Evidence and ecological implications of subglacial discharge under sea-ice at a Svalbard tidewater glacier

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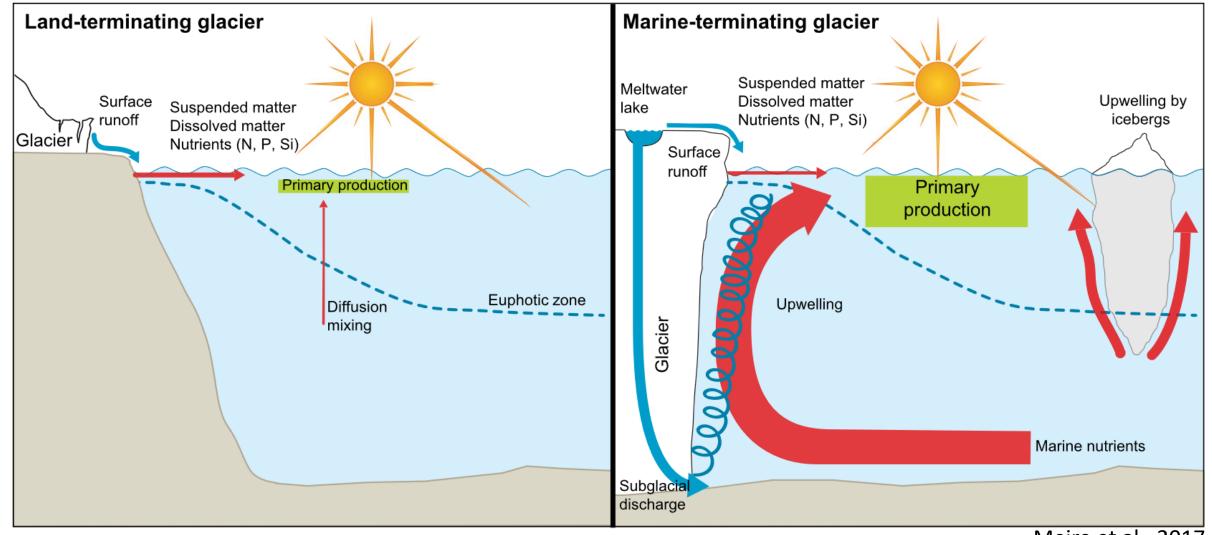




Glacier – Fjord inerface in summer

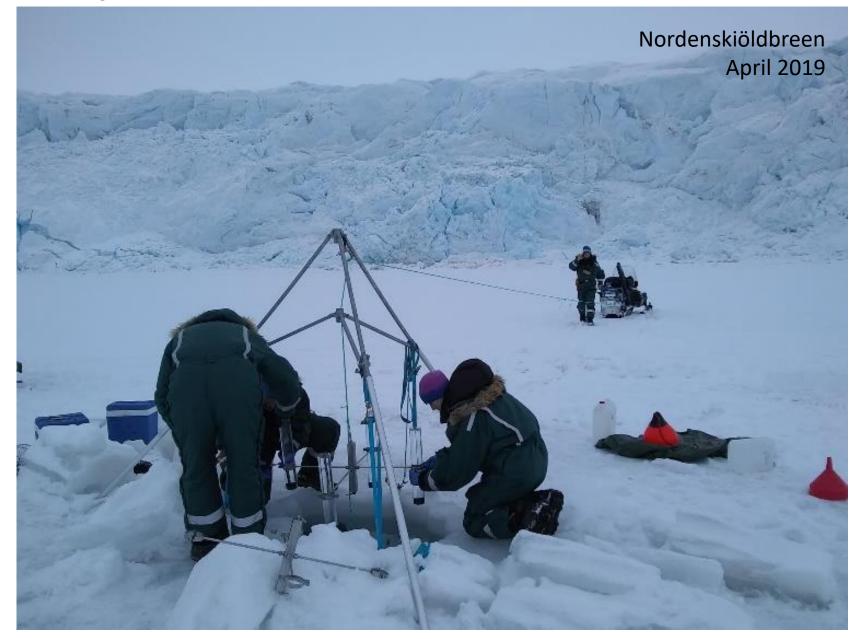


Subglacial upwelling of nutrients

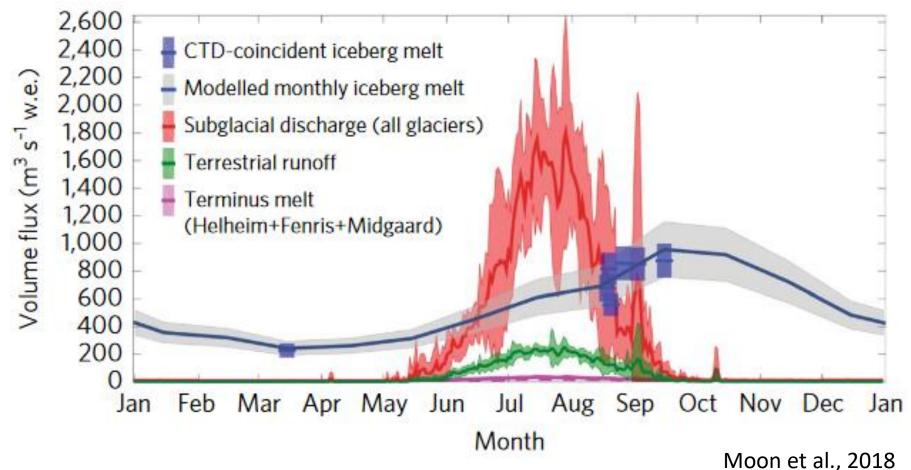


Meire et al., 2017

Glacier – Fjord interface in winter



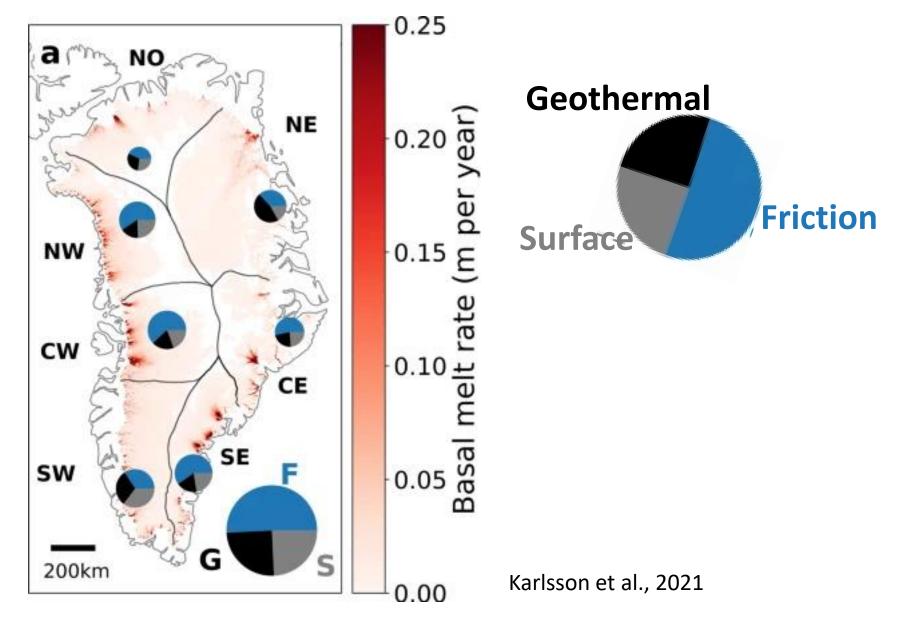
Subglacial discharge absent in winter?



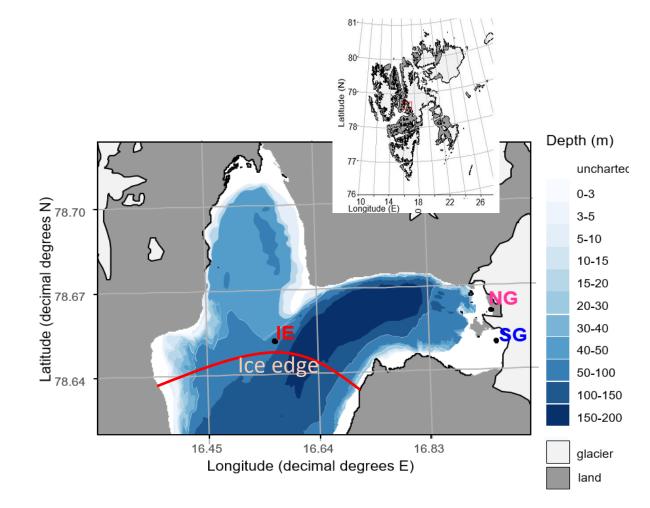
Model assumption:

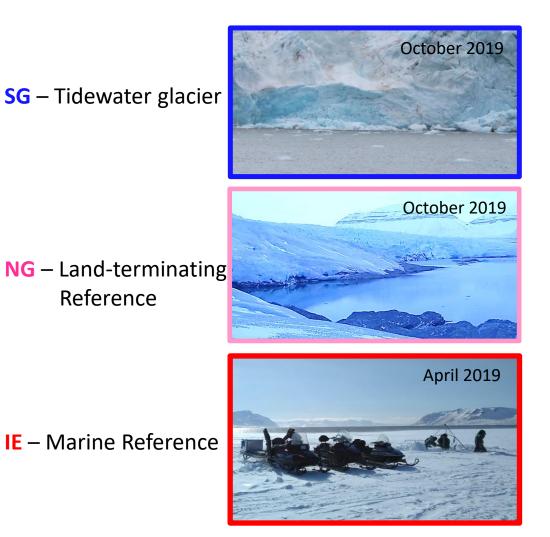
Subglacial discharge is only fed by surface melt with no delay

Subglacial discharge throughout winter

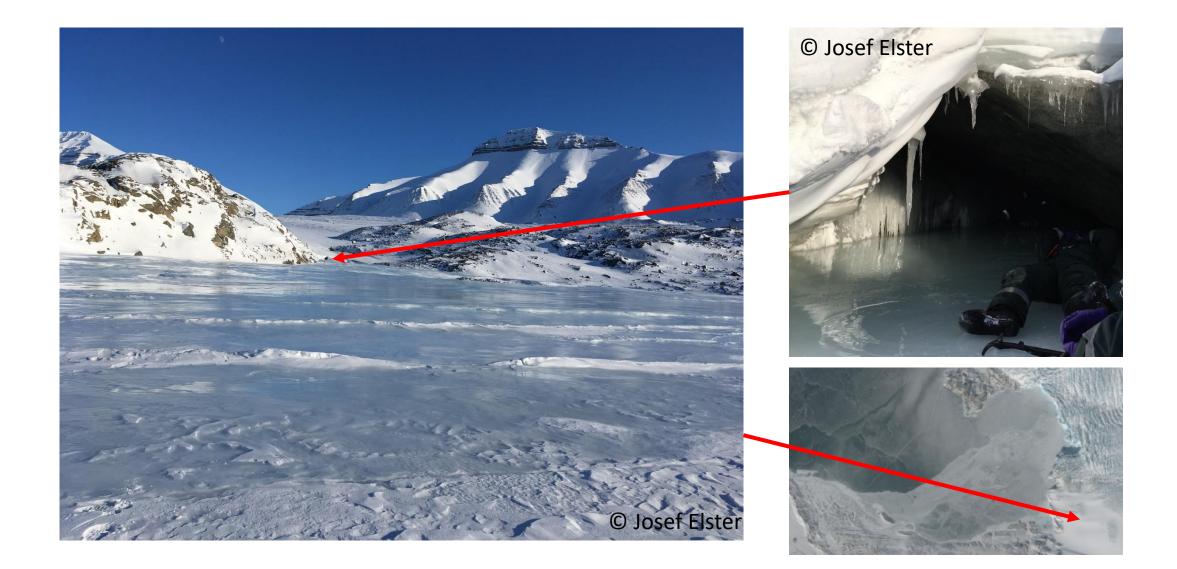


Winter subglacial discharge in Billefjorden

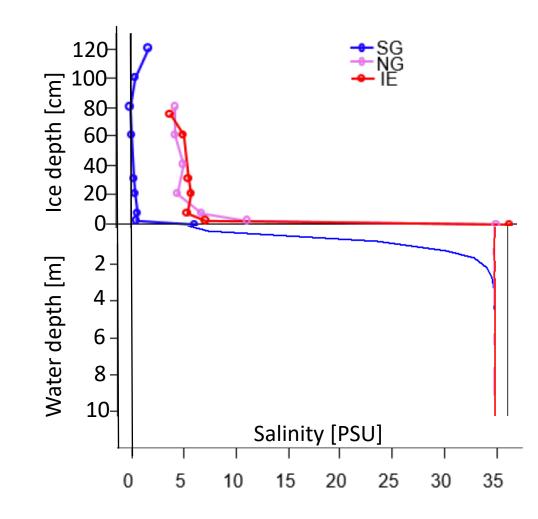




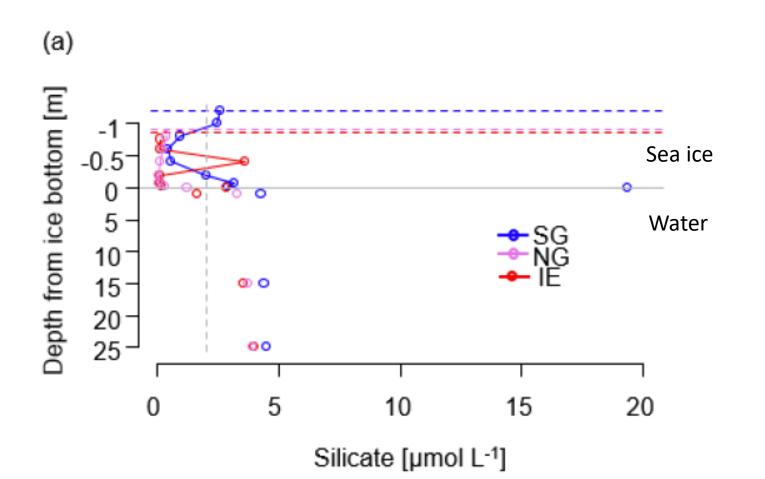
Aufeis at the glacier front



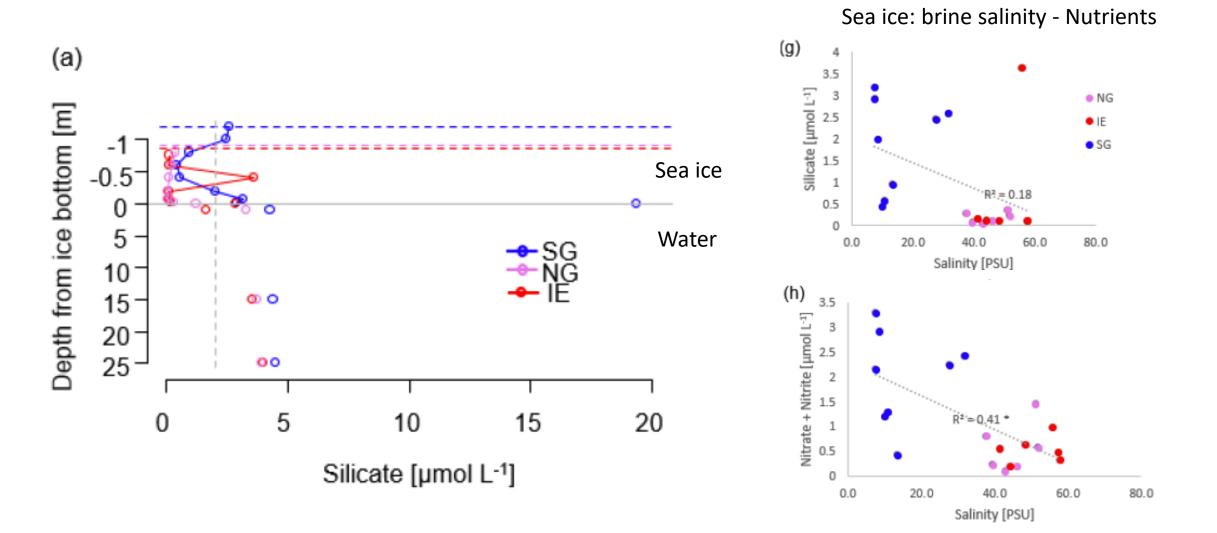
Winter subglacial discharge in Billefjorden



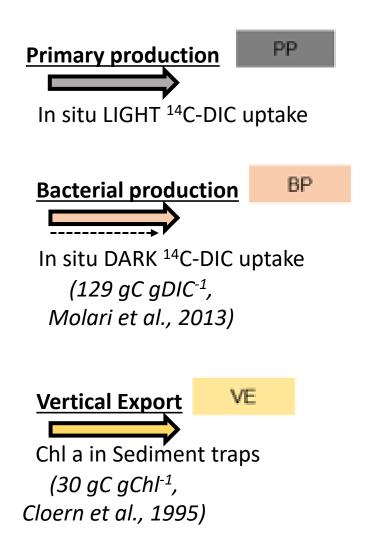
Nutrient inputs with/from subglacial discharge

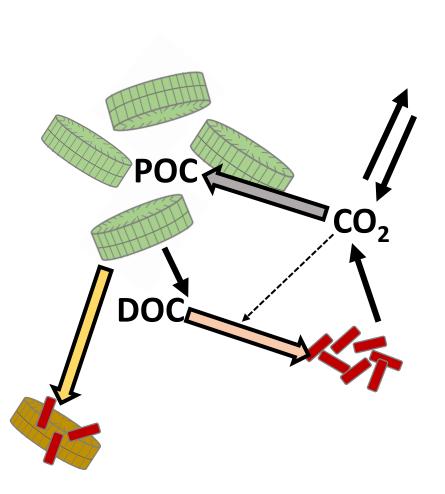


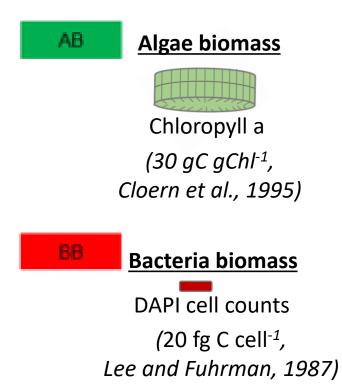
Nutrient inputs with/from subglacial discharge



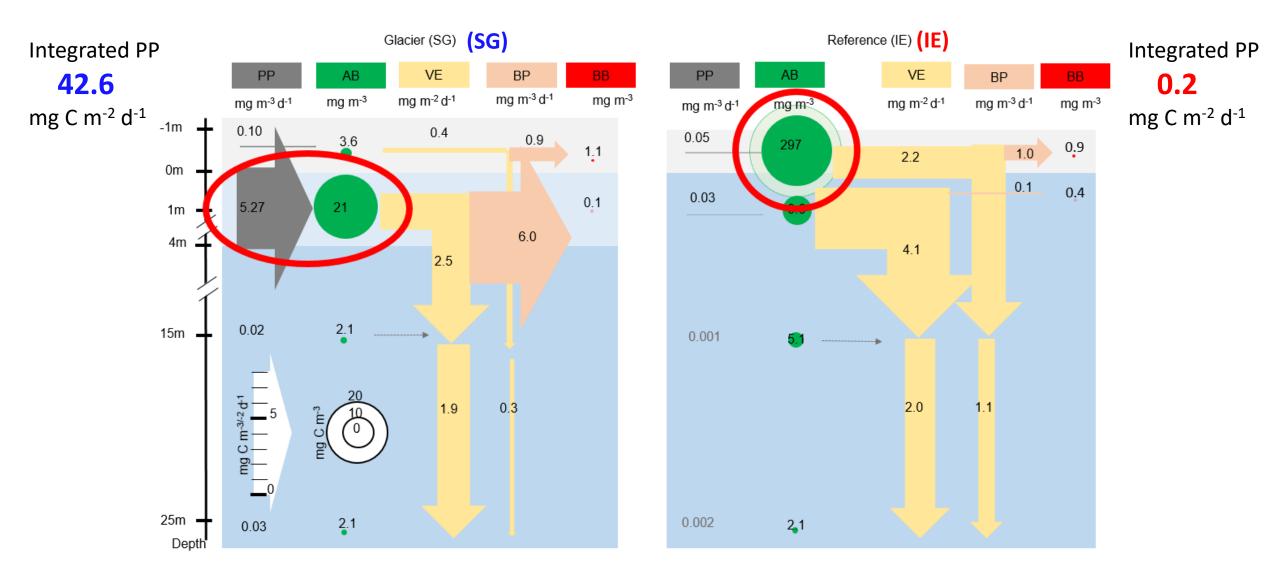
Reconstructing the microbial C cycle



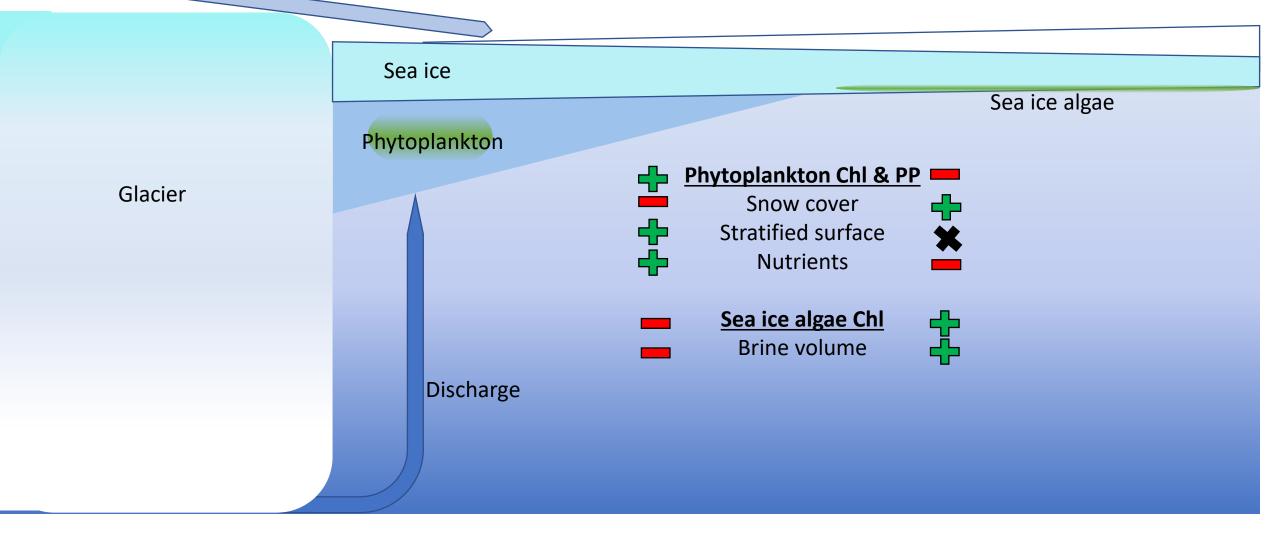




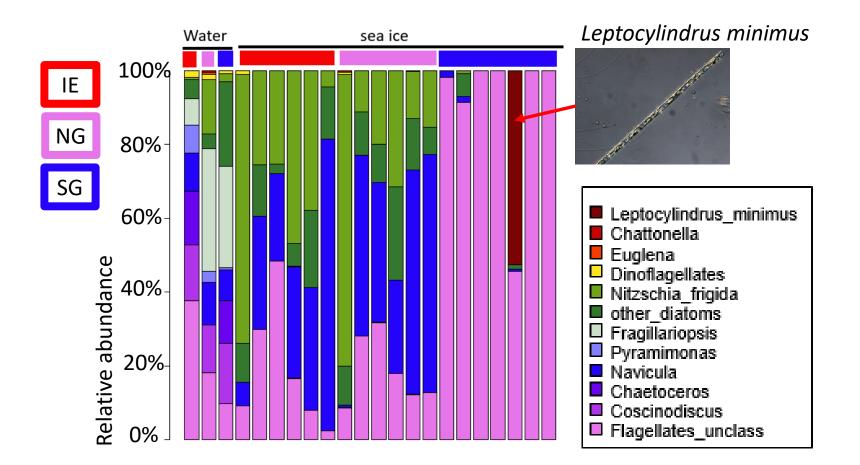
Increased under ice primary production



Impacts of tidewater glaciers on algae production and biomass



Impacts on algae communities



Take home messages

- Subglacial discharge also plays a role in winter/ spring
- At a shallow tidewater glacier, subglacial discharge can lead to a highly stratified surface layer and brackish sea ice
- Nutrient inputs, a stratified surface layer, and less snow facilitate a moderate under-ice phytoplankton bloom
- Critically low brine volume fractions in sea ice limit ice-algae biomass and leads to a unique community

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