

# BGCWG Highlights

**THE 27<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL CESM WORKSHOP**

**WG Co-Chairs:**  
**Gretchen Keppel-Aleks (Univ. Michigan)**  
**Matthew Long (NCAR/CGD)**  
**Abigail Swann (Univ. Washington)**

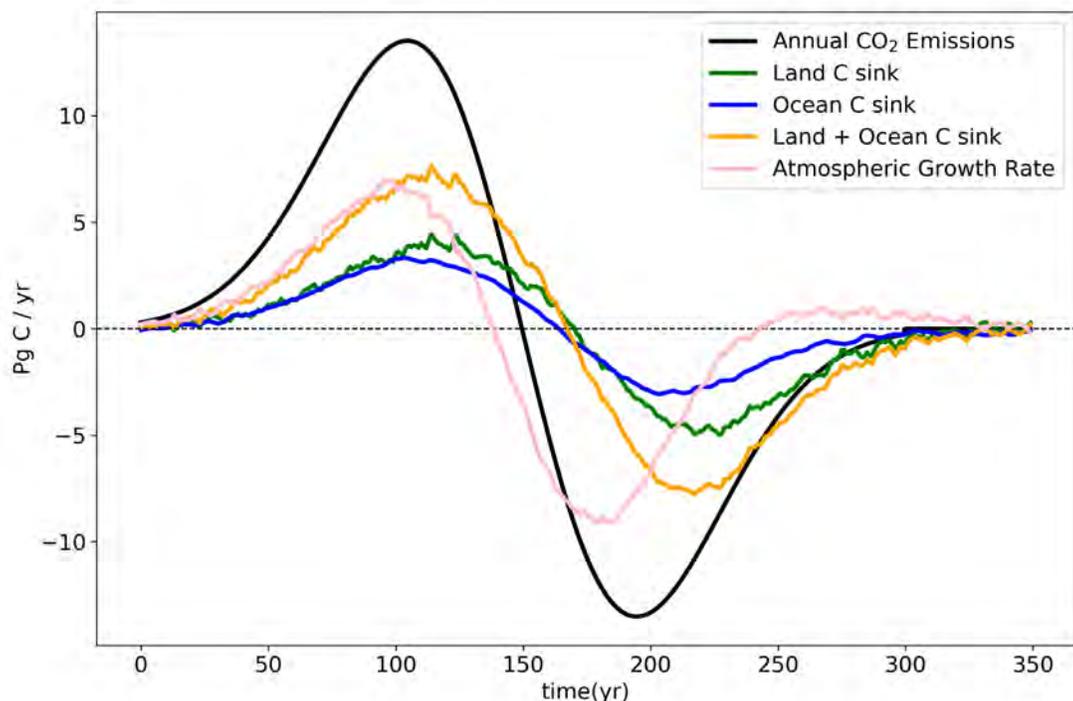


**13 JUNE 2022**

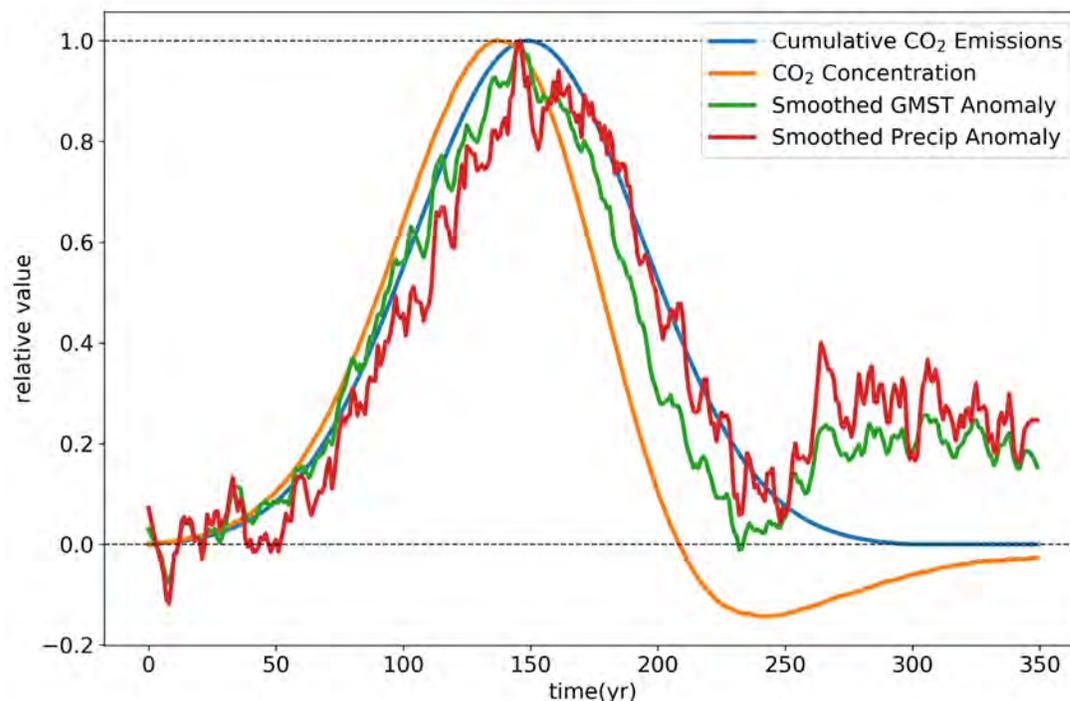


# Understanding lags and symmetries of the Earth system response to CDR using an idealized emissions-driven CO<sub>2</sub> reversal experiment

## Carbon fluxes



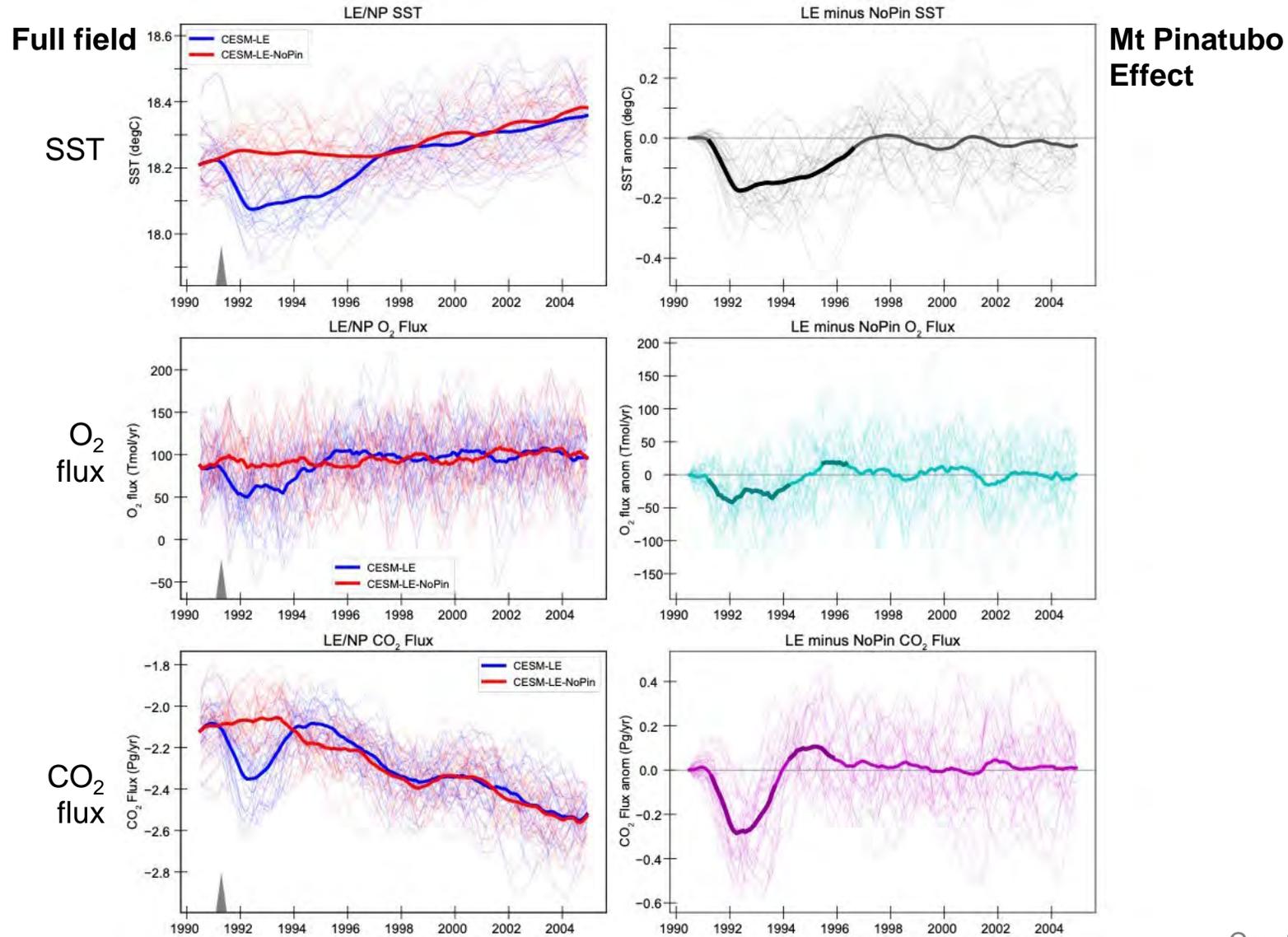
## Earth system response to cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



Koven et al., *in prep.*

Contact Charlie Koven [cdkoven@lbl.gov](mailto:cdkoven@lbl.gov) if interested in CESM2 output

# CESM1 Large Ensemble without Mt. Pinatubo Eruption: Global mean impact



Contact Matt Long if interested  
in output: [mclong@ucar.edu](mailto:mclong@ucar.edu)

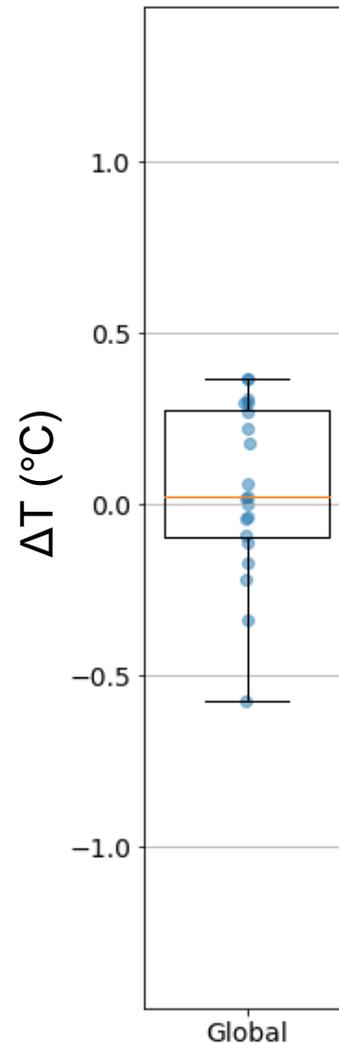
Courtesy of Amanda Fay (Columbia)

# Spread in global mean surface temp due to range of 9 plant parameters = ~1/3 spread across all CMIP5 models

Leveraging the perturbed parameter work from Daniel Kennedy et al. to choose parameters that impact the atmosphere

Preindustrial runs w/ CAM-CLM-slab ocean

9 plant parameters run at high and low values compared to default value



0.94°C Range in **global** temperature (including ocean) across parameters

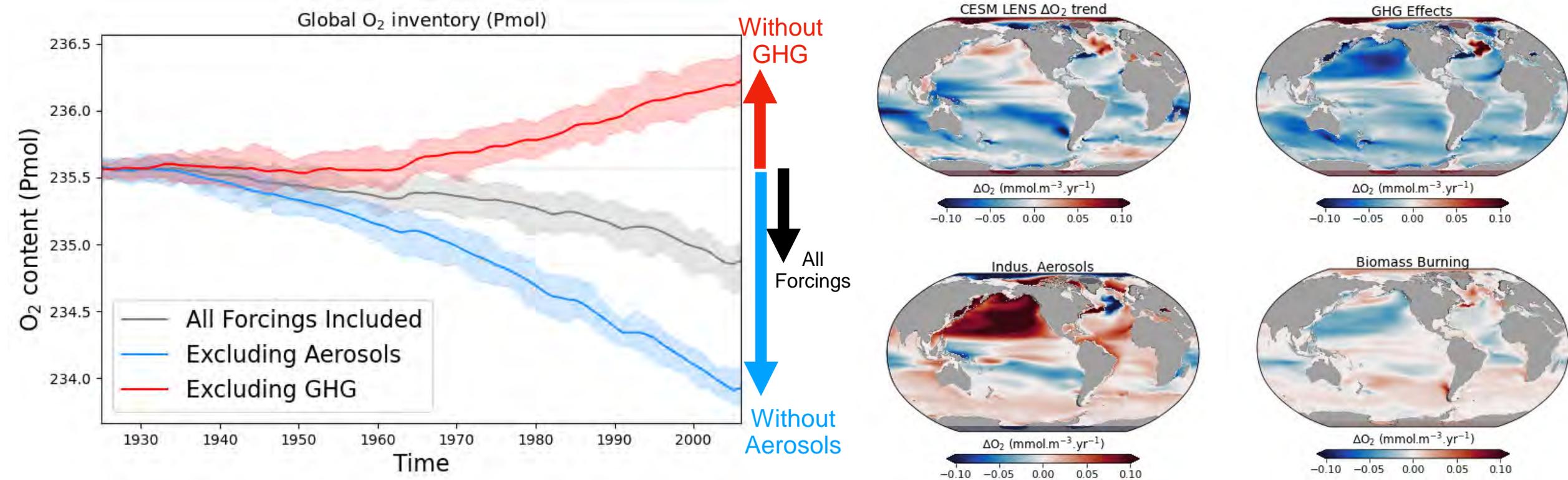


3°C Approx range in preindustrial temperature across CMIP5 models ([Hawkins and Sutton 2016](#))

Zarakas & Swann et al. *in prep*

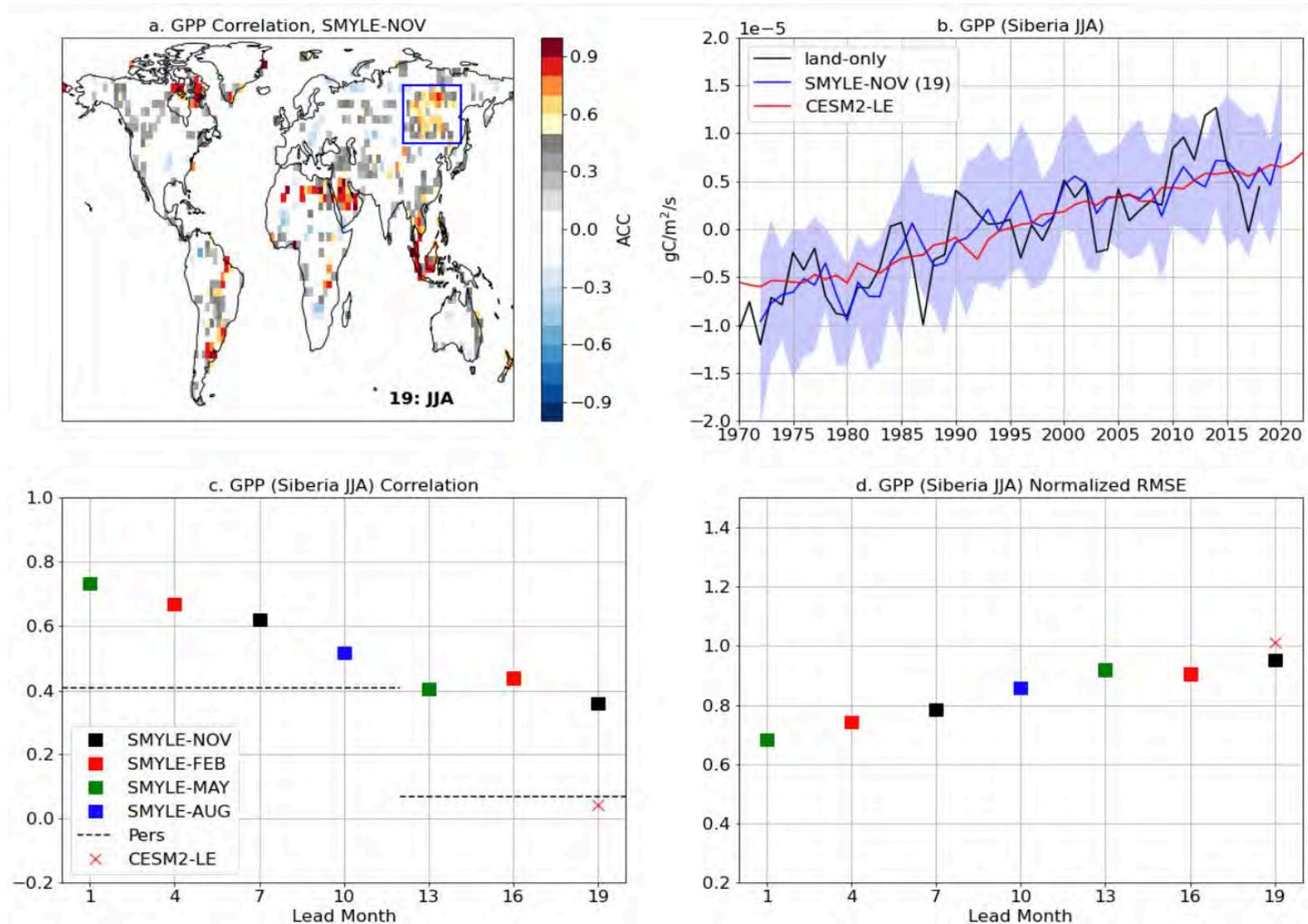
# Slowdown of Ocean Deoxygenation by Aerosols during the 20th Century

Eddebbar, *in Prep*



1. CESM Single Forcing LENS shows aerosols lead to substantial (50%) slowdown of ocean deoxygenation over 20<sup>th</sup> Century
2. Uptake of oceanic O<sub>2</sub> due to aerosols tied to aerosol spatial evolution (dominated by Pacific); driven by solubility effects and changes in circulation

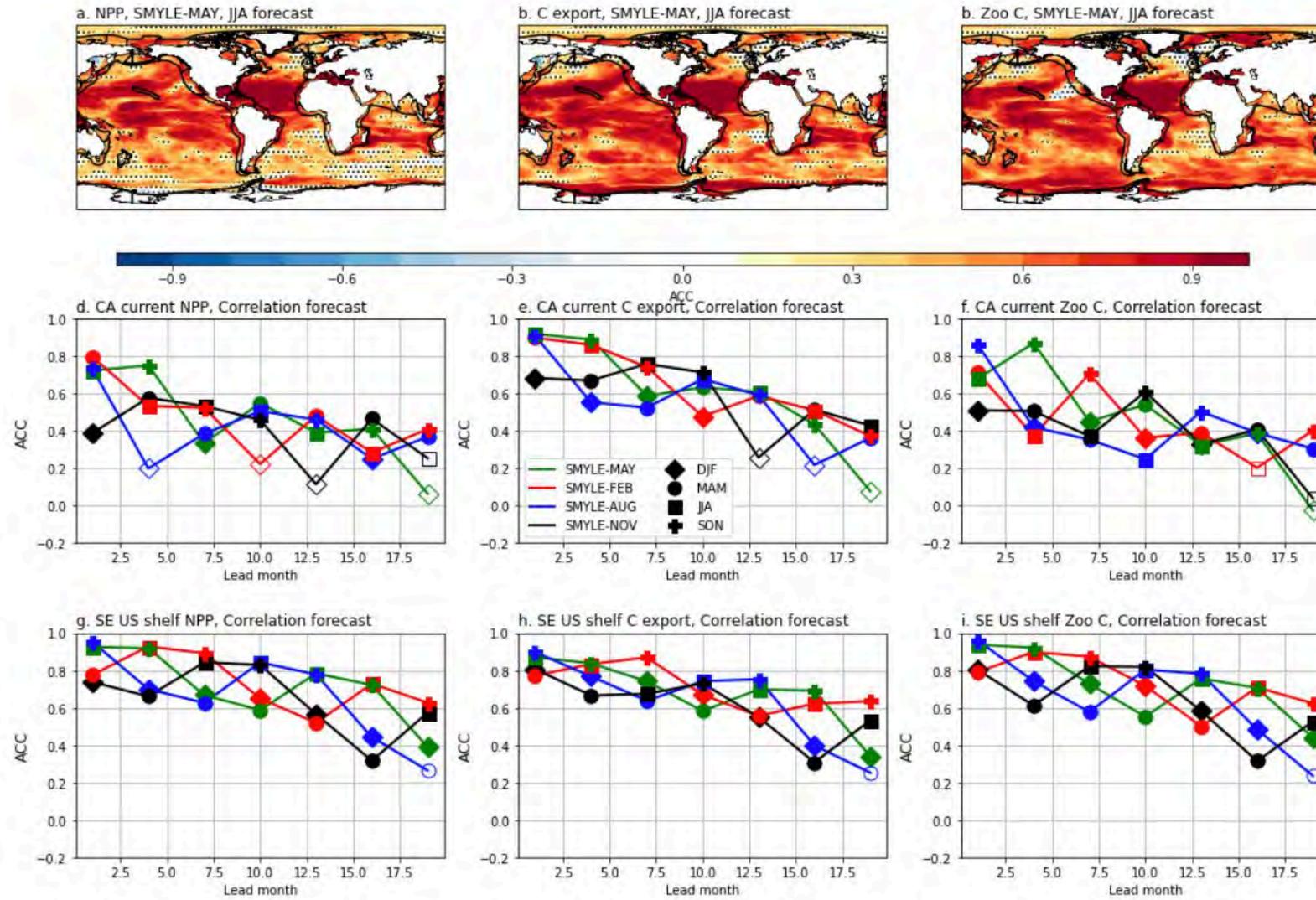
# Seasonal to multi-year prediction: GPP



Yeager et al. (2022)

See <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-2022-60>

# Seasonal to multi-year prediction: Marine NPP, Export, Zooplankton



Yeager et al. (2022)

See <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-2022-60>

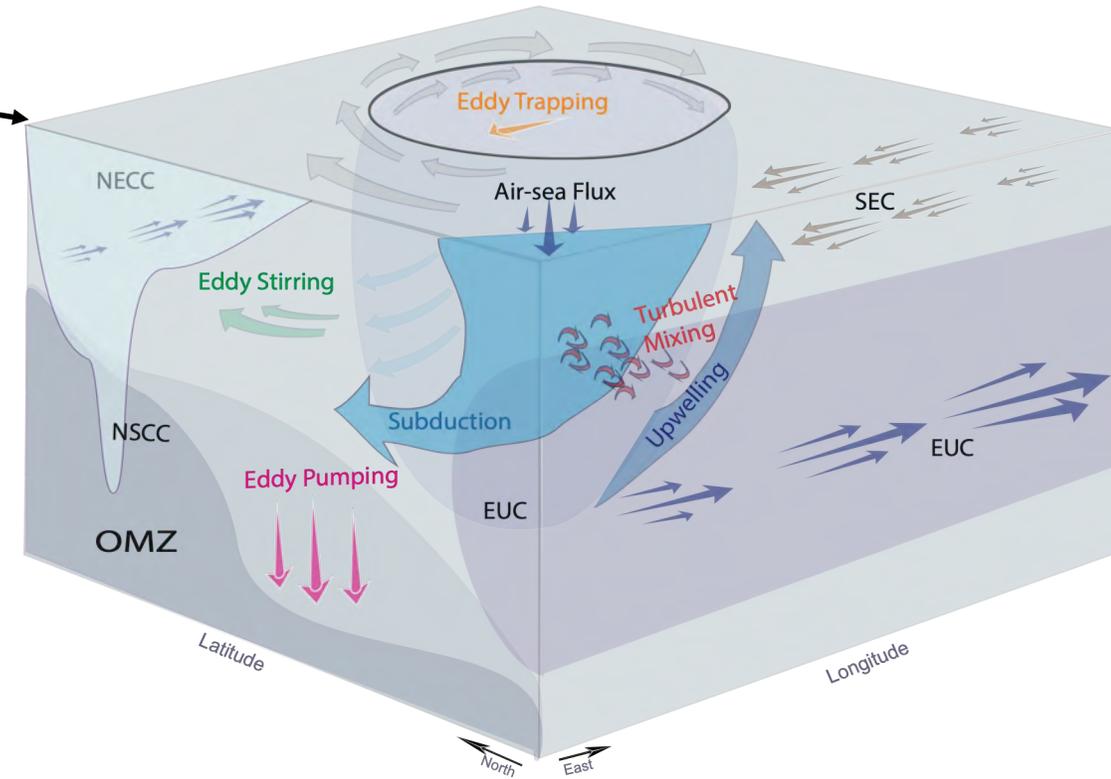
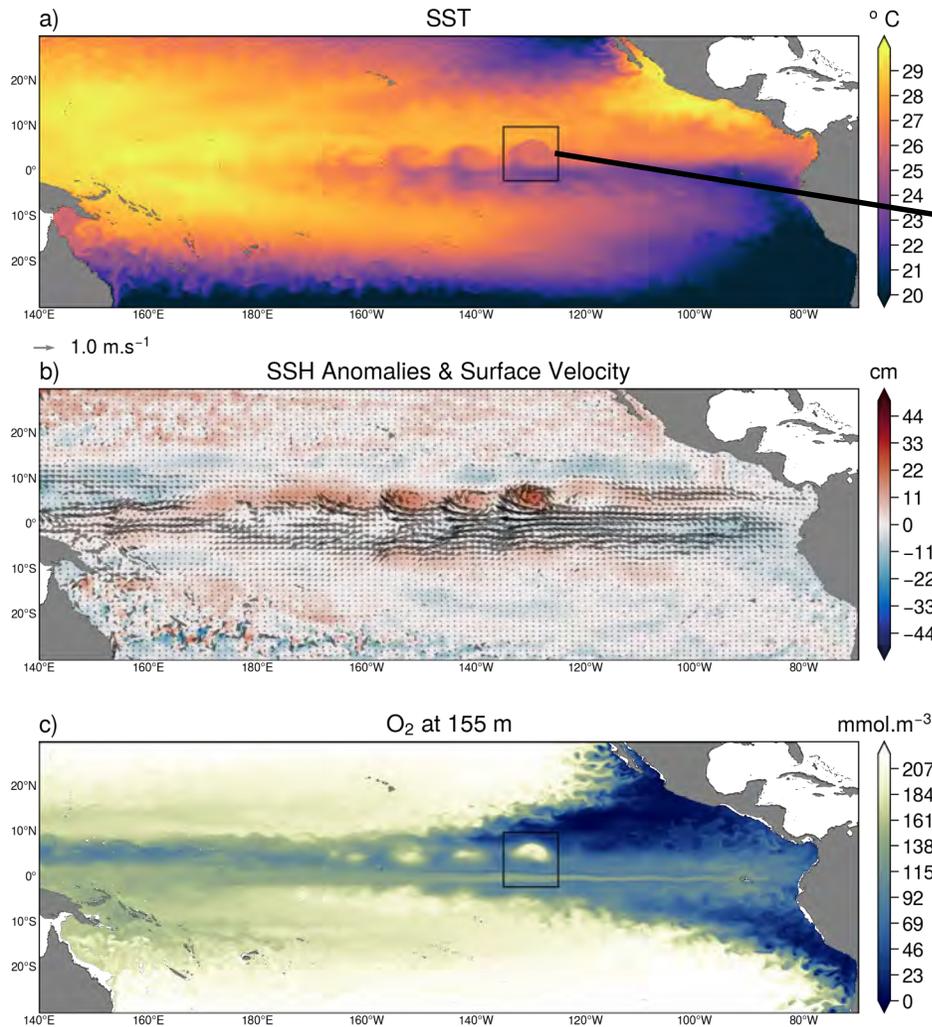
## New Hindcast CESM Hi-Res Run:

- CESM2 0.1° (POP)
- JRA-55 Reanalysis



# Seasonal Modulation of Eq. Pacific O<sub>2</sub> by Tropical Instability Vortices (TIVs)

(Eddebbar et al. 2021. JGR Oceans)



- CORE-forced CESM 0.1° 5-year simulation shows TIVs have major influence on tropical Pacific O<sub>2</sub> balance and seasonal variability through eddy advection and modulation of vertical mixing along equatorial Pacific

# MARBL: The Marine Biogeochemical Library



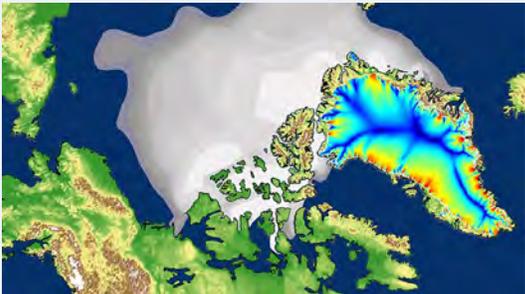
**JAMES** | Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems®

## Simulations With the Marine Biogeochemistry Library (MARBL)

Matthew C. Long<sup>1</sup>, J. Keith Moore<sup>2</sup>, Keith Lindsay<sup>1</sup>, Michael Levy<sup>1</sup>, Scott C. Doney<sup>3</sup>, Jessica Y. Luo<sup>1,4</sup>, Kristen M. Krumhardt<sup>1</sup>, Robert T. Letscher<sup>5</sup>, Maxwell Grover<sup>1</sup>, and Zephyr T. Sylvester<sup>6</sup>

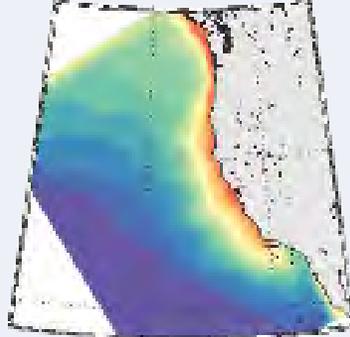
### Implementations

#### CESM (POP2 & MOM6)

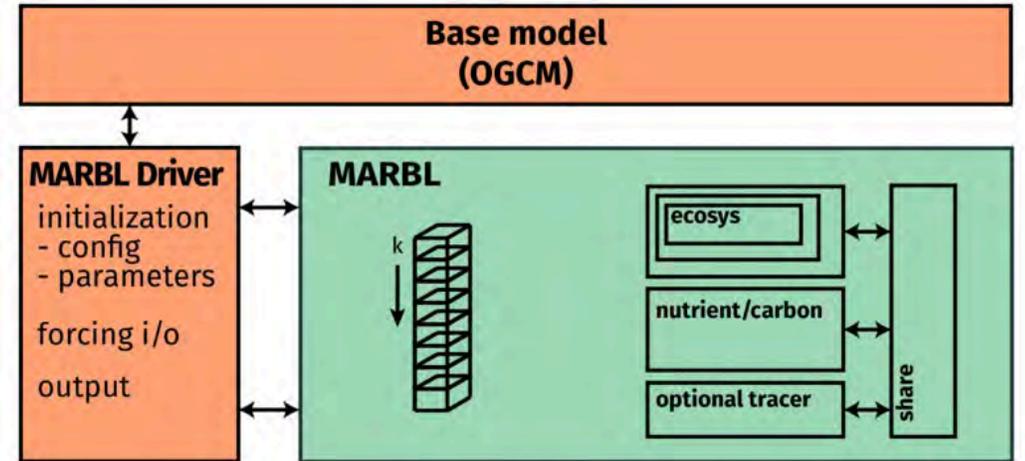


#### ROMS

(under development)



### Modular ocean biogeochemistry model



$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\vec{u}\varphi) - \nabla \cdot (K\nabla\varphi) = J(\varphi)$$



Long, Moore, Lindsay, et al., *JAMES* (2021)

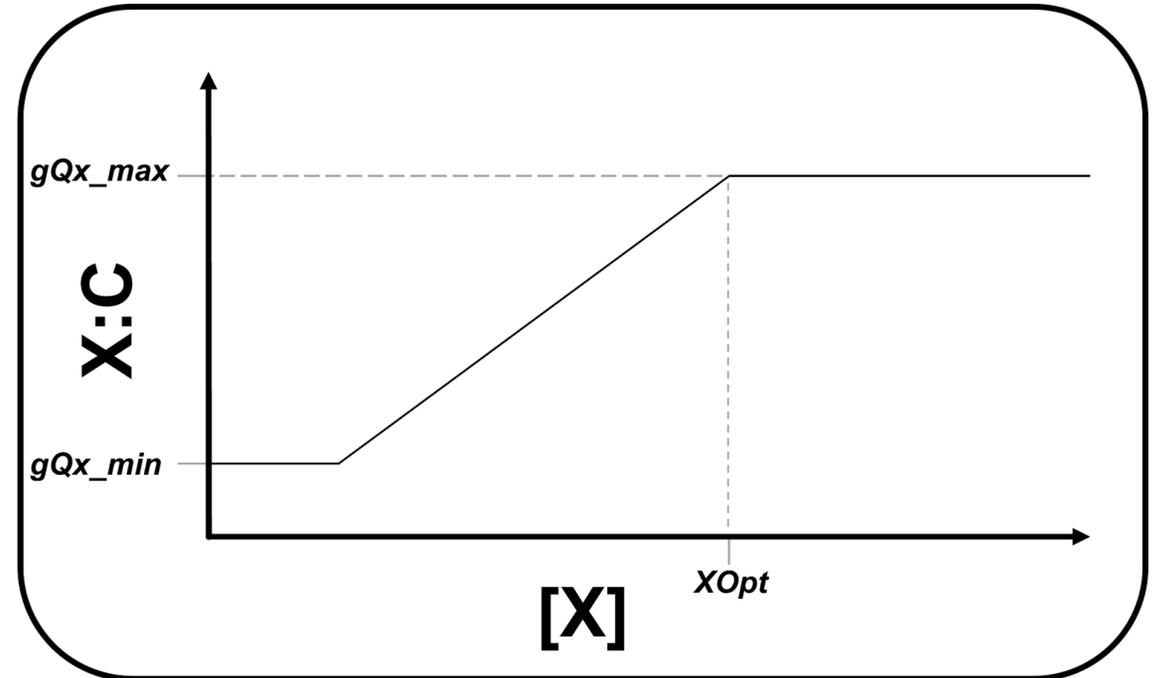
# CESM-BEC: Now with Fully Variable Stoichiometry!

Phytoplankton nutrient uptake parameterized as follows:

$$X = \text{N, P, Fe, or Si}$$

- $gQx_{max}$ : Maximum X:C
- $X_{Opt}$ : Optimal X for
- $gQx_{min}$ : Minimum X:C
- $[X]$ : Nutrient concentration

Allows for variable C:N:P:Fe:Si



P Quotas: When nitrate is low, N and P uptake are both reduced in order to maintain N/P uptake appropriate for ambient phosphate levels

Si Quotas: When  $[Si] \downarrow$ ,  $Si:C \downarrow$

$[Si]$  replete,  $[Fe] \downarrow$ ,  $Si:C \uparrow$

Courtesy N. Wiseman (UCI)

## Current BEC Setup, porting to MARBL (3p1z) this summer

	Diatoms	Small Phyto	Diazotrophs
<b>C:N</b>	6-9	6-9	6-7
<b>N:P</b>	15-25	90-180	120-315
<b>C:P</b>	90-225	90-180	120-315
<b>Fe:C</b>	3-90	3-90	6-180
<b>Si:N</b>	0.33-5		

C:N:P ranges constrained by GO-SHIP POM observations (Tanioka et al., in review)

N:P by inverse model estimates (Wang et al. 2019)

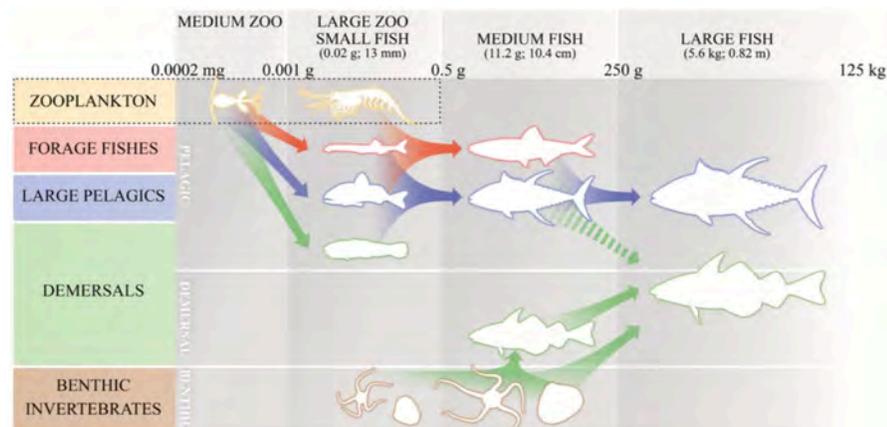
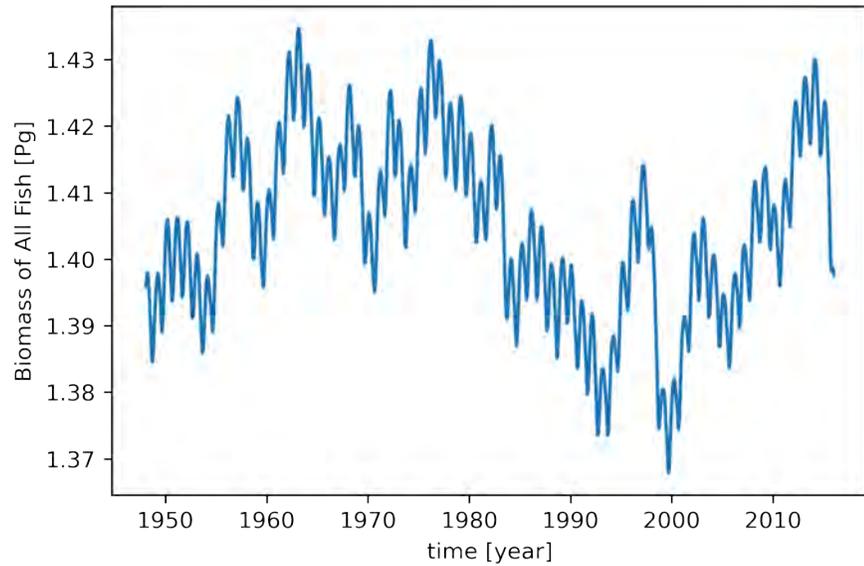
Fe:C range constrained by observations from Ben Twining and others (Wiseman et al., submitted to GBC)

Courtesy N. Wiseman (UCI)

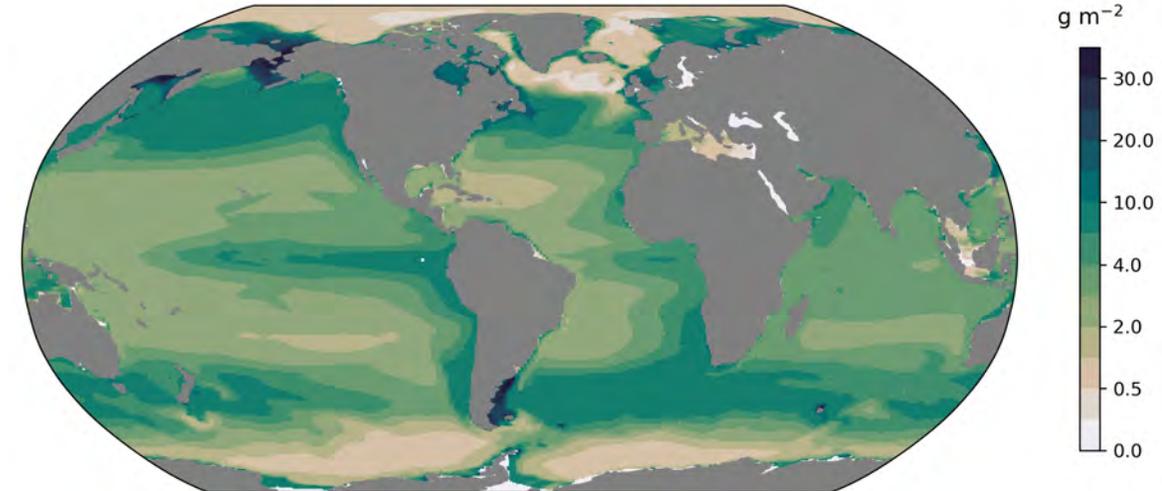
# Another Flying Leap\*: Building toward fully prognostic fish

## FEISTY Total Fish Biomass Simulations

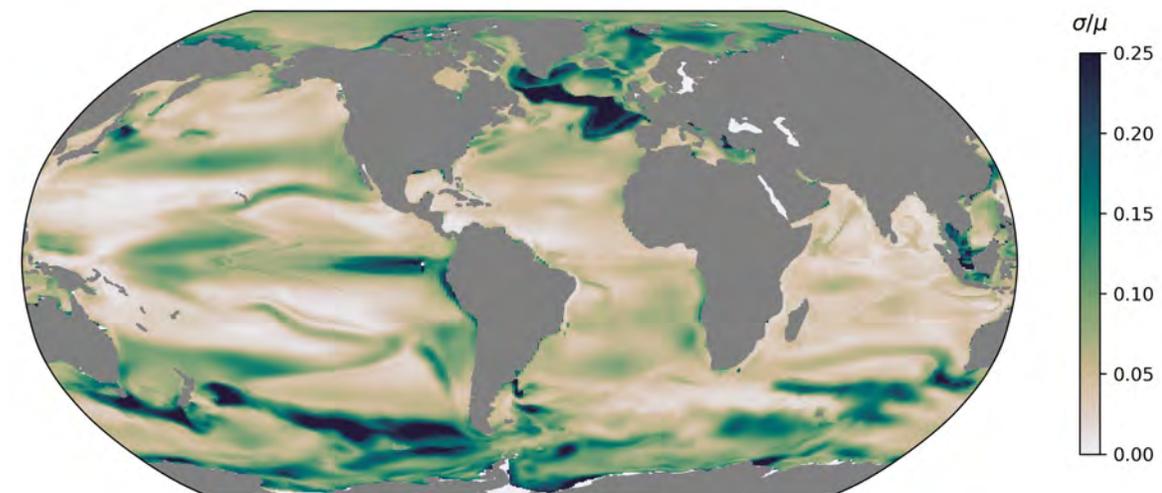
CESM Forced Ocean Sea-Ice Integration (w/ fish offline)



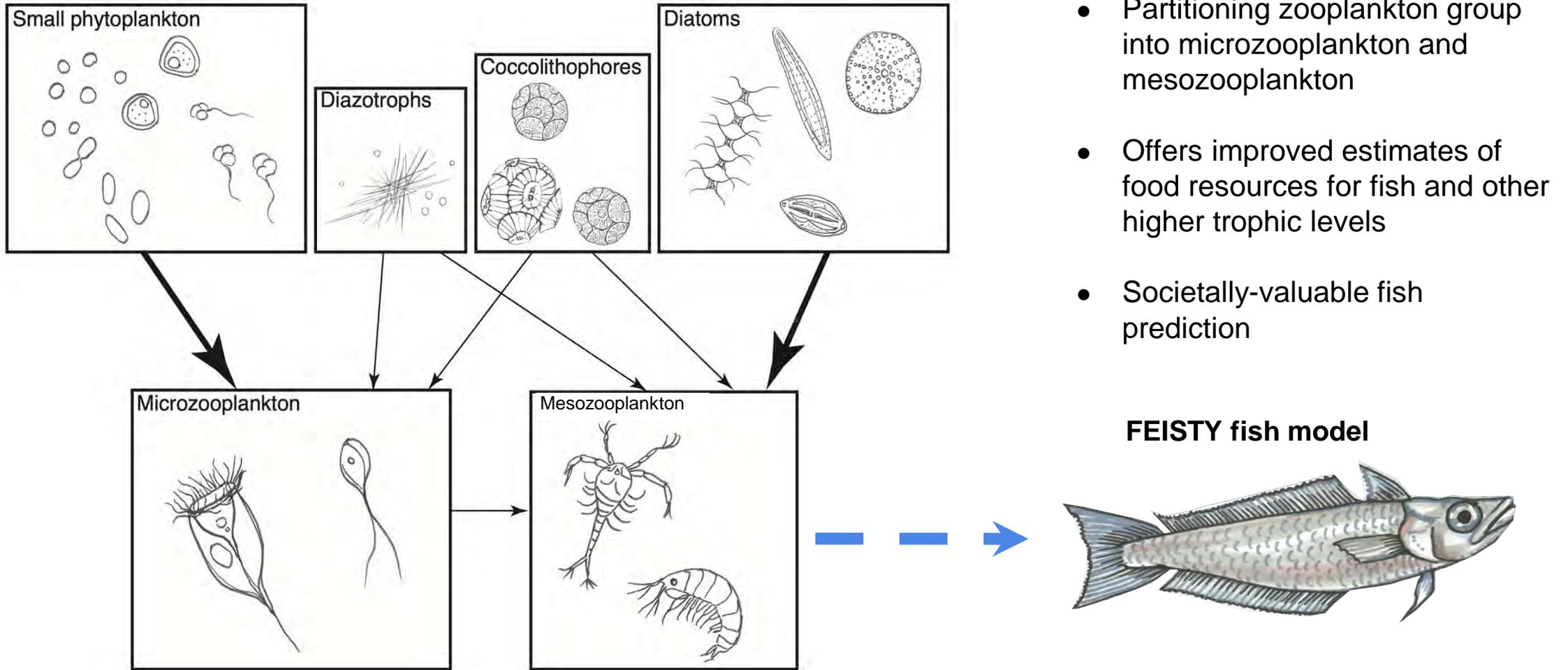
## Annual mean of total fish biomass



## Coefficient of variation ( $\sigma/\mu$ ) of total fish biomass

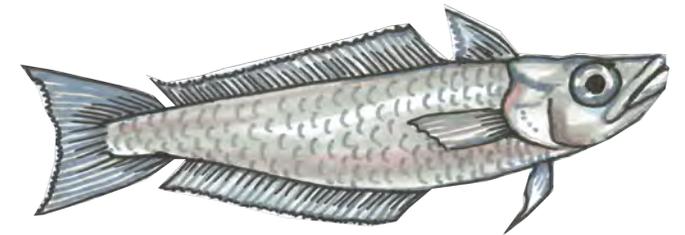


# Expanding the MARBL marine ecosystem to link to a fisheries model



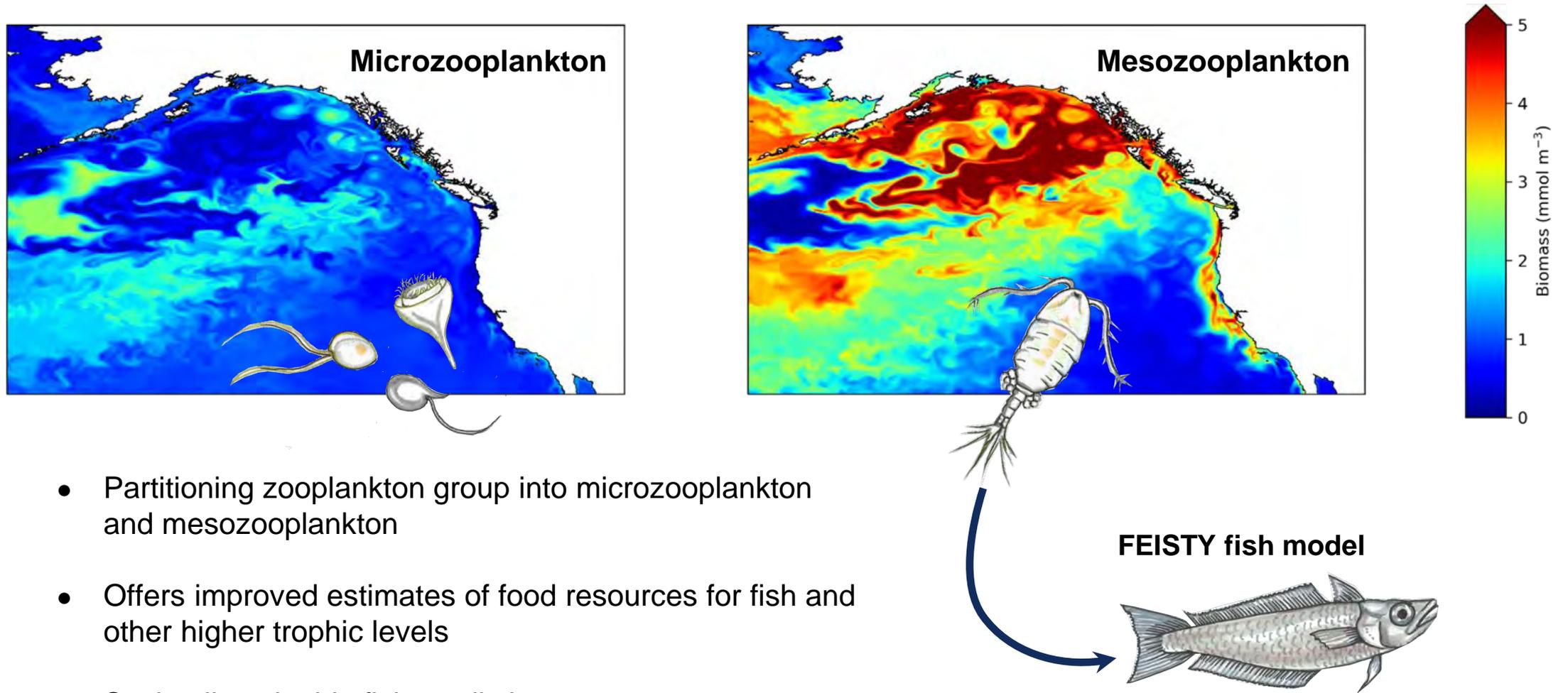
- Partitioning zooplankton group into microzooplankton and mesozooplankton
- Offers improved estimates of food resources for fish and other higher trophic levels
- Societally-valuable fish prediction

**FEISTY fish model**



Courtesy of Kristen Krumhardt

# Expanding the MARBL marine ecosystem to link to a fisheries model



- Partitioning zooplankton group into microzooplankton and mesozooplankton
- Offers improved estimates of food resources for fish and other higher trophic levels
- Societally-valuable fish prediction

Courtesy of Kristen Krumhardt

**Thanks!**

**BGCWG Co-Chairs:**

**Gretchen Keppel-Aleks ([gkeppela@umich.edu](mailto:gkeppela@umich.edu))**

**Matthew Long ([mclong@ucar.edu](mailto:mclong@ucar.edu))**

**Abigail L S Swann ([aswann@uw.edu](mailto:aswann@uw.edu))**