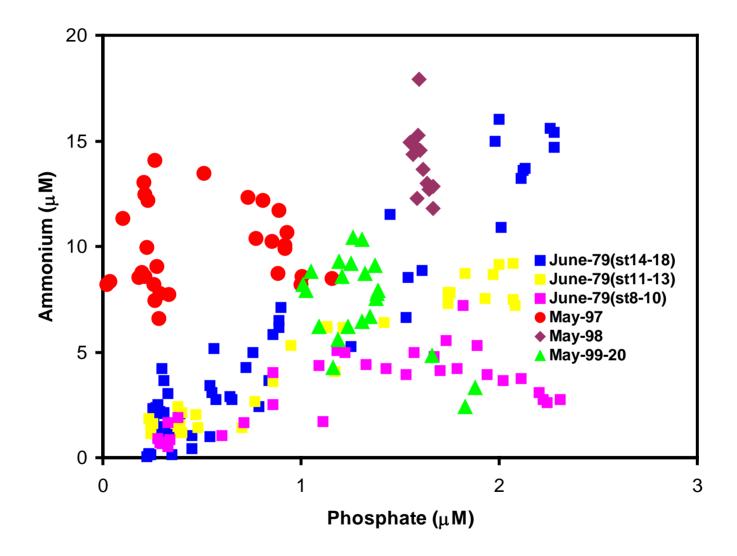










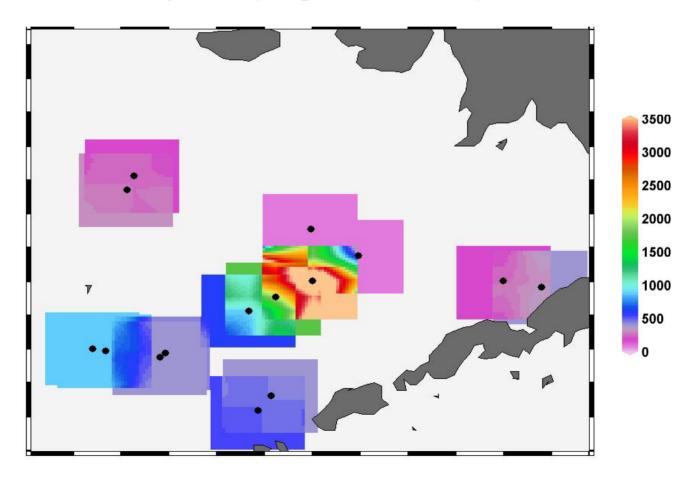


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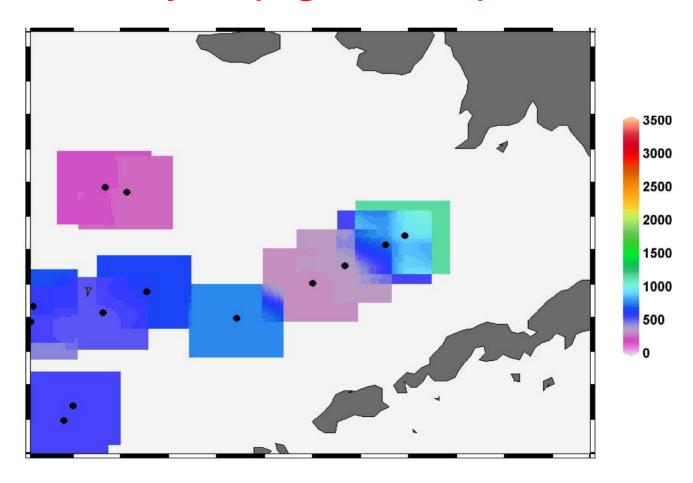
# Carbon production:

May 97 (mg C m<sup>-2</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>)



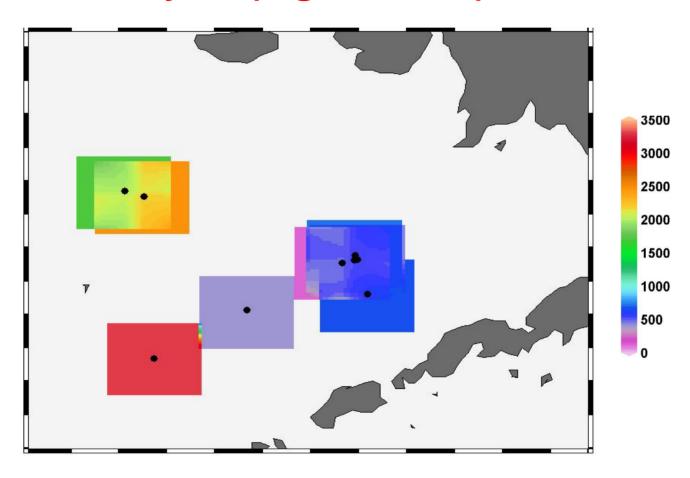
## Carbon production:

May 98 (mg C m<sup>-2</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>)



#### Carbon Production:

May 99 (mg C m<sup>-2</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>)



- Large-scale climate and local weather conditions
  - the timing of advance and retreat of sea ice and wind mixing events
  - the distributions of salinity and temperature
  - the timing of phytoplankton bloom

- The distribution and concentrations of nitrate shows strong interannual variations due to
  - the timing of phytoplankton bloom
  - the onshore transport
  - the other nutrients (ammonium)

- High ammonium concentrations in early spring
  - may come from remineralization, melting sea ice, and enhancement of microbial loop
  - reduce nitrate uptake rates
  - increase total annual production

- Offshore transport at mid-depth over the outer shelf
  - may important in the export of the middle shelf production to the outer shelf and shelf break region
  - including regenerated Fe

- Carbon and Nitrogen uptake rates
  - show strong interannual variations due to physical conditions and subsequent nutrient availability
  - show spatial variations

## Future Study

 Need fine scale study of temporal and spatial distribution of production for better understanding the variation due to the physical fluctuations

## Acknowledgement

- Funding agencies for research
  - NOAA Coastal Ocean Program under the Southeastern Bering Sea Carrying Capacity program
  - Cooperative Institute For Arctic Research
  - NSF for the Inner Front Study
- Travel support from
  - PICES
  - UAF Graduate School
  - UAF School of Fisheries and Ocean Science



- Large-scale climate and local weather conditions
- The distribution and concentrations of nitrate shows strong interannual variations
- High ammonium concentrations in early spring
- Offshore transport at mid-depth over the outer shelf
- Carbon and Nitrogen uptake rates