

Rhodomonas cells volumes grown with varying CO2 levels for copepod experiments, 2015 (OA-Copepod_PreyQual project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/724639>

Data Type: experimental

Version:

Version Date: 2018-01-25

Project

» [Impacts on copepod populations mediated by changes in prey quality](#) (OA-Copepod_PreyQual)

Program

» [Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment \(SEES\): Ocean Acidification \(formerly CRI-OA\)](#) (SEES-OA)

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Coverage

Temporal Extent: 2015-07-04 - 2015-08-09

Dataset Description

This dataset includes cell volume measurements from *Rhodomonas* grown at varying pCO₂ levels, and fed to copepods, from 2015.

Methods & Sampling

The phytoplankton *Rhodomonas* sp. CCMP 755 was grown semi-continuously in atmosphere controlled chambers at three different CO₂ treatment concentrations; Ambient (400ppmv), Moderate (800ppmv), and High (1000ppmv). Cultures were diluted daily starting day 4 with pre-equilibrated media containing f/50 nutrients. Cells were counted live using a Z2 Coulter Particle Counter and cell volumes were recorded for the first five cells counted from each treatment each day.

Data Processing Description

The data are unprocessed.

BCO-DMO Processing Notes:

- added conventional header with dataset name, PI name, version date
- modified parameter names to conform with BCO-DMO naming conventions

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Data Files

File
Rhodo_cell_volume.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 4.52 KB) MD5:1261f75b1e5b6cddf48068cddd201991
Primary data file for dataset ID 724639

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
date	date sample was taken	unitless
CO2_treatment	CO2 level for growth conditions (ambient = 400; moderate = 800; high = 1200)	unitless
temp	Temperature at which the Rhodomonas were grown	degrees Celsius
cell_volume	average volume of cells	cubic micrometers (um ³)

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Z2 Coulter Particle Counter
Generic Instrument Name	Coulter Counter
Dataset-specific Description	Used to count cell culture samples
Generic Instrument Description	An apparatus for counting and sizing particles suspended in electrolytes. It is used for cells, bacteria, prokaryotic cells and virus particles. A typical Coulter counter has one or more microchannels that separate two chambers containing electrolyte solutions. from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coulter_counter

Deployments

Lab_Olson_B

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/521277
Platform	WWU
Start Date	2011-03-31
End Date	2016-09-15
Description	laboratory experiments

Project Information

Impacts on copepod populations mediated by changes in prey quality (OA-Copepod_PreyQual)

Coverage: Puget Sound, Salish Sea

Research shows that ocean acidification (OA) has physiological consequences for individual organisms, even those lacking calcium carbonate skeletal structures. However, this existing research does not adequately address how OA effects to individuals are linked across trophic levels. Pelagic copepods are critical players in most marine biogeochemical cycles. Their consumption of phytoplankton and microzooplankton is the primary mechanism by which bacterial and phytoplankton production is transferred to higher trophic levels. Despite their high abundance and ecological importance, copepods have received little research attention concerning OA. The few extant studies focused on direct acute effects to copepods (e.g. egg hatching, survival) under elevated pCO₂, and few significant effects have been observed at predicted future pCO₂. However, there is increasing recognition that OA significantly affects their phytoplankton prey, including elevating growth rates, increasing cell sizes, altering nutrient uptake and ratios, and chemical composition. Because copepod grazing, egg production, and hatching success all can vary with these prey characteristics, OA mediated changes in phytoplankton quality may be an important indirect mechanism through which OA acts on copepod populations and, ultimately, marine food webs.

This study that will advance our understanding of how copepod populations may be affected by OA, specifically through OA induced changes in phytoplankton quality. Our core objective is to determine how changes in phytoplankton physiology and biochemistry (e.g. lipid composition) affect copepod egg production, hatching, and ontogenetic development of nauplii. We will also include a subset of experiments to test whether OA affects copepod reproductive output independent of changes to prey. To achieve these research goals, the diatom, *Ditylum brightwellii*, and dinoflagellate, *Prorocentrum micans*, will be cultured semi-continuously under several pCO₂ concentrations, during which time we will characterize changes in their physiology and biochemistry. The copepods, *Calanus pacificus*, a large, high lipid-bearing marine species, and *Acartia clausi*, a smaller, low lipid-bearing estuarine species, will be maintained across varying pCO₂ concentrations and fed these pCO₂-acclimated prey, and their grazing and reproductive capability quantified. The copepods and phytoplankton used in this study will be collected from the Salish Sea, a region already experiencing periods of high pCO₂/H⁺ (>1000 ppm, pH 7.5) on varying timescales. Therefore, this research addresses a question of how future climate change may impact marine ecosystems, but also is relevant to pCO₂/H⁺ variability presently experienced in coastal environments.

Program Information

Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment (SEES): Ocean Acidification (formerly CRI-OA) (SEES-OA)

Website: https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=503477

Coverage: global

NSF Climate Research Investment (CRI) activities that were initiated in 2010 are now included under Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment (SEES). SEES is a portfolio of activities that highlights NSF's unique role in helping society address the challenge(s) of achieving sustainability. Detailed information about the SEES program is available from NSF (https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=504707).

In recognition of the need for basic research concerning the nature, extent and impact of ocean acidification on oceanic environments in the past, present and future, the goal of the SEES: OA program is to understand (a) the chemistry and physical chemistry of ocean acidification; (b) how ocean acidification interacts with processes at the organismal level; and (c) how the earth system history informs our understanding of the effects of ocean acidification on the present day and future ocean.

Solicitations issued under this program:

[NSF 10-530](#), FY 2010-FY2011

[NSF 12-500](#), FY 2012

[NSF 12-600](#), FY 2013

[NSF 13-586](#), FY 2014

NSF 13-586 was the final solicitation that will be released for this program.

PI Meetings:

[1st U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting](#) (March 22-24, 2011, Woods Hole, MA)

[2nd U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting](#) (Sept. 18-20, 2013, Washington, DC)

3rd U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting (June 9-11, 2015, Woods Hole, MA - Tentative)

NSF media releases for the Ocean Acidification Program:

[Press Release 10-186 NSF Awards Grants to Study Effects of Ocean Acidification](#)

[Discovery Blue Mussels "Hang On" Along Rocky Shores: For How Long?](#)

[Discovery nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) Discoveries - Trouble in Paradise: Ocean Acidification This Way Comes - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 12-179 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Ocean Acidification: Finding New Answers Through National Science Foundation Research Grants - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 13-102 World Oceans Month Brings Mixed News for Oysters](#)

[Press Release 13-108 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Natural Underwater Springs Show How Coral Reefs Respond to Ocean Acidification - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 13-148 Ocean acidification: Making new discoveries through National Science Foundation research grants](#)

[Press Release 13-148 - Video nsf.gov - News - Video - NSF Ocean Sciences Division Director David Conover answers questions about ocean acidification. - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 14-010 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Palau's coral reefs surprisingly resistant to ocean acidification - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

[Press Release 14-116 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation \(NSF\) News - Ocean Acidification: NSF awards \\$11.4 million in new grants to study effects on marine ecosystems - US National Science Foundation \(NSF\)](#)

Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1220664
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1220381

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