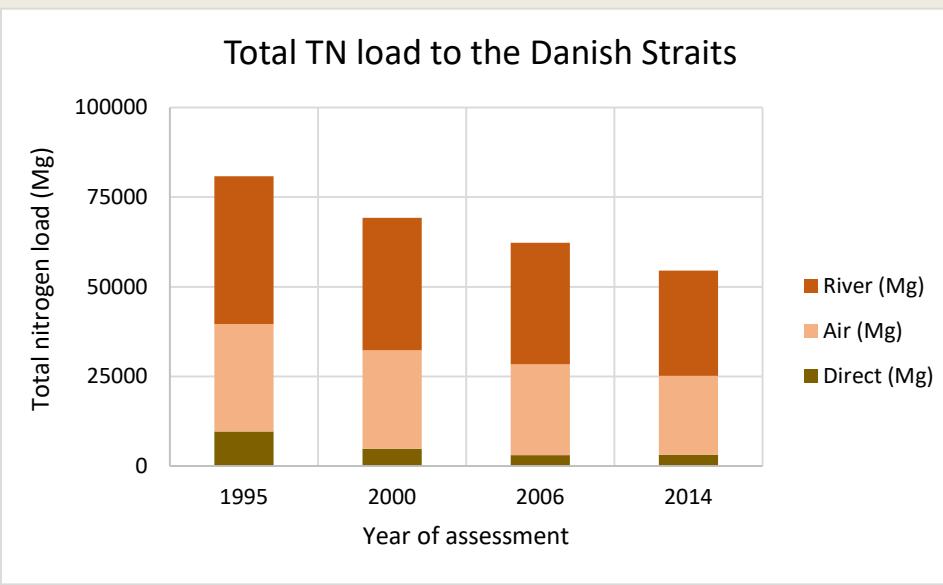


Variability of nutrient concentrations in the western Baltic Sea between 1995 and 2017

Joachim Kuss, Günther Nausch, Michael Naumann and Detlef E. Schulz-Bull

Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemünde (IOW), Rostock, Germany
(joachim.kuss@io-warnemuende.de)

- Nitrogen and phosphorus input into the sea (PLC-6)
- Comparison of 20 year time series with a view on regional differences
- Nutrients versus salinity – no conservative mixing, but changes appear significant

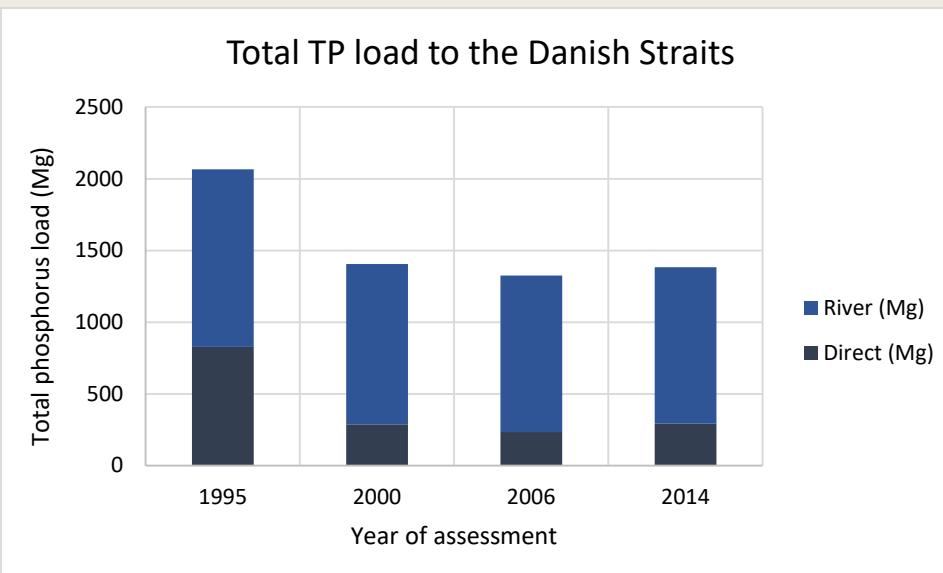


Nitrogen sources 2014

29 000 Mg River input

22 000 Mg Atmospheric N

3 000 Mg Direct point-sources



Phosphorus sources 2014

1100 Mg River input

300 Mg Direct point-sources

+ ~100 Mg Atmospheric P

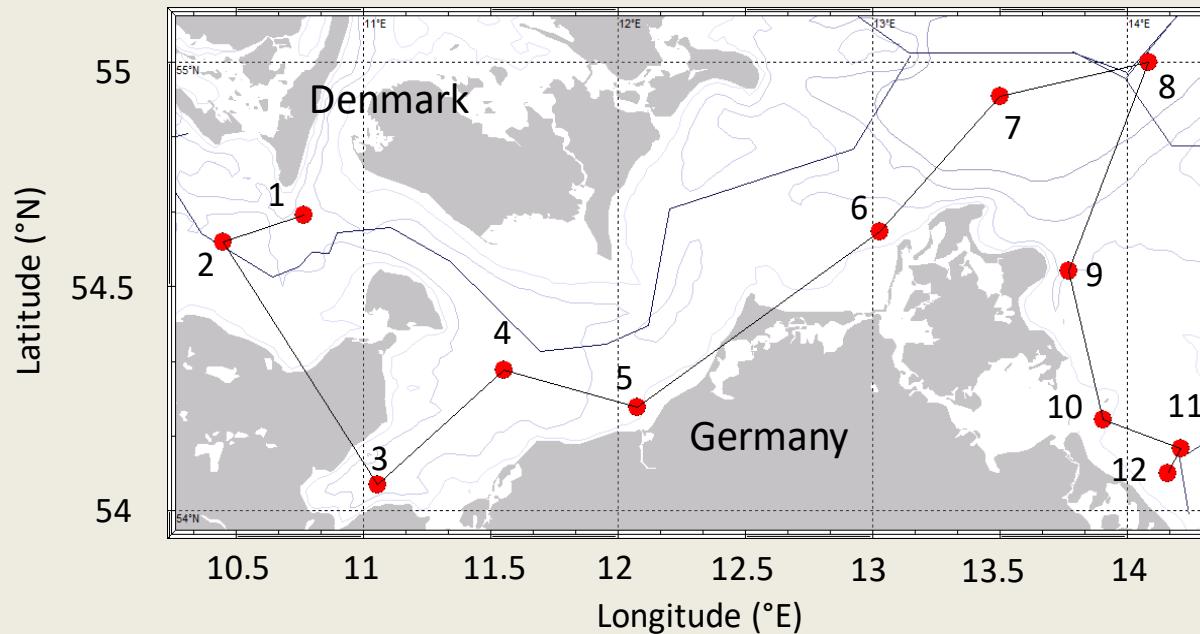
Homogeneous nutrient data set of IOW from 1995 to 2017

Monitoring campaigns in February, March, May, July/August and October/November

Analyses: Standard colorimetric methods by application of continuous-flow spectrophotometry

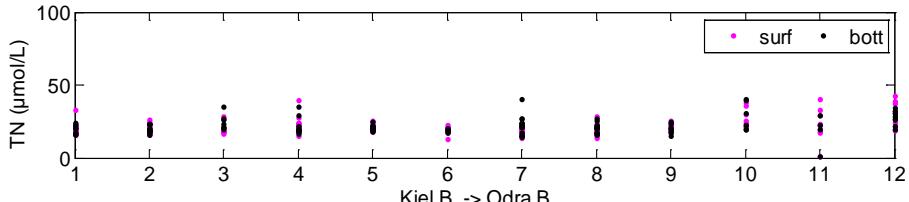
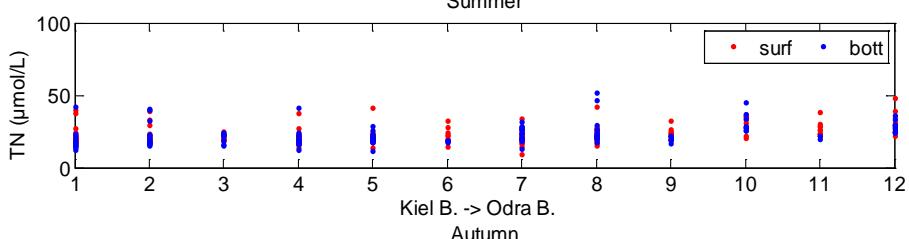
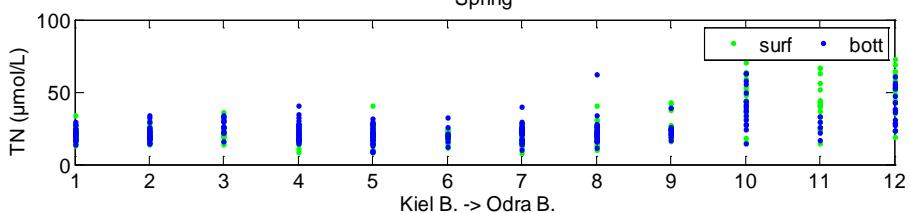
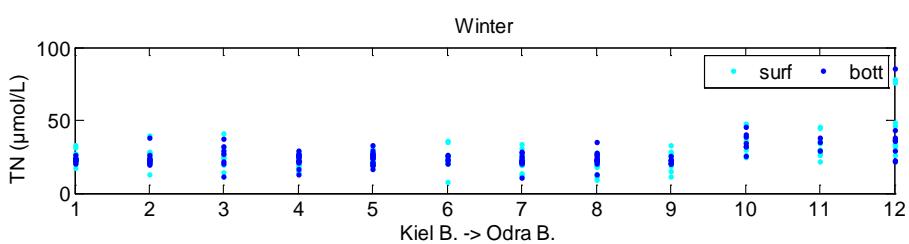
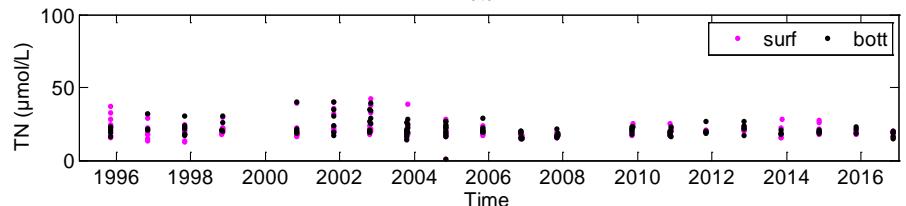
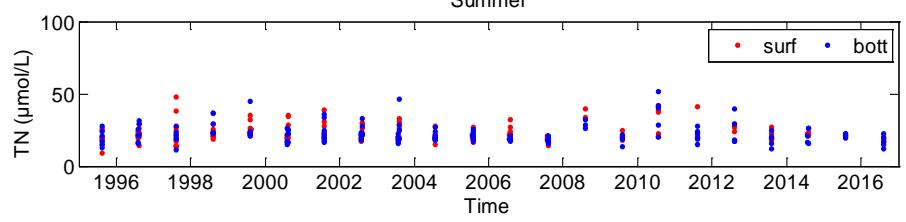
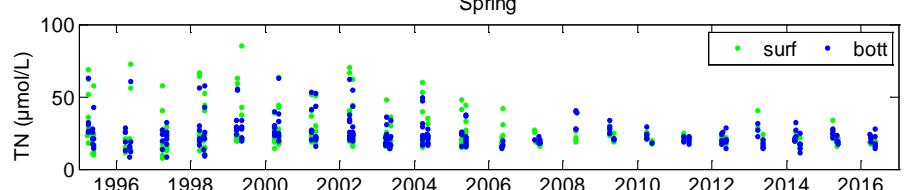
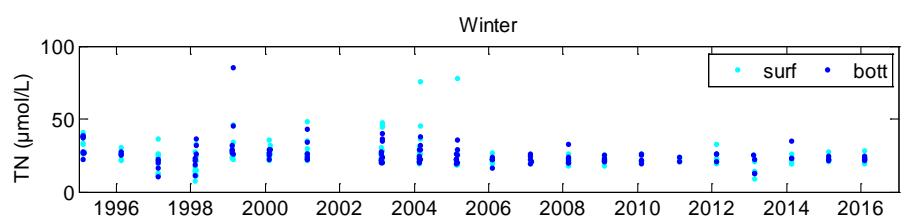
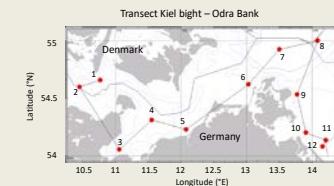
- Total nitrogen (TN): }
 - Total phosphorus (TP): }
 - Dissolved inorganic nitrogen: DIN=[NO₃⁻] + [NO₂⁻] + [NH₄⁺] }
 - Dissolved inorganic phosphorus (DIP): [PO₄³⁺] }
- Unfiltered seawater samples after peroxodisulfate digestion
- GFF-filtered seawater

Transect Kiel bight – Odra Bank



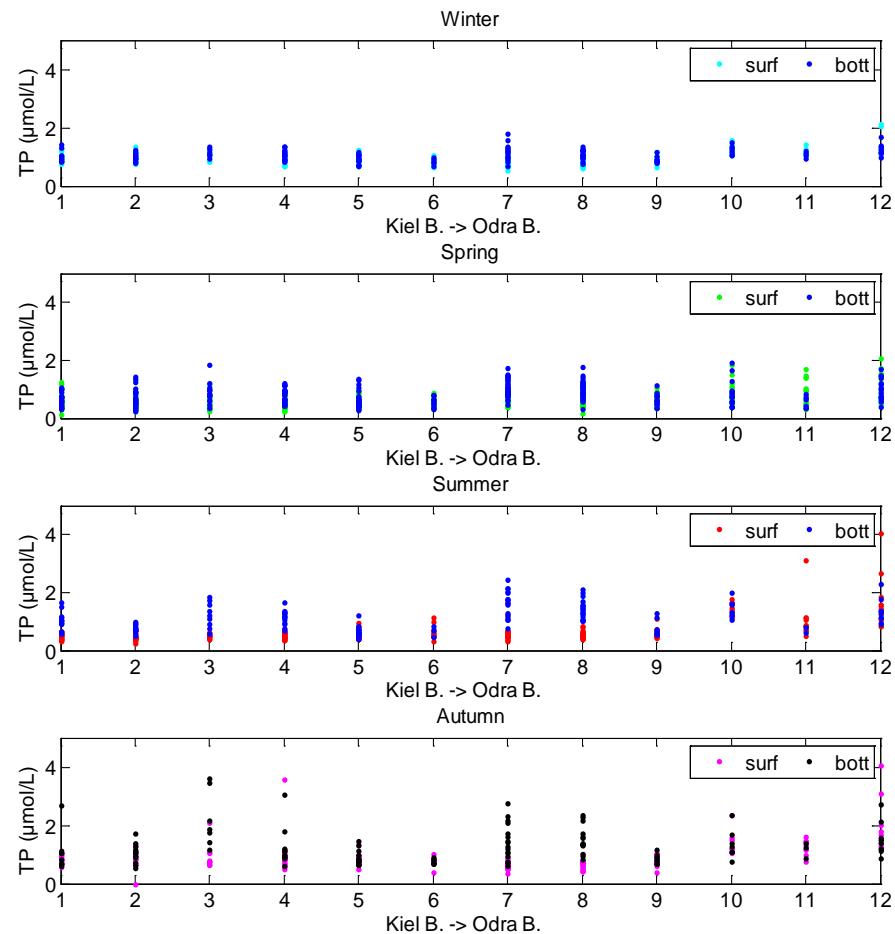
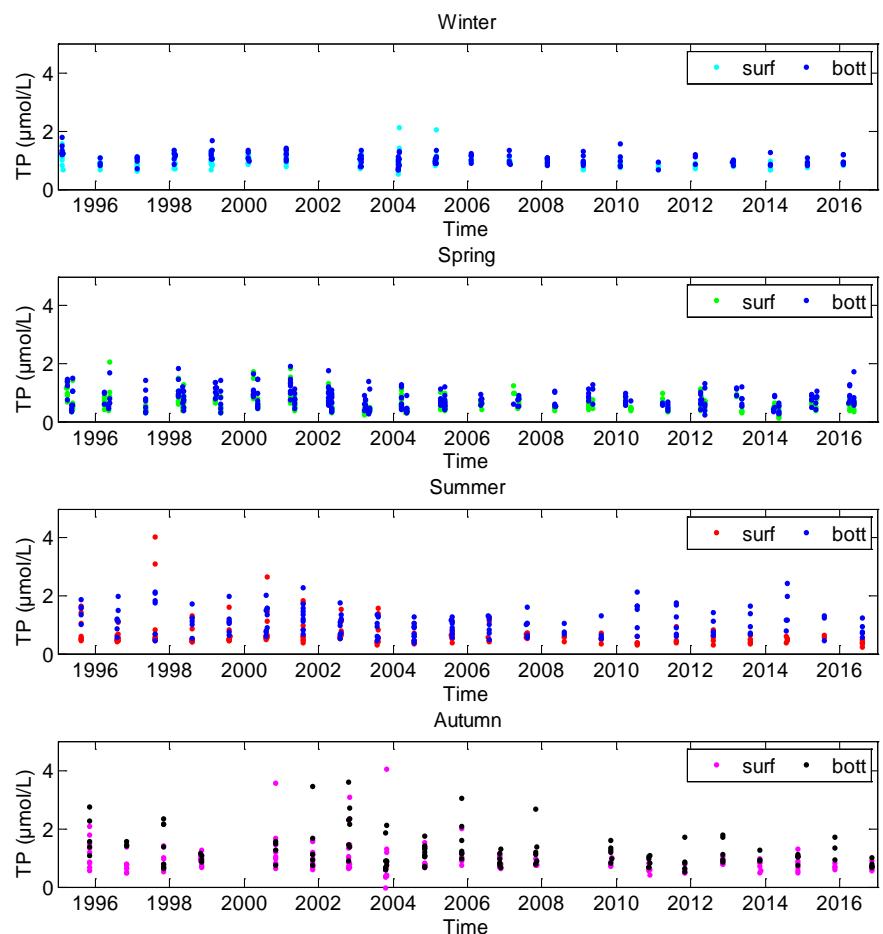
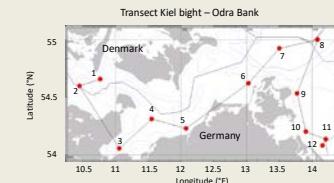
1995 - 2017

Total nitrogen (μM)



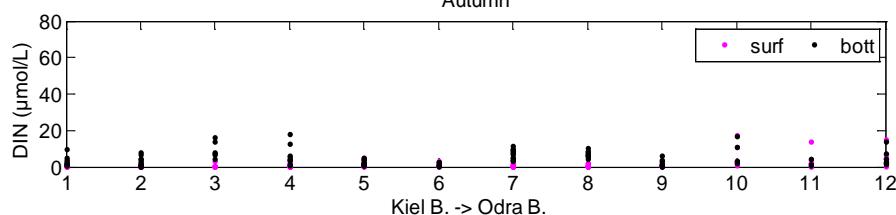
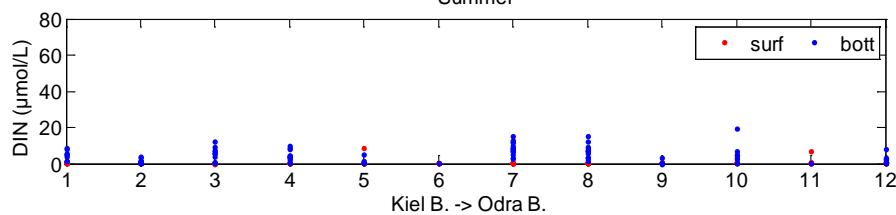
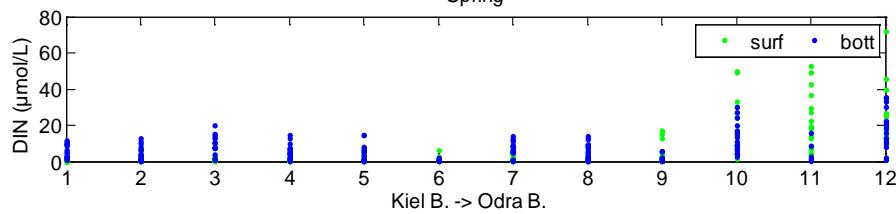
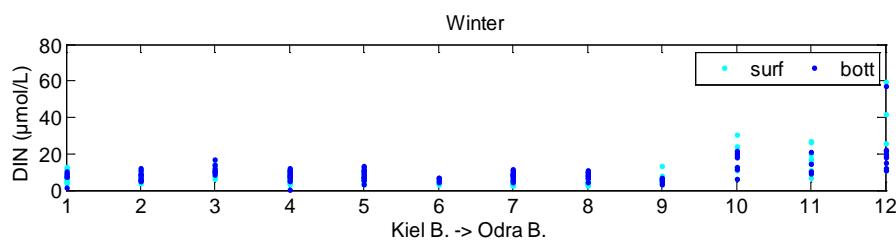
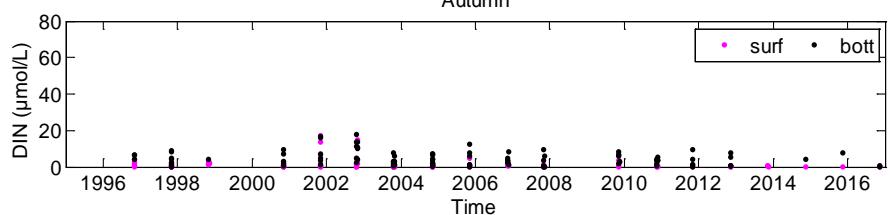
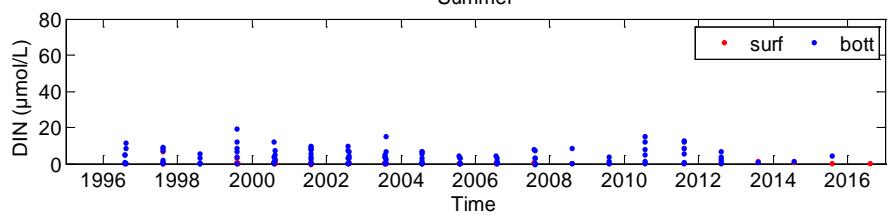
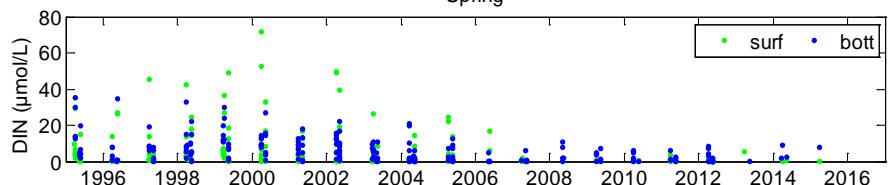
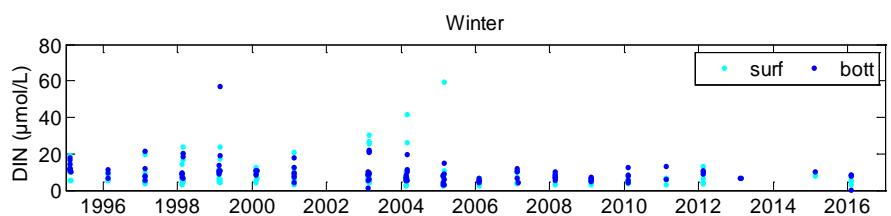
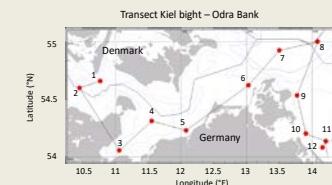
1995 - 2017

Total phosphorus (μM)



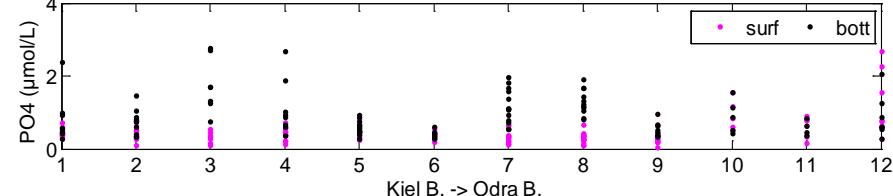
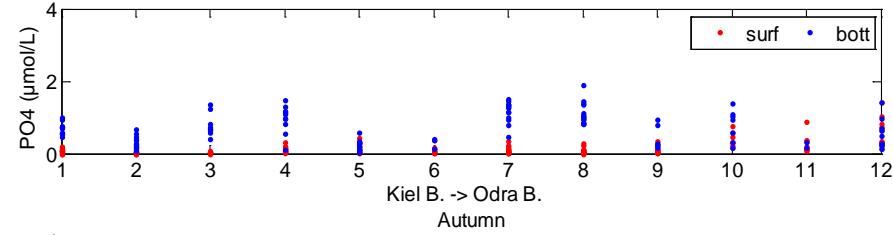
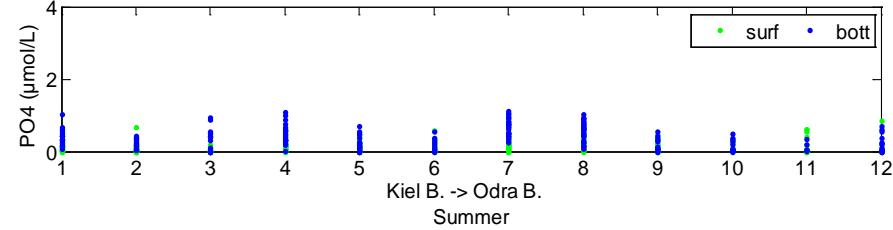
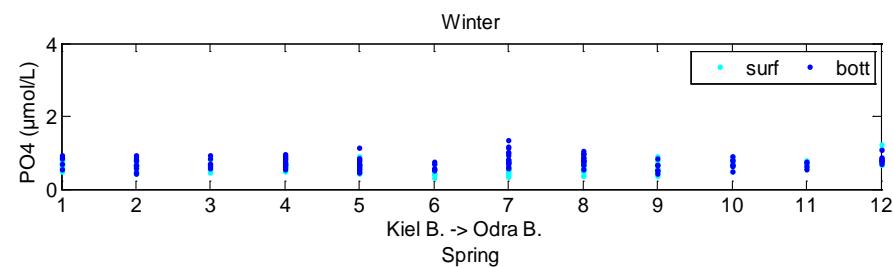
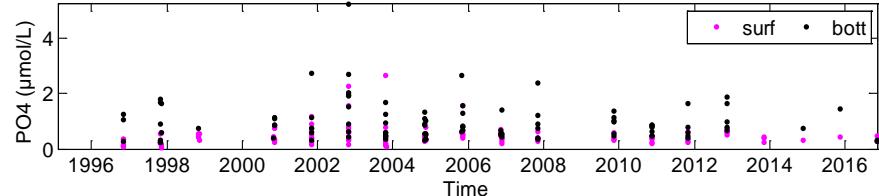
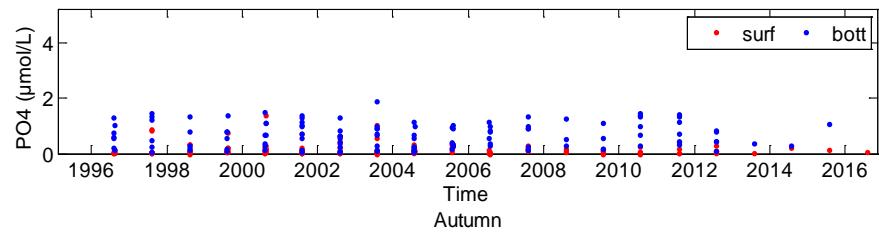
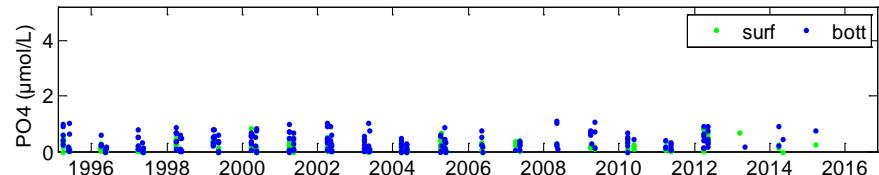
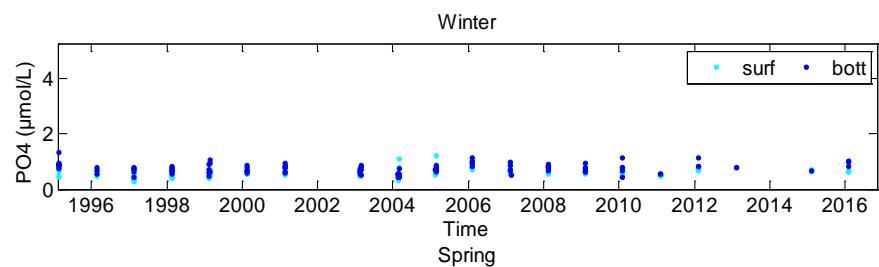
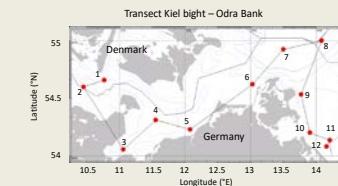
1995 - 2017

Dissolve inorganic nitrogen (μM)

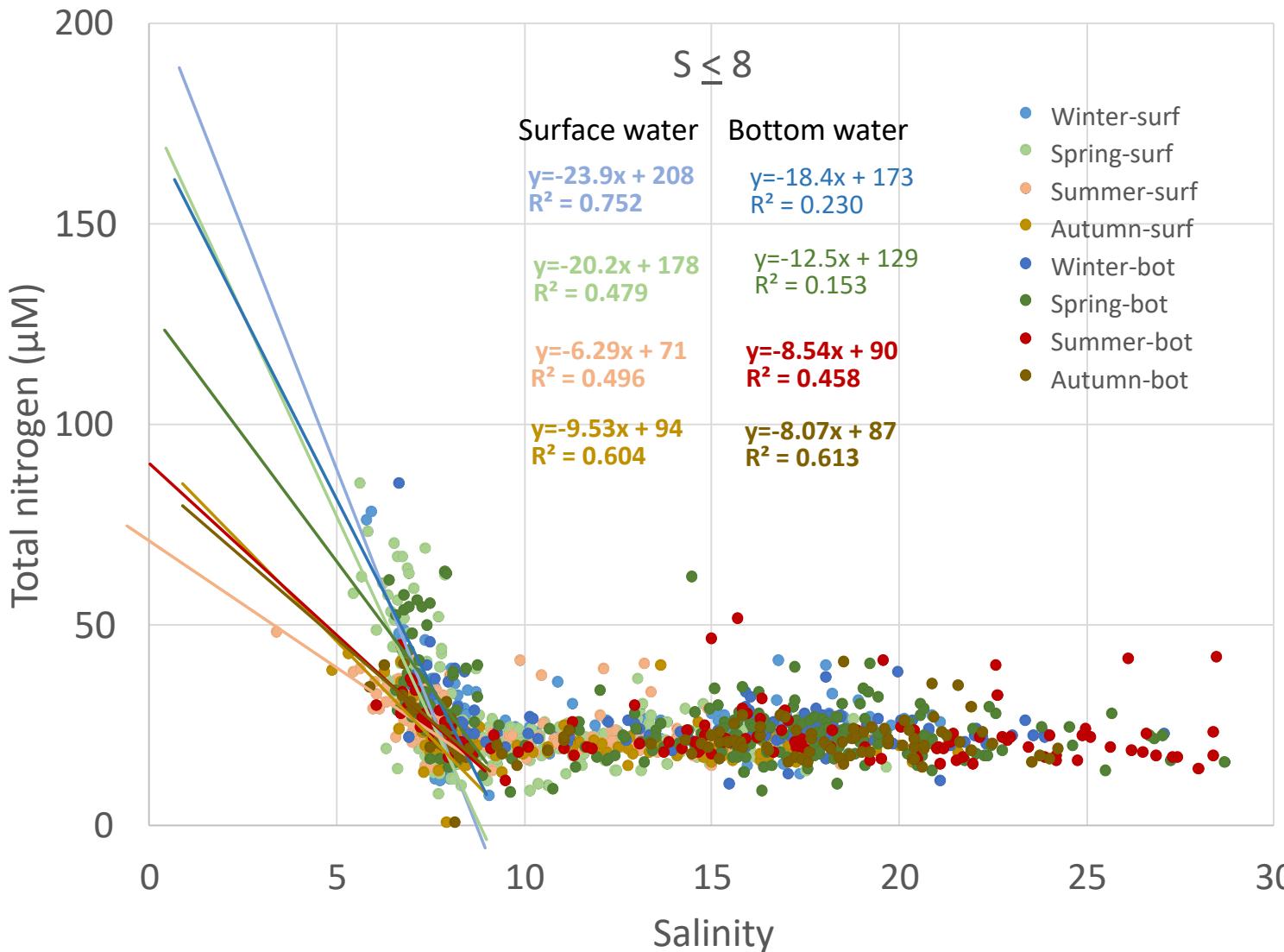


1995 - 2017

Dissolved inorganic phosphorus (μM)



Total nitrogen - Salinity



Western Baltic Sea surface waters					
	slope	y-intercept	R ²	N	p
DIP-Sal	DIP (μmo/L)				
Winter	-0.243	2.5	0.566	38	p < 0.001
Spring	0.079	-0.4	0.047	126	p < 0.05
Summer	-0.246	2.0	0.448	75	p < 0.001
Autumn	-0.688	5.7	0.703	43	p < 0.001
DIN-Sal	DIN (μmo/L)				
Winter	-20.073	163	0.785	38	p < 0.001
Spring	-16.423	129	0.421	126	p < 0.001
Summer	-0.509	4	0.195	74	p < 0.001
Autumn	-3.812	31	0.359	43	p < 0.001
TP-Sal	TP (μmo/L)				
Winter	-0.482	4.6	0.653	38	p < 0.001
Spring	-0.215	2.3	0.110	121	p < 0.001
Summer	-0.702	5.9	0.649	73	p < 0.001
Autumn	-0.947	8.1	0.774	41	p < 0.001
TN-Sal	TN (μmo/L)				
Winter	-23.928	208	0.752	38	p < 0.001
Spring	-20.159	178	0.479	127	p < 0.001
Summer	-6.288	71	0.496	75	p < 0.001
Autumn	-9.533	94	0.604	43	p < 0.001

Extrapolation of significant linear regression lines to zero salinity
-> end-member as an indicator of the freshwater concentration perhaps in winter.

S = 0 /freshwater

DIP: 2.5 μmol/L

DIN: 163 μmol/L

TP: 4.6 μmol/L

TN: 208 μmol/L

WFD target values for the limnic-marine transition

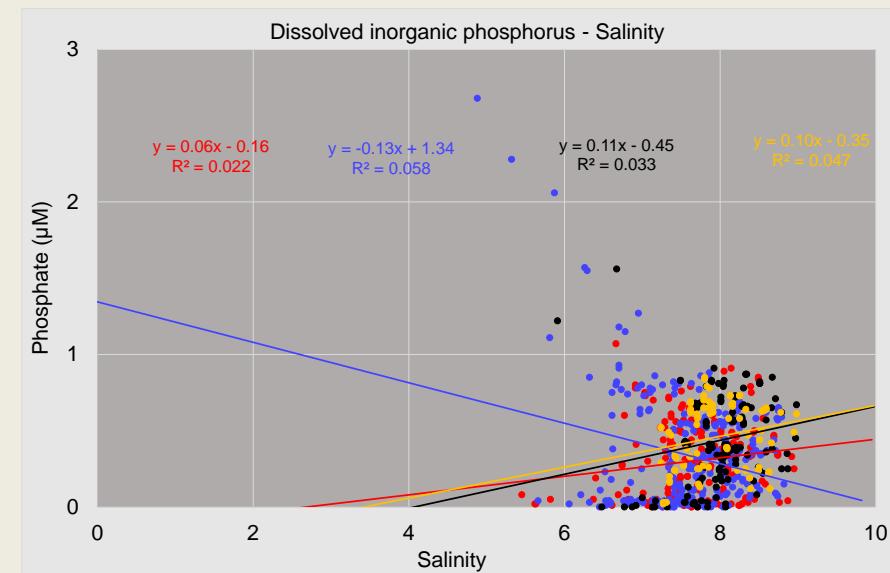
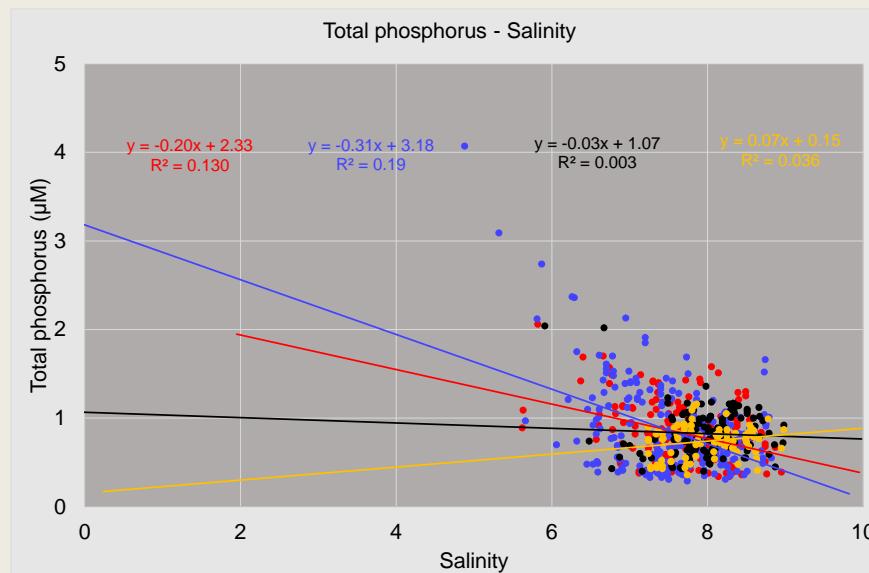
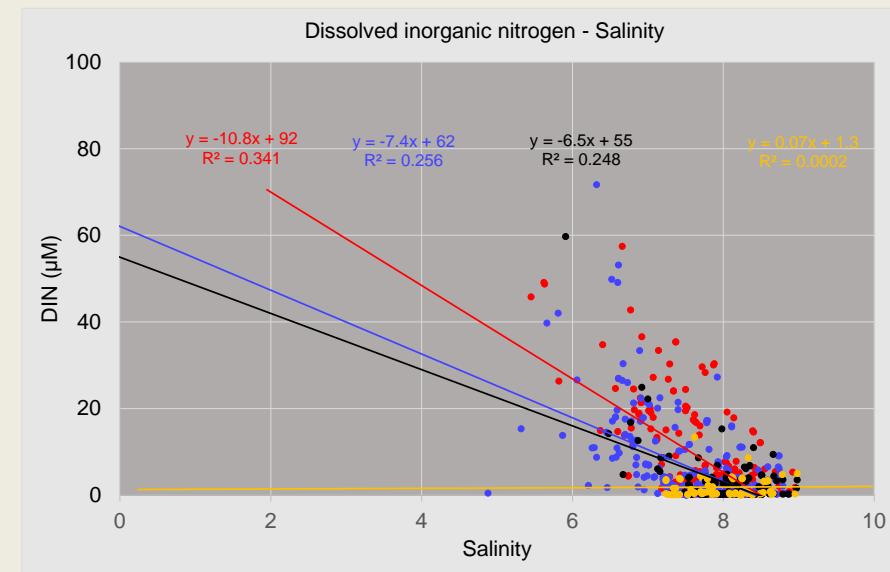
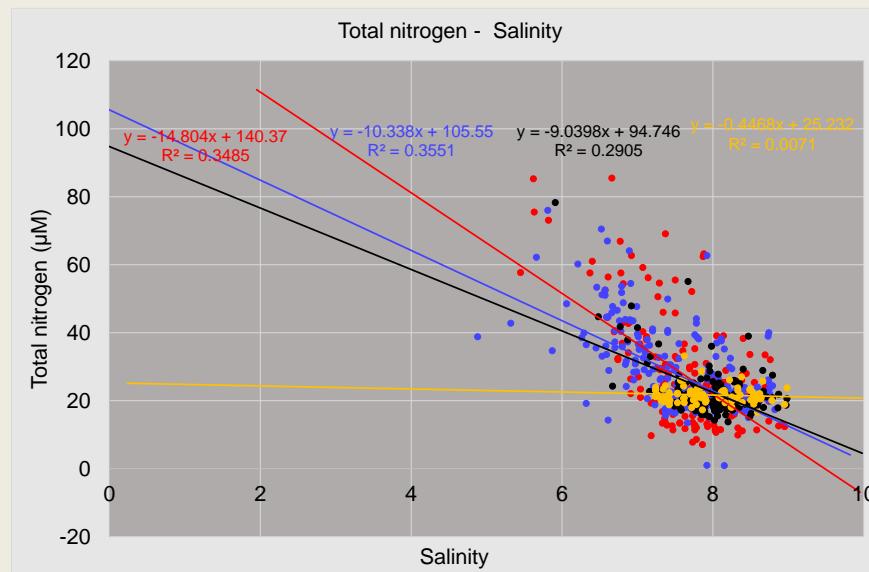
TN: 186 μmol/L (2.6 mg/L)

TP: 3-10 μmol/L (0.1-03 mg/L)

What about temporal changes of nutrient-salinity fits since 1995?

- For 4 periods **1995-1999**, **2000-2004**, 2005-2009, and **2010-2016**
- DIN, TN, DIP, TP versus salinity ($S < 9$) is investigated with the focus on the freshwater end-member ($S = 0$).
- This is done for all sampled depths, but data from July/August were excluded.
- First the graphs are shown then the findings are given in a table.

Four periods 1995-1999, 2000-2004, 2005-2009, 2010-2016, without summer data



All data except summer - Western Baltic Sea					
	slope	y-intercept	R ²	N	P
DIP-Sal	DIP (μmo/L)				
1995-99	0.061	-0.2	0.022	200	p < 0.05
2000-04	-0.133	1.3	0.058	278	p < 0.001
2005-09	0.111	-0.5	0.033	143	p < 0.05
2010-16	0.101	-0.3	0.047	89	p < 0.05
DIN-Sal	DIN (μmo/L)				
1995-99	-10.775	92	0.341	200	p < 0.001
2000-04	-7.3638	62	0.256	279	p < 0.001
2005-09	-6.492	55	0.248	144	p < 0.001
2010-16	0.07	1	0.000	90	n. s.
TP-Sal	TP (μmo/L)				
1995-99	-0.195	2.3	0.13	188	p < 0.001
2000-04	-0.309	3.2	0.19	273	p < 0.001
2005-09	-0.03	1.1	0.003	144	n. s.
2010-16	0.073	0.2	0.036	88	n. s.
TN-Sal	TN (μmo/L)				
1995-99	-14.804	140	0.349	200	p < 0.001
2000-04	-10.338	106	0.355	281	p < 0.001
2005-09	-9.04	95	0.291	144	p < 0.001
2010-16	-0.447	25	0.007	90	n. s.

Extrapolation of significant linear regression lines to zero salinity
-> end-member as an indicator of the freshwater concentration

TN and DIN show a decline over 20 years.

For DIP and TP freshwater seems not the dominant source.

Summary

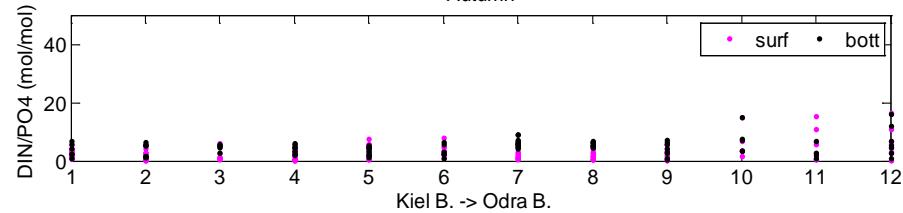
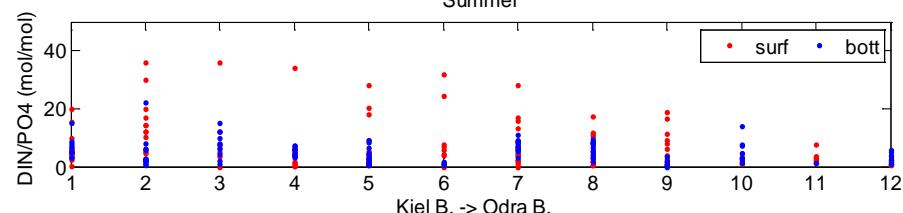
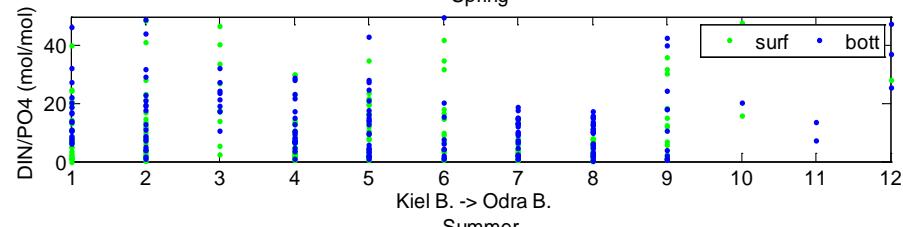
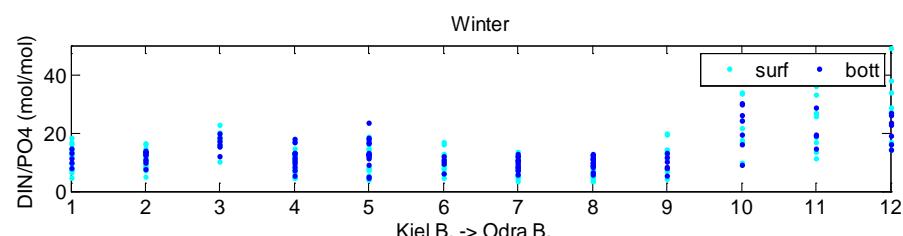
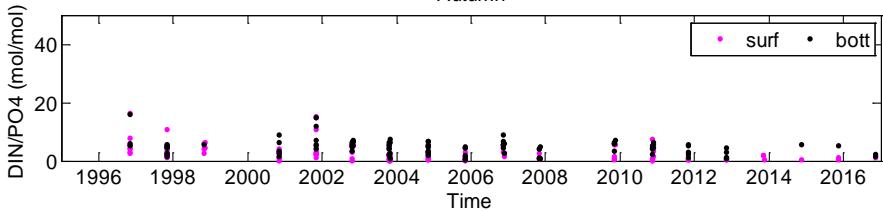
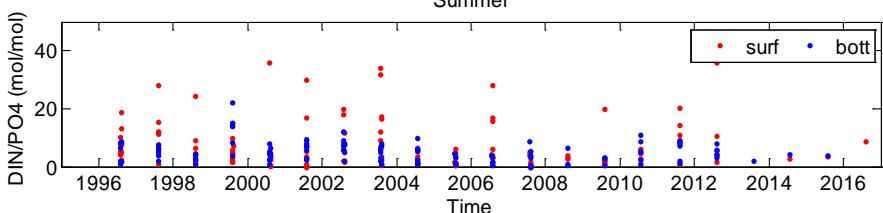
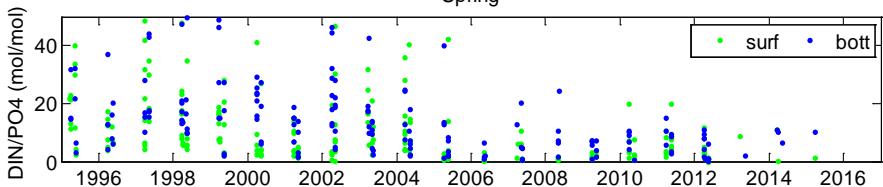
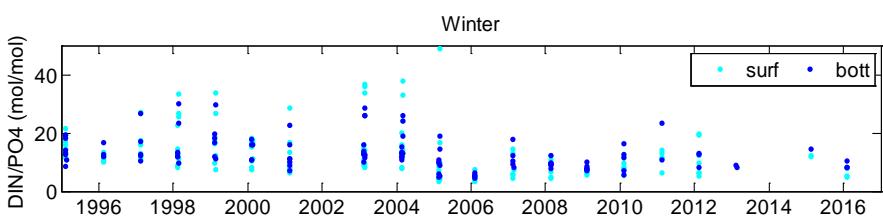
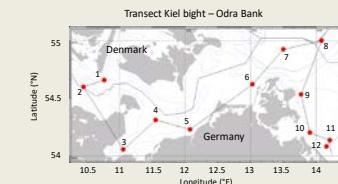
- Anthropogenic nitrogen supply continues to decline (~20 %) whereas phosphorus remains almost on the same level in the western Baltic Sea since 2000 (BSEP 133, 153).
- A clear decline of nutrient concentrations in western Baltic Sea waters is not recorded. However, a slight decrease is indicated in the early 2000 years for nitrogen (TN and DIN).
- A view on freshwater end-member over the last 20 years by „5-year averages“ reveals a declining input of Total nitrogen and Dissolved inorganic nitrogen from the freshwater source. No trend for phosphorus -> the freshwater source seems less important.
- There is a need to better understand the Baltic Sea's internal nutrient cycling, the nutrient legacy, and its mobilization to realistically estimate the success of reduction measures.

Variability of nutrient concentrations in the western Baltic Sea between 1995 and 2017

2nd Baltic Earth conference, Helsingør, 11th-15th June 2018

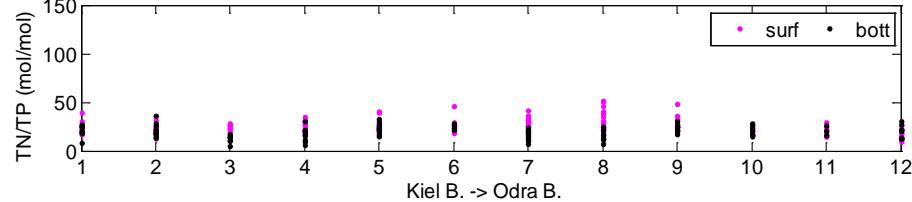
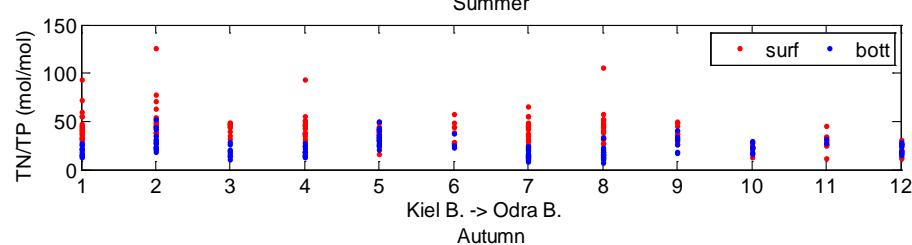
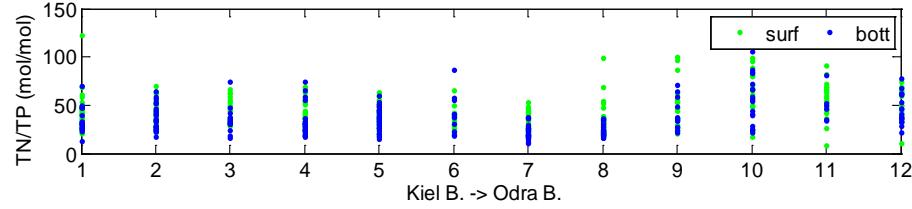
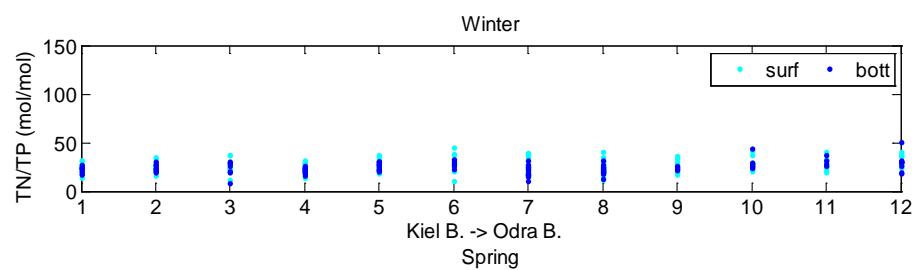
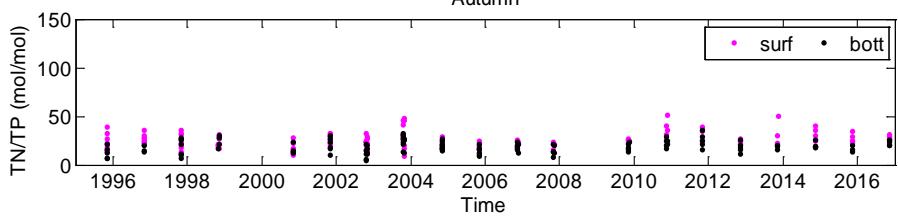
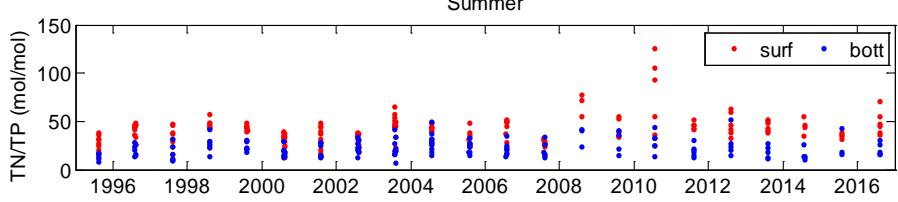
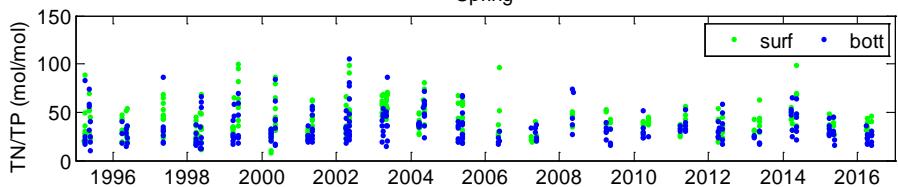
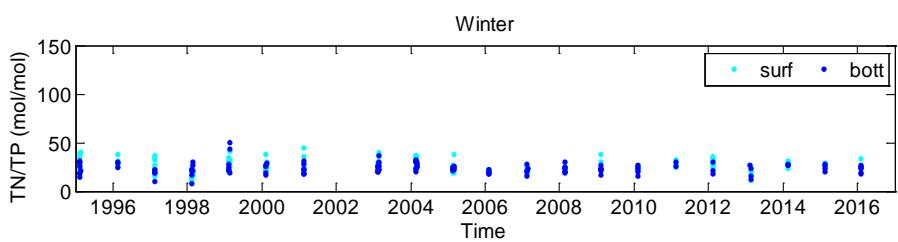
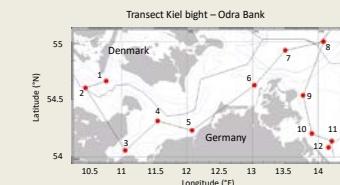
1995 - 2017

DIN/DIP (mol/mol) – scaled to 50 µM



1995 - 2017

TN/TP (mol/mol)



Thanks to the IOW monitoring crew - the chief scientists, scientists, especially the technicians that indeed run the monitoring, and the *Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency of Germany* (BSH) for financial support of the monitoring,

and you for your attention!