



Modeling the contribution of micronekton diel vertical migrations to carbon export in the mesopelagic zone

© Simon Rondeau

Hélène Thibault, Frédéric Ménard, Jeanne Abitbol-Spangaro, Jean-Christophe Poggiale, and Séverine Martini

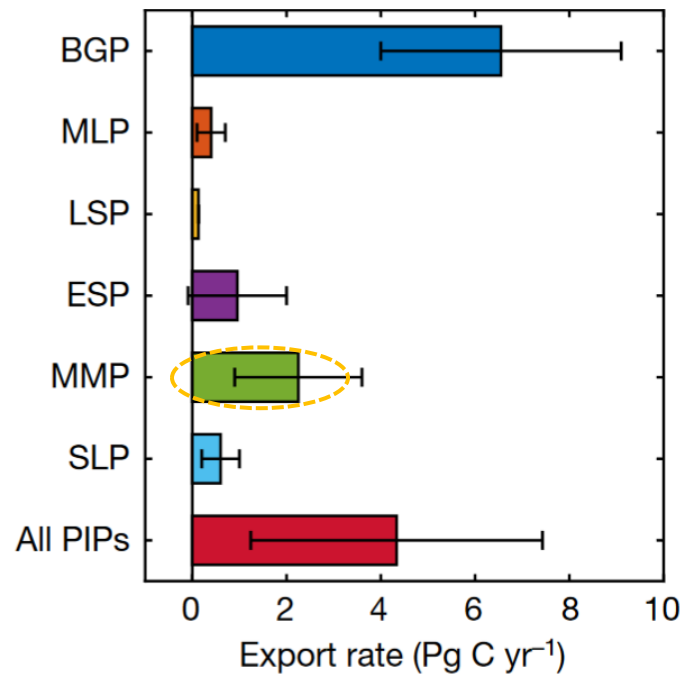
Contact: helene.thibault@mio.osupytheas.fr

Session: Biodiversity, and Animals in the Earth System:
A Geoscience Perspective
28th April 2025

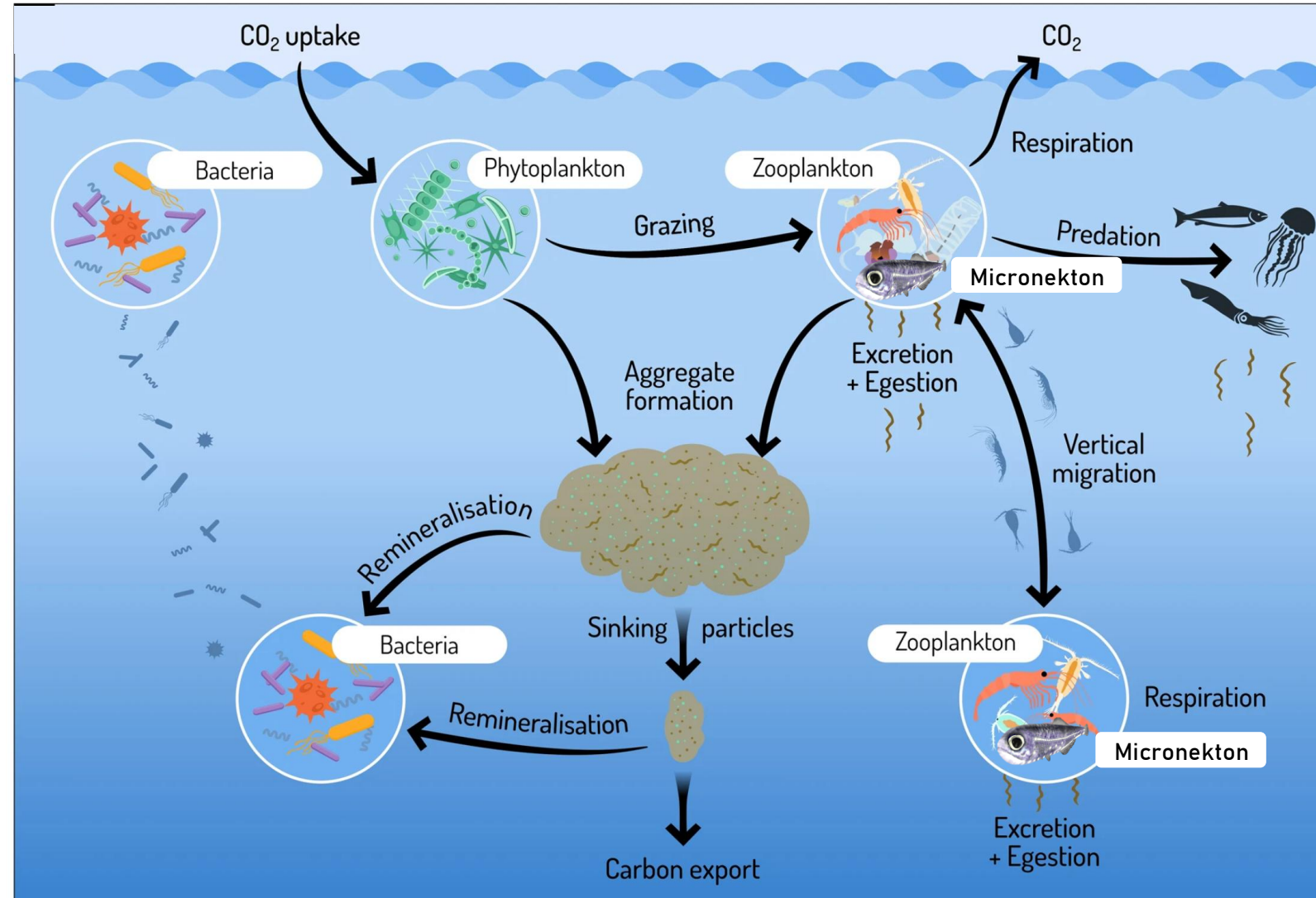
Biological carbon pump

BGP - Gravitational pump

MMP - Mesopelagic-migrant pump



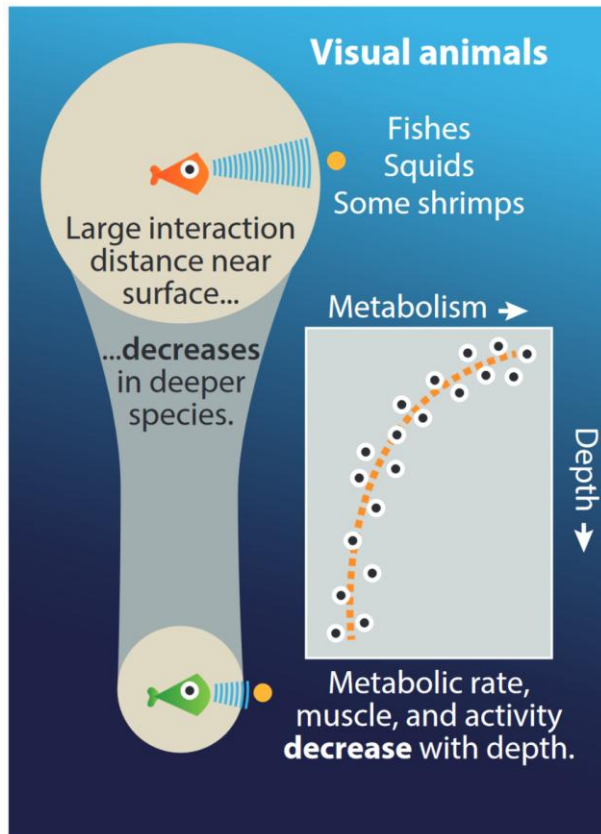
Boyd et al. 2019



Ratnarajah et al. 2023

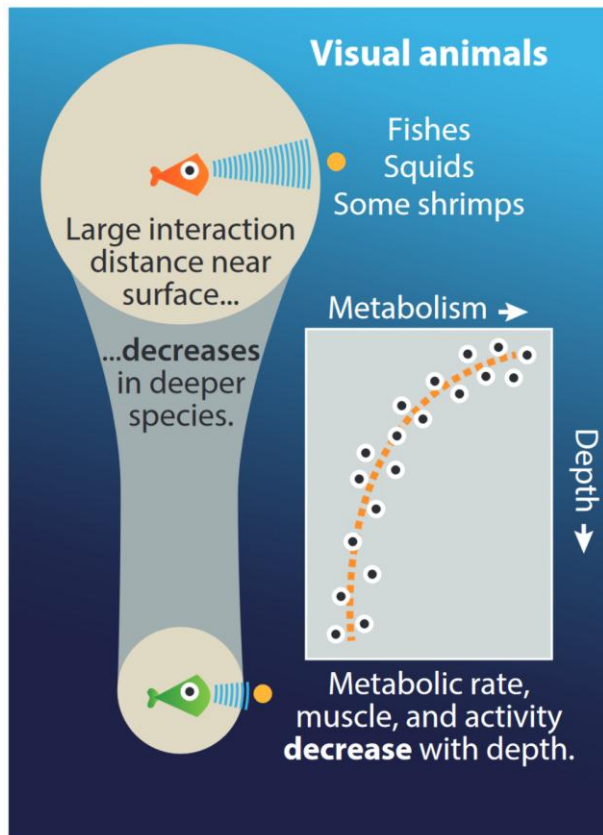
Micronekton

- Fish, crustacean, cephalopod and gelatinous organisms
- **2-20 cm length**
- **Planktivores**

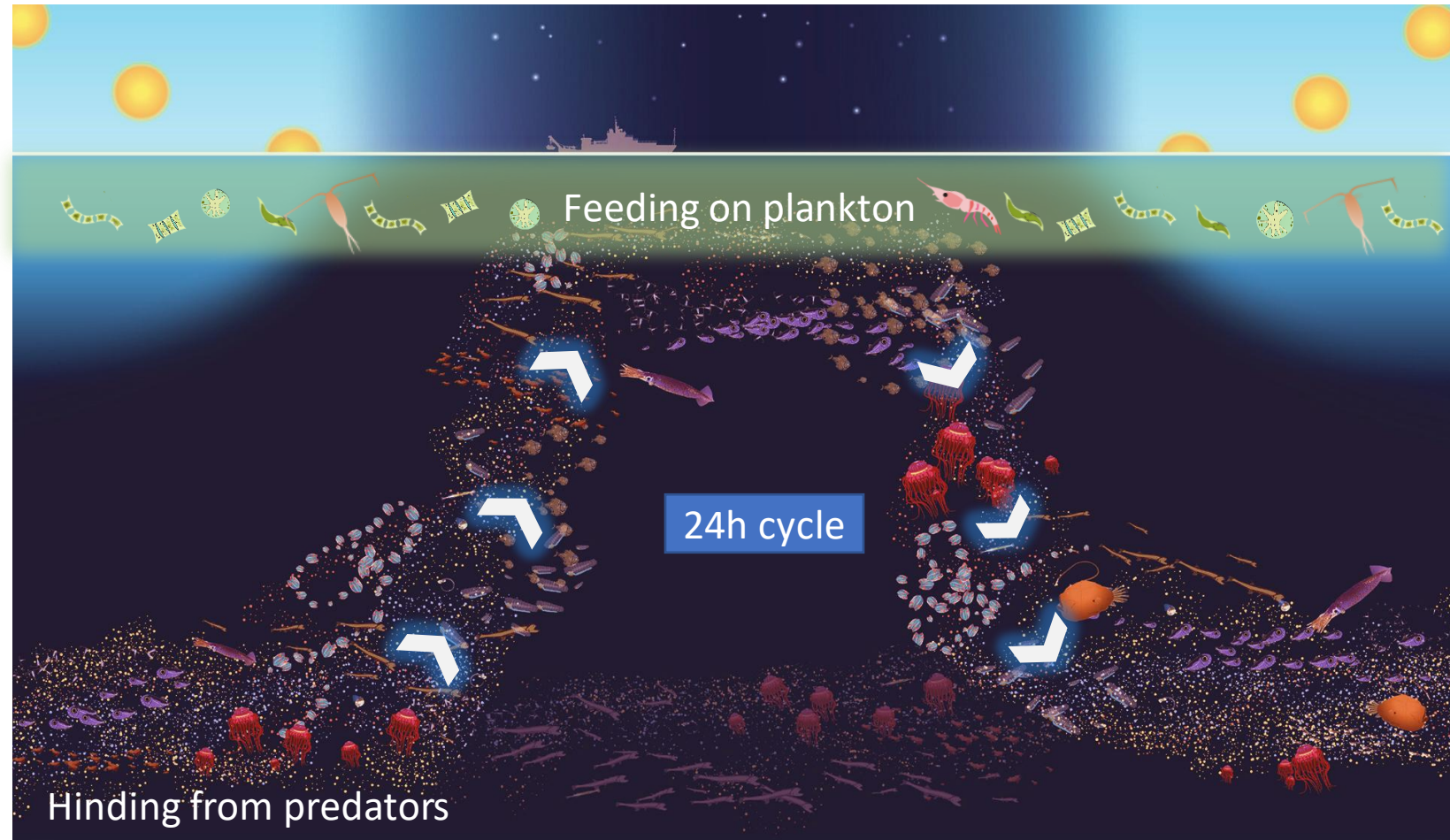


Micronekton

- Fish, crustacean, cephalopod and gelatinous organisms
- **2-20 cm length**
- **Planktivores**



Haddock and Choy, 2024



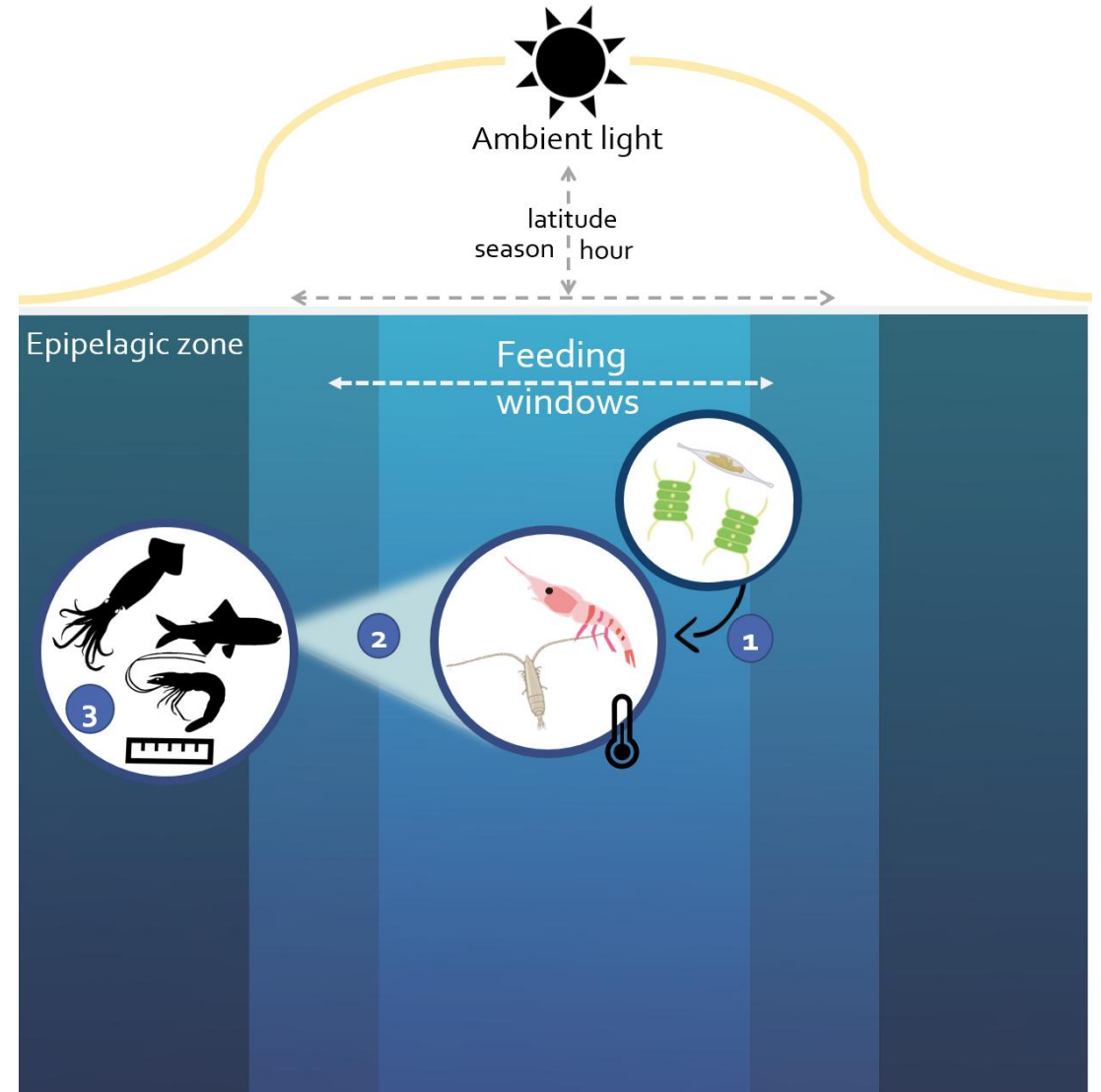
Adapted from WHOI ©

Modeling carbon transport

~ Spatio-temporal dynamics

Prey-predators interactions

- Dynamic population model
- Importance of visual predation in capture rate



Modeling carbon transport

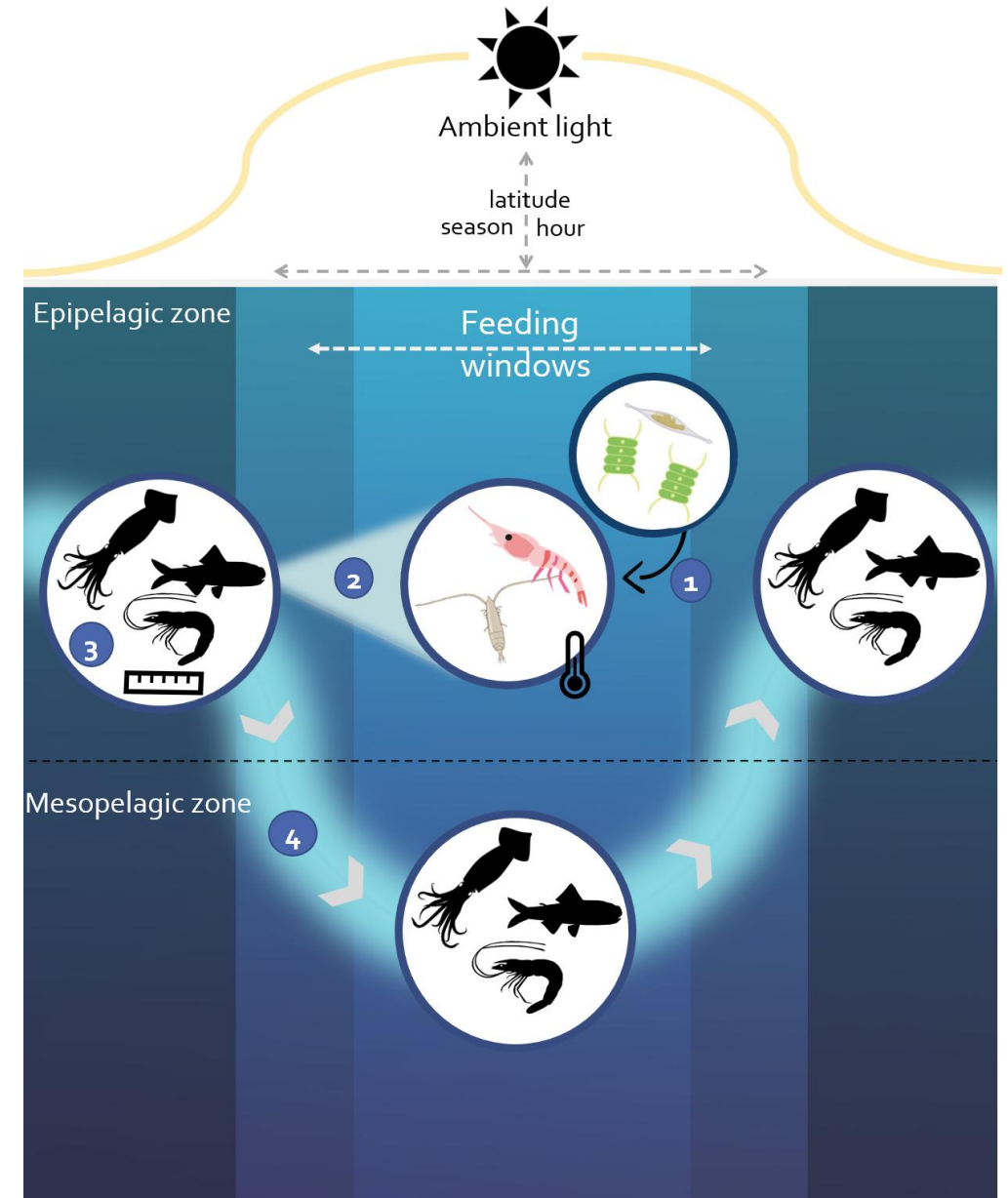
~ Spatio-temporal dynamics

Prey-predators interactions

- Dynamic population model
- Importance of visual predation in capture rate

Diel Vertical Migrations

- Trigger: **surface irradiance** rate of change
- Migration dynamic: depends on **size** and **taxonomic** groups

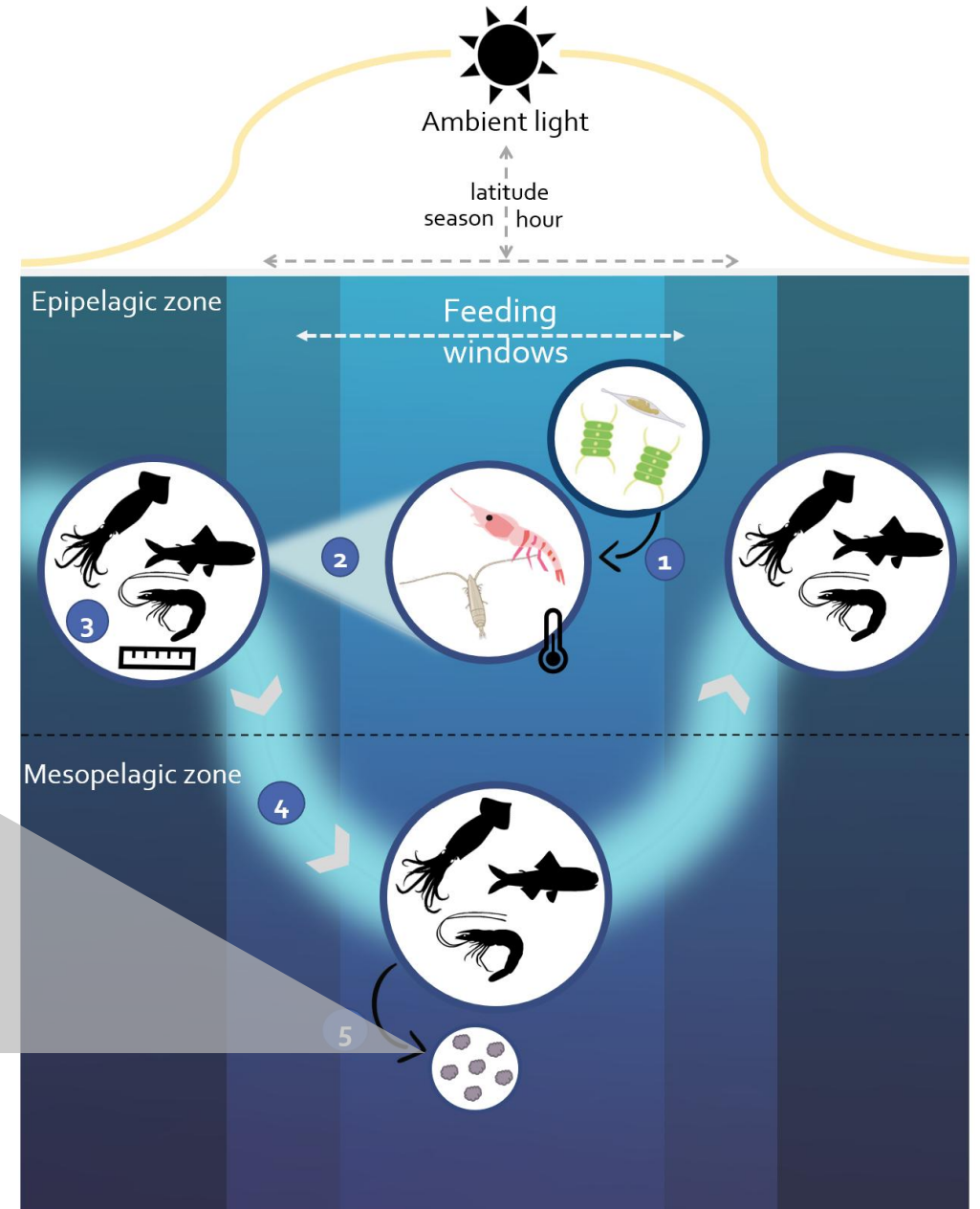
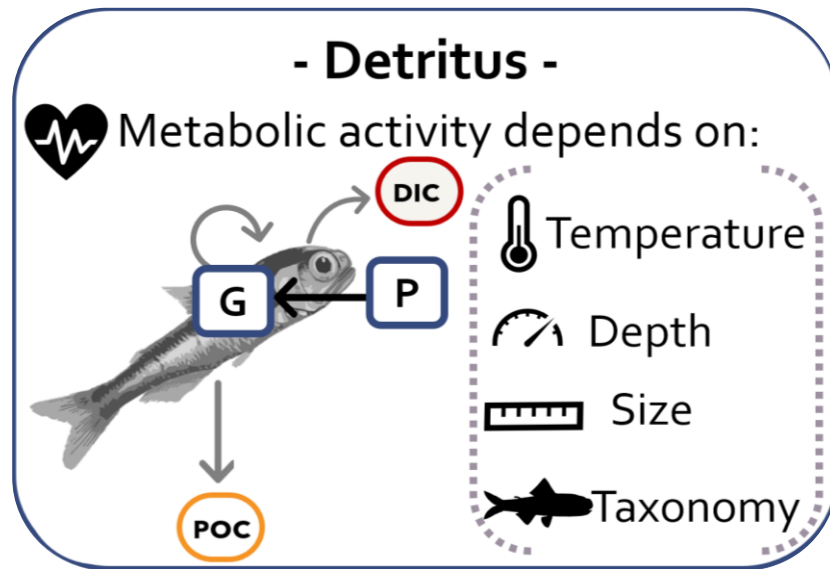


Modeling carbon transport

~ Bioenergetics

Modeling metabolism:

$$\text{Growth} = \text{Ingestion} - \text{Metabolic losses} - \text{Egestion} - \text{Dead bodies}$$



Modeling carbon transport

~ Bioenergetics

Modeling metabolism:

Growth = Ingestion – Metabolic losses – Egestion – Dead bodies

Resource

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \rho P \left(1 - \frac{P}{K} \right) - \frac{\alpha(t, z)P}{1 + \beta P} C$$

Transfer to the guts

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial(wG)}{\partial z} + \frac{\alpha(t, z)P}{1 + \beta P} C - (d + \mu)G$$

A part is assimilated

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial(wC)}{\partial z} + e d G - m(t, z)C - \mu C$$

The rest is egested as fecal pellets

$$\frac{\partial D_g}{\partial t} = (1 - e) d G$$

P: Plankton

G: Micronekton's gut

C: Micronekton

Parameters

ρ : growth rate

K : carrying capacity

α : capture rate

β : handling time

w : migration speed

d : evacuation rate

μ : mortality rate

m : maintenance cost

e : assimilation coefficient

Modeling carbon transport

~ Bioenergetics

Modeling metabolism:

$$\text{Growth} = \text{Ingestion} - \text{Metabolic losses} - \text{Egestion} - \text{Dead bodies}$$

- Parameters depend on size and taxonomic groups:

→ Fish, crustacean and cephalopod

- No interaction between groups

Modeling carbon transport

~ Bioenergetics

Modeling metabolism:

Growth = Ingestion – Metabolic losses – Egestion – Dead bodies

- Parameters depend on size and taxonomic groups:
Fish, crustacean and cephalopod
- No interaction between groups

1 How size and taxonomy influence the efficiency of carbon export by micronekton ?

2 How environment variability impacts their transport of carbon ?

Parameters

ρ : growth rate

K : carrying capacity

w : migration speed

μ : mortality rate

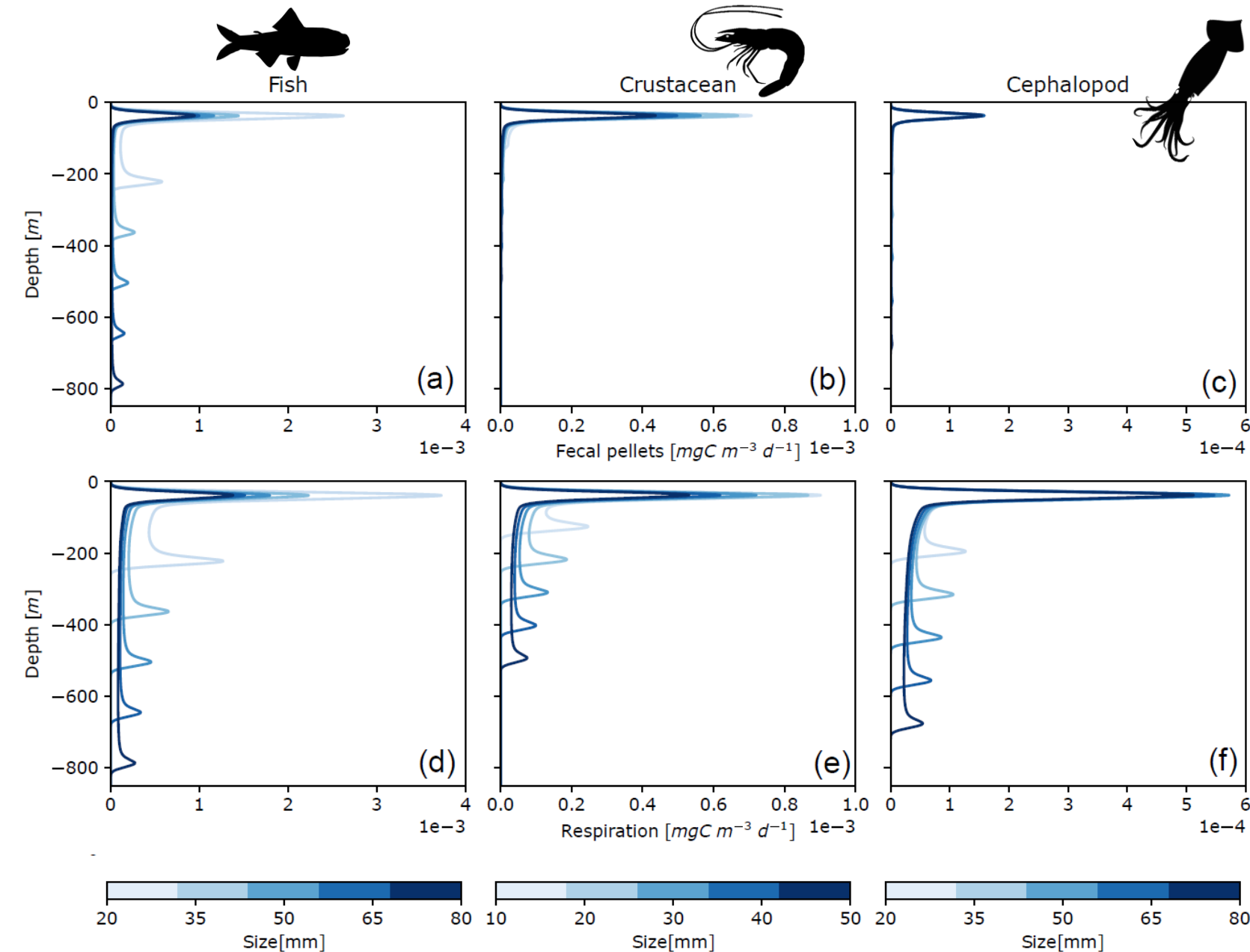
m : maintenance cost

e : assimilation coefficient

Influence of size and taxonomy



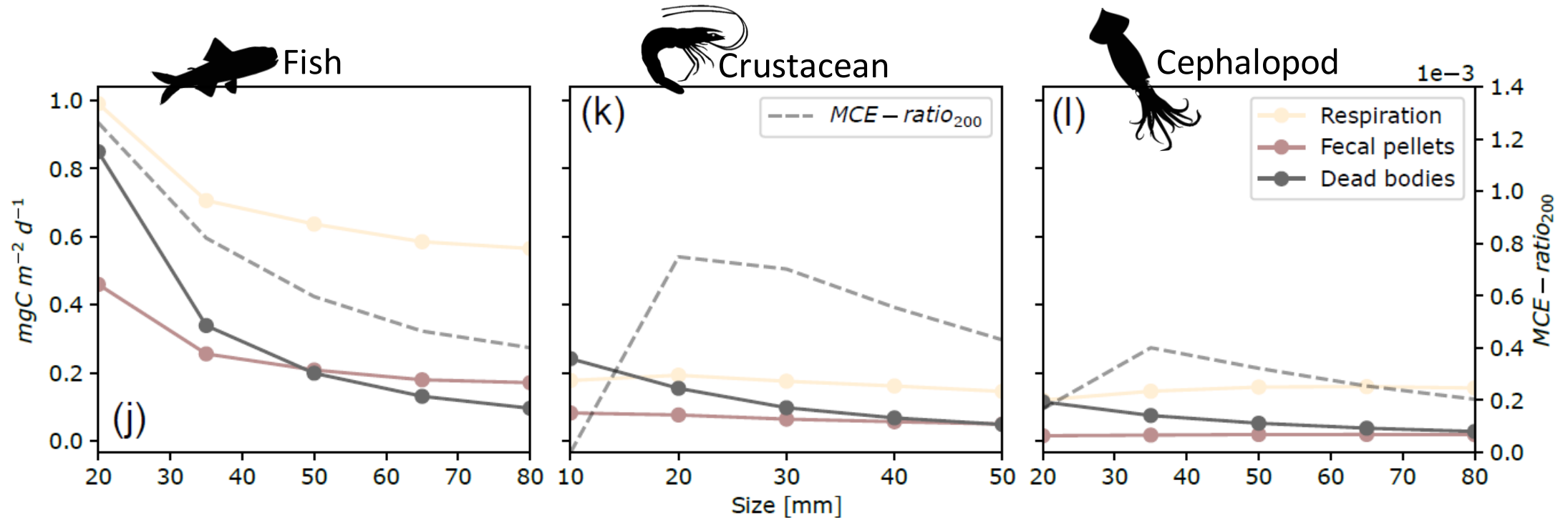
- One curve (color) = one simulation
- Two peaks of carbon production
- Different **swimming abilities** depending on **size** and **taxonomy**
- No significant transport of fecal pellets by crustaceans and cephalopods



Influence of size and taxonomy

$$\text{MCE} - \text{ratio}_{200} = \frac{\sum \text{POC}_{>200\text{m}}}{\text{PP}}$$

~ Integrated carbon production along depth

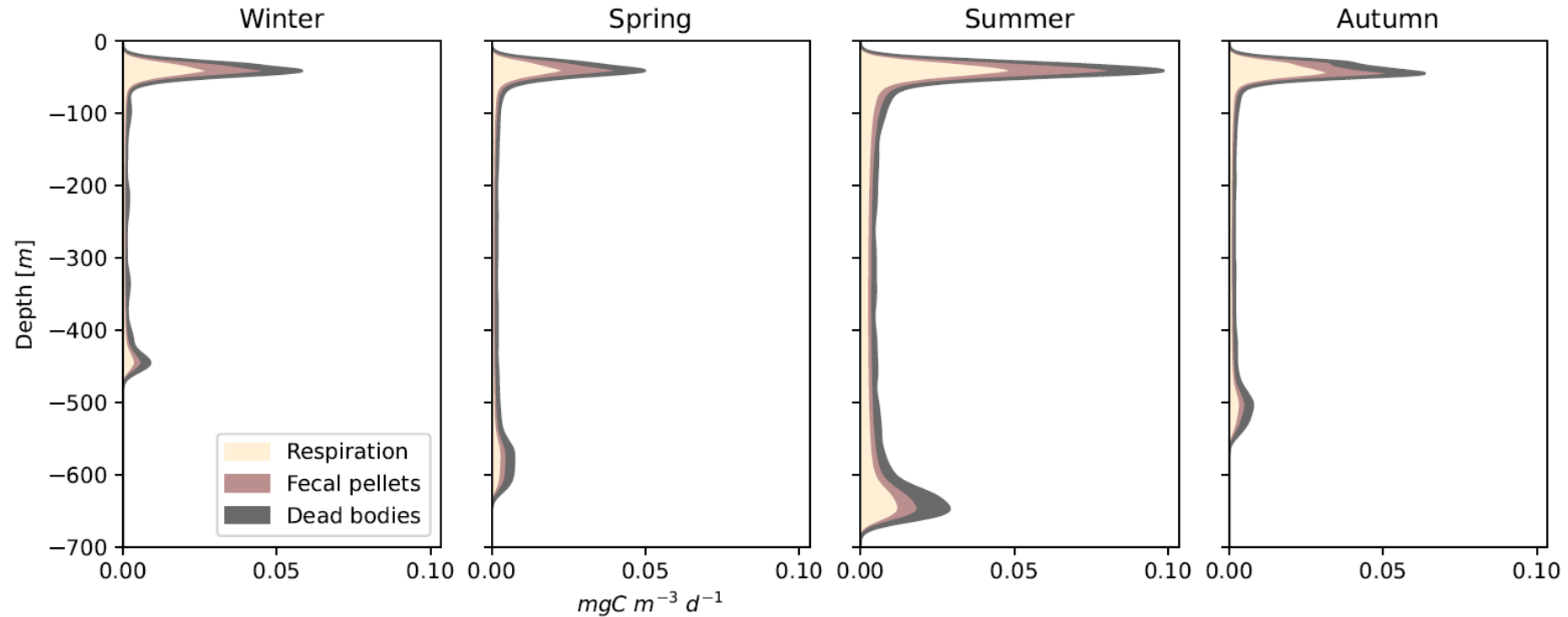


- Fish transport carbon more efficiently in the mesopelagic zone
- Smaller individuals produce relatively more carbon: active metabolism
- Intermediate size showing highest carbon transport efficiency



Impact of seasons on carbon export

~ **Northeast Atlantic:** seasonal variation of primary production, temperature and daylight

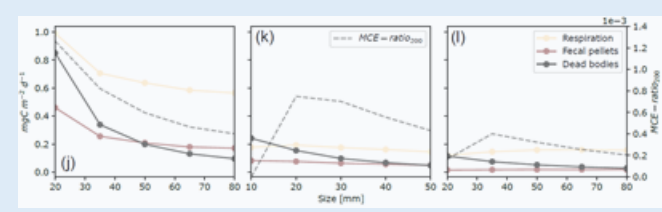


- More production of carbon in **summer** and at **deeper depth** in a temperate region
- ➔ Effect of **daylight variability** with primary production affecting capture rates and migration speed

Key messages

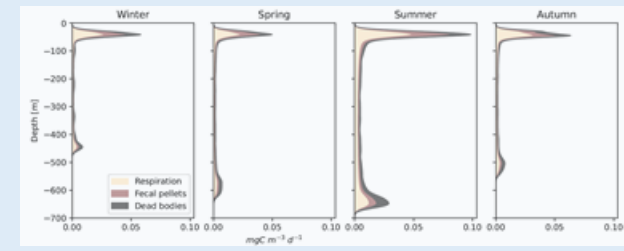
1

Importance in taking into account both size and taxonomic group when estimating the MMP



2

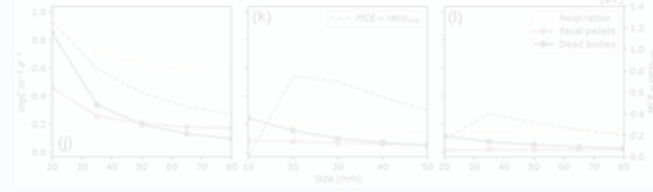
Need for seasonal *in situ* sampling for model validation, even in open ocean and in light with climate change





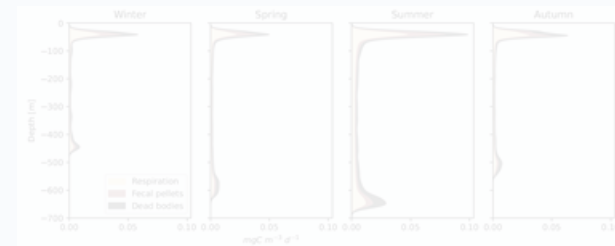
1

Importance in taking into account both size and taxonomic group when estimating the MMP



2

Need for seasonal *in situ* sampling for model validation, even in open ocean and in light with climate change



Modeling the contribution of micronekton diel vertical migrations to carbon export in the mesopelagic zone



Hélène Thibault¹, Frédéric Ménard¹, Jeanne Abitbol-Spangaro², Jean-Christophe Poggiale¹, and Séverine Martini¹

¹Aix Marseille Univ, Université de Toulon, CNRS, IRD, MIO, Marseille, France

²Laboratoire Reproduction et Développement des Plantes, ENS de Lyon, CNRS, Lyon, France

Correspondence: Hélène Thibault (helene.thibault@mio.osupytheas.fr)