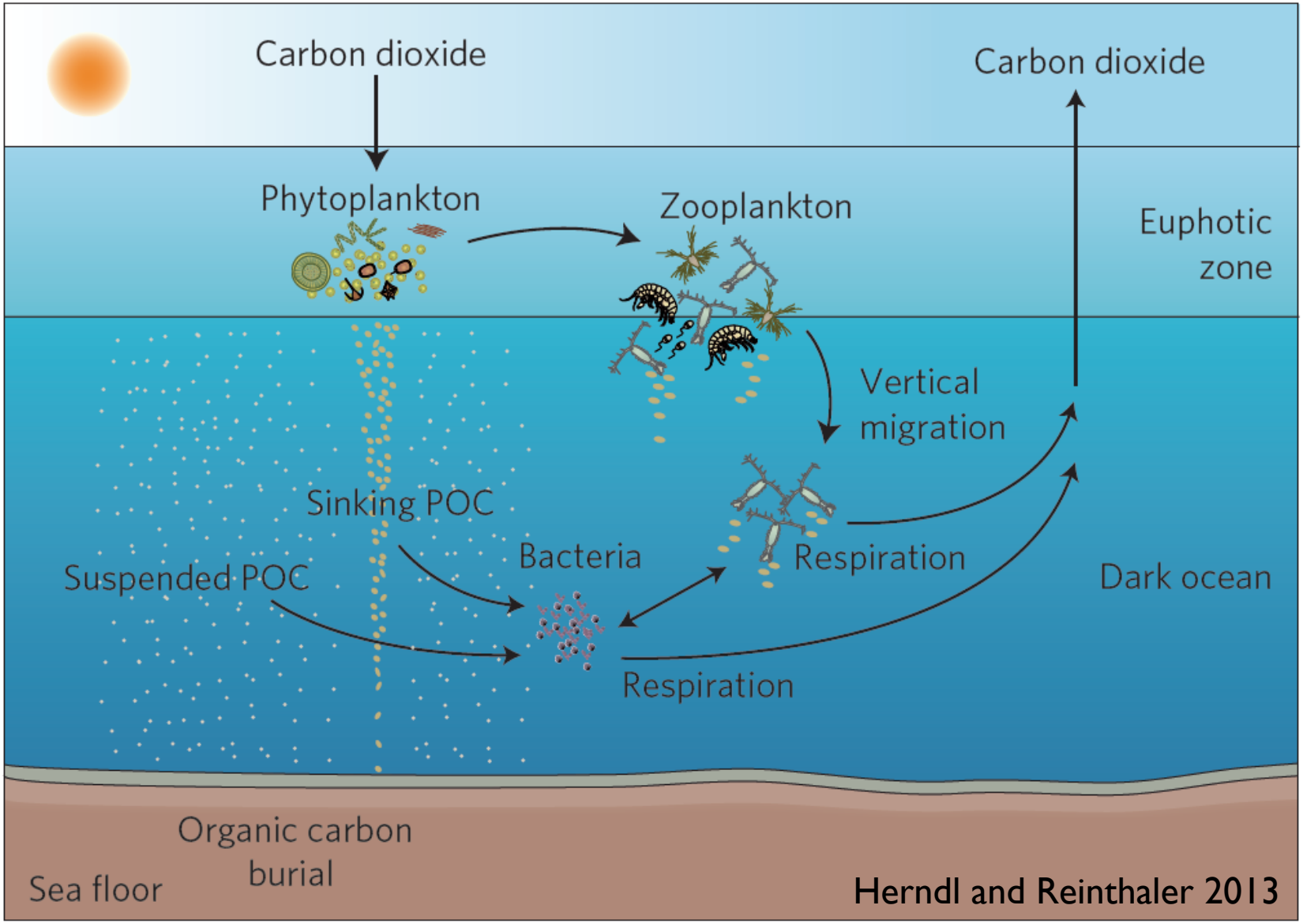
Investigating nitrogen remineralization in the mesopelagic with molecular and geochemical approaches

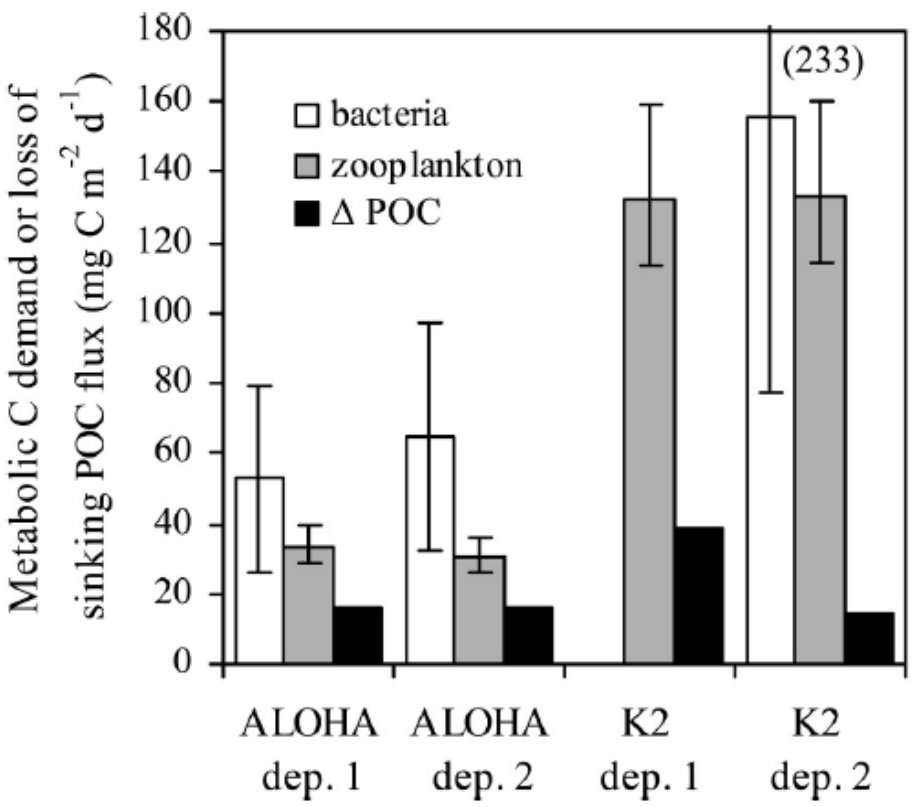
Alyson Santoro
Horn Point Laboratory
University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science

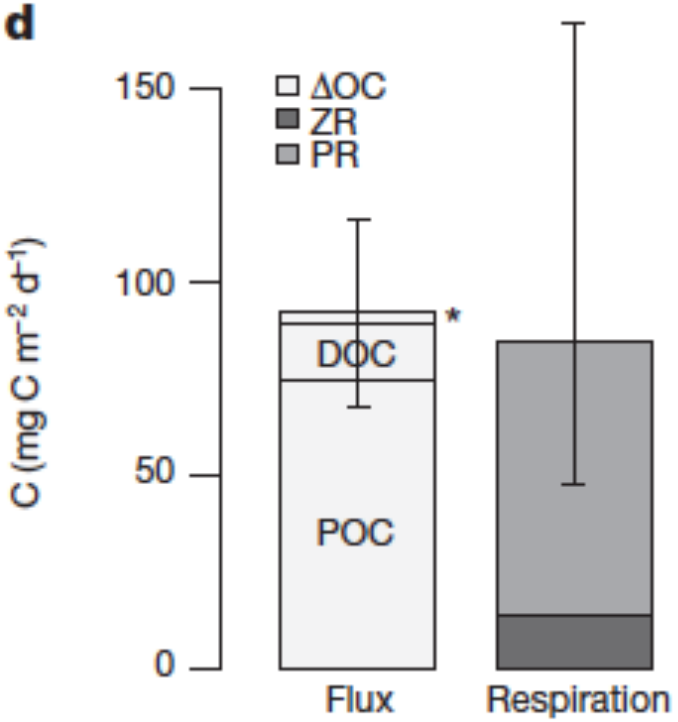
OCB Summer Workshop
22 July 2014



Herndl and Reinthaler 2013

Estimates of bacterial carbon demand apparently exceed POC supply





Steinberg et al. 2008; Giering et al. 2014

What does the nitrogen budget in the upper mesopelagic tell us?

Respiration: $CH_2O + O_2 \longrightarrow CO_2 + H_2O$

Nitrification: $NH_3 + 2\ O_2 \longrightarrow NO_3^- + H^+ + H_2O$

<u>Two advantages:</u>

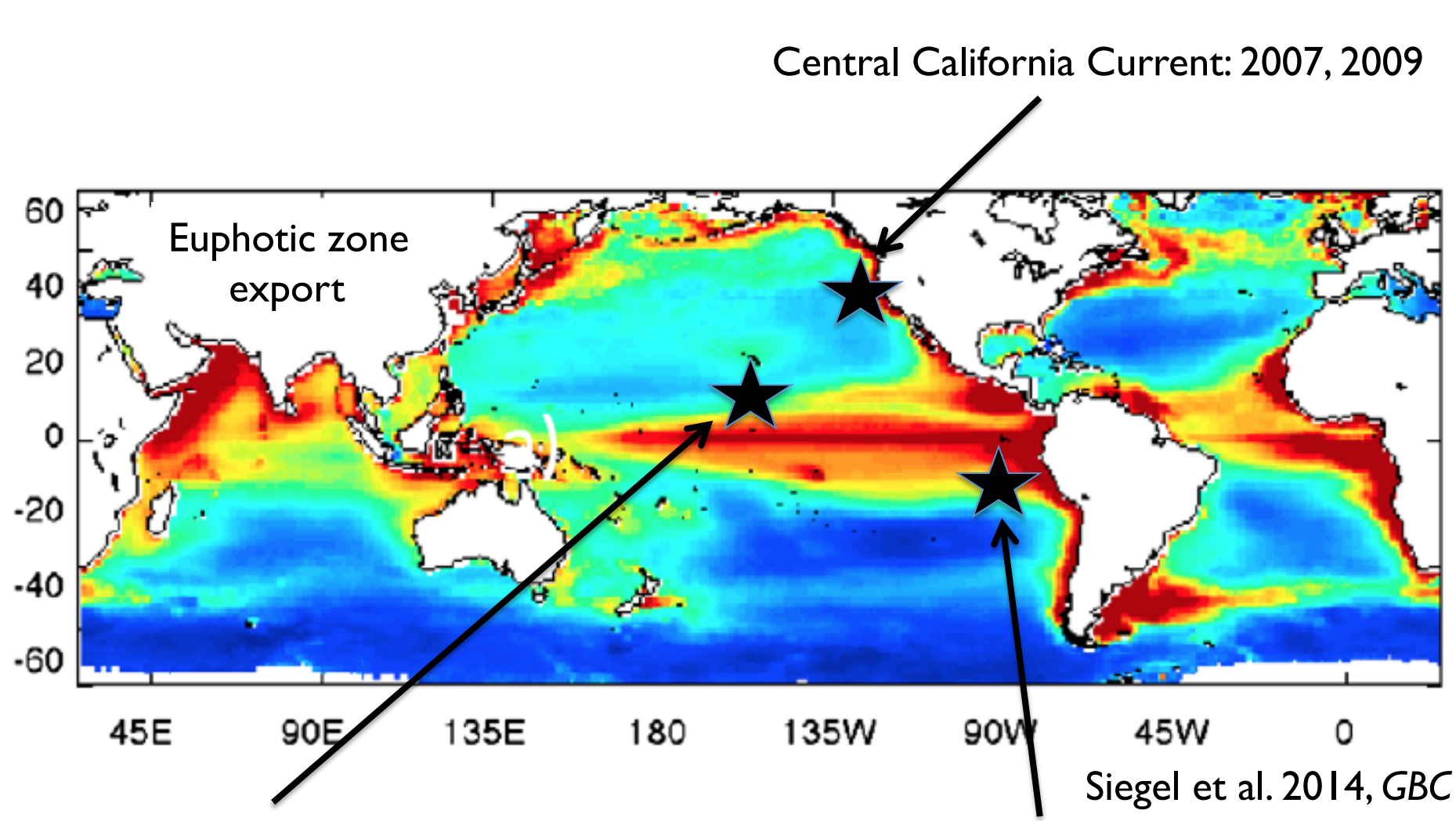
Unlike carbon respiration, we can measure N remineralization directly.

Less concern about excluding particle-associated processes.

Patterns in the distribution and activity of nitrifying organisms in the Pacific

Balancing PON export and N demand, and the fuel for autotrophy in the mesopelagic

Asking the microbes about the mesopelagic


Central California Current: 2007, 2009
Euphotic zone
export
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
45E
90E
135E
180
135W
90W
45W
0
Siegel et al. 2014, *GBC*
Equatorial Pacific: 2011
"METZYME"
Eastern Tropical South Pacific: 2009, 2010
"ETSP"

THE EXPERIMENTAL DECOMPOSITION AND REGENERATION OF NITROGENOUS ORGANIC MATTER IN SEA WATER [1]

THEODOR VON BRAND, NORRIS W. RAKESTRAW AND CHARLES E. RENN

3. The main stages in the decomposition are: dead body—ammonia —nitrite—nitrate.

Von Brand et al. 1937

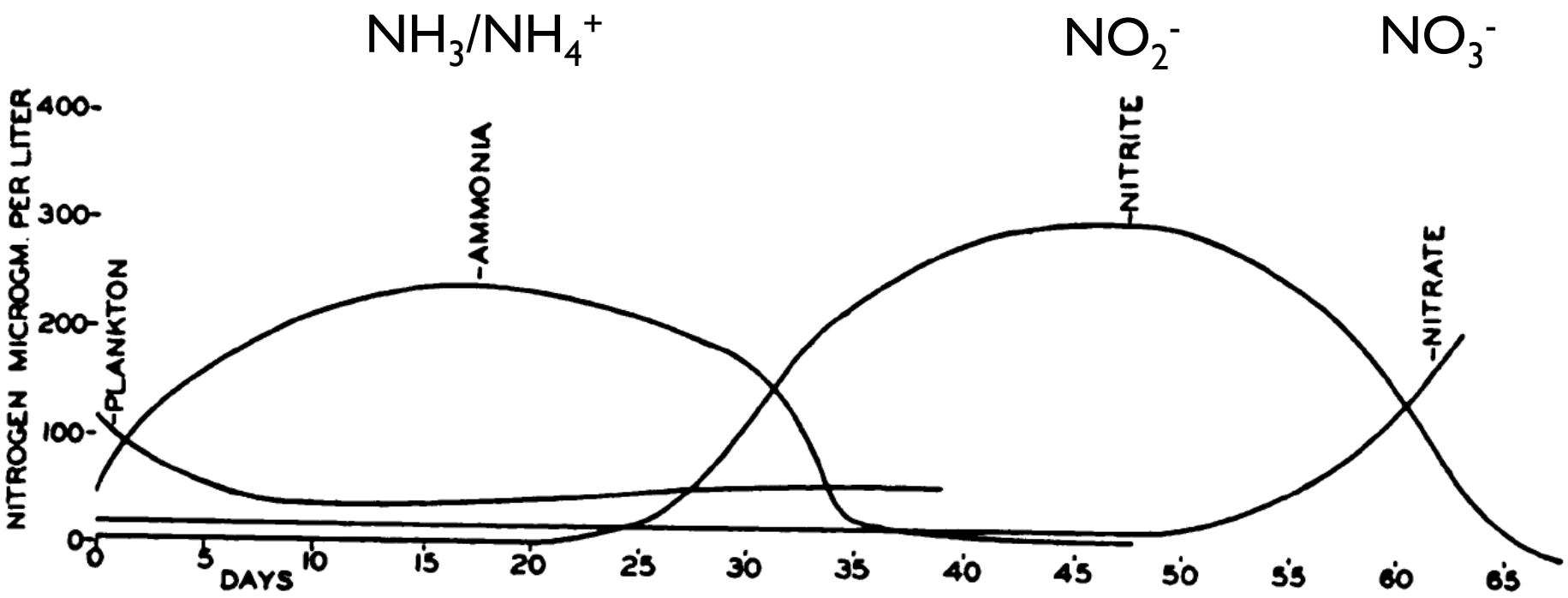
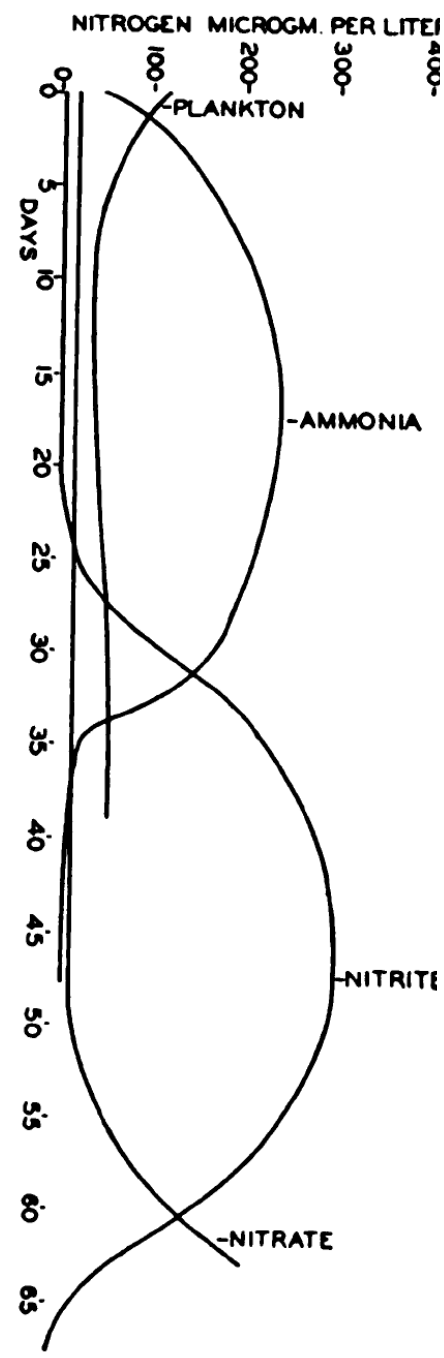
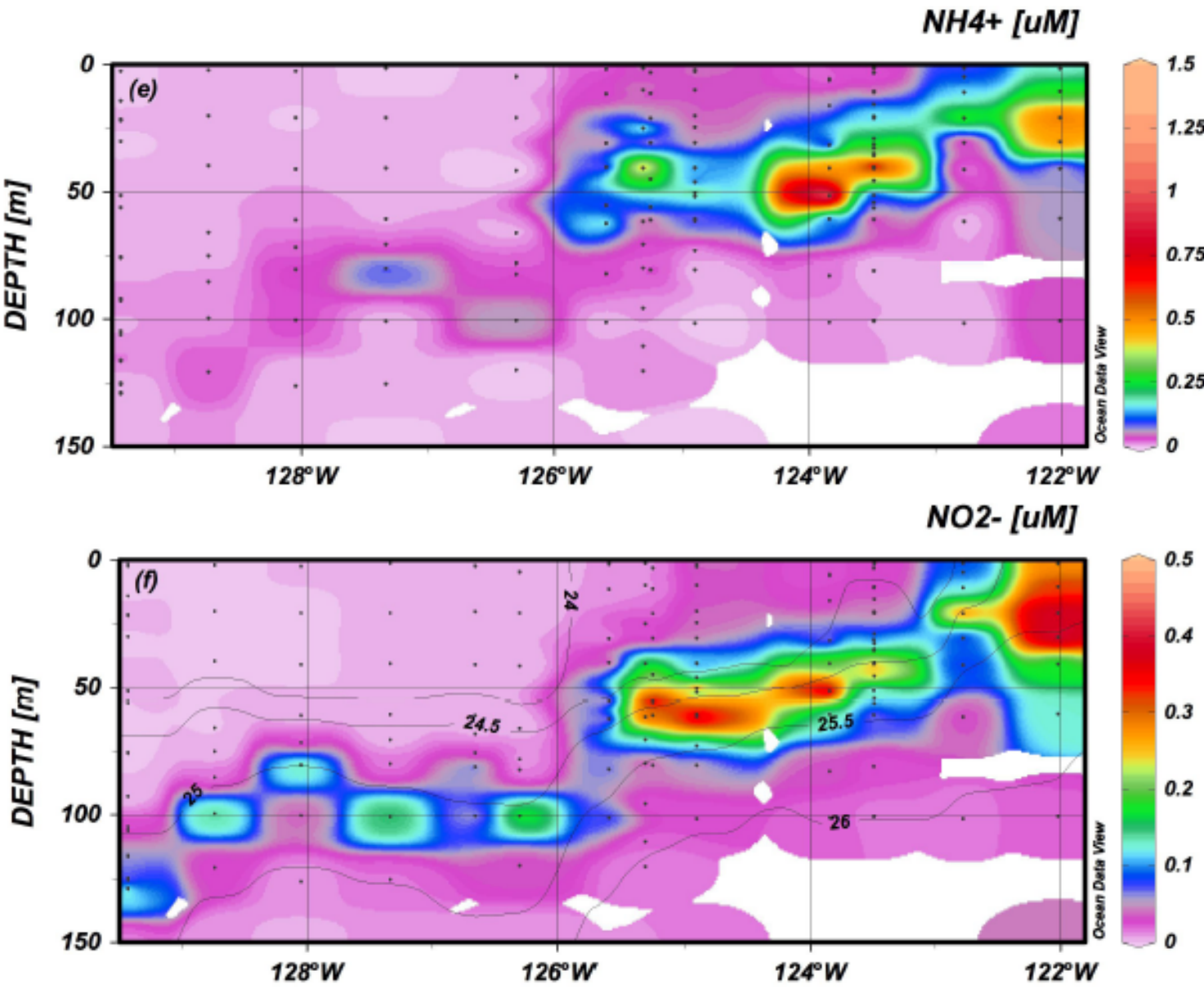


FIG. 2. Series IV. The decomposition of nitrogenous organic matter in mixed plankton, showing the appearance of soluble nitrogen compounds in the water in which it is suspended. Plankton previously filtered through No. 8 bolting silk.





Santoro et al. 2013; *Biogeosciences*; Data: J. Plant and C. Sakamoto

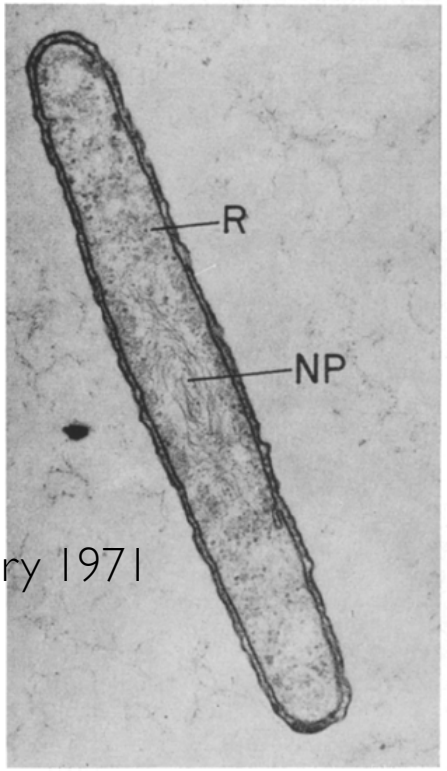
Nitrification proceeds in two steps by two separate groups of organisms

ammonia oxidation: $NH_3 \longrightarrow NH_2OH \longrightarrow NO_2^-$

nitrite oxidation: $NO_2^- \longrightarrow NO_3^-$

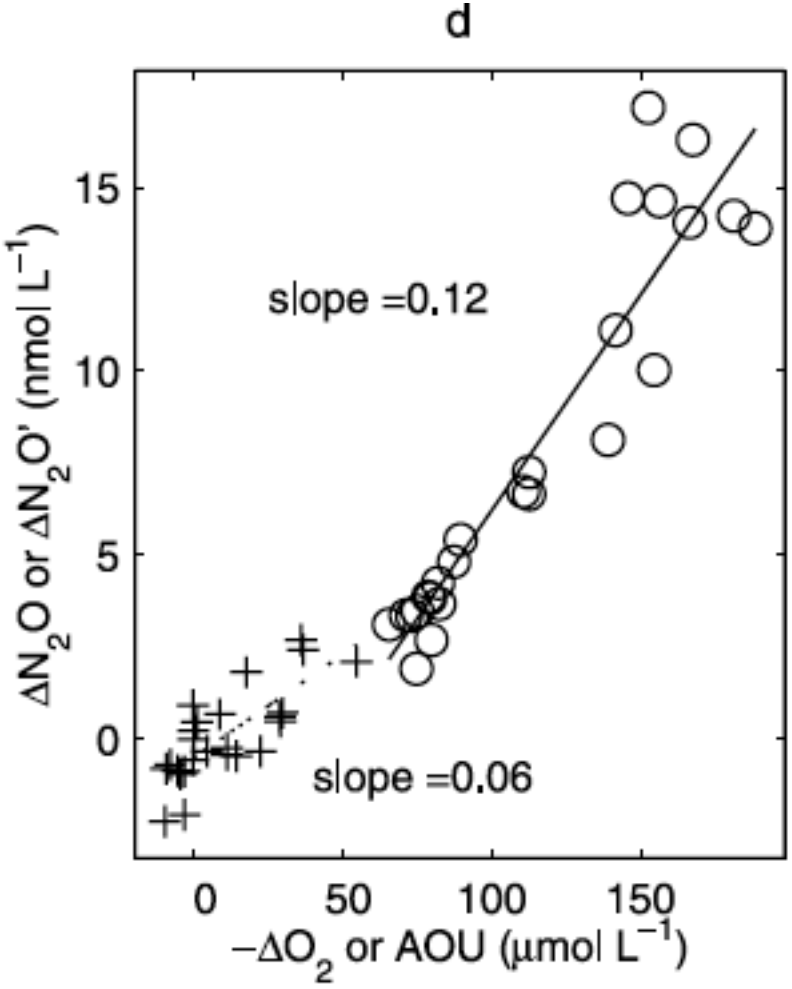
Most ammonia oxidation in the ocean carried out by ammonia-oxidizing archaea (AOA).

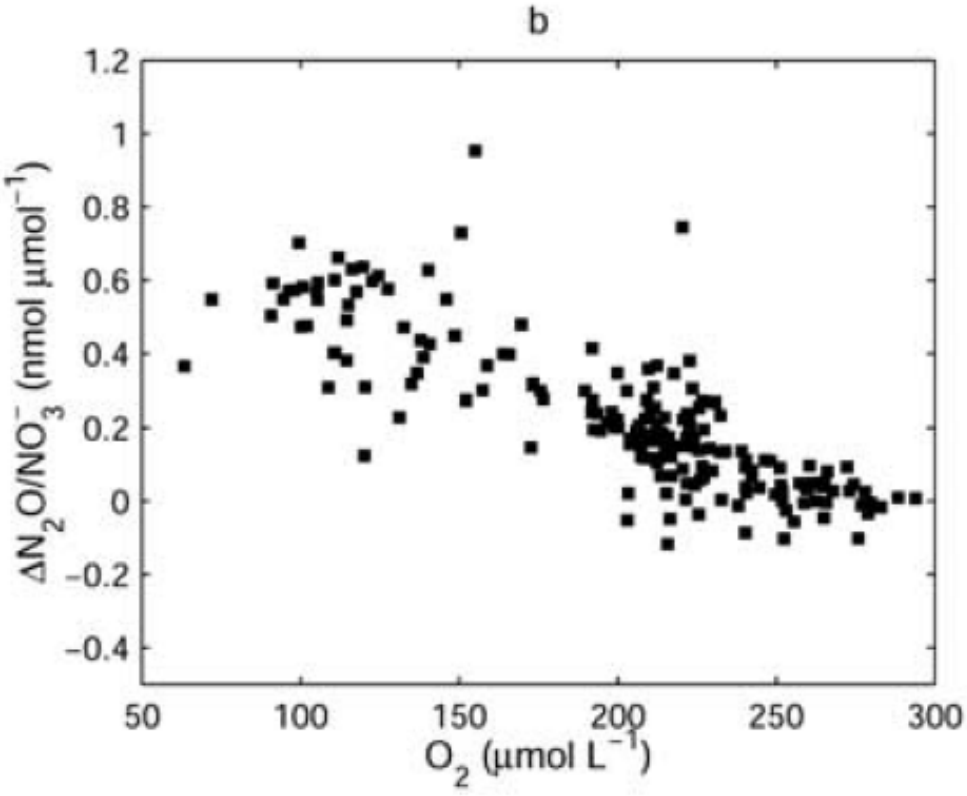
All cultivated marine nitrifiers (AOA and NOB) are chemolithoautotrophic . . .fussy, slow growing.



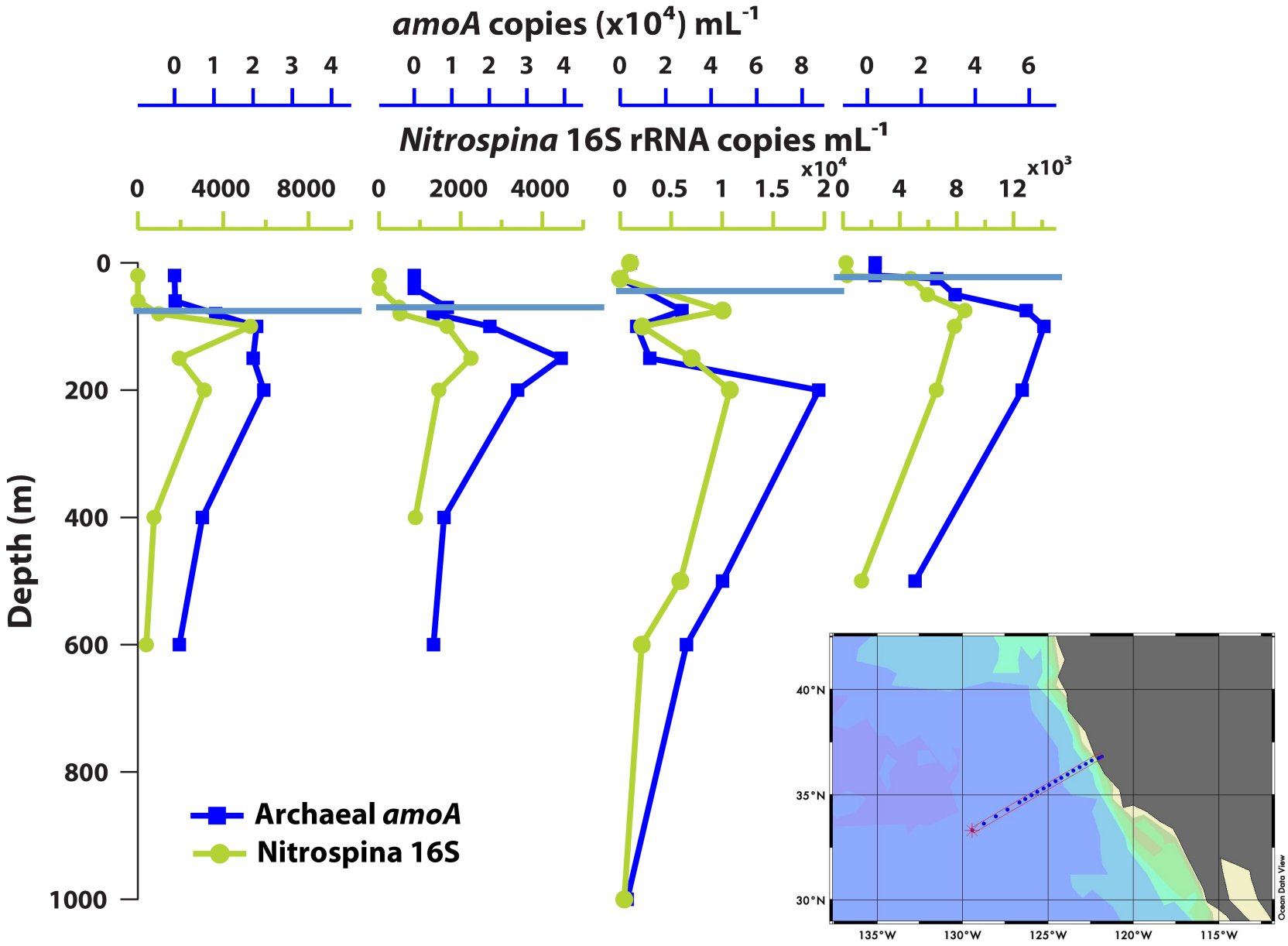
Nitrospina gracilis
Watson and Waterbury 1971

Nitrogen remineralization is linked to production of nitrous oxide (N_2O)



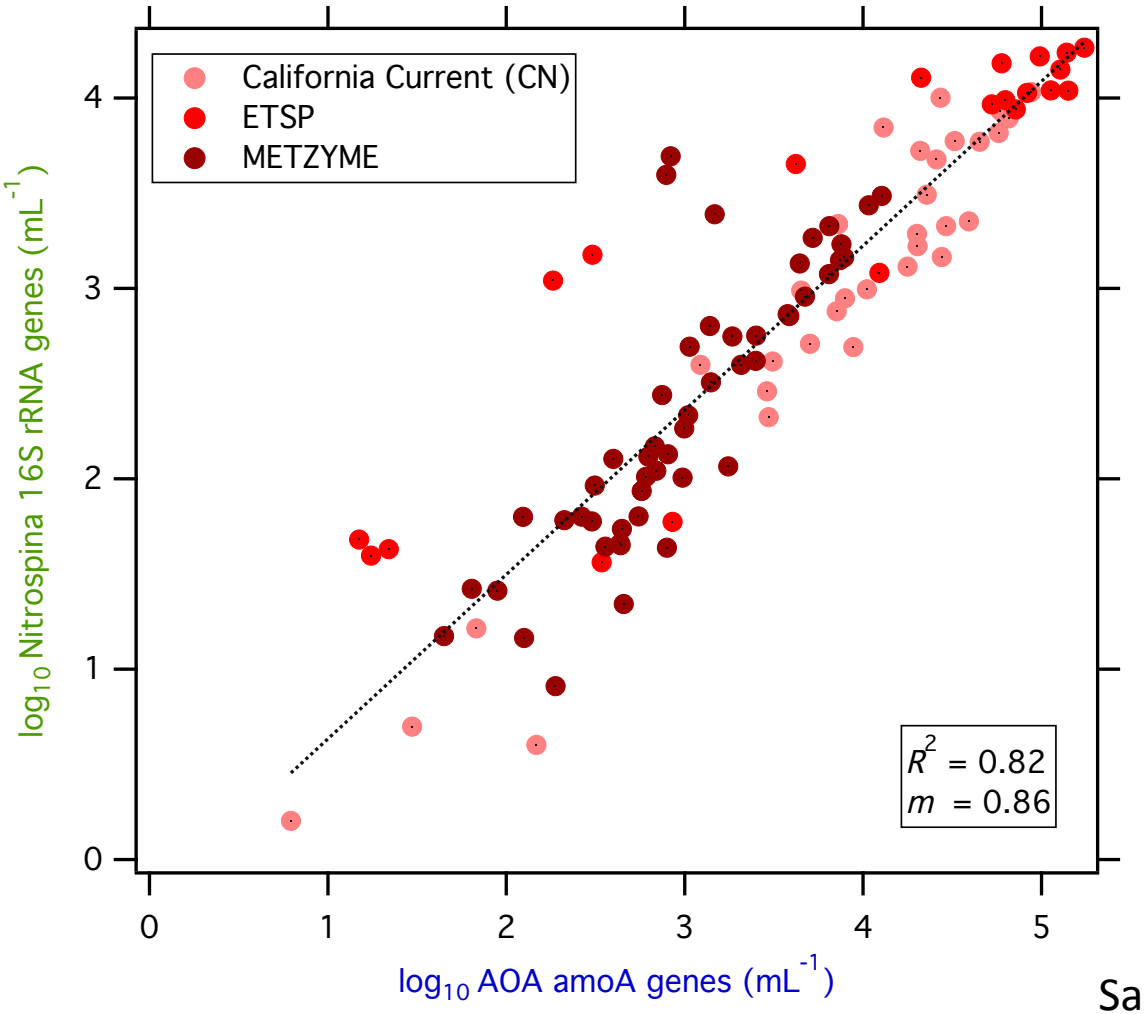


Nevison et al. 2003



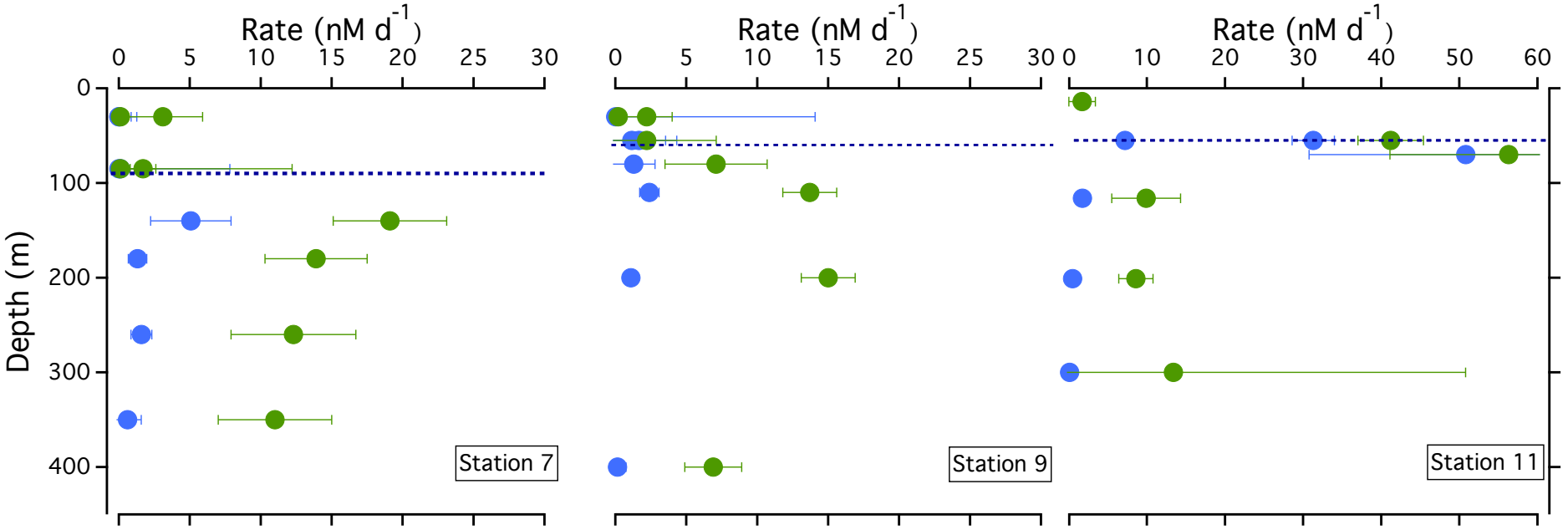
Santoro et al. 2010; *Environ. Microbiol.*

AOA and NOB correlated throughout the Pacific



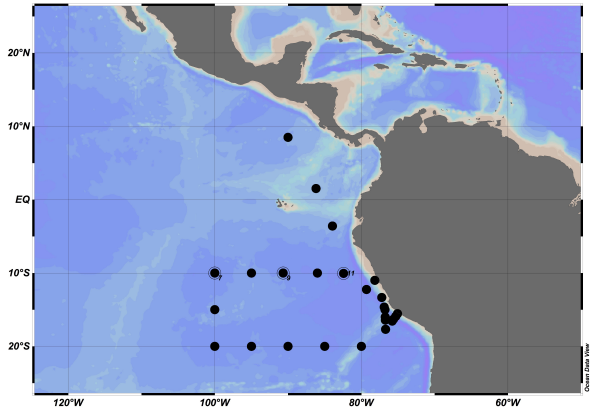
Santoro, *unpublished*

Offset between ammonia oxidation and nitrite oxidation



Ammonia oxidation

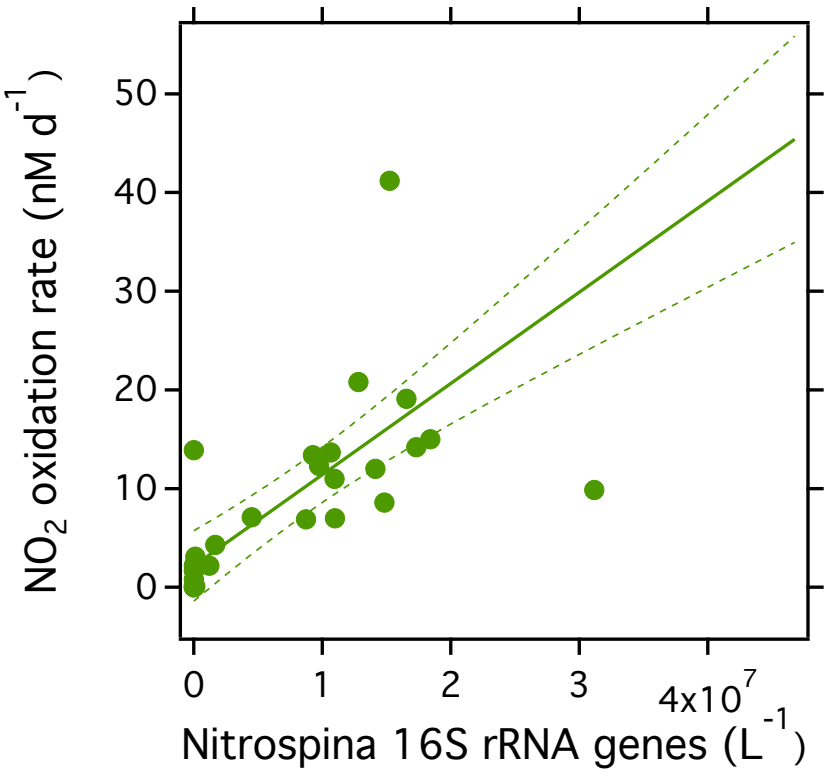
Nitrite oxidation

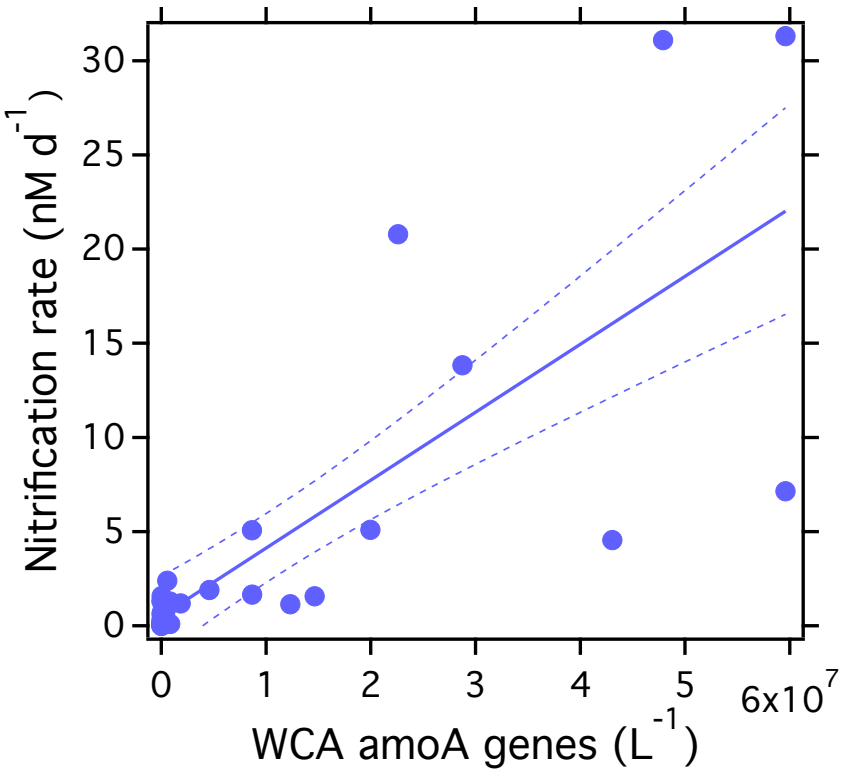


Santoro, Buchwald, Casicotti; *unpublished*

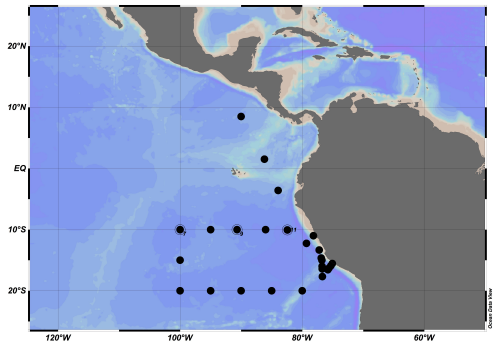
See also Lipschultz et al. 1990; Füssel et al. 2012

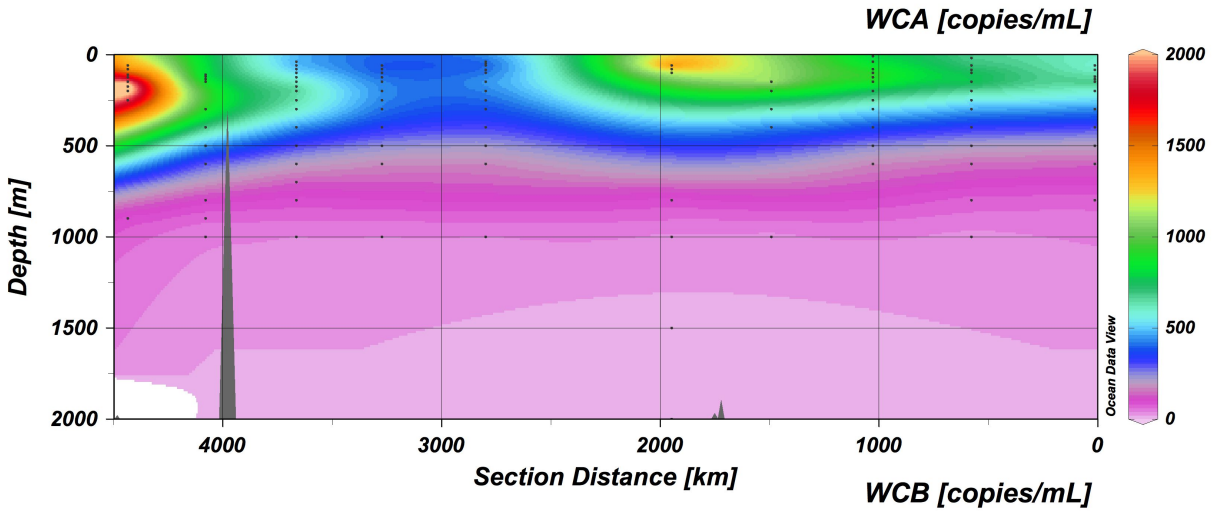
Significant relationships between rates and clade-specific gene abundance

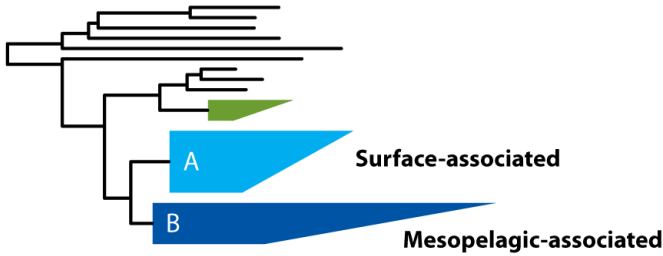


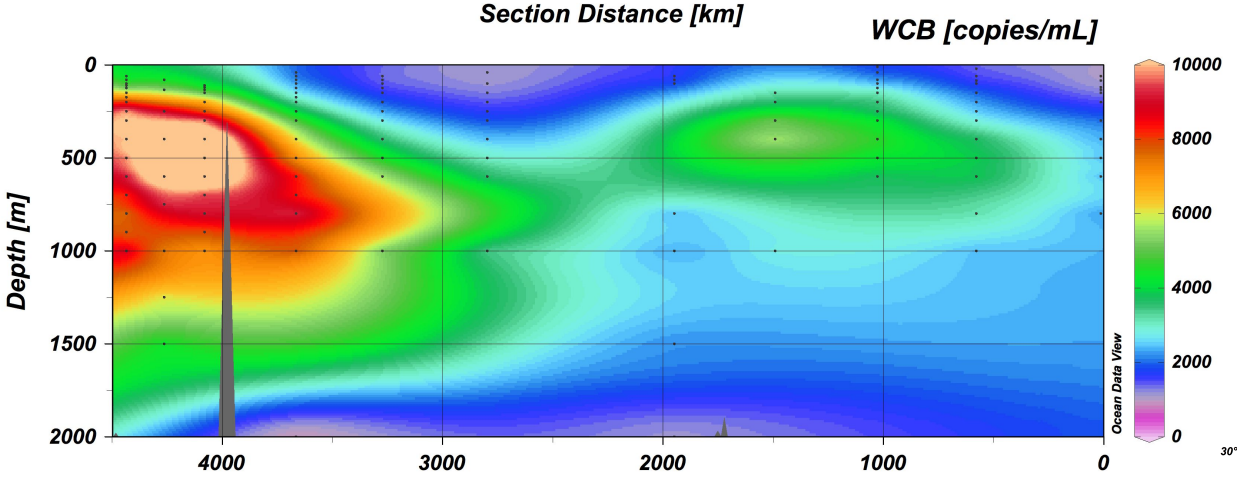


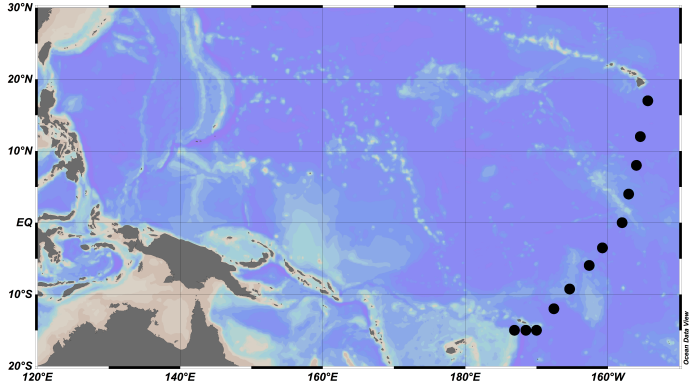
Same relationship demonstrated by Smith et al. (2014) for Monterey Bay









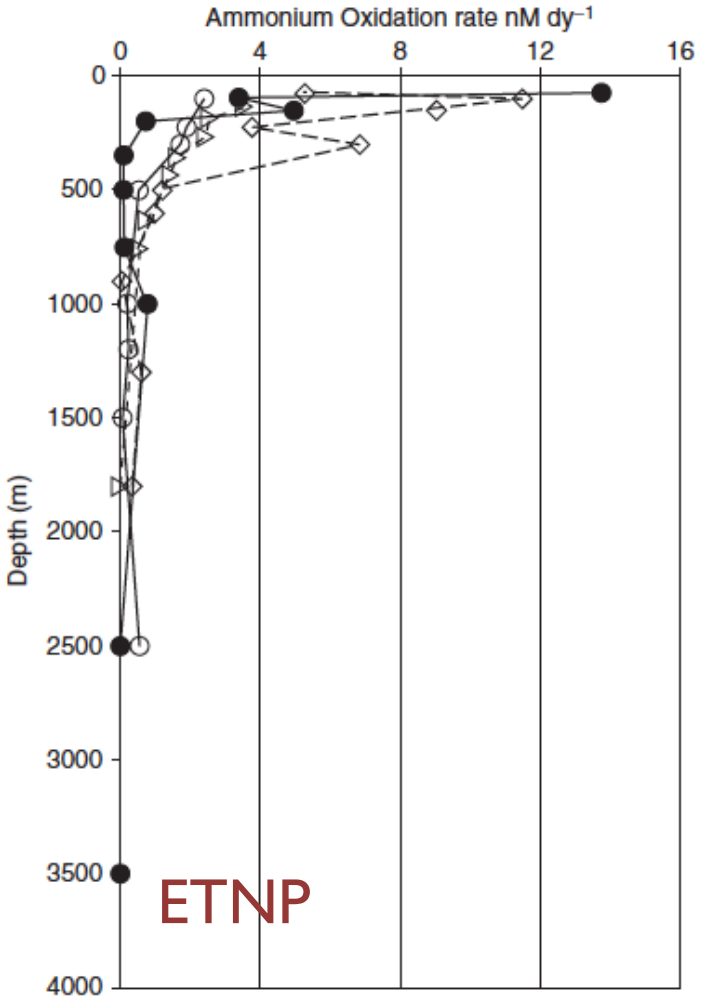


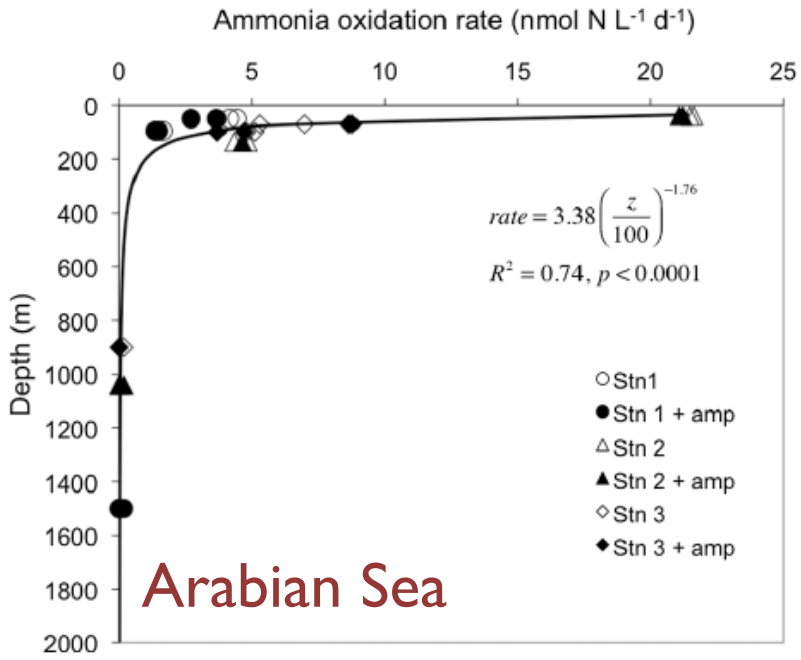
Two AOA ecotypes across the Western Equatorial Pacific.

METZYME PIs: Carl Lamborg and Mak Saito

Balancing PON export and N demand, and fuel for autotrophy in the mesopelagic

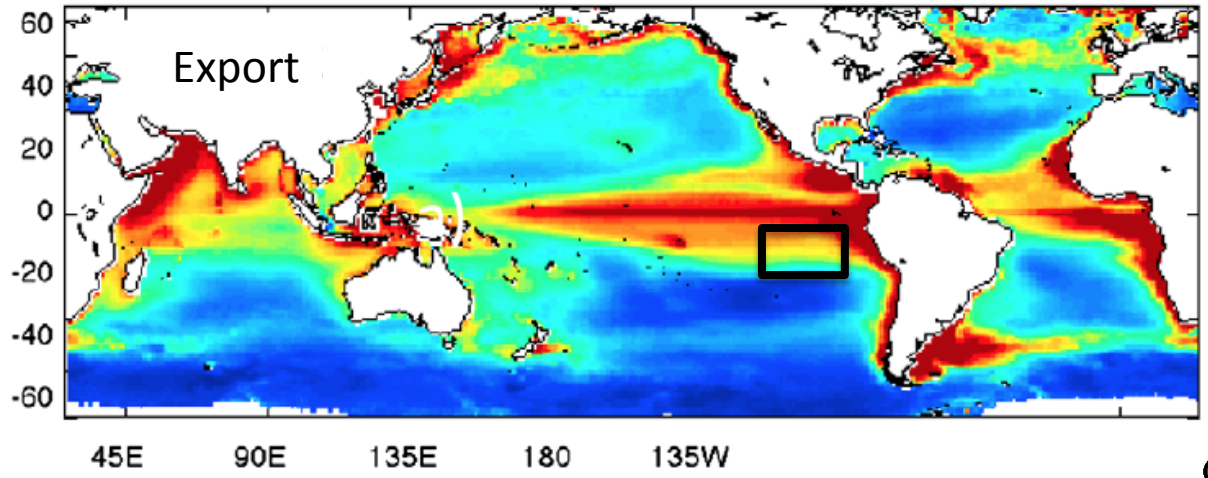
Relating nitrification rates and PON flux

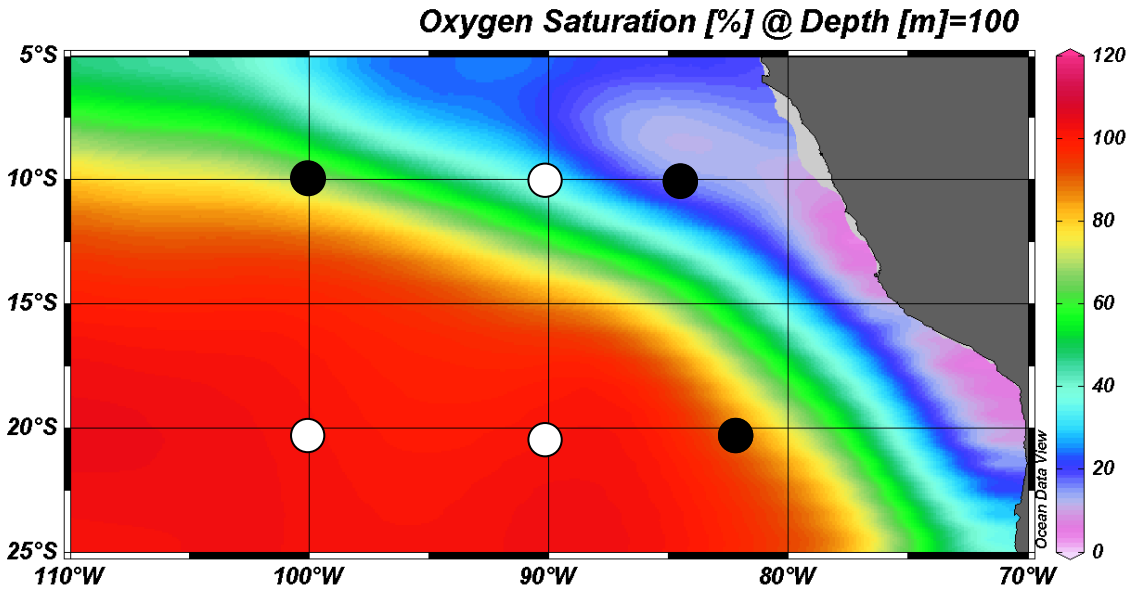




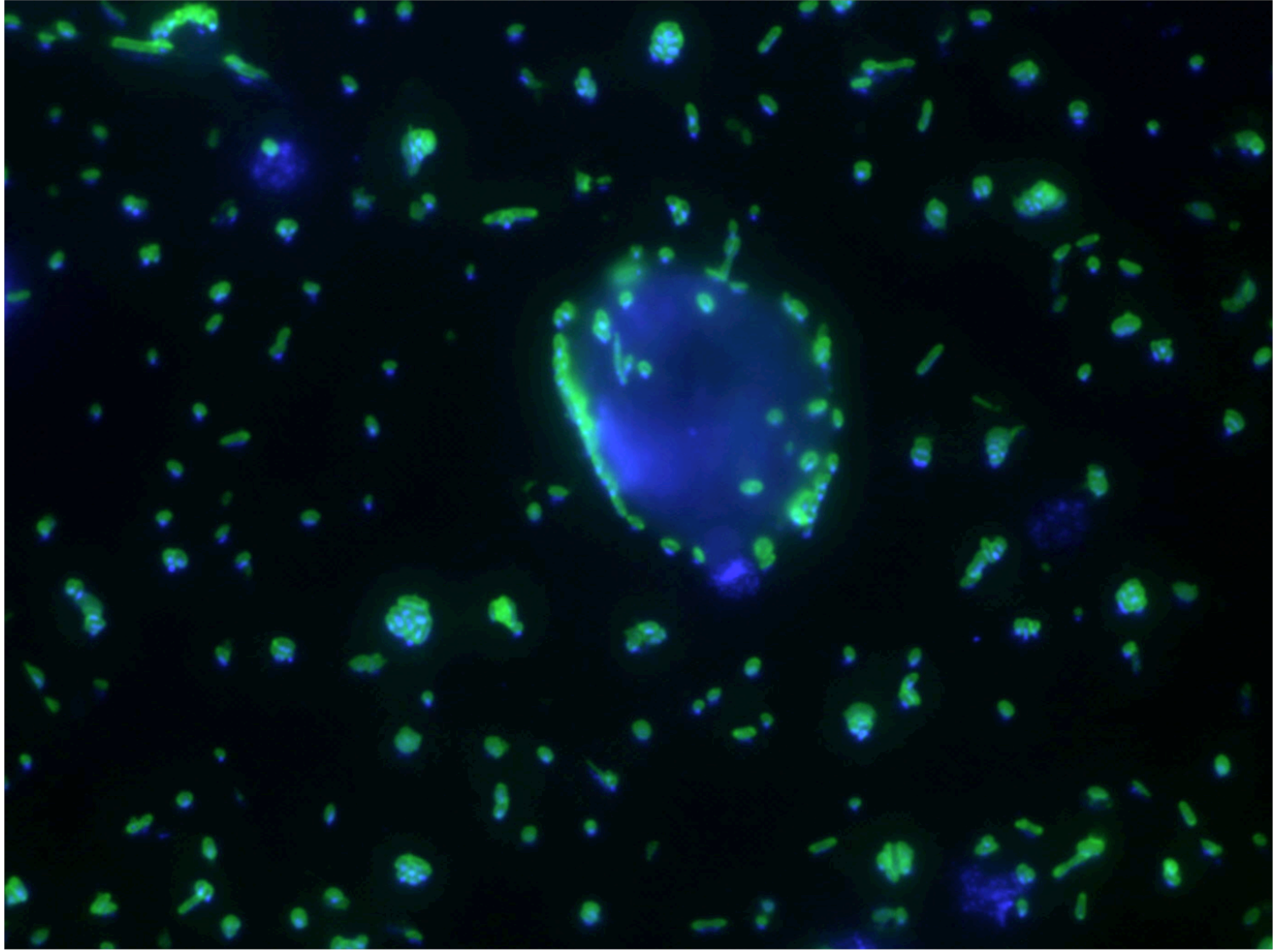
Newell et al. 2011

Ward and Zafiriou 1988, redrawn in Ward 2008

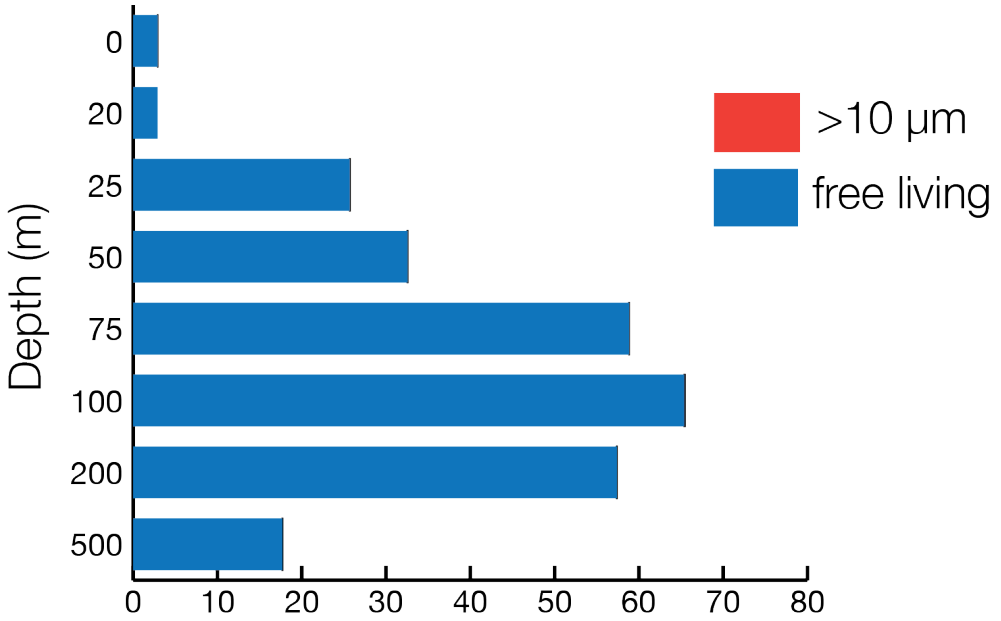


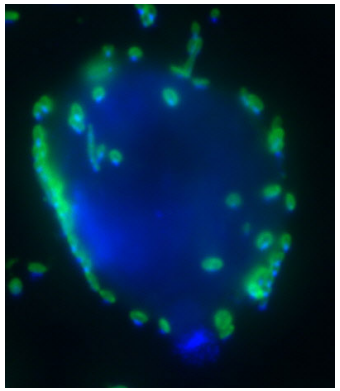


PIs: Karen Casciotti, Doug Capone, Will Berelson, Angie Knapp
Collaborators: Carly Buchwald and Rachel Foster

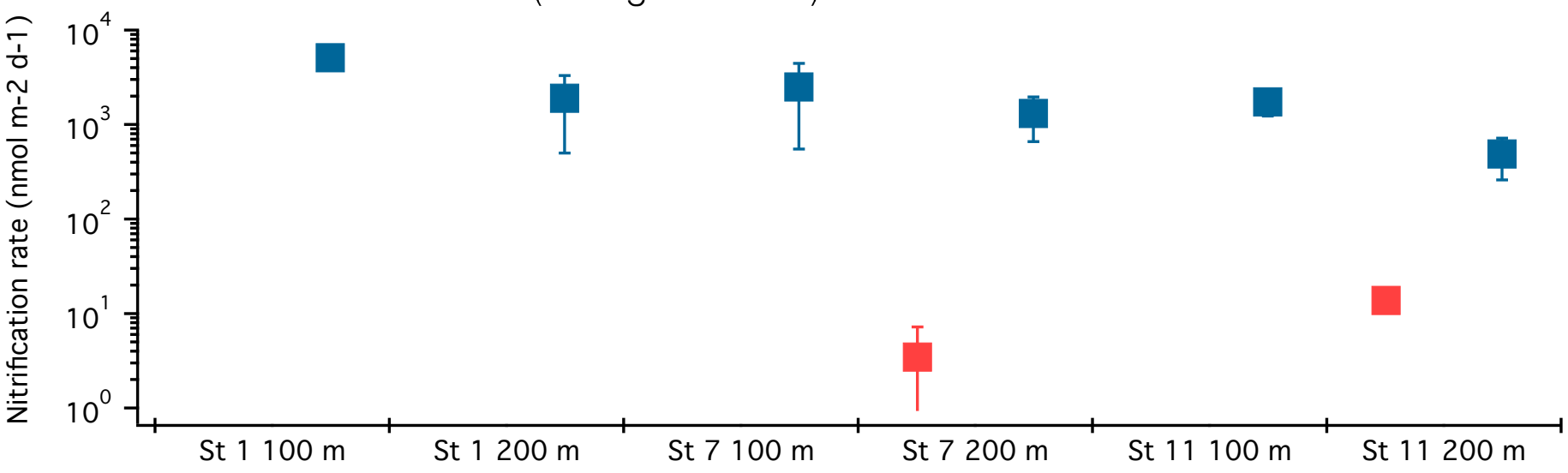


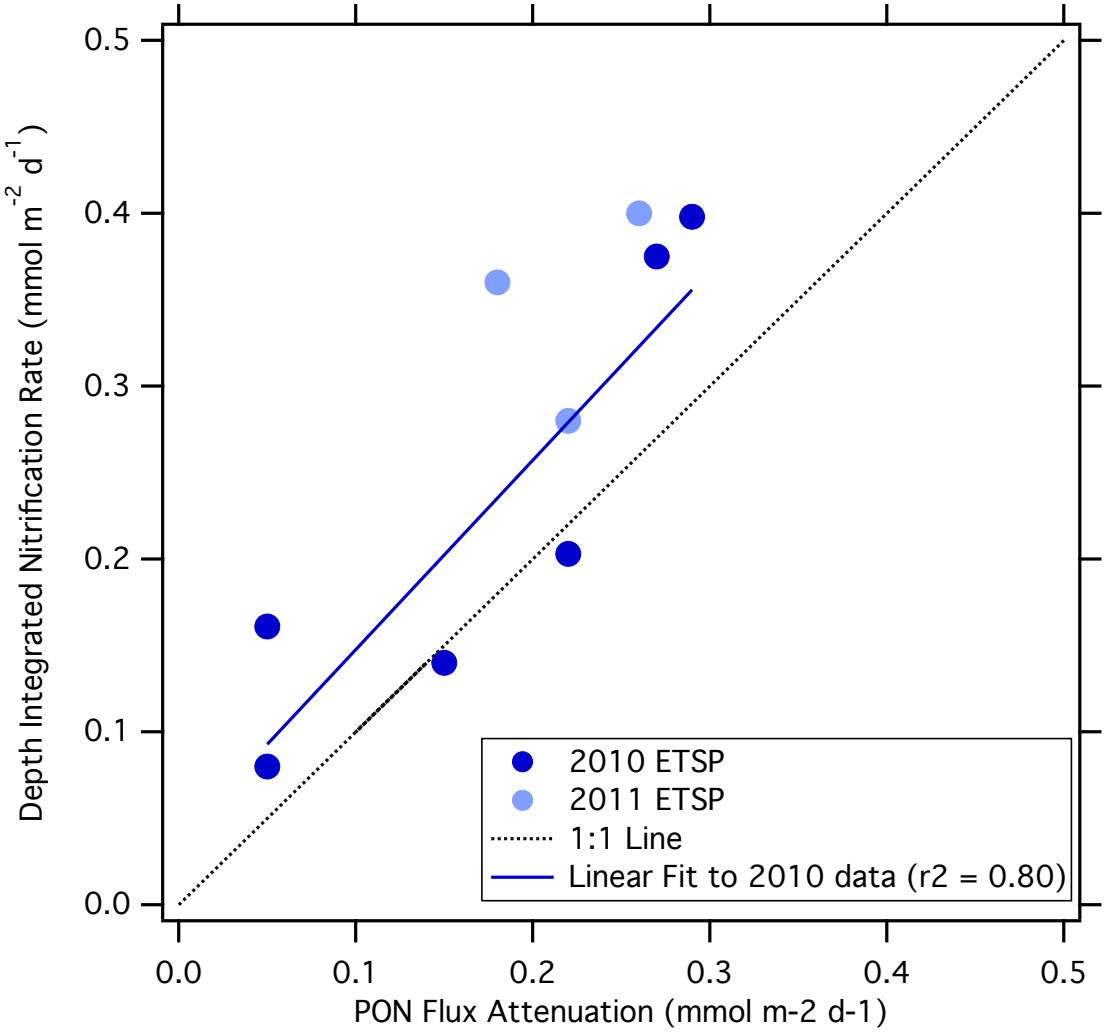
Foster, Santoro, and Berelson unpublished





5/6 trap samples:
No detectable AOA or NOB.

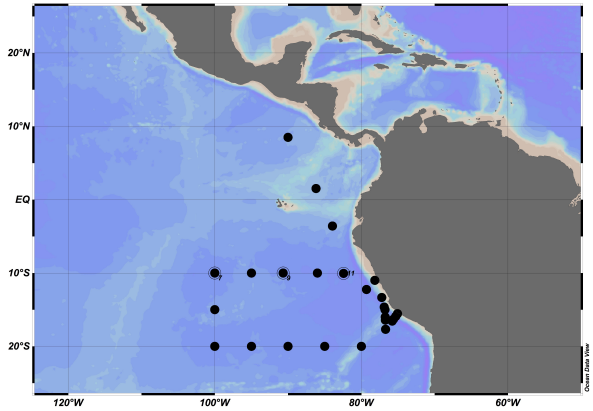


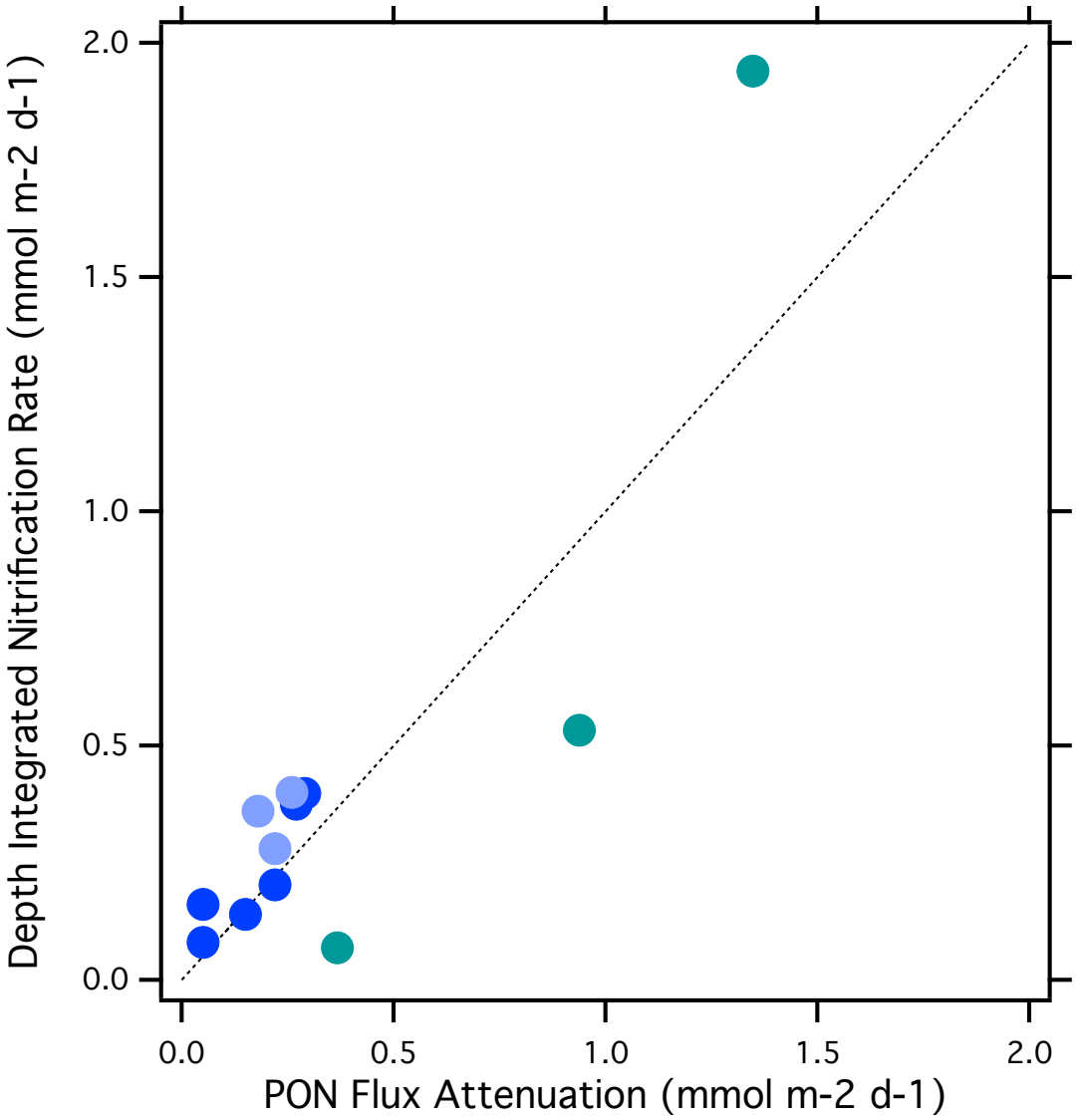


Trap data: Will Berelson (USC)

Depth integrated nitrification from the base of the euphotic zone to 200 m.

PON loss over the same interval.

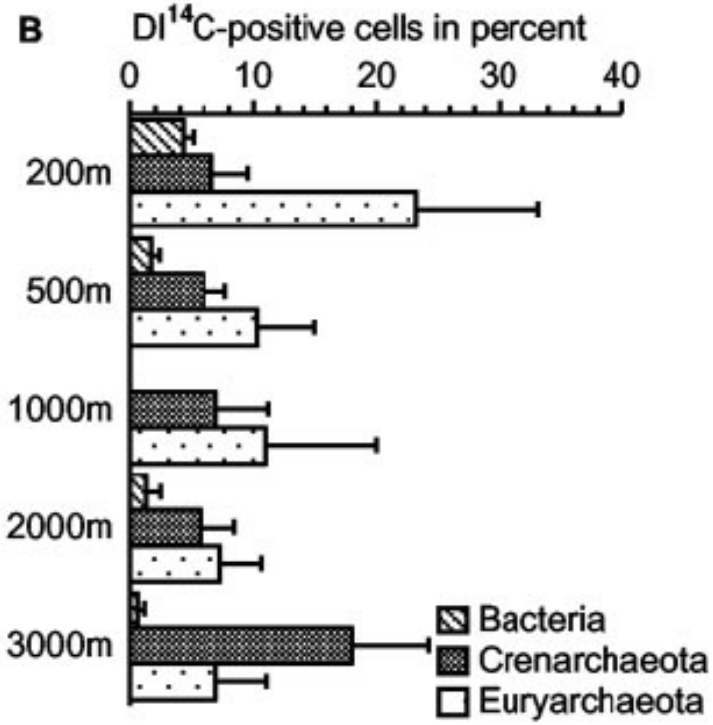




Trap PON loss is balanced by nitrification rate.

METZYME Flux data: Carl Lamborg

How much autotrophy in the mesopelagic could be fueled by nitrification?



6.5×10^{13} mol C y^{-1}
(0.8 Pg y^{-1})

Herndl et al. 2005

Carbon export: 6 Pg C y^{-1}
(Siegel et al. 2014)

Nitrogen export: 0.91 Pg N y^{-1}

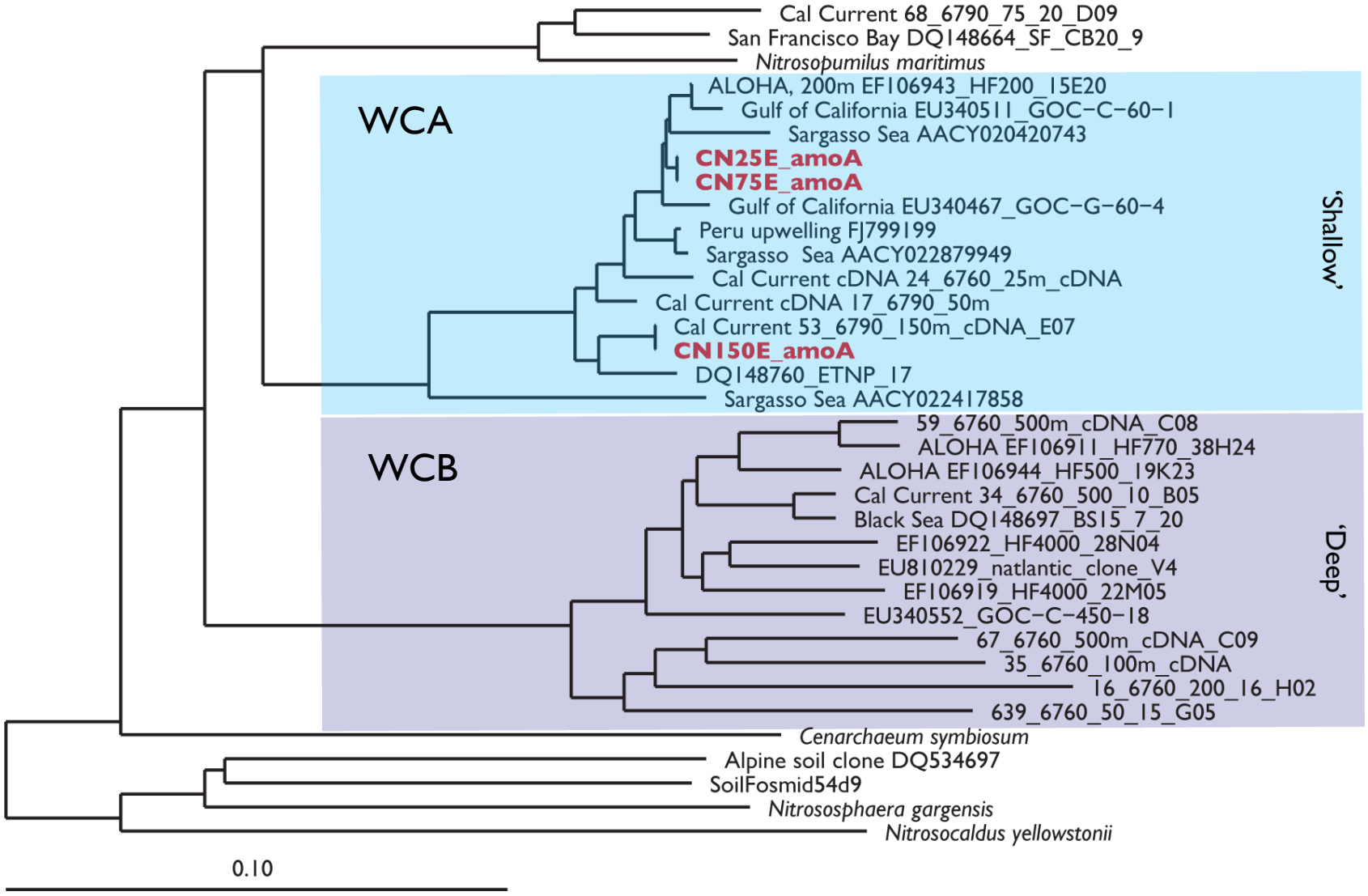
C fix:N ox for AOA: 1:19
(Könneke et al. 2014)

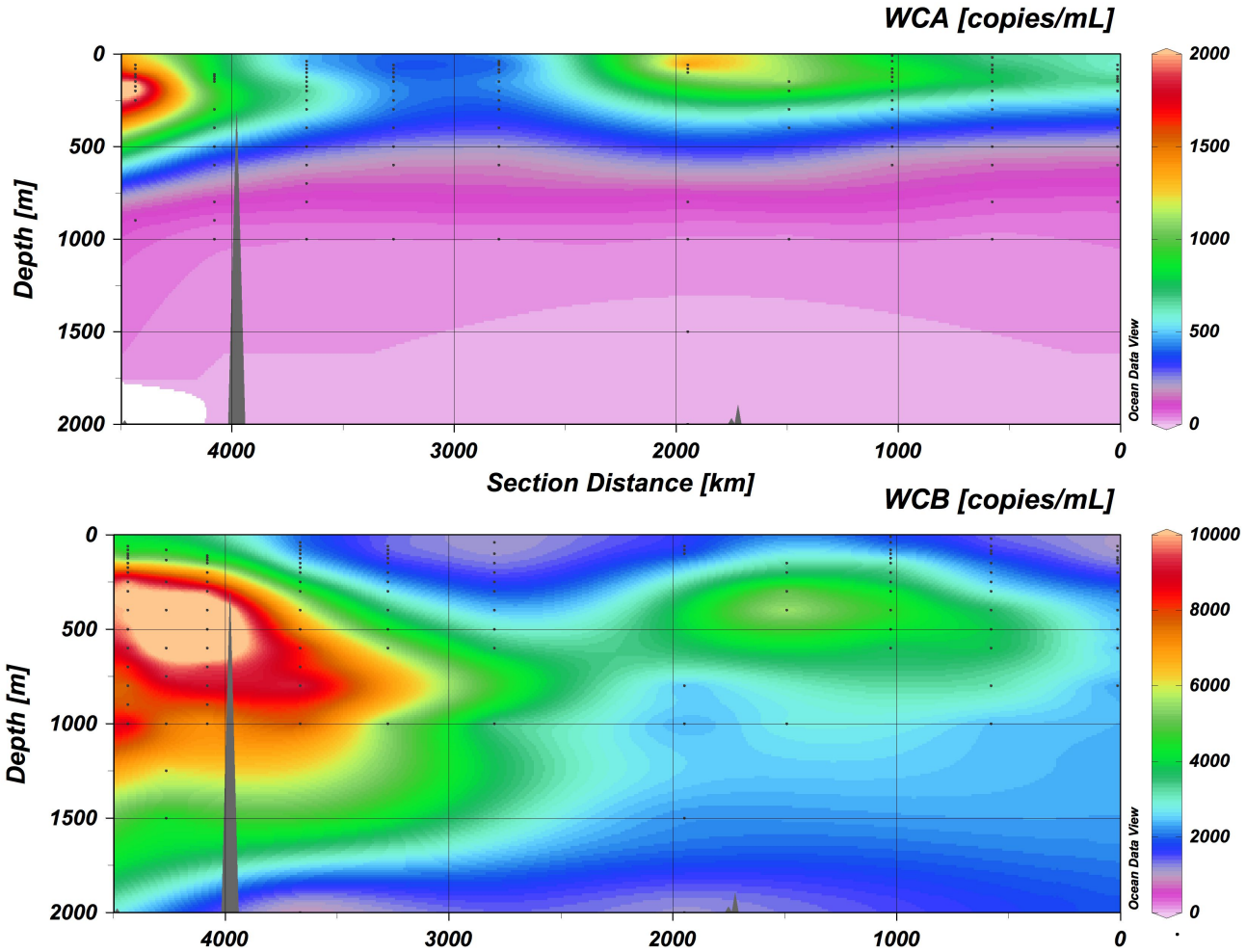
0.05 Pg C y^{-1} fixed by AOA
0.01 Pg C y^{-1} fixed by NOB

Or about 7% of proposed mesopelagic C fixation.

What do the microbes themselves tell us about the mesopelagic?

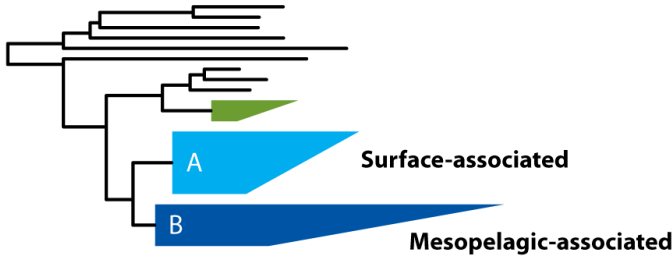
Two clades of AOA in the open ocean

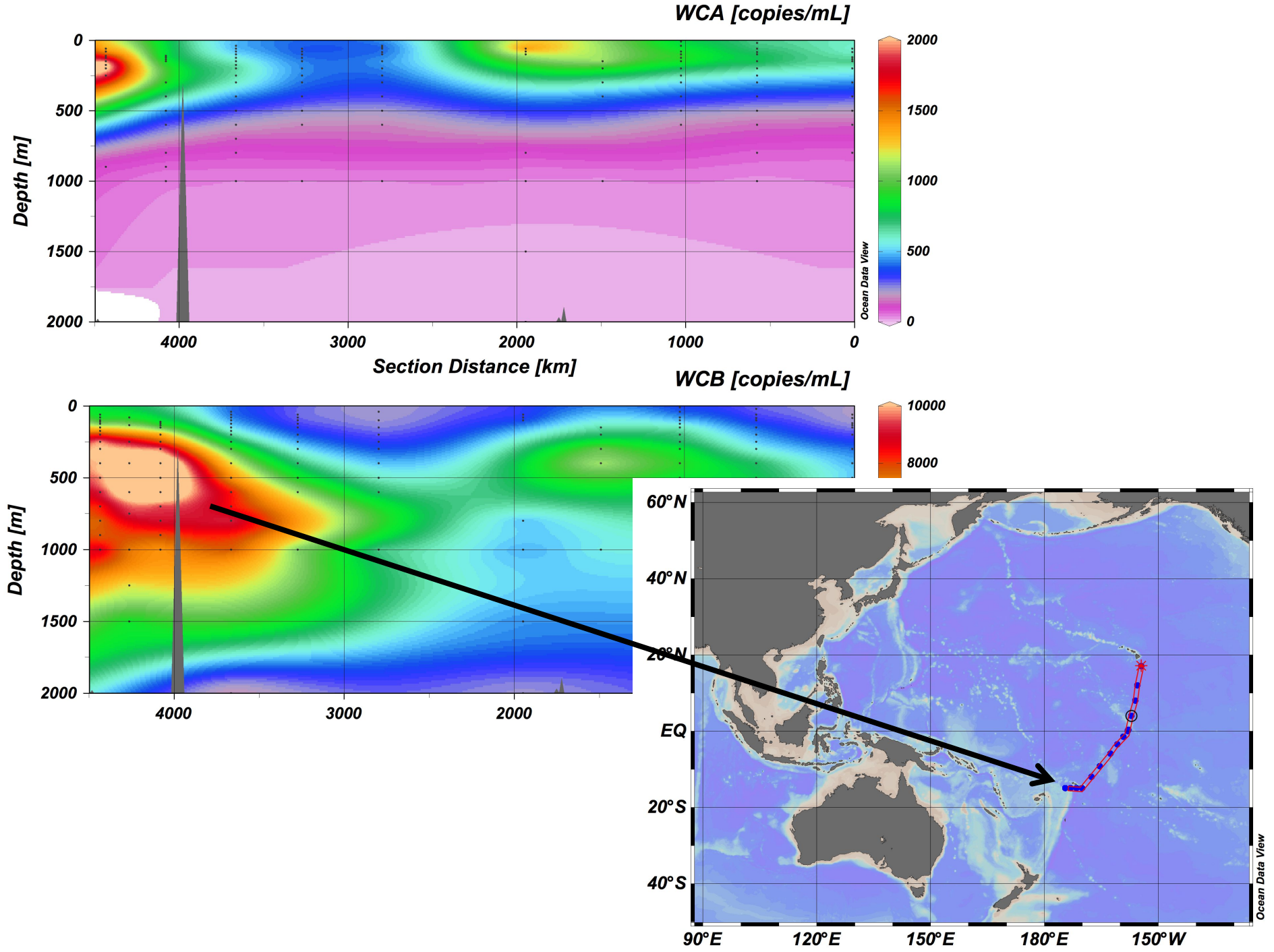




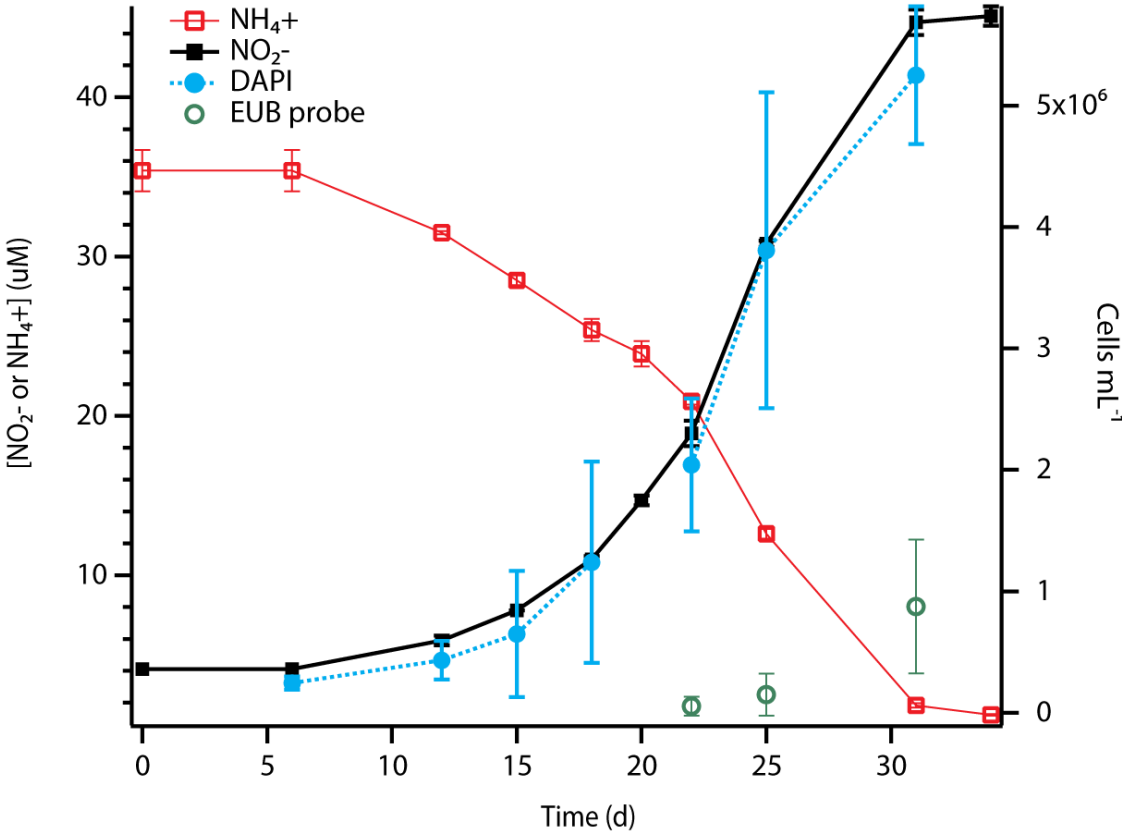
Depth partitioning of AOA ecotypes across the Western Equatorial Pacific.

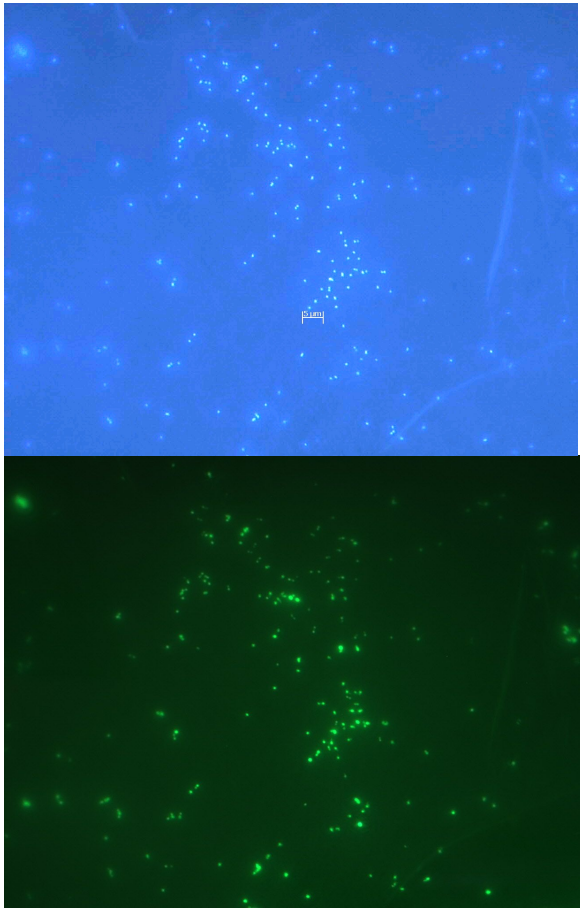
But what do these ecotypes mean?




WCA [copies/mL]
Depth [m]
0
500
1000
1500
2000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
Section Distance [km]
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Ocean Data View
WCB [copies/mL]
Depth [m]
10000
8000
60°N
40°N
20°N
EQ
20°S
40°S
90°E
120°E
150°E
180°E
150°W
Ocean Data View

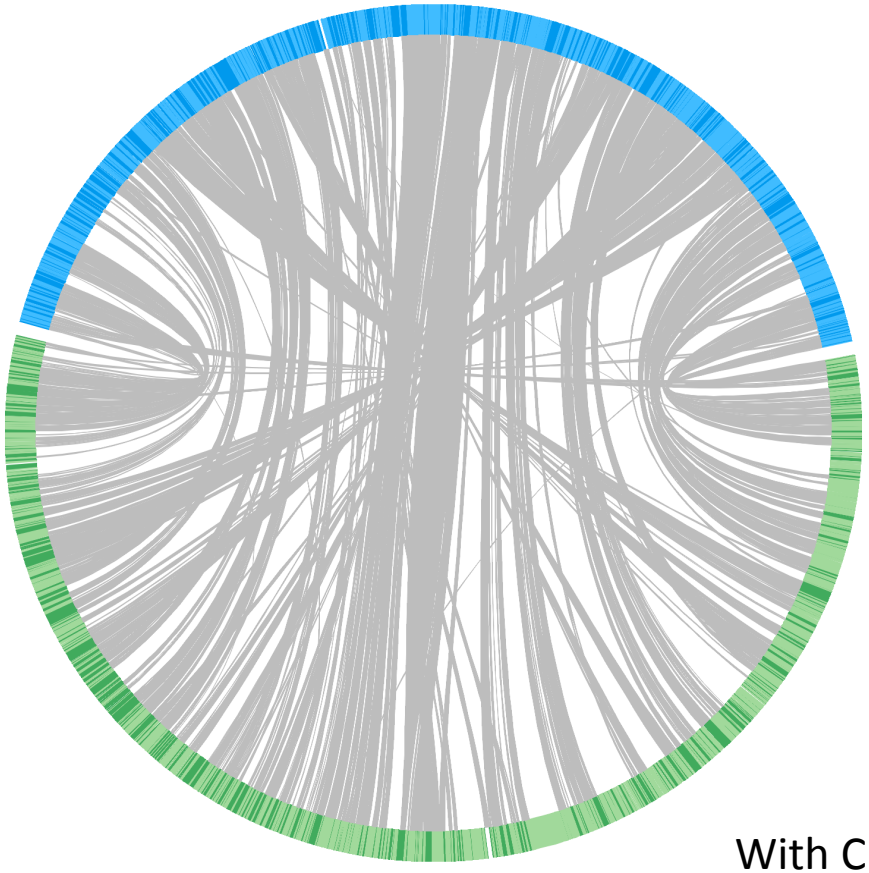
Only four AOA cultures from the open ocean



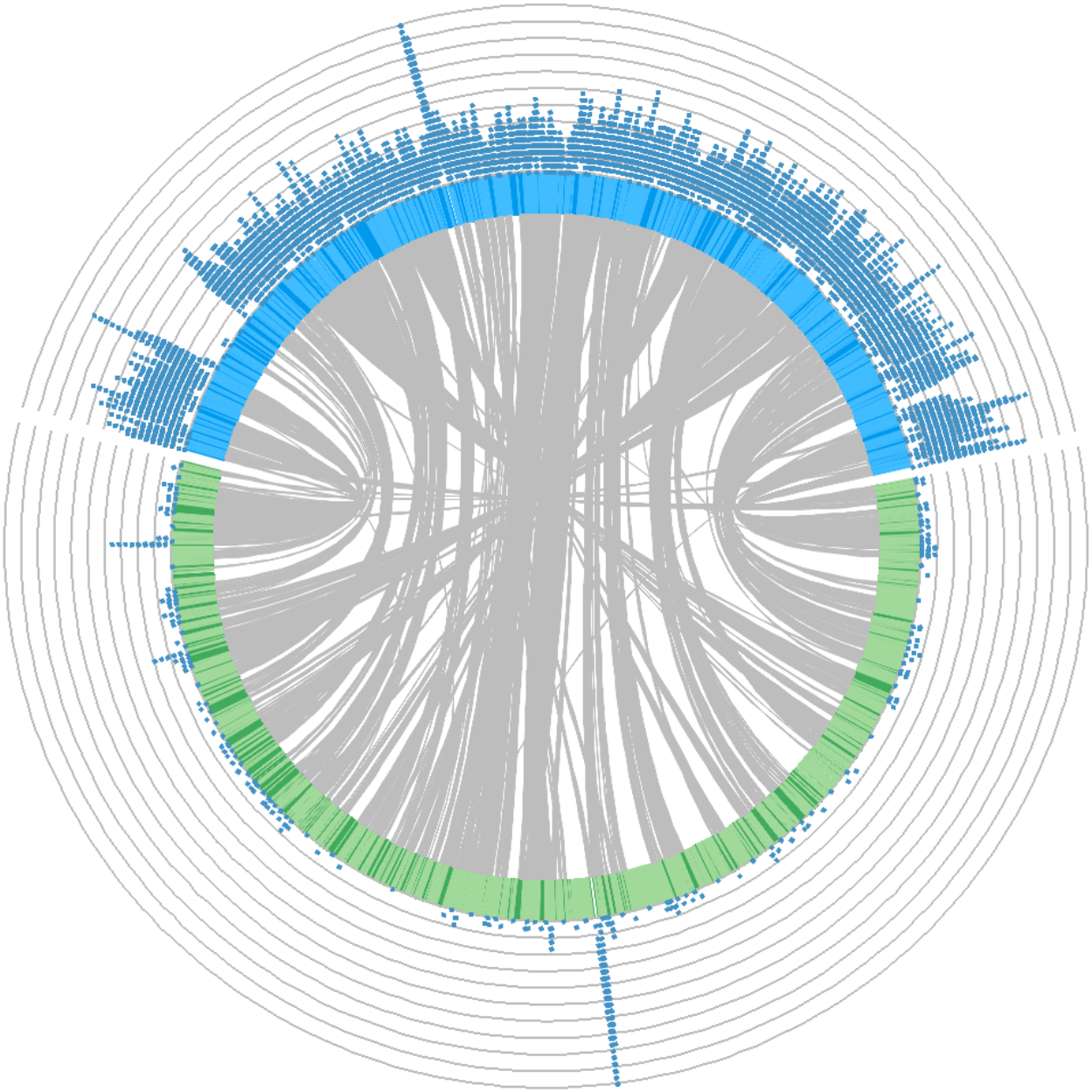


Growth rate = 0.17 d^{-1} , doubling time ~4 d

Santoro and Casciotti, 2011; *ISMEJ*



With Chris Dupont (JCVI) and Mak Saito (WHOI)



GOS data mapped at 90% nucleotide ID

The abundance of ammonia oxidizers (AOA) and nitrite oxidizers (NOB) are tightly coupled in the mesopelagic, and the abundance of specific clades can be correlated with rates.

PON flux and nitrogen remineralization can be balanced in the upper mesopelagic.

The distribution of microorganisms in the mesopelagic may tell us about the processes happening there, but we lack cultures of representative organisms with which to fully interpret the data.

Funding sources





California Current:

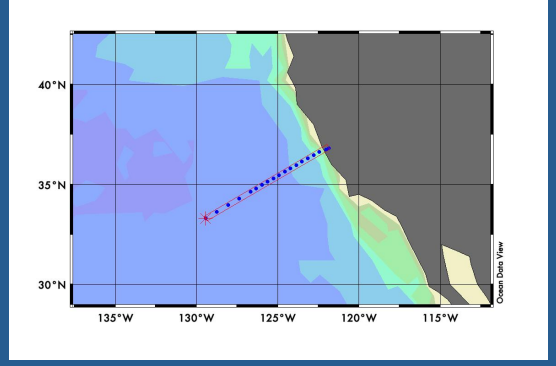
- WHOI Postdoctoral Fellowship

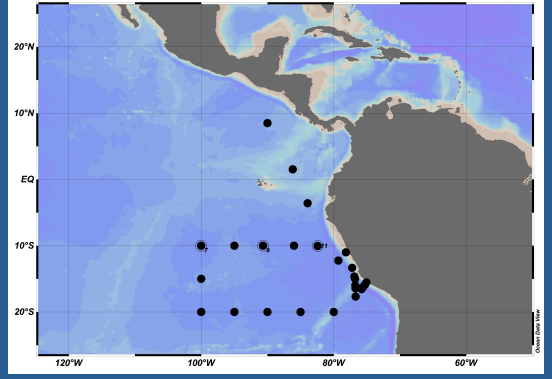
ETSP and METZYME:

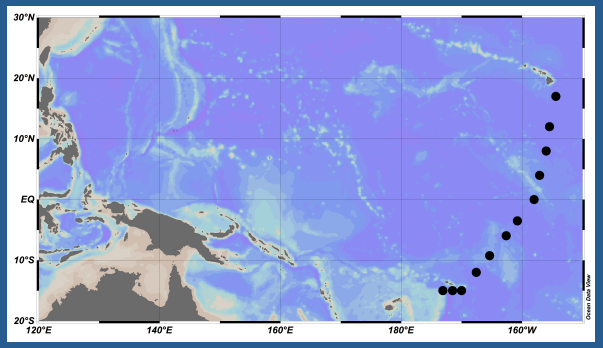
- NSF Bio OCE
- NSF Chem Oce
- UMCES start up funds

Culture work:

- WHOI Ocean Life Institute
- NSF Bio OCE







Marguerite Blum (MBARI)
Francisco Chavez (MBARI)
Chris Francis (Stanford)
Ken Johnson (MBARI)
Tim Pennington (MBARI)
Josh Plant (MBARI)
Jason Smith (MBARI)
Carole Sakamoto (MBARI)
Alexandra Worden (MBARI)
R/V *Western Flyer*

Carly Buchwald (WHOI)
Karen Casciotti (Stanford)

Doug Capone (USC)
Will Berelson (USC)
Rachel Foster
Will Haskell (USC)
Angie Knapp (FSU)
Matt McIlvin (WHOI)
Masha Prokopenko (Pomona)
Nick Rollins (USC)
R/V *Atlantis*
R/V *Melville*

Carl Lamborg (WHOI)
Mak Saito (WHOI)

R/V *Kilo Moana*