#### Stable isotopes in carbon flux

Movement of carbon across isotopic gradients Metabolic physiology

## Marine derived protein in terrestrial riparian ecosystems









Hilderbarnd et al. 1999. Oecologia 121 546-550

### Isotopes – tracking structural nutrients











Bird et al (2018) Nature Ecology Evolution



#### Trueman et al Proc Roy Soc B 2014



Trueman et al 2014



## Carbon capture for NE Atlantic

- Area of slope between 500 and 2000m
- Fish biomass in slope area (500mgC m<sup>-2</sup>)
- Demersal pelagic feeders c. 50-75% of biomass
- Estimate annual consumption rate (2.1:3.65\*biomass)
- Carbon content of prey captured (0.45\*(dry)biomass)
- From this, estimate carbon captured annually as CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent

#### Case areas



0.5Million Km2 Estimated CO<sub>2</sub> capture: 1.7 - 5 million tonnes 2 Million Km2 Estimated  $CO_2$  capture: 2.5 – 7.5 million tonnes

# Estimated annual value or cost of deep water fish ecosystem services (£ Millions)



#### Calculating PPMR



Jennings et al., 2001. J. Animal Ecol. 70, 934-944

#### System-level metrics (PPMR)



Limited data so far on mesopelagic Fishes:

Some hints that PPMR may be quite low (10^2) – perhaps suggesting high biomass or high TE to support higher pred biomass?

scope for targeted sampling and literature exploration

#### Carbon source





#### Otolith $\delta^{13}$ C typically -1 to -8‰



Chung et al 2019 **Communications Biology** 

(a)

#### Metabolic rate of inaccessible fishes: 30 Species deep water fishes



## Summary

- Isotopes useful for tracking movement of carbon where this occurs across natural isotopic gradients
- Combined with biomass data to quantify C flux
- Community level analyses can recover PPMR (combine with biomass size spectra to infer TE)
- New otolith-based proxy for field metabolic rate – apply to mesopelagic fishes