Abstract

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The air-sea fluxes of CO₂, hydrography and distribution of carbonate system parameters have been studied in two major upwelling foci off central (30°S) and northern Chile (23°S) during 1996 and 1997. The upwelling of cold and CO2-rich subsurface waters maintains a higher fugacity of CO2 (fCO2) in the surface water than in the atmosphere, leading a strong CO2 outgassing (Papers I-IV). Coastal CO2 supersaturation can exceed 200% when deep, cold and salty water reaches the surface during windforced upwelling (Papers I and III). Wind-driven upwelling events occur on weather-related time scales (days), and lead to periods of intense upwelling and strong CO2 outgassing, which can be followed by a relaxation in which the CO2 outgassing is weak or even reversed to an uptake flux (Paper I). Upwelling events and the associated CO2 outgassing have been observed during both winter and summer at 30°S (Paper IV), and even during warm El Niño periods (Paper II). However during austral summer, the surface water can be strongly stratified and undersaturated in CO2, since the CO2 uptake by phytoplankton exceeds the supply of CO2 from deeper waters (Papers III and V). Off northern Chile between 29° and 24°S during austral summer 1997, biological uptake of CO2 sequestering follows complex patters associated with filaments of cold and phytoplankton rich surface waters, which contrast with the surrounding oligotrophic and CO2-supersaturated open ocean subtropical waters (Paper V). The intensity of CO2 outgassing caused by upwelling increases towards the south along north-central Chilean coast, following latitudinal gradients in the wind forcing of upwelling (Paper III).

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