Biogeosciences Discuss., 11, C60–C63, 2014 www.biogeosciences-discuss.net/11/C60/2014/ © Author(s) 2014. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribute 3.0 License.



BGD 11, C60–C63, 2014

> Interactive Comment

Interactive comment on "High temperature decreases the PIC / POC ratio and increases phosphorus requirements in *Coccolithus pelagicus* (Haptophyta)" by A. C. Gerecht et al.

A. C. Gerecht et al.

a.c.gerecht@ibv.uio.no

Received and published: 12 February 2014

We would like to thank Anonymous referee #1 for the timely comments on the manuscript. We would like to address the main issues at this point to foster continued discussion, and submit a revised Table 2 (Table R2). We will revise the other tables accordingly.

1) Disagreements between statements in the text and data given in table 2 and inconsistencies within table 2.

The experiments with ssp. braarudii (replete and P-limited cultures at 15°C) and ssp. pelagicus at 10°C (replete and P-limited cultures) were run twice because data for





PIC quota was not obtained from the first experimental run. The experiment with ssp. pelagicus at 15° C (replete and P-limited cultures) was run only once. In Fig. 2, only the POC quota for the second experimental run (n=3) is presented to allow for comparison with PIC quota, which is only available for this run. In table 2, the POC quota is averaged over both experimental runs (n=6). They therefore do not match the POC values presented in Fig. 2 as POC quota differed strongly between the two experimental runs. To clarify this, the data from the two experimental runs has now been separated and are presented separately in Table R2.

2) The interpretation of the PIC/POC ratios is confusing.

In the manuscript, two abiotic parameters were tested for their effect on PIC/POC, phosphorus (P-) limitation and elevated temperature. Whereas the effect of P-limitation was tested on both subspecies (ssp. braarudii and pelagicus), the combined effect of temperature and P-limitation was tested on ssp. pelagicus only. The high temperature treatment (combined with P-limitation) was carried out by growing replete and P-limited cultures of ssp. pelagicus at 15 instead of 10°C. Subspecies braarudii was grown in replete and P-limited medium at 15°C only, which was considered the "normal" temperature (i.e. a temperature near the original isolation temperature) for this temperate strain. The high temperature treatment in the manuscript therefore refers to ssp. pelagicus grown at 15°C only, not to ssp. braarudii grown at the same temperature. The statement that P-limitation did not have an effect on PIC/POC ratios only refers to the experiments carried out at "normal temperature" (i.e. ssp. braarudii 15°C, ssp. pelagicus 10°C), not to interactive effects of temperature and P-limitation as observed in ssp. pelagicus grown at 15°C.

This will be clarified in the text and a discussion of the combined effects of temperature and P-limitation in ssp. pelagicus will be included.

3) This is actually the first dataset showing an increase in malformations in response to P limitation.

BGD

11, C60–C63, 2014

Interactive Comment

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper



The discussion will be rewritten to highlight the effect of P-limitation and temperature on malformations in Coccolithus. In rewriting the discussion, the referee's further suggestions, especially regarding the literature on Emiliania huxleyi will be taken into consideration.

Interactive comment on Biogeosciences Discuss., 11, 1021, 2014.

11, C60-C63, 2014

Interactive Comment

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper



BGD

11, C60–C63, 2014

Table R2. Cellular quotas and molar ratios derived from paired high-P and low-P media batch experiments (n=3) with *Coccolithus pelagicus* ssp. *braarudii* (RCC1200) grown at 15°C, and ssp. *pelagicus* (J23) grown at 10°C and 15°C. Note that cell concentrations reflect those at time of sampling, and that maximum growth rate (μ_{max}) was calculated during exponential growth phase. Low-P cultures were in stationary phase at time of harvest. Reported are the averages of triplicate batch cultures.

a) Main experiments:

C. pelagicus	ssp. braarudii (RCC1200)		ssp. pelagicus	(J23)		
	high-P 15°C	low-P 15°C	high-P 10°C	low-P 10°C	high-P 15°C	low-P 15°C
Cell concentrations (cells mL ⁻¹)	12750	11800	10000	13200	8442	9640
$\mu_{max}(d^{-1})$	0.42	0.37	0.24	0.36	0.32	0.34
POP (pg cell-1)	5.9	2.8	5.0	2.6	10.3	4.4
POC (pg cell-1)	155	168	245	230	217	212
PIC (pg cell-1)	208	199	313	334	119	189
POC/POP (mol mol ⁻¹)	68	155	126	228	54	124
PON/POP (mol mol-1)	7.5	18	10	23	6.7	17
PIC/POC (mol mol-1)	1.34	1.18	1.28	1.45	0.54	0.89

b) Additional experiments:

C. pelagicus	ssp. braarudii	(RCC1200)	ssp. pelagicus (J23)		
	high-P 15°C	low-P 15°C	high-P 10°C	low-P 10°C	
Cell concentrations (cells mL ⁻¹)	17550	15000	16400	13650	
$\mu_{max}(d^{-1})$	0.49	0.52	0.35	0.29	
POP (pg cell-1)	4.7	2.3	5.9	2.6	
POC (pg cell-1)	207	231	371	437	
PIC (pg cell ⁻¹)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
POC/POP (mol mol ⁻¹)	114	259	162	433	
PON/POP (mol mol ⁻¹)	13	24	22	56	
PIC/POC (mol mol ⁻¹)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Interactive Comment

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Discussion Paper



Fig. 1.