

# Biogeochemical-Argo, Exploring Global Ocean Chemistry and Biology in Real-time with Robots and Sensors

Informing scientists, ocean managers, and the public

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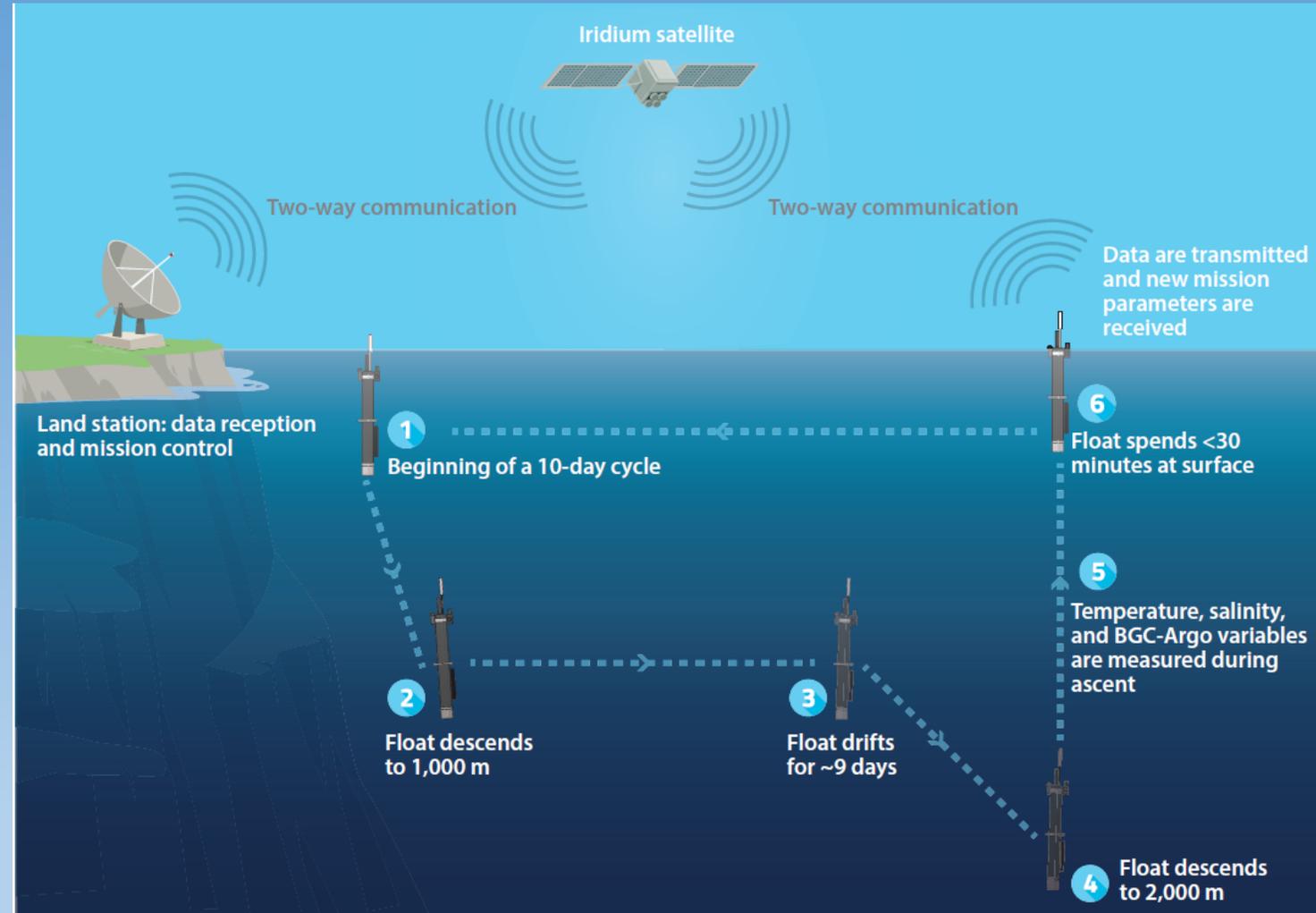
Symposium on the Advancement of Marine  
Biological Big Data Utilization Technologies



# What is Biogeochemical-Argo?

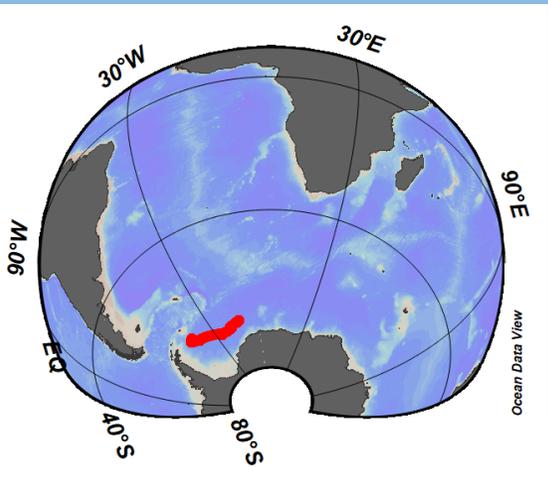


- A global array of robotic chemical and biological sensors, operating as part of the One Argo system.
- It supplies essential data for ocean health, carbon budgets, effects of marine CO<sub>2</sub> removal (mCDR).
- ***All data is freely available within 24 hours.***

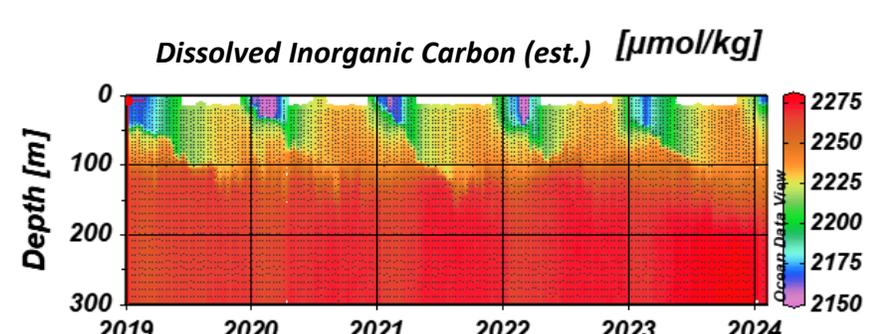
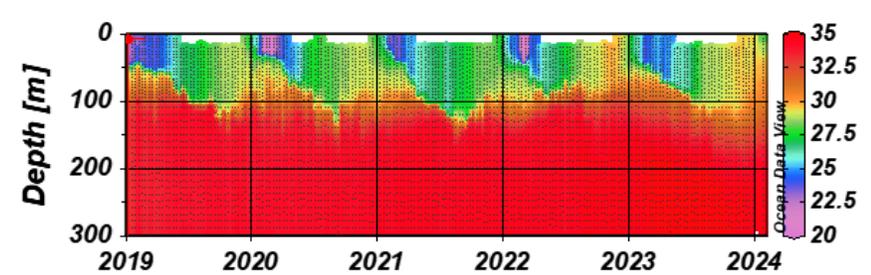
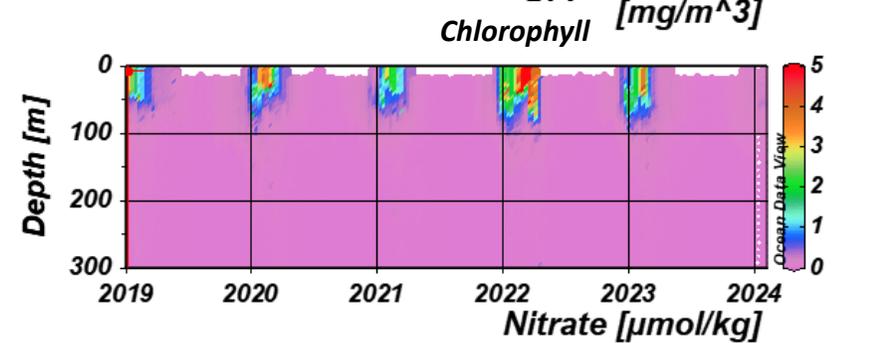
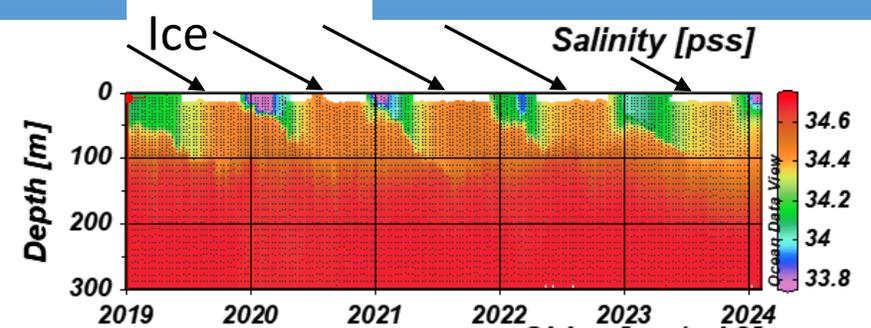
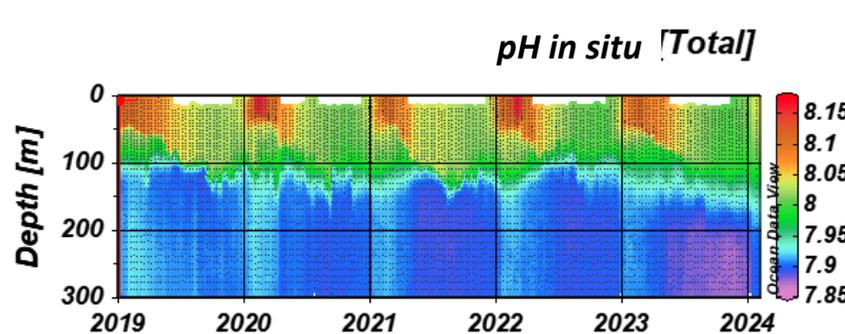
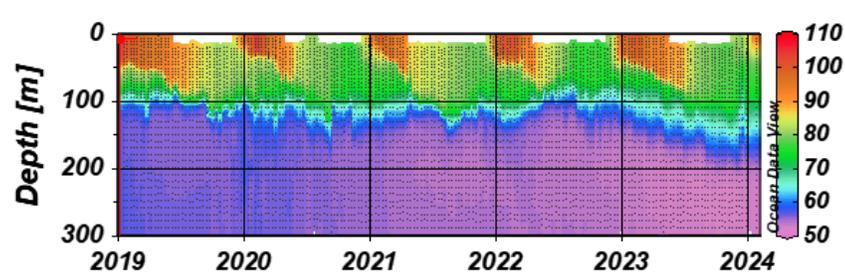
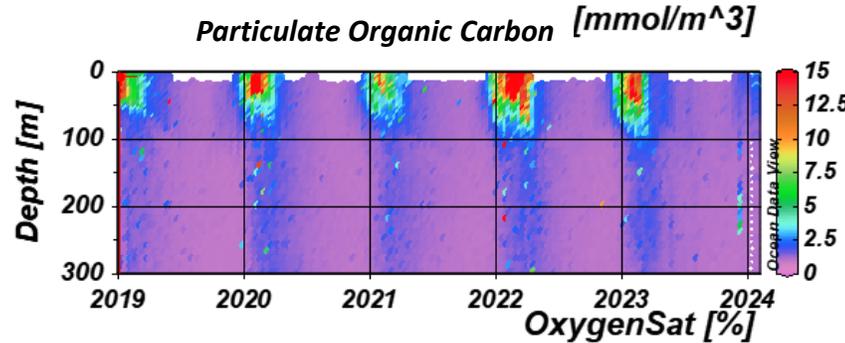
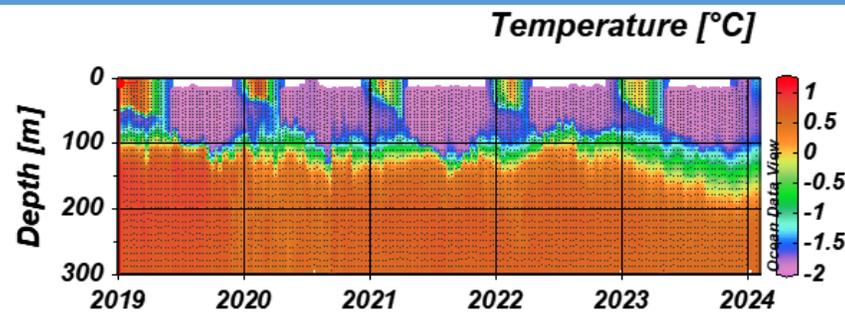


BGC-floats measure oxygen, nitrate, pH, bio-optics.

They operate for years in the harshest environments.



Float 11090/WMO 5905995 in the seasonal ice zone of the Weddell Sea



# BGC-Argo (& GO-BGC) are components of the One-Argo system, working in synergy to observe the global ocean



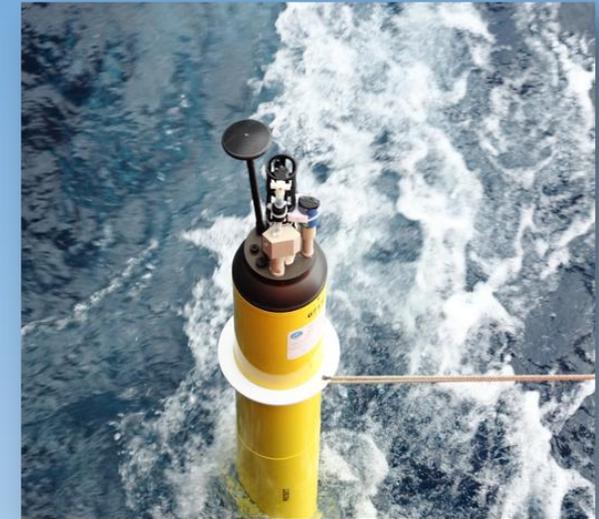
**Deep-Argo**

Temp./Salinity to 6000 m



**Core-Argo**

Temp./Salinity to 2000 m



**Biogeochemical-Argo**

T/S/Chem./Biol. to 2000 m

Freely drifting, deep ocean robotic instruments that profile to the sea surface

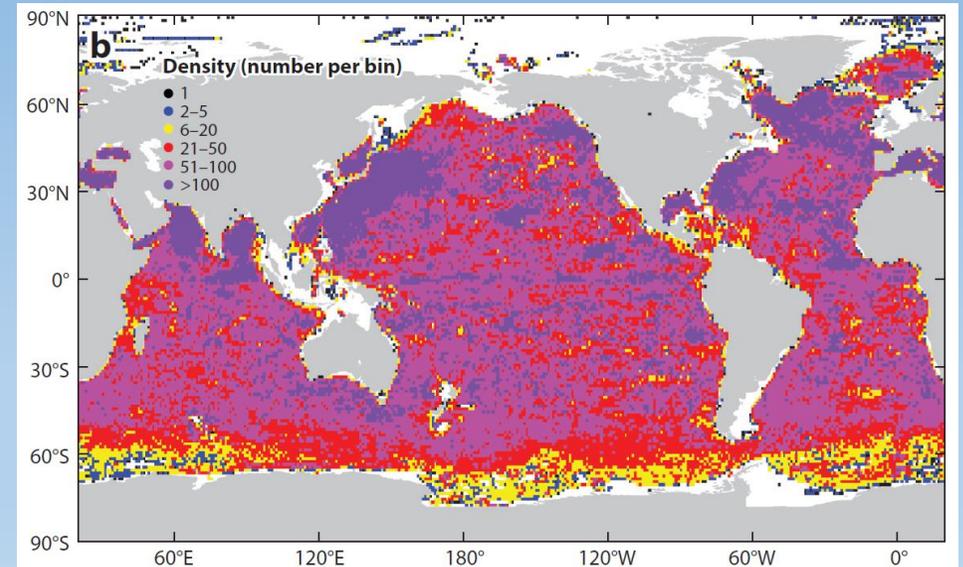
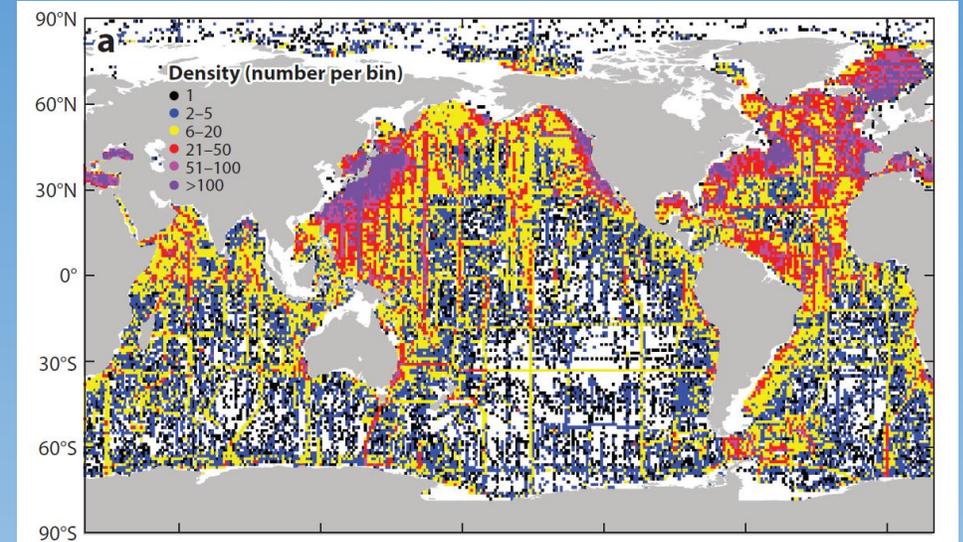
# Robotic Argo observations of temperature and salinity have transformed ocean physics

**Ships, past 100 years**



Number of temperature profiles per 1° x 1° bin

**Argo floats, past 21 years**



*Annual Review of Marine Science*

## Argo—Two Decades: Global Oceanography, Revolutionized

Gregory C. Johnson,<sup>1</sup> Shigeki Hosoda,<sup>2</sup>  
Steven R. Jayne,<sup>3</sup> Peter R. Oke,<sup>4</sup> Stephen C. Riser,<sup>5</sup>  
Dean Roemmich,<sup>6</sup> Tohsio Suga,<sup>7</sup> Virginie Thierry,<sup>8</sup>  
Susan E. Wijffels,<sup>3</sup> and Jianping Xu<sup>9</sup>



# BGC-Argo is delivering the same revolution for carbon, nitrate, oxygen

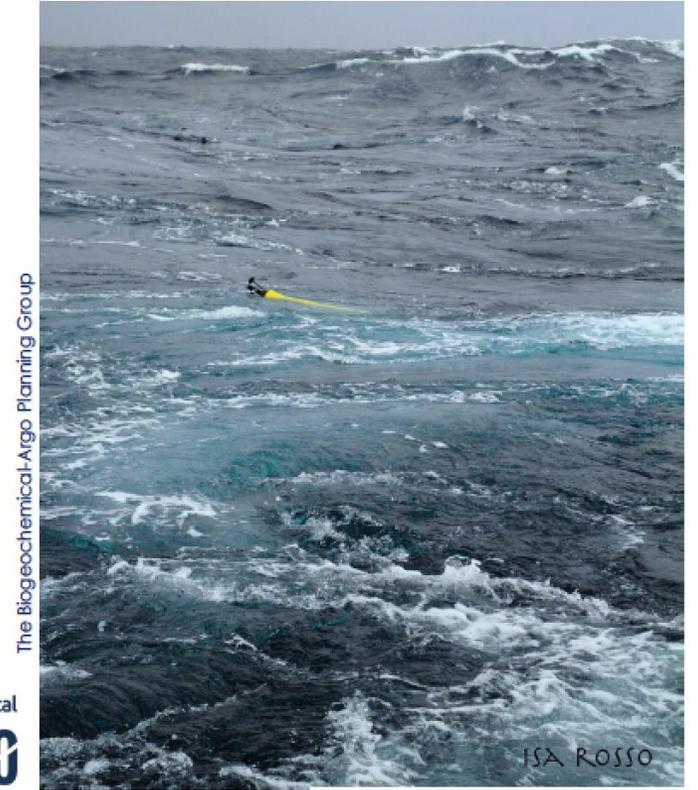
## BGC-Argo Science & Implementation Plan

- International (18 nations deploy BGC floats)
- Plan calls for a sustained array of **1000 profiling floats**, based on observing system simulation experiments
- Each float carries O<sub>2</sub>, pH, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, bio-optical sensors
- Well defined science mission
  - Carbon cycle, acidification, deoxygenation, productivity, fisheries management, biomass, carbon sequestration
- Data freely available in real-time (< 24 hours)



<http://biogeochemical-argo.org>

## Biogeochemical-Argo Science & Implementation Plan

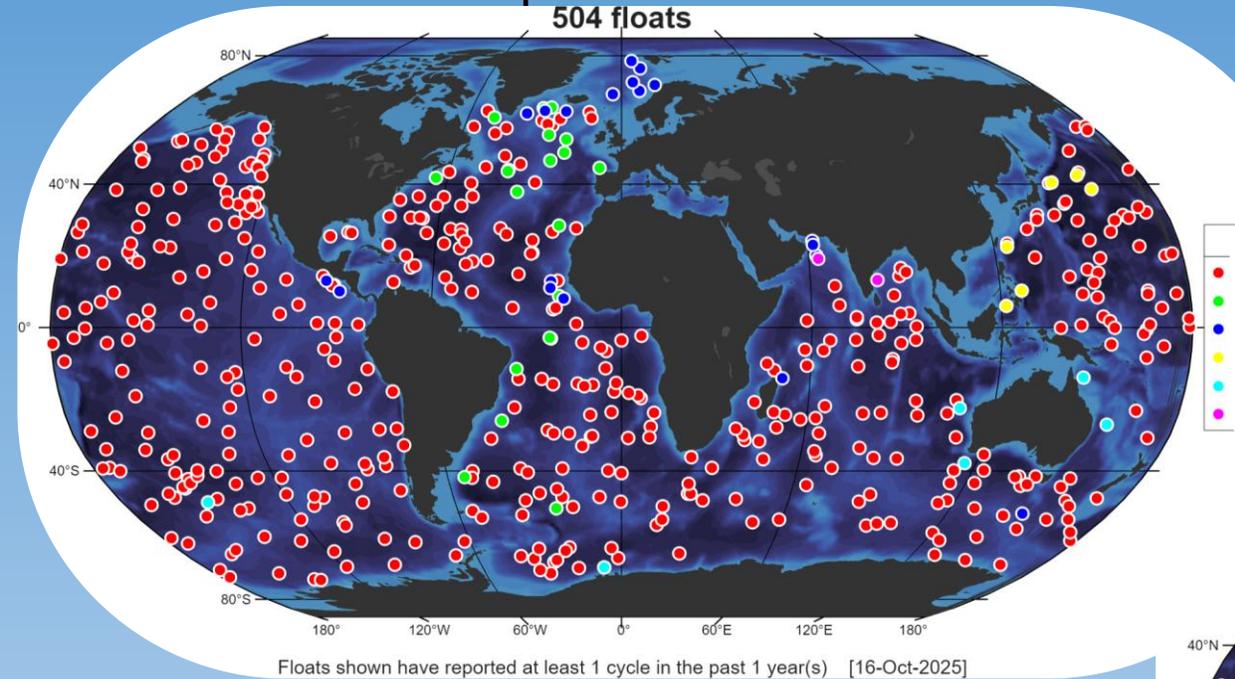


Edited by Ken Johnson & Hervé Claustre

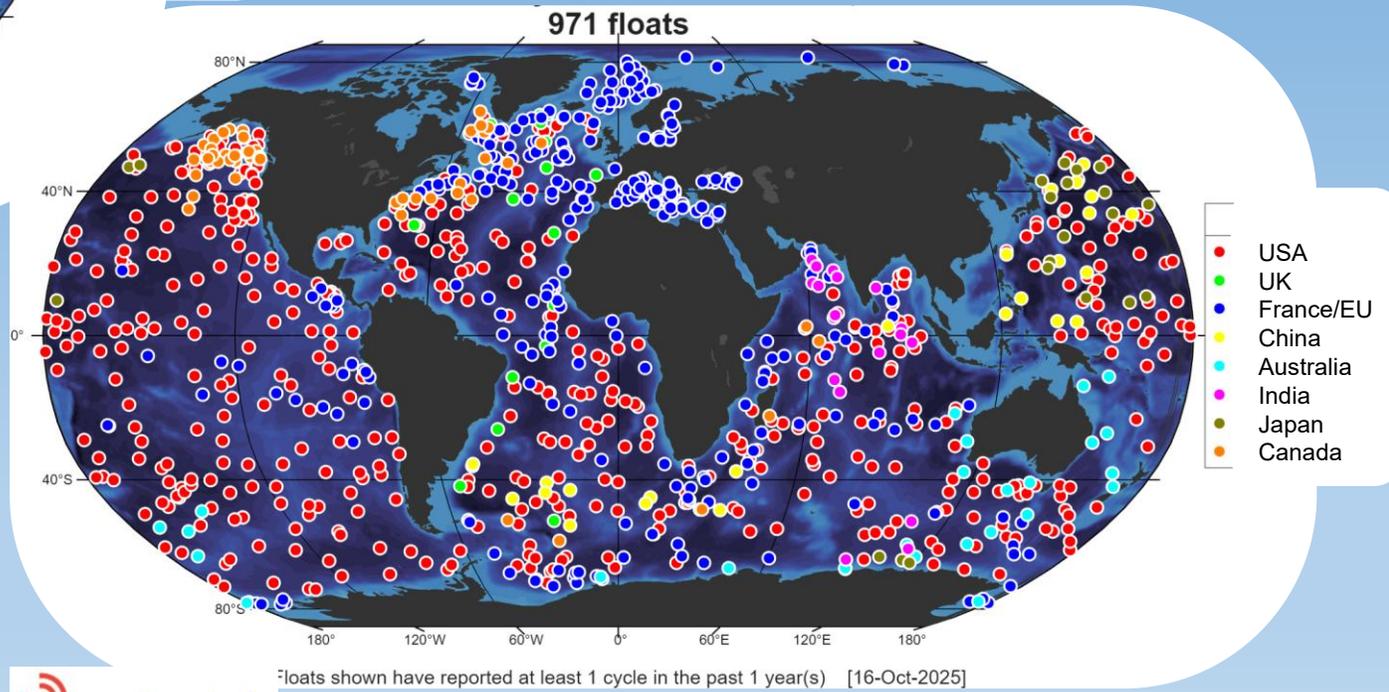
# BGC-Argo floats with oxygen, nitrate, pH, bio-optical sensors

BGC-Argo now has about 1/2 of the desired 1000 multi-sensor floats.  
82% are US floats.  
Many more with oxygen only.

# BGC-Argo floats with oxygen sensors



- USA
- UK
- France/EU
- China
- Australia
- India

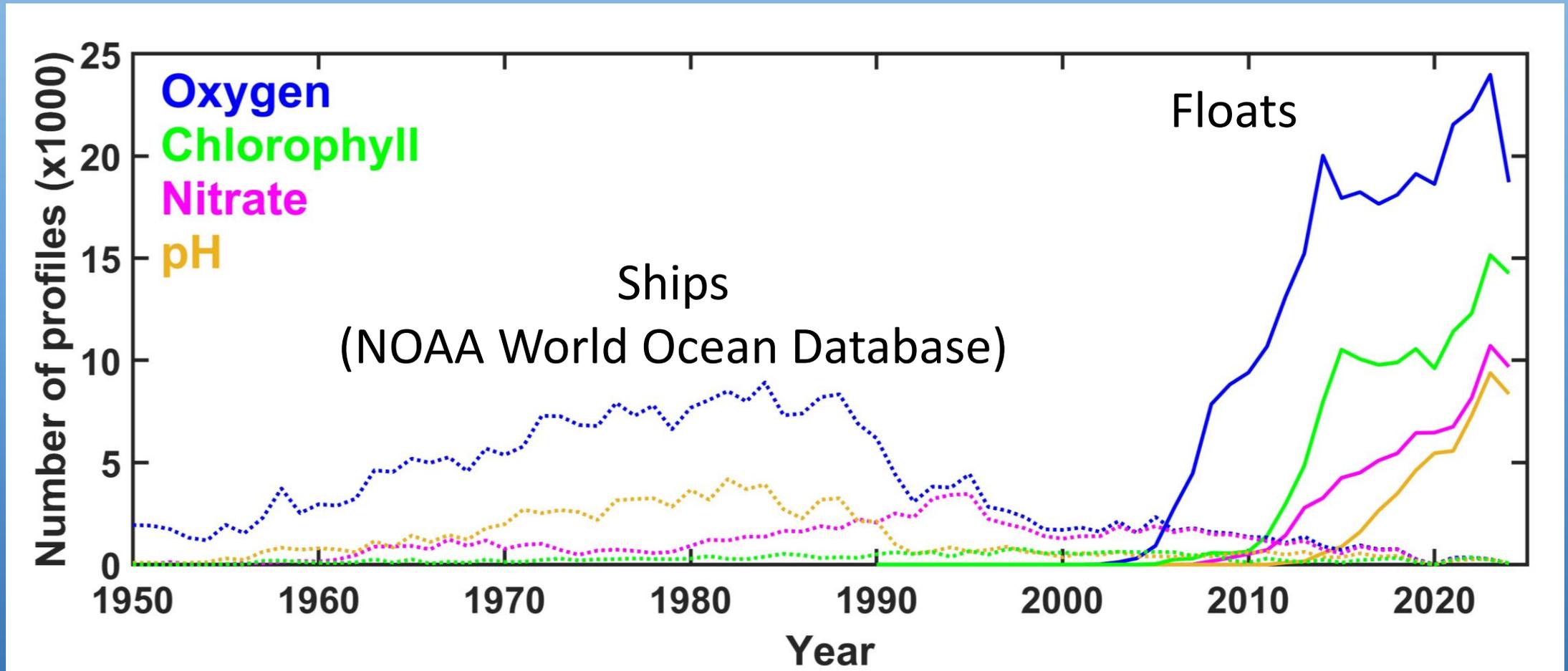


- USA
- UK
- France/EU
- China
- Australia
- India
- Japan
- Canada

● AUSTRALIA (21)	● CHINA (19)	● FINLAND (2)
● BULGARIA (8)	● DENMARK (2)	● FRANCE (96)
● CANADA (78)	● EUROPE (13)	● GERMANY (45)
● INDIA (15)	● NEW ZEALAND (2)	● SPAIN (2)
● ITALY (42)	● NORWAY (12)	● UK (21)
● JAPAN (14)	● POLAND (10)	● USA (423)

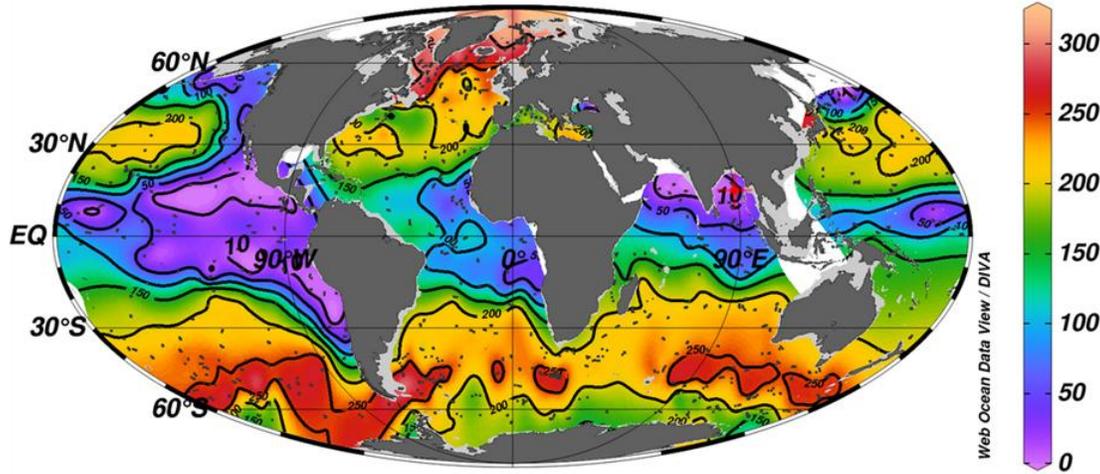
Ship-based profiles are declining precipitously.

BGC-Argo is now the dominant source of biogeochemical data for the ocean interior.

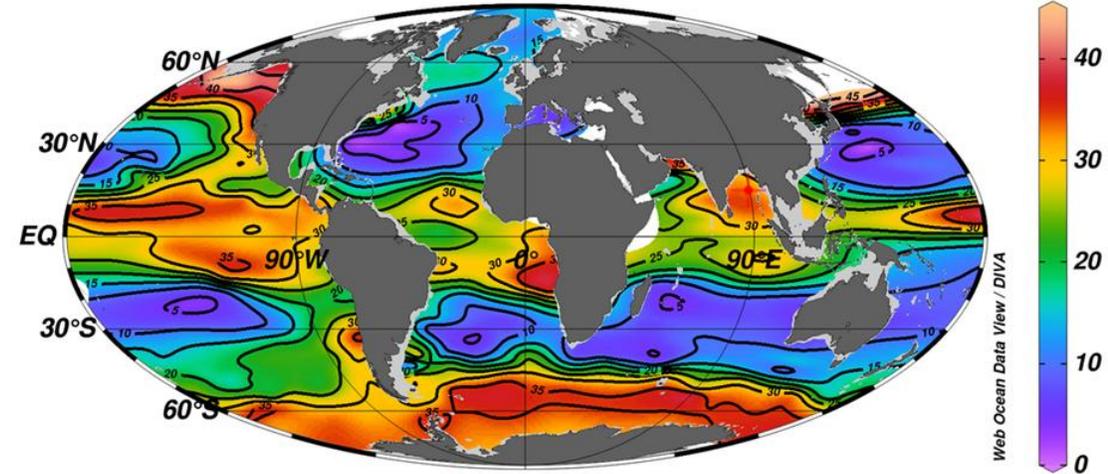


BGC-Argo provides monthly resolution of processes that took decades to observe from ships.

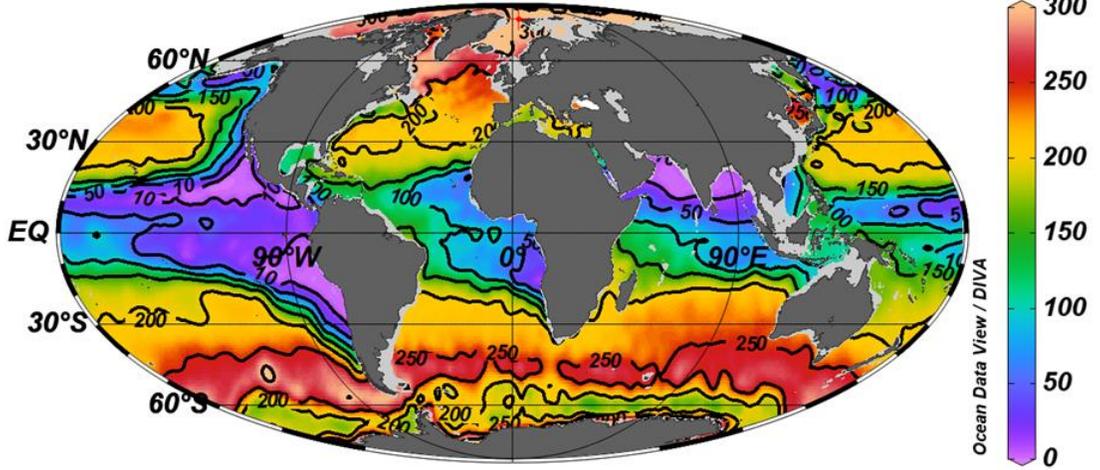
*BGC-Argo Oxygen ( $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ ) @ 300 m, May 2025*



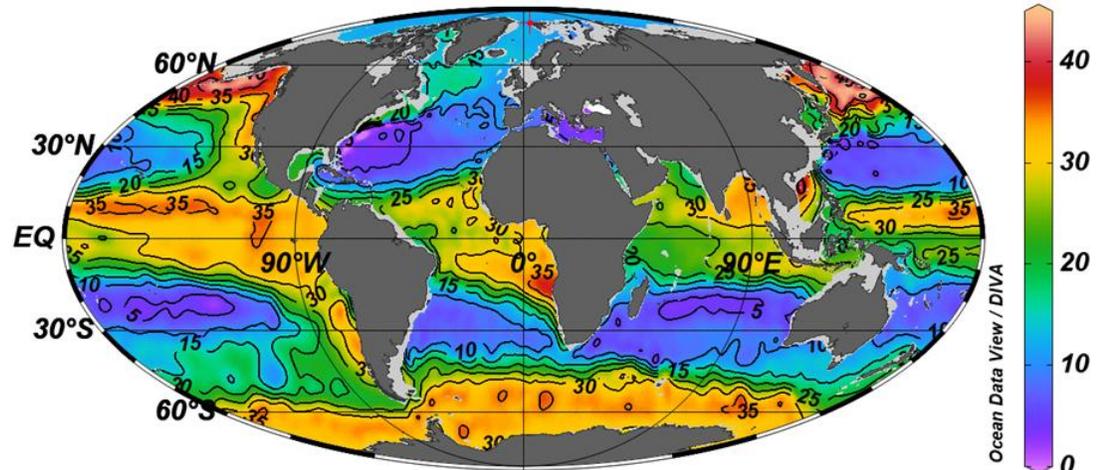
*BGC-Argo Nitrate ( $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ ) @ 300 m, May 2025*



*GLODAP Oxygen at 300 m ( $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ )*



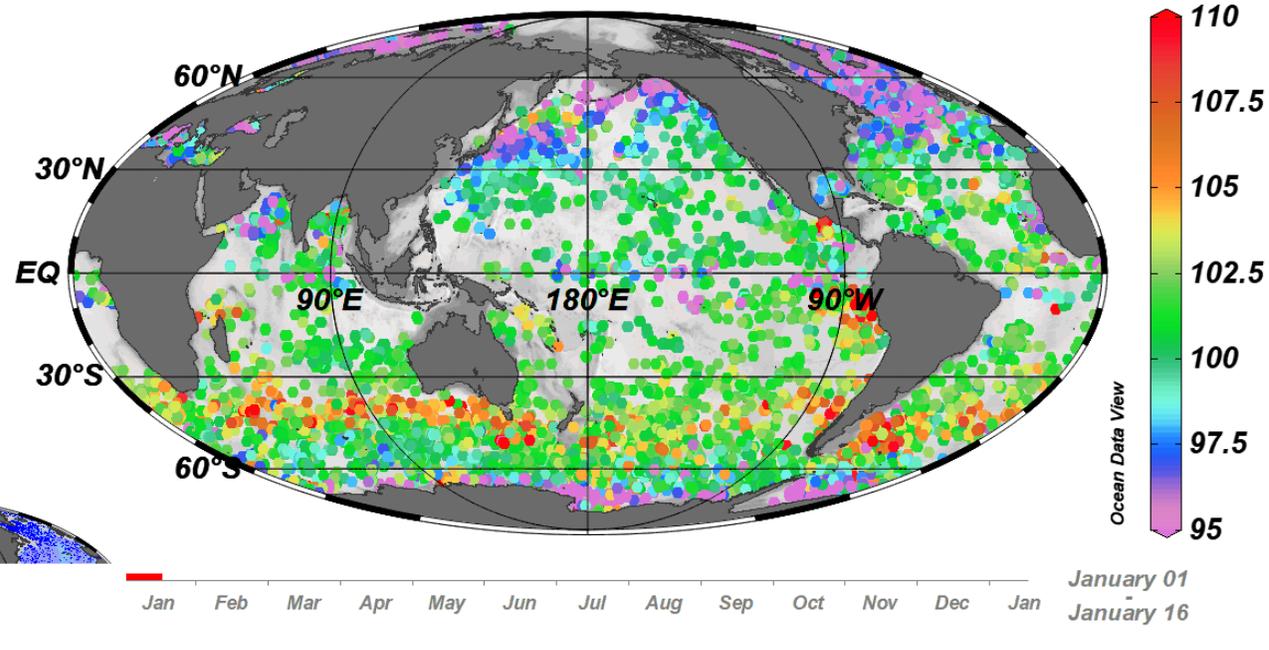
*GLODAP Nitrate at 300 m ( $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ )*



webODV [Argo > Ocean > Biogeochemistry > BGC-Argo\\_Global\\_Profiles](#)

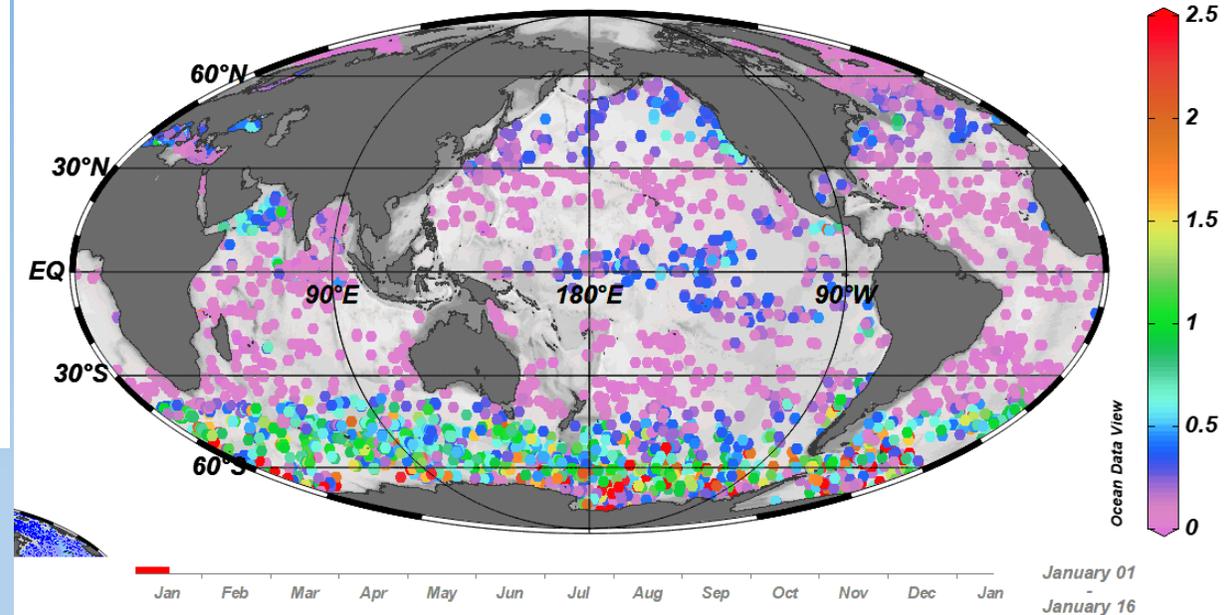
65,000,000 Argo oxygen measurements available  
Surface oxygen percent saturation (100% =  
Equilibrium with the atmosphere)

### Oxygen % Saturation



56,000,000 Argo chlorophyll measurements available

### Chlorophyll ( $\text{mg m}^{-3}$ )



# Merging ship (1.2 million) and float (65 million) oxygen observations to determine ocean biological productivity

Calculate all of the physical fluxes

communications earth & environment

Article



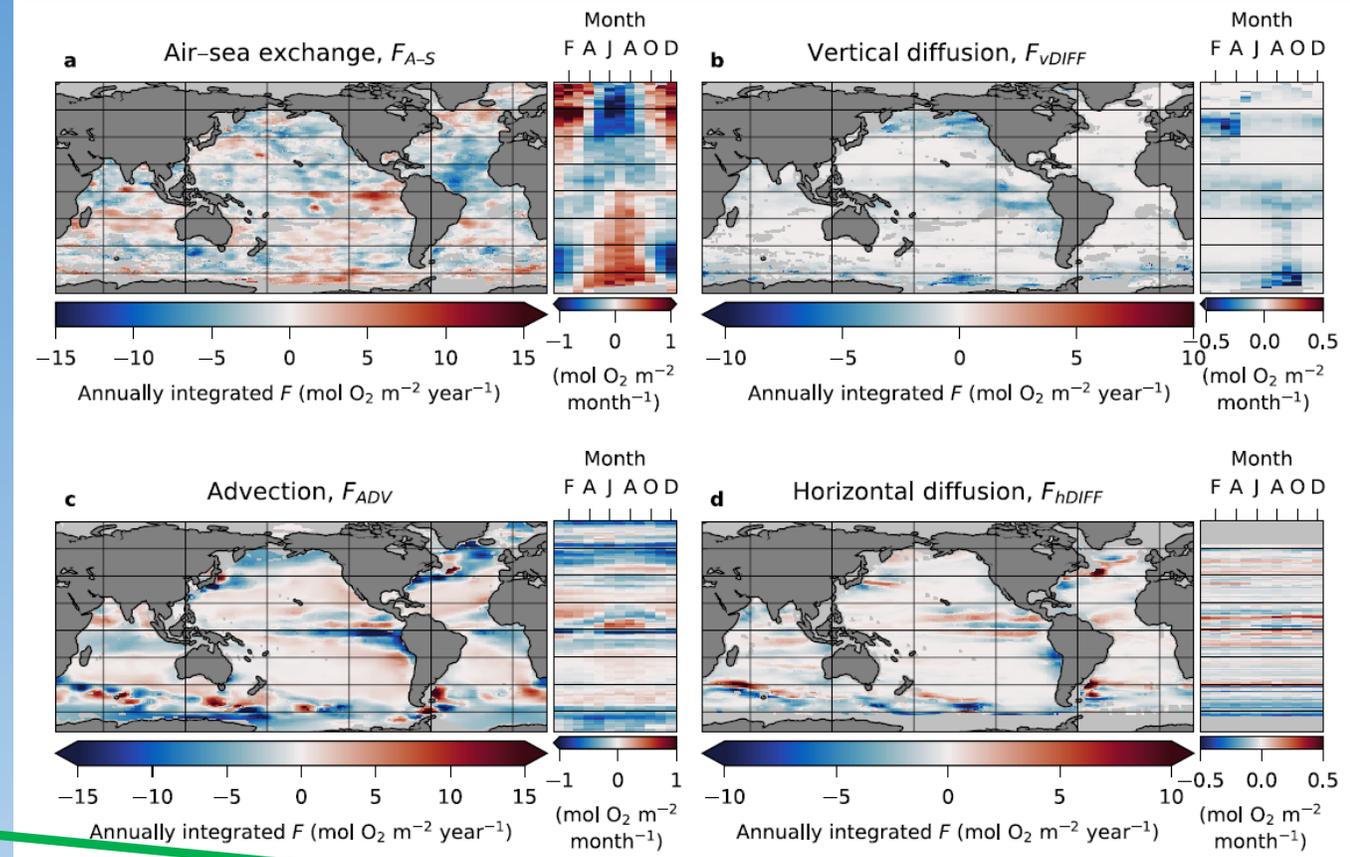
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43247-024-01886-7>

## Global upper ocean dissolved oxygen budget for constraining the biological carbon pump

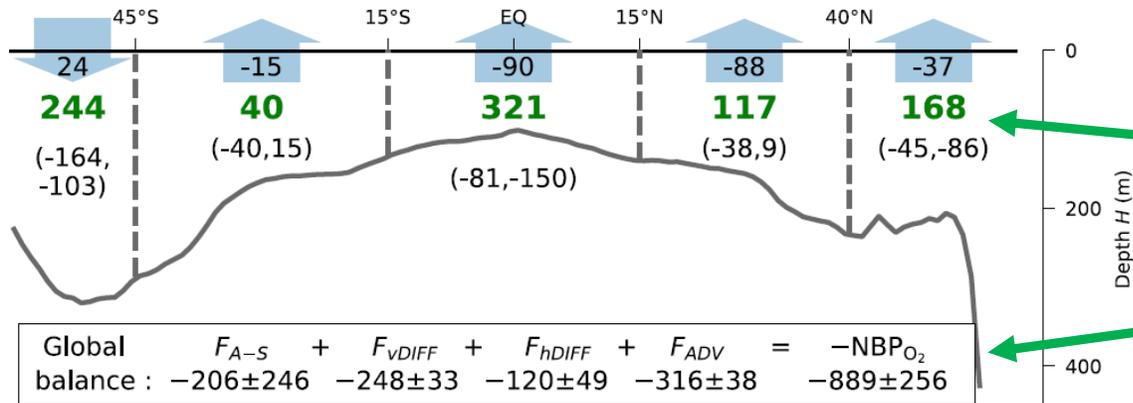
Check for updates

Ryohei Yamaguchi<sup>1</sup>, Shinya Kouketsu<sup>1,2</sup>, Naohiro Kosugi<sup>3</sup> & Masao Ishii<sup>3</sup>

JAMSTEC & JMA



### Annual upper ocean dissolved O<sub>2</sub> balance

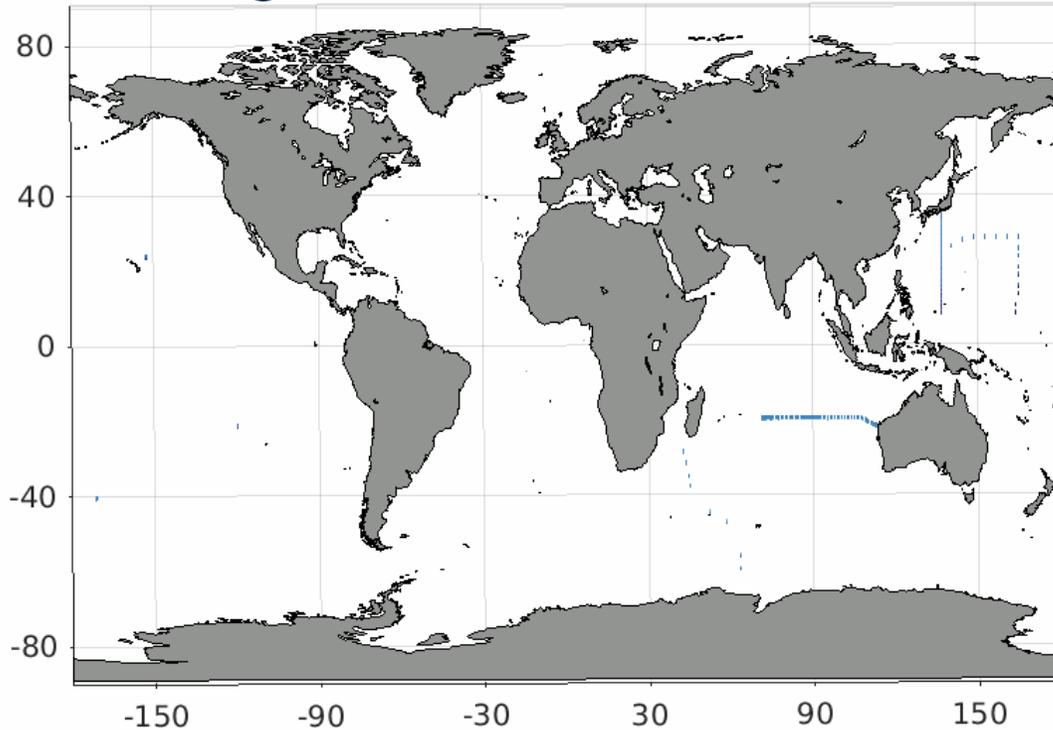


The sum is the biological signal of net ocean productivity

# The translation of scattered observations to regular maps with Machine Learning promotes widespread use of observational datasets

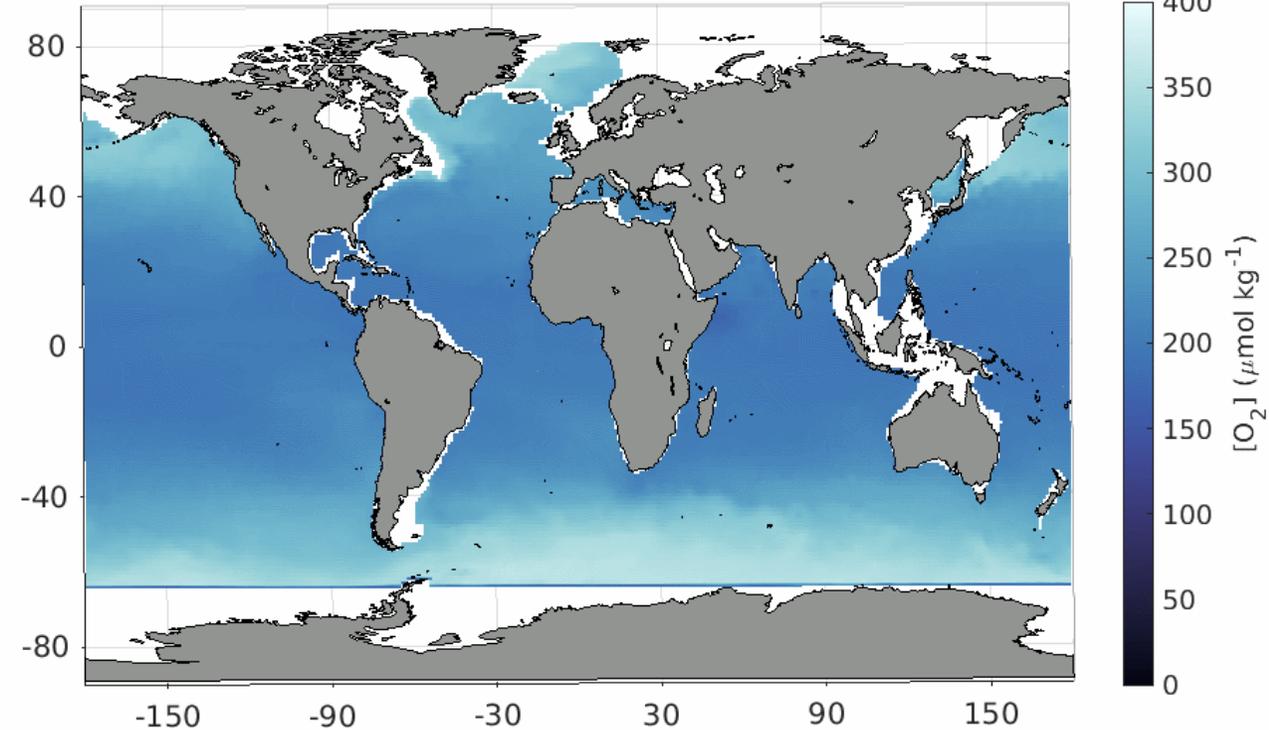
glodap biogeochemical  
**Argo**

1/2004



GOBAI-O<sub>2</sub>

1/2004



**MACHINE  
LEARNING**

GOBAI-O<sub>2</sub>: temporally and spatially resolved fields of ocean interior dissolved oxygen over nearly 2 decades

Jonathan D. Sharp [✉](#), Andrea J. Fassbender, Brendan R. Carter, Gregory C. Johnson, Cristina Schultz, and John P. Dunne

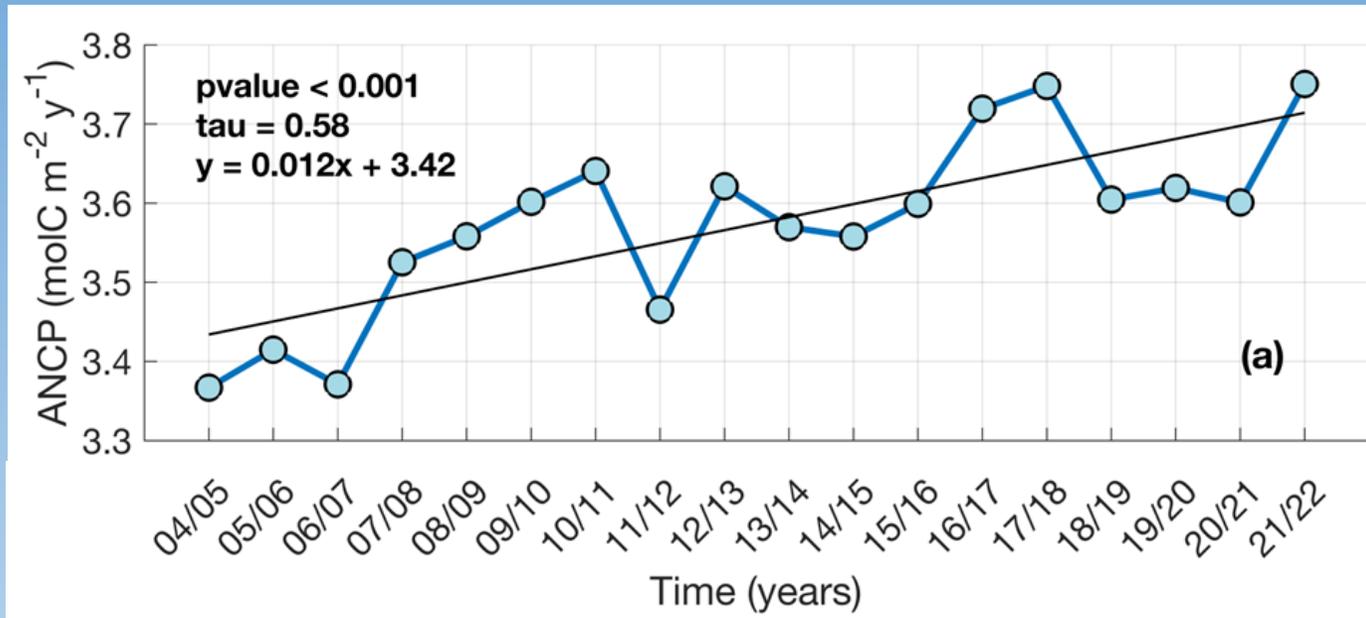
# Global Biogeochemical Cycles

RESEARCH ARTICLE  
10.1029/2024GB008371

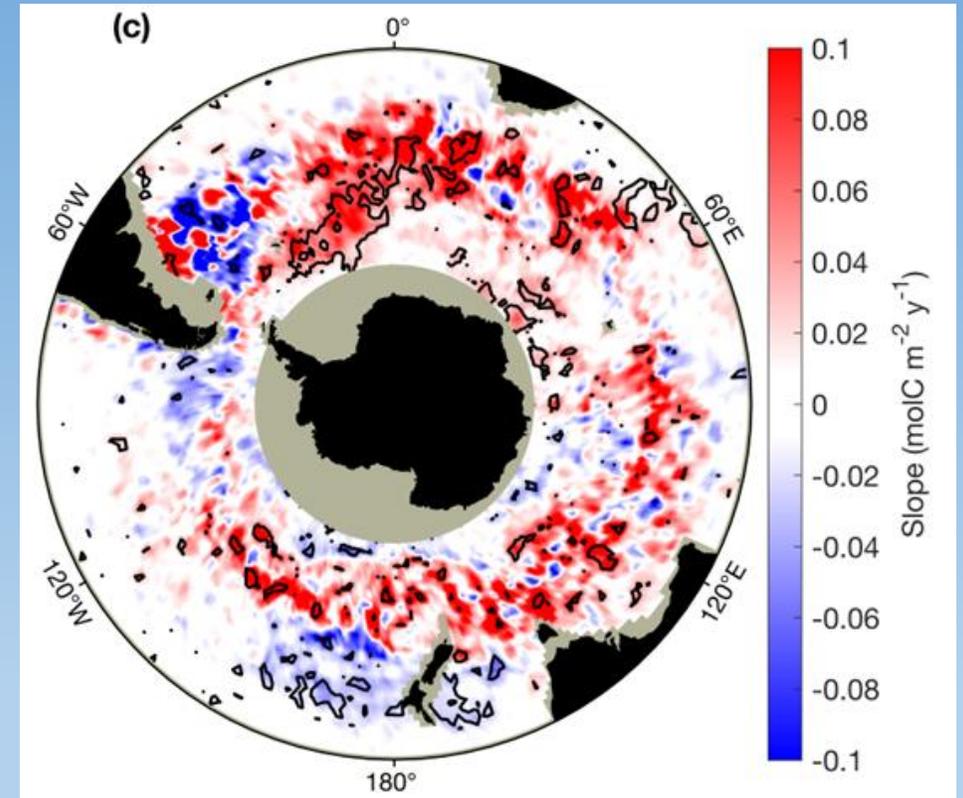
## Two Decades of Increase in Southern Ocean Net Community Production Revealed by BGC-Argo Floats

Key Points:

Guillaume Liniger<sup>1</sup>, Jonathan D. Sharp<sup>2,3</sup>, Yuichiro Takeshita<sup>1</sup>, and Kenneth S. Johnson<sup>1</sup>



Annual Net Community Productivity (ANCP) going up in Southern Ocean, likely due to warming.



# BGC-Argo float and satellite synergy

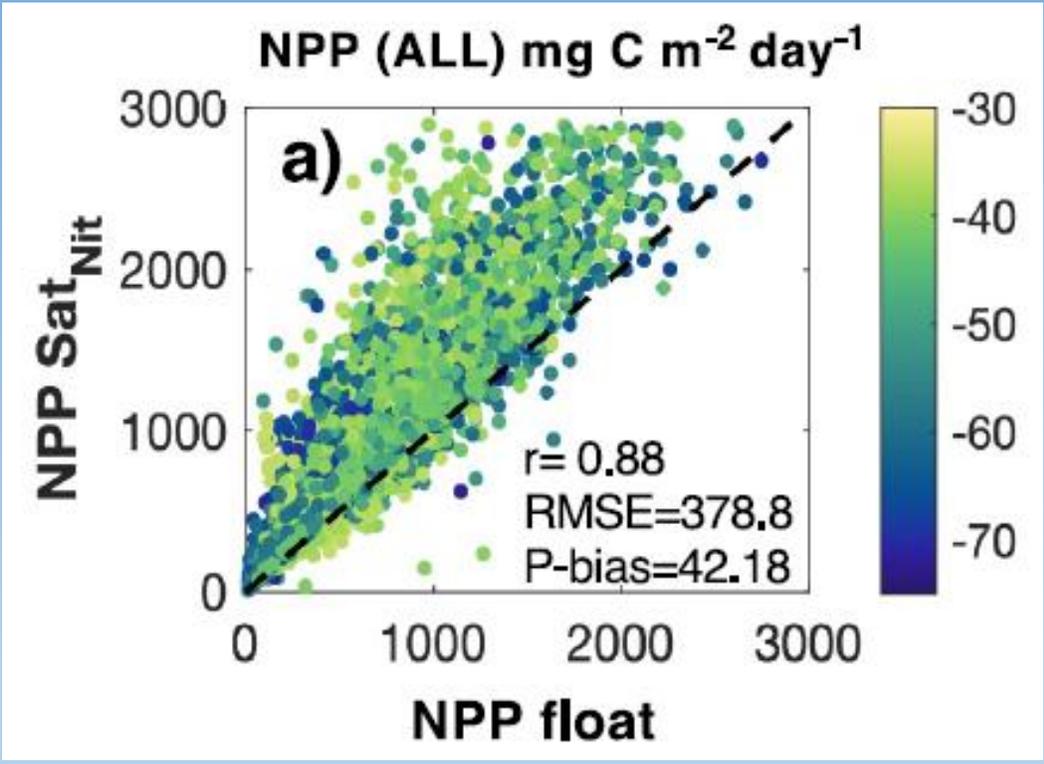
## Global Biogeochemical Cycles

RESEARCH ARTICLE  
10.1029/2024GB008327

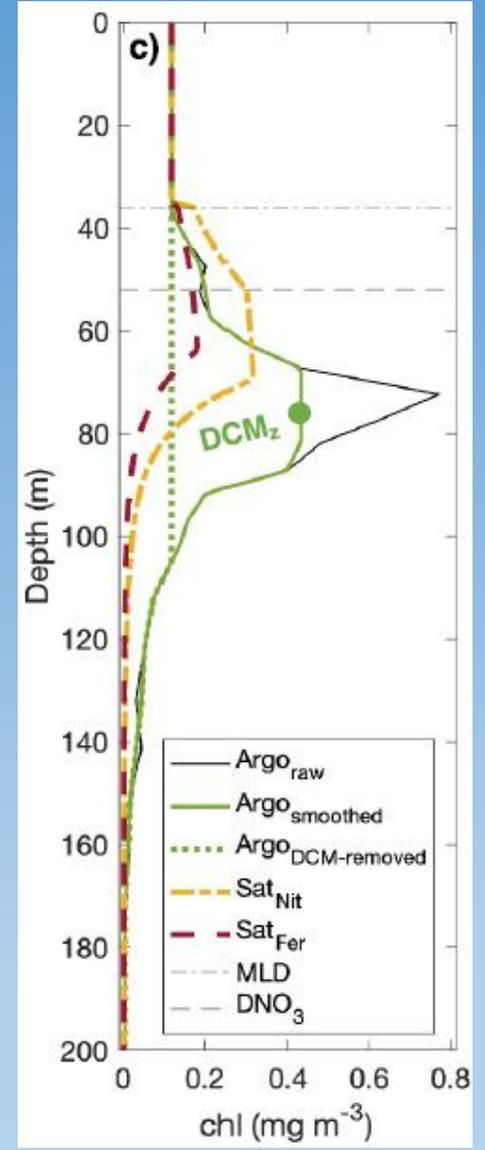
The Contribution of Deep Chlorophyll Maxima to Net Primary Production in the Southern Ocean

Key Points:  
• Deep chlorophyll and biomass maxima are widespread south of 30°S in both

Clara R. Vives<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Christina Schallenberg<sup>4,5</sup>, Peter G. Strutton<sup>1,2,6</sup>, Jørgen Bendtsen<sup>3</sup>, Katherine Richardson<sup>7</sup>, and Philip W. Boyd<sup>1,5,6</sup>



Understanding the role of phytoplankton communities living beneath the depth seen by ocean color satellites to ocean Net Primary Production (NPP).



# Differences in chlorophyll measured by floats and by satellites reflect variability in phytoplankton physiology

communications earth & environment

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s4324>

## Seasonal biases in fluorescence-estimated chlorophyll-a derived from biogeochemical profiling floats

Jacqueline S. Long<sup>1</sup>, Yuichiro Takeshita<sup>1</sup>, Joshua N. Plant<sup>1</sup>, Nina Buzby<sup>2</sup>, Andrea J. Fassbender<sup>3</sup> & Ken S. Johnson<sup>1</sup>

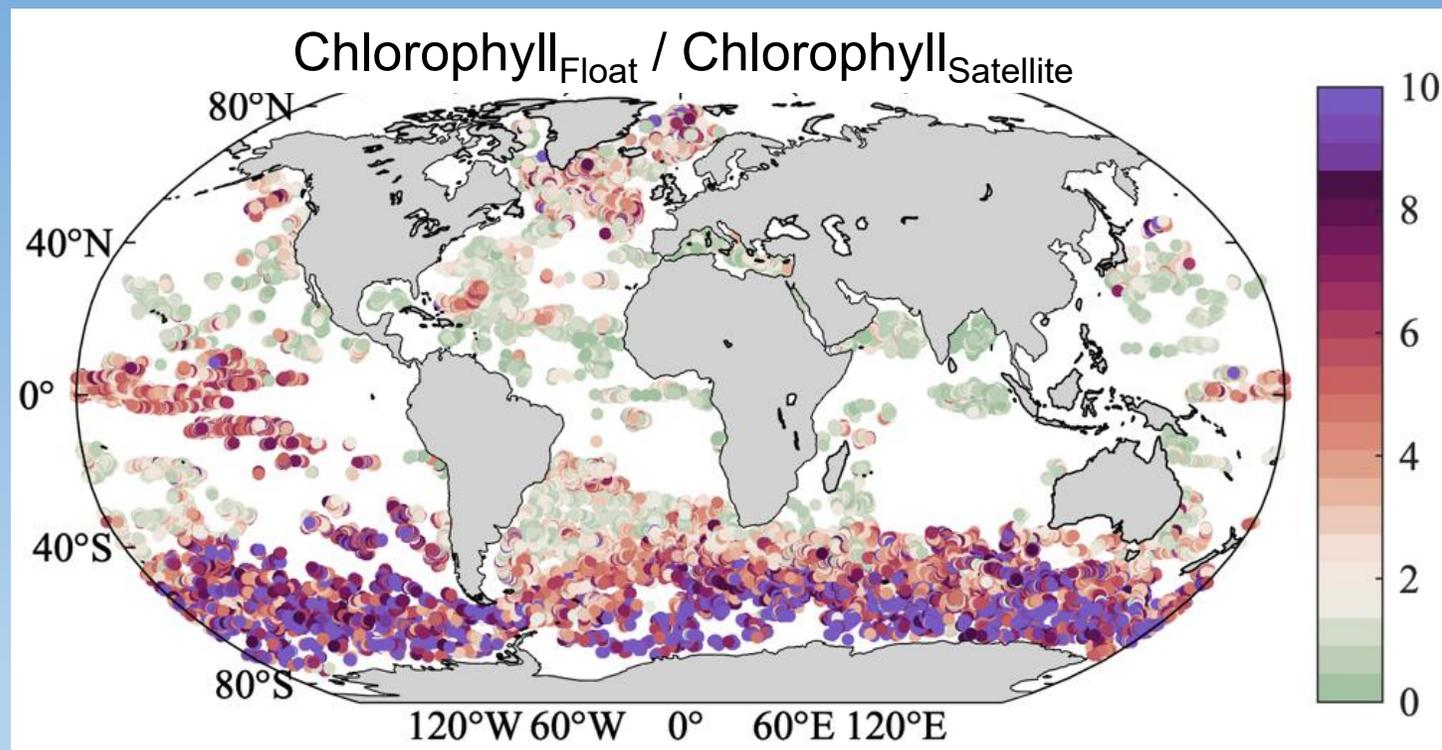
## Geophysical Research Letters

RESEARCH LETTER  
10.1029/2021GL097616

Special Section:  
Southern Ocean and Climate:

## Iron Limitation Drives the Globally Extreme Fluorescence/Chlorophyll Ratios of the Southern Ocean

Christina Schallenberg<sup>1,2</sup>, Robert F. Strzpek<sup>1,2</sup>, Sophie Bestley<sup>1,2</sup>, Bozena Wojtasiewicz<sup>2,3</sup>, and Thomas W. Trull<sup>1</sup>



What's next? Moving biological sensors from chlorophyll and backscatter to physiology and imaging. Fast Repetition Rate Fluorometry, Underwater Vision Profiler and Event-based Vision Sensors are good examples.

*Limnol. Oceanogr.*, 38(8), 1993, 1646–1665  
© 1993, by the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography, Inc.

### Use of active fluorescence to estimate phytoplankton photosynthesis in situ

Zbigniew Kolber and Paul G. Falkowski



Tetsuichi Fujiki, Kanako Sato, Shigeki Hosoda (JAMSTEC)

### LIMNOLOGY and OCEANOGRAPHY: METHODS

ASLO

*Limnol. Oceanogr.: Methods* 20, 2022, 115–129  
© 2021 The Authors. *Limnology and Oceanography: Methods* published by Wiley Periodicals LLC on behalf of Association for the Sciences of Limnology and Oceanography. doi: 10.1002/lom3.10475

### The Underwater Vision Profiler 6: an imaging sensor of particle size spectra and plankton, for autonomous and cabled platforms

Marc Picheral ,<sup>1,\*</sup> Camille Catalano,<sup>1</sup> Denis Brousseau,<sup>2</sup> Hervé Claustre ,<sup>1</sup> Laurent Coppola ,<sup>1</sup> Edouard Leymarie ,<sup>1</sup> Jérôme Coindat ,<sup>3</sup> Fabio Dias,<sup>4</sup> Sylvain Fevre ,<sup>3</sup> Lionel Guidi ,<sup>1</sup> Jean Olivier Irsson ,<sup>1</sup> Louis Legendre ,<sup>1</sup> Fabien Lombard,<sup>1</sup> Laurent Mortier,<sup>5</sup> Christophe Penkerch,<sup>1</sup> Andreas Rogge ,<sup>6,7</sup> Catherine Schmechtig,<sup>1</sup> Simon Thibault ,<sup>2</sup> Thierry Tixier,<sup>4</sup> Anya Waite ,<sup>8</sup> Lars Stemmann



### Particle size sets the carbon penetration depth during ocean bloom export events

Léo Lacour, Nathan Briggs, Louis Petiteau, Matthieu Bressac, Lionel Guidi, and 8 more

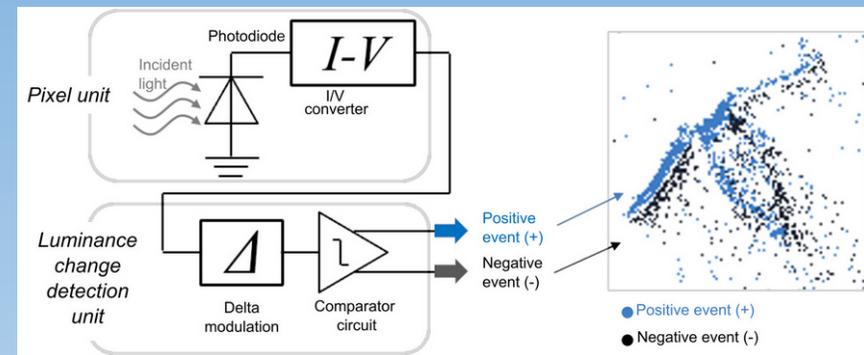
### Ecology and Evolution

Forward Series

RESEARCH ARTICLE | Open Access |

### Millisecond-scale behaviours of plankton quantified in vitro and in situ using the Event-based Vision Sensor

Susumu Takatsuka, Norio Miyamoto, Hidehito Sato, Yoshiaki Morino, Yoshihisa Kurita, Akinori Yabuki, Chong Chen, Shinsuke Kawagucci

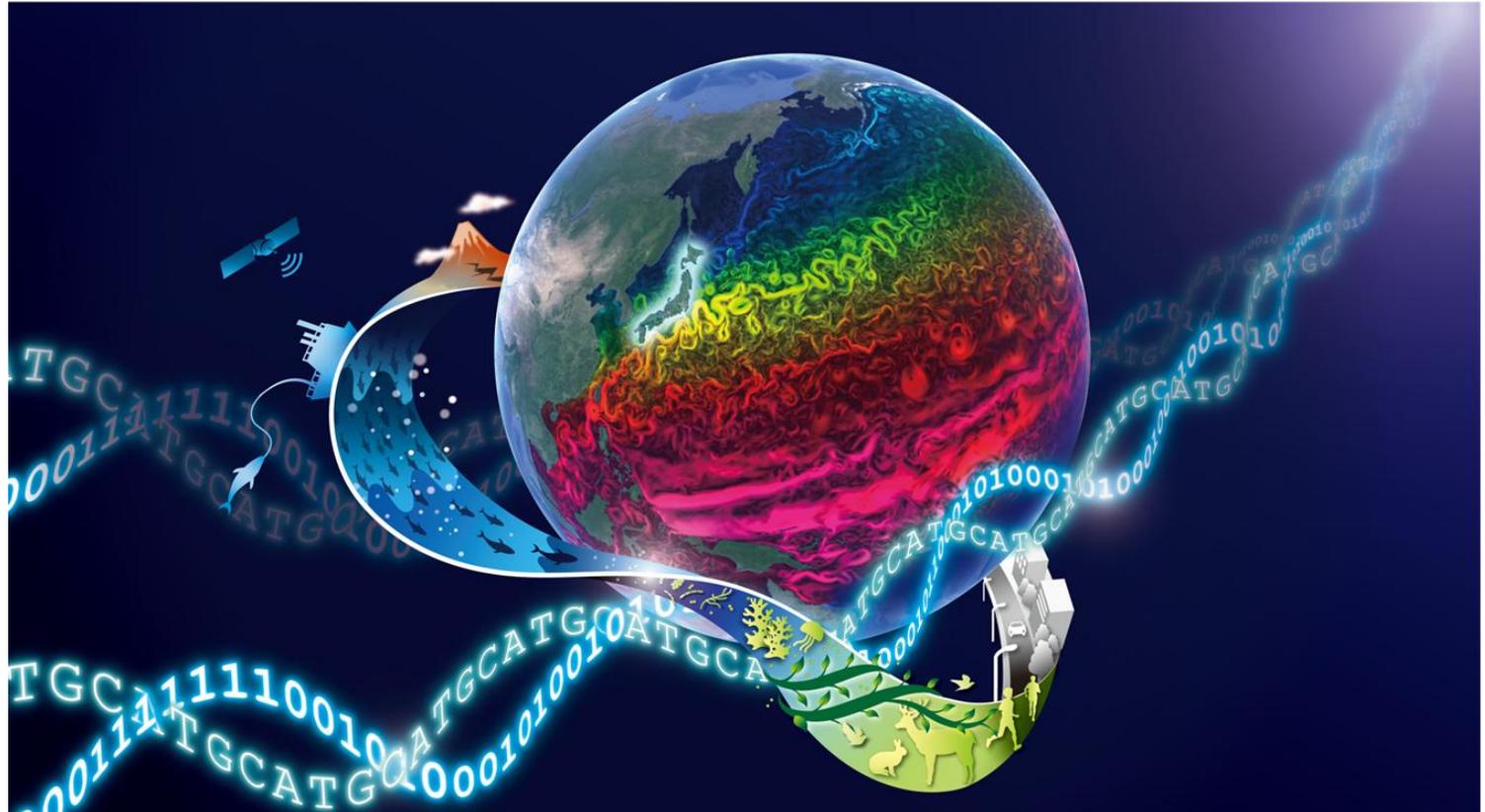




Tohoku University & JAMSTEC  
Advanced Institute for Marine Ecosystem Change  
(WPI-AIMEC)

...established in 2024 as **18<sup>th</sup> WPI Center & 1<sup>st</sup> Multi-host WPI Center**

**Mission:**  
**Elucidate the response  
and adaptation  
mechanisms of marine  
ecosystems to Earth  
system changes**



# WPI-AIMEC's Primary Approach:

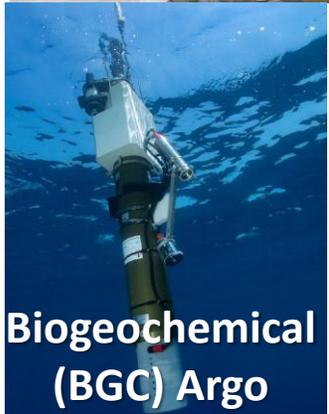
## Uncovering the missing links between marine physics and ecology

### New developments in observational data acquisition with robotics

#### OneArgo

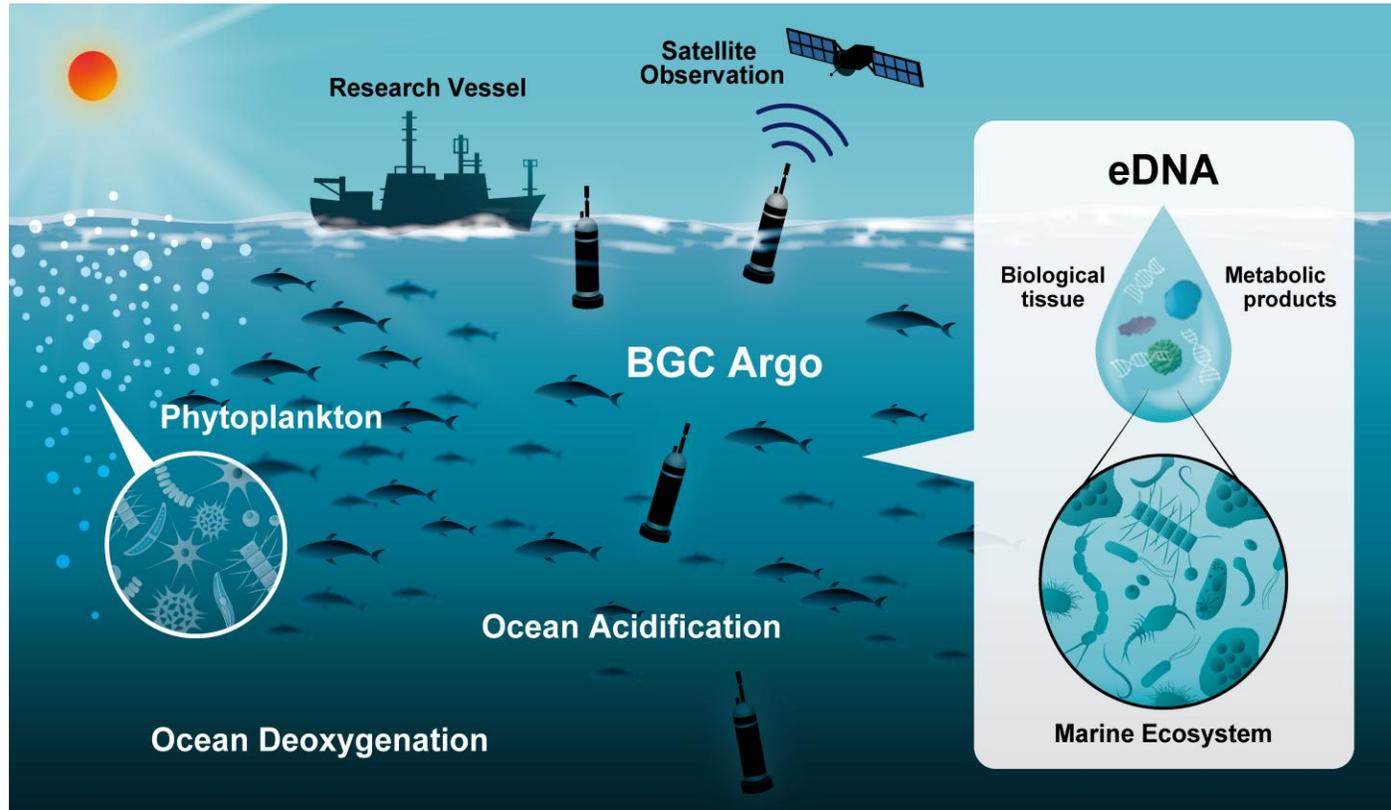


Core Argo



Biogeochemical (BGC) Argo

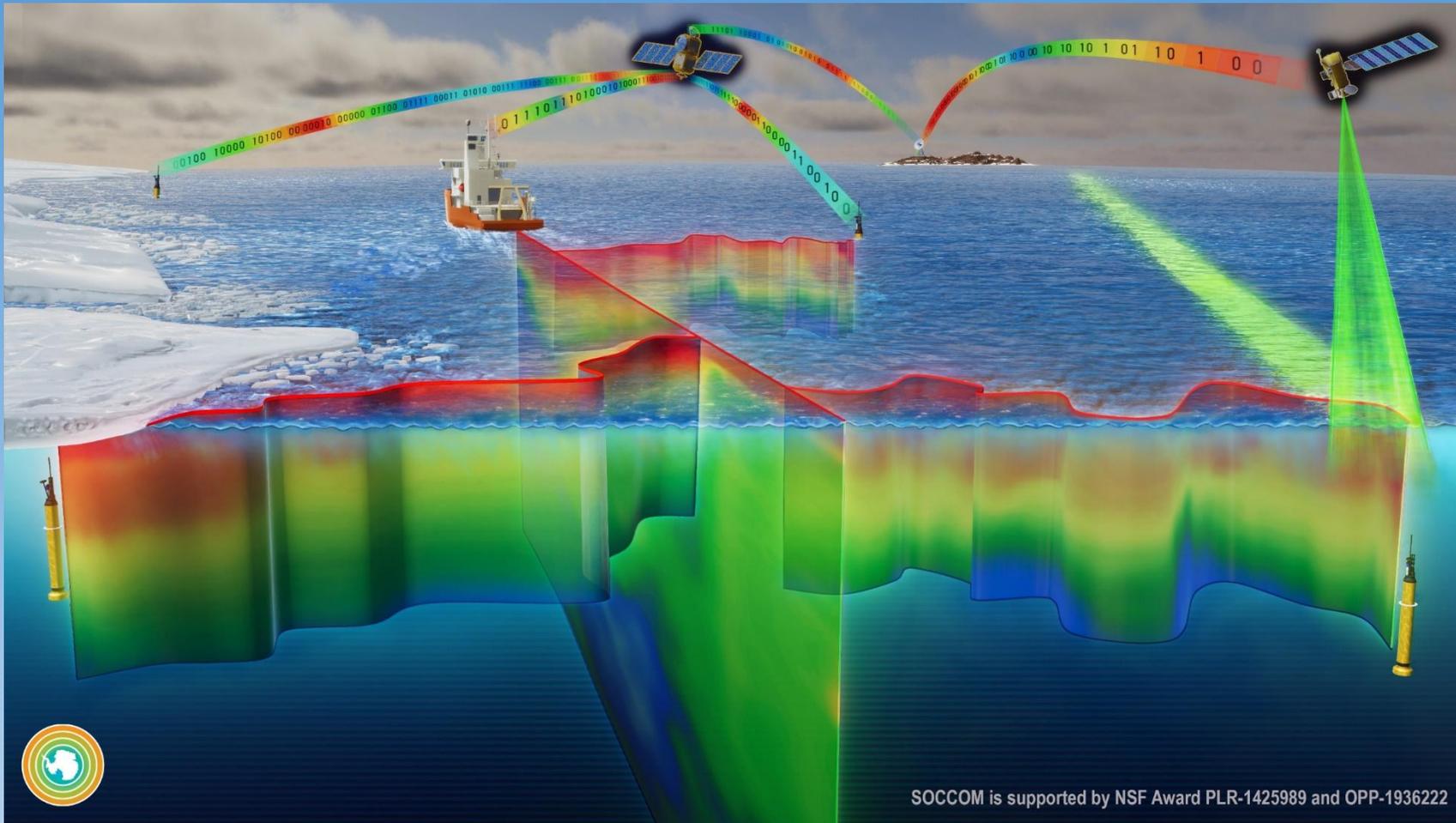
+  
Deep Argo



WPI-AIMEC is collaborating with the global marine science community to realize the Japan OneArgo initiative, adopted in the MEXT's “Roadmap 2023.”

Suga, T., Inagaki, F., Ando, K., and Kotani, M. (2024) UN STI Forum Science-Policy Brief.

**Big data from Argo (physical and biogeochemical observations) and eDNA will be analyzed in an integrated manner.**



BGC-Argo unifies and strengthens ocean observing.

It does not replace ships and satellites, it makes the merged data more powerful!

Satellite data are extended to depth.

Ship data are extended in time.

- >80% of the multi-sensor floats that enable the global array are US.
- 2026 is the last year of US funding.
- Given uncertainty in US science budgets, this may be the end of the project.
- International efforts to sustain BGC-Argo will be essential.

US floats in red.

