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## **New research casts light on iron enrichment in the ocean's twilight zone**

Half of the marine life in the world's oceans depends on the enrichment of phytoplankton by dissolved iron, just as plants at the base of the food chain on land need nutrients to help them grow.

However, knowledge of the processes by which iron, used by the phytoplankton, is resupplied to the marine environment and distributed in the deep ocean is limited due to sparse data.

A new IMAS-led study [published in the journal Nature Geoscience](#) has for the first time conducted in situ observations of bacterial iron regeneration in the mesopelagic zone - the twilight zone where light does not penetrate - from the Southern Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

Lead author Dr Matthieu Bressac said the research found that iron from organic sources dissolves up to 100 times more efficiently in cold Subantarctic water than iron in dust blown from the desert in warmer Mediterranean waters.

"Iron is critical for phytoplankton at the base of the marine food chain and therefore for the productivity of life in the ocean," Dr Bressac said.

"Where iron is scarce, as it is in much of the Southern Ocean, the ocean is more like a desert, with less marine life.

"But we have limited understanding of where iron dissolved in the ocean comes from and how it is distributed in deep layers such as the mesopelagic zone, which is a major reservoir of iron for the surface ocean.

"Our study combined our observations with biogeochemical models, highlighting the contrasting roles of organic (in living material, termed biogenic) iron and windblown (lithogenic) iron.

"We found that the efficiency of iron entering the deep ocean is significantly higher when iron fluxes are essentially biogenic than when lithogenic material is present.

"Replenishment of the mesopelagic zone with iron is therefore strongly conditioned by the composition of the exported iron," Dr Bressac said.

Co-author IMAS Professor Philip Boyd said better understanding marine iron distributions is important to inform models and predictions of likely changes in ocean chemistry and productivity as the climate changes.

“By controlling the productivity of marine life, dissolved iron is critical to the carbon cycle, where atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed by phytoplankton and sequestered to the seafloor as organisms die and sink.

“Our simulations reveal that the combined effect of lithogenic particles and ocean dynamics is responsible for a major redistribution of dissolved iron in the first 1000 metres of the water column, not only in regions close to deserts but also at a global scale.

“As the climate changes these effects are likely to be accentuated, with significant repercussions for ocean productivity and the effectiveness of the carbon cycle,” Professor Boyd said.

The study also included researchers from ACE CRC (Hobart), the Australian National University, the Sorbonne University in France, New York University in Abu Dhabi, the University of Liverpool in the UK, the Aix-Marseille University in France, and the University of Western Brittany in France.

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