

Biophysical frequency response of the Bering Sea to large-scale forcing

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FOCUS

- This session theme is focused on predictability of large-scale climate
- Predictability is strongly dependent on space and time scales.
- Here, consider “predictability” of small (~100km square) regions if had perfect knowledge of some forcing variable there – look for coherence across frequency bands
- Consider physical and biological variables

BEST/BSIERP Integrated Modeling



Higher trophic levels
(Pollock etc.)



Secondary Producers
(Zooplankton)



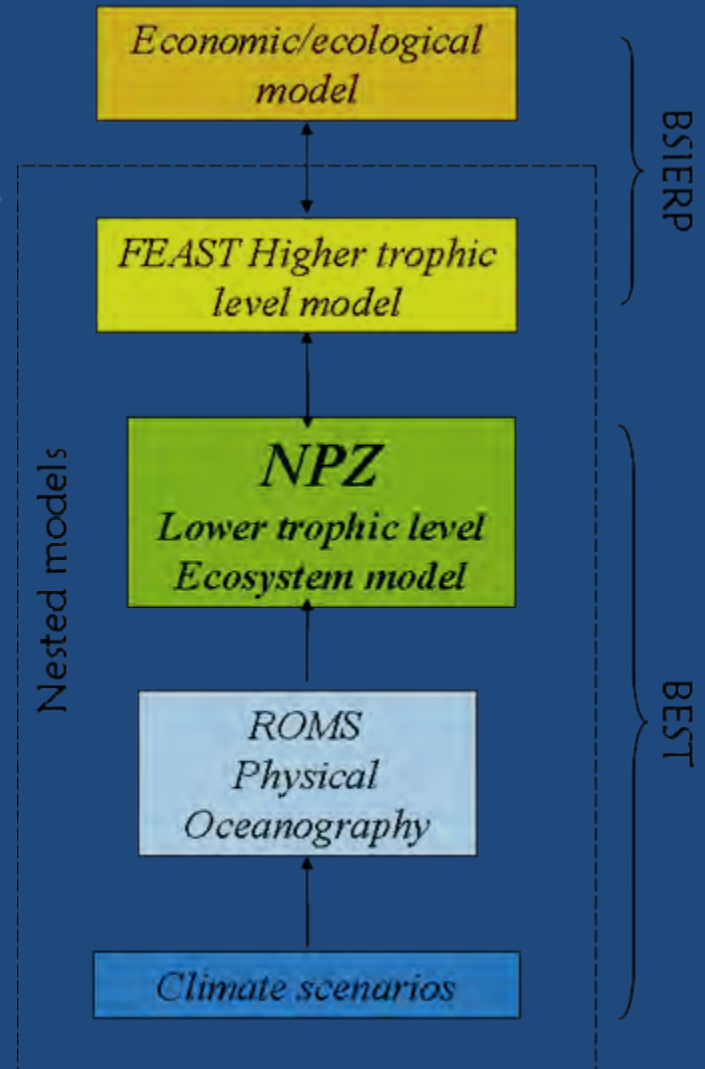
Primary Producers
(Phytoplankton)



Nutrients
 NO_3 , NH_4 ,...

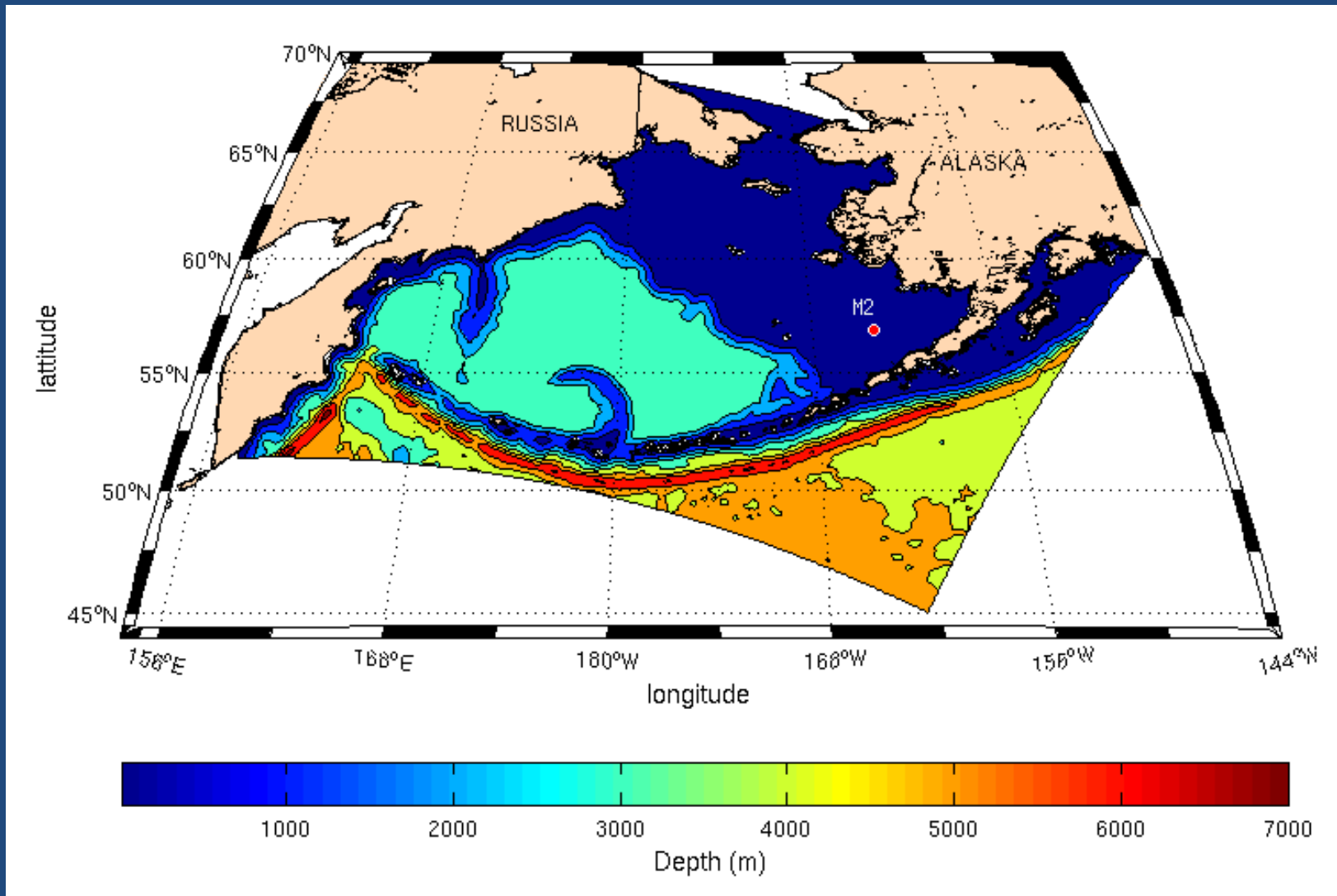


Physical Forcing
(Wind, temp, sun)

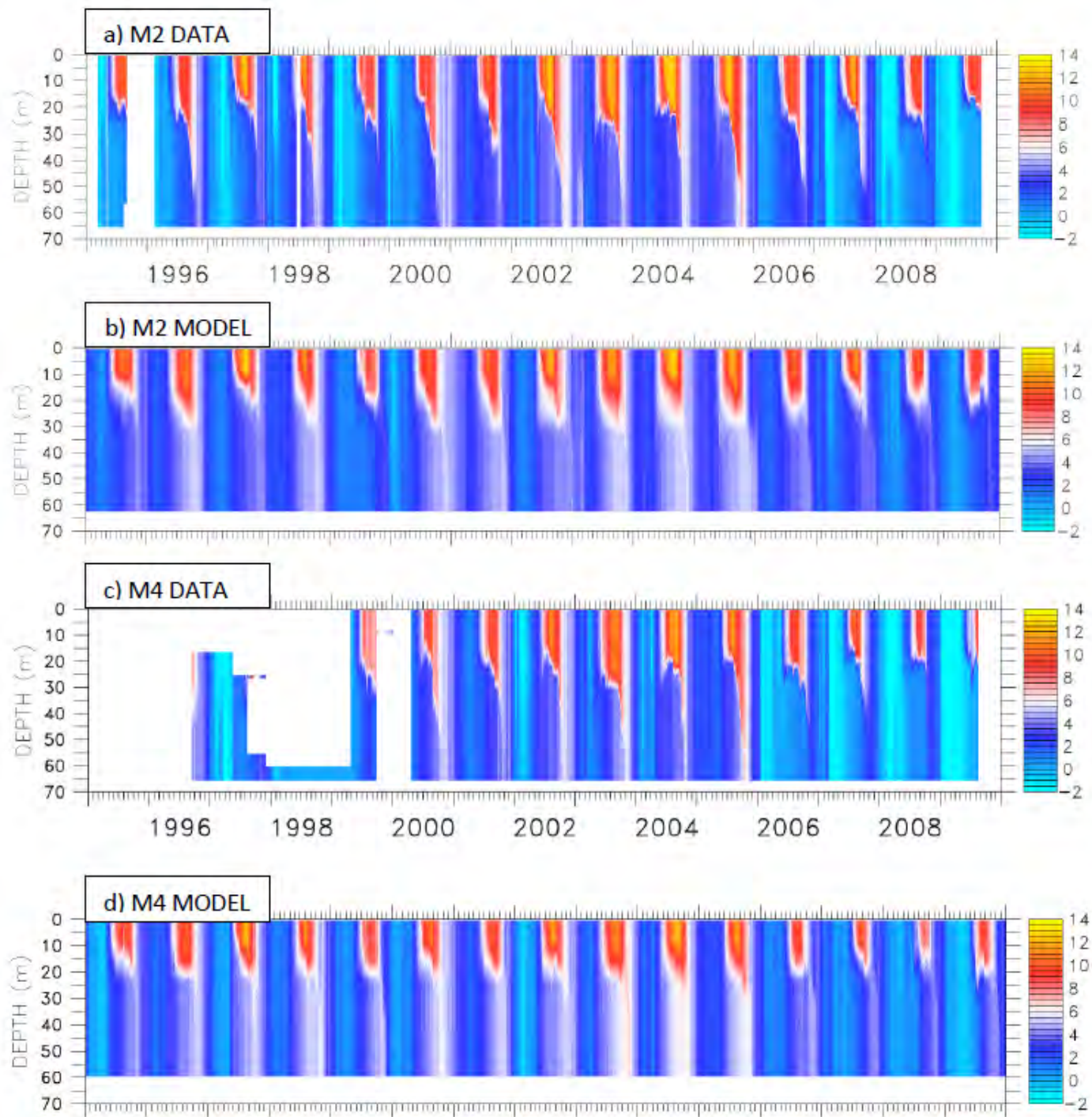


ROMS MODEL DOMAIN

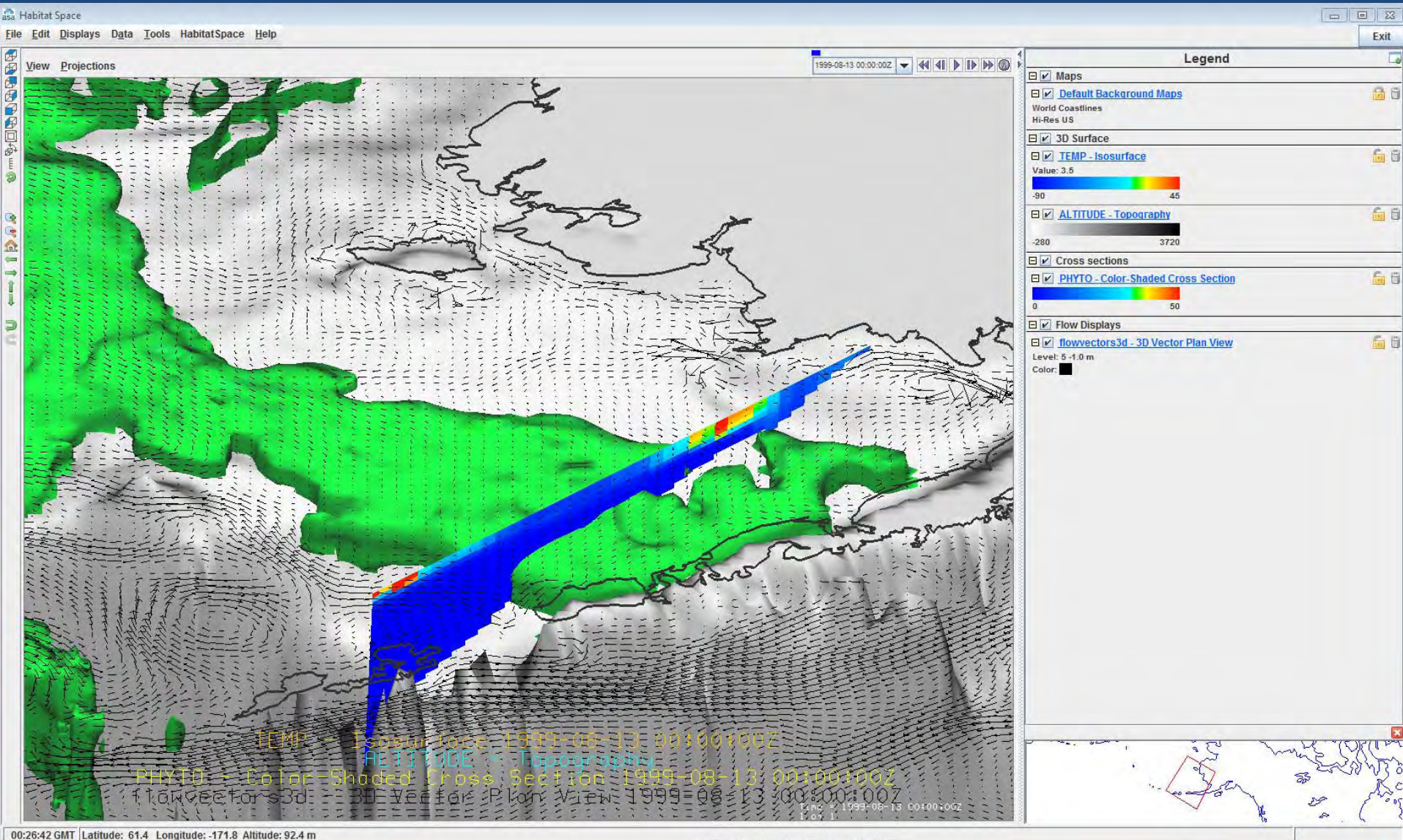
10 layers, 10-km grid
Includes ice and tides
CCSM heat flux algorithms



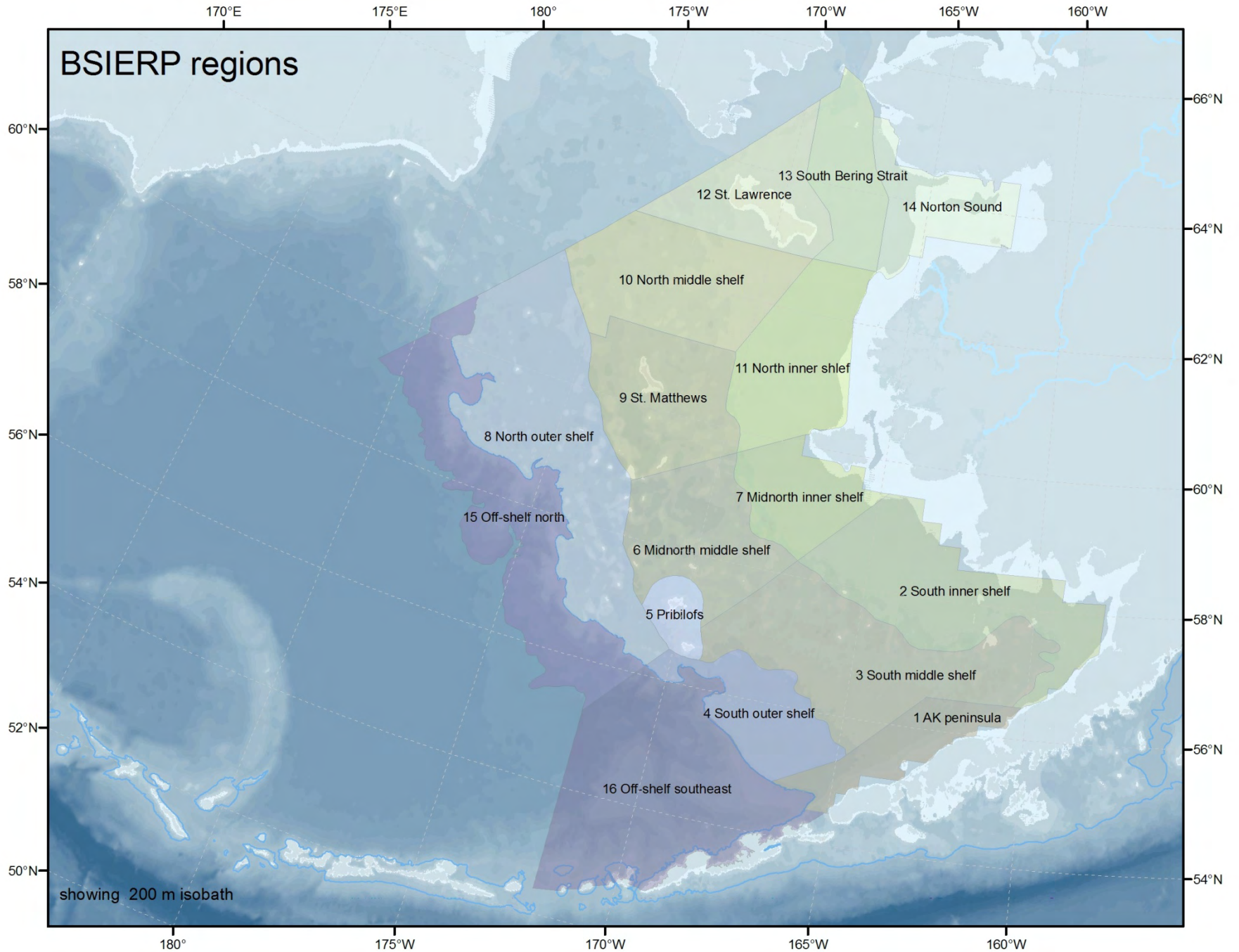
Physical model vs. data



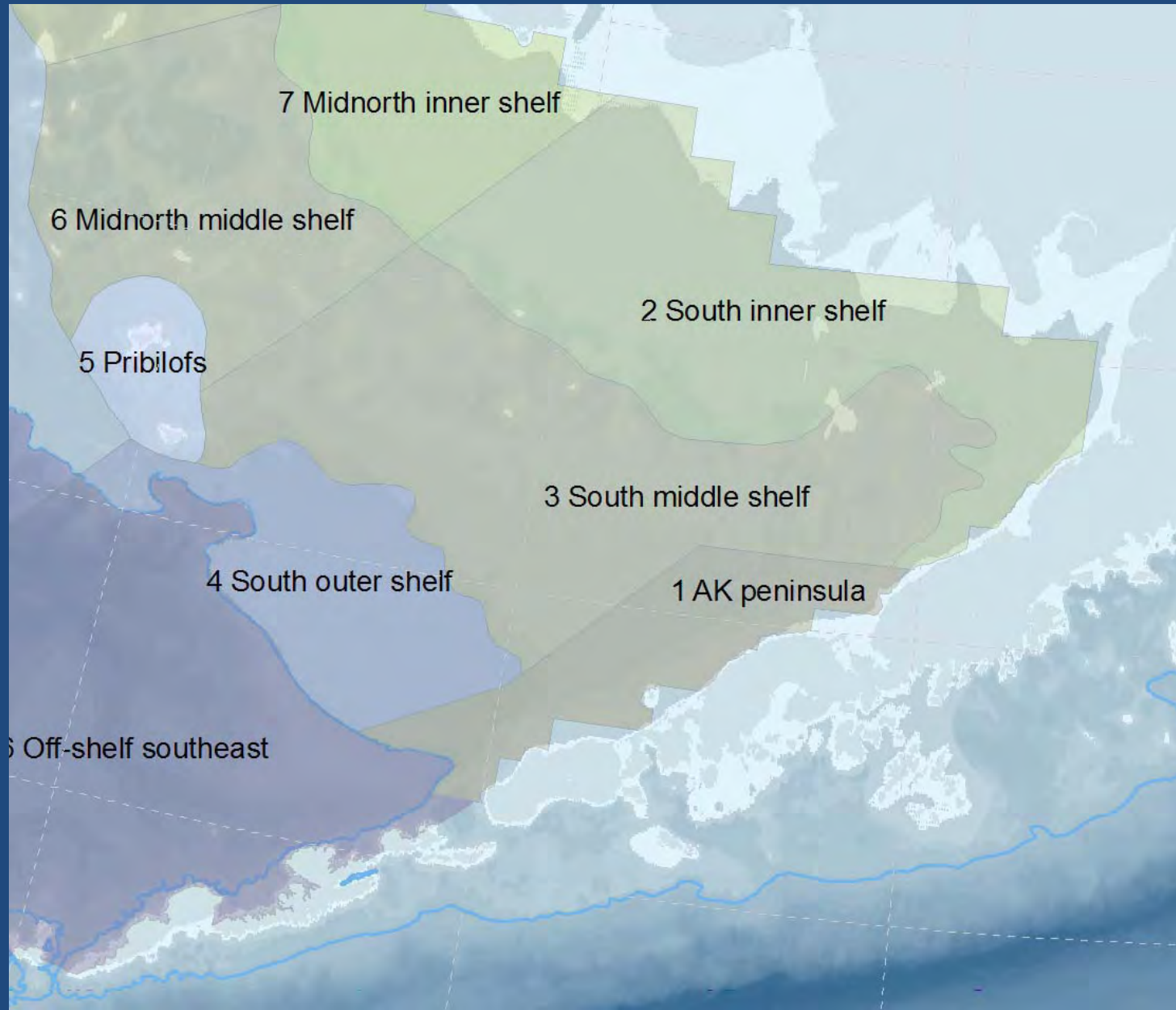
BEST/BSIERP modeling results: cold pool, phytoplankton and velocity



BSIERP regions



Close-up of Southern Shelf



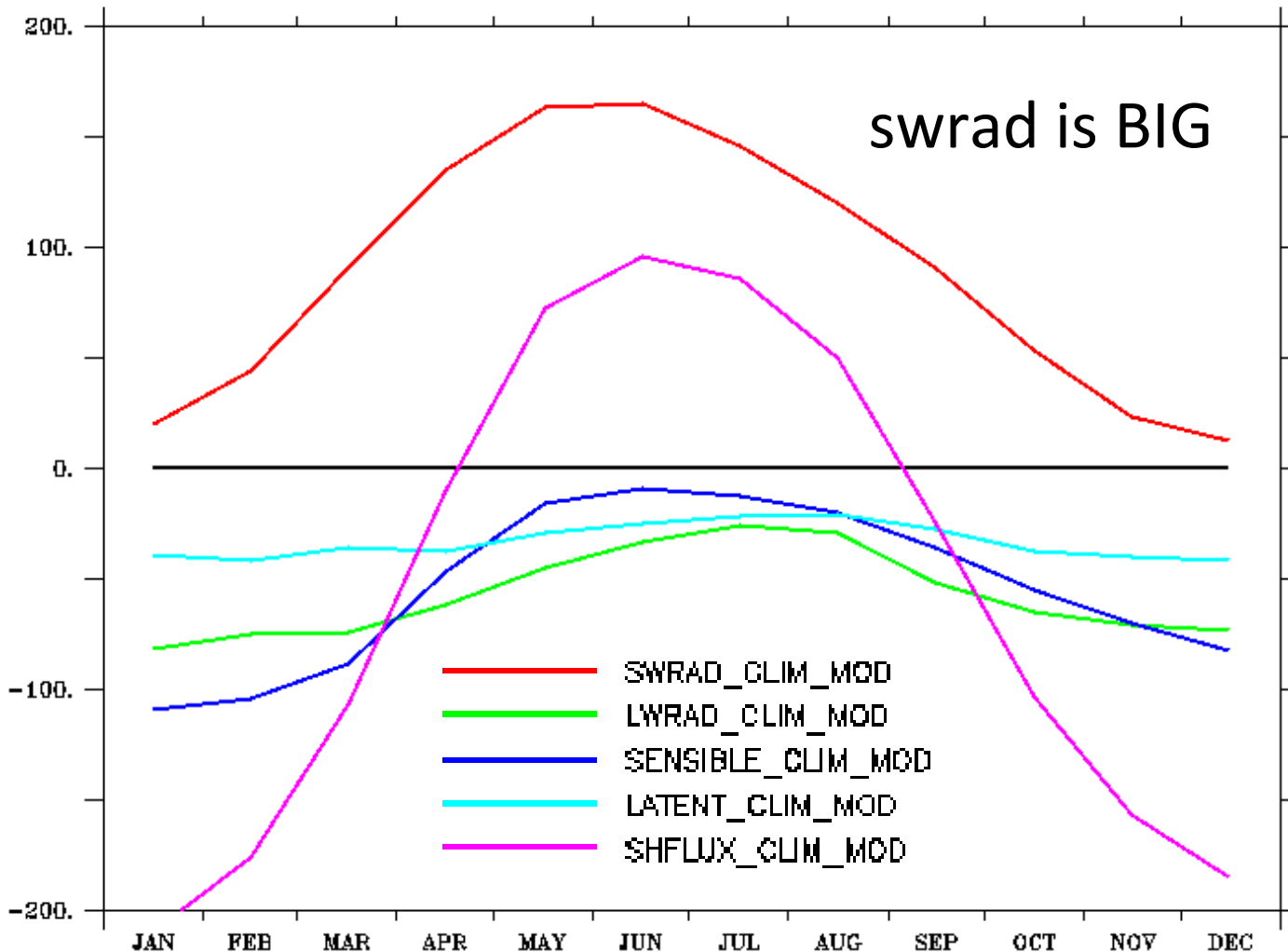
Overview of method

- For each bioregion: calculate time series of deviations from the seasonal climatology for major forcing variables and significant modeled attributes of the ocean ecosystem
- Look for pairwise coherence among these deviations
 - Physical: Tocr, Tair, swrad, lwrad, wind stress
 - Biological: euphausiid biomass
- Notes and cautions:
 - coherence analysis is similar to lagged correlations of band-passed signals
 - there is coherence among the forcing variables themselves, and among the ocean attributes themselves. Hence an established coherence may not reflect a simple forcing relationship (but still useful for prediction)
 - nonlinear relationships may confound simple linear coherence

Model Forcing Variables

- Wind Velocities
- Air Temperature
- Air Specific Humidity
- Sea Level Pressure
- Rainfall
- Runoff
- Downwelling Shortwave
- Downwelling Longwave

Major terms in the outer shelf seasonal heat budget (W m^{-2} , positive = into the ocean)



Expected frequency response 1:
thermal inertia reddens the input spectrum

$$dT/dt = (F - \lambda * T) / H$$

$$F \sim F_0 e^{i\omega t}, T \sim T_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$T_0/F_0 \sim 1 / (Hi\omega + \lambda)$$

as $\omega \rightarrow 0$, $T_0/F_0 \rightarrow 1/\lambda$
as $\omega \rightarrow \text{huge}$, $T_0/F_0 \rightarrow 0$
white F \rightarrow red T
red F \rightarrow redder T

T = ocean temperature

H = ocean depth

F = surface heat forcing

λ = rate of heat loss at surface (e.g. sensible, longwave)

ω = frequency

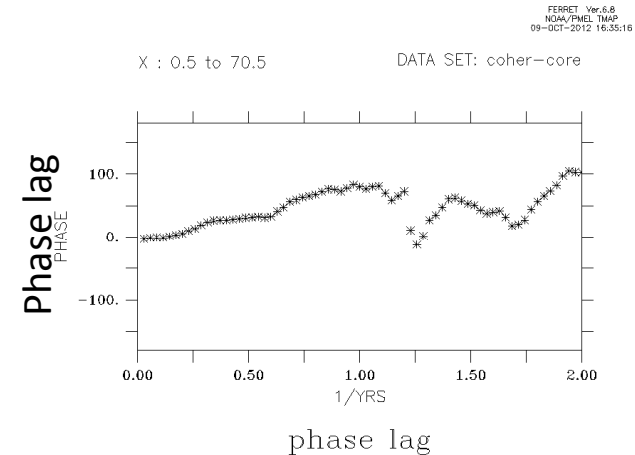
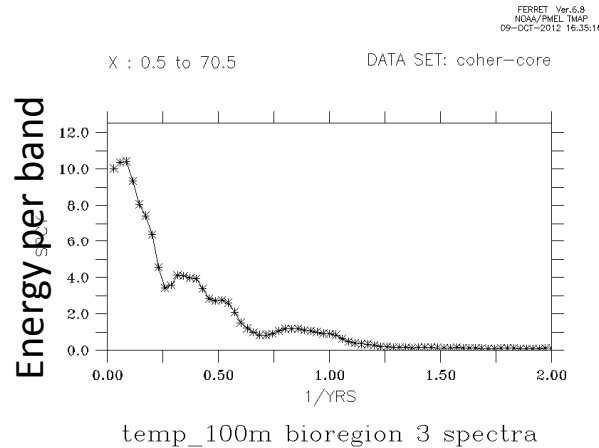
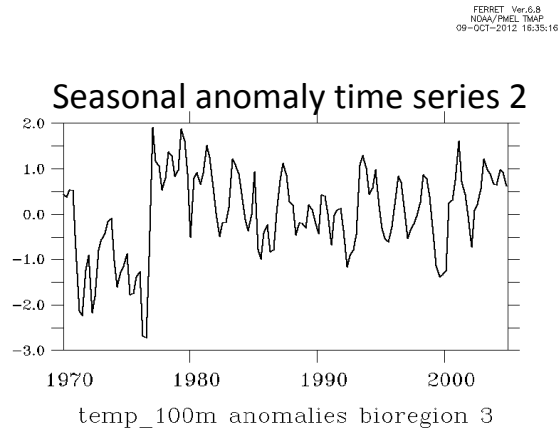
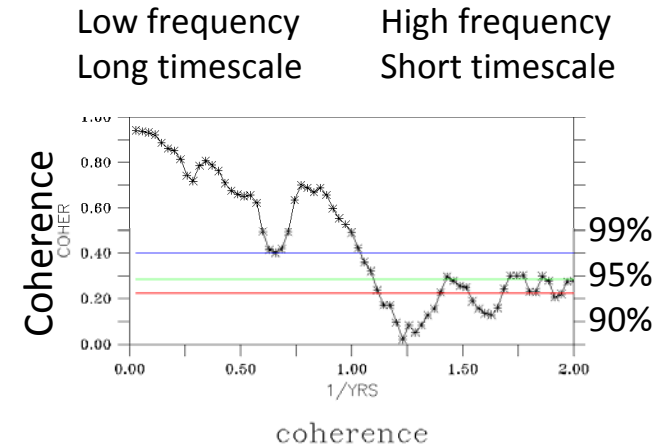
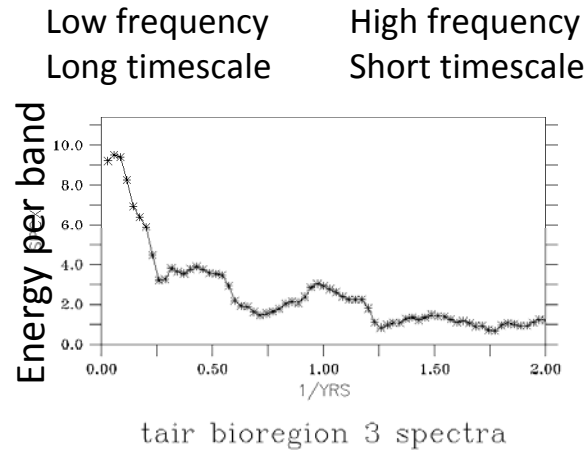
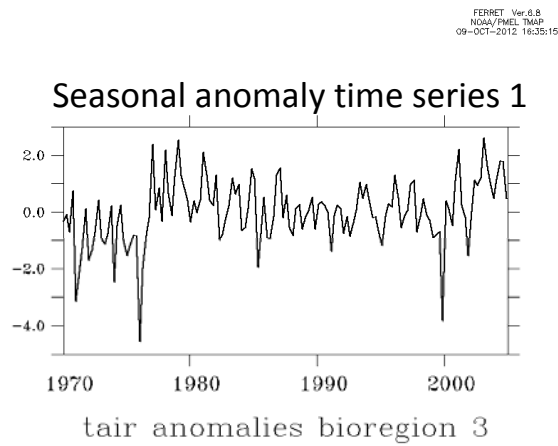
Expected frequency response 2: Biological reddening and resonance

- Some biological terms will simply redden the spectrum of the physical forcing (as with heat example, simple integration does this)
- HOWEVER, if physical forcing matches a fundamental period of the biology, can get “resonance”
 - Example: recurrence period of favorable conditions corresponds to time lag between birth and reproduction

Physical Results

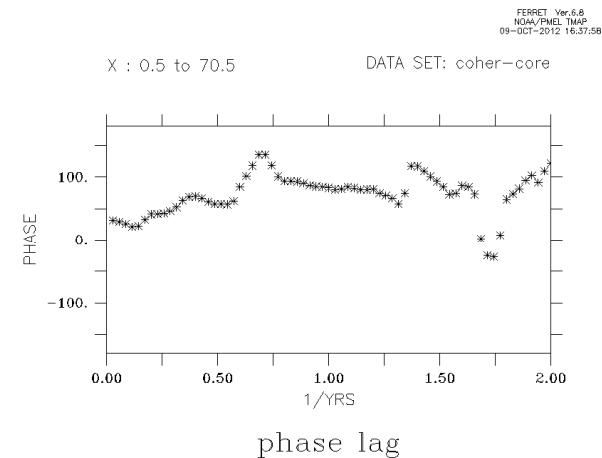
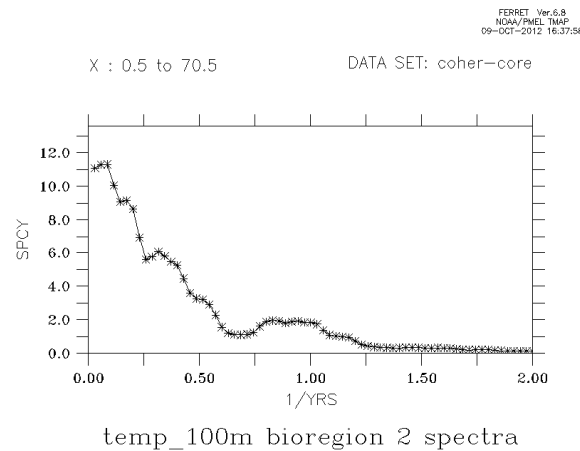
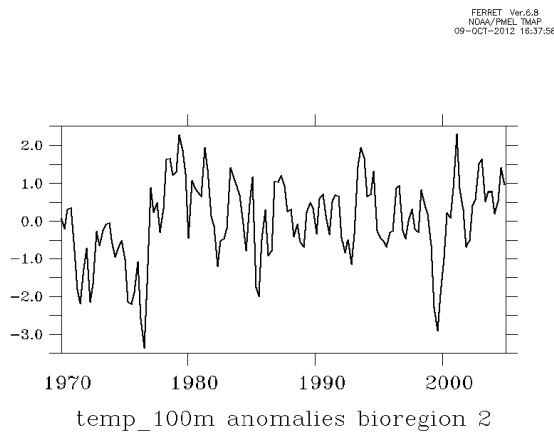
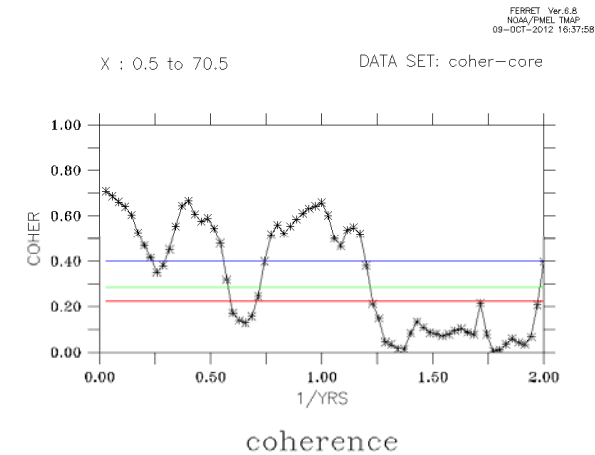
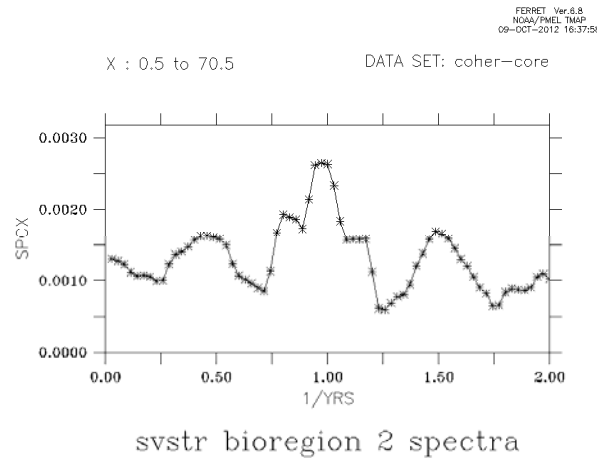
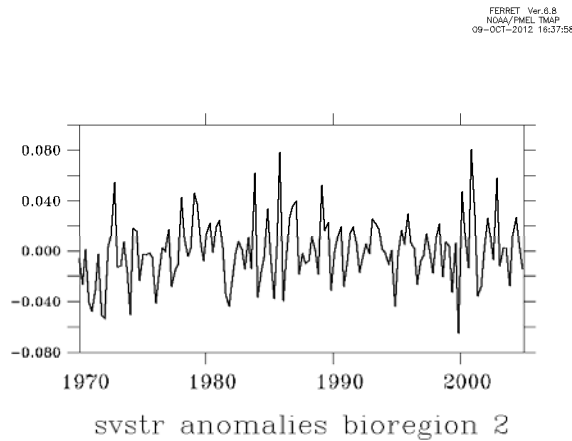
- Four forcing datasets were used:
- Hindcast
 - CORE (1970-2004)
- IPCC forecast
 - MIROC (2003-2040)
 - CCCMA (2003-2040)
 - ECHO-G (2004-2040)

CORE forcing: Mid-shelf T_{ocn} is positively coherent with T_{air} on annual to decadal scales



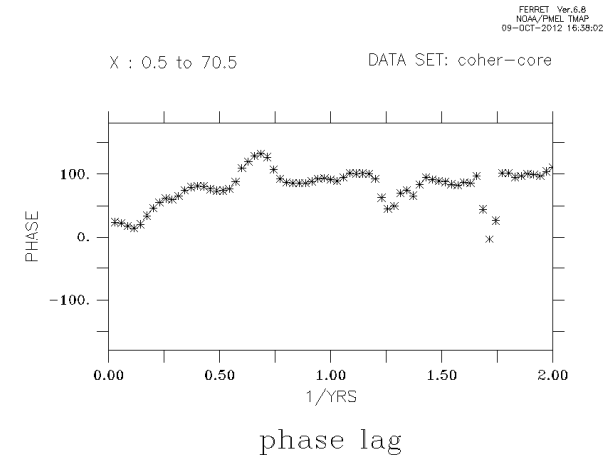
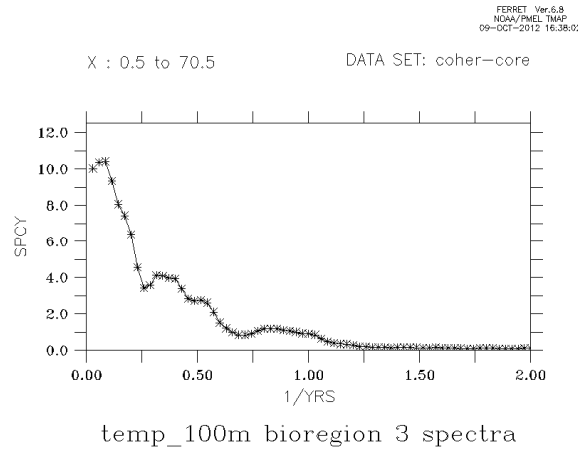
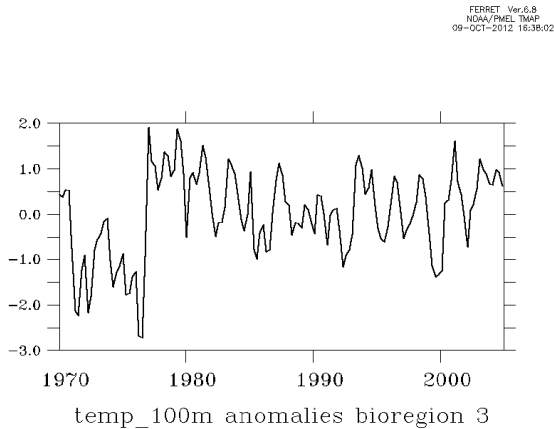
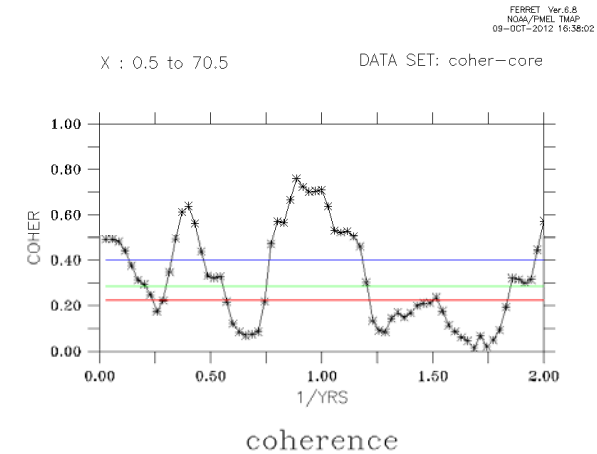
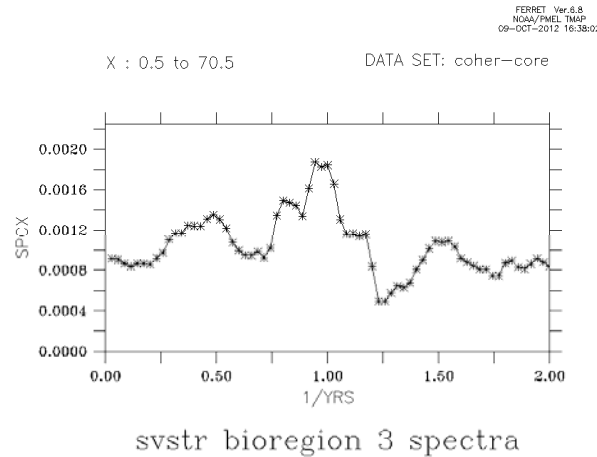
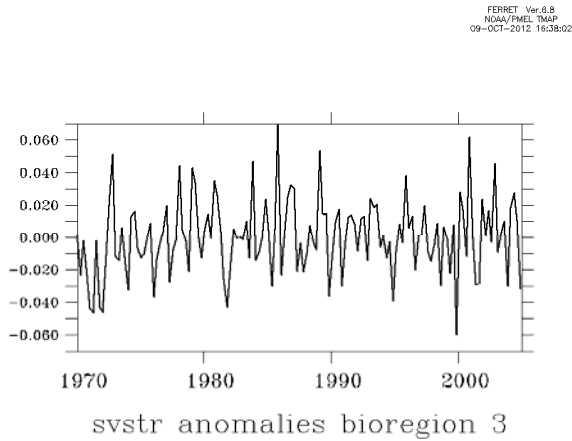
- red, green, blue lines indicate 90%,95%,99% confidence levels for coherence significantly different than zero
- positive phase means top variable leads bottom variable

CORE forcing: Inner-shelf T_{ocn} is positively coherent with along-shelf wind stress on annual to interdecadal timescales



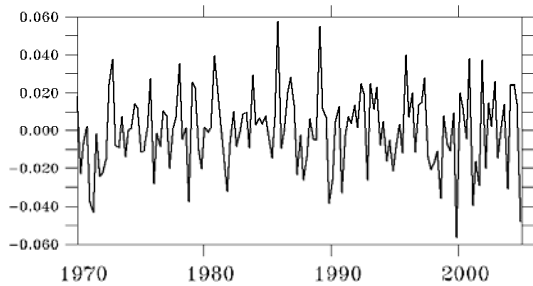
Note how windstress has *whiter spectrum* than air temperature

CORE forcing: Mid-shelf T_{ocn} is positively coherent with along-shelf wind stress on annual to interdecadal timescales



CORE forcing: Outer-shelf T_{ocn} is NOT coherent with along-shelf wind stress on longer timescales

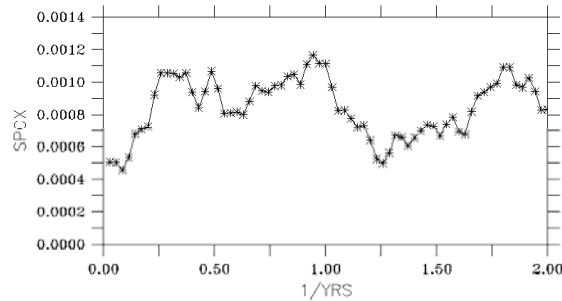
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svstr anomalies bioregion 4

X : 0.5 to 70.5

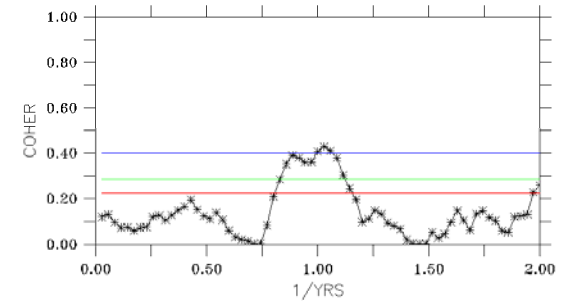
DATA SET: coher-core



svstr bioregion 4 spectra

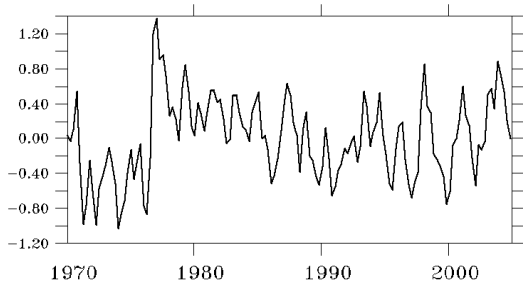
X : 0.5 to 70.5

DATA SET: coher-core



coherence

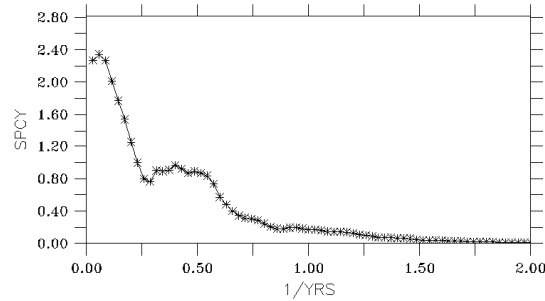
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temp_100m anomalies bioregion 4

X : 0.5 to 70.5

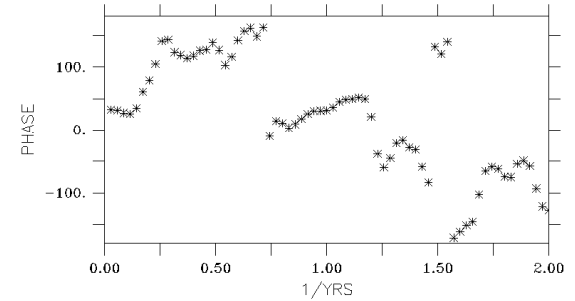
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temp_100m bioregion 4 spectra

X : 0.5 to 70.5

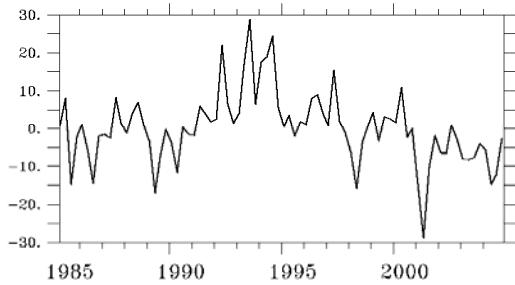
DATA SET: coher-core



phase lag

CORE forcing: Mid-shelf T_{ocn} is NOT coherent with swrad

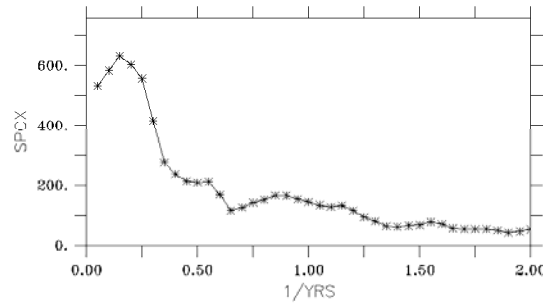
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swrad anomalies bioregion 3

X : 0.5 to 40.5

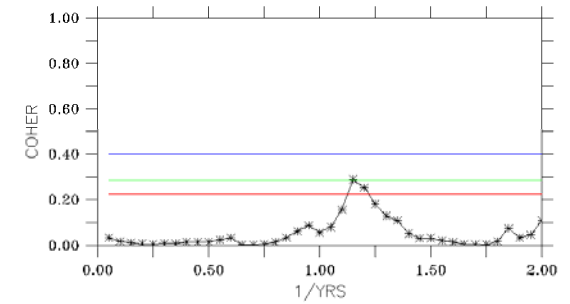
DATA SET: coher-core



swrad bioregion 3 spectra

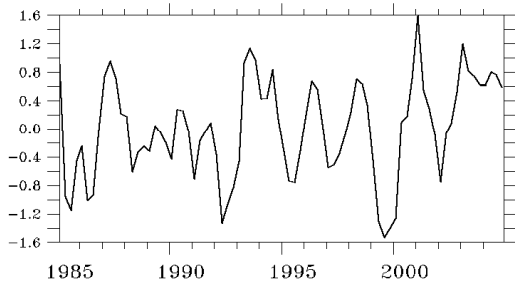
X : 0.5 to 40.5

DATA SET: coher-core



coherence

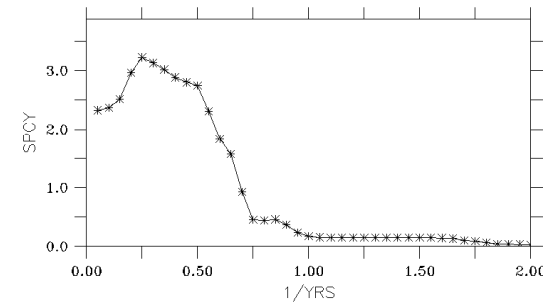
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temp_100m anomalies bioregion 3

X : 0.5 to 40.5

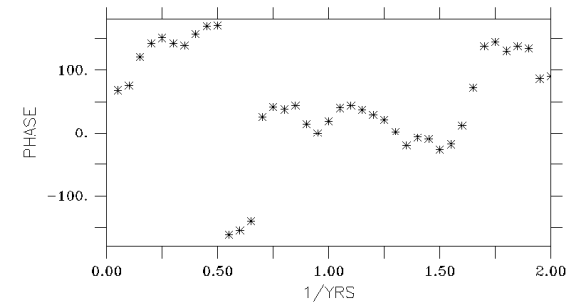
DATA SET: coher-core



temp_100m bioregion 3 spectra

X : 0.5 to 40.5

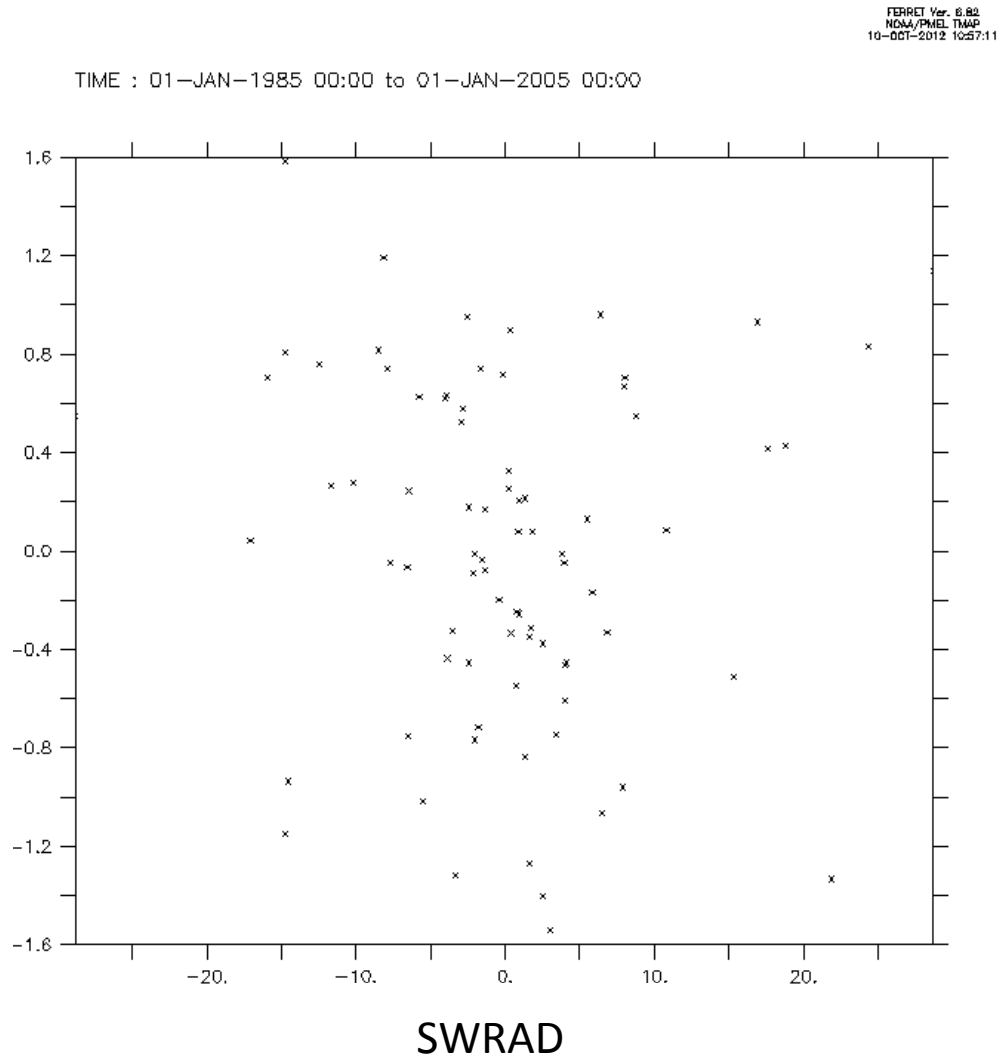
DATA SET: coher-core



phase lag

CORE forcing: swrad (x-axis) vs Tocrn (y-axis)

temp_100m

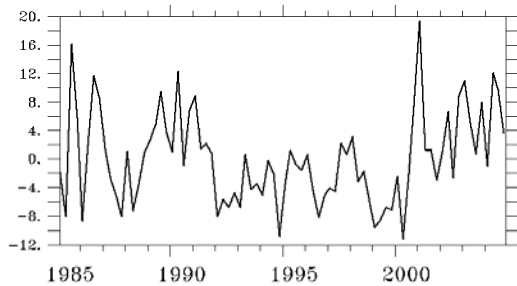


Summer Cloudiness (from Bond 2012)

Year	Cloud Fraction	
	Western Bering	Eastern Bering
2003	0.81	0.86
2004	0.85	0.86
2005	0.80	0.88
2006	0.73	0.86
2007	0.87	0.88
2008	0.76	0.85

CORE forcing: Mid-shelf T_{ocn} is positively coherent with $lwrad$ at annual to decadal scales

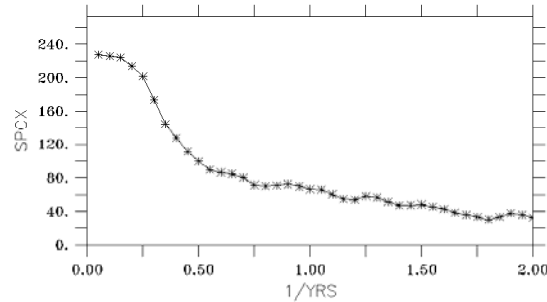
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lwrad anomalies bioregion 3

X : 0.5 to 40.5

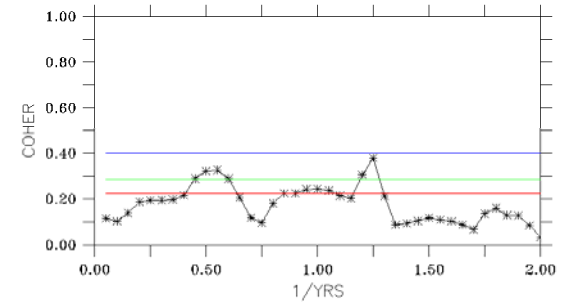
DATA SET: coher-core



lwrad bioregion 3 spectra

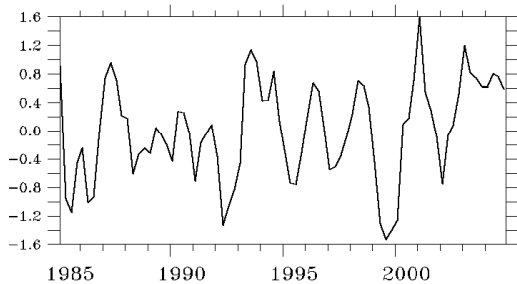
X : 0.5 to 40.5

DATA SET: coher-core



coherence

FERRET Ver.6.82
NOAA/PMEL TRAP
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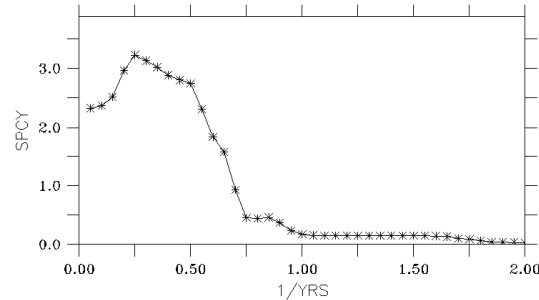


temp_100m anomalies bioregion 3

FERRET Ver.6.82
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X : 0.5 to 40.5

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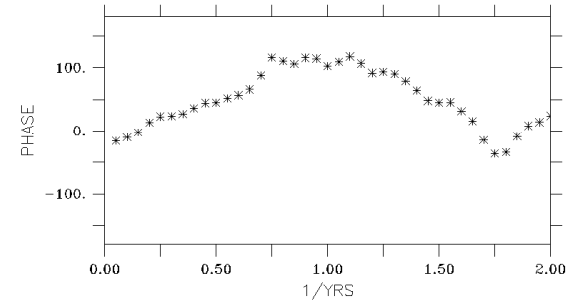


temp_100m bioregion 3 spectra

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NOAA/PMEL TRAP
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X : 0.5 to 40.5

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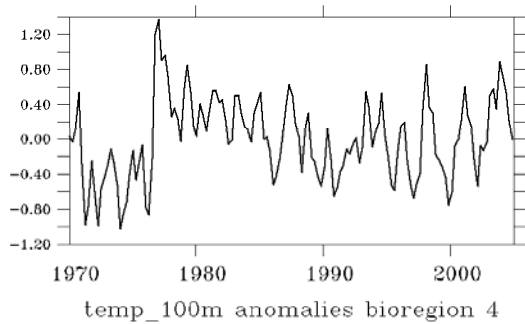
phase lag

Biological Results

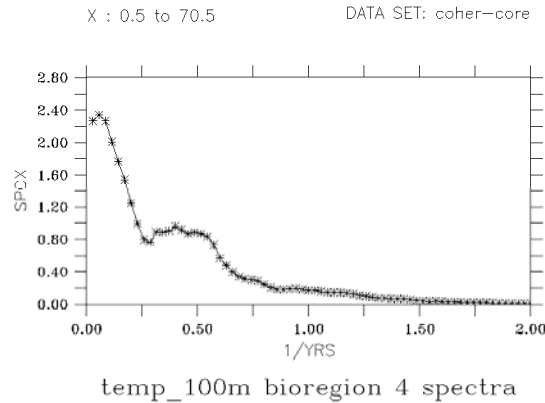
- Models and data have suggested inverse correlation between ocean temperature and large crustacean zooplankton
- Does this hold across all frequency bands?

CORE forcing: Outer-shelf euphausiids are *negatively* coherent with T_{ocn} at annual and decadal scales

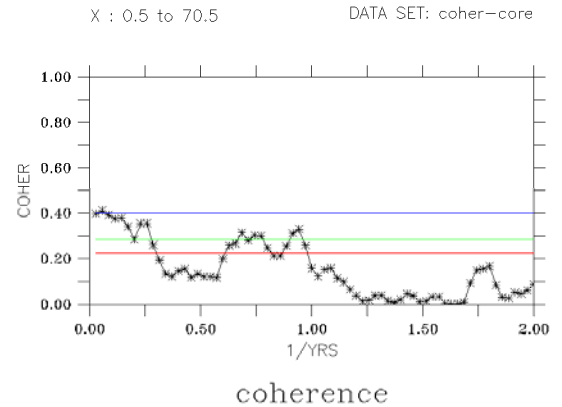
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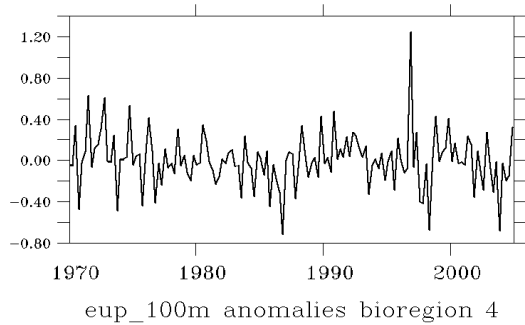
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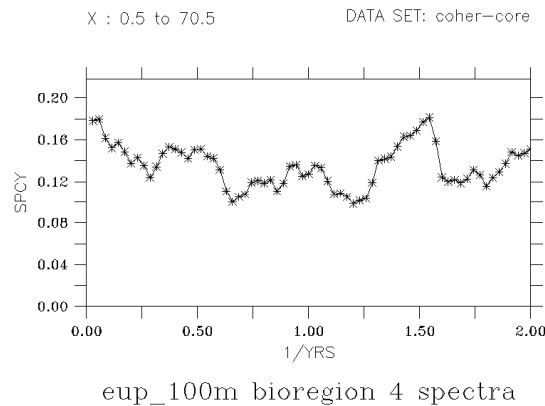
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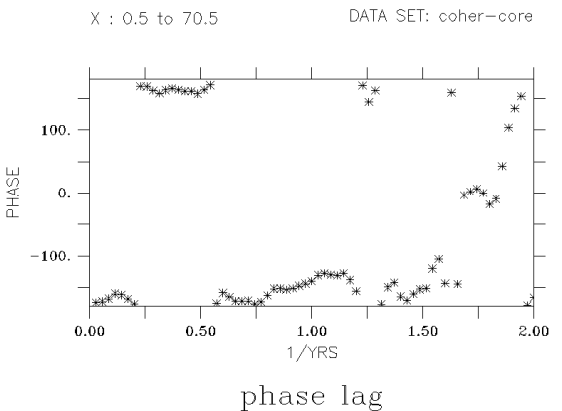
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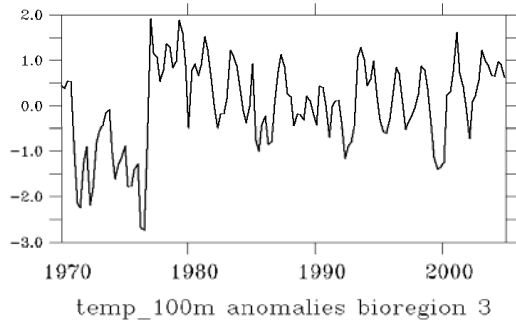
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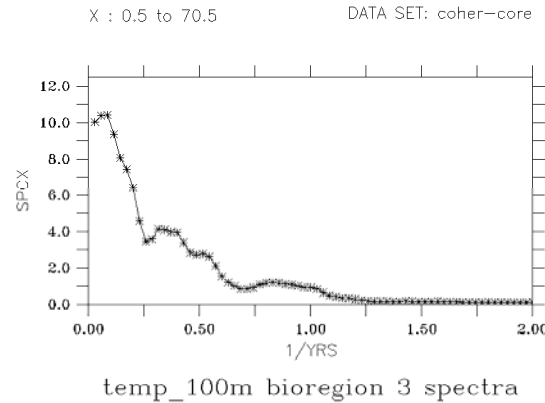
Note how euphausiids have whiter spectrum than physical ocean variables

CORE forcing: Mid-shelf euphausiids are *negatively* coherent with T_{ocn} at annual and decadal scales

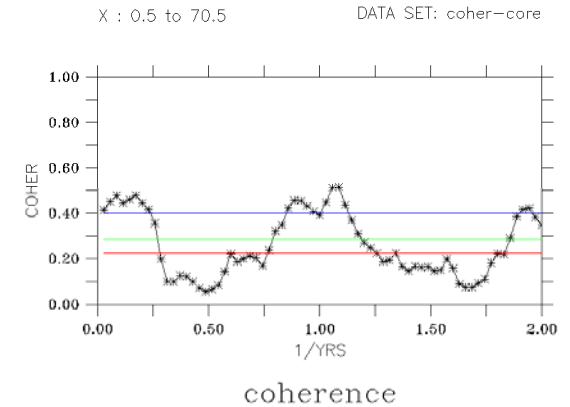
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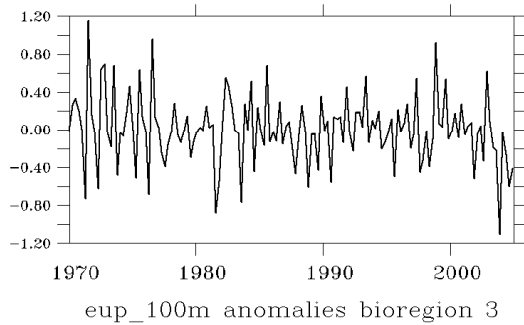
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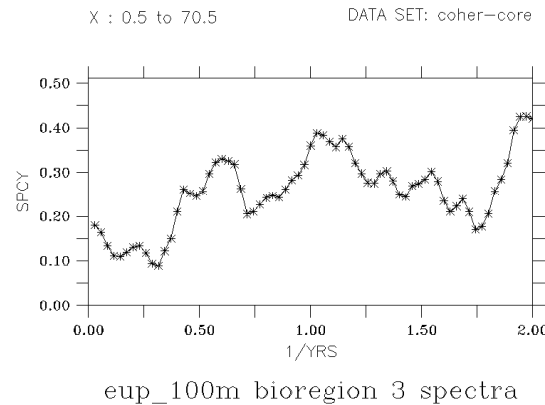
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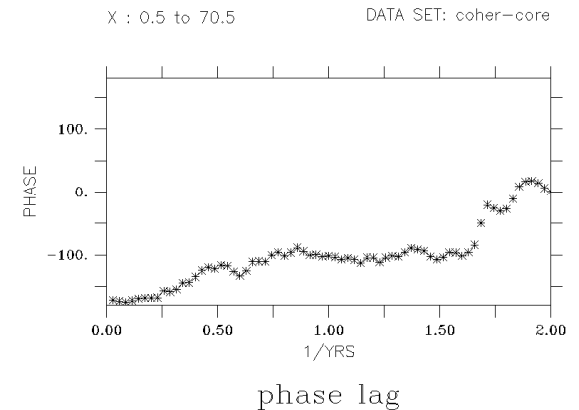
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FERRET Ver.6.8
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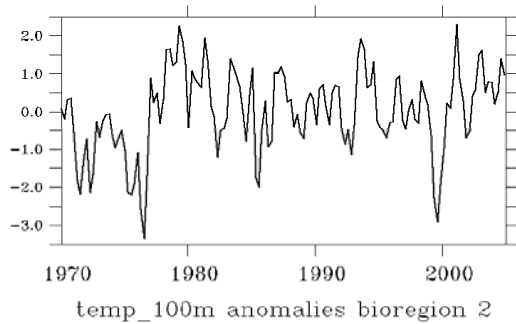


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NOAA/PMEL TMAP
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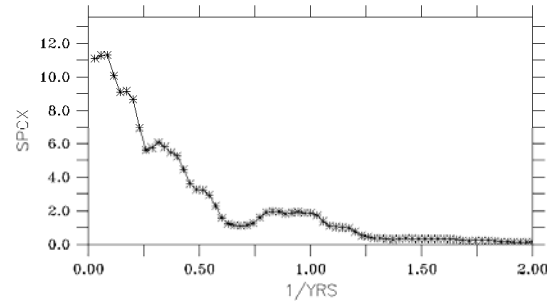
CORE forcing: Inner-shelf euphausiids are coherent with T_{ocn} at annual scales

FERRET Ver.6.8
NOAA/PMEL TMAP
09-OCT-2012 20:27:26



X : 0.5 to 70.5

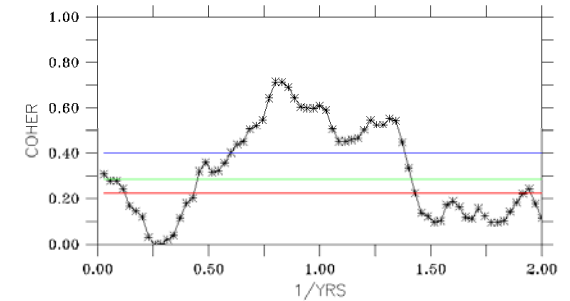
DATA SET: coher-core



temp_100m bioregion 2 spectra

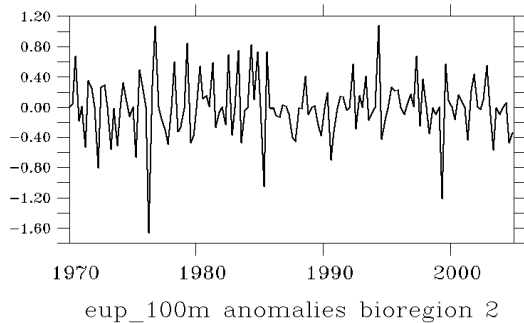
X : 0.5 to 70.5

DATA SET: coher-core



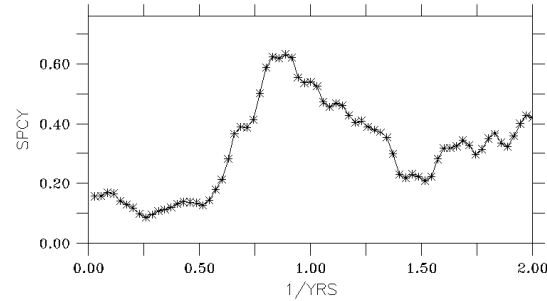
coherence

FERRET Ver.6.8
NOAA/PMEL TMAP
09-OCT-2012 20:27:26



X : 0.5 to 70.5

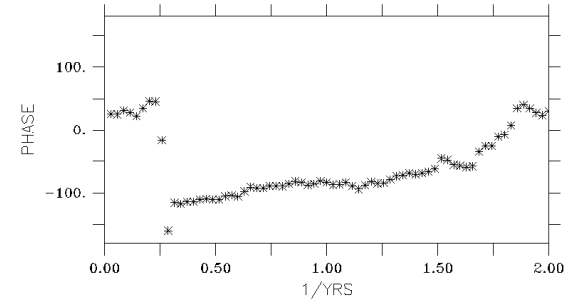
DATA SET: coher-core



eup_100m bioregion 2 spectra

X : 0.5 to 70.5

DATA SET: coher-core

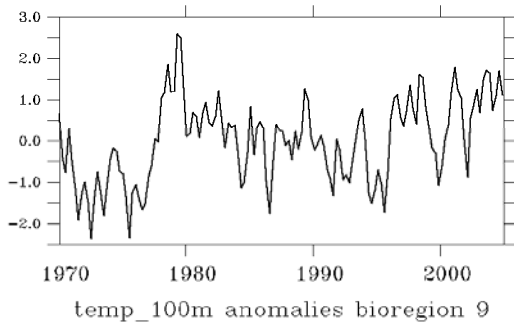


phase lag

FERRET Ver.6.8
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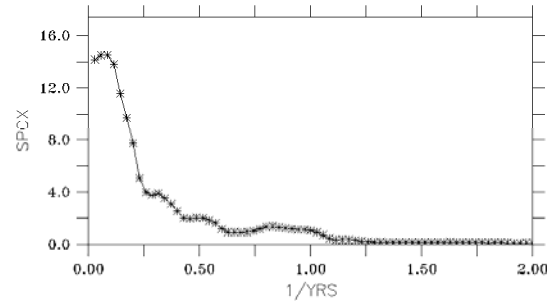
CORE forcing: Northern shelf euphausiids are *positively* coherent with T_{ocn} across most frequencies

FERRET Ver.6.8
NOAA/PMEL TMAP
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X : 0.5 to 70.5

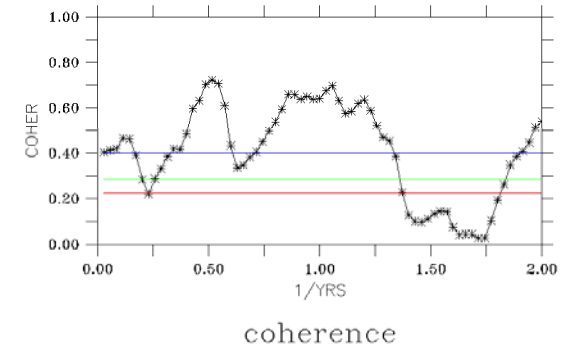
DATA SET: coher-core



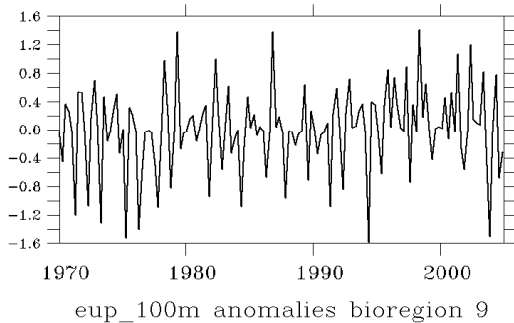
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NOAA/PMEL TMAP
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X : 0.5 to 70.5

DATA SET: coher-core

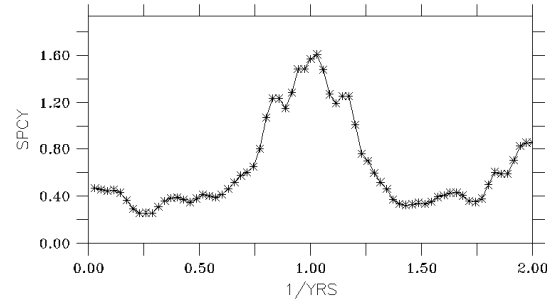


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X : 0.5 to 70.5

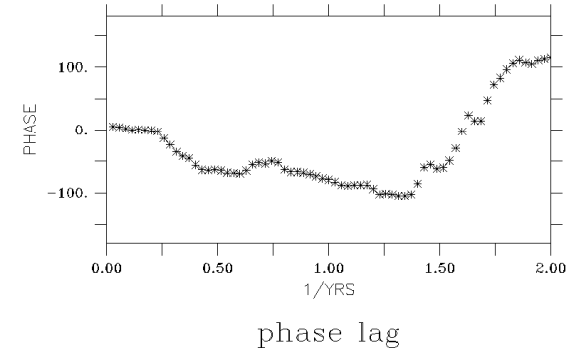
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X : 0.5 to 70.5

DATA SET: coher-core

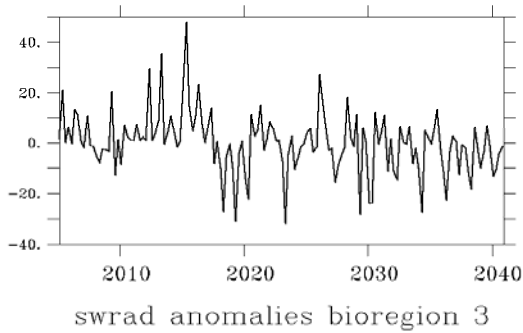


Do these relationships hold for the IPCC forcing runs?

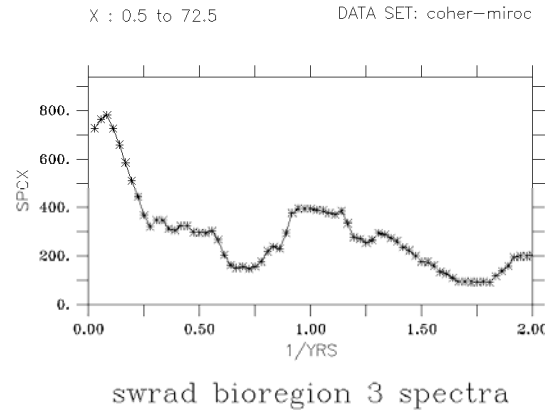
- Generally yes, with some interesting differences....

MIROC forcing: Mid-shelf T_{ocn} is *negatively* coherent with swrad at annual to decadal scales

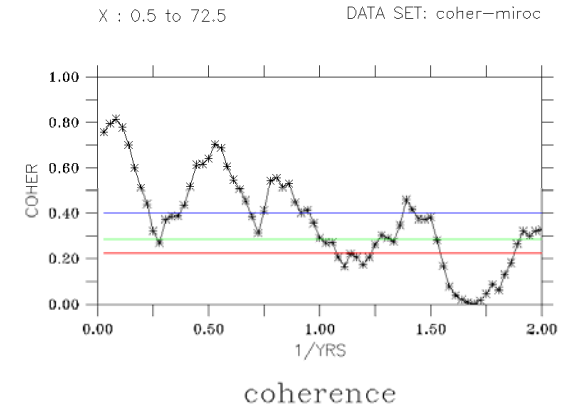
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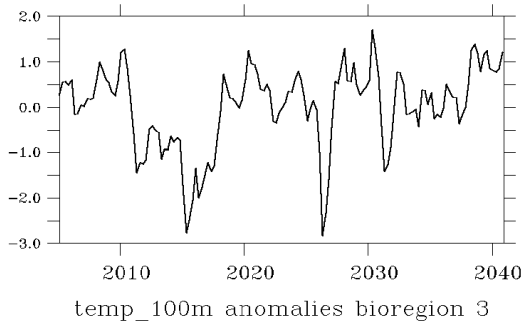
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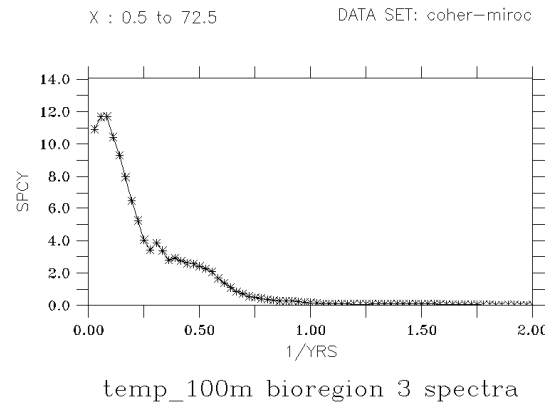
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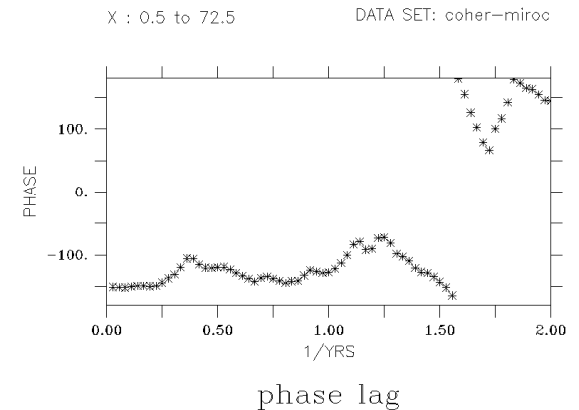
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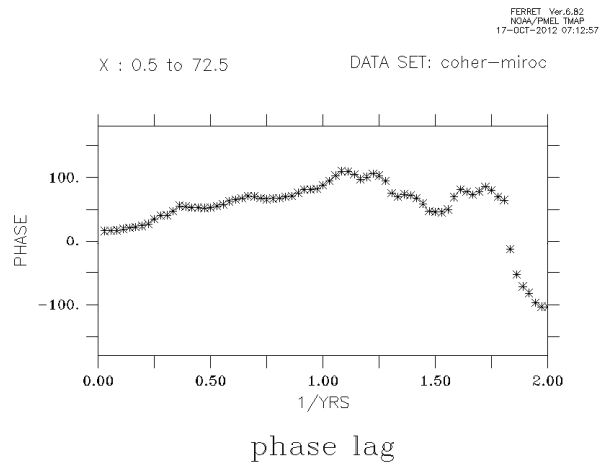
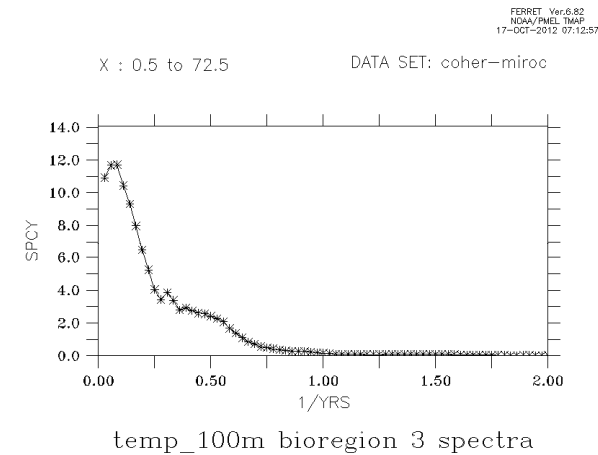
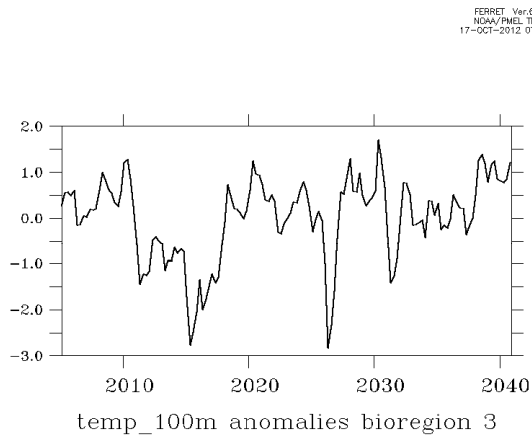
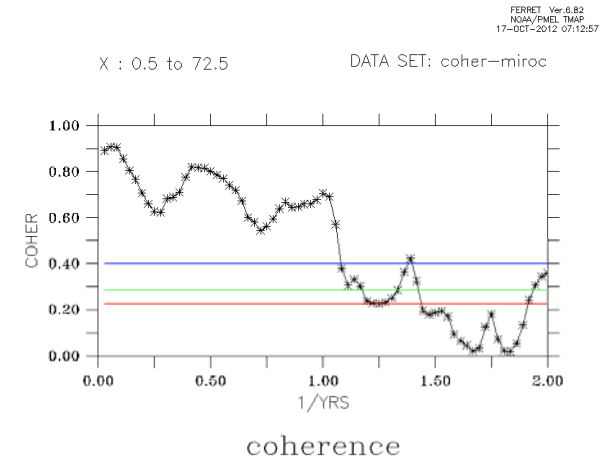
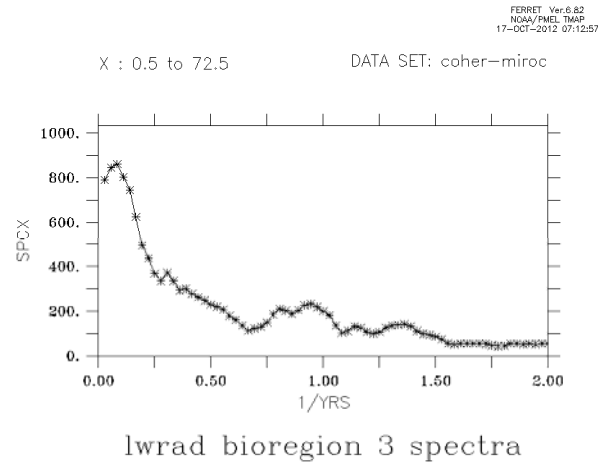
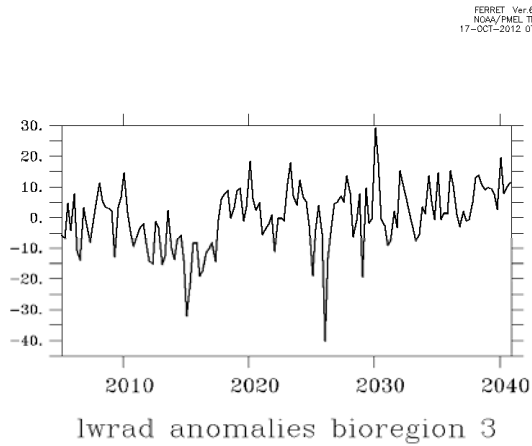
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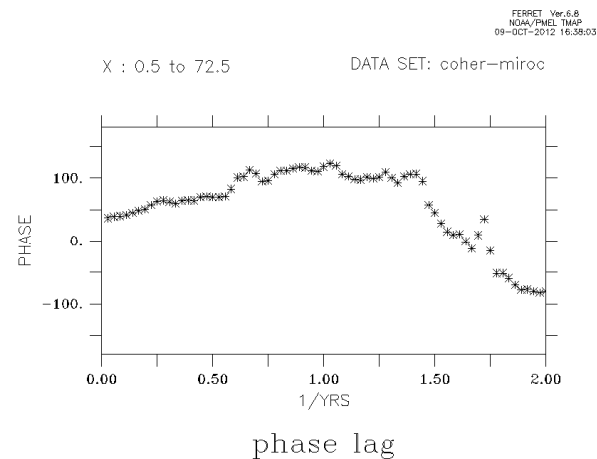
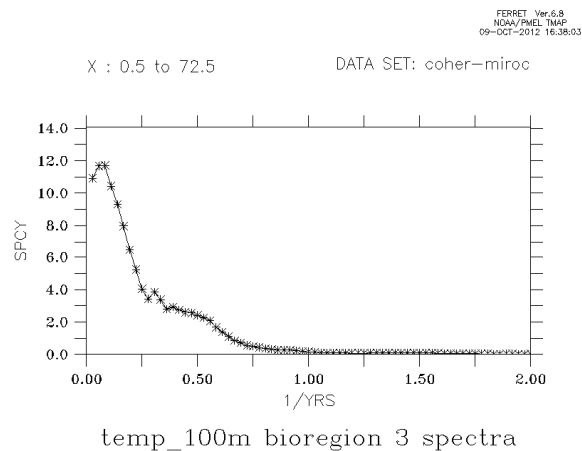
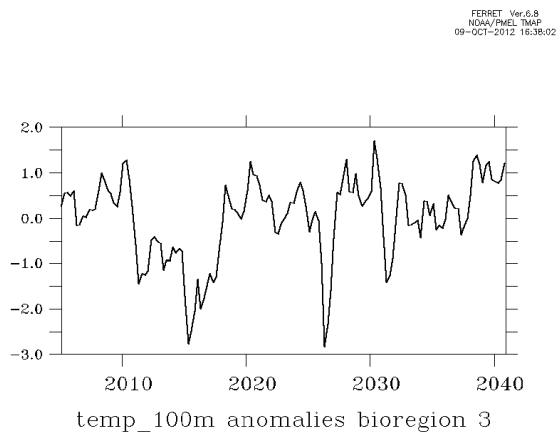
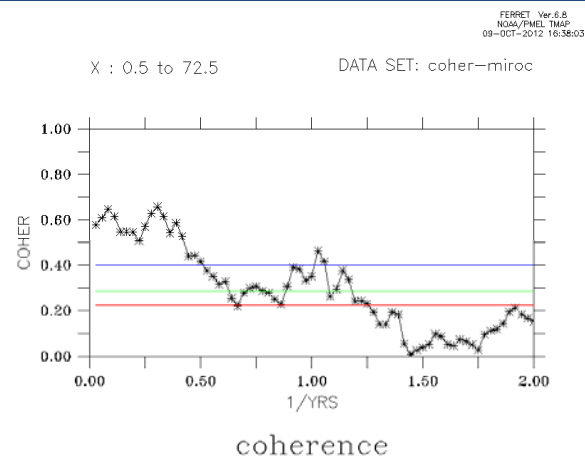
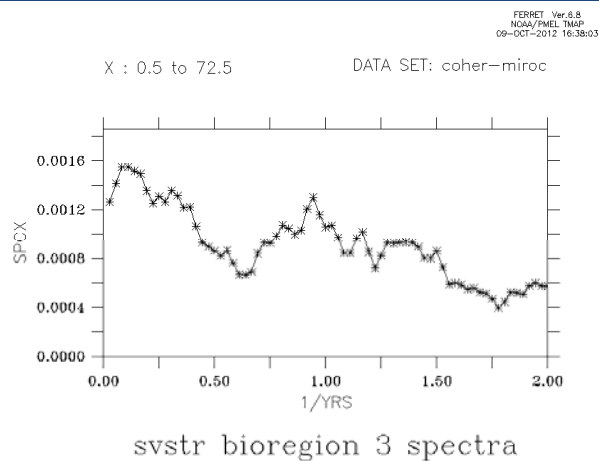
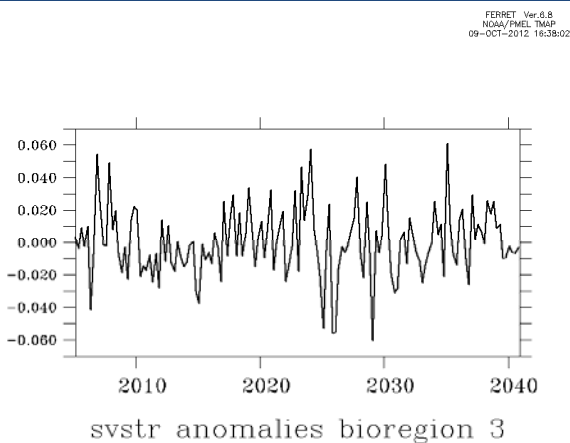
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MIROC forcing: Mid-shelf T_{ocn} is positively coherent with $lwrad$ at annual to decadal scales

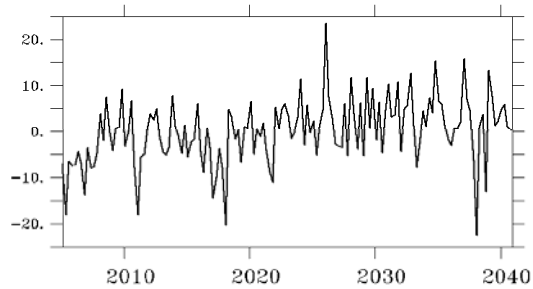


MIROC forcing: Mid-shelf T_{ocn} is positively coherent with along-shelf wind stress on interannual to interdecadal timescales



CCCMA forcing: Mid-shelf T_{ocn} is positively coherent with $lwrad$ at interannual to decadal scales

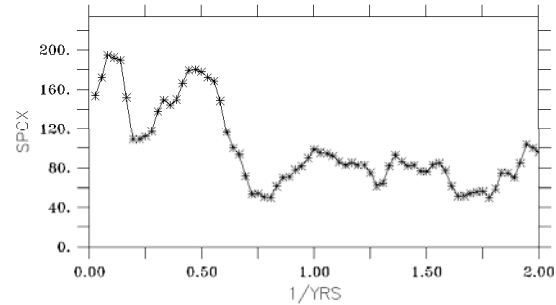
FERRET Ver.6.82
NOAA/PMEL TMAP
17-OCT-2012 07:12:57



lwrad anomalies bioregion 3

X : 0.5 to 72.5

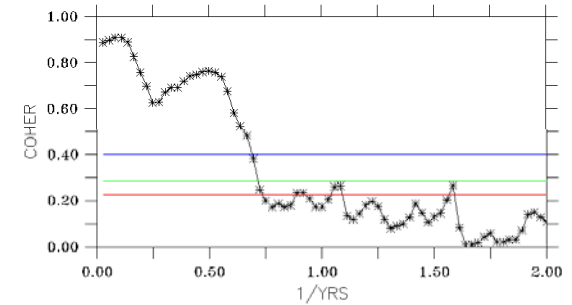
DATA SET: coher-cccma



lwrad bioregion 3 spectra

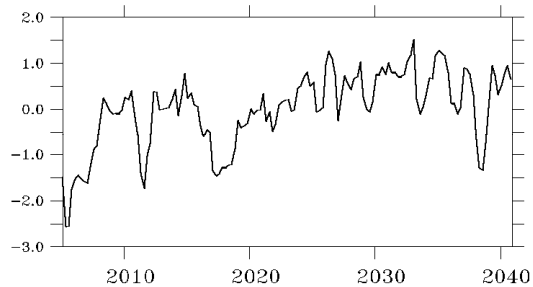
X : 0.5 to 72.5

DATA SET: coher-cccma



coherence

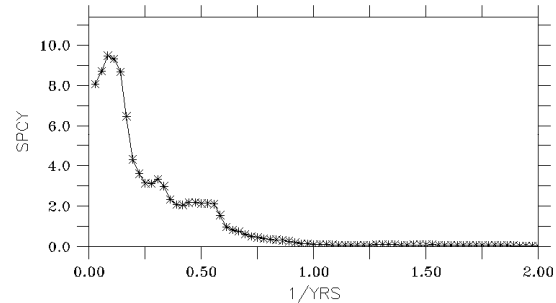
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NOAA/PMEL TMAP
17-OCT-2012 07:12:57



temp_100m anomalies bioregion 3

X : 0.5 to 72.5

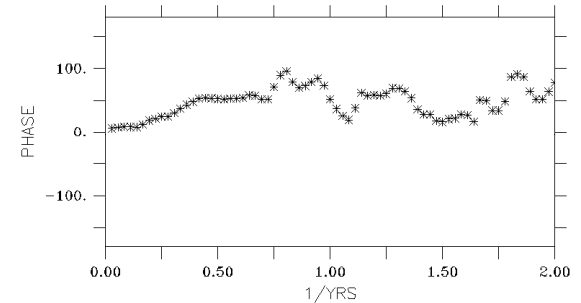
DATA SET: coher-cccma



temp_100m bioregion 3 spectra

X : 0.5 to 72.5

DATA SET: coher-cccma

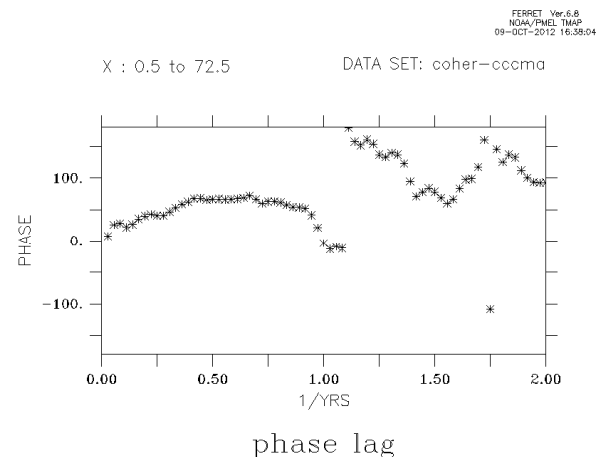
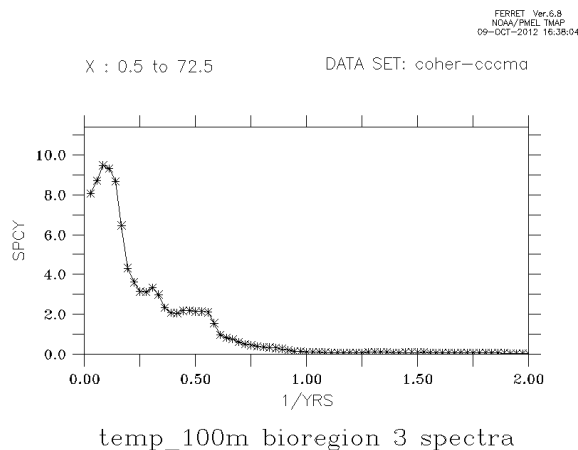
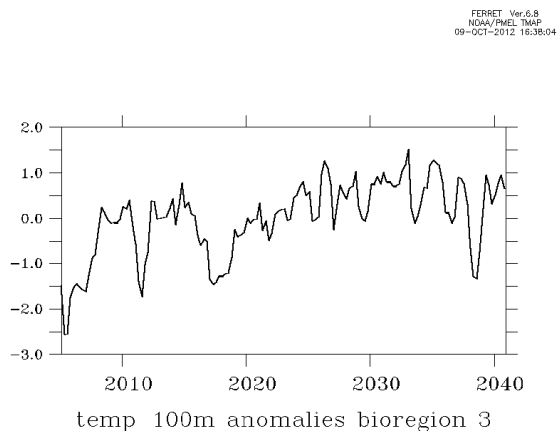
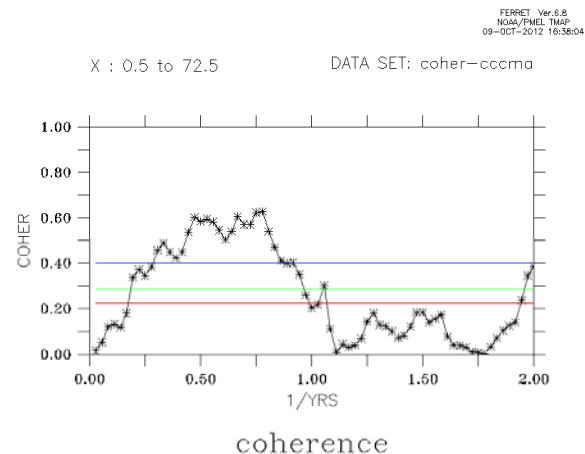
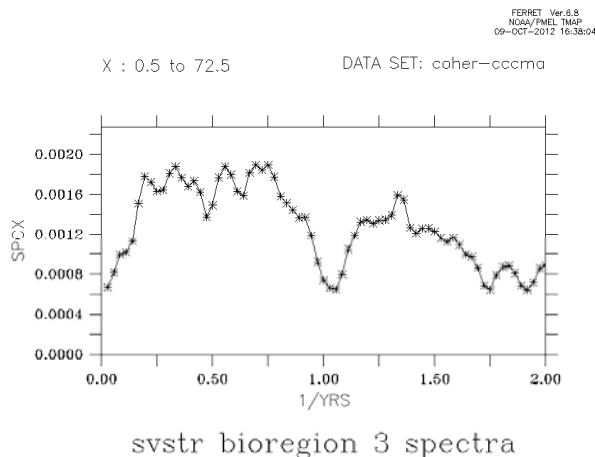
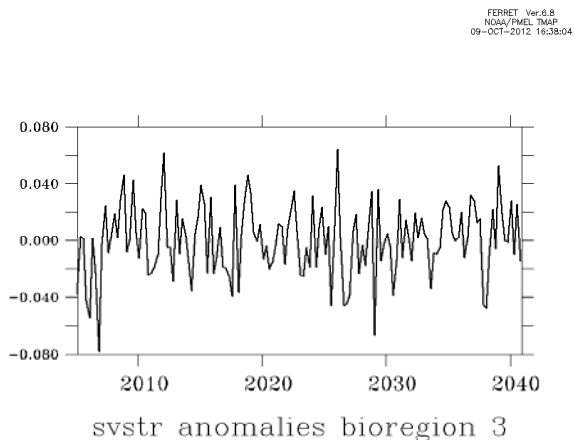


phase lag

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17-OCT-2012 07:12:57

CCCMA forcing: Mid-shelf T_{ocn} is coherent with along-shelf wind stress on interannual timescales



Summary

- T_{ocn} *IS* coherent with T_{air} , esp on longer time scales
- T_{ocn} *IS* coherent with alongshelf wind-stress
- T_{ocn} *IS NOT* coherent with shortwave input, but *IS* coherent with longwave input
- Euphausiid biomass *IS* coherent with T_{ocn} , esp on longer time scales. Out of phase at long time scales, in-phase on short time scales at some locations

Interpretation

- Coherence with winds, air temperature and longwave suggest these are the better predictors of heat content than shortwave!
- Coherence of euphausiids with ocean temperature may be useful for inferences regarding fish (e.g. the Oscillating Control Hypothesis of Hunt et al. 2012)