

1 Response of Export Production and Dissolved Oxygen 2 Concentrations in Oxygen Minimum Zones to pCO₂ and 3 Temperature Stabilization Scenarios in the Biogeochemical 4 Model HAMOCC 2.0

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16 17 **Abstract**

18 Dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration in the ocean is an important component of marine
19 biogeochemical cycles and will be greatly altered as climate change persists. In this study a
20 global oceanic carbon cycle model (HAMOCC 2.0) is used to address how mechanisms of
21 oxygen minimum zones (OMZ) expansion respond to changes in CO₂ radiative forcing.
22 Atmospheric pCO₂ is increased at a rate of 1% annually and the model is stabilized at 2 X, 4
23 X, 6 X, and 8 X preindustrial pCO₂ levels. With an increase in CO₂ radiative forcing, the
24 OMZ in the Pacific Ocean is controlled largely by changes in particulate organic carbon
25 (POC) export, resulting in increased remineralization and thus expanding the oxygen
26 minimum zones within the tropical Pacific Ocean. A potential decline in primary producers in
27 the future as a result of environmental stress due to ocean warming and acidification could
28 lead to a substantial reduction of POC export production, vertical POC flux, and thus

1 increased DO concentration particularly in the Pacific Ocean at a depth of 600-800 m. In
2 contrast, the vertical expansion of the OMZs within the Atlantic is linked to increases POC
3 flux as well as changes in oxygen solubility with increasing seawater temperature. Changes in
4 total organic carbon and increase SST also lead to the formation of a new OMZ in the western
5 sub-tropical Pacific Ocean. The development of the new OMZ results in dissolved oxygen
6 concentration of $\leq 50 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ throughout the equatorial Pacific Ocean at four times
7 preindustrial pCO_2 . Total ocean volume with dissolved oxygen concentrations of $\leq 50 \mu\text{mol}$
8 kg^{-1} increases by 2.4%, 5.0%, and 10.5% for the 2 X, 4X, and 8 X CO_2 simulations,
9 respectively.

10

11 **1 Introduction**

12 Rapid increases in concentrations of greenhouse gases (CO_2 , CH_4 , and N_2O) in the
13 atmosphere since the 18th century have led to greenhouse gas radiative forcing and
14 temperature change of $0.068 \text{ }^\circ\text{C dec}^{-1}$ (Karl et al. 2015). Atmospheric CO_2 concentrations are
15 predicted to continue to rise from the pre-industrial level of 280 ppmv up to ~ 800 ppmv by
16 the year 2100 (IPCC 2013) or ~ 2000 ppmv by year 2400 under the assumption that all fossil
17 fuel reservoirs are emitted into the atmosphere (Caldeira and Wickett 2003, Zachos et al.
18 2008). The anthropogenic CO_2 will be partially sequestered by the ocean and by the biosphere
19 on time scales on the order of 10^4 years. A rise in ocean temperature decreases the solubility
20 of CO_2 in seawater and thus the CO_2 uptake into the ocean. In addition, the ocean buffer
21 capacity decreases with rising pCO_2 .

22 Changes in climate as a result of CO_2 emission will affect the oxygen distribution in the
23 ocean. DO (dissolved oxygen) concentration in the ocean is affected not only by changes in
24 ocean ventilation but also by solubility and the biological pump (Volk and Hoffert 1985). The
25 biological pump is controlled by export production, vertical carbon flux and decay of
26 particulate organic carbon, dissolved organic carbon and by the transport of biogeochemical
27 tracers by the ocean circulation. Variations in seasonal and long-term DO concentration have
28 been observed in sub-polar and subtropical regions (Whitney et al. 2007, Stramma et al.
29 2008). Climate models predict that DO concentrations in the ocean will continue to decline
30 with the warming of the deep-sea due to the subsequent decline in solubility as well as
31 variations in the biological pump due to changes in mixing and enhanced ocean stratification.
32 The decrease of the DO concentration will likely result in the expansion of oxygen minimum

1 zones (Sarmiento and Orr 1991, Sarmiento et al. 1998, Schmittner et al. 2008, Shaffer et al.
2 2009) and a significant expansion of bottom water hypoxia ($<10 \mu\text{mol O}_2 \text{ kg}^{-1}$).

3 There are five major non-seasonal OMZs discussed in the current literature, which are the
4 eastern sub-tropical North Pacific OMZ ($\sim 15^\circ\text{-}25^\circ\text{N}$), the eastern tropical Pacific OMZ
5 (equatorial region), the eastern South Pacific OMZ ($\sim 15^\circ\text{-}40^\circ\text{S}$), the Arabian Sea, the Bay of
6 Bengal (Kamykowski and Zentara 1990, Karstensen et al. 2008, Paulmier et al. 2011), and
7 one low oxygen zone (LOZ) or seasonal OMZ in the equatorial Atlantic. There is limited
8 literature discussing the variability of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean OMZs; however, areas of
9 the eastern North Atlantic OMZ are hypoxic with DO concentrations ranging from 40 to <2
10 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ (Stramma et al. 2009, Karstensen et al. 2015). Pacific OMZs have been discussed
11 extensively and there is strong evidence that expansion is already occurring (Oschlies et al.
12 2008, Stramma et al. 2008, Keeling et al. 2010, Stramma et al. 2012). An expansion of the
13 OMZ, a shoaling of the depth of hypoxia (DOH; shallowest depth at which OMZ criteria is
14 met), or a shoaling of the OMZ cores into the photic zone could have severe impacts most
15 notably the decline in ecosystems in the ocean.

16 In this study, the core of the OMZ is defined as a dissolved oxygen concentration of ≤ 20
17 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{ O}_2$ consistent with Helly and Levin 2004, Fuenzalida et al. 2009 and Paulmier et al.
18 2011. The OMZ boundaries are described to have a DO concentration of $50 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$. The
19 maximum DO concentration of $50 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ is more stringent than upper limits in other
20 studies (Whitney et al. 2007, Karstensen et al. 2008); however, at these DO concentrations
21 most microorganisms cannot survive (Kamykowski and Zentara 1990, Gray et al. 2002,
22 Sarmiento and Gruber 2006, Paulmier et al. 2011) and therefore considered a reasonable
23 criterion for non-seasonal OMZ. This study focuses on the extent of OMZ expansion and
24 determining the relative strengths of two mechanisms of OMZ expansion, the export
25 production and oxygen solubility.

26

27 **2 Model Description**

28 This study is conducted with the biogeochemical Hamburg Oceanic Carbon Cycle Model
29 Version 2.0 (HAMOCC 2.0), which has been originally developed by Maier-Reimer and
30 Hasselmann (1987) and Maier-Reimer (1993), and expanded to include an iron cycle,
31 sedimentary phosphorus cycle, and improved atmospheric dust parameterization (Palastanga
32 et al. 2011, Palastanga et al. 2013). The model utilizes an E-grid (Arakawa and Lamb 1977)

1 and has a horizontal resolution of $\sim 3.5^\circ \times 3.5^\circ$ with grid points 1.25° north and south of the
2 equator to resolve the equatorial upwelling belt. The model contains 11 layers (centered at
3 25, 75, 150, 250, 450, 700, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, and 5000 meters) with a total depth of
4 5000 meters (Heinze et al. 1999, Heinze et al. 2006, Heinze et al., 2009). HAMOCC 2.0
5 includes a sediment module with porewater and solid components that are coupled by a
6 reaction rate. The sediment module includes one 10 cm thick layer of bioturbated sediment,
7 which is further divided into 11 sub-layers. A more detailed description of the sediment
8 module can be found elsewhere (Heinze et al. 1991, Heinze et al. 1999, Heinze 2004).

9 The annually averaged version is computationally very economical and suitable for long-term
10 carbon cycle simulations of several 10,000 years. Long-term integrations are possible with
11 HAMOCC because of its coarse temporal and spatial resolution and because of the
12 computationally efficient solution of tracer equations by an upstream formulation (Maier-Reimer
13 and Hasselmann, 1987, Heinze and Maier-Reimer, 1999) that uses the prescribed annual
14 average circulation and hydrography of the Large Scale Geostrophic (LSG) ocean general
15 circulation model (Maier-Reimer et al., 1993; Winguth et al., 1999).

16 Atmospheric CO_2 and O_2 are exchanged between the ocean surface (top 50 m) and zonally
17 mixed atmospheric boxes. The air-sea gas exchange of CO_2 is determined by the difference in
18 the partial pressure of CO_2 in the sea surface and the atmospheric $p\text{CO}_2$, the gas transfer
19 velocity, and the requirement for a full equilibration of the surface layer inorganic carbon
20 system. The gas exchange of oxygen is an order of magnitude faster than that of CO_2 . Oxygen
21 exchange is carried out according to a fixed transfer velocity and is assumed to be at
22 equilibrium between the atmospheric layer and the surface water at the temperature and
23 salinity-dependent saturation level. The solubility of dissolved oxygen depends on
24 temperature, salinity and pressure (Weiss 1970). The O_2 flux into the atmosphere is neglected
25 since the atmospheric concentration of O_2 is by far larger than the DO concentration at the
26 ocean surface.

27 The temperature-dependent annual export production of particulate organic carbon (POC) and
28 opal from the euphotic zone is calculated via Michaelis-Menten kinetics (Parsons and
29 Takahashi 1973) and CaCO_3 production is dependent on the particulate organic and opal
30 production. This relationship is based on the assumption that in the present day ocean there is
31 a dominance of the silicate producers (e.g. diatoms) over the calcareous plankton (e.g.
32 coccolithophores) (Falkowski et al. 2007). The POC export from the surface into the deep sea

1 is determined from organic carbon production in the uppermost layer and then transported to
2 the deep with a uniform sinking rate of 120 m day^{-1} . Remineralization of organic matter
3 depends on the availability of oxygen for consumption in the water column. Remineralization
4 of POC occurs as long as dissolved O_2 is larger than the minimum O_2 concentration [$\text{O}_{2\text{min}}$]
5 $= 10^{-5} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ for bacterial decomposition of POC. A more detailed description of the model
6 can be found elsewhere (Maier-Reimer and Hasselmann 1987, Heinze et al. 1991, Maier-
7 Reimer and Heinze 1999, Heinze et al. 1999, Palastanga et al. 2011, Palastanga et al. 2013,
8 Beaty-Sykes 2014).

9

10 **3 Experimental Design**

11 The annually averaged version of the model was integrated to quasi-equilibrium state (200
12 kyr) with a stable atmospheric CO_2 concentration of 279.78 ppmv. The reference experiment
13 and all OMZ sensitivity experiments are started from the near-equilibrium state and integrated
14 for 30,000 yrs. For the reference experiment, the model is forced with flow fields from a LSG
15 simulation. The globally averaged potential temperature and salinity are 3.78°C and 34.8 psu
16 respectively (Winguth et al. 1999).

17 Carbon cycle sensitivity experiments are conducted in three sets of scenarios. The first set of
18 scenarios consists of a perturbation of the atmospheric CO_2 concentration relative to
19 preindustrial atmospheric levels ($\text{pCO}_{2\text{ref}}$; PAL) of 2 X CO_2 , 4 X CO_2 , 6 X CO_2 , and 8 X CO_2
20 to explore the sensitivity of distribution of dissolved oxygen concentration to rising
21 atmospheric pCO_2 level. In these simulations, all other boundary conditions and model
22 parameters are kept at preindustrial levels (Table 1). In a second set of experiments the pCO_2
23 levels are accompanied by the associated changes of temperature at the sea surface as well as
24 in the deep sea to investigate the response of the dissolved oxygen distribution to increases in
25 CO_2 radiative forcing. In a third set of experiments; POC is kept at preindustrial level to
26 explore the relative strength of loss of O_2 solubility and oxygen consumption by
27 remineralization. The preindustrial POC experiments are simulated with at atmospheric CO_2
28 concentrations of 2 X, 4 X and 8 X CO_2 . Stabilization scenarios and brief descriptions are
29 listed in Table 2.

30 In all CO_2 perturbation scenarios atmospheric pCO_2 is increased from preindustrial levels by
31 1% each year (t) until the perturbed atmospheric pCO_2 ($\text{pCO}_{2\text{pert}}$) is stabilized at its maximum
32 level ($\text{pCO}_{2\text{max}}$) by

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{for } pCO_2 < pCO_{2max}: pCO_{2pert} = pCO_{2ref}(1 + 0.01)^t \\
& \text{and for } pCO_2 \geq pCO_{2max}: pCO_{2pert} = pCO_{2max}.
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

The 1% increase of atmospheric CO₂ concentration follows the IPCC (2013) business as usual scenario and is stabilized after 70 years for doubling of preindustrial pCO₂ (see also Winguth et al. 2005). The second set of carbon perturbation scenarios includes the feedback of increasing seawater temperature due to rising atmospheric pCO₂ (Fig. 1). Temperature increases as a function of the 1% increase per time step of atmospheric pCO₂ and is determined using Eq. 2 from Hansen et al., (1988) for the radiative forcing of CO₂ with the addition of a climate model sensitivity of $A_t=0.6870$.

$$\Delta T = A_t 6.3 \ln \left(\frac{pCO_2}{pCO_{2ref}} \right) \tag{2}$$

Therefore a doubling of pCO₂ results in a homogeneous increase in temperature of ~3°C, which is consistent with the estimate of Archer (2005) and Hansen et al. (1988). Note that this enhanced sensitivity includes climate feedbacks whereas the direct CO₂ warming for 2 X CO₂ is ~1.2°C (Ruddiman 2001, Houghton 2004). The resultant temperature change of the ocean for the doubling of pCO₂ for 2 X CO₂, 4 X CO₂, 6 X CO₂, and 8 X CO₂ is 2.8°C, 5.9°C, 8.7°C, and 11.5°C respectively (Fig. 1). The temperature change is applied at all depths of the ocean. Solubility and chemical kinetic equilibrium constants of the carbon cycle are adjusted to the changes in pCO₂ and temperature at each time step in the temperature feedback experiments.

In addition to experiments with increased pCO₂ with and without radiative forcing a reduced biology scenario is added in which primary productivity and export (Si, CaCO₃, and organic carbon) is set to zero following the approach of Maier-Reimer et al. (1996). The reduced biology scenario is simulated with preindustrial pCO₂ (279 ppmv; Table 2).

Four additional simulations were conducted in order to explore how DO concentrations in the model respond to changes in ocean ventilation. Velocity variables w , v and u are reduced uniformly over the ocean globally by 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%. Diffusion is not changed in these experiments and remains at preindustrial reference simulation values.

28

1 4 Results

2 4.1 Reference simulation

3 The relevant results of the reference experiment will be briefly discussed in this section.
4 Prescribed temperature and salinity taken from Winguth et al. (1999) are comparable to the
5 observed data from the World Ocean Atlas 2013 (referred hereafter as WOA2013; Locarnini
6 et al. 2013, Zweng et al. 2013) and to the simulations of Maier-Reimer (1993). Simulated
7 seawater temperature, dissolved oxygen and salinity are comparable to the World Ocean Atlas
8 2013 at 3000 m depth. Due to the slow ventilation of the ocean the WOA2013 data at 3000 m
9 is more representative of preindustrial conditions. Compared to WOA2013, cooler simulated
10 temperatures are projected for the Bering Sea by the LSG, leading to greater O₂ solubility at
11 the surface and therefore higher DO concentration than the corresponding data from
12 WOA2013 (Garcia et al. 2013, Locarnini et al. 2013). This bias may be partially linked to the
13 long-term warming trend over the last decades (IPCC, 2013). Dissolved inorganic carbon
14 (DIC) at the surface is similar to the simulations of Maier-Reimer (1993) and the observations
15 from the WOA2013 (Locarnini et al. 2013) with the exception of the Arctic region in which
16 the reference experiment simulated DIC concentrations at approximately 150 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ less
17 compared to corresponding values simulated by Maier-Reimer (1993). The decreased
18 simulated DIC in the Arctic region of this preindustrial simulation could be due to the
19 addition of dust fields (Mahowald et al. 2006) and Fe and P cycles (Palastanga et al. 2011,
20 Palastanga et al. 2013). Simulated ocean oxygen concentrations are comparable to Maier-
21 Reimer (1993) and the WOA2013. POC, CaCO₃, and opal export and sediment composition
22 are comparable to Maier-Reimer (1993). However, the model does trend toward a slightly
23 higher POC in the tropical latitudes compared to Sarmiento and Gruber (2006) who used the
24 chlorophyll concentration and sea surface temperature based empirical algorithm of Dunne et
25 al. (2005). This bias may be linked to overestimation of export production in HAMOCC 2.0
26 linked to nutrient trapping (Najjar et al. 1992) at the equator region of the Pacific Ocean (Fig.
27 2). In addition, HAMOCC 2.0 simulates a slightly elevated export of CaCO₃ and opal export
28 compared to corresponding observed values inferred from CaCO₃:POC and opal:POC export
29 ratios (Sarmiento and Gruber 2006).

30 Simulated DO distribution in the reference simulation represents all five major non-seasonal
31 oxygen minimum zones of the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean and the seasonal OMZ or low
32 oxygen zone (LOZ; defined as dissolved [O₂] < 90 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$) of the eastern South Atlantic

1 Ocean (Fig. 3). However, due to the coarse model grid, the eastern subtropical and tropical
2 North Pacific OMZ as well as the OMZs in the Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea and Bay of
3 Bengal) are not resolved individually. The LOZ of the eastern South Atlantic Ocean is
4 simulated in the reference experiment with a OMZ core of $\sim 17\text{-}19 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{O}_2$ and
5 therefore, following the OMZ definition proposed here, the LOZ of the Atlantic Ocean is
6 simulated as a non-seasonal OMZ.

7 The simulation is generally agreeable with the extent and depth of the OMZs, and DO core
8 concentration values of the observations (Fig. 3). A model-data bias of the OMZ exist in the
9 North Pacific Ocean resulting in the simulated OMZ reaching too far westward with the
10 western boundary near $\sim 180^\circ\text{W}$. The OMZ is also simulated too deep with a maximum depth
11 of approximately 2300m. The difference in horizontal extent between the model simulation
12 and observed in the eastern North Pacific OMZ may be attributed to the non-consideration of
13 seasonally variability in the simulation. For the sub-tropical South Atlantic Ocean, the
14 simulated OMZ core is located in a water depth ranging from 300 to 700 meters; which is
15 slightly shallower than the OMZ core in the Indian Ocean. The total ocean volume with DO
16 concentration of $\leq 20 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ is approximately 1.4%.

17 **4.2 Sensitivity of simulated dissolved oxygen to a reduced ventilation and** 18 **biological pump**

19 In order to explore the importance of biological pump (soft tissue pump) to the distribution
20 and concentration of dissolved oxygen globally in the ocean we performed experiments in
21 which P_{POC} remains at preindustrial levels and atmospheric CO_2 is increased by 2 X, 4 X and
22 8 X CO_2 as well as an extreme scenario in which all productivity is reduced to zero. This
23 extreme simulation, referred hereafter as the reduced biology scenario, is similar to the “Kill
24 Biology” experiment by Maier-Reimer et al. (1996). In this simulation the atmospheric $p\text{CO}_2$
25 is set to preindustrial levels, which is in contrast to a simulated exponential increase in
26 atmospheric $p\text{CO}_2$ in response to the diminished export production in the study of Maier-
27 Reimer et al. (1996).

28 Due to the reduced export production, the DIC concentrations increase at the ocean surface by
29 $>400 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ and by $>200 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ in the intermediate and deep-water masses at mid-
30 latitudes. This leads to a significant rise in total alkalinity by an average of $550 \mu\text{eq kg}^{-1}$. As a
31 result, the pH increases by an average of 0.7 units despite the loss of calcification and CaCO_3

1 burial. Note that weathering rates are kept at preindustrial conditions in all simulations.
2 Dissolved oxygen increases by $\sim 150 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ in the deep-sea and $\sim 200 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ in the
3 intermediate water masses. The dissolved oxygen gradient in this reduced biology scenario is
4 controlled by the air-sea gas exchange of O_2 at the surface and by the temperature-dependent
5 solubility of oxygen: not by the vertical POC flux, which is set by definition to zero to the
6 “killed” productivity. Thus consumption of oxygen by decay of POC is also diminished.

7 Experiments were performed to evaluate OMZ response to weakened ventilation (eg. vertical,
8 zonal and meridional velocities) in the model. Ventilation is decreased by 25%, 50%, 75%
9 and 100% (Fig. 4). With a 25% decrease the OMZ core ($< 25 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$) the OMZ deepen in
10 each ocean basin and expand horizontal only slightly. The OMZs continue to expand in the
11 experiment with 50% reduction in ventilation. Although P_{POC} is decreasing as expected with
12 the reduction in ventilation, DOC increase with a loss of 25% and 50% leading to the
13 expansion of the OMZs in these two simulation. However, in simulations with 75% or
14 greater loss in ventilation the DO concentration within the OMZ increases (Fig. 4). The
15 increase in DO concentration coincides with a loss of P_{POC} as well as DOC globally and in
16 equatorial region. Simulated dissolved oxygen concentrations in the deep sea increase in the
17 model in each reduced ventilation scenario due to the convection of oxygen at the poles.

18 **4.3 Model sensitivity to changes in oxygen solubility**

19 Solubility is another control of OMZ expansion; therefore, to determine how the model
20 represents the expansion of OMZs due to solubility in response to radiative forcing, P_{POC} is
21 held at preindustrial levels and atmospheric CO_2 is increased to 2 X, 4 X and 8 X
22 preindustrial concentrations. Oxygen solubility is dependent on salinity, pressure and
23 temperature and is calculated using the equation presented by Weiss (1970) yielding an
24 average change of $\sim 0.3 \text{ ml L}^{-1}$ per doubling of $p\text{CO}_2$ with the most significant changes in the
25 deep sea. The relative strength of solubility and P_{POC} on OMZ expansion will be examined in
26 the discussion.

27 **4.4 Sensitivity of the OMZs and global dissolved oxygen concentrations to** 28 **increased $p\text{CO}_2$ without radiative forcing**

29 The increased $p\text{CO}_2$ simulations that do not include radiative forcing (temperature increase;
30 Eq. 2) result in small increases of dissolved oxygen in the model at the ocean surface due to

1 the enhancement of primary productivity. The small increase in productivity results in
2 increased DO globally. There are only slight changes in the distributions of DO concentration
3 for these simulations as compared to the simulation that include radiative forcing (Fig. 5).
4 Therefore, in order to discuss future changes in the OMZs the following sections address the
5 expansion of each OMZ and OMZ core as well as the global change at 2 X, 4 X, 6 X, and 8 X
6 CO₂ simulations that include the temperature feedback.

7 **4.5 Sensitivity of the oxygen minimum zones to CO₂ radiative forcing**

8 In each of the scenarios that include radiative forcing, the simulated OMZs expand (Fig 6).
9 The results show the formation of a new OMZ core in the tropical western South Pacific
10 Ocean. There are significant changes in the distributions of DO concentrations in all
11 simulations.

12 **4.5.1 Simulated OMZ expansion in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean in** 13 **response to CO₂ radiative forcing**

14 For the 2 X CO₂ experiment, the OMZ cores (dissolved O₂ concentration $\leq 20 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$) of
15 the OMZ in the eastern North Pacific Ocean expands to 65°N compared to the extent to 35°N
16 of corresponding OMZ in the 1 X CO₂ scenario. This OMZ merges with that of the eastern
17 South Pacific OMZ at the equator and therefore is considered as a single OMZ, hereafter
18 referred to as the eastern Pacific OMZ (Fig. 6). At a depth of 450 m it extends northward
19 around the northern boundary of the North Pacific gyre with dissolved oxygen concentrations
20 of $\leq 20 \mu\text{mol O}_2 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ in the Gulf of Alaska. The southern boundary of the eastern Pacific OMZ
21 is located near the coast of Northern Chile at approximately 30°S at 450 meters depth.
22 Compared to the reference simulation, the OMZ in the 2 X CO₂ experiment expands 200 km
23 further to the south. The OMZ western boundary increases by approximately 550 km to
24 150°E. The depth of hypoxia (DOH) is between 150-250 meters. The OMZ has a max depth
25 of 1900 meters, 200 meters deeper than the reference simulation (Fig. 6). The OMZ core
26 shoals to 380 meters; however, the bottom boundary of the OMZ core does not deepen in the
27 2 X CO₂ simulation. The lowest oxygen concentration in the OMZ core is $17 \mu\text{mol O}_2 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ in
28 this simulation (Fig. 7).

29 The horizontal extent of the OMZ in the 4 X CO₂ scenario is similar to the 2 X CO₂
30 experiment with the addition of all of the North Pacific outside of the North Pacific Gyre

1 having a dissolved oxygen concentration of $\leq 50 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$ at a depth of 450 meters (Fig. 6).
2 The depth of hypoxia shoals vertically to between 75-150 m from the surface in the North
3 Pacific Ocean and remains in a depth range of 150-250 m in the South Pacific Ocean. The
4 maximum depth of the Pacific OMZ increases to 2000 m. For the 4 X CO₂ experiment, the
5 OMZ core extends ~100 km west and deepens by 200 m compared to the 2 X CO₂
6 simulations. The depth of the OMZ core does not change in the 4 X CO₂ simulations
7 compared to the 2 X CO₂ simulations; however, the minimum dissolved oxygen
8 concentration decreases to $14 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ (Fig. 7).

9 There is further extension of the OMZ core south to approximately 50°S (central coast of
10 Chile) at 450 m depth in the 8 X CO₂ scenario relative to the 4 X CO₂ experiment (Fig. 6).
11 The OMZ core, at a depth of ~2000 meters, does not shoal or deepen in the 6 X and 8 X CO₂
12 compared to the 4 X CO₂ experiment. In the 8 X CO₂ simulation, the core becomes hypoxic
13 with a minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of $\leq 8 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$. The 6 X CO₂ experiment
14 results in a minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of $\sim 12 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ (Fig. 7).

15 4.5.2 Simulated OMZ expansion in the eastern tropical South Atlantic Ocean 16 in response to CO₂ radiative forcing

17 The horizontal expansion of the OMZ in the eastern South Atlantic in the 2 X CO₂ simulation
18 remains similar to the reference scenario with a southern boundary at approximately 25°S and
19 extends northward along the west coast of Africa to the southern tip of Morocco to
20 approximately 15°N (Fig. 6). The depth of hypoxia shoals from between 250-450 m in the
21 reference experiment to 150-250 m. The maximum depth of OMZ increases by 100 m to 1200
22 m. In the eastern South Atlantic, the OMZ core in the 2 X CO₂ experiment expands relative to
23 the reference experiment southward by 580 km to approximately 19°S and northward by 110
24 km (~1° northward propagation). In the 2 X CO₂ experiment, the OMZ core expands
25 vertically; it shoals to 450 m and deepens to 915 m, which is 65 m deeper than the reference
26 simulation. The minimum dissolved O₂ concentration is reduced by $1 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ relative to the
27 reference experiment to $17 \mu\text{mol O}_2 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ (Fig. 7).

28 Relative to the reference simulation, the 4 X CO₂ simulation results in insignificant horizontal
29 expansion of the OMZ in the latitudinal direction (Fig. 6). The most notable area of expansion
30 of the OMZ is in the southwest direction in which the southwestern boundary of the eastern
31 South Atlantic OMZ extends to ~30°S and ~20°W. The maximum depth increases by an

1 additional 100 m to a depth of 1300 m. The OMZ core expands symmetrically in east-west
2 direction, by about 100 km, encompassing the Gulf of Guinea. The vertical expansion of the
3 OMZ core is negligible between the 2 X and 4 X CO₂ simulations; however, the strength of
4 the core increases significantly with a minimum dissolved O₂ concentration of 12 μmol kg⁻¹
5 (Fig. 7).

6 Horizontal expansion of the eastern South Atlantic OMZ does not occur between the 4 X CO₂
7 simulation and the 6 X or 8 X CO₂ scenarios (Fig. 6). In the 6 X CO₂ scenario the horizontal
8 extent of the eastern South Atlantic Ocean at 450 m depth is reduced from the 4 X CO₂
9 simulation, where as in the 8 X CO₂ simulation the horizontal area expands back to the extent
10 of the 4 X CO₂ simulation. The depth of hypoxia remains between 150-250 m depth for both
11 6 X and 8 X CO₂ experiments. The maximum depth of the OMZ increases to 1500 m in the 8
12 X CO₂ simulation. The OMZ core deepens to 1050 m and shoals from the 6 X and 8 X CO₂
13 scenarios to 375 m. The minimum dissolved O₂ concentration remains at 12 μmol L⁻¹ for both
14 the 6 X and 8 X CO₂ simulations (Fig. 7).

15 4.5.3 Simulated expansion of the OMZ in the tropical Indian Ocean in 16 response to CO₂ radiative forcing.

17 The expansion of the OMZ in the Indian Ocean is limited at the western boundary by the east
18 coast of Africa and the eastern boundary is constrained by the Indonesian archipelago. The
19 Indian Ocean OMZ includes the poorly resolved Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Bengal, which
20 is limited by the Indian subcontinent. Compared to the reference simulation, the OMZ extends
21 southward to 10°S in the 2 X CO₂ simulation and deepens by 100 m to 1100 m (Fig. 6). The
22 OMZ core does not expand horizontally but deepens to 900 meters and shoals by 50m to 225
23 meters. The minimum dissolved oxygen concentration is 10 μmol kg⁻¹ and remains the lowest
24 concentration for each of the emissions scenario (Fig. 7).

25 In the 4 X, 6 X, and 8 X pCO₂ simulations the horizontal expansion in the Indian Ocean OMZ
26 is insignificant but it deepens to 1300 m, 1400 m, 1700 m, respectively. For the 4 X CO₂
27 experiment the OMZ core expands in the western direction to 45°E and deepens by 100 m to
28 1000 m; however, the upper boundary of the OMZ remains unchanged. In the 8 X CO₂
29 simulation the core expands southward by 650 km to approximately 16°S and shoals to 100 m
30 for both the 6 X and 8 X CO₂ scenarios; however, the lower boundary remains unchanged
31 compared to the 4 X CO₂ experiment. The depth of hypoxia is located between 25 m and 75

1 m in the reference experiment and in all CO₂ emission scenarios. It is important to note that
2 due to complex climate variability and nutrient trapping the annual tracer distribution in the
3 Indian Ocean consist of large uncertainties and thus the model-data bias is generally high in
4 the region.

5 4.5.4 Simulated OMZ formation in the western tropical Pacific Ocean in 6 response to CO₂ radiative forcing

7 An OMZ core (<20 μmol L⁻¹ O₂) is simulated in the western tropical Pacific Ocean (143E,
8 2N) near the Bismarck Sea (Fig. 6 and 8). This region is modeled as a low oxygen zone
9 (LOZ) in the reference simulation. For the 4 X CO₂ experiment, the OMZ develops in <2000
10 yr integration with a minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of 17 μmol L⁻¹. The upper
11 boundary of the OMZ core remains unchanged for all perturbation simulations compared to
12 the reference. However, the OMZ core deepens from 725 m at 3 X CO₂ to 1000 m for the 8 X
13 CO₂ simulation.

14 **4.6 Export of particulate organic carbon and changes in global dissolved O₂** 15 **concentration in response to simulations with CO₂ radiative forcing**

16 Simulated total POC production and export production of POC (P_{POC}) from the euphotic zone
17 into the deep sea increases predominantly near the equatorial Pacific with a rise in seawater
18 temperature in response to CO₂ radiative forcing (Fig. 2). P_{POC} in the northern Indian and
19 western tropical Pacific decreases in response to enhanced CO₂ radiative forcing most likely
20 due to nutrient trapping in the eastern Pacific Ocean. Changes P_{POC} in the east Atlantic Ocean
21 are insignificant.

22 Global DO concentration decreases most rapidly during the first 2000 years of integration in
23 each carbon perturbation simulation. The reduction in global dissolved oxygen concentration
24 continues on average 1500 years beyond the year in which the peak pCO₂ emission value is
25 reached. The total ocean area with a dissolved oxygen concentration of <50 μmol kg⁻¹
26 expands at approximately 2% per ~3°C increase in seawater temperature which corresponds
27 to a doubling of pCO₂. The total ocean volume at which the dissolved O₂ concentration is
28 <50 μmol kg⁻¹ increases by 10.5% in the 8 X CO₂ simulations. The increase in the ocean
29 volume of hypoxic water in to the photic zone is insignificant (< 0.3%) due to the equilibrium
30 of oxygen between the atmosphere and the surface layer in the model. However, an area of

1 hypoxia forms in the photic zone of the sub-tropical North Pacific Ocean with a dissolved O₂
2 concentration of less than 12 μmol kg⁻¹.

3

4 **5 Discussion**

5 In this study we investigate the expansion of OMZ in a biogeochemical model as a result of
6 seawater temperature increase in response to CO₂ radiative forcing and changes in P_{POC}. It is
7 important to note that changes in ocean stratification due to ocean temperature and density
8 changes are not simulated and held constant at preindustrial conditions to allow for the long-
9 term carbon cycle feedback and an integration time of 30 kyrs. The focus of this study is to
10 examine changes in OMZs due to changes in solubility and remineralization. Furthermore,
11 this study determines the relative strengths of these mechanisms of OMZ expansion in the
12 biogeochemical model. The expansion of OMZs in this study is the result of changes in
13 temperature-dependent productivity and changes in O₂ solubility. Consequently, the OMZ
14 expansion simulated may be modest due to no consideration of a weakened connection
15 between the OMZs and the ocean surface in the future (Glessmer et al. 2011). It has been
16 suggested that the depth and strength of the thermocline may influence OMZ expansion and
17 contraction (Deutsch et al. 2007). An increase of the thermocline in a warmer climate may
18 result in a contraction of the OMZs due to reduced oxidative demand in hypoxic waters.
19 However, this study assumes a constant thermocline depth, as the temperature increase is
20 uniform at all depths. Other assumptions in this study are a constant nutrient inventory and
21 Redfield ratio. Changes in the elemental stoichiometry (carbon overconsumption) due to
22 rising pCO₂ has been suggested as a possible mechanism of enhanced volume of suboxic
23 water in the ocean due to the respiration of increased organic carbon. (Oschlies et al. 2008,
24 Riebesell et al., 2007). Measurements of dissolved oxygen concentration in the suboxic
25 regions of the oceans are limited (Levitus et al. 2013, Locarnini et al. 2006); however, paleo-
26 records and climate models support the assumption that ocean anoxic events occur during
27 periods of high pCO₂ (Knoll et al., 1996; Falkowski et al. 2011). Furthermore, OMZs have
28 expanded and contracted during the glacial interglacial cycles (Galbraith et al. 2004) as well
29 as on shorter time scales in response to Dansgaard-Oeschger (D-O) events (Cannariato and
30 Kennett 1999).

31 In the ventilation scenarios the model responds as expected for the reductions in ocean
32 ventilation of 75% or greater. Figure 4 illustrates the dissolved oxygen response to a near

1 complete shutdown of ocean ventilation resulting in an increase in the vertical oxygen
2 gradient relative to the reference scenario. The increase in DO in the reduced ventilation
3 simulations of greater than 75% are due to the reduced P_{POC} and thus reduced
4 remineralization and to the convection of DO to the deep sea at the poles. The expansion of
5 OMZ cores at lower changes in ventilation (eg. 25% and 50%; Fig 4) may be due the increase
6 of DOC both global and regionally. An increase in dissolved organic carbon results in more
7 available DO for remineralization in the model; therefore, even with reduced P_{POC} the model
8 response to atmospheric perturbations with an expansion of OMZs with a 25% and 50%
9 reduction in ventilation.

10 The comparison between the 25% and 50% reduced ventilation experiment and the 4 X CO_2
11 with radiative forcing simulation, specifically in the Pacific Ocean basin, indicates that the
12 decrease of dissolved oxygen concentration in the model is strongly controlled by P_{POC} and
13 solubility as the expansion is greater due to the influence of these mechanisms rather than a
14 25% reduction in ocean ventilation or the increase in DOC (Fig. 9). This dominant control by
15 remineralization of organic matter in comparison to ventilation changes may be link to
16 changes in upwelling and export production.

17 The increased atmospheric CO_2 with radiative forcing simulations of this study agree with
18 other studies of model-simulated change and observed change in the extent of OMZs
19 (Whitney et al. 2007, Karstensen et al. 2008, Stramma et al. 2008, Shaffer et al. 2009,
20 Falkowski et al. 2011). However, the simulations presented here have a greater overall
21 decrease in global oxygen concentration of 9.1% after 300 years of integration for a doubling
22 of pCO_2 than previous studies, which range from 1-7% for various pCO_2 emissions and
23 integration times (Matear et al. 2000, Bopp et al. 2002, Oeschies et al. 2008, Schmittner et al.
24 2008, Bopp et al. 2013). The rapid decrease in global dissolved O_2 concentration is due to the
25 rapid change in global ocean temperature linked to the 1% business as usual atmospheric CO_2
26 emissions. However, the dissolved oxygen concentrations in the OMZ areas decrease more
27 slowly in the model simulations as compared to the observed trends from Stramma et al.,
28 (2008). The study of Stramma et al., (2008) suggests a temperature increase of $0.005\text{ }^\circ\text{C yr}^{-1}$
29 in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and a temperature decrease by $0.005\text{ }^\circ\text{C yr}^{-1}$ for the Pacific
30 Ocean since the 1960s. Most of the expansion of suboxic area in this model study occurs
31 during the first 2000 years of the 30,000-year simulation due to the slow response time,
32 particularly in the deep Pacific Ocean. The atmospheric pCO_2 is stabilized at the elevated

1 CO₂ concentrations in the carbon perturbation simulations in this study; therefore, no
2 recovery is simulated.

3 In all carbon perturbation simulations the upper boundary of the OMZ cores are
4 shallower compared to the reference simulation. The shallowest OMZ core is found in the
5 Indian Ocean OMZ at ~75 meters. Note that the upper boundary of the OMZ is located at 75
6 m depth because above this depth water masses are influenced by the air sea gas exchange of
7 the uppermost model layer. The core is not expected to shoal beyond 50 m depth in the
8 simulations due to the assumption that the atmosphere is at equilibrium with the surface of the
9 ocean which is simulated as the top 50 meters. The OMZ core of the North Pacific Ocean has
10 the deepest upper boundary, shoaling approximately 100 meters for the highest pCO₂ carbon
11 perturbation scenario. Downward expansion of the OMZ core is limited by the lower
12 boundary of the activity-ventilated zone at approximately 2000 meters in the Pacific Ocean.
13 This depth coincides with the depth of the wind-driven circulation, which remains unchanged
14 in each simulation, because the same wind stress forcing is applied to all simulations.
15 Deepening of the eastern South Atlantic OMZ and the Indian Ocean OMZ are also limited to
16 the bottom boundary of the well-ventilated mixed layer (~1500 meter for the Atlantic and
17 ~1000 meters for the Arabian Sea). The ventilation depth of the Arabian Sea may be
18 overestimated in the model due to the lack of monsoon variation, which can cause the mixed
19 layer depth to vary greatly in the Arabian Sea.

20 The simulated OMZs in the Indian and Atlantic Ocean respond to changes in the temperature-
21 dependent export production of POC and to changes in dissolved organic carbon. P_{POC}
22 increased in the Indian and Atlantic Ocean in the 2 X and 4 X CO₂ simulations and started to
23 decrease in the 6 X and 8 X CO₂ experiments (Fig. 2); however, dissolved organic carbon
24 increases at higher pCO₂ concentrations. The decrease in P_{POC} may be due to the trapping of
25 nutrients in the equatorial Pacific Ocean which exhibited a large increase in PO₄ at 6 X and 8
26 X CO₂. The limited expansion of the OMZ in the Indian and Atlantic Ocean in the 6 X and 8
27 X CO₂ simulations are the result of oxygen loss due to changes in solubility and to a lesser
28 degree increased dissolved organic carbon, which increases the amount of oxygen available
29 for remineralization by the model (Fig. 10). Therefore, oxygen is still consumed in the OMZs
30 of the Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean despite the loss of P_{POC} due to the high amount of
31 dissolved organic carbon. Figure 10 shows an increase in mineralization in the Indian and
32 Atlantic Ocean due to high concentration of DOC regardless of the loss in P_{POC}. Furthermore,

1 the extent of the OMZs in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans appear to be responding to changes
2 in the export of organic matter in response to radiative forcing as well as changes in DOC in
3 simulations of less than 6 times of the preindustrial pCO₂ (Fig 11). The extent of the present
4 day OMZ in the Atlantic Ocean has a much higher dissolved oxygen concentration due to
5 cooler water masses than in the northern Indian Ocean. However, the higher salinity of the
6 Atlantic Ocean could lead to greater loss of O₂ solubility at higher seawater temperatures as
7 compared to the Indian Ocean or eastern tropical Pacific Ocean for each pCO₂ simulation.

8 The change in the extent of the OMZ in the Pacific Ocean is driven by the change in
9 productivity and export production of POC and increases in remineralization (Fig. 10 and 11).
10 The response of the model to changes in P_{POC} in the Pacific Ocean is stronger than to a
11 reduction in ventilation by 25% (Fig. 9). The increase of export production of POC in the
12 eastern equatorial Pacific OMZ leads to significant horizontal expansion, which is not
13 simulated in the eastern South Atlantic or the Indian Ocean OMZs. The model does not
14 indicate a more significant increase in export production of POC in the cold tongue of the
15 Pacific Ocean as compared to the warm pool in the western Pacific Ocean. However, it is
16 important to note that the simulated CO₂-induced seawater temperature change is uniform and
17 therefore the eastern Pacific seawater temperature remains cooler relative to other regions of
18 the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean OMZ does not shoal as significantly as the Indian
19 Ocean or eastern South Atlantic OMZs but expands horizontally under the area of high
20 productivity. Oxygen loss due to remineralization of organic matter is potentially the main
21 mechanism for simulated expansion of the OMZ in the tropical Pacific Ocean. Figures 10 and
22 11 include cross sections of the amount of oxygen consumed by the remineralization of
23 organic matter indicating the large influence of organic matter export in the eastern tropical
24 Pacific OMZ as opposed to eastern South Atlantic OMZ.

25 In the carbon cycle perturbation simulations, the LOZ that currently exists in the western
26 tropical Pacific meets the criteria of a permanent non-seasonal OMZ at approximately 3 X
27 CO₂; however, in <2000 yrs a much stronger OMZ core develops in the 4 X CO₂ simulation
28 (Fig. 8). The formation occurs northwest of the Gulf of Carpentaria and expands into the
29 Banda Sea and south along the west coast of Australia. The western tropical Pacific OMZ
30 forms in the warm water masses of the Indonesian throughflow (ITF), which brings warm
31 water westward from the Pacific into the Indian Ocean. The OMZ is then expanded by the
32 oxygen-depleted water masses originating from the Leeuwin Current, which flows south

1 around the west coast of Australia. There is a net loss of export production of POC and a
2 slight increase in DOC in the area suggesting the main control of OMZ core formation in the
3 model is similar to that of the Indian and Atlantic Ocean OMZ expansion. This region is an
4 area of high heat transport between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The formation of an OMZ
5 could be expected in this area of higher SST; however, it is important to note that the model
6 simulation does not include changes in the intense tidal induced mixing that may affect sea
7 surface temperatures and dissolved oxygen concentrations within the Indonesian throughflow
8 nor any global changes to ocean ventilation. Furthermore, the DO concentration in the OMZ
9 core of the western tropical Pacific Ocean is increased by $15 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{O}_2$ with a 50%
10 reduction in ventilation and therefore the OMZ simulated would not reach the OMZ criteria
11 proposed here at 4 X CO_2 and a 50% reduction in ventilation.

12

13 **6 Conclusions**

14 Increased sea surface temperature as a result of CO_2 radiative forcing will likely cause
15 expansion of present-day tropical OMZs as well as the possibility of the formation of new
16 oxygen depleted regions. Understanding the extent and the mechanisms for these OMZ
17 expansions and how models respond to changes in expansion mechanism is of the utmost
18 importance in order to more accurately predict environmental changes in these regions.
19 Simulated expansion of the oxygen minimum zones in this model study are greatest in the
20 eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, indicating that the model is sensitivity to the change in export
21 of particulate organic carbon which is overestimated by the model. Total production increases
22 most in the equatorial Pacific leading to the rapid horizontal expansion of the OMZ core.
23 Furthermore,, a change in the ecosystem structure could alter the C:N stoichiometry (carbon
24 overconsumption) and therefore the expansion of the OMZ in the eastern equatorial Pacific
25 Ocean could be reduced due to decrease in the export production of POC.

26 A rise in P_{POC} (2 X and 4 X CO_2 simulations) and dissolved organic carbon (6 X and 8 X
27 CO_2 simulations) in conjunction with changes in solubility in the Atlantic Ocean leads to the
28 greatest loss of simulated dissolved oxygen in the intermediate water masses of any of the
29 OMZs. Dissolved oxygen loss causes a greater shoaling and deepening in the eastern tropical
30 South Atlantic OMZ in the model rather than horizontal expansion. The Indian Ocean OMZ is
31 restricted in horizontal expansion; therefore, simulated changes in this OMZ are mostly a
32 vertical expansion of the core, which expands at a similar rate as the eastern tropical South

1 Atlantic OMZ. This simulated expansion is due loss of solubility and an increase in oxygen
2 available for remineralization due to increased concentration of dissolved organic carbon in a
3 region which is already at very low dissolved oxygen concentrations.

4 In conclusion, as sea surface temperature increases as a result of CO₂ emission the OMZs will
5 expand and strengthen as a result of changes in export of POC, DO, solubility and ventilation.
6 These changes will limit migration and habitat zones resulting in fundamental changes in the
7 marine ecosystem. The loss of dissolved oxygen will also result in changes to the carbon and
8 nitrogen cycles. Any expansion of hypoxia into the photic zone could be detrimental to
9 marine ecosystems. Further research on the expansion of OMZ should include changes in
10 ocean circulation due to changes in density and increased stratification in a comprehensive
11 earth system model (see e.g. Moore et al. 2013). Changes in the ventilation of the ocean
12 waters could lead to changes in both the intensity of the oxygen minimum zones as well as
13 any future expansion.

14

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1 Table 1. List of initial conditions.

2 Table 2. List of model scenarios.

3 Figure 1. Atmospheric pCO₂ and sea surface temperature increase from the reference run (a)
4 2 X CO₂ (b) 4 X CO₂ (c) 6 X CO₂ (d) 8 X CO₂ for the first 500 years of a 30k year
5 simulation. The red dashed line indicates the preindustrial pCO₂ level.

6 Figure 2. The difference in particulate organic carbon ($\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$) for (a) 4 X CO₂ and the
7 reference simulation, (b) 6 X CO₂ and the reference simulation and (c) 8 X CO₂ simulation
8 and the reference simulation.

9 Figure 3. Locations of the OMZ at 450 meters depth simulated by HAMOCC 2.0 (reference
10 experiment) [1] Eastern North Pacific OMZ [2] Eastern South Pacific OMZ [3] Eastern South
11 Atlantic OMZ [4] Indian Ocean.

12 Figure 4. Reduced ventilation simulations at (a) reference (100% ventilation), (b) 25%
13 reduction, (c) 50% reduction, (d) 75% reduction and (e) 100% reduction in ventilation.

14 Figure 5. Dissolved O₂ concentration simulated by (a) the 4 X CO₂ experiment without CO₂
15 radiative forcing minus the reference experiment (b) the 4 X CO₂ with CO₂ radiative forcing
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17 Figure 6. The horizontal expansion of OMZs at 450 meters depth for the Pacific, Atlantic and
18 Indian Oceans in the (a) 2 X CO₂ simulation, (b) 4 X CO₂ simulation, (c) 6 X CO₂ simulation
19 and 8 X CO₂ simulation.

20 Figure 7. Simulated vertical distribution of dissolved O₂ through the OMZ cores for a)
21 Eastern North Pacific OMZ [110°W, 10°N], b) Eastern South Pacific OMZ [85°W, 10°S], c)
22 Eastern South Atlantic OMZ [5°W, 10°S], and d) Indian Ocean OMZ [Gulf of Bengal; 85°E,
23 7°N] for the 1 X, 4 X and 8 X CO₂ simulations (top). The bottom row are finer scale
24 dissolved oxygen profiles for the OMZ cores e) Eastern North Pacific OMZ, f) Eastern South
25 Pacific OMZ, g) Eastern South Atlantic OMZ, and h) Indian Ocean OMZ for the 1 X, 4 X and
26 8 X CO₂ simulations. Observations are the annual statistical mean for dissolved oxygen from
27 the World Ocean Atlas, 2013 (Garcia et al., 2014). Standard error of the mean; upper ocean:
28 0.54-2.86 $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$, twilight zone: 0.42-2.32 $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$, deep ocean: 0.36-1.98 $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$.

1 Figure 8. Zonal cross-section at 1.25° N of the formation of the western tropical Pacific OMZ
2 for the (a) 2 X, (b) 4 X and (c) 8 X CO₂ simulations. The OMZ core is located between 130°
3 E and 150°E.

4 Figure 9. The difference in the dissolved oxygen concentration between (a) the 50% reduction
5 in ventilation and the 4 X CO₂ simulation with radiative forcing and (b) the 75% reduction in
6 ventilation and the 4 X CO₂ simulation with radiative forcing.

7 Figure 10. Mechanisms for oxygen loss in the OMZs at 8 X CO₂. (a) Reference simulation.
8 (b) The difference in DO concentrations between 8 X CO₂ and the reference simulation. (c)
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10 simulation. (d) The increase in oxygen consumption due to remineralization of organic carbon
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1 Table 1. List of initial conditions.

Water Column		Atmosphere	
Parameter	Value (mol L ⁻¹)	Parameter	Value (ppmv)
DIC ¹²	2.25 E ⁻³	CO ₂	279.78
Alkalinity	2.33 (eq)	O ₂	209761
PO ₄	2.54 E ⁻⁴		
O ₂	1.65 E ⁻⁴		
Fe dust	6.0 E ⁻¹⁰		

Table 2. List of model scenarios.

Increased pCO ₂ without Radiative Forcing	Increased pCO ₂ with Radiative Forcing	Atmospheric CO ₂ Concentration (ppmv)	Integration Time (years)	Brief Description of the Simulation
CO₂ Stabilization Simulations				
1 X CO ₂		279.78	30,000	Reference simulation with preindustrial atmospheric CO ₂ levels.
2 X CO ₂ _nf	2 X CO ₂ _f	559.56	30,000	Experiments with no feedbacks (nf) have an increase of pCO ₂ of 1% per year without temperature feedbacks. Temperature changes are applied in experiments with feedbacks (f) as a function of pCO ₂ after Hansen et al. (1988) resulting in a seawater temperature change of 2.8°C, 5.9°C, 8.7°C and 11.5°C for 2 X, 4 X, 6 X and 8 X CO ₂ , respectively.
3 X CO ₂ _nf	3 X CO ₂ _f	839.34	30,000	
4 X CO ₂ _nf	4 X CO ₂ _f	1,119.12	30,000	
6 X CO ₂ _nf	6 X CO ₂ _f	1,678.68	30,000	
8 X CO ₂ _nf	8 X CO ₂ _f	2,238.24	30,000	
Kill-Biology Simulations				
Kill_All_Prod		279.78	1000	Kill_All_Prod is simulated as an extinction simulation with primary productivity (POC, Si, CaCO ₃) reduced to 1X10 ⁻²⁰ PgC yr ⁻¹ and present day atmospheric O ₂ concentrations.
Preindustrial P_{POC} with Increasing Atmospheric pCO₂ Simulations				
	2 X CO ₂ _POC	559.56	10,000	Experiments for static POC with changing atmospheric pCO ₂ concentrations involve prescribing POC to a preindustrial value that does not evolve with model integration.
	4 X CO ₂ _POC	1,119.12	10,000	
	8 X CO ₂ _POC	2,238.24	10,000	
Reduced Ventilation Simulations				
Vent_25		279.78	10,000	Experiments with reduction in ventilation include a simulation in which ventilation (vertical, horizontal and meridional) is reduced by 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%. Atmospheric pCO ₂ remains at preindustrial concentrations for all experiments.

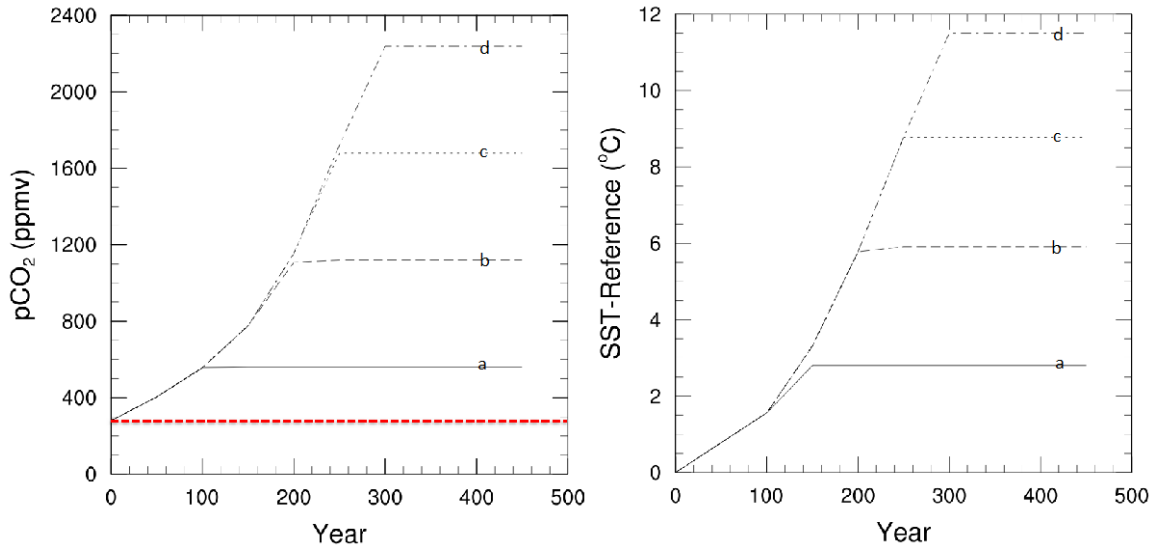
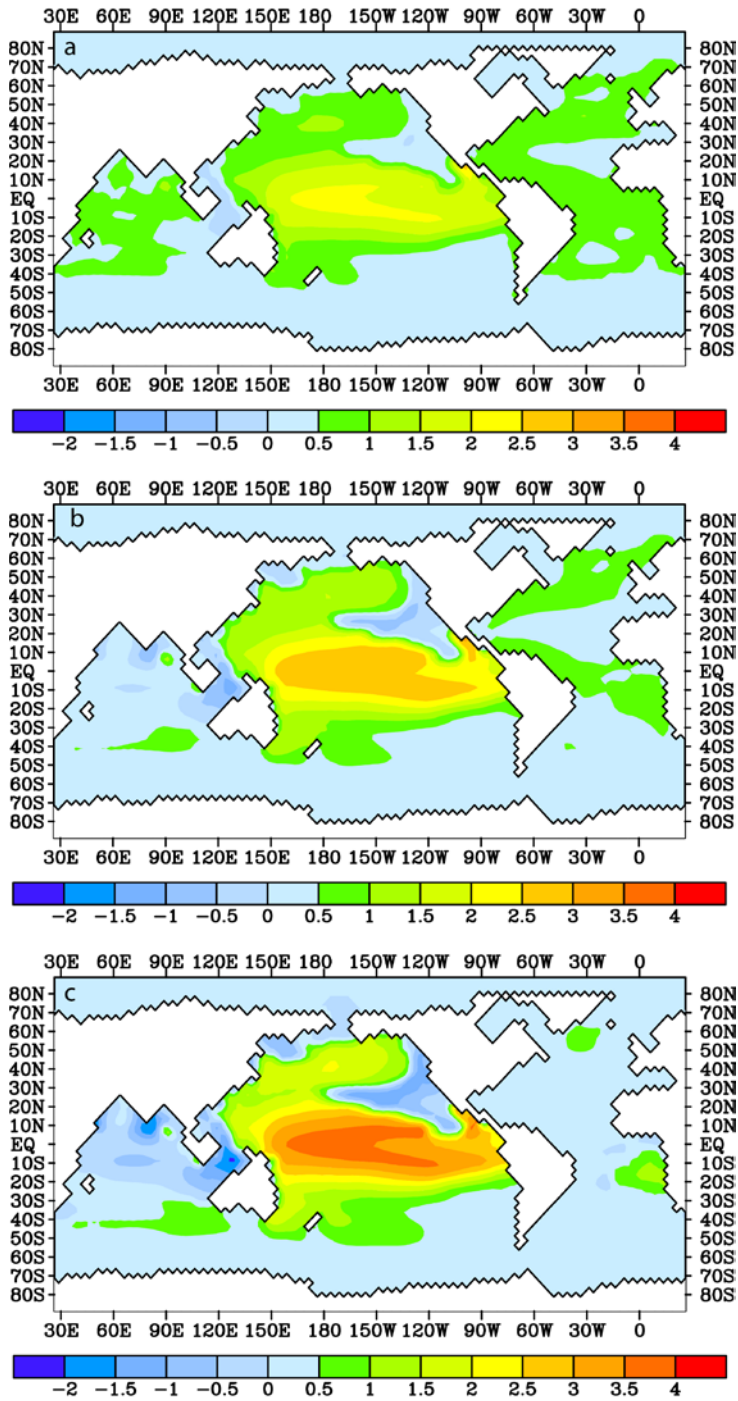


Figure 1. Atmospheric pCO₂ and sea surface temperature increase from the reference run (a) 2 X CO₂ (b) 4 X CO₂ (c) 6 X CO₂ (d) 8 X CO₂ for the first 500 years of a 30k year simulation. The red dashed line indicates the preindustrial pCO₂ level.



Particulate Organic Carbon ($\text{gC m}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$)

Figure 2. The difference in particulate organic carbon ($\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$) for (a) 4 X CO₂ and the reference simulation, (b) 6 X CO₂ and the reference simulation and (c) 8 X CO₂ simulation and the reference simulation.

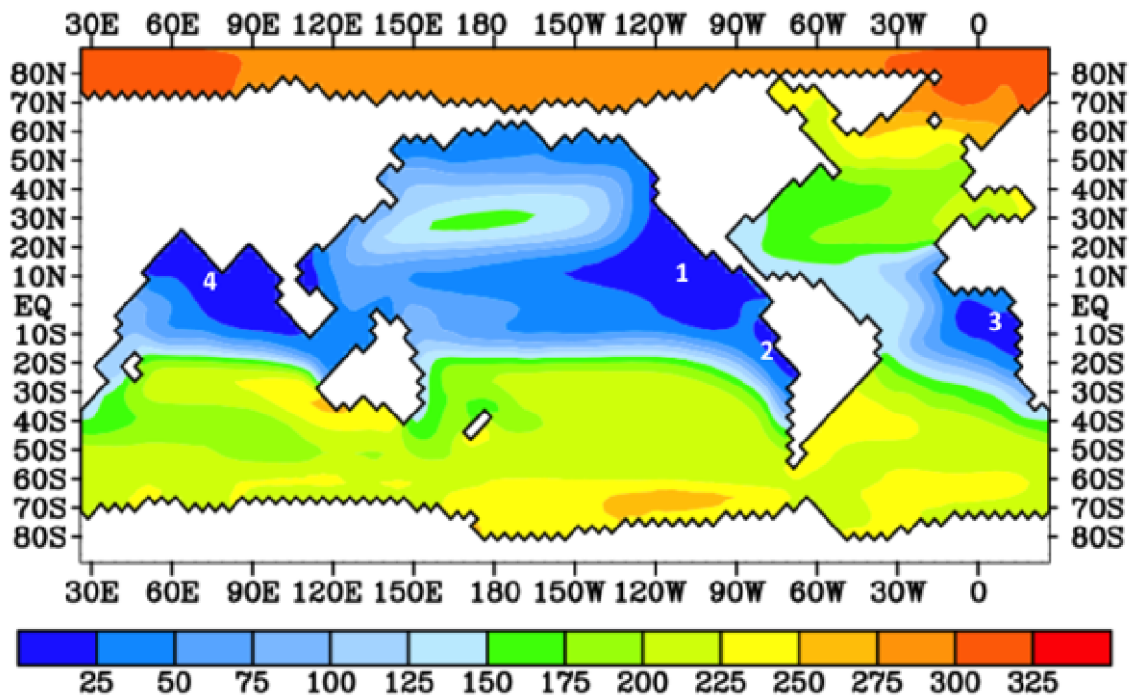


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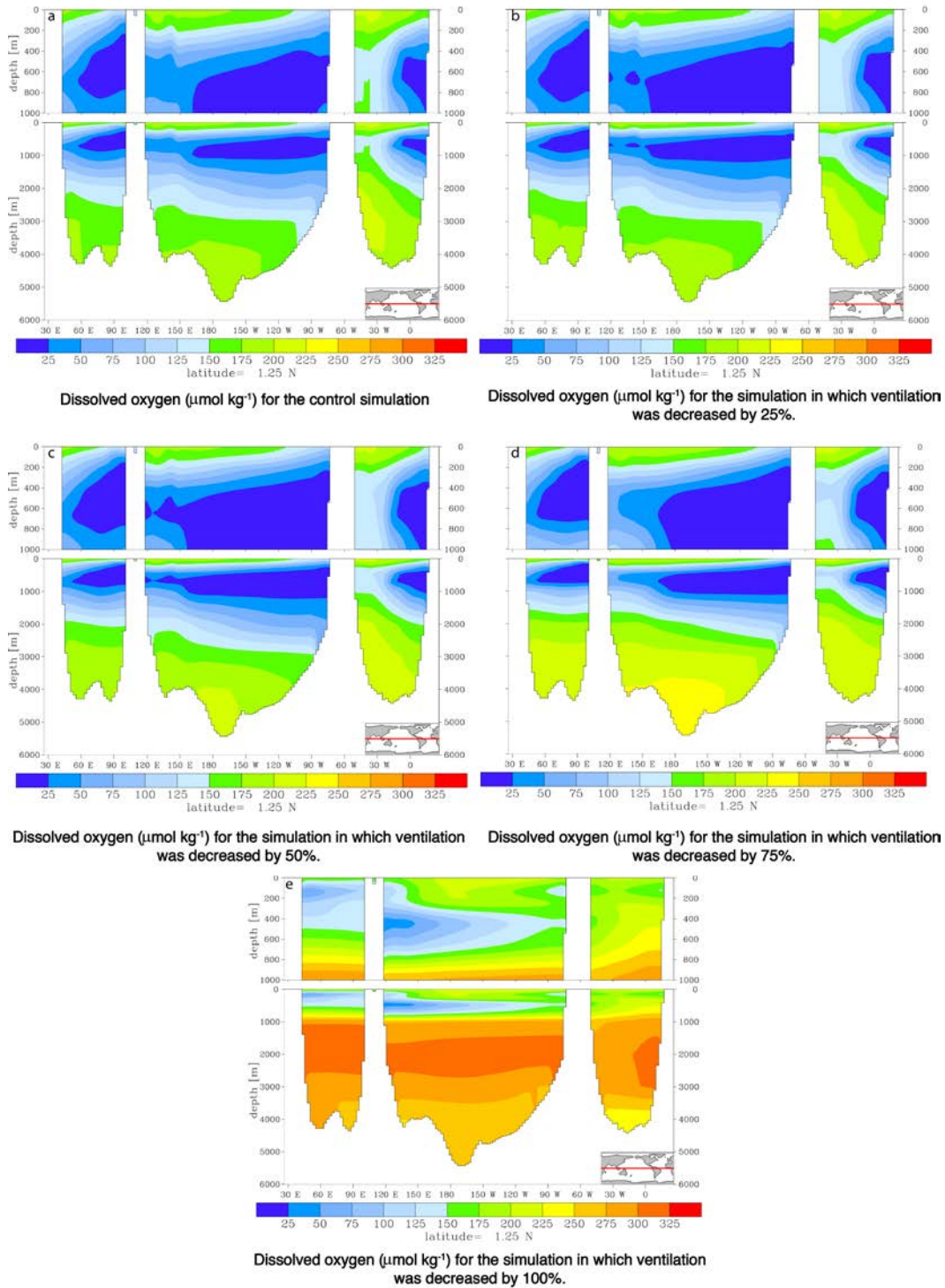


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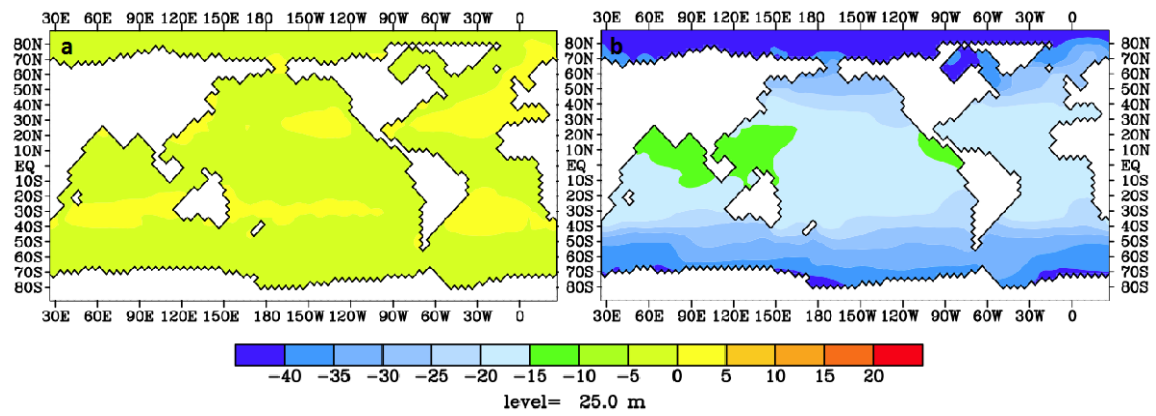


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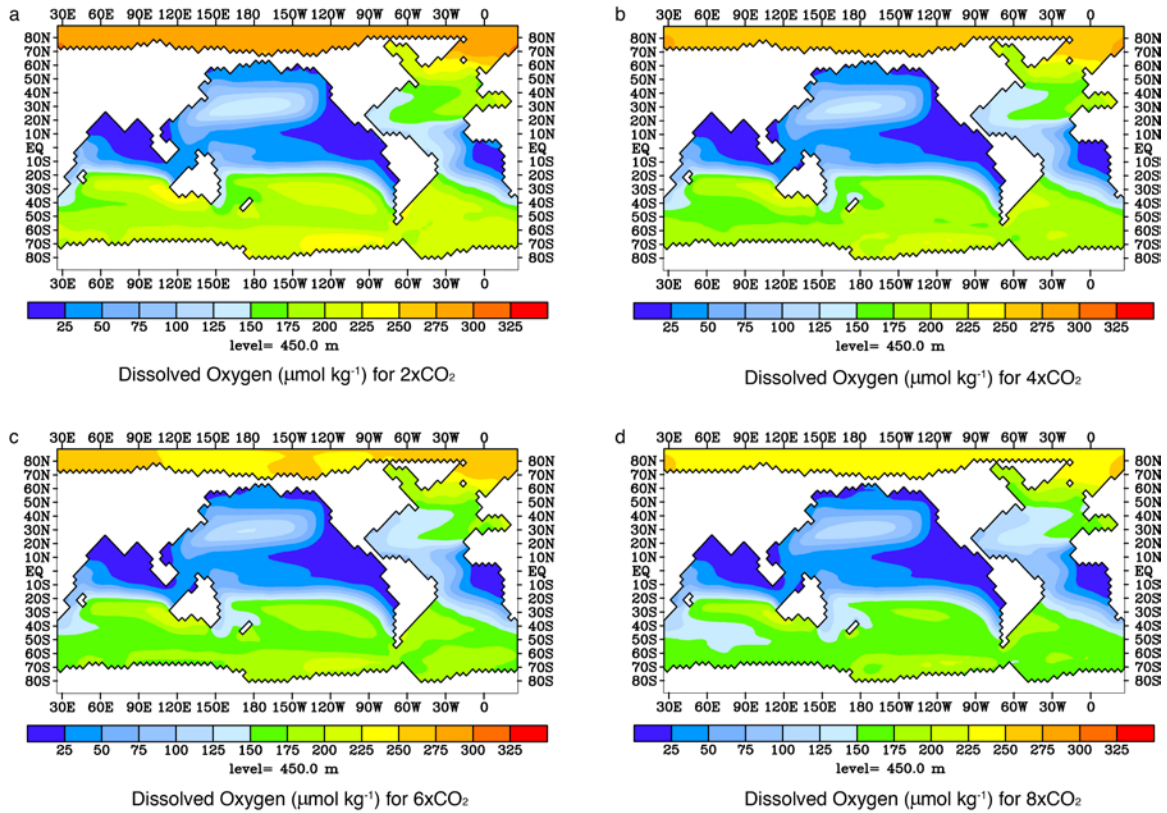


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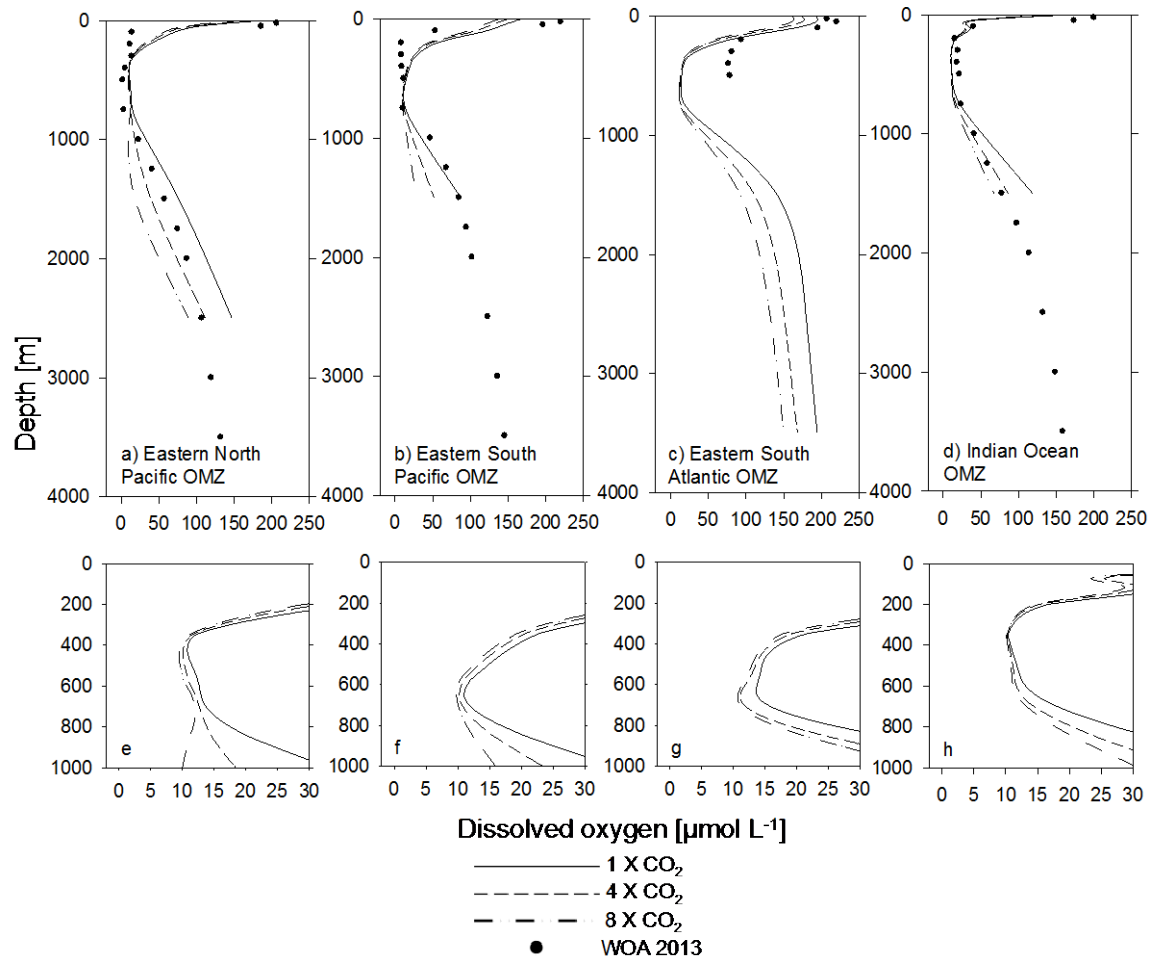


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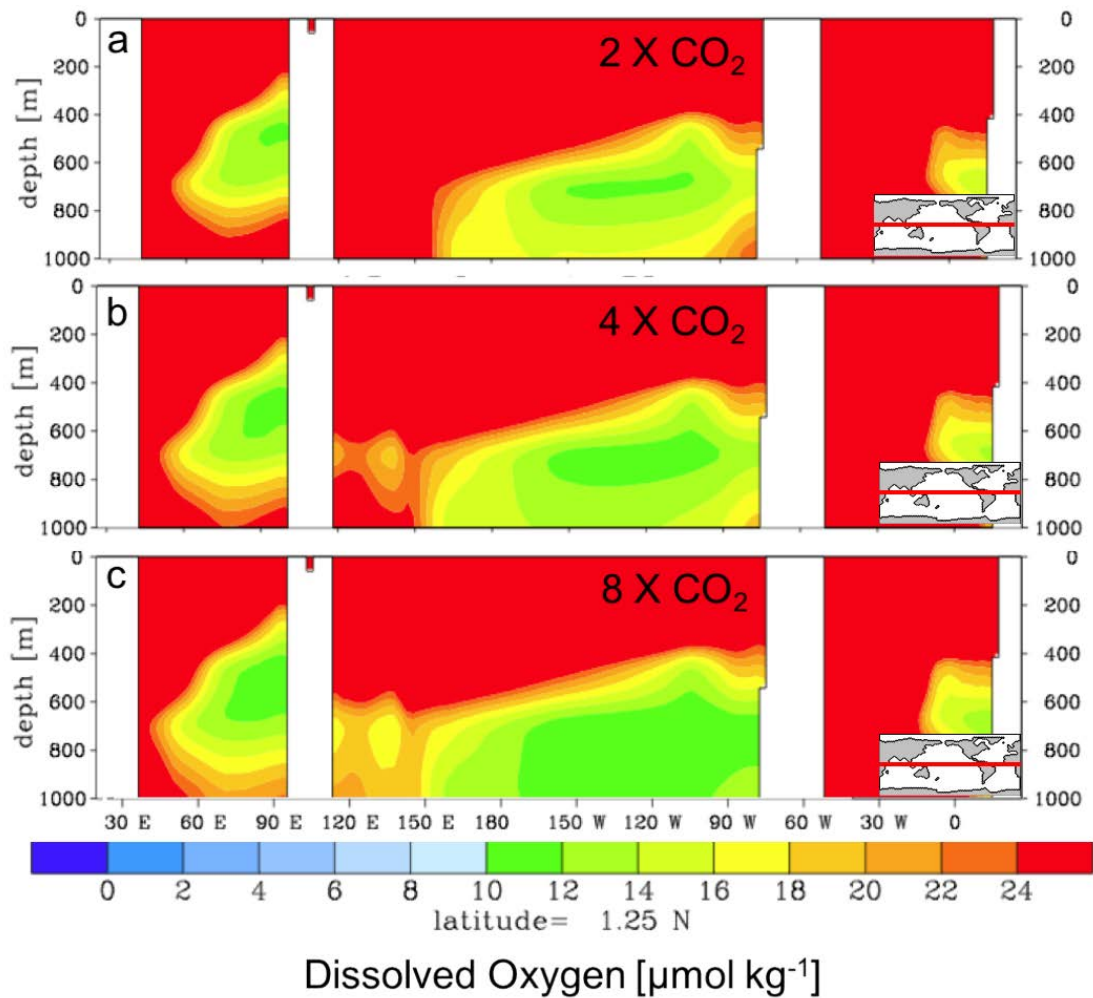


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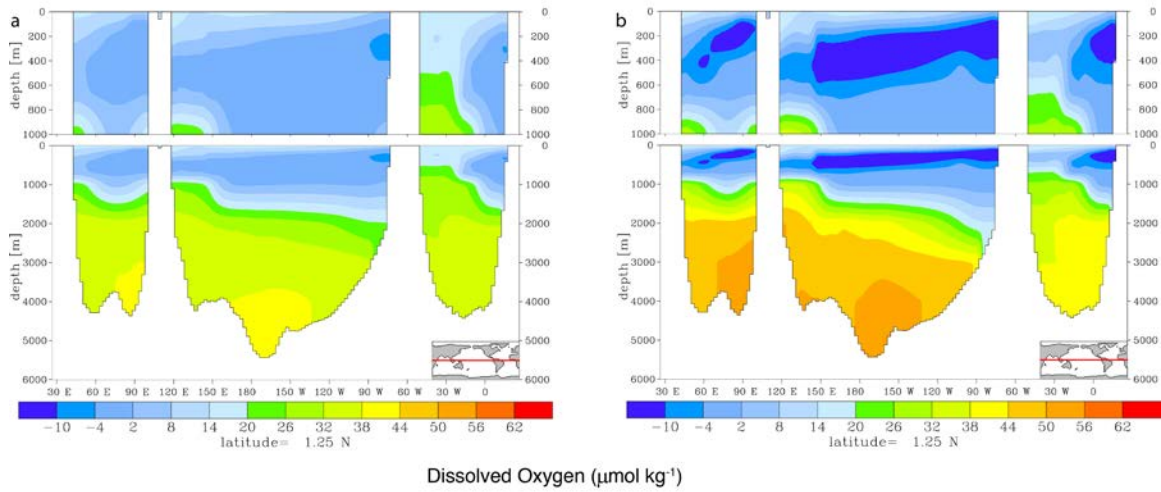


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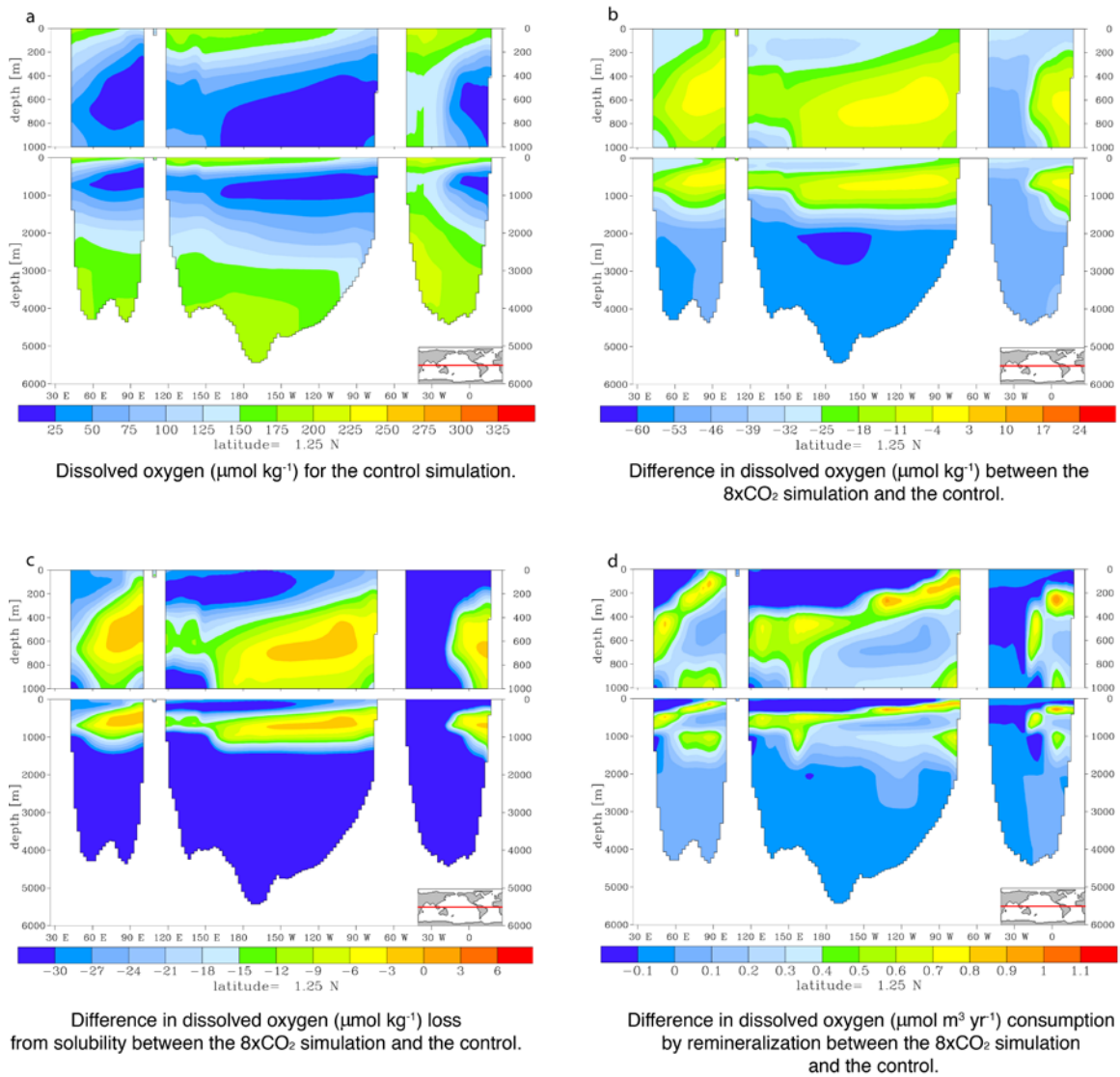


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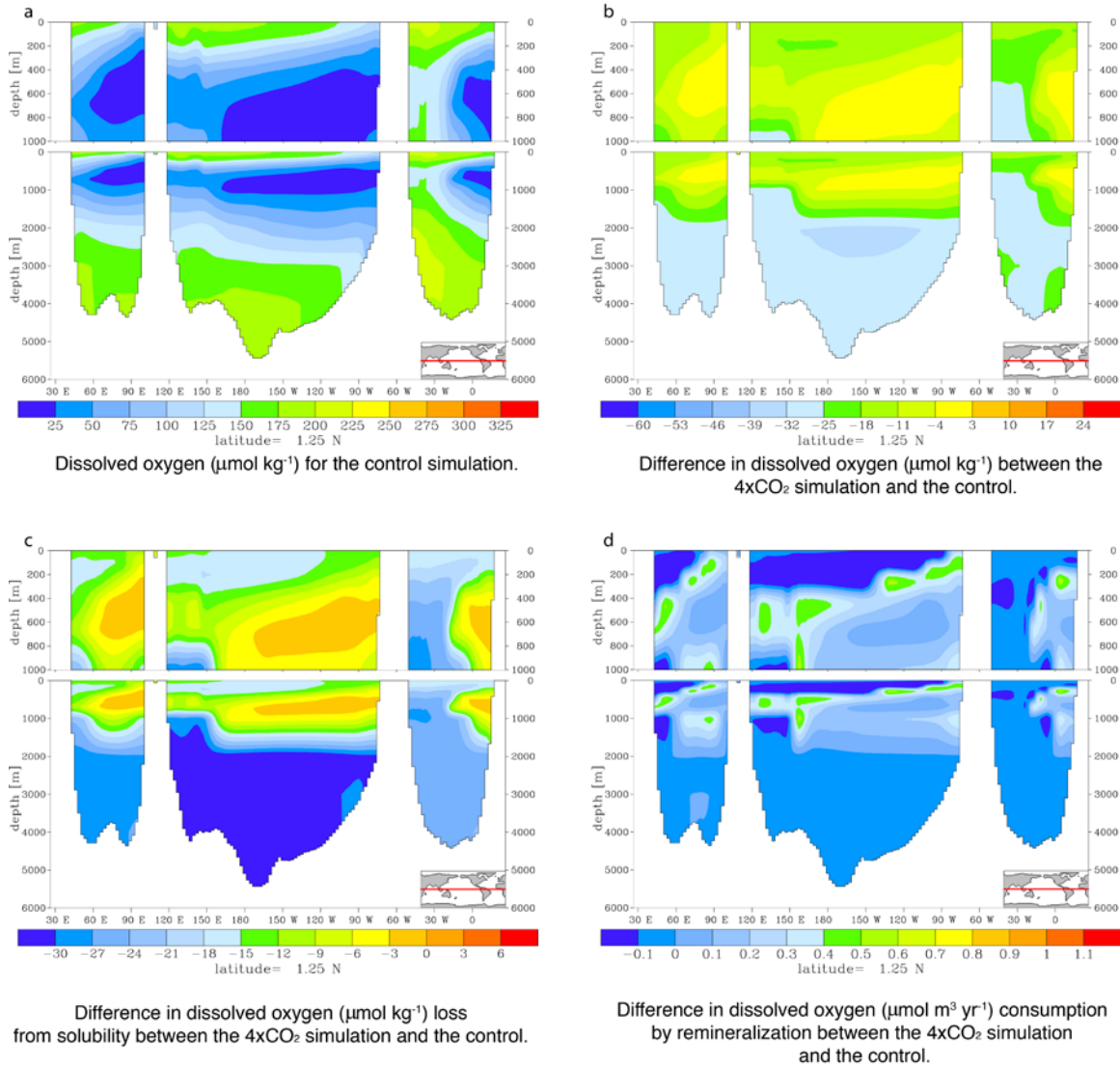


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