

# Metabolic balance of the open sea

The rise of oxygenic photosynthesis nearly three billion years ago led to the accumulation of free oxygen and to the subsequent diversification of life on Earth; today, nearly half of all oxygen production derives from the photosynthetic activities of marine phytoplankton<sup>1</sup>. The conclusion that the open sea — and therefore much of our planet's surface — is in a net heterotrophic metabolic state<sup>2–4</sup> is enigmatic and is a first-order question in the global carbon cycle, as discussed by del Giorgio and Duarte<sup>5</sup>. Our findings suggest that autotrophy in the open sea is episodic and decoupled from the more constant heterotrophic processes. Consequently, the metabolic balance of the open sea depends on proper space and timescale integration to achieve an ecological understanding of life in the sea.

Claims that the open ocean is in a net heterotrophic state run counter to results from other studies from these regions, including net carbon export to deep waters<sup>6</sup> and net oxygen flux to the atmosphere<sup>7,8</sup>. How can we resolve this apparent paradox? A recently completed two-year experiment in the oligotrophic North Pacific (near 23° N, 158° W) showed net autotrophy to be variable over time, resulting in short-lived (days to weeks), aperiodic bursts of oxygen accumulation (Fig. 1).

Net heterotrophy is also time-variable, but to a much less extreme extent than net autotrophy, perhaps because of the structure of the microbial community or the dynamics of the separate resource pools. The net

autotrophy events give rise to oxygen supersaturations in the range 2–4% at 50 m (Fig. 1). This is equivalent to a daily net oxygen production of 5–10 mmol m<sup>-3</sup>, about an order of magnitude greater than the 12-year mean production rate based on discrete monthly measurements at this time-series site<sup>9</sup>.

The relatively short lifetime and infrequent occurrence of these events combine to provide a temporal mosaic in the net metabolic state, one that is impossible to assess accurately on the basis of any single sampling (Fig. 1). For example, let us assume that the export ratio is 10%, the background respiration rate is 10% greater than the background rate of oxygen production, and the pulsed rate of oxygen production, which occurs 10% of the time, is three times the background rate: then, if the ecosystem is randomly sampled 1, 5 and 20 times, an observer conducting an oxygen-bottle experiment *in vitro* will incorrectly conclude that the system is net heterotrophic 89%, 55% and 33% of the time, respectively. This probable error in judgement is consistent with the published field results and the general lack of repeat observations. Geochemical techniques, with much longer integration timescales, properly incorporate both net autotrophic and net heterotrophic phases; this is the key to defining the true metabolic state of the sea.

The forcing mechanism(s) responsible for this intermittence in the metabolic state of the sea are not well understood. Although short-term changes in grazing and/or viral lysis could change plant biomass and affect net autotrophy, we currently favour a hypothesis of resource control by one or more novel mechanisms of inorganic nutrient delivery<sup>10–12</sup> or possibly by the atmospheric deposition of iron<sup>13</sup>. These stochastic

nutrient-loading processes can rapidly alter microbial community structure, decouple organic matter cycles, and lead to the high-frequency net autotrophy events at station ALOHA (Fig. 1). At present, no ocean observatory has an adequate measurement programme in place to detect these proposed events and therefore to assess the metabolic balance of the open sea. This is an important challenge for the future because accurate estimation and comprehensive understanding of the metabolic balance of the open sea have implications for the global carbon cycle and carbon sequestration processes.

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