

The Sea Floor as a Sediment Trap:

Contributions to JGOFS from Benthic Flux Studies

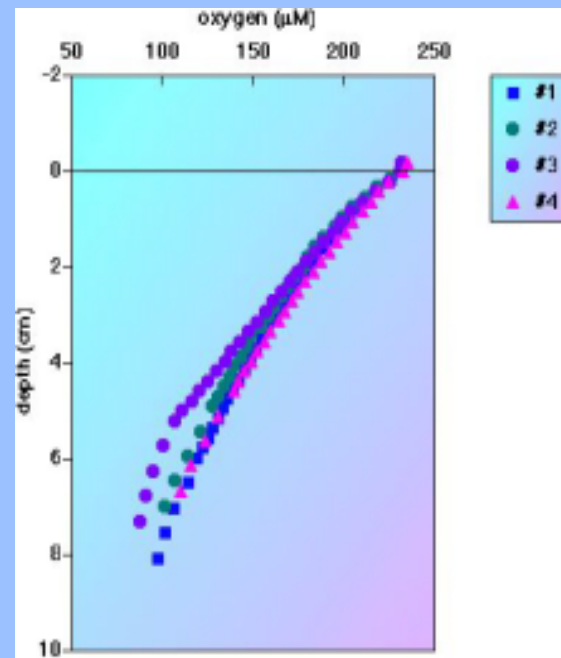
Richard A. Jahnke

Skidaway Institute of Oceanography

- **Milestones and Acknowledgements**
- **Why Benthic Fluxes are Useful**
- **Global Distribution of Sea Floor Flux**
- **Opal as Ballast for POC Flux**

Major Highlights in the Development of Deep Sea Benthic Flux Studies

- Ken Smith (SIO) begins frequent benthic oxygen fluxes measurements in the deep sea with the free vehicle grab respirometer
- Clare Reimers (OSU) introduces microelectrode oxygen pore water measurements



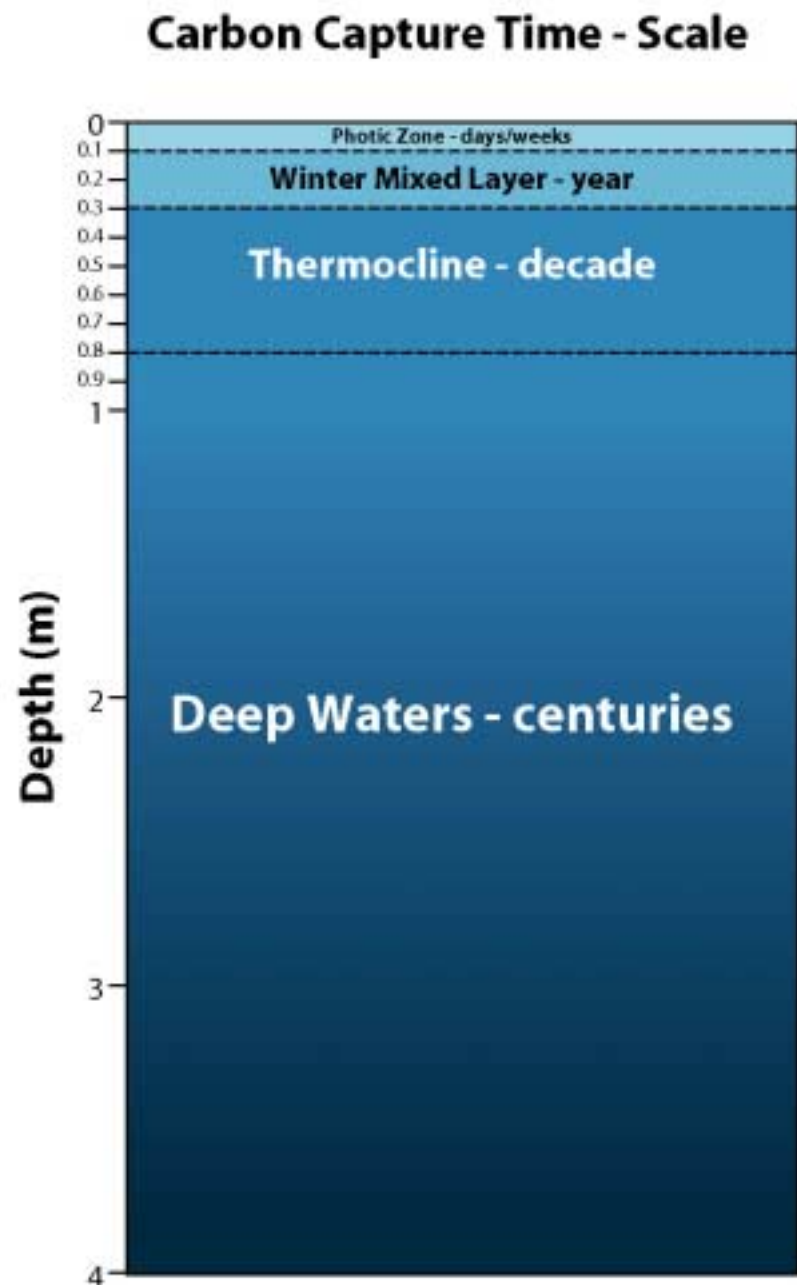
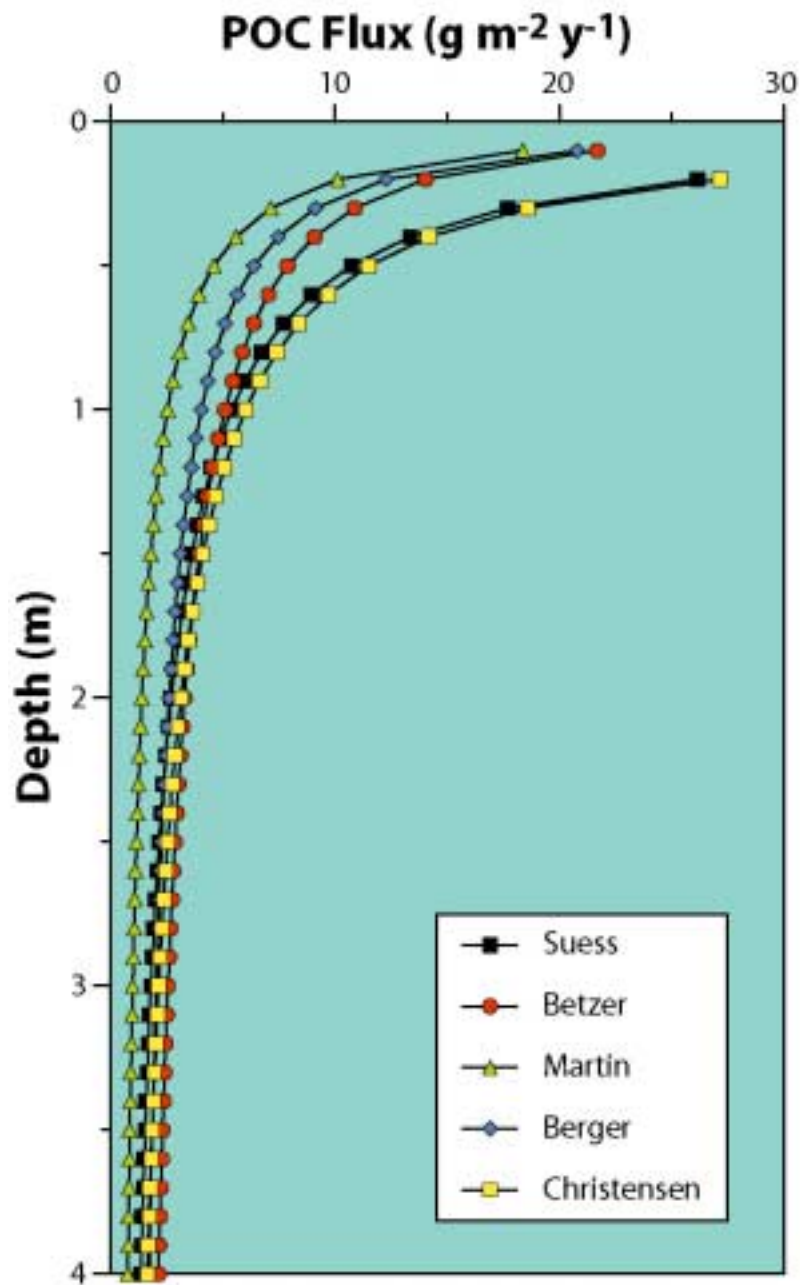
Major Highlights in the Development of Deep Sea Benthic Flux Studies

- **Fred Sayles** begins in situ benthic flux time-series measurements off Bermuda
- **Ken Smith** deploys ROVER for long time-series, benthic flux measurements
- **>20 groups** world-wide



What makes benthic flux measurements useful to JGOFS?

- **Ultimate Sediment Trap**
- **Represents deep, climate time-scale fluxes**
- **Solute fluxes supported by remineralization - a destructive process**
- **Dampen input variability - facilitating estimate of mean fluxes**
- **Physical boundary, multiple approaches for assessing accuracy**
- **Links modern processes to the sediment record**
- **Provides a approach**

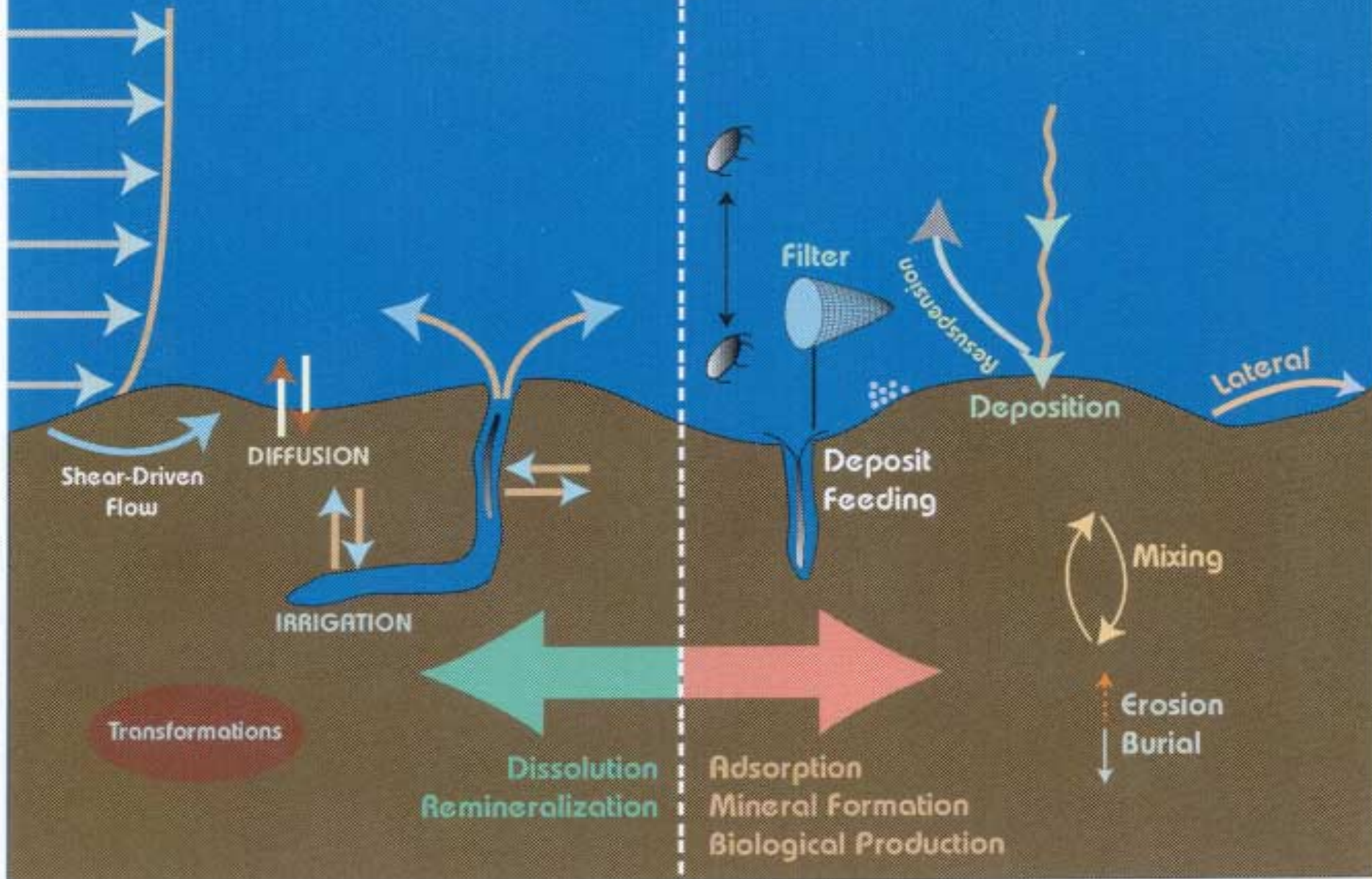


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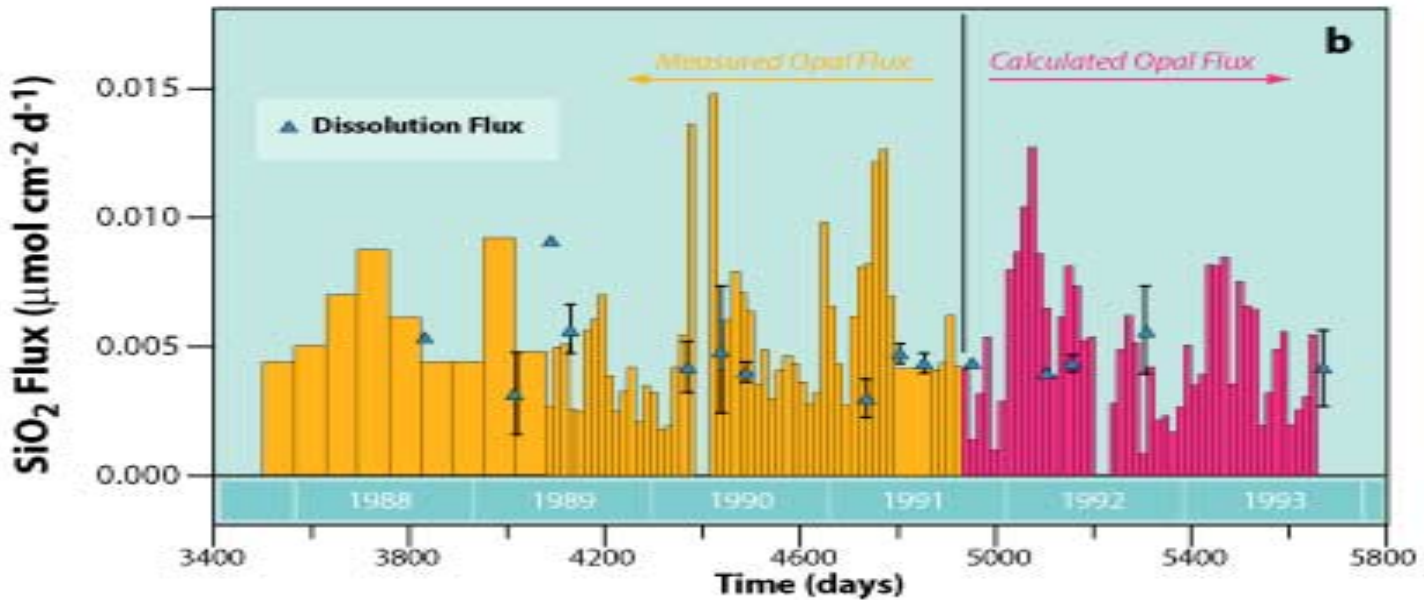
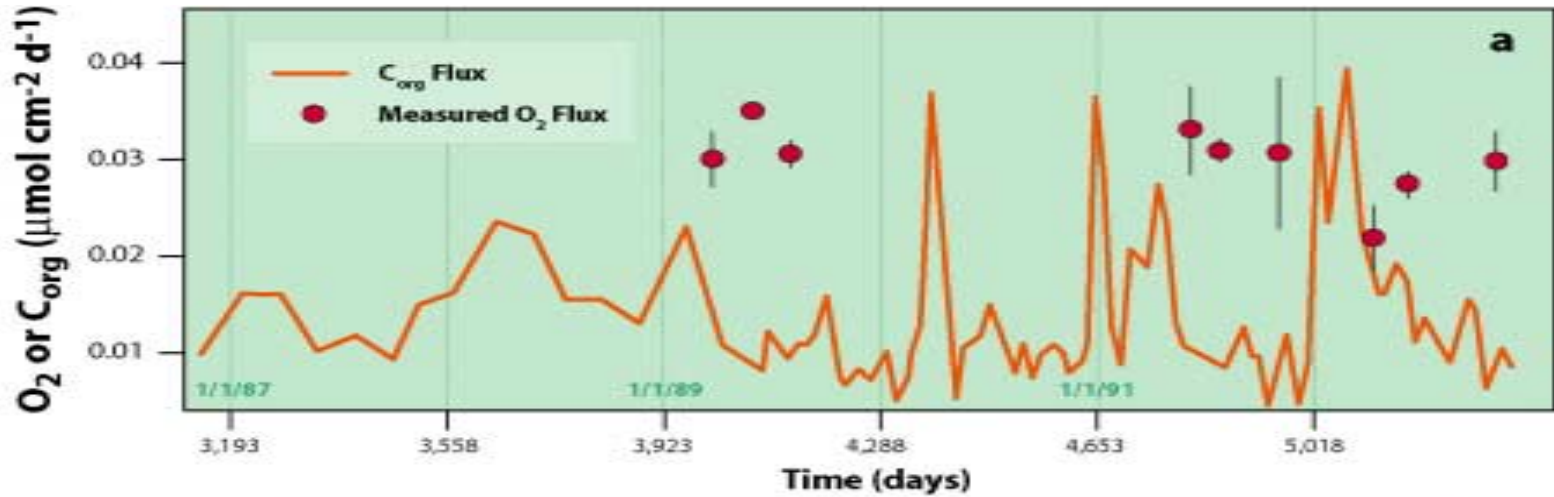
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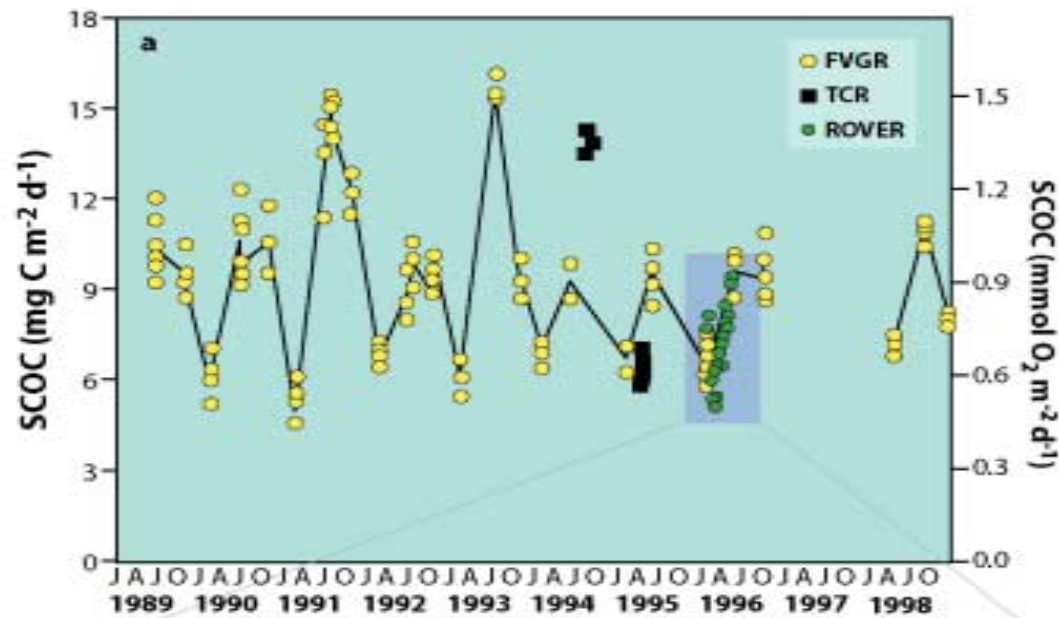
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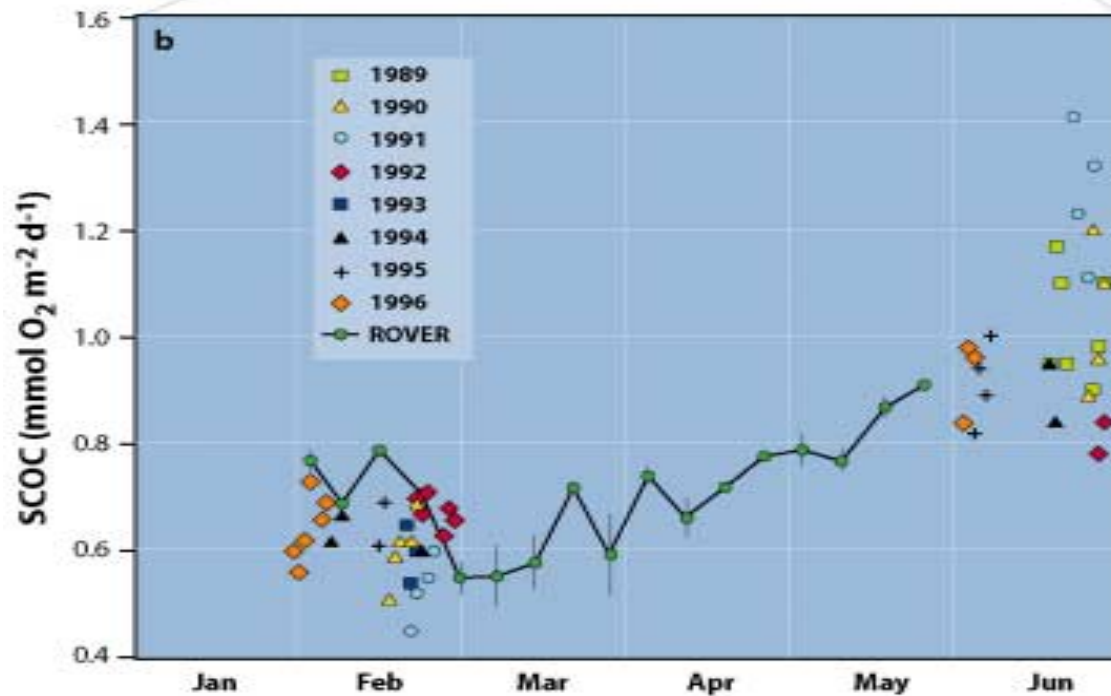


Benthic O_2 and Si Fluxes (Sayles) & POC and P*Si* Fluxes (Deuser)





Smith Time-series Northeastern Pacific



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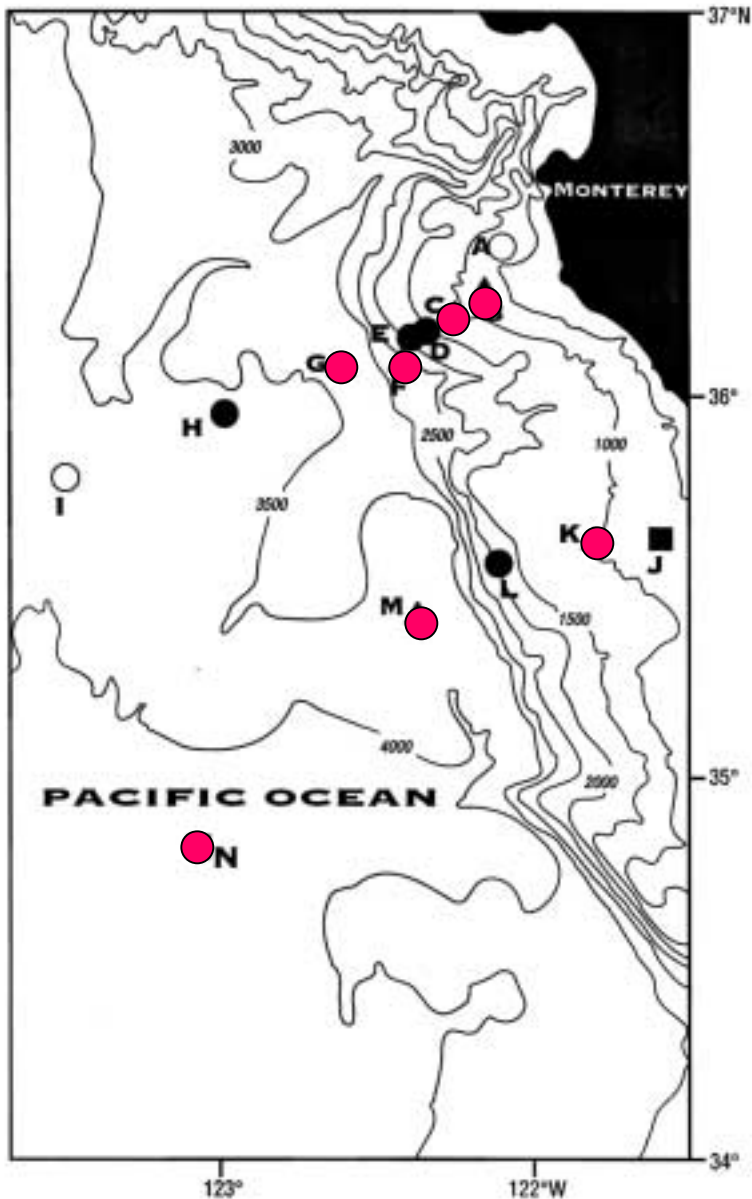
Flux Comparison

Average Microelectrode Flux

$$45 \pm 22 \mu\text{mol O}_2 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

Average Chamber Flux

$$44 \pm 11 \mu\text{mol O}_2 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

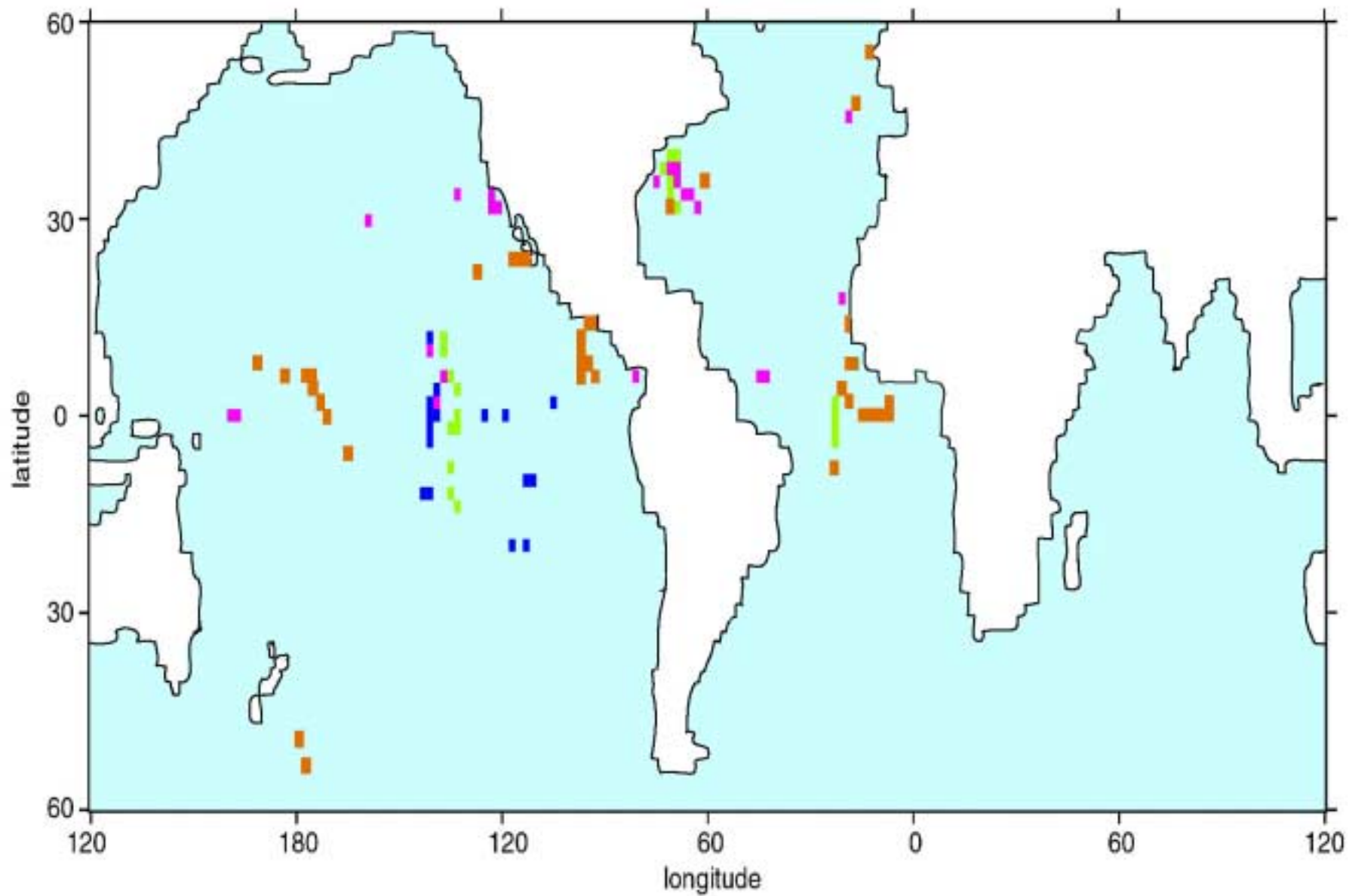


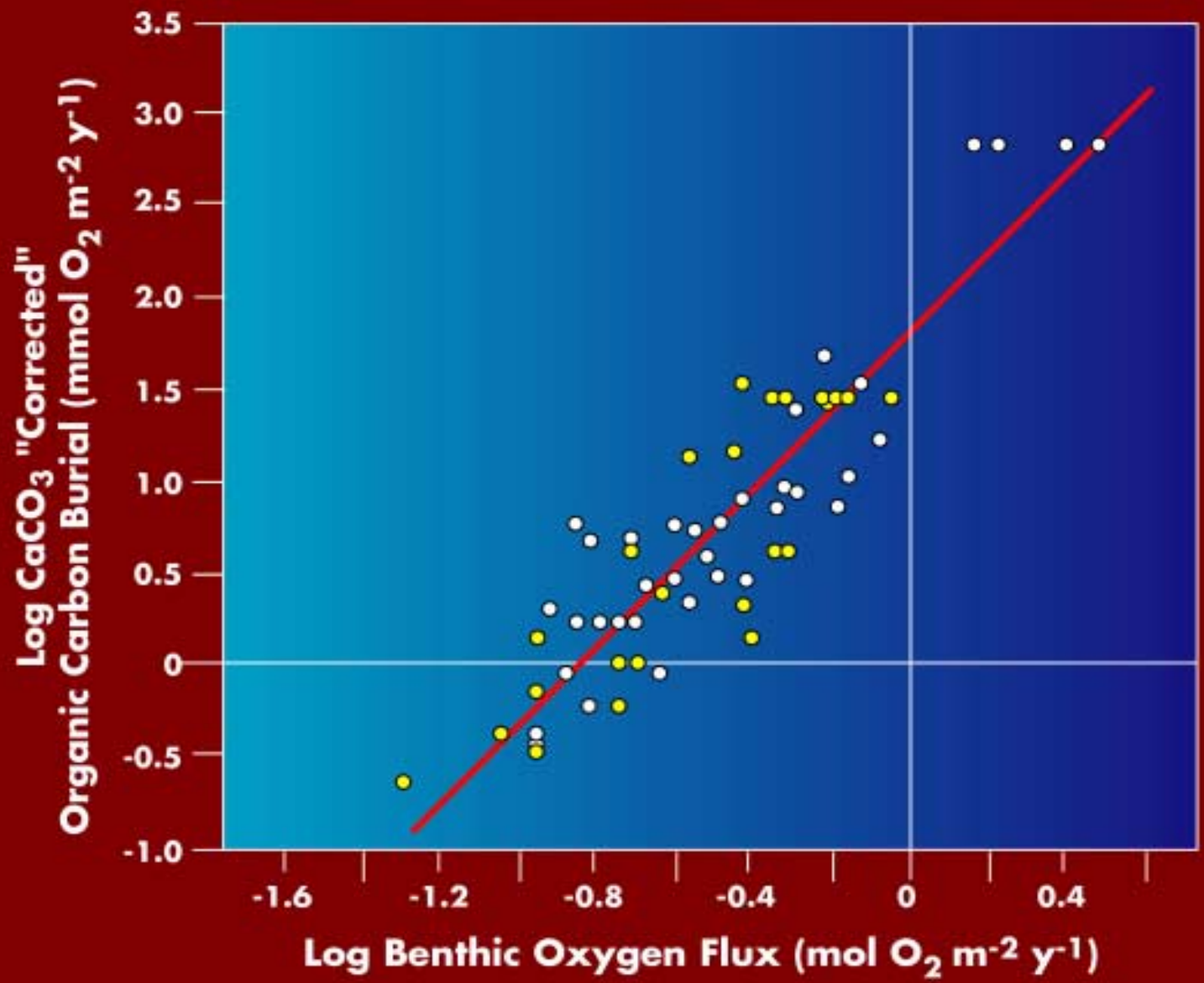
Reimers et al. 1992

What makes benthic flux measurements useful to JGOFS?

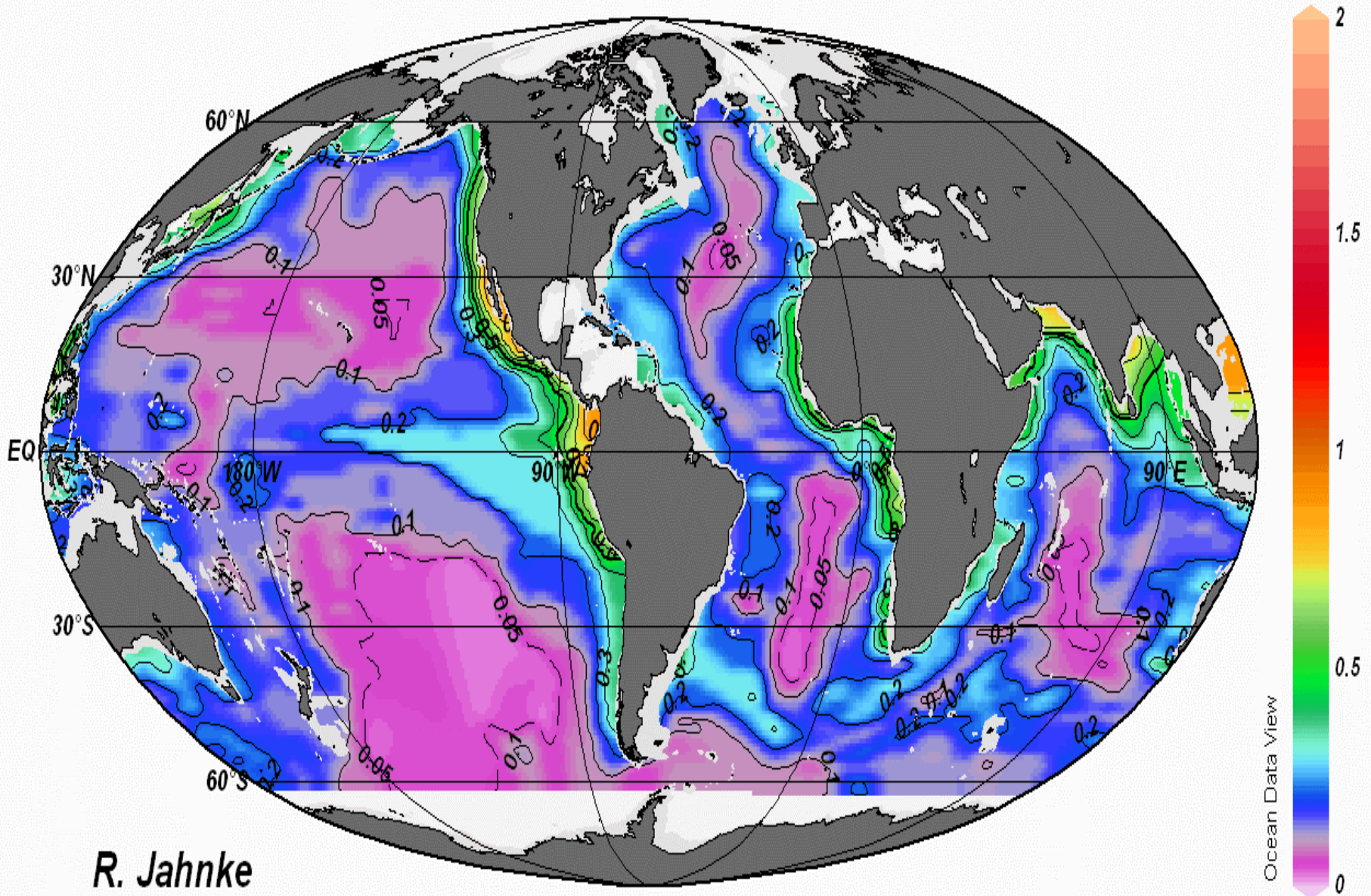
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- **Physical boundary, multiple approaches for assessing accuracy**
- **Links modern processes to the sediment record**
- **Provides an alternative perspective on deep fluxes**

Locations of Flux Estimates in Data Base





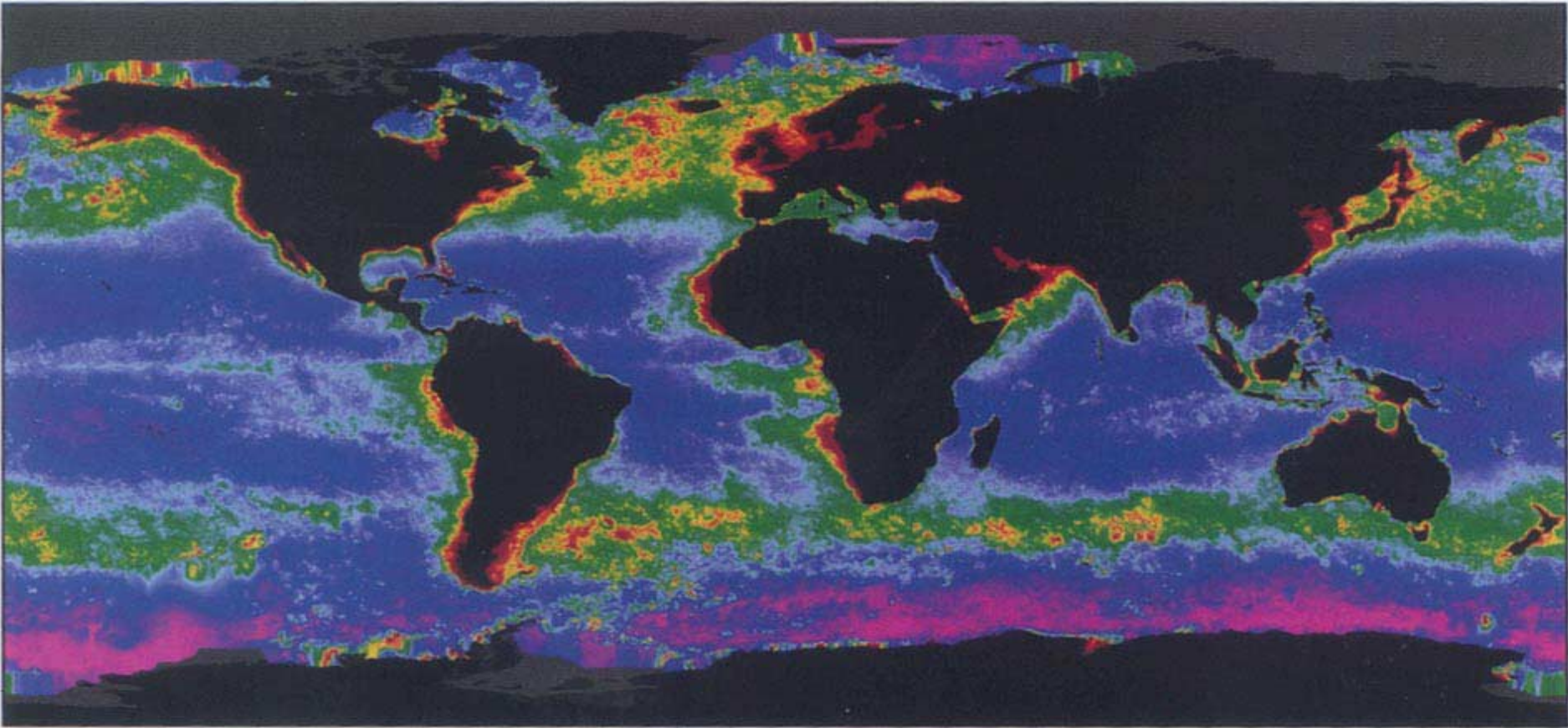
benthic O_2 Flux [$\text{mol } O_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$]



R. Jahnke

Primary Productivity

A



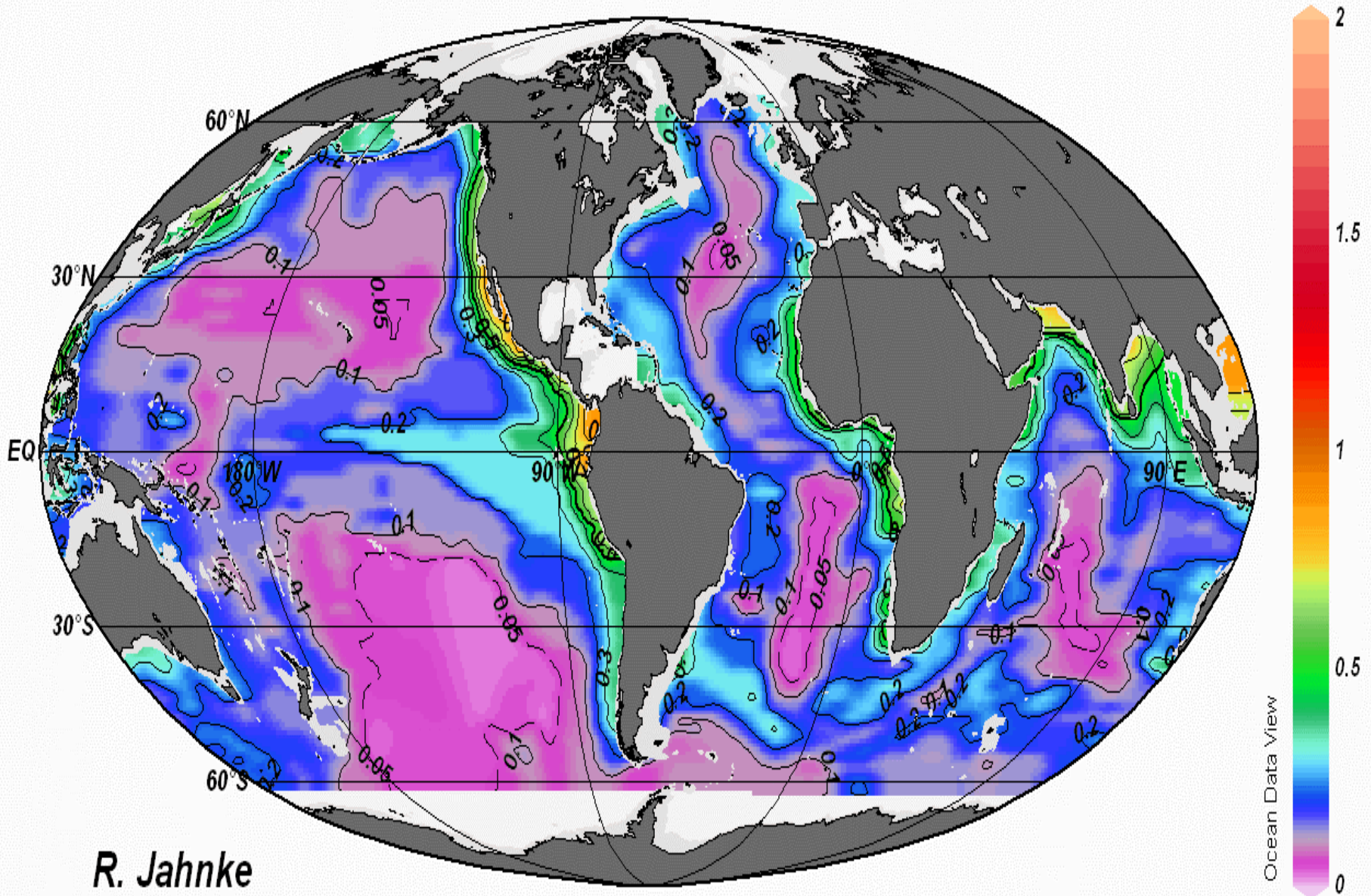
$\text{g C m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

Behrenfeld & Falkowski, 1997

Sea Floor Flux Summaries (10^{12} mol O₂ yr⁻¹)

	Slope	Rise	Equator	Gyre	Total
Atlantic	3.4 (23)	3.5 (24)	0.53 (3)	7.4 (50)	14.8
Pacific	4.8 (20)	4.2 (17)	3.1 (13)	12 (50)	24.1
Indian	4.3 (28)	3.9 (25)	0.9 (6)	6.3 (41)	15.4
Ocean	12.5 (23)	11.6 (21)	4.5 (8)	25.7 (47)	54.3

benthic O_2 Flux [$\text{mol } O_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$]



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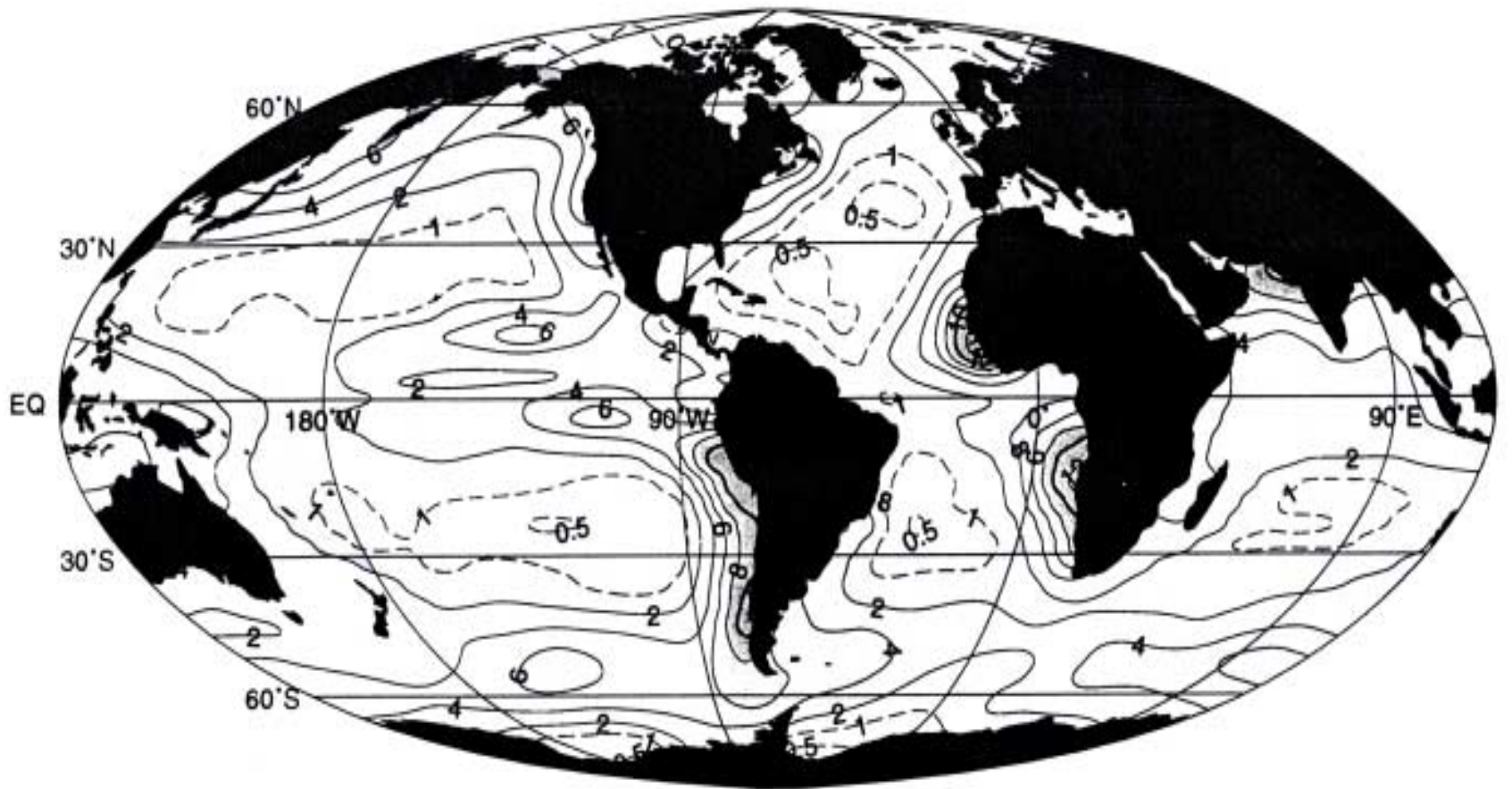
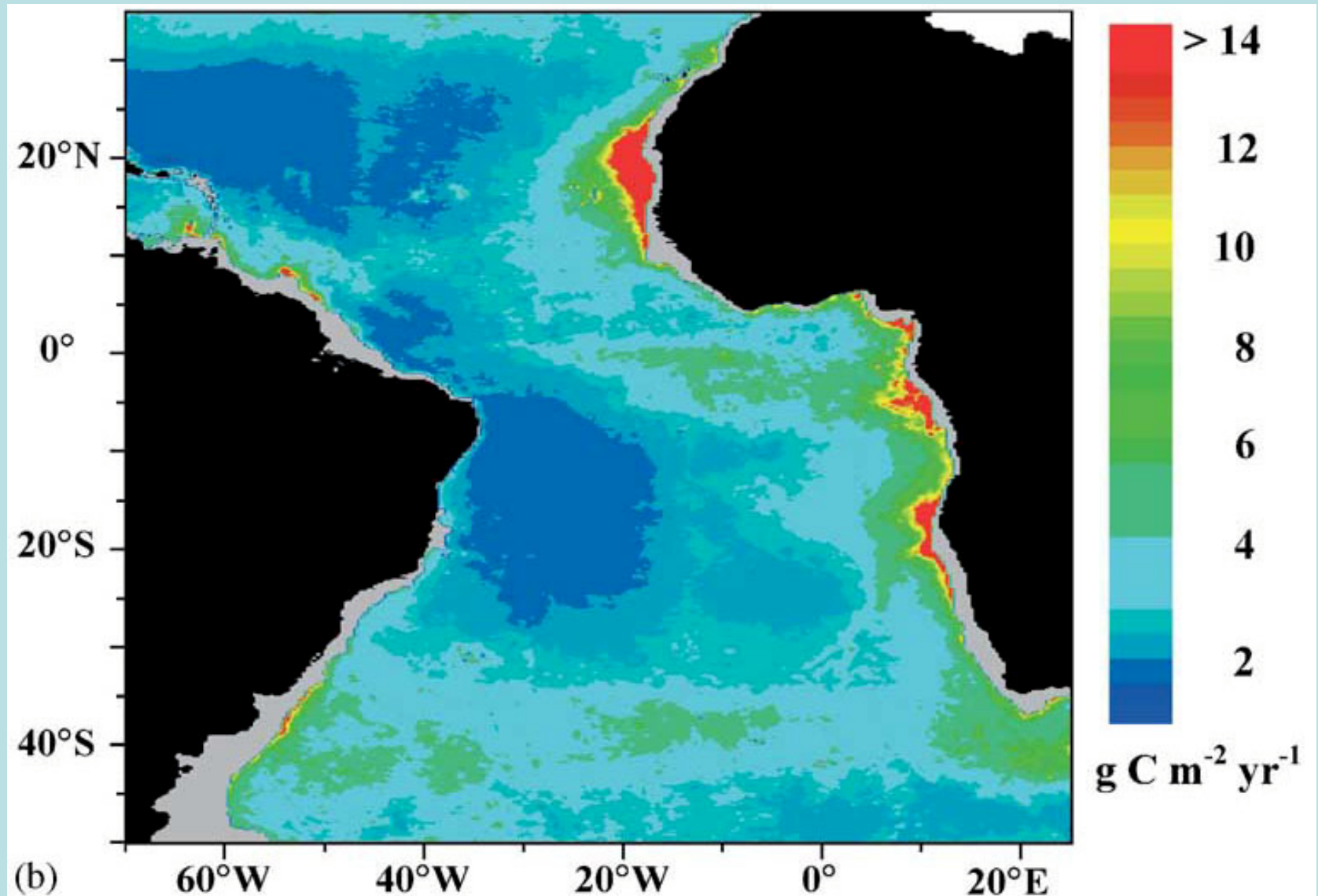
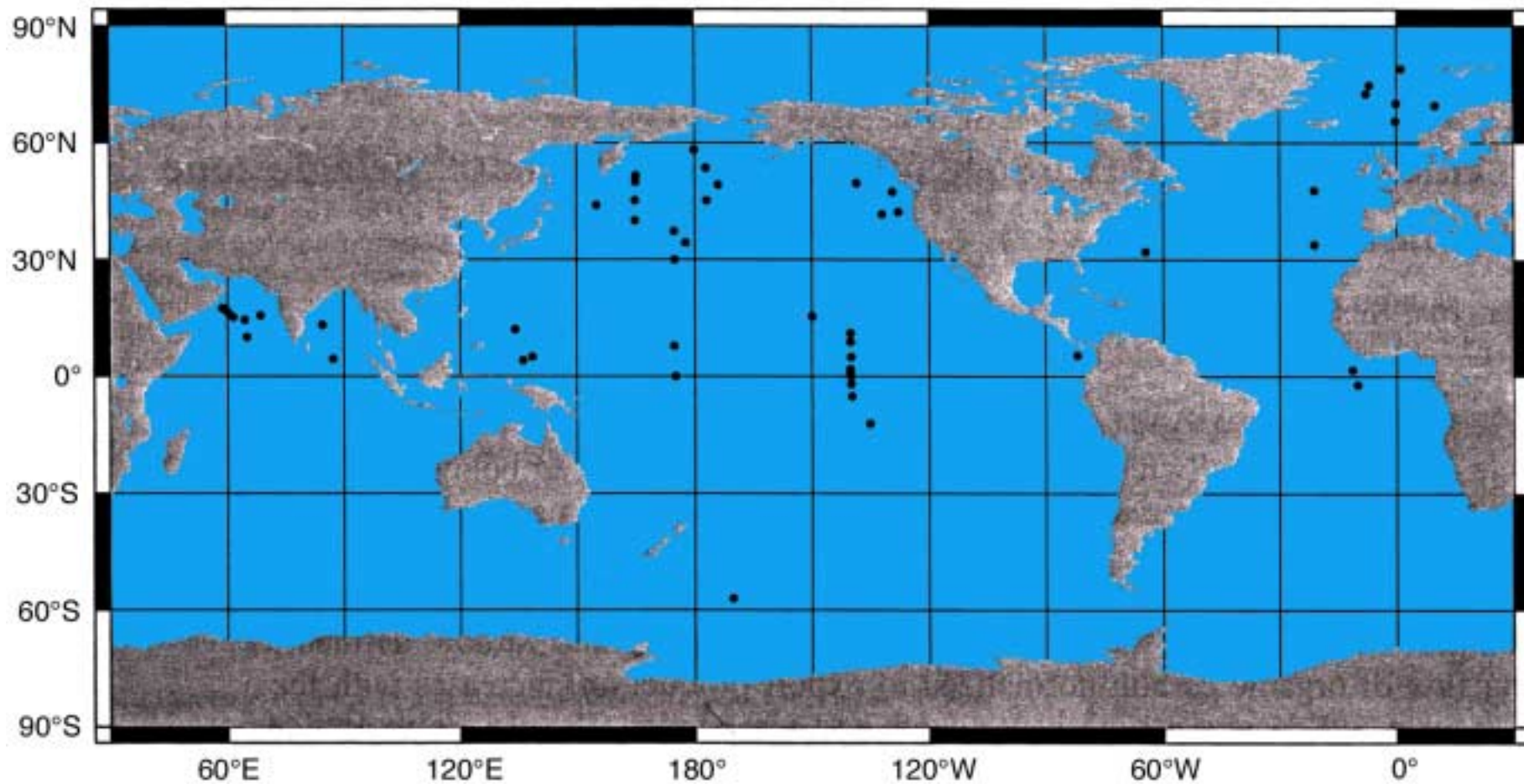


Figure 9. Export production of particulate organic matter (POM) [mol C m⁻² yr⁻¹] for the global model.

Wenzhofer & Glud (2002) Total Benthic Oxygen Uptake

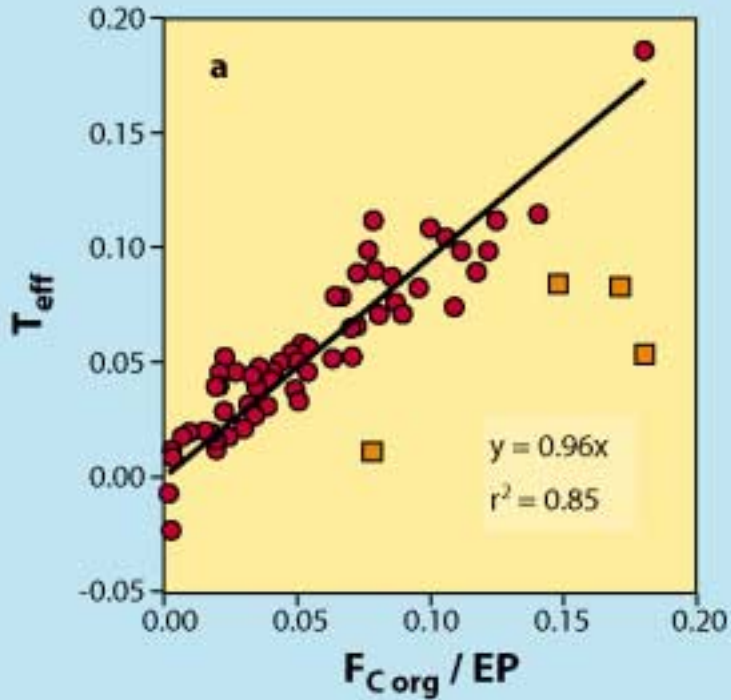


Francois et al. 2002 - Sediment Trap Locations

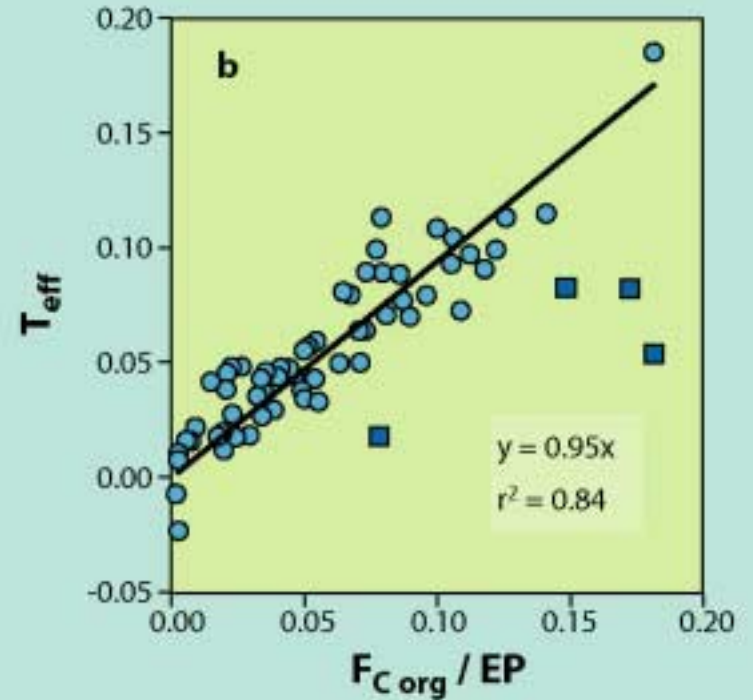


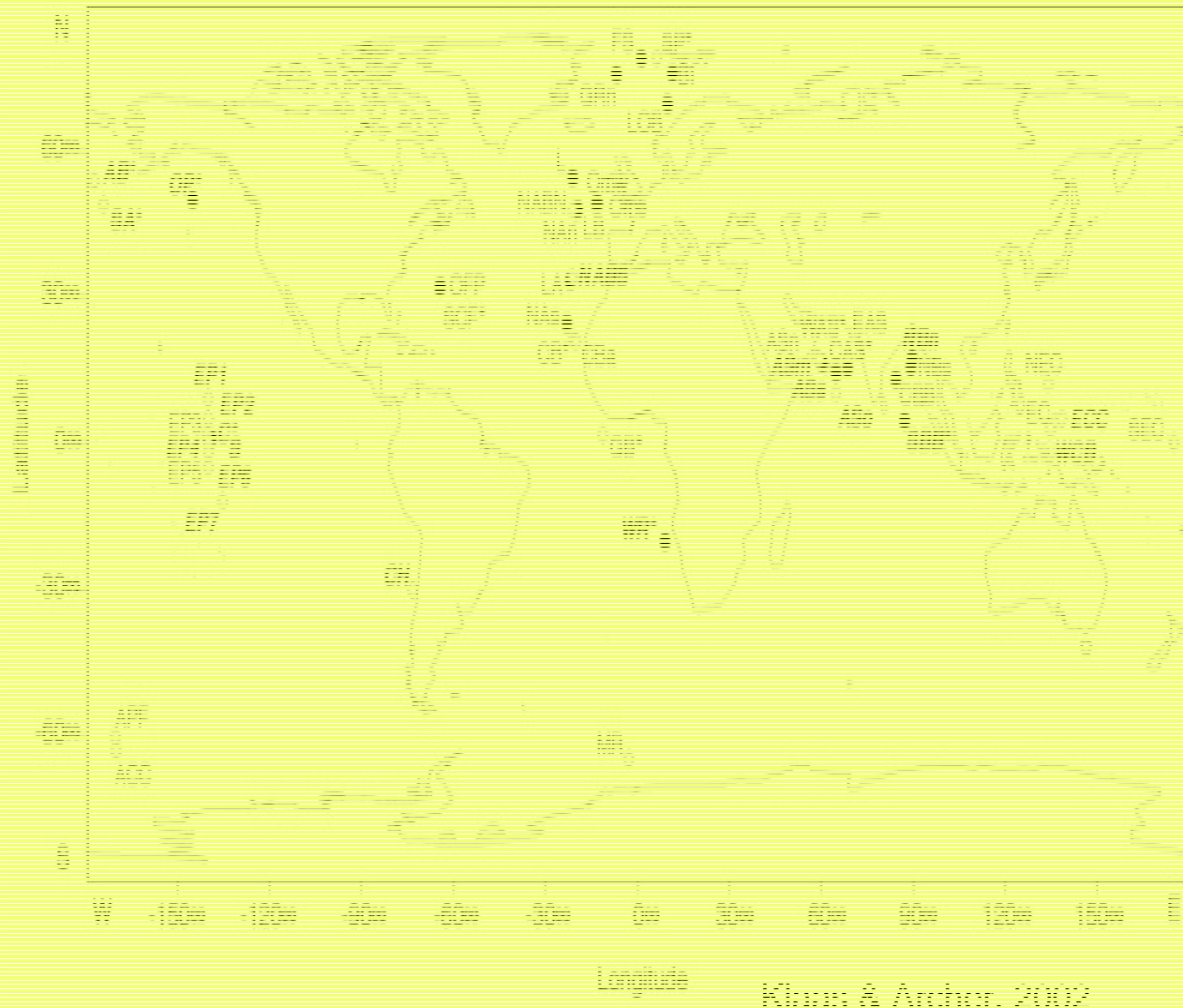
Trap POC Flux - Ballast Flux Correlations

$$T_{\text{eff}} = 3.70 \cdot 10^{-3} F_{\text{carb}} - 0.29 \cdot 10^{-3} F_{\text{opal}} + 0.23 \cdot 10^{-3} F_{\text{clay}} + 56.1/Z - 0.340 \cdot 10^{-3} \Delta\text{PP} + 0.003$$



$$T_{\text{eff}} = 3.64 \cdot 10^{-3} F_{\text{carb}} + 68.4/Z - 0.337 \cdot 10^{-3} \Delta\text{PP} - 0.002$$





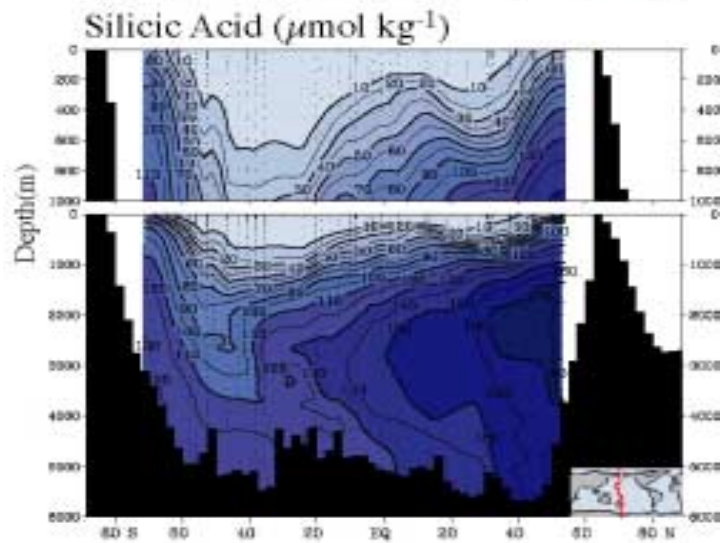
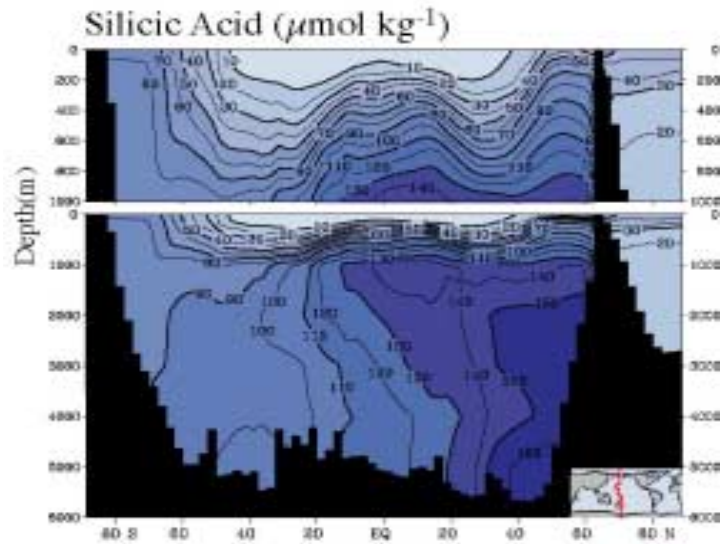
Klein & Archer, 2002

Benthic Fluxes Predicted from Sediment Trap Regressions and Benthic POC Flux Estimate

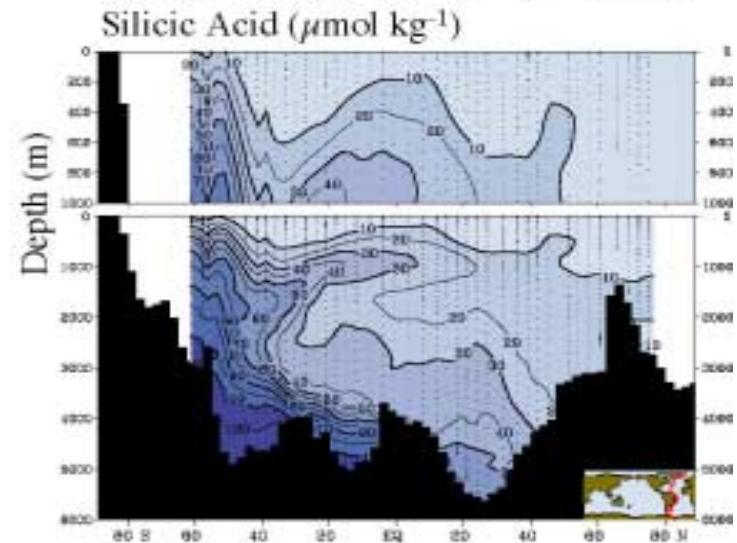
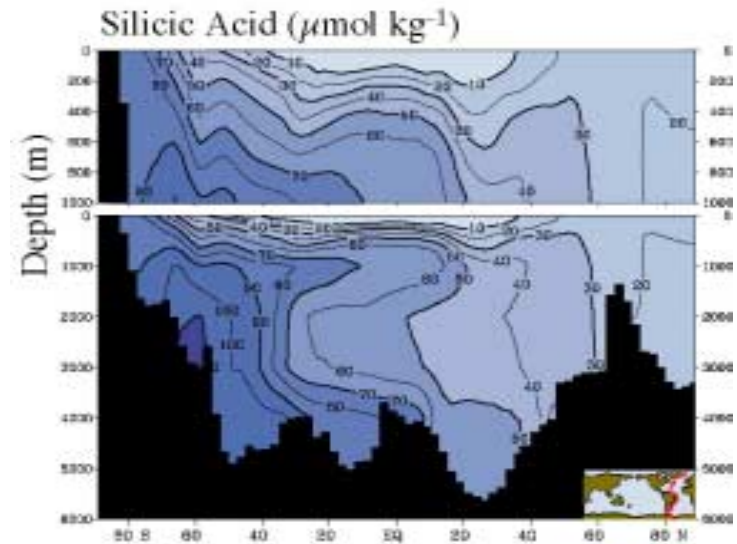
Carrying Phase	POC Flux (10^{12} g/yr)	% of Total
CaCO_3	521 - 617	80 - 83
SiO_2	84 - 95	11 - 15
Clay	39 - 41	5 - 6

Heinze, et al. In press (GBC) HAMOCC model & Biogeochemical Si Cycle

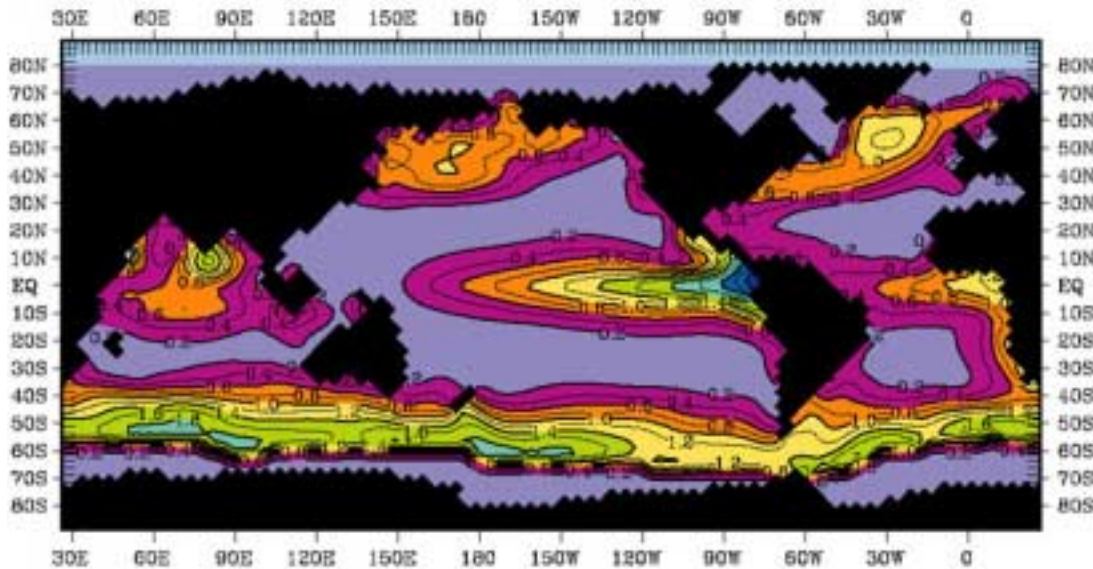
Pacific N-S Section



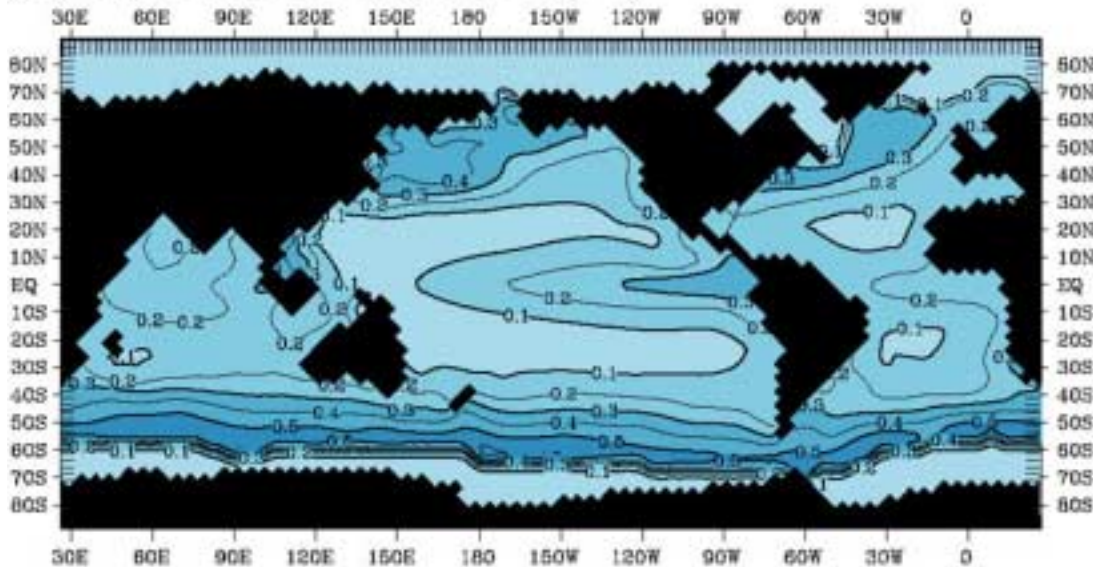
Atlantic N-S Section



(a) Opal Export Production ($\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{y}^{-1}$)

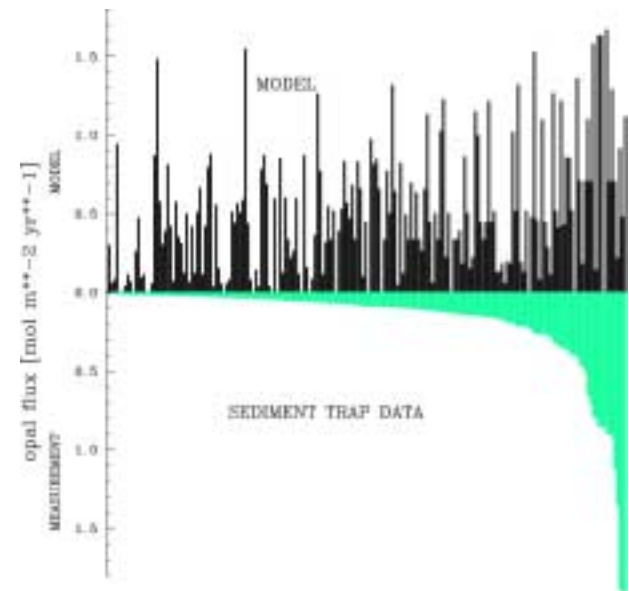


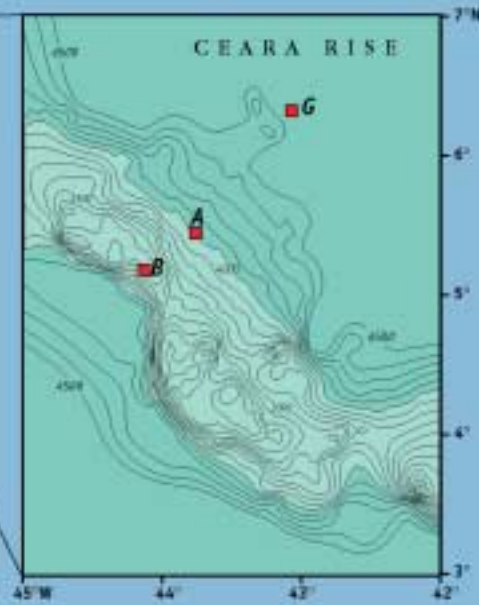
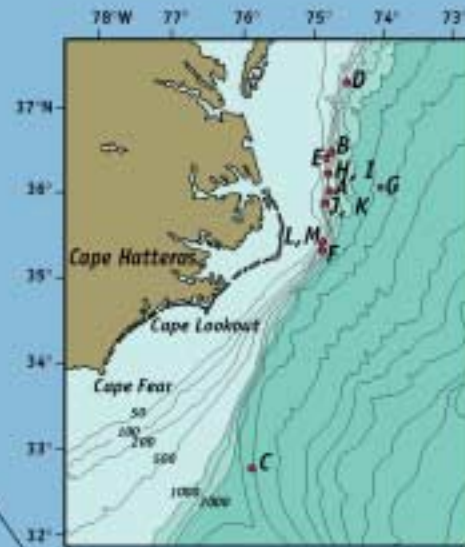
(b) Rain Ratio (opal/org C)



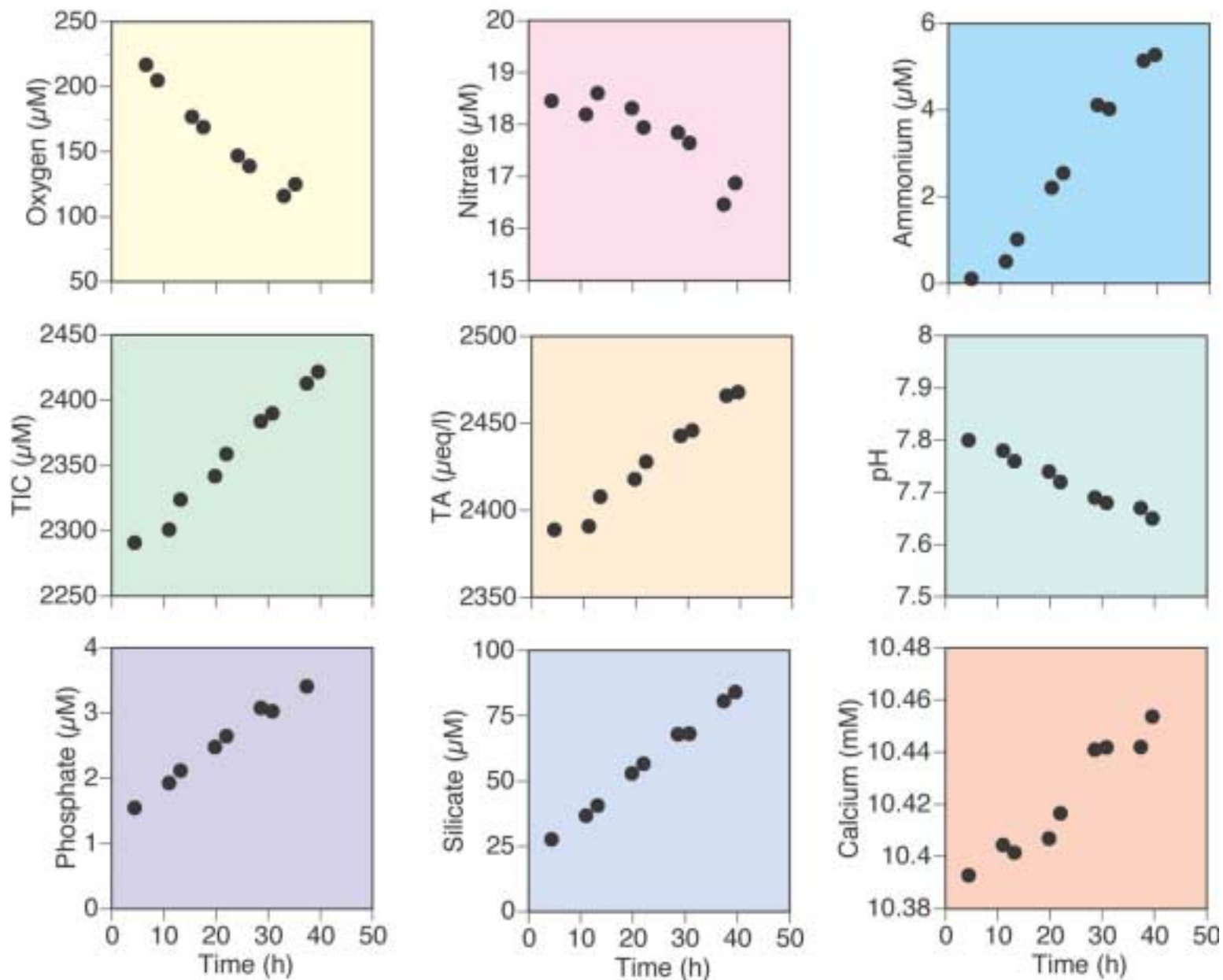
Heinze, et al. In press
(GBC)

HAMOCC model &
Biogeochemical Si Cycle

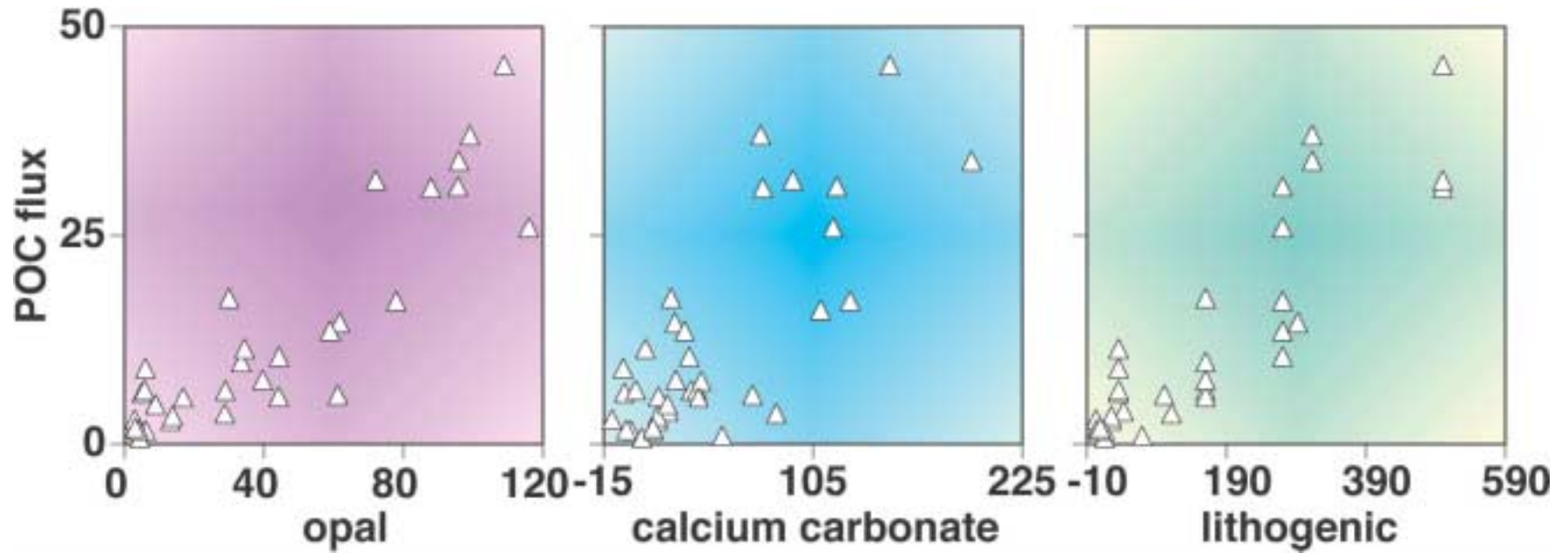




Free Vehicle Chamber - North Carolina Slope

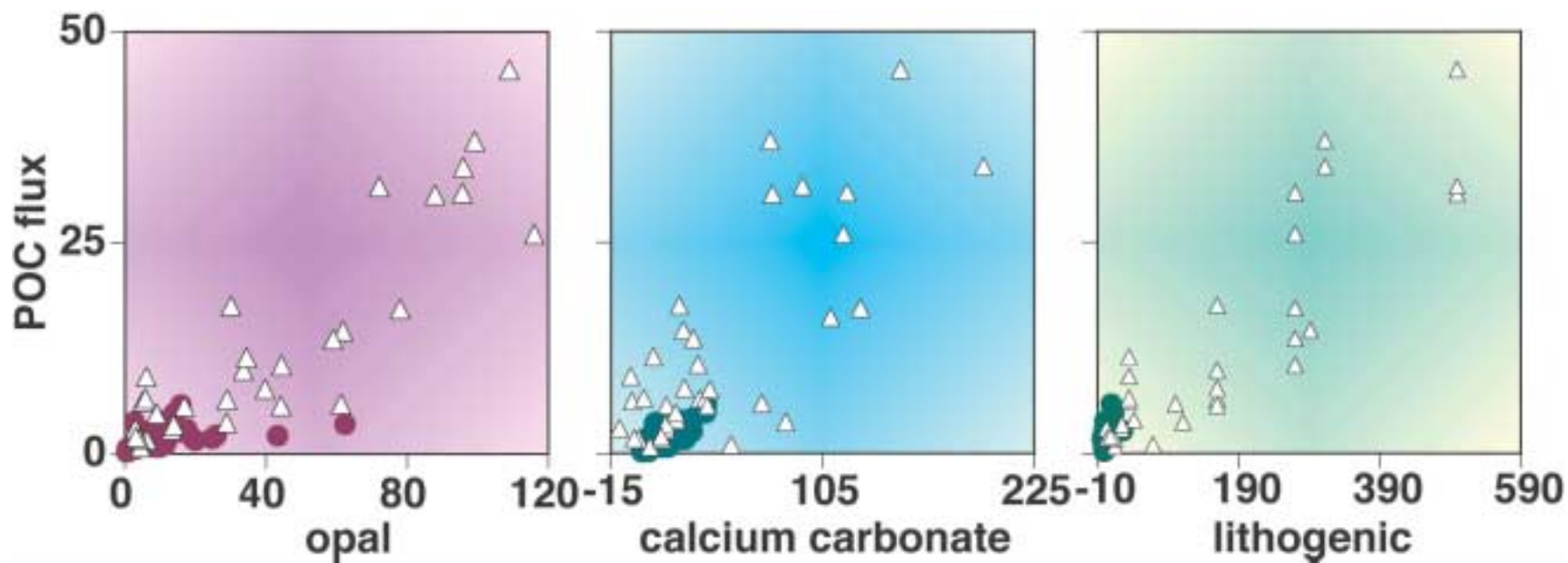


Benthic Flux Chamber Results

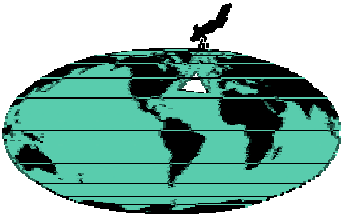


Values in g m⁻² y⁻¹

Trap - Chamber Comparison



values in $\text{g m}^{-2} \text{y}^{-1}$

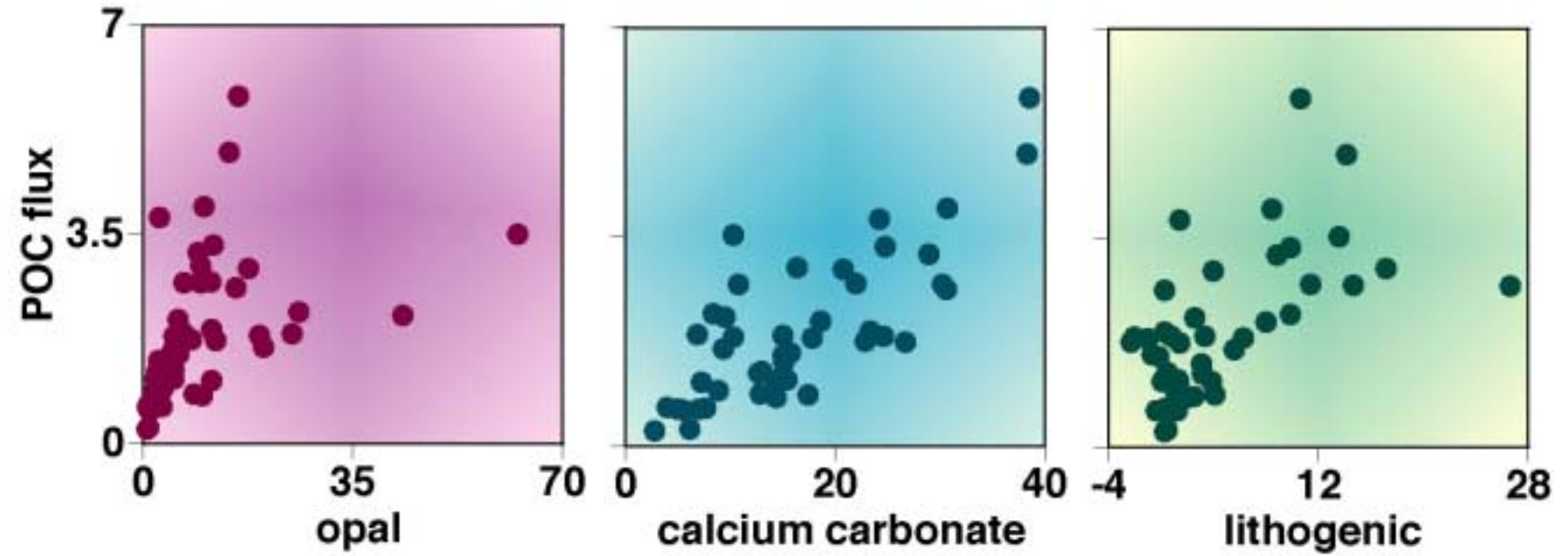


Conclusions

- **Sea floor is the ultimate sediment trap**
- **Benthic flux distributions provide a unique perspective of global particulate fluxes**
- **Variations in benthic fluxes imply large differences in POC transfer efficiency to the deep ocean**
- **Fluxes of mineral components imply significant variations in the role of individual ballasting materials.**
- **Future flux studies may need to expand to additional ecosystem types to achieve global closure of the biological carbon pump.**

Klaas & Archer, 2002

Annual Sediment Trap Fluxes



All values in $\text{g m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$