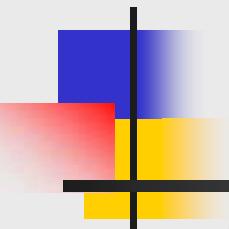


# Responses of Phytoplankton Assemblage and Organic Carbon Dynamics to CO<sub>2</sub> Increase

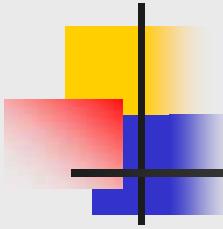


Effects of Climate Change on the World's Oceans

21 May 2008

Gijón, Spain

- Takeshi Yoshimura (Central Research Institute of Electric  
Power Industry, CRIEPI, JAPAN)
- Jun Nishioka (Hokkaido University )
- Koji Suzuki (Hokkaido University )
- Hiroshi Hattori (Hokkaido Tokai University )
- Hiroshi Kiyosawa (Marine Biological Research Institute of JPN)
- Daisuke Tsumune (CRIEPI)
- Kazuhiro Misumi (CRIEPI)
- Takeshi Nakatsuka (Hokkaido University )



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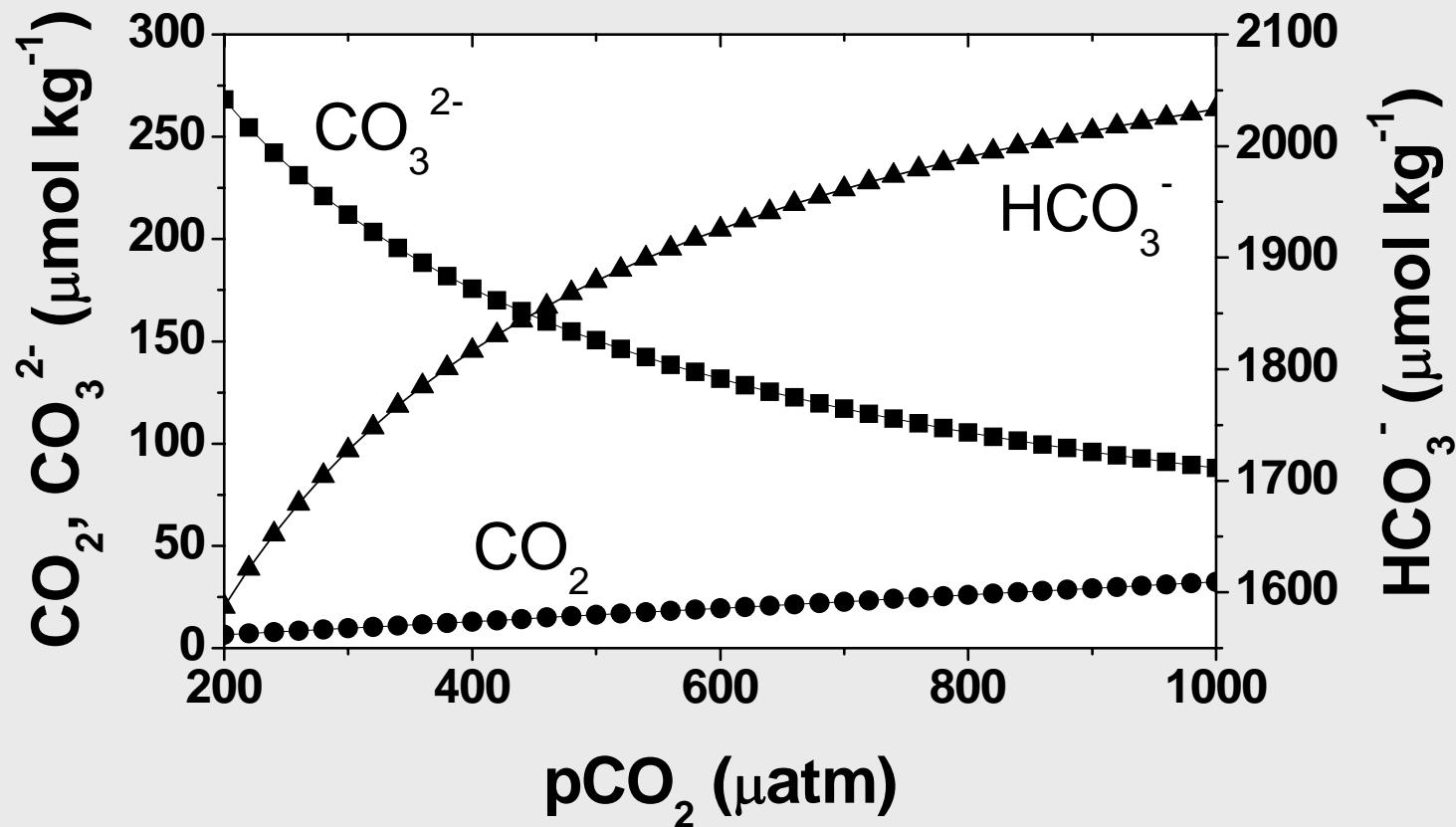
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Highlight data on phytoplankton and organic C

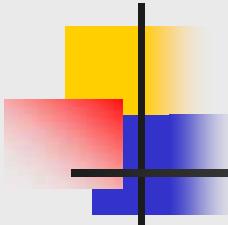
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# Background

- Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> increase alter the CO<sub>2</sub> system in seawater
- CO<sub>2</sub> system  $\leftrightarrow$  Photosynthesis



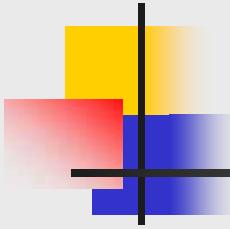
Calculated with Pierrot et al., 2006, co2sys.xls\_program



# Impacts of pCO<sub>2</sub> increase

Early results using a natural phytoplankton community under an **artificial blooming condition**

- Equatorial Pacific (Tortell et al., 2002, MEPS)  
Primnesiophytes → Diatoms
- Southern Korea (Kim et al., 2006, L&O)  
Increase in growth of *Skeletonema costatum*
- Bering Sea (Hare et al., 2007, MEPS)  
Diatoms → Nanophytoplankton
- Southern Norway, PeECE (e.g., Riebesell et al., 2007, Nature)  
Increase in TEP production



# Motivation

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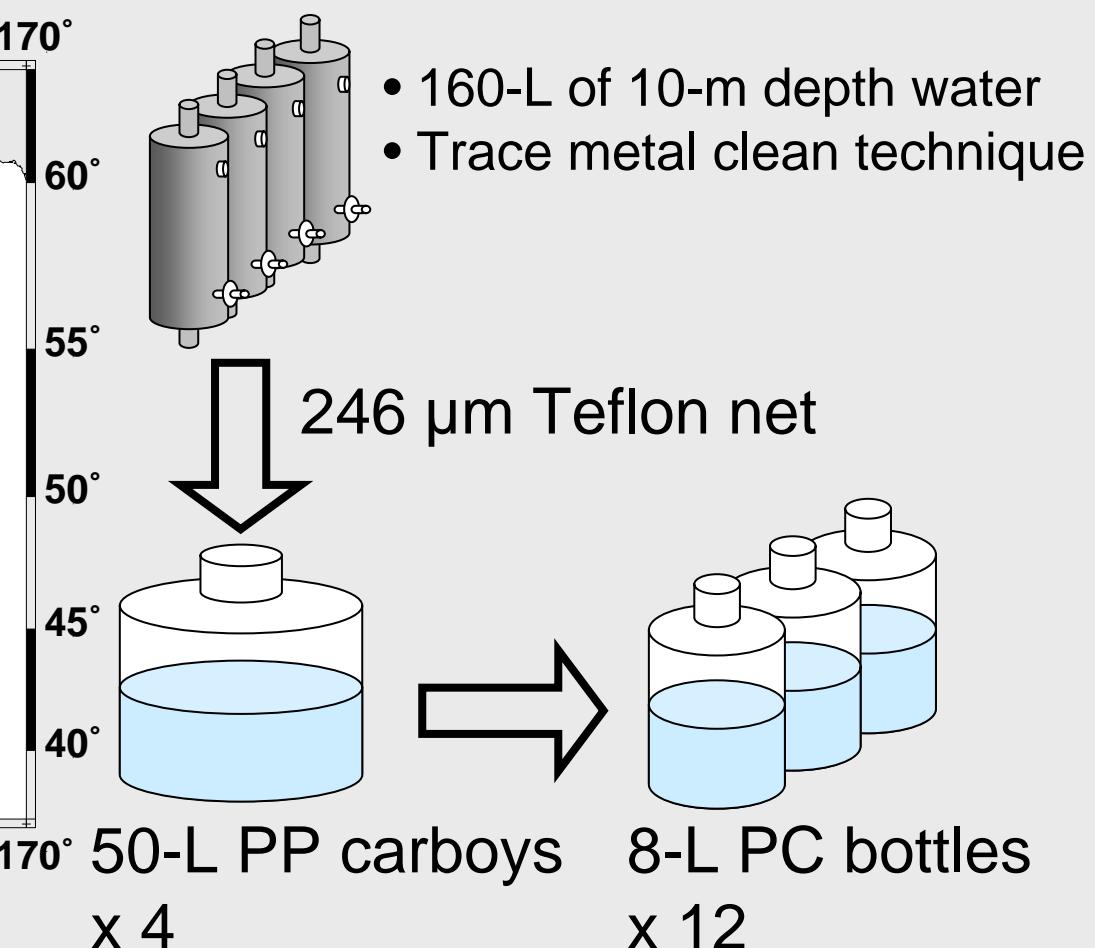
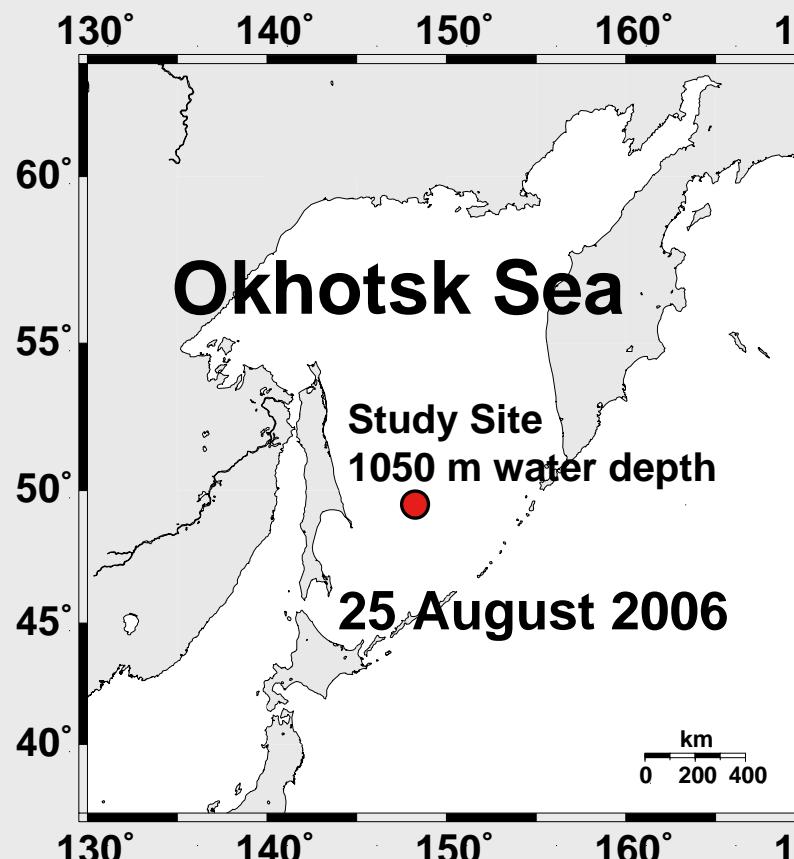
Impacts of changes in pCO<sub>2</sub> on natural phytoplankton community under a regenerated system?

## CO<sub>2</sub> manipulation experiment

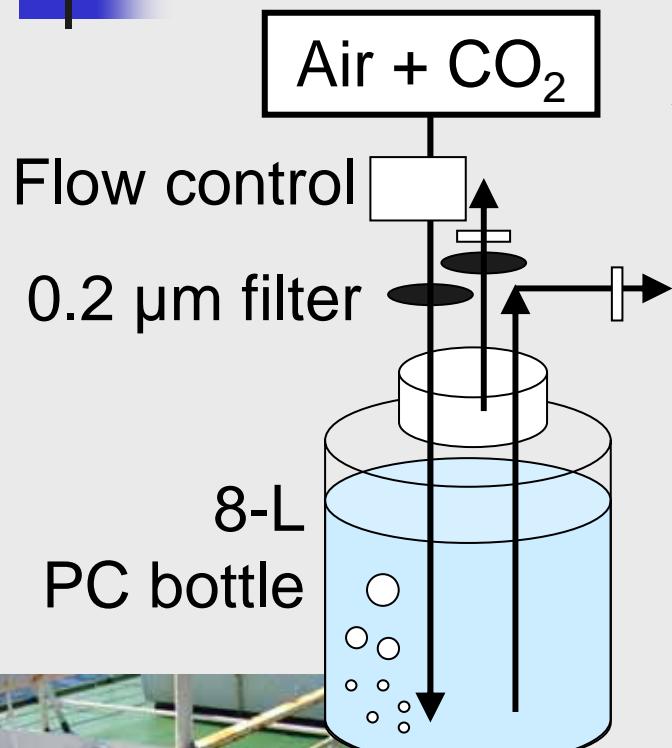
- Using a natural phytoplankton community in a nutrient depleted water
- No nutrient addition
- Long incubation period

# Experimental Method

## ■ Sampling for a CO<sub>2</sub> manipulation experiment



# Experimental Method

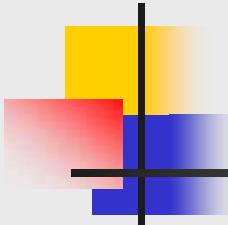


★ Treatments (triplicate)

Air + CO<sub>2</sub>

- 180 ppm
- 380 ppm
- 750 ppm
- 1000 ppm

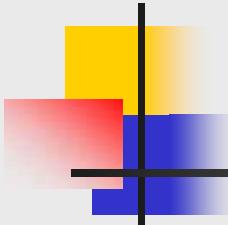
- In-situ temp (13.5°C)
- 50% surface irradiance
- 14-day incubation



# Measurements

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- Nutrients
- Dissolved Inorganic Carbon, alkalinity
- Chlorophyll a (10 µm, GF/F)
- Phytoplankton Pigments – HPLC
  - pooled samples from the triplicate bottles
- Particulate Organic Carbon (POC)
- Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)
  
- Coccolithophores – Scanning Electron Microscope
  - no cells were detected



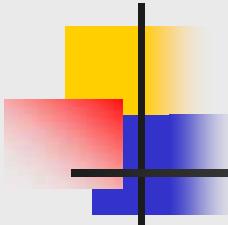
# pCO<sub>2</sub>, pH in Each Treatment

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	pCO <sub>2</sub> (μatm)	pH
180 ppm	148	8.40
380 ppm	278	8.17
750 ppm	489	7.96
1000 ppm	596	7.89

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Calculated using DIC and TALK

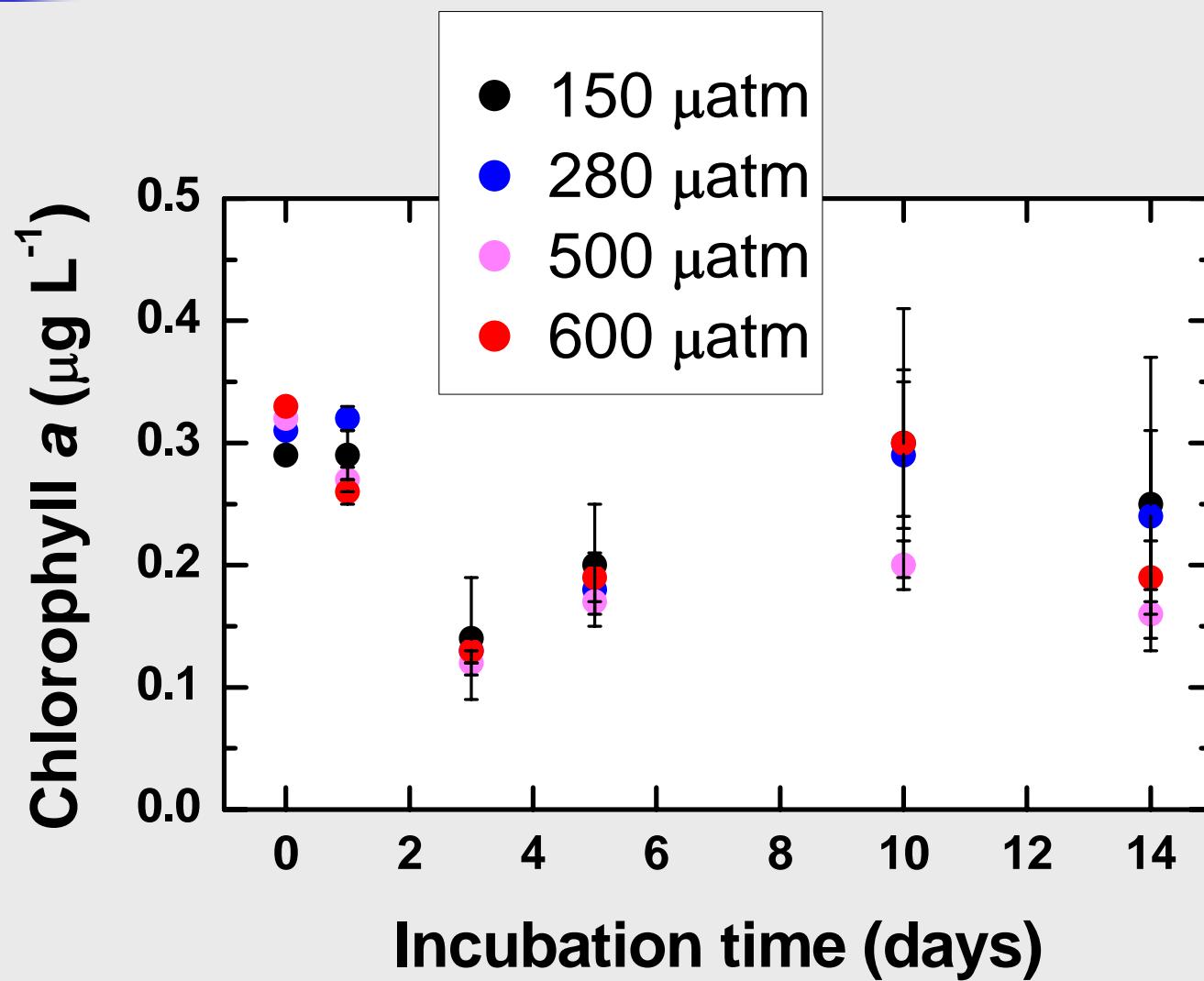


# Initial Conditions

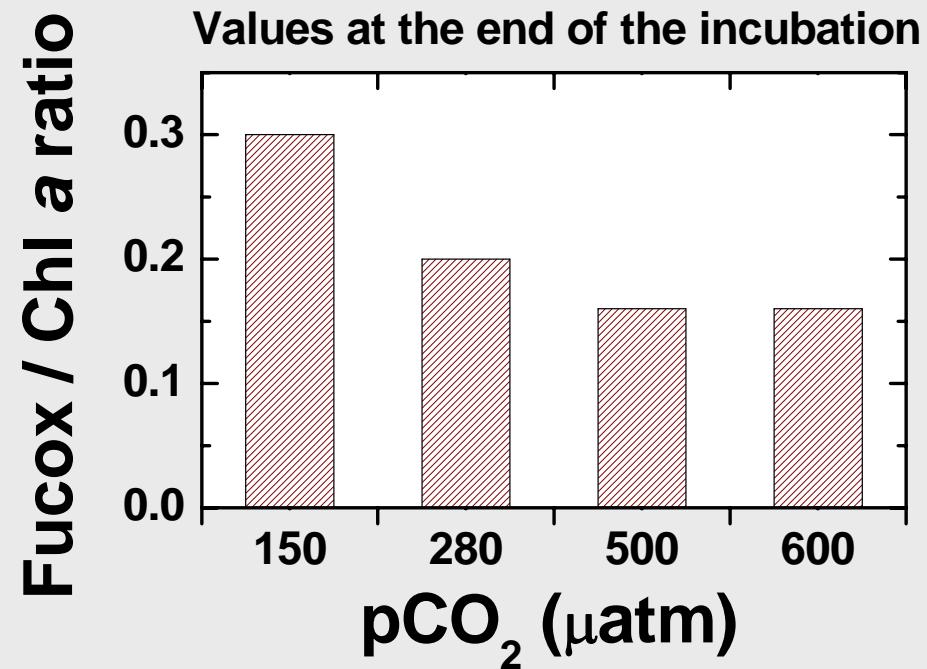
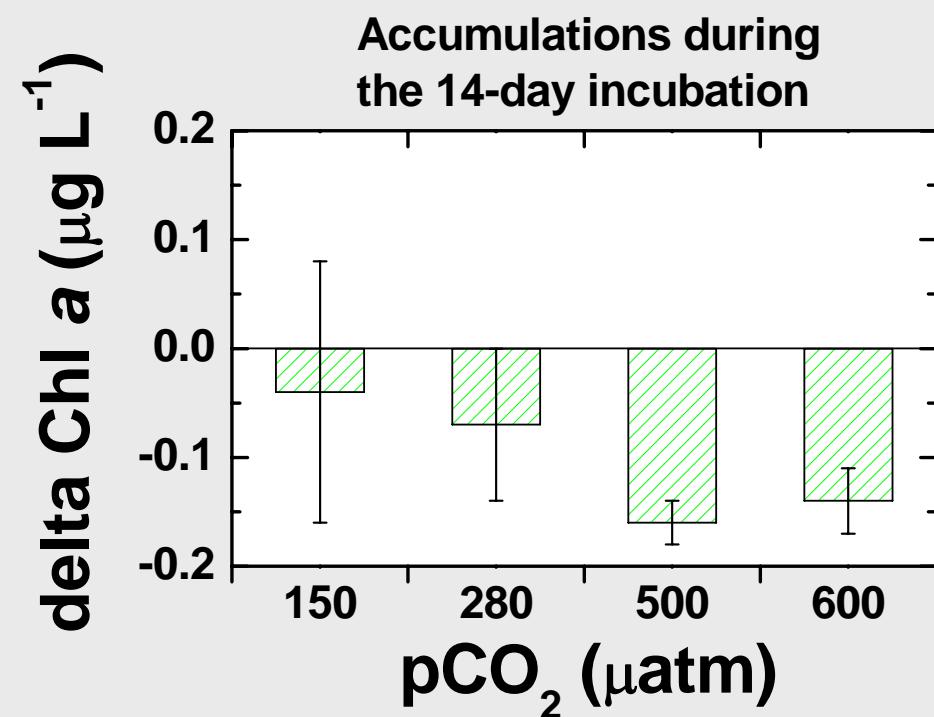
	$\text{NO}_2^+$ $\text{NO}_3^-$	$\text{PO}_4^{3-}$	$\text{SiO}_2$	Large Chl a	Small Chl a
	$\mu\text{mol/L}$	$\mu\text{mol/L}$	$\mu\text{mol/L}$	$\mu\text{g/L}$	$\mu\text{g/L}$
Initial	0.05	0.25	1.0	0.01	0.30

- Depleted in nutrients
- Dominated by small phytoplankton

# Time Course of Total Chl a

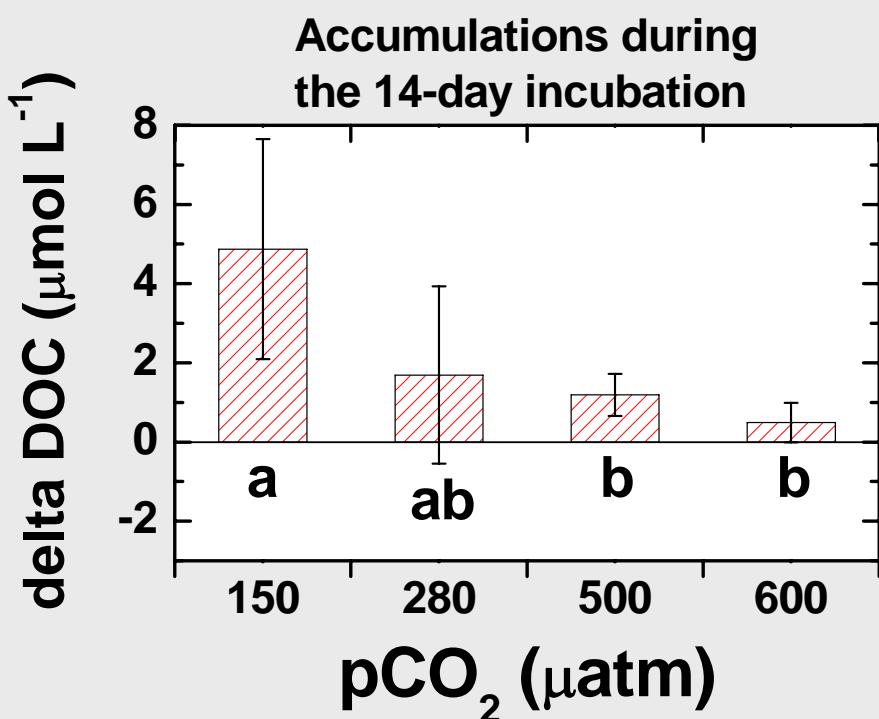
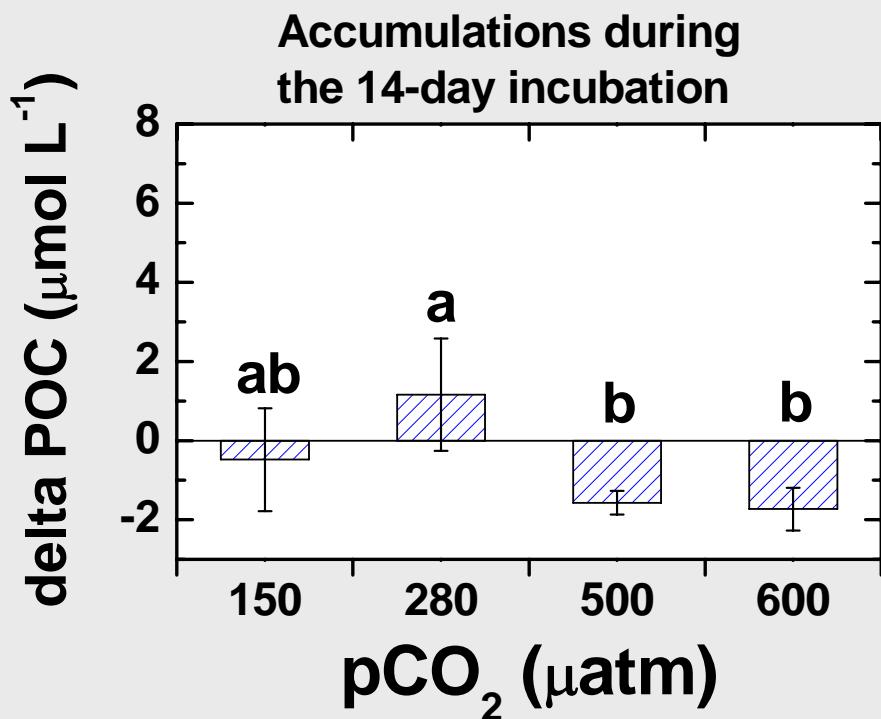


# Responses of Phytoplankton



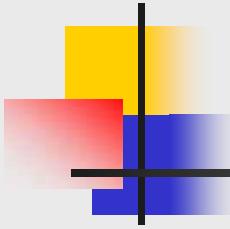
- Relative contribution of diatoms may decrease with increasing  $\text{CO}_2$

# Responses of Organic C



Tukey's test ( $p<0.05$ )

- DOC accumulations decreased with increasing CO<sub>2</sub>



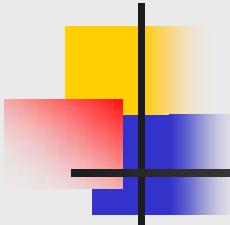
# Conclusion

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Change in seawater pCO<sub>2</sub> potentially affect

- phytoplankton community structure
- organic carbon flow

in the nutrient-depleted surface water in the  
subpolar regions



# Future Plans

