

BIOPHYSICAL PROCESSES IN THE ADRIATIC SEA  
CROATIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS  
ZAGREB, 7. 2. 2025.

## TOWARDS ANALYSIS READY PRIMARY PRODUCTION DATA

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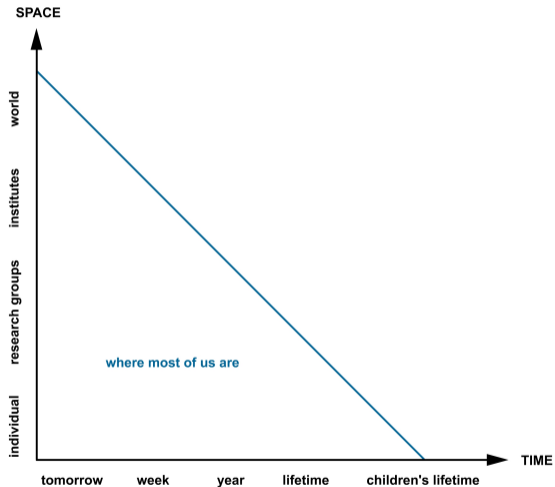
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS, FACULTY OF SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT  
INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY AND FISHERIES, SPLIT

## What are analysis ready data?

*Analysis ready data are data that have been processed to a minimum set of requirements and organized into a form that allows immediate analysis with a minimum of additional user effort...*

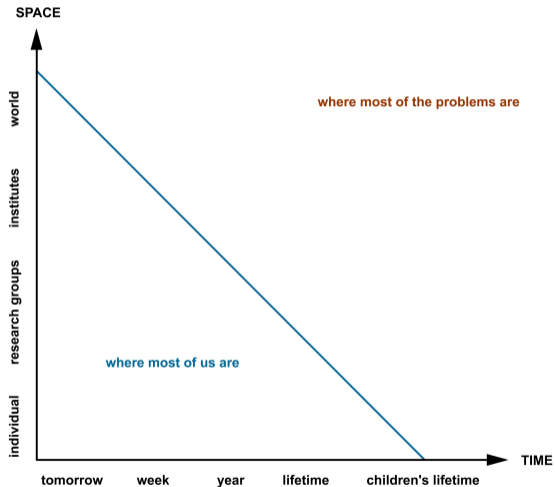
Adopted from the Commity of Earth Observation Satellites

# Motivation



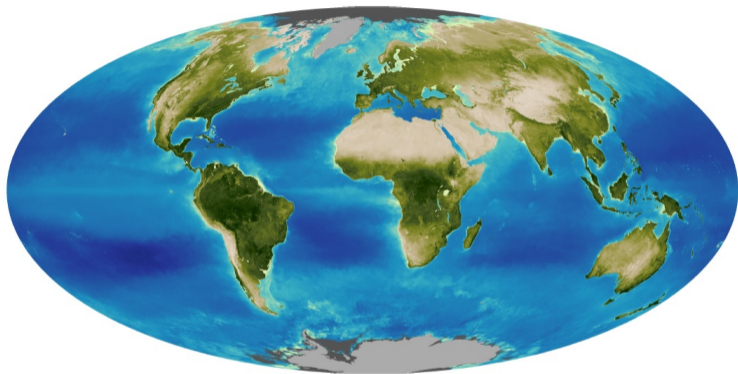
Adopted from Limits to growth (1972)

# Motivation



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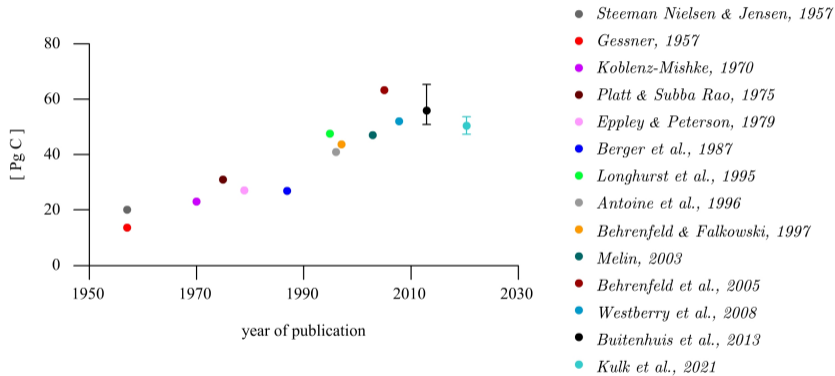
## Where we are now



Anthropogenic carbon emissions per year 10 Gt C  
Carbon assimilated by the biosphere per year 100 Gt C  
Carbon assimilated by phytoplankton 50% of total  
Phytoplankton biomass 1% of total land biomass

# How we got here

Global annual marine primary production from the literature



Adopted from Buitenhuis et al. (2013)

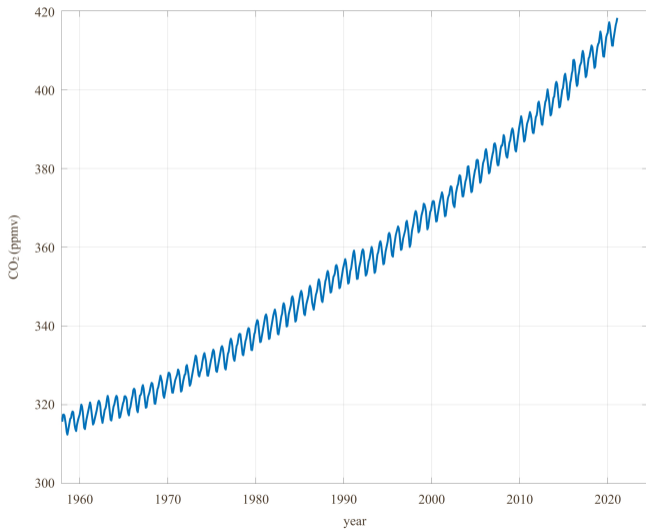
# Where are we going?

## Tragedy of the commons

If decisions about the use of renewable natural resources are based exclusively on profits, even long-term profits, **renewable natural resources will be used on a sustainable basis only if their biological growth rate is greater than the expected growth rate of alternative investments.** Because the growth rate of the world economy today is greater than the biological growth rate of most renewable resources, there are powerful economic incentives not to use renewable natural resources on a sustainable basis. **If people accept the rules of the game in a free market economy, it is rational to use renewable resources unsustainably whenever biological production fails to compete with alternative forms of investment.**

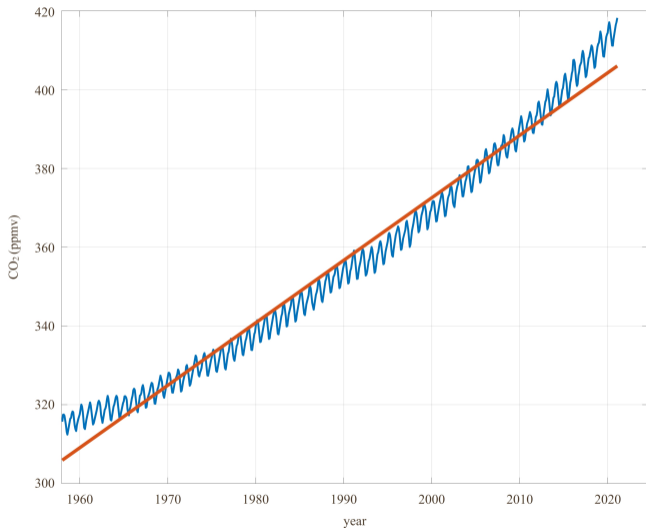
(Marnet, 2001)

# The Keeling curve



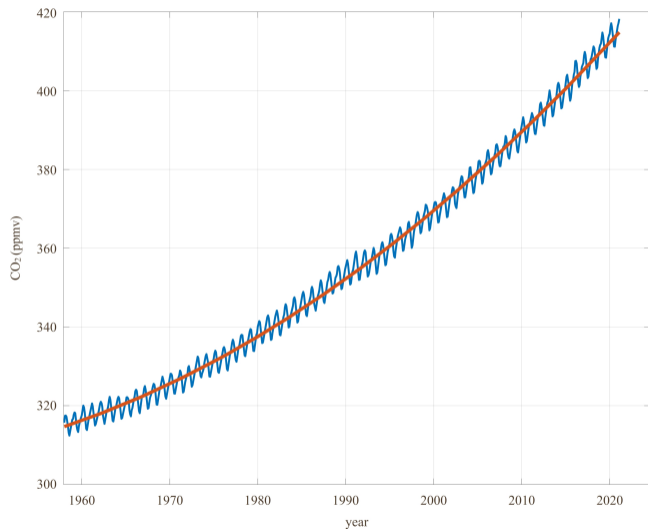


# The Keeling curve



The trend is not linear!

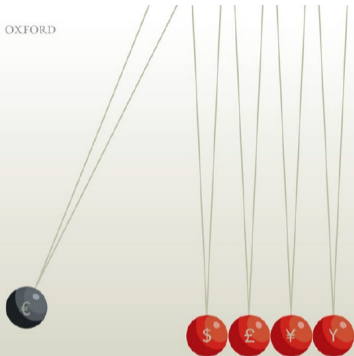
## The Keeling curve



The trend is not linear!

# The source of the problem?

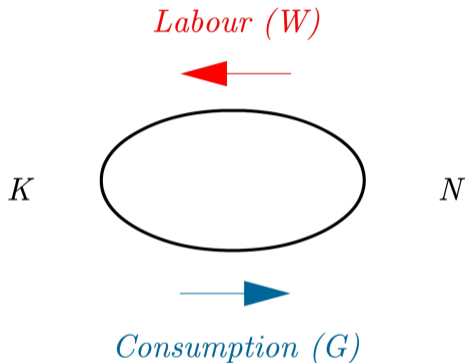
OXFORD



## ECONOPHYSICS & PHYSICAL ECONOMICS

PETER RICHMOND | JÜRGEN MIMKES | STEFAN HUTZLER

## A model of a closed natural production circuit



Labourers from  $N$  households work in the fields (their capital,  $K$ ). In return for their work,  $W$ , consumer goods,  $G$ , are brought back from the fields to the households.

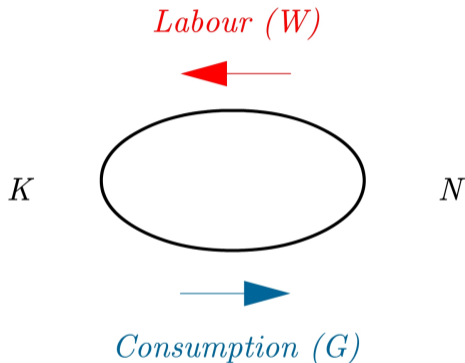
Critique: A far too simple description for modern day economy!

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Is it really?!

## A model of a closed natural production circuit



**Ships** from  $N$  **harbours** fish on the **sea** (their capital,  $K$ ). In return for their **effort**,  $W$ , **fish**,  $G$ , are brought back from the **sea to the harbour**.

# The broader picture

Going back to 1931!

*Contemplation of the world's disappearing supplies of minerals, forests, and other exhaustible assets has led to demands for regulation of their exploitation. The feeling that **these products are now too cheap for the good of future generations**, that they are being **selfishly exploited at too rapid a rate**, and that in consequence of their excessive cheapness they are being produced and consumed wastefully has given rise to the conservation movement.*

(Hotelling, 1931)



## Valuation: a hard problem

What would you rather: a tree today or two trees tomorrow?



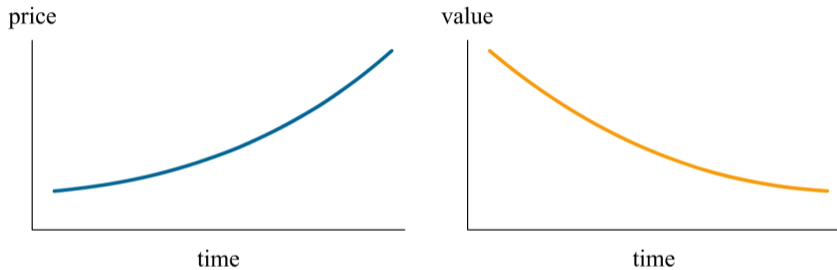
Valuation: a hard problem

What would you rather: a tree today or two trees tomorrow?



Depends on how fast the trees grow!

# Discounting



The process of converting value received in the future to value received now.

Well, how “fast” is primary production in the sea?

## Approaches to studying primary production

### *In situ*

Incubation at sea under natural light conditions.

(Steemann Nielsen, 1952)

### *In vitro*

Incubation under controlled light conditions.

(Platt i Jassby, 1976)

### *In silico*

Computer implementation of primary production models.

(Gentleman, 2002)

## *In situ* time series of primary production

<b>Stončica</b>	1962	
<b>Kaštelanski zaljev</b>	1962	
<b>Bermuda Atlantic Time Series</b>	1988	<a href="http://bats.bios.edu">bats.bios.edu</a>
<b>Hawaii Ocean Time Series</b>	1988	<a href="http://hahana.soest.hawaii.edu/hot/hot-dogs">hahana.soest.hawaii.edu/hot/hot-dogs</a>
<b>Cariaco</b>	1996	<a href="http://imars.marine.usf.edu/car">imars.marine.usf.edu/car</a>
Monterey Bay	1988	<a href="http://www.mbari.org/bog">www.mbari.org/bog</a>
La Coruña	1990	<a href="http://www.seriestemporales-ieo.com">www.seriestemporales-ieo.com</a>
Western Channel Observatory	1992	<a href="http://www.westernchannelobservatory.org.uk">www.westernchannelobservatory.org.uk</a>

+ 1148 annual time series from 483 locations  
(Cloern et al., 2014)

+ 125 time series longer than 8 years with more than 10 measurements per year  
(Winder & Cloern, 2010)

# An example from the Arctic

## **Phytoplankton Productivity in the Eastern Canadian Arctic during July and August 1980**

B. Irwin, L. Harris, P. Dickie, P. Lindley, and  
T. Platt

Marine Ecology Laboratory  
Ocean Science and Surveys, Atlantic  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Bedford Institute of Oceanography  
P.O. Box 1006  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 4A2

March 1983

**Canadian Data Report of Fisheries  
and Aquatic Sciences  
No. 386**

# An example from the Arctic

## EASTERN ARCTIC 1980

LAT 50 42.80'N		LONG 57 44.60'W		DATE 16 07 80		DEPTH 8M	
I	P	I	P	I	P	I	P
825.1	2.28	803.9	1.50	719.3	1.23	698.2	1.90
668.5	1.89	575.5	3.97	571.2	3.02	524.7	3.08
461.2	3.81	431.6	4.40	359.7	4.73	359.7	3.47
304.7	4.37	220.0	4.74	213.7	4.17	211.6	4.19
148.1	4.76	129.1	4.35	99.4	4.16	98.2	4.42
67.7	3.95	61.4	4.21	46.5	4.40	44.4	3.71
36.4	4.29	31.7	3.35	27.1	3.57	18.2	2.53
15.7	2.57	12.1	1.83	12.1	1.69	9.1	1.48
9.0	2.23	6.5	1.06	6.3	1.23	4.3	.85
3.9	.71	2.9	.60	2.7	.56	2.2	.48
2.0	.53	1.6	.46	1.5	.39		

### PARAMETER VALUES

PS : 5.42                      ALPHA : .198                      BETA : .0060  
 ( 5.12, 5.72 )                      ( .180, .216 )                      ( .0049, .0070 )

SAMPLE TEMPERATURE 10.5 C

INCUBATION TEMPERATURE 5.5 C

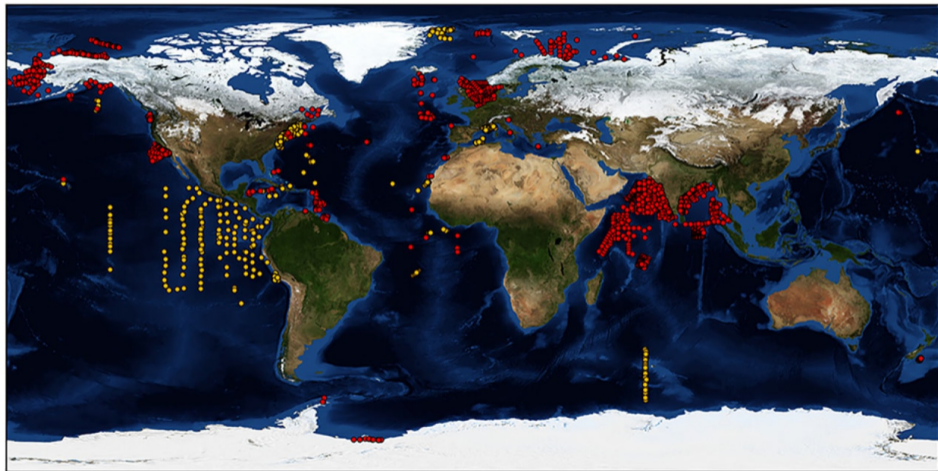


Such data come in the form of reports, which have to be digitized **by hand!**

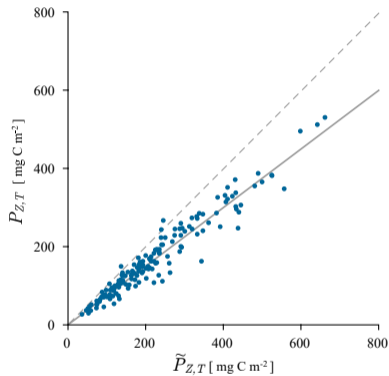
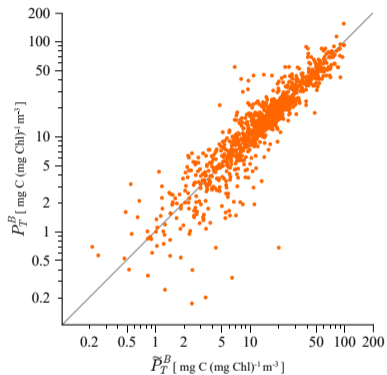
Thus far **we have digitized some 20%** of the entire dataset.

We estimate the entire dataset to have around **50 000 incubations**, which amounts to around **100 000 datapoints** which have to be typed in.

# Global dataset from Mattei & Scardi (2021)

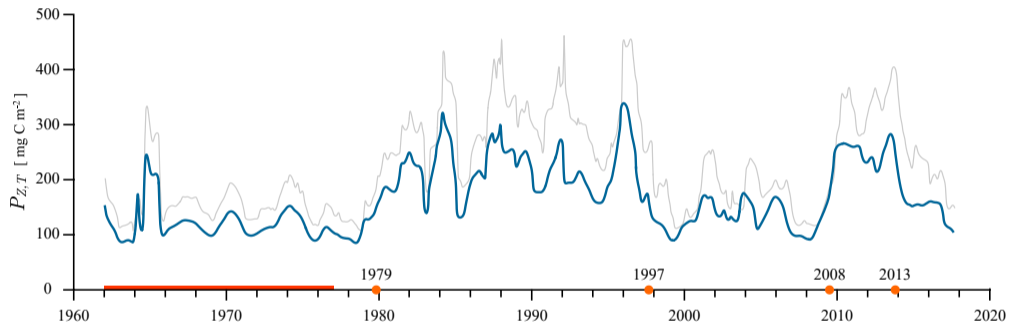


# Measured versus modelled production at the Stončica station



Kovač et al. (2018)

## An example from the Adriatic



Kovač et al. (2018)

*A society grows great when elders plant trees  
in whose shade they know they shall never sit.*



**PHOTOCLIM**  
P H O T O C L I M . O R G



**hrzz**  
Croatian Science  
Foundation



Thank you!