## BFM Benthic

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October 6, 2016

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Biology Filtration, irrigation, turbation, consolidation, production, oxygenation, etc ...

## Hypoxia in the Adriatic

We knows that

1. It happened in the Northern Adriatic shelf

T. Djakovac et al. / Journal of Marine Systems 141 (2015) 179-189


## Hypoxia in the Adriatic

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1. It happened in the Northern Adriatic shelf
2. It happens in the Emilagna-Romana Coastal zone


Fig. 2. Total number (n) of hypoxic events recorded in 1977-2008: (a) spatial distribution in the ERCZ, (b) monthly distribution of hypoxia and strong hypoxia.

## BFM benthic module

Previously in BFM, 4 levels of complexity :
0 . No benthic-pelagic coupling

1. Simple return
2. Benthic Organisms + intermediate diagenetic model
3. Benthic Organisms + diagenetic model

## O. No benthic-pelagic coupling

$\equiv$ Bath Tub

- No sediment layer
- Sinking OM accumulates in the lower layer
- All mineralisation process are driven by pelagic formulations
$\rightarrow$ Delocalisation of OM remineralization, and pelagic rates instead of benthic rates.


## 1. Simple Benthic return

Benthic stocks for Organic Matter

- Sinking OM accumulates in the sediments
- Fixed mineralisation rates provide Oxygen and nutrient fluxes
- No burial (except from the standing equilibrium benthic stock when mineralisation = sedimentation)
- No benthic losses (e.g. denitrification, P sequestration) : All mineralised fluxes are sent back to the water column

2. Benthic Organisms + Simple Benthic return Benthic food web includes (all heterotrophs)
H1 : Aerobic bacteria
H2 : Anaerobic bacteria
Y1 : Epibenthic predators $\sim$ Megabenthos, acts on surface
Y2 : Deposit feeders, feeds on Benth. Detritus + small Benth. Organisms
Y3 : Filter feeders, feeds on Pelagic OM and Phy.
Y4 : Meiobenthos: Large aggregation. Small $\rightarrow$ No effect on sed. mix.
Y5: Infaunal predators "hunt" in the sediments for prey of their size

- Vertical distribution of OM and organism activity.
- No diagenetic modelling (fixed rates, no losses)


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- Vertical distribution of OM and organism activity.
- No diagenetic modelling (fixed rates, no losses)
- Later version of ERSEM (Blackford, 2002) includes Microphytobenthos (diatoms)



## 3. Benthic Organisms + Diagenetic model

- Now includes pore water dissolved state variables: $\mathrm{O}_{2}$, $\mathrm{NO}_{3}, \mathrm{NH}_{4}, \mathrm{PO}_{4}, \mathrm{SiO}+$ Reduction Equivalent
- No vertical resolution, but analytical resolution for three (variables) layer: Oxic, Suboxic, Anoxic.


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Figure: Example for phosphate dynamics.

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- Bioturbation and bioirrigation derive from benthic organisms
- Benthic losses and burial finally enabled


## 3. Benthic Organisms + Diagenetic model



- Oxygen consumption (miner., nitrif. and oxid. of reduction equivalents) determines oxygen penetration depth.
- Oxygen penetration modifies the nutrient dynamics.
- The sulphide horizon depth derives from the nitrate module and controls the adsorption properties of Phopshate


## Table



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B1B


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$p_{\ldots}=f\left(\mathrm{O}_{2, \text { bottom }}, \mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}, \text { bottom }}, \mathrm{NH}_{3, \text { bottom }}, \mathrm{SiO}_{2, \text { bottom }}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {min }}\right)$

## Meta-modelling

1. Calibrate (extend) OMEXDIA model from observations

## OMEXDIA

- C,N,O,ODU,P,Si
- 100 lev. for 50 cm
- non-local irr.
- 2 lability (fixed)
- in-situ
- Bottom Water
- Porosity
- Sed. rate


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## B1B in the Med

## Setup

- OGSTM CMEMS implementation
- off-line; Realistic clim.
- Mask for CalcBenthicFlag
- Real case resuspension
- Waves (CMEMS)
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- BFM-OMEXDIA testing and comparison


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Side Steps:

- $\mathrm{BlB}-\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
- B1B-Biology


Romsten w itrmer ders Necerns


