Mesoscale eddies and iron cycling in the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre

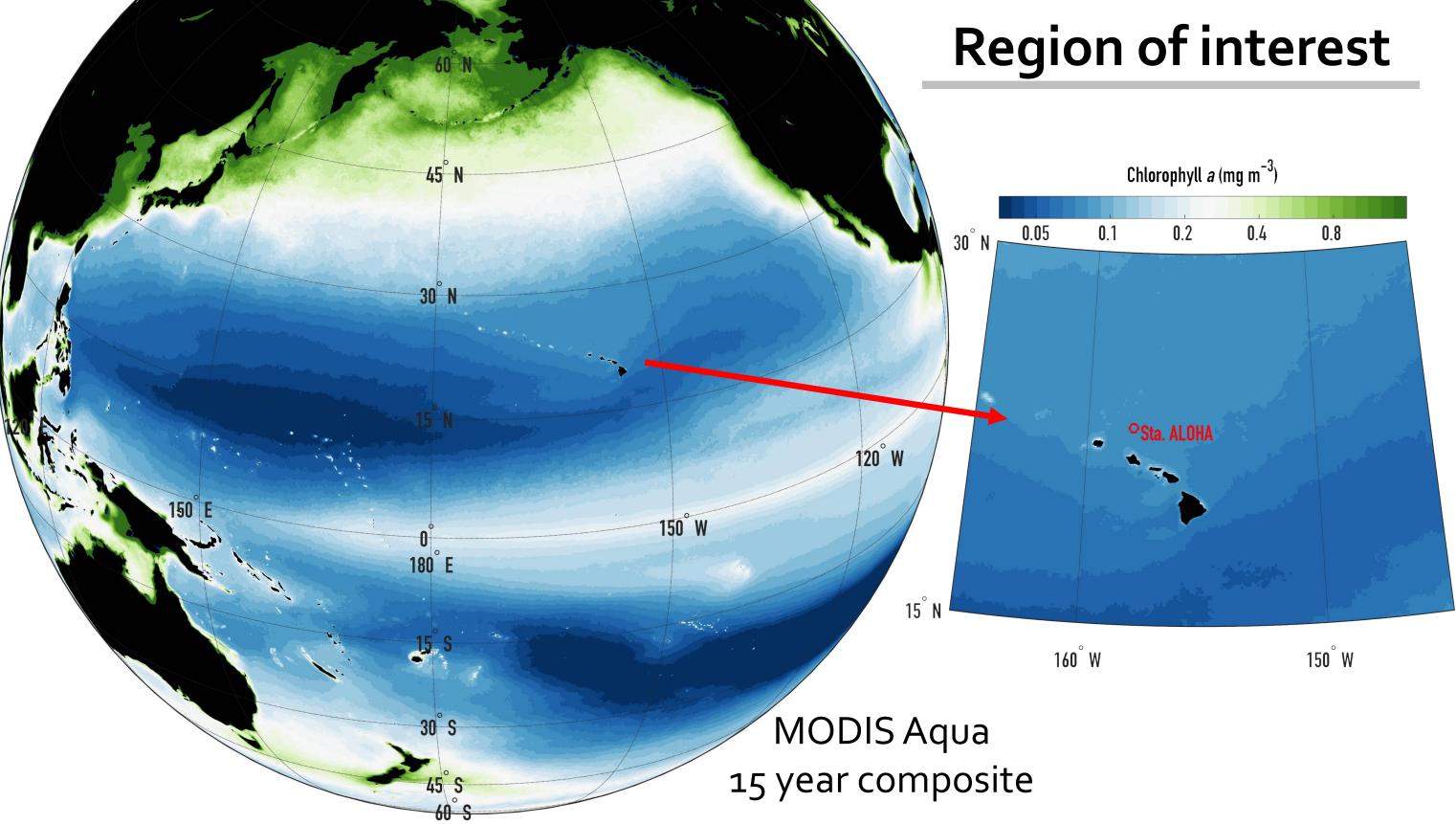
Benedetto Barone and Nicholas Hawco

University of Hawai'i

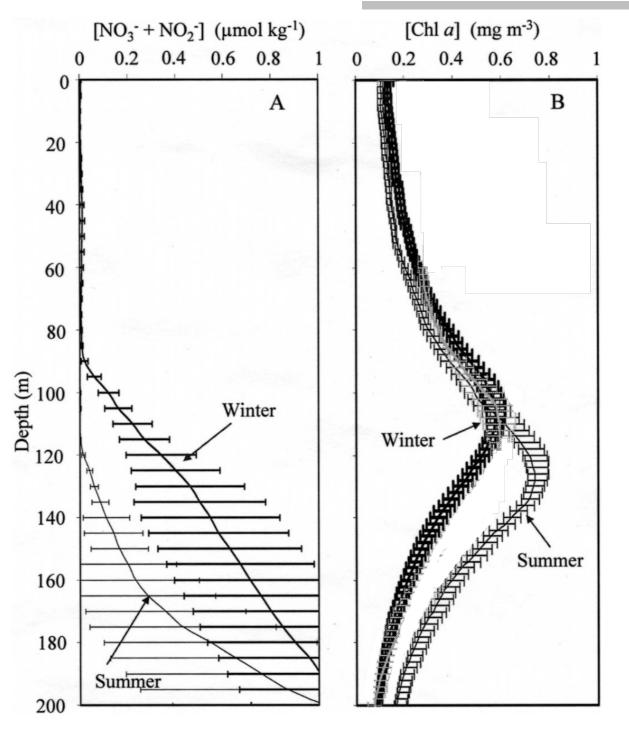
benedetto.barone@gmail.com, hawco@hawaii.edu



SIMONS FOUNDATION

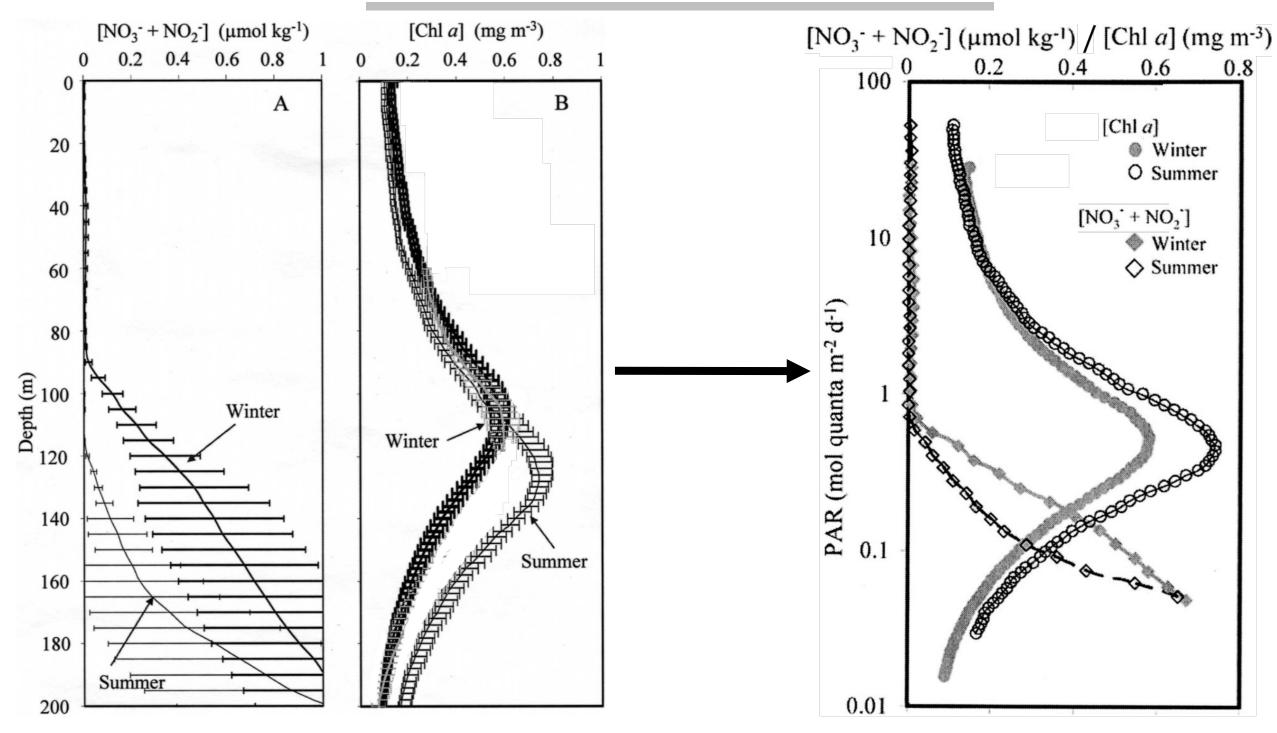


Chlorophyll *a*, nutrients, and light



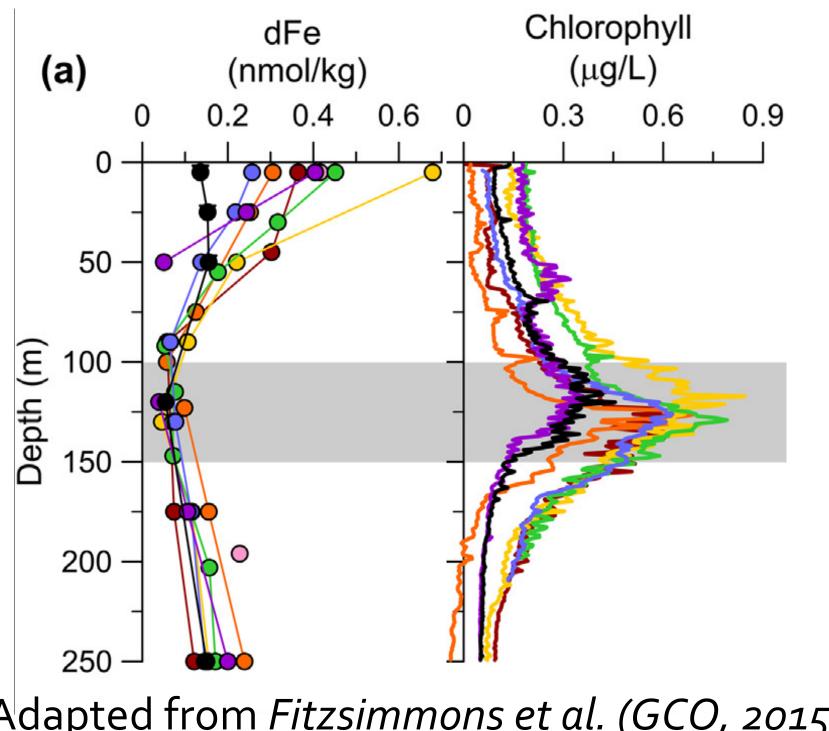
Adapted from *Letelier et al. (L&O, 2004)*

Chlorophyll *a*, nutrients, and light



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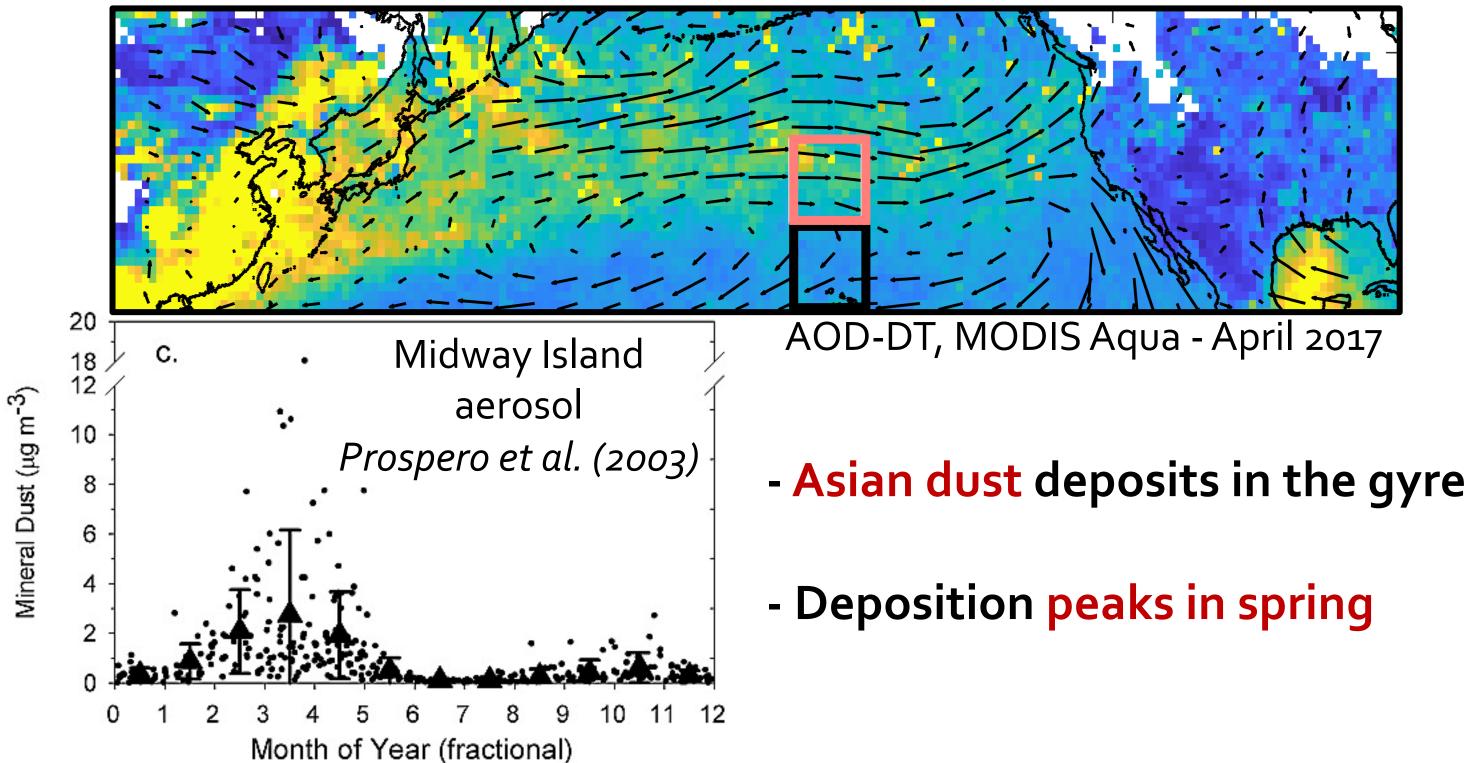
The vertical distribution of iron



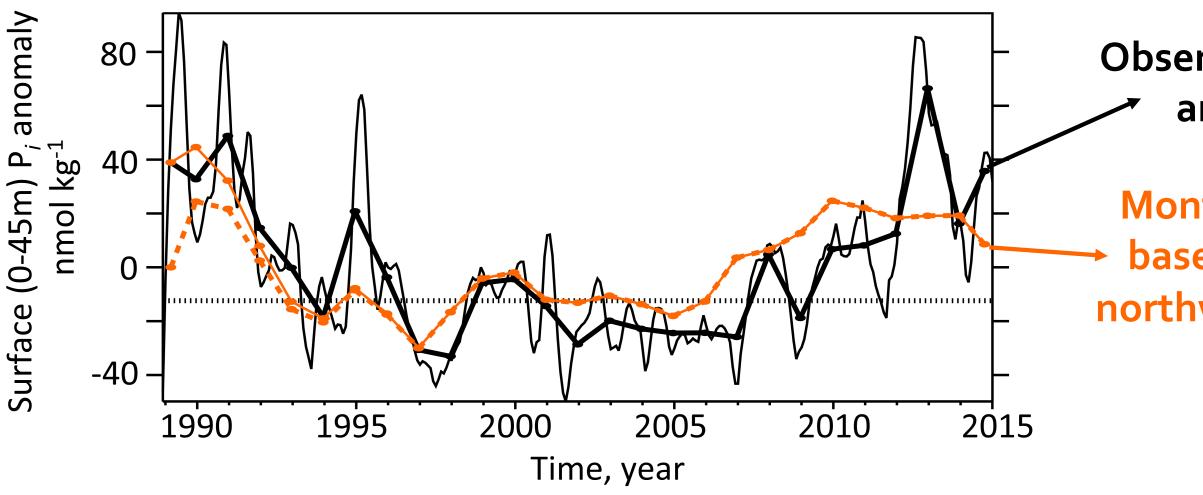
Persistent minimum of dissolved iron near the chlorophyll maximum

Adapted from *Fitzsimmons et al. (GCO, 2015)*

Dust supply and its seasonality



Dust deposition and phosphorus limitation



- Iron deposition modulates surface phosphorus at Station ALOHA

- Negative PDO correlation with surface phosphorus (4-months lag)

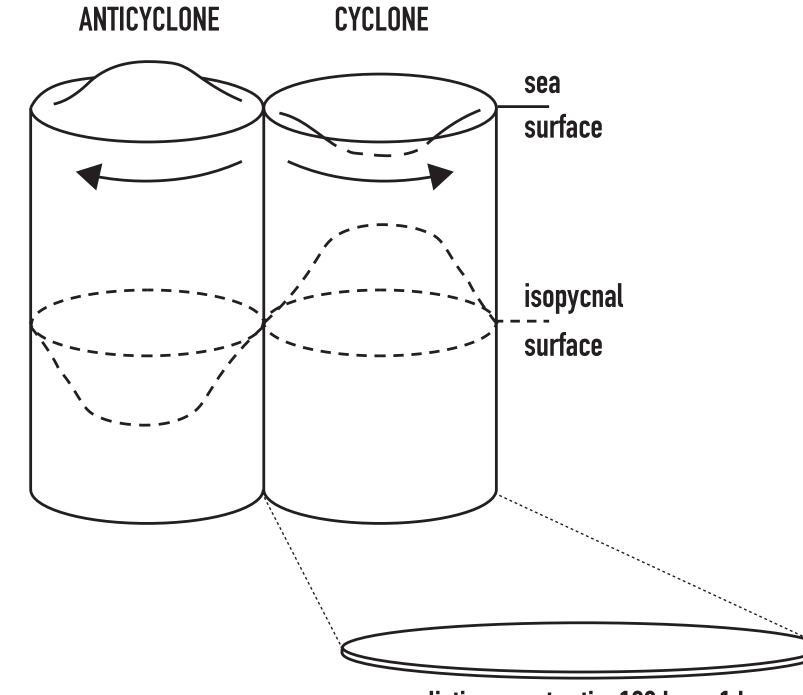
Letelier et al. (PNAS, 2019)

Observed monthly anomalies

Monthly anomalies based on model of northwest Pacific SLP

ation ALOHA 4-months lag)

Importance of MESO-SCALE eddies at Station ALOHA



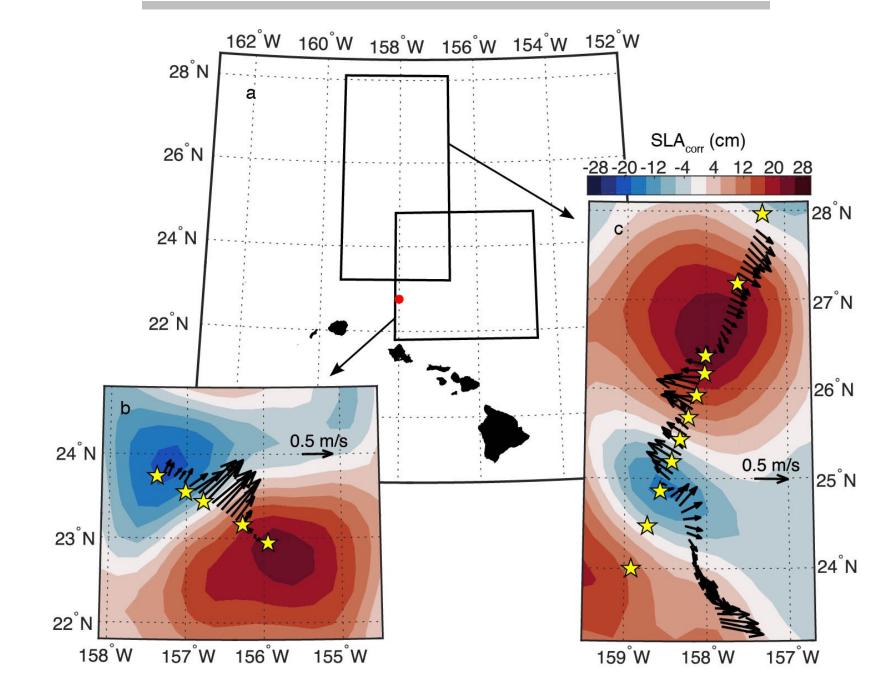
Station ALOHA is in an eddy 31% of the time

Eddies at ALOHA are linked with vertical displacements of the thermocline > 100 m

Barone et al. (JMR, 2019)

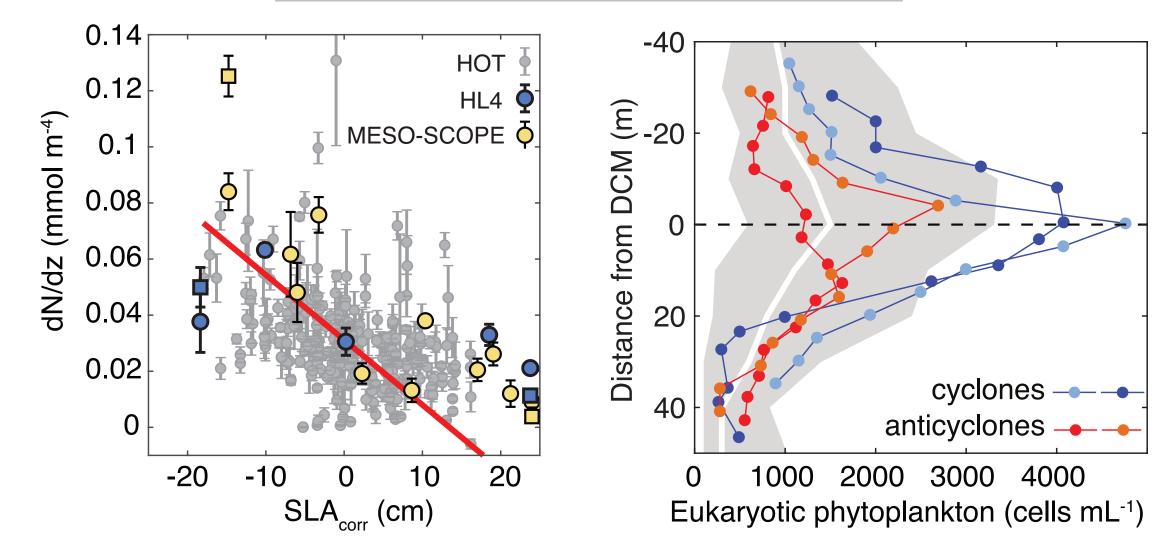
realistic aspect ratio: 100 km x 1 km

Mesoscale variability in mature cyclones (MESO-SCOPE)



Barone, Church et al. (GBC, 2022)

Mesoscale variability in mature cyclones (MESO-SCOPE)

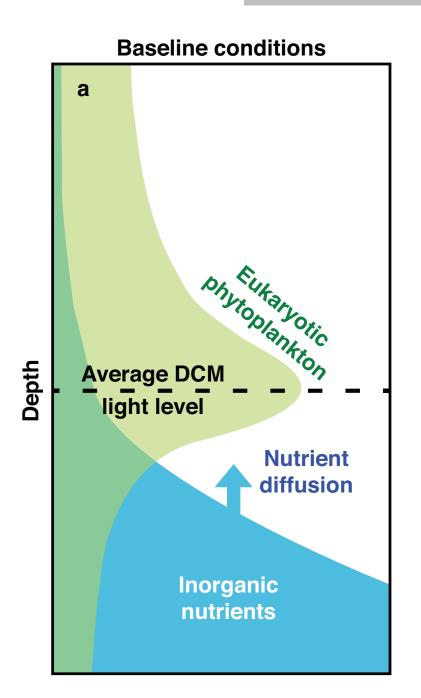


Steeper nutrient gradients and more eukaryotic phytoplankton at the **DCM of mature cyclones**

Barone, Church et al. (GBC, 2022) & Barone et al. (JMR, 2019)

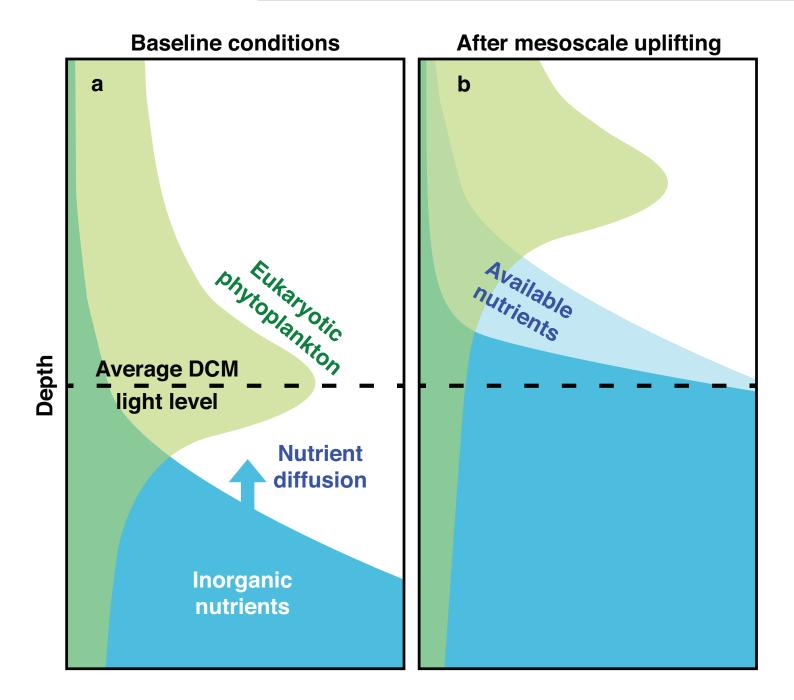


Impacts of the erosion of the nutricline in cyclones



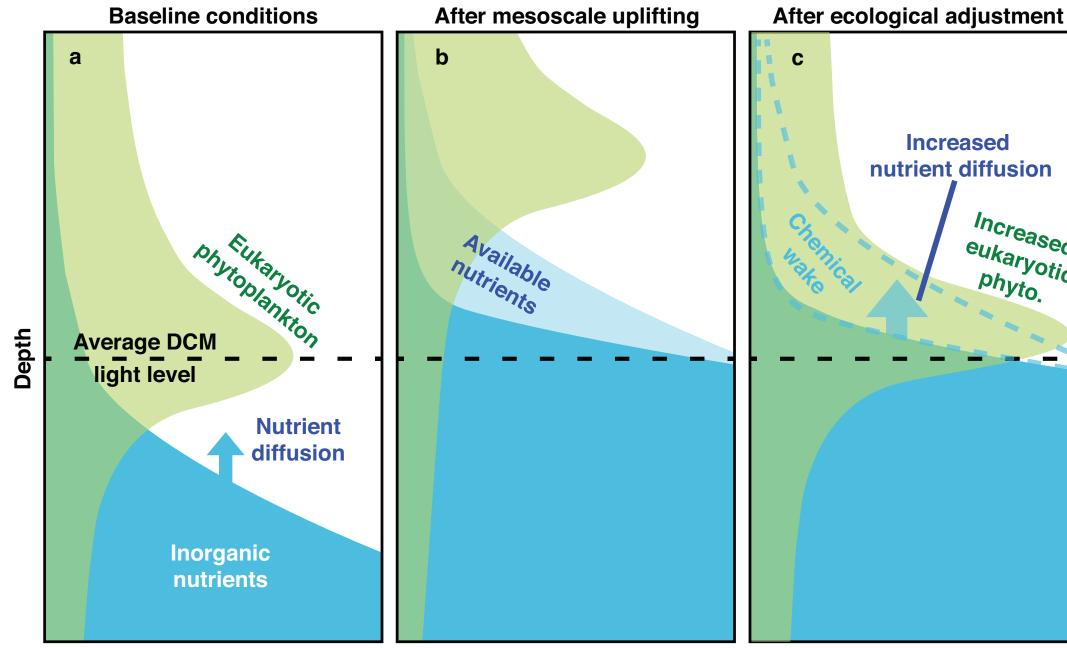
Barone, Church et al. (GBC, 2022)

Impacts of the erosion of the nutricline in cyclones



Barone, Church et al. (GBC, 2022)

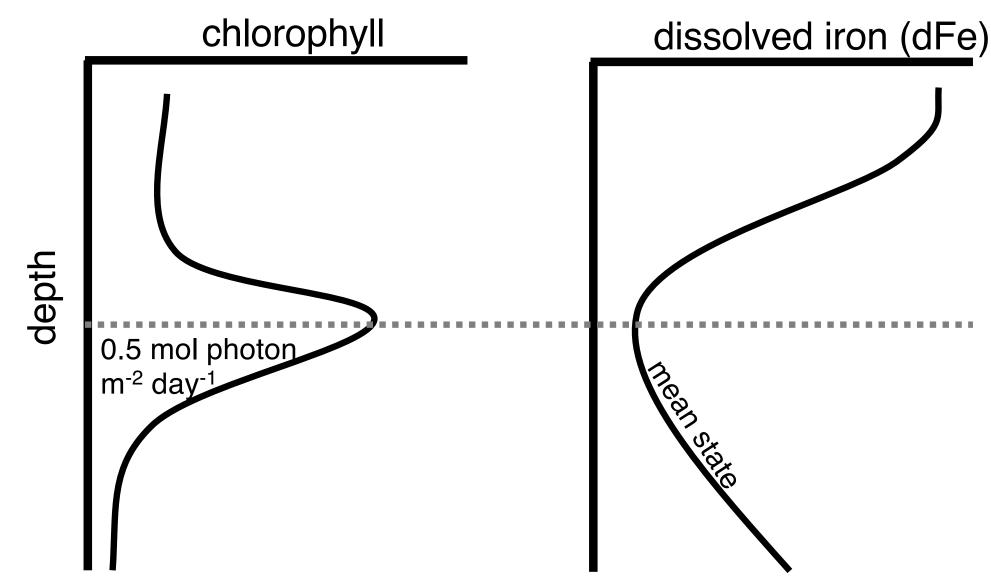
Impacts of the erosion of the nutricline in cyclones



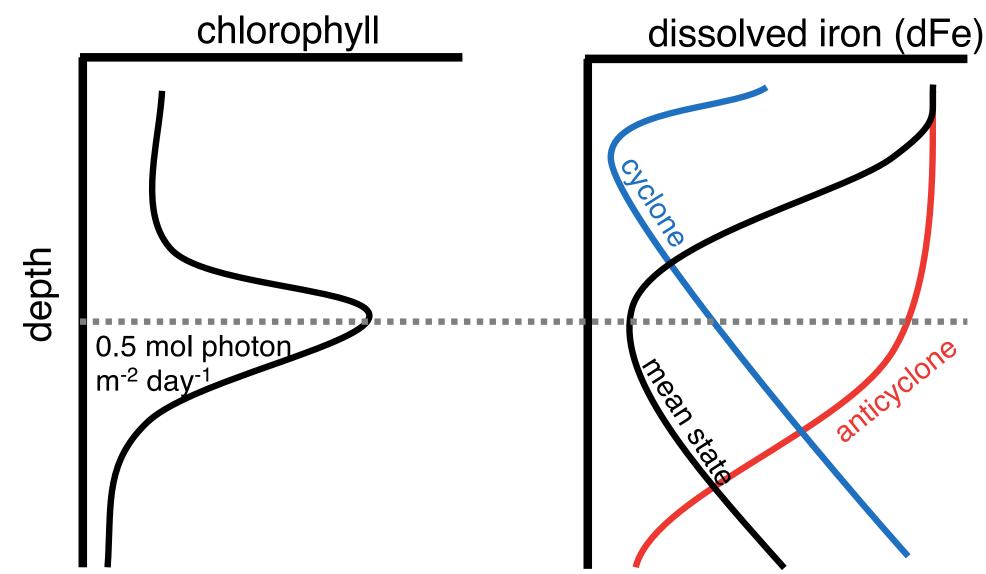
Barone, Church et al. (GBC, 2022)

Increased ^{eukary}otic Phyto.

What do we expect from iron



What do we expect from iron



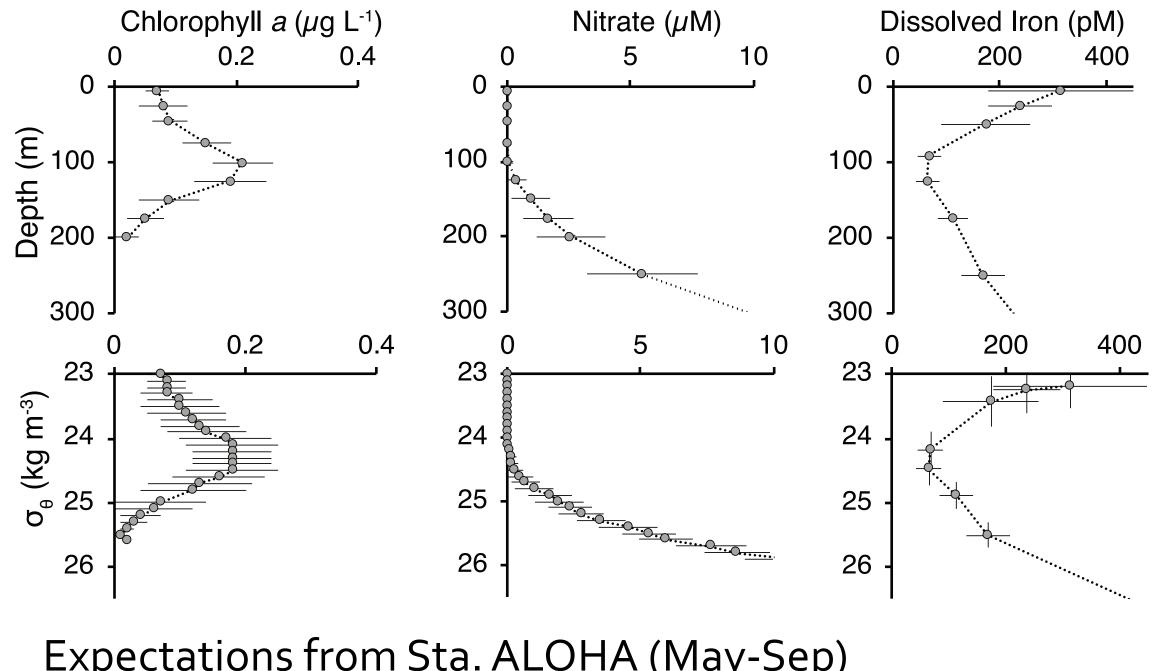
Both eddies should increase iron at the DCM Hawco et al. (GBC, 2021)





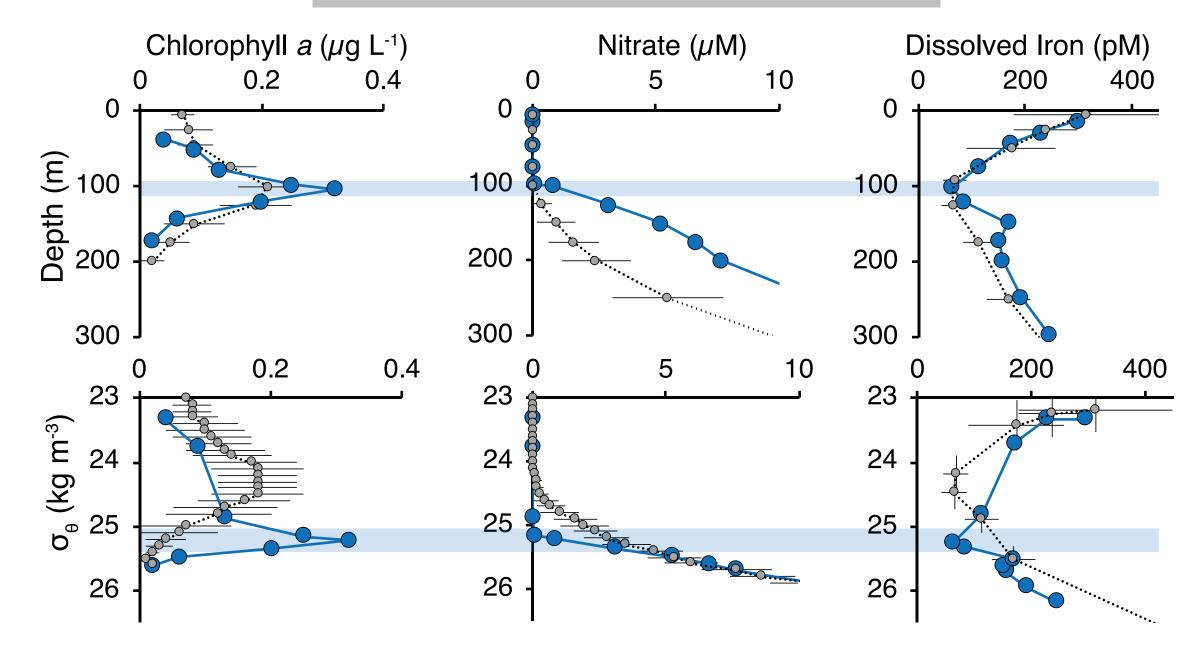


Iron variability across eddies



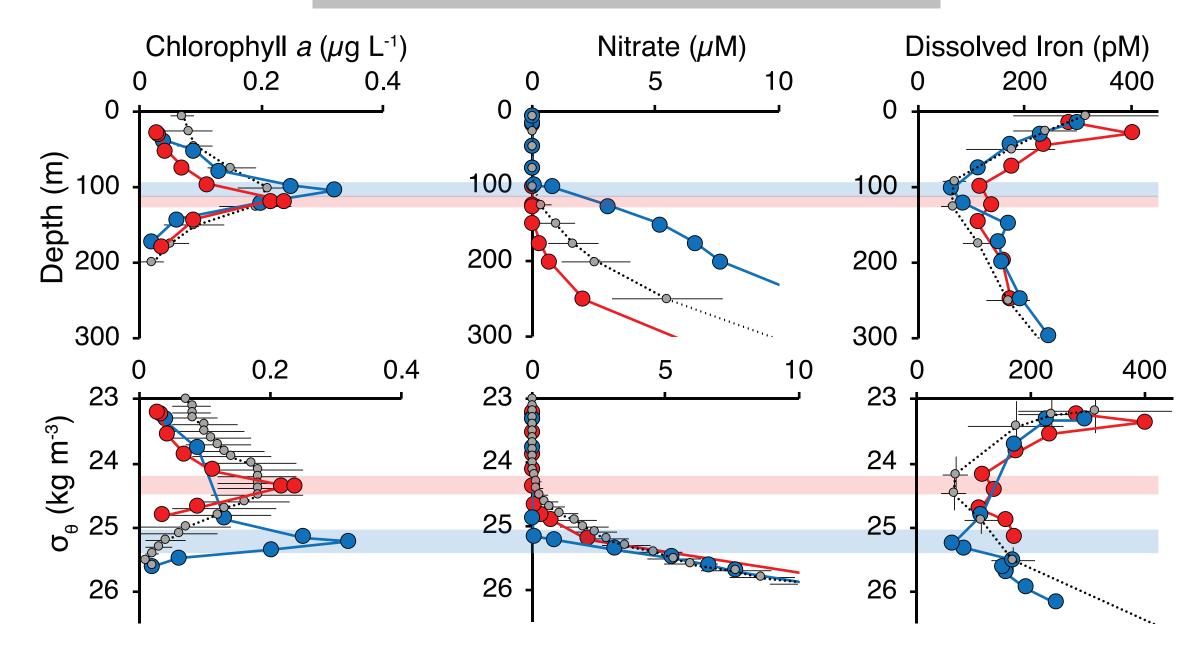
Expectations from Sta. ALOHA (May-Sep)

Iron variability across eddies



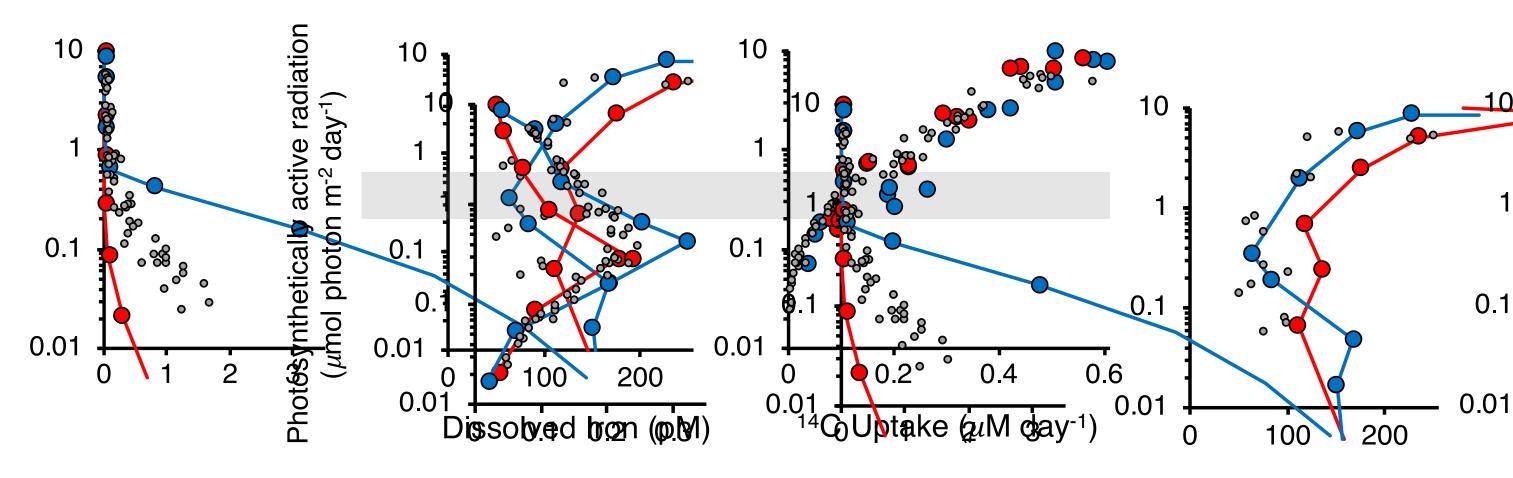
Uptake of nitrate and iron in the cyclone

Iron variability across eddies



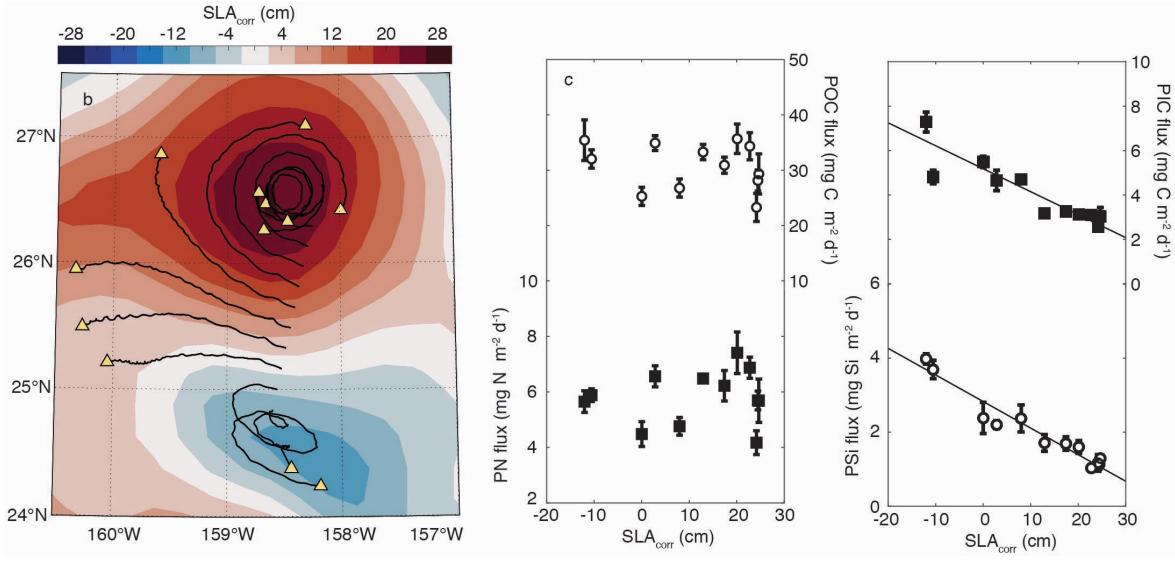
Iron increases at the DCM of the anticyclone

Mesoscale changes with respect to light flux



- Higher photosynthesis in the DCM of the cyclone despite low Fe -
- Higher Fe in the anticyclone did not lead to increased production

Particle export across eddies

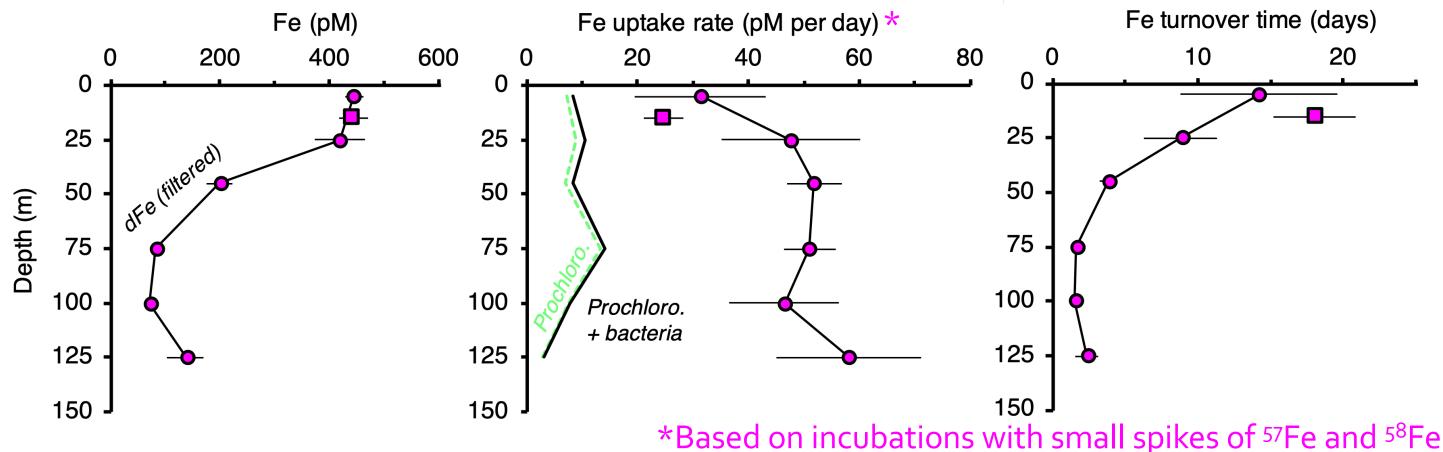


No changes in organic matter export across eddies, but increased flux of biominerals from the cyclone

Barone, Church et al. (GBC, 2022)

Similarity of the vertical profiles of iron Dissolved Iron (pM) 200 400 0 Despite > 100 m vertical displacement of the thermocline, iron profiles 100 are similar 200 How fast is the turnover of dissolved iron?

Iron uptake and turnover time



Turnover times of 10–15 days near the surface and 1–3 days near the DCM

Iron residence time of ~8 months in the euphotic zone based on atmospheric supply from Thorium mass balance

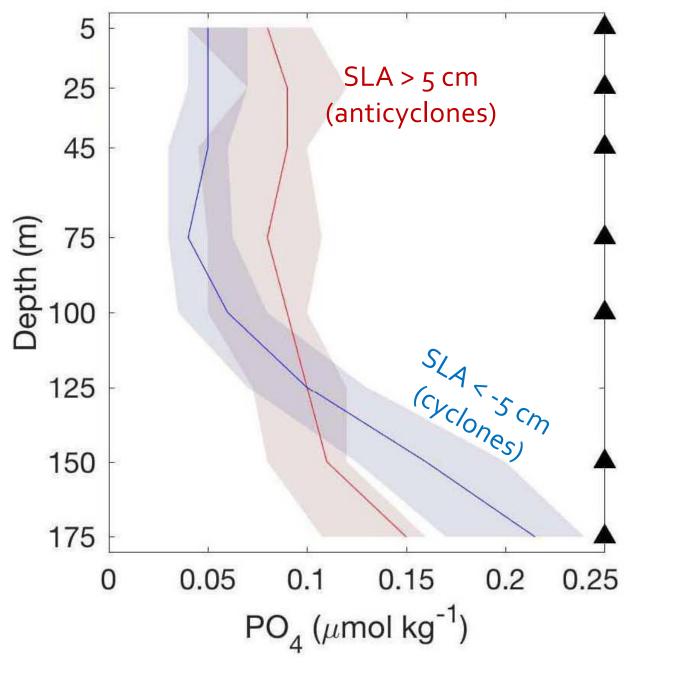
Fe turnover time (days) 10 20

Hawco et al. (L&O, 2022)

Conclusions

- Subsurface ecosystem stimulation in mature cyclones mediated by • diapycnal nutrient fluxes
- Mesoscale changes in dissolved iron at the DCM not linked with lacksquareconsistent changes in productivity
- Production at the DCM does not appear iron limited north of Hawai'i lacksquare
- Fast iron turnover (days) due to recycling despite apparent iron • sufficiency
- Iron residence time likely much longer (months) than recycling scale \bullet

Bonus track: A mesoscale curiosity



Barone et al. (JMR, 2019)

Increase in surface phosphorus in anticyclones despite deepening of nutrient-depleted surface layer

Stimulation of photosynthesis by iron addition more likely in an anticyclone, under negative PDO, in late summer