

Mesoscale ocean fronts enhance carbon export due to gravitational sinking and subduction

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Enhanced vertical carbon transport (gravitational sinking and subduction) at mesoscale ocean fronts may explain the demonstrated imbalance of new production and sinking particle export in coastal upwelling ecosystems. Based on flux assessments from ²³⁸U–²³⁴Th disequilibrium and sediment traps, we found 2 to 3 times higher rates of gravitational particle export near a deep-water front (305 mg C·m⁻²·d⁻¹) compared with adjacent water or to mean (nonfrontal) regional conditions. Elevated particle flux at the front was mechanistically linked to Fe-stressed diatoms and high mesozooplankton fecal pellet production. Using a data assimilative regional ocean model fit to measured conditions, we estimate that an additional ~225 mg C·m⁻²·d⁻¹ was exported as subduction of particle-rich water at the front, highlighting a transport mechanism that is not captured by sediment traps and is poorly quantified by most models and in situ measurements. Mesoscale fronts may be responsible for over a quarter of total organic carbon sequestration in the California Current and other coastal upwelling ecosystems.

particle flux | particulate organic carbon | plankton | carbon cycle | biological carbon pump

The magnitude of plankton-mediated primary production (PP) that is removed annually from the surface ocean–atmosphere system and transported to depth remains poorly constrained, with estimates varying from 5 Pg C·y⁻¹ to 21 Pg C·y⁻¹ (1–3). Inadequate resolution of the many mechanisms that drive export flux—sinking particles and aggregates, active transport by vertically migrating organisms, advection and diffusion of particles and dissolved organic compounds—is also a major challenge for parameterizing ocean models that seek to predict future responses to climate impacts. Although sinking material is generally assumed to dominate the export of organic carbon in the oceans, sinking flux is often significantly lower than simultaneously measured new or net community production (4–6) and insufficient to meet the metabolic requirements of deep-sea and benthic organisms (7). This has led to the notion of mesoscale ocean features (fronts and eddies) as sites where locally enhanced vertical advection may stimulate production and gravitational (sinking) export (8–10), or move bulk suspended organic matter to depth during subduction events (11–13). Due to the complex 3D structure and temporal variability of these features, however, simultaneous quantification of sinking and subduction has not been achieved previously in any observational field study.

The southern California Current Ecosystem (CCE) is a productive eastern boundary current biome representative of coastal upwelling ecosystems worldwide. Nearshore waters off of Point Conception are typically cold, salty, and nutrient-rich due to upwelling, whereas the southward-flowing California Current forms a low-salinity band that separates the coastal upwelling region from oligotrophic subtropical waters further offshore. Although the coastal CCE has high primary productivity (14) and nitrate uptake (15–17), the vertical export of carbon as sinking particles (assessed by both sediment traps and ²³⁸U–²³⁴Th disequilibrium) is comparatively low (18, 19). Both models and in situ data suggest that this production–export imbalance results, in part, from lateral

transport of particles produced in the coastal area to the offshore region where net export is expected (20–23). However, the expected high export ratio in offshore waters of the CCE is not supported by existing in situ measurements (19, 24).

Submesoscale and mesoscale fronts are common features in the southern CCE and are increasing in frequency (25). These features are often locations with enhanced nutrient input to the surface layer and elevated biological standing stocks and particle concentrations (26–28). To understand the potential roles of frontal systems in carbon export via both gravitational sinking and subduction, we studied a frontal region inshore of the California Current off Southern California in August 2012 using a combination of transect sampling and Lagrangian experiments (i.e., tracking the temporal evolution of water parcels). In the results presented in *Results and Discussion*, we (i) quantify phytoplankton carbon production; (ii) determine vertical carbon transport due to sinking particles using sediment trap and ²³⁴Th methods; (iii) evaluate potential mechanisms driving enhanced gravitational flux, including mesozooplankton fecal pellet production and diatom trace metal limitation; and (iv) estimate subduction of particles to depth using a data assimilative Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS) model.

Results and Discussion

We found that gravitational flux was amplified approximately twofold at the front relative to surrounding waters or typical nonfrontal regions of the CCE, and that subduction of organic matter contributed additional export of comparable magnitude. The former finding is based on high ²³⁸U–²³⁴Th deficiency and large particle fluxes into sediment traps in the frontal region. The latter

Significance

Transport of organic carbon from the sunlit surface ocean to deeper depths drives net oceanic uptake of CO₂ from the atmosphere. However, mechanisms that control this carbon export remain poorly constrained, limiting our ability to model and predict future changes in this globally important process. We show that the flux of sinking particles (typically considered the dominant form of downward transport of organic carbon) is twice as high at a frontal system, relative to surrounding waters or to nonfrontal conditions. Furthermore, downward transport by subduction leads to additional carbon export at the front that is similar in magnitude to the sinking flux. Such enhanced C export at episodic and mesoscale features needs to be incorporated into biogeochemical forecast models.

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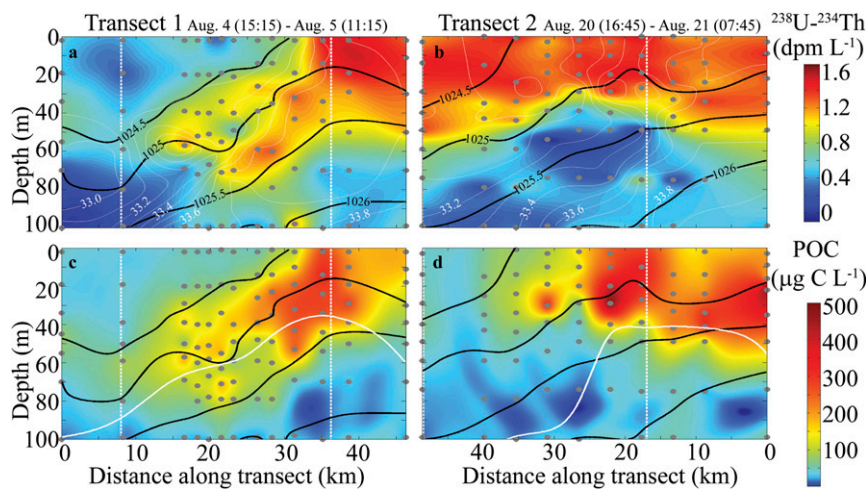


Fig. 2. The ^{238}U - ^{234}Th deficiency measured on vertical sections across the front for (A) section 1 and (B) section 2. Black lines are density contours. Note the subduction feature along the 1,025 isopycnal in A (from 15 to 30 km along transect) and its absence from B. (C and D) Particulate organic carbon concentrations on (C) front crossing 1 and (D) front crossing 2. White lines show depth of the euphotic zone (0.1% light level). Vertical dashed white lines show front boundaries as defined in *Gravitational Flux*.

has substantial uncertainty due to the complex 3D structure of E-Front and the short residence time of water in the feature, this simple export proxy produced results similar to the sediment traps, showing elevated export relative to typical measurements made from ^{234}Th in the CCE. Averaging the steady-state export estimates for the two transects, $104 \text{ mg C}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ (84 to 124, mean and 95% C.I.) for transect 1 and 185 (135 to 232) $\text{mg C}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ for transect 2, these ^{234}Th -based measurements for the 30-km-wide E-Front are approximately twofold higher than the typical export flux determined by ^{234}Th in the CCE ($80 \text{ mg C}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$). Similarly, average export from sediment trap deployments in the frontal region ($305 \text{ mg C}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$; cycles 1, 2, and 5) was $\sim 2.5\times$ higher than the typical nonfrontal value of $121 \text{ mg C}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, as well as greater than the trap fluxes on the offshore or coastal sides of the front (133 and $150 \text{ mg C}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, respectively).

Subduction of Organic Matter. The two high-resolution vertical sections across the front showed contrasting spatial patterns of ^{234}Th . Our initial transect (4–5 August) showed a subsurface deficiency maximum (30 m to 70 m depth) at the front (Fig. 2A), which could result from subduction of high-deficiency surface waters or from localized subsurface particle production and sinking. Although the latter scenario is known to occur in offshore oligotrophic regions of the CCE, we found no evidence of subsurface PP maxima in any of our five Lagrangian cycles or in a PP model parameterized from cruise data, which showed most productivity in the upper 25 m of the water column. The measured ^{234}Th section thus suggests along-isopycnal subduction of high-deficiency water from the coastal side of the front. This along-isopycnal ^{234}Th feature was further associated with enhanced subsurface concentrations of POC (Fig. 2C) and TOC (Fig. S3), consistent with POC subduction at the front. In contrast, similar measurements 2 wk later did not show evidence of frontal subduction (Fig. 2B) but rather a shoaling of the ^{234}Th isocline between isopycnals 1,025 and 1,025.5 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ caused by mild upwelling. Such differences are an expected feature of dynamic fronts, in which meanders produce alternating regions of subduction and upwelling. Such dynamics (combined with the long half-life of ^{234}Th) also likely explain the larger-scale patterns of surface ^{234}Th during our transects (Fig. 1). Downwelling conditions lead to convergent frontal features that set stark boundaries between coastal (high deficiency) and offshore (low deficiency) water. Upwelling conditions lead to divergent features, with high gravitational flux at the front creating a wider high-deficiency signature.

To further investigate and quantify the export flux from subduction, we used a dynamically consistent, data-assimilating ROMS model (29, 30). Consistent with observational interpretations, modeled vertical velocities confirmed relatively strong subduction over most of E-Front during transect 1 and weak upwelling during transect 2 (Fig. 4). Using measured POC and ΔTOC (the difference between E-Front TOC and typical deep-water TOC) concentrations at the base of the euphotic zone and modeled vertical velocities, we calculated areally averaged POC subduction rates of 475 (270 to 687 , 95% C.I.) and -25 (-82 to 31) $\text{mg C}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ for transects 1 and 2, respectively, and ΔTOC subduction rates of 379 (195 to 549) and -17 (-60 to 28) $\text{mg C}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$. The fate of the subducted POC is unknown, but it coincided with high subsurface NH_4^+ concentrations ($>1 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) on transect 1, suggesting rapid remineralization beneath the euphotic zone. Importantly, this advective transport, averaging 225 (POC) or 181 (ΔTOC) $\text{mg C}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, must be added to the gravitational flux ($305 \text{ mg C}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$) to determine total export enhancement at E-Front, because the subducted bulk suspended material is not measured by sediment traps or ^{234}Th : ^{238}U deficiency.

Using a chlorophyll–light diagnostic model parameterized with measured ^{14}C PP from the Lagrangian cycles, we calculated PP across the transects to determine the fraction of PP exported as POC out of the base of the euphotic zone. Because typical formulations of the e ratio (export/PP) do not account for advective flux, we define the e_{POC} ratio as the sum of advective and sinking POC export divided by ^{14}C PP. The calculated e_{POC} ratio of 67% for transect 1 exceeded the average f ratio at the front (52%) determined using NO_3^- and NH_4^+ concentrations and an ecosystem model parameterized for the CCE. For transect 2, the e_{POC} ratio of 11% was lower than the f ratio (45%).

Mechanisms of Enhanced Gravitational Flux. To elucidate the mechanisms causing enhanced gravitational export at the front, we investigated phytoplankton and zooplankton dynamics during each Lagrangian experiment. Cycle 1 (at the front) had higher vertically integrated ^{14}C PP ($1,451 \pm 140 \text{ mg C m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$) than coastal or offshore cycles (Fig. 3A). Previous nonfrontal experiments exhibited decreased export efficiency (e ratio) when PP was high (19, 24). In contrast, at the front (cycle 1), the plankton community maintained a high e ratio (30%) despite enhanced phytoplankton production.

We evaluated two nonexclusive mechanisms that could cause an increase in export efficiency at the front: mesozooplankton fecal pellet production and increased silicification by diatoms.

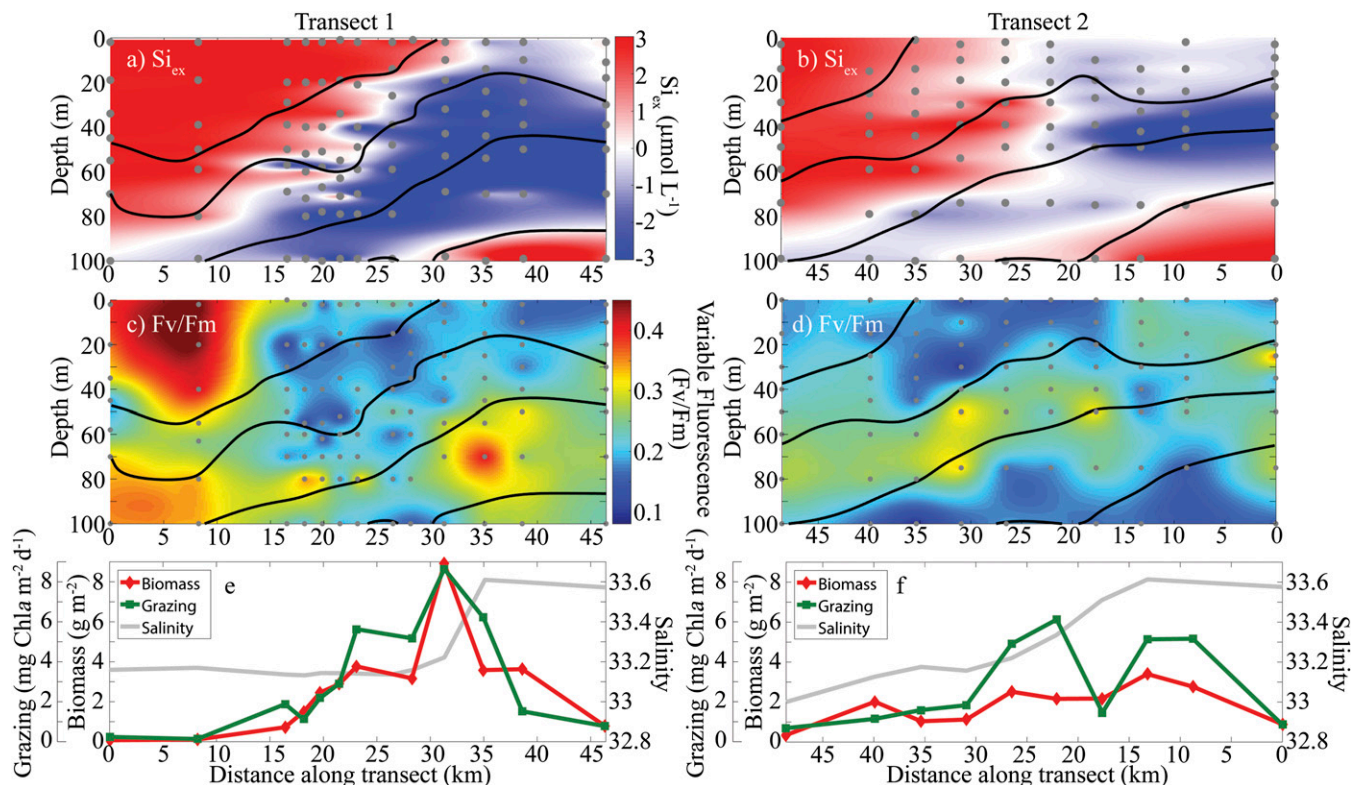


Fig. 5. Biological and chemical sections during (A, C, and E) transect 1 and (B, D, and F) transect 2. (A and B) Si_{ex} ($= [H_4SiO_4] - [NO_3^-] \times R_{Si:NO_3}$). Negative values are indicative of Fe stress. (C and D) Variable fluorescence (Fv/Fm). Low values are indicative of Fe stress. (E and F) Mesozooplankton biomass and grazing rates from vertical net tows. Gray lines show surface salinity (gradient region indicates location of the surface expression of E-Front).

(35, 36), we can surmise that EBUS fronts are likely globally important loci for carbon transport into the ocean's interior.

Although the present results clearly indicate the importance of mesoscale fronts to carbon sequestration in a contemporary coastal ocean system, they likely underestimate the role of fronts in a warmer, future climate. Within the CCE, a decadal-scale trend of increasing frontal frequency has been linked to long-term increases of upwelling favorable winds (25, 37). Continued strengthening of land–sea temperature differences, combined with increased stratification in other regions, will likely further increase the importance of particle export at mesoscale fronts to the global carbon cycle.

Materials and Methods

Cruise Overview. Our sampling scheme involved three distinct aspects: (i) 3D mapping of the large-scale physical structure of the front with a towed SeaSoar instrument; these surveys (referred to as SeaSoar surveys) were combined with surface mapping of ^{234}Th deficiency and other biogeochemical properties in the region; (ii) Nearly synoptic 50-km transects across the frontal feature while measuring biogeochemical and ecological properties at 6 to 8 depths at 10 to 13 stations across the front; and (iii) Lagrangian experiments (referred to as “cycles”) during which we followed an in situ array drogued at 15 m depth, on which we attached bottles for experimental incubations including $H^{14}CO_3^-$ uptake (38). The array provided a moving frame of reference for a suite of other measurements including mesozooplankton biomass and grazing rates, ^{234}Th – ^{238}U disequilibrium measurements, nutrients, POM, and biological standing stocks. An identically drogued sediment trap array was deployed simultaneously on each cycle.

The front was initially located using satellite sea surface temperature (SST) and sea surface height (SSH), an autonomous Spray glider, and a free-fall Moving Vessel Profiler (28), then the region was mapped (SeaSoar Survey 1) from 30 July to 2 August. This initial survey was immediately followed by cross-frontal transect 1 (4 August, 1515 hours to 5 August, 1115 hours). After transect 1, we conducted the five cycles in different locations relative to the front. Cycles 1 to 5 lasted from 6 to 9 August, 10 to 12 August, 13 to 15 August, 16 to 18 August, and 18 to 20 August, respectively. After completing these experiments, cross-frontal transect 2 was conducted in waters near the

location of transect 1 from 20 August, 1645 hours to 21 August, 0745 hours. The region was mapped again (SeaSoar Survey 2) from 21 to 25 August.

Export Measurements. Particle-interceptor trap (PIT)-style sediment traps (19, 39) with 8 to 12 cylindrical, 70-mm-diameter tubes with baffles on top were deployed at a depth near the base of the euphotic zone as determined from fluorescence profiles (60 m for cycles 1 and 3, 70 m on cycles 2 and 5, and 100 m on cycle 4). Tubes were deployed with a formaldehyde brine for a period of ~ 2.25 d. After recovery, overlying material was removed by suction, and samples were split for C and N analyses by CHN analyzer, C: ^{234}Th ratio analysis, and pigment measurements (Chl *a* and phaeopigments) by the acidification method. The ^{234}Th concentrations were measured using standard small volume methods (40), including a ^{230}Th tracer spike, filtration and beta counting at sea on a RISO beta counter, background beta counts >6 m after the cruise, gravimetric addition of ^{229}Th , and quantification of the $^{229:230}Th$ ratio by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) MS at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Analytical Facility. The ^{238}U – ^{234}Th deficiency was calculated after estimating ^{238}U activity from salinity (41), assuming steady state, and vertically integrating.

Biological and Chemical Measurements. Samples were collected by Niskin bottle for measurements of biological and chemical standing stocks and rates. Chl *a* was measured by fluorometer with acidification. POC was measured with a CHN analyzer. TOC was measured on a Shimadzu analyzer. Nutrients [NO_3^- , NH_4^+ , PO_4^{3-} , $Si(OH)_4$] were measured by autoanalyzer. Phytoplankton variable fluorescence was measured using the Advanced Laser Fluorometer (42). PP was measured by uptake of $H^{14}CO_3^-$ in triplicate 250-mL bottles incubated in situ for 24 h. Mesozooplankton were collected by vertical (on front transects) or oblique (during semi-Lagrangian cycles) net tows with a 0.71-m diameter, 202- μm mesh bongo net. Mesozooplankton grazing rates were determined from gut fluorescence measurements using gut turnover times calculated from a temperature-dependent equation (43).

Physical Model and POC Subduction. To measure the passive transport of organic carbon by subduction, we first used kriging to compute gridded fields of POC and ΔTOC (where ΔTOC is the difference between measured shallow

TOC and average deep TOC concentrations) along the two transects. We then calculated flux using the equations $J = [\text{POC}] \times w$ or $J = [\Delta\text{TOC}] \times w$, where J is flux (milligrams C per square meter per day) and w is the vertical velocity (meters per day) derived from a dynamically consistent data-assimilative model. Data assimilation was conducted within the ROMS with a 9-km grid resolution using a four-dimensional variational approach that repeatedly adjusted initial and boundary conditions to minimize the mismatch between the model and physical measurements (e.g., temperature, salinity) measured on our cruise (30).

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