



Contribution of mesozooplankton to the vertical flux of carbon in the northern Benguela Upwelling System off Namibia

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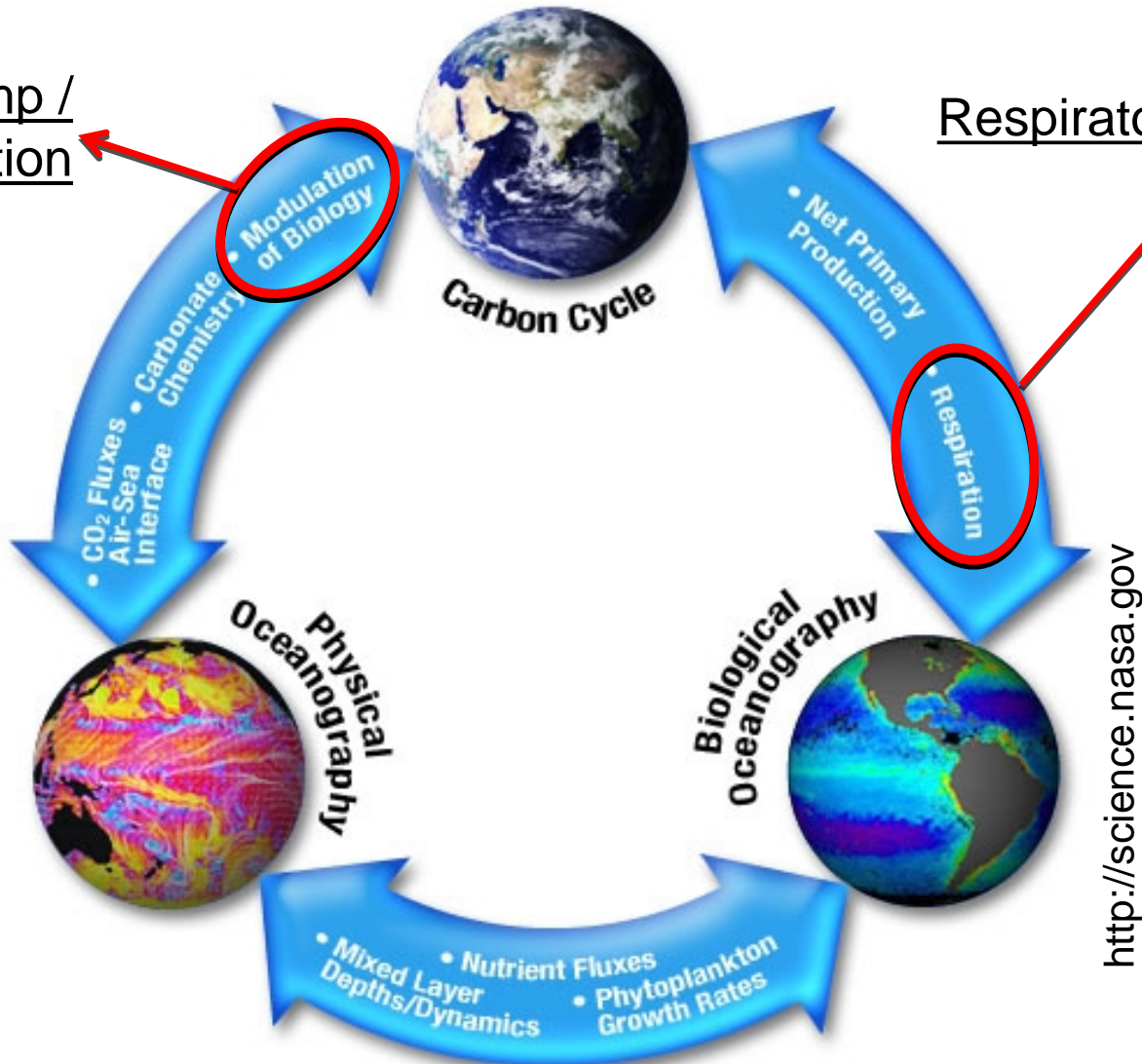
Physical and Biological Oceanography and the Carbon Cycle



Introduction

Biological Pump / Vertical Migration

Respiratory Carbon Flux





Physical and Biological Oceanography and the Carbon Cycle



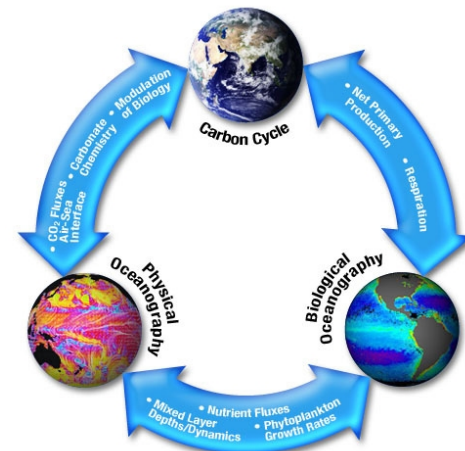
Introduction



Environmental parameters and physiological constraints influence the vertical migration behaviour of zooplankton and thus affect the **Biological Carbon Pump**



Different dominant taxa contribute to the downward transport of carbon in the northern **Benguela Upwelling system**

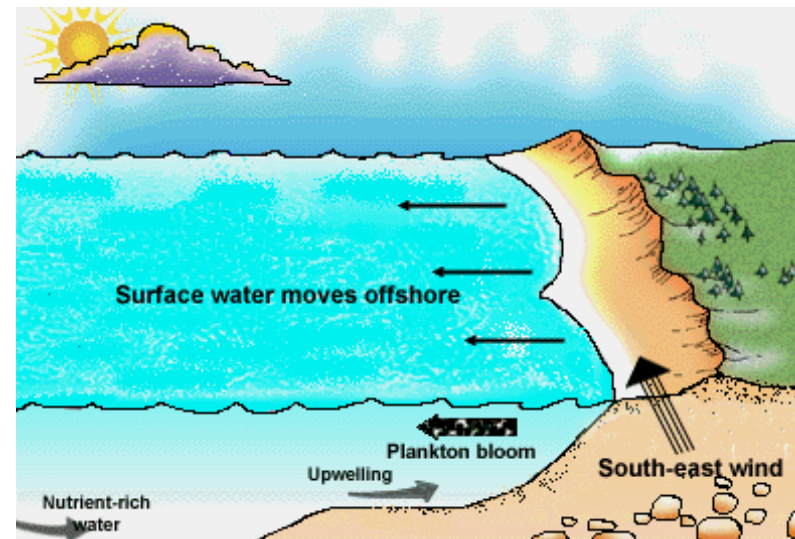
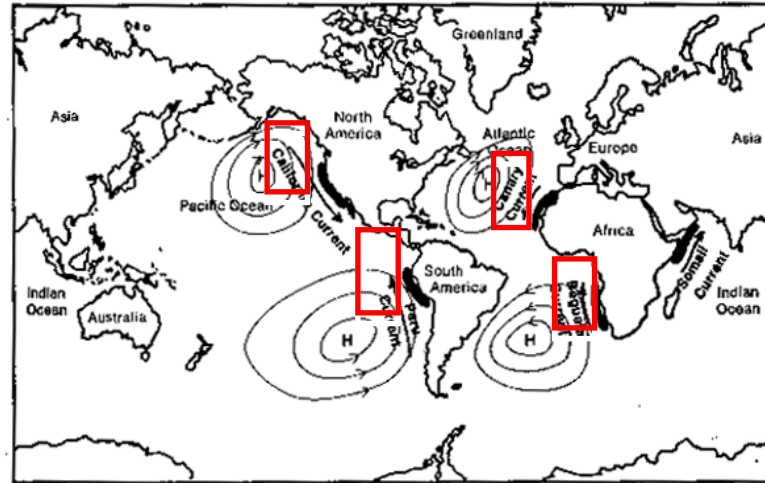




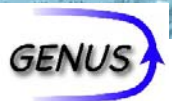
Northern Benguela Upwelling System (NBUS)



Introduction



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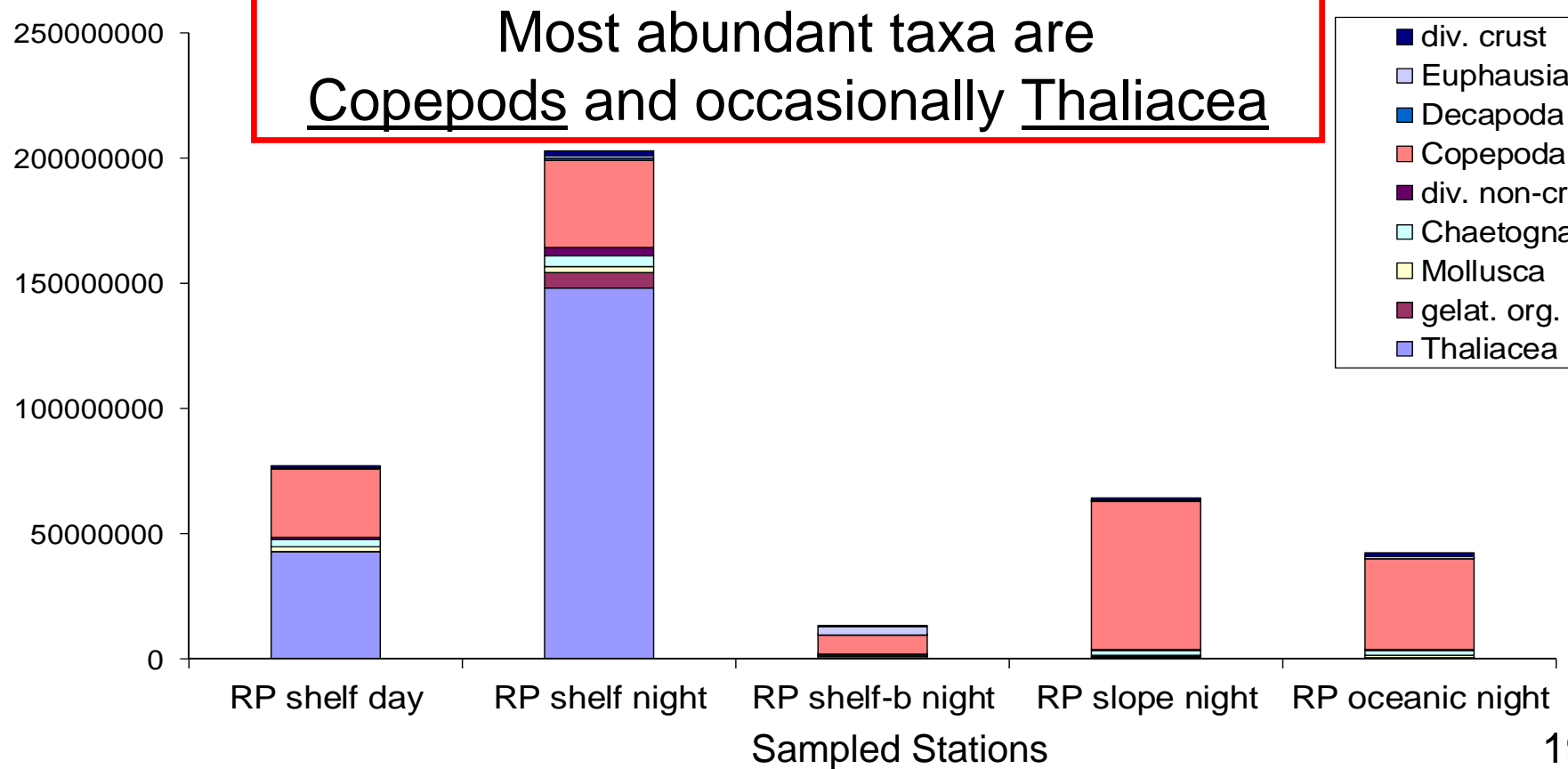


Ind*1000m⁻³

Composition of mesozooplankton at Rocky Point Feb 2011

Most abundant taxa are Copepods and occasionally Thaliacea

- div. crust
- Euphausiacea
- Decapoda
- Copepoda
- div. non-crust.
- Chaetognatha
- Mollusca
- gelat. org.
- Thaliacea

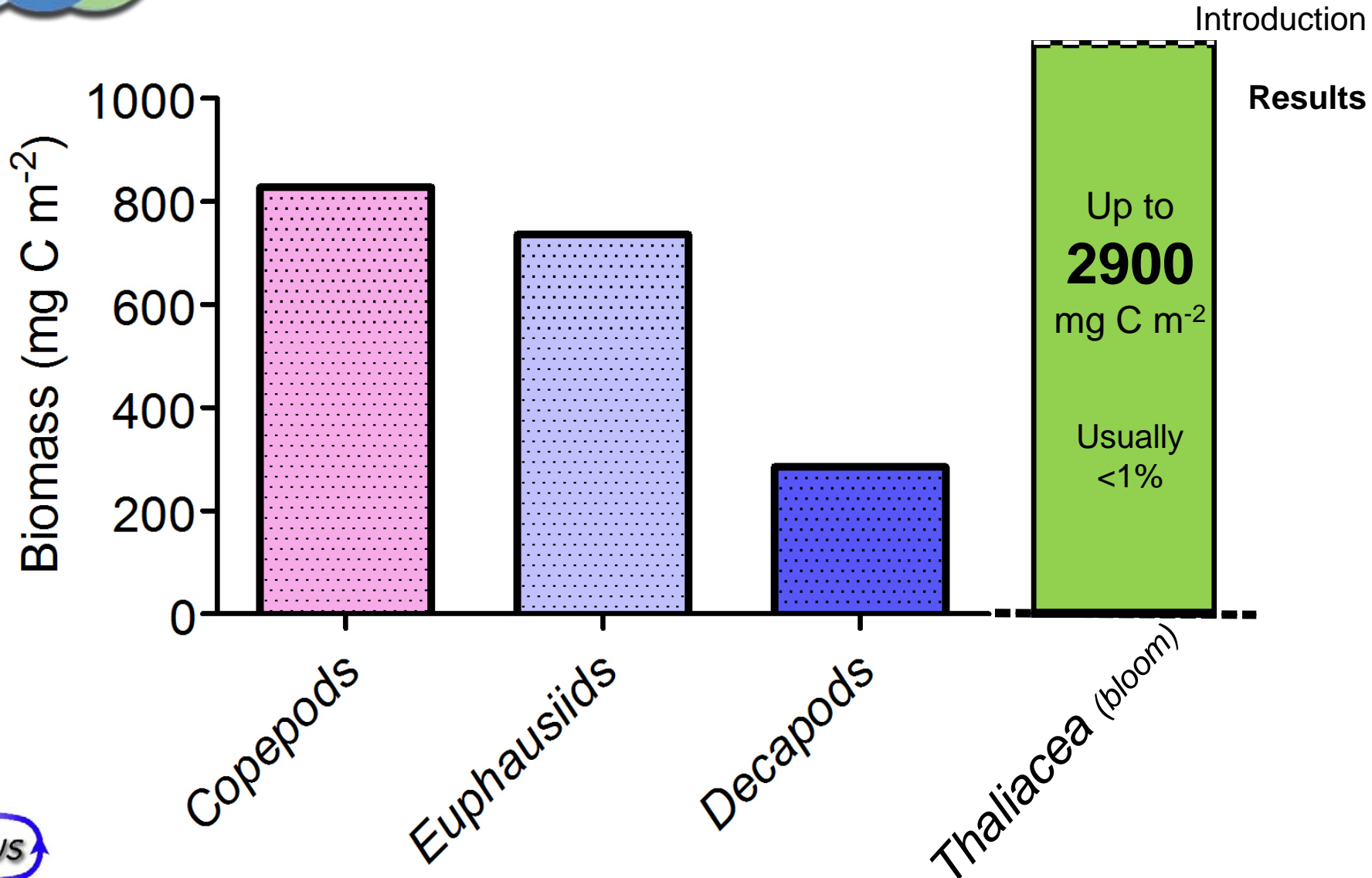


19°S





Dominant Zooplankton Taxa in the NBUS



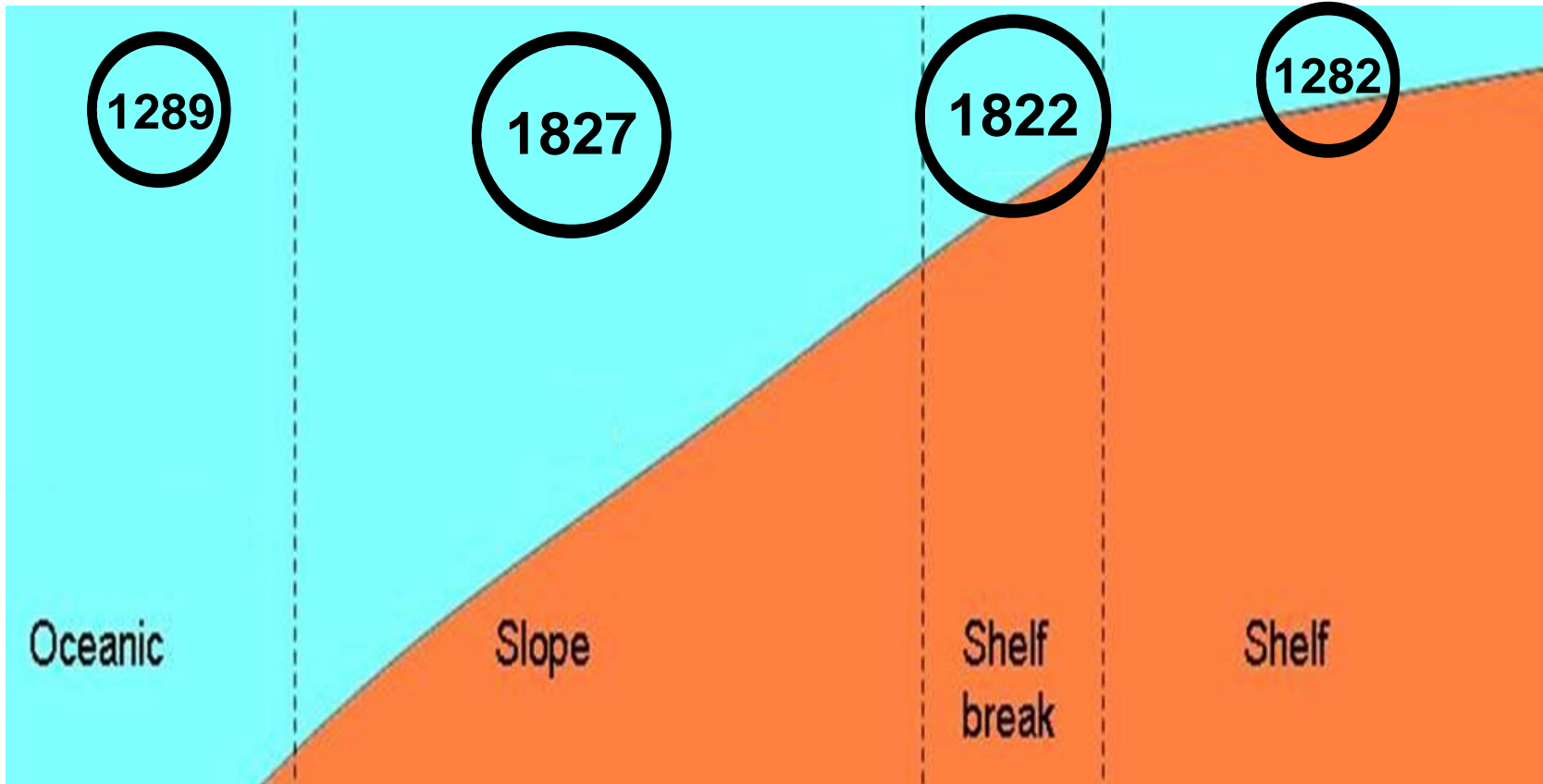


Horizontal Distribution of Dominant Zooplankton Taxa in the NBUS



Mean Zooplankton Biomass (mg C m⁻²)

Results



Martin, B., Eggert, A., Koppelman, R., Diekmann, R., Mohrholz, V. and Schmidt, M. (2014) Spatio-temporal variability of zooplankton biomass and environmental control in the northern Benguela Upwelling System: field investigations and model simulation. *Marine Ecology* (in press)



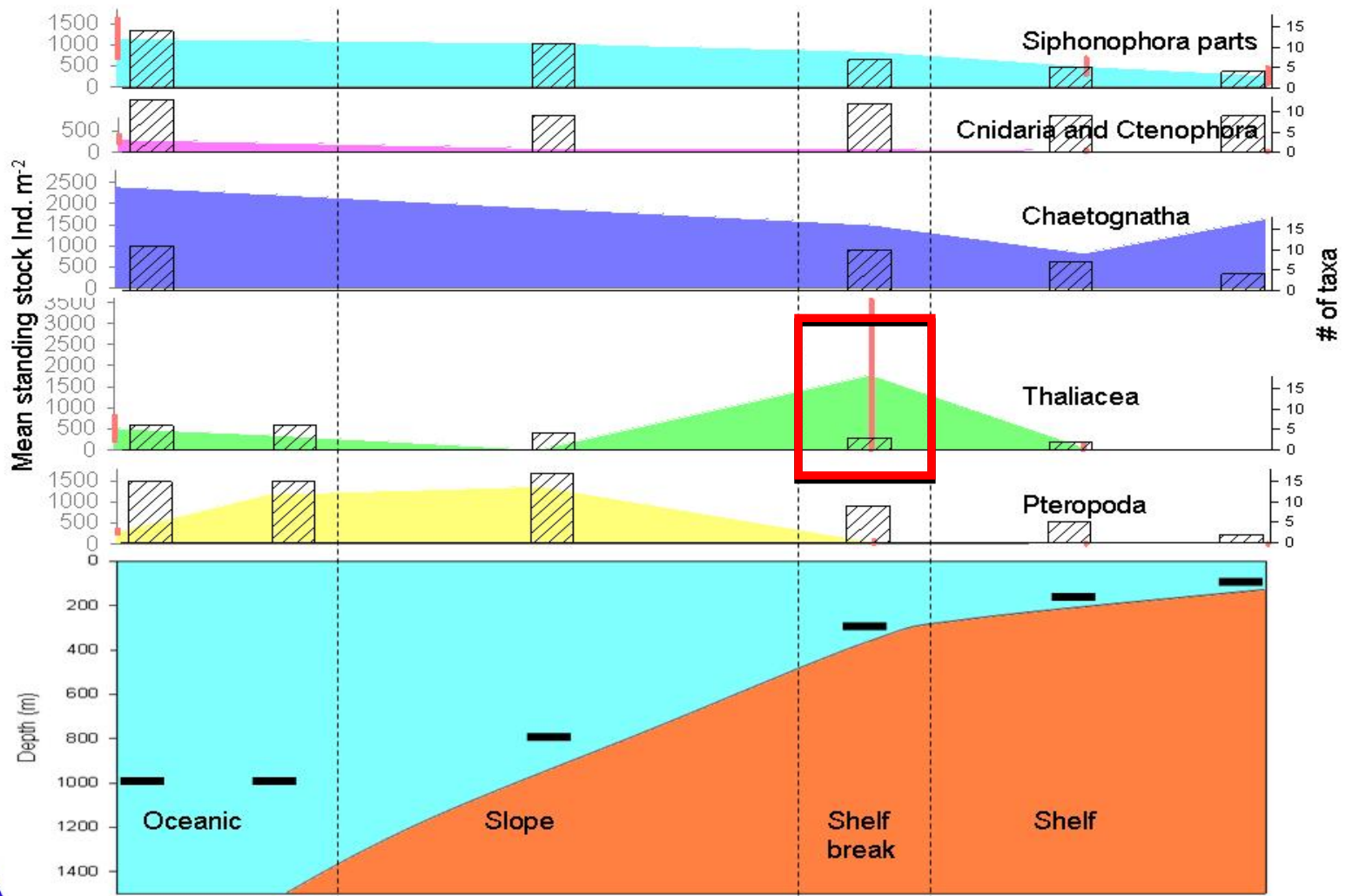


Horizontal Distribution of Dominant Zooplankton Taxa in the NBUS



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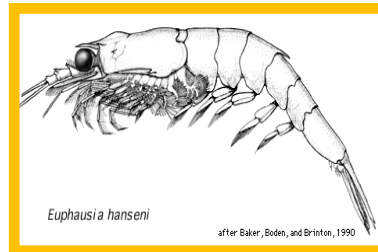
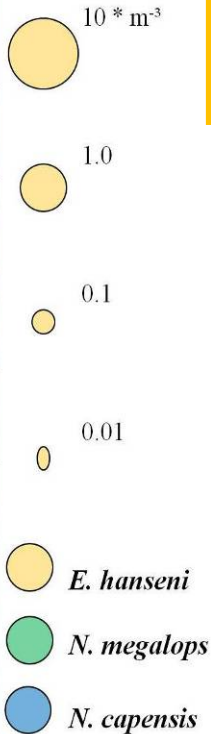
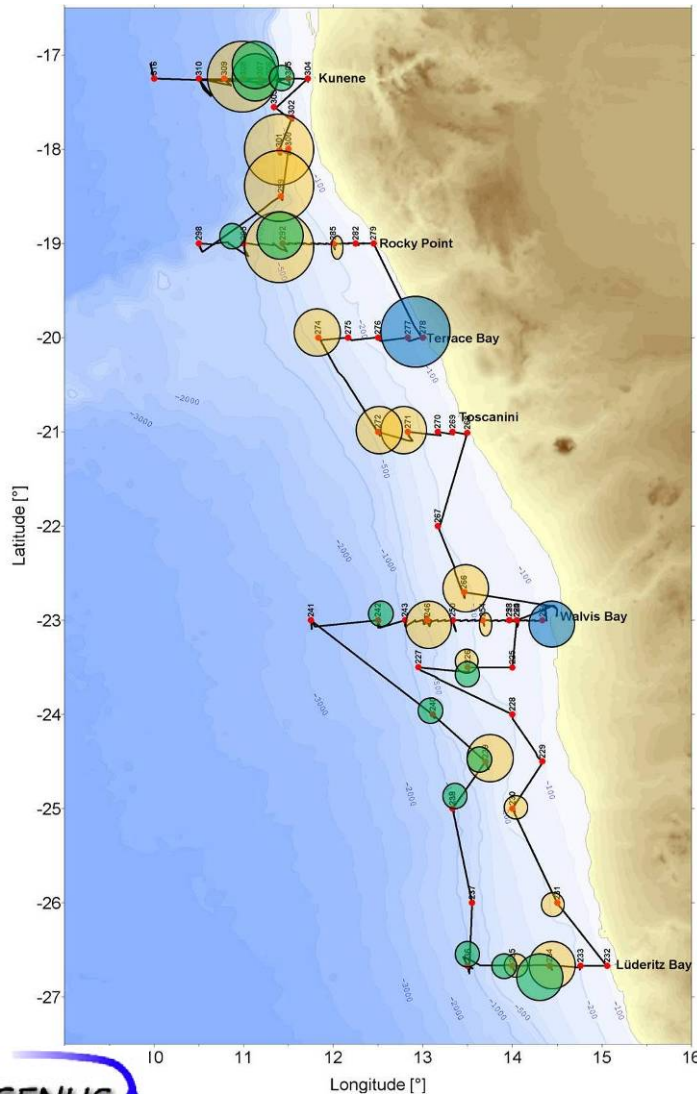


Horizontal Distribution of Dominant Zooplankton Taxa in the NBUS

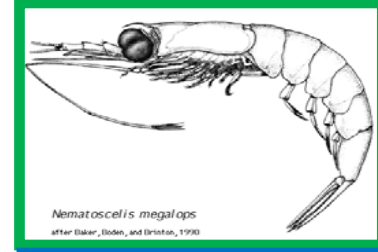


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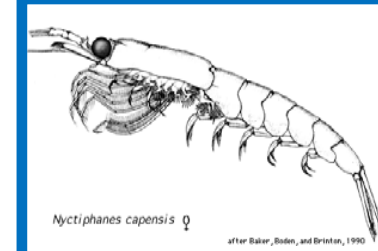
Results



Euphausia hanseni
Shelf break species



Nematoscelis megalops
Oceanic species



Nyctiphanes capensis
Neritic species

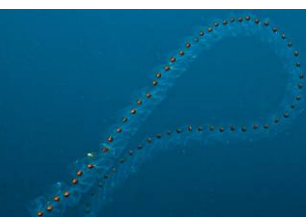


Vertical Distribution of Dominant Zooplankton Taxa in the NBUS



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Results



S. fusiformes
© Mark Rosenstein



N. capensis



P. borealis



E. hansenii



M. lucens ©ZIMNES



Thaliacea (bloom)
 Nyctiphanes capensis
 Pleuromamma borealis
 Euphausia hansenii
 Metridia lucens
 Nematoscelis megalops
 Sergia robusta
 Ophlophorus novaezeelandiae



N. megalops



S. robusta © marinespecies.org



O. novaezeelandiae

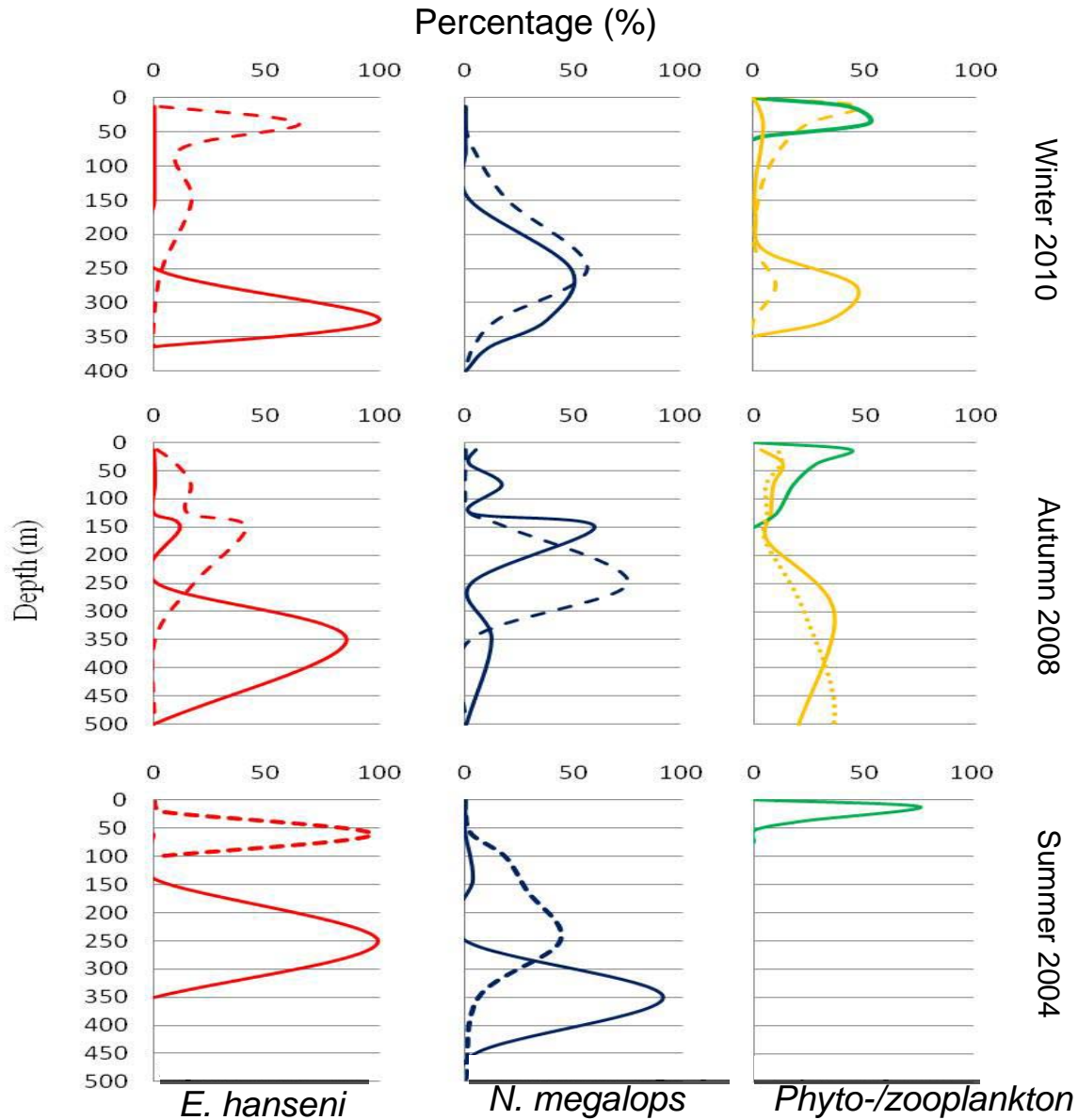


Diel Vertical Migration Behaviour of Krill



Introduction

Results



day

night



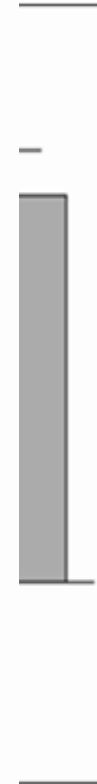
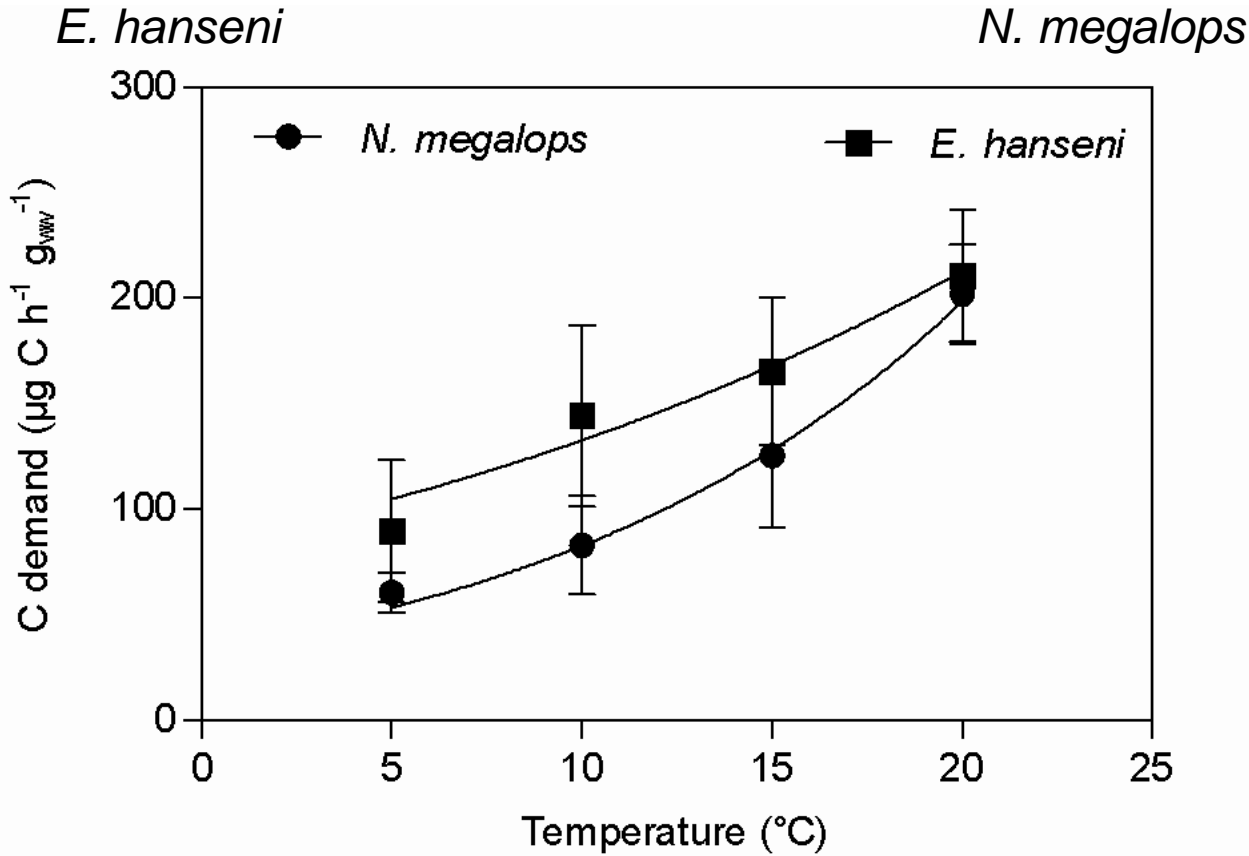
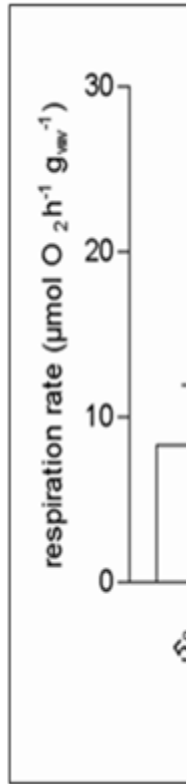
Werner, T. and Buchholz, F. (2013)
 Diel vertical migration behaviour in Euphausiids of the Northern Benguela Current: Seasonal adaptations to food availability and strong gradients of temperature and oxygen.
Journal of Plankton Research 35(4), 792-812



Temperature Constraints in Krill



Results



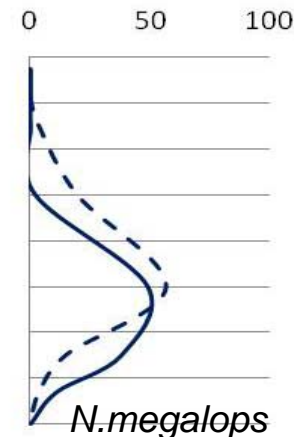
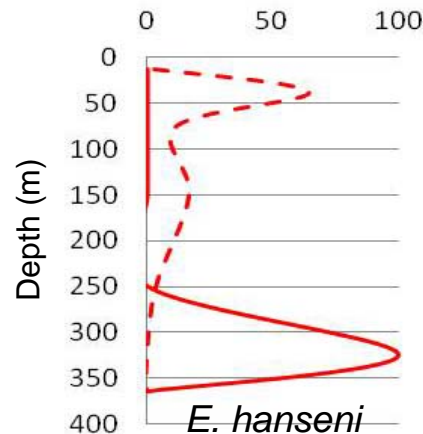
Werner, T. Huenerlage, K., Verheye, H. and Buchholz, F. (2012) Thermal constraints on the respiration and excretion rates of krill, *Euphausia hanseni* and *Nematoscelis megalops*, in the northern Benguela upwelling system of Namibia. *African Journal of Marine Science* 34(3), 391-399.





- The **impact of temperature** on the respiration rates of both species **differed significantly**
- *N. megalops* showed **adaptations to cold waters**, whereas *E. hanseni* was adapted to **higher temperatures**
- **Thermal adaptations** of both species were **strongly related to DVM** behaviour

E. hanseni
(© E. K. Stenevik)



N. megalops

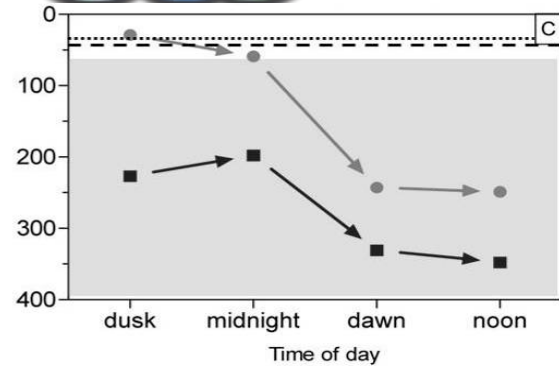


Diel Vertical Migration Model

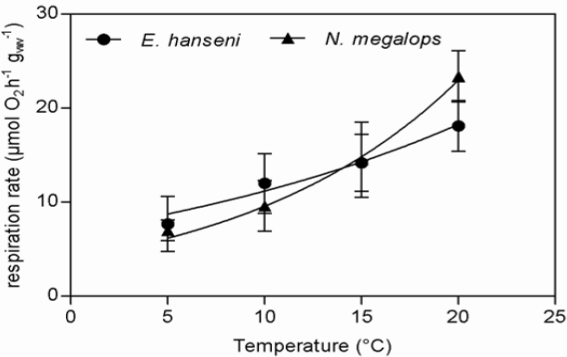


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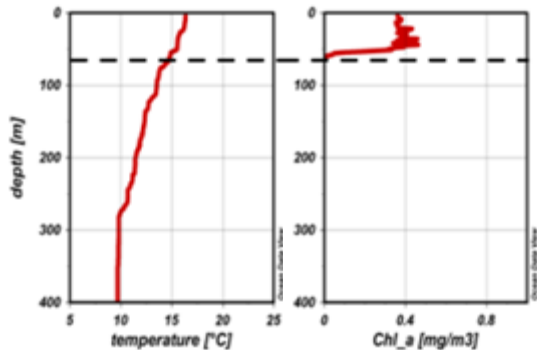
Results



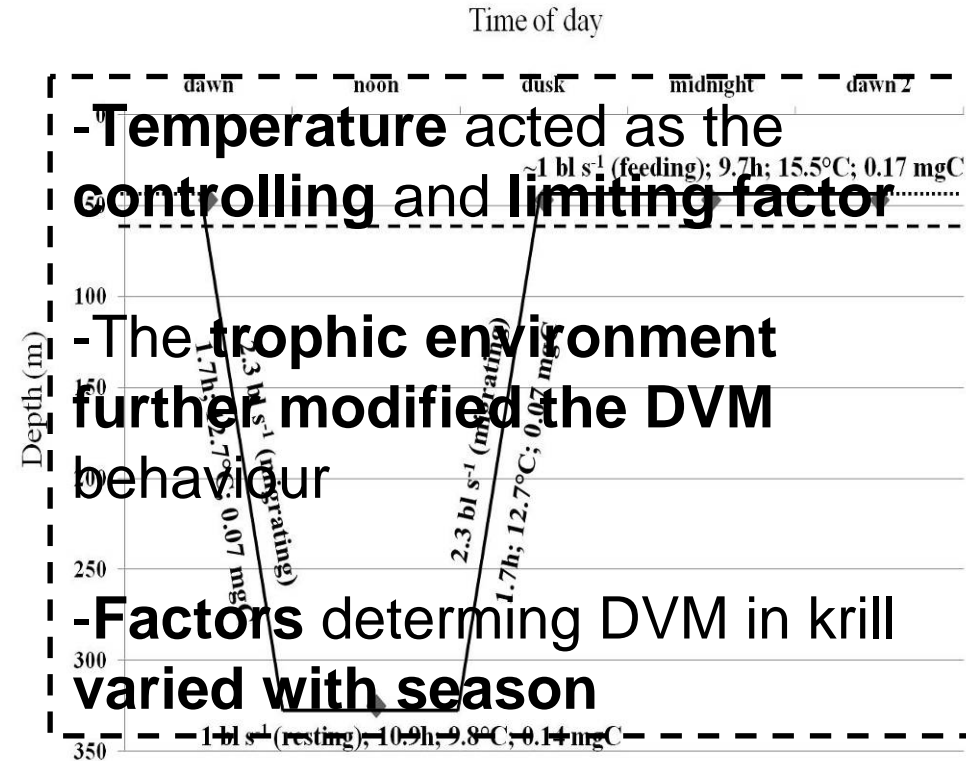
Behavioural observations



Physiological constraints



Environmental parameters

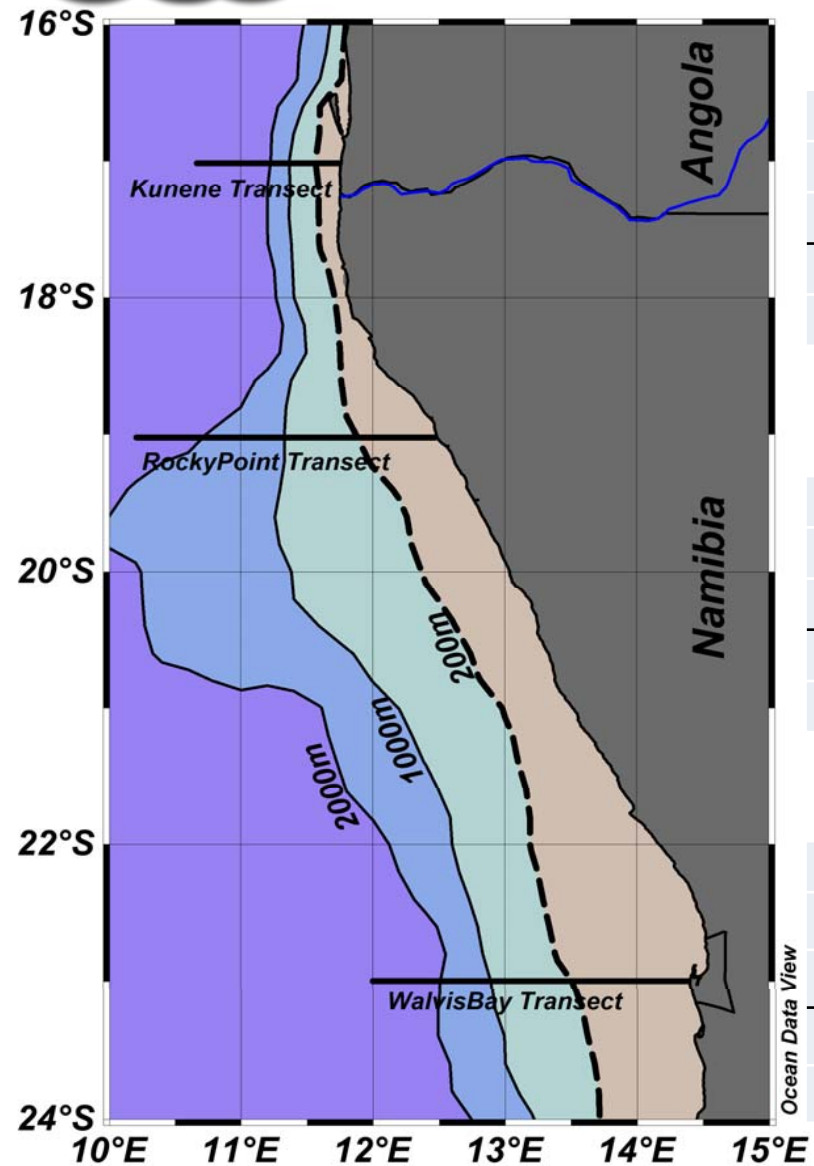


Shortest feeding period to cover C-demands



Carbon Flux

Shelf / Offshore and North / South



			Results
Kunene	all migrants	mg C 12h ⁻¹ m ⁻²	
0-50m	shelf		1,6
>50m	shelf		0,1
0-100m	oceanic		26,0
>100m	oceanic		10,5
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Higher C-flux towards lower latitudes</div>			
Rocky Point	all migrants	mg C 12h ⁻¹ m ⁻²	
0-50m	shelf		5,9
>50m	shelf		1,1
0-100m	oceanic		17,5
>100m	oceanic		7,0
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Higher C-flux further offshore</div>			
Walvis Bay	all migrants	mg C 12h ⁻¹ m ⁻²	
0-50m	shelf		1,9
>50m	shelf		3,9
0-100m	oceanic		8,0
>100m	oceanic		1,1

Ocean Data View



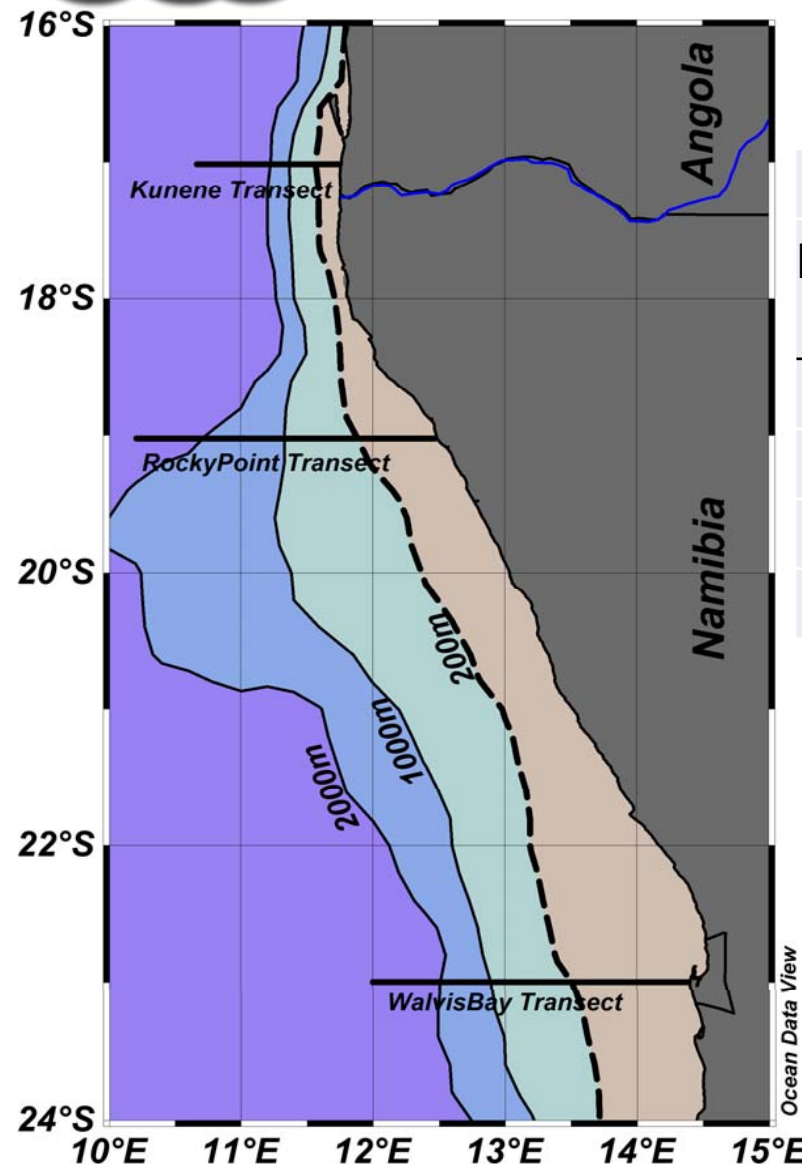
Carbon Flux

Copepods / Decapods / Krill



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Results



Respiratory C-Flux	Area	Percentage (%)		
		Copepods	Decapods	Krill
0-50m	shelf	58	0	42
>50m	shelf	66	0	34
0-100m	oceanic	23	10	67
>100m	oceanic	10	57	32

Shelf: Copepods and Krill mainly contribute to the respiratory carbon flux

Slope/Ocean: Krill and Decapods mainly contribute to the respiratory carbon flux



Contribution of Mesozooplankton to the Vertical Flux of Carbon



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Depth (m)	POC-Flux (mg C d ⁻¹ m ⁻²)	Copepods/Decapods/Krill	
		(mg C d ⁻¹ m ⁻²)	%
100m	30,4*	17,2	57
400m	9,2*	6,2	67

*after Giraudeau et al. (2000)

Depth (m)	POC-Flux (mg C d ⁻¹ m ⁻²)	Copepods/Decapods/Krill	
		(mg C d ⁻¹ m ⁻²)	%
70m	178,1*	x	x
100m	131,1	17,2	13
400m	39,9	6,2	16

*Sediment trap at 70m (2009-2011), Flohr/Rixen



Contribution of Mesozooplankton to the Vertical Flux of Carbon



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Conclusions

The **conceptual DVM model** is a suitable tool to **enhance understanding** of simultaneous effects of **proximate factors** on DVM behaviour

Mesozooplankton significantly contributes to the **active carbon flux** by vertical migration/respiration

Copepods and **Krill** dominate the respiratory carbon flux over the **shelf area**

Decapods and **Krill** dominate the respiratory carbon flux over the **slope/ocean**

Spatial differences (North/South; Shelf/Ocean) in **respiratory C-flux** depend on mesozooplankton **biomass** and horizontal **species distribution**

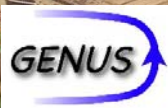


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| F4.P7 | Schukat, Anna | Energy demands of calanoid copepods and pelagic decapods of the Benguela upwelling system and their contribution to active carbon flux |
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