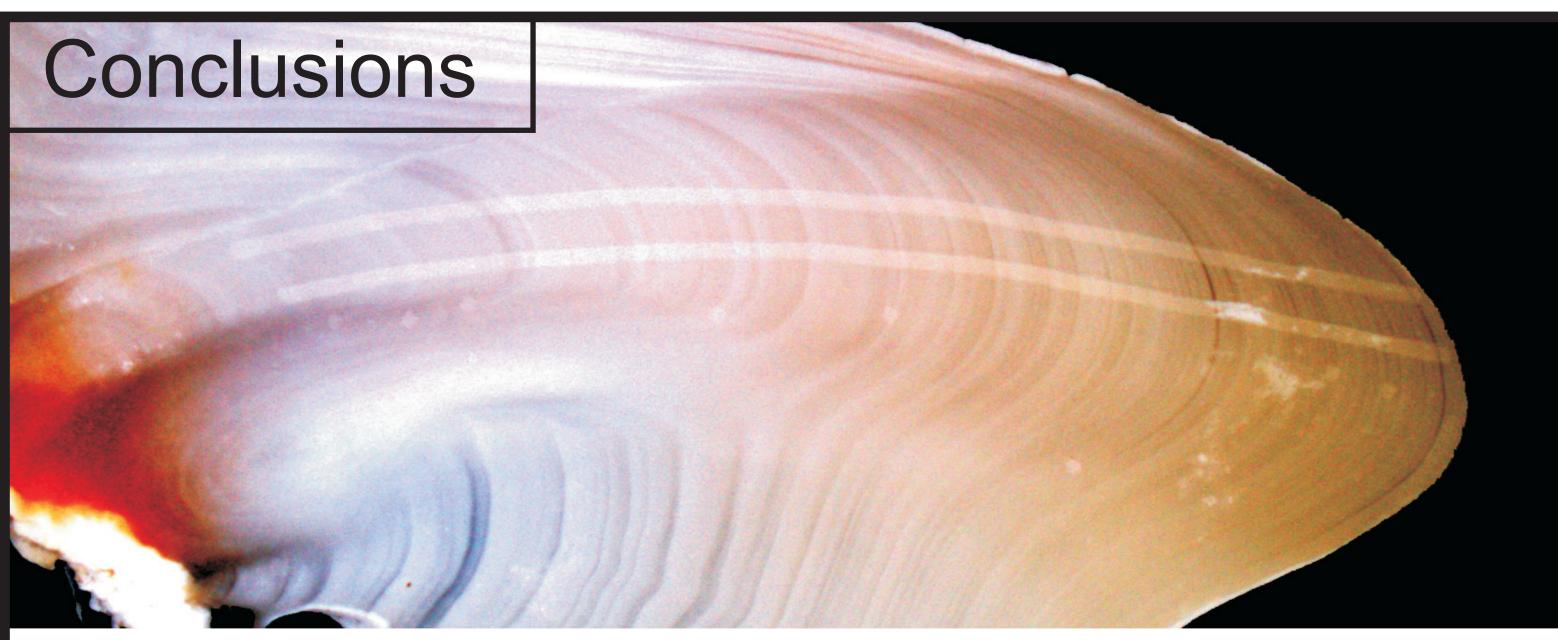


# Trace elements in biogenic carbonates – do not mess with the organic matrix!

J. Krause-Nehring<sup>1</sup>, A. Klügel<sup>2</sup>, G. Nehrke<sup>1</sup>, M. Kriews<sup>1</sup>, and T. Brey<sup>1</sup> jacqueline.krause-nehring@awi.de <sup>1</sup>Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Germany <sup>2</sup>University of Bremen, Germany



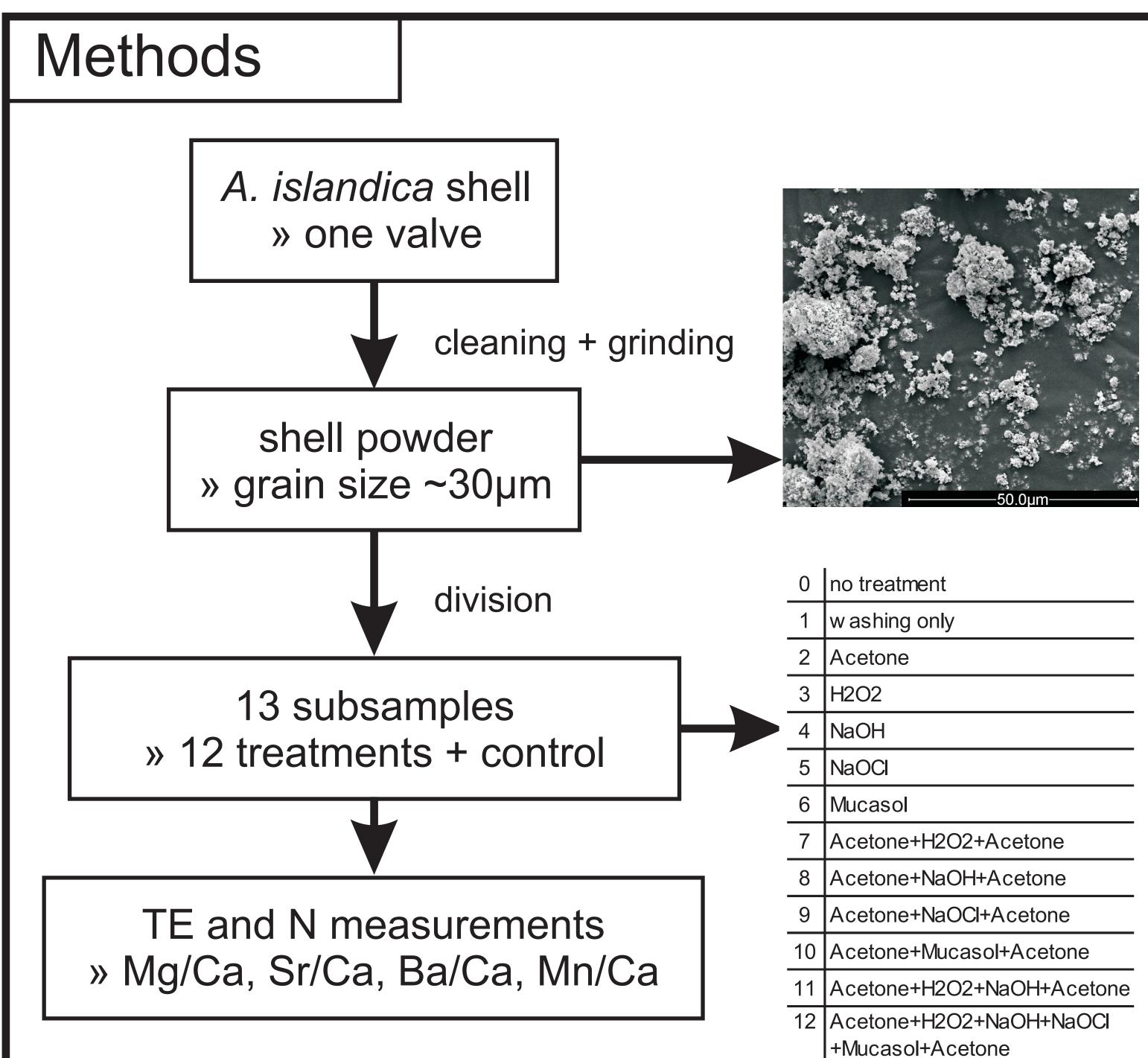
**Target TE determines sample pre-treatment:** 

#### • Sr/Ca

=> remove organic matrix prior to measurements

#### Mg/Ca, Ba/Ca, and Mn/Ca

=> avoid sample treatment => contamination or reallocation



## Rationale

Numerous attempts to correlate trace element (TE) concentrations in biogenic carbonates with environmental parameters led to contradictory results. The organic matrix may be one reason for these inconsistencies.

Proxy analyses imply that physical processes control trace element incorporation in biogenic carbonates. Thus, the biogeochemistry of the carbonate and environmental parameters during shell formation are directly connected. Incorporation of trace elements into the organic matrix, however, is also controlled by physiological processes – that is the problem!

We evaluate the effect of the organic matrix on trace element concentrations in biogenic carbonates. We use bivalve shell powder (Arctica islandica) to examine the effect of 12 treatments on:

- Organic matter content (N content)

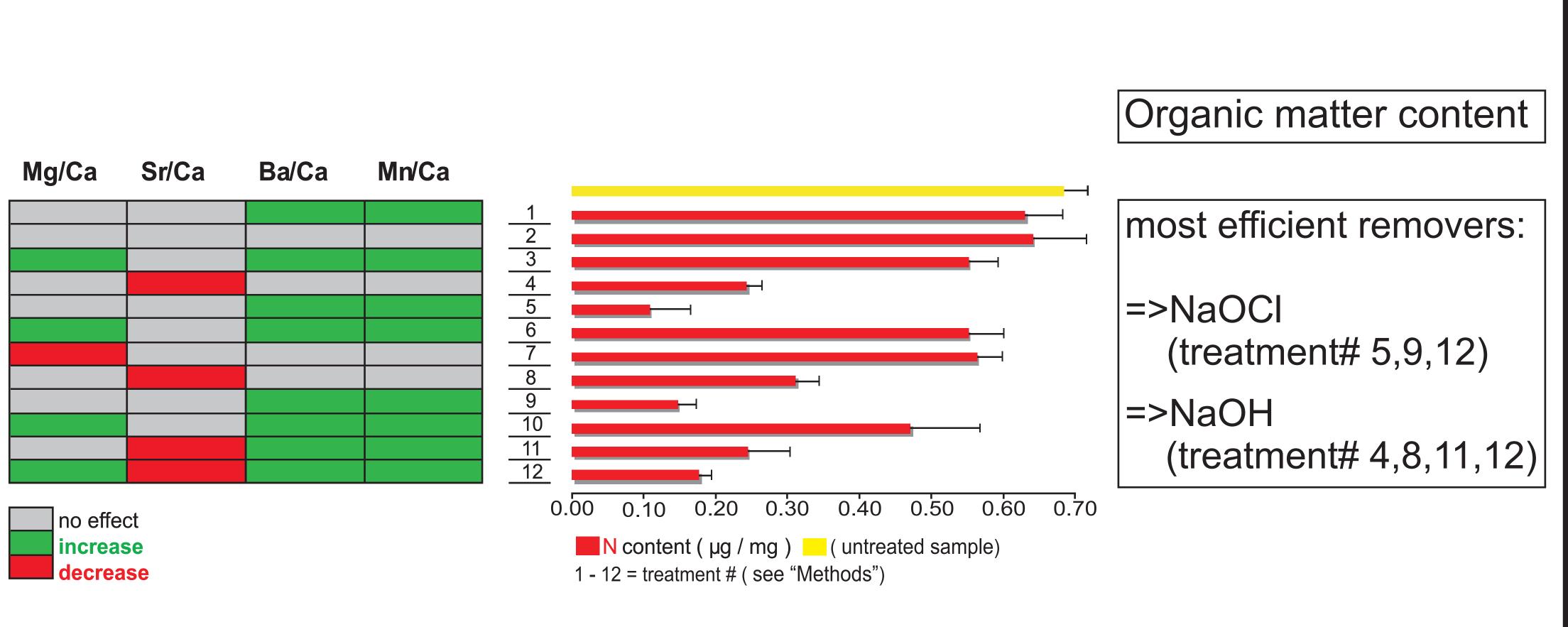
### Results

TE concentrations

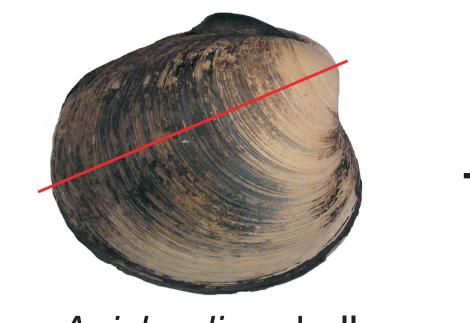
sample treatment causes changes:

Sr/Ca: NaOH treatment => significant decrease

Mg/Ca, Ba/Ca, Mn/Ca: => no clear pattern => tendency to increase



# What's next





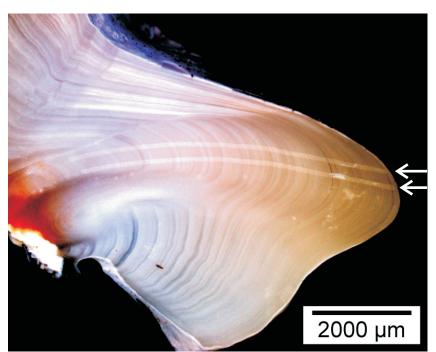


2. Combine spatial TE map (LA-ICP-MS, microprobe) with spatial mapping of organic matter (RAMAN)

• TE concentrations (Mg/Ca, Sr/Ca, Ba/Ca, Mn/Ca) AND

1. Can we reproduce our analyses with intact shells => same pattern?





cross-section of the shell umbo with LA-ICP-MS tracks



