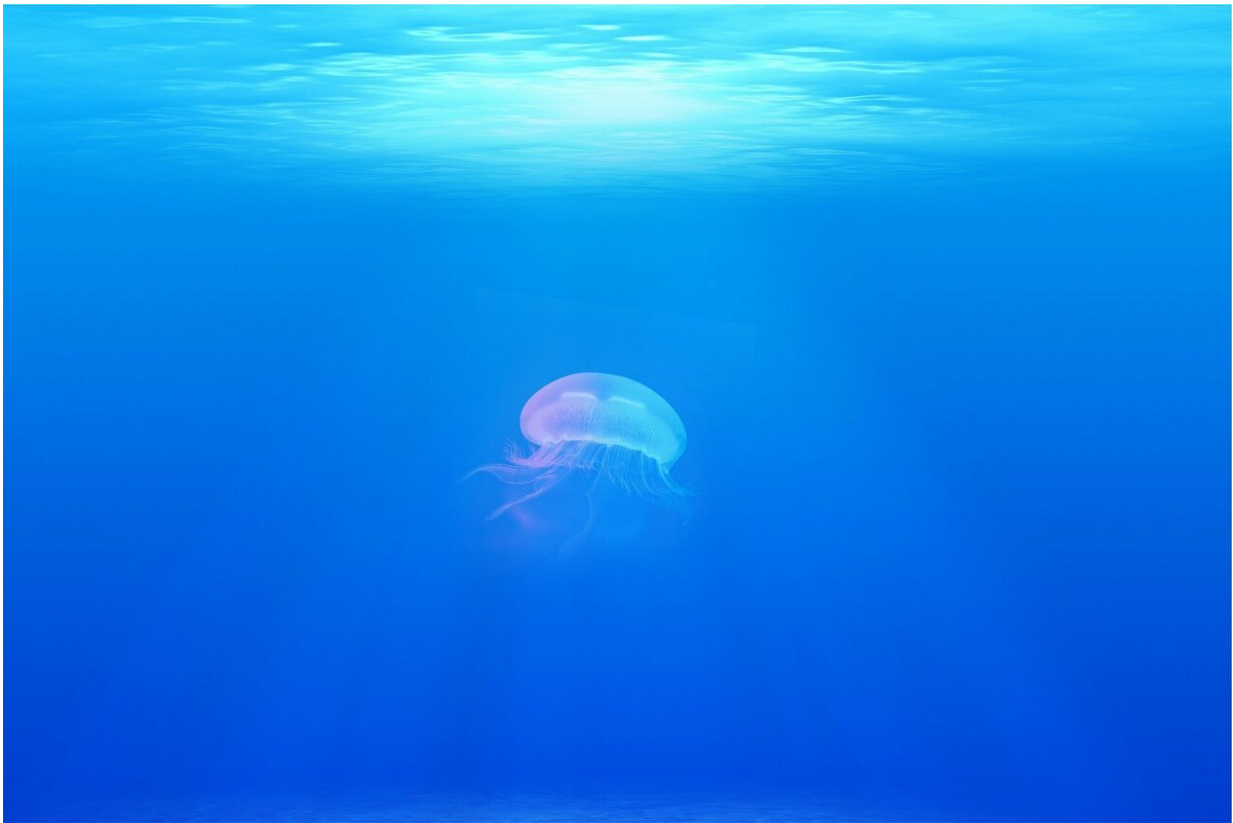


# Oceanographers investigate the ocean's carbon-absorbing processes over time

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It's a well-known fact that the ocean is one of the biggest absorbers of the carbon dioxide emitted by way of human activity. What's less well known is how the ocean's processes for absorbing that carbon change

over time, and how they might affect its ability to buffer climate change.

For UC Santa Barbara oceanographer Timothy DeVries and graduate student Michael Nowicki, gaining a good understanding of the trends in the ocean's [carbon cycle](#) is key to improving current models of [carbon](#) uptake by the Earth's oceans. This information could, in turn, yield better [climate](#) predictions. Their paper on the topic is published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

"We started off looking at the rate at which CO<sub>2</sub> was accumulating in the [atmosphere](#), and then we compared that to the rate of emissions," DeVries said. "One would expect basically that if you're increasing emissions at 10 percent, the accumulation rate in the atmosphere should increase at 10 percent, for example.

"But what we found is that the rate at which CO<sub>2</sub> was accumulating in the atmosphere doesn't necessarily track emissions," he continued. Indeed, after looking at two decades' worth of carbon emissions versus atmospheric carbon accumulation data, the researchers came away with some counterintuitive results.

"We saw in the 1990s that the accumulation rate in the atmosphere was increasing quite fast, whereas the emissions weren't increasing very quickly at all," DeVries said. "Whereas the opposite was true in the 2000s when the emissions increased quite substantially, but the accumulation rate in the atmosphere was steady."

That variability, the researchers said, is due in part to the ocean's carbon-absorbing activities, a range of physical and biological processes that move carbon from the surface to depth. Up to 40% of the decadal variability of CO<sub>2</sub> accumulation in the atmosphere can be attributed to how quickly the ocean takes up carbon; the rest can be attributed to activities in the terrestrial biosphere.

"We used a few different methods that estimate how quickly the CO<sub>2</sub> is accumulating in the ocean, and basically they all agreed that the ocean was absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> slower in the 1990s, which is why it accumulated faster in the atmosphere," DeVries said. "And the ocean was absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> faster in the 2000s, so it accumulated slower in the atmosphere."

The results in this paper underscore just how dynamic the ocean is, with any number of factors influencing its ability to act as a carbon sink, the researchers said. Among the primary physical factors that drive oceanic carbon absorption is ocean circulation—CO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed into [surface water](#) which then sinks as the currents take it to cooler parts of the world, sequestering the [greenhouse gas](#) away from the atmosphere.

Both natural and anthropogenic warming could affect the deep ocean currents, which are driven by differences in water density (cold, dense water sinks while warm water is less dense and rises), in effect, slowing these currents down, decreasing the rate at which carbon is absorbed and making the ocean less efficient as a carbon sink in the long term. Similarly, other [natural phenomena](#) such as El Niño and volcanic eruptions have the power to change temperatures and wind patterns which could, in turn, affect ocean currents.

The good news is that climate models generally have been pointing in the correct direction.

"It was interesting to see that the ocean models got the trend generally, but the magnitude was smaller (than what was noted in the observations)," Nowicki said. "But that brings up the next question: Why is that?"

"We need to do more research to look at what's driving this variability," said DeVries, who made the distinction between climate variability—relatively short-term fluctuations from the general

trend—and [climate change](#), a long-term trend in which the climate enters a new mean state, a "new normal." Capturing the [ocean's](#) changing carbon sink in models, the researchers said, will lead to more accurate climate predictions.

**More information:** Tim DeVries et al. Decadal trends in the ocean carbon sink, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2019). DOI: [10.1073/pnas.1900371116](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1900371116)

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