

# Results observed in DBO3 from 2014-2016 by KOPRI

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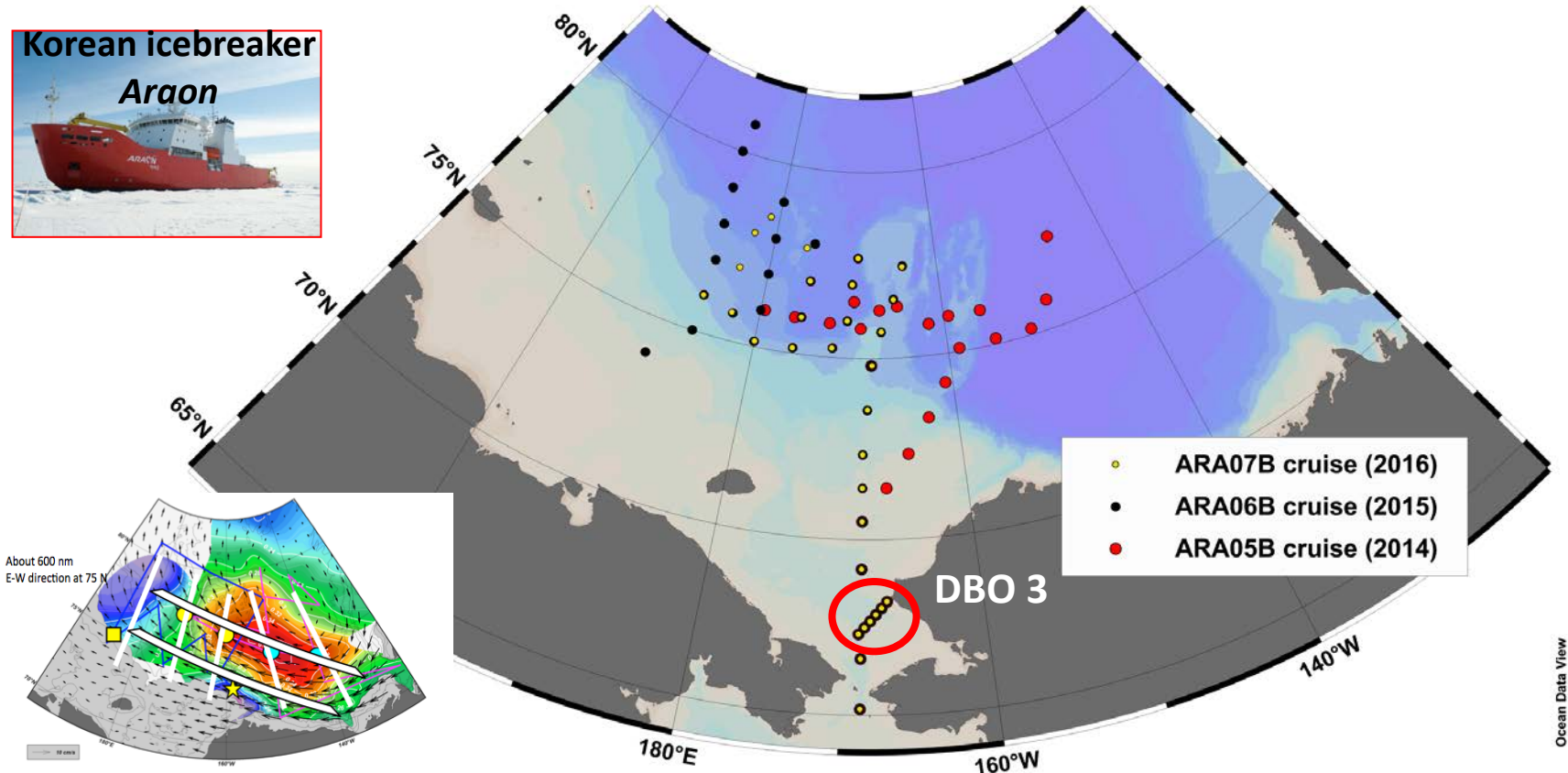


**4<sup>th</sup> DBO workshop, PMEL/NOAA, WA, USA**

# Research stations surveyed in 2014–2016

Korean icebreaker

*Araon*



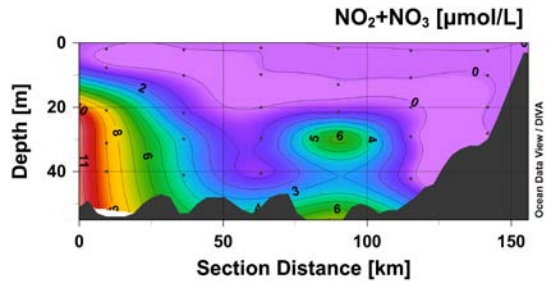
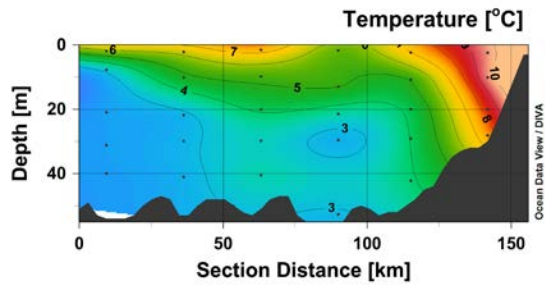
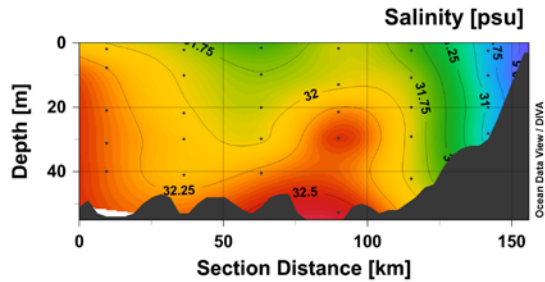
**ARA05B cruise: July 31–August 25, 2014**

**ARA06B cruise: August 2–20, 2015**

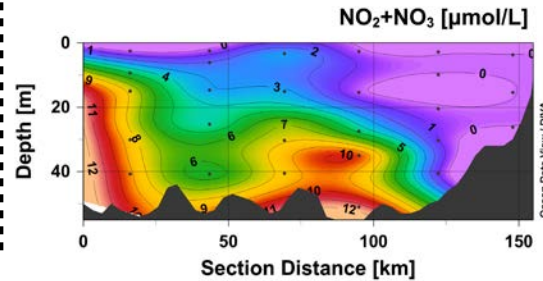
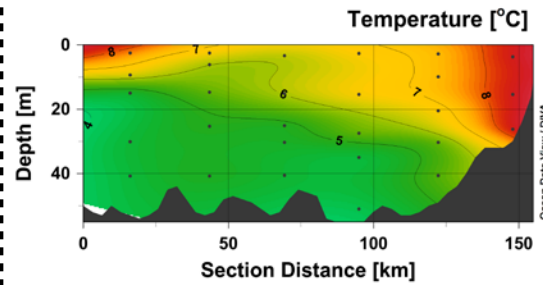
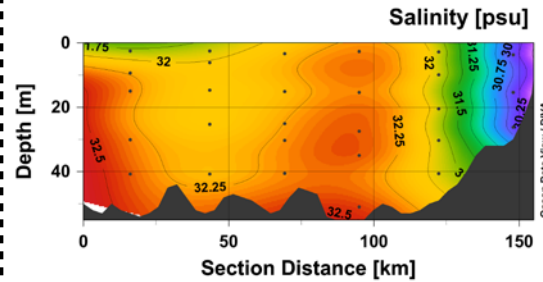
**ARA07B cruise: August 6–19, 2016**

**Nutrients ( $\text{NH}_4$ ,  $\text{NO}_2+\text{NO}_3$ ,  $\text{PO}_4$ ,  $\text{SiO}_2$ ), dissolved organic carbon (DOC), and particulate organic carbon (POC)**

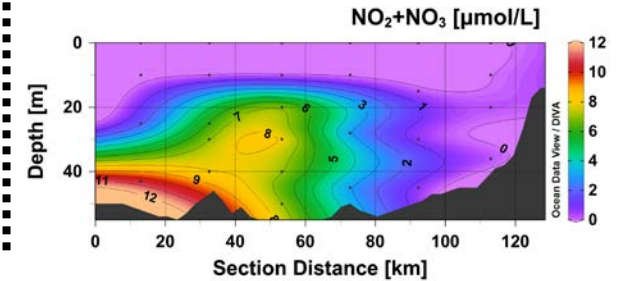
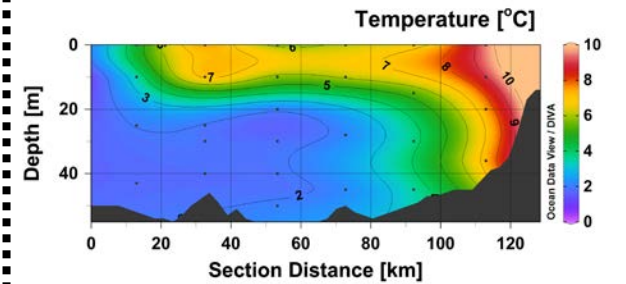
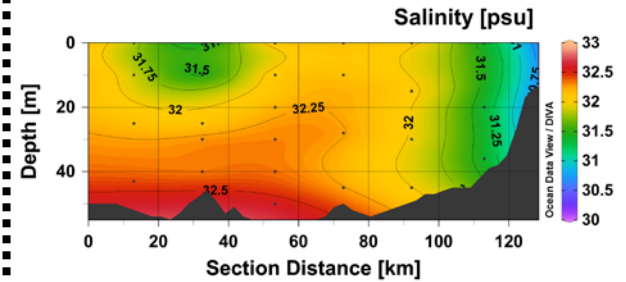
## ARA05B (2014)



## ARA06B (2015)

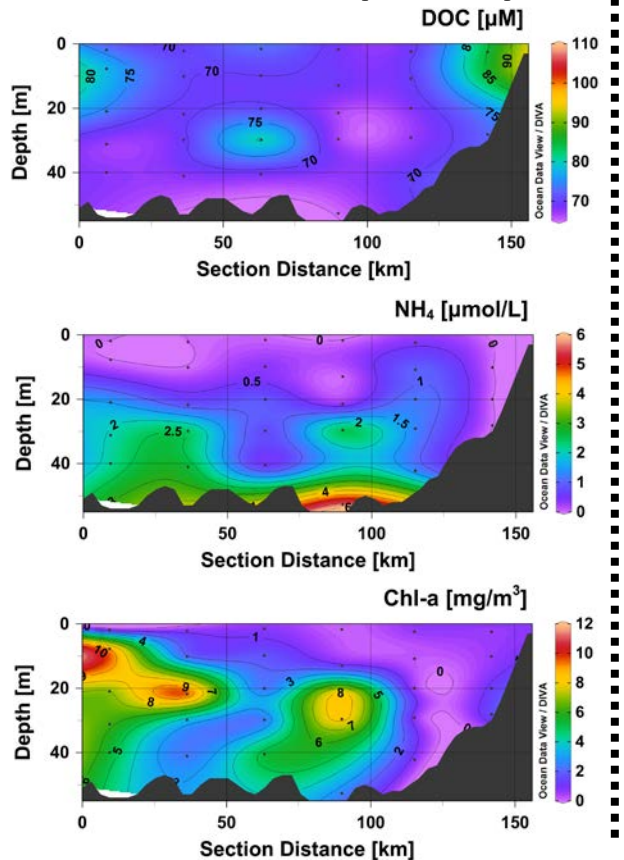


## ARA07B (2016)

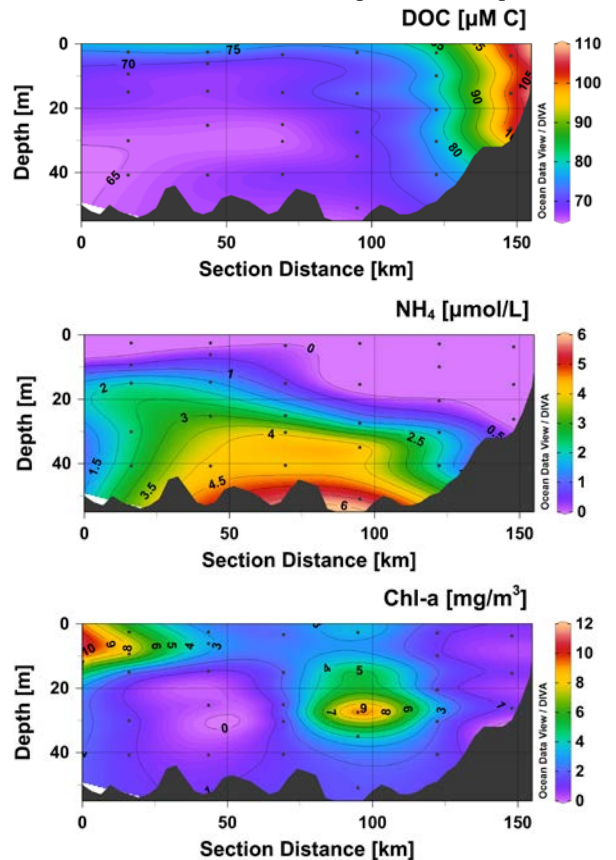


- West: colder, saltier, nutrient-rich (Anadyr Water or Bering Shelf Water)
- East: warmer, fresh, nutrient-poor (Alaska Coastal Water)

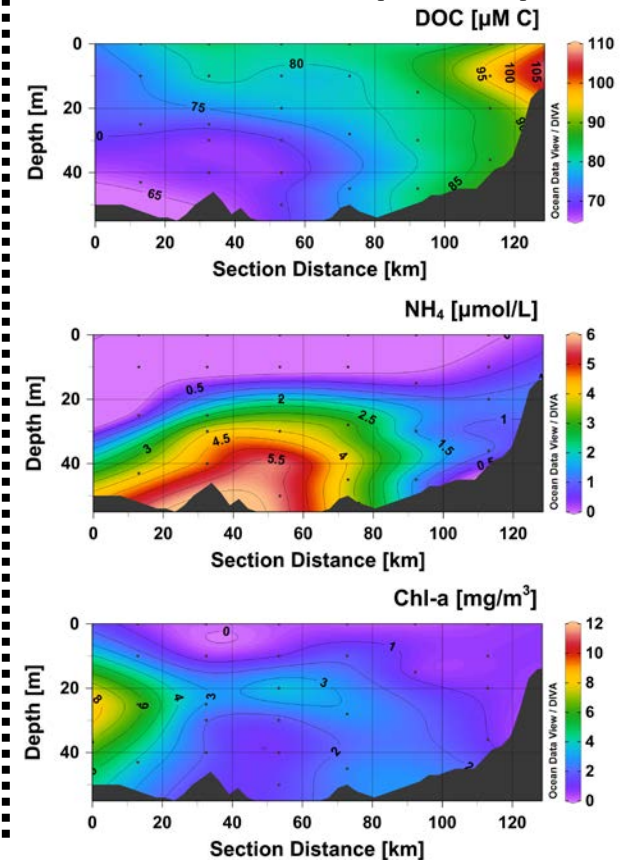
# ARA05B (2014)



# ARA06B (2015)



# ARA07B (2016)



- High DOC concentration was observed in the eastern side where the influence of Alaska Coastal Water was strong.
- Active remineralization by heterotrophic bacteria occurred in DBO3.
- Did The influence of Alaska Coastal Water become more stronger in 2016?
- Was there any change of river discharge rate in Yukon River?

# Distributions of DOC and POC in 2015 and 2016

