

# SAS-Korea Research Plan: 2019 Update



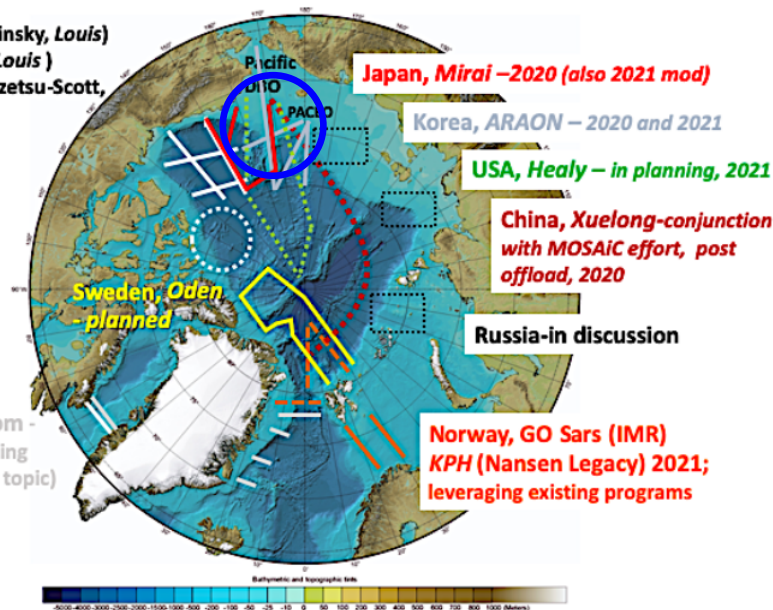
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Korea Polar Research Institute  
Republic of Korea



## Most recent map of planned SAS transects

Canada, USA (white lines) –  
collaborations, 2020 and 2021:  
JOIS/AON-BGOS  
(Williams/Proshutinsky, Louis)  
LIA-MPA (Michel, Louis)  
Davis Strait (Lee/Azetsu-Scott,  
Armstrong)



1  
[modified B. Williams and J. Grebmeier, May 2019]

From the Report of 2019 SAS Workshop  
held in WHOI, May 15-16, 2019

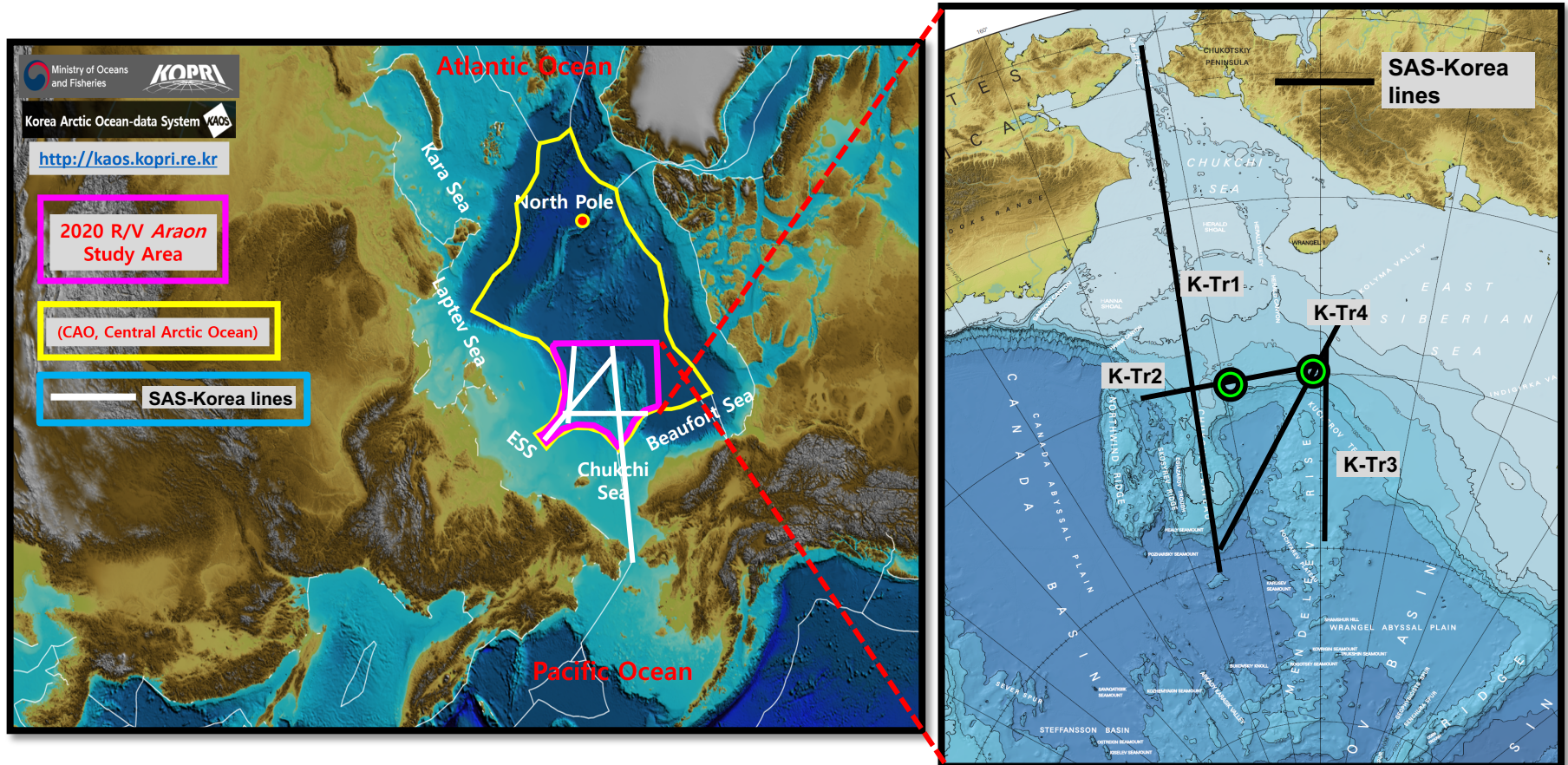
List of persons responsible for scientific variables during SAS-Korea 2020  
Put together by Kyoung-Ho Cho, July 5th, 2019

Variable	Responsible
<b>Chemistry and physics</b>	
CTD (Pressure, Temperature, Salinity)	Kyoung-Ho Cho
Inorganic chemistry (Oxygen, nutrients, DIC, Alkalinity, pH)	Jinyoung Jung
CFCs and SF <sub>6</sub>	NA
δ <sup>18</sup> O of H <sub>2</sub> O	Jinyoung Jung
Organic chemistry (DOC, POC)	Jinyoung Jung
CO <sub>2</sub> (atmosphere & sea surface)	Jinyoung Jung
Black Carbon	Jinyoung Jung
<b>Water column ecosystem</b>	
Phytoplankton and microzooplankton (composition including pigments)	Eunjin Yang
Primary production & nitrogen uptake rates	Youngju Lee
Bacteria (composition and transformations)	NA
Virus	NA
Meso- and Macro zooplankton	Eunjin Yang
Icthyoplankton and Fish	NA
Marine mammals	NA
Transformation rates (grazing, sinking, respiration)	Eunjin Yang
Acoustics	Hyoungsul La
<b>Benthic ecosystem</b>	
Meio- and macrofauna, epifauna	NA
Transformation rates (grazing, sinking, respiration)	NA
Phytoplankton resting spores	So-Young Kim
<b>Ice studies and Epiontic communities</b>	
Under ice images	NA
Ice cores/Floating ice (chemical and biological components)	Jinyoung Jung
Seabirds	NA
Modelling	Kyoung-Ho Cho



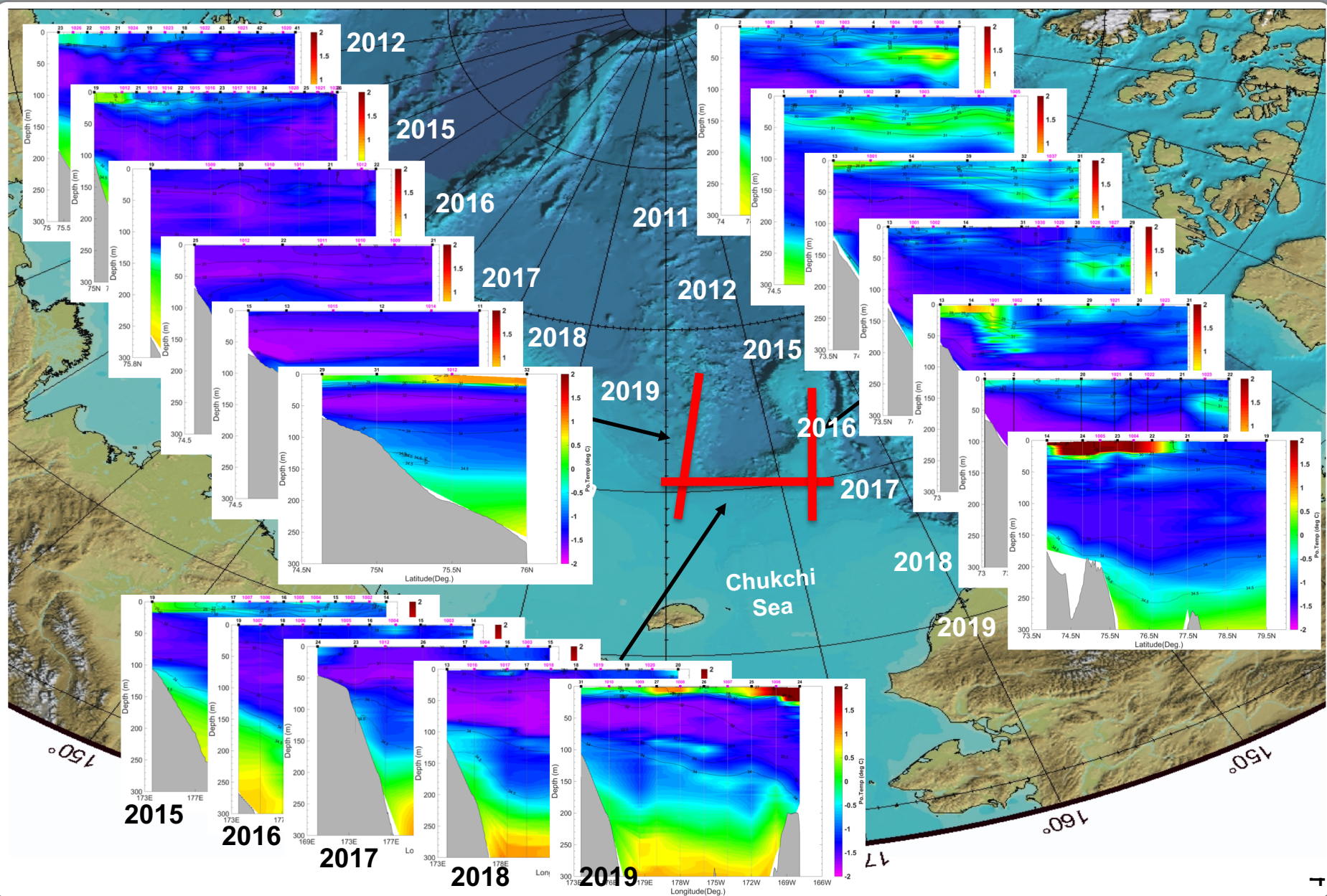
# KOPRI 2020 Plan for SAS

- ◆ 2020 Araon Arctic Cruise
  - We proposed 4 transects for CTD casts





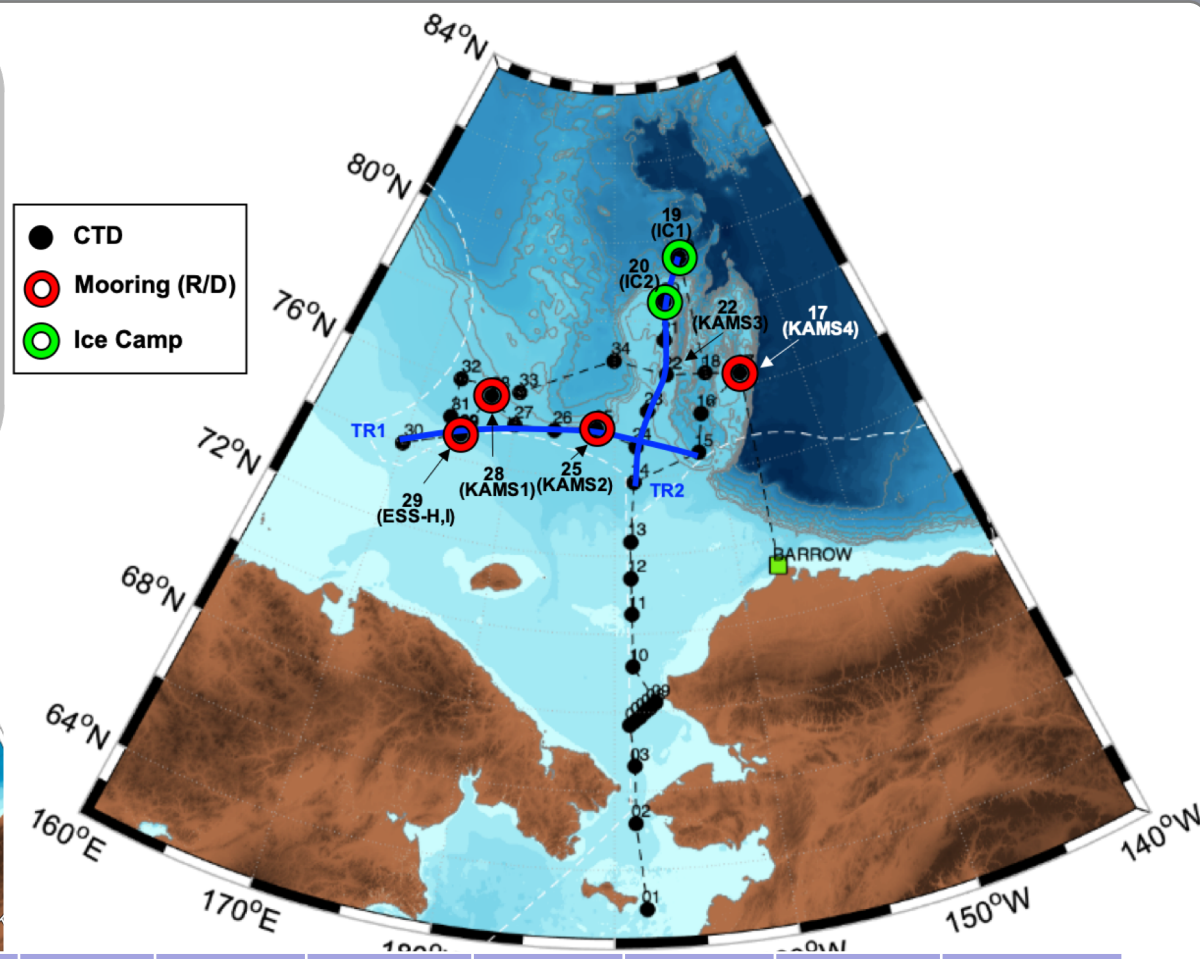
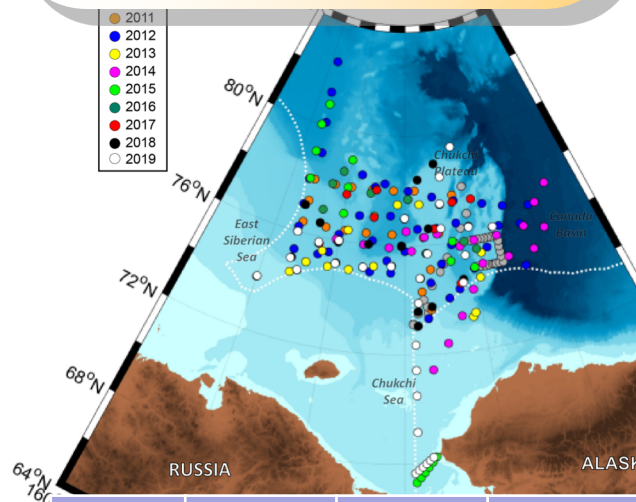
# T & S distributions at 3 transects





# IB R/V ARAON Arctic Cruise (2019)

- ◆ CTD: 34 stations
- ◆ XCTD: 22 stations
- ◆ Ocean Mooring:
  - Recovery: 5
  - Re-deployment: 5
- ◆ Sea ice camp: 2



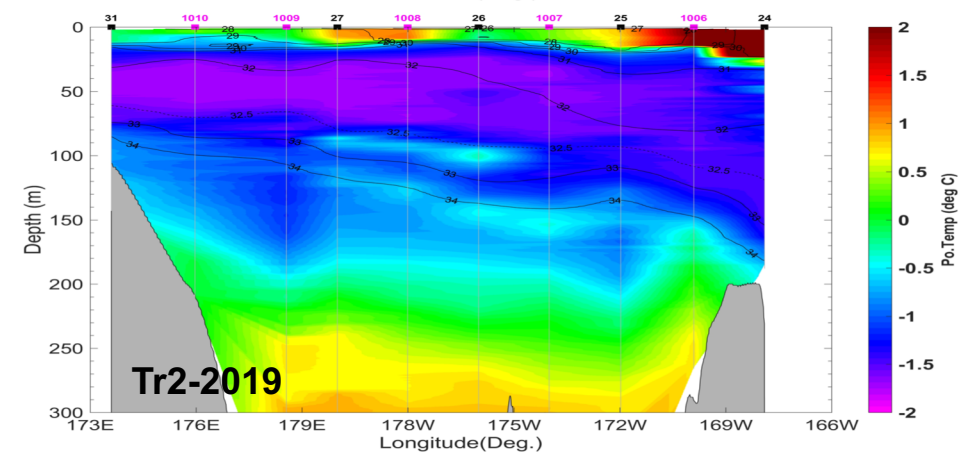
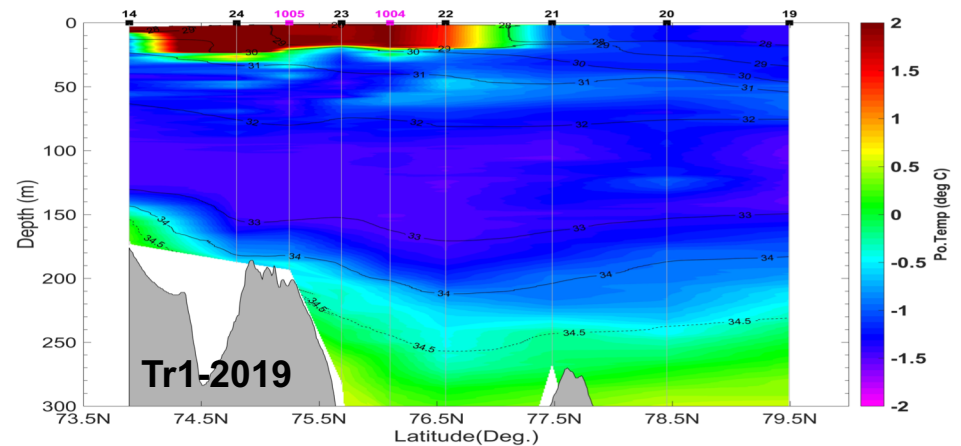
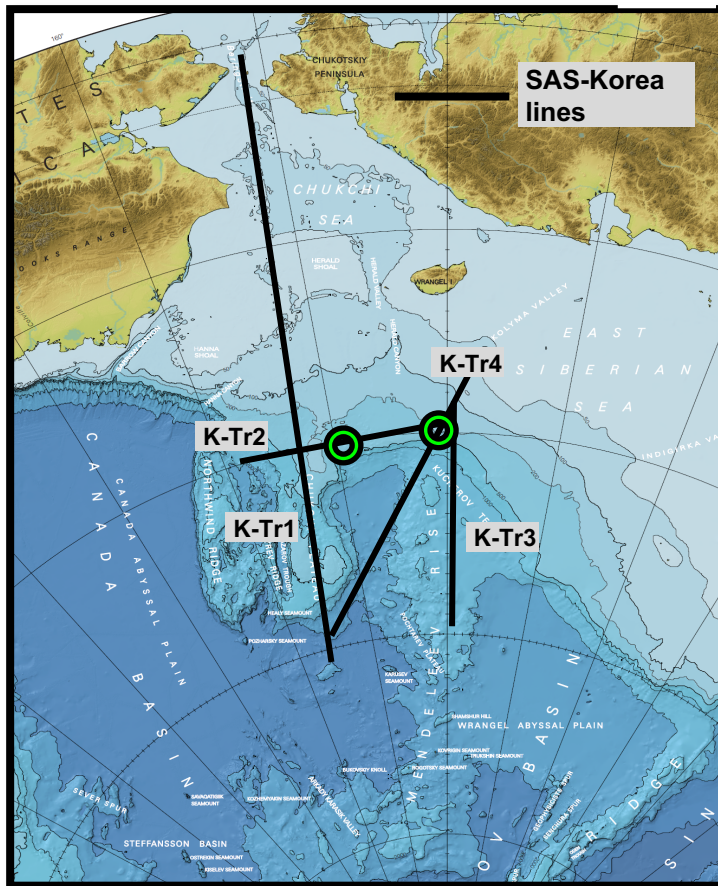
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
CTD	38	18	44	16	32	42	34	35	27	34
XCTD	*	33	48	36	51	61	38	30	30	22
Period	07/20~ 08/10	08/02~ 08/16	08/04~ 09/06	08/24~ 09/01	08/01~ 08/23	08/01~ 08/21	08/05~ 08/21	08/06~ 08/24	08/04~ 08/25	08/03~ 08/26

# KOPRI 2020 Plan for SAS (physical)

## ◆ 2020 Araon Arctic Cruise

- We proposed 4 transects for CTD casts (interval between stations will be determined later)
- At least 2 ocean moorings will be maintained until 2021 summer

Leading Scientist: Kyoung-Ho Cho



- ◆ Classification of Water Masses in the study area
- ◆ Spatial/temporal distributions of the water masses and circulation patterns
- ◆ Quantification of heat transport and freshwater transport



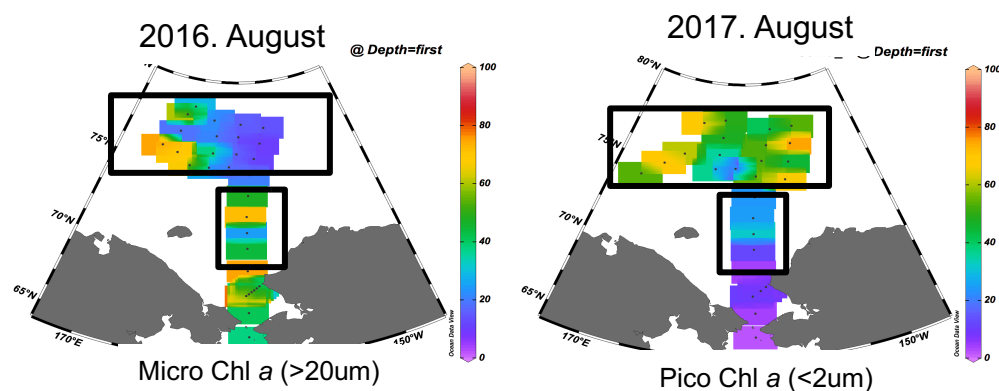
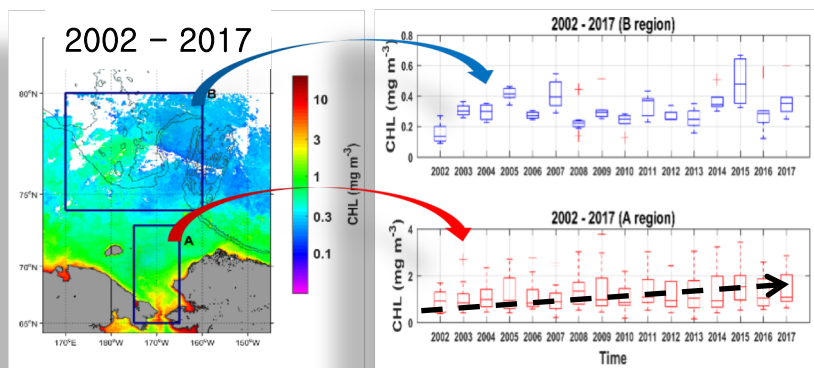
# KOPRI 2020 Plan for SAS (biological)

- **Phytoplankton** community structure, Physiology ( $F_v/F_m$ ) Leading Scientist: Eun Jin Yang
- **Microzooplankton** community structure and grazing impact
- **Mesozooplankton** population and community structure (Net and Acoustic)
- **Bacteria and virus** abundance
- Planktonic **food web** structure

## 1. Autotrophy in the food web

### Phytoplankton community

- Uncertain temporal variation of Chl *a* in NCS and NESS unlike the pattern in SCS
- Microplankton was dominant in the NESS in 2016 and Picoplankton was dominant in the NESS and NCS in 2017



### Phytoplankton physiology ( $F_v/F_m$ )

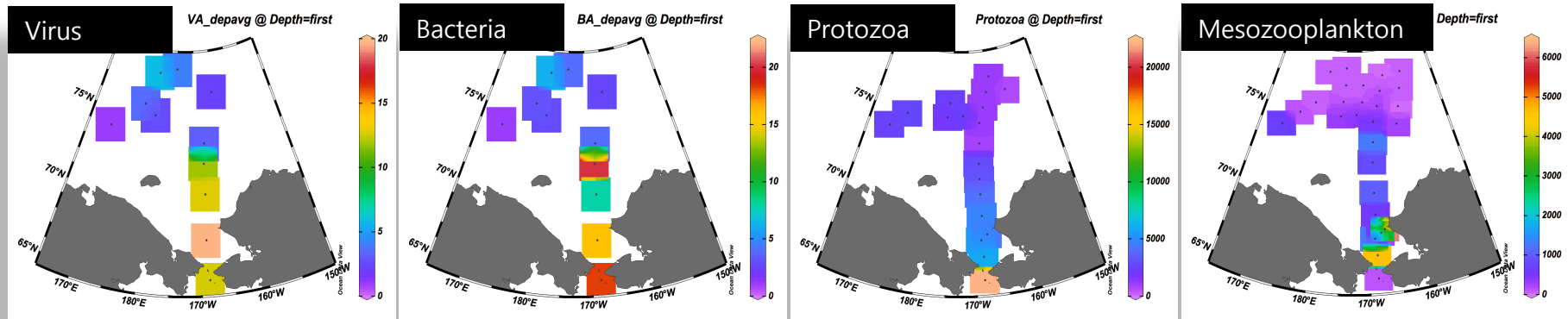
- Photochemical efficiency was higher in SCS than NCS and NESS
- Phytoplankton community and nutrient supply might be the possible source.

# KOPRI 2020 Plan for SAS (biological)

## Virus, bacteria, and zooplankton

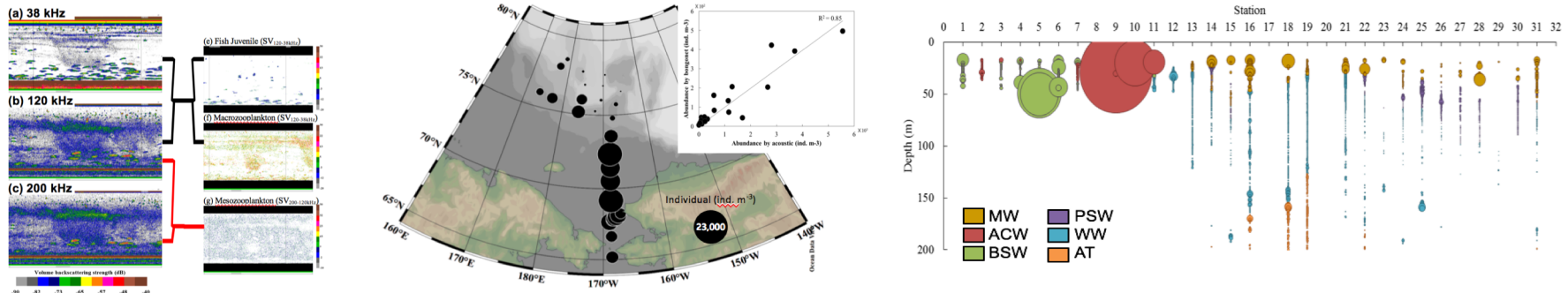
## 2. Heterotrophy in the food web

- Virus, bacteria, protozoa, and mesozooplankton were two times less abundant in NCS and NESS than SCS



## Copepod abundance

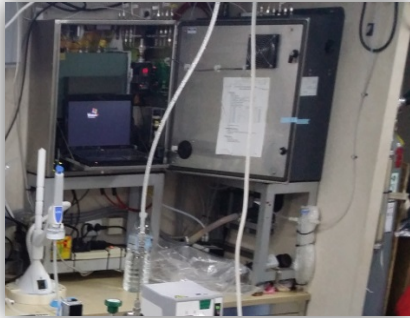
- Copepod abundance was tried to estimate with acoustic and net samples
- We expect to find a relationship between water masses and copepod habitats



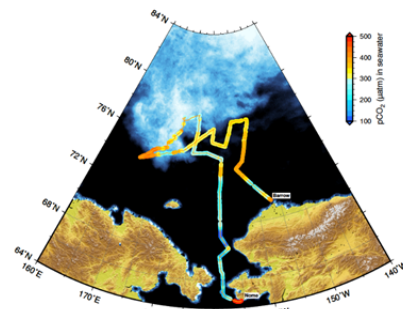


# KOPRI 2020 Plan for SAS (chemical)

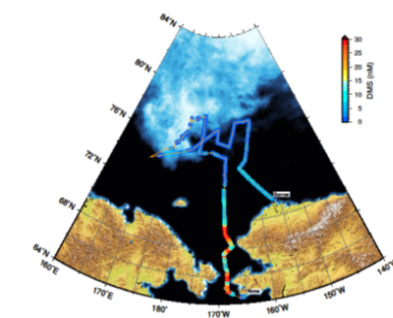
- Spatial and temporal variation of  $p\text{CO}_2$  in the Arctic Ocean
- Characteristics of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) Leading Scientist: Jinyoung Jung
- Net community production (NCP) using MIMS (Membrane-inlet Mass Spectrometry)



Continuous observation system of  $p\text{CO}_2$



Dissolved  $p\text{CO}_2$  along the track



Dissolved  $\text{O}_2/\text{Ar}$  along the track

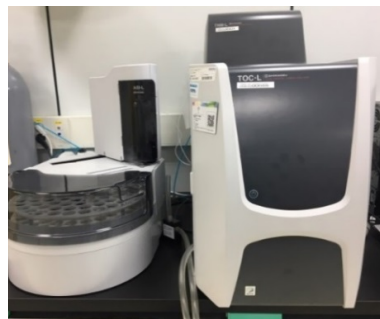


Continuous observation system (MMIS)

- Distributions of nutrients ( $\text{NH}_4$ ,  $\text{NO}_2+\text{NO}_3$ ,  $\text{PO}_4$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$ )
- Characteristics of dissolved and particulate organic matters (DOM and POM)
- Distributions of river water and ice melt water
- Sinking particle flux



Seawater auto analyzer



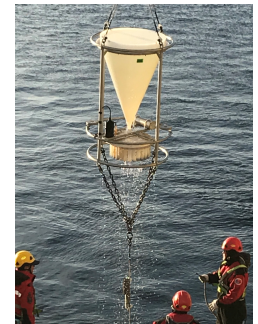
TOC-TN analyzer



CHN analyzer

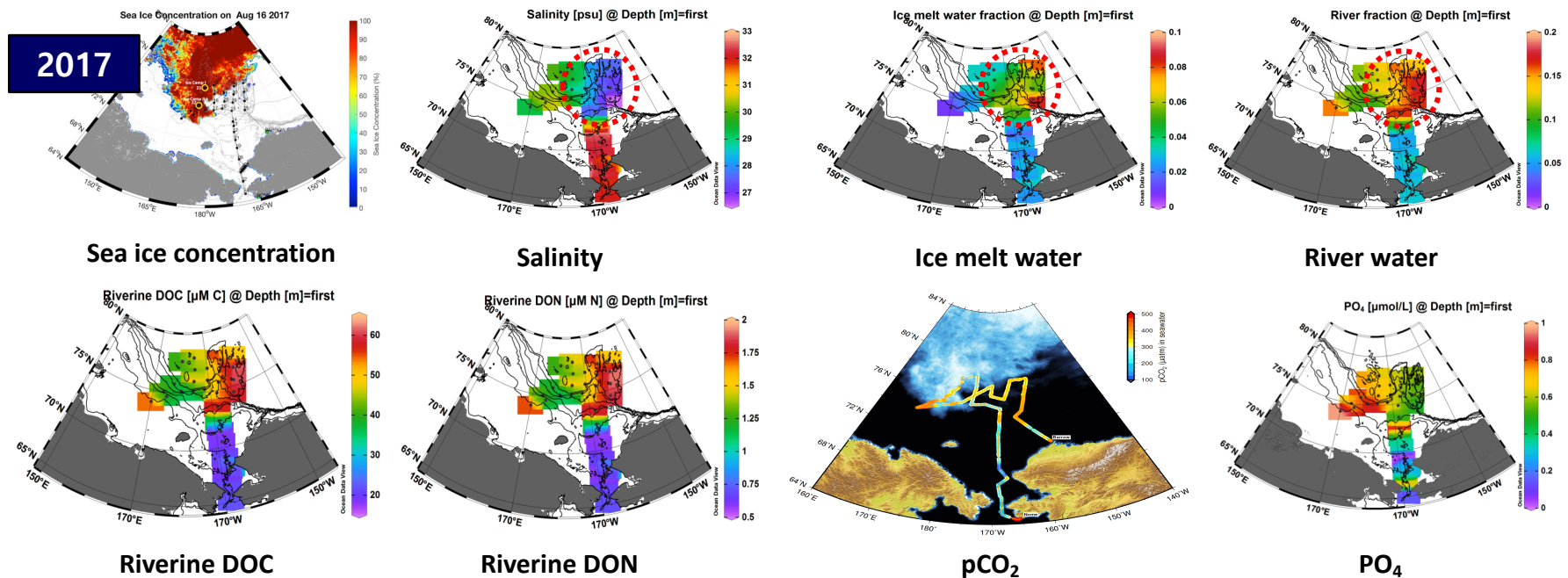


DOC sampler



Sediment trap

# KOPRI 2020 Plan for SAS (chemical)



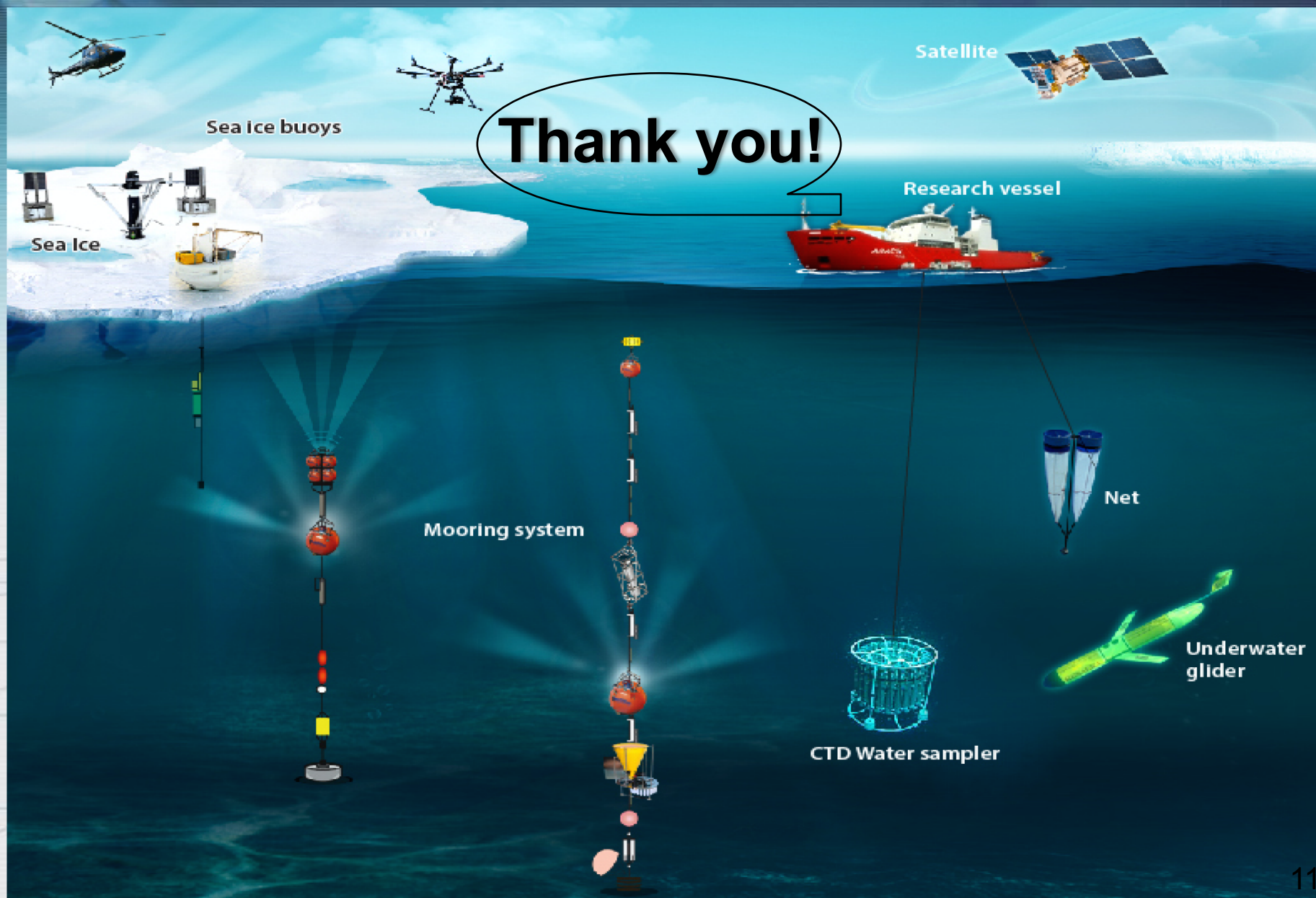
In 2020, Korea Polar Research Institute (KOPRI) is going to measure carbon components as follows:

- pCO<sub>2</sub>
- Dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC)
- Nutrients
- d18O
- Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) [Marine DOC, Riverine DOC]
- Particulate organic carbon (POC)
- Sinking particle flux

The chemical data set will be compared to biological (e.g., phytoplankton taxonomic structure and bacterial abundances) and physical (e.g., salinity and water masses) ones to improve our understanding of carbon cycle in the Pacific Central Arctic Ocean.



**Thank you!**



# *What are the present state and major ongoing transformations of the Arctic marine system?*

How does primary production and associated availability of nutrients vary between Arctic regions?

What are the changes in water mass sources, sinks and transformations?

Does northward range expansion of sub arctic species vary regionally and are any of these species likely to establish permanent populations in Arctic regions?

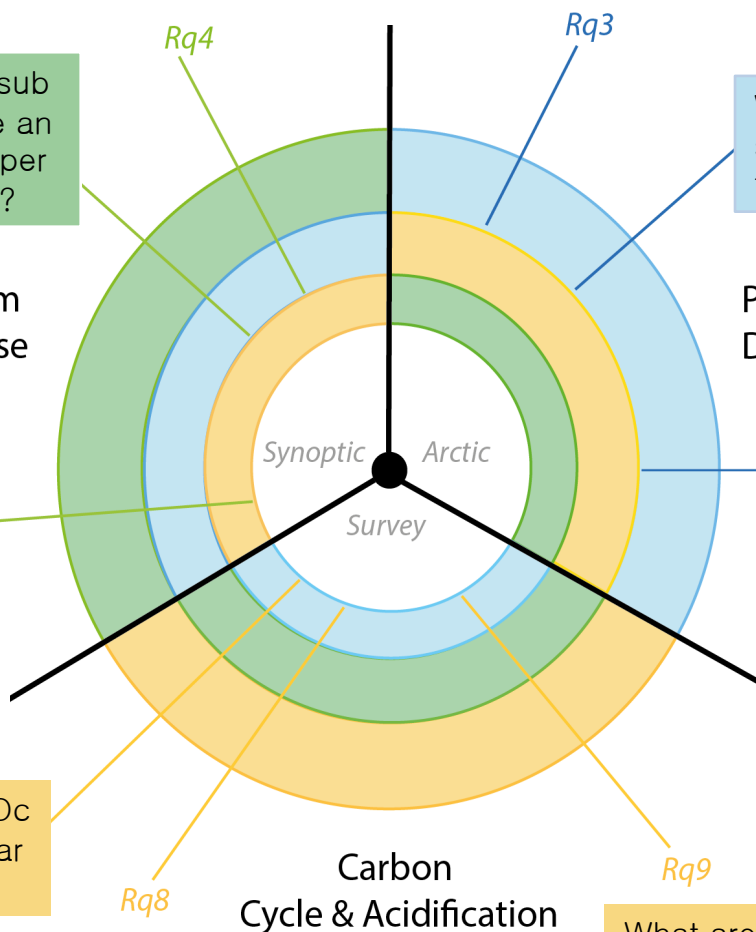
What are the states of, and changes in, heat and freshwater budgets in the Arctic regions?

Ecosystem Response

Physical Drivers

How do trophic energy transfers vary across ecosystems and regions in the Arctic?

How are Arctic Ocean water masses and circulation responding to changes in sea ice properties, and atmospheric, advective and freshwater forcing?



What is the contribution of the Arctic Ocean to maintaining the global ocean carbon dioxide reservoir and uptake?

What are the magnitude, drivers, and impacts of Ocean Acidification in the different regions of the Arctic Ocean?

What are the input and fate of terrestrial and subsea carbon to the Arctic Ocean?

*(from Olsen's presentation in 2018)*