

Old and cold contributions to the Oxygen Minimum Zones

XABIER DAVILA^{1,2}, GEOFFREY GEBBIE³, ELAINE MCDONAGH^{2,4}, SIV LAUVSET^{2,4}, AILIN BRAKSTAD^{1,2} AND ARE OLSEN^{1,2}

- (1)University of Bergen, Geophysical Institute, Bergen, Norway,
- (2)Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research, Bergen, Norway,
- (3) Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, Woods Hole, United States,
- (4)NORCE Norwegian Research Centre, Bergen, Norway,

Email: Xabier.Davila@uib.no









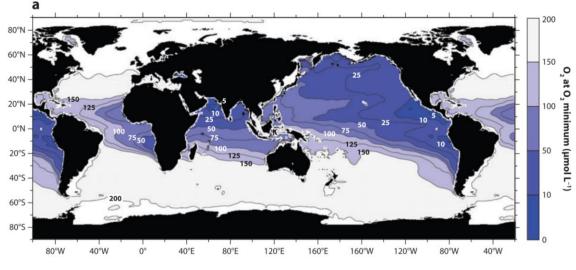






Oxygen Minimum Zones

- Oxygen Minimum Zones (OMZs) are oxygen deficient layers in the water column.
 - Sluggish circulation.
 - Oxygen consumption.
- > The OMZs are expanding.
- Here we decompose the OMZ into water masses to understand how they are formed.



Keeling et al. (2010)



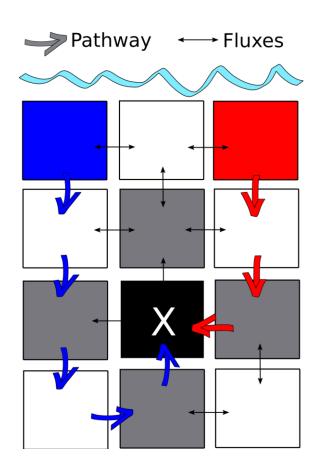






Transport Matrix Intercomparison (TMI)

- > TMI is an inverse circulation model developed by Gebbie & Huybers (2012).
- > Constrained using observations of ocean tracers:
 - Temperature, Salinity, Nutrients, Oxygen and Radiocarbons.
- > In addition to circulation TMI gives estimates of:
 - Preformed O₂
 - O₂ consumption
 - Mean Age





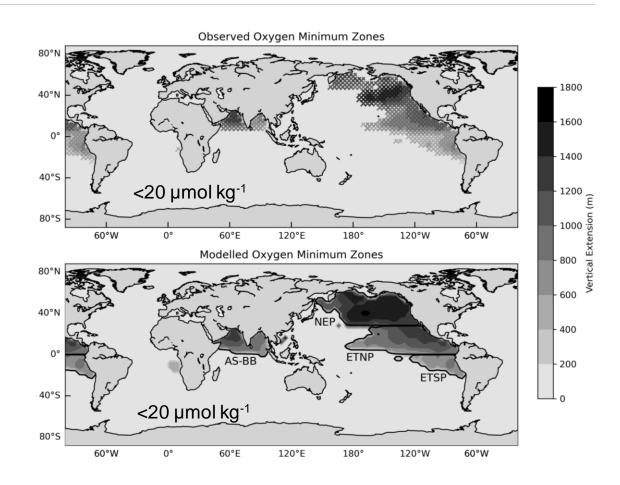






Transport Matrix Intercomparison (TMI)

- > TMI is an inverse circulation model developed by Gebbie & Huybers (2012).
- > Constrained using observations of ocean tracers:
 - Temperature, Salinity, Nutrients, Oxygen and Radiocarbons.
- > In addition to circulation TMI gives estimates of:
 - Preformed O₂
 - O₂ consumption
 - Mean Age









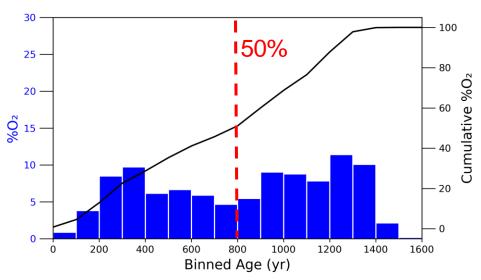


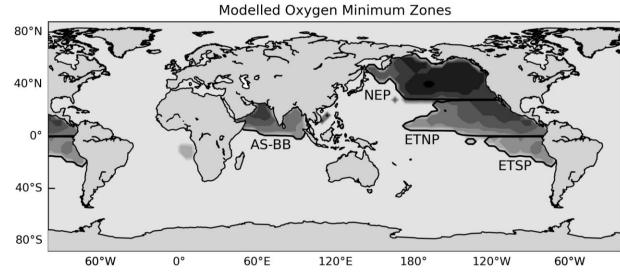


Old... and Cold

Old...

> The oxygen-age distribution shows that 50% is older than ~800 years.











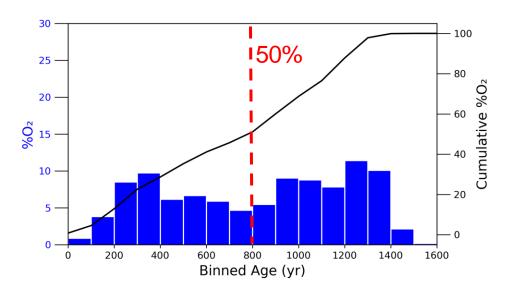




Old... and Cold

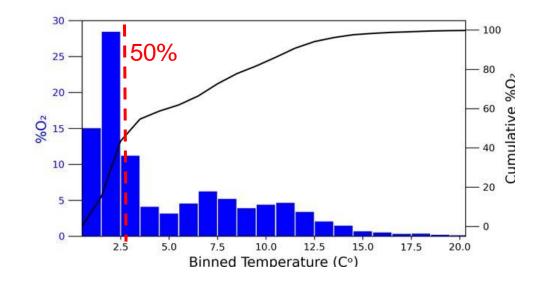
Old...

> The oxygen-age distribution shows that 50% is older than ~800 years.



...and Cold

> 50% of the oxygen is present in waters colder than ~2.5 °C.



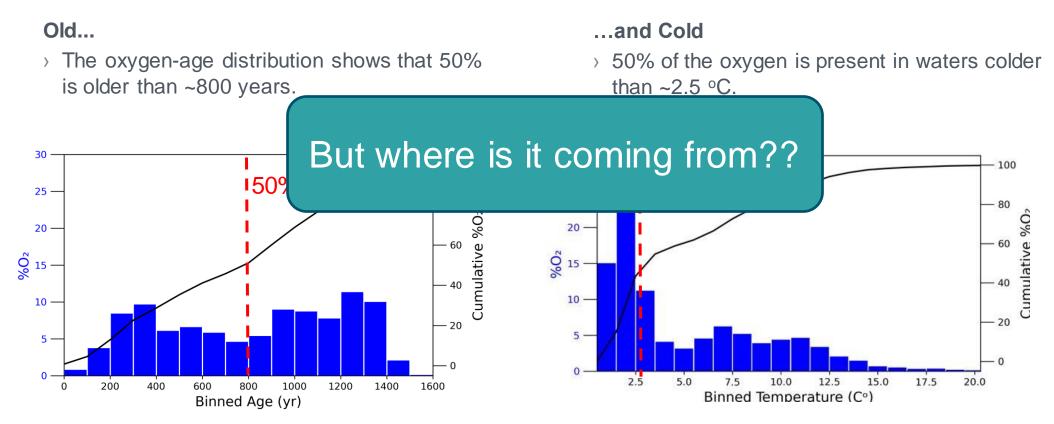








Old... and Cold



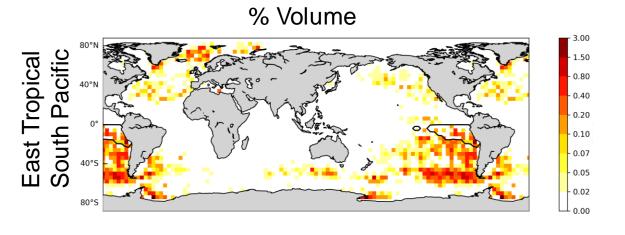




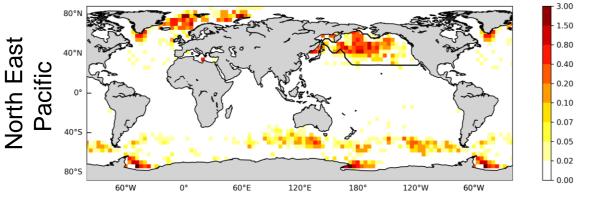








ETSP	Vol %	O ₂ %
(Sub)tropical	24 %	30 %
Subantarctic Mode Water	46 %	56 %
Antarctic Bottom Water	17 %	7 %



NEP	Vol %	O ₂ %
North Pacific	17%	41 %
Subantarctic Mode Water	15 %	0 %
Antarctic Bottom Water	31%	17 %

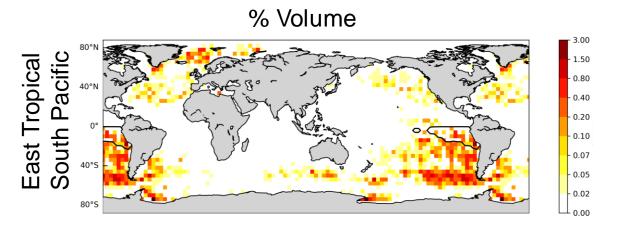




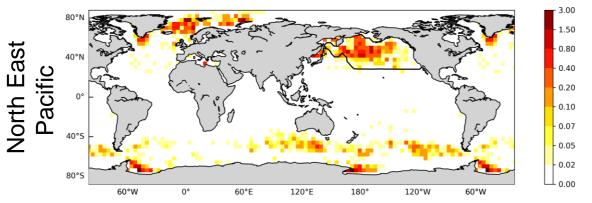








ETSP	Vol %	O ₂ %
(Sub)tropical	24 %	30 %
Subantarctic Mode Water	46 %	56 %
Antarctic Bottom Water	17 %	7 %



NEP	Vol %	O ₂ %
North Pacific	17%	41 %
Subantarctic Mode Water	15 %	0 %
Antarctic Bottom Water	31%	17 %

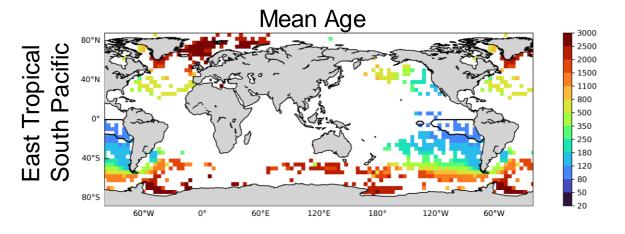




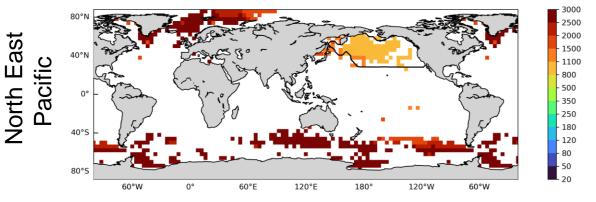








ETSP	Vol %	O ₂ %
(Sub)tropical	24 %	30 %
Subantarctic Mode Water	46 %	56 %
Antarctic Bottom Water	17 %	7 %



NEP	Vol %	O ₂ %
North Pacific	17%	41 %
Subantarctic Mode Water	15 %	0 %
Antarctic Bottom Water	31%	17 %





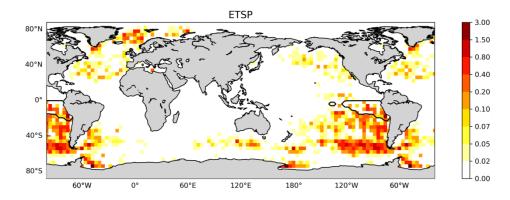


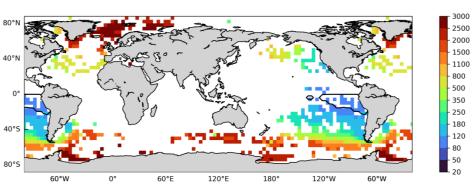


Summary

- > OMZs are largely sensitive to mode and deep waters.
- Large amount of old and cold waters contribute with low oxygen content are transported into the OMZs.
- Adjacent regions with short transit times are the main oxygen source for the OMZs.

Xabier.Davila@uib.no **y** @davila xabier







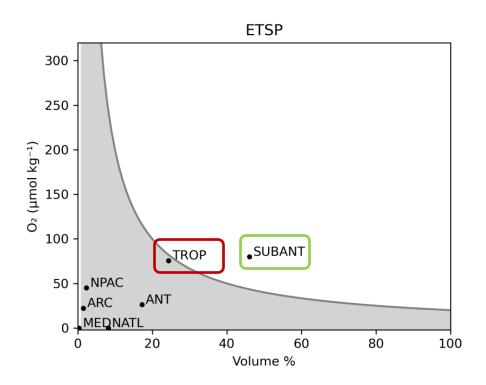


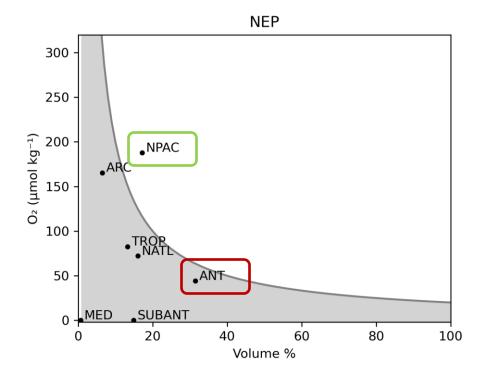






Volume or Concentration?





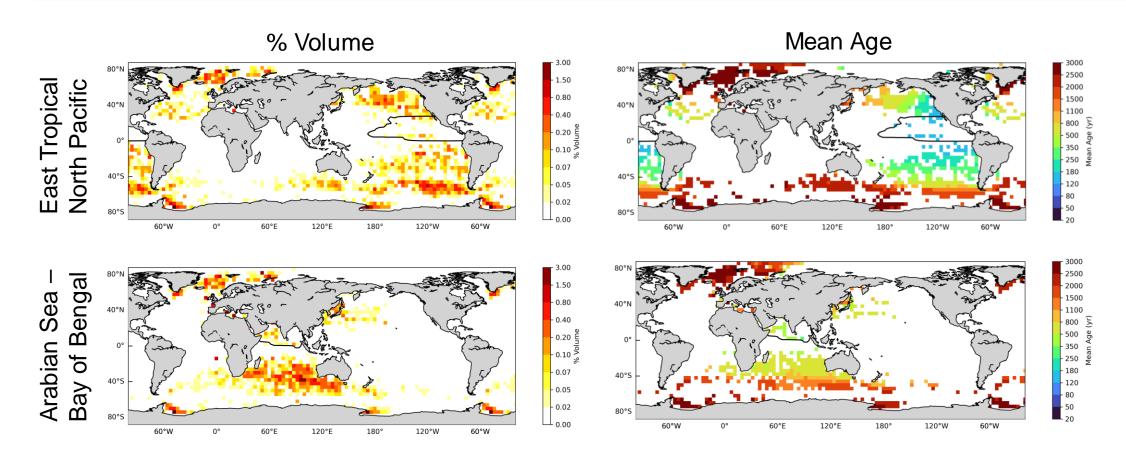






















TMI could also be used to investigate similar biogeochemical problems.

We recently used the TMI to constrain the Anthropogenic Carbon fluxes across the mixed layer:

"How is the ocean anthropogenic carbon reservoir filled?"

