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Diurnal variations of surface seawater pCO2 in contrasting coastal environments

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ABSTRACT: We examined diurnal variations of surface seawater pCO_2 (partial pressure of CO_2) in a suite of coastal marine environmental systems in the vicinity of the South China Sea (SCS) from inshore and nearshore settings in Xiamen Bay, Shenhu Bay, and the southwestern Taiwan Strait, to offshore sites in the basin and on the slope of the northern South China Sea as well as in a coral reef system at Xisha Islands in the middle of the SCS. There were significant diurnal changes of surface pCO_2 , ranging from 1.0 Pa to 1.6 Pa (10-16 µatm) in the offshore and oligotrophic sites, ~4.1 Pa in the Taiwan Strait, 5.1-15.2 Pa in Xiamen Bay and Shenhu Bay, to as high as 60.8 Pa in the coral reef system at Xisha Islands. Processes that modulate these pCO_2 diurnal variations were temperature, tide or current, and biological controls. Temperature was a major driver of the pCO_2 diurnal variability in the oligotrophic regions, while tidal effects were important in the nearshore. In the coral reef system, biological metabolism dominated variability. Diurnal variability could have a potentially important implication on the estimate of air-sea CO_2 fluxes, which may result in an uncertainty of ± 0.48 -0.77 mmol C m⁻² d⁻¹ for the offshore sites in the SCS. Such uncertainties were larger in nearshore settings.

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