



# Colocation Day 1 BOG2 Oceans & Cryosphere: TIME

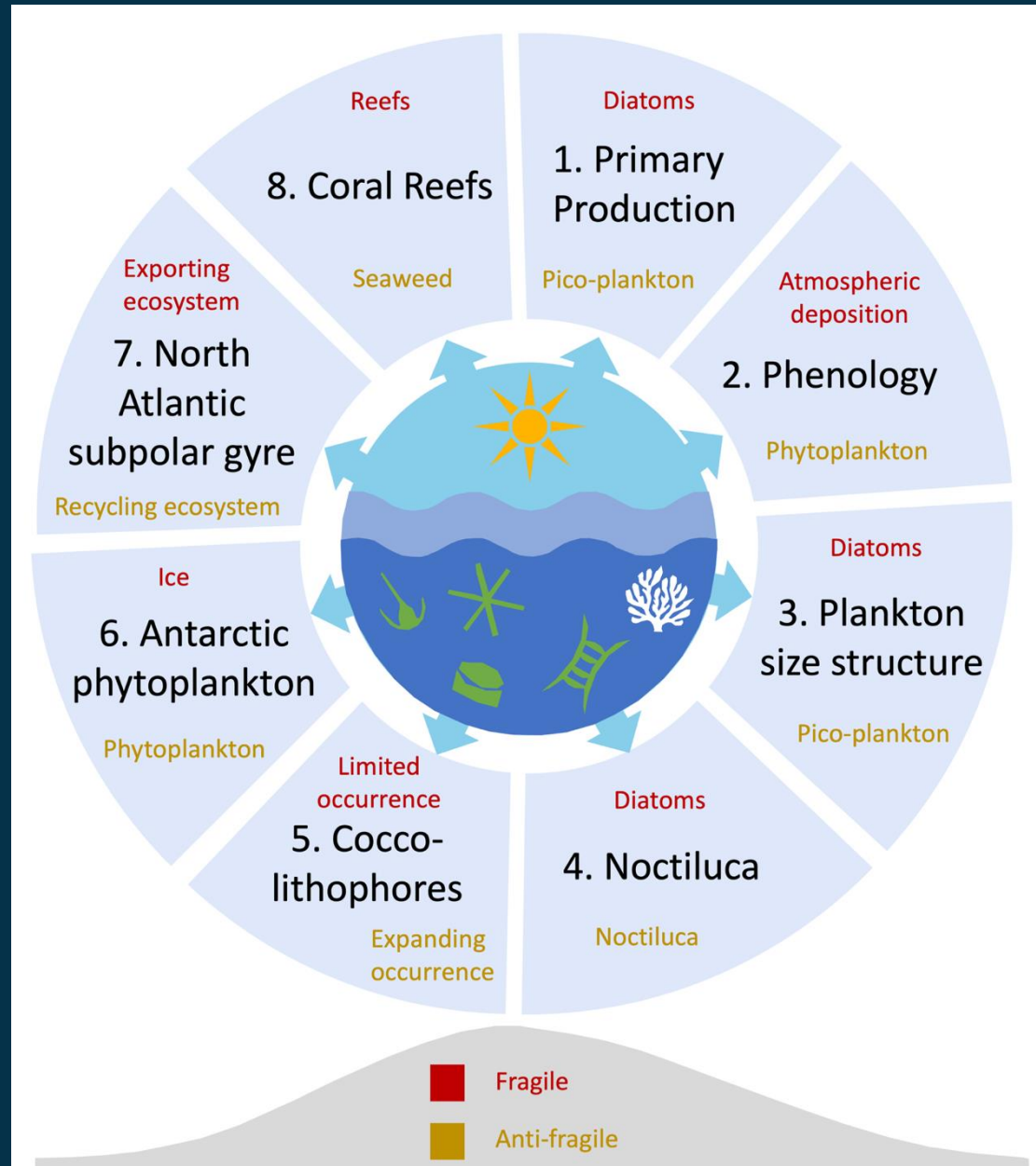
## Tipping points and abrupt changes In the Marine Ecosystem

Shubha Sathyendranath, Angus Atkinson, Robert JW Brewin, Yanna Fidai, John Gittings, Žarko Kovač, Gemma Kulk, Elin Meek, Nandini Menon, Elin Meek, Peter Miller, David Moffat, Dionysios Raitsos-Exarchopoulos, Ranith R, Mayra Rodriguez Bennadji, Salem I. Salem, Tim Smyth, Martí Gali Tapias, Victor Martinez Vicente, Johan Viljoen, Mark Warren, Andrea Orihuela, Eleni Livanou



24/03/2026



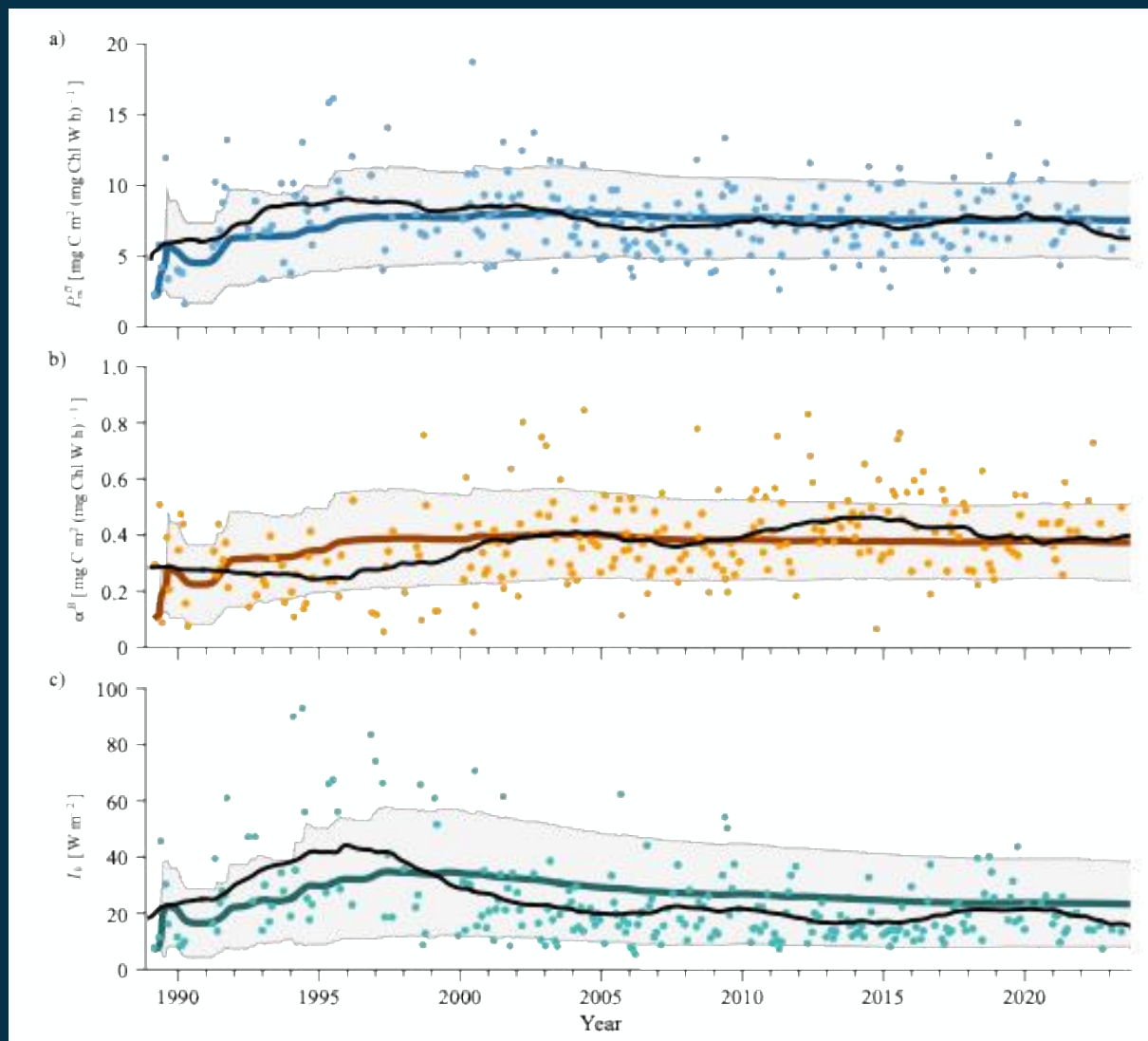


# Tipping Element 1: Phytoplankton and Primary Production

Sathyendranath, Kovač, Chuprin, Kulk

In TIME, we propose to carry out a systematic analysis of satellite and in situ data on phytoplankton and primary production using OC-CCI data, to evaluate stability and resilience in the ecosystem, and for any evidence of approaching tipping points.

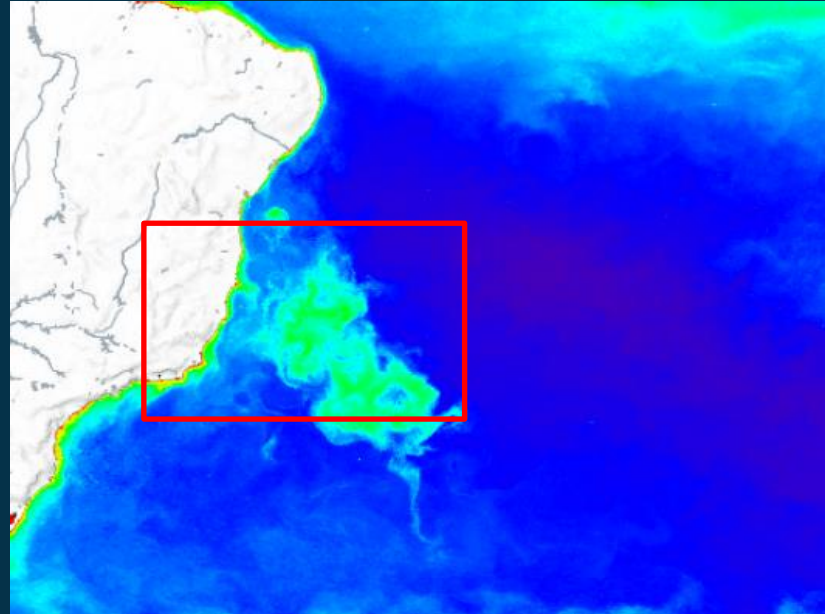
First results: Trends in photosynthesis-irradiance parameters at a 35-year in situ time series off Hawaii show no significant trends. (Kovač et al. submitted)



# Tipping Element 2: Phytoplankton Phenology

Jittings, Raitos

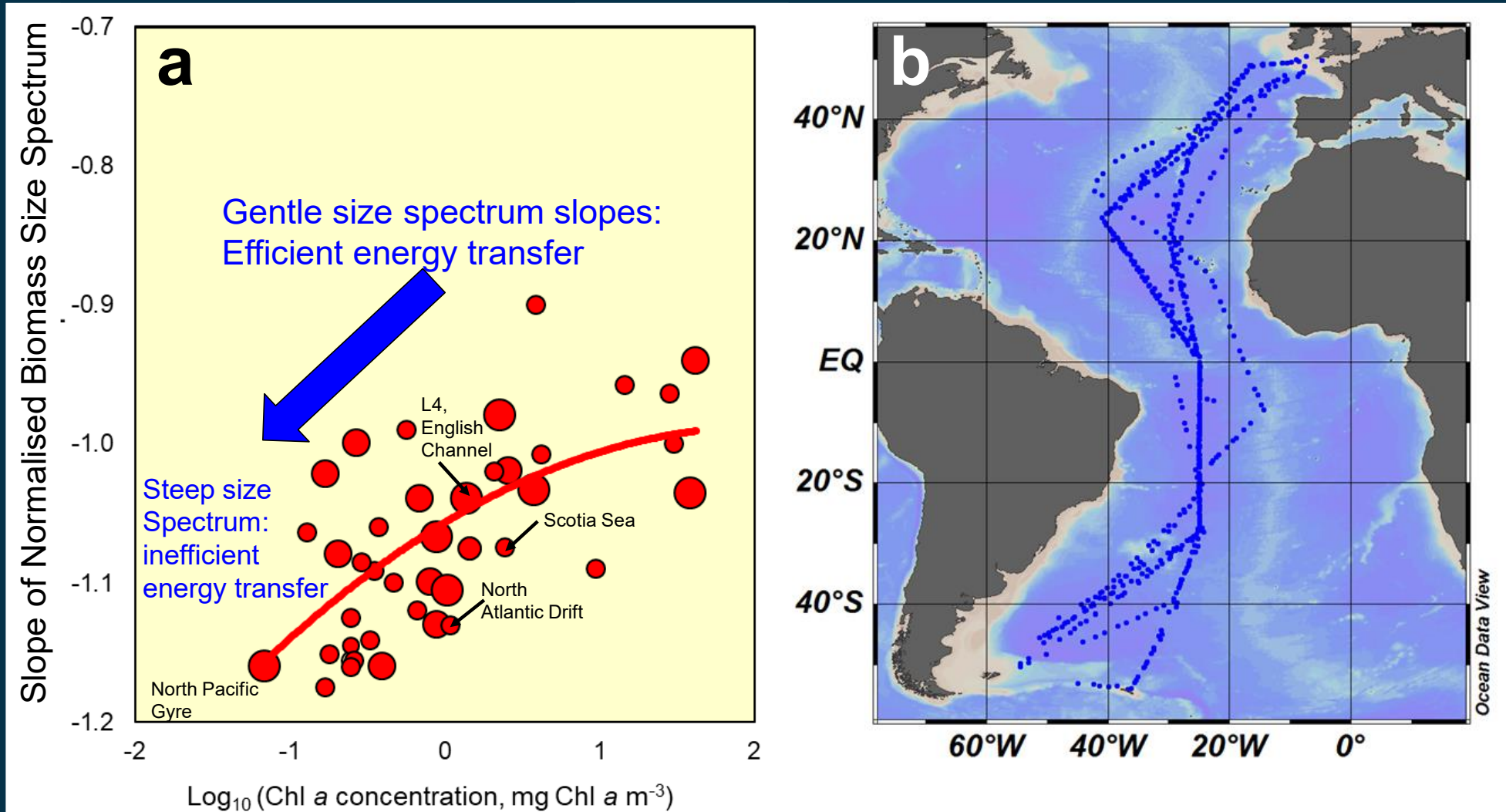
**Hypothesis:** Increasing occurrences of extreme terrestrial events is contributing to abrupt shifts in phytoplankton phenology in the South Atlantic Subtropical Gyre



# Tipping Element 3: Plankton Size Structure

Atkinson, Warren

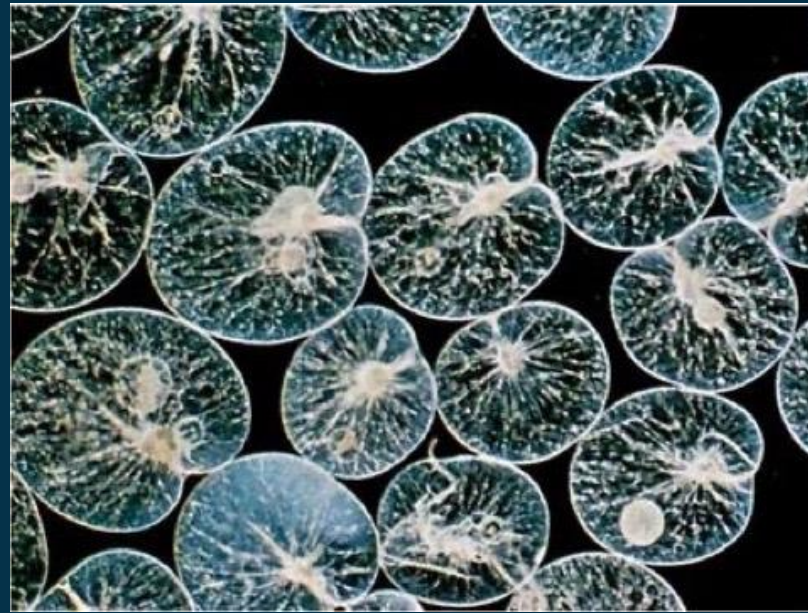
*Hypothesis: A non-linear expansion of “ocean deserts” with steepening size spectrum slopes and increasingly inefficient energy transfer*



# Tipping Element 4: Noctiluca in the Arabian Sea

Salem, Fidai, Menon, Ranith R, Sathyendranath

Arabian Sea is shifting from a diatom-dominated to a *Noctiluca*-dominated ecosystem



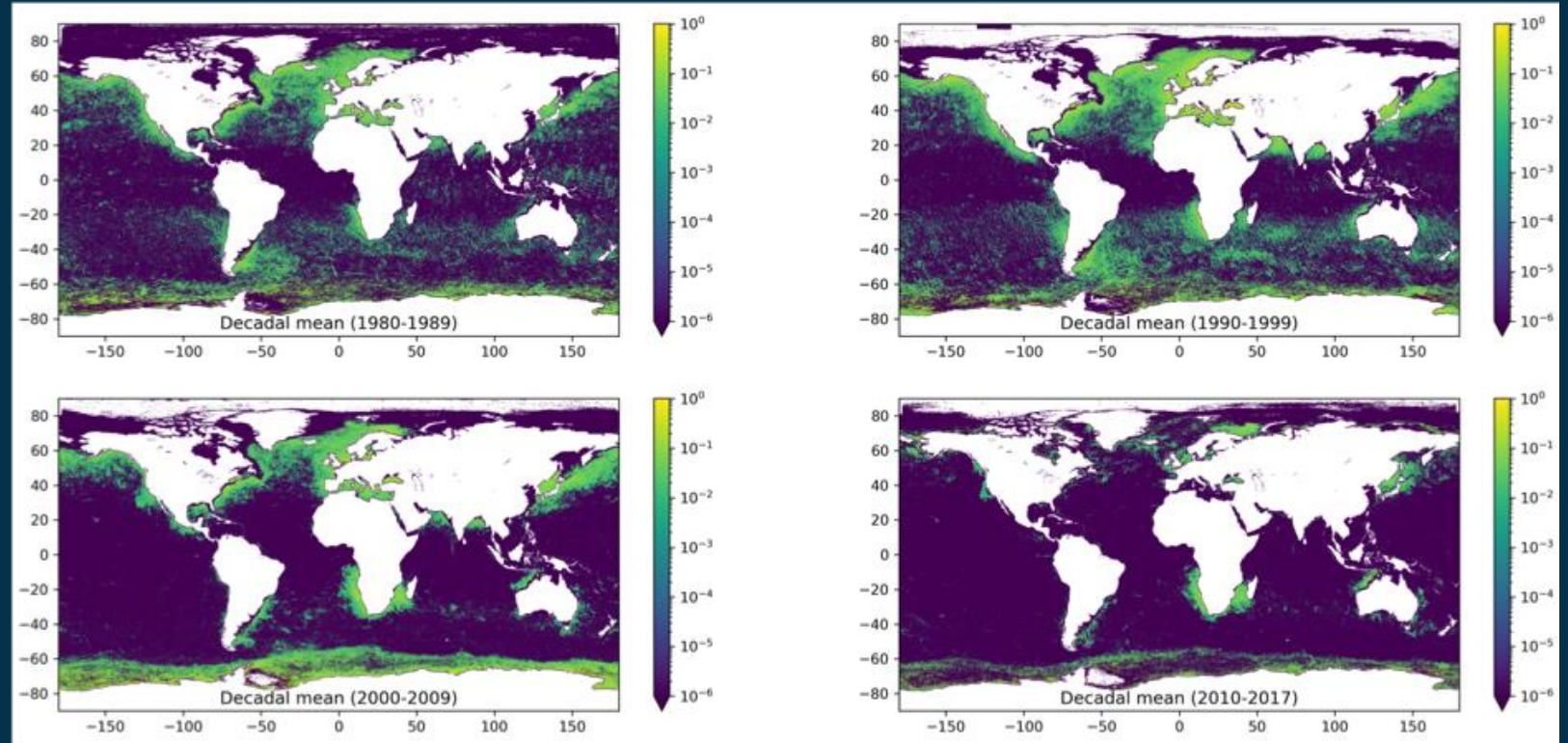
Traits	Diatoms	<i>Noctiluca</i>
Mode of nutrition	Autotrophic	Mixotrophic
Colour	Red or Green	Brownish green
Nutrient requirement	Nitrogen, phosphorus	Nitrogen, phosphorus, silicate
Community structure	Single species (low diversity)	Multi-species (high diversity)
Biogeochemistry	Hypoxia	Export production
Policy relevance	Harmful algal blooms	Support fisheries

# Tipping Element 5: Coccolithophores

Warren, Miller, Smyth, Sathyendranath

How do the observed shifts map onto tipping-point theories?

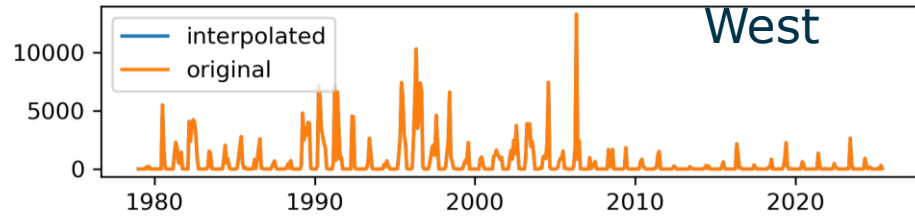
Decadal coccolith presence



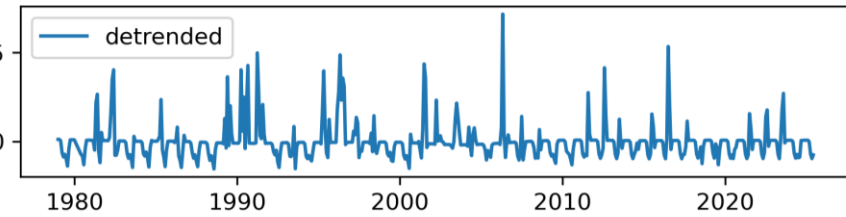
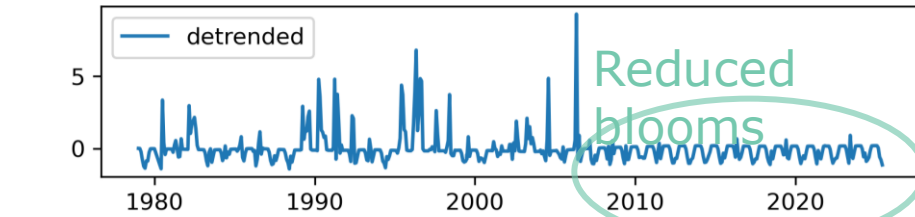
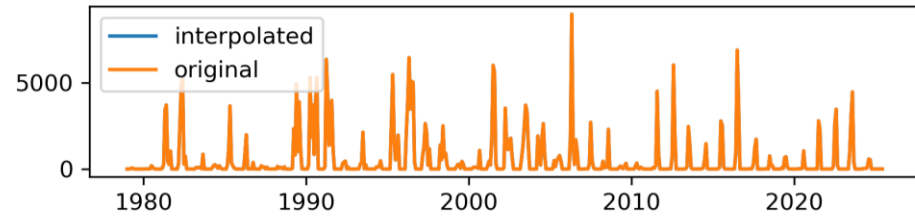
AVHRR PATMOSx, mean presence

# Time-series analysis of Barent Sea coccoliths

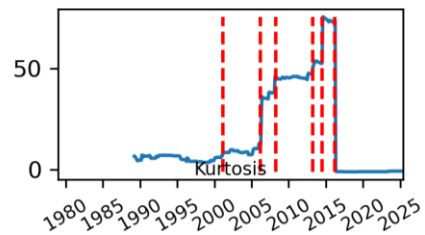
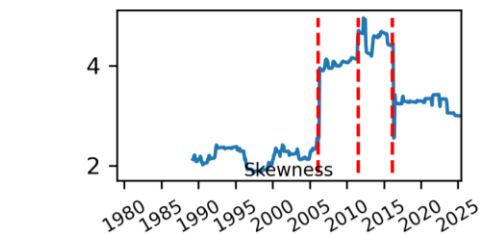
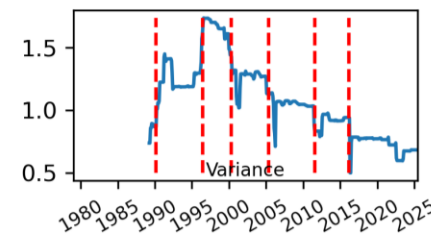
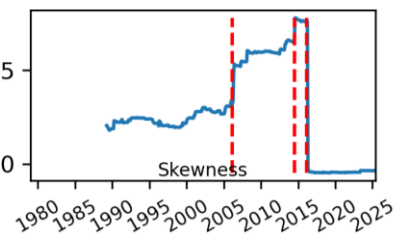
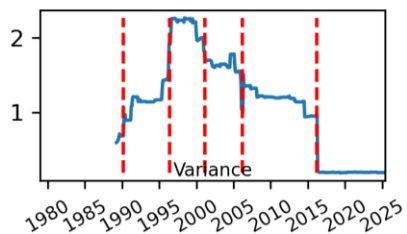
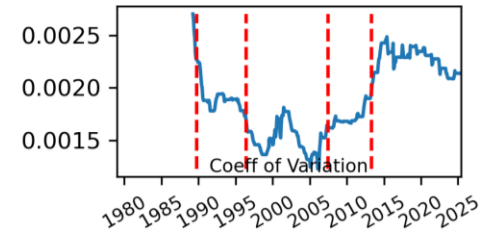
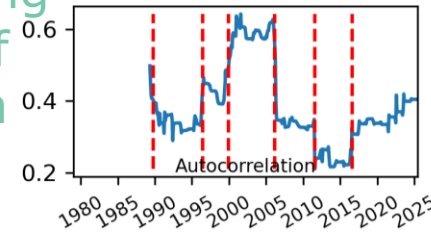
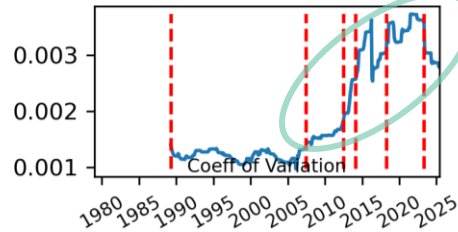
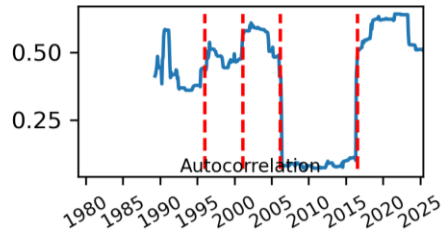
Time series plots for: 2a 2a



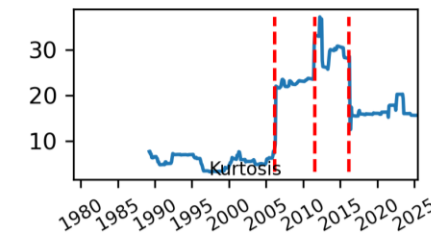
Time series plots for: 2b 2b East



Increasing  
coeff. of  
variation



Kendall correlation   absolute diff	
AC: 0.16	$\Delta$ AC: 0.57
CoV: 0.62	$\Delta$ CoV: 0.0
var: -0.47	$\Delta$ var: 2.08
skew: 0.05	$\Delta$ skew: 8.23
kurt: 0.02	$\Delta$ kurt: 76.87



Kendall correlation   absolute diff	
AC: -0.12	$\Delta$ AC: 0.43
CoV: 0.28	$\Delta$ CoV: 0.0
var: -0.66	$\Delta$ var: 1.24
skew: 0.42	$\Delta$ skew: 3.1
kurt: 0.4	$\Delta$ kurt: 33.87

Key

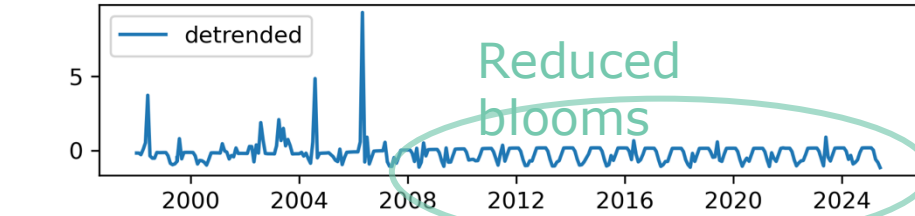
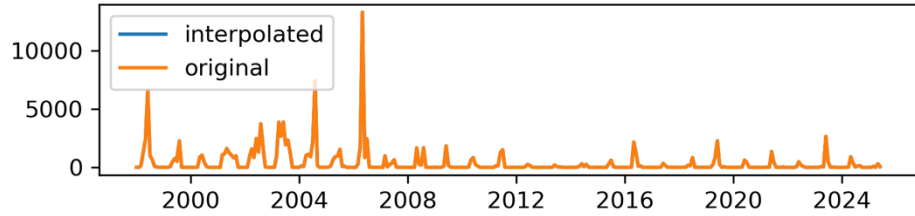
█ Breakpoint



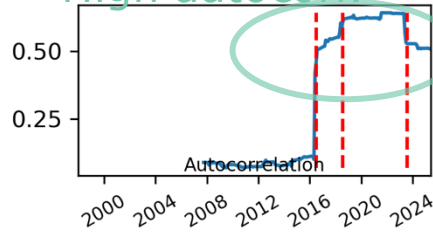
# Compare AVHRR coccoliths to particulate inorganic carbon

2a  
West

Time series plots for: 2a - AVHRR coccoliths



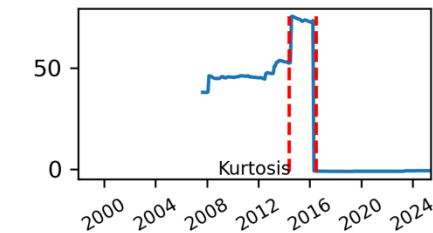
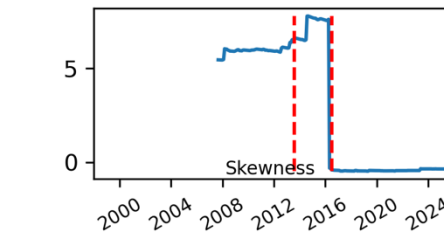
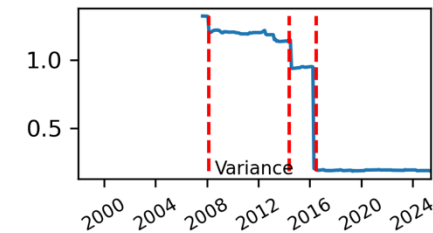
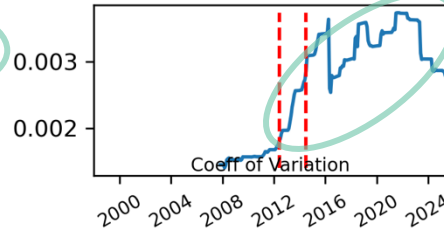
High autocorr.



Reduced blooms

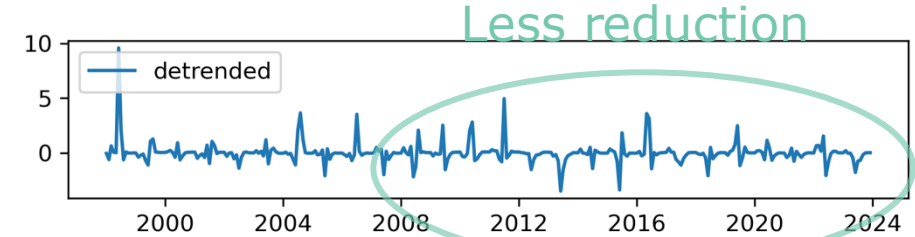
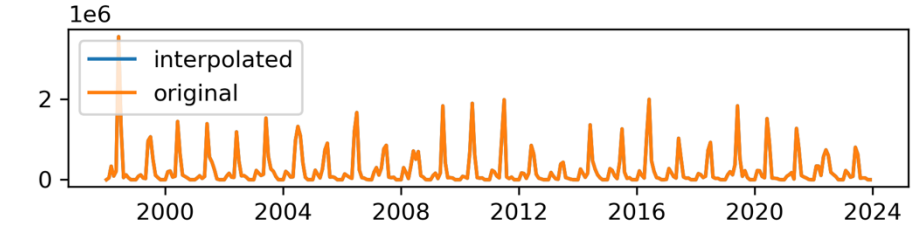
Reduced blooms

Increasing coef. of variation

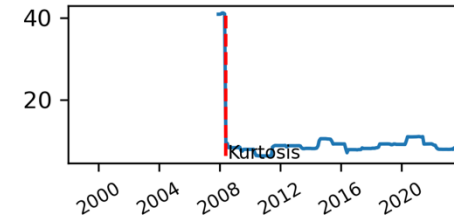
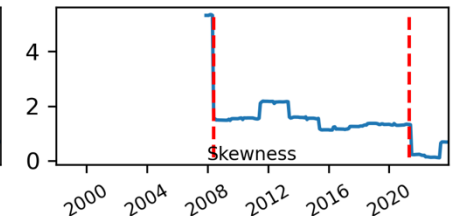
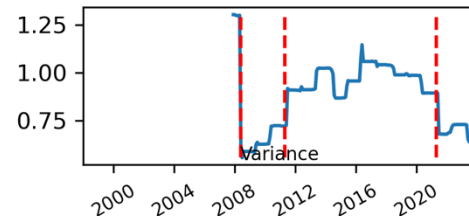
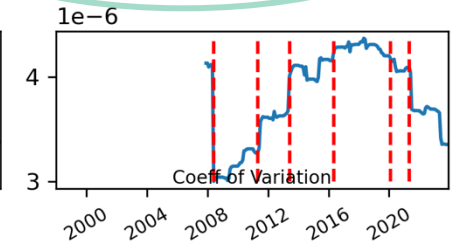
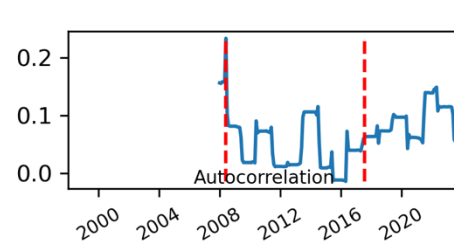


Kendall correlation   absolute diff	
AC: 0.6	$\Delta$ AC: 0.57
CoV: 0.64	$\Delta$ CoV: 0.0
var: -0.68	$\Delta$ var: 1.14
skew: -0.27	$\Delta$ skew: 8.23
kurt: -0.28	$\Delta$ kurt: 76.87

Time series plots for: 2a - PIC



Less reduction



Kendall correlation   absolute diff	
AC: 0.17	$\Delta$ AC: 0.25
CoV: 0.32	$\Delta$ CoV: 0.0
var: 0.06	$\Delta$ var: 0.75
skew: -0.52	$\Delta$ skew: 5.22
kurt: 0.12	$\Delta$ kurt: 35.05



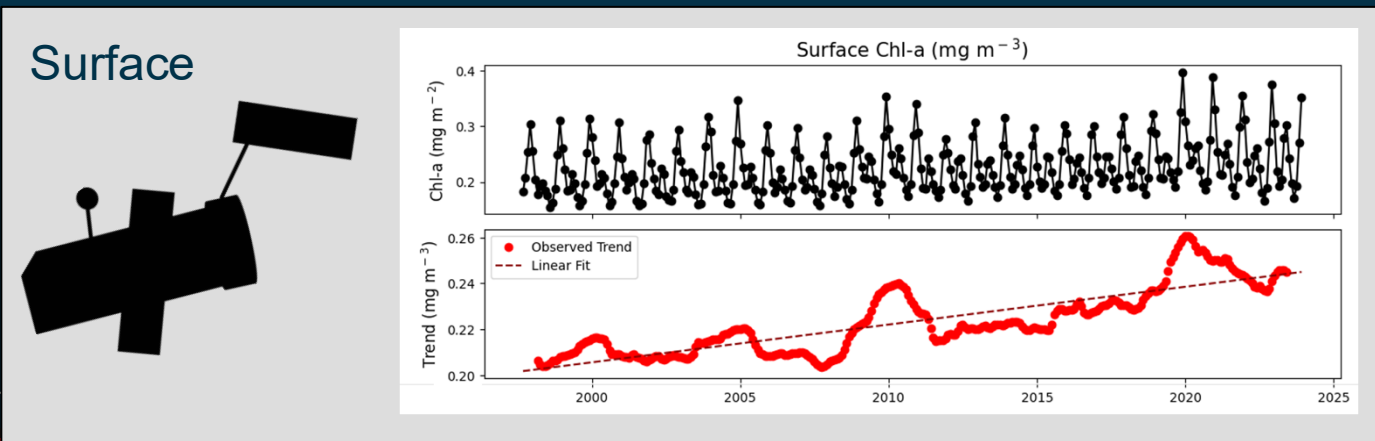
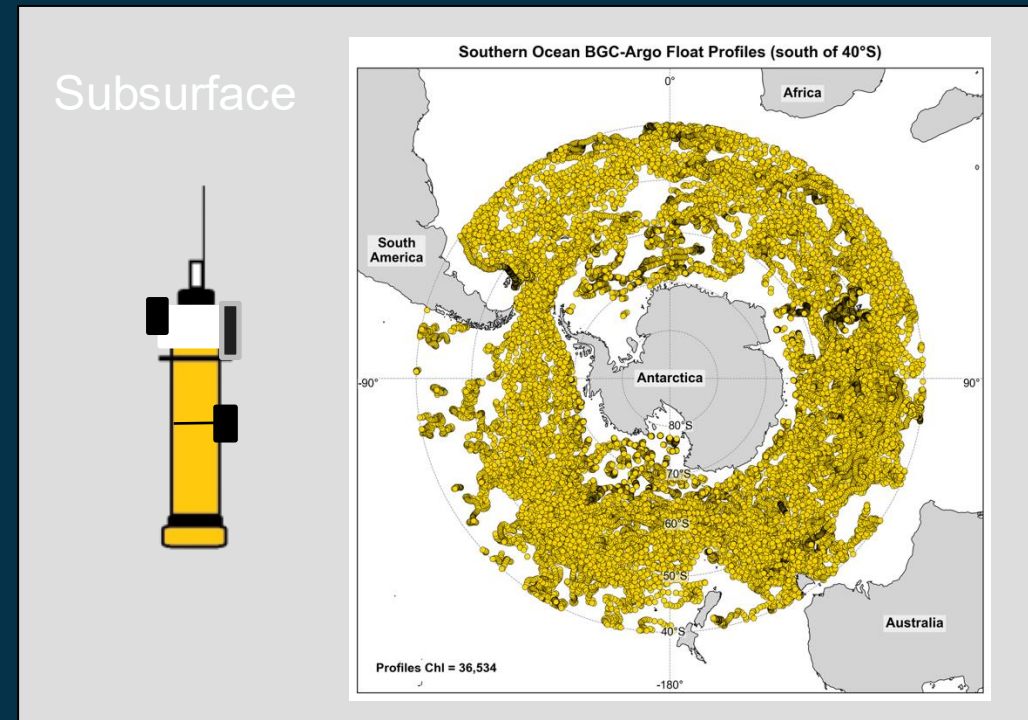
# Tipping Element 6: Antarctic Ecosystem

Tipping Element 6: Antarctic Ecosystem



## Response of oceanic phytoplankton to a changing Antarctic environment

- Produce regionally-tuned, depth-resolved monthly products of seawater phytoplankton chlorophyll and community composition, over the CCI era.
- Explore the potential to produce sea-ice algal biomass products using ESA CCI datasets
- Quantify tipping metrics using statistical analysis that is consistent with other elements.



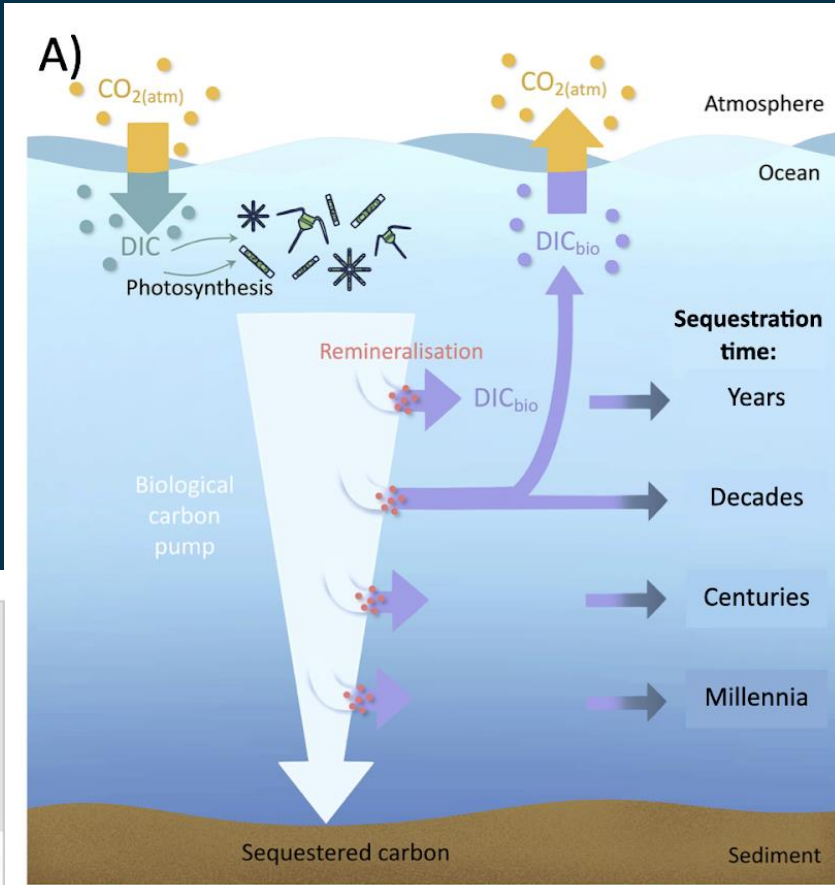
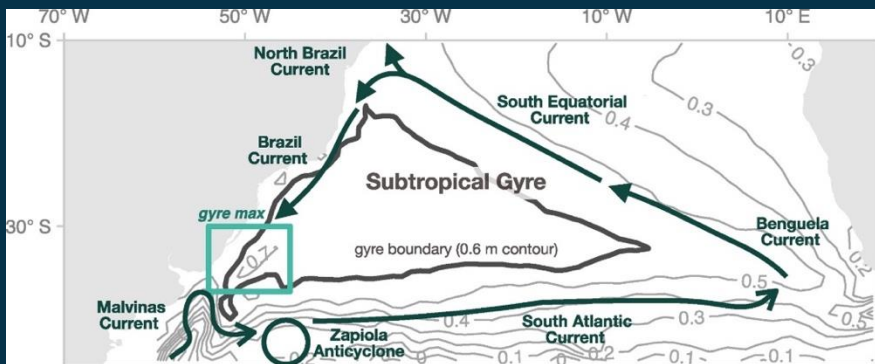
Sensitivity to the Southern Ocean Overturning?  
Link to TIPSOO?



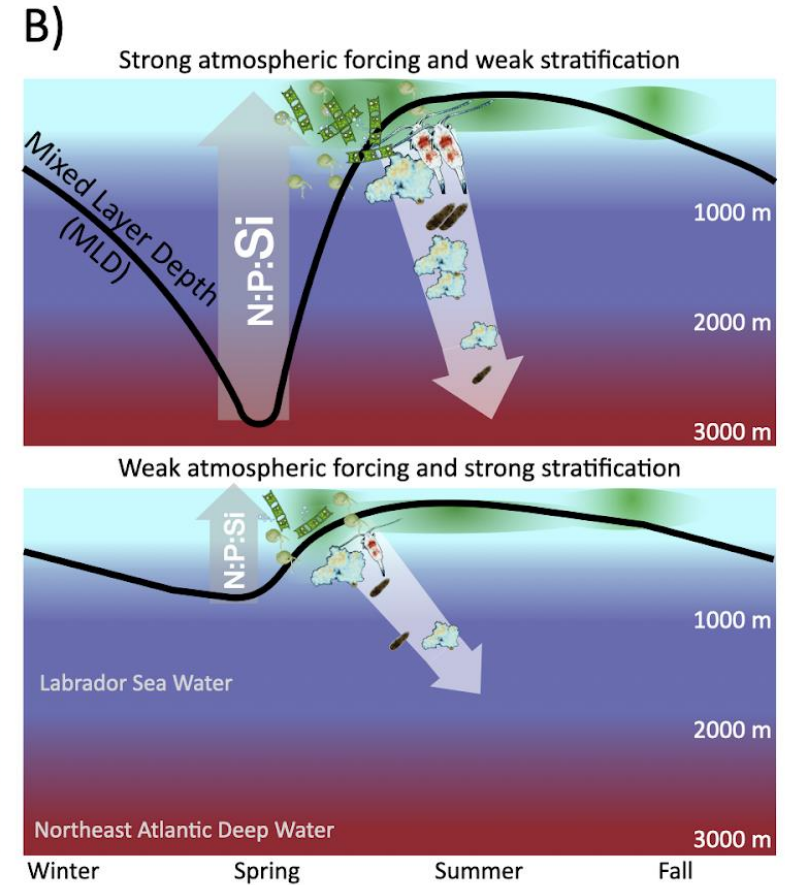
# Tipping Element 7: The North Atlantic Sub-Polar Gyre biological carbon pump

Martí Gali Tapias

Hypothesis: *Shutdown of deep convection in the North Atlantic sub-polar gyre will drastically reduce the efficiency of the biological carbon pump*



Modified from: [https://www.sciences.uliege.be/cms/c\\_12191578/en/](https://www.sciences.uliege.be/cms/c_12191578/en/)



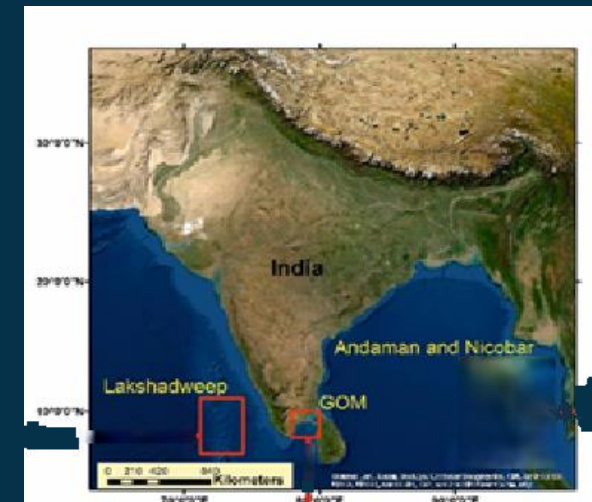
# Tipping Element 8: Coral Reefs

Menon, Ranith, R, Sathyendranath

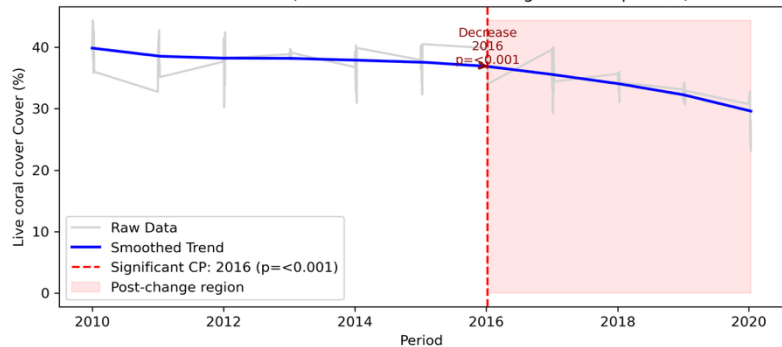


Hypothesis: Frequent bleaching events and low recovery of warm water coral reefs in Indian waters lead to a regime shift to other communities such as macroalgae.

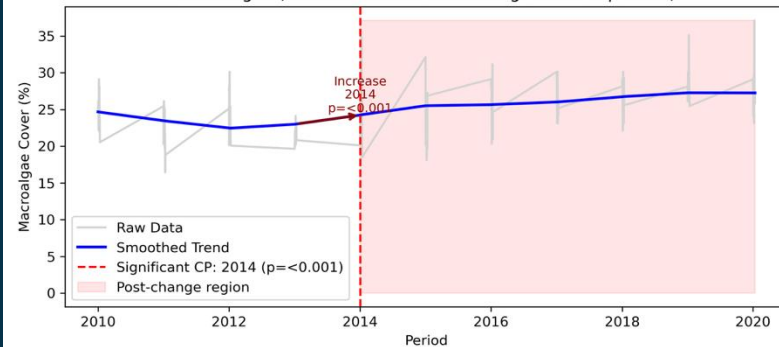
Macroalgae overgrown coral system (2025)



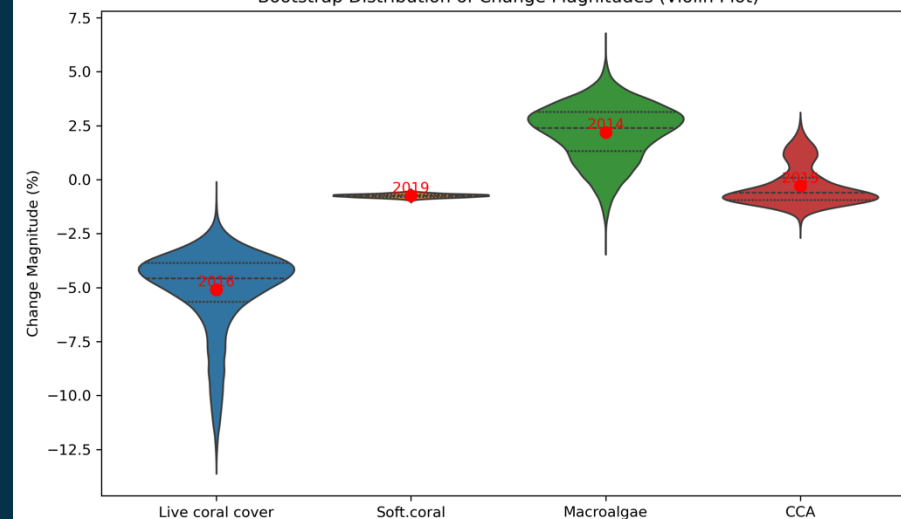
Live coral cover (Smoothed Trend with Change Arrow & p-value)



Macroalgae (Smoothed Trend with Change Arrow & p-value)



Bootstrap Distribution of Change Magnitudes (Violin Plot)



Change point in % cover of coral reefs and macroalgae



# Uncertainty Characterisation

Tipping Element	Uncertainty approach					
	Direct validation	Optical-class-based uncertainties	Error propagation	Sensitivity analysis	Cross-validation and intercomparison	Ensemble method
1 – Phytoplankton and primary production						
2 – Phenology						
3 – Plankton size structure						
4 – <i>Noctiluca scintillans</i>						
5 – Coccolithophores						
6 – Antarctic marine ecosystem						
7 – North Atlantic sub-polar gyre						
8 – Coral reefs						

This is a three-year project. We are about to complete the first year.

And

We have promises to keep,  
And miles to go before we sleep,  
And miles to go before we sleep.

<b>TIPPING ELEMENTS</b>	<b>FRAGILE</b>	<b>ANTI - FRAGILE</b>
<b>TIPPING ELEMENT 1</b> Phytoplankton & Primary Production	<b>DIATOMS</b> 	<b>PICOPLANKTON</b> 
<b>TIPPING ELEMENT 2</b> Phenology (Subtropical areas)	<b>LAND DESERTIFICATION</b> 	<b>PHYTOPLANKTON</b> 
<b>TIPPING ELEMENT 3</b> Plankton Size & Structure (Atlantic Ocean)	<b>DIATOMS</b> 	<b>PICOPLANKTON</b> 
<b>TIPPING ELEMENT 4</b> Noctiluca (Arabian Sea)	<b>DIATOMS</b> 	<b>NOCTILUCA</b> 

<b>TIPPING ELEMENTS</b>	<b>FRAGILE</b>	<b>ANTI - FRAGILE</b>
<b>TIPPING ELEMENT 5</b> Coccolithophores	<b>LIMITED OCCURRENCE</b> 	<b>EXPANDING OCCURRENCE</b> 
<b>TIPPING ELEMENT 6</b> Antarctic Marine Ecosystem	<b>ICE</b> 	<b>PHYTOPLANKTON</b> 
<b>TIPPING ELEMENT 7</b> North Atlantic Subpolar Gyre	<b>EXPORTING ECOSYSTEM</b> 	<b>RECYCLING ECOSYSTEM</b> 
<b>TIPPING ELEMENT 8</b> Coral Reefs (Gulf of Mannar)	<b>REEFS</b> 	<b>SEAWEED</b> 