The effect of high pCO$_2$ seawater on foraminiferal oxygen and carbon isotopes

HIKAMI, Mana$^{1,*}$, ISHIMURA, Toyoho$^2$, FUJITA, Kazuhiko$^3$, SUZUKI, Atsushi$^2$, Kazuhiko Sakai$^4$, NOJIRI, Yukihiro$^5$, KAWAHATA, Hodaka$^1$

$^1$AORI, The Univ. of Tokyo, $^2$GSJ, AIST, $^3$Science, Univ. of the Ryukyus, $^4$TBC, Univ. of the Ryukyus, $^5$CGER, NIES

Ocean acidification in response to rising atmospheric pCO$_2$ is generally expected to reduce rates of calcification by reef calcifying organisms, with potentially severe implications for coral reef ecosystems. Various studies have revealed potentially dramatic responses in a variety of calcareous organisms to the range of pCO$_2$ values projected to occur over this century. In our previous culture experiment with two algal symbiont bearing, reef dwelling foraminifers, *Amphisorus kudakajimensis*, which hosts dinoflagellate symbionts, and *Calcarina gaudichaudii*, which host diatom symbionts, in seawater under five different pCO$_2$ conditions, net calcification of *A. kudakajimensis* was reduced under higher pCO$_2$, whereas calcification of *C. gaudichaudii* generally increased with increased pCO$_2$. These different responses among the two species are possibly due to differences in calcification mechanisms (in particular, the specific carbonate species used for calcification), and to links between calcification by the foraminiferal hosts and photosynthesis by the algal endosymbionts. However, knowledge about the factors of different calcification responses is poorly understood. To shed light on the factors leading to different calcification response to ocean acidification between perforate and imperforate, we analyzed the stable isotope composition of reef-dwelling foraminifers: *Amphosorus hemprichii*, belong to imperforate species, *Baculogypsina sphaerulata* and *C. gaudichaudii* belong to perforate species, subjected to five varied acid seawater for twelve weeks almost same as above-mentioned culture experiment. Oxygen isotope ratio value of cultured foraminifer tests under five varied pCO$_2$ seawater, which temperature and intensity of light was adjusted constantly for experimental period, indicated no significant correlation to pCO$_2$. The results show that oxygen isotope ratio stay constant within narrower range from CO$_3^{2-}$ concentration (111 to 264 umol/ kg). On the other hand, carbon isotope ratio of foraminiferal tests indicated heavy trend with increasing pCO$_2$. Alteration of carbonate chemistry result from ocean acidification may be effect strongly on carbon isotope composition relate to metabolic system (i.e. photosynthesis and respiration). In perforate species, both of oxygen isotope ratio and carbon isotope ratio was lighter than that in imperforate. For oxygen isotope ratio variation possibility among species would be caused by their Mg-content concentration in calcite shells. The distinct difference in the level of carbon isotope ratio values between imperforate and perforate foraminifera indicates different amounts of metabolic CO$_2$ used for shell construction. Therefore, oxygen and carbon isotopes ratio of foraminiferal test have the potential to reveal calcification mechanism of two species.

Keywords: ocean acidification, reef-dwelling foraminifera, culture experiment, oxygen and carbon isotopes, calcification
Differing utilization of nitrate nitrogen in shallow-water benthic foraminiferal cells under oxic/anoxic conditions

NOMAKI, Hidetaka1*, CHIKARAISHI, Yoshito1, TSUCHIYA, Masashi1, TOYOFUKU, Takashi1, OHKOUCHI, Naohiko1, KITAZATO, Hiroshi1

1JAMSTEC

Some benthic foraminiferal species have been reported to respire nitrate under dysoxic conditions. However, it is still unknown whether they can actually respire nitrate or symbiotic bacteria contribute to the nitrate respiration. We incubated a shallow water benthic foraminifera, Ammonia beccarii, under oxic or anoxic conditions to see their nitrate utilizations. We added nitrate intermittently to the cultured bottles and incubated them for 1 month. After the incubation, we measured the d15N of amino acids from cytoplasm and organic matters embedded in carbonate test. The measured nitrogen isotopic ratios indicated that enhanced utilization of nitrate under anoxic conditions. Trophic levels of A. beccarii under anoxic conditions suggest large contribution of prokaryotes to the observed nitrate utilizations.

Keywords: Sediment-water interface, Benthic foraminifera, Nitrate, isotope tracer, Amino acid isotopes
Element profile and chemical environment of sulfur in clam shell: insights from micro-XRF and XANES

YOSHIMURA, Toshihiro¹*, TAMENORI, Yusuke², SUZUKI, Atsushi³, NAKASHIMA, Rei³, Nozomu Iwasaki⁴, Hiroshi Hasegawa⁵, Hodaka Kawahata⁶

¹Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, The University of Tokyo, ²Japan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute, ³Geological Survey of Japan, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, ⁴Department of Environment Systems, Rissho University, ⁵Institute of Science and Engineering, Kanazawa University, ⁶Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo

Element profiles of sulfur and strontium in the inner layer of a clam shell (Hippopus hippopus) were investigated by means of micro X-ray fluorescence, and sulfur K-edge X-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES) were used to evaluate the local environment of sulfur in aragonitic and calcitic bivalve shells. The spectra of S K-edge XANES collected from bivalve shells and S-bearing organic and inorganic reference materials indicated that inorganic sulfate was present in calcitic bivalve shells. However, XANES results did not permit us to discriminate between organic and inorganic sulfate in aragonitic shells. Strontium fluctuations and thin section observations suggested that Sr was incorporated into the shells at high growth rates during warm seasons. The first-order fluctuations of sulfur in the inner shell layer showed clear annual fluctuations, with sulfur concentrations being lower during periods of faster growth. Bivalve shells consist of well-crystallized CaCO₃ and amorphous CaCO₃ containing organic matter, and the proportion of crystalline CaCO₃ increases during the high growth season. Our results suggest that trace sulfur profiles in aragonitic shells could be the result of cyclic changes of shell crystallization related to bivalve physiology and environmental factors.

Keywords: Sulfur, micro-XRF, Synchrotron radiation, XANES, Strontium