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TITLE: Primary production in the Southern Ocean, 1997-2006

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ABSTRACT:

Estimates of primary production in the Southern Ocean are difficult to obtain but are essential if we are to understand its role in the global carbon cycle. Here we present a 9-year time series of daily primary production calculated from remotely sensed ocean color, sea surface temperature, and sea ice concentration using a primary production algorithm parameterized specifically for use in Southern Ocean waters. Results suggest that total annual production in waters south of 50°S averaged $1949 \pm 70.1 \text{ Tg C a}^{-1}$ (where a is years) between 1998 and 2006, approximately half that of previous estimates. The large but relatively unproductive pelagic province accounted for ~90% of Southern Ocean production, while area normalized rates of production were greatest on the much smaller continental shelf ($109 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$). Surprisingly, production in the marginal ice zone was only slightly higher than in the pelagic province. The Ross Sea was the most productive sector of the Southern Ocean (mean = 503 Tg C a^{-1}), followed closely by the Weddell Sea (mean = 477 Tg C a^{-1}). Unlike the Arctic Ocean, there was no secular trend in either sea ice cover or annual primary production in the Southern Ocean during our 9-year study. Interannual variability in annual production was most closely tied to changes in sea ice cover, although changes in sea surface temperature also played a role. Only 31% of the variation in annual production was explained by the Southern Annular Mode. Annual primary production could increase in the future as stronger winds increase nutrient upwelling.

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