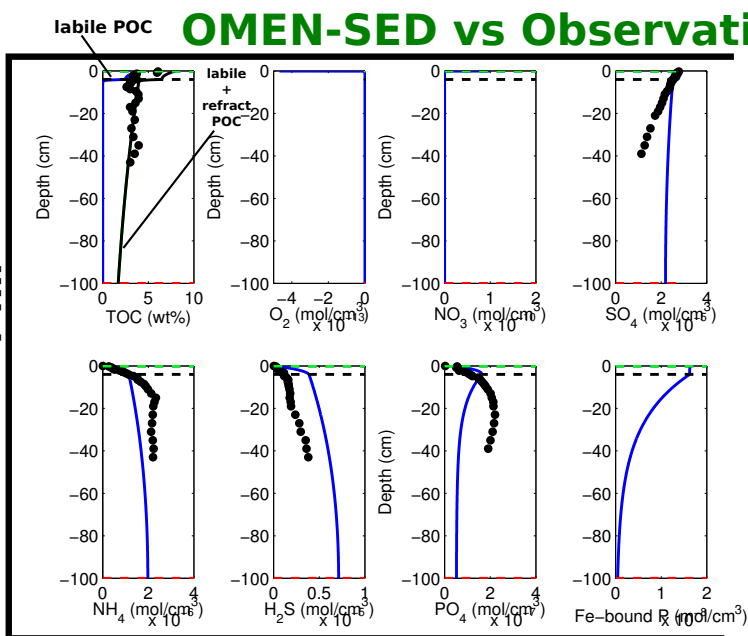


OMEN-SED vs Observations Dale et al. (2015, 2016)

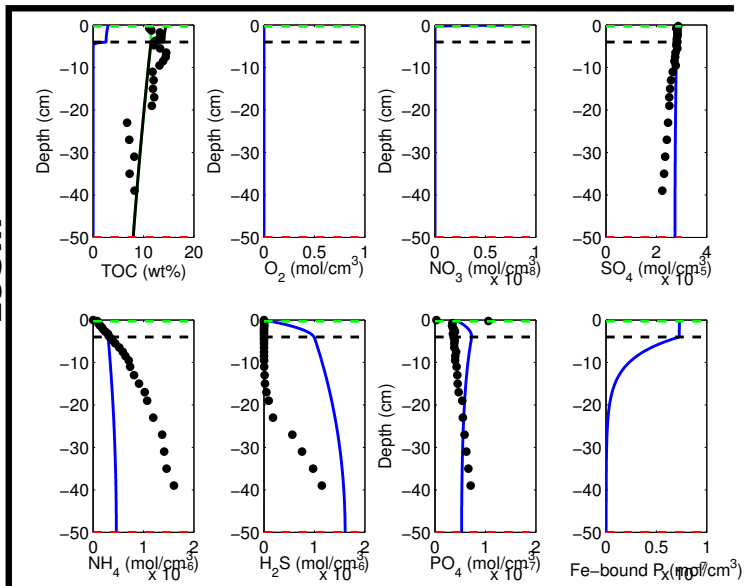
Middle Shelf
74m

74m



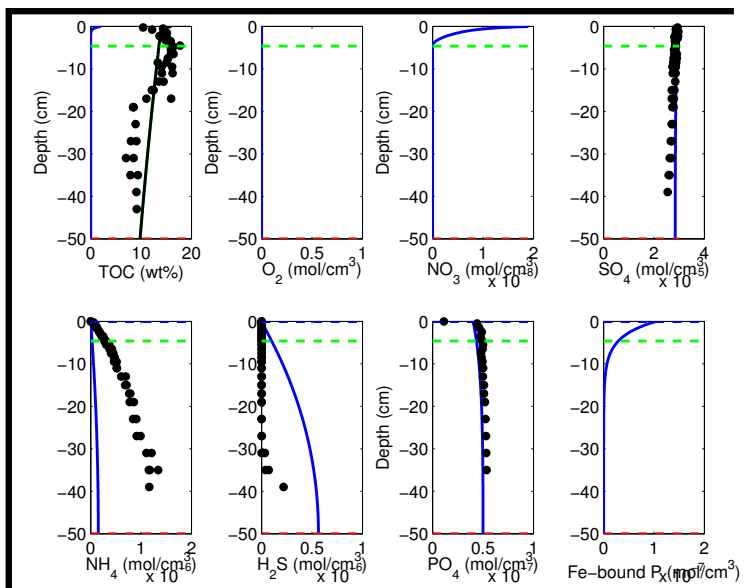
Outer Shelf

195m



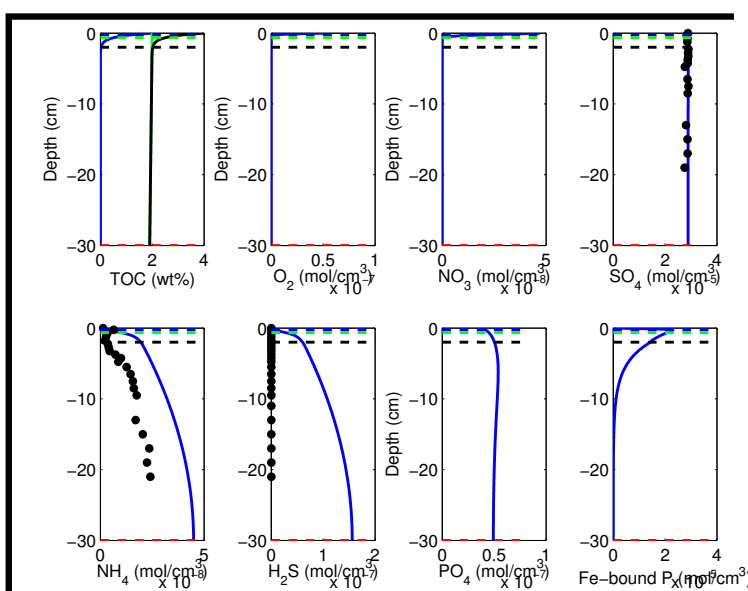
OMZ

250m



Below OMZ

1015m

 $\text{dict}(\text{wdepth})$

Description	k1 yr-1	k2 yr-1	POC1 wt%	POC2 wt%	Temp Celsius	Porosity -	sed. density g/cm^3	sed acc. Rate cm/yr	Biot. Coeff cm^2/yr	biot. depth cm	zinf cm	O2 microM	NO3 microM	NH4 microM	SO4 milliM	H2S microM	PO4 microM
Middle Shelf	2	0.004	4	4	14	0.96	2	0.45	28.1	4	100	0	0	2	29	30	40
Outer Shelf	0.5	0.0008	3	11.5	13	0.96	2	0.1	25.2	0	50	0	7.8	2	29	0	40
OMZ	0.174	0.0005	0	15	12	0.96	2	0.07	0.5	0	50	0	11.9	1.5	29	0	40
Below OMZ	0.174	0.0001	2	2	4.4	0.76	2	0.06	0.01	2	30	50	47	0.697	29	0	40

NOTE:

Diff. sediment depth scales
Diff. concentration scales

Model Results:

SO4: always to high

H₂S: too low except for OMZ

NH₄: always too low, except below OMZ, where very low NH₄ values

Why H₂S too high?

Bacteria stores NO_3 internally as BNO_3 , this is used for OM degradation \rightarrow uses HS^- as electron donor \rightarrow no build up of H_2S in first cm

Why NH4 too low?

again not modelled:
bacteria producing NH_4

Why SO₄ too high?

Questions:

Are the sites too specific?

Need a better fit!?

Below OMZ:

Will ask for NO3 and TOC data

Another thing I changed to fit PO4 profile:

Equil. concentr. for
authigenic P formation
47e-9 % was 3.7e-9