

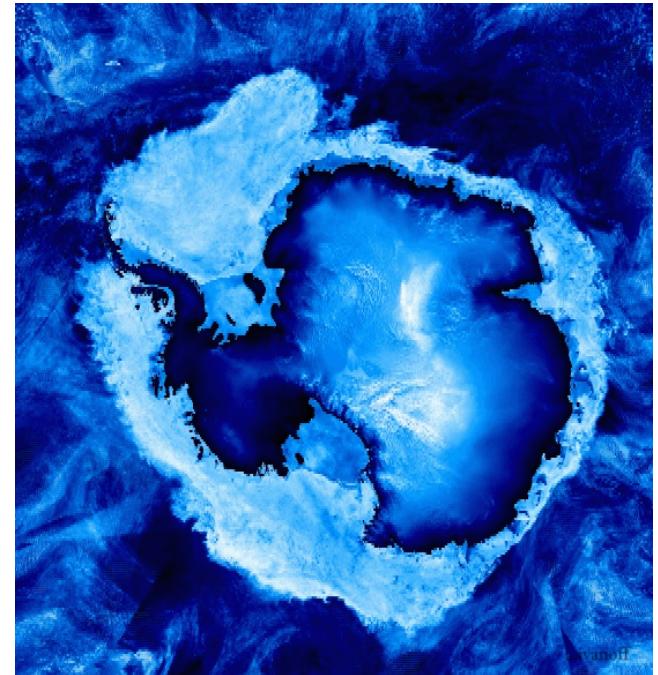
Climate change and consequences for the Antarctic marine environment

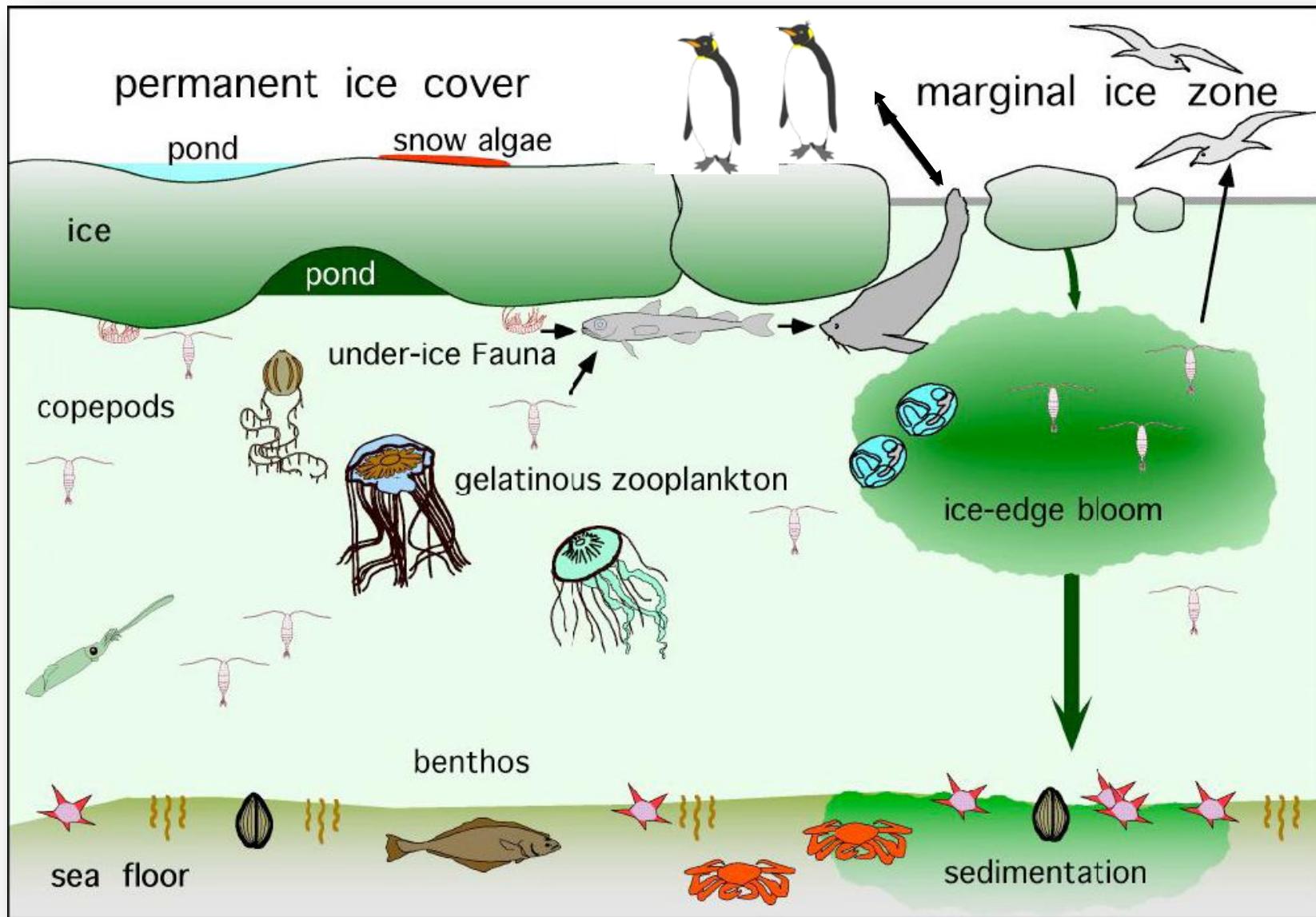
Nicholas J. P. Owens
Director British Antarctic Survey

*N.J.P. Owens
British Antarctic Survey
ATME April 2010*



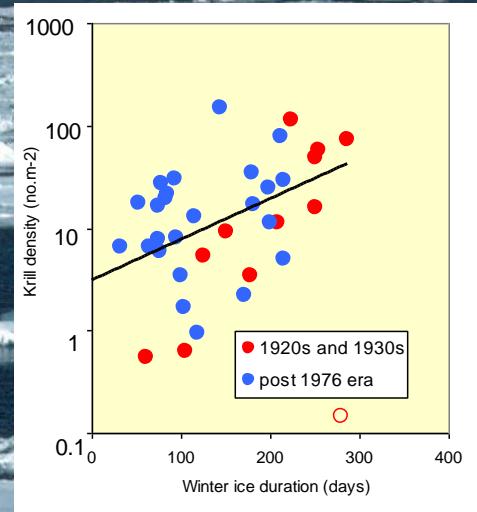
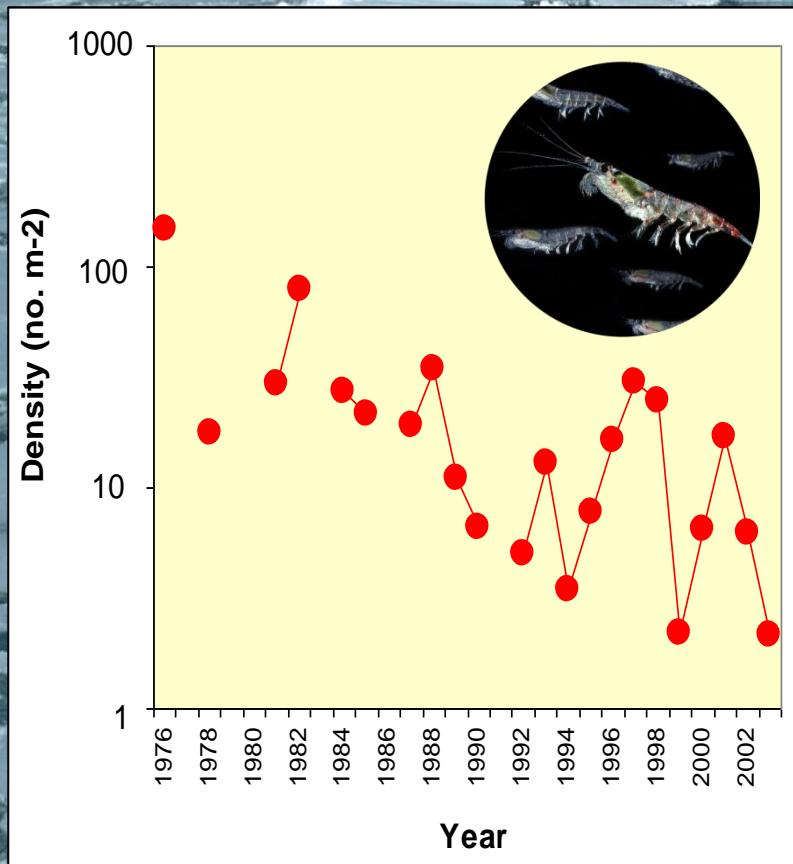
- Ice
 - Sea-ice and biological consequences
 - West Antarctic ice sheet
- Ocean acidification
- Sustained observations



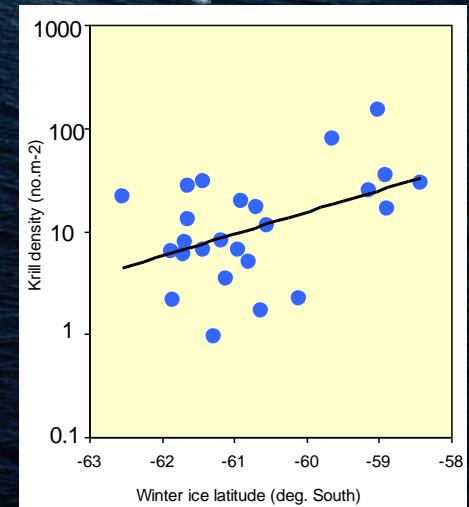


Summer krill abundance versus ice cover the previous winter

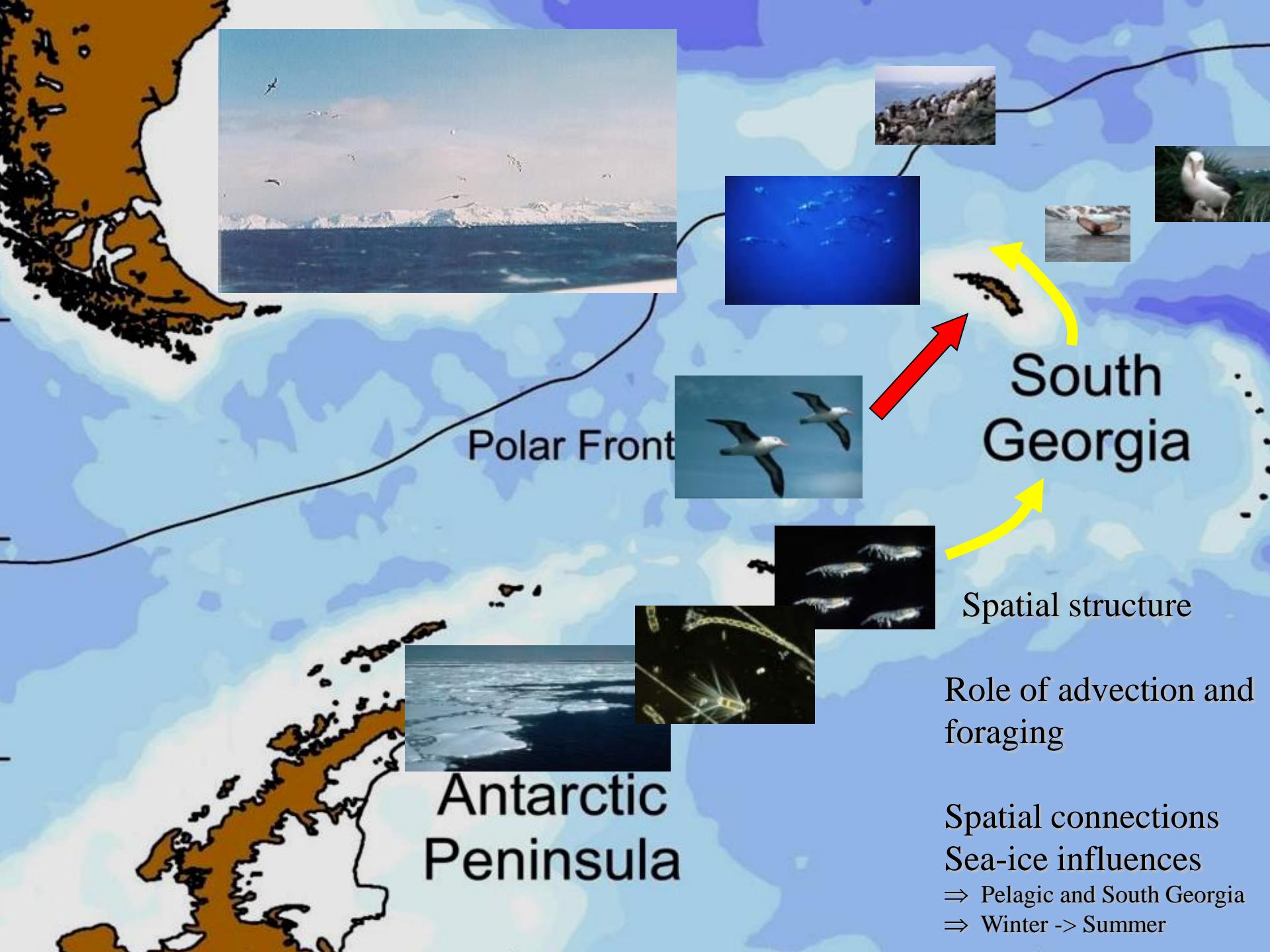
Declining krill population



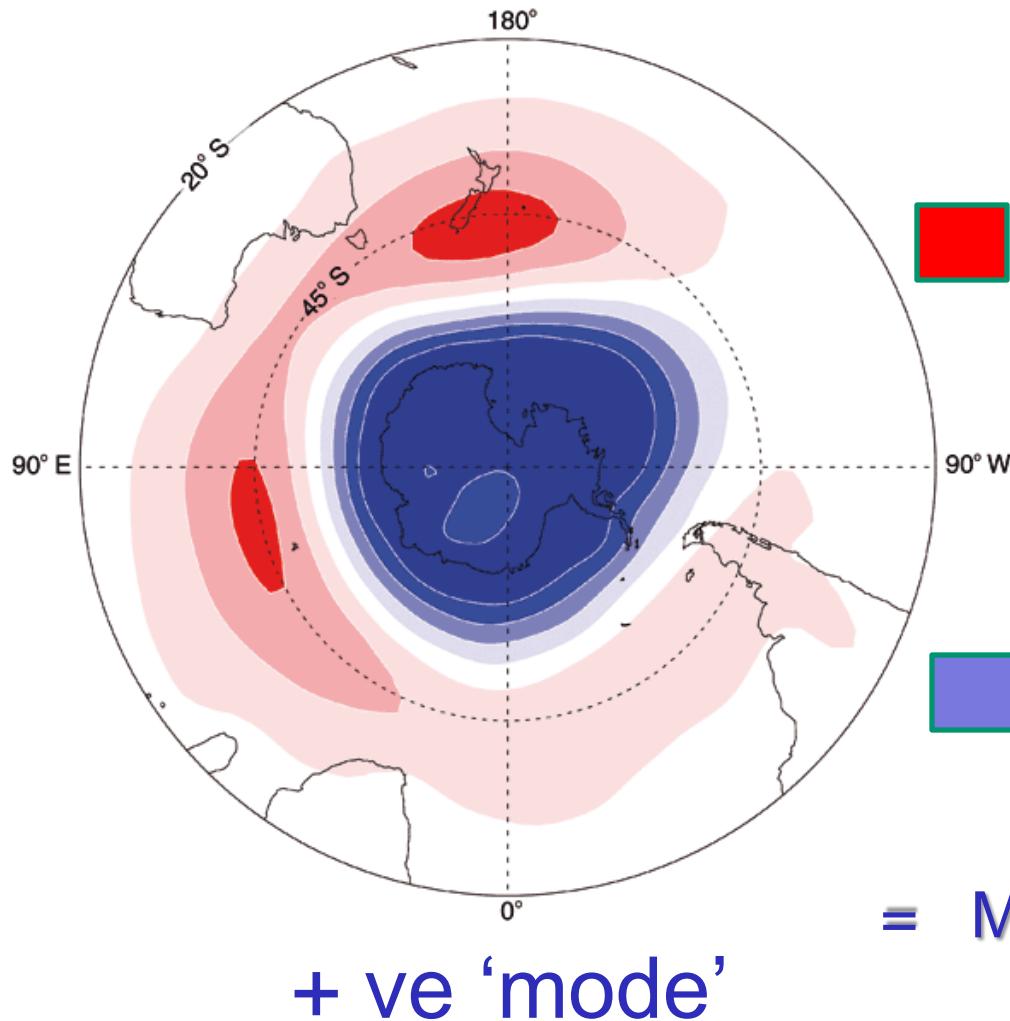
Ice duration at the South Orkneys



Ice extension across Scotia Sea
(satellite observations in Sept)



Southern Annular Mode - SAM



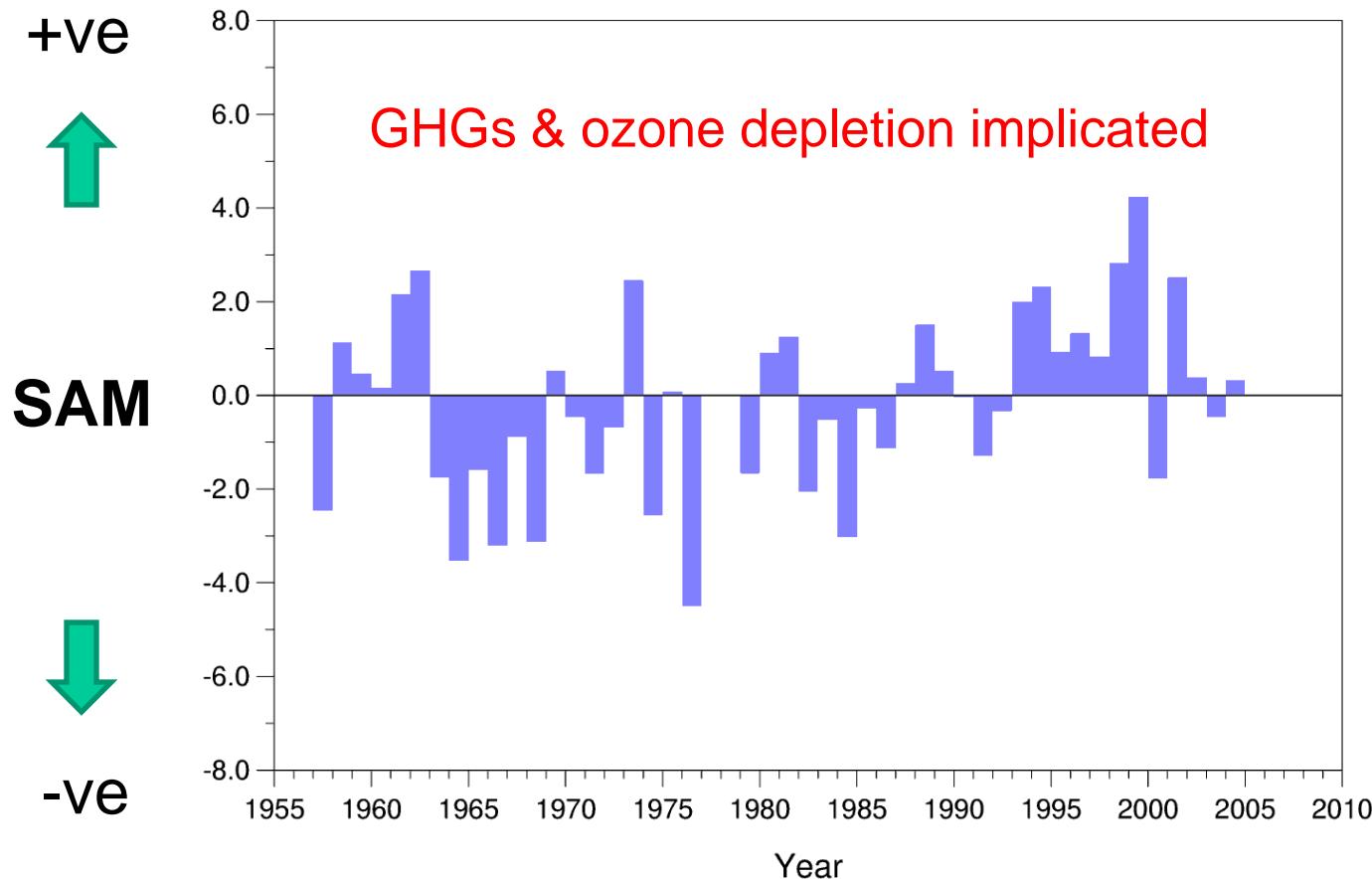
■ Above average atmospheric pressure at 'temperate' latitudes

■ Below average atmospheric pressure at 'polar' latitudes

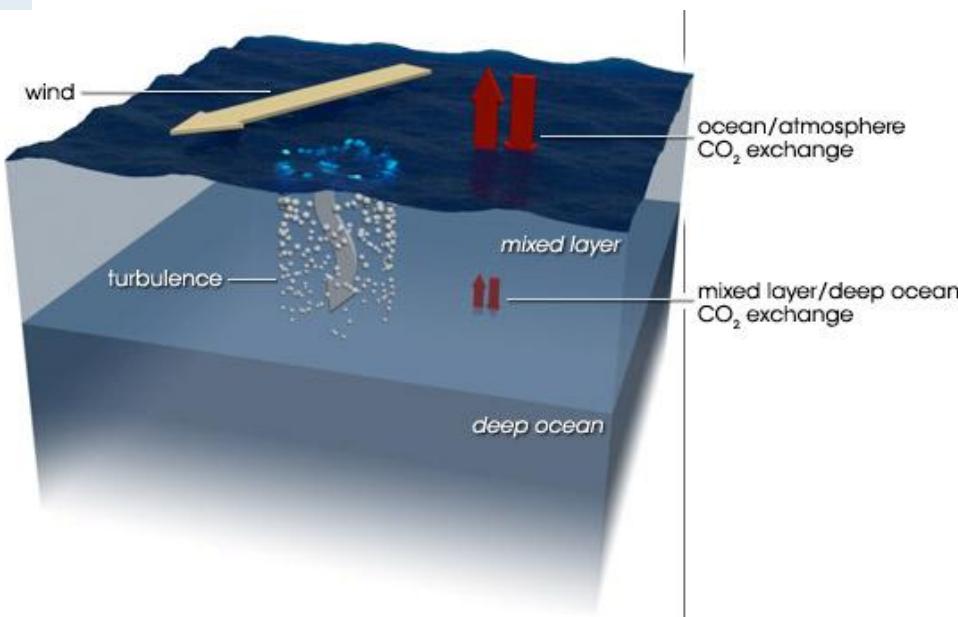
= More intense W winds in S latitudes



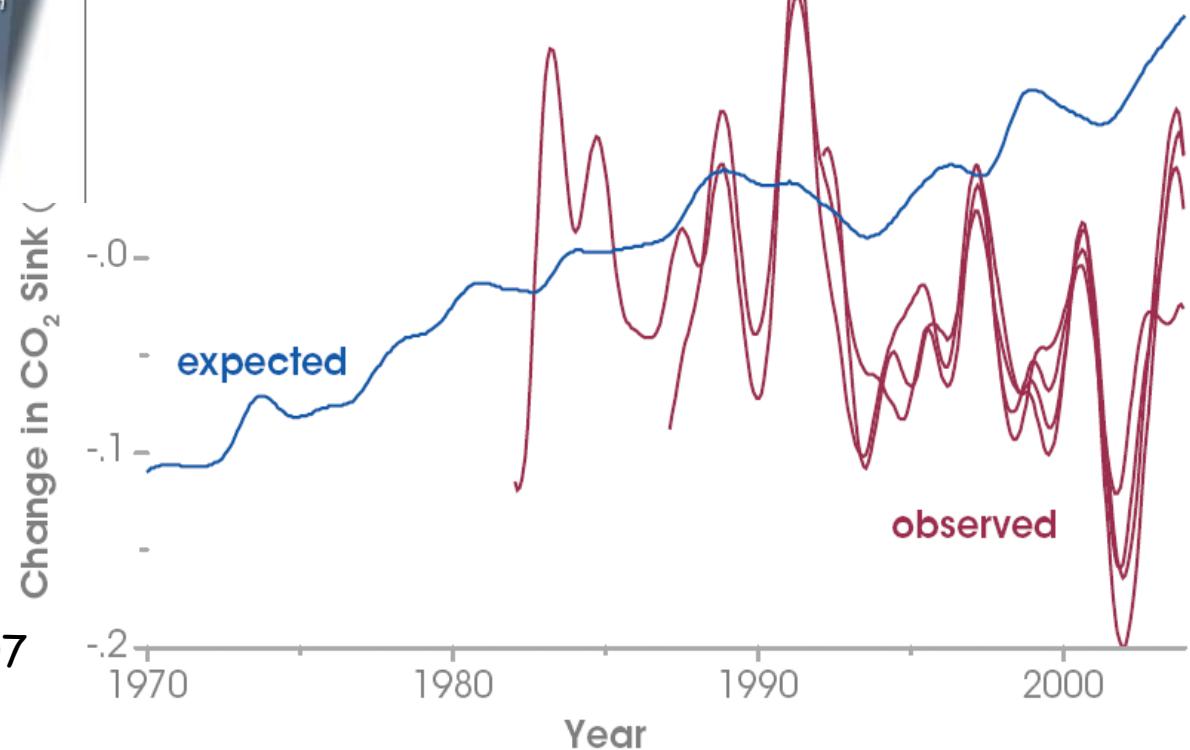
Changes in the summer SAM



Less carbon draw down from the atmosphere into the oceans



Cause:
Increase in Southern Ocean winds
- anthropogenic

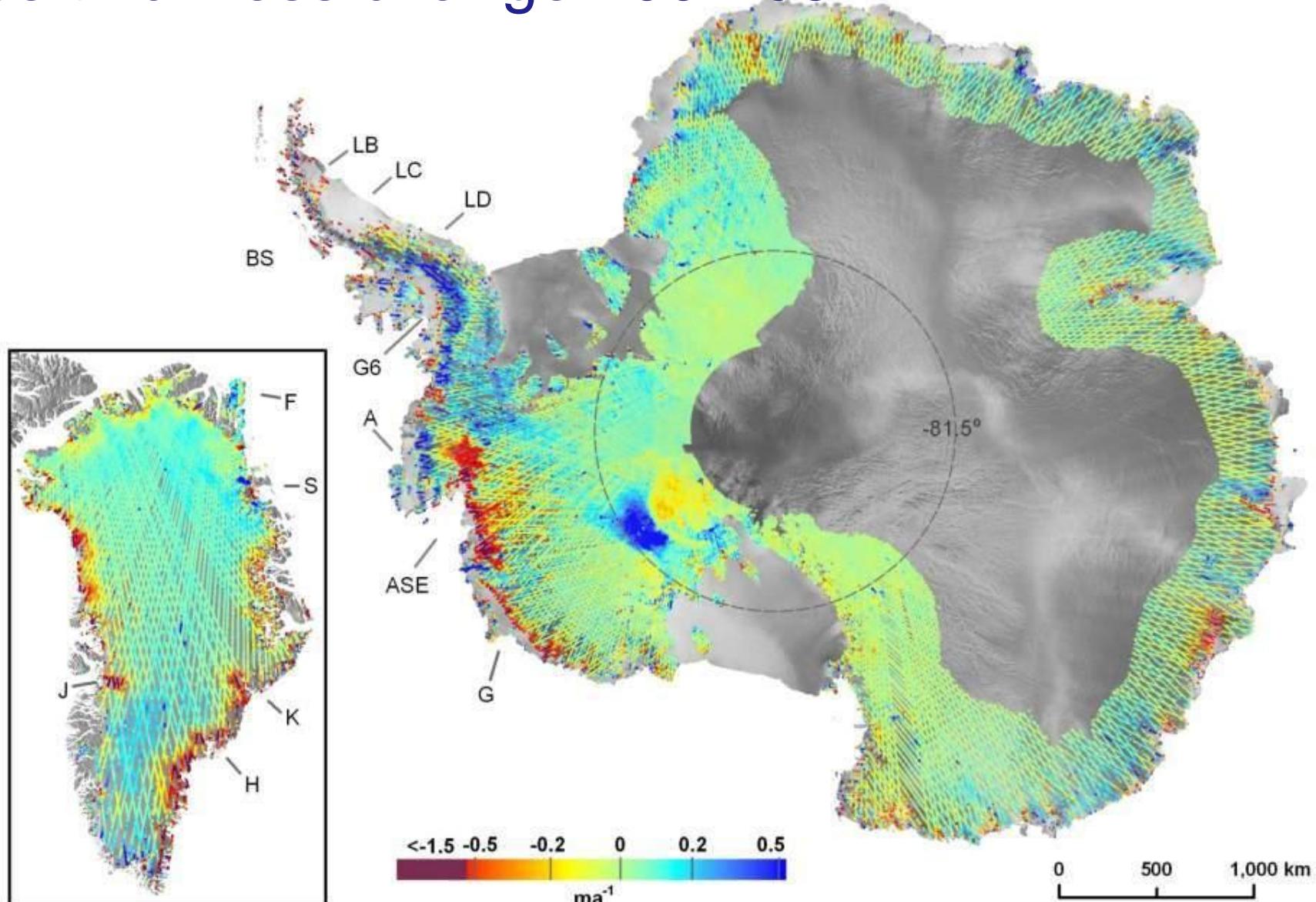


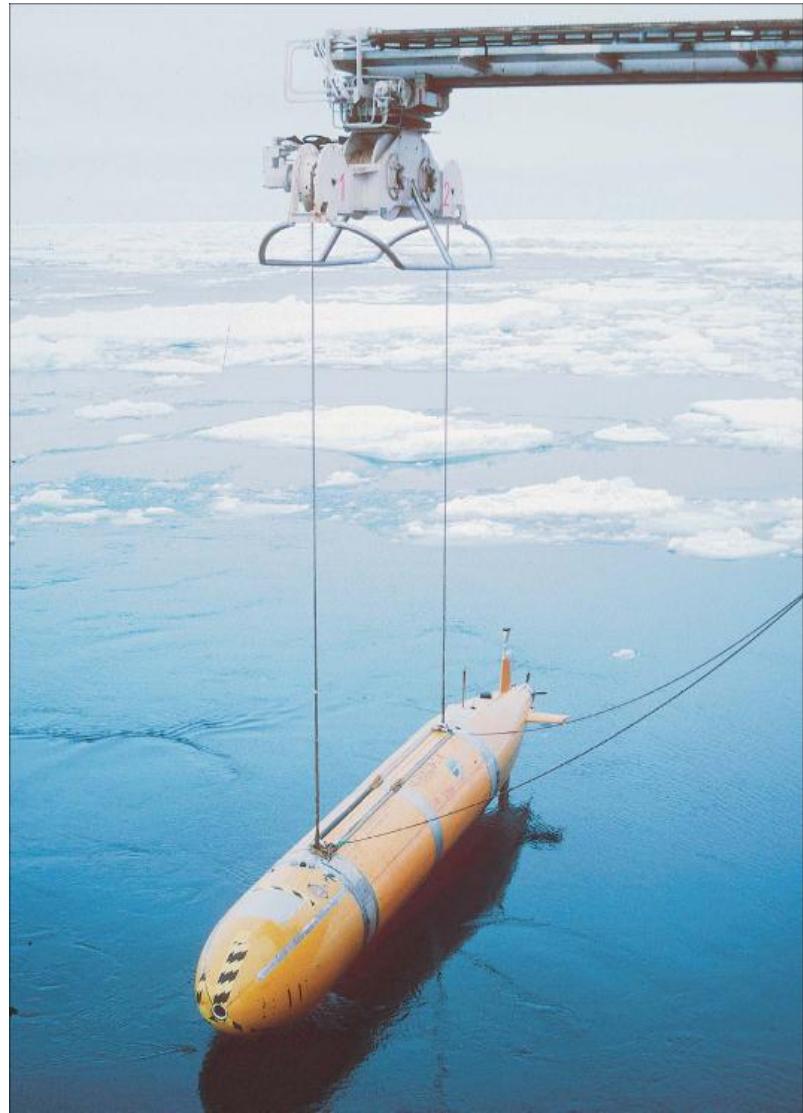
Le Quéré et al., Science, 2007

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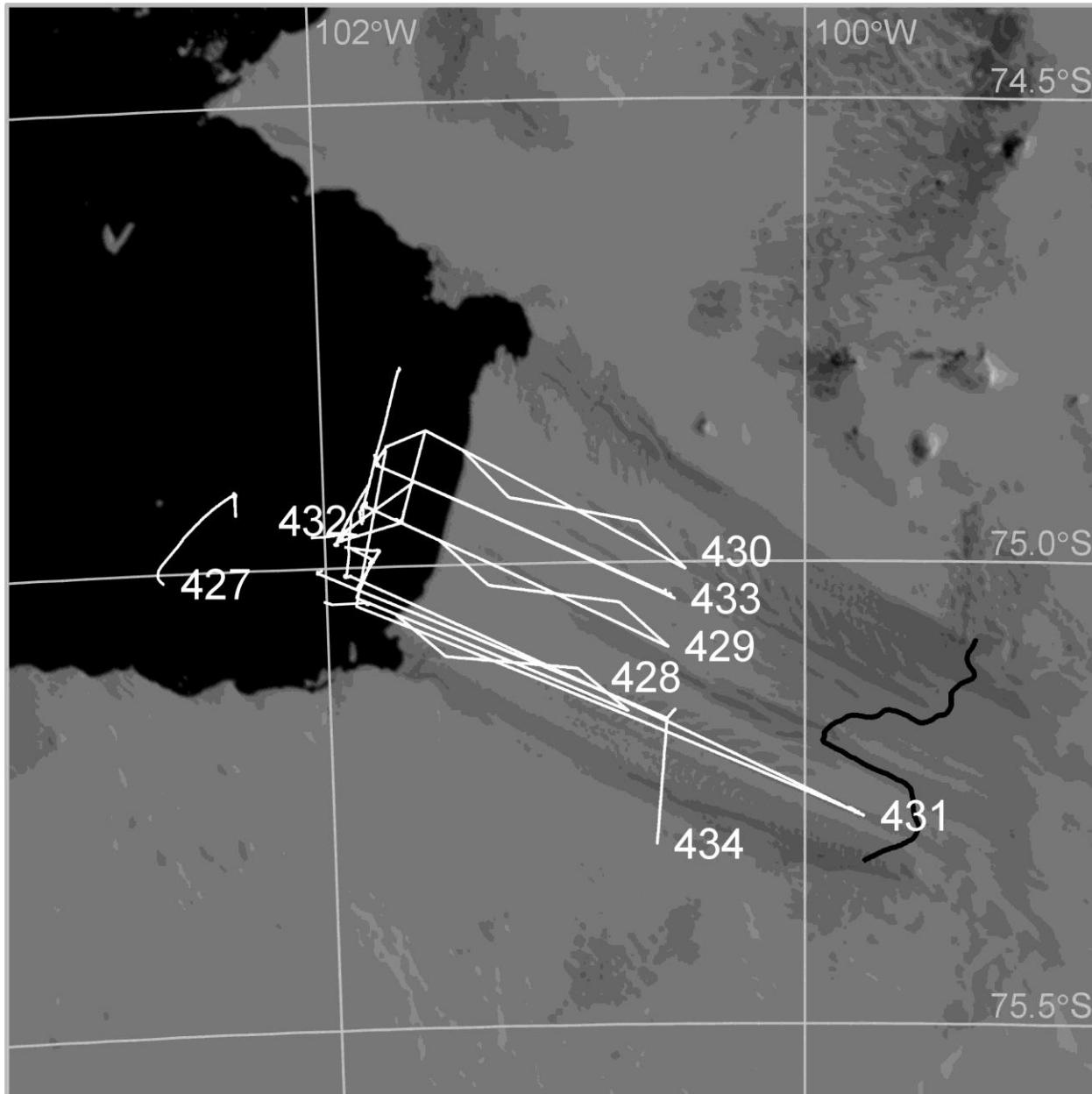
Ice thickness change 2002-06





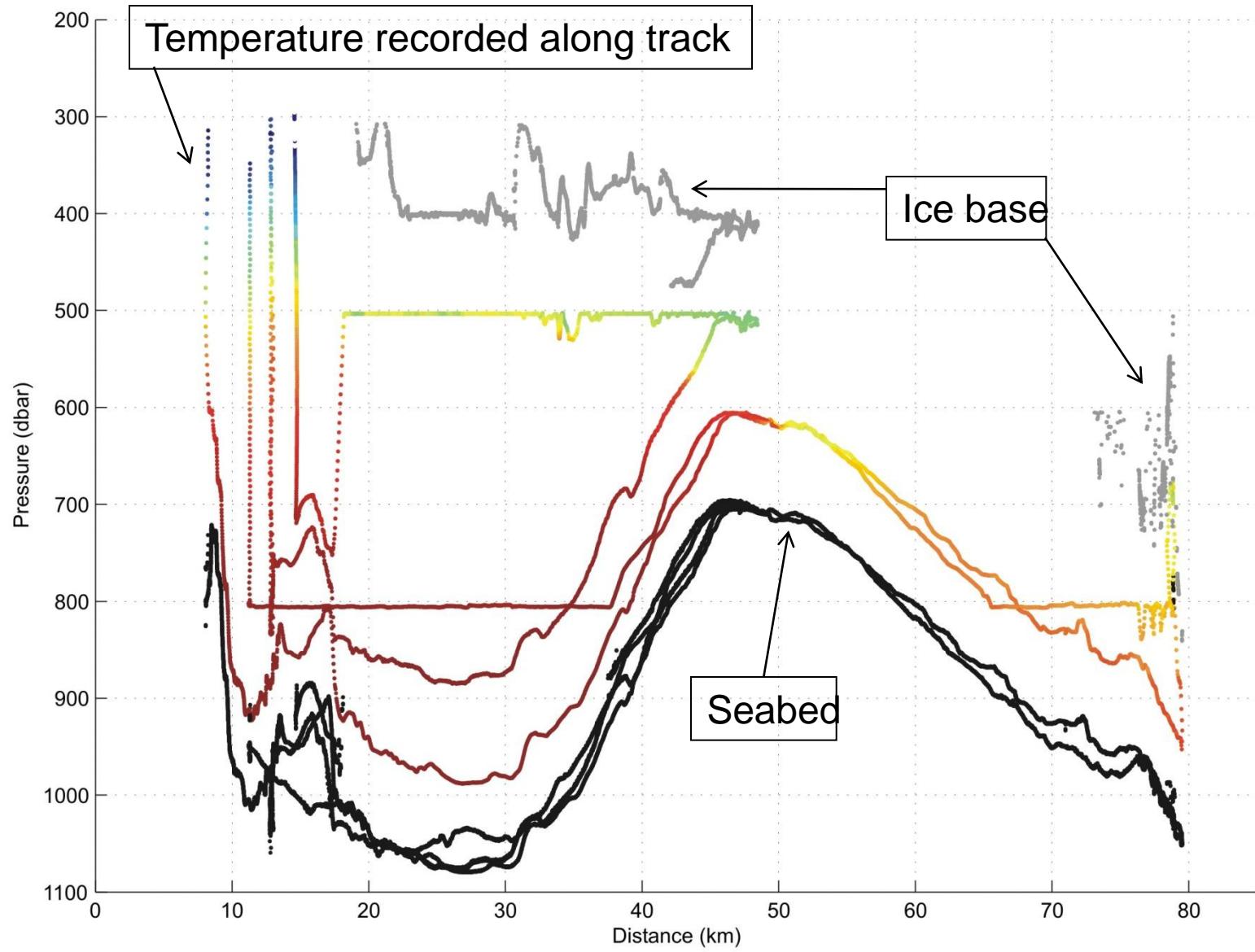
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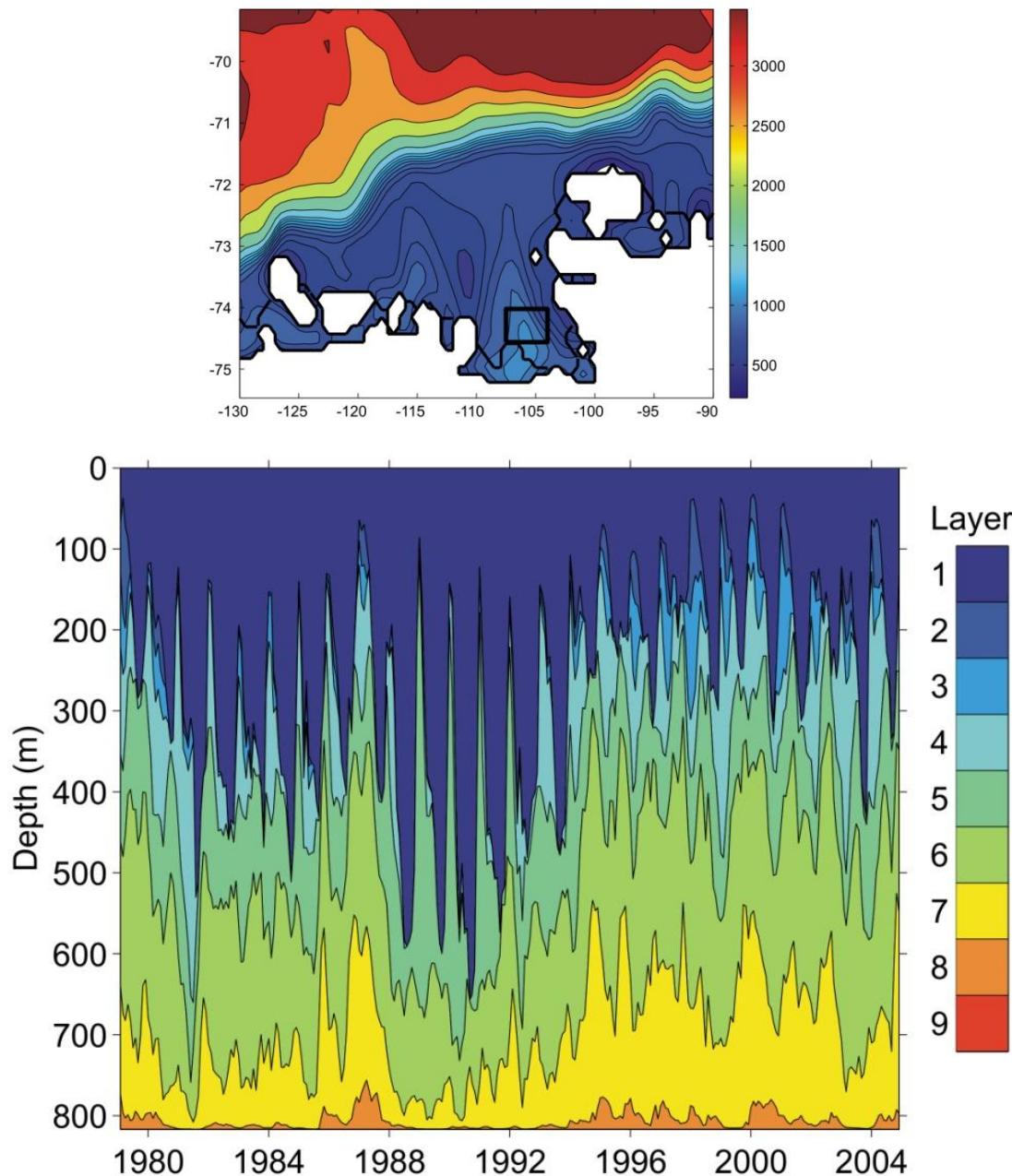
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Unpublished data with preliminary calibrations from
Missions 428 and 431.





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THE OTHER CO₂ PROBLEM²

**SCREAMING
SKYSCRAPERS**
Loudest roar in
the urban jungle



CORROSIVE



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© New Scientist

Google™ climate change

Search: the web pages from the UK

Web Results 1 - 10 of about **47,000,000** for [climate change](#).

Google™ global warming

Search: the web pages from the UK

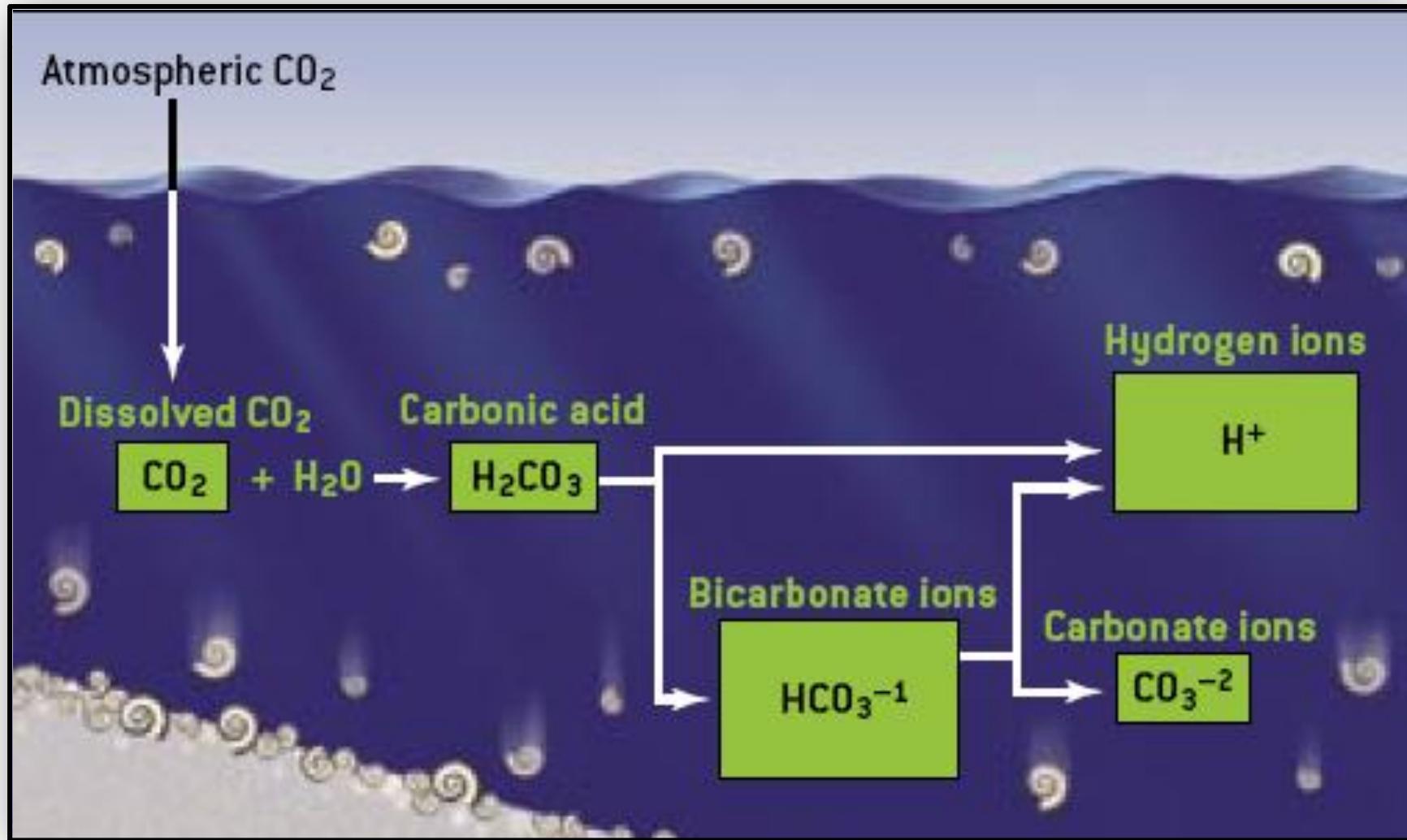
Web Results 1 - 10 of about **35,900,000** for [global warming](#) [[definition](#)].

Google™ ocean acidification

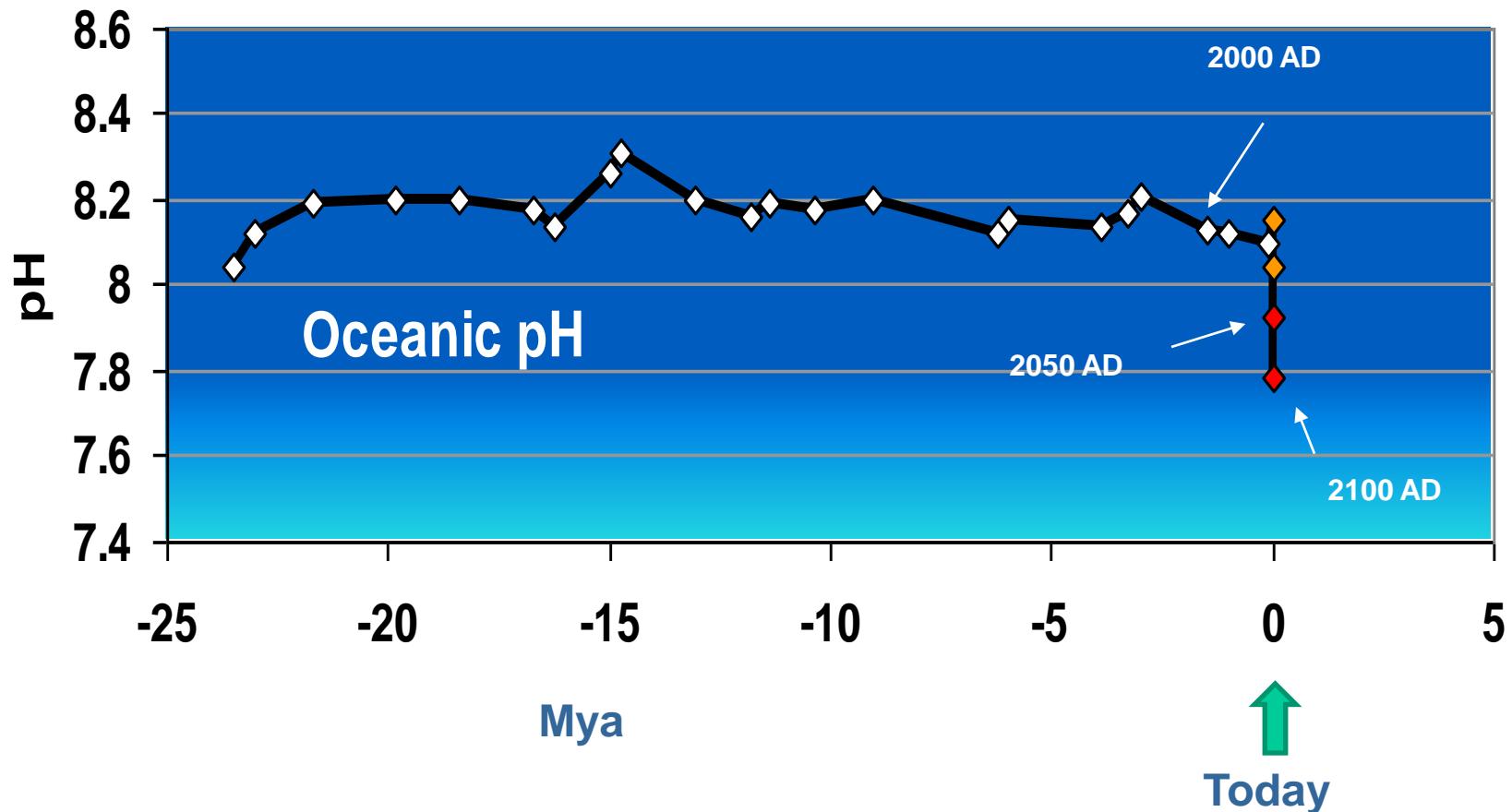
Search: the web pages from the UK

Web Results 1 - 10 of about **201,000** for [ocean acidification](#).





Ocean pH – Past and Predicted

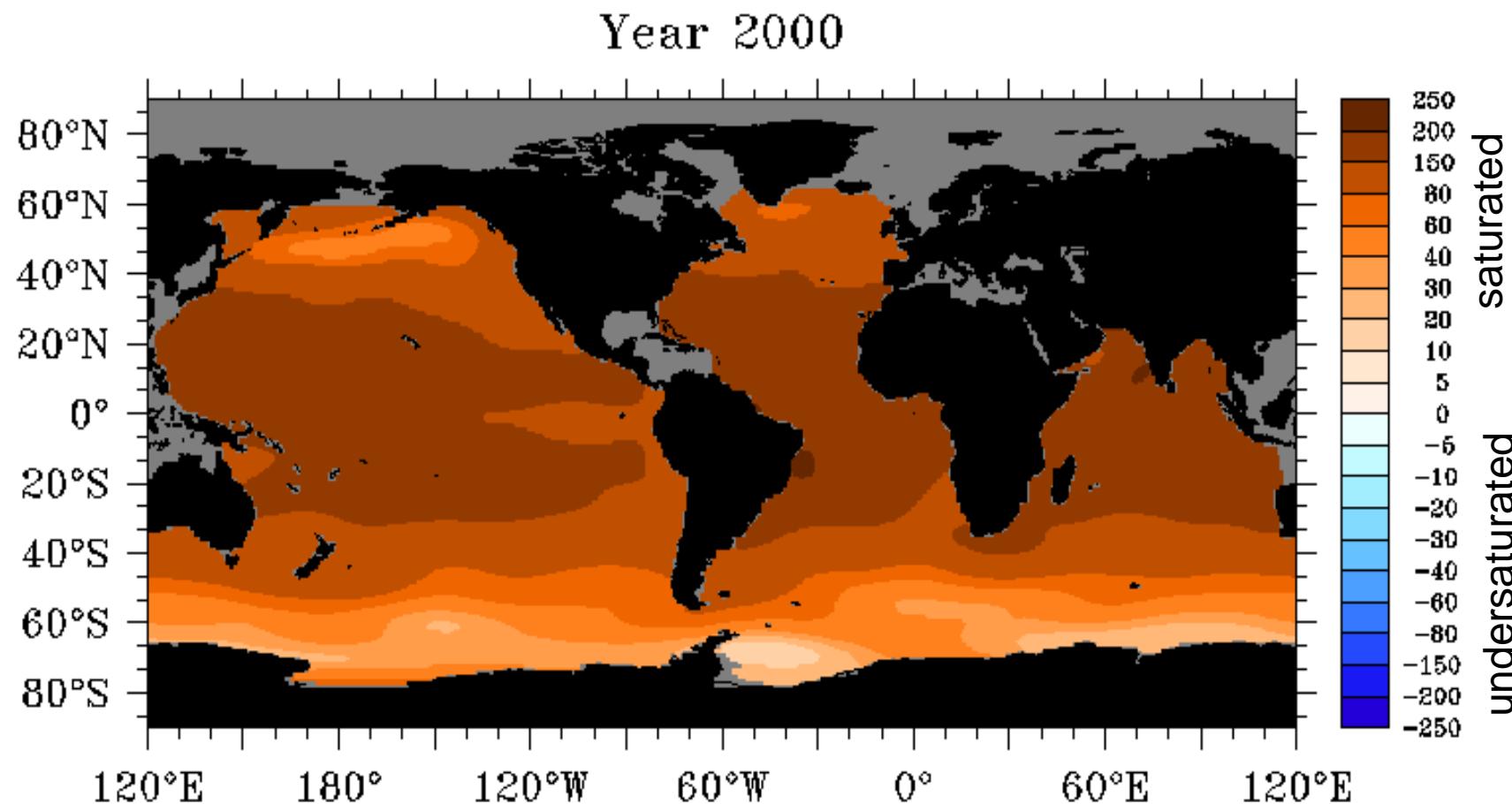


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British Antarctic Survey Past (Pearson and Palmer, 2000) and predicted (Blackford et al 2006) variability of marine pH.

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Aragonite saturation state of surface waters



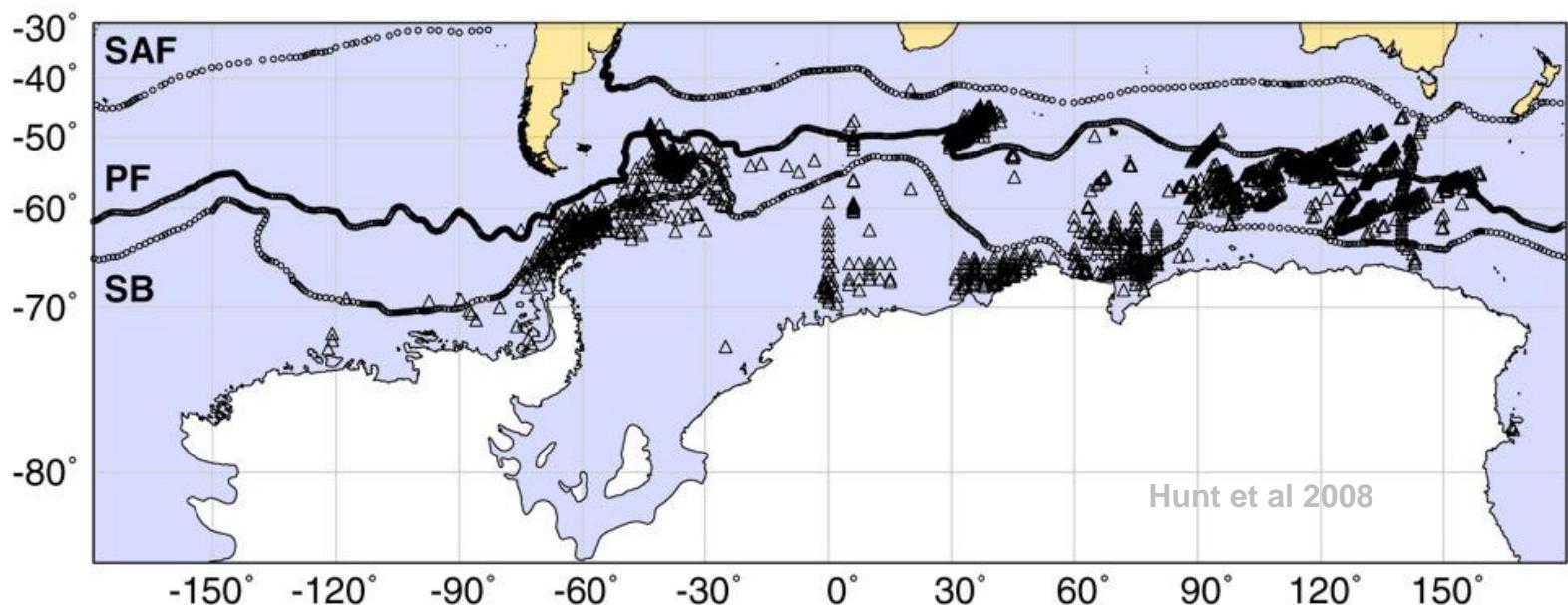
Pteropods – a key organism at the base of the food-chain: particularly in polar waters



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movie :
Brad Seibel, URI

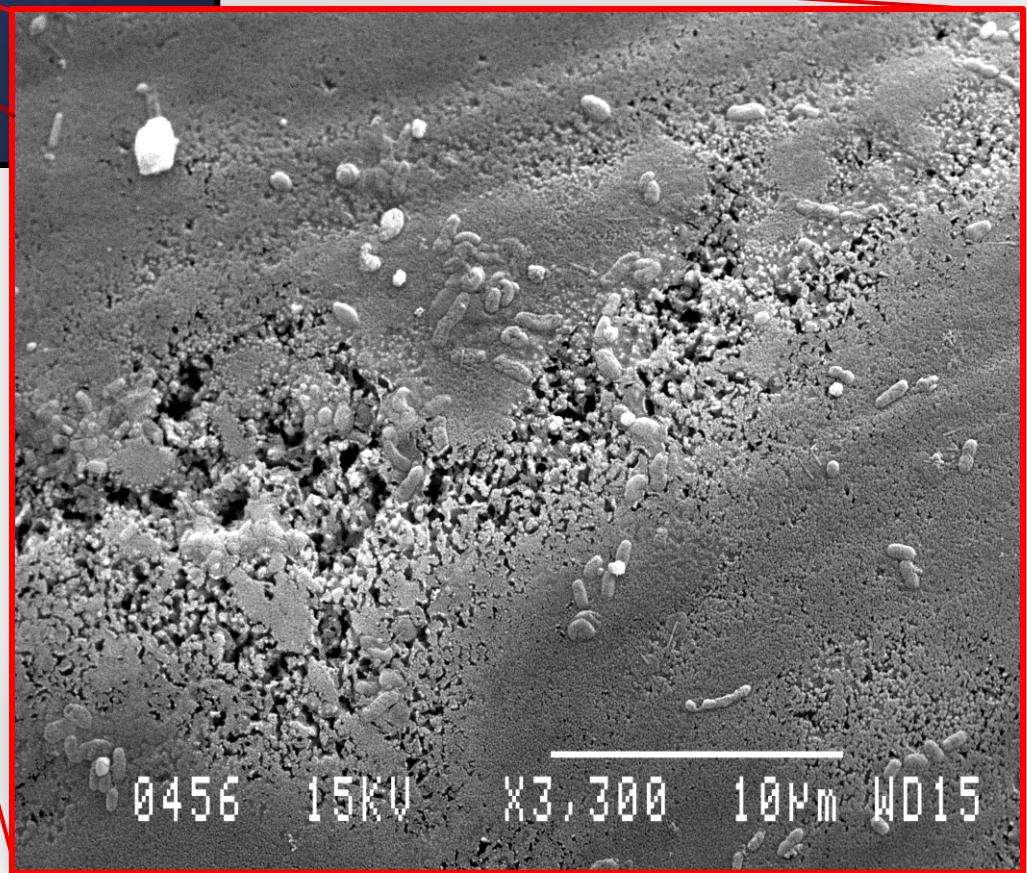
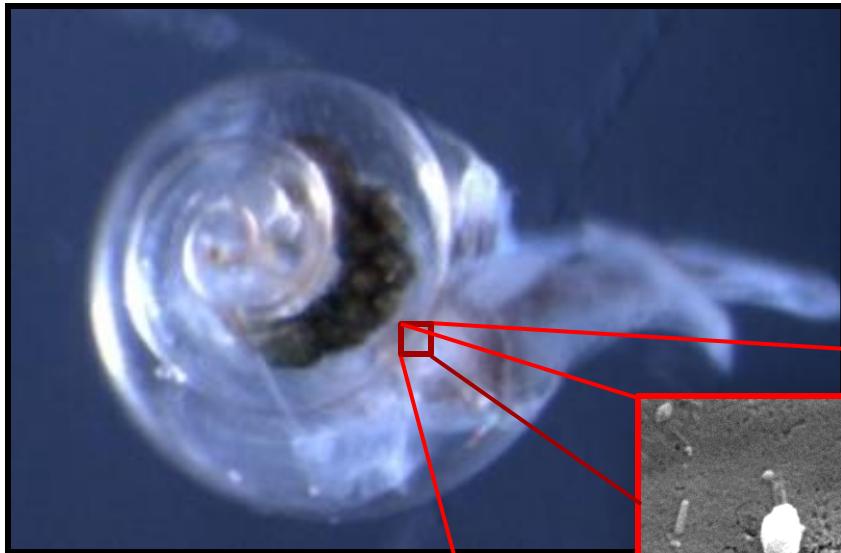


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Photos BAS



Direct experiments



Bednarsek et al., BAS in prep

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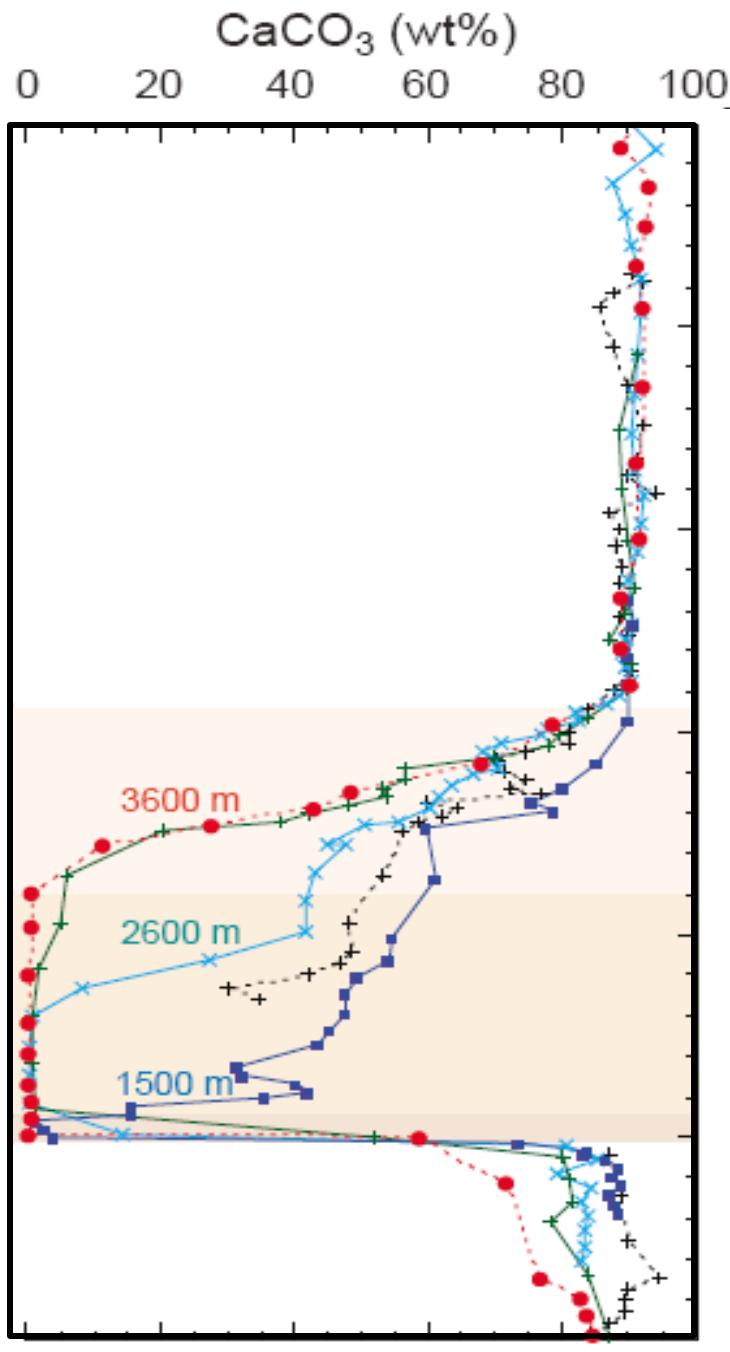




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Photos: IODP



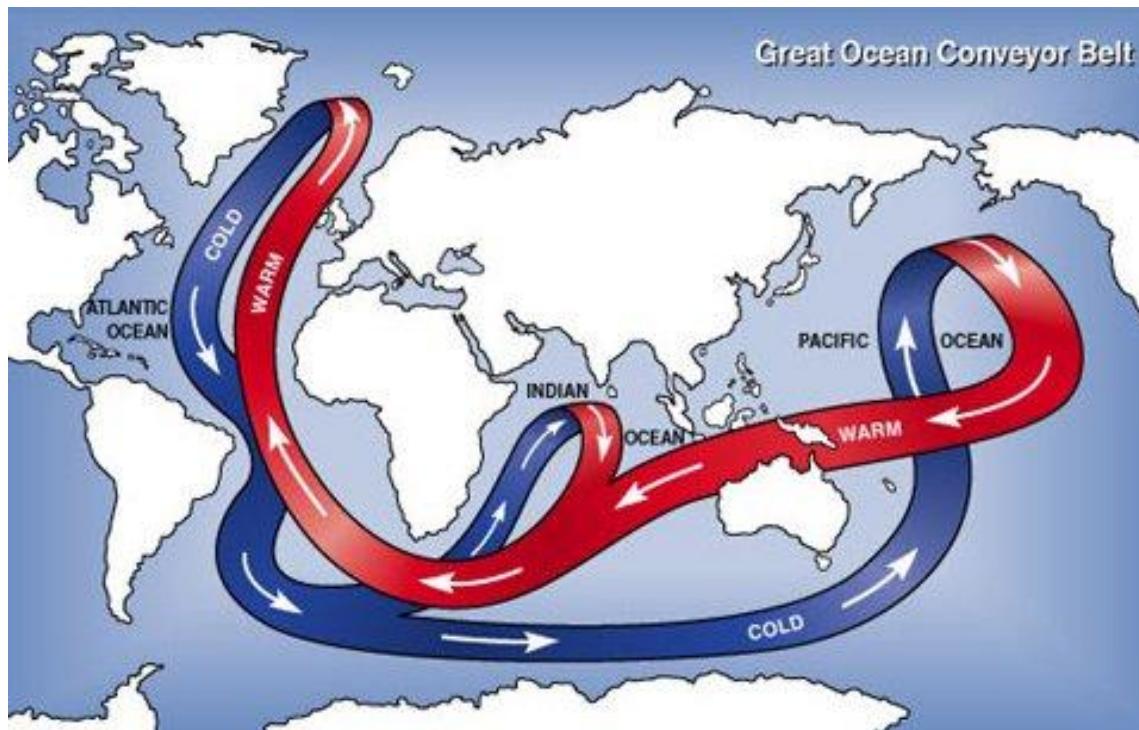
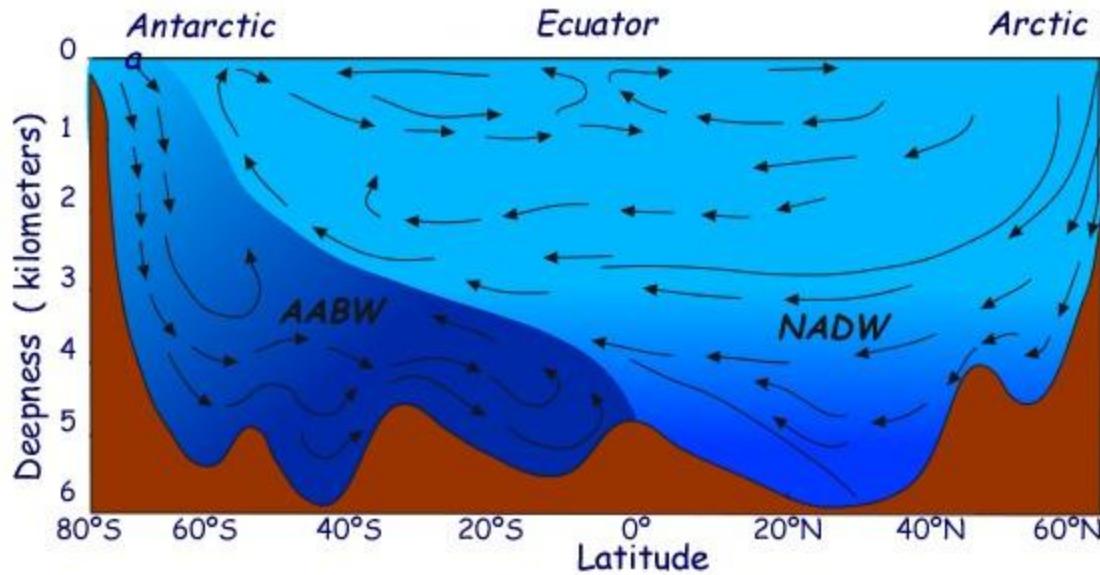
~ 54 Myr

Paleocene – Eocene
thermal maximum

Extinctions of bottom
living organisms

~ 55 Myr

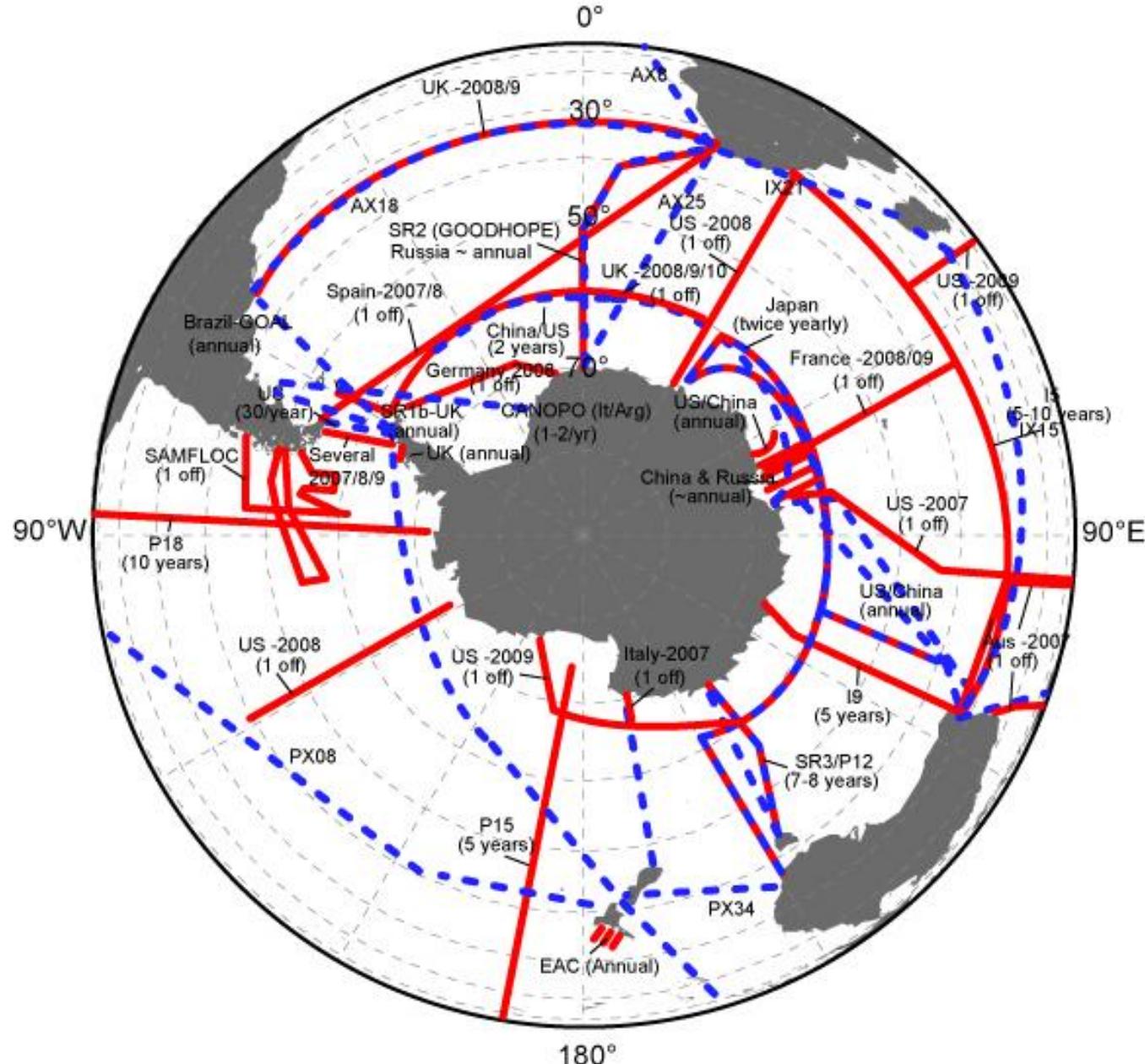
← + CO₂



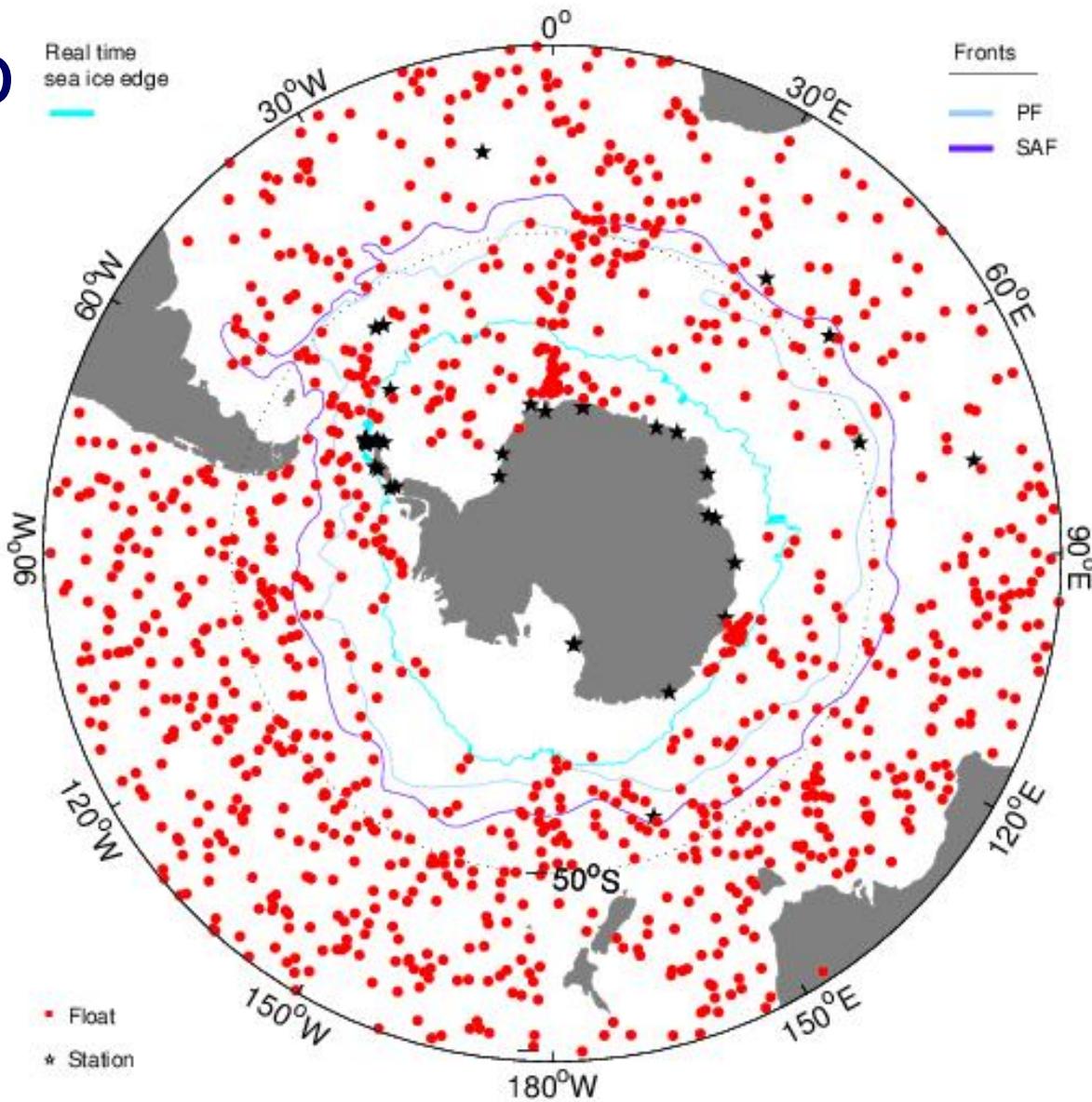
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Hydrography CTD/XBT/CO₂ 5-10 yr interval



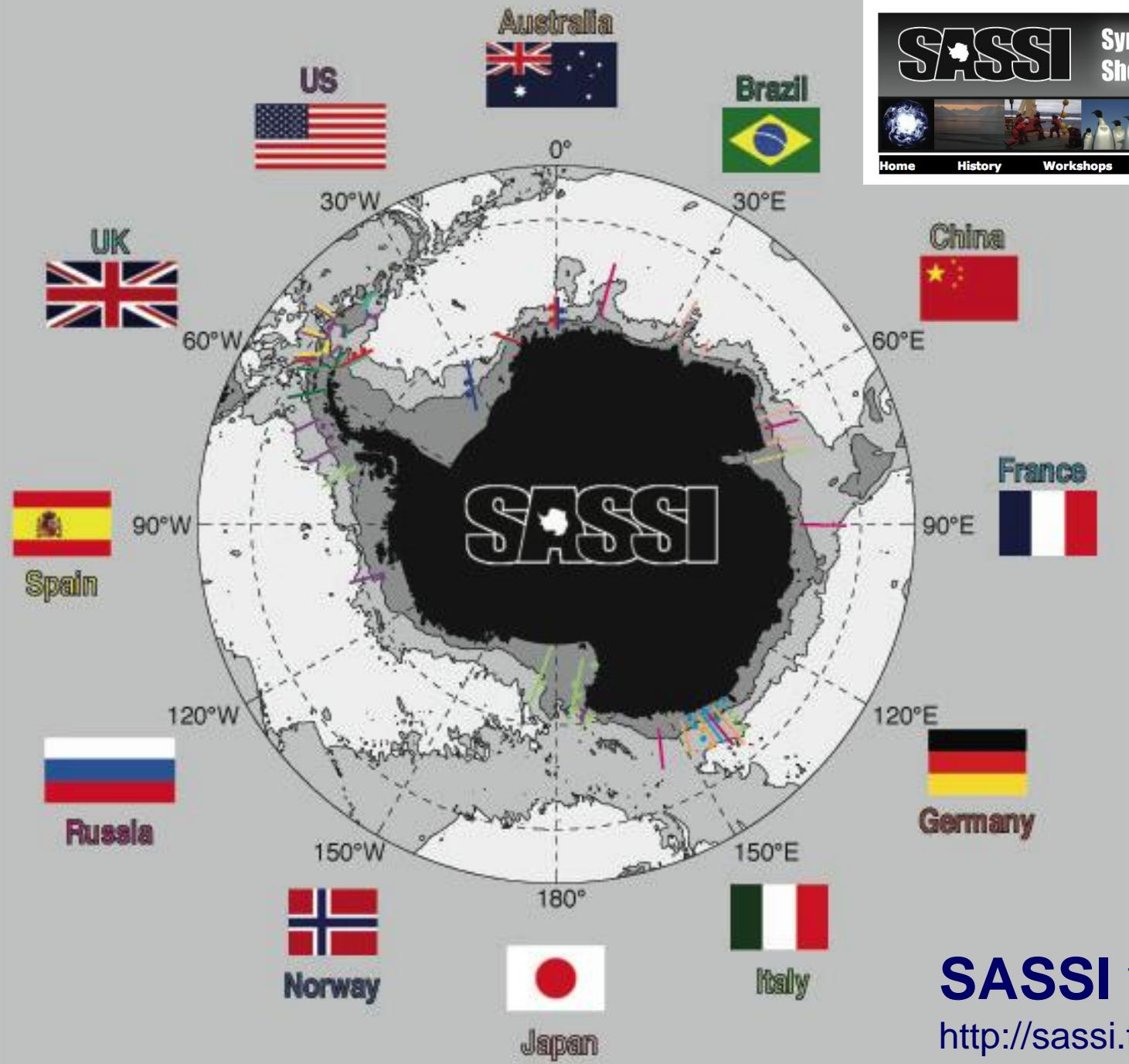
Argo



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Float Positions: 03-Jun-2008

<http://argo.ocean.fsu.edu/>



6th major project coordinated by iAnZone as a contribution to IPY

One goal is to design observing system

SASSI website:
<http://sassi.tamu.edu>

Gaps

- No commitment to sustain any aspect of present observing system
- Under sea ice and glacial ice
- Transport monitoring (ACC, DWBC, slope)
- Zonal lines in Indian and Pacific to measure interbasin exchange
- Sections don't all reach continent at southern end
- No sustained monitoring of deep outflows/DWBCs
- Sparse coverage in Pacific (other than Argo)
- Air-sea fluxes
- Time series stations
- Deep ocean

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Conclusions/key needs

- Oceans are key to Antarctic climate change
- Commitment to sustained, co-ordinated multi-national observation campaign
 - Oceanography (broadest sense – physics, chemistry and biology)
 - Atmosphere/meteorological
- Greater use of remote sensing
 - Aircraft, submersibles, in-situ instrumentation, satellites

