

# Spatial variability of CO, fluxes in the Gerlache Strait, Antarctica, during austral summer 2015

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## Background

Understanding the processes of exchanges between ocean and atmosphere is extremely important when studying the global climate. In this context, the Southern Ocean presents an important role in CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes comprehension, due to its large oceanic area, low temperature and considerable seasonality.

### Methods

- Water samples from the Gerlache Strait were collected in February 2015 (austral summer) during NAUTILUS I cruise.
- Measurements of total alkalinity  $(A_T)$  and total dissolved inorganic carbon  $(C_T)$  were made using a closed-cell titration (SOP 1 recommendations, Dickson et al. 2007).
- Partial CO<sub>2</sub> pressure in seawater (pCO<sub>2sw</sub>) was determined from A<sub>T</sub>, C<sub>T</sub>, temperature and salinity data using CO2calc.
- Atmospheric  $pCO_2$  ( $pCO_{2atm}$ ) was obtained from Palmer Station.
- From  $\Delta p$ CO<sub>2</sub> and wind speed data (ECMWF-NOAA), CO<sub>2</sub> flux was calculated using Wanninkhof (1992) exchange coefficient.

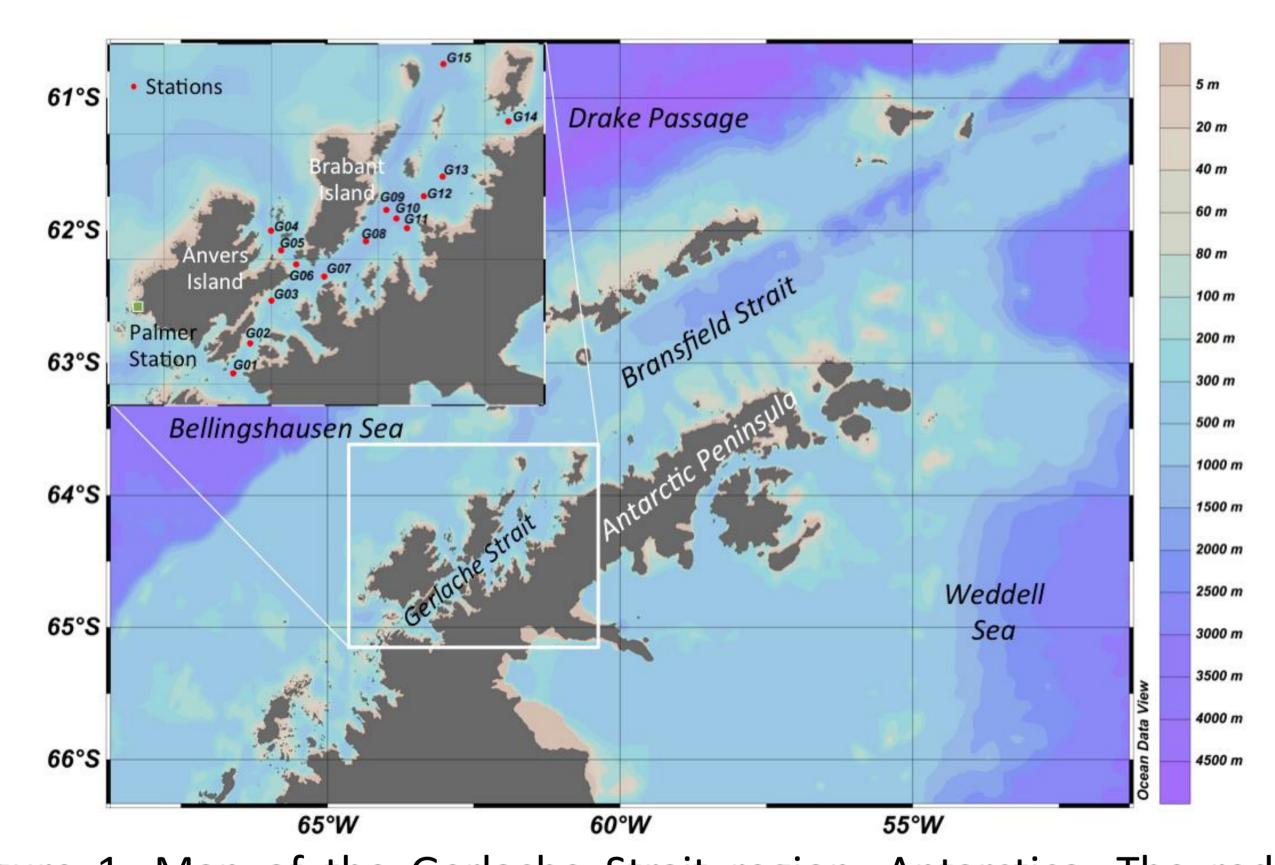


Figure 1. Map of the Gerlache Strait region, Antarctica. The red dots represent the position of the oceanographic stations sampled during NAUTILUS I cruise, in February 2015.

#### References

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# Findings

A<sub>T</sub> and C<sub>T</sub> showed different patterns along the Gerlache Strait responding to the influence of waters with distinct origins (i.e. warm waters from the Bellingshausen Sea and salty and cold waters from the Bransfield Strait).

 $pCO_{2sw}$  data ranged between 310 and 560 µatm, with the lowest values on the southwest region, a sheltered area influenced by ice melting and continental input.

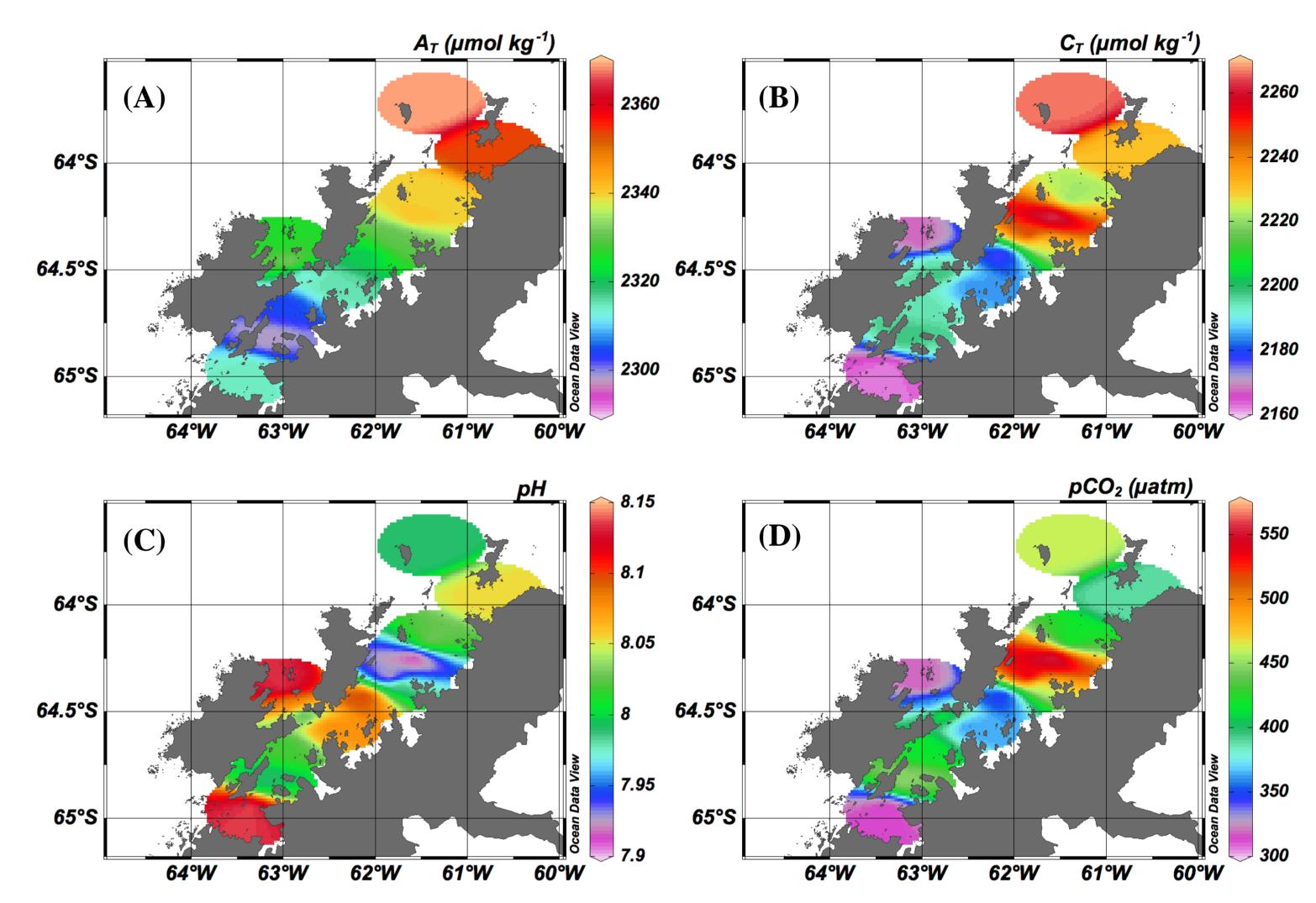


Figure 2. Distribution of the carbonate system parameters on the water surface of the Gerlache Strait in February 2015. A) Total alkalinity (μmol kg<sup>-</sup> 1); B) Total dissolved inorganic carbon (μmol kg<sup>-1</sup>); C) pH (total scale); and D) Water  $pCO_2$  (µatm).

In general, the Gerlache Strait region acted as a weak source of  $CO_2$ , with a mean flux of 1.2 ± 4.9 mmol m<sup>-2</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>. However, two distinct patterns were seen: the southwest area showed an average uptake of  $CO_2$  (-1.2  $\pm$  3.3 mmol m<sup>-2</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>), whereas the northeast area acted mainly as a source of CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere  $(3.6 \pm 5.2 \text{ mmol m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1})$ .

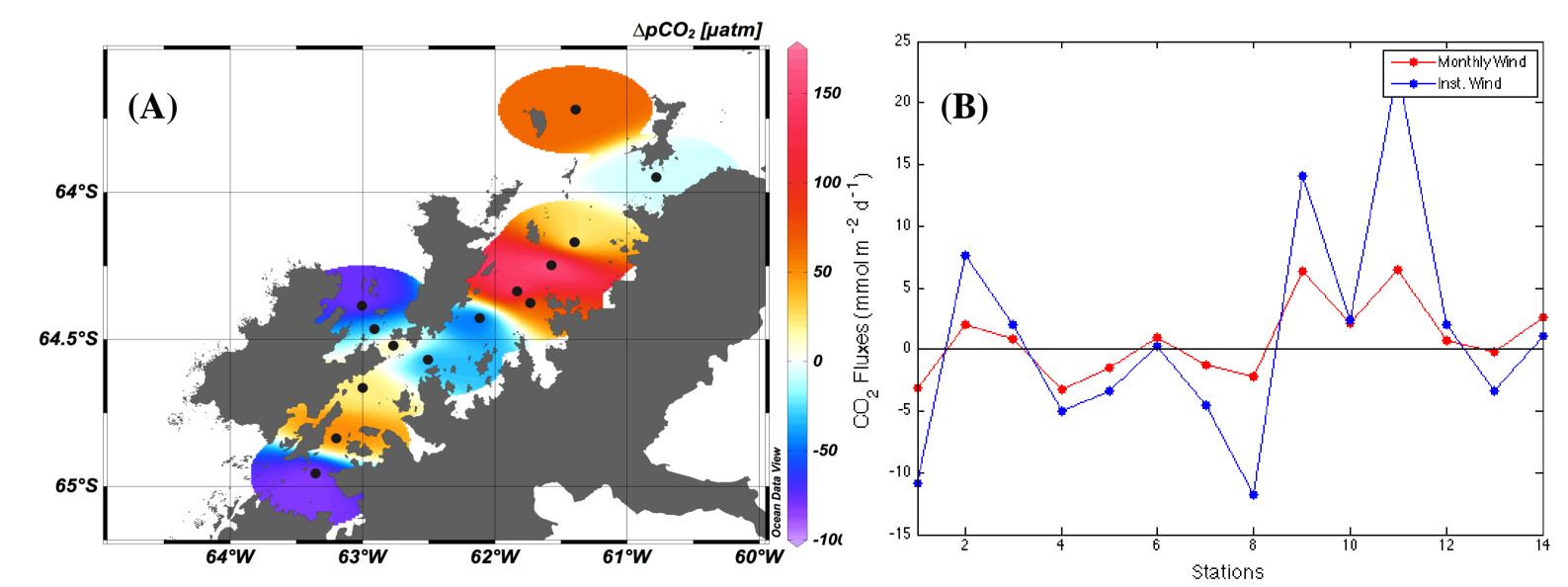


Figure 3. A) Distribution of  $\Delta pCO_2$ ; B) CO2 fluxes calculated using instantaneous wind data acquired at the time of the sampling and monthly average wind data for the Gerlache Strait region on February, 2015.

#### Conclusions

The Gerlache Strait showed significant spatial variation in  $pCO_{2sw}$  values. As a coastal area with high biological production and strong seasonality, this region represents an important spot for studies involving CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes and its temporal and spatial variations.