DBO Hydrography from recent July programs

Sir Wilfrid Laurier : July 2016 to 2019

Sarah Zimmermann, Bill Williams, Svein Vagel, John Nelson Fisheries and Oceans Canada DBO Workshop 22 Jan 2020

Summary

The Sir Wilfrid Laurier July time series shows 2019 continues to warm, and increase in salinity in the N. Bering Shelf and Bering Straight region. Their counterbalanced effect on density means the density range stays about the same.

Nutrient spatial distribution remained the same, but in 2019 the local maximums had even higher concentrations than the previous 3 years.

A method for improving CTD oxygen accuracy when no water samples are available is being investigated. The method will use multiple sensors and frequent in-house 2-point calibrations.









Warming at surface and at depth on Bering Shelf, Strait area and S. Chukchi Shelf. 2019 is ~2 to 3 warmer than 2016 in these areas.

Cold pool south of St Lawrence Island in 2018 and 2019 does not get below -1C 2017 unusually warm in N Chukchi Shelf at depth.



Salinity is increasing surface and at depth on Bering Shelf, Strait area. 2019 is 0.5 to 1.75 PSU saltier than 2016 in most of these areas 2019 western Bering St region is over 33 PSU and 3C (unusually salty, warm) 2017 has saltier surface in N Chukchi Shelf - less sea ice melt?

Nutrients: 2019



CTDTemp-2 [ITS-90 C]



CTDSalt-2 [PSS-78] 33.5 0 33 CTDPres [dbar] 32.5 40 32 S 31.5 32.25 80 31 0 500 1000 1500 Section Distance [km]







Nutrients

NO3 from bottom sample:



- All years: Similar spatial distribution
- 2019: Higher concentration of N, S, P particularly in deep Bering Slope/Shelf waters and in the Anadyr/Shelf water



Thank You!

Temperature v. Salinity





Warmer and saltier, but density range stays mostly the same.



Oxygen

Oxygen, SBE 43 , WS = 1 [ml/l]



Physical – renewal through surface mixing, convection with ice formation

Biological – phytoplankton add, microbes, zooplankton and animals use

CTD has oxygen sensors, but we've been able to analyze water samples the past few years to calibrate the sensors...but do we have to?

Can we measure accurate oxygen using CTD sensors only?

Seabird 43 is traditional sensor, but data are typically 0.2ml/l low.



Assumption is that Optode is stable through the cruise.

Using the 3 minute surface CTD soak, calibrate other sensors to the optode data.

Results: No obvious drift or shift, but SBE43's STD is high (~twice expected STD for fit of bottles)

Bering Shelf (DBO1)



Bottom water stays salty (32.5PSU) and cold, but the rest is getting saltier and warmer.

Bering Strait (DBO2 and 3)



Chukchi Shelf (DBO4 and 5)



Variable. 2016 and 2018 had sea-ice (prevented sampling of DBO5 Barrow Canyon) with colder waters top to bottom.



• Bering Shelf (Purple):

Tem GraTur Drs. M. e asurements: 2016 salinity, Practical [PSU]







































Nutrients

72°N











70

68

66



Oxygen, SBE 43 , WS = 1 [ml/l]















Temperature [ITS-90, deg C]











Temperature [ITS-90, deg C]





Beam Transmission, WET Labs C-Star [%] 0 95 Pressure, Digiquartz [db] **90** 85 20 80 75 40 Ocean Data View 70 65 60 60 171°W 170.5°W 169.5°W 170°W 169°W 168.5°W 168°W





Oxygen, SBE 43 , WS = 1 [ml/l] 0 Pressure, Digiquartz [db] 11 10 20 9 8 **40** · 7 an Data View 6 60 5 170.5°W 170°W 169.5°W 169°W 168.5°W 168°W



Fluorescence, Seapoint











67.5°N

2

0

Ocean Data Viev 1

68°N

Temperature [ITS-90, deg C]







67°N

0

20

40

60

Pressure, Digiquartz [db]





Oxygen, SBE 43 , WS = 1 [ml/l]

























