## Impacts of atmospheric deposition on phytoplankton community structure in the Yellow Sea

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Conclusion Introduction Method Results Influence on Chl a **Dust storm event Subarctic Pacific** Middle Yellow Sea 12.0 Bloom 160W Max Chl a TOMS An usol Index 2.0 Mean Chl a 145W 1.0 Concentration, mg m<sup>-3</sup> 0.0 1.0 6.0 4.0 D × 1128 + 1175 3.5-4.0 POC 3.0-2.5 2.0 2.0-0.0 1.5--0.35Feb 97 100 120 130 150 110 140 2001 Days (UT) Data Changes in Chl a. Changes in TOMS aerosol index, POC and Chl a. Shi et al., *JGR*, 2012 Bishop et al., Science, 2002

Atmospheric deposition significantly affect the marine primary production.

#### **Results** Conclusion

#### Atmospheric deposition

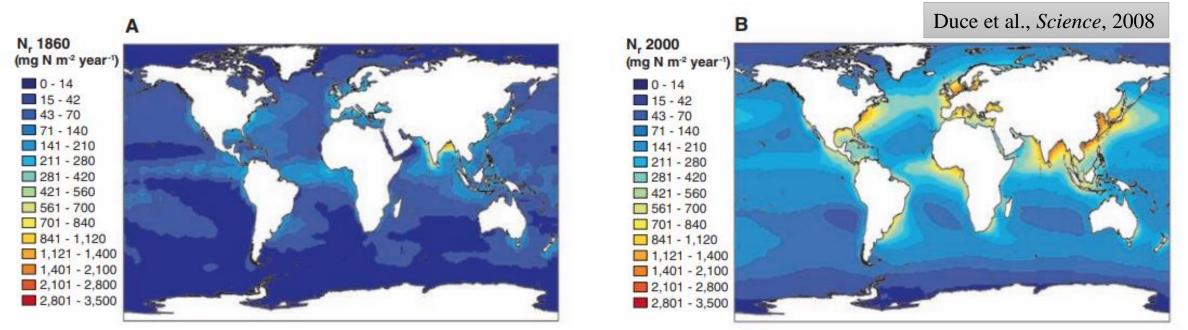


Fig. 1 Total atmospheric reactive nitrogen (Nr) deposition in 1860 and 2000.

Total atmospheric reactive nitrogen (Nr) deposition in 2000 was 2 times higher than 1860.

Method

Atmospheric deposition is an important source of **nutrients** for surface and upper ocean.

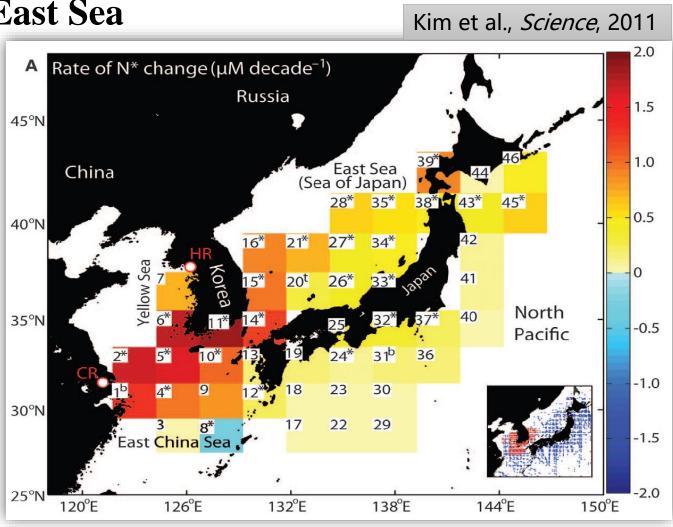
### **Atmospheric deposition in East Sea**

Method

- The concentration of **nitrogen** (N) in east Asia has increased significantly in recent years.
- The ecological effects caused by atmospheric deposition need to be further evaluated and confirmed.

Estimated budget for DIN and phosphorus

Species	DIN	Phosphorus		
Riverine input Atmospheric deposition	42 58	25 75		
	Zhang et al., JGR, 19			



Changes in N\* rate. (N\* =N-16P)

**Objective** 

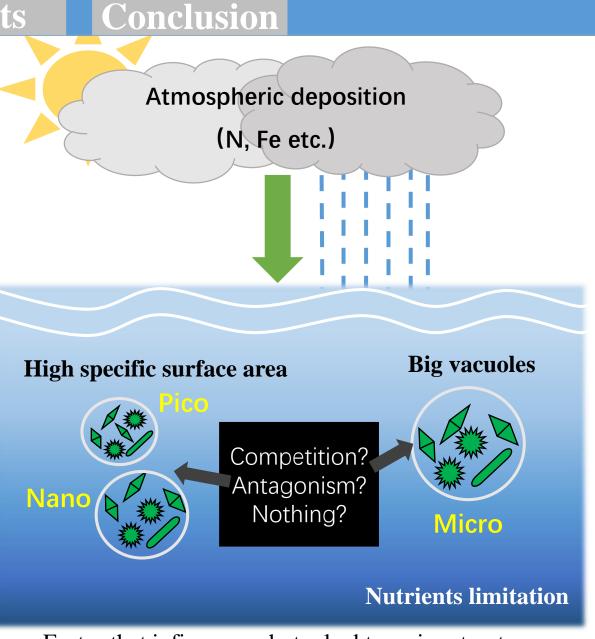
Introduction

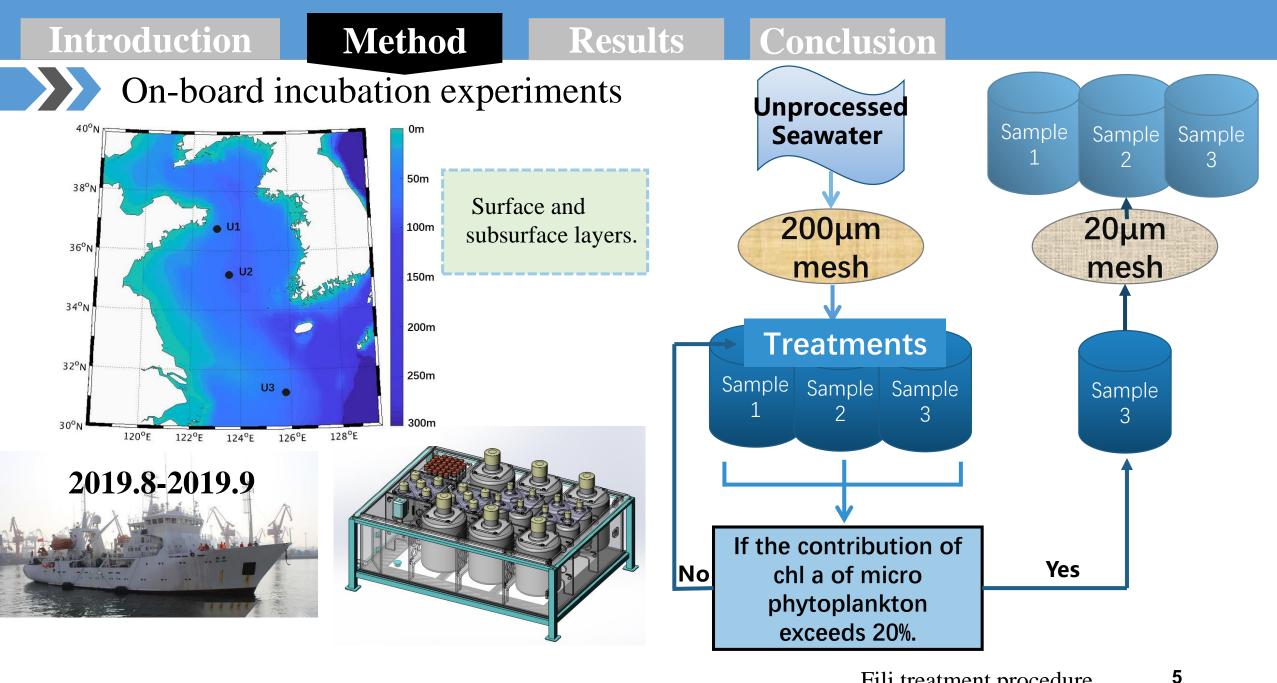
Illustrate the impacts of **aerosol particles** on the shift of phytoplankton size structure.

Method

**Results** 

Explore the role of **micro-sized** phytoplankton in affecting the shift of phytoplankton size structure.





Fili treatment procedure.

#### Aerosol sampling

Air quality conditions during aerosol sampling

Date	AQI	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	Humidity (%)	Visibility (Km)	
2019.6.30	72	43	94	75	9.67	



The aerosol samples used in this study was collected in the Laoshan compus of Ocean University of China (36°9'39" N, 120°29'29" E).

Laoshan compus.



Treatments

Adding scheme

Citoo	Additions	Amended concentrations**	
Sites	Additions*	(µmol L⁻¹)	
U1	Control	None	
	Aerosol (N)	2	
	Ν	2	
	N+P	2 +0.2	
U2	Control	None	
	Aerosol (N)	1.7	
	Ν	2	
	N+P	2 +0.2	
U3	Control	None	
	Aerosol (N)	1	
	Ν	1	
	N+P	1+0.2	

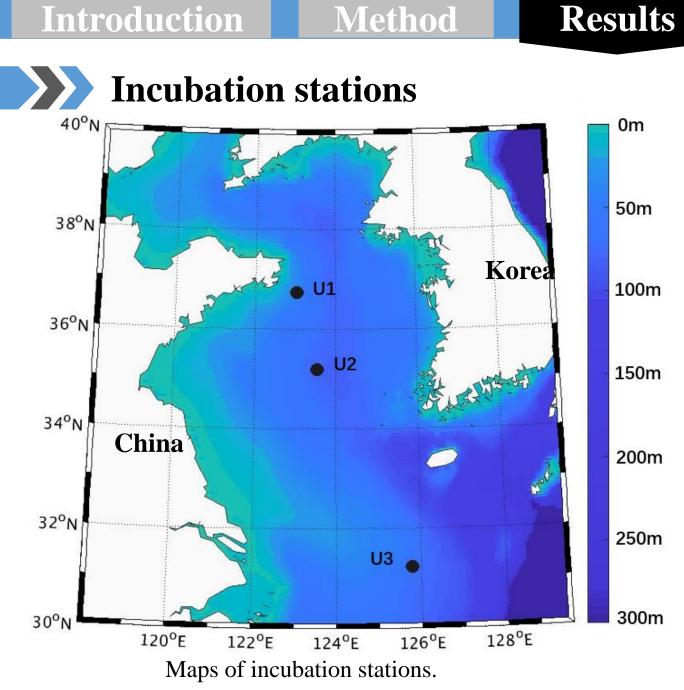
**Chl a-** Trilogy fluorometer (Turner Designs)-Characterize biomass and size structure.

Nutrients- QuAAtro continuous-flow analyser (SEAL Analytical)- Nitrate + Nitrite (N+N), Phosphate and Silicate.

**APA** (Alkaline phosphatase activity) - Trilogy fluorometer (Turner Designs) - Assess the consumption velocity of DOP (dissolved organic phosphorus).

**Phytoplankton Community** – Analysis using high-throughput sequencing.

Method



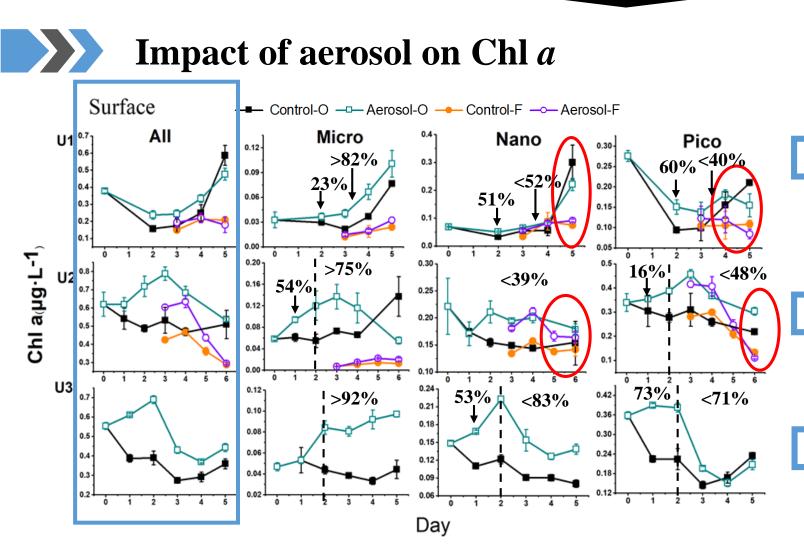
Site	U1	U1		U2		U3	
Incubation time (2019)	8.16-8	8.16-8.21		8.22-8.28		9.3-9.8	
Water layer	Surface	Sub	Surface	Sub	Surface	Sub	
Water depth (m)	3	19	3	29	3	34	
Temperature (°C)	24.2	18.0	27.7	20.3	28.6	26.7	
Salinity	31.5	31.8	30.2	32.6	31.4	32.8	
$NO_3^- + NO_2^- (\mu mol L^{-1})$	0.19	1.70	0.10	0.11	0.08	2.59	
$PO_4^{3-}(\mu mol L^{-1})$	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.11	
$SiO_4^{3-}(\mu mol \ L^{-1})$	2.85	4.78	1.71	0.98	1.34	4.90	
N:P (µmol:µmol)	15:1	10:1	12:1	11:1	20:1	24:1	
Chl a ( $\mu$ g L <sup>-1</sup> )	0.38	1.19	0.62	0.58	0.55	0.95	
Micro Chl a (%)	9	26	9	15	8	7	
Nano Chl a (%)	18	22	36	38	27	30	
Pico Chl a (%)	73	53	55	47	65	62	

Background conditions.

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Results

Conclusion



Method

Introduction

Compared with the control, the **total Chl** *a* concentration in aerosol treatments increase significantly.

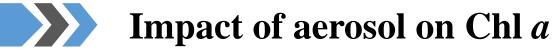
Micro-sized cells were more advantageous in aerosol treatments

In the subsystem, the Chl *a* concentration of **nano- and pico-sized** was lower than these in the system.

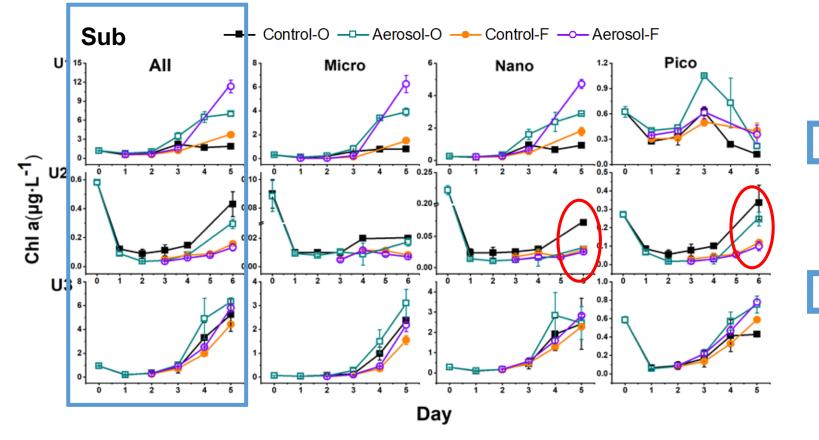
Changes in Chl *a* concentration in control and aerosol treatments of the surface water. -O and -F means system and subsystem.

Results

Conclusion



Introduction



Method

Complexity on total Chl *a* concentration in aerosol treatments.

We found a similar phenomenon in site U2 with all surface sites.

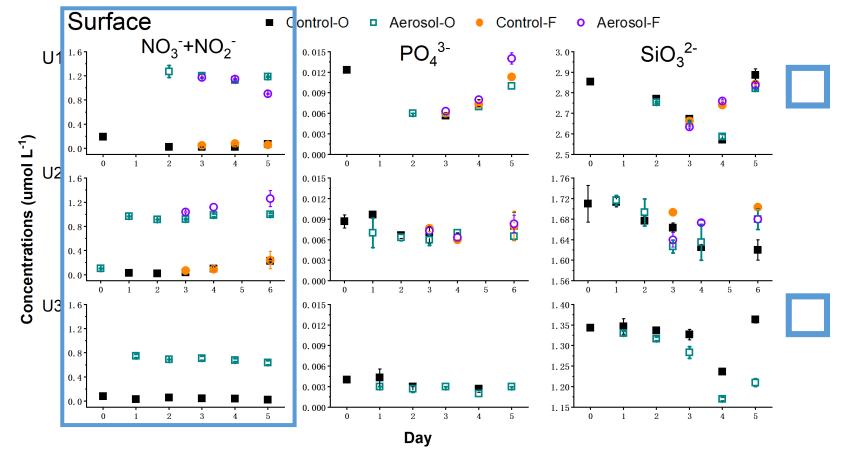
Changes in Chl *a* concentration in control and aerosol treatments of the DCM. -O and -F means system and subsystem.

Results



#### **Impact of aerosol on nutrients**

Method



The concentration of N+N in aerosol treatments was significantly higher than control.

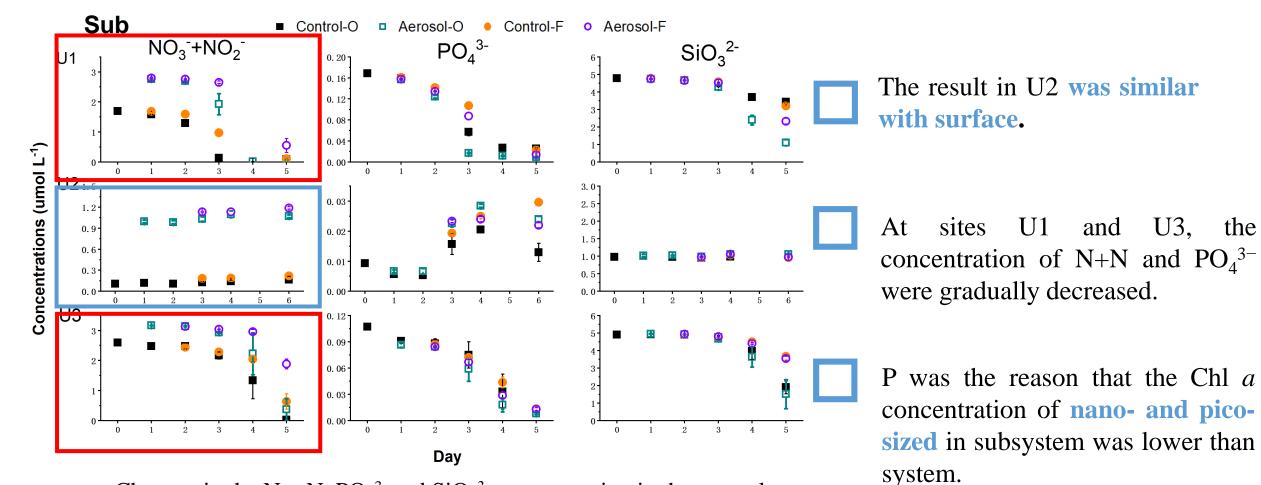
There are no obvious differences between the system and subsystem.

Changes in N + N,  $PO_4$  <sup>3-</sup>and  $SiO_4$  <sup>3-</sup> concentration in the control and aerosol treatments in surface water during the incubations. -O and -F means system and subsystem.

Method



#### **Impact of aerosol on nutrients**

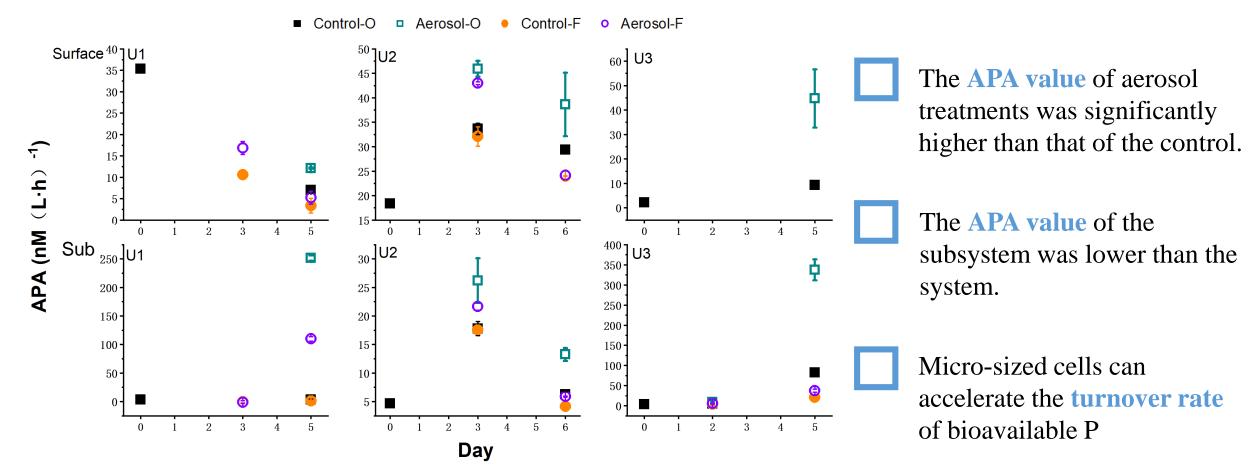


Results

Changes in the N + N,  $PO_4^{3-}$  and  $SiO_4^{3-}$  concentration in the control and aerosol treatments in subsurface layer during the incubations. -O and -F means system and subsystem.

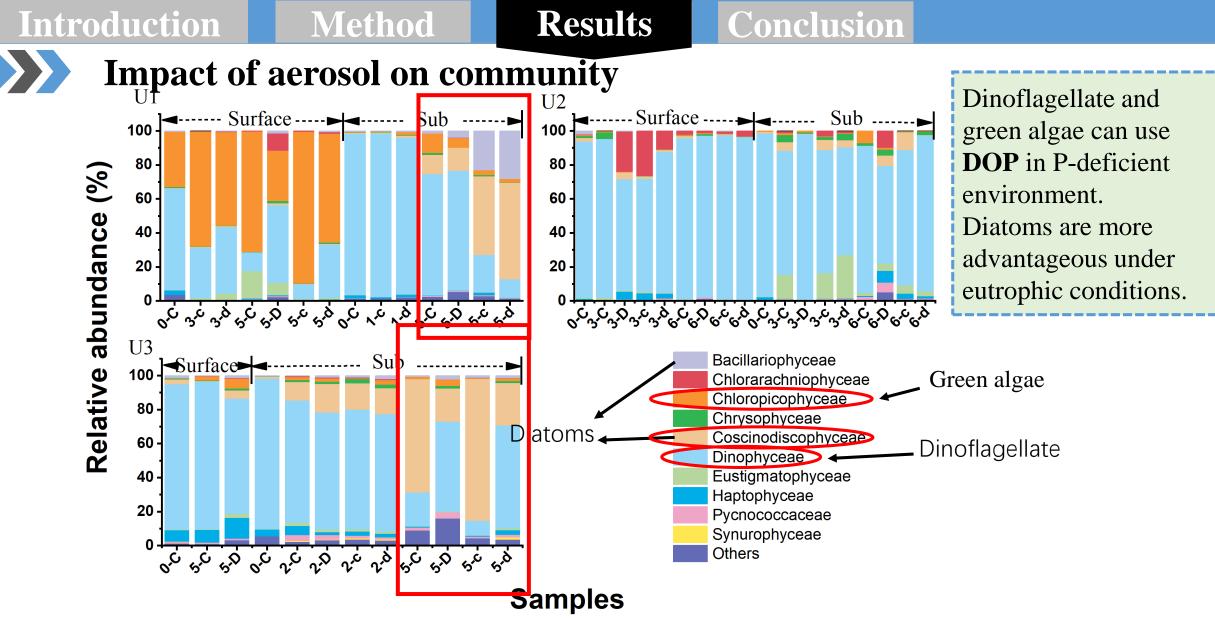
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#### Impact of aerosol on alkaline phosphatase activity



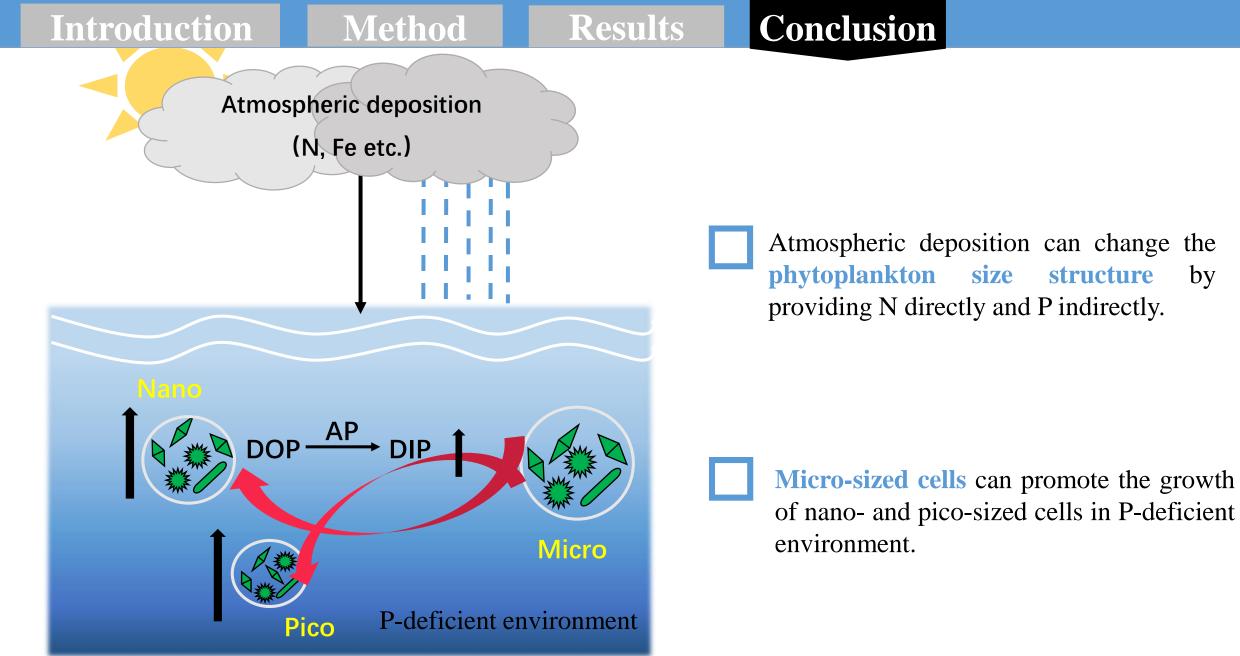
Results

Changes in APA in the control and aerosol treatments in subsurface layer during the incubations. -O and -F means system and subsystem.



Relative abundances of dominant phytoplankton classes in the control and aerosol treatmentss during the incubation experiments. Where -C, -D, -c, and -d refer to the control, and aerosol treatments in system, the control and aerosol treatments in subsystem. e.g. 0-C means control on day 0 in system.

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# Thank you for your attention!