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Inorganic carbon time series at Ocean Weather Station M in the Norwegian Sea

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Abstract

Dissolved inorganic carbon (C_T) has been collected at Ocean Weather Station M (OWSM) in the Norwegian Sea since 2001. Seasonal variations in C_T are confined to the upper 50 m, where the biology is active, and below this layer no clear seasonal signal is seen. From winter to summer the surface C_T concentration typical drops from 2140 to about 2040 μmol kg^{-1}, while a deep water C_T concentration of about 2163 μmol kg^{-1} is measured throughout the year. Observations show an annual increase in salinity normalized carbon concentration (nC_T) of 1.3±0.7 μmol kg^{-1} in the surface layer, which is equivalent to a pCO_2 increase of 2.6±1.2 μatm yr^{-1}, i.e. larger than the atmospheric increase in this area. Observations also show an annual increase in the deep water nC_T of 0.57±0.24 μmol kg^{-1}, of which about a tenth is due to inflow of old Arctic water with larger amounts of remineralised matter. The remaining part has an anthropogenic origin and sources for this might be Greenland Sea surface water, Iceland Sea surface water, and/or recirculated Atlantic Water. By using an extended multi linear regression method (eMLR) it is verified that anthropogenic carbon has entered the whole water column at OWSM.

1 Introduction

The ocean is one of several reservoirs indirectly controlling the climate system through exchange of CO_2 with the atmosphere. Human activities, such as burning of fossil fuels and deforestation, release annually an anthropogenic carbon amount of about 7.2×10^{15} g C into the atmosphere, and of this, about one third is taken up by the world oceans (IPCC, 2007). The North Atlantic is known to store relatively large amounts of anthropogenic carbon, which has been captured through formation of intermediate and deep waters in subpolar areas (Friis et al., 2005). It is, however, not straight forward to quantify this amount, due to a lack of oceanic reference data from the pre-industrial times, and indirect methods have to be used (e.g. Wallace, 1995; Gruber et al., 1996).

In particular, the Nordic Seas in the northern North Atlantic is described as an important sink region for atmospheric CO_2 (e.g. Takahashi et al., 2002; Skjelvan et al., 2005), however, recent research suggests that the size of this sink seems to be regionally decreasing, based on an observed seawater fCO_2 which annually increases faster than the atmospheric fCO_2 (Olsen et al., 2006). Carbon time series data from this area are, in this respect, valuable contributions to evaluate the development of the oceanic carbon uptake.

The Ocean Weather Station M (OWSM) is situated in the western branch of the Norwegian Atlantic Current, at 66° N; 2° E, over the Norwegian continental slope (Fig. 1). The station, which has a depth of about 2100 m, was started in 1948 and is today operated by M/S *Polarfront*; the last weather ship in the world. Temperature and salinity have been measured from the very beginning (e.g. Østerhus and Gammelsrød, 1999; Nilsen and Falck, 2006), closely followed by dissolved oxygen (Nilsen and Falck, 2006; Kivimäe and Falck, 2007[1]). In the 1980s analyses of atmospheric CO_2 content were started (Tans and Conway, 2005), and since 1990 nutrients have been determined weekly (Dale et al., 1999). During a four years period and on a monthly basis in the early 1990s, total dissolved inorganic carbon (C_T) was determined for the very first time at OWSM, using gas extraction of acidified water samples and manometric detection (Gislefoss et al., 1998), however, these are not used in the following due to insufficient precision ($\pm 12\,\mu mol\,kg^{-1}$). Since November 2001 monthly measurements of C_T and alkalinity has been performed using modern analyzing techniques.

Warm and saline Atlantic Water from the Norwegian Atlantic Current occupies the upper layer at OWSM down to 300–400 m, with present temperatures typically varying between 7°C in the winter and 12°C in the summer time. Cold and less saline deep water occupies the water column from about 1000 m down to the bottom (Norwegian Sea Deep Water), and in between these two water masses there is a layer of interme-

[1]Kivimäe, C. and Falck, E.: Interannual variability of net community production at Ocean Weather Station M in the Norwegian Sea during 51 years, Global Biogeochem. Cycles, submitted, 2007.

diate water; Arctic Intermediate Water, of fluctuating thickness. At times with northerly or north-easterly winds during summer, the fresher Norwegian Coastal Water is driven away from the coast and will occasionally reach all the way out to OWSM. We refer to Nilsen and Falck (2006) for a more thorough description of the hydrographic conditions in the OWSM area.

In this paper we present the new C_T time series data from OWSM in the Norwegian Sea since fall 2001. We describe the seasonal and interannual variations, and we use the multiple linear regression (MLR) method of Wallace (1995) in an extended version formalized by Friis et al. (2005); eMLR; to determine the anthropogenic CO_2 increase in this area of the Nordic Seas during the last two decades since the Transient Tracers in the Ocean, North Atlantic Study (TTO-NAS) expedition in 1981.

2 Data

At present, hydrographic measurements at OWSM are performed using a Sea-Bird CTD (SBE 37-SM MicroCAT with conductivity, temperature, and pressure sensors), which is calibrated towards bottle salinity samples. Nansen bottles, with reversing thermometers, are used to collect samples for inorganic carbon, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, and salinity at standard depths. Samples for C_T are conserved with 0.02%, by volume, of saturated $HgCl_2$ solution and analysed ashore in general within a month, however, a few samples have been stored for up to six months when the analytical instruments have been occupied at cruises. C_T is determined by gas extraction of acidified water samples and further coulometric titration (DOE, 1994; Johnson et al., 1993), and accuracy is set by running CRM supplied by Andrew Dickson of Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The precision has been determined to $\pm 0.5\,\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ based on 10 duplicate samples. A comparison of the Norwegian Sea Deep Water, year by year, resulted in a standard deviation of $\pm 1.5\,\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$; however, this most likely has other sources than imprecision in the measurements. Dissolved oxygen is measured on board using the Winkler titration method with visual detection of the

titration end point, and this in general gives a precision of 1%. Nutrients are conserved using chloroform and kept at 4°C until analysis ashore within six weeks after sampling. The analyses were made using standard methods on a Skalar Auto Analyzer until 2003 and an Alpkem Auto Analyzer since then. Precision for nitrate, phosphate, and silicate are 3%, 4%, and 2%, respectively. The salinity samples are analyzed ashore within a month after sampling using PorterSal salinometer with a precision of 0.003. Due to technical problems there is a gap in the time series from April to October 2004, i.e. no water samples were collected during this period.

The TTO-NAS ran from April to October 1981 and consisted of 7 legs. In the present study we have used data from leg 5, which was carried out during July and August 1981 in the Nordic Seas, and the precision of these data is reported to be $\pm 3.7\,\mu\mathrm{mol\,kg^{-1}}$. The data are obtained from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA) and are thoroughly described in e.g. Olsen et al. (2006). Tanhua and Wallace (2005) reanalyzed TTO data from legs 2, 3, 4, and 7, and compared them with modern data adjusted to CRMs. Based on this they recommended that the TTO alkalinity data should be reduced by $3.4\,\mu\mathrm{mol\ kg^{-1}}$, and that the TTO C_T data should be recalculated using adjusted alkalinity data and further increased by $2.4\,\mu\mathrm{mol\,kg^{-1}}$. This correction has also been performed on the data from leg 5.

3 Seasonal and interannual variability

The inorganic carbon content of the seawater in this area varies at different time scales. The upper water mass at OWSM experiences seasonal changes due to physical, chemical, and biological processes. A clear seasonality is, for instance, seen in the upper layer temperature with warming during the summer seasons and cooling during winters (Fig. 2). The depth of the mixed layer at OWSM varies in general between 20 m in summer to 300–400 m in winter (Nilsen and Falck, 2006) and below the winter mixed layer no clear seasonal signal is seen (Fig. 2). However, the depth of the transition layer between the Atlantic Water and the intermediate water at OWSM is known

to fluctuate considerably (e.g. Mosby, 1962) and this can clearly be seen in Fig. 2 at depths between 300 and 600 m, where the period of the temperature fluctuations is disconnected with the season. Below about 700 m the temperature decreases toward the bottom from 0 to about –0.83°C.

Figure 3 shows all the C_T, nitrate, and silicate data from 2001 to 2006, and Fig. 4 shows C_T, nitrate, silicate, temperature, and salinity at different depth layers from 2001 to 2006. The highest variability for all parameters is seen in the surface layer, and this is closely linked to the biological activity starting in the spring and extending into the summer season. The phytoplankton growth starts in April-May as a combined result of increased solar radiation, shallowing of the mixed layer, and the establishment of a seasonal pycnocline (Rey, 2004). With the onset of the primary production the concentrations of C_T and nutrients decrease in the surface layer. This depletion continues until mid or late summer, when respiration and remineralisation take over as dominating processes controlling the C_T and nutrients concentrations.

At 50 m depth there is a temporary decrease in C_T, nitrate, and silicate concentrations just after the onset of primary production, when the mixed layer is still deeper than 50 m. The major depletion at this depth appears to occur in September-October (Figs. 4a, b, and c), when the surface water low in C_T and nutrients is mixed downwards due to wind mixing and vertical convection achieved by cooling of the surface (Fig. 4d). As the mixed layer depth increases further the carbon and nutrient rich waters from depths below 50 m are mixed upwards in the water column and reintroduced into the surface layer, increasing the surface concentrations towards winter values.

The biological drawdown during spring and summer is confined to the upper 50 m and below 100 m there is no clear seasonal signal in C_T and nutrients. From winter to summer the surface C_T, nitrate, and silicate decrease by about 100, 11, and 4 μmol kg^{-1}, respectively (Figs. 4a, b, and c). The lowest C_T concentrations are found in August, while the nutrients have their lowest concentrations in July.

While there is an indisputable difference between summer and winter values in upper waters, no clear seasonal signal is seen in the deeper layers. In the transition zone

between the Atlantic Water and the Arctic Intermediate Water (300–600 m; Fig. 3a) the C_T concentration increases from about 2140 to about 2165 μmol kg^{-1}. In the core of the intermediate water, between about 500 and 1000 m, there is a small C_T maximum (Fig. 3a), and below this the concentration is slightly decreasing towards the bottom. For nitrate (Fig. 3b), the increase in the transition layer is 2 μmol kg^{-1}, with a small further increase of 1 μmol kg^{-1} in the deep water. The silicate concentration (Fig. 3c) increases from about 6 to about 9 μmol kg^{-1} in the transition zone, and increases further towards the bottom. At 2000 m depth C_T, nitrate, and silicate values are about 2163, 15, and 12 μmol kg^{-1}, respectively, throughout the year. Typical values for the different parameters at different depth layers and seasons are presented in Table 1, however, deviations from these are certainly observed.

When it comes to interannual variations, the degree of carbon depletion in the mixed layer during summer seasons do vary from year to year; a feature which is also seen in the silicate, but not in the nitrate (Figs. 4a, b, and c). During 2005 the concentration of C_T dropped by about 80 μmol kg^{-1} from winter to summer compared to a C_T drop of about 100 μmol kg^{-1} from winter to summer in previous years. A similar picture is seen for the salinity normalized C_T (nC_T=C_T·S/35.1; not shown), which indicates that this feature is not caused by a change in salinity. The feature is mainly explained by a colder surface temperature during summer 2005 compared to the previous summers (see Figs. 2 and 4d). During 2005 the surface temperature was about 2°C colder than previous years, and this corresponds to a C_T increase of about 16 μmol kg^{-1} (Lewis and Wallace, 1998). Also surface silicate values were less depleted during summer 2005 and 2006 compared to previous summers. The reason for this might be connected to sub-optimal diatom growth or to heavy grazing on diatoms resulting in a lower phytoplankton biomass (Rey, 2004).

To determine any interannual trend in the inorganic carbon content of the surface water the winter surface (10 m) nC_T concentration during the years 2002 to 2006 is plotted in Fig. 5a. Winter season is defined as the months January to March, and a regression line is drawn through the points. The figure shows two things; first, within the

same winter the mixed layer in general increases from January towards March, which increases the carbon concentration in the surface layer. Second, and most interesting when it comes to variations from year to year, the slope of the regression line indicates an annual nC_T increase of 1.3±0.7 μmol kg^{-1} (with a significance level of 92%). An annual increase of not salinity normalized C_T values of 1.5±0.5 μmol kg^{-1} was also determined (not shown), which indicates that less than a tenth of the observed annual increase in surface C_T is due to salinity changes. The slope in nC_T is equivalent to a pCO_2 increase of 2.6±1.2 μatm yr^{-1} (at constant alkalinity of 2320 μmol kg^{-1}; Lewis and Wallace, 1998). The winter season was chosen to eliminate any interannual variations in primary production. To check the solidity in this interannual signal we examined the carbon content in the winter (January to March) mixed layer over the years, since the winter is the time of the year when the mixed layer is deepest and coldest (Nilsen and Falck, 2006). The mixed layer depth was determined as the depth where the σ_t had changed equivalent to a decrease in the surface temperature of 0.8°C (Kara et al., 2000). For density profiles with surface instability stronger than 0.02 kg m^{-3} the first stable value below the surface was used as the surface value. Further, the averaged salinity normalized carbon content of the mixed layer during the winter months were calculated by integrating over the mixed layer, and the result is plotted in Fig. 5b. The slope of the regression line indicates an increase in the mixed layer carbon content of 1.2±0.9 μmol kg^{-1} yr^{-1} (equivalent to an annual pCO_2 increase of 2.4±1.6 μatm; Lewis and Wallace, 1998), which is similar to what is determined for the surface water. According to Tans and Conway (2005) and T. Conway (personal communication) the annual atmospheric CO_2 increase at OWSM was 2.1±0.2 μatm for the period between 2001 and 2005, and 1.63±0.03 μatm for the period between 1982 to 2005; i.e. less compared to the oceanic carbon increase.

A closer look into the deep water C_T (Fig. 5c) also shows an interannual signal, and at 2000 m deep the nC_T increases by 0.57±0.24 μmol kg^{-1} yr^{-1} (significance level of 97%). This might be connected to the changes seen in the deep water at OWSM during the last decades (Østerhus and Gammelsrød, 1999) and will be discussed further in

Chapter 5. At 800, 1000, and 1500 m we observe annual increases in nC_T of 1.4, 0.8 and 0.9 μmol kg^{-1}, respectively.

4 Determining changes in anthropogenic carbon

During the last decade or so there have been numerous attempts to determine the anthropogenic part of the carbon exchange between the atmosphere and the ocean (e.g. Wallace, 1995; Gruber et al., 1996; Sabine et al., 1999). In this work we have used the extended multi linear regression (eMLR) method documented in Friis et al. (2005), which has its origin in the multivariate time-series method of Wallace (1995), to determine changes in the anthropogenic carbon content of the water.

The method is based upon the assumptions that the spatial C_T distribution in a given region can be described by a linear multi-parameter model and that, over the time period of the study, there are no temporal changes in the correlation between C_T and the independent parameters used in the method. In the real world, C_T is perturbed both by natural variability and anthropogenic input, but it is assumed that when predictive parameters like salinity, nutrients, AOU (apparent oxygen utilization), or alkalinity are taken into account this can adjust for the natural variations.

The rationale is to use a recent data set from one region; in this case OWSM data from 2005, and compare it with a historical data set from the same region; i.e. data from the TTO-NAS expedition in 1981. C_T values from the two time periods are predicted by using a combination of independent parameters; salinity, nitrate, silicate, and potential temperature, from the respective time periods:

$$C^t_{T,\mathrm{pred}} = a^t + b^t S^t + c^t \mathrm{NO}^t_3 + d^t Si\mathrm{O}^t_2 + e^t \theta^t \quad (1)$$

where a, b, c, d, and e are regression coefficients specific for the particular dataset, and t refers to the TTO or OWSM data. The change of anthropogenic carbon in the water column over the time span is then determined by subtracting the time specific

equations from each other:

$$\Delta C_T^{\text{ant}} = (a^{t2} - a^{t1}) + (b^{t2} - b^{t1})S^{t2} + (c^{t2} - c^{t1})\text{NO}_3^{t2} + (d^{t2} - d^{t1})Si\text{O}_2^{t2} + (e^{t2} - e^{t1})\theta^{t2} \quad (2)$$

where $t1$ and $t2$ represents the TTO and OWSM data, respectively. A similar approach is used in Olsen et al. (2006). An advantage of the eMLR approach compared to the MLR is that the measurement error of the independent parameters is minimized since this error is included in the prediction both in the recent and the historical dataset (Friis et al., 2005).

With the view of the Norwegian Sea as a diatom dominated area, it makes sense that silicate is one of the parameters that should be included in the predictive term for C_T. On the other hand, parameters like phosphate and AOU were also considered in the regression, with not as good fit as with the present combination of parameters. The use of phosphate and AOU even resulted in C_T residuals with a biased variation with depth, which indicates that these parameters are not independent.

From the TTO-NAS, Leg 5, we have chosen 3 stations from the Nordic Seas (see Fig. 1). These data were chosen due to relatively similar hydrographical characteristics to those found at OWSM (see Fig. 6). Nitrate values lower than 0.5 μmol kg^{-1}, which were the case for a few data points, have been excluded in both datasets to avoid situations with possible overconsumption of carbon at low nutrient levels (Falck and Anderson, 2005). The eMLR approach was applied and Table 2 presents essential outputs from the calculation, such as regression coefficients of Eq. (1) for the TTO and OWSM data and statistics. The calculated C_T residuals ($C_{T\text{measured}}$–$C_{T\text{predicted}}$) from the two datasets were relatively homogenously distributed around zero throughout the water column (Fig. 7), which support the choice of independent variables for the C_T prediction. The highest scatter is found in the surface layer, which is the area of high biological activity, and this expresses that the method does not fully compensate for the biology. The distribution of the C_T residuals is used to estimate the accuracy of the eMLR method, and for the upper 200 m the accuracy is set to ±7 μmol kg^{-1}, while below this the value is ±4 μmol kg^{-1}.

Fig. 8 presents the anthropogenic increase of carbon at OWSM in the Norwegian Sea over the 24 years period from 1981 to 2005. The variation in the surface layer is large; however, the overall picture is that anthropogenic carbon seems to have entered the whole water column during these 24 years. The deep layer has experienced the lowest anthropogenic carbon increase of about 9±4 μmol kg^{-1} and the upper water mass has increased its anthropogenic carbon content of about 25±7 μmol kg^{-1}. Olsen et al. (2006) calculated increases in anthropogenic carbon of the surface and deep waters of about 17±10 and 6±5 μmol kg^{-1}, respectively, over 21.5 years at a location west of OWSM. The present study indicates that the anthropogenic carbon input might have been slightly larger than this.

The eMLR method was checked by using Eq. (2) to backward calculate the $\Delta C_T^{\mathrm{ant}}$, i.e. regression constants for TTO data subtracted from regression constants for OWSM data and further multiplied with TTO data. This showed an anthropogenic carbon increase similar to Fig. 8, which confirms the solidity of the eMLR method.

OWSM data from 2006 were also tried out in the anthropogenic carbon change calculation, but due to some strange surface water results these data were not used further in the eMLR calculations.

5 Discussion

Until recently, the oceanic uptake of atmospheric CO_2 at high latitudes has been supposed to be increasing due to a strong deep mixing (Takahashi et al., 2002). The argument has been that under such mixing conditions any oceanic signal of the increasing atmospheric CO_2 content would be diluted to undetectable levels, i.e. the ocean surface would not show any detectable interannual increase of pCO_2. In the current study, which focuses on OWSM in the Norwegian Sea, the surface water carbon content is observed to increase at a slightly higher speed (2.6 μatm yr^{-1}) than what is seen in the atmosphere (2.1 μatm yr^{-1}) over the years 2001 to 2006, which is in concert with recent research (e.g. Olsen et al., 2006; Omar and Olsen, 2006).

The consequence of this is that the oceanic uptake of atmospheric CO_2 in this area is decreasing and the carbon content of the Atlantic Water seems to be moving towards equilibrium with respect to air-sea CO_2 exchange; i.e. no net oceanic uptake or release of CO_2. This is intuitively in contradiction to an atmosphere with an increasing amount of CO_2. However, according to Wallace (2001) this can be explained by a reduction in the buffer capacity of the northward flowing water compared to previous times. This is a result of a reduced out-gassing at lower latitudes due to higher atmospheric CO_2 levels. In this way more carbon is left in the water to be transported northwards, and when the water cools on its way towards the Nordic Seas less atmospheric carbon, compared to pre-industrial times, is absorbed in the water in order to maintain equilibrium with the atmosphere. This is also verified by Anderson and Olsen (2002), who showed, using a simple advective model, that lower latitudes have the largest uptake of anthropogenic CO_2 from the atmosphere, while higher latitudes have a smaller uptake or even are a source of anthropogenic CO_2 to the atmosphere. Olsen et al. (2006) used calculated pCO_2 and measured $\delta^{13}C$ values to determine the history of the Atlantic Water; the water masses advected into the Nordic Seas have been exposed to an atmosphere elevated in CO_2 for a long time and are therefore close to saturated with respect to CO_2, hence there will be no further uptake of atmospheric carbon, which is in line with the explanation of Wallace (2001).

The increase in surface carbon over the years at OWSM of about 1.3 μmol kg^{-1} yr^{-1} (both observed and calculated from salinity normalized carbon concentration in the mixed layer) is also verified by the estimates of anthropogenic carbon increase using the eMLR method. The anthropogenic increase of the mixed layer (excluding the surface water) is estimated to be about 25 μmol kg^{-1} during a period of 24 years (Fig. 8), which equals an annual increase in mixed layer C_T of about 1 μmol kg^{-1}. From this it seems that the eMLR method, in spite of the large standard deviation, is describing a situation close to the real world for the water in the mixed layer.

For the OWSM deep water, a carbon increase of 0.57±0.24 μmol kg^{-1} yr^{-1} is observed based on data from 2001 to 2006. This increase might be due to both natural

and anthropogenic effects. The question might rise if this C_T increase is a temperature effect. To achieve a temperature induced annual increase in the deep water C_T of 0.57 μmol kg^{-1}, the deep water temperature must have decreased by about 0.06°C each year. In contrast to this, Østerhus and Gammelsrød (1999) showed that the temperature of the Norwegian Sea Deep Water increased by about 0.1°C from 1987 to 1998 and during the period of the present study the temperature has increased by about 0.004°C per year, which eliminate the deep water C_T increase as a temperature effect.

So where does the increase in the Norwegian Sea Deep Water C_T has its origin? The increase must have been brought there by deep or intermediate currents, since there is no deep convection in the Norwegian Sea. The general assumption is that the deep basin of the Norwegian Sea is fed by a mixture of deep water from the Greenland Sea, which traditionally has been colder and fresher than the deep water of the Norwegian Sea, and Arctic Ocean Deep Water, which has been warmer and saltier compared to the Greenland Sea Deep Water (e.g. Swift and Koltermann, 1988). During the 1980s the deep convection in the Greenland Sea slowed down considerably in the sense that the convection was not as deep as previously and only reached intermediate depths (Schlosser et al., 1991). This induced a change in the exchange between the deep basins in the Arctic and Nordic Seas. The older Arctic Ocean Deep Water is lower in dissolved oxygen and higher in carbon and nutrients compared to younger Greenland Sea Deep Water due to more time for remineralisation of organic matter to occur. Blindheim and Rey (2004) compared dissolved oxygen and silicate data from the Greenland Sea Deep Water during the period from 1980s to 2000 and found the oxygen and silicate concentrations to decrease and increase, respectively. This change was attributed to an increased inflow of the older Arctic Ocean Deep Water, which consequently also resulted in a warming of the Greenland Sea Deep Water (Blindheim and Rey, 2004; Blindheim and Østerhus, 2005). Dissolved oxygen and silicate data from the deep water at OWSM is plotted in Fig. 9 and a similar picture with decreasing oxygen and increasing silicate concentrations over the years are also seen

here. The change has not been as extensive as in the Greenland Sea, though, with the regression lines showing a decrease in oxygen of about 0.08 μmol kg^{-1} yr^{-1} and an increase in silicate of about 0.04 μmol kg^{-1} yr^{-1}. However, the same conclusion can be drawn for the deep Norwegian Sea as for the deep Greenland Sea, that the fraction of the old Arctic Ocean Deep Water has increased compared to previous years. To determine the change in the deep inorganic carbon caused by the changes in water mass composition a Redfield ratio between carbon and oxygen ($R_{c:o}$) of 106:–138 is used (Redfield et al., 1963), and the increase of carbon in the deep water due to decay of organic matter is determined to be 0.06 μmol kg^{-1} yr^{-1}. This natural process represents about 10% of the observed carbon increase of 0.57 μmol kg^{-1} yr^{-1}, and consequently, there must be additional explanations for the observed deep water carbon increase at OWSM.

From the eMLR method a deep water anthropogenic C_T increase of about 9 μmol kg^{-1} over 24 years is estimated. This equals an annual increase of about 0.4 μmol kg^{-1}, which represents the major part of the observed deep water carbon increase at OWSM, and in the following some possible sources for this anthropogenic increase will be discussed. Olsen et al. (2006) estimated an anthropogenic increase in surface water C_T in the Greenland Sea surface water of between 0.6 and 0.7 μmol kg^{-1} yr^{-1}. It is reasonable to assume that with an annual deep convection down to about 1500 m in the Greenland Sea (Ronski and Budéus, 2005) the convected water will spread out along isopycnals and enter the deep water circulation, of which a branch is the cyclonic circulation in the Norwegian Sea. It is also reasonable to assume that this transport route might take about 5 years (assuming a deep current speed of 1 cm s^{-1}, which is a tenth of the speed in Orvik et al. (2001), who observed an average current speed of the deep water at 64° N 1.5° E of about 10 cm s^{-1}). Along the way from the Greenland Sea to OWSM the water is mixed with surrounding waters and the anthropogenic signal might be diluted, but it is difficult to estimate to which extent.

The observed deep water C_T increase at OWSM might also be explained by turning the view to the Iceland Sea. Blindheim and Rey (2004) suggest that water from the Ice-

landic Sea is transported further east to join the cyclonic circulation in the deep Norwegian Sea, and this is based on the observed similar characteristics of bottom waters in the Iceland Sea and the deep Norwegian Sea. According to Jónsson (1992) the strong and positive wind-stress curl during winter in the centre of the Icelandic gyre might give reason to deep convection in this area, and hereby bringing an anthropogenic carbon signal down in the water column. A fraction of this newly formed Iceland Sea Deep Water enters the south-western Norwegian Sea, joins the cyclonic gyre there, and finally reaches the OWSM deep water. Another source is found by addressing the recirculated Atlantic Water, which has its origin in the northward flowing Norwegian Atlantic Current where it has got its anthropogenic signal (about 1 μmol kg^{-1} yr^{-1} to the north of the Boreas Basin surface water according to Olsen et al., 2006). It is sub-ducted in the Fram Strait, and a fraction returns southwards into the Nordic Seas as a component of the East Greenland Current (Rudels et al., 1999). A part of this water continues into the Iceland Sea and enters the East Icelandic Current (e.g. Rudels et al., 2002). On its way the recirculated water is modified due to mixing with surrounding waters and part of this water might finally enter the south-western Norwegian Sea and join the cyclonic circulation of the Norwegian Sea Deep Water. The time from the Atlantic Water leaves the surface to it appears in OWSM deep water is less than 10 years based on an effective current speed of 1 cm s^{-1}. In these ways an anthropogenic signal might have been transported towards OWSM via the Iceland Sea and give rise to the observed and estimated annual increase in deep water carbon.

6 Summary

Observations of inorganic carbon, nutrients, and hydrography at OWSM in the Norwegian Sea show that over years carbon has increased in the whole water column, and at a higher rate in the surface water compared to the deep water. This increase is verified by an extended multi linear regression method (eMLR). In the surface layer the carbon increase, converted to pCO_2, is larger than the observed atmospheric increase, which

is in contradiction to model results.

The observed deep water carbon increase is of both natural and anthropogenic origin and has several possible explanations; (a) remineralisation due to increased fraction of old Arctic Ocean Deep Water; (b) anthropogenic carbon input via the Greenland Sea surface water; (c) Iceland Sea surface water with a certain anthropogenic carbon signal; and (d) anthropogenic carbon transported with the recirculated Atlantic Water. Remineralisation of organic matter represents about 10% of the deep water carbon increase observed at OWSM, but the pathways of the anthropogenic sources are difficult to quantify.

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Table 1. Typical values of C_T, nitrate, silicate, temperature, and salinity at OWSM.

	C_T [μmol kg^{-1}]	Nitrate [μmol kg^{-1}]	Silicate [μmol kg^{-1}]	Temperature [°C]	Salinity
Surface winter	2140	11.5	5	7	35.2
Surface summer	2040	~ 0	0.5–1	12	34.6–35.1
Deep water	2163	15	12	–0.83	34.91

Table 2. Parameters and coefficients of Eq. (1) for the two different datasets TTO-NAS (1981) and OWSM (2005) determined from the eMLR approach, and statistics connected to the predicted C_T.

		Salinity	Nitrate	Silicate	θ			
	a	b	c	d	e	σ	R^2	n
TTO-NAS	–1441.67	101.55	3.31	–0.20	–6.65	4.12	0.99	85
OWSM	524.52	45.88	4.66	–2.88	–5.41	5.63	0.95	162

θ is the potential temperature.
a, b, c, d, and e are regression coefficients specific for the particular dataset.
σ, R^2, and n are the standard deviation, relative predictive power of the model, and number of data points used, respectively.

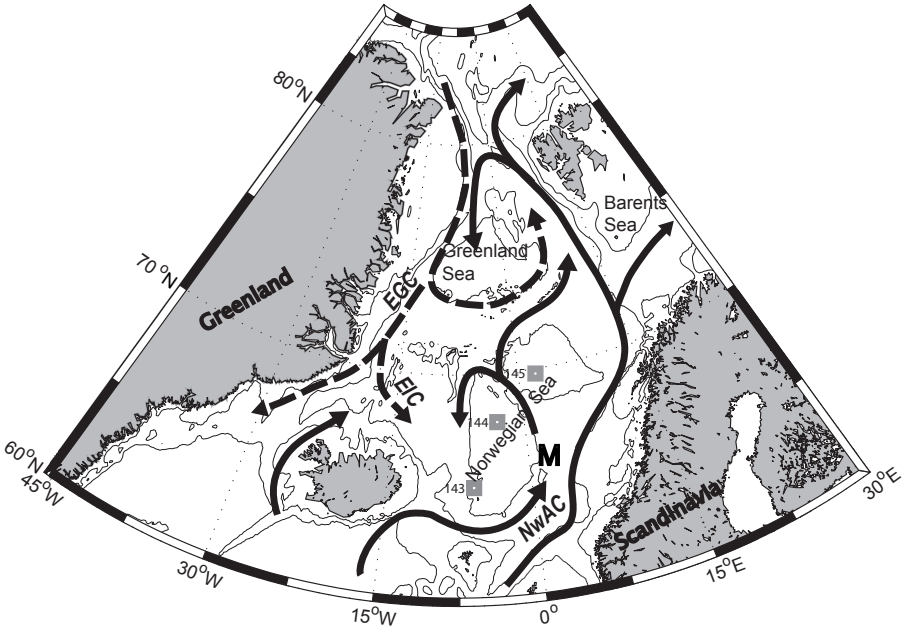

Fig. 1. Schematic of the northern North Atlantic Ocean. The solid lines indicate the flow of warm Atlantic Water and the dashed lines show the flow of cold Polar and Arctic Water. NwAC is the Norwegian Atlantic Current, EGC is the East Greenland Current, and EIC is the East Icelandic Current. M denotes Ocean Weather Station M (OWSM) and the grey squares indicate TTO stations used for estimating anthropogenic carbon increase at OWSM.

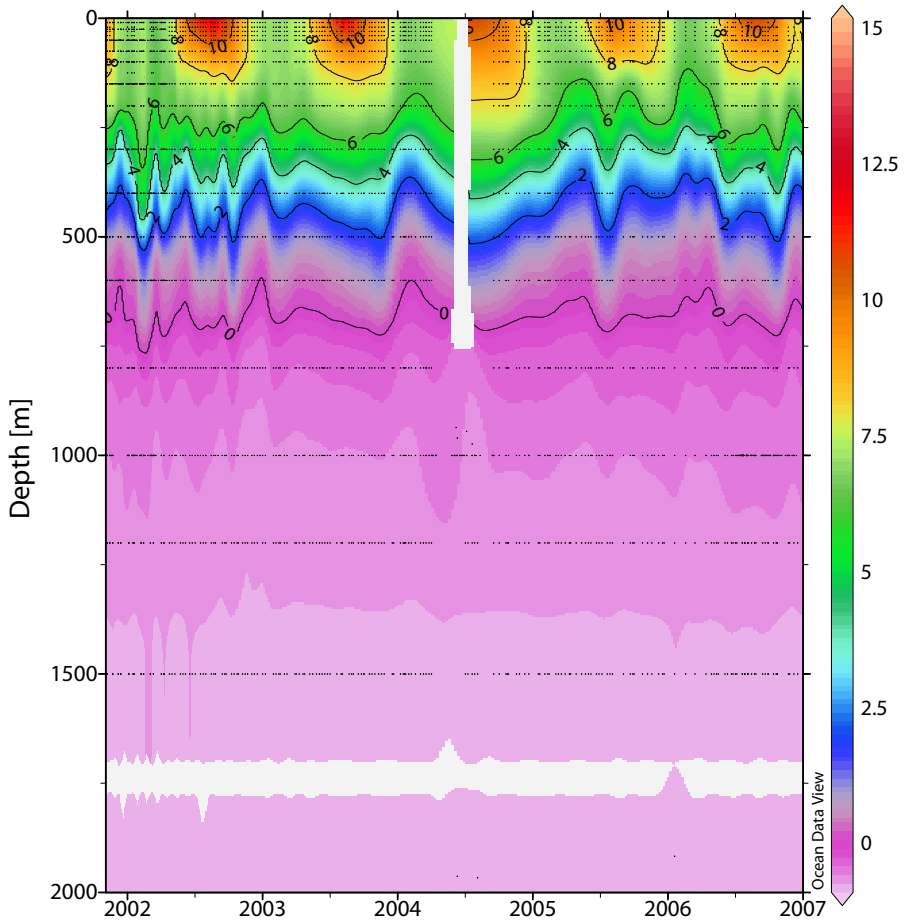

Fig. 2. Hovmöller diagram of water column temperature during the period 2001 through 2007.

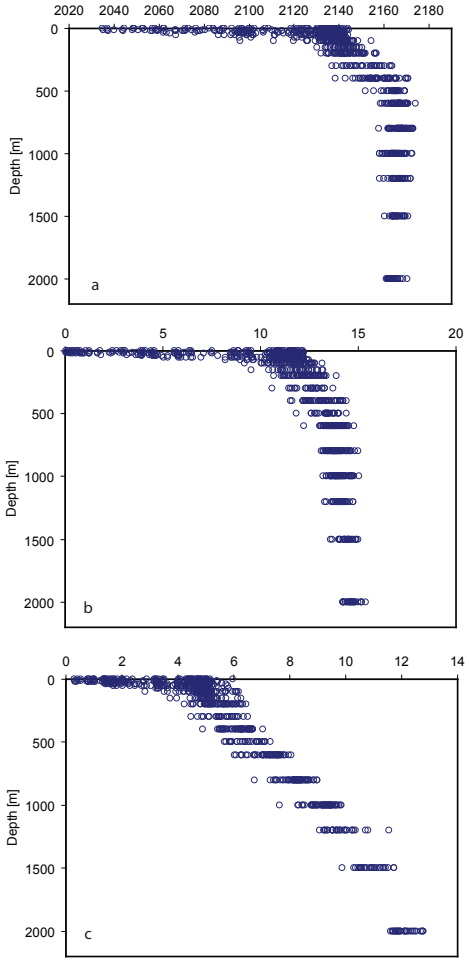

Fig. 3. (a) C_T, **(b)** nitrate, and **(c)** silicate data from 2001 to 2006.

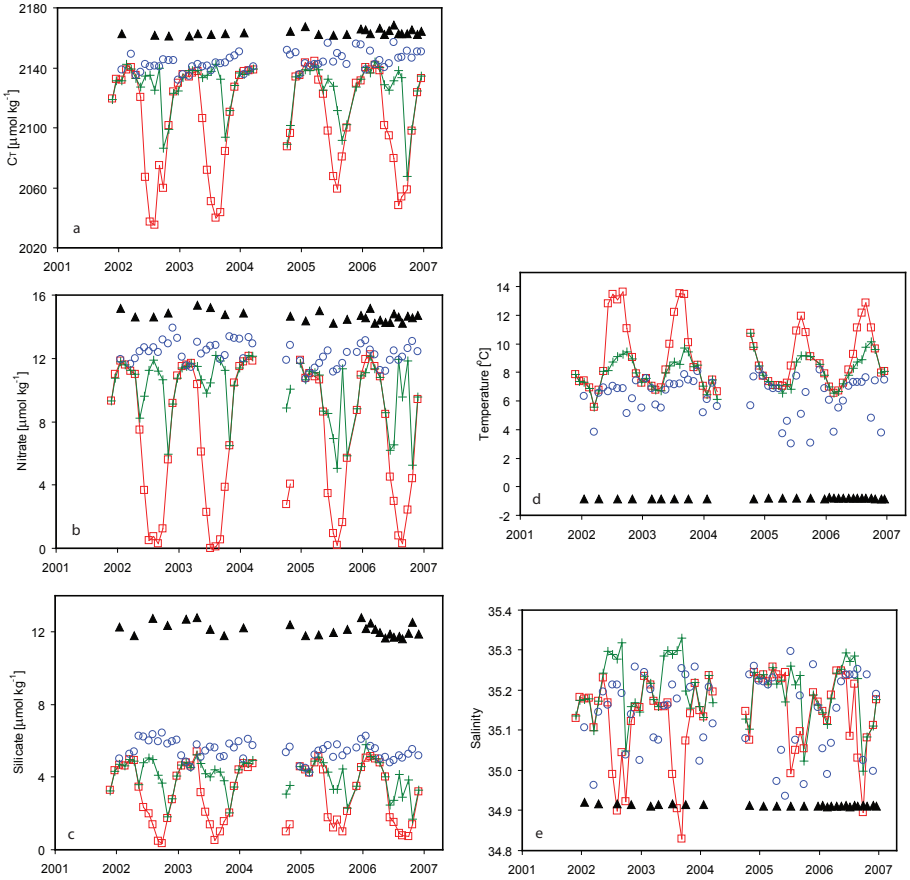

Fig. 4. Seasonal variations in **(a)** C_T, **(b)** nitrate, **(c)** silicate, **(d)** temperature, and **(e)** salinity at different depths as a function of time. Red squares are at 10 m, green crosses are at 50 m, blue circles are at 200 m, and black filled triangles are at 2000 m depth.

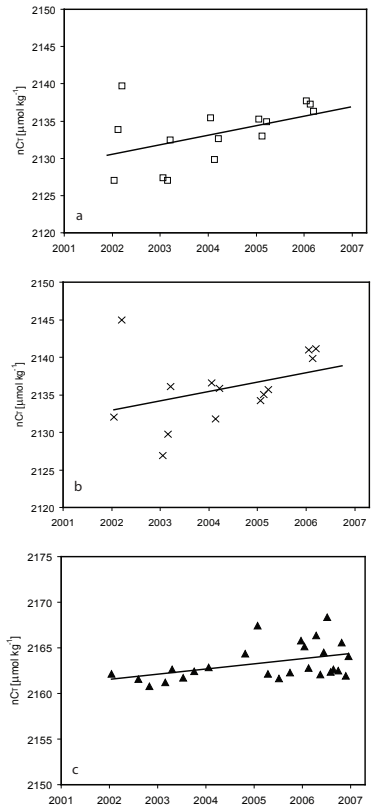

Fig. 5. Salinity normalized carbon concentration over the period 2002–2006 in **(a)** the surface water during the winter months January to March, **(b)** the mixed layer during the winter months January to March, and **(c)** the deep water (four times a year in 2002–2004, and once a month from 2005 and onwards). The surface C_T samples are normalized to a salinity of 35.1, while the deep water samples are normalized to a salinity of 34.91.

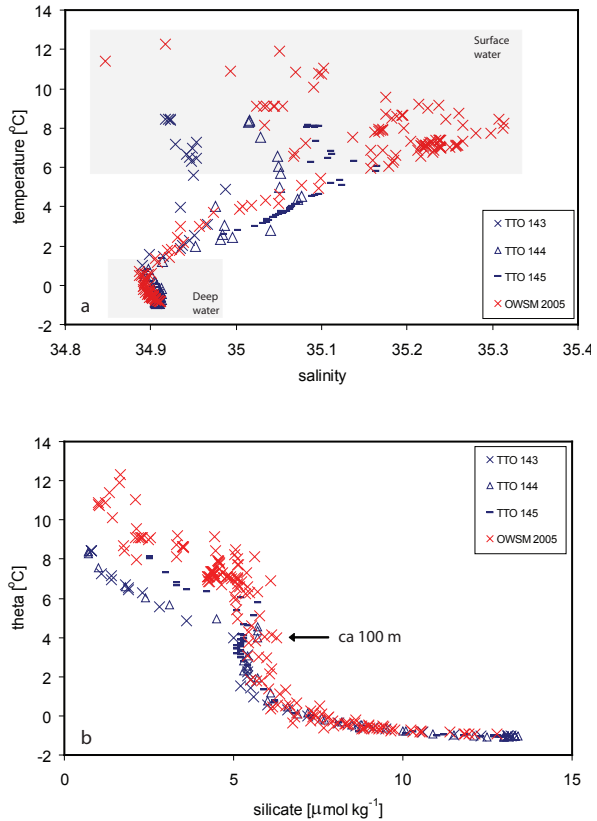

Fig. 6. (a) Temperature vs. salinity and **(b)** theta (potential temperature) vs. silicate, based on data from TTO-NAS stations 1981 (different blue symbols, see Fig. 1) and OWSM 2005 (red crosses).

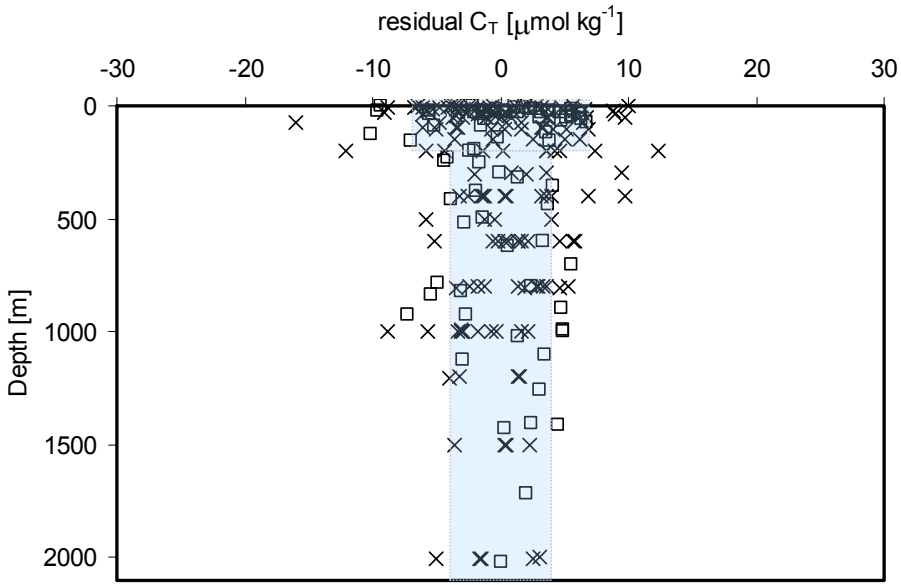

Fig. 7. Residuals of C_T (measured minus predicted value) as a function of depth; TTO-NAS 1981 (squares) and at OWSM 2005 (crosses). The shaded area indicates the accuracy of the eMLR method of $\pm 7\,\mu$mol kg^{-1} in the upper 200 m and $\pm 4\,\mu$mol kg^{-1} in the deeper layers.

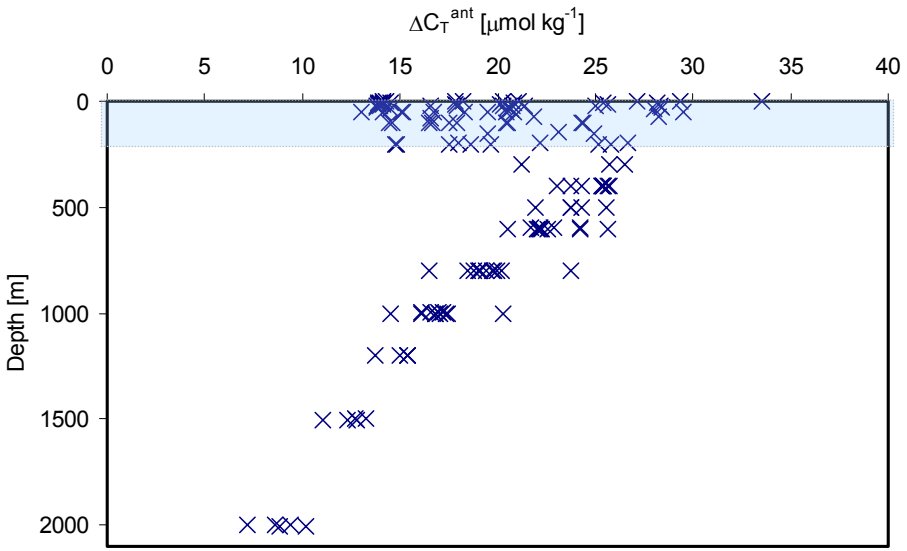

Fig. 8. Amount of anthropogenic carbon entered into the water column at OWSM from 1981 to 2005. The shaded area indicates that in the upper waters the method is less accurate than deeper in the water column.

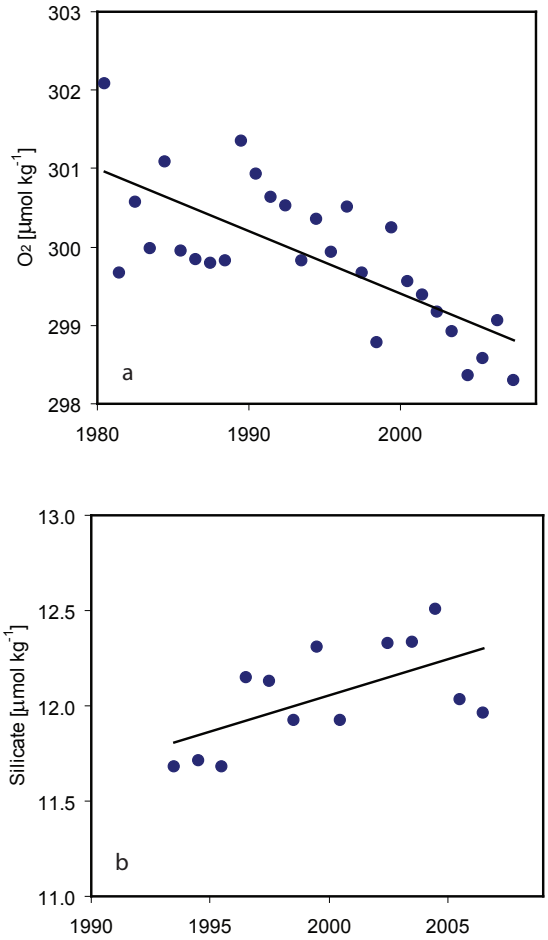

Fig. 9. Annual means of **(a)** dissolved oxygen and **(b)** silicate over the years at 2000 m depth at OWSM, with regression lines.