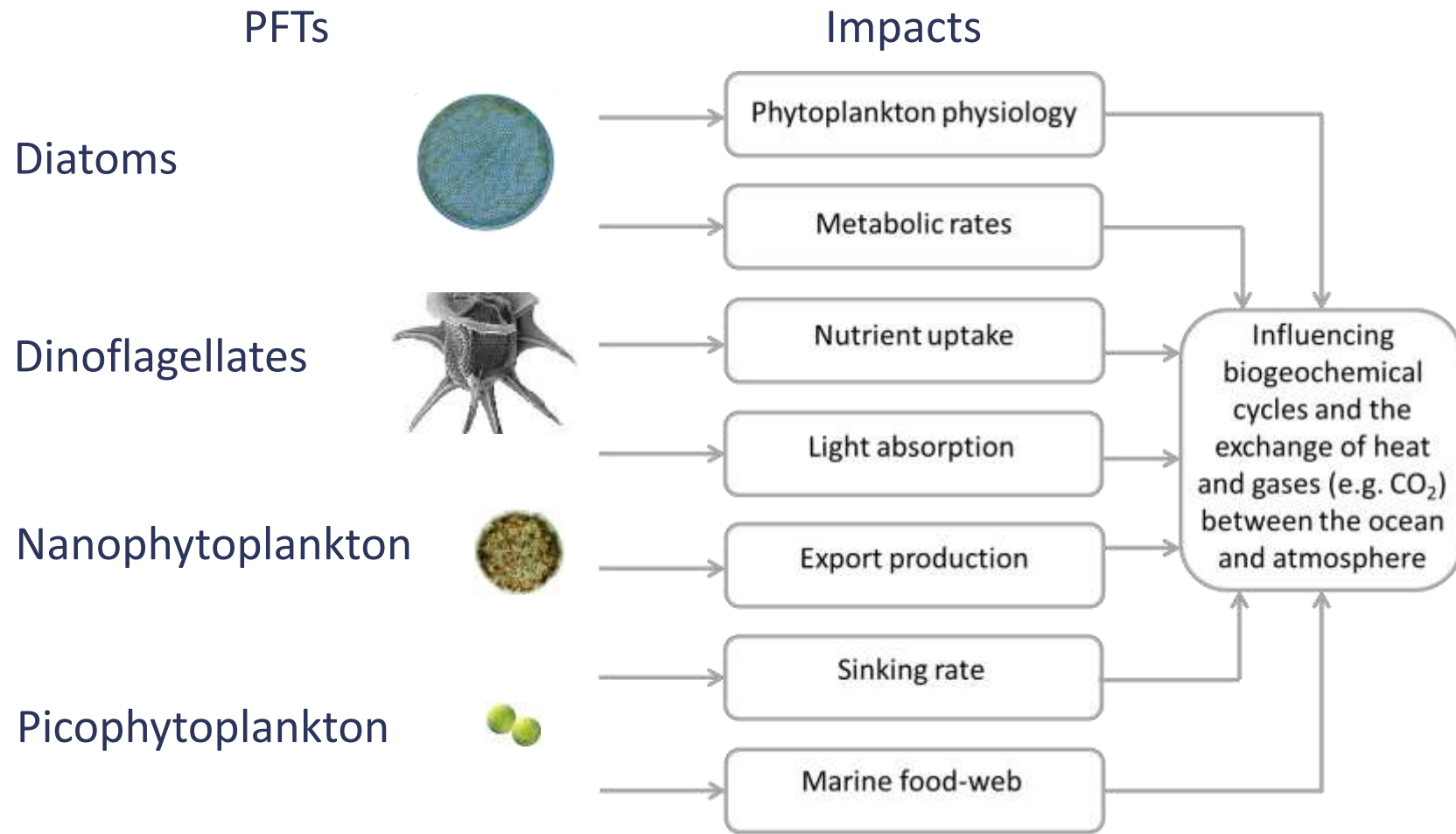


Ecoregions and carbon fluxes in the Mediterranean Sea through the assimilation of ocean-colour phytoplankton functional types

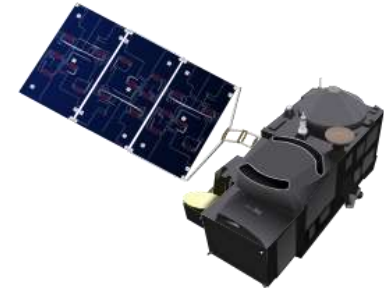


Background – Phytoplankton Functional Types (PFTs)

PFTs share common biogeochemical functions and they occupy different niches in ocean ecosystems

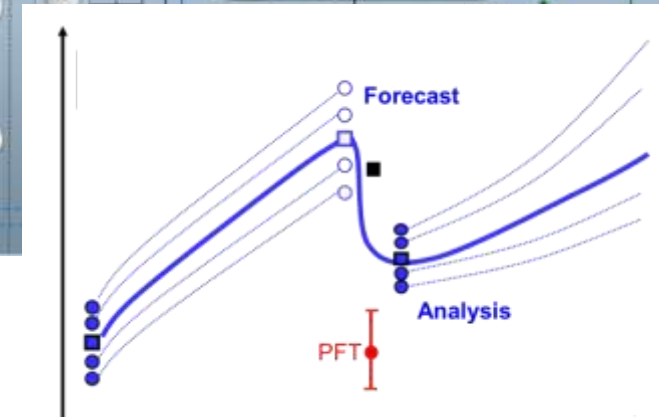


Can be observed from space



Sathyendranath, IOCCG, 2014

Can be predicted by models



Can be assimilated into models

Ciavatta et al., 2018

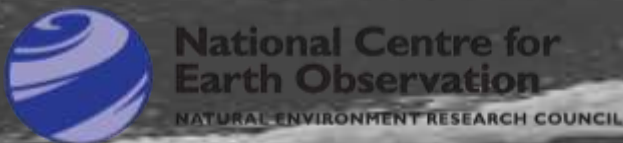
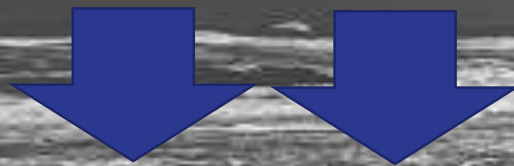
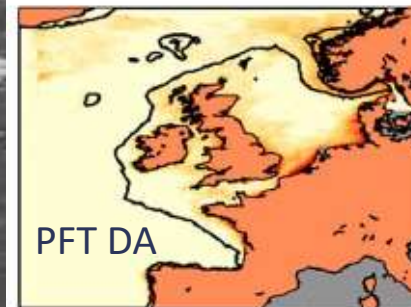
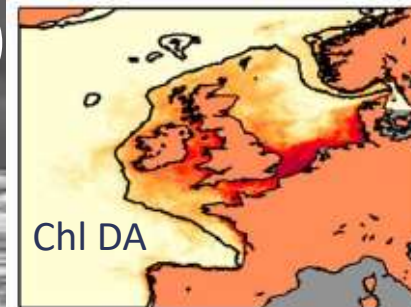
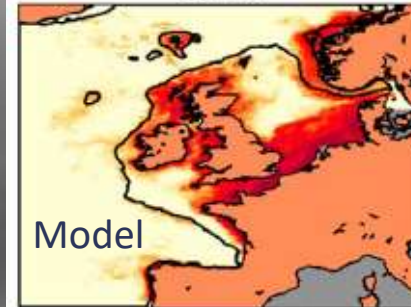
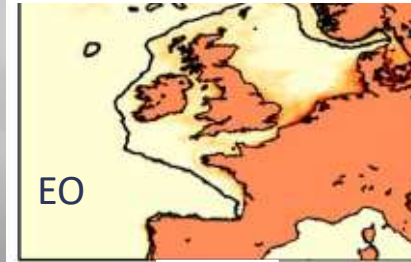
PFT/TOT CHL important for, e.g., C export

Background

Ocean colour PFTs (Brewin et al., 2017) DA outperformed the traditional assimilation of TOT Chlorophyll in the North West European shelf-seas:

- In reanalysis of C fluxes (Ciavatta et al, JGR, 2018)
- In (pre)operational forecasts of PFTs distributions (Skakala et al.,2018)

Dinoflagellates

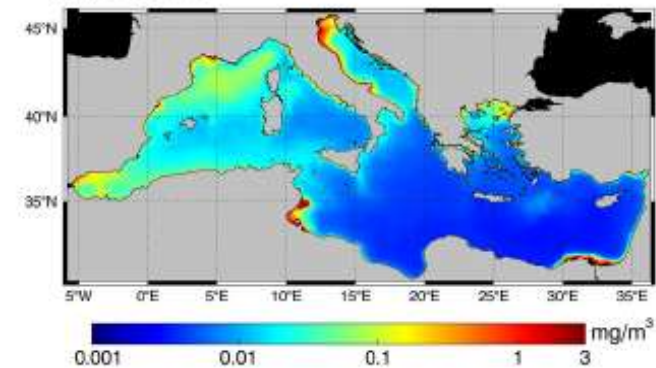


Motivation/Objectives

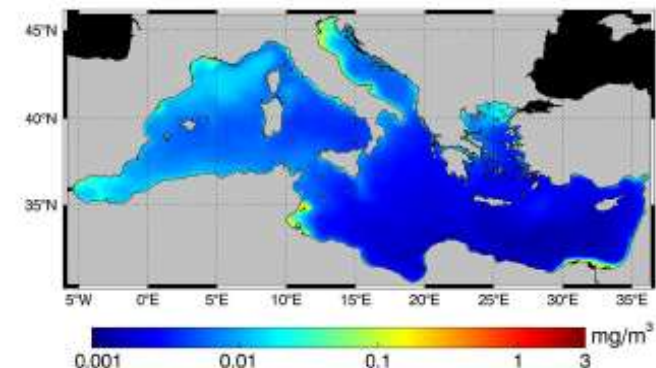
1. Reanalyze the Mediterranean phytoplankton community structure
2. Define Mediterranean “ecoregions” based on PFT reanalysis!

Ciavatta et al., JGR, in press

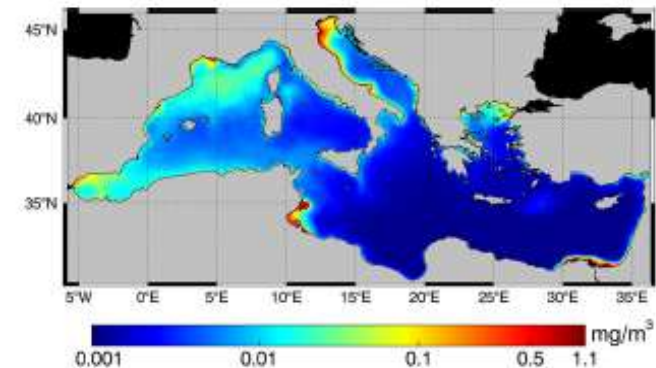
(B) Diatoms



(D) Dinophytes



(F) Cryptophytes



The regional ocean colour PFT data



Rrs

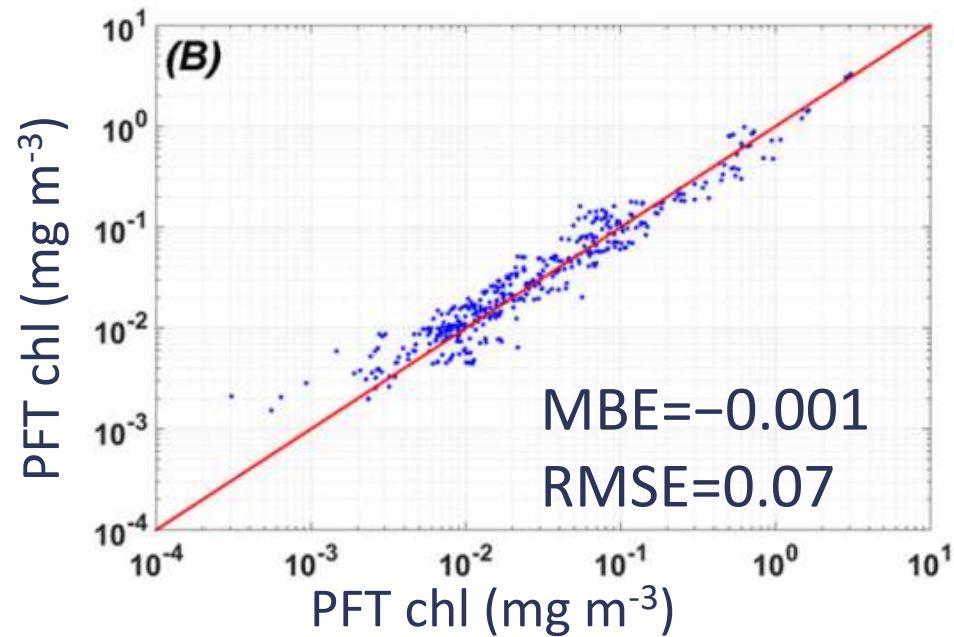
Regional algorithms
for case 1 & 2 waters

TOT CHL

Regionally tuned (pigments)
abundance-based algorithm

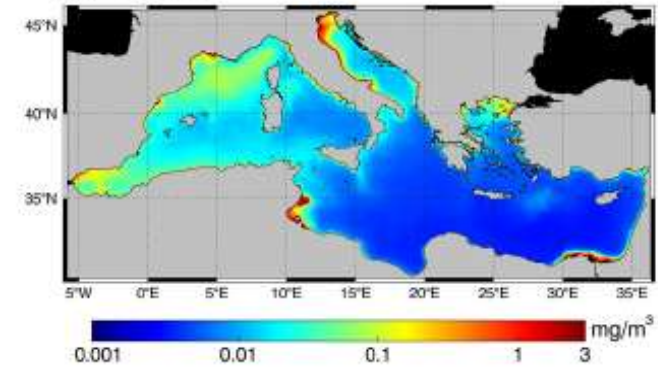
PFT CHL

Validation (e.g. diatoms)

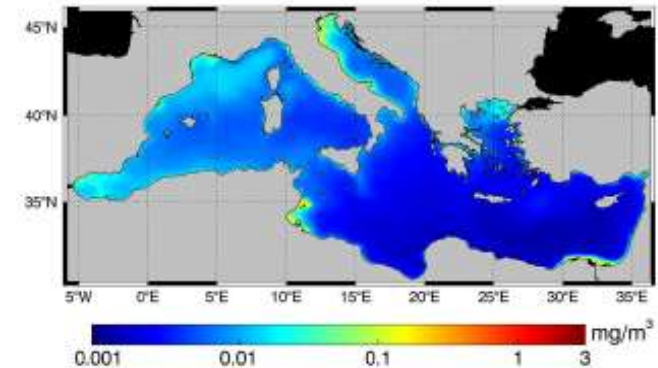


Copernicus
Marine Service

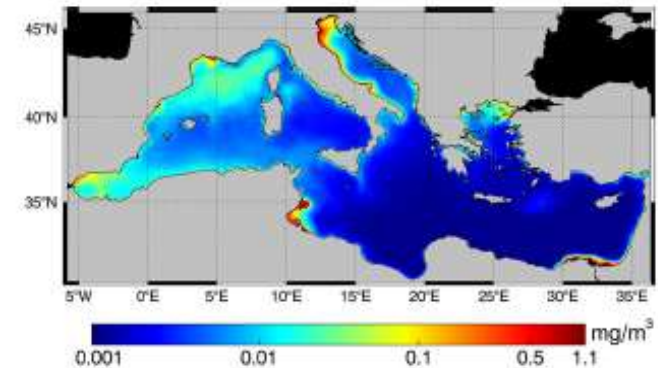
(B) Diatoms



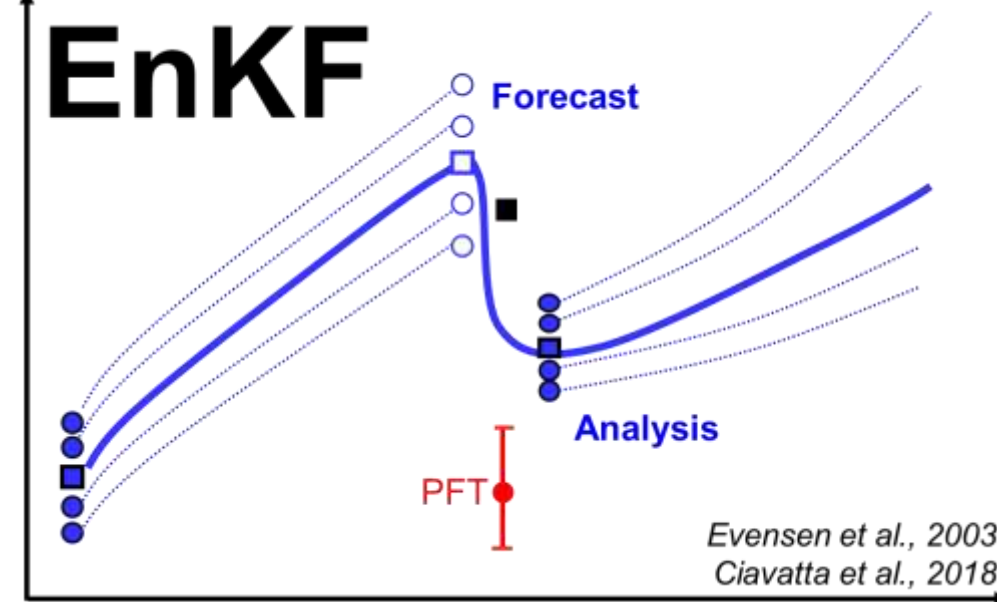
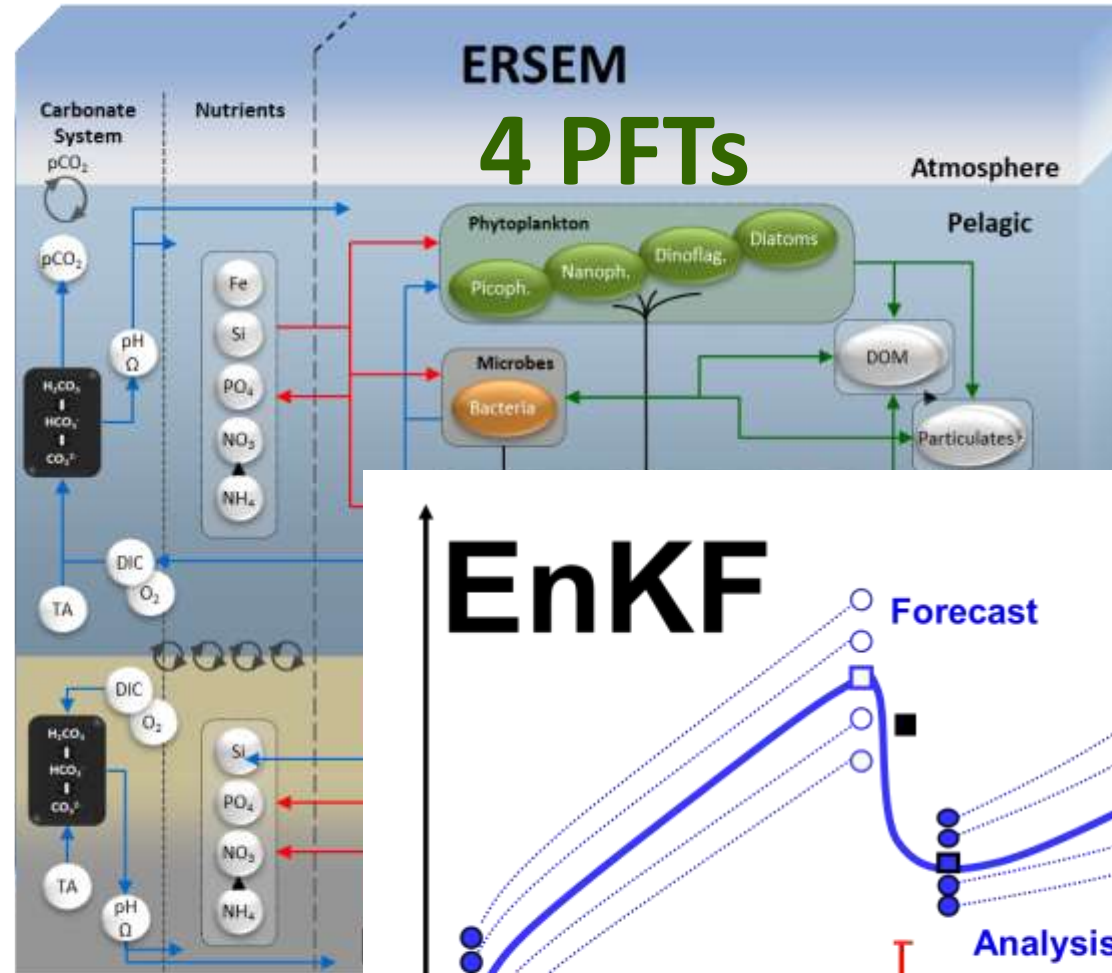
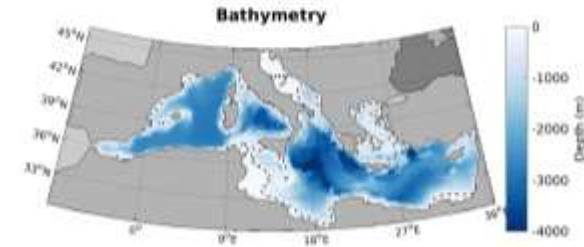
(D) Dinophytes



(F) Cryptophytes



The Mediterranean Sea model: ERSEM



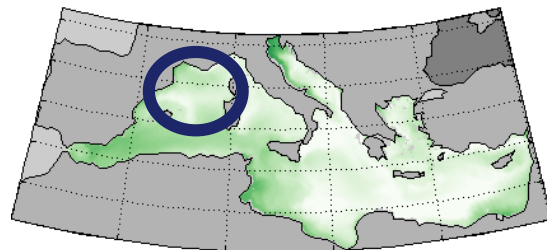
Evensen et al., 2003
Ciavatta et al., 2018

Reanalysis results: chlorophyll

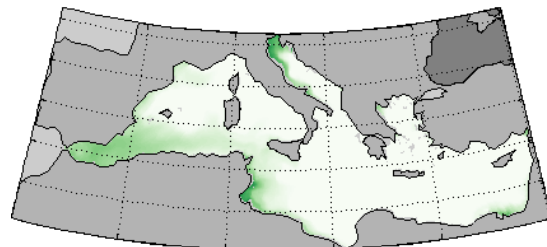


Reanalysis

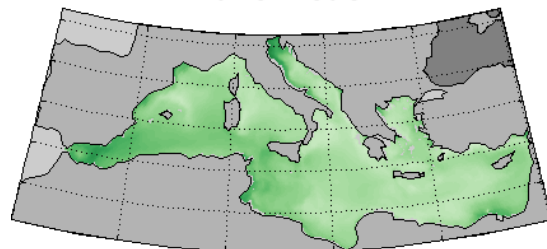
Diatoms model



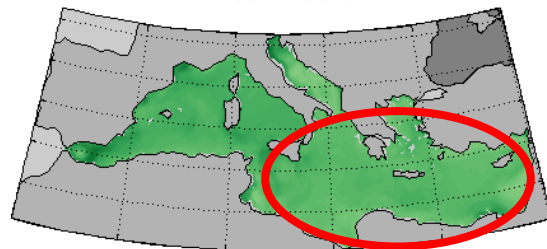
Dino model



Nano model

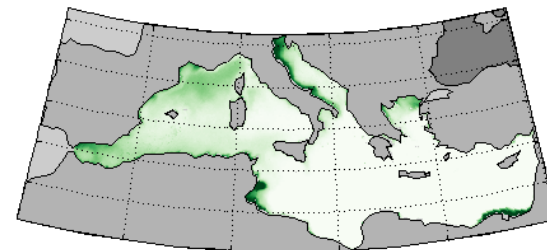


Pico model

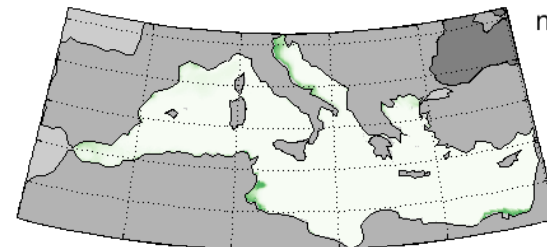


Ocean-colour

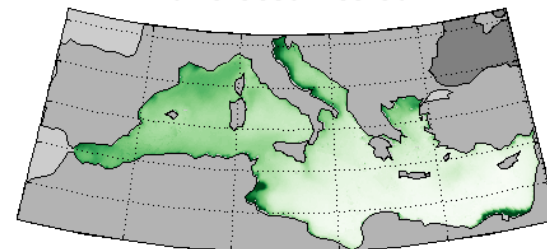
Diatoms ocean colour



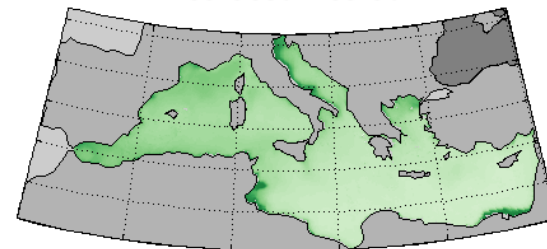
Dino ocean colour



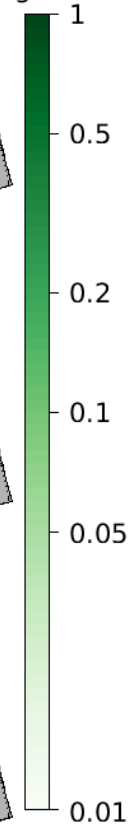
Nano ocean colour



Pico ocean colour



mg chl m⁻³

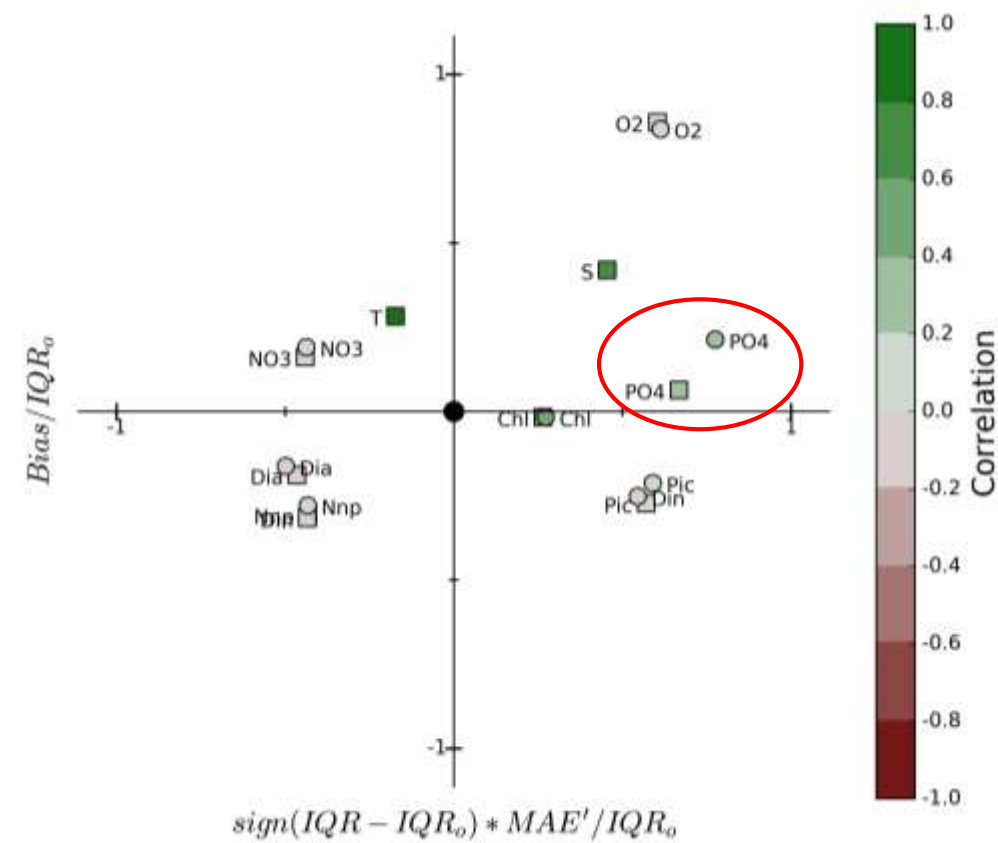
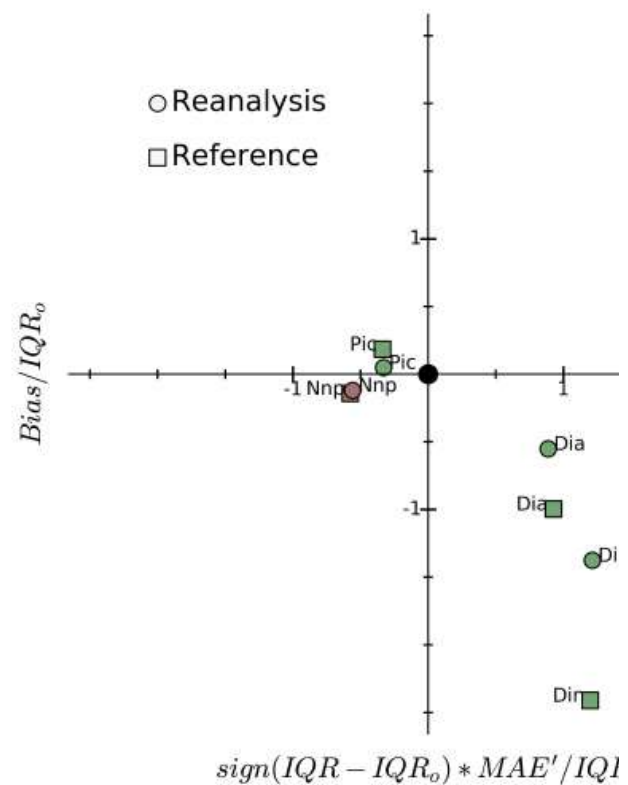
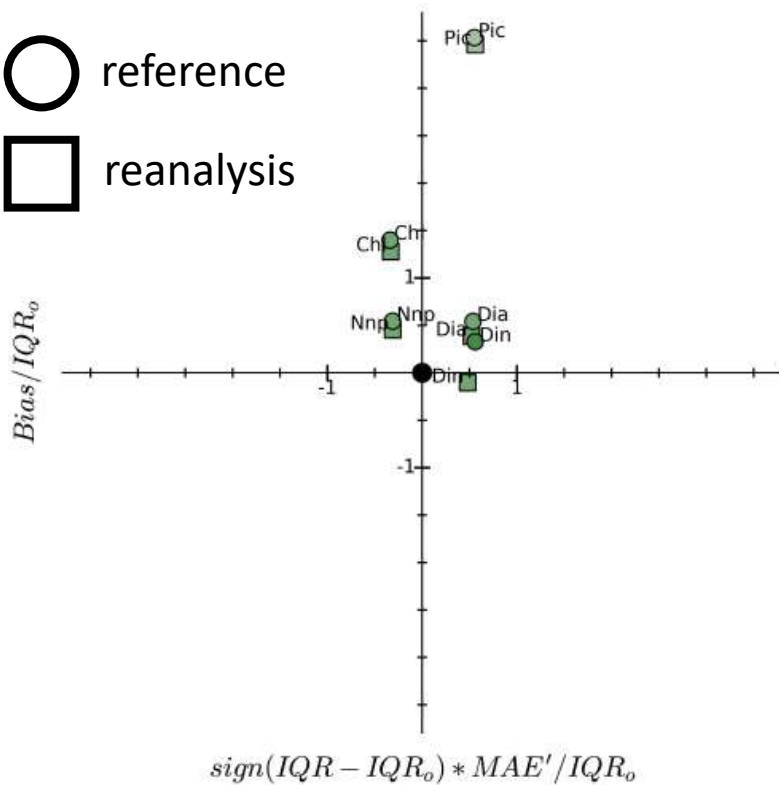


PFT conc : small effect

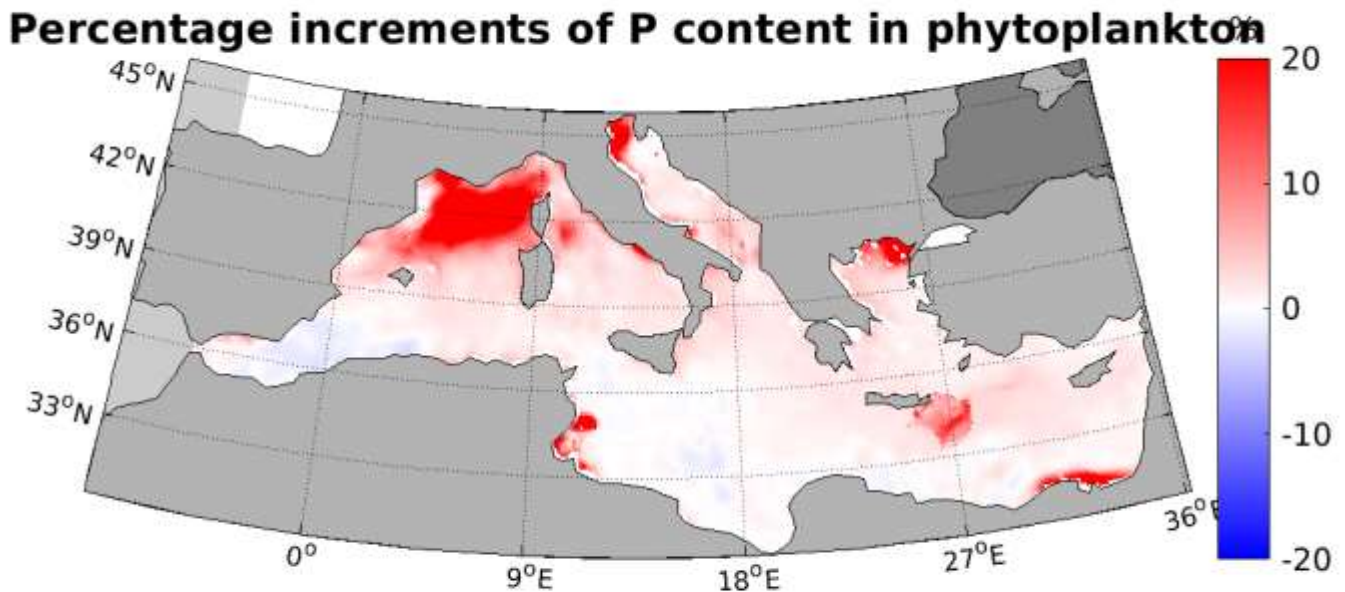
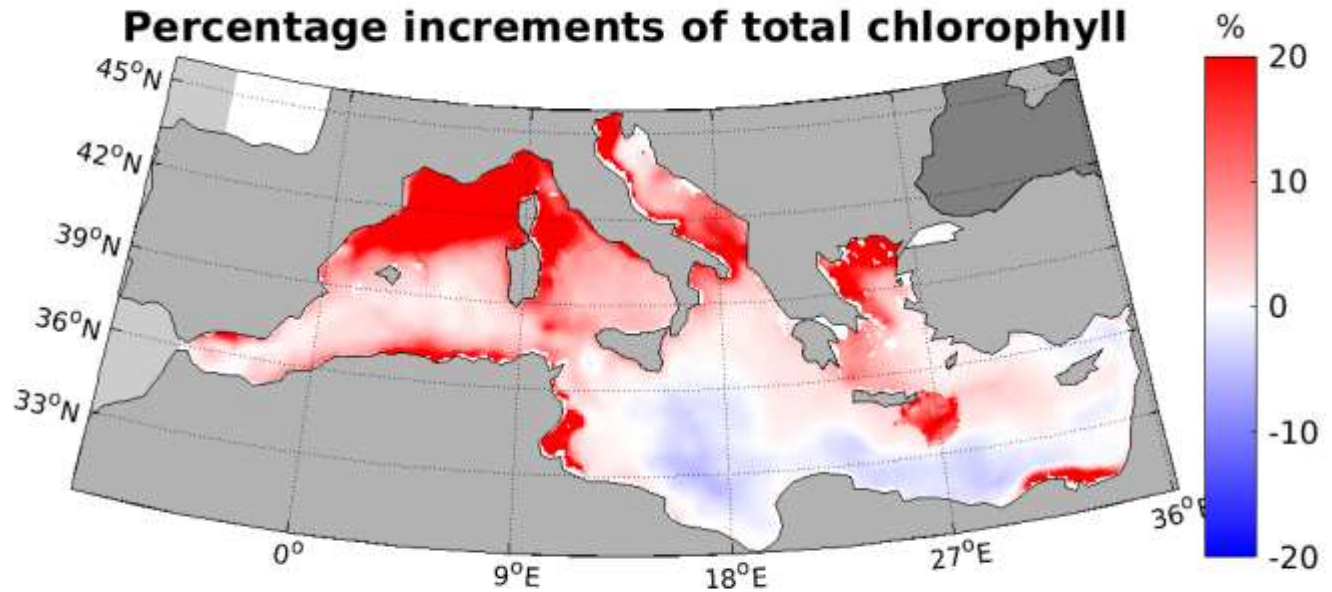
PFT ratios: improved

BGC conc : small effect

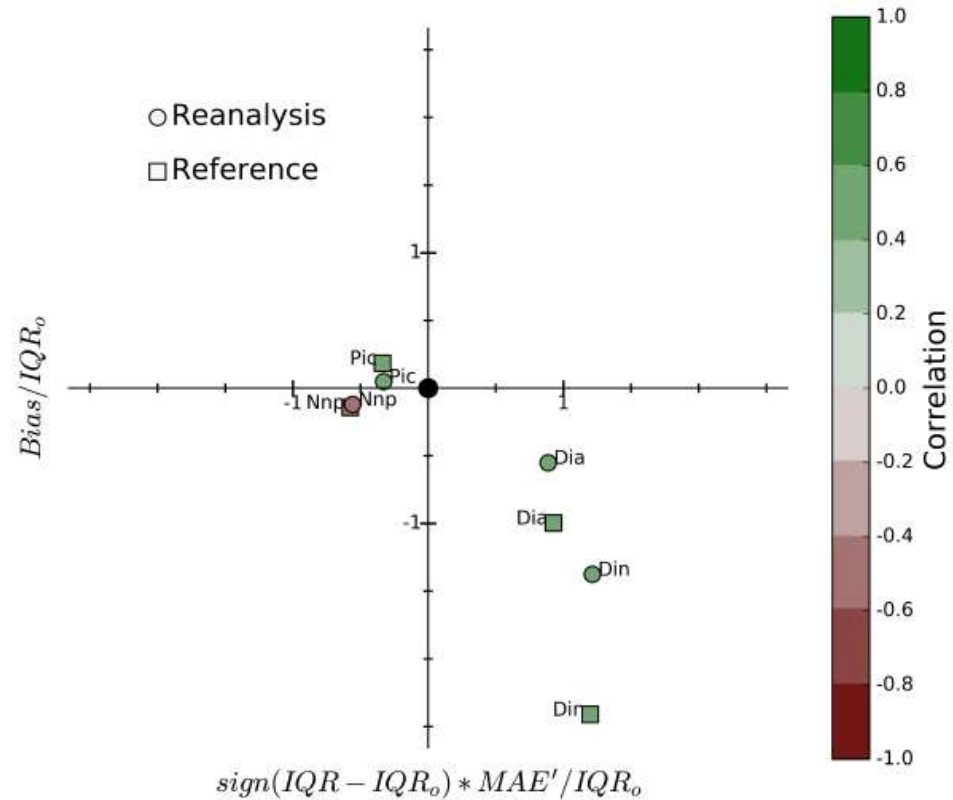
○ reference
□ reanalysis



Causes of mild [PFT] changes and P deterioration



PFT ratios: improved



PFT/TOT CHL important for, e.g., C export

Results: PFT chlorophyll fractions [%]

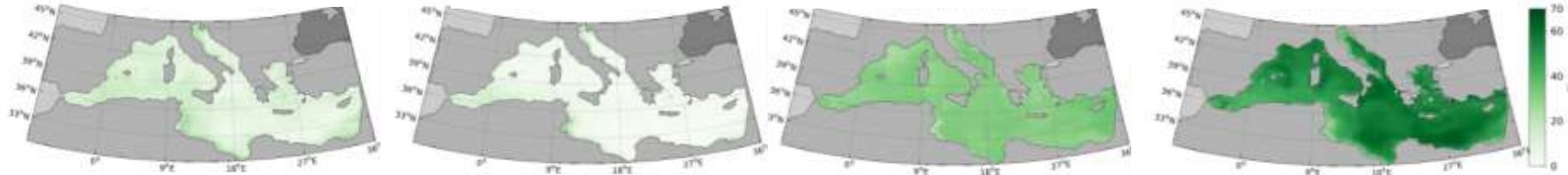
Diatoms

Dinoflag

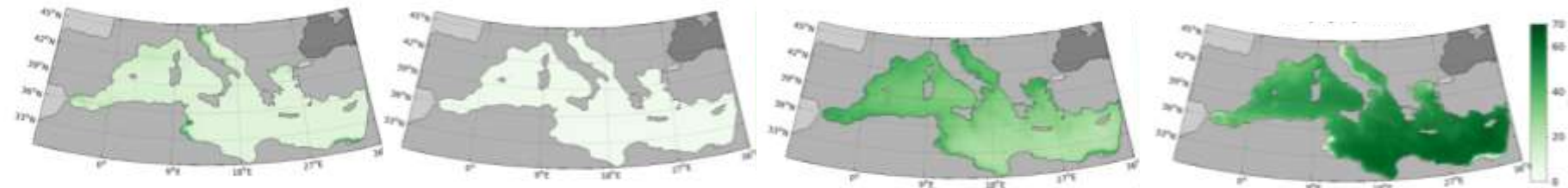
Nano

Pico

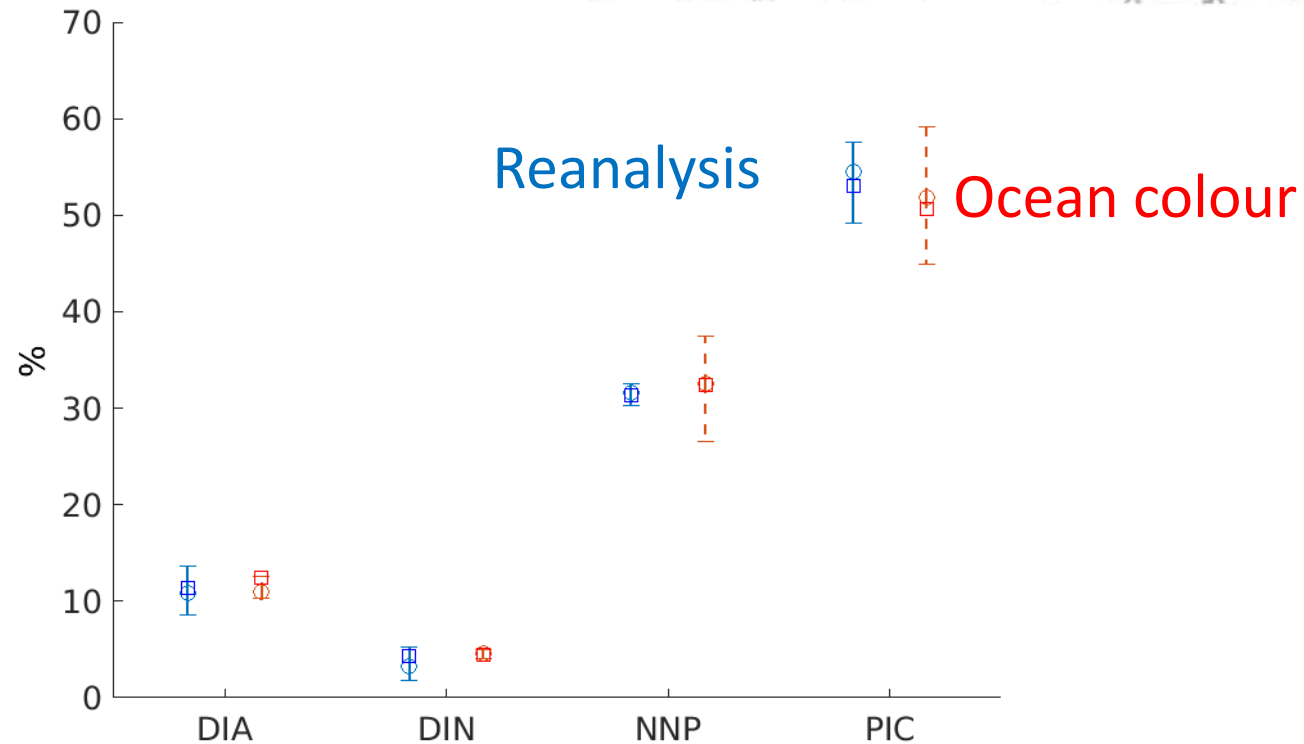
Reanalysis



Ocean colour



PFT fractions are fine!



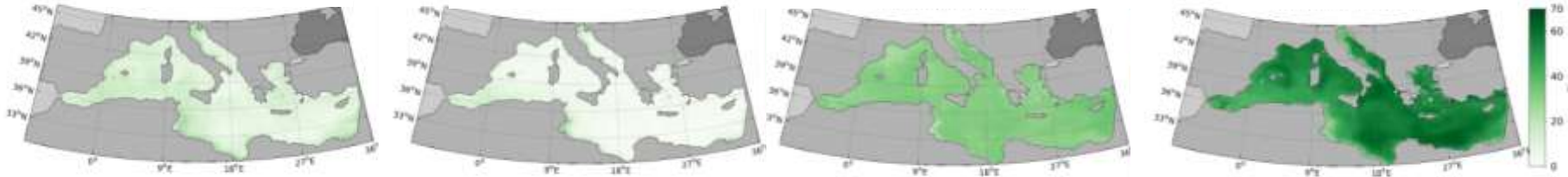
Results: PFT ecoregions

Diatoms

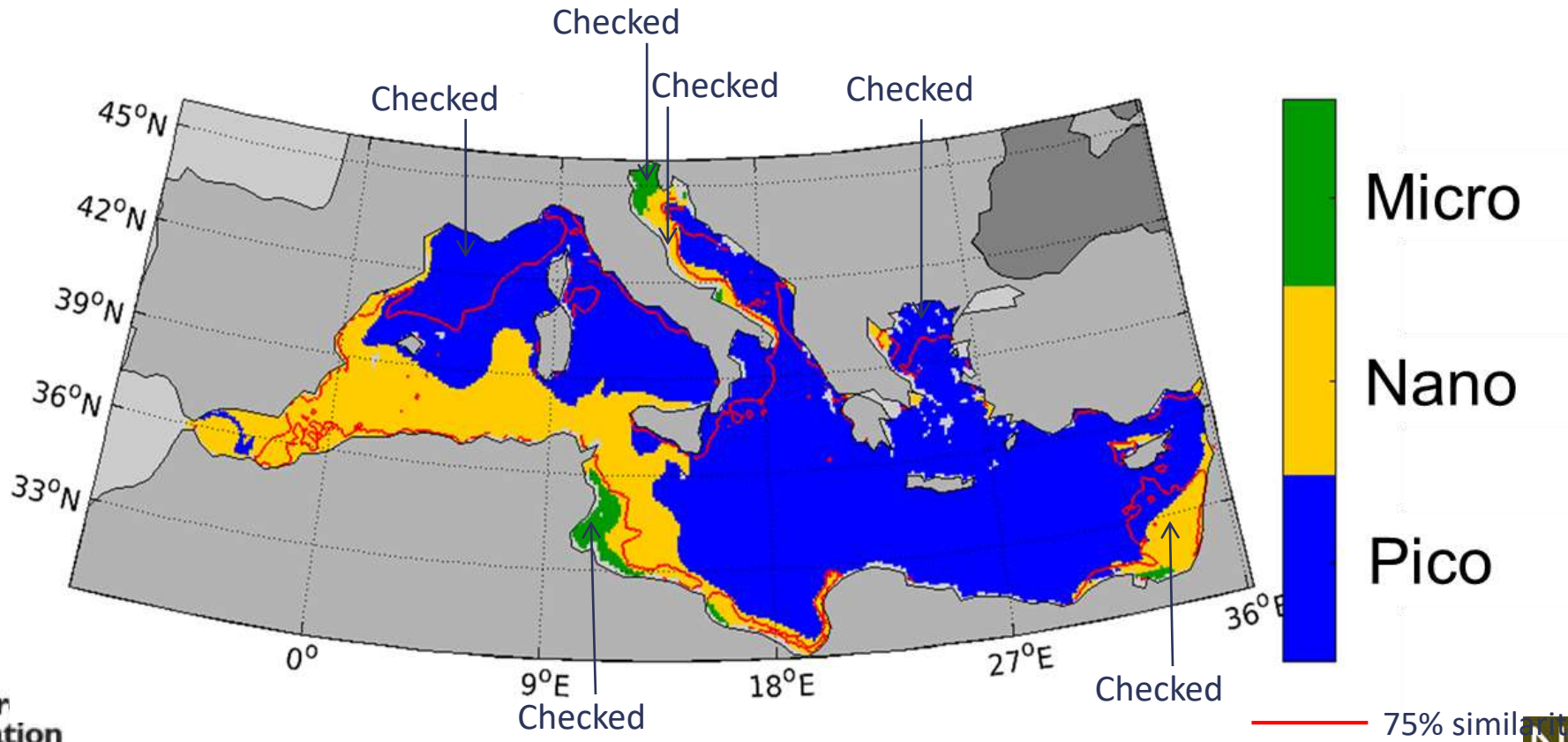
Dinoflag

Nano

Pico

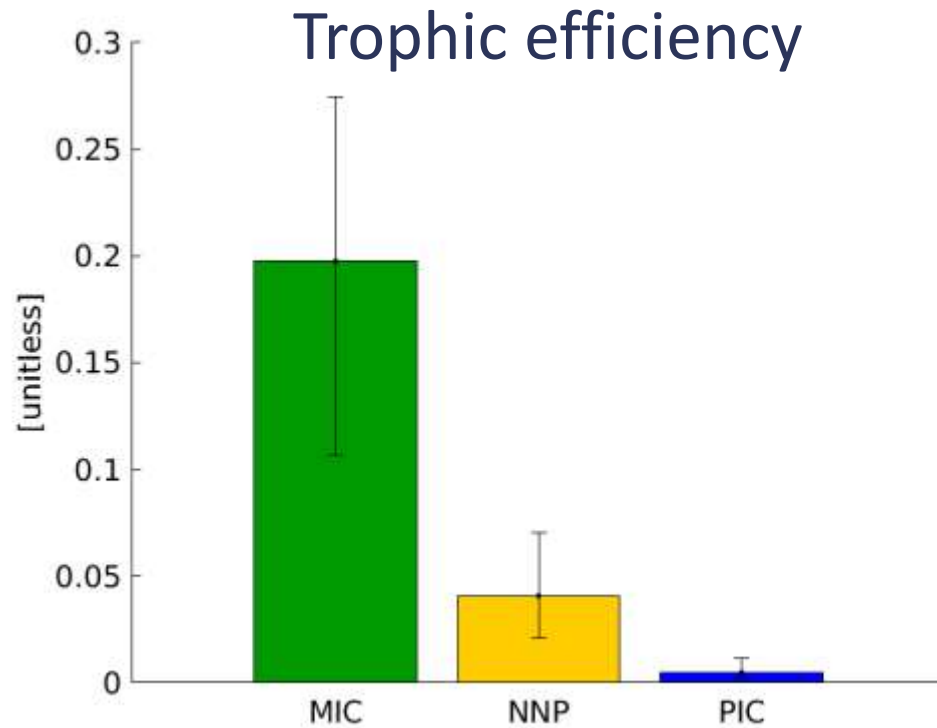
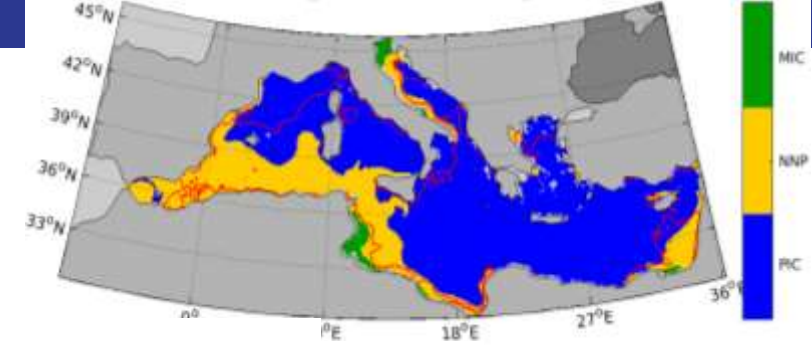


Reanalysis

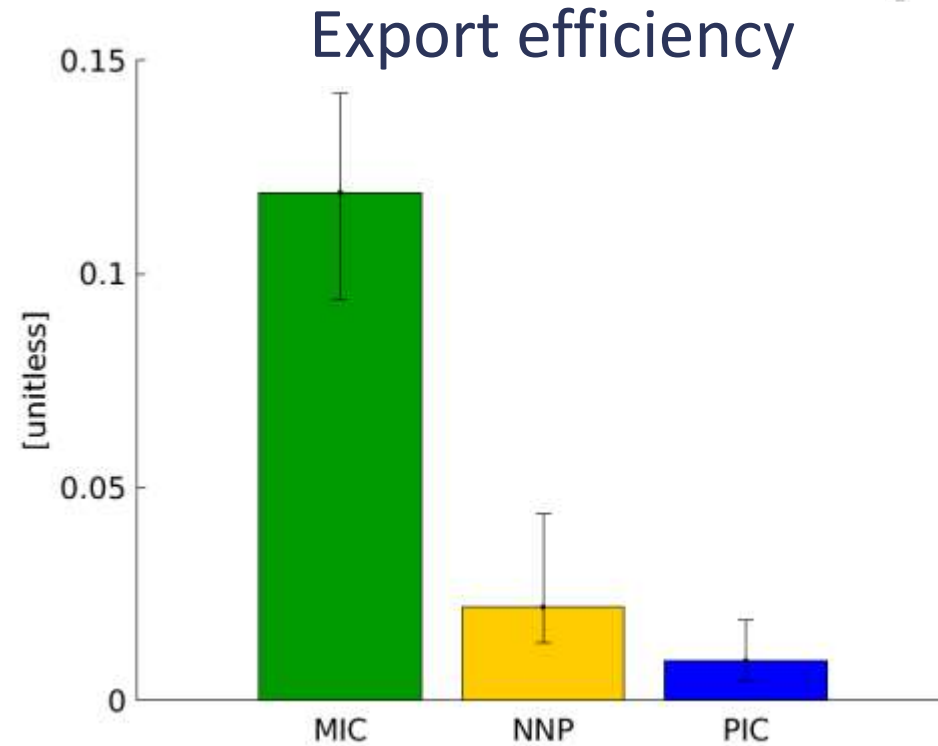


Checked, but still high resolution, local models & PFT in situ data are needed

Results: ecoregions' carbon fluxes

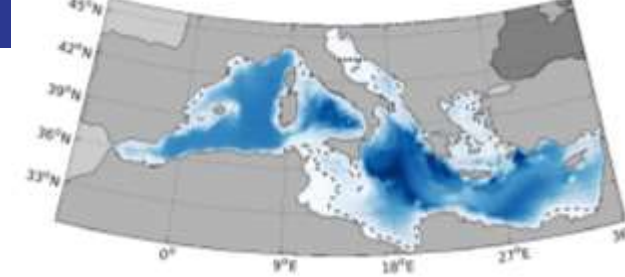


$$\frac{\text{Mesozooplankton}}{\text{Phytoplankton}}$$



$$\frac{POC_{sink}}{GPP}$$

Results: Mediterranean carbon fluxes



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

Mean

min-max

Uitz et al., 2006 (sat data)

Net production total phyto

69

65.6÷72.1

68 (65÷71)

A very good match!

Likely we overestimated pico production. But did the satellite underestimate it ?

Conclusions/future

- **The MIC region** has the highest trophic and carbon export efficiencies, e.g. can sustain fisheries and **aquaculture** (H2020 TAPAS)
- **OC PFT assimilation** in the Mediterranean is useful but we need to better characterize ocean-colour PFT errors (ongoing NCEO UoR & PML)
- PFT DA (chl, carbon) into a global model to improve ocean C flux estimates (NCEO)