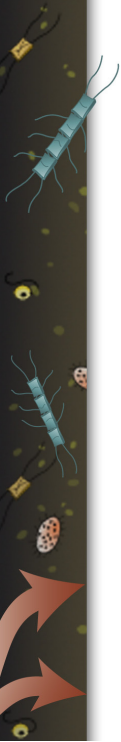


ocean**iron**fertilization

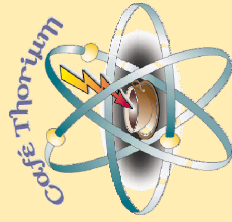


# Ocean Fertilization: Ironing Out Uncertainties in Climate Engineering

**Ken Buesseler**

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution  
Woods Hole, MA

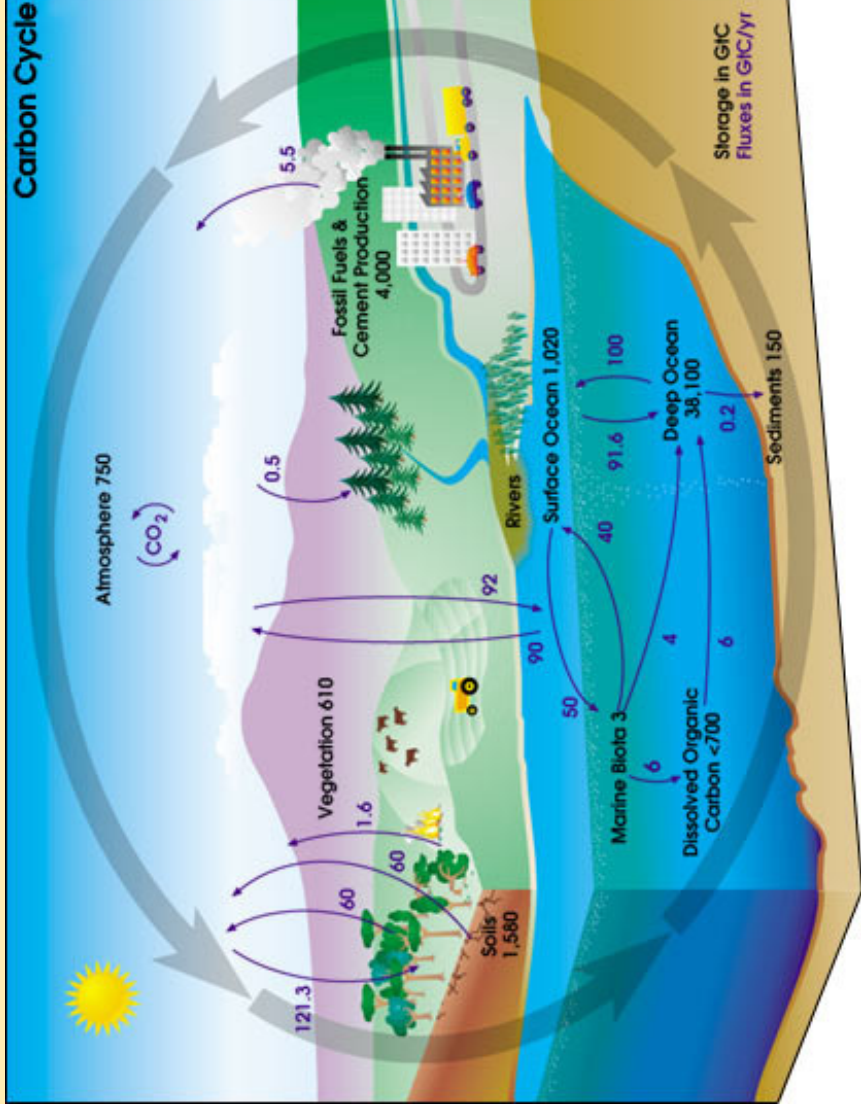
**“Give me half a tanker of iron and I’ll give you the  
next ice age”**  
*J. Martin, 1988*



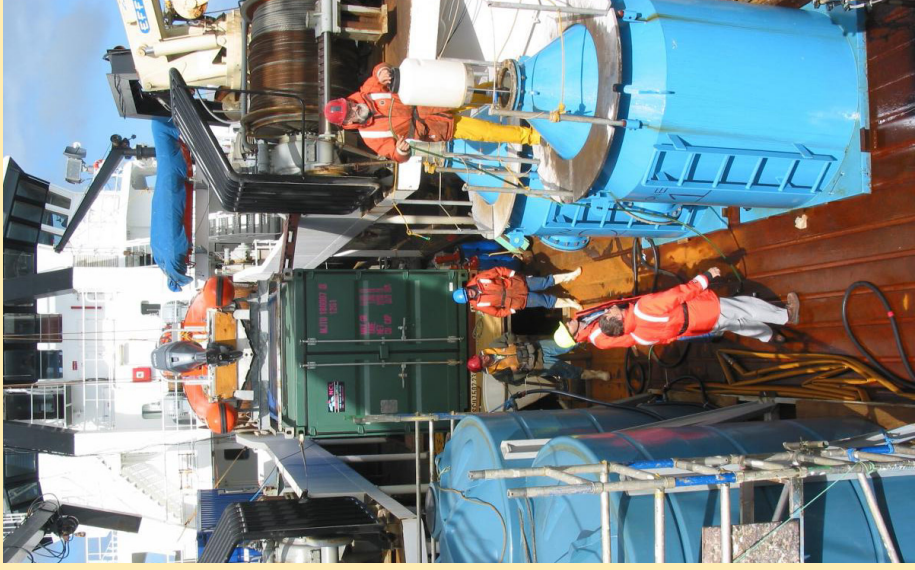
<http://cafethorium.whoi.edu>



# Global Carbon Cycle



- human activities release ~7.5 billion metric tons C/yr as CO<sub>2</sub>
- marine algae contribute half of global photosynthesis
- deep ocean 50 times larger carbon reservoir than atmosphere



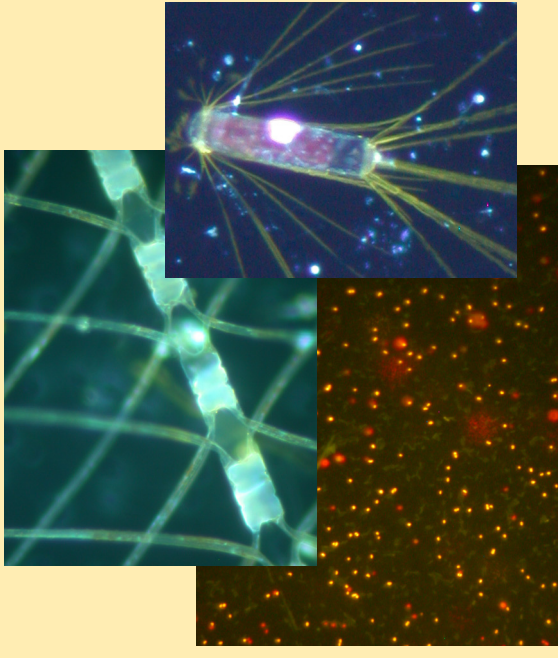
Could we geoengineer the ocean to be a larger carbon sink by adding “micronutrient” iron?

1. Add iron

Fe:C = 1:100,000

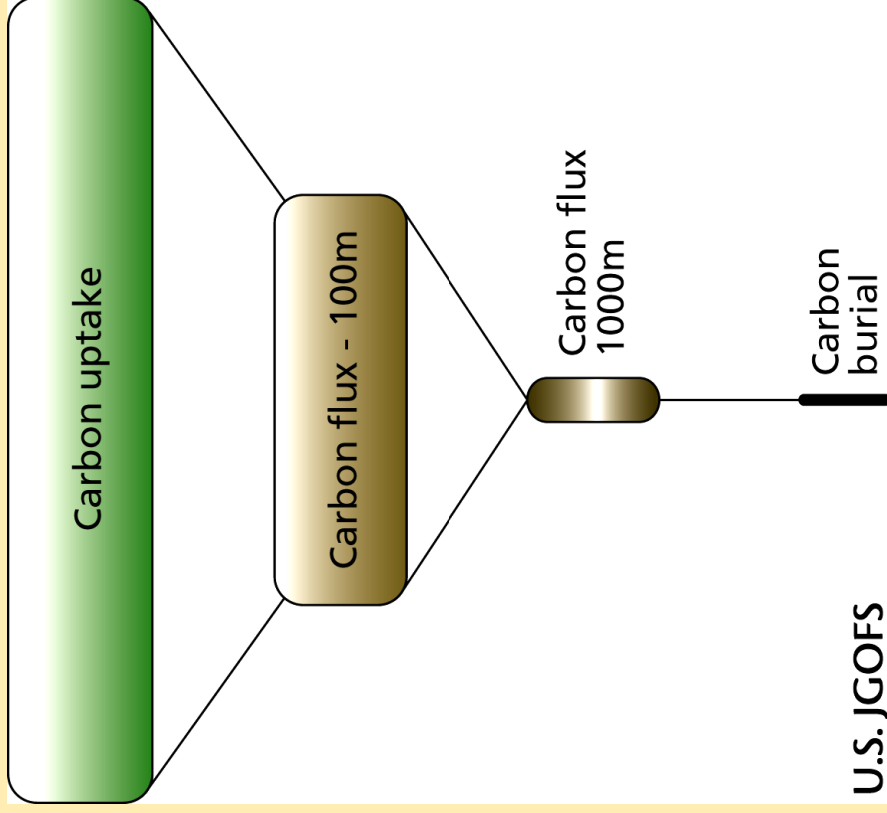
2. See marine algae “bloom”

- 12 experiments



3. Measure CO<sub>2</sub> decrease  
- but only in surface, as plants need sunlight

# Does iron enhance ocean carbon sink?



U.S. JGOFS

Photosynthesis = CO<sub>2</sub> uptake

Carbon sequestration

to 100m

<2 to >50% (*decades*)

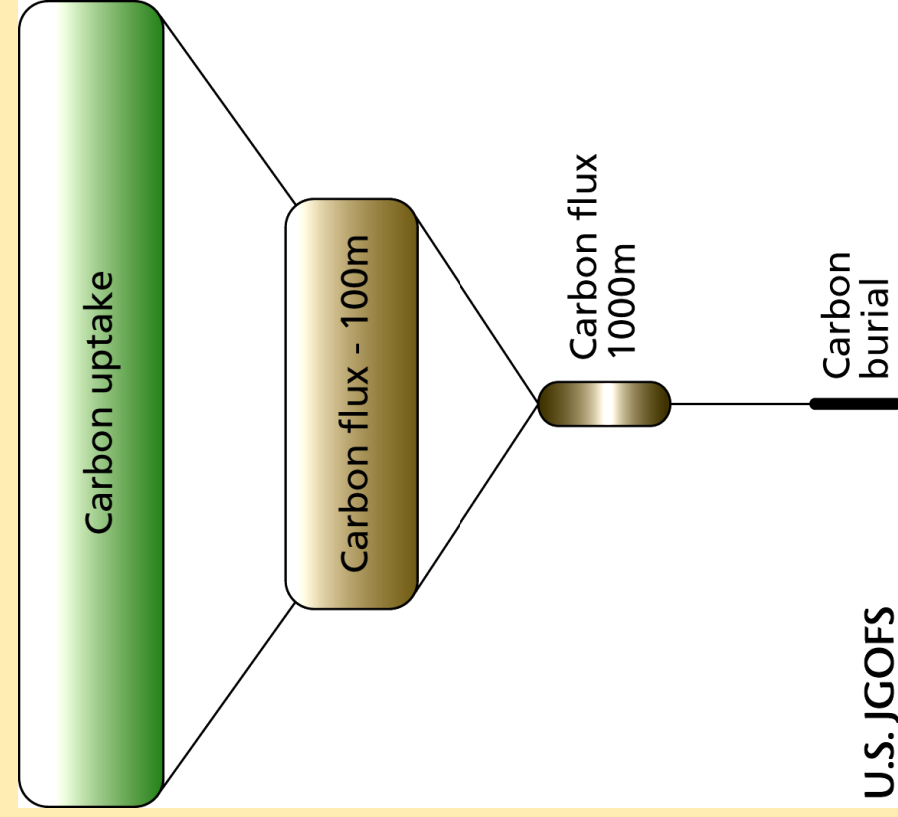
to 1000m

~1-20% (*centuries*)

to sediments

~0.1% (*millennia*)

# Does iron enhance ocean carbon sink?



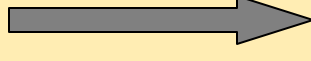
**CO<sub>2</sub> uptake**

**Carbon sequestration**

*decades*

*centuries*

*millennia*



**Most carbon does not reach the deep sea (~10%)**

# Ocean Iron Fertilization

Science is *certain* regarding-

1. Small iron additions can stimulate algal blooms & CO<sub>2</sub> uptake

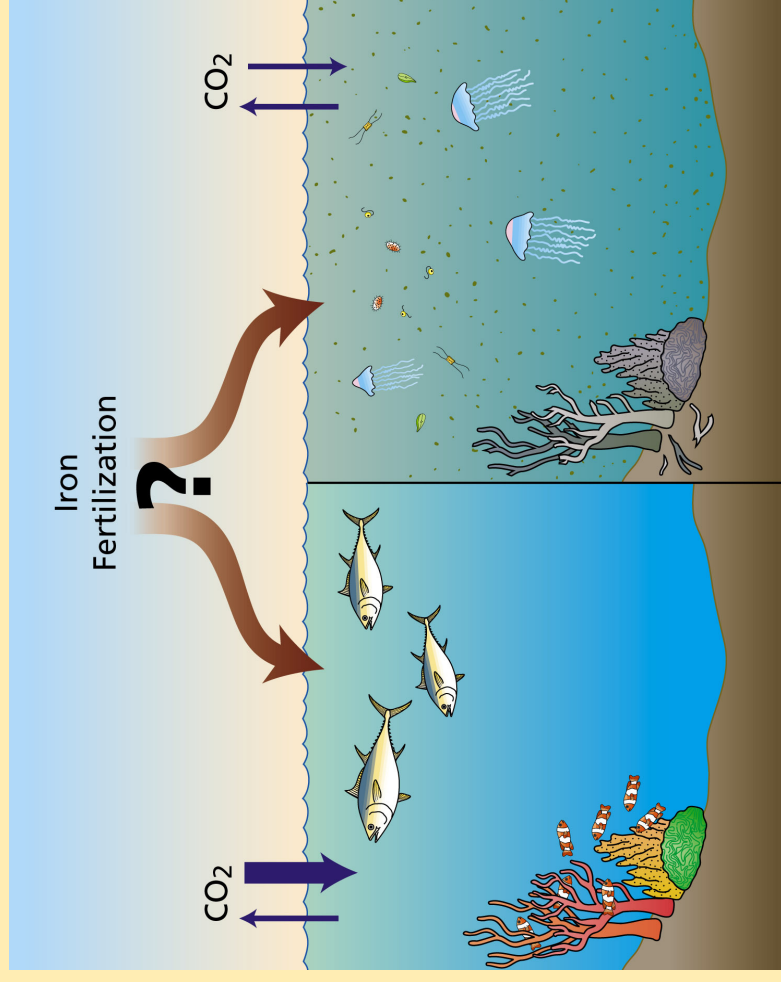
Science is *uncertain* regarding-

1. Will it work?

how much CO<sub>2</sub> & how long  
(*big potential- 100's Mtc/yr*)

2. What are the ecological  
consequences?  
intended & unintended

3. What is variability &  
predictability?  
especially at larger  
& longer scales



# What comes next?

## POLICYFORUM

### ENVIRONMENT

# Ocean Iron Fertilization—Moving Forward in a Sea of Uncertainty

Ken O. Buesseler,<sup>1,\*</sup> Scott C. Doney,<sup>1</sup> David M. Karl,<sup>2</sup> Philip W. Boyd,<sup>3</sup> Ken Caldeira,<sup>4</sup> Fei Chai,<sup>5</sup> Kenneth H. Coale,<sup>6</sup> Hein J. W. de Baar,<sup>7</sup> Paul G. Falkowski,<sup>8</sup> Kenneth S. Johnson,<sup>9</sup> Richard S. Lampitt,<sup>10</sup> Anthony F. Michaels,<sup>11</sup> S. W. A. Naqvi,<sup>12</sup> Victor Smetacek,<sup>13</sup> Shigenobu Takeda,<sup>14</sup> Andrew J. Watson<sup>15</sup>

It is premature to sell carbon offsets from ocean iron fertilization unless research provides the scientific foundation to evaluate risks and benefits.

11 JANUARY 2008 VOL 319 SCIENCE [www.sciencemag.org](http://www.sciencemag.org)  
Published by AAAS

## Scientific research priorities are clear

- ✓ Larger & longer experiments
- ✓ Follow subsurface fate of C
- ✓ Study ecological consequences
- ✓ Studies of other gases- O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub>, DMS
- ✓ Improve models

# Is marine geoengineering a solution?

1. **scaling is key**
  - “large scale” projects (100x100 km) are small and transient relative to natural ocean C cycle
  - would need to regulate or expect tragedy of the commons
2. **other climate mitigation options, including no action, have an impact on the oceans**
  - sea level rise, acidification, temperature, UV

**boston.com**

THIS STORY HAS BEEN FORMATTED FOR EASY PRINTING

## **US corn boom threatens sea life Fertilizer runoff polluting Gulf**

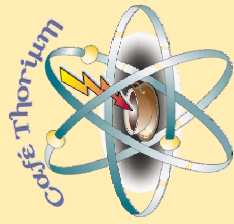
**The Boston Globe**

By Henry C. Jackson, Associated Press | December 18, 2007

JEFFERSON, Iowa - Because of rising demand for ethanol, American farmers are growing more corn than at any time since the Depression. And sea life in the Gulf of Mexico is paying the price.

# Is marine geoengineering a solution?

1. scaling is key
2. other climate mitigation options, including no action, have an impact on the oceans
3. watch out for bold claims on both sides!
  - + enhanced fisheries & food for whales
  - harmful algal blooms, anoxia and dead fish
4. further research would inform important policy decisions



<http://cafethorium.whoi.edu>

