

Simulating hypoxia and nutrient limitation patterns on the Texas-Louisiana shelf in the northern Gulf of Mexico

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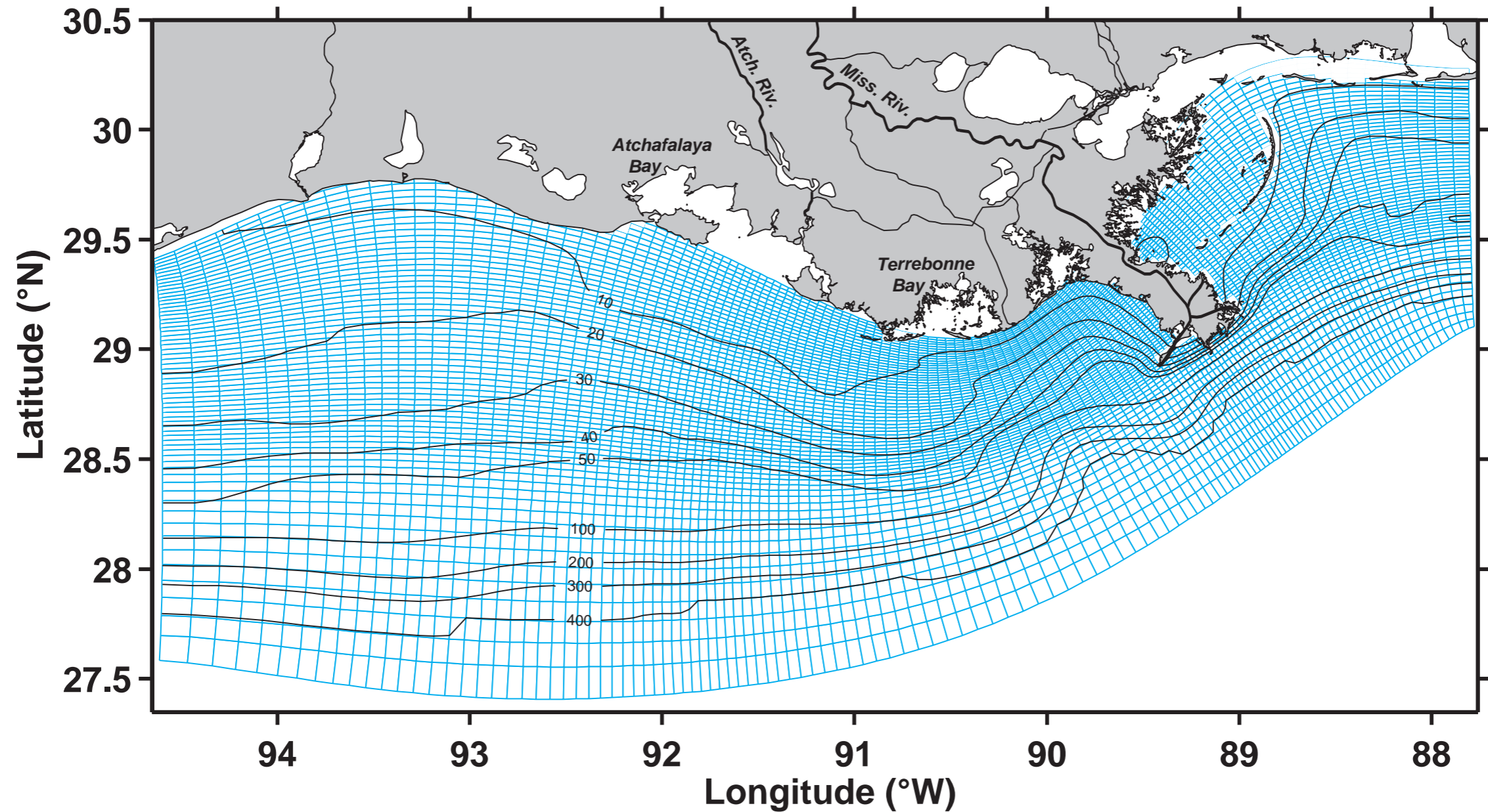


Sediment-water interface questions:

- How does the magnitude of benthic respiration vary temporally and spatially [..]? *How does it contribute to hypoxia? How can it be represented in predictive models?*

Water column questions:

- What are the temporal and spatial patterns of nutrient co-limitation (N vs. P)?
- How do these patterns affect PP and hypoxia development?



Physical model: ROMS v3.0

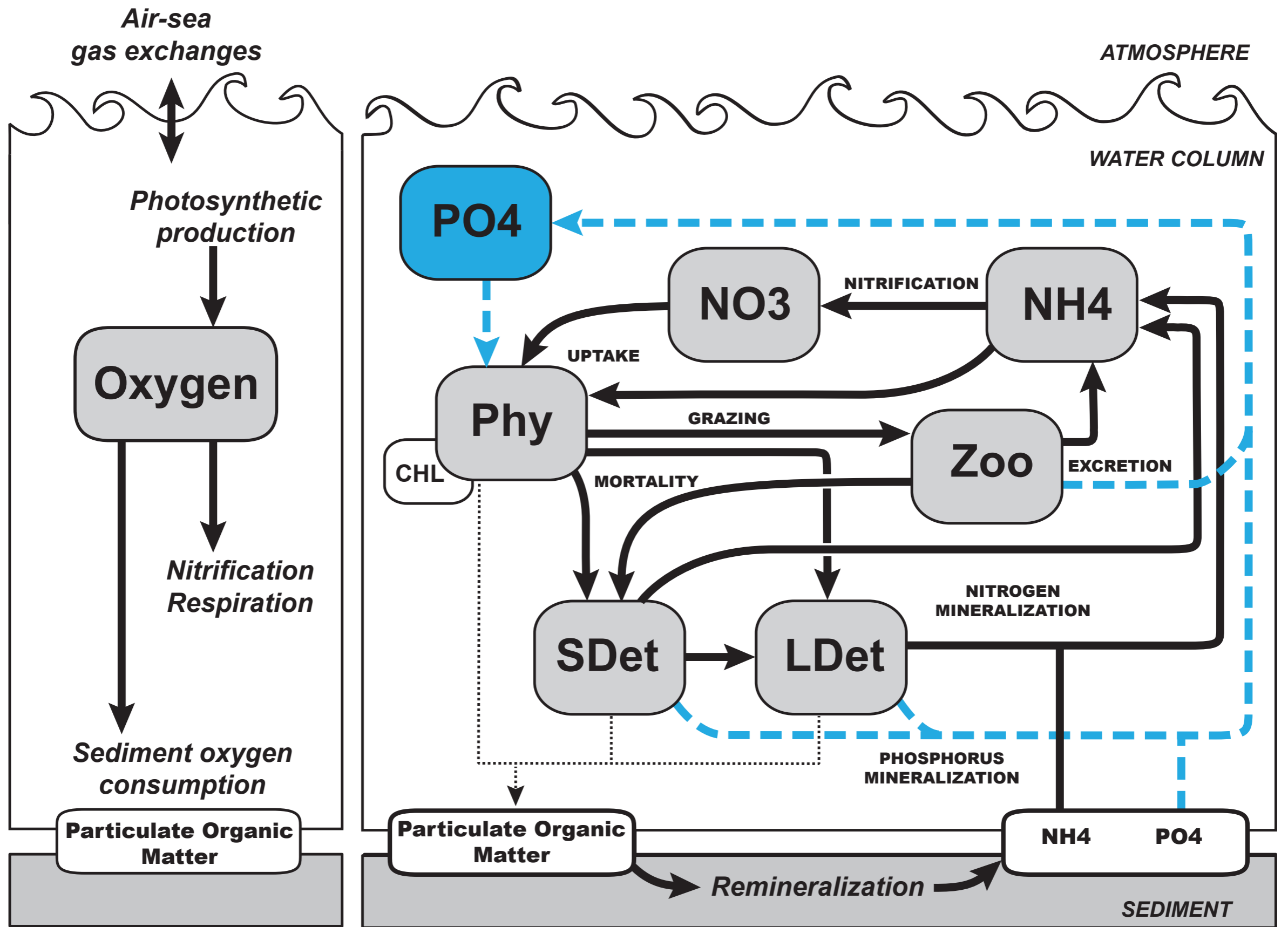
Biological model: BIO_FENNEL with OXYGEN

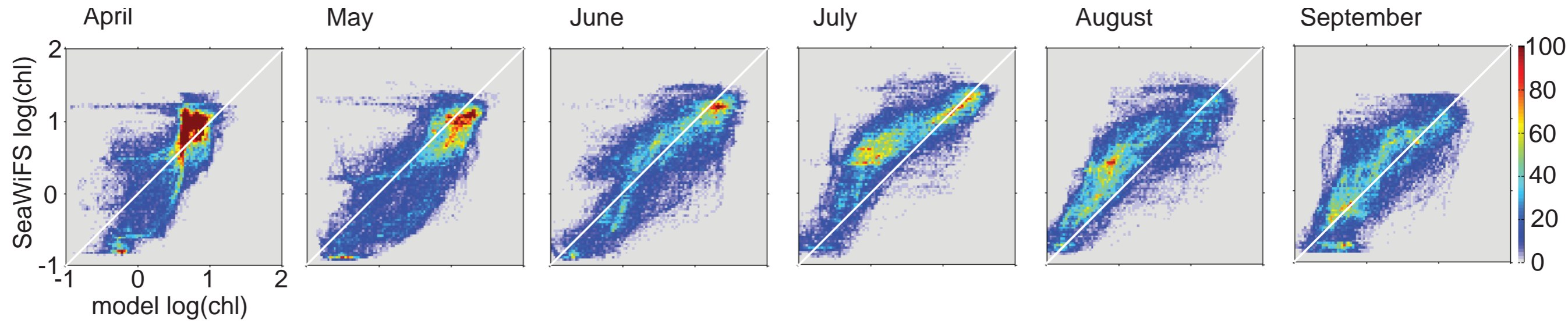
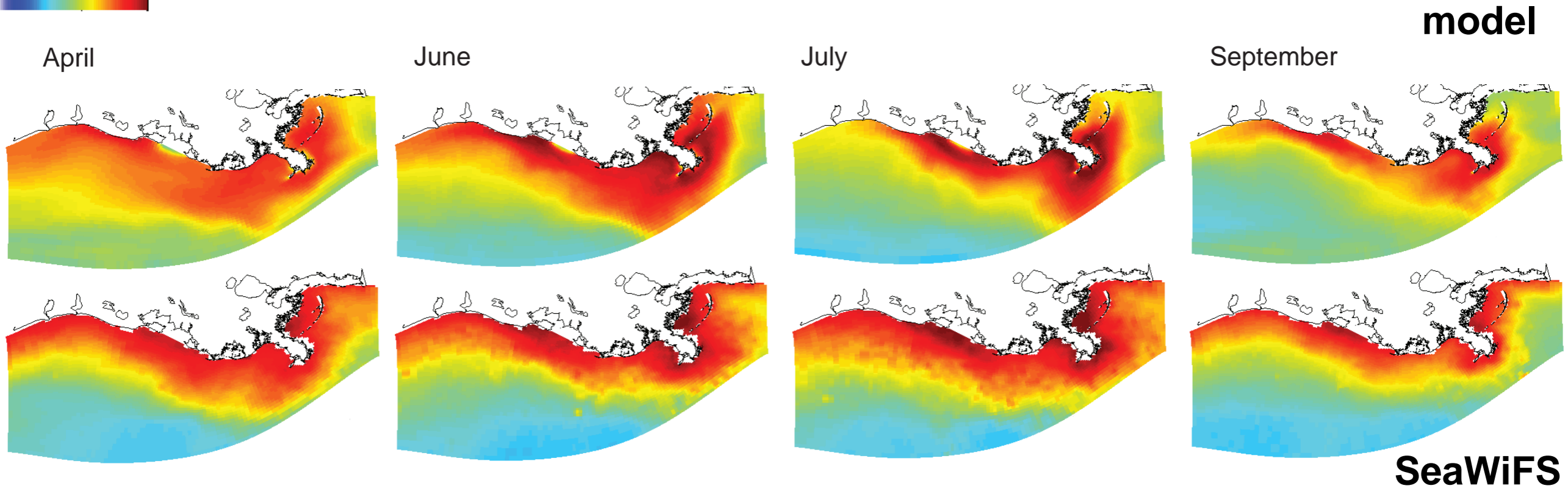
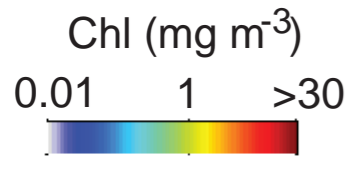
Resolution: 3-5 km in horizontal, 20 or 30 vertical layers

Forcing: 3-hourly NCEP NARR winds; climatological surface heat and freshwater fluxes

River inputs: daily measurements of FW input by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers;
monthly estimates of nutrient and particulate matter loads from USGS

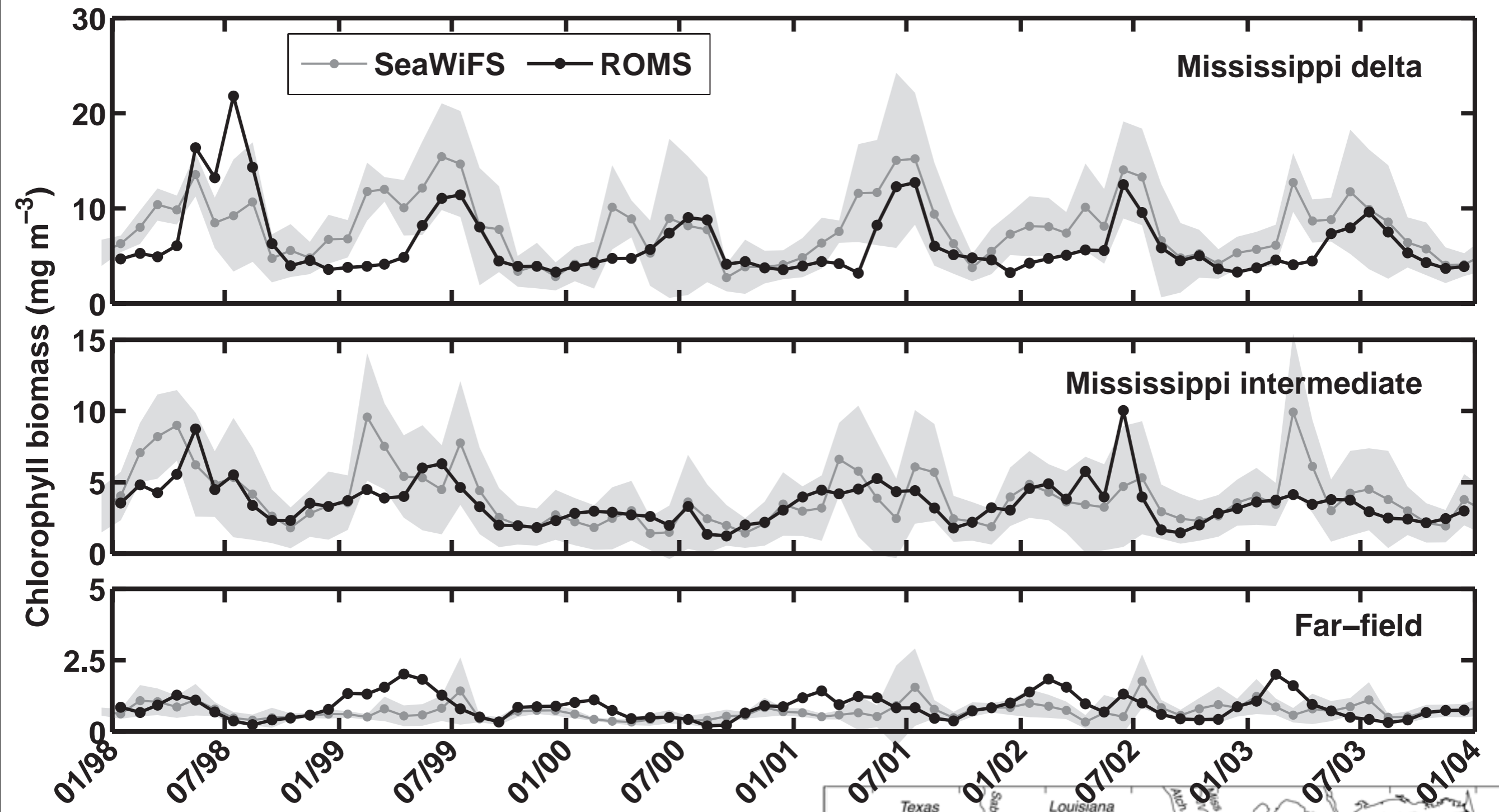
Horizontal b.c.s: climatology, HYCOM or IASNFS NCOM for physics; climatology for biology



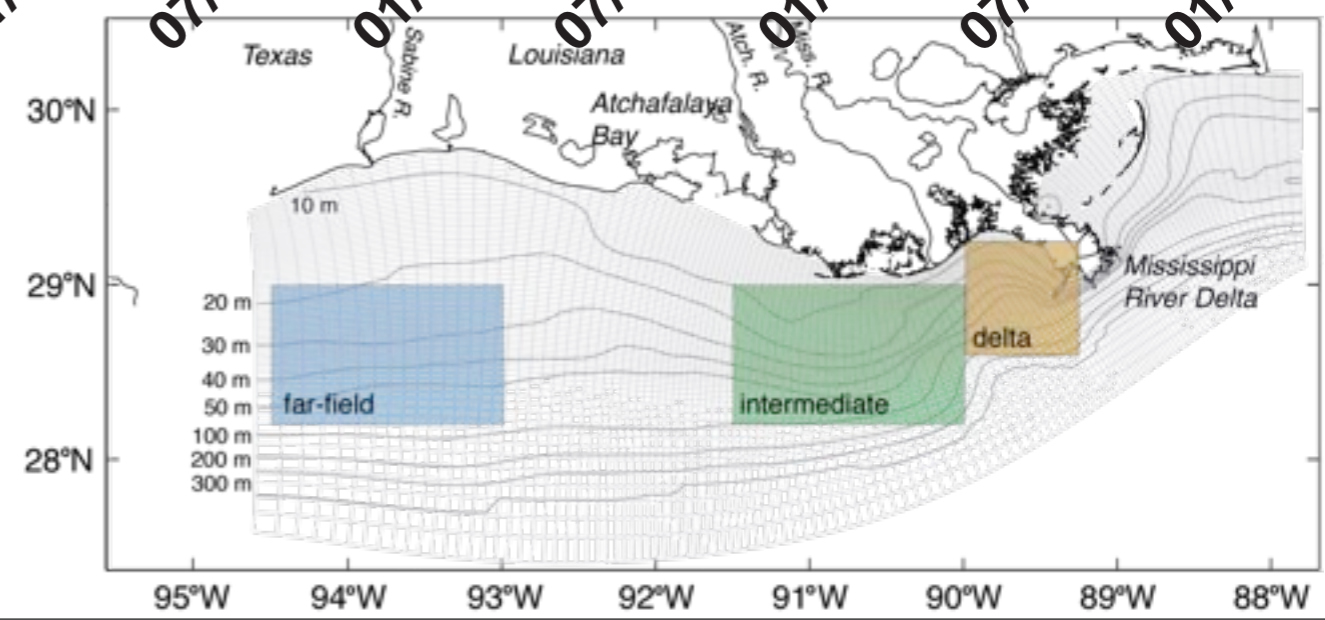


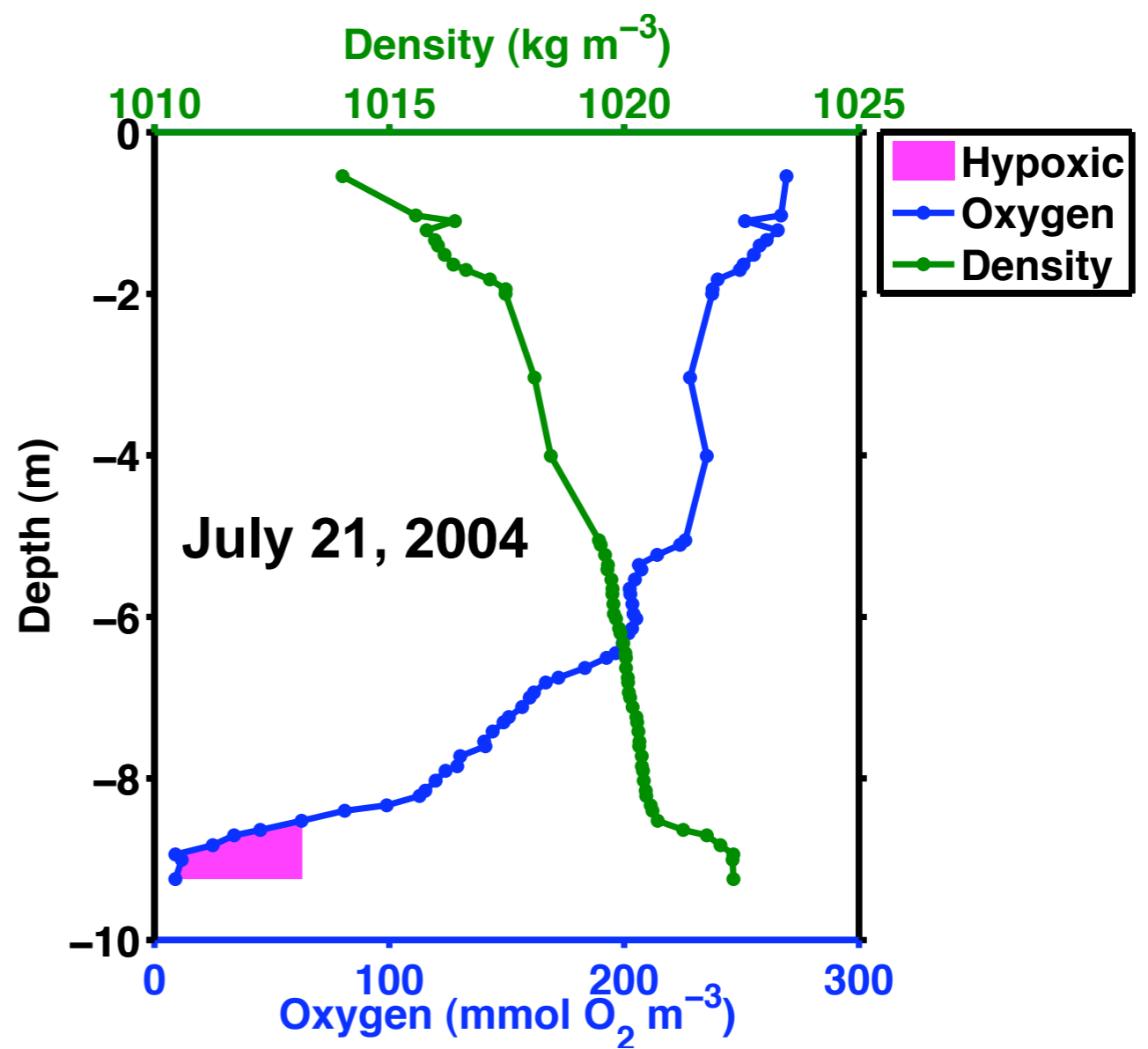
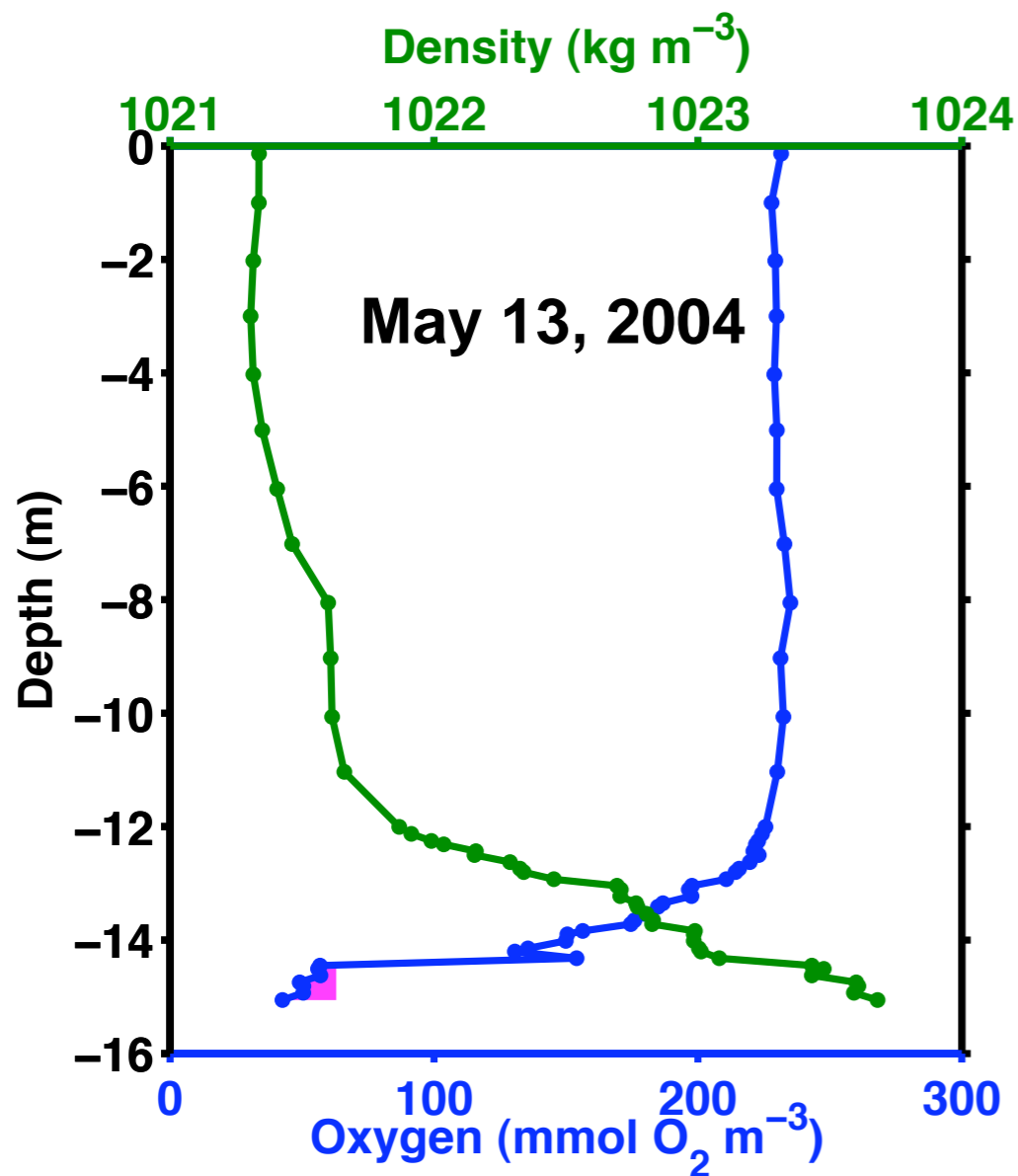
Fennel et al. *Biogeosciences* 2011 (open access journal)

<http://www.biogeosciences.net/8/1881/2011/bg-8-1881-2011.pdf>



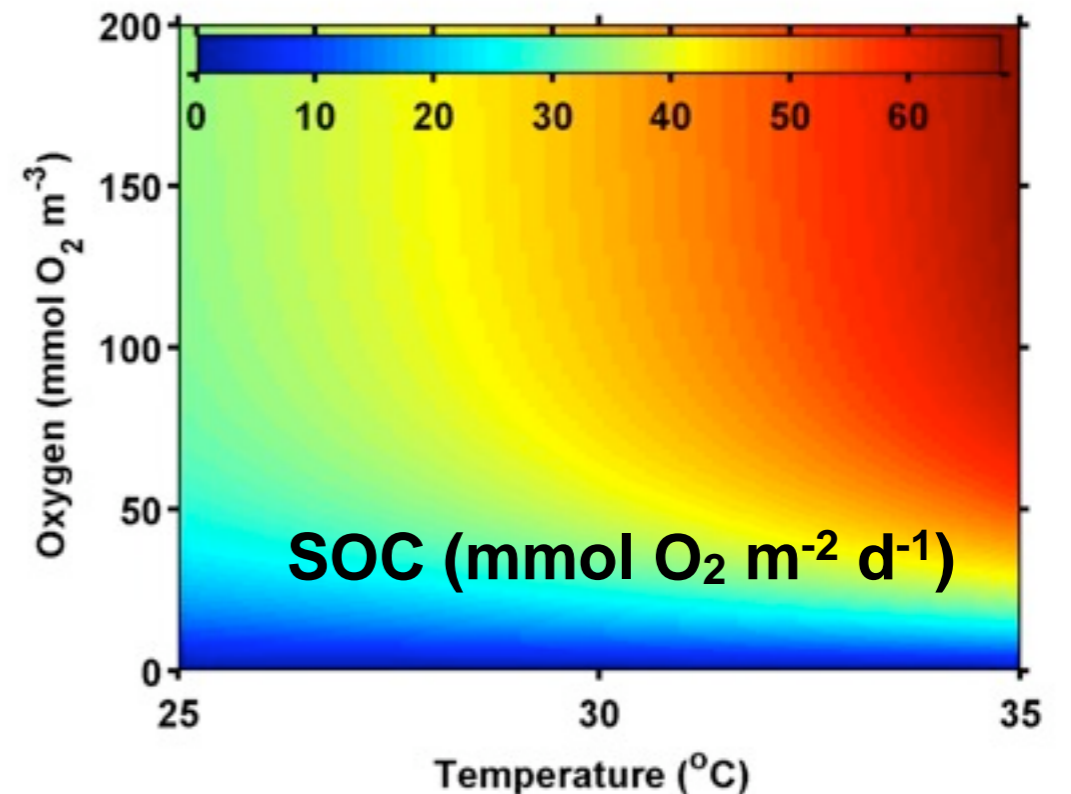
Fennel et al. *Biogeosciences* 2011



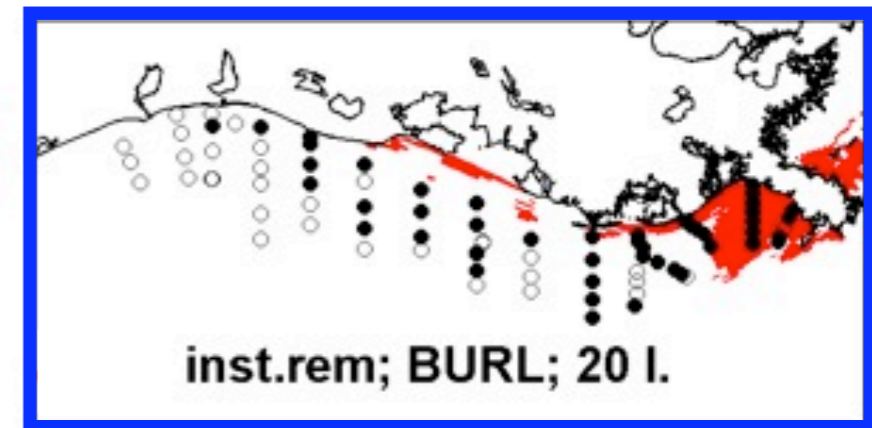
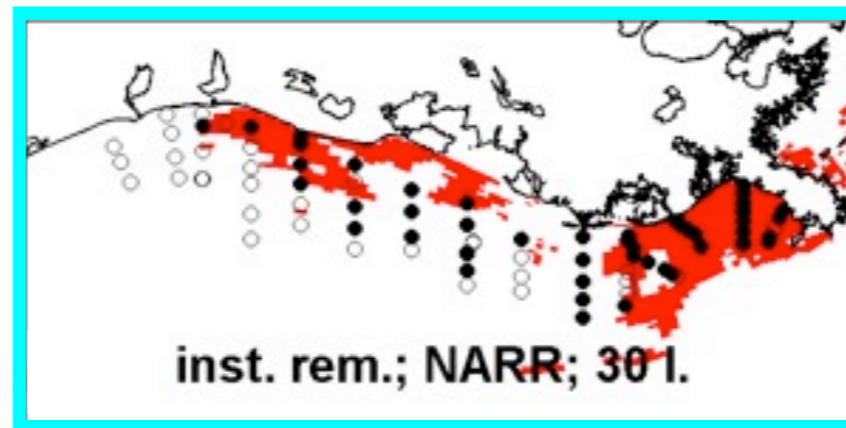
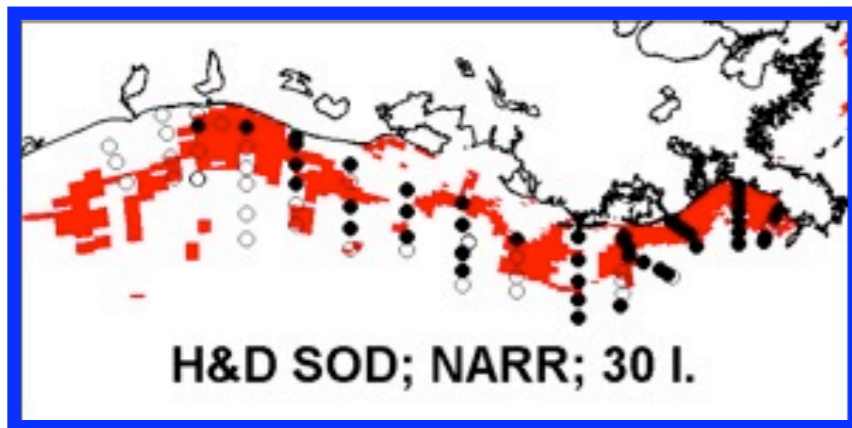
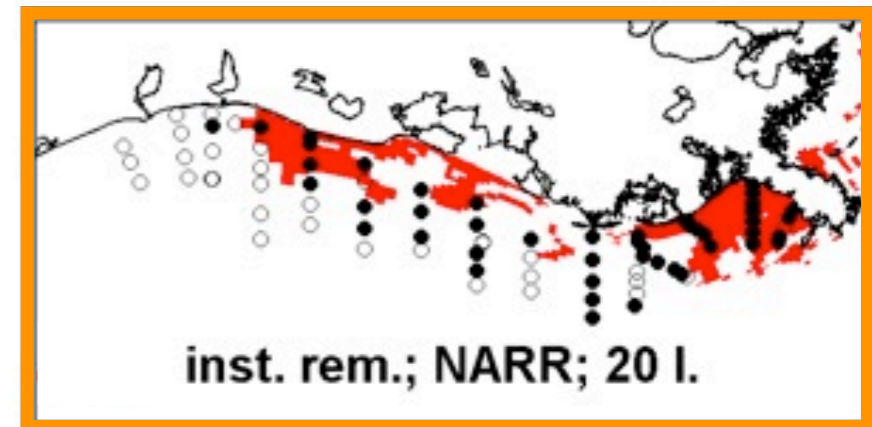
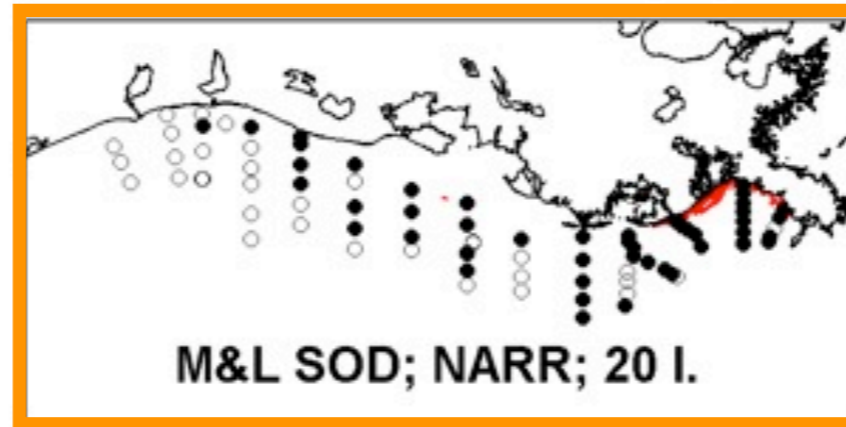
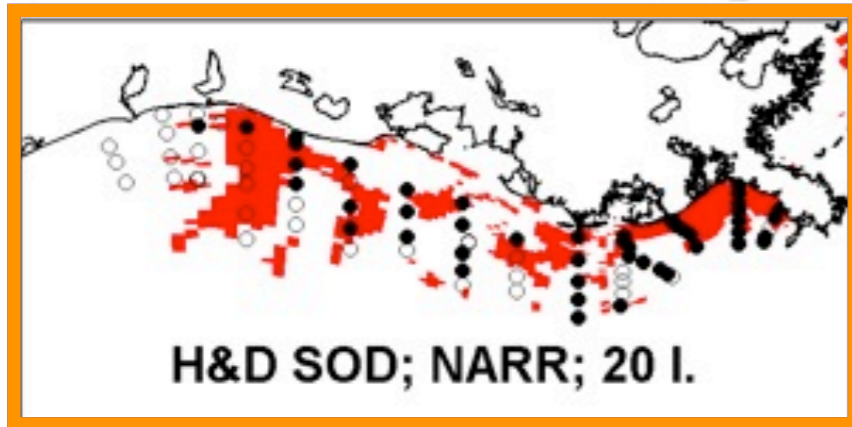


Three treatments of Sediment Oxygen Consumption (SOC):

- 1) instantaneous remineralization (depends only on organic matter flux)
- 2) SOC parameterization (depends on bottom water T and DO)
 - 2.a) Murrell and Lehrter (2011)
 - 2.b) Hetland and DiMarco (2008)

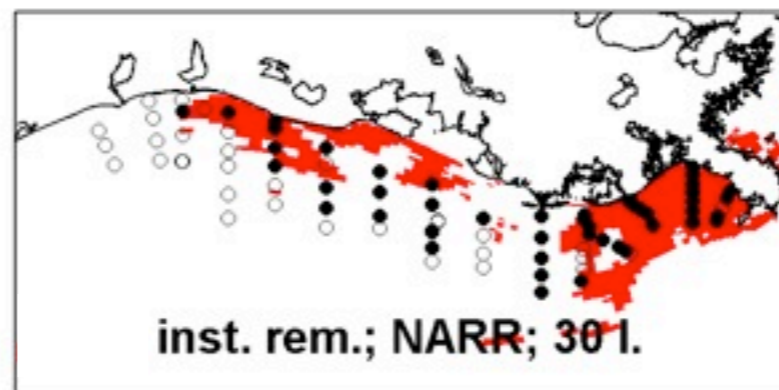
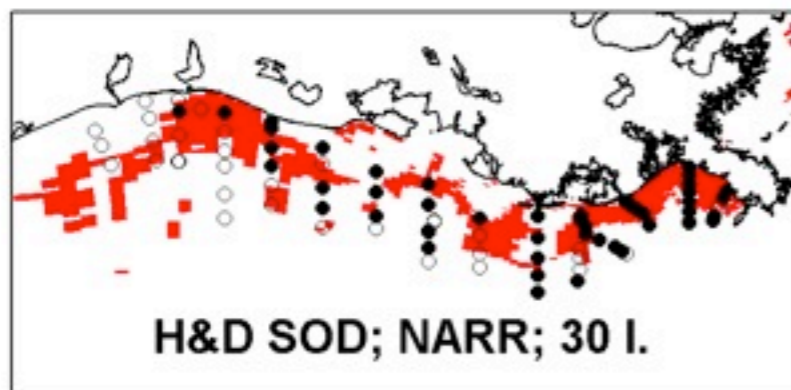


Hypoxic area ($O_2 < 62.5 \text{ mmol m}^{-3}$) in July 2004: ROMS (red) and observed (circles)

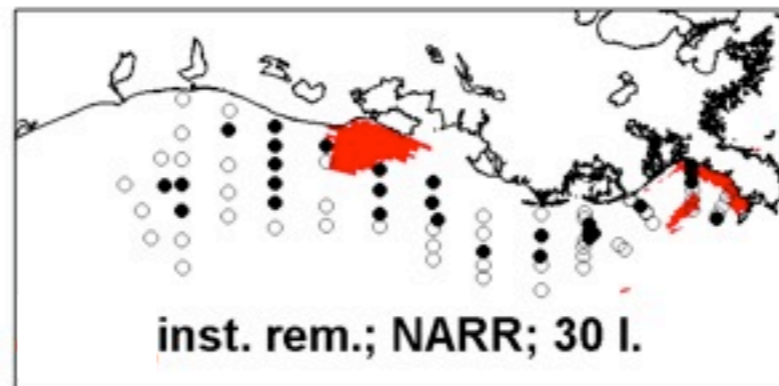
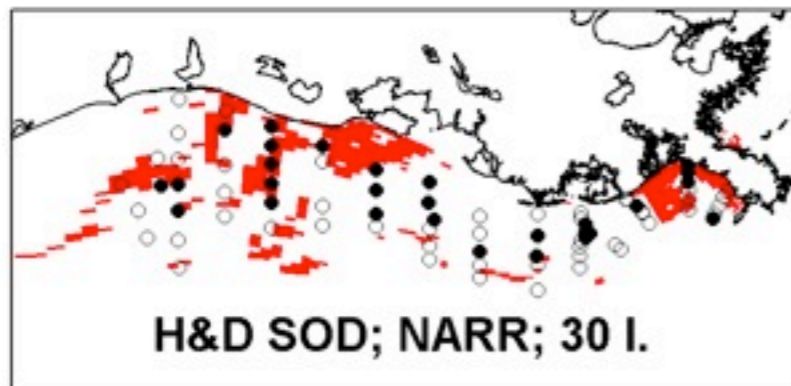


- changes in model physics (vertical resolution, wind forcing, boundary conditions) matter little
- choice of SOC parameterization has largest effect
- in 2004 (here) both, H&D and instantaneous remineralization, look reasonable

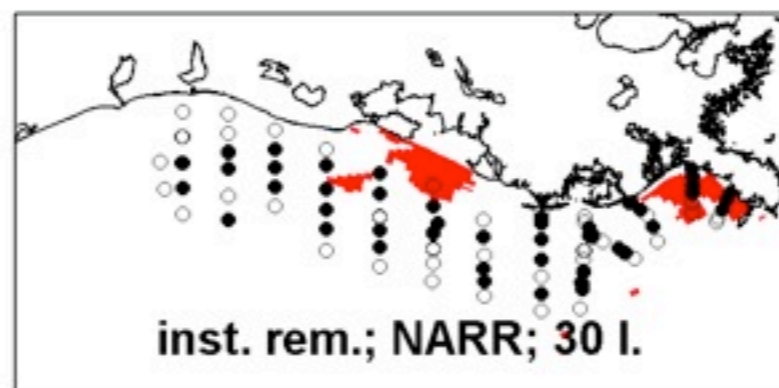
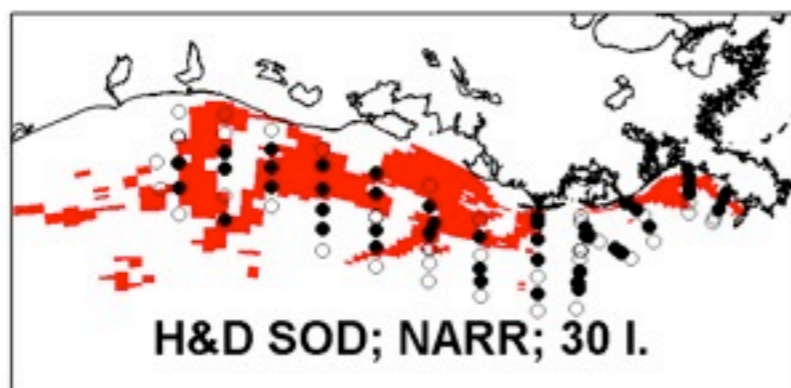
2004



2005



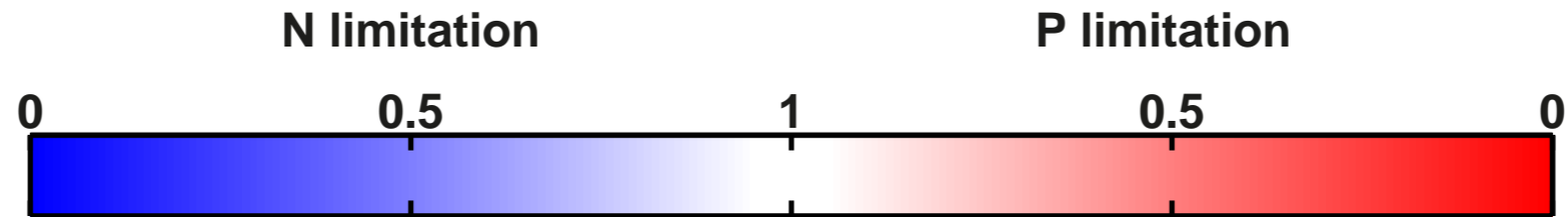
2006



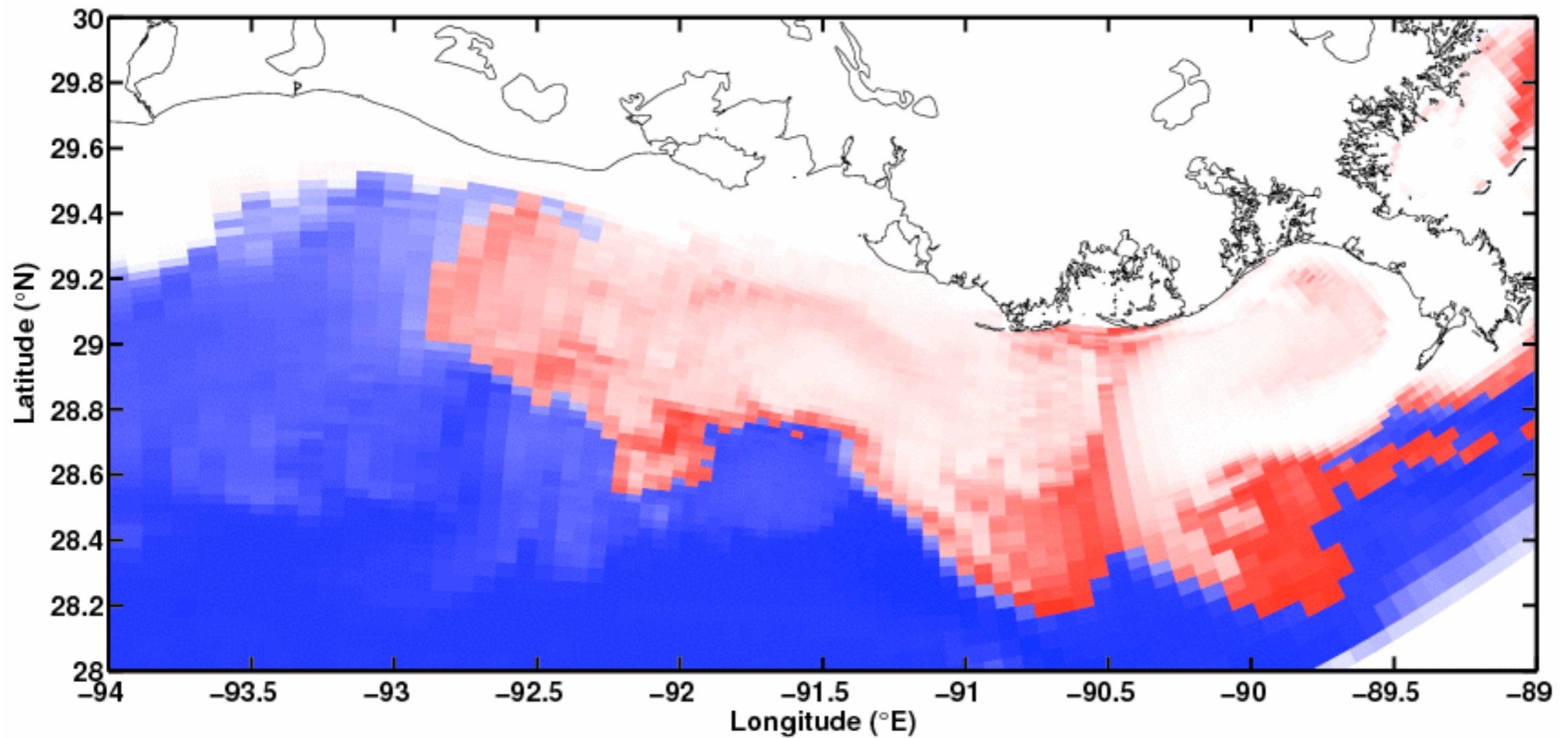
- H&D parameterization appears better able to capture hypoxic conditions on the shelf
- delays in organic matter processing that are not captured with inst. rem. but implicitly in H&D are important

Surface phosphorus and nitrogen limitation

Jan – Dec 2004



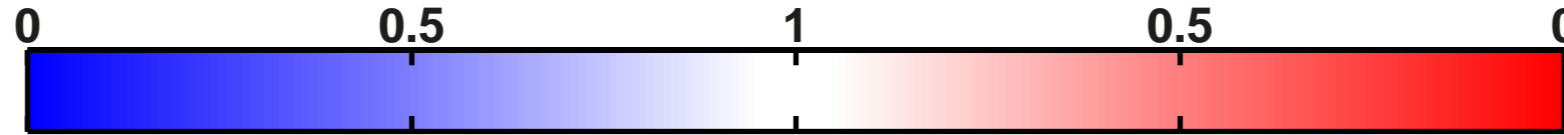
Nutrient limitation (surface) – Date: May 15, 2004



Nutrient limitation: model vs observations

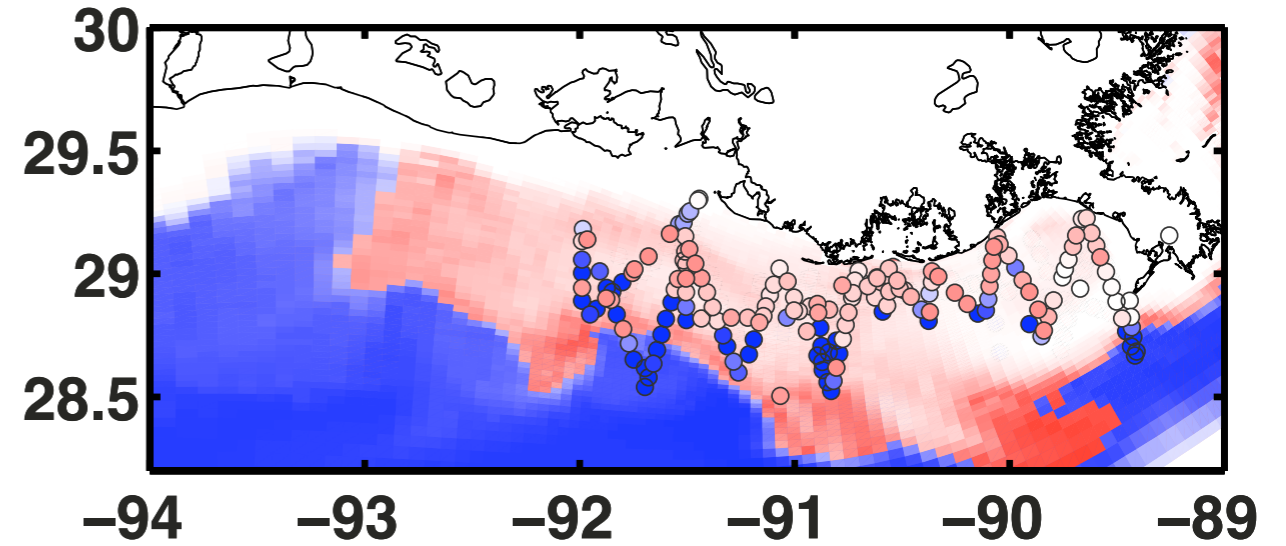
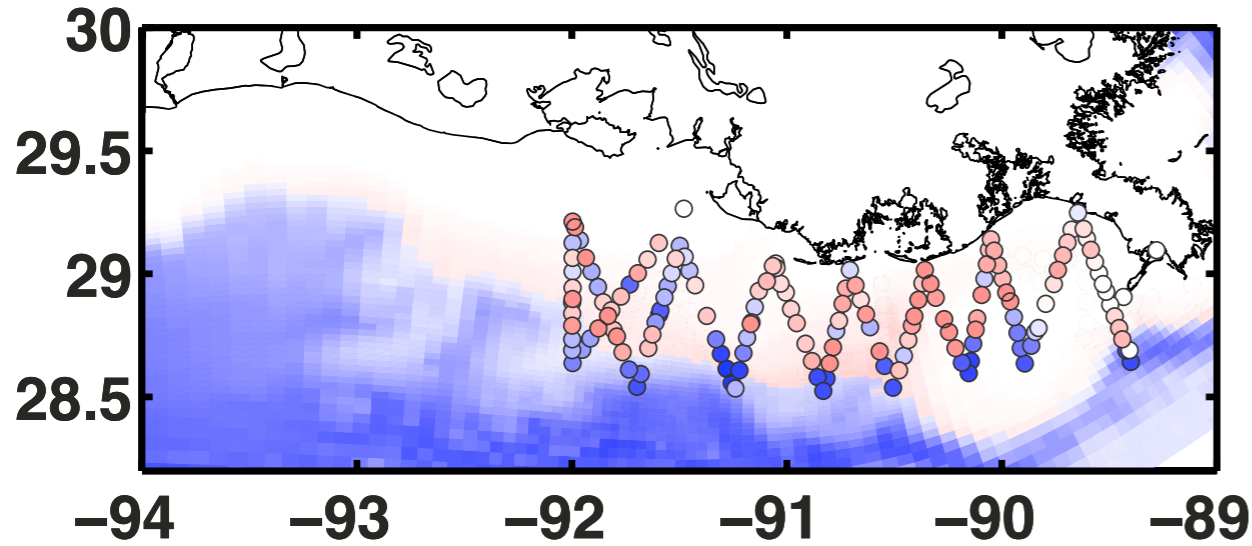
N limitation

P limitation



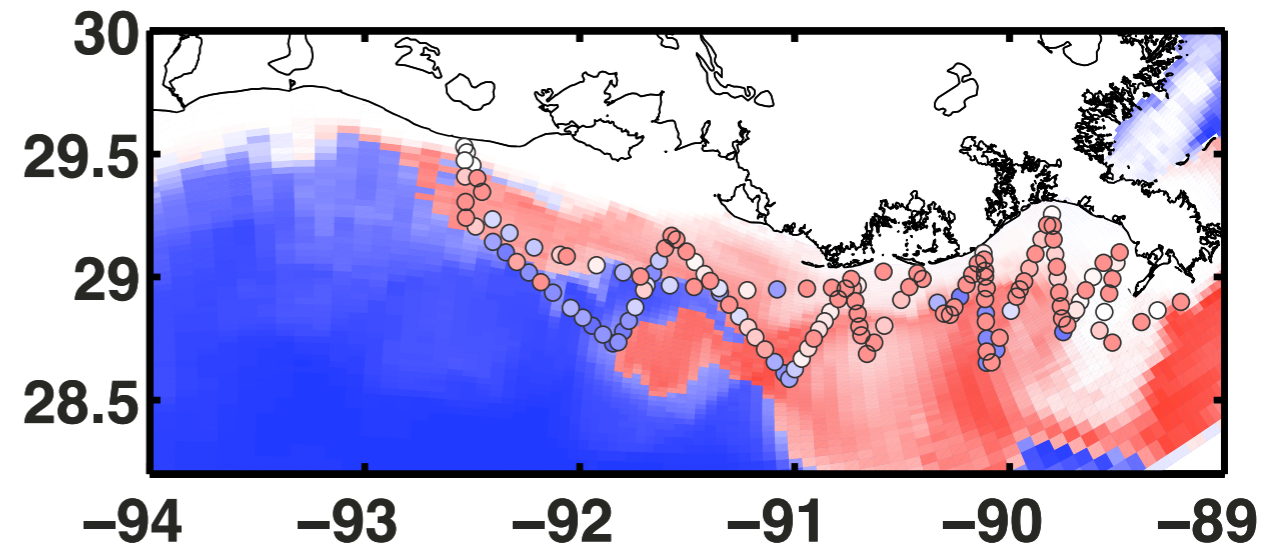
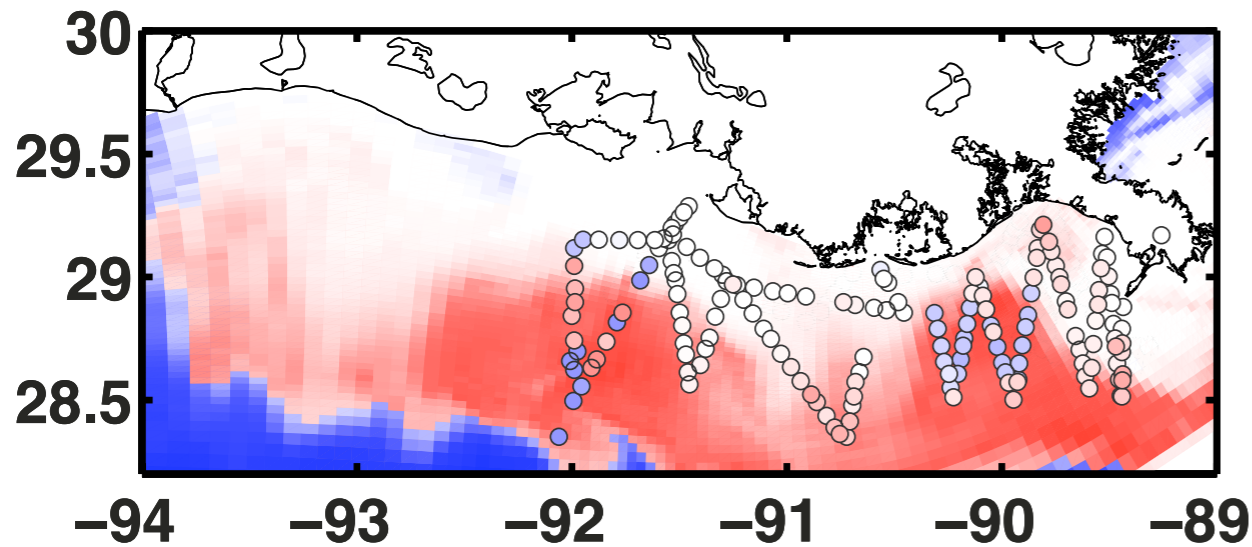
March 20–24, 2004

May 16–19, 2004



July 06–20, 2004

September 11–23, 2004

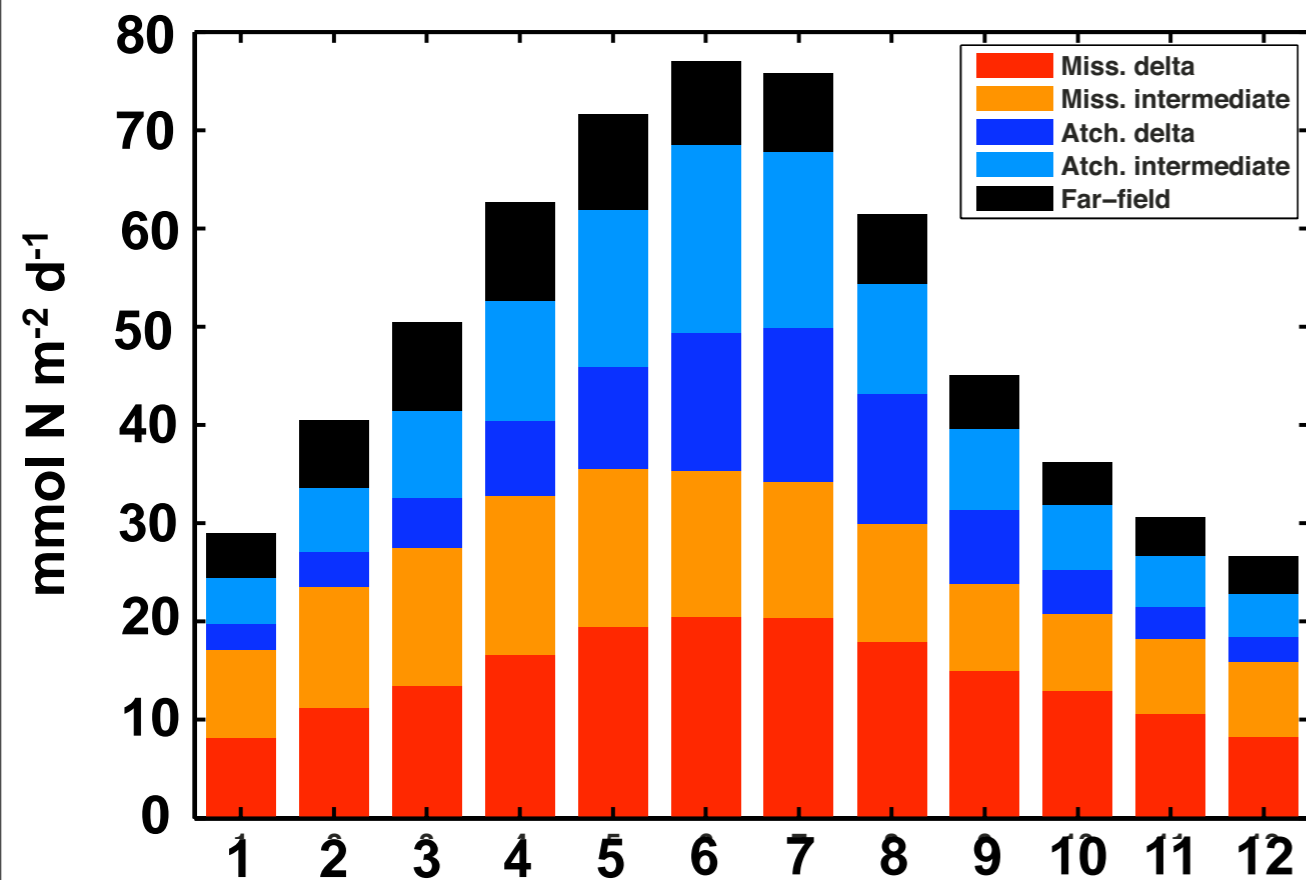


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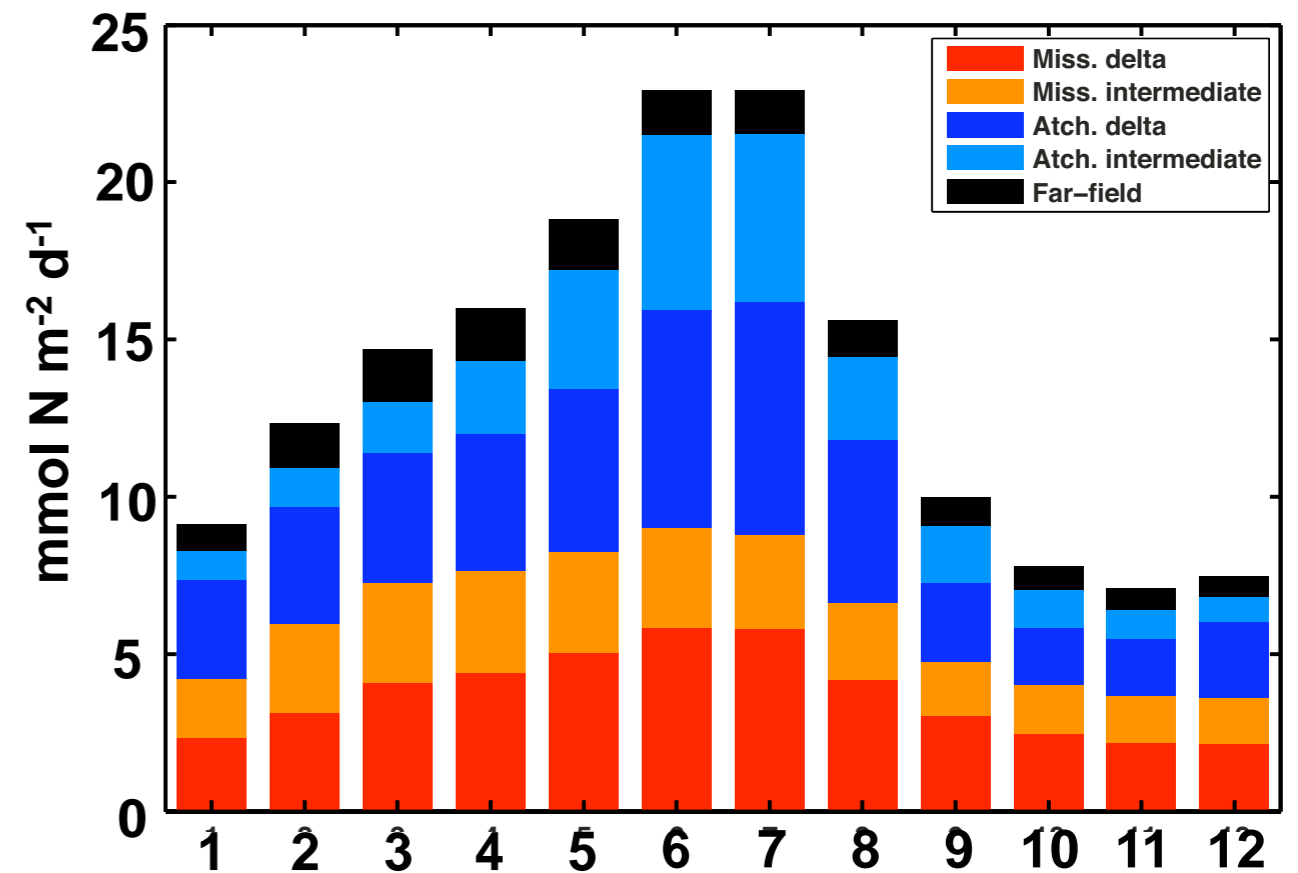
Effect of phosphorus limitation



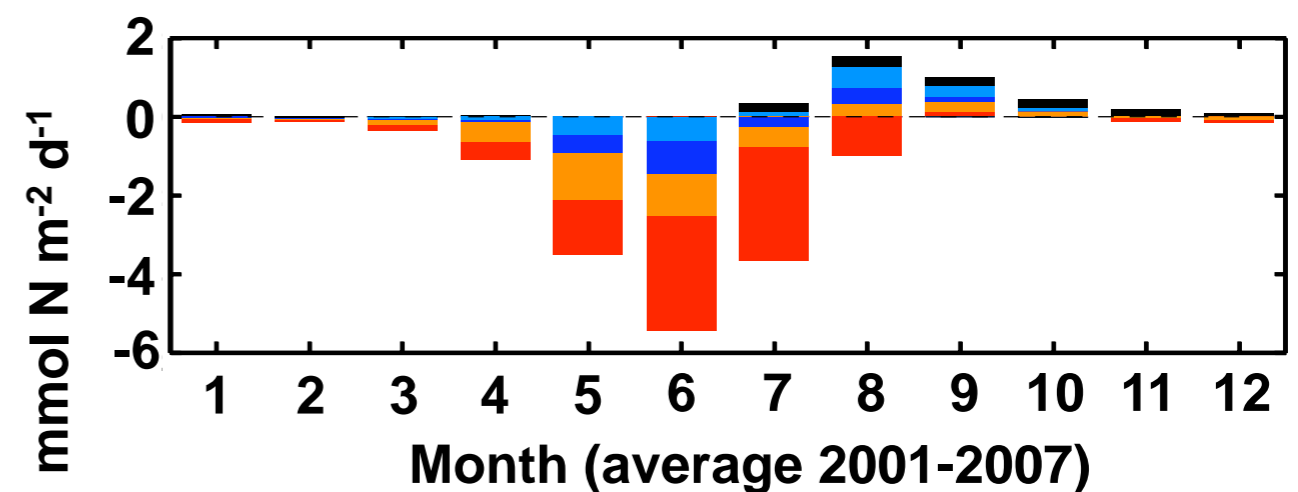
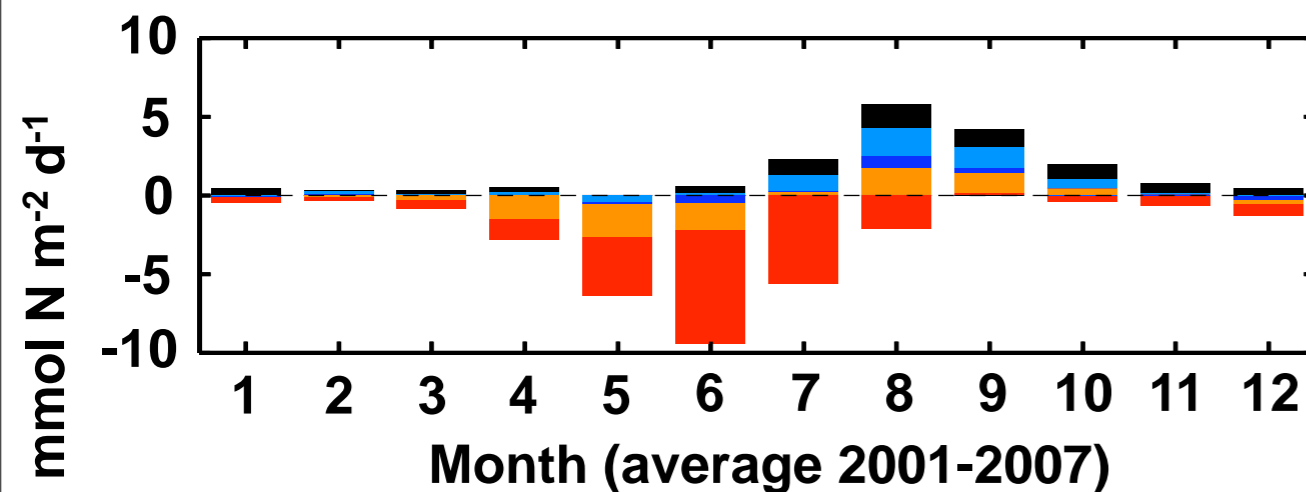
Primary production



Particulate fluxes



Anomalies



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Summary

Greatest uncertainty in model predictions of hypoxia is in specification of Sediment Oxygen Consumption (SOC).

Model simulations suggest that primary production is limited by P during spring and early summer.

P-limitation effectively extends the area influenced by allochthonous nutrients.

