

Variable C/P composition of organic production and its effect on ocean carbon storage in glacial model simulations

Malin Ödalen¹, Jonas Nycander¹, Andy Ridgwell^{2,3}, Kevin I. C. Oliver⁴, Carlye D. Peterson², and Johan Nilsson¹

¹Department of Meteorology, Bolin Centre for Climate Research, Stockholm University, 106 91 Stockholm, Sweden

²Department of Earth Sciences, University of California–Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521, USA

³School of Geographical Sciences, Bristol University, Bristol BS8 1SS, UK

⁴National Oceanography Centre, Southampton, University of Southampton, Southampton SO14 3ZH, United Kingdom

Correspondence: Malin Ödalen (malin.odalen@misu.su.se)

S Supplementary material

This document includes supplementary figures and tables, containing data that is described or shown in other forms in the manuscript.

In Fig. S.1, the locations of core sites for observed benthic $\delta^{13}C$ are indicated, and Holocene (HOL) observed benthic $\delta^{13}C$ is compared to the bottom water ocean distribution of $\delta^{13}C$ for *Ctrl_{RED}*. The positions of observation sites are the same as in Peterson et al. (2014).

For comparison with Fig. 3a, we show the surface PO_4 concentration (μM) of the control state with fixed Redfield stoichiometry (*Ctrl_{RED}*) (Fig. S.2).

For comparison with Fig. 5, which shows model ocean $\delta^{13}C$ of model version *RED* compared to observations, we show the corresponding ocean sections for model version *GAM* (Fig. S.3).

The supplementary tables S.1 and S.2 list diagnostic variables for climate (Table S.1, model versions *RED* and *GAM*, all ensemble members), carbon and nutrients (Table S.2, all model versions, all ensemble members). Table S.3 lists model–data comparison statistics for the *Ctrl* and *GLcomb* simulations in each of the model versions *RED* and *GAM*, and for the two benthic $\delta^{13}C$ data time slices HOL (0-6 ka) and LGM (19-23 ka).

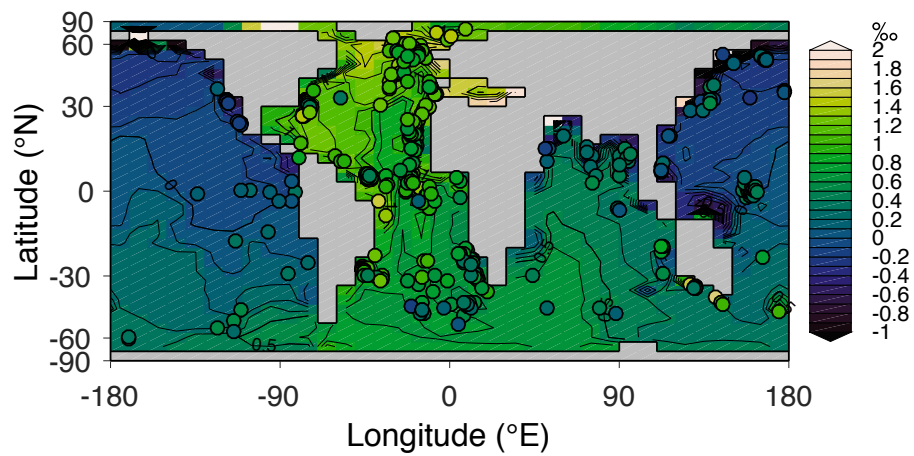


Figure S.1. $Ctrl_{RED}$ bottom water ocean $\delta^{13}C$ (contours) compared to the Holocene (HOL) time slice of observed benthic $\delta^{13}C$ (circles) of Peterson et al. (2014).

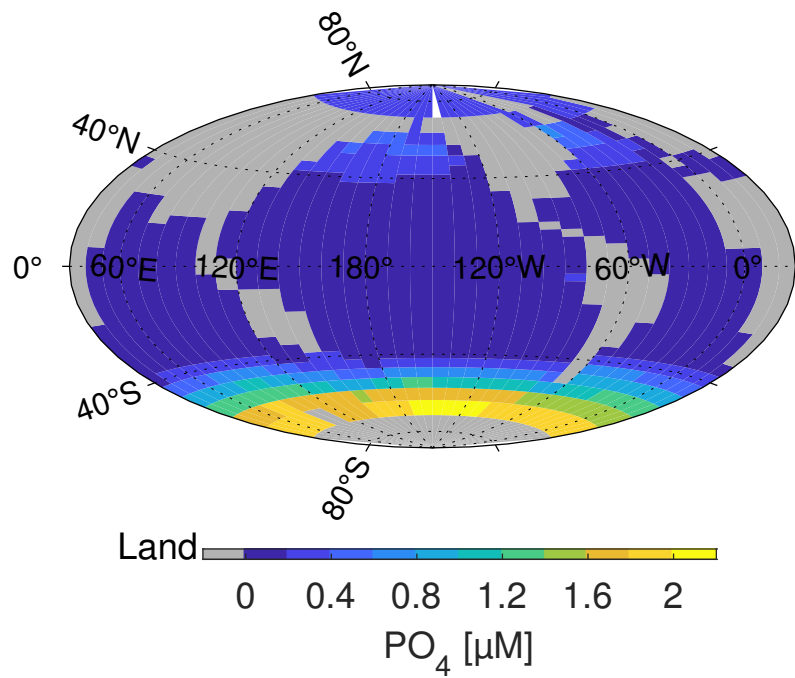


Figure S.2. Surface PO_4 concentration (μM) of the control state with fixed Redfield stoichiometry ($Ctrl_{RED}$).

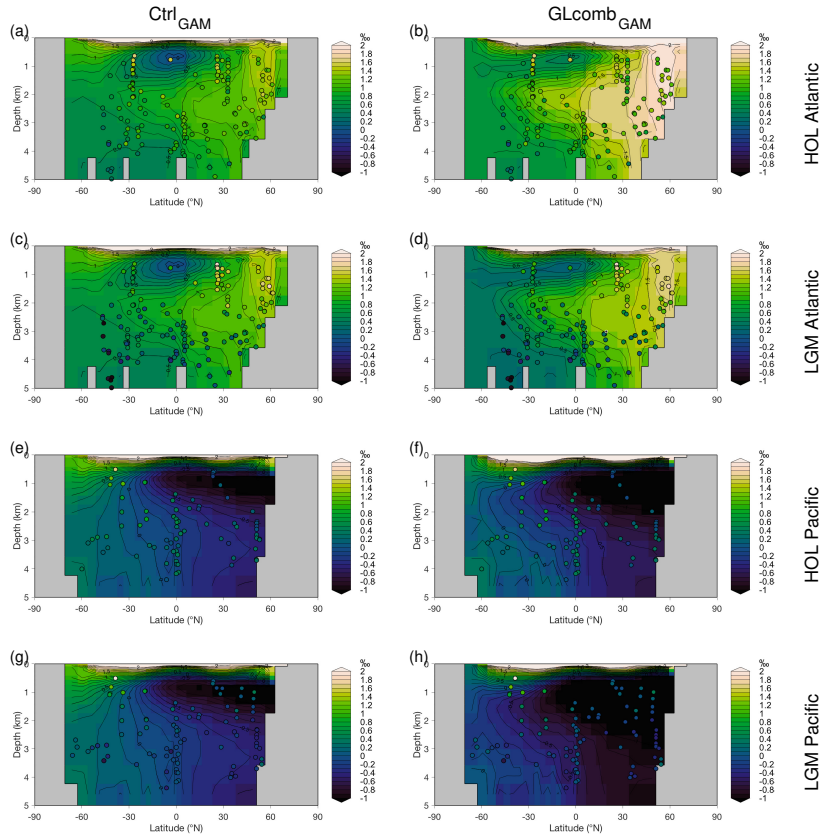


Figure S.3. Model ocean $\delta^{13}C$ (contours) compared to the two time slices (HOL and LGM) of observed benthic $\delta^{13}C$ (circles) of Peterson et al. (2014). Left hand column shows $Ctrl_{GAM}$ (panels a, c, e, g) and right hand column shows $GLcomb_{GAM}$ (panels b, d, f, h). The rows show, from top to bottom, a-b) HOL Atlantic, c-d) LGM Atlantic, e-f) HOL Pacific, g-h) LGM Pacific. Note that, when we compare $GLcomb_{GAM}$ to LGM observations (panels d and h), a constant of 0.32 ‰ is subtracted from $GLcomb_{GAM}$ data, to account for terrestrial release of $\delta^{13}C$ -depleted terrestrial carbon.

Table S.1. Carbon and nutrient variables in control states (*Ctrl*) and ensemble members (Table 1) of model versions *RED* and *GAM*. The columns list global ocean values for C/P ratio in the export flux of organic matter (dimensionless quantity), total content of DIC (DIC_{cont} , PgC), average concentration of DIC (\overline{DIC}_{tot} , μmolkg^{-1}), average concentration of remineralised DIC (\overline{DIC}_{rem} , μmolkg^{-1}), average concentration of remineralised acidic carbon (\overline{AC}_{rem} , μmolkg^{-1}), average concentration of PO_4 (\overline{P}_{tot} , μmolkg^{-1}), average concentration of remineralised PO_4 (\overline{P}_{rem} , μmolkg^{-1}) and average of the nutrient utilisation efficiency (\overline{P}^*). The modern ocean observed C/P is given as determined by Anderson and Sarmiento (1994) and the global ocean carbon inventory (DIC_{cont}) is estimated to 38,700 PgC (Stocker, 2014). The observational estimate for \overline{P}^* is given by Ito and Follows (2005).

Experiment acronym	C/P ratio	DIC_{cont} (PgC)	\overline{DIC}_{tot} (μmolkg^{-1})	\overline{DIC}_{rem} (μmolkg^{-1})	\overline{AC}_{rem} (μmolkg^{-1})	\overline{P}_{tot} (μmolkg^{-1})	\overline{P}_{rem} (μmolkg^{-1})	Global \overline{P}^*
Observ.	117 ± 14	$\sim 38,700$	-	-	-	-	-	0.36
<i>Ctrl</i> _{RED}	106.00	35,882	2,234.0	146.16	106.64	2.1520	0.9354	0.435
<i>Ctrl</i> _{GAM}	120.85	36,134	2,249.7	172.28	124.17	2.1518	0.9877	0.459
<i>LGMrf</i> _{RED}	106.0	35,910	2,235.7	136.32	99.982	2.1520	0.8783	0.408
<i>LGMrf</i> _{GAM}	120.90	36,162	2,251.4	160.56	116.22	2.1518	0.9120	0.424
<i>LGMalb</i> _{RED}	106.00	35,937	2,237.4	121.72	89.678	2.1522	0.7875	0.366
<i>LGMalb</i> _{GAM}	121.15	36,192	2,253.3	143.32	104.12	2.1520	0.8045	0.374
<i>LGMphy</i> _{RED}	106.00	35,953	2,238.4	113.33	83.791	2.1524	0.7358	0.342
<i>LGMphy</i> _{GAM}	121.13	36,206	2,254.2	134.11	97.749	2.1521	0.7519	0.349
<i>WNS</i> \times 0.5 _{RED}	106.00	35,911	2,235.8	170.91	125.16	2.1524	1.0983	0.510
<i>WNS</i> \times 0.5 _{GAM}	124.75	36,170	2,251.9	201.96	145.91	2.1523	1.1257	0.523
<i>RLS</i> \times 0.75 _{RED}	106.00	35,843	2,231.5	141.81	96.857	2.1508	0.8525	0.396
<i>RLS</i> \times 0.75 _{GAM}	118.86	36,084	2,246.5	164.24	111.20	2.1505	0.9068	0.422
<i>RLS</i> \times 1.25 _{RED}	106.00	35,914	2,235.9	149.20	114.68	2.1526	1.0069	0.468
<i>RLS</i> \times 1.25 _{GAM}	122.69	36,175	2,252.2	177.94	134.76	2.1525	1.0534	0.455
<i>RLS</i> \times 1.75 _{RED}	106.00	35,956	2,238.6	156.51	128.25	2.1536	1.1250	0.522
<i>RLS</i> \times 1.75 _{GAM}	125.83	36,230	2,255.7	189.51	152.39	2.1535	1.1553	0.537

Table S.1. Continued.

Experiment acronym	C/P ratio	DIC_{cont} (PgC)	$\overline{DIC_{tot}}$ (μmolkg^{-1})	$\overline{DIC_{rem}}$ (μmolkg^{-1})	$\overline{AC_{rem}}$ (μmolkg^{-1})	$\overline{P_{tot}}$ (μmolkg^{-1})	$\overline{P_{rem}}$ (μmolkg^{-1})	Global $\overline{P^*}$
<i>LGMdust_{RED}</i>	106.00	35,916	2,236.1	113.33	113.02	2.1515	0.9931	0.462
<i>LGMdust_{GAM}</i>	124.05	36,179	2,252.4	134.11	134.75	2.1512	1.0482	0.487
<i>Acomb_{RED}</i>	106.00	36,002	2,241.5	122.01	94.115	2.1528	0.8259	0.384
<i>Acomb_{GAM}</i>	125.61	36,270	2,258.2	150.58	113.85	2.1525	0.8452	0.393
<i>GLcomb_{RED}</i>	106.00	36,021	2,242.7	146.62	111.86	2.1537	0.9808	0.455
<i>GLcomb_{GAM}</i>	133.77	36,307	2,260.5	186.19	138.32	2.1534	0.9813	0.456

Table S.2. Climatic variables for all control states (*Ctrl*) and ensemble members (Table 1). The variables are atmospheric CO_2 (pCO_2^{atm} , ppm), global averages of temperature in the ocean ($\overline{T_{oce}^{oce}}$, °C) and in the atmosphere ($\overline{T_{atm}^{atm}}$, °C), transport in the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC, Sv) and sea ice cover (%). The observational estimate for $\overline{T_{oce}}$ has been calculated using the World Ocean Atlas 2013 (Locarnini et al., 2013). Average modern day AMOC strength is estimated by McCarthy et al. (2015) from the RAPID-MOCHA array at 26° N. Modern day sea ice cover is given as an interval due to seasonal variability (Comiso, 2008). No observational estimate for $\overline{T_{atm}}$ is given, since modern atmospheric observations are strongly influenced by rising pCO_2^{atm} (Stocker, 2014).

Experiment acronym	pCO_2^{atm} (ppm)	$\overline{T_{oce}}$ (°C)	$\overline{T_{atm}}$ (°C)	AMOC (Sv)	Sea ice (%)
Observ.	278	3.49	N/A	17.2±0.9	3 to 6
<i>Ctrl</i> _{RED}	278.0	3.56	12.38	14.25	5.41
<i>Ctrl</i> _{GAM}	278.0	3.57	12.38	14.27	5.42
<i>Ctrl</i> ₁₂₁	278.0	3.59	12.37	14.25	5.42
<i>LGMrf</i> _{RED}	265.2	2.89	10.46	14.99	7.38
<i>LGMrf</i> _{GAM}	265.5	2.90	10.46	14.97	7.35
<i>LGMalb</i> _{RED}	252.8	1.97	8.18	13.82	9.30
<i>LGMalb</i> _{GAM}	251.6	1.97	8.16	13.82	9.38
<i>LGMphy</i> _{RED}	245.4	1.45	6.83	13.67	10.6
<i>LGMphy</i> _{GAM}	244.9	1.45	6.84	13.66	10.6
<i>WNS</i> × 0.5 _{RED}	265.1	3.98	12.12	12.66	5.68
<i>WNS</i> × 0.5 _{GAM}	261.7	3.99	12.05	12.72	5.74
<i>WNS</i> × 0.5 ₁₂₁	263.5	3.97	12.09	12.66	5.69
<i>RLS</i> × 0.75 _{RED}	295.8	3.64	12.66	14.13	5.21
<i>RLS</i> × 0.75 _{GAM}	301.4	3.68	12.75	14.09	5.08
<i>RLS</i> × 0.75 ₁₂₁	298.7	3.65	12.71	14.13	5.14
<i>RLS</i> × 1.25 _{RED}	264.0	3.50	12.13	14.44	5.68
<i>RLS</i> × 1.25 _{GAM}	262.3	3.49	12.09	14.46	5.74
<i>RLS</i> × 1.25 ₁₂₁	259.8	3.49	12.05	14.46	5.78
<i>RLS</i> × 1.75 _{RED}	244.7	3.38	11.77	14.55	6.06
<i>RLS</i> × 1.75 _{GAM}	234.7	3.33	11.57	14.56	6.27
<i>RLS</i> × 1.75 ₁₂₁	240.6	3.36	11.69	14.59	6.14

Table S.2. Continued.

Experiment acronym	pCO_2^{atm} (ppm)	T_{avg}^{oce} (°C)	T_{avg}^{atm} (°C)	AMOC (Sv)	Sea ice (%)
<i>LGMdust_{RED}</i>	262.2	3.48	12.09	14.44	5.80
<i>LGMdust_{GAM}</i>	256.9	3.48	11.99	14.47	5.87
<i>LGMdust₁₂₁</i>	259.5	3.48	12.05	14.47	5.78
<i>Acomb_{RED}</i>	222.5	1.45	6.83	13.67	10.6
<i>Acomb_{GAM}</i>	214.9	1.45	6.84	13.66	10.6
<i>Acomb₁₂₁</i>	217.3	1.44	6.84	13.59	10.6
<i>GLcomb_{RED}</i>	214.9	1.94	6.86	12.05	10.2
<i>GLcomb_{GAM}</i>	198.2	1.91	6.85	12.09	10.3
<i>GLcomb₁₂₁</i>	206.2	1.93	6.86	12.02	10.3

Table S.3. Model–data comparison statistics for the *Ctrl* and *GLcomb* simulations in each of the model versions *RED* and *GAM*, and for the two benthic $\delta^{13}C$ data time slices HOL (0-6 ka) and LGM (19-23 ka). Correlations are computed between benthic observations and model water mass $\delta^{13}C$ in the grid cell corresponding to the observation depth. Standard deviations (STD) are the normalized values (STD_{model}/STD_{data}), which are scaled by the number of observations.

Model – data	Global corr.	Global STD	Atlantic corr.	Atlantic STD	Indo–Pacific corr.	Indo–Pacific STD
<i>Ctrl</i> _{RED} – HOL	0.78	1.23	0.50	0.83	0.39	0.81
<i>Ctrl</i> _{GAM} – HOL	0.76	1.38	0.45	0.94	0.36	0.95
<i>GLcomb</i> _{RED} – HOL	0.76	1.82	0.46	1.22	0.34	1.10
<i>GLcomb</i> _{GAM} – HOL	0.76	2.11	0.44	1.46	0.33	1.31
<i>Ctrl</i> _{RED} – LGM	0.58	0.96	0.64	0.43	0.06	0.83
<i>Ctrl</i> _{GAM} – LGM	0.55	1.08	0.58	0.48	0.01	0.96
<i>GLcomb</i> _{RED} – LGM	0.58	1.40	0.61	0.62	0.06	1.07
<i>GLcomb</i> _{GAM} – LGM	0.57	1.62	0.60	0.74	0.02	1.28

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