

An aerial photograph of a beach with dark, wet sand and white foam from breaking waves. The water is a deep blue, and the foam is bright white, creating a high-contrast scene. The waves are breaking in a series of parallel lines across the frame.

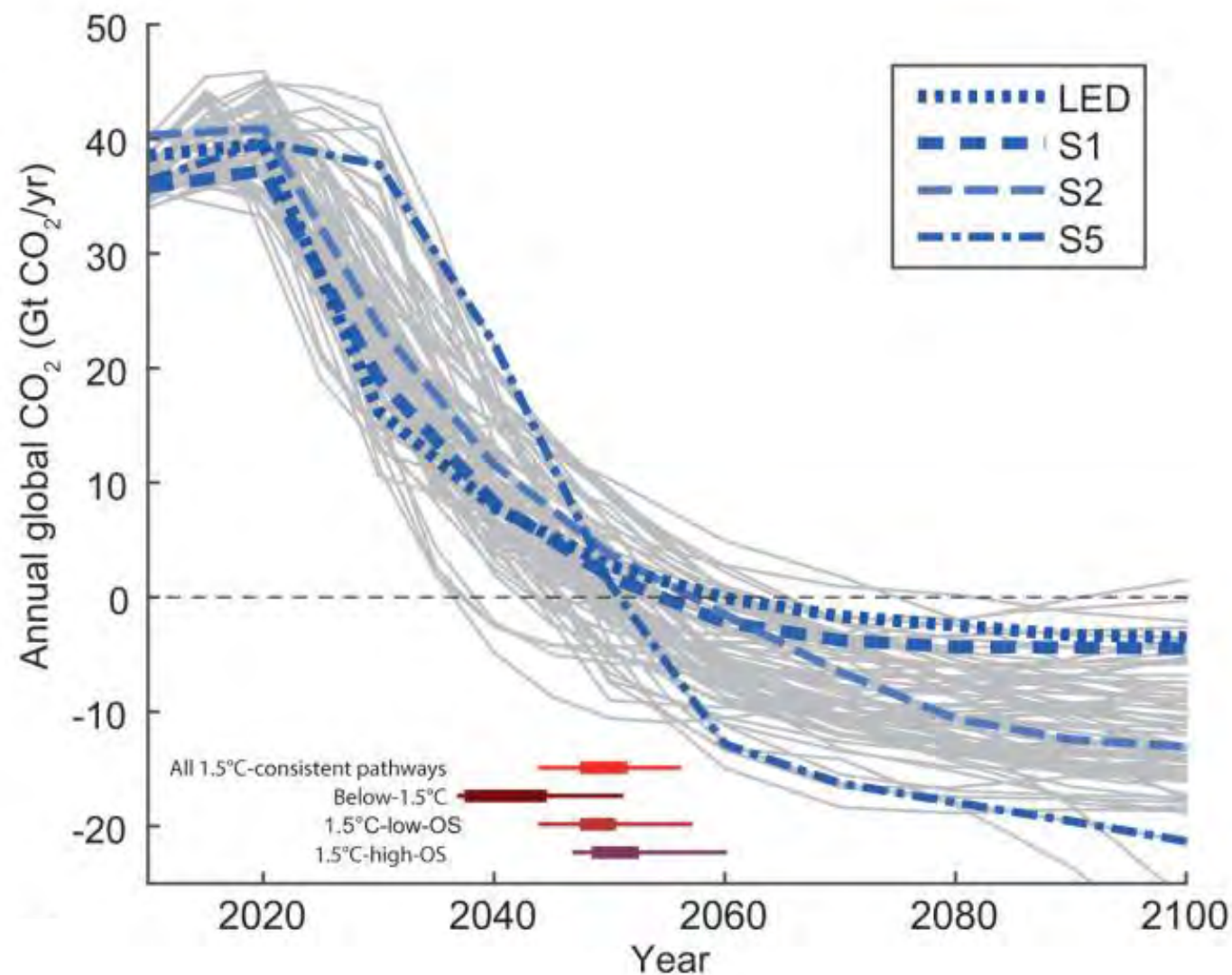
Modelling Ocean Carbon Solutions

Ciadh Takahashi

John Taylor

Background

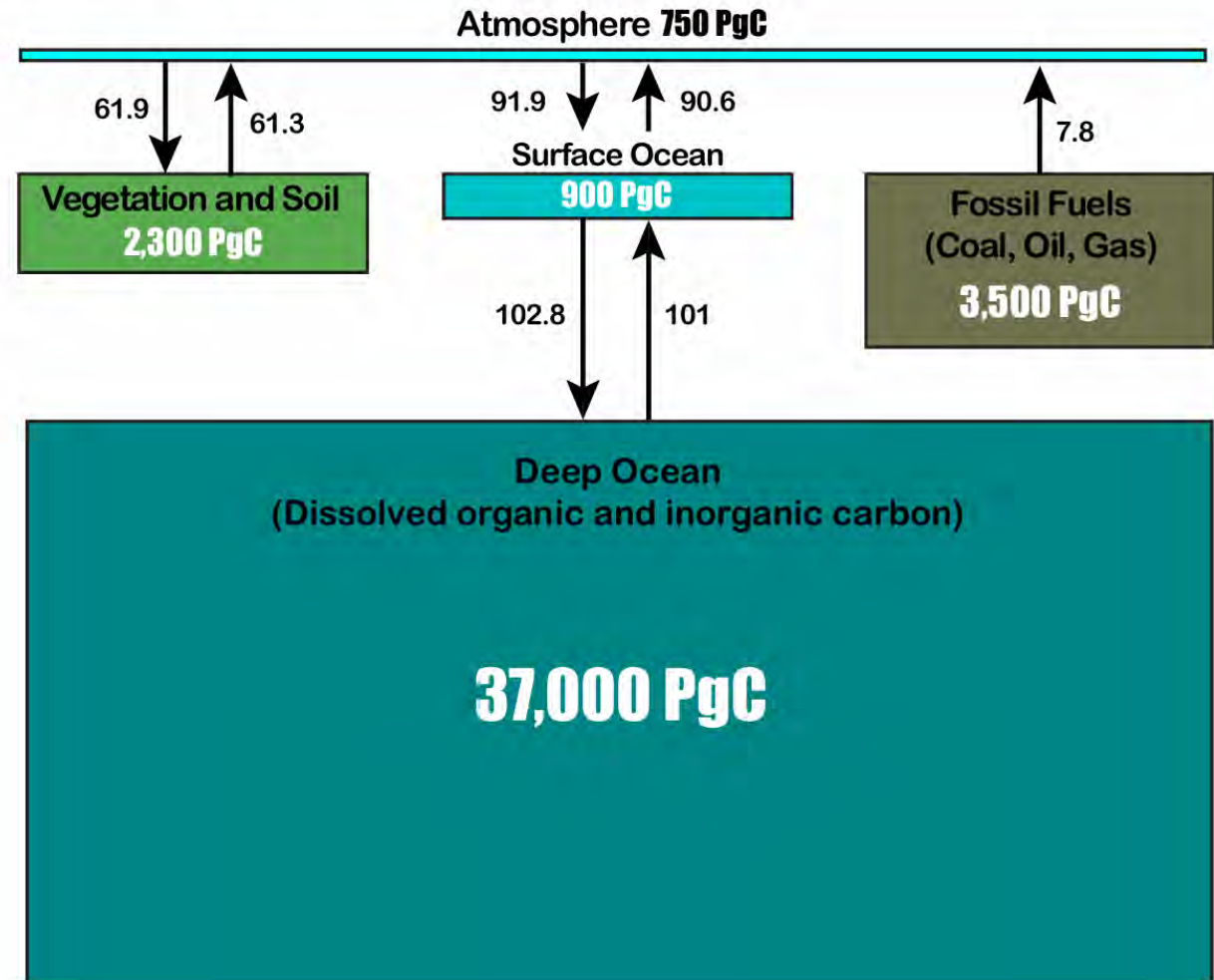
- All projections of 1.5°C require net negative CO₂ emissions
- Requires significant carbon storage methods



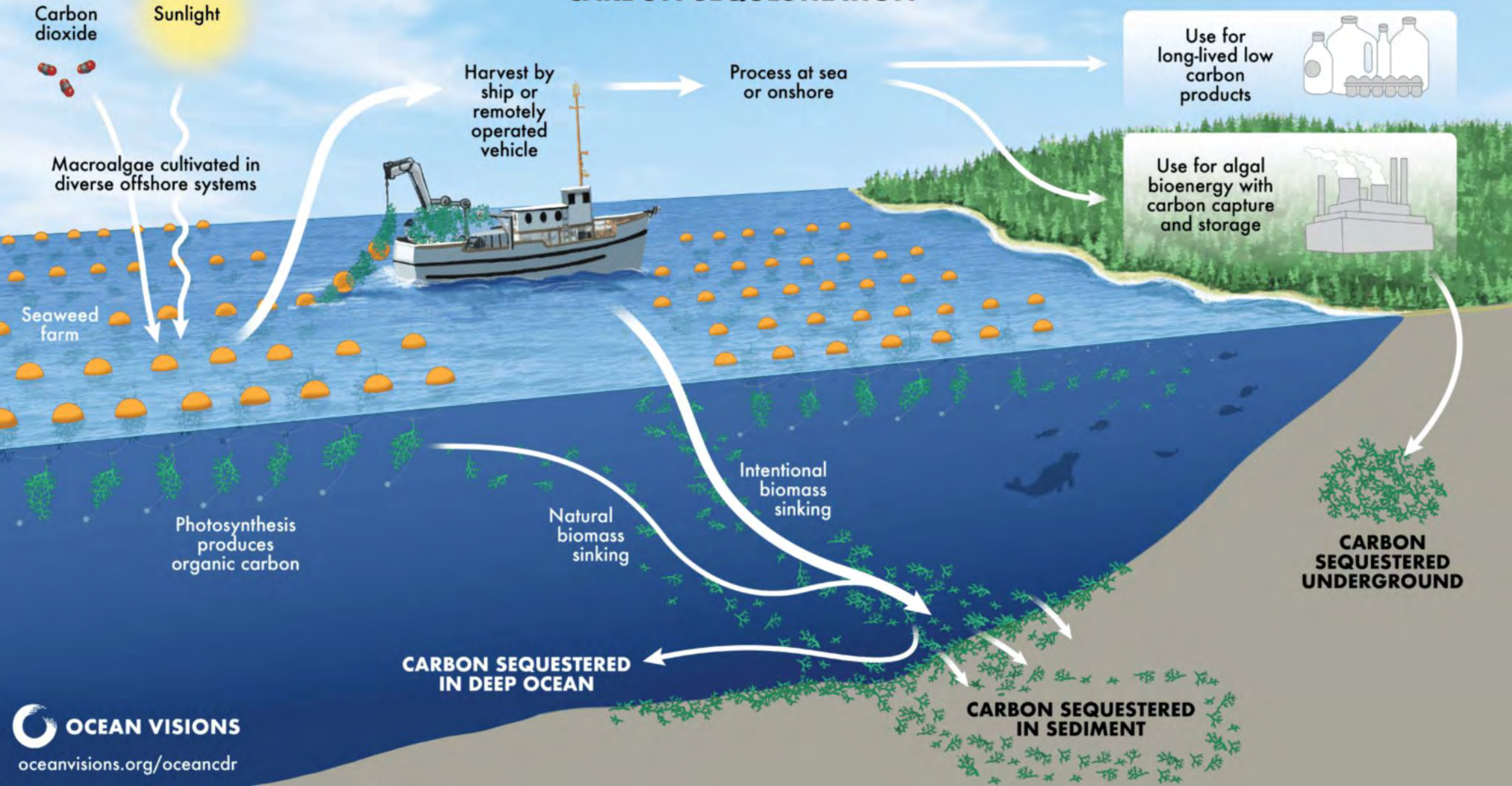
Why the Ocean?

- Huge capacity for carbon storage
- Can capture all carbon in atmosphere

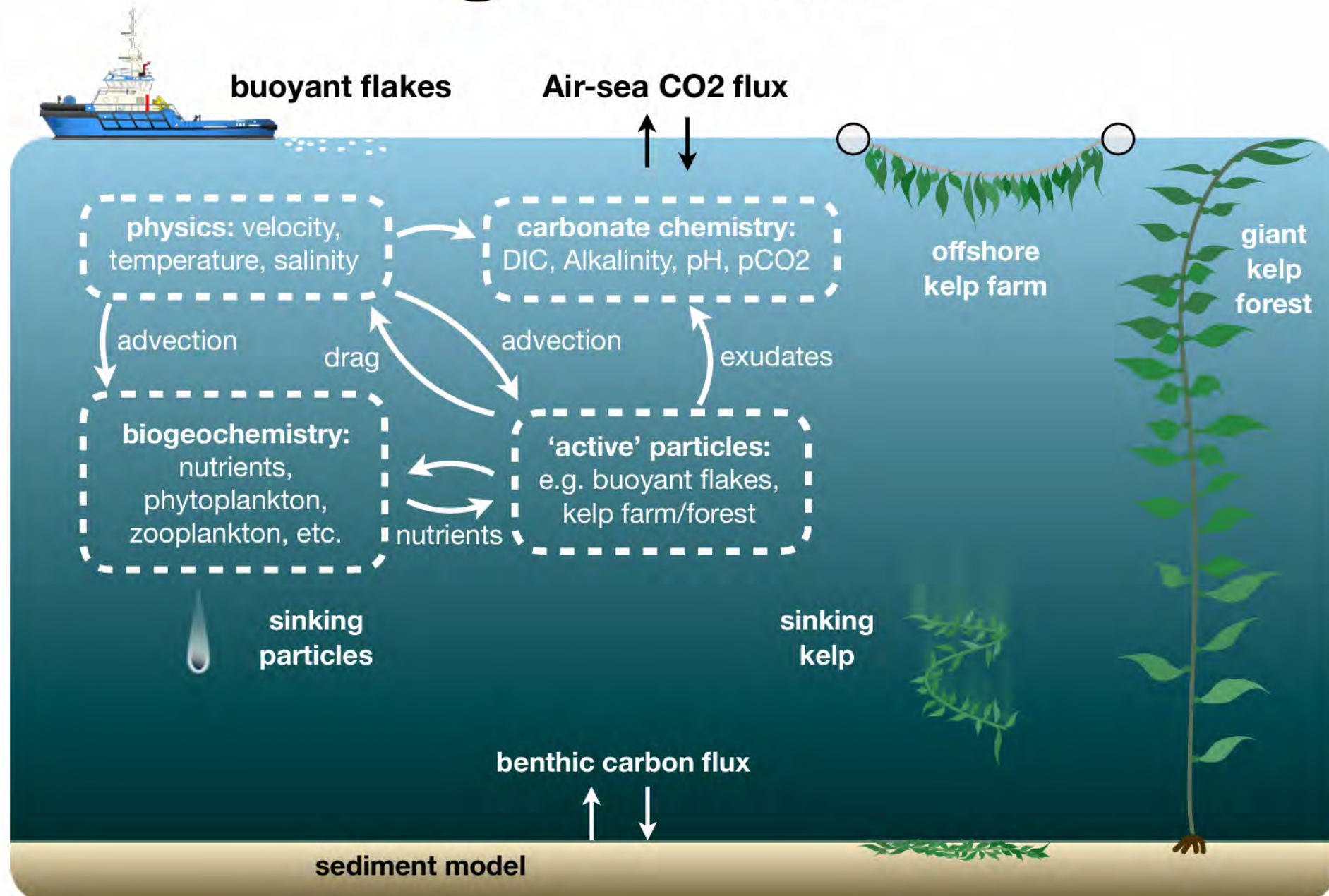
Fluxes in PgC/year, box size proportional to storage



MACROALGAE CULTIVATION AND CARBON SEQUESTRATION

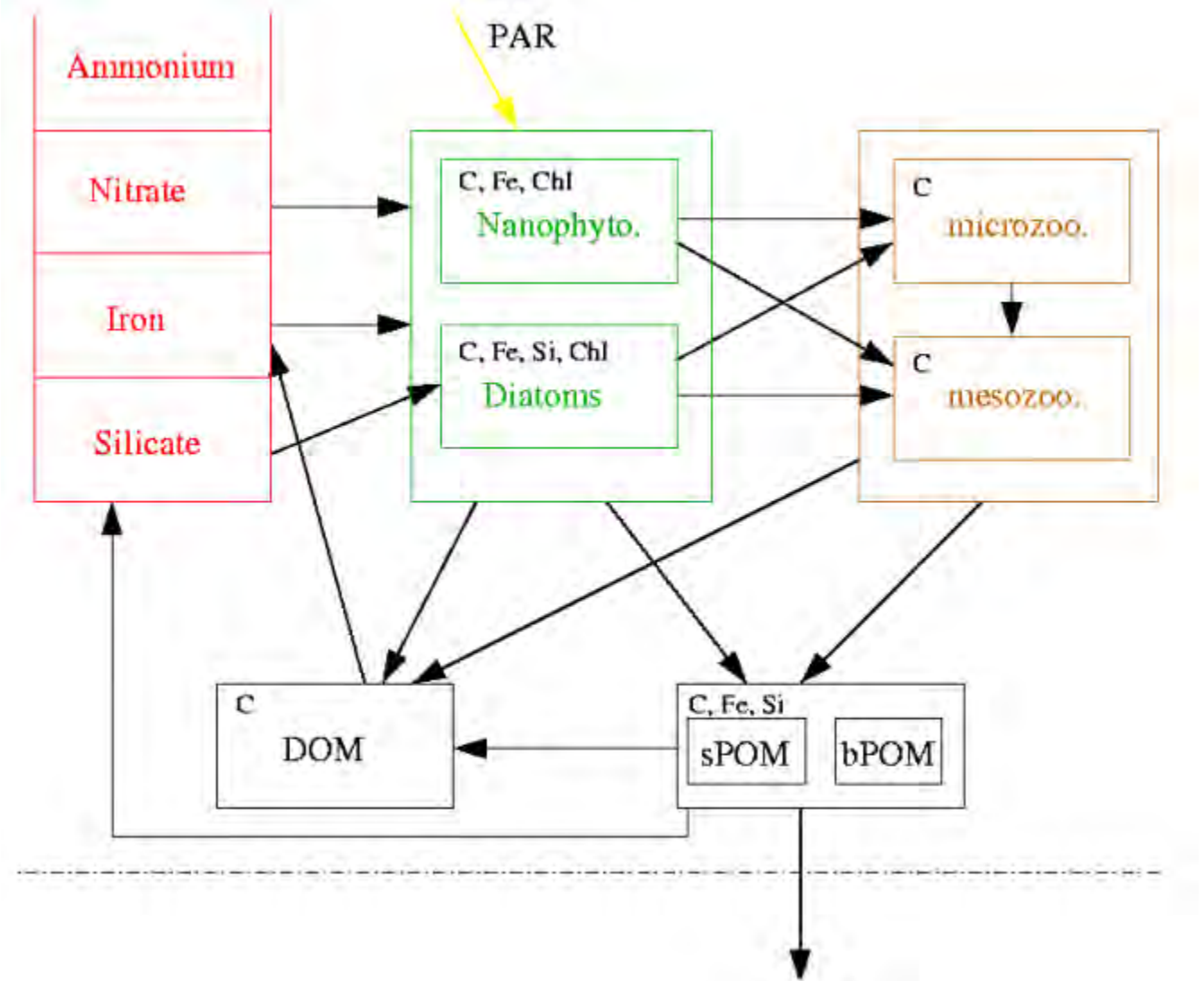


OceanBioME



What is PISCES?

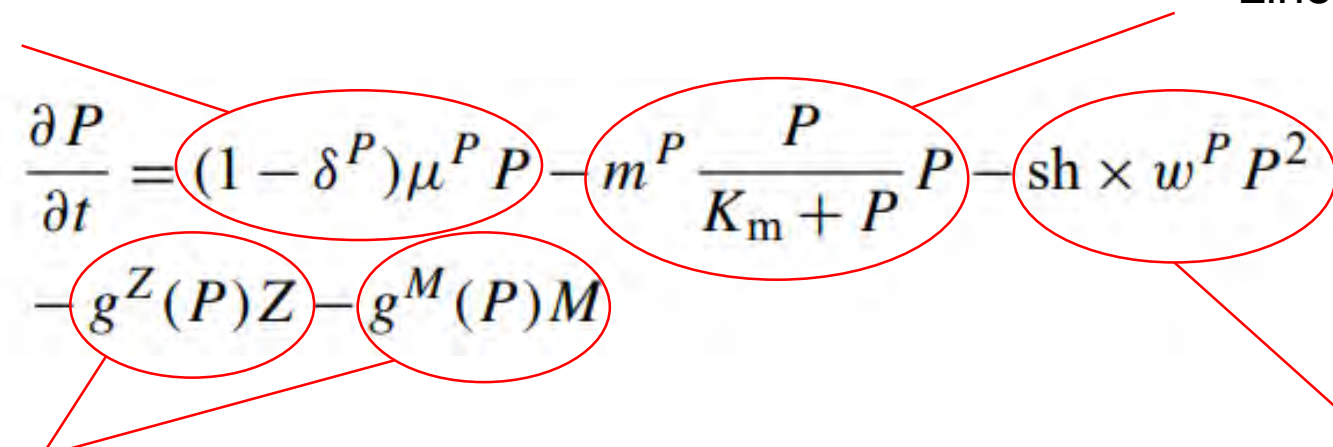
- Tracks C, N, P, Si, Fe
- 24 Components
 - 4 living
 - 2 types of phytoplankton
 - 2 types of zooplankton
- Used to calibrate other biogeochemistry models



How does it work?

Growth rate

Linear Mortality

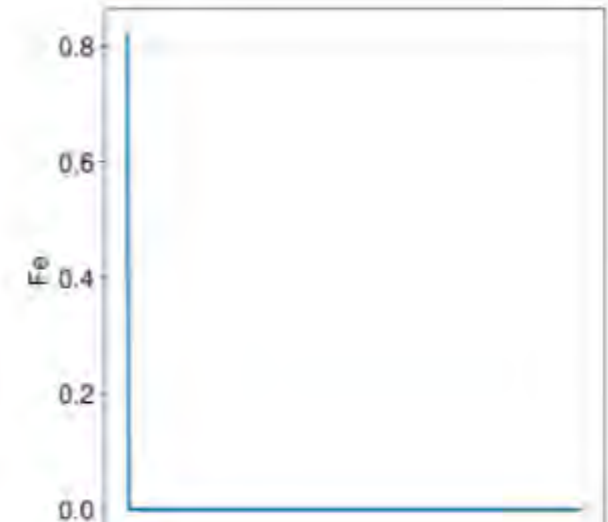
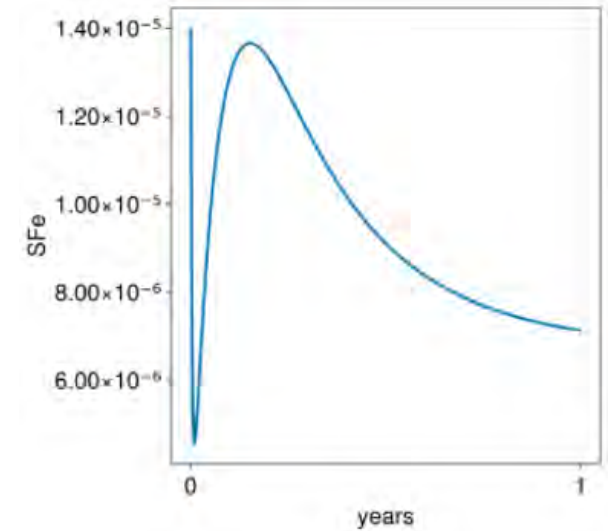
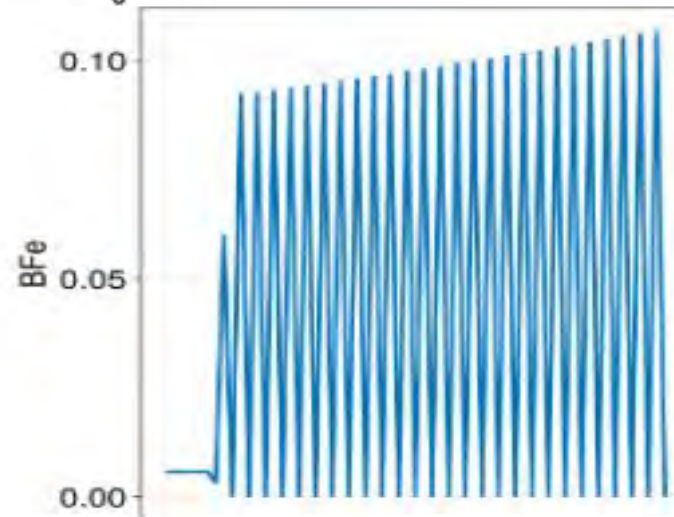
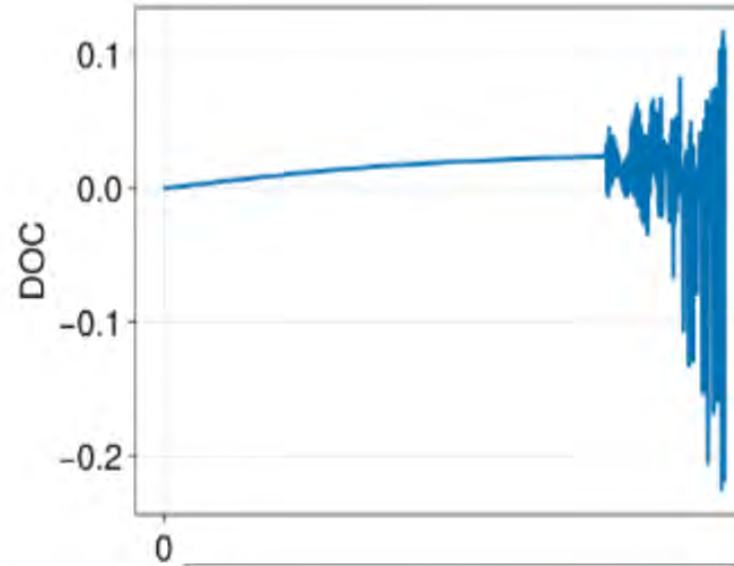
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = (1 - \delta^P) \mu^P P - m^P \frac{P}{K_m + P} P - \text{sh} \times w^P P^2 - g^Z(P)Z - g^M(P)M$$


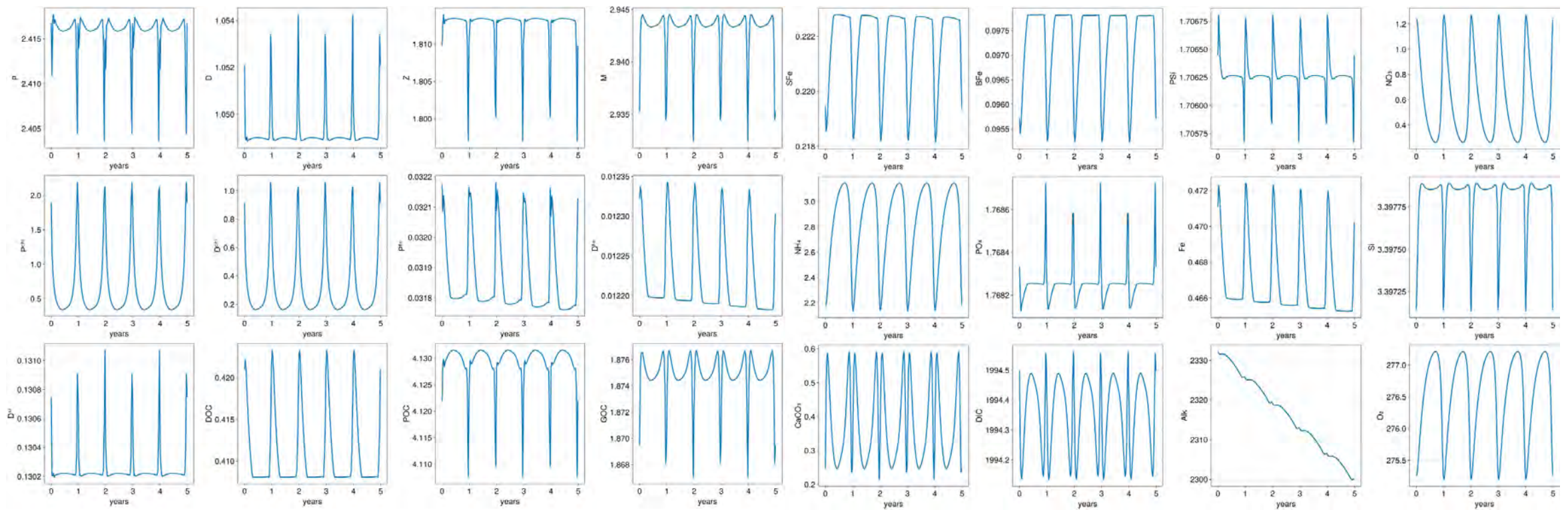
Grazing by zooplankton

Quadratic Mortality

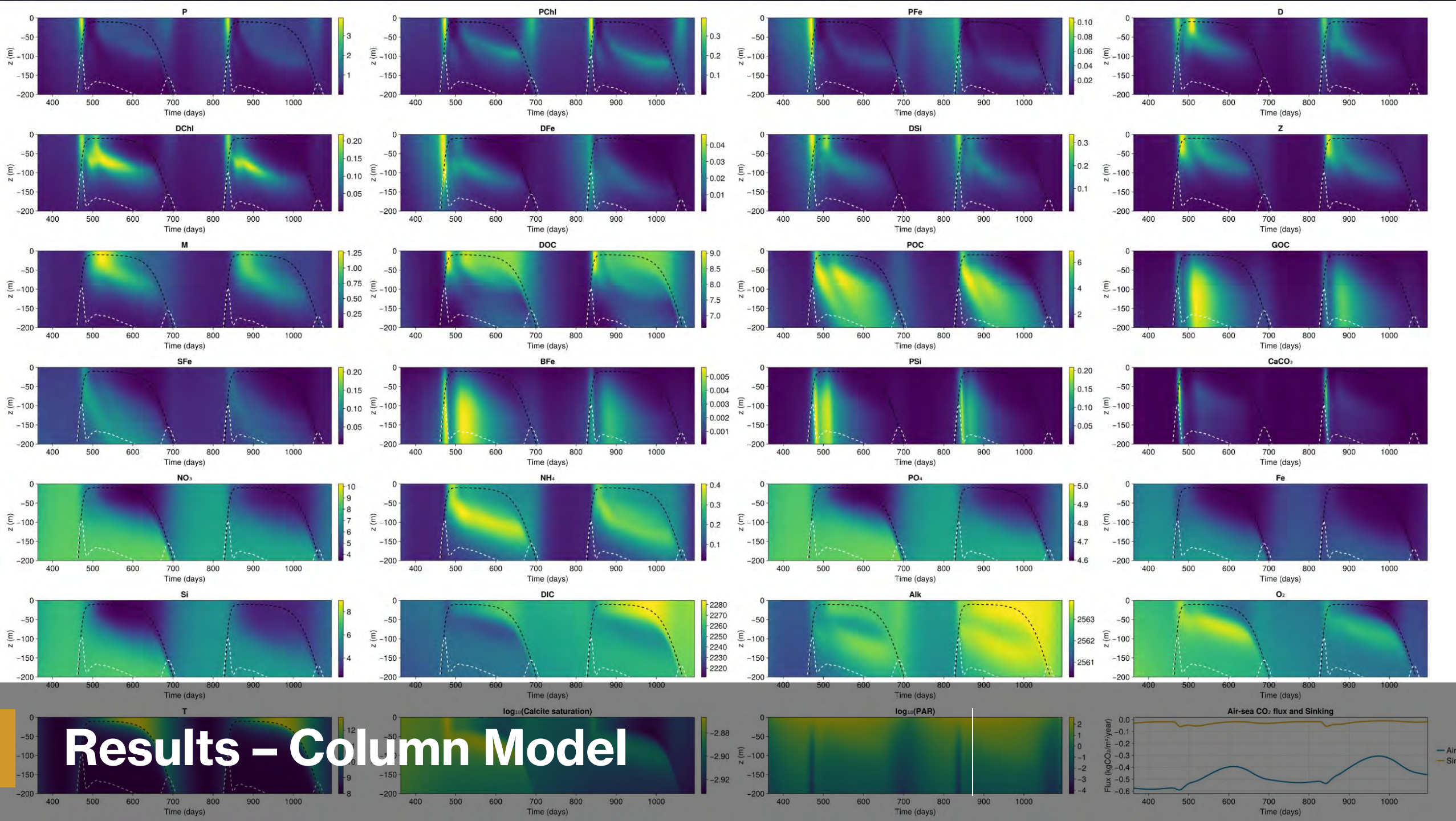
Implementation Challenges

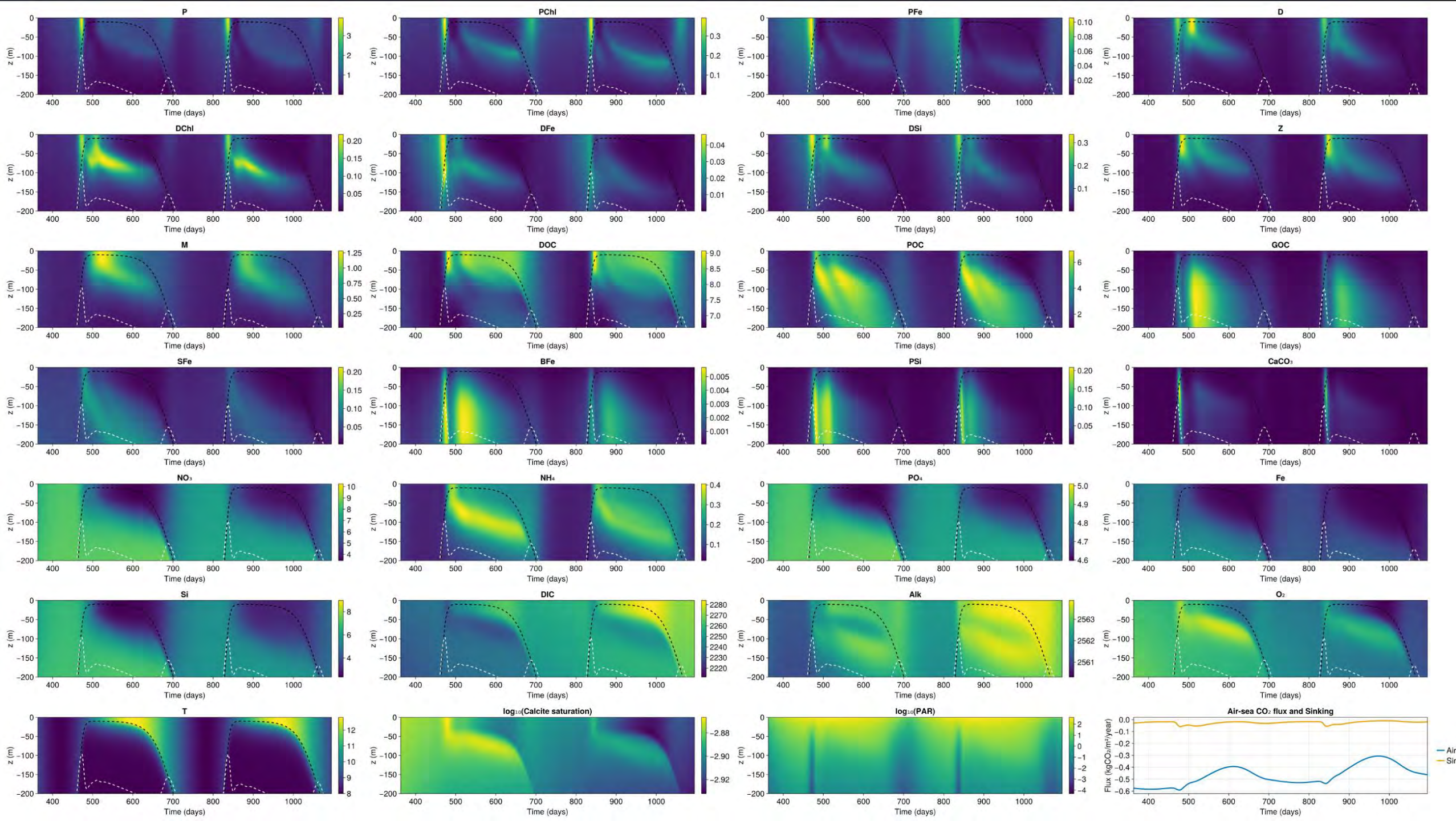
- Instability caused by:
 - Zero Errors
 - Unit errors – some values too small to make sense
 - Paper Discrepancies

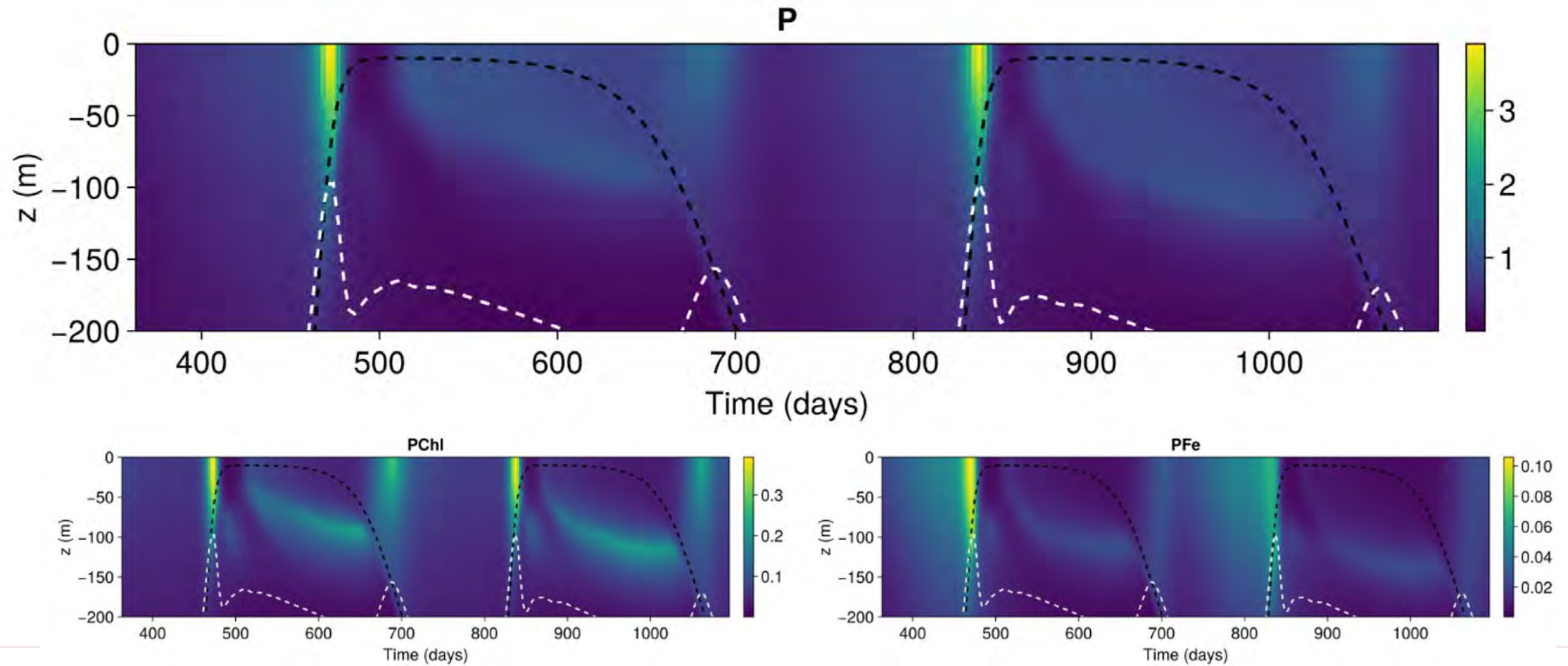




Results – Box Model







Results – Phytoplankton

Next Steps

Implementation
with rest of
OceanBioME

Testing against
existing models

A new, open-
source PISCES

Use to evaluate
OCDR
strategies

References

- Strong-Wright et al., (2023), OceanBioME.jl: A flexible environment for modelling the coupled interactions between ocean biogeochemistry and physics
- Aumont et al., (2015), PISCES-v2: an ocean biogeochemical model for carbon and ecosystem studies