



**cocoa**

Nutrient cocktails  
in the coastal zone  
of the Baltic Sea

# Response of the coastal filter to multiple drivers in the Baltic Sea region

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Coastal ecosystem = complex ecosystem



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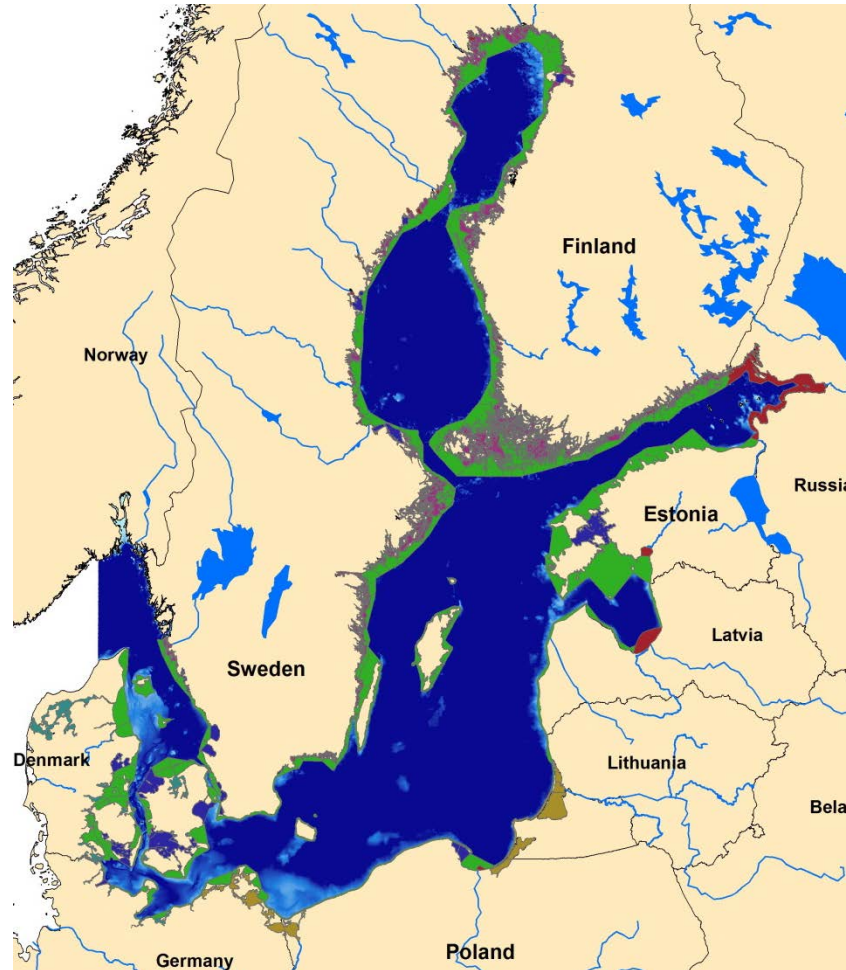
# How effective is the coastal zone for removing nutrients?



Nutrient cocktail



Coastal  
filter



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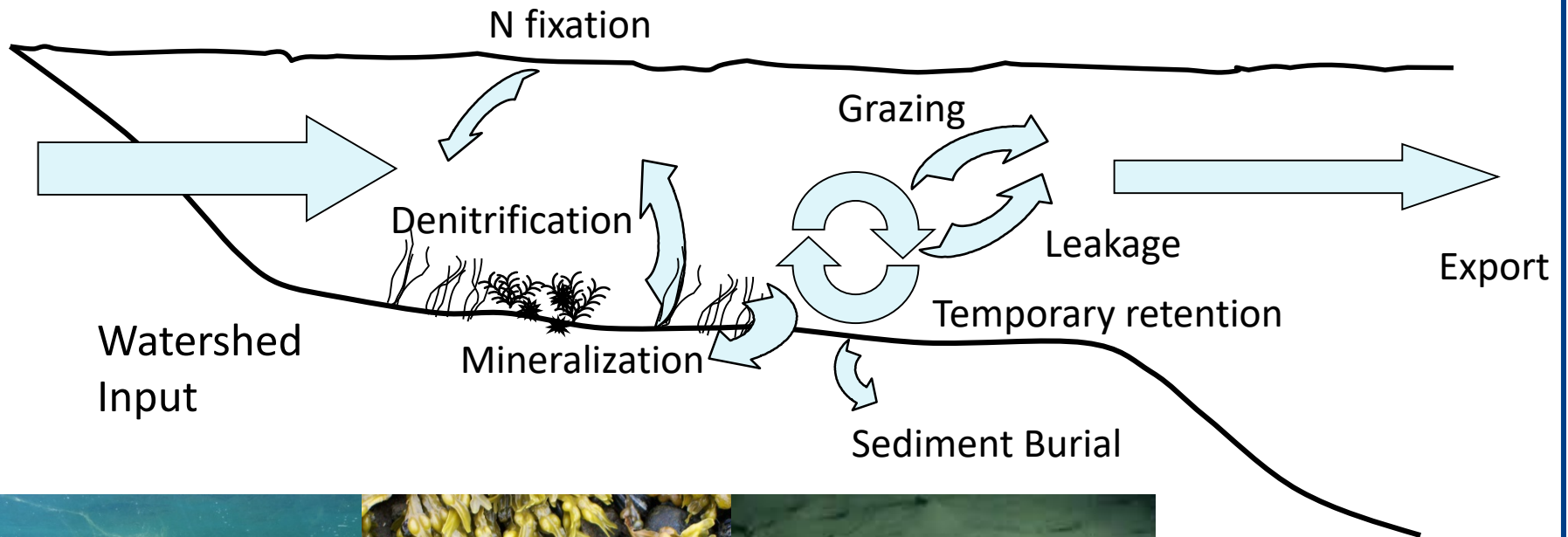
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# Nitrogen cycling in coastal environments



McGlathery et al. 2004



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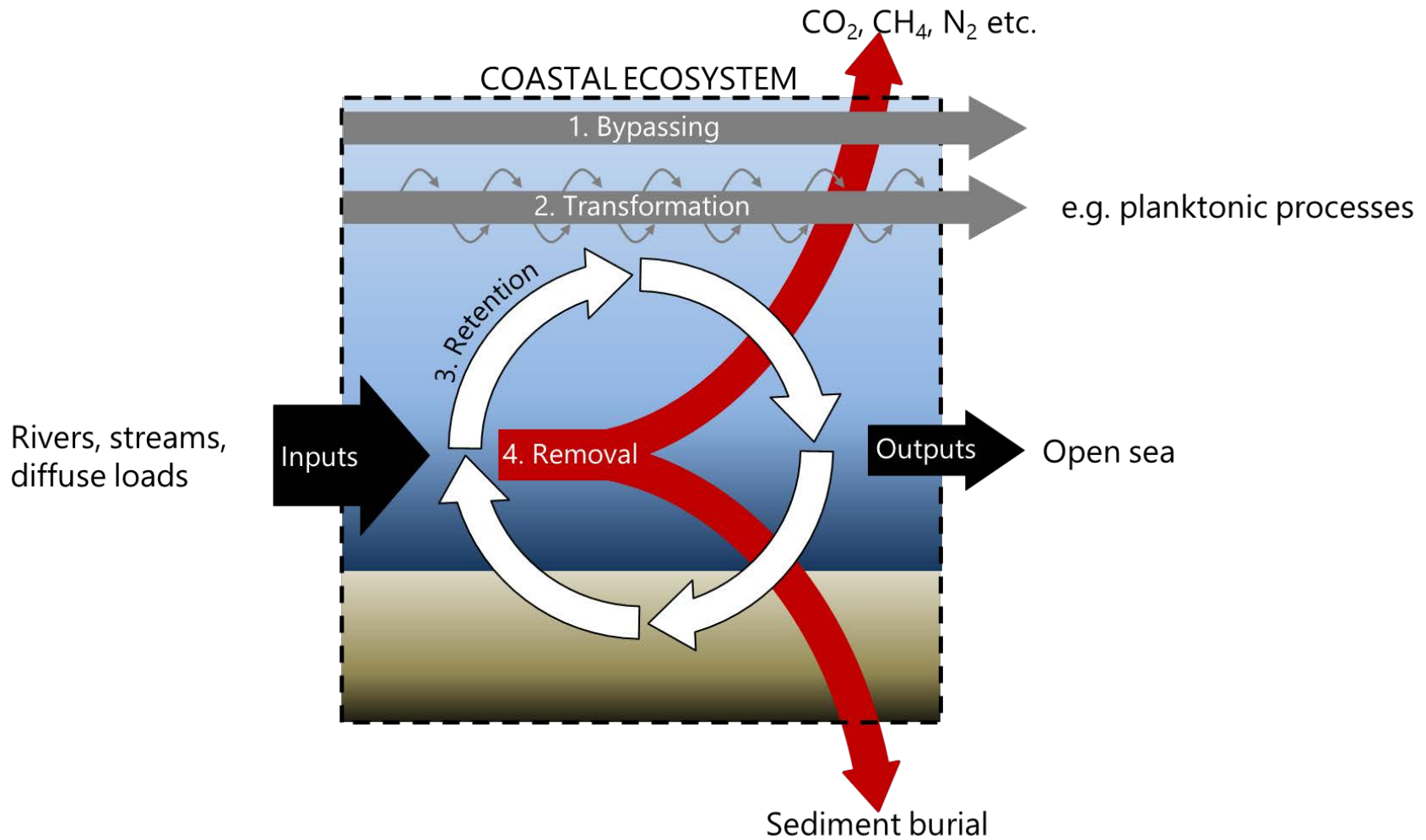






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# Concept of the coastal filter



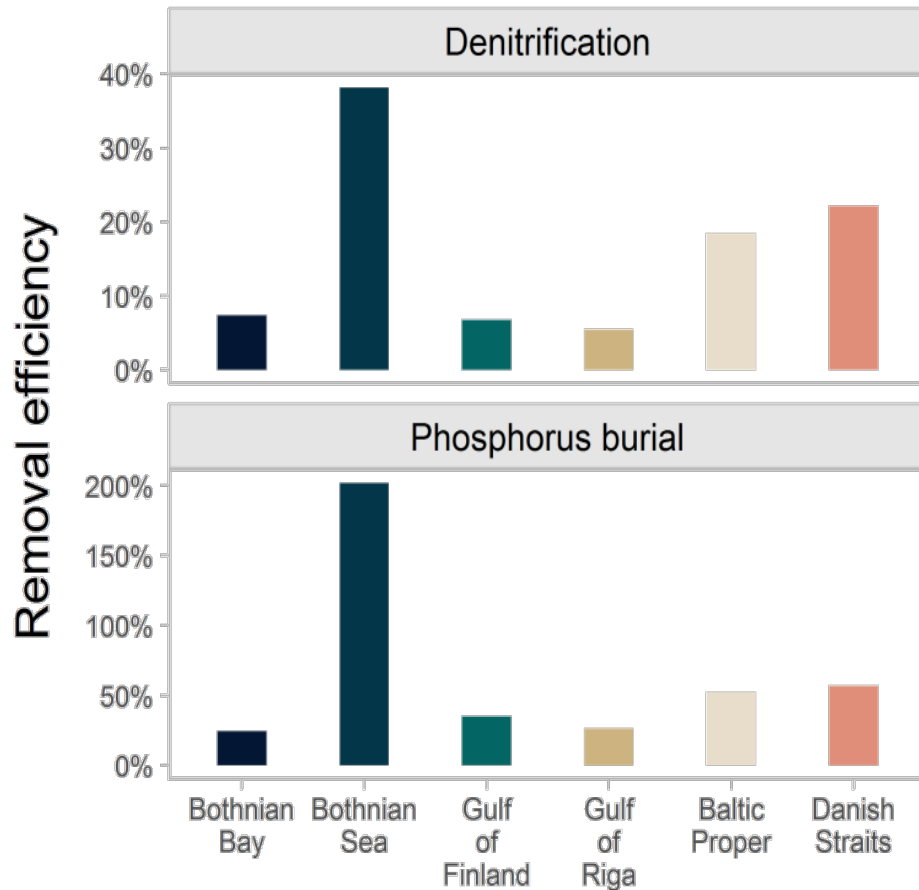
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*Asmala et al. 2017*



- coastal zone removes 16% of N and 53% of P inputs from land by DN and P burial

- coastal zone is 27% of total area of the Baltic Sea

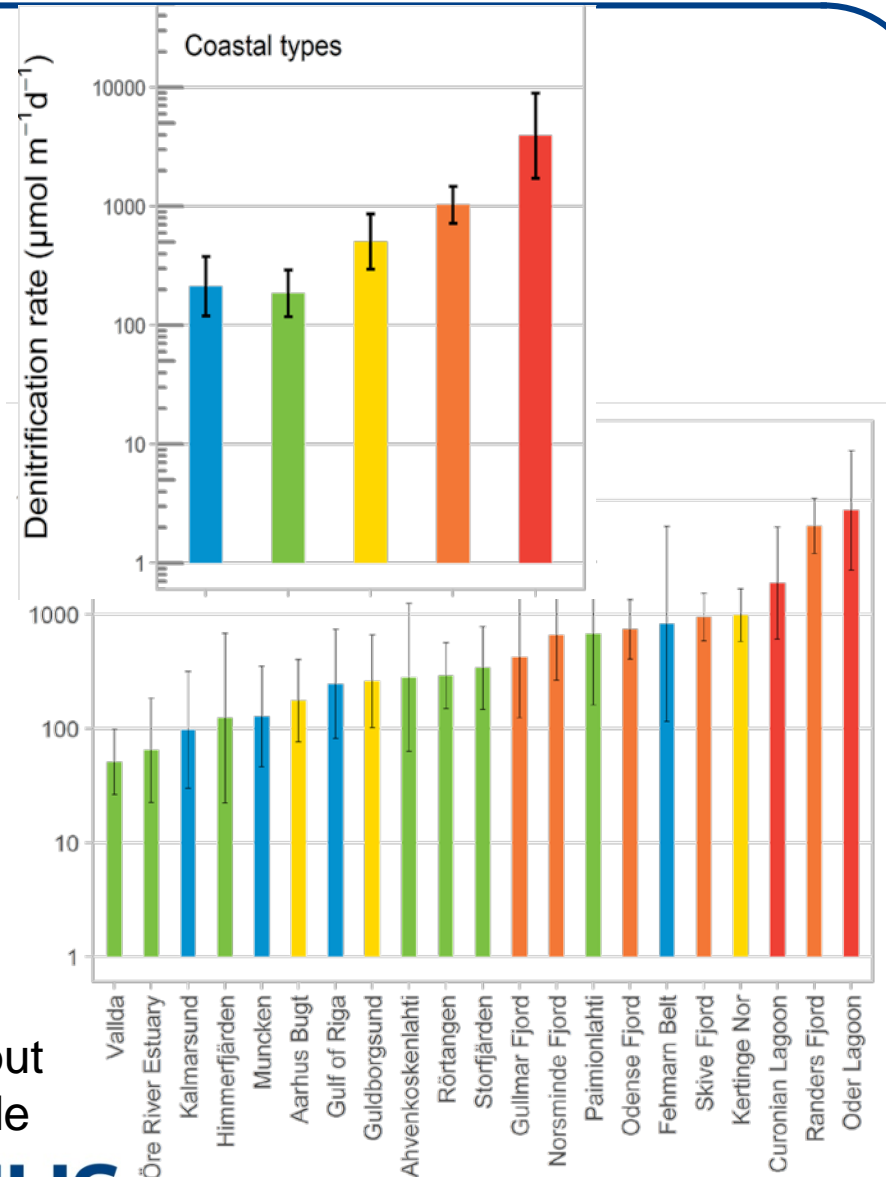
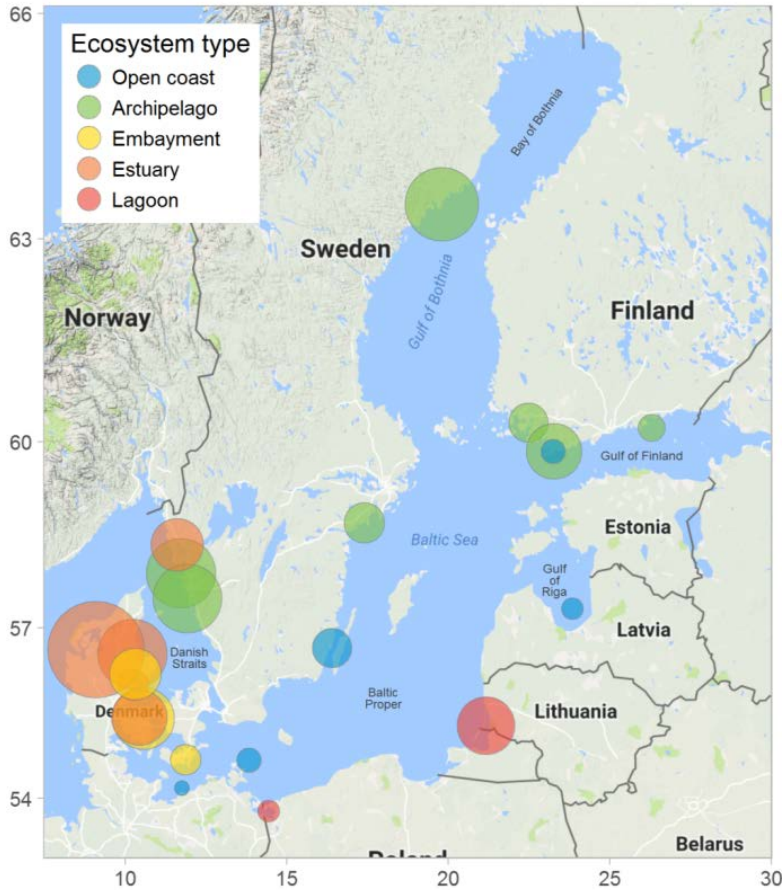
- DN is less efficient, P burial is more efficient in the coastal zone compared to open Baltic Sea

c.f. Gustafsson et al. (2012):  
whole Baltic Sea removes  
87% of N and 78% of P



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# Denitrification rates variability



Rates increase with promixity to land, but vary by more than two orders of magnitude



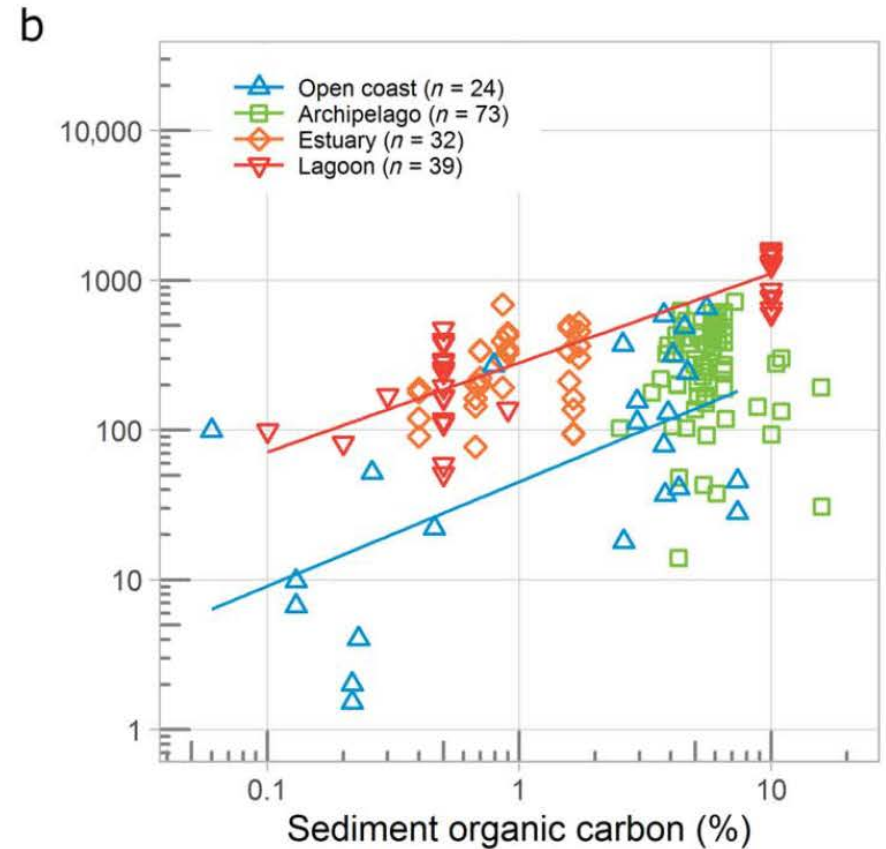
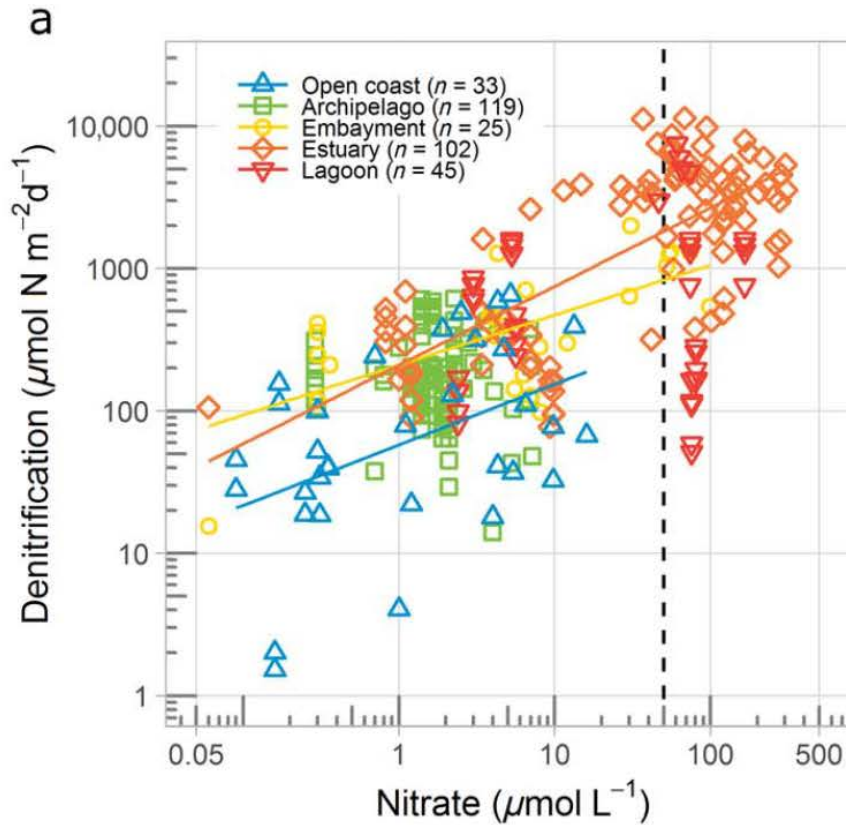
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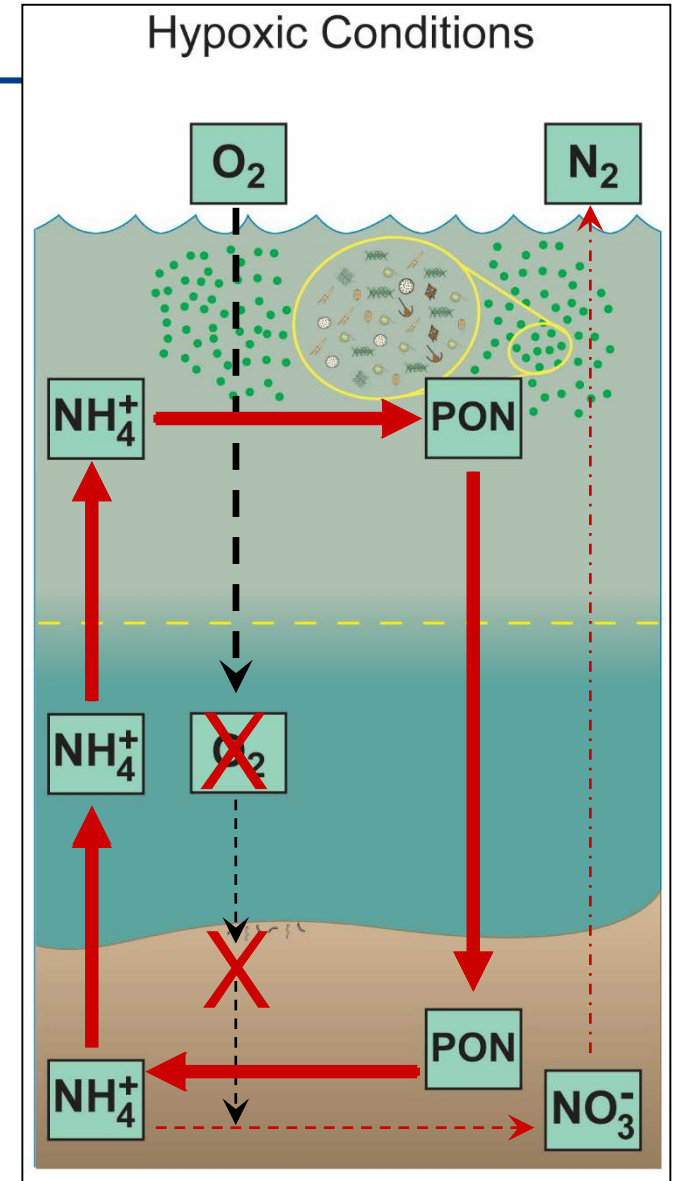
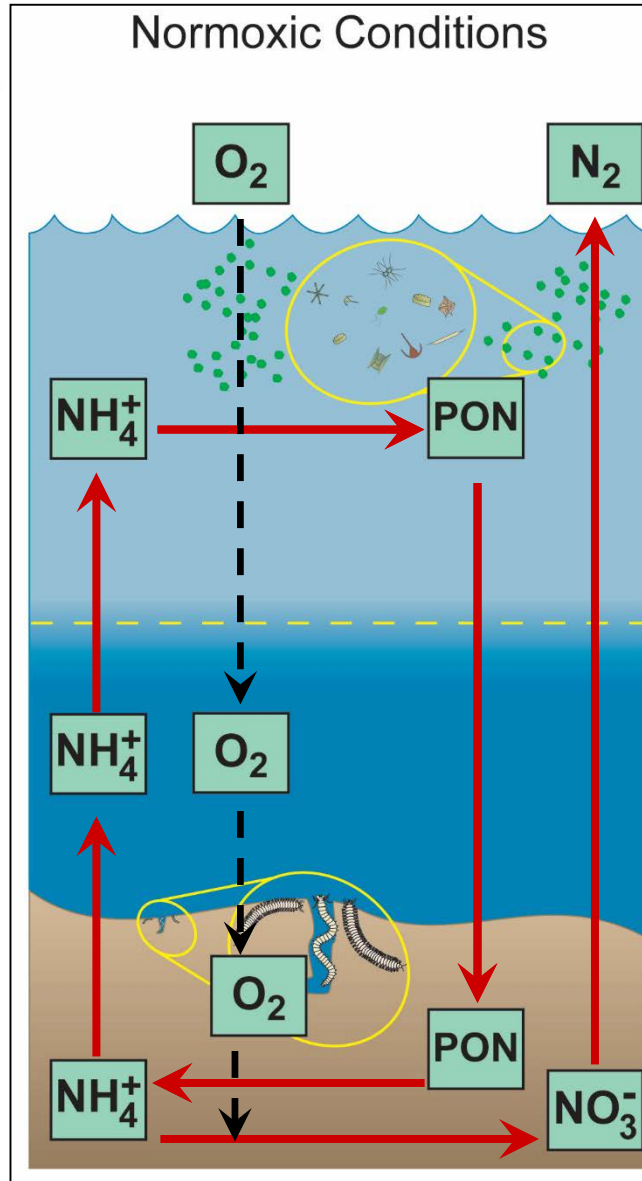




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**Hypoxia  
reduces DN  
and can  
lead to  
alternative  
stable  
states**

Source:  
Jeremy  
Testa



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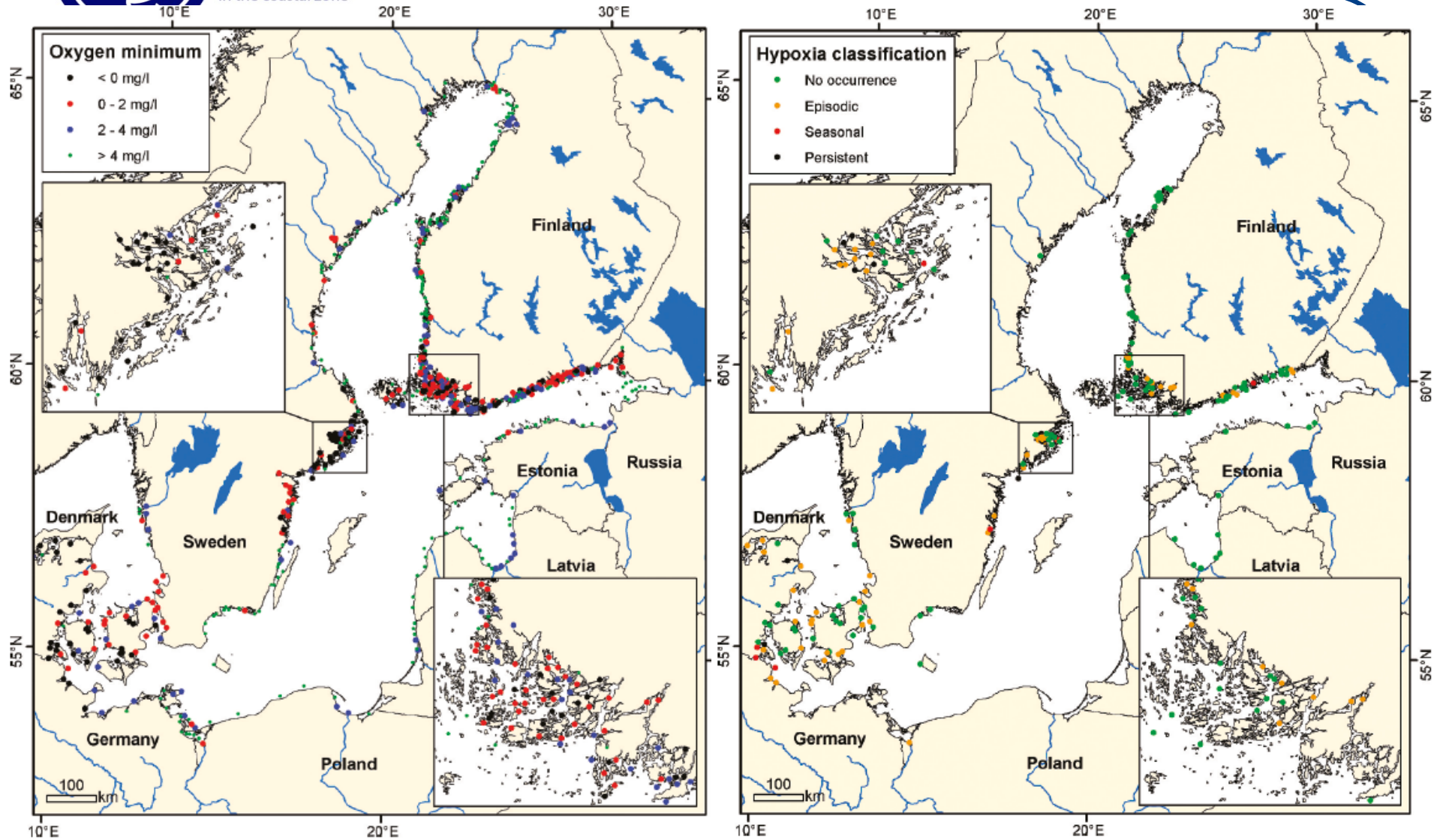
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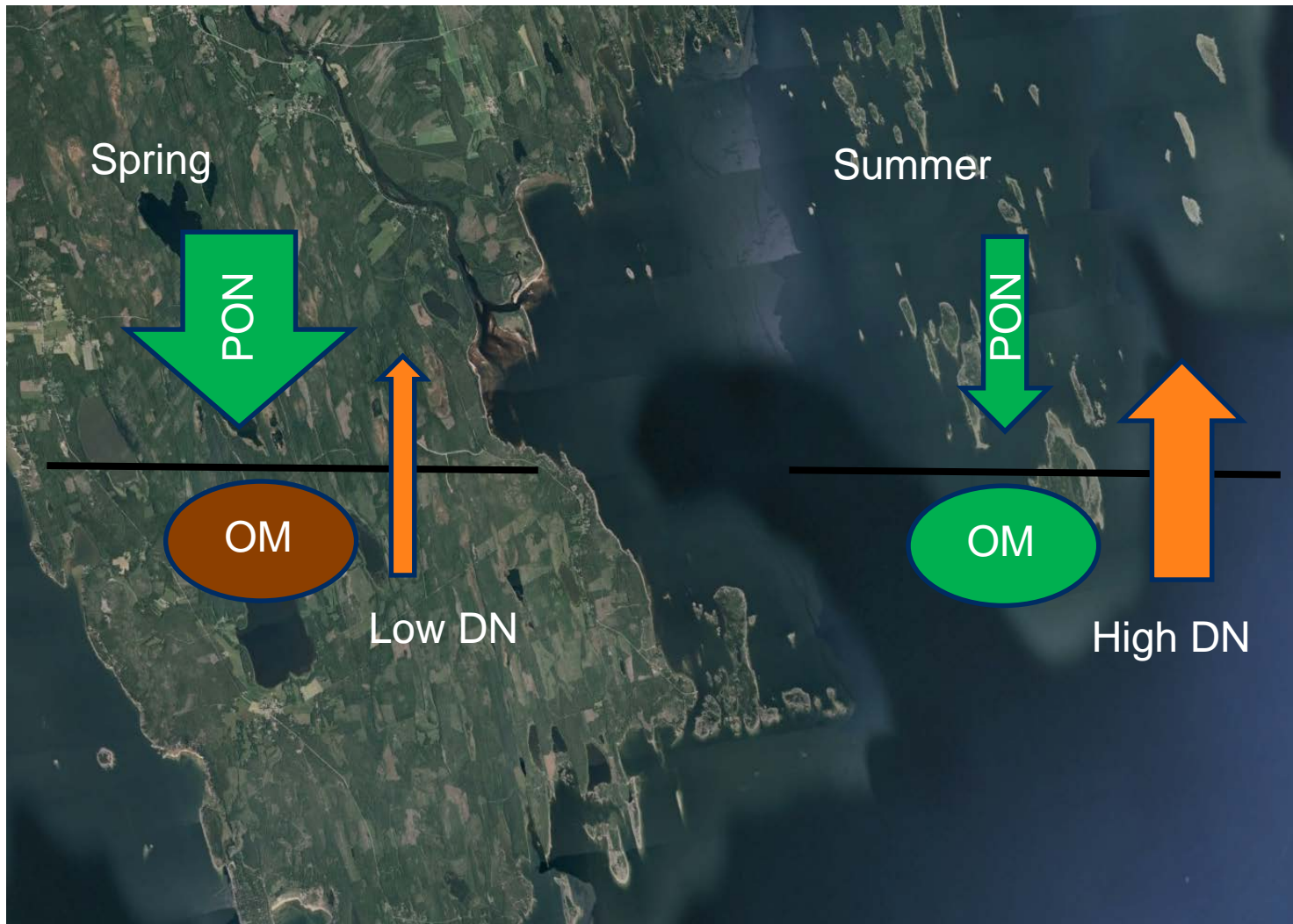
# Coastal hypoxia is spreading





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# DN and labile organic carbon



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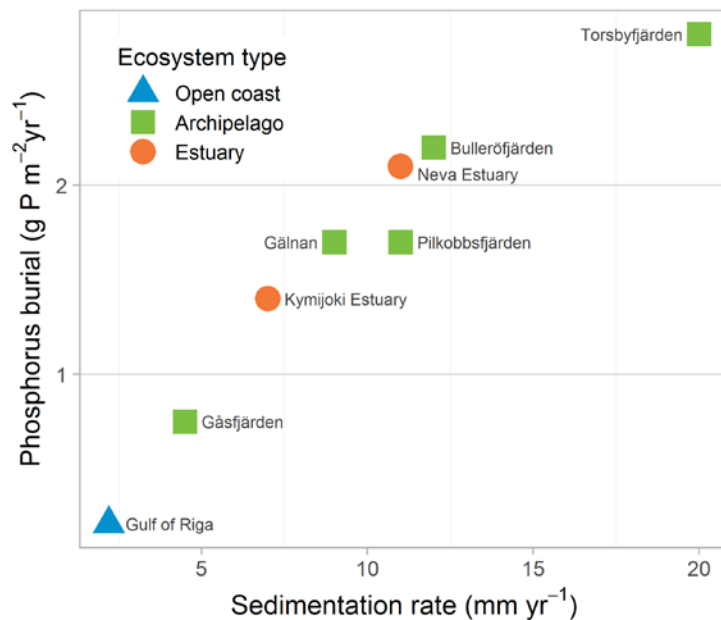
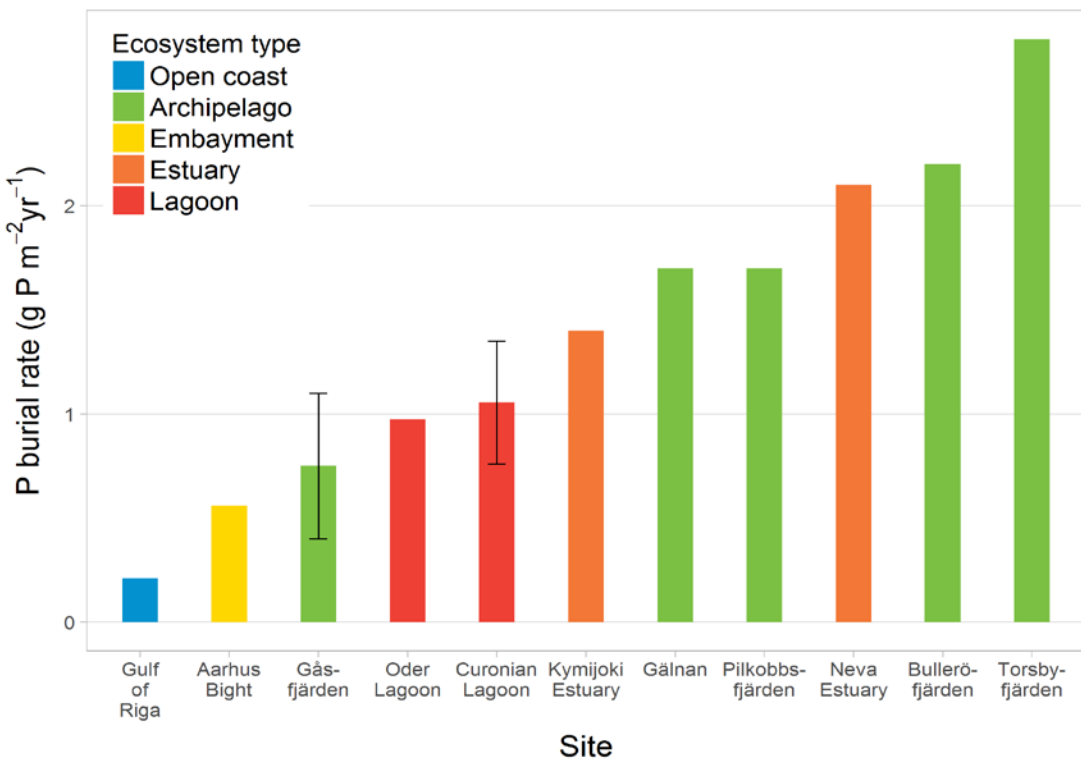


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*Hellemann et al. 2017*

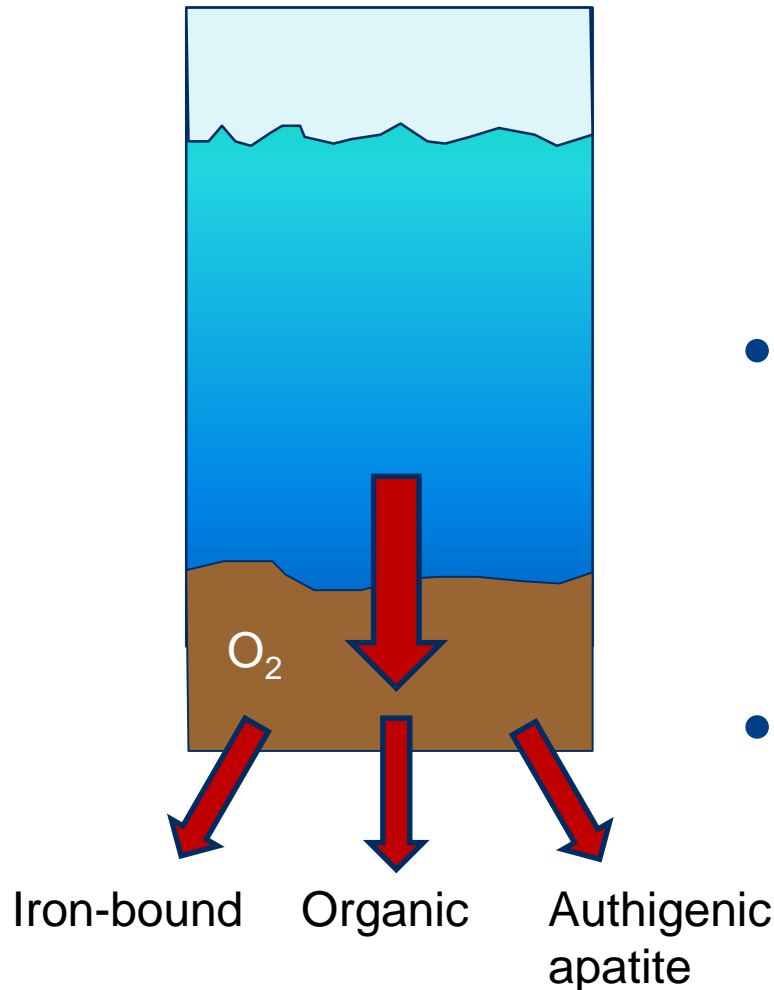
# Phosphorus burial in sediments



*Asmala et al. 2017*

# Forms of phosphorus burial

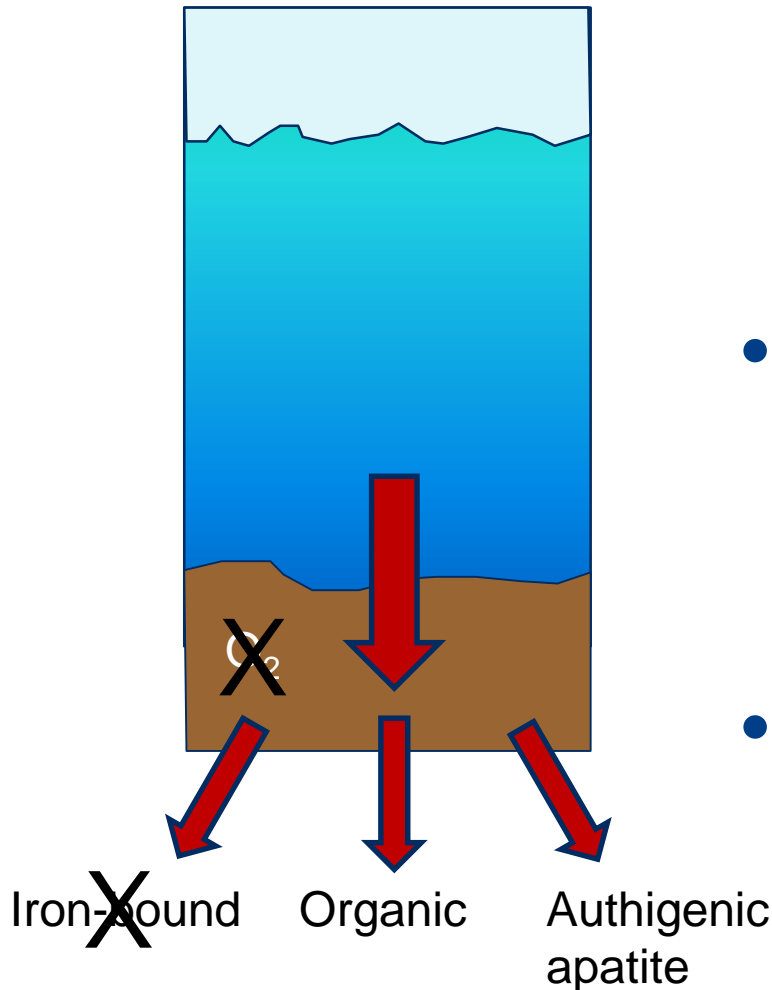
- Liberated P from the deeper sediments binds to Fe-oxides or escapes to the water column
- Fe-bound P retention decreases with salinity, because Fe-oxides are sequestered into Fe-sulfides
- Currents limit the organic P burial and the formation of P minerals



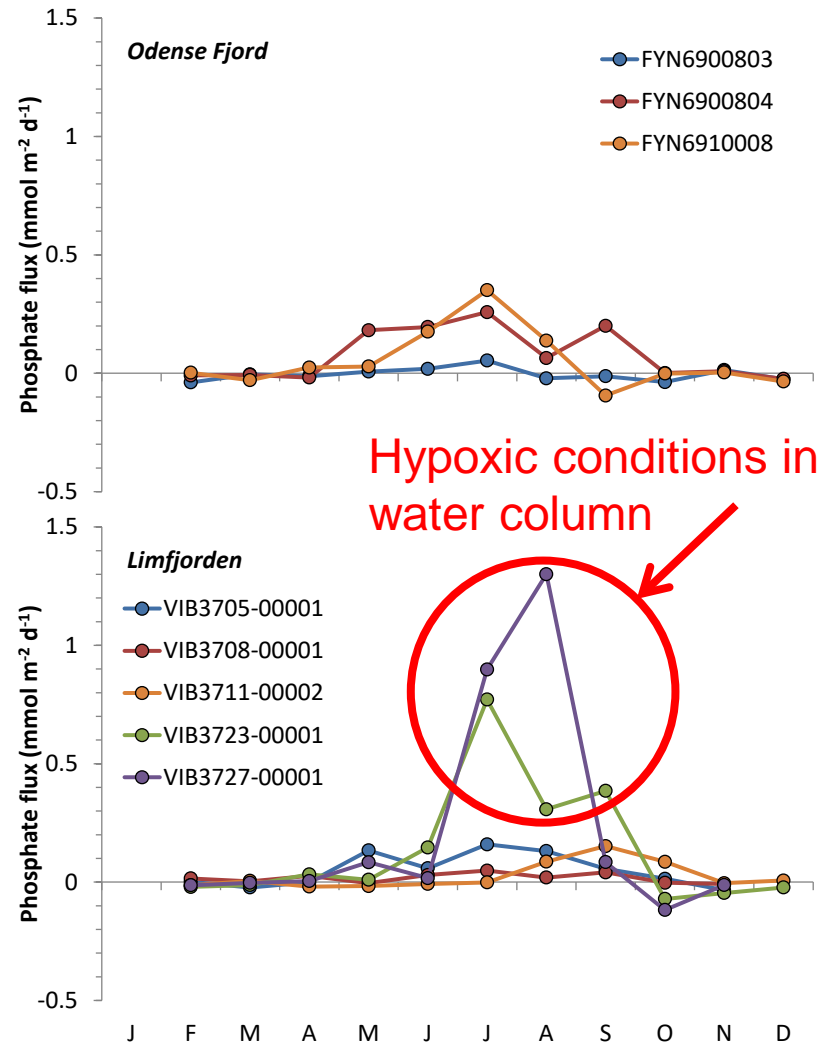
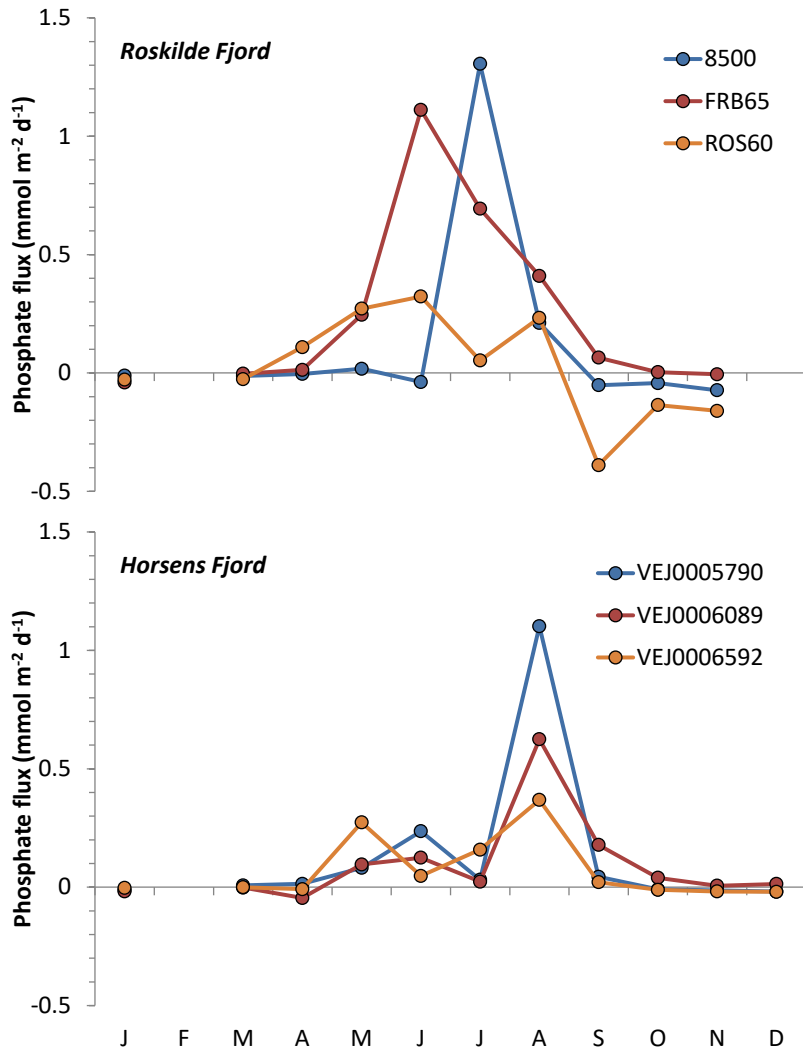


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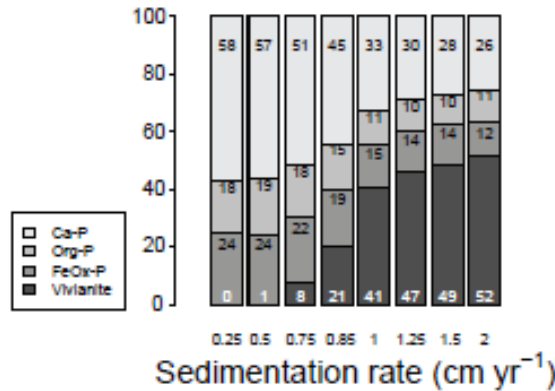
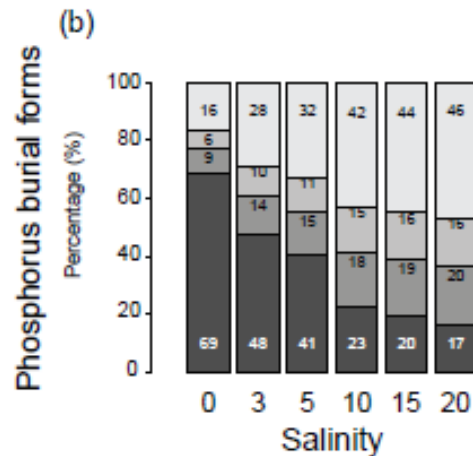
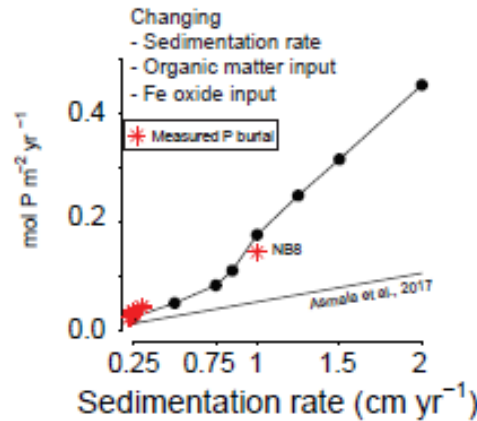
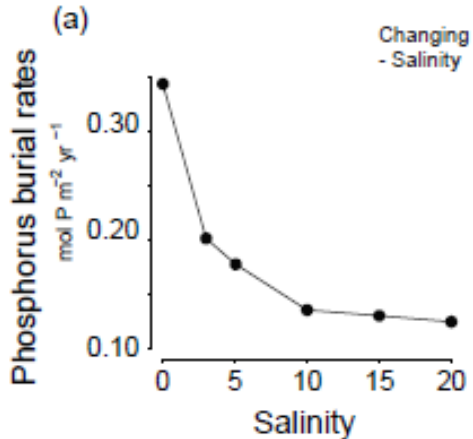
# Phosphorus release from sediments





# Factors controlling P burial forms

## Simulations from Öre River estuary



- Burial forms of P change with
  - Salinity
  - Sedimentation rate
  - Fe inputs from land
  - OM inputs from land
- Burial forms of P have different stability
- Increasing Fe inputs and decreasing salinity will enhance vivianite formation

- The Baltic Sea coastal zone is very heterogeneous in hydromorphology and nutrient retention
- Estuaries and lagoons are efficient N filters
- Coastal denitrification accounts for ~16% N retention of inputs from land
- P burial occurs as Fe-bound P, apatite and organic P
- The long-term stability of these burial forms is unknown
- Coastal P burial account for ~53% of inputs from land, but this is highly variable among systems depending on sedimentation rates



- **Increasing hypoxia with warming will reduce denitrification and enhance Fe-bound P release**
- **Temperature increase may enhance coupled nitrification-denitrification but also promote OM limitation of DN**
- **Increasing inputs of organic carbon from boreal watersheds are unlikely to enhance denitrification because of low lability**
- **Increasing freshwater input will enhance P burial in more stable forms such as vivianite in the Gulf of Bothnia**