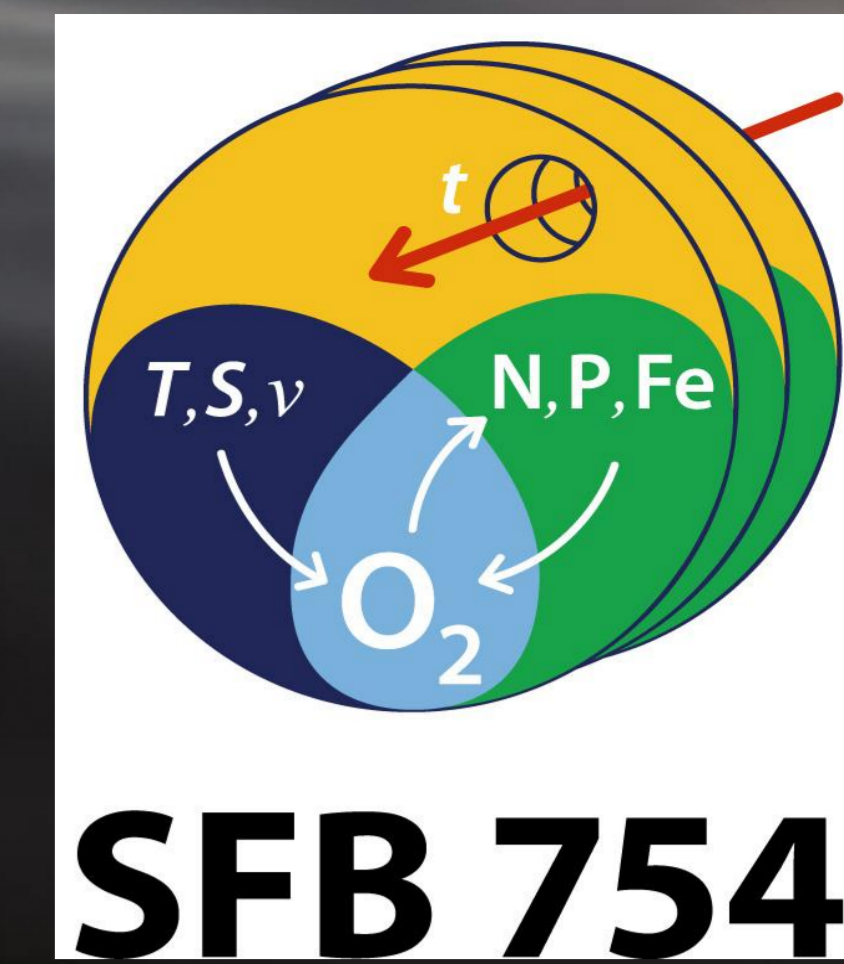


DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPARENT EXOPOLYMER PARTICLES IN THE EASTERN TROPICAL SOUTH PACIFIC

A. Loginova*, J. Roa, S. Thomsen, T. Kanzow, A. Engel

GEOMAR Helmholtz Center for Ocean Research Kiel, Germany

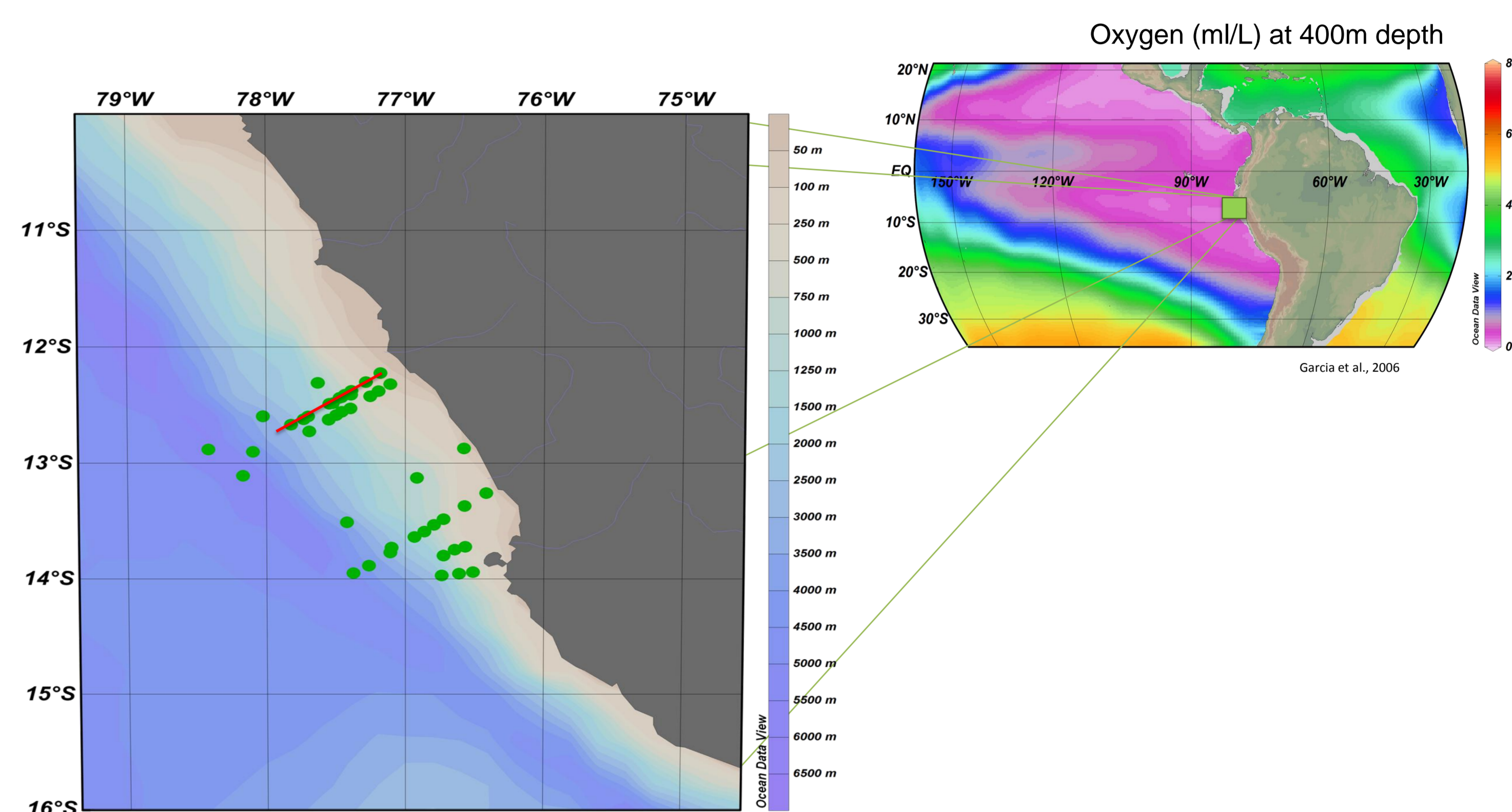


Goal

To examine *Transparent Exopolymer Particles* (TEP) distribution in relation to the biogeochemistry of the *Eastern Tropical South Pacific* (ESTP) region influenced by the coastal upwelling and the underlying *Oxygen Minimum Zone* (OMZ)

Motivation

- TEP distribution in zones influenced by coastal upwelling regimes and OMZs is largely unknown
- Tropical OMZs (e.g. ESTP OMZ) are the key regions in understanding of oxygen and nutrient cycling, biological productivity and CO₂-fixation in the ocean
- TEP play important role in carbon cycling, serving a mediator between dissolved and particulate organic matter pools (Engel et al., 2004)
- TEP serve nutrients and attachment surfaces for bacteria (Alldredge et al., 1993), supporting biological oxygen consumption



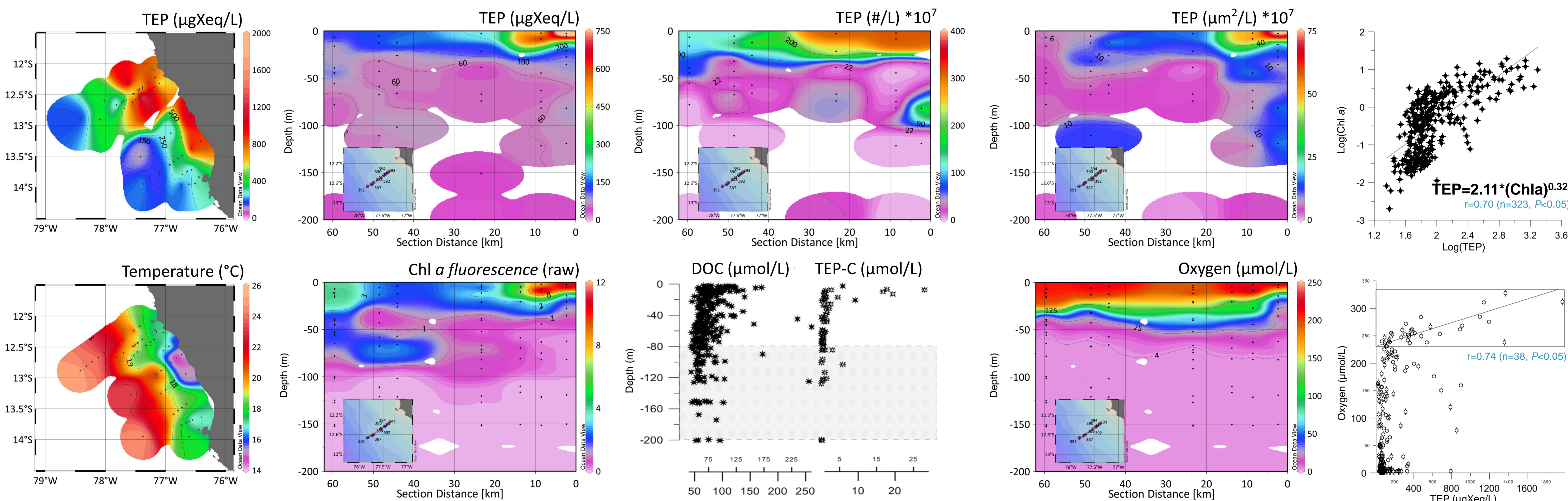
Map: Sampling site during M93 cruise (Feb – March 2013). Transect, used for plotting, is shown with red line.

First results

Surface distribution of TEP (µgXeq/L) and temperature (°C) at 5m depth

Vertical distribution of TEP (µgXeq/L), TEP (#/L), average TEP size (µm²/L), Chl *a*-fluorescence, Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC; µmol/L) and carbon included in TEP (TEP-C; µmol/L), and Oxygen (µmol/L), transect, used for the pictures schematically shown on the Map.

Covariance of TEP vs Chl *a* fluor. and TEP vs Oxygen



Season	Location	TEP (µgXeq/L)	TEP number (#/L)*10 ⁷	References
Winter	ALOHA	86-468	-	Prieto et al. (2006)
Winter	St. Barbara Channel	29-252	-	Passow and Alldredge (1995)
Spring	Otsuchi Bay	24-2321	10-34	Ramaiah et al.(2001)
Summer	Ross Sea	0-2800	-	Hong et al. (1997)
Summer	Anvers Island	15-500	-	Passow et al. (1995)
Summer	Monterrey Bay	50-191	-	Passow and Alldredge (1995)
Summer	off Peru	22-1976	0.01-400	this study

Table: Comparative data of TEP and TEP:Chl *a* (TEP:Chl *a* fluorescence, this study) for geographic locations in the Pacific Ocean and in the Pacific side of the Southern Ocean.

Summary

- Phytoplankton is the major source of TEP in the ESTP
- Remineralisation of TEP contributes substantially to biological oxygen demand in the ESTP
- No covariance of TEP and oxygen concentrations was determined in the core of the OMZ

Outlook

- For a better understanding of TEP cycling in the ESTP more information on the influence of oxygen on the microbial degradation of TEP is required

References

Alldredge, Passow, Logan (1993) The abundance and significance of a class of large, transparent organic particles in the ocean. Deep-Sea Research 40:1131-40
 Engel, Thoms, Riebesell, Rochelle-Newall, Zondervan (2004) Polysaccharide aggregation as a potential sink of marine dissolved organic carbon. Nature 428: 929-932
 Garcia, H. E., R. A. Locantini, T. P. Boyer, and J. I. Antonov. 2006. World Ocean Atlas 2005, Volume 3: Dissolved Oxygen, Apparent Oxygen Utilization, and Oxygen Saturation. S. Levitus, Ed. NOAA Atlas NESDIS 63, 342 pp.
 Hong, Y., Smith, W. O., White, A. M. (1997) Studies of transparent exopolymer particles (TEP) produced in the Ross Sea (Antarctica) and by Phaeocystis antarctica (Prymnesiophyceae). J. Phycol. 33, (368-376)
 Passow, U., Alldredge, A. L. (1995) A dye-binding assay for the spectrophotometric measurement of transparent exopolymer particles (TEP). Limnol. Oceanogr., 40, 1326-1335
 Passow, U., Kozłowski, W. and Verneer, M. (1995) Palmer LTER: Temporal variability of transparent exopolymeric particles in Arthur Harbor during the 1994-1995 growth season. Antarctic Journal-Review, 1995, 265-266.
 Prieto, L., Navarro, G., Cozar, A., Echevarria, F., Garcia, C. M. (2006) Distribution of TEP in the euphotic and upper mesopelagic zones of the southern Iberian coasts. Deep-Sea Res. II, 53, 1314-1328
 Ramaiah, N., Yoshikawa, T., Furuya, K. (2001) Temporal variations in transparent exopolymer particles (TEP) associated with a diatom spring bloom in subarctic ria in Japan. Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser. 212, 79-88
 Schiltzer, R. (2010) Ocean Data View

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) through the Sonderforschungsbereich 754: „Climate-Biogeochemistry Interactions in the Tropical Ocean“. We are grateful to captain and crew of RV Meteor, to CTD-watch group and to the Gaute Lavik - chief scientist of Meteor 93 cruise. Many thanks to Ruth Flerus and Caro Magies for help with collecting samples during the cruise.

*Contact:
alloginova@geomar.de

