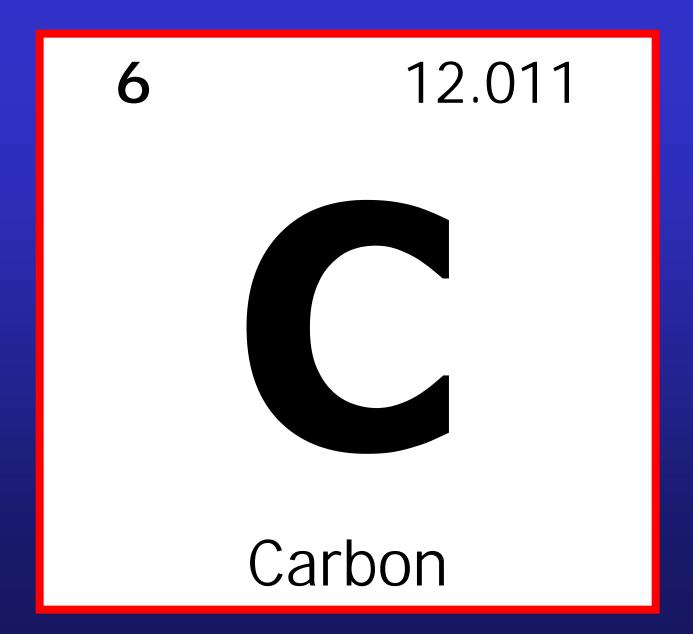
# Reenvisioning the Ocean: The View from Space

#### A RESPONSE

Dave Siegel University of California, Santa Barbara



### **Remote Sensing Carbon**

- Stocks
  - pCO<sub>2</sub>, DIC, DOC, POC & PIC
- Components
  - Community structure, calcifiers, N<sub>2</sub> fixers, etc.
- Fluxes

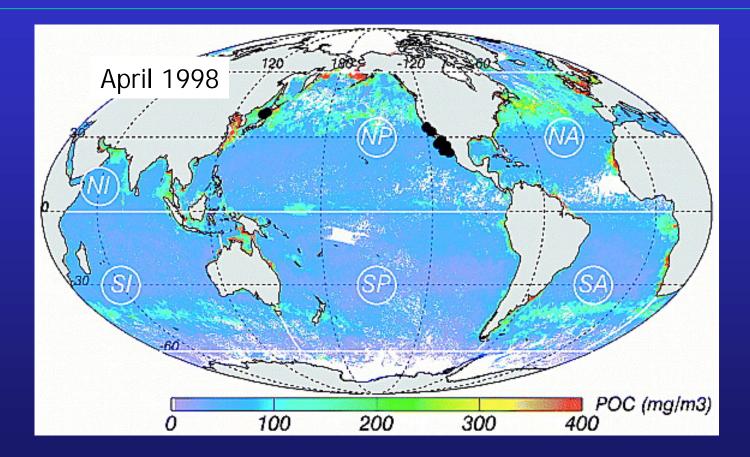
- Air-sea, export, net community production, etc.

#### **Remote Sensing Carbon**

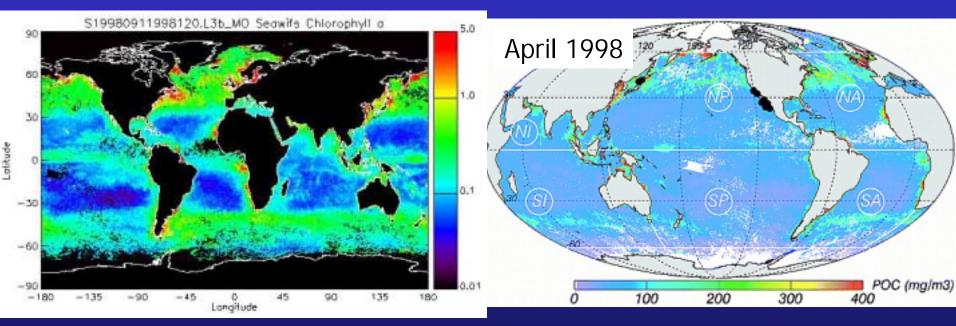
- Ocean color is not perfect for this task
  Optical properties are not carbon species
  CDOM is not DOC, optical backscattering is not POC
- Need to think like paleo-oceanographers...
  Develop "quantitative proxies"
  But ... test them using real observations

# Some Examples...

- Stocks
  - POC
  - pCO<sub>2</sub>
  - CDOM (This is a shameless plug for our CDOM poster!!)
- Components
  - Calcifiers coccolithophorid bloom occurrence
- Fluxes
  - Air-sea CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes

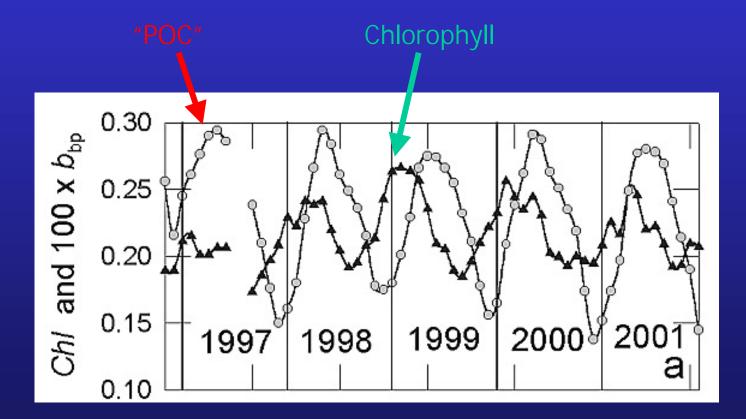


Relate POC to estimates of optical backscattering by particle Loisel et al. [2002] GRL



SeaWiFS chlorophyll concentration

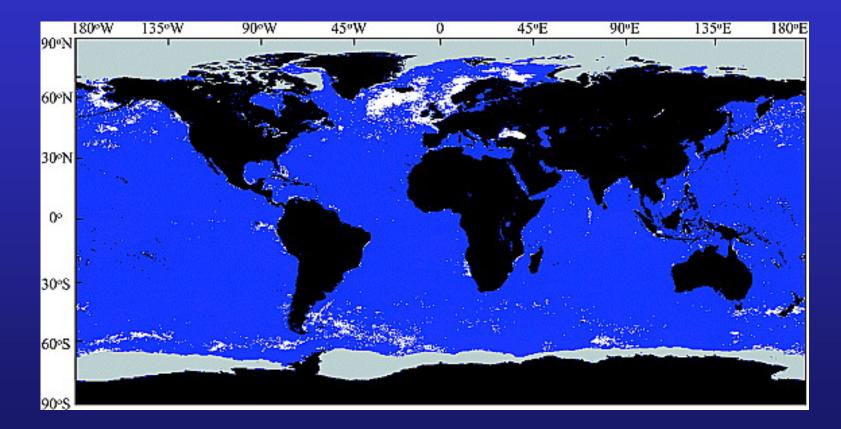
SeaWiFS POC



Average for the North Atlantic (0 to 60°N)

- POC patterns are very different from chlorophyll
- Validation at BATS & HOT is OK, but not great
  - Ratios of satellite to field POC are 1.22 (± 0.37) @ BATS & 0.94 (±0.27) @ HOT
- Enables POC budgets to be assessed
  - Mean POC = 54 mg C m<sup>-3</sup>
- Large uncertainty in conversion from optics to POC
  - Estimated to be ~40% Improvements are underway

# Remote Sensing of Calcifiers



Coccolithophorid bloom classification Iglesias-Rodríguez et al. [2002] GBC

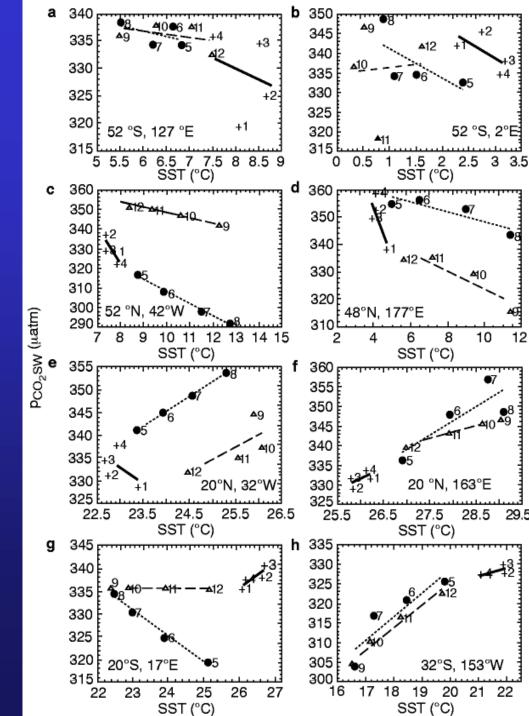
# **Remotely Sensing of Calcifiers**

- Classification analysis based on observations of coccolithophorid blooms
- Enables space/time characteristics of coccolithophorid blooms to be assessed
- First (& probably easiest) step towards determining phytoplankton community structure remotely

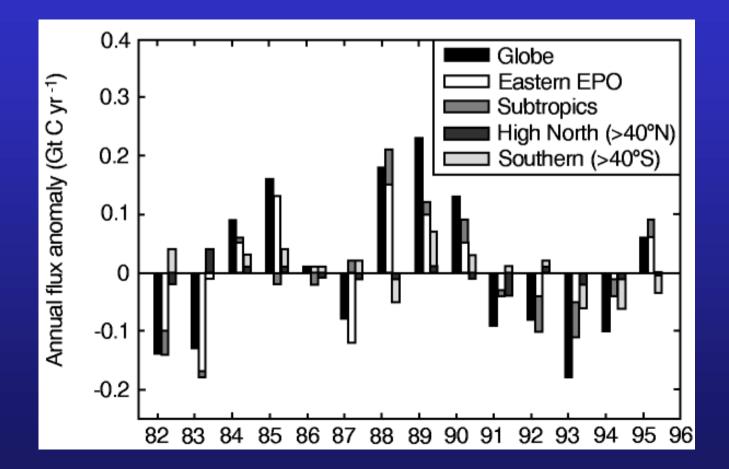
## Air-Sea CO<sub>2</sub> Fluxes

- Relate observations of pCO<sub>2</sub> to SST
- Satellite SST to map pCO<sub>2</sub>
- Highly variable relationship

Lee et al. [1998] Nature



### Air-Sea CO<sub>2</sub> Fluxes

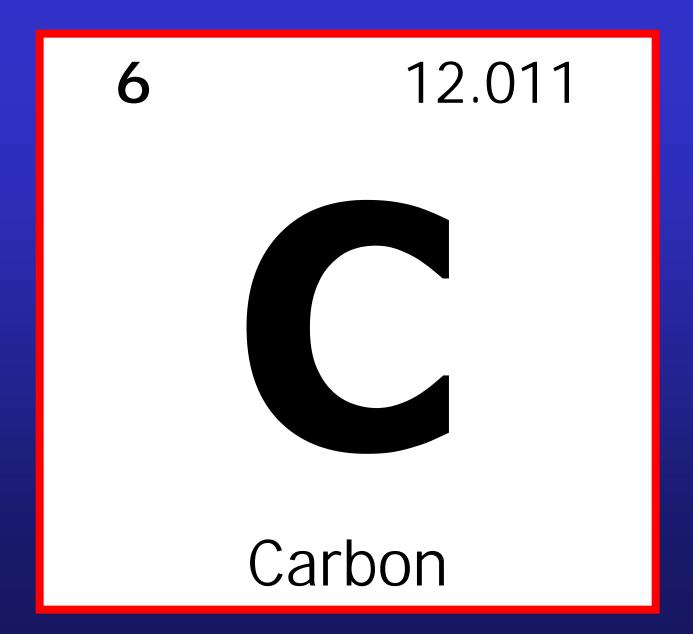


Incorporating winds enables air-sea CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes to be estimated

# Air-Sea CO<sub>2</sub> Fluxes

- Used regional relationships for pCO<sub>2</sub> as f(SST)
- Drive with remote estimates of wind & SST
- Approach has promise, but we need a better way to predict pCO<sub>2</sub>

• What if climate change, alters pCO<sub>2</sub> = f(SST)??



#### **Remote Sensing Carbon**

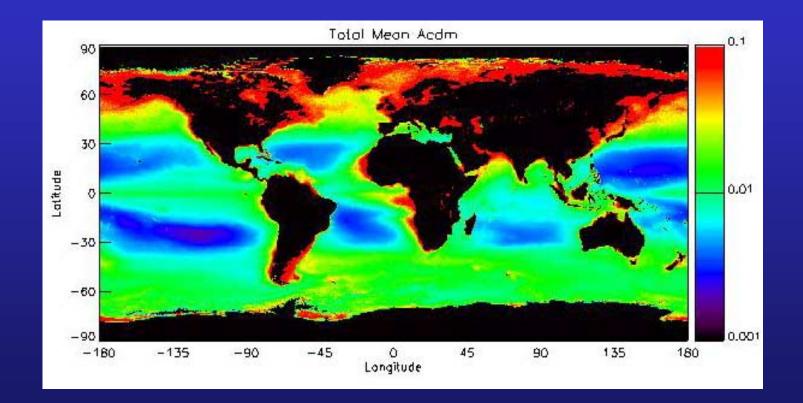
- Ocean color is not easily related to carbon
  - Chlorophyll is not carbon
- Key is using "real" observations to build simple models
  - Global data are finally available more in future
  - The JGOFS legacy is its open data access
  - We are really just at the beginning of this work

#### The Future is Remotely Sensible

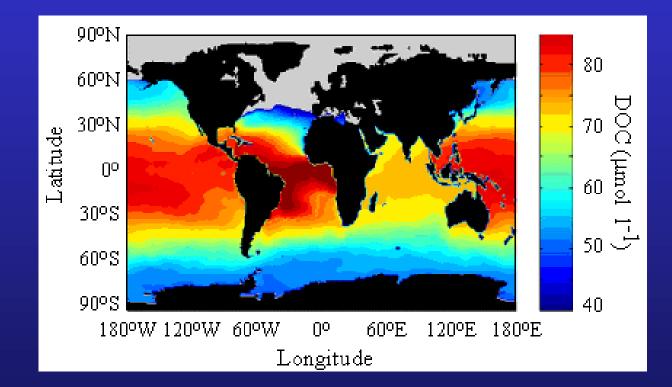
- There are many applications under consideration
  - Primary production & export fluxes
  - Photochemical rxn rates (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, COS, etc.)
  - DMSP/DMS cycling & air-sea DMS fluxes
  - Trichodesmium distributions
  - Physiological status from fluorescence
  - and many more ...

#### Thank you!!



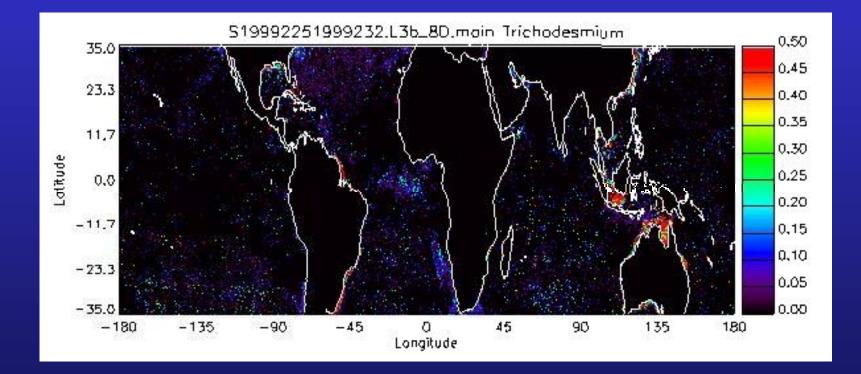


Colored Detrital & Dissolved Organic Material Absorption Siegel et al. [2002] JGR



NH Winter DOC Distribution Siegel et al. [2002] JGR

#### Remote Sensing of Trichodesmium



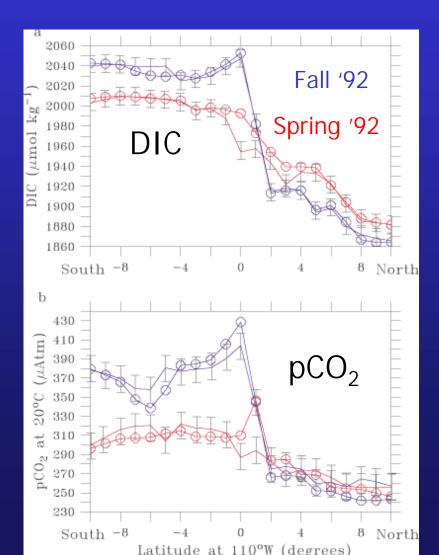
Index for *Trichodesmium* occurrence Toby Westberry [work in progress]

#### Remote Sensing of DIC & pCO<sub>2</sub>

 Empirical approach for the Tropical Pacific

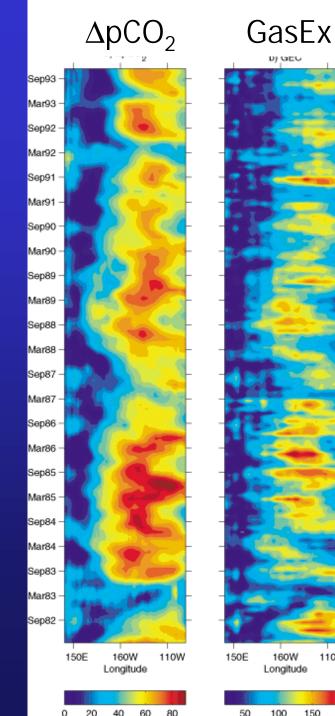
Model ...
 DIC = f(SST,SSS)
 TA = f(SST,SSS)

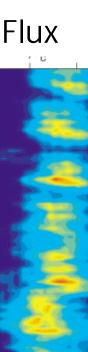
Loukos et al [2000] GRL

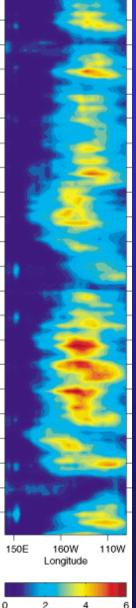


#### **Remote Sensing** of DIC & pCO<sub>2</sub>

- Average from 5°S to 10°N
- 1982 to 1994
- SST, SSS & wind products used



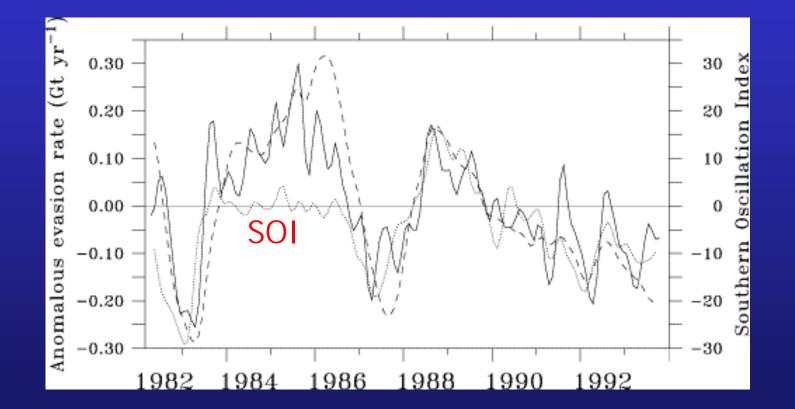




110W

200

#### Remote Sensing of DIC & pCO<sub>2</sub>



Anomalous evasion is well related to SOI

# Remote Sensing of DIC & pCO<sub>2</sub>

- Empirically model DIC & TA for Tropical Pacific
- Drive this with remote sensing (& other) data
- Find relationship between CO<sub>2</sub> evasion & SOI
- BUT, evasion flux uncertainties are ~50%
- More field observations should help
- So would the remote sensing of sea surface salinity