

Physics & Hydrodynamics
Biogeochemistry
Primary Production
Parameter files

Isaac Kaplan, isaac.kaplan@noaa.gov.

Atlantis Summit, Tuesday 0900

Physics & Hydrodynamics, Biogeochemistry

Primary Production

- Illustrate the range of approaches to hydrodynamics
- Discuss options for handling biogeochemistry, both nutrient-driven and CO₂ driven
- Evaluate range of parameterizations for primary production

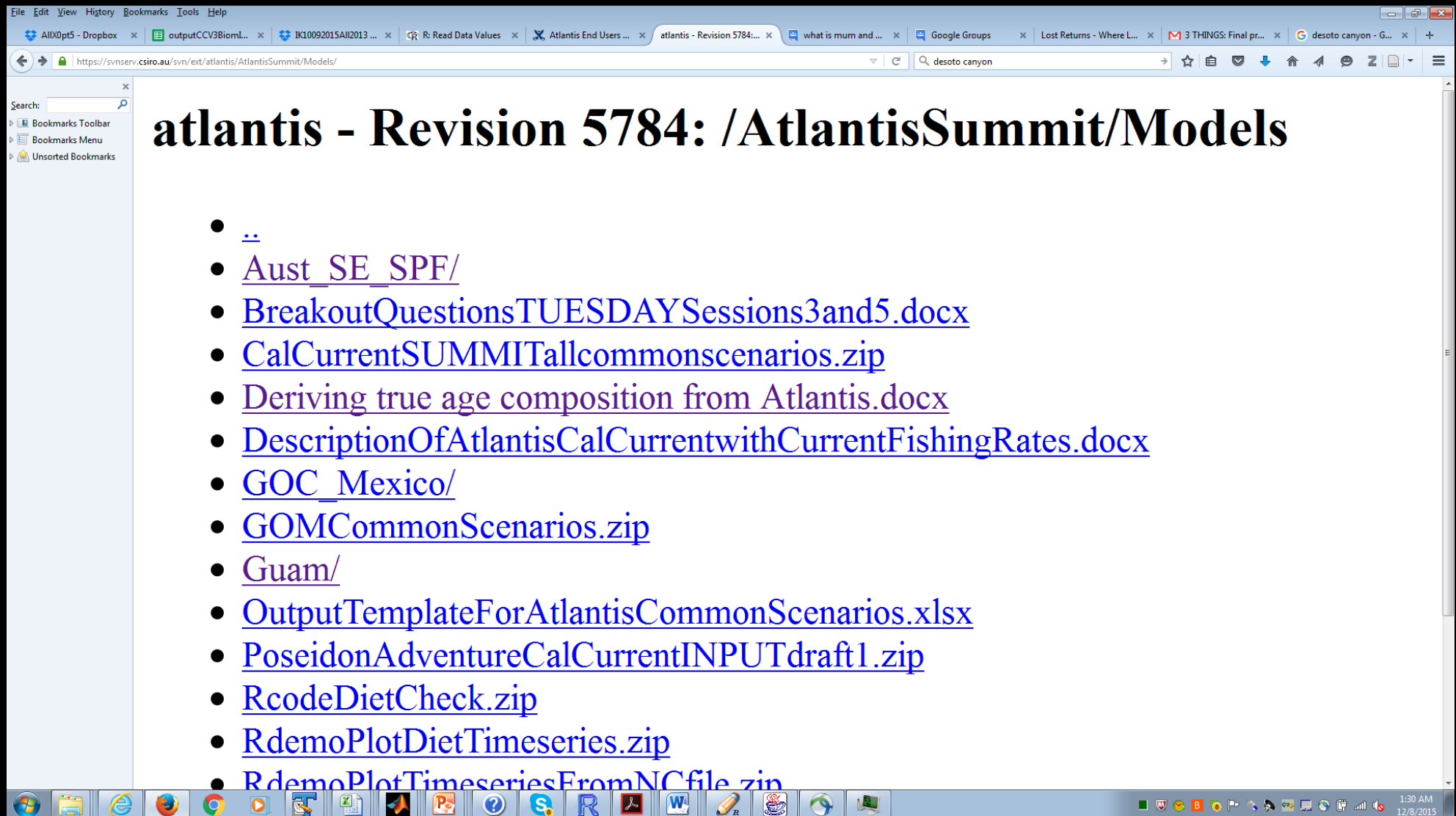
Why?

- Illustrate the range of approaches to hydrodynamics (New users; review paper)
- Discuss options for handling biogeochemistry, both nutrient-driven and CO₂ driven (coastal models, coral models and others with pH; Common scenarios)
- Evaluate range of parameterizations for primary production (ecologists and reviewers, priors for new models, input error checking)

Format for this session

- QUESTIONS appear here and in handout on SVN.
- Questions will be addressed in breakout groups
- Please keep discussion broad and focused on processes not parameter names.
- Report back after 45 minutes. Rapporteur notes to Sarah.
- Goal is Best Practices guidelines for parameterizing Physics & Hydrodynamics, Biogeochemistry, and Primary Production

BreakoutQuestionsTUESDAYSessions3and5.docx



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `https://svnserve.csiro.au/svn/ext/atlantis/AtlantisSummit/Models/`. The page title is **atlantis - Revision 5784: /AtlantisSummit/Models**. The main content area lists a directory of files and folders, each preceded by a bullet point. The files include a subdirectory `..`, `Aust_SE_SPF/`, `BreakoutQuestionsTUESDAYSessions3and5.docx`, `CalCurrentSUMMITallcommonscenarios.zip`, `Deriving true age composition from Atlantis.docx`, `DescriptionOfAtlantisCalCurrentwithCurrentFishingRates.docx`, `GOC_Mexico/`, `GOMCommonScenarios.zip`, `Guam/`, `OutputTemplateForAtlantisCommonScenarios.xlsx`, `PoseidonAdventureCalCurrentINPUTdraft1.zip`, `RcodeDietCheck.zip`, `RdemoPlotDietTimeseries.zip`, and `RdemoPlotTimeseriesFromNCfile.zip`. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 1:30 AM on 12/8/2015.

atlantis - Revision 5784: /AtlantisSummit/Models

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Physics & Hydrodynamics

Biogeochemistry

Primary Production

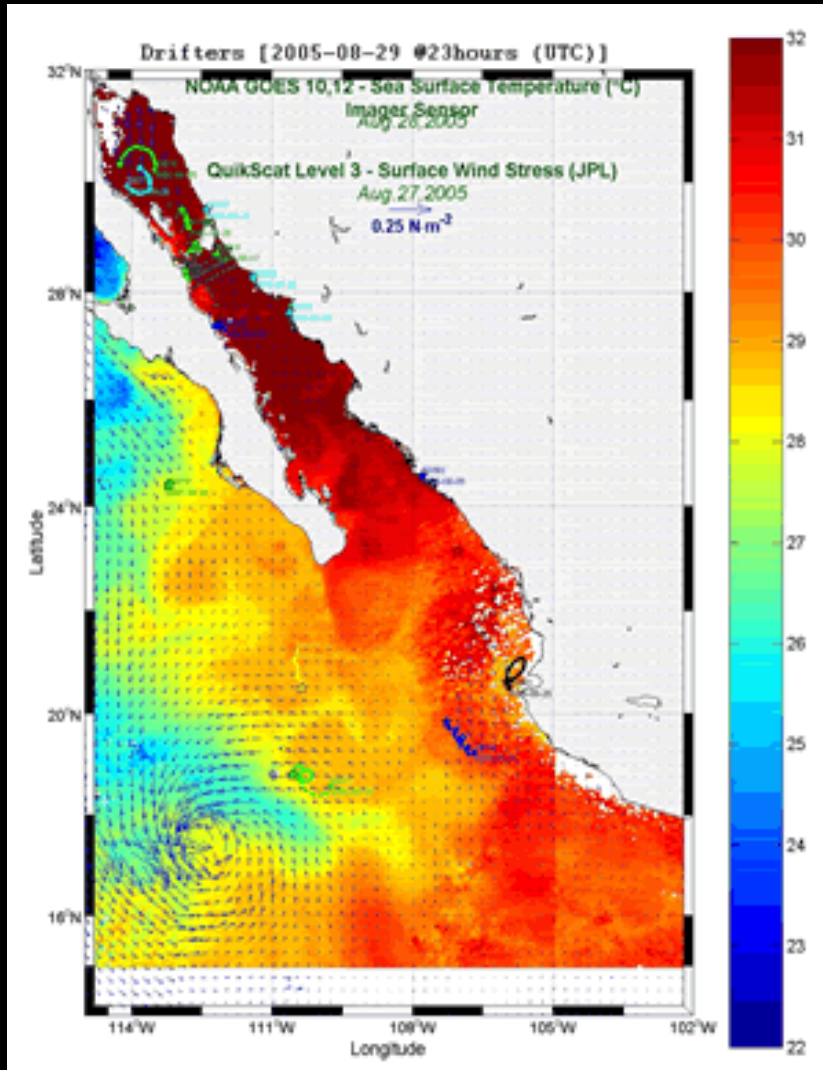
Parameter files

Questions: hydrodynamics

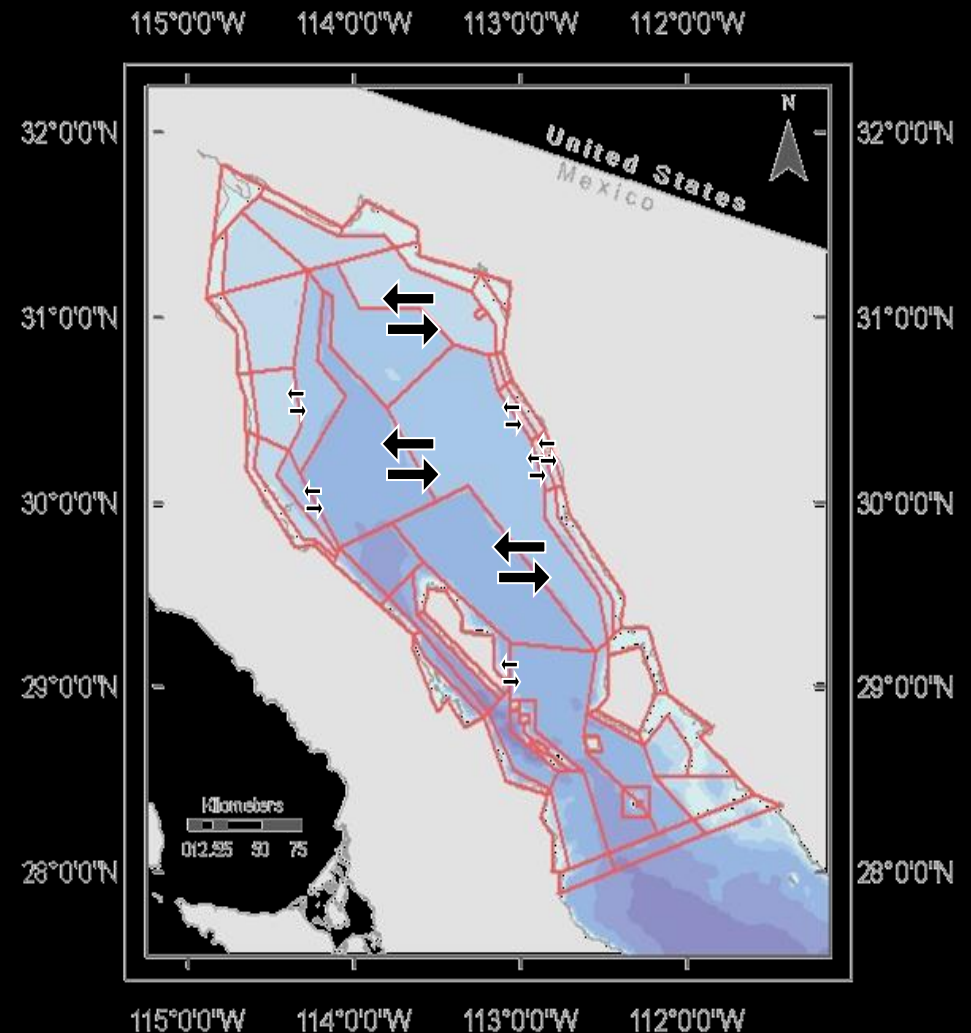
- What is the range of approaches to hydrodynamics taken by your modeling group?
- Have you tested shortcuts besides full hydrodynamic models, or do you have code to facilitate inclusion of hydrodynamic model output?
- Are there other hydrodynamic questions you have tackled – larval diffusion, etc?

Model input: Oceanography

(ROMS model courtesy A. Pares Sierra)



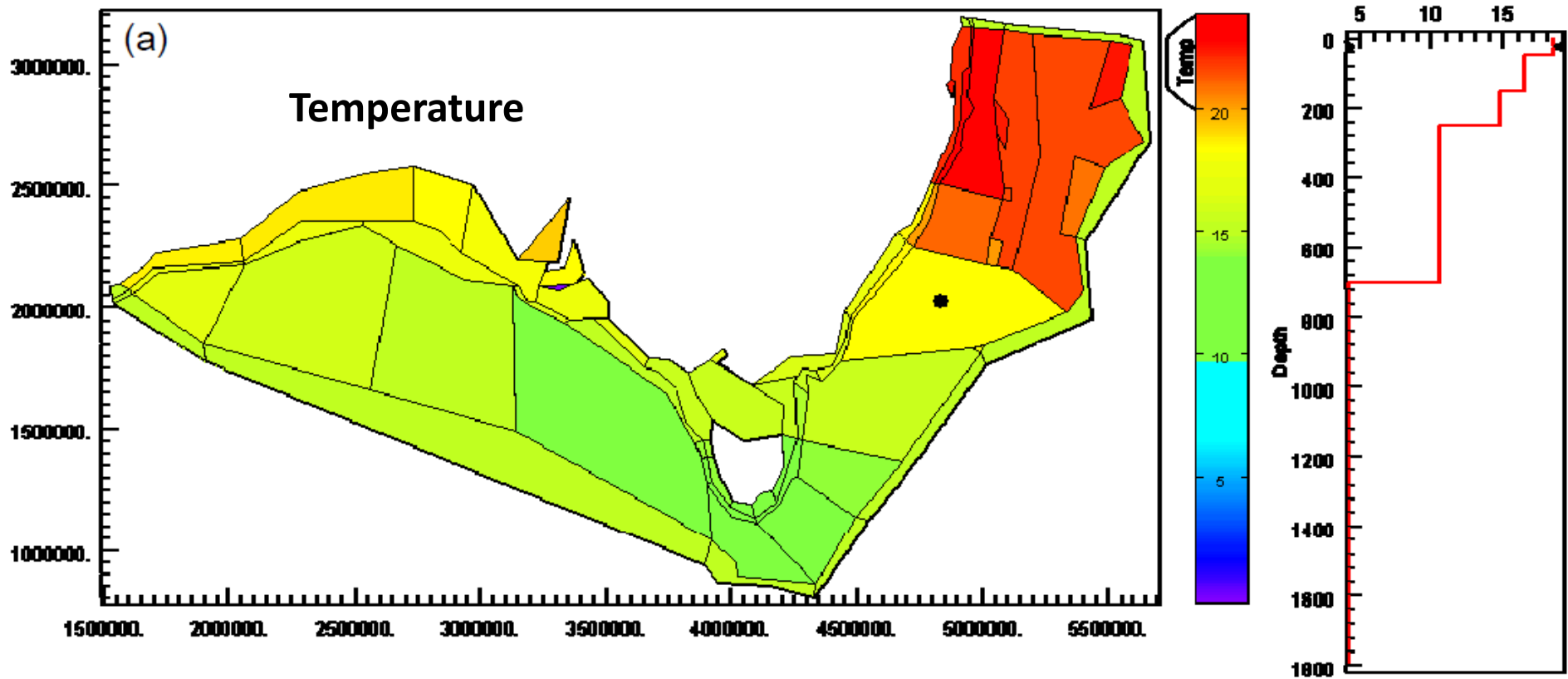
Heat, salt, water movement (3D)



Exchange between polygons

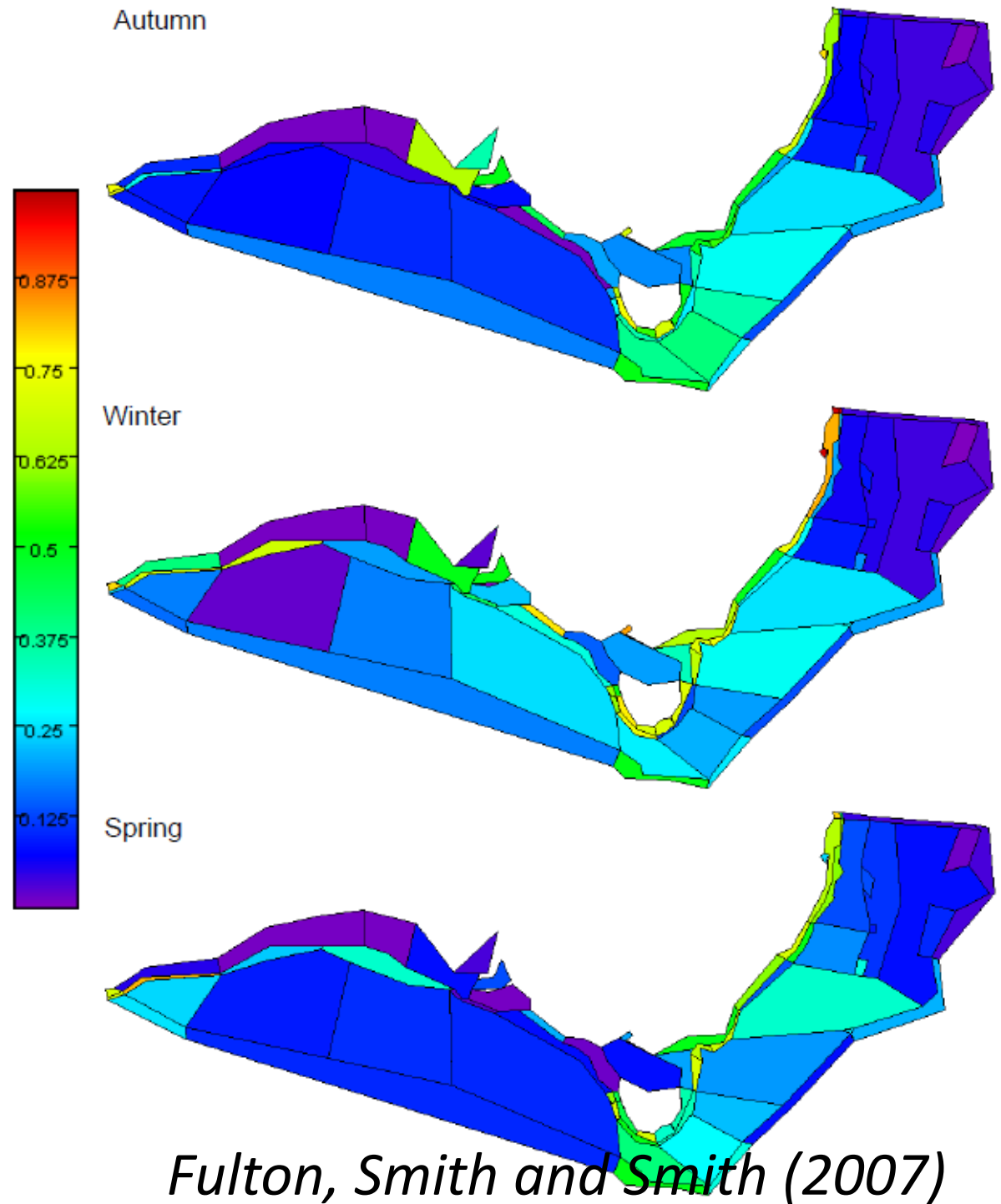
Slide stolen from Hem and Cam

Bluelink (Fulton, Smith and Smith 2007)



Eddy
strength
from
Bluelink to
Atlantis –

who else
has tried
this?



Fulton, Smith and Smith (2007)

Figure 2-7: Quarterly energy fields (scaled 0-1) used to represent eddy strength in the southeast Atlantis model.

What are simpler approaches if you
don't have a ROMS or HYCOM
modeler nearby?

ROMS Slicer/Dicer code

- There was an effort by NOAA NCOS to develop generic code to 'slice' ROMS or HYCOM output into Atlantis input .
- Used for Chesapeake and Gulf of Mexico models, could be fruitful for someone with serious computer science background.

Physics & Hydrodynamics
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Physics & Hydrodynamics

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Primary Production

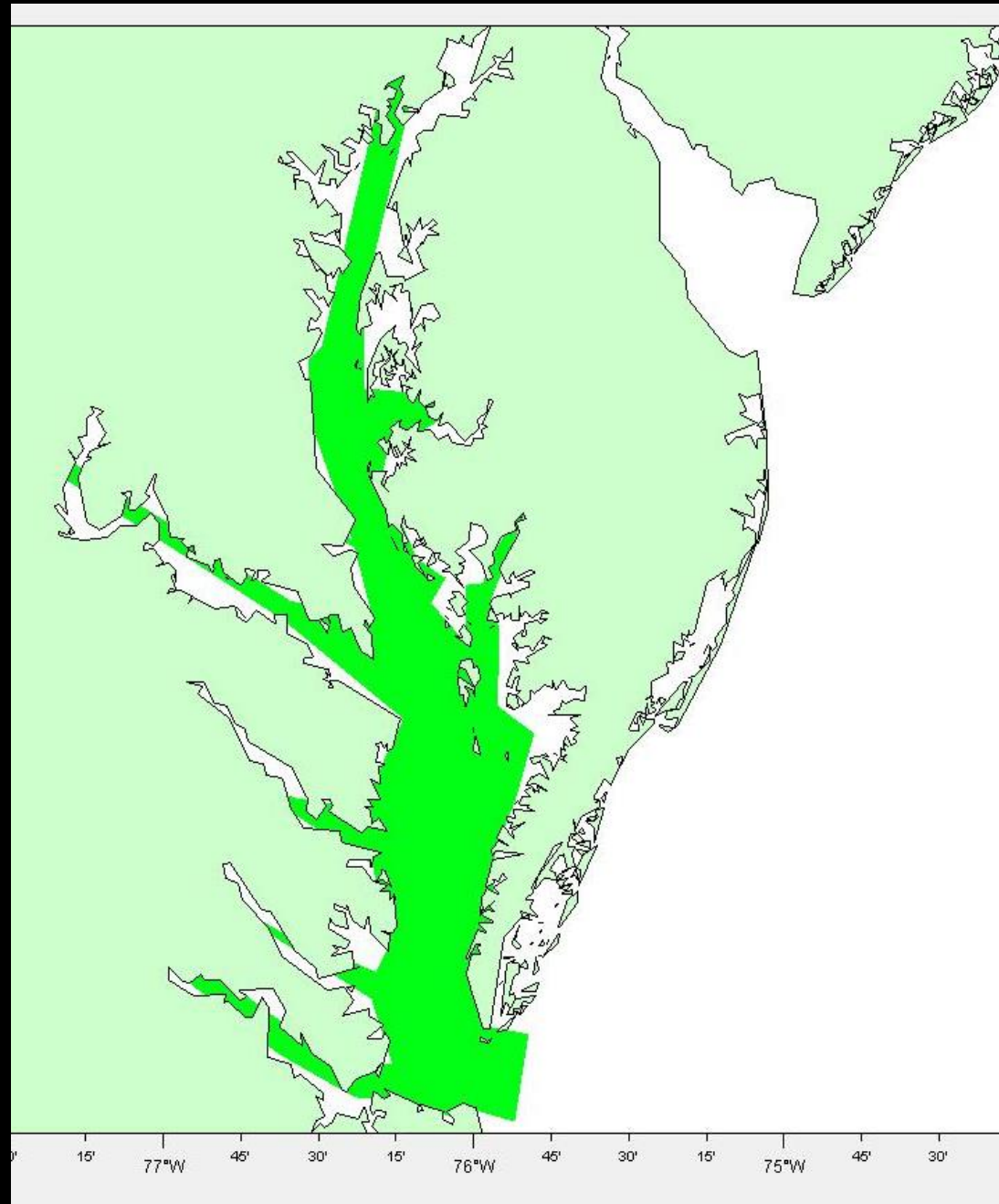
Parameter files

Questions

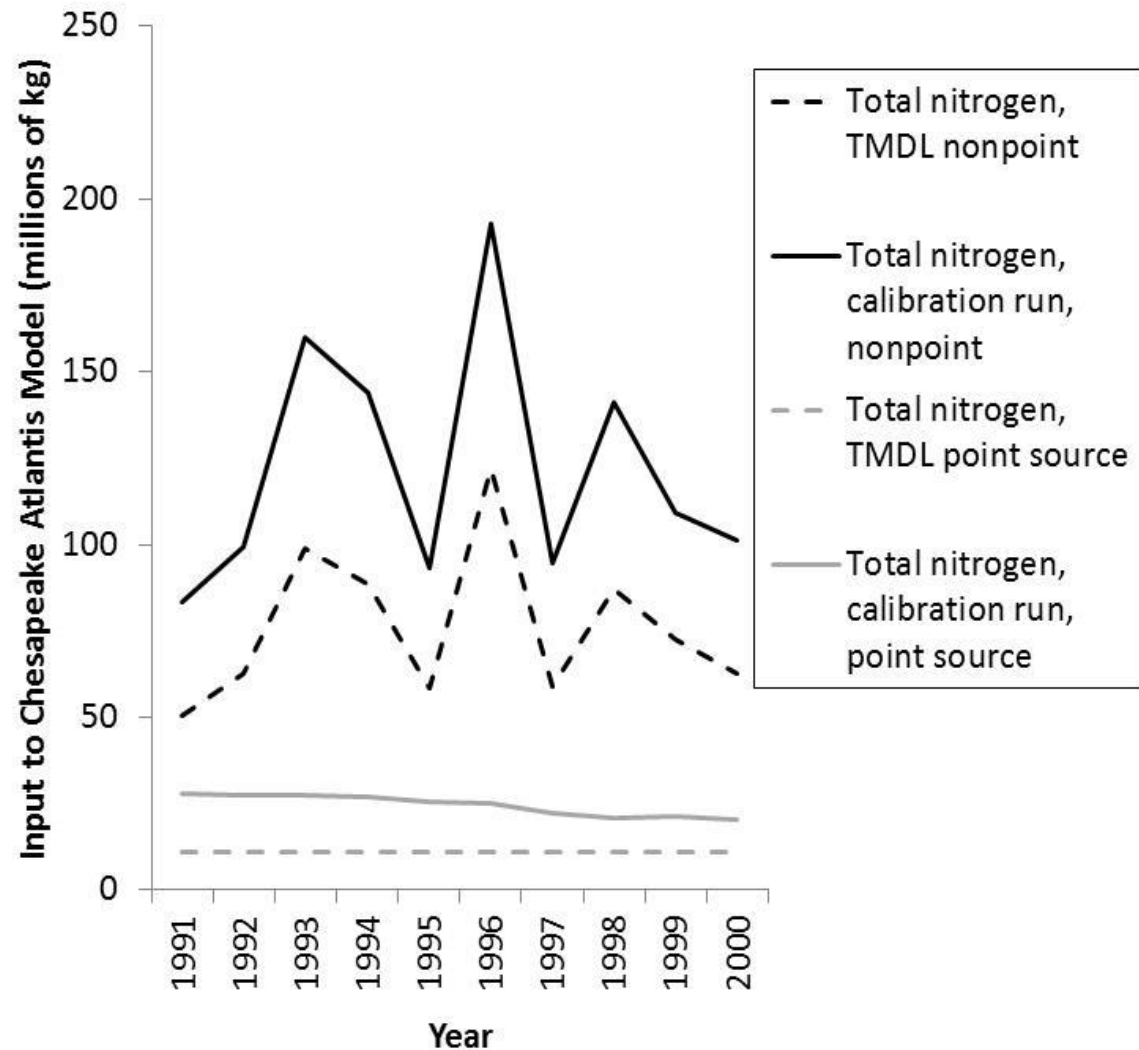
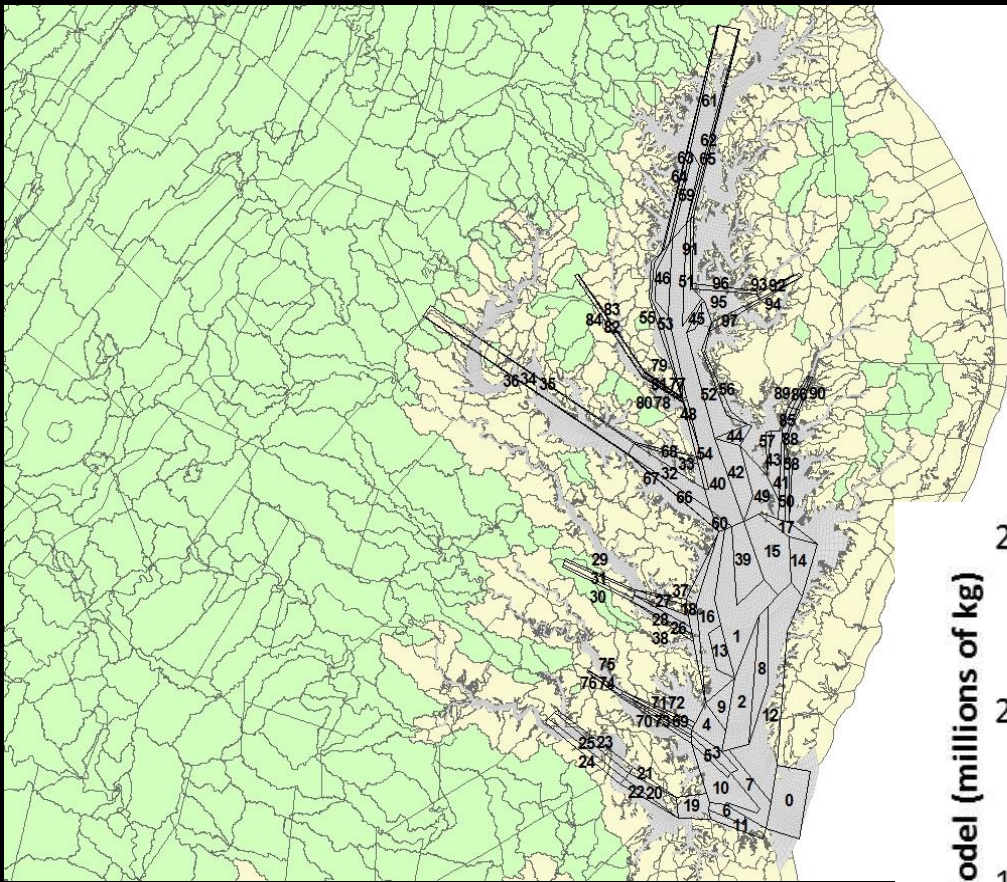
- What is the range of approaches you have taken, advantages, and drawbacks related to
 1. Nutrient loading
 2. Predicting Ocean acidification (pH)
 3. Predicting impacts of acidification on biology
- Are there other biogeochemical questions you have tackled?

Biogeochemistry: Nutrient Addition, Chesapeake Bay, USA

(stolen from Tom and Howard)



Detailed modeling of point and non-point nutrient pollution

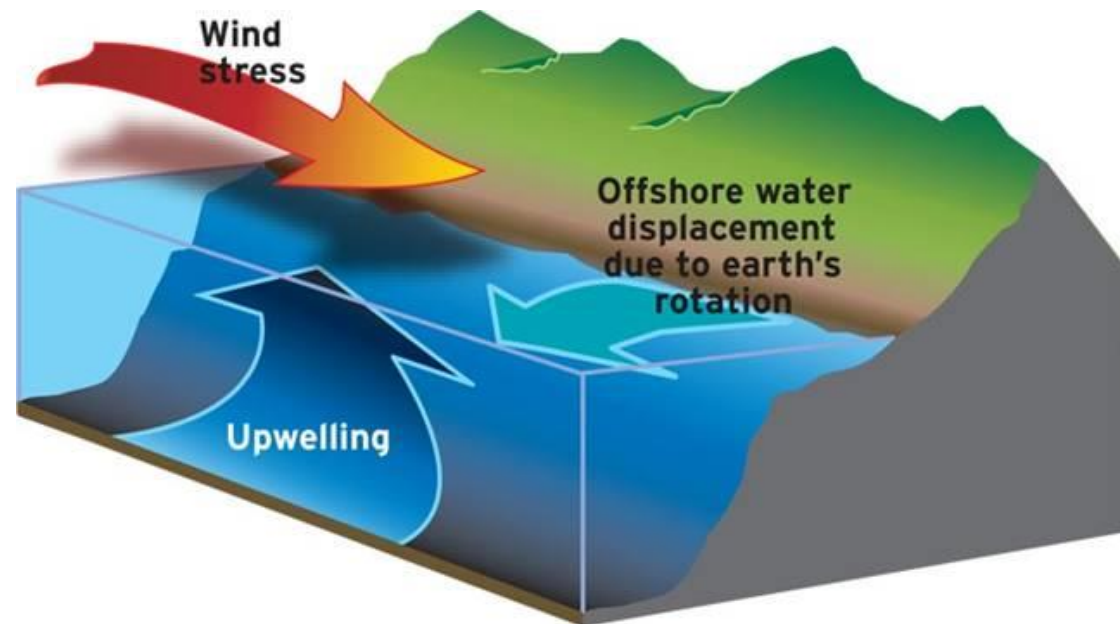


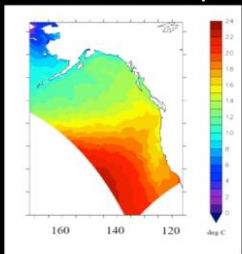
```

# This is a dummy nutrient forcing data file,
# For EMOCC 9/26/06
# Nutrient flux is based on multiplying bakun upwelling index from PFEG 3 degree latitude bins (in units of m^3/s/100 m of coastline)
# by NO3 and Si concentrations at 20m depth reported in World Ocean Atlas.
# see UpwellingAndNuts.xls
#
# ALL VALUES OTHER THAN NO3 AND SI ARE CURRENTLY A GUESS !!!!!
#
## COLUMNS 6
##
## COLUMN1.name Time
## COLUMN1.long_name Time
## COLUMN1.units days since 1930-01-01 0:00:00 +10
## COLUMN1.missing_value -999
##
## COLUMN2.name NH3
## COLUMN2.long_name NH3
## COLUMN2.units mg s-1
## COLUMN2.missing_value -999
#
## COLUMN3.name NO3
## COLUMN3.long_name NO3
## COLUMN3.units mg s-1
## COLUMN3.missing_value -999
##
## COLUMN4.name Lab_Det_N
## COLUMN4.long_name Lab_Sed_N
## COLUMN4.units mg s-1
## COLUMN4.missing_value -999
##
## COLUMN5.name Si
## COLUMN5.long_name Silica
## COLUMN5.units mg s-1
## COLUMN5.missing_value -999
##
## COLUMN6.name Det_Si
## COLUMN6.long_name Detrital Silica
## COLUMN6.units mg s-1
## COLUMN6.missing_value -999
##
1      840000.00      16800000.00      0.00
2      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00
3      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00

```

Nutrient.ts file: California Current nutrient “pipes” for upwelling



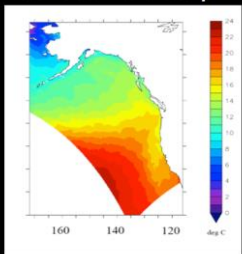


Biogeochemistry

1. Ocean acidification, California Current

Collaborator: Albert Hermann

- Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS) forced by GFDL ESM2M
- Carbonate dynamics
- **RCP 8.5** (IPCC 'High-emissions')
- Future = **2060s**



Biogeochemistry

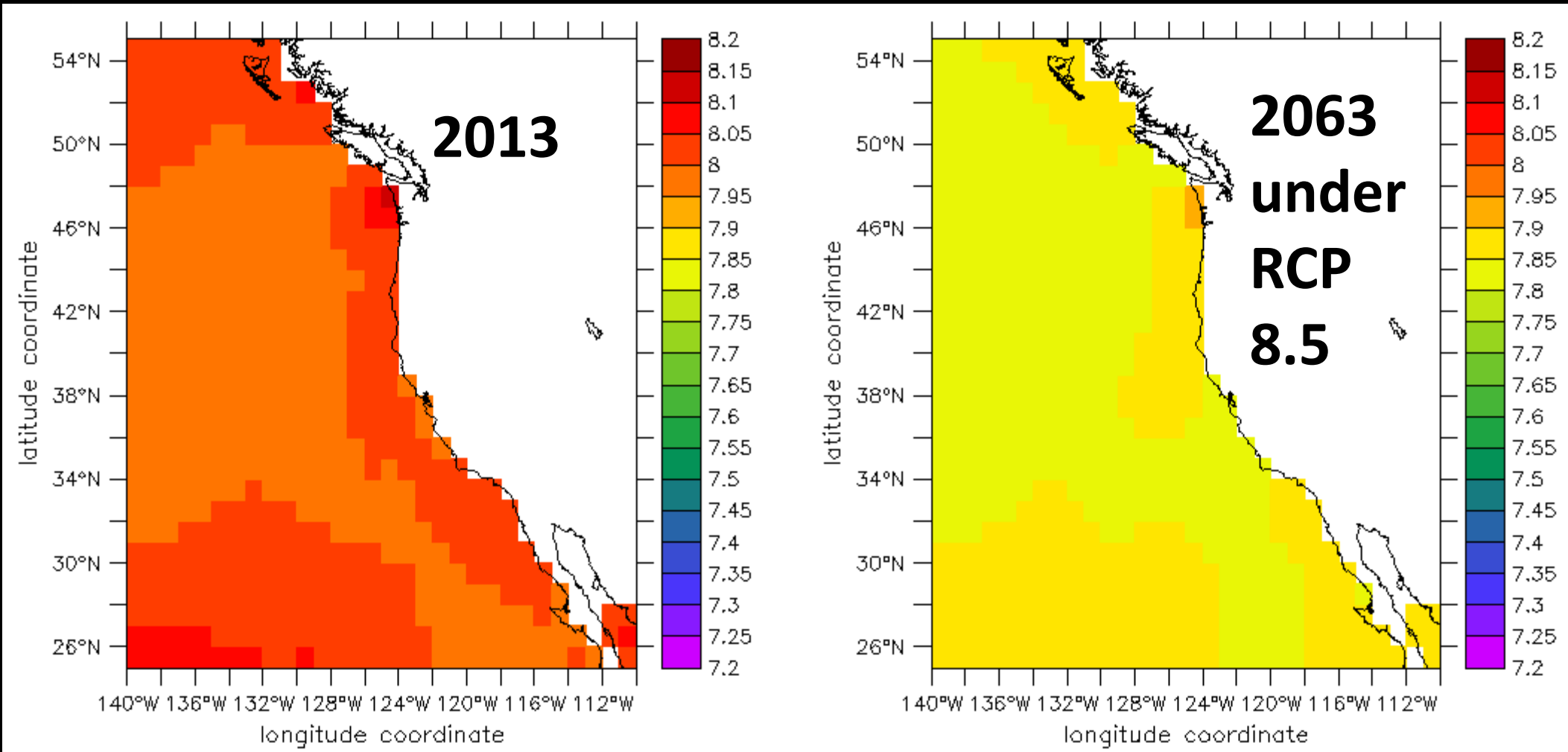
1. Ocean acidification, California Current

Collaborator: Albert Hermann

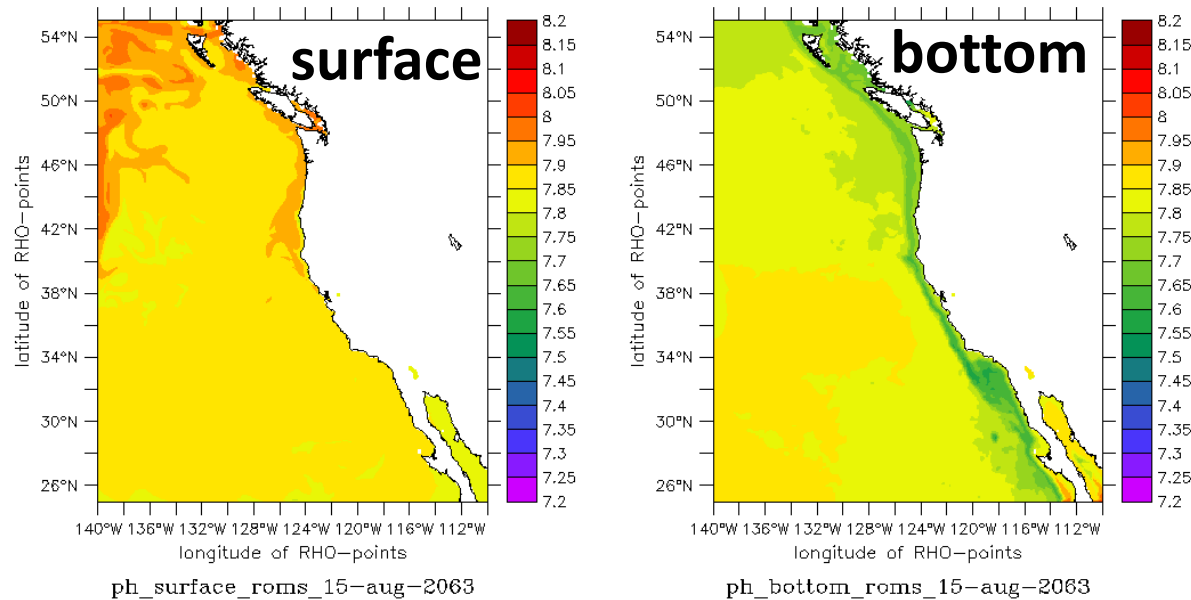
- Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS) forced by GFDL ESM2M
- Carbonate dynamics
- **RCP 8.5** (IPCC 'High-emissions')
- Future = **2060s**

Result: pH declines from 8.0 to ~7.8 by 2060

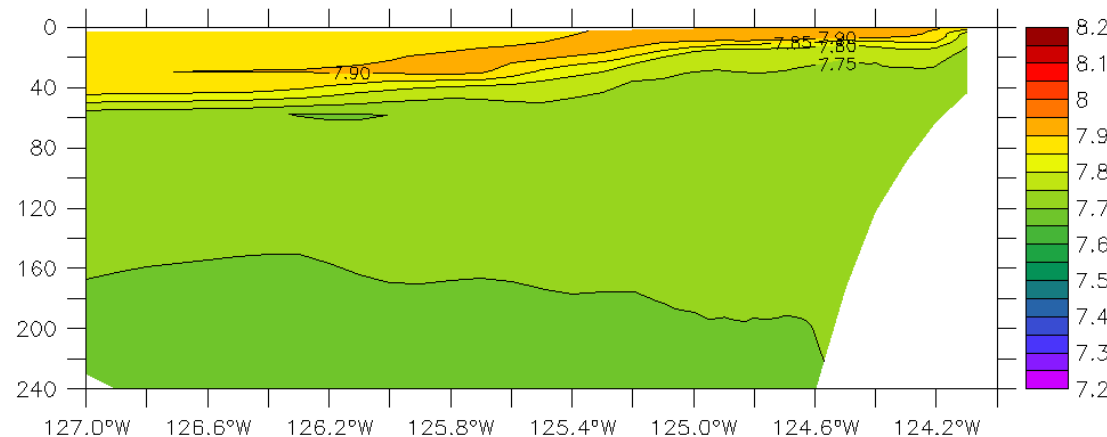
August surface pH, GFDL ESM2M 2013 vs. 2063 under RCP 8.5 'business as usual' emissions



August 2063 pH, ROMS, RCP 8.5



Cross section at 44.6 N latitude

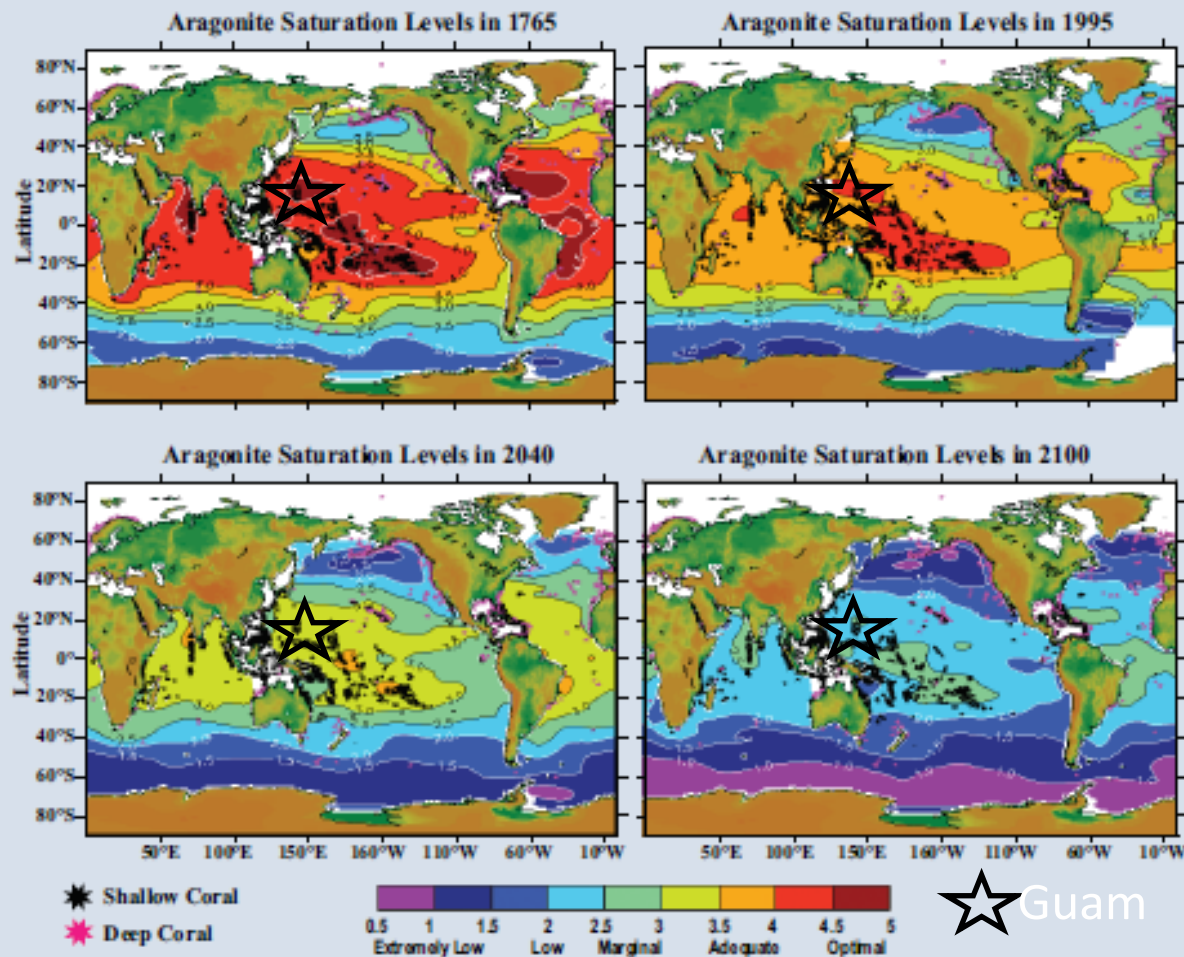


Biogeochemistry

2. Ocean acidification, Atmospheric approach for Guam

Ocean Acidification

coral growth rate = base coral growth rate * (net calcification rate / base calcification rate)



pH



Aragonite saturation



Calcification rate



Coral growth



Silverman et al 2009, Anthony et al 2011, Kleypas et al 2006, Cohen and Holcomb 2009

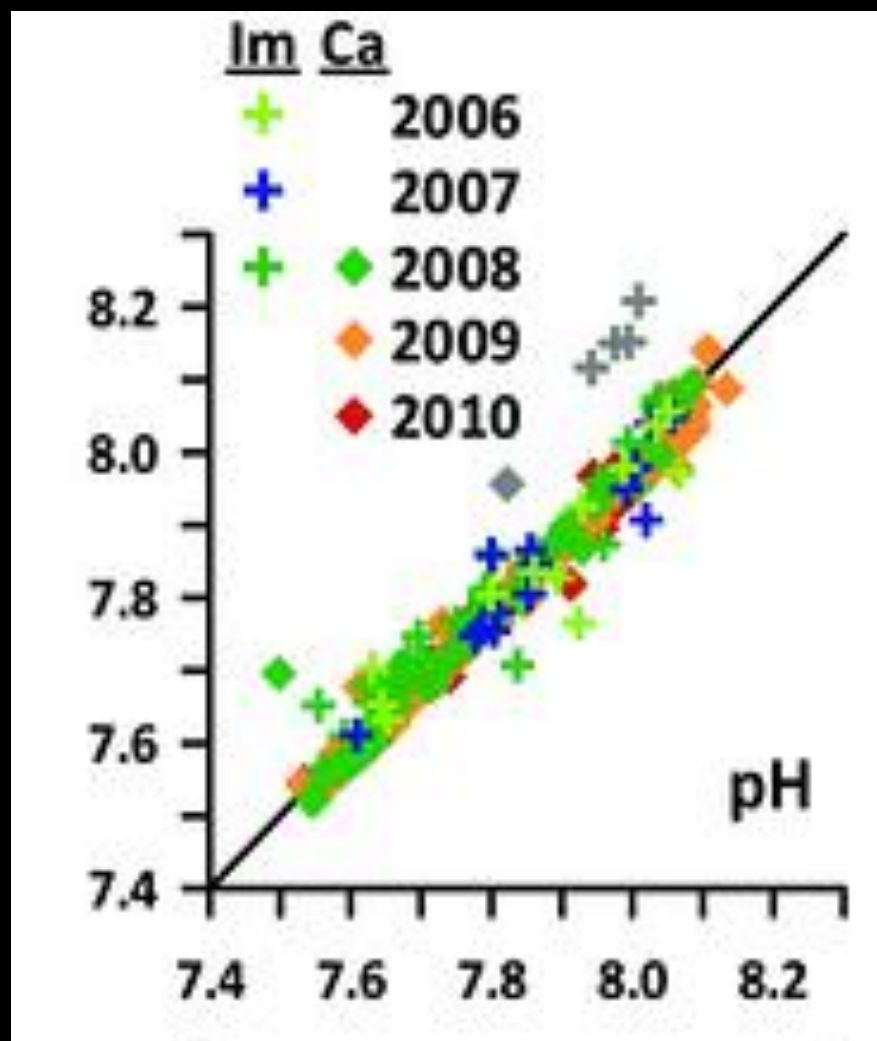
Biogeochemistry

3. Ocean acidification, empirical relationships

Robust empirical relationships for estimating the carbonate system in the southern California Current System and application to CalCOFI hydrographic cruise data (2005–2011)

Predictors
of pH:

Temperature
Oxygen
Salinity
depth



SR Alin et al. (2012) Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans

Physics & Hydrodynamics

Biogeochemistry

Primary Production

Parameter files

Questions

- How has your modeling group parameterized
 - biomass of primary producers? (initial conditions)
 - Growth rates of primary producers?
 - Mixotrophic dinoflagellates

Methods for biomass estimates for primary producers

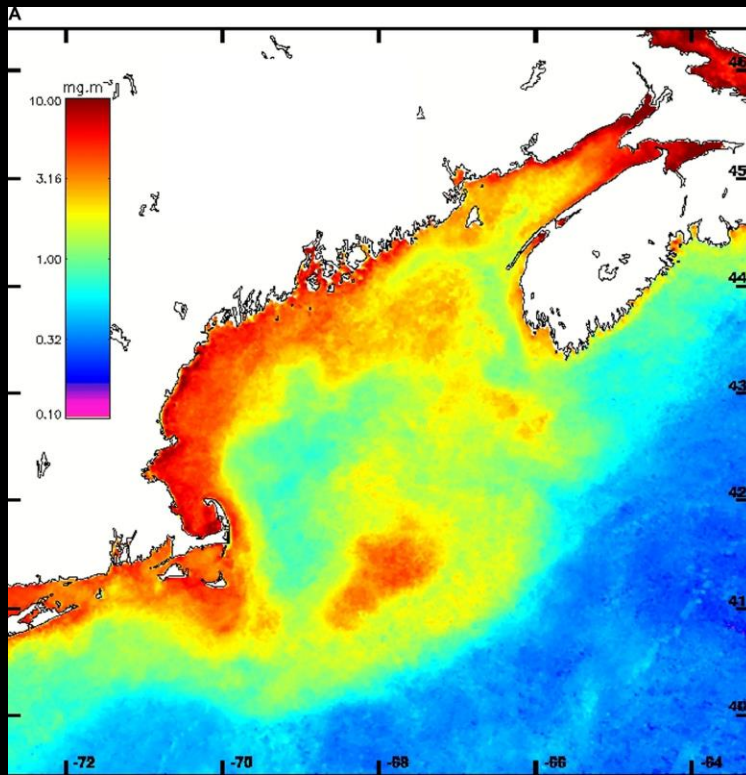
- Satellite Chlorophyll a
- In-situ rosette (bottle) samples
- Assigning chlorophyll a to different phytoplankton groups
- Converting chlorophyll a to mg N

Primary producers

- One choice is whether to include mixotrophic dinoflagellates

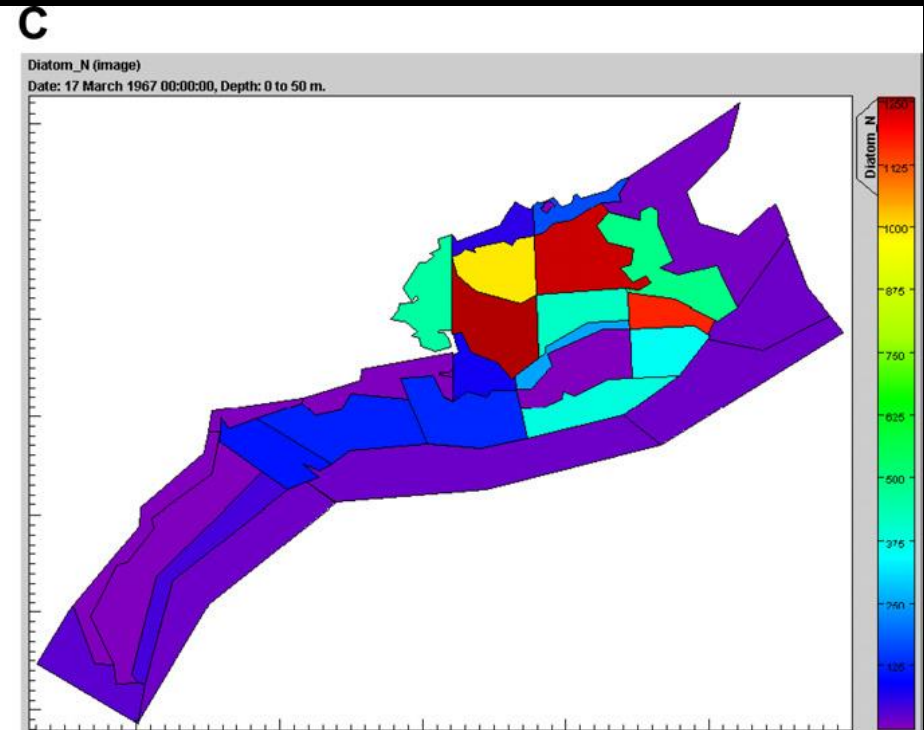
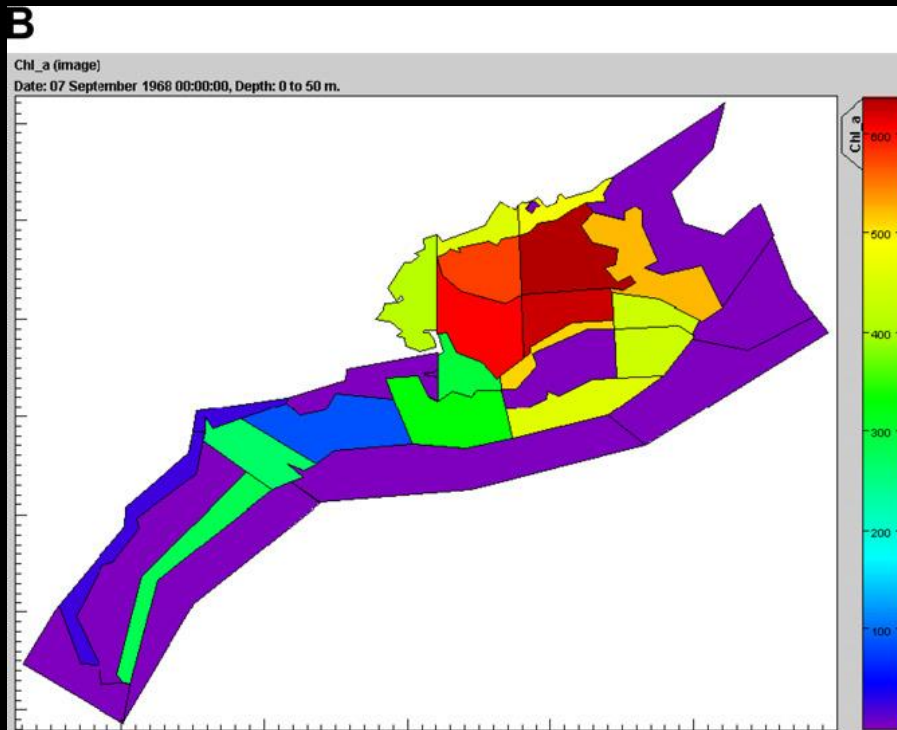
Questions

- How has your modeling group tested model behavior or skill for primary producer
 - Spatial distribution
 - Seasonality
 - Time series trends



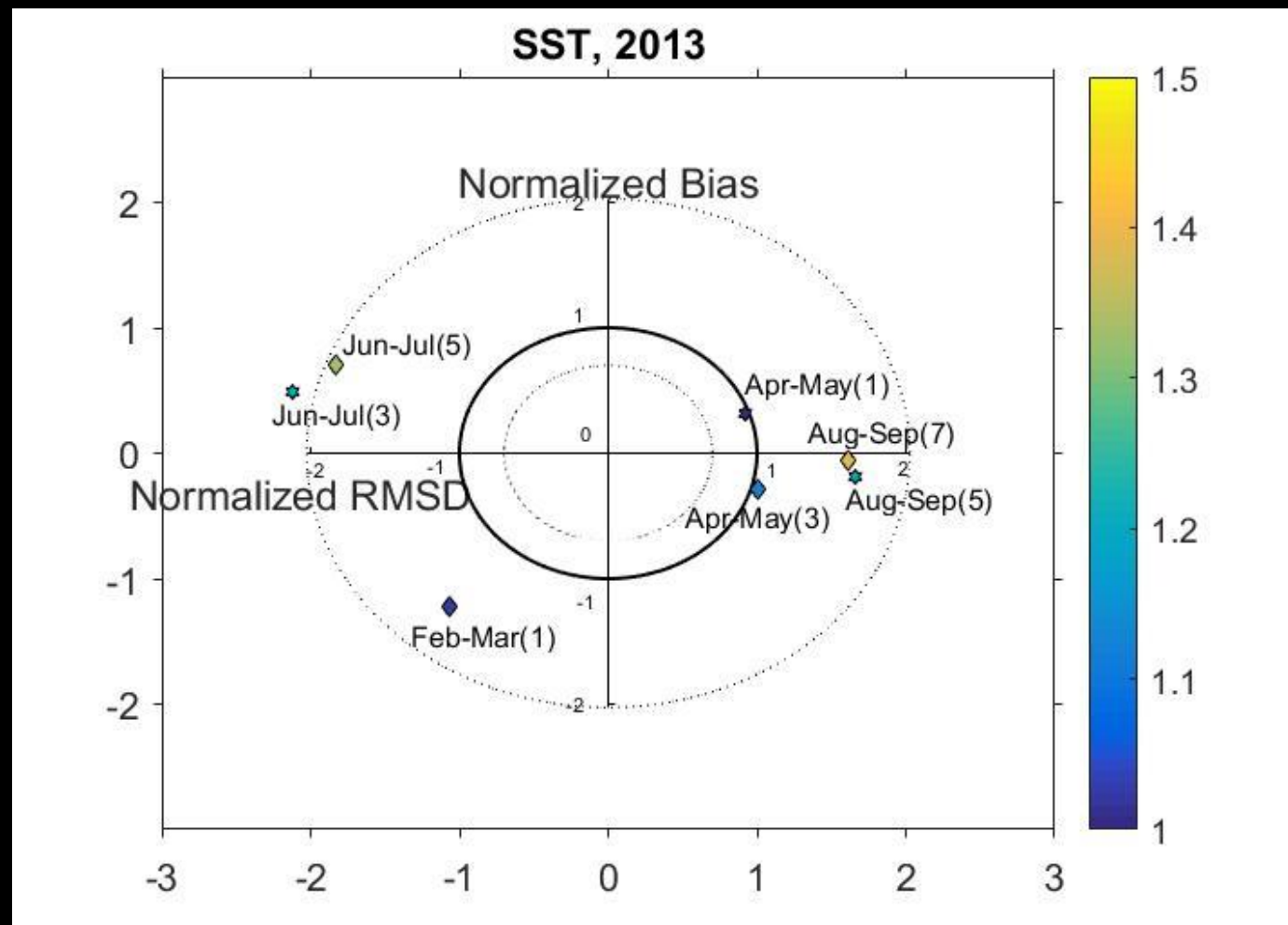
Checking spatial
distribution of
Chl a

Link et al. 2010
Progress in
Oceanography

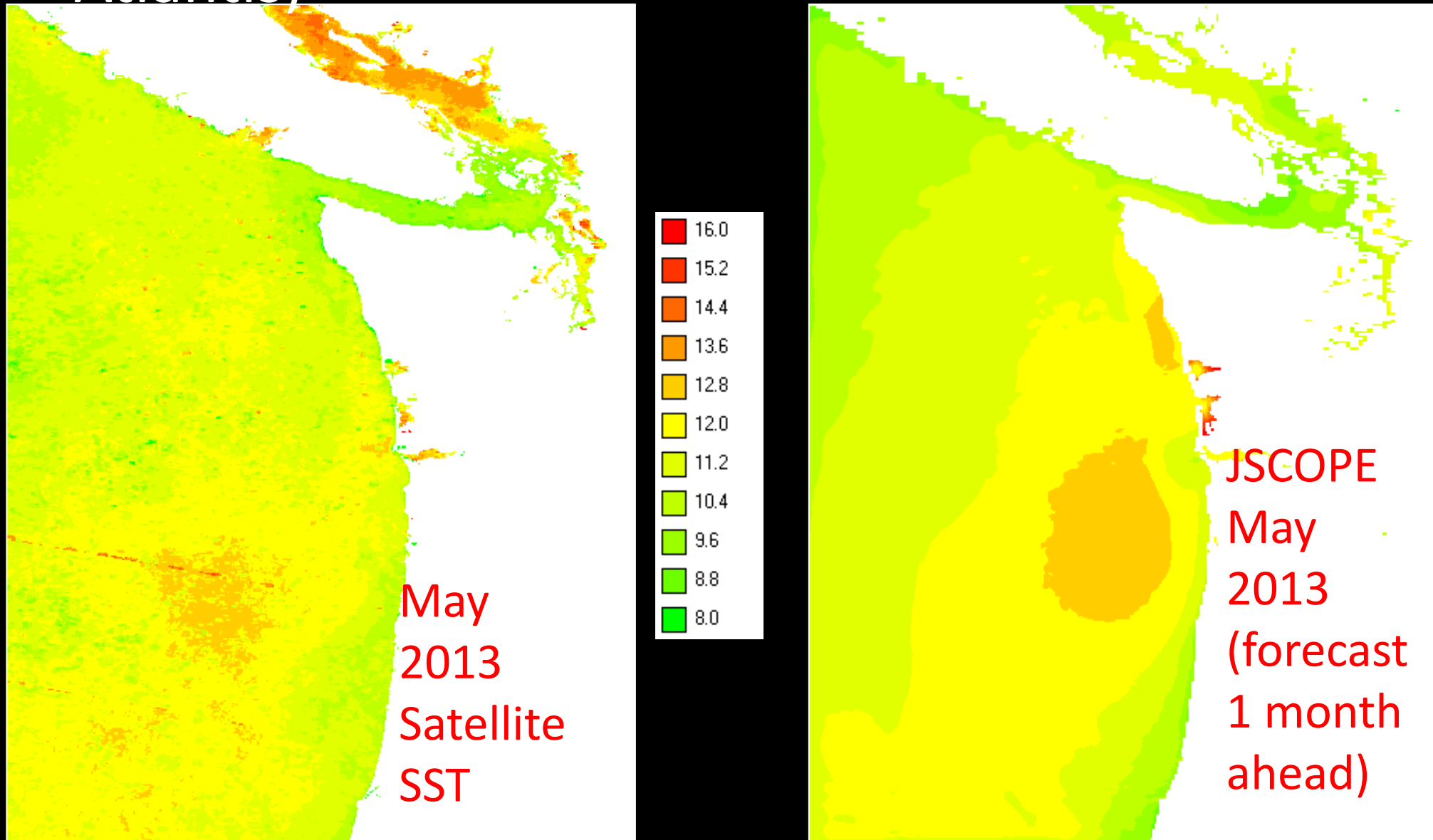


One method for spatial comparison–

Taylor/Target diagram (not from Atlantis)



One method for spatial comparison (not from Atlantis)–



**Fuzzy kappa statistic =0.953, after 1.97 C bias correction.
See Map Comparison Kit. <http://mck.riks.nl/>**

Physics & Hydrodynamics

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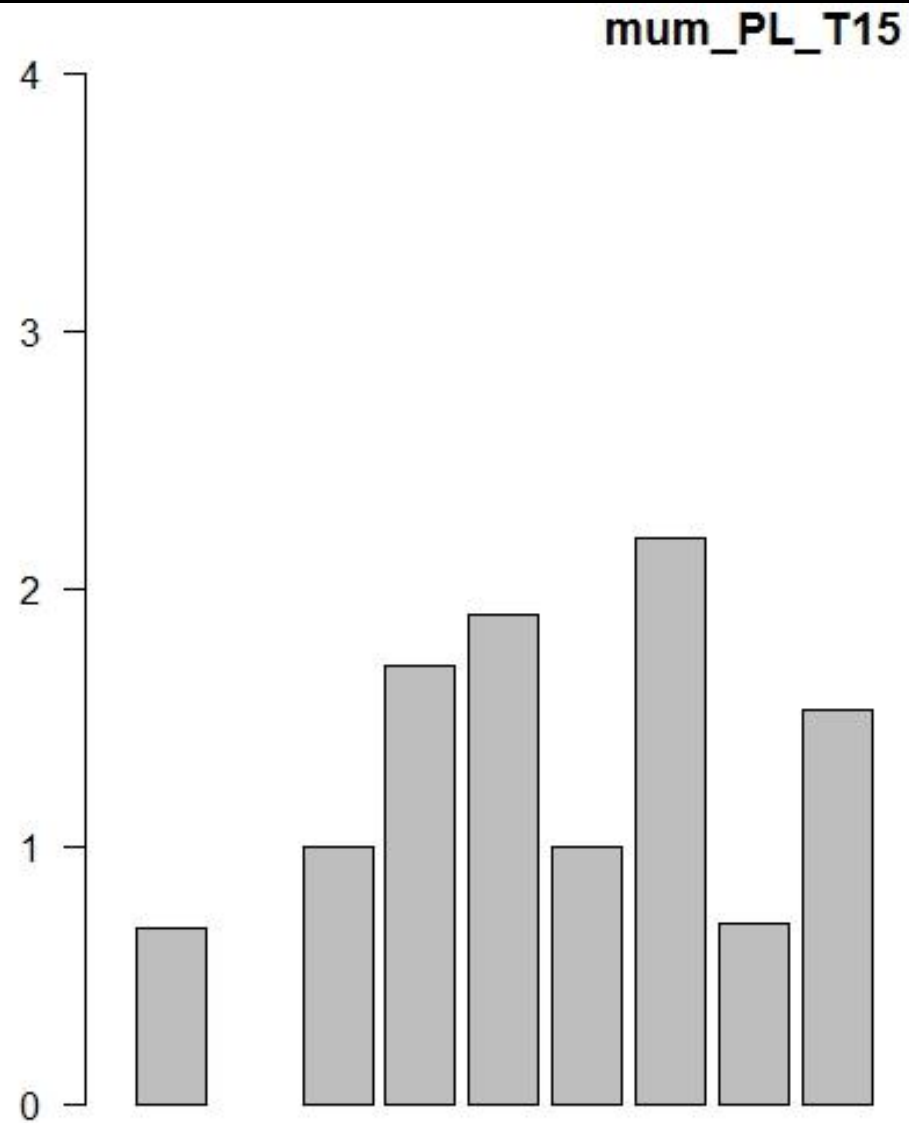
- How can we use distributions of model inputs (growth rates, biomasses) for
 - Construction of new models
 - Model calibration
 - Input error checking
 - Other uses?

15 Brave volunteers

Just searching for standard group codes (therefore some groups omitted in some models, for now)

Large
Phytoplankton
(PL) growth
rates,

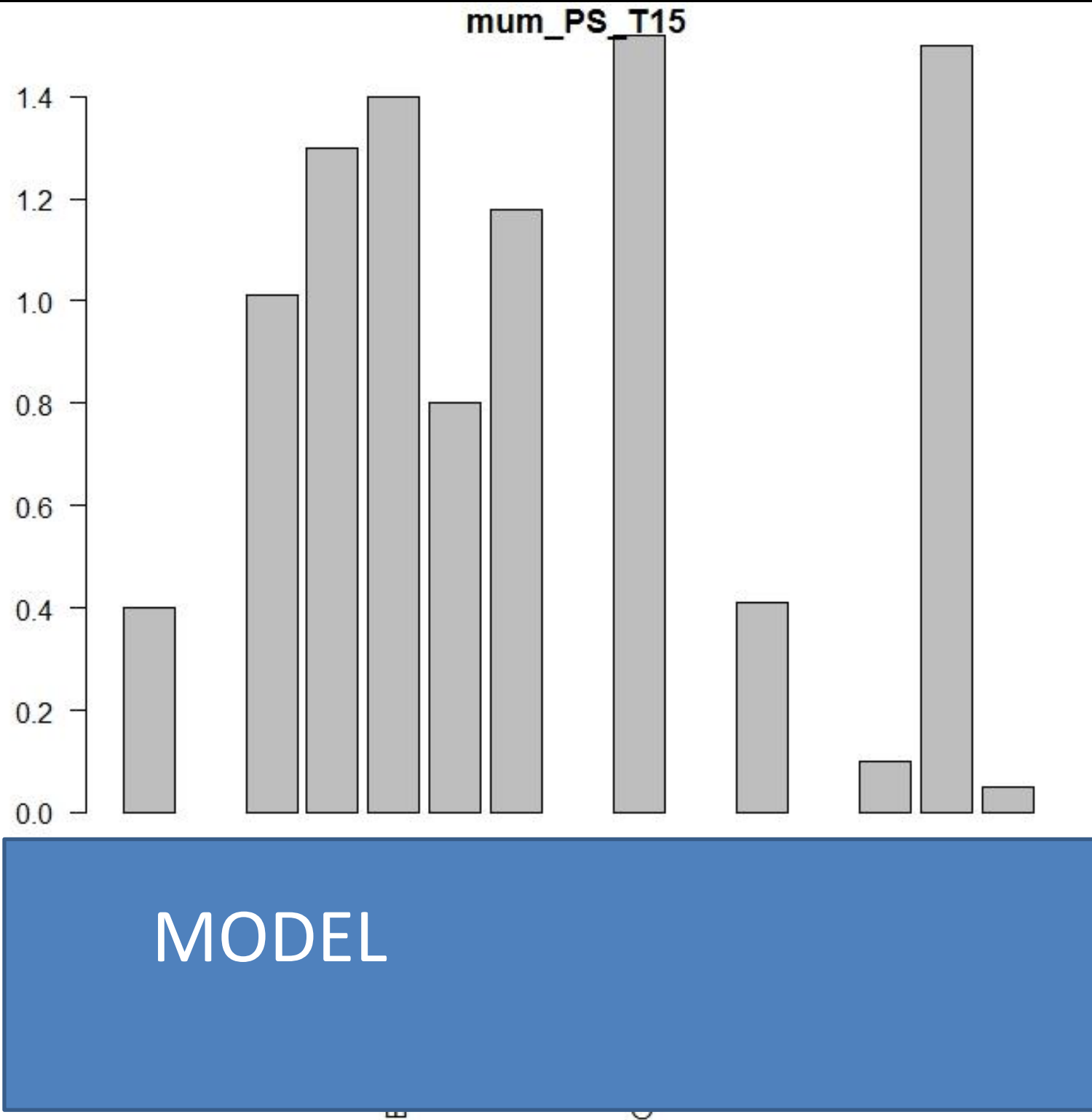
mg N/m³/day



MODEL

Small
Phytoplankton
(PS) growth
rates,

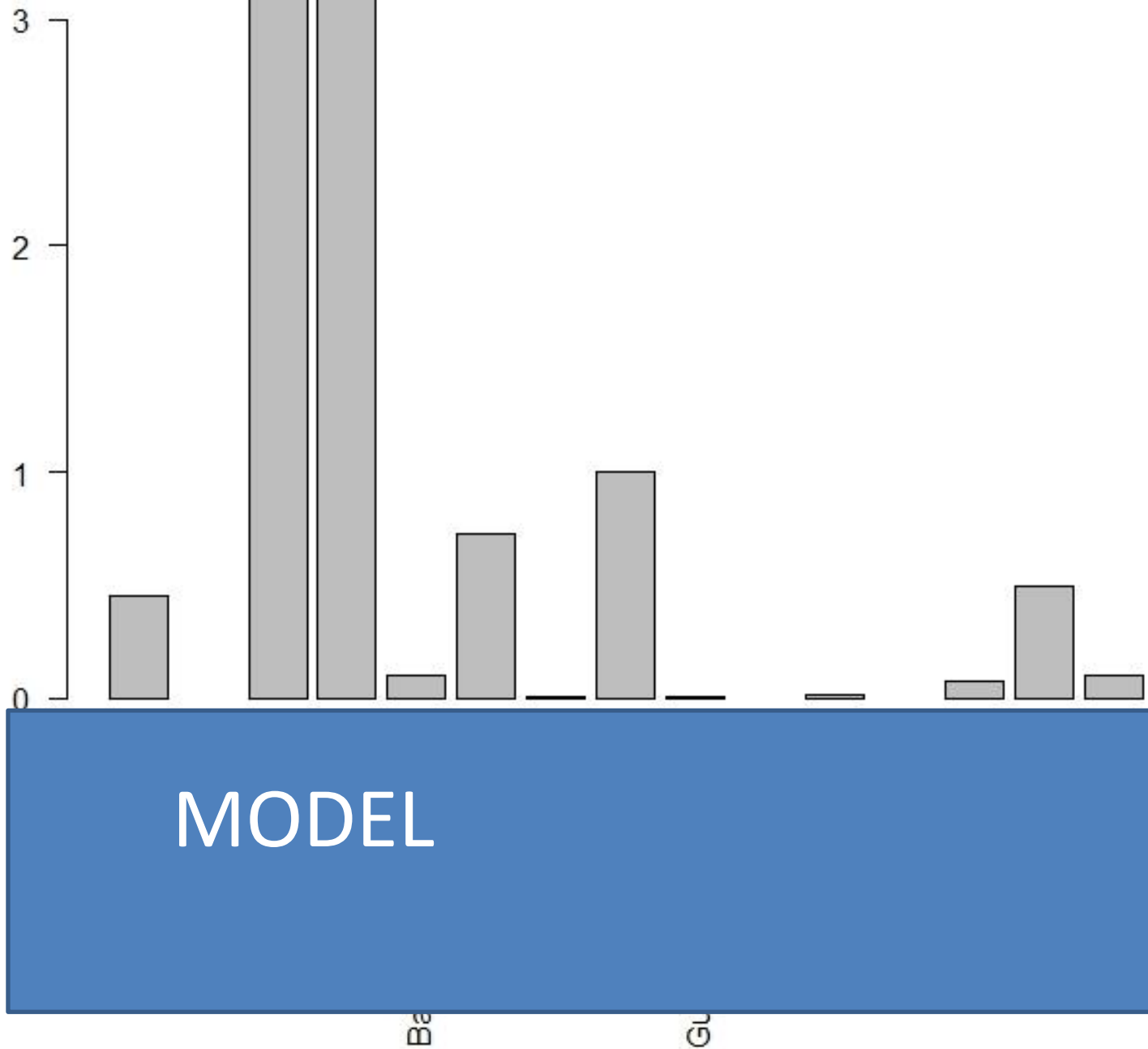
mg N/m³/day



Macroalgae
(MA) growth
rates,

mg N/m³/day

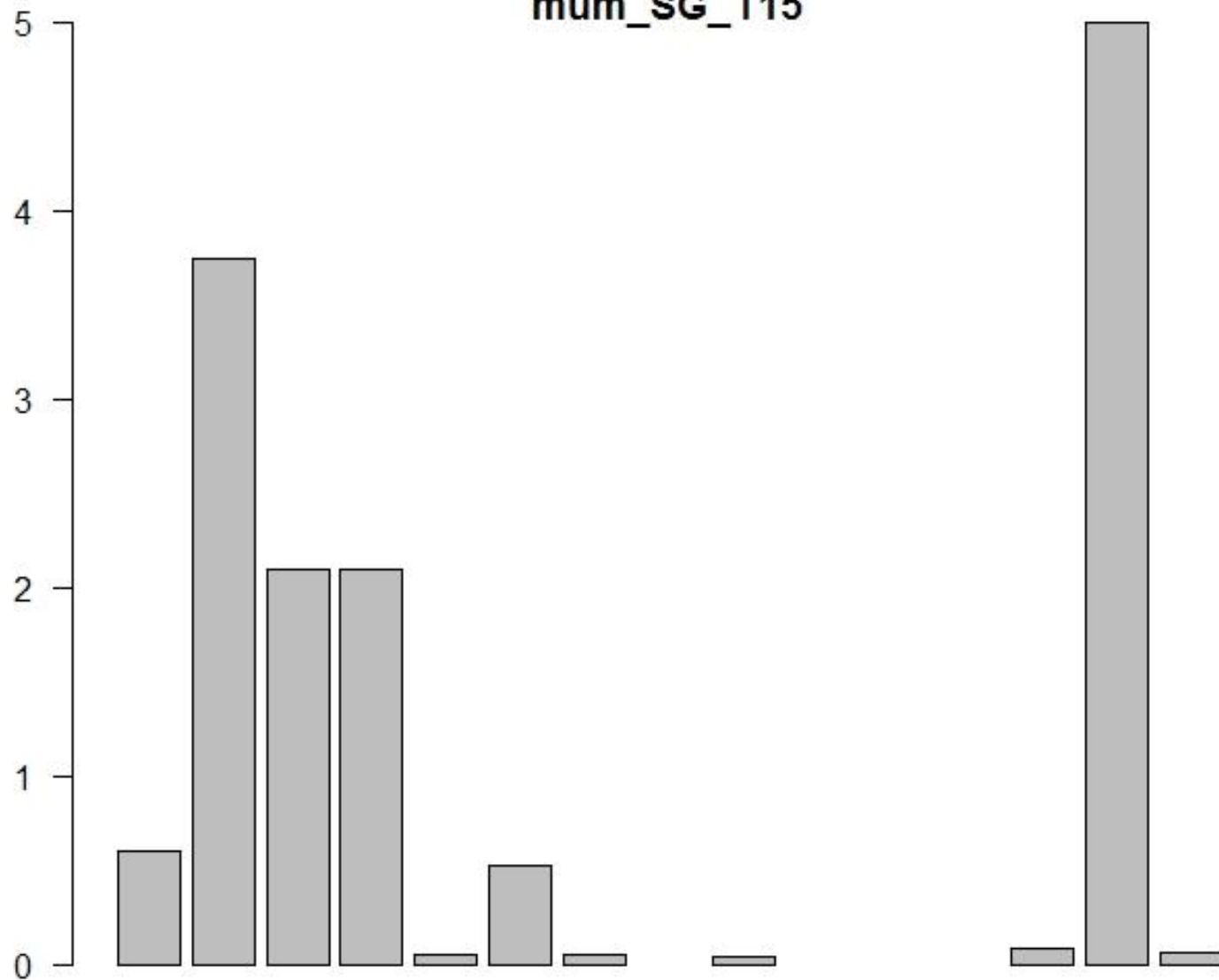
mum_MA_T15



Seagrass (SG)
growth rates,

mg N/m³/day

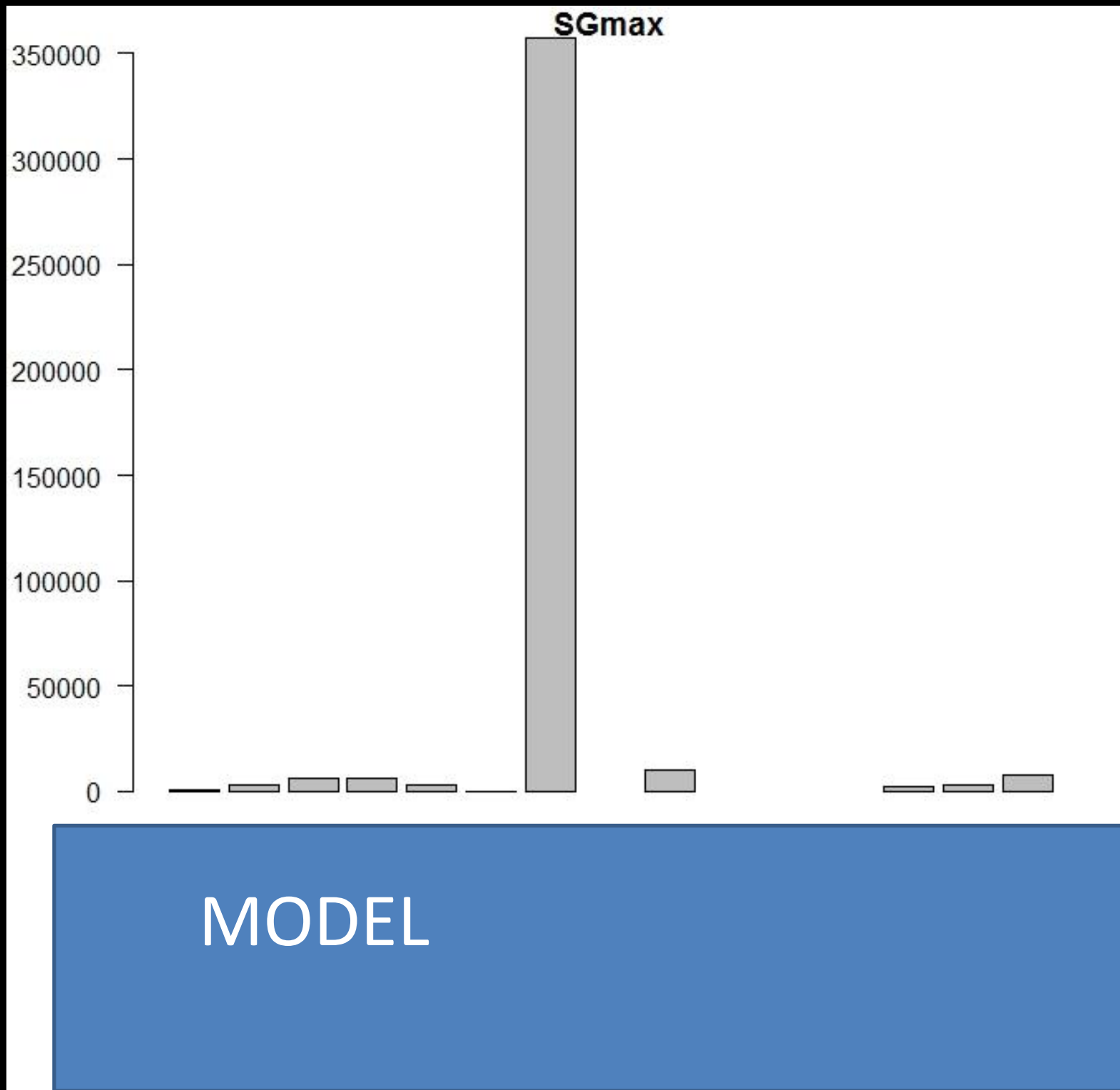
mum_SG_T15



MODEL

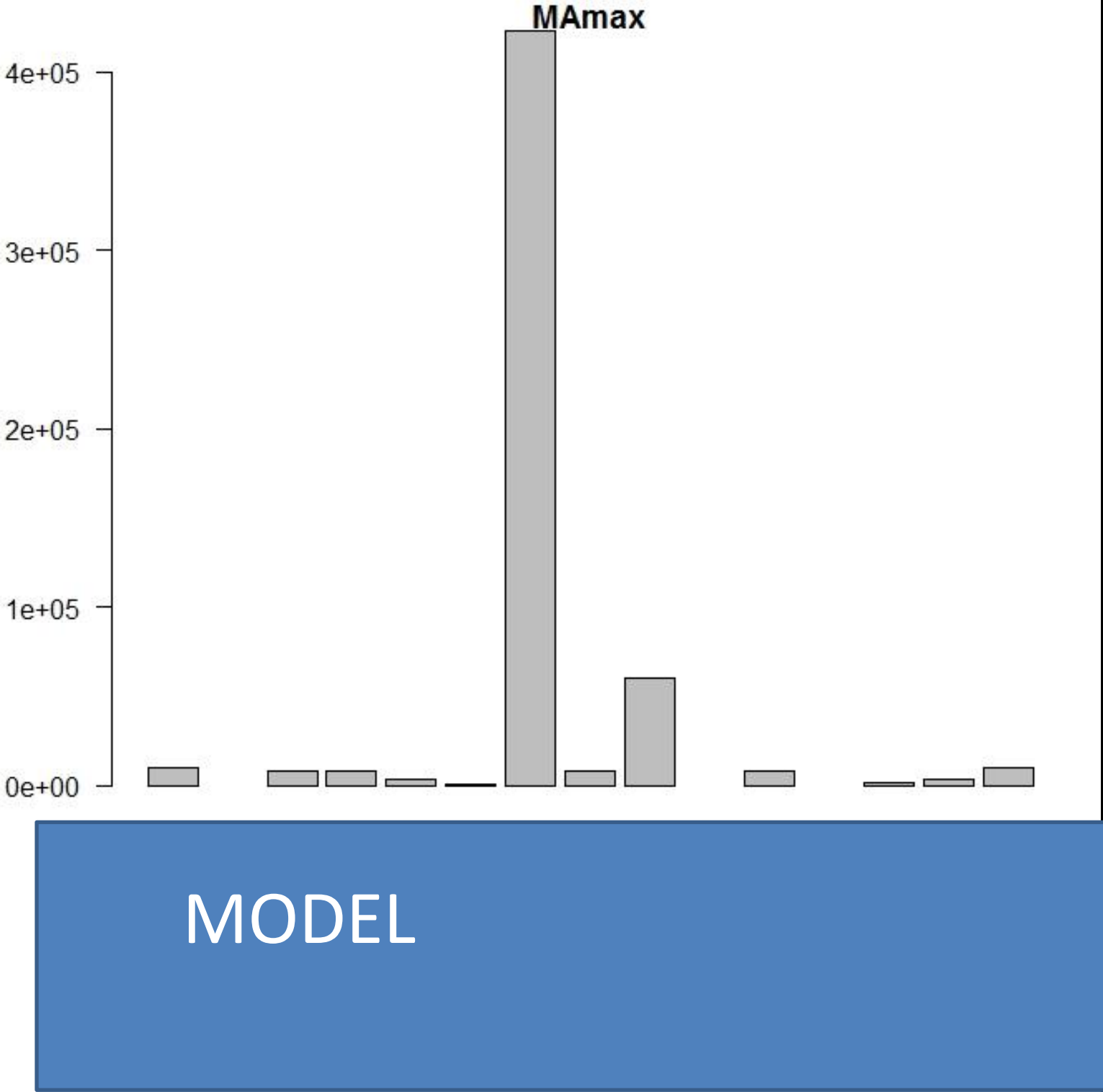
Seagrass
(SG)max
densities,

mg N/m²



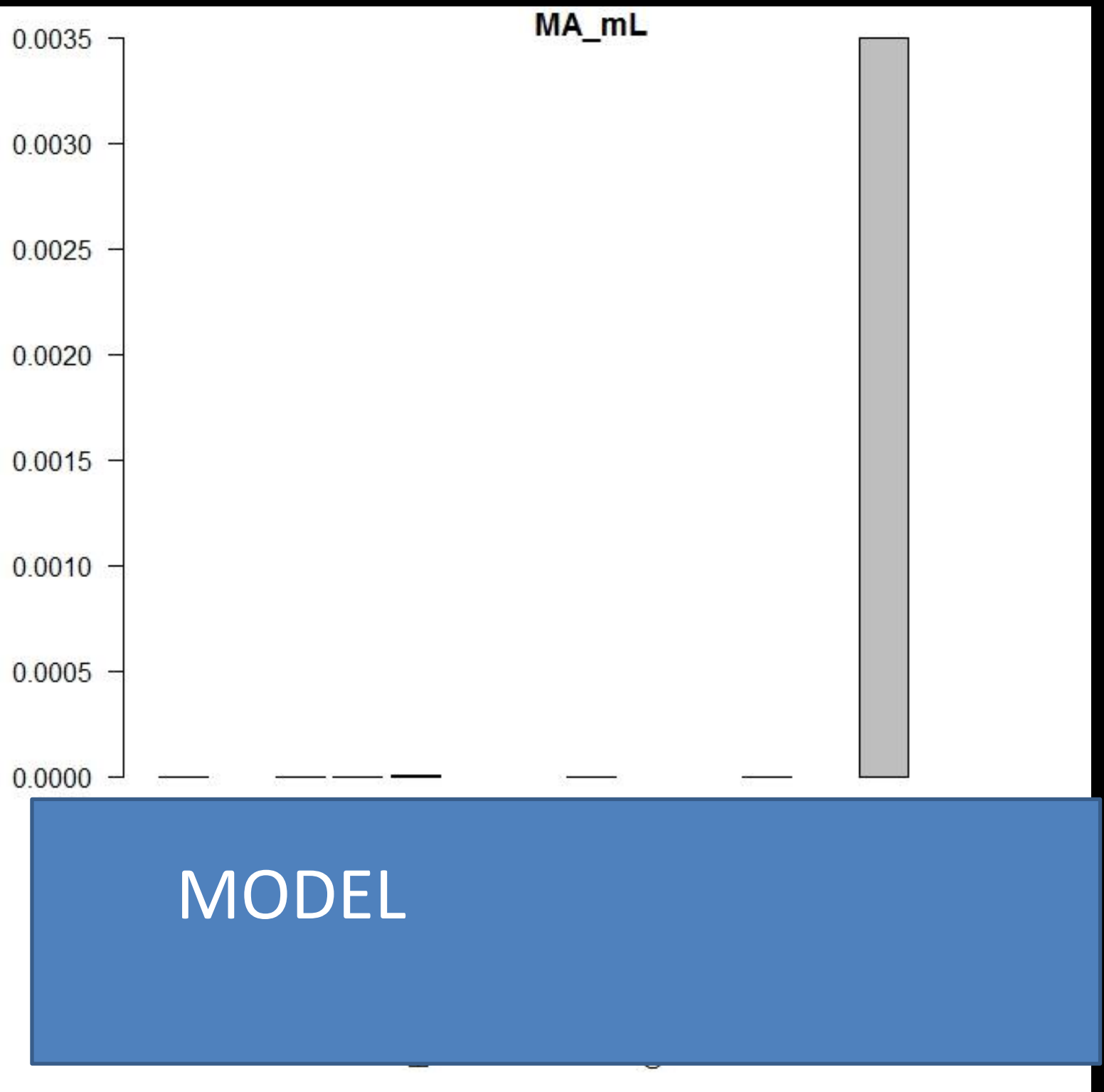
Macroalgae
(MA)max
densities,

mg N/m²



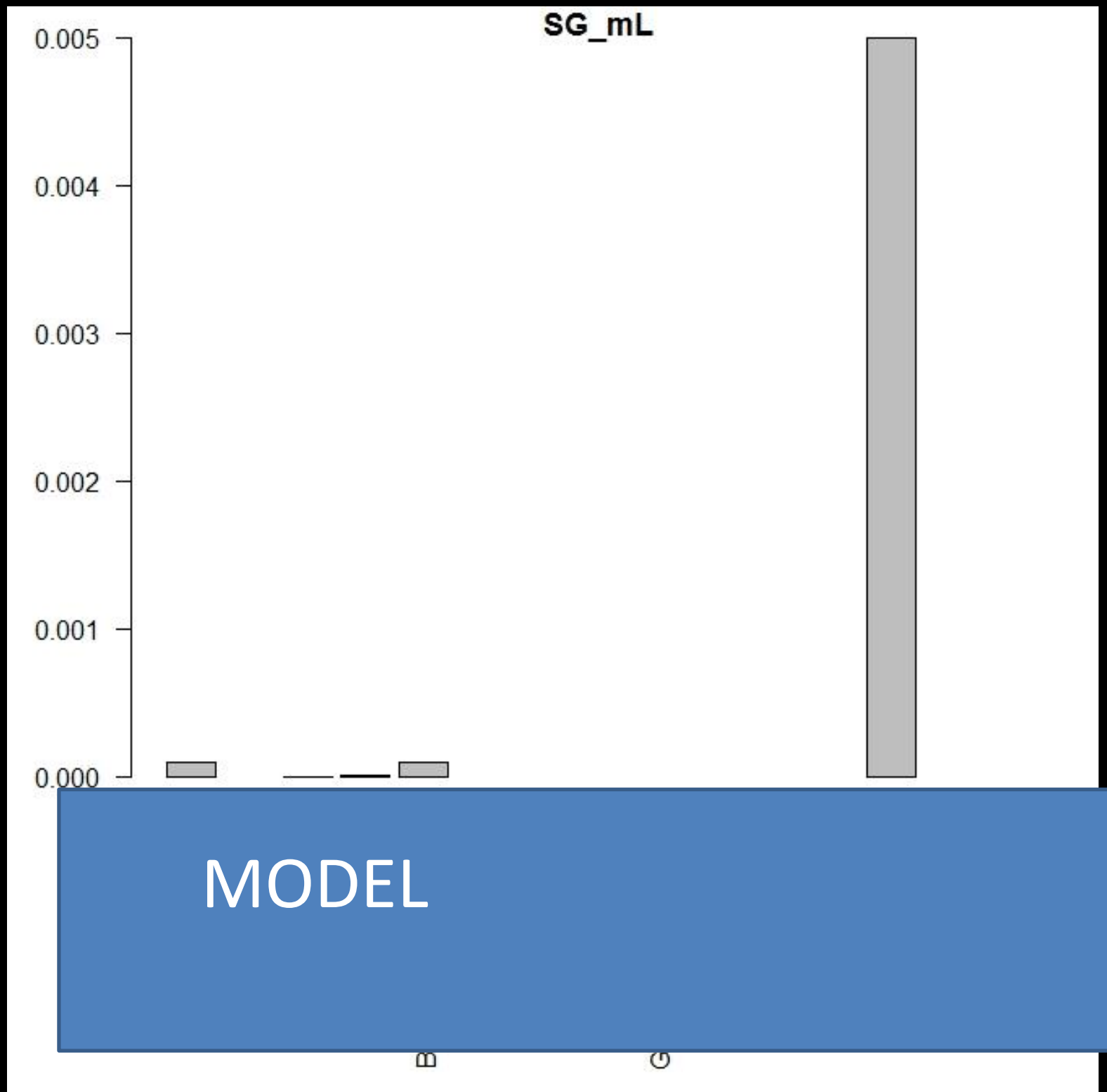
Macroalgae
(MA) linear
mortality

Per day



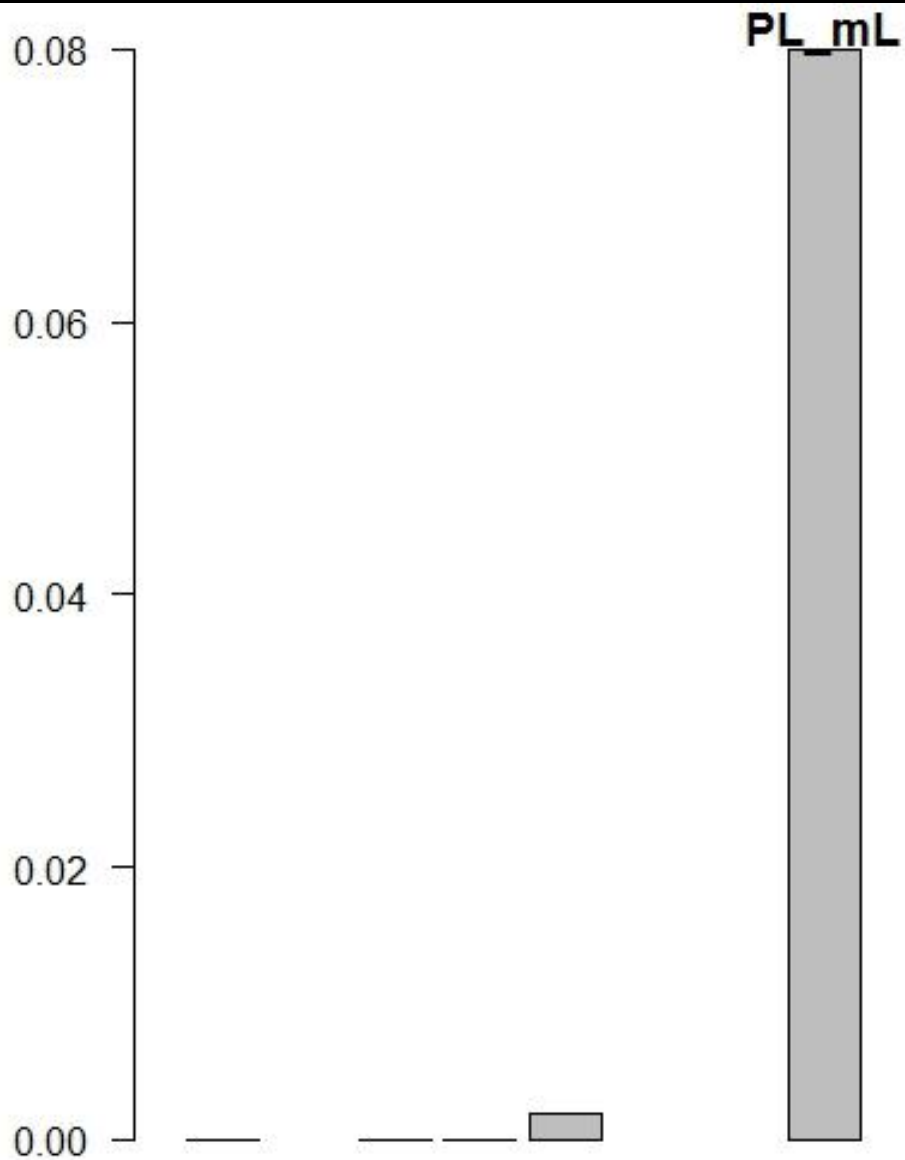
Seagrass
(SG) linear
mortality

Per day



Lg
Phytoplankton
(PL) linear
mortality

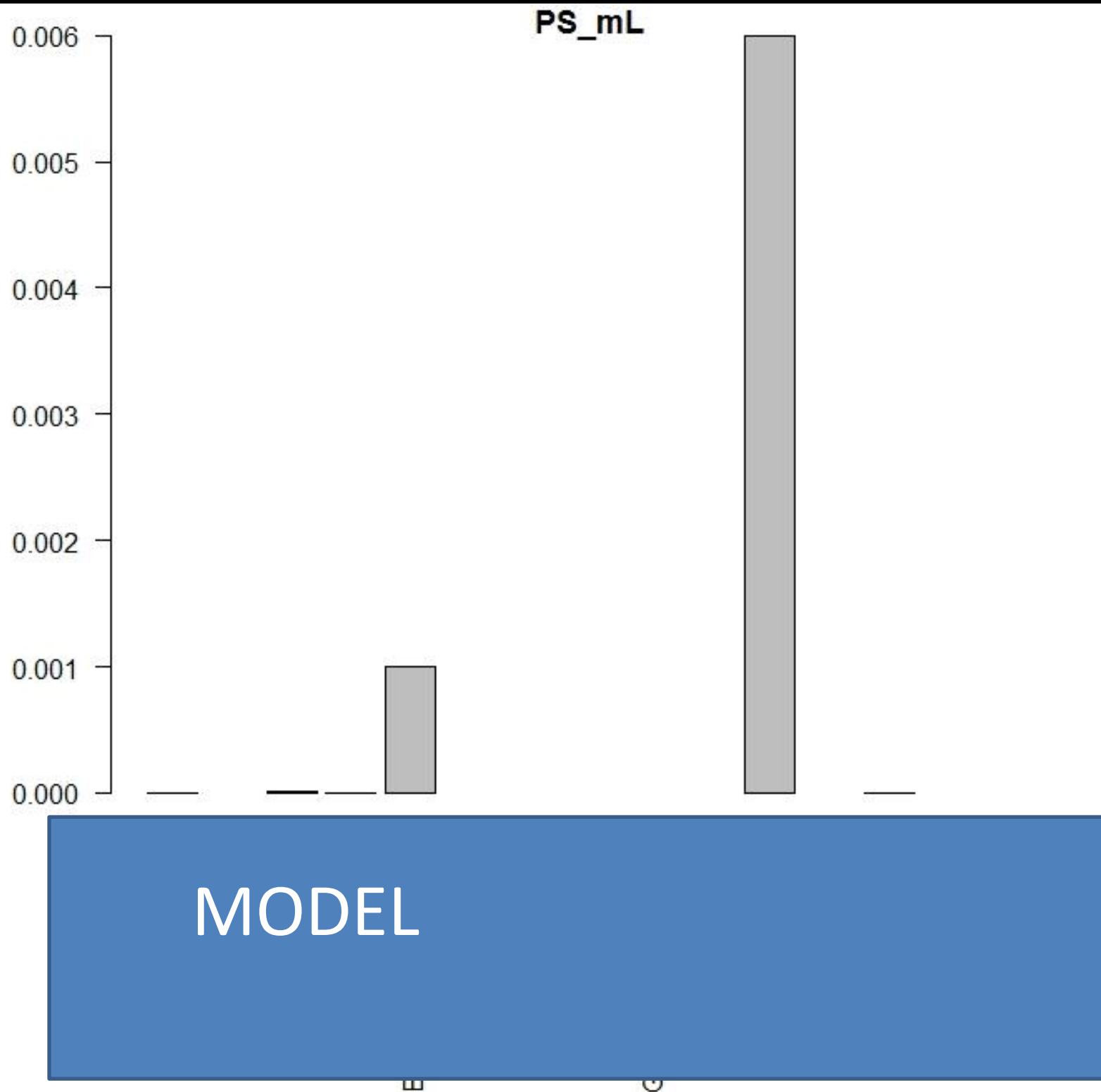
Per day



MODEL

Small
Phytoplankton
(PS) linear
mortality

Per day



Tuesday 1pm-4pm

Parameters, data, and comparison:

Lower trophic levels

Inverts

Verts

Isaac Kaplan, isaac.kaplan@noaa.gov.

Atlantis Summit, Tuesday 1300

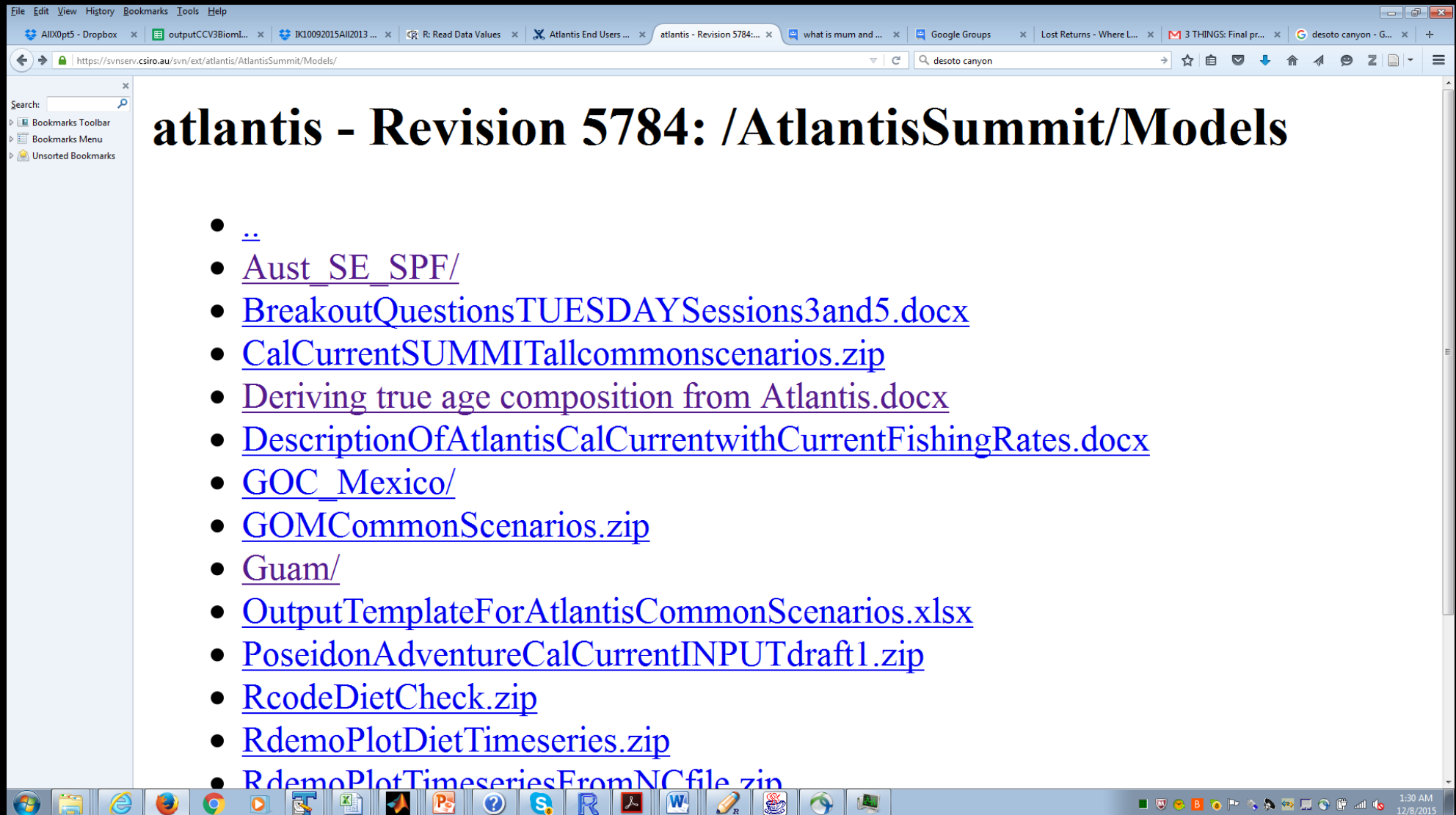
Parameters, Data and Comparison

- Lower trophic levels
- Inverts
- Verts

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- Questions will be addressed in breakout groups
- Please keep discussion broad and focused on processes not parameter names.
- Report back after 45 minutes. Rapporteur notes to Sarah.
- Goal is Best Practices guidelines for parameterizing lower trophic levels, invertebrates, and vertebrates

BreakoutQuestionsTUESDAYSessions3and5.docx



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Questions: Invertebrates

- How has your modeling group parameterized abundance and rate parameters for plankton and benthic invertebrates?
- Have you converted from C : N using Redfield ratio, or other means?

Inverts, California Current Example

- Maximum growth rate (“mum”) = Ecopath Productivity: Biomass ratio, converted to daily rate
- Clearance (“C_”) = Ecopath Consumption : Biomass ratio * 1.2, converted to daily rate
- Then heavily calibrated

Vertebrates



Vertebrates, key modeling decisions

- Including starvation
- Linear and quadratic mortality rates (m_L , m_Q)
- Consumption and growth rates (MUM , C_{-})
- Diets
- Movement
- Recruitment

Vertebrates, key modeling decisions

- Including starvation
- Linear and quadratic mortality rates (m_L , m_Q)
- Consumption and growth rates (MUM , C_*)
- Diets
- Movement
- Recruitment

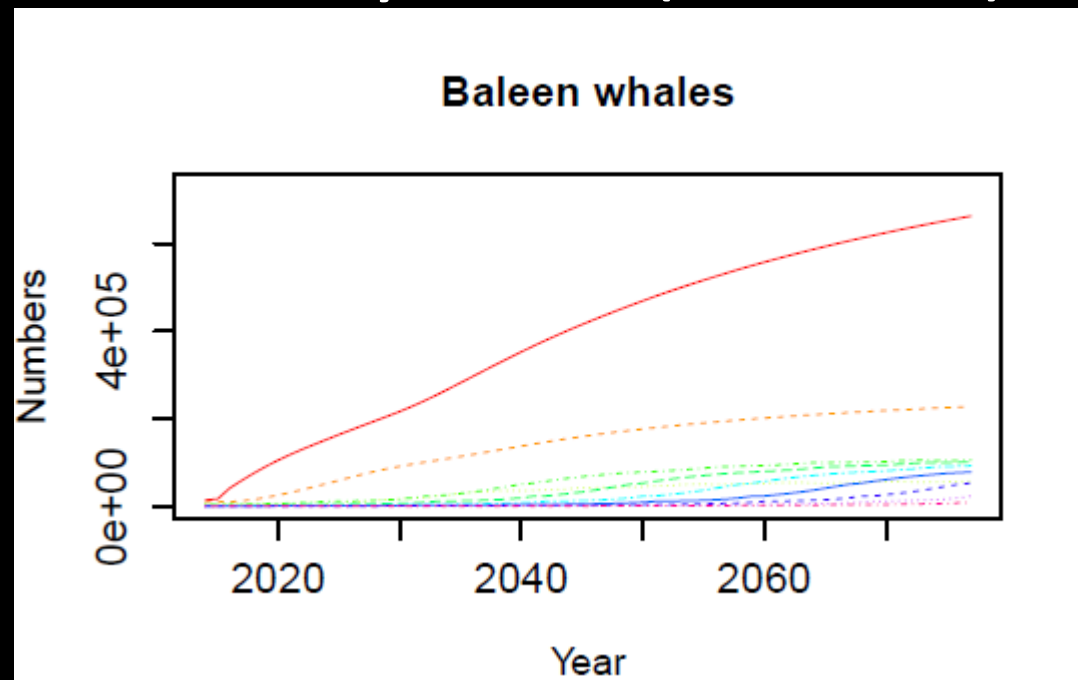
Vertebrates, key modeling decisions

- Including starvation (*mstarve* in Biol.prm)

California current example is *mstarve* = 0.001 day/day, if weight-at-age falls below 50%.

- Linear and quadratic mortality rates (mL, mQ)

California Current
example: set to 0, then
titrated in (usually for
apex predators) to get
more realistic age
structures.



Vertebrates, key modeling decisions

- Including starvation
- Linear and quadratic mortality rates (m_L , m_Q)
- Consumption and growth rates (MUM , C_*)
- Diets
- Movement
- Recruitment

Fish consumption and growth rates, California Current example



Fish consumption and growth rates, California Current example

Wisconsin bioenergetics approach has

$$\textit{Realized Consumption} = 0.3 * (W)^{0.7}$$

For Atlantis we use:

$$\textit{Realized consumption} = 0.3 * (rN + sN)^{0.7}$$

$$\textit{Max consumption} = 3.3 * \textit{Realized consumption}$$

$$\textit{Max growth} = \textit{Assim efficiency of } 0.8 * \textit{Max consumption}$$

Fish consumption and growth rates, California Current example

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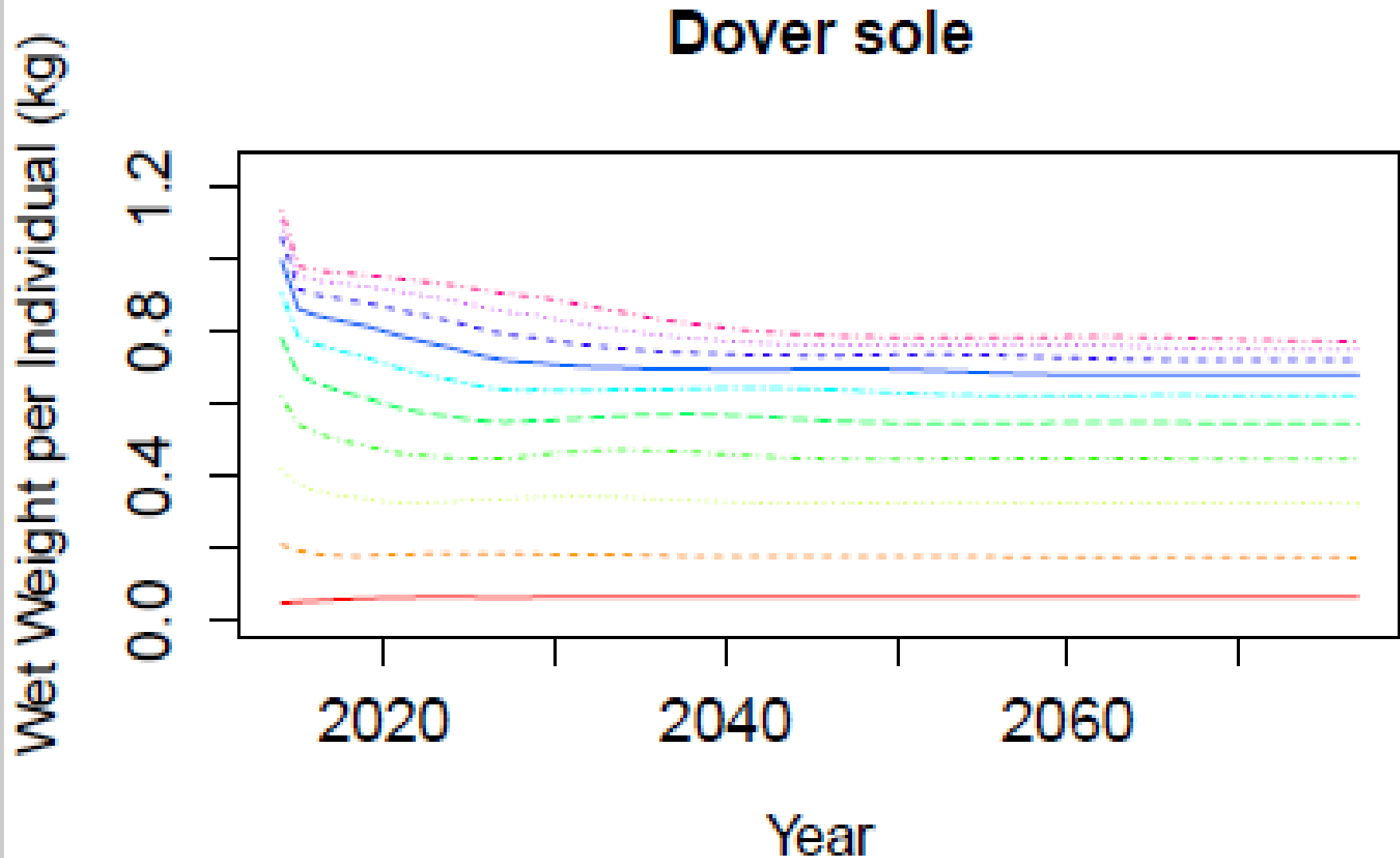
$$\text{Max consumption} = 3.3 * \text{Realized consumption}$$

$$\text{Max growth} = \text{Assim efficiency of } 0.8 * \text{Max consumption}$$

$$\text{MUM} = \text{Max growth}$$

$$C_- = 0.1 * \text{MUM}$$

Checking growth resulting from consumption

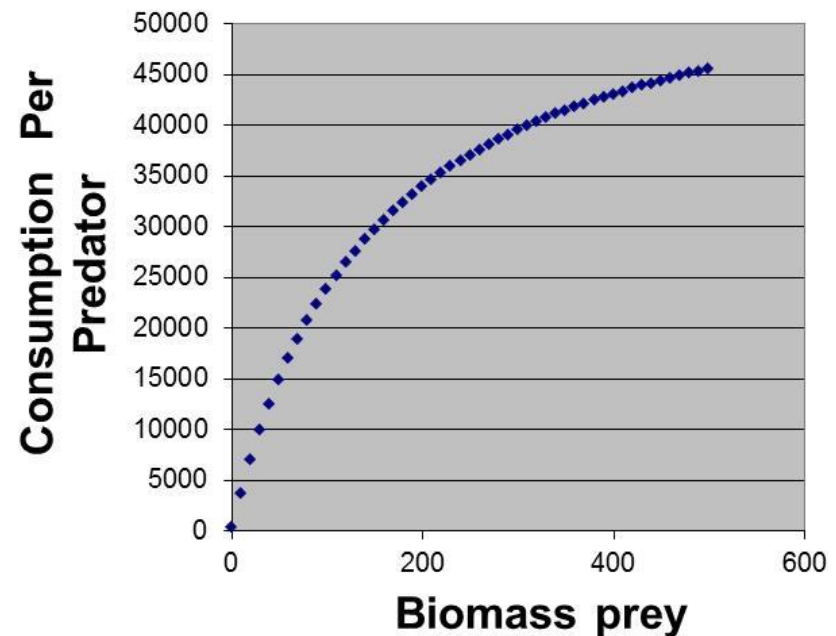


Vertebrates, key modeling decisions

- Including starvation
- Linear and quadratic mortality rates (m_L , m_Q)
- Consumption and growth rates (MUM , C_*)
- Diets
- Movement
- Recruitment

Vertebrates, key modeling decisions

- Diets: a key challenge is that we observe diet compositions in the field, but we parameterize “ a ” interaction parameters in functional response.



Vertebrates, key modeling decisions

- Diets: California Current example

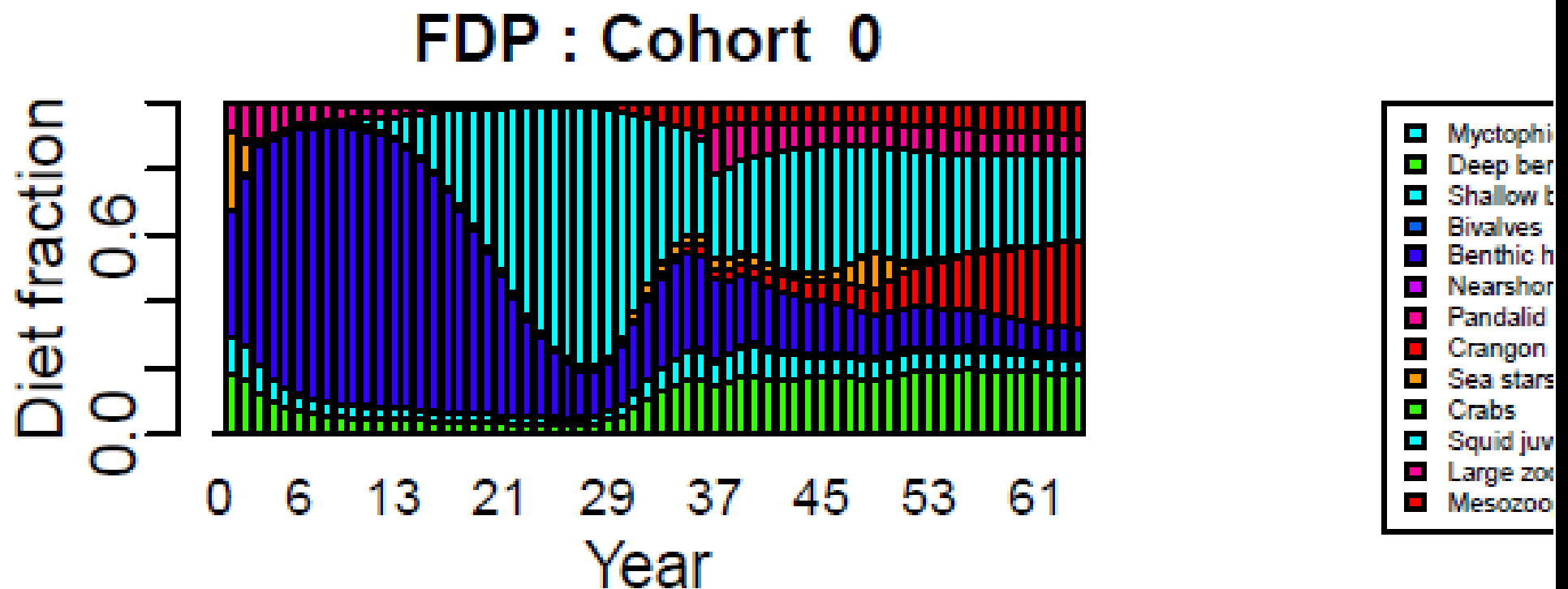
Chose Holling type II functional response

Looked at distribution of interaction parameters (a) in an old calibrated model

Rule of thumb was diet fraction $\times 0.1$ = interaction parameter (a , or $pPREY$ in Biol.prm)

Vertebrates, key modeling decisions

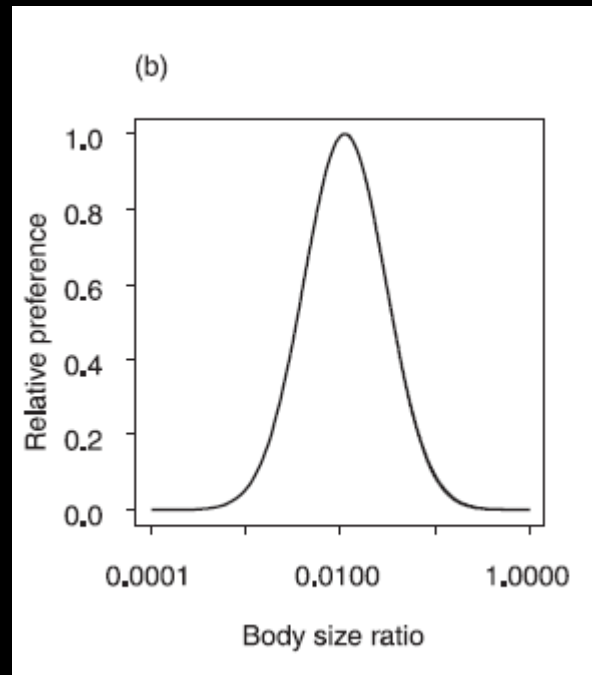
- Diets: Realized diet outputs



Vertebrates, key modeling decisions

- Diets: LeMANS style length-based diets

Preference



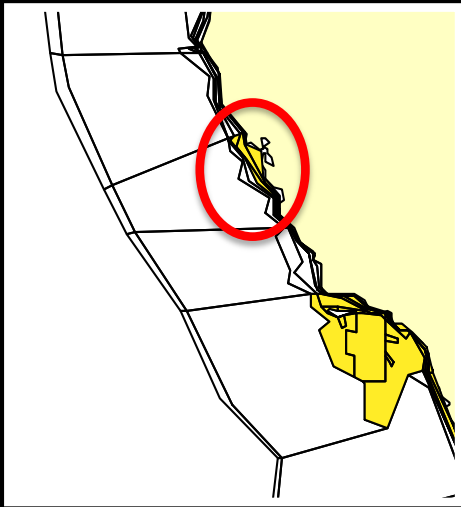
Ratio of prey to predator body weight, for that age class

Hall et al. (2006) CJFAS

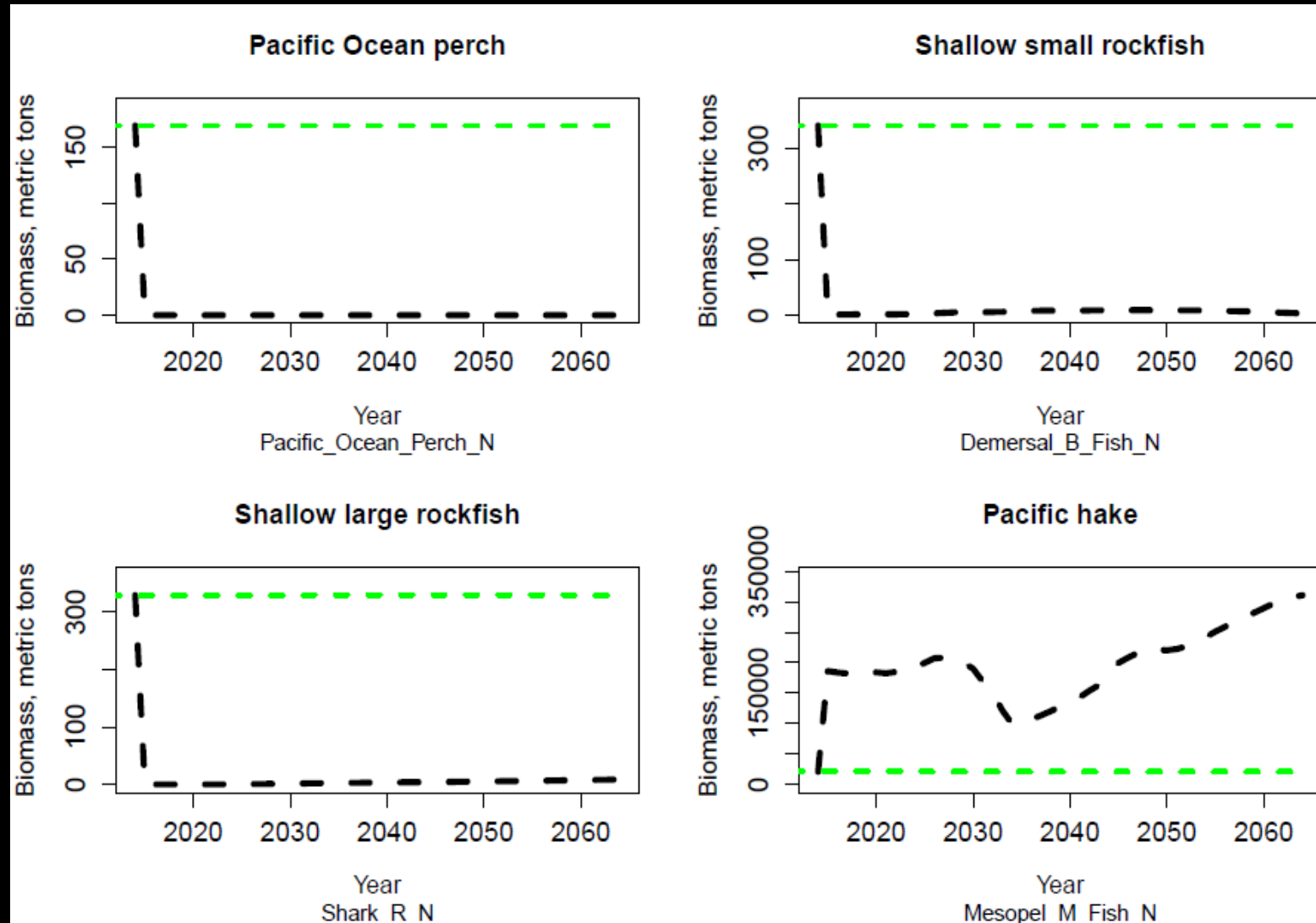
Vertebrates, key modeling decisions

- Including starvation
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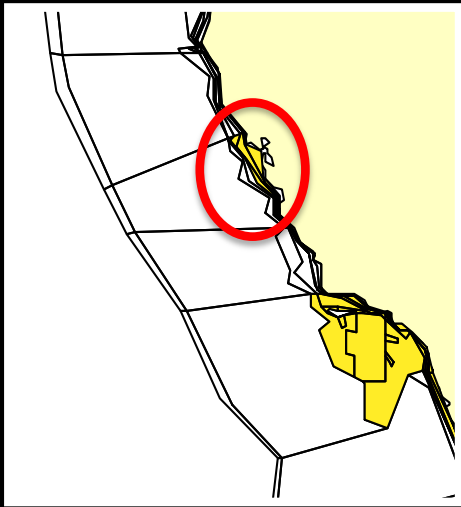
A run with mobile groundfish— which
leave to go chase euphausiids.
ddepend_move = 2



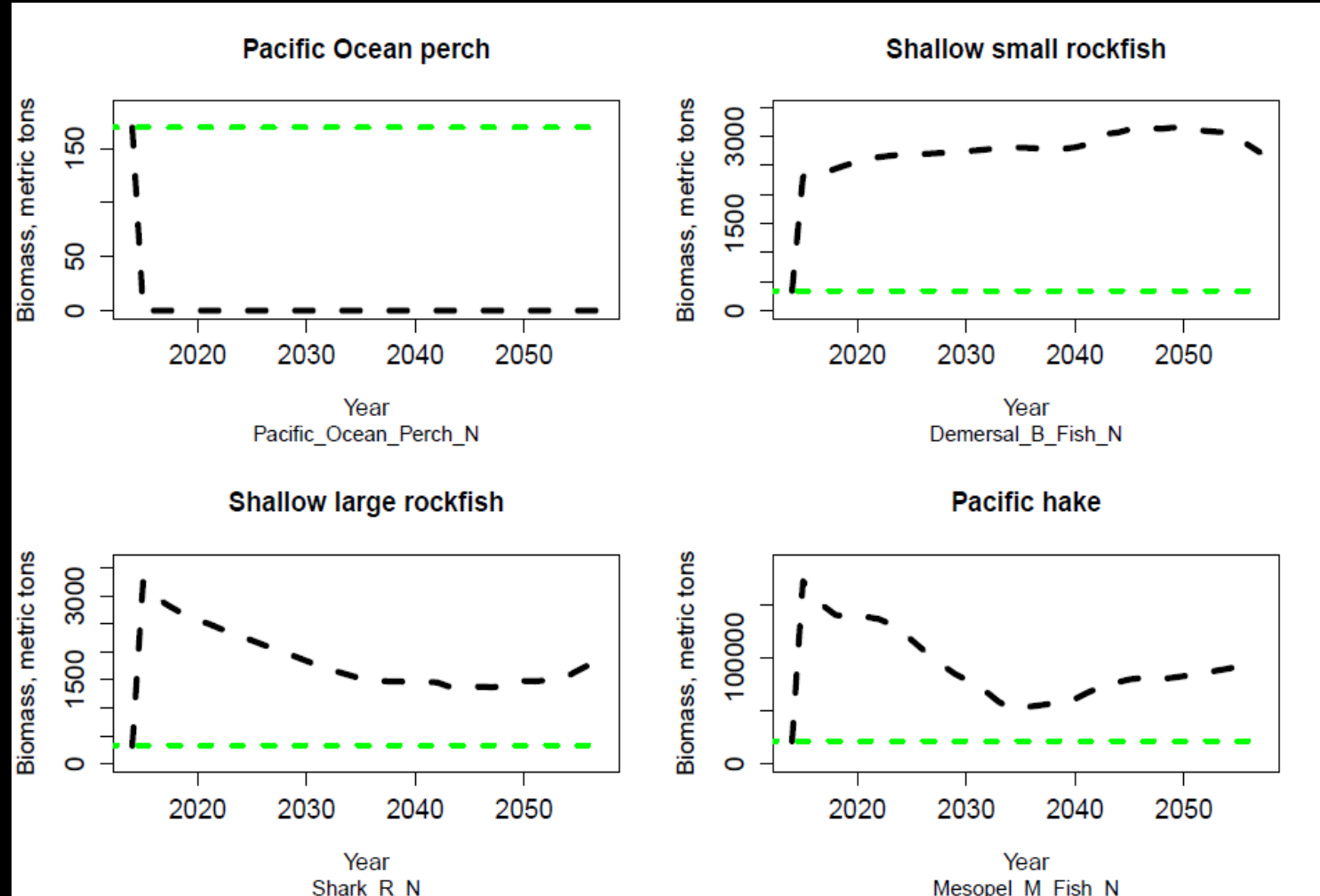
Central
California
Shelf



Scenario with sedentary groundfish, can not leave (but still linked via recruitment). $ddepend_move = 1$



Central California Shelf



Movement really matters, and drives the consumption rates and subsequent size-at-age of predators!

Vertebrates, key modeling decisions

- Including starvation
- Linear and quadratic mortality rates (m_L , m_Q)
- Consumption and growth rates (MUM , C_*)
- Diets
- Movement
- Recruitment

Recruitment options

- Fixed offspring per adult (mammals, birds, sharks)
- Beverton Holt
- Ricker
- Lot of other options!

Recruitment options, California

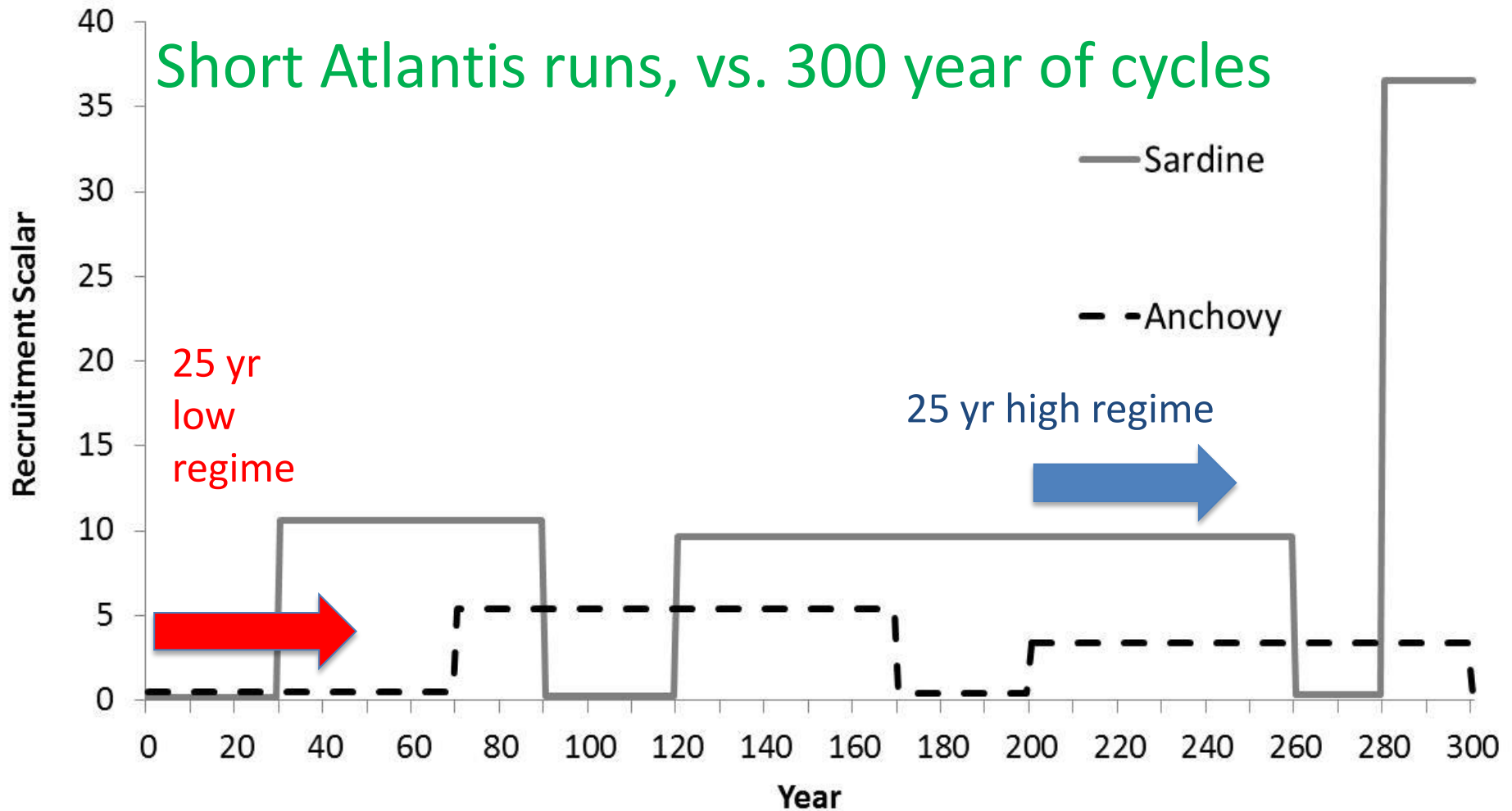
Current examples

- Fixed offspring per adult (mammals, birds, sharks), *flagrecruit* =12
- Beverton Holt, *flagrecruit* =3 ; Params calculated from Unfished adult biomass, unfished # recruits, Steepness

Chesapeake name	Code	So, metric tons wet weight (max unfished adult stock biomass, both sexes, wet weight, in metric tons)	So,mg WW (max unfished adult stock biomass, both sexes, wet weight, in milligrams)	Ro (max # of ecological recruits for whole area)	Steepness	Proportion of Smax at which recruitment is .5*max recruitment	alpha	beta
Tom's favorite fish	FPS	10000	1E+13	2.26E+11	0.99	0.002518892	2.26E+11	2.21E+08
Mejs's favorite fish	FPL	10000	1E+13	9.78E+09	0.80	0.058823529	9.78E+09	5.16E+09
Howard's favorite fish	FVT	10000	1E+13	4.61E+04	0.20	0.5	4.61E+04	4.39E+10
Don't use this for non-fish	FVB	10000	1E+13	3.63E+06	0.50	0.2	3.63E+06	1.75E+10
	FBP	10000	1E+13	1.89E+10	0.50	0.2	1.89E+10	1.75E+10
	FDD	10000	1E+13	8.87E+06	0.50	0.2	8.87E+06	1.75E+10

- Not surprisingly, model is really sensitive to recruitment (one of the first things tuned here); also Atlantis recruits are NOT equal to stock assessment recruits

Recruitment Regimes can also be included
(<https://wiki.csiro.au/display/Atlantis/Recruitment+forcing>)



Questions: Vertebrates

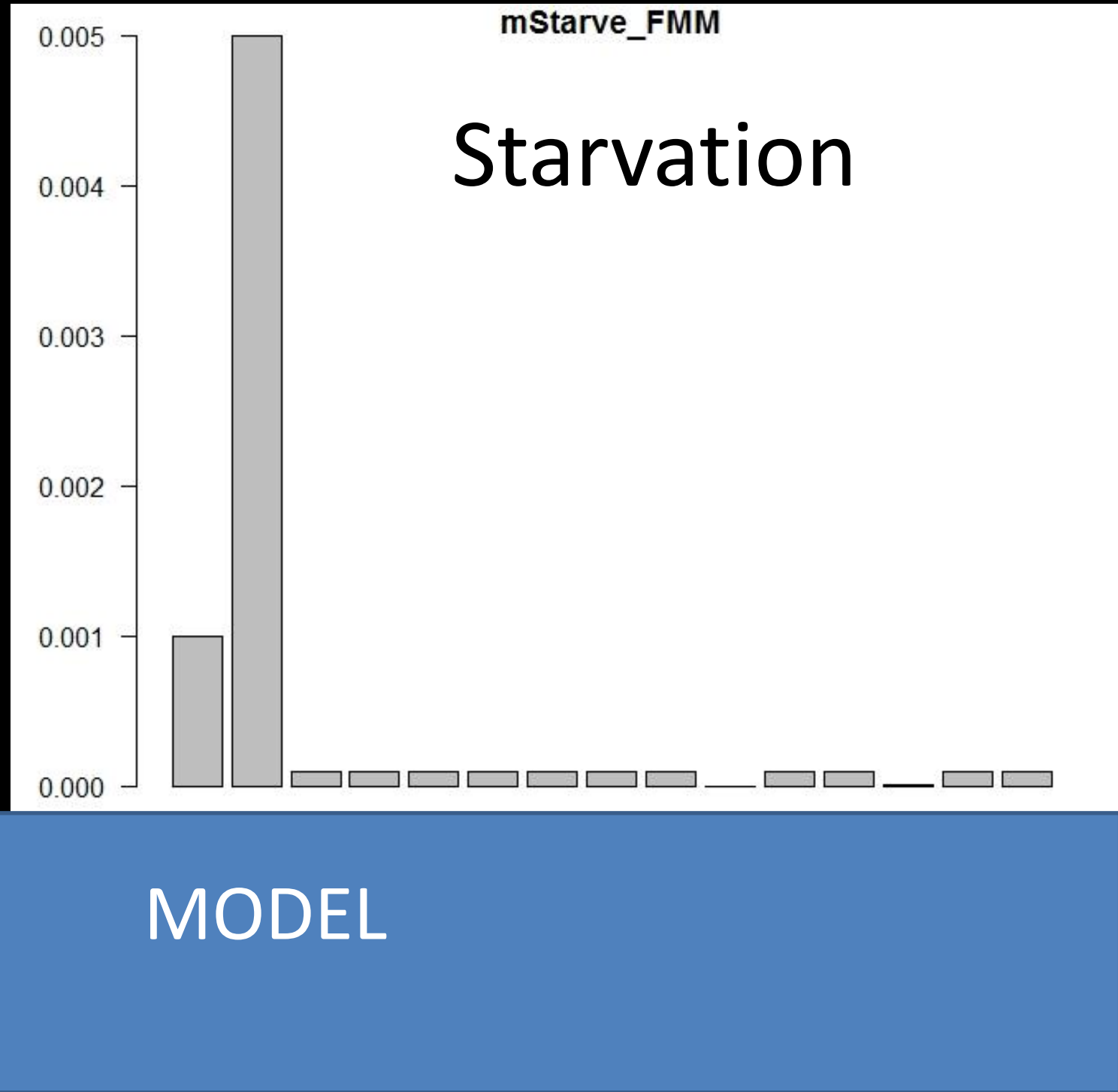
- What is your modeling group's approach to 1) parameterizing, then 2) calibrating
 - Linear and quadratic mortality rates
 - Consumption and growth rate parameters
 - Diets and functional response
 - Vertebrate movement
 - Stock recruitment
 - Including starvation

Modeling options: survey of models

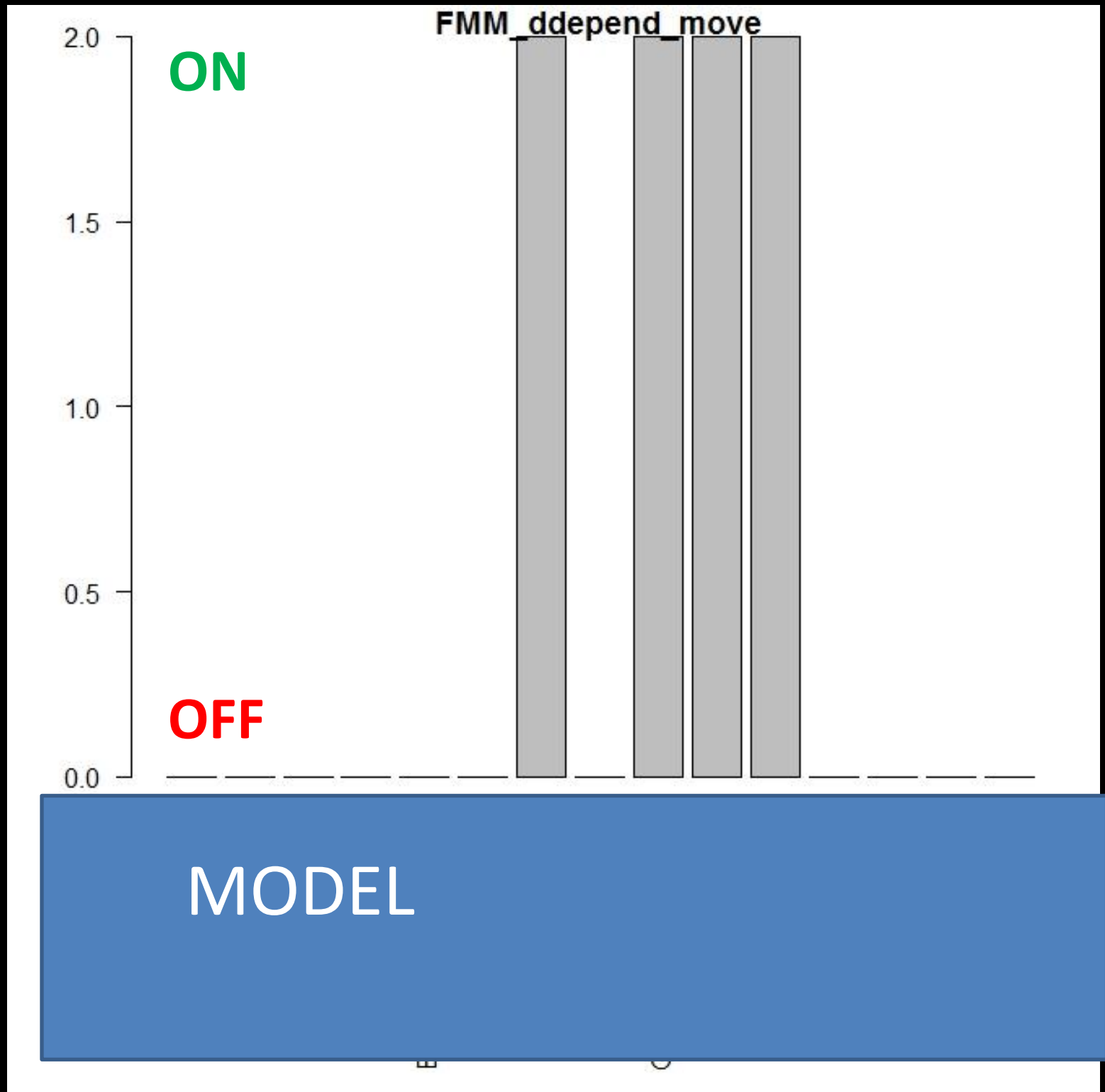
Focus on one fish species from each model: Mesopelagic M Fish, COD, GAG grouper, ...

I am hoping these are representative of all fish

Daily
mortality
rate if
below size
threshold



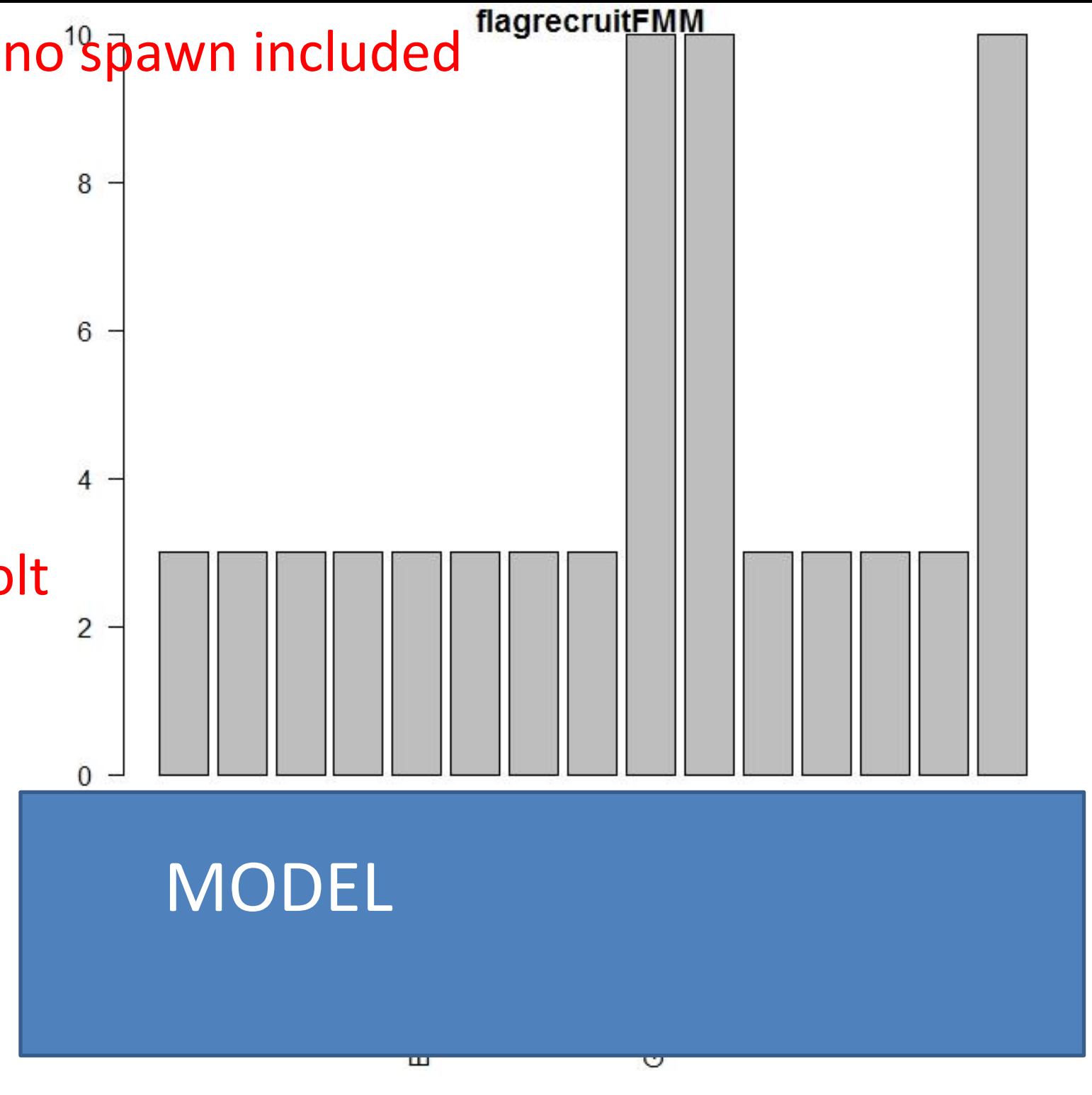
Density
dependent
movement
off (0) or on
(2)



Beverton Holt, no spawn included

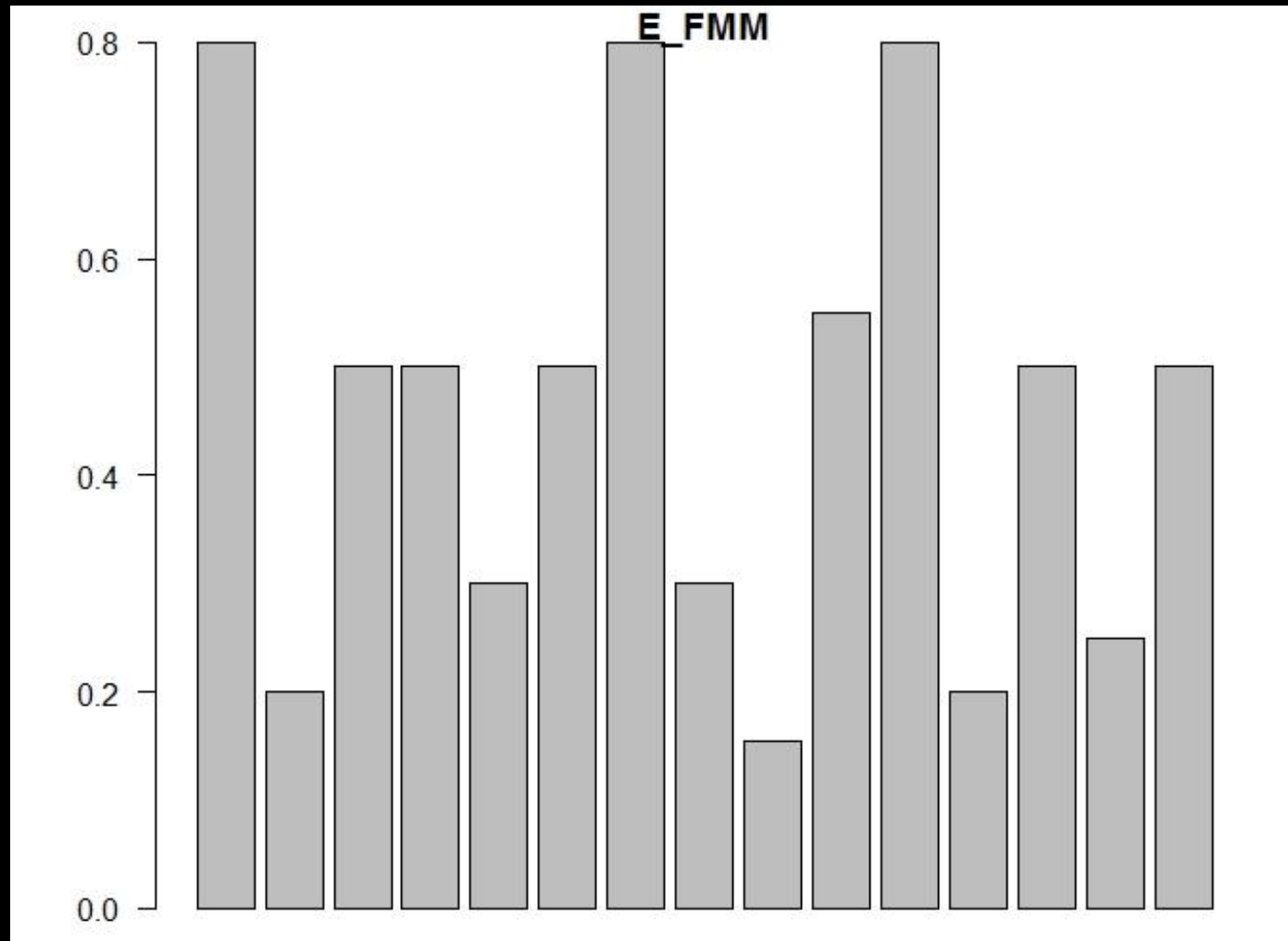
Stock recruit
options

Beverton Holt



Assimilation Efficiency

Assimilation
efficiency,
proportion



MODEL

All 15 models omit respiration

All 15 models use Holling type II
functional response

Questions

- What is your modeling group's approach to 1) parameterizing, then 2) calibrating
 - Linear and quadratic mortality rates
 - Consumption and growth rate parameters
 - Diets and functional response
 - Vertebrate movement
 - Stock recruitment
 - Including starvation