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Spatial and temporal variability of the partial pressure of CO_2 (p CO_2) and air-sea CO_2 exchanges in the Southern Bight of the North Sea with a particular focus on the eutrophied Belgian coastal zone

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The MIRO- CO_2 model, resulting from the coupling between an ecological module (Lancelot et al. 2005, Marine Ecology-Progress Series 289:63-78) and a chemical module describing the carbonate system (Gypens et al. 2004, Biogeosciences 1:147-157), is used to describe the spatial, seasonal and interannual variations of air-sea CO₂ exchanges in the Southern North Sea submitted to eutrophication and increased atmospheric pCO₂. The present-day identification of CO_2 sink (source) regions is obtained by coupling the MIRO-CO₂ model with the 3D hydrodynamical model COHSNS (Lacroix et al. 2004, Journal of Sea Research, 52, 149-163) implemented in the English Channel and the Southern Bight of the North Sea between 4°W (48°N) and 52.5°N (4.5°E). The long-term (1950-2000) evolution of surface pCO₂ and airsea CO_2 exchanges are studied by coupling the MIRO- CO_2 model to the RIVER-STRAHLER model (Billen et al. 2005, Hydrobiologia 540:47-67) and implementing it in a 0D multi-box frame. This historical construction of air-sea CO₂ fluxes suggests that the Belgian coastal zone shifted from a source of CO₂ before 1960 (low eutrophication) towards a sink during the seventies to the late eighties due to high N and P loads of anthropogenic origin. The period after 1990 was characterized by a progressive decrease of P loads concomitant with a decrease of the CO₂ sink. In 2000, the Southern Bight of the North Sea was at equilibrium with the atmosphere.