

Emergent properties of a complex ecosystem model
in a global general circulation model:
Sensitivity to grazing parameterizations

Tom Anderson

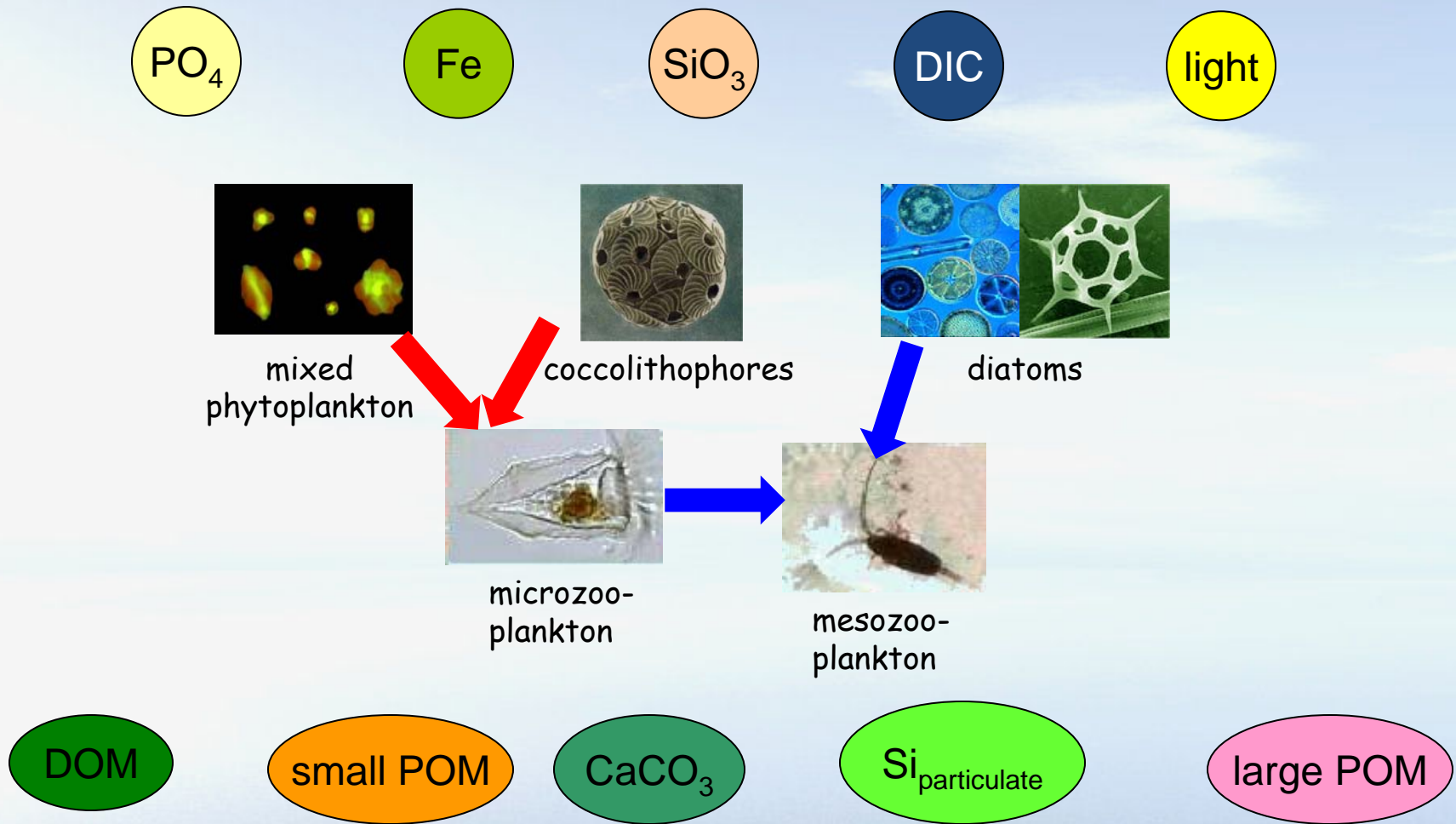
Bablu Sinha

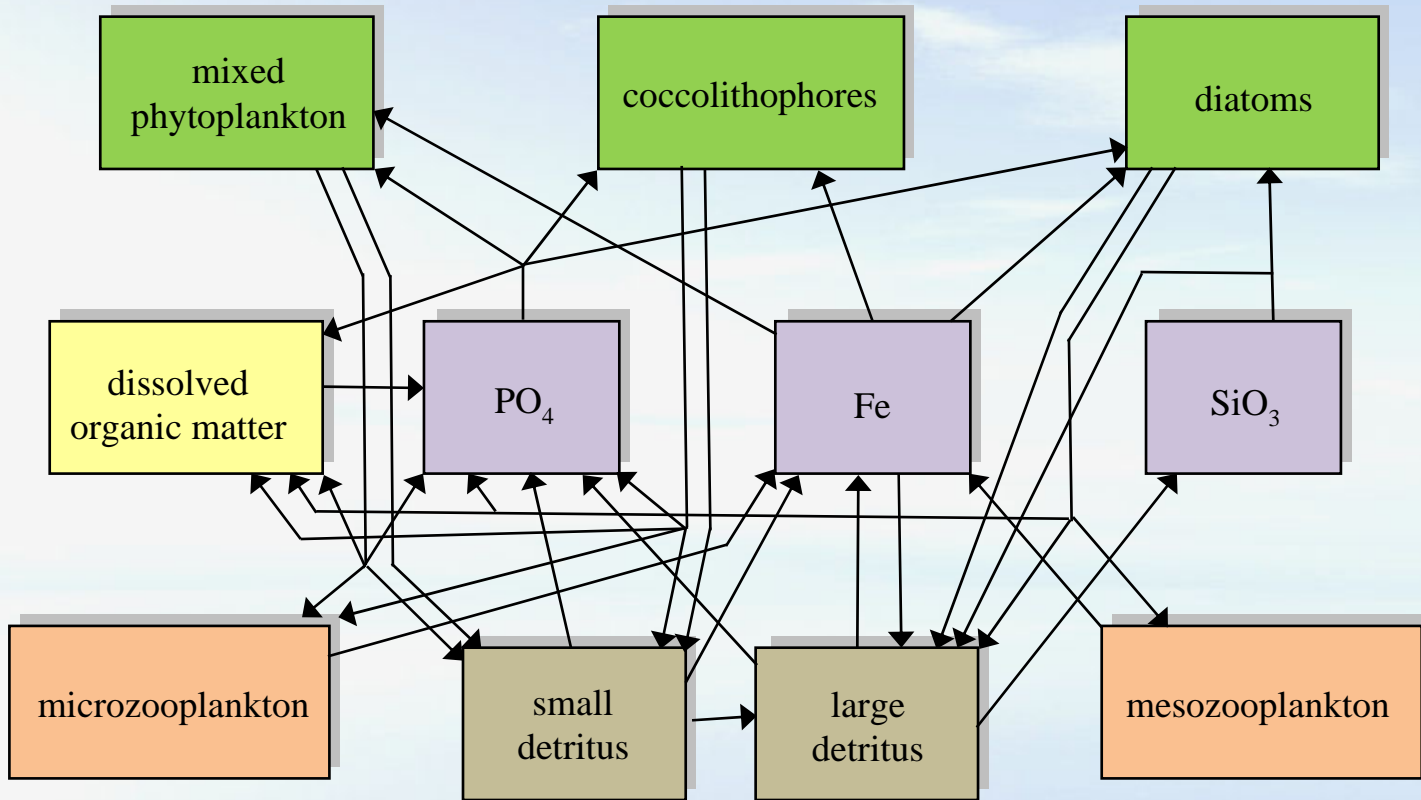


**National Oceanography
Centre, Southampton**
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON AND
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



PLANKTOM5.0





Two experiments

- ❖ Comparison of performance in two GCMs: OCCAM and OPA
- ❖ Comparison of different zooplankton functional response parameterisations (in OCCAM)

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- ❖ Comparison of different zooplankton functional response parameterisations (in OCCAM)

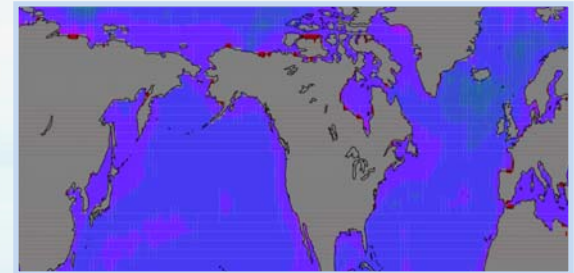
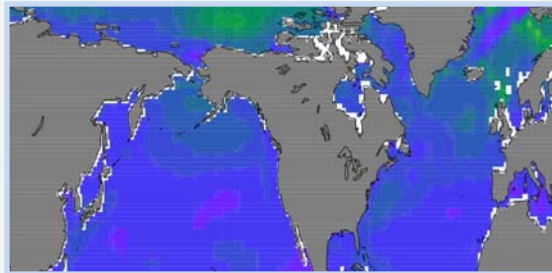
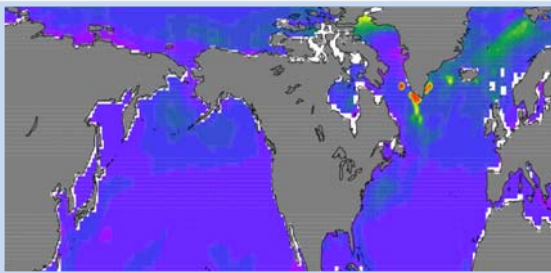
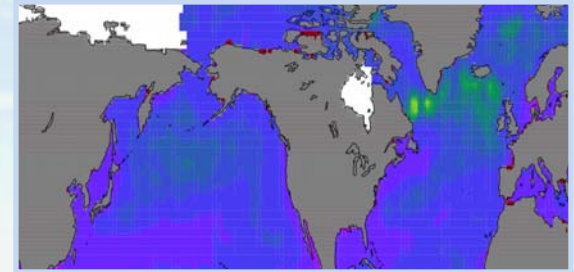
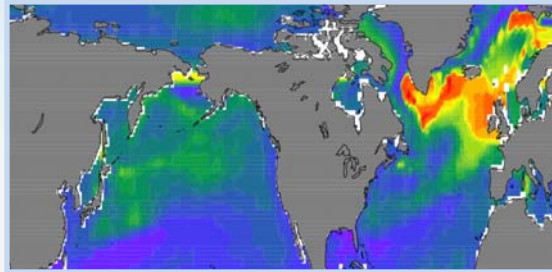
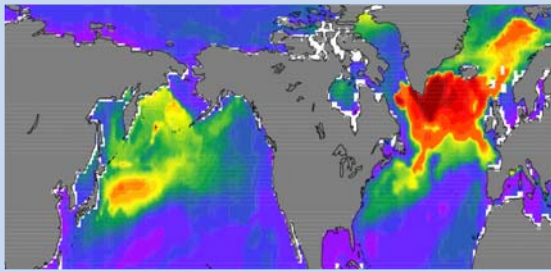
Mixed layer depth

March-
May

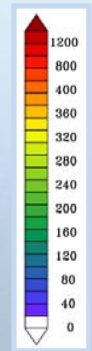
OCCAM

OPA

climatology



Sept.-Nov.



m

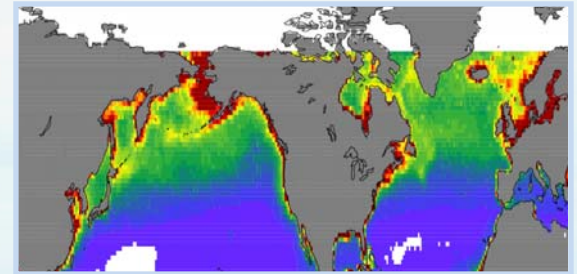
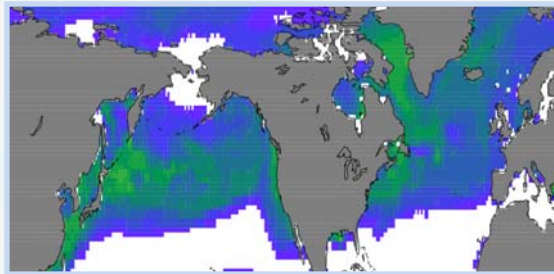
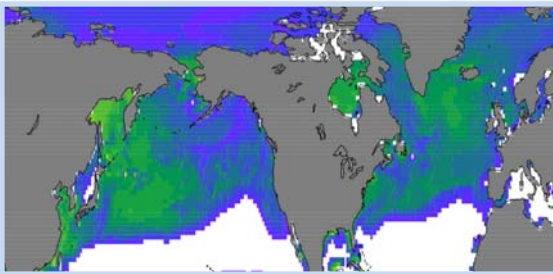
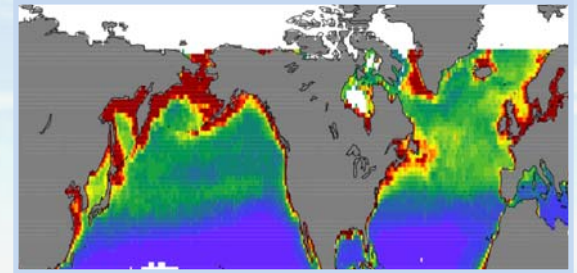
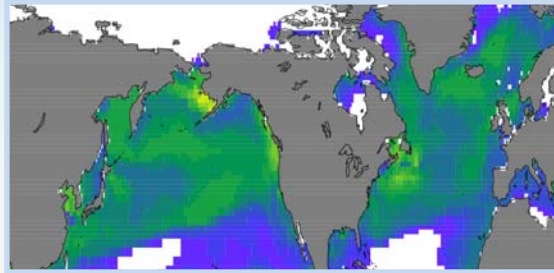
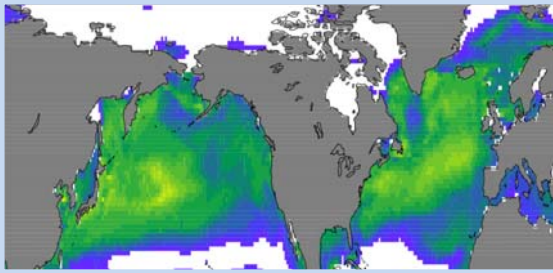
total chlorophyll

March-
May

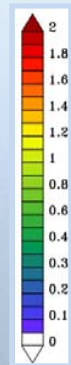
OCCAM

OPA

SeaWiFS



Sept.-Nov.



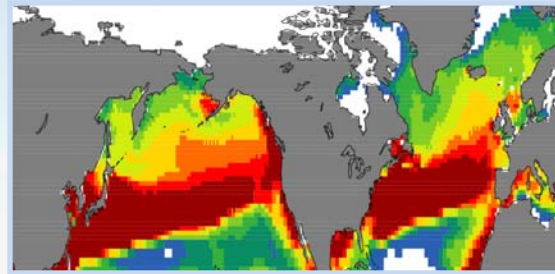
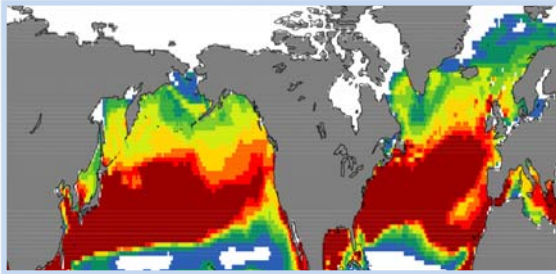
mg m^{-3}

Primary production

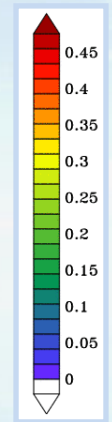
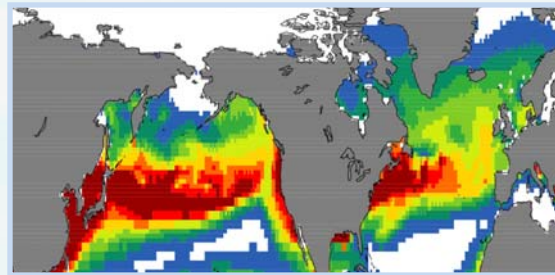
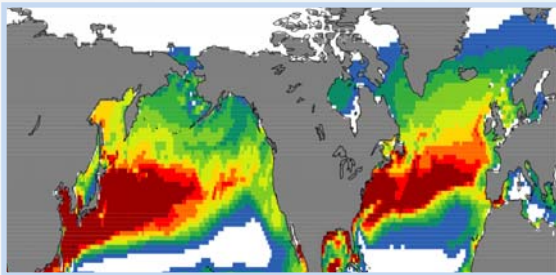
OCCAM

OPA

March-
May



Sept.-Nov.



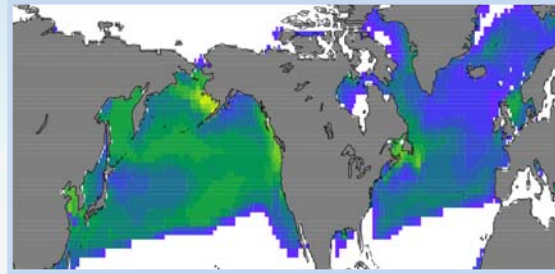
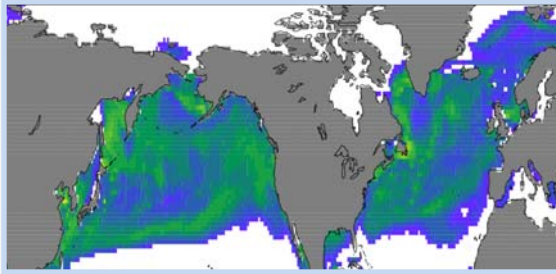
$\text{g C m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$

Mixed phytoplankton

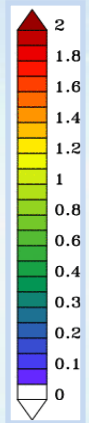
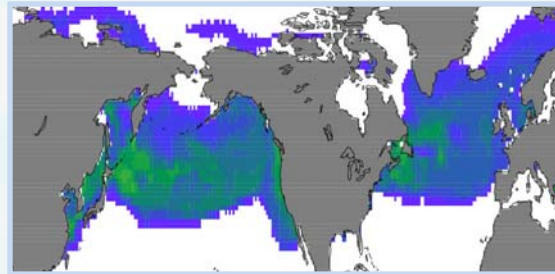
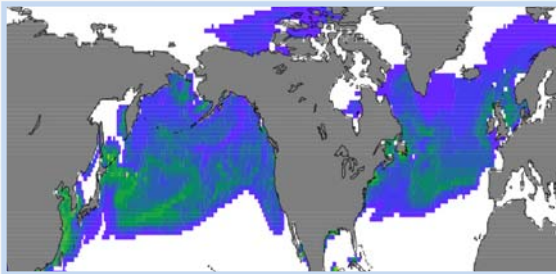
OCCAM

OPA

March-
May



Sept.-Nov.



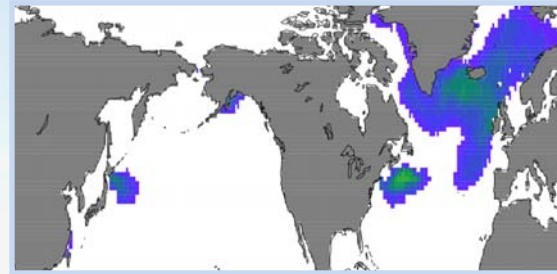
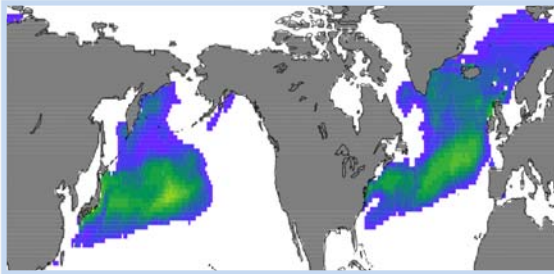
mg m⁻³

Diatoms

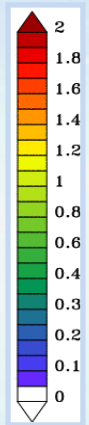
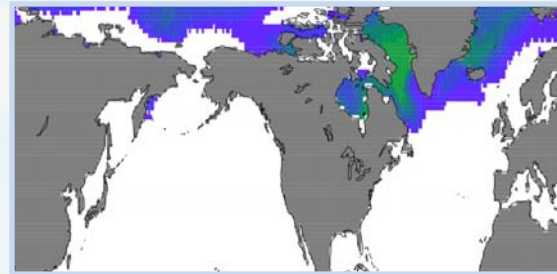
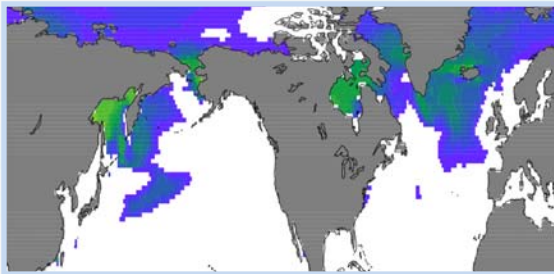
OCCAM

OPA

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Sept.-Nov.



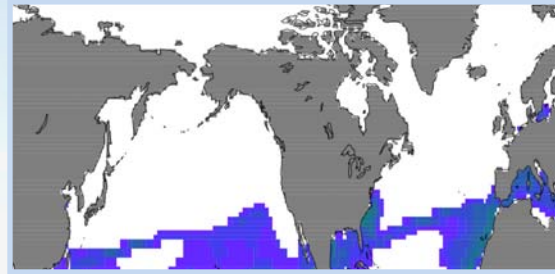
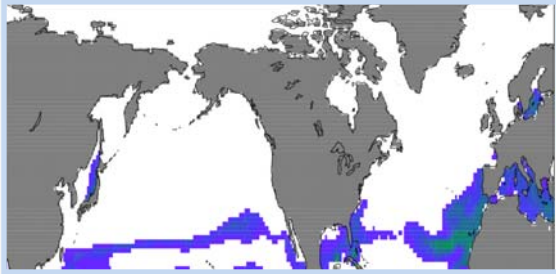
mg m⁻³

Coccolithophores

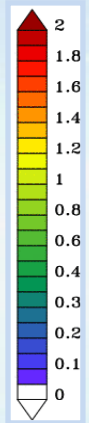
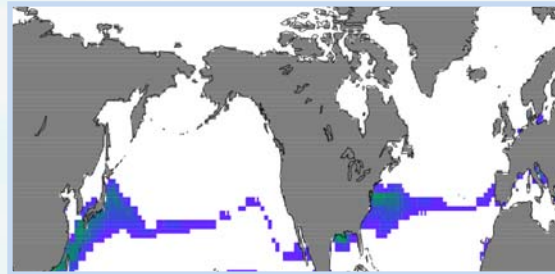
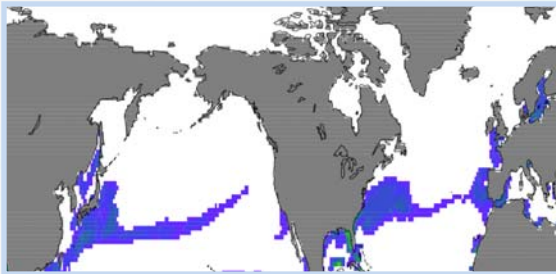
OCCAM

OPA

March-
May



Sept.-Nov.



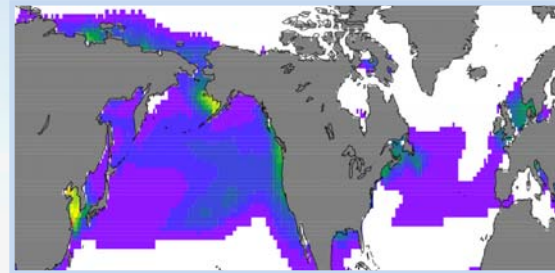
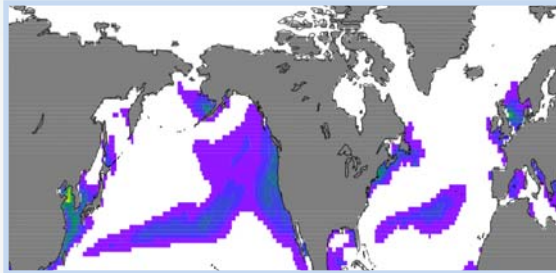
mg m^{-3}

Mesozooplankton

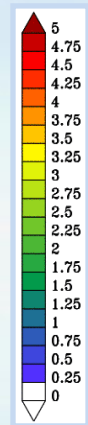
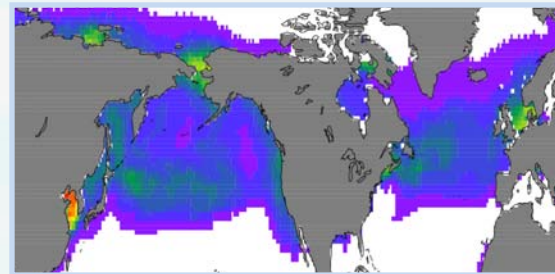
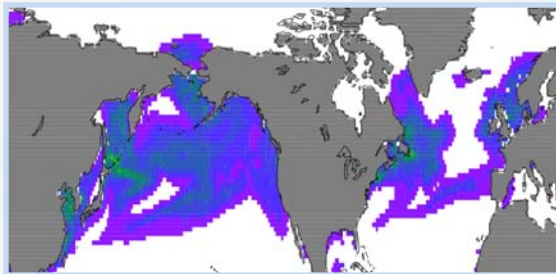
OCCAM

OPA

March-
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Sept.-Nov.



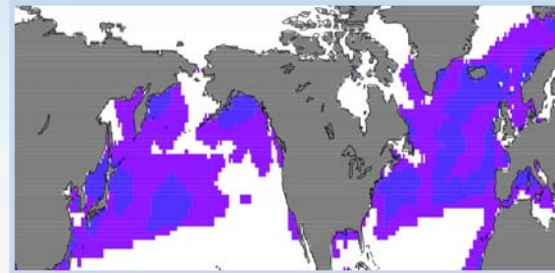
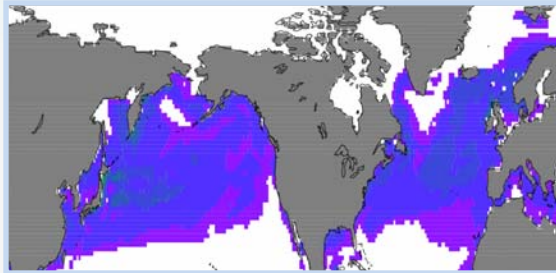
mmol C m⁻³

Microzooplankton

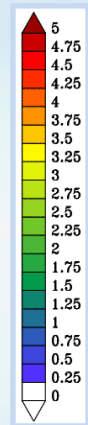
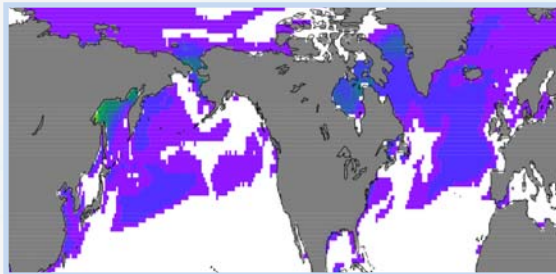
OCCAM

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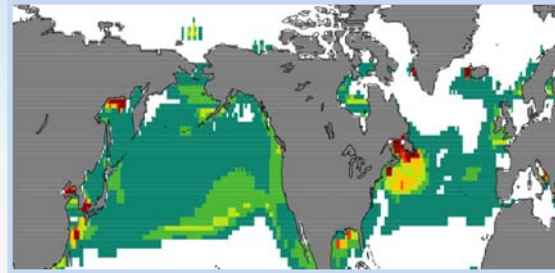
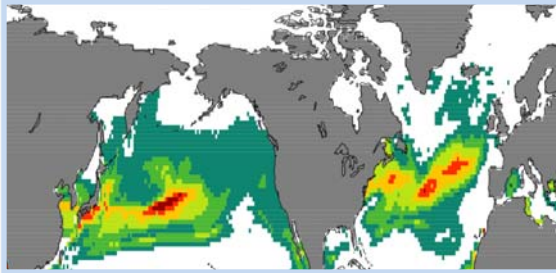
mmol C m^{-3}

Export

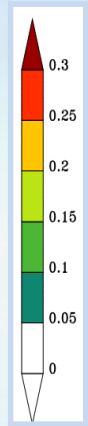
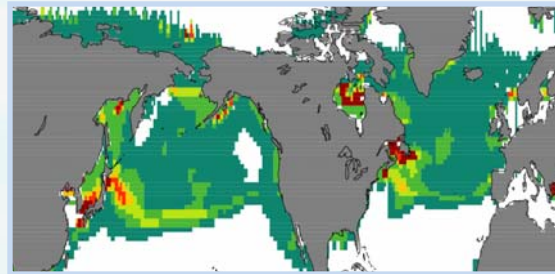
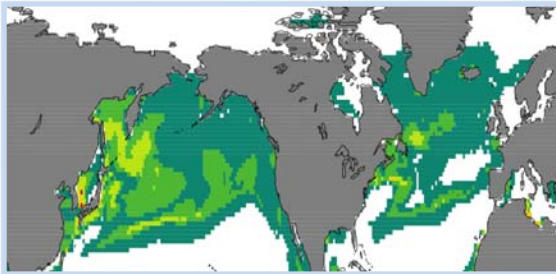
OCCAM

OPA

March-
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Sept.-Nov.

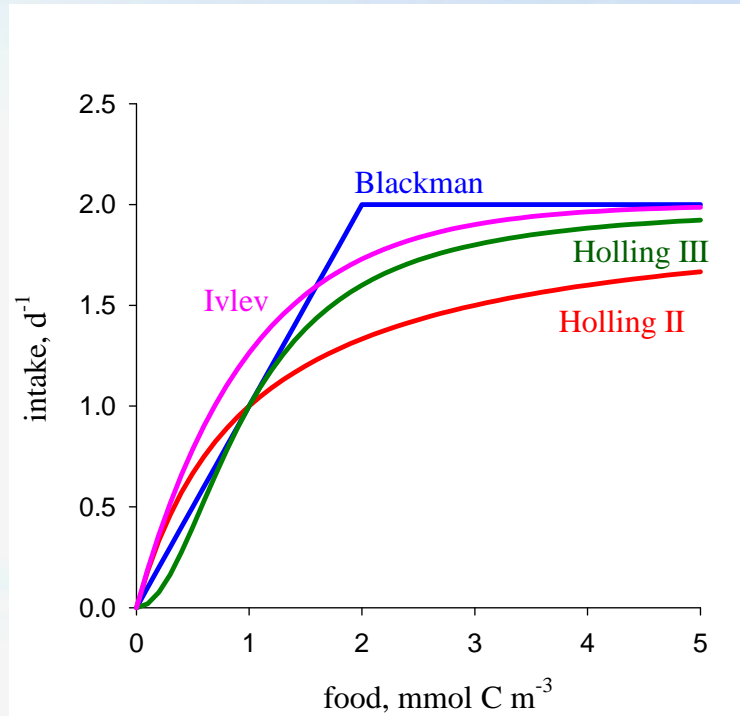


$\text{g C m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$

Two experiments

- ❖ Comparison of performance in two GCMs: OCCAM and OPA
- ❖ Comparison of different zooplankton functional response parameterisations (in OCCAM)

Functional response curves



parameter values

mesozooplankton

$$I_{\max} = 1 \text{ d}^{-1}, \quad k_{1/2} = 1 \text{ mmol C m}^{-3}$$

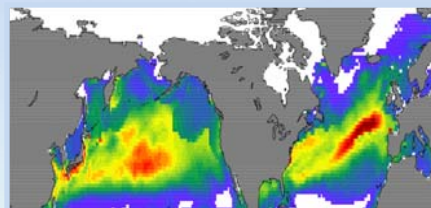
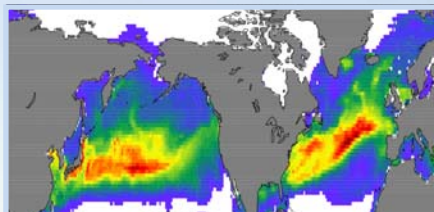
microzooplankton

$$I_{\max} = 2 \text{ d}^{-1}, \quad k_{1/2} = 1 \text{ mmol C m}^{-3}$$

Total chlorophyll

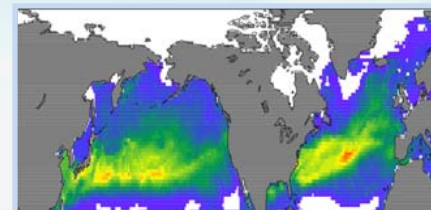
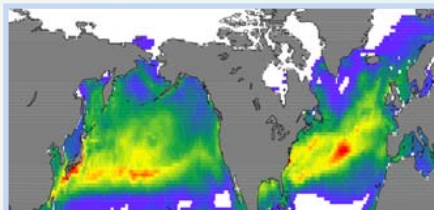
March-May

Holling II



Blackman

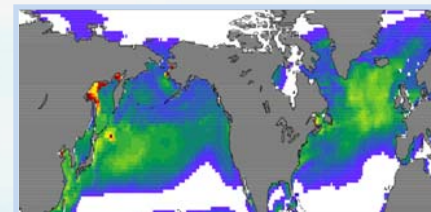
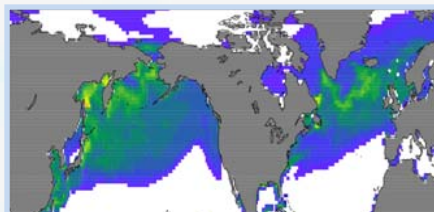
Holling III



Ivlev

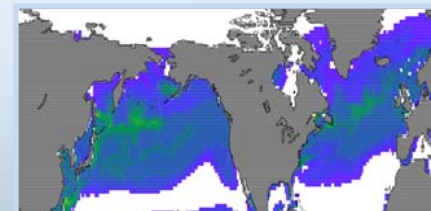
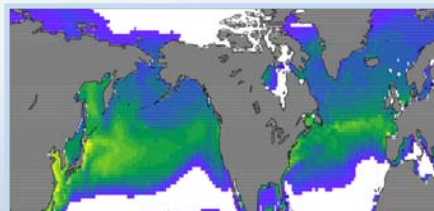
Sept.-Nov.

Holling II

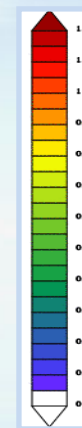


Blackman

Holling III

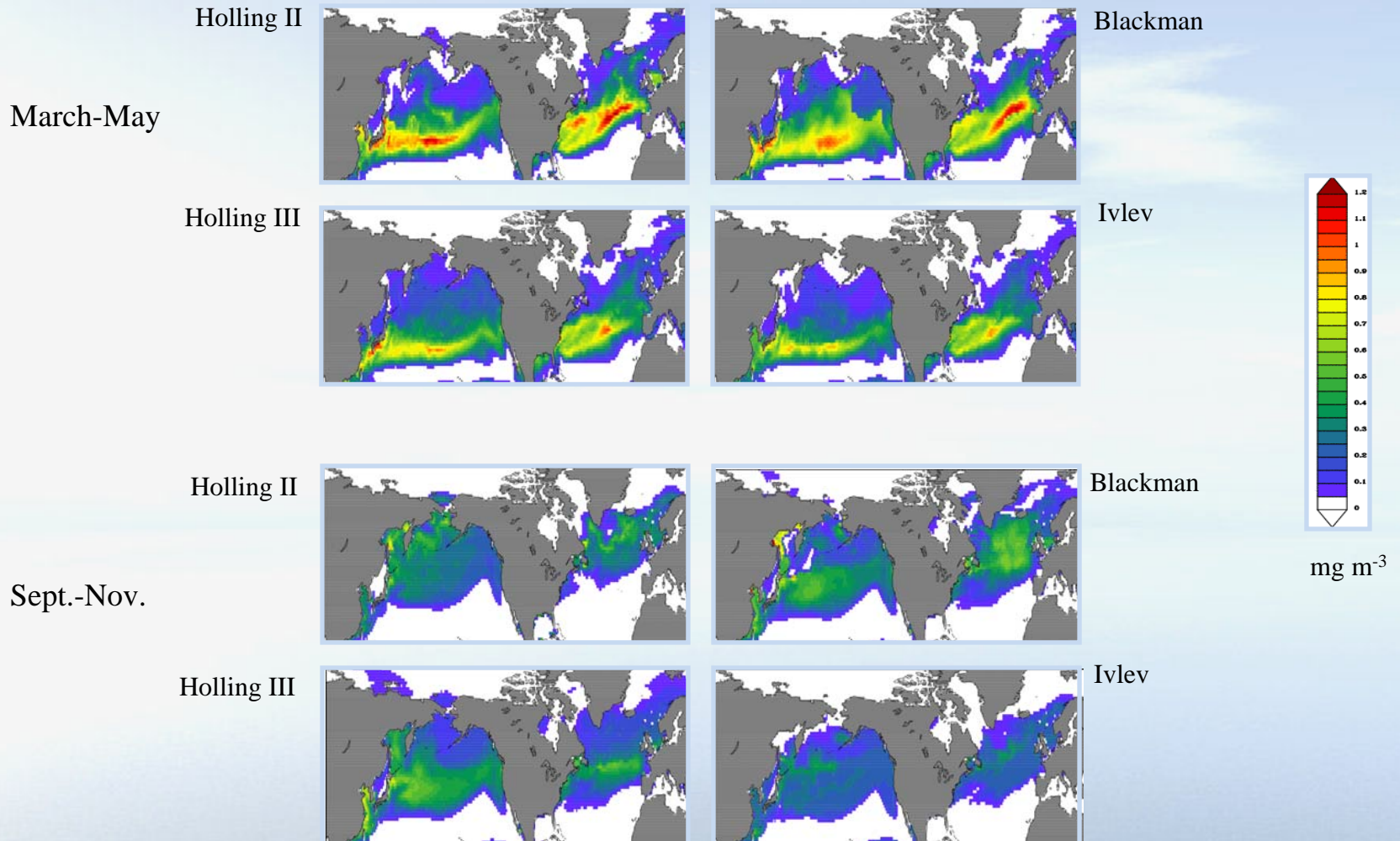


Ivlev

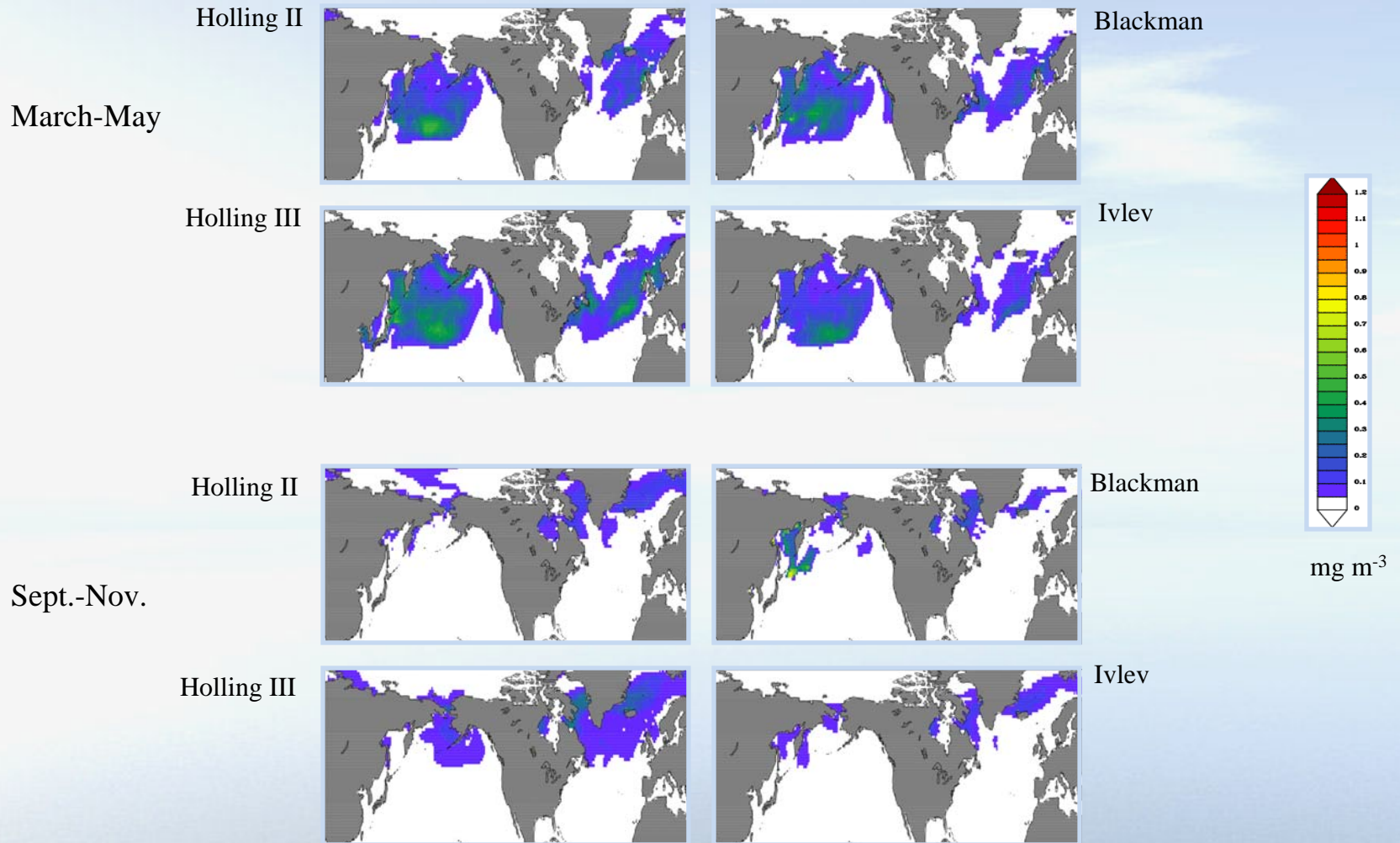


mg m⁻³

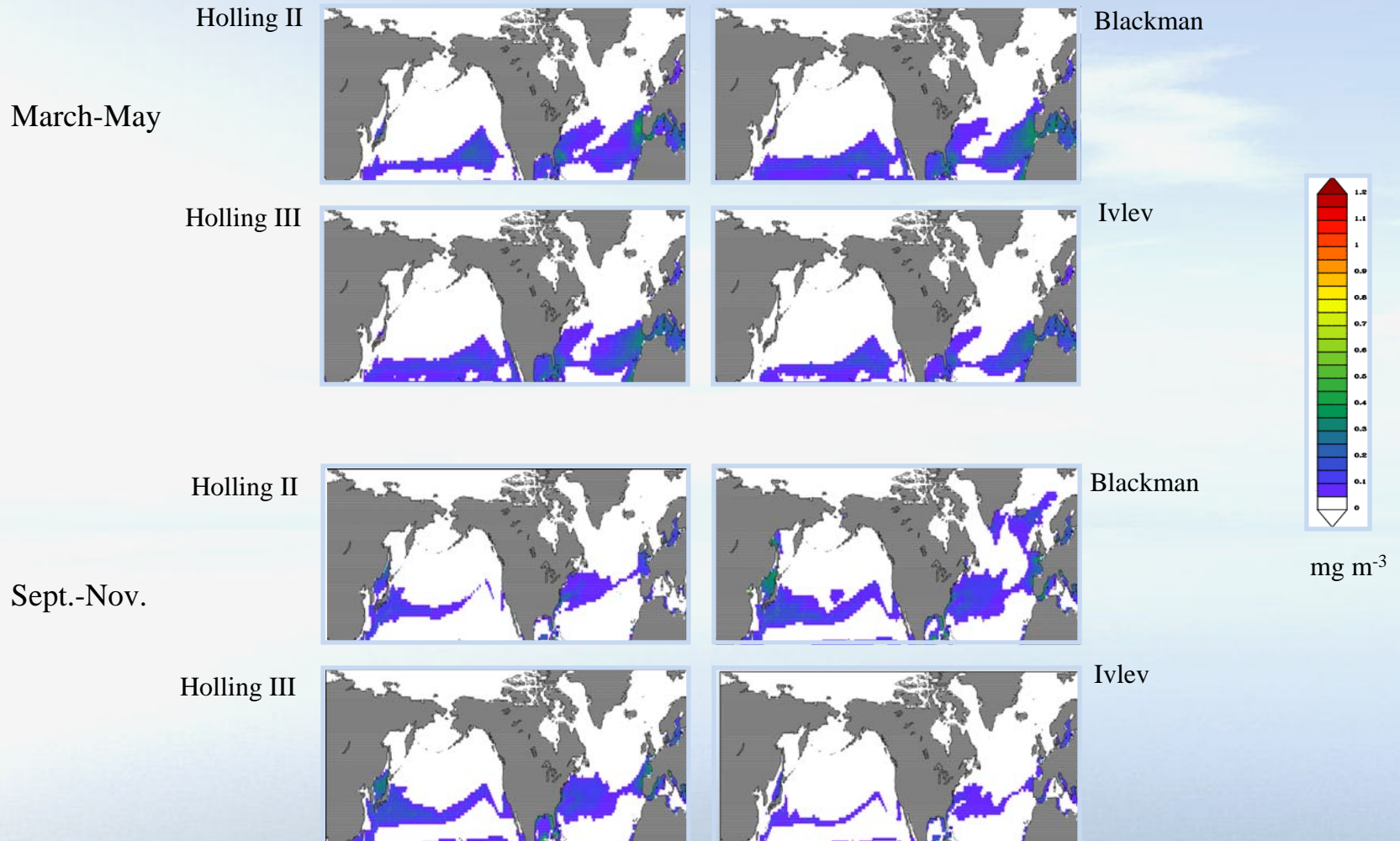
Mixed phytoplankton



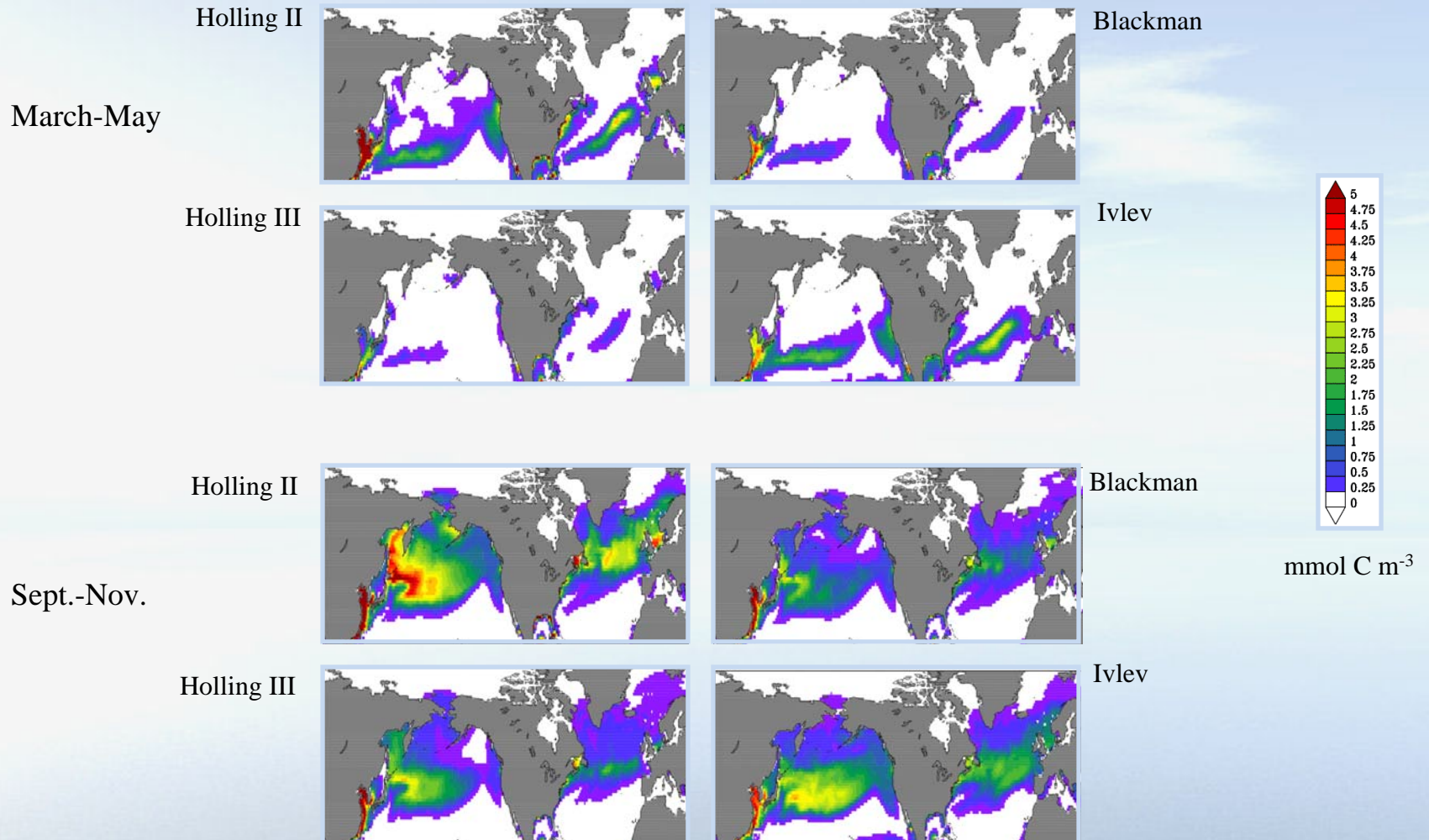
Diatoms



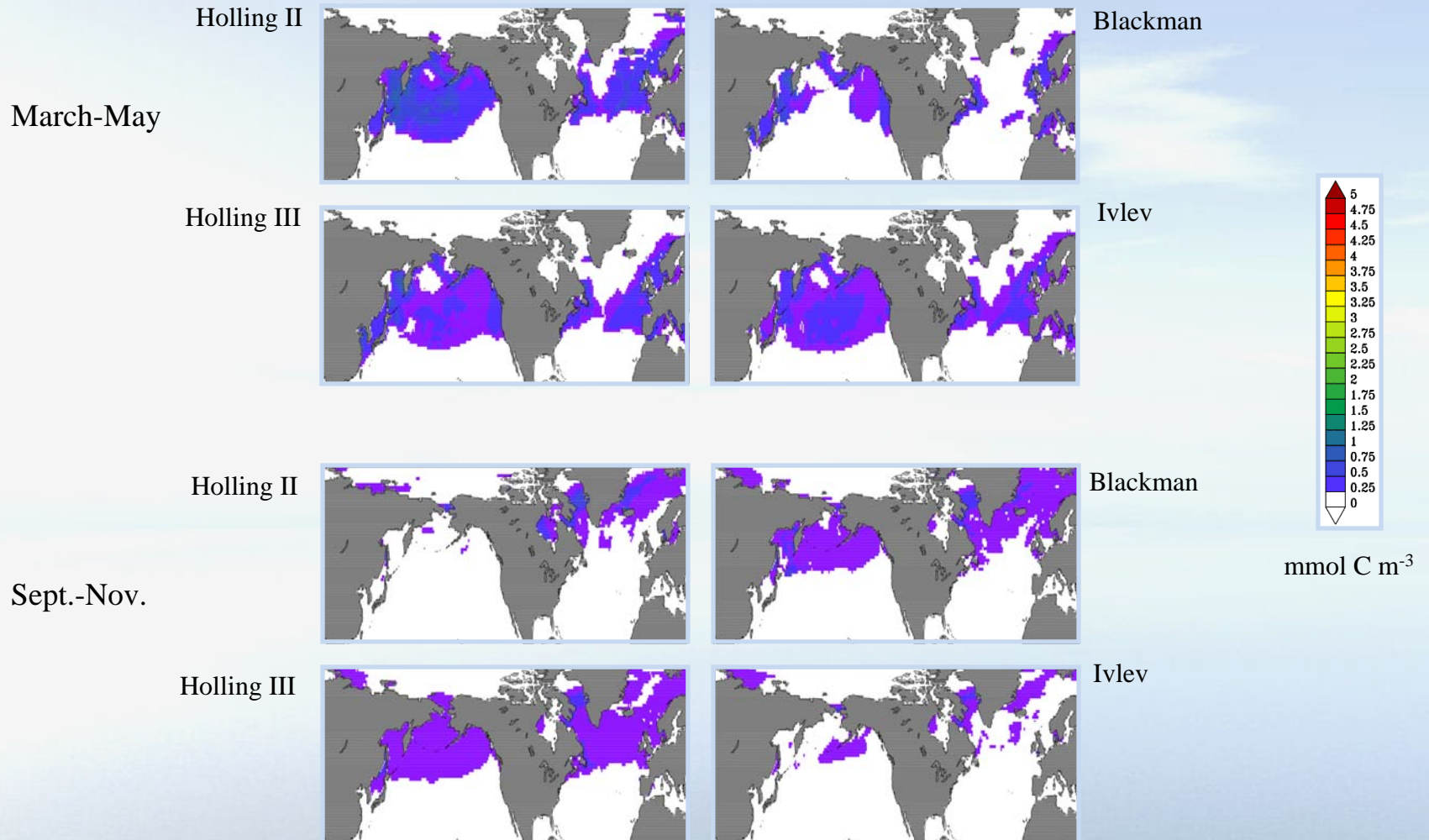
Coccolithophores



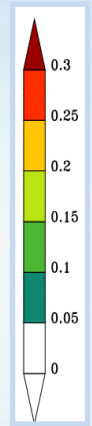
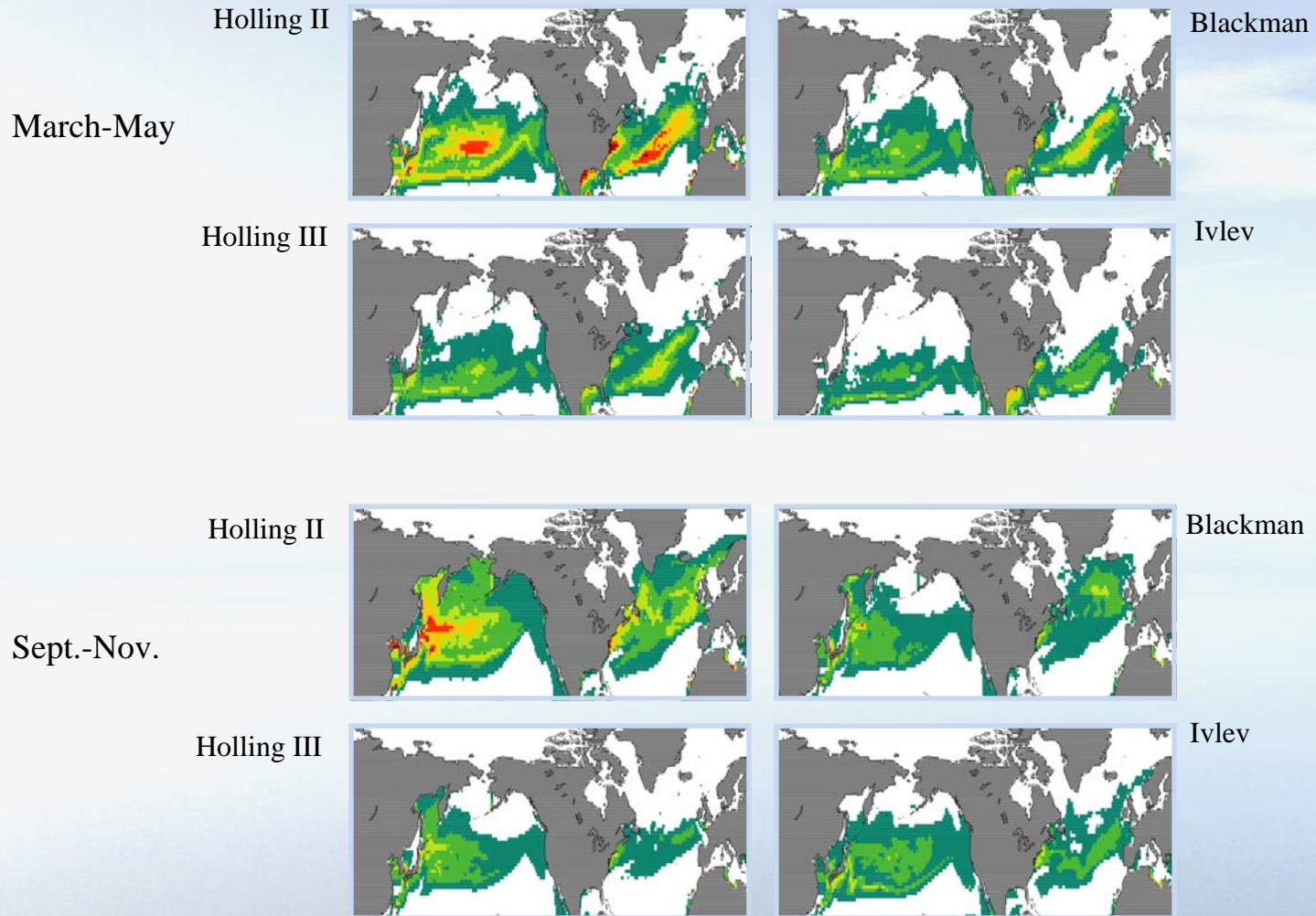
Mesozooplankton



Microzooplankton



Export



$\text{g C m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$

Conclusions



Bulk properties display similar order of magnitude - controlled by light, upwelling/downwelling and mixed layer depth.



Simulated distributions of individual plankton functional types display regional differences in the two GCMs, and are sensitive to the biological parameterisation.



Implication: it is necessary to do a good job with both model physics and biology if we are to realistically and reliably predict PFTs and their possible response to changing climate!