

Interactive comment on “Reconsidering the role of carbonate ion concentration in calcification by marine organisms” by L. T. Bach

L.T. Bach

lbach@geomar.de

Received and published: 29 July 2015

I would like to thank Lennart de Nooijer for his comment concerning the importance of CO₂ as inorganic carbon substrate for calcification in some taxa. His thoughts are considered in the revised version of the manuscript.

I changed the headline of section 3.6.5 from “Inorganic carbon from respiratory sources” to “CO₂ as inorganic carbon source for calcification”. The section itself was expanded and addresses Lennart’s comments. I wrote:

“Some organisms receive significant amounts of inorganic carbon used for calcification from respiratory sources (Erez, 1978; Furla et al., 2000; Pearse, 1970; Sikes et al., 1981; Tanaka et al., 1986). Here, organisms do not exclusively rely on direct inorganic

C3898

carbon utilization from seawater but supplement calcification to a variable degree with CO₂ gained intracellularly from respired biomass. This CO₂ utilization may be further strengthened (1) when metabolic CO₂ is ‘trapped’ inside the organisms through the establishment of pH gradients which limit the diffusive loss of CO₂ passively (Bentov et al., 2009; Glas et al., 2012) or (2) when CO₂ is transported actively towards the site of calcification (de Nooijer et al., 2014). CO₂ which can subsequently react with H₂O to form HCO₃⁻ and H⁺ (catalyzed by the enzyme carbonic anhydrase) could therefore be an alternative inorganic carbon source for calcification in particular taxa. Thus, the potential control of seawater [HCO₃⁻]/[H⁺] on calcification may be weakened by the degree to which calcifiers utilize CO₂ as inorganic carbon source.”

REFERENCES:

Bentov, S., Brownlee, C. and Erez, J.: The role of seawater endocytosis in the biomineralization process in calcareous foraminifera, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 106(51), 21500–21504, 2009. Erez, J.: Vital effect on stable-isotope composition seen in foraminifera and coral skeletons, *Nature*, 273, 199–202, 1978.

Furla, P., Galgani, I., Durand, I. and Allemand, D.: Sources and mechanisms of inorganic carbon transport for coral calcification and photosynthesis., *J. Exp. Biol.*, 203(Pt 22), 3445–57 [online] Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11044383>, 2000.

Glas, M. S., Langer, G. and Keul, N.: Calcification acidifies the microenvironment of a benthic foraminifer (*Ammonia* sp.), *J. Exp. Mar. Bio. Ecol.*, 424–425, 53–58, doi:10.1016/j.jembe.2012.05.006, 2012.

De Nooijer, L. J., Spero, H. J., Erez, J., Bijma, J. and Reichart, G. J.: Biomineralization in perforate Foraminifera, *Earth-Science Rev.*, 135, 48–58, doi:10.1016/j.earscirev.2014.03.013, 2014.

Pearse, V. B.: Incorporation of metabolic CO_2 into coral skeleton, *Nature*, 228,

C3899

383, 1970.

Sikes, C. S., Okazaki, K. and Fink, R. D.: Respiratory CO₂ and the supply of inorganic carbon for calcification of sea urchin embryos, *Comp. Biochem. Physiol. Part A Physiol.*, 70(3), 285–291, 1981.

Tanaka, N., Monaghan, M. C. and Rye, D. M.: Contribution of metabolic carbon to mollusc and barnacle shell carbonate, *Nature*, 320, 520–523, 1986.

Interactive comment on *Biogeosciences Discuss.*, 12, 6689, 2015.

C3900