

Carbonate System Sampling in Zooplankton Hatching Experiments as part of Ocean Acidification impacts on Zooplankton in Northern Oceans.

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Report date: 28 November 2012

File: OAZTCH3B.PDF

cite as:

**Technical Report #12-003
Green Eyes LLC, Easton Maryland, 16 pp**

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METHODS and RESULTS

Hatching Experiments: The details of the preparation and execution of the hatching experiments are being described in reports in preparation (Preziosi, in prep.; Runge, Preziosi, and Christensen, in prep.). In brief, female zooplankton, freshly caught or reared in the lab with plentiful food, were maintained in a healthy condition and their released eggs separated. When the numbers of eggs required in an experiment were sufficient, the eggs were sorted into individual hatching dishes, each containing natural seawater and 30 eggs. Local seawaters were collected, filtered and used to fill several 20 L hatching tanks. Each tank was consisted of a polycarbonate tank and lid, and an aeration tube into which was bubbled a premixed gas, consisting of 20% oxygen, the preselected concentration of CO₂ (ranging from ambient local atmospheric levels to 15000 ppm in the dry gas), and the remainder nitrogen gas (N₂). A siphon mounted within the tank allowed for sampling of the waters without opening the tank. A 1-inch diameter hole in the tank lid, normally stoppered, allowed for immersion of the pH and temperature electrodes occasionally throughout the incubation. After the pH stabilized to its quasi-equilibrium value for the bubbled gas, several hatching dishes containing the eggs were immersed in the tank. The tank was closed and hatching allowed to proceed. At an appropriate time, all hatching dishes were removed for determination of hatching success and the experiment then ended. During the incubation, either once (for incubation times less than 2 days) or twice, at the beginning and near the end of the longer 4-6 day experiments, about 2 liters of tank water were withdrawn for collection of the chemistry samples, as described below. The chemical results were used to determine the tank's pH.

Chemistry Sampling: At each sampling event, about 2 L of the tank waters were siphoned for samples of salinity, titration alkalinity (TA), total carbon dioxide (TCO₂), and nutrients. All bottles for TA, TCO₂, and nutrients had been previously acid cleaned and dried. Nevertheless, all bottles were rinsed four times with tank water prior to filling. Salinity was stored in tightly capped 0.5 L bottles at

room temperature for later measurement. TA and TCO₂ samples were drawn in a manner identical to the collection of dissolved oxygen samples. An air bubble of about 1% of the volume of the bottle was left in the top of the bottle and 0.10 ml of a 0.100 mole-Hg/L solution of HgCl₂ was added as preservative, yielding a mercury concentration of about 100 µmol/L dissolved in the sample. The sample bottles were tightly capped and stored at room temperature until measurement. Nutrients were collected in plastic vials and frozen at -20°C until analyzed. The temperature of the cold room in which the experiment was being conducted was monitored continuously. All concentrations are reported relative to the weight of the final solution (kg of solution).

Determination of Salinity: Salinity was measured using an Autosal 8400A conductivity salinometer. IAPSO standard seawater was used as standard. Each salinity sample was measured at least 4 times until final 2 measurements were within 0.002 per mil of each other.

Determination of Titration Alkalinity: Titration alkalinity was determined by the open cell titration method (Dickson et al., 2007, SPO-3b). The quantity of sample added to the titration cells was determined gravimetrically. The pH of the samples were determined using a Ross Ultra semi-microelectrode (Orion #8103BNUWP) connected to an op-amp circuit (unity-gain follower) whose output voltage matches the electrode output. This op-amp output was continuously monitored via a 14 bit A-to-D converter and computer. The titration cell was maintained at constant temperature (within +/-0.05°C) using the pumped flow from a thermostatically controlled water bath. The titration solution, a dilute HCl solution dissolved in NaCl, was added with a Gilmont microburet which dispenses a maximum volume of 2.5 ml with volume increments of 0.0001 ml. The temperature of the titration cell was measured routinely throughout all titrations using a Dostmann electronic P-655-PT precision thermometer calibrated accurate to 0.01°C. Over an analysis day, the cell temperature was constant (within 0.05°C), with the temperature being set to a fixed value which was within 0.5°C of the ideal (25°C).

The pH electrode was standardized using two pH standard solutions, one of Tris buffer (2-amino-2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol) and one of AMP buffer (2-aminopyridine) dissolved in artificial seawater equivalent to salinity of 35. The preparation of these buffers were described in detail in Dickson et al., 2007 (SOP-6a). The slope of the electrode was calculated via equation 1:

$$\text{Slope} = (V_{\text{amp}} - V_{\text{tris}}) / (\text{pH}_{\text{tris}} - \text{pH}_{\text{amp}}), \quad (1)$$

where V_{amp} and V_{tris} were the raw electrode readings in volts and pH_{amp} and pH_{tris} were the calculated pH values of amp and tris buffers in seawater of given salinity and temperature (degrees K, equations 6 and 5 respectively in Dickson et al., 2007, SPO-6a). The slope was normalized to the ideal electrode response at the measurement temperature, giving the slope percent (SP):

$$\text{SP} = 100 \text{ Slope} / ((R T_k / F) \ln(10)) \quad (2)$$

where R is the universal gas constant (8.31447215 J (degrees K)⁻¹ mol⁻¹), F is the faraday constant (96485.339924 coulombs mol⁻¹), and T_k is the temperature of the titration cell (degrees K). Temperature in Kelvin is related to temperature in Centigrade by the formula:

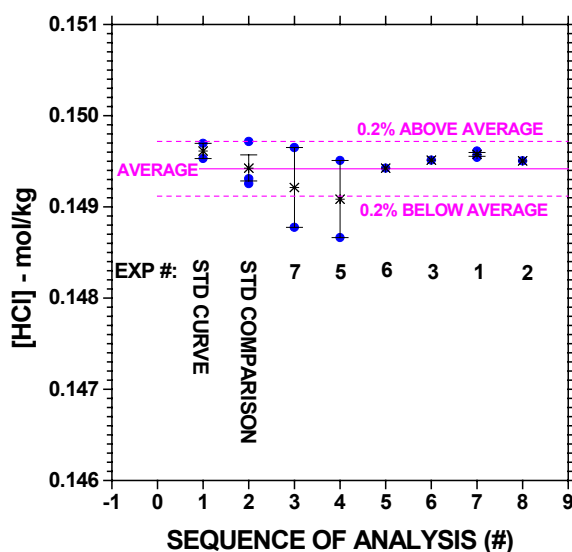
$$T_k = T_c + 273.15 \quad (3)$$

For the titrations occurring over a day of sample analysis, the daily average of all measurements of the slope percent were used in the alkalinity calculations. The electrode had average daily slope percent values ranging between 95 and 98% of the ideal.

In the open cell titration, sufficient quantity of an acid titrant (the HCl-NaCl mix described below) is added via the microburet to bring the pH electrode's reading to just below 160 mv. At this point, a bubbling tube expelling CO₂-free air was inserted to allow the sample's free CO₂ to degas.

Subsequently, about 20 increments of acid were added, each with the paired recording of the electrodes voltage output. As a first approximation to the calculating the alkalinity, gran analysis was done (Hanssen and Jagner, 1973). Then, using this result, a chi-squared fit routine was employed to best-fit the ideal titration curves of sulfate, borate, fluoride, phosphate, and silicate concentrations to the measured data. Sulfate, borate and fluoride concentrations were estimated from the sample's salinity, while phosphate and silicate concentrations were those measured in the nutrient section. The fitting routine (Dickson et al., 2007) varied both the electrode voltage offset (via the parameter, f , in Dickson et al., 2007, SOB3b) and the sample's alkalinity (for samples being measured for alkalinity) or the HCl titrant's acidity (for standards used to calibrate the HCl-NaCl titrant) until best fit was achieved. I note that since the microburet dispenses volumes of acid titrant, but the equations are solved based on the weight of the solutions, the density of the HCl-NaCl solution was redetermined after each new calculation of the acidity during the fitting procedure following equations presented in Dickson et al. (2007). In contrast, during calculations for alkalinity, the acid strength of the titrant is defined by the daily standardization, so density of the acid titrant was computed at the beginning of the procedure. Lower chi values were obtained when the titration points used in the fitting procedure were those with electrode readings between about 0.172 and 0.218 volts. Chi values of the best fit were generally less than 5×10^{-11} volts².

Figure 1. The determined acid concentration of the HCl-NaCl titrant versus the temporal sequence of analysis of samples from the different experiments. Blue filled circles are individual measurements. Black crosses are the daily mean and upper and lower error bars represent ± 1 SEM around the mean. For these standardizations, all acid concentrations averaged 0.1493872 mol/kg (solid magenta line) and the standard error of the mean was ± 0.0000896 mol/kg or 0.05996% of the mean value (SEM%, standard error of the as percentage of the mean value). Daily means were all within about 0.2% of the overall average (dashed magenta lines above and below the overall average line). Daily means were used in each days calculations of alkalinity.



Samples or standards were titrated with a standardized HCl solution in NaCl-DIW medium. The concentration of oven-dried NaCl was 0.4500745 mol/kg of solution. The concentration of HCl was determined on each run day by calibration against alkalinity standards. The primary standard was calibrated seawater for alkalinity and total carbon dioxide measurements purchased from the Scripps Institute of Oceanography (<http://andrew.ucsd.edu/co2qc/>). Secondary standards were prepared from approximately equal molar concentrations of $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and KH_2PO_4 and made in a NaCl medium. These phosphate alkalinity standards were prepared in a manner which would allow possible carbonate contaminants to degas as CO_2 . This was done by dissolving a weighed amount of KH_2PO_4 in de-ionized water (DIW). Because the pH of this solution was about 4, TCO_2 in the salt or in the DIW would volatilize. Then the weighed amount of NaCl was added, again allowing any additional TCO_2 to escape. Finally, a weighed amount of $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was added. All DIW additions were done by weight. For most phosphate alkalinity substandards, the final total phosphate concentration was about 4 mmol/kg of solution and the final HPO_4^{2-} concentration was half of the total. The NaCl concentration was near to 0.7 mol/kg of solution. These phosphate alkalinity standards were calibrated against the SIO seawater primary standards. Then, using either the SIO seawater alkalinity standards or the phosphate alkalinity substandards, the acid concentration of the HCl-NaCl titrant was determined on each analysis

day prior to measuring the samples. Precision of the calibration of the HCl-NaCl titrant was demonstrated to be within 0.2% for most of the alkalinities determined in this report (**Figure 1**).

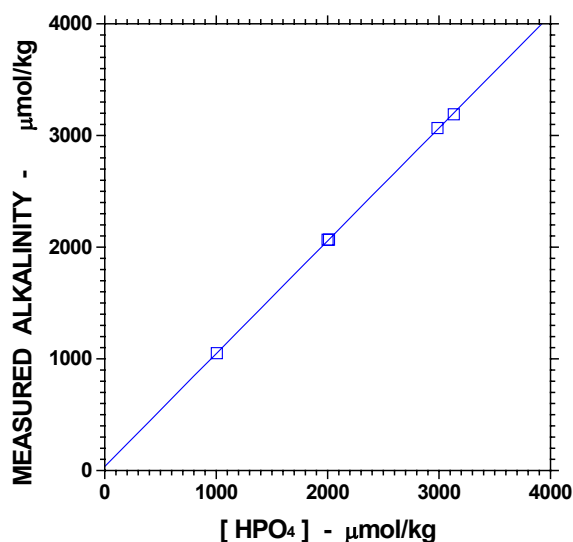


Figure 2. Standard curve of phosphate buffer in 0.7 mol/kg NaCl medium. Blue squares represent individual data. The linear regression (blue line) had an r^2 of 0.999865. The intercept was due to alkalinity of the NaCl solution and had a value of 37.4807 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ with the standard error of the mean of $\pm 5.2534 \mu\text{mol/kg}$.

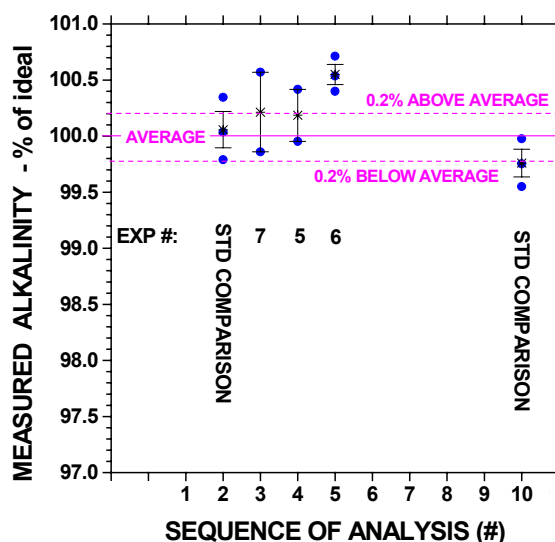


Figure 3. Comparison of alkalinities of Na_2CO_3 standards, corrected for the background alkalinity of the medium, with the ideal alkalinity of the carbonate ions based on weight of the Na_2CO_3 . Blue filled circles are individual data. Daily mean values are black crosses and upper and lower error bars represent ± 1 SEM around the mean. All measurements averaged 100.2624% (measured divided by the ideal) with the SEM% equal to 0.1028%. Daily mean values were generally within 0.2% of 100%.

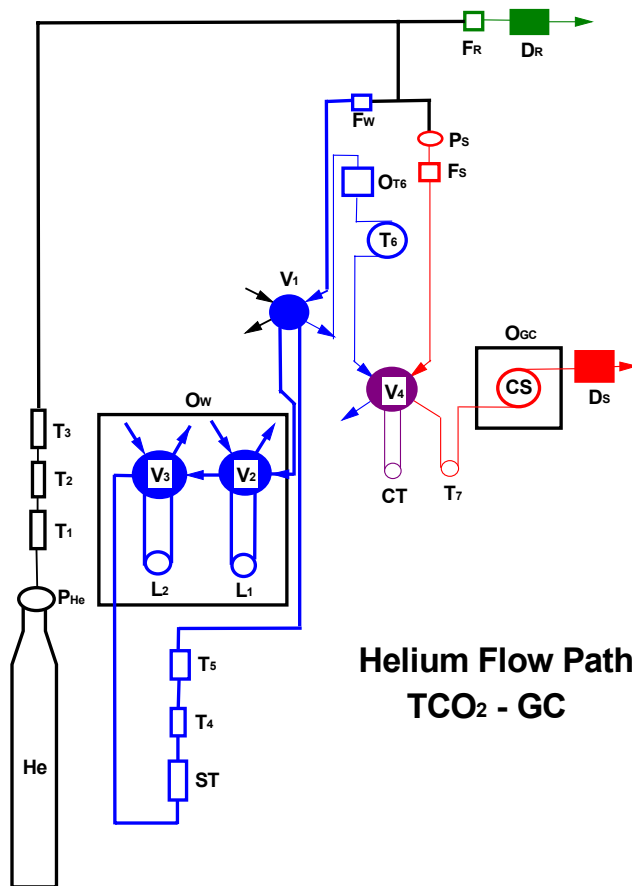
Additional standards, made of Na_2CO_3 in NaCl medium, were used to check the quality of the titrations. Here, a large quantity of NaCl medium of approximately 0.70 mol/kg was made, with its actual concentration known to 0.01% based on the precision of the weighings involved. Analytical grade, oven-dried sodium carbonate was dissolved in a preweighed amount of medium. The alkalinity was calculated from the carbonate content (ideal alkalinity = $2 \times [\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$). The measured alkalinity of these carbonate standards always exceeded by 1-2% the ideal alkalinity based on the weighings. To determine if the NaCl medium contained minor contributions of titratable alkalinity, the alkalinities of a standard curve of phosphate (approximately equal molar amounts of KH_2PO_4 and $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$) dissolved in the NaCl medium was determined. Regression of the measured alkalinity onto the added $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ showed a high correlation (**Figure 2**), with a positive regression intercept of 37.4807 $\mu\text{mol alkalinity/kg}$ at 0 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ of Na_2HPO_4 . A similar regression was found for measured alkalinity versus total phosphate. However, KH_2PO_4 , by itself, has little measurable alkalinity because the pK for conversion of H_2PO_4^- to H_3PO_4 is beyond the test range of the titration, so the regression of measured alkalinity onto Na_2HPO_4 had a slightly better correlation coefficient. Using the intercept (37.4807 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$) as the alkalinity contribution from the NaCl medium, the actual alkalinities due to sodium carbonate were compared with the ideal alkalinities from the weighings of the individual carbonate standards (**Figure 3**). Here, for all of the carbonate standards, the measured alkalinity averaged 100.2624% of the ideal alkalinity with the SEM% being 0.1028% of the average. The daily mean values of the carbonate standards generally fall within 0.2% of the anticipated values. Since the weight of

carbonate used in the standards was about 0.1 gram, the insensitivity of ± 0.2 mg in the analytical balance would approximately double the overall uncertainty over that just due to the titration procedure ($<0.2\%$ from the analysis of acid concentration). Nevertheless, the carbonate standards indicate sufficient accuracy and precision for the measurement of alkalinities in the coastal seawaters.

Determination of Total Carbon Dioxide: Total carbon dioxide (TCO_2) concentrations were determined by acid stripping of a water sample, concentrating the expelled TCO_2 in a cold trap, then injecting it into a Shimadzu Model GC-6A gas chromatograph (gc) with a thermal conductivity detector (Christensen, 2008). Output from the gc was continuously recorded on 14 bit A-to-D converter linked to a computer. The details of the gc system are described in **Figure 4**. A sample was analyzed in this system by first stabilizing the helium flow with the cold trap in the stripping oven (at 140°C) while connected in the sample detector helium stream. The stripper was filled with 1 ml of 30% H_3PO_4 and the acid loop on the acid injection valve was filled with the same acid (0.5 ml). The sample was drawn into the sample loop of the water sample valve so that no air bubbles were visibly trapped in the loop. To start a sample run, the trap injection valve was turned so that the heated cold trap was in the stripper circuit. Then the cold trap lowered into a dewar of dry-ice ethanol mix at approximately -80°C . The cold trap was allowed to cool for 2.0 minutes. Then the water sample valve was turned so that the water sample loop was in the stripper circuit. The helium flow then pushed the sample through the intervening tubing and into the stripper containing H_3PO_4 . At this point, the acid injection valve was turned, putting the acid loop in the stripper circuit, and this volume of acid was pushed by the helium stream through all the tubing which had been exposed to sample water. This acted to rinse and acidify any sample droplets that may have adhered to the walls of the tubing or valves. Stripping proceeded for a total time of three minutes, then the cold trap valve was turned so that the cold trap was back in the sample analysis helium stream, and the trap removed from the dry-ice ethanol bath and rapidly heated to 140°C . The CO_2 captured on the cold trap was released, passed through an addition water vapor trap and through the separation column. In a typical run, only two peaks were found. Carbon dioxide passed through the separation column first at about 7.2 minutes after the run was started and was completely vented by 8.2 minutes. Water vapor typically started eluting at about 9 minutes, and if the several water traps were operating effectively, the small amount of water vapor was fully eluted before the next sample's CO_2 was injected into the detector circuit. Contamination by other gases of seawater or air (oxygen, nitrogen, argon, etc.), were not trapped in the cold trap, so were vented out of the stripper circuit before the CO_2 trapping had been completed. Thus, these gases do not appear in these chromatograms. The area of the carbon dioxide peak was evaluated based on a linear baseline between the beginning and end of the peak, and in most cases the baseline was visibly flat.

Typically, standardization was performed using Na_2CO_3 standards prepared in deionized water (DIW) which had been equilibrated with ambient air at laboratory temperature ($23^\circ\text{C} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$) for several days. A standard curve consisted of duplicate flasks of three carbonate standards, at about $1500 \mu\text{mol/kg}$, $2000 \mu\text{mol/kg}$, and $3000 \mu\text{mol/kg}$, as well as the equilibrated DIW. Results showed that these curves were linear (**Figure 5**) and that the DIW had a small but measurable concentration of dissolved carbon dioxide. Thus, any carbonate standard would have a total concentration equal to the amount contributed from the Na_2CO_3 and from the DIW. Seawater samples would not have this residual medium CO_2 , so a second set of background values were also determined, that of a water sample which had already been stripped and measured and which was still inside the stripper. Given that the stripping had been fully efficient, the stripper would be releasing no more carbon dioxide but would have a similar outflow of water vapor. Thus this "machine blank" was a stripped sample run a second time. Typically, these blanks produced a smaller peak in the chromatogram than found in the DIW blanks, and the peak area was

Figure 4. Helium flow path of the GC system for precisely measuring total carbon dioxide in seawater samples (Christensen, 2008). The high purity helium tank was marked with the letters, He, and its pressure regulator was P_{He} . The helium stream was split into 3 separate flow circuits, the detector's reference circuit (colored green), the detector's sample circuit (colored red), and the water stripping circuit (colored blue). An additional pressure regulator was located on the sample detector circuit (P_s). A flow controller was in the beginning of each circuit (F_R , F_S , F_W), and these were set to 18 cc/min. for the reference circuit, 22 cc/min. for the detector circuit, and 100 cc/min. for the water stripping circuit. Traps were labeled with T. Trap 1 (T_1) was a water vapor trap of drierite. Trap 2 (T_2) contained molecular sieve 5a. Trap 3 (T_3) contained ascarite to remove contaminant CO_2 gas. Traps 4 and 5 (T_4 , T_5) were liquid water traps following the seawater stripper (ST). Trap 6 (T_6) was a 72 inch Perma Pure dehydration column (MD-070-72S), and just prior to it was an oven (O_{T6}) to heat the incoming flow to $95^\circ C$ to help volatilize any remaining liquids in the gas stream. Trap 7 (T_7) is a cold trap maintained at $-26^\circ C$ to remove water vapor. The gas chromatograph's oven (O_{GC}) kept the separatory column (CS, 6 ft of 1/8 inch stainless tubing filled with Poropak N and Q separating resins (50% of each, both 80/100 mesh) at $140^\circ C$.

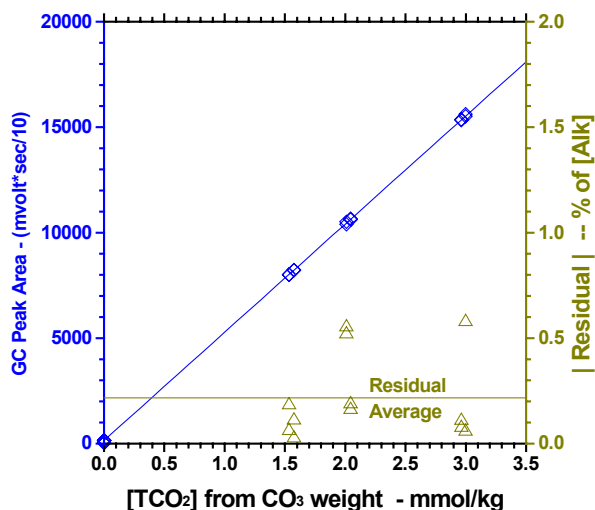


(Figure 4 continued) The two halves of the detector (D_R and D_S) were kept at $150^\circ C$, and the detector was run at 160 milliamperes sensitivity. Three 6-port Rheodyne teflon valves were in the stripper circuit. The stripper bypass valve (V_1) allowed the stripper circuit to be moved into or out of the stripper helium stream. The acid injection valve (V_2) contained a 0.5 ml loop of tubing for injection of 30% H_3PO_4 through the stripper tubing, to acid rinse the sample loop. The sample injection valve (V_3) allowed a water sample of $1.1130 \text{ ml} \pm 0.0024 \text{ ml}$ (standard error of the mean) to be injected into the stripper circuit. The two valves, the acid injection valve and the water sample valve, were immersed in a thermostated water bath (O_W) at $25^\circ C$. The Valco 6-port 1/16 inch high pressure valve (V_4) allowed the cold trap (CT) to be switched between the water stripper circuit and the detector circuit. The cold trap consisted of 13 inch long segment of stainless steel tubing loosely filled with several thin copper wires coated in high temperature silicone gasket caulking with Poropak N (50/80 mesh) coating its surface. When trapping the CO_2 gas in the water stripping circuit, the cold trap was immersed in a bath of ethanol and dry ice ($-78^\circ C$). When the trapped CO_2 was to be liberated in the detector circuit, the cold trap was heated to the oven temperature until the analytical run was completed. Tubing of diameter of 1/8 inch was shown as the thicker lines while 1/16 inch diameter tubing was shown as thinner lines. Nylon tubing was used in the water stripping circuit when this tubing was exposed to liquid water or acid.

independent of the amount of CO_2 released on the previous run. Repeated measurements showed that the second stripping of a sample typically had about $20 \mu\text{mol } CO_2/\text{kg}$ less than a fresh DIW blank. Assuming that this re-stripped amount represents CO_2 leakage in the GC circuit, and that the re-stripped water released no carbon dioxide, the amount of CO_2 in the DIW would be about $20 \mu\text{mol}/\text{kg}$, approximately what would be expected for pure water exposed at room temperature to atmospheric levels of CO_2 . A second standard, the Scripps Institute of Oceanography alkalinity and TCO_2 seawater standard, was compared with these carbonate standards, and the concentrations agreed within the analytical uncertainty of our system. The precision of the system was evaluated by duplicate measurements from the same sample bottle for 19 seawater samples from these experiments. The average

standard error of the mean (expressed as percent of the mean) was 0.26%. Replicate sample bottles had a similar precision so this value would represent the average precision for these samples in this TCO₂ system.

Figure 5. A standard curve of Na₂CO₃ in DIW for the TCO₂ analytical system (blue diamonds). The linear regression (blue line) had a $r^2 = .999974$ ($n=14$). The absolute value of the residuals for all non-zero alkalinities (dark yellow triangles) are plotted as the percentage of the regression-estimated alkalinity, and the average was 0.217% of the estimated alkalinity (dark yellow line).



Determination of Nutrients: Nitrate and nitrite were determined by the colorimetric method of Armstrong et al. (1967). Ammonium was determined by the colorimetric method of Koroleff (1970) as utilized by Slawyk and MacIsaac (1972). Dissolved inorganic phosphate was determined by the colorimetric method of Drummond and Maher (1995). Dissolved silicate was determined by the method of Armstrong et al. (1967). Based on replicate standards, the precision of the methods averaged $\pm 3\%$ of the mean. Concentrations, measured in units of $\mu\text{mol/L}$, are converted to $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ of solution based on the sample's sigma-t value determined from its salinity and the laboratory temperature at which the nutrients were run ($22^\circ\text{C} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$).

Calculation of Seawater pH: To calculate pH from these data, we used the carbonate equilibration model, CO2SYS (Lewis and Wallace, 1995; DOE, 1994). This employs the equilibration coefficients of Roy et al. (1993) for carbonate coefficients K1 and K2, of Weiss (1974) for carbon dioxide K0, of Dickson (1990b) for borate, of Dickson and Riley (1979) for fluoride, of Dickson (1990a) for sulfate, and of Millero (1995) for phosphate (kp1, kp2, kp3) and silicate. Seawater density at atmospheric pressure was that of UNESCO, 1981.

keywords: seawater carbon dioxide, ocean acidification, CO₂ methods, zooplankton, pH

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keywords: seawater carbon dioxide, ocean acidification, CO₂ methods, zooplankton, pH

DATA TABLES OF HATCHING EXPERIMENTS 1-5

TABLES 1-5. The sampling date for each set of samples was given as a 6 digit number (YYMMDD). Each sampling event collected chemical measurements from all tanks, where each tank was bubbled with a synthetic air mixture with a different CO₂ content. The key measurements were for temperature (TEMP in degrees C), salinity (SAL in parts per thousand), alkalinity (ALKALIN in μmol of H⁺ equivalents/kg of seawater), total carbon dioxide (TCO₂ in μmol of CO₂/kg of seawater), the nutrients nitrate plus nitrite (NO₃+2KG), ammonium (NH₄KG), dissolved inorganic phosphate (PO₄KG), and dissolved silicate (SIKG). Nutrient concentrations were in units of μmol /kg. From these measurements, the total pH of the seawater and the calcite and aragonite saturation states (OMCA and OMAR respectively) were calculated. Since the saturation state is composed of a numerator and denominator of the same units, the numbers in these columns are unitless. The number -99 indicated that no sample was collected or measured. The tables presented below in pdf format are identical to spreadsheet readable versions which are in ASCII text comma separated value files (file names: HDAT0x-4.csv, where x = 1 to 5). These files are found in the zip file HDAT1-5b.zip.

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