Pigments, elemental composition (C, N, P, Si) and stoichiometry of particulate matter, in the naturally iron fertilized region of Kerguelen in the Southern Ocean

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Abstract

The particulate matter distribution and phytoplankton community structure of the iron-fertilized Kerguelen region were investigated in early austral spring (October-November 2011) during the KEOPS2 cruise. The iron-fertilized region was characterized by a complex mesoscale circulation resulting in a patchy distribution of particulate matter. Integrated concentrations over 200 m ranged from 72.2 to 317.7 mg m^{-2} for chlorophyll *a*, 314 to 744 mmol m^{-2} for biogenic silica (BSi), 1,106 to 2,268 mmol m^{-2} for particulate organic carbon, 215 to 436 mmol m^{-2} for particulate organic nitrogen, and 29.3 to 39.0 mmol m^{-2} for particulate organic phosphorus. Three distinct high biomass areas were identified: the coastal waters of Kerguelen Islands, the easternmost part of the study area in the Polar Front Zone,

and the southeastern Kerguelen Plateau. As expected from previous artificial and natural iron-fertilization experiments, the iron-fertilized areas were characterized by the development of large diatoms revealed by BSi size–fractionation and HPLC pigment signatures, whereas the iron-limited reference area was associated to a low biomass dominated by a mixed (nanoflagellates and diatoms) phytoplankton assemblage. A major difference from most previous artificial iron fertilization studies was the observation of much higher Si:C, Si:N, and Si:P ratios (respectively 0.31 ± 0.16 , 1.6 ± 0.7 and 20.5 ± 7.9) in the iron-fertilized areas compared to the iron-limited reference station (respectively 0.13, 1.1, 5.8). A second difference is the patchy response of the elemental composition of phytoplankton communities to large scale natural iron fertilization. Comparison to the previous KEOPS1 cruise also allowed to address the seasonal dynamics of phytoplankton bloom over the southeastern plateau. From POC, PON, and BSi evolutions, we showed that the elemental composition of the particulate matter also varies at the seasonal scale. This temporal evolution followed changes of the phytoplankton community structure as well as major changes in the nutrient stocks progressively leading to silicic acid exhaustion at the end of the productive season.

Our observations suggest that the specific response of phytoplankton communities under natural iron fertilization is much more diverse than what has been regularly observed in artificial iron fertilization experiments and that the elemental composition of the bulk particulate matter reflects phytoplankton taxonomic structure rather than being a direct consequence of iron availability.

1 Introduction

Considered as the largest High Nutrient Low Chlorophyll (HNLC) region in the world, the Southern Ocean is characterized by low phytoplankton productivity despite nutrient-rich waters (Martin et al., 1991; Sarmiento et al., 2004). The “Iron Hypothesis” is now largely acknowledged to explain this paradox. Martin et al. (1990) estimated that new production could be enhanced about 30-fold under iron-replete conditions and could thus stimulate the export of carbon (C) to the deep ocean by fixing atmospheric CO_2. This hypothesis motivated several artificial iron (Fe) enrichment experiments in different HNLC areas all over the world (Boyd et al., 1999; Takeda, 1998; de Baar et al., 2005; Boyd, 2007; Smetacek et al., 2012). All these studies confirmed that addition of Fe stimulated phytoplankton growth but only one

postulated an enhanced C sequestration on the sea floor (Smetacek et al., 2012). This could result from experimental artifacts, and especially from the shorter duration of experiments compared to that of vertical export processes.

To overcome those experimental constraints, the concept of "natural fertilization laboratory" was coined by Blain et al. (2007). The objective was to investigate the response of ecosystem functioning and biogeochemical cycles in a naturally iron-fertilized system by comparison with a nearby typical HNLC environment. In the early 2000s, five projects addressed this concept in different regions of the Southern Ocean: the KErguelen Ocean and Plateau compared Study (KEOPS1) (Blain et al., 2007), the CROZet natural iron bloom and EXport experiment (CROZEX) (Pollard et al., 2009), the Blue Water Zone (BWZ) program (Zhou et al., 2010; 2013), the Discovery 2010 cruises (Tarling et al., 2012), and the Dynamic Light on Fe limitation (DynaLiFe) project (Arrigo and Alderkamp, 2012). Each of these studies focused on recurrent seasonal blooming regions characterized by large bathymetric discontinuities (such as ridges, islands and/or submarine plateaus) and strong hydrodynamic forcings (especially geostrophic fronts), which together interact and generate natural iron inputs to surface waters. The natural iron enrichment experiments consistently verified an enhanced efficiency of C export within the naturally Fe-fertilized systems which was approximately 3-times higher than in the surrounding Fe-limited areas (Morris and Charette, 2013). However, some gaps still persist regarding the understanding of the factors controlling the dynamics of phytoplankton blooms in naturally Fe-fertilized systems of the Southern Ocean.

Previous studies in the literature have documented the influence of iron on both the structure and the elemental ratios of phytoplankton communities. The phytoplankton community structure is known to directly impact the fate of carbon through sinking rates depending on various factors such as cell size, ballast minerals, transparent exopolymers (TEP), or (re)packaging in zooplankton fecal pellets (Margalef, 1965; Falkowski et al., 2003; Legendre and Le Fèvre, 1989; Armstrong et al., 2009). Artificial and natural iron-fertilization experiments evidenced the preferential development of large diatoms (> 20 µm) under iron-replete conditions (Hutchins and Bruland, 1998; Takeda, 1998; Hare et al., 2005; Armand et al., 2008; Timmermans et al., 2008). In a recent review paper, Quéguiner (2013) proposed a conceptual general scheme for phytoplankton development in naturally Fe-fertilized systems where phytoplankton are separated into two groups occupying different niches in the water

column according to their adaptation to limiting proximal factors (iron, silicic acid, and light) and their resistance to grazing by micro– and mesozooplankton. Diatoms are responsible for more than 40 % of the global oceanic primary production (Nelson et al., 1995). Large diatoms favor the export and sequestration of carbon (Nelson et al., 1995; Buesseler, 1998). Diatom growth can be controlled by silicic acid (H_4SiO_4) availability, an essential nutrient for the formation of diatom frustules. Together Fe and H_4SiO_4 could be co-limiting (Dugdale et al., 1995) and could directly alter the stoichiometry of biogenic matter by influencing the uptake rates of major elements. Both artificial and natural iron-fertilization experiments reported higher Si:C, Si:N and Si:P ratios under Fe-stress compared to Fe-replete conditions (Hutchins and Bruland, 1998; Franck et al., 2000; Moore et al., 2007). Thus, Fe limitation seemed to promote the development of more heavily silicified diatoms by strongly enhancing the Si compared to C and N uptake rates (de Baar et al., 1997; Firme et al., 2003). However, some exceptions were soon documented. For example, Hutchins et al. (1998) observed that Fe could sometimes limit phytoplankton growth without changing the Si:C and Si:N ratios. The control of phytoplankton elemental ratios in response to iron availability therefore remains poorly understood, which clearly calls for new observations.

During the first KEOPS cruise (KEOPS1), conducted in January-February 2005, the impact of iron on H_4SiO_4 and nitrate (NO_3^-) utilization by diatoms was investigated in the southeastern part of the naturally iron-fertilized Kerguelen Plateau (Mosseri et al., 2008; Timmermans et al., 2008). In this area, an annual bloom of diatoms depleting dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) in surface waters (Jouandet et al., 2008) is sustained by continuous iron inputs at the surface thanks to the enhanced vertical inputs of iron-rich deep waters from the plateau (Blain et al., 2007; Park et al., 2008a). Unexpectedly**,** Mosseri et al. (2008) reported moderate differences in elemental ratios (Si:C:N) of the particulate matter between Fe-fertilized waters and HNLC waters. This observation was attributed to the combined effects of the presence of an already decaying diatom bloom over the plateau, and the presence of heavily silicified diatoms in HNLC waters. H_4SiO_4:DIC and H_4SiO_4:NO_3^- elemental uptake ratios of the natural diatom community of the plateau were close to 0.13 and 1 respectively, as expected for diatoms growing in nutrient-replete conditions (Hutchins and Bruland, 1998; Takeda, 1998). However, the high NO_3^- concentrations in surface waters compared to H_4SiO_4 depletion at the end of the bloom suggested a strong decoupling between the seasonal consumption of these two nutrients. According to Mosseri et al. (2008), this could be due to

differential remineralisation between Si and N and by the capacity of diatoms to grow preferentially on ammonium, thereby preventing the complete utilization of the winter NO_3^- stock. In the context of the "silicic acid leakage hypothesis" of Matsumoto et al. (2002), this unexpected decoupling between H_4SiO_4 and NO_3^- consumptions, if extended over the entire Permanently Open Ocean Zone (POOZ) of the Southern Ocean, could have large implications at global scale in the control of low latitude productivity and phytoplankton assemblages (Sarmiento et al., 2004). Moreover, understanding this decoupling is of critical importance to assess the efficiency of Fe fertilization in terms of DIC uptake at regional and global scales.

In order to follow up on KEOPS1 observations, the second KEOPS cruise (KEOPS2) was conducted in the naturally iron-fertilized region of Kerguelen Plateau (KP) during austral spring (October-November) 2011. Focused east of the Kerguelen Islands (KI), the study investigated the biogeochemical cycles and phytoplankton community structures in contrasted environments differently impacted by iron availability and mesoscale activity. In this paper, we examine the particulate matter distribution in relation to the phytoplankton community structure in these contrasted environments. By combining KEOPS1 data corresponding to the late stage of the bloom, the temporal evolution of phytoplankton community over the KP will be documented during the entire blooming period. The aim is to assess the seasonal degree of coupling between C, N, P, and Si cycles to better understand the seasonal dynamics of phytoplankton blooms in naturally Fe-fertilized region. The use of lithogenic silica as a proxy for lithogenic matter is discussed to track potential sources of Fe in the KP region.

2 Method

2.1 Sampling strategy

The KEOPS2 cruise was conducted in austral spring from October 10th to November 20th 2011 aboard the R/V Marion Dufresne (TAAF/IPEV). This research project was focused east of the KP which is characterized by the passage of the Polar Front (PF), as illustrated in Fig. 1. The KP region is surrounded by the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC) whose main branch circulates to the north of the plateau (Park et al., 2008b). A southern branch of the ACC circulates to the south of Kerguelen Islands to further join a branch of the Fawn Trough Current (FTC). The FTC has a main northeast direction, but a minor branch splits away northwestward to rejoin the eastern side of the KP (Park et al., 2008b). These particular

hydrographic features generate contrasted environments which are differently impacted by iron availability and mesoscale activity. Among these contrasted environments, KEOPS2 focused on the northeastern Kerguelen bloom (E stations), the eastern bloom (F-L and F-S stations) in the Polar Front Zone (PFZ), and the southeastern KP bloom (A3 station). The latter was visited twice (A3-1 in October and A3-2 in November) at a reference station that had been already studied during the KEOPS1 cruise. For comparison, the station R2 was considered as representative of the HNLC off-plateau area. A temporal evolution study of the northeastern Kerguelen bloom was led on the complex recirculation system located in a stationary meander of the PF. This site (referred as stations E including E-1, E-2, E-3, E-4E and E-5) was visited five times in the course of the cruise. Across this complex system, two transects were sampled to get a detailed description of the biogeochemical parameters of the eastern Kerguelen area. The first transect, oriented south to north (TNS), was sampled from 21 to 23 October; the second transect, oriented west to east (TEW), was sampled from 31 October to 02 November.

Seawater samples were collected using a Seabird *SBE 911-plus* CTD unit mounted on a 24 12-L bottles rosette. A total of 30 different stations were sampled for analysis of particulate (biogenic and lithogenic) silica, particulate organic matter (carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus) and biomarker pigments. Sampling was performed at 6 to 24 depths over the water column and covered a wide range of bottom depths from 84 m to 2,786 m above and off-plateau respectively.

2.2 Biogenic and lithogenic silica stocks

For particulate silica analyses, size fractionation was perfomed by filtering 2-L seawater onto stacked 0.8 and 20 µm Nucleopore® polycarbonate filters simultaneously. Samples were folded in 4 and stored in Eppendorf vials, dried overnight at 60°C before being closed and stored at room temperature. Biogenic silica (BSi) and lithogenic silica (LSi) were measured following the triple extraction procedure described by Ragueneau et al. (2005). Dried filters were digested two times at 95°C for 45 mn with an analysis of both Si and Al concentrations at each step. In order to correct BSi for LSi contamination, particulate aluminum was measured in parallel by the Lumogallion fluorescence method of Hydes and Liss (1976) adapted by Howard et al. (1986). After the double alkaline digestion, a third extraction in 2.9 mol L^{-1} hydrofluoric acid was performed on dried filters during 48h. Blank values were

1.0 ± 0.2 nmol L^{-1} for BSi, 16 ± 7 nmol L^{-1} for LSi and 24 ± 9 nmol L^{-1} for particulate Al. This implied detection limits, defined by the sum of the average blank value plus three times the standard deviation of the blanks, of 1.6 nmol L^{-1}, 37 nmol L^{-1} and 51 nmol L^{-1} for BSi , LSi and particulate Al respectively. For some samples, Al concentrations analyzed after the second NaOH extraction were inferior to the detection limit. These samples were also characterized by the lowest LSi concentrations. The correction of the lithogenic interference is only valid considering that Al content of diatom frustules is negligible as compared to that of LSi (Schlüter and Rickert, 1998). According to Ragueneau et al. (2005), in the case of low LSi concentrations, as in open ocean waters, the interference of diatom Al may overestimate LSi concentrations. For these reasons, we decided not to apply the Al correction for samples with Al concentrations below the quantification limit, defined by the sum of the average blank value plus ten times the standard deviation of the blanks (114 nmol L^{-1}). This concerns especially off-plateau stations far from the influence of Kerguelen Islands.

2.3 Particulate organic carbon (POC), nitrogen (PON) and phosphorus (POP)

For POC and PON measurements, 1-L seawater samples were collected. For POP measurements 0.5-L seawater samples were collected. Samples were filtered onboard on 25-mm Whatman GF/F filters (precombusted at 450°C) and stored in precombusted glass vial. Filters were dried several days at 60°C, then sealed with an aluminium cap and stored at room temperature. In order to remove inorganic carbon, POC/PON filters were acidified with fuming HCl. Finally, POC and PON concentrations were determined using the combustion method of Strickland and Parsons (1972) on an EA 2400 CHN Analyzer. POP filters were digested following the wet oxidation method described by Pujo-Pay and Raimbault (1994). Extracts were clarified through 0.2-µm Nucleopore® polycarbonate filters before being analyzed on a 3-SEAL autoanalyzer. Blanks were 1.27 ± 0.26 µmol L^{-1} for POC, 0.06 ± 0.02 µmol L^{-1} for PON and 0.011 ± 0.005 µmol L^{-1} for POP. The detection limits, defined as above, were 2.05 and 0.12 µmol L^{-1} for POC and PON and 0.026 µmol L^{-1} for POP. Most samples collected below 100 m showed POC concentrations inferior to the quantification limit (3.87 µmol L^{-1}). To compare integrated concentrations of particulate matter over the same depth (200 m), we decided to estimate these low POC concentrations as the minimum detectable concentration (2.05 µmol L^{-1}). This approximation seems reasonable considering that PON and POP standing stocks were mostly concentrated in the upper 100 m.

2.4 Pigment measurements

For pigment analyses, seawater samples were filtered through 25-mm Whatman GF/F filters. The filtered volumes varied from 1-L to 2.2-L according to the charge in particles. Filters were then placed in cryotubes and stored in liquid nitrogen. In the laboratory, pigments were extracted and analyzed following the procedure of Van Heukelem and Thomas (2001) modified by Ras et al. (2008). Filters were extracted in 3-mL methanol (100 %) for 2h at -20°C. The extracts were then vacuum-filtered onto Whatman GF/F filters. Within 24h of extraction, extracts were analyzed by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) with a complete Agilent Technologies 1200 series system. Separation of pigments was performed by means of a reversed phase C8 Zorbax Eclipse XDB column (3×150 mm; 3.5 µm particle size). Concentrations were calculated from the peak area obtained by diode array detection at 450 nm for carotenoids, chlorophylls *c* and *b*, 667 nm for chlorophyll *a* and derived pigments and 770 nm for bacteriochlorophyll *a*. An internal standard correction (Vitamine E acetate, Sigma) and external calibration standards (provided by DHI Water and Environment in Denmark) were applied for calculations of pigment concentrations. This method enabled detection of 25 pigments with low detection limits (varying from 0.1 ng L^{-1} for chlorophyll b to 0.4 ng L^{-1} for chlorophyll *a* and alloxanthin, considering a filtered volume of 1-L of seawater). Following the methods of Claustre (1994) and Vidussi et al. (2001) modified by Uitz et al. (2006), seven diagnostic pigments were used as biomarkers of specific phytoplankton taxa to assess the contribution of three pigment-based size classes (micro-, nano-, and picophytoplankton) to the total phytoplankton biomass. The seven pigments are fucoxanthin (Fuco), peridinin (Peri), alloxanthin (Allo), 19′-butanoyloxyfucoxanthin (19'BF), 19′-hexanoyloxyfucoxanthin (19'HF), zeaxanthin (Zea), and total chlorophyll *b* (TChl *b*). Microphytoplankton (> 20 µm) is associated to Fuco and Peri pigments. Nanophytoplankton (2-20 µm) is associated to Allo, 19'BF and 19'HF pigments. Picophytoplankton (< 2 µm) is associated to Zea and TChl *b* pigments.

3 Results

3.1 Phytoplankton pigments: biomass and community composition

3.1.1 Spatial variability over the study area

The study area was characterized by an heterogeneous distribution of vertically integrated chlorophyll *a* concentrations (Chl *a*, in Fig. 2a). It is important to keep in mind that this overview of the study area was also influenced by the rapid temporal evolution of the phytoplankton blooms. The TNS transect and station A3-1 were sampled at the start of the bloom, ten days before sampling the TEW transect including stations F-L and F-S. Satellite images (d'Ovidio et al., 2012) revealed that during the TEW transect, the bloom was rapidly developing with a large spatial heterogeneity.

The lowest integrated Chl *a* concentrations were found at the off-plateau stations R2 (39.0 mg m^{-2}) and TNS-1 (52.1 mg m^{-2}). Maximum concentrations were observed at TEW-7 (223.0 mg m^{-2}) and F-L (353.8 mg m^{-2}), evidencing a very high phytoplankton biomass in the PFZ. The Polar Front clearly isolated these very high Chl *a* waters from comparatively lower Chl *a* southern waters (ranging from 100.0 to 187.7 mg m^{-2}).

In the same way, the study area was characterized by an heterogeneous distribution of phytoplankton communities as revealed by pigment biomarkers (Figs. 2b, 2c and 2d). The phytoplankton community was mainly dominated by microphytoplankton (representing on average 83 % of total Chl *a* biomass) all over the study area. The microphytoplankton contribution was however clearly lower at stations R2 and TNS-1 (47 and 39 % of total Chl *a* biomass respectively) due to a higher proportion of nanophytoplankton (39 and 41 % of total Chl *a* biomass respectively). Stations TNS-1 and TNS-2 also departed from this general trend by exhibiting a higher picophytoplankton contribution (~20 % of total Chl *a* biomass) as compared to the other stations (<10 % of total Chl *a* biomass).

Chl *a* : Fuco ratios (2.3 ± 0.4; data not shown) were within the typical range of values (1.1 to 2.3) for diatoms (Wright and Jeffrey, 1987; Tester et al., 1995; Ediger et al., 2001) except for the off-plateau stations R2 and TNS-1, where higher ratios (4.3 ± 0.8) were found. Fucoxanthin is the dominant biomarker for diatoms but is also found in some prymnesiophytes (e.g. *Phaeocystis* sp.), chrysophytes (e.g. silicoflagellates such as *Dictyocha* sp.) and dinoflagellates. The very low concentrations in 19'BF, 19'HF and peridinin at all

stations (ranging from 0.8 to 9.7, 1.9 to 12.8 and 0.4 to 3.2 mg m^{-2} respectively) compared to fucoxanthin (20.9 to 160.2 mg m^{-2}) clearly evidence the dominance of diatoms over the other classes of phytoplankton all over the study area, except at R2 and TNS-1. At these stations, Chl *a* : 19'BF (12.0 ± 1.4), and Chl *a* : 19'HF (4.4 ± 0.1) ratios were the lowest of the study area, reflecting the higher contribution of nanoflagellates to the phytoplankton community (data not shown).

3.1.2 Vertical distributions along transects TNS and TEW

The vertical distribution of Chl *a* along transects TNS and TEW are presented in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 respectively. For both transects, the higher concentrations (> 0.5 mg m^{-3}) were restricted to the upper 150 m and were clearly dominated by microphytoplankton communities.

At the beginning of the bloom, Chl *a* concentrations ranged from 0.5 to 1.5 mg m^{-3} in the upper 100 m from TNS-3 to TNS-6 and in the upper 180 m from TNS-7 to TNS-10 following the mixed layer depth (Fig. 3). North of the PF, Chl *a* concentrations were lower reaching 0.6 mg m^{-3} in the upper 60 m at TNS-2 and 0.3 mg m^{-3} over 200 m depth at TNS-1. TNS-1 was very different from the rest of the transect with higher contributions of nanophytoplankton over 150 m (20 to 50 % contribution to total biomass depending on depth; Fig. 5). Ten days later, higher phytoplankton biomasses (up to 5.0 mg m^{-3}) were observed in the PF area between TEW-7 and TEW-8 (Fig. 4). Vertical profiles clearly evidenced the PF influence which isolated very high Chl *a* waters to the north from comparatively lower Chl *a* waters to the south. The coastal station TEW-1 was also characterized by very high Chl *a* concentrations within the first 40 m (up to 4.7 mg m^{-3}). As shown by satellite images (d'Ovidio et al., 2012), TEW-1 already supported a large phytoplankton bloom before the beginning of the cruise, likely due to precocious favorable growth conditions in the coastal zone. The latter was separated from the off–plateau waters by the southern branch of the PF circulating along the shelf-break between TEW-3 and TEW-4. The PF signature along the shelf break was defined by lower Chl *a* concentrations (< 1.0 mg m^{-3}). Maximum concentrations in fucoxanthin (2.0 to 2.5 mg m^{-3}) were similarly found for both the eastern area north of the PF and at station TEW-1, indicating the dominance by diatoms (Fig. 6). The core of the TEW transect (TEW-4 to TEW-6) was characterized by Chl *a* concentrations ranging from 1.0 to 1.5 mg m^{-3} at the surface and a significant increase of the

nanophytoplankton contribution to the total biomass (20 to 30 %; Fig. 6). An increased grazing activity was evidenced at TEW-7 and TEW-8 by relatively higher concentrations in phaeopigments (Phaeo); the ratio of Phaeo to Chl *a* was indeed higher (0.3) at these sites as compared to all other stations (< 0.1; data not shown).

3.1.3 Temporal evolution at contrasted productive stations

No clear temporal evolution of the phytoplankton biomass could be evidenced in the complex system of recirculation located in the stationary meander of the PF, as demonstrated by the integrated Chl *a* concentrations (ranging between 98.2 and 129.0 mg m^{-2}) from the first (E-1) to the last (E-5) visit in Fig. 7.

Stations E-4W and A3 were visited two times (Fig. 7). The largest phytoplankton development was observed at the KP reference station A3, where Chl *a* concentrations have increased 3.5-fold over one month (from 106.2 mg m^{-2} in October, A3-1 visit, to 371.7 mg m^{-2} in November, A3-2 visit). This evolution was accompanied by an increase of the Phaeo : Chl *a* ratio (from < 0.1 to 0.3), reflecting a higher grazing activity at the second visit (data not shown).

Station E-4W was characterized by a moderate evolution compared to A3, likely due to the shorter period of time between the two sampling periods (6 days compared to 27 days). Chl *a* concentrations increased about 2-fold from 131.2 to 249.8 mg m^{-2} between the two visits.

For A3 station and E stations, the temporal evolution of chlorophyll biomass was mainly due to the development of a microphytoplankton community largely dominated by diatoms. At these stations, integrated nano- and picophytoplankton biomasses, determined using diagnostic pigments, were very low and nearly constant all over the course of the cruise (respectively 14.4 ± 3.7 and 4.6 ± 1.7 mg m^{-2}; Fig. 7).

3.2 Biogenic silica and particulate organic matter

3.2.1 Spatial variability over the study area

The study area was characterized by an heterogeneous distribution of biogenic silica (BSi) and particulate organic carbon (POC), nitrogen (PON) and phosphorus (POP) (Fig. 8). The lowest vertically integrated concentrations of BSi, POC, and PON were measured at the off-shore stations R2 and TNS-1 with integrated values over 200 m of 88.6 mmol Si m^{-2}, 610.5

mmol C m^{-2}, and 78.1 mmol N m^{-2} respectively. The lowest concentrations of POP were evidenced at the station TEW-3 (8.9 mmol P m^{-2} over 200 m). The highest concentrations were observed between TEW-7 and TEW-8 (250.4 to 377.6 mmol Si m^{-2} for BSi, 1,200 to 1,875 mmol C m^{-2} for POC, 214.7 to 354.4 mmol N m^{-2} for PON, 29.5 to 39.0 mmol P m^{-2} for POP), confirming the very high phytoplankton biomass of the PF area. North of the KP, the distribution of BSi, POC, PON and POP was influenced by the passage of the PF which isolated northern waters characterized by low particulate matter concentrations from southern waters characterized by high particulate matter concentrations. This feature is especially highlighted for BSi concentrations (Table 1).

3.2.2 Vertical distribution along transects TNS and TEW

At the beginning of the bloom, along the TNS transect, POC, PON and POP concentrations were low at all stations (< 12 µmol C L^{-1}, < 1.5 µmol N L^{-1} and < 0.16 µmol P L^{-1} respectively; Fig. 9). For BSi concentrations, two contrasted areas were observed on either side of the PF, with southern waters richer (1.29 to 3.14 µmol Si L^{-1}) than northern waters (0.08 to 1.05 µmol Si L^{-1}).

Along the TEW transect (Fig. 10), ten days later, the vertical distributions of BSi and particulate organic matter clearly followed the same pattern as Chl *a*. The highest BSi, POC, PON and POP concentrations were observed at both the coastal station TEW-1 at the surface (2.77 to 5.87 µmol Si L^{-1}, 5.50 to 16.3 µmol C L^{-1}, 1.00 to 2.82 µmol N L^{-1}, and 0.15 to 0.22 µmol P L^{-1} respectively) and in the PF area between TEW-7 and TEW-8 down to 50 m depth (2.85 to 5.42 µmol Si L^{-1}, 10.1 to 31.9 µmol C L^{-1}, 2.42 to 5.89 µmol N L^{-1}, 0.23 to 0.81 µmol P L^{-1} respectively). The core of the transect (TEW-3 to TEW-6) was characterized by lower particulate matter concentrations (0.51 to 2.91 µmol Si L^{-1}, 3.93 to 11.4 µmol C L^{-1}, 0.42 to 2.21 µmol N L^{-1} and 0.01 to 0.19 µmol P L^{-1}). As noticed for Chl *a* in this area, higher BSi concentrations (2.32 to 2.91 µmol Si L^{-1}) were observed at TEW-4 down to 100 m depth. Standing out of Chl *a* and particulate organic matter distributions, a well-defined deep BSi maximum (2.00 ± 0.10 µmol Si L^{-1}) was found at 300 m at TEW-5.

For both transects, the vertical distribution of BSi strongly paralleled that of fucoxanthin (Fig. 3), confirming the dominance of diatoms in the phytoplankton communities of the Kerguelen region. Size-fractionation of BSi can bring information on the sizes of the diatoms even though the presence of debris can alter this information. Nano-sized fraction of BSi (0.8

to 20 µm) can then correspond to the presence of small diatom species or fragments of diatoms. Micro-sized fraction of BSi (> 20 µm) indicates the presence of large siliceous phytoplankton which could represent both large diatoms cells and large colonies of diatoms. In the Kerguelen region, size fractionation of BSi (Fig. 11) revealed the major role played by large (> 20 µm) siliceous phytoplankton which accounted for > 60 % of total BSi at all productive stations over different depths according to the location: down to 200 m at TEW-4, A3-2, and E (E-1 to E-5) stations (typical vertical profile represented by station TEW-4 in Fig. 11a), down to 100 m at E-4W and in the PF area (represented by F-L vertical profile in Fig. 11b), and down to 40 m at TEW-1 (data not shown). The relative contribution of the two size classes was mainly driven by the evolution of the large size fraction over these different depths, as the small size fraction concentrations remained fairly constant around 190 mmol Si m^{-2}. As a consequence, the nano-sized diatoms (0.8 to 20 µm) were dominant at the low productive stations (R2, TNS-1, TNS-2, TEW-2, TEW-3, TEW-5 and TEW-6; typical vertical profile illustrated by station R2 in Fig. 11c) and everywhere below 200 m except at station TEW-5 (Fig. 11d). The latter station showed an increasing contribution of the micro-sized fraction (> 20 µm) to total siliceous biomass with depth (ranging from 23 % at the surface and 60 % between 300 and 400 m). This unusual feature coincided with the deep BSi maximum mentioned above.

3.2.3 Temporal evolution at contrasted productive stations

Slight increases in BSi (Fig. 12) and particulate organic matter (data not shown) concentrations were observed in the recirculation system (stations E). From the first (E-1) to the third visit (E-3), integrated concentrations over 200 m were relatively constant (average: 308.2 ± 23.6 mmol Si m^{-2} for BSi, 1,065 ± 51 mmol C m^{-2} for POC, 195.6 ± 11.6 mmol N m^{-2} for PON and 13.5 ± 1.6 mmol P m^{-2} for POP). Values then increased at the two last visits (E-4E and E-5), reaching 410.7 ± 23.1 mmol Si m^{-2}, 1,651 ± 26 mmol C m^{-2}, 231.5 ± 31.0 mmol N m^{-2} and 28.5 ± 5.9 mmol P m^{-2}. In addition, vertical profiles revealed that BSi and particulate organic matter were concentrated in a shallow layer (from the surface down to 100 m depth) during these two last visits (data not shown).

As mentioned for Chl *a*, the largest phytoplankton development was observed at A3 with increasing concentrations of BSi (from 163.5 to 713.3 mmol Si m^{-2}), POC (from 1,259 to 2,267 mmol C m^{-2}), PON (from 137.9 to 435.9 mmol N m^{-2}), and POP (from 9.7 to

29.3 mmol P m^{-2}) between A3-1 and A3-2 visits (Fig. 12, data not shown for POC, PON and POP concentrations). On the first visit of E-4W, the situation was already characterized by high BSi, POC, PON, and POP concentrations over 100 m depth (up to 3.83, 20.0, 3.60, 0.27 µmol L^{-1} respectively). The temporal evolution between the two visits was still considerable with integrated concentrations varying from 379.5 to 744.2 mmol m^{-2} for BSi, 1,162 to 1,598 mmol m^{-2} for POC, from 288.2 to 354.1 mmol m^{-2} for PON, and from 21.5 to 32.6 mmol m^{-2} for POP.

The temporal evolution of particulate matter in the meander of the PF and at stations A3 and E-4W evidenced a significant growth of the siliceous phytoplankton community since the beginning of the cruise. As a general trend, the large size fraction (> 20 µm) was overall contributing to around 60 % of integrated BSi stocks in the surface productive layer, with the exception of stations R2 and E-3 where the small size fraction (0.8 to 20 µm) was slightly dominant (respectively accounting for 59.4 % and 52.5 % of above mentioned integrated BSi stocks). However, it is particularly important to notice that the BSi stocks located between 200 and 400 m, which may reflect the communities sinking out of the surface layer, were always dominated by the nano-sized particles (ranging from 61.4 to 86.1 % of BSi stocks integrated from 200 to 400 m depths).

3.3 Elemental ratios of particulate matter

The elemental ratios in the upper 200 m are presented as six clusters of stations (Fig. 13), grouped in function of biomass, elemental ratios and phytoplankton community structure reported for each station. The objective of this clustering is to provide an overview of the distribution of elemental ratios over the study area to highlight some spatial and temporal patterns. Each cluster of stations includes systems with different environmental dynamics. Mann-Whitney tests were then performed on these six clusters for each elemental ratio (Si:C, Si:N, Si:P, C:N, C:P and N:P) to determine the clusters that were significantly different from each other at the 95% confidence level (Fig. 13). The six clusters of stations corresponded to: (1) the lowest biomass stations including the off-plateau stations R2 and TNS-1, and A3-1 at the start of the bloom, (2) the moderate productive stations north of the PF (TNS-2, TEW-2, TEW-3), (3) the high biomass stations in the PFZ (TEW-7, TEW-8, F-L, F-S), (4) the high biomass stations south of the PF (A3-2, E-4W, E-4W2), (5) the moderate biomass stations

south of the PF (TNS-3 to TNS-10 , E-1 to E-5, TEW-4 to TEW-6), (6) the coastal station TEW-1.

The lowest Si:C, Si:N and Si:P ratios were observed at the lowest biomass stations (cluster (1)) of the study area in the upper 200 m (respectively 0.11 ± 0.07, 0.67 ± 0.43 and 9.6 ± 6.4). Except for cluster (1), Si:C, Si:N and Si:P ratios were always higher than the typical values for nutrient–replete diatoms (Brzezinski, 1985). The highest average values were observed at the coastal station TEW-1 in the upper 70 m (cluster (6)) reaching 0.70 ± 0.25 for Si:C, 2.59 ± 0.40 for Si:N and 34.4 ± 6.6 for Si:P. The other stations located north of the PF or in the PFZ (clusters (2) and (3)) were characterized by lower average Si:C, Si:N and Si:P molar ratios (respectively 0.28 ± 0.01, 1.32 ± 0.13, 16.0 ± 2.6) than the stations south of the PF (respectively 0.35 ± 0.01, 1.75 ± 0.05, 24.9 ± 4.3). This observation agreed with statistical tests: the clusters of the stations north of the PF were statistically different from the other clusters south of the PF (Fig. 13).

Except for the lowest biomass stations (cluster (1)), C:N and C:P ratios were relatively constant (reaching average values of 5.1 ± 1.4 and 73.0 ± 35.4 respectively) and lower than the Redfield et al. (1963) ratios. N:P ratios were close to the Redfield's ratio all over the study area (average: 14.4 ± 6.3) except for the stations located in the PFZ (cluster (3)). These stations were characterized by lower C:P (48.1.7 ± 18.0) and N:P (10.5 ± 3.3) ratios than the rest of the study area. The Mann-Whitney test did not evidence any significant difference between the median of the six clusters for C:P and N:P ratios. For C:N ratios, only the low biomass stations were significantly different from the other stations at the 95 % confidence level.

Over the course of the cruise, the development of diatoms was evidenced between the first (A3-1) and the second visits (A3-2) at A3 with Si:C and Si:N ratios increasing respectively from 0.14 ± 0.06 to 0.32 ± 0.06 and 0.87 ± 0.25 to 1.66 ± 0.24 (data not shown). Significant increases in Si:C and Si:N were also observed at E-4W from the first (0.29 ± 0.12 for Si:C and 1.25 ± 0.62 for Si:N) to the second visit (0.39 ± 0.07 for Si:C and 2.06 ± 0.15 for Si:N). Moderate increases were shown for Si:P ratio both at A3 (from 17.3 ± 2.9 to 19.6 ± 6.7) and E-4W (from 18.3 ± 4.4 to 19.4 ± 6.3). At E-4W, a slight decrease was evidenced from the first to the second visit for C:N (from 5.5 ± 0.5 to 5.0 ± 0.5), C:P (from 76.3 ± 12.3 to 71.7 ± 25.7) and N:P (from 17.1 ± 6.0 to 12.9 ± 1.9). At A3, higher decrease was observed from the first to

the second visit for C:N (from 8.8 ± 3.5 to 5.3 ± 0.2), C:P (from 148.9 ± 47.2 to 65.9 ± 32.8) and N:P (from 20.9 ± 3.1 to 11.4 ± 5.2).

3.4 Lithogenic silica

Lithogenic silica is a good proxy to track the transport of lithogenic material (and indirectly Fe) from terrestrial erosion, aeolian dust deposition or sediment resuspension to the water column (Quéguiner et al., 1997). Over the entire study area, LSi concentrations did not exceed 0.11 µmol L^{-1} throughout most of the water column, except at stations subjected to continental influence (Fig. 14). The highest LSi values were observed at the coastal station TEW-1 (average: 1.31 ± 0.14 µmol L^{-1}) and at station A3 near the bottom (1.34 ± 0.07 µmol L^{-1}). In addition, compared to surrounding waters, station A3 was characterized by relatively higher concentrations down to 300 m (values > 0.15 µmol L^{-1}). This feature was also observed at the second visit A3-2 (Fig. 15). The lowest LSi concentrations were found at TNS-1 with values < 0.01 µmol L^{-1} over the first 400 m (Fig. 14). As expected, concentrations were low at station R2 (Fig. 15), located far from any continental influence (< 0.04 µmol L^{-1} in the upper 100 m), although a maximum was reported at 500 m (0.12 µmol L^{-1}). Inside the meander of the PF (stations E), LSi concentrations were lower than 0.10 µmol L^{-1} but local maxima (0.12 to 0.13 µmol L^{-1}) between 600 and 700 m were noticed at the first (E-1), the fourth (E-4E) and the last visit (E-5) (and likely E-2, although data are missing to confirm it). High LSi concentrations were also observed at E-4W at 75 m and 400 m (0.23 and 0.12 µmol L^{-1} respectively) only during the second visit. Along the transect TEW, LSi concentrations were higher in the PFZ reaching values higher than 0.11 µmol L^{-1} over the water column at TEW-8.

As a general trend, LSi was mainly composed of small particles (from 0.8 to 20 µm) over the water column, representing in average 59.5 % of total LSi. However, local maximums observed at A3-2 (50 m), F-L (300 m), E-4W2 (75 and 400 m) and E-5 (600 m) were associated to large particles (> 20 µm), accounting for 65.2 to 86.5 % of the total LSi.

4 Discussion

4.1 The Kerguelen Plateau region: a mosaic of biogeochemical environments

The biogeochemical characteristics of the water masses northeast of the Kerguelen Islands have already been documented by Blain et al. (2001) in early spring (October 1995). They

highlighted the complex mesoscale structure of water masses which generated contrasting biogeochemical environments above the KP. The particular mesoscale circulation is directly impacted by the topography of the KP and the presence of the PF pathway isolating warm northern subantarctic surface waters from cold southern Antarctic Surface Water (AASW) (Park and Gamberoni, 1997). Similar circulation patterns (Park et al., this volume; Zhou et al., this volume) were observed during the KEOPS2 cruise. This is probably partly for that reason that a mosaic of biogeochemical conditions was also encountered.

Coastal waters (corresponding to stations TEW-1 and TEW-2) were characterized by a large diatom bloom and high LSi concentrations, evidencing strong lithogenic material inputs (including iron) from the plateau.

A strong shelf front isolated these warmer coastal waters (> 2.4°C) from the cold (2.3°C) PF water tongue containing low Chl *a* and BSi concentrations. Blain et al. (2001) associated this water tongue (corresponding to station TEW-3 in our study) to an intrusion of AASW where phytoplankton growth was limited by an unfavorable light-mixing regime. Indeed, TEW-3 showed the deepest mixed layer depth (95 m) of the west-east transect, but unfortunately photosynthetic parameters were not determined precluding any conclusion about the light limitation hypothesis. Grazing pressure could also be another limiting factor for phytoplankton growth. However, zooplankton biomass was too low at TEW-3 (Carlotti et al., this volume) to explain the low Chl *a* and BSi concentrations.

By contrast, a productive, high–biomass system was found in the eastern area in the PF between TEW-7 and TEW-8. This area was characterized by a shallow mixed layer (down to 50 m), likely providing favorable light conditions for diatom growth. Despite being far from the plateau, these stations showed sufficient iron concentrations (~ 0.2 nmol L^{-1} over 50 m; Quéroué et al., this volume) to support phytoplankton growth. Significant iron could be supplied by the transport of Fe-rich deep waters from the KP to the northwestern Kerguelen Abyssal Plain east of the KP (Zhou et al., this volume), but also from the coastal area by lateral advection driven by the subantarctic surface water eastward flow north of the PF (Bucciarelli et al., 2001). Potential sources of iron will be discussed in paragraph 4.4.

The largest diatom development was observed over the southeast KP at the reference station A3 (during the second visit) with the highest Chl *a* and BSi concentrations reported during the cruise. This station also evidenced high LSi concentrations near the bottom suggesting

lithogenic material inputs from the plateau sediments. Indeed, one major conclusion of KEOPS1 was that the long-lasting diatom bloom above the plateau was maintained by the continuous supply to the surface mixed layer of iron and nutrients. The latter originated from below due to an enhanced tidally–induced vertical mixing associated to a weak mean residual circulation resulting in a long retention time for nutrients and trace elements (Blain et al., 2007; Park et al., 2008a). On a longer time–scale, it was assumed that iron supply to A3 originated from horizontal advection from the extensive shoal around the Heard/Mc Donald Islands (Park et al., 2008a). East of the KP, this northward circulation along the topography could also lead to a partial export of the plateau bloom. This feature was supported by the observation of similar biogeochemical properties at station A3 and at the eastern flank (corresponding to station E-4W for the two visits) of the KP. The E-4W station evidenced the same range of values as A3 in terms of BSi, POC, PON, and POP concentrations and quite similar diatom community compositions mainly dominated by *Chaetoceros Hyalochaete*, *Thalassiosira*-like (pending SEM determination) and *Pseudo-nitzschia* spp. (Lasbleiz et al., in prep.). Furthermore, the assemblages in sediments at these two sites were similarly composed of *Eucampia antarctica*, *Dactyliosolen antarctica*, *Fragilariopsis kerguelensis*, *Chaetoceros* resting spores, *Rhizosolenia* spp. as well as an uncommon species, *Thalassiosira decipiens*, not observed anywhere else over the study area (Wilks, 2013). The northward export of part of the southeast KP bloom also serves as a good explanation to the higher particulate matter concentrations observed at TEW-4 compared to the other stations of the TEW transect at the beginning of the cruise.

As compared to the easternmost part of the study area in the PF, the stations south of the PF exhibited moderate biomasses. Inside the meander of the PF, two stages in the development of the siliceous phytoplankton community were observed in the course of the cruise. At the beginning, particulate matter concentrations were moderate and slightly decreasing from the first (E-1) to the third visit (E-3). The microplanktonic size fraction (> 20 µm) contribution to siliceous biomass was also decreasing while the nanoplanktonic size fraction contribution increased from 34.5 % at the first visit (E-1) to 47.5 % of the siliceous biomass at the third visit (E-3) (Fig. 12). By contrast, the two last visits (E-4E and E-5) showed an increase in phytoplankton biomass dominated by large diatoms and concentrated over a shallower depth. Closset et al. (this volume) also reported these two contrasted periods through the ∫D:P ratio defined as the ratio of Si dissolution rates (D) to Si production rates (P) integrated over the

euphotic zone. From E-1 to E-3, increasing ∫D:P ratio evidenced an increased BSi loss due to enhanced BSi dissolution in surface waters, while decreasing ∫D:P ratio between E-4E and E-5 resulted from enhanced BSi production rates and revealed bloom conditions. Together, these results would suggest that the start of the bloom period (E-4E and E-5) was preceeded by a non-lasting phytoplankton development before the first sampling (E-1). This short bloom event could have been aborted by adverse hydrodynamic conditions before the beginning of the cruise. This was consistent with the increase in the proportion of empty diatoms frustules from E-1 to E-3 (from 5.1 % to 25.7 %; Lasbleiz et al., in prep.) and the increase of phytodetrital and fecal aggregates observed at depth by Laurenceau et al. (this volume). The important role of mesoscale structures and turbulence in the control of primary production and light availability have already been reported by previous studies (e.g. Lancelot et al., 2000; Lévy et al., 2001; Read et al., 2007). We hypothesize that the instability of the mixed layer depth before the beginning of the cruise could have generated deepening events providing unfavourable light conditions for phytoplankton growth. Our hypothesis is supported by the σ_Θ profiles which indicate the existence of a secondary pycnocline around 130 m at E-1 and a continuous gradient with no clear mixed layer from the surface down to 200 m depth E-3 (data not shown). Furthermore, the slight increase in zooplankton abundance from E-1 to E-3 (Carlotti et al., this volume) suggests that phytoplankton growth was not mainly impacted by grazing pressure. Another feature of the area south of the PF was the presence of a minimum of biomass in the central core of the complex recirculation meander (corresponding to station TEW-5). This central core stands out from the rest of the study area by the presence of a deep silica maximum (between 300 and 400 m; Fig. 10a) mainly associated to microplanktonic size particles (> 20 µm). There could be several explanations for this peculiar feature. (1) Given the low Si biomass at the surface, the presence of large and non-living diatoms at depth could reflect the sedimentation of an early bloom that could have been quickly driven to an end due to adverse hydrodynamic conditions, as discussed above. A vertical net haul down to 100 m depth at TEW-5 revealed the dominance of the heavily silicified diatoms *Fragilariopsis kerguelensis* as well as *Corethron pennatum* (Armand L., pers. comm., 2013). However no sediment sample was collected at this station to evidence their eventual influence on vertical export. (2) Mesoscale activity could also have favored the transfer and the accumulation of biogenic silica at depth in the central meander area which is characterized as a region of general downwelling (Zhou et al., this volume). (3) Finally, the

northward circulation from the KP could have advected large and non-living diatoms already sedimenting at depth coming from productive southern waters.

4.2 Impact of natural iron enrichment on Chl *a* and phytoplankton communities

4.2.1 The off-plateau HNLC stations

During the KEOPS2 cruise, the off-plateau station R2 showed the lowest chlorophyll biomass (39.0 mg m^{-2}; Fig. 2a) despite high macronutrient concentrations of the surrounding waters (Blain et al., this volume). In this HNLC area, one limiting factor was likely iron availability as suggested by the low iron concentrations in surface waters (~ 0.1 nmol L^{-1}; Quéroué et al., this volume) and the Fe-Cu incubation experiments (Bowie et al., this volume; Sarthou et al., this volume). Light could also have been (co–)limiting as the mixed layer extended down to ~ 120 m almost exactly coinciding with the 0.01 % surface light level. Chl *a* concentrations were in the same order of magnitude as that measured in typical HNLC waters of the Southern Ocean (Bathmann et al., 1997; Gall et al., 2001; Froneman et al., 2004) and more specifically, of the Kerguelen region (Cailliau et al., 1997; Uitz et al., 2009). Integrated chlorophyll biomass was however higher than the lowest values corresponding to the poorest areas of the Southern Ocean (range: 10 to 20 mg m^{-2}) suggesting the slight phytoplankton development that may have occurred shortly before the site visit. In contrast to the other stations of the study area, the off-plateau station R2 showed a lower microphytoplankton contribution (47 % of total Chl *a* biomass; Fig. 2b) due to a higher proportion of nanophytoplankton (39 % of total Chl *a* biomass; Fig. 2c). This result was expected from previous artificial and natural iron-fertilization experiments (Gall et al., 2001; Hoffmann et al., 2006; Moore et al., 2007; Lance et al., 2007). Increased contributions of nano-sized communities (small diatoms or flagellates) were reported under iron limited conditions (Sunda and Huntsman, 1997; Timmermans et al., 2001; Armand et al., 2008; Uitz et al., 2009). Cell counts confirmed the dominance of nanoflagellates at station R2 in terms of C biomass (Lasbleiz et al., in prep.). Several species of dinoflagellates and the silicoflagellate *Dyctiocha speculum* were also important contributors to C biomass compared to diatoms. At station R2, the Chl *a* : Fuco ratio (3.7) and Chl *a* : 19'BF ratio (11.0) were respectively higher and lower than those measured for diatoms (Wright and Jeffrey, 1987; Ediger et al., 2001).

Such Chl *a* : Fuco and Chl *a* : 19'BF ratios have been reported for dinoflagellates in previous studies (Johnsen and Sakshaug, 1993; Ediger et al., 2001).

Like the station R2, the off-plateau station TNS-1 was distinguished from the study area by its low chlorophyll biomass (52.1 mg m^{-2}; Fig. 2a) and higher proportion of nano- (41 %) and pico- (20 %) phytoplankton (Fig. 2c et 2d). Even if there are no available data to confirm it, a limitation by iron seems almost likely given the tenuity of the surface mixed layer (from 20 to 35 m), the high abundance of macronutrients (Blain et al., this volume) and the low grazing pressure (Carlotti et al., this volume). At station R2 and TNS-1, the picophytoplankton contribution to chlorophyll biomass was higher (up to 20 %) than in the rest of the study area but relatively low by comparison to previous studies in HNLC waters (Kopczyńska et al., 1998; Gall et al., 2001). Similar results were reported for the HNLC station of the first cruise KEOPS1 (Uitz et al., 2009).

4.2.2 The iron-fertilized stations

By contrast, larger developments of phytoplankton were observed in the iron-fertilized Kerguelen region, confirming the classical stimulation of phytoplankton growth under iron-replete conditions (Martin, 1990). Integrated chlorophyll biomass (152.5 ± 77.4 mg m^{-2}; Fig. 2a and 7) fell in the range typically reported for different regions of the Southern Ocean (Peeken, 1997; Wright and van den Enden, 2000; Uitz et al., 2009). Some very high productive stations (A3-2, E-4W2 and the area from TEW-7 to TEW-8) were comparable to the highly productive regions like the Ross sea (Goffart et al., 2000), reflecting the high productivity of the early bloom. The large development of diatoms was notably evidenced at station A3 where Chl *a* biomass increased 3.5-fold from October to November.

All over the iron-fertilized area, chlorophyll biomass was largely dominated by large diatoms (> 20 µm; Fig. 2b and 7), as suggested by the higher concentrations in fucoxanthin over the other pigments. Previous artificial iron-fertilization experiments reported the shift from nano- and/or picophytoplanktonic communities to large diatoms (> 20 µm) after Fe-addition (Gall et al., 2001; Hoffmann et al., 2006; Lance et al., 2007). The dominance of large diatoms was also observed in other natural Fe-fertilized regions of the Southern Ocean (Bathmann et al., 1997; Moore et al., 2007; Uitz et al., 2009).

Interestingly, relatively high Chl *a* biomasses were found below the mixed layer all over the iron-fertilized area. This feature was also observed during KEOPS1 at the Plateau reference

station A3 and resulted in the progressive formation of a deep chlorophyll maximum (DCM) associated to a deep biogenic silica maximum at 125 m (Mosseri et al., 2008; Uitz et al., 2009). Uitz et al. (2009) explained this DCM by the accumulation of inactive but living algal cells at the deep temperature-driven pycnocline. During KEOPS2, a second density gradient (identified from the σ_Θ profiles) deeper than the MLD was observed for most of the stations over the iron-fertilized area. Furthermore, Si-production by diatoms was lower but still observed below the mixed layer although irradiance levels were < 1 % PAR (Photosynthetically Active Radiation; Closset et al., this issue; Lasbleiz et al., in prep.). The acclimation of phytoplankton to low light levels has already been reported by Cullen (1982) and more recently by Banse (2004) and Marra et al. (2014). In addition, cell counts revealed that the community composition was rather the same within and beneath the mixed layer, with the difference that the proportion of empty cells was higher beneath the mixed layer. These observations would suggest that Chl *a* biomass below the mixed layer would result from the sedimentation of living diatoms from the upper layer rather than *in situ* growth of a specific deep–dwelling community. Characterized by low light levels and high nutrient concentrations, the layer between the surface mixed layer and the second pycnocline would also allow a slight growth of phytoplankton. Thereafter, this accumulation of sinking cells could be enhanced by the shift of phytoplankton communities towards more heavily silicified diatoms, observed later in the season by Armand et al. (2008). Together all these observations could explain the occurrence of the DCM observed at the Plateau reference station A3 during the demise of the bloom (Uitz et al., 2009).

4.3 Element composition and stoichiometry

4.3.1 Si, C, N, P stocks

Above 200 m, the iron-fertilized stations were characterized by the progressive development of micro-sized diatoms (> 20 µm) resulting in high biogenic silica and particulate organic matter concentrations at some productive stations (A3-2, E-4W2, and the area from TEW-7 to TEW-8; Fig. 8 and 12). These high concentrations fell in the range of those measured in the PFZ in spring (Quéguiner et al., 1997; Brzezinski et al., 2001; Quéguiner and Brzezinski, 2002). At the HNLC reference station, BSi stocks were clearly lower due to a higher proportion of nanoflagellates (39 %).

Below 200 m, the biogenic silica (especially at A3, E-4W, TEW-7 and TEW-8) was dominated by the smaller (0.8 to 20 µm) size fraction despite the development of large diatoms in surface waters (Fig. 11 and 12). This could either reflect the sedimentation of small diatoms coming from a short bloom event before sampling or/and an active degradation of diatoms at the top of the mesopelagic zone inducing the fragmentation of siliceous planktonic particles by grazers. Given that organic matter is preferentially degraded relative to biogenic silica, the hypothesis of an enhanced degradation from 200 m and beyond could explain the low POC export reported by Planchon et al. (this volume) who also report elevated ^{234}Th:^{238}U ratios slightly > 1 in between 250 and 700 m at E-3 and in between 200 to 600 m at E-5. Similarly, Jacquet et al. (this volume) report a Ba_{xs} maximum centered around 400 m at E-3 and E-5 which indicates an increased remineralisation of organic matter. From various sediment trap deployments at 200 m depth, Laurenceau et al. (this volume) evidenced a negative correlation between primary productivity and export efficiency, suggesting that the highest productive stations were the least efficient to carbon export.

4.3.2 Elemental stoichiometry Si:C, Si:N and Si:P in particulate matter

Both artificial and natural iron-fertilization experiments have documented the influence of iron on the elemental ratios of phytoplankton communities (Hutchins and Bruland, 1998; Takeda, 1998; Franck et al., 2000; Hare et al., 2007; Moore et al., 2007). They usually mention higher (2 to 3 times) Si:C, Si:N and Si:P ratios under Fe-stress as compared to values under Fe-replete conditions (Si:C = 0.13, Si:N = 1.1; Brzezinski, 1985). This is supposed to indicate the development of more heavily silicified diatoms under iron-stress (Hutchins and Bruland, 1998; Takeda, 1998). Surprisingly, we report here an opposite trend (Fig. 13): the iron-fertilized stations mentioned above evidenced 2-fold higher Si:C and Si:N ratios than those of the HNLC station R2 (close to Brzezinski's ratios). The high Si:C and Si:N ratios observed at the iron-fertilized stations could be explained by a differential recycling of organic matter and biogenic silica, increased Si requirements by the dominant species and/or the presence of empty cells. Bacterial activity and grazing pressure by zooplankton could explain the preferential degradation of soft organic matter over BSi dissolution in surface waters. However, in the early productive period, their impact on particulate matter stoichiometry is probably not yet significant: Christaki et al. (this volume) indicates that a few percent of primary production (gross community production; Cavagna et al., this volume) at

A3 are channeled through the microbial loop and the mesozooplankton. Furthermore, countings revealed that the numbers of empty cells were very low compared to living cells at the iron-fertilized stations (Lasbleiz et al., in prep.), which could not explain such high Si:C/N/P ratios.

The high Si:C, Si:N and Si:P ratios of the productive stations would then rather indicate the presence of phytoplankton communities dominated by heavily silicified diatoms. Our interpretation agrees with the high Si uptake rates, compared to C and N uptake rates, measured at A3, E-4W and F-L (located between TEW-7 and TEW-8) by Closset et al. (this volume). These results are consistent with Si:C production ratios reported for the PFZ during austral spring and reaching values as high as 0.45 in the Pacific sector (Brzezinski et al., 2001) and 0.32 to 1.19 in the Atlantic sector (Quéguiner and Brzezinski, 2002). However, while these authors attribute the strong silicification to limitation by iron, it seems, in our instance, that the ratios we observe during the early blooms are rather related to the taxonomic composition of diatom assemblages. It is interesting to notice that the highest Si:C ratio of 1.19, reported by Quéguiner and Brzezinski (2002), was observed during the early stage of a bloom development dominated by *Corethron criophilum* and *Fragilariopsis kerguelensis*, and that the Si:C ratio then decreased to the lower value of 0.32 later in the season. Our observations would thus suggest that biogenic particulate matter at the onset of the blooms of naturally iron–fertilized environments could be typically Si enriched compared to C, N and P, due to the presence of specific diatom communities. Our finding is a major difference between the experiments of natural fertilization and artificial fertilization in the Southern Ocean. In the latter, diatoms that grow are often referred to as opportunistic species such as *Pseudo-Nitzschia* spp. and *Chaetoceros* spp. and these taxa are also those involved in the pioneer works of Hutchins and Bruland (1998) and Takeda (1998). Apart from this general trend, the European Iron Fertilisation Experiment (EIFEX) did not evidence the classical decrease of Si:C and Si:N ratios observed in artificial iron-experiments (Hoffmann et al., 2006; Smetacek et al., 2012). Initial Si:C, Si:N and Si:P elemental ratios (respectively 0.24, 1.5 and 18.0) increased from 1.8 to 2.6 times in 37 days after the first fertilization. This feature was attributed to a shift, more pronounced compared to the other artificial fertilization studies, towards more heavily silicified diatom species. Furthermore, the laboratory cultures of two Southern Ocean diatom species (*Fragilariopsis kerguelensis* and *Chaetoceros dichaeta*) highlighted the species-specific response to iron availability in the elemental

composition (Hoffmann et al., 2007). Under natural conditions, the control of stoichiometric ratios is thus more complex and depends largely on the diatom community structure, itself depending on the dominant species adapted to their specific set of environmental conditions.

Although surprising at first sight, the low Si:C and Si:N ratios observed at R2 (Fig. 13) are explained by the dominance of non-siliceous organisms (mostly nanoflagellates) decreasing Si proportion compared to C and N in the bulk particulate matter. Diatoms contribution to C biomass was however significant (representing 34 % of the particulate organic carbon at the surface; Lasbleiz et al., in prep.) which could reflect a short development of a diatom assemblage just prior our sampling. This is consistent with the high dissolution rates of BSi observed in surface waters (Closset et al., this volume) and the high mineralization activity evidenced in the mesopelagic zone (Jacquet et al., this volume). It is likely that particular biogeochemical conditions characterizing the start of the productive period would have induced a progressive shift in the community composition. At the end of winter, the reference station R2 would be characterized by high-nutrient waters, and unfavorable light conditions for diatom growth. By early spring, iron concentrations were relatively low but likely sufficient to trigger a short phytoplankton growth as soon as light conditions became favorable. Given the low iron winter stock available, the bloom quickly stops well before the diatoms have had time to use the stock of macronutrients. This would induce optimal conditions to the development of heterotrophic communities, able to grow on the decaying bloom of diatoms.

4.3.3 Elemental stoichiometry C:N, C:P and N:P in organic particulate matter

During KEOPS2, we observed a consistently lower N:P ratio compared to the canonical Redfield ratio of 16 (Fig. 13). Moreover, among the different stations, the cluster of productive stations located north of the PF had a significantly lower average N:P ratio (10.5 ± 3.3) than all other clusters (> 11). Indeed the N:P ratio is highly variable in phytoplankton (Geider and La Roche, 2002) and tends to be lower than 16 in nutrient-replete cultures of phytoplankton. Klausmeier et al. (2004) showed that the optimal phytoplankton stoichiometry varied, with $N:P < 16$ associated with phytoplankton growing exponentially and $N:P > 16$ at competitive equilibrium. For diatoms, Sarthou et al. (2008) have reported an average ratio of 10 ± 4, based on the review of available literature. In the field, N:P ratios vary also widely (Martiny et al., 2013) and low values have been reported in association to the

dominance of diatoms (Arrigo et al., 2002). Our observations of low N:P ratios are consistent with the dominance of diatoms in the KEOPS2 region. The lowest N:P ratio in the most productive region is also confirmed by the temporal evolution of nitrate and phosphate distributions which show a preferential drawdown of phosphate in this region (Blain et al., this volume).

Ecophysiological studies of the effect of iron limitation on phytoplankton elemental ratio has led to different and somewhat contradictory results. The results of Price (2005) with *Thalassiosira weissflogii* suggested that iron limitation leads to a decreased N:P ratio. However Hoffman et al. (2007) working with *Fragilariopsis kerguelensis* and *Chaetoceros dichaeta* did not observe any change in C/N/P ratios in relation to iron limitation. During EIFEX, the initial N:P ratios and their evolution as the bloom developed were very different for two different size classes (Hoffmann et al., 2006). For the microphytoplankton (> 20 µm), N:P was < 16 before fertilization and increased as the iron fertilized bloom developed. For nanoplankton (2 µm to 20 µm) the opposite trend was observed: the initial N:P ratio was close to 16 and decreased in the course of the bloom. In the case of the natural iron fertilization around Kerguelen, we also observed a large variablility between stations. But large changes have also been documented at the seasonal scale. N:P of 17 ± 2 was measured in March (Copin-Montegut and Copin-Montegut, 1978) at stations east of the Kerguelen Islands that were close to the cluster of stations E. All these results suggest that the variability of N:P ratios occurring in response to iron fertilization is ecologically driven. How these changes translated in the N and P elemental composition of sinking particulate matter would certainly deserve further studies.

The C:N ratio was close to the Redfield ratio only at the HNLC station (Fig. 13). For all other stations, the C:N ratio was significantly lower but without any difference between the different clusters of stations. This confirms that the C:N ratio is generally not largely affected by iron limitation (Price, 2005; Hoffmann et al., 2007). Low values were previously reported in the Southern Ocean including the Kerguelen region (Copin-Montegut and Copin-Montegut, 1978; Tréguer et al., 1988). This was considered as a general feature of the iron limited Southern Ocean and interpreted as an excess of P accumulation during Fe-limited growth of phytoplankton (Price, 2005). Hoffmann et al. (2006) also observed low C:P ratios in HNLC waters of the Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean, with only a modest increase in response to iron fertilization. Our results from KEOPS2 also report low C:P ratios in response to iron

fertilization (Fig. 13). However similarly to what was discussed above for N:P, C:P increased to values close to the Redfield ratio at the end of the season (Copin-Montegut and Copin-Montegut, 1978).

In the Southern Ocean, iron limitation and iron fertilization may favor P accumulation in phytoplankton for different physiological or ecological reasons, leading to N:P and C:P lower than Redfield ratios. However this conclusion based on average values may hind differences especially on temporal scales that are not resolved by the resolution of this data set. Overall, our results also confirm a tendency of a decrease of C:N:P ratios in nutrient–rich high latitude waters highlighted by Martiny et al. (2013) by comparison with warmer oligotrophic or upwelling areas.

4.3.4 Seasonal evolution of Si, C and N cycles at the southeast plateau bloom

The KEOPS program provides information on the biogeochemical functioning of the southeastern KP at two different periods of the seasonal cycle: the early spring (October-November, 2011 - KEOPS2) and the late summer (January-February, 2005 - KEOPS1). Combining the two data sets at station A3 gives us the first opportunity to describe the seasonal evolution of Si, C and N cycles under natural iron fertilization in relation to community composition.

During the KEOPS2 cruise, the first visit at A3 (October 20, A3-1) was characteristic of early bloom conditions. Low biogenic and particulate organic matter concentrations were observed despite high nutrients (Blain et al., this volume) and iron concentrations (Bowie et al., this volume) as well as a low mesozooplankton grazing pressure (Carlotti et al., this volume). Phytoplankton growth was most likely limited by low irradiance levels as expected in winter and early spring (Boyd, 2002). Integrated elemental ratios (over 200 m) were close to the canonical ratios of Redfield et al. (1963) and Brzezinski et al. (1985), reaching values of 0.13 for Si:C, 1.2 for Si:N, 16.9 for Si:P, 9.0 for C:N, 128.7 for C:P and 14.3 for N:P.

At the second visit (November, 16), a large development of diatoms was observed above the KP due to more favorable light conditions. Biogenic silica and particulate organic matter concentrations were at least 2 fold higher than in October (713.3 mmol Si m^{-2} for BSi, 2,267 mmol C m^{-2} for POC, 435.9 mmol N m^{-2} for PON, and 29.3 mmol P m^{-2} for POP) and Si production fluxes were among the highest reported so far in the Southern Ocean (47.9 mmol Si m^{-2} d^{-1}; Closset et al., this issue). Si:C and Si:N ratios (respectively 0.31 and 1.6)

were higher than Brzezinski's ratios (1985). This could directly result from the high Si:C and Si:N uptake ratios (respectively 0.30 and 1.5) reported by Closset et al. (this volume) which were remarkably close to our stock ratios, meaning that it is a characteristic of the species growing in our study area. At this period, the organic carbon produced would be transferred to small zooplankton populations which in turn would feed the large zooplankton population (Henjes et al., 2007). The C budget of Christaki et al. (this volume) however, indicates that an overall small fraction of primary production is transferred to higher trophic levels. Added to the low vertical export of C reported by Planchon et al. (this volume), both observations are strong arguments of biogenic matter retention in the surface mixed layer at the beginning of the KP bloom.

During the KEOPS1 cruise, the period from 19th January to 12th February corresponded to the last active stage of the productive period. At the start of the cruise, an unusually high level of BSi had already accumulated (2,105 mmol Si m^{-2}) in the mixed layer which progressively declined until February (Mosseri et al., 2008). The C:N ratios of particulate matter were higher than in November, and increased with depth, ranging from 6.7 at the surface to 8.7 at 129 m (Trull et al., 2008). This was attributed to the increase of POC concentrations with depth, likely induced by settling of the increasingly senescent diatom bloom over the plateau (Mosseri et al., 2008; Trull et al., 2008). Si:C and Si:N uptake ratios were close to 0.13 and 1. However, the high NO_3^- concentrations in surface waters compared to H_4SiO_4 depletion at the end of the bloom suggested a strong decoupling between the seasonal consumption of these two nutrients. This could be due to differential remineralisation rates between Si and N, as evidenced by elevated concentration of ammonium, and by the ability of diatoms to grow on ammonium as nitrogen source (Mosseri et al., 2008). The system would thus behave as a strong silicon pump favoring Si export to deep waters compared to N. A decoupling between C and N cycles was also hypothesized: high amounts of exported C were reported evidencing a strong biological pump of C (Mosseri et al., 2008; Trull et al., 2008). So, the end of the productive period would be associated to the main event of massive export of biogenic silica and organic matter as proposed by Quéguiner (2013). This feature seems coherent when comparing the most abundant diatom species found in surface waters at the end of the productive period and those found in sediment thanatocoenoses. Indeed, *Eucampia antarctica* and *Chaetoceros* resting spores were the dominant species both in surface waters and in the

sediments (Armand et al., 2008; Wilks, 2013) suggesting enhanced export of particulate matter at the end of the productive period.

4.4 LSi as tracer of lithogenic matter transport?

All over the study area (Fig. 14 and 15), LSi concentrations fell in the same range of values previously measured in the Southern Ocean, both in the PFZ (Quéguiner et al., 1997; Quéguiner, 2001; Leblanc et al., 2002) and the POOZ (Quéguiner et al., 1997; Bucciarelli et al., 2001). TNS-1 and R2 stations showed low LSi concentrations typically observed for regions far from continental influence (< 0.04 µmol L^{-1}; Leblanc et al., 2002). Surprisingly, a local maximum was reported at 500 m at station R2, reflecting particulate lithogenic inputs at depth. A similar pattern was found for particulate and dissolved trace metals (Bowie et al., this volume; Quéroué et al., this volume; van der Merwe et al., this volume). In these studies, lateral transport of lithogenic matter from the Leclaire Rise, a large seamount located west of station R2, was hypothesized to explain this local maximum.

In contrast to R2 and TNS-1, two regions were characterized by very high LSi concentrations typically reported for regions subjected to continental influence (Bucciarelli et al., 2001): the coastal waters over the entire water column (TEW-1 to TEW-3) and the reference plateau station A3 near the bottom. For the coastal waters (TEW-1 to TEW-3), LSi could come from multiple lithogenic sources such as soil erosion, riverine discharges or aeolian inputs (Bucciarelli et al., 2001). At A3, the maximum concentration near the bottom would rather reflect sediment resuspension in the water column. Another striking feature at A3 was the relatively high concentrations from the surface down to 300 m. Two potential sources of lithogenic material could explain these higher concentrations: LSi could come from below due to an elevated vertical mixing or from the extensive shoal around the Heard/Mc Donald Islands by horizontal advection (Blain et al., 2007; Park et al., 2008a). Interestingly, maximum concentrations were found at 400 m for E-4W2 and between 600 and 700 m at the different visits of the complex system of recirculation (stations E). This could evidence lateral transport of LSi-rich waters coming from the plateau and more likely from the Heard/Mc Donald Islands in the case of E-4W. Our results were consistent with the study of Bowie et al. (this volume) which reported lithogenic particulate iron coming from the plateau between 400 and 600 m at E-1, E-3 and E-5.

In the PF area (from TEW-7 to TEW-8), relatively higher concentrations compared to surrounding waters (> 0.11 µmol L^{-1}) were observed over the water column. Such a pattern was already reported by previous studies in different sectors of the Southern Ocean (Quéguiner et al., 1997; Bucciarelli et al., 2001). At the southern border of the PFZ in the Atlantic sector, high LSi concentrations were associated to local inputs from atmospheric deposition. By using the NOAA HYSPLIT 1-day and 5-day backward trajectory atmospheric model, no atmospheric inputs were evidenced as suggested by the absence of air masses flowing over the eastern area north of the PF (Quéroué et al., this volume). However, considering that no direct measurements of dust deposition were performed during KEOPS2, the hypothesis of aeolian inputs cannot be completely rejected. In addition, a recent study performed in the Kerguelen region demonstrated that atmospheric deposition fluxes have been underestimated until now (Heimburger et al., 2012). Both aeolian inputs and lateral advection of LSi-rich waters could thus explain the relatively higher concentrations between TEW-7 and TEW-8. LSi-rich waters would probably result from the northwest transport of deep waters from the KP (Zhou et al., this volume) or from the mixture of the advected coastal waters with the subantarctic water (Bucciarelli et al., 2001). The station TNS-2, located north of the PF, would also suggest aeolian dust deposition coupled with lateral advection of LSi-rich waters by evidencing local LSi maximums at the surface and subsurface.

By comparing particulate iron and other trace metal distribution (Bowie et al., this volume), similar patterns were observed at R2, A3 and E stations over the water column. This suggests that LSi would be a good tracer to track lithogenic material inputs (and indirectly iron) from aeolian transport, terrestrial erosion as well as sediment resuspension to the water column. All the more so that the Kerguelen Islands are mainly composed of flood basalt, a Si-rich rock (Gautier, 1987). In this study, several potential sources were mentioned to explain the distribution of lithogenic matter all over the study area. The northward transport of lithogenic matter and vertical transport from deep waters enriched in lithogenic materials were expected from the KEOPS1 study (Blain et al., 2007; van Beek et al., 2008; Park et al., 2008a). Furthermore, even if the contribution of atmospheric inputs is still matter of debate (Cassar et al., 2007; Heimburger et al., 2012), dust deposition could play a significant role in supplying lithogenic matter in the Kerguelen region.

5 Conclusions

The distribution of particulate matter and phytoplankton community structure above the natural iron-fertilized Kerguelen region was strongly impacted by the complex mesoscale structure of water masses, generated by the interaction between the KP topography and the Polar Front pathway. In early spring, the eastern side of the KP was characterized by a mosaic of biogeochemical situations that could be divided into five contrasted environments. A productive coastal area was first isolated by a shelf break front from a second area less productive corresponding to a cold water tongue circulating northward and likely limited by light availability. The situation was different in the meander of the PF, where the complex mesoscale activity induced a phytoplankton development delayed by comparison to the KP itself. Two high productive areas were located at the easternmost study area north in the PF and over the southeastern KP where light conditions and nutrients (including iron) availability were favorable to phytoplankton growth. Biogeochemical properties of the eastern flank of the KI supports the idea that the extensive bloom of the southeastern KP was, at least partly, advected northwards.

The comparison between the iron-fertilized productive sites and the iron-limited HNLC area showed that iron stimulated the accumulation of large (> 20µm) siliceous particulate matter at the onset of the bloom. Under iron stress, the low Si biomass was mainly associated to mixed, nanoflagellate–dominated, phytoplankton population but Si:C:N:P ratios were unexpectedly close to the typical values for nutrient–replete diatoms, which was likely due to the presence of siliceous detritus from an earlier bloom. In the iron–fertilized areas, we showed a patchy response of particulate matter distribution and stoichiometric ratios but with overall elevated Si:C:N:P. This suggests the presence of heavily silicified diatoms contrary to the classical paradigm of Hutchins & Bruland (1998) and Takeda (1998). The variable and patchy nature of responses in the natural surroundings of the KI calls for cautious consideration in extrapolating the results from artificial iron fertilization experiments.

The seasonal evolution of the bloom over the southeastern KP (A3 station) is characterized by a progressive evolution of the Si:C:N ratios and the phytoplankton community composition probably resulting in different export regimes at the beginning (retention in the ML) and the end of the productive season (massive vertical export). At the onset of the bloom, the weak vertical export, mainly driven by nanoplanktonic size fraction of biogenic silica, could be the

result of the fragmentation of particles originating from aborted late winter blooms. Given the high Si:C:N ratios in the surface waters and the expected preferential degradation of organic matter by small zooplankton community in the course of the productive period, the system behaves as a moderate silicon pump in spring. At the end of the bloom, the increasing influence of silicic acid depletion and changes in the phytoplankton community structure result in decreased Si:C and Si:N ratios. Additionally, increased grazing pressure from mesozooplankton leads to a massive export of biogenic silica and carbon organic matter at depth which occurs later in the season (Rembauville et al., in prep.). In the natural iron fertilized Kerguelen region, understanding the patchy development of distinct blooms with varying Si:C:N:P composition and the ultimate fate of produced biogenic silica and organic carbon (as in the "silica-sinkers" vs "carbon-sinkers" hypothesis; Assmy et al., 2013) calls for a finer caracterization of diatoms interspecific contribution to both Si production and C biomass, which can only be adressed by taxonomic studies and cellular labelling (Lasbleiz et al., in prep.). As emphasized by Boyd (2013), the concept of functional group tends to fall short when probing its responses to environmental forcings and diatom floristic shifts impact on global biogeochemical cycles needs to be further understood.

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Table 1. Integrated concentrations in BSi, POC, PON and POP (in mmol m^{-2}) over 200 m depth (except for the coastal station TEW-2, integrated over 70 m) North and South of the Polar Front.

	Integrated concentrations (mmol m^{-2})	
	North of the PF *(Stations TEW-2, TEW-3, TNS-1, TNS-2)*	South of the PF *(Stations TEW-4 to TEW-6, TNS-3 to TNS-10, A3-1)*
Σ BSi	33.5 - 141.0	240.0 - 460.3
Σ POC	456.9 - 629.6	562.9 - 1,164.2
Σ PON	83.1 - 144.9	143.5 - 250.3
Σ POP	5.7 - 10.1	8.7 – 18.9

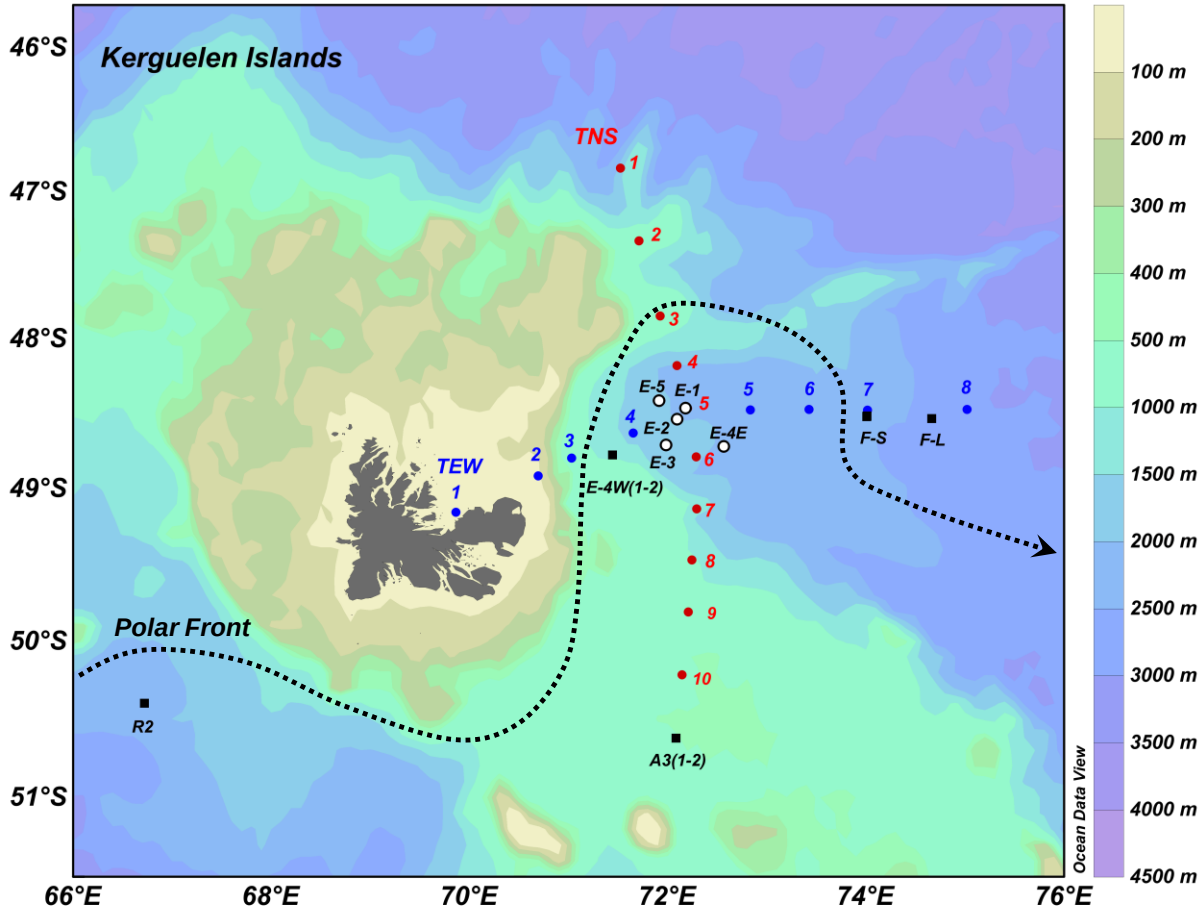


Figure 1. Location of the sampling stations. Transects from North to South (TNS) and from West to the East (TEW) are indicated in red and blue respectively. The blank filled circles correspond to a time-series of a recirculation system (E-1, E-2, E-3, E-4E and E-5). The stations F-L and F-S are located in the eastern bloom in the Polar Front Zone. A3 and E-4W are respectively the reference southeastern Kerguelen Plateau bloom and the reference eastern flank of the Kerguelen Plateau. Both were visited twice (1-2). R2 is the HNLC reference station. The dotted line represents the approximate location of the southern branch of the Polar Front.

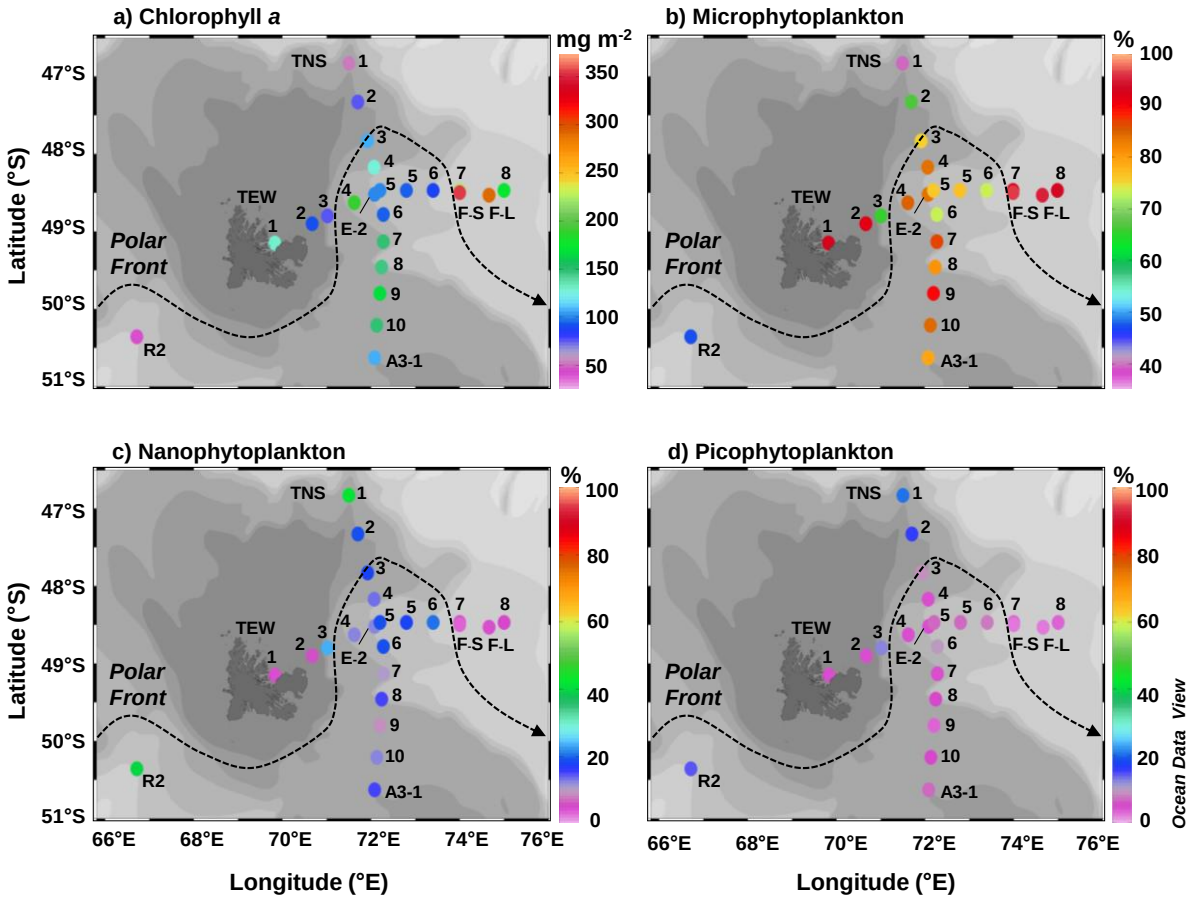


Figure 2. Distribution of depth-integrated total chlorophyll *a* (a) and contribution of micro- (b), nano- (c), picophytoplankton (d) communities to total biomass. Vertical integrations were made from the surface to 200 m except for the coastal stations TEW-1 and TEW-2 where data were integrated down to 70 m. The TNS transect (comprising A3-1) was sampled from the 20th to the 23rd October, while the TEW transect (comprising E-2) was sampled between the 31th October and 2nd November. Station R2 was sampled between the two transects on the 25th October, while stations F were sampled after the two transects, on the 6th November (F-L), and the 8th November (F-S). The dashed line represents the Polar Front trajectory.

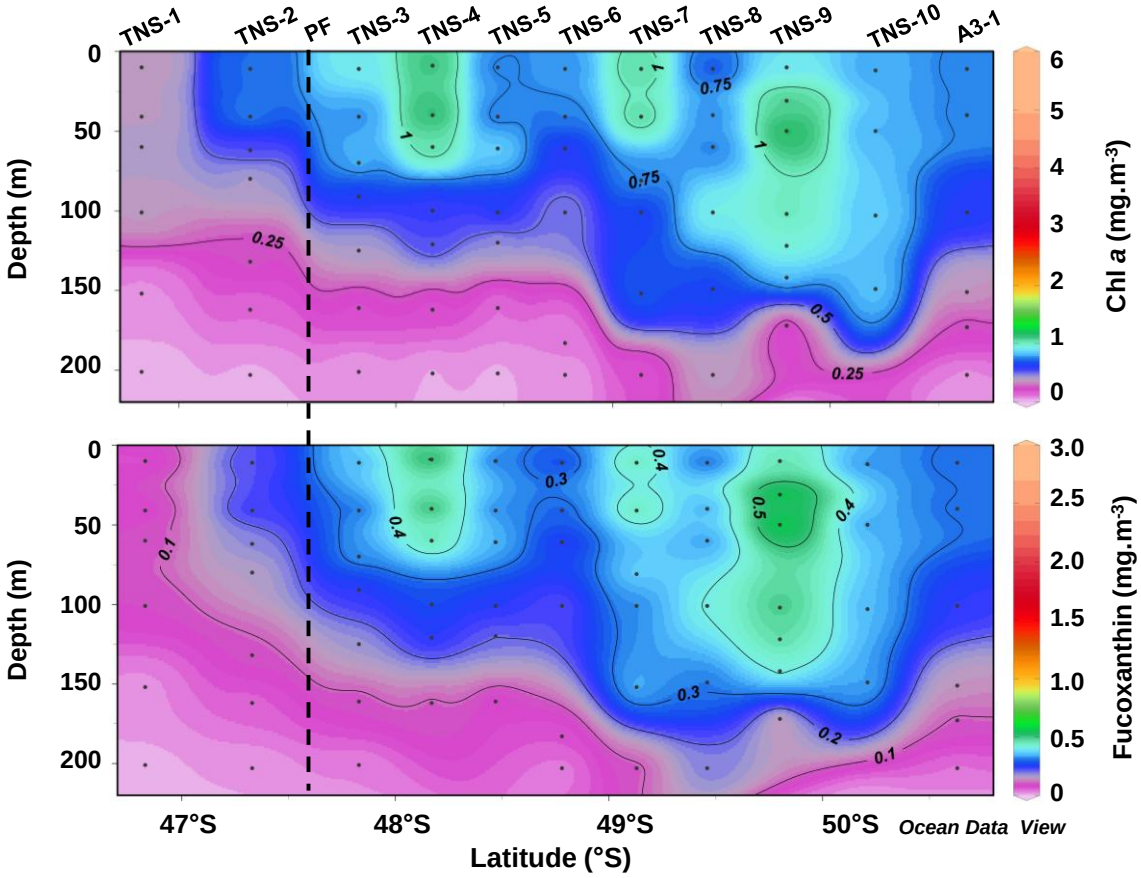


Figure 3. Vertical distribution of total chlorophyll *a* (Chl *a*) and fucoxanthin concentrations along the TNS transect. The dashed line represents the approximate location of the southern branch of the Polar Front (PF).

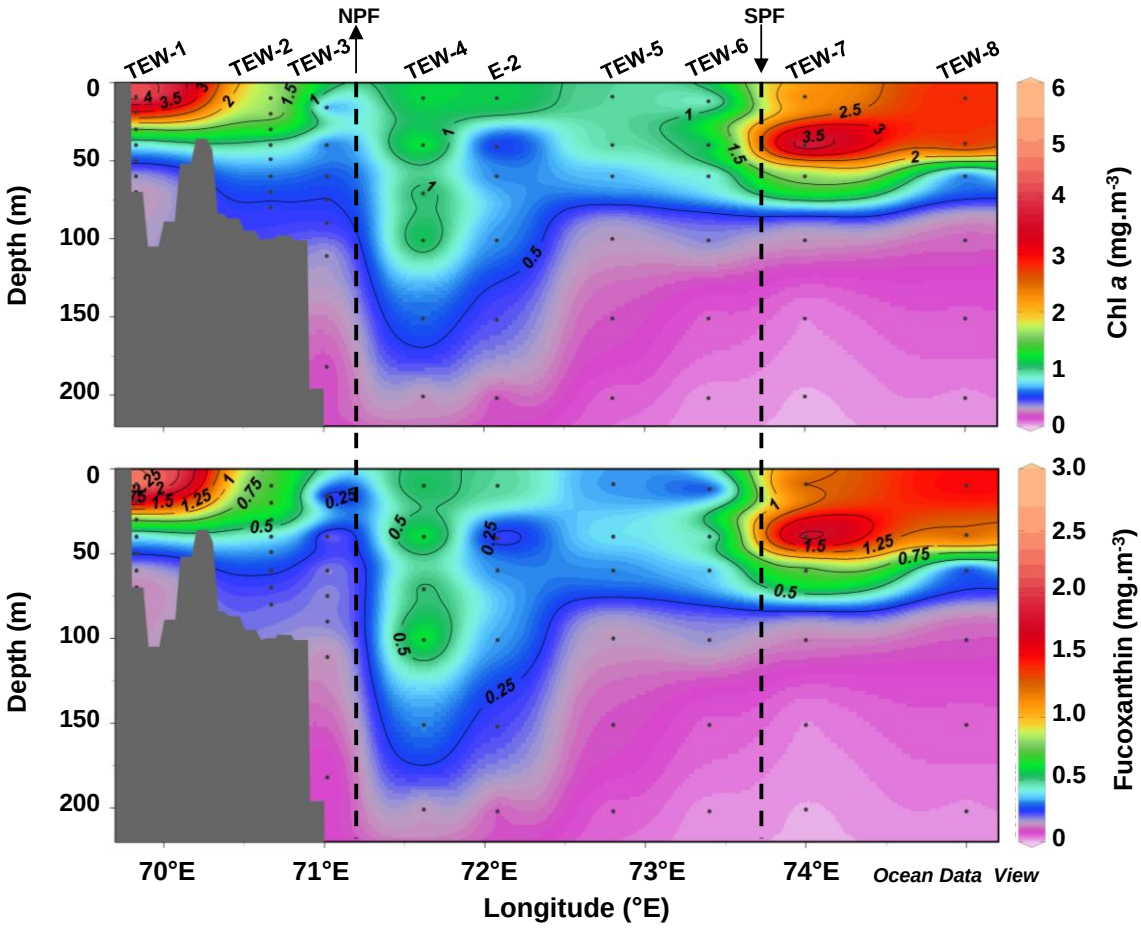


Figure 4. Vertical distribution of total chlorophyll *a* (Chl *a*) and fucoxanthin concentrations along the TEW transect. The dashed lines represent the approximate location of the southern branch of the Polar Front going to the north (NPF) and to the south (SPF).

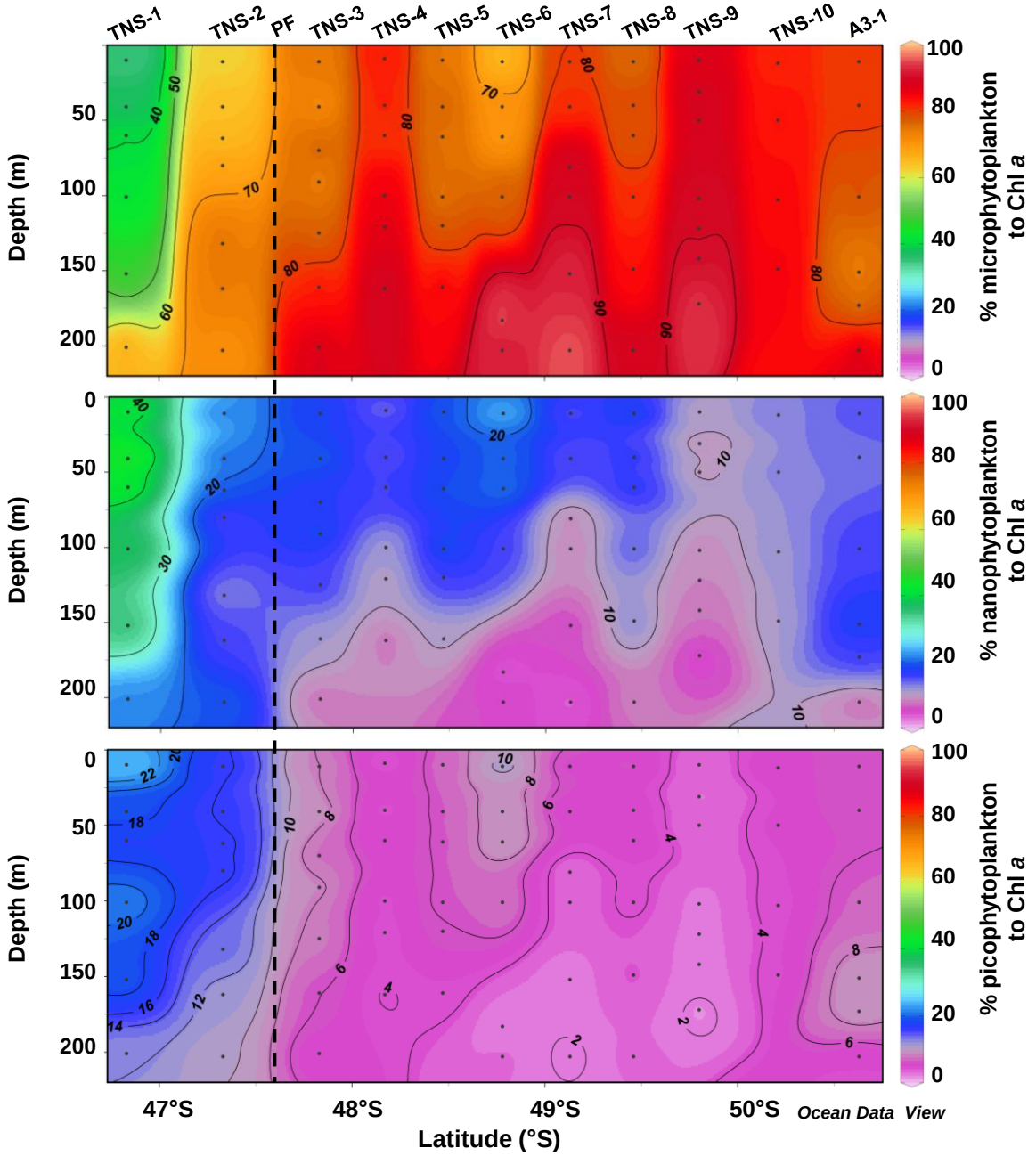


Figure 5. Vertical distribution of micro-, nano- and picophytoplankton community contributions to total biomass along the TNS transect. The dashed line represents the approximate location of the southern branch of the Polar Front (PF).

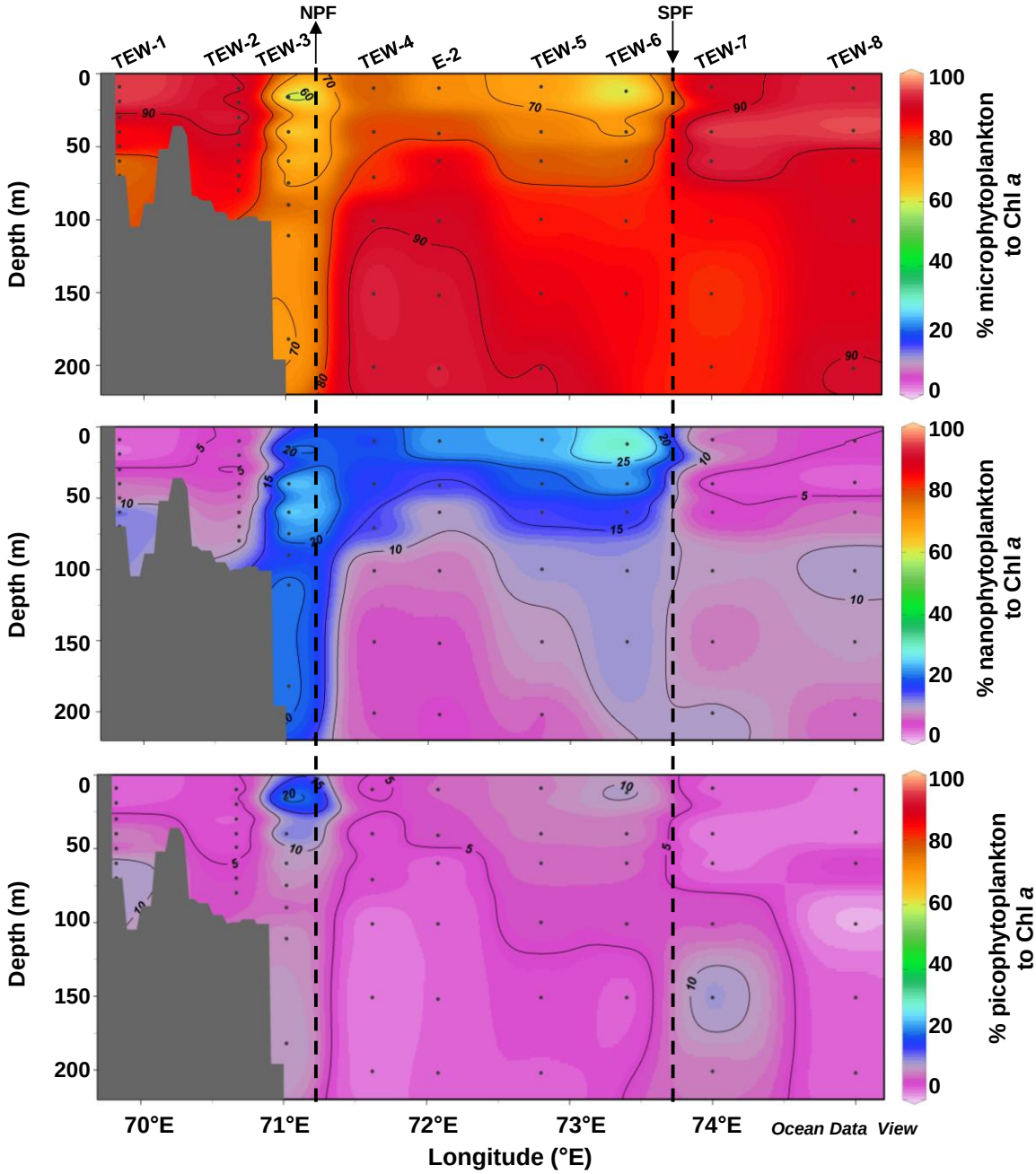


Figure 6. Vertical distribution of micro-, nano- and picophytoplankton community contributions to total biomass along the TEW transect. The dashed lines represent the approximate location of the southern branch of the Polar Front going to the North (NPF) and to the South (SPF).

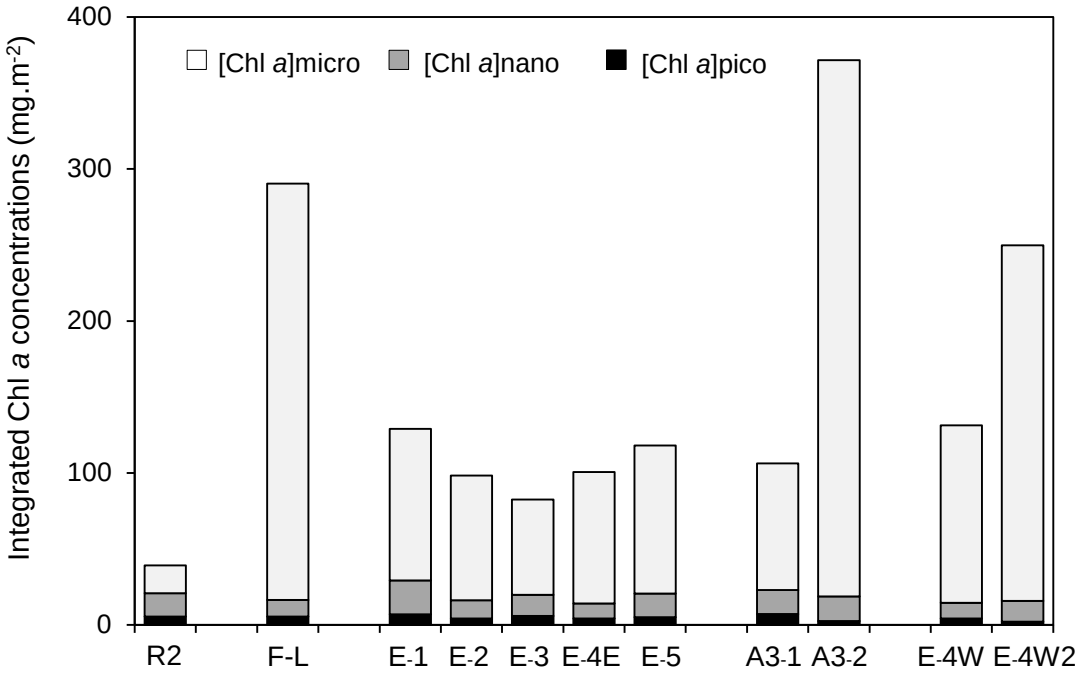


Figure 7. Temporal evolution of Chl *a* concentrations associated with micro- ([Chl *a*]micro), nano- ([Chl *a*]nano) and picophytoplankton ([Chl *a*]pico) within 200 m at the complex system of recirculation (five visits chronologically numerated : E-1 (10/29) , E-2 (11/01), E-3 (11/03), E-4E (11/13), E-5 (11/19)), at the plateau reference station A3 (two visits: A3-1 (10/20) and A3-2 (11/16)) and at station E-4W (two visits : E-4W (11/12) and E-4W2 (11/18)). The station F-L (integrated within 150 m) and the HNLC reference station R2 are presented for comparison.

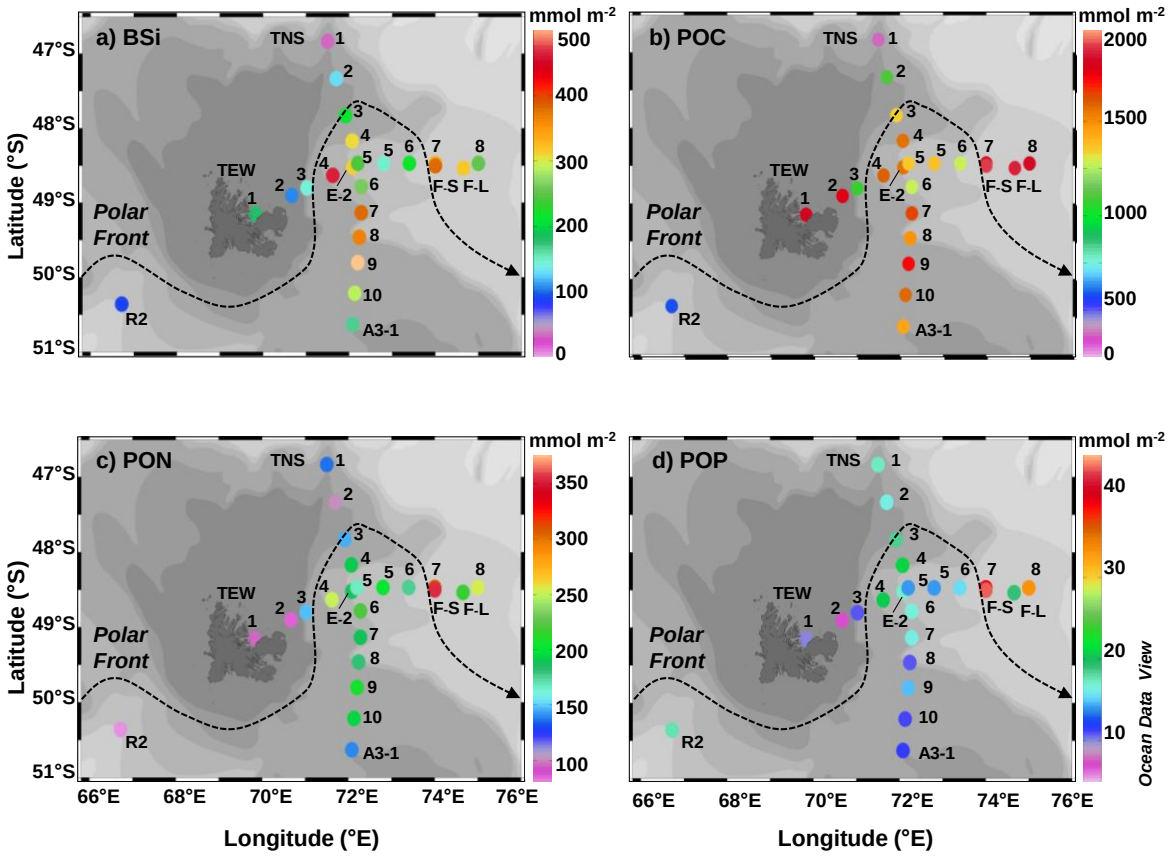


Figure 8. Distribution of biogenic silica (a), particulate organic carbon (b), nitrogen (c) and phosphorus (d) (same vertical integrations and legends as Fig. 2).

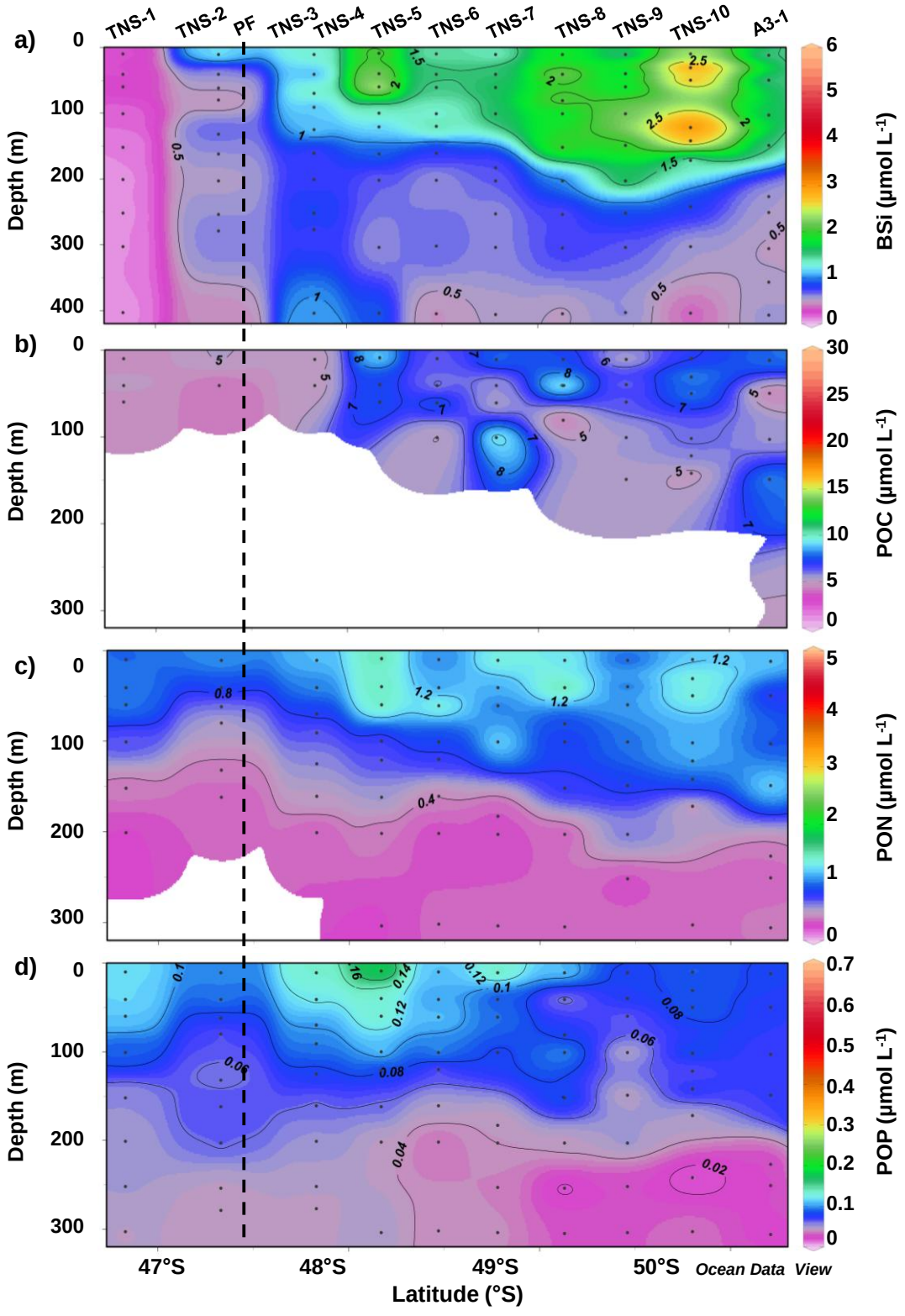


Figure 9. Vertical distributions of BSi (a), POC (b), PON (c), POP (d) concentrations along the TNS transect. The dashed line represents the approximate location of the southern branch of the Polar Front (PF).

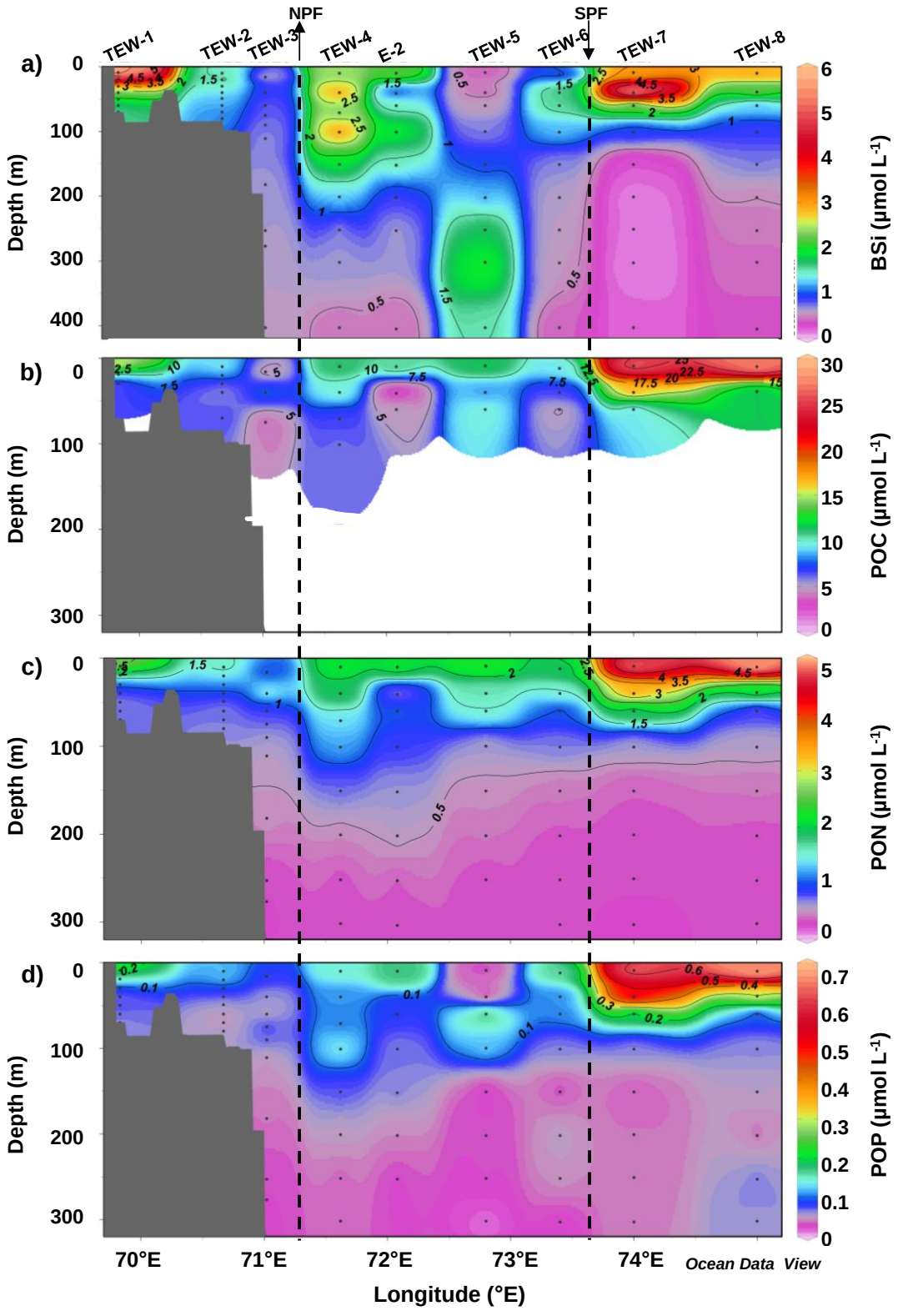


Figure 10. Vertical distributions of BSi (a), POC (b), PON (c), POP (d) concentrations along the TEW transect. The dashed lines represent the approximate location of the southern branch of the Polar Front going to the North (NPF) and to the South (SPF).

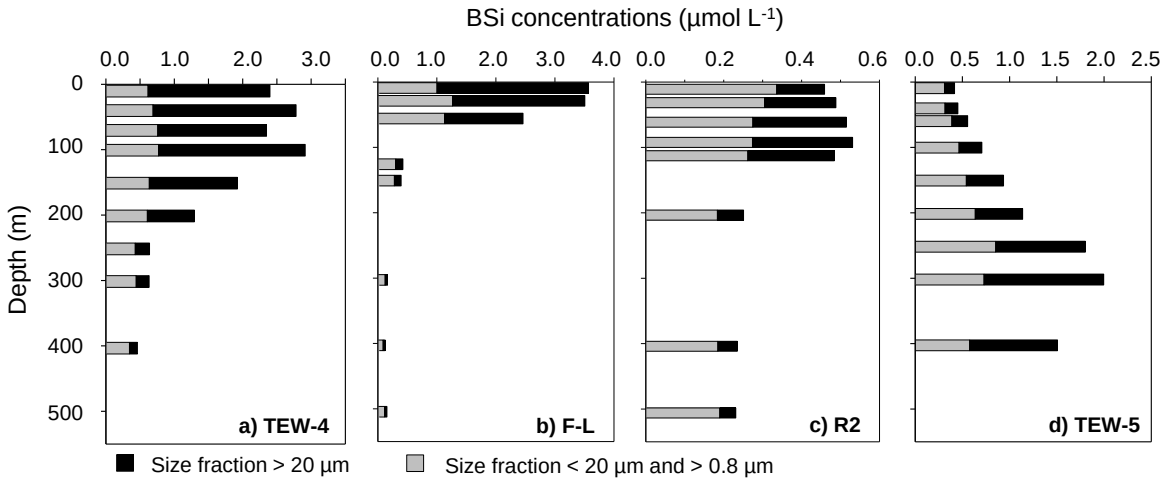


Figure 11. Vertical profiles of BSi concentrations for two size fractions (> 20 µm in black and between 0.8 and 20 µm in grey) at TEW-4 (a), F-L (b), R2 (c) and TEW-5 (d). These four stations were chosen to illustrate the four typical vertical profiles observed over the study area: TEW-4 represents typical profile of the stations A3-2 and E (from E-1 to E-5), F-L represents typical profile of stations E-4W and those located in the PFZ, R2 represents typical profile of the low productive stations (R2, TNS-1, TNS-2, TEW-2, TEW-3, TEW-5 and TEW-6) and TEW-5 is the only station showing such a vertical profile.

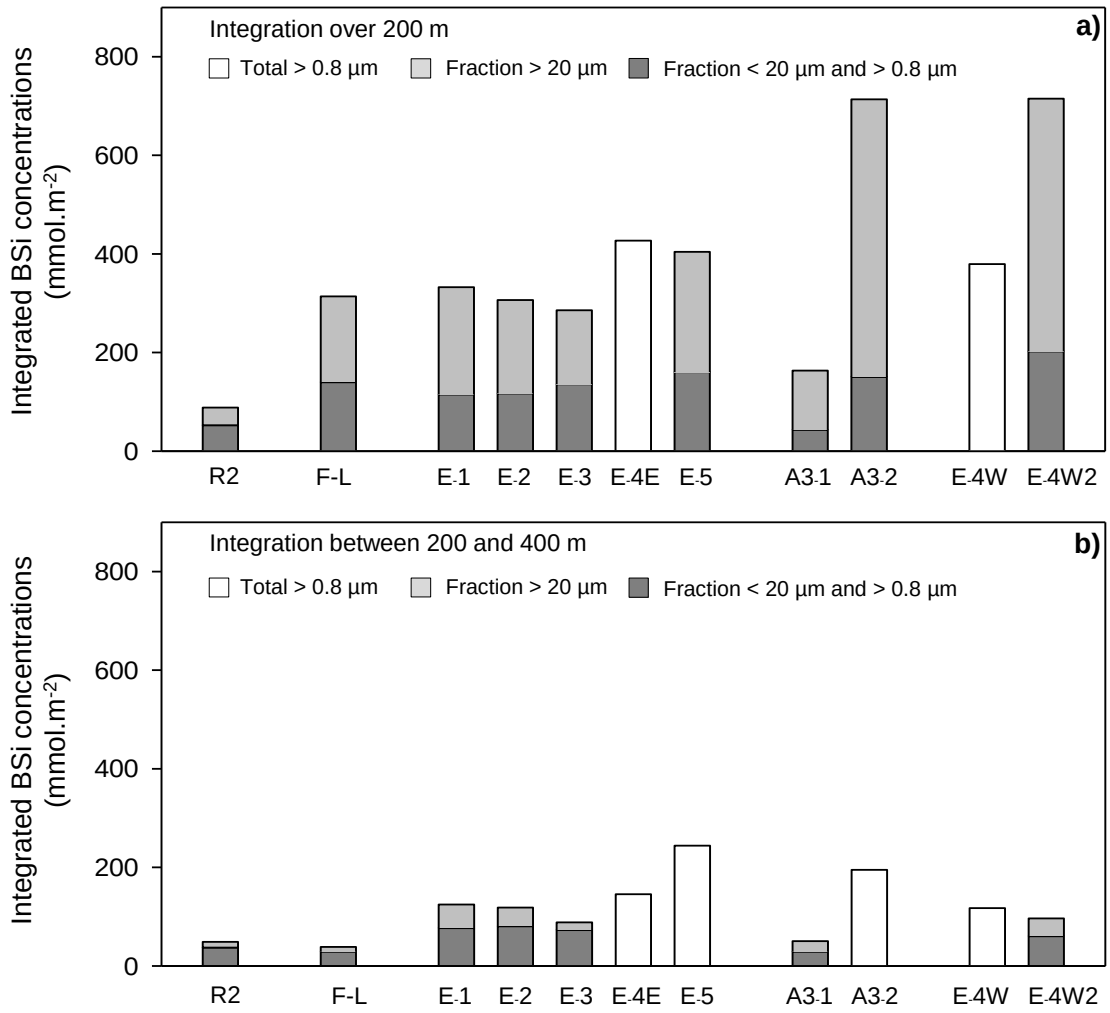


Figure 12. Temporal evolution of BSi concentrations within 200 m (a) (except for A3-2 where data were integrated down to 160 m) and between 200 and 400 (b) for three size fractions (> 0.8 µm, between 0.8 and 20 µm and > 20 µm) at the complex system of recirculation, at the plateau reference station A3, at station E-4W (stations legend as in Fig. 7). The station F-L and the HNLC reference station R2 are presented for comparison. At some stations, size-fractionation was not performed because of logistical problems on-board.

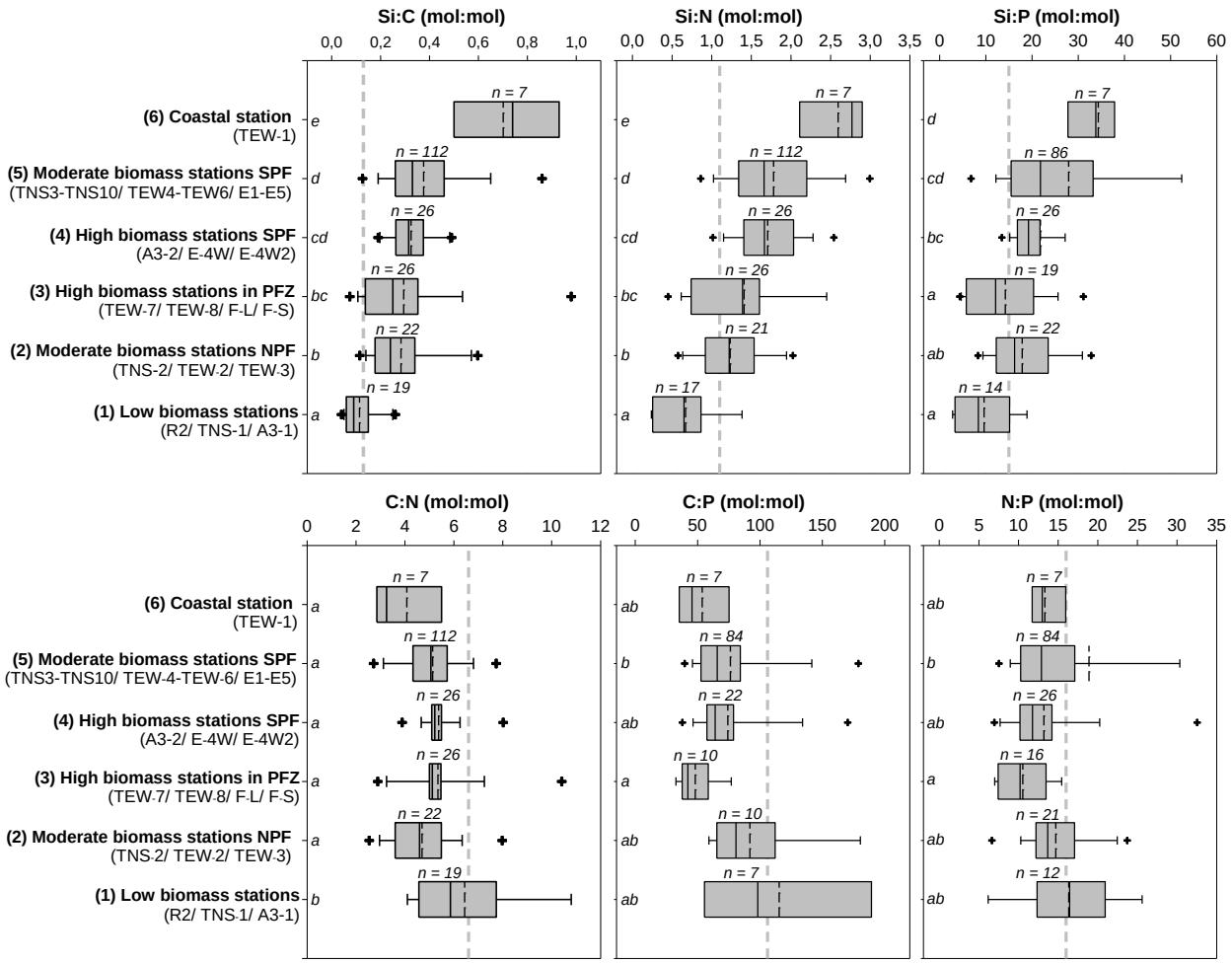
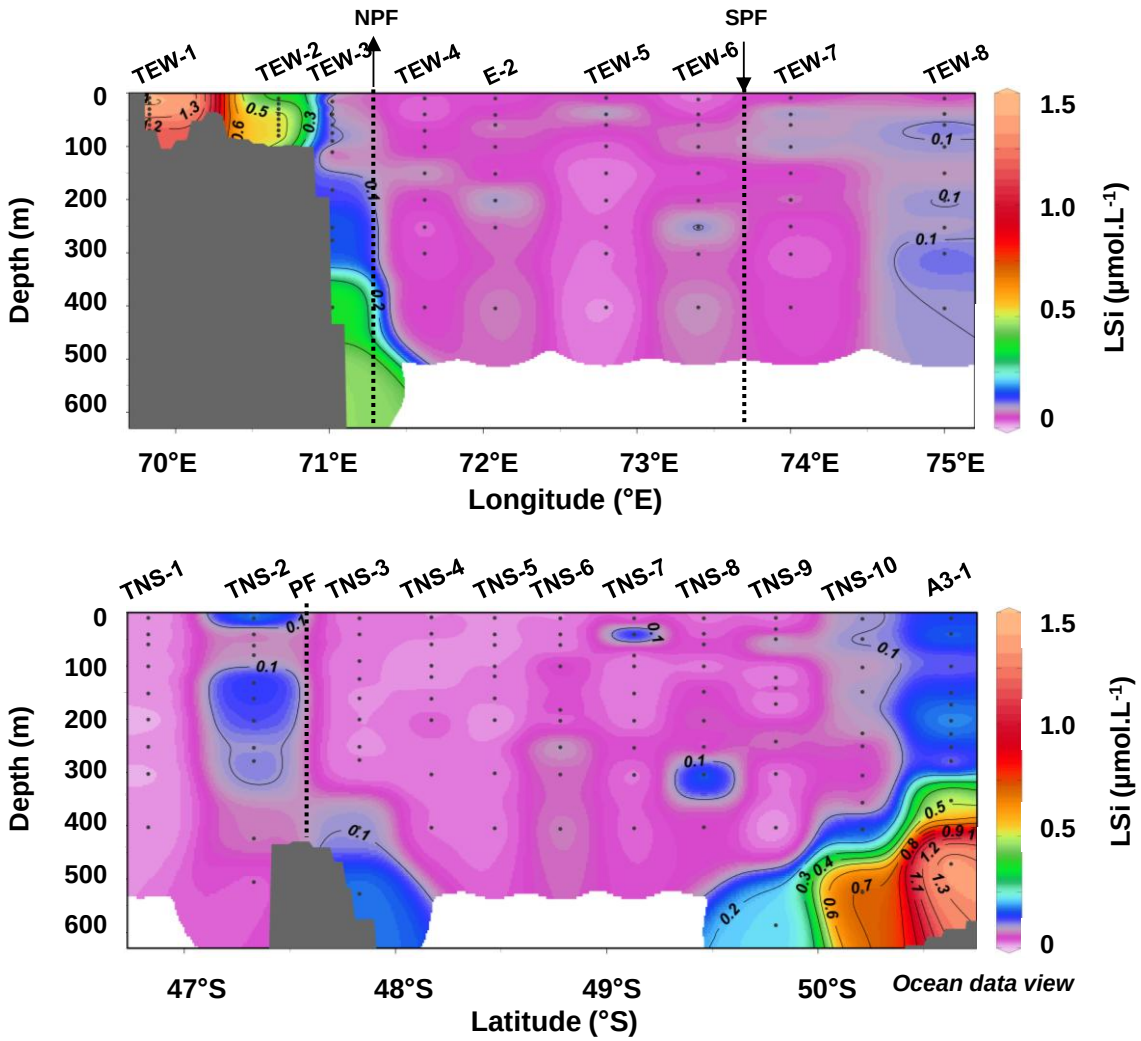


Figure 13. Box plots of the Si:C, Si:N, Si:P, C:N, C:P and N:P molar ratios within 200 m (except for TEW-1 and TEW-2 where data were restricted within 70 m) for 6 clusters of stations located in the Polar Front Zone (PFZ), north (NPF) and south of the Polar Front (SPF). The length of the box corresponds to the distance between the 5th and the 95th percentiles. The plain line and the dashed line inside the box represent the median and the mean respectively. The vertical lines extend to the minimum and maximum values of the cluster. The cross symbols correspond to outliers and "n" is the number of values in each cluster. The grey dashed lines represent the typical values of Si:C (0.13), Si:N (1.1) and Si:P (15) for nutrient–replete diatoms reported by Brzezinski (1985) and the typical values of C:N (6.6), C:P (106) and N:P (16) reported by Redfield et al. (1963). The clusters of which medians are not statistically different are indicated by the same letter (Mann-Whitney U-test, $p > 0.05$).



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2 Figure 14. Vertical distribution of lithogenic silica (LSi) concentrations along the TEW and
3 TNS transects. The dotted lines represent the approximate location of the southern branch of
4 the Polar Front going to the North (NPF) and to the South (SPF).

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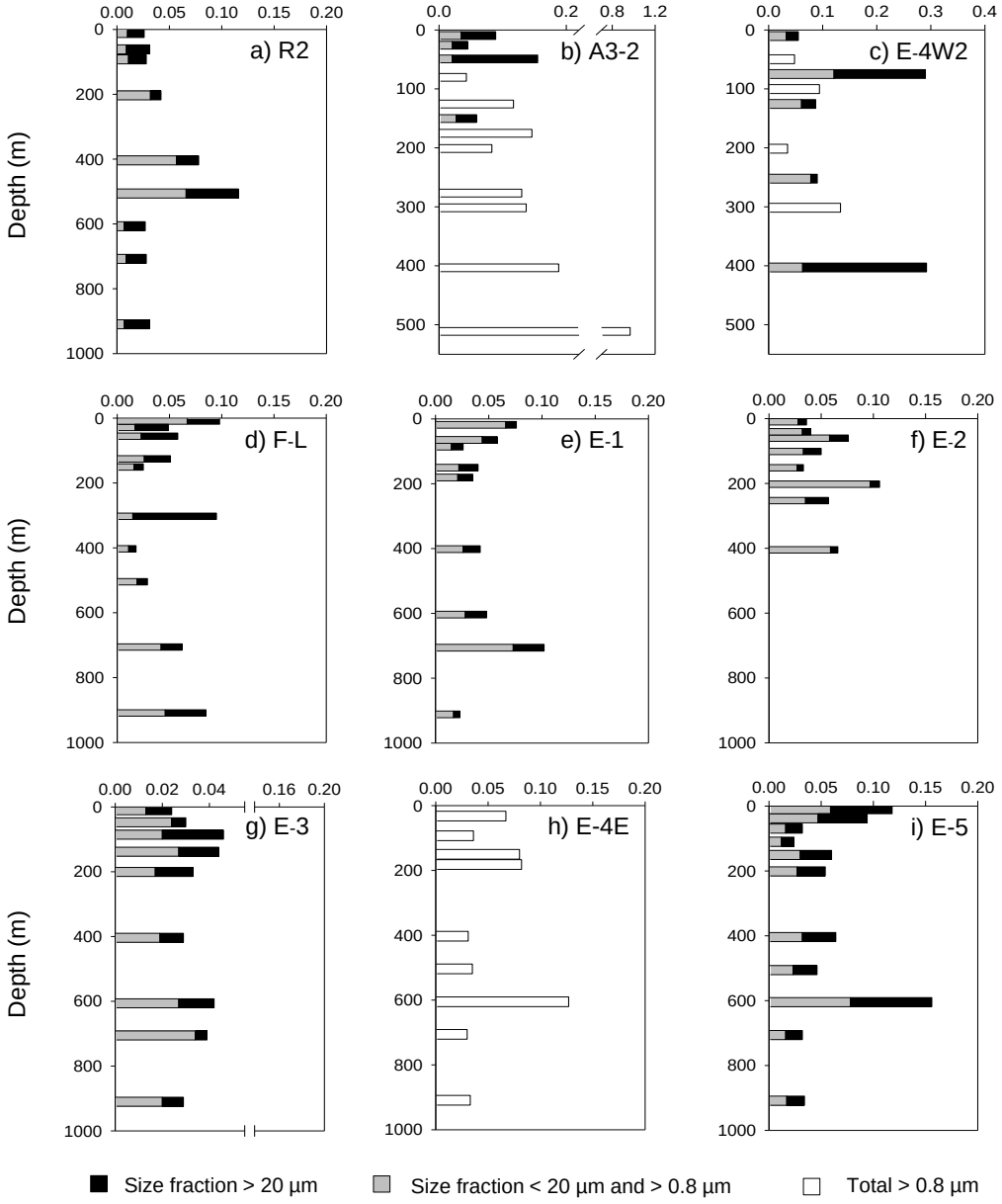

Figure 15. Vertical profiles of lithogenic silica (LSi) concentrations for three size fractions (> 0.8 µm, between 0.8 and 20 µm and > 20 µm) at stations R2 (a), A3-2 (b), E-4W2 (c), F-L (d) and at stations E: E-1 (e), E-2 (f), E-3 (g), E-4E (h), E-5 (i).