

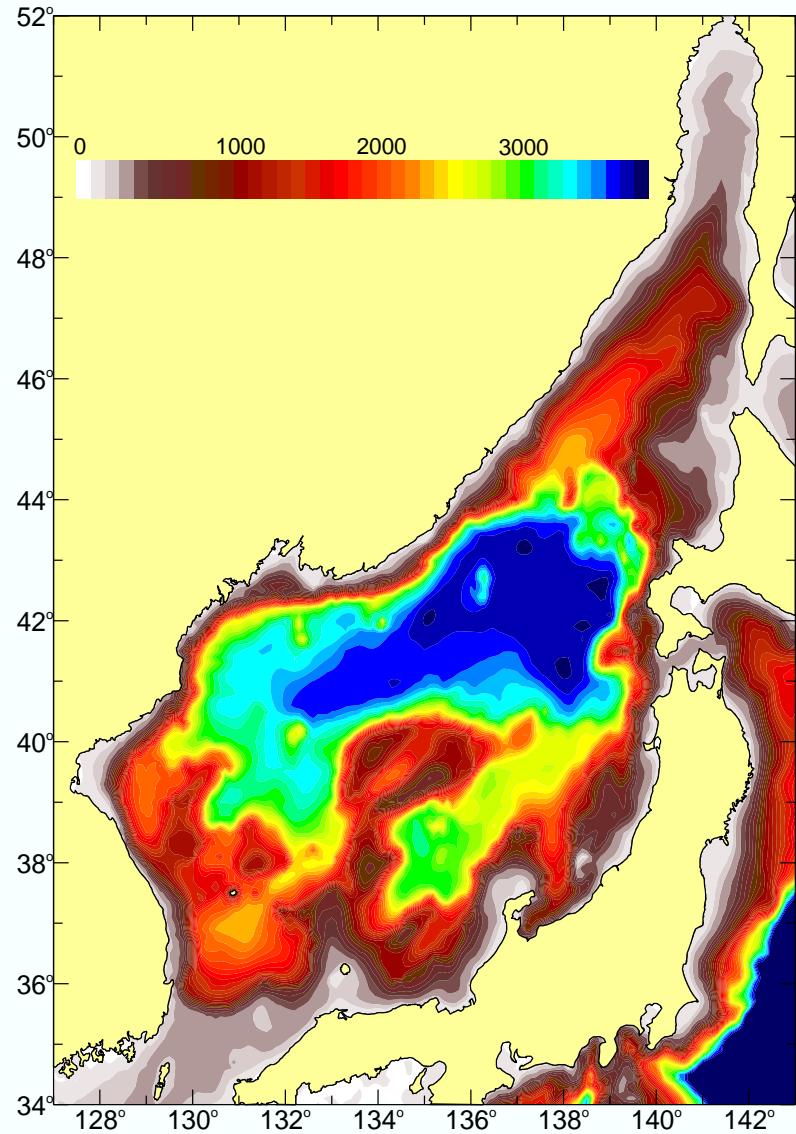
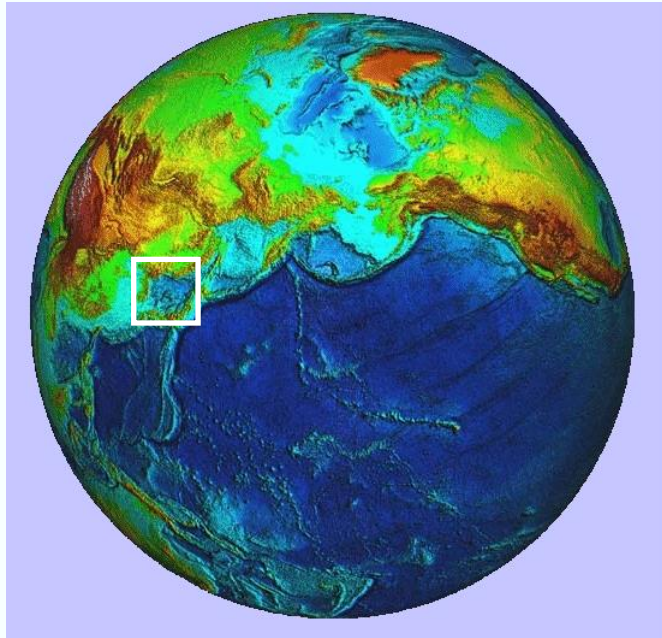
MARES2020

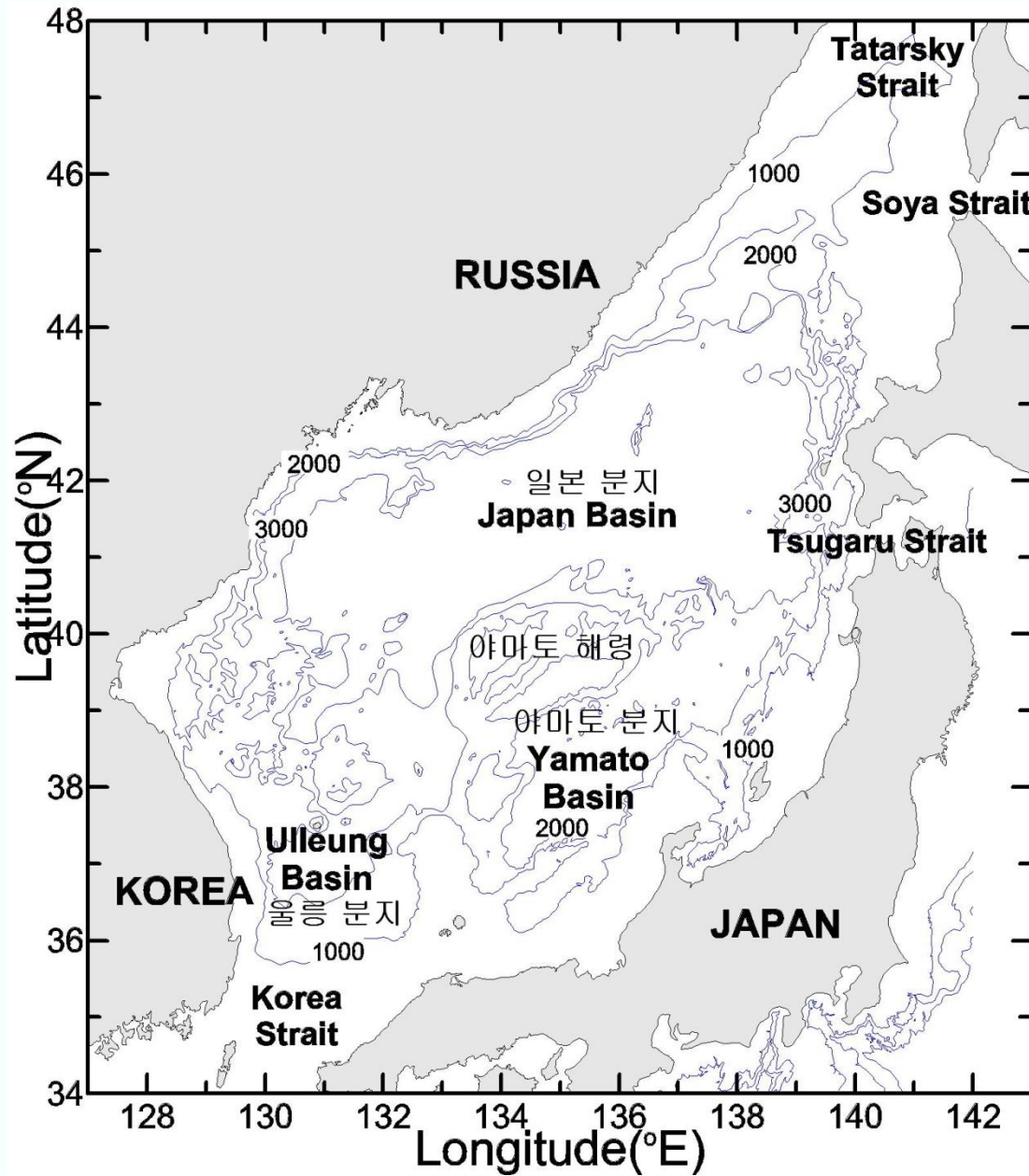
# Big Questions in East/Japan Sea Research?

2013. 9. 19.

Kyung-Ryul Kim  
Seoul National University, Korea

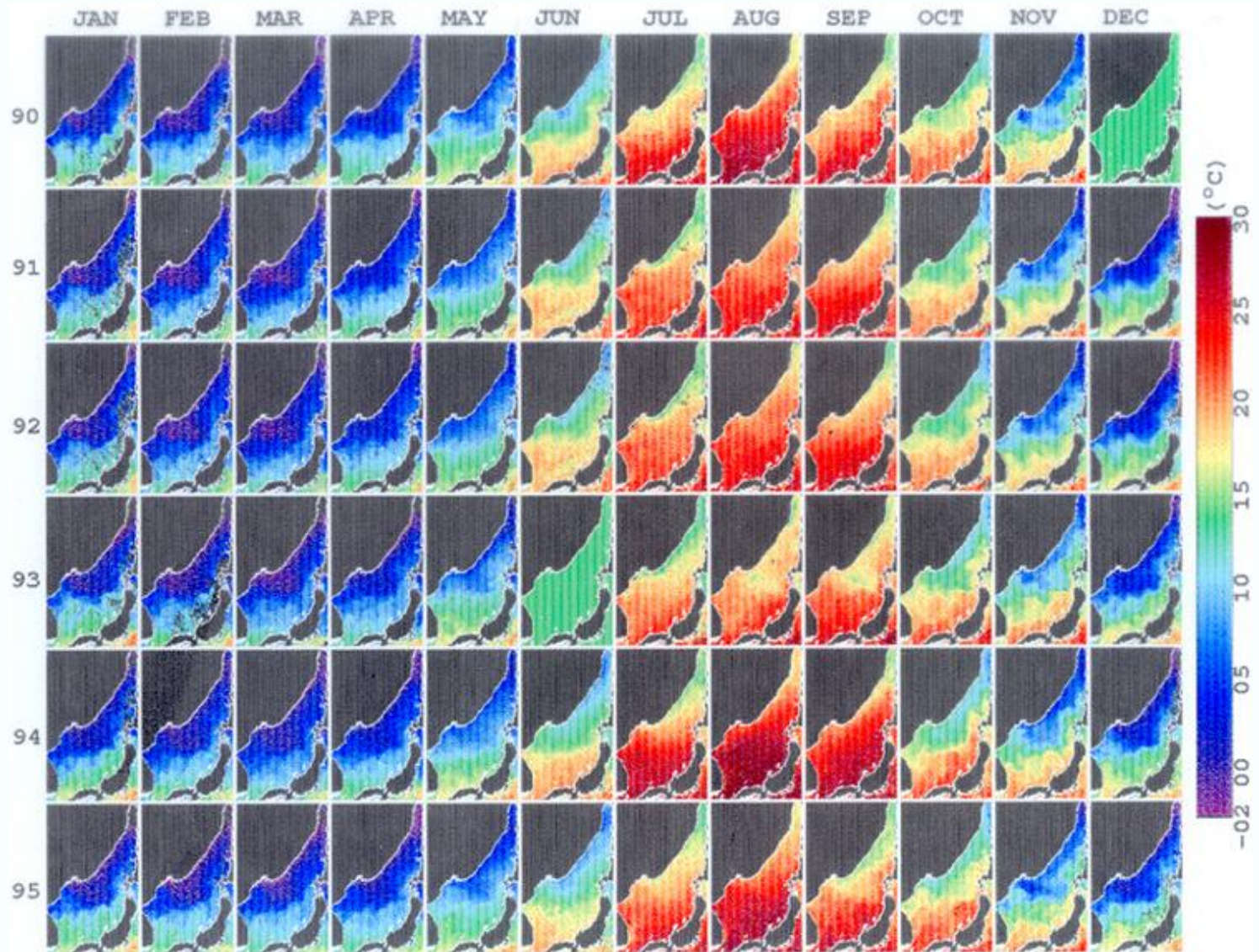
# East (Japan) Sea



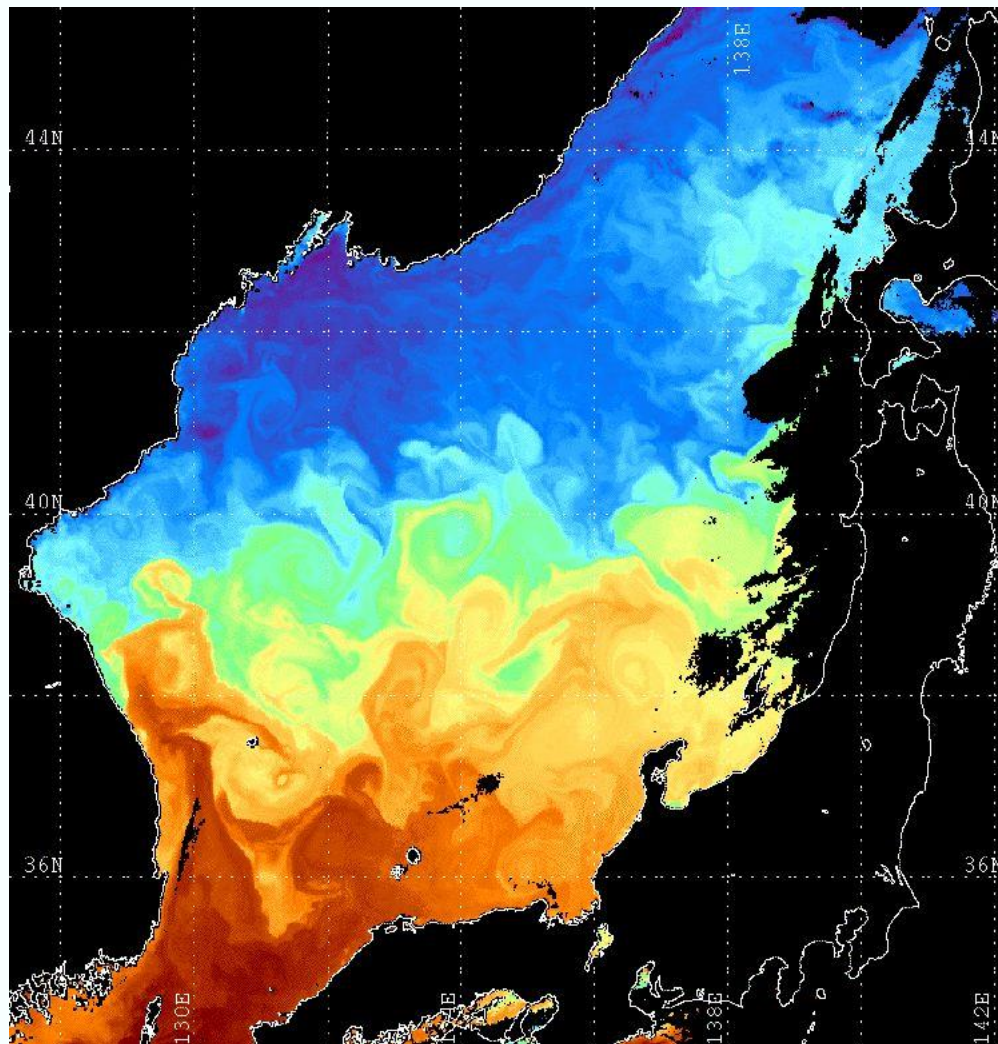




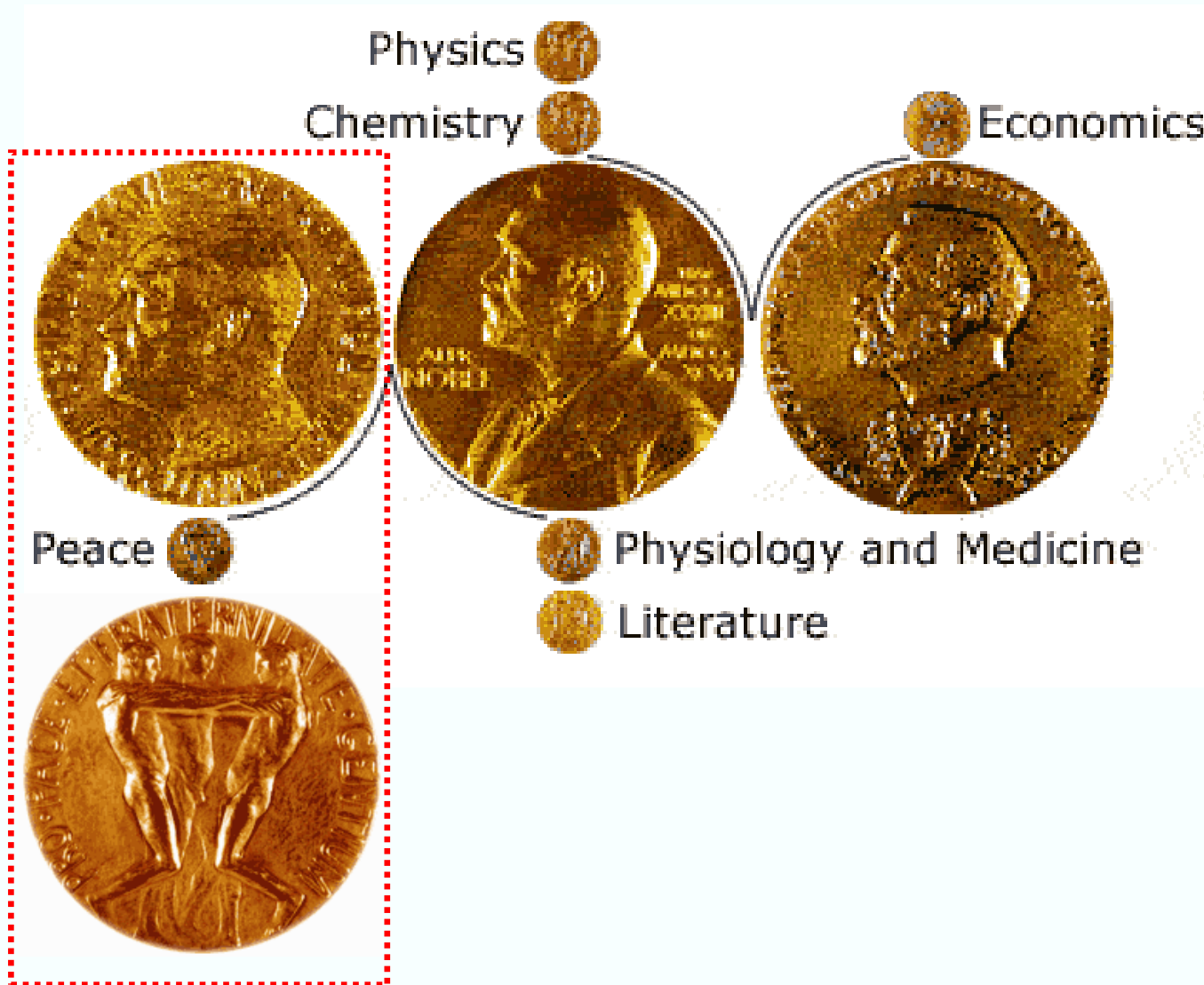
# SST in the East Sea



# SST in the East Sea



# Nobel Peace Prize 2007

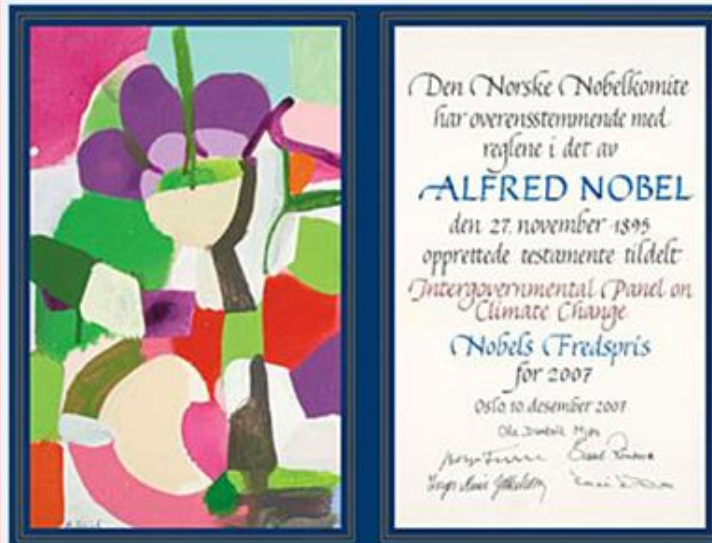




# El Gore, IPCC Scientists



## The IPCC is honored with the Nobel Peace Prize

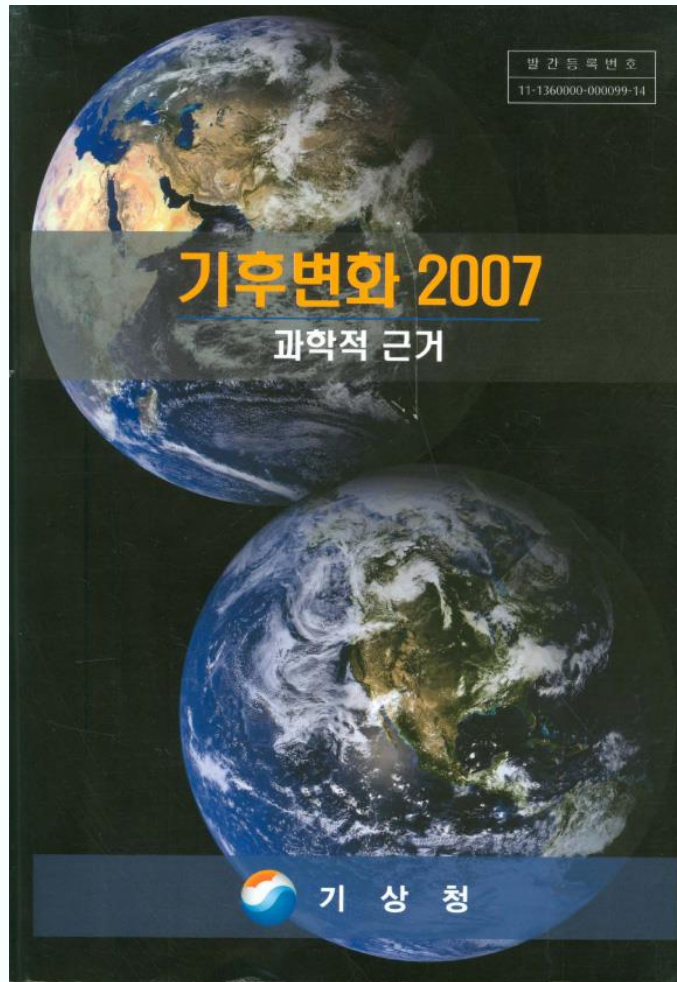


© The Nobel Foundation

Oslo, 10 December 07 - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Albert Arnold (Al) Gore Jr. were awarded of **the Nobel Peace Prize** "for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change".

- [Speech of the IPCC Chairman at the Award Ceremony](#)
- [More information](#)

# Fourth Assessment Report “The Physical Science Basis”





# IPCC 4<sup>th</sup> Report

## Summary for Policymakers

Chapter 1 Historical Overview of Climate Change Science

Chapter 2 Changes in Atmospheric Constituents and in Radiative Forcing

Chapter 3 Observations: Surface and Atmospheric Climate Change

Chapter 4 Observations: Changes in Snow, Ice and Frozen Ground

Chapter 5 Observations: Oceanic Climate Change and Sea Level

Chapter 6 Palaeoclimate

Chapter 7 Couplings Between Changes in the Climate System and Biogeochemistry

Chapter 8 Climate Models and their Evaluation

Chapter 9 Understanding and Attributing Climate Change

Chapter 10 Global Climate Projections

Chapter 11 Regional Climate Projections

# Chapter 5 Observations: Oceanic Climate Change and Sea Level

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Changes in Global-Scale Temperature and Salinity

5.3 Regional Changes in Ocean Circulation and Water Masses

5.3.1 Introduction

5.3.2 Atlantic and Arctic

**5.3.3 Pacific Ocean (East/Japan Sea)**

5.3.4 Indian Ocean

5.3.5 Southern Ocean

5.3.6 Relation of Regional to Global Changes

5.4 Ocean Biogeochemical Changes

5.5 Changes in Sea Level

5.6 Synthesis

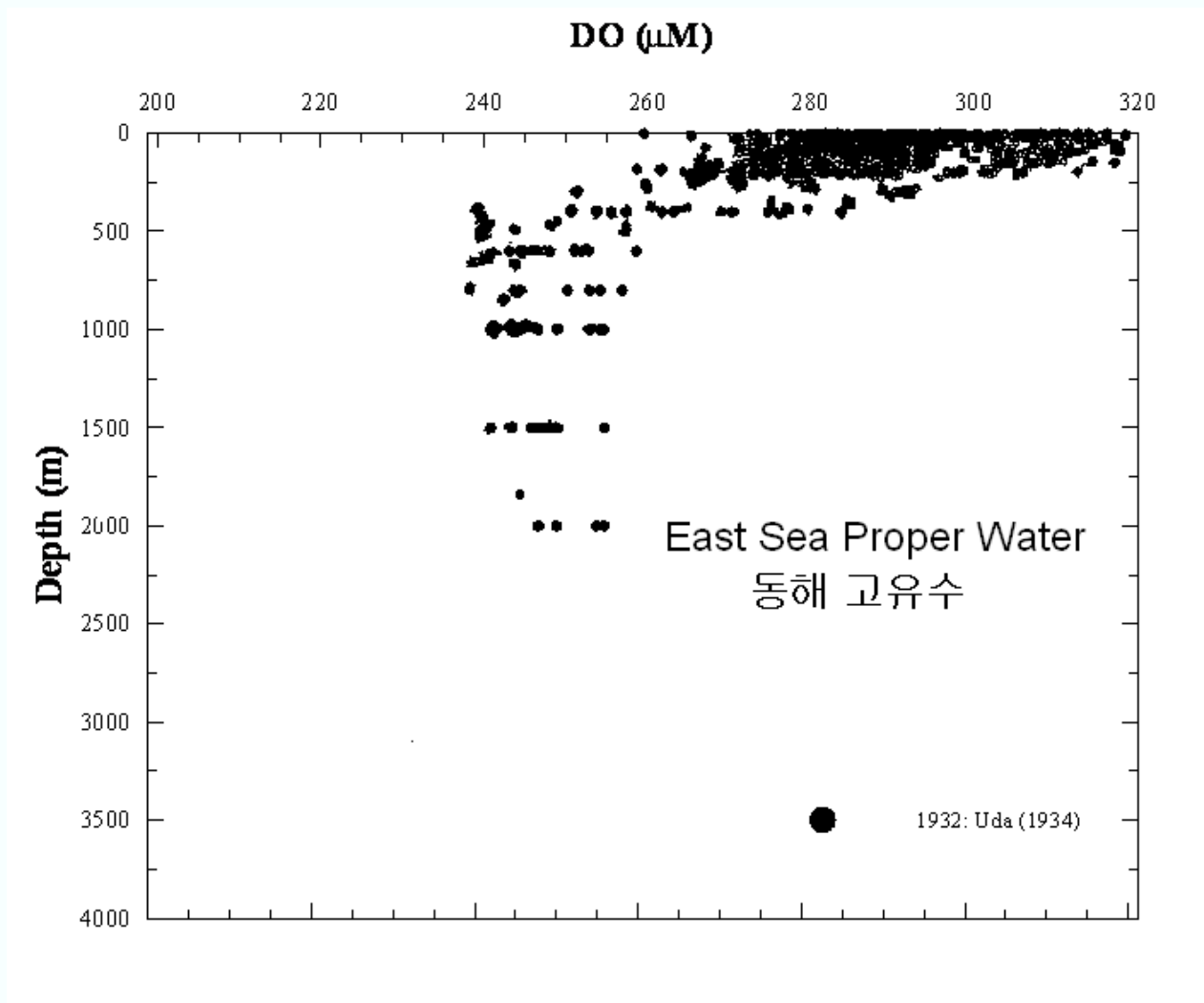
East/Japan Sea  
In Dramatic Changes!!!



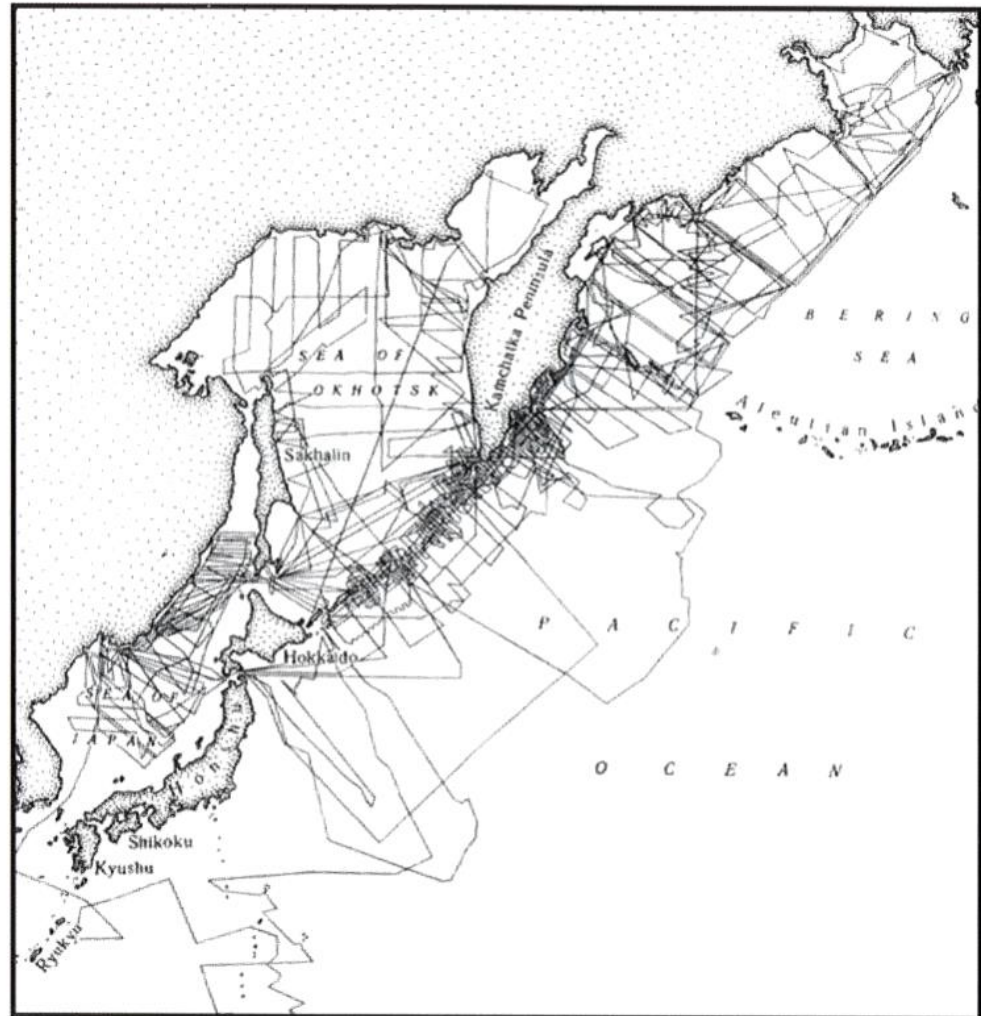
# Important studies on the East/Japan Sea

- ❖ '30s : Prof. Uda
- ❖ '50s : Russian Vytias Expedition
- ❖ '70s : Prof. Horibe
- ❖ '80s : Prof. Tsunogai
- ❖ '90s : **CREAMS studies**  
(Japan-Korea-Russia Co-operative Researches)
- ❖ 2000s: EAST(East Asian Sea Time-series)-I studies

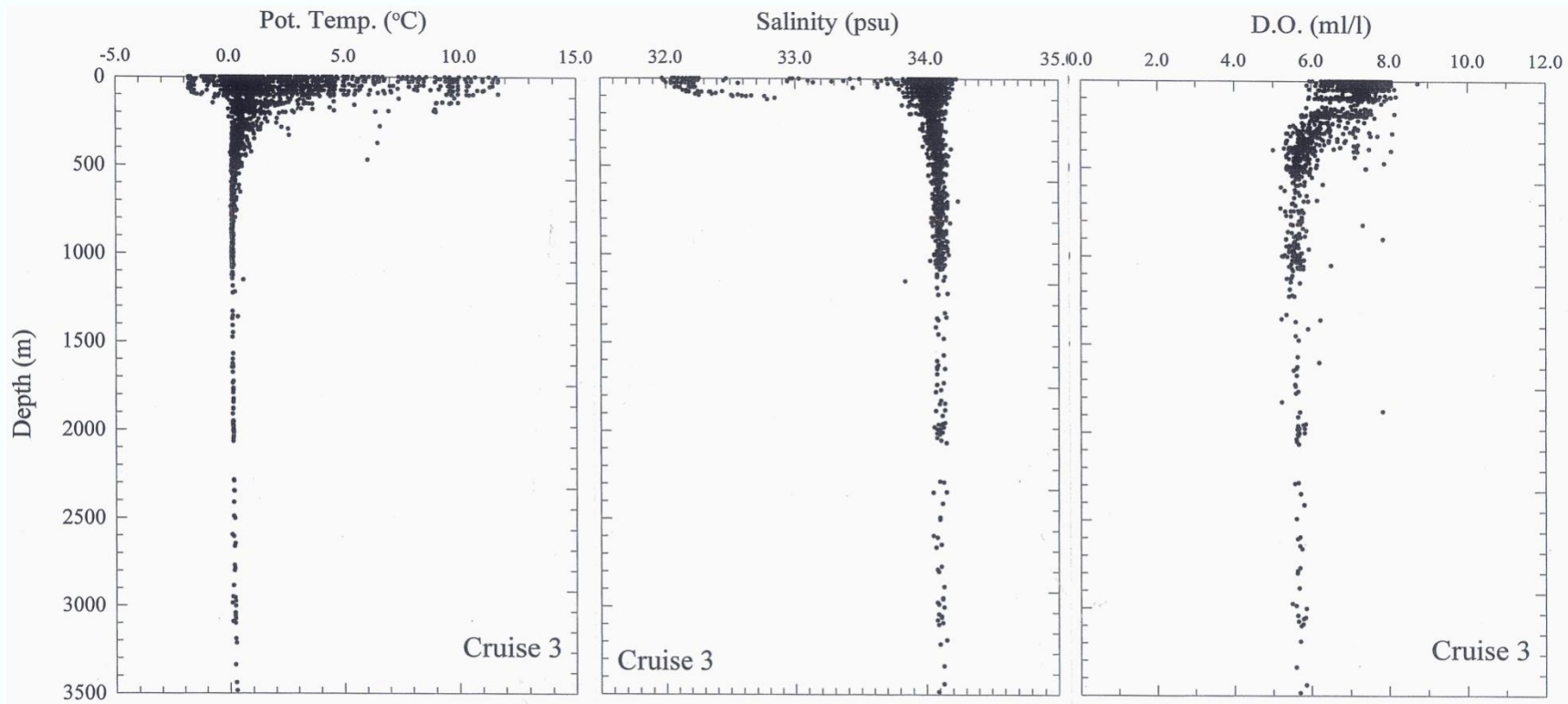
# '30s : Prof. Uda East Sea Proper Water



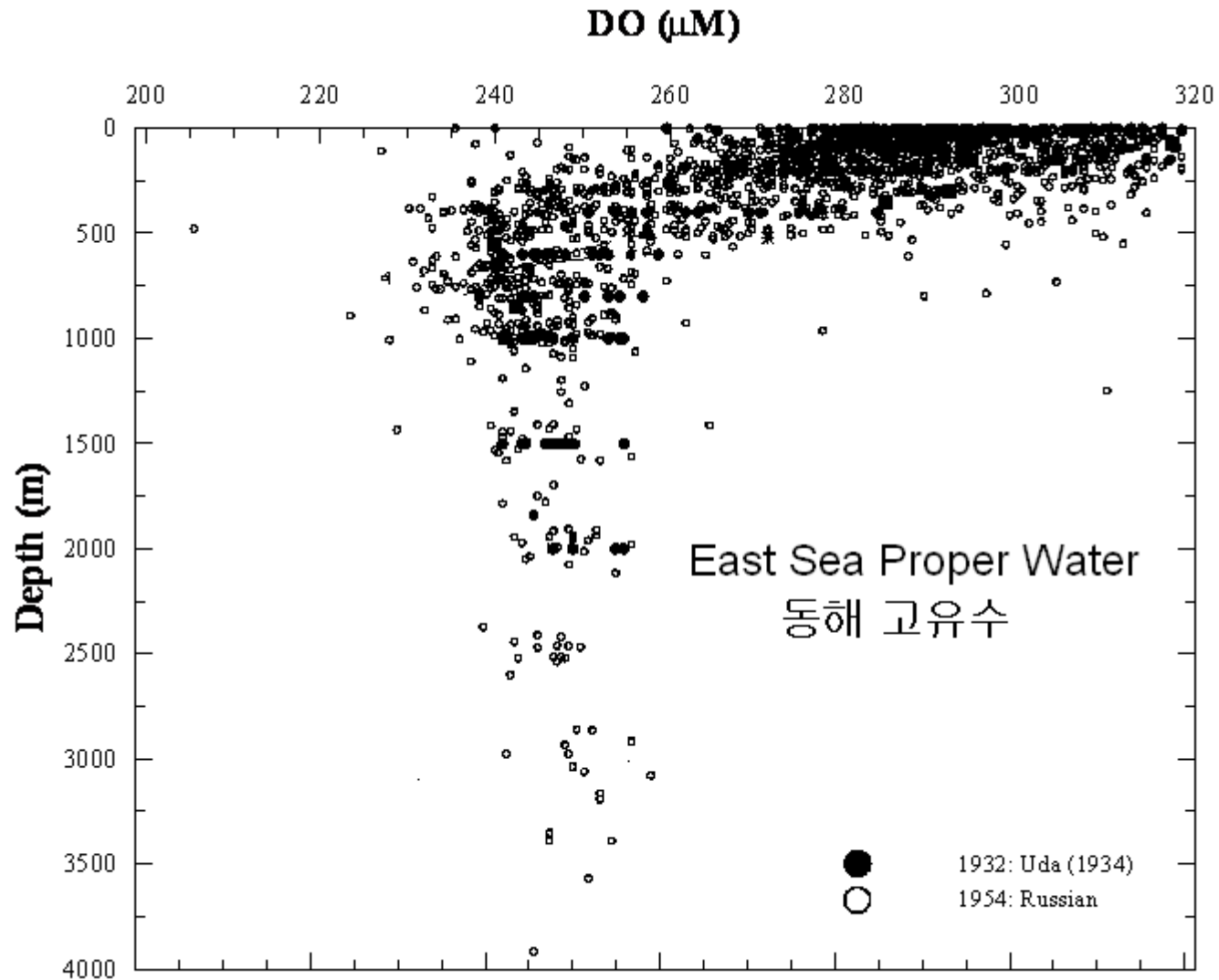
# '50s: Russian Vytias Expedition







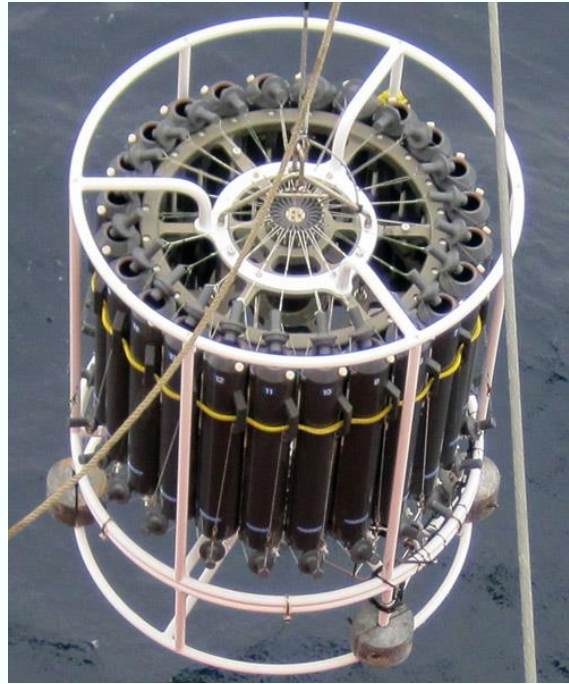
# East Sea Proper Water



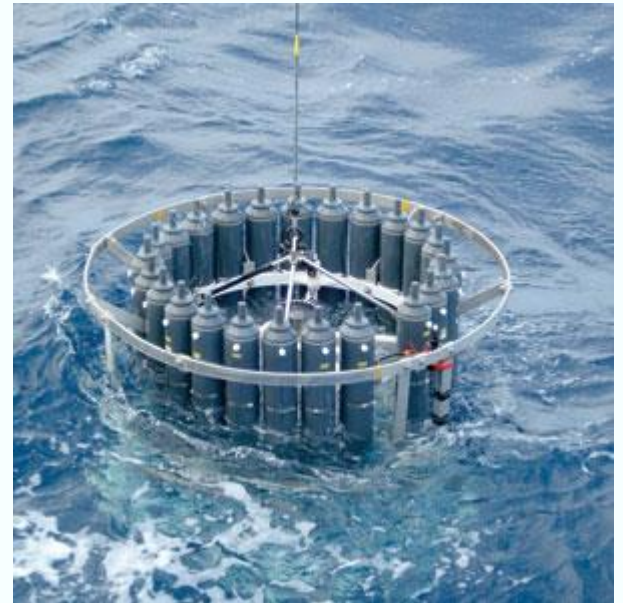
# 1970's: International Decade of Ocean Exploration



CTD

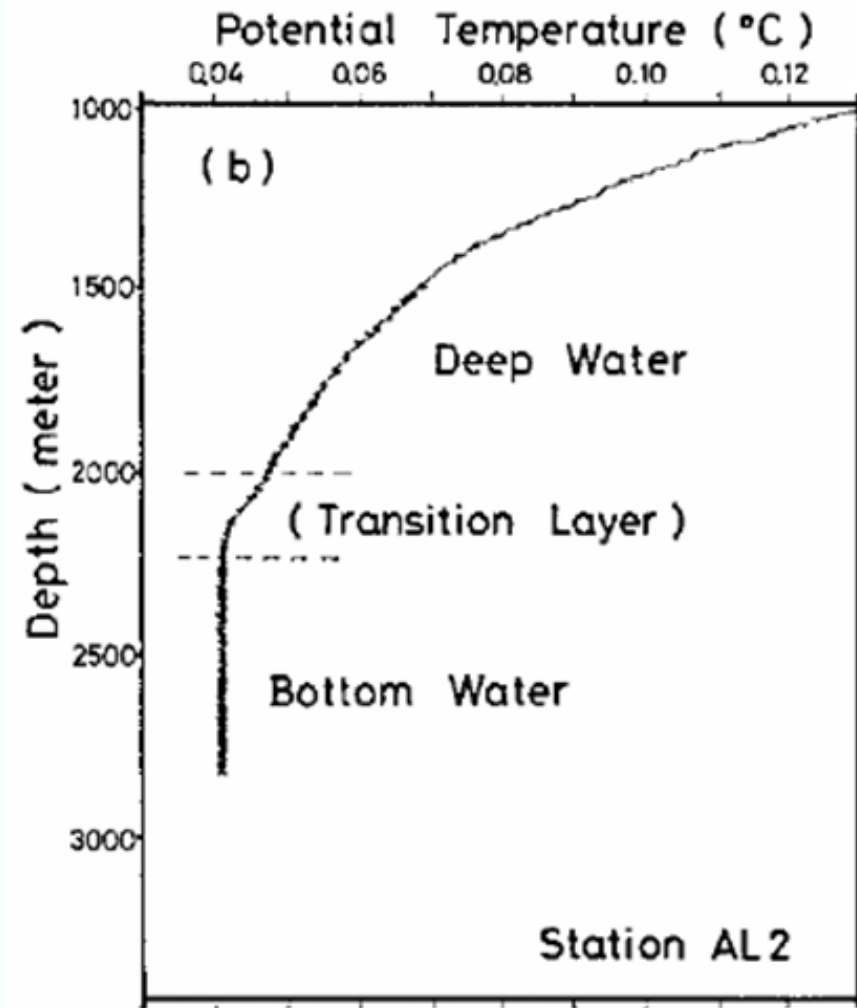
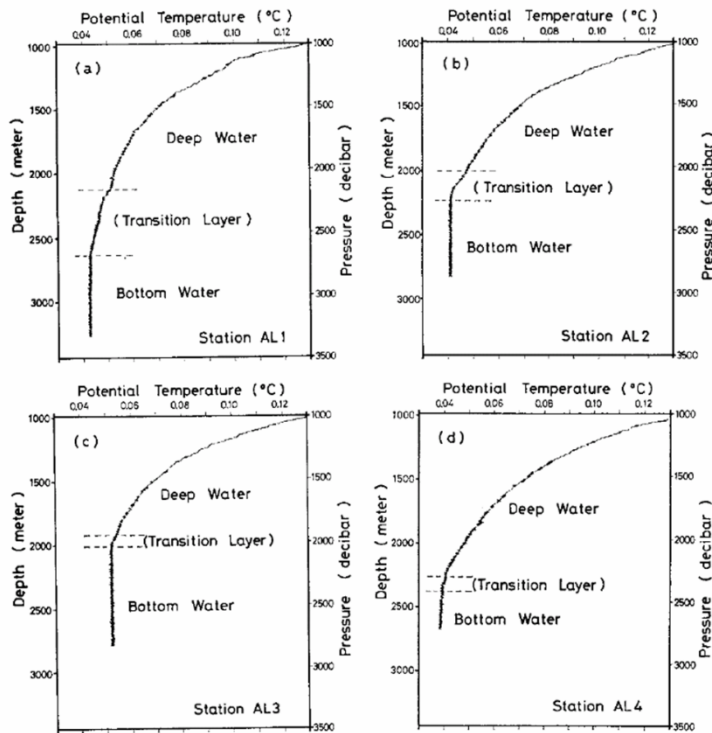


Rosette system



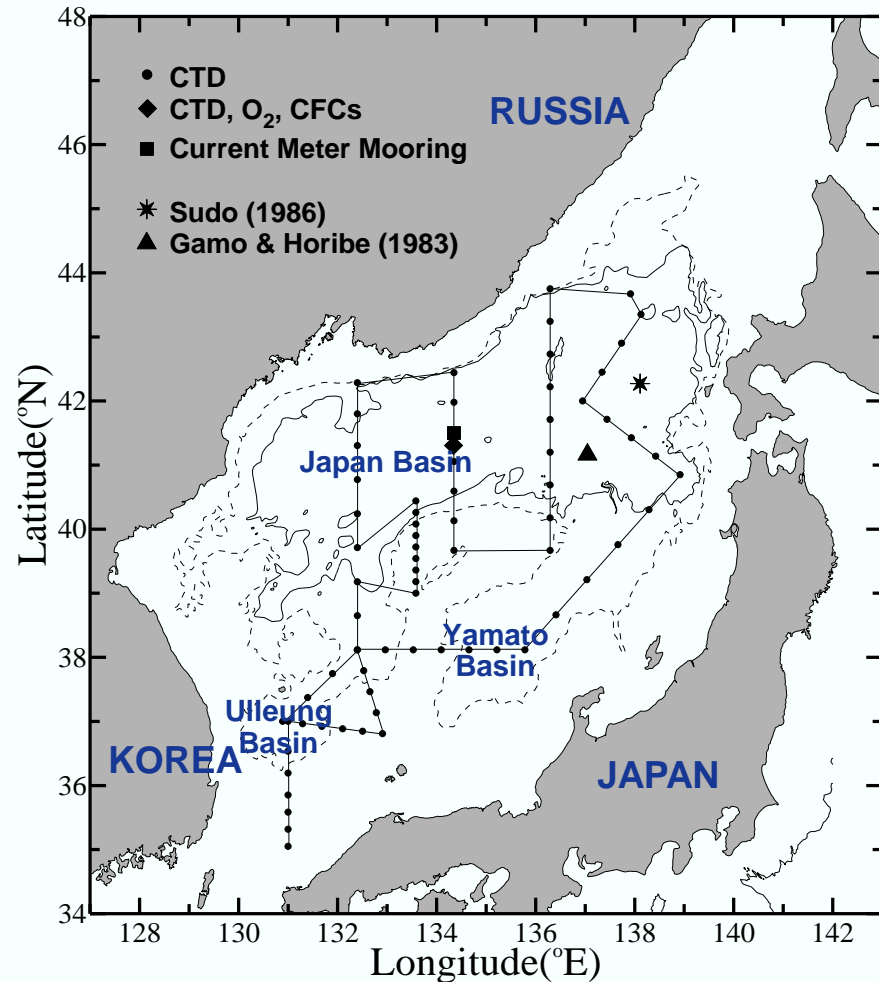


# '70s : Prof. Horibe (The first CTD studies)



# 1993 CREAMS International (Japan-Korea-Russia) Co-operative Researches

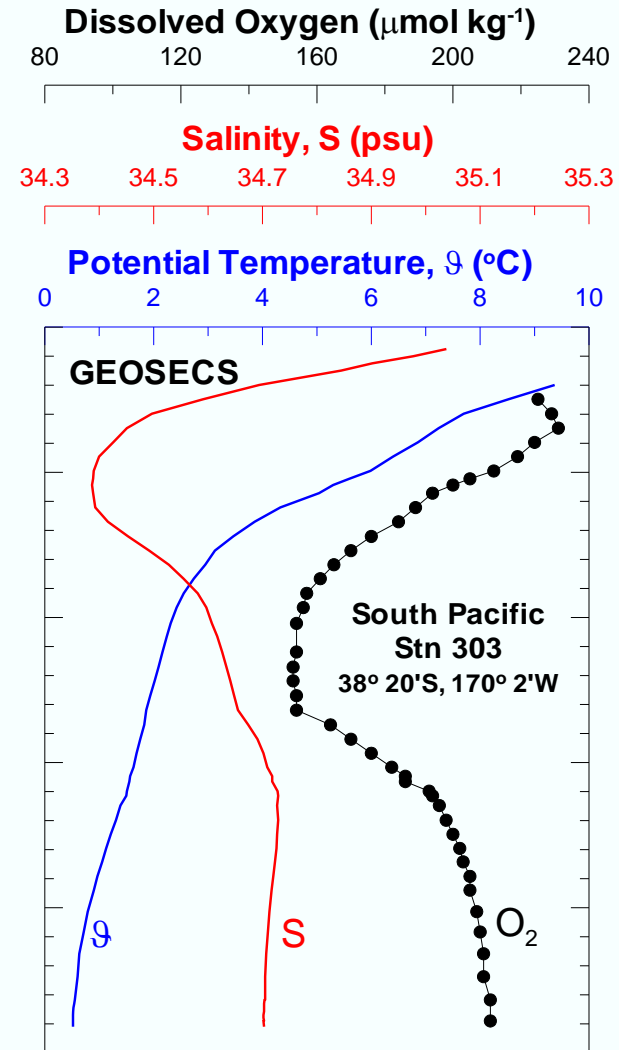
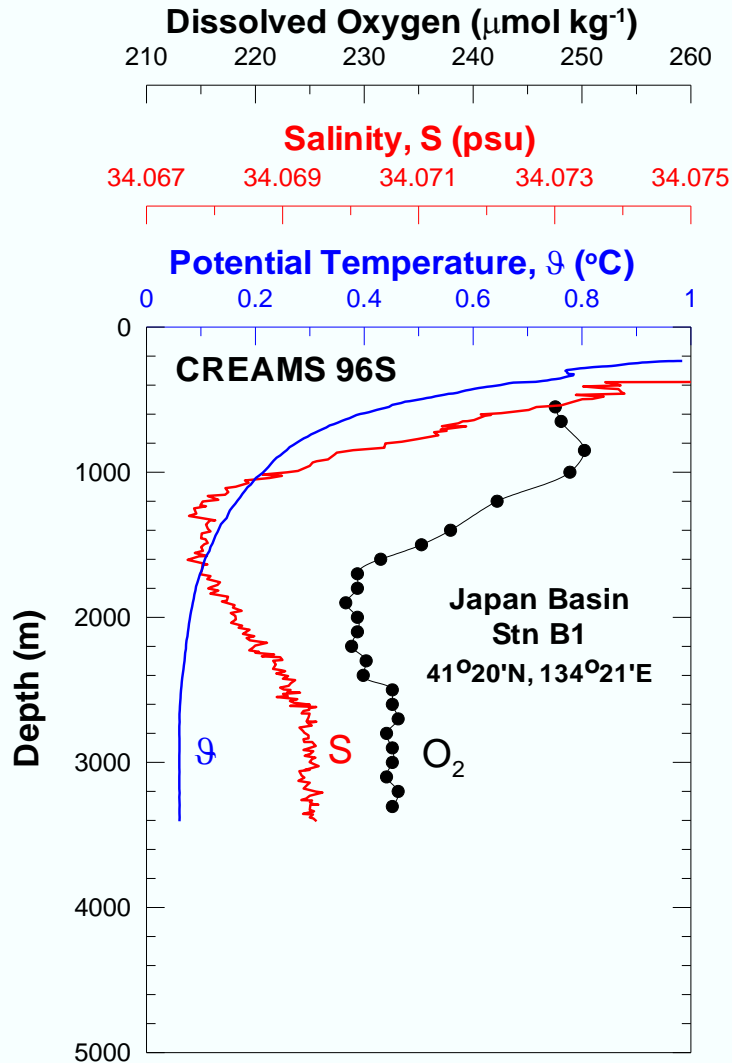
**Circulation  
Research of  
East  
Asian  
Marginal  
Seas**



CREAMS Finding: I

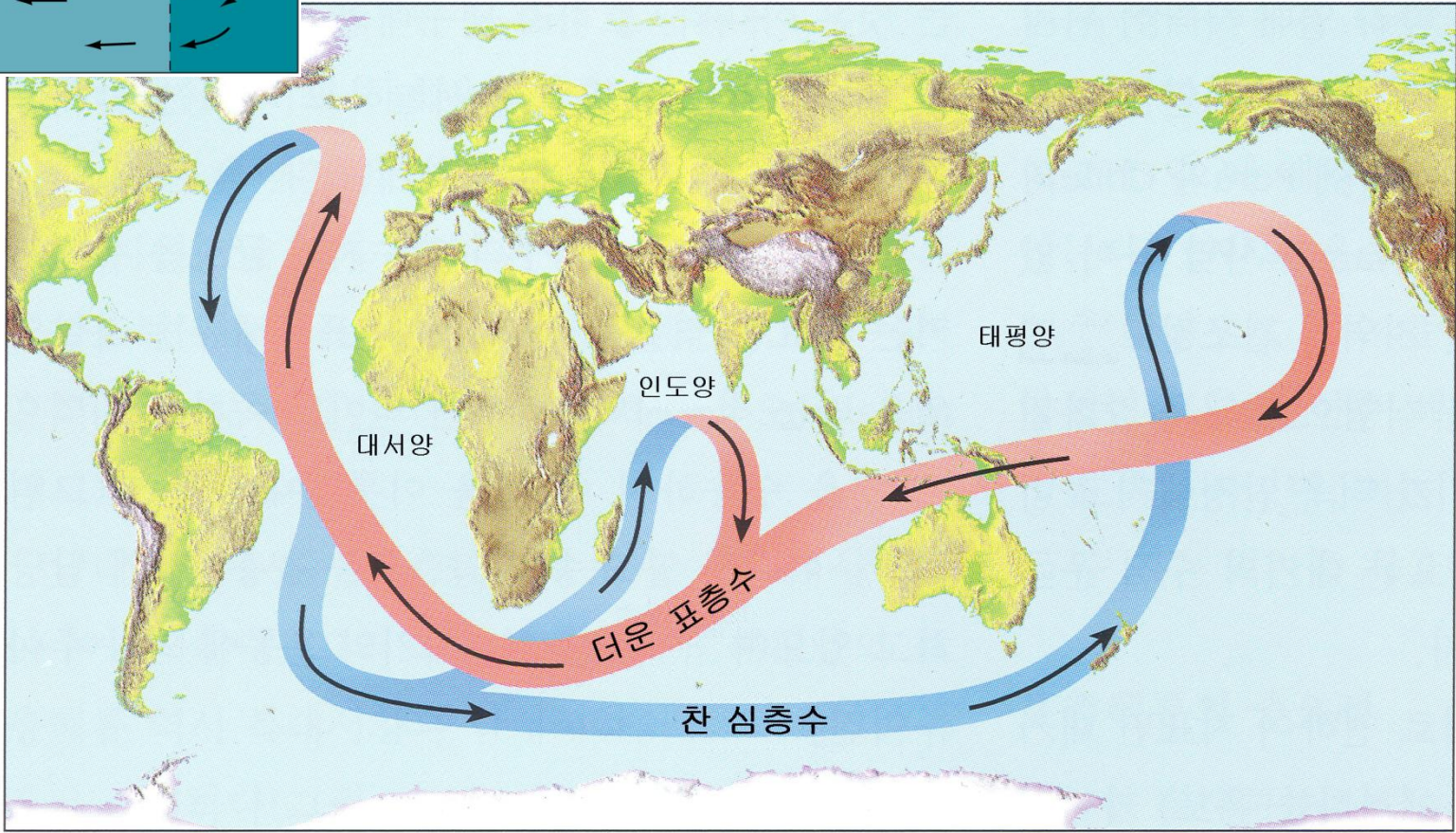
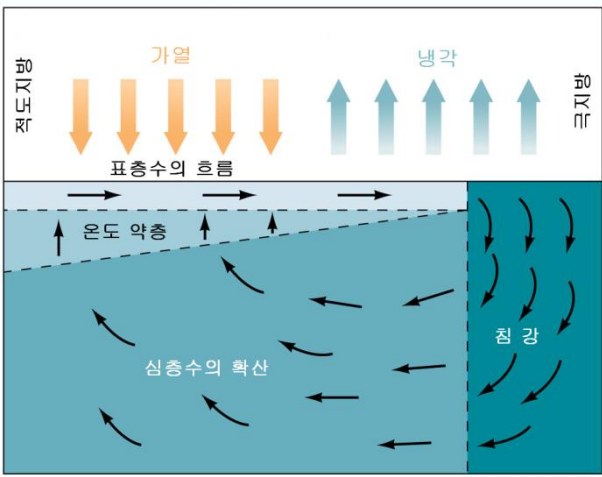
East Sea is a miniature ocean

# Vertical profiles : T, S, Dissolved O<sub>2</sub>



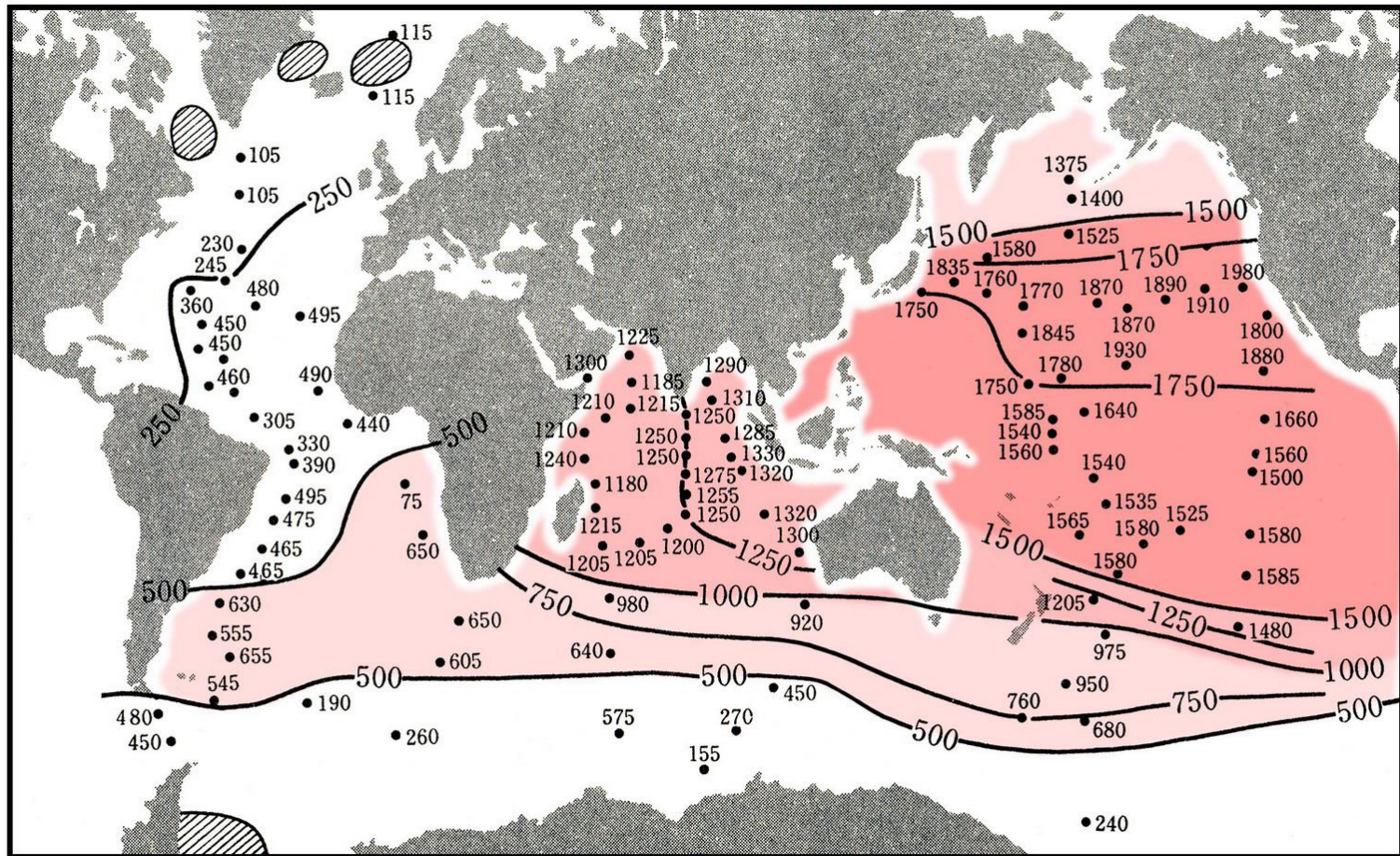


# Oceanic Conveyor Belt

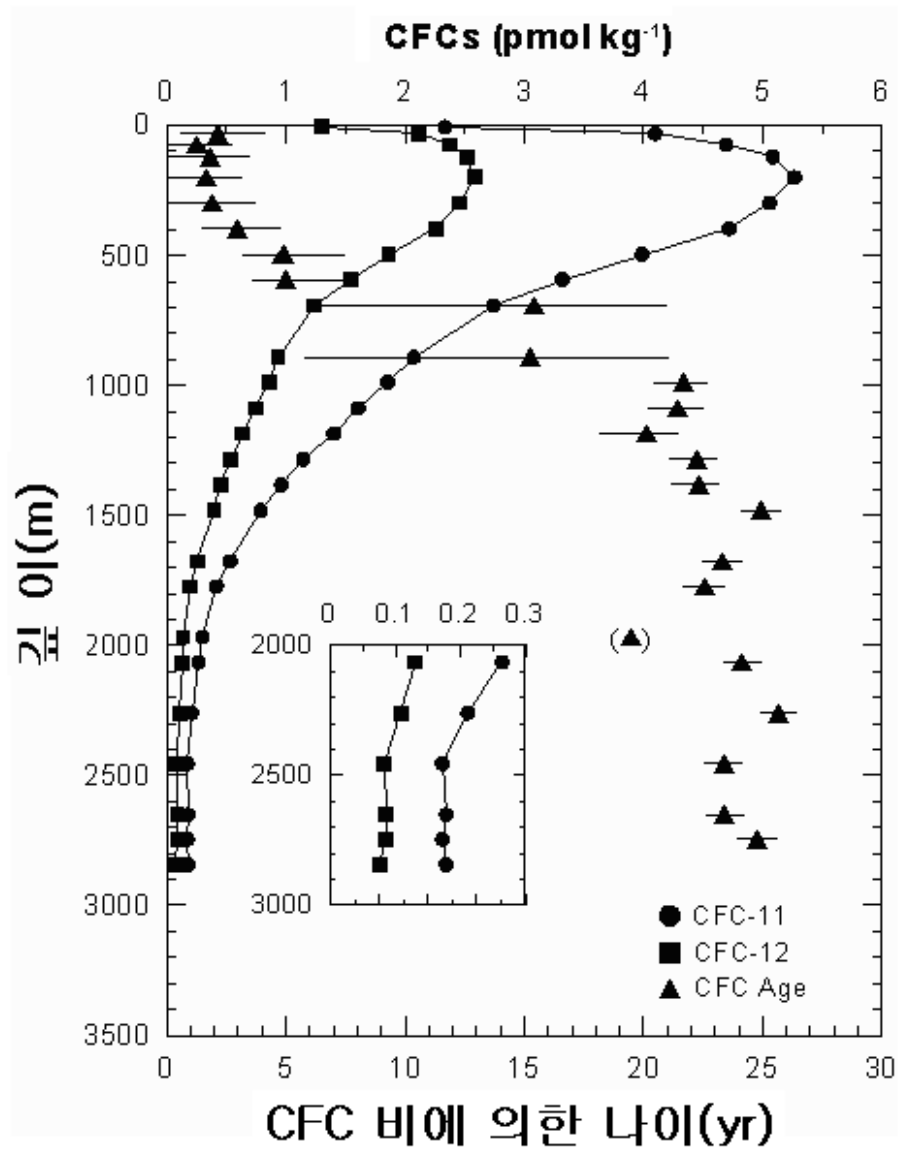




# C-14 years of waters at 4000 m depth

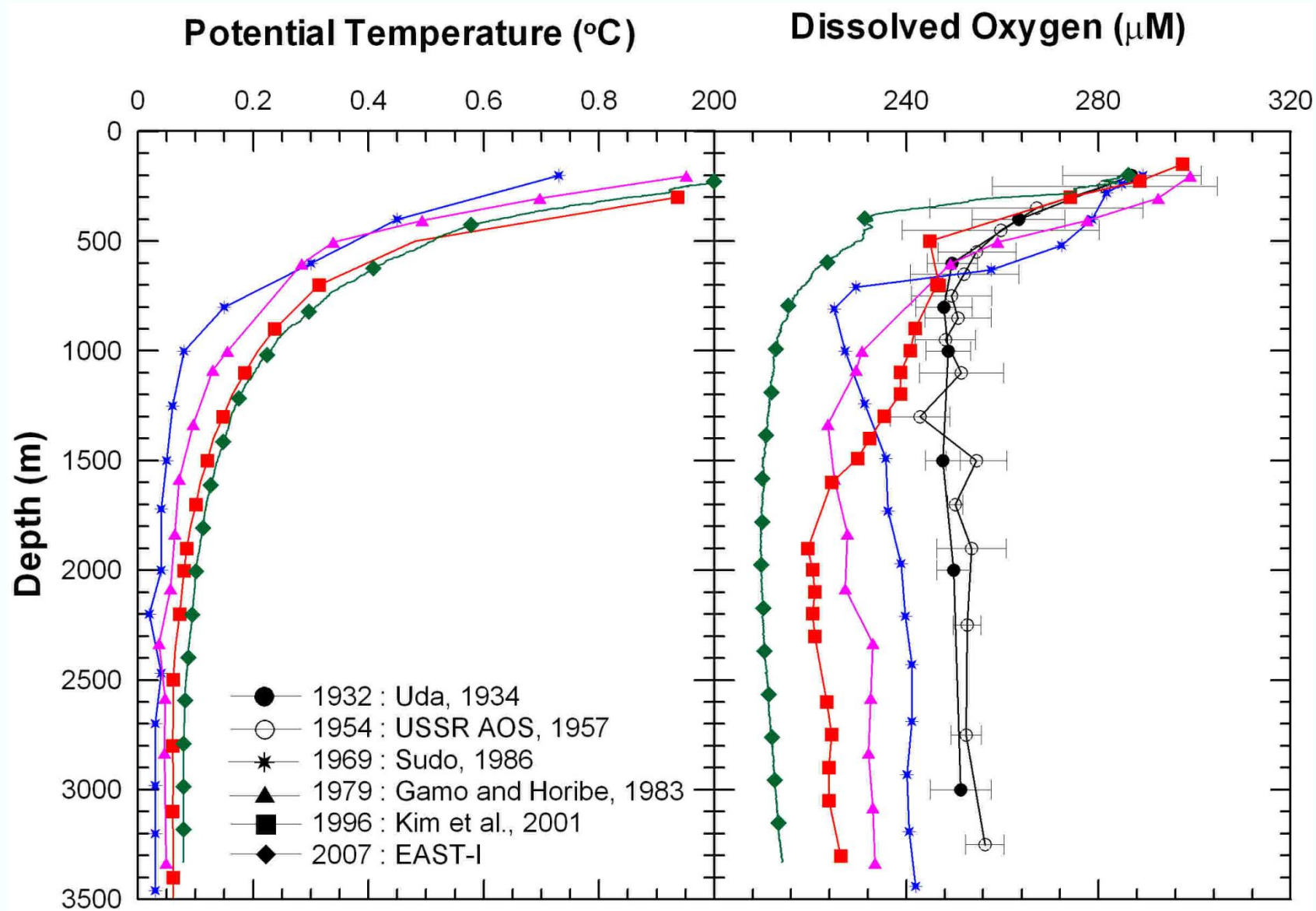


# CFCs in the East/Japan Sea



# CREAMS Finding: II

## East Sea is in Rapid Changes



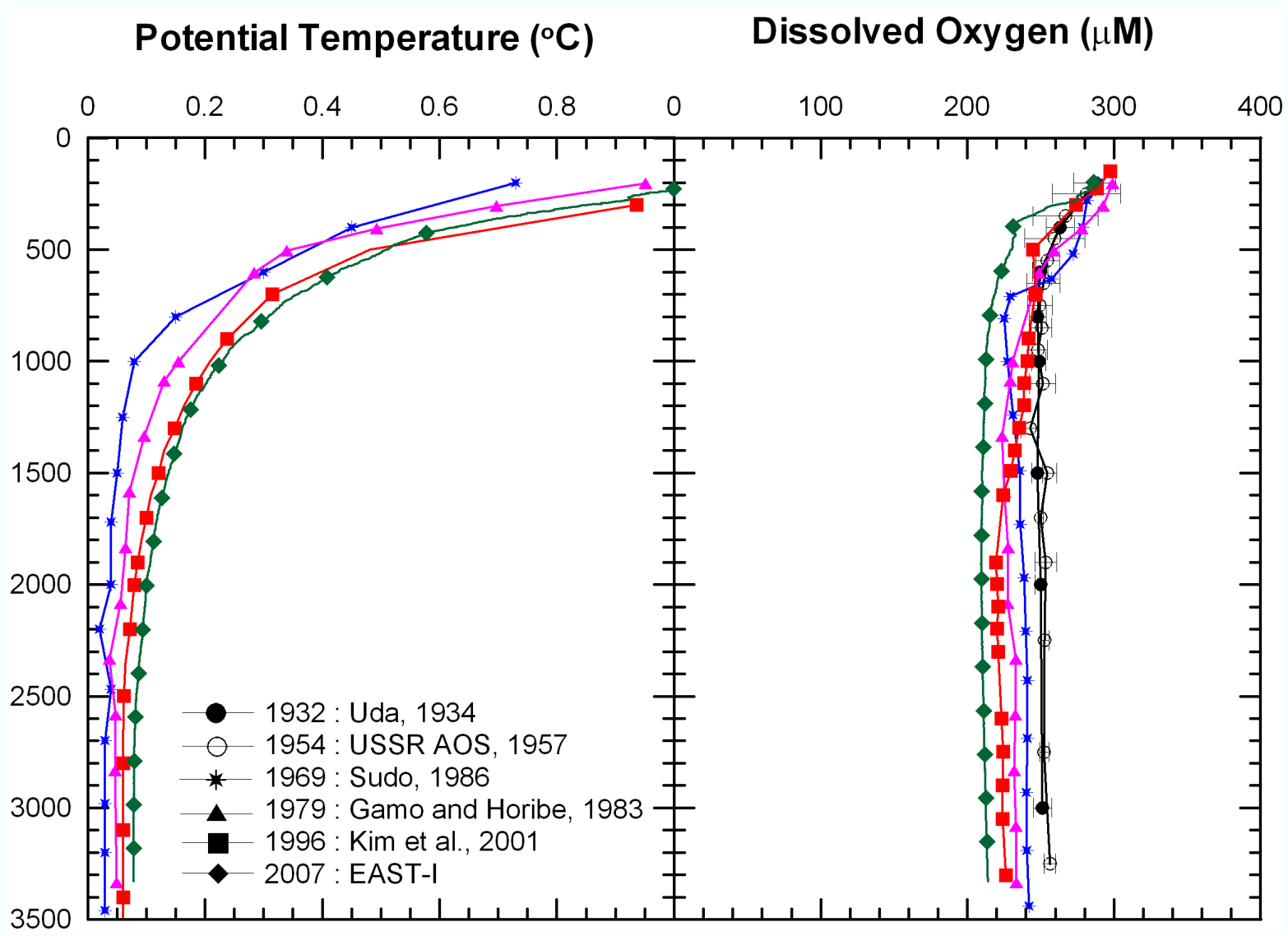
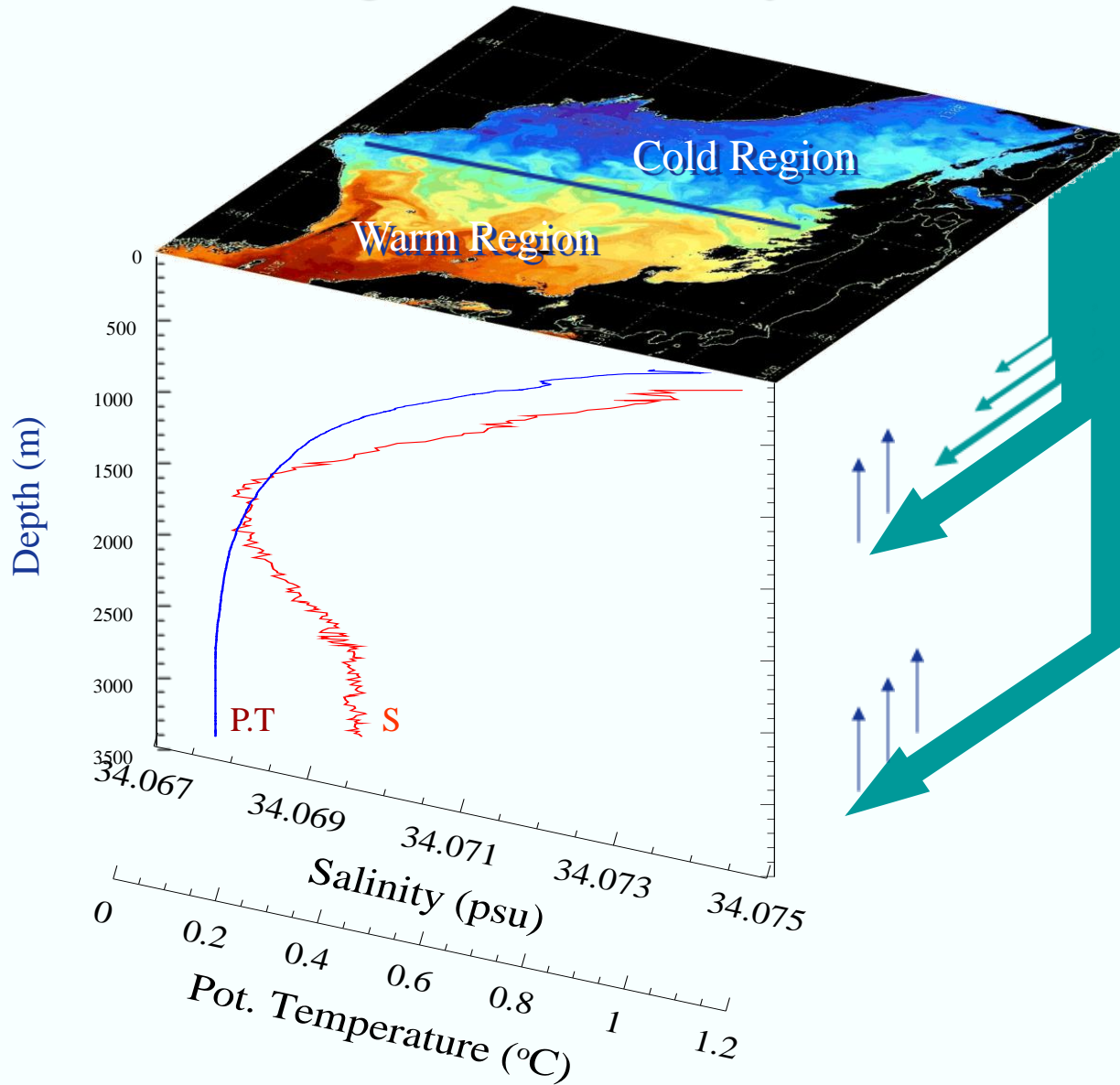


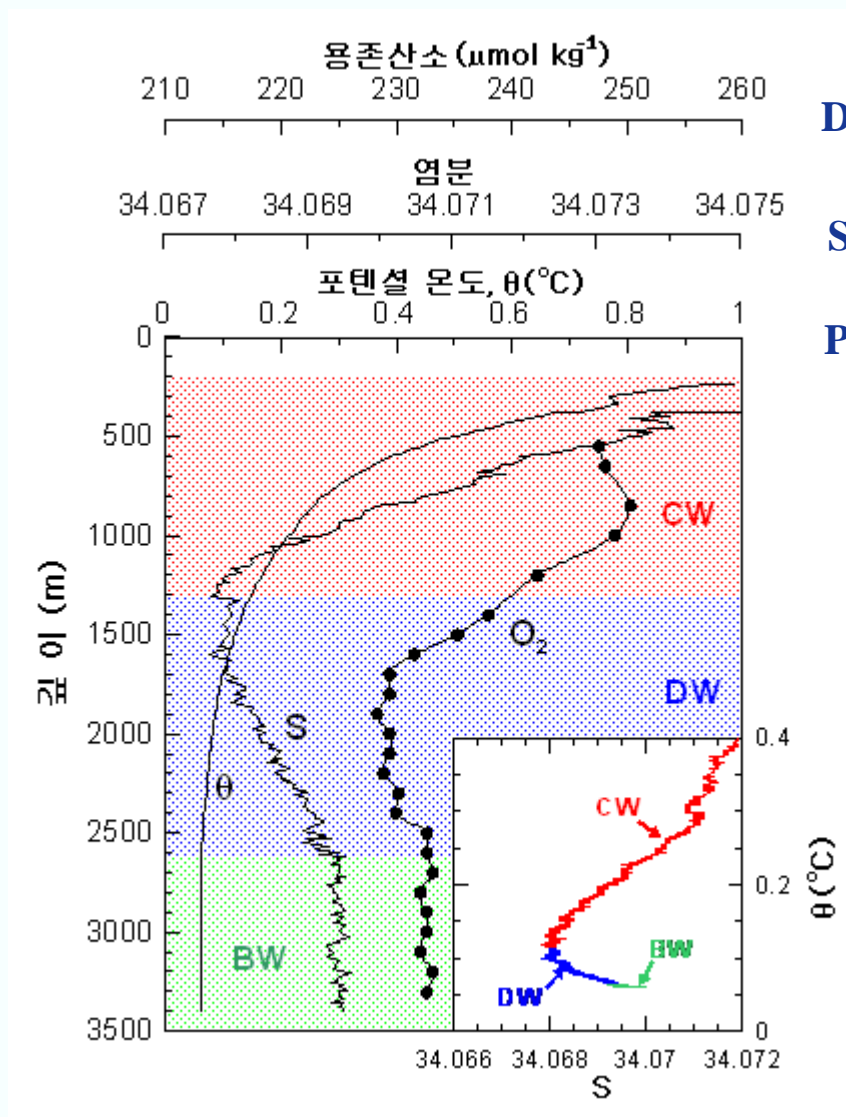
Figure showing Potential Temperature (°C) and Dissolved Oxygen ( $\mu\text{M}$ ) profiles versus depth (0 to 3500 m) for various years and studies. The left panel displays Potential Temperature (°C) and the right panel displays Dissolved Oxygen ( $\mu\text{M}$ ). The data points are color-coded and shaped by year/study: 1932 (black circle), 1954 (open circle), 1969 (black star), 1979 (black triangle), 1996 (black square), 2007 (black diamond). Lines connect points of the same year/study.



# Changes in conveyor belt



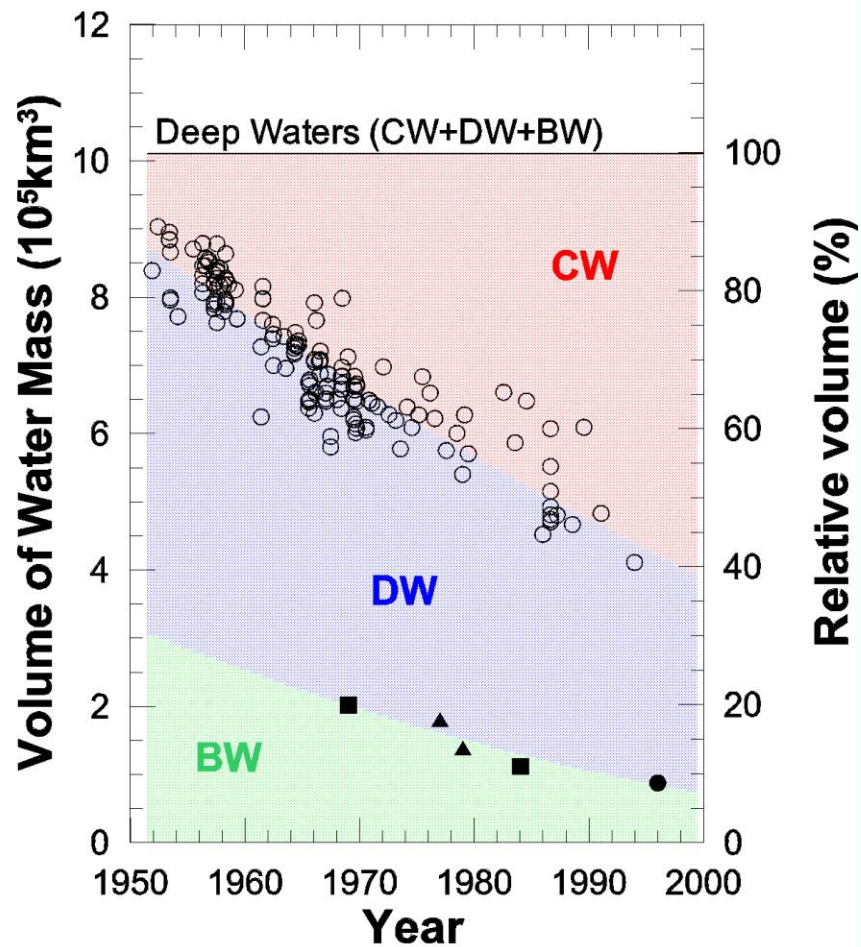
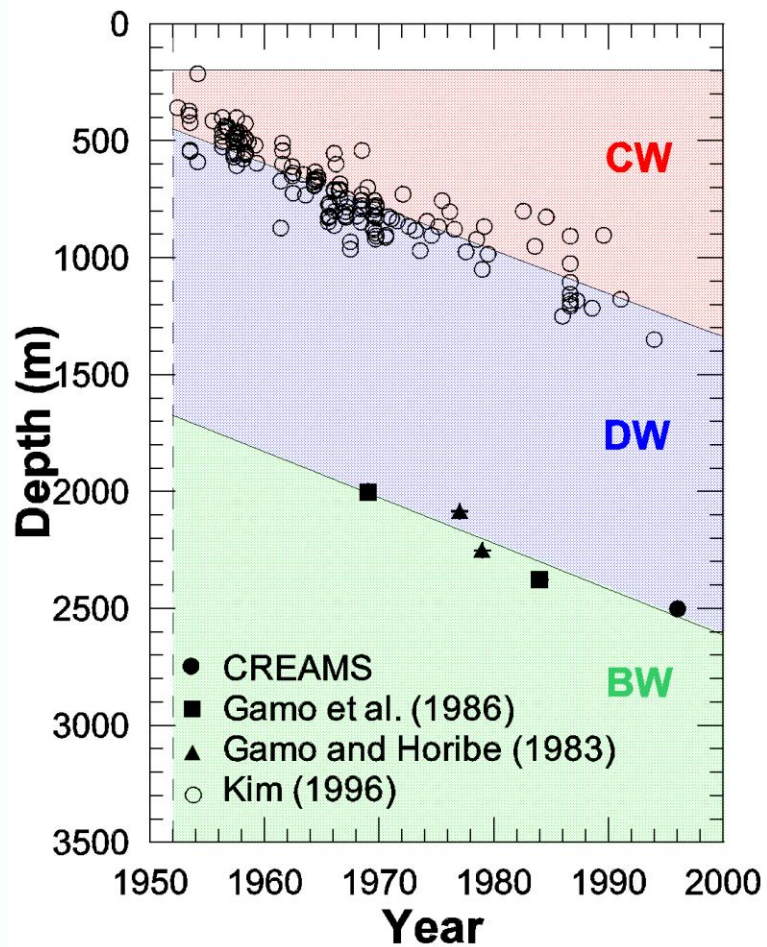
# CW(Central), DW(Deep), BW(Bottom)



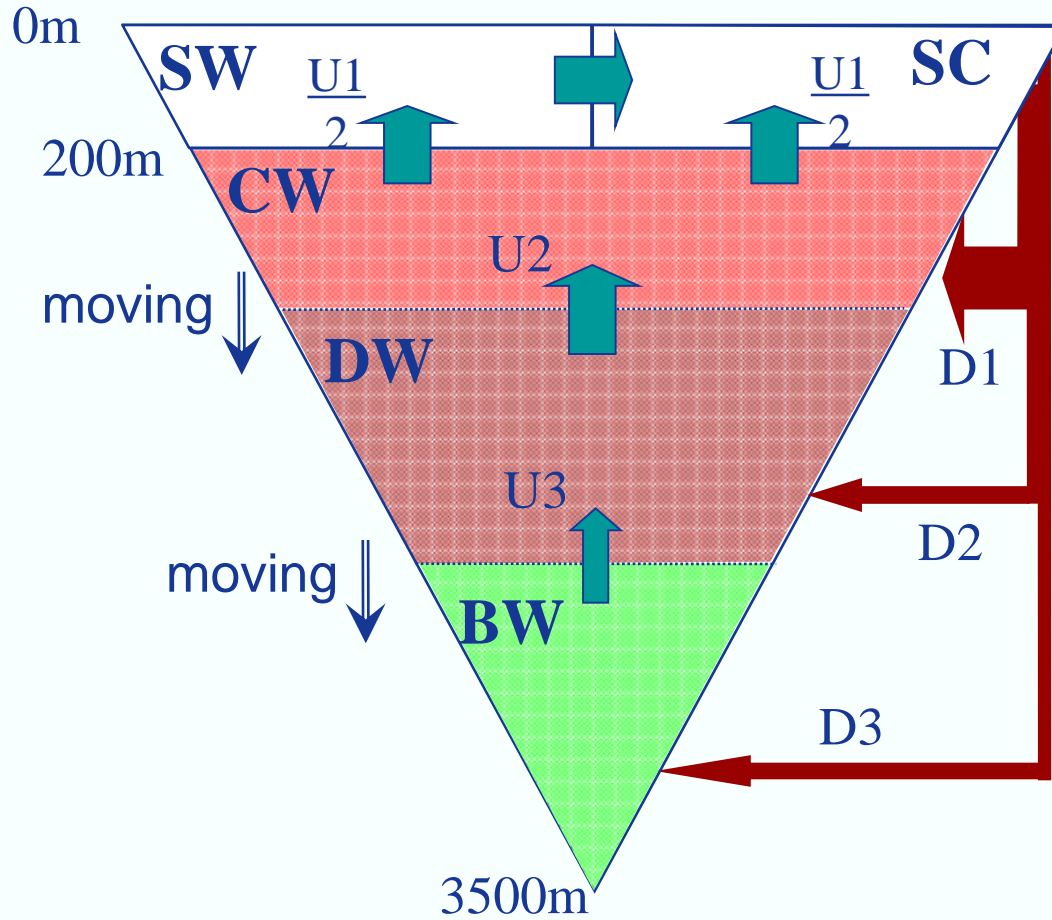
Dissolved Oxygen

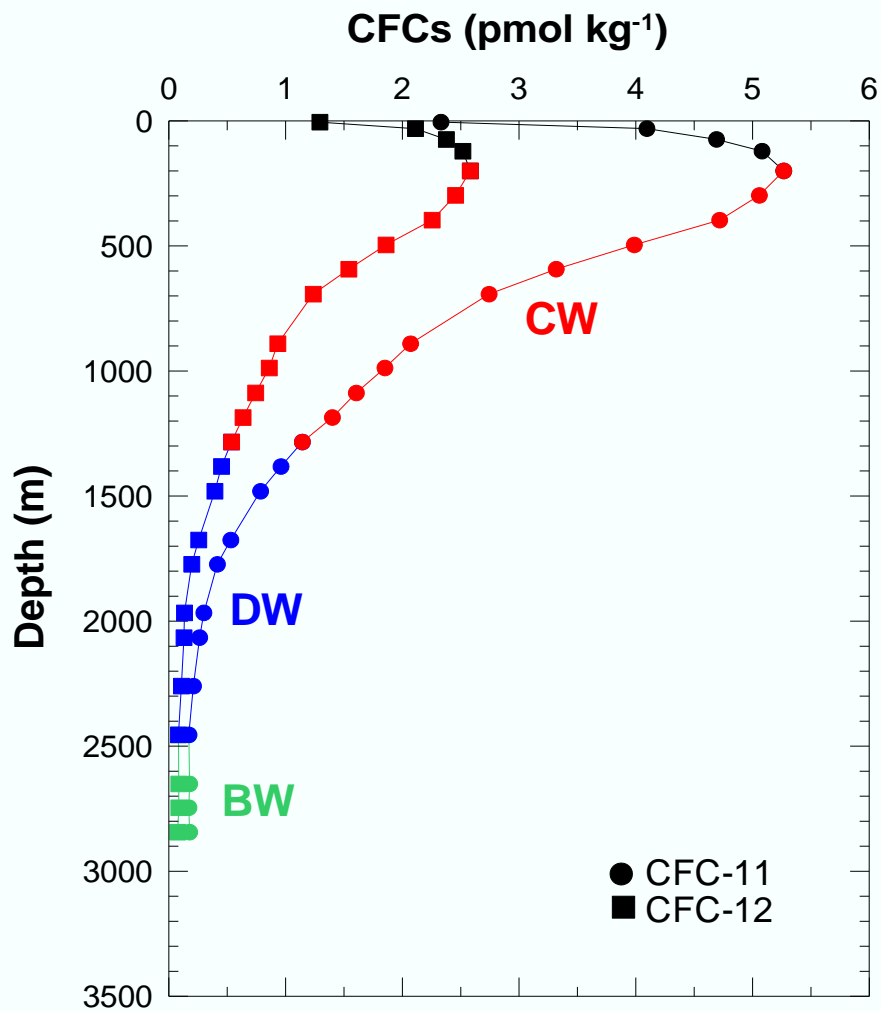
Salinity

Potential Temperature



# Moving-Boundary Box Model (MBBM)

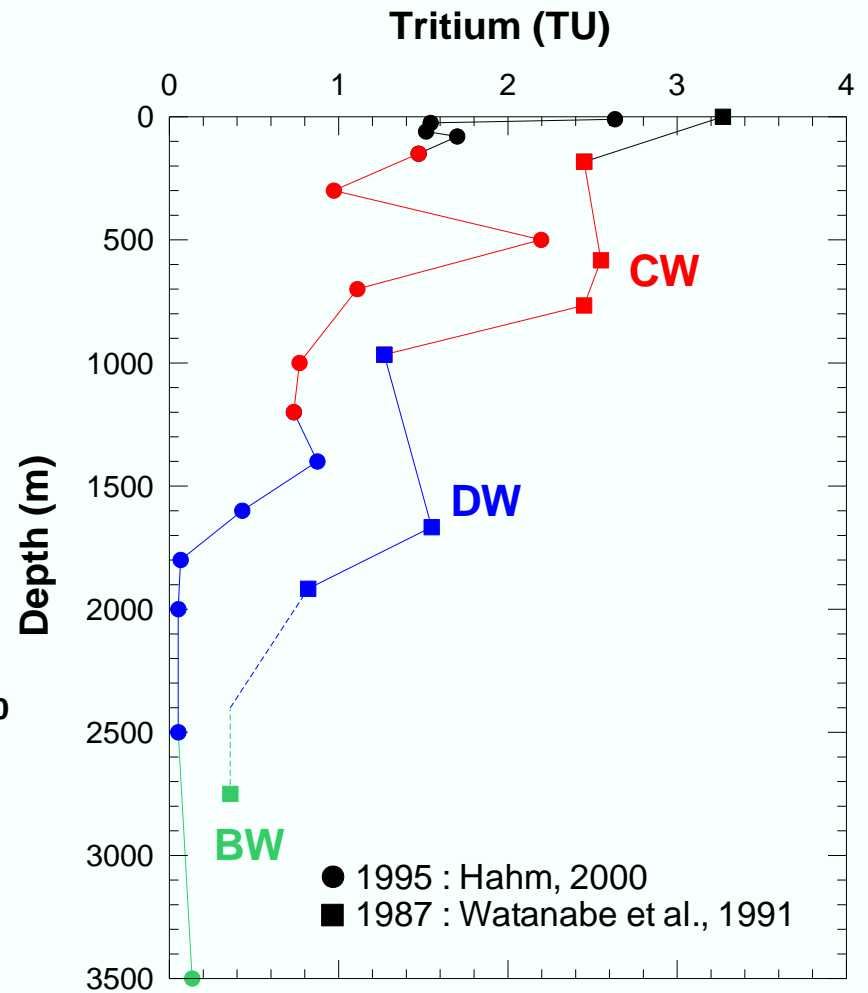
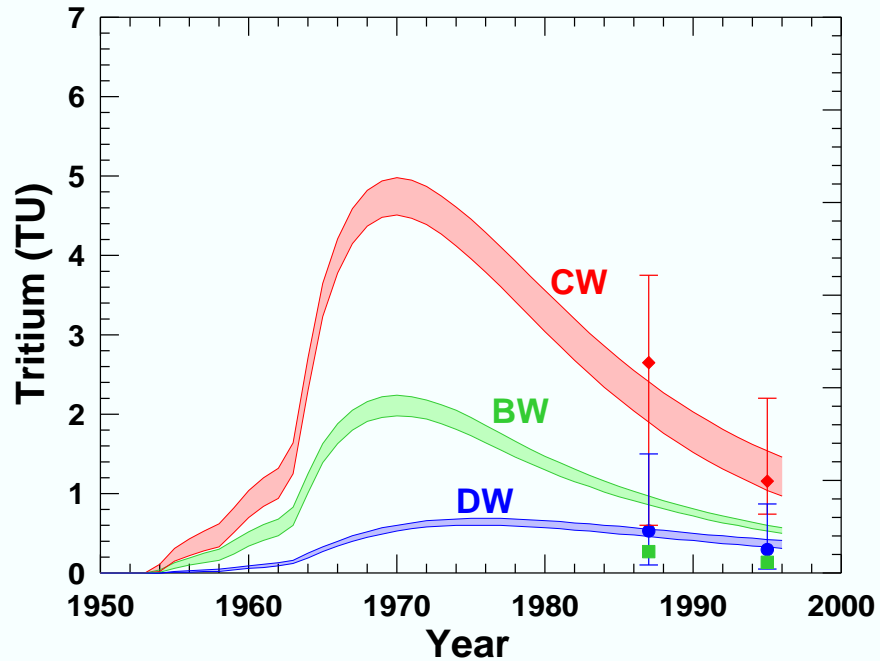


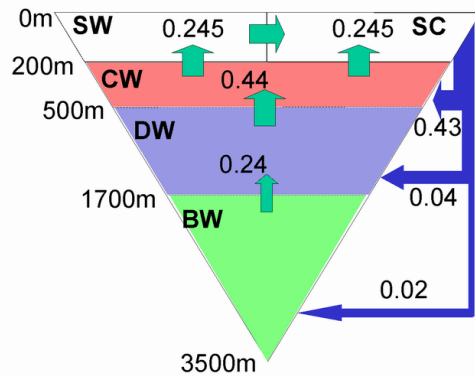


Water Mass	CFC-11 (pmol/kg)	CFC-12 (pmol/kg)
CW	2.551 (0.710–5.375)	1.192 (0.329–2.633)
DW	0.424 (0.150–0.969)	0.202 (0.074–0.454)
BW	0.163 (0.143–0.224)	0.076 (0.052–0.124)

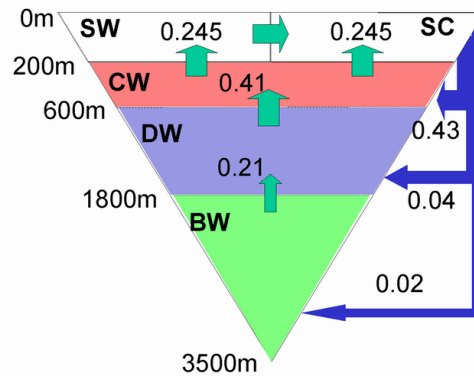


# Tritium in the East/Japan Sea

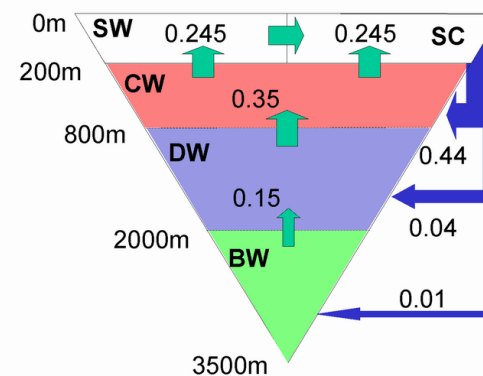




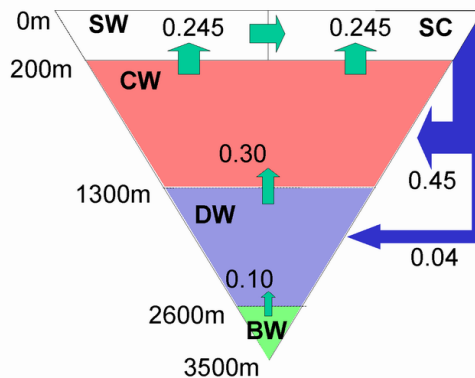
**before 1952**



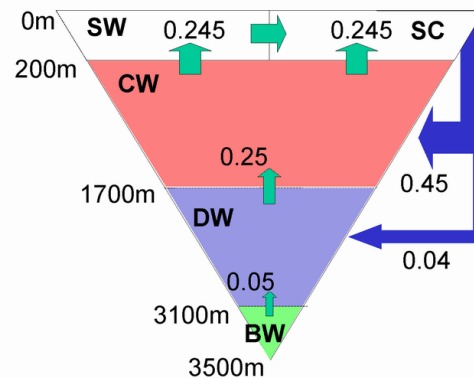
**1960**



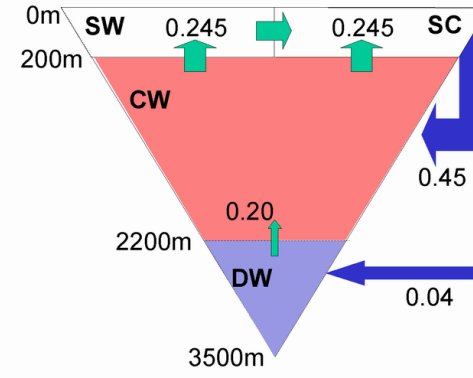
**1980**



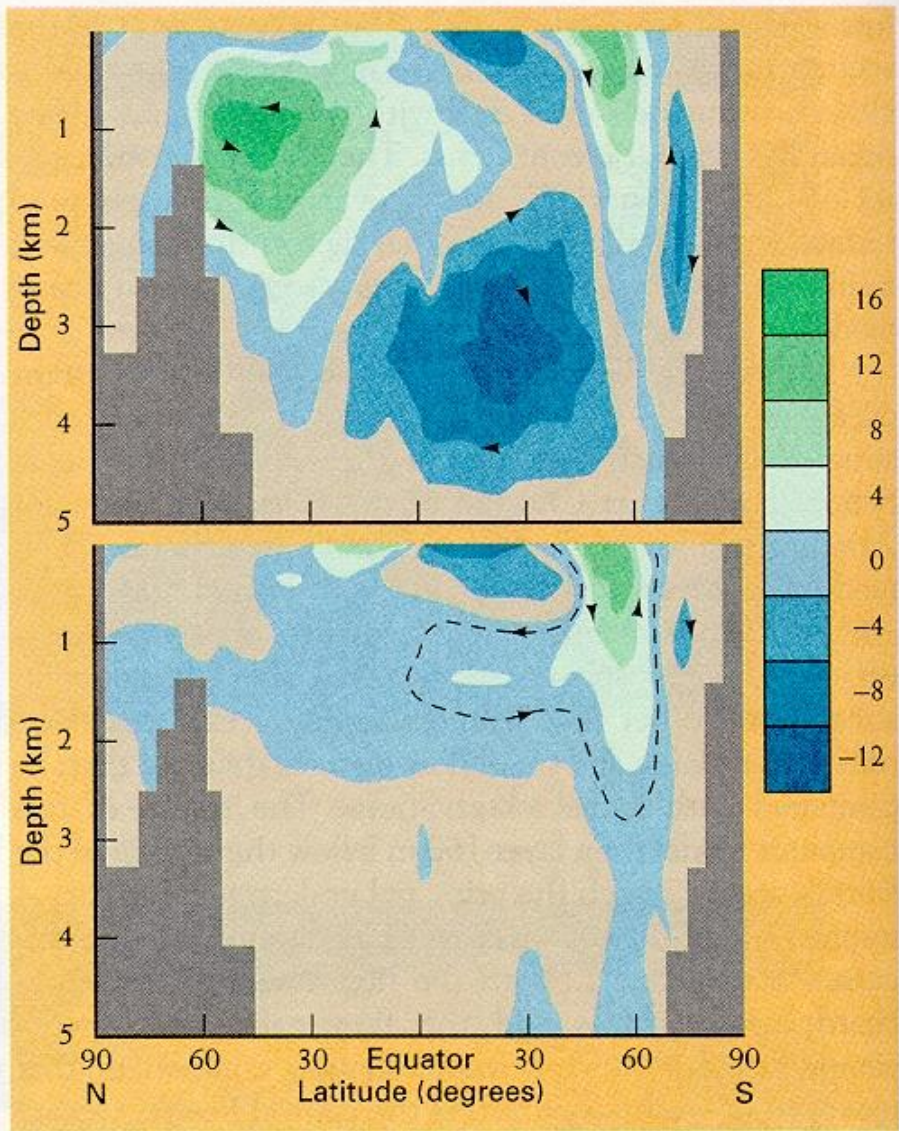
**2000**



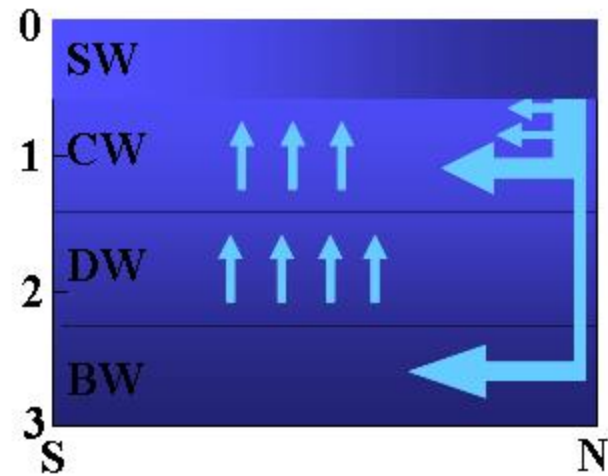
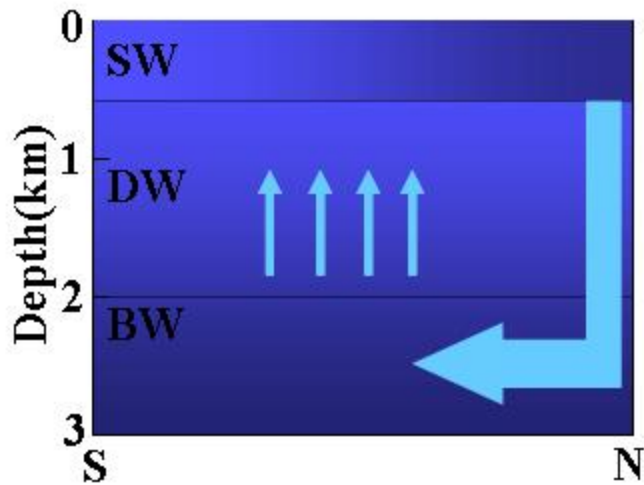
**2020**



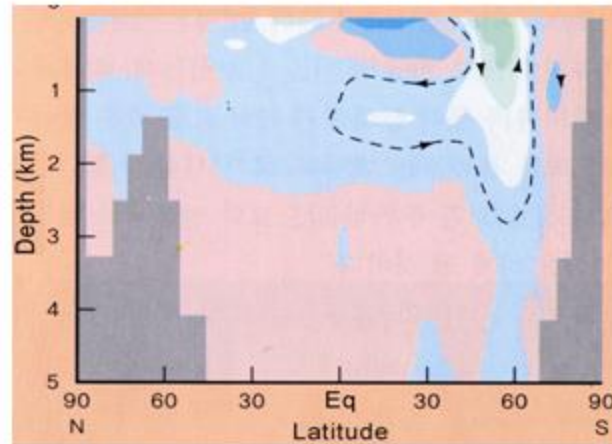
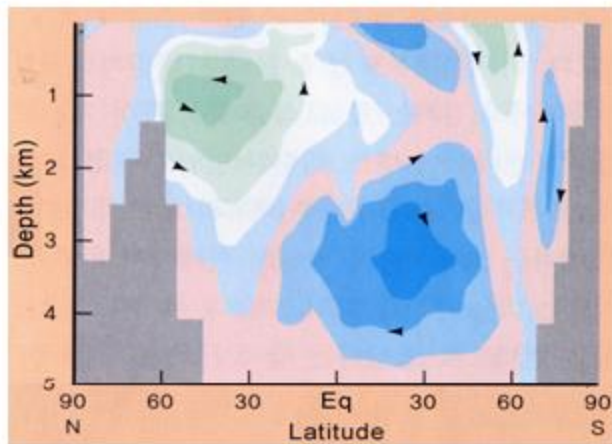
**2040**



동해



모델과  
대양



Kim, K., Kim, K.-R., Min, D., Volkov, Y.,  
Yoon, J. -H. & Takematsu, M. (2001)

**Warming and Structural Changes in  
the East Sea (Japan Sea): A Clue to  
the future Changes in Global Oceans?**

*Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 28, 3293-3296.



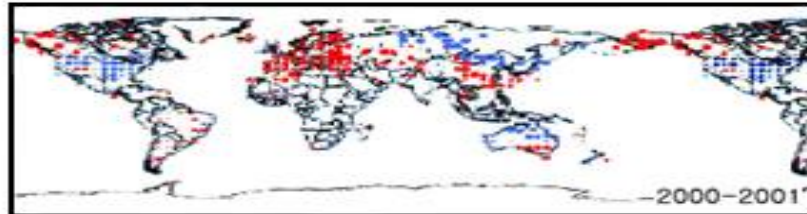
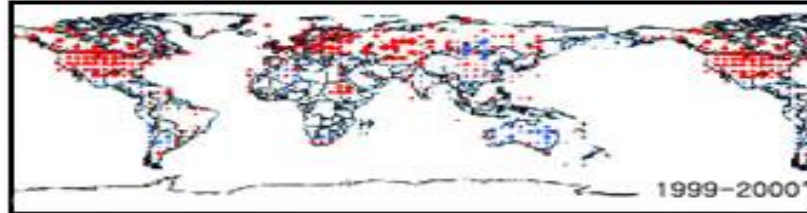
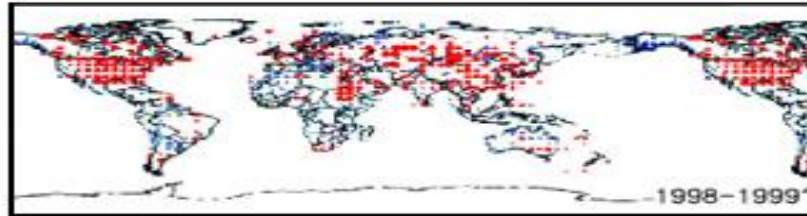
Kang, D.-J., Park, S., Kim, Y.-G., Kim, K.,  
Kim K.-R. (2003)

**A Moving-Boundary Box Model(MBBM)  
for oceans in change: An application to  
the East/Japan Sea**

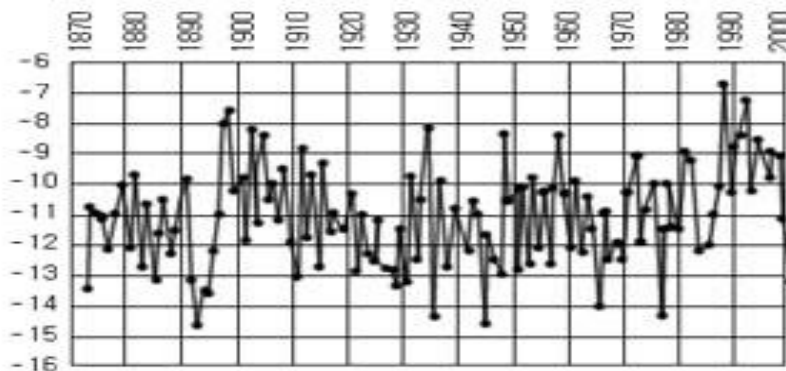
*Geophysical Research Letters, 30(6), 1229,  
doi:10.1029/2002GL016486.*

# Winter Temperature Anomalies

a. Winter Air Temperature Anomaly (Dec-Feb), NOAA

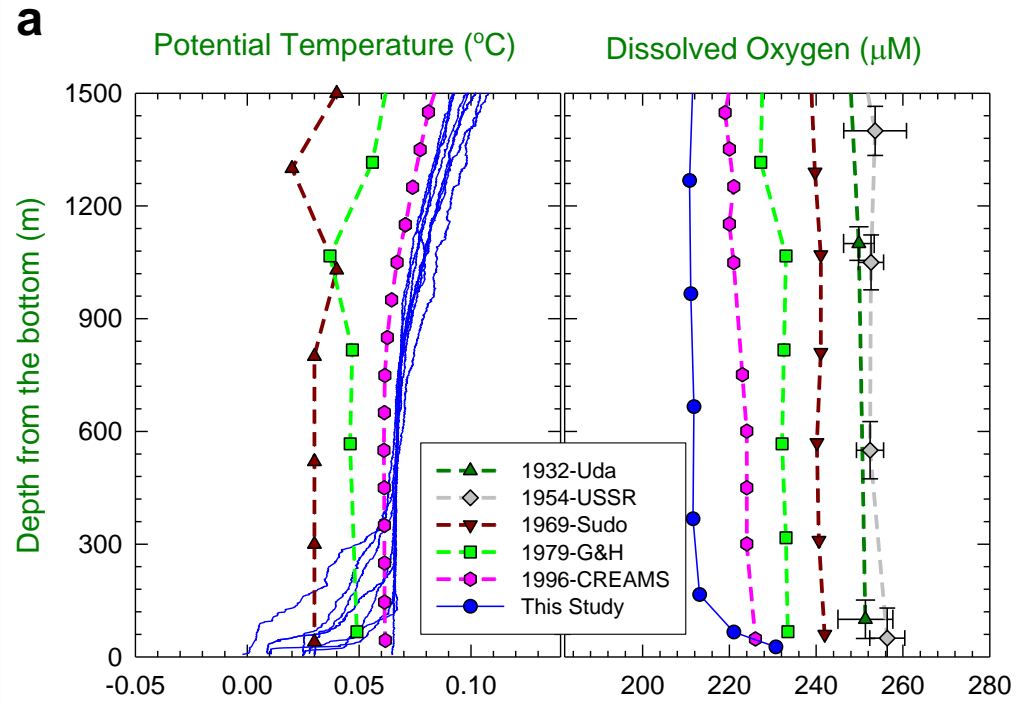


b. Vladivostak Winter Air Temperature (Dec-Feb)

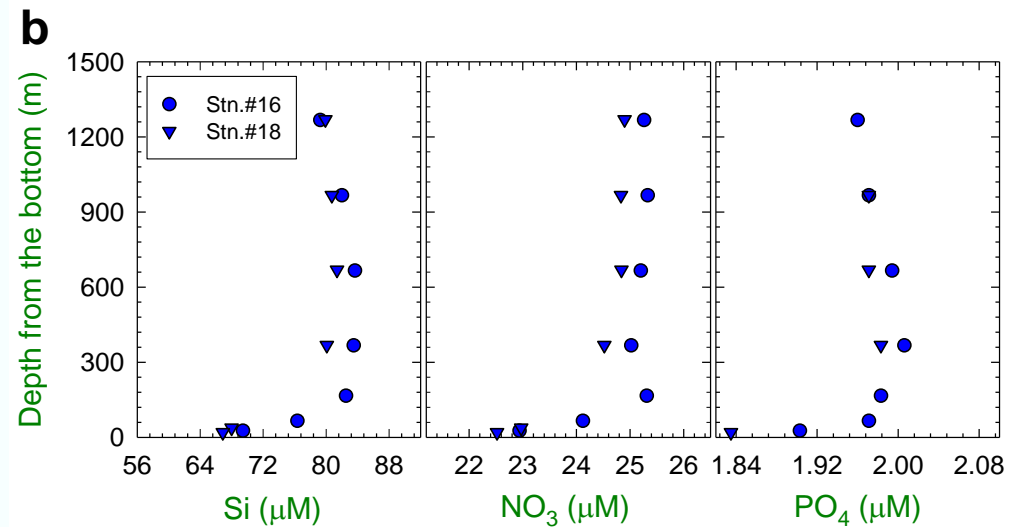


Winter 2001-2002

# A Sudden Bottom Water Formation



Winter 2001–2002



Kim, K.-R., Kim, G., Kim, K.,  
Lobanov, V., Ponomarev, V., Salyuk, A.

**A sudden bottom-water formation during  
the severe winter 2000-2001: the case of the  
East/Japan Sea**

*Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 29 (8), 10.1029/2001GL014498,  
2002.

# IPCC 4<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report

The marginal seas of the Pacific Ocean are also subject to climate variability and change. Like the Mediterranean in the North Atlantic, **the Japan (or East) Sea** is nearly completely isolated from the adjacent ocean basin, and forms all of its own waters beneath the shallow pycnocline.

Because of this sea's limited size, it responds quickly through its entire depth to surface forcing changes. **The warming evident through the global ocean is clearly apparent in this isolated basin, which warmed by 0.1°C at 1,000 m and 0.05°C below 2,500 m since the 1960s.** Salinity at these depths also changed, by 0.06 psu per century for depths of 300 to 1,000 m and by -0.02 psu per century below 1,500 m (Kwon et al., 2004).

These changes have been attributed to reduced surface heat loss and increased surface salinity, which have changed the mode of ventilation (Kim et al., 2004).

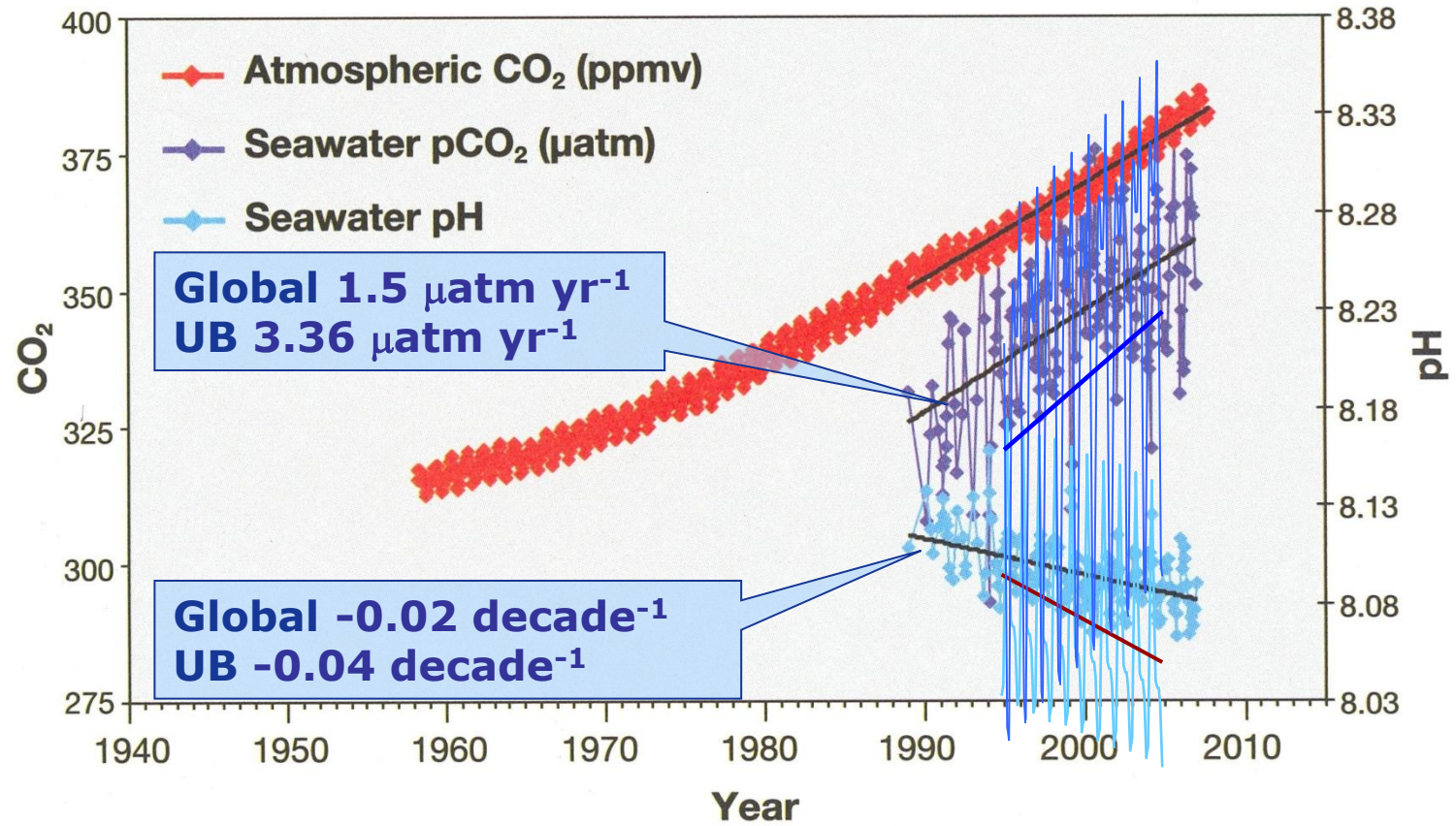
**Deep water production in the Japan (East) Sea slowed for many decades, with a marked decrease in dissolved oxygen from the 1930s to 2000 at a rate of about 0.8  $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$  (Gamo et al., 1986; Minami et al., 1998).**

**However, possibly because of weakened vertical stratification at mid-depths associated with the decades-long warming, deepwater production reappeared after the 2000–2001 severe winter (e.g., Kim et al., 2002; Senjyu et al., 2002; Talley et al., 2003b).**

Nevertheless, the overall trend has continued with lower deepwater production in subsequent years.



# Ocean Acidification



# CREAMS/PICES Symposium on

*Recent progress in studies of physical and chemical processes in the East/Japan Sea and their impact to its ecosystem*

22–23, August 2002

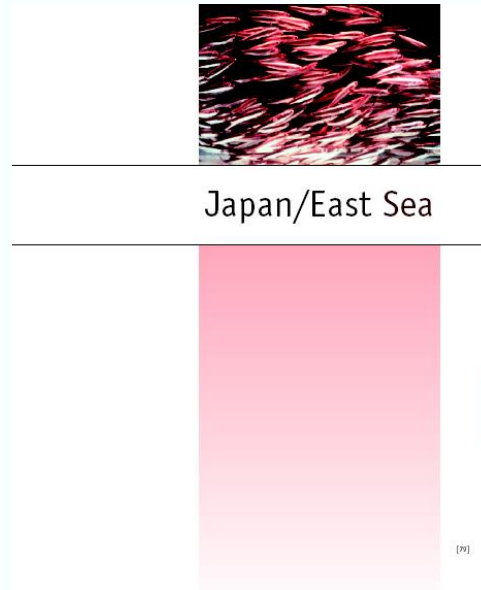
the Hoam Faculty Club

Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea

Organized by OCEAN Laboratory, Research Institute of Oceanography,  
School of Earth and Environmental Sciences (BK21),  
Seoul National University

Sponsored by National Fisheries Research and Development Institute  
Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute

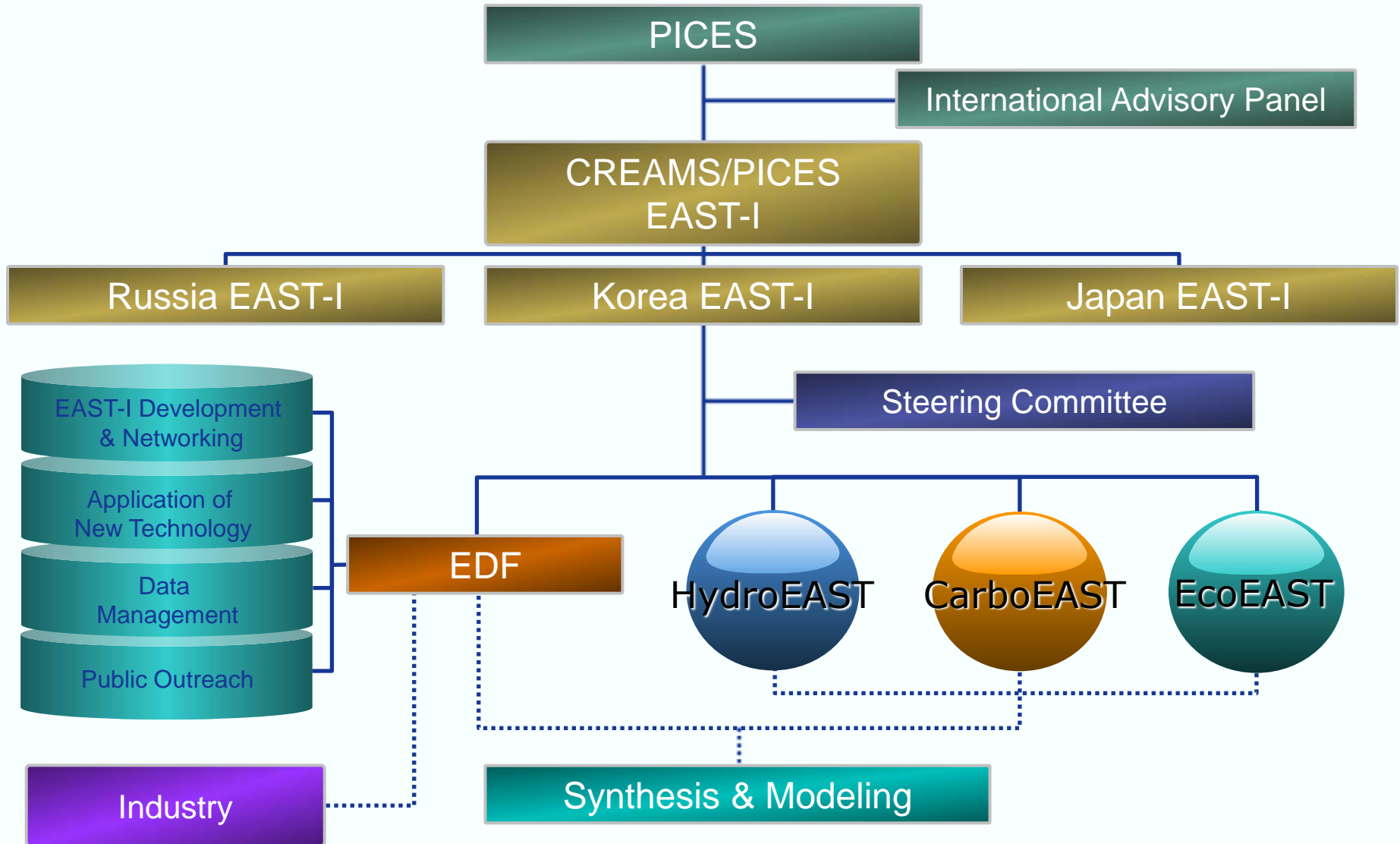
# EAST-I 추진 경위



- 2004 PICES Report: Marine Ecosystems of the North Pacific
- 2005 PICES Approved Official CREAMS/PICES program:  
EAST (East Asian Sea Time-series) -I
- 2005 International Conference on EAST-I
- 2006 Korea EAST-I Project initiated.

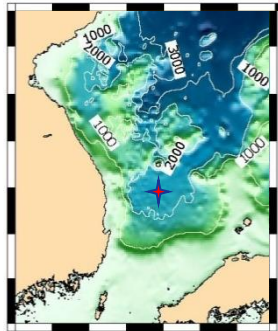
# CREAMS/PICES

## Korean EAST-I program





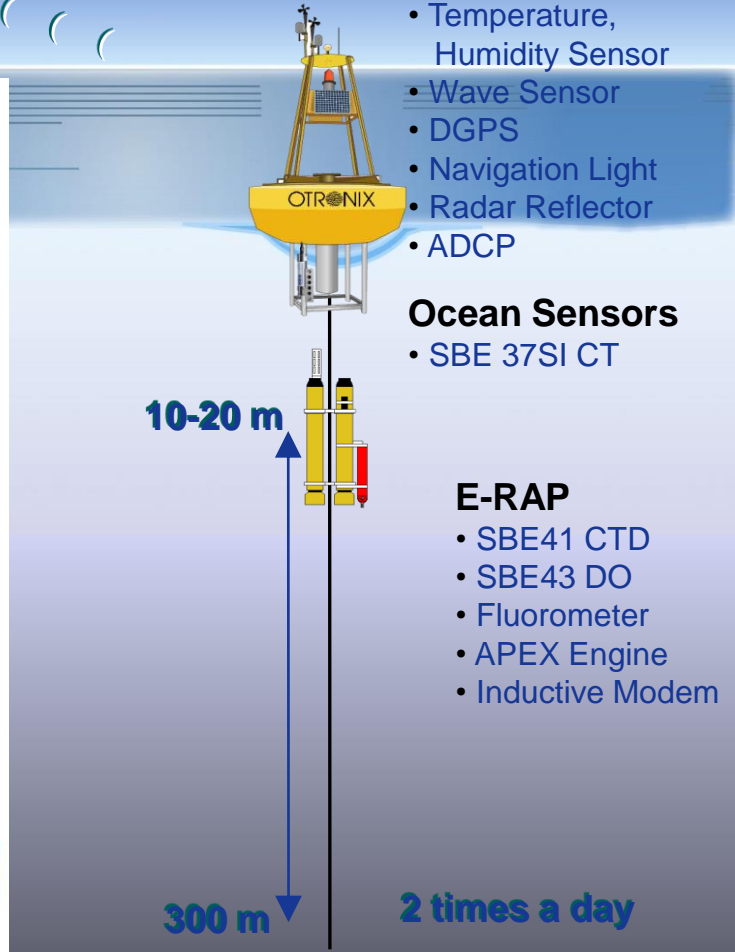
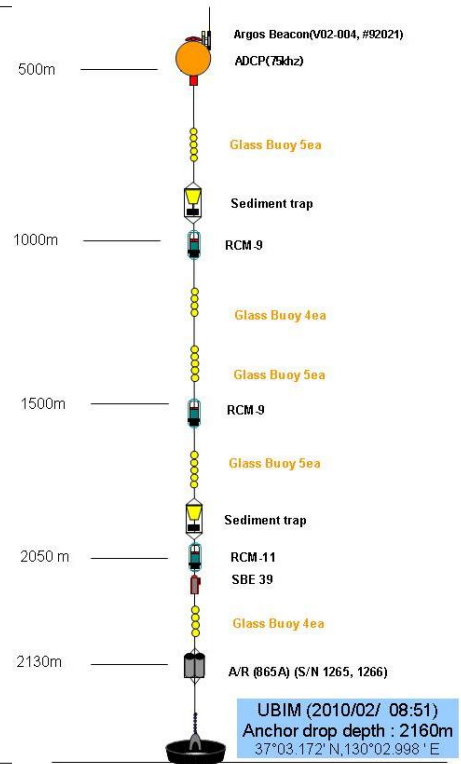
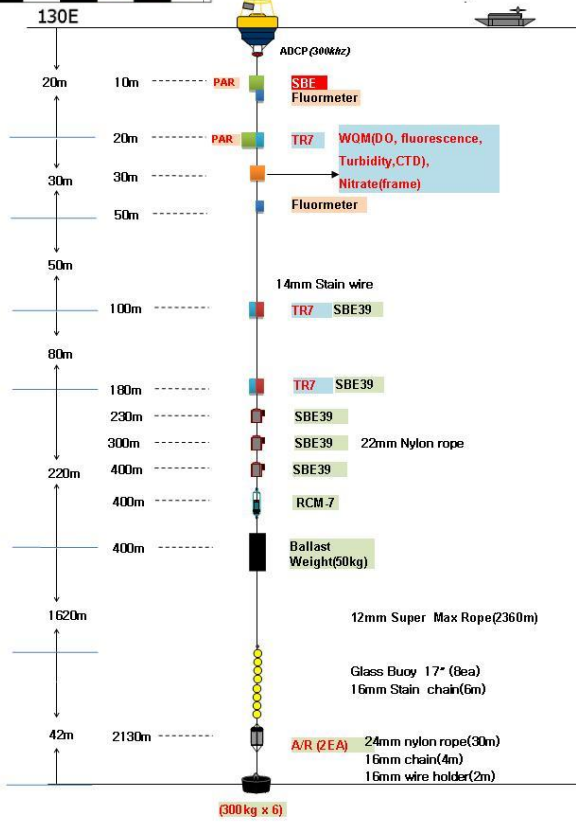
# Super Station



- Met Sensors**
- Wind Sensor
  - Temperature, Humidity Sensor
  - Wave Sensor
  - DGPS
  - Navigation Light
  - Radar Reflector
  - ADCP

- Ocean Sensors**
- SBE 37SI CT

- E-RAP**
- SBE41 CTD
  - SBE43 DO
  - Fluorometer
  - APEX Engine
  - Inductive Modem

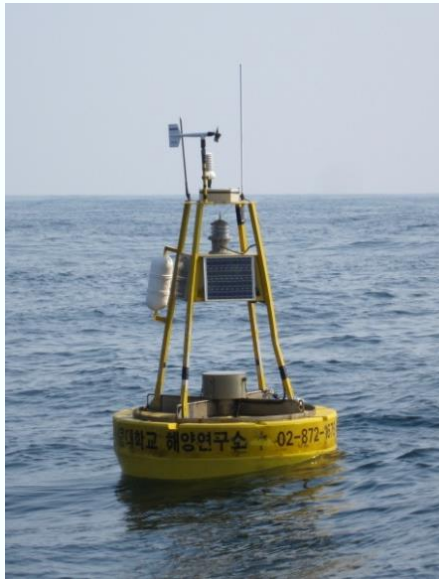
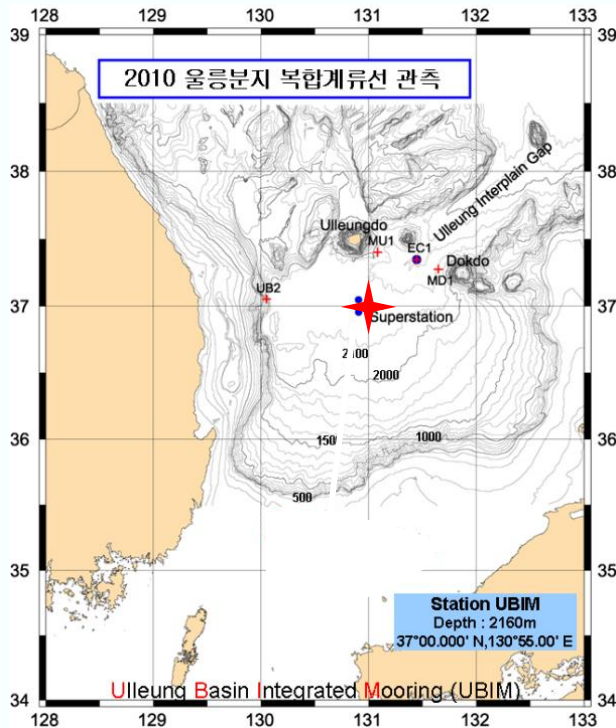


## Ulleung Basin Integrated Mooring

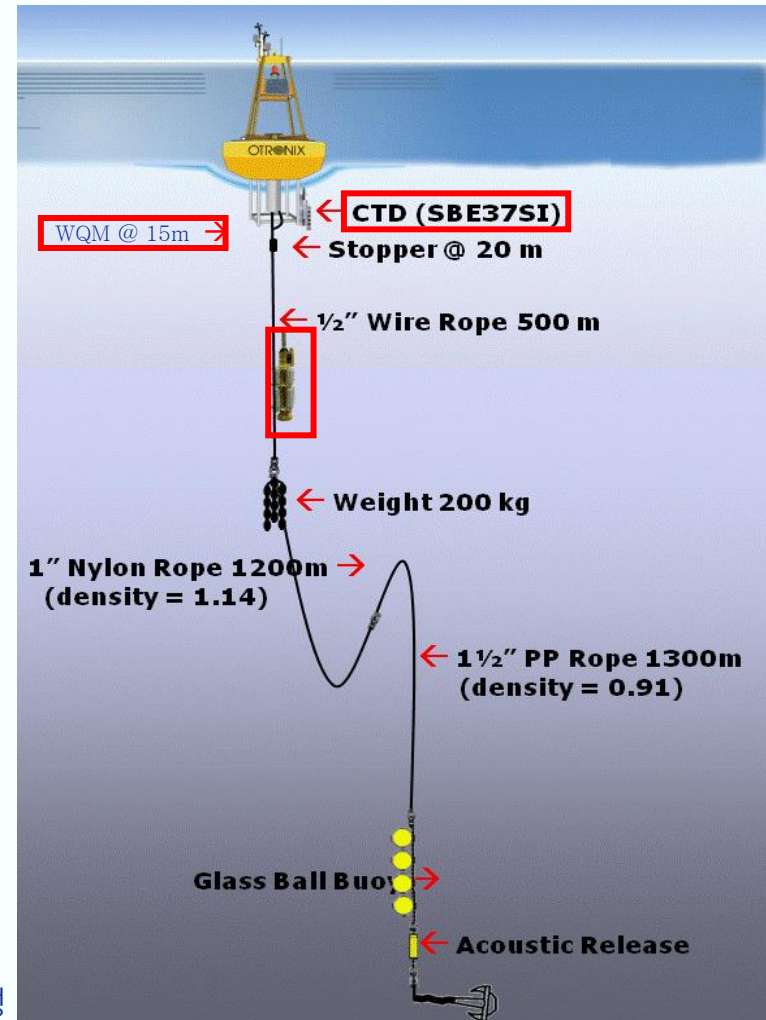


# E-RAP operation

- ❖ Buoy: Deployed 10 Feb, 2012
- ❖ Deployed since May 25 – Sep 13, 2012
- ❖ Observe T, S, DO, Chl-a  
between 25 and 350 m depth
- ❖ Profile twice a day (00:00, 12:00)

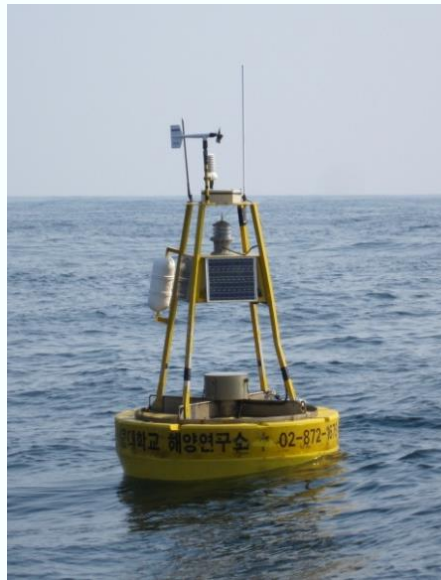
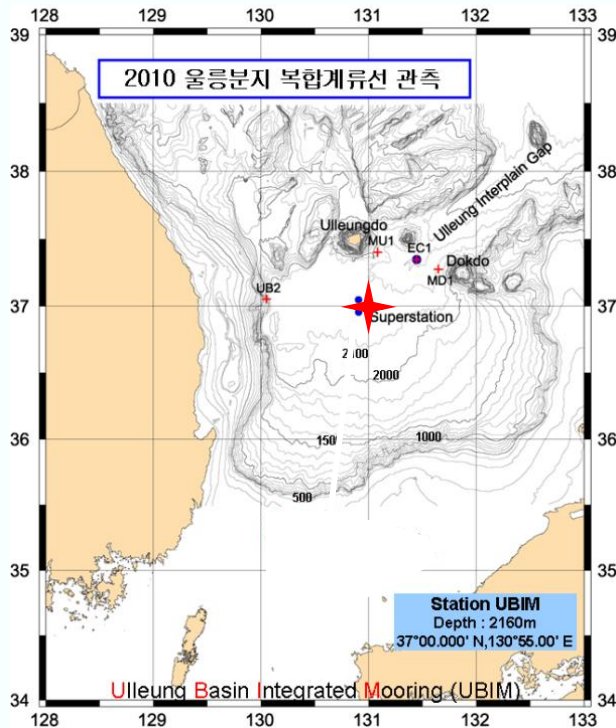


(EAST-I)

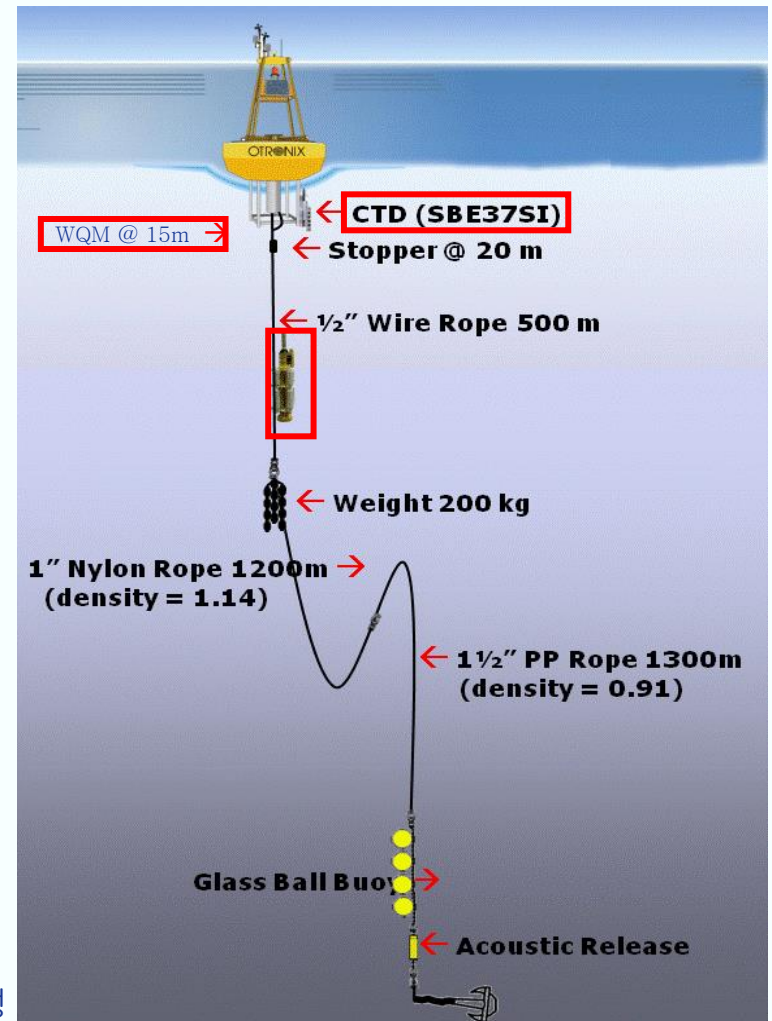


# E-RAP operation

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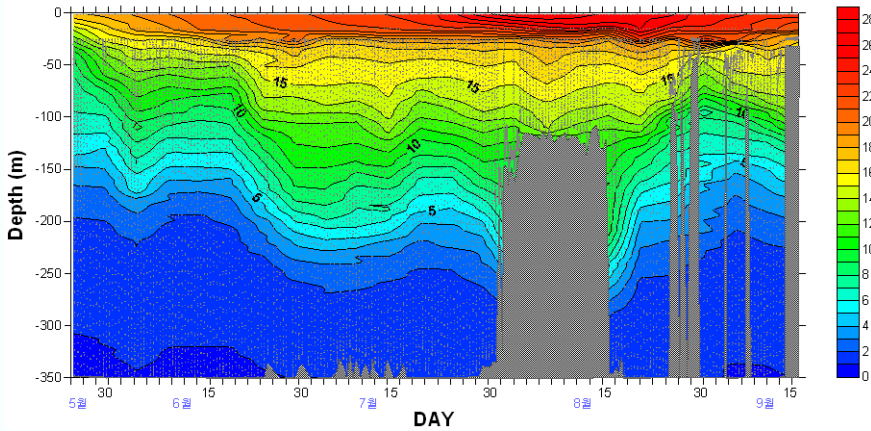
(EAST-I)



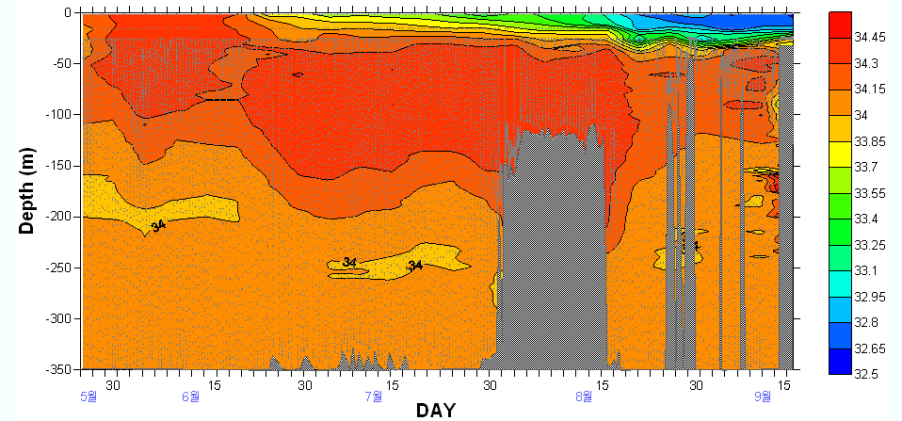


# E-RAP data

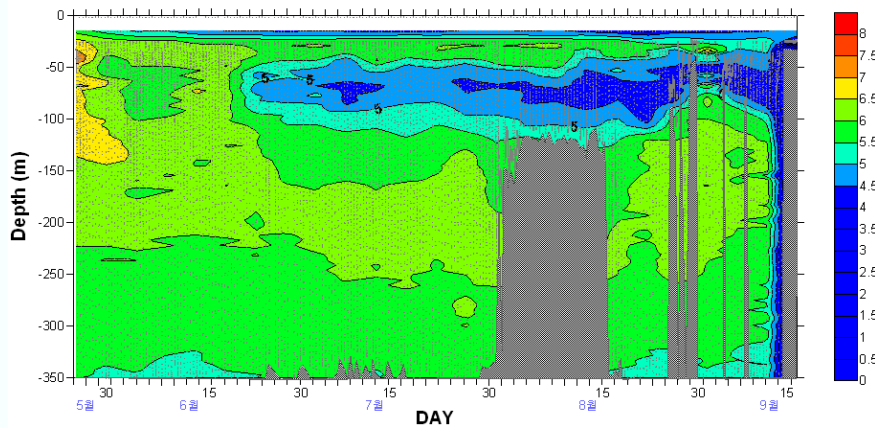
2012 MAY ~ SEPTEMBER Temperature (°C)



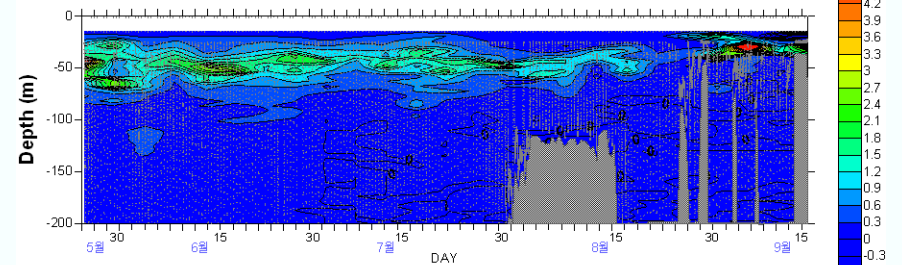
2012 MAY ~ SEPTEMBER Salinity (PSU)



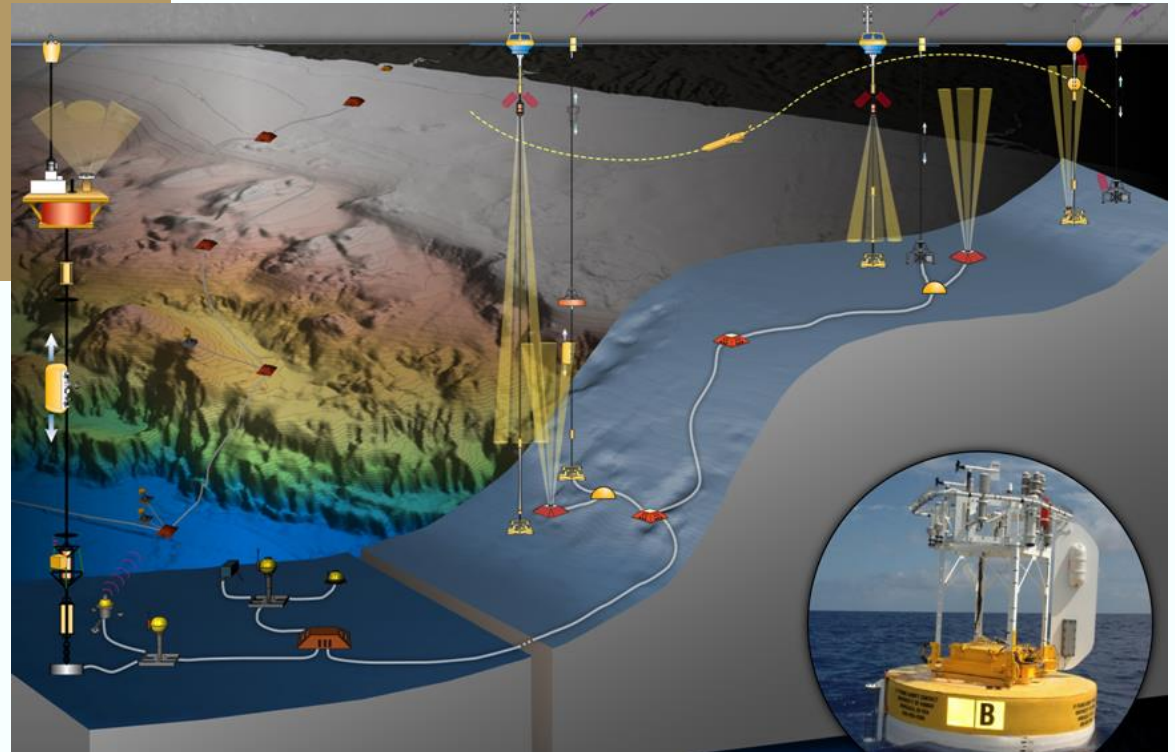
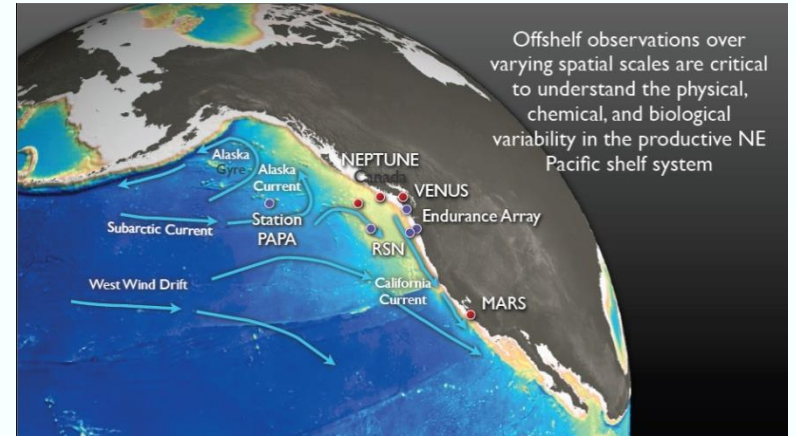
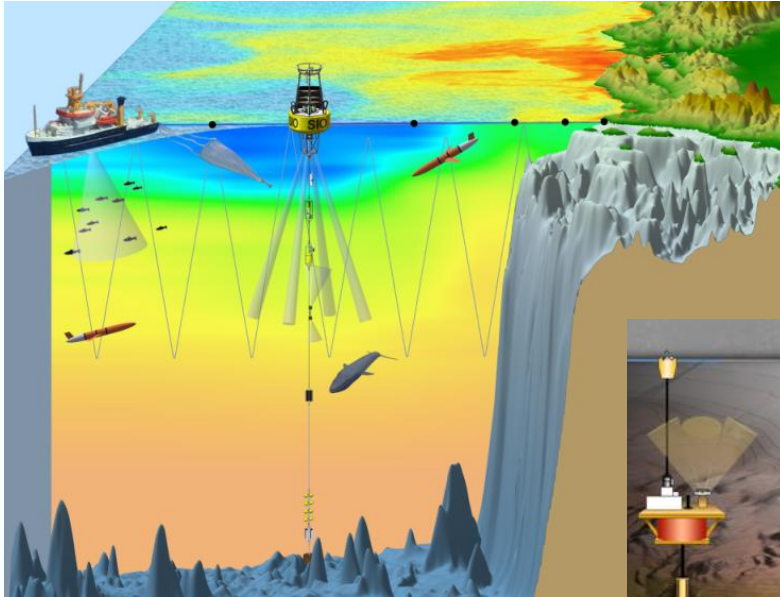
2012 MAY ~ SEPTEMBER Dissolved Oxygen (m/l)



2012 MAY ~ SEPTEMBER chlorophyll.a (ug/l)



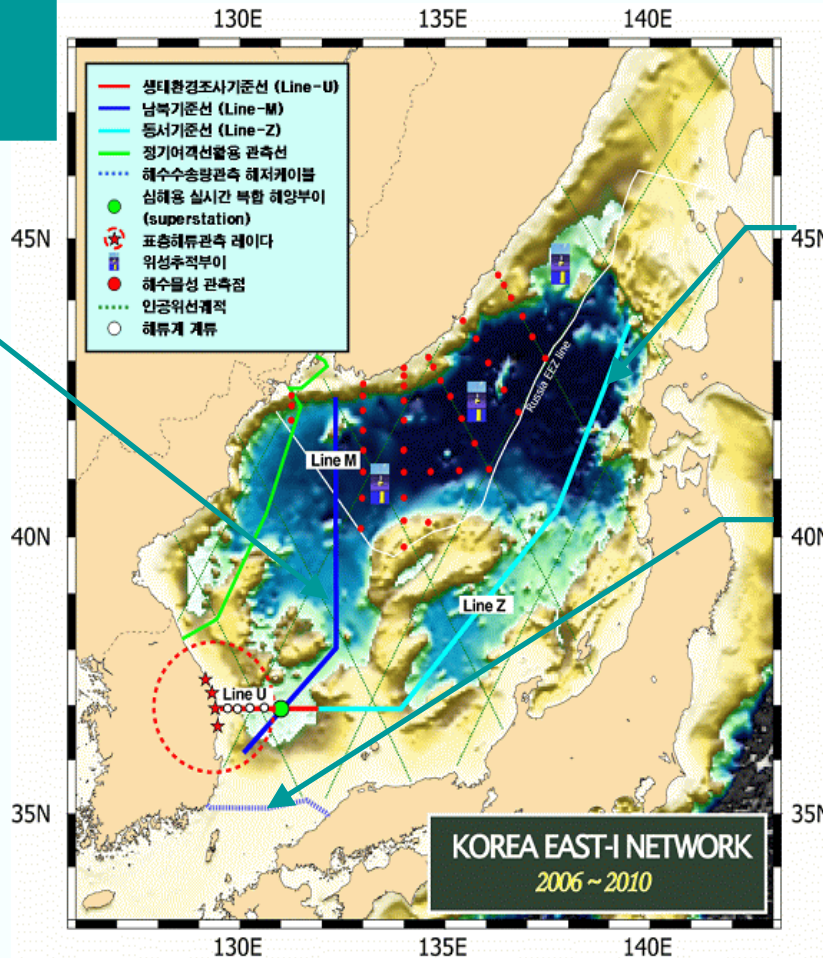
# OceanSITE





# International Co-operations

Korea-Russia  
N-S Line  
'07.5/' 09.7

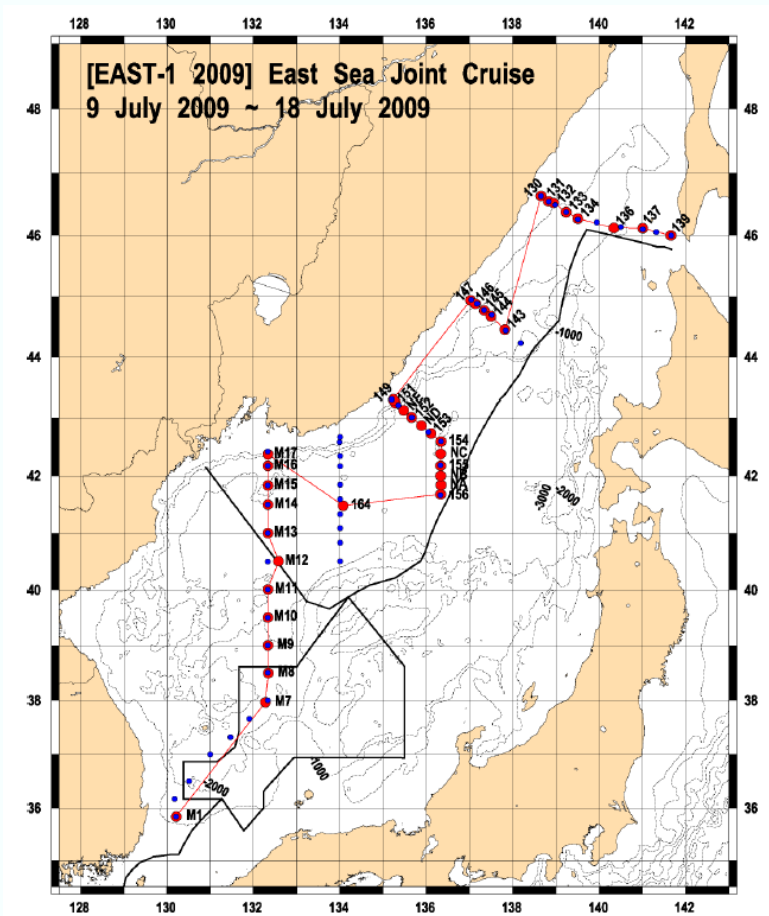


Korea-Japan E-W Line  
'07.9

Korea-Japan Korea Strait Studies  
'06. Oct, Nov. '07. May, Sep. Oct.



# Korea-Russia Program



**Jul. 9- 20 R/V Akademik M. A. Lavrentyev**  
**Korean 15; Russian 18**  
**37 stations 2270 L-km**

**CTD, chemistry, plankton study, continuous surface measurement**

# Hakuho Maru

## International Researches, 2010

### ➤ R/V Hakuho-Marū

- Length: 100m
- G/T 3991 ton
- 35 Berths for scientist

### ➤ 2010 Jun. 11 (Tokyo)

→ Jun. 29 (Busan) → Jul. 23 (Tokyo)

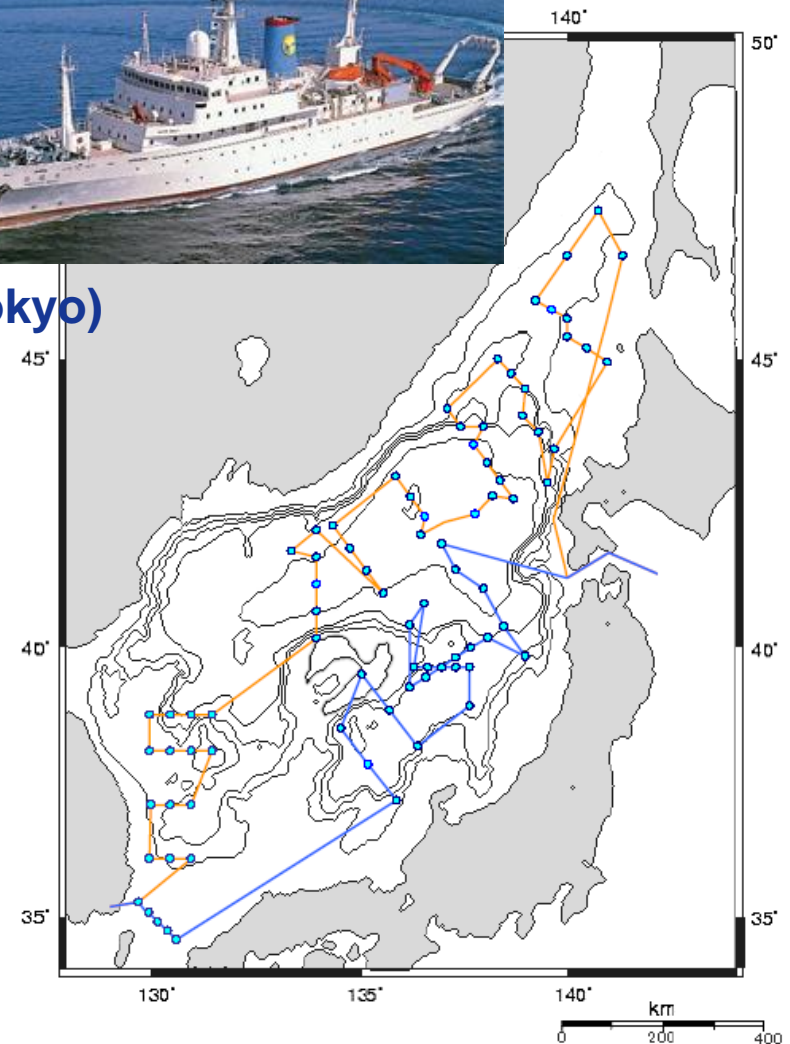
Total 43 days

### ➤ Participants

- Japan: 20
- Korea: 5-8 (6)
- Russia: 5-8 (6)

### ➤ Works

- Hydrocast/CTD
  - 12 liter \* 24 bottles
  - S, T, D, Nuts, DO, TA, TCO<sub>2</sub>
- Ship Mounted ADCP
- Large Volume Sample
- Multiple Core
- In-situ Filtration
- Plankton Net Towing



# Capacity Building Activities



**EAST-II**

**over Yellow Sea and  
East China Sea  
is under discussion**



Happy 40<sup>th</sup> Birthday

to

Prof. Fridtjov Nansen

Institute of Oceanology

BSA





Thank you very much  
감사합니다