

*Impact of global change on ocean biogeochemical cycles (N, P, C and trace elements)
Palma de Mallorca, 17 - 21 Oct 2011*

II. Biogenic materials in the oceans



X. Antón Álvarez Salgado

CSIC, Instituto de Investigaciones Mariñas

C/ Eduardo Cabello 6, 36208 - Vigo

<http://www.iim.csic.es>



outline of this presentation

organic and inorganic biogenic compounds in the oceans

- 🌐 Biogenic inorganic compounds: silica and calcium carbonate
- 🌐 Biogenic organic compounds: particulate organic matter
- 🌐 Biogenic organic compounds: dissolved organic matter

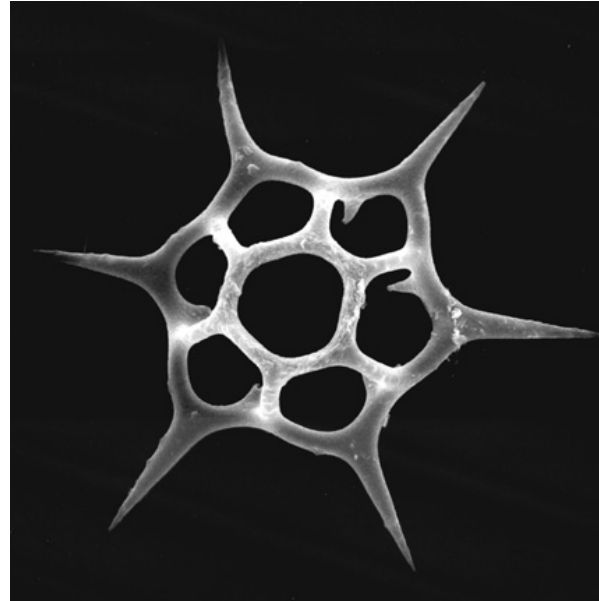
biogenic inorganic compounds



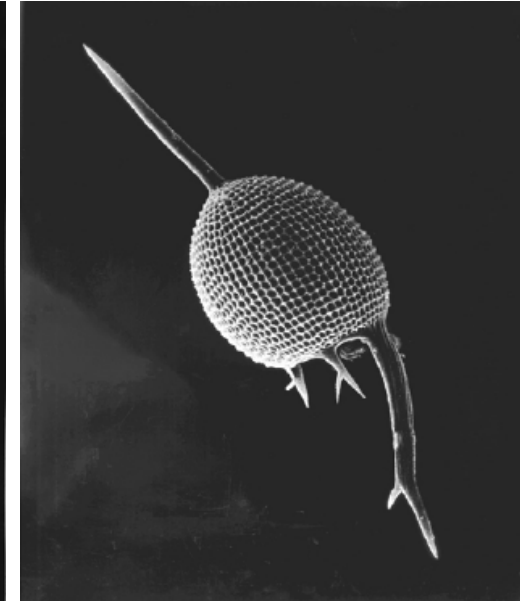
diatom



silicoflagellate

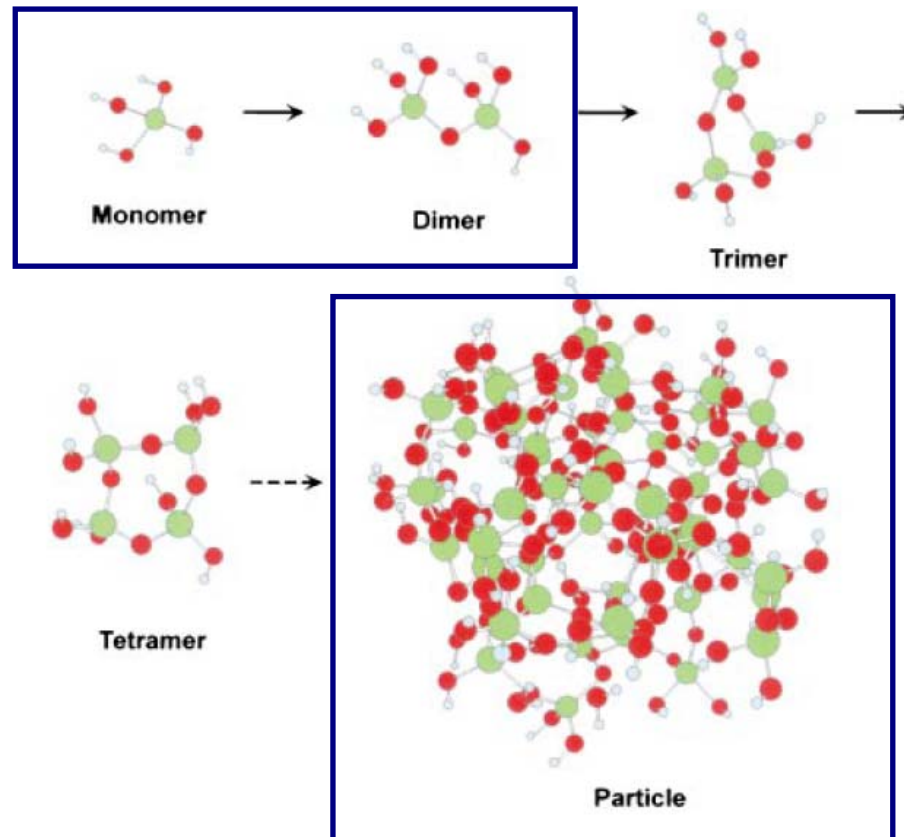
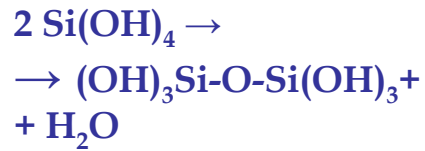


radiolaria



microorganisms with biogenic silica structures

biogenic inorganic compounds



$$\Delta \text{TA} = 0$$

Insat. : 0.1% - 10%

Figure 1. Polymerization behavior of silica. In aqueous solution monosilicic acid condenses to form dimeric, trimeric, and tetrameric (likely cyclic) structures, which then evolve to form particles with sizes in the nanometre range.

polimerization of silicic acid

biogenic inorganic compounds

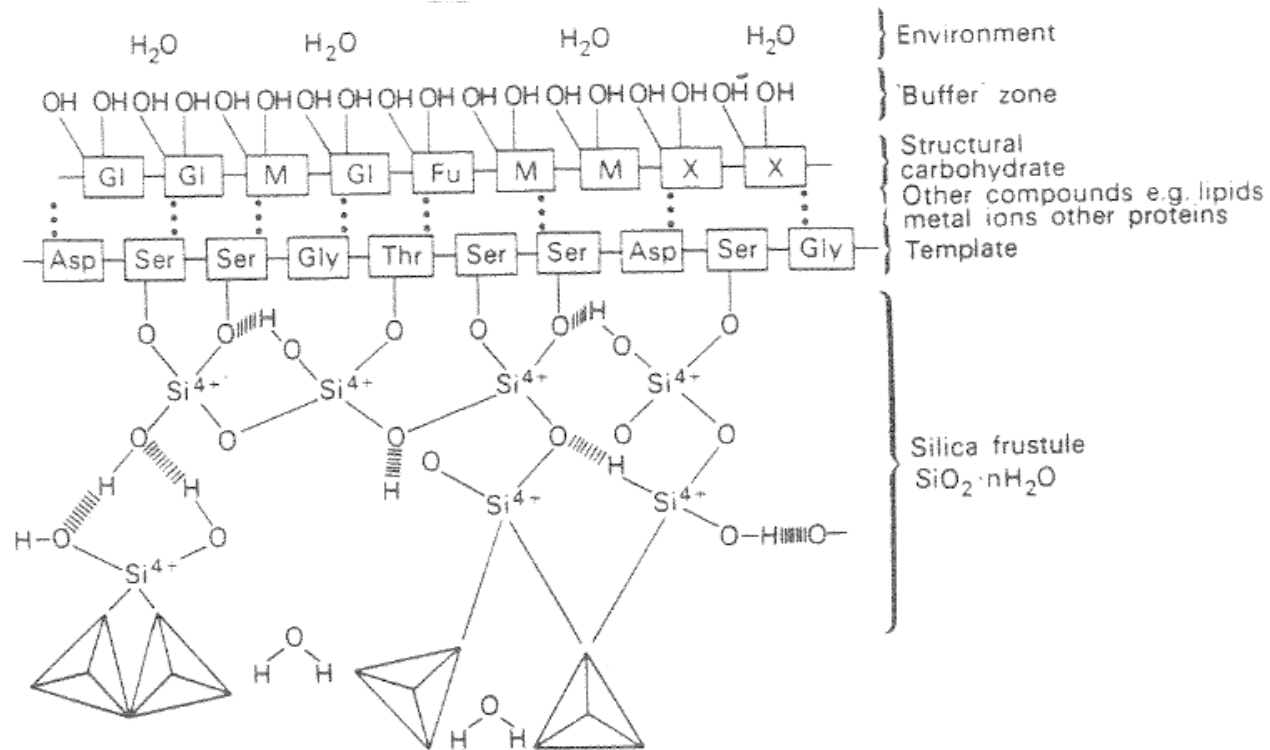
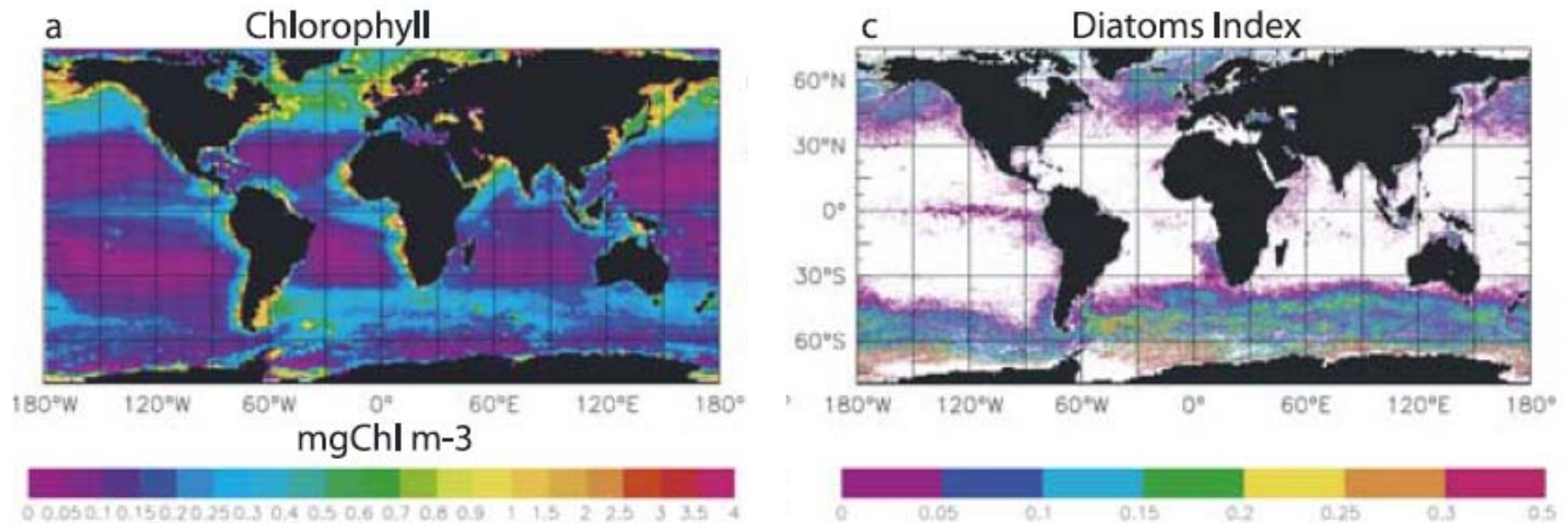


Fig. 4.7. Model of arrangement of layers in the cell wall of diatoms. Layer of polysaccharides with Gl (glucose), M (mannose), Fu (fucose) and X (xylose). Layer of template protein for polycondensation of Si(OH)₄ with Ser (serine), Thr (threonine), Asp (aspartic acid) and Gly (glycine). From Hecky *et al.* (1973).

biogenic inorganic compounds

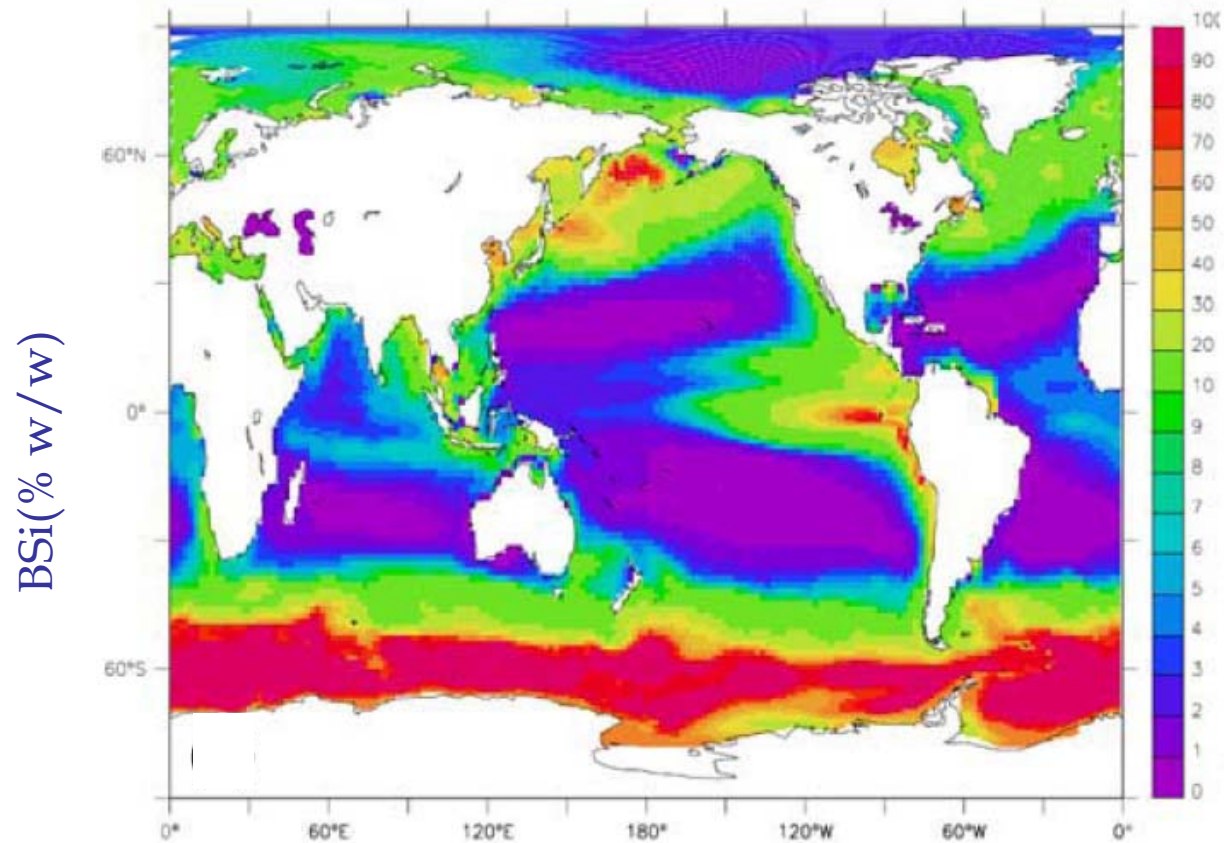
$\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n \text{H}_2\text{O}$



distribution of biogenic silica in the oceans

biogenic inorganic compounds

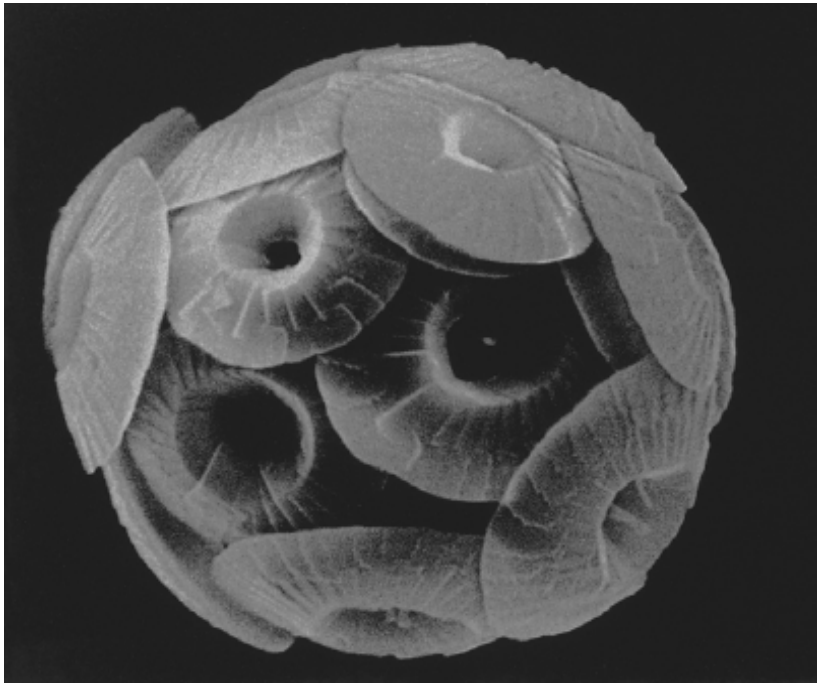
$\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n \text{H}_2\text{O}$



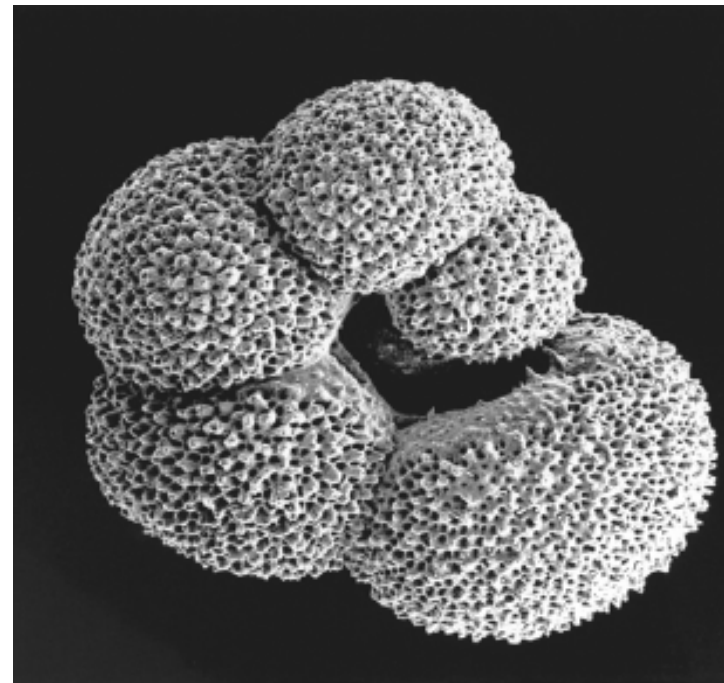
distribution of biogenic silica in marine sediments

biogenic inorganic compounds
 CaCO_3

coccolithophores

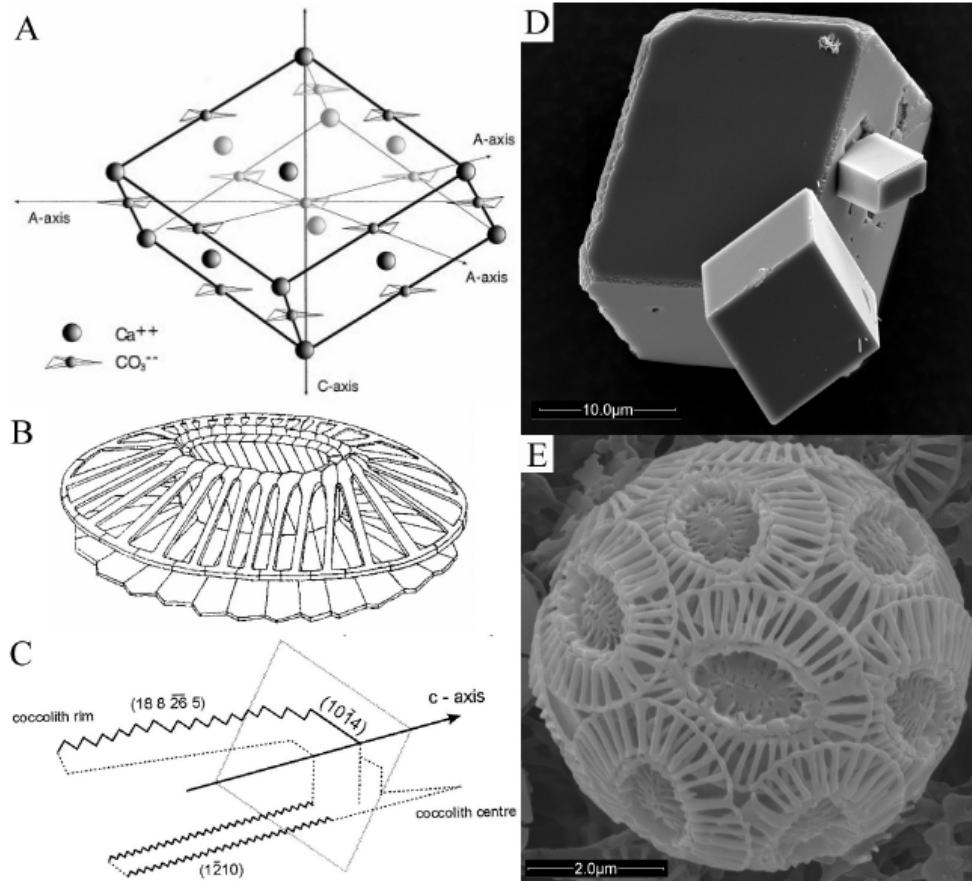


foraminifera



microorganisms with calcium carbonate structures

biogenic inorganic compounds



- A) Sketch of a three dimensional array of a very small portion of CaCO_3 atoms in their spatial arrangement in calcite; reproduced from Young et al. (1999).
- B) Drawing of a coccolith of *Emiliana huxleyi*; reproduced from Young et al. (1999)
- C) Schematic cross-section through an *E. huxleyi* crystal showing its crystallographic relation to the calcite rhomb (grey); reproduced from Henriksen et al. (2004a).
- D) SEM image of inorganically precipitated calcite (courtesy of Gernot Nehrke, AWIBremerhaven)
- E) SEM image of *E. huxleyi*

$\Delta T_A = 0$

Sobresat.: 250-400%

structure of a calcium carbonate coccolite

biogenic inorganic compounds

CaCO₃

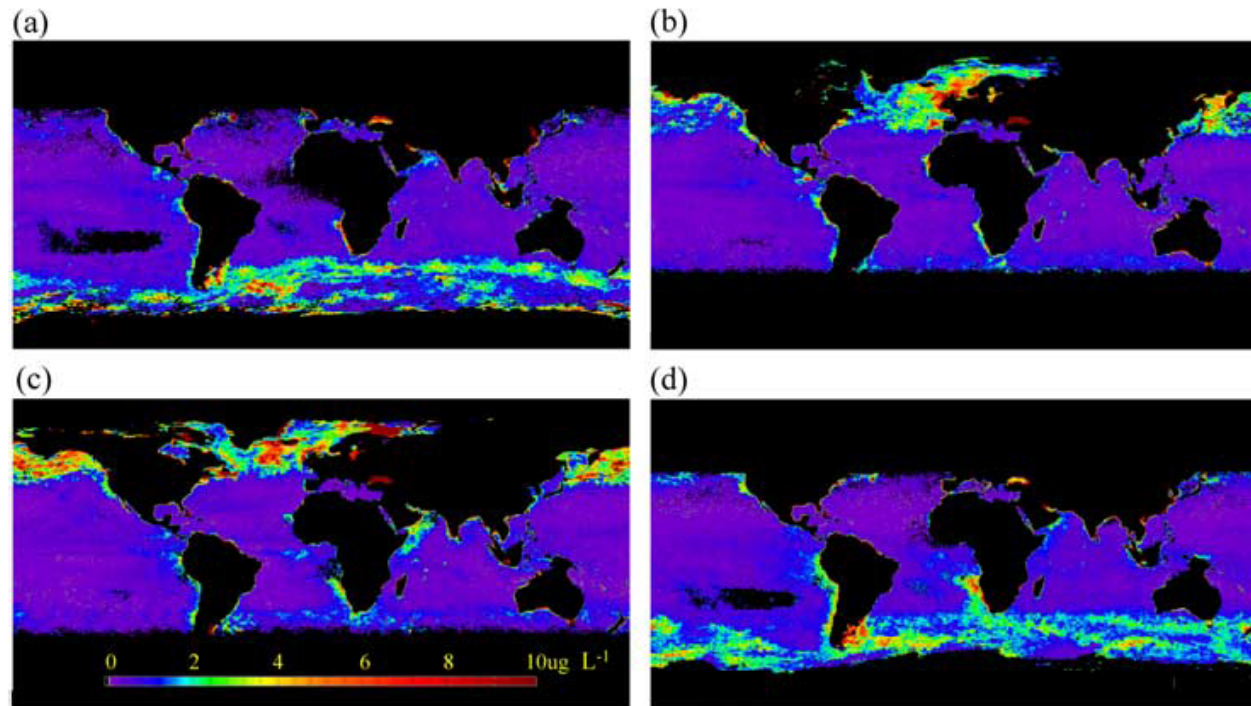
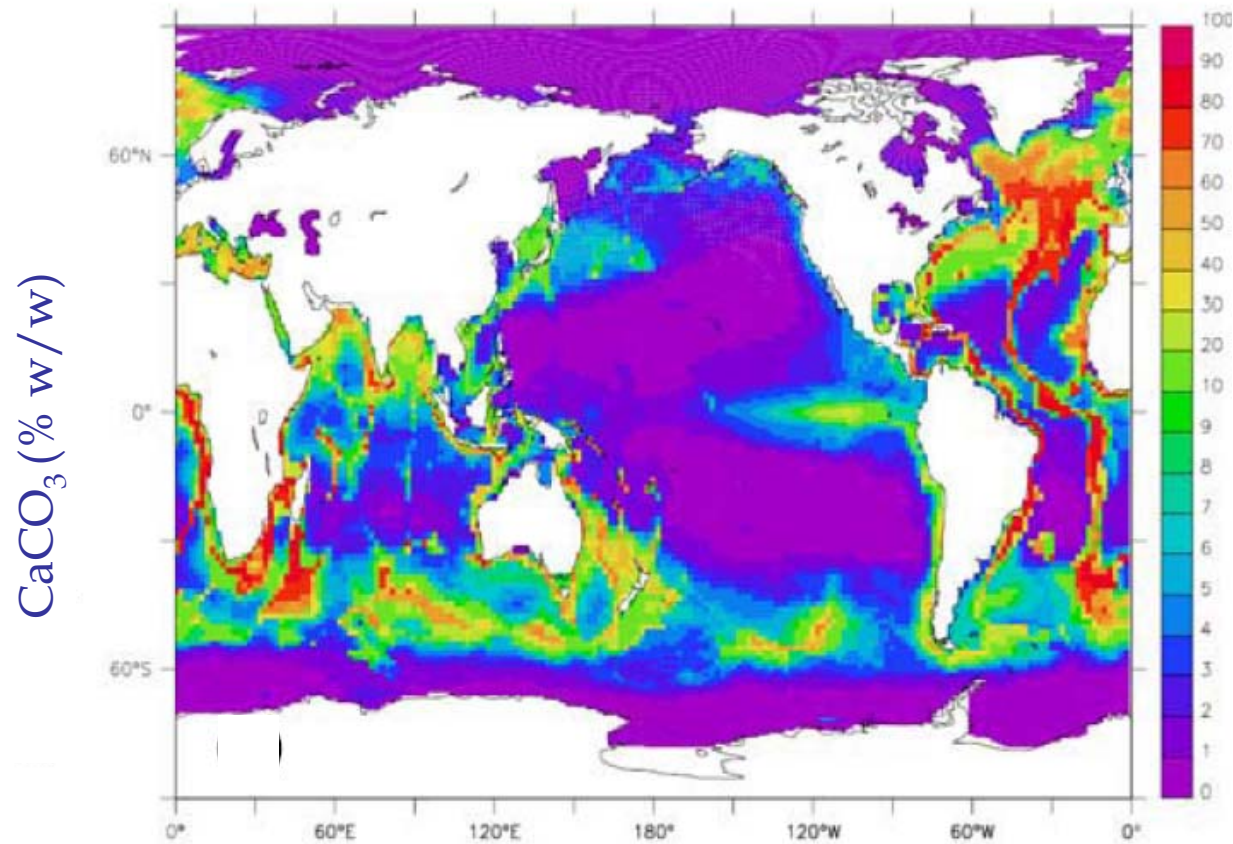


Figure 5. Global composite images of suspended PIC concentration calculated from MODIS/Terra data using two-band calcite algorithm. See text for other details of how the data were processed. The color scale is highlighted in Figure 5c. These data were binned into 36 km and 90 day averages, and thus the standard error will be $<0.08 \mu\text{gPIC L}^{-1}$ (see Table 2), well below the average seawater concentration of $\sim 2 \mu\text{gPIC L}^{-1}$. (a) January–March. (b) April–June. (c) July–September. (d) October–December.

distribution of CaCO₃ in the oceans

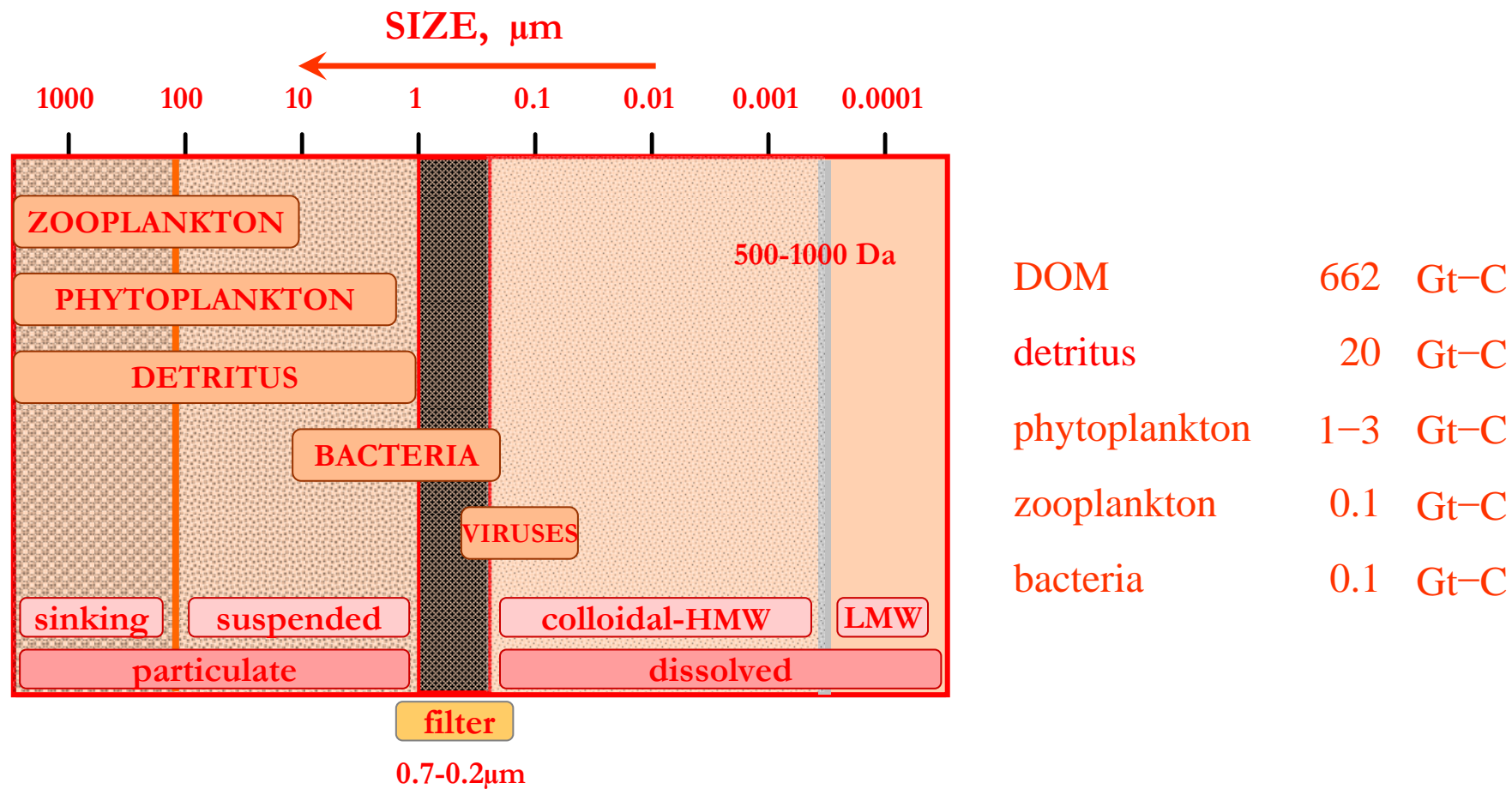
biogenic inorganic compounds

CaCO_3



distribution of CaCO_3 in marine sediments

biogenic organic compounds particulate organic matter (POM)



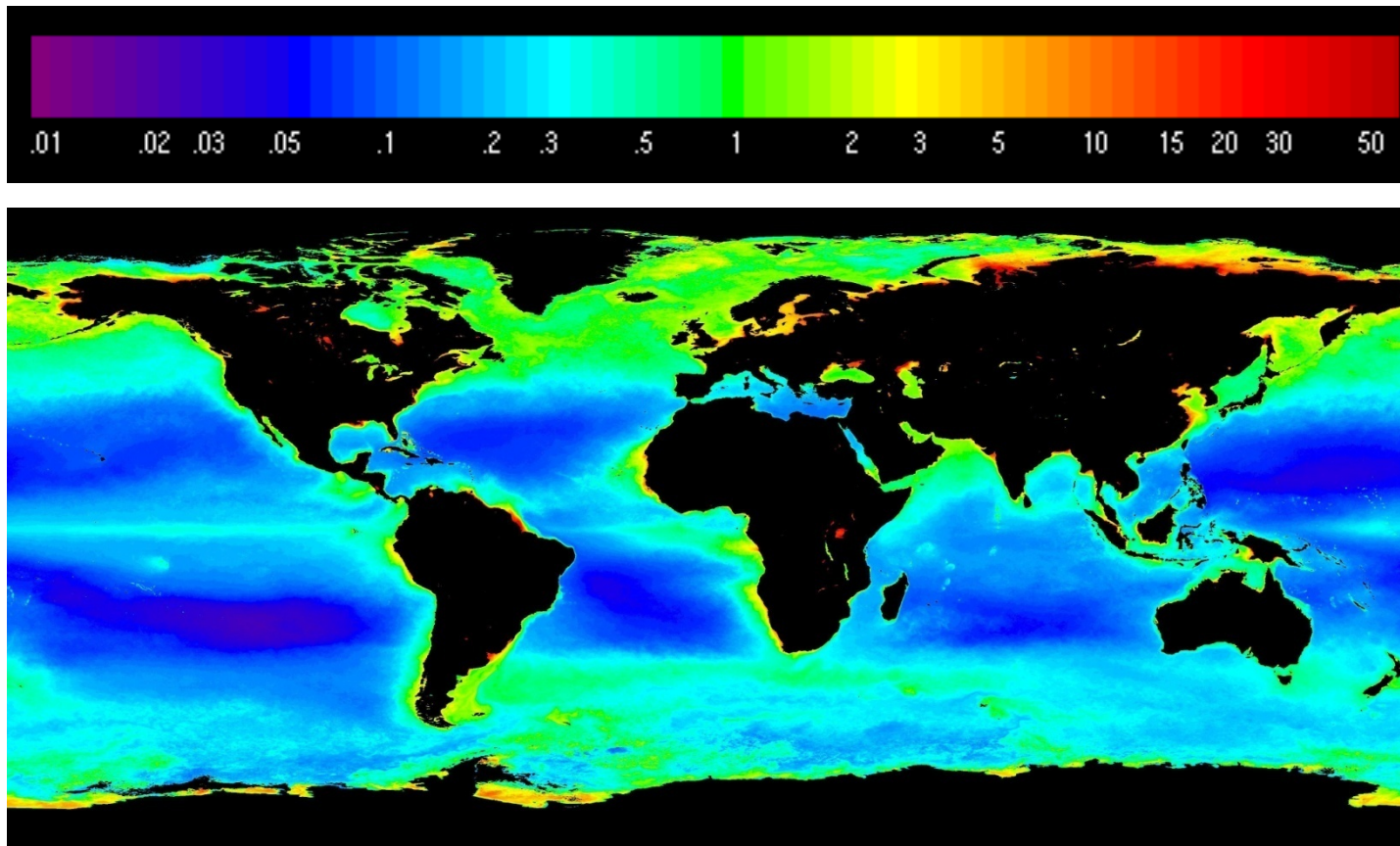
partition of organic matter in the oceans

biogenic organic compounds particulate organic matter (POM)

	fórmula	m.w	% (w/w)
Carbohydrates	$C_6H_{10}O_5$	456,4	24,4
Lipids	$C_{53}H_{89}O_6$	822,3	16,5
Pigments	$C_{46}H_{52}O_5N_4Mg$	764,3	2,0
Proteins	$C_{139}H_{217}O_{45}N_{39}S$	3171,0	45,1
Phosphorus comp.	$C_{45}H_{76}O_{31}N_{12}P_5$	1436,0	12,0
Avg. composition	$C_{106}H_{171}O_{44}N_{16}PS_{0.3}$		100,0

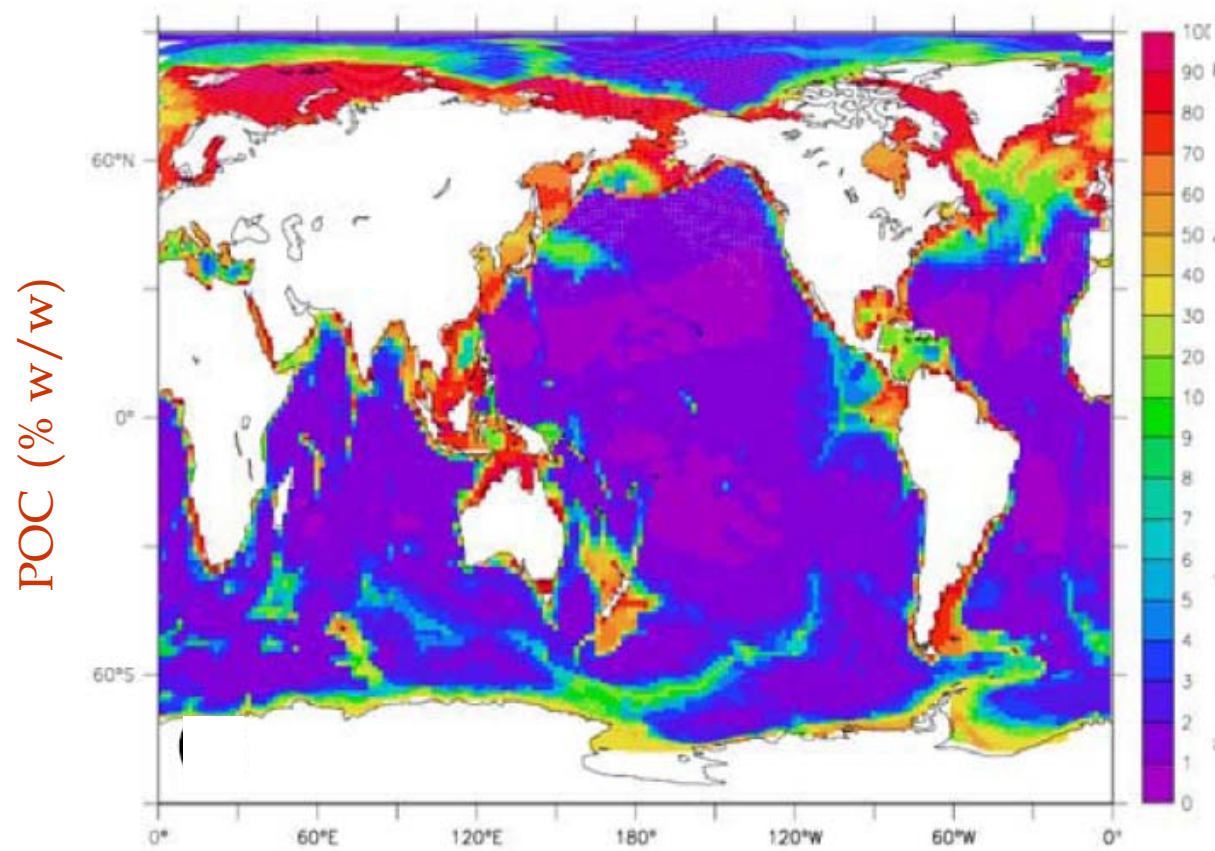
POM composition and contribution to alkalinity

biogenic organic compounds
particulate organic matter (POM)



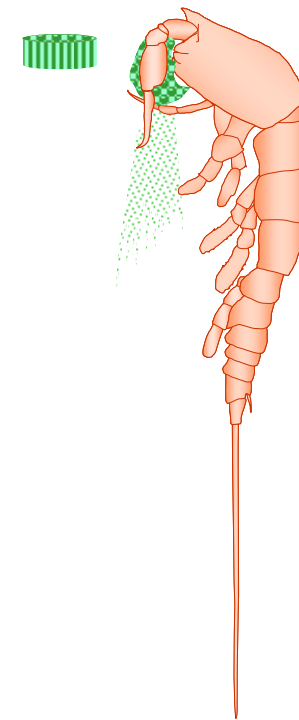
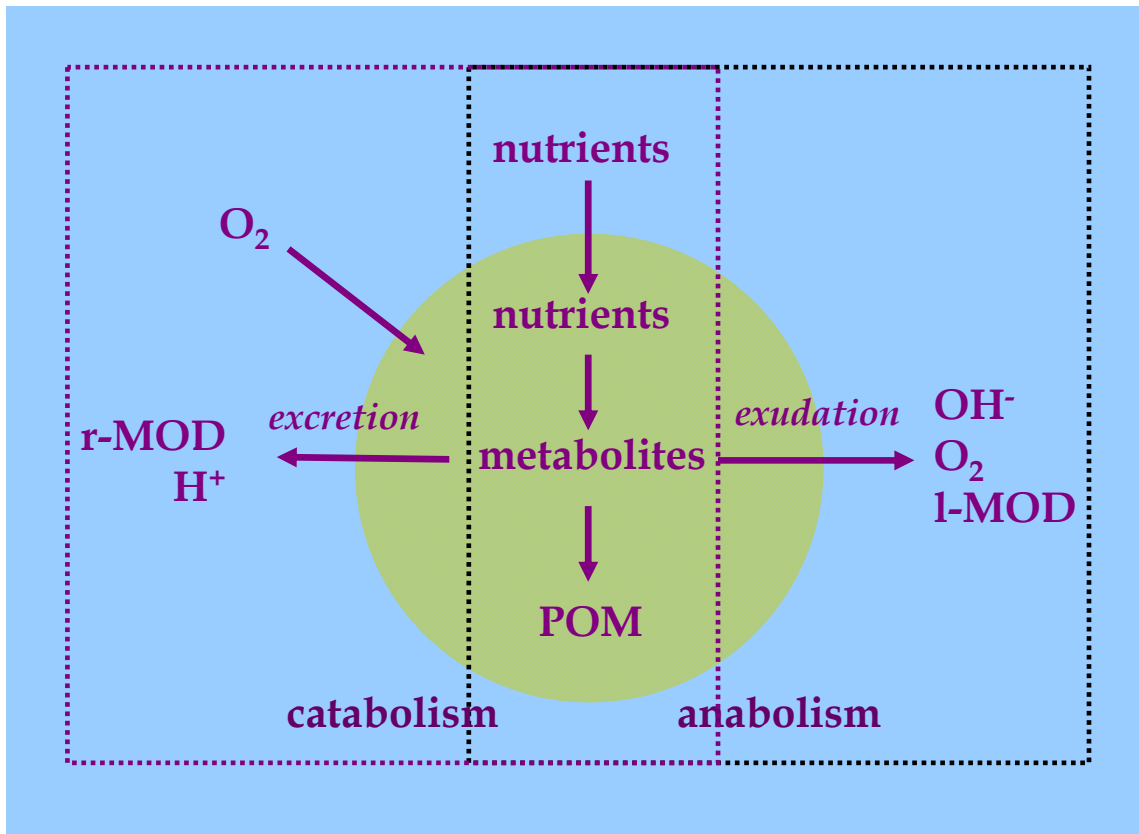
distribution of POM in the oceans

biogenic organic compounds
particulate organic matter (POM)



distribution of POM in marine sediments

biogenic organic compounds dissolved organic matter (DOM)

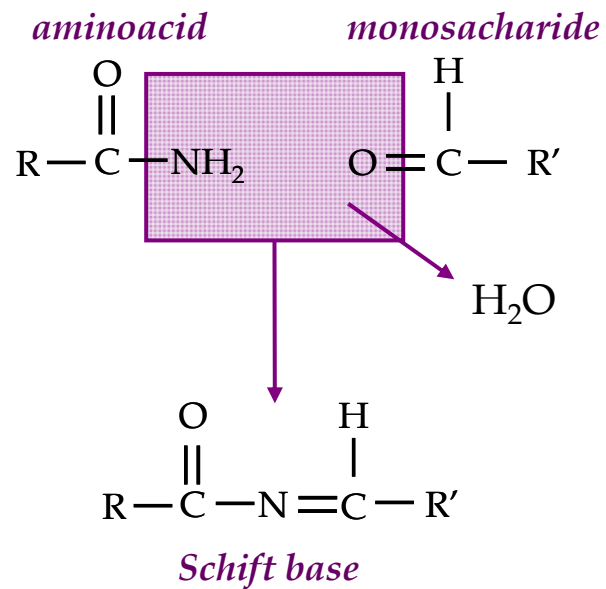


Mesozoo lysis

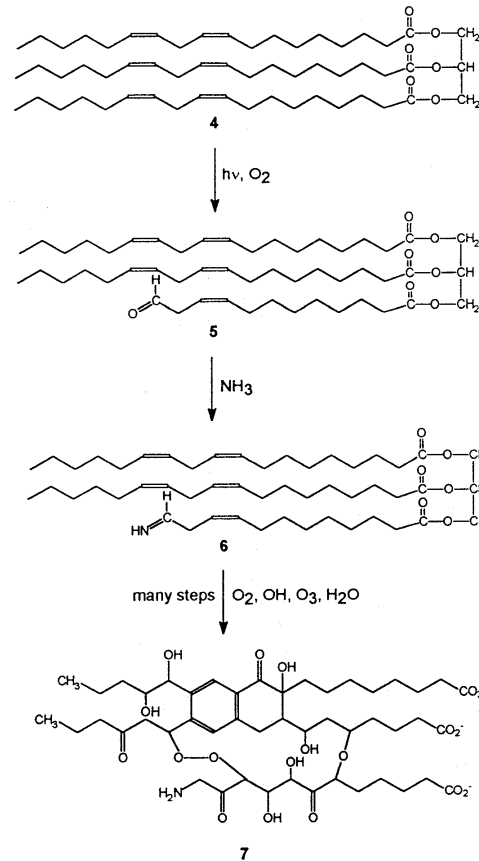
origin of dissolved organic matter: biotic

biogenic organic compounds dissolved organic matter (DOM)

melanoidins



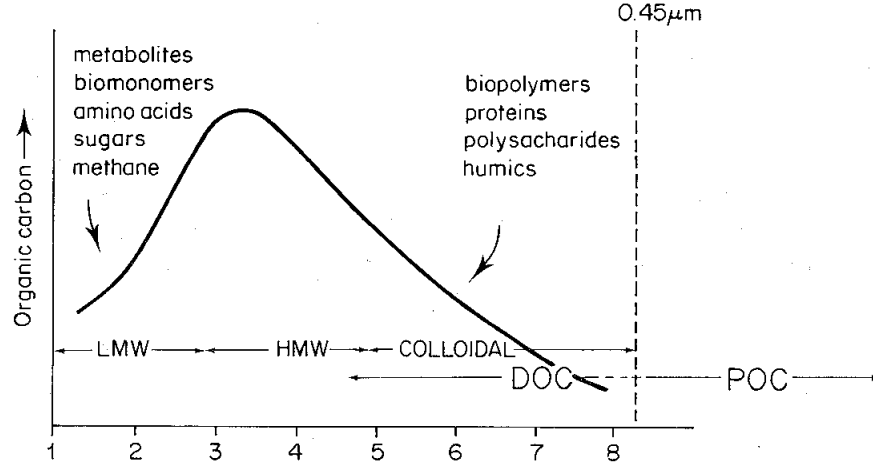
poly-unsaturate fatty acids



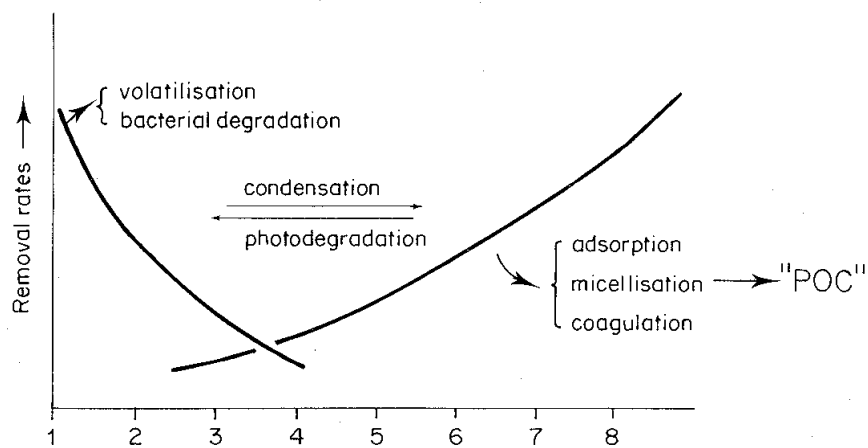
origin of dissolved organic matter: abiotic

biogenic organic compounds dissolved organic matter (DOM)

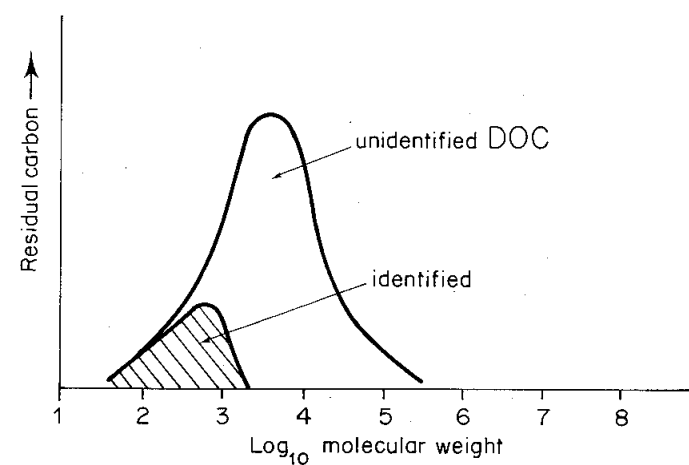
(a) Phytoplankton and river inputs of soluble organics



(b) Removal processes



(c) Steady state residual organics dissolved in sea water



molecular weight and reactivity (biological)

biogenic organic compounds dissolved organic matter (DOM)

DOM		contribution	τ (days)	fate
labile	l-MOD	< 5%	10^{-2} – 10^1	recycling
semi-labile	s-MOD	< 20%	10^2	export
refractory	r-MOD	> 75%	10^3 – 10^6	immobilisation

molecular weight and reactivity (biological)

biogenic organic compounds dissolved organic matter (DOM)

	LMW-MOD	HMW-MOD
mol. weight	< 1 kDa	> 1 kDa
contribution	~70%	~30%
l-DOM	monosacharides, aminoacids, urea, fatty acids, glicolate (τ ~ hours–days)	sugar polymers, amides, peptides, phosphoric esters, phosphonates (τ ~ days–weeks)
r-DOM	? (τ ~4000–6000 years)	humic susbtances (τ ~ 150–200 years)

molecular weight and reactivity (biological)

biogenic organic compounds dissolved organic matter (DOM)

Tabla 1. Constantes de acidez de las especies consideradas en el texto (en la escala a_{H} , sal. 35.0, temp. 25°C).

$\varepsilon = \sum_i z_i \times A_i / \sum_i A_i$, balance de cargas de las i especies con carga z_i que constituyen el sistema de un ácido 'A'. $\varepsilon_{4,25}$ y $\varepsilon_{8,0}$, balances a pH_{SWS} 4,25 y 8,0.

	pK'_1	pK'_2	pK'_3	$\varepsilon_{4,25}$	$\varepsilon_{8,0}$	$\varepsilon_{8,0} - \varepsilon_{4,25}$
H₂PO₃-O-R ⁽¹⁾	1,77	6,12	—	-1,016	-1,992	-0,976
HPO₂-(-O-R)₂ ⁽¹⁾	1,77	—	—	-0,998	-1,000	-0,002
Histidina ^(2,3)	6,0	—	—	+0,976	+0,006	-0,969
Lisina ^(2,3)	10,53	—	—	+1,000	+0,995	-0,005
Arginina ^(2,3)	12,48	—	—	+1,000	+1,000	-0,000
Ácido aspártico ^(2,3)	3,86	—	—	-0,776	-1,000	-0,224
Ácido glutámico ^(2,3)	4,25	—	—	-0,586	-1,000	-0,414
Adenosina ⁽³⁾	3,30	12,50	—	+1,075	+1,000	-0,074
Guanosina ⁽³⁾	1,6	9,16	12,3	+1,002	+0,901	-0,100
Citosina ⁽³⁾	4,60	12,16	—	+0,613	+0,000	-0,613
Timidina ⁽³⁾	9,8	13,1	—	0,000	-0,025	-0,025
Uridina ⁽³⁾	9,2	12,3	—	0,000	-0,091	-0,091

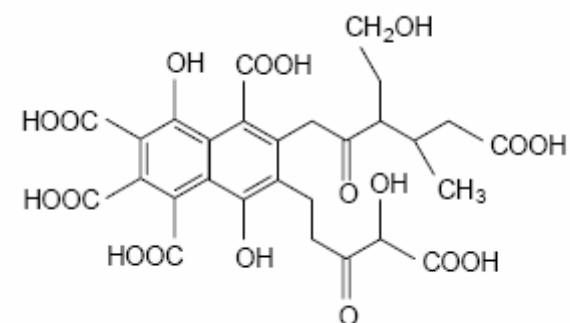
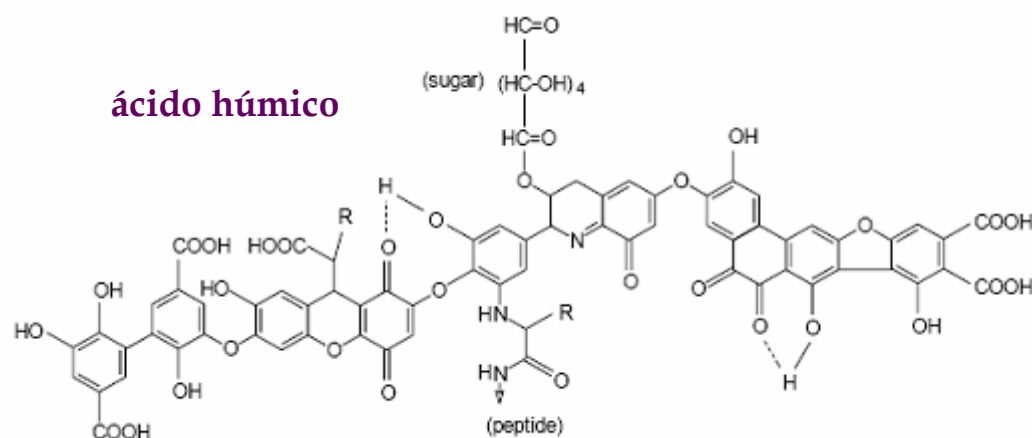
(1) Se ha supuesto la misma pK'_{AS} que para el H₃PO₄

(2) Solamente se ha considerado el pK'_A de los grupos funcionales laterales, puesto que los grupos R-CH(NH₂)-COOH terminales son amidas neutras

(3) pK'_{AS} a salinidad 0,0 y temperatura 25°C

contribution of DOM to alkalinity: free molecules and polymers

biogenic organic compounds dissolved organic matter (DOM)



ácido fúlvico

	pKa	$\epsilon_{4,25}$	$\epsilon_{8,0}$	$\epsilon_{8,0} - \epsilon_{4,25}$
R-COO ⁻ /RCOOH	3.67/4.59	-0,314/-0,790	-1,000/-1,000	-0,208/-0,686
Phe-O ⁻ /Phe-OH	9.23/10.53	0,000/0,000	0,056/0,003	-0,056/-0,003

contribution of DOM to alkalinity: humic substances

biogenic organic compounds dissolved organic matter (DOM)

Table 2. Summary of carboxyl and phenolic contents for fulvic acids, humic acids, and natural organic matter (NOM) from the literature and from this study.

Sample type	Method of analysis	Carboxyl groups, meq g ⁻¹			Phenolic groups, meq g ⁻¹		
		Average	Std. Dev.	n	Average	Std. Dev.	n
Fulvic acids							
IHSS samples	Direct titration	6.6	0.8	6	1.4	0.3	6
Others ^a	Direct titration	5.4	1.3	40	1.6	0.7	35
NICA-Donnan ^b	Direct titration	5.4	1.2	18	2.6	1.9	18
Model VI ^c	Direct titration	4.8	0.7	10	2.4	0.4	10
Stockholm Model ^d	Direct titration	5.3	0.9	9	1.6	0.3	9
Others ^e	Ba(OH) ₂ /Ca(OAc) ₂	6.1	2.0	83	4.1	1.9	83
Humic acids							
IHSS samples	Direct titration	4.8	0.4	7	1.4	0.4	7
Others ^a	Direct titration	3.8	0.9	35	1.6	0.5	27
NICA-Donnan ^b	Direct titration	3.2	0.9	20	2.7	1.4	20
Model VI ^c	Direct titration	3.3	0.5	9	1.7	0.2	9
Stockholm Model ^d	Direct titration	3.6	0.8	9	1.8	0.4	9
Others ^e	Ba(OH) ₂ /Ca(OAc) ₂	3.8	0.9	198	3.4	1.6	189
NOM samples							
IHSS samples	Direct titration	5.2	—	1	2.1	—	1
Others ^a	Direct titration	5.6	2.1	8	2.1	1.3	3
Others ^e	Ba(OH) ₂ /Ca(OAc) ₂	8.3	1.8	12	3.8	1.9	12

All concentrations are in meq g⁻¹ on a dry, ash-free basis.

^a Reuter, 1980; Miles et al., 1983; Steelink et al., 1983; Steinberg and Muenster, 1985; Malcolm, 1985; Collins et al., 1986; Ephraim et al., 1986; Malcolm and MacCarthy, 1986; Portal et al., 1986; Bowles et al., 1989; Ephraim et al., 1989; Aleixo et al., 1992; Wang et al., 1992; de Wit et al., 1993; Machesky, 1993; Nederlof et al., 1993; Fukushima et al., 1995; Westall et al., 1995; da Silva et al., 1996; Christensen et al., 1998; Masini et al., 1998; Avena et al., 1999; Robertson and Leckie, 1999; Santos et al., 1999; Ma et al., 2001.

^b Milne et al., 2001.

^c Tipping, 1998.

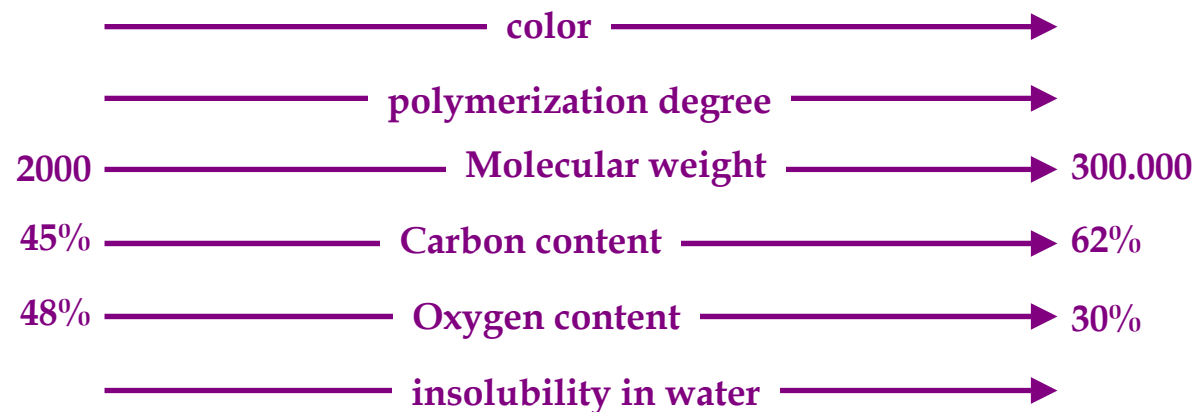
^d Gustafsson, 2001.

^e Wright and Schnitzer, 1960; Hansen and Schnitzer, 1966; Khan, 1971; Riffaldi and Schnitzer, 1972; Ortiz de Serra and Schnitzer, 1973; Beck et al., 1974; Schnitzer and Vendette, 1975; Weber and Wilson, 1975; Holcomb, 1979; Hatcher et al., 1981; Schnitzer and Preston, 1986; Baes and Bloom, 1989; Frund et al., 1989; Stearman et al., 1989; Lobartini et al., 1991; Novak and Smeck, 1991; Raysid et al., 1992; Orlov, 1995; Barancikova et al., 1997; Celi et al., 1997; Martin et al., 1998; Ceppi et al., 1999; Monteil-Rivera et al., 2000; Novak et al., 2001.

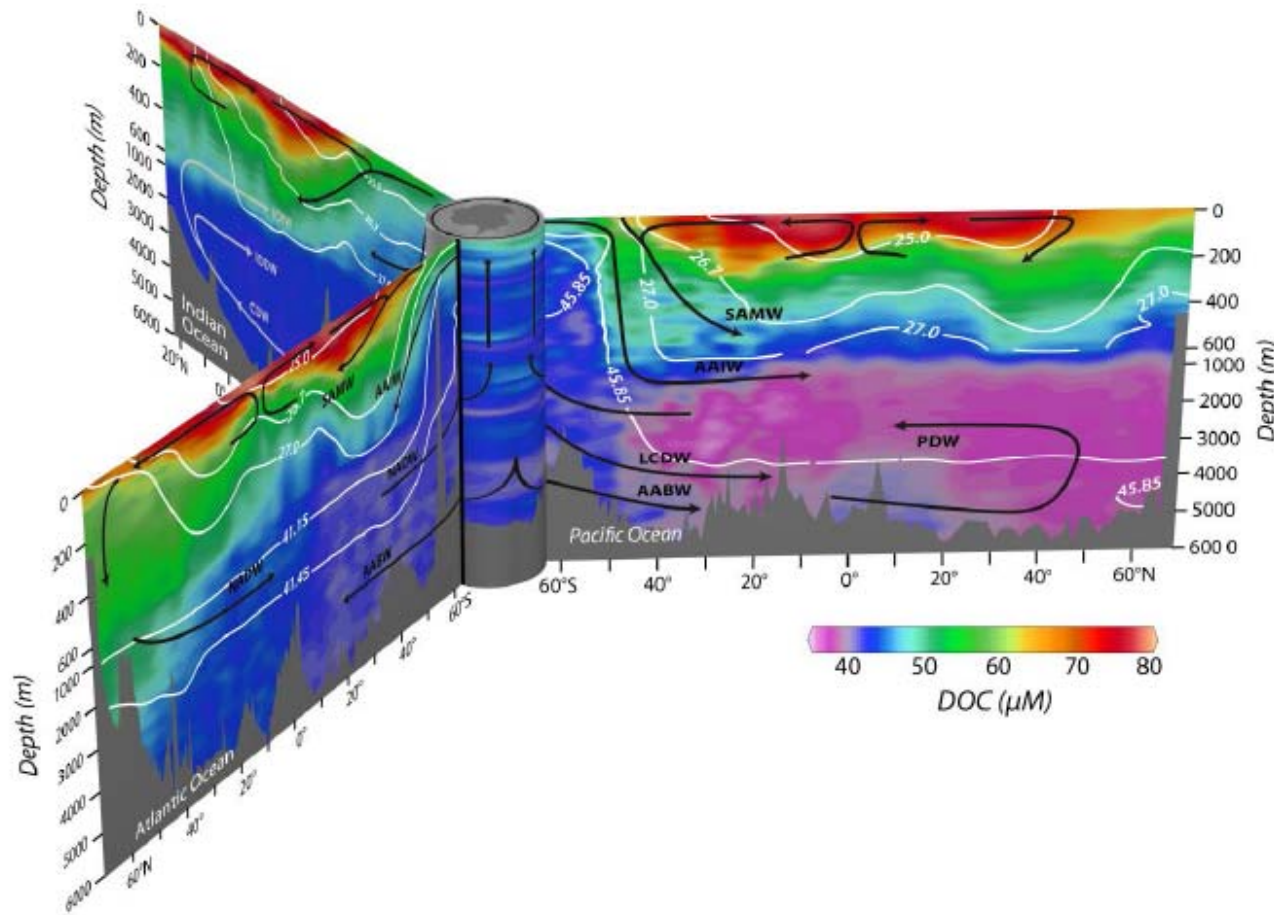
contribution of DOM to alkalinity: humic substances

biogenic organic compounds dissolved organic matter (DOM)

fulvic acid		humic acid		humins
light yellow	dark yellow	brown	dark grey	black



biogenic organic compounds dissolved organic matter (DOM)



distribution of DOM in the oceans