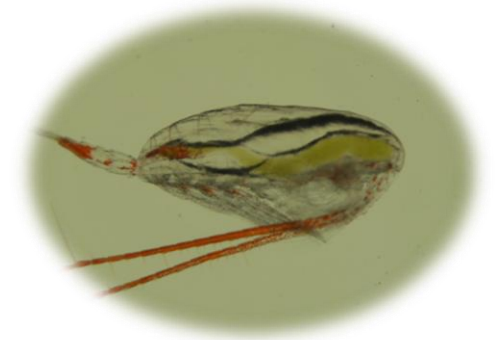


# Influence of food quality on carbon and nitrogen budget of *Calanus glacialis* (Copepoda)

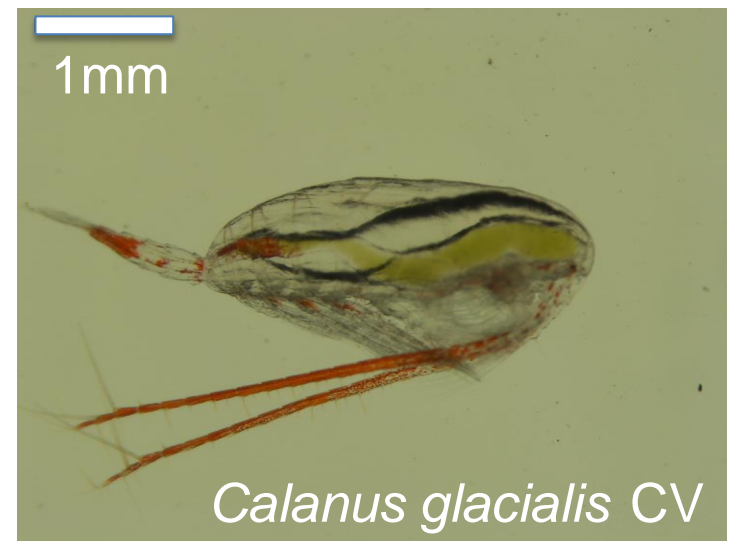


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# *Calanus glacialis*

- Key species Arctic shelf
- Up to 80% of zooplankton biomass
- Grazes on ice algae and phytoplankton (diatoms)
- Accumulates lipids
- Energy-rich food source for higher trophic levels



# Climate change



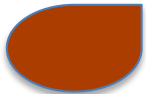


- Expected changes at basis of food web:
  - Higher sea surface temperature favors small cells: (dino)flagellates more dominant  
(Brussaard et al. 2013; Li et al. 2009; Seuthe et al. 2010)
  - Ocean acidification might change algal stoichiometry and biochemical composition  
(Riebbessel et al. 2007; Bellerby et al. 2008; Engel et al. 2008)
- Might change food quality for *Calanus* spp.  
(Sterner and Elser 2009; Urabe et al. 2003)

## Aim

**to show the functional responses of *Calanus glacialis* to food of different quality**  
**by studying the carbon and nitrogen budget**  
**and digestive enzyme activities**

# Food quality

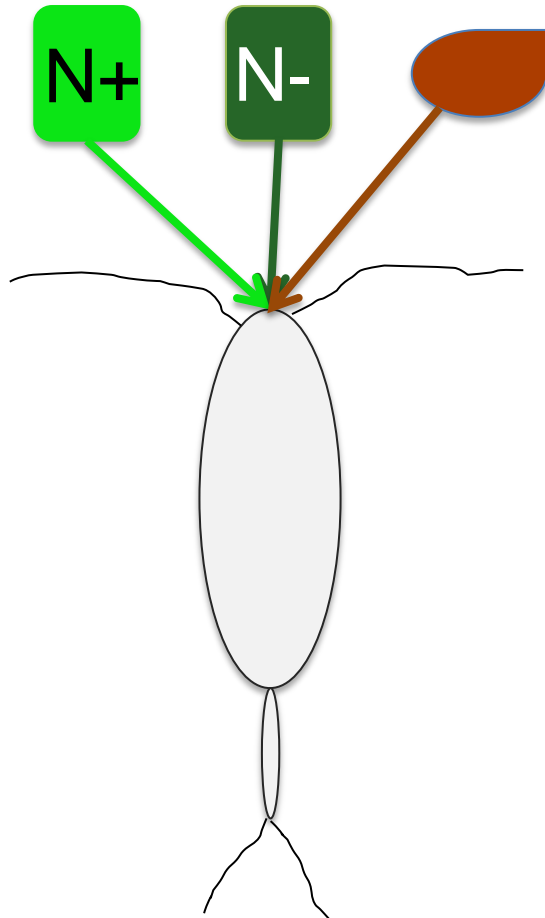
- Stoichiometry approach:
  - Cell carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) content
  - Cell C:N ratio
- Food sources ('lab rats'):
  - Diatom: *Conticribra weissflogii* (C:N 4.5)  N+
  - Diatom: *C. weissflogii* (C:N 11.4)  N-
  - Dinoflagellate: *Oxyrrhis marina* (C:N 4.4) 

# Incubation

- *Calanus glacialis* CV
- Sampled on Svalbard in July 2015
- Incubated for 25 days at 0 °C
- With different algal food



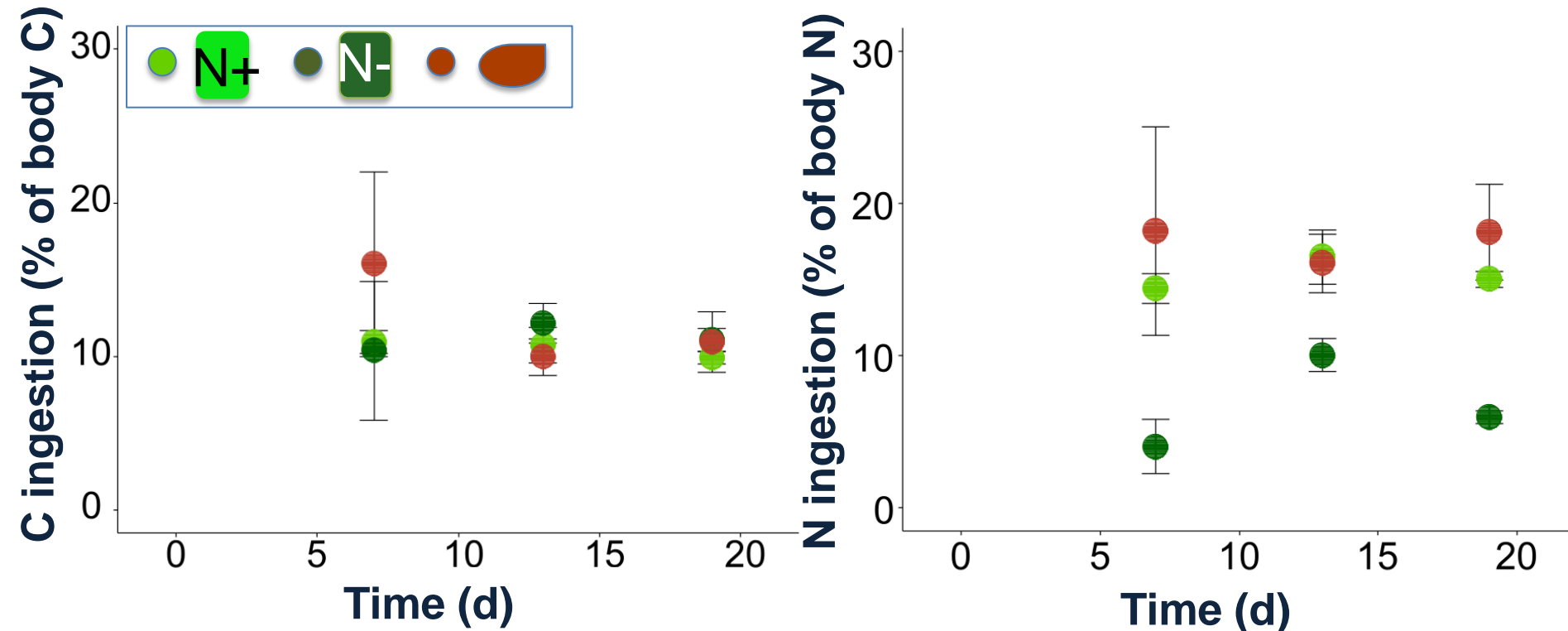
# Budget of C and N



$$I = G + R + E + U$$

- I: ingestion (consumption)
- G: somatic growth (gain of C and N)
- R: respiration (only C)
- E: egestion
- U: excretion (not measured)

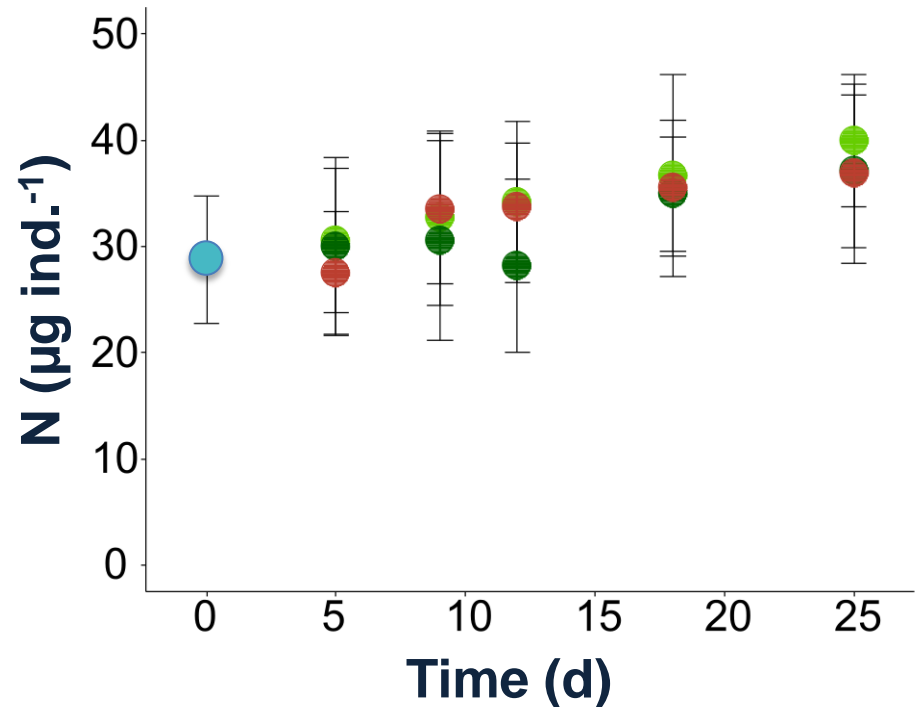
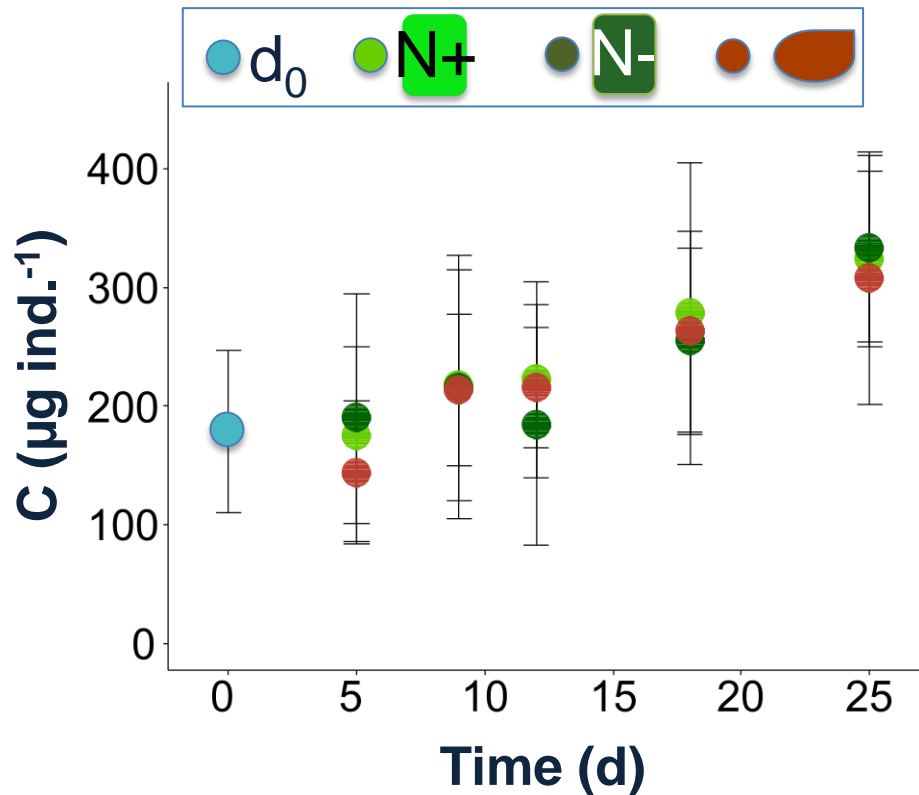
# Ingestion



- C ingestion independent of food source
- Lowest N ingestion when feeding on N-limited diatom

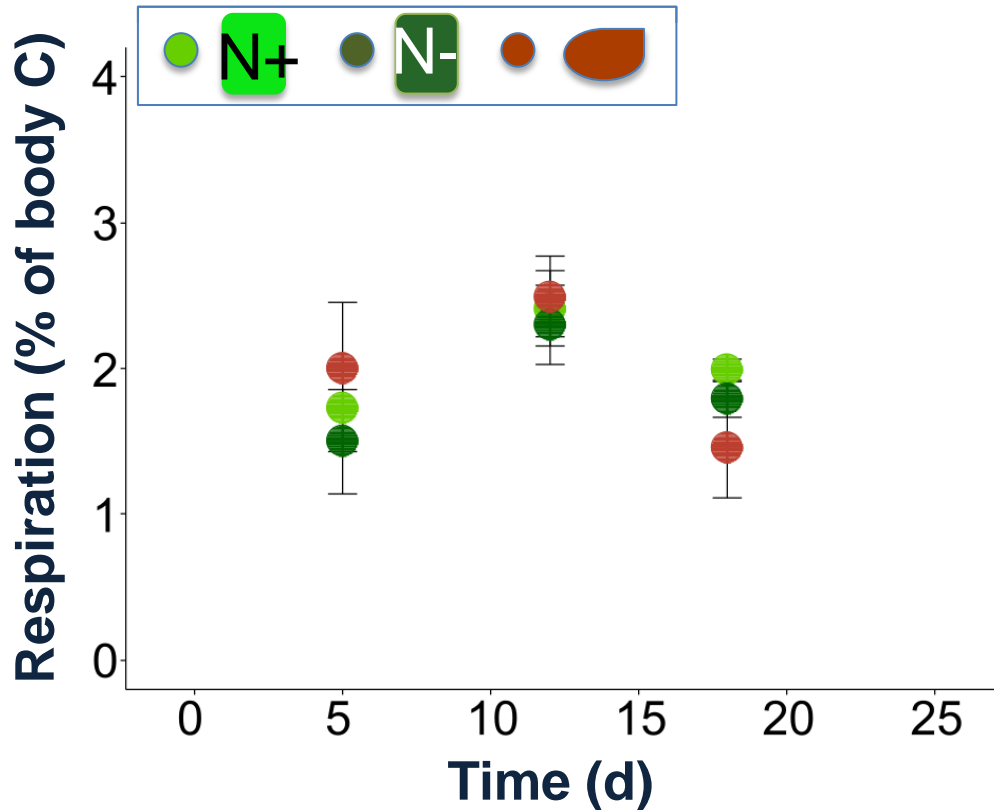


# Somatic growth



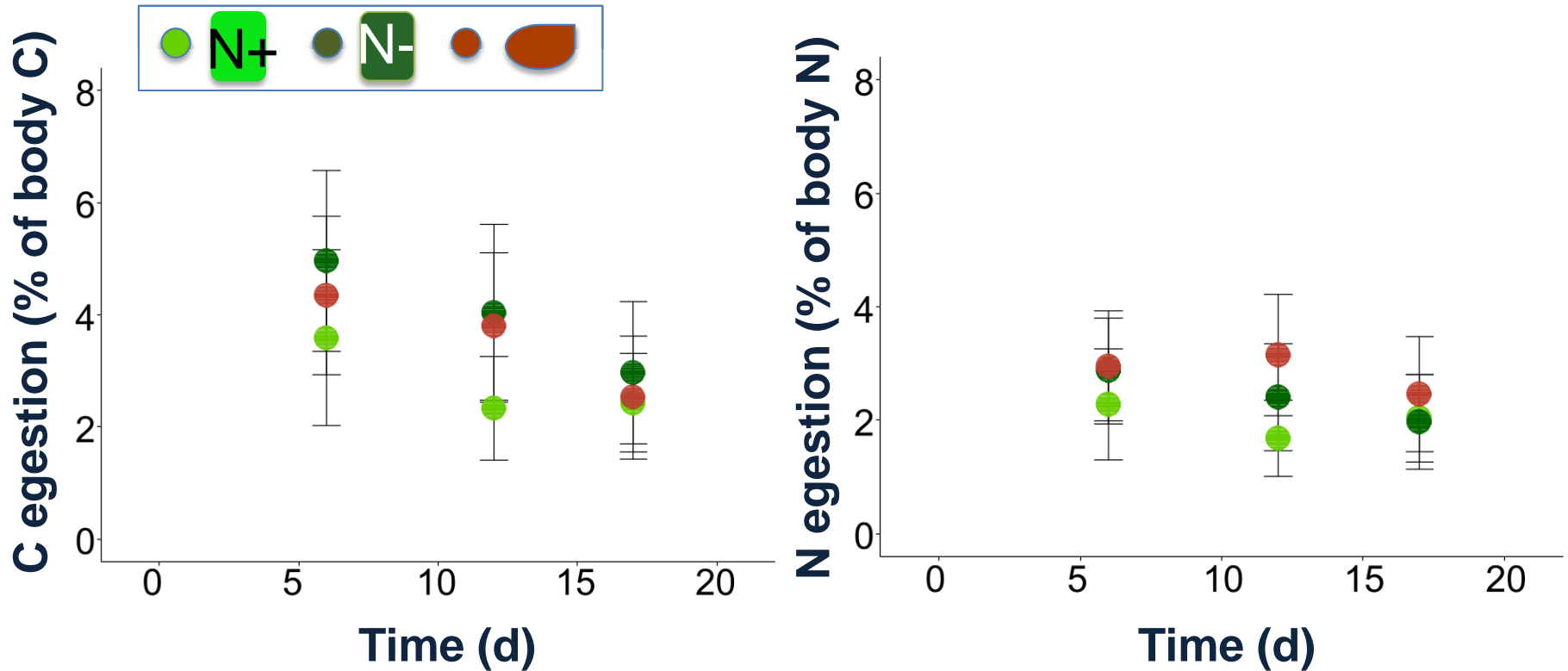
- Increase in C and N content independent of food source
- C:N ratio increased from 6 to  $> 8$  in all copepods
- Suggests storage of lipids

# Respiration



- Respiration rate independent of food source

# Egestion (faecal pellets)



- C egestion highest when feeding on N-limited diatom
- N egestion highest when feeding on *O. marina*
- Food source influenced faecal pellet C:N ratio

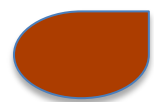
# Budget of C and N

% of body C

% of body N

N+

N-



I	=	G	+	R	+	E	∂
10.6		3.1		2.1		2.9	2.5
11.2		3.3		1.9		4.0	2.0
12.4		2.8		1.0		3.6	5.0

I	=	G	+	U	+	E	∂
15.3		1.5		na		2.0	11.8
6.7		1.1		na		2.3	3.3
17.5		1.1		na		2.9	13.5



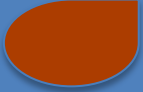
- Egestion is likely main mechanism to discard excess C
- Excretion is likely main mechanism to discard excess N

# Assimilation efficiency (AE)

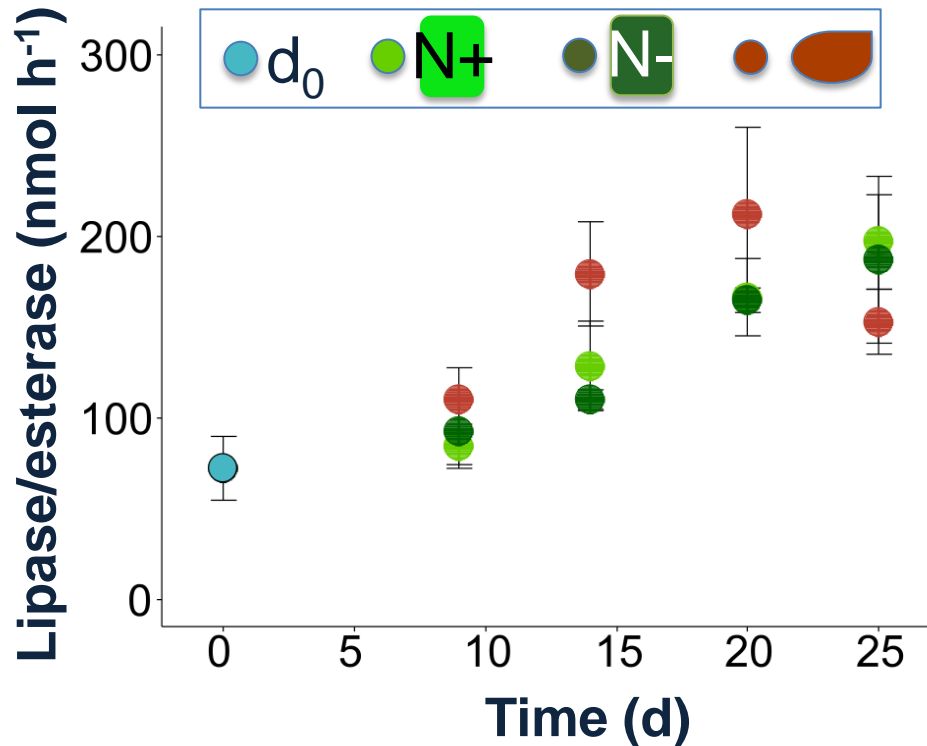


$$AE = \frac{(\text{Respiration} + \text{Egestion} + \text{Growth})}{\text{Ingestion}} * 100$$

(Båmstedt *et. al* 2000)

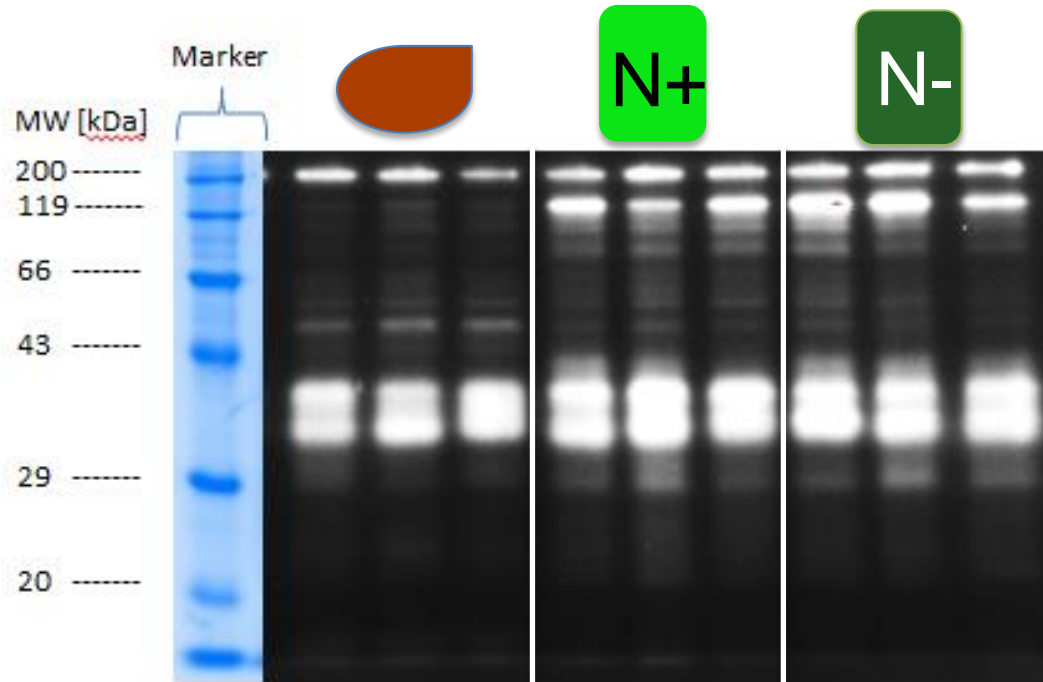
	 N+	 N-	
AE of carbon (%)	70	77	65
C:N ratio food	4.5	11.4	4.4
C:N ratio animals (end)	8.0	8.9	8.2
C:N ratio faecal pellets	8.8	10.8	7.5

# Lipase/esterase activity



- Lipase/esterase activity increased over time
- Indicates lipid-based metabolism

# Lipase/esterase patterns



- Food quality affected enzymes patterns after 25 days
- *Calanus glacialis* CV adapts to food quality by synthesizing different isoenzymes

# Conclusions



- *Calanus glacialis* CV increased in body mass in all treatments
- Copepods were not homeostatic but increased in C:N ratio, likely due to lipid accumulation
- Respiration rates did not contribute to discard excess C
- Egestion and excretion balanced the C:N ratio
- Synthesis of specific isoenzymes contributed to the adjustment to feeding on food of different quality

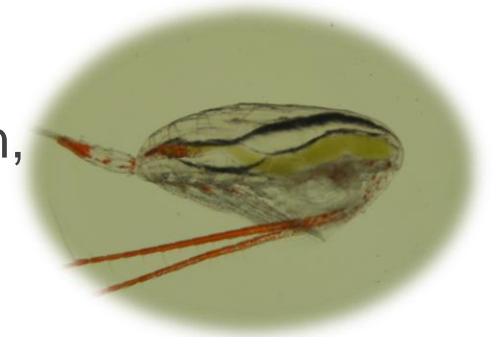
*Calanus glacialis* CV coped well with food of different quality

This suggests that they have the capacity to adapt to changes in the food regime



# *Calanus glacialis* CV can cope with food of different quality

A special thanks goes to: UNIS logistics,  
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