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Abstract. CE1Present and future levels of primary production (PP) in the Arctic Ocean (AO) depend on nutrient inputs to the photic zone via vertical mixing, upwelling and external sources. In this regard, the importance of horizontal river supply relative to oceanic processes is poorly constrained at the pan-Arctic scale. We compiled extensive historical (1954–2012) data on discharge and nutrient concentrations to estimate fluxes of nitrate, soluble reactive phosphate (SRP), silicate, dissolved organic carbonCE2(DOC), dissolved organic nitrogen (DON), particulate organic nitrogen (PON) and particulate organic carbon (POC) from 9 large Arctic rivers and assess their potential impact on the biogeochemistry of shelf waters. Several key points can be emphasized from this analysis. The contribution of riverine nitrate to new PP (PPnew) is very small at the regional scale (< 1 % to 6.7 %) and negligible at the pan-Arctic scale (< 0.83 %), in agreement with recent studies. By consuming all this nitrate, oceanic phytoplankton would be able to use only 14.3 % and 8.7–24.5 % of the river supply of silicate at the pan-Arctic and regional scales, respectively. Corresponding figures for SRP are 28.9 % and 18.6–46 %. On the Beaufort and Bering shelves, riverine SRP cannot fulfil phytoplankton requirements. On a seasonal basis, the removal of riverine nitrate, silicate and SRP would be the highest in spring and not in summer when AO shelf waters are nitrogen-limited. Riverine DON is potentially an important nitrogen source for the planktonic ecosystem in summer, when ammonium supplied through the photoammonification of refractory DON (3.9×10^9 mol N) may exceed the combined riverine supply of nitrate and ammonium (3.4×10^9 mol N). Nevertheless, overall nitrogen limitation of AO phytoplankton is expected to persist even when projected increases of riverine DON and nitrate supply are taken into account. This analysis underscores the need to better contrast oceanic nutrient supply processes with the composition and fate of changing riverine nutrient deliveries in future scenarios of plankton community structure, function and production in the coastal AO.

1 Introduction

Fifty years ago, the Arctic Ocean (AO) was perceived as a small contributor to the global carbon cycle because of its extensive sea-ice cover and the relatively low light levels experienced by phytoplankton (English, 1961). The AO is now thought to contribute ca. 14 % of the global uptake of atmospheric carbon dioxide (Bates and Mathis, 2009) and, as such, is an important actor in the global carbon cycle. As a consequence of warming, the AO tends to switch towards a more sub-Arctic state. The earlier and longer exposure of surface waters to sunlight triggers earlier vernal blooms in some parts of the Arctic Ocean (Kahru et al., 2010TS2). Also, it has been suggested based on ocean colour remote sensing data that annual primary production (PP) is increasing (Arrigo et al., 2008). However, recent observations show that the density stratification (i.e. pycnocline) is persistent throughout the year (Tremblay et al., 2008) and strengthening as a result of increasing river discharge (Li et al., 2009). These conditions limit the vertical supply of nutrients offshore and favour small phytoplankton cells at the expense of large ones (Li et al., 2009).

Present and future trends in Arctic PP will depend on nutrient inputs into the photic zone, driven either by ocean mix-

ing, upwelling or external sources (Tremblay and Gagnon, 2009). Mixing and upwelling replenish the photic zone with new nutrients transported upwards from below the pycnocline. These nutrients originate mostly from the local remineralization of settling organic matter and from the inflow of Atlantic and Pacific waters. Upward supply can result from tidal or wind-driven erosions of the pycnocline (Wassmann et al., 2006; Hannah et al., 2009; Le Fouest et al., 2011), upwelling when wind blows in a suitable direction along the shelf break (Tremblay et al., 2011) or the ice edge (Mundy et al., 2009) and eddy pumping in shallow anticyclonic eddies (Timmermans et al., 2008). The contribution of these oceanic processes relative to horizontal nutrient supply from rivers and adjacent seas to the Arctic PP regime is poorly constrained at the pan-Arctic scale (Tremblay and Gagnon, 2009).

Continental rivers surrounding the AO are a potentially significant source of nutrients for circum-Arctic shelf seas. Arctic river discharge is high, representing 10 % of the global freshwater discharge pouring into only 1 % of the global ocean volume (Opshal et al., 1999). While the estimated input of allochthonous inorganic and organic compounds by rivers into the Arctic Ocean is not negligible (Holmes et al., 2000; Dittmar and Kattner, 2003), its biogeochemical significance in shelf waters remains unclear (McClelland et al., 2012). Riverine nitrate is derived from soil leaching (i.e. moved or dissolved and carried through soil by water) and terrestrial surface run-off (i.e. transported over land in the excess water when soil is infiltrated to full capacity). Soluble reactive phosphorus CE3 (SRP) originates from the weathering of crustal minerals (e.g. aluminium orthophosphate, apatite) and silicate from weathering of silicate and aluminosilicate minerals. Along the river path, the specificity of the lithological substrate and permafrost and the terrestrial vegetation are important factors governing the riverine nutrient flux. Glacial or thermokarst lakes also control the nutrient transport from the soil to the river. Around delta lakes, inorganic nutrients can be enhanced via processes involving floodwater percolation among flooded vegetation and soils (e.g. Emmerton et al., 2008). Human activity may also provide nitrate and SRP in the White Sea, which has one of the most industrialized Arctic coastlines. By contrast with nitrogen-limited marine waters, phosphorus is the most limiting element in rivers mostly because its supply to the freshwater system is limited by erosion. Particulate and dissolved organic forms of nitrogen, phosphorus and carbon are also transported to the ocean by rivers. Their fate in the marine environment depends of their lability, of which little is known in Arctic settings.

Previous estimates of riverine nutrients fluxes to the coastal Arctic were either based on annual mean concentrations (Gordeev et al., 1996) or on monthly mean concentrations but derived from a single data set and limited to a portion of the Arctic Basin (Holmes et al., 2000). Recently, an important modelling effort constrained by measurements from the PARTNERS (2003–2007) and Student Partners (2005–2008) projects during the last decade was made to assess deliveries of riverine dissolved nutrients and their seasonality (Holmes et al., 2011). In the present study, we expanded this effort by compiling extensive historical (1954–2012) data including dissolved nutrients and particulate matter for 9 large Eurasian and North American rivers. The aim was to establish a historical baseline of river fluxes and assess their impact on the biogeochemistry of shelf waters. Particular attention is paid to phosphorus, silica and particulate organic nitrogen (PON), which in recent papers received less attention than dissolved nitrogen (Tank et al., 2011) and carbon (Manizza et al., 2009). We provide the biogeochemical modelling community with time series of monthly averaged concentrations of nitrate, SRP, silicate, and dissolved organic carbon (DOC) and nitrogen (DON) to help constrain riverine boundary conditions in pan-Arctic physical–biological models.

2 Material and methods

We compiled riverine nitrate ($n = 2436$), SRP ($n = 1618$), silicate ($n = 1683$), DOC ($n = 509$), DON ($n = 380$), POC ($n = 160$) and PON ($n = 160$) data for 9 large Arctic rivers: the Yenisey (Kara Sea; at Igarka (67.4° N, 86.5° E) and Dudinka (69.2° N, 86.1° E)), Lena (Laptev Sea; at Zhigansk (66.8° N, 123.4° E), Kyusur (70.7° N, 127.4° E) and Stolb (72.37° N, 126.80° E)), Ob (Kara Sea; at Salekhard (66.6° N, 66.6° E)), Mackenzie (Beaufort Sea; at Tsiigehtchic (67.46° N, 133.7° W)), Yukon (Bering Sea; at Pilot Station (61.93° N, 162.88° W)), Pechora (Barents Sea; at Oksino (67.6° N, 52.2° E)), Northern Dvina (White Sea; at Ust' Pinega (64.1° N, 41.9° E) and Arkhangelsk (64.3° N, 40.3° E)), Kolyma (East Siberian Sea; at Kolymskoye (68.7° N, 158.7° E) and Cherskii (68.4° N, 161.2° E)) and Indigirka (East Siberian Sea; at Chokurdakh (70.4° N, 147.6° E)). Data were gathered from 8 publications (Reeder et al., 1972; Macdonald et al., 1987; Létolle et al., 1993; Lara et al., 1998; Holmes et al., 2000; Millot et al., 2003; Savenko and Shevchenko, 2005; Finlay et al., 2006) and 5 databases. The latter are from the PARTNERS project (e.g. McClelland et al., 2008) extended as the Arctic Great Rivers Observatory (Arctic-GRO) project (http://arcticgreatrivers.org/data.html), the United Nations GEMS/WATER Programme (http://www.gemswater.org), United States Geological Survey (USGS) Water-Quality Data for the Nation (http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/qw) and the United Federal Service for Observation and Control of Environmental Pollution (OGSNK/GSN) (Holmes et al., 2000). Data span from 1954 to 2012 with most of the measurements starting from the mid-1980s. The data sets used for each river sampling location are given in Table 1. With respect to data quality, only a total of 2 dubious nitrate measurements (97 and 117 mmol N m^{-3} measured in the Yenisey River at Igarka)

Table 1. Data sets of nitrate, silicate, SRP, DOC, DON, POC and PON concentration used for each river sampling location. The number of data for each data set is given between brackets.

River	Site	Nitrate	Silicate	SRP	DOC	DON	POC	PON
Yenisey	Igarka	GEMS/WATER (143)	GEMS/WATER (151)	GEMS/WATER (92)				
	Dudinka	OGSNK/GSN (56) A-GRO (56) PARTNERS (17)	A-GRO (56) PARTNERS (17)	OGSNK/GSN (56) A-GRO (56)	A-GRO (56) PARTNERS (16)	A-GRO (56) PARTNERS (17)	PARTNERS (16) A-GRO (10)	PARTNERS (16) A-GRO (10)
Lena	Zhigansk	A-GRO (56) PARTNERS (17)	A-GRO (57) PARTNERS (17)	A-GRO (57) PARTNERS (17)	A-GRO (57) PARTNERS (17)	A-GRO (56) A-GRO (10)	PARTNERS (17) A-GRO (10)	PARTNERS (17)
	Kyusur	GEMS/WATER (71) OGSNK/GSN (59) Publication (1)	GEMS/WATER (70) Publication (1)	GEMS/WATER (60) OGSNK/GSN (57)				
	Stolb	GEMS/WATER (94) Publication (1)	GEMS/WATER (114) Publication (3)	GEMS/WATER (27) Publication (1)				
Ob	Salekhard	GEMS/WATER (533) PARTNERS (17) A-GRO (52)	GEMS/WATER (366) A-GRO (52) PARTNERS (17)	OGSNK/GSN (57) A-GRO (52)	A-GRO (52) PARTNERS (17)	A-GRO (52) PARTNERS (16)	PARTNERS (15) A-GRO (10)	PARTNERS (15) A-GRO (10)
Mackenzie	Tsiigehtchic	A-GRO (57) PARTNERS (17) Publication (2)	A-GRO (57) GEMS/WATER (48) PARTNERS (17) Publication (2)	GEMS/WATER (84) A-GRO (57)	A-GRO (57) PARTNERS (17) Publication (1)	A-GRO (57) PARTNERS (17)	PARTNERS (14) A-GRO (13)	PARTNERS (14) A-GRO (13)
Yukon	Pilot Station	USGS (67) A-GRO (47) PARTNERS (3)	USGS (158) A-GRO (47) PARTNERS (3)	USGS (54) A-GRO (47)	USGS (67) A-GRO (47) PARTNERS (11)	A-GRO (47) PARTNERS (15)	PARTNERS (16) A-GRO (13)	PARTNERS (16) A-GRO (13)
Pechora	Oksino	OGSNK/GSN (155)		OGSNK/GSN (156)				
Northern Dvina	Ust' Pinega	GEMS/WATER (481)	GEMS/WATER (400)	GEMS/WATER (337)				
	Arkhangelsk	OGSNK/GSN (170)		OGSNK/GSN (171)				
Kolyma	Kolymskoye	GEMS/WATER (134)		GEMS/WATER (84)				
	Cherskii	OGSNK/GSN (40) PARTNERS (17) A-GRO (13)	PARTNERS (17) A-GRO (13)	OGSNK/GSN (40) A-GRO (13)	Publication (64) PARTNERS (17) A-GRO (13)	PARTNERS (17) A-GRO (13)	PARTNERS (16) A-GRO (10)	PARTNERS (16) A-GRO (10)
Indigirka	Chokurdakh	OGSNK/GSN (60)		OGSNK/GSN (60)				
All rivers		**2436**	**1683**	**1618**	**509**	**380**	**160**	**160**

were removed from the data set considering maximum nitrate concentrations of ca. 37 mmol N m^{-3} in the Yenisey watershed (e.g. Frey et al., 2007). Ammonium concentrations used in this study are restricted to those of the PARTNERS database, because concentrations measured along the Eurasian side are considered dubious as a result of methodological problems (Holmes et al., 2000, 2001). DON concentrations are also derived from the PARTNERS database. DON concentrations were obtained by subtracting nitrate, nitrite and ammonium from the total dissolved nitrogen pool. SRP is the phosphorus content measured as the orthophosphates prior to the hydrolysis of the dissolved organic phosphorus (DOP).

The source nutrient data were log-transformed to reduce skewness and approach a Gaussian frequency distribution. For nutrients, only geometric monthly averages were used in the remainder of this study. They were obtained by back-transforming the arithmetic averages calculated on log-transformed data. Missing monthly concentrations resulting from the lack of data were estimated using a linear interpolation procedure. The monthly averaged nutrient data were multiplied by the monthly integrated river flow rates from the R-ArcticNet database (http://www.r-arcticnet.sr.unh.edu/v4.0/index.html) to compute the monthly-integrated nutrient fluxes. On average, the monthly integrated flow rates lie within ca. 3–4 % (May–October, ca. 82 % of the annual flow) of the mean annual values reported in the modelling study of Holmes et al. (2011). Nutrient fluxes in the polar mixed layer through Bering Strait and the Barents Sea opening were computed using the geometric mean annual concentrations calculated between 0 and 50 m from the World Ocean Atlas 2005 (National Oceanographic Data Centre, 2006) for SRP, nitrate and silicate. Values of 0.83 Sv ($1\,\mathrm{Sv} = 10^6\,\mathrm{m^3\,s^{-1}}$) and of 0.2 Sv were used as the mean volume transported through Bering Strait (Roach et al., 1995) and the Barents Sea opening (Ingvaldsen et al., 2004), respectively.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Concentrations and fluxes of riverine nutrients

The different nutrients show distinct seasonal patterns in concentration, as demonstrated by the monthly data from stations located as far downriver as possible (Figs. 1 and 2).

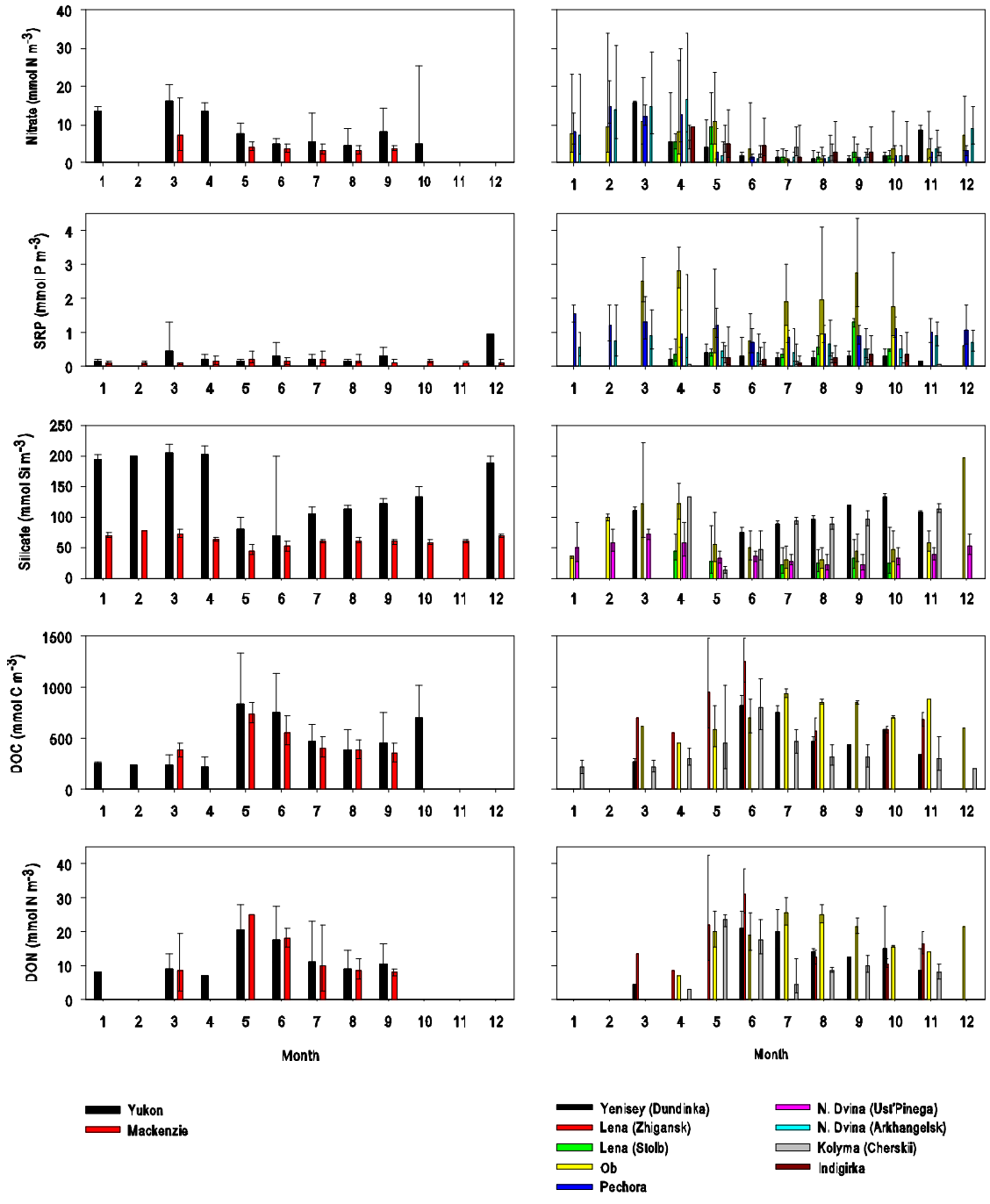

Fig. 1. Monthly-binned concentrations of riverine nitrate, SRP, silicate, DOC and DON for the North American and Eurasian rivers. Bars with no standard deviations indicate single values. Non-filled bars indicate no data available.

Nitrate and silicate concentrations are generally highest in winter and decrease during the freshet as a result of dilution (e.g. Sferratore et al., 2008). By contrast, DOC and POC concentrations, and to a lesser extent DON and PON concentrations, peak in May–July during the freshet period and generally decrease thereafter (e.g. Finlay et al., 2006). With regards to SRP, no significant seasonal trend can be drawn from the monthly-binned concentrations (Kruskal–Wallis test, $P > 0.05$; R Core Team, 2012; de Mendiburu, 2012) except in the Pechora, Ob and Northern Dvina rivers (Kruskal–Wallis test, $P < 0.05$), where concentrations drop during the freshet along with those of nitrate and silicate.

Large differences in concentration can be found between rivers. For instance, wintertime silicate concen-

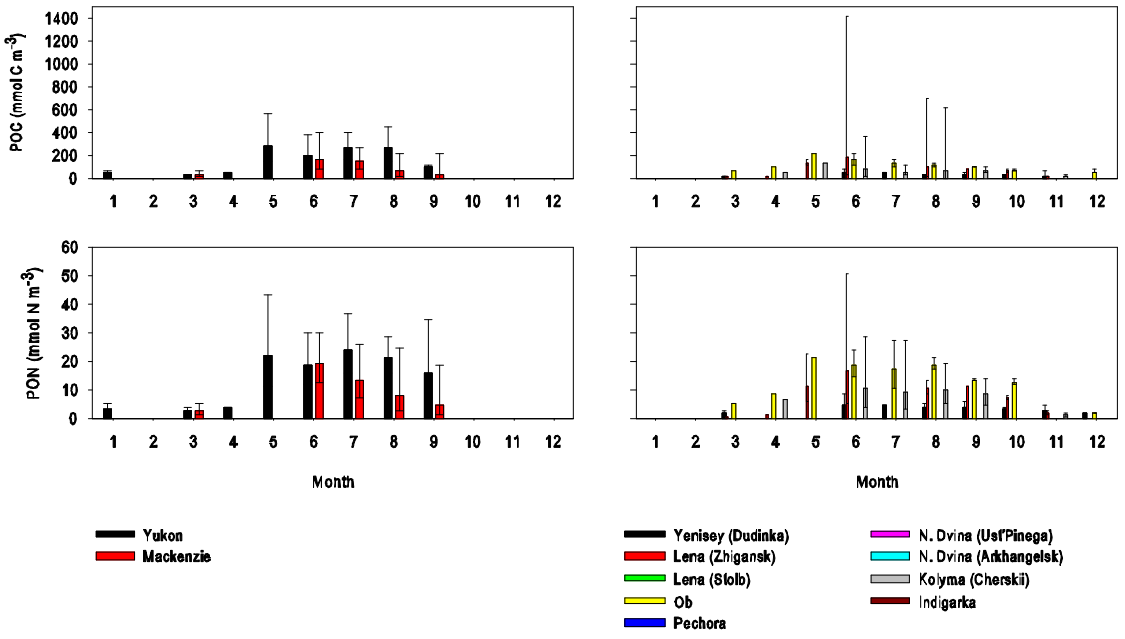

Fig. 2. Monthly-binned concentrations of riverine POC and PON for the North American and Eurasian rivers. Bars with no standard deviations indicate single values. Non-filled bars indicate no data available.

trations are significantly higher in the Yukon River (ca. 200 mmol Si m^{-3}) than in any other river (Kruskal–Wallis test, $P < 0.05$), and the seasonal variations are large (130 mmol Si m^{-3}) compared with the Mackenzie River (ca. 25 mmol Si m^{-3}), for example. Greater silicate concentrations in the Yukon River can be explained by the higher dissolved silica yield in the Yukon catchment (Dürr et al., 2011). Regarding SRP, wintertime concentrations are generally significantly higher in the Ob, Pechora and Northern Dvina rivers than in North American rivers (Kruskal–Wallis test, $P < 0.05$). The Ob River shows the highest SRP concentrations (up to 3 mmol P m^{-3}) prior to and after the seasonal peak discharge in July. Apart from the Ob River, Eurasian rivers exhibit significant differences in DOC and DON concentrations throughout the year (Kruskal–Wallis test, $P < 0.05$) but comparable maximum values in spring (ca. 1000 mmol C m^{-3} and 20–30 mmol N m^{-3}) (Kruskal–Wallis test, $P < 0.05$). In August and September, the concentrations of DOC and DON in the Ob River are significantly higher than those of its North American and Eurasian counterparts (Kruskal–Wallis test, $P < 0.05$). The concentrations of PON and POC are also significantly higher than those of its Eurasian counterparts (Kruskal–Wallis test, $P < 0.05$), but not significantly different from those of its North American counterparts (Kruskal–Wallis test, $P > 0.05$).

The standard deviations calculated on concentrations are generally high for all variables except silicate and high values are not restricted to the period of maximum river discharge. The effect of synoptic and interannual variability in discharge (Holmes et al., 2011), which can alter concentrations, in calculating monthly averages likely contributed to the large standard deviations and impacted nutrient flux estimations. Furthermore, the monthly binning procedure in calculating nutrient fluxes prevented any coupled variations in nutrient concentrations and water discharge within month. For constituents that are positively (negatively) correlated with discharge, this leads to underestimation (overestimation). Nevertheless, the mean annual fluxes of riverine nutrients estimated in this study show overall agreement with previously published ones (Table 2). Note that we incorporated measurements made at stations located upstream and downstream of those used in Holmes et al. (2000, 2011). A comparison of flux estimates between stations sampled at different sites along the paths of the Yenisey, Lena, Northern Dvina and Kolyma rivers showed differences for SRP, silicate and, though to a lesser extent, for nitrate. These differences may result, as mentioned above, from uncoupled variations between nutrient concentrations and water discharge in the flux calculation, and/or from differences in data quality amongst data sets (e.g. Holmes et al., 2001). Note that using older data sets did not necessarily translate into higher uncertainty in fluxes. For instance, in the Lena River, the mean annual fluxes of SRP at Zhigansk and Kyusur are similar using either recent (A-GRO, 2009–2010) or older data sets (GEMS/WATER, 1984–1992, and OGSNK/GSN, 1984–1995) (Table 2). This is, however, not the case for silicate (Table 2). Differences can also be partly explained by discontinuities within the rivers' watersheds (Frey et al., 2009TS3; Gustafsson et al., 2011). In the Lena River, Semiletov et al. (2011) report a substantial variation in Si and total or-

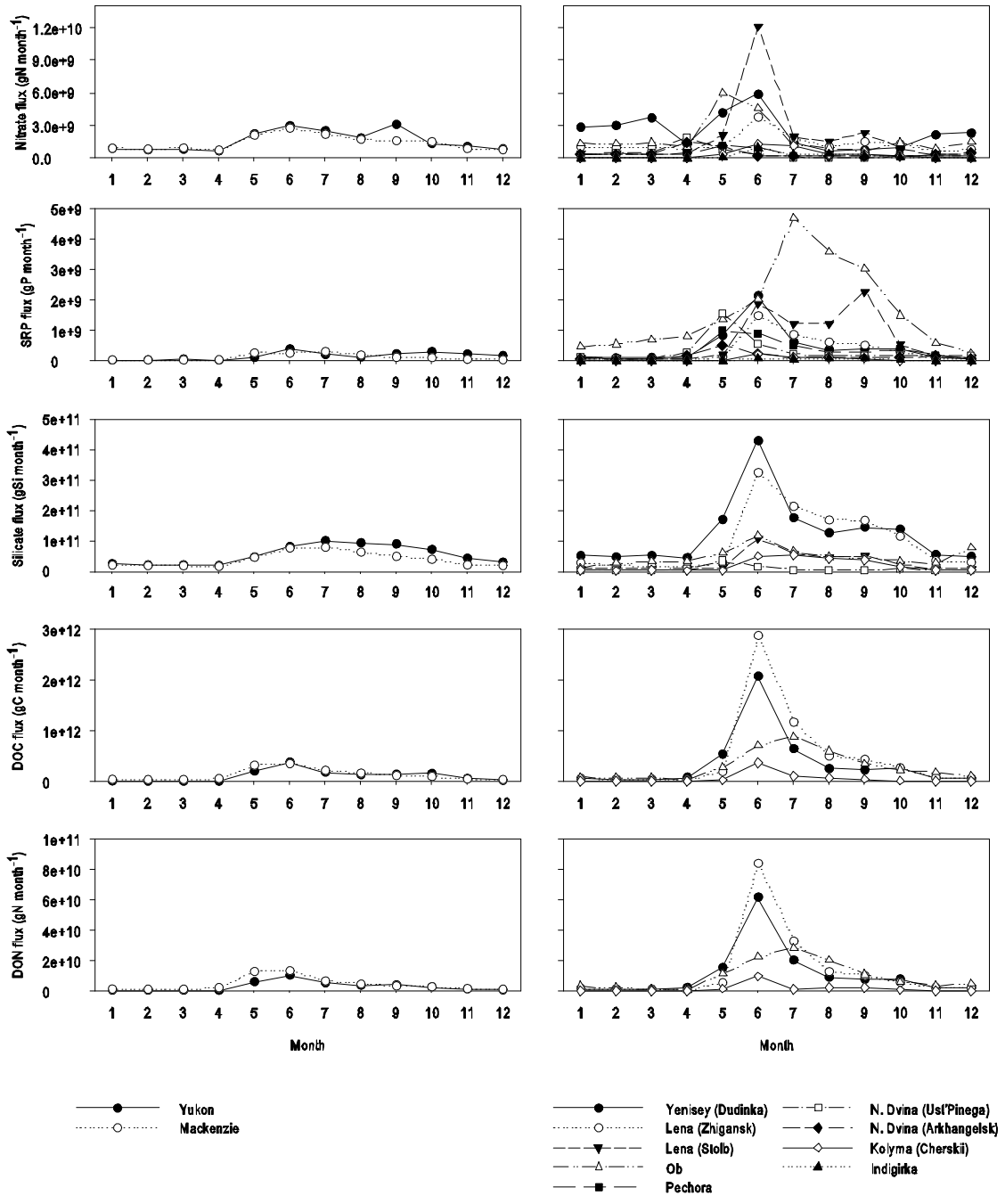

Fig. 3. Monthly flux estimates of riverine nitrate, SRP, silicate, DOC and DON for the North American and Eurasian rivers.

ganic carbon concentrations (20 % and 60 %, respectively) along the 1200 km stretch separating the Lena delta from Yakutsk. The difficulty to quantitatively distinguish between these possible factors is a limitation in our attempt to quantify precisely the riverine nutrient fluxes. At the seasonal scale, nutrient fluxes are highest during the freshet season (May to July) and generally peak in June (Figs. 3 and 4). They decrease in summer and, in some cases, show a second peak in September–November (Yenisey, Ob, Lena and Yukon rivers). This second peak is not linked to an intensification of freshwater discharge but to an increase in nutrient concentration in the rivers, which possibly results from changes in the watershed (e.g. enhanced permafrost melting, decomposition and/or changes in basin hydrology). The Yenisey, Lena and Ob rivers show the highest nutrient fluxes as well as the highest annual freshwater discharge and amplitude of seasonal variations, especially during the spring to summer transition.

Table 2. Annual discharge of freshwater, dissolved inorganic nutrients (nitrate, silicate and SRP), and dissolved and particulate organic carbon (DOC and POC, respectively) and nitrogen (DON and PON, respectively) for 9 rivers entering the Arctic Ocean. Flux estimates calculated from the discharge and nutrients measured at the same river sampling location are in bold. n.d. indicates no data available.

		Discharge	Nitrate	Silicate	SRP	DOC	DON	POC	PON
		$km^3\ yr^{-1}$	10^9 g N	10^9 g Si	10^9 g P	10^9 g C	10^9 g N	10^9 g C	10^9 g N
Yenisey	**Data**[1a]	**580**	**20.4**	**843**	**14.3**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**
	Data[1b]	580	29	1480	5.4	4419	132	232	32
	Gordeev et al. (1996)	620	8.7	1857	5.8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Gordeev and Kravchishina (2009)	**620**	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	4860	n.d.	170	n.d.
	Holmes et al. (2000)	577	18.4	n.d.	6.2	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Dittmar and Kattner (2003)	562–577	n.d	200–1223	n.d	4100–4900	82	170	17
	Holmes et al. (2011)	636	49	1740	n.d.	4645	111	n.d.	n.d.
Lena	Data[2a]	529	15.6	1160	4.2	5785	158	825	94
	Data[2b]	**529**	**17.7**	**340**	**4.8**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**
	Gordeev et al. (1996)	525	22	1029	4.9	n.d.	243	n.d.	n.d.
	Gordeev and Kravchishina (2009)	**523**	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	3600	n.d.	1200	n.d.
	Holmes et al. (2000)	532	19.5	n.d.	3.5	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Dittmar and Kattner (2003)	524–533	n.d	890–1640	n.d	3400–4700	80–245	470	54
	Holmes et al. (2011)	581	24	1347	n.d.	5681	135	n.d.	n.d.
Ob	**Data**[3]	**596**	**22**	**573**	**19.6**	**3631**	**114**	**585**	**85**
	Gordeev et al. (1996)	429	9.4	1929	18.2	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Gordeev and Kravchishina (2009)	**404**	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	3680	n.d.	360	n.d.
	Holmes et al. (2000)	404	34.8	n.d.	23.5	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Dittmar and Kattner (2003)	404–419	n.d	311	n.d	3100–3200	66	310–600	28–54
	Holmes et al. (2011)	427	57	1453	n.d.	4119	110	n.d.	n.d.
Mackenzie	**Data**[4]	**285**	**16.8**	**464**	**1.5**	**1575**	**50.8**	**317**	**41**
	Gordeev et al. (1996)	249	12.5	467	1.5	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Dittmar and Kattner (2003)	249–333	n.d	470	n.d	1300	27	1800–2100	160–190
	Holmes et al. (2011)	298	24	554	n.d.	1377	31	n.d.	n.d.
Yukon	**Data**[5]	**204**	**19**	**644**	**1.9**	**1369**	**35.9**	**439**	**50**
	Holmes et al. (2011)	208	24	694	n.d.	1472	47	n.d.	n.d.
Pechora	**Data**[6]	**137**	**4.7**	**n.d.**	**4.0**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**
	Gordeev et al. (1996)	131	9.1	400	1.62	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Gordeev and Kravchishina (2009)	**131**	n.d	n.d	n.d	1666	n.d.	40	n.d.
	Dittmar and Kattner (2003)	135	n.d	n.d	n.d	2100	44	n.d.	n.d.
	Holmes et al. (2000)	135	7.1	n.d.	4.2	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Northern Dvina	**Data**[7a]	**105**	**5.1**	**105**	**3.8**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**
	Data[7b]	105	5.1	n.d.	1.8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Gordeev et al. (1996)	110	9.2	388	2	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Gordeev and Kravchishina (2009)	**110**	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	1280	n.d.	28	n.d.
	Dittmar and Kattner (2003)	106	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	1700	35	n.d.	n.d.
	Holmes et al. (2000)	105	6.7	n.d.	2	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Kolyma	**Data**[8a]	**103**	**3.7**	n.d.	**2.0**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**
	Data[8b]	103	4.0	212	0.6	651	17.3	81	13
	Gordeev et al. (1996)	132	3.7	248	1.22	n.d.	52.8	n.d.	n.d.
	Gordeev and Kravchishina (2009)	**122**	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	740	n.d.	380	n.d.
	Holmes et al. (2000)	70	2.5	n.d.	0.76	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Dittmar and Kattner (2003)	71–98	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	460–700	16	310	34
	Holmes et al. (2011)	111	5	276	n.d.	818	17	n.d.	n.d.
Indigirka	**Data**[9]	**50**	**2.0**	**n.d.**	**0.35**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**	**n.d.**
	Dittmar and Kattner (2003)	50	n.d.	0.7	n.d.	240–400	8.4	170	24
	Holmes et al. (2000)	50	2.3	n.d.	0.35	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Gordeev et al. (1996)	61	1.7	80	0.4	n.d.	24.4	n.d.	n.d.

[1a] discharge at Igarka, DIN/DOC/DON at Igarka; [1b] discharge at Igarka, DIN/DOC/DON at Dudinka (ca. 250 km downstream Igarka)
[2a] discharge at Kyusur, DIN/DOC/DON at Zhigansk; [2b] discharge at Kyusur, DIN/DOC/DON at Kyusur (ca. 400 km downstream Zhigansk); [2c] discharge at Stolb, DIN/DOC/DON near Stolb (delta ca. 520 km downstream Zhigansk)
[3] discharge at Salekhard, DIN/DOC/DON at Salekhard
[4] discharge at Red Arctic, DIN/DOC/DON at Tsiigehtchic
[5] discharge at Pilot Station, DIN/DOC/DON at Pilot Station
[6] discharge at Oksino, DIN/DOC/DON at Oksino
[7a] discharge at Ust' Pinega, DIN/DOC/DON at Ust' Pinega; [7b] discharge at Ust' Pinega, DIN/DOC/DON at Arkhangelsk (ca. 60 km downstream Ust' Pinega)
[8a] discharge at Kolymskoye, DIN/DOC/DON at Kolymskoye; [8b] discharge at Kolymskoye, DIN/DOC/DON at Cherskii (ca. 120 km downstream Kolymskoye)
[9] discharge at Vorontsovo, DIN/DOC/DON at Chokurdakh (ca. 100 km downstream Vorontsovo)

Relative to the contribution of Bering Strait, the riverine flux of DIN and SRP into the polar mixed layer (PML) is minor at the AO scale (Fig. 5). The combined nutrient flux from the 8 rivers (the Yukon was not accounted for as it pours out in the Bering Shelf) is in fact similar to that of the Barents Sea, except for silicate. Rivers account for only ca. 2 % and 4 % of the total horizontal input of allochthonous nitrate and SRP in the surface layer, respectively, whereas their contribution for silicate reaches ca. 11 %. As such, rivers and Bering Strait strikingly differ in their potential relative contribution to primary production (PP).

3.2 Contribution of riverine nutrients to shelf water biogeochemistry

SRP, nitrate and silicate are key nutrients needed by diatoms to grow and form blooms. Diatom blooms are responsible for new (i.e. nitrate-based) PP (PPnew) and for a majority of this newly produced organic matter to the deep ocean. To assess the contribution of riverine nutrients to PPnew in the AO, we used nutrient fluxes estimated as far as possible downstream at stations where discharge and nutrient measurements coincided (Table 2). Note, however, that these locations are hundreds of kilometres upstream from the estuaries. As such, the nutrient fluxes do not account for potential removal and enrichment processes occurring in the intervening transition zone (see Emmerton et al., 2008, and the discussion in Tanks et al., 2011). The Lena River, for which fluxes are based on measurements from the delta itself, is an exception. We converted the fluxes of phosphorus, nitrogen and silica into carbon equivalents (PPnew TS4) using a molar C : N : P : Si consumption ratio of 112 : 14 : 1 : 26 (Tremblay et al., 2008). The resulting "potential" PPnew reflects how much each nutrient and each advective source, when considered separately, would contribute to AO new primary production if all were converted into organic carbon through phytoplankton growth (PPnew). However, since the elemental ratios in source waters depart from the algal requirements observed during blooms, the lowest of the N-, P- or Si-based estimate of carbon consumption is taken as an upper bound on overall PPnew. In other words, the first nutrient to be used up limits PPnew in Liebig's sense and the other nutrients remain in excess. Utilization of these "leftovers" can occur where the source waters mix with waters in which other nutrients are in excess. We compare our river-related PPnew estimates with PPnew values derived from total primary production rates and f-ratios obtained from field measurements and reported in Sakshaug (2004) for the whole AO and its ancillary shelf seas.

The N : P molar flux ratio varies between seasons and rivers (Fig. 6). During the AO productive season (May to September), the N : P molar flux ratio in the Yenisey, Ob, Pechora and Northern Dvina rivers is always below the N : P = 14 : 1 molar consumption ratio in shelf waters (Simpson et al., 2008), but it can lie above the latter in the Lena, Kolyma, Indigirka, Yukon and Mackenzie rivers. N : P molar flux ratios below the N : P = 14 : 1 molar consumption ratio result from SRP or nitrate fluxes respectively higher and lower relative to those from their North American counterparts (Fig. 3), where nitrate exceeds SRP. In estuaries like in the Mackenzie, SRP is removed in the river and no dissolved inorganic phosphate is supplied to marine waters (Macdonald and Yu, 2006). Hence, other sources of phosphorus are needed for phytoplankton to consume the riverine nitrate such as dissolved organic phosphorus and the admixture of Pacific-derived waters enriched in SRP and silicate relative to nitrate (Yamamoto-Kawai et al., 2006). In late winter prior to the bloom period, SRP is present in excess relative to nitrate in the high AO (N : P : Si = 4.2 : 1 : 13; from Canadian Arctic Shelf Exchange Study and Circumpolar Flaw Lead data) and in the Pacific waters flowing in through Bering Strait (N : P : Si = 5.5 : 1 : 16; from the World Ocean Atlas 2005, National Oceanographic Data Centre, 2006). Integrated over January to March, the molar fluxes of nitrate and SRP entering the AO are respectively 81×10^9 mol N and 15×10^9 mol P through the Bering Strait and 1.4×10^9 mol N and 0.1×10^9 mol P from rivers. If all nitrate supplied by the Bering Strait were taken up by phytoplankton according to a molar consumption ratio of 14 : 1, 9.2×10^9 mol P would remain in Pacific-derived waters. The inorganic phosphorus present in Arctic shelf waters is thus sufficient to support the total consumption of inorganic nitrogen brought by rivers as well as Bering Strait.

On an annual basis, the mean riverine nitrate contribution to AO PPnew (< 0.83 %, Table 3) is small relative to that of the Bering Strait inflow (< 41.2 %), in accord with previous studies (Gordeev et al., 1996; Tank et al., 2011). However, large differences are found across shelf seas (Fig. 7). Rivers contribute the least to PPnew in the Barents Sea (0.04 %), the Bering Shelf (0.11 %) and the East Siberian Sea (0.4 %), and the most in the White Sea (6.7 %). The Kara and the Beaufort seas show intermediate values (2.7–4.7 %). Accounting for the higher range of uncertainty relative to nitrate concentrations makes this contribution to PPnew rise to 6.7–8.3 % in the White, Kara, Laptev and Beaufort seas. However, the 9 most important rivers taken into account in this study only represent a fraction of the total continental freshwater flow into shelf seas. Using total (i.e. river and groundwater) freshwater discharge estimates from literature, and assuming a proportional relationship with the mean nitrate flux given in Table 2, we can provide a coarse estimate of how much PPnew might be supported in shelf seas if all continental inputs of fresh water were accounted for. The total discharge (river + groundwater) is estimated to be 1630 $km^3\ yr^{-1}$, 802 $km^3\ yr^{-1}$, and 267 $km^3\ yr^{-1}$ in the Kara, Laptev and East Siberian seas, respectively (Gordeev et al., 1999). This is respectively 38 %, 60 % and 57 % more than the freshwater discharge by the Ob and Yenisey rivers, the Lena River, and the Kolyma and Indigirka rivers. In the Beaufort Sea, the Colville River, the second most important river

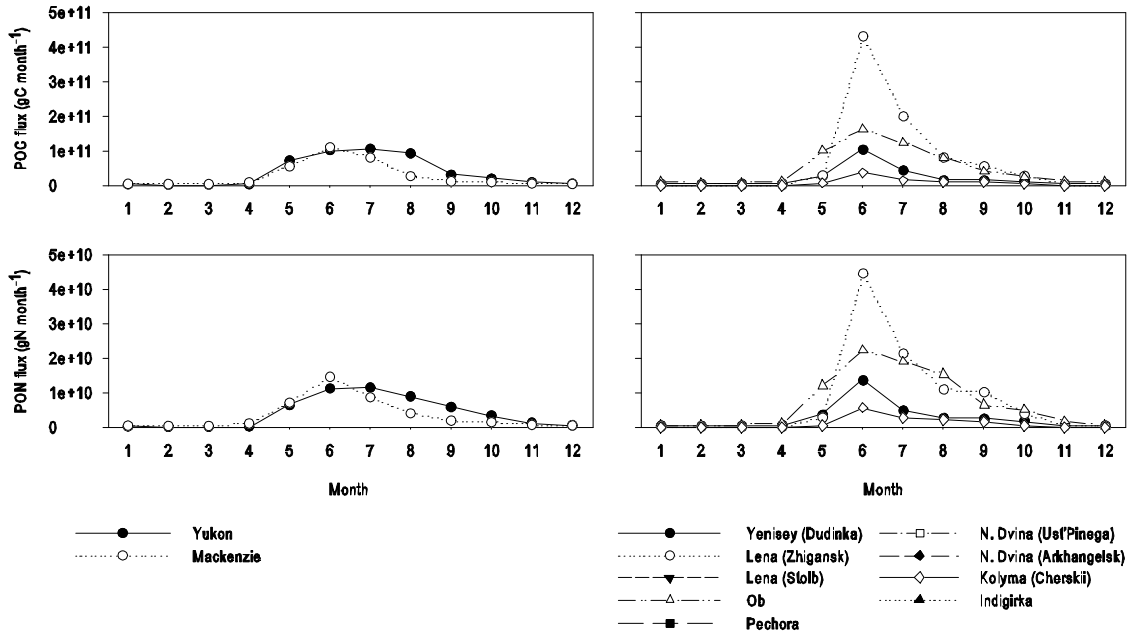

Fig. 4. Monthly flux estimates of riverine POC and PON for the North American and Eurasian rivers.

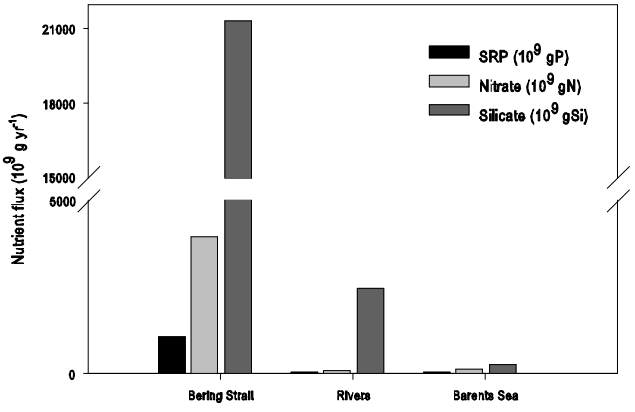

Fig. 5. Annual lateral influx of SRP (10^9 g P), nitrate (10^9 g N) and silicate (10^9 g Si) from Bering Strait, 8 circum-Arctic rivers (see text for details) and the Barents Sea.

after the Mackenzie River (285 $km^3\,yr^{-1}$), has a discharge of ca. 15 $km^3\,yr^{-1}$ (source: USGS). Accounting for the total freshwater discharge in shelf seas, the mean riverine nitrate contribution to PPnew would rise to 3.8 % (Kara Sea), 5.4 % (Laptev Sea), 0.8 % (East Siberian Sea) and 5.3 % (Beaufort Sea) but would still remain relatively low. Nevertheless, it could be much larger at a local scale. Based on ocean colour data, PPnew close to the mouth of the Mackenzie River would reach 0.24 Tg C yr^{-1} (S. Bélanger, personal communication CE4). Here, riverine nitrate would meet, on average, 37 % of phytoplankton nitrogen requirements. Note, however, that this contribution to PPnew is probably less than estimated here since potential biological uptake in the estuarine transition zone (e.g. Emmerton et al., 2008) is not included in the calculation.

The Si : N molar flux ratio departs by one to two orders of magnitude from the molar Si : N ratio (1.8) of phytoplankton consumption estimated for the Mackenzie Shelf (Tremblay et al., 2008) and Franklin Bay (Simpson et al., 2008) (Fig. 6). Using a Si : N ratio of 1.8, we assessed how much riverine silicate would be removed by phytoplankton if the entire riverine nitrate pool were used for PPnew (Fig. 8). For the whole AO, 14.3 % of the riverine silicate would be removed. This percentage is lower in the East Siberian Sea, the Beaufort Sea, Bering Shelf and Kara Sea (9.7 %, 8.7 %, 9.6 % and 11.4 %, respectively) and higher in the Laptev and White seas (24.5 % and 17.5 %, respectively). This explains why silicate behaves quasi-conservatively when riverine and oceanic waters mix in the coastal zone (Simpson et al., 2008, for the Beaufort Sea; Létolle et al., 1993, for the Laptev Sea). With respect to riverine SRP and using a molar N : P consumption ratio of 14 : 1, 28.9 % of riverine SRP would be removed by phytoplankton across the whole AO if riverine nitrate were fully consumed. The fraction of riverine SRP used by phytoplankton generally increases from the western Eurasian Basin (18.6 %, 21.2 % and 19.8 % in the Barents, White and Kara seas, respectively) towards its eastern counterpart (46 % and 38.4 % in the Laptev and Eastern Siberian seas, respectively) (Fig. 8). By contrast, on the North American side, riverine SRP does not fulfil phytoplankton requirements, and 1.6-fold and 1.8-fold more SRP, likely of oceanic origin, are required to allow riverine nitrate to be fully consumed in the Bering Shelf and Beaufort Sea, respectively. Note that these estimates ignore other processes (e.g. bio-

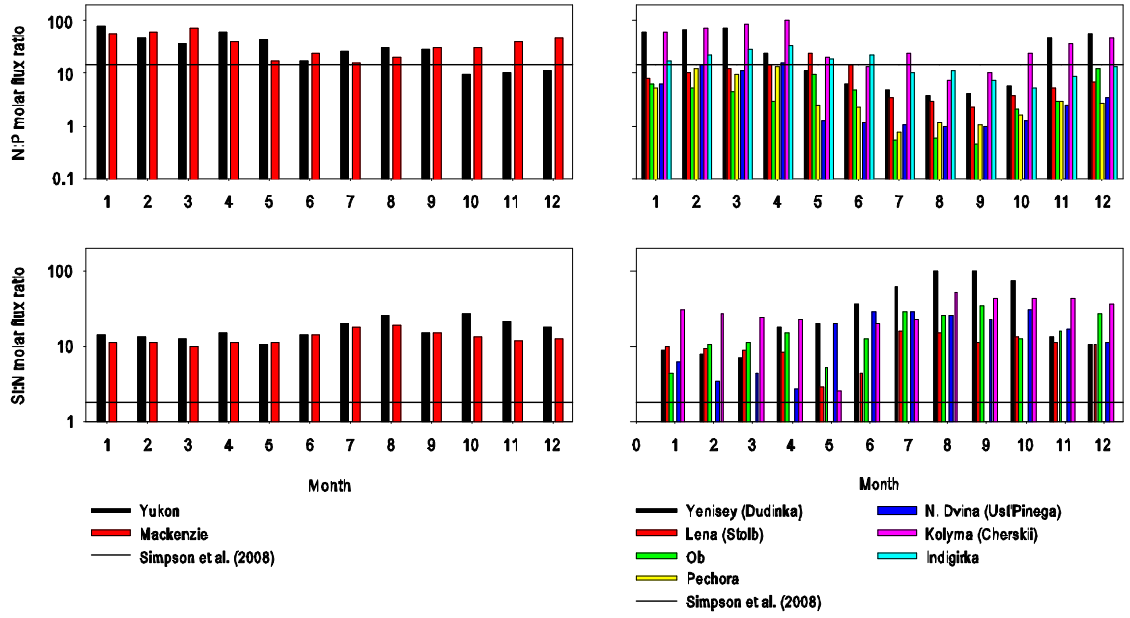

Fig. 6. N : P (top panels) and Si : N (bottom panels) molar flux ratios computed from monthly flux estimates for the North American and Eurasian rivers.

Table 3. Annual primary production (total (PP) and new (PPnew)), riverine nitrate flux, and contribution of riverine nitrate to new primary production for the high Arctic Ocean and its river-influenced shelf seas. In the last three columns, the average (between brackets) is given along with the average ± standard deviation.

	PP (Tg C)*	f-ratio*	PPnew (Tg C)*	Riverine nitrate flux (10^9 g N)	Riverine nitrate flux in carbon equivalent (Tg C)	Riverine nitrate PPnew contribution to (%)
High Arctic Ocean	> 329	0.2	> 65.8	213.7–50.8 (97.7)	0.29–1.2 (0.55)	< 0.44–1.8 (0.83)
Barents Sea	136	0.5	68	9.6–2.5 (4.7)	0.01–0.05 (0.03)	0.01–0.07 (0.04)
White Sea	2	0.24	0.48	6.4–2.8 (5.1)	0.02–0.04 (0.03)	4.2–8.3 (6.7)
Kara Sea	37	0.24	8.9	112.8–19.9 (42.4)	0.11–0.64 (0.24)	1.2–7.2 (2.7)
Laptev Sea	16	0.25	4	47.3–11.7 (23)	0.07–0.27 (0.13)	1.7–6.7 (3.2)
East Siberian Sea	30	0.25	7.5	11.2–2.65 (5.7)	0.01–0.06 (0.03)	0.13–0.8 (0.4)
Bering Shelf	> 300	0.32	96	37.1–12.3 (19)	0.07–0.21 (0.11)	0.07–0.22 (0.11)
Beaufort Sea	8	0.24	1.9	26.4–11.3 (16.8)	0.06–0.15 (0.09)	3.1–7.9 (4.7)

* From Sakshaug (2004).

logical uptake, transfer of SRP to the sediment via chemical reactions with iron), which may influence concentrations along the river–coastal ocean transition zone (Macdonald and Yu, 2006). Nevertheless, our result is consistent with the high SRP removal reported in the estuarine transition zone (Emmerton et al., 2008) of the Mackenzie River in the Beaufort Sea.

So far our analysis ignored the seasonality of riverine fluxes with respect to primary production. The general picture in our data is that the riverine inorganic flux peaks during the phytoplankton bloom period occurring in May–June in Arctic shelf waters. The bloom accounts for ca. 55 % of annual PP (Pabi et al., 1998) and is mostly sustained by nitrate (f-ratio ca. 0.7; e.g. Le Fouest et al., 2011). In summer when phytoplankton face nitrogen or silica limitation (Walsh and McRoy, 1986; Reigstad et al., 2002; Simpson et al., 2008), PP represents ca. 45 % of annual PP (Pabi et al., 1998TS5) and it is mostly regenerated (f-ratio ca. 0.2; e.g. Le Fouest et al., 2011, 2012). Here we assessed the effect of seasonality for the Mackenzie Shelf, where the inflowing Mackenzie River shows one of the highest annual discharge and riverine nitrate contribution to PPnew (Tables 2 and 3). In this analysis, the contribution of riverine nitrate to PPnew is only 0.92 % (0.028 Tg C) during the bloom (total of 3.1 Tg C) but rises to 5.5 % (0.04 Tg C) in July–October (total of 0.72 Tg C). The corresponding proportions of riverine silicate needed to fully consume riverine nitrate would be 14.5 % (0.634×10^9 mol Si) during the bloom,

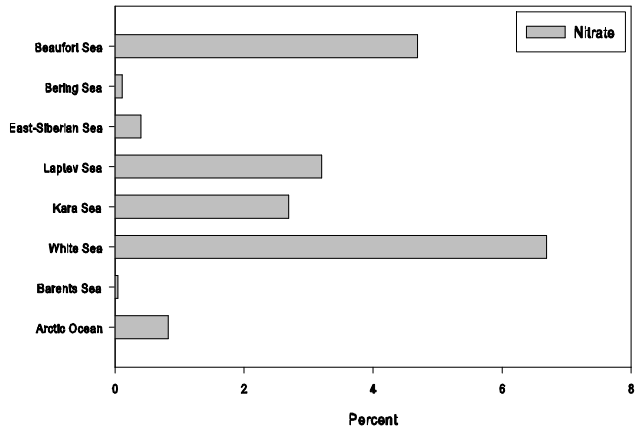

Fig. 7. Contribution of riverine nitrate to new primary production.

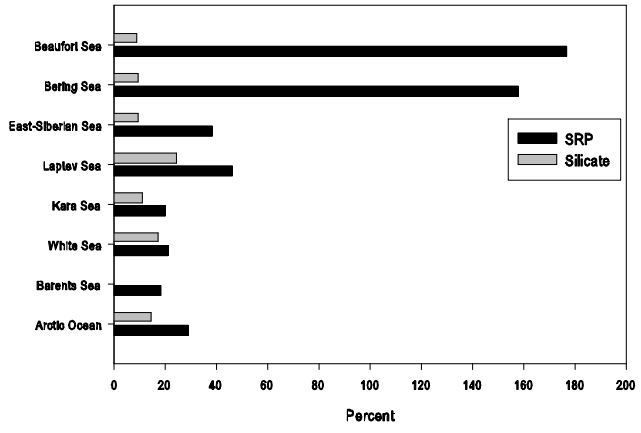

Fig. 8. Fraction of riverine SRP and silicate consumed by phytoplankton in case all riverine nitrate is taken up. Note there were no silicate data for the Pechora River (Barents Sea).

decreasing to 9.6 % (0.905×10^9 mol Si) afterwards. SRP inputs from the Mackenzie River are not sufficient for phytoplankton to fully take up riverine nitrate. More SRP, likely of oceanic origin, would be required in a larger quantity in July–October (56 %, 0.013×10^9 mol P) than in May–June (48 %, 0.008×10^9 mol P). While riverine nitrate potentially contributes more to summer PPnew, the effect must be confined to surface waters due to the strong seasonal stratification (e.g. Li et al., 2009) and isolated from the productive deep-chlorophyll maximum responsible for most of summer PP. In this respect, riverine nutrient contributions would be limited to the spring bloom period. A possible mismatch between river floods and shelf blooms (e.g. Kahru et al., 2010) might not affect shelf blooms' intensity owing to the small contribution of terrigenous nutrients.

The summer season is characterized by the highest riverine inputs of dissolved and particulate organic matter (Figs. 3 and 4). In the Ob, Yenisey, Lena, Kolyma and Mackenzie rivers, the mean DOC : POC mass flux ratio lies in the range of 2.8–24.2 between July and October indicating the predominant contribution of DOC versus POC to the organic carbon flux. Conversely, the lower DON : PON mass flux ratio (0.5–4.3) suggests a higher contribution of PON than DON to the organic nitrogen flux. The potential contribution of riverine PON as a significant source of inorganic nitrogen available for phytoplankton growth is, however, limited. The POC : PON molar ratio averaged for July–August for the Ob, Yenisey, Lena, Kolyma and Mackenzie rivers is ca. 9.1, which is higher than the bacterial C : N molar ratio (5–7; Anderson and Williams, 1998; Fukuda et al., 1998). Higher POC : PON molar ratios would promote nitrogen limitation of bacteria attached on riverine particles. As a consequence, the nitrogen resulting from riverine PON degradation would rather be consumed by bacteria than by oceanic phytoplankton. Measurements made during the Malina project in summer 2009 in the Beaufort Sea showed that PON could also be photo-degraded into ammonium under the action of the ultraviolet radiation (photoammonification process). Nevertheless, the ammonium hereby photo-produced (ca. 0.002 mmol N m^{-2} d^{-1} in August; Xie et al., 2012) in the upper 10 m is negligible with respect to phytoplankton nitrogen demand for PP (> 0.1 mmol N m^{-2} d^{-1} from data of the summer 2009 Malina cruise).

Riverine DON is another substantial source of nitrogen for AO shelf waters (Table 2; see also Holmes et al. 2011). When summing the total riverine fluxes for the Yenisey, Lena, Ob, Mackenzie and Kolyma rivers, the input of DON (33.7×10^9 mol N yr^{-1}) is ca. 5-fold higher than the corresponding input of riverine nitrate (6.8×10^9 mol N yr^{-1}). But the relative contribution of DON varies amongst rivers. For instance, the DON flux is 7-fold higher than the flux of nitrate in the Laptev Sea but only 3-fold higher in the Beaufort Sea. The labile fraction of DON is reported to vary from 30 to 40 % in river water (Dittmar et al., 2001; Stepanauskas et al., 2002) to less than 10 % in marine water (Jørgensen et al., 1999; Dittmar et al., 2001). Labile terrigenous DON is actively degraded by marine bacteria (Jørgensen et al., 1999), whereas the refractory pool is either exported to the deep ocean (Dittmar, 2004) or photoammonified and subsequently used by bacteria and phytoplankton (Vähätalo et al., 2011; Le Fouest et al., 2012). Xie et al. (2012; this issue) estimated that ca. 16 % of the total refractory DON in surface waters of the Beaufort Sea was potentially photoammonified between June and August. From the data, ca. 70 % of the combined supply of DON (i.e. 23.4×10^9 mol N) from the Ob, Yenisey, Lena, Kolyma and Mackenzie rivers takes place between June and August. Applying this rate to this flux, rivers could indirectly supply 3.9×10^9 mol N in the form of photochemically produced ammonium, which is fairly comparable to the dissolved inorganic nitrogen that could be produced through microbial degradation of riverine DON (e.g. Letscher et al., 2013). This photochemically produced ammonium exceeds the riverine nitrate flux in summer for the same 5 rivers (ca. 2.8×10^9 mol N for the June–August period from the

monthly flux estimates). For comparison, the June–August riverine ammonium flux summed up for the same 5 rivers is only 0.6×10^9 mol N. Photoammonification of refractory riverine DON is potentially a greater source of nitrogen for phytoplankton production than the direct combined supply of nitrate and ammonium by rivers. In the Beaufort Sea, the photochemical production of ammonium from refractory DON would support directly (through phytoplankton uptake) and indirectly (through food web remineralization) 60 % of the total pelagic primary production within the top 10 m of the water column (Le Fouest et al., 2012).

If all the ammonium photo-produced in summer (3.9×10^9 mol N) were to be consumed by phytoplankton in shelf waters, the remaining stock of dissolved inorganic phosphorus would be 8.92×10^9 mol P. Even with a projected 50 % increase of riverine DON and nitrate in response to global warming (Frey et al., 2007; McClelland et al., 2007), there would still be sufficient SRP (8.05×10^9 mol P) in shelf waters to sustain the consumption of nitrogen derived from this pool. The sum of the ammonium photo-produced in summer (3.9×10^9 mol N) and the annual riverine influx of ammonium (3.5×10^9 mol N) and nitrate (6.8×10^9 mol N) gives an estimated DIN input of 14.2×10^9 mol N in coastal waters. Assuming no change in the input of SRP and nitrate from Bering Strait or SRP from rivers, a 9-fold increase of riverine DIN supply would be necessary to enable phytoplankton to consume all the SRP present in shelf waters and induce a shift from a nitrogen-limited PP regime to a phosphorus-limited PP regime. These results support the hypothesis of Tremblay and Gagnon (2009) that primary production is nitrogen-limited in the AO and is likely to remain that way in the face of rapid physical changes in the environment.

4 Concluding remarks

In this study we compiled historical measurements of dissolved inorganic nutrients (nitrate, SRP and silicate) and dissolved and particulate organic (carbon and nitrogen) matter from the 9 most important rivers in terms of annual discharge. We used these data to compute monthly averaged concentrations (given in the appendix) and annual fluxes.

From these data, several key points can be emphasized:

1. On an annual basis, the regional contribution of riverine nitrate to AO PPnew lies between < 1 % and 6.7 %. Nevertheless, this contribution is negligible at the pan-Arctic scale (< 0.83 %). This result is in line with previous studies (Gordeev et al., 1996; Tank et al., 2012).

2. Only 14.3 % of the riverine silicate would be removed by phytoplankton at the Arctic scale (8.7–24.5 % regionally) if all riverine nitrate were consumed.

3. Excluding estuarine removal processes from the calculations, 28.9 % of the riverine SRP would be removed by phytoplankton at the Arctic scale (18.6–46 % regionally) assuming all riverine nitrate was consumed. A total of 1.6-fold and 1.8-fold more SRP from sources other than riverine are required in the Bering Shelf and Beaufort Sea, respectively.

4. On a seasonal basis, the removal of riverine nitrate, silicate and SRP would be the highest in spring and not in summer when AO shelf waters are nitrogen-limited.

5. The AO will likely remain nitrogen-limited even when considering projected increases in the supply of riverine dissolved inorganic and organic nitrogen. A 9-fold increase of riverine DIN supply would be necessary to induce a shift from a nitrogen-limited PP regime to a phosphorus-limited PP regime.

Setting biogeochemical conditions at river points in pan-Arctic physical–biological models is relevant in a context of increasing river discharge (Shiklomanov and Lammers, 2011) and permafrost melt (Frey and Smith, 2005) resulting from the Arctic warming. River discharge accounts for ca. 38 % of the Arctic freshwater budget (Serreze et al., 2006) and is equivalent to a 0.5 m layer made of riverine fresh water in the PML (ca. 50 m in average). This fresh water CE5 spreads onto the continental plateau, which makes up 53 % of the total surface area of the AO and ensures ca. 80 % of total AO PP (Sakshaug, 2004). In addition, there is some evidence of an increase in riverine nitrate concentration per unit of discharge in the western Arctic (McClelland et al., 2007), and future projections suggest that riverine nutrient inputs will increase substantially by the end of this century. In West Siberia, predicted warming has been linked to a probable increase of riverine total dissolved nitrogen and DON by 30–50 % and 32–53 %, respectively (Frey and al., 2007). Nevertheless, more data relative to Arctic rivers DON and DOC lability and trophic pathways (e.g. balance between autotrophic and heterotrophic processes) are needed to accurately assess their effect on shelf biogeochemistry (e.g. McClelland et al., 2012). Dissolved silica mobilization into the North American Arctic river system is also projected to increase between 35 % and 70 % (Moosdorf et al., 2010), but it might impact new primary production in North Atlantic waters rather than the Arctic waters. This analysis underscores the need to better contrast oceanic nutrient supply processes (i.e. mixing, upwellings and mesoscale activity) with the composition and fate of changing riverine nutrient deliveries in future scenarios of plankton community structure, function and production in the coastal AO.

Supplementary material related to this article is available online at: http://www.biogeosciences.net/10/1/2013/bg-10-1-2013-supplement.pdf.

Appendix A

Table A1. Monthly-binned riverine concentrations of nitrate (mmol N m^{-3}). Linearly interpolated values are shown in italic TS6

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Northern Dvina[a]	7.8	17.1	16.4	21.5	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.2	4.7
Northern Dvina[b]	7.4	14.1	14.6	16.6	2.0	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	3.6	8.8
Pechora	8.0	14.8	12.3	12.8	2.9	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.7	2.9	3.0
Yenisey[c]	*0.8*	0.7	18.2	12.1	6.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	*1*	*0.9*
Yenisey[d]	*12.1*	*14*	15.9	5.6	4.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.8	8.3	*10.2*
Ob	7.8	9.4	10.7	7.9	10.7	3.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	3.6	3.5	7.4
Lena[e]	*9.8*	*12.4*	15.1	16.0	4.3	1.4	*1.2*	1.0	*1.7*	2.4	4.5	*7.2*
Lena[f]	*4.2*	*5.1*	*6.1*	*7.0*	8.0	3.1	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.3	*2.3*	*3.2*
Lena[g]	*3.6*	*4.1*	*4.7*	5.3	9.5		1.3	1.6	2.9	1.8	*2.4*	*3.0*
Indigirka	*5.6*	*6.8*	*8.1*	9.3	4.8	4.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	1.9	*3.1*	*4.4*
Kolyma[h]	*7.4*	*9.0*	10.7	6.5	4.7	2.8	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.4	*4.1*	*5.7*
Kolyma[i]	*4.0*	*4.6*	*5.3*	6.0	5.0	2.4	4.1	1.7	2.2	*2.4*	2.6	*3.3*
Yukon	13.4	*14.8*	16.1	13.7	7.7	5.0	5.3	4.4	8.3	5.0	*7.8*	*10.6*
Mackenzie	*6.2*	*6.7*	7.3	*5.7*	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.9	*4.5*	*5.0*	*5.6*

[a] Ust' Pinega; [b] Arkhangelsk; [c] Igarka; [d] Dudinka; [e] Zhigansk; [f] Kyusur; [g] Stolb; [h] Kolymskoye; [i] Cherskii

Table A2. Monthly-binned riverine concentrations of SRP (mmol P m^{-3}). Linearly interpolated values are shown in italic.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Northern Dvina[a]	1.21	1.24	1.52	1.36	1.36	1.01	0.90	0.89	0.98	0.84	0.92	1.33
Northern Dvina[b]	0.58	0.74	0.90	0.86	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.65	0.53	0.50	0.89	0.70
Pechora	1.54	1.19	1.29	0.98	1.20	0.69	0.88	0.95	0.91	1.12	1.02	1.09
Yenisey[c]	*0.60*	0.58	1.10	1.69	0.88	0.86	0.60	0.80	0.62	0.67	*0.65*	*0.63*
Yenisey[d]	*0.19*	*0.21*	*0.22*	0.23	0.38	0.33	0.28	0.26	0.30	0.33	0.17	*0.18*
Ob	*1.23*	*1.86*	2.49	2.83	1.09	0.78	1.92	1.98	2.77	1.77	*1.19*	0.60
Lena[e]	*0.24*	*0.24*	*0.24*	*0.23*	0.23	0.25	*0.26*	0.27	*0.26*	*0.26*	0.25	*0.25*
Lena[f]	*0.23*	*0.24*	*0.24*	*0.24*	0.24	0.43	0.21	0.18	0.25	0.23	*0.23*	*0.23*
Lena[g]	*0.44*	*0.42*	*0.40*	0.38	0.39	*0.38*	0.37	0.56	1.30	0.49	*0.47*	*0.45*
Indigirka	*0.32*	*0.31*	*0.29*	*0.28*	0.26	0.20	0.14	0.24	0.37	0.37	*0.35*	*0.34*
Kolyma[h]	*0.21*	*0.18*	*0.16*	0.14	0.35	0.95	0.33	0.58	0.49	0.27	*0.25*	*0.23*
Kolyma[i]	*0.07*	*0.06*	*0.06*	0.06	0.24	0.18	0.17	0.23	0.22	0.10	0.07	*0.07*
Yukon	0.17	*0.32*	0.46	0.22	0.18	0.30	0.20	0.14	0.29	*0.52*	*0.74*	0.97
Mackenzie	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.37	0.27	0.25	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12

[a] Ust' Pinega; [b] Arkhangelsk; [c] Igarka; [d] Dudinka; [e] Zhigansk; [f] Kyusur; [g] Stolb; [h] Kolymskoye; [i] Cherskii

Table A3. Monthly-binned riverine concentrations of silicate (mmol Si m^{-3}). Linearly interpolated values are shown in italic. TS7

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Northern Dvina[a]	48.3	57.9	71.4	57.8	33.0	34.5	28.3	21.6	22.5	32.0	37.8	51.5
Yenisey[b]	*128.2*	155.0	40.7	46.4	45.5	39.3	43.8	49.2	55.8	47.8	*74.6*	*101.4*
Yenisey[c]	*109.1*	*110.2*	111.4	*98.6*	*85.9*	73.1	87.0	97.2	118.2	132.6	106.7	*107.9*
Ob	34.1	98.2	121.4	121.5	54.1	40.9	29.5	28.4	43.4	45.4	57.0	***45.6***
Lena[d]	*129.7*	*125.8*	121.9	132.5	58.0	60.4	***71.3***	82.1	***94.9***	107.6	137.5	***133.6***
Lena[e]	*31.5*	*30.6*	*29.6*	*28.7*	27.7	14.4	27.4	20.3	31.3	34.4	*33.4*	*32.5*
Lena[f]	*34.1*	*37.7*	*41.3*	44.9	27.3	23.7	20.1	23.4	31.7	23.2	*26.8*	*30.4*
Kolyma[g]	*121.9*	*125.8*	*129.8*	133.7	12.7	47.0	92.4	89.1	97.3	*105.7*	114.0	*117.9*
Yukon	192.4	200	205.3	202.6	80.6	68.6	105.7	112.2	120.7	133.0	*160.9*	188.7
Mackenzie	69.3	76.7	72.3	63.9	44.9	51.3	61.1	60.9	59.1	58.1	60.8	68.3

[a] Ust' Pinega; [b] Igarka; [c] Dudinka; [d] Zhigansk; [e] Kyusur; [f] Stolb; [g] Cherskii

Table A4. Monthly-binned riverine concentrations of DON (mmol N m^{-3}). Linearly interpolated values are shown in italic.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Yenisey[a]	*6.6*	*5.5*	4.5	*10.0*	*15.5*	21.0	20.1	13.8	12.3	14.8	8.6	*7.6*
Ob	*18.0*	*14.4*	*10.7*	7.1	20.0	19.1	25.6	25.0	21.7	15.5	14.1	21.6
Lena[b]	*14.9*	*14.1*	13.3	8.7	22.0	31.2	*21.8*	12.4	*11.5*	10.6	16.5	*15.7*
Kolyma[c]	*6.0*	*5.0*	*4.1*	3.1	23.3	17.6	4.5	8.7	10.2	*9.1*	7.9	*6.9*
Yukon	7.9	*8.4*	8.9	7.1	20.6	17.6	11.1	9.1	10.6	*9.9*	*9.3*	*8.6*
Mackenzie	*8.2*	*8.2*	8.3	*16.6*	24.9	17.9	10.1	8.7	7.9	*8.0*	*8.0*	*8.1*

[a] Dudinka; [b] Zhigansk; [c] Cherskii

Table A5. Monthly-binned riverine concentrations of DOC (mmol C m^{-3}). Linearly interpolated values are shown in italic.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Yenisey[a]	*300*	*282*	265	*452*	*640*	827	753	465	441	583	334	*317*
Ob	*609*	*612*	616	458	589	696	942	857	849	708	889	605
Lena[b]	*692*	*696*	700	558	946	1252	*915*	577	*583*	589	684	*688*
Kolyma[c]	212	*218*	223	311	456	797	463	316	312	*310*	307	196
Yukon	245	241	234	219	842	759	464	382	459	710	*555*	*400*
Mackenzie	*368*	*373*	379	*560*	740	559	403	381	345	*351*	*356*	*362*

[a] Dudinka; [b] Zhigansk; [c] Cherskii

Table A6. Monthly-binned riverine concentrations of PON (mmol N m^{-3}). Linearly interpolated values are shown in italic.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Yenisey[a]	*1.86*	*1.74*	1.62	*2.62*	*3.61*	4.61	4.73	4.12	3.94	3.45	2.21	1.98
Ob	*2.93*	*3.98*	5.03	8.61	21.50	18.78	17.06	18.87	13.25	12.88	*7.38*	1.87
Lena[b]	*1.46*	*1.15*	0.70	1.34	11.39	16.55	*14.23*	10.64	11.47	7.25	1.85	*1.56*
Kolyma[c]	*3.30*	*4.29*	*5.29*	6.29	*8.42*	10.56	9.10	9.83	8.21	*4.75*	1.30	*2.30*
Yukon	3.42	*2.94*	2.45	3.74	22.04	18.86	24.08	21.24	15.63	*12.58*	*9.52*	*6.47*
Mackenzie	*3.26*	*2.93*	2.60	*8.25*	*13.91*	19.56	13.40	7.68	4.57	*4.24*	*3.91*	*3.58*

[a] at Dudinka; [b] at Zhigansk; [c] at Cherskii

Table A7. Monthly-binned riverine concentrations of POC (mmol C m^{-3}). Linearly interpolated values are shown in italic.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Yenisey[a]	*16.7*	*15.6*	14.4	*23.2*	*32.0*	40.8	49.1	24.3	26.3	24.1	19.1	*17.9*
Ob	*56.7*	*59.3*	61.9	93.5	207.5	160.3	130.8	114.1	97.4	71.9	63.0	54.1
Lena[b]	*13.5*	*10.7*	6.5	13.3	135.0	187.0	*155.0*	90.3	72.5	58.9	16.8	14.2
Kolyma[c]	*27.7*	*34.3*	*40.9*	47.5	126.7	77.6	53.9	56.5	59.7	*37.1*	14.5	21.1
Yukon	47.6	*37.8*	27.9	50.9	283.7	200.0	257.2	255.8	94.6	*82.9*	*71.1*	59.4
Mackenzie	*30.1*	*29.7*	29.3	*77.0*	*124.6*	172.3	145.1	58.8	31.7	*31.3*	*30.9*	30.5

[a] at Dudinka; [b] at Zhigansk; [c] at Cherskii

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Remarks from the English Copy-Editor

CE1 British English has been made consistent throughout the manuscript.
CE2 All abbreviations must be defined in the abstract and again in the manuscript.
CE3 In the abstract, “SRP” stands for “soluble reactive phosphate”. Which one is correct?
CE4 Please give date of personal communication.
CE5 The word “freshwater” written together is a modifier (e.g. freshwater discharge.)
CE6 In the text, the project is written as “Malina”. Which one is correct?

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TS1 Please check UMR.
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TS3 Should it be Frey and McCelland, 2009?
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