The image contains a timeline with various events related to ocean biogeochemistry, starting from the late 19th century to the present day. The timeline includes key milestones such as the development of the first plankton model in 1949, the discovery of Prochlorococcus in 1988, and the formation of the Ocean Carbon-Nutrient-Glass (OCB) program in 2008. It also highlights the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill and the ongoing efforts to understand the impacts of climate change on oceanic processes.

The timeline is accompanied by questions and discussions related to understanding oceanic processes, such as:

- What are the physical and biological controls on primary, new and export production?
- What are the roles of multiple limiting nutrients, meso-scale variability and trophic structure?
- How are organic and inorganic carbon transported, transformed and re-mineralized below the surface layer?
- How much anthropogenic carbon does the ocean take up and re-mineralize to the atmosphere?
- What are the roles of multiple limiting nutrients, meso-scale variability and oceanic processes?
- How do ocean biogeochemistry respond to climate variability and change?