

Marine Matters

Shelf Seas Ecosystems: Modelling Challenges for Past Present & Future States



Icarus Allen

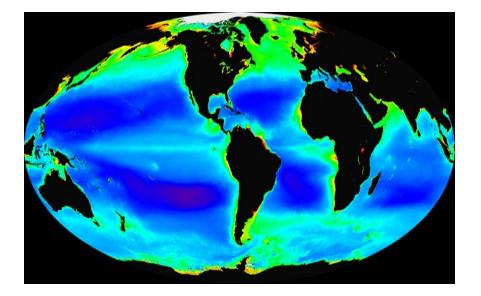






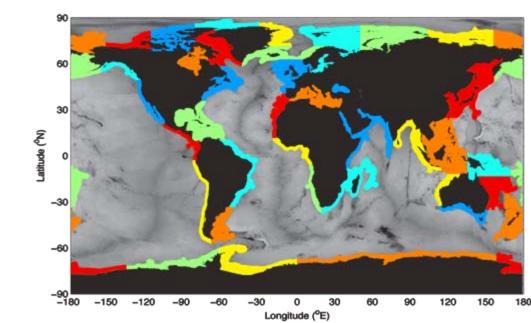


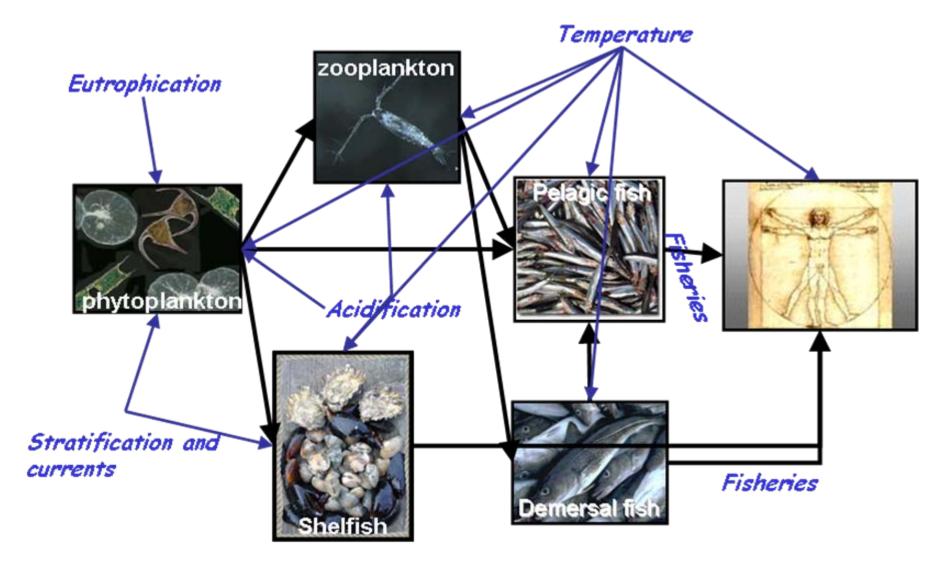
Challenges: The Coastal Zone



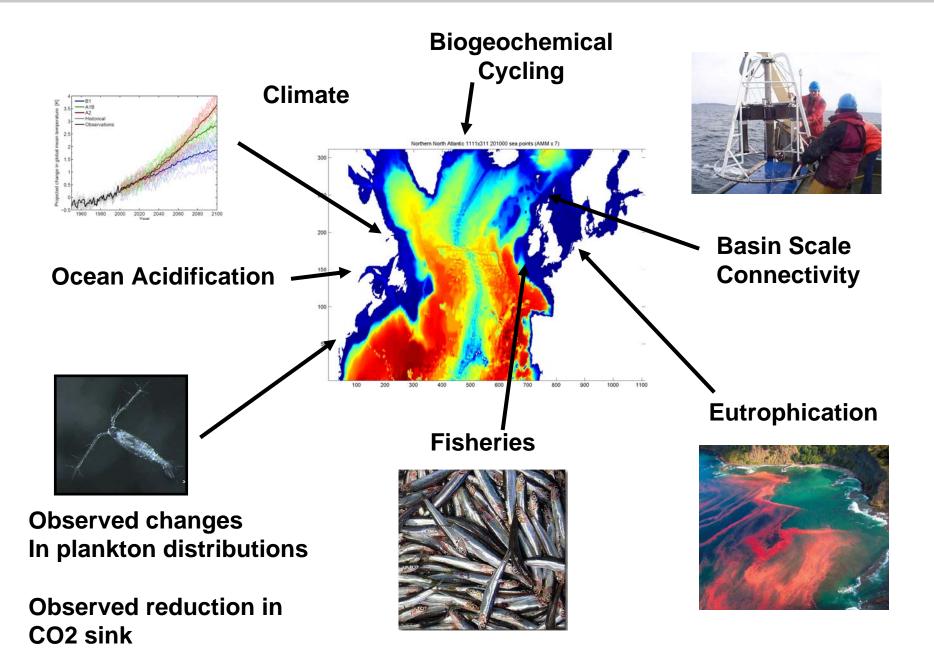
Interface with the land Eutrophication and pollution 30% primary production Focal point for biogases and nutrient cycling 60% of commercial fisheries Sensitive to ocean acidification

Projected Increase in Human Population





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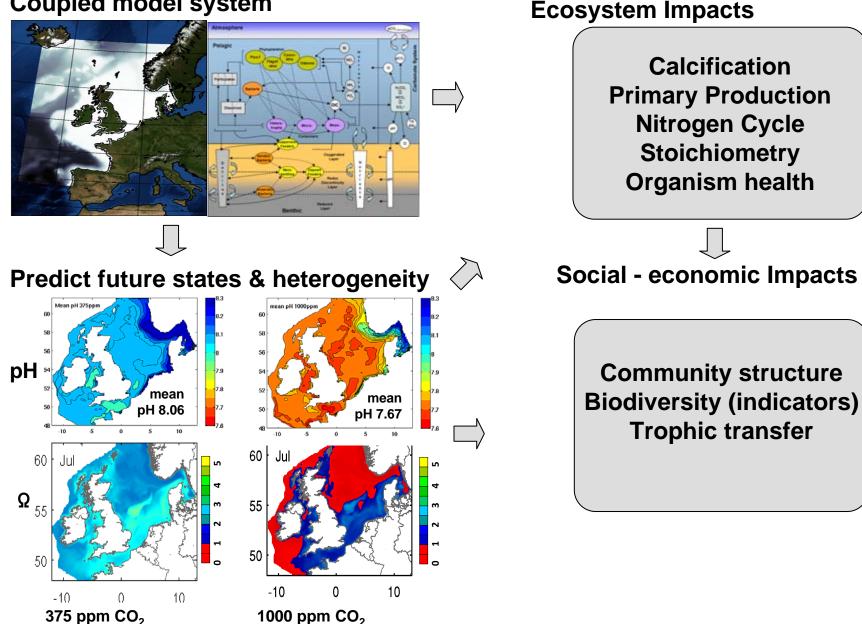


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Complex regional modelling of Ocean Acidification

Coupled model system

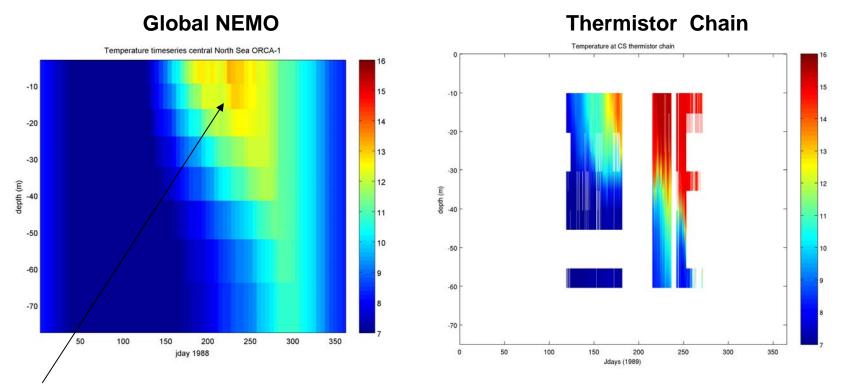
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Why downscale?

• Coupled OGCM's just don't do the job...



T to low, mixed later depth to shallow

North Sea station CS

See talk by Jason Holt later today

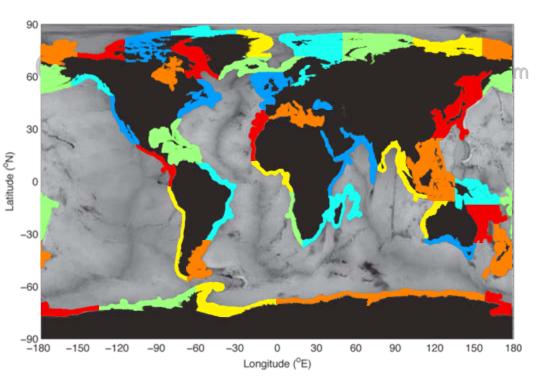
Development of Regional Shelf Seas Modelling

- GCOMS (Global Coastal Ocean Modelling System).
- Model components:

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- POL-Coastal Ocean Modelling System
- ERSEM (European Regional Seas Ecosystem Model)

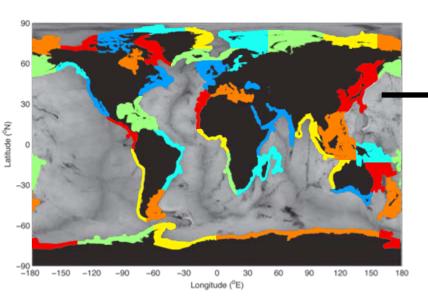


- 1/10° resolution
- Includes important shelf processes: Tides, upwelling, Benthic/pelagic recycling
- Geographically linked to LME : ocean governance scale
- Although global, the models are regional



Biogeochemical models





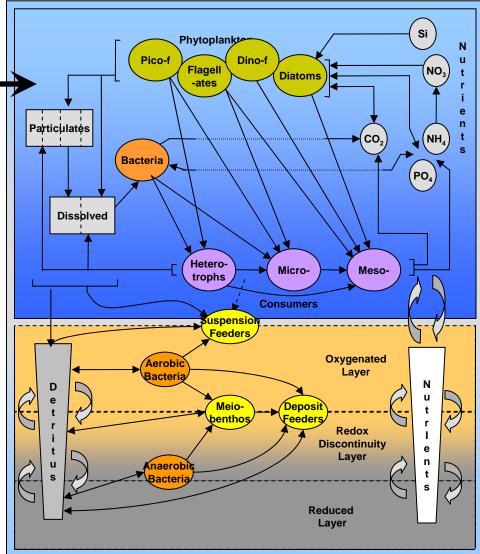
ERSEM

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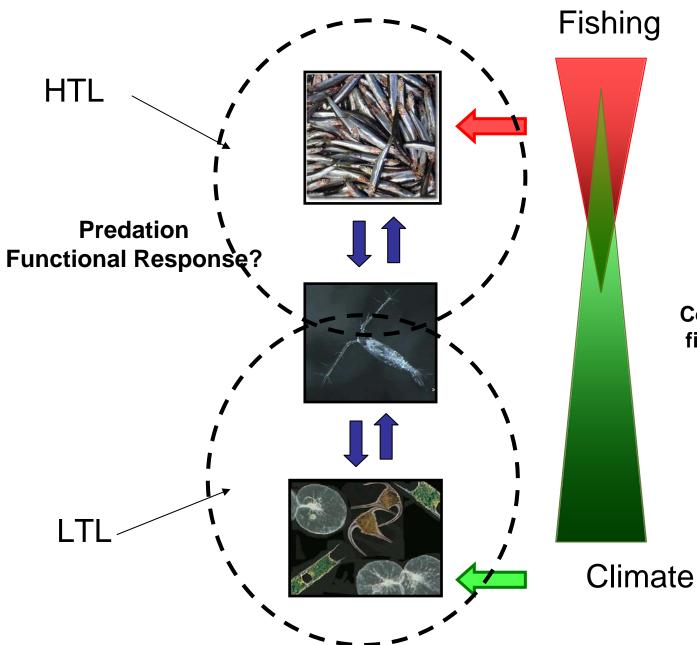
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Resolves functional groups
Inclusion of benthic system
Explicit decoupled cycling of C, N, P, Si and Chl.

•Consequently flexible and adaptable to a wide range of global ecosystems.



PML Plymouth Marine Coupling Low Trophic Levels and High Trophic levels models



Combined effects of fishing and climate



Aims

- Code the model only once (in FORTRAN)
- Run within various circulation models
 - GOTM, GETM, MOM4, ...
- Allow two-way biogeochemical coupling
 - carbonate chemistry, NPZD, higher trophic levels
- Allow run-time configuration
 - model selection, parameterization, and coupling
- Minimize code redundancy
- Aim for speed, but prioritize portability



Net Primary Production

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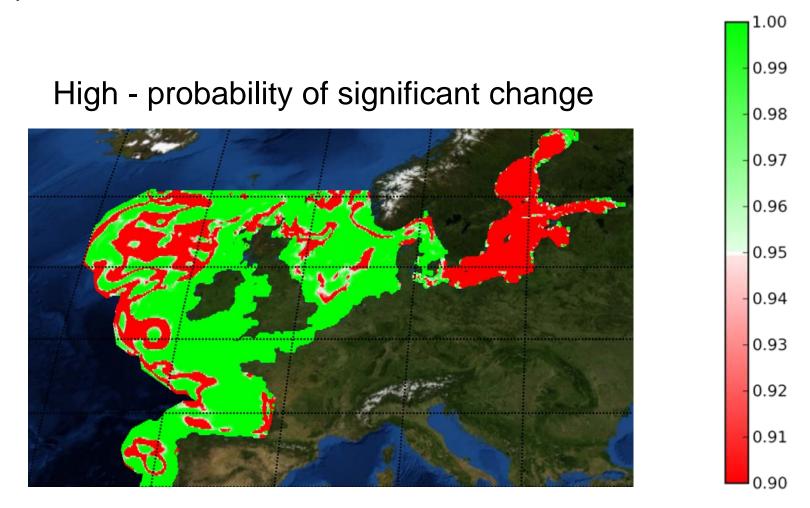


- general increase
- Is there an impact?
- Is the change significant?



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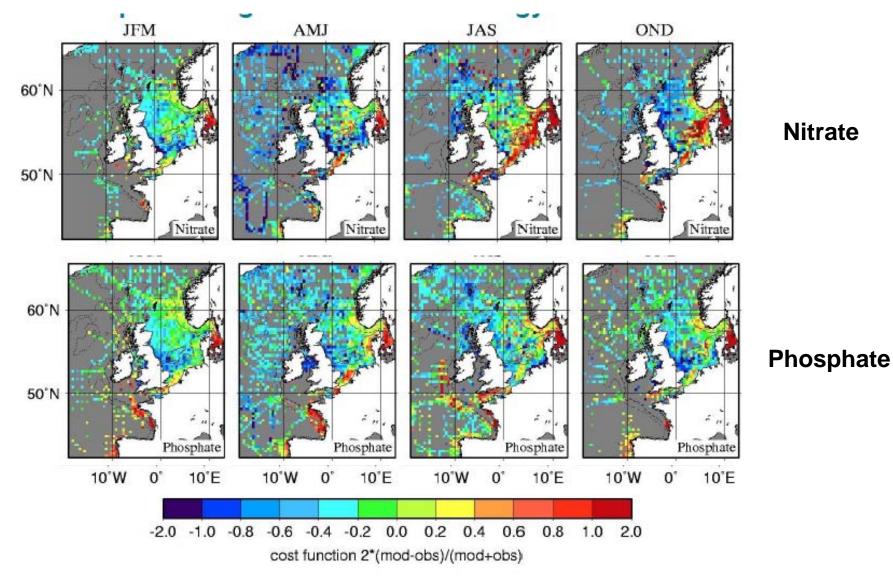
T-test of statistical significance of change in net primaryproduction



Model Skill Assessment

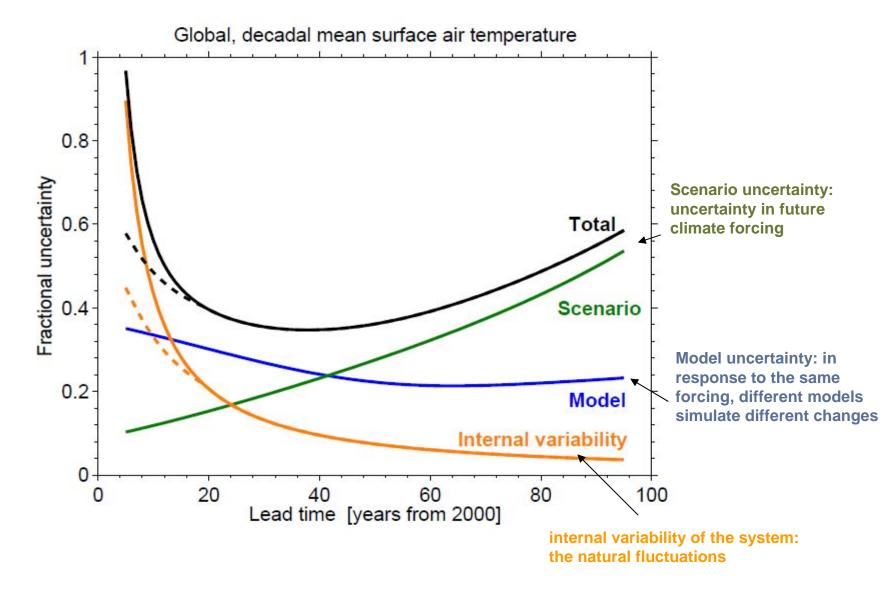
Nitrate

Comparison with World Ocean atlas



See Rob Holmes talks for other methods

What are the major sources of Uncertainty



Hawkins and Sutton 2009 – link to EQUIP

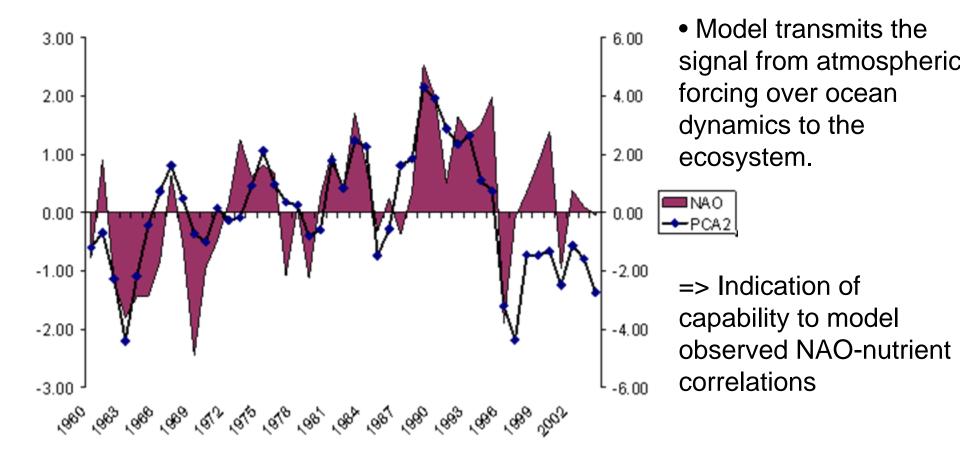
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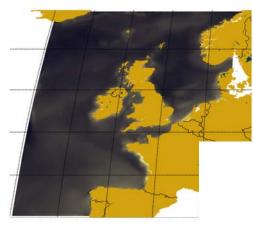
Climate signals - NAO

Relation of the NAO signal to model winter nutrients





Parameter Uncertainty



1000 900 800

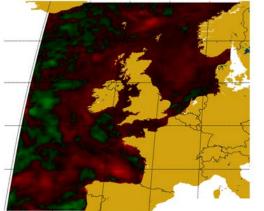
700

600

Concentration

500 400

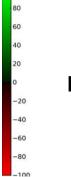
Phytoplankton



1.00 0.99 0.98

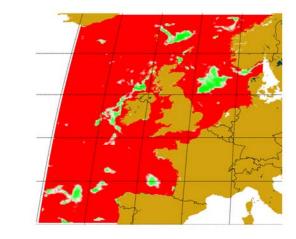
0.97

0.95 0.94 0.93 0.92 0.91 0.90



Difference

Zooplankton shows a similar response



Prob. of Significance

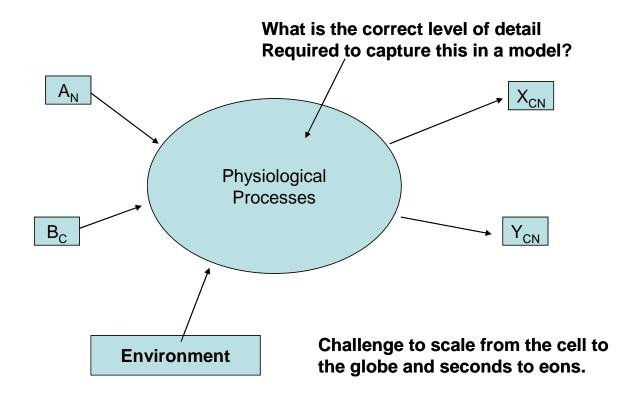


Biogeochemical models treat the ecosystem as a set of chemical processes

Fine for physiological processes not so good for populations processes

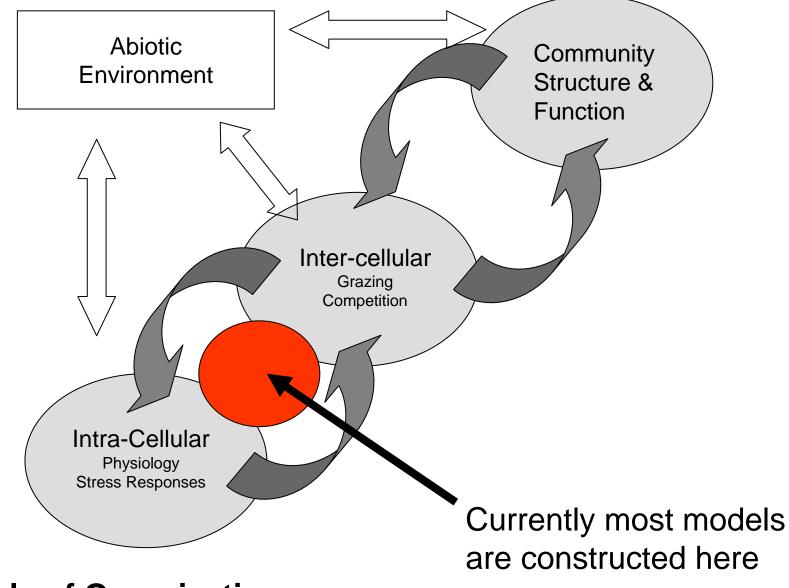
The cell as a chemical factory

Currency – elemental concentrations C, N, P, Si etc...





Next Generation Ecosystem Models



Levels of Organisation

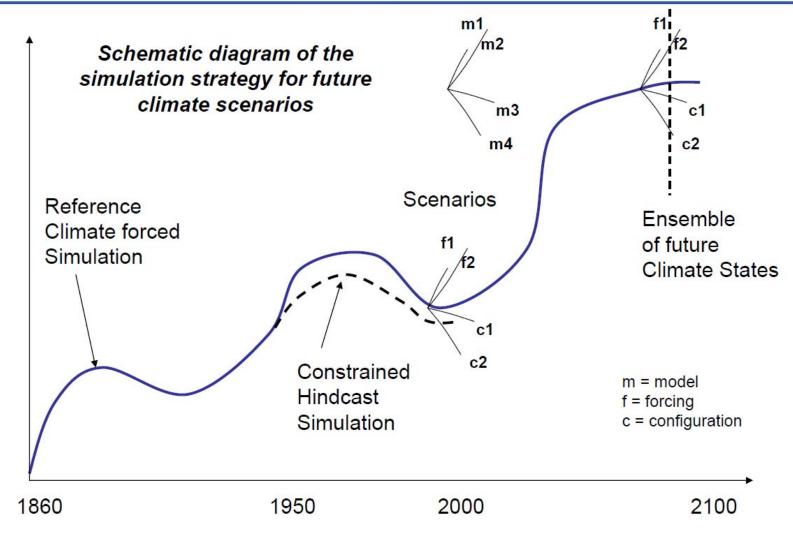


- The great unknown...
- Same biology (PLANKTOM) different physics

But what about same physics different biology?
Requires
 a common physical framework Skill assessment metrics + data
This will allow us to build up a multi-model multi- scenario 'super-ensemble' using plankton models of different complexity

Sinha et al 2009 Prog Oceangr.





Force with a coupled ocean atmosphere model

Marine Ecosystem Change: The Modelling challenge

