

Data – Microbial Community

<u>Region</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Bacterial Growth Rate</u>	<u>Cell Types</u>	<u>Other Notes</u>
Cont. Shelf	6m			
	20m			
	100m			
	225m			

<u>Region</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Bacterial Growth Rate</u>	<u>Cell Types</u>	<u>Other Notes</u>
Upwelling	10m			
	20m			
	30m			
	60m			

<u>Region</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Bacterial Growth Rate</u>	<u>Cell Types</u>	<u>Other Notes</u>
Open Ocean	surface			
	20m			
	80m			
	100m			
	130m			
	300m			

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Now go back to your tables, and circle the depth of the bacterial growth rate maximum for each region.

Describe in words how the bacterial growth rate changed with depth for each of the three stations.

Continental Shelf:

Upwelling:

Open Ocean:

When we sampled at the Open Ocean Station, we obviously didn't sample near the bottom of the ocean. This is in contrast to our other two stations, which were found in shallower waters. Can you explain why the bacterial growth rate might increase near the bottom of the water column, as it did in both the Continental Shelf Station and the Upwelling Station?

The bacterial growth rate was relatively high (>47% of the maximum) throughout the entire water column at the Upwelling Station. Can you think of a possible explanation for this observation?