

Phytoplankton physiology in the Ross Sea

**PRISM Cruise Meeting
ODU October 2014**

Tom Bibby
Ocean and Earth Science
University of Southampton
Southampton, U.K.

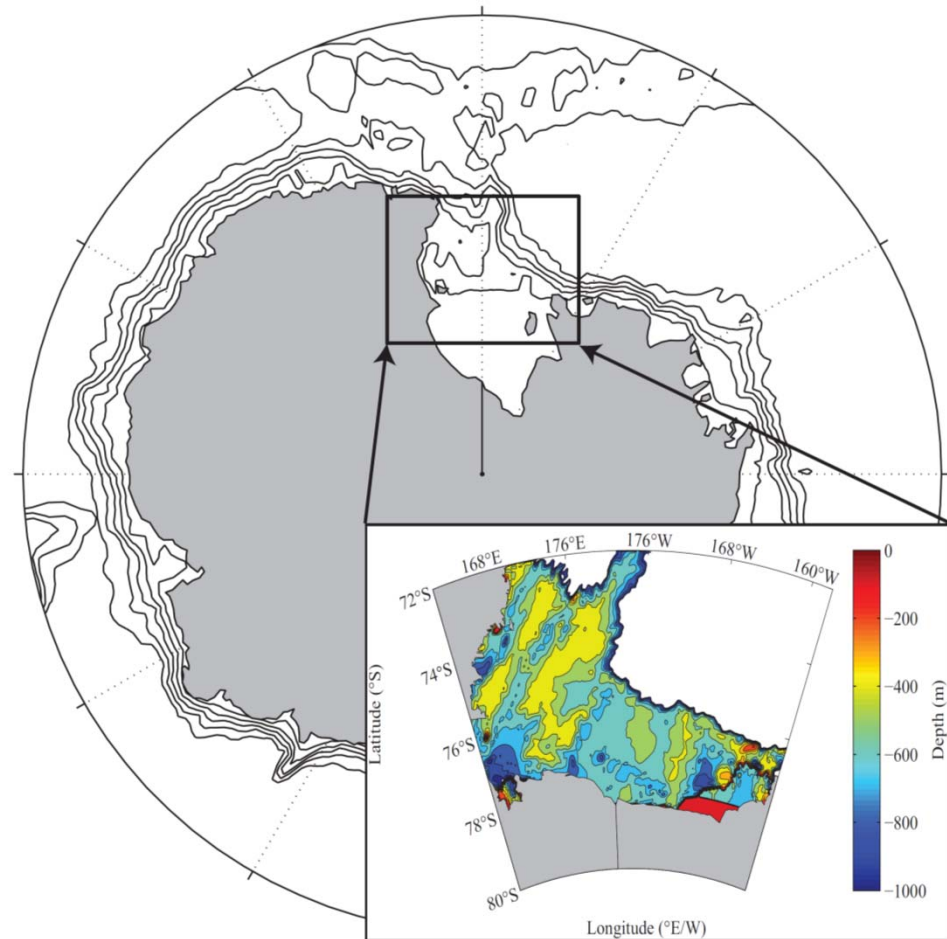
<http://www.phytoplanktonecophysiology.co.uk/>

tsb@noc.soton.ac.uk



Objectives:

- To map the spatial/temporal extent of iron limitation 'physiologically' throughout the Ross Sea
- To gain an understanding of the molecular-level responses of phytoplankton to low iron concentrations in the Ross Sea



Background: Options for Photoacclimation

The Photosynthetic Unit (PSU)

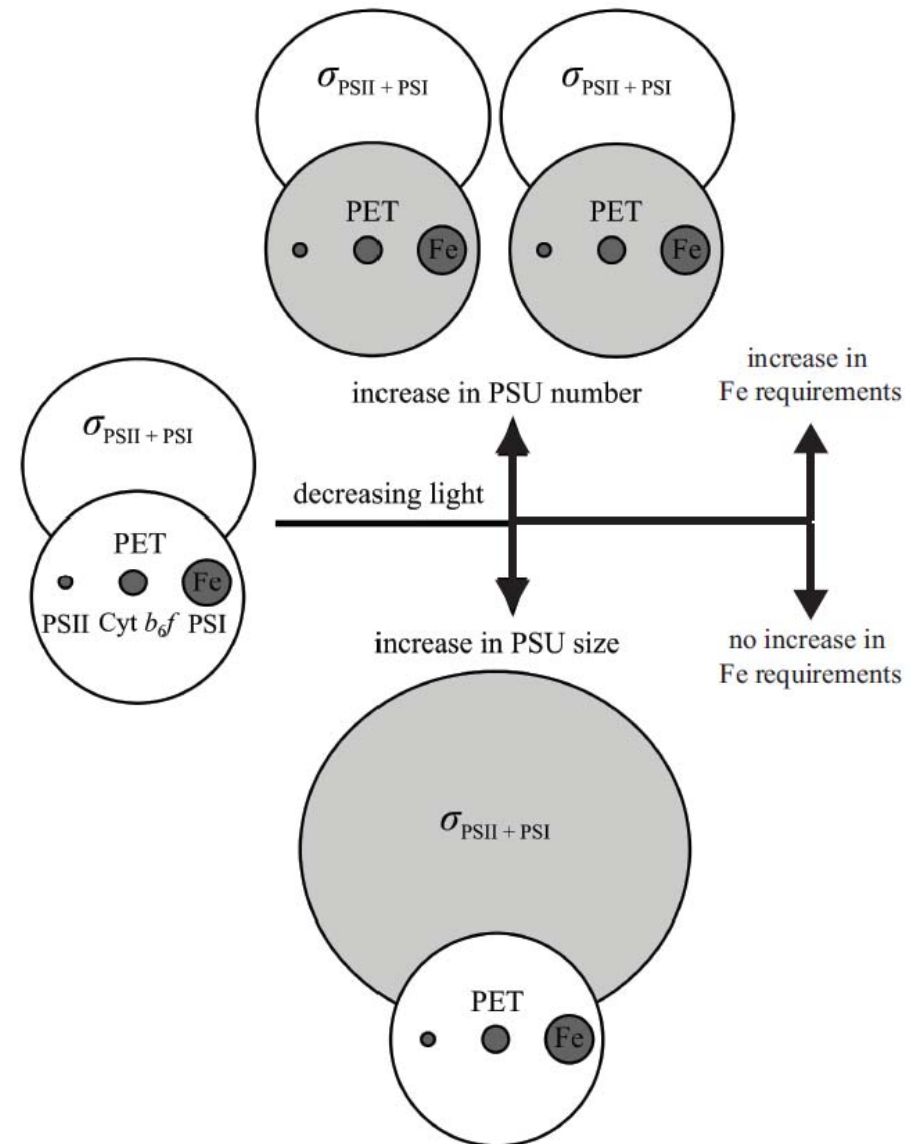
N-type – Number of photosynthetic units

Low Chl:Fe (higher iron demand)
Higher catalytic capacity

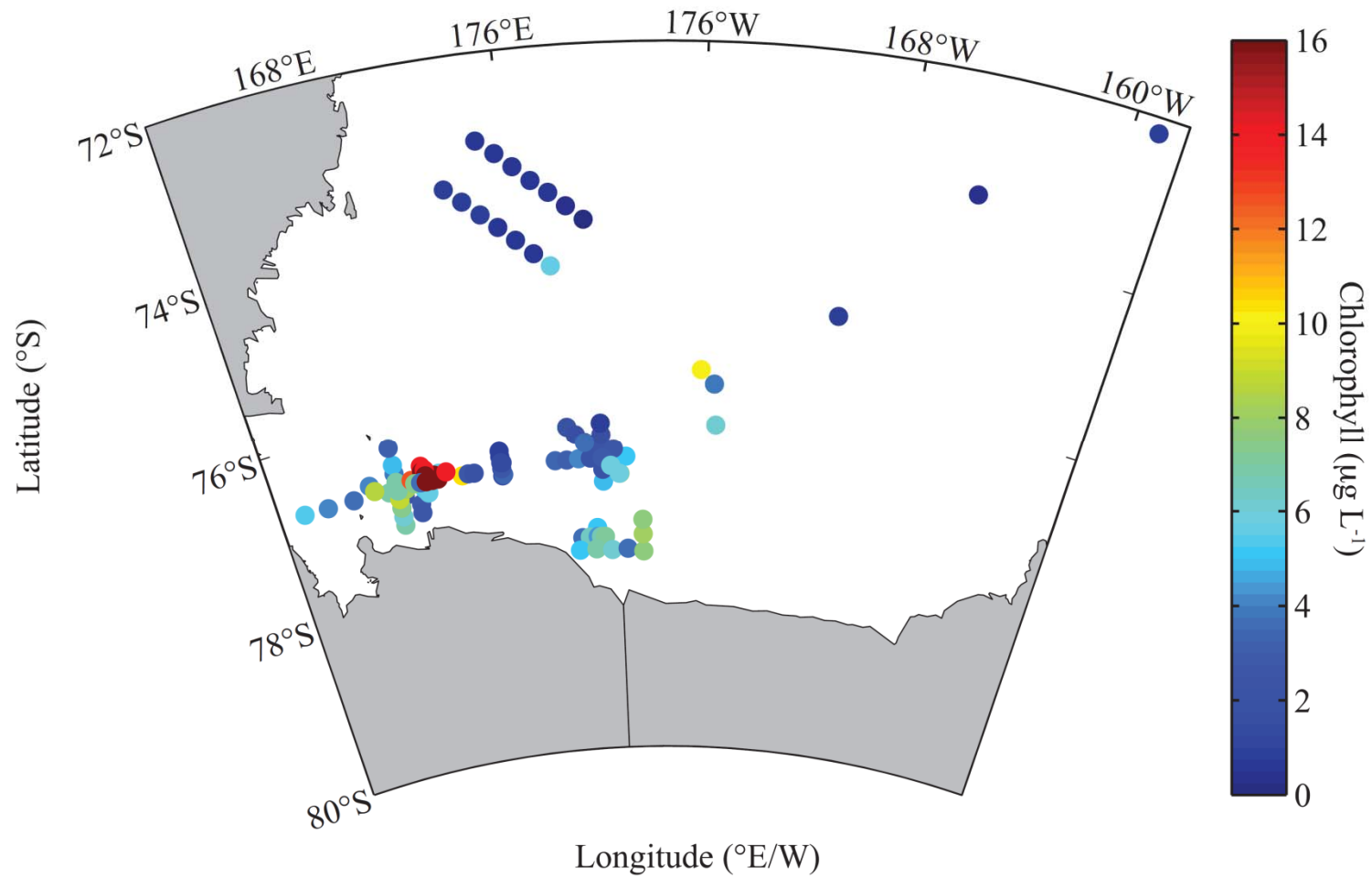
σ -type – Size of photosynthetic units

High Chl:Fe (lower iron demand)
Lower catalytic capacity

(adapted from Strzepek et al 2012)

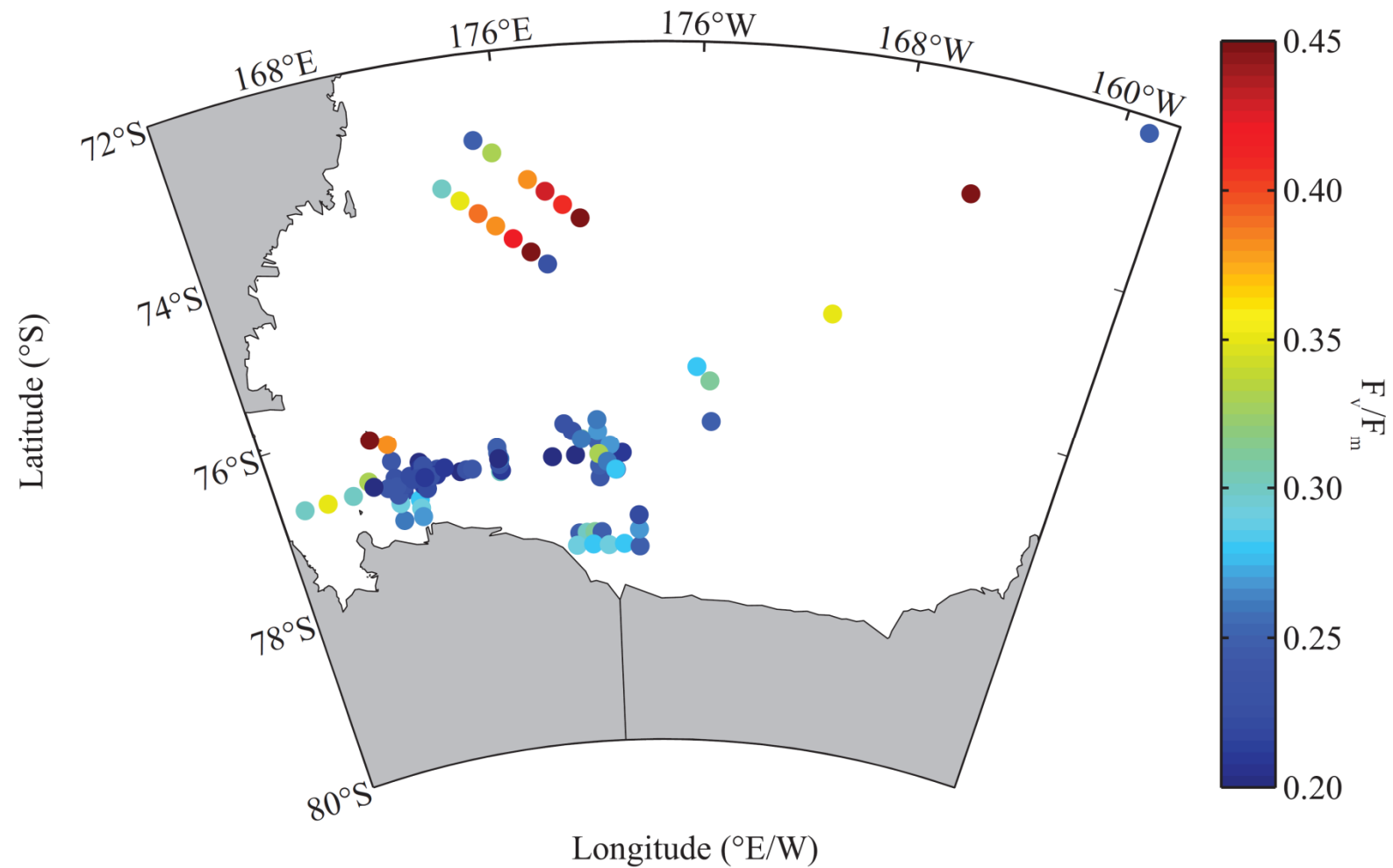


in situ Measurements: (1) Chlorophyll

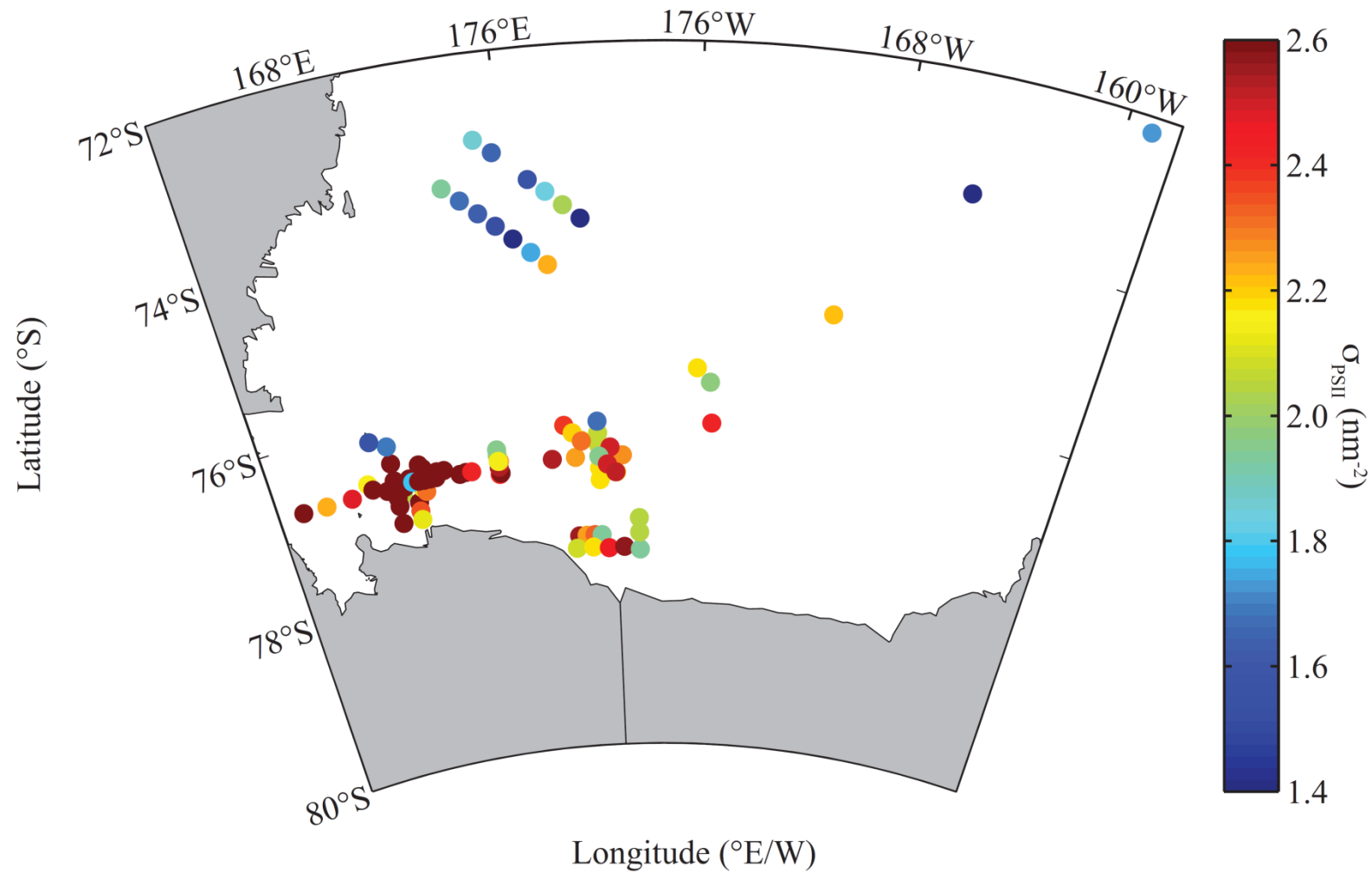


Chlorophyll data from Smith group

in situ Measurements: (2) F_v/F_m (Photosynthetic Efficiency)



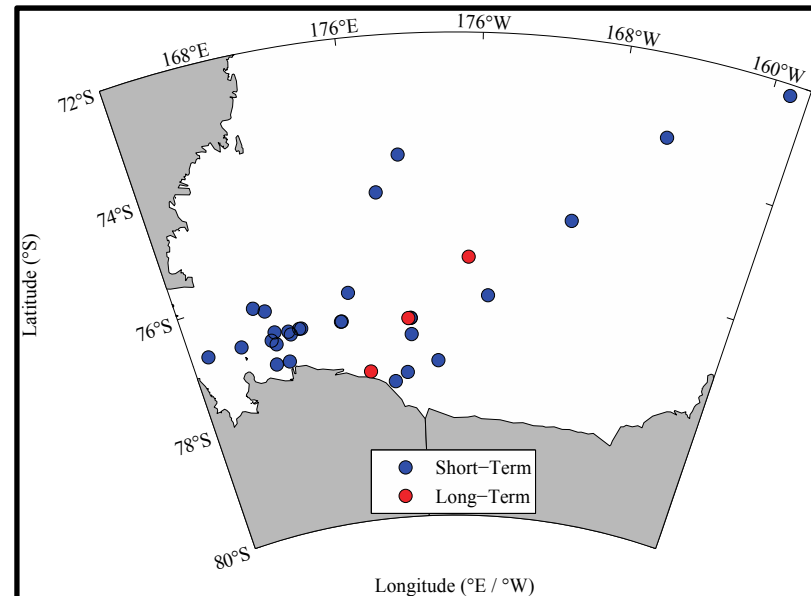
in situ Measurements: (3) σ_{PSII} (Functional Cross-section)



Bioassay Experiments (Long-Term Bioassays)

Compare phytoplankton community response to addition of 2 nM Fe

- (a) Eddy
- (b) Ross Bank
- (c) Ross Ice Shelf

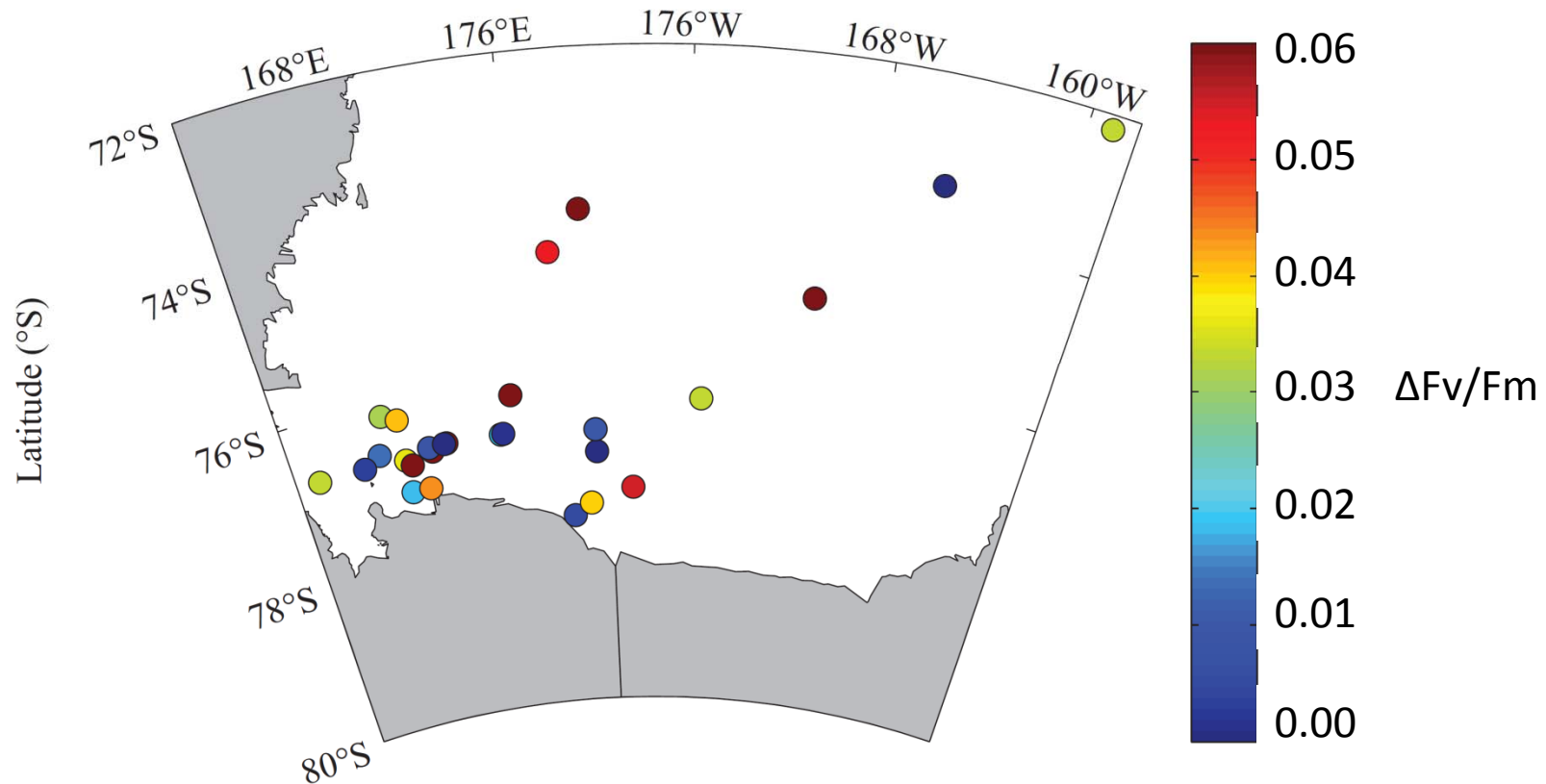


Bioassay Experiments (Long-Term Bioassays)

- All bioassays show enhanced accumulation of chlorophyll (upon Fe addition) at end of experiment
- Physiology (Fv/Fm) responds before chlorophyll accumulation
- Time taken to observe significant difference in chlorophyll accumulation is different
- Si:N drawdown is different – suggesting different community responses

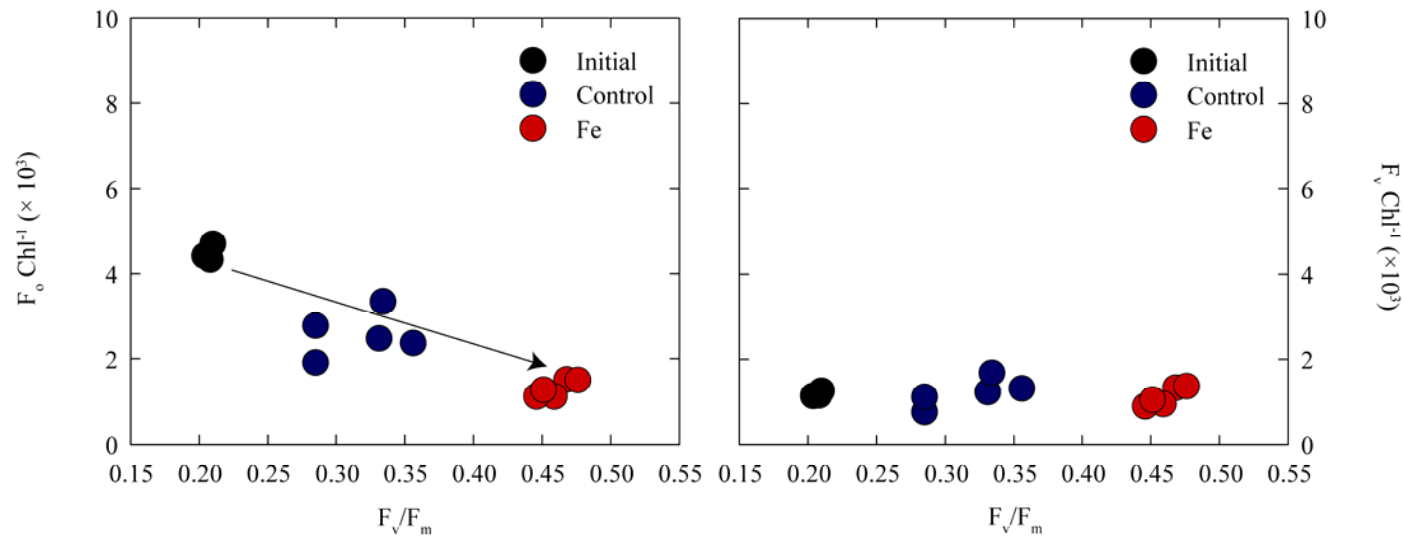
| | Experiment | | |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| +Fe μ^{Chl} | 0.17±0.02 | 0.29±0.00 | 0.19±0.01 |
| Control μ^{Chl} | 0.12±0.03 | 0.25±0.01 | 0.13±0.01 |
| + Fe ΔNO_3^- | 2.53±0.13 | 1.57±0.05 | 2.93±0.07 |
| Control ΔNO_3^- | 1.61±0.34 | 1.50±0.05 | 2.43±0.08 |
| + Fe $\Delta\text{Si}(\text{OH})_4$ | 1.92±0.15 | 1.47±0.04 | 2.37±0.07 |
| Control $\Delta\text{Si}(\text{OH})_4$ | 1.24±0.29 | 1.57±0.08 | 2.43±0.06 |

Bioassay Experiments (Short-Term Bioassays)



$$\Delta F_v / F_m = F_v / F_{m(Addition)} - F_v / F_{m(Control)}$$

Driver of physiological response to iron-limitation

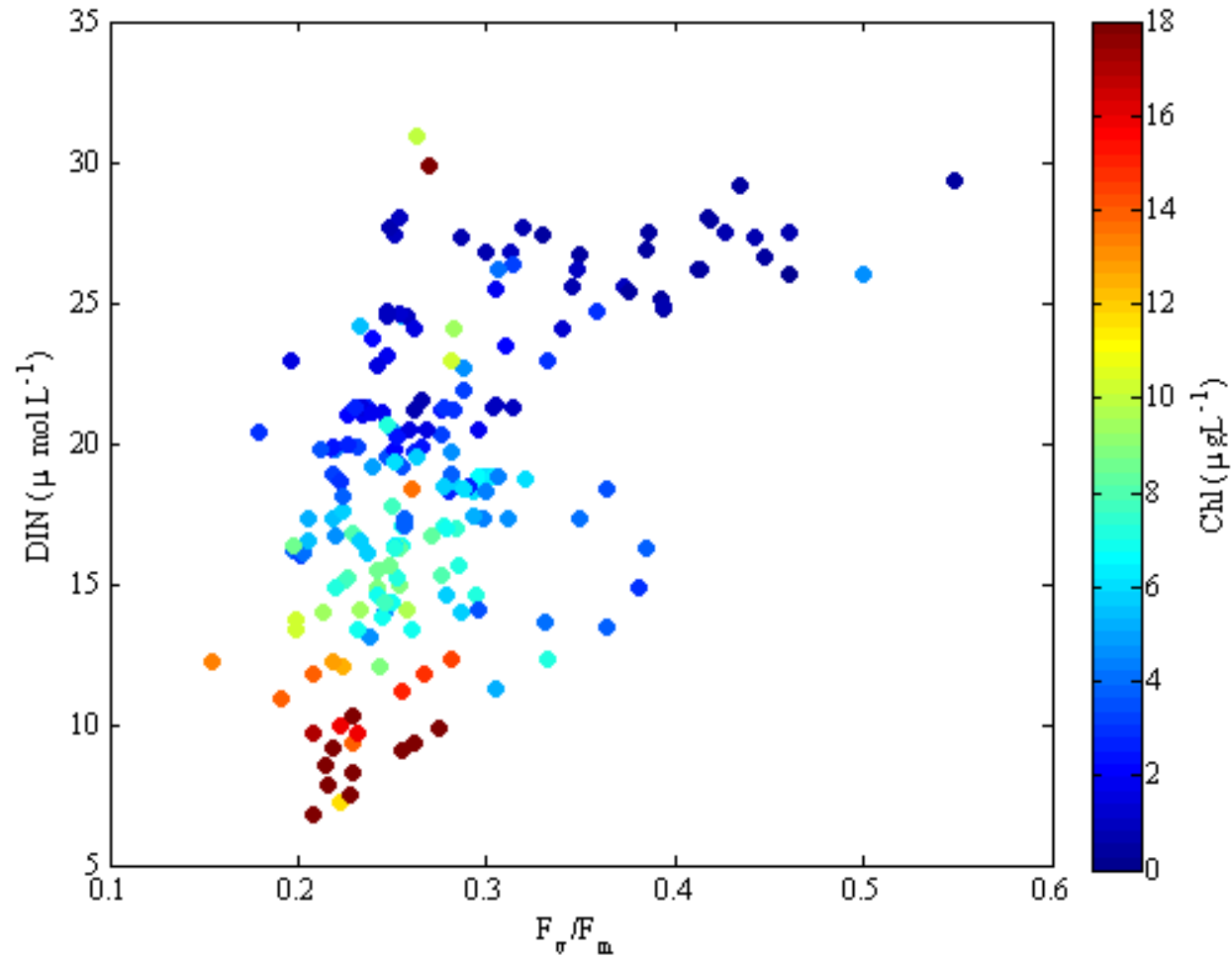


Increase of F_v/F_m upon Fe addition ($F_v = F_m - F_o$)

- (1) Not driven by a change in F_v (not associated with photochemistry of PSII e.g. accumulation of damaged PSII)
- (2) Is driven by change in F_o :Chl (uncoupled chlorophyll under iron stress) (Macey et al 2014 L&O)

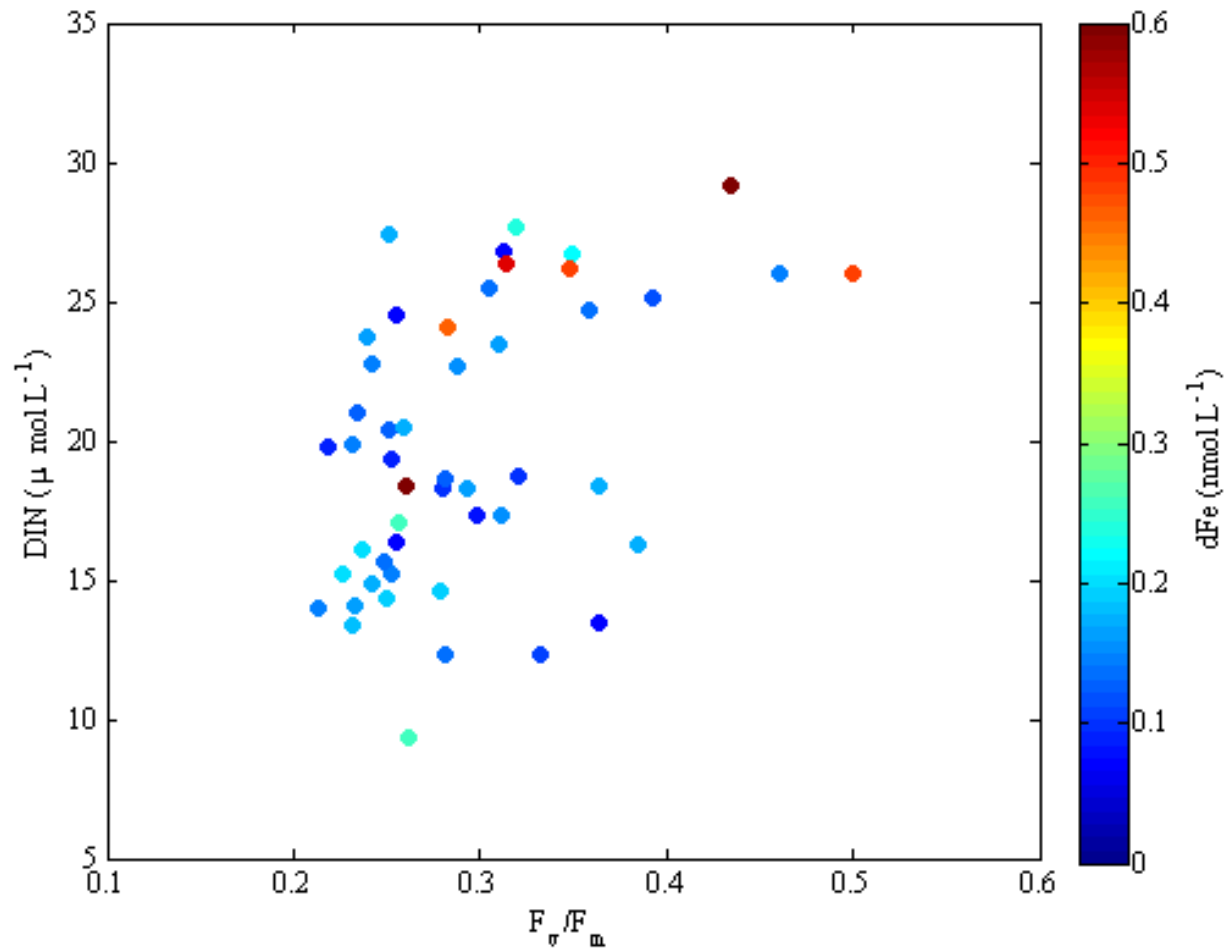
Implications: Significant fraction of Chl in Fe limited regions is not actively involved in photosynthesis.

Temporal pattern

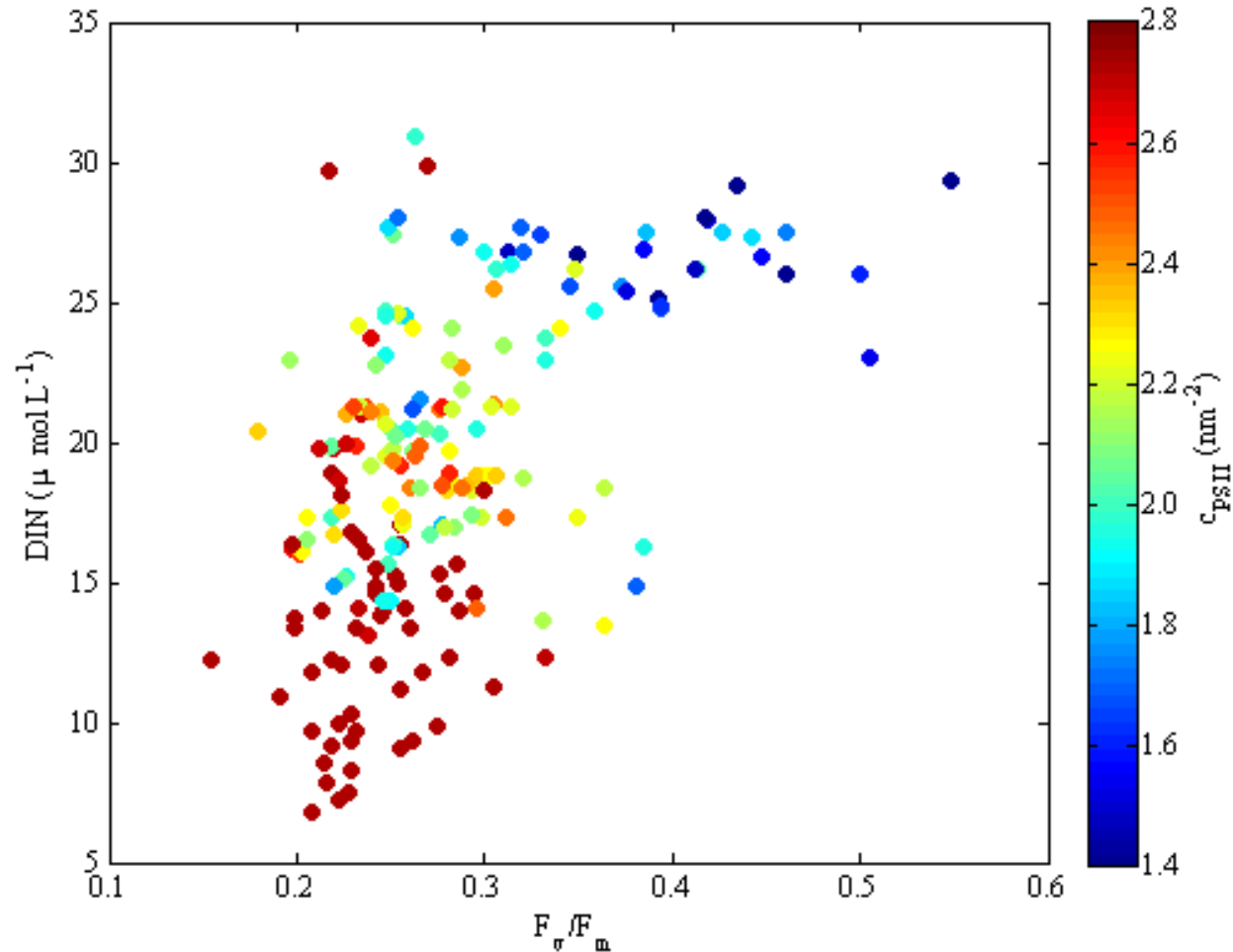


Chlorophyll (biomass) accumulates and F_v/F_m reduces as nutrients are removed

Temporal pattern

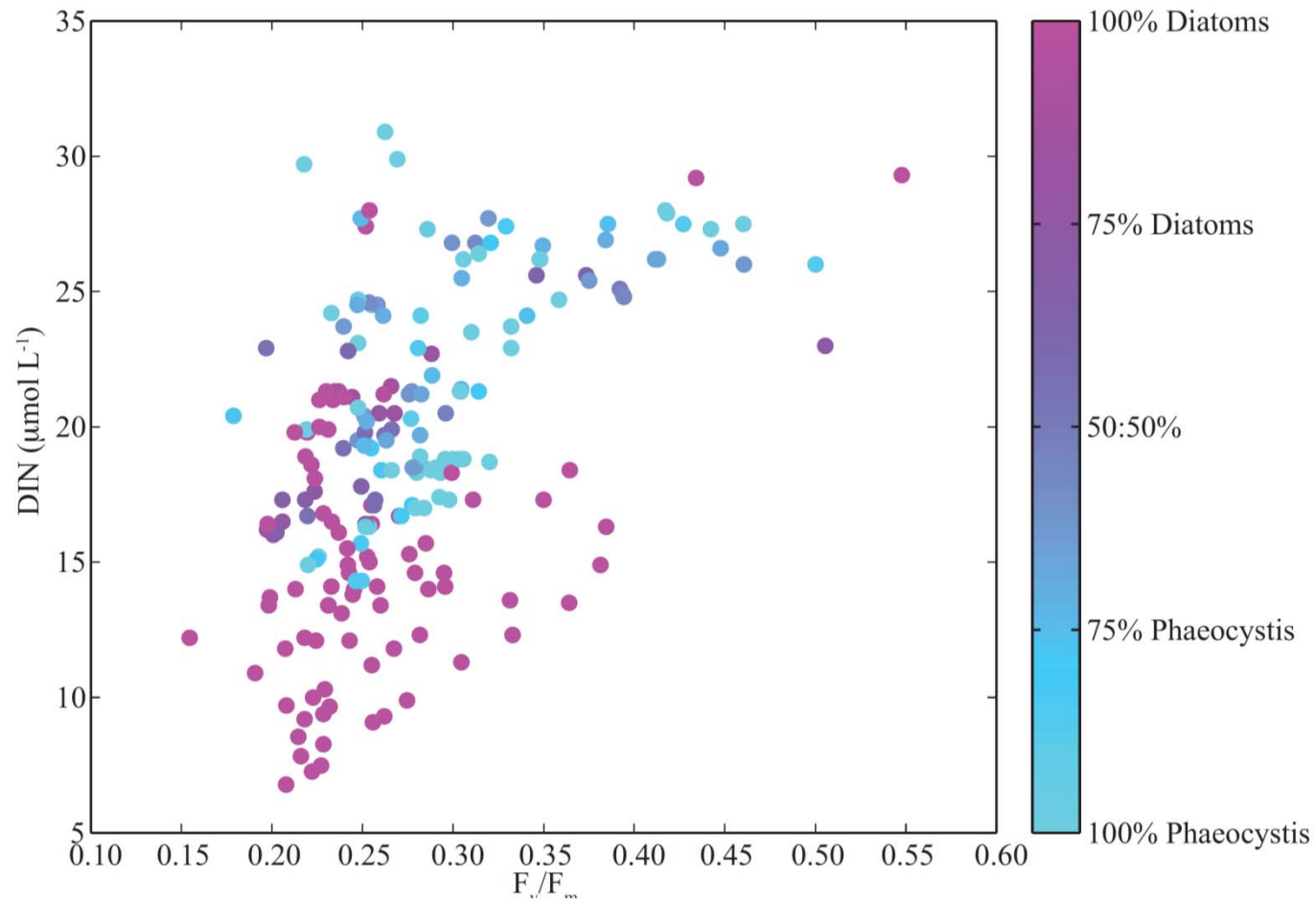


Temporal pattern



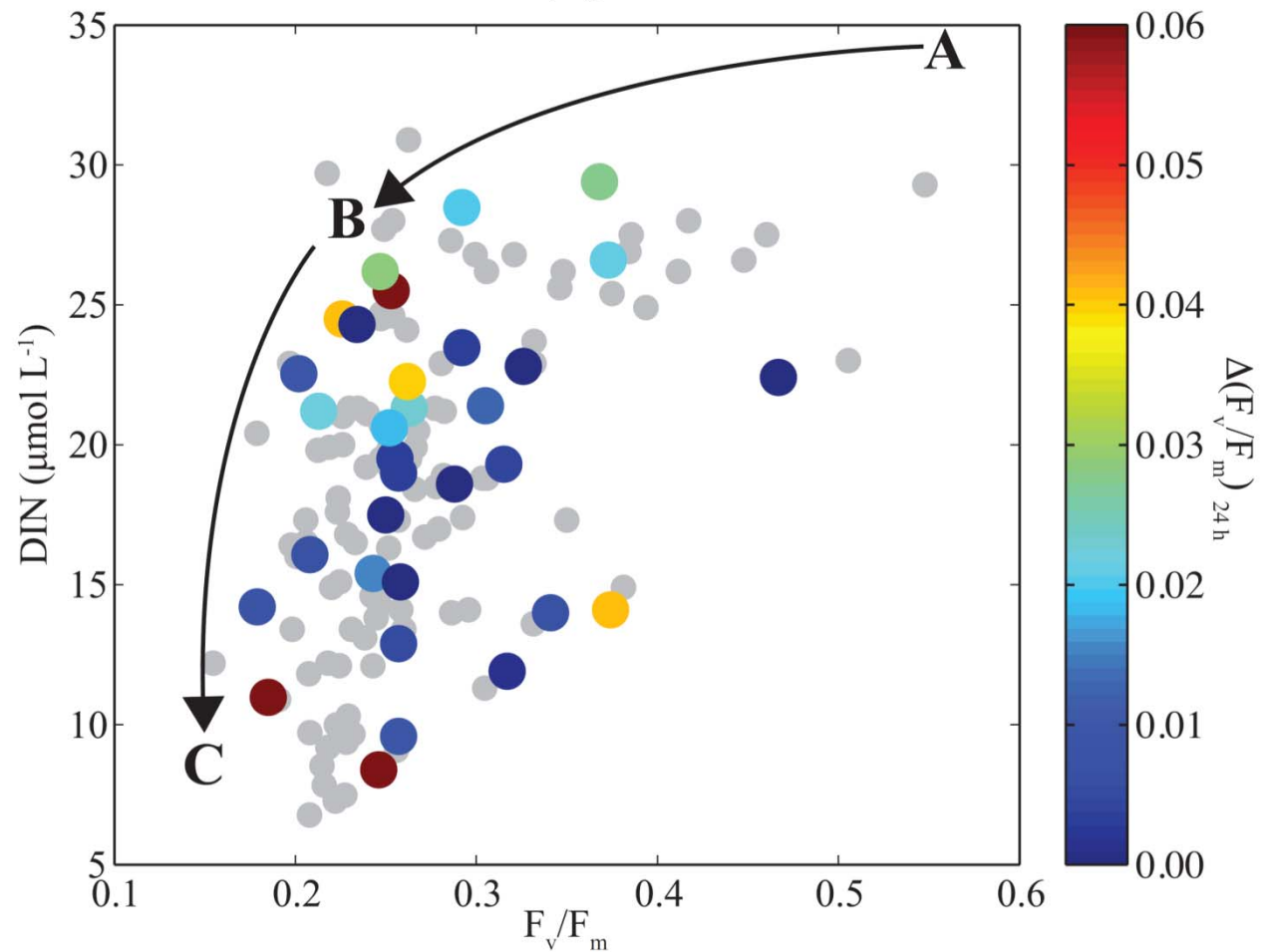
σ_{PSII} (functional cross-section) increases as nutrients are removed
May be indicative of increase in Chl:Fe (lower cellular iron demand)

Temporal pattern



Diatoms dominate community as nutrients are removed

Temporal pattern



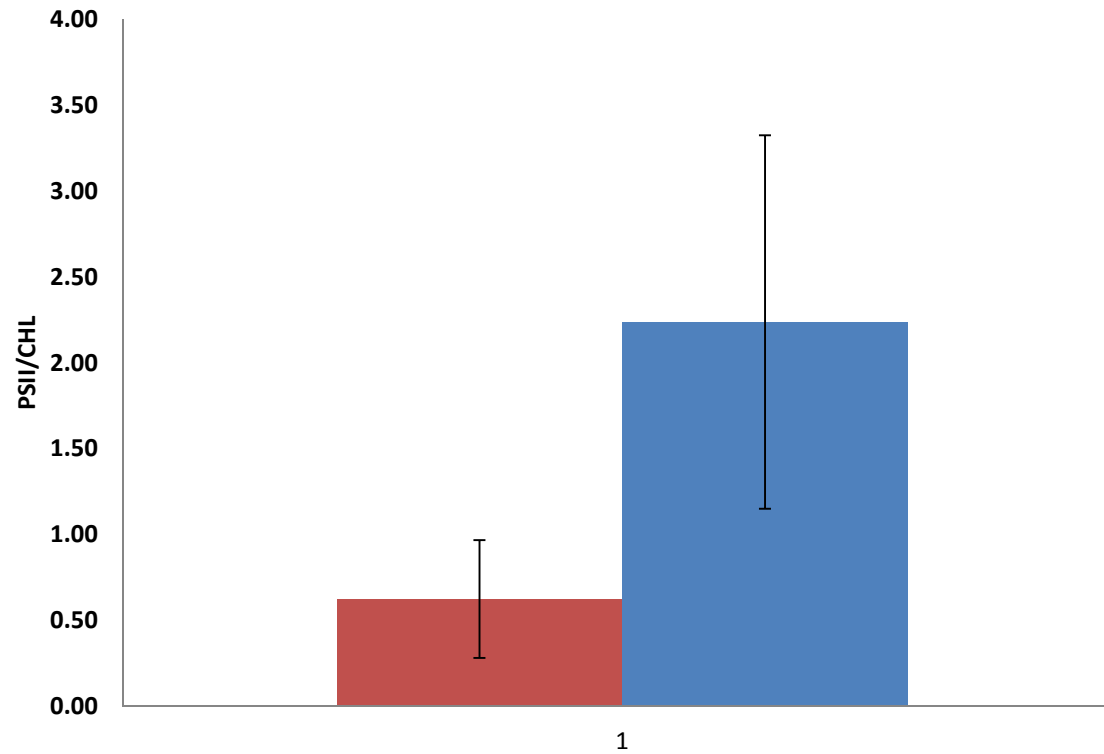
Short-term bioassay data ($\Delta F_v/F_m$) suggest two iron-stressed populations

A – No limitation

B – Phaeocystis iron stress

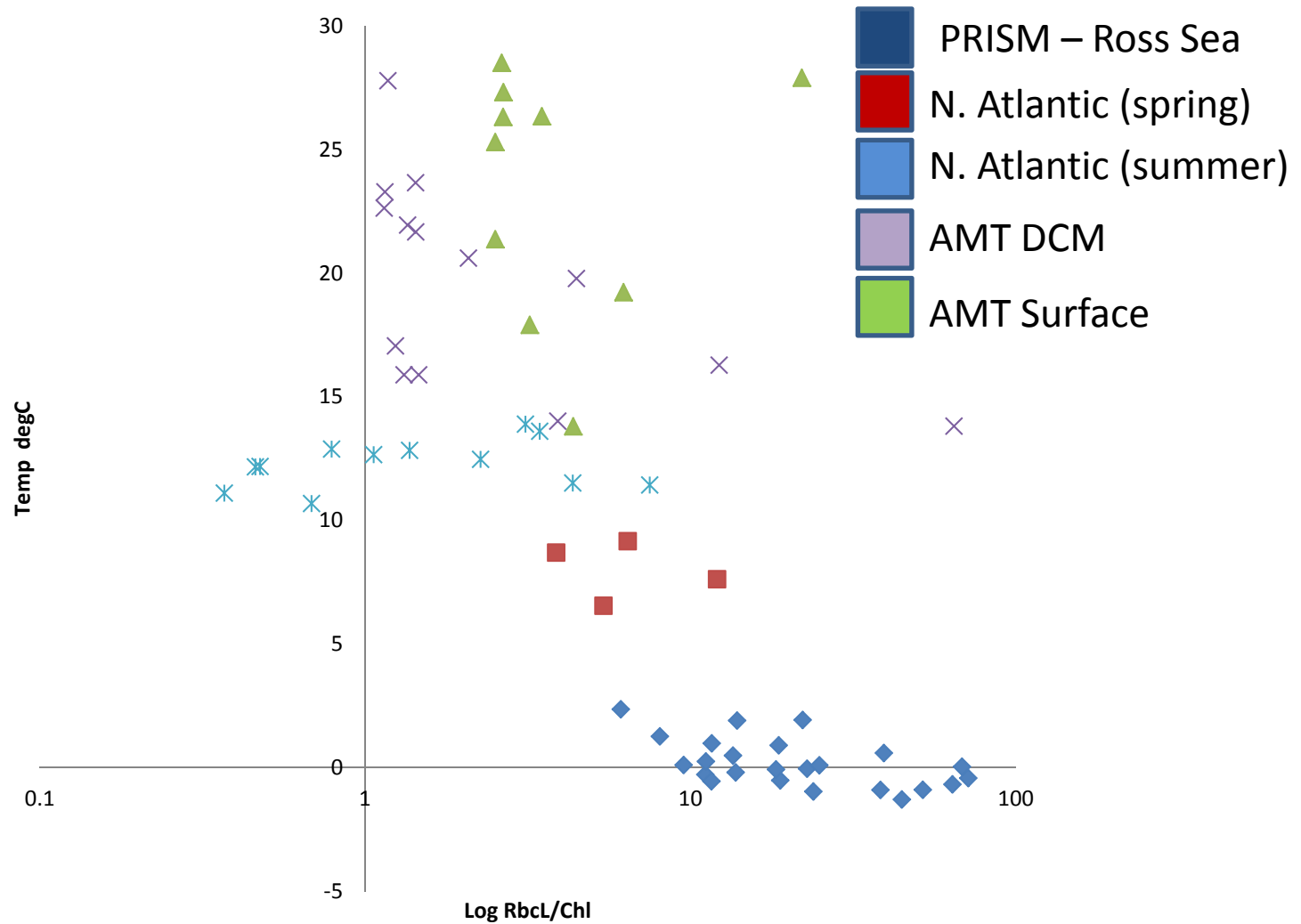
C – Diatom iron stress

PSII per Chlorophyll for (RED) Diatoms >80% community or (Blue) Diatoms <20% community



- *Reduction in photosynthetic catalysts per unit chlorophyll in diatom dominated communities*
- *Reduced Fe demand per unit Chl?*

S. Ocean phytoplankton in context



Trend in ratio of carbon-fixing enzyme to catalyst with temperature (Losh et al 2013) – RUBISCO is a small fraction of protein in phytoplankton.

Conclusions

- Suggesting temporal development of nutrient stress in Ross Sea
- Phaeocystis dominates when nitrate and iron are high (chlorophyll is low)
- Diatoms dominate when nitrate and iron are low (chlorophyll is high)
- Molecular evidence that diatoms have a reduced Fe requirement for photosynthesis (per Chl).
- Photosynthetic apparatus of S. Ocean phytoplankton seems very different from temperate/tropic species with implications for resource requirements and allocations.

Future

Papers:

(1) Seasonality of iron-limitation in phytoplankton populations in Ross Sea - Submit before December 2014

(2) Molecular basis of photosynthesis of phytoplankton communities in Ross Sea – Submit early 2015

(3) Mapping Fe limitation in Ross Sea

All datasets should be complete:

Acknowledgments:

Captain and Crew *R/V NBP*

Walker Smith (Group) –
HPLC data

Pete Sedwick (Group) –
Fe measurements

