



Assessment of biogeochemical models in the NW Mediterranean

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Intro

Final motivation:

-Promoting and providing BGC model outputs as a tool to wider community of scientist (end users)

Potential applications of BGC models-fisheries and climate change (H2020 Project CERES)

- Validation in NW Mediterranean:
- Relevant sub-basin: economic activities such as marine resources and tourism.

-Which variables/processess are useful and trustworthy? <u>Focus:</u> primary production (PP): patterns and drivers

What drives PP variability??

- Photosynthesis of phytoplankton as a f(): Light & Nutrients
- Simulating **PP** in the ocean:
- Water column:

-mixing/stratification seasonal cycle drives Light
 & Nutrients availability

-fronts/mesoscale processess

Coastal areas-riverine inputs (nutrients)

Balearic Sea: NW Mediterranean



IC-Ibiza Channel, MC-Mallorca Channel,

Balearic Channels:

ED-Ebro Delta

CS-Catalan Shelf.

- Ecoregions with different BGC seasonal patterns and trophic regime (productivity):
- Catalan shelf (CS): intense winter mixing (Gulf of Lion).
- Ebro Delta: shallow and eutrophic
- Balearic Channels (IC/MC): dominated by stratification
- Inflowing Atlantic Waters influence: southernmost area

(Lavigne et al.,2013; Siokou-Frangou et al., 2010; D´Ortenzio and Ribera d´Alcala 2009)

Reanalysis: Coupled-BGC model

- Physical Reanalysis (2000-2016)
- (i) <u>NEMO-BFM</u>: Mediterranean region, which assimilates physical data (SST,SSH) and chlorophyll (CMEMS product)
- (ii) <u>NEMO-PISCES</u>: IBI-W Mediterranean which assimilates only physical data (SST,SSH) (CMEMS product)
- (iii) <u>POLCOMS-ERSEM</u>: IBI-Mediterranean domain, which does not include any data assimilation.

Projections with different climate change scenarios

Physical Reanalysis: main features

| | BFM | PISCES | ERSEM |
|--|--|---|--|
| Equations | NEMO-OPA | NEMO-v3.4 model | POLCOMs |
| Domain (open boundary) | Mediterranean Sea (Atlantic side) | IBI area (Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea) | IBI-Mediterranean |
| Horizontal Resolution/vertic al levels | 1/16º (5-6 Km) / 72 z-levels | 1/12º(7-8 km)/ 75 <u>z-levels</u> | 1/10º (9-10 km)/ 40 <u>sigma levels</u> |
| Atmospheric forcing | ERAInterim ECMWF | ECMWF ERA-Interim | ERWAInterim ECMWF Model |
| Rivers runoff | monthly mean datasets: the Global Runoff Data Centre dataset (Fekete et al., 1999) | Merge of daily SMHI & PREVIMER & Monthly climatology (GRDC) | second version of Global NEWS |
| | | | |

BGC models: main features

-Plankton Functional Type models: different groups within e.g. Phytoplankton -Different elements: Carbon, Nitrogen, Phosphorus...

| BGC model | BFM | PISCES | ERSEM |
|--|--|--|--|
| Simulated elements and variables (phytoplankton) | C,N,P,Si, Chl, Fe | C,N,P,Si, Chl, Fe | C,N,P,Si,Fe |
| Phyto. groups | diatoms, flagellates, picophytoplankton and dinoflagellates | Nanoflagellates, diatoms | diatoms, nanoflagellates, picophytoplankton, and dinoflagellates |
| Nutrient uptake/assimilation | Monod/Droop | Monod | Lineal/Droop |
| Phytoplankton Stoichometry | Flexible. ½ to 2x Refield ratio (N/P) | Redfield fixed C/N/P = 122/16/1 | Flexible. ½ to 2x Refield ratio (N/P) |
| Nutrient inputs: Rivers | Monthly scale from direct observations (Ludwig et al., 2009). All other inputs are treated as constants | DOC, DIC from Ludwig et al. (1996) and transformed to N/P/Si with constant ratios | Global NEWS database |

Observations

Satellite data

-from CMEMS platform including **SST**, **chlorophyll** and geostrophic currents (**u**,**v**) from SLA.

• <u>In situ</u>

-public databases from **oceanographic surveys**: IBAMAR, MEDAR-MEDATLAS, CMEMS *in situ* products monitoring station (OOCS) and **high spatial resolution glider data** from SOCIB

-T,S, density, chlorophyll, nutrients (nitrate, phosphate)

-Monthly averaged obs vs. monthly output



Circulation patterns (m/s)

-Well captured: <u>Northern Current</u> and <u>Balearic Current</u> (SLH assimilation)

- BFM: N Currenct connected to Balearic C.
- Atlantic influence in South side

-Less intense patterns

Density patterns



100

80

60

40

20

800

600

400

200

Mixed Layer Depth (MLD)-February -density threshold criterion-0.03 Kg m⁻³

- <u>Climatology</u> (e.g. Lavigne et al., 2013) :
- -50 m (No bloom-Algerian subbasin, Balearic Channels), 85 m (Intermittent bloom-NW, CS), and 100 m (Bloom region, Gulf of Lion).
 - Unrealistic intense mixing in ERSEM
 - Input of nutrients and timing and strength of late Winter/Spring bloom

Density patterns



seasons

Density gradient

(10-90 m) (kg m⁻³):

proxy of stratification

- seasonal cycle (warming/mixing)
- North-South gradient (less clear in ERSEM)

Density profiles: seasonal climatology



-seasonal cycle (warming/mixing)

-North-South gradient

-small discrepancies among models

Observations BFM PISCES ERSEM

Nutrient patterns: Nitrate

Nutrient inputs:

- Riverine discharge:
 Ebro river
 Rhone river
- Overall Overestimation in PISCES
- Summer in BFM
- Ebro in PISCES

Winter mixing
 Overestimation in ERSEM



microM

Nitrate profiles



<u>Riverine nutrient:</u>

- -Overestimated in **PISCES**
- -Summer in **BFM**
- -Ebro in ERSEM

Winter mixing:

-Overestimated in ERSEM

Balearic Channels:

Constant nutricline (stratification) -overestimation in deep layers **PISCES/ERSEM**

Observations BFM PISCES ERSEM microM

Temporal series of density/chlorophyll: Ibiza Channel



White dots-Mixed Layer Depth

Gliders data

-late winter bloom during less intensified stratification

-Deep Chlorophyll Maximum

(deepening along springsummer)

ERSEM: winter mixing (light limitation)

Southside basin: Stratification domines

Surface chlorophyll patterns



Chlorophyll profiles: DCM



 BFM: subestimation
 (lower deep nutrient levels and assimilation)

 PISCES: slight overestimation

 ERSEM: shallower and overestimatedlower stratification

Observations BFM PISCES ERSEM mg m⁻³

Conclusions

- Circulation patterns: proper performance with assimilation (BFM, PISCES)
- Density patterns: proper performance (BFM, PISCES) excepting ERSEM: winter mixing and less stratificationimproper timing and magnitude bloom/DCM)
- **Riverine nutrient input:** overestimated in all simulations but outstanding in **PISCES** (masking several processes)
- <u>DCM</u>:

-underestimated in BFM (lower deep nutrients and assimilation)

Thanks for your attention and questions!





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