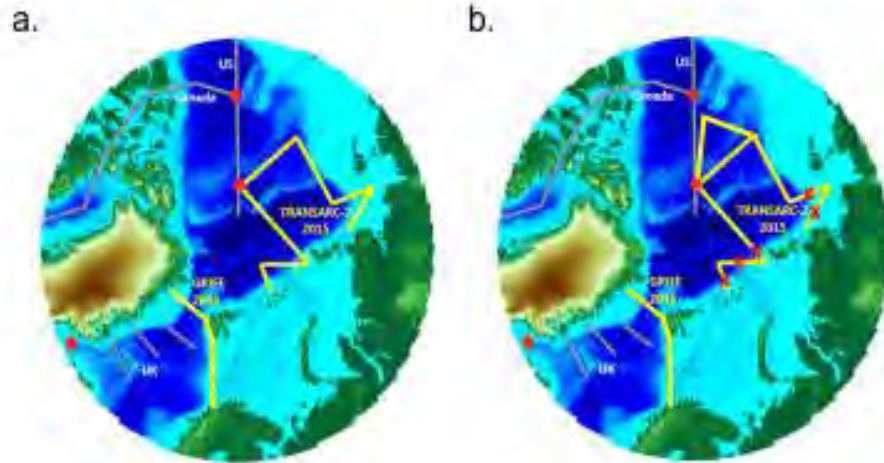


Overview of European Data and Synthesis – Casacuberta, Slagter



a) The original cruise track, and b) a rough visualization of the alternative proposed cruise track of TransArc II when permission to sample in the EEZ of Russia is refused. Red crosses indicate the parts of the original cruise track that will not be sampled then.

Accomplishments:

The Arctic GEOTRACES program has been tremendously successful

- **Dozens of papers**
- **Student involvement, Training, Theses**
- **Post-Doc training**
- **International cooperation (e.g. intercalibration)**

Goals:

- **Build on International cooperative activities**
- **Pan-Arctic synthesis papers**

International cooperative activities – Can we build on this?

Fitzsimmons

- Intercalibrated with Canadian Arctic GEOTRACERs (Jay Cullen and Kristin Orians), and initial intercalibration has been successful.
- Currently working on intercalibration with German Arctic GEOTRACERs. We have been pursuing joint publication of the US and Canadian Arctic GEOTRACES data with Jay Cullen's group (he is writing up joint Cd, while we are writing up joint Fe).

Lam

Conducting intercalibration with US, German, French and Canadian colleagues

Kadko- intercalibrated ^7Be with W. Geibert and others. Manuscript being prepared.

Kadko, Landing, Buck

Coordinating upcoming Arctic expedition (MOASAIC, 2019-2020) with W. Geibert (Germany) and others.

Shiller

- Received samples from the Canadians and should soon receive samples from the Dutch so that we can do V and some other elements.
- Also, the Russians took some Barents Sea samples for us last summer and we are hoping they can actually get delivered to us.

Granger

- Canada GEOTRACES nitrate isotope analyses were conducted in the Granger laboratory by Nadine Lehmann (graduate student) from Markus Kienast's group at Dalhousie University.
- Intercalibration of Granger with Frank Dehair's group in Belgium.

Synthesis Topics from Previous Data Meetings

- **Effect of Transpolar Drift on Central Arctic Geochemistry** ✓
(seen in Trace elements, ^7Be , ^{228}Ra)

Rutgers van der Loeff, M., L. Kipp, M.A. Charette, W.S. Moore, E. Black, I. Stimac, A. Charkin, D. Bauch, O. Valk, M. Karcher, T. Krumpfen, N. Casacuberta, W. Smethie, R. Rember (2018) Radium Isotopes across the Arctic Ocean show Time Scales of Water Mass Ventilation and Increasing Shelf Inputs. JGR Oceans.

Kadko D., A. Aguilar-Islas, C. Bolt, C.S. Buck, J. N. Fitzsimmons, L. T. Jensen, W.M. Landing, C. M. Marsay, R. Rember, A. M. Shiller, L. M. Whitmore, and R. F. Anderson (2019) The residence times of trace elements determined in the surface Arctic Ocean during the 2015 US Arctic GEOTRACES expedition. Mar. Chem. 208, 56-69. doi.org /10.1016/ j. marchem. 2018.10.011

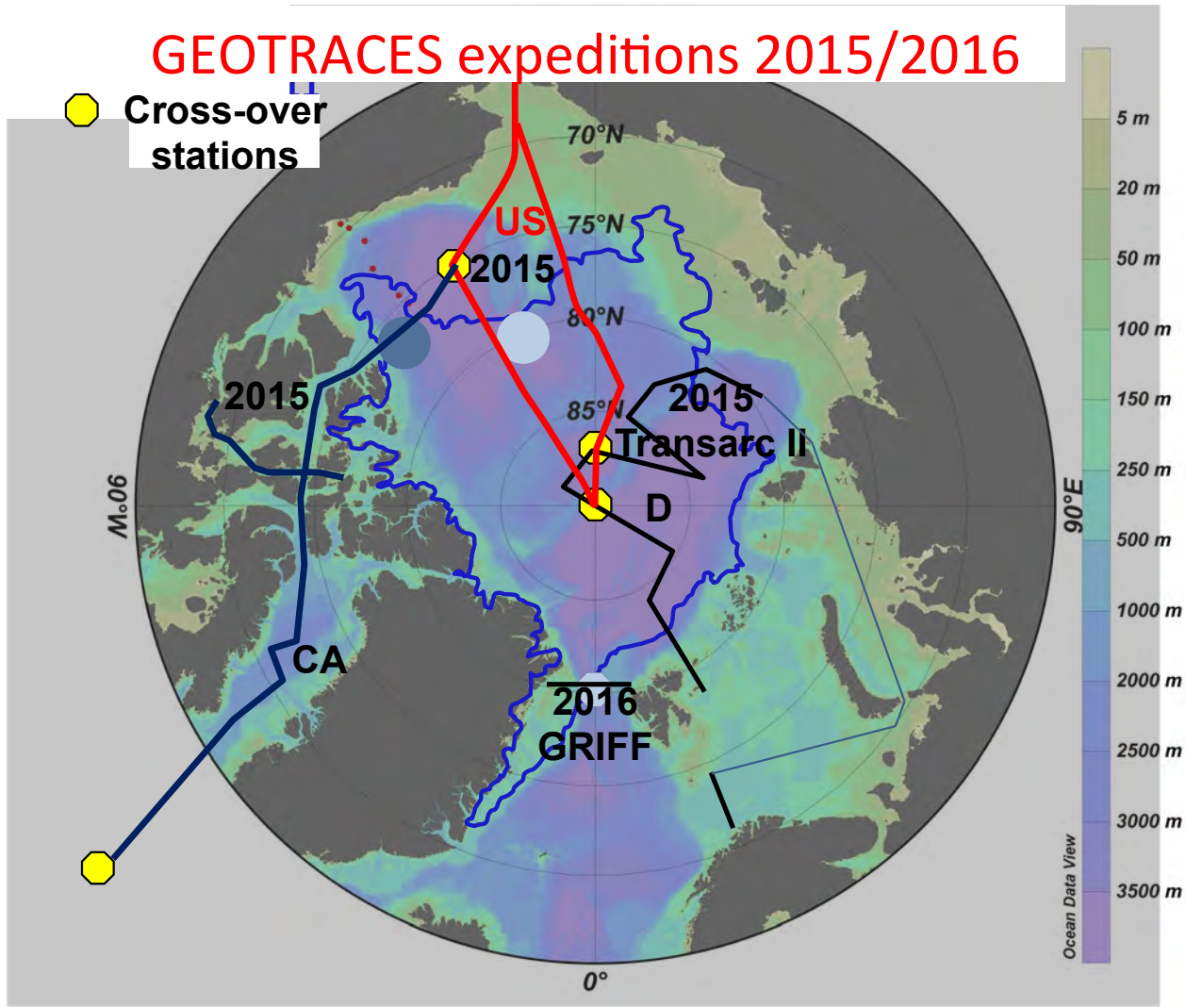
Charette et al., (in review) The Transpolar Drift as a Source of Riverine and Shelf-Derived Trace Elements to the Central Arctic Ocean. Submitted to: Journal of Geophysical Research-Oceans

- Hydrography and circulation (or restrictions of it), among the deep basins that were sampled
- Bioactive metals
- Nepheloid layer
- Marginal Ice Zone
- Shelf Processes (redox reactions, shelf-basin exchange)
- Halocline ventilation and geochemical features of shelf sources

Granger, J., Sigman, D.M., Gagnon, J., Tremblay, J., Mucci, A., (2018). On the properties of the Arctic halocline and deep water masses of the Canada Basin from nitrate isotope ratios. J. Geophys. Res. Oceans,123,5443–5458. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JC014111>

GEOTRACES expeditions 2015/2016

 Cross-over stations



GEOTRACES Pan-Arctic Synthesis Meeting

16th February 2020

N. Casacuberta & H. Slagter

Publications

11 published papers
 5 papers submitted
 Others in preparation
 6 PhD Thesis
 Processed data → Pangaea

AGU100 ADVANCING EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans

RESEARCH ARTICLE
 10.1029/2018JC014168

Tracing the Three Atlantic Branches Entering the Arctic Ocean With ^{129}I and ^{236}U

N. Casacuberta^{1,2}, M. Christl¹, C. Vockenhuber¹, A.-M. Wefing^{1,2}, L. Wacker¹, P. Masqué^{3,4}, H.-A. Synal¹, and M. Rutgers van der Loeff⁵

Key Points:

- The $^{129}\text{I}/^{236}\text{U}$ ratio can be used to identify Fram Strait Branch Waters (FSBW) from Barents Sea Branch Waters (BSBW) in the Arctic Ocean.
- The high ^{129}I allowed identification of the BSWW.

Ocean Sci., 16, 1–14, 2020
<https://doi.org/10.5194/os-16-1-2020>
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Ocean Science

Decrease in ^{230}Th in the Amundsen Basin since 2007: far-field effect of increased scavenging on the shelf?

Ole Valk¹, Michiel M. Rutgers van der Loeff¹, Walter Robert Lawrence Edwards⁵, Yanbin Lu⁶, Viena Puigcorbè⁷, William Smethie¹¹, and Matthieu Roy-Barman^{1,2}

AGU100 ADVANCING EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

JGR Oceans

RESEARCH ARTICLE
 10.1029/2018JC014399

Tracing Atlantic Waters Using ^{129}I and ^{236}U in the Fram Strait in 2016

A.-M. Wefing^{1,2}, M. Christl¹, C. Vockenhuber¹, M. Rutgers van der Loeff³, and N. Casacuberta^{1,2}

Key Points:

- In 2016, inflowing Atlantic waters to the Arctic Ocean have lower ^{129}I and ^{236}U concentrations than outflowing Arctic waters.

¹Laboratory of Ion Beam Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, ²Environmental Physics, Institute of Biogeochemistry and Environmental Science, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, ³Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ⁴Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ⁵Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ⁶Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ⁷Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ⁸Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ⁹Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ¹⁰Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ¹¹Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA

AGU100 ADVANCING EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

Global Biogeochemical Cycles

RESEARCH ARTICLE
 10.1029/2017GB005738

Rapid Changes in Anthropogenic Carbon Storage and Ocean Acidification in the Intermediate Layers of the Eurasian Arctic Ocean: 1996–2015

Adam Ulfbo^{1,2}, Elizabeth M. Jones^{3,4}, Núria Casacuberta^{5,6}, Meri Korhonen⁷, Benjamin Rabe⁸, Michael Karcher^{8,9}, and Steven M.A.C. van Heuven³

Key Points:

- Rapid decadal accumulation of basin-wide anthropogenic carbon in the Arctic and intermediate layers of the Nansen and Amundsen Basins.
- The pH in the upper layers has decreased year to year.
- Trace suggests is like water.

AGU100 ADVANCING EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans

RESEARCH ARTICLE
 10.1029/2018JC013888

Radium Isotopes Across the Arctic Ocean Show Time Scales of Water Mass Ventilation

Michiel Rutgers van der Loeff¹, Lauren Erin Black², Ingrid Stimac¹, Alexander Chalkovskiy¹, Michael Karcher¹, Thomas Krumpal¹, and Robert Rember³

Key Points:

- The increase of ^{226}Ra in central Arctic surface waters points at stronger sediment water exchange due to the longer ice-free season on Arctic shelves.

AGU100 ADVANCING EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

Geophysical Research Letters

RESEARCH LETTER
 10.1029/2018GL079829

Importance of Hydrothermal Vents in Scavenging Removal of ^{230}Th in the Nansen Basin

O. Valk¹, M. M. Rutgers van der Loeff¹, W. Geibert¹, S. Gdaniec², M. J. A. Rijkenberg^{3,4}, S. B. Moran⁵, K. Lepore⁶, R. L. Edwards⁷, Y. Lu⁸, and V. Puigcorbè⁹

Key Point:

- The first ^{230}Th time series in the Arctic shows that a hydrothermal event caused scavenging removal of ^{230}Th in the Nansen Basin.

¹Alfred Wegener Institute, Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven, Germany, ²Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ³Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ⁴Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ⁵Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ⁶Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ⁷Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ⁸Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA, ⁹Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, USA

ORIGINAL RESEARCH published: 27 March 2019 doi: 10.1029/2018GL079829

ELSEVIER journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/marchem

frontiers in Marine Science

Dissolved Fe in the Deep and Upper Arctic Ocean With a Focus on Fe Limitation in the Nansen Basin

Micha J. A. Rijkenberg¹, Hans A. Slagter¹, Michiel Rutgers van der Loeff¹, Jan van Ooijen¹, and Loes J. A. Gerringa^{1*}

Organic Fe speciation in the Eurasian Basins of the Arctic Ocean and its relation to terrestrial DOM

H.A. Slagter^{1,*}, H.E. Reader¹, M.J.A. Rijkenberg¹, M. Rutgers van der Loeff¹, H.J.W. de Baar^{1,d}, L.J.A. Gerringa^{1,*}

¹Department of Ocean Systems, NIOZ Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research and Utrecht University, Den Burg, The Netherlands
²National Institute for Aquatic Resources, Technical University of Denmark, Charlottenlund, Denmark
³Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven, Germany
⁴University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

L-E. HEIMBURGER et al. (submitted to GEOTRACES special issue in ACS Earth and Space Chemistry)

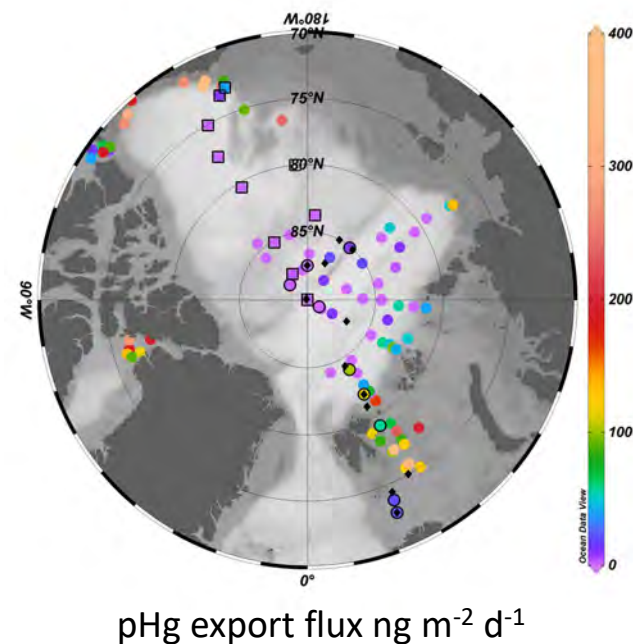
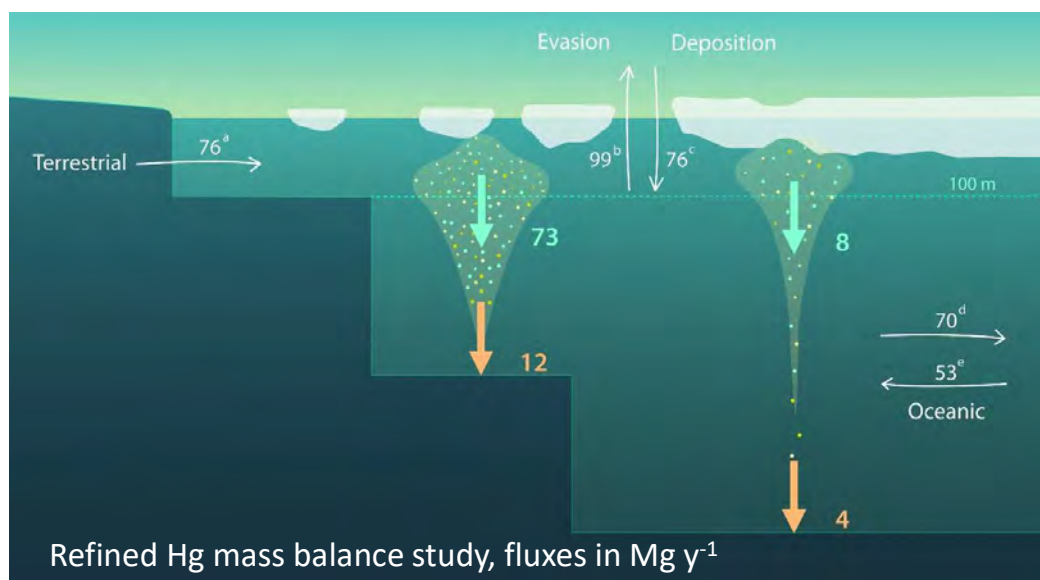


MARSEILLE MARINE
MERCURY LAB



lars-eric.heimburger@mio.osupytheas.fr

A refined Hg export flux in the Arctic ocean using Th-234 and particulate Hg



Take-home message:

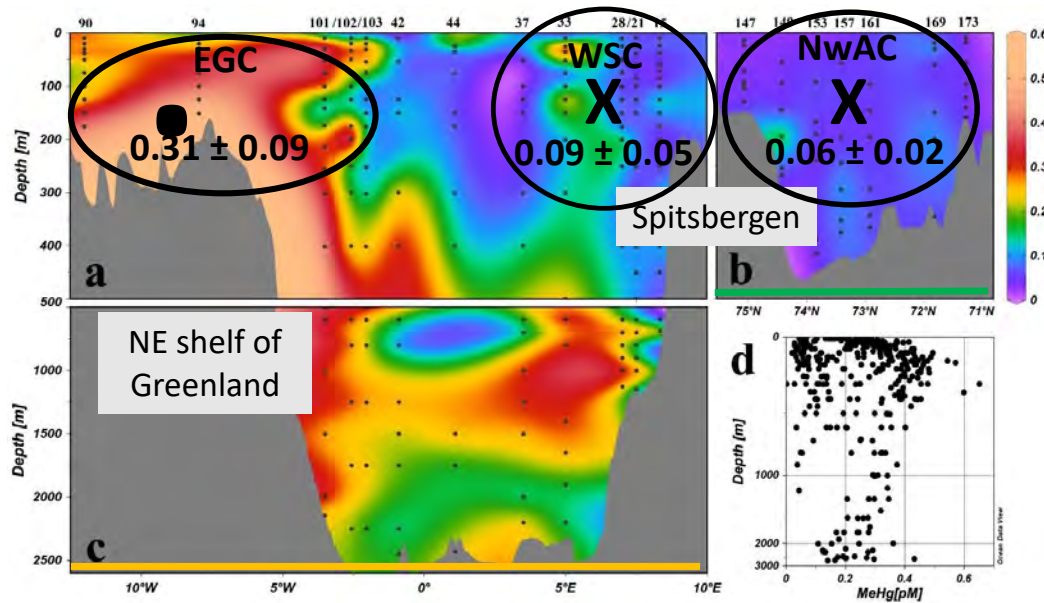
Hg export fluxes below 100 m depth in the Arctic Ocean is with $81 Mg \cdot y^{-1}$, at least 2x than what was published before.

PETROVA et al. (not published)

MERCURY SPECIES EXPORT from the Arctic to the Atlantic Ocean



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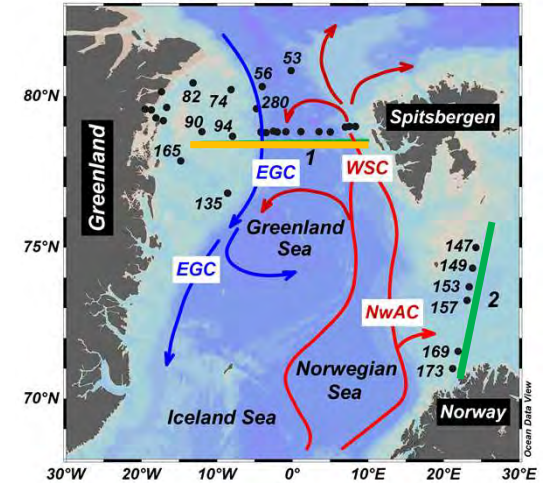


MeHg = 0.23 ± 0.14 pM <0.05 – 0.65 pM, n = 387

tHg = 1.10 ± 0.56 pM 0.20 – 4.81 pM, n = 586 (not shown)

Take-home message:

- i. The shallow MeHg maximum found in the Arctic Ocean (100-300m depth) was observed in the EGC.
- ii. Total Hg inflow at Fram Strait of 41 ± 6 Mg y^{-1} (7 ± 1 Mg y^{-1} as MeHg) and tHg outflow from the Arctic Ocean of 52 ± 9 Mg y^{-1} (12 ± 2 Mg y^{-1} as MeHg) => net export of 11 ± 7 Mg y^{-1} tHg and 50% as MeHg (5 ± 2 Mg y^{-1}).
- iii. The Arctic Ocean is a MeHg bioreactor transforming iHg into MeHg.



EGC – East Greenland Current
 WSC – West Spitsbergen Current
 NwAC – Norwegian Atlantic Current

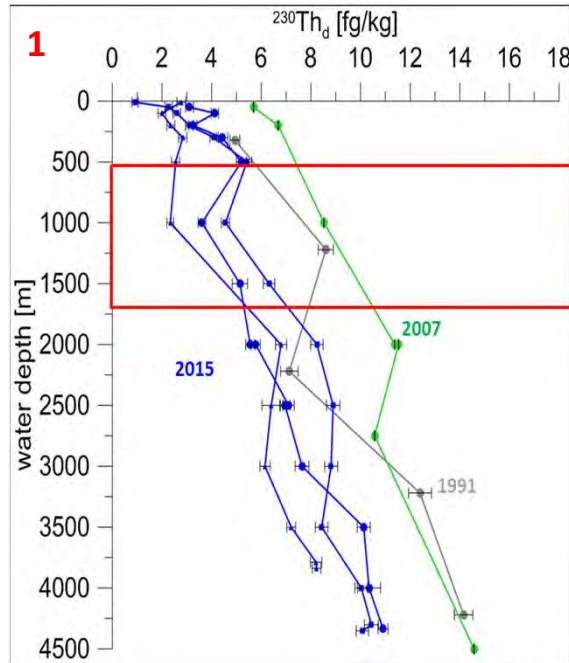
O. VALK et al. (Accepted in Ocean Science Discussions)

CIRCULATION CHANGES IN THE AMUNDSEN BASIN



Ole.valk@awi.de

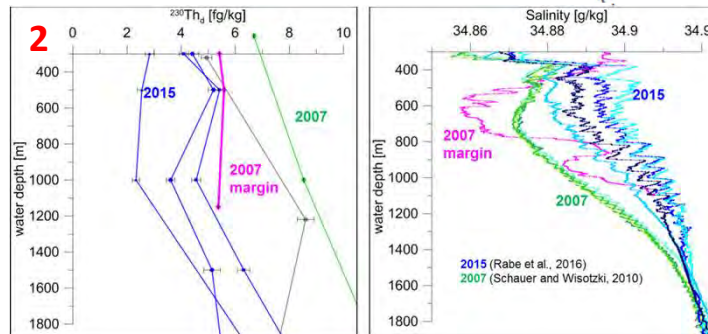
Dissolved ^{230}Th Amundsen Basin
1991 - 2015



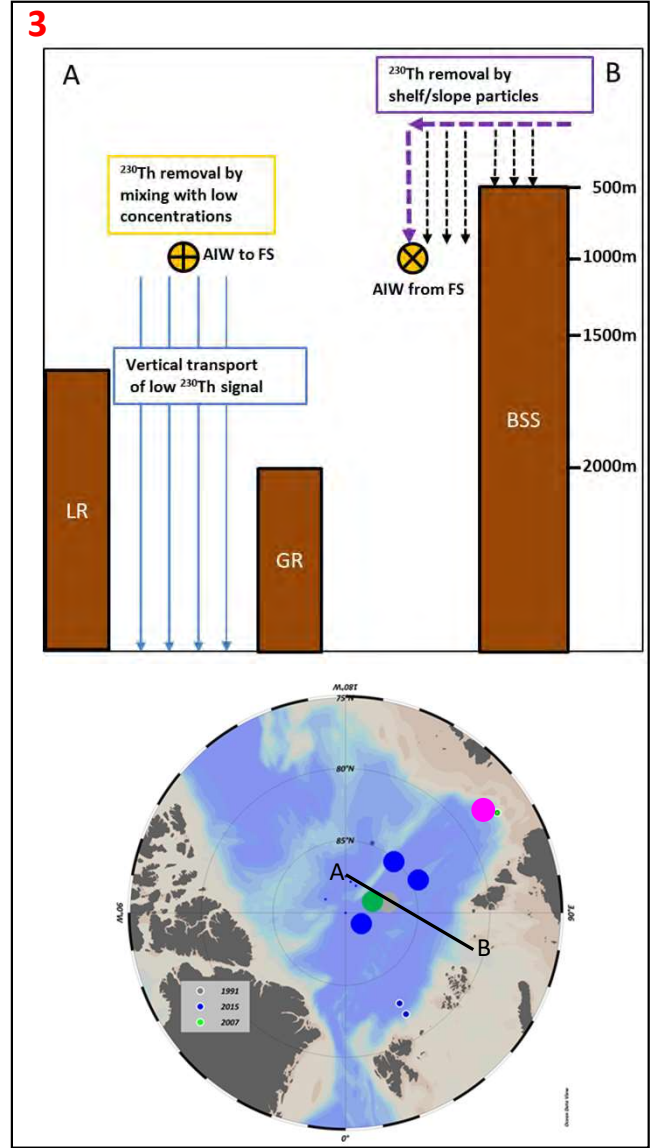
Decrease in ^{230}Th in the Amundsen Basin since 2007: far-field effect of increased scavenging on the shelf?

Ole Valk¹, Michiel Al. Rutgers van der Loeff¹, Walter Gierbert¹, Sandra Gabaiety², A. Bradley Moran³, Kate Lepore⁴, Robert Lawrence Edwards⁵, Yonbin Lu⁶, Nina Poloczka⁷, Nita Casanovieta⁸, Ronja Fattath⁹, William Suetik¹, and Mathieu Roy-Bauman¹⁰

Ocean Science | EGU



Take-home message:
Scavenging along inflow passages affects the entire Eurasian Basin.



O. VALK et al. (2018), GRL

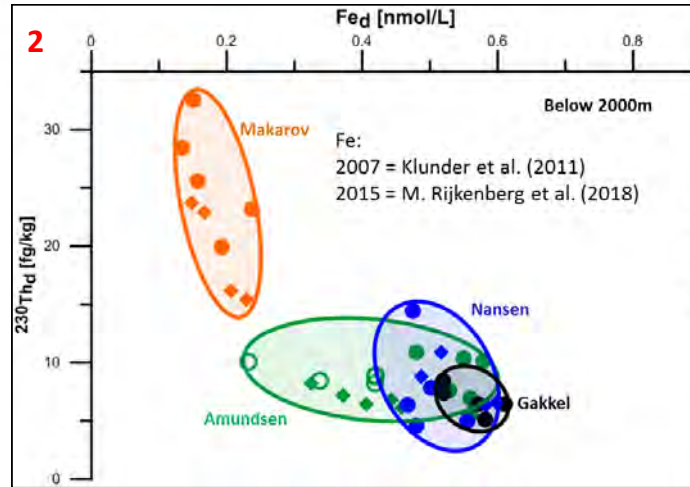
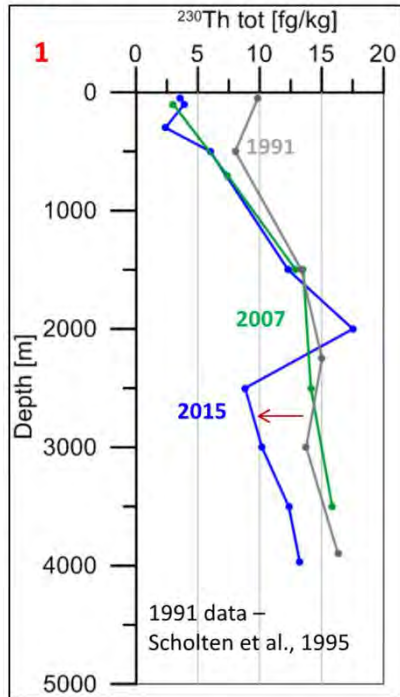
^{230}Th IN THE NANSEN BASIN: Importance of hydrothermal vents in scavenging removal of ^{230}Th .



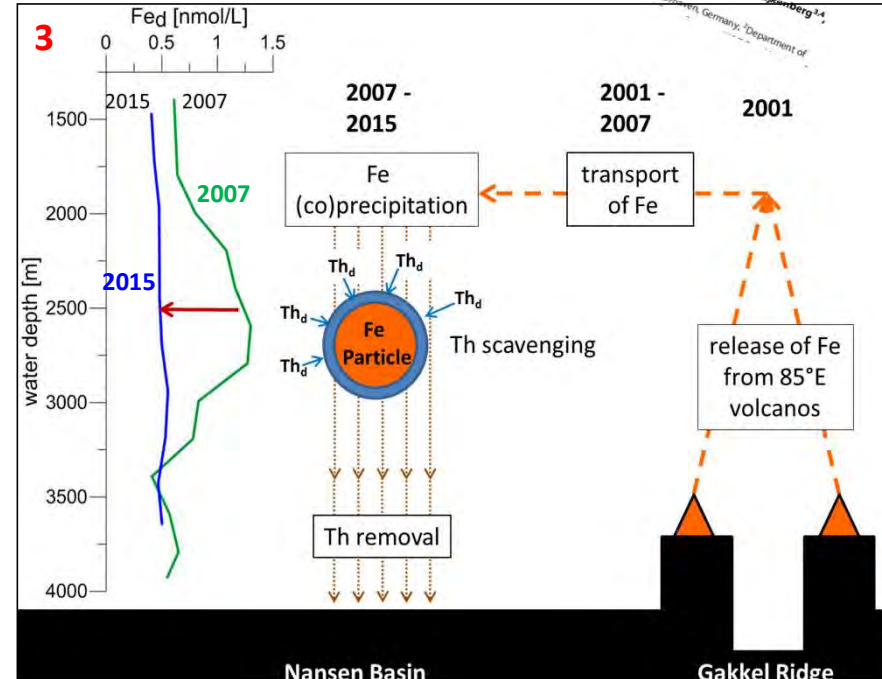
Ole.valk@awi.de



^{230}Th Nansen Basin 1991- 2015
Hydrothermal scavenging



Take-home message:
Sporadic eruptions cause huge scavenging events in the Nansen Basin.

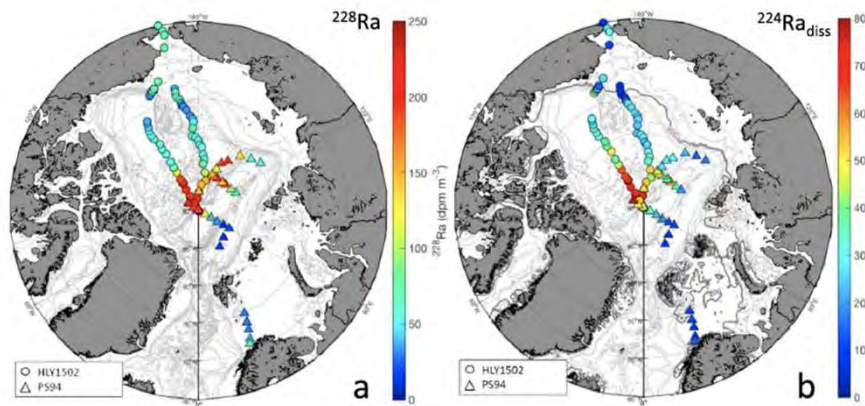
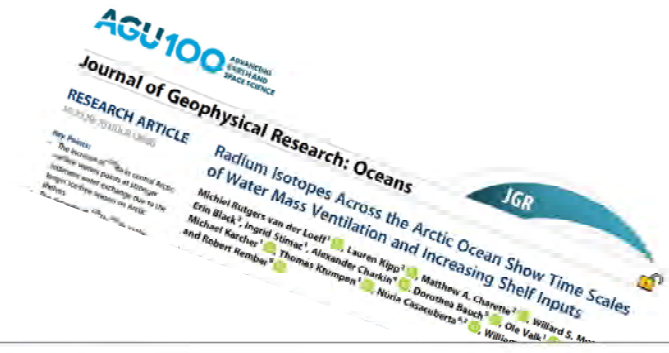


M. Rutgers van der Loeff et al. (2018) JGR

RADIUM ISOTOPES ACROSS THE ARCTIC OCEAN

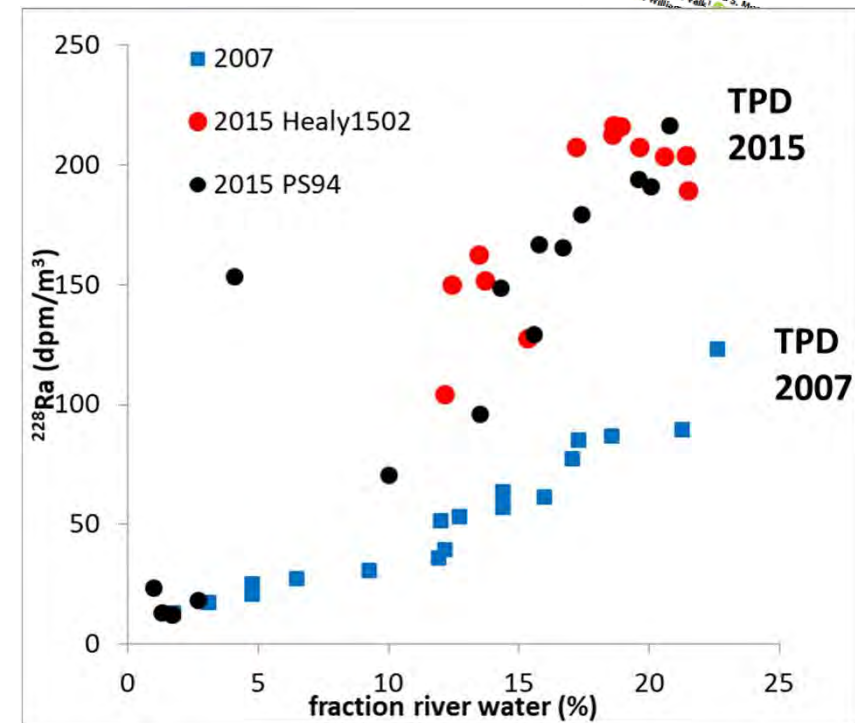


mloeff@awi.de



Take-home messages:

- i. ^{228}Ra increased in central Arctic surface water, likely due to longer ice-free period on shelf and resulting increased wave action
- ii. $^{228}\text{Th}/^{228}\text{Ra}$ excess (100-1500m depth) linked to export production.
- iii. Deep water enrichment of ^{226}Ra implies ventilation times of ca. 480 years in CB/MB, supporting earlier estimates.



M. Rutgers van der Loeff et al. (in preparation)

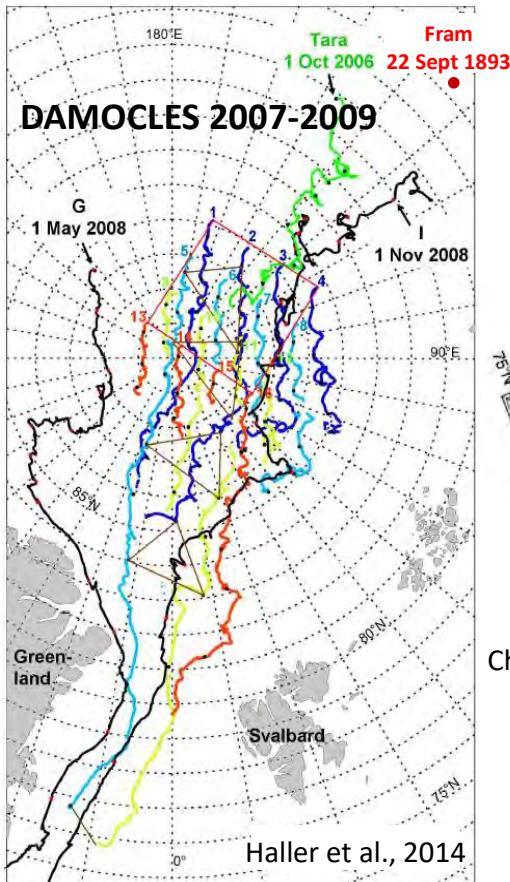
RADIUM ISOTOPES IN THE FRAM STRAIT



mloeff@awi.de

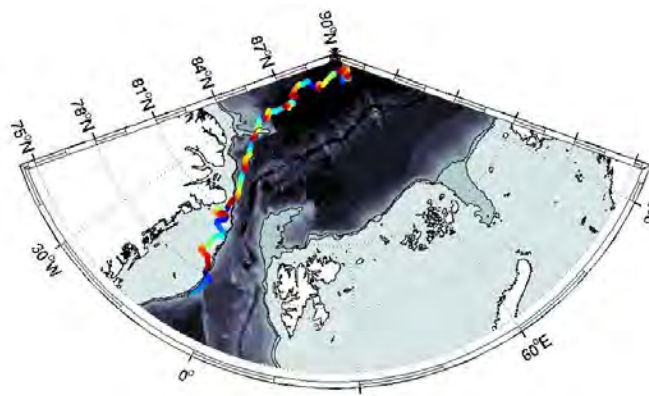
Ice Buoy Trajectories

Do surface waters follow the same route?



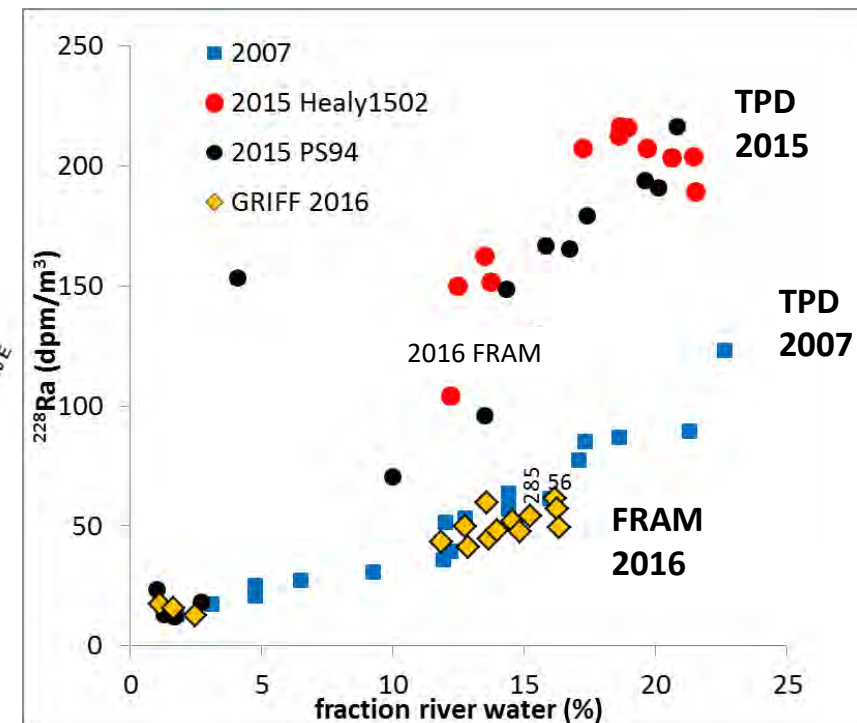
IAOOS16 Ice Tethered Buoy 2015-2016

GN04: Deployment 5 Sept 2015 89°00N, 61°10E
GN05: Recovery 10 Aug 2016 76°43N, 6°20W



Christine Provost, LOCEAN, UPMC

²²⁸Ra in FRAM Strait 2016:



shelf and glacier stations removed

M. Rutgers van der Loeff et al. (in preparation)

RADIUM ISOTOPES IN THE FRAM STRAIT



mloeff@awi.de

Ice Buoy Trajectories

Do surface waters follow the same route?

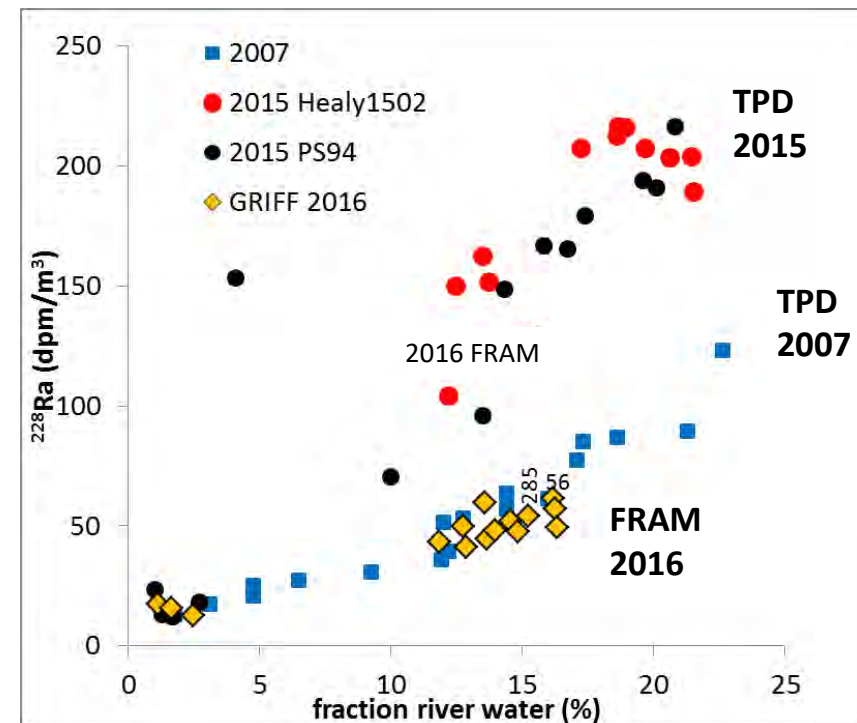
Why is ^{228}Ra so low in the FRAM Strait/ East Greenland Current?

- decay?
 ^{129}I and ^{236}U data:
age difference is just 2 years:
decay insufficient
- Admixture of recirculating water from Fram Strait or Nansen Basin?
 ^{129}I and ^{236}U data:
incompatible
- Admixture of aged low- ^{228}Ra water from Canada Basin?
found there by Kipp et al., JGR-O, 2019
likely

Take-home messages:

- Surface waters (PSW) in the TPD do not follow the ice track neither in speed nor in direction.
- The EGC contains 30% less ^{228}Ra as expected from transport and radioactive decay, probably due to dilution with aged Surface waters from Canada Basin.

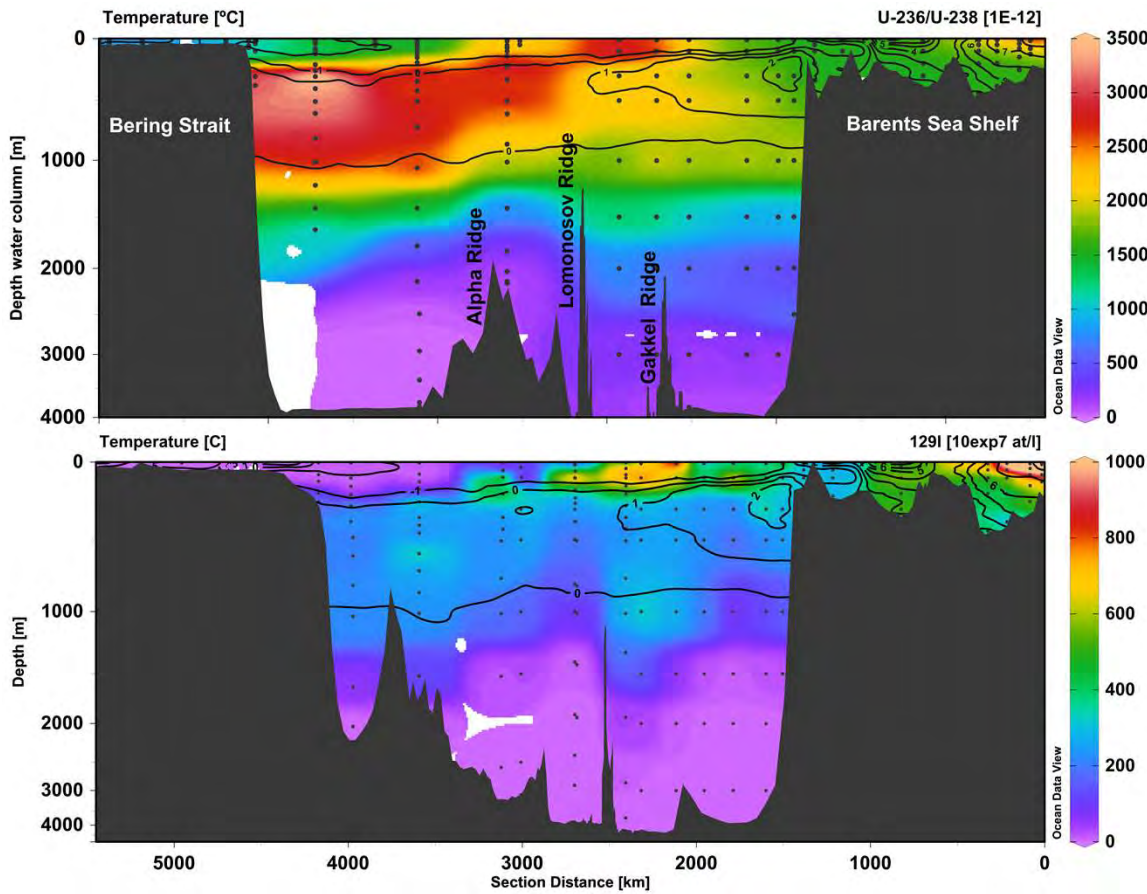
^{228}Ra in FRAM Strait 2016:



shelf and glacier stations removed

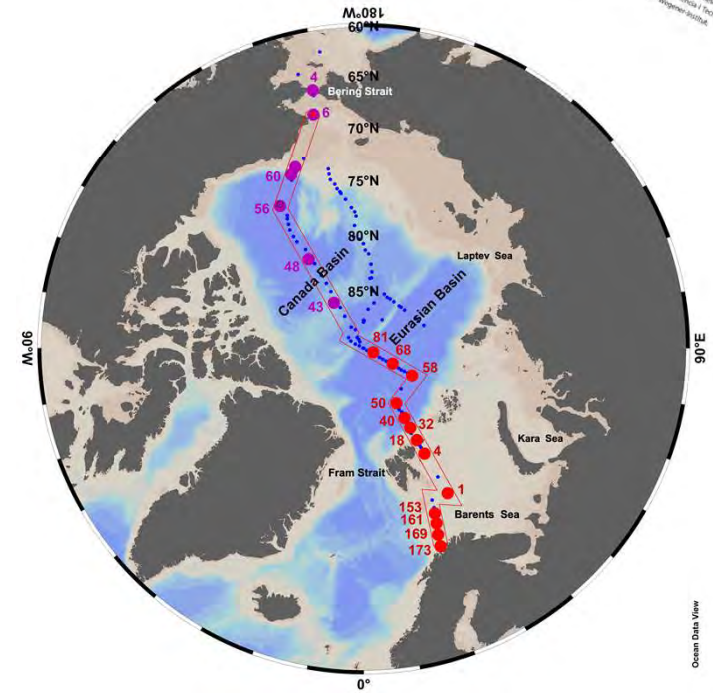
N. CASACUBERTA et al. (2018) JGR + new data from US cruise

^{129}I AND ^{236}U IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN 2015 – PS94 + US HEALY.



ETH Zürich

ncasacuberta@phys.ethz.ch



A.M. WEFING et al. (*in prep*) + new data from US cruise
(E. Chamizo, M. Lopez-Lora, T. Kenna, J. Smith)

^{129}I AND ^{236}U IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN 2015.

CANADA BASIN

Surface: 25 yrs.
Atlantic layer 30 yrs.

- ★ North Pole
- 2015 PS94
- ▲ 2015 HLY1502

MAKAROV BASIN

Surface: 18 yrs.
Atlantic layer 20 yrs.

AMUNDSEN BASIN

Surface: 10 yrs.
Atlantic layer 20 yrs.

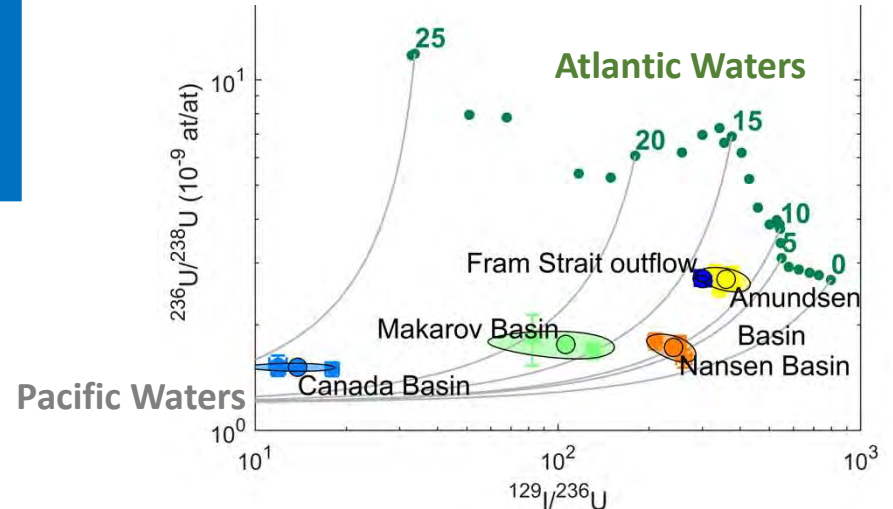
NANSEN BASIN

Surface: 7 yrs.
Atlantic layer 40-50 yrs.

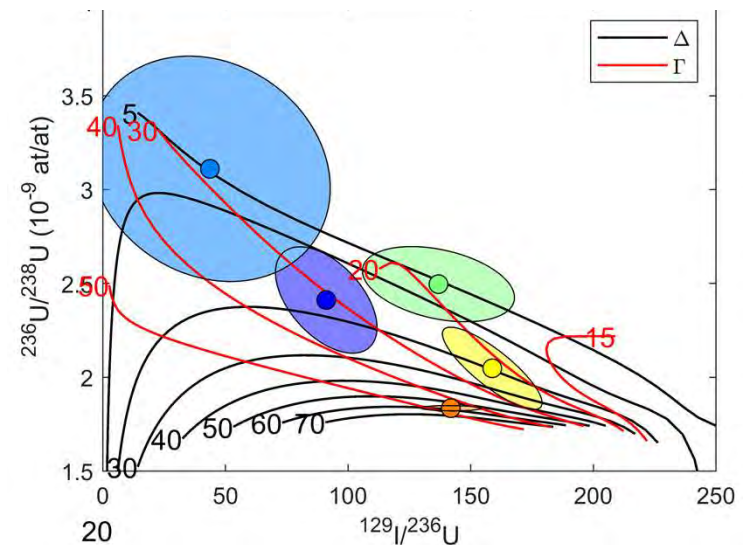
Take-home messages:

- i) Shorter circulation times in PSW compared to AL.
- ii) Mean ages in the Nansen Basin are the greatest → dilution.

POLAR SURFACE WATERS: binary mixing model



ATLANTIC LAYER: Transit Time Distribution (TTD)



A-M. WEFING et al. (2019) JGR

^{129}I and ^{236}U in the FRAM STRAIT: 2016 - 2018

CANADA BASIN

Surface: 25 yrs.
Atlantic layer 30 yrs.

MAKAROV BASIN

Surface: 18 yrs.
Atlantic layer 20 yrs.

AMUNDSEN BASIN

Surface: 10 yrs.
Atlantic layer 20 yrs.

NANSEN BASIN

Surface: 7 yrs.
Atlantic layer 40-50 yrs.

FRAM STRAIT

Surface: 12 – 19 years.
Atlantic layer: 30 years.

- ★ North Pole
- 2015 PS94
- ▲ 2015 HLY1502

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Oceans

ARTICLE

3997

Tracing Atlantic Waters Using ^{129}I and ^{236}U in the Fram Strait in 2016

A.-M. Wefing

and N. Casacuberta

M. Christ

C. Vockenhuber

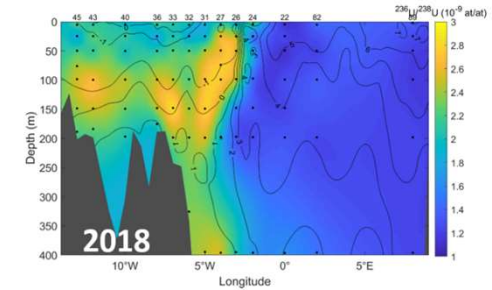
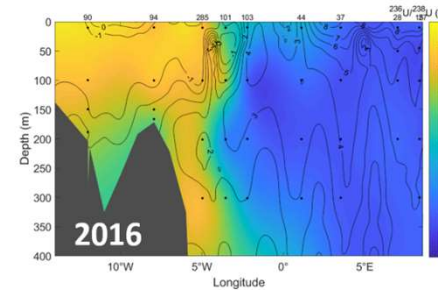
M. Rutgers van der Loeff

Laboratory of Ice Basin Physics, ETH Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland; Environmental Physics, Institute of Biogeochemistry and Pollutant Dynamics, ETH Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland; Marine Geochemistry, Alfred Wegener Institute, Bremerhaven, Germany

Abstract In this study ^{129}I and ^{236}U concentrations in seawater samples collected onboard R/V Polarstern during the Fram Strait cruise in 2016 are presented. The amount of the

AGU100

^{236}U distribution in Fram Strait (2016 – 2018)

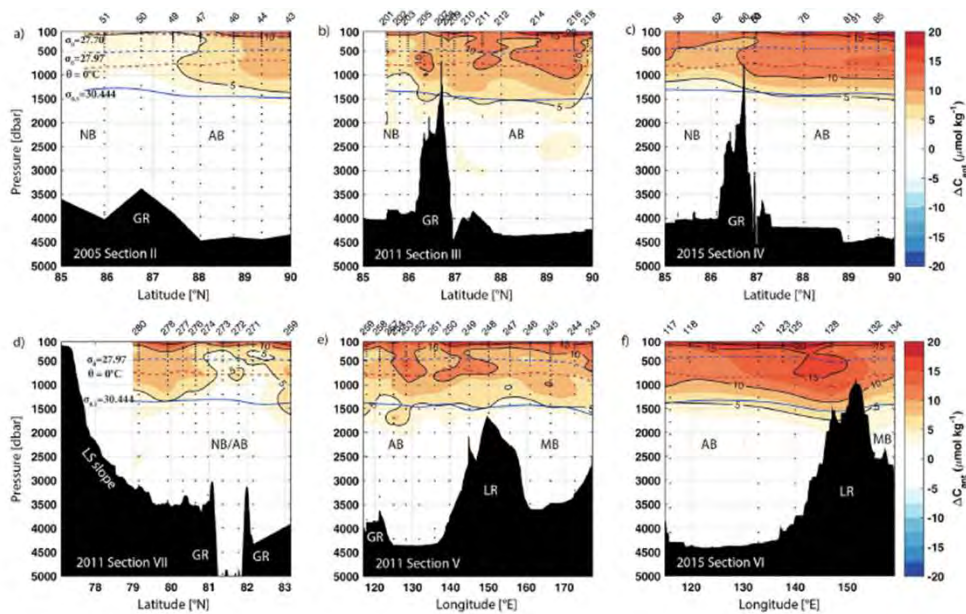


Take-home messages:

- i) Atlantic water circulation times to Fram Strait constrained for the first time.
- ii) Artificial radionuclides as tracers of Pacific Waters (freshwaters) in the FS.

A. ULFSBO et al. (2018), GBC

CHANGES IN ANTHROPOGENIC CARBON STORAGE



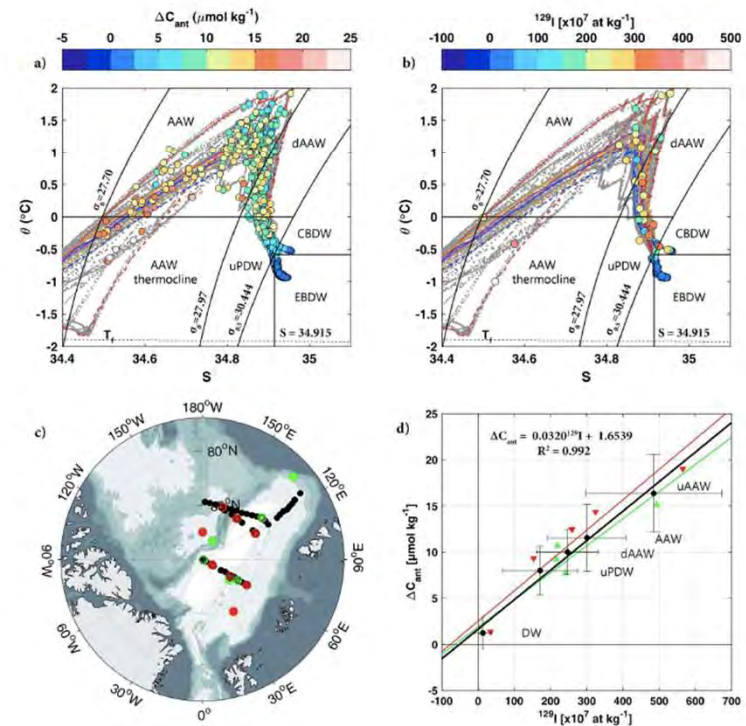
Take-home message:

increase of anthropogenic carbon in the intermediate layers of Eurasian Basin → increasing concentrations of anthropogenic carbon in source waters of Atlantic origin entering the Arctic Ocean.



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Global Biogeochemical Cycles
Rapid Changes in Anthropogenic Carbon Storage and Ocean Acidification in the Intermediate Layers of the Eurasian Arctic Ocean: 1996–2015
 Adam Ulfsbo^{1,2}, Elizabeth M. Jones^{1,4}, Nuria Casacuberta^{5,6}, Meri Korhonen⁷, Benjamin Rabe⁸, Michael Karcher⁹, and Steven M.A.C. van Heuven^{1,3}

Key Points:
 • Rapid decadal accumulation of anthropogenic carbon in the Arctic and intermediate layers of the Eurasian Basin
 • The pH in the upper layers has dropped by 0.001–0.004 per year in the Eurasian Basin
 • Our data and model simulations suggest that C_{ant} accumulation is likely driven by Atlantic source waters, followed by intense transport

¹Department of Marine Sciences, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; ²Research School of Environment, Duku University, Durham, NC, USA; ³NOZ Research, Environmental Sciences, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; ⁴Zürich, Switzerland; ⁵Institute of Biogeochemistry and Pollution; ⁶Department of Marine Sciences, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; ⁷Research School of Environment, Duku University, Durham, NC, USA; ⁸NOZ Research, Environmental Sciences, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; ⁹Zürich, Switzerland; ¹⁰Institute of Biogeochemistry and Pollution

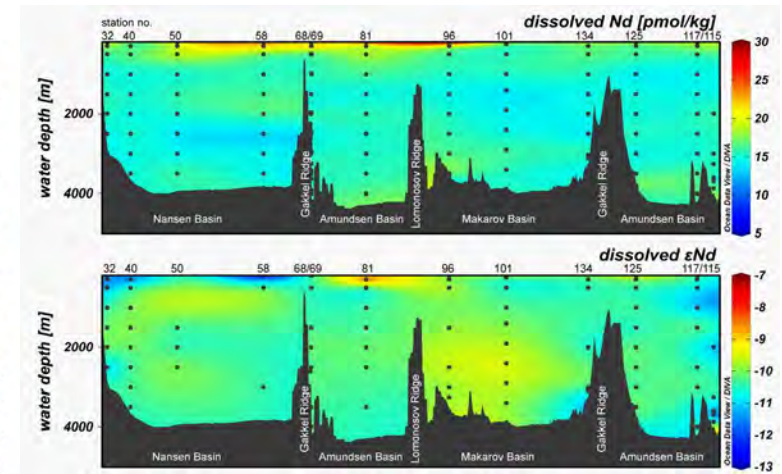
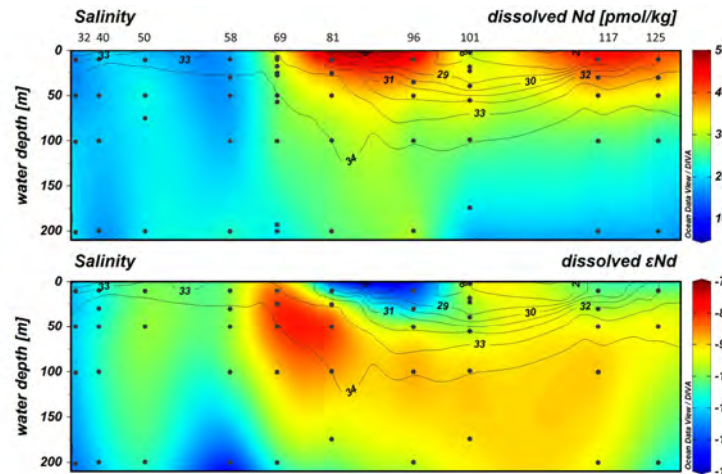
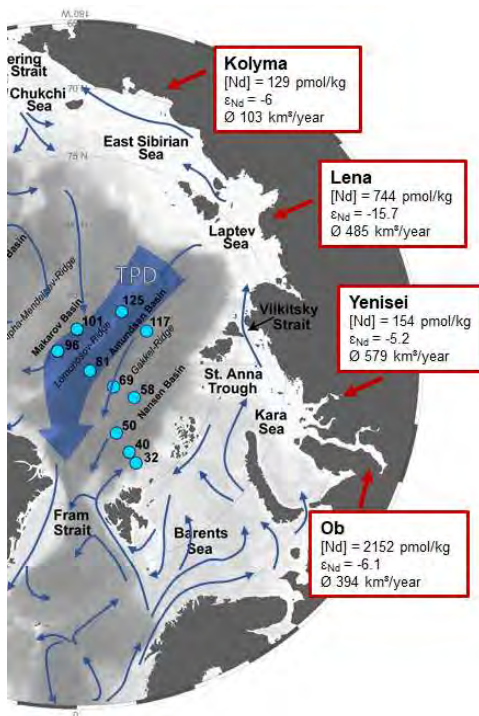
R. PAFFRATH, K. PAHNKE (not published)

Rare Earth Elements (REE) and ϵ_{Nd} , GEOTRACES GN04 section



(ICBM, University of Oldenburg)

ronja.paffrath@uni-oldenburg.de



Surface:

- Exceptionally high surface [REE] in the Transpolar Drift indicate transport of REE from Siberian rivers
- Diverse ϵ_{Nd} allows to distinguish between the different river sources

Deep waters:

- Constant ϵ_{Nd} signatures are due to similar source water ϵ_{Nd} signatures and little release of REEs from particles.
- Uniform [REE] at >500 m water depth reflect: i) deep water mixing times shorter than REE residence time; ii) no or low net release from particles.

Paffrath, R., Laukert, G., Bauch, D., Rutgers van der Loeff, M., Pahnke, K., 2021. Separating individual contributions of major Siberian rivers in the Transpolar Drift of the Arctic Ocean. *Sci. Rep.* 11, 8216. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-86948-y>.

Paffrath, R., Pahnke, K., Böning, P., Rutgers van der Loeff, M., Valk, O., Gdaniec, S., Planquette, H., 2021. Seawater-Particle Interactions of Rare Earth Elements and Neodymium Isotopes in the Deep Central Arctic Ocean. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans* 126, e2021JC017423. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021JC017423>.

G. Laukert et al. (in prep.); Laukert et al. (2017)

TRACING POLAR WATERS WITH NEODYMIUM ISOTOPES

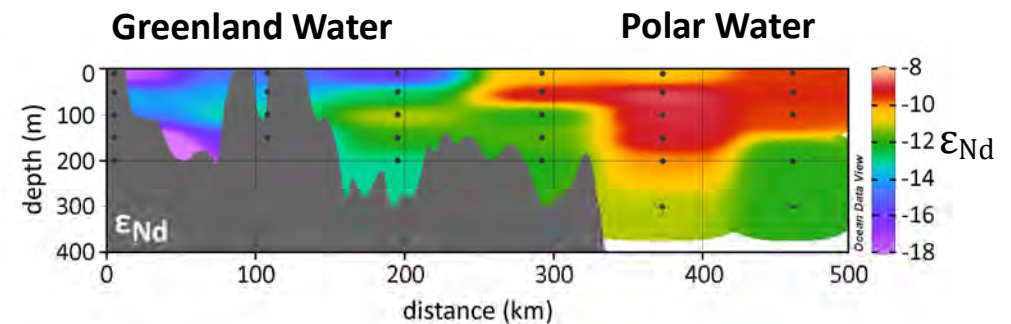
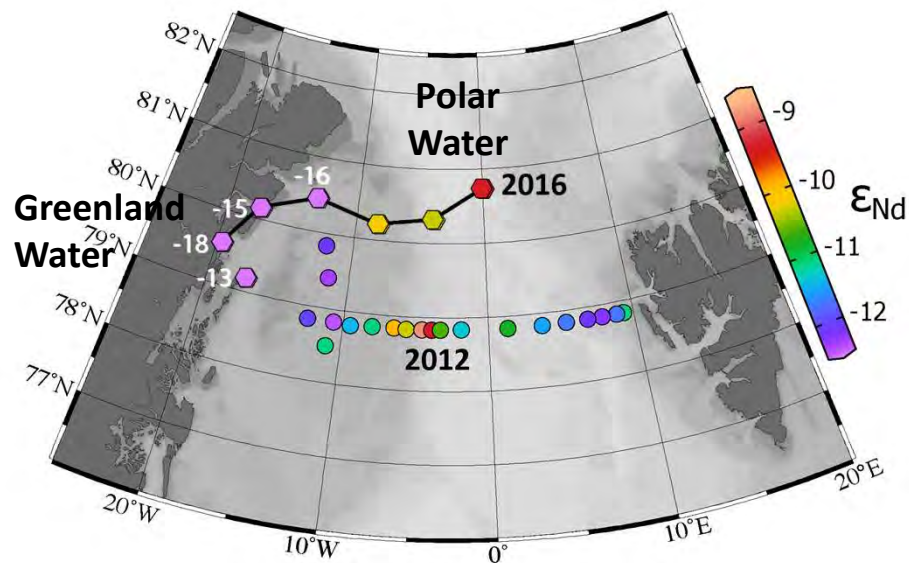


M.Sc. study by Jan Dreyer (2018):

Water mass mixing and freshwater inputs on the North-East Greenland shelf derived from dissolved neodymium isotopes and rare earth elements

B.Sc. study by Florian Schreiber (2018):

Radiogenic neodymium isotopes as tracers of water masses advected to the Fram Strait

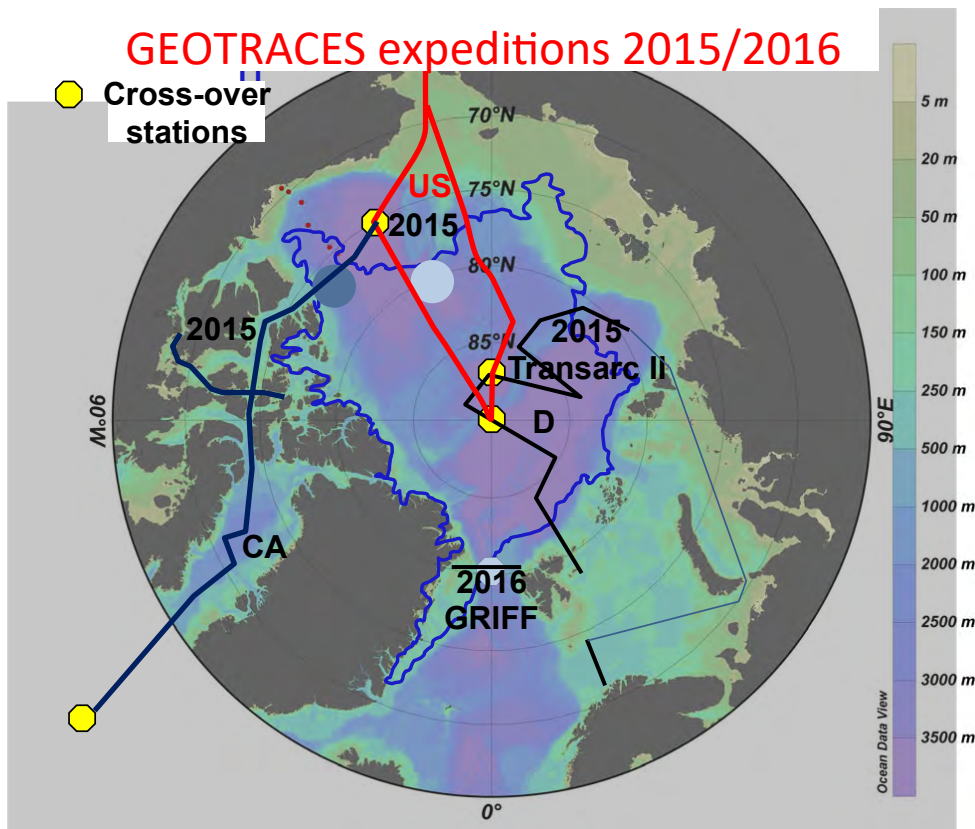


Take-home messages:

- Nd isotopes allow identification of Arctic-derived and Greenland-derived (fresh)waters
- Nd isotope data do not comply with water mass analyses based on nutrient relations

New contact information: georgi.laukert@dal.ca

General compilation



CIRCULATION TRACERS

- ^{228}Ra , ^{236}U , ^{129}I → circulation times.
- ΔC_{ant} , ^{129}I → atlantification

WATER MASS SOURCES

- ^{228}Ra , ^{236}U , ^{129}I → circulation times.
- ϵNd , $^{129}\text{I}/^{236}\text{U}$ → Atlantic vs. Pacific waters, rivers.
- ^{228}Ra → shelf waters.

PARTICLE EXPORT PROCESSES

- pHg , ^{230}Th , ^{228}Th , ^{234}Th

TEIs BIOGEOCHEMISTRY ?
(Hans Slagter)



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Utrecht University

Preliminary ICP-MS data expedition PS94

Gerringa, L.J.A.; Middag, R.; Laan, P.; Rutgers vd Loeff, M., Slagter, H.A.*; Rijkenberg, M.J.A.

Chief scientist PS94: Ursula Schauer

* Current affiliation: Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, Mainz, Germany

Ocean Sciences 2020 Arctic synthesis workshop, San Diego, CA, USA.

Dissolved Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, and Zn in the Arctic Ocean

L. J. A. Gerringa, M. J. A. Rijkenberg, H. A. Slagter, P. Laan, R. Paffrath, D. Bauch, M. Rutgers van der Loeff, R. Middag

<https://doi.org/10.1029/2021JC017323>

Whole depth profiles

metals in nM/L
nutrients in $\mu\text{M/L}$

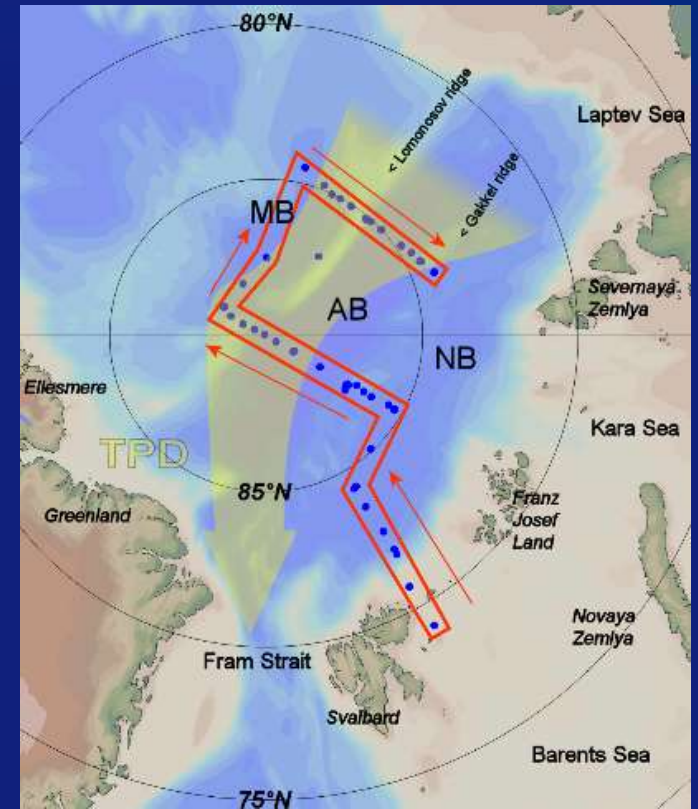
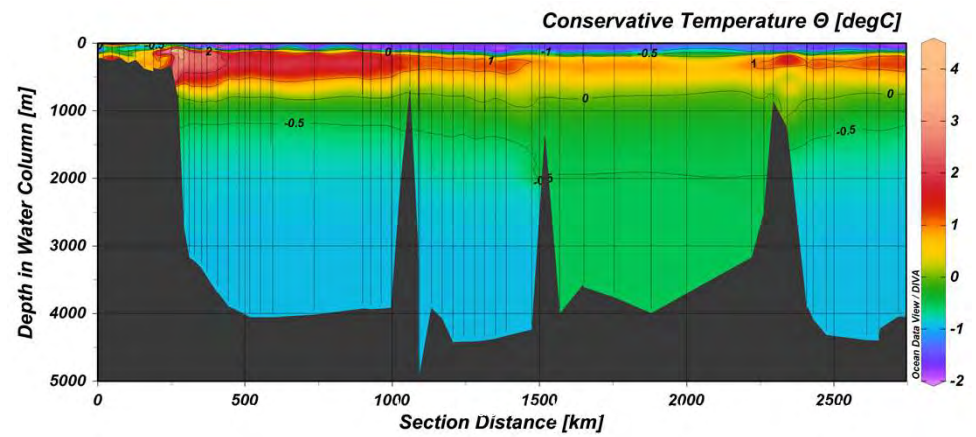
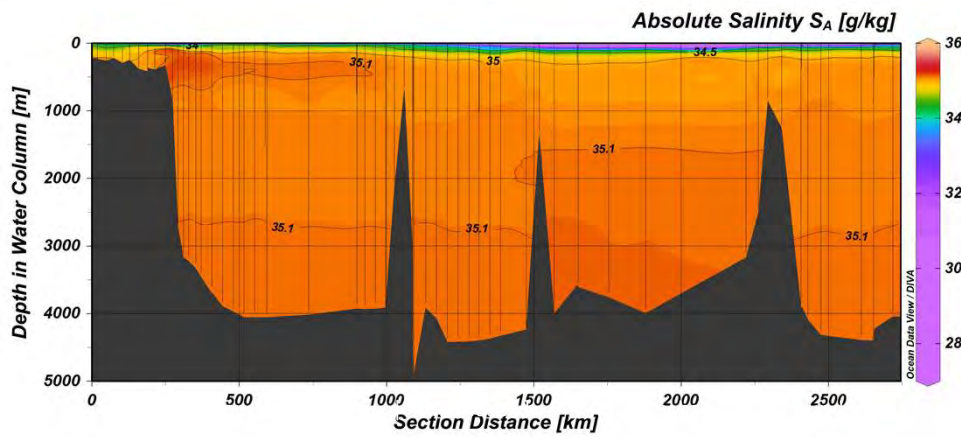


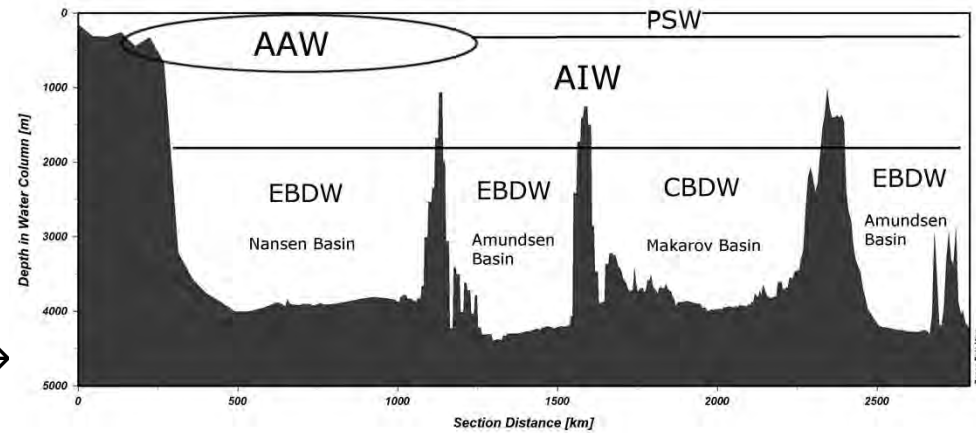
Figure: cruise track in the Central Arctic, crossing the TransPolar Drift (TPD) and the Nansen, Amundsen and Makarov basins (NB, AB, MB, respectively). Estimated TPD boundary plotted after Slagter et al. (2017).

Preliminary ICP-MS data PS94 – Whole depth profiles - Hydrography

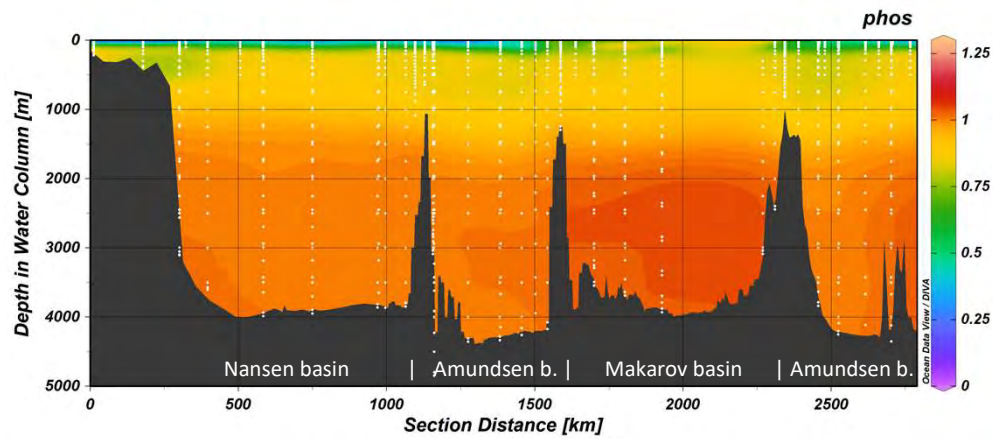
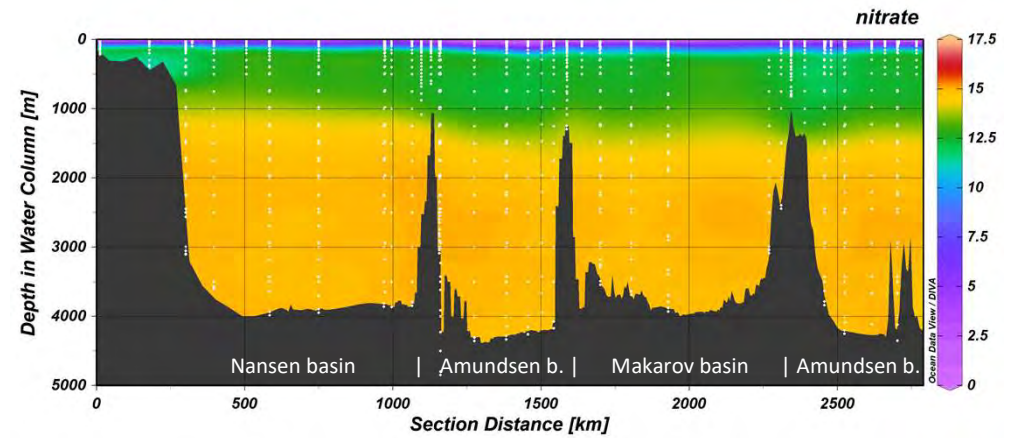
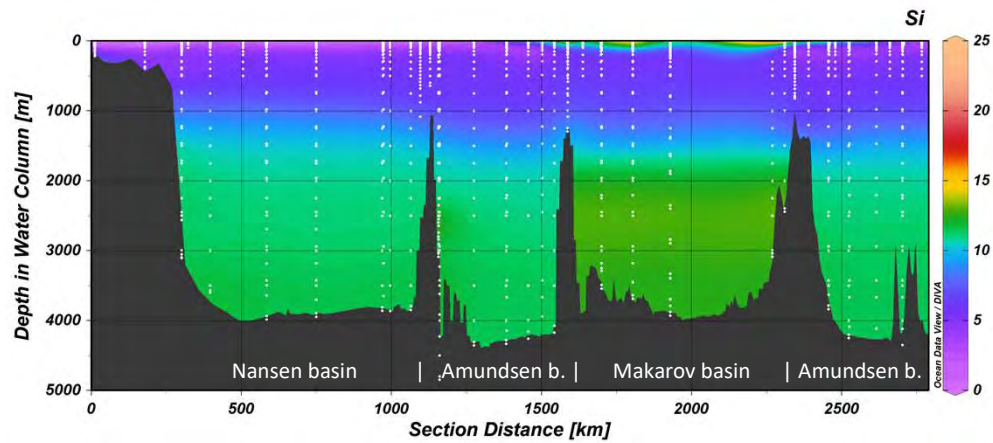


Physical oceanography: Rabe et.al (2016)

Watermasses referred to after Rudels (2010, 2012) →

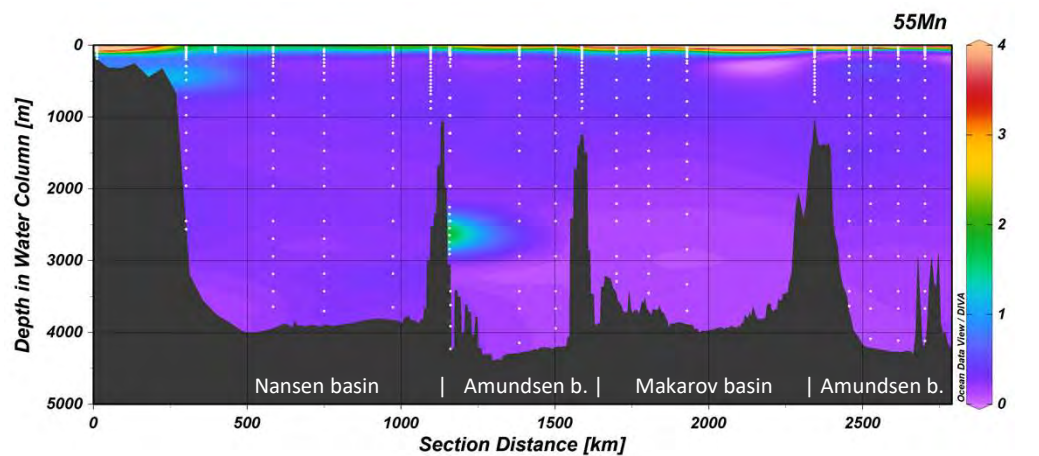
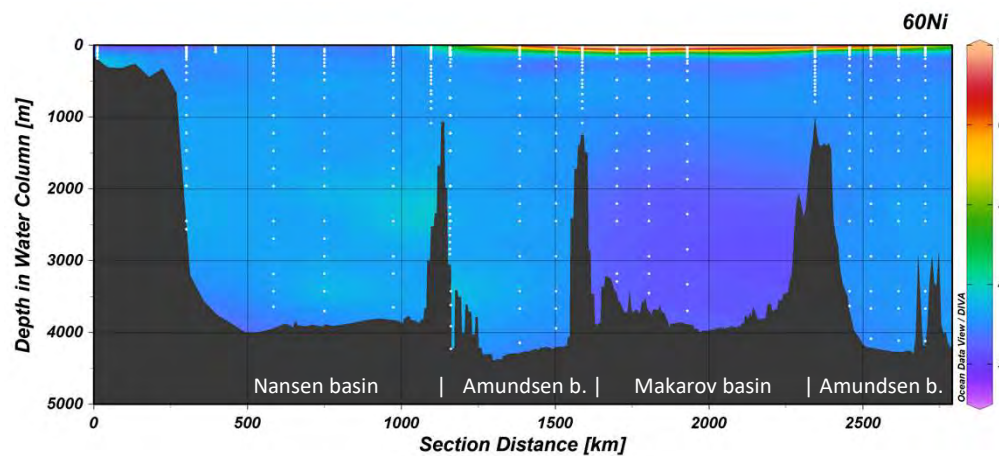
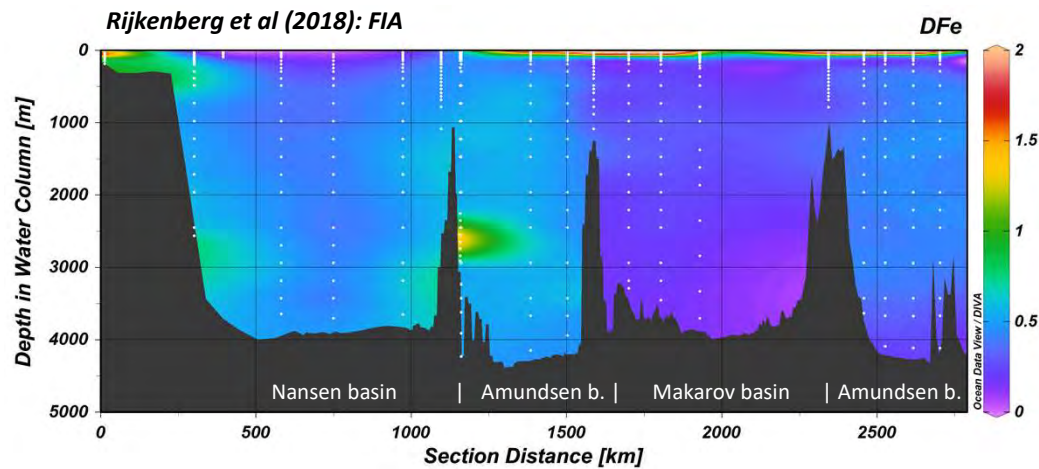
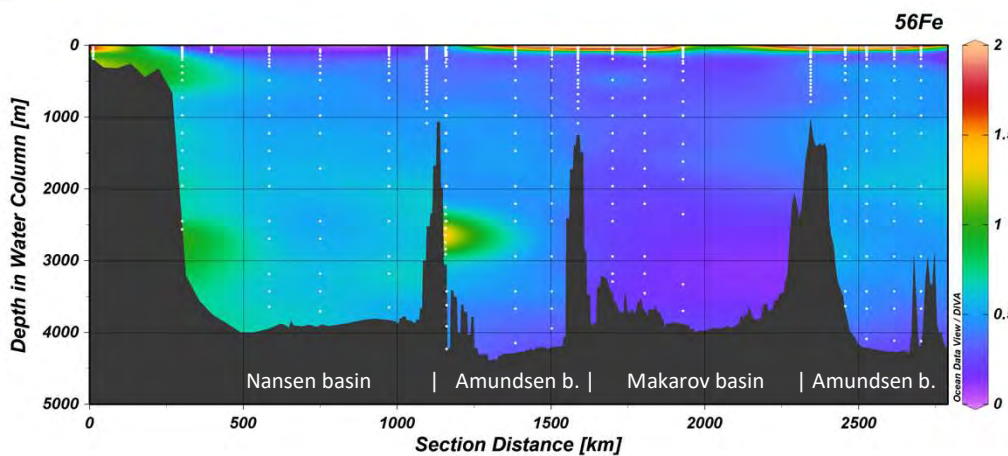


Preliminary ICP-MS data PS94 – Whole depth profiles - Nutrients

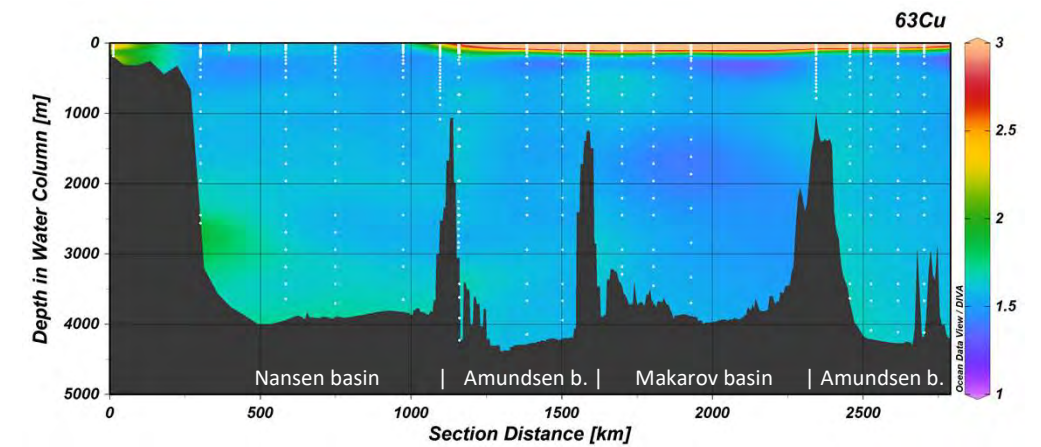
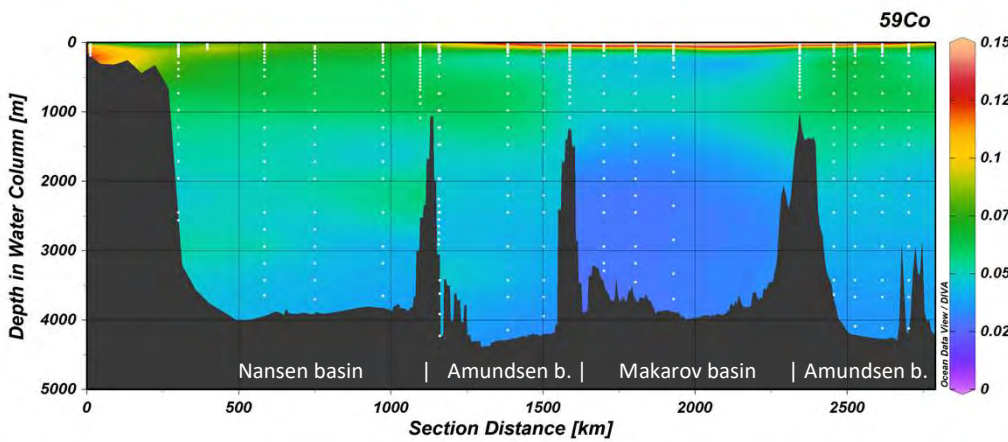
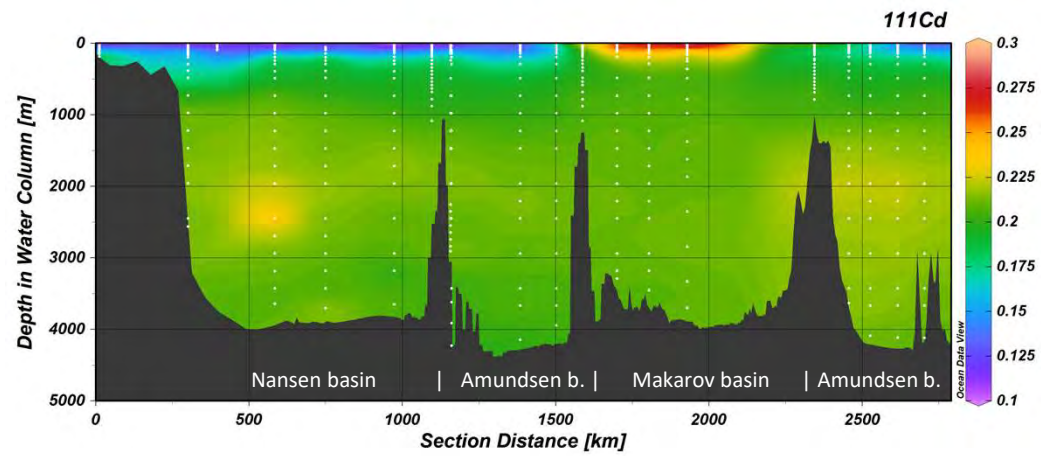
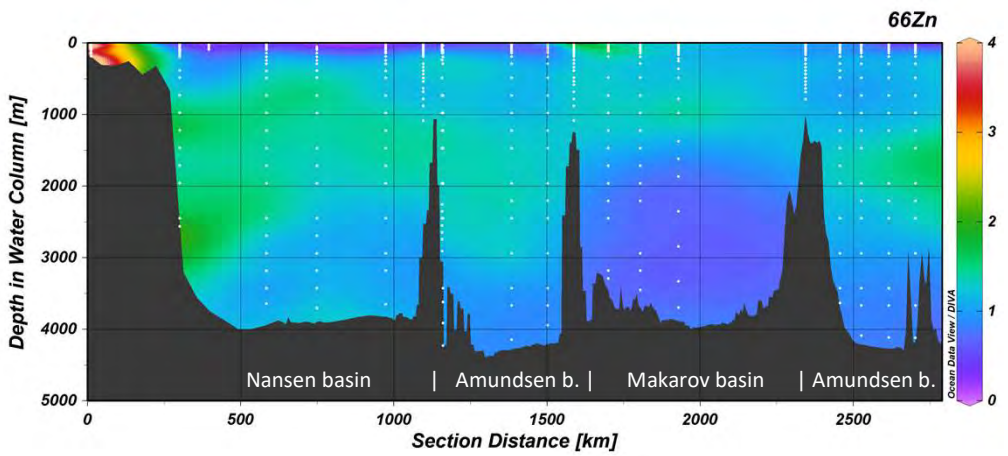


Nutrients: van Ooijen, et al. (2016)

Preliminary ICP-MS data PS94 – Whole depth profiles



Preliminary ICP-MS data PS94 – Whole depth profiles



Upper 500 m

metals in nM/L
nutrients in $\mu\text{M/L}$

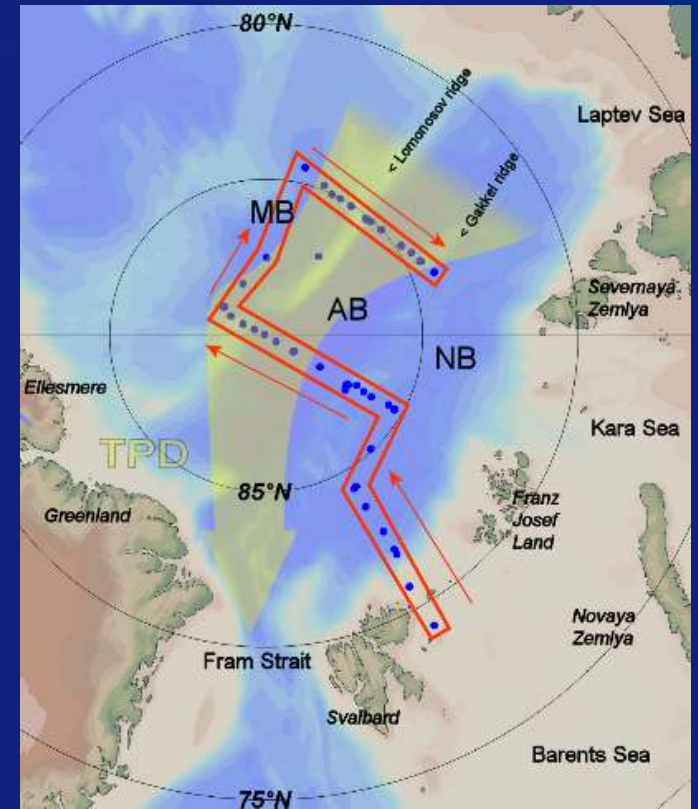
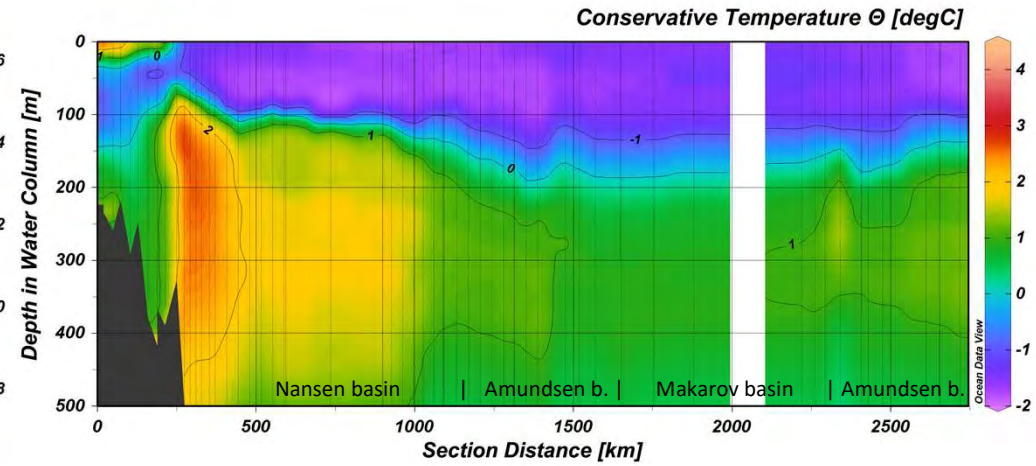
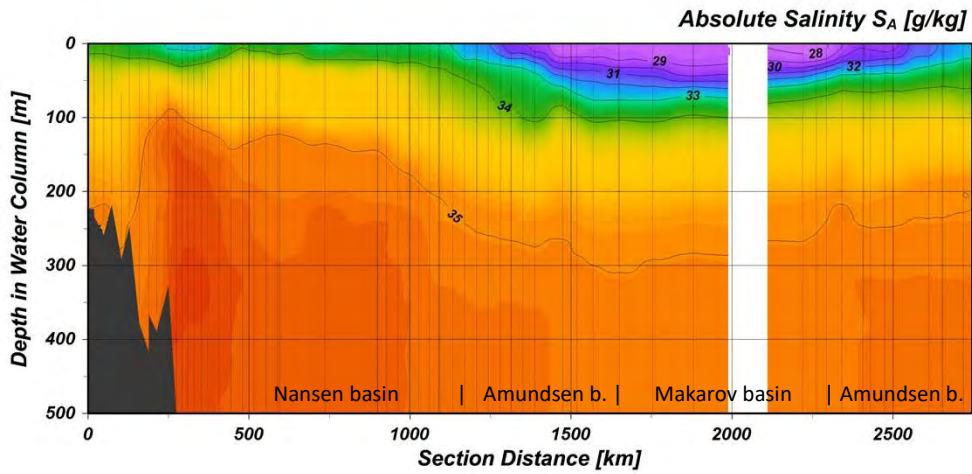
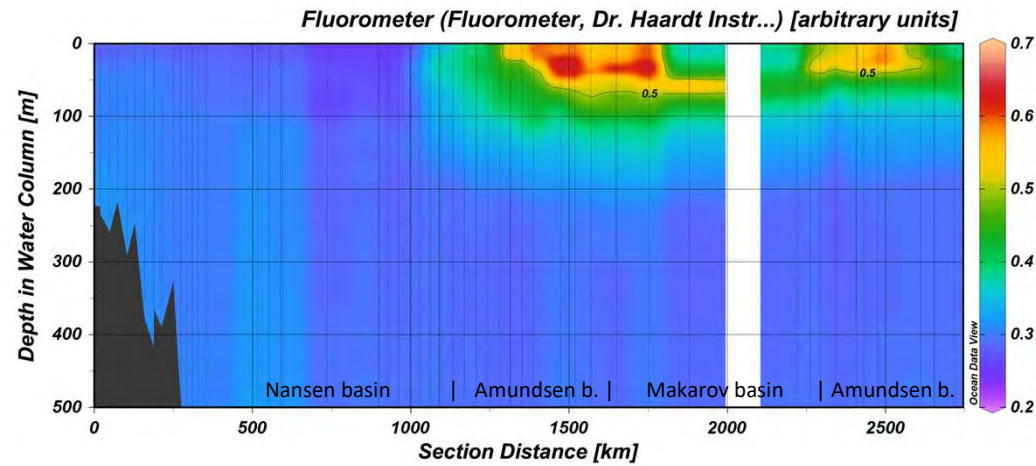


Figure: cruise track in the Central Arctic, crossing the TransPolar Drift (TPD) and the Nansen, Amundsen and Makarov basins (NB, AB, MB, respectively). Estimated TPD boundary plotted after Slagter et al. (2017).

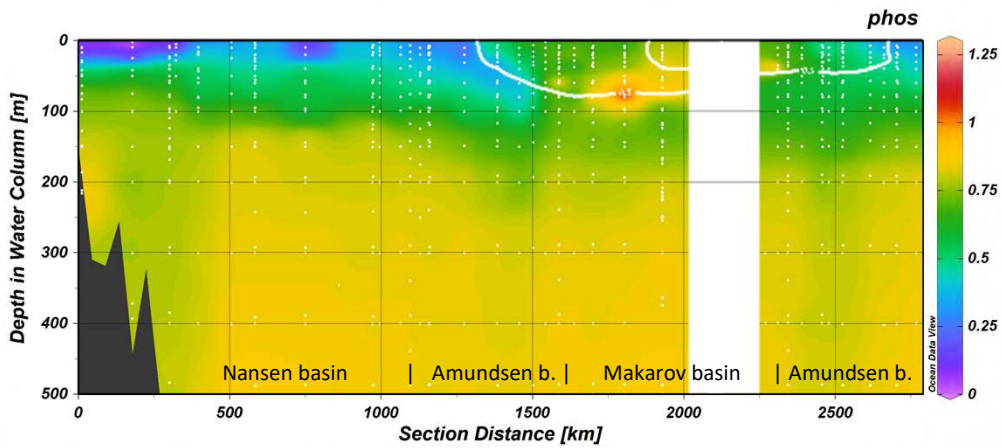
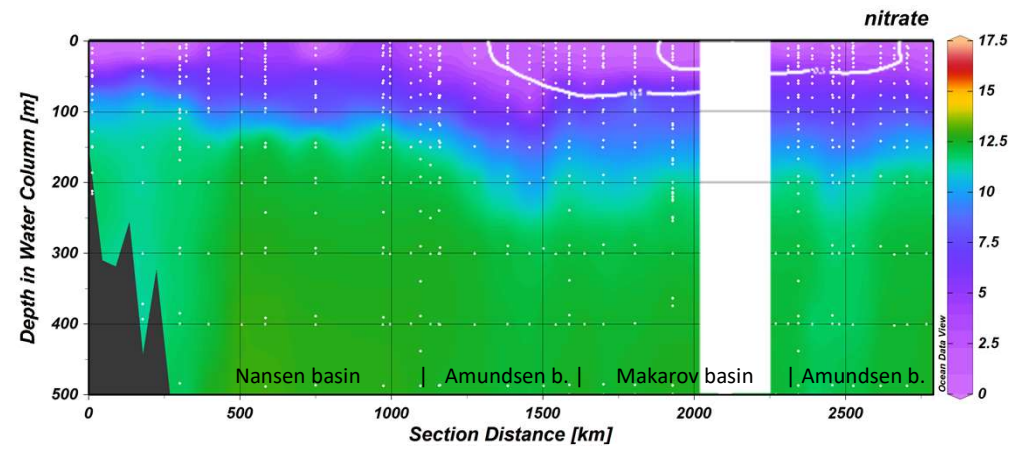
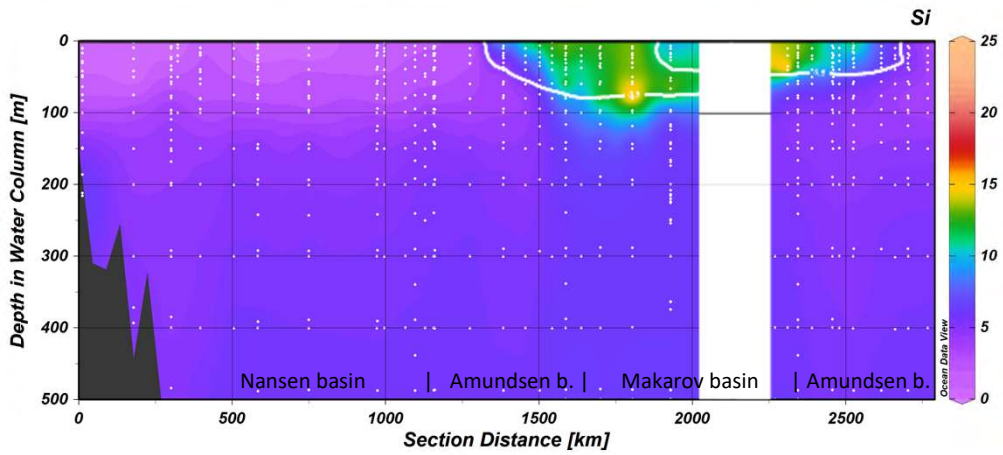
Preliminary ICP-MS data PS94 – Upper 500 m - Hydrography



Physical oceanography: Rabe et.al (2016);



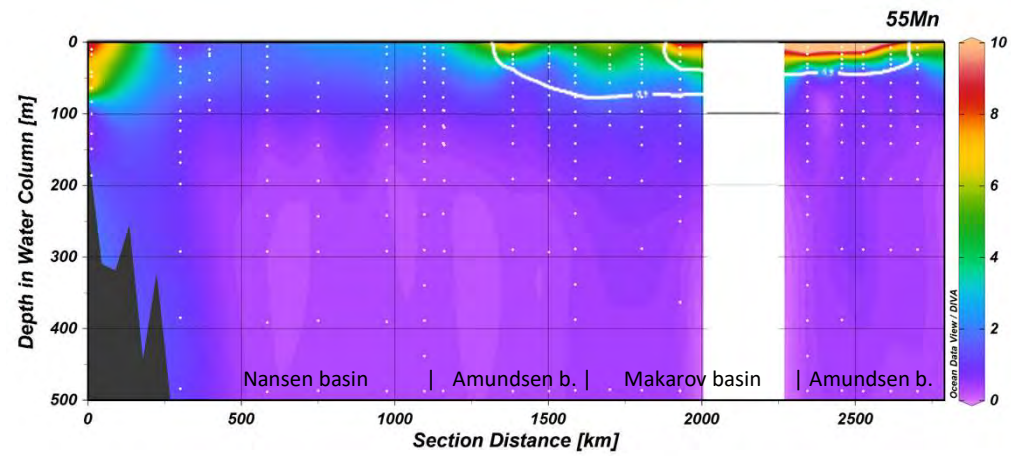
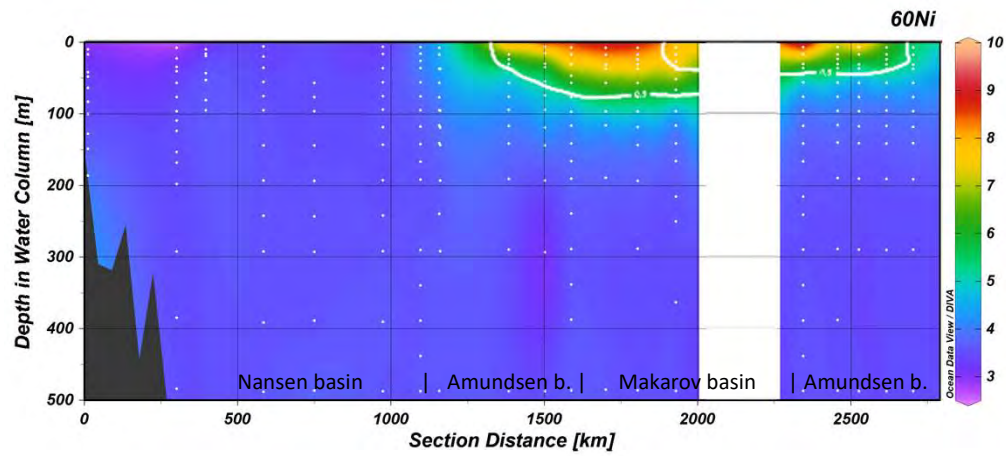
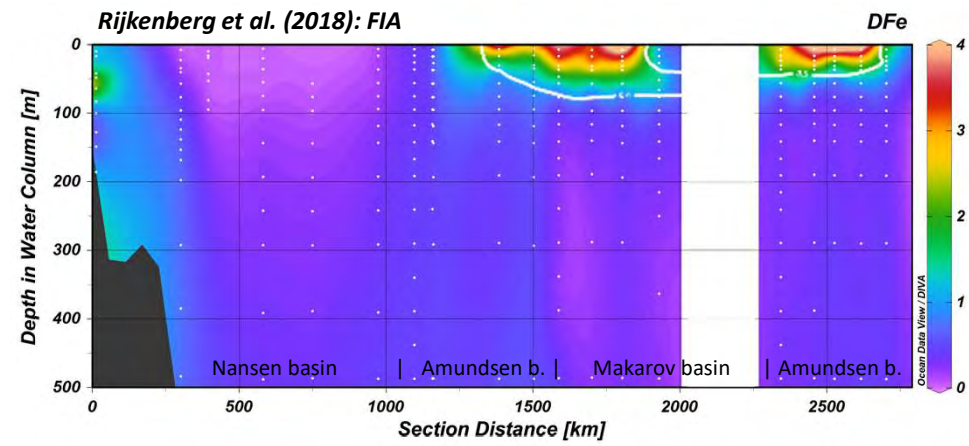
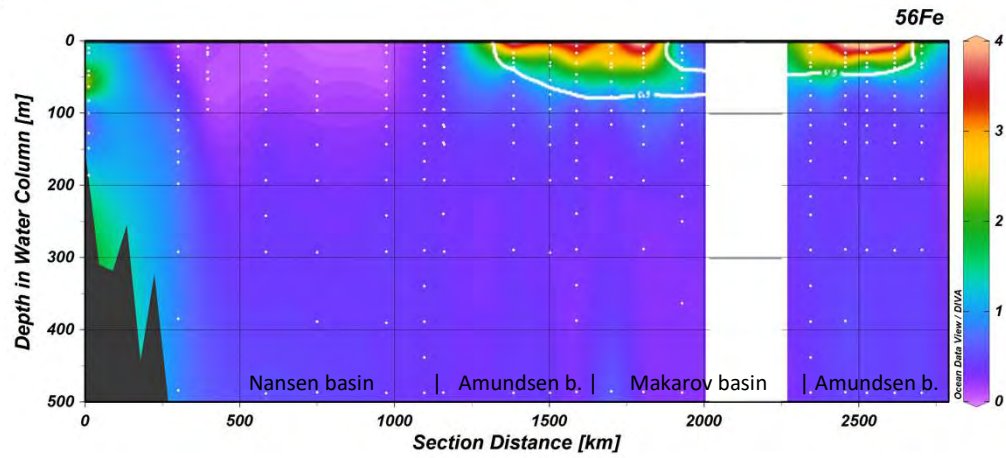
Definition TransPolar Drift = 0.5 au. FDOM; following Slagter et al (2017)

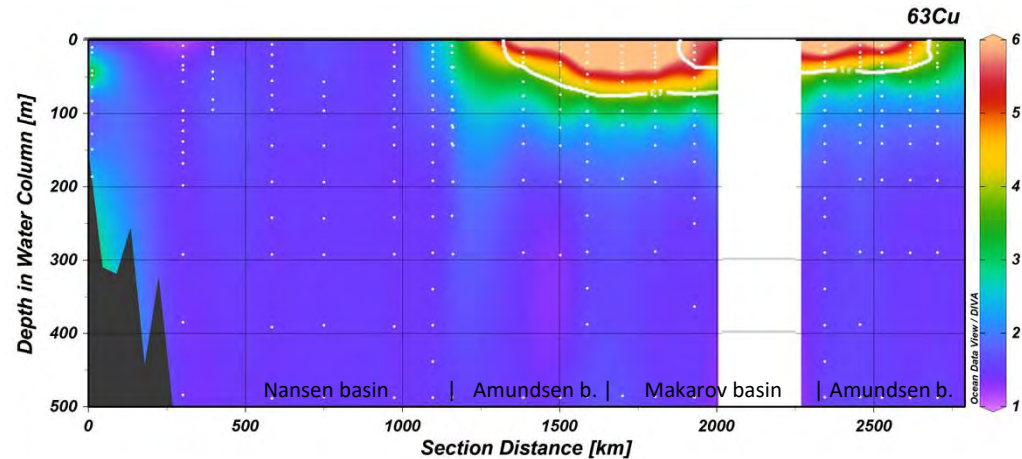
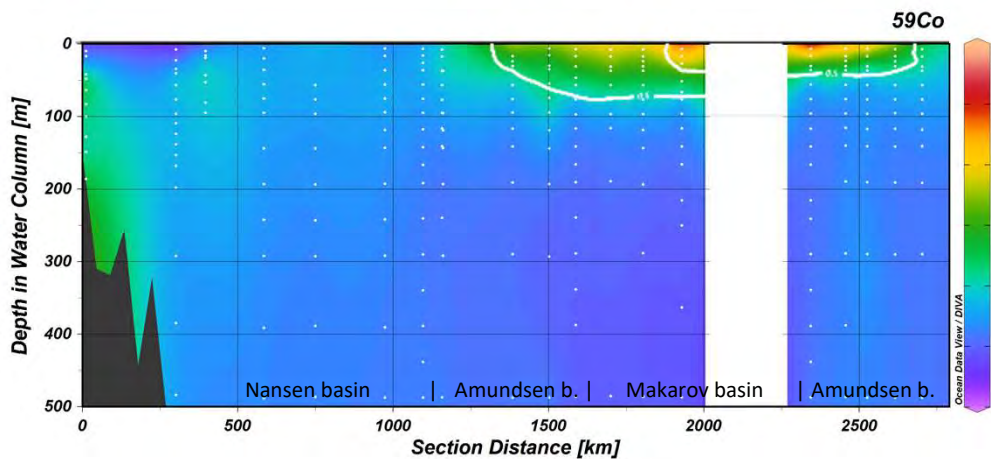
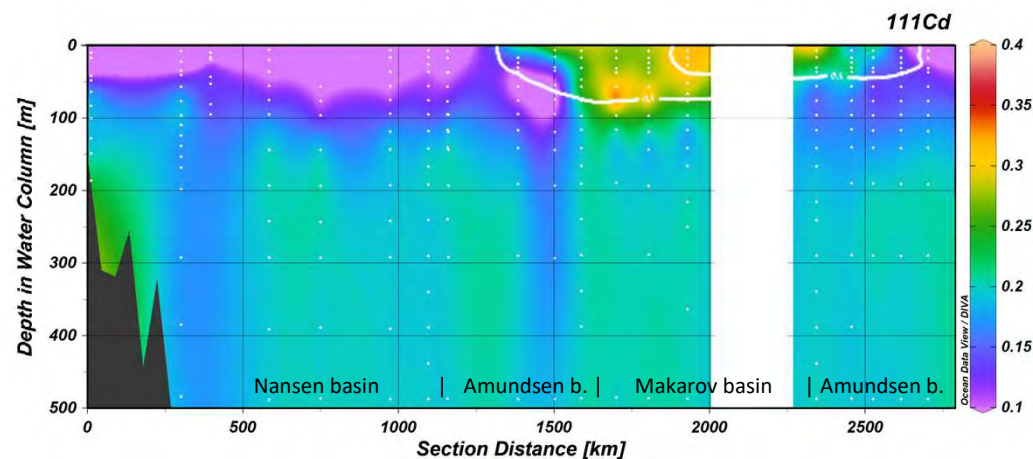
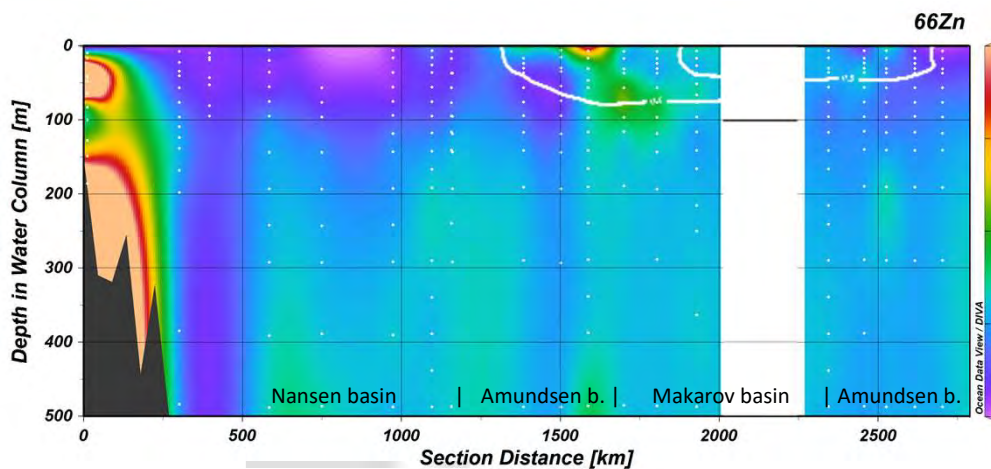


Nutrients: van Ooijen, et al. (2016)

Preliminary ICP-MS data PS94 – Upper 500 m

TPD boundary contour (0.5 a.u. FDOM) after Slagter et al. (2017).







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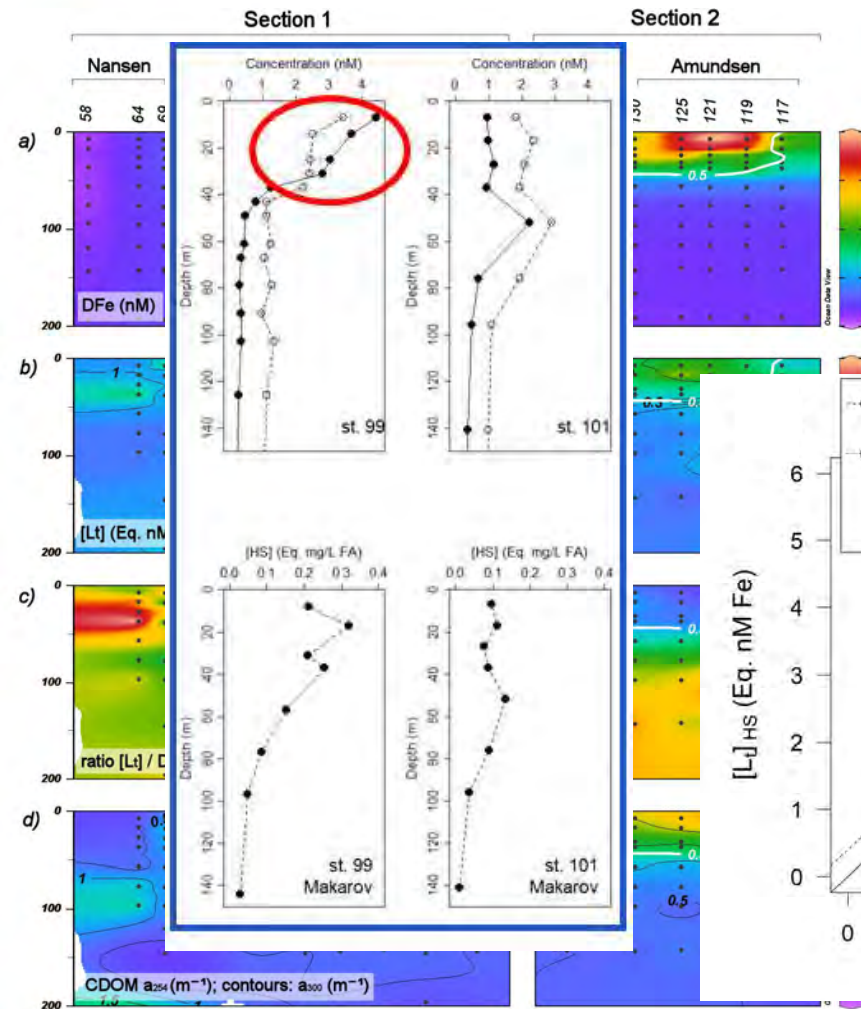
Thank You

Corresponding author: loes.gerringa@nioz.nl

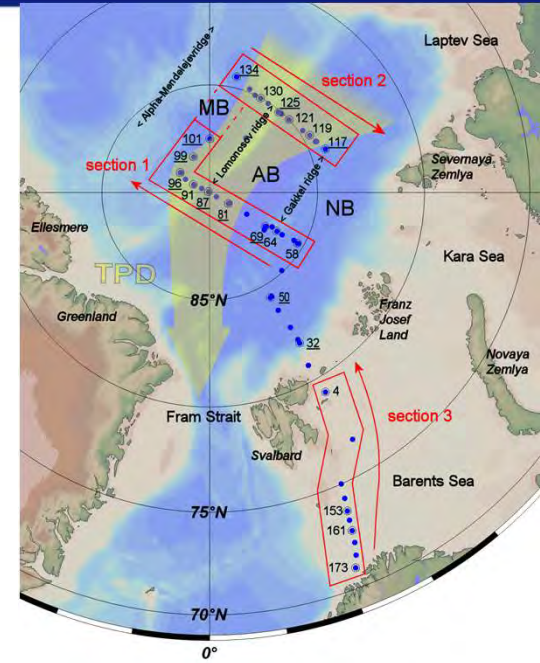
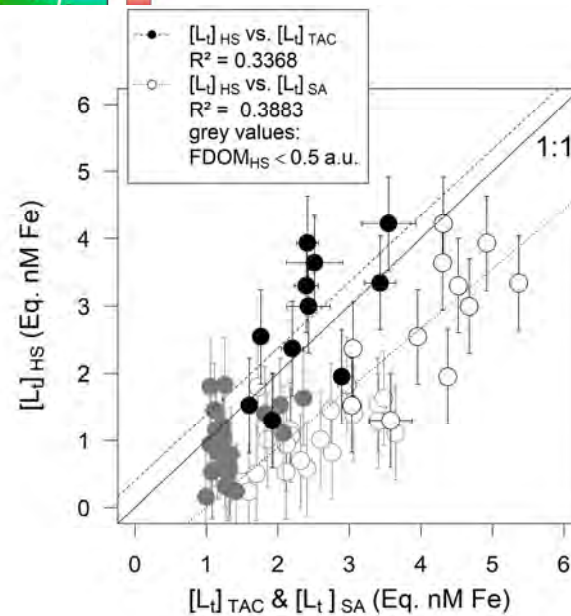
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- Rudels, B., 2008. Arctic Ocean Circulation. In: Steele, J., Turekian, K., Thorpe, S. (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Ocean Sciences*. Academic Press, pp. 211–225.
- Slagter, H.A., Reader, H.E., Rijkenberg, M.J.A., Rutgers van der Loeff, M., de Baar, H.J.W., Gerringa, L.J.A., 2017. Organic Fe speciation in the Eurasian Basins of the Arctic Ocean and its relation to terrestrial DOM. *Mar. Chem.* 197, 11–25. DOI: 10.1016/j.marchem.2017.10.005.

Fe speciation in the Arctic Ocean



- High DFe in particular areas of two transects.
- The second transect dissects the TPD.
- High ligand concentrations to bind DFe.
- Ligand/DFe ratios near 0 inside the TPD.
- DFe and ligands correlate strongly with measures of DOM, notably humic substances.



Slagter, H. A., Reader, H. E., Rijkenberg, M. J. A., Rutgers van der Loeff, M., de Baar, H. J. W., & Gerringa, L. J. A. (2017). Organic Fe speciation in the Eurasian Basins of the Arctic Ocean and its relation to terrestrial DOM. *Marine Chemistry*, 197(October), 11–25.

Sukekava, C., Downes, J., **Slagter, H.A.**, Gerringa, L.J.A., Laglera, L.M., 2018. Determination of the contribution of humic substances to iron complexation in seawater by catalytic cathodic stripping voltammetry. *Talanta* 189, 359-364.

Slagter, H.A., Laglera, L.M., Sukekava, C., Gerringa, L.J.A., 2019. Fe-Binding Organic Ligands in the Humic-Rich TransPolar Drift in the Surface Arctic Ocean Using Multiple Voltammetric Methods. *J. Geophys. Res. Ocean.* 1491–1508.

Laglera, L.M., Sukekava, C., **Slagter, H.A.**, Downes, J., Aparicio-Gonzalez, A., Gerringa, L.J.A., 2019. First Quantification of the Controlling Role of Humic Substances in the Transport of Iron Across the Surface of the Arctic Ocean. *Environ. Sci. Technol.*