

The water column distribution of carbonate system variables at the ESTOC site from 1995 to 2004

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Abstract. The accelerated rate of increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide and the substantial fraction of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions absorbed by the oceans are affecting the anthropogenic signatures of seawater. Long-term time series are a powerful tool for investigating any change in ocean bio-geochemistry and its effects on the carbon cycle. We have evaluated the ESTOC (European Station for Time series in the Ocean at the Canary islands) observations of measured pH (total scale at 25 °C) and total alkalinity plus computed total dissolved inorganic carbon concentration (C_T) from 1995 to 2004 for surface and deep waters, by following all changes in response to increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide. The observed values for the surface partial pressure of CO₂ from 1995 to 2008 were also taken into consideration. The data were treated to better understand the fundamental processes controlling vertical distributions in the Eastern North Atlantic Ocean and the accumulation of anthropogenic CO₂, C_{ANT}. C_T at constant salinity, NC_T, increased at a rate of 0.85 μmol kg⁻¹ yr⁻¹ in the mixed layer, linked to an *f*CO₂ increase of 1.7 ± 0.7 μatm yr⁻¹ in both the atmosphere and the ocean. Consequently, the mixed layer at ESTOC site has also become more acidic, -0.0017 ± 0.0003 units yr⁻¹, whereas the carbonate ion concentrations and CaCO₃ saturation states have also decreased over time. NC_T increases at a rate of 0.53, 0.49 and 0.40 μmol kg⁻¹ yr⁻¹ at 300, 600, and 1000 m, respectively. The general processes controlling the vertical variations of alkalinity and the inorganic carbon distribution were computed by considering the pre-formed values, the production/decomposition of organic matter and the formation/dissolution of carbonates. At 3000 m, 30% of the inorganic carbon production is related to the dissolution

of calcium carbonate, increasing to 35% at 3685 m. The total column inventory of anthropogenic CO₂ for the decade was 66 ± 3 mol m⁻². A model fitting indicated that the column inventory of C_{ANT} increased from 61.7 mol m⁻² in the year 1994 to 70.2 mol m⁻² in 2004. The ESTOC site is presented as a reference site to follow C_{ANT} changes in the Northeast Atlantic Sub-tropical gyre.

1 Introduction

Atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels have increased by nearly 40%, from the pre-industrial levels of around 280 ppmv (parts per million volume) to 384 ppmv in 2007 (Solomon et al., 2007). The increase in atmospheric CO₂ is buffered by oceanic uptake which accounts for nearly one third of the anthropogenic carbon added to the atmosphere (Sabine et al., 2004). However, the ocean CO₂ uptake produces alterations in fundamental chemical balances including the pH, carbonate ion concentration and calcite and aragonite saturation, that together are commonly referred to as “ocean acidification”. As this process on its own is independent of any climate change, and reductions in CO₂ emissions will not reduce ocean acidification, the expression “the other CO₂ problem” has been coined to refer to the new phenomenon (Turley, 2005).

The concern about the long-term fate of anthropogenic CO₂ in the atmosphere and the ocean has made us reexamine the fundamental processes controlling the distributions of dissolved inorganic carbon (C_T) and total alkalinity (A_T) in oceans. Long-term time series are a powerful tool for investigating any change in ocean bio-geochemistry and its effects on the carbon cycle. They are also the most direct way of estimating the accumulation of anthropogenic CO₂ in the



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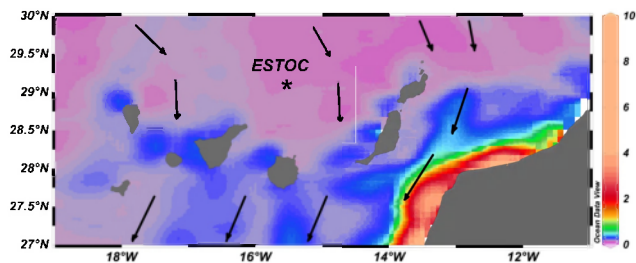


Fig. 1. Location of the ESTOC site ($29^{\circ}10' \text{ N}$, $15^{\circ}30' \text{ W}$) and the Canary Islands in the Eastern North Atlantic on a satellite image (chlorophyll *a* in mg m^{-3}) from 19 March 2000 for the area and with indication of the The Canary current, the south-westward flow component of the North Atlantic subtropical gyre (<http://oceancurrents.rsmas.miami.edu/atlantic/canary.html>).

oceans. There are several long-term ocean time series observations of seawater CO_2 that have allowed the evaluation of inter-annual trends of surface seawater CO_2 and air-sea CO_2 fluxes. They include (1) BATS (the Bermuda Atlantic Time series Study) and the Hydrostation S station located near Bermuda in the NW Atlantic Ocean (e.g., Bates et al., 1996, 2001); (2) the Hawaii Ocean Time series station, HOT, located at ALOHA near Hawaii in the North Pacific Ocean (e.g., Keeling et al., 2004; Brix et al., 2004); (3) the ESTOC site (European Station for Time series in the Ocean, the Canary Islands), located off the Canary Islands in the NE Atlantic Ocean (e.g., González-Dávila et al., 2003; Santana-Casiano et al., 2007); (4) The IC-ts, Iceland Sea time series, in the North of Iceland (e.g. Olafsson et al., 2009, 2010); (5) The weather-ship station M, located in the Norwegian Sea (e.g. Gislefoss et al. 1998; Skjelvan et al., 2008); (6) the South East Asia time-series Study site (SEATS) in the northern South China Sea (e.g. Chou et al., 2005, 2007); (7) Ocean Weather Station P/line P in the North-East Pacific (Wong et al., 1999), and (8) the Kyodo North Pacific Ocean Time series (KNOT) in the western North Pacific sub-polar region (Tsurushima et al., 2002; Wakita et al., 2005).

The factors driving seasonal and inter-annual variability in surface or oceanic mixed layers for each oceanic time-series station have been totally covered in the aforementioned references for C_T , A_T , together with the oceanic partial pressure of CO_2 (expressed as fugacity, $f\text{CO}_2$). Few works have focused on the surface pH variability at these sites (Bates, 2007; Santana-Casiano et al., 2007; Dore et al., 2009). Only Dore et al. (2009) at the HOT site focused on pH trends in the sub-surface waters and how they vary with depth, using both observed and computed pH_T (C_T , A_T) values to prove the pH variability. To our knowledge, there is no other work that describes deep ocean trends not only from the perspective of pH but also for other related carbonate variables. It is commonly recognized that physical processes such as turbulent mixing, subduction, and advection, and transport of anthropogenic CO_2 from the seasonally mixed layer into the ocean

interior will alter the biogeochemical properties in deeper waters over time. The characterization of the changes produced requires significant vertical coverage of high accuracy, long-term data to be able to adequately resolve any observed changes.

The carbon dioxide variables determination at ESTOC was started in September 1995 with analyses of the spectrophotometric pH_T , A_T and C_T (after 2004) and $f\text{CO}_2$ in surface seawater. The seasonal variability of the four carbon parameters for the surface water at ESTOC can be seen in previous studies by Santana-Casiano et al. (2007) whereas the factors contributing to the long-term variation observed in the mixed layer reported for the 1995–2004 period has also previously been published in González-Dávila et al. (2007). Here, we focused on the variations of the carbon system variables over time and over the full profile using data from 87 cruises at the ESTOC site and updating earlier estimates of the long-term surface $f\text{CO}_2$. We examine the general processes controlling the vertical variations of A_T and C_T , normalized to a constant salinity NA_T and NC_T below the surface mixed layer. The influence of anthropogenic CO_2 in the water column has also been taken into consideration.

2 Experimental section

2.1 The ESTOC site and sampling strategy

The ESTOC site is positioned 60 miles North of the islands of Gran Canaria and Tenerife with a depth of 3685 m at $29^{\circ}10' \text{ N}$, $15^{\circ}30' \text{ W}$ (Fig. 1). Monthly cruises were conducted by the Instituto Canario de Ciencias Marinas (ICCM) to monitor the variability over time of the biogeochemical parameters at the ESTOC from January 1994. From September 1995, the carbon dioxide system pH variables in total scale at 25° C (pH_T), total alkalinity (A_T), the fugacity of CO_2 in the atmosphere ($f\text{CO}_{2,\text{air}}$) and surface seawater ($f\text{CO}_{2,\text{sw}}$) were added to the monthly determinations of oxygen, nutrients and chlorophyll concentration. Over the years, the full profile was studied with the same periodicity although for logistics reasons only the first 1000 m were sampled in some periods (July–October 1996 and May–November 2000). From 2004 through to the present, the direct determination of total dissolved inorganic concentration (C_T) was also included in the sampling strategy.

2.2 Hydrography

The monthly sampling at ESTOC has been described in detail elsewhere (Llinás et al., 1999; González-Dávila et al., 2003). 5- and 10-L Niskin bottles were used to collect water samples. The samples for the carbon dioxide system determinations were taken after the oxygen samples and analyzed for pH_T and alkalinity. The alkalinity samples (C_T samples after 2004), if not analyzed on board, were fixed with saturated

mercury chloride solution, the bottles sealed, and the samples analyzed on land before a week had elapsed. The continuous CTD data was calibrated from the water collected in discrete Niskin bottle samples for salinity using a calibrated AutosalTM salinometer.

2.3 The pH_T

A system based on the spectrophotometric technique of Clayton and Byrne (1993) with m-cresol purple was used (González-Dávila et al., 2003). CRMs pH_T reading along years (batch #34,#42,#46,#49,#50,#64,#70,#74,#78) gave a precision of ± 0.0015 ($n = 15$ for each batch).

2.4 Total alkalinity

Samples for A_T were potentiometrically titrated with HCl to carbonic acid end point using two similar systems, described in detail by Mintrop et al. (2000). The titration of the different CRMs mentioned above (provided by A. Dickson at Scripps Institution of Oceanography) was used to test the performance of the titration system giving values with an accuracy of $\pm 1.5 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$.

2.5 Total dissolved inorganic carbon

C_T was computed from the experimental values of the pH_T and A_T using the carbonic acid dissociation constants of Mehrbach et al. (1973) as in Dickson and Millero (1987). The C_T ($\text{pH}_T - A_T$) values were corrected using certified CRMs where the pH_T and A_T had been previously determined. Any deviation on the certified CRMs values was corrected accordingly. The uncertainty associated to the resulting C_T ($\text{pH}_T - A_T$) was $\pm 3 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ ($n = 190$ along years). After 2004, a VINDTA 3C system (Mintrop et al., 2000) with coulometer determination was used with a substantially increased accuracy of $\pm 1.0 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ after CRMs titration (www.MARIANDA.com).

2.6 Normalization to a constant salinity

In order to remove the effects of evaporation and precipitation as well as a salinity-proportional parts of mixing/upwelling and a non-zero end-member on alkalinity and inorganic carbon concentration (X_T), the regional normalization to a constant salinity, S^{ref} , proposed by Friis et al. (2003) was applied instead of the traditional normalization $NX_T = X_T/S^{\text{mea}} \cdot S^{\text{ref}}$. In this normalization, the salinity adjustment is based on a constant and region-specific term for $S = 0$, which expresses river run off, upwelling from below the lysocline, calcification, and lateral sea surface water exchange.

$$NX_T = (X_T^{\text{mea}} - X_T^{S=0})/S^{\text{mea}} \cdot S^{\text{ref}} + X_T^{S=0} \quad (1)$$

Surface ESTOC data for A_T and C_T were fitted to the equation $X_T = m_T T + m_S S + b^0$,

$$A_T = 0.2(\pm 0.16)T + 56.61(\pm 3.27)S + 321.79(\pm 76.3) \quad (2)$$

$$C_T = -2.83(\pm 0.23)T + 42.87(\pm 4.66)S + 577.71(\pm 129.8) \quad (3)$$

with standard error of estimate of ± 2.40 and ± 3.42 for A_T and C_T , respectively. According to Eqs. (2) and (3), $A_T^{S=0} = 321.79 \pm 76.3$ and $C_T^{S=0} = 577.71 \pm 129.8$. S^{ref} was fixed to the traditional salinity of 35, even though this salinity is in the low salinity range of most Atlantic seawater. As indicated by Friis et al. (2003, 2007), regional salinity normalization for total alkalinity and inorganic carbon improves the interpretation of their variations in the water column.

2.7 Experimental $f\text{CO}_2$

The $f\text{CO}_2$ in air and in surface seawater was determined using a flow system similar to the one designed by Wanninkhof and Thoning (1993) and developed by F. J. Millero's group at the University of Miami. A differential, non-dispersive, infrared gas analyzer (LI-6262 $\text{CO}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Analyzer) measured the concentration of CO_2 in the air and in the equilibrated air samples. The system was calibrated for zero reading with pure nitrogen and by measuring two different standard gases (with mixed ratios of about 350 and 490 ppm CO_2 in the air with accuracy to ± 0.01) (NOAA), traceable to the World Meteorology Organization Scale. Our system had a precision of up to $\pm 1 \mu\text{atm}$ and was accurate for standard gases to $\pm 2 \mu\text{atm}$. The fugacity of CO_2 in seawater was calculated from the measured x_{CO_2} . After 2005, the $f\text{CO}_2$ in the air and in surface seawater was determined over the VOS-QUIMA line (www.carboocean.org) that passes 0.8 miles to ESTOC and described in detail in González-Dávila et al. (2009).

2.8 Oxygen and nutrient determination

The oxygen and nutrient analyses performed at the ICCM were described by Llinás et al. (1999). The precision for each set of five oxygen replicates was better than $2 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$, and for each of the three replicates of nutrients was under 0.07, 0.06 and $0.01 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ for silicate, nitrate and phosphate, respectively.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Water masses and Carbonate system distribution

The ESTOC site is about 500 miles west of the NW African coast and 60 miles north of the Canary Islands (Fig. 1). It is far enough away from the coastal upwelling zone to be free of its influence, but the effects of upwelling filaments reaching the area have been described, thereby explaining inter-annual anomalies in surface-water properties (Santana-Casiano et al., 2007; González Dávila et al., 2007). The ESTOC site is located in the Sub-tropical Gyre and exhibits oligotrophic characteristics (Neuer et al., 2007). The circulation is driven by the southward-flowing Canary Current and the NE Trade Winds. A clear seasonality is, for instance, to be seen in the

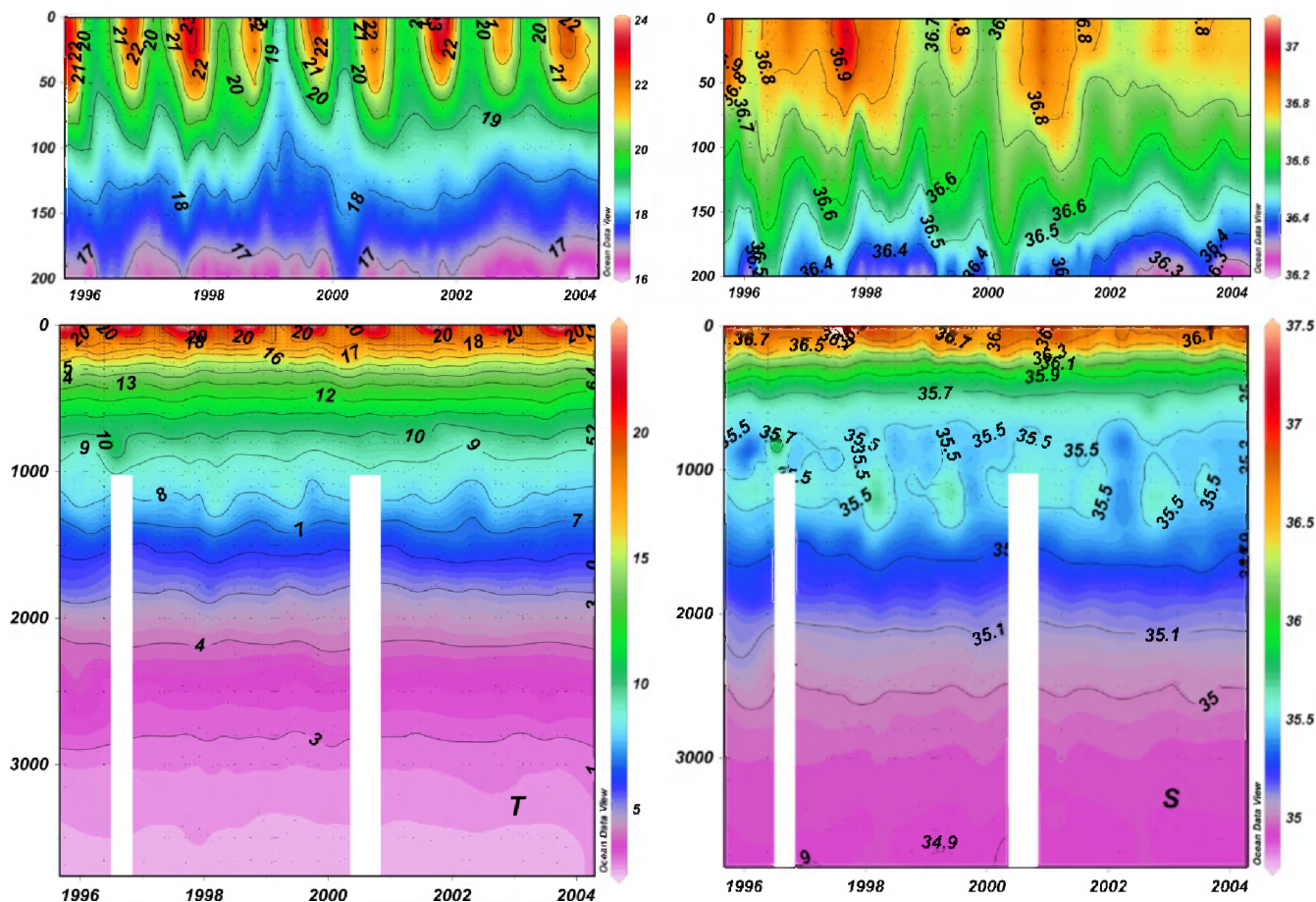


Fig. 2. Hovmöller diagram of water column temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), salinity, pH in total scale at in situ conditions, pH_{TIS} , and C_{T} ($\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$) for the period from September 1995 to February 2004.

fact that the upper layer temperature reveals warming during the Summer season and cooling during Winter (Fig. 2). A high variability is observed in surface salinity, mainly due to the Trade Winds in Summer, which obscure a clear seasonal cycle (Santana-Casiano et al., 2007). The depth of the mixed layer (MLD) at the ESTOC varies, in general, between 20 m in the Summer to 150–200 m in the Winter (Cianca et al., 2007). The period of maximum mixed-layer depth is from February to April, with the deepest MLD occurring in 1996, 1999, and 2000.

A meticulous description of the water masses for the ESTOC area has been provided by Pérez et al. (2001) and Llinás et al. (2002) where the focus was on the distribution of salinity anomalies, and Cianca et al. (2007) and Machín et al. (2006), where mass fluxes were presented. Briefly, in the upper ocean of the ESTOC region, the two varieties of the Eastern North Atlantic Central Water (ENACW), ENACWt (Eastern North Atlantic Water of sub-tropical origin) and ENACWp (Eastern North Atlantic Water of sub-polar origin) are involved at different isopycnal levels. The upper salinity minimum centring at about 750 m depth is the lower

end of the ENACW (Fig. 2). The ENACWt layer extends from the bottom of the surface layer down to 500 m, following the 35.66 isohaline. Below this, there is a relatively narrow ENACWp layer. A minimum salinity of about 35.35 (at a temperature of around 7.5–8.5) has been observed in the time series, tracing the influence of the northward advection of the Antarctic Intermediate water, AAIW, as a poleward undercurrent of the Canary current, crossing the channels between the islands (Santana-Casiano et al., 2001). The modified Mediterranean water, MW, identified with the salinity maximum from 1100 m to 1200 m is a permanent feature in the area, with significant inter-annual variability as can be seen from the monitored values of salinity anomalies (Llinás et al., 2002; Cianca et al., 2007). Below the MW, a continuous decrease of salinity and temperature denotes the presence of North Atlantic deep water, NADW, detected by the scarce variability and linearity in the thermohaline structure.

The vertical distribution of water masses will also affect the carbonate system variable profiles. The pH_{T} in situ conditions ($\text{pH}_{\text{T,IS}}$) at the ESTOC (Fig. 2) decrease with depth to a minimum at near 900–1000 m, roughly coincident

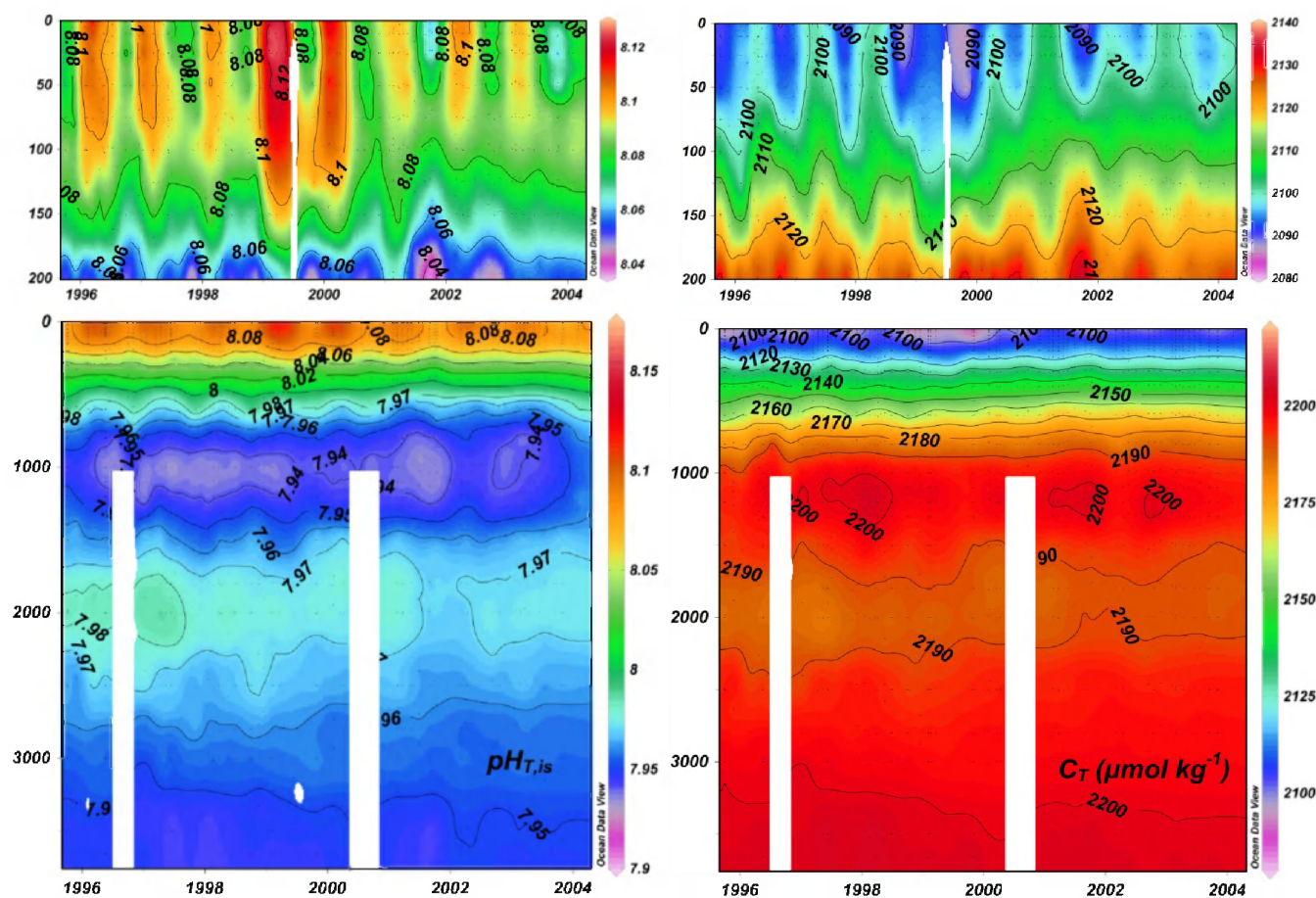


Fig. 2. Continued.

with the oxygen-minimum layer centered around 800–900 m (data not shown). The pH_T at 25 °C, free from the effects of temperature variations on the carbonate equilibria, also decreases with depth from a value of around 7.95–7.97 at 200 m to 7.71–7.74 at 1000 m (data not shown). This relatively high pH range at 1000 m evidences the effects of both low pH waters of Antarctic origin (Santana-Casiano et al., 2001) and Mediterranean waters with higher pH values. The C_T (also NC_T) distribution increases with depth, reaching a maximum near 1000–1100 m (with values in the range of 2190 and 2200 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ for the C_T and 2170 and 2180 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ for the NC_T), reflecting the impact of the organic matter re-mineralization. The A_T also decreases with depth, but with a distribution strongly related to salinity over the first 600 m in the ENACW region (data not shown).

Below 1000 m, the pH_T increases down through to 1500 m with values of around 7.75 for the $\text{pH}_{T,25}$ and 7.97 at in situ conditions, related to both the Mediterranean water influence and to the balance between the effects of re-mineralization and carbonate dissolution. Below 1500 m, the $\text{pH}_{T,is}$ decreases slightly down to 7.95 at the bottom, while the $\text{pH}_{T,25}$ remains relatively constant at 7.73. After the maxima close

to 2210 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ when the highest Mediterranean water influences are traced by salinity maximum, the C_T decreases to values below 2190 at around 1500–1700 m, increasing with depth to maximum values of 2202–2205 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ (NC_T 2206 \pm 1 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ at 3678 m). The A_T (data not shown) increases from 2335 \pm 3 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ at 800 m to reach values in the 2340–2360 range at 1200 m, with the highest values relating to the highest salinities and maximum Mediterranean contribution. The A_T slightly decreases down to 2000 m (2339 \pm 1 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$) to increase thereafter to the bottom, with values of around 2356 \pm 2 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$. After normalization, the NA_T continues increasing from 2316 \pm 2 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ at 1000 m to 2361 \pm 1 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ at 3670 m.

3.2 Trends in surface partial pressure of CO_2

The vertical distributions of the carbonate system variables determined over the 10 years at the ESTOC can also provide trends that indicate changes in the chemical, biological and physical characteristics of the seawater in the area over time. Santana-Casiano et al. (2007) provided surface water (10 m) trends and the seasonal variability for the various different

Table 1. The time series of properties at ESTOC over 12 selected depths and for the mixed layer (ML) for the decade 1995 to 2004. Linear regression coefficients and standard deviation at ESTOC provided the rate of change (expressed as ΔX_i in $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$) for the carbonate system variables.

Levels	ΔNCT	ΔCT	$\Delta p\text{H}_{25} \times 10^3$	$\Delta p\text{H}_{15} \times 10^3$	$\Delta [\text{HCO}_3^-]$	$\Delta [\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$	$\Delta \Omega_{\text{cal}} \times 10^2$	$\Delta \Omega_{\text{arg}} \times 10^2$
10	0.87 ± 0.24	0.94 ± 0.50	-1.8 ± 0.3	-1.4 ± 0.7	1.18 ± 0.21	-0.90 ± 0.08	-2.09 ± 0.23	-1.40 ± 0.18
50	0.88 ± 0.22	0.86 ± 0.42	-1.8 ± 0.4	-1.5 ± 0.8	1.30 ± 0.20	-0.86 ± 0.09	-2.05 ± 0.22	-1.35 ± 0.16
100	0.82 ± 0.16	0.80 ± 0.49	-1.6 ± 0.3	-1.4 ± 0.5	1.30 ± 0.16	-0.82 ± 0.06	-1.88 ± 0.15	-1.24 ± 0.10
ML	0.85 ± 0.16	0.87 ± 0.48	-1.7 ± 0.3	-1.4 ± 0.6	1.24 ± 0.18	-0.85 ± 0.07	-1.98 ± 0.19	-1.32 ± 0.14
200	0.77 ± 0.25	0.81 ± 0.40	-1.3 ± 0.5	-1.0 ± 0.4	0.94 ± 0.27	-0.68 ± 0.09	-1.22 ± 0.21	-0.81 ± 0.14
300	0.53 ± 0.23	0.57 ± 0.34	-1.0 ± 0.4	-1.1 ± 0.5	0.40 ± 0.17	-0.34 ± 0.08	-0.71 ± 0.20	-0.48 ± 0.13
600	0.49 ± 0.13	0.39 ± 0.27	-0.8 ± 0.3	-0.6 ± 0.3	0.34 ± 0.08	-0.26 ± 0.03	-0.34 ± 0.06	-0.21 ± 0.04
1000	0.40 ± 0.14	0.29 ± 0.15	-0.8 ± 0.3	-0.5 ± 0.3	0.49 ± 0.09	-0.20 ± 0.03	-0.24 ± 0.10	-0.24 ± 0.04
1500	0.27 ± 0.08	0.14 ± 0.08	-0.5 ± 0.1	-0.2 ± 0.1	0.06 ± 0.08	-0.06 ± 0.02	-0.09 ± 0.04	-0.08 ± 0.04
2000	0.03 ± 0.09	0.02 ± 0.08	-0.5 ± 0.2	-0.4 ± 0.1	0.12 ± 0.06	-0.15 ± 0.04	-0.06 ± 0.04	-0.03 ± 0.02
2500	0.22 ± 0.08	0.14 ± 0.10	-0.6 ± 0.2	-0.7 ± 0.1	0.44 ± 0.10	-0.20 ± 0.04	-0.10 ± 0.04	-0.04 ± 0.02
3000	0.11 ± 0.06	0.09 ± 0.10	-0.4 ± 0.1	-0.3 ± 0.1	0.10 ± 0.06	-0.09 ± 0.01	-0.03 ± 0.02	-0.02 ± 0.01
3500	0.00 ± 0.07	0.03 ± 0.06	-0.2 ± 0.2	-0.1 ± 0.2	0.01 ± 0.04	-0.01 ± 0.02	-0.01 ± 0.02	-0.01 ± 0.02

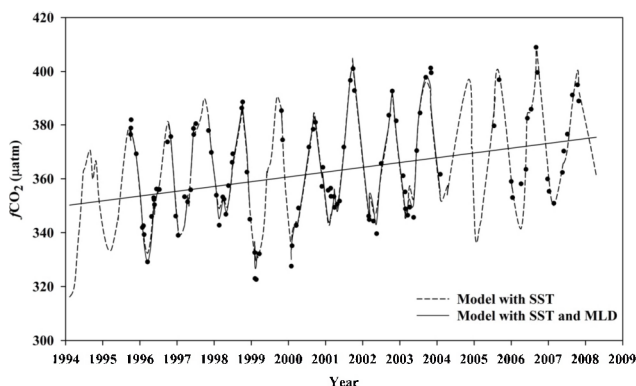


Fig. 3. Long-term trends of surface (10 m) oceanic partial pressure of CO_2 expressed as fugacity, $f\text{CO}_2$, observed at the ESTOC site (European Station for Time series at the Ocean, the Canary Islands) ($29^\circ 10' \text{N}$, $15^\circ 30' \text{W}$) located north of the Canary Islands in the North East Atlantic Ocean. The model fit corresponds to Eq. (4) (continuous line) for data from September 1995 to February 2004 considering the sea surface temperature (SST) and the mixed layer depth (Santana-Casiano et al., 2007) and to Eq. (5) (dotted line) that uses SST from 1995 to 2008 and applied to the full data set of ESTOC. The slope of the regression line is $1.75 \pm 0.37 \mu\text{atm yr}^{-1}$.

carbonate system variables. The partial pressure of the CO_2 , expressed as fugacity of CO_2 , $f\text{CO}_2$, increased at a rate of $1.55 \pm 0.43 \mu\text{atm yr}^{-1}$ for the period from 1995 to 2004, after removing seasonality. This annual rate was similar to that of $1.6 \pm 0.7 \mu\text{atm yr}^{-1}$ for the atmospheric increase in CO_2 at the atmospheric station Izaña for the same period of time, confirming an ocean equilibration process with increasing CO_2 in the atmosphere. The $f\text{CO}_2$ values at ESTOC were found to be strongly related to seasonal temperature

variability (González-Dávila et al., 2003; Santana-Casiano et al., 2007). Figure 3 presents an updated image for the experimental surface $f\text{CO}_2$ values at the ESTOC through to 2008, together with model fitting equations for the experimental data

$$f\text{CO}_2 = -3336.9 + 1.723 \cdot t + 12.22 \cdot T - 0.018 \cdot \text{MLD} + 6.81 \cdot \sin(2\pi \cdot t) \quad (4)$$

where t is time in years, T ($^\circ\text{C}$) is the temperature at 10 m and MLD as of Santana-Casiano et al. (2007) refers to the mixed layer depth at ESTOC ($R^2 = 0.94$, standard error of estimate = $4.9 \mu\text{atm}$). The MLD is included to account for the influence of vertical advection on the winter convective mixing. The function indicates an average annual increase of $1.72 \pm 0.22 \mu\text{atm yr}^{-1}$ when the T and MLD are kept constant. If the MLD is not taken into consideration, as was the case in Santana-Casiano et al. (2007), then

$$f\text{CO}_2 = -2977.5 + 1.62 \cdot t + 12.16 \cdot T + 7.15 \cdot \sin(2\pi \cdot t) \quad (5)$$

where $R^2 = 0.93$ and a standard error of estimate of $5.3 \mu\text{atm}$ has been calculated. This function shows an average annual increase of $1.66 \pm 0.12 \mu\text{atm yr}^{-1}$, slightly higher than the value obtained considering only data through to 2004. Using Eq. (5) and data for temperature from the initial ESTOC data-base, the values for $f\text{CO}_2$ were estimated as of January 1994 (Fig. 3). The linear regression for the estimated data was $1.75 \pm 0.37 \mu\text{atm yr}^{-1}$. The increased trend observed when data for the years 2005 to 2008 were included confirms the strong correlation observed for $f\text{CO}_2$ trends between the atmosphere (present trends close to $2 \mu\text{atm yr}^{-1}$) and the ocean for the Subtropical Gyre waters, as was observed at BATS (Bates, 2007) and indicated previously at the ESTOC (Santana-Casiano et al., 2007).

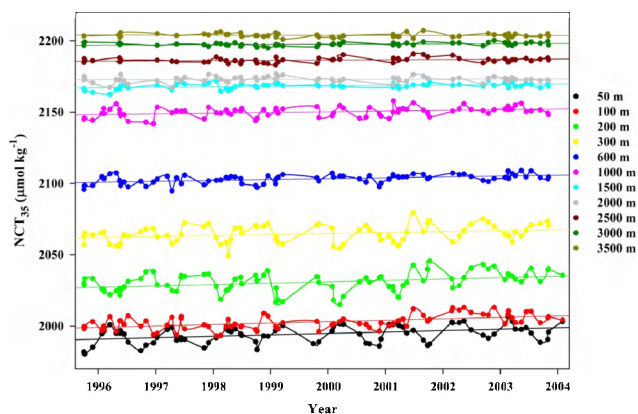


Fig. 4. Long-term trends of the water column C_T normalized to a constant salinity of 35, NC_T ($\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$) for the mixed layer and for selected depths at ESTOC. The slope and standard deviation of the linear regressions are presented in Table 1.

3.3 Trends in water column carbonate variables

A similar study was carried out for data over the water column at ESTOC by considering the values determined at selected depths between 1995 and 2004. A total of 12 depth values were used to define the inter-annual variability for the carbon dioxide parameters at ESTOC, 7 of which were located over the first 1000 m. While sampling strategies at ESTOC attempt to maintain fixed sampling positions, on the same cruises, sampling depths varied over 10 m from the selected ones. In these cases, linear interpolation between the values for the two closest sampling depths was carried out as presented in Figs. 4 and 5 for the NC_T and $\text{pH}_{T,25}$, respectively. Table 1 presents the corresponding linear regression coefficients and standard deviation for the carbon dioxide variables at ESTOC. Due to the constancy of these trends in the mixed layer at ESTOC, the average values were also included.

The C_T at the mixed layer (Fig. 4, regional normalized to salinity of 35) follows the seasonal solar cycle at the ESTOC, primarily driven by seasonal changes in surface heat and wind stress. During Winter, the surface cooling and wintertime convective mix decrease the surface temperature to values around 18–19 °C (Fig. 2) with MLD over 100 m, bringing more cold, C_T -rich sub-surface waters up from the deep. A thermal stratification is present from April to October, largely due to heat fluxes, but with reduced effects due to the Trade Winds, which are prevalent from May to the end of September (Santana-Casiano et al., 2007), when the MLD is reduced to the first 25 m. The drawdown of C_T in the Spring-Summer manifests the biological uptake in the mixed-layer. The amplitudes and the effects are related to the inter-annual variability of the mixed layer depth that fluctuates between 120 m (1998, 2003) and 200 m (1996, 1999, 2000) (González-Dávila et al., 2007). An important inter-

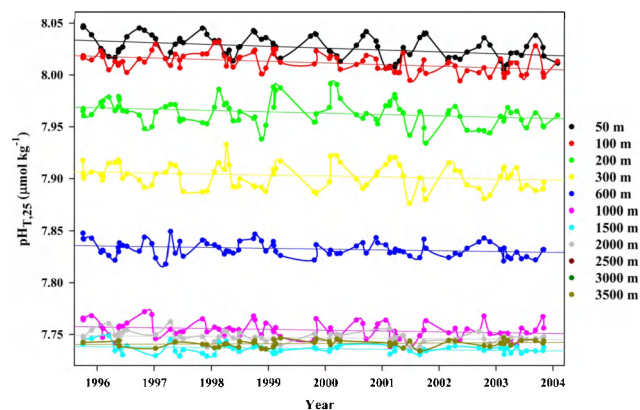


Fig. 5. Long-term trends of the observed water column pH in a total scale at 25 °C, $\text{pH}_{T,25}$ for selected depths at ESTOC and for seawater in the mixed layer. The slope and standard deviation of the linear regressions are presented in Table 1.

annual increase in NC_T is also to be clearly observed over the years with values of $0.85 \pm 0.16 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$ (Table 1) in the MLD. An increase of C_T of $0.87 \pm 0.48 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$ was also determined, which indicates non-significant effects of salinity changes on the observed annual increase in surface C_T (Fig. 2). The slope is equivalent to an $f\text{CO}_2$ increase of $1.5 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{atm yr}^{-1}$ by applying Lewis and Wallace (1998). The robustness of the inter-annual inorganic carbon signal was investigated by considering the integrated NC_T throughout Winter (December to March) in the mixed layer values over the years, since Winter is the time of the year when the mixed layer is deepest and coldest (Cianca et al., 2007). The slope of the regression line indicates an increase in the mixed layer NC_T content of $0.90 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$, equivalent to an annual $f\text{CO}_2$ increase of $1.5 \pm 0.9 \mu\text{atm yr}^{-1}$, similar to the value observed in the atmospheric CO_2 increase for the period 1995 to 2004. At intermediate depths of 300, 600, and 1000 m, we observed an annual increase in the NC_T of 0.53, 0.49 and $0.40 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$, respectively (Fig. 4, Table 1). At 1500 m, an increase of $0.27 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$ over the whole decade can be considered within the limits of accuracy for inorganic carbon computation, using pH and A_T . Down at 2000 m, the values are always under the estimated margin of error and any conclusions should be drawn with care. However, what is observed not only for the NC_T but also for the other parameters in Table 1, is a relative maximum at the depth range of 2500–3000 m that may be connected to the influence of NADW as it spreads southward through the North Atlantic Ocean. The formation of the North Atlantic Deep Water is a unique process, transporting anthropogenic CO_2 into the ocean's interior, making the deep waters rich in anthropogenic carbon in the Northern North Atlantic that can influence the waters at 2500–3000 m depth in the region of the Canary Islands.

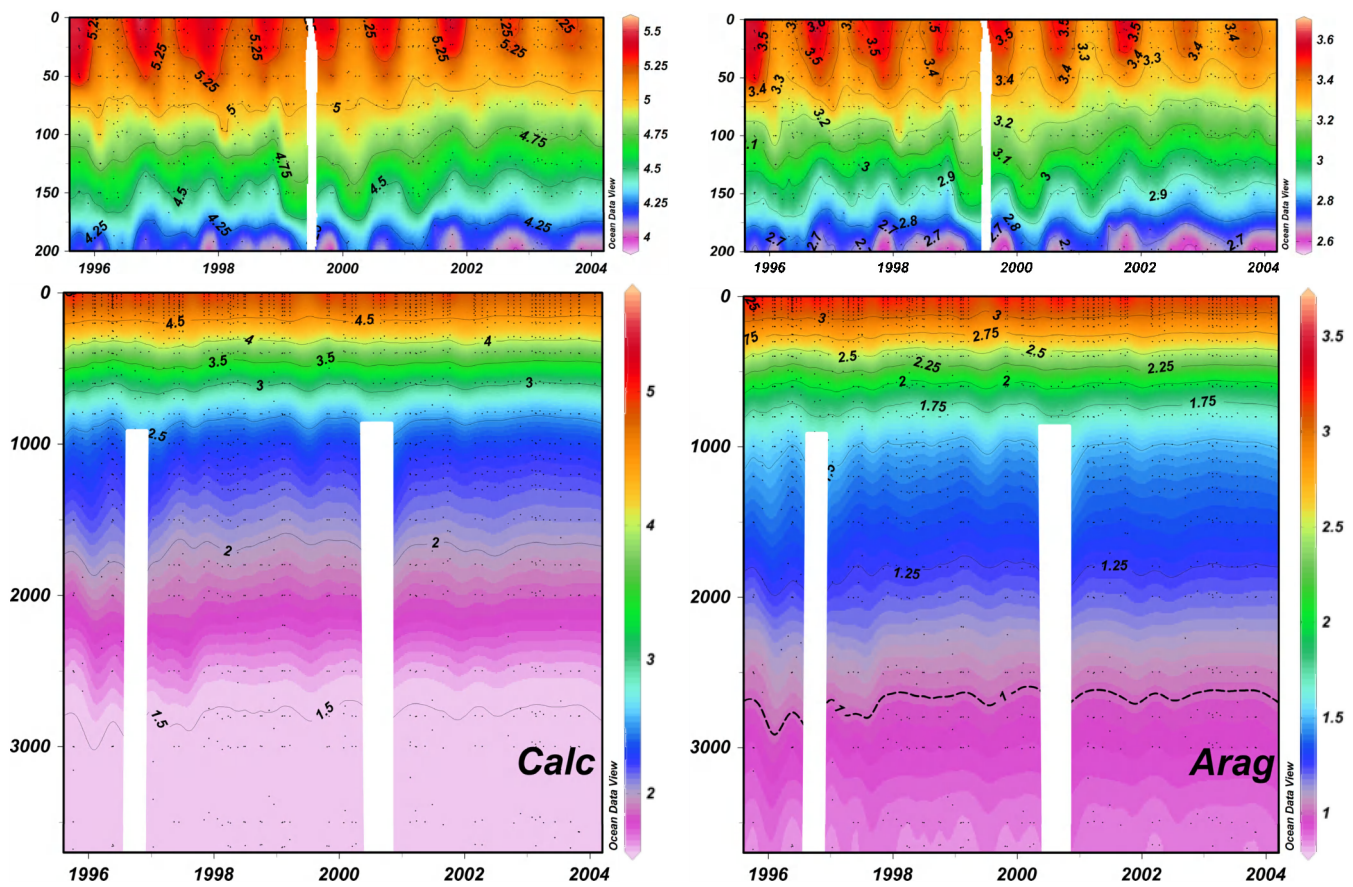


Fig. 6. Hovmöller diagram of the water column calcite saturation state, Ω_{calc} , and aragonite saturation state, Ω_{Arag} .

The NA_T remains constant over the years (data not shown) at the different water depths, as is to be observed for the surface waters, with standard deviations close to the analytical error of alkalinity measurements. This suggests that the potential contribution of the formation and/or dissolution of CaCO_3 and the consumption and/or re-mineralization of nitrate remain constant with the observed NA_T variability at ESTOC. Bates (2001) and Winn et al. (1998) also reported that the change in time of the A_T in the mixed layer is insignificant at the sub-tropical stations of BATS and HOT.

The addition of CO_2 acidifies seawater and lowers its pH. The experimental data with respect to the $\text{pH}_{T,25}$ at the ESTOC site clearly confirm the decrease in pH over the first 1000 m (Fig. 5 and Table 1). The values in the MLD for the $\text{pH}_{T,25}$ decrease at a rate of around 0.0017, similar to that computed in the west Subtropical North Atlantic, at the BATS site (Bates, 2007). The values are statistically significant at 95% confidence level down over the first 1000 m, where the $\text{pH}_{T,25}$ decreases at a rate of 0.0008 ± 0.0003 units yr^{-1} . Values at 25°C are slightly higher than those at in situ conditions that ponder the effect of temperature on the carbonate equilibria, related to both the small and almost symmetrical seasonal temperature cycle in ESTOC (Santana-

Casiano et al., 2007). The observed rate of the pH decline in the mixed layer compared well with the rate predicted, based on the equilibration of atmospheric CO_2 with the surface seawater ($-0.0017 \pm 0.00003 \text{ yr}^{-1}$). As indicated above for C_T , the pH decreases to a slightly greater extent at the 2500 core than in surrounding waters at 2000 m and at the bottom.

The observed values of the A_T and $\text{pH}_{T,25}$ were also considered when computing the concentration of the corresponding carbonic acid species at the ESTOC site (Table 1). The increase in the total inorganic carbon and the reduction in the pH affect the carbonate species distribution with an increase in the bicarbonate concentration at a rate of $1.2\text{--}1.3 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ in the MLD, whereas the carbonate ion concentration decreases at a rate of $0.82\text{--}0.90 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$. These effects can also be followed down through the first 1000 m where the bicarbonate concentration in 2004 was around $5 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ higher than during 1996 ($2038.8 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$). Conversely, and for the same period, the carbonate concentration decreased by 2 units from a value in 1996 of $199 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$. The decrease in pH and carbonate concentration also affects the states of saturation of both calcite, Ω_{cal} , and aragonite, Ω_{arag} (Fig. 6). Both of them decrease rapidly with depth over the upper 1000 m

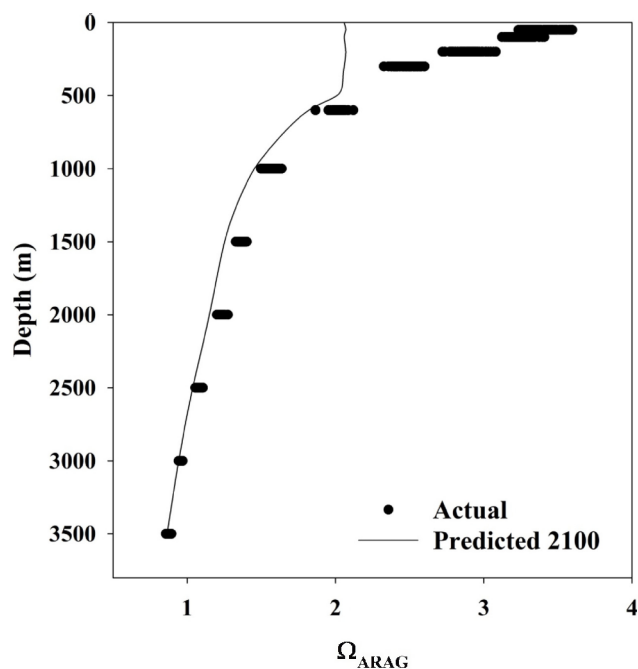


Fig. 7. The average vertical profile of the aragonite saturation state, Ω_{ARAG} for data in the period between 1995–2004 and predicted values for the year 2100 in line with the trends presented in Table 1 for the ten years between 1995–2004.

due to the decrease in carbonate concentration and changes in pressure and temperature and in $f\text{CO}_2$. Ω_{cal} decreases from a value over 5 at 100 m to around 2 at 1000 m while Ω_{arag} decreases from a value of 3.4 ± 0.2 in surface waters to 1.4 ± 0.1 at 1000 m, and 1 ± 0.1 at 2800 m. Below 1000 m, both decrease at a slower rate, due to the controlled effect of temperature and pressure on the increase in the solubility product. Over the ten years from 1995 to 2004, the Ω_{cal} over the first 100 m at the ESTOC decreased 0.2 units from an initial value in 1995 of 5.44 ± 0.14 , whereas the Ω_{arag} moved from 3.55 ± 0.09 in 1995 to 3.4 ± 0.08 in 2004 (Fig. 6, Table 1). If the Ω_{arag} rate of change for the decade 1995–2004 will continue for this century, a value of around 2.1 ± 0.1 will be found in the surface waters of the ESTOC by 2100. According to the rate of decrease calculated at the different depths presented in Table 1, the Ω_{arag} profile will change its exponential decay with depth to form a homogenous layer of about 600 m with Ω_{arag} of 2 ± 0.2 and with values of 1.2 ± 0.1 at 1500 m (Fig. 7).

3.4 Factors controlling the depth distribution of A_T and C_T

Figure 8 depicts the distributions of A_T and C_T vs. salinity at the ESTOC site together with a typical potential temperature vs. salinity plot. The lines in Fig. 8 represent the hypothetical mixing lines between the water masses and can be

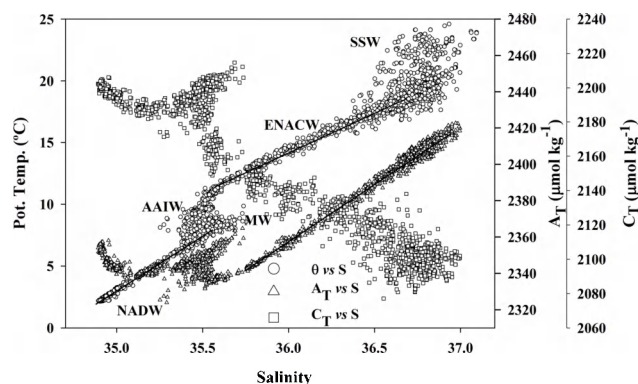


Fig. 8. Potential temperature vs. salinity relationship at the ESTOC site (open circles). SSW, ENACW, AAIW, MW and NADW indicate surface sea water, East North Atlantic central water, Antarctic Intermediate water, Mediterranean water and North Atlantic deep water. Lines represent the hypothetical linear mixing lines between two water types. A_T (open triangles) and C_T (open squares) vs. salinity relationships are also included.

inferred to be the result of mixes of the different water types in the region (Pérez et al., 2001). A linear mixing line between A_T and salinity fits well within the ENACW region, evidencing that the physical mixing rates are faster than the A_T changes caused by biological processes. On the contrary, the non-linear mixing behavior observed in the C_T vs. the salinity plot suggests that the biological production of carbonate and organic carbon controls the depth distributions of C_T in the ENACW. In the intermediate water, a mix of at least three different water types (including MW, AAIW and ENACWp in the upper part, and NADW in the lower mixing triangle) should be considered, and linearity is not even to be observed in the potential temperature vs. salinity plot (see Pérez et al., 2001). In deeper waters, both the A_T and C_T are outside the theoretical values to be expected from purely linear mixing lines (Fig. 8). This non-linearity indicates that the carbonate dissolution and organic matter decomposition are the processes responsible for the vertical distributions of A_T and C_T observed in deep waters.

In order to examine the general processes controlling the vertical variations of alkalinity and the inorganic carbon distribution, we applied the initial Chen and Millero (1979) model for the decomposition of the water column A_T and C_T contributors. Three major components may be taken into consideration: (1) the values of the water mass at the time of its formation at surface outcrops, the pre-formed values; (2) changes due to the organic carbon pump, related to organic matter decomposition; (3) changes due to the carbonate pump caused by carbonate dissolution (Chou et al., 2007). After using the regional salinity normalization procedure indicated in the experimental section:

$$NA_T^{\text{meas}} = N(A_T^{\text{pre}} + A_T^{\text{org}} + A_T^{\text{carb}}) \quad (6)$$

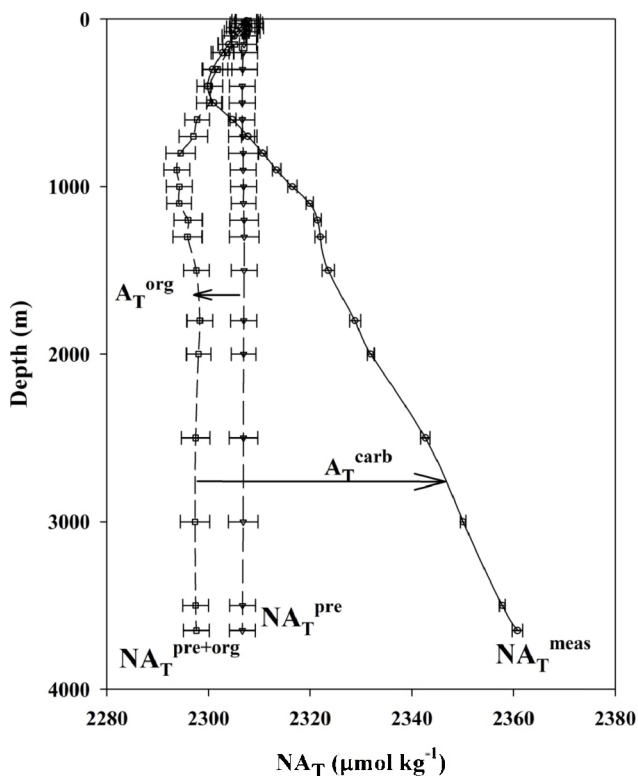


Fig. 9. Depth profiles of measured NA_T (NA_T^{meas} , open circles), pre-formed NA_T (NA_T^{pre} , open triangles), and preformed plus organic change contribution to the NA_T ($NA_T^{\text{pre+org}}$, open squares) at the ESTOC site for the period between 1995 and 2004. The definitions and calculations for each component are given in the text. Horizontal bars represent the variation of NA_T^{meas} at a given depth over the 87 cruises and the uncertainties in the NA_T^{pre} and $NA_T^{\text{pre+org}}$ calculations.

$$NC_T^{\text{meas}} = N(C_T^{\text{pre}} + C_T^{\text{org}} + C_T^{\text{carb}}) \quad (7)$$

where the super-scripts “meas”, “pre”, “org” and “carb” indicate, respectively, measured, pre-formed, organic decomposition and carbonate dissolution.

The pre-formed alkalinity values were computed using the function proposed by Wanninkhof et al. (1999) which deploys A_T , salinity and NO ($\text{NO} = 10.6 \text{NO}_3 + \text{O}_2$) data from the top 100 m data set obtained at around 25/32° W from 43° S to 62° N, occupied as part of the NOAA-OACES in July 1991 and July/August 1993, and reported with a margin of uncertainty of $5.2 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$.

$$A_T^{\text{pre}} = 278.4 + 57.91 \cdot S + 0.0074 \cdot \text{NO} \quad (8)$$

Pérez et al. (2002) compared various parameterizations and indicated that the above may be considered to be a correct model of the A_T^{pre} of water masses in the North Atlantic. Normalized preformed values, NA_T^{pre} , combining Eqs. (8) and (1), were kept constant to $2307 \pm 0.18 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$.

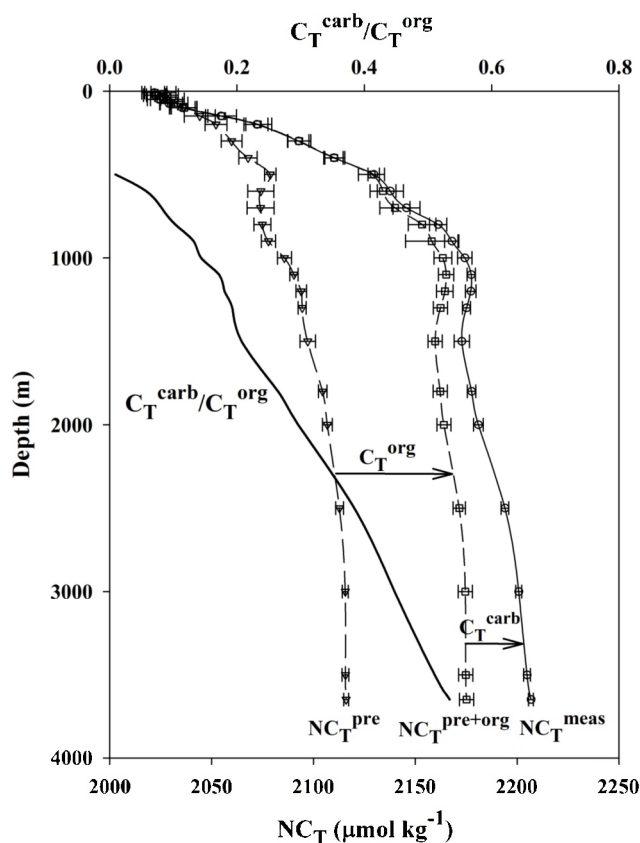


Fig. 10. Depth profiles of measured NC_T (NC_T^{meas} , open circles), pre-formed NC_T (NC_T^{pre} , open triangles), and pre-formed plus organic change contribution to the NC_T ($NC_T^{\text{pre+org}}$, open squares) at the ESTOC site for the period between 1995 and 2004. The definitions and calculations of each component are given in the text. The horizontal bars represent the variation of NC_T^{meas} at a given depth over the 87 cruises and the uncertainties in the NC_T^{pre} and $NC_T^{\text{pre+org}}$ calculations. The ratio between the contributions due to the dissolution of particulate carbonates and organic matter remineralization, together with the $C_T^{\text{carb}}/C_T^{\text{org}}$, at ESTOC implying their relative contribution to the increase of C_T in the water column are also included.

The effects on total alkalinity changes as related to the organic matter production and remineralization are estimated using apparent oxygen utilization (AOU) and the links with the change in nitrate concentration ($R_N = \Delta N/\Delta \text{O}_2 = 16/170$, stoichiometric coefficient as taken from Anderson and Sarmiento, 1994) proportional to the proton flux during photosynthesis and decomposition (Chen and Millero, 1979).

$$A_T^{\text{org}} = -\text{AOU} \cdot R_N \quad (9)$$

Figure 9 presents the corresponding effects of organic matter formation and decomposition plotted as $N(A_T^{\text{pre}} + A_T^{\text{org}})$, with the difference between the values of this line and the pre-formed values a measure of the organic contribution. Each individual ESTOC data series was treated, normalized and

then averaged for each depth and plotted together with the standard deviation and the uncertainties in the calculation.

Following Eq. (6) the contribution made by the dissolution of particulate carbonates can be determined as the difference between the NA_T^{meas} and $N(A_T^{\text{pre}} + A_T^{\text{org}})$. The hard material decomposition contribution A_T^{carb} varies with depth. It appears after 400 m and increases sharply at 1200 m where it remains constant down to 1500 m, then increasing again through to the bottom. This shows that a considerable portion of the surface produced calcite and aragonite dissolves in the upper 1000 m, contributing with $23 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ to the alkalinity above the lysocline, probably as a result of biological mediation (Milliman et al., 1999). The dissolution of hard material predominates in deeper water as the result of increased pressure, decreased temperature and longer residence time, controlling the vertical profiles of NA_T^{meas} . Over the first 400 m, the values in NA_T^{pre} determine the distribution of alkalinity while the A_T^{org} balances the vertical gradient of NA_T^{meas} . In the first 1000 m, remineralization of organic material lowers alkalinity by an amount about equal to the amount of nitrate released. However, the alkalinity decrease is about $13 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ whereas nitrate increases by $20 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ (data not shown). This discrepancy again can be interpreted as evidence for shallow-depth calcium carbonate dissolution (SDCCD). As it is indicated by Friis et al. (2007), the normalization procedure (Eq. 1) allows that such small effects can be picked up from the observed distribution. The remineralization phenomenon is not masked or compensated by a strong SDCCD.

In order to correct the total inorganic carbon for biological activity, both the soft-tissue and the carbonate pumps should be taken into consideration (Eq. 4). The contribution due to organic matter remineralization is computed from the AOU and the stoichiometric coefficient $R_C = \Delta C/\Delta O_2 = 117/170$ (Anderson and Sarmiento, 1994)

$$C_T^{\text{org}} = R_C \cdot \text{AOU} \quad (10)$$

Following Chen and Millero (1979), the dissolution of hard-tissue results in an increase in molar ratio 2/1 for the A_T and C_T , and, therefore, the C_T^{carb} is half of the contribution estimated for A_T^{carb} . Following Eq. (7), the NC_T^{pre} can be computed as $N(C_T^{\text{meas}} - (C_T^{\text{org}} + C_T^{\text{carb}}))$. The results are plotted on Fig. 10. In the first 500 m, NC_T^{meas} increases in $108 \pm 4 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$, 49% related to the increase in the pre-formed values and 51% due to the re-mineralization of organic matter. From 500 m to the bottom, the NC_T^{meas} continues to increase by around $75 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$, to $40 \pm 3 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ accounted for by the pre-formed NC_T and $31 \pm 3 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ due to the carbonate dissolution. The amount contributed by the dissolution of soft tissues is low at 500 m. The C_T^{org} contribution is maximum at around 900–1000 m, $80 \pm 7 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$, decreasing to $70 \pm 4 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ at 1500 m, and slightly decreasing toward the bottom to $56 \pm 3 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$. Moreover, the contribution due to the dissolution of cal-

cium carbonate increases constantly from $2 \pm 3 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ at a depth of 500 m to $33 \pm 3 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ at a depth of 3685 m. The C_T^{carb} contributes half the C_T^{org} . The contribution of both the carbonate and the soft-tissue pumps to the inorganic carbon concentration at ESTOC can also be monitored via the ratio, $C_T^{\text{carb}}/C_T^{\text{org}}$ (Fig. 10). The ratio increases continuously from a value of 0.02 at 500 m to 0.53 at the bottom. The value of 0.45 at 3000 m indicates that 31% of the inorganic carbon production is related to the dissolution of calcium carbonate, while it becomes 35% at 3685 m. These high values clearly indicate the old age of the lower NADW.

3.5 Changes in the anthropogenic carbon

Over the last few decades, there have been countless attempts to determine the anthropogenic part of the inorganic carbon exchange between the atmosphere and the ocean (e.g. Gruber et al., 1996; Sabine et al., 2004). The first attempts to estimate C_{ANT} from oceanic measurements were based on the back-calculation method proposed independently by Brewer (1978) and Chen and Millero (1979). Despite all of various efforts and methods, no clear conclusion has been reached as to which method is best after several comparative exercises (see more on Vázquez-Rodríguez et al., 2009). We have applied the carbon-based TrOCA method to our set of data which uses the semi-conservative parameter TrOCA (Tracer combining Oxygen, inorganic Carbon and total Alkalinity). A detailed description of the TrOCA approach is given in Touratier and Goyet (2004) and further improvements in Touratier et al. (2007), where C_{ANT} is calculated as the difference between current and pre-industrial TrOCA. The TrOCA approach assumes that below the mixed layer, the decomposition of organic matter follows a constant Redfield relationship and that today's air-sea CO_2 disequilibrium is the same as in pre-industrial times. The estimated uncertainty for the TrOCA approach is about $7 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ (Touratier et al., 2007).

Figure 11 depicts how the concentration of anthropogenic CO_2 decreases with depth. Experimental values for each year were used to compute C_{ANT} and then were averaged for each sampling depth and plotted together with standard deviation. Below 3000 m, C_{ANT} values tend to zero, implying that this may be considered the maximum depth they can reach at the ESTOC. The penetration depth at 3000 m is in close concordance with other studies reported previously for the North Atlantic (Sabine et al., 2004). The concentration of anthropogenic CO_2 in the 150–200 m seawater, just below the average Winter mixed layer at ESTOC, is $57 \pm 4 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$, slightly higher than the values presented by Sabine et al. (2004) of around $50 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ for the North and Tropical Atlantic Ocean. The different methodologies used and the differences in the reference year, 1990–1998 versus 1995–2004, may account for the values observed. It is also to be observed that in the region of 1000–1500 m, where the Mediterranean waters are located, C_{ANT} presents

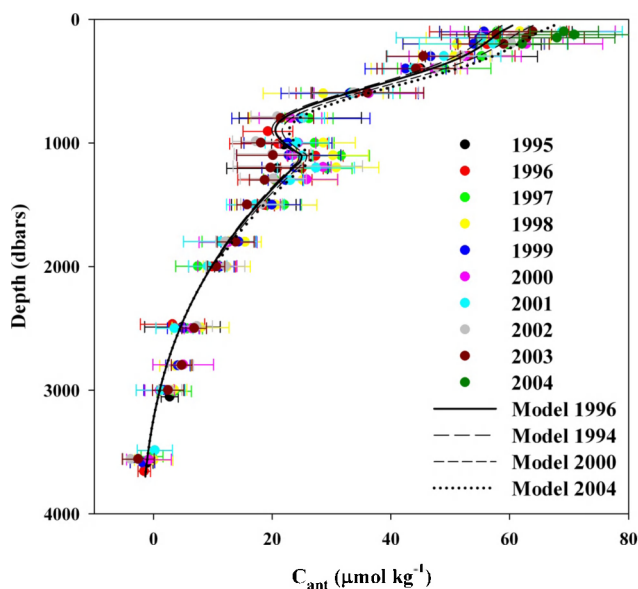


Fig. 11. The concentration of anthropogenic CO₂ for the period 1995 to 2004, averaged for each year and sampling depths and plotted together with their standard deviation. A fitting order 5 polynomial function for the year 1996 is plotted together with predicted values for the years 1994, 2000 and 2004, assuming oceanic physical and biological conditions to be stable and the rate of anthropogenic CO₂ increase given by the rate of C_T increase in Table 1.

a relative maximum with values of $24 \pm 5 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$. The concentrations of anthropogenic CO₂ in the Mediterranean Sea at the time series station DYFAMED, and in the Strait of Gibraltar (Ait-Ameur and Goyet, 2006; Huertas et al., 2009; Touratier and Goyet, 2009) are much higher than those found in the Atlantic Ocean at the same depth. Values North of 35° N at the Iberian Peninsula in the region of 1000 m also present relative maximums over $30 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ (Ríos et al., 2001), slightly higher than those at ESTOC and relating to the greater contribution of the MW to this area. Our results confirm that the Mediterranean Sea acts as a significant source of anthropogenic carbon to the Atlantic Ocean.

The C_{ANT} annually computed at ESTOC from 1995 to 2004 may be used to evaluate inter-annual trends. If the oceanic physical and biological conditions are assumed to be constant along the decade, the rate of C_T increase on any isopycnal surface should be the rate of the anthropogenic CO₂ increase absorbed by the seawater. In surface seawater and as was indicated above, the C_T increased at a rate of $0.94 \pm 0.50 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$, that is, $9.4 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ over a decade, over the experimental error of estimate of C_T. At 200 m, with potential density 26.56 ± 0.05 , the C_T increased at a rate of $0.81 \pm 0.40 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ (Table 1). At higher densities, the relation between the depth and the potential density is relatively constant and the C_T (Table 1) increase at a rate over the error associated to the C_T determination in one decade in the first 1000 m. However, the C_{ANT} de-

termination presents an estimated error higher than the rate of increase of the C_T, and any trend determined by using C_{ANT} values is statistically insignificant. In the first 200 m, the yearly average for C_{ANT} was found to increase at a rate of $0.85 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$, which is in the same range as the observed increase in the C_T, but with a significant error in estimate. According to our series of data, over ten years are needed to unequivocally determine the anthropogenic carbon increase in this area.

Figure 11 also depicts a fitting order 5 polynomial function for the year 1996 (standard error of estimate, $5.65 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$), selected as a reference for our study. If we assume the rate of anthropogenic CO₂ increase to be due to the C_T increase and the data given by Table 1 to be valid for the decade 1995–2004, the anthropogenic carbon can be computed for any other year. Inter-annual change is fitted to a polynomial equation as a function of depth (z in m)

$$\Delta C_T = 0.94 - 1.34 \times 10^{-3} z + 1.06 \times 10^{-6} z^2 - 5.51 \times 10^{-10} z^3 + 1.61 \times 10^{-13} z^4 - 1.86 \times 10^{-17} z^5 \quad (11)$$

that indicates a surface change per year of $0.94 \pm 0.05 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ and is added to or subtracted from the values for the year 1996. The resulting lines clearly follow the evolution of the C_{ANT} observed at the ESTOC site. The total column inventory of anthropogenic CO₂ was estimated to be $66 \pm 3 \text{ mol m}^{-2}$ at the ESTOC site, after considering the average values at each depth over the decade studied. This value (the average for the period 1995–2004, that is the year 2000) is again around 6 mol m^{-2} higher than the value determined by Sabine et al. (2004) for the year 1994 using Gruber et al. (1996) ΔC^* methodology. However, it is within the estimated error indicated by these authors considering the uncertainties of anthropogenic CO₂ estimates and mapping errors. However, our model fitting indicated that for the year 1994, the estimated column inventory of C_{ANT} is 61.3 mol m^{-2} , similar to the value given by Sabine et al. (2004) at 30° N in the North Atlantic for the year 1994, of $60\text{--}61 \text{ mol m}^{-2}$. The inventory for the year 2004 reached 70.0 mol m^{-2} , in line with the C_T inter-annual trends presented in Table 1 (Eq. 11) and plotted on Fig. 11, indicating an increase of $0.84 \text{ mol m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$. These data indicate that the Eastern North Atlantic Ocean at the area where the ESTOC station is located presents an increasing content in excess CO₂. At this area, ESTOC, as one of the longest carbon time series station, can be used as a reference point by which to monitor anthropogenic carbon changes in the Northeast Atlantic Sub-tropical gyre.

4 Conclusions

In this work, we have investigated the water column distribution of carbonate system variables in the Northeast Atlantic Sub-tropical after considering the data from 87 cruises to

ESTOC from September 1995 to February 2004. The inter-annual variability for the carbon dioxide parameters was defined for 12 selected depths, clearly indicating significant changes over, at least, the first 1000 m. The C_T increased at a rate of $0.87 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$ in the mixed layer, linked to an $f\text{CO}_2$ increase of $1.7 \pm 0.7 \mu\text{atm yr}^{-1}$ in both the atmosphere and the ocean. Consequently, the ESTOC site has also become more acidic, with the pH_T decreasing annually at a rate of $-0.0017 \pm 0.0003 \text{ units yr}^{-1}$ in the MLD, similar to what is expected from oceanic equilibration with increasing CO_2 in the atmosphere. In addition, the carbonate ion concentrations and CaCO_3 saturation states have also decreased over time. The Ω_{cal} over the first 100 m has decreased 0.2 units from an initial value in 1995 of 5.44 ± 0.14 , whereas the Ω_{arag} moved from 3.55 ± 0.09 in 1995 to 3.4 ± 0.08 in 2004. The Ω_{arag} rate of change is observed over the first 1000 m, and if this rate is assumed to remain constant throughout this century, a value of around 2 ± 0.1 will be found in the surface waters of the ESTOC by 2100 and the Ω_{arag} profile will change its exponential decay with depth, to a homogenous layer of around 600 m with Ω_{arag} of 2 ± 0.1 and with values of 1.2 ± 0.1 at 1500 m.

The vertical distribution of the carbonate system variables is affected by the water mass structure and, to a different extent, controlled by the production/decomposition of organic matter, formation/dissolution of carbonates, and the differences in respective pre-formed values. The NA_T increases with depth mainly as a result of the pre-formed values that overcompensate the consumption of A_T during organic decomposition, remaining constant over the top 200 m of water column, whereas the carbonate dissolution accounts for the constant increase in NA_T under 400 m. For the NC_T , the total inorganic carbon increase is related similarly to the increase in both the pre-formed values and the remineralization of organic matter over the first 500 m. The C_T^{org} contribution is maximum at around 900–1000 m. The dissolution of calcium carbonate increases constantly from depth of 500 m to 3685 m, but is only half the contribution of the C_T^{org} . At 3000 m, 30% of the inorganic carbon production is related to the dissolution of calcium carbonate, becoming 35% at 3685 m.

The concentration of anthropogenic CO_2 in the first 150–200 m of seawater for the reference year 2000 was $57 \pm 4 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ whereas the penetration depth was 3000 m. Ten years of study are not enough to unequivocally define inter-annual trends. However, surface values presented a statistically significant rate of C_{ANT} increase of $0.85 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$. If oceanic physical and biological conditions are assumed to be steady during this decade, we have provided a way to compute inter-annual changes over the water column by applying the vertical rate of change of the C_T to the C_{ANT} profile for a reference year. The total column inventory of anthropogenic CO_2 for the decade (reference year 2000) is $66 \pm 3 \text{ mol m}^{-2}$. The model fitting indicates that the column inventory of C_{ANT} increased from 61.3 mol m^{-2} in

the year 1994 to 70.0 mol m^{-2} in 2004. The general concordance of these results with others at 30°N in the North Atlantic confirms that the ESTOC site can be used as a reference to monitor anthropogenic carbon changes in the North-east Atlantic Sub-tropical gyre.

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