

Vulnerability of estuarine waters to acidification due to eutrophication and uptake of fossil CO₂

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Restore America's Estuaries/Coastal Society meeting

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Outline

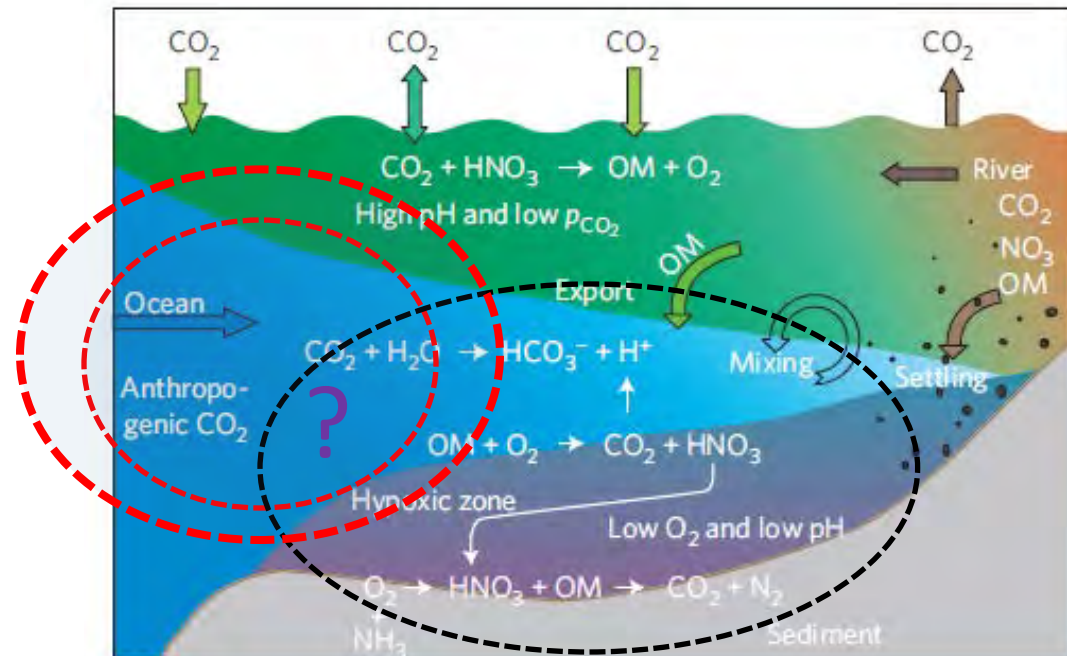
- Introduction
- Examples
- Predicting responses from first principles
- Summary

Estuarine/Coastal Ocean Acidification?

- Global ocean uptake of atm- CO_2 ($\Delta\text{pH} = -0.1$)
- Source water with a higher DIC/TA ratio moves onshore and mix with low S coastal waters
- This water is further acidified by mineralization of OM from the eutrophic surface water

Less known is how do they interact?

spatial differences;
diel and seasonal variations.

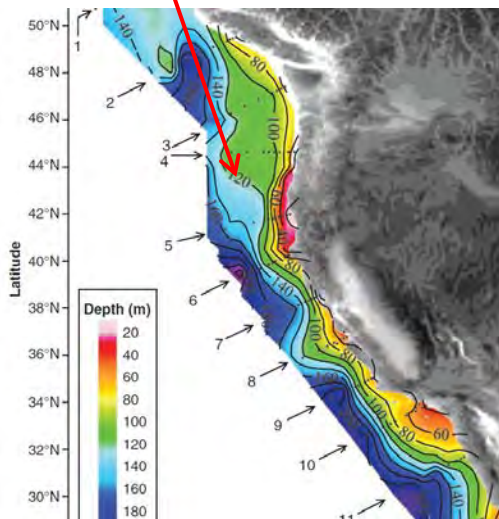
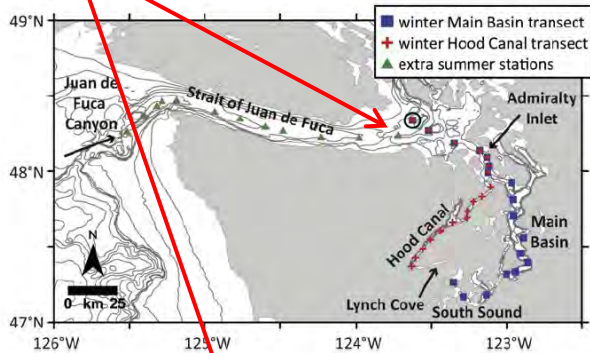


Outline

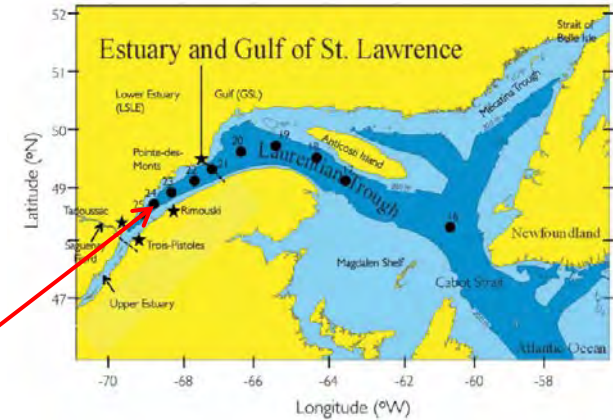
- Introduction
- **Examples of acidification and low O₂ events in coastal oceans**
- Responses of coastal ocean CO₂ system to multiple stressors: prediction from first principles
- Summary

Examples of coastal ocean acidification

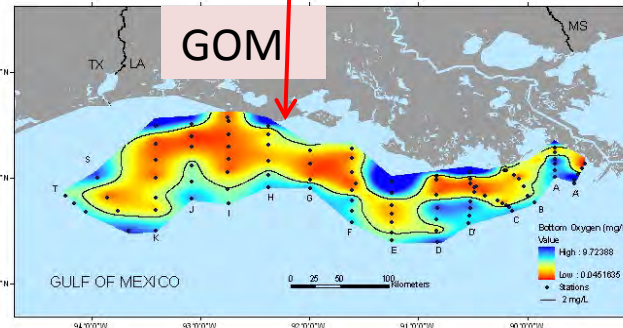
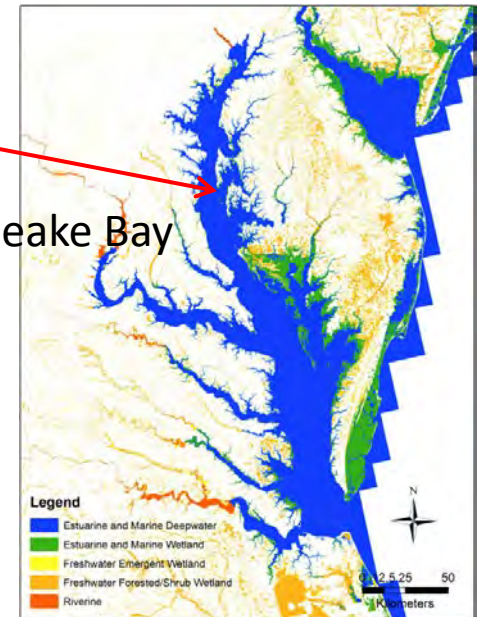
Major upwelling impacted waters



Within and under eutrophic river plumes

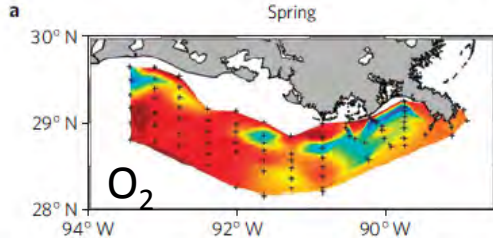


Chesapeake Bay

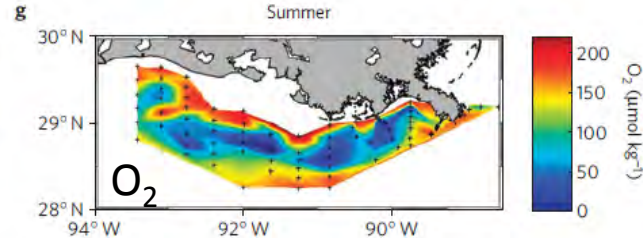


Acidification and low O₂ events in coastal water--4.

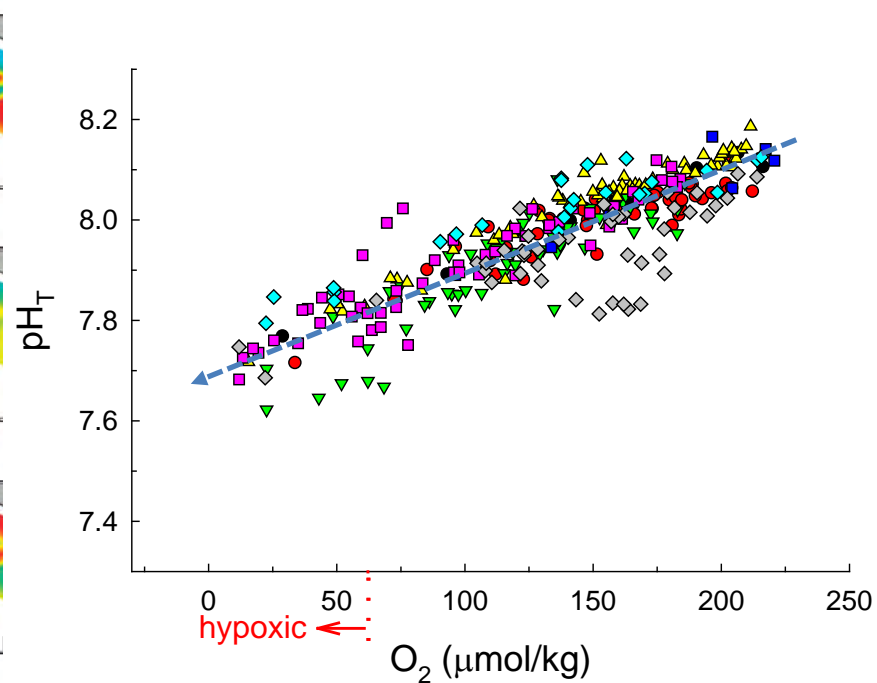
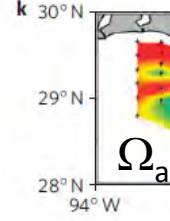
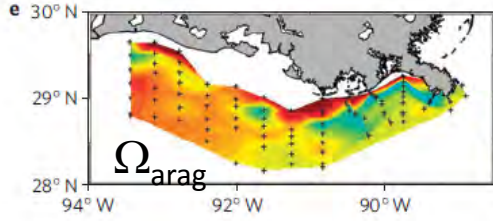
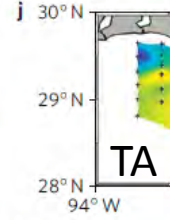
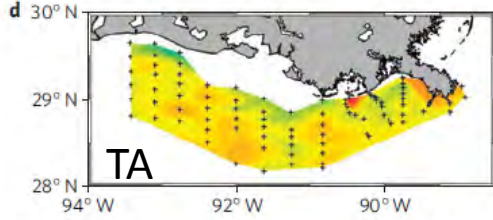
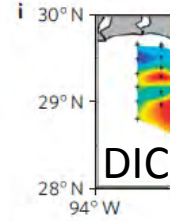
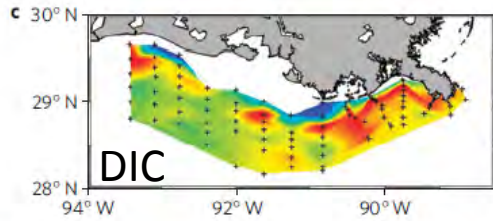
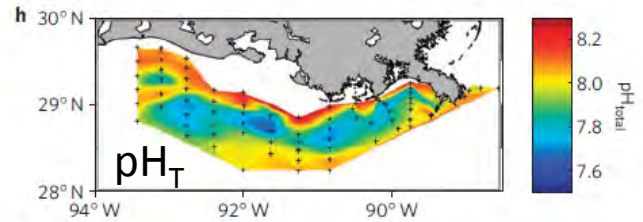
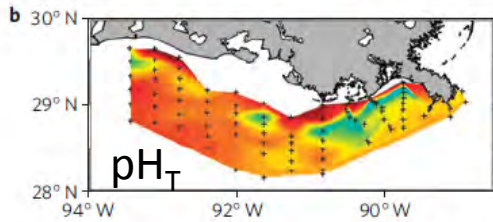
April/May 2007
Spring



August 2007
Summer

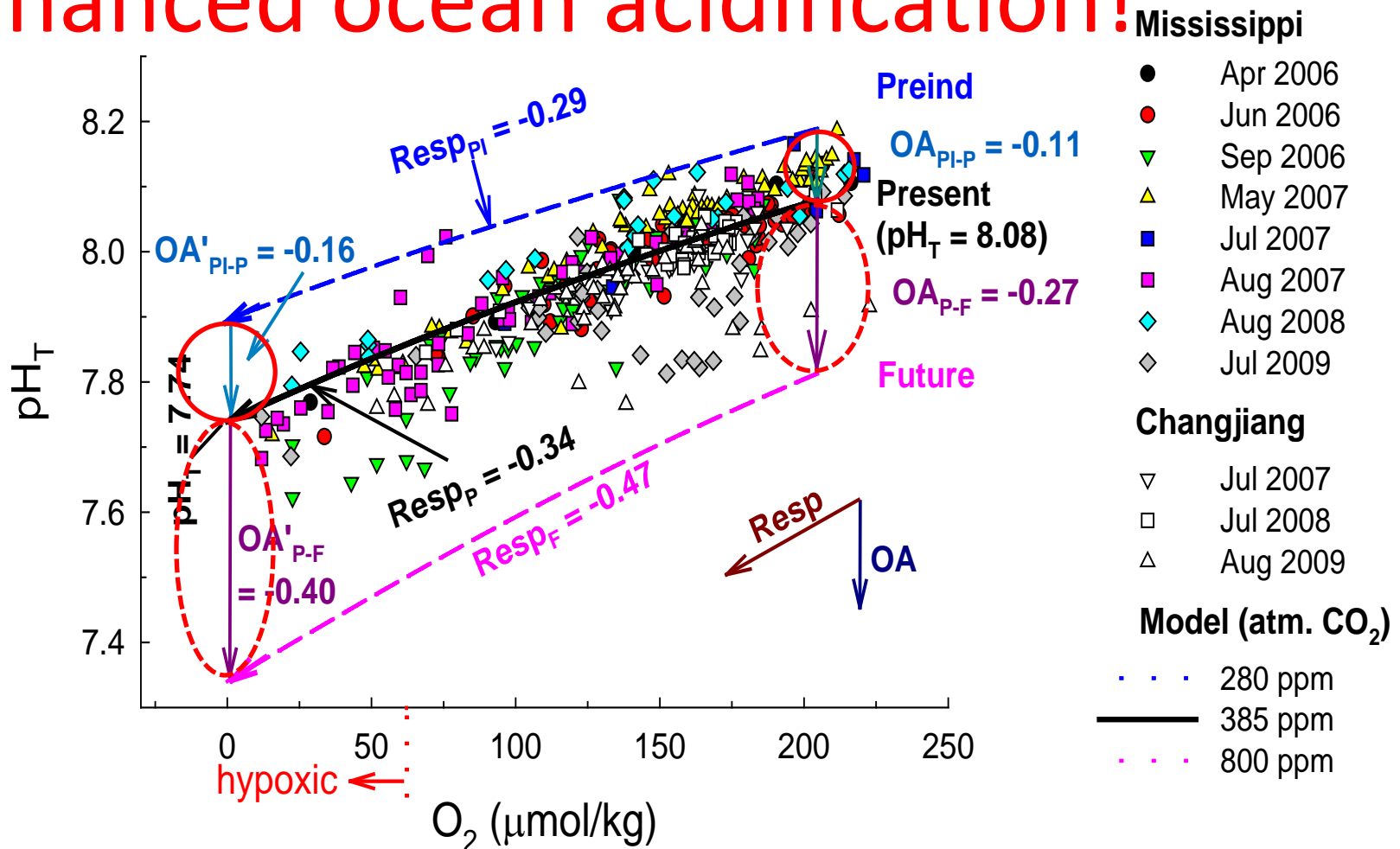


- Gulf of Mexico hypoxic water



How do anthropogenic CO₂ and CO₂ from respiration interact?

Enhanced ocean acidification!

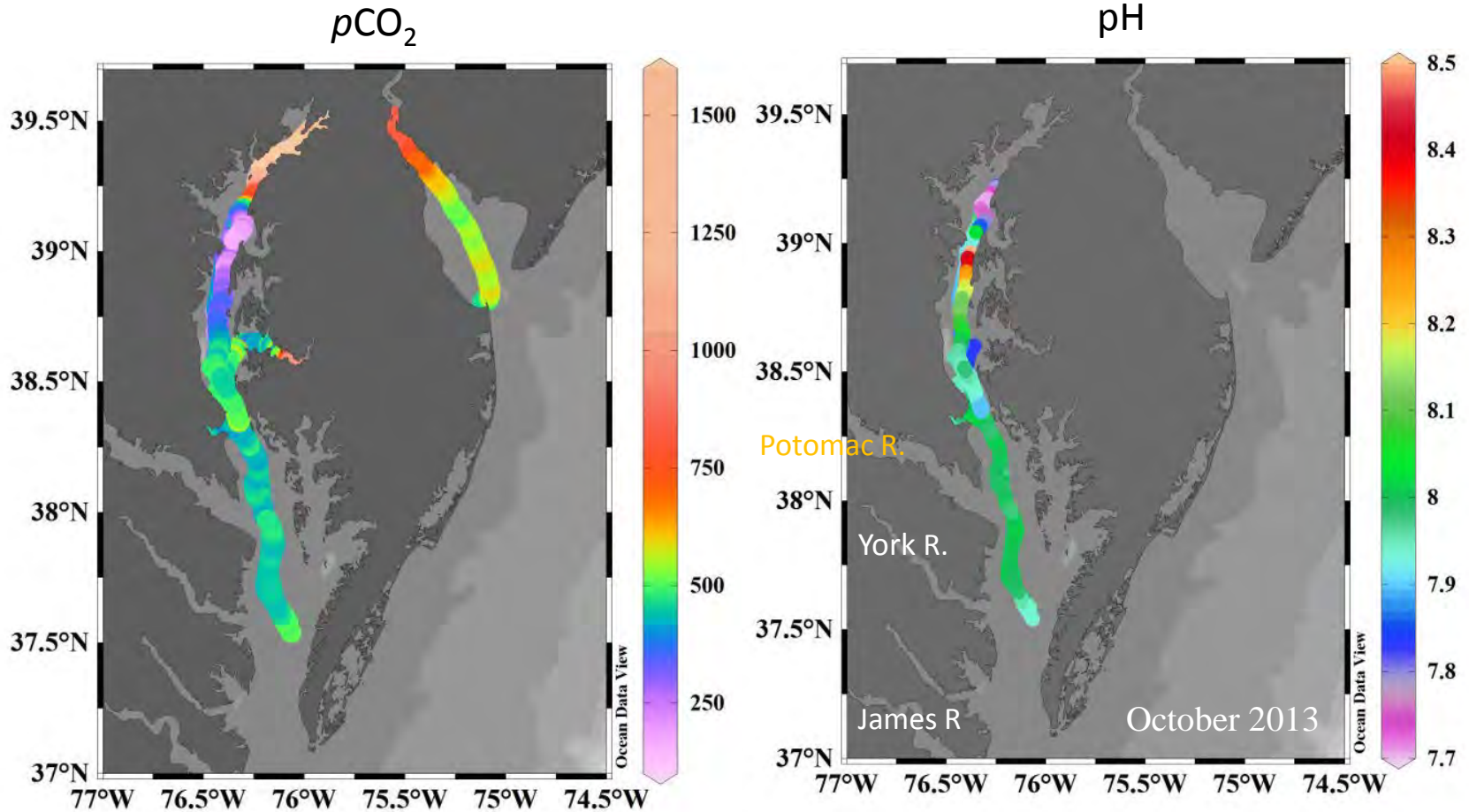




Acidification and low O₂ events in coastal waters— 5. the Chesapeake Bay

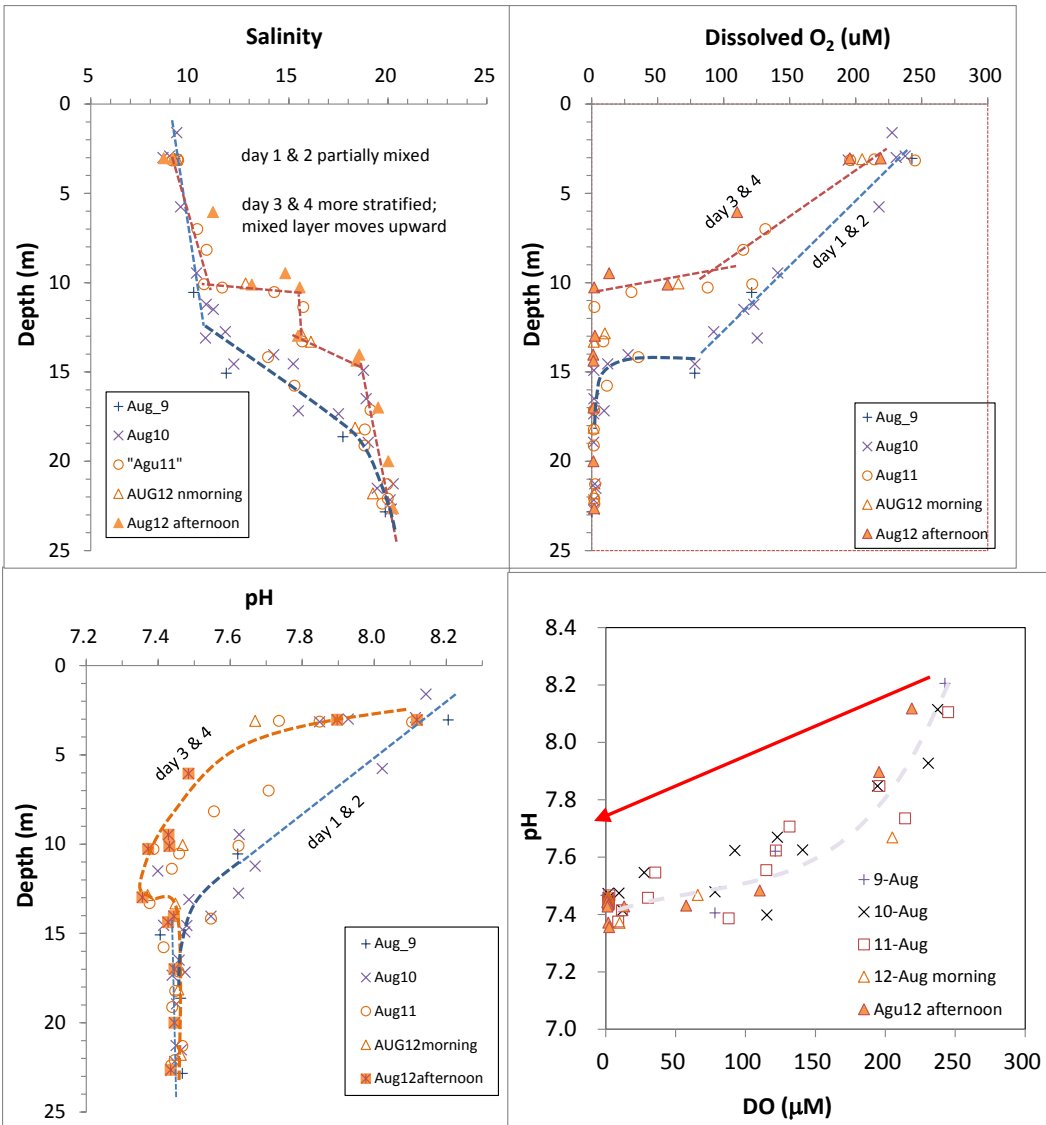
- One of the most “well” studied estuaries in the world
- We know little about its CO₂ system and acidification status

$p\text{CO}_2$ & pH in Chesapeake Bay (surface water)



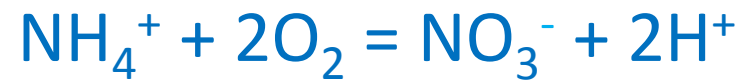
Vertical distribution of pH and O₂

South of the Bay Bridge (8/9 -12, 2013)



There is a pH minimum at the depth where DO approaches zero

- day 1 [H₂S]=2-5 uM,
- day 4, [H₂S]=30-40 uM



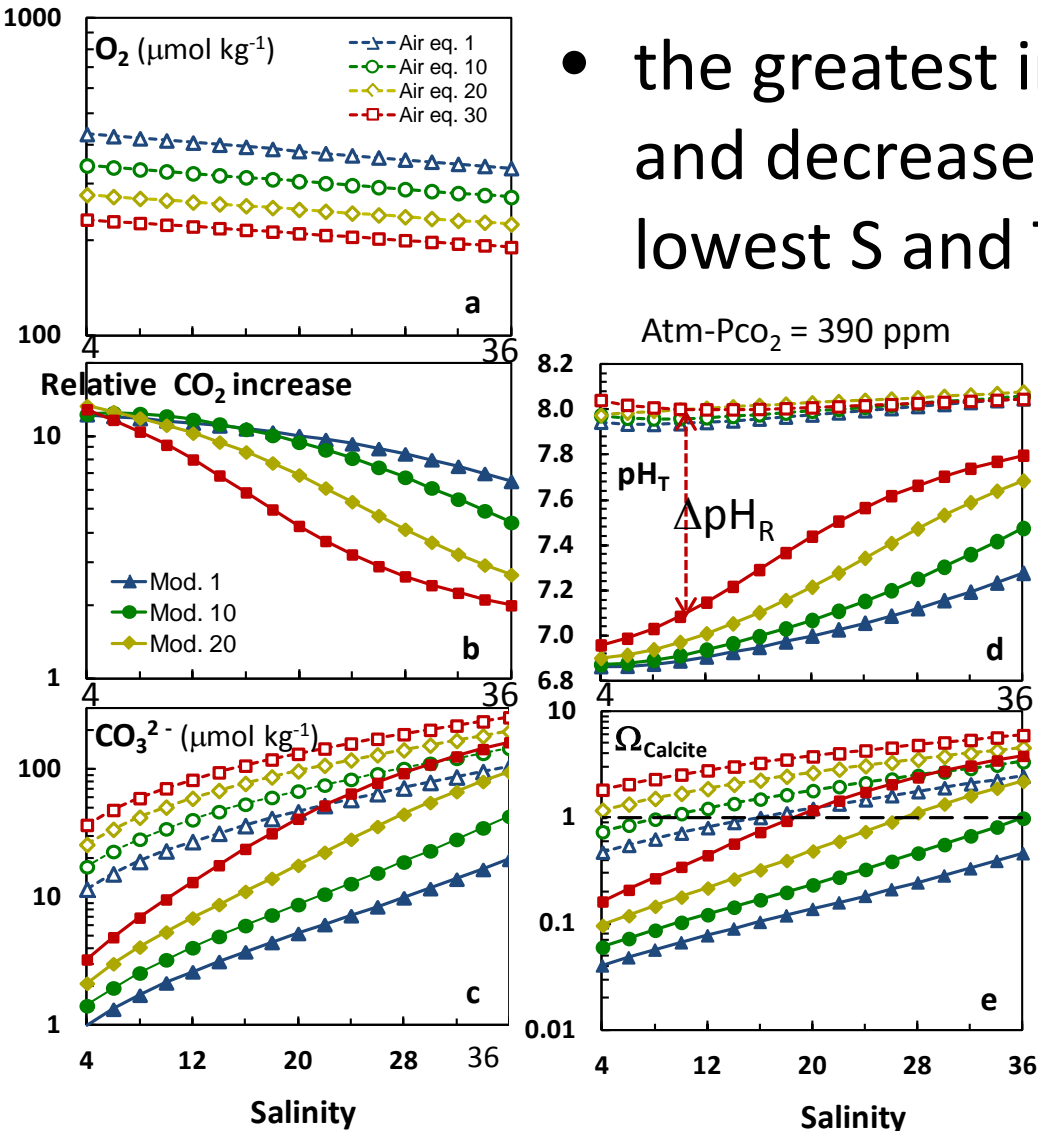
pH-DO relationship is very different than that in the Gulf of Mexico

Multiple stresses

- Salinity
- Temperature
- River-Ocean mixing
- More frequent storm
- Low O₂ event
- Shift of biogeochemical conditions & processes
-

Effects of T & S on respiratory-driven CO₂ acidification (over a complete consumption of O₂)

- the greatest increases in [CO₂] (13-fold) and decreases in pH (~1.1) occur at the lowest S and T



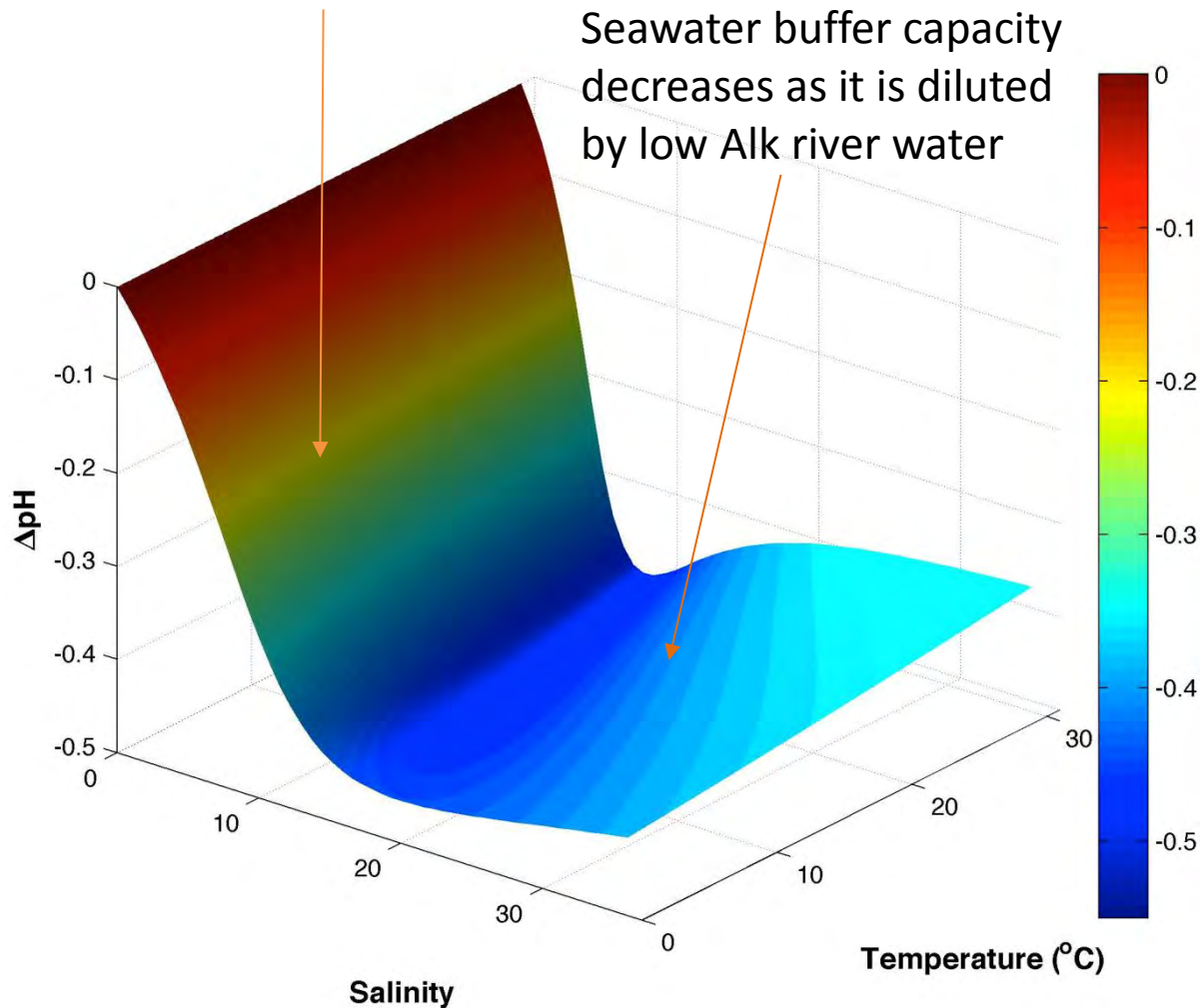
- at higher S & T, less increase in Rel.[CO₂] and decrease in pH (0.25–0.77 at S=36)
- [CO₃²⁻] decreases by 12-fold (low S & T) and 1.6-fold (high T & S)

(Sunda and Cai, ES&T, 2012)

Estuarine minimum buffer zone or maximum acidification zone (EMAZ)

Amount of anth-CO₂ decreases
as salinity approaches zero

Seawater buffer capacity
decreases as it is diluted
by low Alk river water

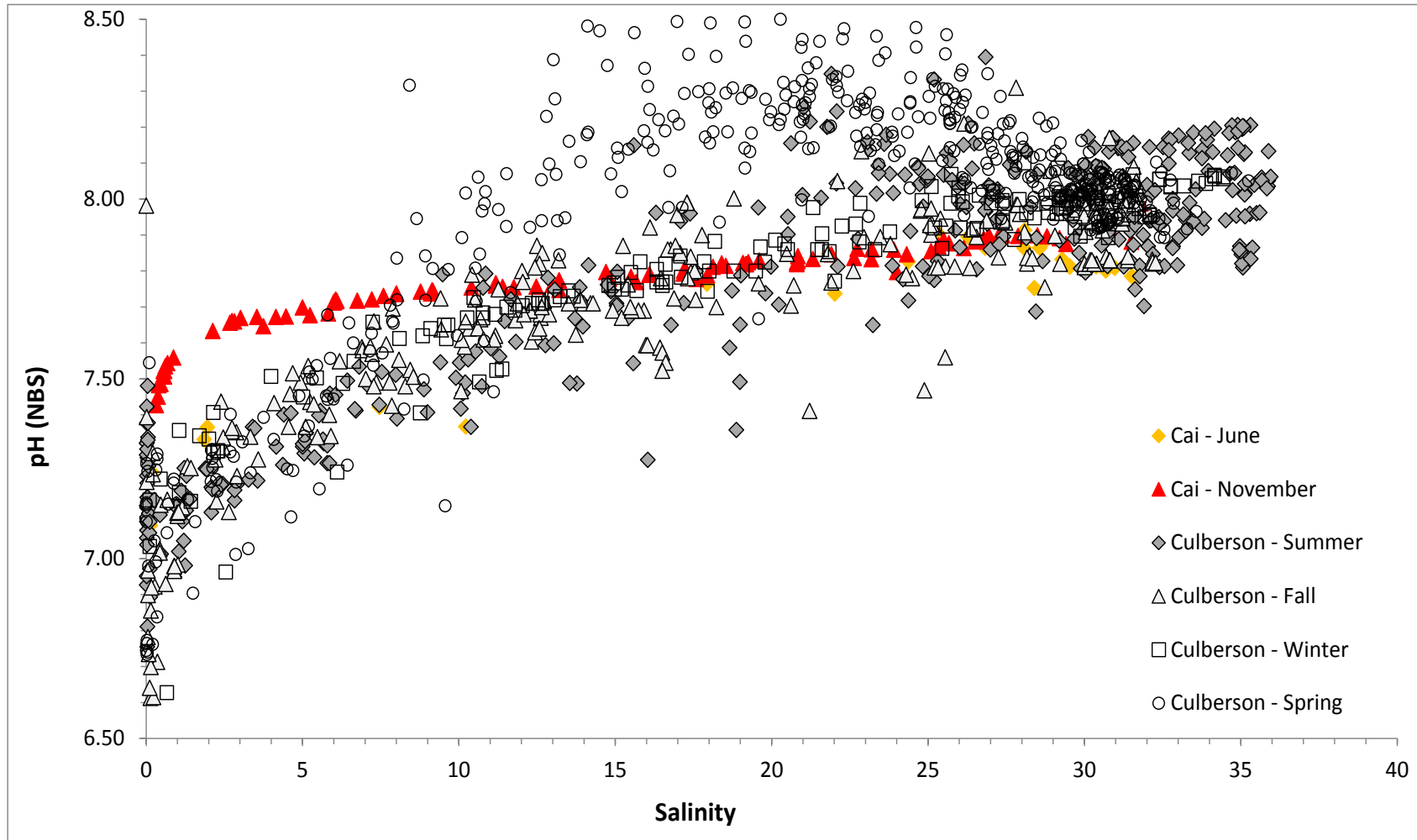


- pH difference between preindustrial era ($\text{CO}_2 = 280$ ppm) and future ($\text{CO}_2 = 800$ ppm) in a **simulated estuarine water across salinity and temperature gradients. Altamaha River (TA/DIC) was used as the river endmember, and the seawater endmember TA was calculated using salinity 36 and alkalinity-salinity relationship of Atlantic surface water in Millero and DIC was calculated using TA at the two CO_2 levels.**

“Coastal Ocean” Acidification? (due to primary BOD of sewage effluent)

- Oxidation of reduced C and N (i.e., OC & NH_4^+) from industrial and household sewage discharge was known for causing very low O_2 in many highly polluted rivers in the world (EU & NA 50 yrs ago and developing countries today).
- What about their impact on pH?

30 years pH data in the Delaware Bay-- Sewage discharge: an rather old and forgotten driver for coastal “ocean” acidification



Summary

- Respiration plays a more important role in acidifying coastal bottom waters today,
- Anthropogenic CO₂ uptake from the atmosphere will play an increasingly more important role in acidifying coastal ocean bottom waters.
- There is a strong enhancement of acidification in CO₂-enriched waters, and such effects vary greatly with salinity and temperature, with a greater effect in low T and S water and a smaller effect in high T and S water.
- There exists an Estuarine Maximum Acidification Zone.
- Sewage discharge is another source of acidification

Acknowledgement

NSF-CO and -Arctic program, NOAA,
and NASA for funding my carbon cycle
research;

However, ...