

Simulation of the carbon cycle in the Baltic Sea.

MOM+ERGOM application

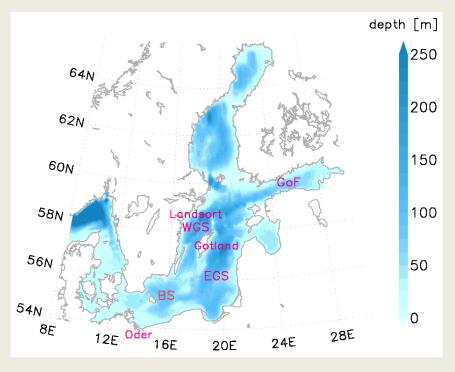
Ivan Kuznetsov, Thomas Neumann. Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemünde (IOW).



Physical model, MOM

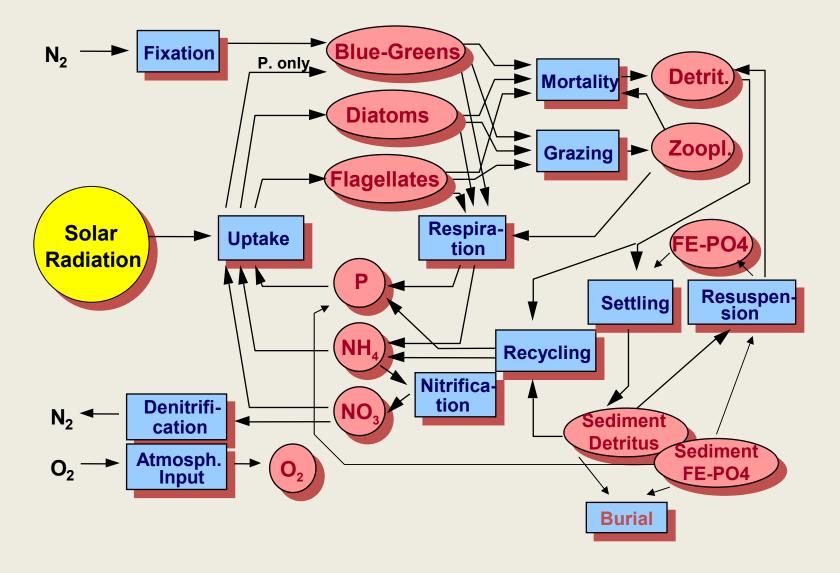
Modular Ocean Model (MOM3.1)

- 3 nm horizontal resolution
- 77 vertical layers 3 m ... 6 m
- Open boundary condition towards the North Sea
- 20 Model rivers



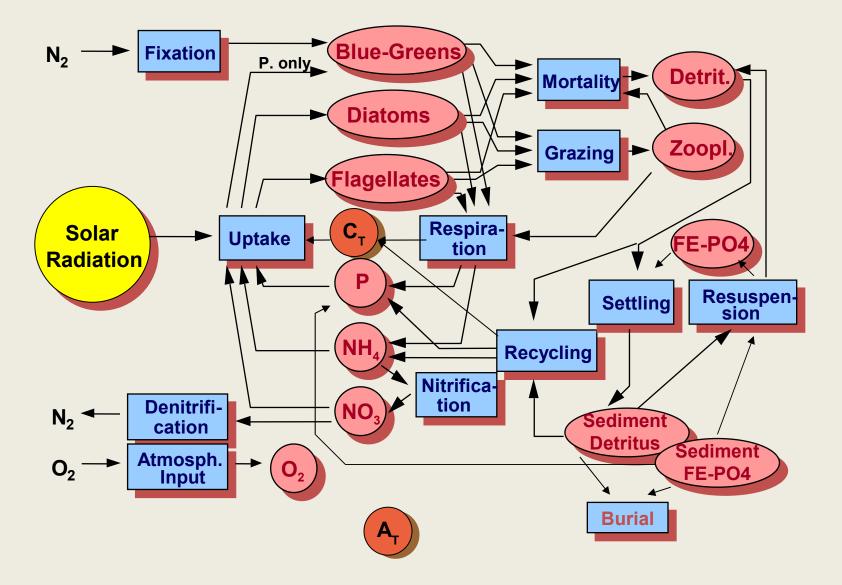


ERGOM model + simple carbon cycle



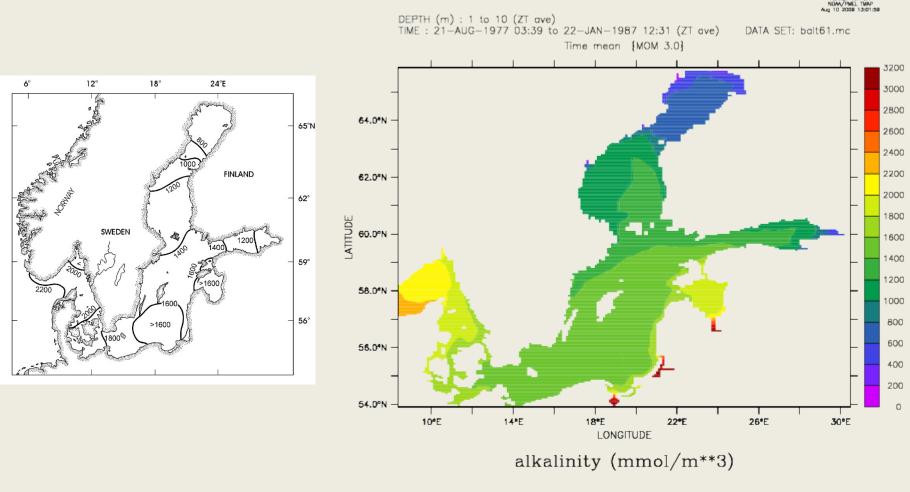


ERGOM model + simple carbon cycle





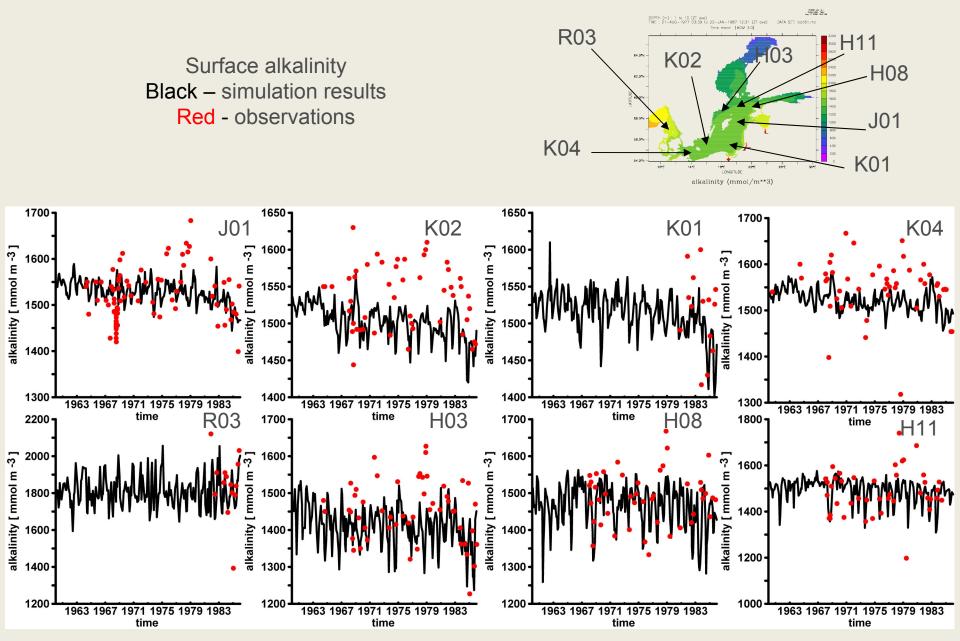
Time averaged surface alkalinity



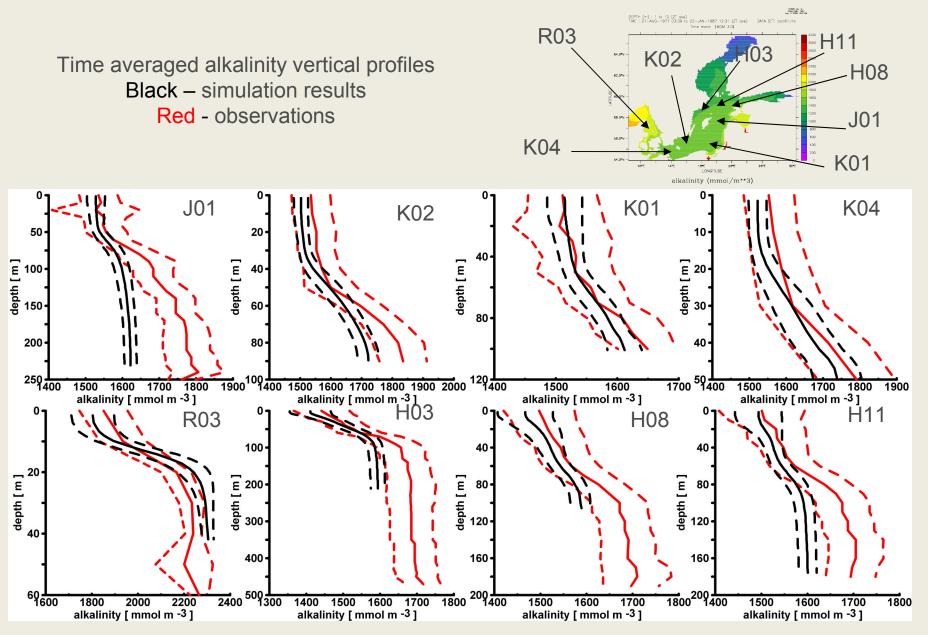
Rodhe, 1998

simulation results







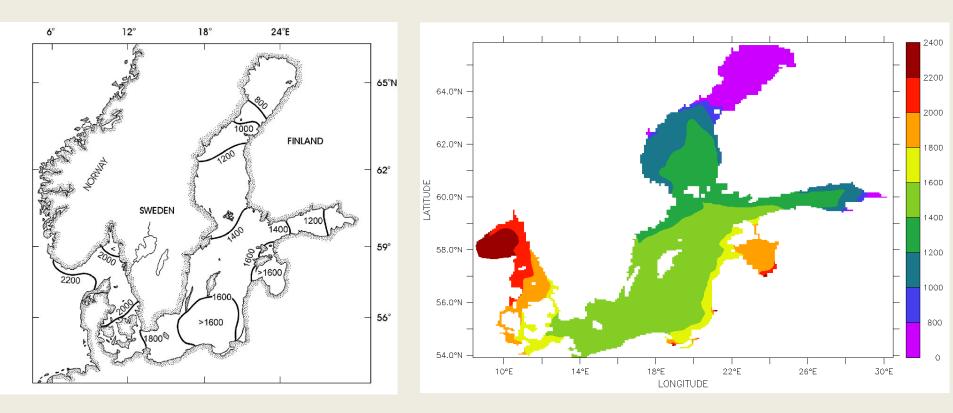




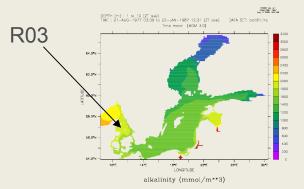
Time averaged surface alkalinity

Rodhe, 1998

simulation results

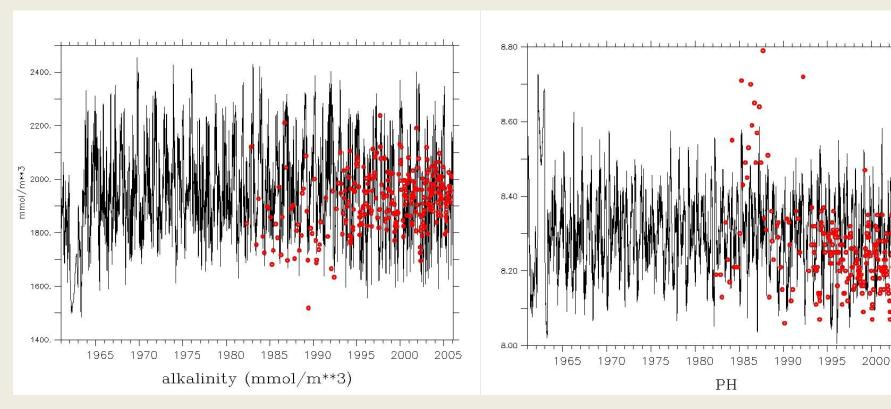






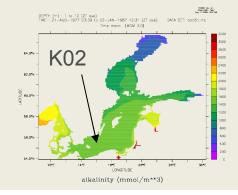
2005

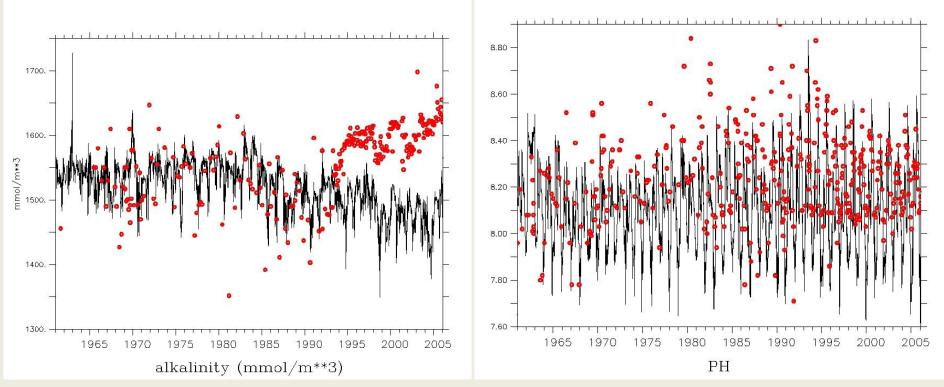
Surface alkalinity and pH, R03





Surface alkalinity and pH, K02







Surface alkalinity and pH, J01

The marine ecosystem in changing climate - on the added value of coupled climate-environmental modeling for the Baltic Sea

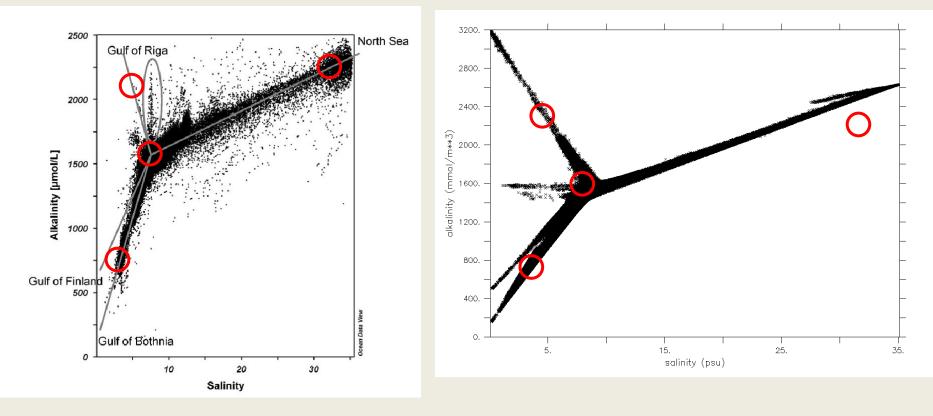
8.80 1680. 8.60 1640. 8.40 1600. mmol/m**3 8.20 1560. 8.00 1520. 7.80 1480. 1440. 7.60 1400. 7.40 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2000 1965 1970 1975 1990 1995 2005 1980 1985 alkalinity (mmol/m**3) ΡH



Alkalinity salinity diagrams

Hjalmarsson et al., 2008

simulation results





Summary Simulation of the carbon cycle in the Baltic Sea. ERGOM application

 Total alkalinity values versus salinity are well reproduced by the model

 Simulated lateral alkalinity gradient (from south-west to north-east) is in satisfactory agreement with observations

 Patterns of vertical distribution of alkalinity are reproduced by the model

[.] Annual cycle of pH is generally mimicked