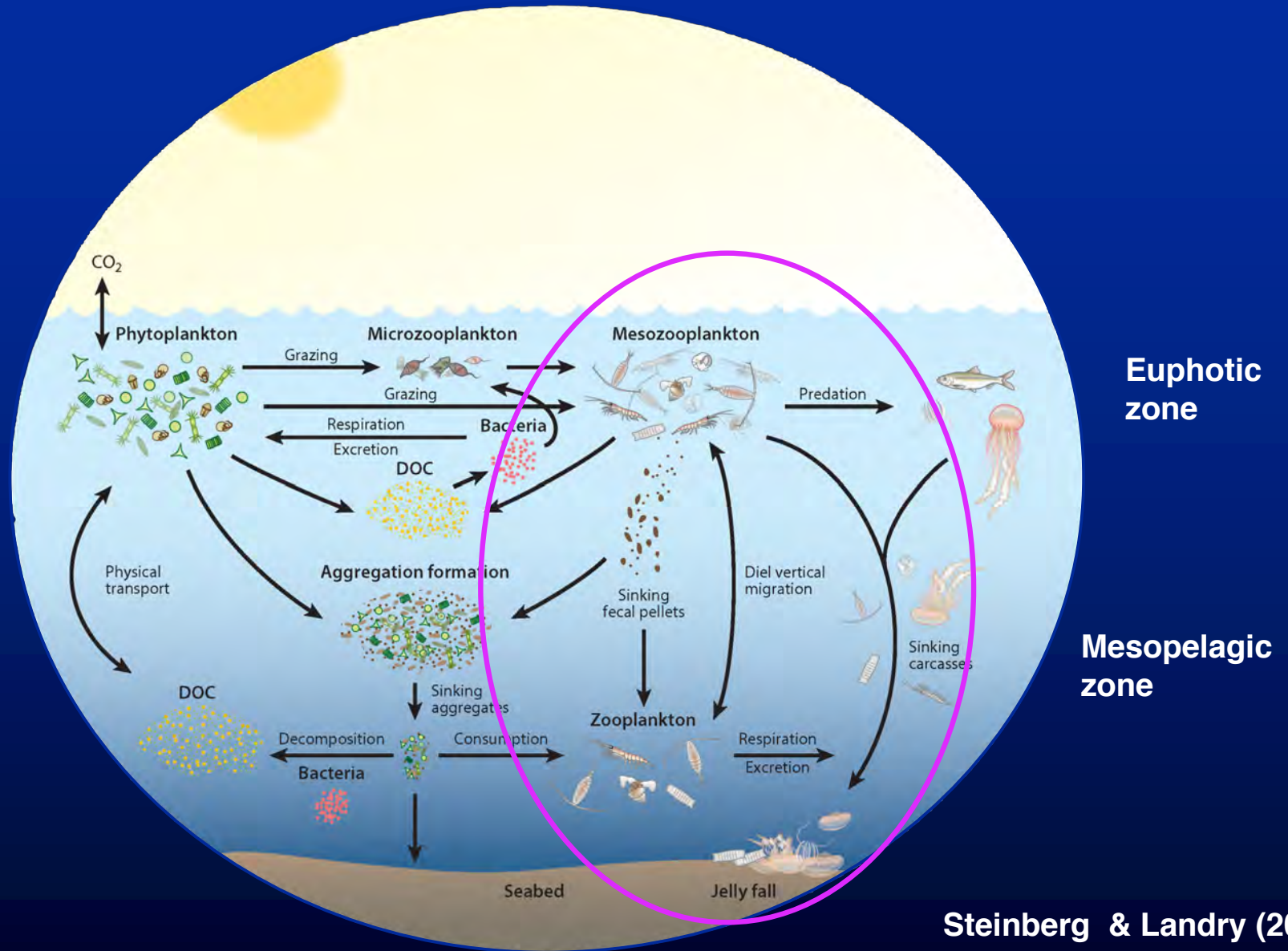
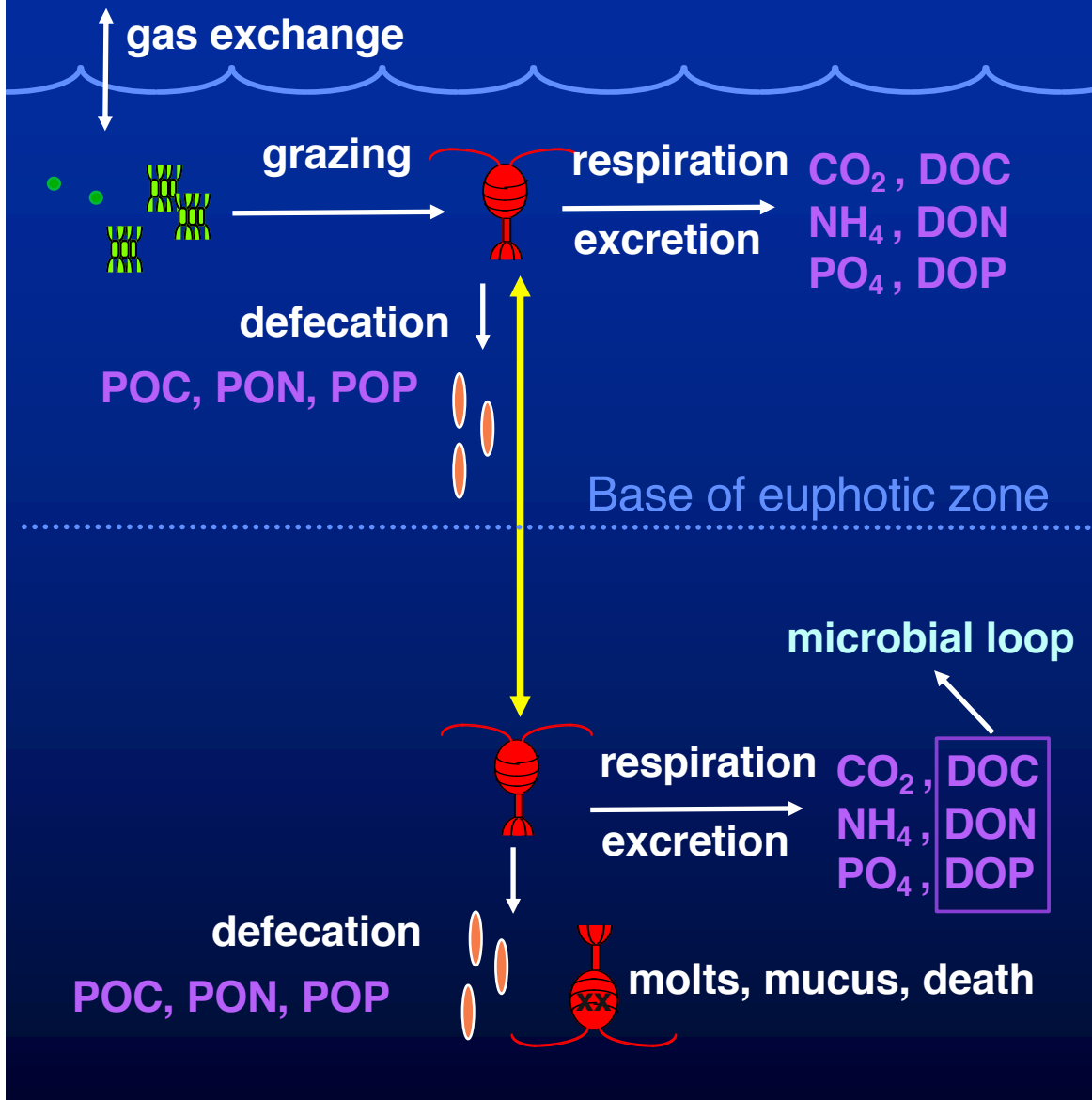


# Zooplankton & the biological C pump

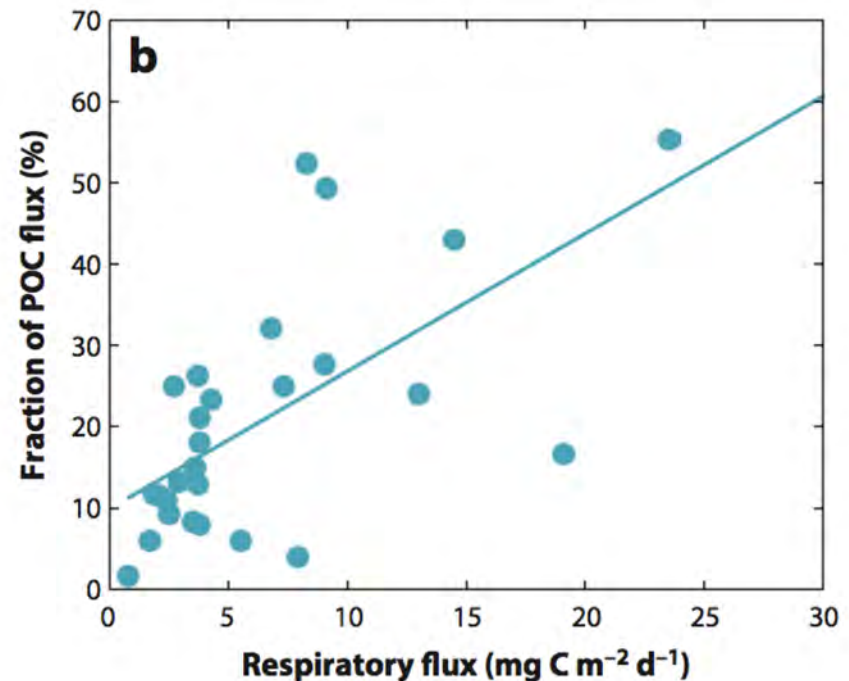
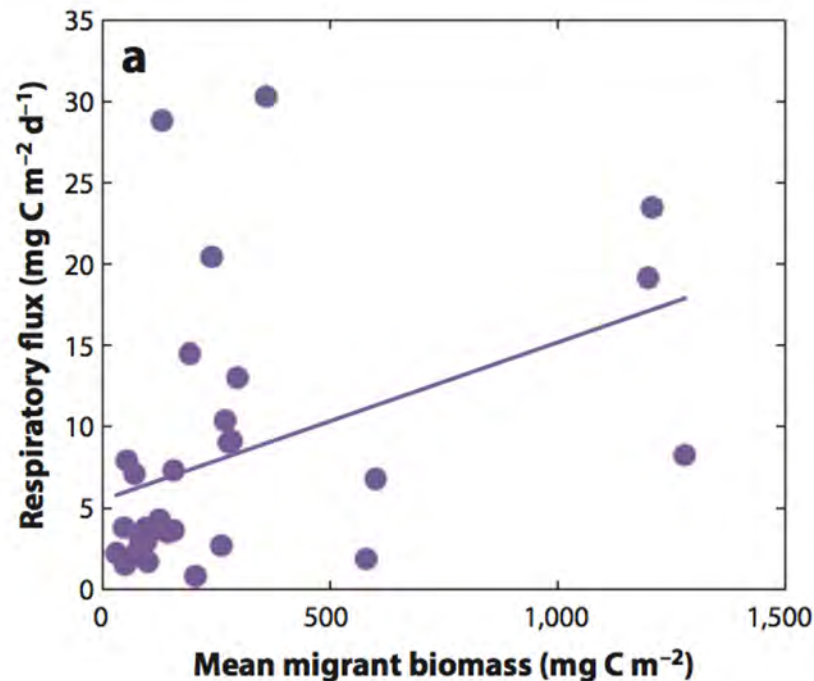


Steinberg & Landry (2017)

# Active transport by vertical migration



# Active transport by diel vertical migration around the world

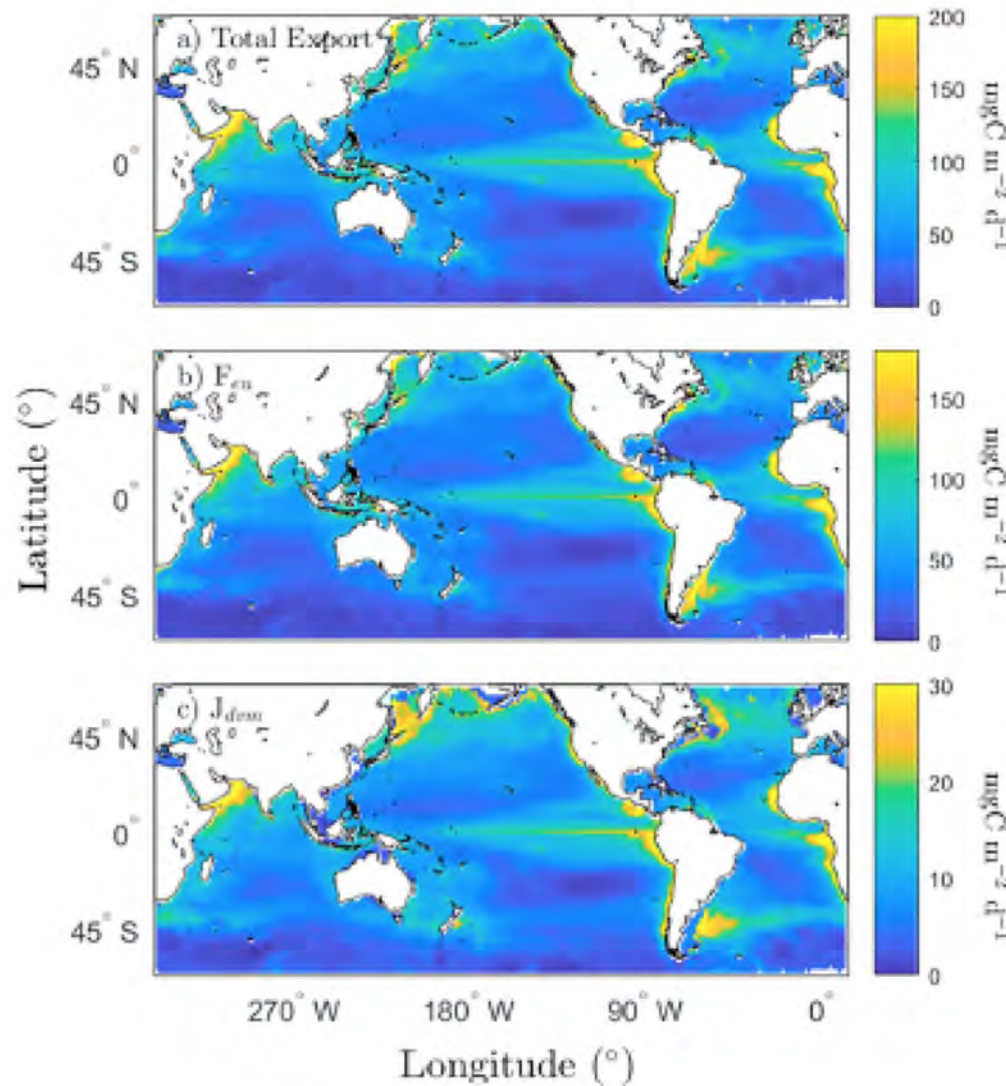


## Approaches:

- direct measurements
- electron transport system
- allometric/ size-based algorithms

Steinberg & Landry (2017)

# Modeled active transport by diel vertical migration



**Table 3**  
*Summary of Global Statistics*

Statistic	Mean (SD)	
	$p_{\text{dvm}} = 0$	$p_{\text{dvm}} = 0.5$
NPP ( $\text{mgC}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{day}^{-1}$ )	414 (194)	414 (194)
Global export flux ( $\text{PgC}/\text{year}$ )	5.7	6.5
Export ratio	0.10 (0.04)	0.12 (0.05)
DVM export ratio		0.16 (0.04)
DVM respiration ratio		0.16 (0.06)
Respiration depression (m)		30 (18)

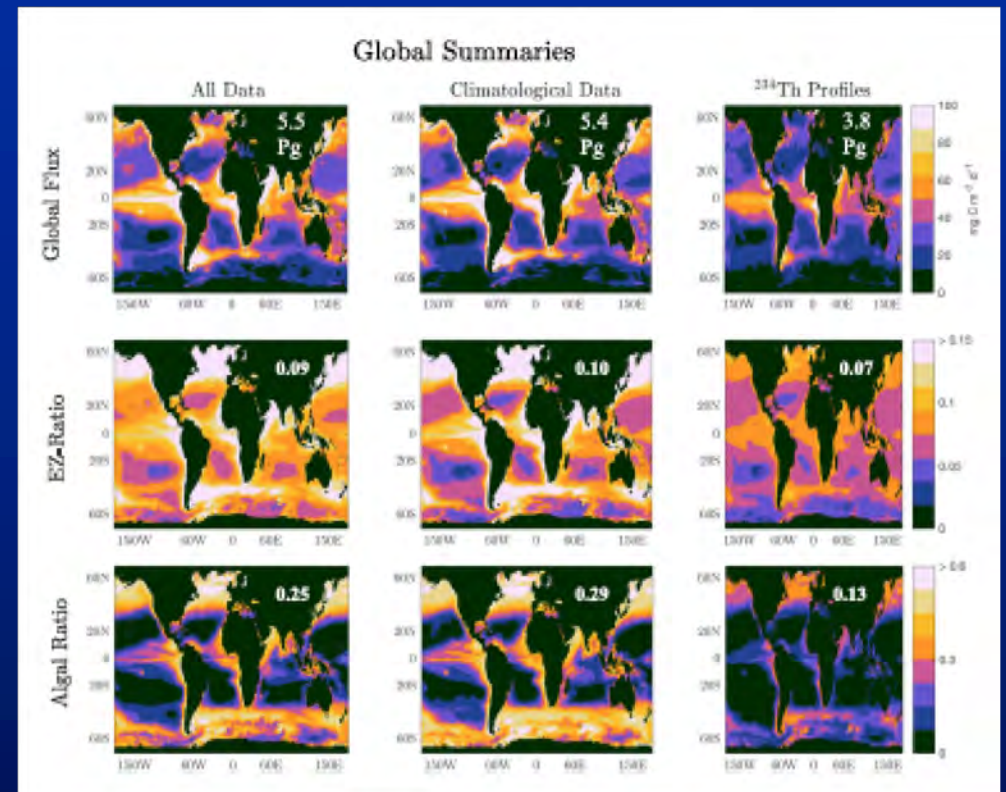
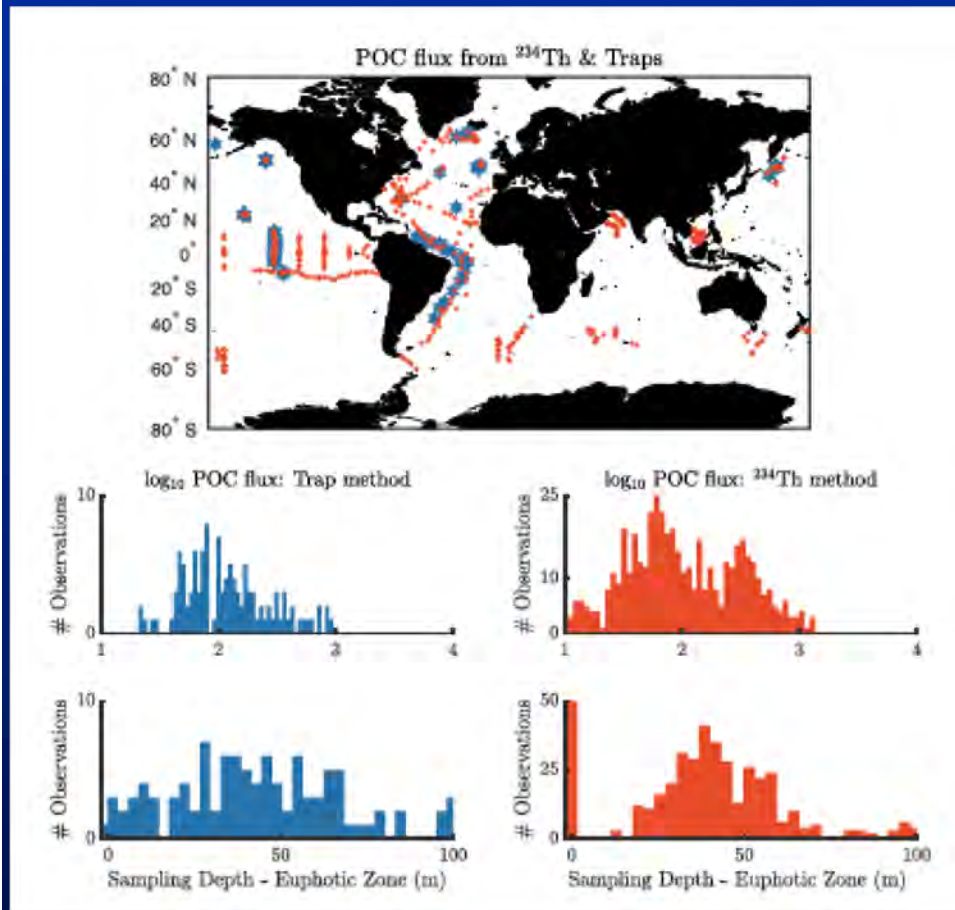
*Note.* Annual mean and standard deviation (SD) values include temporal variability across months in the yearly climatology and spatial variability across the global model domain. NPP = net primary production; DVM = diel vertical migration.

Archibald et al. (2019)

(also see Aumont et al. 2018)

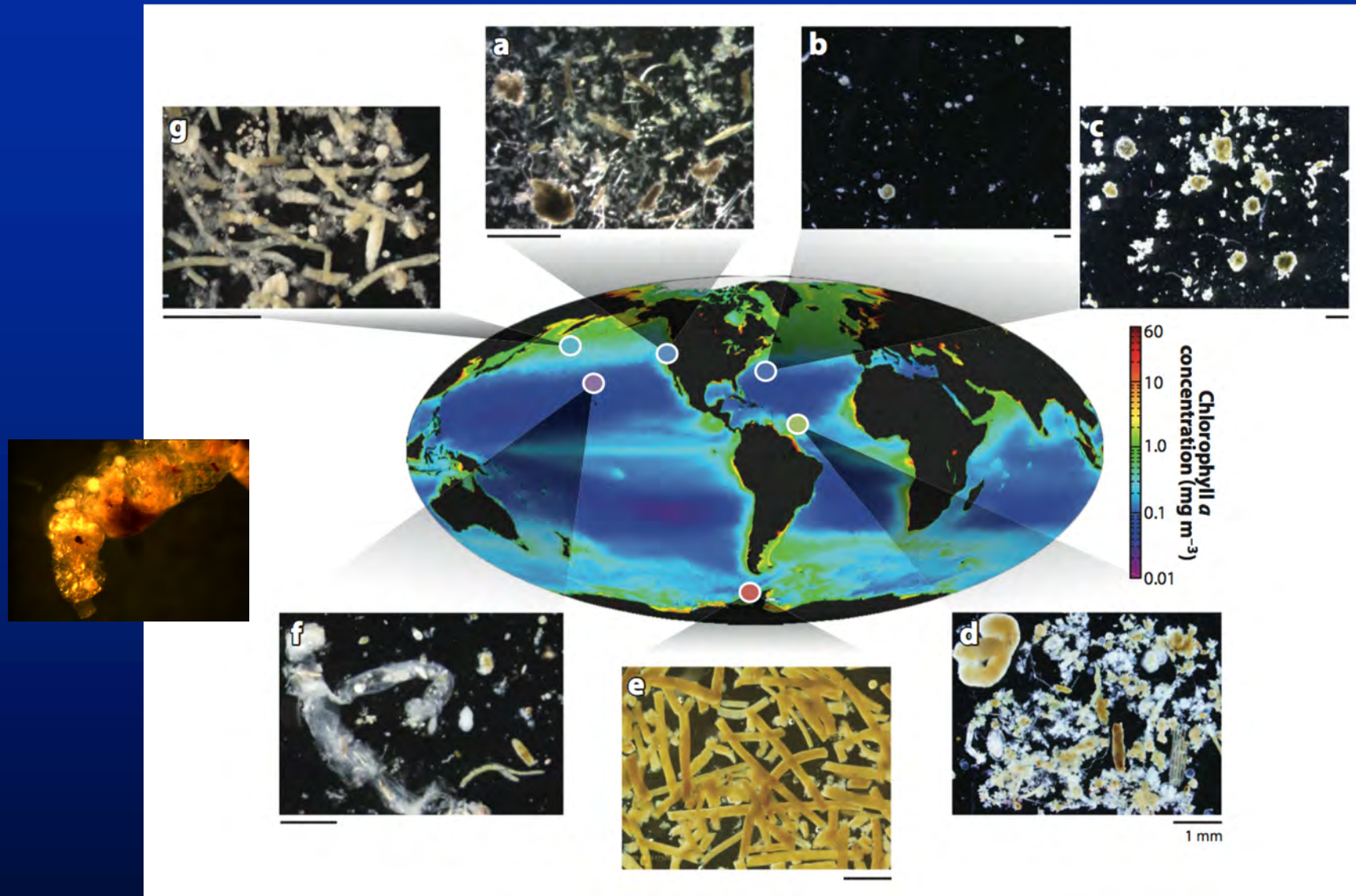


# Global POC export



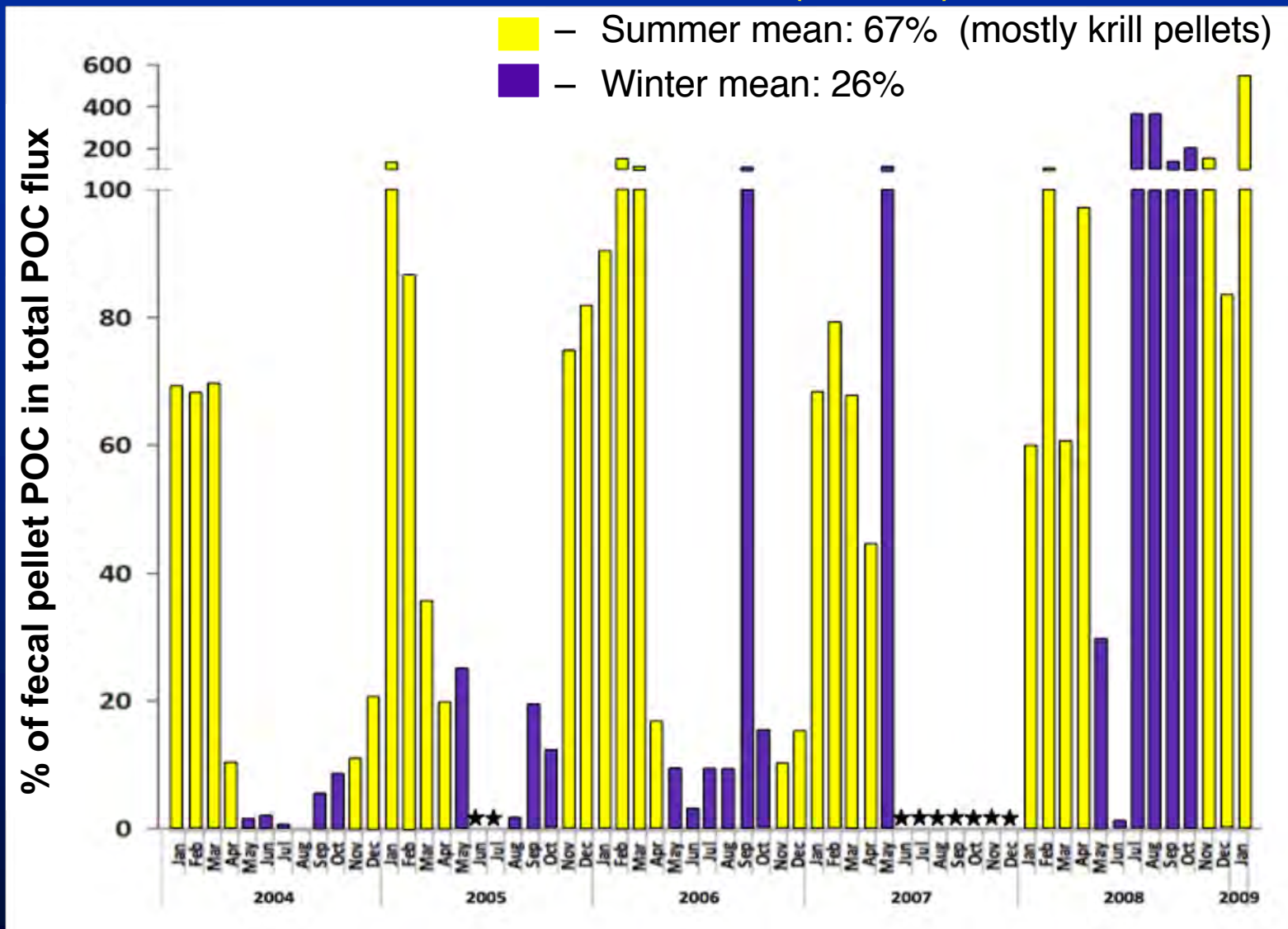
(EZ-ratio- proportion of production exported beneath the euphotic zone)

# Zooplankton poop around the world



Steinberg & Landry (2017)

## Zooplankton fecal pellets as proportion of total POC flux-Western Antarctic Peninsula (170 m)



Gleiber, Steinberg, & Ducklow (2012)



## Zooplankton fecal pellets as vs. total POC flux-3500m trap off CA

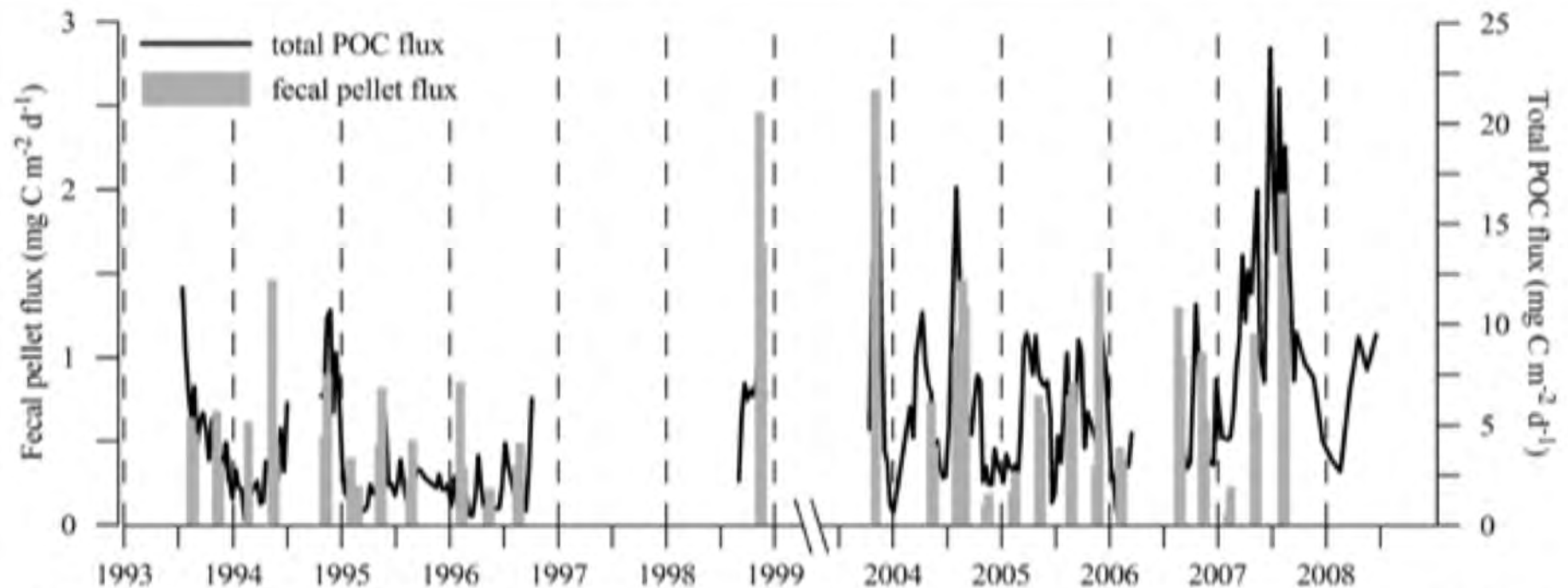


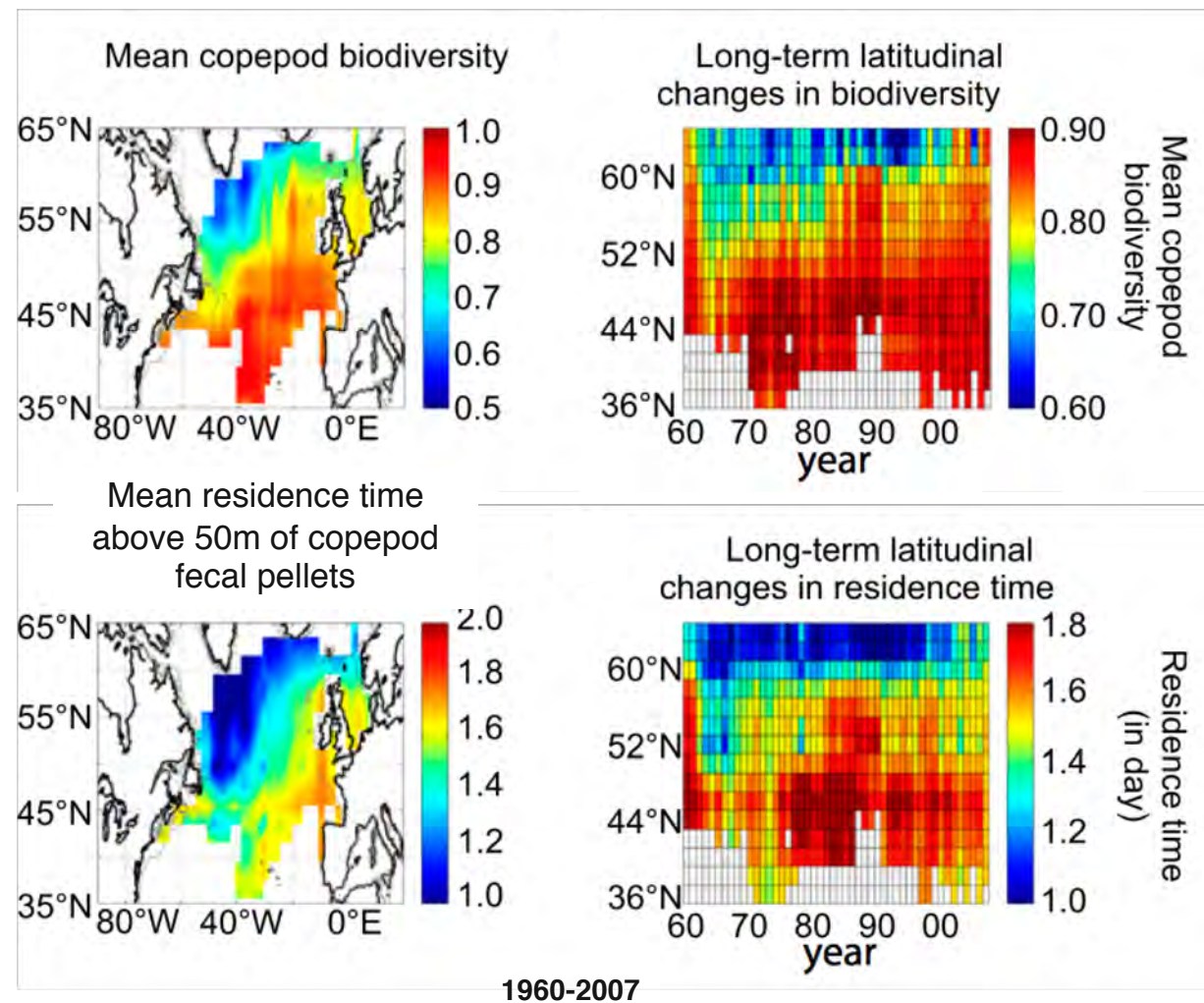
Fig. 1. Total intact fecal pellet flux from 1993 to 2008 within the February, May, August, and November Sta. M 600 mab sediment trap samples (left axis, gray bars) and POC flux (right axis, black line). Blank spaces between lines and bars indicate where samples were unavailable or missing.

**% of total POC export = 12-20%**

**Wilson et al. (2013)**



# Long-term latitudinal changes in copepod biodiversity & residence time of sinking copepod fecal pellets in N. Atlantic



modeled from size-derived relationships w/ copepod body size (which is negatively correlated with diversity)

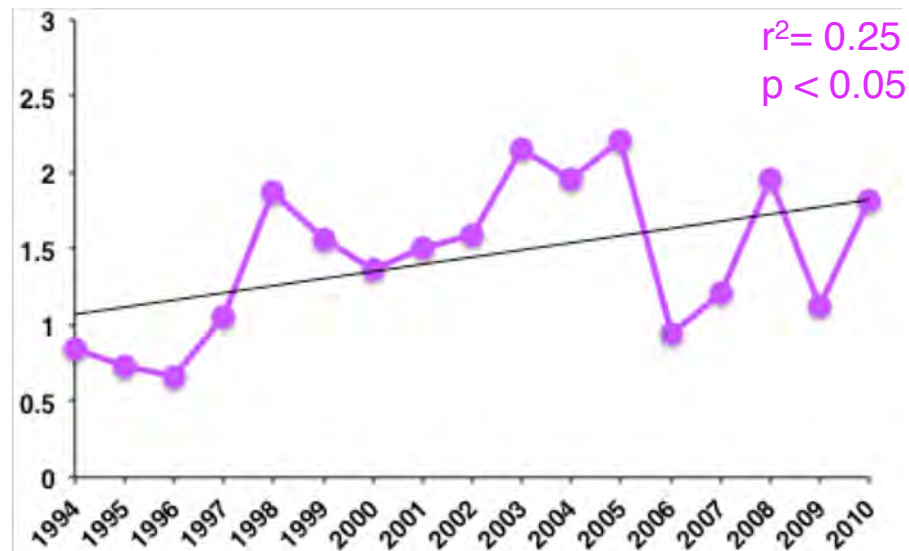
Increase in recent decades in the N

Beaugrand et al. (2010)

## Increase in active transport & fecal pellet production at BATS

Annual migratory  
 $\text{CO}_2$  + DOC + POC  
flux across 150 m

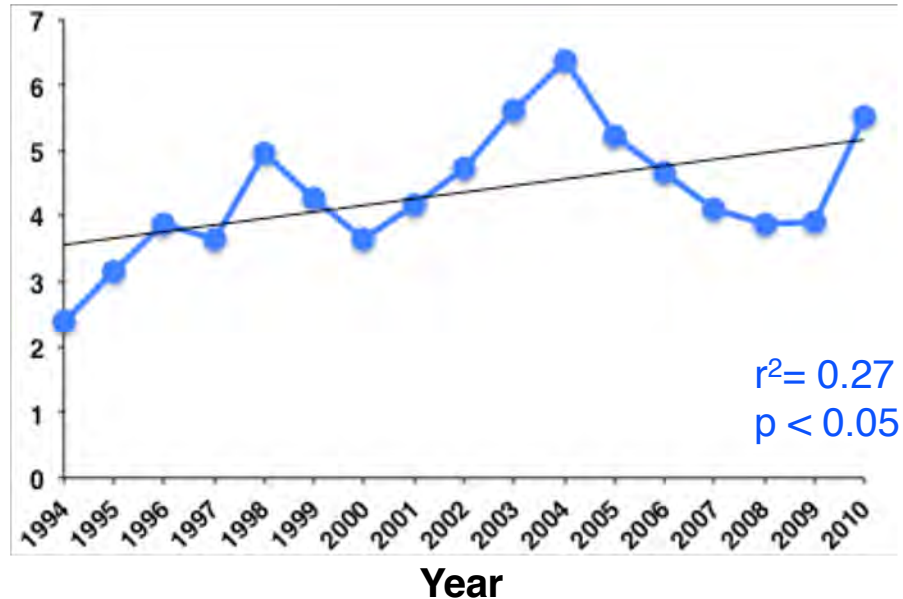
Active transport ( $\text{g C m}^{-2}\text{y}^{-1}$ )



= 5-33% of  
POC flux

Annual fecal pellet  
production (egestion)  
in top 150 m

Egestion ( $\text{g C m}^{-2}\text{y}^{-1}$ )



= 28-89% of  
POC flux

Steinberg, Lomas & Cope  
(2012)

# EXPORTS

EXport Processes in the Ocean from RemoTe Sensing

