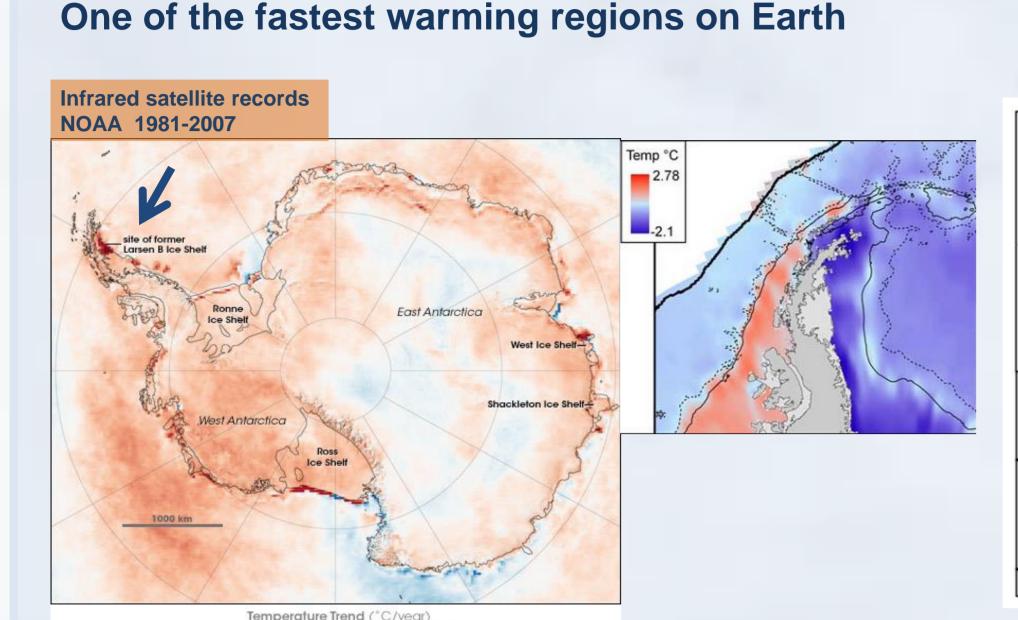
Carbon cycling in Antarctic benthic communities subject to glacier retreat

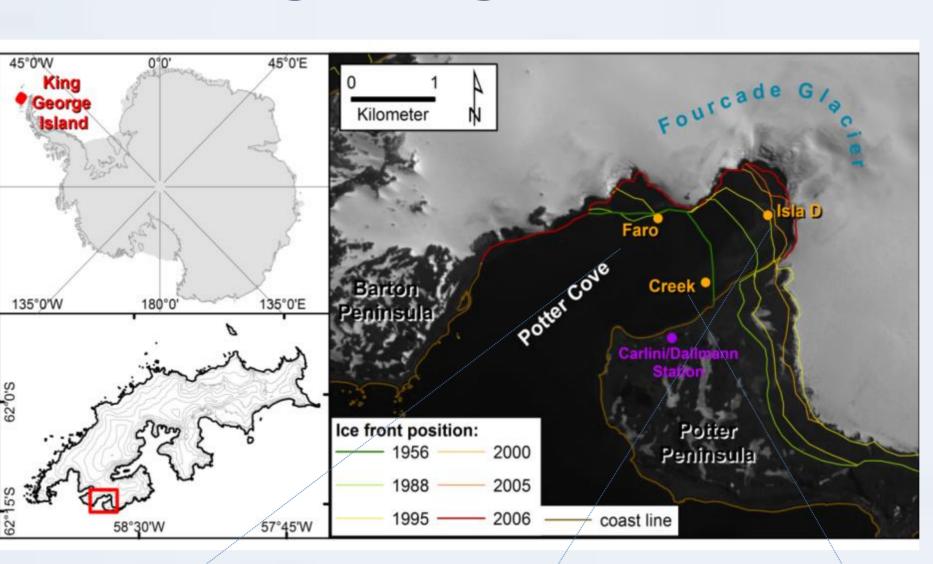
Ulrike Braeckman^{1,2}, Francesca Pasotti¹,

Ralf Hoffmann^{2,3}, Susana Vázquez⁴, Anders Torstensson⁵, Ann Vanreusel¹, Frank Wenzhöfer^{2,3}

Western Antarctic Peninsula:



Potter Cove, King George Island



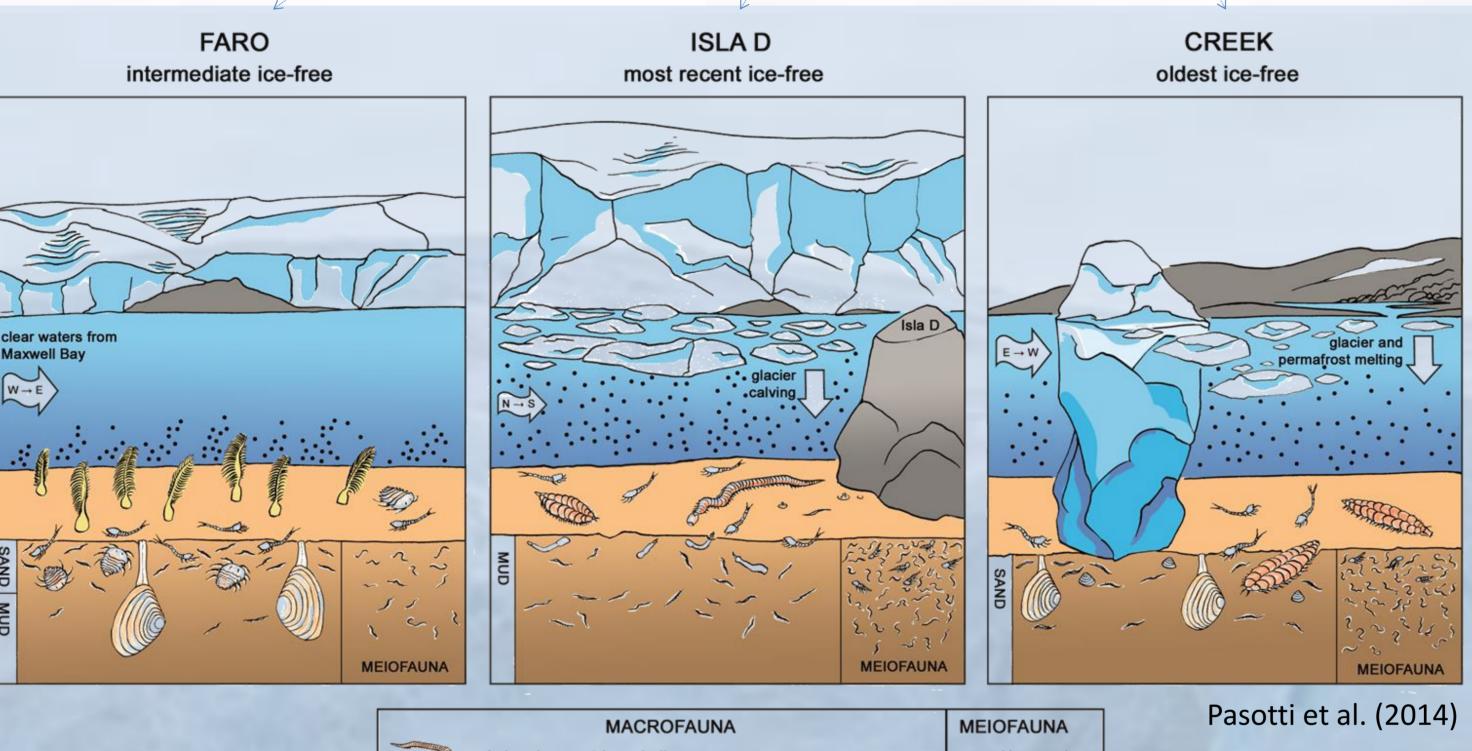
Fourcade glacier rapidly retreating

since 1950s



- Shallow bay (<50m water depth)
- Primary production dominated by macroalgae and benthic microalgae

Very productive area!



Malacobelemnon daytoni

Copepoda

glacier disturbance

(ice scouring, melt water run-off, inorganic deposition)

very contrasting benthic communities

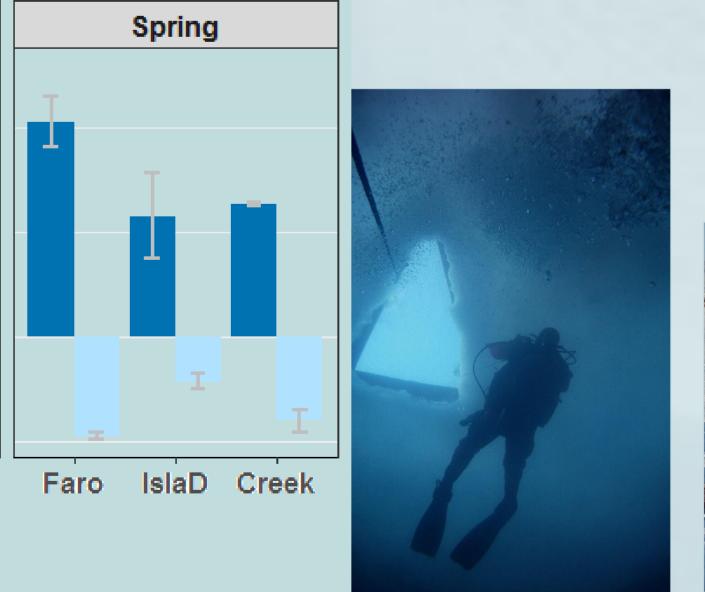
How do benthic assemblages recycle organic matter?



In situ deployment of benthic chambers and sediment profiler with oxygen sensors by skilled divers at 9m water depth

Measure O₂ dynamics in overlying water in dark and transparent chambers over 24h cycle

Summer IslaD Creek Chamber deployment austral summer, winter (under ice!) and spring 2015



Are there seasonal differences in

organic matter cycling?





Winter under ice deployments

Benthic chambers: Total Oxygen Uptake (TOU) by sediment community



for carbon cycling in the sediment.

Total oxygen uptake (TOU) is a measure

TOU rates **comparable** to temperate regions → confirms **productivity** of area

Fauna mediated oxygen uptake (TOU – DOU) is high → strong role of macrobenthos

Sediment profiler + oxygen sensors: Diffusive Oxygen Uptake (DOU) calculated from O₂ profile in sediment



Lightregime dark

IslaD Creek

Winter

there are seasonal differences in organic matter cycling:

- → Lower TOU in winter as compared to spring and summer
- → Net primary production is only observed in spring

Work in progress, still samples and data on benthic community structure (density and biomass), pigment and organic matter content of the sediment left to analyze before we can draw conclusions!







