



# Winning Ways With Hydrogen Sulphide on the Namibian Shelf

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The shelf sediments off Namibia are some of the most unusual and extreme marine habitats because of their extremely high hydrogen sulphide concentrations. High surface productivity of the northern Benguela upwelling system provides benthic life with so much carbon that biotic processes must rely on innovative mechanisms to cope with perennial anoxia and toxic hydrogen sulphide. Bottom dwelling communities are forced to adapt lifestyles to deal physiologically and behaviourally with these stressful conditions. The upside of hydrogen sulphide is that it fuels extensive mats of large sulphide-oxidizing bacteria on the seabed, which create detoxified habitat niches and food for the animals living there. The threat of hypoxic stress exacerbated by hydrogen sulphide is largely overcome in the water column by microbes that detoxify sulphide, allowing animals in the upper water layers to thrive in this productive upwelling area. The bearded goby *Sufflogobius bibarbatus* is a cornerstone species that successfully couples the inhospitable benthic environment with the pelagic. Benthic studies have as yet not characterized the sulphidic shelf communities, which have the potential to uncover biotic adaptations to toxic sulphide. This ancient shelf upwelling system has long operated under hypoxic pressure, balancing always the abundance of particulate food against oxygen limitation and hydrogen sulphide toxicity. Challenges faced by this unique system could include environmental changes related to climate change, or man-made physical disturbances of the anoxic, sulphide-rich seabed sediments.

**Keywords:** hydrogen sulphide, Namibia, benthic-pelagic coupling, Northern Benguela, shelf ecosystem

## INTRODUCTION

The highly productive Benguela Upwelling Ecosystem plays a major role in the circulation and fisheries production of the South Atlantic Ocean (Currie, 1953; Shannon, 1985; Shannon and Nelson, 1996). The upwelling regime has persisted for millenia (Diester-Haass et al., 2002). Despite the Namibian shelf being considered one of the most inhospitable, oxygen depleted, and sulphidic open shelf environments on earth (Baturin, 2002), it has sustained one of the world's most spectacular concentrations of marine life (Howarth et al., 2014). Palaeo-construction from inner shelf sediment cores reveals abundant fish populations over the last 3,200 years (Struck et al., 2002).

Much has been learned of how this ancient system successfully couples biological abundance with severe oxygen limitation, exacerbated by hydrogen sulphide. In this synthesis we review relevant knowledge regarding the biological integration of naturally occurring hydrogen sulphide into the system.

## BACKGROUND AND SETTING

The broad continental shelf off central Namibia slopes gently to a shelf break at 300–350 m (Shannon, 1985). Intense euphotic productivity has long been observed (summarised in (Shannon and Pillar, 1986)), with primary production for the Benguela estimated at  $0.37 \text{ Gt C yr}^{-1}$  (Carr, 2002). A near-constant supply of organic material sinks towards the ocean floor adding to a diatomaceous, sulphidic mud belt that spans the inner Namibian shelf for >700 km in waters <200 m water depth (Bremner, 1983; Emeis et al., 2004). Extraordinarily high organic carbon accumulation [up to 23% dry weight (Bremner, 1978; Inthorn et al., 2006; Mollenhauer et al., 2007 and references therein)] promotes bacterial production of hydrogen sulphide ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ). Compared to other Eastern Boundary Upwelling Systems, these features combined with a lack of reactive iron in the sediments to precipitate sulphide, concurrent build-up of methane, and low-oxygen upwelling source water, promote regular and frequent occurrences of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  in the water column so characteristic of Namibian waters. Extensive mats of Large Sulphide-oxidizing Bacteria (LSB) cover the mud, fueled by a continual, plentiful supply of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  from the sediment. Although not initially identified for their key role in the ecosystem when recorded as “slimy grass” from historical grab samples (von Bonde, 1928), these were almost certainly the Sulphide-oxidizing Bacteria described over 70 years later (Schulz et al., 1999). Historical records designated these areas to an “azoic zone” and also describe “sulphur eruptions” along the central coast (Gilchrist, 1914; Marchand, 1928; von Bonde, 1928; Copenhagen, 1934, 1953; Hart and Currie, 1960).

### Upwelling

Most of Namibia's coast experiences perennial coastal upwelling (Shannon and Nelson, 1996). Oxygen-poor water from the Angola gyre (Hart and Currie, 1960; Stander, 1964; Bubnov, 1972) is entrained into South Atlantic Central Water, which dominates the mix of upwelling source water onto the shelf, particularly during late summer to autumn (Chapman and Shannon, 1987; Mohrholz et al., 2008). Although low in oxygen, this remotely-formed source water is neither sulphidic nor anoxic, varying intra- and inter-annually in oxygen content (Mohrholz et al., 2008). It intercepts the upper slope and shelf of the central coast to contribute to a permanent Oxygen Minimum Zone (OMZ:  $<0.5 \text{ ml O}_2 \text{ L}^{-1}$ ; Helly and Levin, 2004). Microbial break-down from high organic loading over the shelf increases oxygen demand (Hart and Currie, 1960; Calvert and Price, 1971; Chapman and Shannon, 1987; Bailey, 1991). Direct contact of bottom water with the seabed influences dissolved components of the OMZ further (van der Plas et al., 2007). When  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  diffuses into bottom water it becomes totally anoxic (Brüchert et al., 2003).

### Shelf Sediments

High concentrations of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  characterize the inner shelf surface sediments between  $19^\circ\text{S}$  and  $27^\circ\text{S}$  (Brüchert et al., 2006). Here bacterial sulphate reduction rates in water depths 28–200 m vary between  $3.1$  and  $62.7 \text{ mmol m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$ . Dissolved  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$

in porewaters can reach 22 mM just 10 cm below the sediment surface, consistently exceeding 2 mM at 6 cm sediment-depth. Limited oxidative precipitation of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  occurs, mainly due to low reactive iron in the diatomaceous mud (Brüchert et al., 2003, 2006; Borchers et al., 2005). The sulphide-rich muds favour trace metal enrichment, with some precipitation of the metals by  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  (Borchers et al., 2005).

Intense microbial decay succession in the sediments leads to biogenic production of free methane gas within 100 cm of the sediment surface. These gas accumulations are patchy within the sediment, but significantly cover at least  $1,350 \text{ km}^2$  of the mud belt (Emeis et al., 2004).

### $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ in the Water Column

Occasional occurrences of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  in bottom water are accompanied by extreme oxygen depletion.  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  concentrations can reach  $>100 \mu\text{M}$  total  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  (e.g., Copenhagen, 1934; Brüchert et al., 2003, 2006, 2009; Emeis et al., 2004; Lavik et al., 2009). Compared to sedimentary input, *in situ* generation of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  in the water column likely contributes minimally to these events, as measurements of sulphate reduction rates in bottom water showed no correlation to observed amounts of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  (Brüchert et al., 2006).

Various mechanisms responsible for transport of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  from the sediment into the overlying water have been suggested, mainly by diffusion and ebullition (Emeis et al., 2004; Weeks et al., 2004; Brüchert et al., 2006, 2009; van der Plas et al., 2007). The temporal and spatial variability of water column  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  suggests that multiple mechanisms are active on the shelf, with gas ebullition closer inshore and diffusive supply in deeper waters (Brüchert et al., 2006, 2009). Whatever transport mechanism(s) are involved (discussed in Weeks et al., 2002, 2004; Emeis et al., 2004; Brüchert et al., 2006, 2009; Altenbach and Struck, 2006; van der Plas et al., 2007; Ohde and Dadou, 2018), the reality is that relatively high concentrations of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  do regularly occur in the water column, which pelagic organisms have to contend with.

During episodic, ephemeral “sulphur eruptions” described since the late nineteenth century (summarised in Hart and Currie, 1960) large amounts of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  rapidly pervade the whole water column. The  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  oxidizes to colloidal sulphur that is clearly visible as milky turquoise surface water, which can be photographed and identified from space (Weeks et al., 2002, 2004; Ohde et al., 2007; Ohde and Dadou, 2018). Severe episodes have co-occurred with mass mortalities of marine life (Gilchrist, 1914; Copenhagen, 1953; Currie, 1953). Their true impact to the ecosystem (apart from obvious onshore wash-ups of dead littoral animals and fish) has not been quantified.

Methane in the water column is common (Scranton and Farrington, 1977; Monteiro et al., 2006). Ebullition of a mixture of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  and methane can explain sudden high concentrations of sulphide in the water (Emeis et al., 2004; Brüchert et al., 2006, 2009). Occasionally sedimentary methane dislodges whole chunks of mud, as evidenced by floating islands (Waldron, 1900; summary in Rogers and Bremner, 1991), and craters on the seabed (Brüchert et al., 2006).

## FAUNA

### Bacteria

Large Sulphide-oxidizing Bacteria (LSB) belonging to the Beggiatoaceae fuel their metabolism with H<sub>2</sub>S (Schulz and Jørgensen, 2001), converting H<sub>2</sub>S into non-toxic sulphur that accumulates as distinctive shiny white micro-granules in their cytoplasm. During anoxic conditions, nitrate stored in large vacuoles is used as the electron acceptor for anaerobic oxidation of sulphide.

Discovery of extensive mats of active LSB covering the Namibian inner shelf were reported in 1999 (Schulz et al., 1999). Dominated by *Thiomargarita namibiensis*, nicknamed the “sulphur pearl of Namibia,” these enormous, spherical bacteria reach a biomass of 47 g m<sup>-2</sup> wet weight. As described in Salman et al. (2011, 2013) several members of the *Beggiatoaceae* are abundant on the Namibian shelf. They flexibly use oxygen or nitrate as electron acceptors (Schulz et al., 1999; Schulz and De Beer, 2002; Brock and Schulz-Vogt, 2011; Salman et al., 2013), so are ideally suited to thrive on the plentiful sedimentary H<sub>2</sub>S supply coupled with fluctuating bottom-water oxygen conditions. The bacterial mats are considered effective to stop most of the upward-diffusing hydrogen sulphide from entering the water column (Brüchert et al., 2006), and provide a detoxified microhabitat for eukaryotic benthic communities (Levin, 2003; Levin et al., 2009; **Figure 1**). These bacteria produce polyphosphates, resulting in high concentrations of inorganic phosphate in sediment pore waters during anoxic periods (Schulz and Schulz, 2005; van der Plas et al., 2007; Goldhammer et al., 2010; Brock and Schulz-Vogt, 2011). This sedimentary phosphate has the potential to enrich the upwelling water that passes over the shelf (Currie, 1953; van der Plas et al., 2007).

Despite the bacterial barrier, H<sub>2</sub>S can comprise up to 25% of the total oxygen consumption in water on the shelf (Brüchert et al., 2006). When H<sub>2</sub>S does diffuse into the water column, a consortium of anaerobic chemolithotrophic bacteria take on the detoxifying role. They metabolize H<sub>2</sub>S using nitrate in the anaerobic waters to catalyze the conversion of H<sub>2</sub>S to harmless sulphur (Lavik et al., 2009; **Figure 1**). Such events of H<sub>2</sub>S in the lower water column may go unnoticed in surface water, because bacteria consume sulphide before it reaches the air–sea interface (Vaquer-Sunyer and Duarte, 2010).

### Benthic Invertebrates

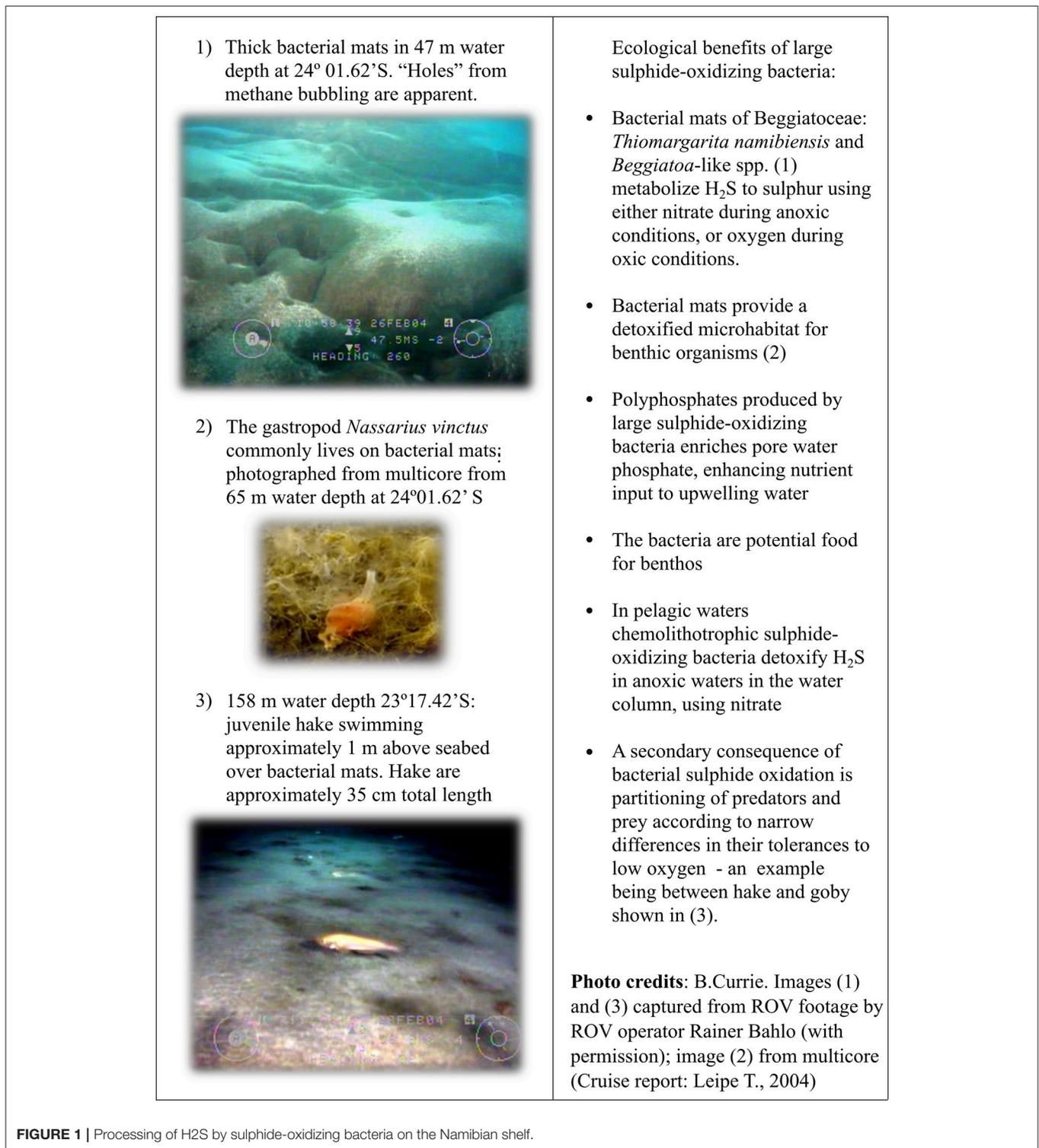
Contrary to the historical misnomer of “azoic,” the diatomaceous mud belt is not barren of metazoan life (Edelman-Furstenberg and Kidwell, 2015). H<sub>2</sub>S imposes severe respiratory stress on benthic animals that differ in tolerance at both species and population levels (Jahn and Theede, 1997; Vaquer-Sunyer and Duarte, 2010). The benthic invertebrate fauna of the Namibian sulphidic muds have not yet been characterized; critically this should include the small-sized (<300 μm) component. A pioneer study of macrofaunal diversity on a transect through the sulphidic mud from Walvis Bay (23°S) showed a 10-fold increase in diversity from 100 to 200–300 m water depths, as oxygen shifted from just under 2% saturation to 11–15% saturation (Sanders, 1969). Leiter and Altenbach (2010) found the heterotrophic foraminiferan *Virgulinitella fragilis* largely

restricted to the sulphidic shelf environment, co-occurring with less numerous *Nonionella stella* and *Discammina compressa*. Suggested possible survival strategies for *V. fragilis* included symbiotic sulphide-oxidizing bacteria, functional kleptoplasts, and peroxisome proliferation.

Macrofaunal components include annelids, molluscs and crustaceans (Copenhagen, 1953; Levin, 2003; Zettler et al., 2009, 2013; Eisenbarth and Zettler, 2016). LSB mats offer a potential abundant food supply for species that can tolerate the sulphur (Levin, 2003, 2005), but diets have not yet been examined. Polychaetes associated with the Namibian microbial mats have elaborate appendages to maximize oxygen uptake: *Diopatra* sp. has long spiral branchiae, nereids have posterior branchial proliferations and a tube-dwelling pectinariid has anterior gill filaments (Levin et al., 2009). Mollusc deposits at 133 m water depth on the shelf at 20°S reveal chemoautotrophic bivalves *Lucinoma capensis*, found also in recent samples (Edelman-Furstenberg, 2014). Lucinids are characteristic of upwelling systems with high, steady organic supply to H<sub>2</sub>S-rich sediments, as discussed in Edelman-Furstenberg and Kidwell (2015). Other large-sized (>1 mm) taxa recorded from sulphidic muds are widely distributed over the Namibian shelf e.g., the gastropod *Nassarius vinctus* that extends its siphon to oxic waters (**Figure 1**); the polychaete *Paraprionospia pinnata* and the cumacean *Iphinoe africana* (Zettler et al., 2009, 2013; Edelman-Furstenberg, 2014; Steffani et al., 2015; Eisenbarth and Zettler, 2016). With the broad distribution of these species, their presence in sulphidic areas is considered not directly related to H<sub>2</sub>S, but possibly due to a detoxified habitat niche provided by the bacteria.

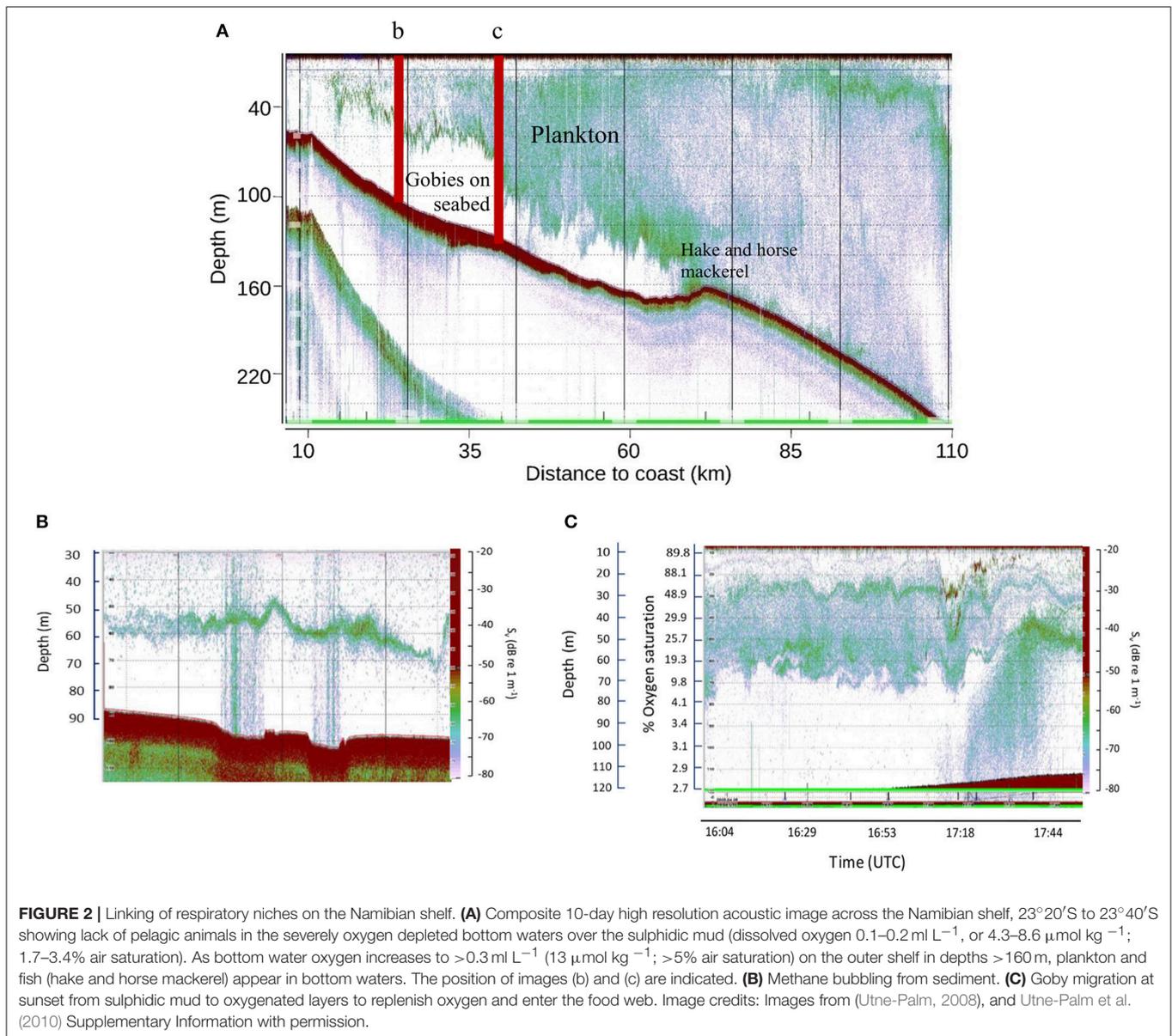
### Fish

Even in low concentrations, H<sub>2</sub>S is usually toxic to vertebrates by inhibiting cytochrome c oxidase in the mitochondria (Bagarinao, 1992; Jahn and Theede, 1997). To survive fluctuating sulphidic environments, vertebrates require behavioural and physiological flexibility (Childress, 1995; Hagerman, 1998; Vaquer-Sunyer and Duarte, 2010). Namibian shelf fish distributions have not been attributed directly to H<sub>2</sub>S, but given that dissolved H<sub>2</sub>S reduces oxygen, tolerances of fish to gradients of oxygen-depletion are important (Gallo and Levin, 2016). The low diversity of the central shelf demersal fish assemblage between 19 and 27°S is ascribed to very low oxygen conditions (Hamukuaya et al., 1998). It is dominated by a few species, namely Cape hake (*Merluccius capensis*), horse mackerel (*Trachurus capensis*), and bearded goby (*Sufflogobius bibarbatus*). For adult and juvenile horse mackerel, critical oxygen levels are reported as 10% and 11.2–13.2% air saturation, respectively (Ekau et al., 2010; Geist et al., 2013). Hake tolerate oxygen concentrations as low as 10.9 μmol kg<sup>-1</sup> (0.2 ml L<sup>-1</sup>; Woodhead et al., 1998). The bearded goby has a critical oxygen level of 5.3% air saturation (Utne-Palm et al., 2010) and tolerates oxygen levels as low as 0.3 μmol kg<sup>-1</sup> or <0.12% air saturation (Salvanes et al., 2011). The goby's oxygen consumption is unaffected by 100–200 μM total sulphide (corresponding to 6–12 μM H<sub>2</sub>S), dropping to a few percent at 11 to 14 μM H<sub>2</sub>S, but shuts off at 500 μM total sulphide (30 μM H<sub>2</sub>S; Utne-Palm et al., 2010). Gobies surviving high H<sub>2</sub>S levels appear to rely on deep metabolic depression with extreme



anoxia tolerance facilitated by anaerobic respiration, to cope with sulphide induced respiratory stress, rather than H<sub>2</sub>S tolerant cytochrome c or other respiratory strategies such as fermentation or specialized blood pigment (but see discussion in Utne-Palm et al., 2010).

High-resolution acoustic surveys of animal activity over the shelf OMZ visualize an empty area (no back scattering) directly over the sulphidic mud where severely hypoxic conditions prevail (0–0.2 ml L<sup>-1</sup>, 8.6 μmol kg<sup>-1</sup>, 3.4% of surface air saturation; (Utne-Palm et al., 2010); **Figure 2**). During daytime



large densities of gobies only, were present on the seabed, whilst predator species hake and horse mackerel were trawled deeper on the outer shelf where bottom water oxygen levels increased to >0.3 ml L<sup>-1</sup>, 13.02 μmol kg<sup>-1</sup>, >5% air saturation (Utne-Palm et al., 2010; **Figure 2A**). During hours of anaerobic exposure, gobies generate a lactate buildup or “oxygen debt” (Utne-Palm et al., 2010), likely explaining their migration into oxygen-sufficient (>20% air saturation) pelagic environments at night to replenish oxygen and feed in dense pelagic plankton layers from 60 m and higher above the sediment (**Figure 2C**). They return to the seabed at dawn to avoid visual predation by burying in the sulphidic mud (Salvanes et al., 2011). Gobies feed opportunistically on both pelagic and benthic organisms (Cedras et al., 2011; Hundt et al., 2011). Fatty acid and stable isotope signatures indicate that the diatom- and bacteria-rich sulphidic sediments contribute

to approximately 15% of the gobies’ diet (Van der Bank et al., 2011).

Whilst in the water column, gobies themselves are eaten, comprising >50% prey of commercially important hake and horse mackerel, and top predators (Crawford et al., 1985; David, 1987; Salvanes and Gibbons, 2018). This is especially relevant following the regime shift associated with the collapse of the sardine population (Cury and Shannon, 2004; van der Lingen et al., 2006).

## BIOLOGICAL BENTHIC-PELAGIC COUPLING

Benthic-pelagic coupling includes inorganic and biological pathways, though the biological links are more difficult to

quantify (Marcus and Boero, 1998; Griffiths et al., 2017). In boundary upwelling OMZs, where steep vertical oxygen gradients segregate species (Levin, 2003), biological coupling is essential to overcome and fully exploit the different respiratory niches. The Namibian shelf offers an example of a mature ecosystem that exploits H<sub>2</sub>S and integrates it into biological food webs (Figures 1, 2).

- Methane coupled to microbial H<sub>2</sub>S production in the sediments plays a key role in release of H<sub>2</sub>S into the water column.
- Bacterial decay accumulates H<sub>2</sub>S in the pore water. Some H<sub>2</sub>S promotes metal burial within the sediment, beneficially keeping high metal concentrations unavailable for bio-uptake by animals in oxic waters.
- LSB on surface sediments (i) consume H<sub>2</sub>S, lessening its toxic and deoxygenating effects on pelagic organisms (ii) establish a detoxified niche/habitat for benthos (iii) enrich overlying upwelling water with phosphate.
- Nutrient-rich upwelled water supports abundant phytoplankton diatom-dominated blooms. Sinking diatoms form biogenic mud where bacterial degradation accumulates H<sub>2</sub>S in pore water. Escape of H<sub>2</sub>S into the water column is detoxified by chemolithotrophic bacteria that mitigate sulphidic damage to pelagic life.
- Metazoan specialists equipped to cope with severely hypoxic to anoxic and sulphidic conditions integrate carbon from the sulphidic environment into the shelf food web. Key players are bacteria, benthic invertebrates and the remarkable bearded goby, which as both predator and prey, constitutes a cornerstone species in this ecosystem.

Reproductive stages of metazoan organisms are usually more vulnerable than adults to oxygen stress (Levin et al., 2009). Nursery grounds of commercially important pelagic and demersal fish species coincide spatially with the highest occurrences of sulphide eruptions on the Namibian shelf (Emeis et al., 2004), making young stages particularly vulnerable to sulphide outbreaks. An example is the catastrophic loss of juvenile hake in 1994, when they fled anoxic conditions on the shelf and were heavily cannibalized by adult hake in deeper waters (Hamukuaya et al., 1998). Extended batch spawning, high tolerances of key species to low oxygen, and horizontal transport of larvae and young across the shelf from better oxygenated areas, may be key to surviving sporadic sulphide events (Sundby et al., 2001; Hutchings et al., 2002; Utne-Palm et al., 2010; Geist et al., 2013). Gobies attach their eggs demersally (Skrypzeck et al., 2014) but the tolerance of eggs and larvae to H<sub>2</sub>S remains unstudied.

## GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

Much remains to be understood of the responses of Namibian shelf biota to hydrogen sulphide. The timing, triggering, intensity and recovery of severe H<sub>2</sub>S events and episodic “eruptions”

remain elusive and inconclusive, despite various theories (Weeks et al., 2002, 2004; Emeis et al., 2004; Altenbach and Struck, 2006; Brüchert et al., 2006, 2009; van der Plas et al., 2007; Ohde and Dadou, 2018). To be genuinely useful to an ecosystem approach by ocean managers, the triggering of severe sulphidic episodes needs to be known. Whilst the oceanographical studies contribute to understanding, atmospheric pressure studies possibly affecting methane ebullition, merit further investigation.

The benthic invertebrate communities of the sulphidic inner shelf are not characterized. Scanty and inadequate sampling of the sulphidic mud fringes only, is documented. Dedicated qualitative, quantitative and experimental benthic studies will be required to understand how the animals living in this risky environment survive and contribute to the ecological functioning of the Namibian shelf system. Key knowledge gaps are how resilient the species are to H<sub>2</sub>S exposure and sulphide-exacerbated hypoxic stress. What are critical levels, and sub-lethal effects from these stressors? Do the mats of LSB indeed protect benthic fauna from severe sulphide exposure in a narrow niche on the sediment? The nutritional role of LSB in the diet of the benthic animals is unknown, but are likely food (e.g., Levin, 2005) given the extensive bacterial coverage and its biomass estimates (e.g., Schulz et al., 1999). In the interest of both biogeochemistry and biology, it would be interesting to estimate how much carbon is fixed by the LSB mats. Also of interest will be investigations to examine whether the small benthic invertebrates living in the sulphidic environment are equipped with symbioses or metabolic mechanisms that allow them to survive intermittent, and sometimes high concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>S. Metabolic responses to sulphide and anoxic stress (e.g., Larade and Storey, 2002; Menon et al., 2005) are largely unexplored.

At community level, it is not known whether extinction-recolonisation by the shelf fauna occurs after intense sulphidic “eruption” events. Life history strategies must have developed to deal with this risky environment: are life histories boom-and-bust, with short, highly fecund life cycles, serial spawning and efficient larval dispersal to promote species survival through extreme events, and/or are vulnerable early life stages replenished from better oxygenated areas on the shelf, following extinctions from episodes of sulphide? Reproductive strategies of benthic and pelagic species are key to understanding how this shallow system carries on despite the stress from H<sub>2</sub>S.

## FUTURE OUTLOOK

As summarized by Tobler et al. (2016), organisms living in H<sub>2</sub>S-rich habitats provide unique examples that answer fundamental biological questions, such as how some organisms cope with environmental stressors considered lethal for most others; how biological processes—from cellular to ecosystem level—respond to H<sub>2</sub>S; and how H<sub>2</sub>S can shape the evolution of ecosystems. Ecological opportunities offered by sulphidic environments include resource availability, reduced competition, and reduced exposure to natural predators. Future studies could

contribute to understanding human-induced environmental change and develop potential biomedical applications (Tobler et al., 2016; Breiland et al., 2018). With increased deoxygenation predicted on a global scale (Deutsch et al., 2011) and emerging as a major threat to coastal ecosystems globally (Vaquer-Sunyer and Duarte, 2010) it is relevant to examine systems that have long adjusted to extreme oxygen stress and H<sub>2</sub>S.

Eastern boundary upwelling areas, such as the northern Benguela off Namibia, serve as primary centres for fishery production. Taking modern cumulative pressures on the ocean into account as fisheries management moves towards an ecosystem-based approach in Namibia, and internationally, a better understanding of trophic interactions that couple anoxic benthic environments with productive fishing zones is important.

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## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

BC proposed the synthesis and all authors contributed to writing the manuscript. BC led manuscript production with contributions and comments from all authors.

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**Conflict of Interest Statement:** 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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