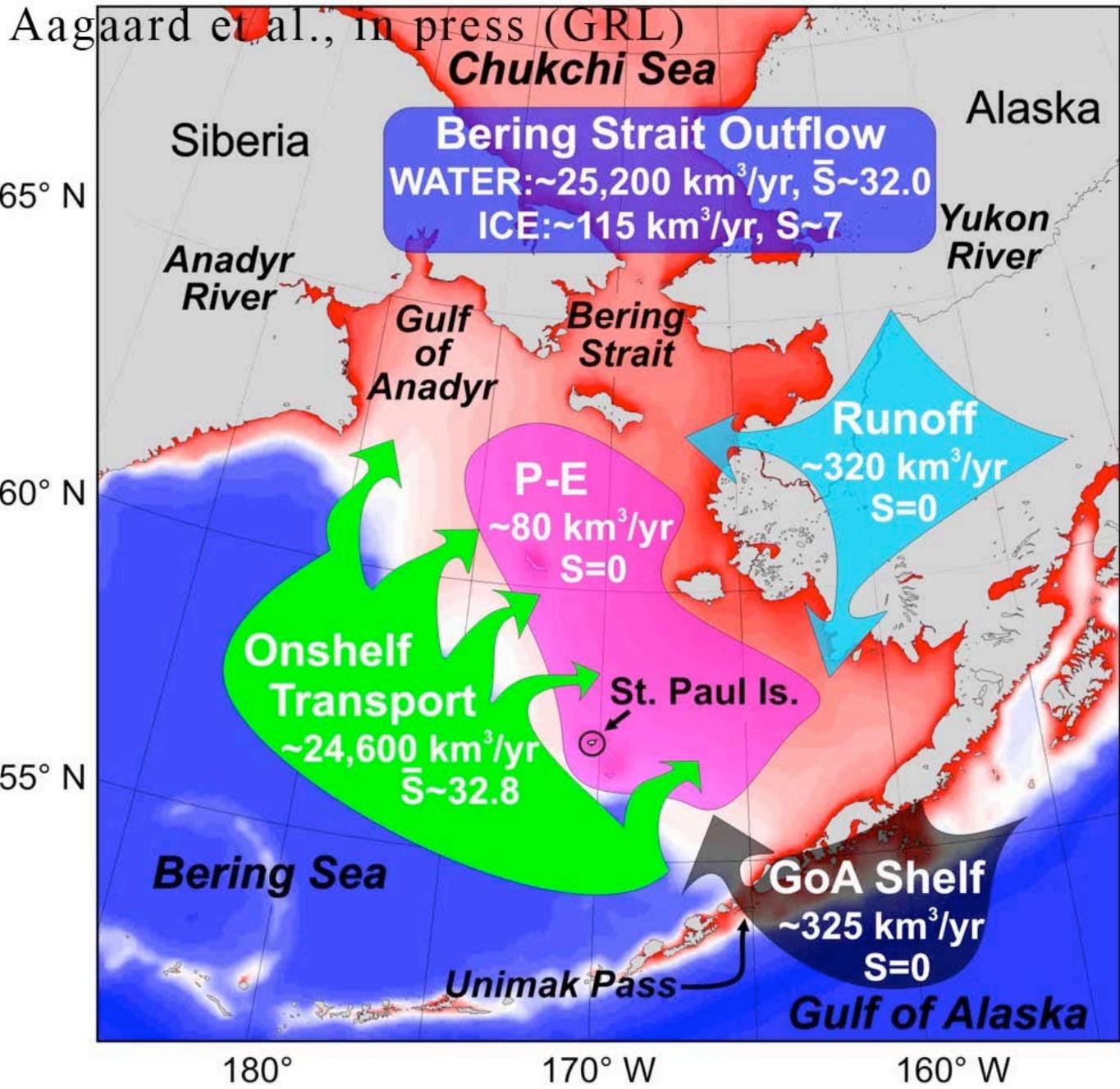
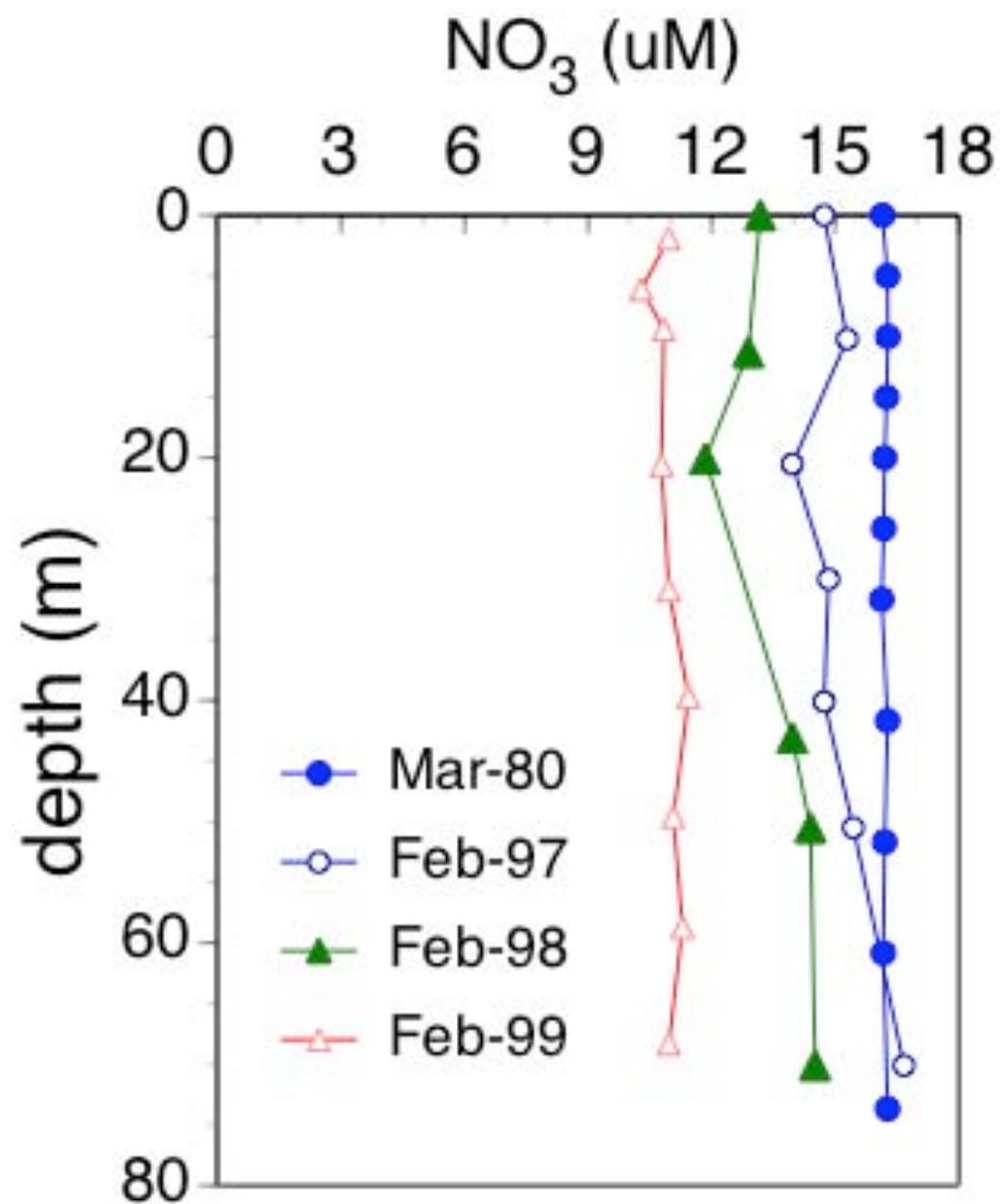
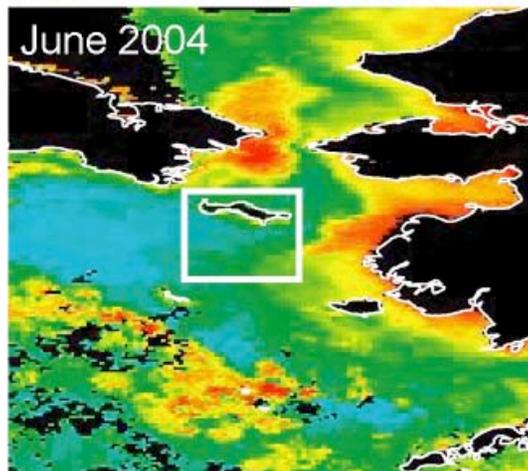
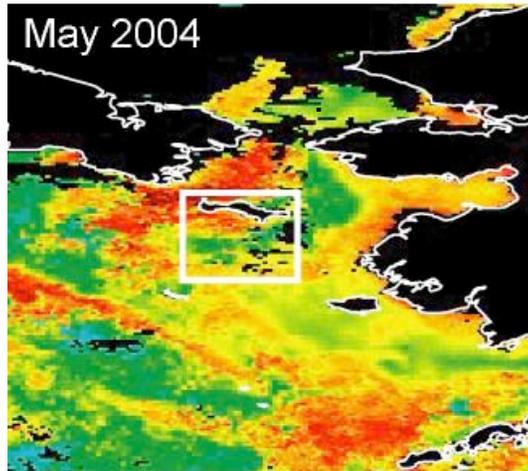
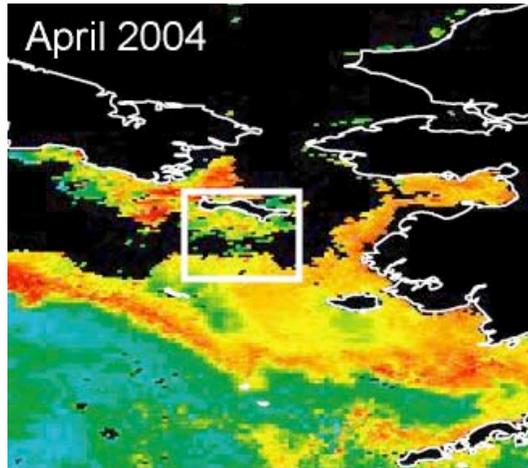


U.S. JGOFS



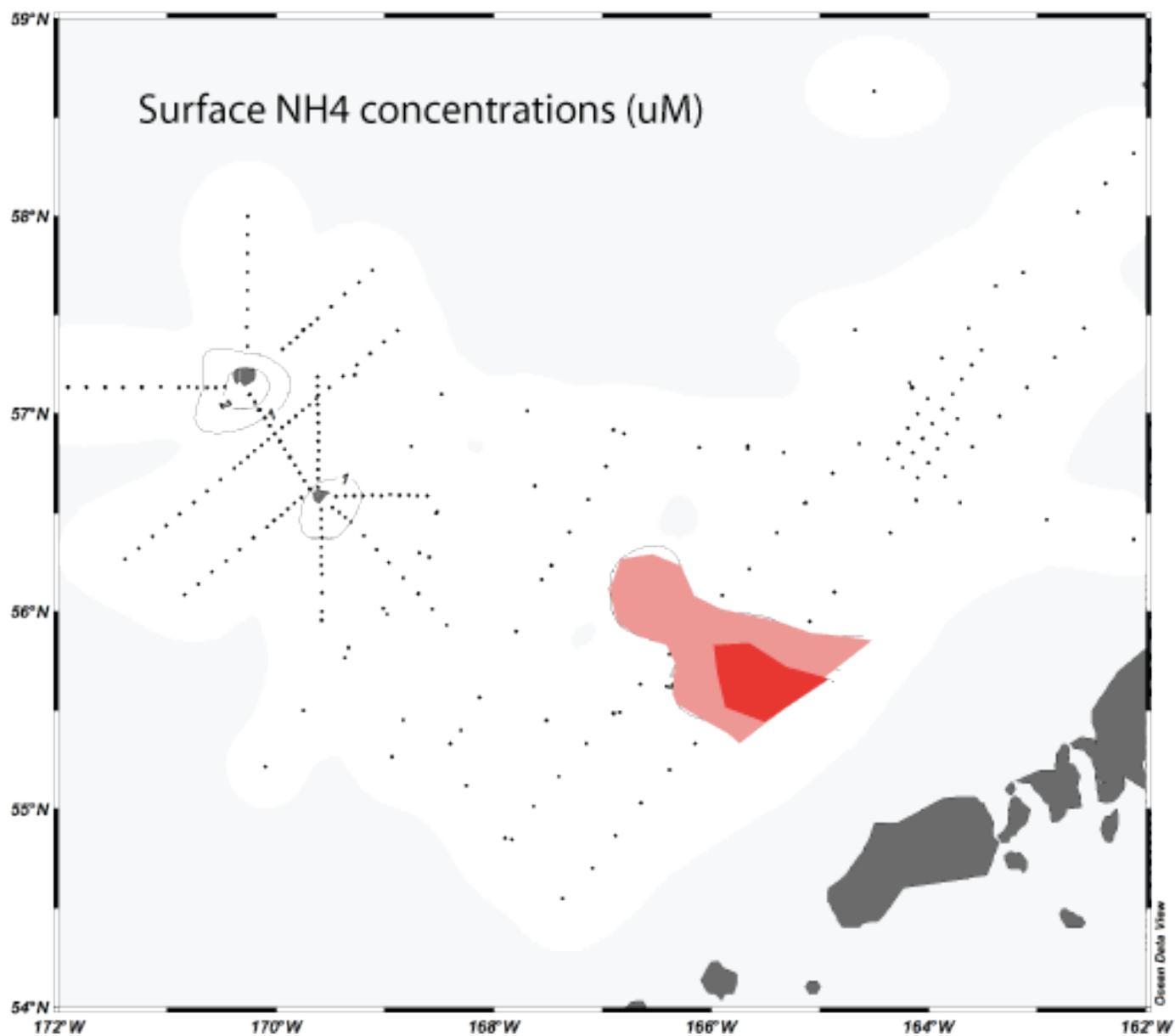




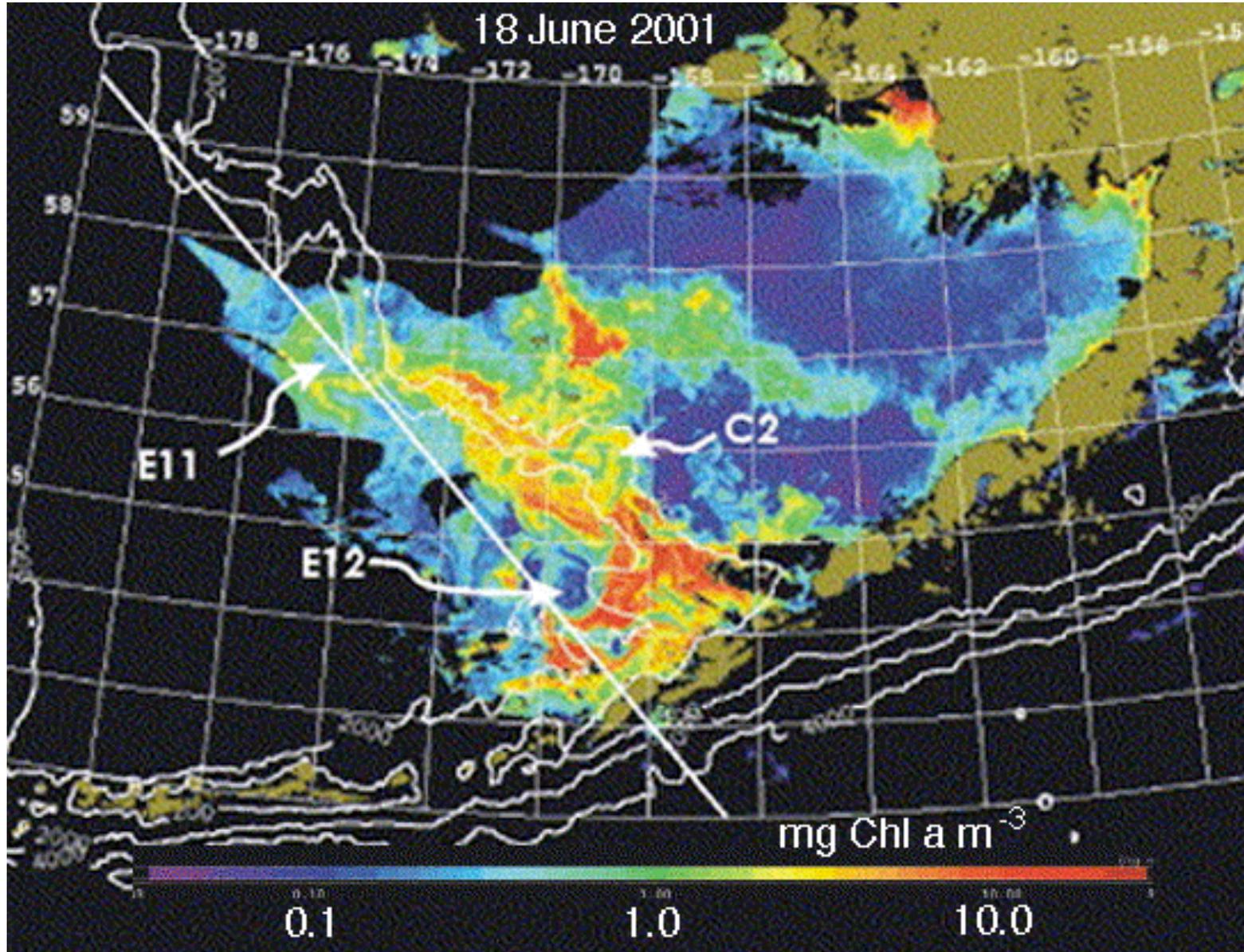
Chlorophyll-a concentrations (mg/m^3), as measured by the MODIS and SeaWiFS platforms in April, May, and June 2004. Black areas represent land areas, sea ice cover, or cloud cover. Note after the breakup of sea ice in April, chlorophyll-a concentrations peak in May and again subside in June. Data are from NASA and are available at <http://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov>

(Grebmeier and Barry, 2006, in *Polynyas: Windows into Polar Oceans*, W.O. Smith, D. Barber, eds., in press)

C.







Okkonen et al.,

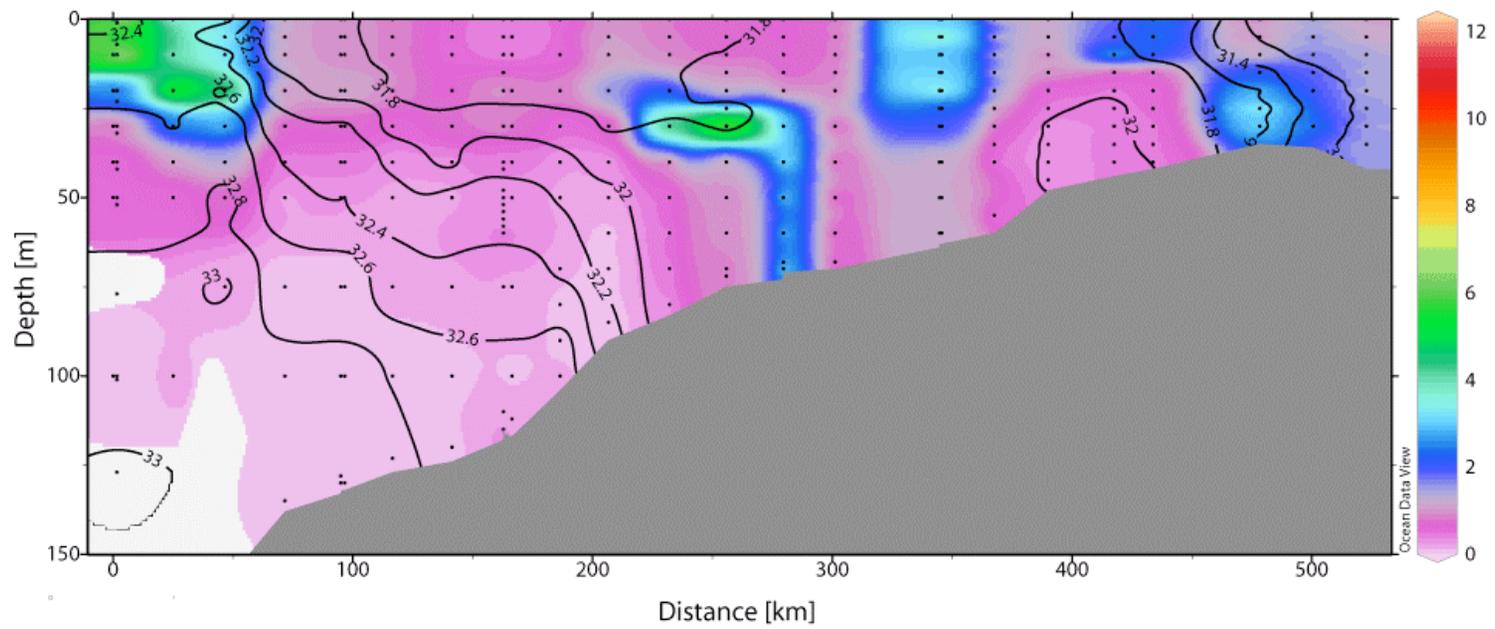
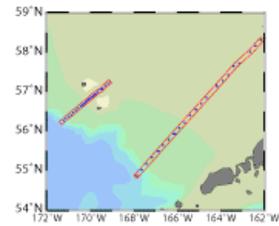
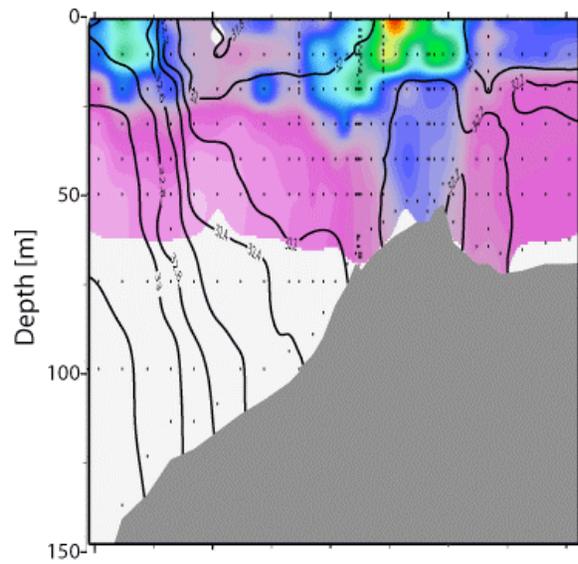


Table 4. Estimated nitrate uptake, f-ratios and equivalent carbon production parameters along 170°W. Monthly column values are the average daily rates for that month; seasonal values are the time integrated rates; for nitrate the units are $\text{mmoles m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$ and $\text{mmoles m}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$ and for carbon the units are $\text{g C m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$ and $\text{g C m}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$. The bold numbers represent measured values. The remaining values were estimated (see text).

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	season
65°-61.5°S						
ρNO_3	2	7.5	6	2.5	1	570
f-ratio	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.09	0.05	0.18
ECP¹		0.59		0.20		45.1
GCP²		2.81		2.22		250.8
61.5-59°S						
ρNO_3	6	7	3	1.8	1.5	579
f-ratio	0.25	0.2	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.19
ECP		0.55		0.14		45.8
GCP		2.75		0.70		241.1
59-55°S						
ρNO_3	2.1	2.5	3.5	1.9	1.5	345
f-ratio	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.09
ECP		0.20		0.15		27.3
GCP		2.5		1.88		303.3

¹ – Exportable carbon production (ρNO_3 times particulate C/N ratio of 6.6).

² – Gross carbon production estimated as ECP/ f-ratio.

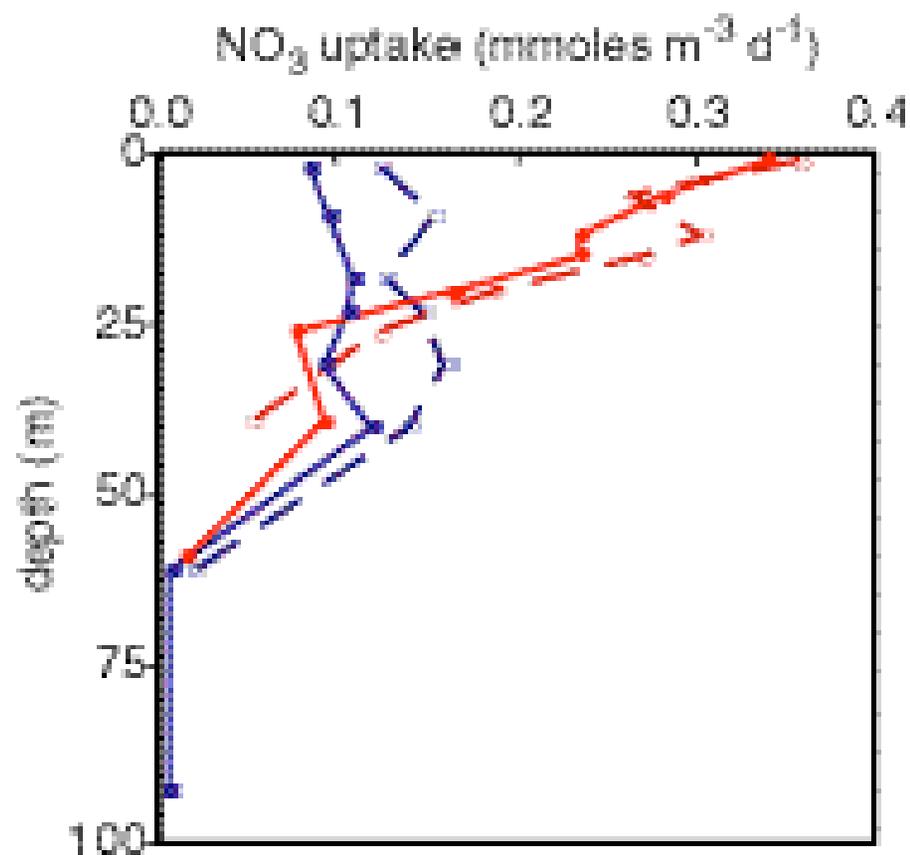


Fig. 5. Comparisons between in situ and on-deck incubation methods. Comparisons were done at St. 5 (squares) and 6 (circles). In both comparisons the solid symbols represent the results of the on-deck incubations and the open symbols represent the results of the in situ incubations.

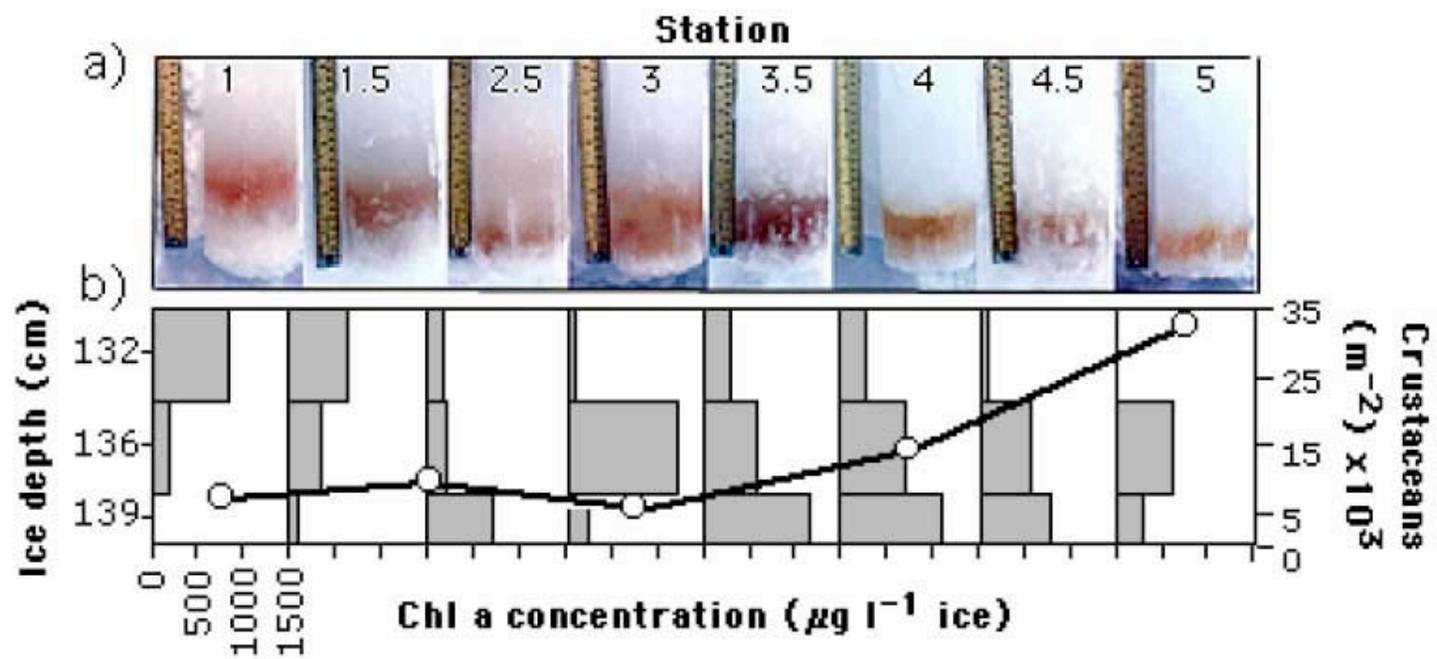
New prod. (mmoles m⁻²)	Sources & notes	C prod. (g C m⁻²)	Sources & notes
<i>Coastal domain</i> 650	Seasonal nitrate decrease plus horizontal flux derived from Kachel et al, 2002	133	Rho and Whitledge, in press ¹
<i>Middle shelf</i> 545-1100	Bloom values from Sambrotto et al., 1986; Whitledge et al., 1986; Hansell et al., 1993; summer values this study	117-184 144	Bloom values from Probes data; summer values this study Rho and Whitledge, in press
<i>Middle shelf near Pribilof Islands</i> 1400-1600	Higher bloom values from middle shelf; summer values this study	200-250	Higher bloom values from middle shelf; summer values this study
<i>Outer shelf</i> 820-970	Bloom - nitrate budget from Probes data; summer values this study	133-177 138	Bloom values from Probes data; summer values this study Rho and Whitledge, in press
<i>Thermohaline front regions</i> 1890	summer values this study extrapolated for 150 days	165	summer values this study extrapolated for 150 days
1000	Shelf-break only; Hansell et al., 1993	144	Rho and Whitledge, in press
<i>Near-shelf basin region</i> 690-730	Wong et al., 2002	77 70-100	Rho and Whitledge, in press ² Mordy et al., 2005, Whitledge et al., 1988 ³

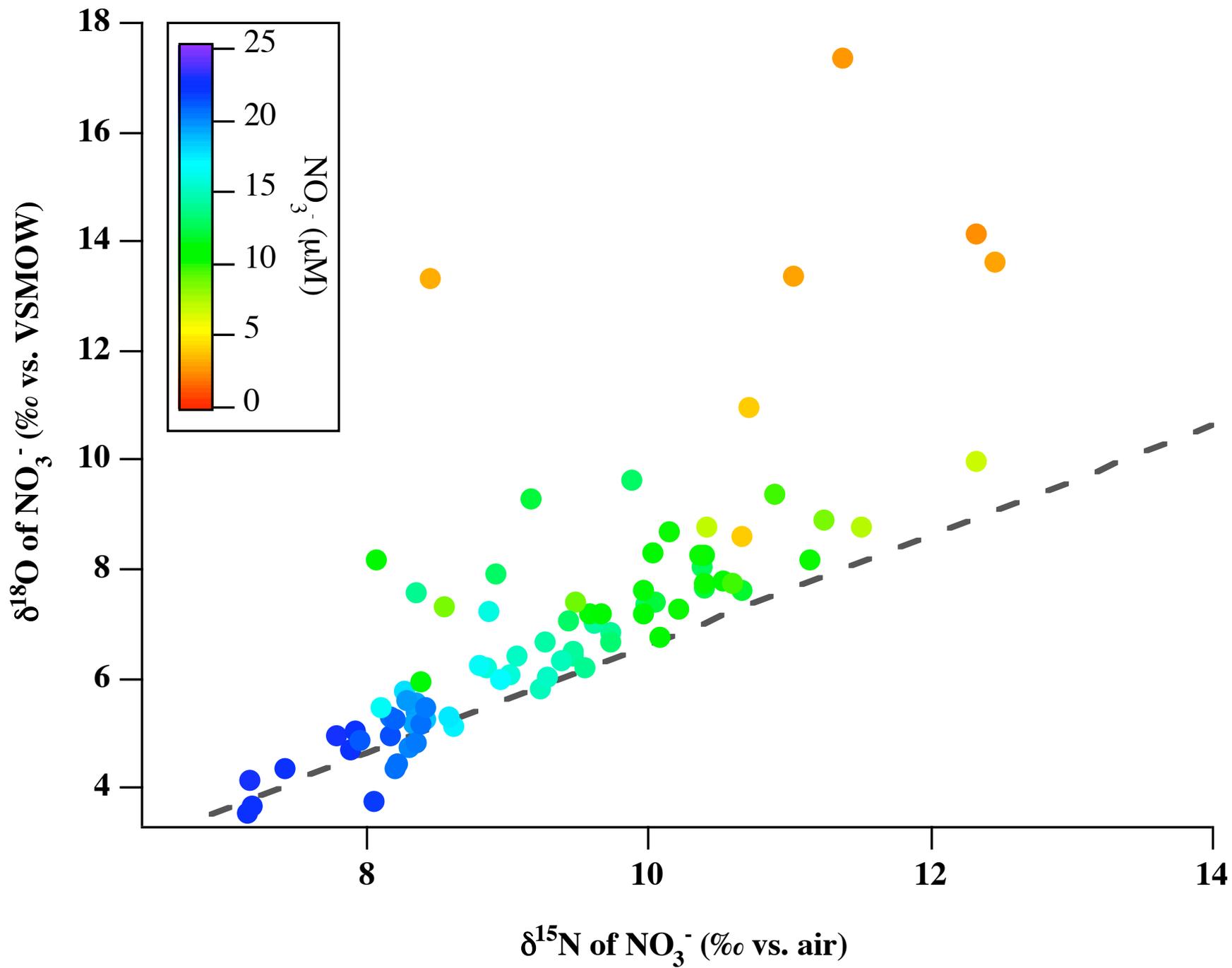
1 – Compilation of Probes and newer data; includes fall production to October 24.

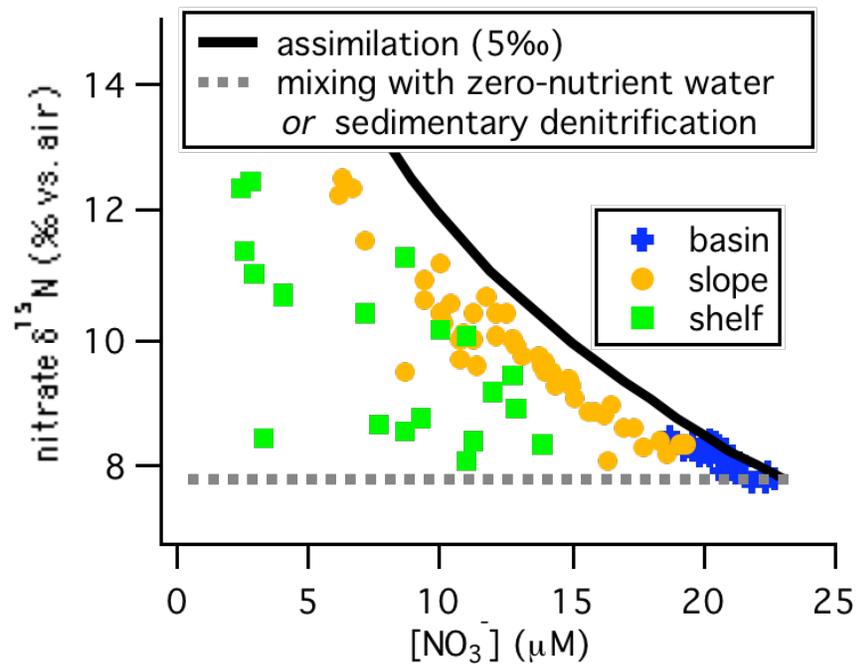
2 – Extrapolated from their spring – early summer values

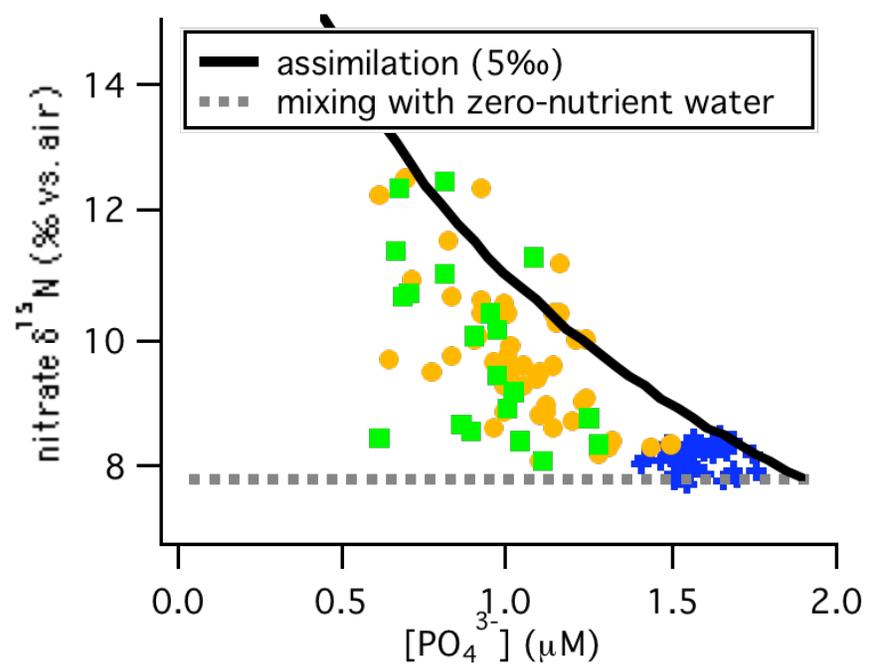
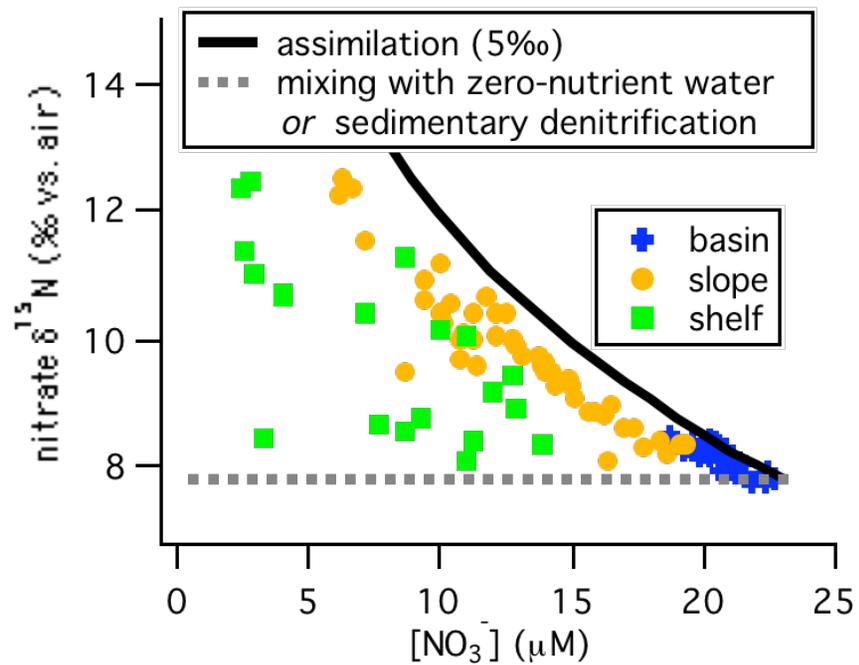
3 – Based on stations north of Unimak Pass and in central basin

Sambrotto et al, in revision



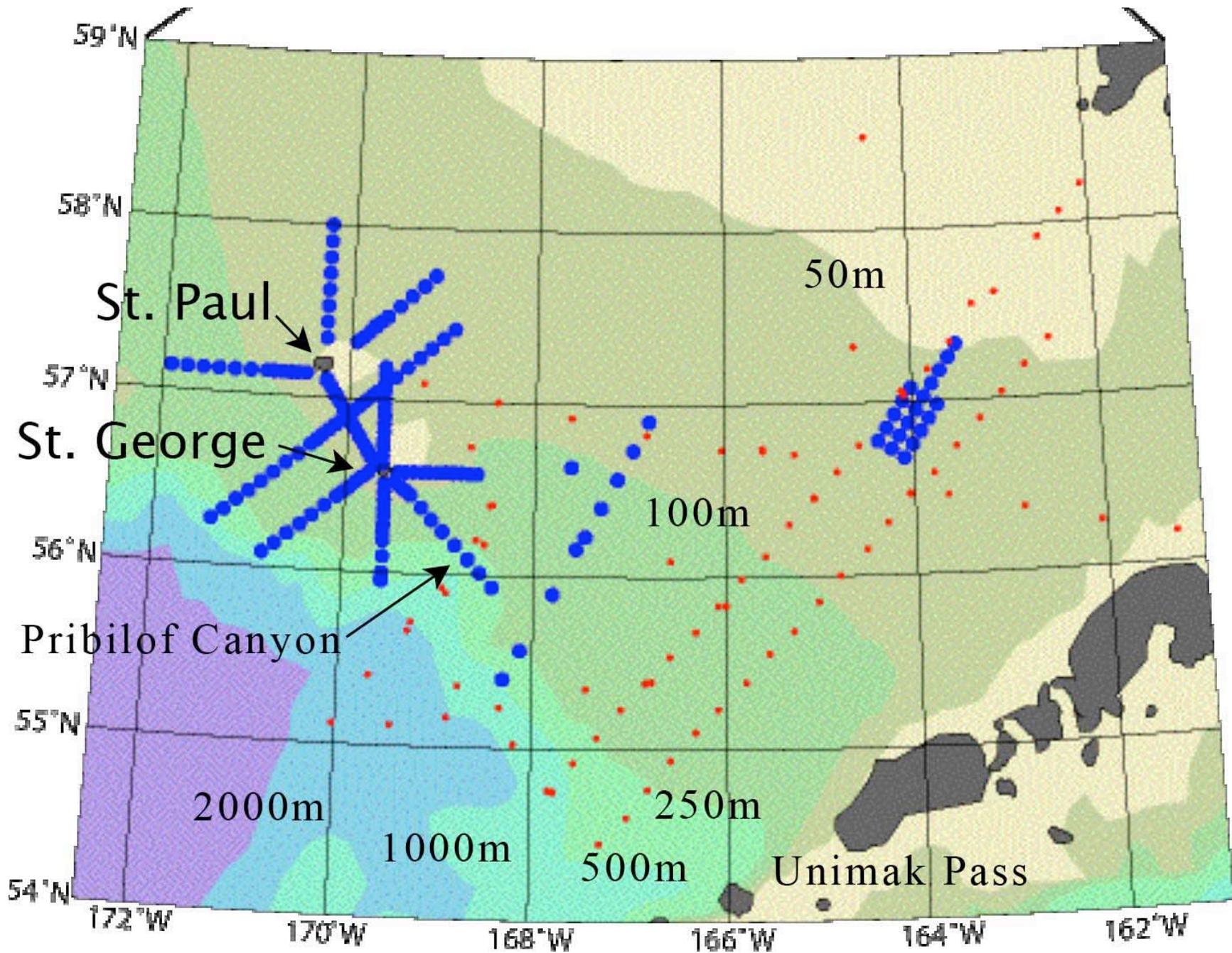






Priorities for Cruise - Sambrotto/ Sigman

- Define early spring levels and distributions of: inorganic nutrients; dissolved organic N & P; and nitrogen isotopes.
- Compare initial conditions in nutrients, isotopes and productivity for ice vs. non-ice & on-shelf vs. off-shelf regions.
- Determine nutrients and nitrogen isotopic signatures in and under ice.
- Associate communities with characteristic fractionation.
- Characterize source waters.



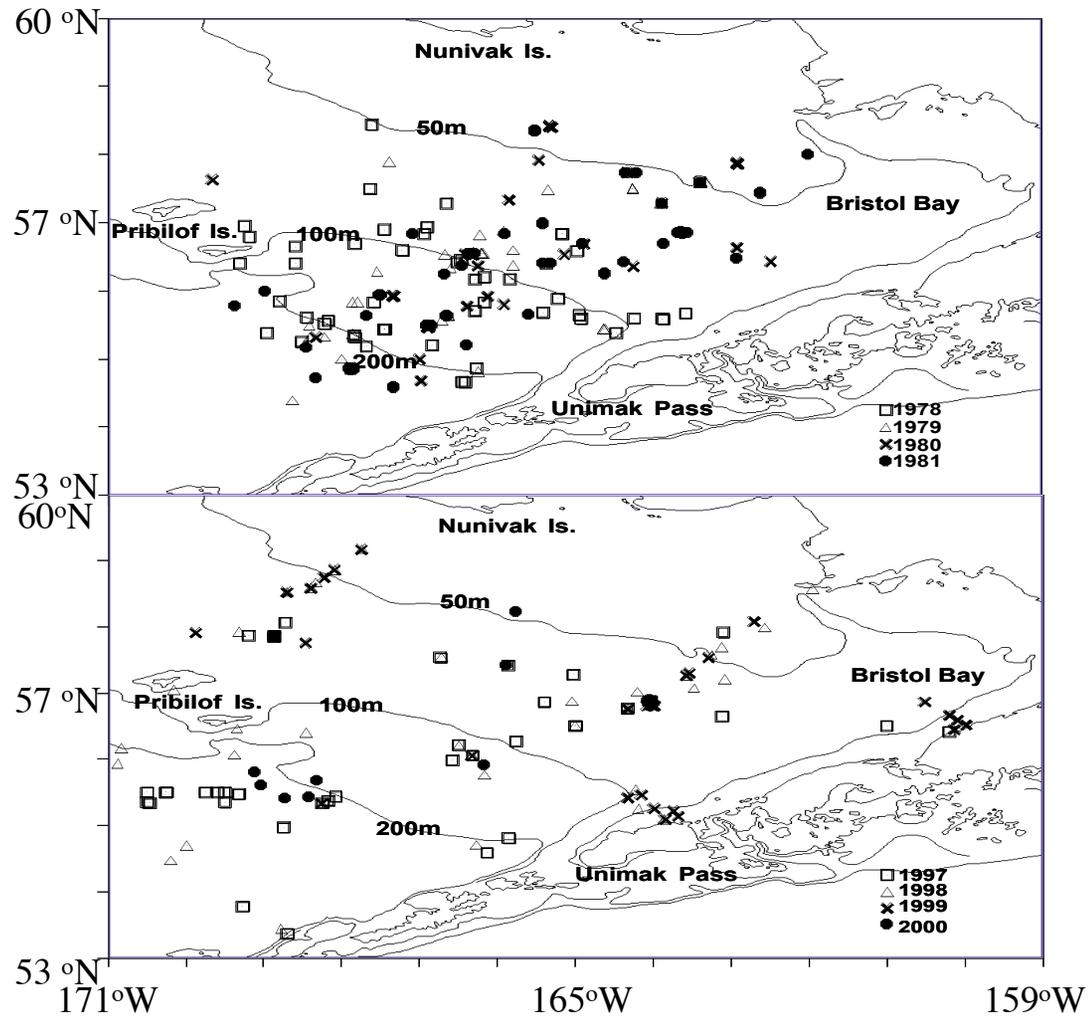


Fig. 1. Location of productivity stations over the southeastern Bering Sea shelf during PROBES (upper panel) and the recent measurements (lower panel) (Rho and Whitley, in press, Prog. Ocn.)

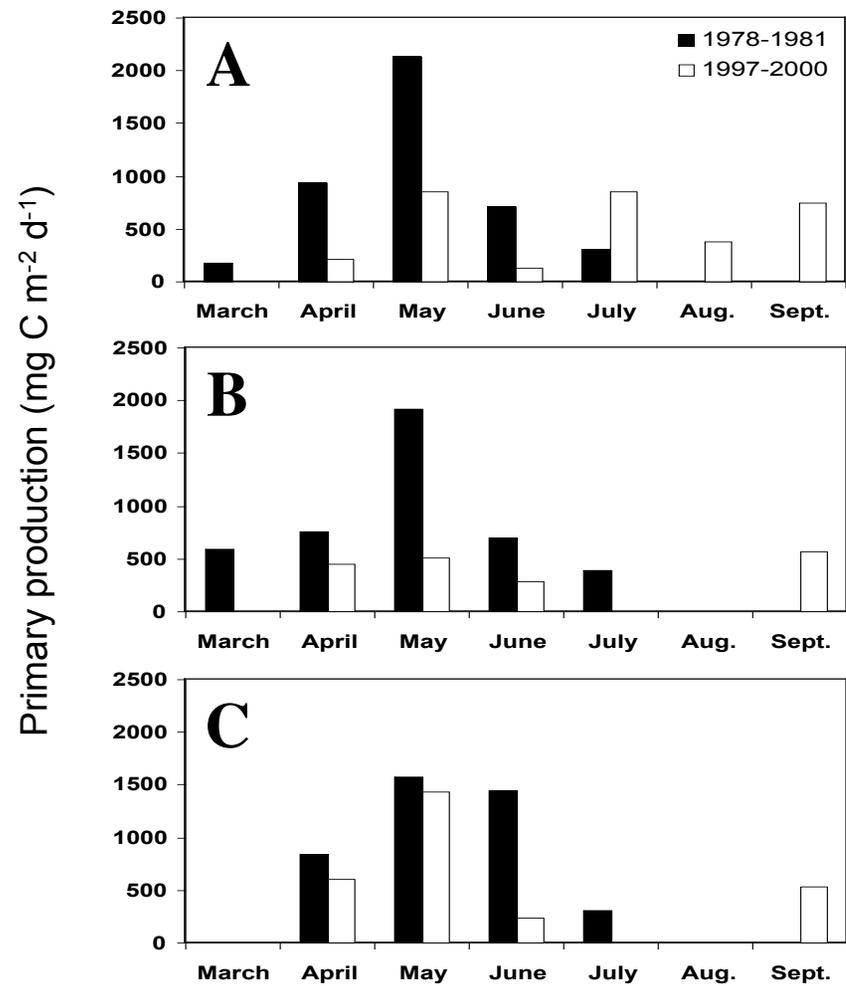
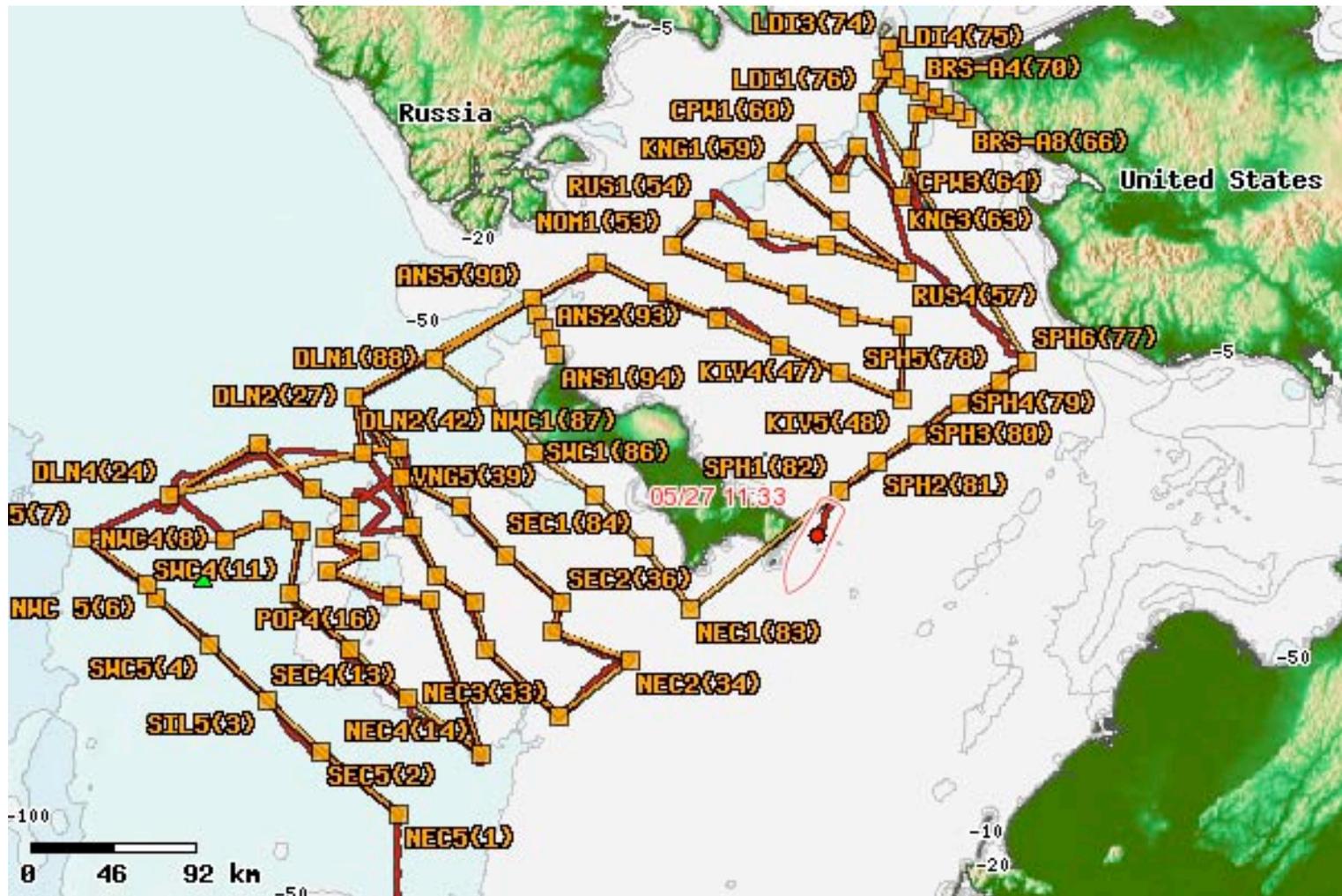
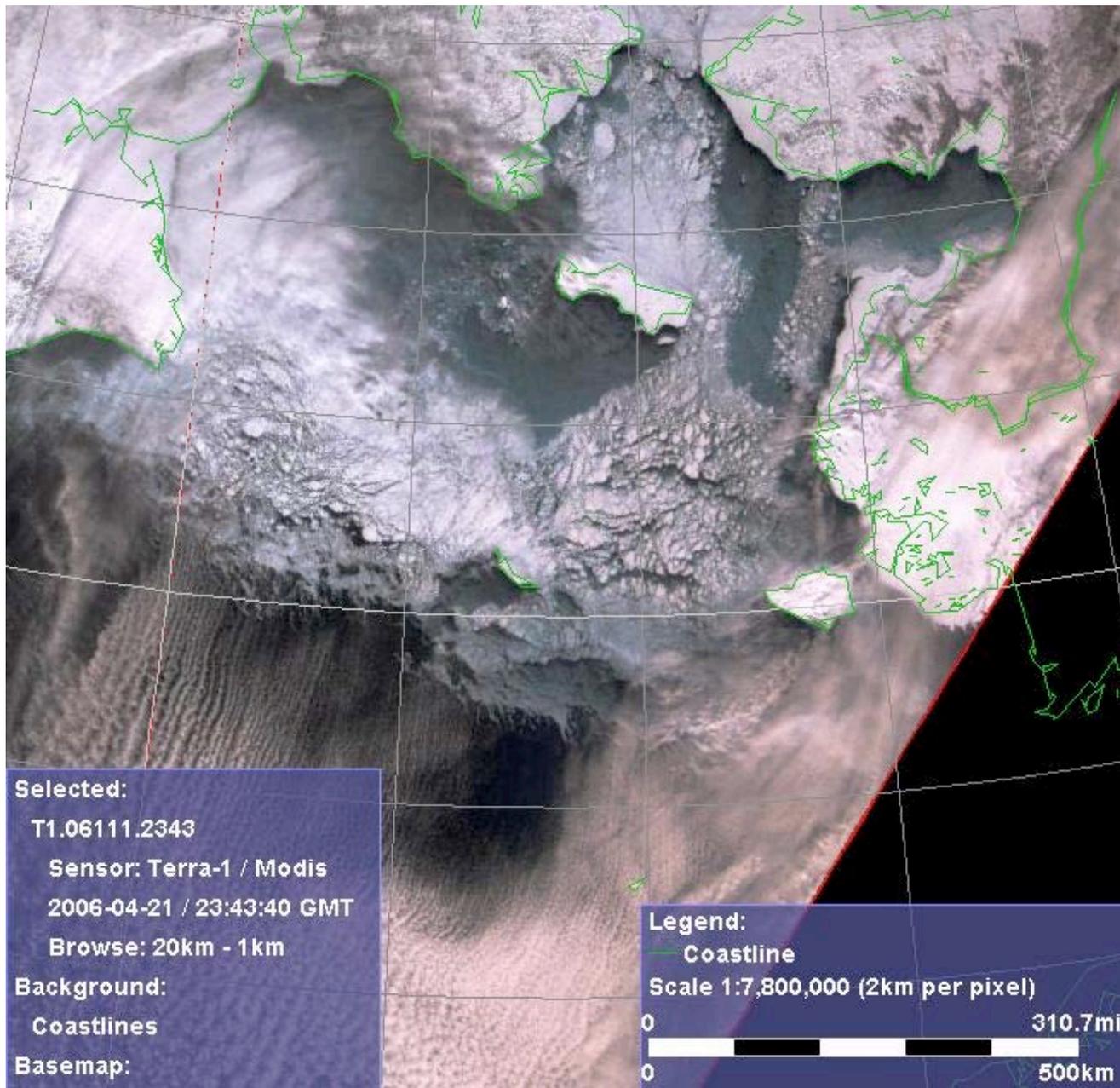
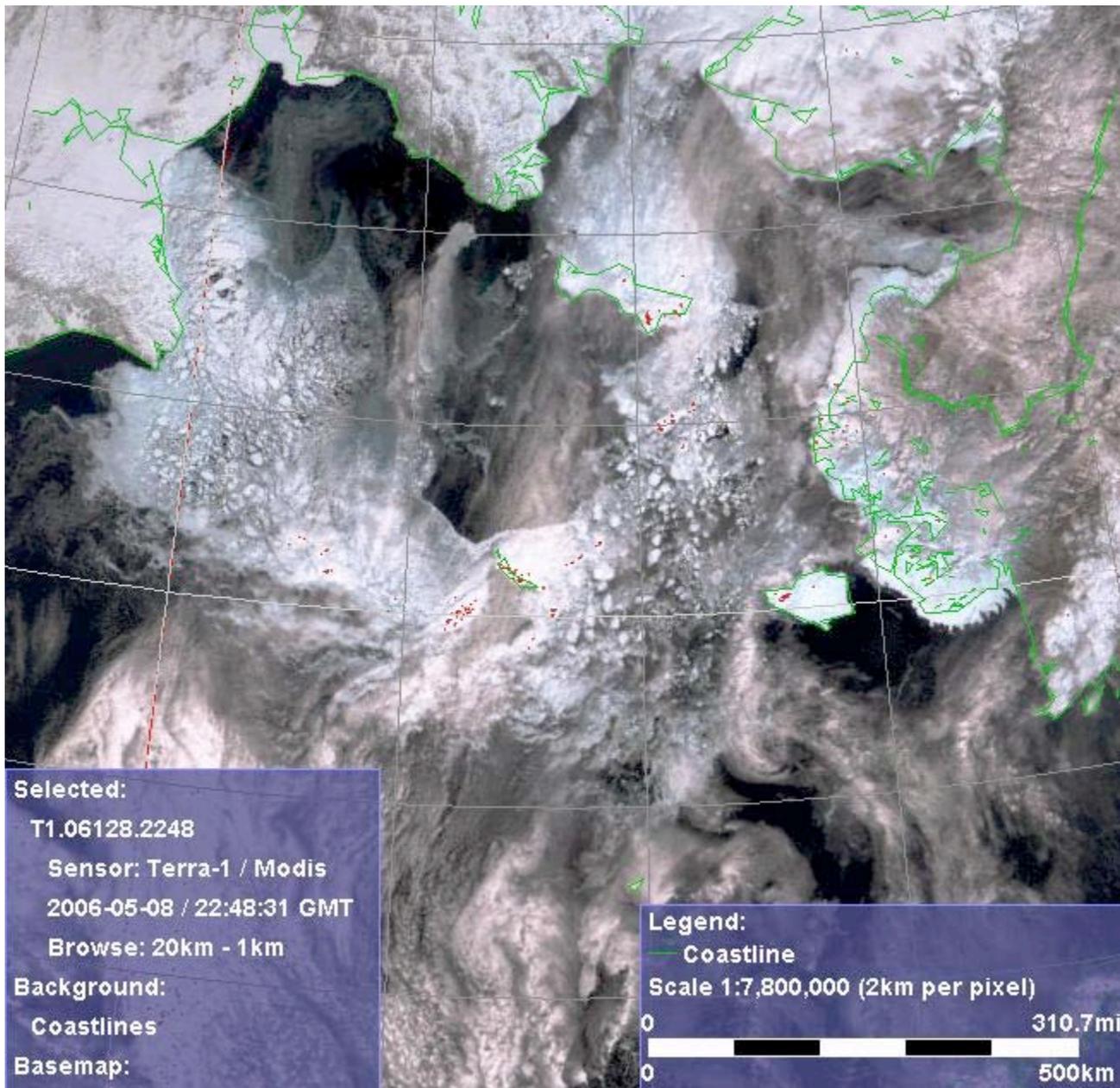


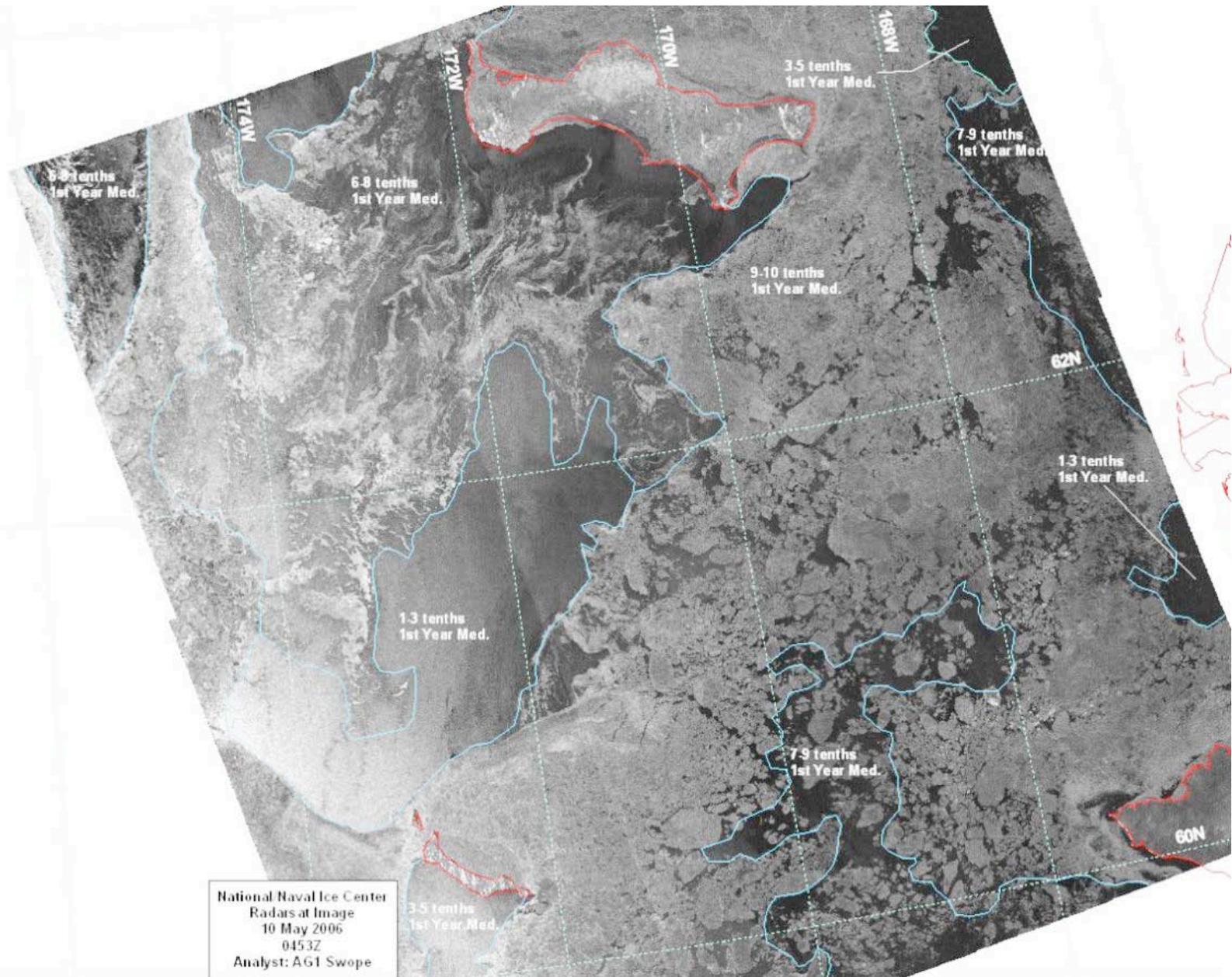
Fig. 2. Annual cycles of primary production in the southeastern Bering Sea. (A: middle shelf, B: outer shelf, and C: shelf break; Rho and Whitledge, in press, Prog. Ocn.)

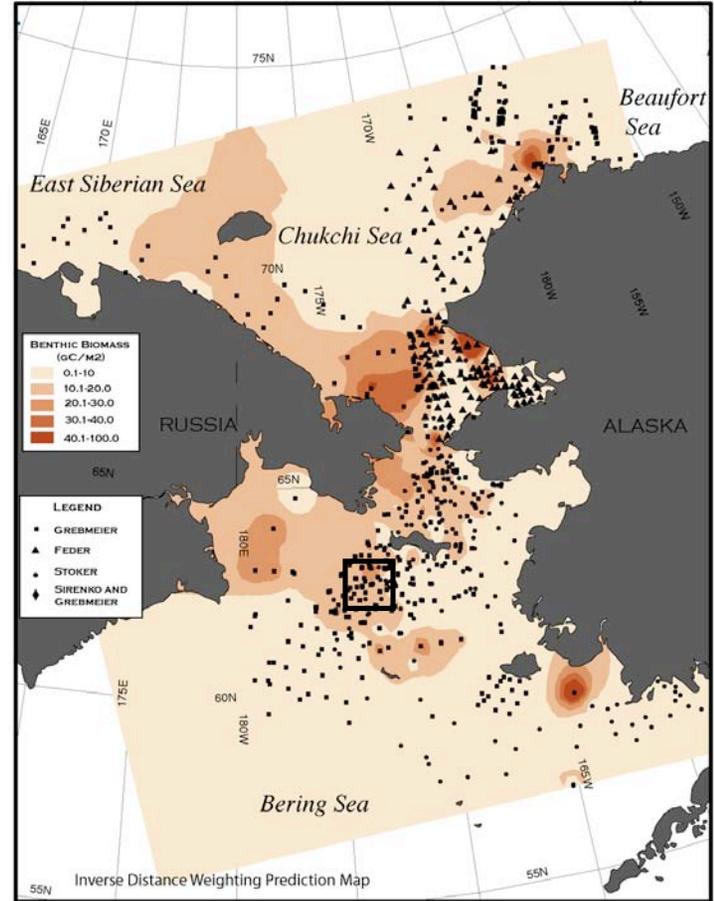
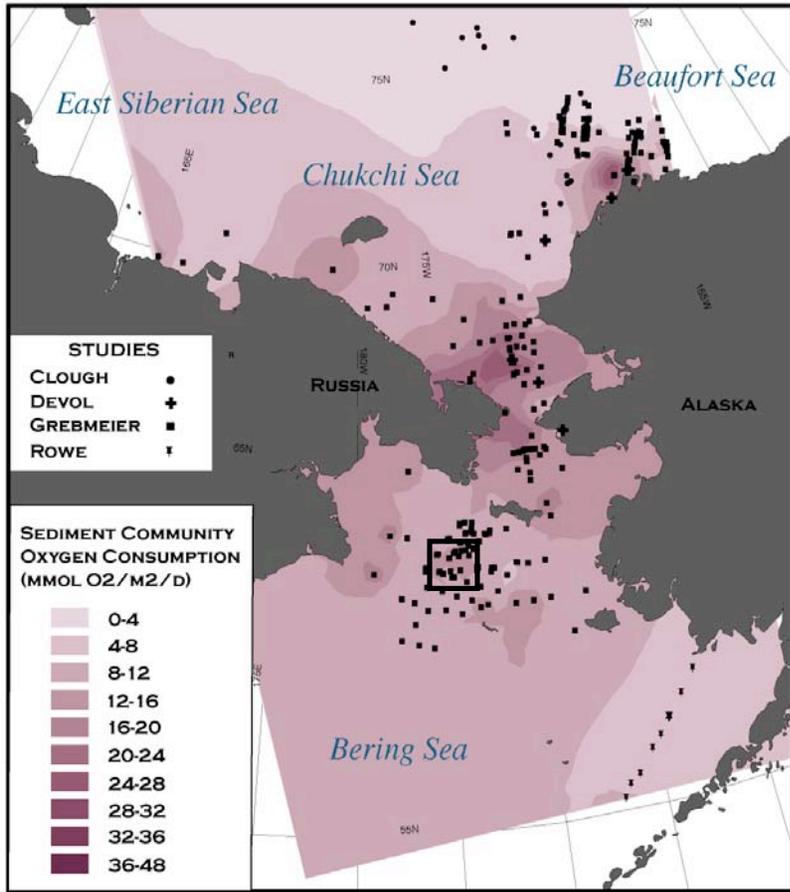


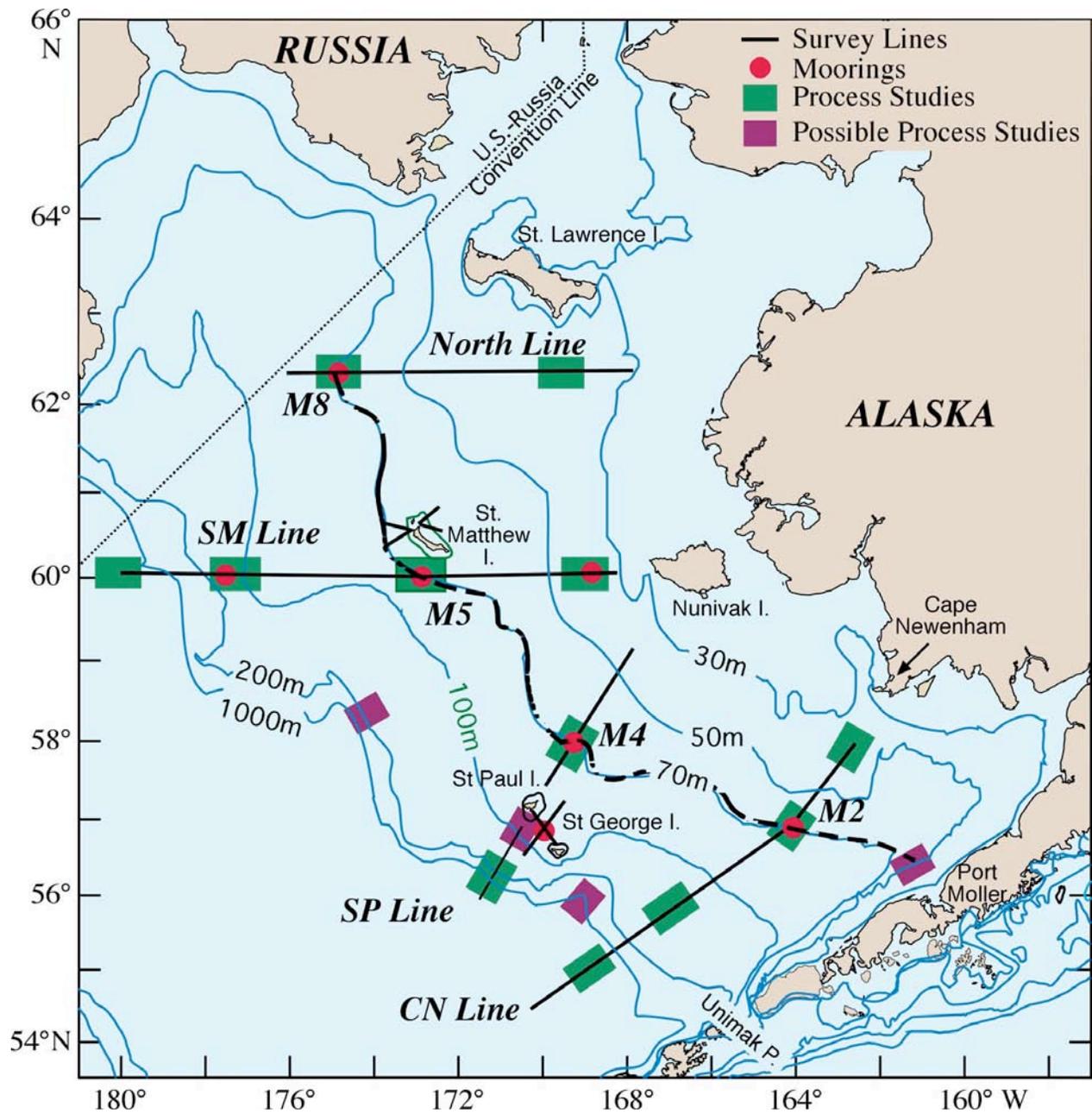


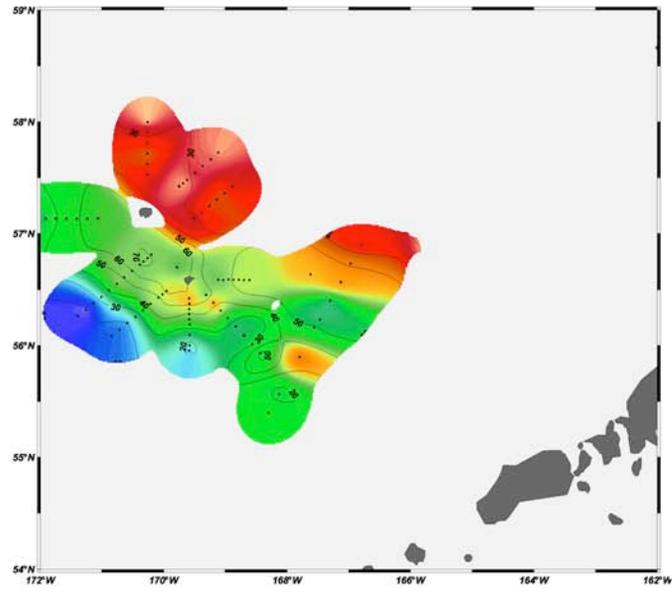




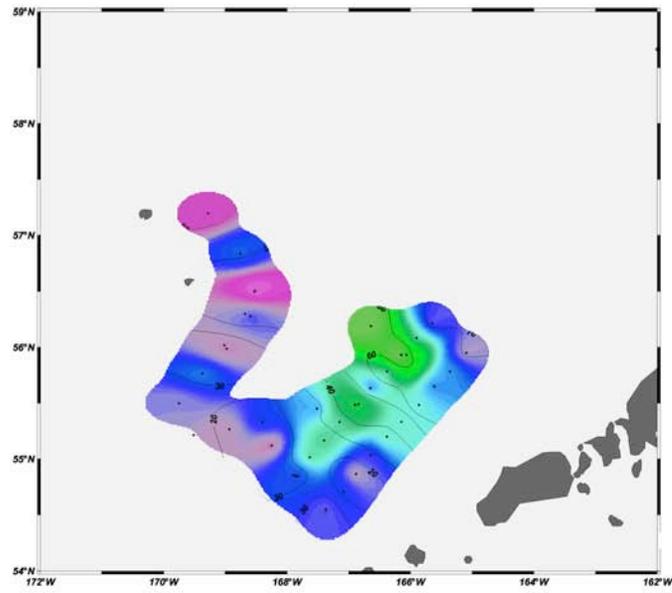








NH4



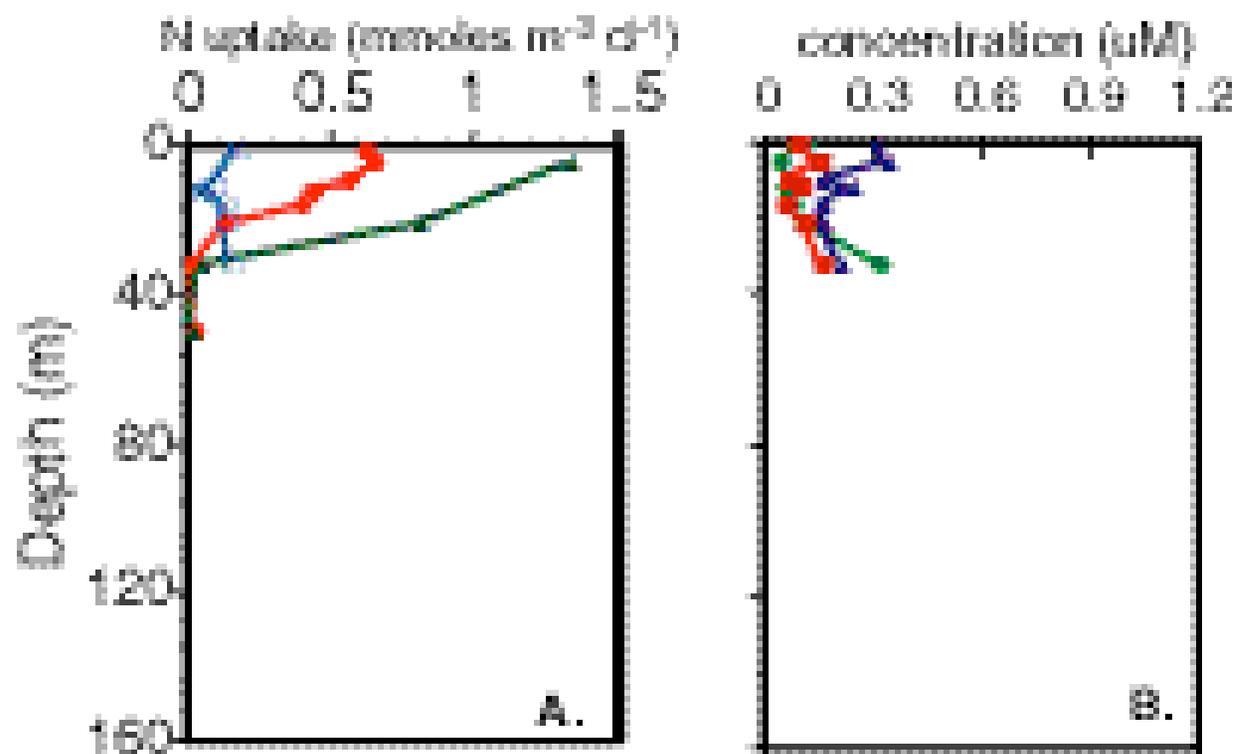
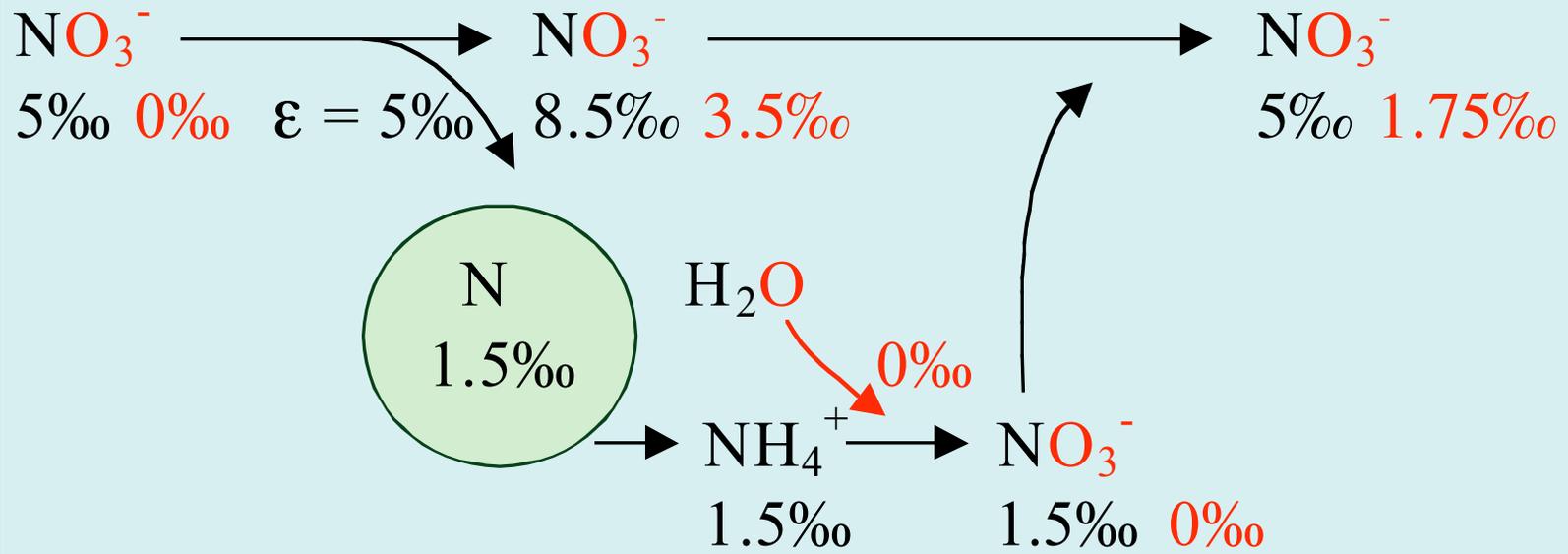


Fig. 4. Selected uptake and regenerated nutrient profiles from stations at the ice edge. A. December uptake profiles (all from St. 8): nitrate uptake (solid circles), ammonium uptake (solid triangles), and urea-N uptake (open squares). B. December regenerated nitrogen profiles (all from St. 8): ammonium - circles; urea-N - triangles; DFAAs - squares.

$$f = 0.5 ; \epsilon = 5\text{‰}$$



Nitracline

