Climate sensitivity:

what observations tell us about model predictions

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no biology, no climate change



(J. Orr and OCMIP-2 participants)

no biology, no climate change



(J. Orr and OCMIP-2 participants)

outline



oceanic carbon cycle



biological activity



how do marine ecosystems respond to:

- elevated CO₂
- warming
- nutrient supply
- stratification

physical response to elevated CO₂



oceanic carbon cycle







nutrient-based models



(Najjar et al., 1992; Maier-Reimer 1993)

NPZD



ecosystem models



Modelled changes in export production at 2xCO₂



- reduction in nutrient supply
- increase of oligotrophic gyres
- longer growing season

(Bopp 2001)



(Prentice et al., 2001)



(Prentice et al., 2001)

CLIMATE RESPONSE OF OCEANIC UPTAKE

	Sarmiento	Matear and	Joos et al.
	et al. (1998)	Hirst (1999)	(1999)
Time Span	1990-2065	1850-2100	1765-2100
Warming Effect	-11%	-12%	-13%
Circulation Effect	-22%	-10%	-3%
Biological Effect	+24%	+8%	+6%
TOTAL	-9%	-14%	-10%

(slide from J. Sarmiento)

	CO ₂	export production
100 yr predictions	-5 to -15% [warming]	0 to -6% <mark>[nutrient supply]</mark> - low lat + high lat
100,000 yrs variations		
interannual variations		

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interannual variations		

100,000 yrs variations



(data from Petit et al., 1999)

Model simulations of the last glacial maximum

- Cooling of SST (CLI MAP 1981)
- Circulation Changes (Simulation OPA model, O. Marti)
- Increased Sea I ce in Winter (Crosta et al. 1998)
- Increased dust deposition on the ocean (Mahowald et al. 1999)





total LGM impact on export production



- decreased export production (-7 %)
- decreased atmospheric CO₂ (-30 ppm)

(Bopp et al., 2003)

total LGM impact on export production



iron LGM impact on export production



diatoms relative abundance

Latitude

- increased export production (+6 %)
- but increase of oligotrophic gyres
- shift from nano-phyto to diatoms

(Bopp et al., 2003)

Evaluation of Paleo-Data

Paleo-Export Proxies:

Opal (SiO₂)
Calcium Carbonate (CaCO₃)
Organic Carbon
Biomarker (C37 Alkenones)

•¹⁰Be

•²³¹Pa

•Excess Barium

Authigenic Uranium
Authigenic Cadmium
Bonthia Examinifana Elux

•Benthic Foraminifera Fluxes

Ranked Classes:

Ranking Criteria:

Age Models

- •Radiocarbon dating (AMS)
- •Oxygen Isotope Stratigraphy
- •Lithogenic Correlation

Flux measurement

- •Constant Flux Normalization (²³⁰Th)
- •Mass Accumulation Rates
- •Sediment Concentration

Proxy Agreement

•How many?

•Percentage agreement

Data Confidence

⊖ high

O medium

o low

(Kohfeld et al., in prep.)

Stage 5ad-today

change in export production

Unpublished map not available

LGM-Stage 5ad

Unpublished map not available



(Kohfeld et al., in prep.)



change in export production



Data-base (Kohfeld et al., in prep.) OPA-PI SCES model (Bopp et al. 2003) (gC m⁻² yr⁻¹)

change in export production



Data-base (Kohfeld et al., in prep.) OPA-PI SCES model (Bopp et al. 2003) (gC m⁻² yr⁻¹)

CO₂ drawdown with this model 30 ppm *SST* + *SSS* (+ sea ice + circ.) = -15 ppm *Dust increase* -15 ppm



(Bopp et al., 2003)

$\rm CO_2$ reduction due to dust at the LGM	Reference
15 ppm	Bopp et al. in press
8 ppm	Archer et al. 2000
40 ppm	Watson et al., 2000



reasonable agreement considering the phasing of dust/CO₂ changes

(Watson et al., 2000)

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interannual variations		

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interannual variations		

interannual CO₂ variability



20 years



(Le Quéré et al., 2003)

equatorial Pacific



 CO_2

During El Nino events:

- warming
- decreased upwelling
- decreased export production

(Bousquet et al., 2000; data from Feely et al., 1999)

northern sub-tropics



⁽Peylin et al., in prep)

North Atlantic



(Gruber et al., 2002)

Standard deviation of interannual signal



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interannual variations	+/- 0.3 ppm +/- 0.3 ppm tropics [circ] +/- 0.05 ppm mid lat [solub.] +/- 0.05 ppm high lat [circ + bio]	

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Standard deviation of export production variability 1997-2002 (mol C/m²/yr)

SeaWiFS chl*a*, PP from Behrenfeld and Falkowski (1997), ef-ratio from Laws et al. (2000)



nutrient-based models (HAMOCC3)



(Maier-Reimer 1993)

Standard deviation of export production variability (mol C/m²/yr)

SeaWiFS chl*a*, PP from Behrenfeld and Falkowski (1997), ef-ratio from Laws et al. (2000)





NPZD



Standard deviation of export production variability (mol C/m²/yr)

SeaWiFS chl*a*, PP from Behrenfeld and Falkowski (1997), ef-ratio from Laws et al. (2000)











PISCES model based on plankton functional types



Standard deviation of export production variability (mol C/m²/yr)

SeaWiFS chl*a*, PP from Behrenfeld and Falkowski (1997), ef-ratio from Laws et al. (2000)









Dynamic Green Ocean Model



Standard deviation of export production variability (mol C/m²/yr)

SeaWiFS chl*a*, PP from Behrenfeld and Falkowski (1997), ef-ratio from Laws et al. (2000)





(Le Quéré et al., in prep.)



diatoms



coccolithophorids



nanophytoplankton





(Chavez et al 2003)

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	5 to 15% [warming]	0 to 6% [putriont cumply]
predictions	-5 t0 -15% [warming]	- low lat + high lat
100,000 yrs variations	-8 to -40 ppm [iron] -15 ppm [solub.] -25 to -75 ppm left	~0 [iron + circ] + mid-low lat [iron] - high lat [circ + bio]
intorannual	1/03 nnm	1/ 1%

variations

+/- 0.3 ppm +/- 0.3 ppm tropics **[circ]** +/- 0.05 ppm mid lat **[solub.]** +/- 0.05 ppm high lat [circ + bio]

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plankton functional types

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plankton functional types

linkages between biogeochemistry and physics (including the coastal ocean)



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