

Fanny Monteiro, Mick Follows, Stephanie Dutkiewicz, Sallie Chisholm, Jason Bragg

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

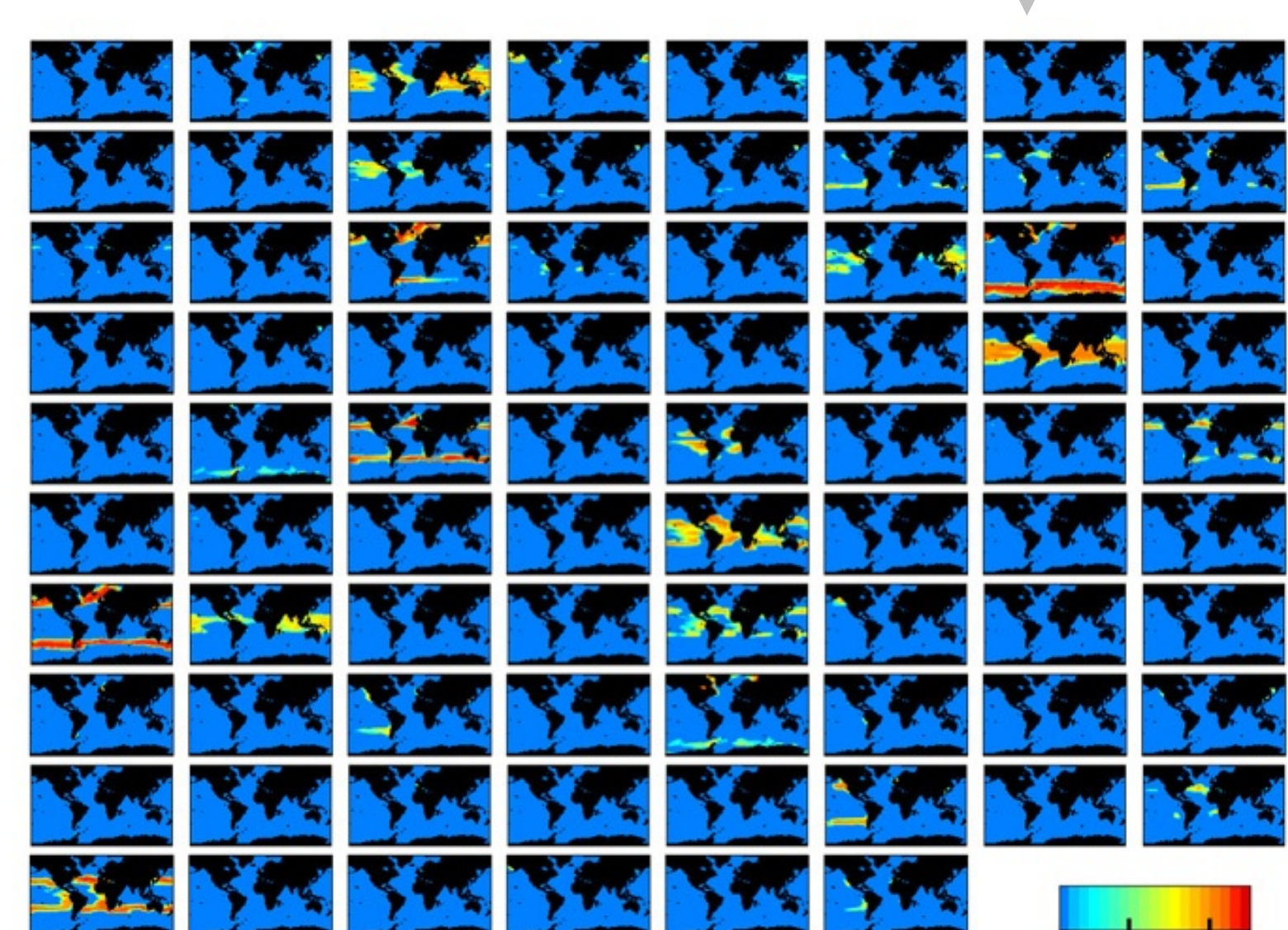
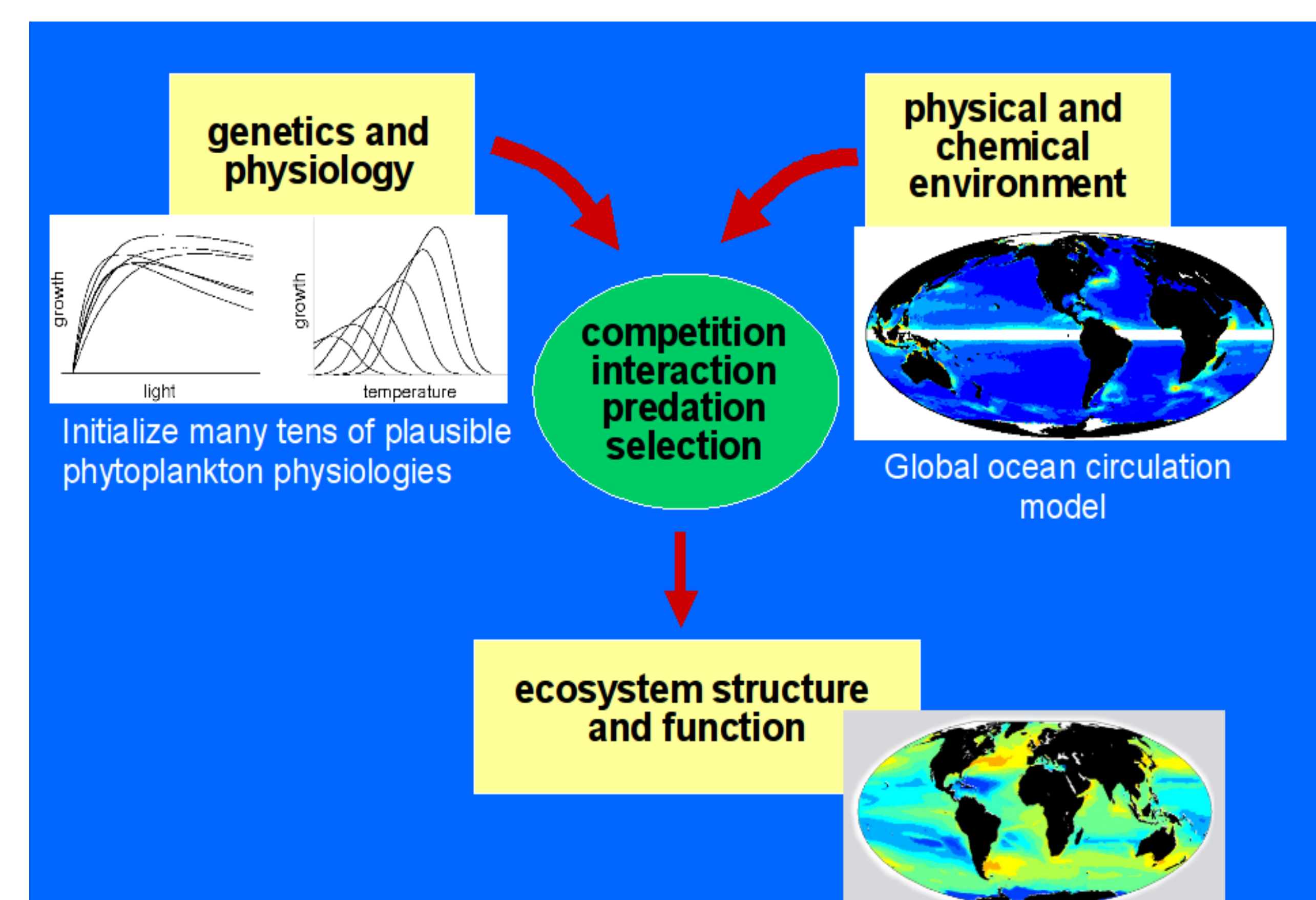
Contact: mick@ocean.mit.edu

Overview

- Global ocean model with self-assembling phytoplankton communities
- Allow nitrogen fixation with trade-off of slow growth and high Fe:P
- Emergent diverse population of diazotroph analogs
- Plausible habitat and abundances
- Strong regulation by iron availability
- Described concisely using resource competition theory

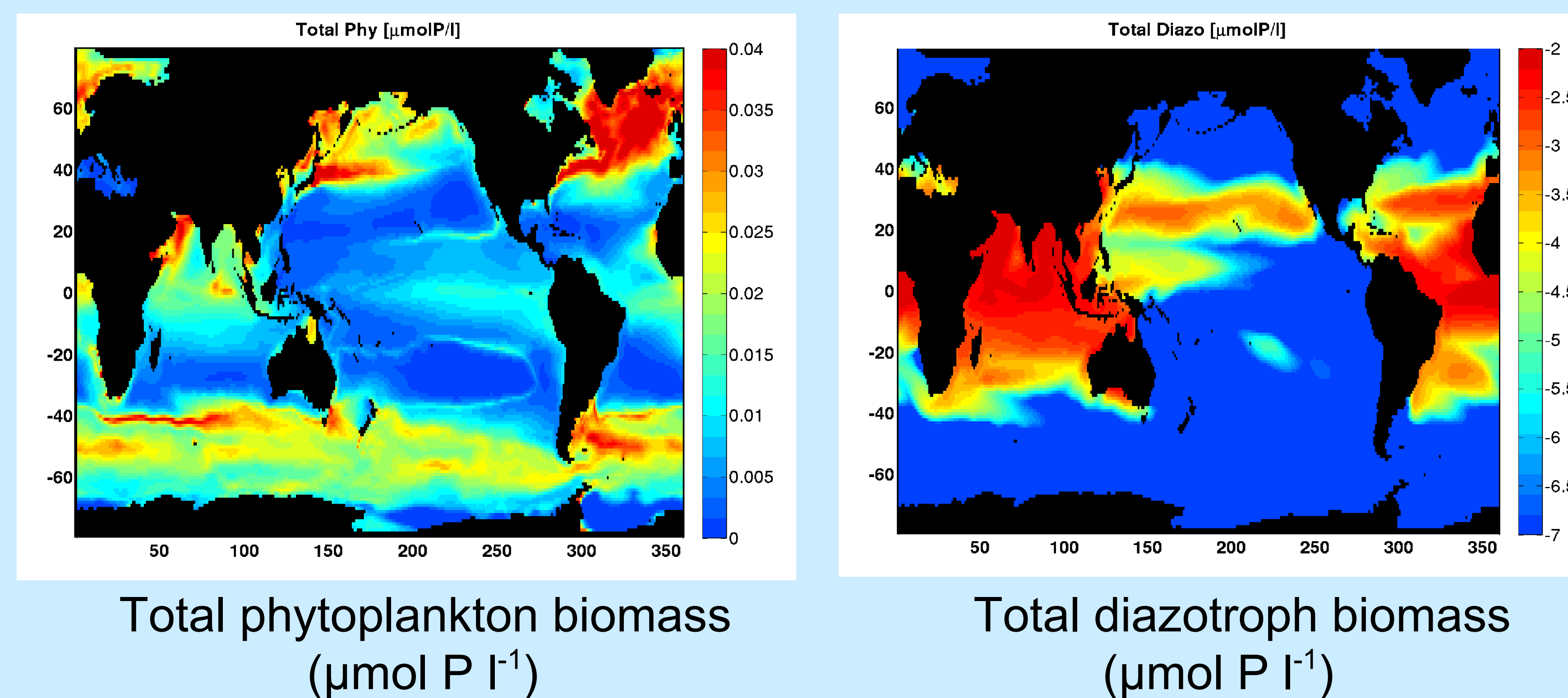
The Model

- Global ocean circulation and biogeochemistry model
- Initialize many tens of phytoplankton “types”
- Random assignation of physiological functionality and sensitivities to light, temperature and nutrients
- Constrained by simple, size-based trade offs.
- Nitrogen fixation possible trait, randomly assigned
- Trade-offs: Low max growth rate, high Fe:P stoichiometry



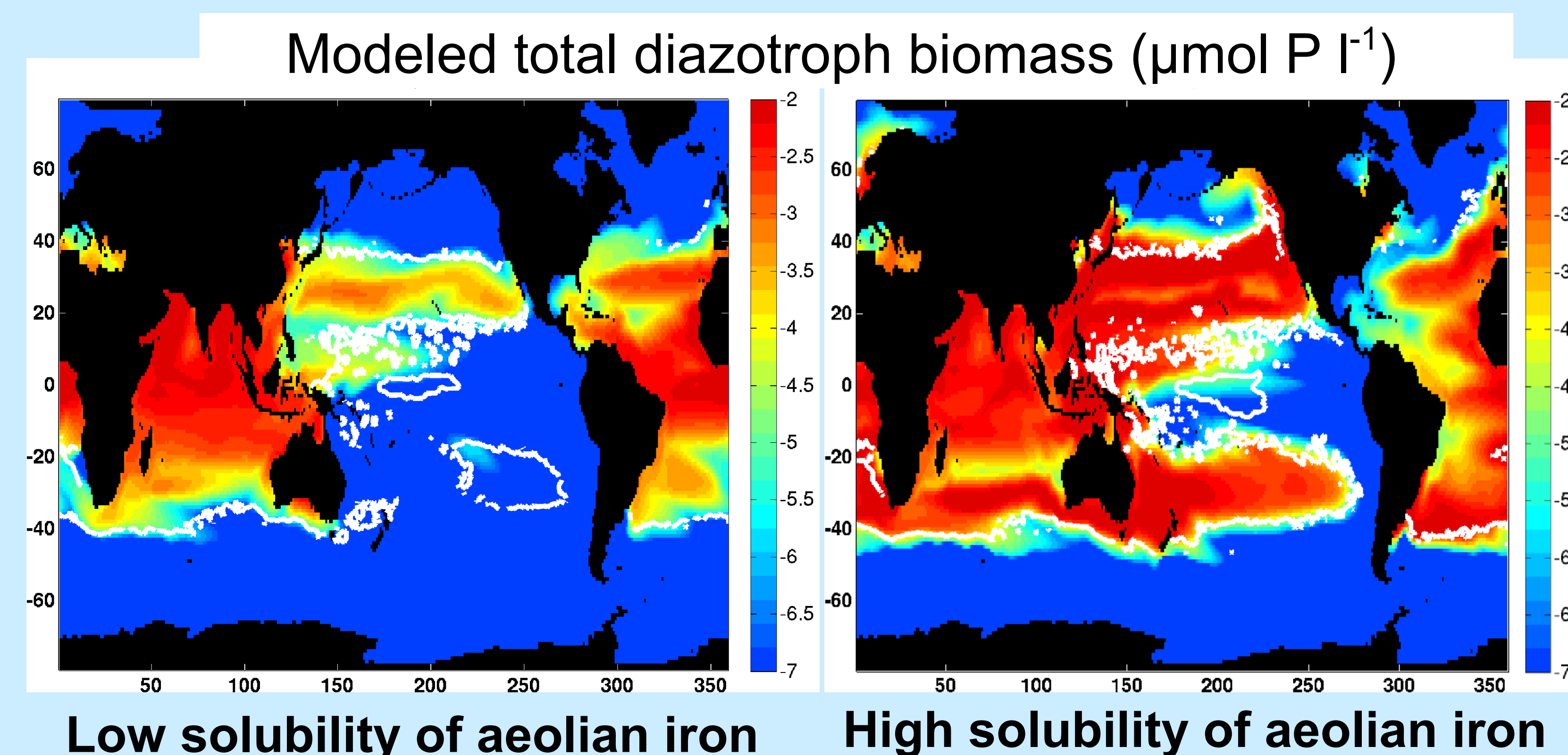
After some years of interaction, the fittest “types” persist and occupy distinct habitats

Model Solutions: Emergent Diazotroph Analogs



What Regulates the Habitat of the Diazotrophs?

- Inhabit only warmer waters but temperature is not the key control. Model diazotrophs with cold optimal growth temperatures are never persistent.
- Confined to oligotrophic (warm) waters where nitrogen stress makes the trade-off between nitrogen fixation and slow growth viable.
- Sensitive to iron availability. In the South Pacific changes to the atmospheric iron source can switch the diazotroph population on and off.
- R^* of iron, from resource competition theory (Tilman, 1977), accurately characterizes diazotroph habitat.

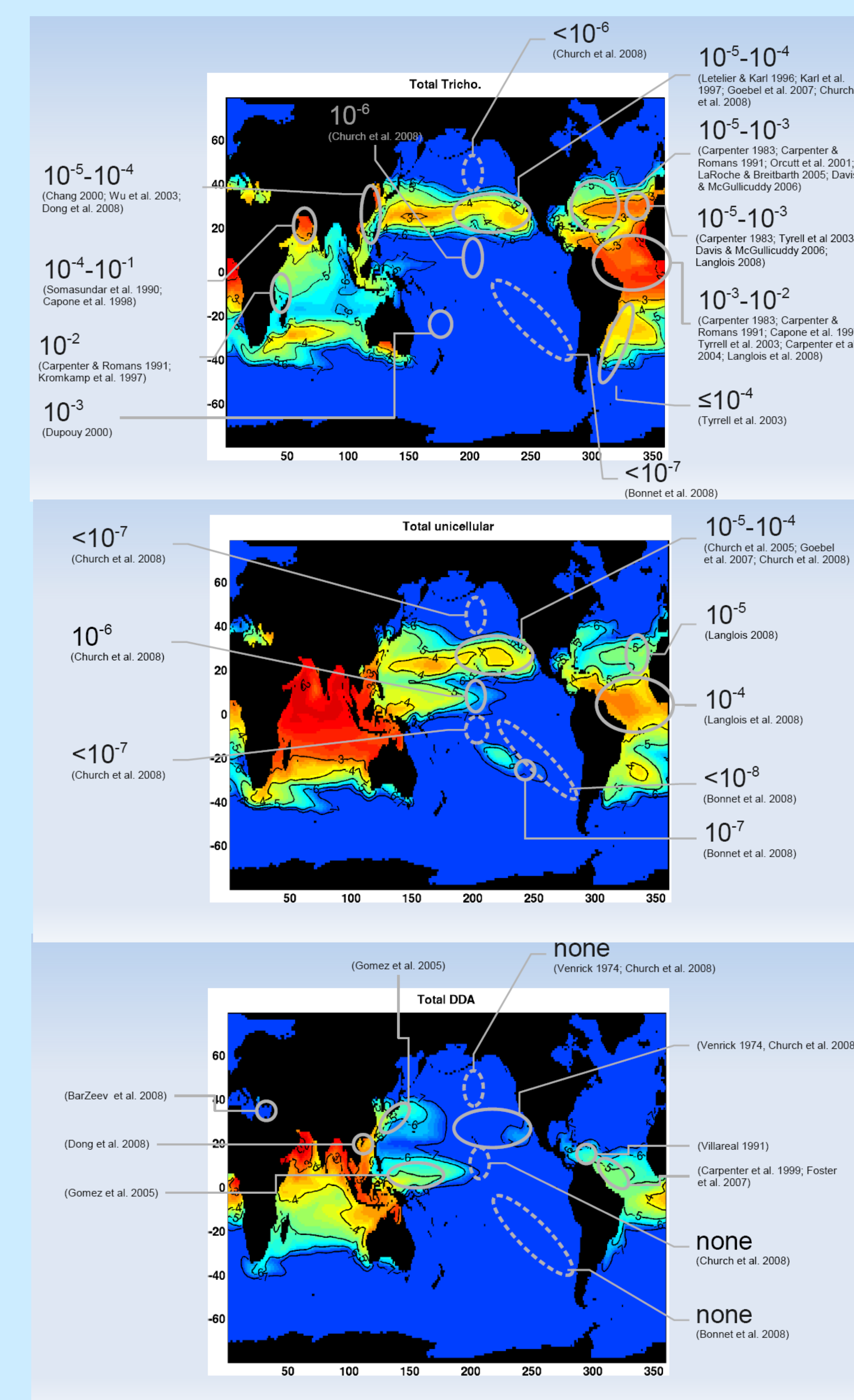


- White contours indicate where $R^*(\text{Fe}) = [\text{Fe}]$.
- Resource competition theory (Tilman, 1977; ...) predicts this should bound habitat of diazotrophs if iron is the limiting resource.

Diverse Model Diazotrophs

- Reflecting the observed diversity of nitrogen fixers in the ocean, diazotrophy can be a successful strategy associated with a variety of other physiological characteristics.
- Emergent analogs of *Trichodesmium*, unicellular diazotrophs and diatom-diazotroph associations.
- Plausible distributions and abundances of the three groups.

Distributions and Comparison to Observations



Trichodesmium - analogs

Unicellular - analogs

Diatom - Diazotroph Association analogs

Published observations converted to estimated phosphorus biomass

Acknowledgements

We are grateful for support from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation Marine Microbiology Initiative.