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## Global Oceans: Source or Sink?

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The ocean and atmosphere constantly strive to reach equilibrium with one another with respect to  $CO_2$ .

Shelf seas with a relatively low  $CO_2$  content are known as undersaturated. These seas act as sinks, absorbing  $CO_2$  from a relatively supersaturated  $(CO_2 - rich)$  atmosphere.



Shelf seas with a relatively **high CO<sub>2</sub> content** are known as **supersaturated**. These seas act as **sources**, releasing CO<sub>2</sub> to a relatively **undersaturated** (CO<sub>2</sub> - poor) atmosphere.

But **why** are some seas **supersaturated** and others **undersaturated**?

## Primary Productivity

Primary productivity (also known as 'production via **photosynthesis**') is the method by which **plants** and **phytoplankton** within the water get **energy**. This process requires **CO**<sub>2</sub> and **sunlight**, so can only happen within the **top 200m** of the water column. Because this process uses CO<sub>2</sub>, the water becomes **undersaturated**. Therefore, seas with **high productivity** tend to be **sinks**, and seas with **lower productivity** tend to be **sources**.



## Temperature

Water has the ability to contain **dissolved**  $CO_2$ . This is called  $CO_2$  **solubility**. Warmer water has a **lower**  $CO_2$  **solubility**, meaning it can contain less  $CO_2$ . Therefore, the water **reaches saturation** quickly. Colder water has a much **higher**  $CO_2$  **solubility**, so more  $CO_2$  can

be dissolved before the water becomes fully saturated.

The map simplifies the relative **temperature** at the **sea surface**, and thus shows which areas have a relatively high  $CO_2$  solubility.

## Upwelling

**Upwelling** is the process by which **cold**, **nutrientrich** deep water is brought to the surface. If this upwelling is **seasonal**, the nutrients can be **utilised efficiently** by the biology in the water. The area acts as a **sink**. If the upwelling is **permanent**, too many nutrients are brought to the surface, and they can not be utilised effectively. Therefore, the area acts as a **source**.

