Nitrogen cycling in the Southern Ocean Kerguelen Plateau area: Evidence for significant surface nitrification from nitrate isotopic compositions

F. Dehairs[1], F. Fripiat[1], A.-J. Cavagna[1], T.W. Trull[2,3,4], C. Fernandez[5,6], D. Davies,[2,3], A. Roukaerts[1], D. Fonseca Batista[1], F. Planchon[7] and M. Elskens[1]

1. Analytical, Environmental and Geo – Chemistry; Earth Sciences Research Group, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium
2. CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia
3. Antarctic Climate and Ecosystems Cooperative Research Centre, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia
4. Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia
5. Sorbonne Universités, UPMC Univ Paris 06, UMR7621, Laboratoire d'Océanographie Microbienne, Observatoire Océanologique, F-66650 Banyuls/mer, France
6. Department of Oceanography, COPAS SurAustral program and Interdisciplinary center for Aquaculture Research (INCAR), University of Concepción, Chile.
7. Laboratoire des Sciences de l'Environnement Marin (LEMAR) Université de Bretagne Occidentale, Institut Européen de la Mer, Plouzané, Brest, France

Corresponding author: fdehairs@vub.ac.be

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Abstract

This paper presents whole water column data for nitrate N, O isotopic composition for the Kerguelen Plateau area and the basin extending east of the Island, aiming at understanding the N-cycling in this naturally iron fertilized area that is characterized by large re-current phytoplankton blooms. The KEOPS 2 expedition (Oct.-Nov. 2011) took place in spring season and complements knowledge gathered during an earlier summer expedition to the same area (KEOPS 1, Feb.-Mar. 2005). As noted by others a remarkable condition of the system is the moderate consumption of nitrate over the season (nitrate remains > 20 μM) while silicic acid becomes depleted, suggesting significant recycling of nitrogen. Nitrate isotopic signatures in the upper water column do mimic this condition, with surprising overlap of spring and summer regressions of $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ vs. $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ isotopic compositions. These regressions obey rather closely the $^{18}\varepsilon/^{15}\varepsilon$ discrimination expected for nitrate uptake ($^{18}\varepsilon/^{15}\varepsilon = 1$), but regression slopes as large as 1.6 were observed for the mixed layer above the Kerguelen Plateau. A preliminarily mass balance calculation for the early bloom period points toward significant nitrification occurring in the mixed layer and which be equivalent to some 80% of nitrate uptake above the Kerguelen Plateau. A further finding concerns deep ocean low $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values (<2‰) underlying high chlorophyll waters at the Polar Front Zone and which cannot be explained by remineralisation and nitrification of the local particulate nitrogen flux, which is too small in magnitude. However, the studied area is characterised by a complex recirculation pattern that would keep deep waters in the area and could impose a seasonally integrated signature of surface water processes on the deep waters.

1. Introduction

The Kerguelen Plateau and lee-ward off-shelf areas are characterized by intense seasonal phytoplankton blooms, which are sustained by enhanced iron supply from deep water (Blain et al., 2007; 2008). While these intense blooms result in strong silicic acid depletion, their impact on depletion of the nitrate stocks is much smaller, with end-of-bloom surface water nitrate concentrations still very high, as observed during the KEOPS 1 expedition in late summer 2005 (Blain et al. 2007; Mosseri et al., 2008). Relative to the magnitude of primary production the bloom areas are characterized by enhanced shallow remineralisation and reduced deep sea export, as compared to off-shelf areas located outside the bloom patch (Jacquet et al., 2008). Mosseri et al. (2008) report that despite similar silicic acid and nitrate uptake ratios being close to 1, the apparent nitrate consumption over the season was much lower than the silicic acid consumption, implying significant shallow remineralisation of N, as evidenced by substantial sub-surface ammonium concentrations, reaching up to 2 µM (Mosseri et al., 2008). It is likely that such conditions would also favor a surface ocean development of nitrifying Bacteria and Archaea, with some members of the latter group known to have affinities for ammonium equaling and even exceeding those of diatoms (Martens-Habbena et al., 2009; Stahl and de la Torre, 2012).

Several authors have highlighted that knowledge about nitrate stable isotope composition is an essential asset to resolve the complex suite of processes that control the oceanic N cycle (see e.g., Sigman et al., 1999; DiFiore et al., 2006; 2009; Rafter et al., 2013). During the early season KEOPS 2 expedition (Oct.-Nov.) to the Kerguelen area, we analysed the N and O stable isotope composition of nitrate over the whole water column to investigate possible imprints of the above described shallow remineralisation + nitrification process, as well as imprints of enhanced primary production on deep ocean nitrate isotopic composition. Furthermore, this early season expedition offered the opportunity to investigate the seasonal variability of the nitrate isotopic composition, by comparing results with those obtained earlier by others during the late summer KEOPS 1 expedition to the same area (Trull et al., 2008). This work on nitrate isotopic composition takes advantage of the study of primary production, nitrate and ammonium uptake, carbon export production and remineralization that was conducted by others during the KEOPS 2 expedition (Cavagna et al., 2014; Planchon et al., 2014 and Jacquet et al., 2014).

Confirming previous studies, combined measurement of nitrate dual isotope composition and N-nutrient uptake rate measurements, as performed during KEOPS 2, appears to be particularly useful for investigating surface ocean N-processes. In that aspect this study differs from previous studies on nitrogen cycling using the natural nitrate dual isotopic composition, but lacking information on N-process rates. The present study also adds significantly to the existing data base on nitrate isotopic composition in the Southern Ocean, with new data for the Polar Front region in a naturally iron fertilized area.

2. Methods

2.1 Site description

The studied area covers the broad plateau region stretching between Kerguelen and Heard Island to the SE, and the deep basin to the east of the island (Figure 1). This basin is bound to the south by the Kerguelen Plateau and to the north by a sill (Gallieni Spur) extending from the plateau in north-easterly direction (Figure 1).

Briefly, the studied area to the east of Kerguelen is crossed by the meandering Polar Front, which circumvents the island from the south-west, crosses the shallow (~500m) Kerguelen Plateau (which extends in south easterly direction from the island) and forms a loop extending northward till the sill that borders the basin to the north (Gallieni Spur), thereby enclosing a stable mesoscale meander structure (Figure 1). Surface and subsurface waters closely follow, and actually define the position of the PF. Deep water flow in the area is fed by Circumpolar Deep water flow channeled through the Fawn Tough (Park et al., 2008) and also by the northward directed deep western boundary current in the Australian Antarctic basin east of the Kerguelen Plateau (McCartney and Donohue, 2007; Fukamachi et al., 2010).

For further details about the topography and the large scale circulation in the Kerguelen Island and Plateau areas we refer to Park et al. (2008).

The T-S diagram (Figure 1) highlights the hydrodynamic environment of the Kerguelen area, with profiles characteristic of the Open Ocean Zone. Most salient features are: highest temperatures in surface waters; presence of subsurface temperature minimum Winter Water; increased temperatures in Upper Circumpolar Deep Water; increased salinities in Lower Circumpolar Deep Water; a broad salinity maximum reflecting the remnant North Atlantic Deep Water; slightly less saline and cold Bottom Waters.

2.2 Sampling and Analysis

The KEOPS 2 expedition took place from Oct. till early Nov. 2011 on board R/V Marion Dufresne. The sampling strategy aimed at documenting both the short term temporal evolution of the system during pre- and bloom conditions of selected sites and the broader spatial variability between Plateau and more off-shelf sites (Figure 1b shows the map with the MODIS Chlorophyll pattern superimposed). Short term temporal evolution was followed in a stationary meander of the Polar Front and by revisiting sites above the Plateau, while spatial variability was studied along a W - E section and a N – S section covering the Plateau and the basin east of Kerguelen Island.

The water column was sampled per CTD rosette equipped with 12L Niskin bottles. N-nutrients (nitrate, nitrite, ammonium) were measured onboard using classical spectrophotometric methods (Blain et al. 2014). The samples for nitrate isotopic composition consisted of a sub-fraction (10 ml) of the filtered seawater (Acrodisc; 0.2 µm porosity) intended for on-board nitrate + nitrite analysis. These subsamples were kept frozen (-20°C) till analysis in the home-based laboratory. The nitrogen and oxygen isotopic composition of nitrate was determined via the bacterial denitrifier method, using *Pseudomonas aureofaciens* bacteria which reduce nitrate to N_2O (Sigman et al., 2001; Casciotti et al., 2002). We aimed at a final homogenous nitrate content of 20 nmoles for samples and reference standards alike (see below). The analytical equipment consisted of a custom-build gas bench connected on-line to a set-up for gas conditioning, which involved elimination of volatile organic carbon compounds, CO_2 and cryogenic focusing of N_2O, GC separation of CO_2 traces from N_2O, a Con-Flo unit and IRMS (Thermo Delta V). For final calculations we used the USGS 32, 34, 35 and IAEA N3 international reference standards (Sigman et al., 2001; Böhlke et al., 2003) and the two-point normalization procedure as discussed in Casciotti et al. (2002) and Paul et al. (2007). $\delta^{15}N$ values are reported as $[(^{15}N/^{14}N_{sample})/(^{14}N/^{15}N)_{ref}-1]*1000$, referenced to Air N_2 and $\delta^{18}O$ as $[(^{18}O/^{16}O)_{sample}/(^{18}O/^{16}O)_{ref} - 1]*1000$, referenced to VSMOW. Multiple analyses of USGS and IAEA reference solutions indicate average measurement errors for $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ analyses were 0.17‰ and 0.38‰, respectively. We also analysed 35 duplicate samples from successive CTD casts at same depths yielding median values of the standard deviations being 0.05‰ and 0.28‰ for $\delta^{15}N$ and $\delta^{18}O$, respectively.

Note that the method measures the isotopic composition of NO_3^- plus NO_2^-. The presence even of small nitrite amounts would lower the $\delta^{15}N$ and $\delta^{18}O$ values of nitrate + nitrite relative to nitrate only (Casciotti et al., 2007). In the present study the effect of NO_2^- was neglected since overall nitrite concentrations were small, representing on average <0.5% of the nitrate + nitrite pool (see also DiFiore et al., 2009). However, it has been reported that slightly higher nitrite levels reaching 0.8 % of the nitrite + nitrate pool such as observed here for the surface waters can result in a lowering of the $\delta^{15}N$ and $\delta^{18}O$ values by 0.4‰ and 0.2‰ on average (Rafter et al., 2013; their supplementary material). We have not corrected our surface water nitrate isotopic values for a possible nitrite effect, as is the case also in work presented by others (see e.g., DiFiore et al. 2009; Rafter et al., 2013), but have considered the impact of this when calculating nitrification (see section 4.5). Information on nitrate, ammonium uptake experiments and C, N Export flux via the ^{234}Th method is given in the contributions by Cavagna et al. (2014) and Planchon et al. (2014). As part of the analysis protocol for assessing carbon export via the ^{234}Th method, we also analysed

$\delta^{15}N$ of suspended particulate nitrogen in the size fractions 1 to 53 µm and > 53 µm, as sampled with large volume in-situ pumps (Planchon et al., 2014).

3. Results

The full data set ($\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, concentrations of NO_3^-, NO_2^-, NH_4^+, Salinity, Tpot) is available in Appendix Table 1.

3.1 Water column profiles

A total of 20 sites were sampled for analysis of nitrate isotopic composition. One site located south-west of Kerguelen, in HNLC waters well outside the Kerguelen bloom was taken as reference site (R-2; Table 1). We differentiate 3 regions (Table 1): (i) Plateau stations located south of the PF, above the shallow Plateau and the margin and underlying the bloom plume (stations A3-1, TNS8, TEW4, E4W1, A3-2, E4W2); (ii) Polar Front Meander stations in the central part of the basin east of Kerguelen where the bloom had not fully developed yet (stations TNS6, E1, TEW5, TEW6, E3, E4E, E5, IODA-REC); (iii) Polar Front and north of Polar Front sites (stations TEW7, TEW8, F-L). Average upper 100m Chl-a concentrations are highest for the Polar Front stations (2.03 ± 0.43 µg l^{-1}), followed by the Plateau stations (1.27 ± 0.54 µg l^{-1}), while the Meander sites had lower Chl-a concentrations (0.85 ± 0.32 µg l^{-1}), though clearly in excess of values recorded for the HNLC reference station (0.3 µg l^{-1}) (Table 1). We note that Plateau sites on average have the coldest (2.27 ± 0.34 °C) and most saline (33.89 ±0.02) surface waters (upper 100m), while PF sites have the warmest (3.49 ± 0.24 °C) and freshest (33.79 ± 0.02) surface waters (Table 1). Average nitrate values in the upper 100m of water column remain high throughout the study period with average values of 26.6 ± 1.9; 26.2 ± 0.9 and 23.1 ± 1.3 µM for Plateau, Meander and PF areas, respectively (Table 1). With increasing depth, nitrate concentrations in general increase to reach maximal values around 37 µM at 500m in Upper Circumpolar Deep waters (UCDW) (Figure 2a). Concentrations decrease slightly in Lower Circumpolar Deep Waters (around 30 µM) and increase again slightly in bottom waters (around 32 µM). Profiles of $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ mirror the ones of nitrate (Figure 2b): High values in surface waters (reaching up to 7.5 ‰) which decrease to 4.6‰ in the NO_3^- maximum and increase slightly to 5‰ till about 2500 m. A slight decrease of $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ is noticed in Polar Front bottom waters which also show a slight increase in nitrate concentration (Figure 2a,b). Such values are similar to those observed widely for the deep ocean (see Di-Fiore et al., 2009; Sigman et al., 2000; 2009b; Rafter et al., 2013). Although $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values are more scattered, it can be clearly seen that they follow a pattern similar to $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, with values up to 6‰ in surface waters, which decrease to <2‰ in the 500 to 1000m depth interval but tend to increase again in deep and bottom waters and stay close to 2‰ (Figure 2c).

Differences of the $\delta^{15}N$ and $\delta^{18}O$ gradients between deep ocean and surface are generally visualized by plotting the Δ(15-18) values, which have been defined (Sigman et al., 2005) as: the difference between $\delta^{15}N$ and $\delta^{18}O$ (Rafter et al., 2013), keeping in mind that for deep waters the $\delta^{15}N_{NO3} - \delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ difference is close to 3‰.. From Figure 2d it appears that surface waters have Δ(15-18) values generally <3‰ (range 0.9 - 3‰; average = 2.30 ± 0.5‰), with lowest values observed for Plateau, PF areas, and Meander stations This indicates that surface water $\delta^{18}O$ values have increased more than $\delta^{15}N$ values. In contrast, the sub-surface waters between 250 m and 1250 m show a majority of data points with Δ(15-18) values> 3‰, though values are scattered rather widely. Since uptake of nitrate fractionates $^{15}N/^{14}N$ and $^{18}O/^{16}O$ equally (Granger et al., 2004; Sigman et al., 2005), another process needs to be invoked to explain the low Δ(15-18) values for surface waters. In the discussion further below we show that these low surface waters Δ(15-18) values (<3‰) can be attributed largely to a partial utilization of the surface water nitrate pool combined with nitrification in the surface and subsurface waters.

For the 250 m to 1500 m depth interval at stations on the PFZ side of the PF (east of 74°E) and to a lesser stations close to the plateau margin between 71° and 72°E (Figure

3a) we observe low $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values (<2‰) and high Δ(15-18) values(> 3‰; Figure 2d). This feature is probably associated with advection of UCDW as discussed later. The occurrence of these signals at the western and eastern borders of the meander possibly reflects the presence of a cyclonic circulation in the basin which confines the meander, as reported by Park et al. (2014). Note that the S to N section between approximately 71° and 72°E also intersects the low $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ waters (see Figure 3b).

Below 1500m Δ(15-18) values are close to 3‰, reflecting similar vertical gradients for $\delta^{15}N$ and $\delta^{18}O$.

3.2 W-E and S-N Sections

Figure 3a,b shows the spatial distribution of the $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ signals and nitrate concentration along the W to E and S to N transects. Deep waters (>500m) in the central part of the W to E section, between 72°E and 74°E have $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ values close to 5‰, while westward and eastward of this central area, deep waters have slightly lower $\delta^{15}N$ values (Figure 3, top). Lowest $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ values are observed in bottom waters (>2000 m) east of 73°E and appear associated with very low temperatures (<1°C). These waters are probably of southerly origin, associated with the Fawn Trough Current, transporting cold Antarctic waters of eastern Enderby origin (Park et al., 2008) and possibly also partly with the Deep Western Boundary Current which is part of the deep cyclonic gyre in the Australian – Antarctic Basin (McCartney and Donohue, 2007; Fukamachi et al., 2010).

4. Discussion

4.1 Nitrate concentration and isotopic composition

The clear ^{15}N, ^{18}O enrichments of nitrate in the upper ocean (Figure 2) suggest a strong effect of isotopic discrimination during nitrate uptake by the phytoplankton (Sigman et al., 1999; DiFiore et al., 2010). The isotope fractionation effect is visualized by plotting $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values vs. the natural logarithm of nitrate concentration (Figure 4). The degree of linearity of these relationships is indicative of the degree by which isotopic discrimination approaches closed system Rayleigh fractionation. The slope values of these regressions are equivalent to apparent discrimination factors (ε). Whole water column values are -4.08 ± 0.17 (±se), -4.18 ± 0.20 and -4.54±0.21, for Meander, Polar Front and Plateau areas, respectively (Figure 4). When focusing on the upper 250m (this layer partly includes UCDW), slopes are slightly steeper, reaching -4.62 ± 0.21, -4.44 ± 0.23 and -4.76 ± 0.36, respectively (Figure 4). Slopes for $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ are steeper than for $\delta^{15}N$, reaching -6.15±0.37, -6.20 ± 0.39 and -6.75 ± 0.56 for the whole water column and -6.15 ± 0.87, -5.18 ± 0.52 and -6.13 ± 1.03, for the upper 250m, for Meander, Polar Front and Plateau, respectively (Figure 4). We thus observe a tendency for slopes of $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ vs LN[NO_3^-] to increase in shallow waters, while on the contrary slopes for $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ vs LN[NO_3^-] decrease. Largest $\delta^{15}N$, $\delta^{18}O$ slope values are observed for the Plateau sites. Overall such values fit within the range of ε values reported for nitrate uptake by phytoplankton (4 - 10‰ for $^{15}\varepsilon$ and $^{18}\varepsilon$; DiFiore et al., 2010; Sigman et al., 2009a,b; Granger et al., 2004, 2010). The high whole water column slope values for $\delta^{18}O$ are in part due to the low $\delta^{18}O$ values (<2‰) of deep waters (LCDW and bottom waters) underlying UCDW (Figure 2c). Although $\delta^{18}O$ slope values for the upper 250m (Figure 4) tend to be smaller than whole water column slopes, they still clearly exceed those for $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$.

The larger slope values of $\delta^{18}O$ vs. LN[NO_3^-] regressions compared to those for $\delta^{15}N$, at first sight might reflect the fact that the apparent discrimination factors for $^{18}O/^{16}O$ and $^{15}N/^{14}N$ ($^{15}\varepsilon$; $^{18}\varepsilon$) are not similar, as is expected (ε^{15} / ε^{18} = 1) in case nitrate uptake (and also denitrification, but this is irrelevant for the oxygen-rich environment studied here) is the sole process inducing isotopic fractionation (Granger et al., 2004, 2008; Sigman et al., 2009b). The likeliness that nitrification in subsurface waters as well as in the upper mixed layer is responsible for these observations is developed further below. A further process that could divert the ε^{15} / ε^{18} ratio from unity is diazotrophy, evidence of which is discussed by Gonzalez et al. (2014). Dinitrogen fixation would lower nitrate $\delta^{15}N$ without affecting $\delta^{18}O$. N_2 fixation rates for the upper 50 m for the Plateau and R-2 sites do reach at most 0.2 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1} (Gonzalez et al., 2014). For the Plateau site this represents only about 1% of the calculated best fit nitrification rate (see later below) of 18 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1}. No N_2 fixation rates are available for the Meander sites, but assuming that the rate observed at Plateau and R-2 also applies for the Meander site, N_2 fixation rate for the Meander would represent some 20% of the calculated best-fit nitrification rate (1 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1}; see further below), which is a significant fraction. For the Meander site, however, the nitrification rate itself is poorly constrained (see below), making it difficult to definitively conclude here on the relative significance of N_2 fixation and nitrification for that site.

4.2 Differential behavior of $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ evidenced from Δ(15-18)

Differences between the $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ profiles are highlighted even more when plotting the difference between these isotopic compositions (i.e., $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$-$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$= Δ(15-18)); see Figure 2d;). A striking feature that appears from the present data set are the consistently low Δ(15-18) values (<3‰; range 0.8 - 3) in the upper 250 m for all 3 areas, reflecting the proportionally stronger enrichment of nitrate in ^{18}O than ^{15}N.

Note that the sole effect of nitrate uptake with similar $^{15}N/^{14}N$, $^{18}O/^{16}O$ discrimination would have left Δ(15-18) unchanged (Sigman et al., 2005), which is not the case here. Such a feature of low Δ(15-18) values (<3‰) throughout the surface layer where nitrate concentrations are mostly $\geq$ 20 µM, appears characteristic not only for the present spring data set, but also for the summer data obtained during KEOPS 1 (Trull et al., 2008) and has not been reported for other Southern Ocean studies. Rafter et al. (2013) report low values (2.5 - 3‰) in subsurface waters (~100 – 400 m; <25µM NO_3^-) at latitudes around 50°S but these are overlaid with surface waters (<15µM NO_3^-) that have high $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values and Δ(15-18) values of about 3‰ (see their Fig. 4). The latter authors describe the low subsurface Δ(15-18) values (2.5 -3‰), as being the result of partial consumption of available nitrate in surface waters, export of low δ^{15}N-PN, and remineralisation - nitrification there. Since nitrate N, O cycles are uncoupled and ambient seawater with a δ^{18}O close to zero (Archambeau et al., 1998) is the main source of oxygen for this 'recycled' nitrate (Sigman et al., 2009b), the latter is relatively more depleted in heavy ^{15}N isotope than in heavy ^{18}O isotope, and this results in Δ(15-18) values < 3‰, as discussed by Rafter et al. (2013). However, as stated above, in contrast to the results reported by the latter authors for Open Antarctic Zone and Polar Front Zone surface waters (Pacific sector) we observe that the subsurface trend of lowered Δ(15-18) continues in the upper mixed layer, reaching values as low as 1‰. We note that the lower Δ(15-18) values in the upper 200m coincide with higher ammonium and nitrite contents (Figure 5), possibly reflecting effects of nitrification, which could be either a local or imported condition (see section 4.5 below).

For the waters between 250 and 1250m (upper mesopelagic), which include the UCDW, a number of Δ(15-18) data points are slightly in excess of 3‰ (Figure 2d) due to low $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values (Figures 2d and 3). From Figure 3 it appears that this feature concerns mainly stations at the Polar Front east of 74°E (stations TEW7; TEW8, F-L) underlying high chlorophyll surface waters (Figure 1), as well as some sites closer to the Kerguelen margin in the West, around 72°E (stations E4W; E5) (Figure 3). The vertical $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ profiles for these stations show deep $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values close to 1.65 ‰ (i.e., some 0.35‰ lower than the average deep ocean value of 2‰) (Figure 5). On the other hand stations in the low chlorophyll central part of the PF meander (TEW5; TEW6; E4-E; TNS6; E1), and also north of the PF (TNS1) and away from the Kerguelen bloom (R-2), show mesopelagic $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values close to the deep ocean reference value of 2‰. So the question arises what particular process or condition can account for these variations in mesopelagic $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values.

A simple calculation shows that the lowered $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values cannot be explained by mesopelagic remineralisation and nitrification of organic N exported over the course of a single production season. For the latter process to increase deep ocean nitrate concentrations (taken as 31 µM) to the mesopelagic average value of 34.5 µM and to decrease $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ from the deep ocean value of 2‰ to 1.65‰ taking a $\delta^{18}O_{water}$ of -0.4‰ (Archambeau et al., 1998) and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ of nitrification = 1.1‰ (Sigman et al., 2009b), would require an export and complete remineralisation and nitrification of organic nitrogen in the 250 to 1250m water column layer of some 20 to 100 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1} to fit the observed [NO_3^-] and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, respectively. This is about 10 to 50 times larger than the export flux from the 150 m depth horizon estimated via the ^{234}Th-deficit approach (average PN flux = 1.9 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1}; Planchon et al., 2014). We speculate that the complex recirculation pattern generated by the basin topography and the presence of the PF induces a multiple season integrative effect on the nitrate isotopic signature of the deep water in the gyre structure. The presence of low $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values also at some stations located more to the West (72°E; Figure 3) is in agreement with a scenario whereby the low mesopelagic $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ signature at the Polar Front is entrained with the cyclonic circulation of the PF meander. This signal transfer could be quite fast considering that shipboard measurements by Lowered Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler revealed a strong eastward current along the northern edge of the basin as associated with a cyclonic circulation. This current stretches over the whole water column and reaches a velocity of 25 cm s^{-1} (Y.H. Park; pers. communic., 2011). Alternatively we could argue that the low $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ feature is imported from elsewhere. The mesopelagic waters in the 250 to 1250 m range do comprise UCDW waters (i.e., temperature maximum waters above the salinity maximum waters). As discussed by Rafter et al., (2013) these waters carry heavy $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ and decreased $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ isotopic signatures acquired at lower latitudes and resulting from a combination of processes including: (i) partial nitrate assimilation in the surface waters feeding northward flowing Antarctic Mode and Intermediate Waters, (Sigman et al., 2009b); (2) flux of partially denitrified waters into surface waters (mainly in the Pacific and Indian oceans) combined with nearly complete consumption of nitrate in the low latitude ocean, yielding high $\delta^{15}N$ values for sinking PN (see Sigman et al., 2009a; Rafter et al., 2013). This yields subtropical subsurface waters with high $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ and low $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, and thus high Δ(15-18) values. These isotopic signatures are again advected southward with deep water and become subsequently incorporated in CDW to join the circumpolar circulation (Rafter et al., 2013) explaining the presence of Δ(15-18) values exceeding 3‰. In the Open Antarctic Zone, CDW upwells and its UCDW branch flows northward to subduct at the Polar Front as SAMW and AAIW (Rafter et al., 2013).

4.3 Low $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ values in bottom waters

The low $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$values in the cold (~ 0.5 °C) bottom waters in vicinity of the Polar Front (Figure 3) may possibly be brought about in case partial nitrification takes place in the sediments and feeds isotopically light nitrate to the bottom waters, as has been described for the Bering Sea Shelf by Granger et al. (2011). However, if such a process is also operating here in the Kerguelen area, we would expect to see the effects more marked in waters hugging the slopes surrounding the basin. Indeed, there is some evidence for isotopically light NO_3^- in the western part of the W-E section (Figure 3), but clearly, the strongest depletions do occur in waters close to, and underlying, the Polar Front in the eastern part of the W-E section and which are quite remote from the slope regions of the basin. These cold bottom waters are likely of southerly origin, associated with the Fawn Trough Current which transports cold Antarctic waters of eastern Enderby origin (Park et al., 2008) and possibly also partly with Deep Western Boundary Current which is part of the deep cyclonic gyre in the Australian – Antarctic Basin (McCartney and Donohue, 2007; Fukamachi et al., 2010). However, values reported for the Polar Antarctic Zone in the Indian and Australian sectors do not show evidence of deep ocean $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ values lower than 5‰ (DiFiore et al., 2009). So it remains uncertain where these low $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ signatures in bottom waters underlying the Polar Front area at 74-75°E originate from.

In the next sections we focus on the conditions in the upper 250m of water column where our observations provide evidence of significant nitrification.

4.4 Co-variation of $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ - $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$

Figure 8 shows the regressions of $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ vs. $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ for the Plateau, Meander and PF areas. As expected from the discussions above, the regression slopes for whole water column are larger than 1 (they vary between 1.4 and 1.5, for PF and Plateau areas, respectively). The black line in Figure 8 reflects the expected regression in case discrimination during nitrate uptake is similar for $^{18}O/^{16}O$ and $^{15}N/^{14}N$ and acts upon a nitrate source reservoir that has a deep water isotopic signature (i.e., $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ = 5‰ and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ = 2‰). When focusing on the upper 250m we note that slope values decrease and come close to 1 for the PF area (slope = 1.14), while they are close to 1.3 for Plateau and Meander sites (Figure 8). For all 3 areas, it is clear, however, that data points mostly fall above the expected regression. This condition is also clearly reflected in the Δ(15-18) values which on average fall below 2.5‰ for the upper 200m of water column (see Figure 2).

Figure 8 also shows the summer data obtained during KEOPS 1 (Trull et al., 2008) superposed on the present KEOPS 2 spring data. This comparison is limited to the upper 250 m of the water column, i.e. the depth range analysed during KEOPS 1 (Trull et al., 2008). The summer data overlap tightly with the spring data but also sit above the 1:1 line, defined above, but in contrast to spring, summer shows a slope value close to 1 (0.98). However, a closer look reveals that the deep summer samples have slightly more elevated $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values, tilting the regression and thereby decreasing the slope value. These more elevated subsurface $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values may reflect the effect of subsurface nitrification in an area of partial surface nitrate assimilation (Rafter et al., 2013; Sigman et al. 2009b). When focusing on the mixed layer depth, the slopes of the $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$vs. $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ regressions become even steeper for the Plateau (up to 1.65) and Meander areas and for the KEOPS 1 data set (Figure 8), but not for the PF area. Thus, within the upper 250m and even more so in the upper mixed layer, the variations of $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ values clearly exceed those for corresponding $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ values. Such a condition may result from the remineralisation – nitrification organic nitrogen (Sigman et al.2009b, DiFiore et al., 2009). Also, the absence of a clear differentiation between summer (KEOPS 1) and spring (KEOPS 2) conditions (Figure 8; we would expect to see the summer condition further up the line with higher $\delta^{15}N$ and $\delta^{18}O$ values) is quite puzzling, and may reflect the fact that the nitrate consumed is being largely replenished from remineralisation coupled to nitrification, thereby dampening the enrichment of ^{15}N due to uptake (but enhancing the ^{18}O enrichment). We also note that the average deficit of silicic acid and nitrate in the mixed layer vs. the winter values in underlying T_{min} waters are systematically >> 1 (up to 4) for the whole area, while $Si(OH)_4/NO_3^-$ uptake ratios are generally close to 1 (0.74 to 1.51) for the Plateau and Meander areas, consistent with iron replete conditions there (Closset et al., 2014; Cavagna et al., 2014). The larger deficit of silicic acid compared to nitrate could thus partly result from shallow recycling of nitrogen. . In fact nitrate contents stay relatively high throughout the growth season and KEOPS 1 summer nitrate values remain generally in excess of 20 µM (Trull et al., 2008), while summer silicic acid concentrations run low to near depletion, despite the $Si(OH)_4/NO_3^-$ uptake ratio being close to 1 (Mosseri et al., 2008). This is further evidence for significant nitrification in the upper mixed layer. The combined effect of nitrate uptake and nitrification in the euphotic zone will result in decoupling the $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ signals, thereby decreasing their average deep ocean difference of 3‰.

The question can be raised to what extent this is a local or imported condition from an upstream area. At the HNLC reference station, located upstream of the Kerguelen Plateau and Meander areas the upper mixed layer values of $\delta^{15}N$ and $\delta^{18}O$ are increased by about 1.2‰ and 2‰, respectively, relative to local deep waters (Figure 2). This results in decreased Δ(15-18) values (average value upper 100m = 2.25‰), which are similar to values for the Meander (Δ(15-18) = 2.20 ± 0.42‰), PF (Δ(15-18) = 2.39 ± 0.28‰) and also Plateau sites sampled during the earlier part of the study period (A3-1; E4W-1; TNS8; TEW4; E4W1; Δ(15-18) = 2.47 ± 0.26‰). Such values, however, are larger than those for Plateau sites sampled toward the end of the study period (E4W2 and A3-2; average Δ(15-18) = 1.79 ± 0.25‰), adding evidence for ongoing nitrification during this early bloom phase, at least above the Plateau.

Meander and Polar Front sites on the contrary do not show such evidence as their upper ocean Δ(15-18) values do not differentiate from the value at the HNLC reference station.

Nitrification could possibly occur at the shelf sediment water column interface, as reported for the low nitrate Bering Sea shelf, characterized by high NH_4^+ levels (Granger et al., 2011; 2013). For instance, at the shallow (< 100m) TEW1 shelf station (see Figure 6A) ammonium contents are enhanced (up to 1.1 µM) close to the seafloor. We note, however, that Δ(15-18) values are relatively large, averaging 2.3‰ (Figure 6A; Table A1), a condition that is not indicative of significant nitrification. Furthermore the shallow TEW1 station is located north of the Polar Front, and surface waters advected from this shallow shelf area flow north, north-east, staying north of the PF (see surface water flow lines in Figure 1), away from A3. Except for this station TEW1 we do not see evidence for nitrification at the site sediment water column boundary layer elsewhere above the Kerguelen Plateau, though we have no data for the shallow water column (<100m) close to Heard Island located further south on the Plateau, some 400 Km upstream of site A3 (Figure 1a). During KEOPS 1 (summer 2005) NH_4^+ and NO_2^- concentrations at the C1 site close to Heard Island reached up to 0.7 and 0.4 µM, respectively and a single nitrate isotopic measurement for the C1 site gave a Δ(15-18) value of 2.13‰ (Trull et al., 2008) so conditions similar to those observed here for site TEW1. Especially the large Δ(15-18) values (>2‰) observed for these two shallow (<100m) plateau sites make it unlikely that sediment boundary layer nitrification is a source of nitrate to the mixed layer above the main Kerguelen Plateau area south of the Polar Front. In the next section we evaluate the strength of a possible nitrification in the surface layers.

4.5 Calculating the temporal evolution of $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ in the surface mixed layer

The similarity of the ranges of upper ocean nitrate isotopic compositions during early (KEOPS 1) and late (KEOPS 2) season (Figure 8) raises the question whether the Kerguelen system had already reached some steady state condition for nitrogen cycling early in the season, with nitrate consumption being mostly balanced by remineralization combined with nitrification. However, earlier studies, suggest that the evidence for significant euphotic zone nitrification in Southern Ocean surface waters is weak (Olson, 1981; Bianchi et al., 1997; Trull et al., 2008; DiFiore et al., 2009). To resolve this apparent controversy we will estimate the strength of nitrification in the upper mixed layer. We apply a mass balance approach for both, $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ in the mixed layer of Plateau and Meander stations where data on temporal evolution are available. We take advantage of the fact that nitrate and ammonium uptake rates were measured during KEOPS 2 (Cavagna et al., 2014) and also that values of isotopic composition of suspended and sinking material are available (Trull et al., 2014; Dehairs, unpublished results) Note that the model calculations presented here cover a limited length of growth period (about one month). More complex model calculations describing the evolution nitrification over the full growth season are presented elsewhere (Fripiat et al., submitted).

We take the upper 100 m nitrate conditions observed during the earliest visit to the Plateau and Meander as the initial conditions (i.e. conditions for stations A3-1 and TNS6, respectively). Euphotic zone (0.01% PAR; 57 to 137m deep) integrated nitrate uptake rates reported by Cavagna et al. (2014) do show an increase by some 30% for the Meander region (Stations E1, E3, E4-E and E5; 27 day period). For the Plateau region only two N-uptake profiles (stations E4-W; A3-2) were measured, apart by just 4 days. Nitrate uptake for the Meander sites are on average 12.4 ± 2.2 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1} (n = 4) while for the Plateau sites they are 36 ± 4.7 (n=2). Ammonium uptake rates are 6.6 ± 1.4 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1} (n=4) and 6.2 ± 1.9 (n=2) for Meander and Plateau sites, respectively. Using these average nitrate uptake rates we calculate the nitrate concentrations (called residual nitrate) that would be present in the upper 100 m at the end of the observation period in case uptake is the sole process affecting the nitrate concentration. Nitrate concentrations at stations A3-1 (Plateau) and TNS6 (Meander) were considered to represent the initial conditions, whereas concentrations at stations A3-2 (Plateau) and station E5 (Meander), visited 27 days after A3-1 and TNS6, respectively, represent the conditions at the end of the observation period. Residual nitrate values are slightly ($\Delta[NO_3^-]$ = 1.8 µM = 6%; Meander) to significantly lower ($\Delta[NO_3^-]$ = 4.1 µM = 25%; Plateau) than measured values (see Table 3). The isotopic composition of the residual nitrate is then calculated from the estimated fraction of nitrate remaining, using a discrimination of 5‰ for both $^{15}N/^{14}N$ and $^{18}O/^{16}O$ (Sigman et al.,1999; DiFiore et al., 2010) and considering that the surface mixed layer operates as a closed system (Rayleigh fractionation applies). The calculated isotopic compositions of the residual nitrate are heavier than the measured ones. The differences between calculated and observed isotopic values are: for $\delta^{15}N$ 0.22‰ and 1.45‰ and for $\delta^{18}O$, 0.10 and 0.98‰ for Meander and Plateau areas, respectively. For the Meander differences are small (close to the analytical precision) and so the calculated nitrification rate is poorly constrained. For the Plateau area the differences are larger and as a result calculated nitrification combined with nitrate upwelling are better constrained.

The isotope effects associated with nitrification are taken as follows, assuming a steady state between the production and consumption of both ammonium and nitrite (e.g., Fripiat et al., 2014):

For $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$: Nitrif. $[\delta^{15}N_{PN} - \varepsilon_R + x\,(\varepsilon_{NH4u} - \varepsilon_{AmO}) + y\,(\varepsilon_{NiU} - \varepsilon_{NiO})]$ (1)

For $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$: Nitrif.$(\delta^{18}O_{H2O} + 1.1)$ (Sigman et al., 2009b) (2)

with Nitrif = the nitrification rate, $\delta^{15}N_{PN}$ = the N isotopic composition of suspended material (1.74‰); $\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$ = the oxygen isotopic composition of ambient water; ε_R= the discrimination during remineralisation (2‰); ε_{NH4U} = the isotope discrimination during NH_4^+ uptake(5‰); ε_{AMO} = the discrimination during NH_4^+ oxidation (15‰; ε_{NiU} = the discrimination during nitrite uptake (1‰); ε_{NiO} = the discrimination during nitrite oxidation (-12.5‰); x = the fractional yield of ammonium uptake relative to ammonium remineralisation (with NH_4^+ remin. = AmU + AmO) and y = the fractional yield of nitrite uptake relative to ammonium oxidation oxidation (with AmO = NiU + NiO). Table 2 gives the selected values for the different discrimination factors as taken from the literature.

The theoretical in-situ nitrate isotopic values at the end of the observation period are considered to result from the weighted impact of uptake, nitrification and upwelling and were calculated as follows:

$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ =

$$\frac{Uptake\left(\delta^{15}N_{NO3} - \varepsilon_{NaU} Lnf\right) + Nitrif\left[\delta^{15}N_{PN} - \varepsilon_{R} + x\left(\varepsilon_{NH4U} - \varepsilon_{AmO}\right) + y\left(\varepsilon_{NiU} - \varepsilon_{NiO}\right)\right] + Upw\left(\delta^{15}N_{NO3T\min}\right)}{Uptake + Nitrif + Upwelling}$$

and

$$\delta^{18}O_{NO3} = \frac{Uptake\left(\delta^{18}O_{NO3} - \varepsilon_{NaU} Lnf\right) + Nitrif\left(\delta^{18}O_{H2O}\right) + Upw\left(\delta^{18}O_{NO3T\min}\right)}{Uptake + Nitrif + Upwelling}$$

With the different ε values = the isotopic discriminations; $\delta^{15}N_{NO3Tmin}$ and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3Tmin}$ = isotopic composition for the subsurface temperature minimum waters (ε and δ values are given in Table 2); *f* = fraction of remaining nitrate; *x* and *y*, as defined above; Uptake = nitrate uptake rate; Nitrif = nitrification rate; Upw = rate of vertical advection of nitrate.

The best fit between observed and calculated isotopic compositions is searched using a optimization scheme with nitrification, upwelling from subsurface waters (T_{min} waters at 100 to 150 m depth), NH_4^+ oxidation and NO_2^- uptake as adjustable variables. The matching of observed and calculated nitrate draw down and the matching of NH_4^+ oxidation with NO_2^- uptake + nitrification are imposed constraints. The best fit calculations yield nitrification rates of 1.7 ± 2.3 and 17.4 ± 4.1 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1} for Meander and Plateau, respectively (Table 3). Best fit values are 0 and 5.5 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1}

for NO_2^- uptake and 4.0 and 6.1 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1} for NO_3^- upwelling, for Meander and Plateau sites respectively (Table 3). We note that the values for nitrate upwelling are quite similar to the value of 7.4 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1} we calculate, as based on an Ekman pumping velocity of 3 x 10^{-6} m s^{-1} for the studied KEOPS 2 area, reported by Gille et al. (2014), and an average subsurface (150m) NO_3^- concentration of 28.5 µM. In case the NO_3^- upwelling rate is fixed and set equal to the calculated value of 7.4 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1} based on the Ekman pumping velocity, the best fit nitrification rates are slightly smaller but more constrained with values of 1.3 ± 1.2 and 16.2 ± 2.4 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1}, for Meander and Plateau, respectively. For the Meander site the evidence for nitrification is poor, in agreement with the fact that surface water Δ(15-18) values remain small and quite constant over the 1 month period of observation and are similar to those for the HNLC R-2 reference station. We also verified the effect of nitrite presence on these calculations. Indeed, Rafter et al. (2012) report a lowering of the true nitrate δ^{15}N and δ^{18}O compositions by 0.4‰ and 0.2‰, respectively, in case nitrite contents amount to some 0.8% of the nitrate content, what is the case here (see also methods section 2.2). It appears that nitrification rates above the Plateau would be reduced by at most 7% due to unaccounted for nitrite.

We performed a sensitivity test to verify the range (minimum – maximum) of nitrification, nitrite uptake and nitrate upwelling rates, taking into account the measurement errors on isotopic compositions (as given in the Methods section) and the observed variability on nitrate and ammonium uptake rates. It appears for the Meander site that the min. – max. range of possible nitrification rates reaches from 0 to 11 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1}, a range which narrows from 0 to 4 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1} in case NO_3^- upwelling is kept fixed. The situation is quite different for the Plateau site where the min. – max. range of nitrification reaches from 6 to 27 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1} which narrows down from 10 to 22 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1} when upwelling is kept fixed. From this we conclude for the Plateau area significant surface layer nitrification needs to be invoked to explain the observed nitrate isotopic compositions and which may represent as much as 48% of the nitrate uptake. For the Meander the evidence for nitrification is poor.

The conditions leading to the high upper ocean nitrification above the Plateau are believed to be related with the depth range of the euphotic layer and the mixed layer. Above the Plateau the euphotic layer (0.1% PAR level) is consistently shallower than the mixed layer and any nitrate produced from nitrification, a process which is supposedly inhibited by light (Olson, 1981; Guerero and Jones, 1996), at the bottom of the euphotic layer therefore becomes retained in the surface mixed layer. This aspect is discussed in more detail in a paper by Fripiat et al. (submitted). The calculated nitrification rate for the Kerguelen Plateau significantly exceeds some earlier estimates and which led to the conclusion that nitrification is a rather minor process which accounts for <10% of phytoplankton nitrate uptake in Southern Ocean waters (Olson, 1981; Trull et al., 2008; DiFiore et al., 2009). In contrast, high nitrification rates reaching levels similar to the phytoplankton nitrate demand appear to be common for oligotrophic systems (see e.g., Yool et al.., 2007; Wankel et al., 2007; Mulholland and Lomas, 2008 and references therein). Nevertheless, conditions for significant nitrification activity appear to be met in the studied Kerguelen area. For one thing, ammonium concentrations are relatively high, reaching up to 0.5, 0.7 and 0.8 µM within the first 100m for the PF, Meander and Plateau sites, respectively (Figure 3) thus providing the substrate for any bacterial and archaeal ammonium oxidizing activity. Furthermore, nitrite concentrations reach up to 0.33 µM in the upper 100m of water column (Table 1), again indicating nitrification activity is ongoing there. Archaea do abound in the Southern Ocean (Church et al., 2003) and may exhibit a specific affinity for ammonia similar to the one for diatoms, as reported for the cultivated marine ammonia oxidizing archeon (*Nitrosopumilus maritimus)* (Martens-Habbena et al., 2009 and Stahl and de la Torre, 2012).

Conclusions

The present data set adds to the existing data set on dual nitrate isotopic composition for the seasonally ice covered Polar Antarctic Zone (DiFiore et al., 2009) and a meridional section in the Pacific sector (Rafter et al., 2013). It also adds information on the seasonal evolution of nitrate isotopic composition in the iron fertilized Kerguelen area, by complementing an earlier study that was conducted during summer in the same area (Trull et al., 2008). Published work related to the late summer KEOPS 1 study in the same area as investigated in the present study, highlighted the large difference between the seasonal drawdown of silicic acid and nitrate, with the latter being moderate despite similar Si, N uptake rates (Mosseri et al., 2008). Those results pointed toward the occurrence of significant remineralisation and nitrate production. The present work confirms the significance of nitrification in the area, with nitrification representing some 47% of the nitrate uptake over the Kerguelen Plateau area. This finding of large nitrification rates in nitrate-replete environments was unexpected a priori, in view of the earlier studies outside the Kerguelen area which concluded to minor nitrification effects in Southern Ocean surface waters (Olson, 1981, DiFiore et al., 2009). A direct result of this condition is that estimates of New or Exportable Production which are based on the assumption that all surface water nitrate results from nitrification in the deep ocean and vertical supply to the surface waters, are too high. Correcting New Production for the effect of nitrification would bring closer the estimates of exportable production and Export production during KEOPS 2, as measured with the ^{234}Th methodology (see papers by Cavagna et al., 2014 and Planchon et al., 2014, both in this issue).

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Table headings:

Table 1: Average values for Sal, Tpot, Chl-a, NO_2^-, NH_4^+, NO_3^-, $Si(OH)_4$, $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$in the upper 100m, for the Plateau, Polar Front Meander, Polar Front sites and the HNLC Reference station. Nutrient data are from the shipboard nutrient team (Blain et al., 2014); Chl-a data are from Lasbleiz et al. (2014); ML depth values are from Y.-H. Park pers. communic. .

Table 2: Considered isotopic discrimination factors for model calculations.

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Appendix Table A1: Complete data set. Salinity; Tpot; density; $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$; $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$; concentrations of NO_3^-; NO_2^-; NH_4^+ . Nutrient data are from Blain et al. (2014).

Figure legends:

Figure 1: (a) Kerguelen area with KEOPS 2 sampling grid. Blue dots = 'Plateau' stations; Red dots = 'Meander' stations; Green dots = stations at the Polar Front and north of the PF; black dot = 'Reference' station; Orange dots = stations outside the Plateau and Meander areas. The black line marks the position of the Polar Front; (b) MODIS Chlorophyll distribution for second half of November 2011 (colour bar: $\mu g\ l^{-1}$); arrows represent the current speed, with scale marked by the small black arrow (30cm/sec) below the figure (courtesy F. d'Ovidio & Y.-H. Park); (c) T-S diagram (all stations) with $[NO_3^-]$ superimposed. (ODV-AWI, R. Schlitzer).

Figure 2: Water column profiles of (a) NO_3^- (µM); (b) $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$; (c) $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, and (d) Δ(15-18); Complete data set. Blue circles = Plateau stations; Red circles = Meander stations; Green circles = Polar Front and north of PF stations; Filled black circle = Reference station (R-2).

Figure 3: Whole water column distributions of $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, NO_3^-, Tpot and Salinity; (a) West to east section starting on the Kerguelen Plateau and crossing the Polar Front Meander; the Polar Front loop is crossed at about 71.3°E and at 74°E; (b) South to North section along about 72°E. (ODV-AWI, R. Schlitzer)

Figure 4: Regressions of $\delta^{15}N$ (left) and $\delta^{18}O$ (right) vs. $LN[NO_3^-]$; Top row: whole water column; bottom row: upper 250m, Blue circles: Plateau stations; Red circles: Meander stations; Green circles: Polar Front and north of Polar Front stations.

Figure 5: Profiles of $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ and Chl-a ($\mu g\ l^{-1}$) profile for stations underlying the high Chlorophyll plume in the vicinity of the Polar Front (green circles; stations TEW7, TEW8, F-L) and in the central part of the Polar Front Meander (red circles; stations TNS6, TNS1, TEW6) and the Reference station (black circles; station R-2).

Figure 6: Sections of NH_4^+, NO_2^-, $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ and Δ(15-18) in the upper 600m of water column; (a) West to East section; (b) South to north section. NH_4^+ and NO_2^- data are from Blain et al. (2014). (ODV-AWI, R. Schlitzer).

Figure 7: Profiles of NH_4^+ (µM) and NO_2^- (µM) in the upper 500m for Plateau (blue circles); Meander (red circles); Polar Front (green circles). Superimposed are the

late season data for the Plateau region as recorded during KEOPS 1 (Trull et al., 2008).

Figure 8: $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ vs. $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$; Blue = Plateau; Red = Meander; Green = Polar Front and north of PF; (a) whole water column; (b) Upper 250 m; (c) Mixed Layer; Grey circles in (B) and (C) represent the late season Plateau values recorded during KEOPS 1 (Trull et al., 2008); the black line with slope = 1 represents the evolution of reference deep water nitrate with $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ = 5‰ and $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ = 2‰ in case the $^{15}N/^{14}N$ and $^{18}O/^{16}O$ fractionation factors are similar.

Table 1: Average values for Sal, Tpot, Chl-a, NO_3^-, NO_2^-, NH_4^+, $Si(OH)_4$, $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ in the upper 100m, for the Plateau, Polar Front Meander, Polar Front sites and the HNLC Reference station. Nutrient data are from the shipboard nutrient team (Blain et al., 2014); Chl-a data are from Lasbleiz et al. (2014); ML depth values are from Y.-H. Park, pers. communic. .

Region	Station	CTD	Julian	Long.	Lat.	MLD	Sal		Tpot °C		Chl-a µg L^{-1}		$[NO_3^-]$, µM		$[NO_2^-]$, µM		$[NH_4^+]$, µM		$[Si(OH)_4]$ µM		$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ ‰		$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ ‰	
			Day	°E	°S	m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m
Reference	R-2	17	298	66.69	-50.39	111	33.774	33.773	2.073	2.125	0.249	0.29	25.72	25.7	0.32	0.32	0.320	0.32	12.34	12.20	6.16	6.16	4.12	4.12
Plateau	A3-1	4	293	72.08	-50.63	160	33.905	33.900	1.715	1.706	0.70	0.70	29.5	29.3	0.27	0.27	0.12	0.10	23.74	23.35	5.82	5.85	3.38	3.40
	TNS8	8	295	72.24	-49.46	139	33.871	33.869	2.066	2.108	0.75	0.78	28.6	28.4	0.27	0.28	0.20	0.19	17.59	17.19	6.12	6.11	3.67	3.57
	TEW4	42	305	71.62	-48.63	95	33.858	33.858	2.517	2.517	1.20	1.20	25.9	25.9	0.26	0.26	0.20	0.20	14.40	14.40	6.11	6.11	3.90	3.90
	E4W1	81	315	71.43	-48.77	67	33.899	33.903	2.605	2.417	1.39	1.07	24.8	25.6	0.28	0.29	0.10	0.12	17.46	18.96	6.49	6.30	3.58	3.43
	E4W2	111	322	71.43	-48.77	35	33.859	33.873	2.910	2.641	1.80	1.88	23.2	24.3	0.27	0.27	0.12	0.39	8.72	11.28	7.02	6.94	5.16	5.03
	A3-2	99	320	72.06	-50.62	143	33.914	33.913	2.194	2.219	2.03	1.97	25.8	25.8	0.33	0.33	0.20	0.20	18.96	18.72	6.37	6.42	4.38	4.46
	average						*33.884*	*33.886*	*2.334*	*2.268*	*1.31*	*1.27*	*26.3*	*26.6*	*0.28*	*0.28*	*0.16*	*0.20*	*16.81*	*17.31*	*6.32*	*6.29*	*4.01*	*3.96*
	± 1sd						*0.024*	*0.022*	*0.427*	*0.337*	*0.54*	*0.54*	*2.4*	*1.9*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.05*	*0.10*	*5.00*	*4.15*	*0.41*	*0.37*	*0.66*	*0.65*

Table 1: Continued

Region	Station	CTD	Julian	Long.	Lat.	MLD	Sal		Tpot °C		Chl-a µg L^{-1}		$[NO_3^-]$, µM		$[NO_2^-]$, µM		$[NH_4^+]$, µM		$[Si(OH)_4]$ µM		$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$ ‰		$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$ ‰	
			Day	°E	°S	m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m	ML	100m
Meander	TNS6	10	295	72.28	-48.78	67	33.847	33.849	2.311	2.246	0.70	0.68	27.3	27.4	0.28	0.29	0.35	0.38	16.53	16.74	6.08	6.08	3.66	3.68
	E1	27	302	72.19	-48.46	83	33.854	33.857	2.479	2.415	0.94	0.90	25.5	25.4	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.27	15.14	15.46	6.25	6.24	4.02	4.00
	TEW5	44	306	72.80	-48.47	61	33.850	33.853	2.501	2.371	0.86	0.72	26.5	27.0	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.34	14.98	15.71	6.25	6.18	3.71	3.72
	TEW6	45	306	73.40	-48.47	56	33.845	33.848	2.642	2.530	0.80	0.70	26.4	26.8	0.26	0.27	0.33	0.36	15.71	16.17	6.17	6.10	4.12	3.96
	E3	50	307	71.97	-48.70	51	33.846	33.851	2.726	2.507	0.63	0.49	25.6	26.5	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.37	15.10	16.30	6.17	6.08	3.37	3.52
	E4E	94	317	72.56	-48.72	77	33.834	33.854	3.192	2.631	1.11	0.73	24.4	25.6	0.26	0.26	0.22	0.37	12.23	15.10	6.64	6.30	4.04	3.53
	E5	114	322	71.90	-48.41	35	33.842	33.849	3.174	3.022	1.15	1.07	25.2	25.6	0.25	0.26	0.36	0.45	11.71	12.39	6.57	6.52	3.95	4.26
	IODA REC	120	324	72.89	-48.36	50	33.822	33.830	3.438	3.169	1.82	1.51	23.9	24.9	0.27	0.22	0.43	0.51	10.50	12.25	6.88	6.63	5.16	5.16
	average						*33.842*	*33.849*	*2.808*	*2.611*	*1.00*	*0.85*	*25.6*	*26.2*	*0.27*	*0.26*	*0.32*	*0.38*	*13.99*	*15.02*	*6.38*	*6.27*	*4.00*	*3.98*
	± 1sd						*0.010*	*0.008*	*0.407*	*0.322*	*0.38*	*0.32*	*1.1*	*0.9*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.07*	*0.07*	*2.19*	*1.74*	*0.28*	*0.21*	*0.53*	*0.54*
Polar Front	TEW7	46	306	74.00	-48.47	47	33.785	33.805	3.994	3.533	3.24	2.07	20.2	23.2	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.33	6.78	10.62	7.28	6.67	4.69	4.11
	TEW8	47	307	75.00	-48.47	24	33.777	33.802	3.899	3.236	2.85	1.59	21.2	24.3	0.24	0.24	0.29	0.36	8.23	12.59	6.74	6.35	4.73	4.17
	F-L	63	310	74.66	-48.53	40	33.748	33.772	4.180	3.711	4.00	2.43	19.6	21.7	0.27	0.28	0.24	0.30	7.34	10.57	7.51	6.86	5.24	4.37
	average						*33.770*	*33.793*	*3.023*	*3.493*	*2.58*	*2.03*	*20.3*	*23.1*	*0.25*	*0.25*	*0.20*	*0.33*	*5.91*	*11.26*	*7.18*	*6.63*	*3.73*	*4.22*
	± 1sd						*0.019*	*0.015*	*2.006*	*0.196*	*1.63*	*0.42*	*0.8*	*1.0*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.12*	*0.03*	*3.14*	*1.16*	*0.40*	*0.21*	*2.33*	*0.11*

Table 2: Considered isotopic discrimination factors for model calculations.

Parameter, Process	$d^{18}O$, ‰	e^{15}; e^{18} ‰	References
$d^{18}O$-H_2O	-0.4		Archambeau et al., 1998
Remineralisation		0 - 2	Kendall, 1998; Knapp et al., 2011; Möbius, 2013
NO_3^- uptake		4.5 - 6.3	Waser et al., 1998; Granger et al., 2010; DiFiore et al., 2010
NH_4^+ uptake		0 - 5*	Hoch et al., 1992; Fogel & Cifuentes, 1993; Pennock et al., 1996; Waser et al. 1999
NH_4^+ oxidation		15	Casciotti et al., 2003; DiFiore et al., 2009
NO_2^- oxidation		-12 - -13	Casciotti, 2009; Buchwald and Casciotti, 2010
NO_2^- Uptake		0 - 1	Waser et al., 1998

* for low ammonium concentrations (<10 µM)

Table 3: Plateau and Meander sites: Observed initial and final conditions of nitrate concentration and isotopic composition; Observed nitrate and ammonium uptake rates (from Cavagna et al., 2014); Calculated nitrification, nitrite uptake, nitrate upwelling rates required to explain the observed nitrate isotopic composition and nitrate concentration at the end of the considered growth period.

	$[NO_3^-]$	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$	Measured Flux	Best fit (min. - max.)	Best fit (min. - max.); fixed upwelling[c]
	µM	‰	‰	mmol m^{-2} d^{-1}	mmol m^{-2} d^{-1}	mmol m^{-2} d^{-1}
Plateau						
Upwelling water	29.9	5.74	3.31			
Average condition in upper 100m (A3-1); T0	29.3	5.85	3.40			
Average condition in upper 100m (A3-2); Tend	25.8	6.42	4.46			
NO_3^- uptake				36.5 ± 4.7[a]		
NH_4^+ uptake				6.2 ± 1.9[a]		
Calculated: Uptake only (Rayleigh)	19.4	7.92	5.47			
Calculated: Nitrification					17.4 ; (6 - 27)	16.2 ; (10 - 22)
Calculated: NO_3^- upwelling					6.2 ; (0 - 24)	7.4
Calculated: NO_2^- Uptake					6.1 ; (0 - 17)	5.6; (0 - 14)
Polar Front Meander						
Upwelling water	31.6	5.32	2.85			
Average condition in upper 100m (TNS6); T0	27.4	6.17	3.74			
Average condition in upper 100m (E5); Tend	25.6	6.62	4.33			
NO_3^- uptake				12.4 ± 2.2[a]		
NH_4^+ uptake				6.6 ± 1.4[a]		
Calculated: Uptake only (Rayleigh)	24.0	6.73	4.33			
Calculated: Nitrification					1.7 ; (0 - 11)	1.3 ; (0 - 6)
Calculated: NO_3^- upwelling					4.0 ; (0 - 11)	7.4
Calculated: NO_2^- Uptake					0	0

[a] average rates from Cavagna et al. (2014)

[b] matching with observed value at T_{end} is imposed

[c] Nitrate upwelling fixed at 7.4 mmol m^{-2} d^{-1}, based on the Ekman pumping velocity in Gille et al. (2014)

Table A1: Complete data set. Salinity; Tpot; density; $\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$; $\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$; concentrations of NO_3^-; NO_2^-; NH_4^+ ; Nutrient data are from Blain et al. (2014).

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
A3-1	72.08	-50.63	530	4	469	34.359	2.184	27.443	5.28	3.08	35.4	0.05	0.05
					352	34.254	2.106	27.366	5.37	2.99	34.9	0.04	0.01
					278	34.137	1.821	27.294	5.61	3.71	33.7	0.03	0.03
					252	34.099	1.744	27.270	5.45	2.92	33.4	0.04	0.01
					227	34.062	1.769	27.238	5.65	3.37	32.9	0.04	-
					202	34.011	1.693	27.203	5.63	3.20	32.1	0.05	0.04
					173	33.934	1.670	27.142	5.79	-	30.7	0.2	0.06
					151	33.915	1.740	27.122	5.74	3.31	29.9	0.26	0.16
					101	33.904	1.727	27.114	5.85	3.55	29.7	0.26	0.12
					41	33.897	1.698	27.111	5.89	3.43	29.2	0.27	0.08
					12	33.896	1.695	27.110	5.80	3.22	28.8	0.27	0.11
TNS8	72.24	-49.46	1030	8	992	34.660	2.169	27.686	5.08	3.36	34.7	0.04	-
					903	34.642	2.201	27.669	5.00	2.64	34.7	0.03	-
					702	34.565	2.257	27.602	4.93	-	34.7	0.03	-
					601	34.528	2.283	27.571	5.09	2.11	36.2	0.03	-
					501	34.466	2.268	27.523	5.17	2.19	36.7	0.03	-
					401	34.374	2.182	27.456	5.27	2.41	36.2	0.03	0
					303	34.244	1.954	27.369	5.42	2.31	35.7	0.04	0
					251	34.113	1.909	27.268	5.40	2.50	34.2	0.04	0
					203	33.912	1.796	27.116	5.89	4.15	30.0	0.18	0.17
					149	33.877	1.903	27.079	6.10	3.81	29.5	0.26	0.26
					101	33.870	2.055	27.062	6.15	3.52	28.4	0.27	0.19
					41	33.867	2.126	27.054	6.10	3.74	28.6	0.28	0.19
					12	33.867	2.126	27.054	6.07	3.41	28.1	0.28	0.20

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	[NO_3^-], µM	[NO_2^-], µM	[NH_4^+], µM
TNS6	72.28	-48.78	1885	10	1871	34.742	1.621	27.794	4.87	2.56	31.3	0.01	-
					1514	34.740	1.835	27.776	4.92	2.32	31.7	0	-
					807	34.628	2.280	27.651	5.30	2.26	34.6	0.01	-
					605	34.522	2.290	27.565	4.87	2.38	35.1	0.01	-
					505	34.470	2.352	27.518	4.96	2.74	35.5	0.02	-
					404	34.345	2.102	27.439	5.14	1.95	35.9	0.01	0
					303	34.244	2.082	27.360	5.26	2.03	34.6	0.02	0.02
					253	34.116	1.940	27.268	5.16	2.46	33.2	0.02	0.01
					202	34.035	2.059	27.194	5.49	2.99	32.4	0.03	0.01
					183	33.995	2.012	27.165	5.32	2.85	31.6	0.04	0.01
					102	33.852	2.056	27.047	6.07	3.71	27.5	0.29	0.45
					41	33.845	2.296	27.023	6.01	3.72	27.5	0.28	0.38
					12	33.844	2.426	27.012	6.15	3.59	27.0	0.28	0.25
TNS1	71.50	-46.83	2280	15	2263	34.743	1.330	27.816	5.18	2.88	30.2	0.03	0
					1508	34.748	2.100	27.762	5.21	2.18	29.9	0.04	0
					802	34.547	2.435	27.573	5.12	2.08	33.7	0.03	0
					602	34.431	2.542	27.472	5.25	2.96	33.5	0.05	0
					502	34.308	2.539	27.373	5.41	3.44	-	-	-
					402	34.209	2.492	27.298	5.49	4.55	34.1	0.03	0
					302	34.061	2.446	27.184	5.75	4.01	30.8	0.03	0
					251	33.990	2.579	27.116	5.75	3.93	29.1	0.07	0
					201	33.891	2.819	27.015	6.23	3.94	27.4	0.04	0
					151	33.780	3.020	26.910	6.23	5.16	25.9	0.11	0
					102	33.718	3.784	26.788	6.27	4.70	24.1	0.31	0.19
					41	33.714	3.994	26.764	6.82	5.09	23.7	0.29	0.11
					11	33.714	4.168	26.746	6.63	5.26	23.9	0.3	0.08

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
R-2	66.72	-50.36	2532	17	904	34.616	2.329	27.637	5.16	2.52	33.9	0.03	-
					703	34.516	2.369	27.554	5.09	2.04	35.2	0.04	-
					603	34.440	2.413	27.489	5.17	2.23	35.3	0.07	-
					503	34.343	2.306	27.421	5.04	2.51	35.1	0.04	-
					401	34.250	2.263	27.350	5.19	2.61	34.1	0.04	-
					251	34.018	2.028	27.183	5.53	2.91	-	-	-
					201	33.900	1.860	27.101	5.37	3.14	28.8	0.05	-
					100	33.771	2.025	26.985	6.12	-	25.8	0.32	-
					79	33.770	2.104	26.978	6.12	4.03	25.9	0.32	-
					40	33.771	2.174	26.973	6.24	3.91	25.7	0.32	-
					21	33.771	2.177	26.973	6.14	3.82	25.4	0.31	-
R-2	66.69	-50.39	2450	20	2453	34.734	1.107	27.824	4.81	1.96	32.8	0.04	-
					1817	34.759	1.686	27.803	5.07	2.12	31.5	0.04	-
					1508	34.750	1.953	27.775	4.96	1.75	31.5	0.05	-
					1003	34.663	2.288	27.678	5.15	2.12	33.6	0.04	-
					806	34.584	2.346	27.610	5.12	2.37	35.6	0.03	-
					605	34.455	2.410	27.502	5.13	2.39	36.9	0.04	-
					503	34.367	2.428	27.429	5.13	2.02	36.8	0.03	-
					353	34.180	2.251	27.295	5.43	2.32	34.5	0.04	-

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
E1	72.19	-48.46	2056	27	906	34.644	2.202	27.670	5.17	2.49	33.2	0.02	-
					702	34.569	2.231	27.608	5.17	2.59	33.8	0.02	-
					600	34.520	2.235	27.568	5.15	2.30	34.0	0.03	-
					501	34.465	2.251	27.523	5.23	2.51	35.1	0.03	-
					400	34.385	2.188	27.464	5.32	2.68	34.5	0.03	-
					301	34.236	1.962	27.362	5.25	2.73	-	-	-
					251	34.148	1.870	27.299	5.24	2.66	-	-	-
					180	33.964	1.813	27.156	5.71	3.46	29.3	0.08	0.01
					150	33.881	2.012	27.074	5.97	3.71	27.3	0.26	0.30
					124	33.874	2.139	27.059	6.32	4.41	26.4	0.27	0.41
					100	33.865	2.212	27.046	6.20	3.95	25.4	0.27	0.39
					81	33.855	2.375	27.025	6.04	3.85	25.9	0.27	0.32
					40	33.852	2.500	27.012	6.25	3.87	25.5	0.26	0.19
E1	72.18	-48.50	2058	30	2025	34.740	1.416	27.808	4.94	1.98	33.0	0.03	-
					1486	34.737	1.860	27.772	4.93	2.41	32.2	0.03	-
					1003	34.675	2.179	27.697	5.00	2.90	34.2	0.03	-
					802	34.623	2.263	27.649	5.15	2.85	35.6	0.03	-
					631	34.554	2.270	27.592	5.22	2.69	36.9	0.03	-
					501	34.477	2.321	27.527	5.18	1.99	36.7	0.04	-
					451	34.434	2.306	27.493	5.23	2.35	37.0	0.04	-
					350	34.326	2.171	27.418	5.06	2.25	36.2	0.04	-
					300	34.249	1.972	27.372	5.06	2.46	35.5	0.04	-

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
TEW1	69.83	-49.15	92	35	71	33.656	2.519	26.854	6.08	3.95	27.1	0.34	1.15
					60	33.652	2.575	26.846	5.93	3.59	26.9	0.33	0.99
					51	33.639	2.722	26.823	6.20	4.03	26.2	0.31	1.02
					41	33.627	2.830	26.804	6.19	3.86	25.5	0.31	0.78
					31	33.621	2.922	26.791	6.34	4.00	25.6	0.31	0.67
					20	33.620	2.981	26.786	6.40	4.18	24.4	0.31	0.52
					10	33.611	3.369	26.743	6.70	4.40	23.6	0.31	0.19
TEW3	71.02	-48.80	570	38	541	34.369	2.184	27.452	4.85	2.43	34.0	0.04	0.01
					401	34.253	2.148	27.361	5.04	2.44	33.9	0.07	0
					276	34.107	2.073	27.251	5.07	2.72	31.6	0.07	0
					252	34.095	2.064	27.242	5.34	2.53	31.6	0.07	0
					182	33.953	1.974	27.134	5.46	3.16	28.4	0.19	0.08
					111	33.892	1.980	27.085	5.57	3.39	27.8	0.27	0.18
					91	33.879	2.025	27.072	5.73	3.97	27.9	0.24	0.15
					76	33.876	2.075	27.065	5.92	3.79	27.1	0.24	0.13
					61	33.872	2.131	27.058	6.18	3.66	27.2	0.24	0.09
					40	33.865	2.137	27.052	6.04	3.78	27.2	0.25	0.12
					16	33.868	2.315	27.040	5.91	3.73	26.5	0.25	0.09

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
TEW4	71.62	-48.63	1579	42	1567	34.730	1.895	27.764	5.16	2.08	31.7	0.03	-
					1004	34.662	2.164	27.688	4.88	2.02	33.6	0.03	-
					802	34.598	2.242	27.630	4.91	2.34	34.5	0.03	-
					602	34.514	2.275	27.560	4.94	1.81	35.2	0.03	-
					502	34.438	2.238	27.502	4.97	2.01	35.5	0.03	-
					301	34.193	1.887	27.334	5.08	2.05	-	-	-
					300	34.189	1.882	27.331	5.13	2.26	33.9	0.03	0
					251	34.086	1.773	27.256	4.93	2.00	33.1	0.03	0
					201	33.928	1.733	27.133	5.52	2.82	29.8	0.19	0.16
					151	33.892	1.903	27.091	5.80	3.62	28.1	0.25	0.36
					101	33.865	2.370	27.033	5.95	3.37	26.1	0.26	0.37
					41	33.854	2.567	27.008	6.17	4.04	25.5	0.25	0.13
					11	33.855	2.618	27.004	6.20	4.30	25.3	0.25	0.11
TEW5	72.80	-48.47	2275	44	2271	34.730	1.130	27.820	4.73	1.75	31.6	0.04	-
					1003	34.685	2.181	27.705	5.04	1.63	33.9	0.03	-
					801	34.621	2.252	27.647	5.06	2.25	34.7	0.04	-
					601	34.522	2.277	27.566	4.86	1.65	36.4	0.04	-
					501	34.446	2.240	27.509	5.11	2.50	35.7	0.04	-
					401	34.351	2.140	27.440	5.15	2.23	35.1	0.04	0
					301	34.210	1.997	27.339	5.23	2.12	34.6	0.05	0
					251	34.106	1.890	27.264	5.27	3.11	32.6	0.04	0
					201	33.959	1.833	27.150	5.50	2.81	30.8	0.08	0.01
					151	33.880	1.840	27.087	5.70	3.42	28.9	0.26	0.30
					101	33.858	2.016	27.055	5.97	3.73	28.5	0.3	0.48
					60	33.851	2.376	27.021	6.24	3.57	26.3	0.29	0.43
					41	33.849	2.508	27.008	6.10	3.57	26.6	0.27	0.27
					10	33.848	2.704	26.992	6.43	4.00	26.6	0.26	0.19

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
TEW6	73.40	-48.47	2410	45	2403	34.710	0.709	27.831	4.73	2.08	33.3	0.03	-
					1004	34.675	2.204	27.695	5.16	2.22	33.7	0.03	-
					802	34.621	2.257	27.647	4.75	1.89	34.6	0.03	-
					602	34.544	2.283	27.584	4.95	2.53	35.1	0.03	-
					502	34.471	2.232	27.529	5.02	1.84	35.5	0.03	-
					401	34.392	2.170	27.471	5.07	2.37	35.5	0.03	0
					302	34.256	2.056	27.371	5.12	2.76	35.1	0.03	0
					251	34.164	2.080	27.296	5.22	2.07	34.5	0.03	0
					202	34.057	1.952	27.220	5.22	2.57	32.8	0.04	0.01
					151	33.919	1.783	27.122	5.82	3.31	30.5	0.08	0.01
					101	33.855	2.198	27.039	5.89	3.48	28.0	0.29	0.46
					61	33.844	2.499	27.006	6.08	3.50	27.0	0.27	0.49
					41	33.842	2.569	26.998	6.10	3.61	26.5	0.25	0.29
					12	33.844	2.959	26.966	6.28	5.28	25.6	0.25	0.22
TEW7	74.00	-48.47	2510	46	2503	34.700	0.497	27.836	4.59	1.67	33.2	0.03	-
					1506	34.734	1.975	27.760	4.82	1.89	31.7	0.02	-
					802	34.580	2.320	27.609	4.86	1.41	34.4	0.02	-
					601	34.483	2.386	27.526	5.15	1.72	35.1	0.02	-
					501	34.380	2.331	27.448	5.01	1.97	36.0	0.02	-
					401	34.253	2.541	27.329	5.26	2.10	35.3	0.02	0
					301	34.194	3.018	27.240	5.57	2.46	32.7	0.02	0
					251	34.157	3.264	27.188	5.48	2.59	32.7	0.03	0
					201	34.098	3.440	27.124	5.63	2.80	30.7	0.03	0
					150	34.009	3.308	27.066	5.65	3.18	30.0	0.07	0.01
					101	33.849	2.709	26.992	5.77	3.03	27.7	0.21	0.37
					61	33.794	3.446	26.881	6.34	4.02	24.8	0.24	0.47
					41	33.788	3.825	26.839	7.04	4.40	21.6	0.24	0.38
					10	33.781	4.226	26.793	7.52	4.97	18.9	0.25	0.10

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
TEW8	75.00	-48.47	2786	47	2788	34.695	0.399	27.838	4.27	1.58	33.0	0.02	-
					1003	34.665	2.348	27.675	4.48	1.31	33.3	0.02	-
					803	34.593	2.395	27.613	4.63	1.50	34.5	0.02	-
					604	34.449	2.394	27.498	4.54	1.47	35.1	0.02	-
					503	34.362	2.304	27.436	4.56	1.87	35.5	0.02	-
					403	34.273	2.280	27.367	4.74	1.72	35.5	0.03	0
					301	34.077	1.970	27.234	5.16	2.76	32.7	0.02	0
					252	34.024	2.147	27.178	4.77	1.97	32.0	0.03	0
					201	33.946	2.048	27.123	5.24	3.02	30.4	0.05	0
					151	33.881	2.107	27.067	5.65	2.90	29.2	0.26	0.11
					101	33.844	2.280	27.024	5.57	3.06	27.7	0.25	0.43
					40	33.785	3.596	26.860	5.49	3.18	-	-	-
					40	33.786	3.621	26.858	6.28	4.17	23.4	0.23	0.45
					11	33.766	4.197	26.785	7.19	5.29	18.9	0.25	0.12
E3	71.97	-48.70	1915	50	904	34.645	2.233	27.668	4.78	1.46	34.4	0.03	-
					701	34.570	2.300	27.603	4.84	1.68	35.5	0.03	-
					603	34.515	2.272	27.561	4.74	1.46	36.2	0.03	-
					500	34.462	2.255	27.520	5.00	1.79	-	-	-
					402	34.346	2.146	27.436	4.91	1.43	36.1	0.03	0
					201	33.932	1.765	27.134	5.38	2.89	31.1	0.1	0.01
					153	33.883	1.940	27.081	5.91	3.04	27.9	0.29	0.39
					124	33.886	2.107	27.071	5.92	2.89	27.7	0.27	0.53
					101	33.861	2.082	27.053	5.80	3.81	28.2	0.3	0.45
					71	33.853	2.261	27.032	6.05	3.65	27.5	0.3	0.51
					41	33.846	2.687	26.991	6.08	3.30	26.5	0.27	0.30
					11	33.845	2.908	26.971	6.24	3.43	25.4	0.27	0.24

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
E3	71.97	-48.70	1910	55	1893	34.743	1.641	27.794	4.78	1.65	30.6	0.02	-
					1204	34.703	2.107	27.725	4.72	1.23	31.6	0.02	-
					1004	34.663	2.174	27.688	4.63	0.96	33.1	0.02	-
					903	34.639	2.202	27.666	4.52	0.97	32.9	0.02	-
					803	34.613	2.220	27.644	4.82	1.01	33.9	0.02	-
					601	34.536	2.287	27.577	4.81	1.50	34.2	0.02	-
					501	34.458	2.264	27.516	4.83	1.22	34.1	0.02	-
					451	34.398	2.208	27.472	4.84	1.55	34.1	0.02	-
					401	34.340	2.132	27.433	4.94	1.69	33.3	0.02	-
					225	34.068	1.890	27.233	5.14	2.65	32.0	0.03	-
					106	33.851	2.189	27.037	5.88	3.09	26.6	0.3	-
					51	33.846	2.556	27.002	6.20	3.38	25.1	0.26	-
F-L	74.66	-48.53	2695	63	903	34.607	2.356	27.628	4.96	1.39	34.3	0.02	-
					502	34.388	2.674	27.426	5.13	1.97	35.3	0.02	-
					401	34.355	3.050	27.366	5.26	2.02	35.2	0.03	-
					302	34.206	2.879	27.262	5.33	1.80	33.8	0.03	0
					151	33.905	2.250	27.075	5.46	3.54	29.9	0.04	0
					126	33.878	2.354	27.045	5.58	3.34	29.4	0.14	0
					101	33.836	2.631	26.988	5.82	2.97	28.4	0.31	0.19
					82	33.794	3.176	26.907	6.00	3.46	26.8	0.27	0.43
					61	33.749	3.917	26.799	6.81	4.12	22.9	0.27	0.45
					35	33.747	4.030	26.787	7.10	4.69	21.5	0.27	0.30
					11	33.744	4.318	26.754	7.74	5.44	18.9	0.27	0.08

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
F-L	74.81	-48.62	2739	68	2719	34.691	0.322	27.839	4.73	2.09	31.5	0.03	-
					1758	34.746	1.758	27.787	4.87	1.28	32.4	0.03	-
					1205	34.706	2.266	27.715	4.81	1.56	34.0	0.03	-
					1005	34.657	2.388	27.665	4.97	1.57	34.0	0.03	-
					902	34.620	2.443	27.631	4.91	1.42	36.2	0.03	-
					602	34.471	2.731	27.487	5.13	1.12	36.3	0.04	-
					502	34.391	2.677	27.427	5.16	1.33	36.4	0.03	-
					452	34.356	2.643	27.403	5.08	1.84	35.9	0.03	-
					402	34.316	2.769	27.360	5.09	1.93	35.2	0.03	-
					302	34.257	3.185	27.275	5.28	1.91	34.0	0.04	-
					30	33.749	4.194	26.771	7.70	5.58	18.6	0.28	-
E4W1	71.43	-48.77	1400	81	903	34.601	2.223	27.634	4.94	1.86	35.1	0.02	-
					703	34.539	2.219	27.585	4.88	1.50	35.1	0.02	-
					603	34.507	2.250	27.557	4.84	1.33	35.8	0.02	-
					503	34.457	2.196	27.521	4.79	1.85	35.5	0.02	-
					402	34.368	2.130	27.455	4.99	1.62	35.6	0.02	0.01
					202	34.069	1.783	27.243	5.23	1.94	32.3	0.04	0.01
					151	33.911	1.653	27.125	5.69	2.90	29.0	0.28	0.28
					126	33.914	1.876	27.111	5.70	2.95	28.9	0.32	0.24
					91	33.916	1.948	27.107	5.61	2.64	28.4	0.32	0.21
					70	33.898	2.309	27.064	6.28	3.43	26.3	0.29	0.24
					41	33.899	2.627	27.039	6.40	3.96	24.6	0.28	0.05
					10	33.899	2.628	27.038	6.38	3.84	24.5	0.28	0.05

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
E4W1	71.43	-48.77	1384	87	1372	34.727	1.922	27.759	4.84	2.26	32.0	0.03	-
					1204	34.698	2.069	27.724	4.87	1.58	33.1	0.02	-
					1003	34.638	2.195	27.666	5.07	1.87	34.0	0.02	-
					903	34.614	2.213	27.645	5.02	2.31	34.4	0.02	-
					804	34.581	2.226	27.618	4.93	1.61	34.8	0.02	-
					602	34.516	2.218	27.567	4.92	2.13	35.0	0.02	-
					449	34.444	2.194	27.510	4.89	1.63	35.1	0.02	-
					351	34.349	2.102	27.442	5.05	1.60	35.3	0.03	-
					302	34.262	2.071	27.375	5.10	2.22	34.0	0.03	-
					160	33.930	1.721	27.135	5.76	2.96	29.6	0.31	-
					50	33.897	2.561	27.043	6.41	3.93	25.3	0.28	-
					30	33.897	2.599	27.039	6.47	4.08	24.7	0.28	-
E4E	72.56	-48.72	2210	94	903	34.661	2.304	27.676	5.00	1.30	33.9	0.02	-
					702	34.581	2.275	27.614	4.93	1.25	35.1	0.02	-
					602	34.526	2.296	27.568	4.92	1.61	35.1	0.03	-
					501	34.459	2.276	27.516	4.95	1.51	36.8	0.03	0.01
					401	34.352	2.236	27.434	5.08	2.15	35.1	0.03	0
					181	33.937	1.808	27.134	5.50	2.71	29.9	0.16	0.11
					150	33.902	1.808	27.107	5.52	-	28.5	0.21	0.31
					126	33.891	1.902	27.091	5.61	3.06	28.6	0.23	0.29
					102	33.874	2.047	27.066	5.74	2.77	27.3	0.26	0.53
					92	33.871	2.096	27.059	5.85	2.77	27.8	0.27	0.50
					51	33.831	3.190	26.935	6.61	3.73	24.5	0.26	0.21
					20	33.831	3.191	26.935	6.66	3.72	24.3	0.26	0.22

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
E4E	72.56	-48.72	2110	97	2194	34.735	1.256	27.815	4.82	2.03	32.6	0.03	-
					2011	34.740	1.403	27.809	5.02	2.56	31.7	0.03	-
					1812	34.744	1.589	27.798	4.93	2.18	31.7	0.03	-
					1506	34.741	1.861	27.775	4.92	2.30	31.2	0.03	-
					1255	34.718	2.066	27.741	5.08	2.22	32.5	0.03	-
					1004	34.675	2.199	27.696	5.00	2.51	34.0	0.03	-
					903	34.654	2.280	27.672	4.98	2.10	34.3	0.03	-
					700	34.576	2.305	27.607	5.07	2.58	35.5	0.03	-
					602	34.516	2.278	27.561	5.05	2.91	35.8	0.03	-
					501	34.442	2.280	27.502	4.93	2.50	36.3	0.03	-
					401	34.360	2.241	27.440	5.05	2.47	-	-	-
					301	34.169	1.863	27.317	5.24	2.59	34.4	0.03	-
					20	33.831	3.222	26.932	6.64	4.68	24.3	0.27	-
A3-2	72.06	-50.62	527	107	509	34.392	2.184	27.470	4.87	2.47	35.4	0.03	0.01
					401	34.288	2.125	27.392	4.87	2.39	35.3	0.03	0.01
					300	34.114	1.906	27.270	5.16	2.54	33.1	0.03	0
					276	34.059	1.804	27.232	5.33	2.98	32.8	0.03	0.02
					201	33.941	1.739	27.143	5.60	4.16	31.1	0.27	0.01
					175	33.918	1.942	27.109	5.76	4.07	28.1	0.36	0.30
					150	33.912	2.153	27.088	6.16	4.07	26.2	0.34	0.26
					126	33.912	2.162	27.087	6.42	4.30	26.2	0.33	0.21
					81	33.912	2.162	27.087	6.40	4.66	26.0	0.33	0.21
					39	33.911	2.242	27.080	6.41	4.62	25.7	0.33	0.17
					11	33.911	2.252	27.079	6.46	4.25	25.2	0.33	0.19

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
E4W2	71.43	-48.77	1390	111	802	34.568	2.225	27.608	4.64	2.44	34.4	0.02	-
					601	34.502	2.227	27.554	5.45	3.39	34.9	0.03	-
					501	34.440	2.196	27.508	4.75	2.64	34.9	0.03	-
					401	34.378	2.166	27.460	5.09	3.41	34.3	0.03	0
					300	34.261	2.020	27.378	5.40	3.24	33.8	0.03	0
					251	34.173	1.897	27.317	5.07	2.45	33.1	0.04	0
					201	34.087	1.792	27.256	5.01	3.46	33.4	0.04	0.01
					126	33.902	1.829	27.105	5.54	3.84	-	-	-
					126	33.899	1.893	27.098	5.39	3.85	28.0	0.25	0.60
					100	33.884	2.245	27.058	6.41	4.79	26.4	0.27	0.77
					75	33.880	2.551	27.030	6.91	5.14	24.4	0.28	0.56
					50	33.872	2.815	27.001	7.40	-	23.1	0.28	0.18
					11	33.837	3.076	26.950	7.02	5.16	23.3	0.26	0.06
E5	71.90	-48.41	1920	113	1906	34.743	1.554	27.800	4.90	2.31	32.0	0.03	-
					1204	34.716	2.107	27.736	5.06	2.05	32.5	0.03	-
					1003	34.672	2.210	27.692	5.00	1.39	33.5	0.03	-
					904	34.642	2.241	27.665	4.98	1.73	34.1	0.03	-
					803	34.611	2.252	27.640	5.05	2.12	34.9	0.03	-
					602	34.504	2.249	27.554	5.12	1.82	35.7	0.03	-
					501	34.450	2.208	27.514	5.11	1.47	35.4	0.03	-
					452	34.410	2.203	27.483	5.07	1.90	35.3	0.03	-
					401	34.365	2.153	27.451	5.09	1.92	34.4	0.03	-
					220	34.001	1.764	27.189	5.42	2.99	30.9	0.11	-
					101	33.854	2.736	26.994	6.32	3.87	26.2	0.27	-
					51	33.847	3.087	26.957	6.70	4.80	25.7	0.26	-

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
E5	71.90	-48.41	1920	114	903	34.640	2.245	27.663	5.07	1.97	34.0	0.03	-
					702	34.559	2.245	27.599	5.12	2.00	35.0	0.03	-
					601	34.504	2.250	27.554	5.09	2.29	35.4	0.03	-
					503	34.454	2.216	27.517	5.17	2.04	36.3	0.03	-
					402	34.365	2.153	27.451	5.10	1.97	35.6	0.03	0
					300	34.211	1.940	27.344	5.16	1.95	34.0	0.03	0
					250	34.099	1.818	27.264	5.29	2.43	32.9	0.04	0
					202	33.911	1.822	27.113	5.71	3.59	29.4	0.3	0.32
					150	33.892	1.954	27.088	6.04	3.52	28.1	0.31	0.57
					125	33.889	2.082	27.075	6.07	4.07	28.0	0.3	0.63
					101	33.875	2.128	27.060	5.76	3.60	27.9	0.31	0.53
					82	33.849	2.989	26.967	6.46	4.71	25.8	0.26	0.54
					41	33.846	3.092	26.956	6.57	3.95	25.3	0.25	0.45
					11	33.836	3.257	26.932	6.56	3.94	25.0	0.25	0.28

Table A1: Continued

Station Name	Lon °E	Lat °S	Seafloor, m	CTD N°	Depth, m	Salinity	Tpot °C	Density, σ_θ	$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$, ‰	$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$, ‰	$[NO_3^-]$, µM	$[NO_2^-]$, µM	$[NH_4^+]$, µM
IODA	72.89	-48.36	2300	120	2278	34.732	1.171	27.818	5.03	2.63	32.7	0.03	-
RECOVERY					2011	34.742	1.418	27.809	5.00	2.25	31.7	0.02	-
					1809	34.746	1.615	27.798	5.02	1.72	31.7	0.02	-
					1606	34.744	1.797	27.783	4.92	2.42	31.8	0.02	-
					1205	34.714	2.098	27.735	5.08	1.86	33.0	0.02	-
					1003	34.672	2.188	27.694	5.03	1.97	33.7	0.02	-
					702	34.582	2.315	27.611	5.04	1.61	34.8	0.03	-
					602	34.529	2.324	27.568	5.16	2.44	35.1	0.03	-
					501	34.464	2.339	27.515	5.25	2.13	36.6	0.02	-
					399	34.347	2.199	27.432	4.99	2.16	35.1	0.02	-
					350	34.300	2.166	27.398	5.16	3.32	36.1	0.03	-
					300	34.239	2.114	27.352	5.21	2.29	34.2	0.03	0.01
					251	34.150	2.037	27.288	5.22	2.34	32.6	0.03	0.01
					201	34.060	1.980	27.220	5.38	2.68	31.5	0.05	0.00
					148	33.921	1.882	27.116	5.54	3.27	29.7	0.12	0.03
					79	33.839	2.752	26.980	6.12	5.15	26.7	0.28	0.66
					50	33.822	3.329	26.915	6.77	4.88	24.4	0.26	0.62
					12	33.819	3.543	26.892	6.99	5.43	23.5	0.26	0.24

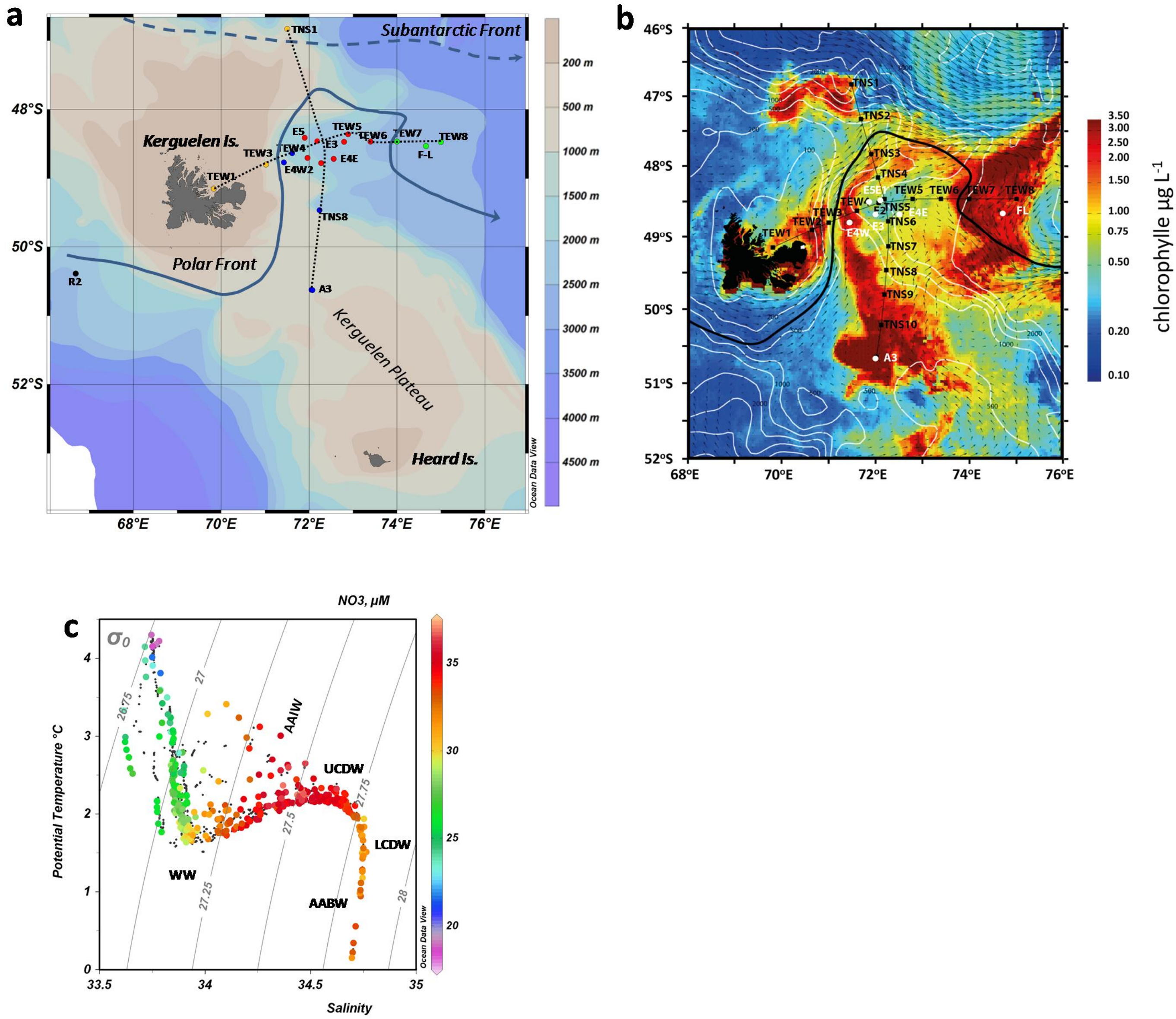
a
Subantarctic Front
Kerguelen Is.
Polar Front
Kerguelen Plateau
Heard Is.
TNS1
TNS8
A3
R2
E5
E3
E4E
E4W2
TEW1
TEW3
TEW4
TEW5
TEW6
TEW7
TEW8
F-L
48°S
50°S
52°S
68°E
70°E
72°E
74°E
76°E
200 m
500 m
1000 m
1500 m
2000 m
2500 m
3000 m
3500 m
4000 m
4500 m
Ocean Data View
b
chlorophyll µg L-1
46°S
47°S
48°S
49°S
50°S
51°S
52°S
68°E
70°E
72°E
74°E
76°E
3.50
3.00
2.50
2.00
1.50
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.20
0.10
TNS1
TNS2
TNS3
TNS4
TNS5
TNS6
TNS7
TNS8
TNS9
TNS10
A3
FL
E3
E4E
E4W
TEW1
TEW2
TEW3
TEW5
TEW6
TEW7
TEW8
c
NO3, µM
σ0
Potential Temperature °C
Salinity
AAIW
UCDW
LCDW
WW
AABW
26.75
27
27.25
27.5
27.75
28
33.5
34
34.5
35
20
25
30
35
Ocean Data View

Figure 1

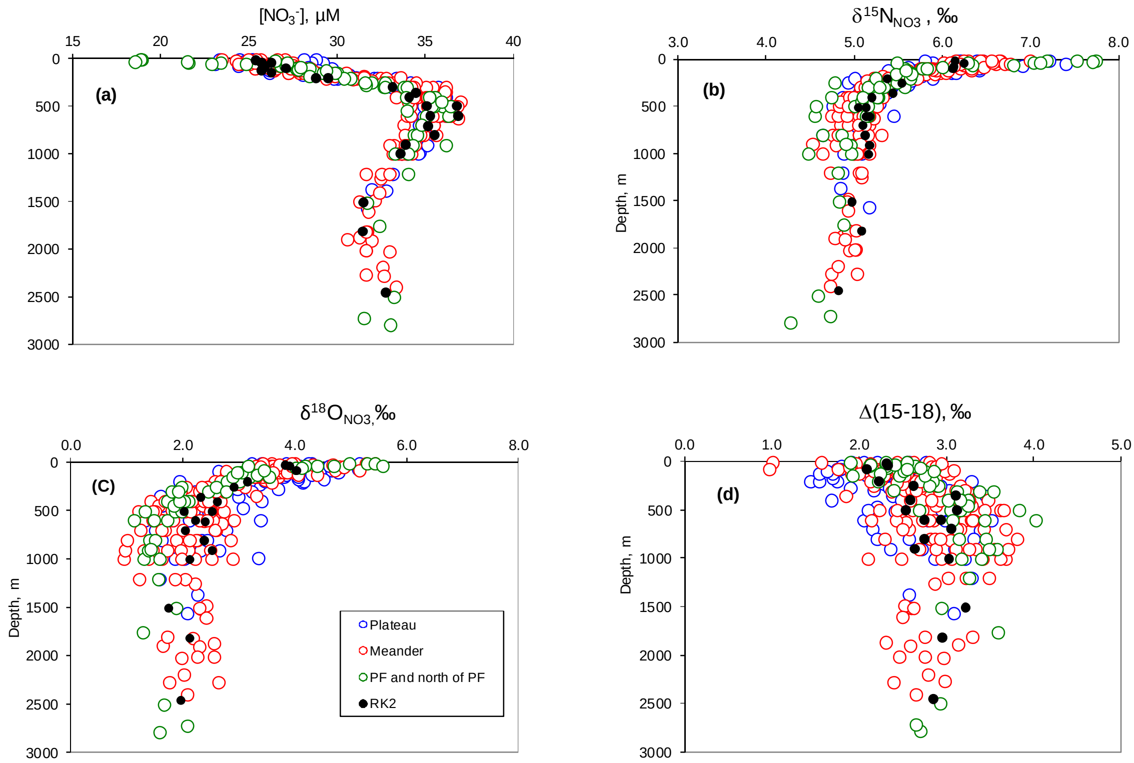
[NO3-], µM
(a)
δ15NNO3 , ‰
(b)
Depth, m
δ18ONO3,‰
(C)
Depth, m
Plateau
Meander
PF and north of PF
RK2
Δ(15-18), ‰
(d)
Depth, m

Figure 2

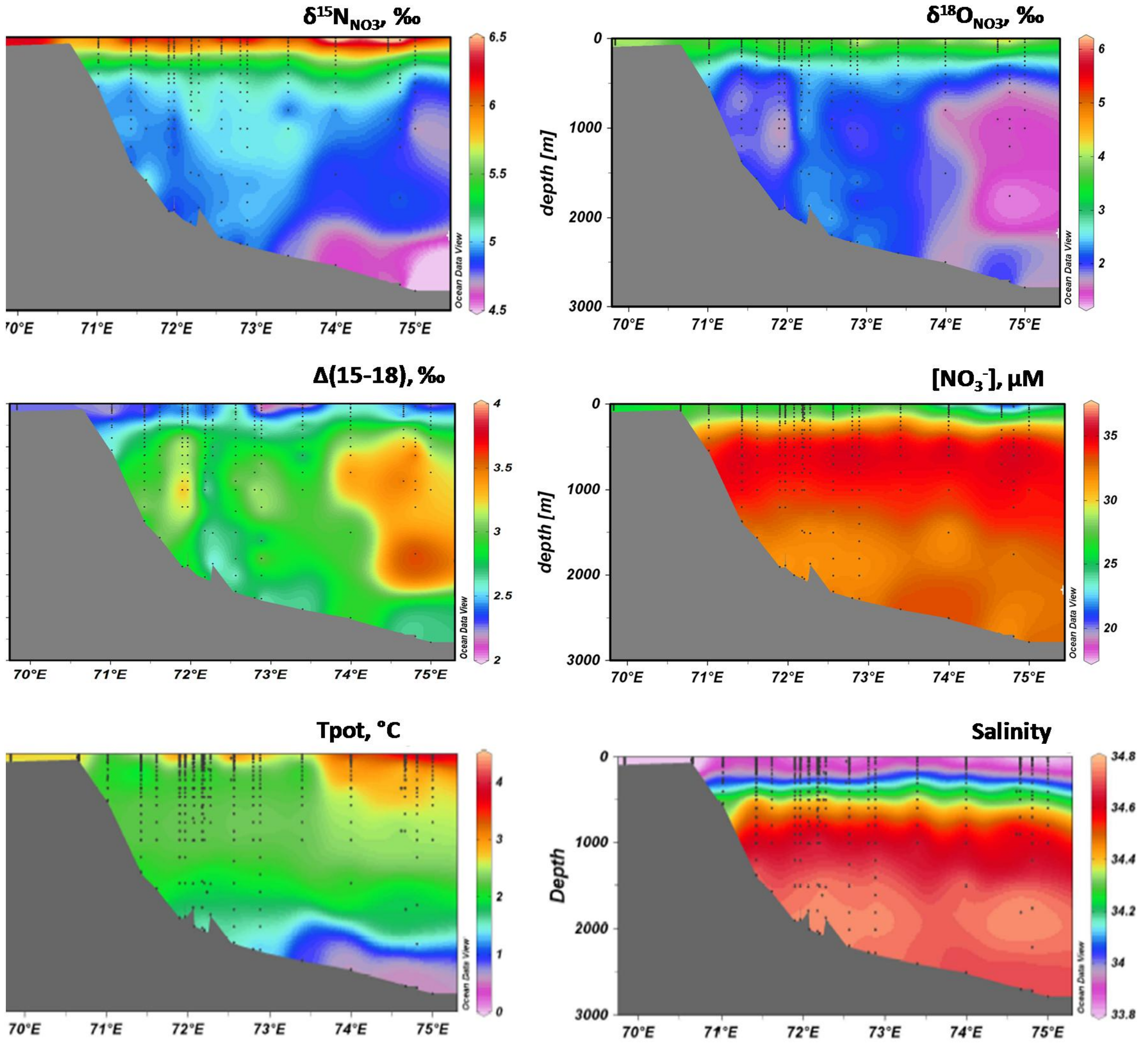
δ15NNO3, ‰
δ18ONO3, ‰
Δ(15-18), ‰
[NO3-], µM
Tpot, °C
Salinity
depth [m]
Depth
0
1000
2000
3000
70°E
71°E
72°E
73°E
74°E
75°E
Ocean Data View

Figure 3a

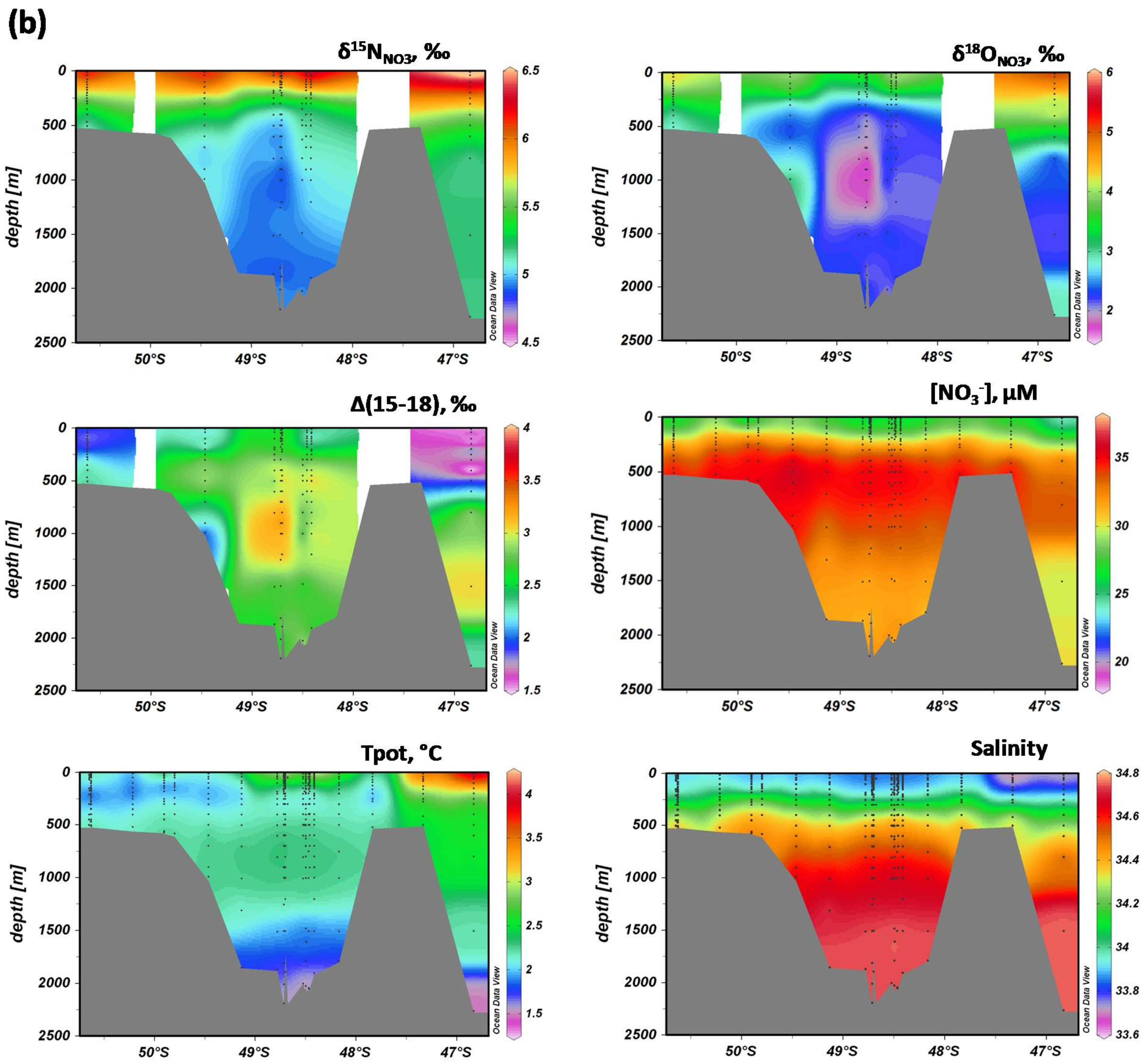
(b)
δ15NNO3, ‰
δ18ONO3, ‰
Δ(15-18), ‰
[NO3-], µM
Tpot, °C
Salinity
depth [m]
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
50°S
49°S
48°S
47°S
Ocean Data View

Figure 3b

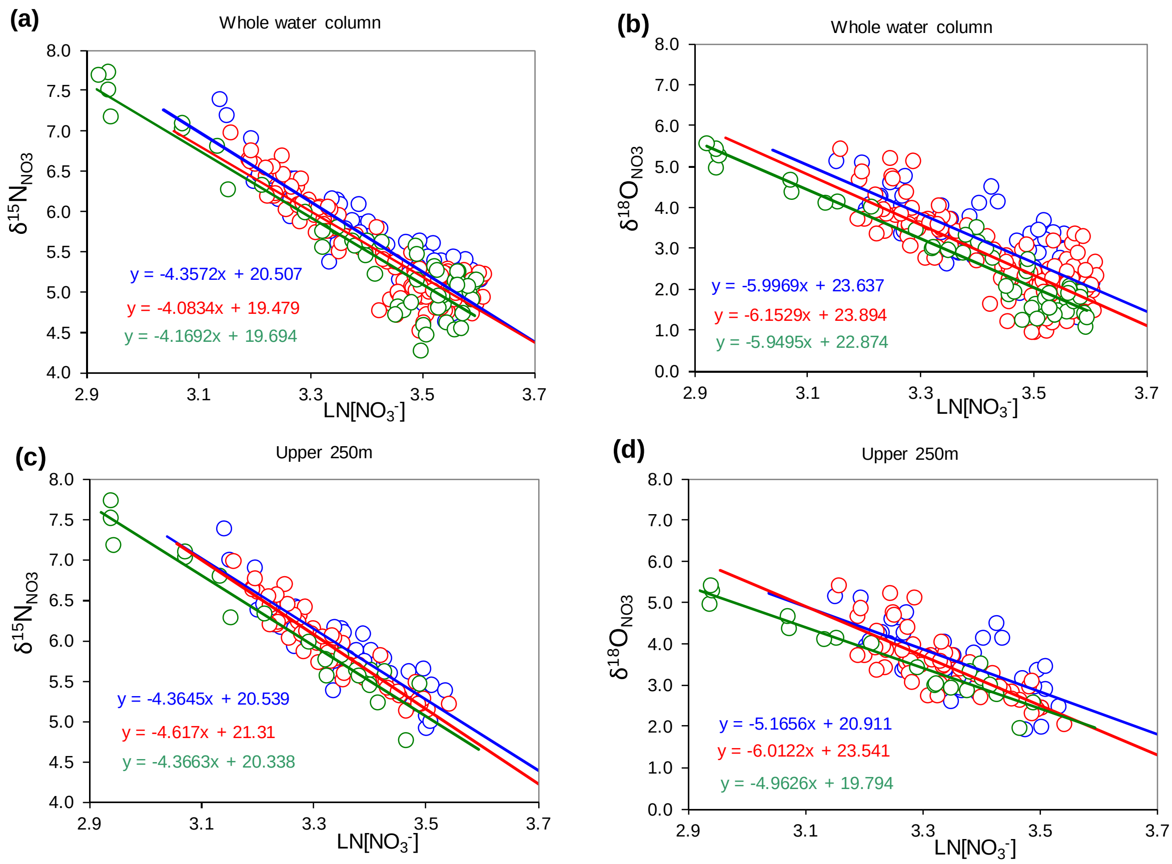
(a)
Whole water column
y = -4.3572x + 20.507
y = -4.0834x + 19.479
y = -4.1692x + 19.694
(b)
Whole water column
y = -5.9969x + 23.637
y = -6.1529x + 23.894
y = -5.9495x + 22.874
(c)
Upper 250m
y = -4.3645x + 20.539
y = -4.617x + 21.31
y = -4.3663x + 20.338
(d)
Upper 250m
y = -5.1656x + 20.911
y = -6.0122x + 23.541
y = -4.9626x + 19.794
$\delta^{15}N_{NO3}$
$\delta^{18}O_{NO3}$
$LN[NO_3^-]$

Figure 4

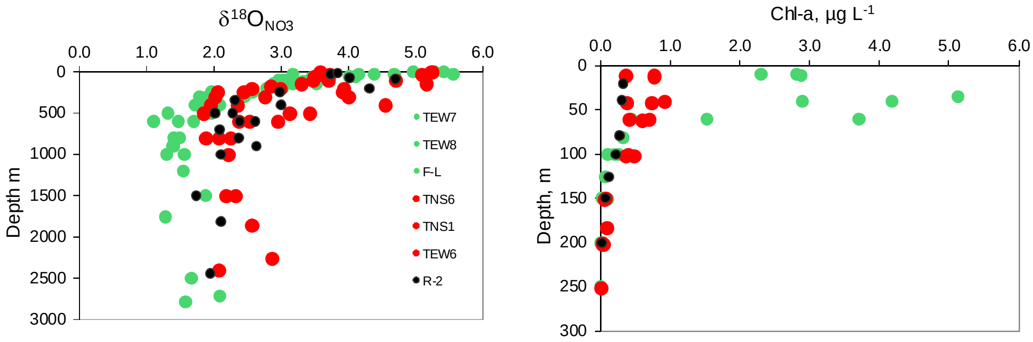
δ18ONO3
0.0
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.0
5.0
6.0
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
Depth m
TEW7
TEW8
F-L
TNS6
TNS1
TEW6
R-2
Chl-a, µg L-1
0.0
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.0
5.0
6.0
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
Depth, m

Figure 5

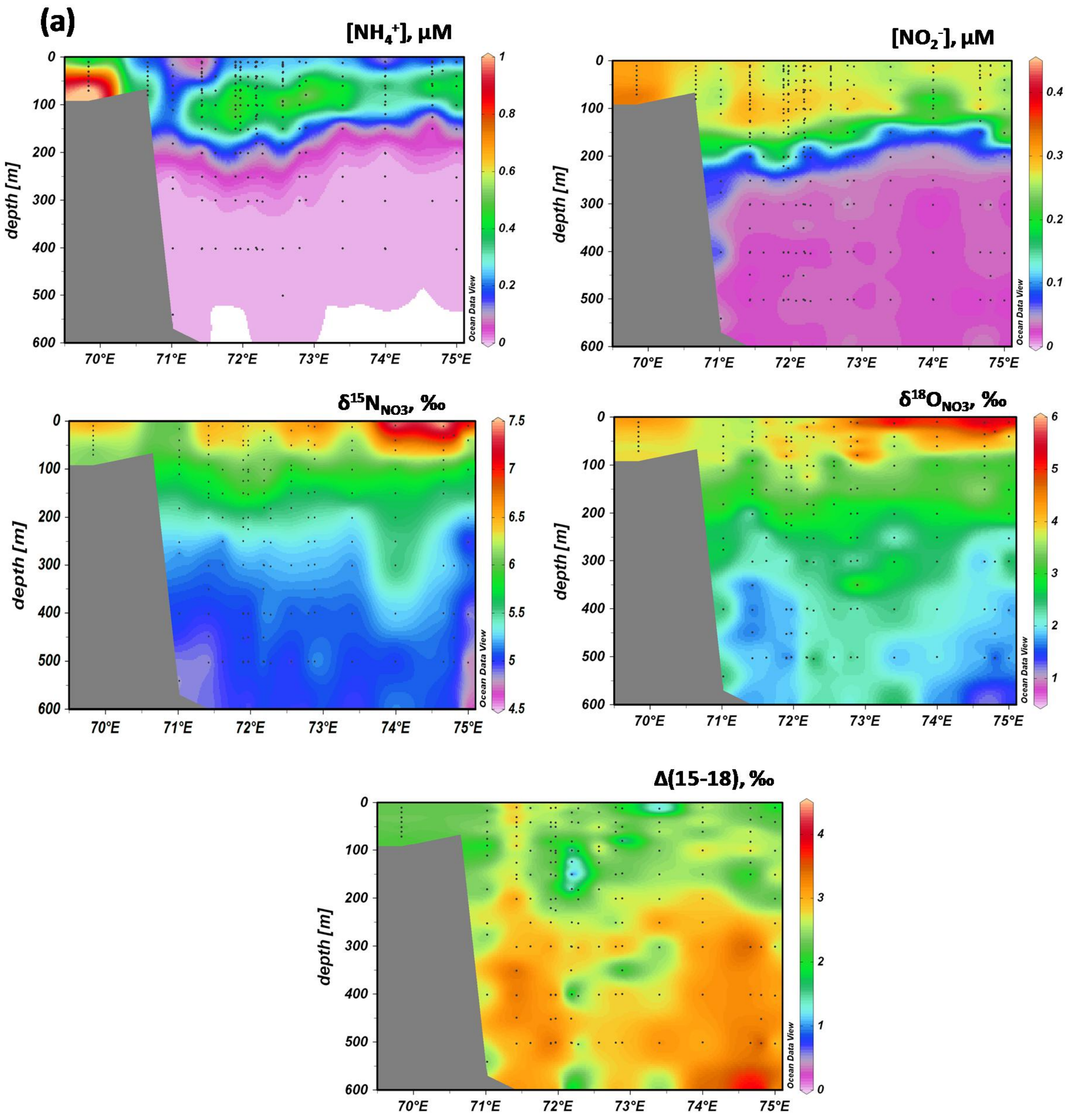
(a)
[NH4+], µM
[NO2-], µM
δ15NNO3, ‰
δ18ONO3, ‰
Δ(15-18), ‰
depth [m]
70°E
71°E
72°E
73°E
74°E
75°E
Ocean Data View

Figure 6a

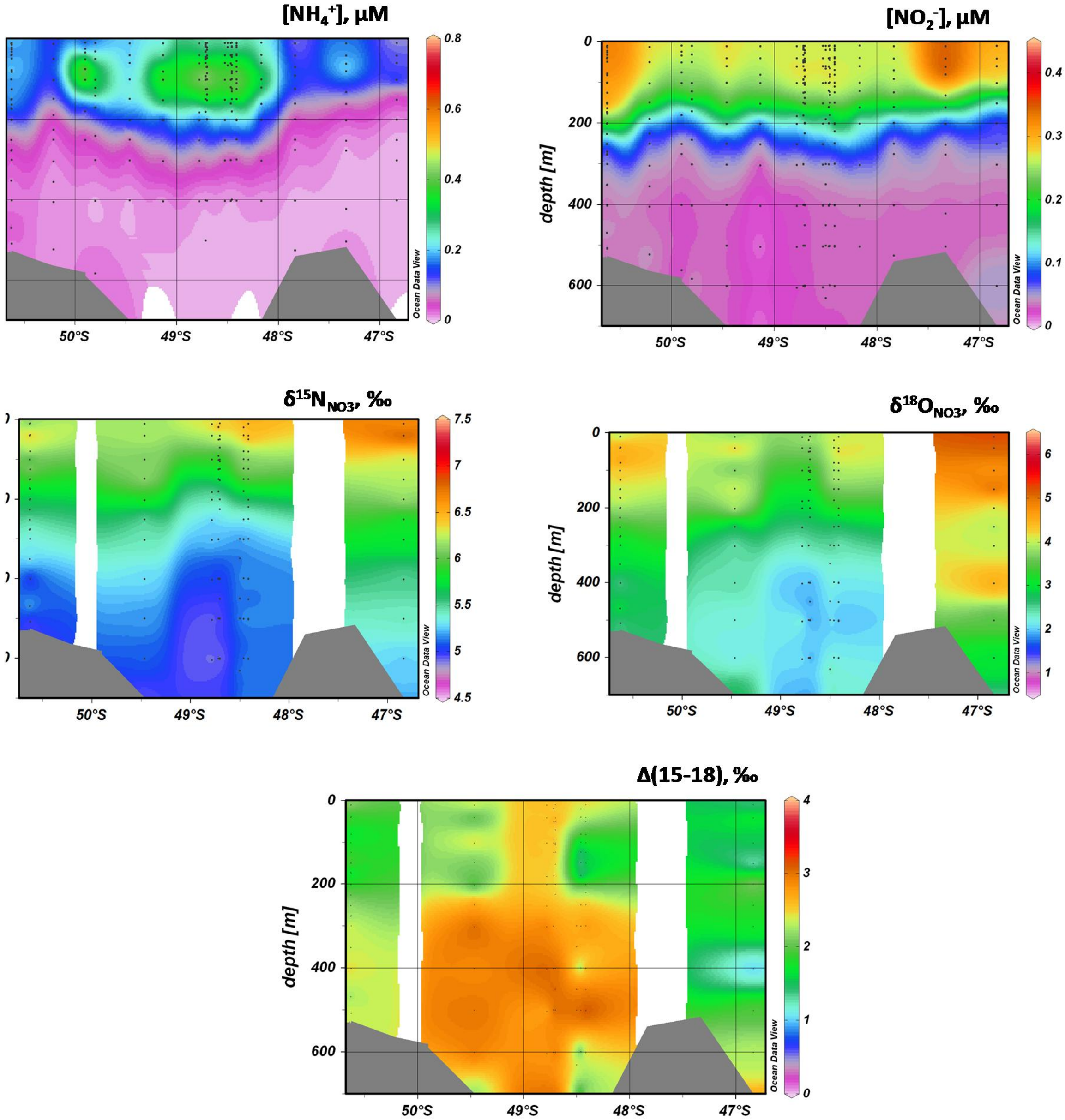
[NH4+], µM
[NO2-], µM
δ15NNO3, ‰
δ18ONO3, ‰
Δ(15-18), ‰
depth [m]
0
200
400
600
50°S
49°S
48°S
47°S
Ocean Data View

Figure 6b

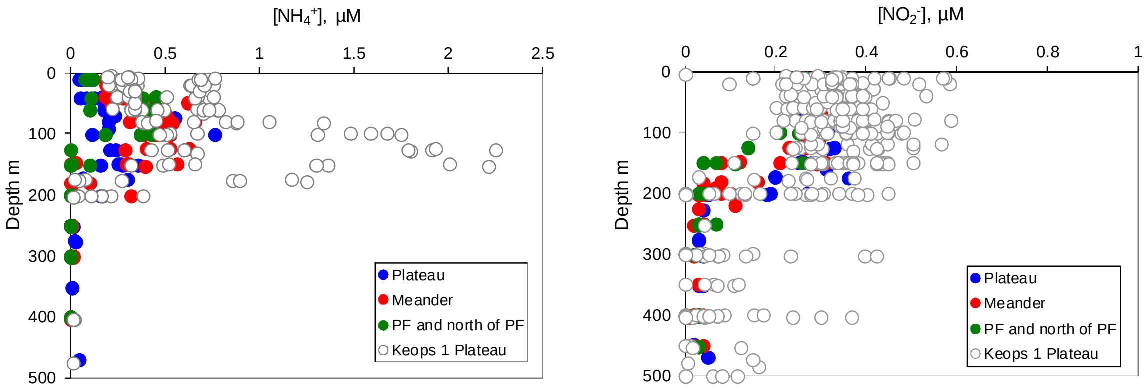
[NH4+], µM
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
Depth m
0
100
200
300
400
500
Plateau
Meander
PF and north of PF
Keops 1 Plateau
[NO2-], µM
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
Depth m
0
100
200
300
400
500
Plateau
Meander
PF and north of PF
Keops 1 Plateau

Figure 7

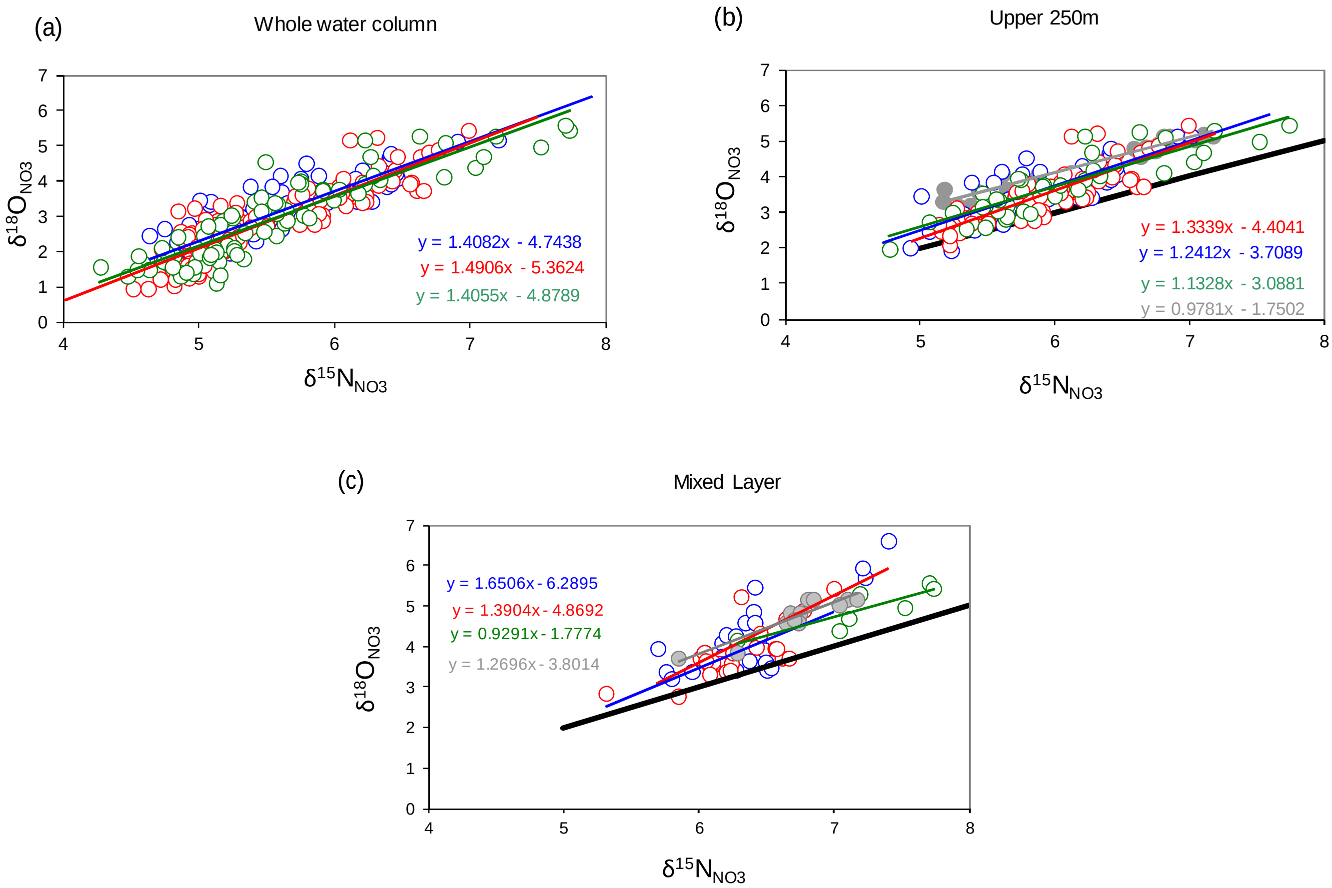
(a)
Whole water column
y = 1.4082x - 4.7438
y = 1.4906x - 5.3624
y = 1.4055x - 4.8789
δ18ONO3
δ15NNO3
(b)
Upper 250m
y = 1.3339x - 4.4041
y = 1.2412x - 3.7089
y = 1.1328x - 3.0881
y = 0.9781x - 1.7502
δ18ONO3
δ15NNO3
(c)
Mixed Layer
y = 1.6506x - 6.2895
y = 1.3904x - 4.8692
y = 0.9291x - 1.7774
y = 1.2696x - 3.8014
δ18ONO3
δ15NNO3

Figure 8