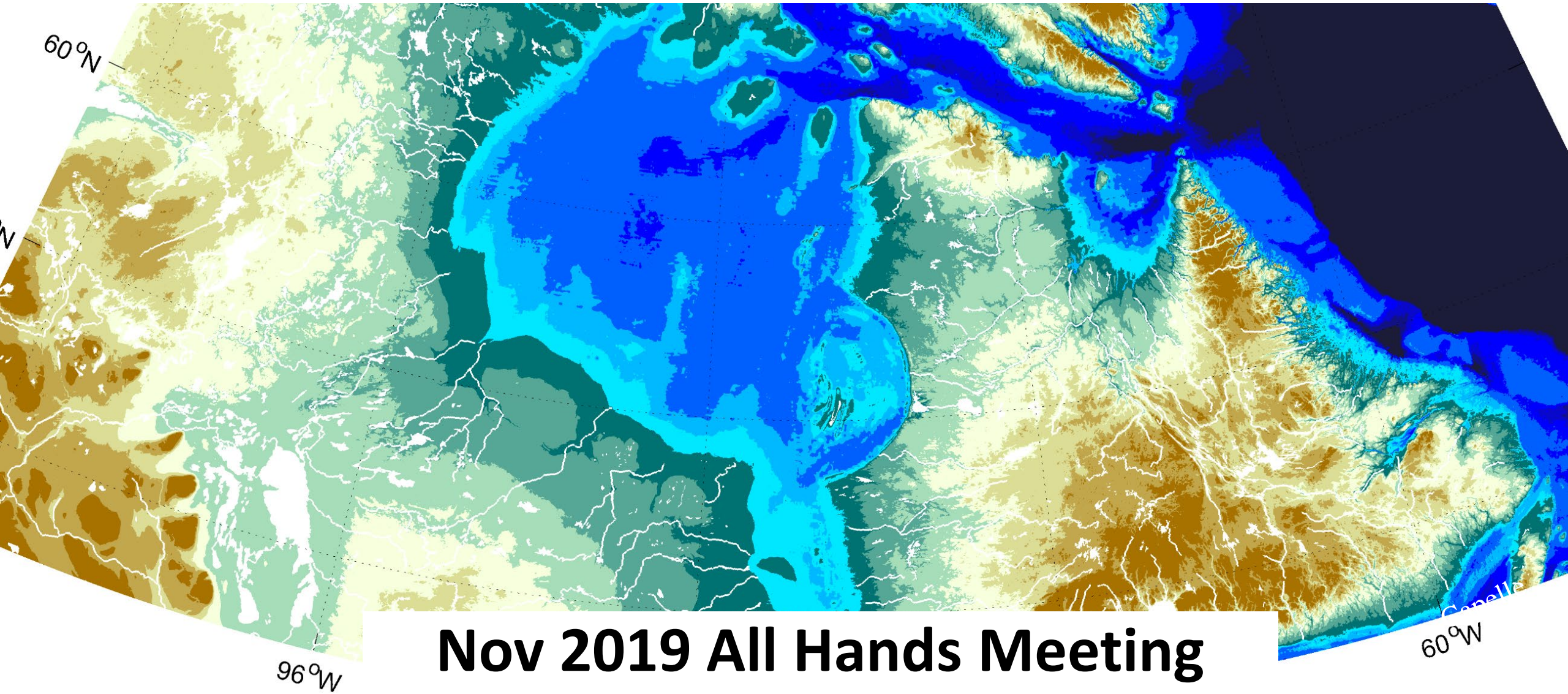


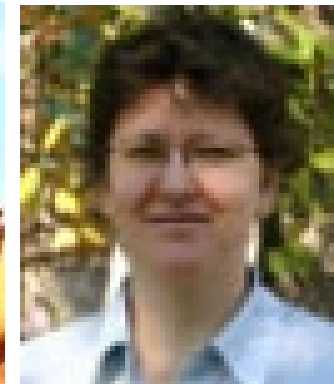
Baysys Team 4 Update



Nov 2019 All Hands Meeting

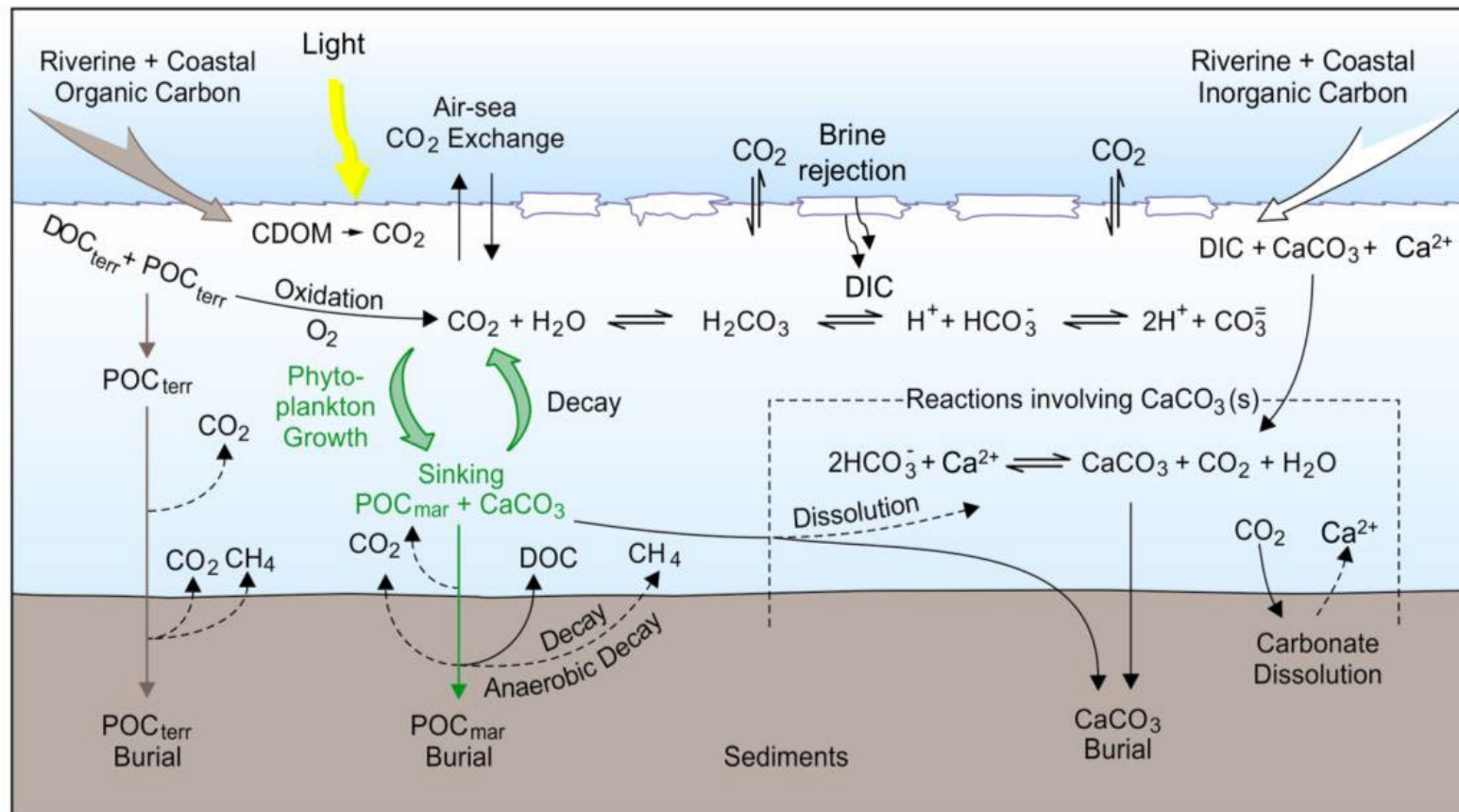
Team 4: Carbon Cycling

- Tim Papakyriakou (Academic Lead)
- Bob Gill (Industry Lead)
- Brent Else (pCO₂, flux and remote sensing)
- Céline Guéguen (Organic carbon)
- Zou Zou Kuzyk (Organic carbon)
- Fredrick Maps (BGC modeling T4/T3)
- Lisa Miller (Inorganic carbon)
- Paul Myers (Modeling lead, T6)
- Søren Rysgaard (Over-all carbon system)
- David Capelle
- Mohamed Ahmed
- Inge Descepper
- Zakhar Kazmiruk
- Samantha Huyghe
- Sohidul Islam
- Robie Macdonald
- Richard Sims
- Brian Butterworth
- Rachel Mandryk
- Kate Yezhova



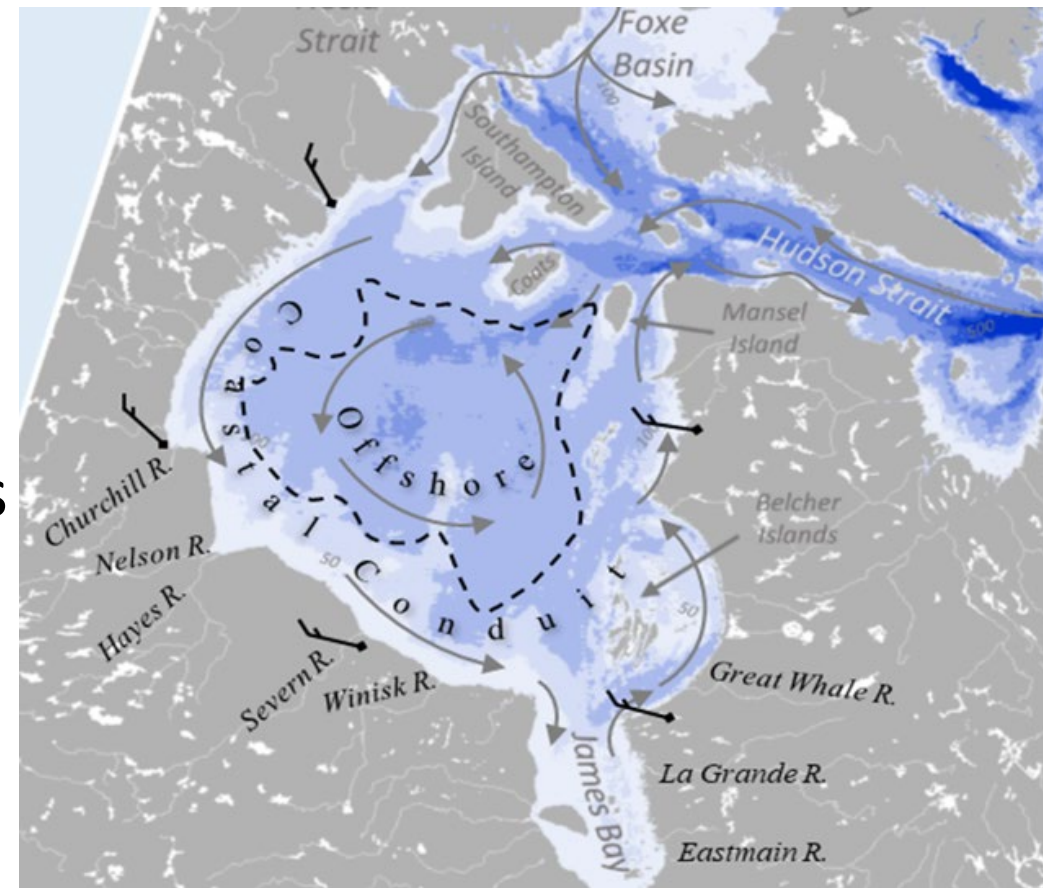
Hypotheses: Carbon system affected by...

- seasonal changes in runoff, sea ice, and biology (H4.1)
- long-term changes (regulation and climate change) (H4.2)



HB Background

- Lots of terrestrial Carbon
- Moderate / low primary production rates
- Low C burial rates



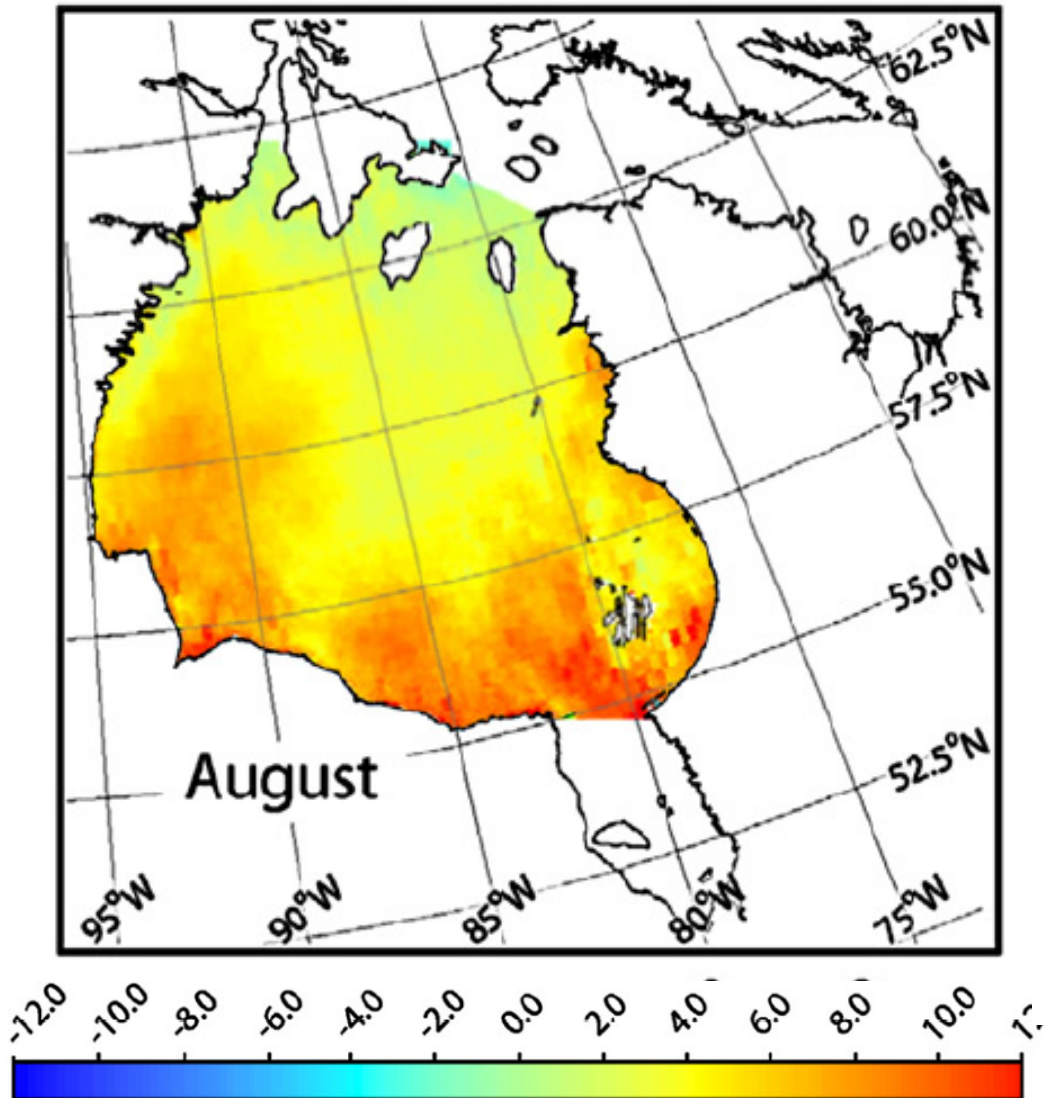
Capelle et al. Prog. In Ocgy. In review.

High terrestrial carbon degradation?

could promote CO₂ outgassing and acidification

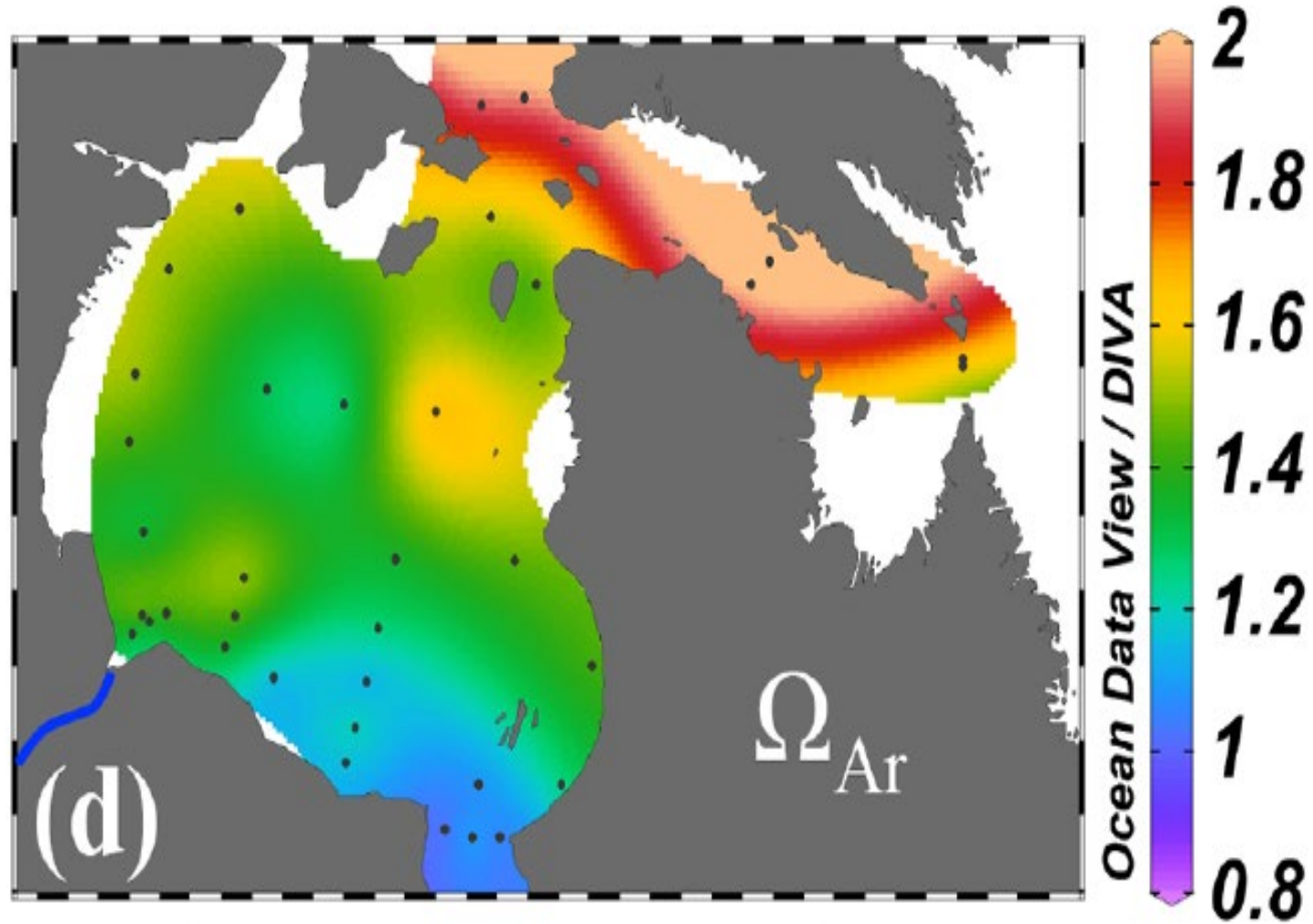
- *Susceptible to both Hydro and Climate change*

FW influences CO₂ and acidification along SW coast



Flux of CO₂ (mmol m⁻² day⁻¹)

Else et al. 2008



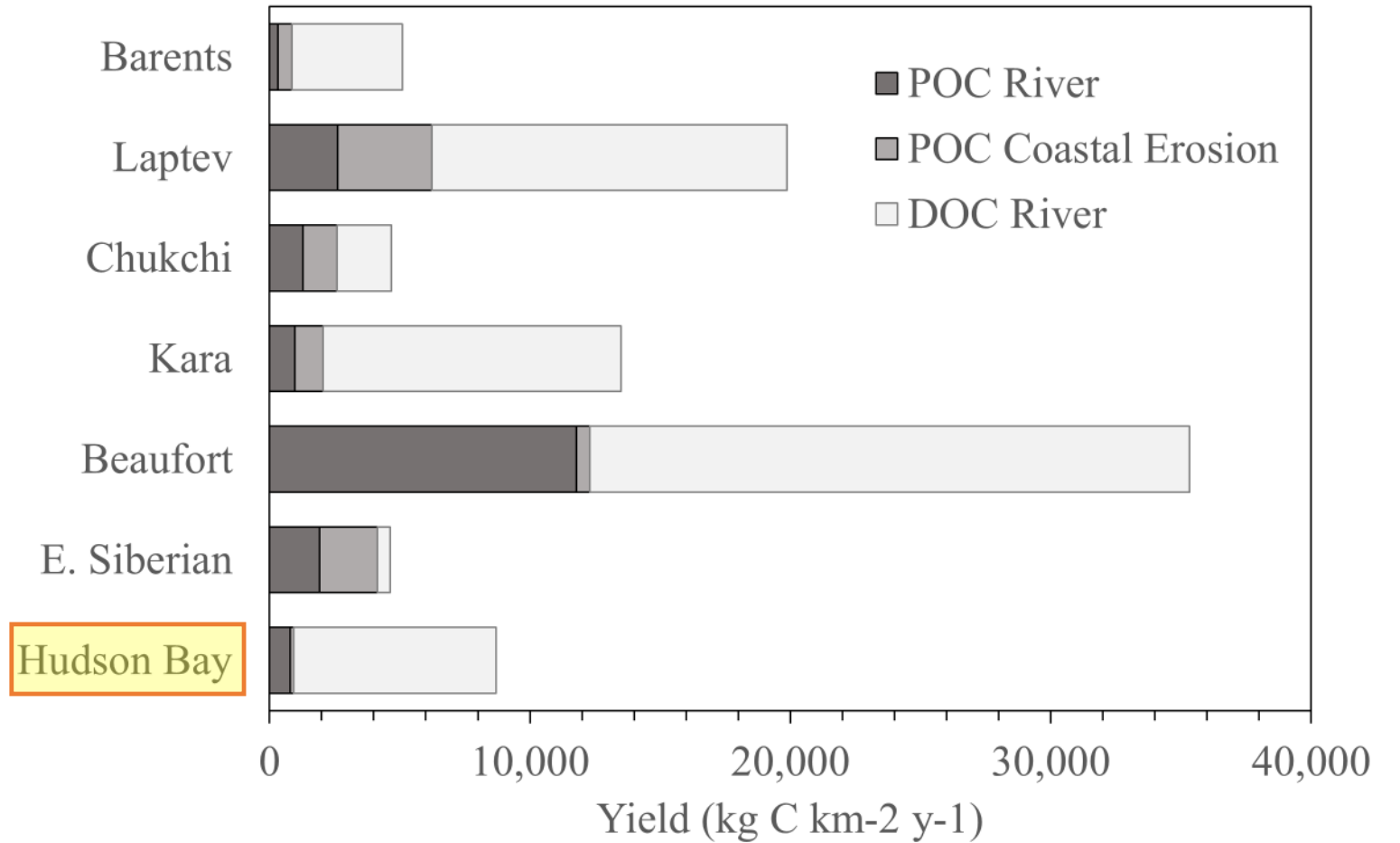
Burt et al. 2016

Unknowns (pre-Baysys)

- How much CO₂ and acidification are supported/offset by....
 - Terrestrial carbon degradation?
 - Marine PP/remineralization?
 - Runoff, Brine, Sea-ice melt?
- Seasonal Carbon-system variability (esp. Winter and Spring)
 - River inputs
 - Degradation rates
 - Air-sea flux
- Improved C-burial estimates

Terrestrial C delivery

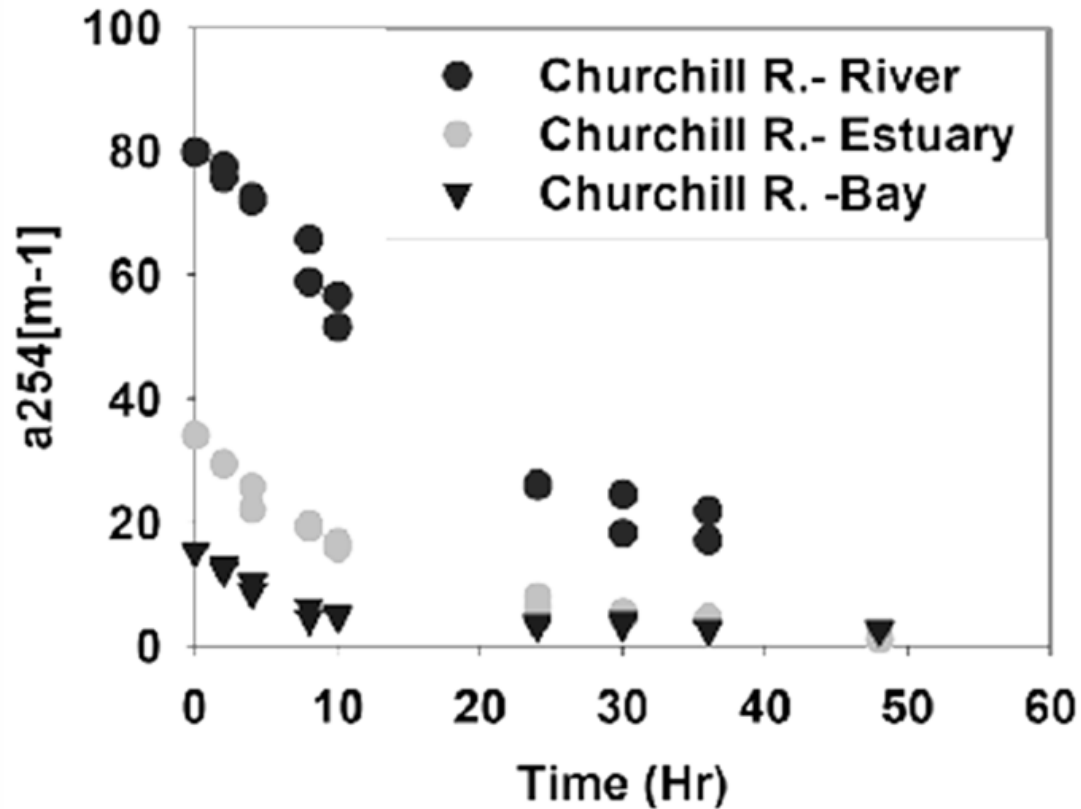
- Dominated by DOC
- Little POC, erosion



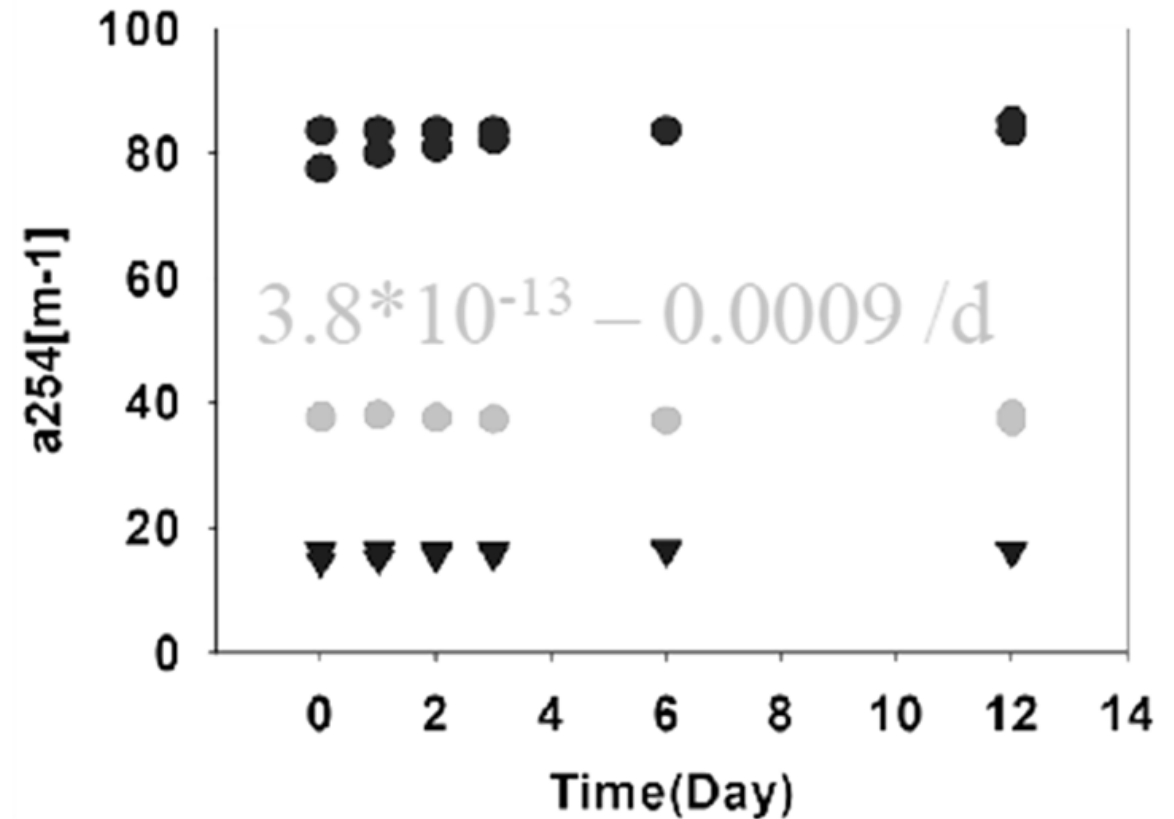
CDOM remineralization by sunlight vs. microbes

Photochemical oxidation

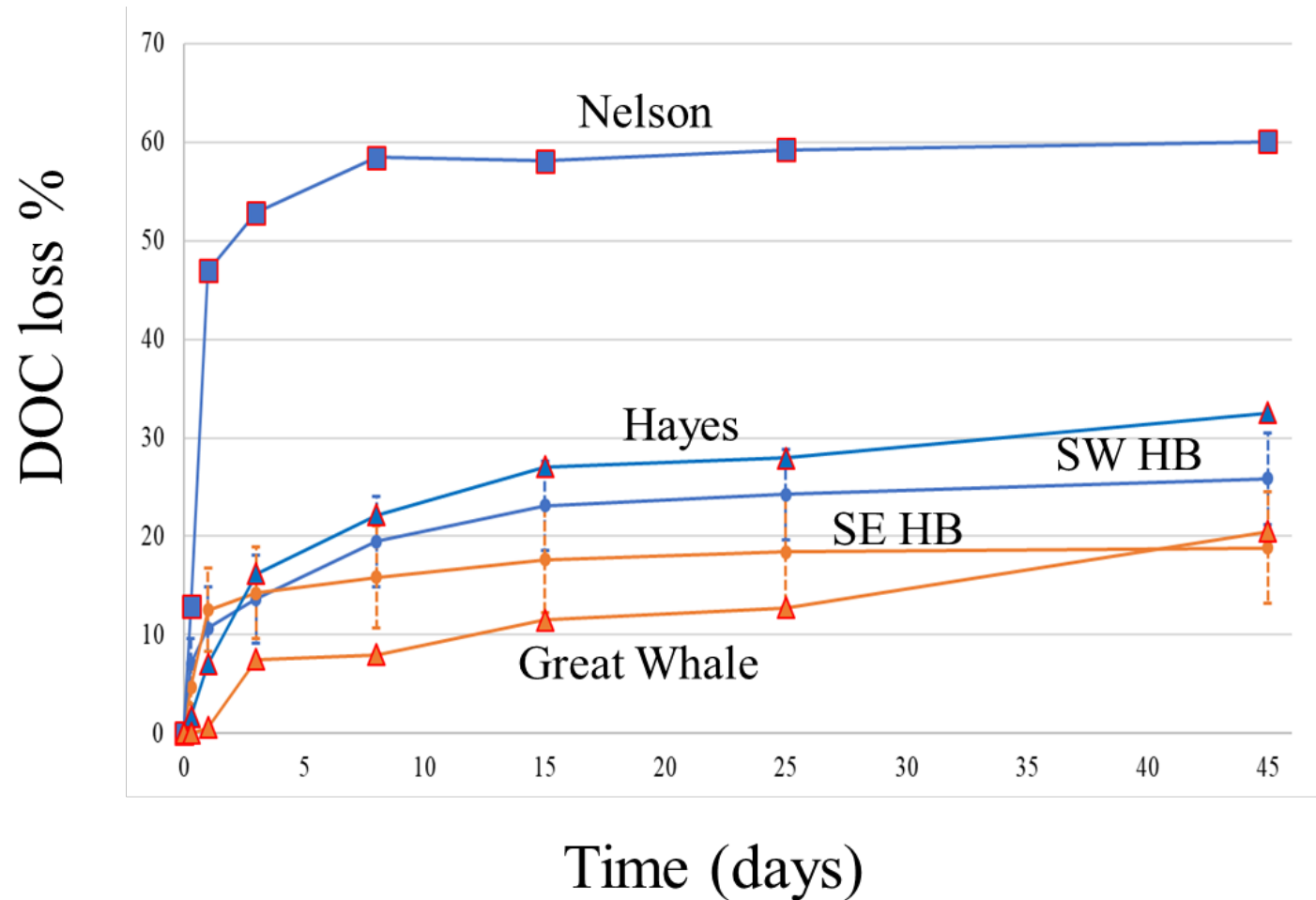
Rapid: Up to 90% loss of CDOM within 24 hours



Microbial oxidation

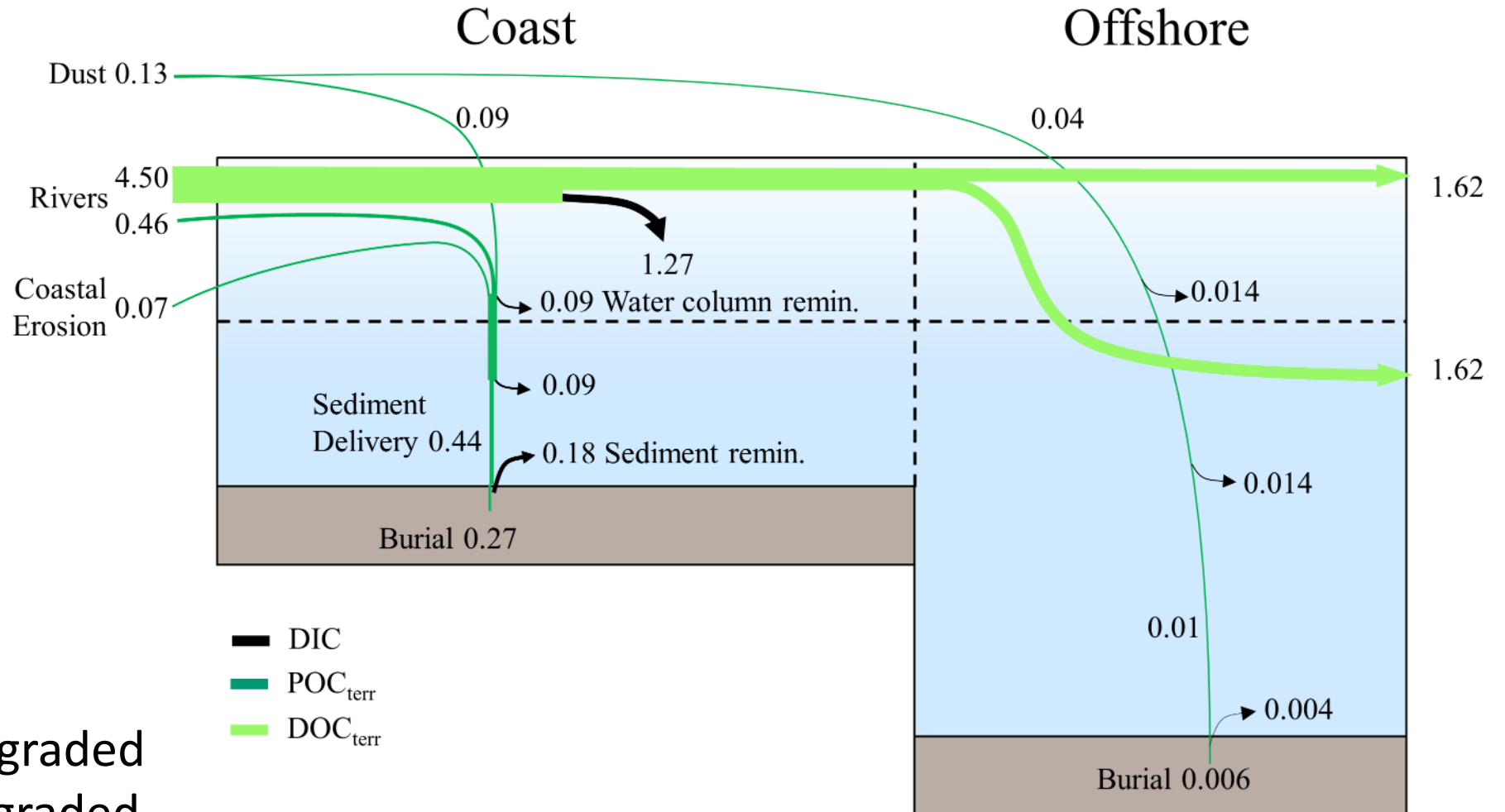


Bio-degradation rates of terrestrial DOC



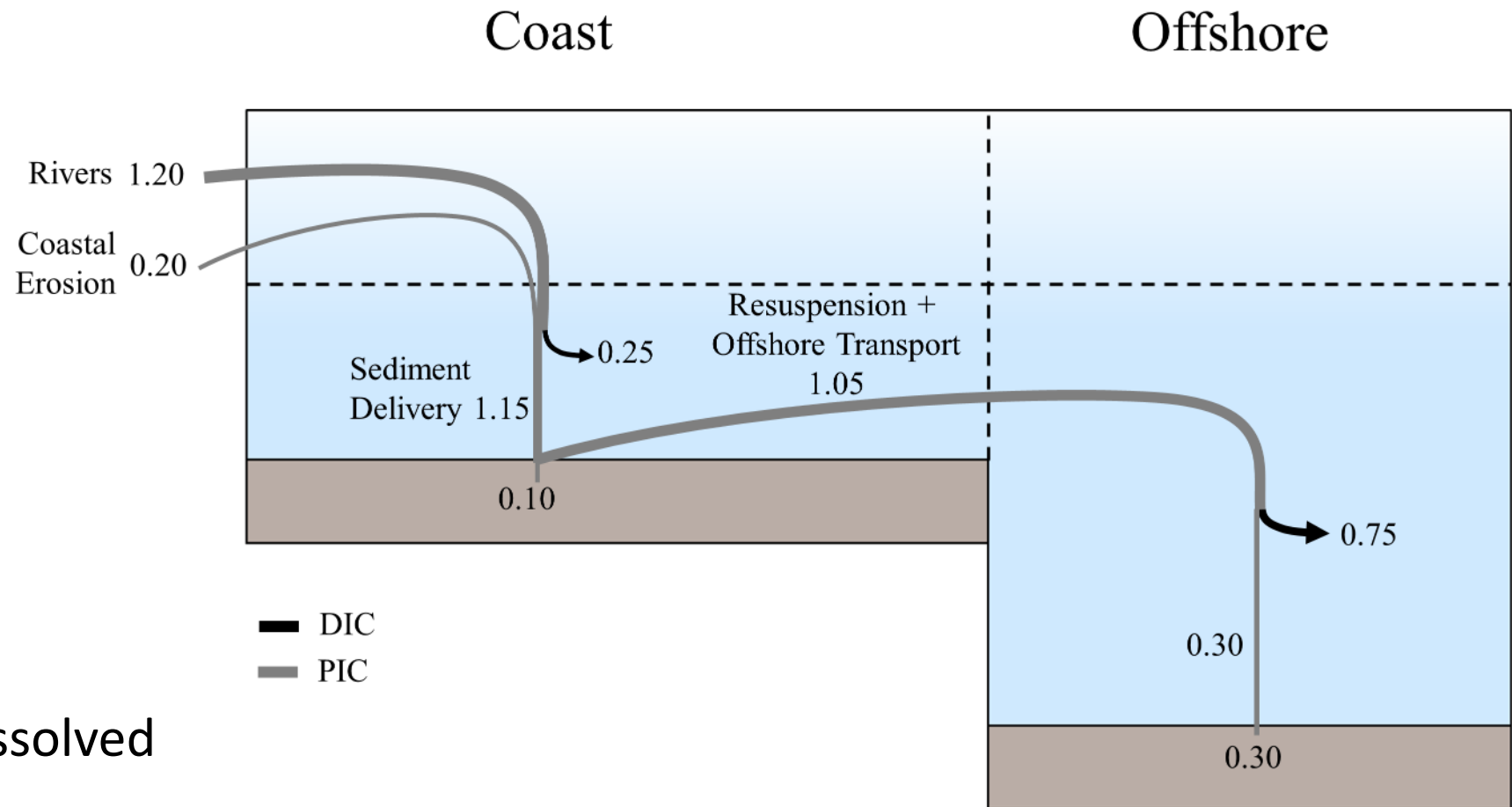
- Nelson River highly biodegradable
- Great Whale less degradable than coastal water.
- Watershed characteristics, nutrients, community structure likely play a role

Terrestrial OC Budget (mean annual)



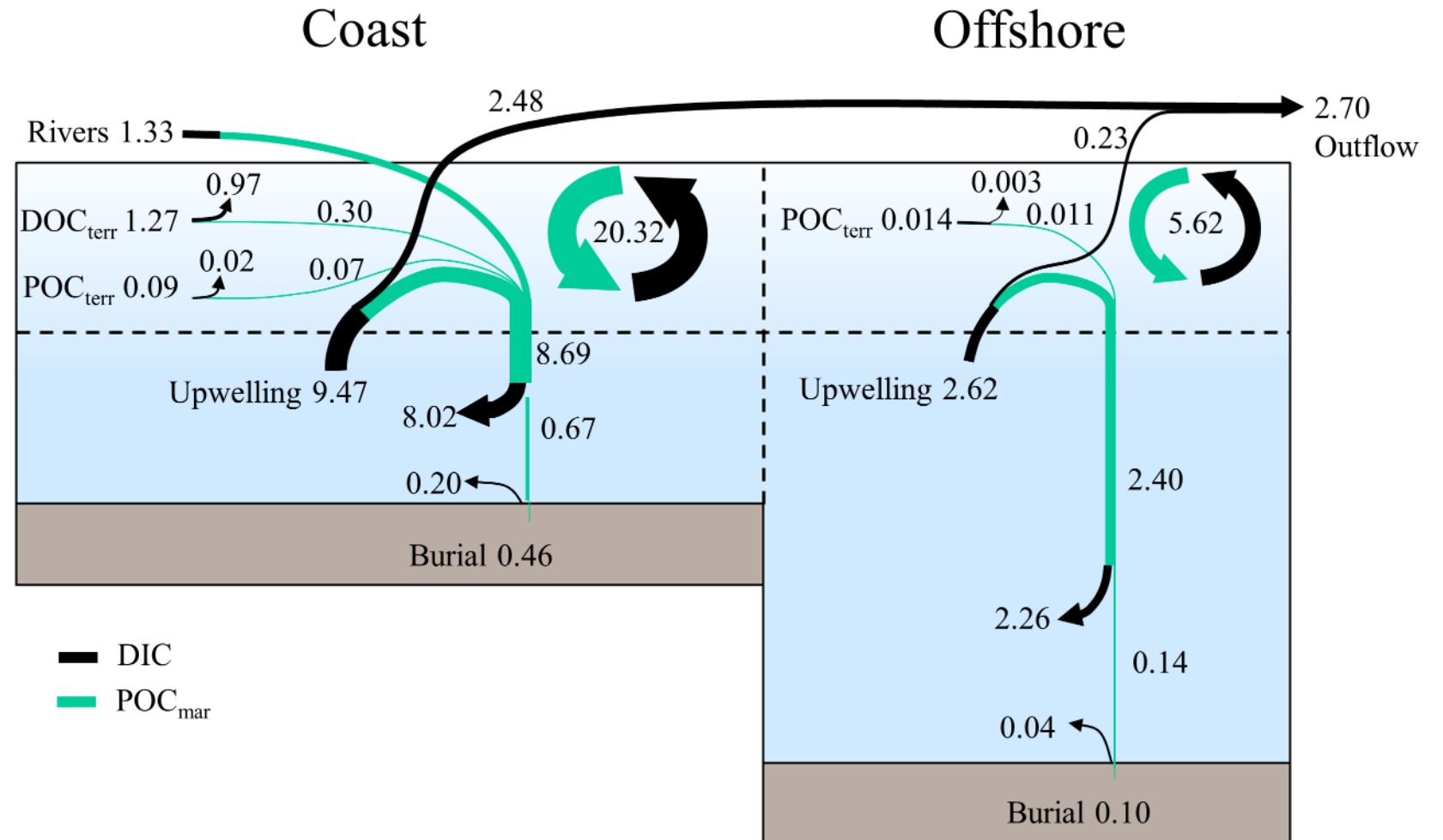
30% DOC_{terr} degraded
 50% POC_{terr} degraded

PIC (CaCO₃) Budget (mean annual)



60% PIC_{terr} dissolved

Marine OC Budget (mean annual)



- >90% OC_{mar} degraded

Carbon:Nitrogen of DOC

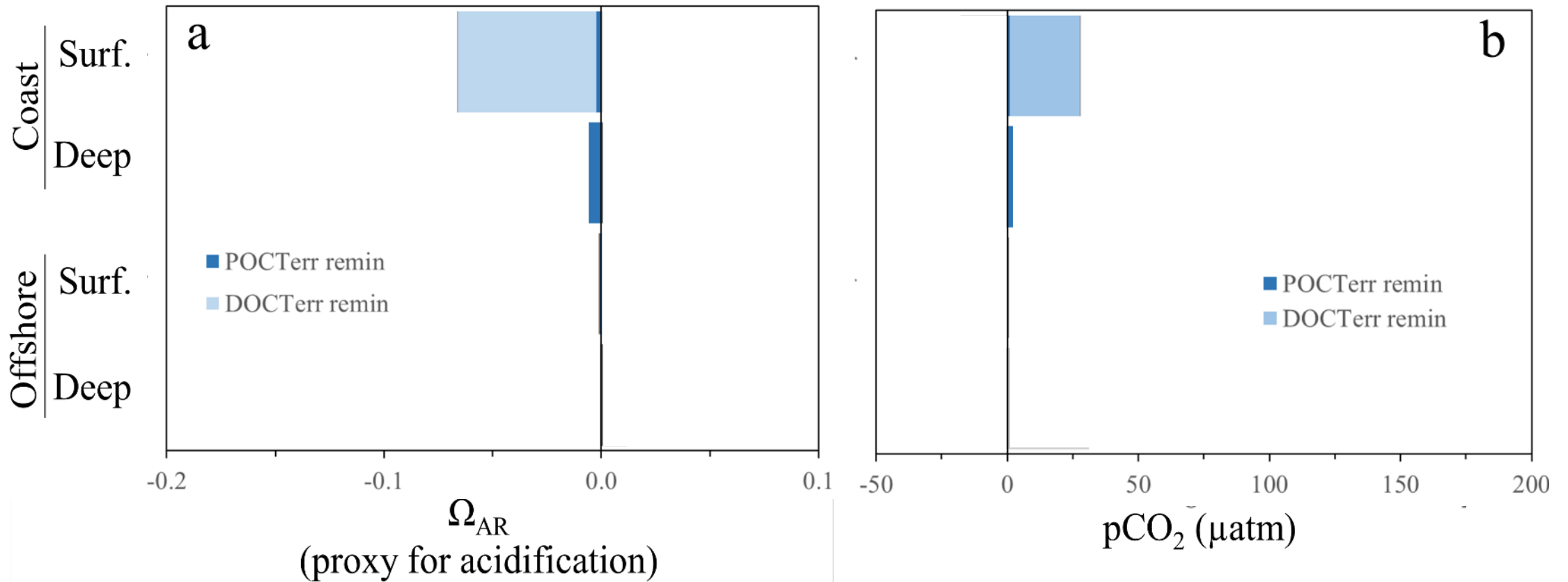
- Carbon:Nitrogen of DOM > POM
- DOM deg. Produces more 'excess inorganic carbon' than POM degradation
- DOM deg has larger net impact on CO₂ efflux and acidification than POM

River	Latitude	Longitude	Sampling Date (Day of Year)	Drainage Basin		Peak Flow (Day of Year)	C:N of	
				Area (km ²)	Annual Q (km ³ /yr)		C:N of POC	DOC
<i>East</i>								
Povungnituk	60.05	77.22	191	28,000	11.9	184	13.5	23.4
Kogaluk	59.61	77.48	191	11,300	5.0	171	16.3	26.7
Polemud	59.43	77.30	191	N/A	1.5	170	14.0	29.0
Innuksuak	58.46	78.08	192	11,200	3.3	174	12.8	36.8
Nastapoca	56.92	76.43	193	12,500	8.0	173	13.2	22.6
Little Whale	55.97	76.67	193	11,700	3.7	164	13.7	24.9
Great Whale	55.27	77.57	194	43,200	19.8	153	10.8	37.1
<i>Northwest</i>								
Josephine	63.13	90.98	199	N/A	2.5	180	9.2	20.1
Wilson	62.33	93.13	199	N/A	2.6	180	11.0	22.3
Ferguson	62.08	93.35	199	12,400	2.6	181	12.8	31.2
Tha'anne	60.55	94.92	200	29,400	6.3	175	8.7	22.8
Thlewiaza	60.52	95.02	200	27,000	6.9	183	12.1	29.0
<i>Southwest</i>								
Churchill	58.78	94.20	201	288,880	20.6	161	10.2	27.9
Severn	55.87	87.82	209	94,300	21.3	149	11.9	35.0
Winisk	55.15	85.30	209	54,710	14.7	148	12.5	40.4
Average							12.2	28.6

Table 1. Carbon : Nitrogen ratios of POM and DOM measured at the mouth of 15 Hudson Bay rivers during August 2011.

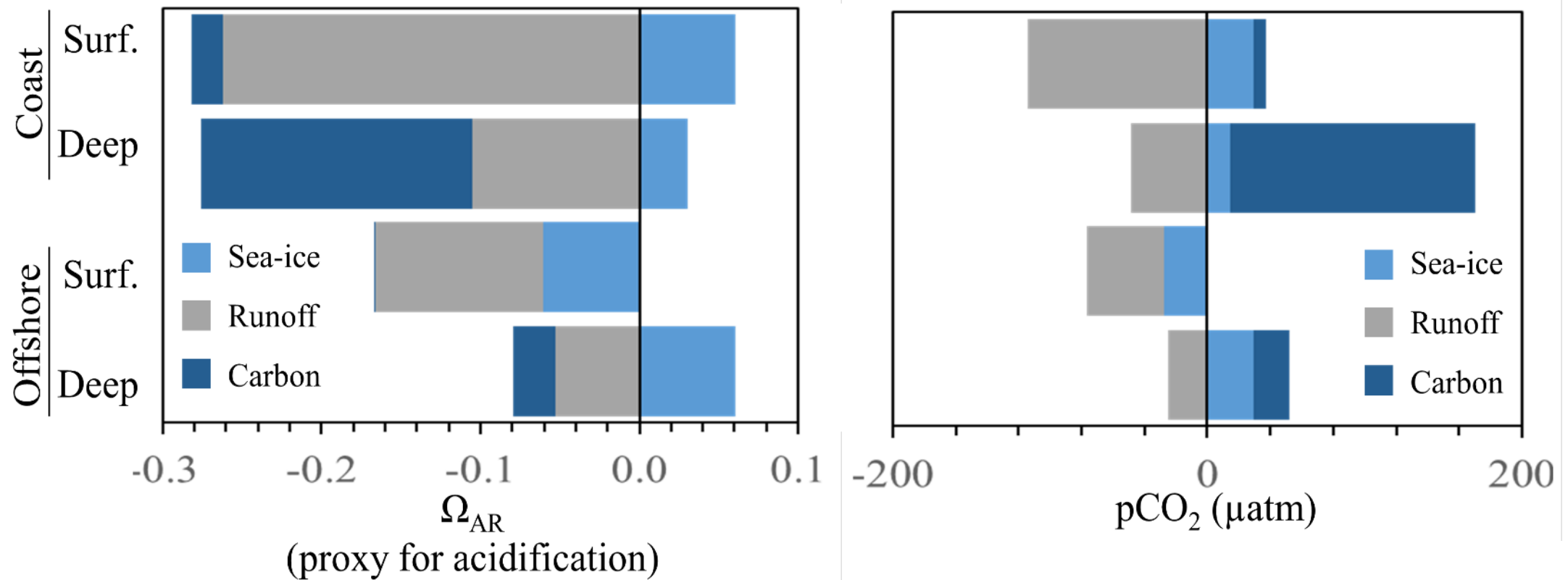
C-cycle affects CO₂ and acidification

mostly from DOC terr remin
offset by marine PP, PIC remin

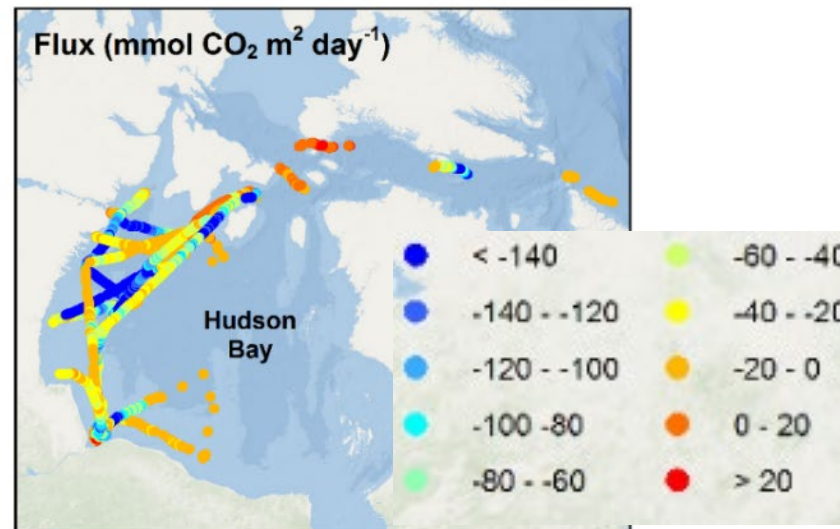
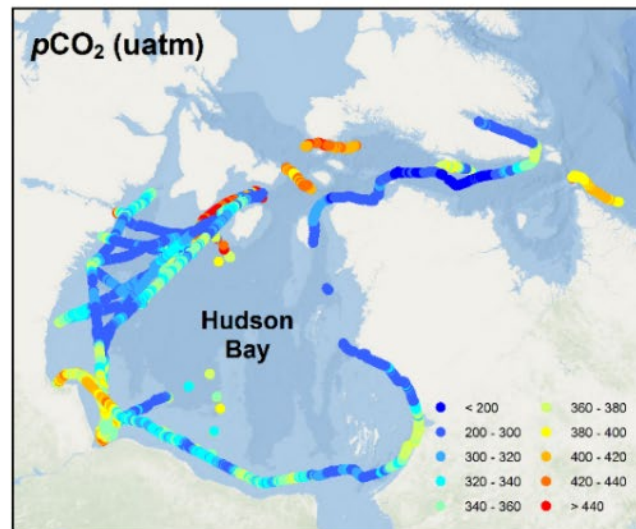
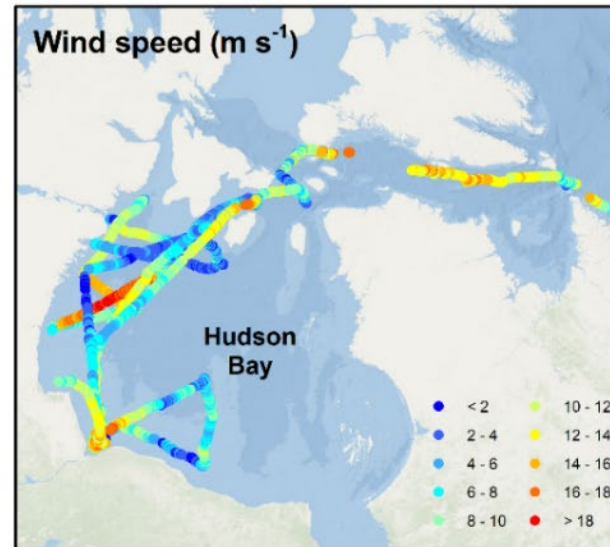
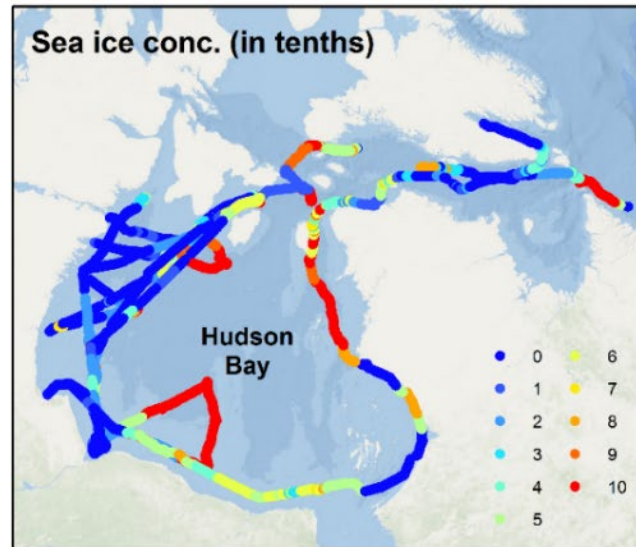


Runoff, Sea ice affects CO₂ and acidification

more than C-cycle in some regions



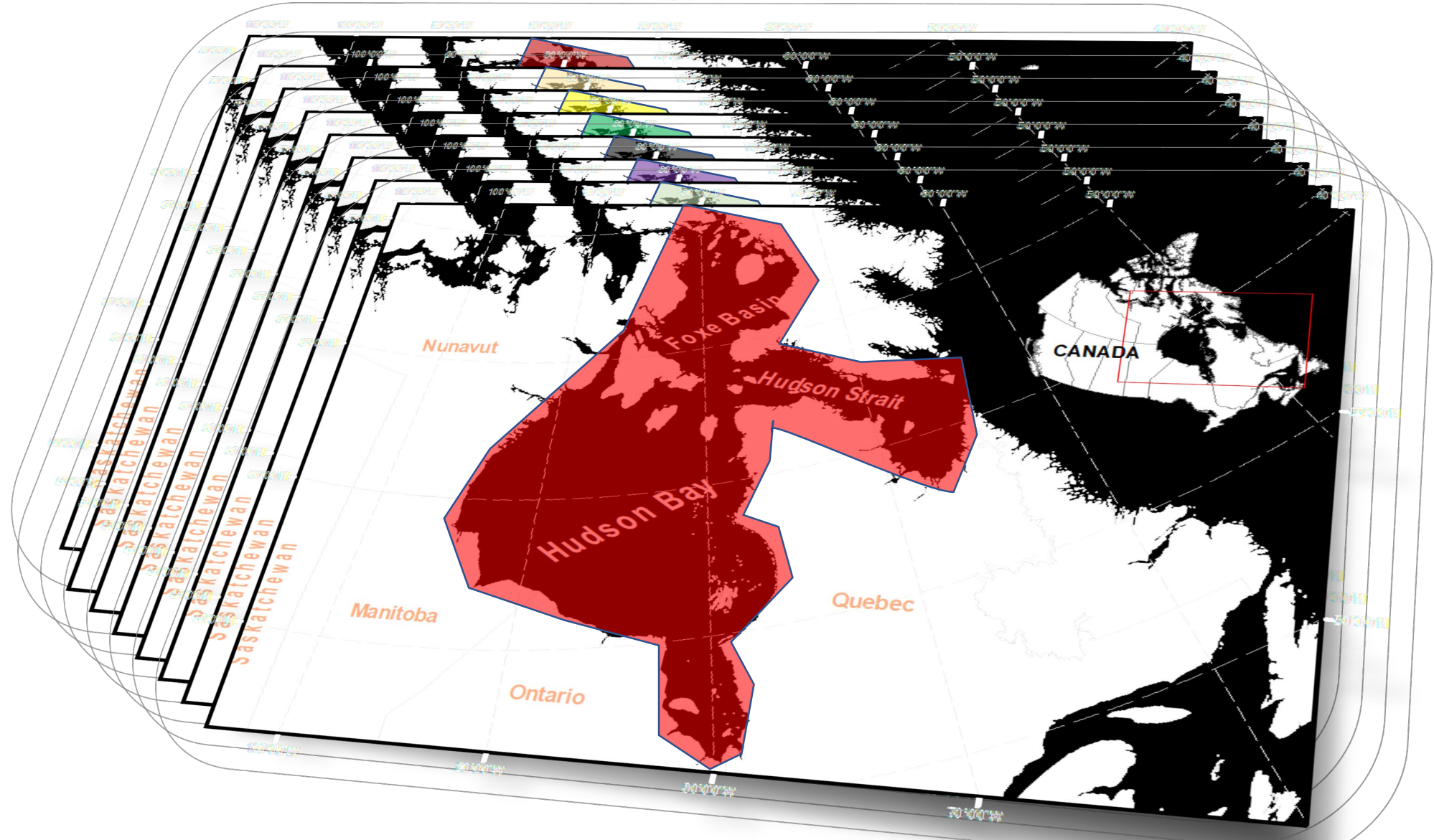
Near-surface pCO₂ variability and flux



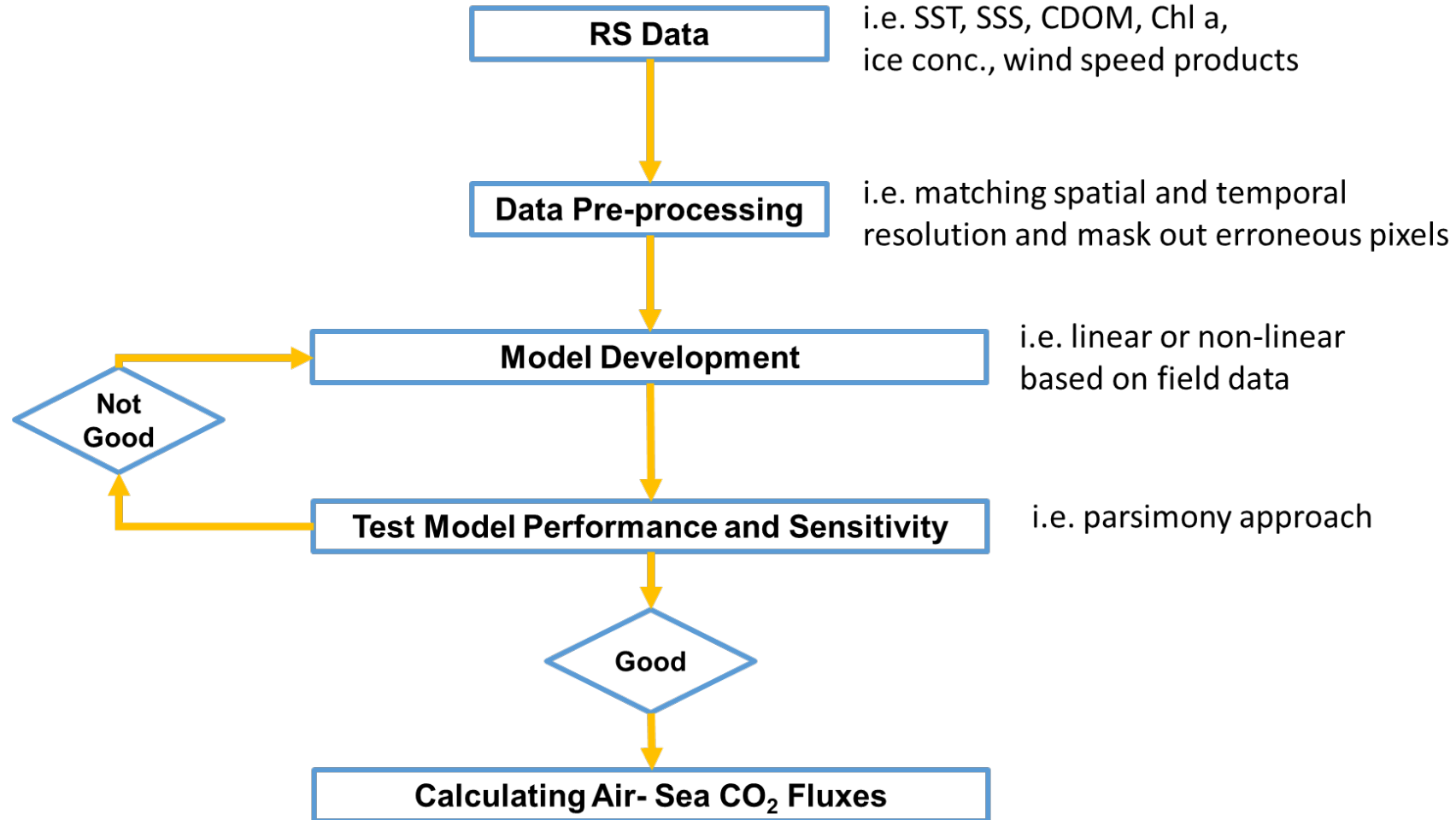
Mostly CO₂ uptake in spring

pCO₂ from Remote Sensing

- SST
- SSS
- CDOM
- CHLa
- Sea Ice
- PCO_{2sw}
- Wind Speed
- CO₂ Flux



pCO₂ from Remote Sensing



Eddy covariance CO_2 and CH_4 flux



Part 1

Eddy covariance CO₂ and CH₄ flux

$$F_c = \overline{\rho_a} \overline{w'c'} = k s \Delta p \text{CO}_2$$

Mast

sonic anemometers
motion sensor
sample air inlets



Deck

gas analyzers
pumps



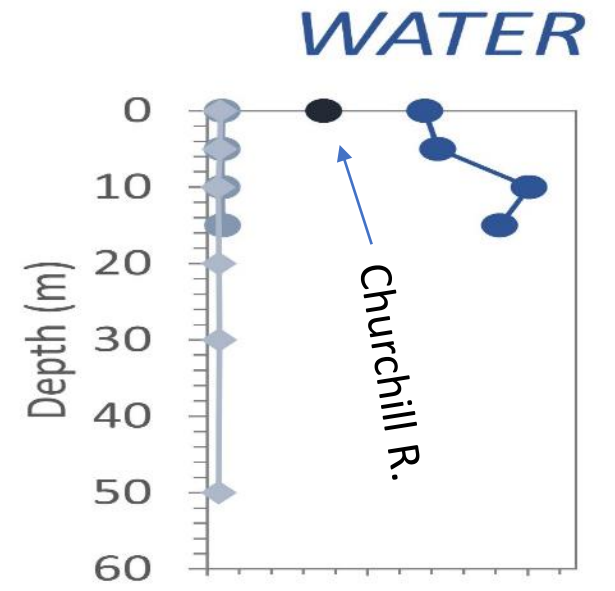
Raw data – 10 Hz
Flux averages – 20 minutes



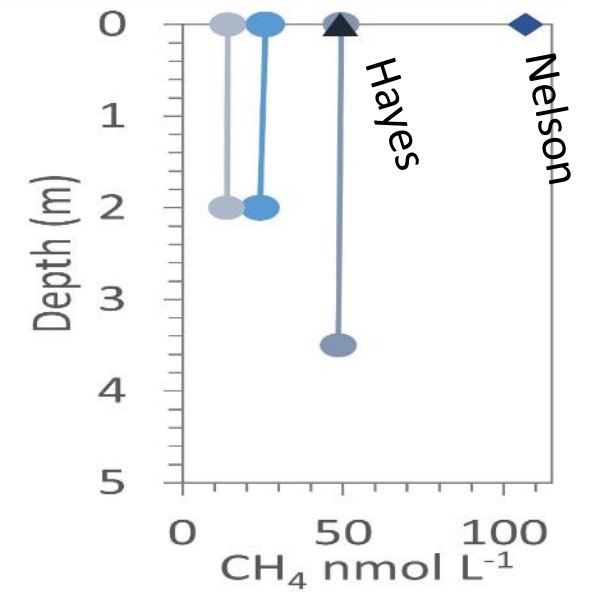
Rivers significantly CH₄ saturated



CHURCHILL

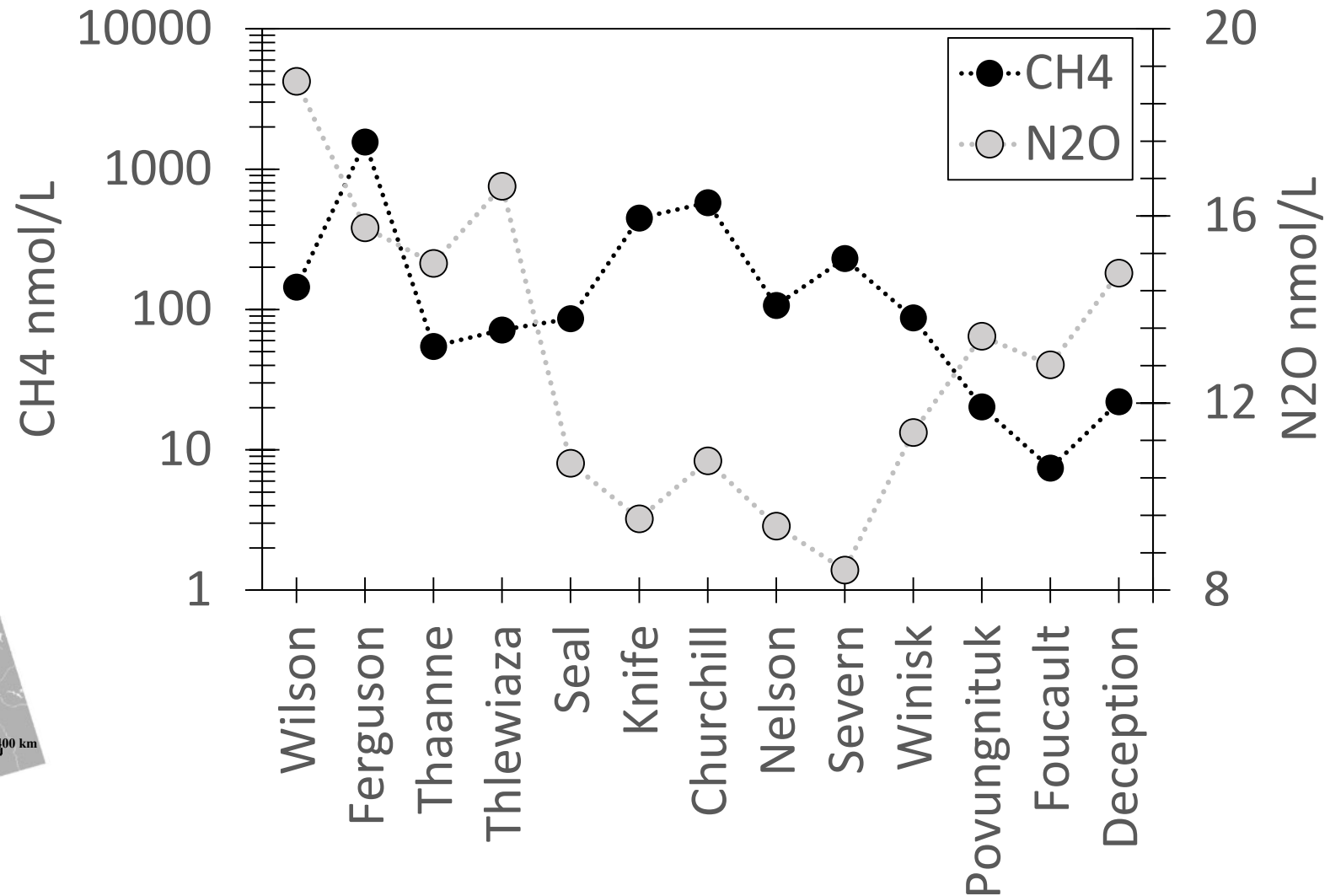
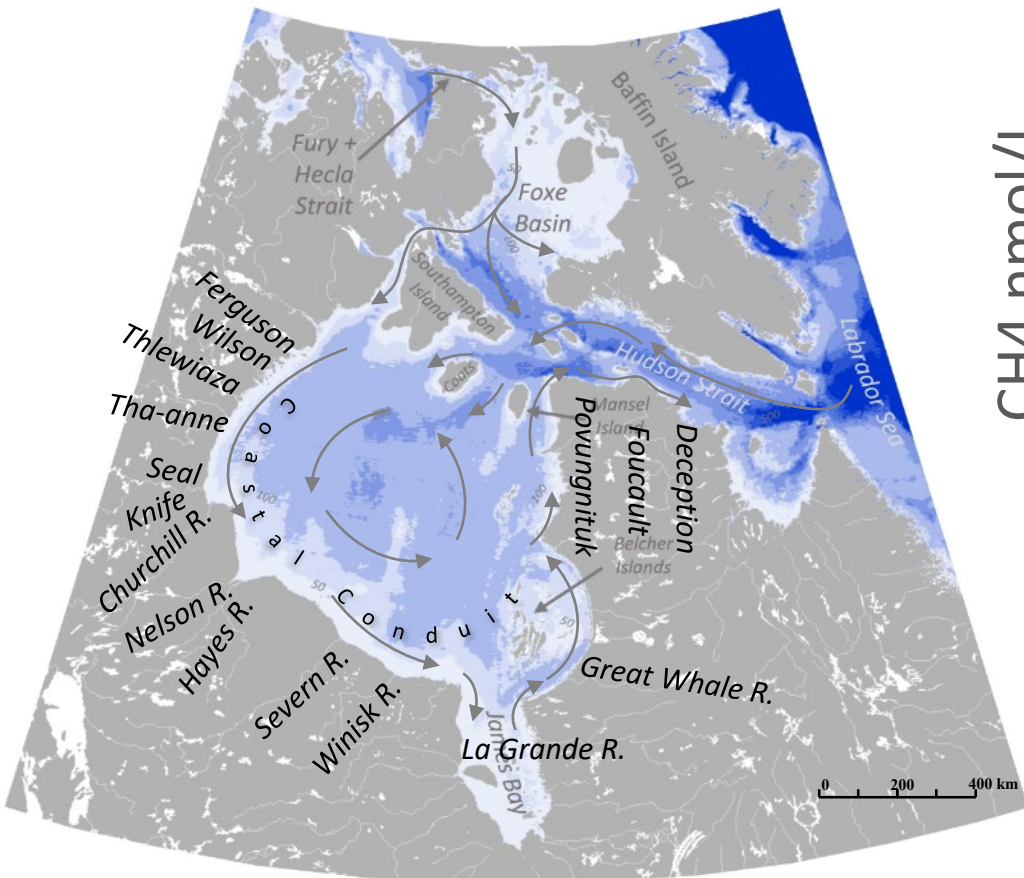


NELSON / HAYES



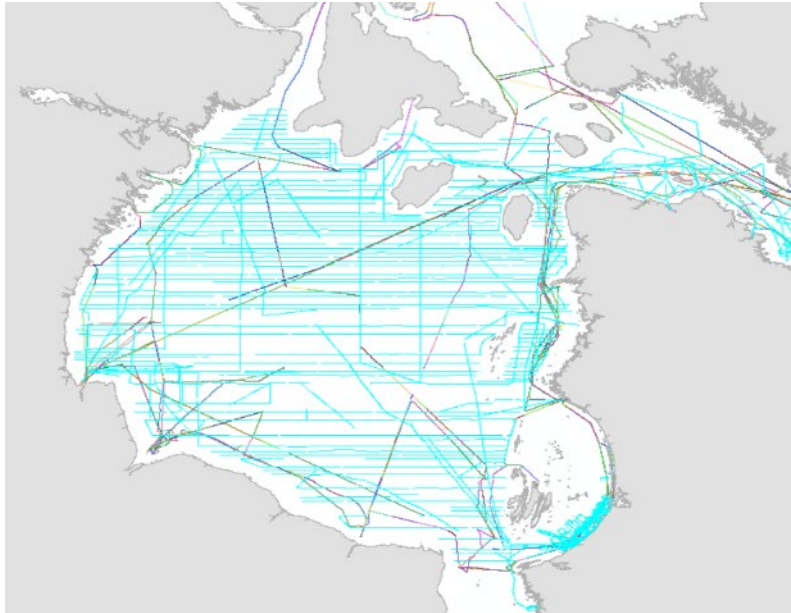
Rivers significantly CH₄ saturated

CH₄ and N₂O in Hudson Bay Rivers

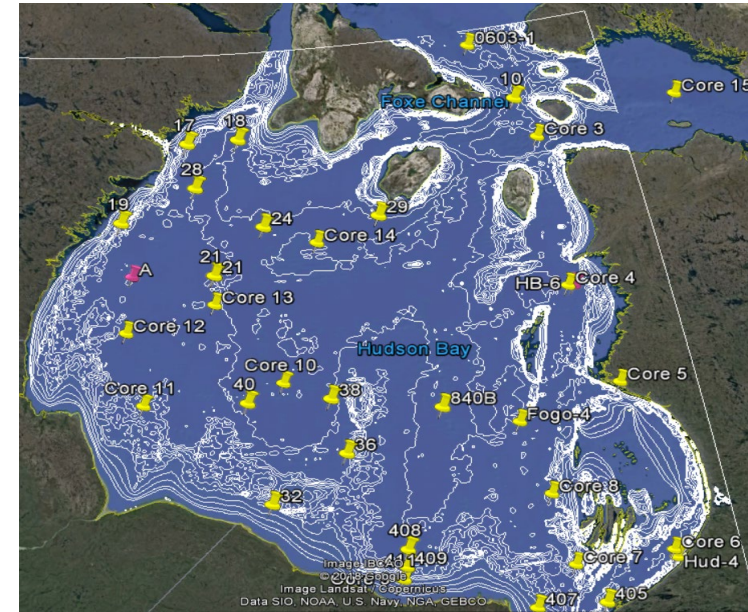


Overall HB sediment sink, drivers of spatial and seasonal variability

Subbottom lines from 1977, 1978, 2003-2018 reviewed for this study



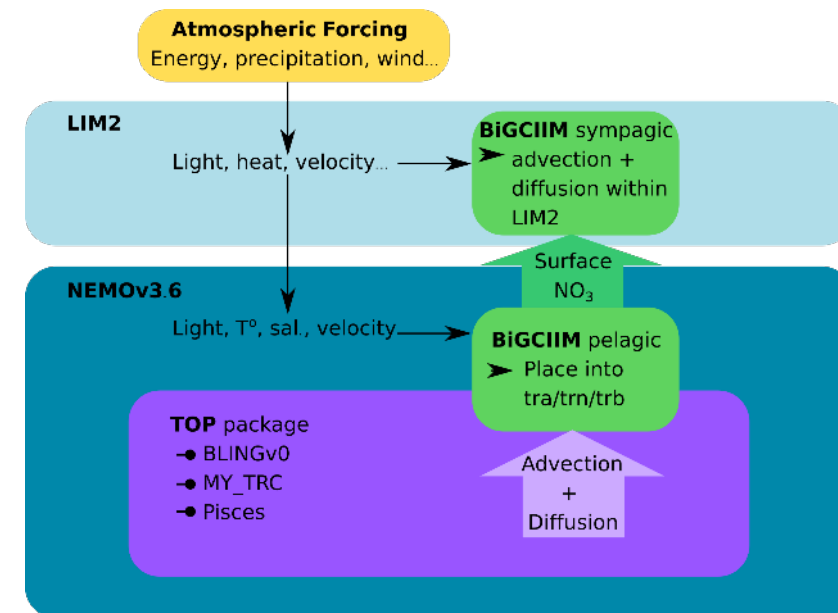
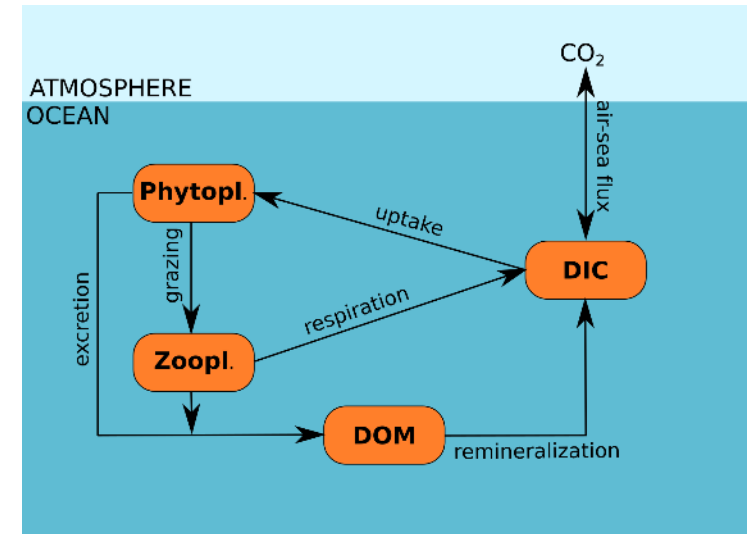
Distribution of sediment cores (yellow symbols) in the compiled database



- Four sequential sediment traps recovered. Will provide one-year record of sedimentation from Churchill, Nelson and James Bay areas.
- Fourteen new sediment cores collected and analyzed for radioisotopes.

Biogeochemical Model

- CO₂ flux and CaCO₃ saturation under-different scenarios
 - Carbon module (Lavoie)
 - physical water properties (temp, salinity)
 - meteorological data (wind speed, ice cover)
- Role of Hydro on C-cycle?
 - 1981-2010 models under regulated and re-naturalized conditions
- Role of climate change?
 - 2010-2070 RCP 8.5 scenario; regulated and re-naturalized



Descepper et al. *in prep*

Unknowns – future work

- Need residence time to constrain spatial footprint of terrestrial DOM degradation (Team 6)
- Winter + spring CO₂ sink/source, acidification status (data being interpreted now)
- Questions:
 - Baysys funds for publication in non-Elementa?