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## Complexity of grow-out experiments: further iron stimulation of planktonic communities from the iron fertilized mesoscale patch in the western sub-Arctic Pacific

Charles G. Trick (1), William P. Cochlan (2), Mark L. Wells (3), and Julia N. Betts (2) (1)Schulich School of Medicine, University of Western Ontario, London, ONT, N6A5B7, Canada (trick@uwo.ca), (2) Romberg Tiburon Center for Environmental Studies, San Francisco State University, Tiburon, CA, 94920-1205, U.S.A., (3) School of Marine Sciences, University of Maine, Orono, ME, 04469-5741, USA

Complimentary studies associated with the SEEDS-II iron enrichment experiment in the western subarctic Pacific Ocean indicate that the resultant ambient phytoplankton community remained iron-limited, despite the presence of elevated dissolved iron concentrations (> 0.5 nM) from infusions. The growth potential of the planktonic community was monitored using deck-board incubation "grow-out" experiments conducted aboard the R/V Kilo Moana where both strong and weak iron-complexing ligands were employed, and the photosynthetic capacity and efficiency of the resulting communities were assessed using short-term, photosynthesis versus irradiance (PE) experiments. Multi-day grow-out experiments were designed to consider: (1) if additional iron would allow for additional and/or accelerated biomass accumulation, and (2) if altered forms of the iron-ligand complex added to the community would change the Fe-enhanced phytoplankton community structure. Our experiments indicated that the community in the iron-infused patch remained iron-limited throughout the entire in-situ, mesoscale experiment. Addition of iron in shipboard grow-out flasks alleviated the iron stress, presumably in a fashion not chemically identical to the re-addition of iron in situ. We also consider how the resulting grow-out communities varied physiologically both as a function of time, and in relation to the in-situ community. In other words, did iron infusion merely influence biomass accumulation, or were more dramatic changes in cell physiological state and community composition discernable during the > 30 day mesoscale enrichment experiment?