



The National Centre  
for Research and Development



# Marine sediment indicators in the Gulf of Gdańsk and Oslofjord

## a comparison of climate change impacts on the ecosystem

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NTNU

Eutrophication, increase in biomass and algal blooms are traditionally believed to be a result of anthropogenic nutrient release

However, there are some indications that algal blooms have occurred in pre-anthropogenic times.

Can algal blooms be an indication of climatic change?

**CLISED: Climate Change Impact on Ecosystem Health - Marine Sediment Indicators (2014-2017)**

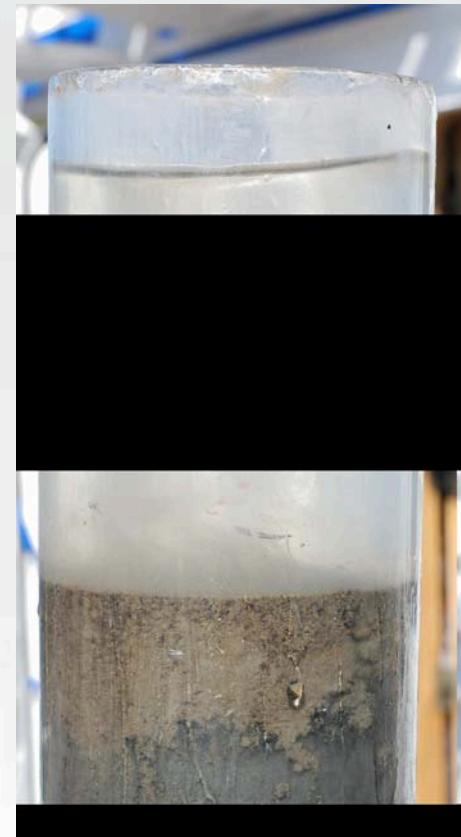




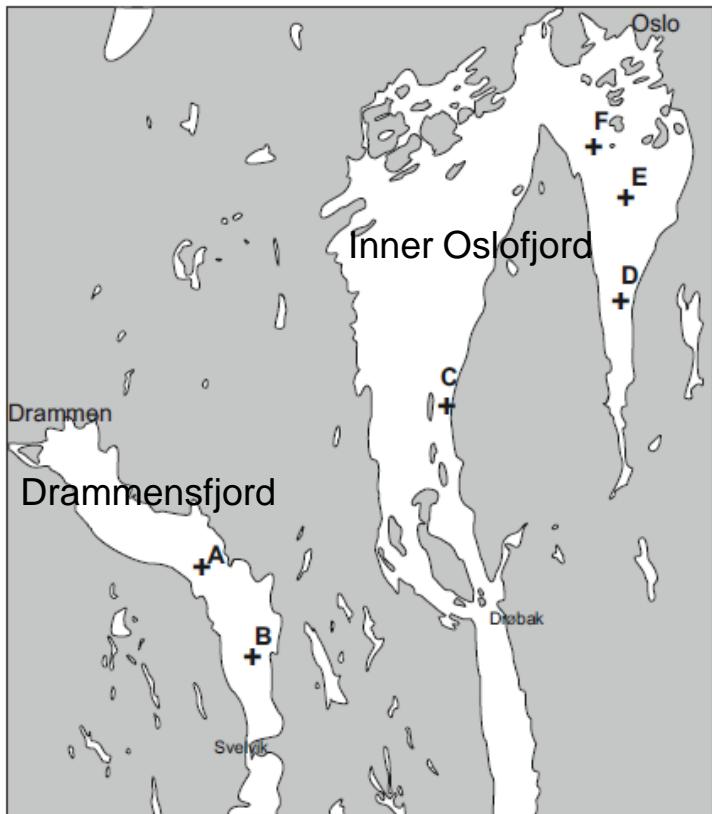
## Phase I

Assessment of recent sediments in the Gulf of Gdańsk and Oslofjord/Drammensfjord in terms of indicators of primary production, eutrophication and pollution

Selection of parameters suitable for deriving historical proxies of climate change in long sediment cores.



## Oslofjord



## Gulf of Gdansk

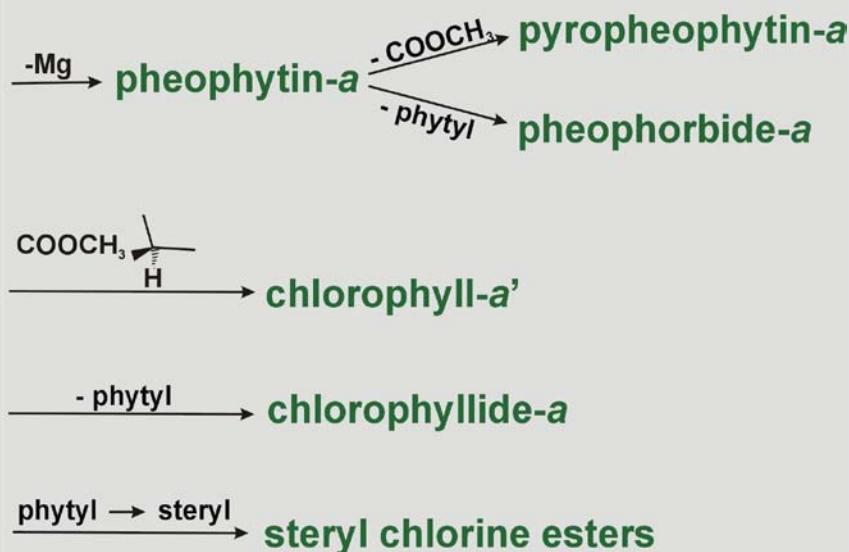
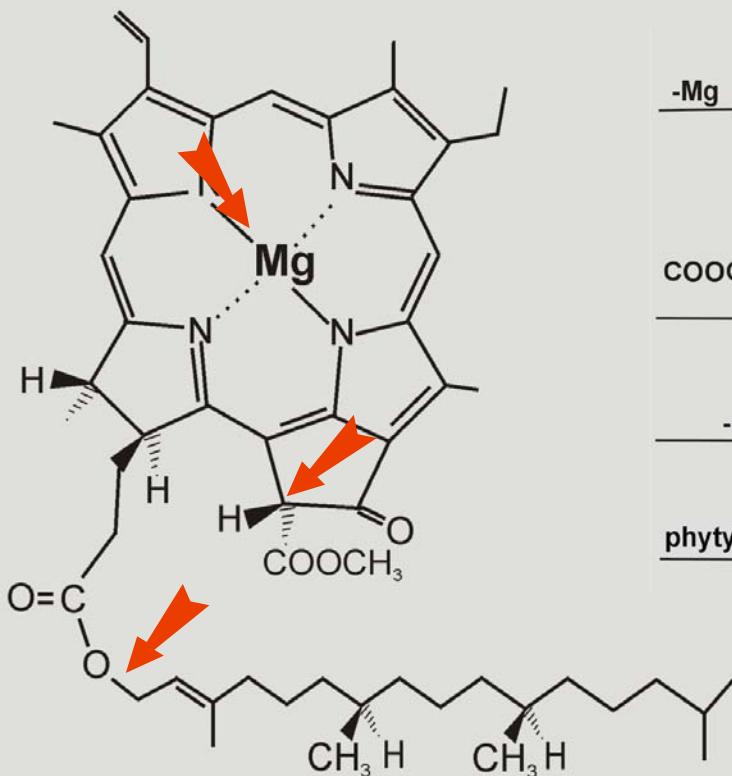




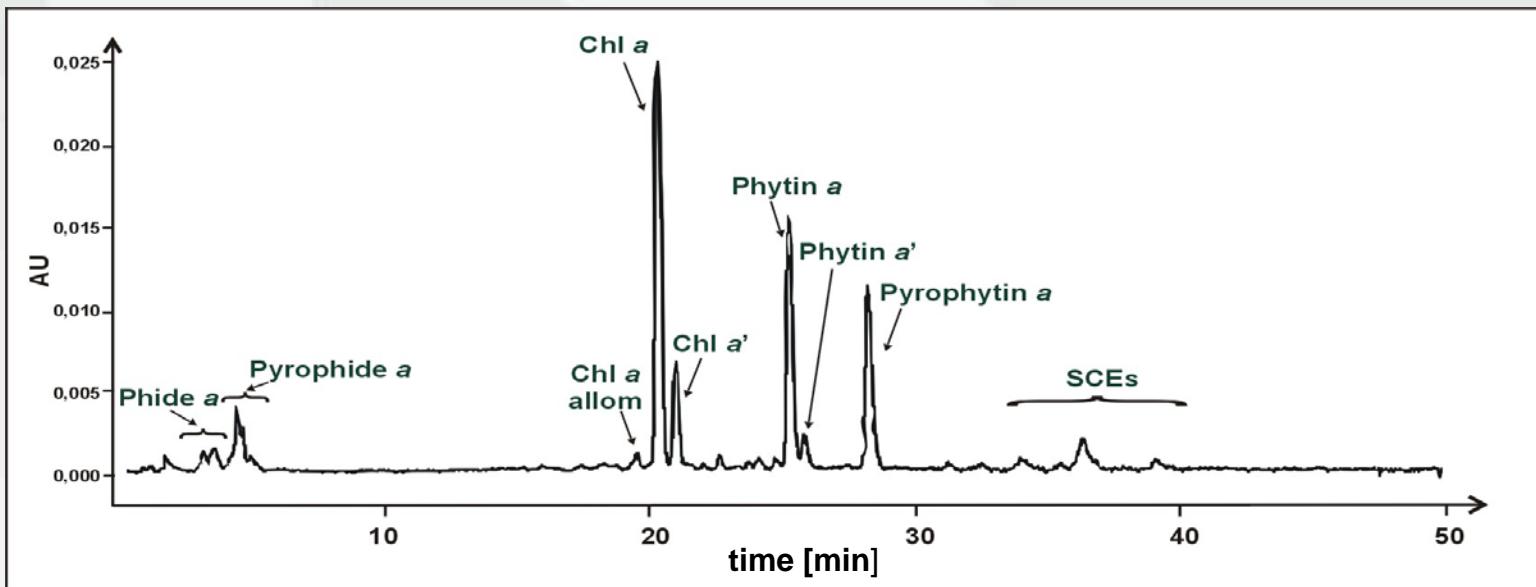
# Characterisation of sediments

- phytoplankton pigments and degradation products
- $^{210}\text{Pb}$  sediment dating
- stable isotopes •  $^{13}\text{C}$ , •  $^{15}\text{N}$ , organic carbon and black carbon
- trace elements
- polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons - PAHs
- nonylphenols - NPs
- organotin compounds - OTs
- biotoxins and toxin-producing phytoplankton organisms
- mutagenic, genotoxic and endocrine-disrupting activity

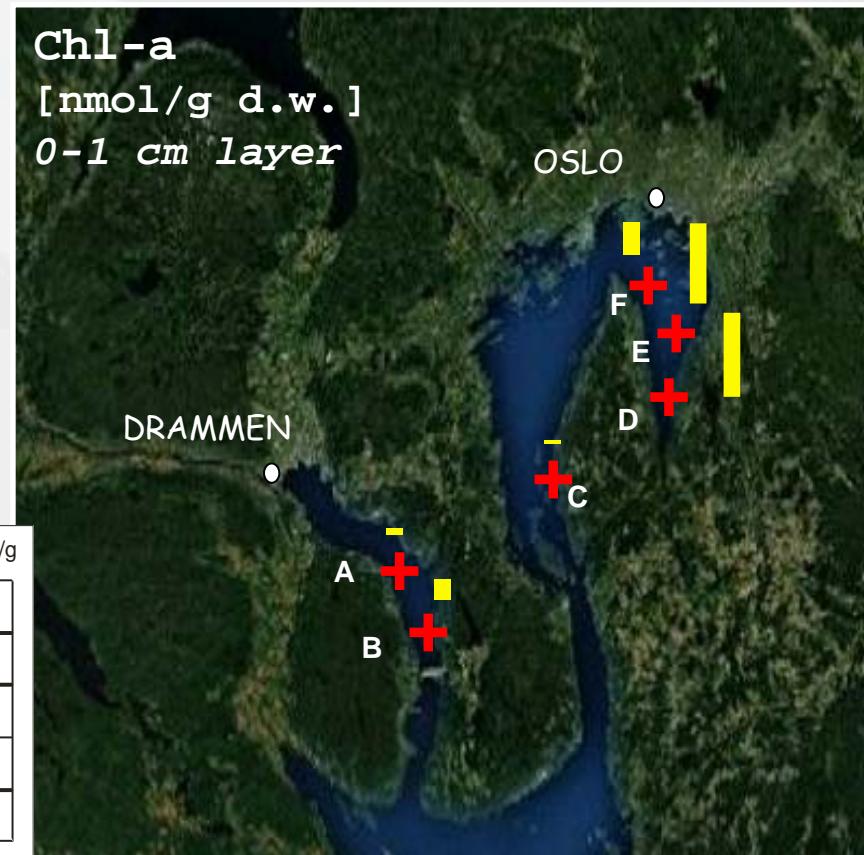
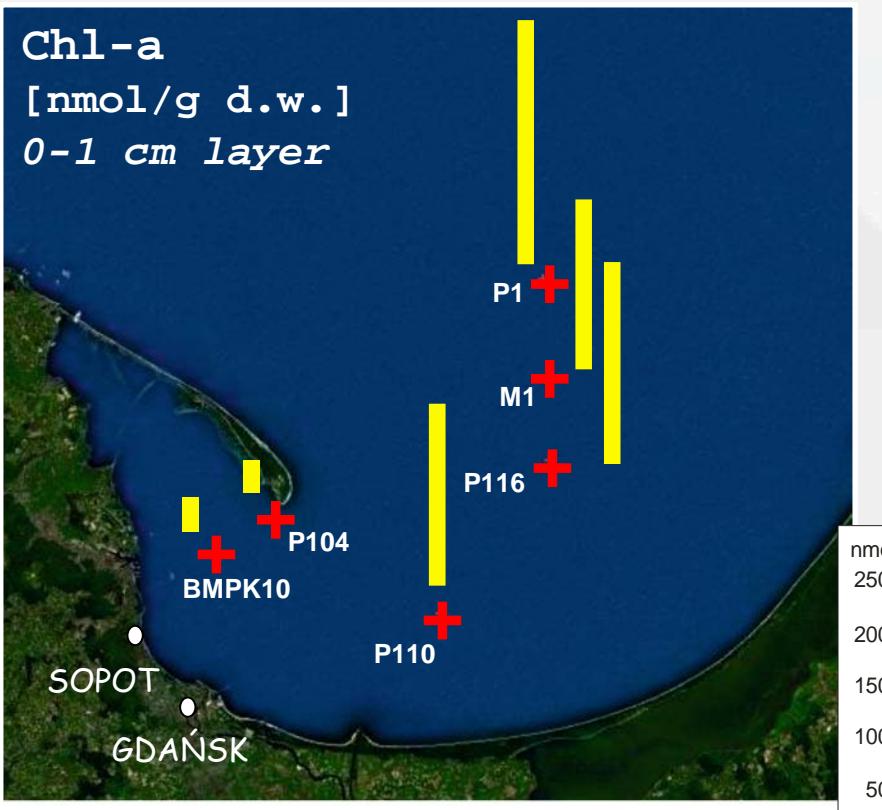
**Chloropigments-a** occurring in sediments are good quantitative and qualitative **indicators of productivity and depositional conditions.**



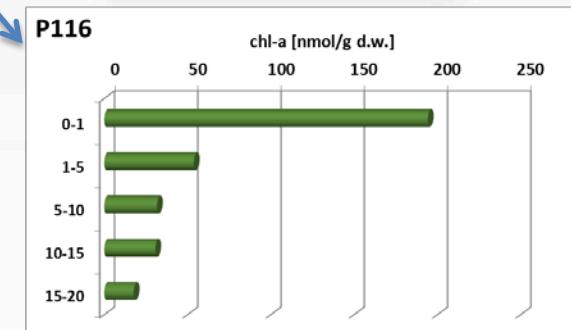
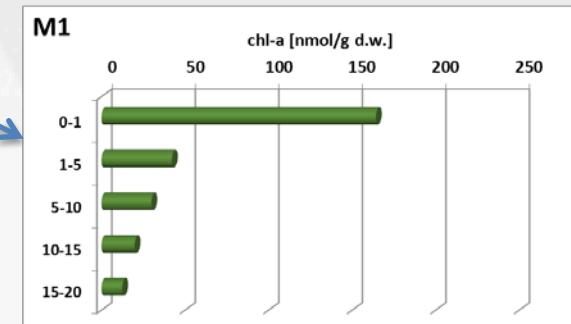
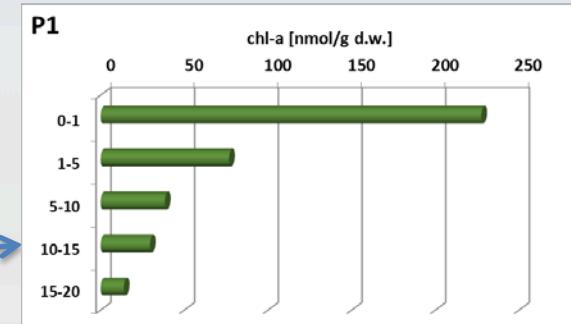
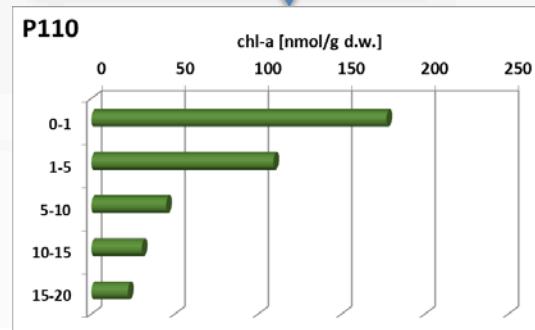
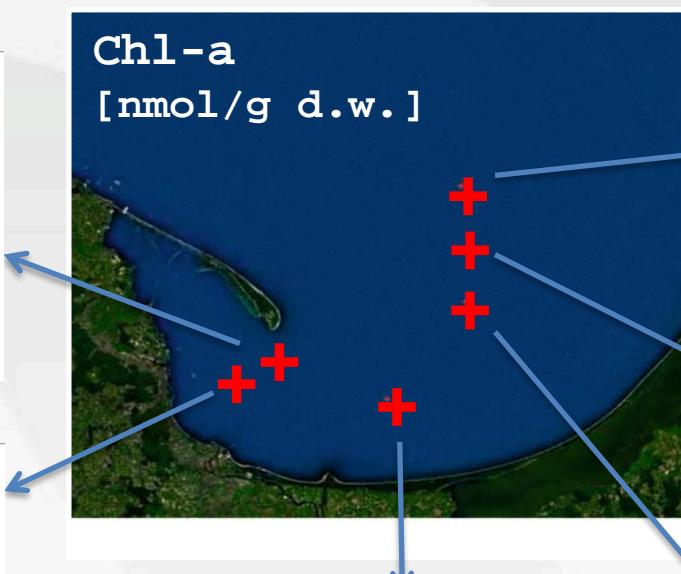
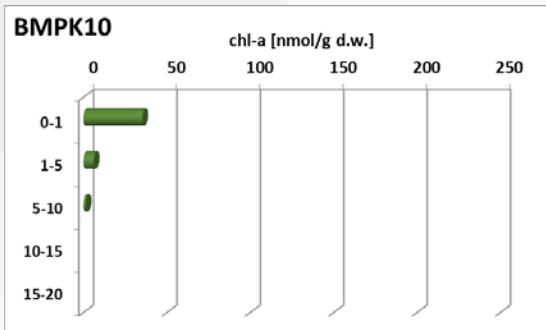
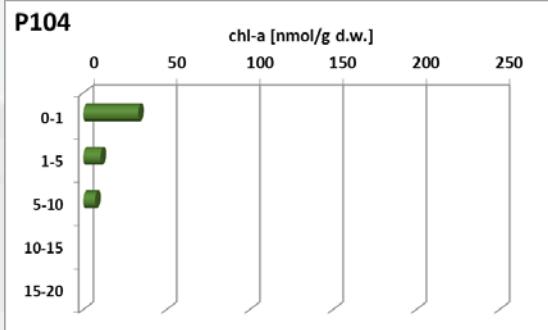
## Example of chromatogram (HPLC - DAD, 660 nm)



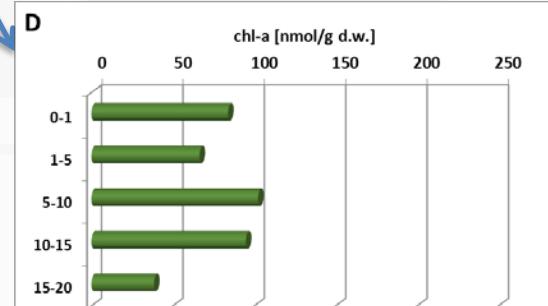
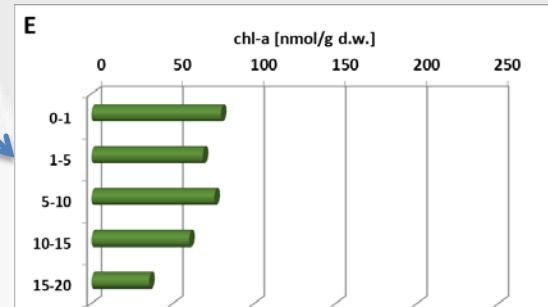
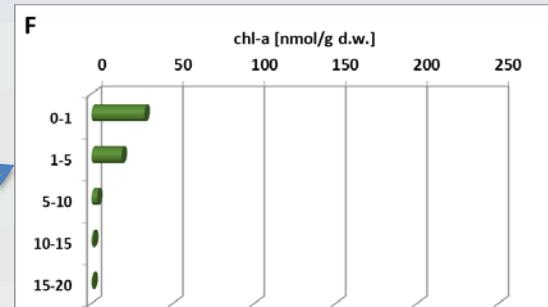
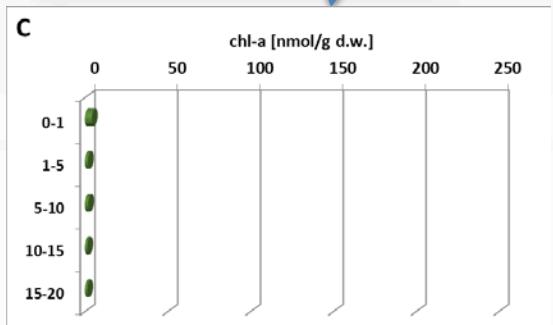
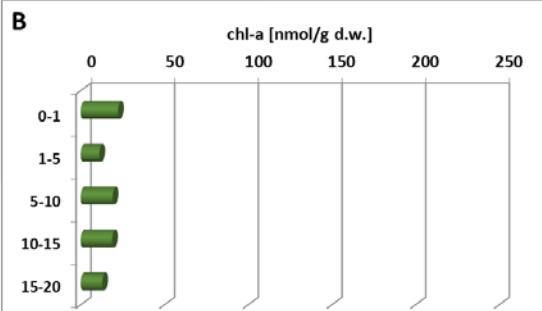
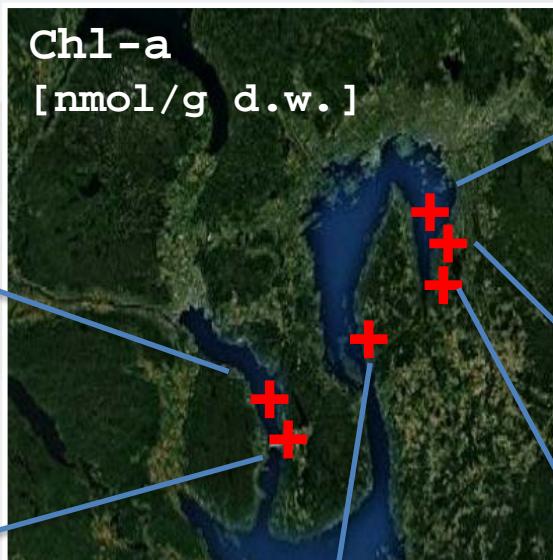
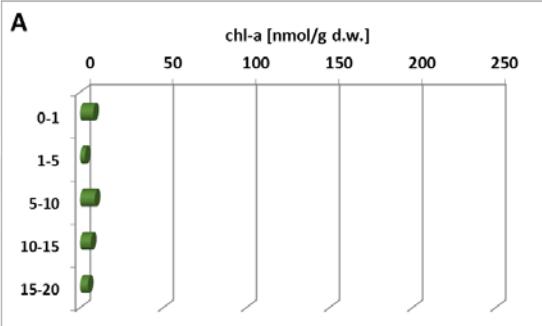
## Phytoplankton pigments



## Phytoplankton pigments, Gulf of Gdańsk

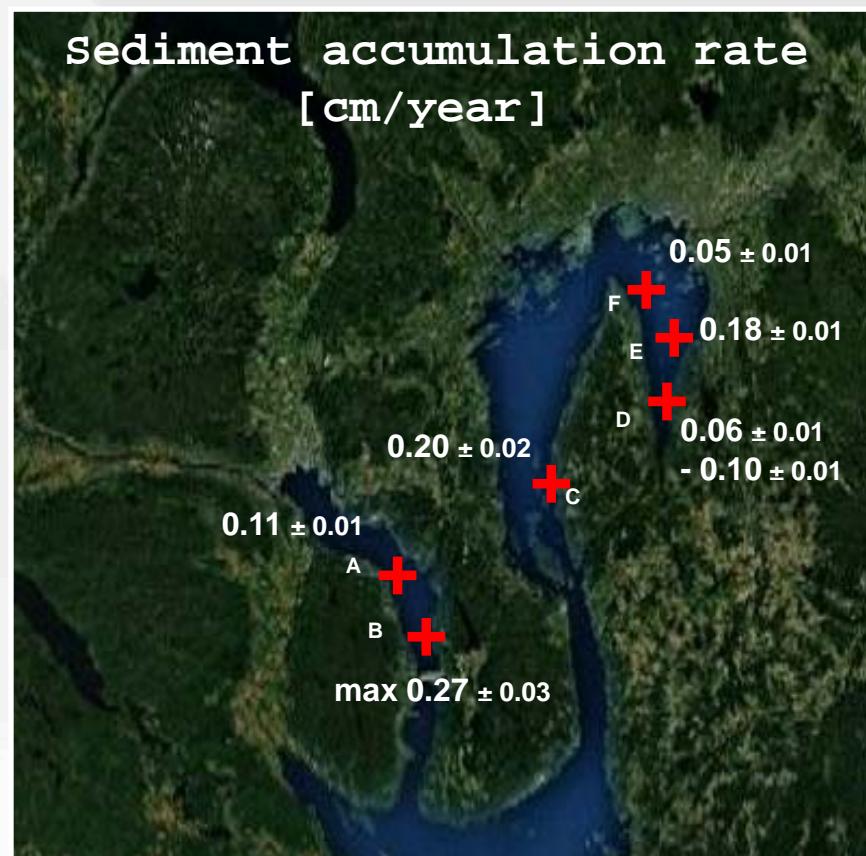
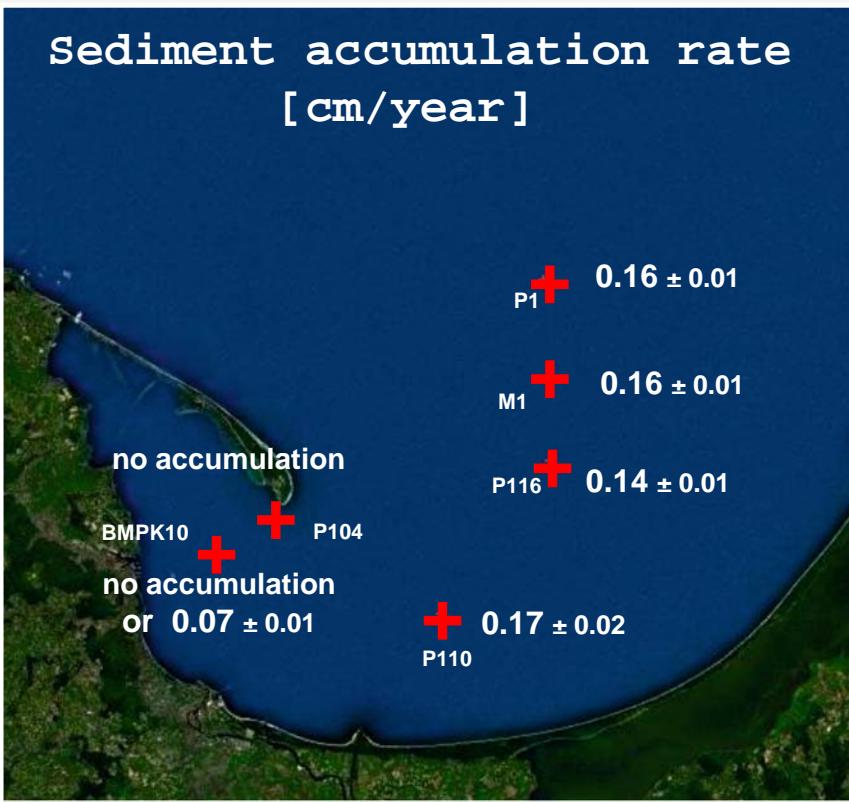


## Phytoplankton pigments, Oslofjord

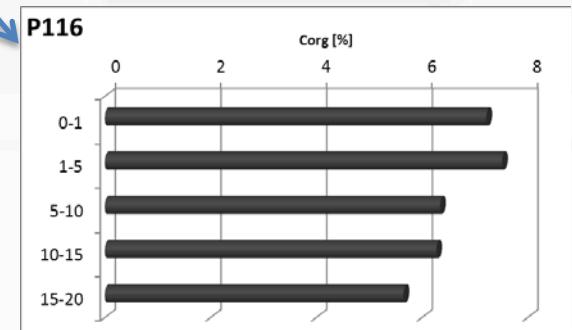
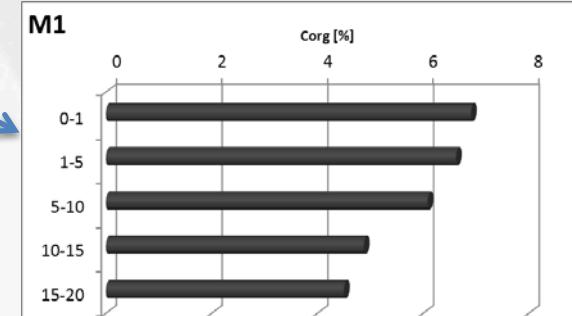
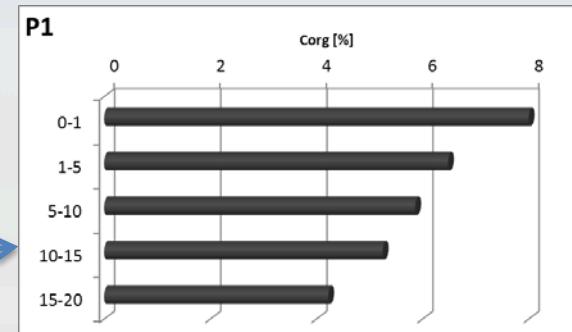
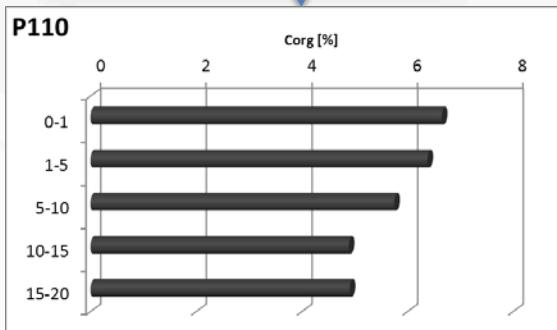
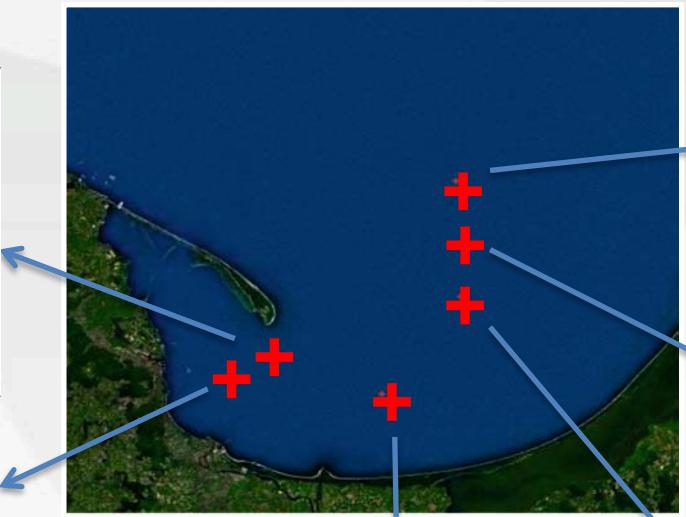
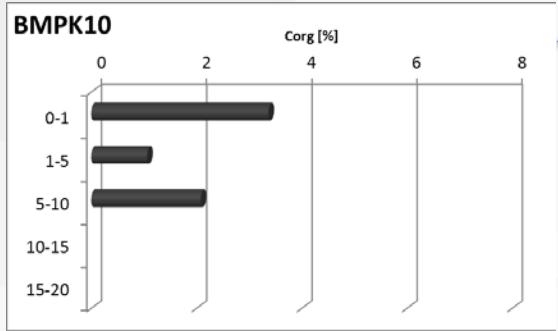
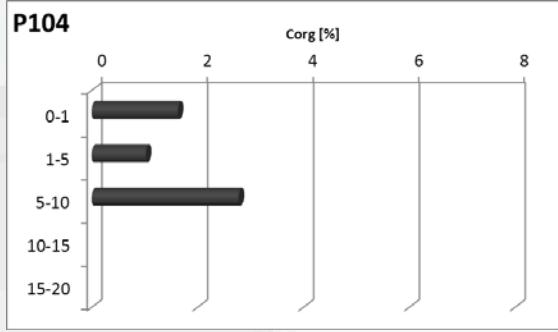




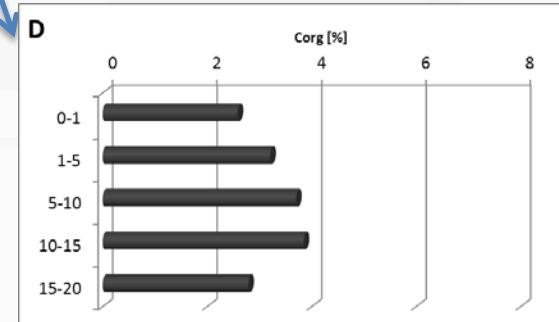
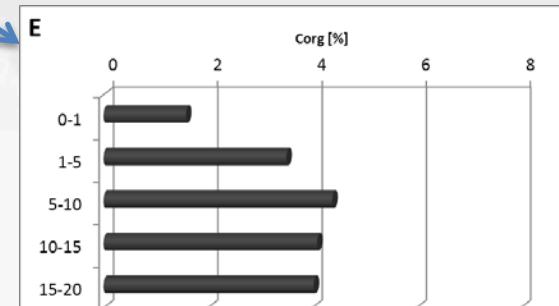
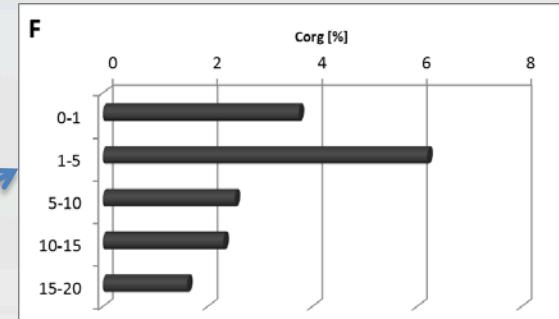
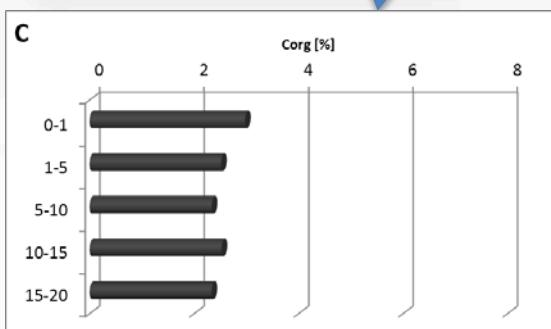
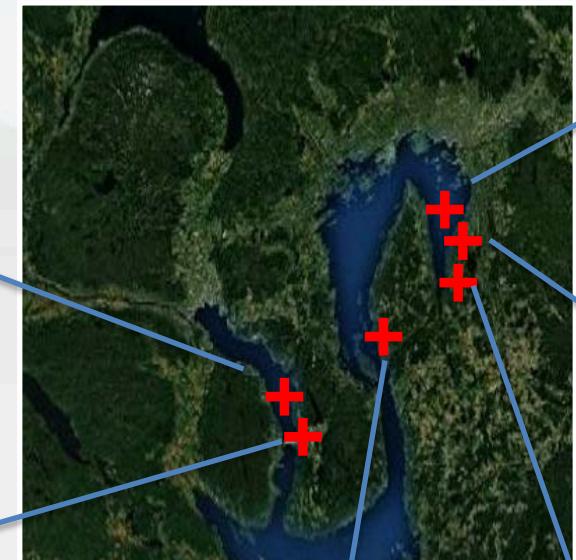
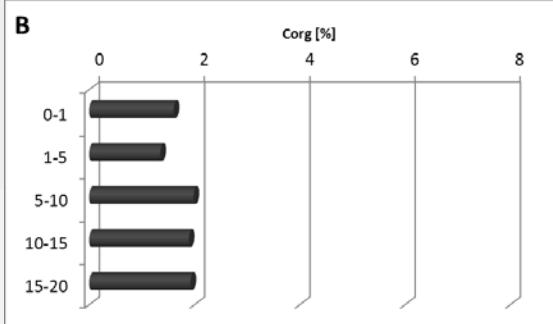
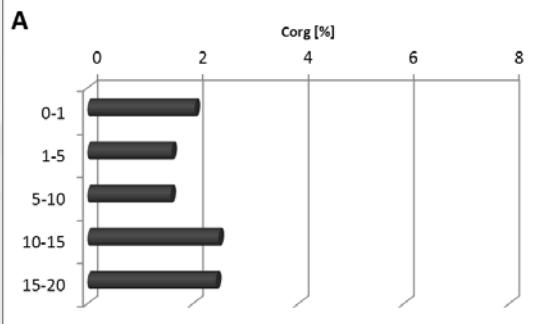
## Sedimentation rates based on $^{210}\text{Pb}$ dating



## Organic carbon, Gulf of Gdansk

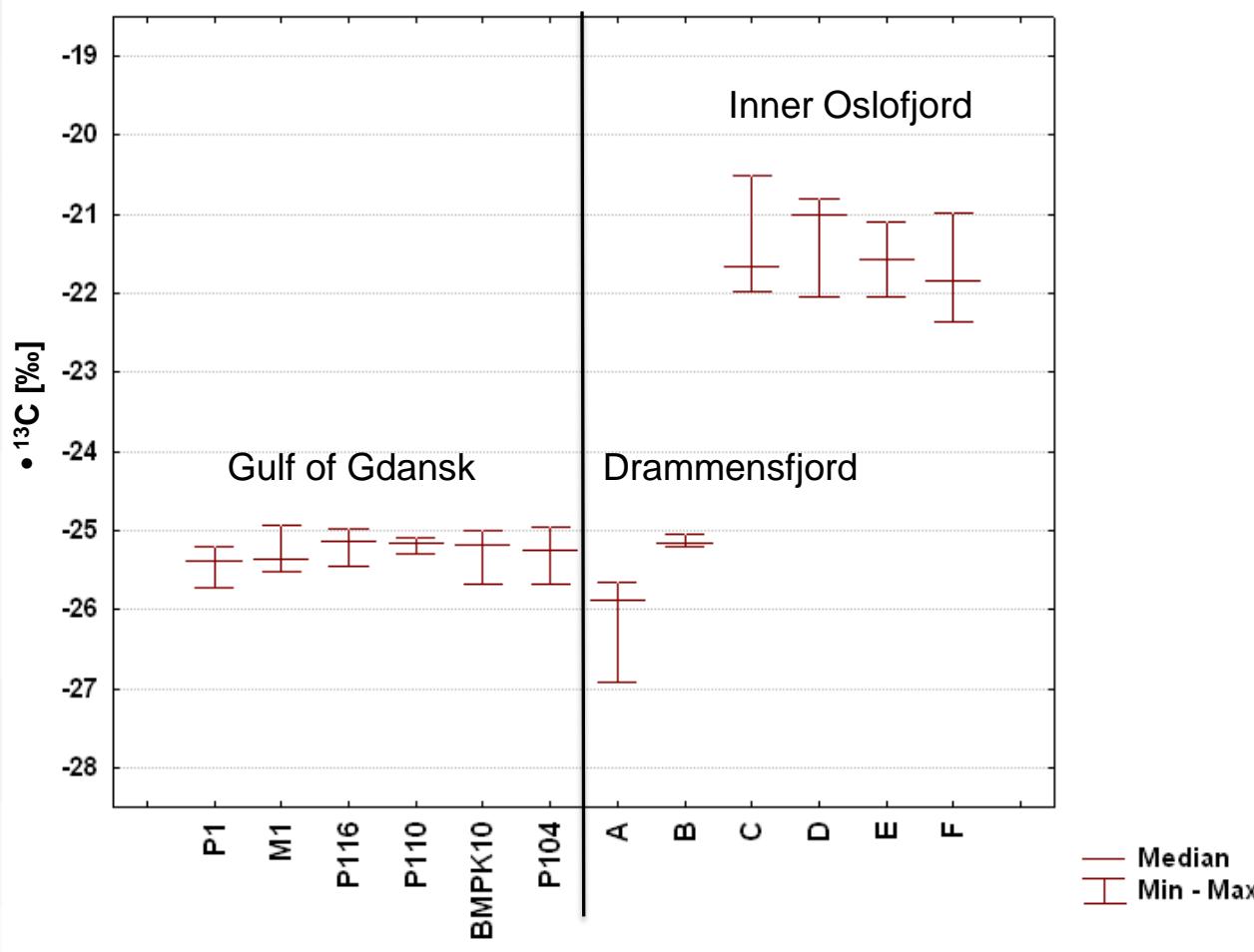


## Organic carbon, Oslofjord

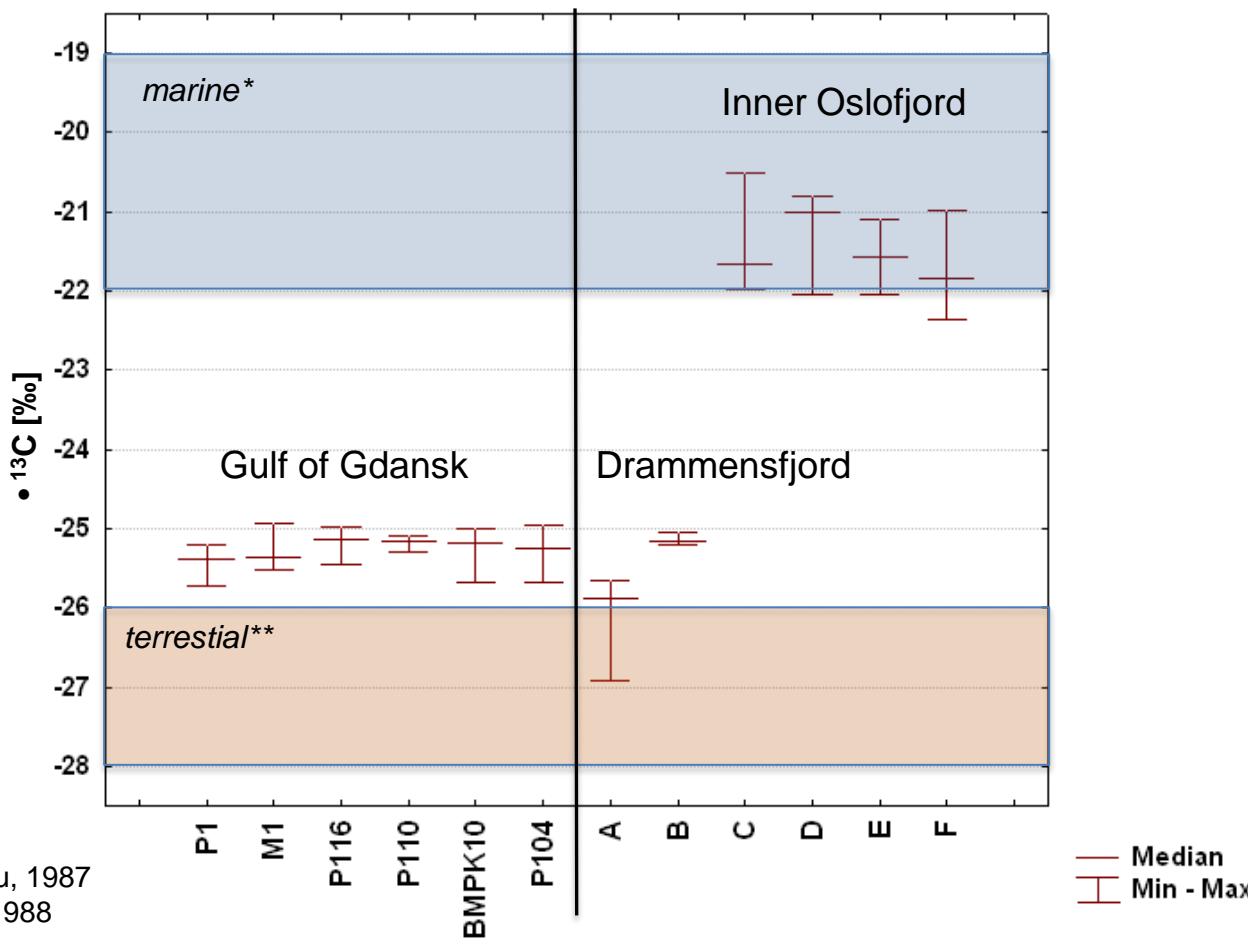




## Stable carbon isotopes



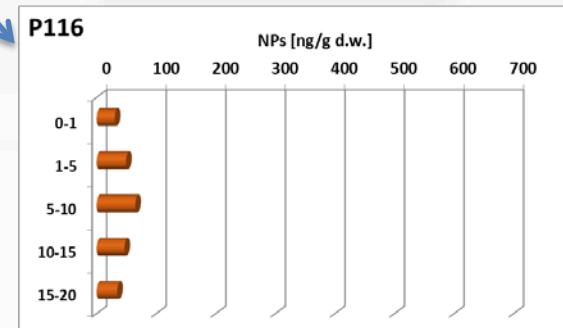
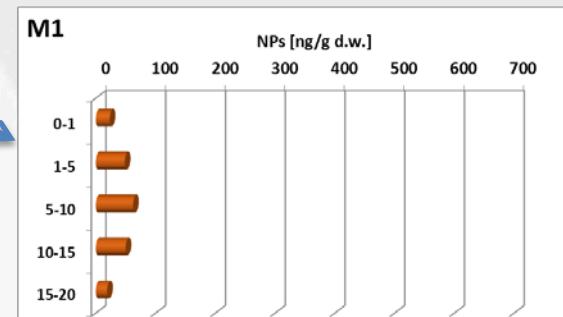
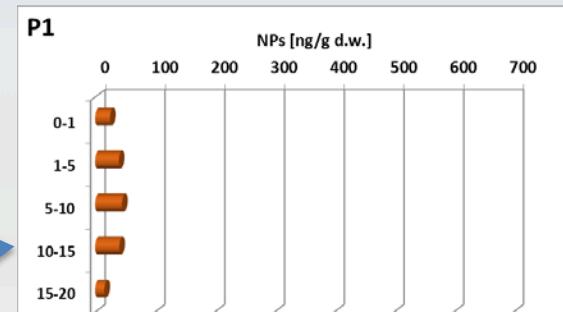
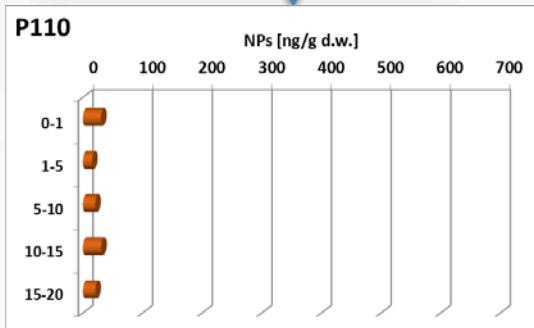
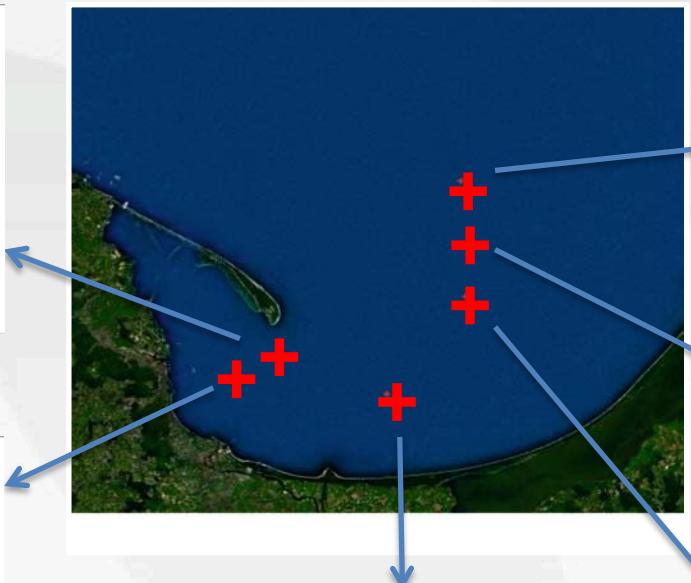
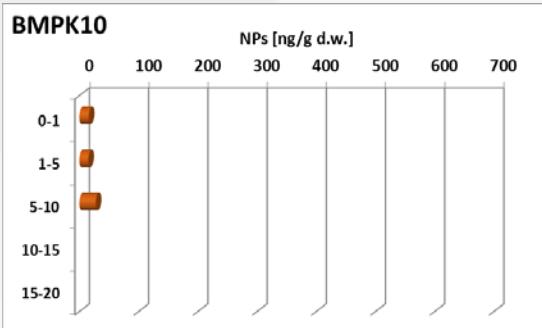
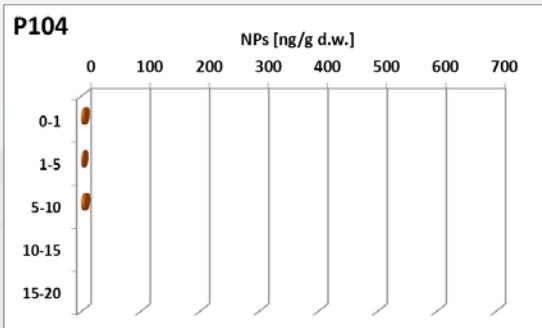
## Stable carbon isotopes



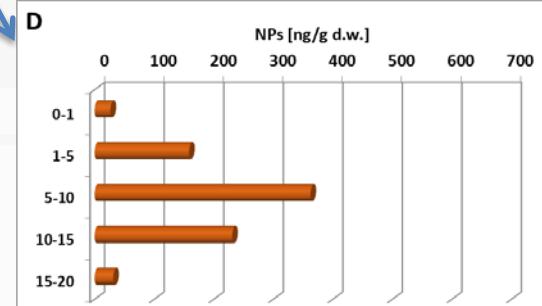
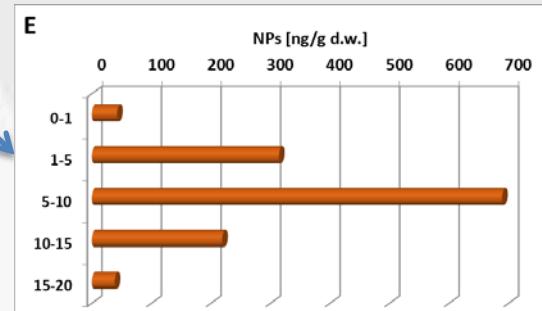
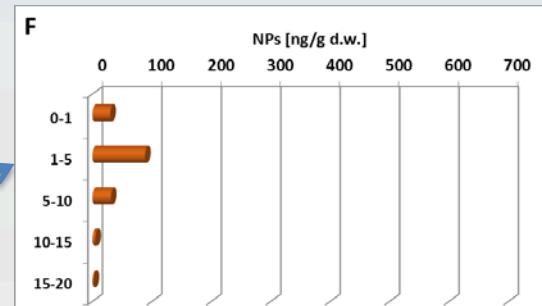
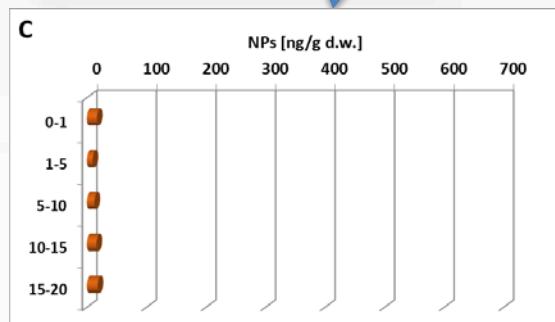
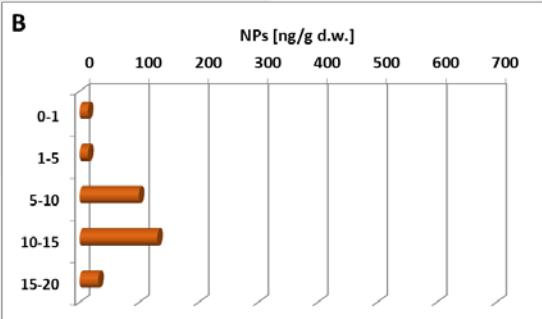
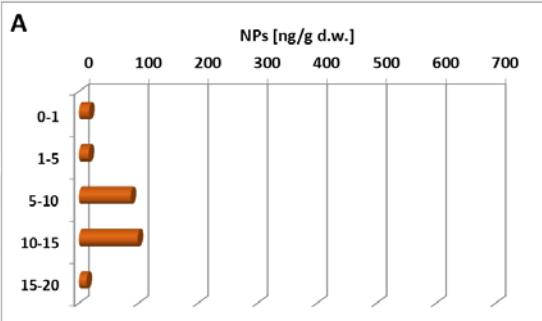
\* - Fontugne and Jouanneau, 1987

\*\* - Emerson and Hedges, 1988

## Nonylphenols, Gulf of Gdańsk



## Nonylphenols, Oslofjord





## Sediment toxicity

DR-CALUX → 2,3,7,8-TCDD TEQ (PCDD/PCDF and dl-PCBs)

Gulf of Gdansk

Oslofjord

Station	Results [ngTEQ/kg]	Station	Results [ngTEQ/kg]
BMPK10	6.9	A	5.4
P104	2.8	B	3.6
P110	8.6	C	48.0
P116	21.0	D	17.0
M1	31.0	E	67.0
P1	15.0	F	29.0

## Summary

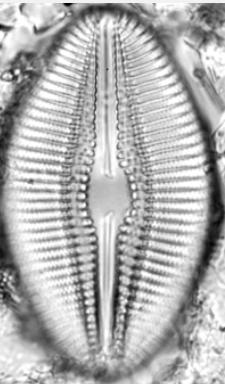
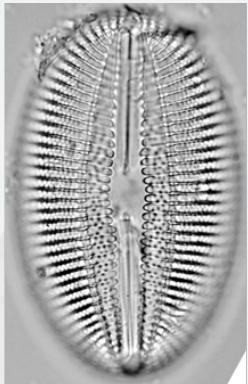
In anthropogenic impacted sediments we find a clear relationship between, phytoplankton pigments, sedimentation rates and organic carbon accumulation as well as presence of cyanotoxins.

Long cores (3-4 m) have been taken in Gulf of Gdansk and Oslofjord to try to derive historical proxies of climate change using these parameters.

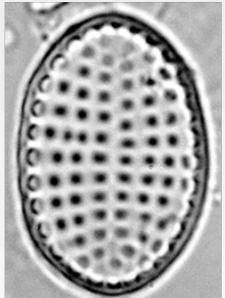


## Diatoms

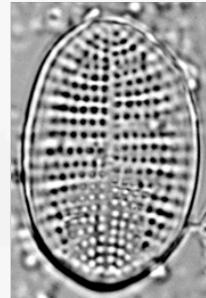
Marine Benthic



*D. smithii*  
var. *recta*

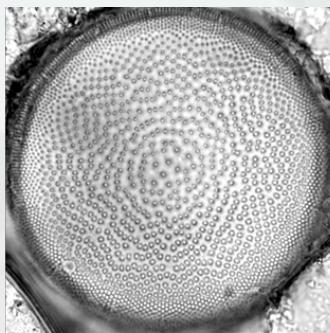


*Coccconeis*  
*distans*

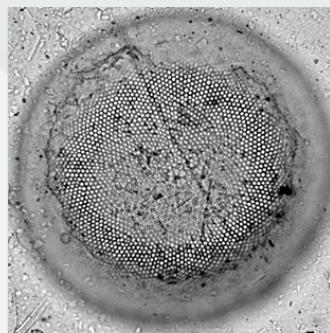


*Coccconeis*  
*hoffmannii*

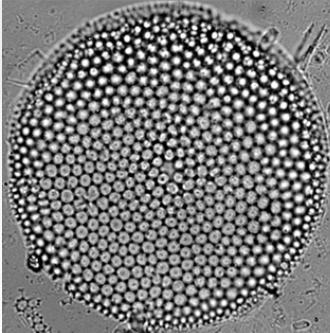
Marine Planktic



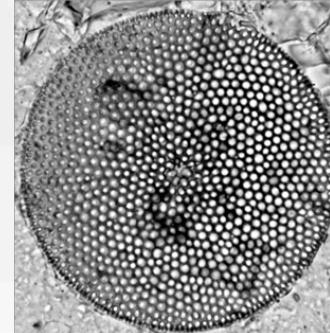
*Actinocyclus*  
*octonarius*



*Coscinodiscus*  
*asteromphalus*

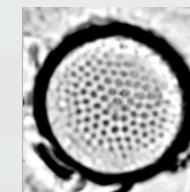


*Coscinodiscus*  
*obscurus*

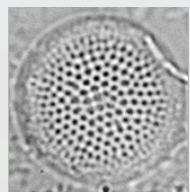


*Coscinodiscus*  
*radiatus*

Anthropogenic



*Thalassiosira levanderi*



*Cyclotella*  
*choctawhatcheeana*



*Cyclotella*  
*meneghiniana*



## Summary diatom diagram for sediment core P116

