

# Biogeochemistry in the hotspots of the Chukchi Sea

Shigeto Nishino<sup>1</sup>, Takashi Kikuchi<sup>1</sup>, Toru Hirawake<sup>2</sup>,  
Michiyo Yamamoto-Kawai<sup>3</sup> and Michio Aoyama<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>JAMSTEC-RIGC

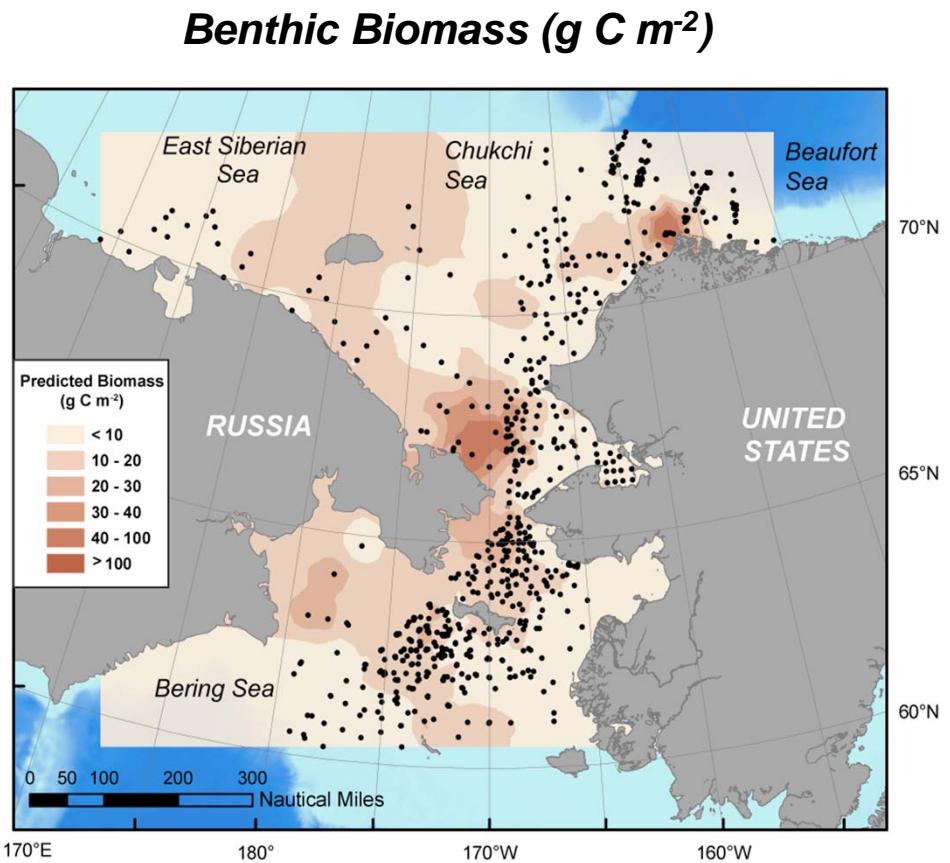
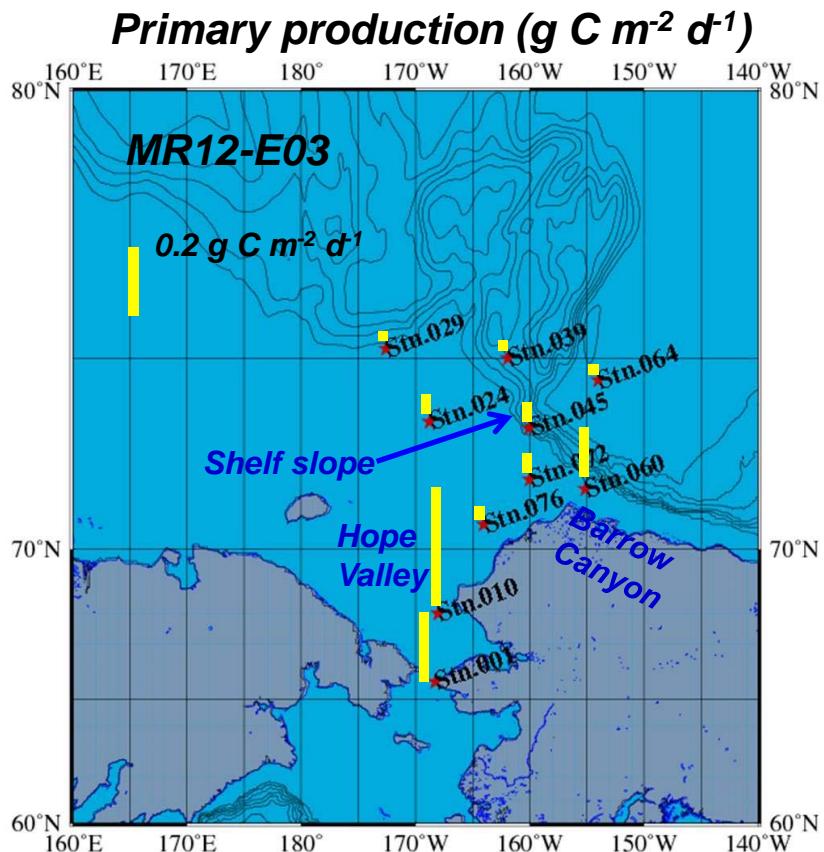
<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University

<sup>3</sup>Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology

<sup>4</sup>Meteorological Research Institute,  
Japan Meteorological Agency



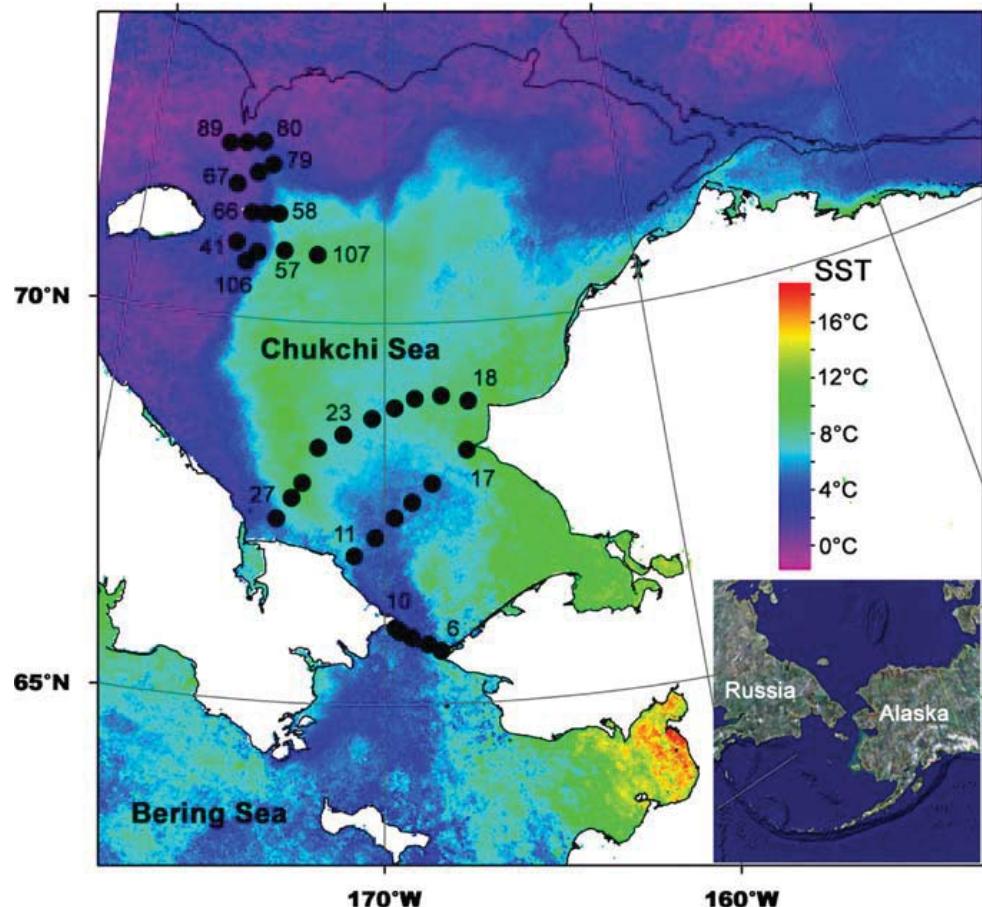
# Three different type biological hotspots: Hope Valley, Barrow Canyon, and Shelf Slope



Grebmeier et al. [2006]

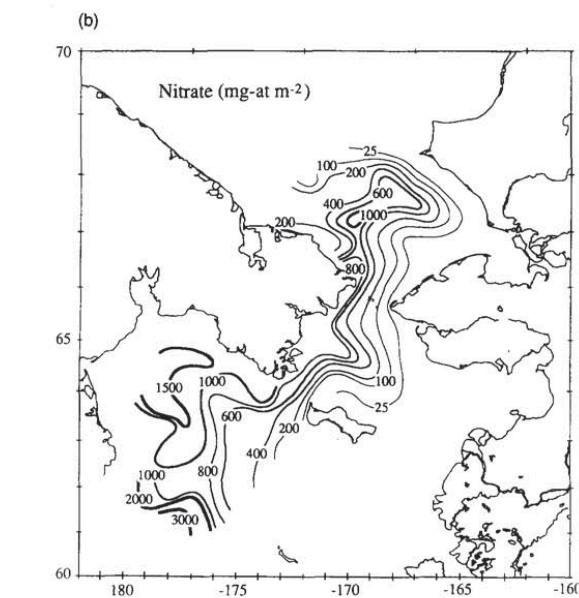
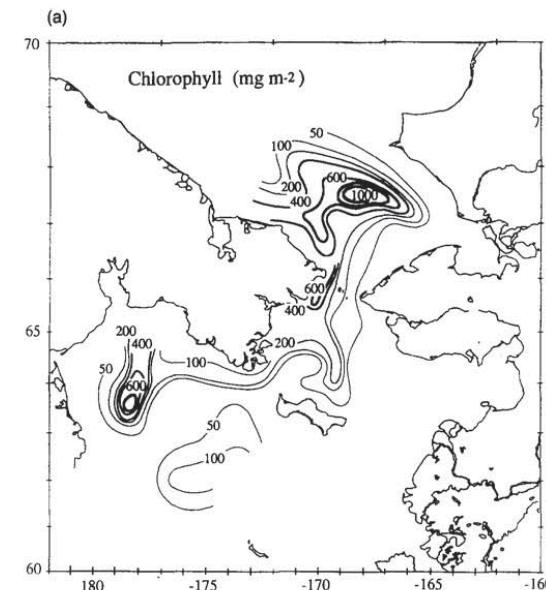
# Hope Valley Hotspot

*Dome-like structure of high nutrients*



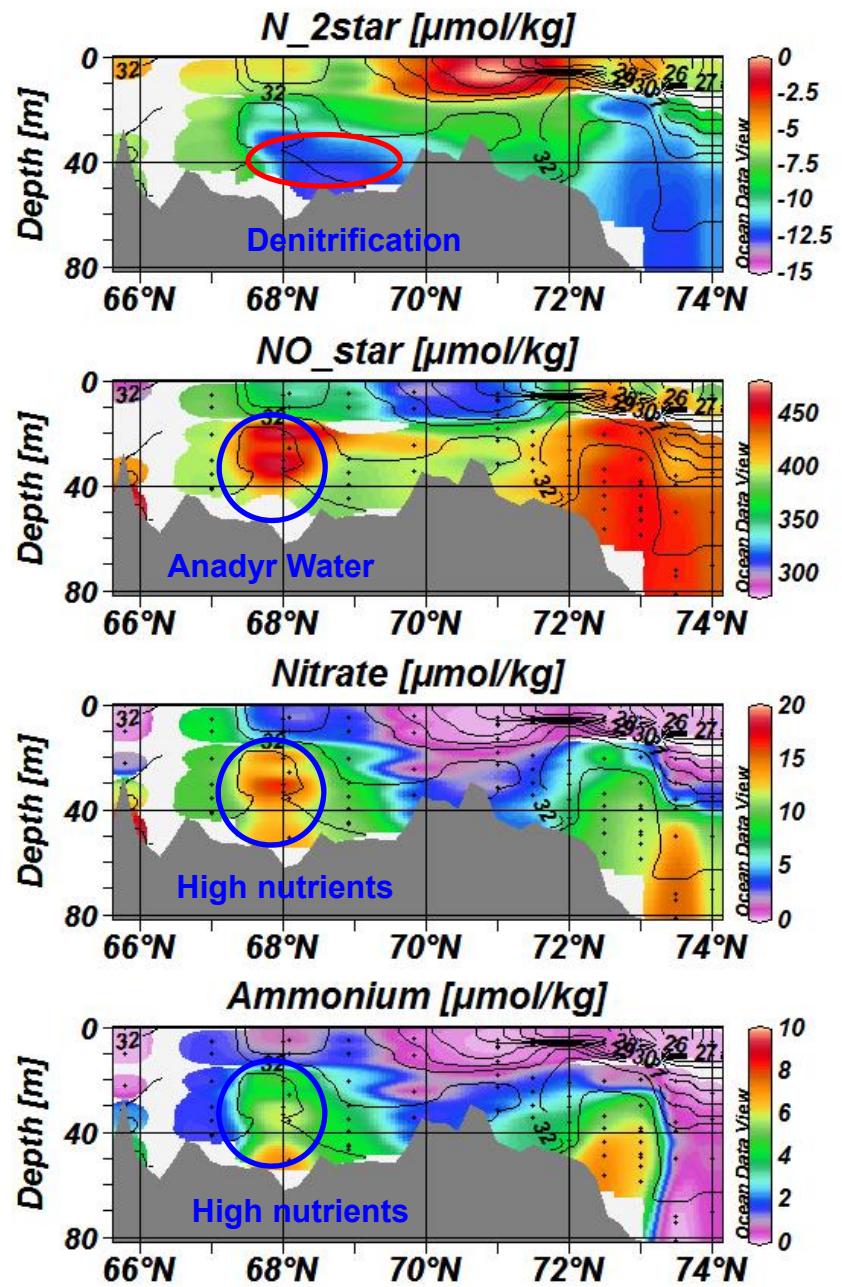
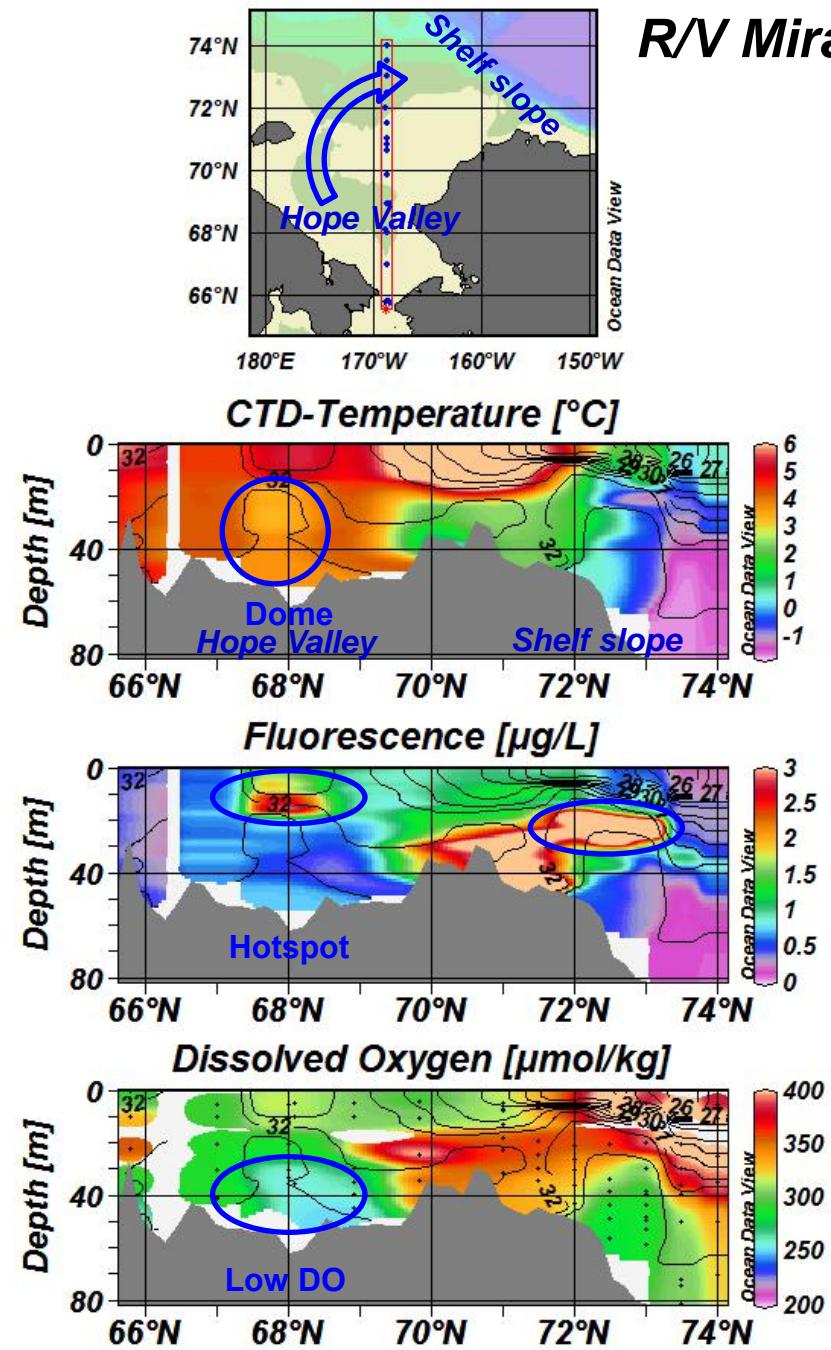
RUSALCA 2004 stations and 7-day composite AVHRR sea-surface temperature during August 11–17, 2004.

Hopcroft *et al.* [2010]

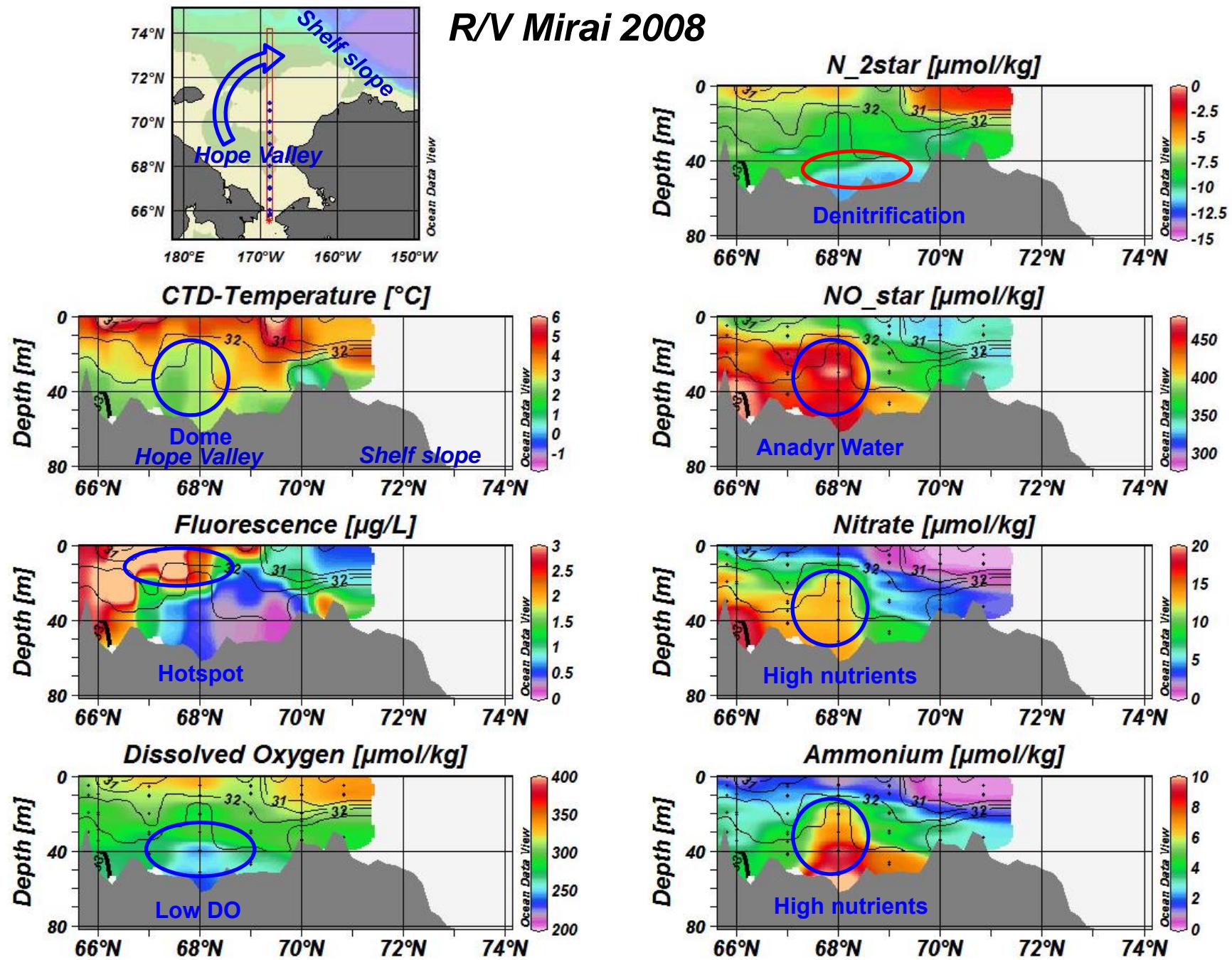


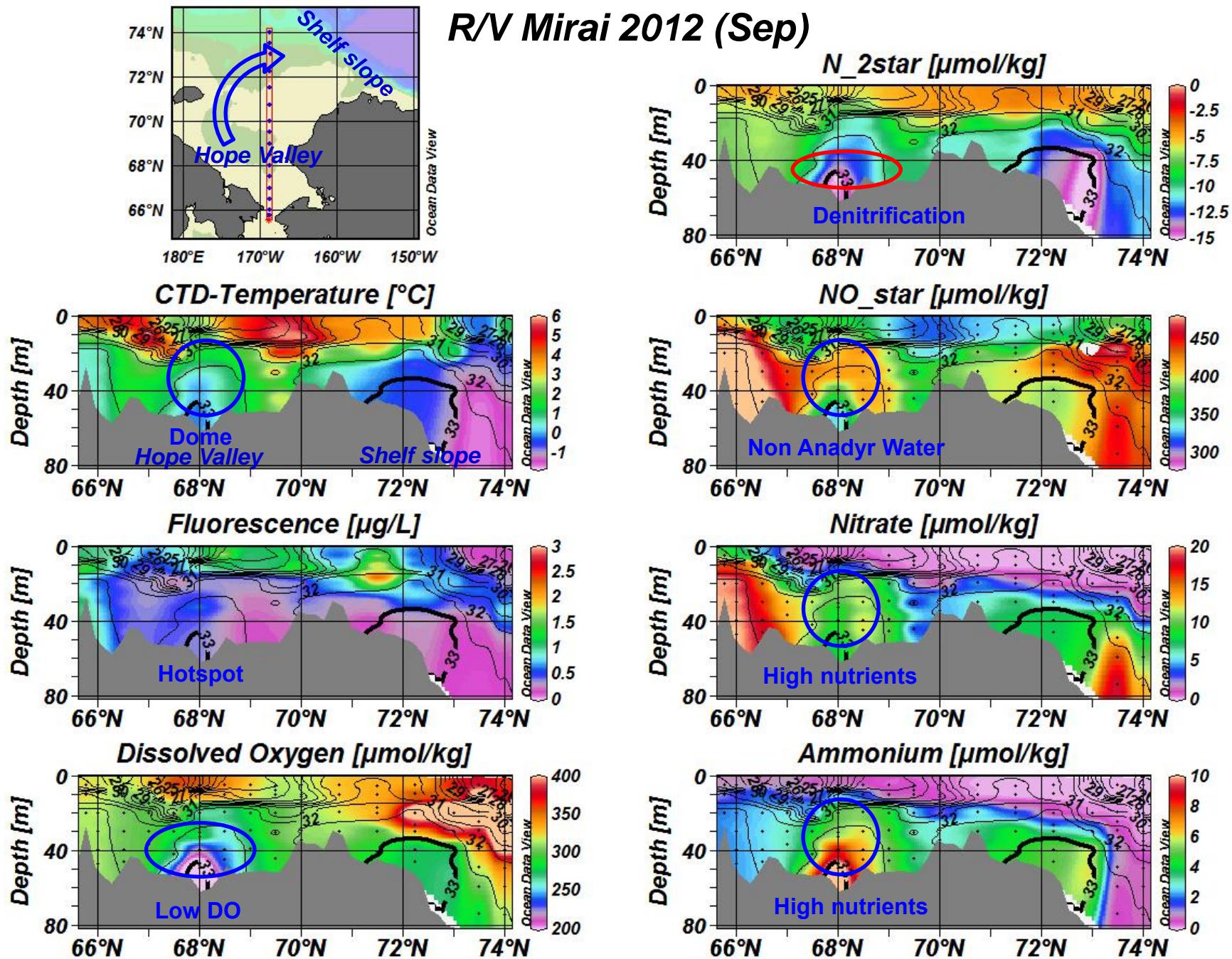
Chlorophyll and Nitrate during July 26 – September 2, 1988.  
Springer and McRoy [1993]

# R/V Mirai 2004

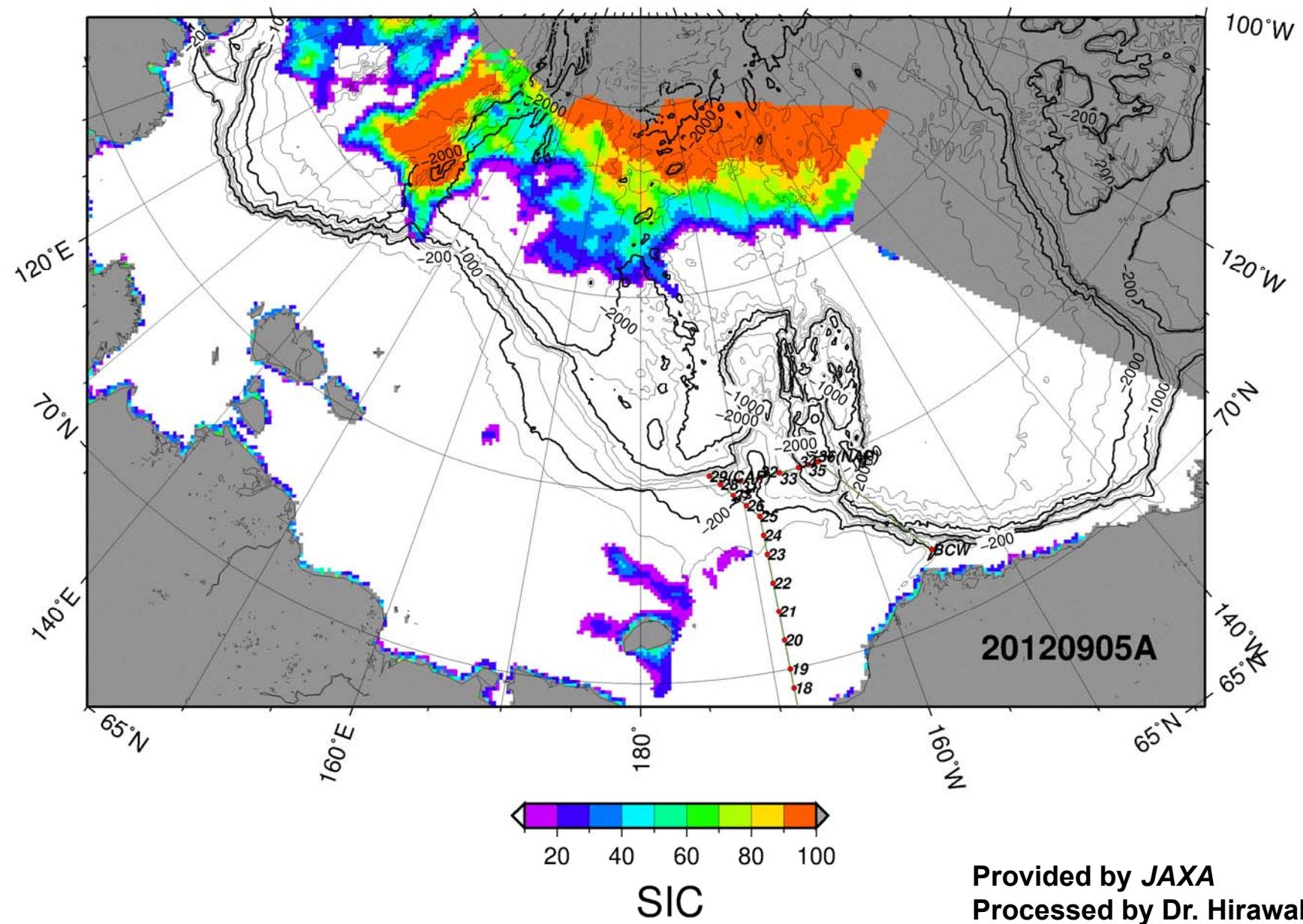


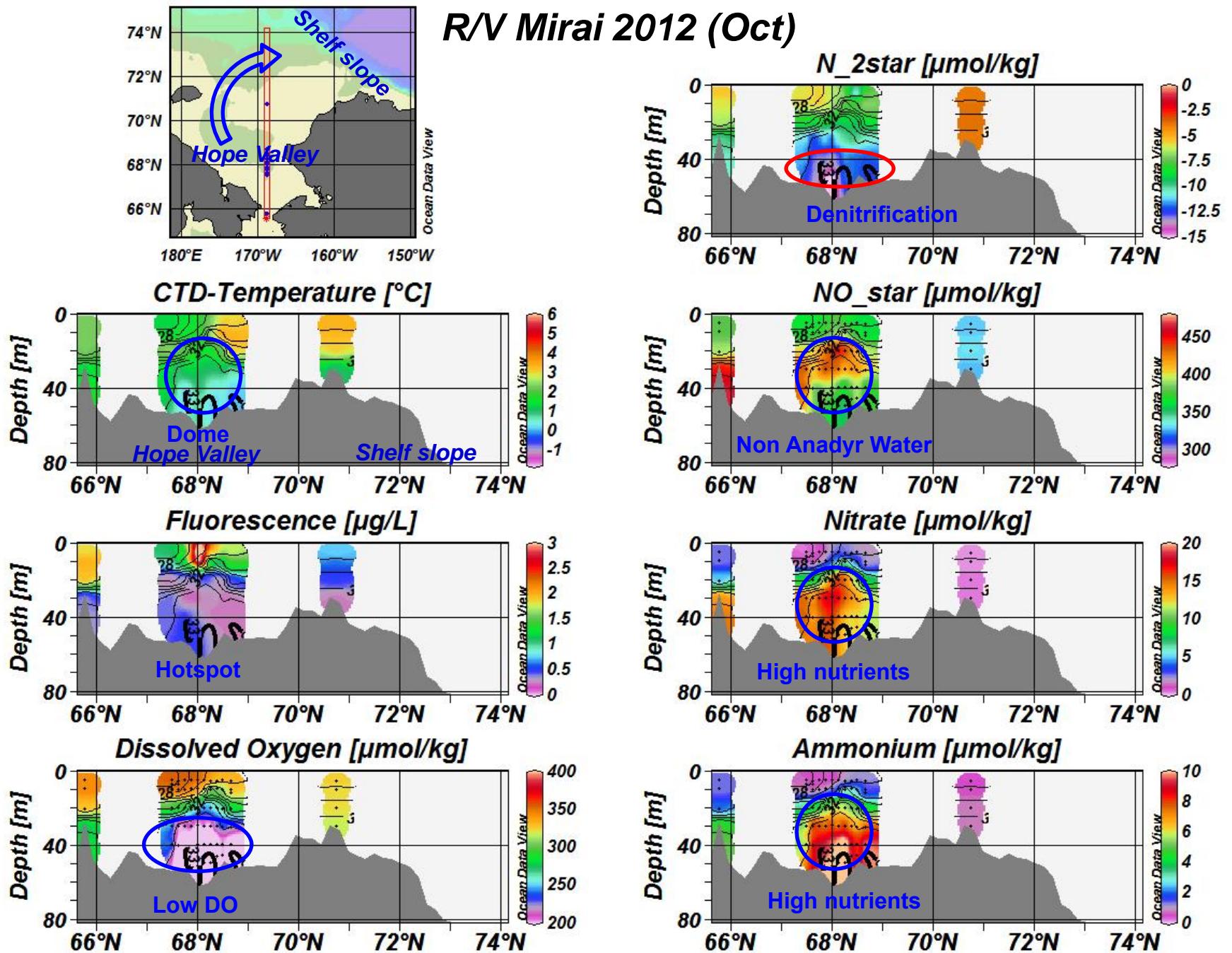
# R/V Mirai 2008

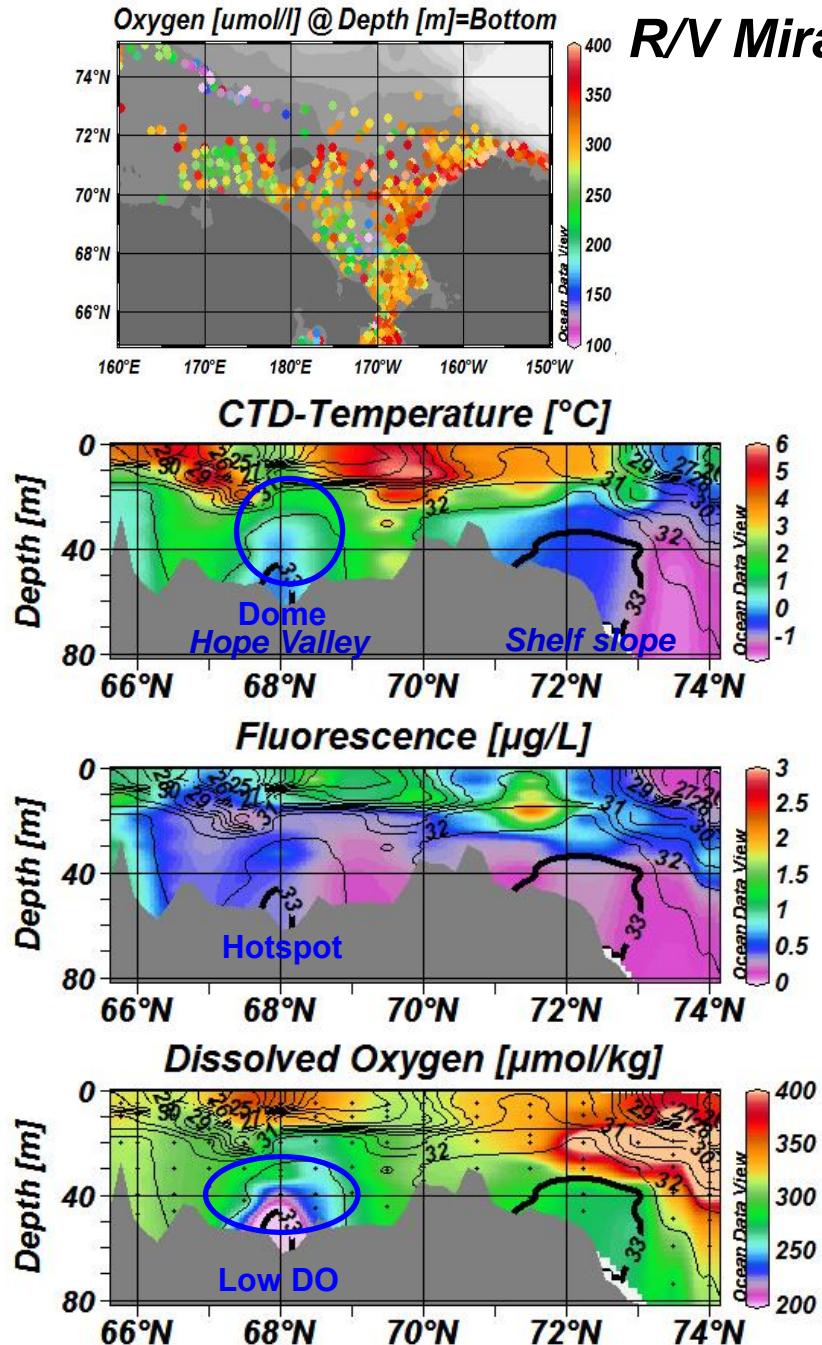




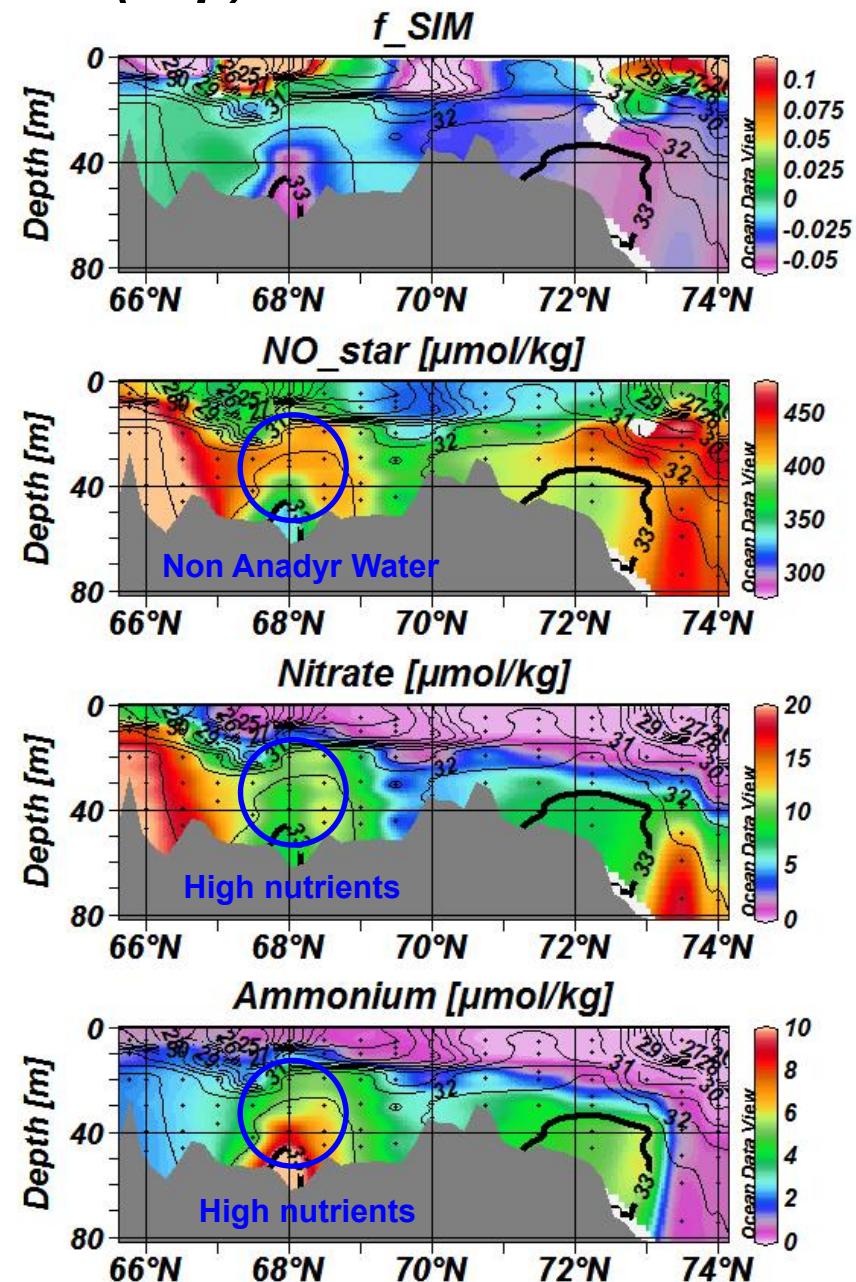
## WindSat data: sea ice concentration (SIC)



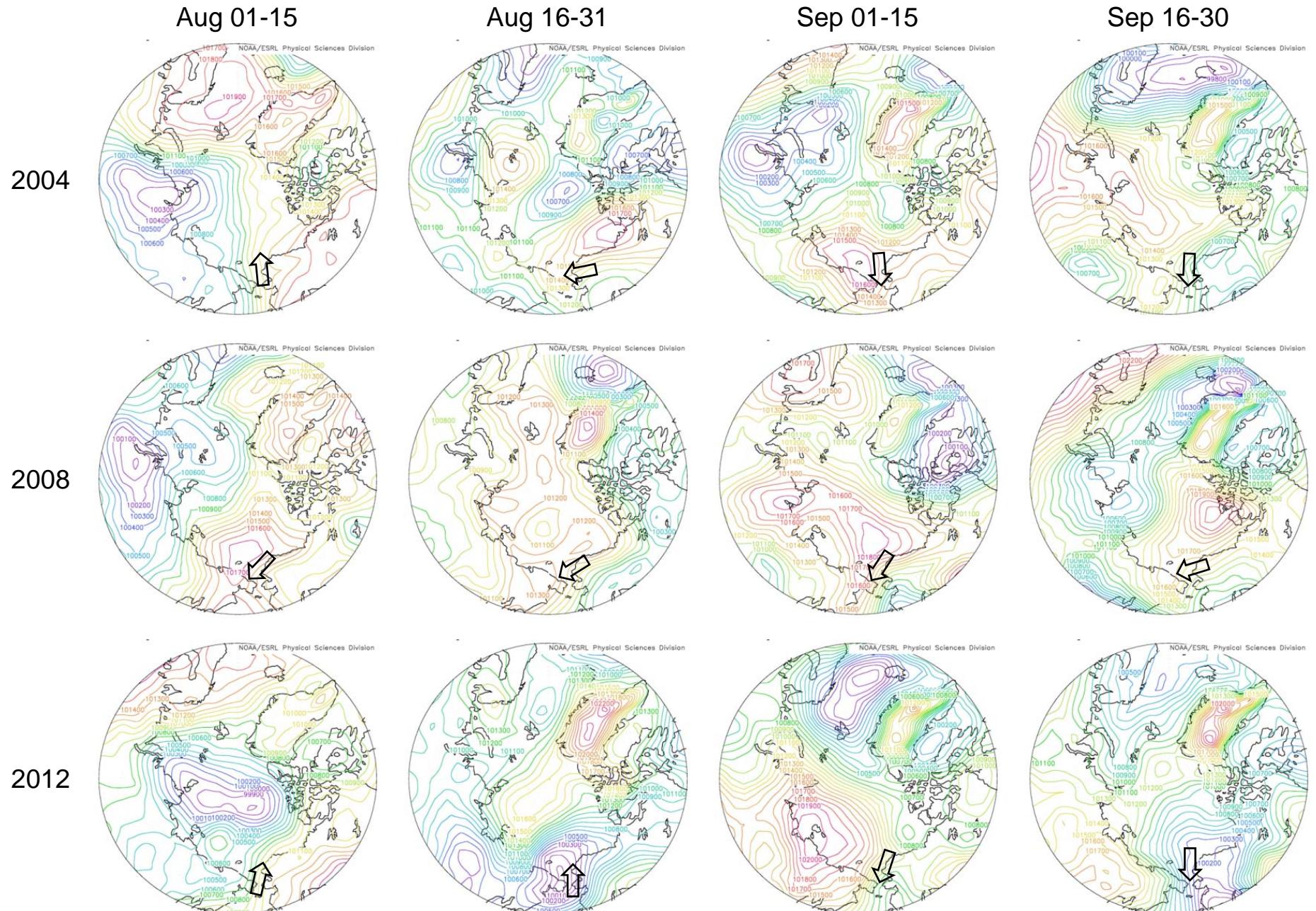


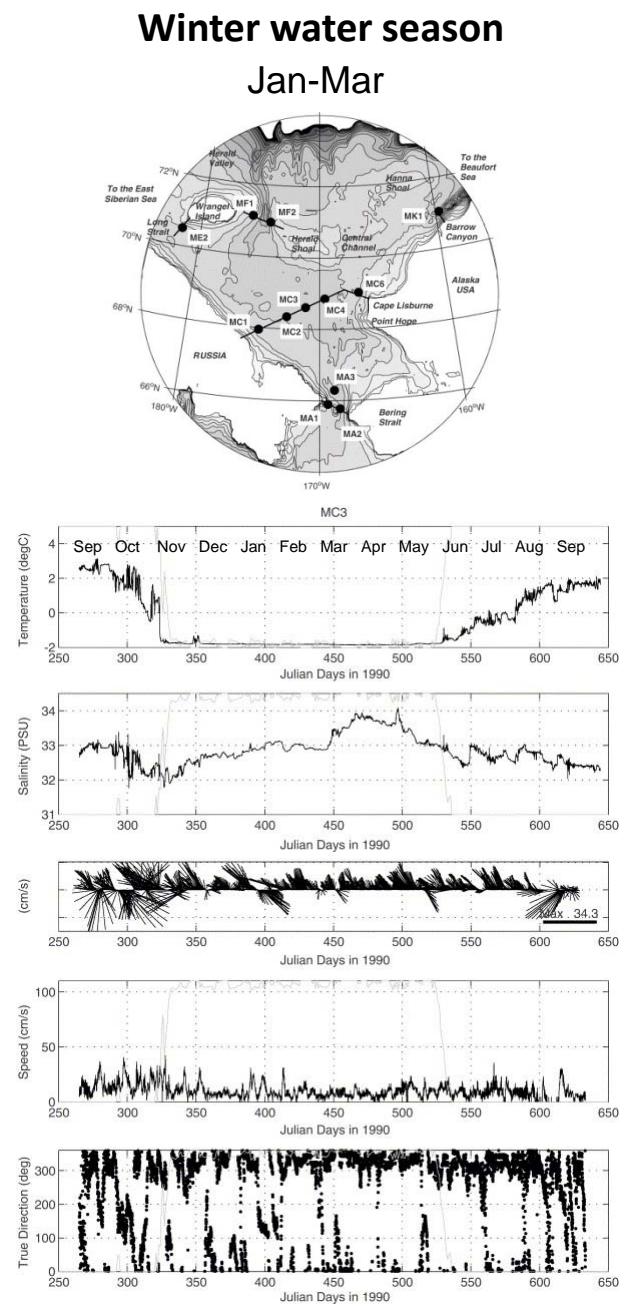
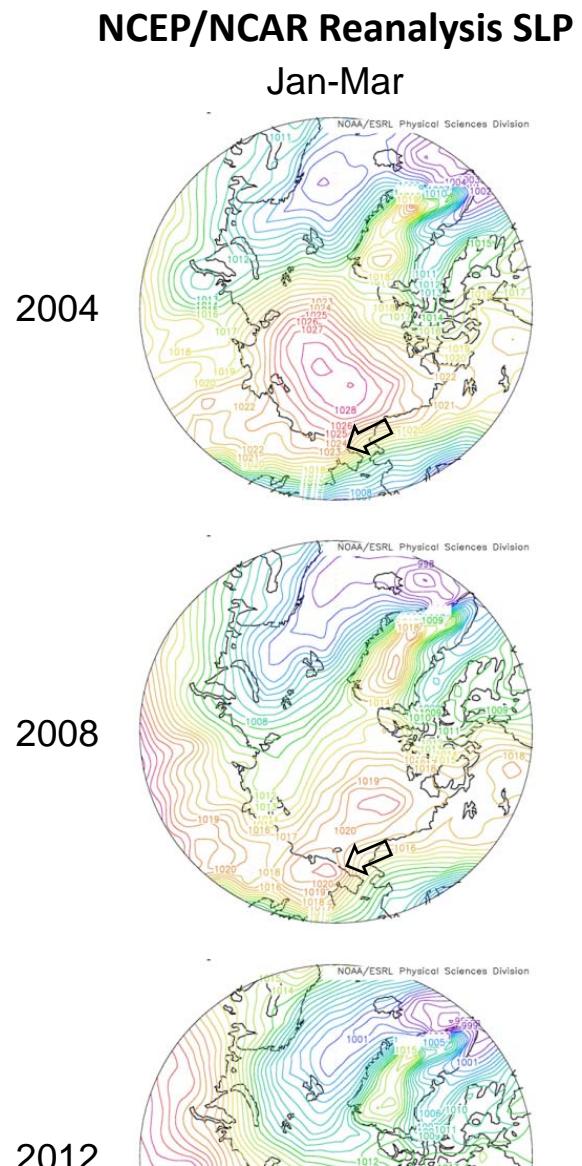


*R/V Mirai 2012 (Sep)*

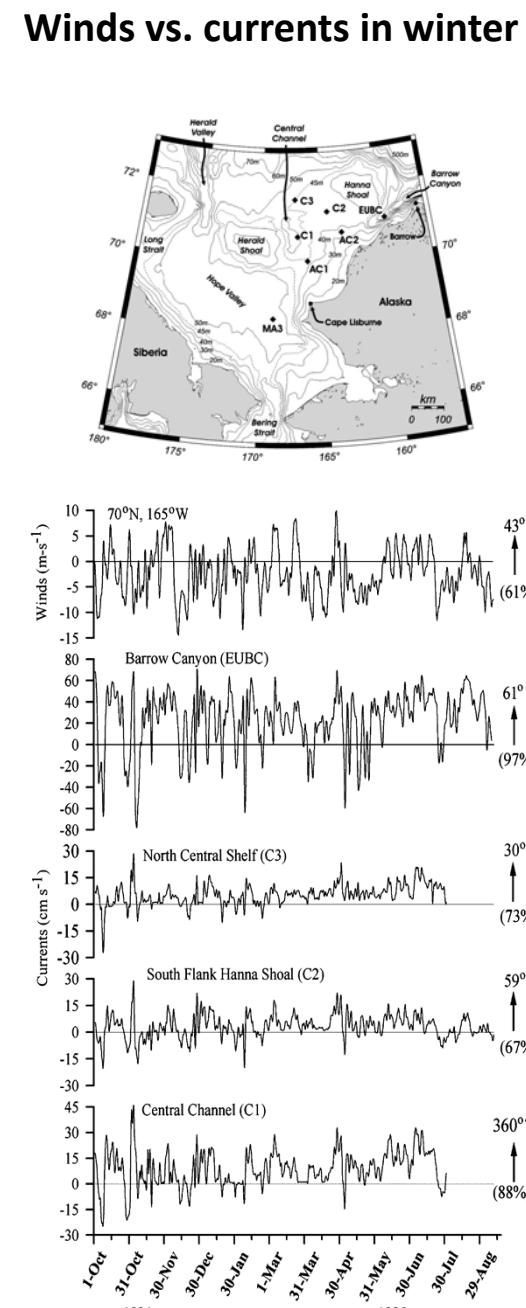


# NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis SLP



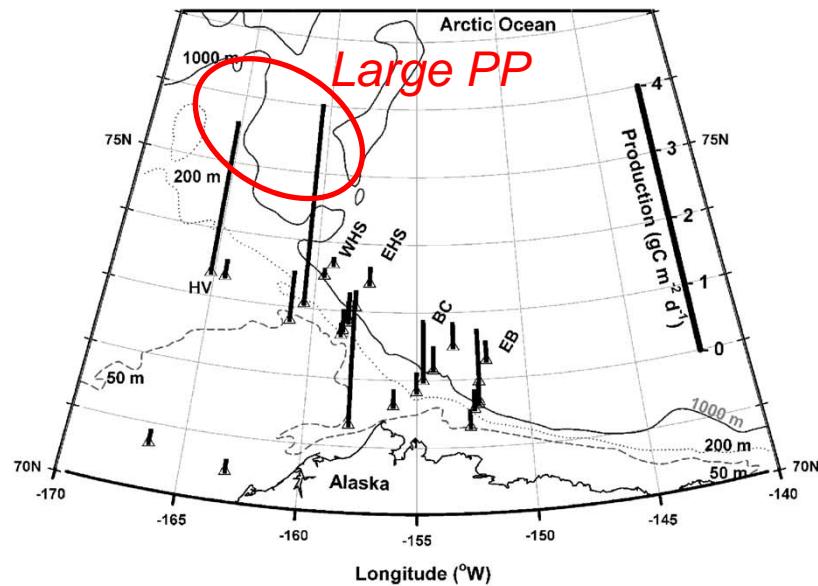


Woodgate et al. [2005]



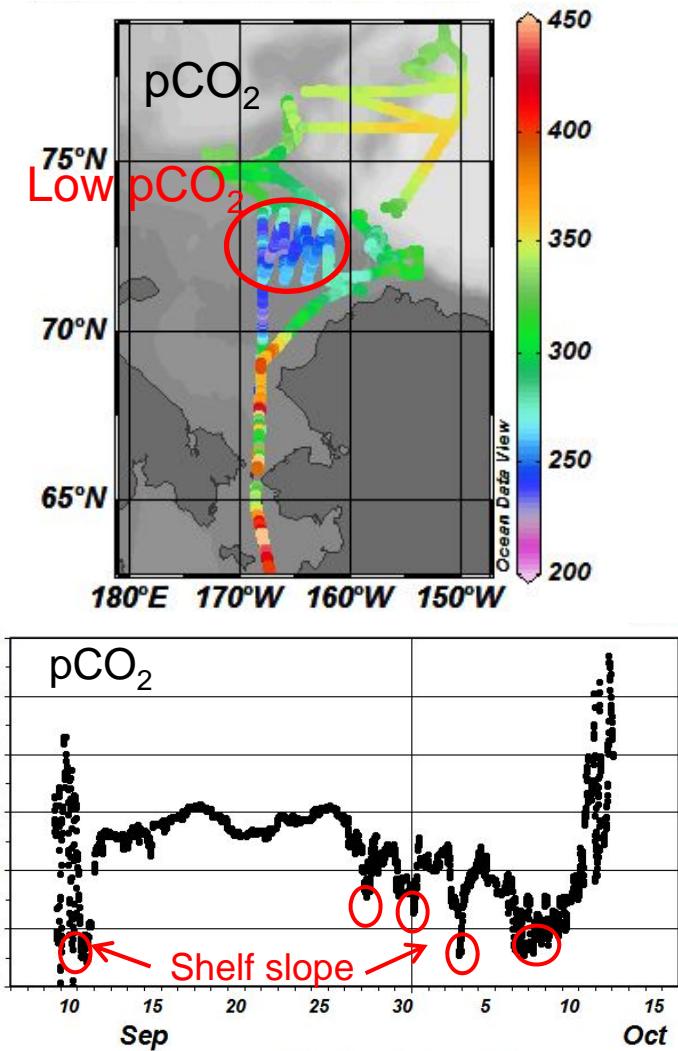
# Chukchi Shelf Slope Hotspot

*Effective biological pump*



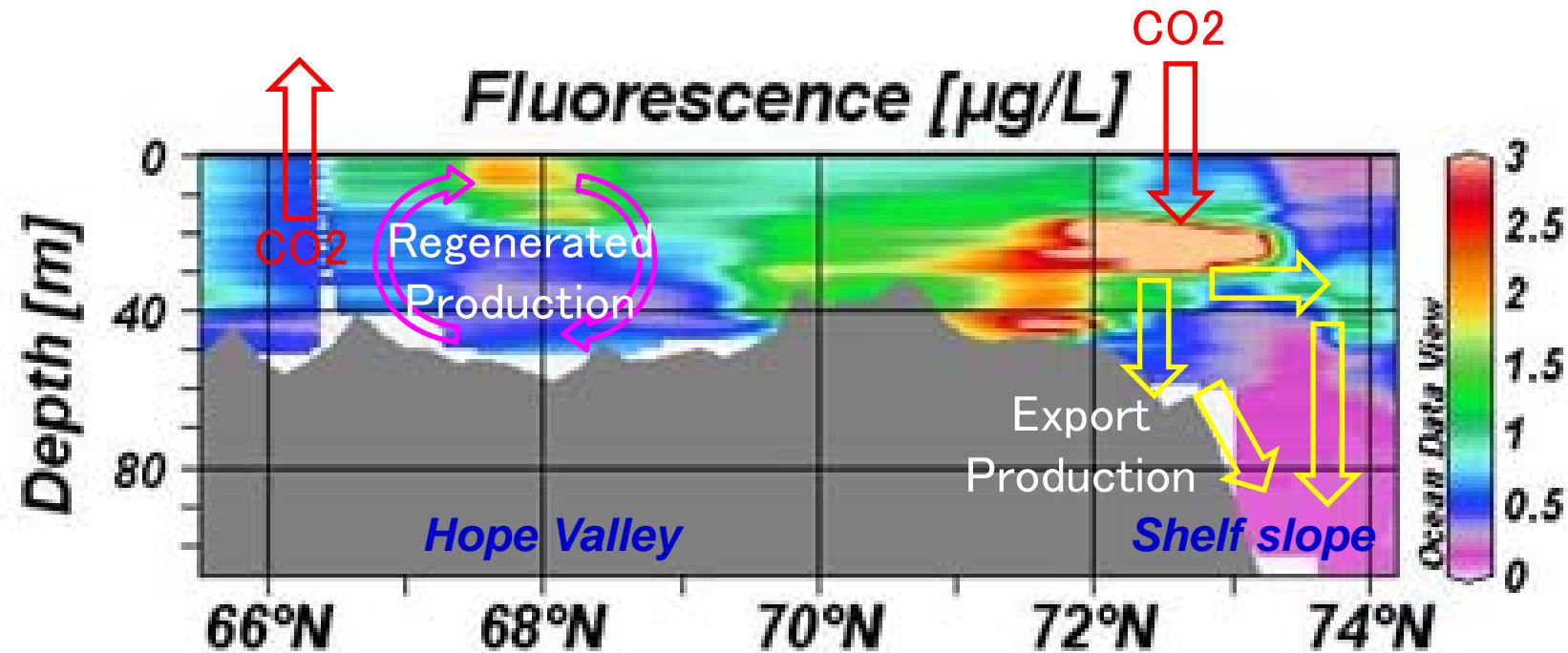
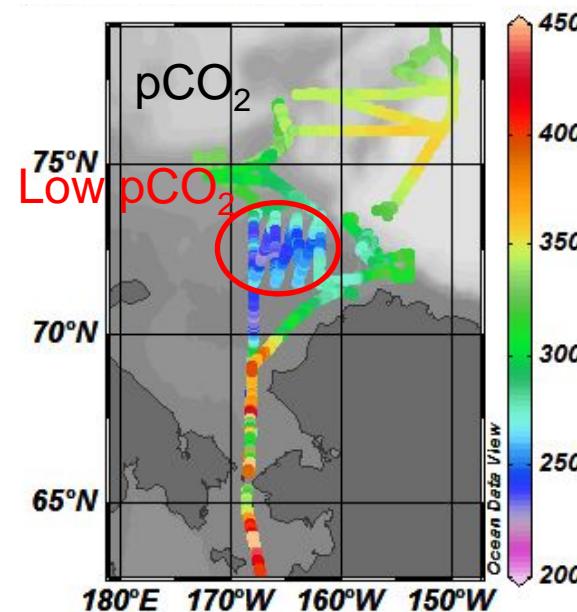
Euphotic zone integrated net daily production during summer 2002 (07/18/02–08/21/02).

Hill and Cota [2005]



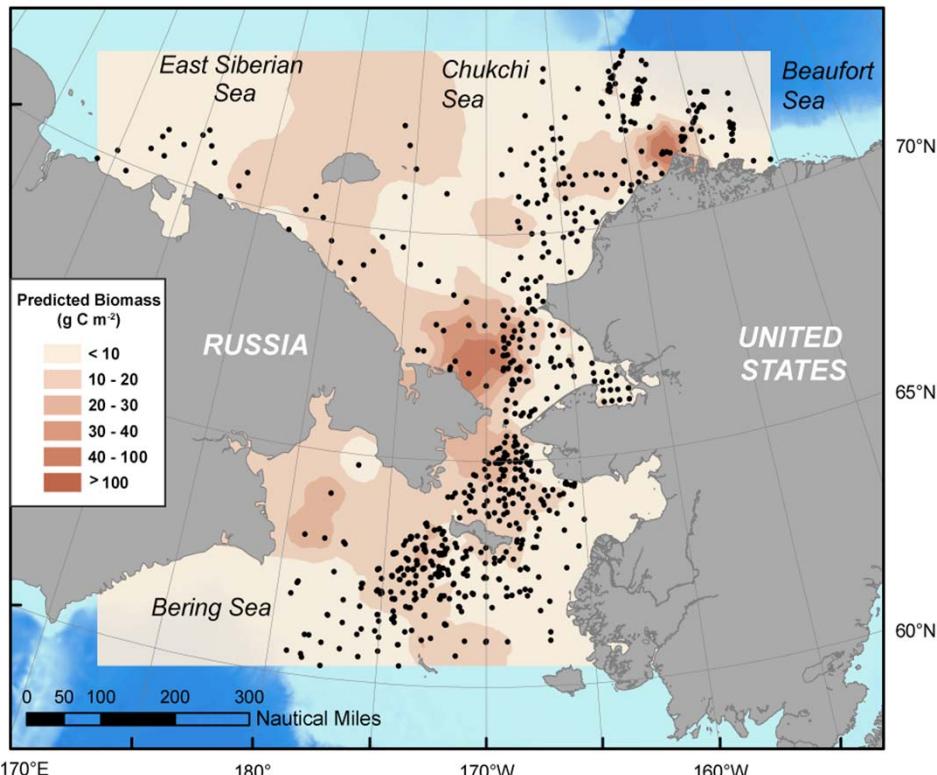
pCO<sub>2</sub> in sea surface water and its time series during summer 2009 (09/07/09–10/15/09) obtained from R/V Mirai.

# Chukchi Shelf Slope: *a site for effective biological pump*

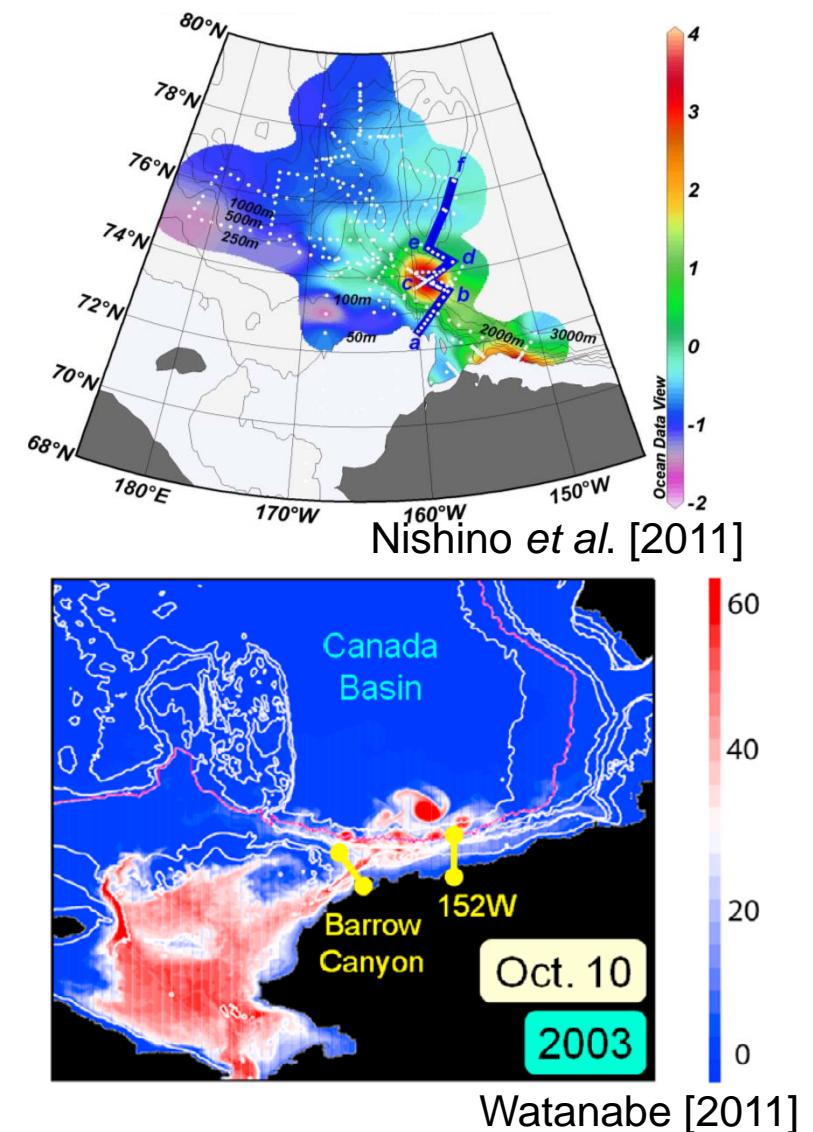


# Barrow Canyon Hotspot

*Nutrient supplies by upwelling and eddies*



Benthic biomass distribution in the Chukchi Sea.  
Grebmeier et al. [2006]

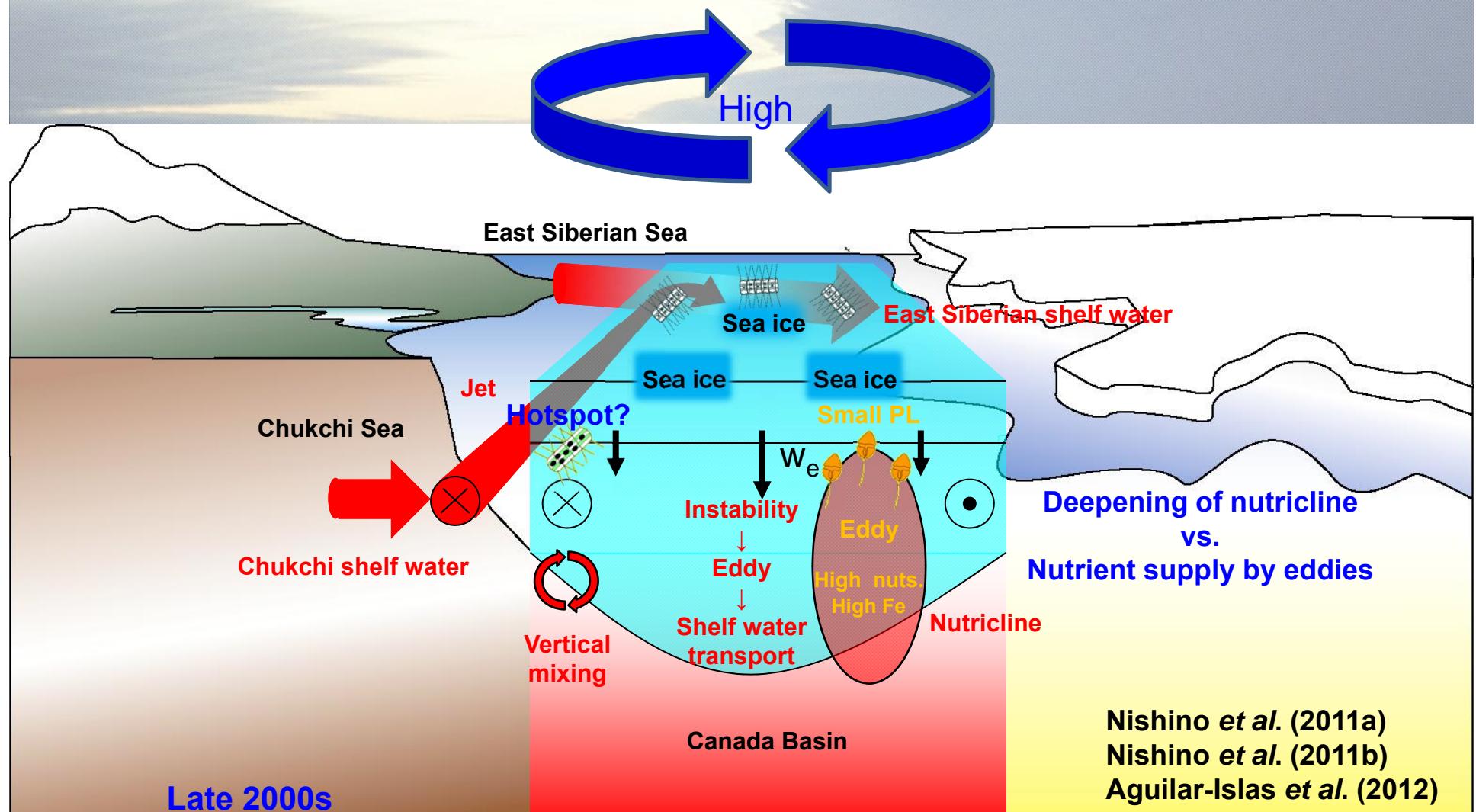


Warm-core eddy observed from the R/V Mirai  
in 2010 and numerical simulation of the eddy.

# Recent changes in the western Arctic Ocean

*Enhancement of ocean circulation due to sea ice decrease*

- deepening of nutricline and inhibiting the shelf water spreading*
- producing eddies containing shelf water with high nutrients*



## Summary and Discussion

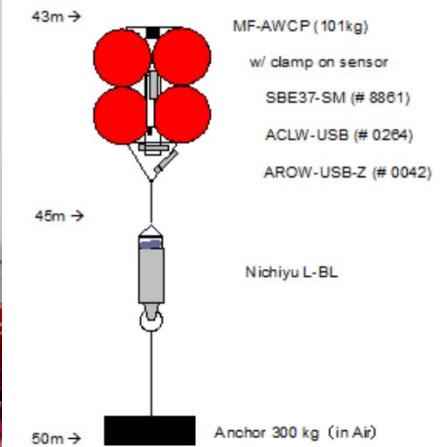
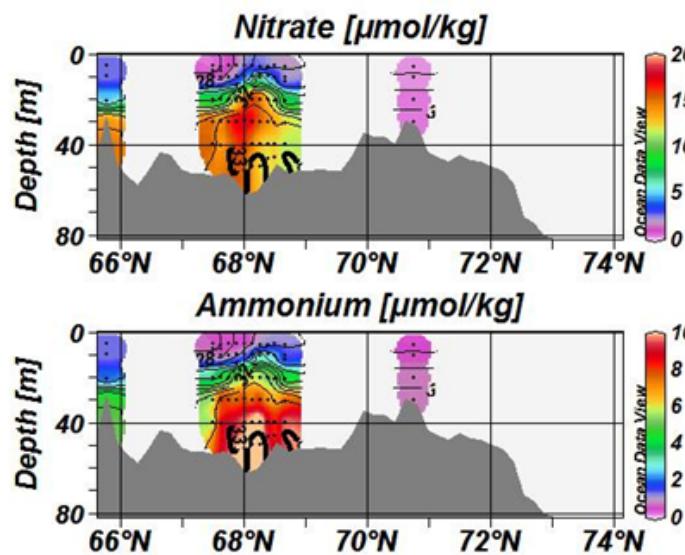
In 2012, the Hope Valley Hotspot was maintained not by the inflow of nutrient-rich Anadyr Water (new production) but by the nutrient (**ammonium**) supply from the bottom water (**regenerated production**).

In 2012, the bottom water in the Hope Valley had extremely **low oxygen and high ammonium** concentrations. The water was largely influenced by the brine rejection, and therefore, the water seems to be largely influenced by the **Pacific-origin winter water**. The winter water would have remained on the Chukchi Sea shelf because of the northerly wind in winter.

In 2012, at the Hope Valley Hotspot the surface **Chl-a concentration was low** compared with that in the usual years, in spite of high concentrations of nutrients in the bottom water. This is because the **surface stratification was strong** due to the surface freshwater that was resulted from the recent melting of sea ice, which has remained until this summer around the Wrangel Island.

# Summary and Discussion

If the surface stratification was weakened in autumn 2012 by the cooling and convection, nutrients in the bottom water could be supplied to the surface and may resulted in **phytoplankton bloom in the autumn season**. We expect that such seasonal variation could be captured by the mooring at the Hope Valley deployed by the R/V Mirai in 2012.



We thank the captain, officers, and crew of the R/V Mirai, which was operated by Global Ocean Development, Inc. We also thank the staff of Marine Works Japan, Ltd. for their skillful work aboard the ship and for data processing.

