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One year of continuous measurements constraining methane emissions from the Baltic Sea to the atmosphere using a ship of opportunity

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BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Abstract

Methane and carbon dioxide were measured with an autonomous and continuous running system on a ferry line crossing the Baltic Sea on a 2–3 day interval from the Mecklenburg Bight to the Gulf of Finland in 2010. Surface methane saturations show great seasonal differences in shallow regions like the Mecklenburg Bight (103–507 %) compared to deeper regions like the Gotland Basin (96–161 %). The influence of controlling parameters like temperature, wind, mixing depth and processes like upwelling, mixing of the water column and sedimentary methane emissions on methane oversaturation and emission to the atmosphere are investigated. Upwelling was found to influence methane surface concentrations in the area of Gotland significantly during the summer period. In February 2010, an event of elevated methane concentrations in the surface water and water column of the Arkona Basin was observed, which could be linked to a wind-derived water level change as a potential triggering mechanism. The Baltic Sea is a source of methane to the atmosphere throughout the year, with highest fluxes during the winter season. Stratification was found to intensify the formation of a methane reservoir in deeper regions like Gulf of Finland or Bornholm Basin, which leads to long lasting elevated methane concentrations and enhanced methane fluxes, when mixed to the surface during mixed layer deepening in autumn and winter. Methane concentrations and fluxes from shallow regions like the Mecklenburg Bight are rather controlled by sedimentary production and consumption of methane, wind events and the change in temperature-dependent solubility of methane in the surface water. Methane fluxes vary significantly in shallow regions (e.g. Mecklenburg Bight) and regions with a temporal stratification (e.g. Bornholm Basin, Gulf of Finland). On the contrary, areas with a permanent stratification like the Gotland Basin show only small seasonal fluctuations in methane fluxes.

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



1 Introduction

To constrain the biogeochemical cycle of the greenhouse gas methane (CH₄) and to estimate its future role in climate on earth, processes which influence the strength of its various sources and sinks need to be determined accurately. Various studies over the last decades subject single methane sources with the aim to quantify its contribution to the global methane budget. Emission estimates of the world's ocean range from 2 % (Bange et al., 1994) to 10 % (Grunwald et al., 2009) of the total global methane source strength to the atmosphere. Bange et al. (1994, 2006) comments the underestimation of shallow marine areas due to the lack of data and the uncertainty of the role of estuaries, shelf and coastal areas, which may contribute 75 % of the total marine methane emissions to the atmosphere. In fact, many studies face the limitations of discrete data measurements to observe influencing methane production parameters or processes like seasonality, weather conditions or anthropogenic impact. Therefore, the marine methane budget and estimations of the resulting fluxes to the atmosphere still contain large uncertainties.

1.1 Baltic Sea as shallow marginal sea

The Baltic Sea is located in the northern part of Europe and forms one of the largest brackish water reservoirs on earth with an average water depth of 52 m. Today, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat remain the only connection with the North Sea and the open ocean. A series of submarine sills divide the Baltic Sea in several sub basins, which can be distinguished and characterized by different geochemical and hydrographical gradients. The positive freshwater balance and episodic saline inflow events from the North Sea lead to the formation of a less saline surface layer and a more saline deep and bottom water layer separated by a halocline. The surface salinity gradient reaches from 17 in the west (Belt Sea) to 3 in the north east (Bothnian Bay). The vertical salinity gradient is leading to a strong density stratification, hampering vertical mixing. Especially in the central deep regions of the Baltic Sea this stratification persists

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



throughout the year. The limited ventilation together with high productivity leads to the development of a permanent redoxcline, marking the transition from oxic to sub- or anoxic conditions in the deeper stratified basins.

Geographically, the Baltic Sea stretches over several lines of latitude and is affected by warm temperate climate in the southern part (e.g. Arkona Basin, AB) and the boreal climate in the northern parts (e.g. Bothnian Sea, Bothnian Bay). For a comprehensive treatise of climate and weather in the Baltic Sea region see Feistel et al. (2008).

1.2 Methane in the Baltic Sea

Glacial and postglacial sedimentary deposits of the Baltic Sea are characterized by fine-grained, organic rich clay and mud layers (Holocene sediments; Thießen et al., 2006; Laier et al., 2007; Feistel et al., 2008). Methanogenesis of the organic matter in the organic-rich surface sediments is the major methane source in the Baltic Sea (Whiticar and Faber, 1986; Butler et al., 1989; Thießen et al., 2006). This process leads to the occurrence of shallow gas in the sediment, especially in the Arkona and Bornholm Basin (BB; Thießen et al., 2006; Laier and Jensen, 2007). Methane concentrations in anoxic surface sediments are not only controlled by the production but also by the degradation of methane via bacterial oxidation (Boetius et al., 2000; Thießen et al., 2006), whereby 87–99 % of the produced methane is estimated to be oxidized within the sediment (Berger and Heyer, 1990). Pockmark structures and seep areas are potential sources for methane emissions towards the water column, but only few positions are known in the Baltic Sea (Dando et al., 1994; Bussmann and Suess, 1998; Thießen et al., 2006; Pimenov et al., 2010). Additional methane sources which might affect sea surface methane concentrations are riverine input, groundwater discharge, and formation in the upper water column, including production in anaerobic microniches like digestive tracts of zooplankton (DeAngelis and Lee, 1994), fecal pellets and sinking organic particles (Karl and Tilbrook, 1994) or the use of methylated compounds under oxic conditions (Karl et al., 2008).

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Methane generated in the sediment transfers into the water column via diffusion, fluid flow or bubble transport. As a consequence, a methane gradient towards the water surface is usually observed in the Baltic, with high concentrations in the deeper layers and low concentrations at the sea surface (Schmale et al., 2010). During the transport through the water column towards the sea surface, methane is substantially reduced by methane oxidation especially in the oxic/anoxic transition layer, as has been shown for the Black Sea (Schmale et al., 2011). Besides oxidation, methane emission towards the atmosphere constitutes another major sink of methane in the Baltic Sea.

There are only few assessments of methane concentrations and fluxes to the atmosphere from the Baltic Sea. Bange et al. (1994) determined atmospheric and dissolved methane using an automated gas chromatographic system and describe the Southern Belt Sea and the central Baltic Sea as source for atmospheric methane. Bange and coworkers show strong seasonal variations in surface methane saturations with high values during the summer (e.g. 168 % Arkona Sea, 157 % Bornholm Sea) and lower values during the winter (e.g. 117 % Arkona Sea, 107 % Bornholm Sea). They highlight the importance of shallow shelf regions for global methane flux estimations. Bange et al. (1998) describe the seasonal distribution of methane and nitrous oxide in the Bodden Sea, using an equilibrator combined with a gas chromatograph, postulating that methane emissions of this area account for 17 % of the total Baltic Sea methane emissions. Based on six measuring campaigns (1995, 1996) in the shallow coastal area between the Island of Rügen and Hiddensee (Southern Baltic Sea) using floating measuring chambers with continuously and automatic sampling equipment, Heyer and Berger (2000) found a strong correlation of the amount of organic matter in the sediment and interannual as well as seasonal variations of methane emissions. Abril and Iversen (2002) describe methane emissions to the atmosphere along the salinity gradient in the estuarine zone of Randers Fjord (Denmark) from February to December 2000. They observed that the shallow estuarine morphology increases the influence of the sediment on methane dynamics (production and consumption of methane)

compared to deeper regions and amplifies rapid changes in methane concentrations and fluxes due to short and episodic weather events (stormy winds).

In this paper we present the results of the first year of almost intervention-free operation of a system allowing continuous measurements of sea surface methane using a continuous equilibration technique in combination with integrated off axis cavity output spectroscopy in the southern and central parts of the Baltic Sea (Gülzow et al., 2011). The system records successful methane and carbon dioxide in surface waters of the Baltic Sea since its installation in November 2009 on the cargo ship *Finnmaid*. The ferry line connects Travemünde (Germany), Helsinki (Finland) and Gdynia (Poland) and crosses the central Baltic Sea every 2 to 3 days (Fig. 1). The high spatiotemporal data coverage provided by the instrument allows new insights into the seasonal and spatial distribution of methane in the surface water of the Baltic Sea and the governing controls. Selected key areas are presented for detailed studies of the controlling processes and parameters, including upwelling, stratification and mixing, wind events and water level changes, seasonal temperature cycle, and the distribution of sedimentary sources.

2 Methods

2.1 Analytical setup on the cargo ship *Finnmaid*

In cooperation with the Finnish Institute of Marine Research (SYKE, ALGALINE Project), the Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemünde (IOW) installed a fully automated measuring and sampling system on the cargo ship *Finnmaid*, which commutes regularly between Travemünde (Germany), Helsinki (Finland) and Gdynia (Poland) since 1993. The ALGALINE equipment on *Finnmaid* consists of a fluorometer for continuous recording of the chlorophyll *a* fluorescence and a sampling system for the laboratory analysis of inorganic nutrients, dissolved and particulate organic matter, and plankton species composition. Sea surface salinity (accuracy 0.001) and

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



temperature (accuracy 0.001 °C) are recorded using a Seabird 38 thermosalinograph. The IOW installed a fully automated system for the measurement of surface CO₂ partial pressure in 2003 (Schneider et al., 2006), later extended by optode-based recording of surface oxygen (Schneider et al., 2006). An independent continuous measuring system for methane and carbon dioxide was added in 2009 (Gülzow et al., 2011). The current trace gas measuring system consists of two independent established equilibrators joint with a methane/carbon dioxide analyzer (MCA; Los Gatos Research) and a LICOR gas analyzer, respectively. Details about the analytical set up, equilibration theory, essential calculations as well as temperature correction are given in Körtzinger et al. (1996) and Gülzow et al. (2011). Methane and carbon dioxide was determined with a total uncertainty of < 0.8 % (Thomas, 2011). The response times of the system for methane and carbon dioxide were determined with $\tau = 676\text{s}$ and $\tau = 226\text{s}$, respectively (Gülzow et al., 2011). The time constant for methane implies that equilibrium between the gaseous and the water phase is reached after 35 min (3σ). Hence, with the average ship speed of 22 knots, the resulting methane signal is smoothed and slightly retarded in time (Gülzow et al., 2011).

2.2 Air measurements and sea surface equilibrium calculations

During each transect, the measuring of the sea surface methane concentration was interrupted for 15 min at the position 58° N, 21° E to record the atmospheric methane concentration. The small gaps in the transects I–III (Fig. 1) represent the location of the air measurements. The location of the atmospheric methane sampling was chosen with the intention of minimized disturbance by coastal and urban areas. Unfortunately, for this first year of operation, a clean air line from the ship bow could not be realized, and the data showed indication for contamination. Therefore, atmospheric methane concentrations $x_{\text{CH}_4\text{atm}}$ (ppm) of the NOAA station BAL (Baltic Sea, Poland) were used to calculate sea surface equilibrium concentrations.

The equilibrium concentration $C_{\text{CH}_4\text{eq}}$ (nM) describes the methane concentration in water at a certain salinity and temperature, which is in equilibrium with the overlaying

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



gaseous phase (atmosphere) and can be calculated using the Bunsen coefficient β after Wiesenburg and Guinasso (1979).

$$C_{\text{CH4eq}} = \beta \cdot x_{\text{CH4atm}} \quad (1)$$

5 The ratio of equilibrium concentration C_{CH4eq} and measured seawater concentration C_{CH4aq} [nM] describes the saturation state and can be distinguished in undersaturation for values below 100 % and oversaturation for values above 100 %. The difference of C_{CH4eq} and C_{CH4aq} is a key parameter for the calculation of sea-air methane fluxes (see Sect. 3.5).

10 2.3 Meteorological data

To estimate the role of wind forcing on sea-air gas exchange in the selected key regions (Table 1) of the Baltic Sea, meteorological forcing data derived from the regional weather forecast model COSMO/EU (former DWD/LME) run by the German Weather Service (DWD) were used (Schulz and Schättler, 2001). The core documentation of the COSMO model is available on the web site of the international Consortium of Small-scale Modeling (COSMO). The non-hydrostatic, high-resolution model COSMO/EU covers whole Europe with a bottom grid spacing of 7 km, resolving even small scale spatial changes. The daily variation of meteorological conditions is adequately represented by prescribing a weather forecast every 3 h and linear interpolation onto the ocean model time steps of 600 s. The coupling atmosphere-ocean fluxes are evaluated in the circulation model MOM-4 according to Beljaars et al. (1994). Point comparisons with observations from two open sea measurement sites at Darß Sill (12.70° E, 54.40° N) and in Arkona Basin (AB, 13.85° E, 54.88° N) reveal that the reliability of COSMO/EU forecasts of air pressure, air temperature, wind speed, wind direction, and relative humidity is of the same degree of accordance as shown by Leuenberger et al. (2010) for ensemble forecasts in view of assimilation, e.g. bias in wind speed is well below -1 ms^{-1} , root mean square deviation is around 1.5 ms^{-1} , and linear correlation exceeds 90 % (Seifert, 2010). The model derived wind fields were

9904

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



used to derive gas exchange velocities based on the quadratic relation by Wanninkhof (2009).

2.4 Mixing depth

The COSMO/EU forecasts were used as input parameters to drive the numerical Baltic Sea model which is based on the Modular Ocean Model (MOM4, Griffies et al., 2004). The model domain comprises the entire Baltic Sea with the western boundary at Skagerrak (at 8.25° E). The sea level at the open boundary and the river runoff to the Baltic Sea are prescribed from data provided by the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI). Temperature and salinity at the open boundary are nudged to monthly mean profiles derived from climatology (Janssen et al., 1999). The model was started from rest with initial conditions taken from a coarser model simulation, which was corrected with measurements. The model was run for the period September 2002 to December 2010. The model bathymetry is based on a one nautical mile grid (Seifert et al., 2001). The upper water column down to 30 m depth is divided into layers of 1.5 m thickness to resolve the shallow channels and sills in the south-western Baltic. The layer thickness gradually increases to 5 m at a maximum depth of 268 m, corresponding to the deep basins in the central and northern Baltic. This vertical resolution allows the modeling of the local stratification and its evolution throughout the year in each of the respective working areas. Sub-grid scale mixing processes are modeled by the MOM-4 adaptation of the scheme (Smagorinski et al., 1968). The development of vertical stratification is simulated by the kpp scheme (Large et al., 1994). Based on the analysis of the stability within the upper water column, fluxes from the sea surface are non-locally distributed to the depth which is mixed by the entrained energy. The mixing depth describes the range of active turbulence in the upper water column. The mixed layer depth is characterised by homogeneous salinity and temperature profiles. Only stronger mixing events are able to diminish the stratification at the bottom of the mixed layer.

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



2.5 Sea-air methane flux calculations

The flux of methane across the sea-air interface F ($\text{nmol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) can be expressed by the concentration difference of methane between the sea surface water $C_{\text{CH}_4\text{aq}}$ and the atmosphere $x_{\text{CH}_4\text{atm}}$, and the gas transfer velocity k (cm h^{-1}). The solubility of methane as a function of temperature and salinity is described with the Bunsen coefficient β after Wiesenburg and Guinasso (1979),

$$F_{\text{CH}_4} = k \cdot (C_{\text{CH}_4\text{aq}} - \beta \cdot x_{\text{CH}_4\text{atm}}) \quad (2)$$

The transfer velocity k was calculated using the quadratic relation by Wanninkhof et al. (2009):

$$k = 0.24 \cdot u^2 \cdot ((Sc_{\text{sal}}/660)^{-0.2}) \quad (3)$$

with wind speed u (m s^{-1}) in 10 m height as main driving kinetic parameter and the Schmidt number Sc_{sal} interpolated according to the measured salinity

$$Sc_{\text{sal}} = [(Sc_{35} - Sc_0) \cdot \text{Sal}/35] + Sc_0, \quad (4)$$

with Schmidt number Sc_{35} for saline water (35 psu), Schmidt number Sc_0 for fresh water (0 psu) after Jähne et al. (1987), and measured salinity Sal (psu).

The parameterization of the transfer velocity k as function of the wind speed u is based on a conceptual model for sea-air gas transfer by relating one gas (i.e. ^{222}Rn) to another gas (i.e. CH_4) on the basis of the physicochemical properties of the gases (Wanninkhof et al., 2009). Although a variety of conceptual models have been introduced over the last decades, the parameterization of k is still under debate (Liss and Merlivat, 1986; Jähne et al., 1989; Wanninkhof, 1992; Nightingale et al., 2000b, Sweeney et al., 2007; Weiss et al., 2007; Wanninkhof et al., 2009). For this study, the most recent approximation of Wanninkhof et al. (2009) was used. Equation (3) shows the influence of u on the transfer velocity and methane fluxes in general. To

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



avoid the overestimation of short time changes in wind speed in combination with the infrequently traversing (irregular intervals of transects passing or measuring gaps) by the ferry, methane fluxes were calculated based on monthly averaged parameters to achieve a general pattern of methane fluxes. The monthly flux values reported here (see also Sect. 3.5) result of sea surface methane concentrations $C_{\text{CH}_4\text{aq}}$ (nM) averaged for each leg crossing a selected area (Fig. 1, Table 1) and averaged for each month. Mean monthly atmospheric methane fractions $x_{\text{CH}_4\text{atm}}$ (ppm) are derived from the NOAA Station BAL (Baltic Sea, Poland: 55.35° N, 17.22° E; Dlugokencky et al., 2011). Sc_{sal} was calculated based on temperature and salinity determined like $C_{\text{CH}_4\text{aq}}$ (averaged for each leg crossing over the selected areas (Fig. 1, Table 1) and then averaged for each month). Monthly mean wind speed was calculated from the COSMO/EU wind fields averaged over the selected areas.

2.6 Bottom water temperature

The water temperature observed near the sea floor is used as a proxy for the temperature of the sediment surface. These data were derived from measurements collected in the HELCOM data set available from the ICES (2011) Oceanographic Database. CTD (Conductivity, Temperature, Density) casts, taken at standard depth levels, supply a sufficiently dense data base with more than thousand samples at a series of stations which characterize the typical conditions in the sub-basins of the Baltic Sea since 1960. Only data registered within the lowermost 5 % of the water column have been taken into account to calculate the mean water temperature at the seafloor and its range of variation, which in this work is described by the standard deviation and the observed minimum and maximum temperatures.

2.7 Water column profiles

Vertical water profiles were taken at station TF0113 in the Arkona Basin. The dataset includes 4 profiles carried out with a 24 (12 l) Niskin-bottle rosette water sampler. For

continuous CTD profiling a Seabird sbe911+ system was attached to the underwater unit. After retrieving the sampler on board, oxygen concentrations were determined using Winkler titration (Grasshoff et al., 1983). Methane was extracted from the water sample using the vacuum degassing method and its mole fraction was determined with a gas chromatograph equipped with a flame ionization detector (Keir et al., 2009).

2.8 Multichannel seismic profile

To observe free gas accumulations in subsurface sediments, seismo-acoustic data were collected in the Arkona Basin (student cruises of the University of Bremen) using a GI gun with a central frequency of 200 Hz and a 50 m long high resolution streamer with 48 channels. The vertical resolution in the seismic profile is approximately 1 to 5 m. Horizontal resolution is determined by the common mid-point (CMP) bin size, which was set to 1 m. Data processing followed a conventional processing flow with special emphasis on the velocity analysis.

3 Results and discussion

The focus in the following sections will be set on the most visited transects I and II, passing West (WoG) and East (EoG) of Gotland (Fig. 1) in 2010. Special emphasis is given to selected key areas (Table 1) and additional to surface methane concentration measurements covering one year. Respective controlling parameters such as temperature, wind, and the mixing depth are presented. Data gaps (Fig. 2) due to malfunction/maintenance exist from 9 to 21 April 2010 and from 26 April to 18 May 2010. Smaller data gaps in Fig. 2 are caused by the passing of the ferry along transect III (total of 264 operational days).

First sea surface temperature anomalies were identified indicating local upwelling accompanied by elevated methane concentration. Highest methane surface values measured throughout the year in the Arkona basin are investigated in regard to the

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



specific environmental setting of shallow gas. A potential linkage between wind and weather driven hydrostatic pressure changes and methane gas ebullition is suggested. The effects of seasonal sea surface temperature (SST) and mixing depth changes are studied in detail in regard to their control on the surface methane concentration and sea-air flux potential. Finally, a seasonal cycle of monthly averaged methane flux calculations will be presented for all key areas including the ice-influenced Gulf of Finland (GoF) area.

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 Regionality

Surface water methane concentrations along transects I and II, passing West and East of Gotland, are shown for all lines gathered in 2010 in Fig. 2, and reveal remarkable regional differences. Strong fluctuations and increased methane concentrations in the westernmost and easternmost part of each transect have been observed. These regions are covered by both transects in a very similar way. Methane values in the Arkona Basin (Fig. 2, Long: 13° E–14° E, see also Fig. 1 for orientation) range from 3.2 nM to 8 nM (97–270 % methane saturation) with exceptional high concentrations in February, which will be discussed below (Sect. 3.3). The Gulf of Finland (Long: 22° E–26° E) is characterized by elevated methane concentrations throughout the year compared to the other regions. In fact, the western part of the Gulf of Finland shows a strong variability in methane concentrations during the year, ranging from 3.4 nM (106 % methane saturation) to over 22 nM (470 % methane saturation). In the middle of each transect methane concentrations are rather uniform and in general considerably lower. In the area of the Island of Gotland (Fig. 2, Long: 18° E–19° E) methane concentrations in the surface water are comparably low, ranging from 3.3 nM (95 % methane saturation) to 4.6 nM (165 % methane saturation). West (WoG) and East of Gotland (EoG; Fig. 2, Long: 18° E–19° E), episodes of elevated methane concentrations lasting a couple of

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



days were observed during the summer months June till September, when methane values increased more than 3 nM above normal.

3.1.2 Seasonality

The seasonal trend of surface water methane concentrations in the Baltic Sea is characterized by high methane concentrations during winter and lower methane values during summer, except for the very shallow areas like the Mecklenburg Bight (MB) or the Arkona Basin (see Sect. 3.4). The diverse pattern illustrated in Fig. 2 shows high fluctuations of the methane concentration during the winter months compared to the rather uniform values in summer. The strongest annual fluctuations were observed in the area of the Gulf of Finland (Fig. 2, Long: 22° E–26° E), where highest methane concentrations (up to 22 nM; 470 % methane saturation) were measured in February, decreasing in the time following. Lowest methane values of 3.4 nM (106 % methane saturation) were detected during the summer months June till August before concentrations rose again until the end of December.

3.2 Upwelling

Upwelling is a typical, well documented phenomenon in the Baltic Sea (Alenius et al., 1998; Vahtera et al., 2005; Lehmann and Myrberg, 2008; Lips et al., 2009). The process is characterized by winds blowing predominantly parallel to the coast from a favorable direction. Together with the Coriolis effect, this results in a displacement of the upper water body leading to mixing in the water column and upwelling at the coast (Lehmann and Myrberg, 2008). It involves the mixing of dense, cooler and usually nutrient-rich water towards the sea surface by replacing the warmer mostly nutrient-depleted surface water (Lehmann and Myrberg, 2008). Depending on the strength and period of the wind forces, upwelling can range from a small scale coastal event to a large scale phenomenon influencing the open sea. Although this mixing process occurs throughout the year, upwelling plays an essential role in the mixing of the water column during the

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



summer season when additional thermal stratification occurs and nutrients in the surface layers are depleted by algal blooms. Sea surface temperature is a good parameter to indicate upwelling especially during the summer months, when the surface water is warmer than the deeper layers. Then, upwelling can be detected by a local sharp temperature drop in the surface water, which can last a couple of days. A well developed method to observe this phenomenon, recurring in time and location, is satellite imaging of the sea surface temperature (Siegel et al., 1994, 2005; Lass et al., 2010).

During the measuring campaign with the ferry line *Finnmaid*, the effect of upwelling on the local surface methane concentrations was recorded several times at different locations of the Baltic Sea. Especially in the area around the island of Gotland various events could be observed. In Fig. 3, methane (A), methane saturation (B), partial pressure of carbon dioxide (C) and sea surface temperature (D) are shown for the area north-west of Gotland for the year 2010. Sharp drops of the sea surface temperature (Fig. 3d) on 24 July (light green line) and 3 September (dark green line) can be pointed out with values reaching well down below 5 °C indicate the rise of deeper and colder water masses towards the sea surface and are highlighted in the following, though various weaker events were observed over the course of the year as well.

During upwelling events, strong increases in methane surface concentrations have been observed. Whereas methane concentrations in July (Fig. 3a, transparent light green lines) vary in general between 3.5 nM and 4.5 nM, methane values reach up to 6.8 nM in the surface water on 24 July (Fig. 3a light green line). On 3 September methane concentrations increase even up to 8 nM (Fig. 3a, dark green line). Strong increases during the upwelling events could also be observed in the recorded carbon dioxide concentrations (Fig. 3c) and salinity (data not shown). Usually, all parameters show elevated values for the same time and at the same locations for all recorded upwelling events. The findings reflect the transport of deeper water towards the surface, which are characterized by colder temperatures (Umlauf et al., 2010), enhanced $p\text{CO}_2$ from organic matter remineralization (Thomas and Schneider, 1999) and often enhanced methane concentrations (Schmale et al., 2010). Methane saturation values

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



(Fig. 3b) increase during the major upwelling events in July and September, but the recorded signals vary significantly from the methane signal (Fig. 3a). Although upwelled waters are enriched in methane, saturation values increase less pronounced than the methane signal (Fig. 3a) because lower temperatures imply higher solubility.

5 During the upwelling event on 3 September methane values reach 8 nM and oversaturation of 194 % at water temperatures of 3.6 °C (Fig. 3a and b dark green line) was observed. With a water temperature of 22 °C, this surface methane concentration would reach over saturation values of more than 300 %. Still, the transport of deeper water towards the surface and the increase of the sea surface methane concentration change temporarily the saturation of methane in the surface water, influencing the emission of methane towards the atmosphere, which will be discussed below. Unfortunately, due to the changing frequency of transects passing the western coast of Gotland no continuous data recording could be achieved in this area. Therefore the persistence of the upwelling-induced methane (and carbon dioxide) oversaturation and the timeframe for dilution/evasion to the atmosphere could not be tracked.

15 The different signal widths of the corresponding curves for carbon dioxide and methane, shown in Fig. 3, need to be highlighted. The crossing of the investigated area north-west of Gotland had a duration of approximately 4 h 15 min on 24 July (Fig. 3, outstanding light green), and 5 h 15 min on 3 September (Fig. 3, outstanding dark green line). Although both records show a similar line characteristic, the methane signal is wider than the corresponding records of carbon dioxide. To a large extent, the different shapes of the methane and carbon dioxide curves might reflect the different response times of the system for the two gases, with the time constant for CH₄ approximately four times longer than for CO₂ (for detailed discussion, see Gülzow et al., 2011). On the other hand, methane concentrations and carbon dioxide partial pressures do not have to be directly related. Though both properties generally increase underneath the mixed layer (Thomas and Schneider, 1999; Schmale et al., 2010), the *p*CO₂ increase, mostly resulting from organic matter degradation, will start immediately underneath the

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



mixed layer, while stronger enhancement of methane is generally observed in greater depth.

3.3 Pressure induced liberation of methane from the seafloor

On 2, 4 and 5 February, extraordinarily high methane concentrations were measured in the surface waters of the Arkona Basin rising up to 38 nM (832 % methane saturation), 15 nM (321 % methane saturation) and 16.5 nM (360 % methane saturation), respectively (Fig. 4). Elevated methane concentrations could be measured until 6 days after the event, with decreasing values until concentrations prior to the event were reached. These exceptional high methane concentrations in the surface water were accompanied by a longer period of strong winds, starting in the middle of January, which resulted in an oscillation of the sea level of almost 1.5 m within a day in the Arkona Basin (Fig. 4, grey line, station Sassnitz, Bundesanstalt für Wasserbau BAW). Further, the wind-induced mixing depth of the water column was calculated to reach down to the sediment surface at 45 m depth during this period (Fig. 4, blue line). The data can be interpreted with additional data of dissolved methane measurements in the water column sampled during 4 research cruises between December 2009 and August 2010 (Fig. 5) in the Arkona Basin at station TF 0113 (Lat: 54.92° N; Long: 13.50° E, for location see Fig. 1). Methane concentrations in the upper water layer were approximately 10 times higher than usual on 28 January, with concentrations around 50 nM down to 30 m depth (Fig. 5) and increasing towards the seafloor to a maximum concentration of 420 nM at 40 m depth. The parameters salinity, oxygen and temperature indicate mixing of the entire upper water column by uniform values down to nearly 40 m depth in accordance to the model-derived mixing depth (Fig. 4). Further towards the seafloor a gradual increase in temperature and salinity marks the existence of a narrow bottom layer. In contrast, the average methane concentration in the water column in December 2009 at Station TF 0113 (Fig. 5) was 7.7 nM. Methane profiles taken during cruises in July and August 2010 show similar low methane concentrations of 5.1 nM and 10.8 nM on average for the mixed layer, respectively. Turbidity signals of station TF 0113 (data

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



not shown) on 28 January increase significantly from 0.4 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, average of upper 40 m water column; data not shown) to 1.02 NTU in the bottom water layer, indicating enhanced shear stress at the sediment-water interface. For comparison, turbidity values this station on 1 August show values below 0.5 NTU for the entire water column.

Based on acoustic data collected throughout the Arkona Basin, free gas accumulations in the Holocene mud are known to be widespread (Mathys et al., 2005; Thießen et al., 2006). While these gas layers originate from organic matter degradation within the mud where gas bubbles are efficiently trapped, only one seabed feature has been found in the region so far, which may indicate focused gas escape from the subsurface. This is shown in the seismic section in Fig. 6 (Lat: 54.90° N Long: 13.61° E), where a subtle 1 m deep depression in the seafloor of slightly elongated shape with a maximum diameter of ~ 120 m is associated with a strong, but reversed polarity seafloor return and structural disturbance beneath. This indicates the actual presence of free gas at the seabed, as the phase reversal is a result of the decrease of bulk density and/or seismic velocity in the gas-charged sediment. The pockmark is surrounded with high amplitude seafloor reflections on both sides forming a few hundred meter wide ring (data not shown). The deeper one of the double reflector near the seafloor represents the top of the gas-charged sediment layer. A further distinct reflector with reversed polarity appears at 23 ms TWT bsf (two way travel time below seafloor) and at 44 ms TWT bsf, a strong reflection marks a density/velocity increase from glacial clay to compacted till or Cretaceous basement. Evident is the structural disturbance in the vicinity of the pockmark, as well as a positive relief of a sedimentary unit between 78 and 88 ms TWT. Together with a potential fault system at 1100 m offset (data not shown), we see typical indications for deeper gas migration (absence of reflections, circular anomaly, anomalous sedimentary unit), which distinctly differs from the typical appearance of shallow gas elsewhere in the Baltic Sea.

Highly elevated methane concentrations in the water column were detected only 6.5 nautical miles apart from this feature and in combination with the recorded sea level

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



fluctuation, a pressure-induced seepage event is speculated as described in Wever et al. (2006) for Eckernförde Bay (see also Schneider v. Deimling et al., 2010). Such an event could have caused extraordinary high methane values in the entire water column. It can be assumed that the oscillation of the sea level and the resulting sudden pressure drop lead to the abrupt transition of dissolved (pore water) methane into free gas followed by ebullition of free gas to the water column, or by a pressure-induced (amplified by wind and waves) pumping impulse on the pore water of the sediment and thus, seepage of methane-enriched water to the water column. For the situation at station TF0113, both mechanisms would produce the same signal with the observed enhanced but uniform distribution of methane due to the almost complete mixing of the water column (Fig. 5). In contrast, gas transport and advection/diffusion of dissolved methane can be clearly distinguished in waters with a density stratification, which greatly reduces diapycnal mixing of the water and thus, the vertical transport of dissolved constituents, while not hindering gas bubble mediated transport (Schneider v. Deimling et al., 2011). Whether methane was additionally released from gas accumulations of deeper reservoirs need to be investigated in the future, using isotope measurements.

3.4 Seasonal patterns of CH₄ concentration and oversaturation in the main basins of the Baltic Sea

The annual cycles of surface methane concentration and oversaturation show some distinct seasonal trends in the individual basins, which in the following are discussed in the framework of the key controlling parameters, i.e. sea surface temperature, mixing depth, sea-air exchange, and potential direct connection of the upper water body to the sediment (Fig. 7, Table 1).

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



3.4.1 Water temperature

The average sea surface temperature of the Baltic Sea ranged from 0°C in February to almost 23°C in July in 2010 with strong regional differences (Fig. 7, red lines). Strongest fluctuations of sea surface temperature were observed in the area of the Gulf of Finland with widespread ice-coverage during the months February and March. Highest surface temperatures in the Gulf of Finland were measured in July with up to 24°C. Sea surface temperature of the Gotland Basin (GB) ranges from 4°C to 21°C in comparison. The rise in temperature mainly takes place between early April and July. During this period, a continuous increase in methane saturation was observed (Fig. 7, black broken line) in all basins.

The temperature strongly influences the methane solubility in water and seawater, in which on average 2.4% less methane can be dissolved for each degree of temperature rise (Wiesenburg and Guinasso 1979). Thus, a water mass which is warmed will be increasingly oversaturated with respect to the atmosphere without an increase in the absolute concentration, in accordance to our observations. However, the induced oversaturation will stimulate the transfer of methane to the atmosphere (see Sect. 3.5 and Fig. 8).

The warming of the sea surface beginning in April leads to the warming of parts of the water column below, and can also cause warming of the sediments, especially in shallow regions with a temporarily well mixed water column. The water temperature observed near the sea bottom is used as a proxy for the temperature of the sediment surface. Bottom water temperatures in the Arkona Basin e.g. show annual fluctuations between -0.32°C (minimum) and 15.6°C (maximum; ICES, 2011). In deeper basins the annual fluctuation of the surface sediment temperature can be expected to be much smaller than the fluctuations at the sea surface (Mogollon et al., 2011). The sediment temperature influences the solubility of methane in pore water and the depth of the shallow gas boundary layer (Wever et al., 2006). With the warming of the sediment it can be expected, that less methane is solved in the pore water and saturated pore

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



waters might get oversaturated, resulting in a lower depth of the free gas boundary layer or in an increased emission rate of sedimentary methane towards the water column. Further, temperature is a key control for the production of methane by methanogenic bacteria (Heyer and Berger, 2000).

3.4.2 Stratification

The Baltic Sea can be distinguished in areas with permanent (e.g. GB) and temporal stratification (e.g. AB, GoF; Feistel et al., 2008). The warming of the surface water layers lead to a stratification of the water column and the formation of the temporal thermocline during the summer months. The stratification, beginning in April, separates the water column above the permanent halocline (where existent) into two sublayers with different physical properties, the lower one mostly defined by the winter surface water generated during maximum mixing depth in winter. Like the halocline, the thermocline reduces vertical mixing and the methane transport in particular between the deep water masses and sediment to the surface water. The deeper bottom layers, disconnected from the surface, start to enrich in methane due to the steady supply of methane from the seabed or the methane-enriched water below the halocline. In contrast, the surface water depletes in methane due to loss to the atmosphere by sea-air exchange, in part driven by the temperature-induced decreasing solubility.

3.4.3 Wind, mixing depth, and sea-air exchange

The sustainability of the stratification of the water column depends on the annual changing wind energy and the resulting mixing intensity and the temperature-gradient driven heat exchange. In general, wind velocities in the Baltic Sea are higher during the winter season and lower during the summer months. As a consequence, the depth of the mixed layer is shoaling until mid summer, leading to the formation of water layers with different properties (including methane concentrations). After reaching a minimum depth, the mixing depth deepens again by wind stirring and thermal convection until

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



it reaches its maximum in winter (Fig. 7, blue lines). In the shallower and not permanently stratified basins, this can lead to occasional complete homogenization of the water column.

The wind speed also controls the gas transfer velocity k (which in this work scales with u^2 ; Eq. (3), Wanninkhof et al., 2009), and the air-sea exchange of methane (see Sect. 2.5). Figure 9 shows k , which is low in the months April till July (main warming of the sea surface) and increases in mid-summer. A higher transfer velocity fosters the relaxation of the disequilibrium between surface water concentrations and atmospheric equilibrium. The mixing depth determines the thickness of the water body from which a net sea-air flux can be sustained. Thus, at a given k , relaxation towards methane equilibrium increases with increasing mixing depth.

3.4.4 Methane concentrations according to seasonal changes

The patterns of sea surface methane during 2010 in the different sub-basins result from the combination of the influencing parameters temperature and wind with the conveyed controls of mixing depth, stratification and change of the gas transfer velocity as described above. In spite of data gaps due to maintenance problems of the measuring system in April/May, the general trend of the surface methane distribution can be perceived and is confirmed by measurements of the year 2011 (data not shown). The combination of the controlling factors result in distinct patterns of oversaturation and methane flux into the atmosphere in different sub-regions of the Baltic, in particular contrasting areas with at least occasional interaction between the sediment, deeper water and surface water (e.g. MB, AB), and areas with a permanent decoupling of the sediment and sea surface due to a permanent halocline (e.g. GB, WoG, BB).

The winter period January till March is characterized by low sea surface temperatures and high wind velocities. Highest measured methane concentrations were recorded during this winter period especially in the regions of Arkona Basin, Bornholm Basin and Gulf of Finland (Fig. 7, green dots, and three day average: black solid line) with maximum values in January and declining concentrations towards March (with

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



the exception of the GoF, see below). A high wind-induced energy input to the water column in combination with cooling from the atmosphere results in a maximum mixing depth and the mixing of the entire water column down to the sediment in some of the regions of the Baltic Sea, except for regions with a permanent halocline (e.g. GB).

5 The intense mixing accelerates the transport of methane from the sediment to the sea surface. Enhanced transport from the bottom layer and sediment surface into the water column can occur in completely unstratified conditions because of enhanced shear stress at the sediment-water interface. On the contrary, strong wind forces enhance the gas transfer velocity at the air-sea boundary, leading to an overall decrease of methane
10 in the surface water later in winter (Fig. 7, green dots and black solid line).

During the period from early April till July/August, sea surface temperatures increase in all regions of the Baltic Sea (Fig. 7, red lines) and the mixing depth decreases with the development of the thermocline and summer stratification (Fig. 7, blue lines). In general, the stratification of the water column hampers the methane transport between deeper layers and the sea surface in the Baltic Sea (Schmale et al., 2010).
15 The temperature-driven solubility decrease leads to an increase in methane saturation values in all regions of the Baltic Sea (Fig. 7, black broken lines), which could account for up to approximately 50 % additional methane saturation, assuming a temperature increase of 18 °C and constant methane concentrations of the surface water
20 during this period (2.4 % methane saturation for each degree temperature, loss to the atmosphere neglected). The emission of methane to the atmosphere is reduced due to lower wind velocities and gas transfer coefficients (Fig. 9) so that a slight oversaturation is sustained although the sea-air flux tends to force the surface water methane concentration towards equilibrium. During this period, the constant (though small) flux
25 of methane to the atmosphere and the inhibited replenishment from deeper water layers due to summer stratification lead to the decrease in methane concentration in the surface layer. Deeper layers below the thermocline are characterized by steady enrichment of methane by the sediment or mixing with methane-enriched water below the halocline, forming a reservoir of methane. The reduced mixing depth and stratification

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



of the water column allows the development of strong methane gradients within the upper 20 m (e.g.: AB, profile of 1 August 2010, Fig. 5, with 3 nM methane in 2 m and 26 nM methane in 22 m depth).

After its maximum in August, sea surface temperature starts to decrease around September (Fig. 7, red lines), successively increasing the solubility of methane in the water. Wind velocities intensify, resulting in deeper mixing of the water column. With increasing mixing depth, water layers with elevated methane content are mixed to the surface, increasing the surface methane concentrations. For this period, strong regional differences of the methane saturation can be pointed out between the shallow regions (MB and AB) and the deeper regions of the Baltic Sea like Gotland Basin or Gulf of Finland. In the deeper basins (e.g. GB, BB, WoG, GoF), the deepening of the mixed layer leads to entrainment of methane-enriched deeper waters into the surface layer, increasing methane concentrations. Despite the deepening of the mixing depth in the Gotland Basin, the stratification of the water column sustains, and the deep water volume with high methane values as described in Schmale et al. (2010) is not mixed to the surface. Cooling of the mixed layer partly dampens the effect of increasing concentrations on the oversaturation. The latter, in connection to enhanced wind speeds (and thus transfer velocities) lead to enhanced flux towards the atmosphere (see Sect. 3.5). Interestingly, the net result of these co-acting processes for Bornholm Basin, West of Gotland and Gotland Basin is an increase in concentrations in connection to a relatively constant oversaturation until the end of the year.

The Gulf of Finland generally follows a similar trend, but methane concentrations increase more strongly and oversaturation increases steadily towards the end of the year with increasing mixing depth. This is consistent with the finding that the sub-thermocline waters in the Gulf of Finland are stronger enriched in methane than in the other central basins addressed above (Schmale et al., 2010). Another interesting finding is that the highest concentrations and oversaturations are found in February/March, though the maximum mixing depth has been reached before. The influence of the ice coverage on the methane distribution in this region needs to be mentioned. It

**Methane emissions
from the Baltic Sea**

W. Gülzow et al.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

is assumed that methane concentrations and saturation values of more than 200 % in this region in late winter indicate methane accumulations in the water column under the ice cover (Berger and Heyer, 1990) which result in elevated emission rates (discussed below) in ice free areas of the Gulf of Finland due to the main water currents along the coast (Alenius et al., 1998). However, the influence of ice coverage on sea surface methane concentrations in the Gulf of Finland needs to be investigated in more detail in the future.

An exception from these annual patterns of methane surface concentration and oversaturation is the very shallow area of the Mecklenburg Bight and, to a lesser extent, the Arkona Basin. In both basins, methane oversaturation strongly follows the trend of sea surface temperature. In the Mecklenburg Bight, methane concentrations increase during the summer, reaching a maximum in August and leading to the high saturation value of 290 % (Fig. 7). We suggest that wind-induced mixing remains relevant for the transport of methane from the sediment and that summer stratification is not capable nor sufficient to suppress the methane transport from the sediment to the sea surface in these shallow basins for longer timescales. The observed high fluctuations in methane concentrations throughout the year (MB, Fig. 7, green dots) can be related to short time wind events with enhanced mixing of the water column. Additionally, the importance of boundary mixing is enhanced and the volume of water below the thermocline will always be small in relation to the volume of the mixed surface layer in MB. As a consequence, no build up of a large methane inventory can counteract the annual variation of solubility by temperature changes, which is mirrored in the parallel trends of sea surface temperature and methane saturation. However, the amplitude of the seasonal trend is far too large to be caused by the temperature effect alone, even considering the reduced sea-air exchange from spring to summer. Apparently, the source strength for methane into the waters of the Mecklenburg Bight is modulated by sediment temperature as well. In this shallow basin, the variation of water temperature at sea bottom from 0 °C to above 15 °C (ICES, 2011) is comparable to sea surface temperature changes (Fig. 7). Potential consequences are increased microbial

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



methanogenesis due to increasing sediment temperatures as well as higher methane emissions from the sediment to the water column (Heyer and Berger, 1990, 2000), because of the solubility effect on pore waters and shallow gas accumulations.

The Arkona Basin can be characterized as an intermediate between shallow regions like the Mecklenburg Bight and deeper regions like the Bornholm Basin or Gulf of Finland. The Arkona Basin is deeper than the Mecklenburg Bight and therefore the direct influence of the sediment and bottom water towards the surface layer as described above is assumed to be less dominant than in the Mecklenburg Bight, resulting in lower methane saturation values not exceeding 160 % in August (Fig. 7, black broken line). It is notable, that the maximum methane saturation value in the Arkona Basin is reached later than in the Mecklenburg Bight, and that the duration of this peak lasts longer (several weeks) than in the Mecklenburg Bight (couple of days). Accordingly, the mixing depth is increasing during this period by more than 10 m (August till September) until it reaches the bottom layer and the sediment in November. Similar to the Mecklenburg Bight but little delayed in time, saturation values start to decrease in September according to the temperature-induced solubility effect until lowest saturation values are reached by December. This leads to the assumption, that no methane reservoir could be established in the water column of the Arkona Basin like in the Bornholm Basin or Gulf of Finland, where saturation values remain elevated until the following spring season. Comparing the volume of water below the thermocline of shallow regions like the Mecklenburg Bight to deeper regions like the Bornholm Basin or Gulf of Finland, deeper basins contain a much larger volume of water, implying a larger methane-enriched reservoir which can be mixed to the surface. It is remarkable that the three day average of methane concentration (Fig. 7, black solid line) in the Arkona Basin shows almost equal methane values in the surface water from April until December, again demonstrating the characteristic between the deeper basins with methane concentration minima in summer and the Mecklenburg Bight with maximum concentrations during the same period.

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



A basic proof of concept for our interpretation of the processes after the peak of the summer stratification based on a mass balance approach is given in Sect. 3.6 for the Arkona Basin.

3.5 Flux – methane emissions to the atmosphere

5 Our data show that the Baltic Sea remains a source for atmospheric methane with a positive sea-to-air methane flux throughout the year in all regions (Fig. 8). Average wind speeds and thus, transfer velocities, show a similar pattern for all areas in the Baltic Sea, with decreasing values during the spring period, very low values during the summer period, a sharp increase in August and persistent high values in fall and early winter. Figure 9 shows calculated transfer velocities k (after Wanninkhof et al., 2009)
10 for methane in the Baltic Sea for selected areas in 2010.

Methane fluxes during the period from April to August remain in generally low, ranging from 0.008 to 0.162 $\text{nmol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ in comparison to the period September till November with fluxes ranging from 0.036 to 0.225 $\text{nmol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ (Fig. 8). The general increase
15 of methane fluxes from June till August can be explained with the temperature induced solubility effect and the resulting increasing methane oversaturation in combination with a relatively low and uniform average gas transfer coefficient. All basins show a considerable increase in the calculated methane flux in August (Fig. 8) as a consequence of the transition to the regime of high wind velocities (see k , Fig. 9).

20 Beginning October, strong differences in the general flux distribution occur, with decreasing values in the Mecklenburg Bight and Arkona Basin compared to relatively stable or increasing values in deeper regions like Bornholm Basin, West of Gotland, East of Gotland, or Gulf of Finland, a consequence of the regional differences in the seasonal development of methane oversaturation as discussed in Sect. 3.4. Whereas
25 fluxes in the areas of the Bornholm Basin, Gotland Basin and around the island of Gotland show a very similar pattern, fluxes in the area of the Mecklenburg Bight and the Gulf of Finland deviate significantly. The Mecklenburg Bight shows generally elevated methane fluxes compared to the regions Arkona Basin, Bornholm Basin, Gotland

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Basin, West of Gotland, and East of Gotland, and significantly outstanding methane fluxes during the period of June till September. This can be explained by the mechanisms causing increasing surface water concentrations until late summer discussed in Sect. 3.4, leading to increasing emission rates to the atmosphere. Methane fluxes in the Mecklenburg Bight drop from $0.225 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ in September to $0.108 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Fig. 8) in October and further on until December despite of an increase of k , again mirroring the (here decreasing) trend in sea surface methane concentration during this period. For the deeper basins, the constantly high average transfer velocities in combination with the relatively stable oversaturation sustained by mixed layer deepening lead to the stable enhanced methane sea-to-air fluxes from September until the end of the year (Fig. 8, BB, GB, WoG, EoG). The Arkona Basin is considered an intermediate between the very shallow Mecklenburg Bight and the deeper basins. Here, a methane flux of $0.497 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ in February might have been caused by the described seepage event in the Arkona Basin (see also Sect. 3.3). The Gulf of Finland shows comparable high flux values throughout the year (Fig. 8). Gassy sediments and temporal anoxic conditions in bottom layers of the Gulf of Finland during the summer period (Alenius et al., 1998) result in high amounts of methane (dissolved in the deeper layers), which are mixed to the surface in autumn and winter. The origin of extraordinary methane fluxes of $1.145 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $0.506 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ in February and March, respectively have to be regarded with caution because of the potential role of sea ice. The ice coverage starts at the Finnish coast line of the Gulf of Finland in January and reaches its largest expansion during March (data not shown, Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, SMHI). During the period of ice coverage no or very limited sea-to-air exchange of methane can be expected. Nevertheless, the south-west part of the Gulf of Finland remained principally ice free during the winter period 2010 just as the main ship traffic route of Helsinki (SMHI). Here, changing conditions of drifting ice shields with suppressed sea-air exchange and open water with high dissolved methane concentrations in the surface water (Fig. 2) as well as high wind speeds and transfer

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



velocities (Fig. 9) can be assumed to influence methane fluxes to the atmosphere significantly but will need further investigation.

In the area of the Gotland Basin very small monthly averaged sea-air fluxes with $0.0008 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ in December 2009 (data not shown) and $0.008 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ in April 2010 were calculated (Fig. 8). Looking at averaged methane saturation values of single lines crossing the Gotland Basin in April, values of 96 % saturation with respect to the atmosphere were calculated. Findings of the year 2011 show saturation values of 94 % in February and April (data not shown), indicating that during the period December till April the direction of the net flux for methane might change frequently in the Gotland Basin. However, this occasional undersaturation of methane can be explained by the enhanced solubility of methane at lower temperatures and has only little effect on the general flux trend in this region.

Bange et al. (1994) calculated methane sea-air fluxes during July/August with $1.17\text{--}13.9 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and with $0.11\text{--}0.17 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ during February, indicating a larger flux during summer than during winter. The flux approximations of Bange and coworkers include results of atmospheric and dissolved methane concentrations determined using an automated gas chromatographic system during two Baltic cruises (Southern Belt Sea, AB, BB, GB) in February 1992 (63 stations) and July/August 1992 (23 stations). Flux calculations of Bange et al. (1994) are based on calculations after Liss and Merlivat (1986). The large data set underlying the flux estimations presented here provides monthly mean methane fluxes for the whole year 2010. Methane fluxes in February and July/August amounted to $0.151\text{--}0.080 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $0.010\text{--}0.076 \text{ nmol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ for the Arkona Sea, Bornholm Sea and Gotland Sea. Results show that in this study presented summer flux values are significant lower than results presented by Bange et al. (1994). General seasonal changes of methane saturations with low values during winter (e.g. 107 % BB) and higher values during summer (e.g. 157 % BB) could be confirmed in this study (e.g. 116 % February – 134 % July/August, BB). Still, averaged methane supersaturation values of 3757 % based on measurements at two stations during the summer sampling campaigns by Bange and coworkers disagree

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



with results presented in this study, showing averaged methane saturation values of 290 % for the Mecklenburg Bight for July and August. We therefore assume that estimated summer fluxes were overestimated by Bange et al. (1994). Further, Fig. 8 shows that the seasonality of methane fluxes is characterized by maximum values during winter and lowest values during summer for the Baltic Sea.

3.6 Methane mass balance during the period of mixed layer deepening

As proof of concept, a rough methane mass balance for the development of the methane concentration in the mixed layer, the water below and the sea-air flux for the period of mixed layer deepening has been calculated using the water column methane profiles of station TF 0113 (1.8.2010, AB, Fig. 5) as starting condition. A scheme illustrating the approach is given in Fig. 10, showing a simplified methane concentration profile of the water column and the mixing depth for August and November. The amount of methane remaining in the upper water column V_{rem} is estimated based on sea surface methane concentrations in August and November assuming a homogeneous upper water column. V_{mix} illustrates the amount of methane, which is mixed into the upper water column during the period August till November. Based on methane profile TF 0113 and the model-derived mixing depth (see Sect. 2), V_{mix} is approximated with $203 \mu\text{mol}$ and can be compared to the flux during the period August till November with $303 \mu\text{mol}$. The rough mass balance shows that the deepening of the mixing depth yields a significant amount of methane, which is mixed into the upper water column and accounts for elevated methane saturation values during the period August till September as described in Sect. 3.4. A model-based estimation of sea-air exchange of methane as described in Bange (2006) was not attempted at this point due to the lack of available time series of water column methane concentration profiles of the Baltic Sea in the period of August to November 2010.

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



4 Conclusions

The first year of successful, continuous, and autonomous measurements of methane in the surface water of the Baltic Sea shows large regional and seasonal variations, influenced by a series of parameters. Processes controlling methane distributions in the surface water were identified on various temporal and spatial scales. In the area around Isle of Gotland several upwelling events could be observed, elevating the local methane distribution in the surface water. Elevated methane concentrations in the surface water and water column of the Arkona Basin in February 2010 with up to 832 % oversaturation could be related to a longer period of strong winds, resulting in a potential pressure induced gas release from the underlying methane bearing upper sediments. Upwelling, seepage or wind events develop on a rather short temporal and spatial scale; yet influence local methane distributions significantly. Temporal stratification and low mixing depths of the water column of the Baltic Sea occurs on a longer time scale and inhibits methane transport from methane-enriched deeper water layers to the sea surface during summer. Thus, especially in deeper regions like Bornholm Basin and Gulf of Finland a methane reservoir is formed during the summer period, which is partly mixed to the surface from the beginning of autumn, leading to elevated methane concentrations for several months. Stratification in shallower regions like the Mecklenburg Bight is less dominant and no methane reservoir in deeper water persisting of longer periods of time can establish. We suggest that these regions are rather influenced by microbial methanogenesis in the sediment and emission of methane into the water column, short-time wind events and reduced solubility of methane by higher water temperatures during summer.

The Baltic Sea is a source of atmospheric methane with high emission values during the winter season ($0.015\text{--}1.145\text{ nmol m}^{-2}\text{ s}^{-1}$) and low emissions during the spring and summer season ($0.008\text{--}0.162\text{ nmol m}^{-2}\text{ s}^{-1}$). Parameters controlling the methane fluxes alternate during the seasons depending on the region. Methane fluxes in shallow regions like the Mecklenburg Bight ($0.057\text{--}0.225\text{ nmol m}^{-2}\text{ s}^{-1}$) are higher compared to

BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



deeper regions like the Gotland Basin ($0.008\text{--}0.049\text{ nmol m}^{-2}\text{ s}^{-1}$) and show significant changes during the seasons in connection with temperature driven methane solubility changes and methanogenesis in the sediment. Methane fluxes in areas with a permanent stratification like the Gotland Basin were found to be less variable during the year and mostly influenced by temperature induced solubility and annual development of the mixed layer. Highest methane fluxes were derived for the Gulf of Finland in February 2010 with $1.145\text{ nmol m}^{-2}\text{ s}^{-1}$. Here the influence of changing ice coverage needs to be investigated in more detail in the future.

The general seasonal trend of the surface water methane distribution in the Baltic Sea presented in this study could be confirmed by iterant patterns recorded in 2011. Interannual changes will be presented elsewhere once more data become available.

Acknowledgement. The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007–2013) under grant agreement nr 217246 made with the joint Baltic Sea research and development program BONUS. The Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI) is acknowledged for providing river runoff to the Baltic Sea and sea level records at Kungsvik. Provision of COSMO/EU data for the Baltic Sea region by German Weather Service is appreciated. The national oceanic and atmospheric administration (NOAA) is acknowledged for providing atmospheric methane data. We are appreciating the cooperation with Seppo Kaitala (Algaline project leader) of the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) Helsinki and the ferry line company Finnlines. We gratefully acknowledge the technical support of Bernd Sadkowiak and Heiko Witt (IOW).

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BGD

9, 9897–9944, 2012

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



**Methane emissions
from the Baltic Sea**W. Gülzow et al.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

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**Methane emissions
from the Baltic Sea**W. Gülzow et al.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[I◀](#)[▶I](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

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**Methane emissions
from the Baltic Sea**W. Gülzow et al.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

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**Methane emissions
from the Baltic Sea**

W. Gülzow et al.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

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**Methane emissions
from the Baltic Sea**

W. Gülzow et al.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

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Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Table 1. For detailed contemplations of regional differences special key areas were selected to merge methane data (saturation values) with mixing depth or meteorological forcing data derived from the regional forecast model COSMO/EU. The subdivision of the area WoG and GoF reflects a better description of the field of interest than one large box respectively and improves the technical approach during modeling.

Selected area	Latitude ° N	Longitude ° E
Mecklenburg Bight (MB)	11.62–12.42	54.25–54.65
Arkona Basin (AB)	13.25–14.05	54.63–55.03
Bornholm Basin (BB)	14.55–15.35	55.29–55.69
West of Gotland (WoG) with		
West of Gotland 1	17.94–18.16	57.58–57.69
West of Gotland 2	18.11–18.34	57.70–57.82
West of Gotland 3	18.29–18.51	57.82–57.94
East of Gotland (EoG)	18.50–18.59	51.11–56.87
Gotland Central Basin (GB)	19.55–20.35	55.74–56.74
Gulf of Finland (GoF) with		
Gulf of Finland 1	22.65–24.05	59.35–59.67
Gulf of Finland 2	21.95–23.35	59.19–59.51
Gulf of Finland 3	23.35–24.75	59.51–59.83

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



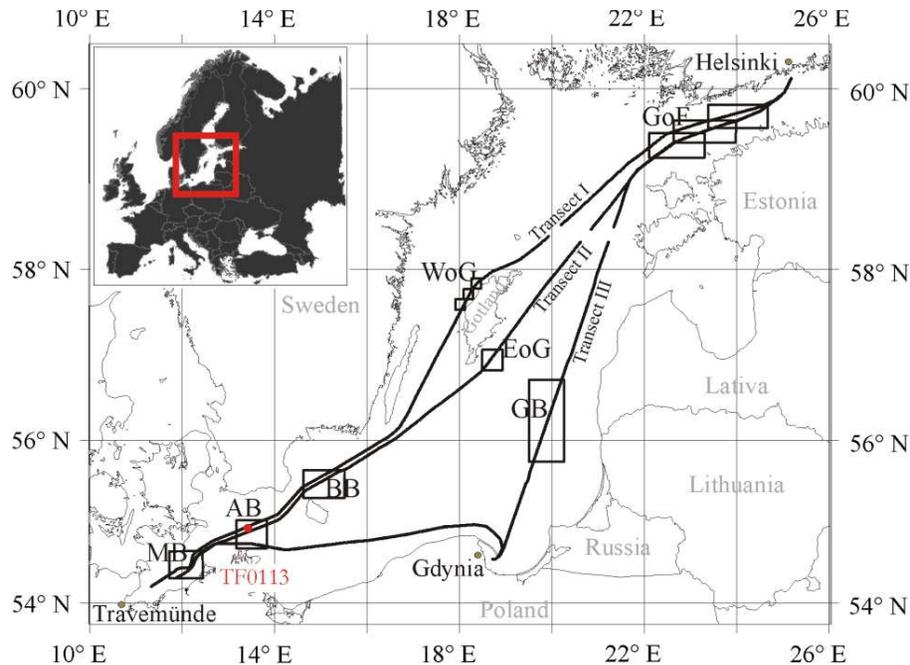


Fig. 1. Cruise tracks of the ship of opportunity *Finnmaid*. The ferry line crosses the Baltic Sea via three transects and connects Travemünde (Germany) with Helsinki (Finland) and Gdynia (Poland) in an interval of 2 to 3 days. Transect I passes the Mecklenburg Bight (MB), Arkona Basin (AB), Bornholm Basin (BB), West of Gotland (WoG) and the Gulf of Finland (GoF). Transect II records the same route but East of Gotland (EoG). Transect III passes Gdynia and the Gotland Basin (GB). Boxes indicate selected areas for detailed investigations (see also Table 1). Station TF 0113 is part of a regular monitoring program of the Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemünde.

Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper

Title Page

Abstract Introduction

Conclusions References

Tables Figures

◀ ▶

◀ ▶

Back Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

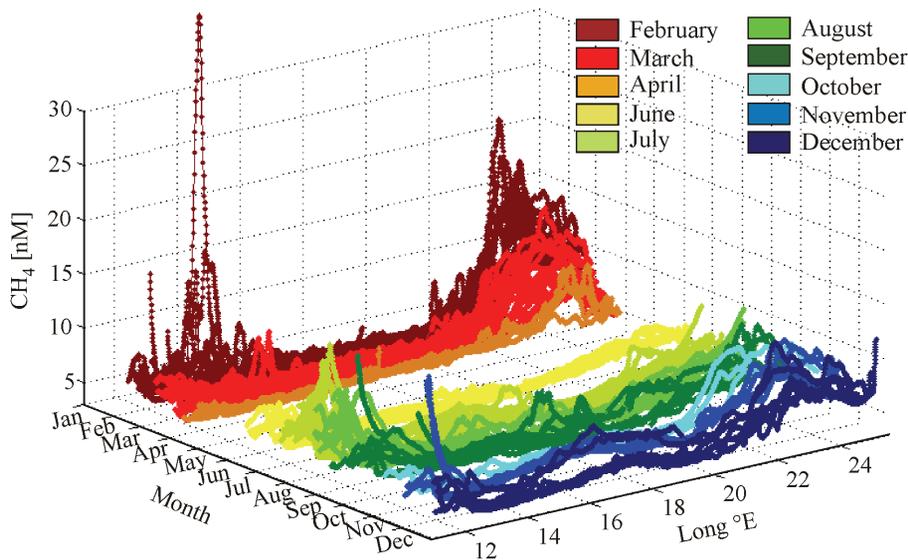


Fig. 2. Methane concentrations of all lines along transect I and II in 2010 color-coded for each month. During most of April and May no data could be gathered due to maintenance. Later gaps in the continuous data set are in part due to the passage of the ferry along the transect III.

Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Methane emissions
from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

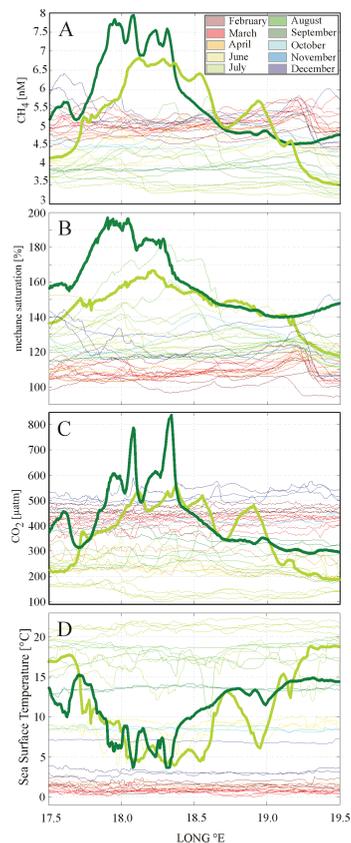


Fig. 3. (A) Methane, (B) methane saturation, (C) carbon dioxide and (D) sea surface temperature of the area West of Gotland for the year 2010. All data in transparent thin lines color-coded for each month. Two significant upwelling events in July and September are highlighted with outstanding light green (24 July) and dark green (3 September) lines.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

Methane emissions
from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

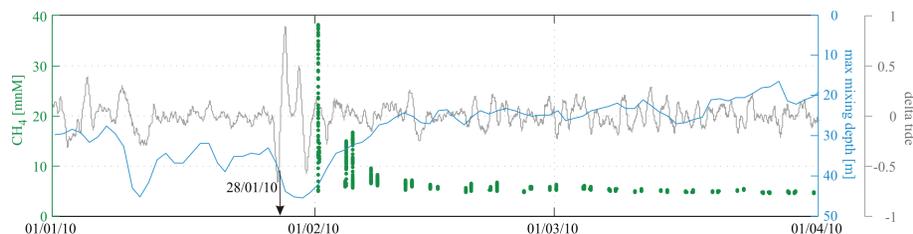


Fig. 4. Data from a three month survey of the Arkona Basin. Sea surface methane concentrations (green dots, representing measured methane concentrations along each leg crossing the selected area “Arkona Basin”, Table 1), daily maximum mixing depths (blue line) and sea level data (grey line, measured at station Sassnitz, Bundesanstalt für Wasserbau). Delta tide indicates the gradient of oscillation of the sea level around 0.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

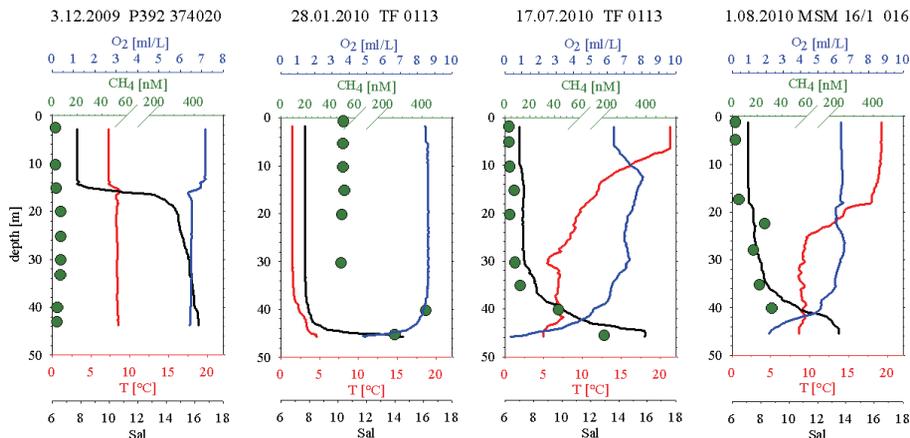


Fig. 5. Data of water column properties and methane concentration of profiles at station TF 0113 taken during four cruises in December 2009 (Poseidon P392), January 2010 (Heincke 06HK 1001), July 2010 (Alkor 06 AK1003) and Maria S. Merian (MSM 16/1). Methane concentration (green dots), temperature (red line), salinity (black line) and oxygen values (blue line). The sampling dates of the profiles are marked as well in time scale of the subplot AB in Fig. 7.

Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper

Title Page

Abstract Introduction

Conclusions References

Tables Figures

◀ ▶

◀ ▶

Back Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Methane emissions from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

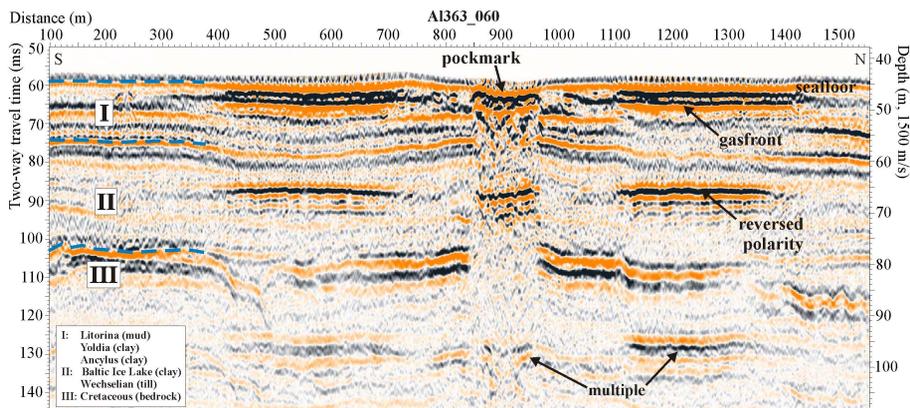


Fig. 6. Multichannel seismic profile showing a pockmark and its vicinity in the Arkona Basin. The seismic section is running from south (Lat: 54.90° N, Long: 13.61° E) to north (Lat: 54.91° N, Long: 13.61° E). The presence of free gas beneath the seabed is indicated by the reversed polarity compared to the normal polarity of the seafloor outside the pockmark. The blue lines indicate layer boundaries.

Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper | Discussion Paper

Title Page

Abstract Introduction

Conclusions References

Tables Figures

◀ ▶

◀ ▶

Back Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Methane emissions
from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

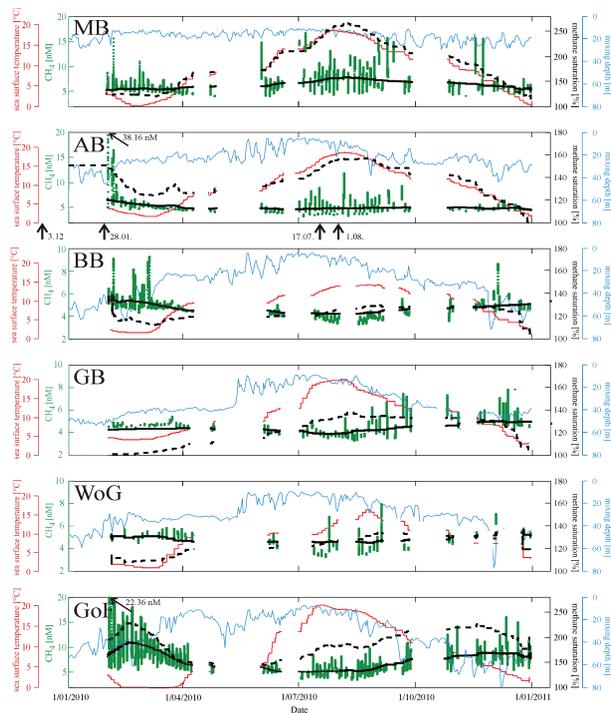


Fig. 7. Compilation of various data sets for the interpretation of the seasonal methane distribution. Sub charts show measured time series of methane concentrations (green points) for each passing of the selected area (Table 1), its three day average (black solid line), maximum mixing depth (blue line, daily average), methane saturation (black dotted line, three day average), and sea surface temperature (red line, three day average) for Mecklenburg Bight (MB), Arkona Basin (AB), Bornholm Basin (BB), Gotland Basin (GB), West of Gotland (WoG) and Gulf of Finland (GoF). The arrows beneath subplot AB indicate the sampling date of the water column profiles shown in Fig. 5. Arrows in subplot AB and GoF show maximum values of methane concentration. Note the two different scales for methane concentration and methane saturation used for the individual subplots.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Methane emissions
from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

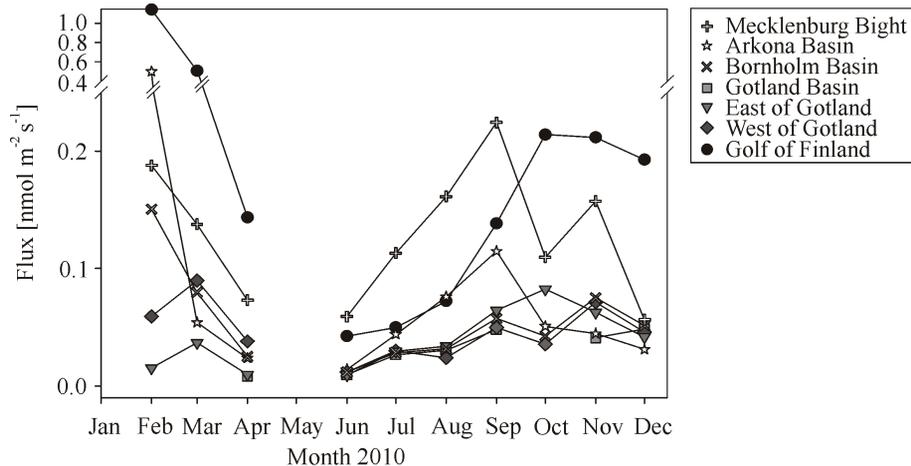


Fig. 8. Methane fluxes F ($\text{nmol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) calculated as monthly average for selected areas of the Baltic Sea using the equation described in Wanninkhof et al. (2009). Atmospheric methane data from the NOAA station in Poland were used for the calculation.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

I◀

▶I

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Methane emissions
from the Baltic Sea

W. Gülzow et al.

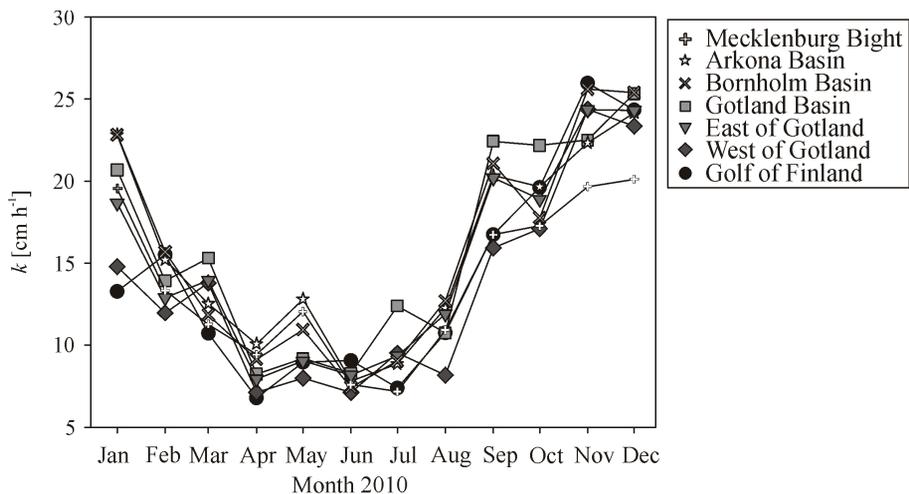


Fig. 9. Transfer coefficient k during 2010 for selected areas of the Baltic Sea with $k = 0.24 \cdot u^2$ after Wanninkhof et al. (2009); whereas u is defined as daily average wind speed in (m s^{-1}).

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



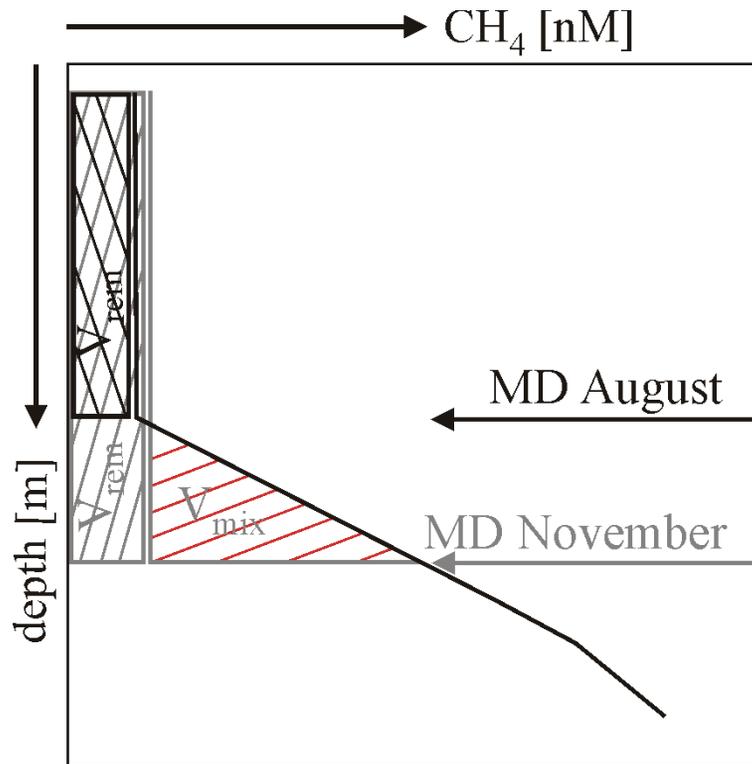


Fig. 10. Scheme illustrating a methane concentration profile (black solid line) in August and the deepening of the mixing depth (MD) from August (black arrow) to November (grey arrow). The amount of dissolved methane remaining in the homogeneous mixed upper water column V_{rem} is estimated according to the surface methane concentration measured in August and November, respectively. The amount of dissolved methane V_{mix} is mixed into the upper water column during the period August till November.