

UPDATE ON ATMOSPHERIC O₂/N₂ MEASUREMENTS, FROM 1994 TO 2002

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ABSTRACT

Our current understanding of the global carbon cycle has greatly benefited from atmospheric O₂ measurements, pioneered by R.F. Keeling and collaborators in 1990. Our parallel sampling program, with sampling locations added periodically beginning in 1991, now includes Point Barrow (Alaska), Sable Island (Eastern Canada), American Samoa (Tropical South Pacific), Amsterdam Island (Indian Ocean, French station), Cape Grim (Tasmania, Australia), Macquarie Island (subantarctic Australian station), and Syowa (Antarctic Japanese station). Samples are also routinely collected on Ka'imimoana, a U. S. NOAA ship operating in the equatorial Pacific.

We have used analyses on samples from this network (Fig. 1) to assess the anthropogenic carbon balance and its interannual variability. From 1994-2002, average CO₂ uptake by the ocean and the land biosphere was 1.7 ± 0.5 and 1.0 ± 0.6 Gt C yr⁻¹ respectively; these numbers include a correction of 0.3 Gt C/year due to secular outgassing of ocean O₂. The record of interannual variability supports previous work concluding that changes in CO₂ uptake by the land biosphere are primarily responsible for rapid atmospheric CO₂ growth rates associated with El Niño events (Fig. 2). We present a current summary of our atmospheric CO₂ records and update the anthropogenic carbon balance.

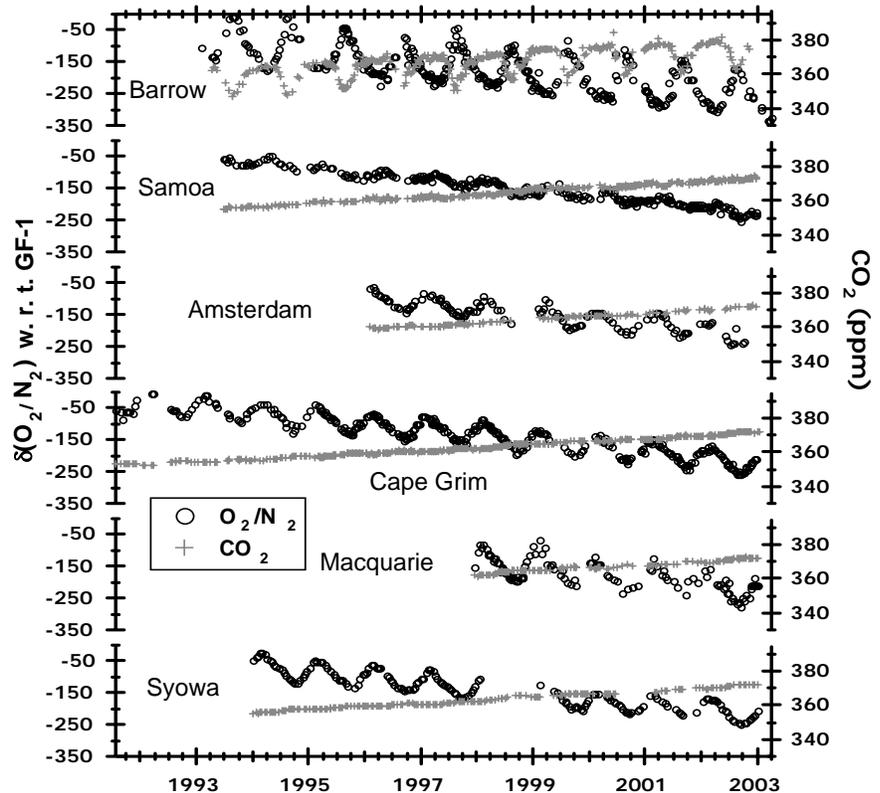


Fig. 1. O₂/N₂ and CO₂ records at our sampling locations.

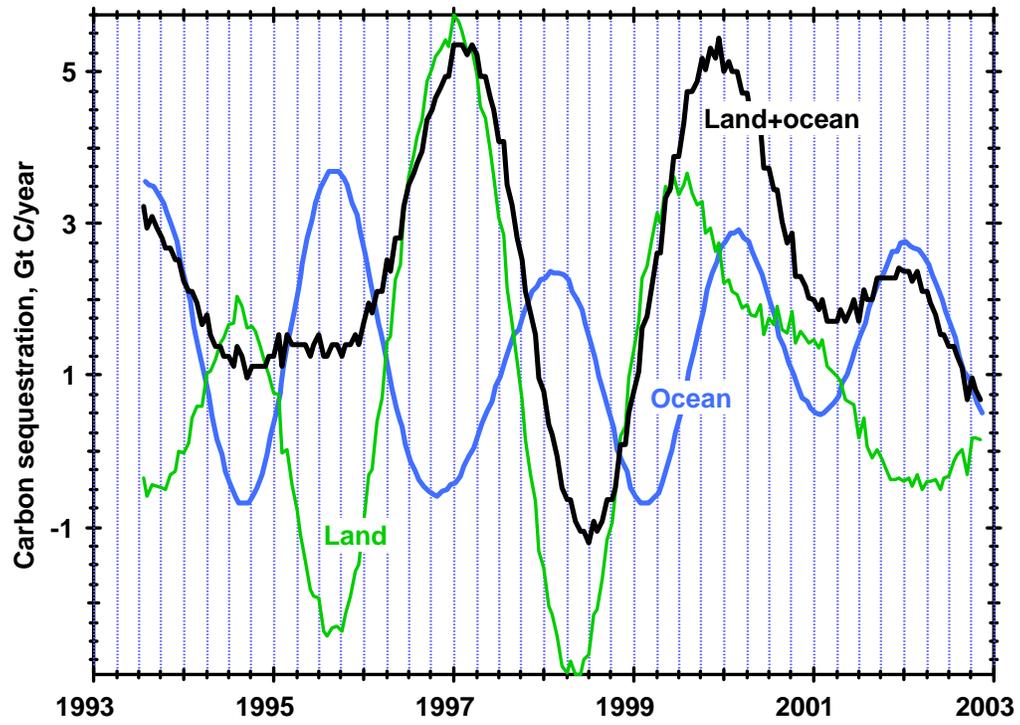


Fig. 2. Land and ocean CO₂ sequestration rates calculated from CO₂ and O₂/N₂ data at Cape Grim, Samoa, and Barrow.