

Constraining observationally intractable aspects of the mesopelagic carbon cycle: Comparison of direct observations and multi-parameter sensitivity analyses

J. R. Collins^{1,2*}, B. R. Edwards^{1,2}, K. Thamtrakoln³, J. E. Ossolinski², G. R. DiTullio⁴, S. C. Doney², and B. A. S. Van Mooy²

¹MIT/WHOI Joint Program in Oceanography, ²Department of Marine Chemistry & Geochemistry, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, MA 02543,

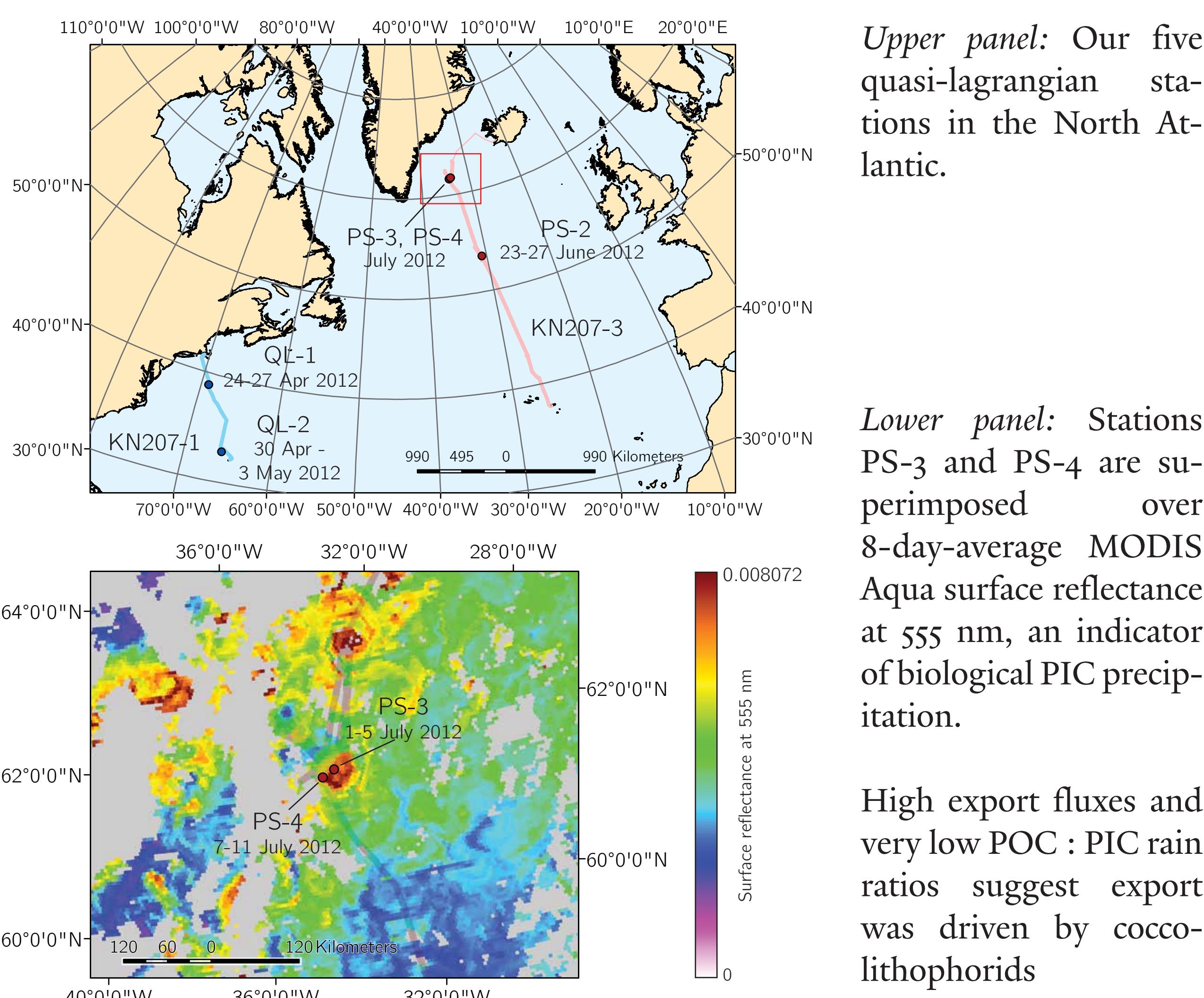
³Institute of Marine and Coastal Sciences, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08901, ⁴Hollings Marine Laboratory, College of Charleston, 331 Fort Johnson, Charleston, SC 29412

*Corresponding author: jrcollins@whoi.edu or http://eaps-www.mit.edu/paoc/people/james-jamie-collins

Introduction: Pairing observations and flux attenuation models to constrain carbon export parameters

- Considerable uncertainties still surround many parameters associated with flux attenuation in the mesopelagic
- We measured particulate carbon fluxes, bacterial production, and respiration by both free-living and particle-attached bacteria at five stations in the North Atlantic
- To constrain several unmeasured parameters, we compared the observed fluxes with the results of sensitivity analyses in two different models
- Using this method, we obtain estimates of bacterial growth efficiency, particle sinking velocity
- We also evaluate the relative contributions of dissolution/disaggregation and respiration to particle flux attenuation

Deployment locations and cruise tracks



Sensitivity analysis in two models of flux attenuation

Model 1

$$F_z = F_0 \exp^{-(z-z_0)/L_{\text{remin}}} \quad L_{\text{remin}} = \frac{W_{\text{avg}}}{R_{\text{spec}} + k_{DD}}$$

POC flux at depth z ; $\text{mg C m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$

POC flux at overlying reference depth z_0 ; $\text{mg C m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$

Average particle sinking velocity; m d^{-1}

Remineralization length scale; m

Specific respiration rate from incubations of sinking particle material; d^{-1}

Activity constant for loss to dissolution & disaggregation; d^{-1}

Model 2

$$F_z = F_0 - \frac{BP_{\text{int}}}{BGE} f_{pa} ID$$

POC flux at depth z

POC flux at overlying depth z_0

Bacterial growth efficiency

Depth-integrated bacterial production from ^3H -leucine incorporation; $\text{mg C m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$

Isotope dilution factor

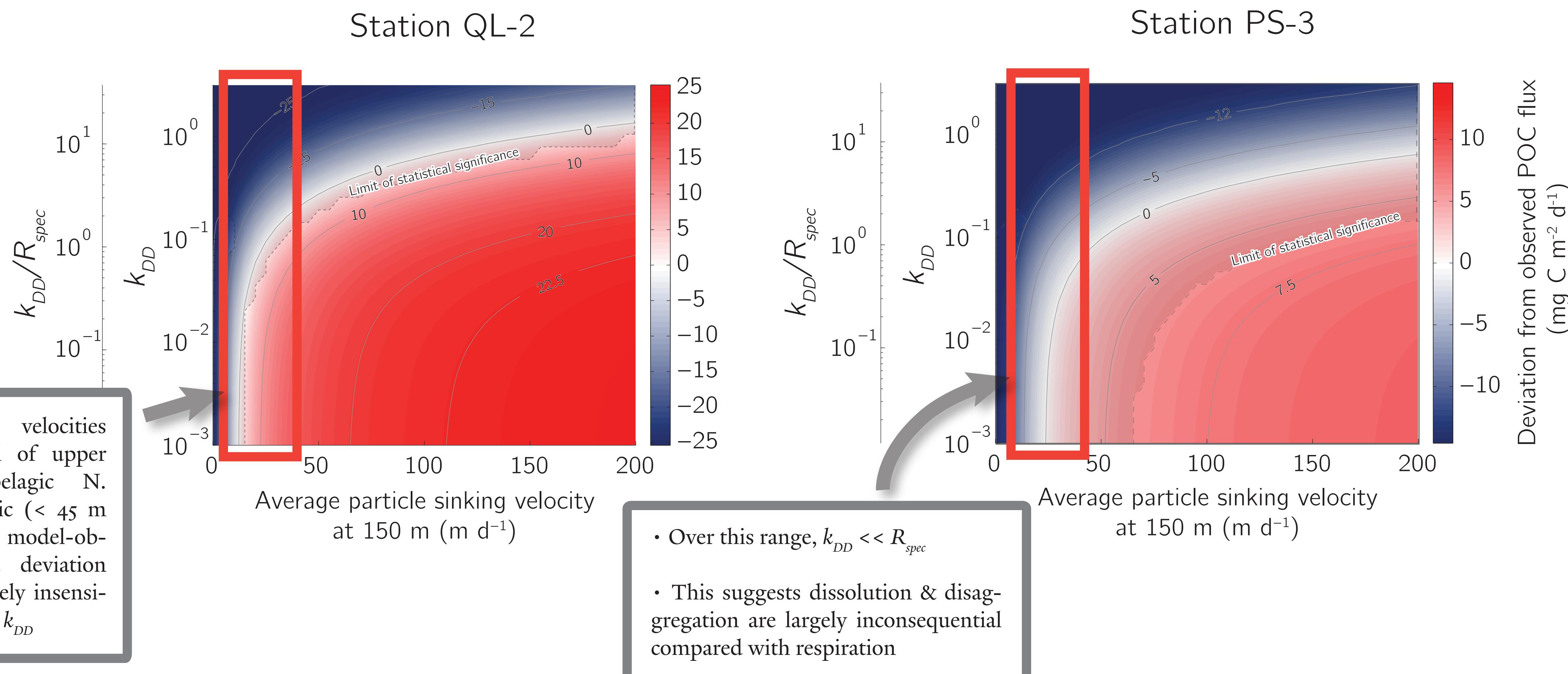
Fraction of BP attributable to particle-attached communities

ID

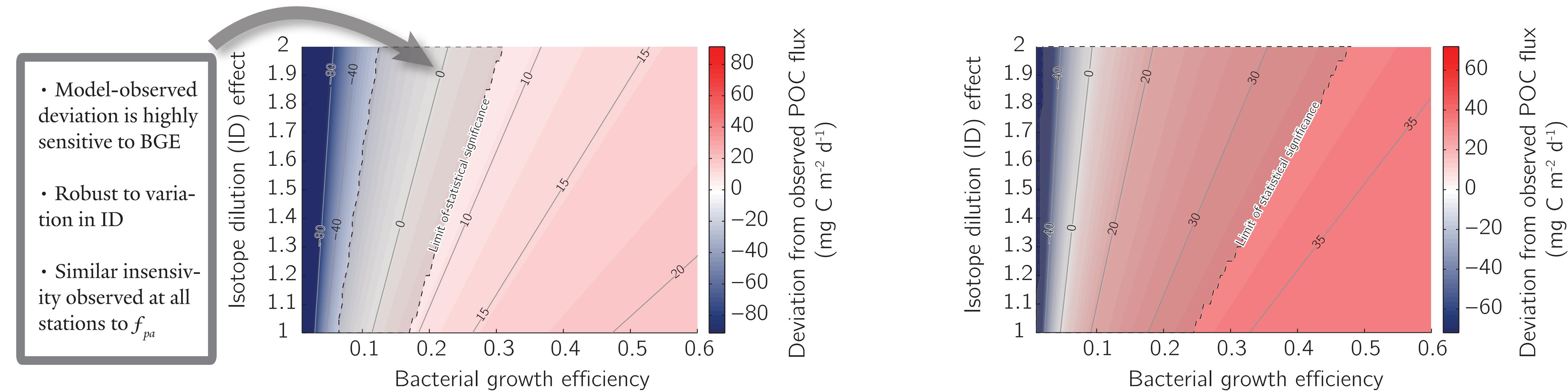
Observed quantities are in black; unknown parameters varied in sensitivity analyses are in red

Results from two typical stations

Model 1: Dissolution & disaggregation versus sinking velocity



Model 2: BGE, isotope dilution, fraction BP attributable to particle-attached het bact



Key results and conclusions

From direct measurements, we observed:

- Substrate-specific respiration rates from 0.007 ± 0.003 to $0.173 \pm 0.105 \text{ d}^{-1}$
- Bulk quality of sinking substrate (ratio of POC to PIC) influenced both rate and efficiency of heterotrophic metabolism
- Lower BGEs on PIC-rich material sinking from a coccolithophore bloom

By comparing model sensitivity analyses to observed fluxes, we found:

- BGEs ranging from 0.05 to 0.40
- Average particle sinking velocities ranging from 5 to 50 m d^{-1} , with the majority of velocities $< 50 \text{ m d}^{-1}$
- Disaggregation and dissolution were inconsequential as sinks for particle material relative to microbial respiration
- Choice of BGE had a pronounced effect on POC flux, suggesting heterotrophic activity is the dominant determinant of the strength of the biological pump in the upper mesopelagic
- Variation in ID and f_{pa} did not produce significant changes in model output

Estimates of BGE & sinking velocity

Cruise	Station	Average particle sinking velocity (m d^{-1})	Bacterial growth efficiency (BGE)				
			Estimate	Lower bound	Upper bound	Estimate	Lower bound
KN207-1	QL-1	57	7	n/c*	0.40	0.05	n/c
	QL-2	17	10	69	0.12	0.07	0.30
KN207-3	PS-2	7	2	n/c	0.04	0.02	0.17
	PS-3	7	2	65	0.05	0	0.48
PS-4	21	8	n/c	0.06	0	n/c	

*n/c: not constrained

Acknowledgments

We thank the captains and crew of the R/V *Knorr*, Anton Zafereo, Kay Bidle, Filipa Carvalho, Richard Payne, Jason C. Smith, Sujata Murthy, Dave Fischella, Ed O'Brien, Craig Marquette, Erin Smith, Helen Fredricks, Dan McCorkle, Valier Galy, Krista Longnecker, Suni Shah, Dave Glover, Carl Johnson, Hugh Ducklow, Olivia De Meo, Steve Mangani, Phoebe Lam, and Joe Salisbury. This research was supported by the National Science Foundation, the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution through a Cecil and Ida Green Foundation Innovative Technology Award and an Interdisciplinary Science Award, and a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) STAR Graduate Fellowship to J.R.C. under Fellowship Assistance Agreement no. FP-91744301-0. The contents of this poster have not been formally reviewed by EPA. The views expressed in this poster are solely those of the authors, and EPA does not endorse any products or commercial services mentioned in this poster.

