

Antarctic biogeochemical fluxes influenced by melting glacier

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Preliminary results

Biogeochemical
flux



Benthic
community



Seafloor
conditions

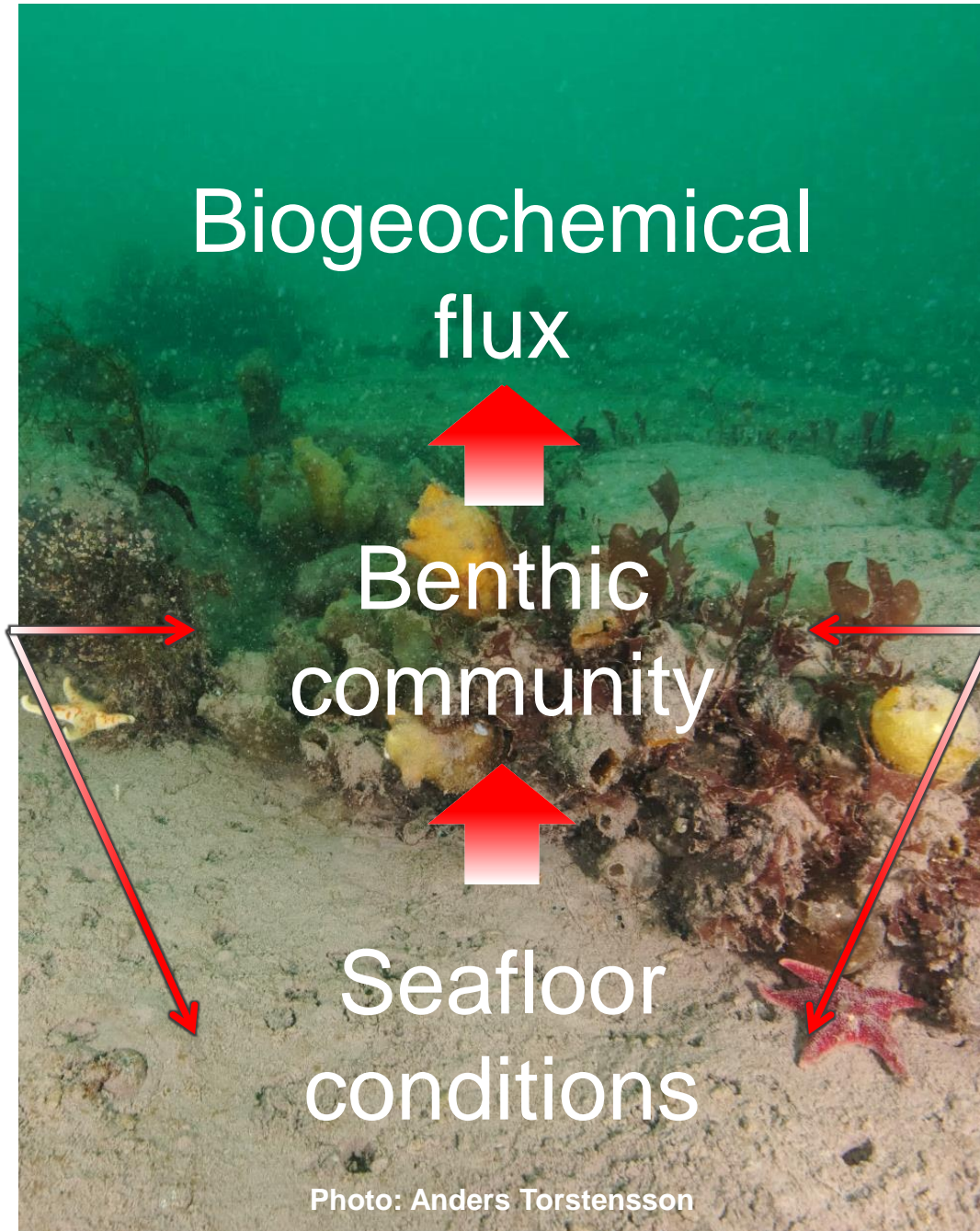


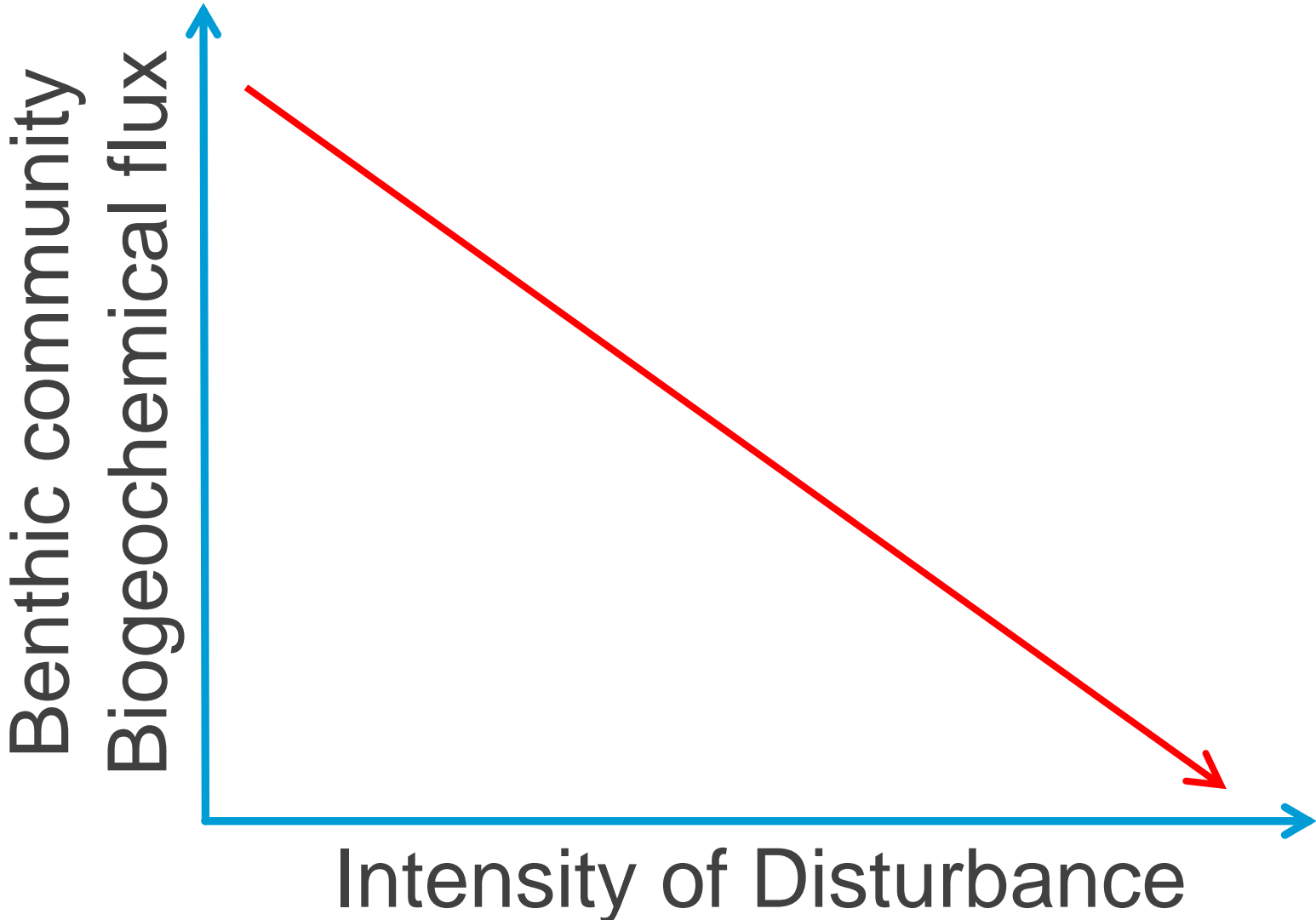
Photo: Anders Torstensson

Ice
Scouring

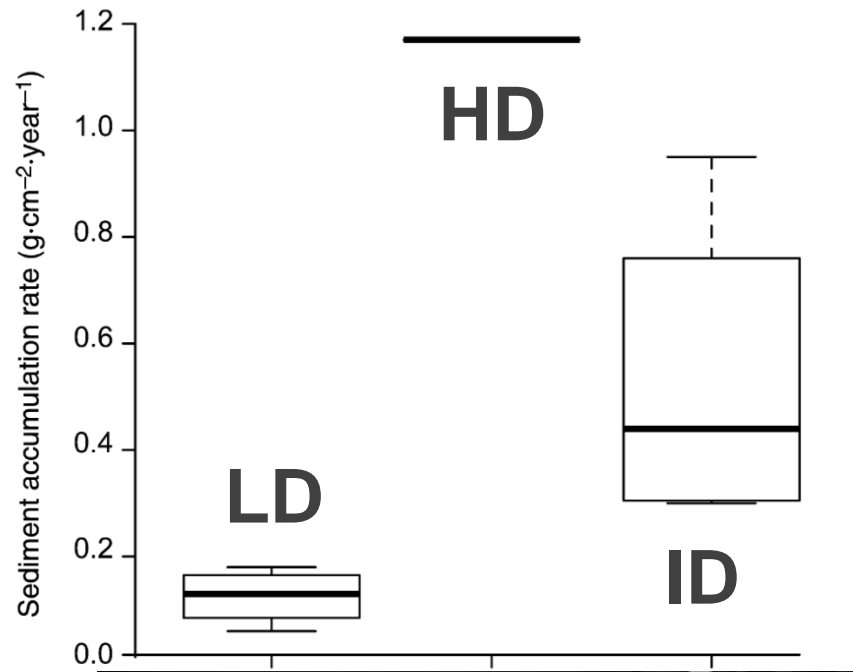
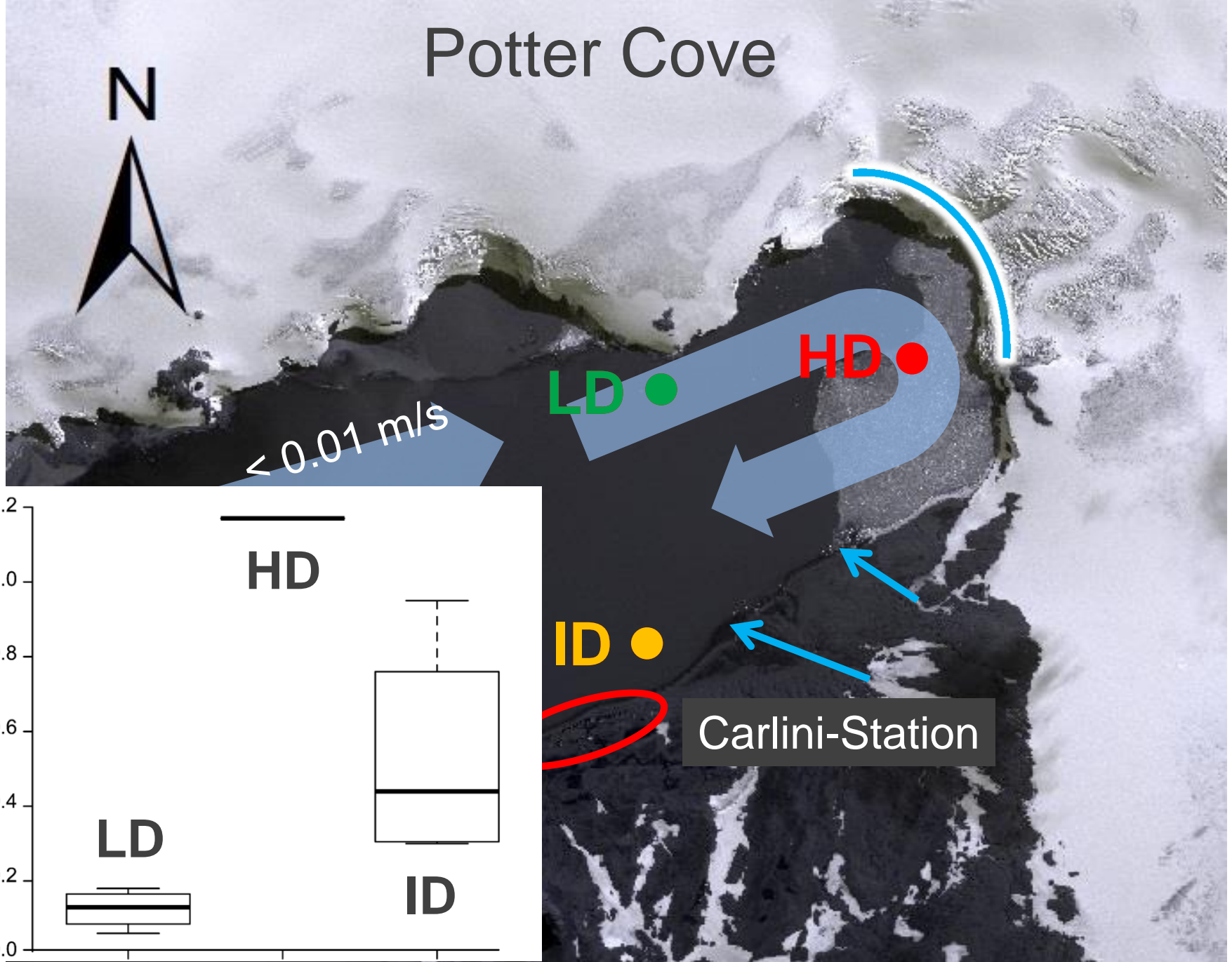
Particle
Release

How do glacier melting-related disturbances influence benthic communities and biogeochemical fluxes?

Hypothesis



Potter Cove



Total Oxygen Uptake = TOU
Diffusive Oxygen Uptake = DOU
Nutrient fluxes
Sediment samples

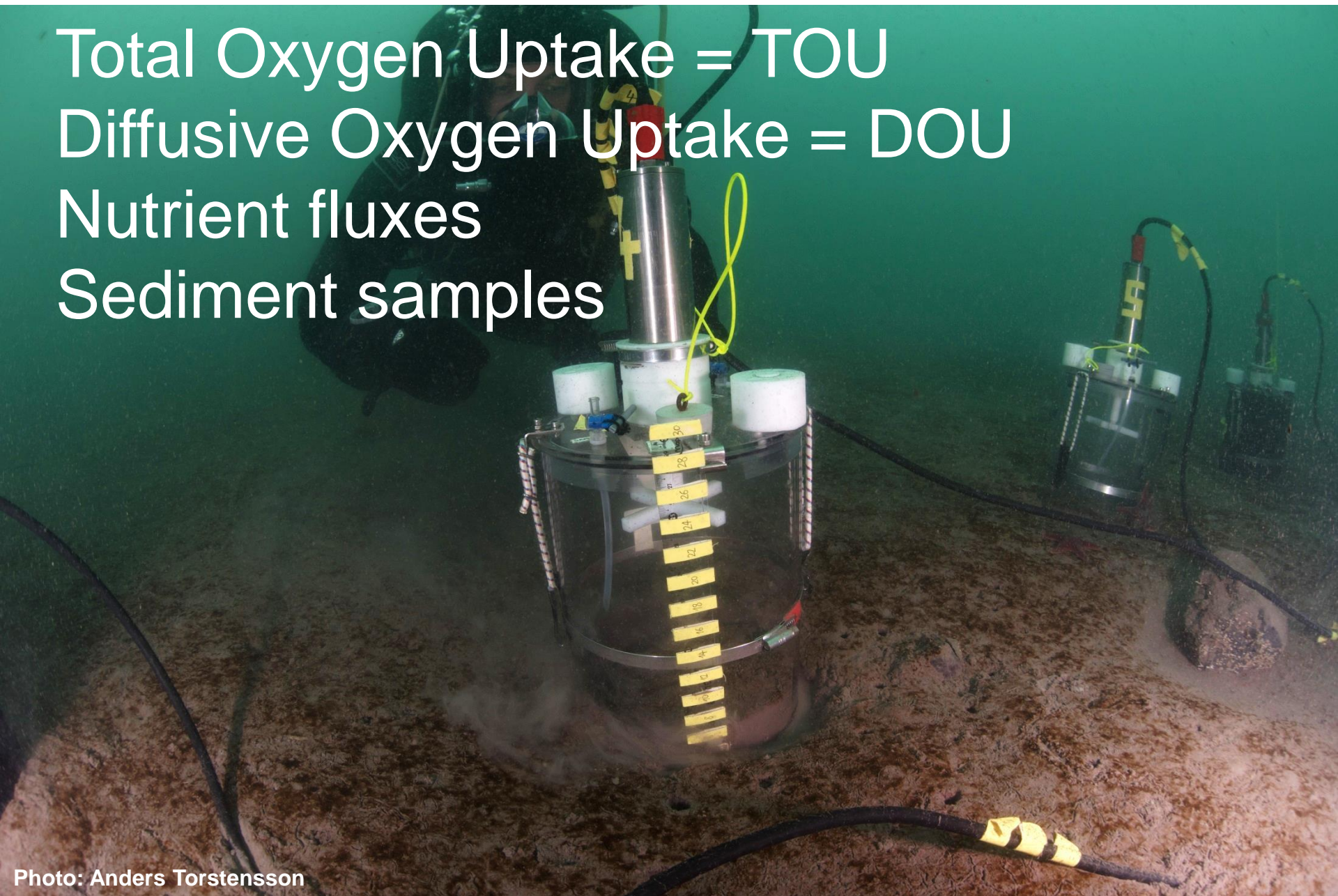
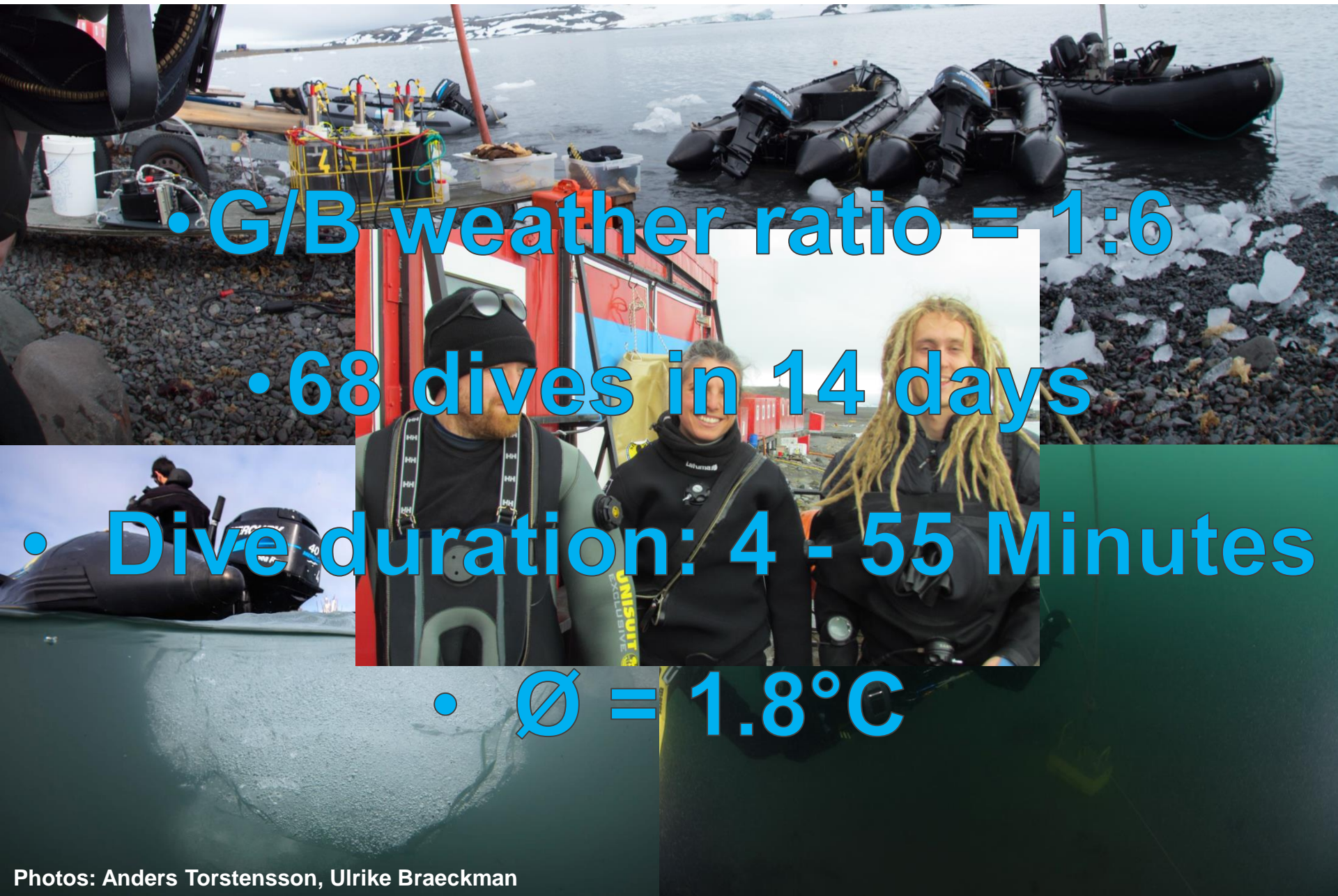


Photo: Anders Torstensson

TOU = Entire benthos energy demand

DOU = Microbial energy demand &
chemical redox reactions
→ Subflux of TOU



• G/B weather ratio = 1:6

• 68 dives in 14 days

• Dive duration: 4 - 55 Minutes

• $\emptyset = 1.8^{\circ}\text{C}$

Photos: Anders Torstensson, Ulrike Braeckman

Seafloor conditions

LD

ID

HD

Depth	8-9 m	5-7 m	7-8 m
Ø Light saturation	0.4%	4.1%	0.6 %
TOC [% of TC/ml Sediment]	40 ± 6	75 ± 9	49 ± 2
Silt, 4-63µm			84 %
Sand, >63µm	62 %	72 %	
Chl a [µg/g] (0-1cm)	12.5 ± 4.7	26.3 ± 4.0	5.1 ± 0.9

DOU vs. TOU

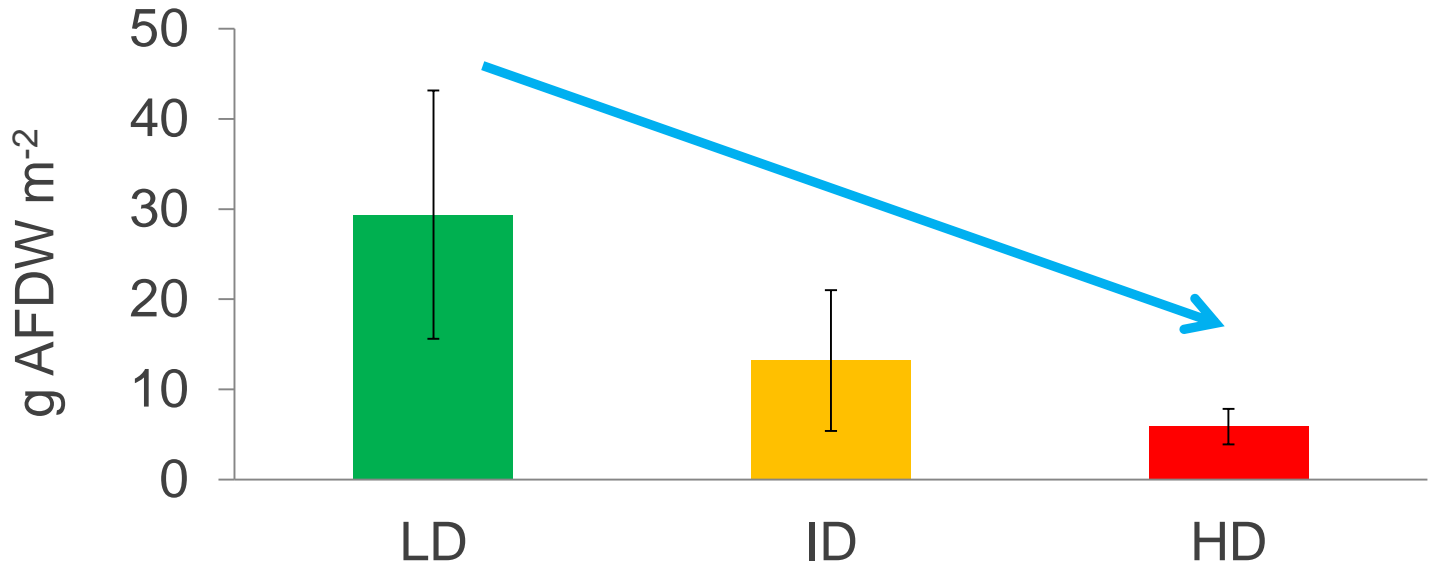
Site	DOU/TOU [%]
LD	6
ID	4
HD	19

→ Macro- and Meiofauna dominate oxygen fluxes

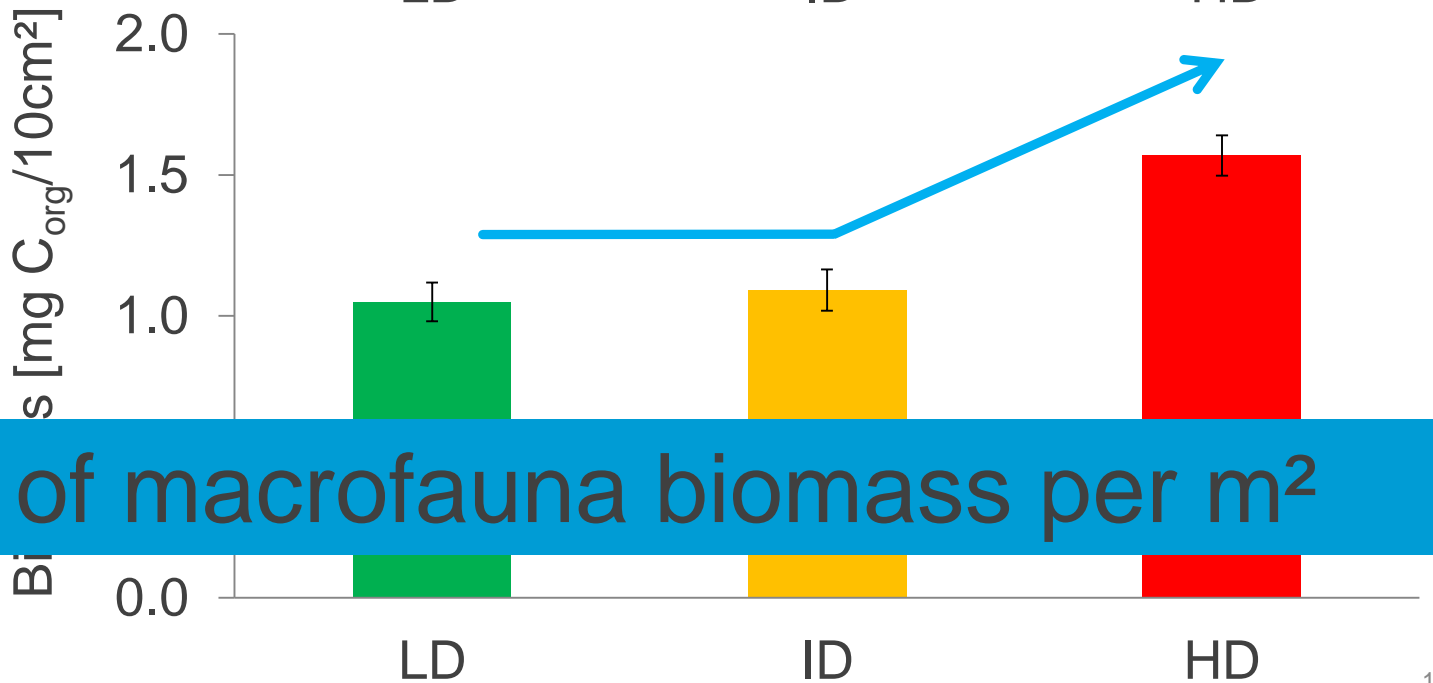
Benthic community biomass

Macrofauna biomass

Modified after Pasotti et al. Supporting Information Marine Ecology, 2014

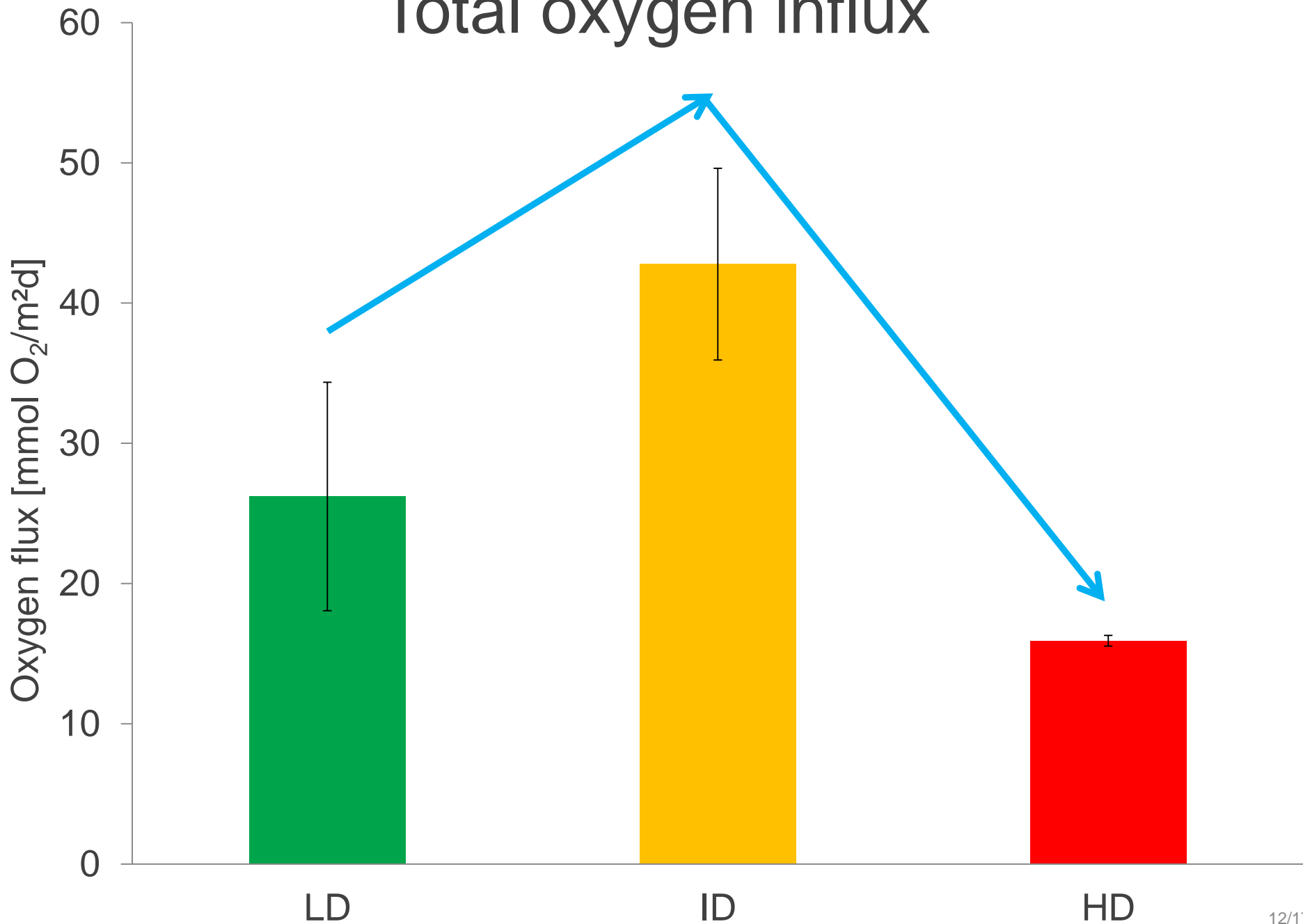


Meiofauna biomass

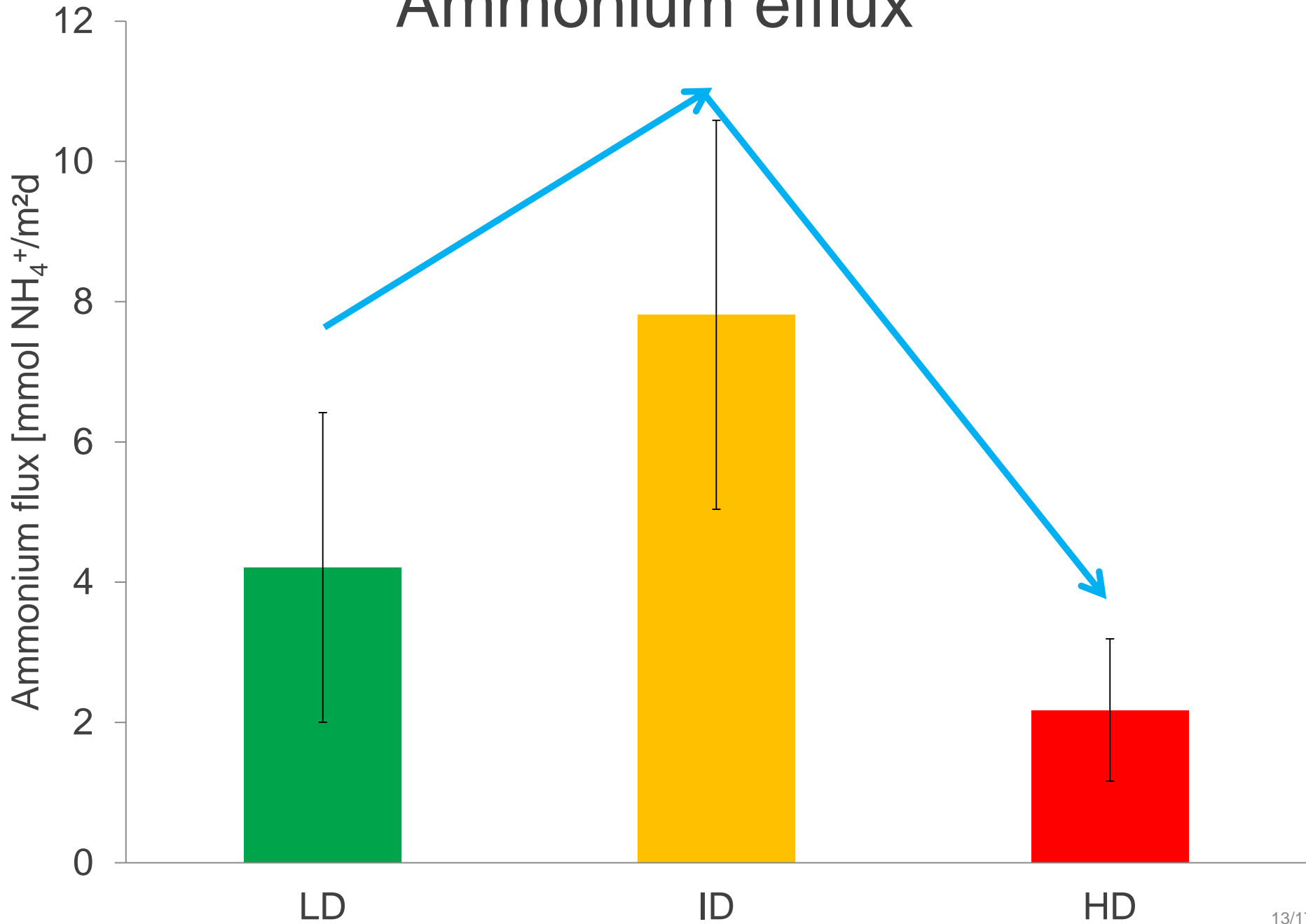


~ 5% of macrofauna biomass per m²

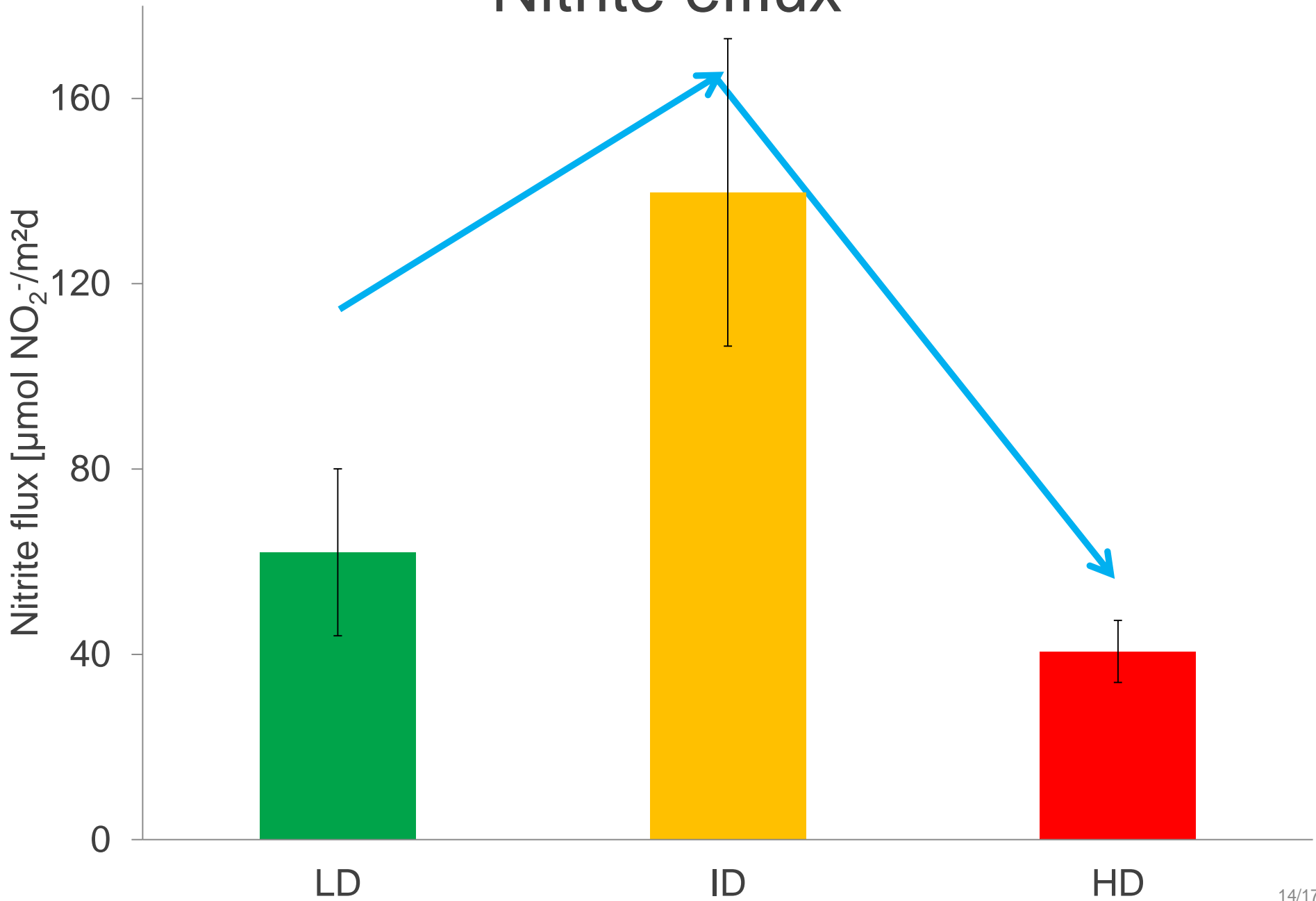
Total oxygen influx



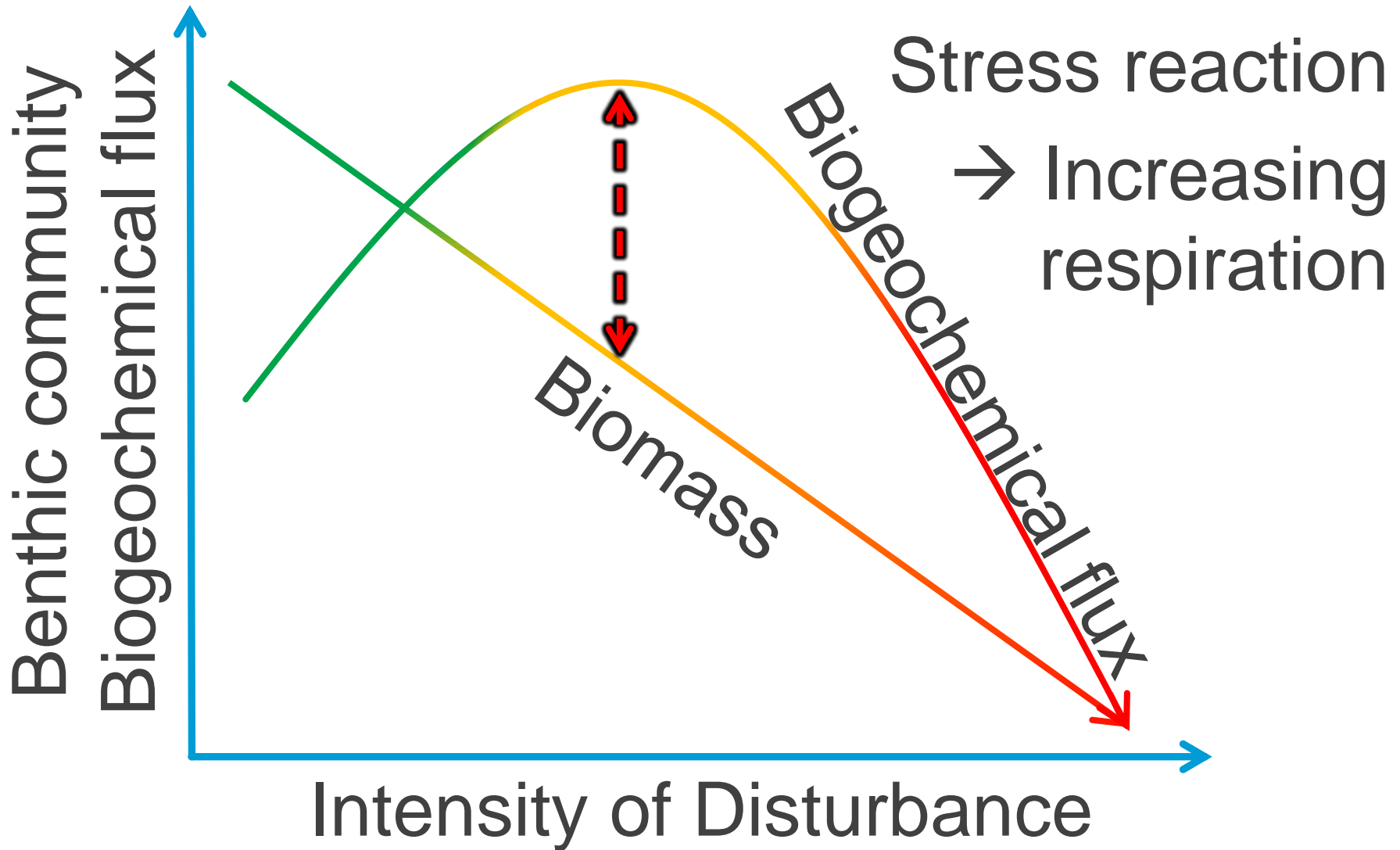
Ammonium efflux



Nitrite efflux



Hypothesis



Areas of
intermediate disturbance
increase



Decreasing
benthic biomass but accelerated
biogeochemical fluxes

Thank you

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