

2022

Coastal Upwelling Enhances Abundance of a Symbiotic Diazotroph (UCYN-A) and Its Haptophyte Host in the Arctic Ocean

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Original Publication Citation

Selden, C. R., Einarsson, S. V., Lowry, K. E., Crider, K. E., Pickart, R. S., Lin, P., Ashjian, C. J., & Chappell, P. D. (2022). Coastal upwelling enhances abundance of a symbiotic diazotroph (UCYN-A) and its haptophyte host in the Arctic Ocean. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 9, 1-8 pp., Article 877562. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2022.877562>

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OPEN ACCESS

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SPECIALTY SECTION

This article was submitted to
Marine Biogeochemistry,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Marine Science

RECEIVED 16 February 2022

ACCEPTED 29 July 2022

PUBLISHED 05 September 2022

CITATION

Selden CR, Einarsson SV, Lowry KE,
Crider KE, Pickart RS, Lin P, Ashjian CJ
and Chappell PD (2022) Coastal
upwelling enhances abundance of a
symbiotic diazotroph (UCYN-A) and its
haptophyte host in the Arctic Ocean.
Front. Mar. Sci. 9:877562.
doi: 10.3389/fmars.2022.877562

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Coastal upwelling enhances abundance of a symbiotic diazotroph (UCYN-A) and its haptophyte host in the Arctic Ocean

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The apparently obligate symbiosis between the diazotroph *Candidatus Atelocyanobacterium thalassa* (UCYN-A) and its haptophyte host, *Braarudosphaera bigelowii*, has recently been found to fix dinitrogen (N₂) in polar waters at rates (per cell) comparable to those observed in the tropical/subtropical oligotrophic ocean basins. This study presents the novel observation that this symbiosis increased in abundance during a wind-driven upwelling event along the Alaskan Beaufort shelfbreak. As upwelling relaxed, the relative abundance of *B. bigelowii* among eukaryotic phytoplankton increased most significantly in waters over the upper slope. As the host's nitrogen demands are believed to be supplied primarily by UCYN-A, this response suggests that upwelling may enhance N₂ fixation as displaced coastal waters are advected offshore, potentially extending the duration of upwelling-induced phytoplankton blooms. Given that such events are projected to increase in intensity and number with ocean warming, upwelling-driven N₂ fixation as a feedback on climate merits investigation.

KEYWORDS

N₂ fixation, diazotroph, UCYN-A, *Braarudosphaera bigelowii*, Arctic Ocean, upwelling, shelfbreak, nitrogen

Introduction

Marine dinitrogen (N₂) fixation, the conversion of N₂ gas to ammonia, has historically been ascribed primarily to activity of the filamentous cyanobacterium *Trichodesmium* in nitrogen (N)-deplete tropical and subtropical waters (e.g., Capone and Carpenter, 1982). However, recent observation of N₂ fixation and N₂-fixing microbes

(diazotrophs) in non-paradigmatic systems has prompted reappraisal of this model (Zehr and Capone, 2020). In particular, the haptophyte-symbiont *Candidatus Atelocyanobacterium thalassa* (UCYN-A) has received significant attention due to its wide distribution (see Zehr and Capone, 2020) and relatively high diazotrophic activity (e.g., Martínez-Perez et al., 2016). Unlike *Trichodesmium*, N_2 fixation by UCYN-A appears either insensitive to or indirectly stimulated by fixed inorganic N in the environment (e.g., nitrate; Mills et al., 2020), raising questions regarding the responsiveness of this clade to changes in the ocean's fixed N inventory and obfuscating discussion of the feedback mechanisms involved in N homeostasis. Here, we present data suggesting that UCYN-A and its haptophyte host, *Braarudosphaera bigelowii*, respond positively and immediately to upwelling of deep, nutrient-rich waters at the shelfbreak of the Beaufort Sea in the western Arctic Ocean, where active N_2 fixation has been recently observed at significant rates (Figure 1; Blais et al., 2012; Sipler et al., 2017; Harding et al., 2018).

Materials and methods

Late in the summer of 2017 (August 30 - September 5), the R/V *Sikuliaq* surveyed waters along the Alaskan Beaufort shelfbreak (Figure 1). The expedition captured different stages of upwelling (see Results and Supplementary Figure 1). Samples

and hydrographic profiles were collected along a transect spanning from the mid-shelf to the upper slope. The transect sampled four different time periods: at the start of an upwelling event (August 30-31), during the latter part of the event (September 1-2), shortly after the event concluded (September 3-4), and at the onset of a second, weaker upwelling event (September 5). Along with hydrographic data, we collected surface seawater samples to assess community composition. Upon observing the presence of UCYN-A's haptophyte host, *B. bigelowii*, we investigated its abundance and that of two common UCYN-A sublineages, UCYN-A1 and UCYN-A2, found previously in the region (Harding et al., 2018) via targeted quantitative PCR (qPCR).

Hydrographic data collection

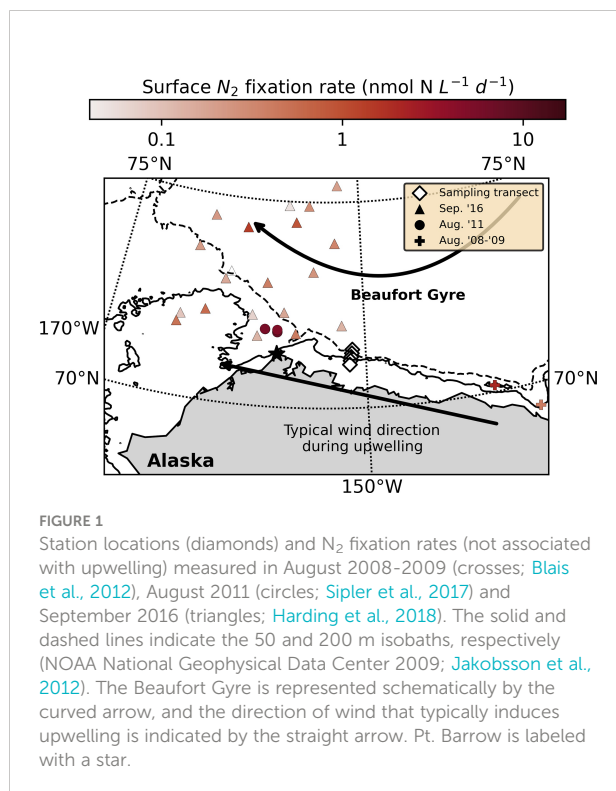
Conductivity-temperature-depth (CTD) measurements were made using a Sea-Bird Electronics 911-plus system affixed to a sampling rosette. Nitrate profiles were collected at 7 to 10 stations per transect with an optical nitrate sensor (SUNA V2, Sea-Bird Scientific). To create depth profiles, we aligned the SUNA and CTD data by the recorded time. Water samples from 4-6 depths at 12 representative stations were taken for direct nitrate concentration measurements to calibrate the nitrate sensor. Nitrate concentrations in water samples were measured using an Alpkem RFA continuous flow analyzer following standard colorimetric protocols (Gordon et al., 1993). SUNA nitrate profiles were calibrated by fitting a linear regression to direct measurements from corresponding depths.

Atmospheric fields

To characterize the wind forcing during the expedition, we use the ERA5 reanalysis product from the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (ECMWF; Hersbach et al., 2020). The horizontal resolution is 0.25°, and the temporal resolution is 1 hr. The 10 m wind field was used.

DNA sample collection and extraction

Surface water was collected from Niskin bottles mounted to the CTD rosette in dark, 4 L acid-washed (10% HCl) bottles (Nalgene), and promptly filtered (0.22 μ m SterivexTM filters, MilliporeSigma) using a peristaltic pump. Filters were sealed, flash-frozen in liquid N_2 and stored at -80°C until DNA extraction. To prepare samples for extraction, the SterivexTM filters were first removed from their casing in a laminar flow hood using a clean PVC pipe cutter (1% sodium hypochlorite solution soak) to open the case and an autoclaved scalpel to separate the filter. Filters were then transferred in their entirety



to sterile microcentrifuge tubes containing AP1 buffer (Qiagen) and beaten for 2 minutes with silica beads. The beads were removed using a QIAshredder spin-column (Qiagen) and DNA was immediately extracted using the DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (Qiagen) following the manufacturer's protocol. DNA yields following extraction varied from 1267 to 4810 ng per sample.

Community analysis

To investigate eukaryote community diversity, we performed 18S rRNA amplicon sequencing. First, primers derived from the 18S rRNA Illumina Earth Microbiome Project were used to amplify the SSU rRNA 18S V9 marker gene (Stoeck et al., 2010) via polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The products were then gel-purified (GeneJET Gel Extraction Kit, ThermoFisher), subject to a further round of PCR to attach Illumina indices, Mag-Bead purified using AMPure XP beads (Beckman Coulter), and sequenced on Illumina MiSeq Desktop Sequencer at Old Dominion University using a 2×300 bp kit. The DNA sequences were analyzed using the DADA2 pipeline (Callahan et al., 2016); the average number of reads per sample was 66,000. Quality control steps roughly followed defaults of the DADA2 pipeline with a few minor exceptions. Reads without intact primer sequences were discarded from analysis; intact primer sequences were removed from reads using cutadapt (Martin, 2011). Following primer removal, reads were filtered and trimmed. Amplicon sequence variants were identified via BLASTn comparison (Altschul et al., 1990) to an in-house collection of eukaryote 18S rRNA sequences from the National Center for Biotechnology and Information (USA) and SILVA (German Network for Bioinformatics Infrastructure) databases. Only the subset of 18S rRNA reads that were classified as one of the major phytoplankton lineages (dinoflagellates, diatoms, or haptophytes) are presented here. Only *B. bigelowii* reads were enumerated to the species level.

Diazotroph and host quantification

The abundances of UCYN-A1, UCYN-A2 and *B. bigelowii* were determined in triplicate via qPCR. Samples were first diluted 1:10 with nuclease-free qPCR-tested ultrapure water (Millipore). Reactions were then prepared by combining 10 µl 2x TaqMan Fast Advanced Master Mix (Applied Biosystems), 4 µl nuclease-free water, 1.6 µl 5 µM custom forward and reverse primers, 0.8 µl 5 µM custom probe, and 2 µl diluted DNA extract (2.5 – 10 ng DNA) for a total reaction volume of 20 µl. These assays targeted *nifH* sequences (a structural gene associated with the N₂ fixation enzyme) specific to two UCYN-A sublineages,

UCYN-A1 (Church et al., 2005) and UCYN-A2 (Thompson et al., 2014), and an 18S rRNA sequence associated with a *B. bigelowii* identified in association with UCYN-A2 (Thompson et al., 2014). Reactions were carried out using a StepOnePlus Real-Time PCR system (Applied Biosystems) following manufacturer's guidance. Assay efficiencies for this study ranged from 92.4 to 100.4%. Samples, serially-diluted (5×10^{-2} – 10^{-9} ng DNA µl⁻¹) synthetic plasmids (GeneWiz), and no-template controls were all run in triplicate; mean values are presented here. The gene concentration range for synthetic plasmid dilution curves ranged from 9.98×10^1 – 10^8 gene copies L⁻¹ for *B. bigelowii* 18S rRNA, and 3.56×10^1 – 10^8 gene copies L⁻¹ for UCYN-A1 and UCYN-A2. Effective limits of detection and quantification were calculated as described in Selden et al. (2021) by assuming that the minimum detectable and quantifiable concentrations are 3 and 10 copies reaction⁻¹, respectively (Bustin et al., 2020). These limits varied due to slight differences in sample filtration volume, ranging from 170–220 gene copies L⁻¹ and 575–735 gene copies L⁻¹, respectively.

Statistics

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) tests were performed to assess differences among transect occupations in diazotroph and host mean absolute abundances and host relative abundance among all phytoplankton sequences. Calculated test statistics were compared to those computed from 10,000 random permutations of the data to assess significance (Manly 2007), using an alpha criterion of 0.05. This approach does not require the assumption that the residuals are normally distributed.

Results and discussion

Pre-upwelling conditions

As the upwelling event commenced, the water column in the vicinity of the Beaufort shelfbreak was weakly stratified. Nitrate concentrations in the upper water column were low or undetectable (Figure 2A), and haptophytes represented only a small fraction of the eukaryotic phytoplankton present (≤1%; Supplementary Table 1) on the shelf and slope. The absolute abundance of *B. bigelowii* was low across the shelf and shelfbreak (mean = 1.44×10^4 gene copies L⁻¹, n = 4 stations; Supplementary Table 1; Figure 2A), but increased at the most seaward station (2.6×10^6 gene copies L⁻¹). UCYN-A1 and UCYN-A2 mirrored this pattern (Supplementary Table 1; Figure 2A). As the abundance of sublineage-specific *nifH* genes is low compared to the 18S rRNA sequences used to quantify *B. bigelowii*, UCYN-A1 was only detected at the most offshore station and UCYN-A2 could not be detected at one of the mid-shelf stations (Supplementary Table 1).

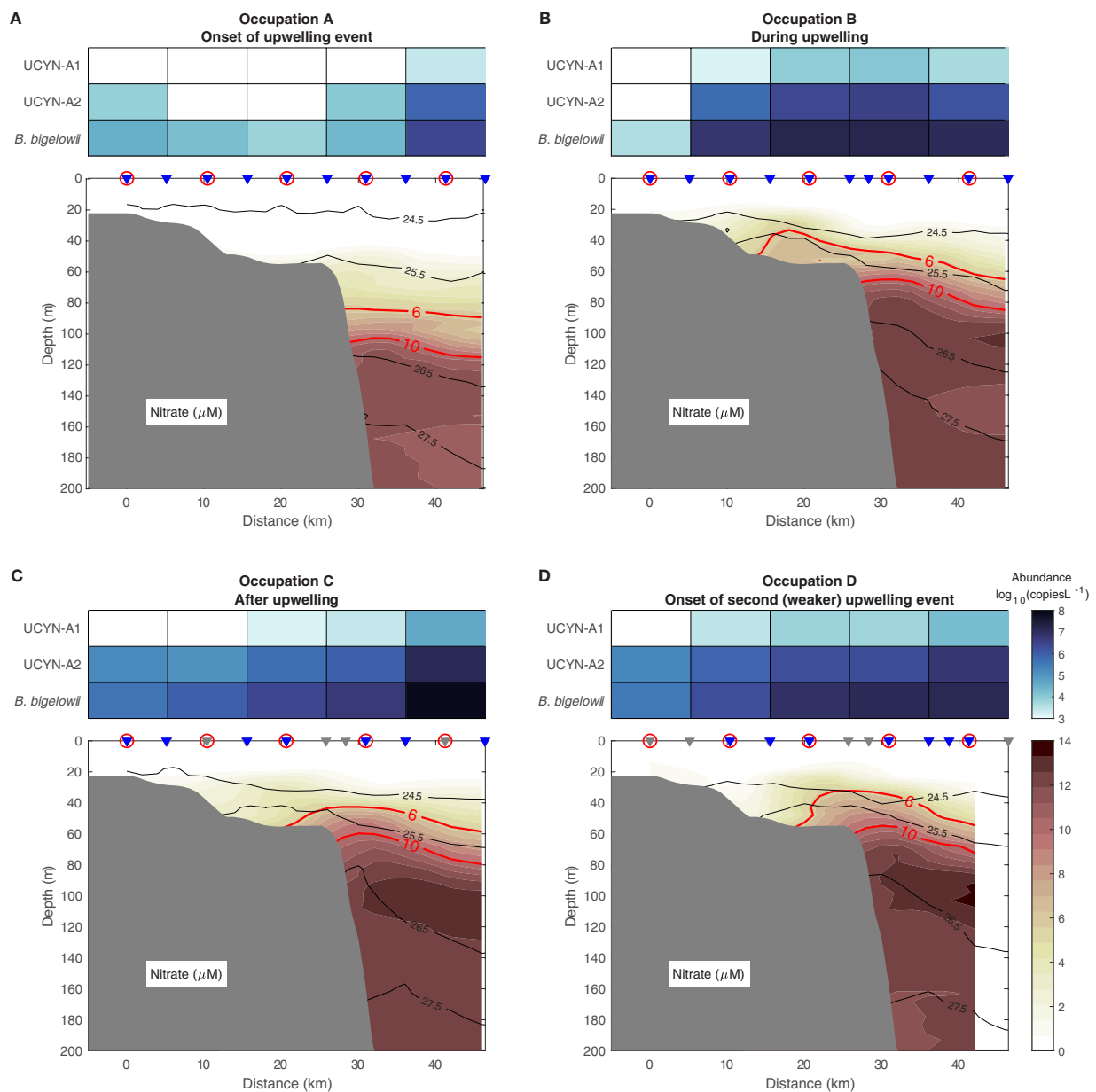


FIGURE 2

Cross-shelf nitrate concentrations, UCYN-A1 and UCYN-A2 *nifH* gene abundance, and *B. bigelowii* 18S rRNA abundance ($\log_{10}(\text{gene copies L}^{-1})$) at the onset of the upwelling event [August 30–31, (A)], during the event [September 1–2, (B)], after the event [September 3–4, (C)], and at the onset of a second, weaker upwelling event [September 5, (D)]. The isopycnals are contoured in black (kg m^{-3}). The contours of 6 and 10 μM nitrate are highlighted in red. The grey triangles are CTD-only stations, the blue triangles are the stations where both CTD and nitrate data were measured, and the stations with gene and rRNA abundance measurements are circled. The bathymetry is from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean version 3.0 (Jakobsson et al., 2012).

Evidence for upwelling

Upwelling along the Alaskan Beaufort Sea shelf typically occurs when easterly winds exceed 4 m s^{-1} (Lin et al., 2019). This reverses the normally eastward-flowing shelfbreak jet, and brings water at depth from the basin onto the shelf (Pickart et al., 2011;

Schulze and Pickart, 2012). A sub-surface mooring situated just seaward of the shelfbreak, approximately 35 km to the west of the R/V *Sikuliaq* repeat transect, provided context for the shipboard measurements (Supplementary Figure 1). The along-coast winds became upwelling favorable just as the first transect was occupied (August 30–September 1). Following this,

the near-bottom salinity increased and the shelfbreak jet reversed to the west. The second transect (September 1–2) was occupied just past the peak of the event, while the third transect (September 3–4) was carried out after the upwelling had subsided. The final transect (September 5) was done at the start of another event that was considerably weaker.

The first upwelling event caused isopycnal shoaling and drove nitrate-rich waters onto the shelf in a thin stratified layer roughly 20 m above the bottom (Figure 2B). Nitrate concentrations on the shelf decreased as upwelling subsided (Figure 2C), likely due in part to uptake by growing phytoplankton communities (Figure 3) as well as deepening of isopycnals. On the final transect occupation (September 5; Figure 2D), nitrate was again drawn onto the shelf despite the weaker wind event. This is likely because the water column had not fully relaxed from the earlier event, and therefore the previously upwelled water was still located somewhere close to the shelf edge.

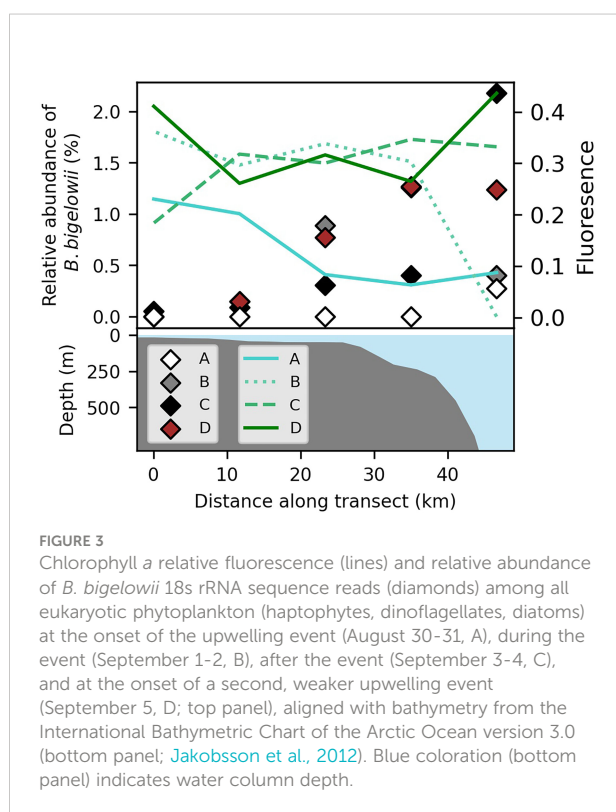
Response of UCYN-A and its haptophyte host

Following the onset of upwelling (September 1), chlorophyll-*a* fluorescence increased (Figure 3) and peaks broadened, suggesting enhanced phytoplankton biomass in the well-lit mixed layer. Concomitantly, we observed a marked increase

in the abundance of haptophyte 18S rRNA sequences relative to the sum identified as eukaryotic phytoplankton (diatoms, dinoflagellates, haptophytes) across the transect from a mean of 1.1% to 3.0% (one-way ANOVA, $n_{\text{Aug. 30}} = 5$, $n_{\text{Sep. 1}} = 5$, $F = 9.34$, $p = 0.019$), though haptophytes never made up more than 4% of the community at any given station (Supplementary Table 1).

The largest sub-group among haptophyte reads were most closely aligned to sequences from *B. bigelowii* (>99% identity with coverage of 161/163; Hagino et al., 2013). Prior to upwelling, reads identified as *B. bigelowii* were only detected in the low-salinity waters (<28 psu) of the offshore end-member (Figure 3; Supplementary Table 1), consistent with prior reports from the region (Shiozaki et al., 2018). The mean relative abundance of *B. bigelowii* sequences among those of haptophytes, and among those of eukaryotic phytoplankton broadly, increased at all stations during upwelling except at the most coastal station where it remained too low to be observed among 18S rRNA reads (Supplementary Table 1; Figure 3). The highest relative abundances of *B. bigelowii* were observed at slope stations as upwelling subsided and at the start of the second weaker event, where it represented >1% of eukaryotic phytoplankton (Figure 3) and >40% of haptophyte 18S rRNA reads. While the increase in *B. bigelowii* as a proportion of the haptophyte population at stations during the onset of upwelling and during peak upwelling were not statistically significant using a standard alpha criterion of 0.050 (one-way ANOVA, $n_{\text{Aug. 30}} = 5$, $n_{\text{Sep. 1}} = 5$, $F = 3.92$, $p = 0.054$), likely due to our small sample size, the final occupation (at the beginning of a second, weaker event) bore significantly higher values than the occupation during the onset of upwelling (one-way ANOVA, $n_{\text{Aug. 30}} = 5$, $n_{\text{Sep. 5}} = 5$, $F = 6.58$, $p = 0.041$).

The absolute abundance of *B. bigelowii* 18S rRNA reads correlated with its relative abundance among eukaryotic phytoplankton (Supplementary Figure 2). During upwelling, the absolute abundance of *B. bigelowii* and both UCYN-A sublineages increased at all stations except the shallowest, where abundance of *B. bigelowii* and UCYN-A2 decreased (Figure 2; Supplementary Table 1). Nitrate was undetectable in the water column at this station (Figure 2B). *B. bigelowii* absolute abundance across the entire transect was greater during upwelling than pre-upwelling (one-way ANOVA, $n_{\text{Aug. 30}} = 5$, $n_{\text{Sep. 1}} = 5$, $F = 9.16$, $p = 0.046$). Significant differences between pre-upwelling and upwelling conditions were not observed for UCYN-A1 (one-way ANOVA, $n_{\text{Aug. 30}} = 5$, $n_{\text{Sep. 2}} = 5$, $F = 4.51$, $p = 0.094$) or UCYN-A2 abundance (one-way ANOVA, $n_{\text{Aug. 30}} = 5$, $n_{\text{Sep. 1}} = 5$, $F = 5.03$, $p = 0.086$). As upwelling began to relax, a clear gradient in the abundance of the three organisms appeared with the highest abundances observed at the most offshore station (Figure 2C). By the fourth occupation (at the onset of a weaker upwelling event), abundances of UCYN-A1 (one-way ANOVA, $n_{\text{Aug. 30}} = 5$, $n_{\text{Sep. 5}} = 5$, $F = 4.00$, $p = 0.049$) and UCYN-A2 (one-way ANOVA, $n_{\text{Aug. 30}} = 5$, $n_{\text{Sep. 5}} = 5$, $F = 3.90$, $p = 0.009$) had significantly increased relative to pre-upwelling conditions.



Given the Eulerian nature of this study, and the physical dynamics of the region, some of the observed enhancement in *B. bigelowii* and UCYN-A abundances may be attributable to biological patchiness in shelf-waters. However, it is highly unlikely that the observed enhancement resulted solely from alongshore transport of shelf waters because *B. bigelowii* reads were too rare to be detected among 18S rRNA amplicon sequences collected on the shelf to the east of the study site at the onset of upwelling (Einarsson, 2021). Indeed, they were only detected to the east in waters seaward of the shelf-break, as was the case for the transect described in this study.

As a thought experiment, we calculated doubling times for sequence abundance at each station (Supplementary Table 1). These values were largely reasonable when compared to doubling times for cells (1+ days)—a comparison which assumes that the rate of DNA replication is equal to the rate of cell division. However, *B. bigelowii* 18S rRNA doubling times at the three intermediate shelf stations during the second occupation (upwelling; September 1-2), and the most coastal station at third occupation (relaxation; September 3-4), showed extreme rates of increase which were unrealistic when compared to doubling times for cells. This trend can be explained by changes in ploidy. Many eukaryotes undergo cyclic changes in ploidy related to their growth cycles and cell size (Parfrey et al., 2008). High levels of DNA are observed in large vegetative cells (Kondorosi et al., 2000). Increases in haptophyte ploidy are thus consistent with the hypothesis that upwelling relieved growth limitation of the diazotroph-haptophyte symbiosis. We note that UCYN-A also displayed rapid DNA doubling times at certain stations; recent work indicates that some cyanobacteria do contain multiple copies of their genome and that this number can greatly vary at different growth stages (Griese et al., 2011; Oliverio and Katz, 2014). As discussed above, community patchiness, too, represents a confounding variable in these calculations.

Throughout the study, the abundances of *B. bigelowii* 18S rRNA and UCYN-A2 *nifH* sequences remained tightly correlated at a ratio of ~5 18S rRNA:1 *nifH* gene copy (linear regression, $R^2 = 0.966$, $p < 10^{-11}$). In conjunction with recent work from Mills et al. (2020), who found that *B. bigelowii* relies on diazotroph-derived N to meet its N demand even when other forms of N are available, this finding suggests that UCYN-A was continuously fixing N for its host. It is thus reasonable to expect that volumetric N_2 fixation rates increase with abundance of the symbiosis.

Taken together, the results presented here indicate that upwelling favored growth of UCYN-A and its host, *B. bigelowii*, in surface waters across the Beaufort shelfbreak. In so doing, the upwelling event likely drove increased N_2 fixation as well. We propose two potential explanatory mechanisms: (1) the growth of UCYN-A and its symbiont were indirectly stimulated by nitrate

(e.g., by increased availability of plankton exudates) as reported from the California Current System by Mills et al. (2020), and/or (2) the UCYN-A/haptophyte symbiosis proliferated because non-diazotrophic phytoplankton drew down nitrate in advance of other upwelled nutrients and the community became N-limited while phosphate and iron remained available, creating a niche for the diazotrophic symbiosis. As samples for DNA analysis were only collected from surface waters, where nitrate concentrations were always low due to rapid biological utilization, and because samples for phosphate determination were not collected, we unfortunately cannot speculate as to mechanism at this time.

Regardless of the exact mechanism, the response of the UCYN-A/haptophyte symbiosis to upwelling observed here may be occurring in upwelling systems globally. Subramaniam et al. (2013) observed enhanced N_2 fixation rates following upwelling in the equatorial Atlantic where UCYN-A is known to be highly active (Martínez-Perez et al., 2016). Additionally, Sohm et al. (2011) observed high N_2 fixation rates in the Benguela upwelling system. Though they assessed the abundance of a range of diazotrophs, these authors were unable to identify the diazotroph responsible. However, the primers now commonly used for UCYN-A2 and its host had not yet been developed at the time of their study.

Finally, these results suggest that Arctic Ocean N_2 fixation may be highly variable as local diazotrophs respond to dynamic physical conditions. This variability is likely not reflected in the only published estimate of N_2 fixation on the Arctic shelf (3.5 Tg $N\ y^{-1}$ or ~2.7% of global N_2 fixation; Sipler et al., 2017), which is based on relatively few data points with low spatial and temporal coverage. Considering upwelling-driven N_2 fixation could thus significantly augment basin-wide fixed-N input estimates in the Arctic, as well as in other upwelling systems.

Conclusions

This study presents the novel observation that the abundance of the diazotroph UCYN-A and its haptophyte host increases during and after upwelling at the Beaufort Sea shelfbreak. As UCYN-A appears to be the primary N source for its host (Mills et al., 2020), it is reasonable to infer that N_2 fixation rates would be similarly enhanced, though this inference requires further investigation. In polar regions (Harding et al., 2018; Shiozaki et al., 2020), UCYN-A fixes N_2 at per-cell rates comparable to those observed in the (sub) tropical North Atlantic (Krupke et al., 2015; Martínez-Perez et al., 2016), where it is responsible for ~20% of N_2 fixation (Martínez-Perez et al., 2016). Even a moderate enhancement in rates associated with upwelling may be meaningful for the N budget at local to regional scales. As N_2 fixation rates are difficult to quantify, direct measurements typically exhibit poor

coverage through space and time and thus rarely resolve short-lived physical features adequately. Our findings suggest that N_2 fixation may be underestimated not only in the Arctic, but in other upwelling coastal systems where UCYN-A thrives. More widespread application of high-resolution approaches to studying diazotrophy (Benavides and Robidart, 2020) are necessary to discern the impact of ocean physics on N_2 fixation. Doing so may be particularly important in the Arctic Ocean, where the number and intensity of upwelling events is increasing (Pickart et al., 2013)—a trend that may be exacerbated by warming-induced ice retreat. Previous work from the region (Shiozaki et al., 2018) has found that, where UCYN-A2 is present, ~2% of new production (i.e., that driven by upwelled nitrate or N_2 fixation) derives N from N_2 fixation. If diazotroph-derived N augments upwelling-driven primary productivity, then it may represent a negative climate feedback by enhancing the biological drawdown of atmospheric carbon dioxide. The extent to which upwelling-driven N_2 fixation facilitates exhaustion of upwelled phosphorus, and whether the carbon fixed as a result is effectively sequestered, thus merit inquiry.

Data availability statement

Sequencing data can be found in the NCBI database (accession #PRJNA743005): <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/PRJNA743005>. All other data are available in supplemental materials.

Author contributions

CRS and SVE co-led the manuscript effort and contributed equally. CRS and PDC originated the research question and designed the analytical approach. KEL and CJA designed the field survey and collected samples and hydrographic data. SVE and KEC conducted DNA analyses. SVE processed hydrographic data and generated figures. CRS, SVE, KEC, and PDC contributed to writing the paper. RSP and PL helped with the interpretation of the environmental data. All authors reviewed and approved of the final manuscript.

Funding

Funding for this work was provided by awards from the Jeffress Trust Awards Program in Interdisciplinary Research to PDC, the Jacques S. Zaneveld endowed scholarship to SVE, and

the Weston Howland Jr. Postdoctoral Scholarship and WHOI Access to Sea Fund to KEL. Fieldwork was supported by National Science Foundation grants PLR-1603941 to CJA and Joel Llopiz (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution), PLR-1603120 to Stephen Okkonen (University of Alaska Fairbanks), and PLR-1603259 to Kathleen M. Stafford (University of Washington). Additional analysis was supported by National Science Foundation grant OPP-1733564 and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration grant NA19OAR4320074.

Acknowledgments

We thank the captain, crew, and marine science technicians of the R/V *Sikuliaq* for facilitating sample collection, Kim Powell (Old Dominion University) for assisting in DNA/RNA sample processing, Amala Mahadevan (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution) for the use of her SUNA sensor, Steve Okkonen (University of Alaska Fairbanks) for help identifying the physical dynamics of the upwelling event, and two reviewers for their sound suggestions. Post-cruise analysis of nitrate samples used to calibrate SUNA sensor was performed at Oregon State University through in-kind contribution by Laurie Juranek.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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Supplementary material

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2022.877562/full#supplementary-material>

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