

OCEAN OPTICS XXIV

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Thursday, October 11

Poster Session 4

10:30–12:00

Poster 211

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE APPLICATION OF FRRF AS A TOOL TO ESTIMATE CARBON-BASED PHYTOPLANKTON PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY

Fast repetition rate fluorometry (FRRF) provides a non-intrusive, instantaneous and potentially autonomous technique to monitor phytoplankton photo-physiology with unmatched spatial and temporal resolution. Numerous studies have examined the feasibility of quantifying carbon-based primary productivity from high-resolution FRRF measurements, utilizing simultaneous estimates of FRRF-derived electron transport rates and incubation-based ^{14}C -uptake rates. These studies have shown that the electron requirement for carbon fixation ($\text{phi}_{e,C}$, mol e⁻ mol C) can vary significantly as a function of environmental conditions and phytoplankton community composition. More recent studies have also demonstrated that the magnitude of the conversion factor correlates with the expression of non-photochemical quenching (NPQ) in the pigment antenna, which can also be estimated from FRRF measurements. This correlation improves our ability to constrain variability in $\text{phi}_{e,C}$, enabling more robust estimates of phytoplankton primary productivity from FRRF measurements. In this presentation, instead of aiming to constrain values of $\text{phi}_{e,C}$, we focus on the insights which can be gained by observing its variability. We will show results derived from a synthesis of published and unpublished datasets, demonstrating that the slope of the $\text{phi}_{e,C}$: NPQ correlation changes depending on growth environment, and that understanding this variability provides insight into the bottom-up control of photosynthetic carbon fixation in the oceans. Specifically, we will present field data of region-specific diurnal variability in $\text{phi}_{e,C}$, reflecting the degree of phytoplankton nutrient limitation. We will also discuss the opportunity to extend the NPQ : $\text{phi}_{e,C}$ correlation to remote sensing approaches.

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