Thorium-234 distribution along the Eastern Pacific GEOTRACES transect and implications for export and remineralization of carbon and trace metals

BLACK, E.E.*1, BUESSELER, K.O.*1, PIKE, S.M.1, LAM, P.J.2, CHARETTE, M.A.1

¹Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution,266 Woods Hole Road, Woods Hole, MA 02543 (correspondence: eblack@whoi.edu and kbuesseler@whoi.edu)

²University of California at Santa Cruz, 1156 High Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95064

 $^{234}Th~(t_{\mbox{\tiny M_{2}}}\sim~24~days)$ is a naturally occurring radioisotope whose disequilibrium with parent 238U can be exploited to quantify fluxes of other elements traveling out of the upper ocean on sinking particulate matter (>51 μ m). High-resolution ²³⁴Th sampling during the 2013 U.S. GEOTRACES Eastern Pacific Zonal Transect cruise (EPZT) showed a relatively consistent and extensive vertical export of ⁴Th out of surface ocean (0 -100 m) at 1600 dpm m⁻ 2 day $^{-1}$ (± 400 std. dev.). This value is double the average that was observed on the U.S. North Atlantic section (NAZT; $800 \pm 300 \text{ dpm m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$). Carbon export across the EPZT, calculated using C/²³⁴Th particulate ratios and assuming a 1-D system, averaged 2 mmolC m⁻² day⁻¹. If upwelling at the Peruvian margin is considered, carbon export increases substantially in the shelf region. ²³⁴Th activities in excess of ²³⁸U in the subsurface were observed throughout the EPZT, suggesting widespread remineralization. These features were most pronounced along the upper boundary of the Peruvian oxygen minimum zone. Near 84° and 89°W, remineralization of ²³⁴Th averaged 80% of surface export. Further analyses using ²³⁴Th to constrain nutrient and trace metal budgets in these regions will follow as particulate metal data is made available.