

YOUR FACULTY

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YOUR THESIS TITLE

by

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Abstract

Shelf seas are regions of high biological activity, contributing 15-30% of global oceanic primary production, with temperate shelf seas as an important global carbon sink. To understand how shelf seas will respond to environmental changes it is important to fully understand phytoplankton dynamics and inter-annual variability of phytoplankton production in these areas. Previous modelling works have shown that meteorology can affect phytoplankton seasonal dynamics but there is still debate in the literature about the direct mechanisms that affect long-term phytoplankton productivity.

1 Introduction

Shelf seas are ocean regions where water depth is less than a few hundred metres (~ 200 m). They are separated from the deep ocean by a shelf break, where the seabed inclination generally increases rapidly from the top of the continental slope to the abyssal ocean. In these regions, the effects of friction and boundaries play a crucial role in determining ocean dynamics, experiencing a physical regime which is distinct from that of the abyssal ocean where depths are measured in kilometres.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we describe the methodology used. In section 3, we conclude.

2 Method

The following institutions' radiocarbon measurements ($\Delta^{14}C$ and/or FM) were compared with the GNS Rafter Radiocarbon Laboratory in turn, each elaborated upon in the following sections. Each intercomparison is tailored specifically to the type of data available between each institution.

2.1 Rafter Radiocarbon Lab

The rafter lab operates the longest running record of atmospheric $^{14}CO_2$...

2.2 Heidelberg University

The Heidelberg University Institute of Environmental Physics in affiliation with the ICOS Central Radiocarbon Laboratory operates a network of time-series stations measuring $\Delta^{14}CO_2$. One of these stations, Cape Grim, Tasmania (CGO; 40.68S, 144.68E, 94 m a.s.l.; Levin et al., 2010), is a reasonable candidate through which to compare Heidelberg University to Rafter Radiocarbon Lab $\Delta^{14}CO_2$. Cape Grim and Baring Head observe a similar mixture of air from the Southern Ocean and Australia (Ziehn et al., 2014, Law et al, 2010), and a short initial time-series indicates no measurable difference between the sites from 2017-2019 (1).

The CGO and BHD $\Delta^{14}CO_2$ records are both non-stationary time-series in the sense that they both capture the 1950s "bomb-spike" (cite) and contain seasonality. Seasonality and noise in the long-term atmospheric data complicates efforts to decompose long-term systematic offsets between institutions.

(including comparisons of standard material and non-stationary time series)

In

where z is the water column depth (m), h is the mixed layer thickness (m), $g=9.81$ ($m\ s^{-2}$) is the gravitational acceleration, $\bar{\rho}$ is the water column mean density determined from temperature and salinity profiles, $\rho(z)$ is the density profile determined from temperature and salinity profiles.

3 Conclusions

There are different ways to study shelf seas including using research vessels and remote, autonomous vehicles. Water samples are needed to understand the ecology and biogeochemistry of the system. However, data from research vessels is limited as it is not synoptic, i.e. it is not sampled at different locations simultaneously and, because of this, remote sensing plays an important role in the study of shelf seas. With satellite data it is possible to obtain information about the distribution of net phytoplankton production in the ocean, but other phenomena such as the SCM are difficult to observe. Besides, suspended sediments and dissolved organic material can influence this data. To complement the available data from research vessels and remote sensing, ocean models are used to study and understand marine biogeochemistry.

4 Supplementary Information

Figure 1: Intercomparison of $\Delta^{14}\text{CO}_2$ measurements at Cape Grim, Tasmania (CGO), and Baring Head, New Zealand (BHD) collected by NIWA and measured at Rafter Radiocarbon Laboratory. Dates represent the middle of the sampling period, which differ no more than one day between sites. These data show that during the time in which data are available, no measureable difference is found between the two sites. This provides some evidence that the two sites may be considered equivalent for this intercomparability study.

