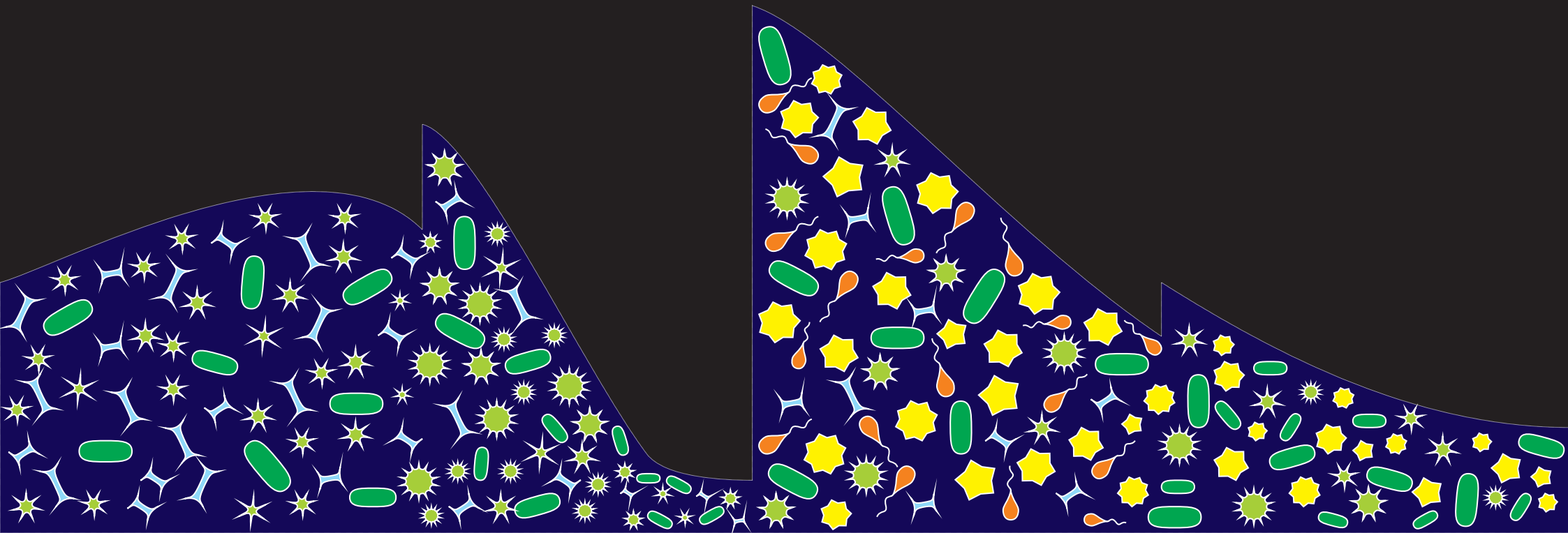


# PAst Links in the Evolution of Ocean's Global ENvironment and Ecology (PALEOGENiE)

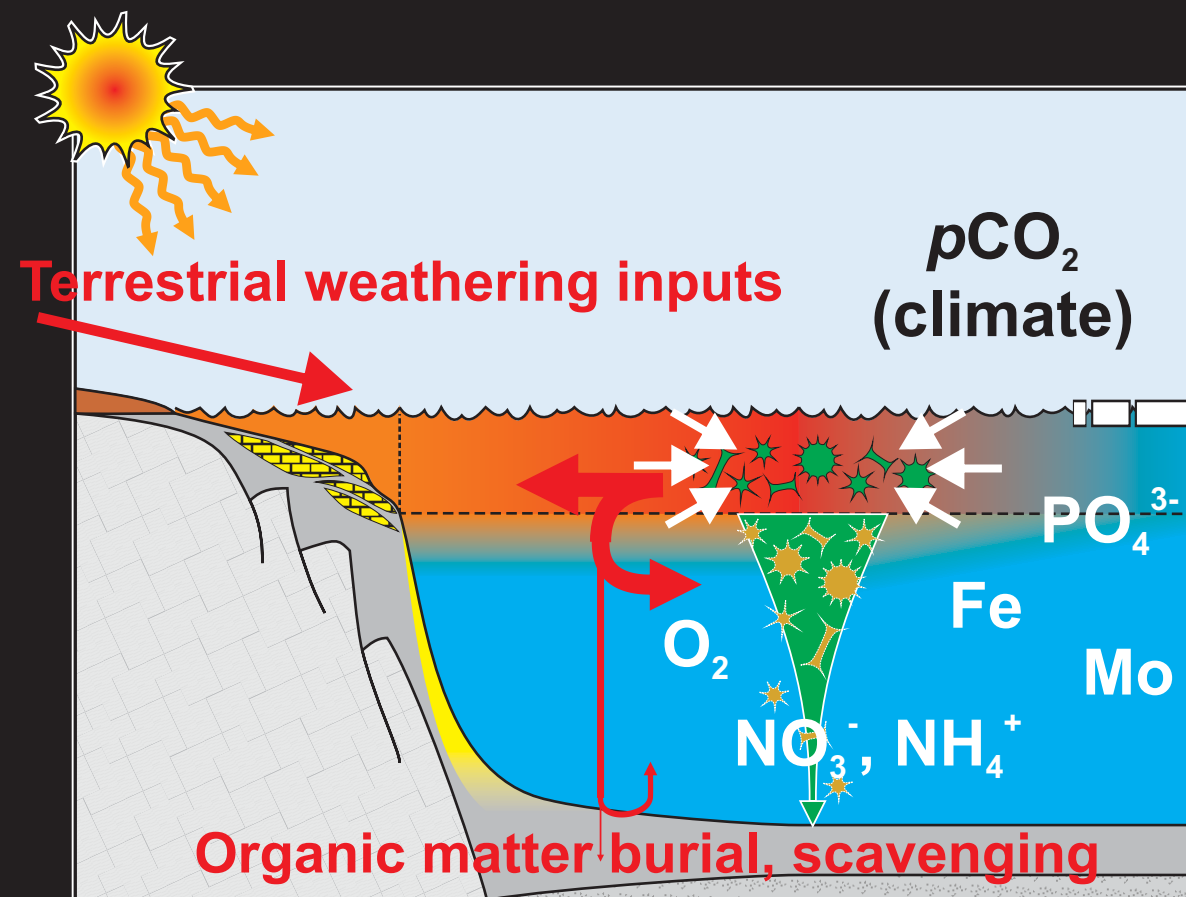
European Research Council

Established by the European Commission



The nature marine ecosystems and strength of biological productivity and remineralization affects:

- ★ Oceanic macros nutrient inventories, esp. P and the form of fixed N.
- ★ Ocean oxygenation and hence micro nutrient inventories, esp. Fe – scavenged in an oxic ocean, and Mo – scavenged in a sulphidic ocean.
- ★ Atmospheric  $p\text{CO}_2$  and climate.



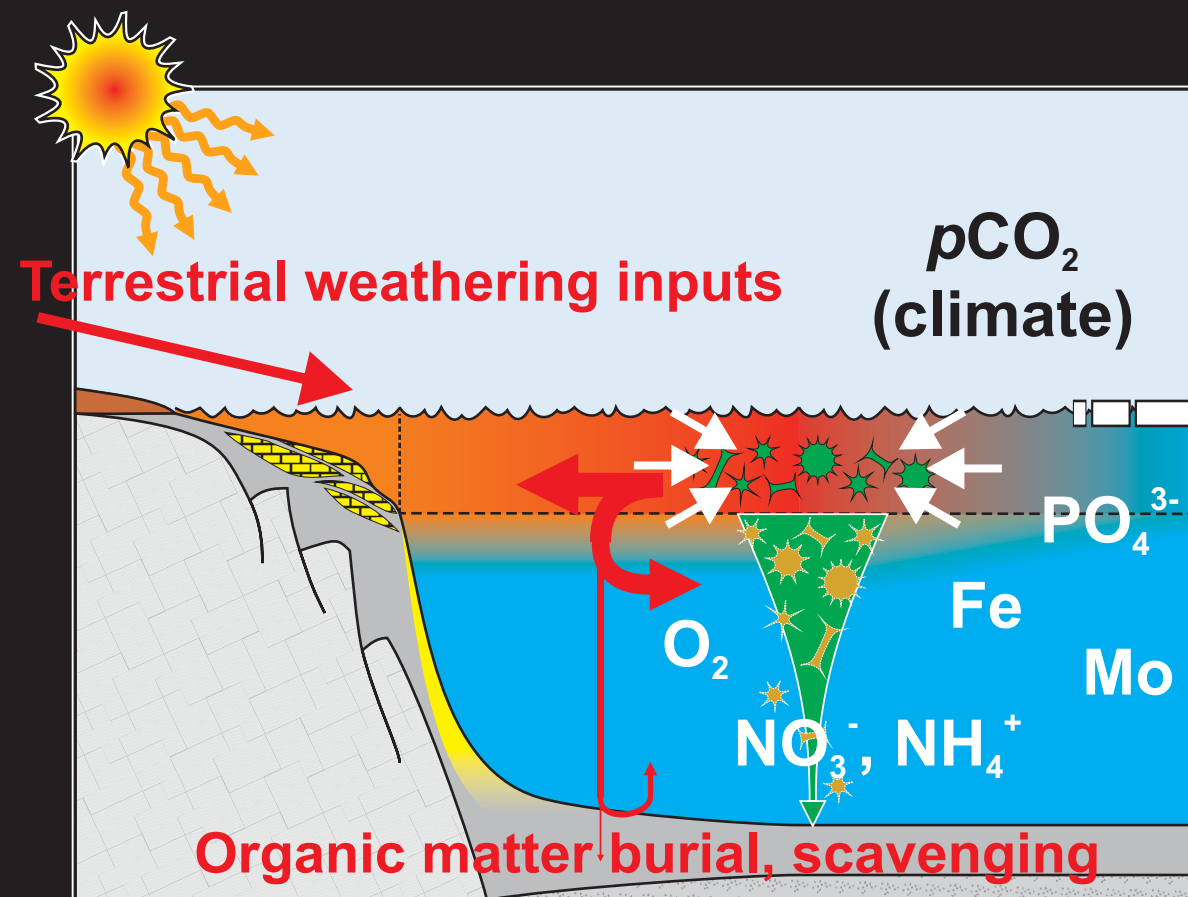
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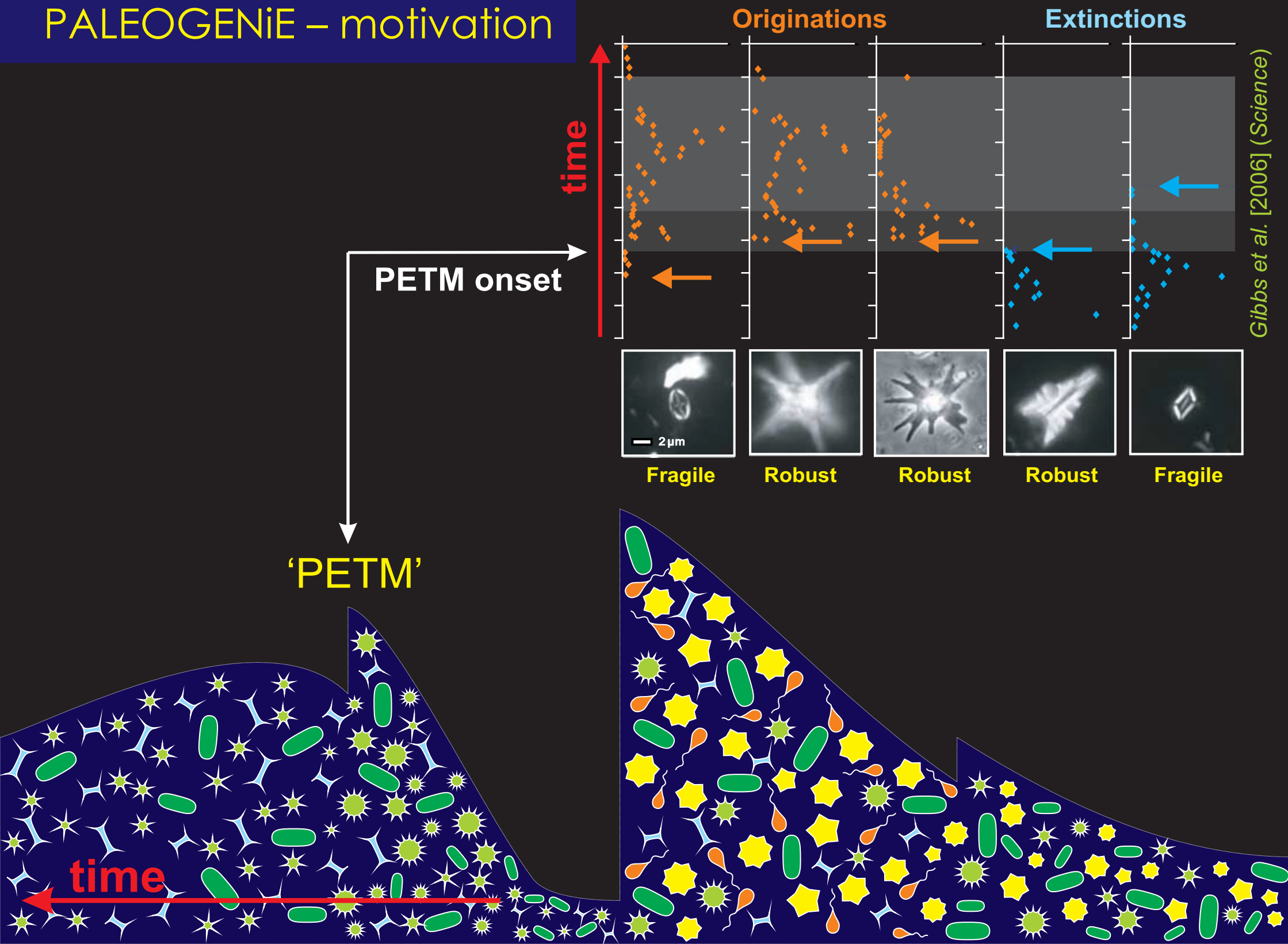
In turn, changes in the physical and biogeochemical (nutrient) environment will affect ecosystem composition and drive selection.

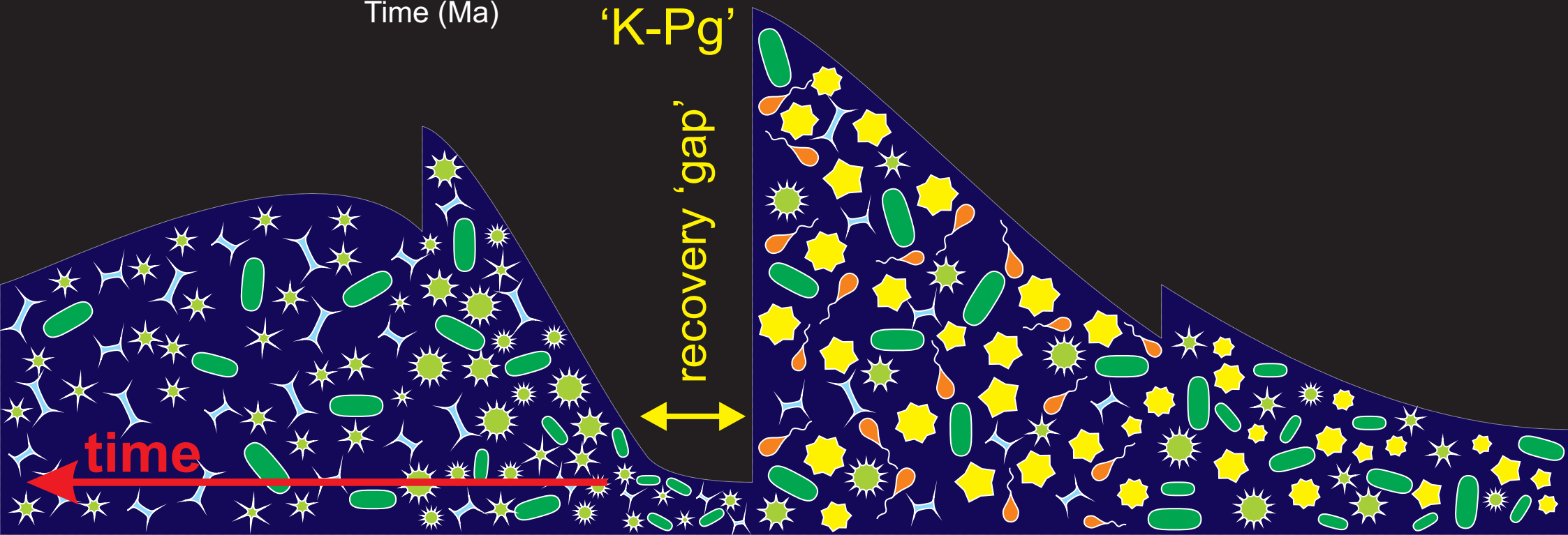
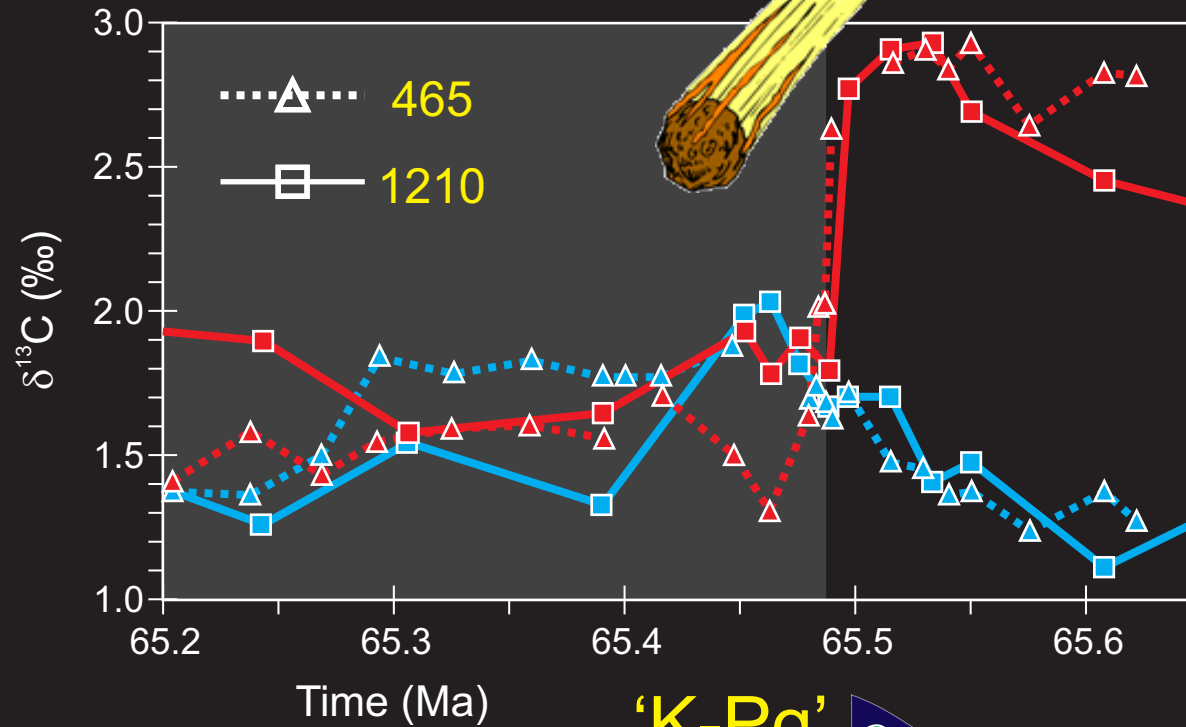
*The approximate coincidence between plankton evolutionary time-scales and the residence time of many of the key ocean and atmospheric tracers raises the possibility of interesting dynamical behaviours of the full system.*

/end speculation

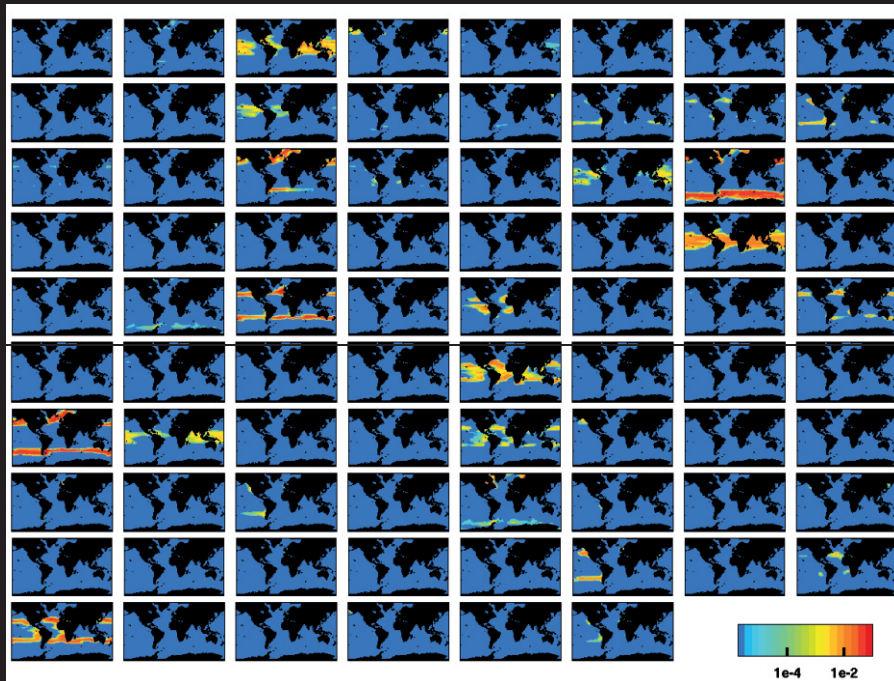
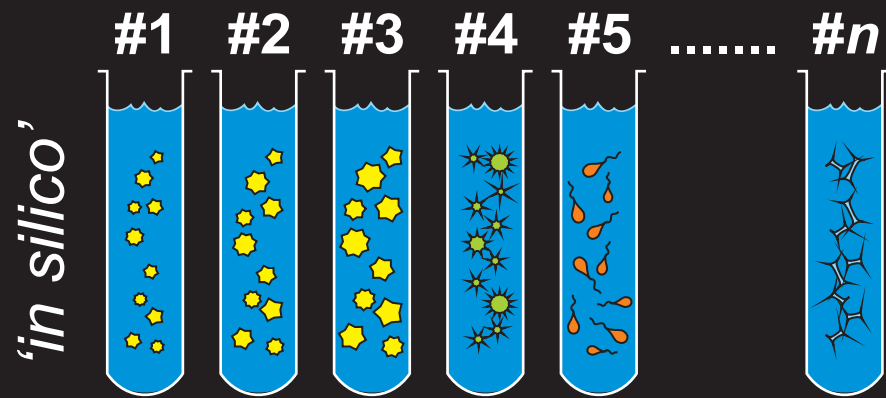


# PALEOGENiE – motivation







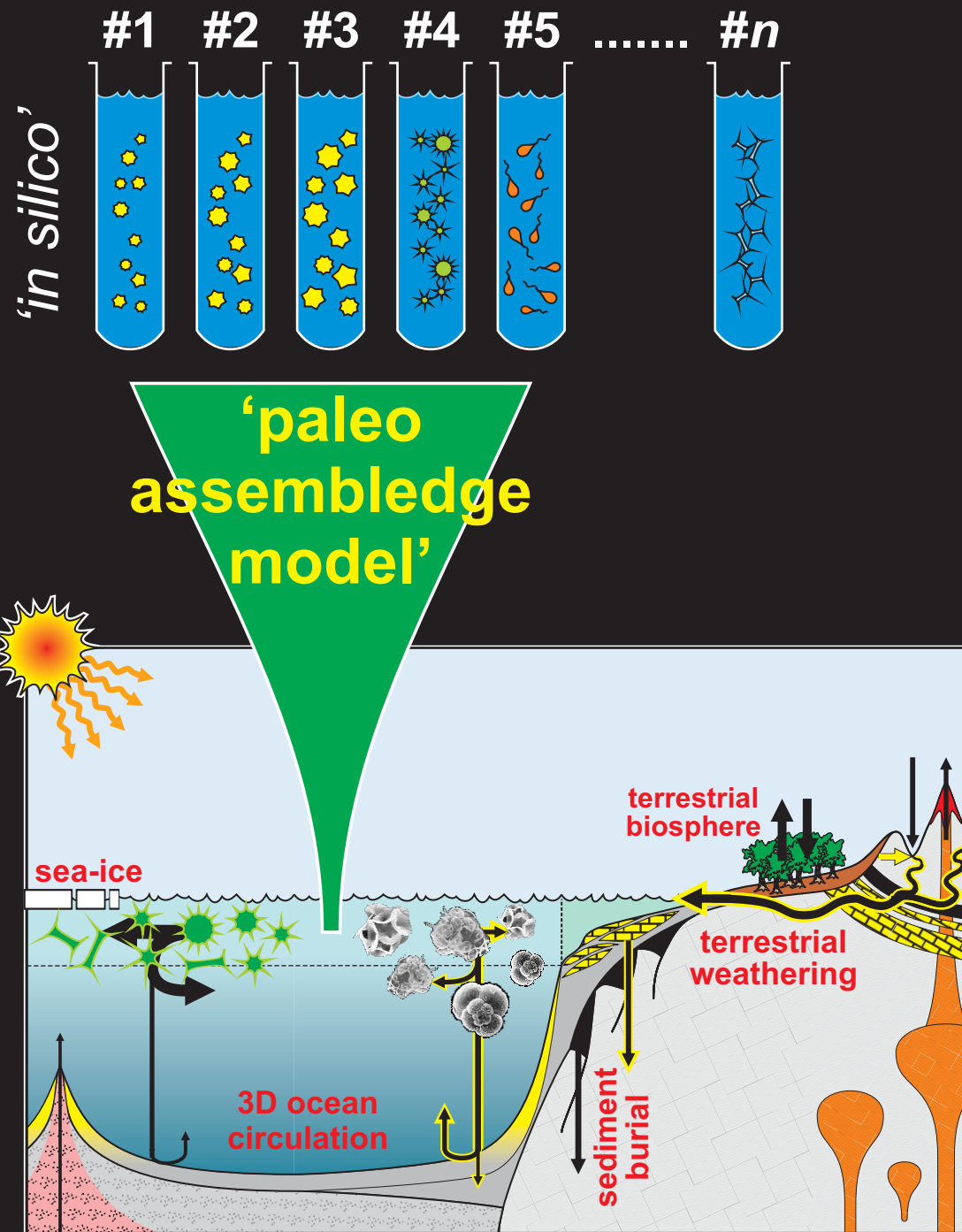


## Marine ecosystems *in silico*:

★ The MIT 'Darwin' model typically considered ca.  $n = 76$  randomly-generated trait vectors ('plankton').

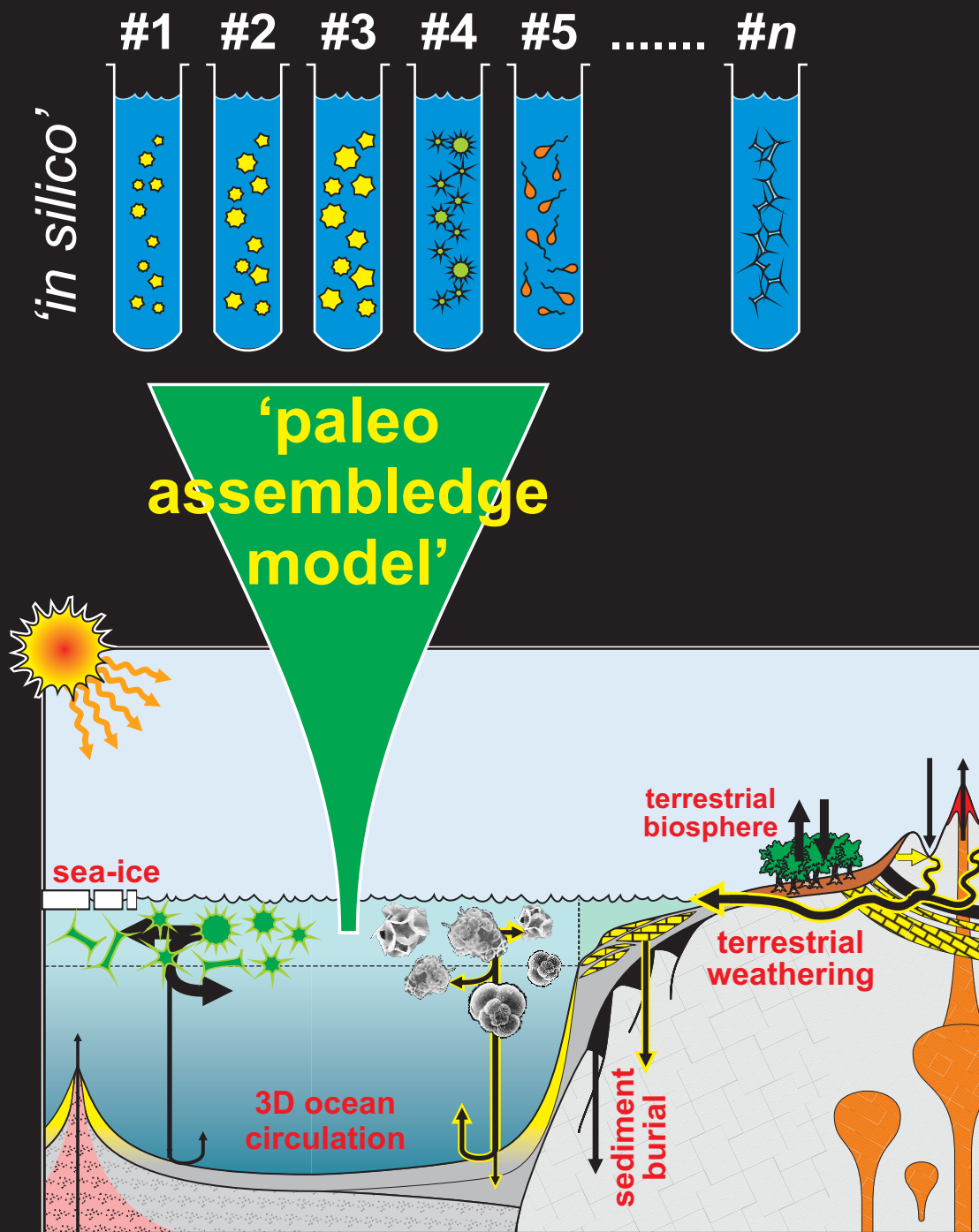
★ Plankton trait vectors set according to physiological 'rules', e.g. larger cells have a higher nutrient limitation threshold, the ability to fix  $N_2$  comes at the expense of reduced growth rate, etc.

★ Plankton compete and the ecosystem is an **emergent** rather than prescribed property.  
But ...



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- ★ Plankton compete and the ecosystem is an **emergent** rather than prescribed property. But ...  
... the geochemical environment and climate co-evolves as global nutrient cycles are modified.



- ★  $n = 1,000-10,000$  randomly-generated trait vectors ('plankton').

- ★ Plankton trait vectors set according to physiological 'rules', e.g. larger cells have a higher nutrient limitation threshold, the ability to fix  $N_2$  comes at the expense of reduced growth rate, etc.

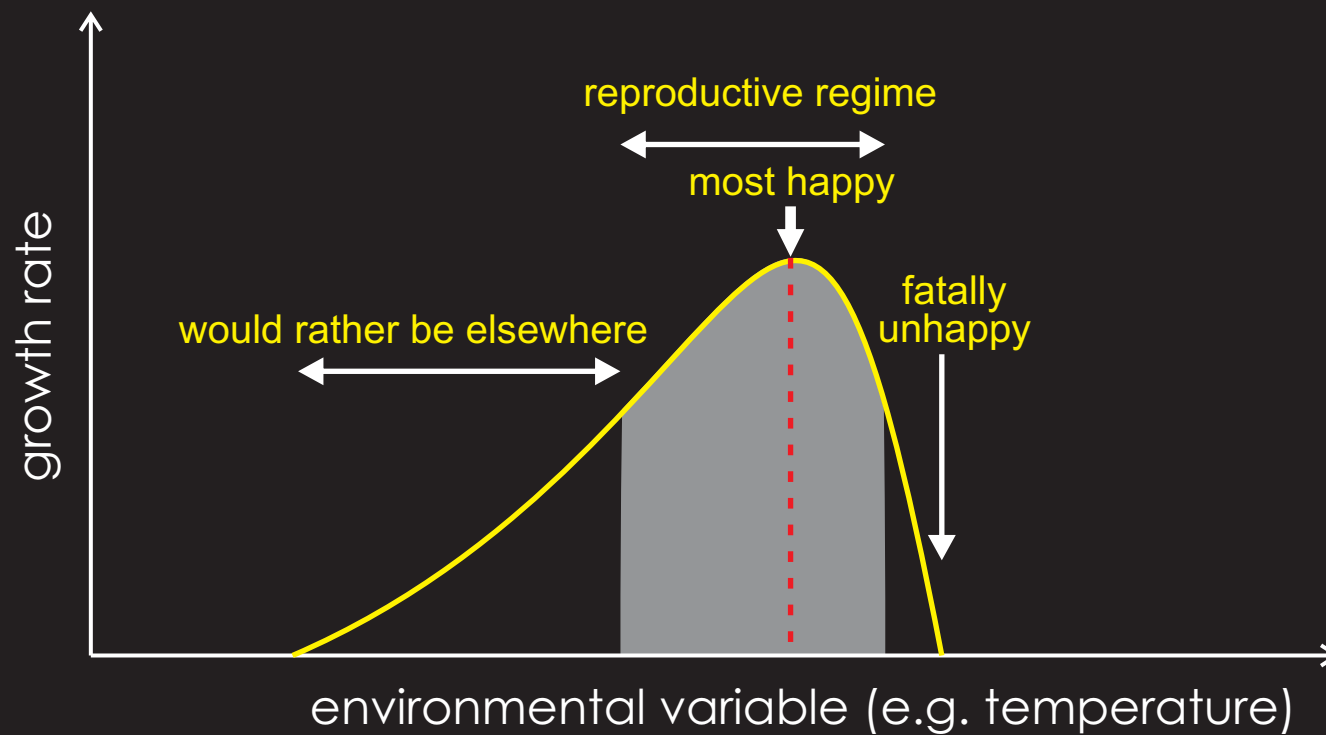
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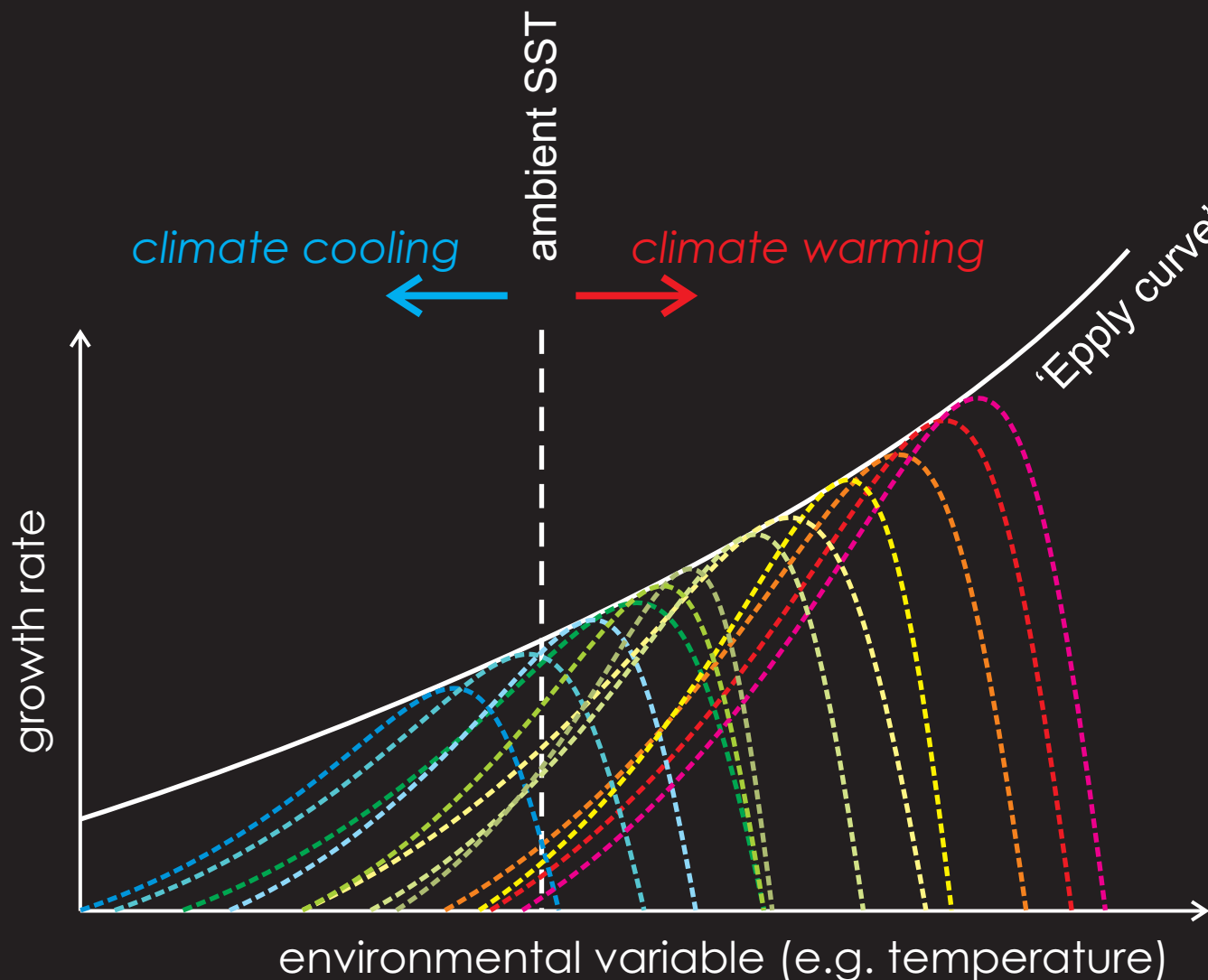
But ...

*... the geochemical environment and climate co-evolves as global nutrient cycles are modified.*

- ★ At very high resolved diversity, we can explore questions of **adaptation** and rates of **evolutionary change** by spawning new plankton with perturbed characteristics.

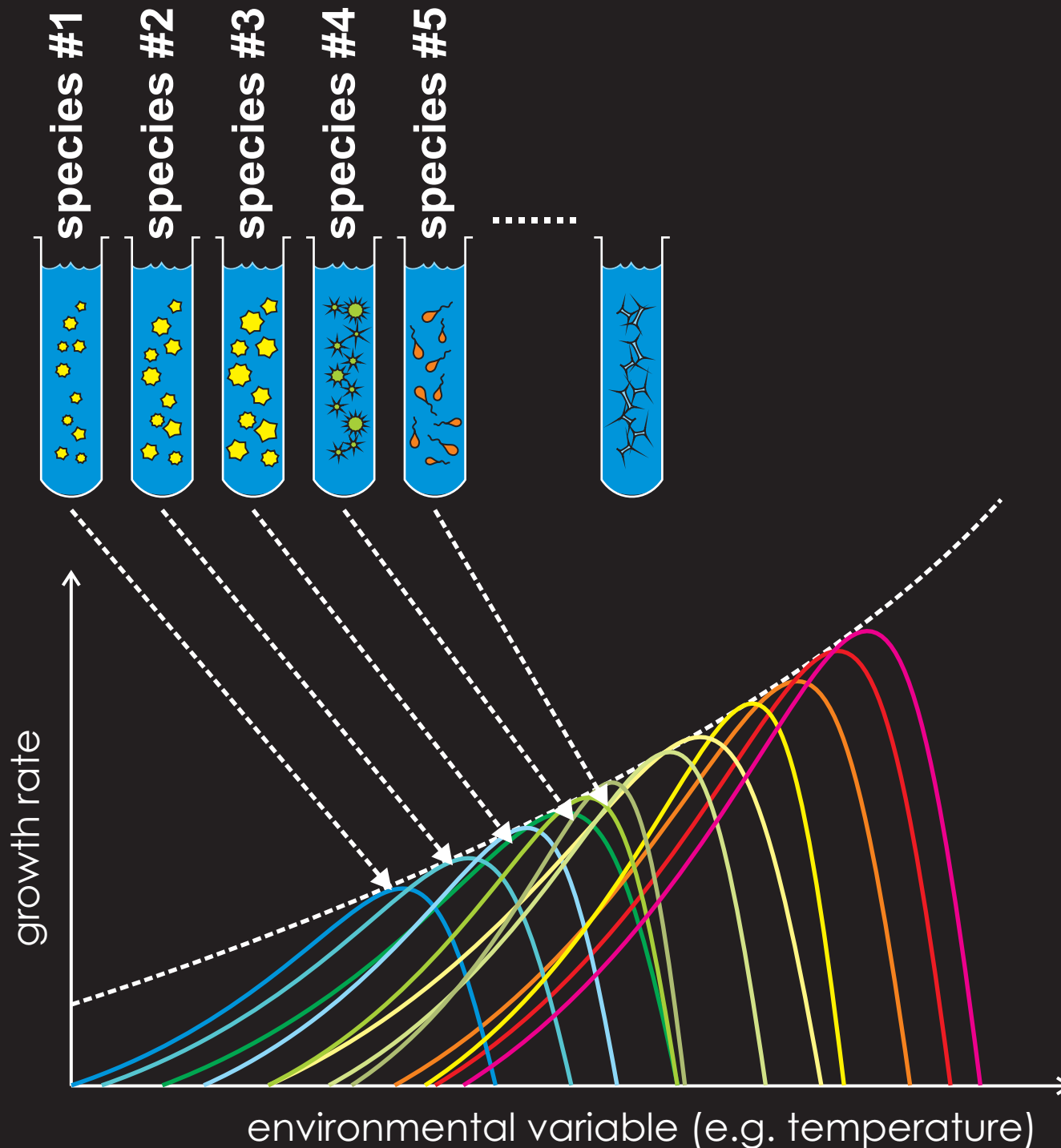




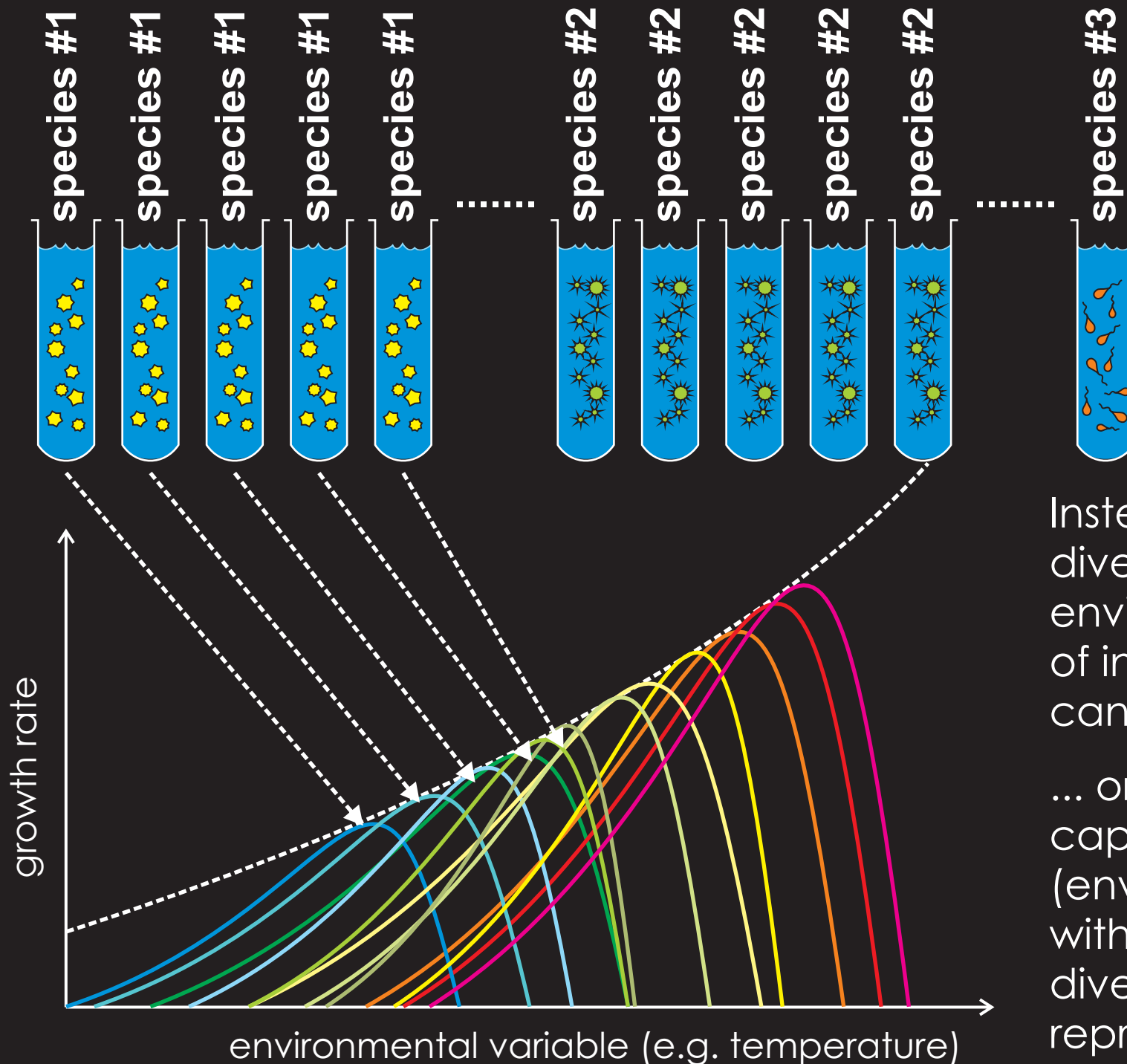


In traditional 'functional type' ecosystem models, diversity is not resolved, but instead its effects highly parameterized (e.g. the 'Epply curve').

*The response to a change in climate is then instantaneous and fully reversible.*

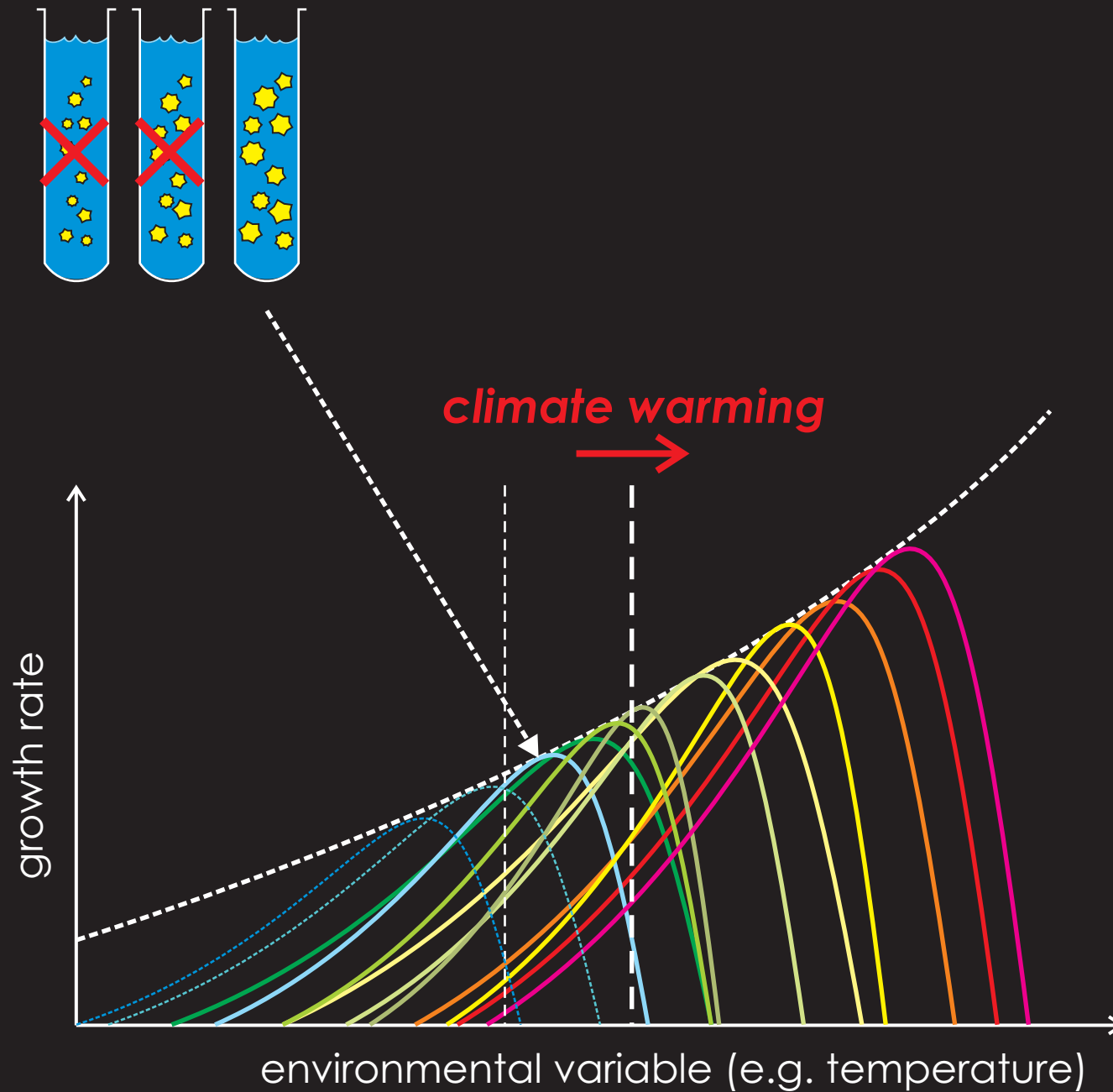


Instead, in a highly diverse model, the environmental response of individual 'species' can be resolved ...

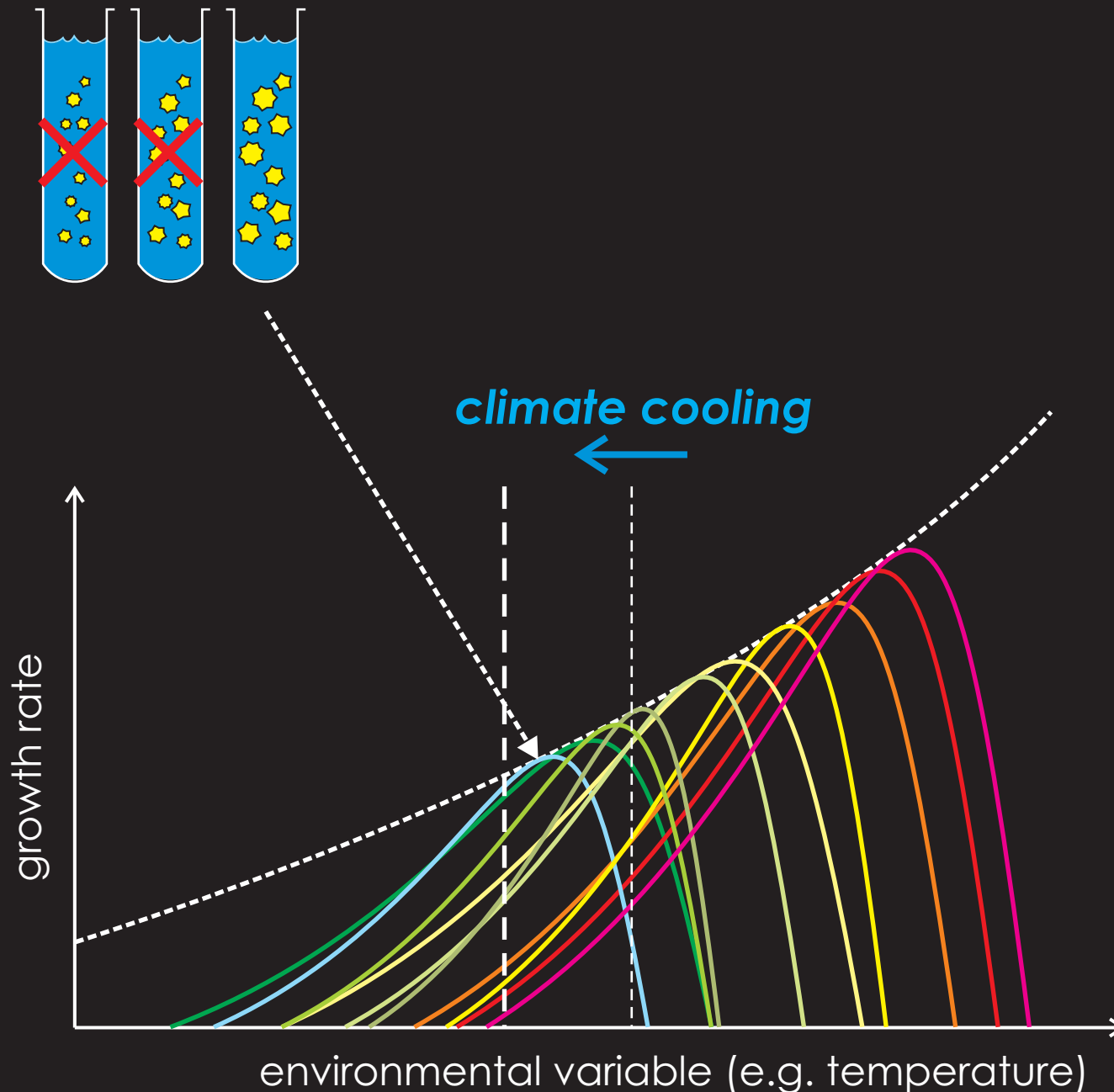


Instead, in a highly diverse model, the environmental response of individual 'species' can be resolved ...

... or instead, the capability for adaptation (environmental selection within existing genetic diversity) can be represented(?)

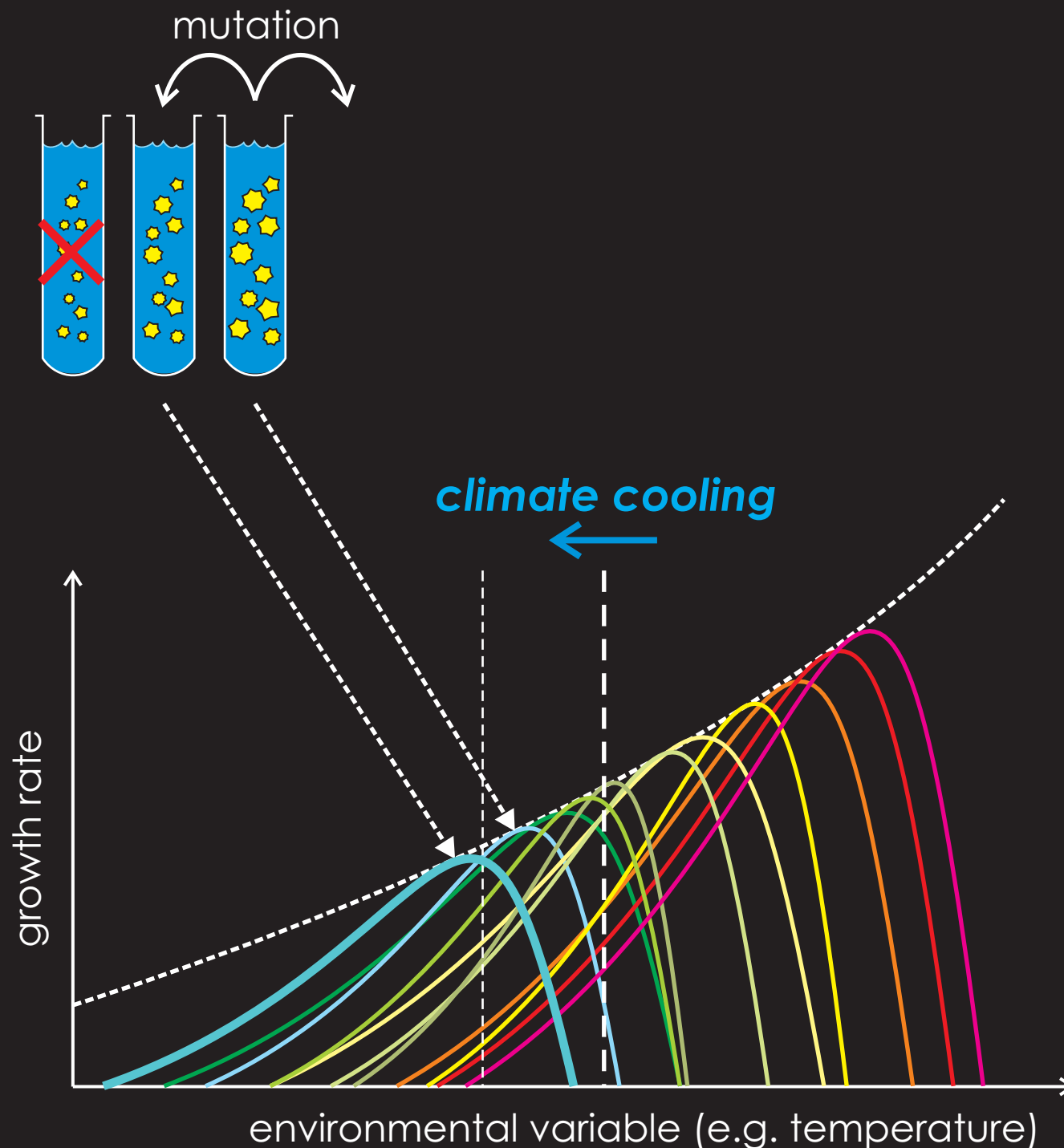






If climate cools, the low SST optimized species/variants no longer exist. Ecosystem dynamics are presumably different.

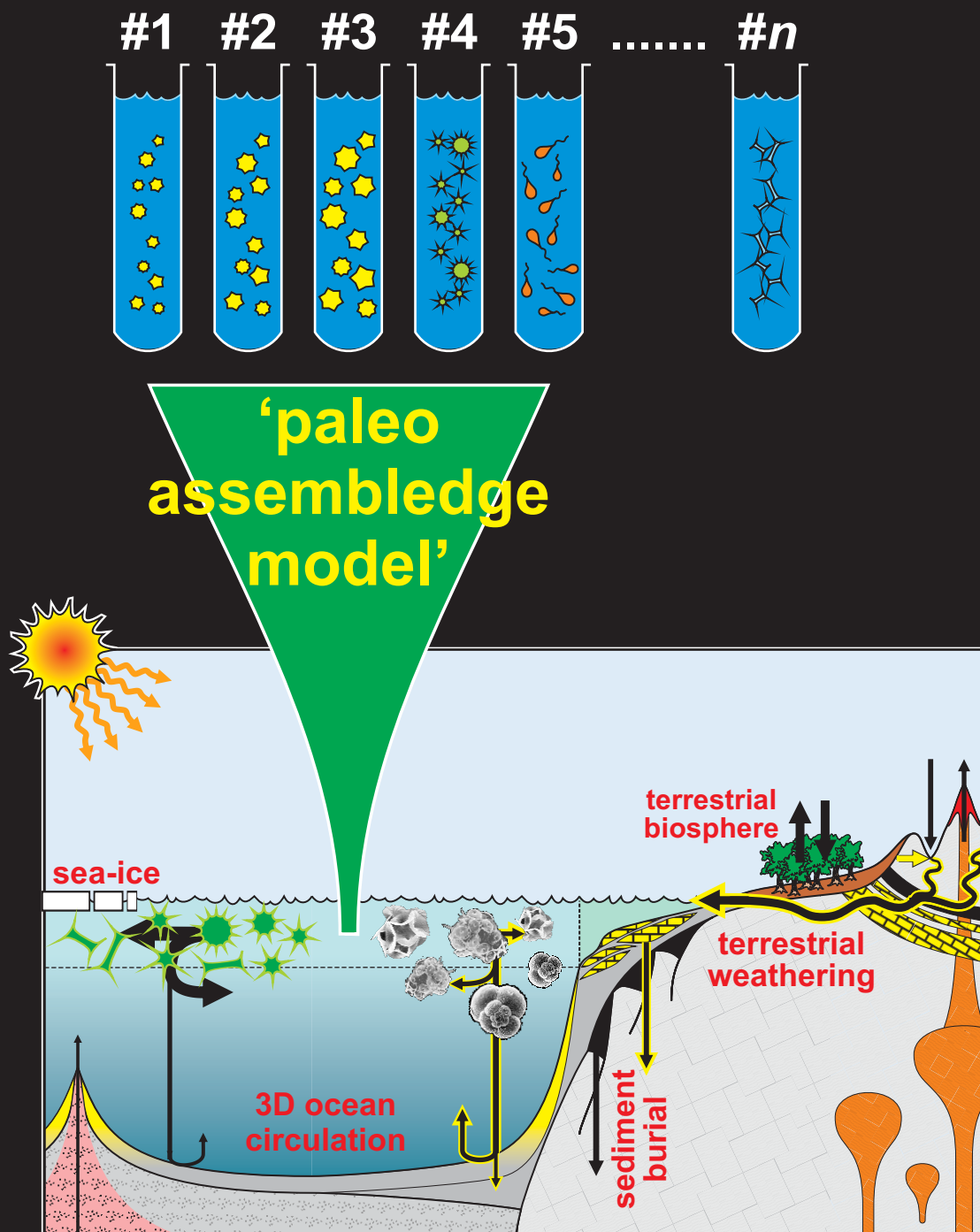
Niches are unfilled, so ...



Allow non-viable plankton to be replaced with 'mutations' of surviving species, using the trait based trade-offs.

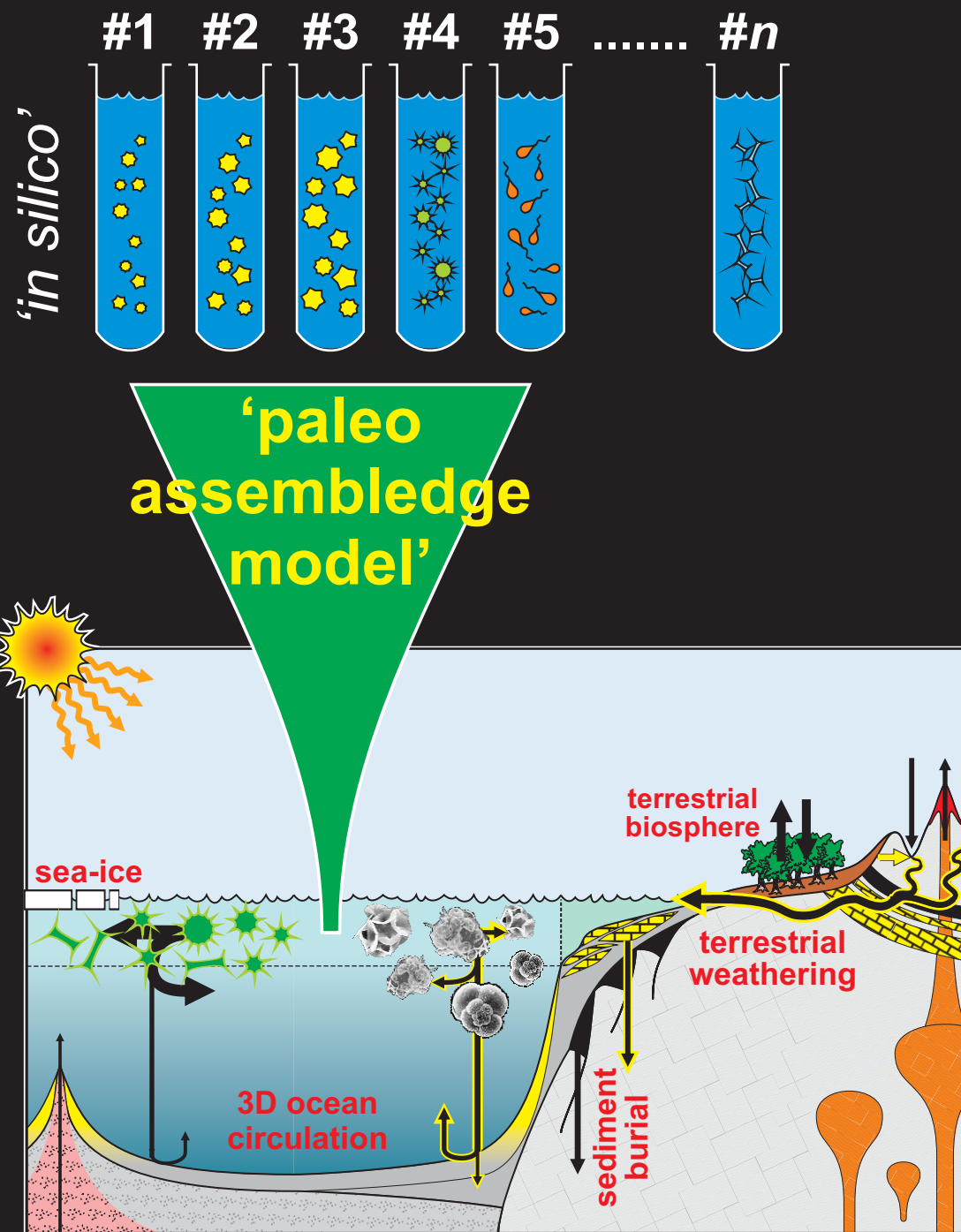
Q. How 'frequently' to mutate, and as a function of what?

Q. What 'step size' to take for mutation?



## 'PALEOGENiE':

- ★ A radical paleo model-data concept for theoretically exploring questions of marine plankton adaptation and evolution.
- ★ Specific questions:
  - Cause(s) of the delayed recovery (100s of kyr) from end Cretaceous extinction
  - Determining which factor(s) best explain ecological responses to PETM carbon release.
- ★ A tool for gaining understanding about future ecosystem stability (+ proof concepts for future models).



## Marine ecosystems *in silico*:

★  $n = 1,000-10,000$  randomly-generated trait vectors ('plankton').

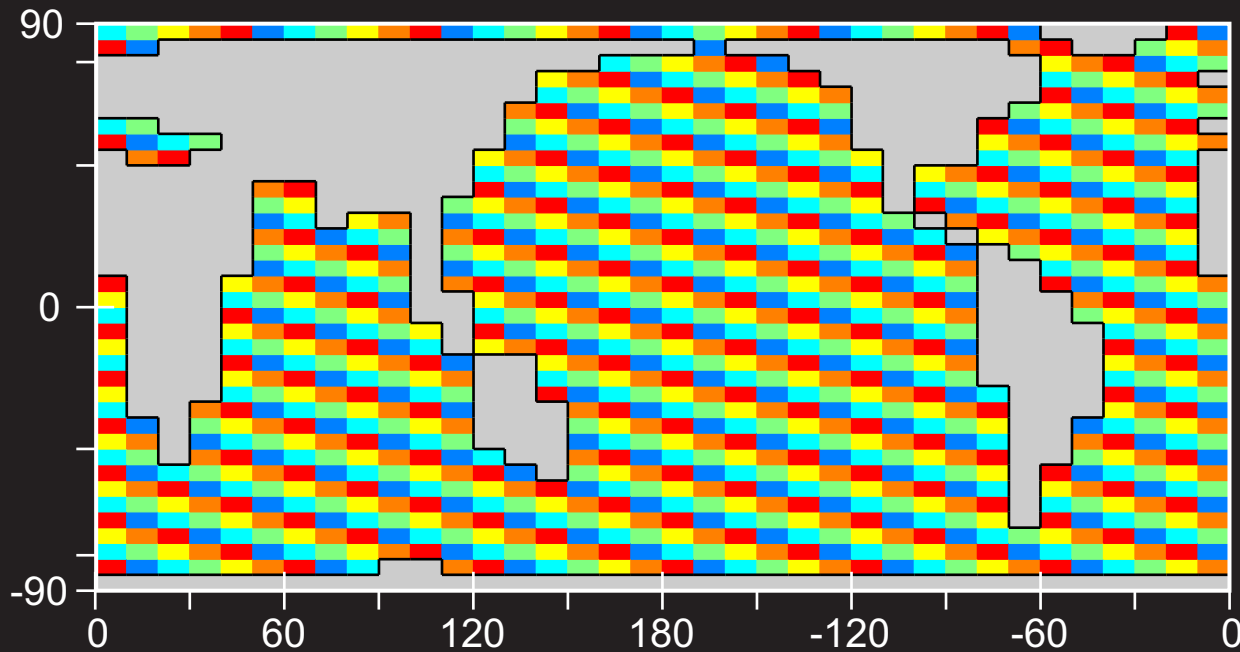
...

...

★ At very high resolved diversity, we can explore questions of **adaptation** and rates of **evolutionary change** by spawning new plankton with

There is clearly a very significant computational expense involved, even if using low resolution/efficient Earth system models such as 'GENIE'.

'Color' tracer pattern to unambiguously diagnose surface ocean transport

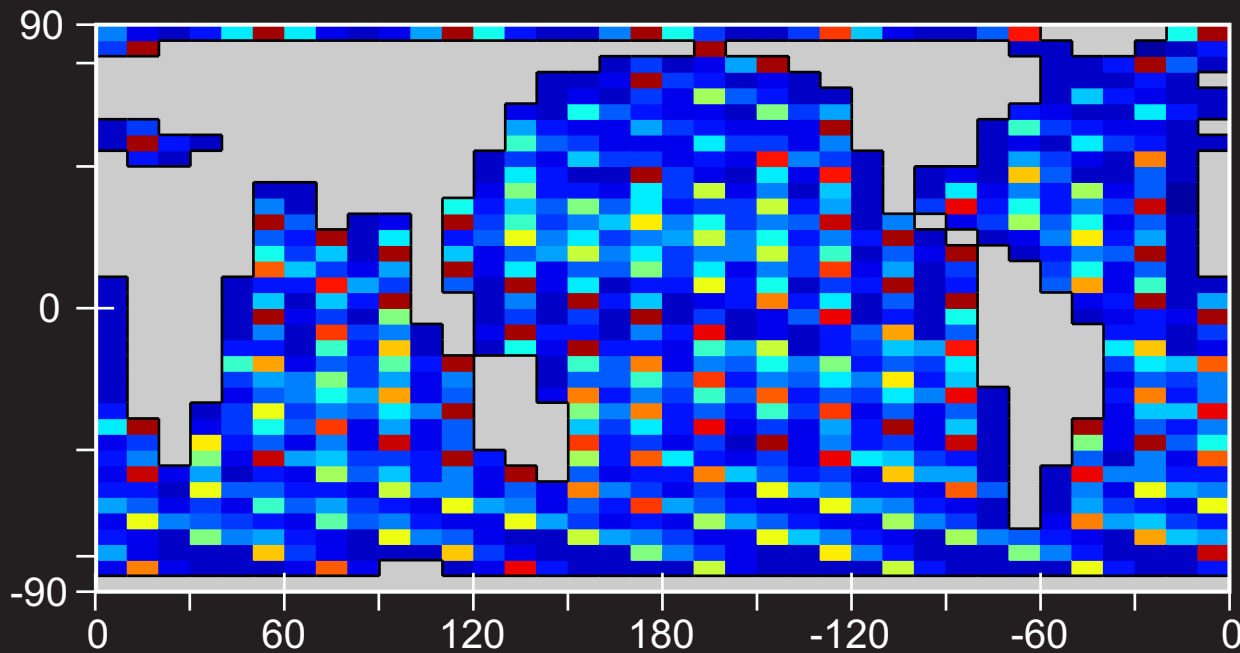


=> Diagnose full 3D circulation, and employ (sparse) parallelized matrix multiplication.

=> Calculate plankton transport separately from nutrients (and other dissolved tracers)?



Dispersal of a single 'color' after 1 year



=> Diagnose full 3D circulation,  
and employ (sparse) parallelized  
matrix multiplication.

=> Calculate plankton transport  
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other dissolved tracers)?

|   | 2015 |  |  |  |  | 2016 |  |  |  |  | 2017 |  |  |  |  | 2018 |  |  |  |  | 2019 |  |  |  |  |
|---|------|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Activity</b>                                     |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| Ia. Research and define tradeoffs                   |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| Ib. Encalsulate tradeoffs in phytoplankton model    |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| Ic. Explore basic zoonplankton scheme & dynamics    |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| IIa. Collate existing data                          |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| IIb. New new K-Pg data                              |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| IIIa. Assessment vs. observations + Darwin model    |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| IIIb. Paleo event hypothesis testing                |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| IVa. PhD #1: Diatom adaptation and evolution        |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| IVb. PhD #2: Zooplankton diversity                  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| Va. Ocean physics development, parallelization      |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| Vb. Development of interface and teaching materials |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| Vc. Release model as open source; documentation     |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| VIIa. Earth system modelling workshops              |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |
| VIIb. International Summer-school                   |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |

|   | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |  |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|--|
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| MANGEMENT: AR based in UoB                          |      |      |      |      |      |  |

|   | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |  |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| <b>Activity</b>   |      |      |      |      |      |  |
| <i>Ia. R&amp;D cell structure/resource allocation model</i> |      |      |      |      |      |  |
| <i>Ib. Ben to couple Ben's model</i>                        |      |      |      |      |      |  |
| <i>Ic. Adaptation/evolution developments &amp; testing</i>  |      |      |      |      |      |  |
| IIa. Collate existing data                                  |      |      |      |      |      |  |
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