

Effect of Fe-Mn co-limitation on phytoplankton communities composition of natural assemblages across the Drake Passage.

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Context of study

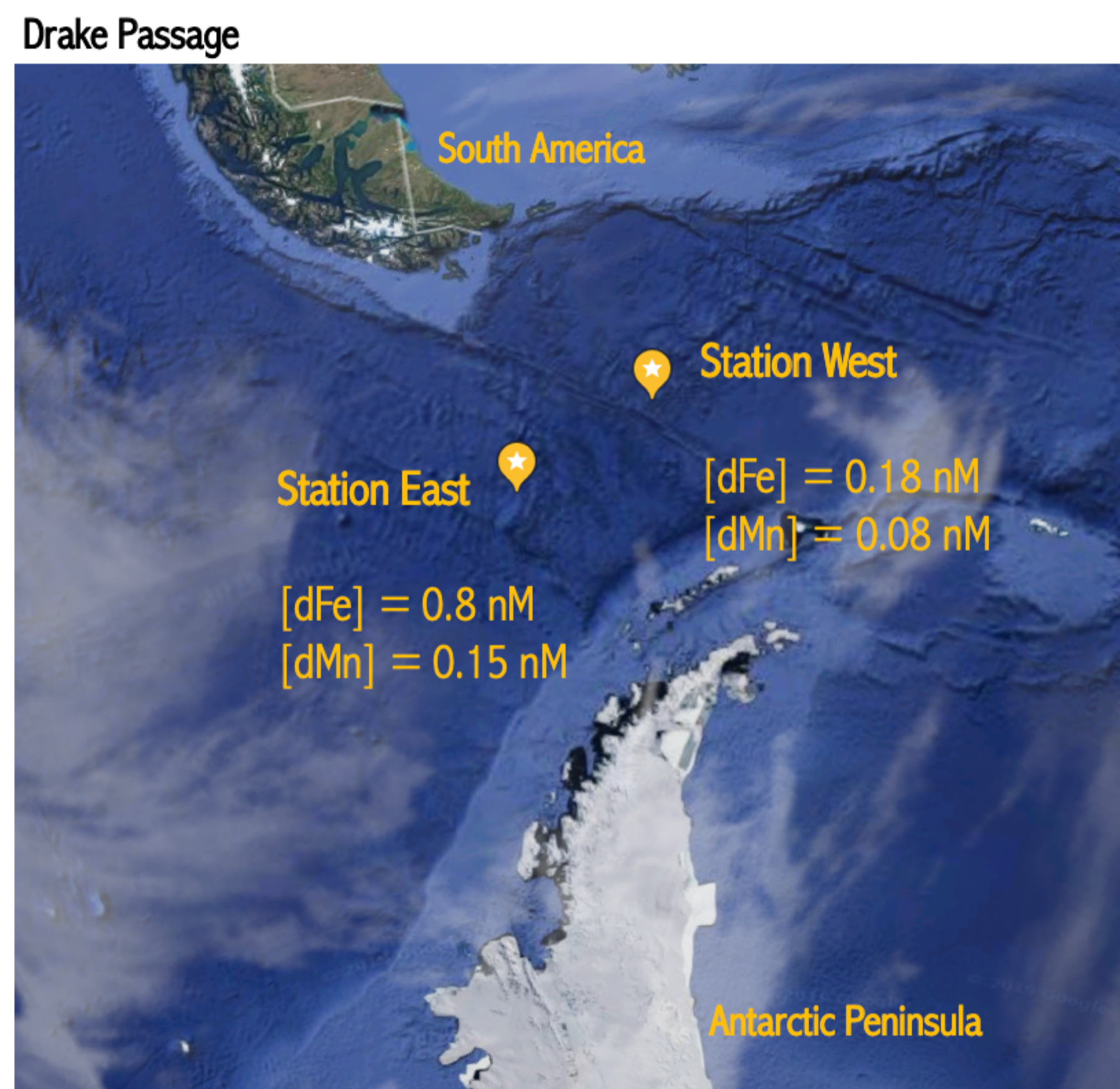
- The Southern Ocean is a High Nutrient Low Chlorophyll (HNLC) region
→ Trace metals and especially Iron (Fe) availability are the key control for community composition and biomass (Martin *et al.*, 1990 ; Boyd *et al.*, 2007 ; Sunda, 2012)
- Co-limitation of Fe with manganese (Mn) in the Drake Passage was suggested early in 1990 (Martin *et al.*, 1990)
- Indirect observations on the species composition observed in low-Mn environment :
 - Subarctic Pacific (Coale, 1991)
 - Southern Ocean : Drake Passage, Scotia and Weddell Sea (Martin *et al.*, 1990 ; Buma *et al.*, 1991 ; Middag *et al.*, 2011 ; Middag *et al.*, 2013 ; Browning *et al.*, 2014)
- Only supply of Fe and Mn together led to optimal growth, photochemical efficiency and carbon production of the Antarctic diatom *Chaetoceros debilis* (Pausch *et al.*, 2019)

Can Mn act as a limiting factor with Fe ?

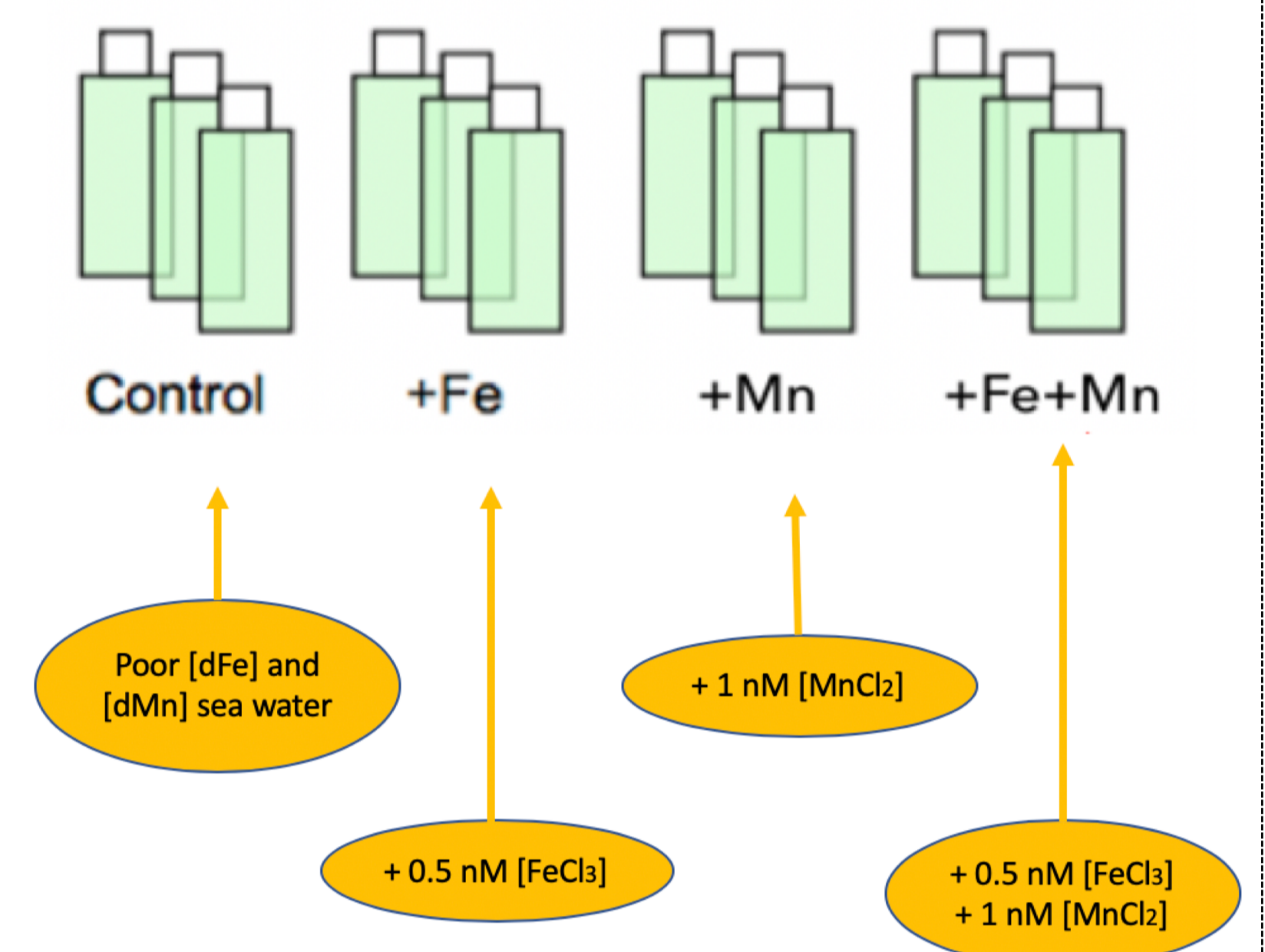
Experiment design

2 indoor trace metals addition experiments conducted for 14 days during Polarstern 97 Expedition in 2016

Goal - Identify Fe-Mn co-limitation and assess phytoplankton sensitivity towards altered trace metal concentrations



Light = 100 $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
Light:dark cycle of 16:8 h
Temperature = 2 °C



As expected for HNLC region -> High macronutrients concentration
[N] > 23 $\mu\text{mol.L}^{-1}$ // [P] > 1,5 $\mu\text{mol.L}^{-1}$ // [Si] > 16 $\mu\text{mol.L}^{-1}$

Results

The dark-adapted maximum PSII quantum yield Fv/Fm

Size fraction response

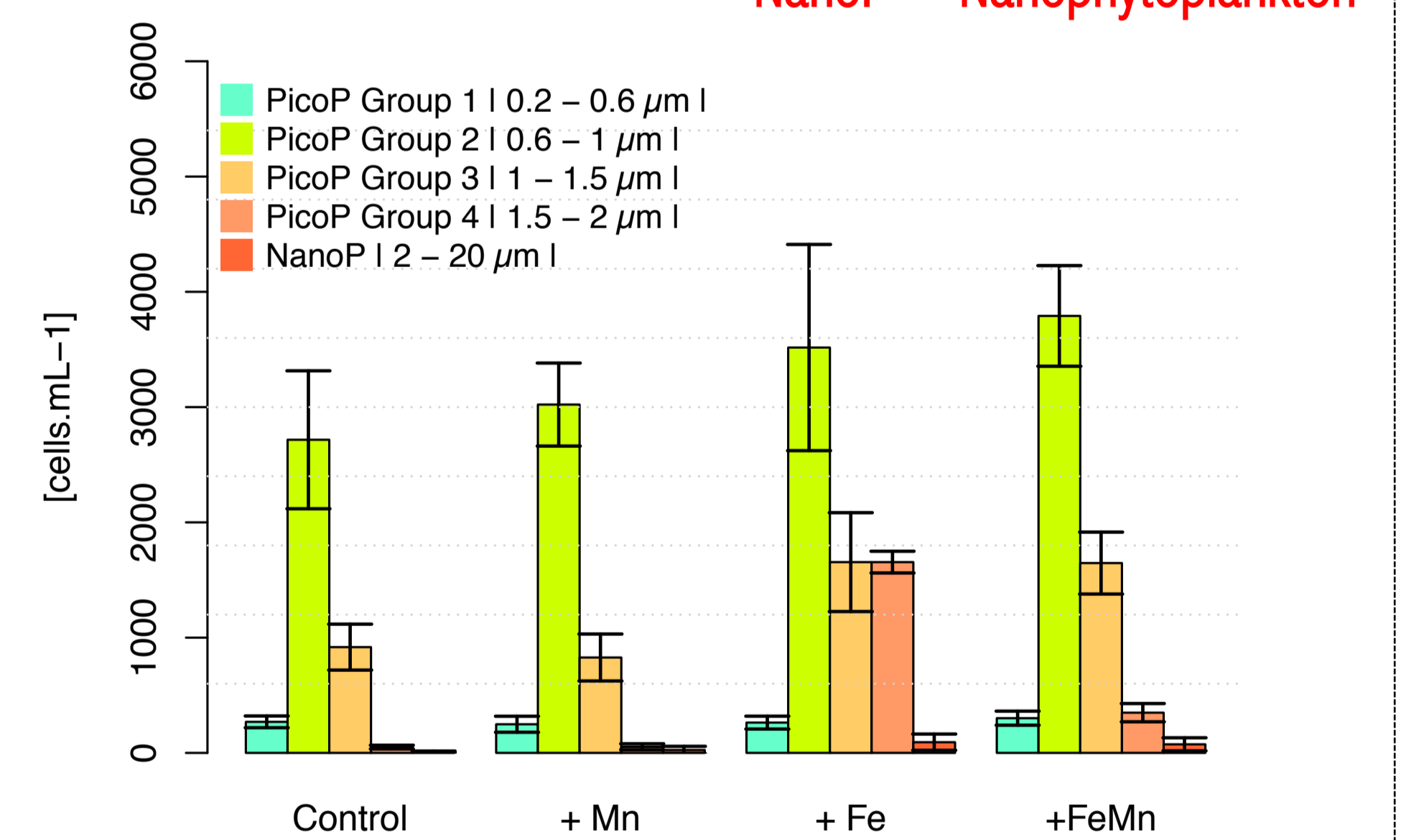
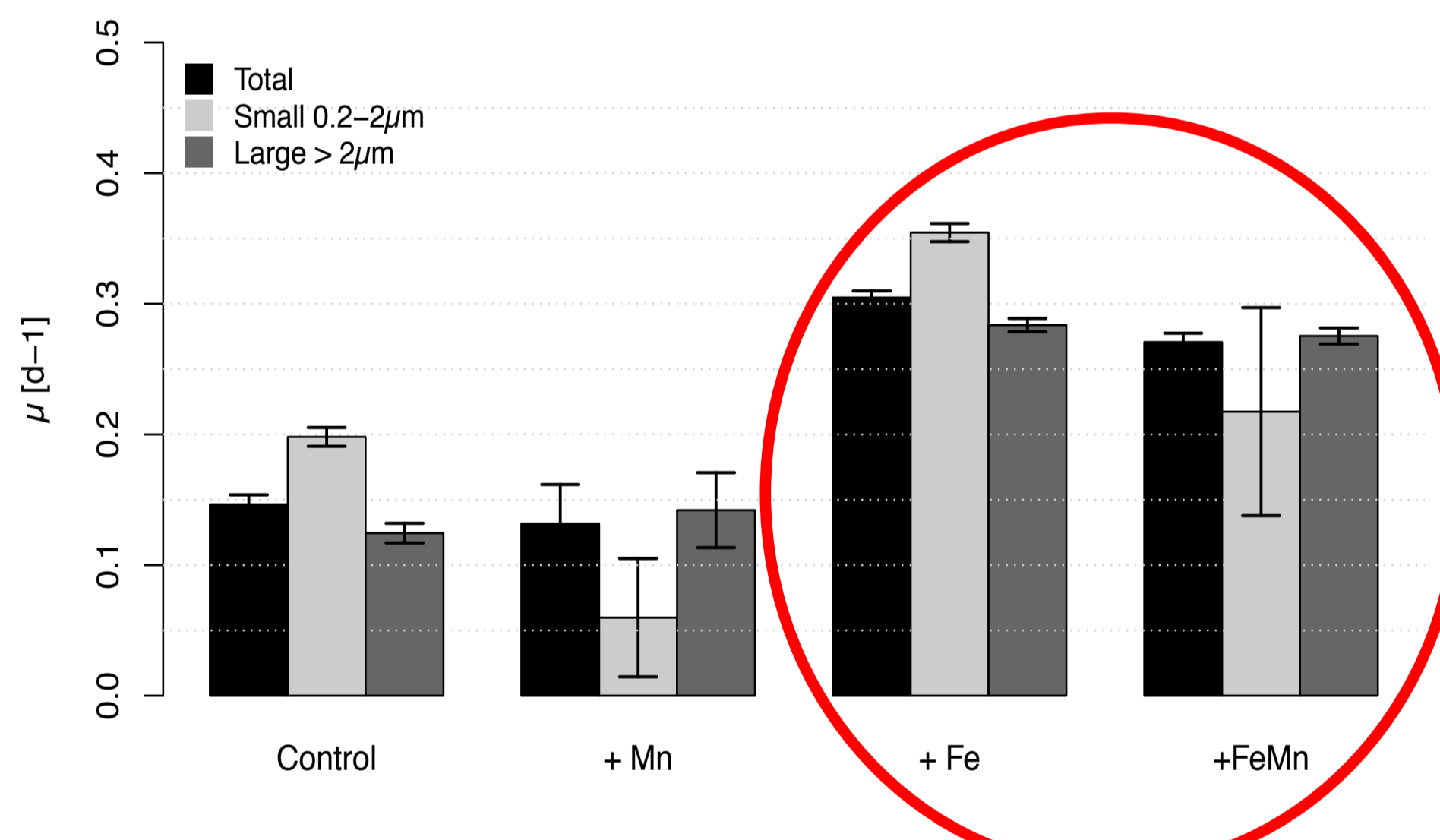
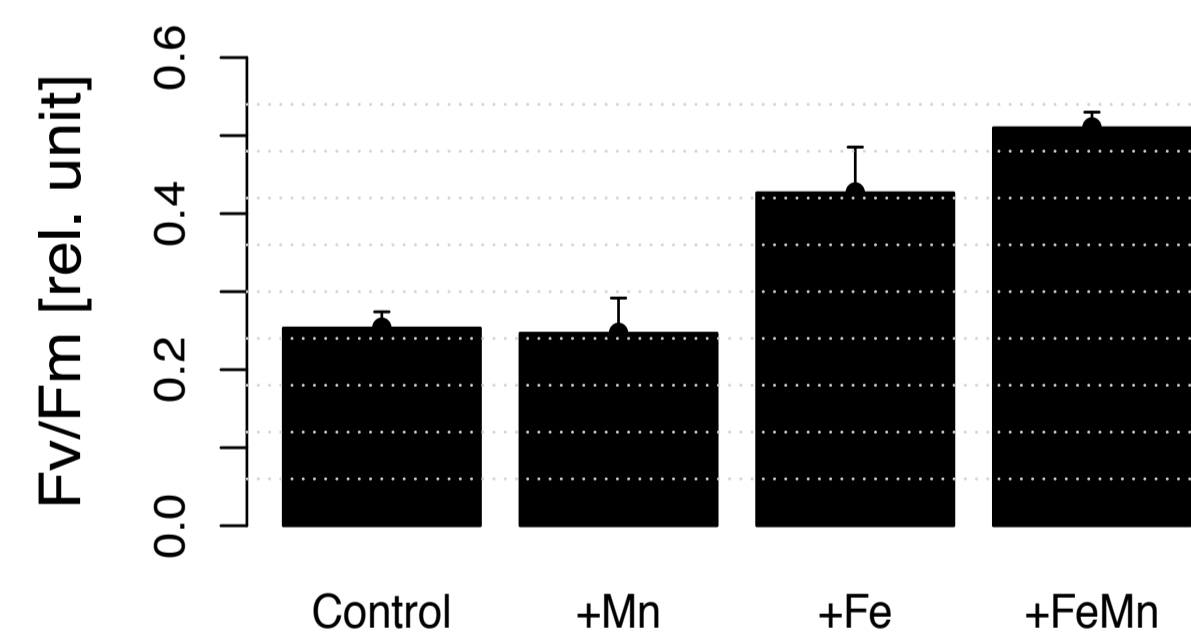
Chlorophyll a (Chla)

Flow cytometry determination

* PicoP = Picophytoplankton
NanoP = Nanophytoplankton

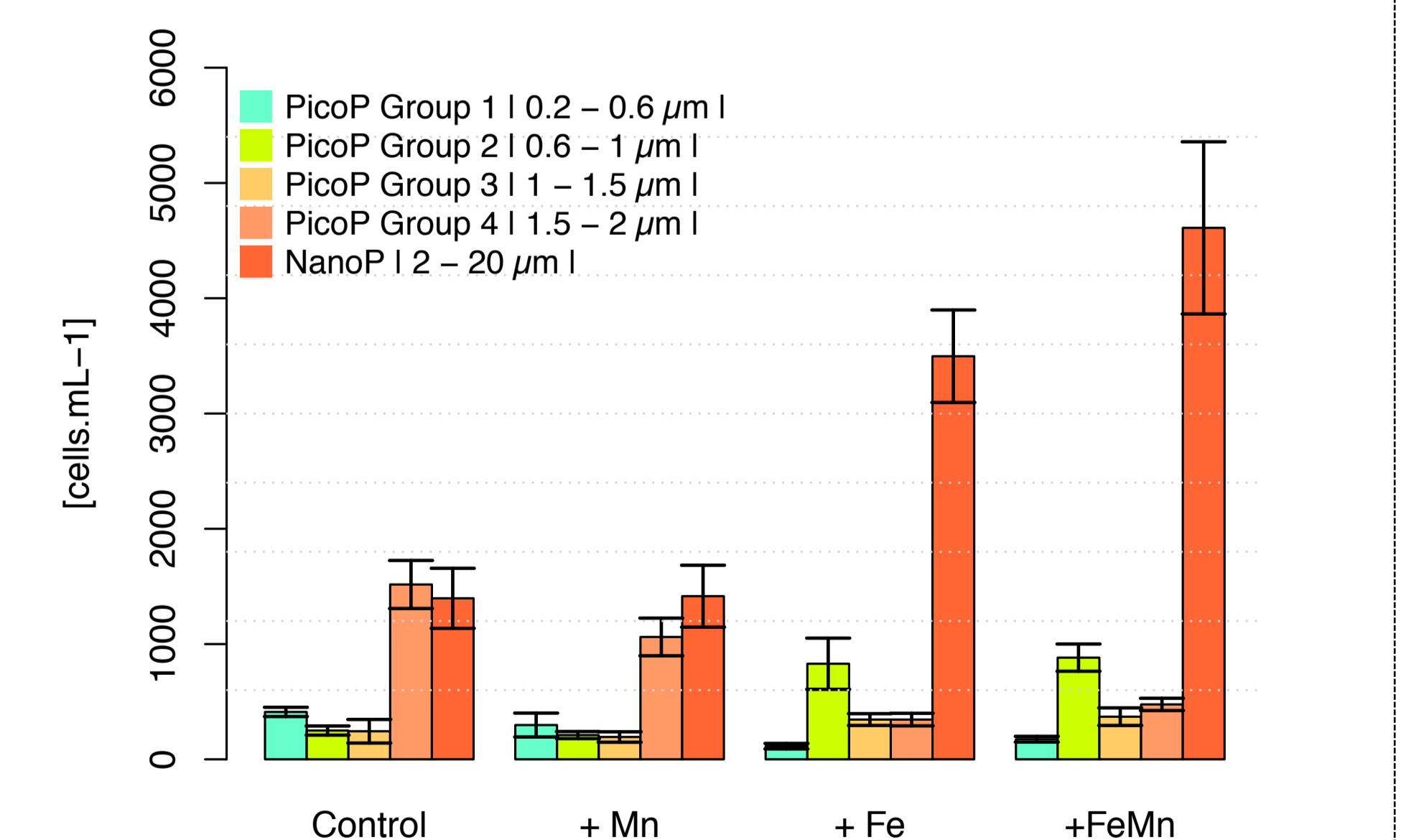
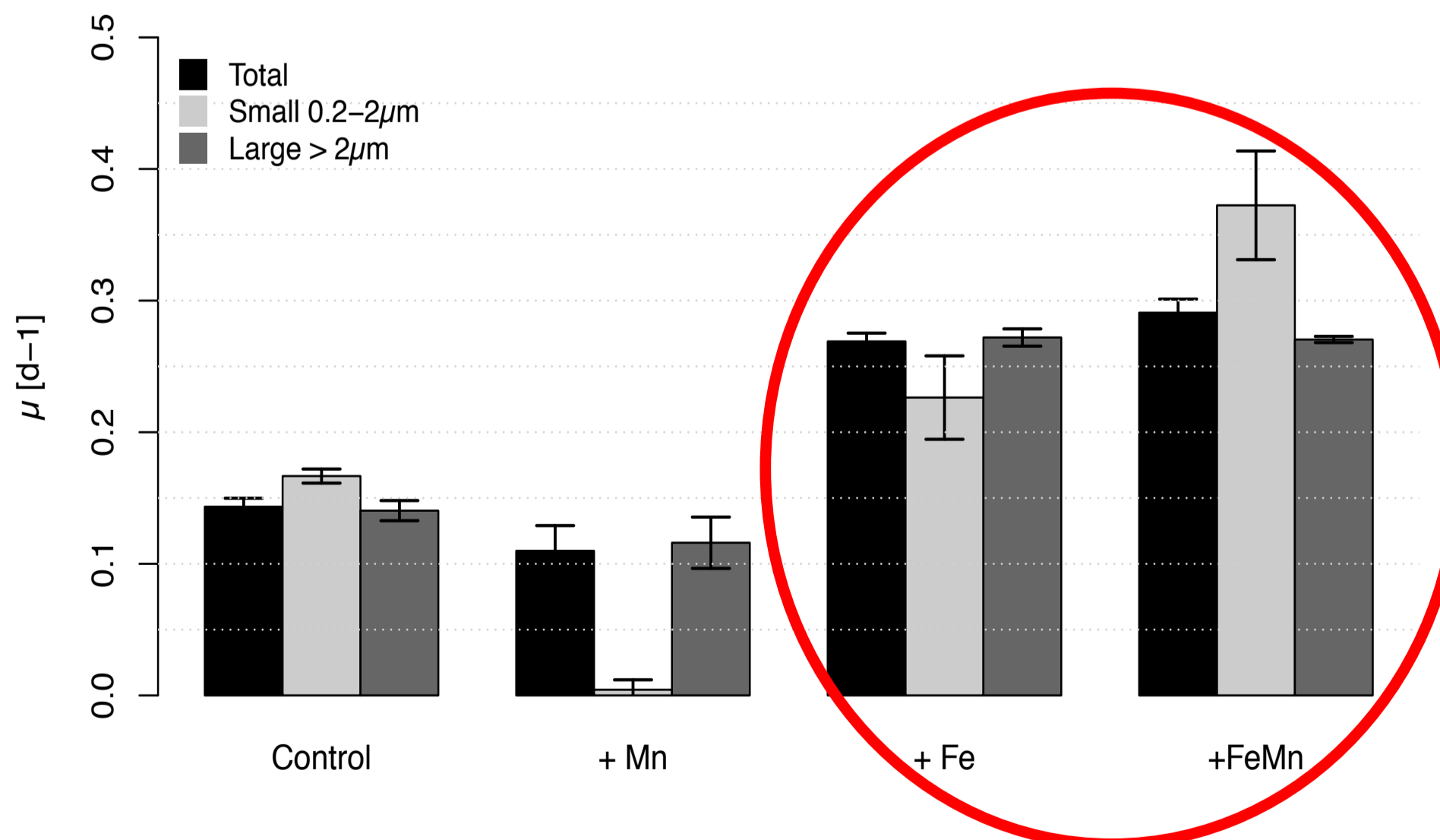
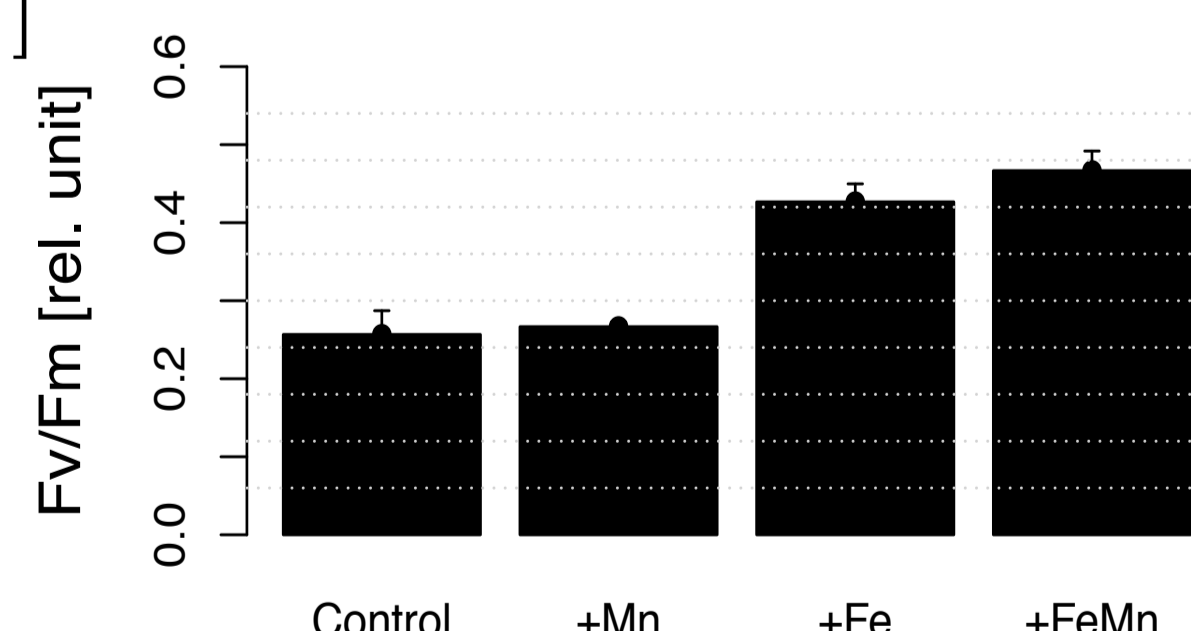
Station East

Day 1 of the experiment
Fv/Fm = 0.26 [rel.unit]
Chla = 0.04 [$\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$]



Station West

Day 1 of the experiment
Fv/Fm = 0.18 [rel.unit]
Chla = 0.09 [$\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$]



Ecological implications

- Initial concentrations** of the trace elements Fe and Mn shape the response of the community
- Observe changes are not only explained by Fe** → Addition of both trace elements together promotes a shift in the species composition and biomass build up
- Maximum photosynthetic efficiency** reached only when Fe and Mn were added together
- To go further** → Species identified in field aims to do more experiments under altered trace metal concentrations for a better understanding of the requirements and adaptations of the cells



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