**附件:报告摘要格式**

**题目**

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**摘要**：（摘要正文，下为范例）为鼓励研究生积极进行学术交流和跨学科合作，培养新生代海洋环境事业之中坚力量，近海海洋环境科学国家重点实验室(MEL)自2016年起启动了首届研究生学术论坛。本论坛的最大特色在于全程由研究生主导，面向研究生开展学术研讨活动。论坛组委会由学生召集人组织选拔产生，负责论坛的策划宣传、嘉宾邀请、议程安排等相关事项。第一、二届论坛形式多样独特，吸引了众多相关领域的硕博士参加，为不同专业背景的研究生提供沟通交流、展现自我的平台，获得了很好的反响。因此，今年将继续举办第三届学术论坛，在前两届的基础上探索更多的交流形式，给研究生创造锻炼自我与学术交流的更好平台，以促进研究生之间的高效交流和营造多学科合作的机会。

本次论坛组委会的组织名称定为“海洋环境科学学生联盟(Marine Environmental Science Student Alliance，简称MESSA)”。其中，“海洋环境科学(MES)”是论坛所关注的主要研究方向，旨在促进海洋与环境知识的传播，推动海洋科学与环境科学的研究，为保护海洋与环境提供更加充分的科学依据；“Student (S)”点明了本组织的主要成员和主要参与人员均为学生。

**关键词：**（关键词，下为范例）研究生，海洋环境科学

**Paper Title**

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**Abstract:** （abstract content, for example）The Pacific Arctic is undergoing rapid changes in terms of climate and organic matter stocks, which have presumably posed an influence on the fate of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). The dissolved POPs are potential to be depleted by the key biogeochemical processes in the water column, such as accumulation in planktonic organisms and the subsequent settling, which consequently drive a diffusive adsorption flux from the atmosphere to the water. Here, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were measured in samples of full-depth water columns from the Bering Sea and the Pacific Arctic during the summer of 2012. PAHs in the dissolved phase ranged from 0.7 to 12.0 ng L-1. The partition coefficients of PAHs between particulate and dissolved phases, which ranged from 0.3 to 24, increased continuously with depth. Based on the disequilibria between 210Po/210Pb and their applications in estimating particulate organic carbon (POC), the vertical fluxes of particulate PAHs out of the surface seawater were 0.7, 11.2 and 1.3 ng m-2 d-1 in the Bering Sea respectively. Except the phytoplankton activities, the hydrological stratification was suggested to be responsible for the surface-enrichment depth-depletion distribution. The upper thermocline probably weakened the vertical diffusion and gave rise to a sub-maximum of PAHs at the depth of 200 m. Such export fluxes reflected the variability in contaminant concentrations and nutritional conditions. In conclusion, field evidence and quantification for the influence of the biological pump on POPs depletion in water columns were presented in this study, which also suggests that radioactive isotope disequilibria provided a powerful path for quantifying the ocean’s biological pump control on the POPs.

**Key words:** (key words, for example) PAHs, biological pump, Bering Sea, export flux