

# Carbon in Seas

## From first assessments via variability and vulnerability to manageability

Perspectives for the Institute of Carbon Cycles (KC)

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# Outline

- *Scientific challenges*
- *Understanding from 1<sup>st</sup> Assessments (short)*
- *Understanding Variability*
- *Vulnerability and Manageability*

# Two (of more) Takeaways from the 2022 IPCC Climate Change Mitigation Report

**1. Global GHG emissions have continued to rise, but in pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C, they peak before 2025.**

2. ...

3. ...

4. ...

**5. Limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees C will be impossible without carbon removal.**

6. ...

Not in the report but in the news on 10.05.2022: **We will hit the 1.5°C bar with 50% probability before 2025 (WMO).**

By [Clea Schumer](#), [Sophie Boehm](#), [Taryn Fransen](#), [Karl Hausker](#) and [Carrie Dellesky](#), [https://www.wri.org/insights/ipcc-report-2022-mitigation-climate-change?utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=climatedigest&utm\\_campaign=climatedigestmar22](https://www.wri.org/insights/ipcc-report-2022-mitigation-climate-change?utm_medium=email&utm_source=climatedigest&utm_campaign=climatedigestmar22)

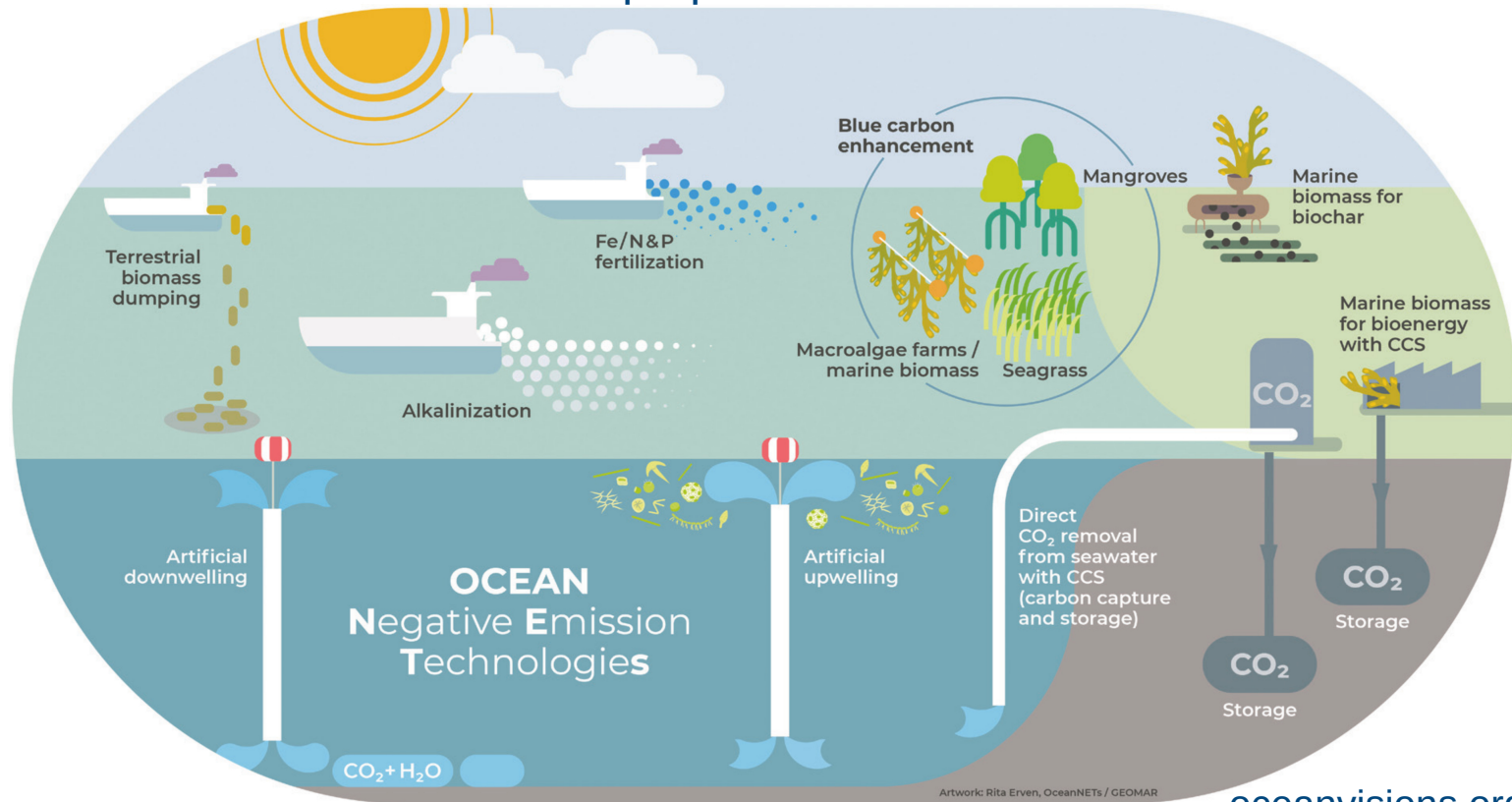
## 2: Scientific challenges and perspectives

### KC's future challenges:

Can we deliberately manage C-reservoirs in the coastal zone?

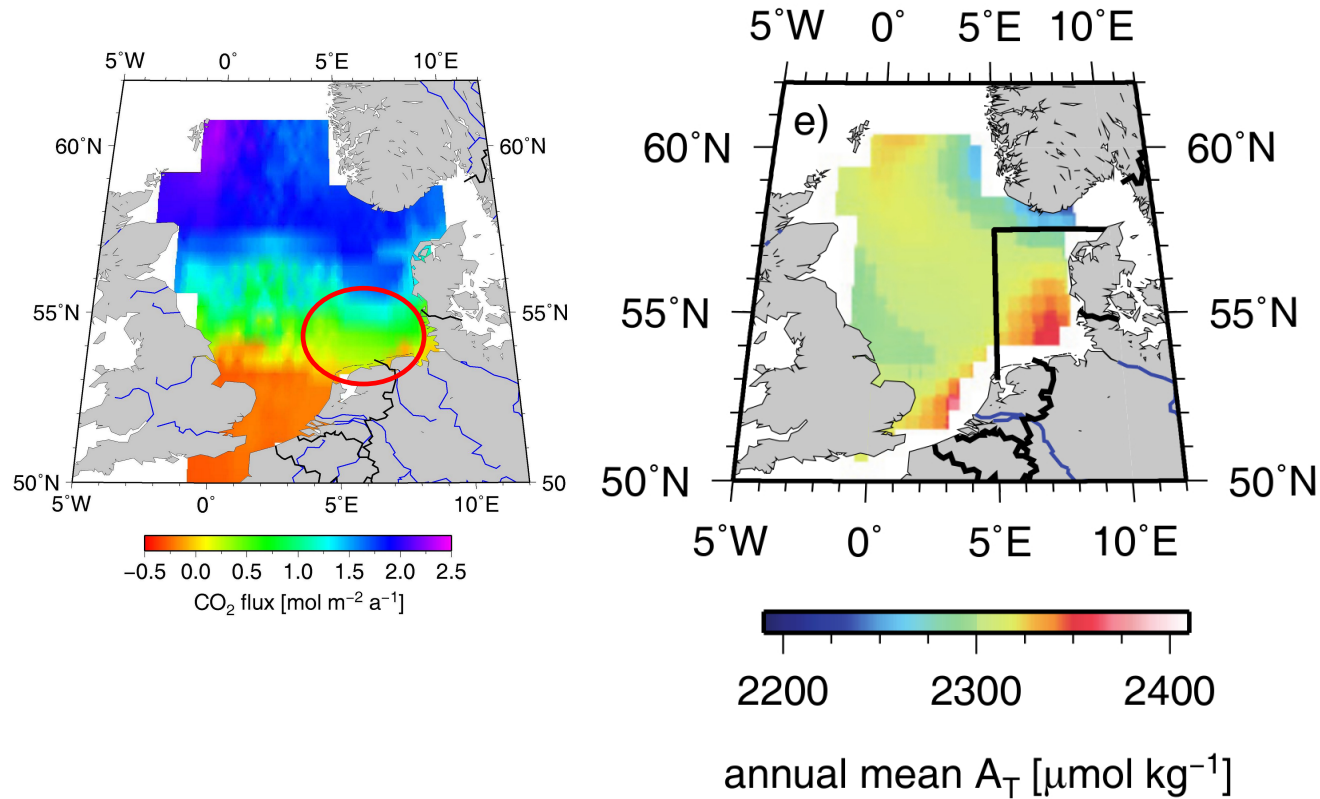
- Are the coastal zones able to supply this required negative emissions?
- Which deliberate approaches might appear worth considering?
- How to verify and attribute deliberate measures?
- What are the transport pathways and ultimate sinks?
- Are there collateral benefits/caveats (price tag)?
- How does coastal engineering affect the environment, and how does the environment affect coastal engineering?

### Some proposed ideas



[oceanvisions.org](http://oceanvisions.org)

# Understanding from 1<sup>st</sup> Assessments – the role of alkalinity



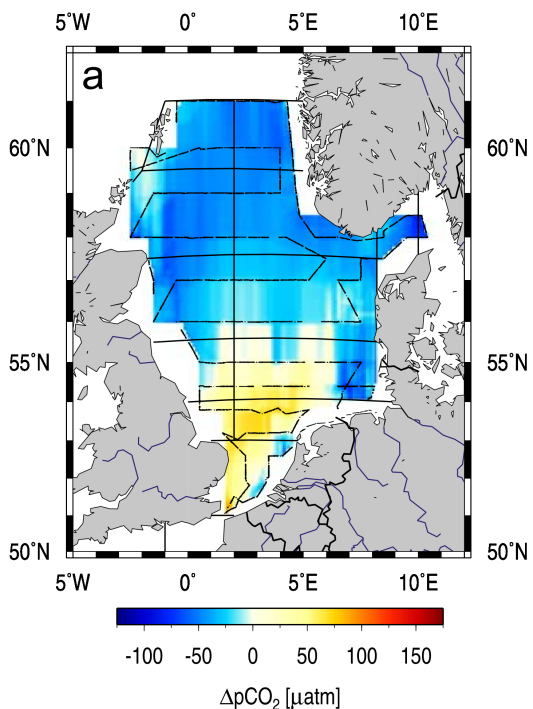
Thomas et al., 2004, 2009

**Why does the pCO<sub>2</sub> remain low in the southern Bight?**

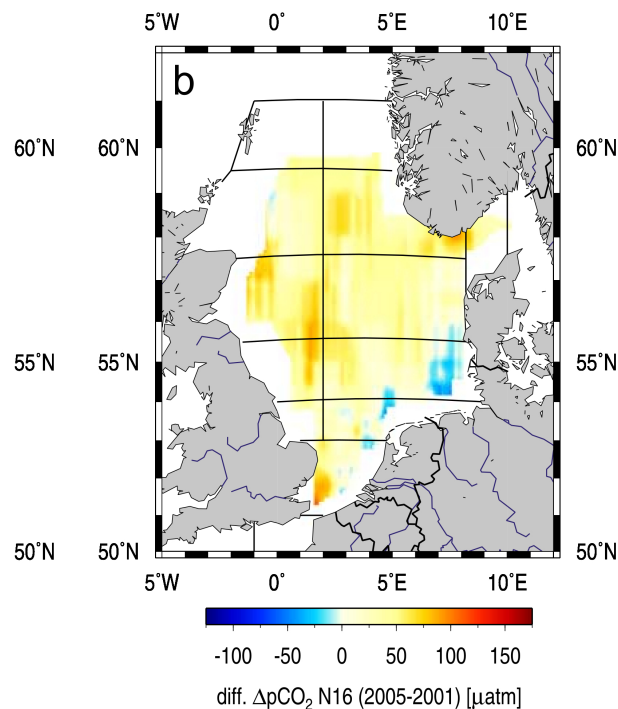
- Lateral and vertical sources into shallow North Sea appear to contribute approx. equally to A<sub>T</sub> inputs.  
(Burt, Thomas et al., 2014, 2016)
- Anaerobic control
- See also Voynova et al., 2019, L&O, ferrybox paper

# Understanding Variability - local/regional control

$\Delta p\text{CO}_2$  in 2001



Changes in  $\Delta p\text{CO}_2$  2005-2001

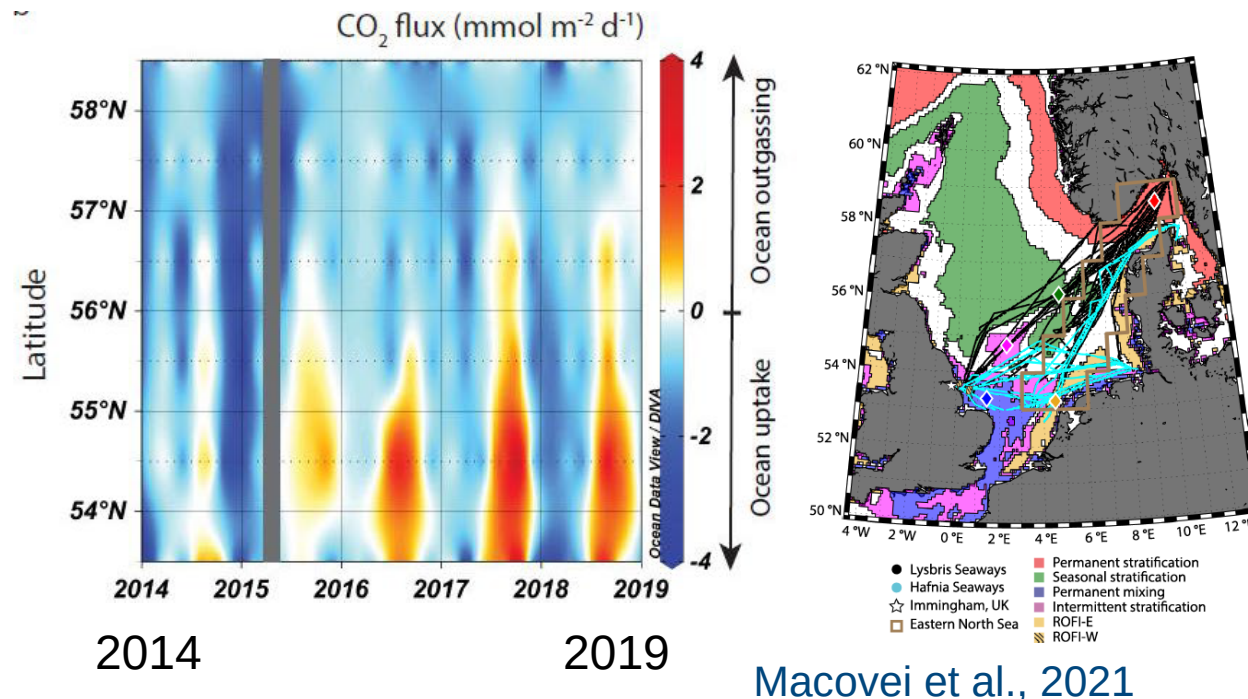


Thomas et al., 2007

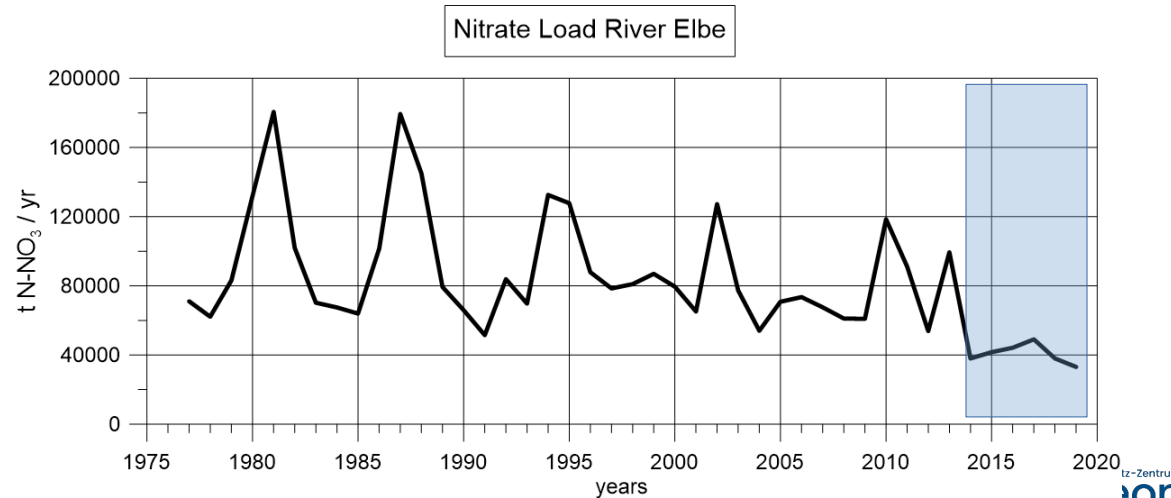
Declining CO<sub>2</sub> uptake? Trend or Variability?

Both in the North Sea and the North Atlantic?

Trend or variability?



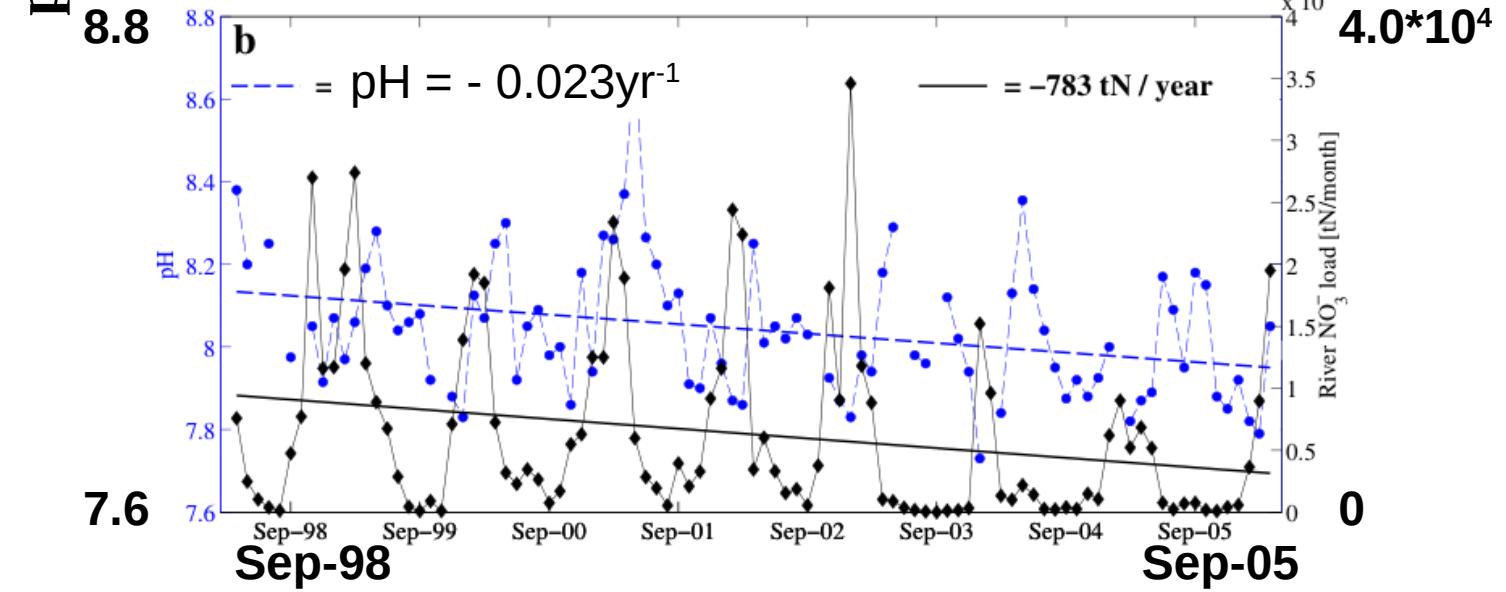
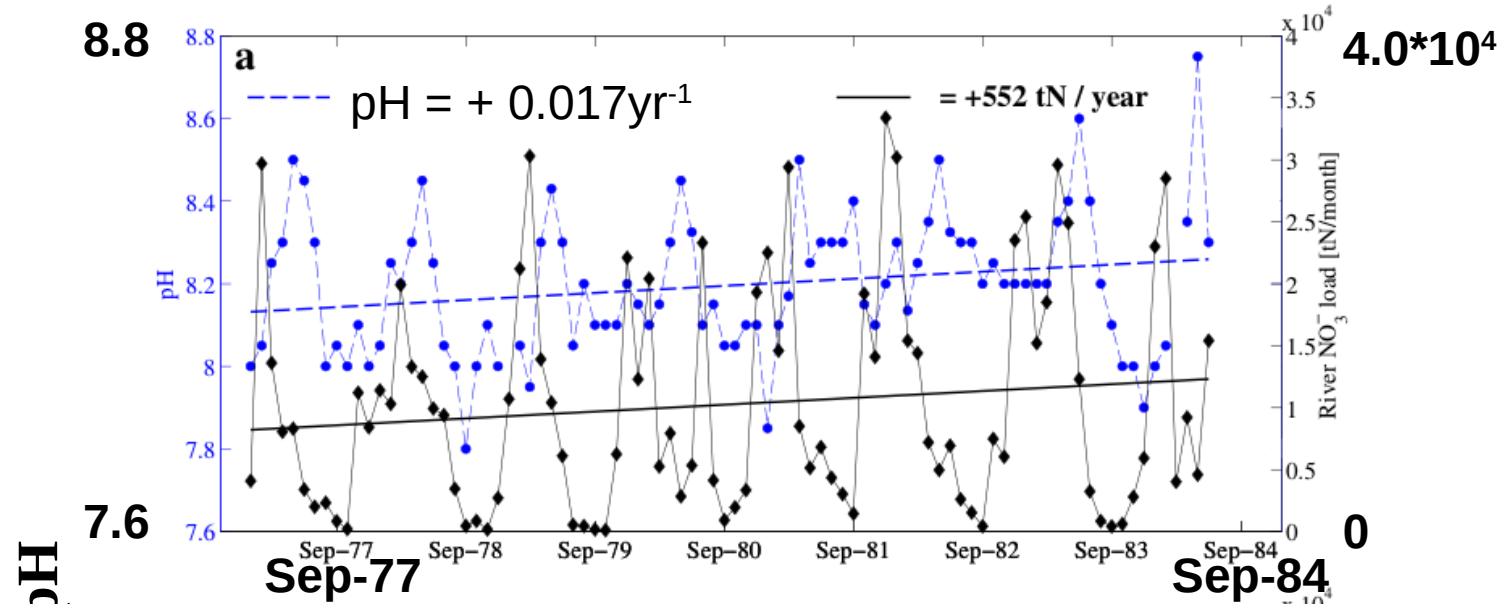
Macovei et al., 2021



# Vulnerability and Manageability

One example:  
Eutrophication and  
CO<sub>2</sub>/pH conditions

For comparison:  
Open ocean pH  
*decreases* approx.  
0.001-0.003 yr<sup>-1</sup>

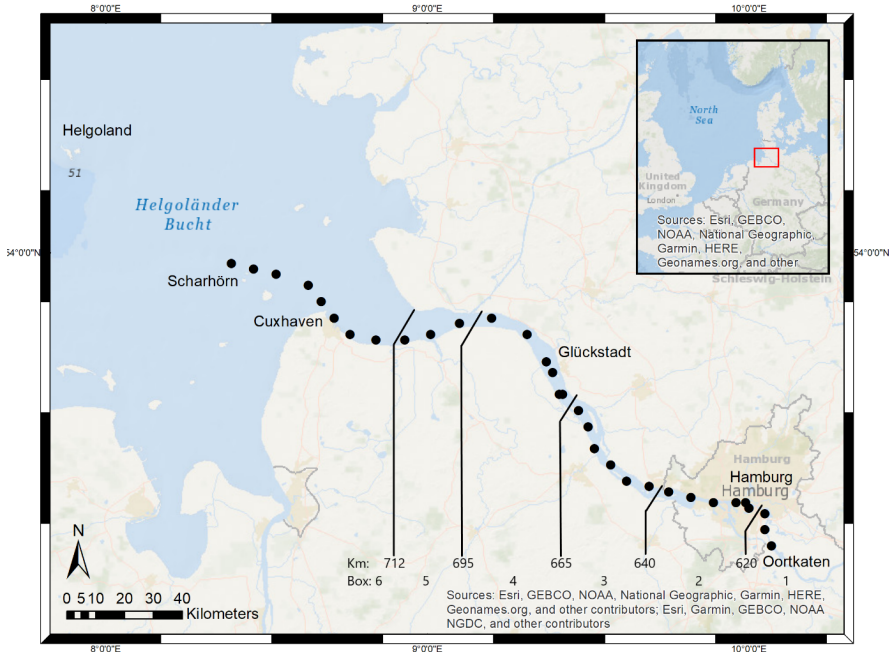


NO<sub>3</sub> run off [t N / month]

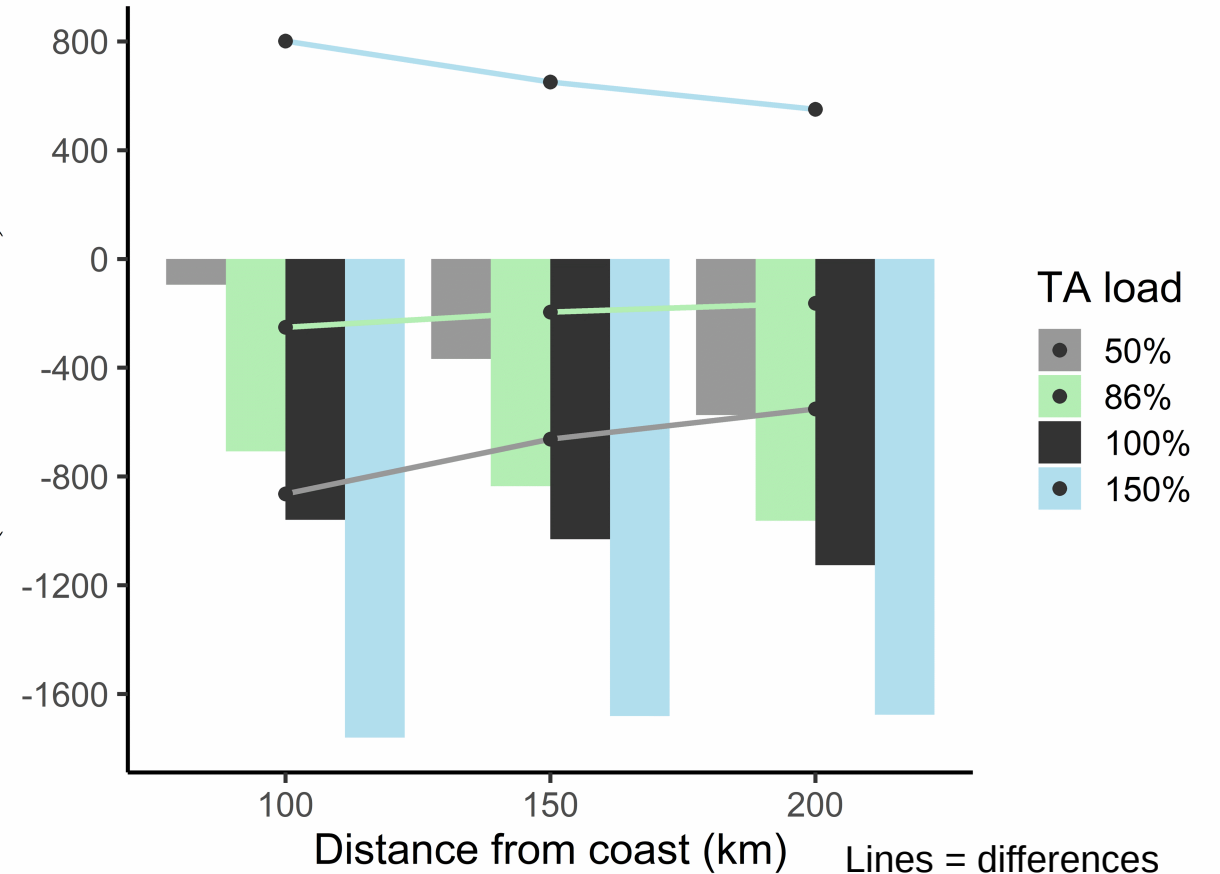
*Deliberate human control*

Burt , Thomas... et al., 2016, NO3 run-off: Pätsch and Lenhardt, 2011, pH after Provoost et al., 2010

# Vulnerability and Manageability - alkalinity input from rivers

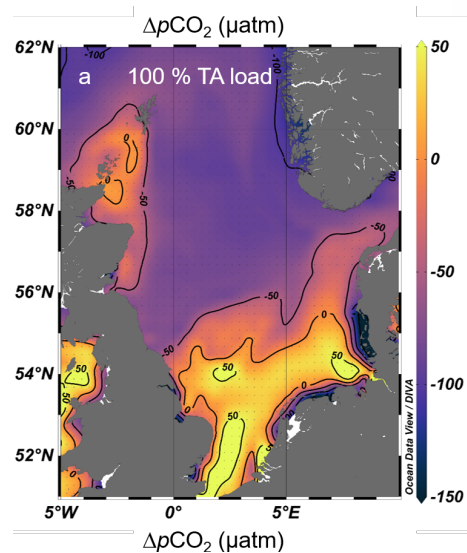


absolute & difference ASF  
( $\text{mmol C m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$ )



Lines = differences  
Bars = absolute changes

M. Norbistrath, PhD thesis



Deliberate human control



# Thank you very much for your attention!

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