

The role of snow and sea ice in constraining the phytoplankton phenology in the Arctic Ocean

Marcel Babin , Laurent Oziel, Achim Randelhoff, Gauthier V erin, L eo Lacour,
Philippe Massicotte, Virginie Galindo, Claudie Marec, Xiaogang Xing

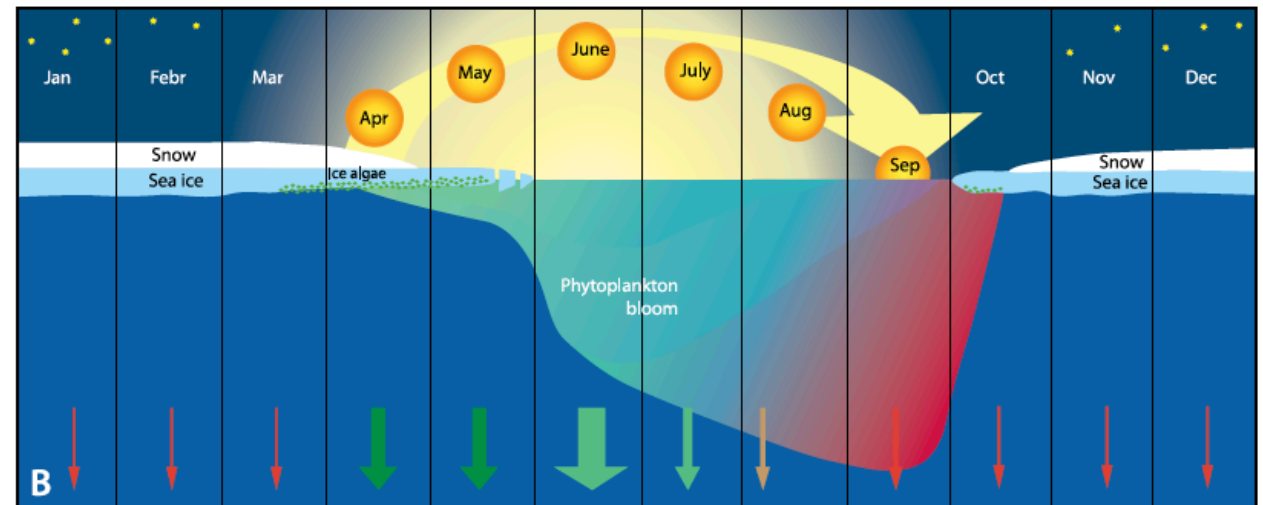
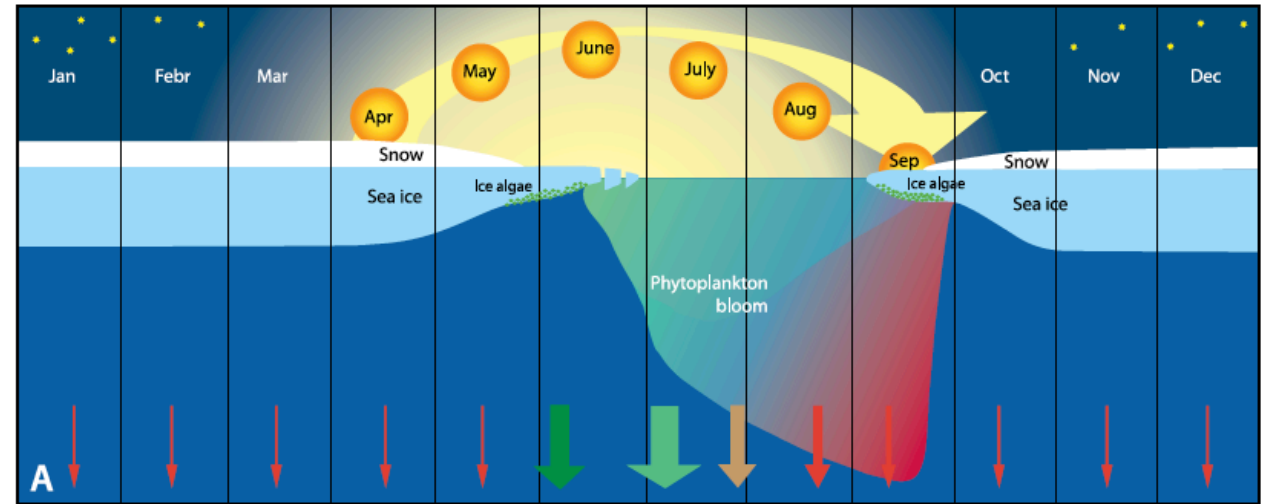


Phenology of microalgae: ice algae and phytoplankton

Biomass = gain – losses

Gain: growth based mostly on photosynthesis

Losses: respiration, grazing, sinking, viral lysis, ...



Autotroph █ █ Heterotroph
Biomass

Wassmann and Reigstad (2011)

What triggers and stops microalgae growth (focus on light)?

In this presentation

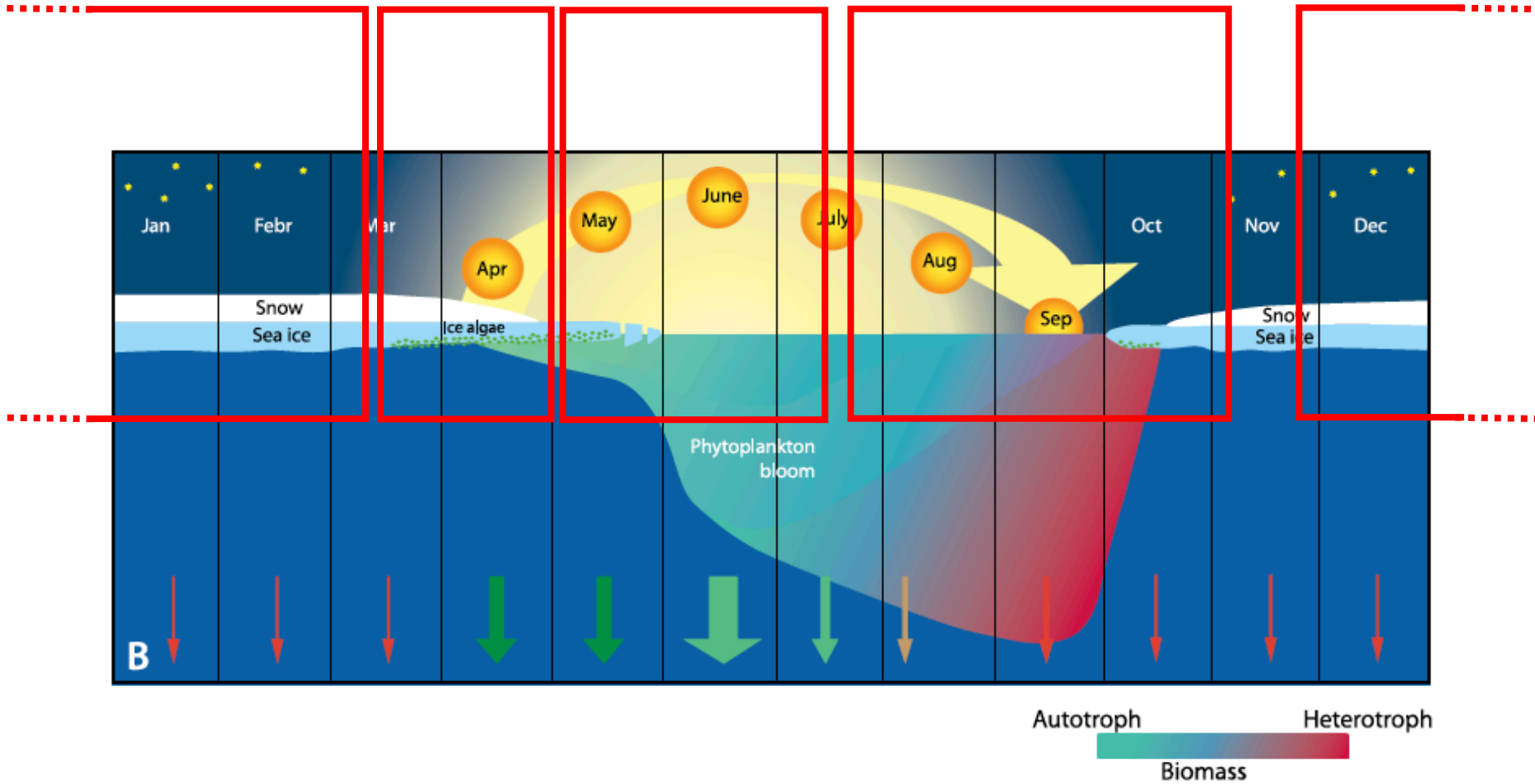
4- NAOS winter
bioargo floats (2017-2018)

1- Green Edge
Ice camp

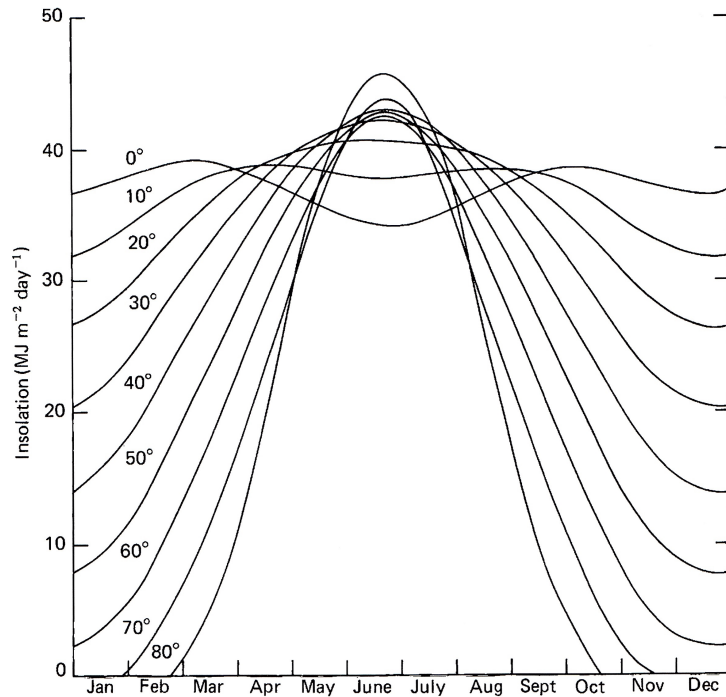
2- Green Edge cruise

3- NAOS summer bioargo
Floats (2016) + lab experiment

4- NAOS winter
bioargo floats (2017-2018)



Fews relevant facts about light and microalgae

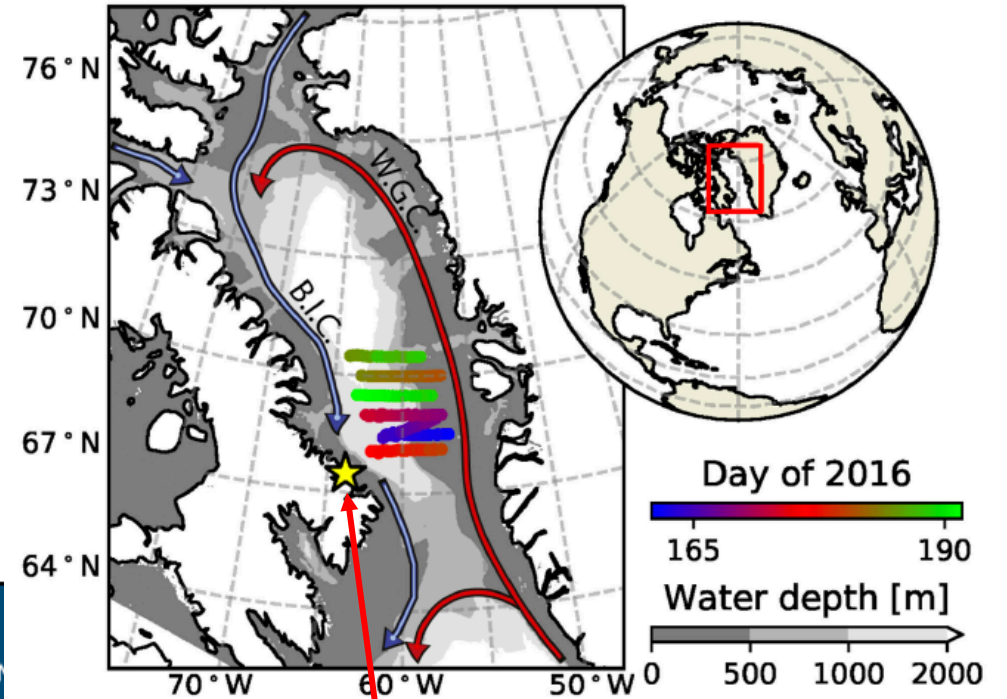
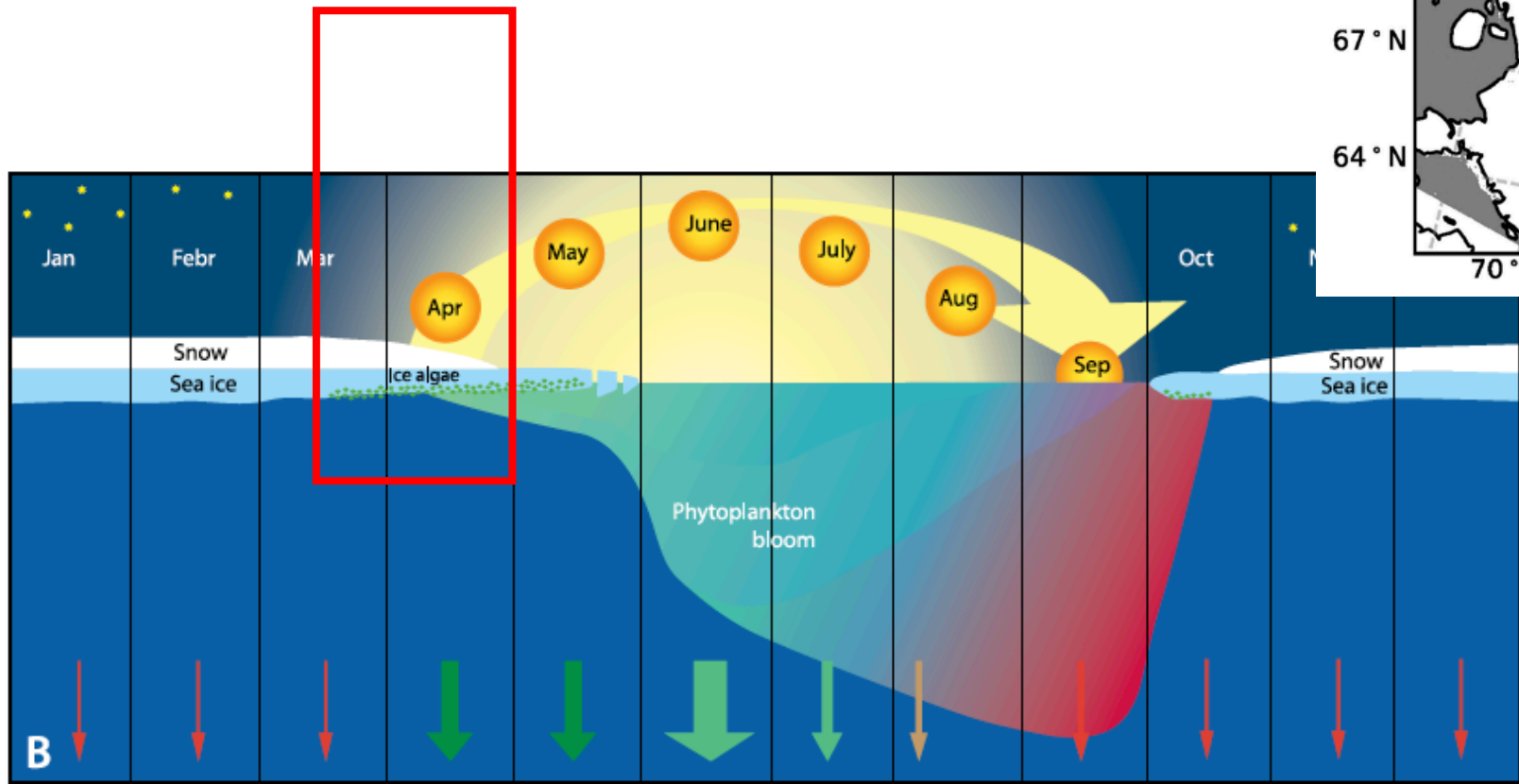


Kirk (2011)

Incident irradiance in Arctic during summer solstice	40-70 mol photons m⁻² day⁻¹	
Minimum irradiance for phytoplankton accumulation – accounts for losses	0.415 mol photons m ⁻² day ⁻¹	Letelier et al. (2004)
Minimum irradiance for ice algae net growth in Arctic	~0.01 mol photons m ⁻² day ⁻¹	Hancke et al. (2018)
Theoretical irradiance for photosynthesis	~0.001 mol photons m ⁻² day ⁻¹	Raven et al. (2000)

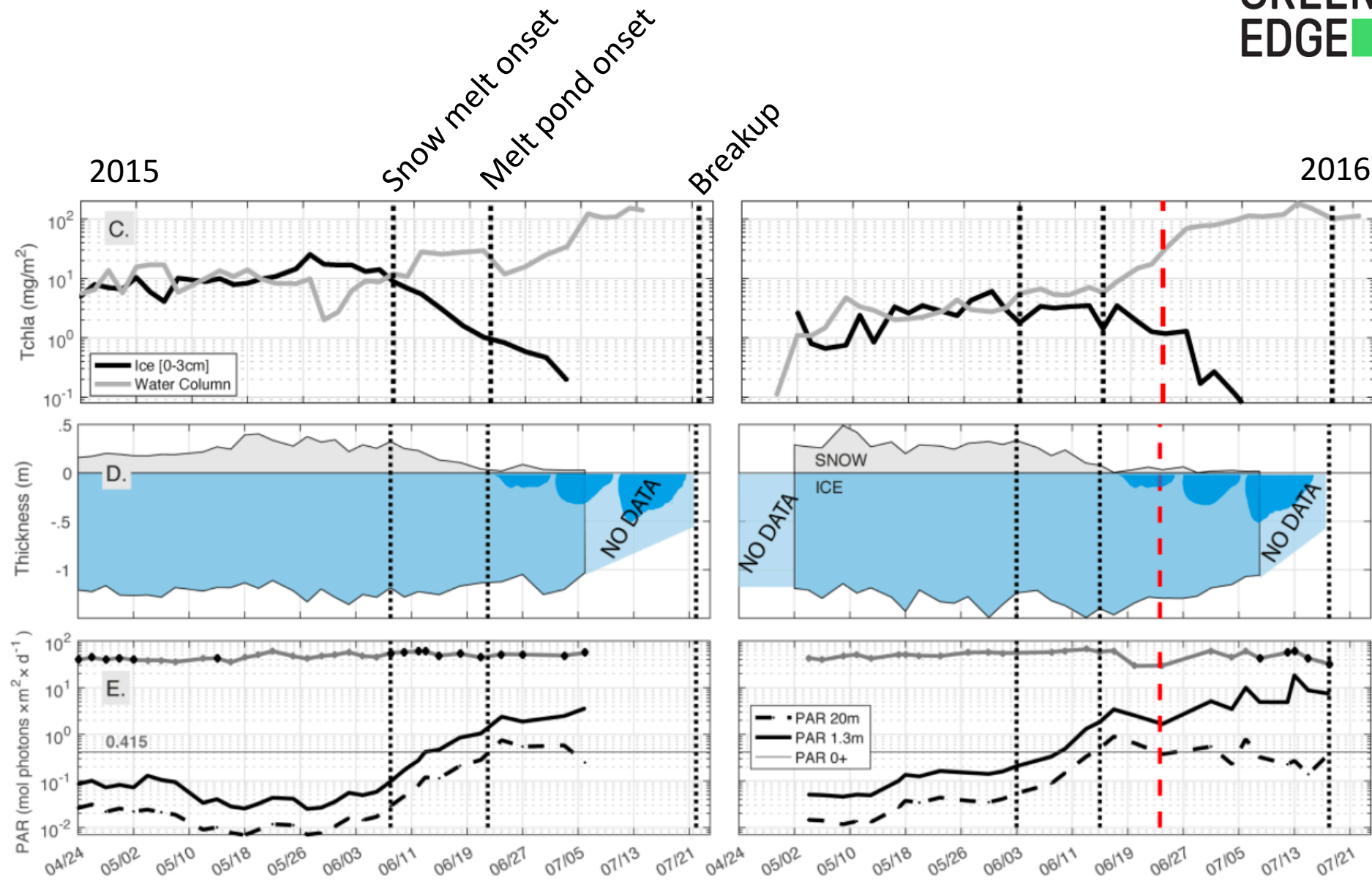
1- Green Edge Ice camp - Spring

Ice-algae and phytoplankton blooms?
Triggered beyond some light threshold?



Ice-camp location on landfast ice
390 m water column depth

Autotroph Heterotroph
Biomass



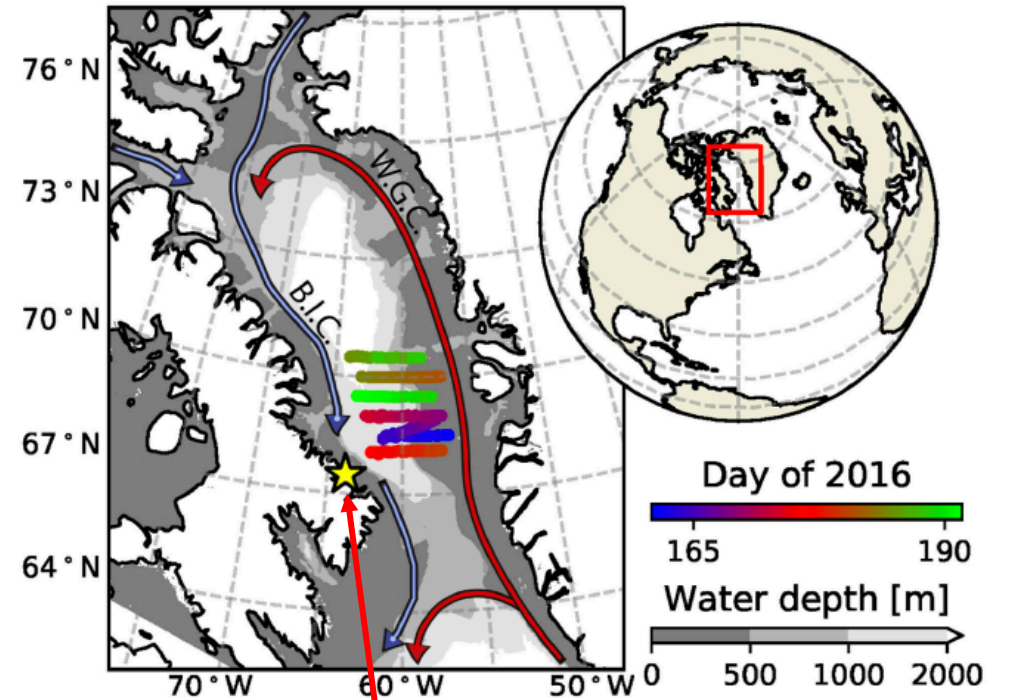
1- Green Edge Ice camp - Spring

Ice-algae and phytoplankton blooms?

→ Yes!

Triggered beyond some light threshold?

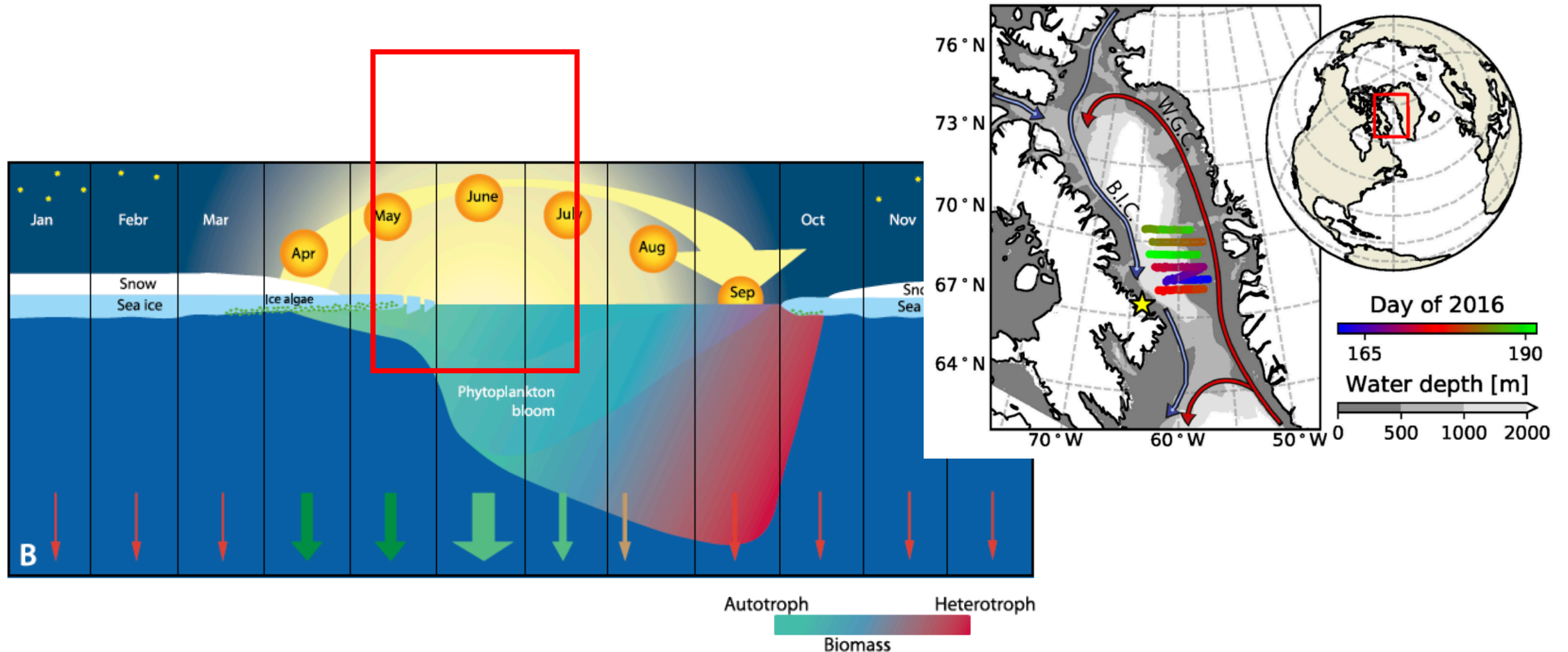
→ Not so clear ... not so simple



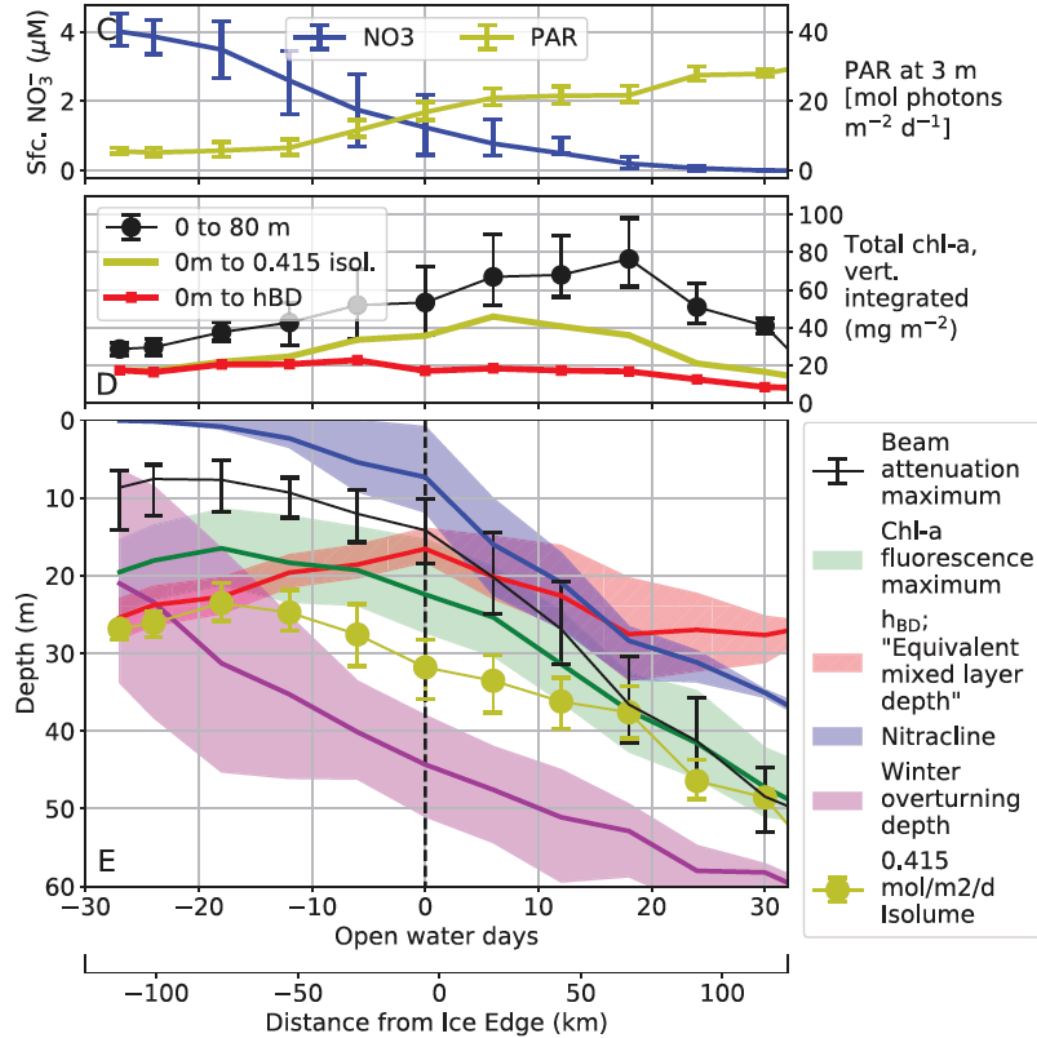
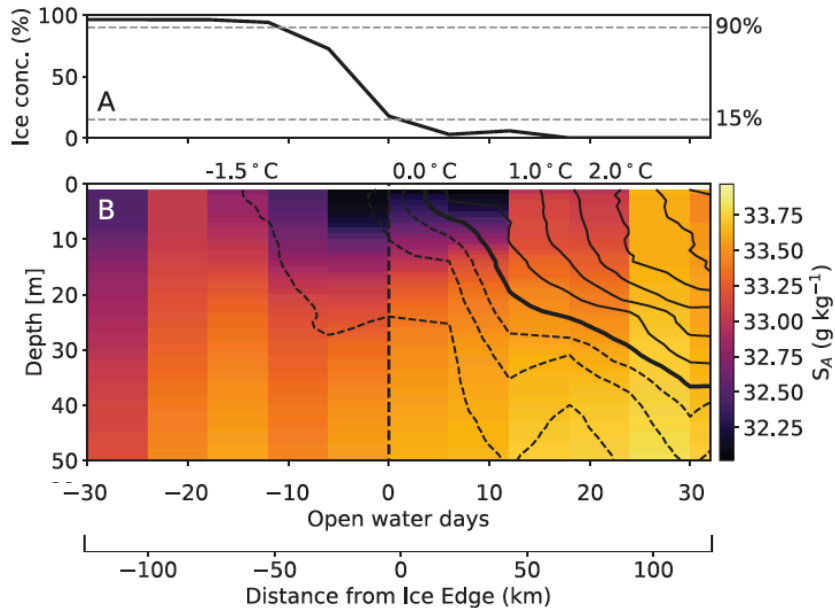
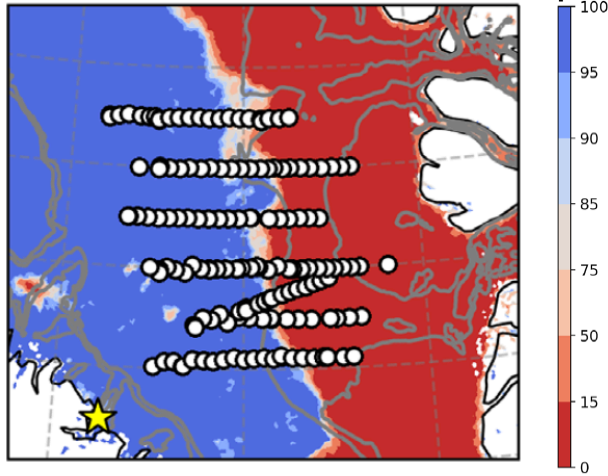
Ice-camp location on landfast ice
390 m water column depth

2- Green Edge cruise - Spring-Summer transition

Under-ice vs. Ice-edge bloom, how do they compare?
Triggered beyond some light threshold?



C: Jun 23 Ice conc. [%]



< surface irradiance under ice

Irradiance > 0.415 everywhere

Nutrient low in open water

More biomass in open water despite deep

2- Green Edge cruise - Spring-Summer transition

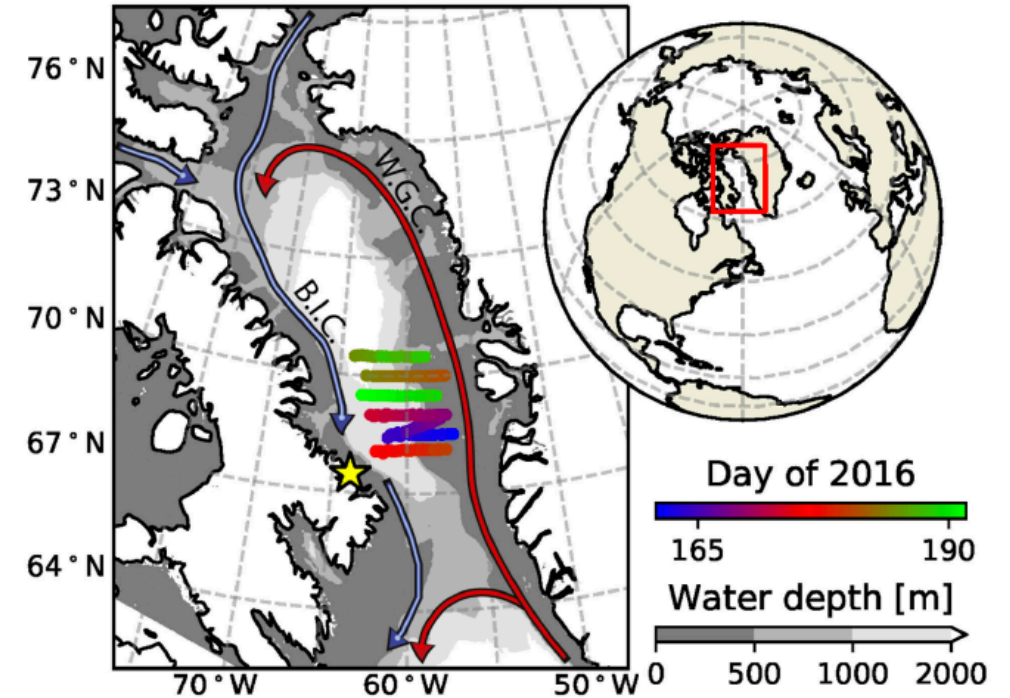
Under-ice vs. Ice-edge bloom, how do they compare?
Triggered beyond some light threshold?

Under-ice vs. Ice-edge bloom, how do they compare?

→ The ice-edge bloom is more intense.

Triggered beyond some light threshold?

→ Not so clear ... not so simple



How is the ice-edge bloom currently evolving?

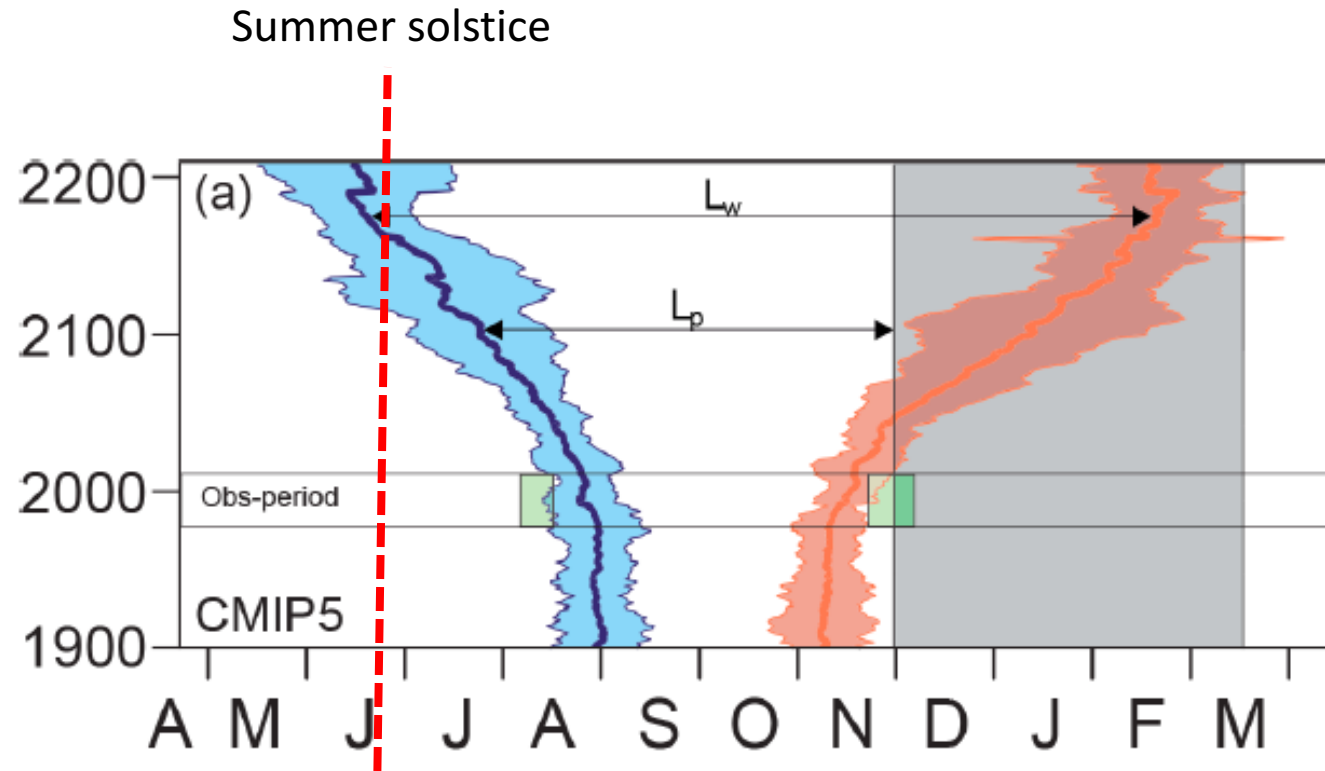
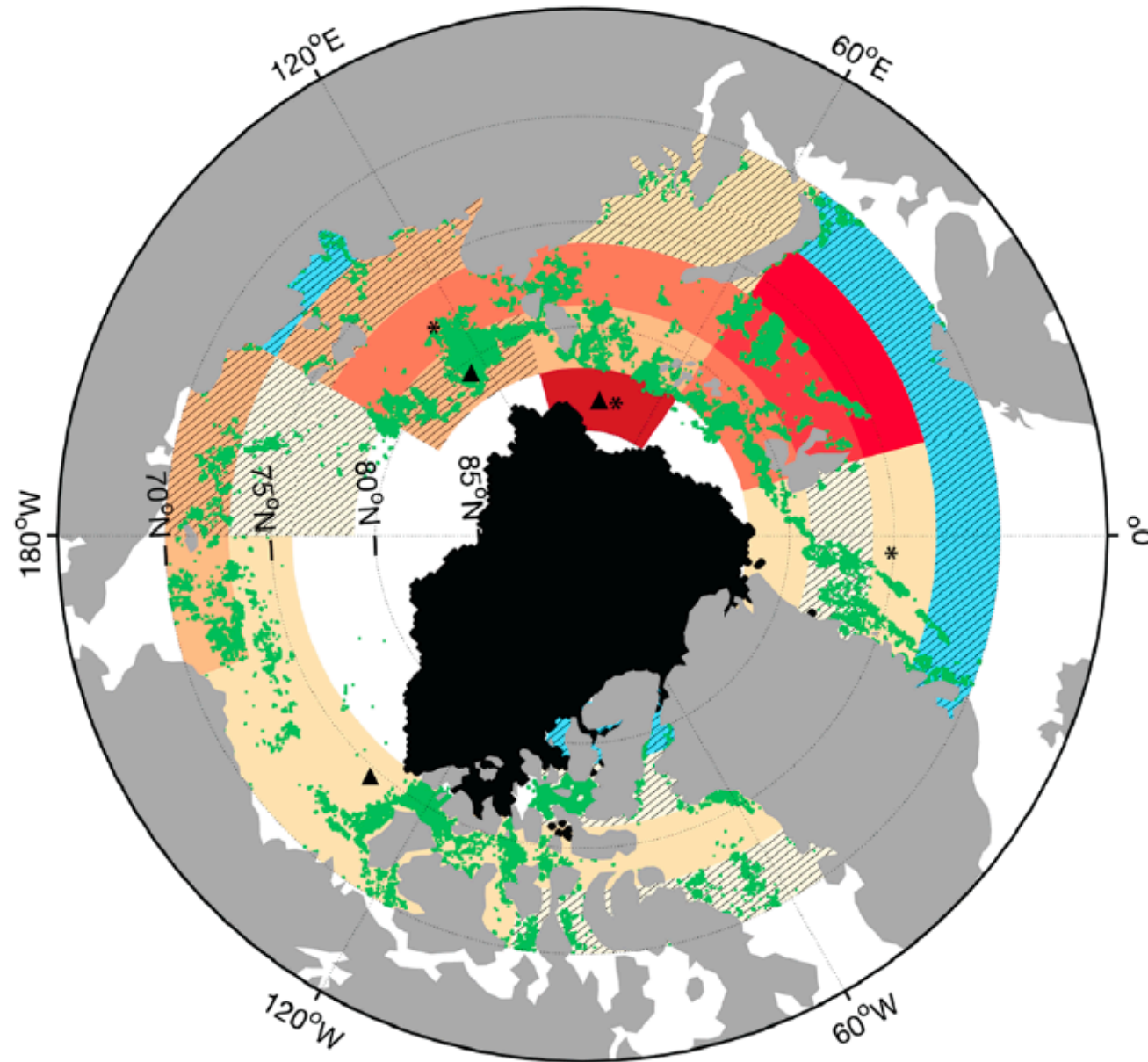


Figure 1. Evolution of the ice seasonality diagnostics (ice retreat date, blue; ice advance date, orange): **(a)** CMIP5 median and interquartile range, with corresponding range of satellite-derived values (green rectangles 1980–2015) over the 70–80° N latitude band;



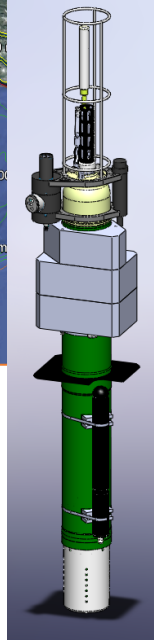
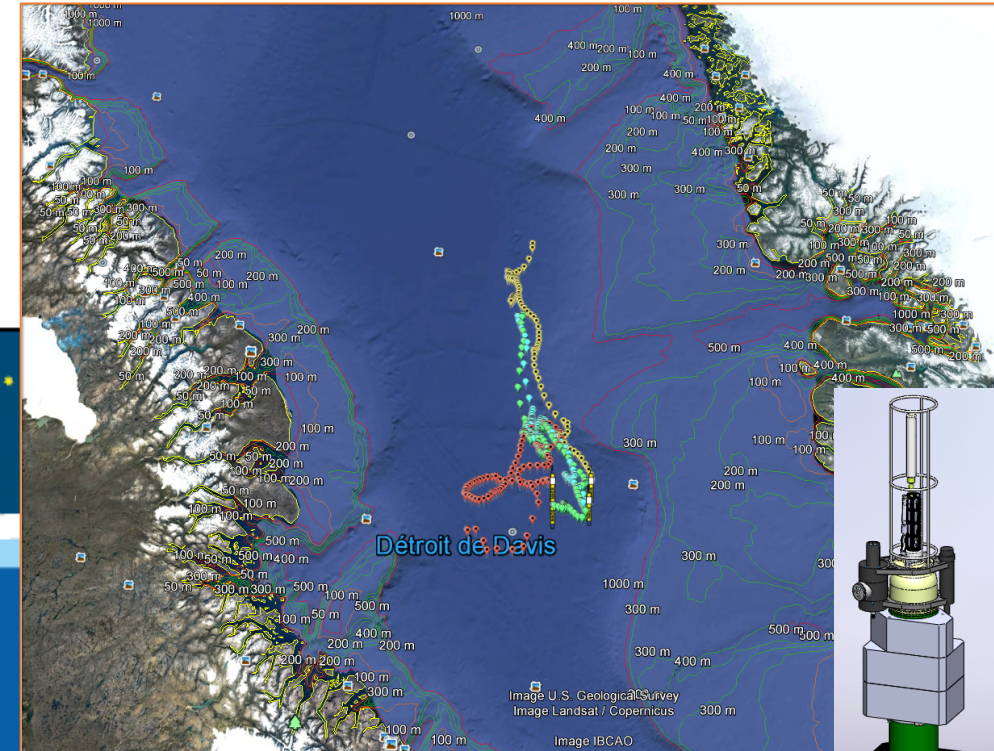
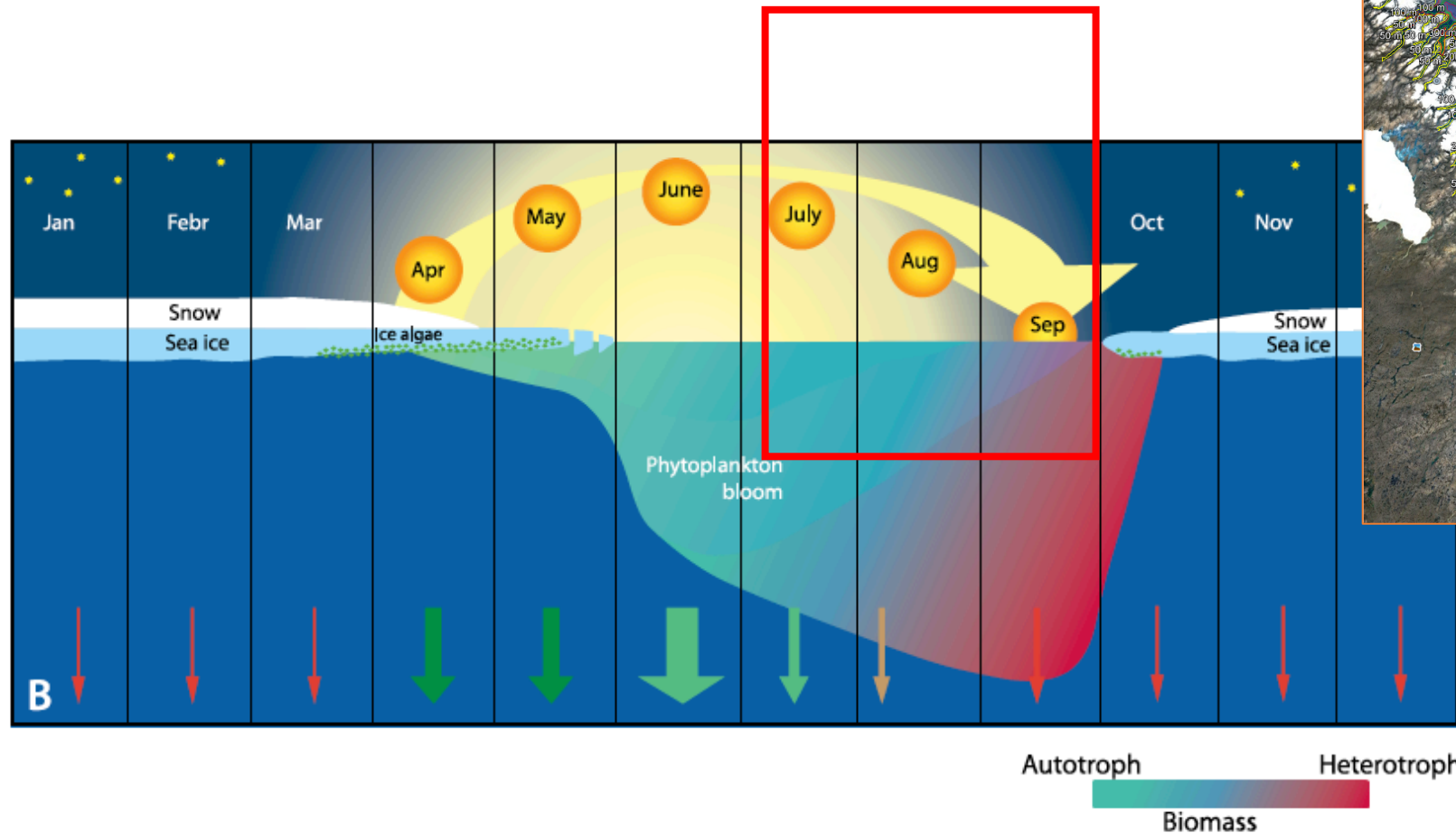
**GREEN
EDGE** 

-30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Annual slope of daily flux of PP in the PSB from 2003 to 2013 (mg C m⁻² d⁻¹ yr⁻¹)

Renaut et al. (2018)

3- NAOS summer bioargo floats (2016) + lab experiment

When does phytoplankton « growth » stop?
Controlled by some light threshold?



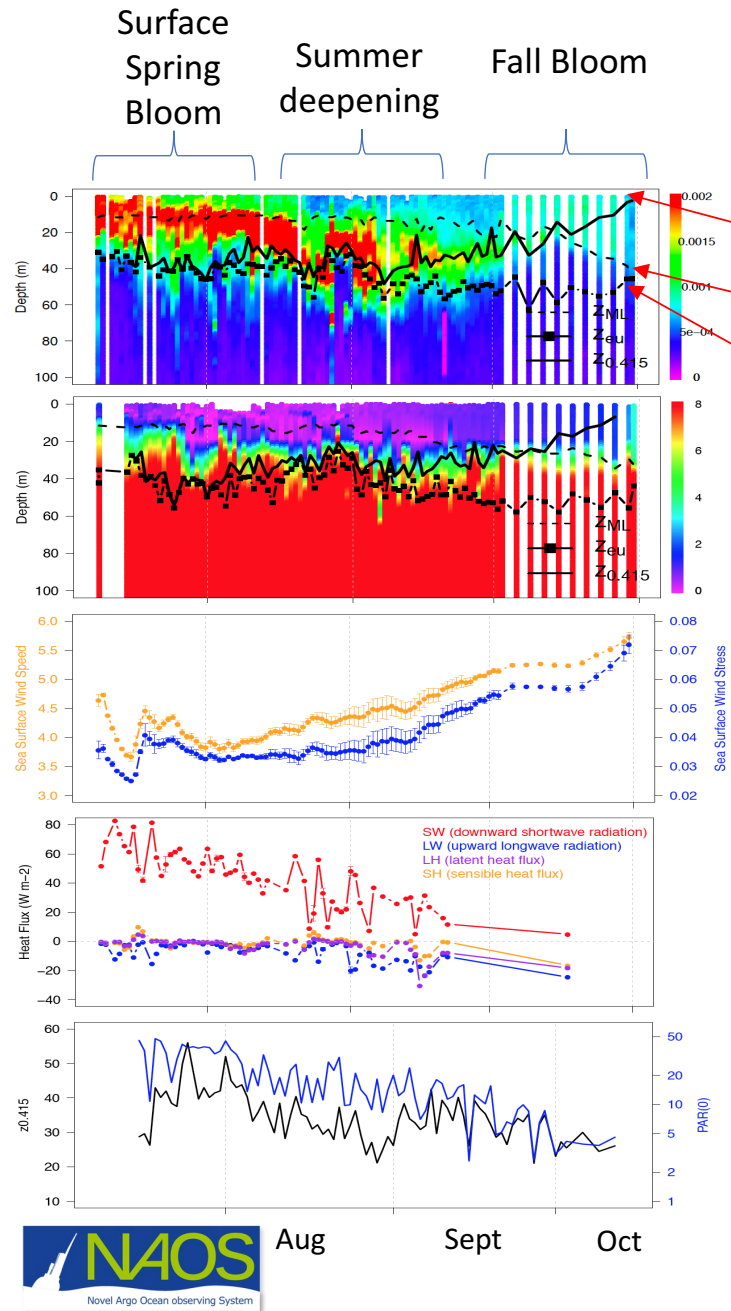
Biomass

Nitrate

Wind stress

Heat flux

Incident irradiance (blue)



Depth where daily dose of photons = $0,415 \text{ mole photon m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$

Mixed layer depth

Depth of euphotic zone

1- Surface depletion of nitrate leads to a deepening of biomass in July, above $Z_{0,415}$

2- A mixing event leads to an increase in surface nitrate and a fall bloom at surface

3- The fall bloom is possible until $Z_{0,415}$ reaches the surface because incident irradiance decreases before winter

4- Vertical mixing is driven by wind and/or thermal convection

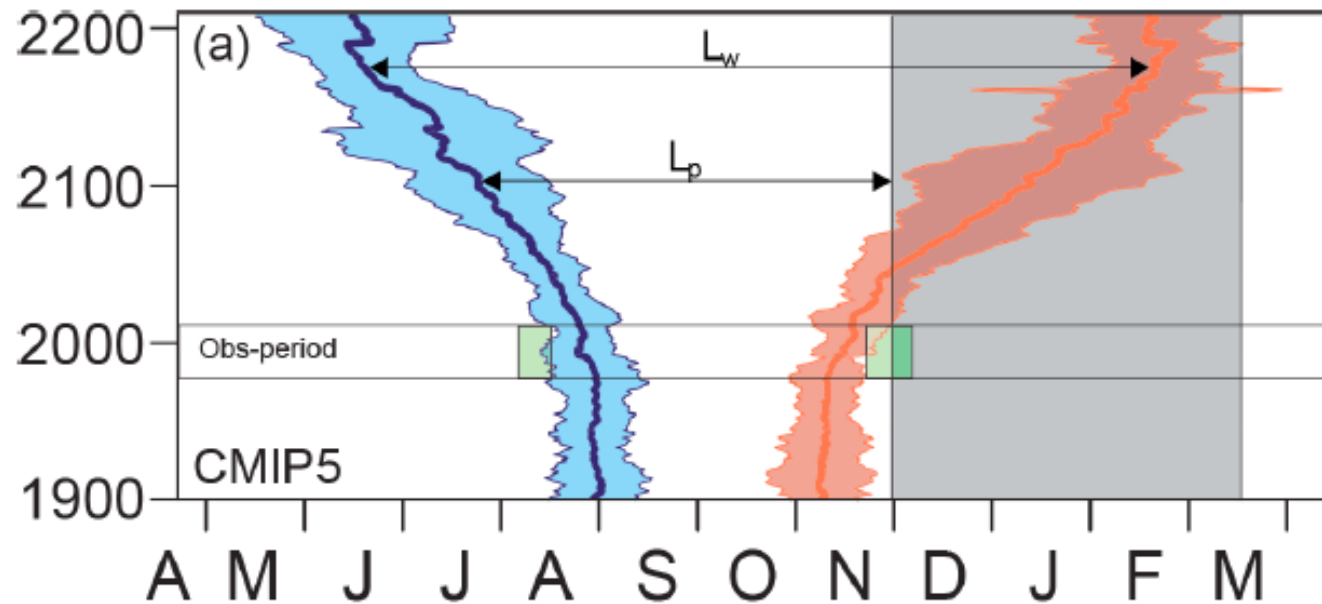
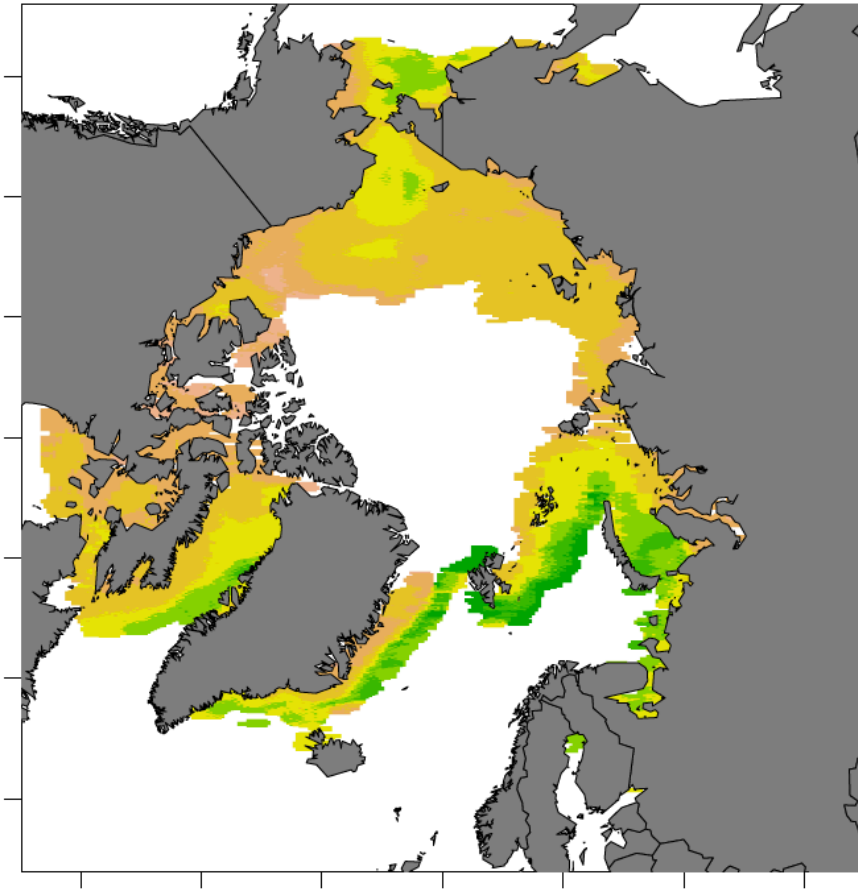
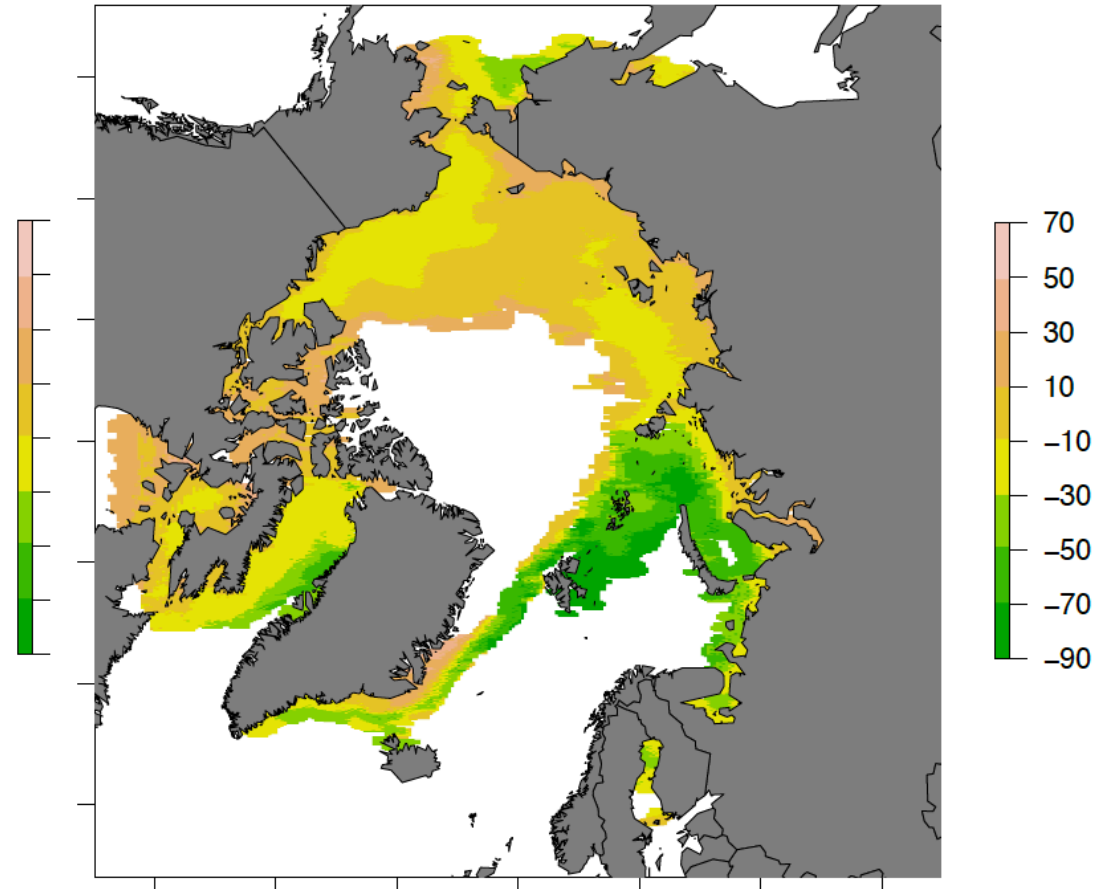


Figure 1. Evolution of the ice seasonality diagnostics (ice retreat date, blue; ice advance date, orange): **(a)** CMIP5 median and interquartile range, with corresponding range of satellite-derived values (green rectangles 1980–2015) over the 70–80° N latitude band;

2008



2012



Data: Comiso, J. C. 2017. *Bootstrap Sea Ice Concentrations from Nimbus-7 SMMR and DMSP SSM/I-SSMIS, Version 3*. [Indicate subset used]. Boulder, Colorado USA. NASA National Snow and Ice Data Center Distributed Active Archive Center. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5067/7Q8HCCWS4I0R>.

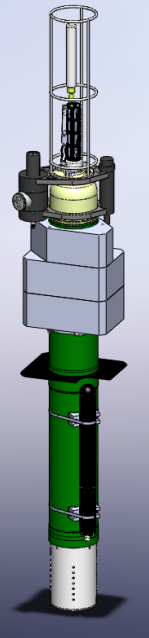
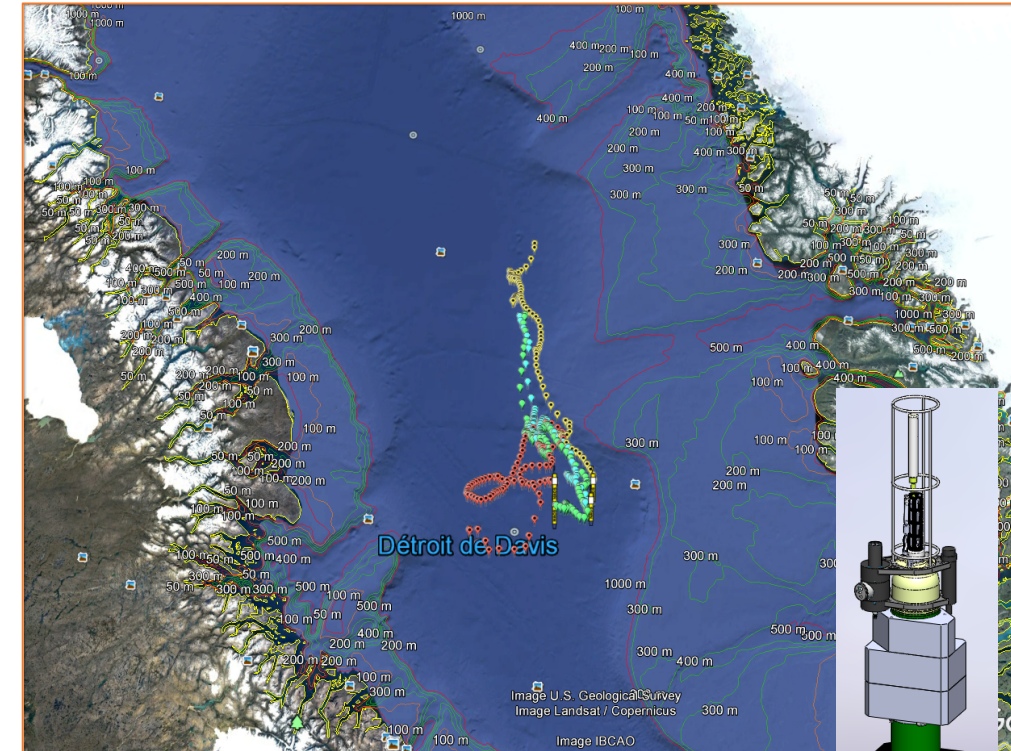
3- NAOS summer bioargo floats (2016) + lab experiment

When does phytoplankton « growth » stop?

→ depends: when the sun set or ice forms

Controlled by some light threshold?

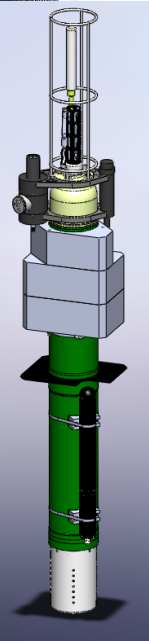
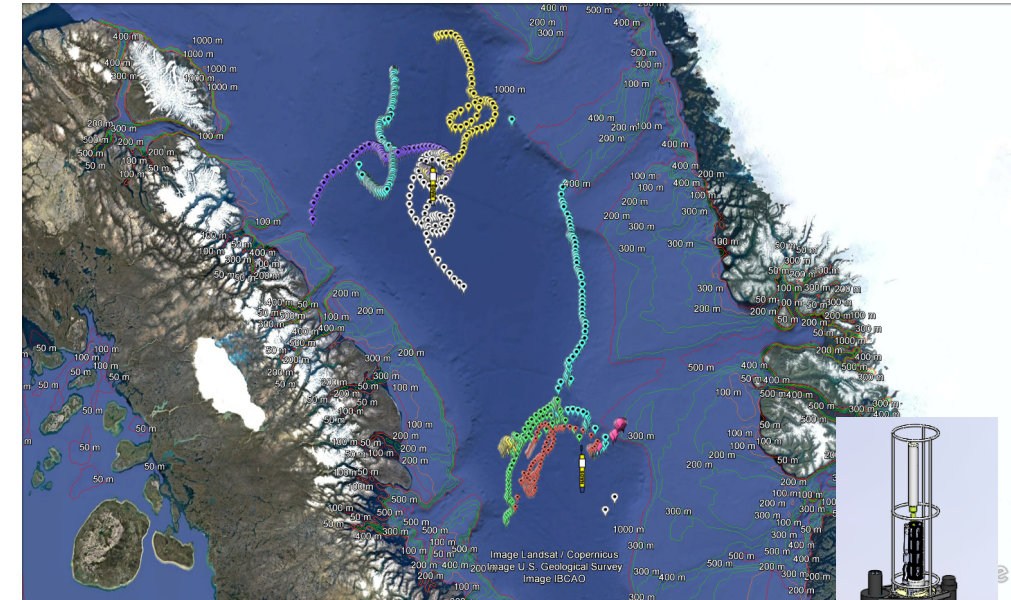
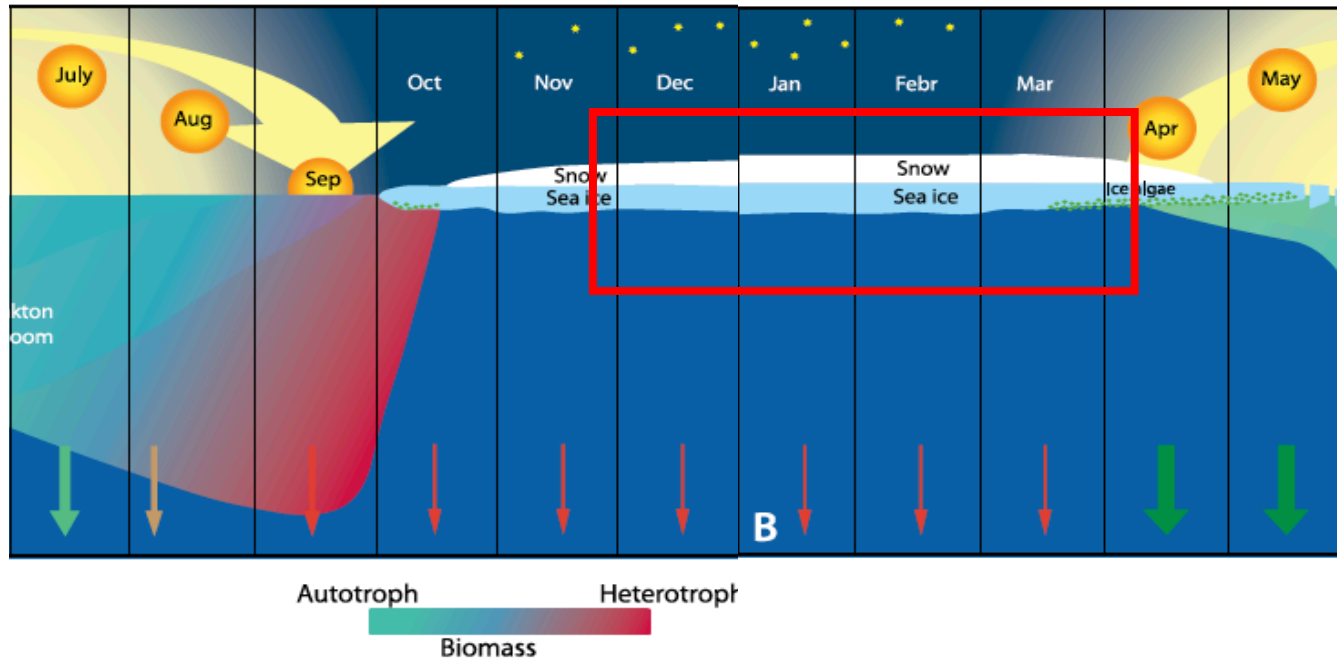
→ $\sim 0.415 \text{ mol photons m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$

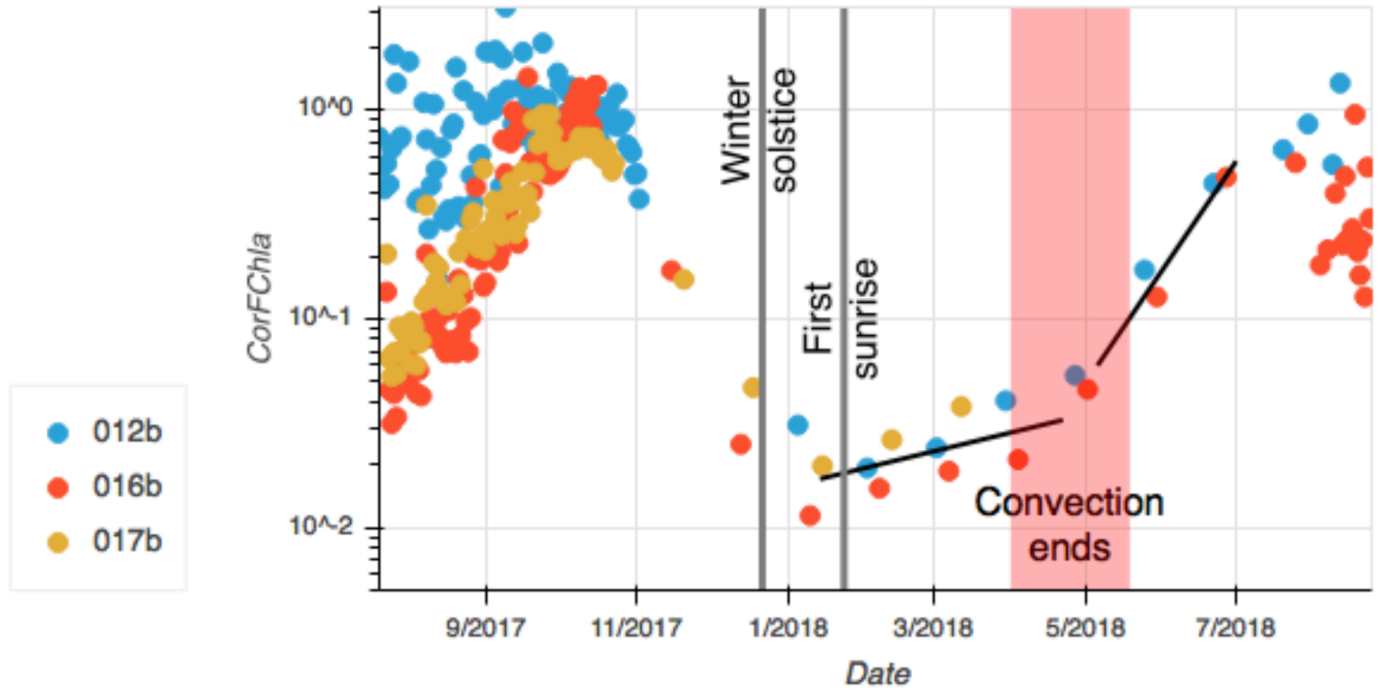


4- NAOS winter bioargo floats (2017-2018)

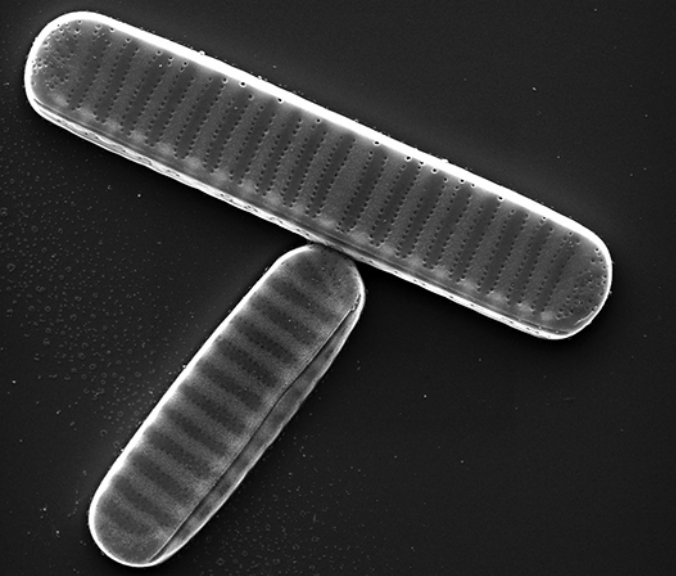
When does microalgae growth actually starts growing during spring?

Controlled by some light threshold?



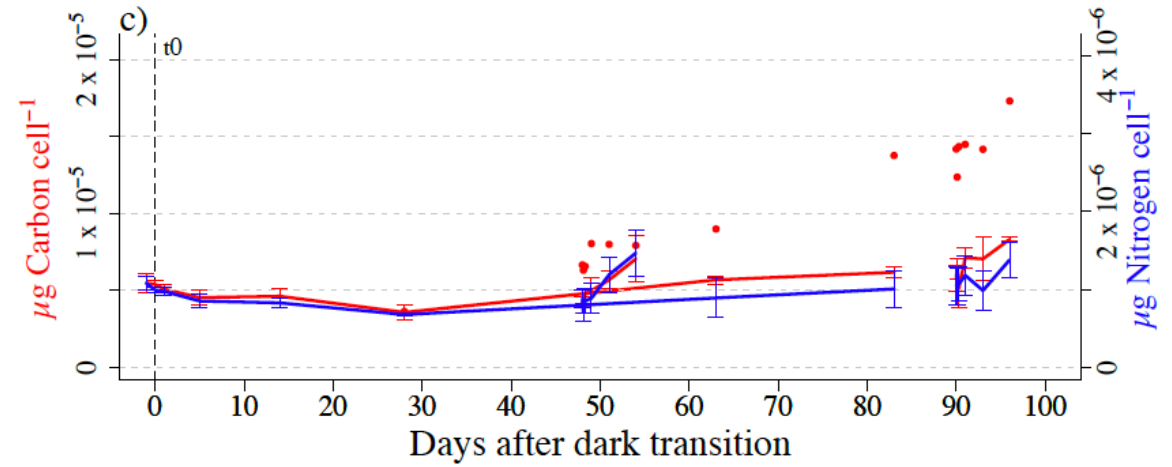
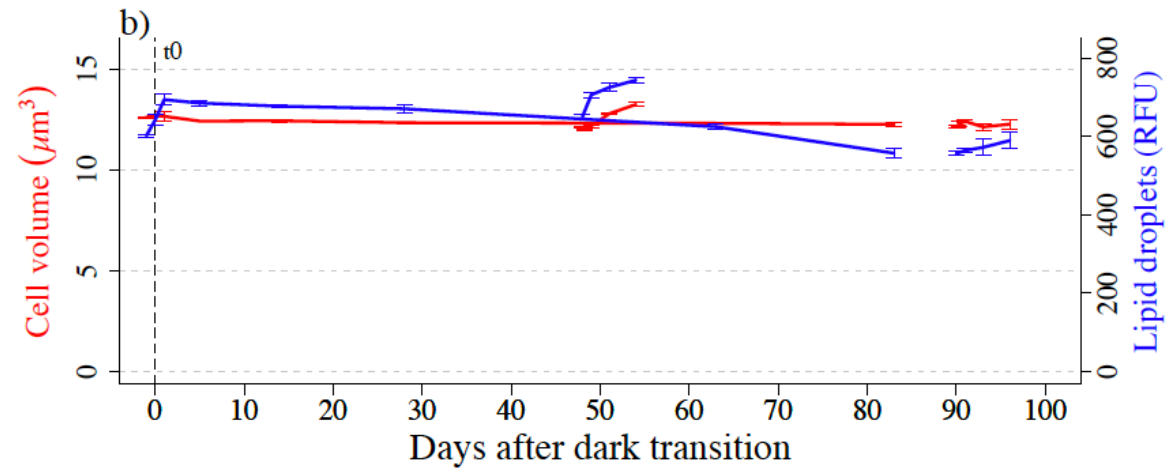


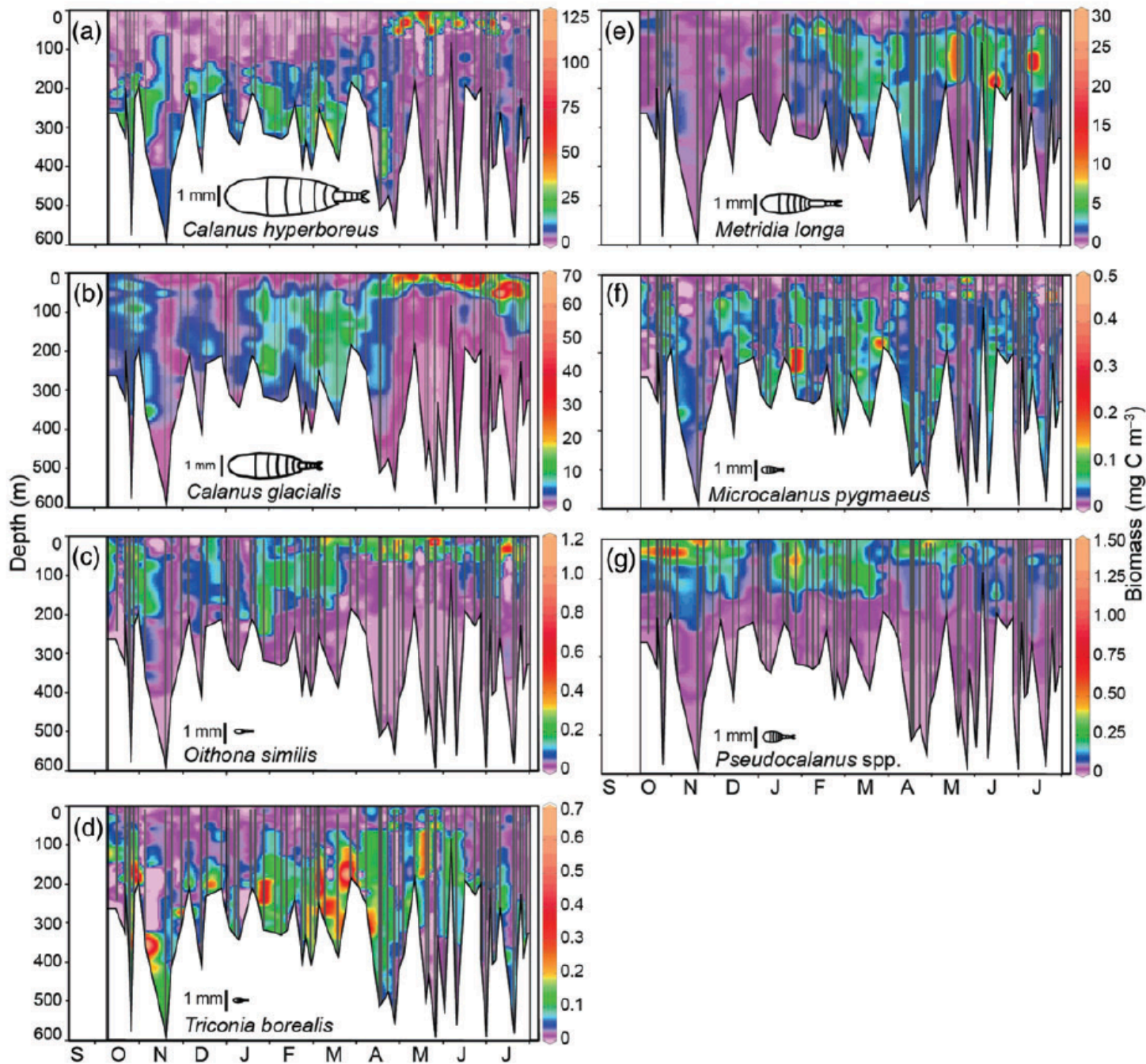
Randelhoff et al. (in progress)



Fragilariopsis cylindricus

Preparation and SEM
microscopy: Dr Gerhard
Dieckmann, Alfred Wegener
Institute for Polar and Marine
Research, Germany





Darnis & Fortier (2014)

Few general conclusions

- It can be tricky to use simple light thresholds microalgae growth in models
- Light dynamics is at least as important
- Top-down control is terribly important here