

# Phytoplankton response to warming and CO<sub>2</sub> increase during the 1<sup>st</sup> indoor mesocosms experiment

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**Question:** How do warming and CO<sub>2</sub>-increase affect phytoplankton embedded in a natural food web?

**Method:** Indoor mesocosms (1.4 m<sup>3</sup>, see Fig. 1)

Factorial combination of

-2 temperatures (9 & 15° C)

-2 CO<sub>2</sub>-levels (446 & 1012 ppm – see Fig. 2)

-3 times replicated

Duration: 24 d

**Material:** Autumn plankton from the Western Baltic Sea taken on 19 October 2012 (for dominant phytoplankton taxa see Fig. 3)

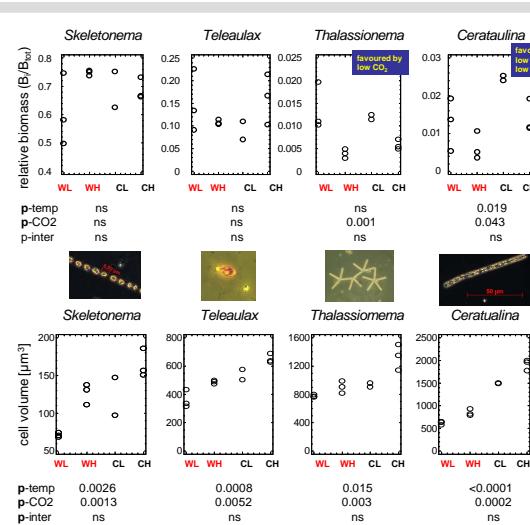
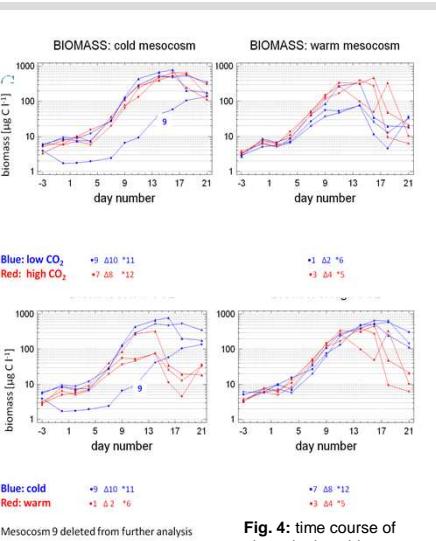
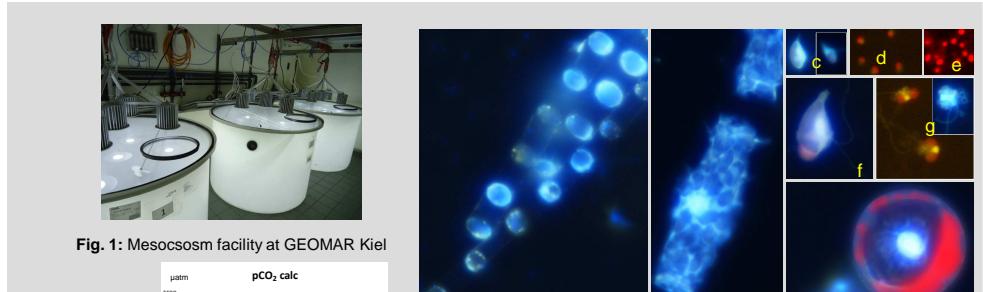


Fig. 5: response of relative biomass (top) and cells size (bottom)

## Time course of phytoplankton biomass (Fig. 4)

- divergence between temperature treatments
- no divergence between CO<sub>2</sub> treatments
- mesocosm 9 light failure just after start - excluded from further analysis

## Taxonomic composition (Fig. 5 top)

- no response of dominant spp. (*Skeletonema*, *Teleaulax*)
- response by some rare spp. (*Thalassionema*, *Cerataulina*)

## Cell size (Fig. 5 bottom)

- warming makes cells smaller
- more CO<sub>2</sub> makes cells larger

## Phytoplankton biomass and seston stoichiometry, means over time (Fig. 6)

- **biomass:** more at lower temp. at higher temp. positive CO<sub>2</sub>-effect
- **C:N & N:P:** no temp. and no CO<sub>2</sub>-effect
- **C:P:**
- significant temperature effect (lower at higher temp.)
- marginally insignificant CO<sub>2</sub>-effect

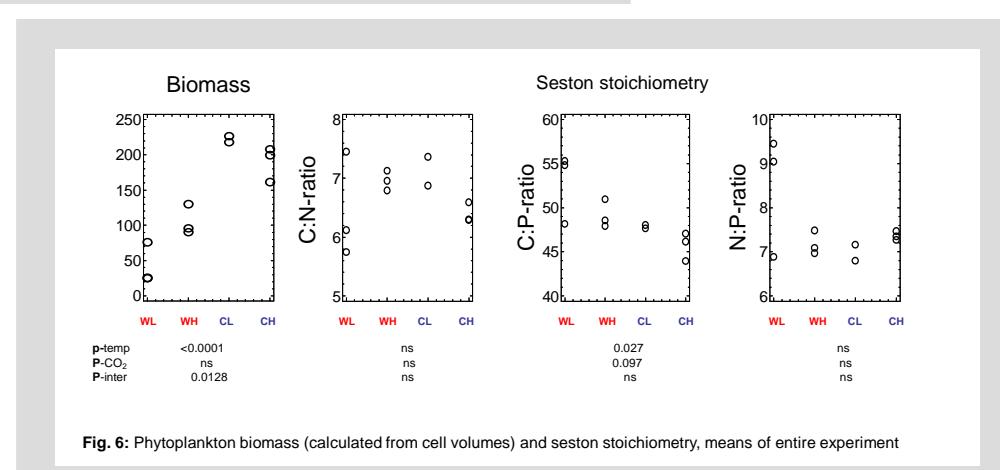


Fig. 6: Phytoplankton biomass (calculated from cell volumes) and seston stoichiometry, means of entire experiment

**Conclusions:** temperature effects as expected, subtle CO<sub>2</sub>-effects in some of the response variables  
Indication of slight CO<sub>2</sub>-limitation of phytoplankton?