Modeling the changing physical and biological drivers for the northern Bering and Chukchi continental shelf

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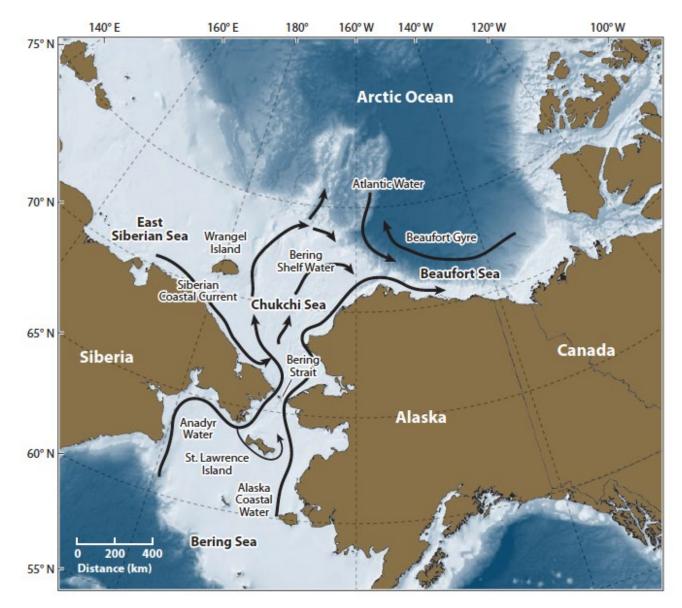
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Bering-Chukchi: the Pacific gateway to the Arctic



Grebmeier 2012, Ann. Rev. Mar. Sci.

Our study explores food supply mechanisms to the benthos under the changing environmental conditions.



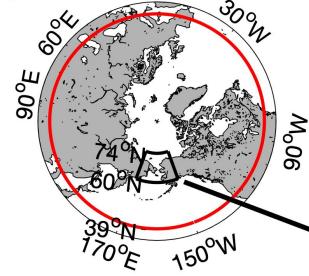
Ice algae grow near the bottom of sea ice. As ice melts, released organic materials fuel both pelagic and benthic communities. Sea Ice Sea ice algae

<u>Overarching question</u>: What physical and biological processes contribute to the formation of the benthic biomass hotspots and how will changes in the Arctic system affect the persistence of these hotspots?

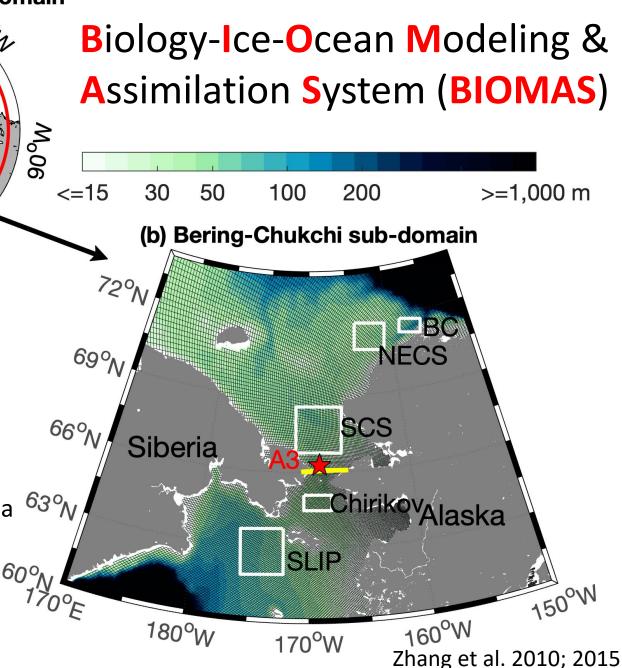


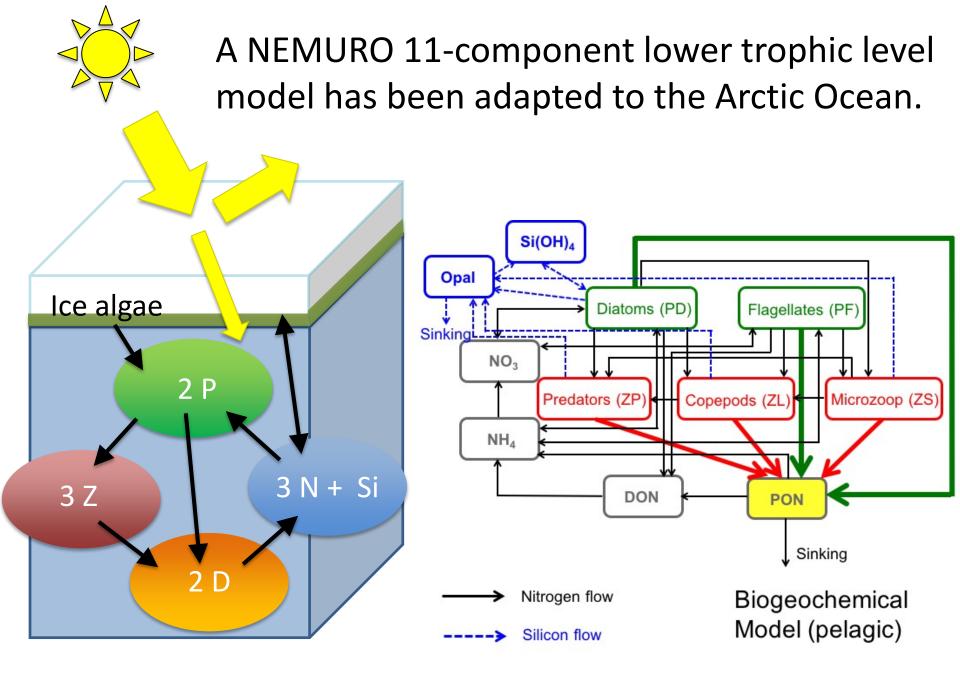
Courtesy of Jack Cook (WHOI Graphics)

(a) BIOMAS pan-arctic domain



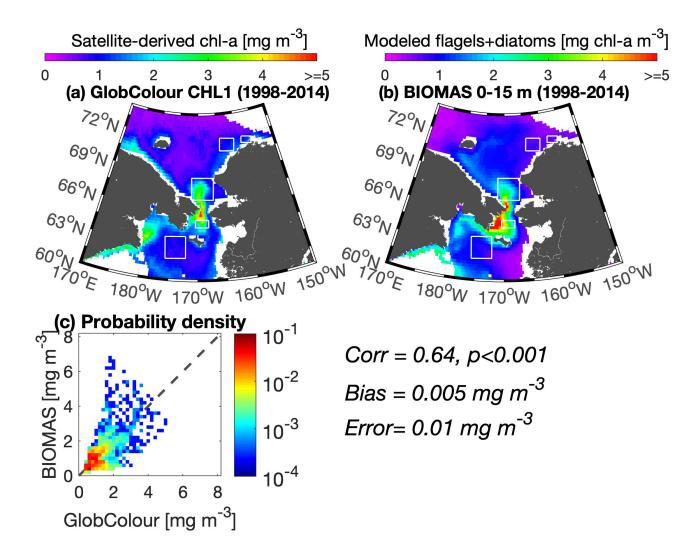
- Sub-models: Sea ice + Ocean + BGC + Ice algae models.
- Climate Forecast System (CFS) Reanalysis forcing.
- Data assimilation of sea ice concentration and sea surface temperature.
- Horizontal: ~10 km.
- 40 vertical layers; 5 m each in top 16 layers.



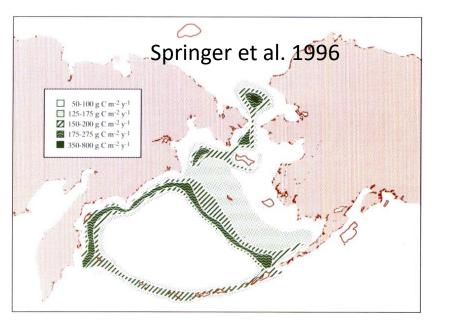


Kishi et al. 2007; Zhang et al. 2010; 2015

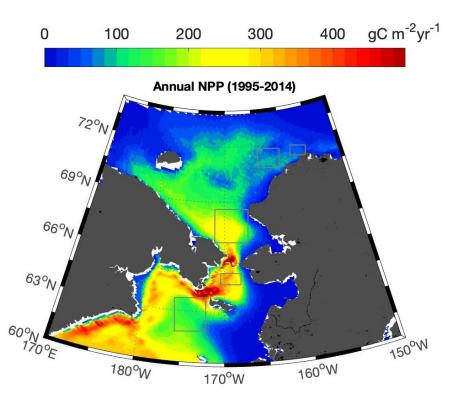
Chl-a Climatology: model vs. satellite



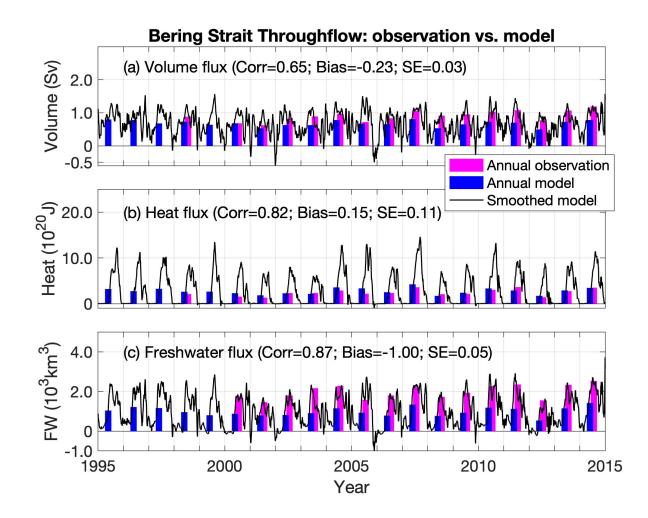
Bering Sea Green Belt



NPP = GPP - RES



Validation of Bering Strait throughflow using mooring data

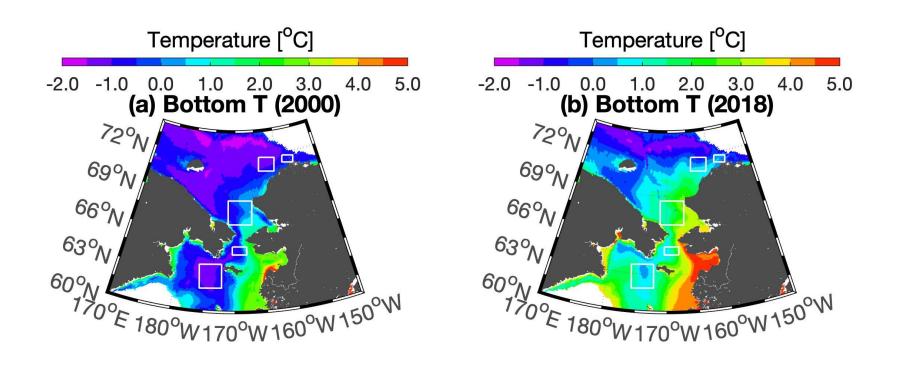


Mooring data: Woodgate, 2018

Primary productivity is related to sea ice dynamics in the spring/summer.



Significant warming of bottom water in recent years was represented in the model.



Strong inter-annual variability in NPP. In 2018, NPP decreased at SLIP but increased at NECS & BC.

