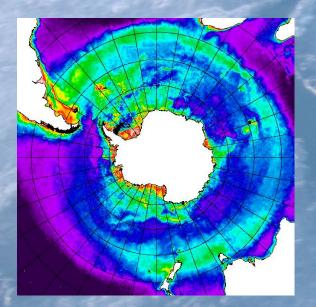
Natural Iron Fertilisation around Elephant Island: Sources and Systematics of the Added Fe

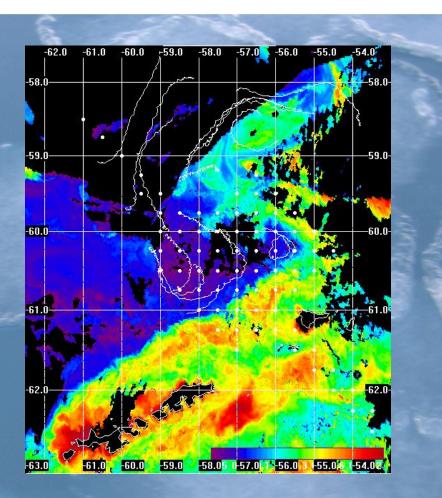
¹Chris Measures, ¹Karen Selph, ¹Mariko Hatta, ¹Matt Brown,
¹Amy Apprill, ¹Bill Hiscock, ²Meng Zhou
¹Dept of Oceanography, University of Hawaii, Honolulu
² The University of Massachusetts Boston, MA

February mean satellite estimate of chlorophyll for 1997-2006



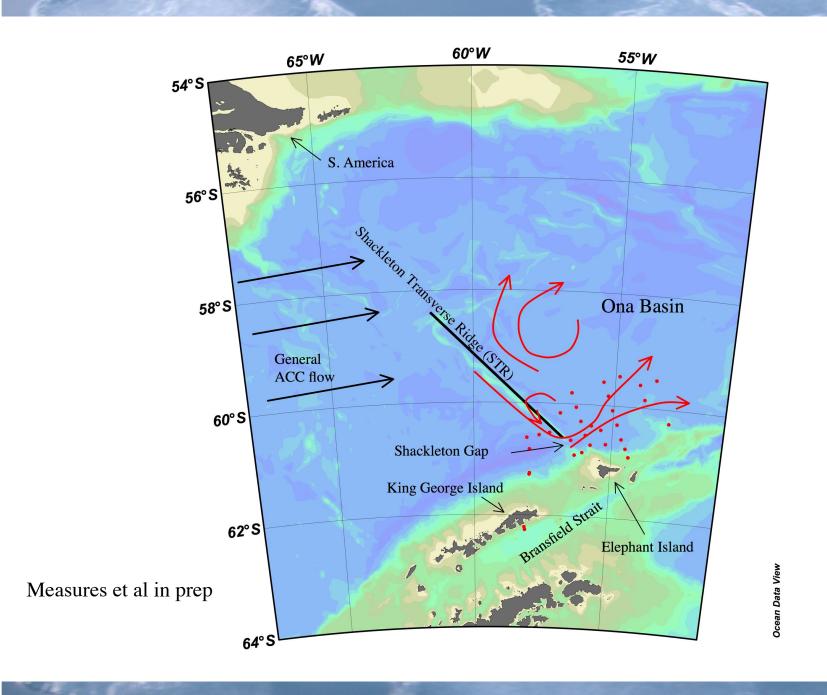
HNLC conditions encircle most of Antarctica As circumpolar water passes through the Drake Passage, phytoplankton biomass suddenly increases dramatically

NASA Images courtesy G Mitchell



Three potential sources of Fe

Eolian deposition of mineral dust Upwelling of Fe rich deep water Entrainment of Fe shelf water



Which ship to take?



UH trace metal van being lifted onto the Gould



Commercially available rosette system



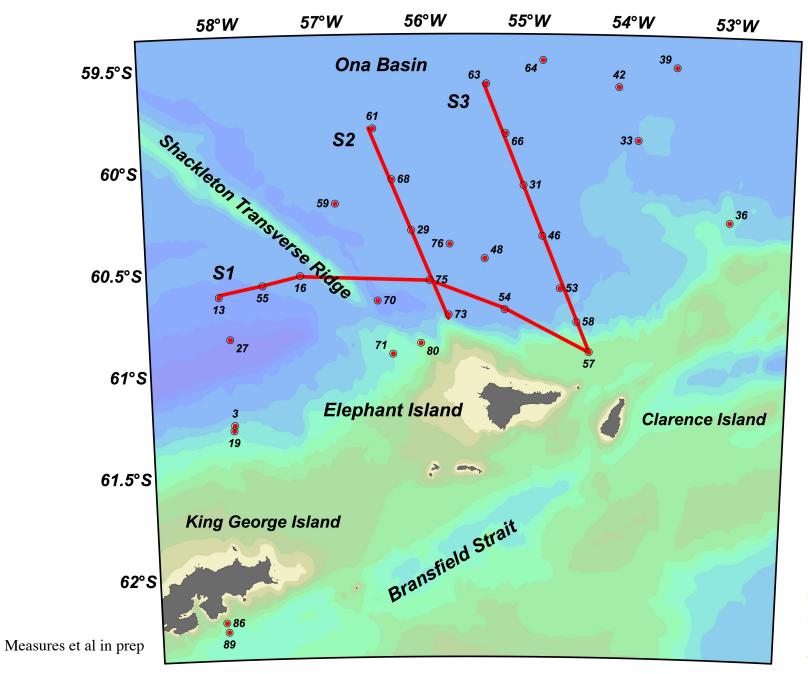
Real girly-man unloading the rosette

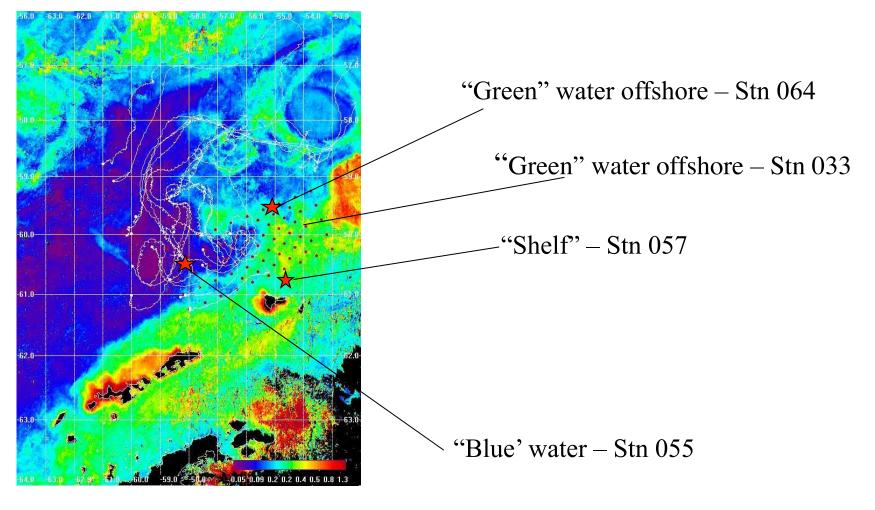




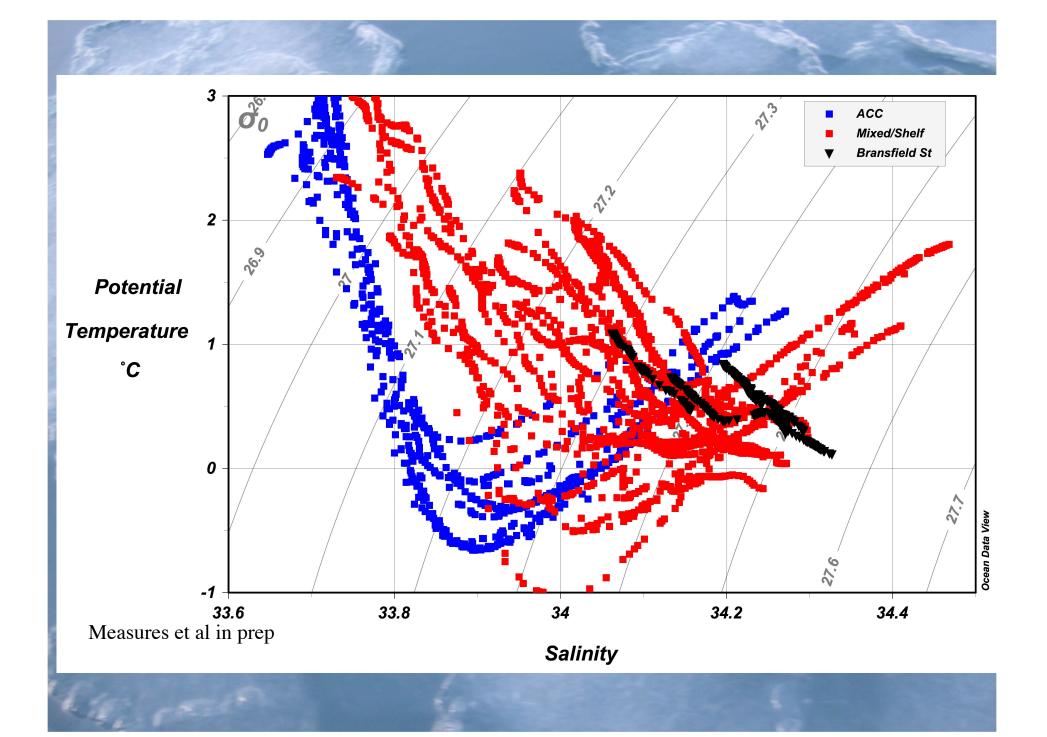
FIA equipment and flow bench

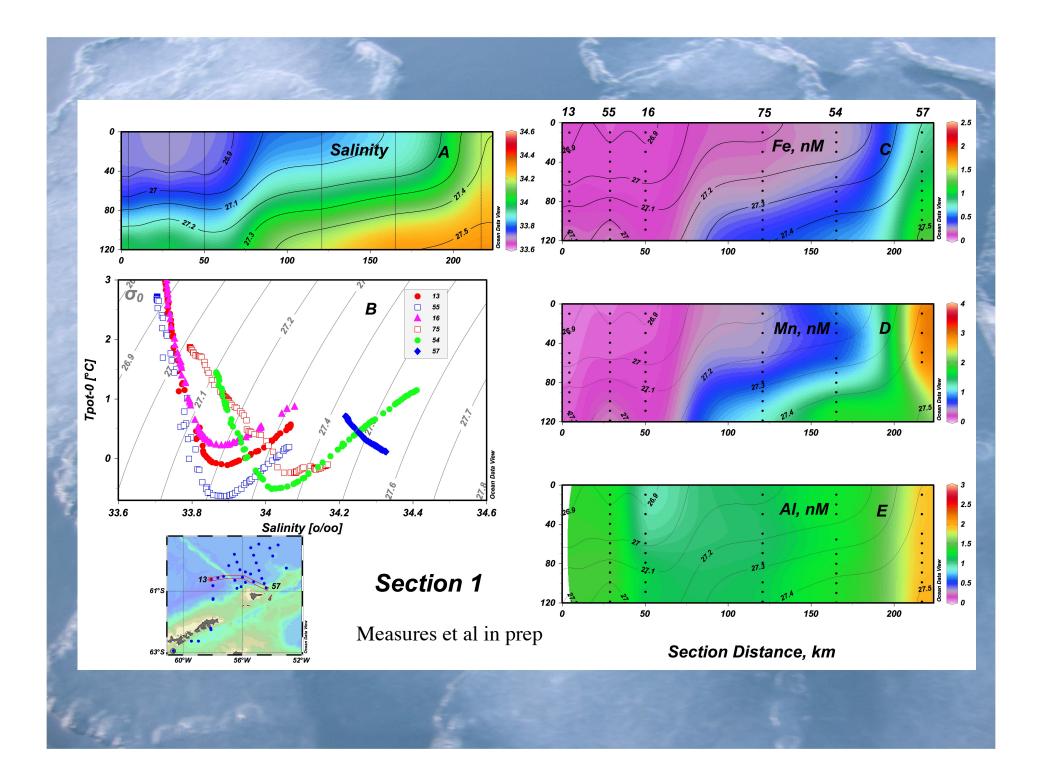


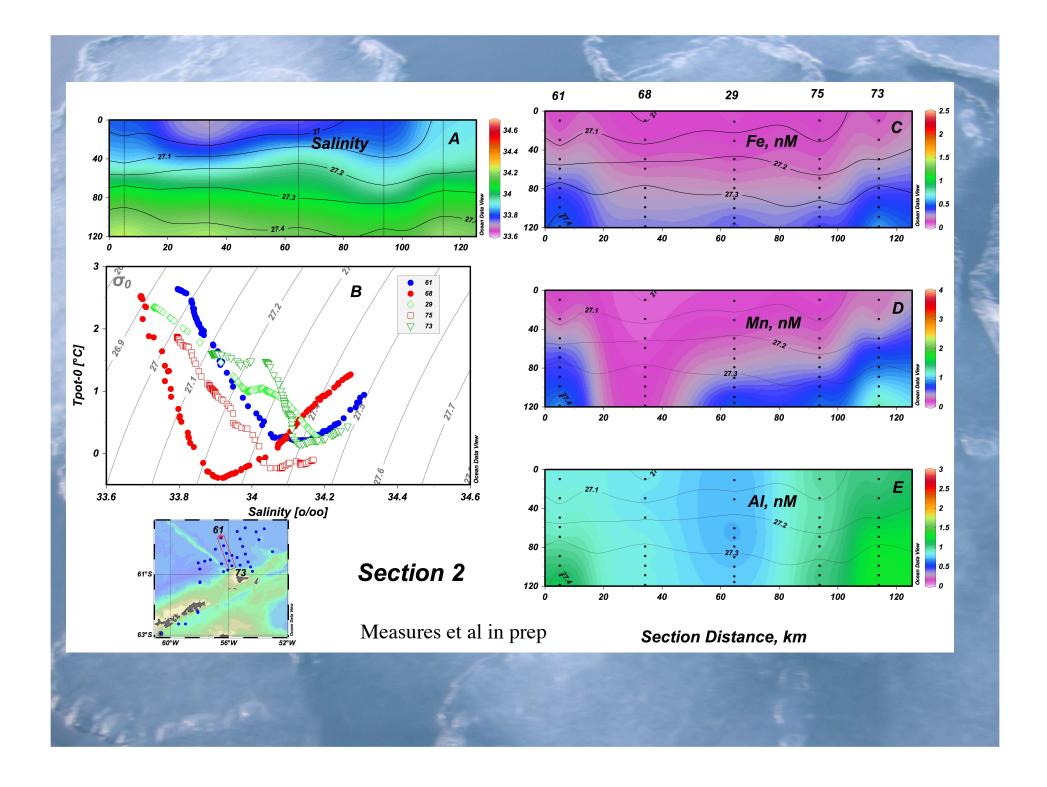


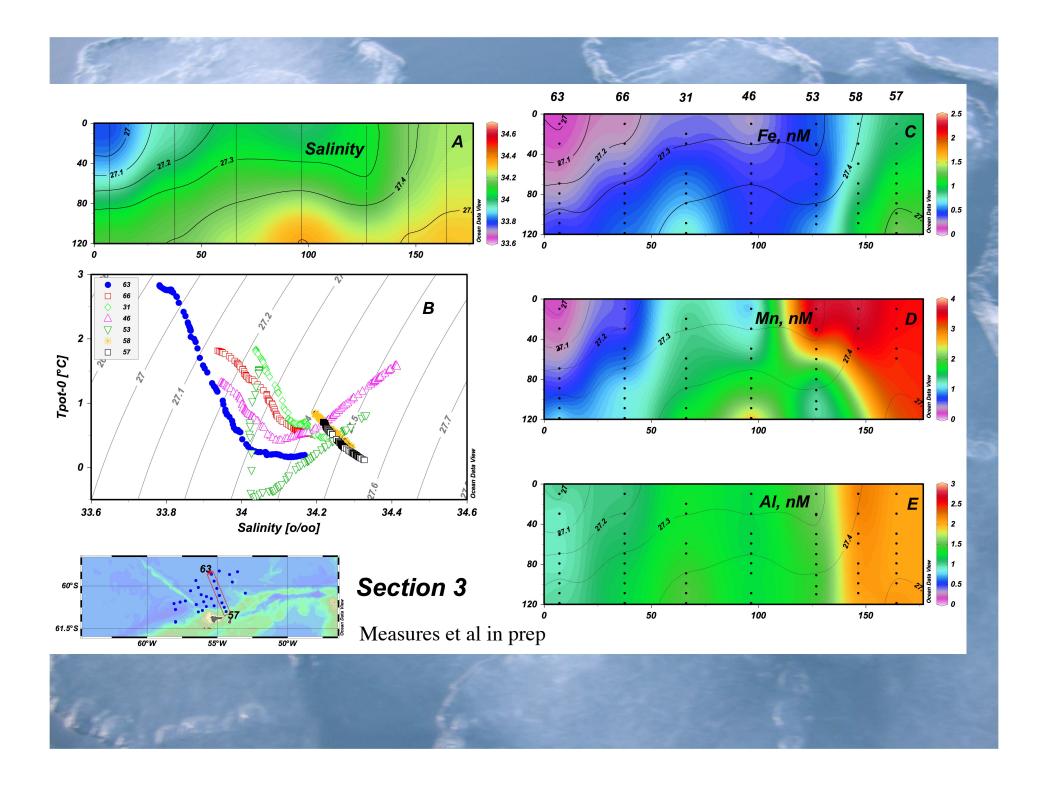


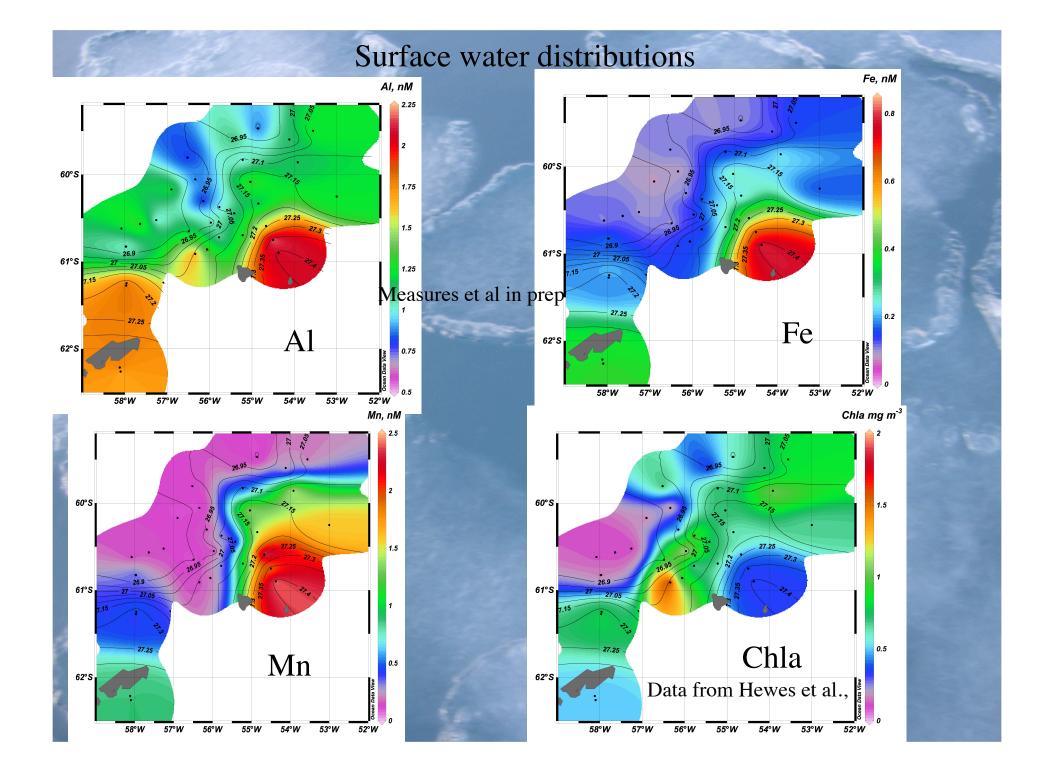
NASA Image courtesy G Mitchell



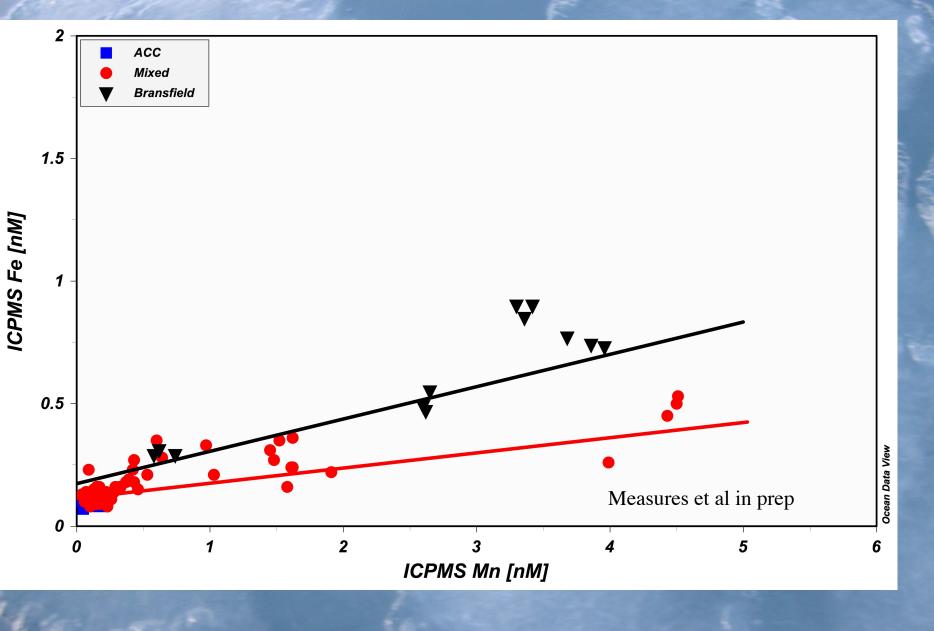








Upper 50m dissolved Fe and Mn



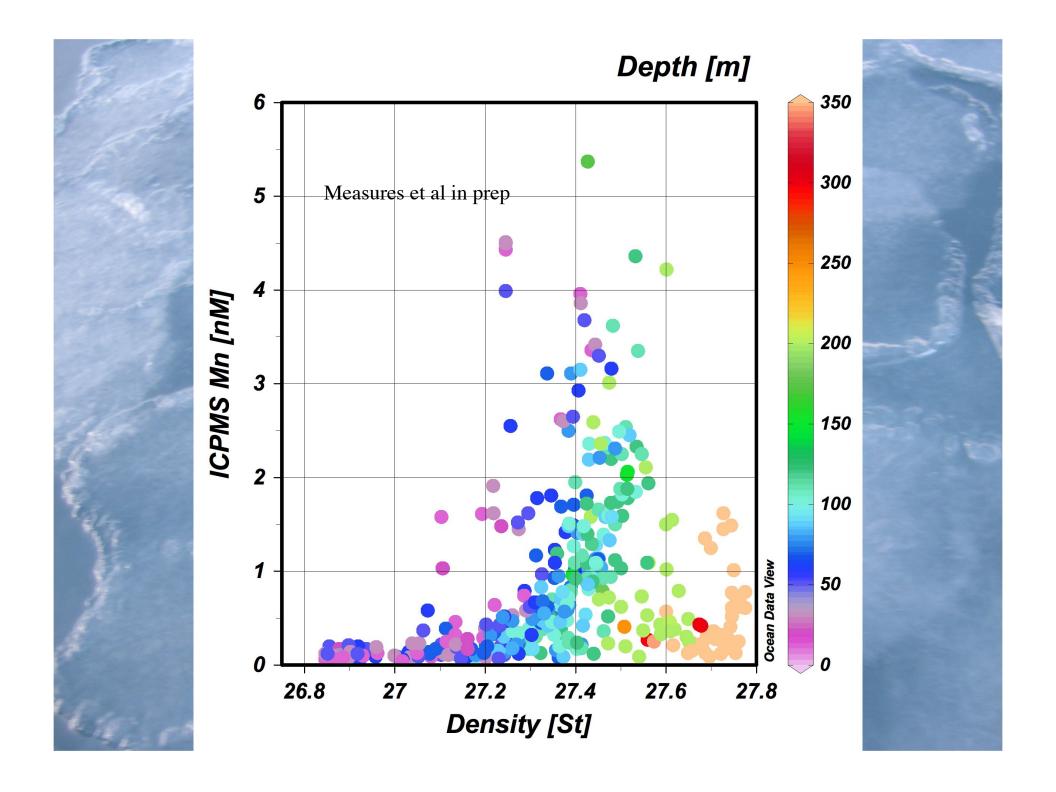
Most of the Fe is being advected off the shelf

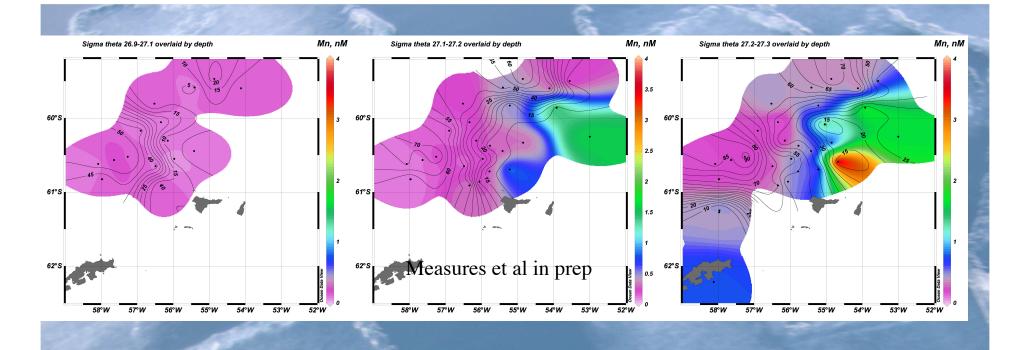
Geostrophic offshore transport in the upper 100 m is 0.18 Sv (calculated by M. Zhou, Umass Boston) End member Fe @ 0.5 nM = 2.8 x 10⁶ moles Fe yr⁻¹ Using C:Fe 10⁵:1, could support export of 0.28 x 10¹² moles C yr⁻¹

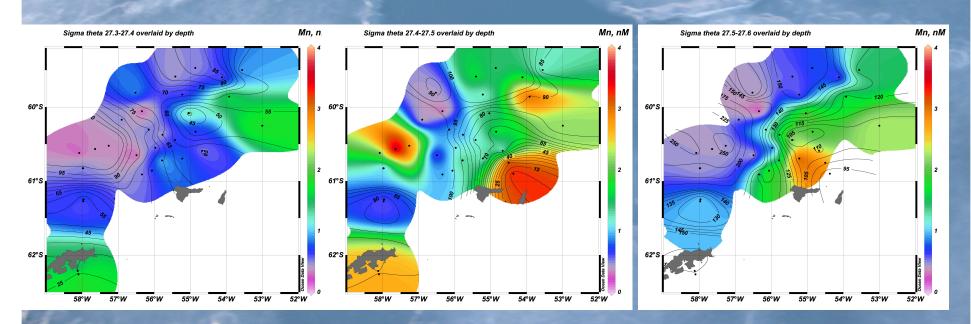
Winter end member 3 nM Fe, export = 1.7 x 10¹² moles C yr⁻¹ = 7 % of estimated new production in So. Ocean south of 60°S

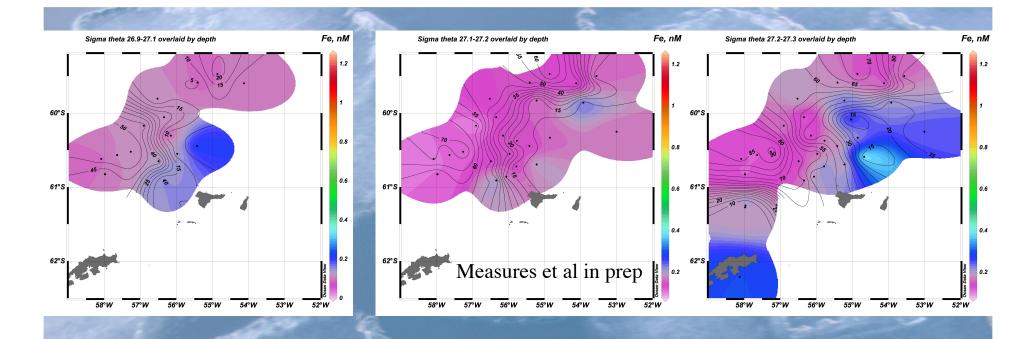
BUT

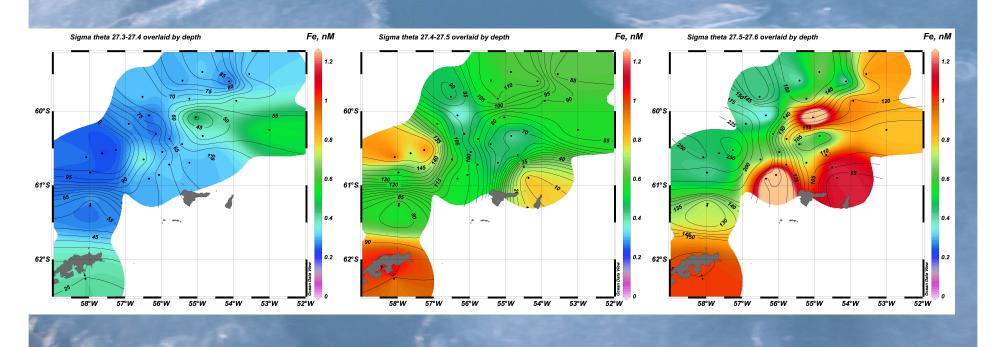
If significant amounts of Fe are scavenged, particularly at high Fe then fluxes will be much lower

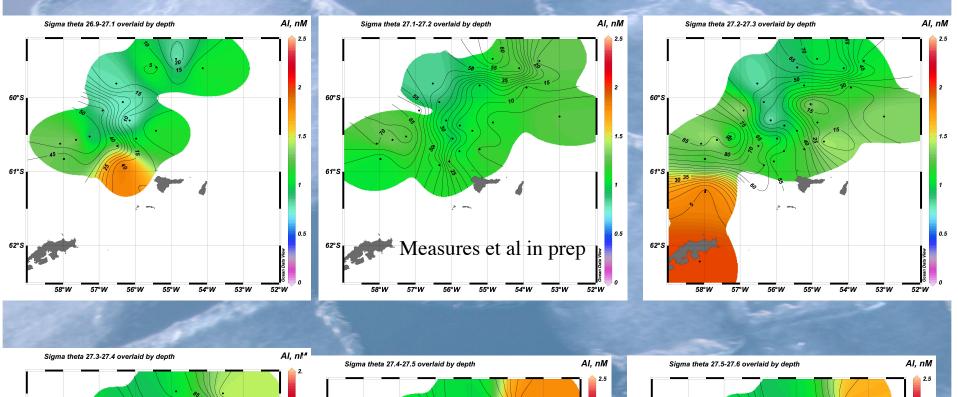


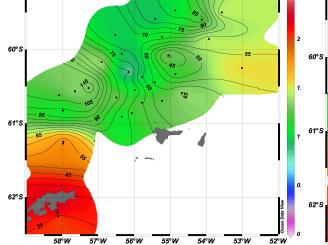


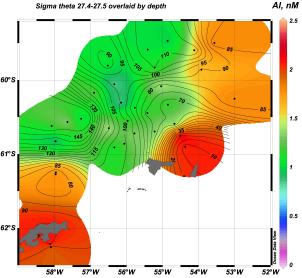


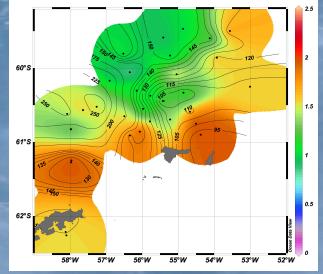












Fe is a necessary, but not sufficient condition for bloom development

Development of blooms in this region only occurs when:

Potential density 27.2-27.4

Salinity > 38.95

Water has passed over the AP

The water is in the euphotic zone

AND

The Mixed layer < Critical depth

Conclusions:

- Fe is being added to the ACC water
- Upwelling and atmospheric deposition are not important: The shelf is the source of Fe
- Interactions with anoxic sediments are the most likely source
- Simple mixing dominates distributions
- Phytoplankton growth is enhanced by Fe, BUT flushing rate compared to growth rates precludes large scale Fe removal on shelf

Suboxic/anoxic diagenesis an interesting feedback loop → Need large C inputs Shallow shelves, more C buried Anoxic diagenesis releases dissolved Fe **Dissolved Fe promotes biological activity Biological activity results in large C fluxes**

Acknowledgements

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