

# Aggregation of *Thalassiosira weissflogii* as a function of pCO<sub>2</sub>, temperature, and bacteria - Aggregation Phase - Carbonate System + TEP from UCSB MSI Passow Lab from 2009 to 2010 (OA - Ocean Acidification and Aggregation project)

**Website:** <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/528150>

**Version:** 05 September 2013

**Version Date:** 2014-09-05

## Project

» [Will Ocean Acidification Diminish Particle Aggregation and Mineral Scavenging, Thus Weakening the Biological Pump?](#) (OA - Ocean Acidification and Aggregation)

## Programs

» [Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment \(SEES\): Ocean Acidification \(formerly CRI-OA\)](#) (SEES-OA)

» [Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry](#) (OCB)

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## Dataset Description

Series 4: Aggregation of *Thalassiosira weissflogii* as a function of pCO<sub>2</sub>, temperature and bacteria: Aggregation Phase - Carbonate System + TEP

### Related Reference:

[Aggregation and Sedimentation of \*Thalassiosira weissflogii\* \(diatom\) in a Warmer and More Acidified Future Ocean](#)

## Methods & Sampling

See: [Series 4: Aggregation of \*Thalassiosira weissflogii\* - Methods](#)

## Data Processing Description

See: [Series 4: Aggregation of \*Thalassiosira weissflogii\* - Methods](#)

## BCO-DMO Processing Notes

Original file: "BCODMO\_Shalin Data.xlsx" contributed by Uta Passow

Sheet: "Aggregation-carbSys+TEP"

- Approx Lat/Lon of Passow Lab appended to enable data discovery in MapServer
- "nd" (no data) inserted into blank cells
- "NV" contributed identifier for no value converted to BCO-DMO standard of "nd" (no data)
- Parameter names edited to conform to BCO-DMO naming convention found at [Choosing Parameter Name](#)

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## Data Files

File
<b>Series4_Tweissf_AggCSysTEP.csv</b> (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 4.80 KB) MD5:713db2514c462825b8fb5345bb8c020c Primary data file for dataset ID 528150

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## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Lab_Id	Lab Id - Lab identifier where experiments were conducted	text
Lat	Approximate Latitude Position of Lab; South is negative	decimal degrees
Lon	Approximate Longitude Position of Lab; West is negative	decimal degrees
Temp	Treatment - Temperature	degrees C
pCO2	Treatment - pCO2 conditions	text
HP15_addition	Treatment - HP15 addition	text
sampling_point	Sampling point at t = x hours	hours
fraction	Fraction	text
replicate	Replicate	dimensionless
pH_at_25C	Carbonate system - pH at 25degC	total scale
DIC	Carbonate system - DIC	umol/kgSW
TA	Carbonate system - TA	umol/kgSW
Salinity	Carbonate system - Salinity	ppt
TEP_Avg	TEP Average in ug of Gxeq (xanthan gum equivalent) per liter. This is an absorbance equivalence.	ug Gxeq/L
TEP_Std	TEP StdDev in ug of Gxeq (xanthan gum equivalent) per liter. This is an absorbance equivalence.	ug Gxeq/L

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## Instruments

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	Sedgwick-Rafter Cell S50
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Hemocytometer
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	Diatom cell abundance was monitored daily by counting cells in a Sedgwick-Rafter Cell S50 (SPI Supplies, West Chester, PA, USA) using an inverted Axiovert 200 microscope (Zeiss, Jena, Germany).
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	A hemocytometer is a small glass chamber, resembling a thick microscope slide, used for determining the number of cells per unit volume of a suspension. Originally used for performing blood cell counts, a hemocytometer can be used to count a variety of cell types in the laboratory. Also spelled as "haemocytometer". Description from: <a href="http://hlsweb.dmu.ac.uk/ahs/elearning/RITA/Haem1/Haem1.html">http://hlsweb.dmu.ac.uk/ahs/elearning/RITA/Haem1/Haem1.html</a> .

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	Inverted Axiovert 200 Microscope
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Inverted Microscope
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	Diatom cell abundance was monitored daily by counting cells in a Sedgwick-Rafter Cell S50 (SPI Supplies, West Chester, PA, USA) using an inverted Axiovert 200 microscope (Zeiss, Jena, Germany).
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	An inverted microscope is a microscope with its light source and condenser on the top, above the stage pointing down, while the objectives and turret are below the stage pointing up. It was invented in 1850 by J. Lawrence Smith, a faculty member of Tulane University (then named the Medical College of Louisiana). Inverted microscopes are useful for observing living cells or organisms at the bottom of a large container (e.g. a tissue culture flask) under more natural conditions than on a glass slide, as is the case with a conventional microscope. Inverted microscopes are also used in micromanipulation applications where space above the specimen is required for manipulator mechanisms and the microtools they hold, and in metallurgical applications where polished samples can be placed on top of the stage and viewed from underneath using reflecting objectives. The stage on an inverted microscope is usually fixed, and focus is adjusted by moving the objective lens along a vertical axis to bring it closer to or further from the specimen. The focus mechanism typically has a dual concentric knob for coarse and fine adjustment. Depending on the size of the microscope, four to six objective lenses of different magnifications may be fitted to a rotating turret known as a nosepiece. These microscopes may also be fitted with accessories for fitting still and video cameras, fluorescence illumination, confocal scanning and many other applications.

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	dissecting microscope
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Microscope - Optical
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	The dimensions of the aggregate axes (x, y, and z direction) were measured under a dissecting microscope, and the aggregated volume calculated assuming an ellipsoid shape.
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	Instruments that generate enlarged images of samples using the phenomena of reflection and absorption of visible light. Includes conventional and inverted instruments. Also called a "light microscope".

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	Roller Tank
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Roller Tank
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	During this acclimatization phase diatoms were kept in the exponential growth by regular dilutions. The diatom was grown in artificial seawater (Kester et al. 1967), the bacteria in marine broth prepared with ASW. After the acclimatization, aggregation experiments were conducted in duplicates in roller tanks in darkness. Replicate roller tanks were set-up with diatom cells at a final concentration of $3 \times 10^3$ cells ml <sup>-1</sup> and - where appropriate - bacteria at a final concentration of $3 \times 10^5$ cells ml <sup>-1</sup> .
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	Rolling tanks, which keep particles in suspension, thus simulating aggregate formation in situ. Marine snow experiments are conducted in roller tanks, which turn continuously, keeping marine snow in suspension. It is important for marine snow not to touch surfaces. The rolling tanks, which keep particles in suspension, thus simulate aggregate formation in situ. Marine snow formation due to different types of oil was tested. Some treatments are easily identifiable as containing oil by their color (middle). UCSB, CA 2012.

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	spectrophotometer
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Spectrophotometer
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	The pH (total scale) was measured with a spectrophotometer using the indicator dye m-cresol purple (Sigma-Aldrich) within 1-2 hours of sampling at 25 oC (Clayton and Byrne 1993).
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	An instrument used to measure the relative absorption of electromagnetic radiation of different wavelengths in the near infra-red, visible and ultraviolet wavebands by samples.

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## Deployments

### lab\_UCSB\_MSI\_Passow

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58780">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58780</a>
<b>Platform</b>	UCSB MSI Passow
<b>Report</b>	<a href="http://www.msi.ucsb.edu/people/research-scientists/uta-passow">http://www.msi.ucsb.edu/people/research-scientists/uta-passow</a>
<b>Start Date</b>	2009-09-01
<b>End Date</b>	2016-01-22
<b>Description</b>	Results form a series of controlled laboratory experiments investigating the effect of altered carbonate system chemistry on the abiotic formation of TEP

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## Project Information

**Will Ocean Acidification Diminish Particle Aggregation and Mineral Scavenging, Thus Weakening the Biological Pump? (OA - Ocean Acidification and Aggregation)**

**Website:** <http://www.msi.ucsb.edu/people/research-scientists/uta-passow>

**Coverage:** Passow Lab, Marine Science Institute, University of California Santa Barbara

## **Will Ocean Acidification Diminish Particle Aggregation and Mineral Scavenging, Thus Weakening the Biological Pump?**

This award is funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).

The pH of the ocean is predicted to decrease by 0.2-0.5 pH units in the next 50 to 100 years as a result of increasing atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. To date almost all the research on impending ocean acidification has focused on the impacts to calcifying organisms and the carbonate system. However, ocean acidification will also affect other significant marine processes that are pH dependent.

In this project, researchers at the University of California at Santa Barbara will investigate the impact of ocean acidification on the organic carbon or 'soft tissue' biological pump. They predict that a decline in oceanic pH will result in an increase in the protonation of negatively charged substances, especially of Transparent Exopolymer Particles (TEP), the gel-like particles that provide the matrix of aggregates and bind particles together. A decreased polarity of these highly surface-active particles may reduce their "stickiness" resulting in decreased aggregation of organic-rich particles and a decreased ability of aggregates to scavenge and retain heavy ballast minerals. A reduction in aggregation will lower the fraction of POC enclosed in fast-sinking aggregates. Decreased scavenging of minerals by aggregates will result in reduced sinking velocities and consequently a decline in the fraction of material escaping degradation in the water column. Both processes ultimately reduce carbon flux to depth. The resulting weakening of the biological pump will alter pelagic ecology and potentially produce a positive feed-back pathway that further increases atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations.

The research team will experimentally investigate TEP-production, aggregation rates and aggregate characteristics, mineral scavenging and sinking velocity as a function of ocean acidification, because these parameters are susceptible to pH and central in determining sedimentation rate of organic carbon. They will determine potential changes in the abiotic formation of TEP or in the release rate of TEP or TEP-precursors by phytoplankton that have been adapted to increased CO<sub>2</sub> regimes for multiple generations, up to 1000 doublings. Additionally, they will experimentally test potential changes in the aggregation rate of adapted phytoplankton and natural particles, and measure impacts on scavenging rates of ballast minerals by aggregates. Effects of various acidification levels on aggregate characteristics, including size, composition, density, and sinking velocity will also be determined. These results are expected to provide parameterization for a predictive model that will be used to investigate the impact of changing ballasting or aggregation on carbon flux.

Broader impact: Climate and environmental change are a global challenge to society. We need to know if possible positive feed back mechanisms to the biological pump will further increase atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> in order to prepare for and hopefully manage future climate changes.

These data are also available at [Pangea](#)

### **RELATED FILES:**

Passow U (2012) The Abiotic Formation of Tep under Ocean Acidification Scenarios. *Marine Chemistry* 128-129:72-80

### **PUBLICATIONS PRODUCED AS A RESULT OF THIS RESEARCH**

Bathmann U, Passow U. "Global Erwärmung. Kohlenstoffpumpen im Ozean steuern das Klima.," *Biologie in unserer Zeit* 5, v.5, 2010.

Benner I, Passow U. "Utilization of organic nutrients by coccolithophores," *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, v.404, 2010, p. 21.

Feng Y, Hare C, Leblanc K, Rose J, Zhang Y, DiTullio G, Lee P, Wilhelm S, Rowe J, Sun J, Nemcek N, Gueguen C, Passow U, Benner I, Brown C, Hutchins D. "Effects of increased pCO<sub>2</sub> and temperature on the North Atlantic spring bloom. I. The phytoplankton community and biogeochemical response," *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, v.388, 2009, p. 13.

Gaerdes A, Iversen MH, Grossart H-P, Passow U, Ullrich M. "Diatom associated bacteria are required for aggregation of *Thalassiosira weissflogii*," *ISME Journal*, 2010, p. 1.

Leblanc K, Hare CE, Feng Y, Berg GM, DiTullio GR, Neeley A, Benner I, Sprengel C, Beck A, Sanudo-Wilhelmy SA, Passow U, Klinck K, Rowe JM, Wilhelm SW, Brown CW, Hutchins DA. "Distribution of calcifying and silicifying phytoplankton in relation to environmental and biogeochemical parameters during the late stages of the 2005 North East Atlantic Spring Bloom," *Biogeosciences*, v.6, 2009, p. 2155.

Ploug H, Terbruggen A, Kaufmann A, Wolf-Gladrow D, Passow U. "A novel method to measure particle sinking velocity in vitro, and its comparison to three other in vitro methods.," *Limnology and Oceanography Methods*, v.8, 2010, p. 386.

Passow, U., Rocha, C.L.D.L., Fairfield, C., Schmidt, K., 2014. Aggregation as a function of pCO<sub>2</sub> and mineral particles. *Limnology and Oceanography* 59 (2), 532-547.

De La Rocha, C.L., Passow, U., 2014. The biological pump. In: Turekian, K.K., Holland, H.D. (Eds.), *Treatise on Geochemistry*. Elsevier, Oxford, pp. 93-122.

Boyd, P., Rynearson, T., Armstrong, E., Fu, F., Hayashi, K., Hu, Z., Hutchins, D., Kudela, R., Litchman, E., Mulholland, M., Passow, U., Strzepek, R., Whittaker, K., Yu, E., Thomas, M., 2013. Marine Phytoplankton Temperature versus Growth Responses from Polar to Tropical Waters - Outcome of a Scientific Community-Wide Study. *PLoS ONE* 8 (5), e63091.

Passow, U., Carlson, C., 2012. The Biological Pump in a High CO<sub>2</sub> World. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 470, 249-271.

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## Program Information

### Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment (SEES): Ocean Acidification (formerly CRI-OA) (SEES-OA)

**Website:** [https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm\\_summ.jsp?pims\\_id=503477](https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=503477)

**Coverage:** global

NSF Climate Research Investment (CRI) activities that were initiated in 2010 are now included under Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment (SEES). SEES is a portfolio of activities that highlights NSF's unique role in helping society address the challenge(s) of achieving sustainability. Detailed information about the SEES program is available from NSF ([https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm\\_summ.jsp?pims\\_id=504707](https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=504707)).

In recognition of the need for basic research concerning the nature, extent and impact of ocean acidification on oceanic environments in the past, present and future, the goal of the SEES: OA program is to understand (a) the chemistry and physical chemistry of ocean acidification; (b) how ocean acidification interacts with processes at the organismal level; and (c) how the earth system history informs our understanding of the effects of ocean acidification on the present day and future ocean.

#### Solicitations issued under this program:

[NSF 10-530](#), FY 2010-FY2011

[NSF 12-500](#), FY 2012

[NSF 12-600](#), FY 2013

[NSF 13-586](#), FY 2014

NSF 13-586 was the final solicitation that will be released for this program.

#### PI Meetings:

[1st U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting](#) (March 22-24, 2011, Woods Hole, MA)

[2nd U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting](#) (Sept. 18-20, 2013, Washington, DC)

3rd U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting (June 9-11, 2015, Woods Hole, MA – Tentative)

#### NSF media releases for the Ocean Acidification Program:

[Press Release 10-186 NSF Awards Grants to Study Effects of Ocean Acidification](#)

[Discovery Blue Mussels "Hang On" Along Rocky Shores: For How Long?](#)

[Discovery nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) Discoveries - Trouble in Paradise: Ocean Acidification This Way Comes - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 12-179 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Ocean Acidification: Finding New Answers Through National Science Foundation Research Grants - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 13-102 World Oceans Month Brings Mixed News for Oysters](#)

[Press Release 13-108 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Natural Underwater Springs Show How Coral Reefs Respond to Ocean Acidification - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 13-148 Ocean acidification: Making new discoveries through National Science Foundation research grants](#)

[Press Release 13-148 - Video nsf.gov - News - Video - NSF Ocean Sciences Division Director David Conover answers questions about ocean acidification. - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 14-010 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Palau's coral reefs surprisingly resistant to ocean acidification - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 14-116 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Ocean Acidification: NSF awards \\$11.4 million in new grants to study effects on marine ecosystems - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

## **Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB)**

**Website:** <http://us-ocb.org/>

**Coverage:** Global

The Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB) program focuses on the ocean's role as a component of the global Earth system, bringing together research in geochemistry, ocean physics, and ecology that inform on and advance our understanding of ocean biogeochemistry. The overall program goals are to promote, plan, and coordinate collaborative, multidisciplinary research opportunities within the U.S. research community and with international partners. Important OCB-related activities currently include: the Ocean Carbon and Climate Change (OCCC) and the North American Carbon Program (NACP); U.S. contributions to IMBER, SOLAS, CARBOOCEAN; and numerous U.S. single-investigator and medium-size research projects funded by U.S. federal agencies including NASA, NOAA, and NSF.

The scientific mission of OCB is to study the evolving role of the ocean in the global carbon cycle, in the face of environmental variability and change through studies of marine biogeochemical cycles and associated ecosystems.

The overarching OCB science themes include improved understanding and prediction of: 1) oceanic uptake and release of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases and 2) environmental sensitivities of biogeochemical cycles, marine ecosystems, and interactions between the two.

The OCB Research Priorities (updated January 2012) include: ocean acidification; terrestrial/coastal carbon fluxes and exchanges; climate sensitivities of and change in ecosystem structure and associated impacts on biogeochemical cycles; mesopelagic ecological and biogeochemical interactions; benthic-pelagic feedbacks on biogeochemical cycles; ocean carbon uptake and storage; and expanding low-oxygen conditions in the coastal and open oceans.



## Funding

Funding Source	Award
<a href="#">NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)</a>	<a href="#">OCE-0926711</a>

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