

Despite technological advances it has been difficult to link phytoplankton with carbon exported into the deep ocean. GSFC's Ivona Cetinić, Aimee Neeley, et al., were able to isolate microscopic biological waste and other sinking particles in the ocean, then studied the DNA in it.

The combination of DNA sequencing, imaging, carbon measurement, and pigment analysis, created a novel framework for including these direct observations into mechanistic models of the ocean's carbon cycle. The work provides a pathway for integrating hyperspectral ocean color measurements with the power of DNA sequencing to significantly improve ocean carbon export modeling.

GSFC's PACE mission will be a super powerful tool to "see" the ocean's surface, but now -- thanks to these results -- it will also be able to examine processes happening below the surface and deep into the ocean twilight zone.

