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Impacts of Doliolids on the Marine Microbial Community off the Oregon Coast

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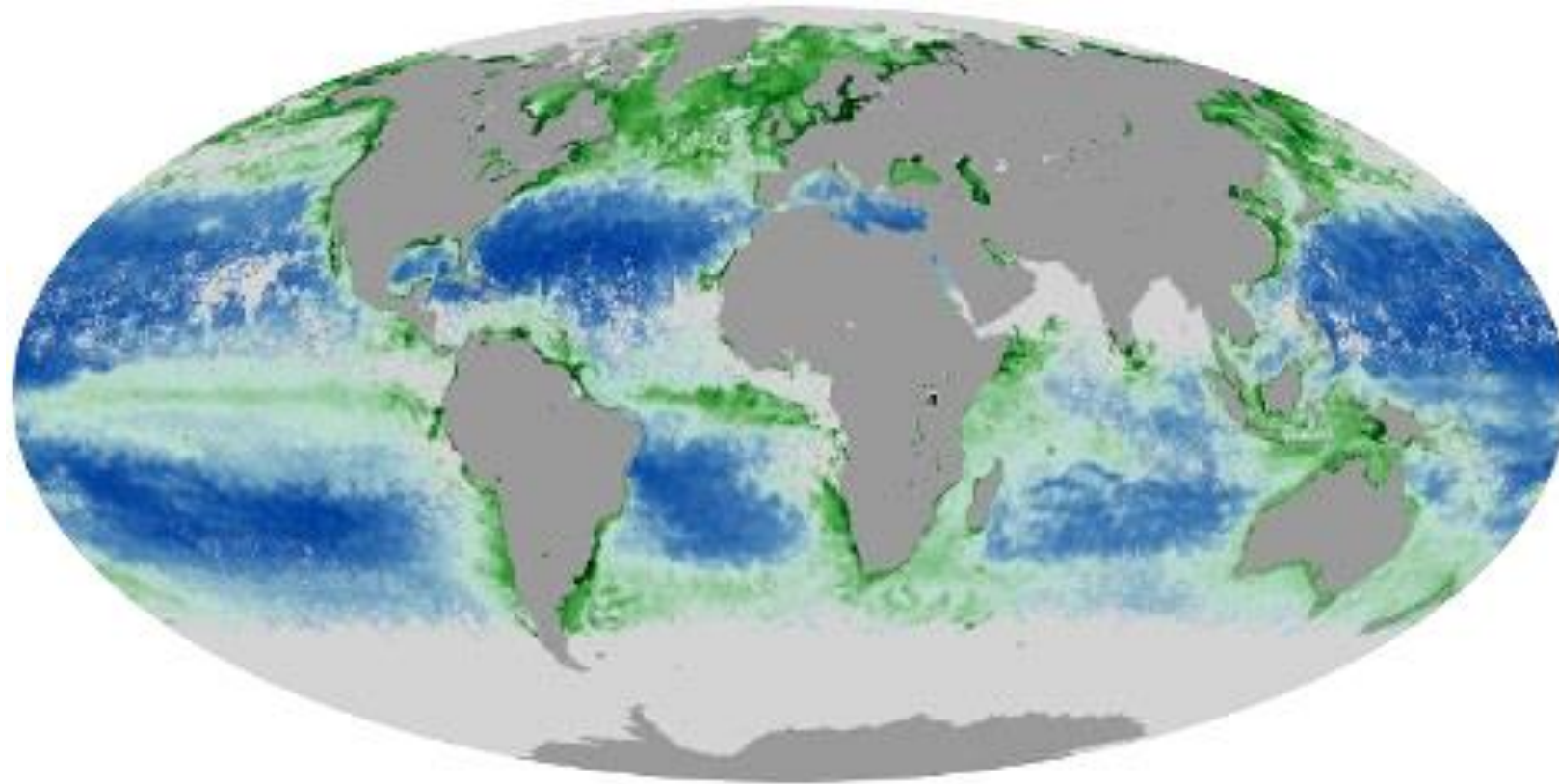
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Impacts of doliolids on the marine microbial community off the Oregon Coast

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Marine Microbes are Important



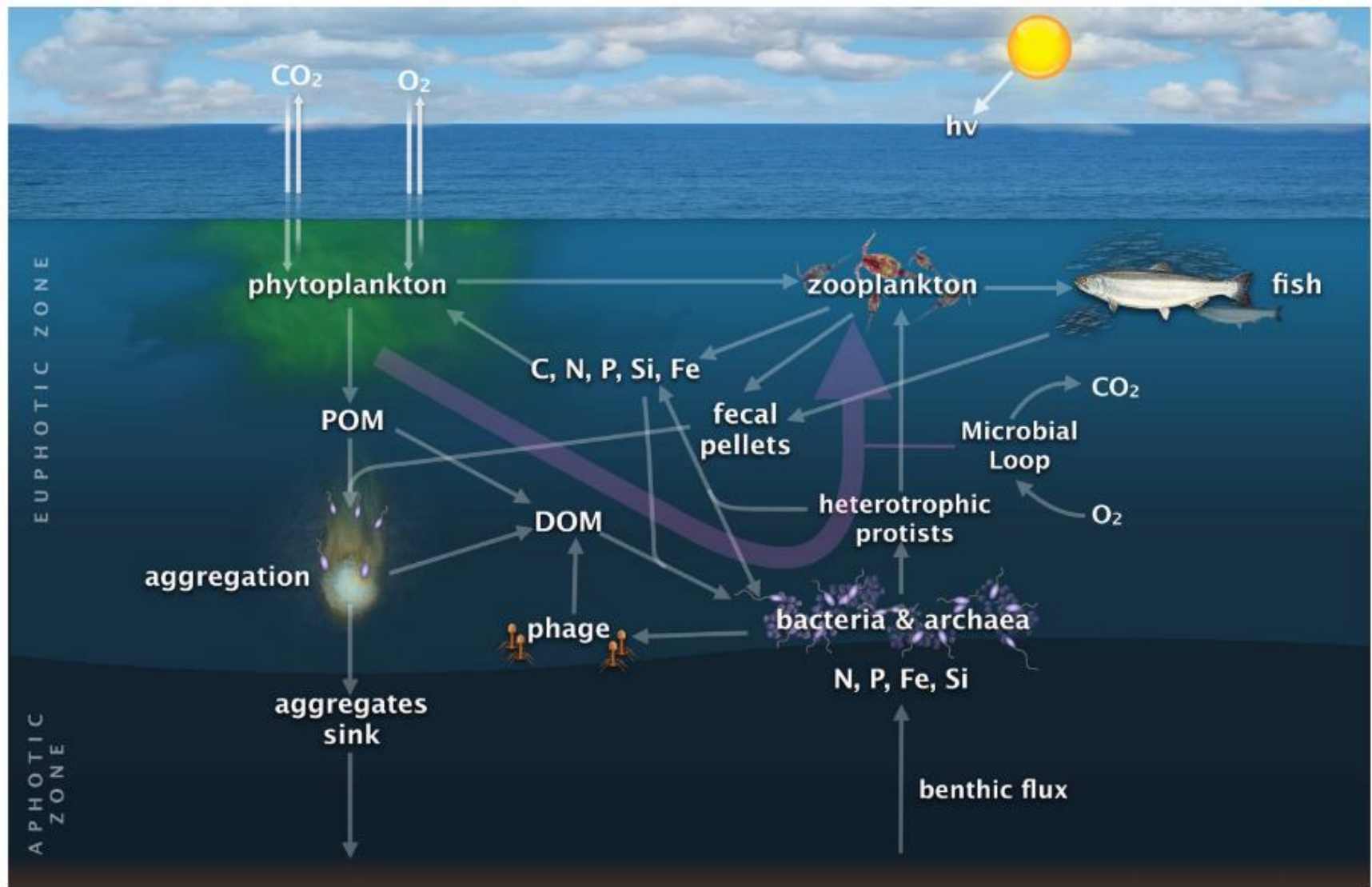
Chlorophyll Concentration
(mg/m³)



July 2002

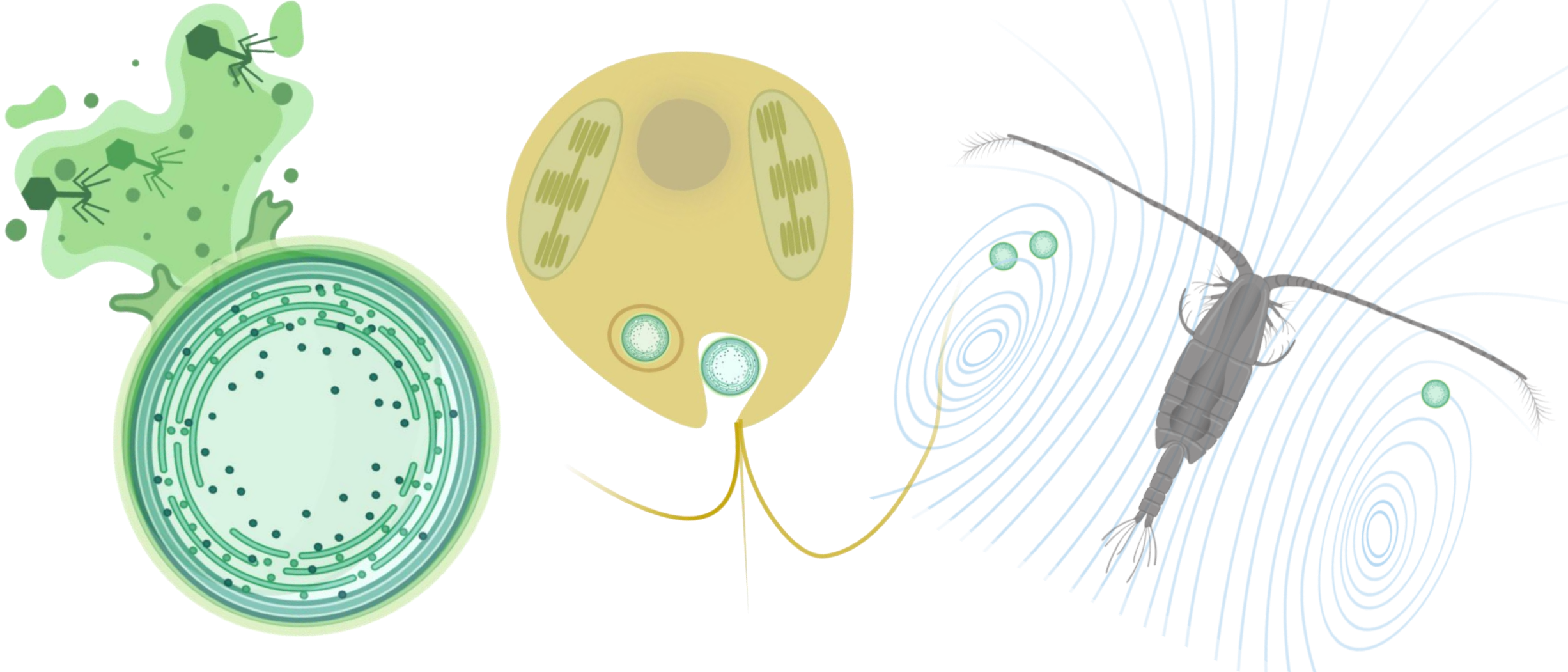
(NASA, *Chlorophyll* 2021)

Fine scale interactions within the plankton community are not well understood.



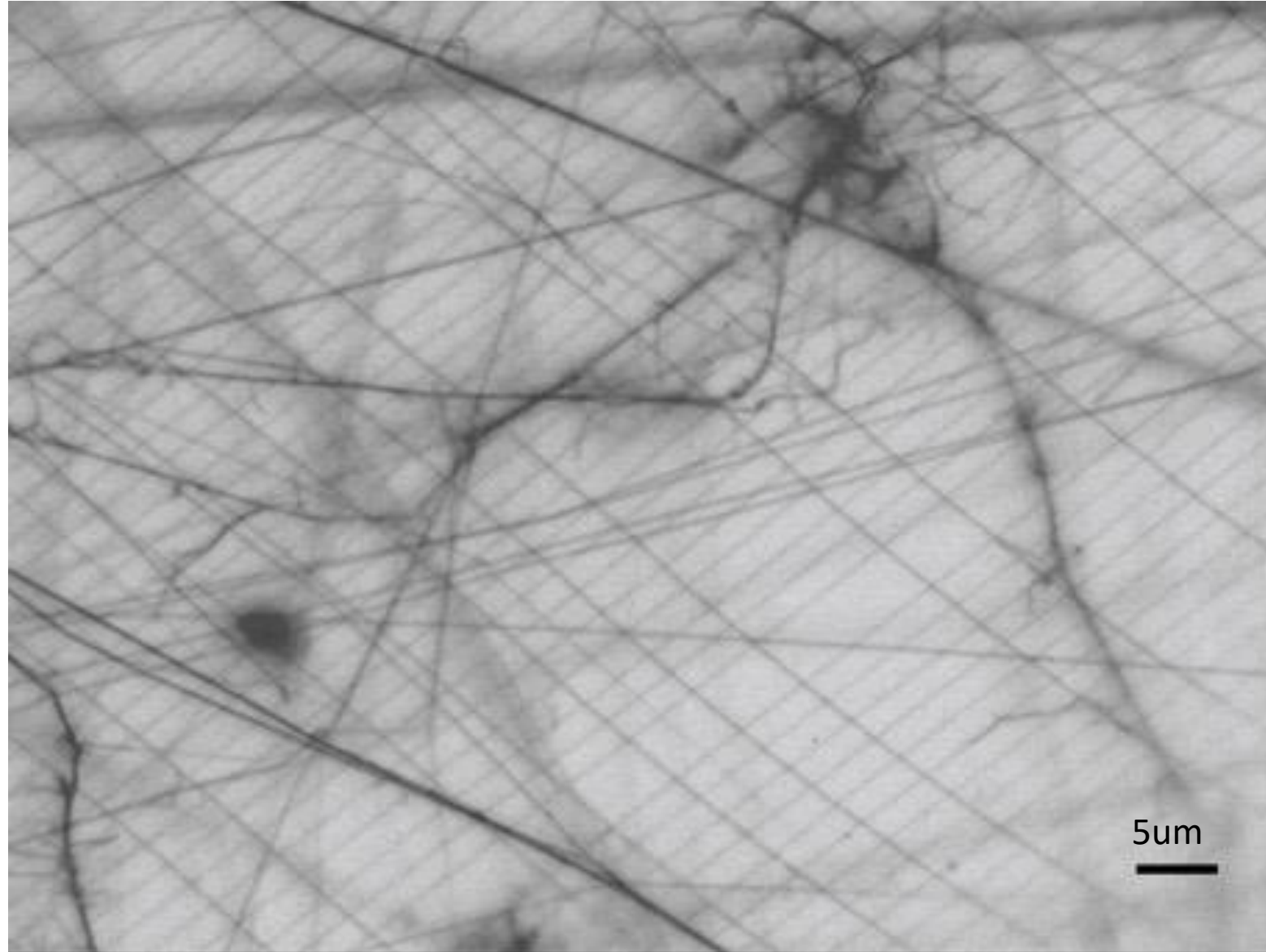
(Worden et al., 2015)

Known mortality sources do not account for all microbial death



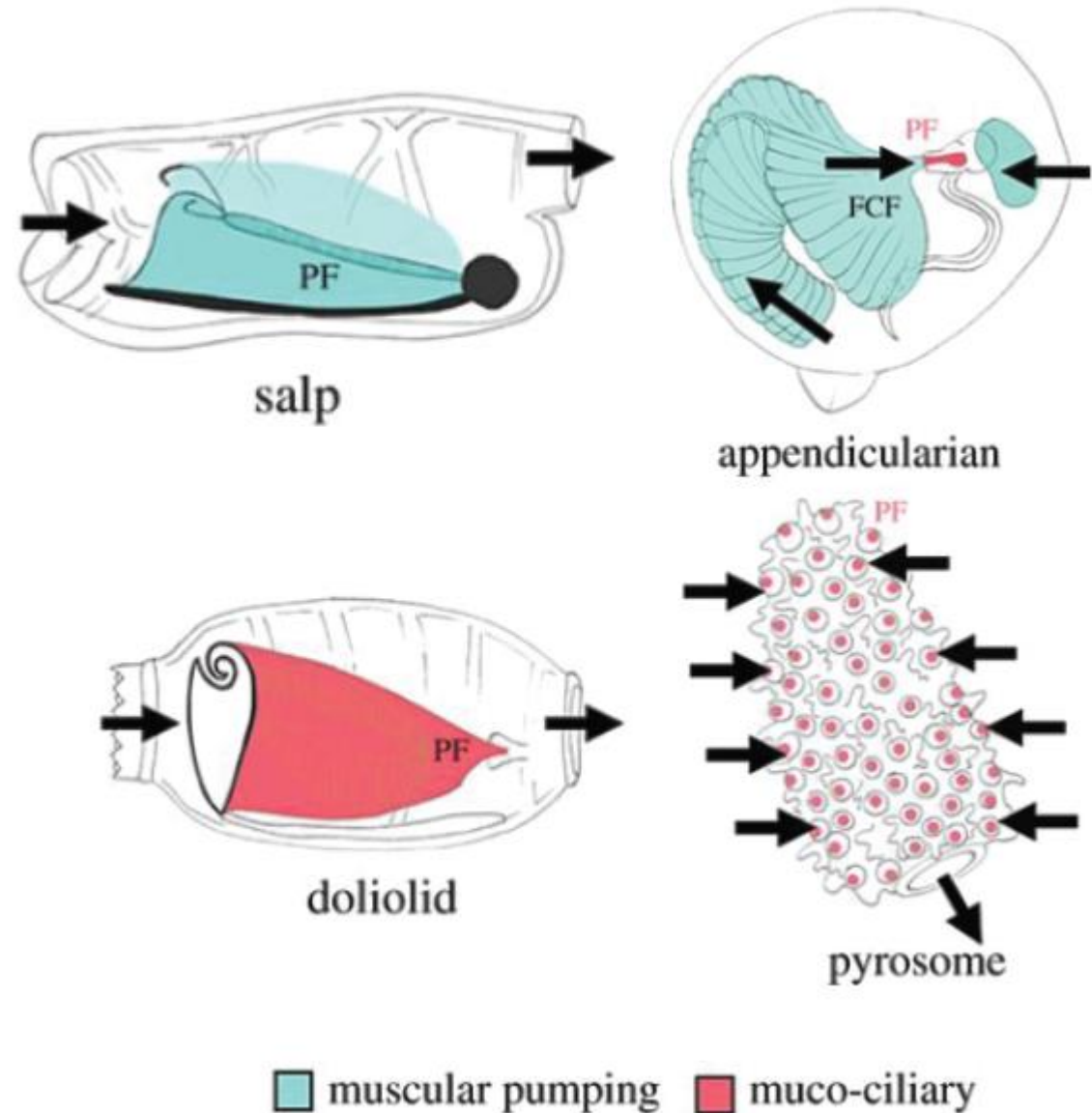
“...a significant component [missing] (between 5% to 55%)” – Beckett et al. 2021 *bioRxiv*
Talmy et al. 2019 *Environmental Microbiology*

Mesh size openings are functionally smaller than their measure.



(Sutherland, Madin,
& Stocker, 2010)

Pelagic Tunicates have unique feeding strategies



Doliolids feeding is unusually linked to the microbial food web.



Mesa.edu.au

[Doliolid Feeding](#)

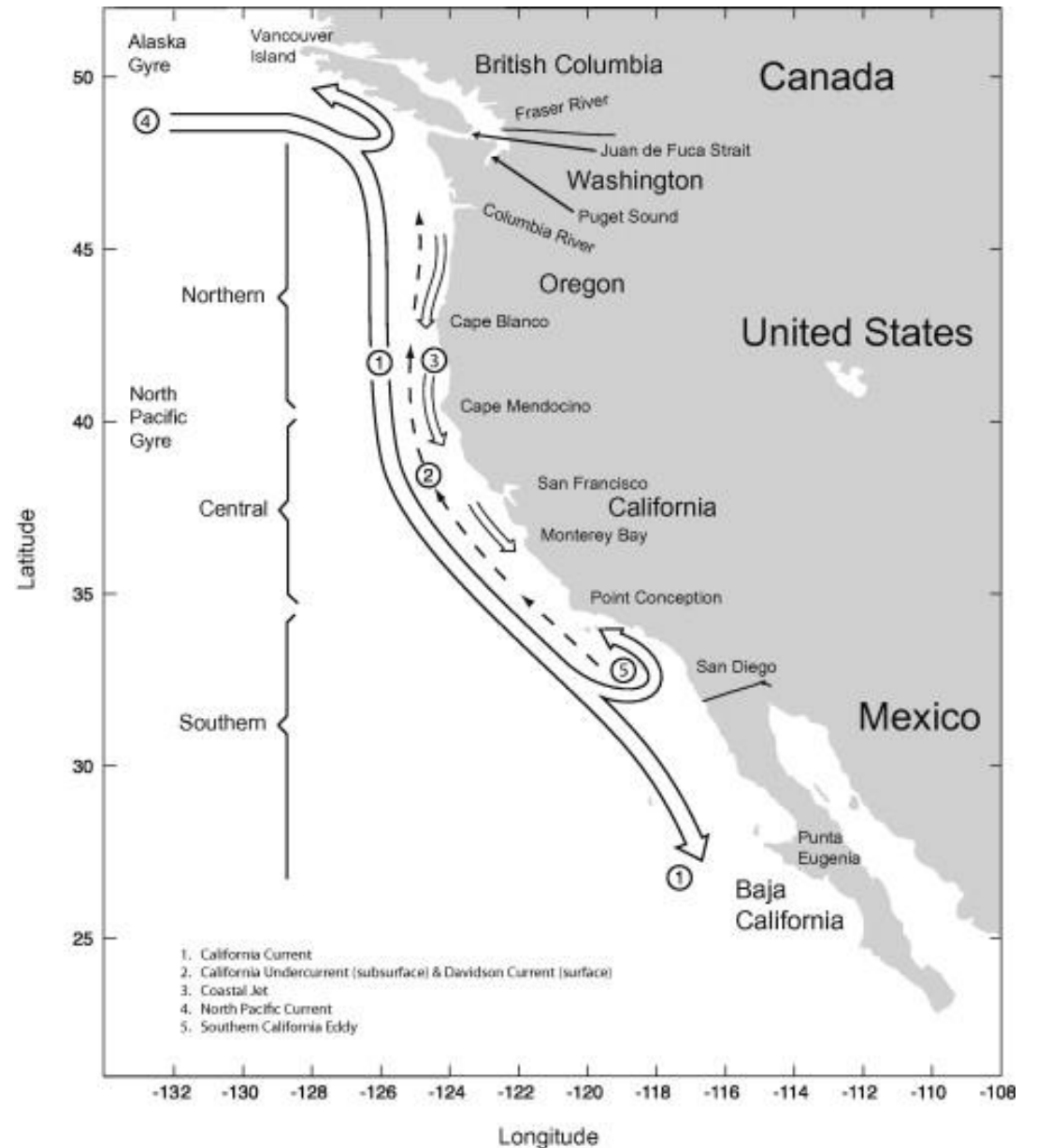
(Frischer et al., 2021)

Do doliolids feed selectively?

If so, what drives prey selectivity?

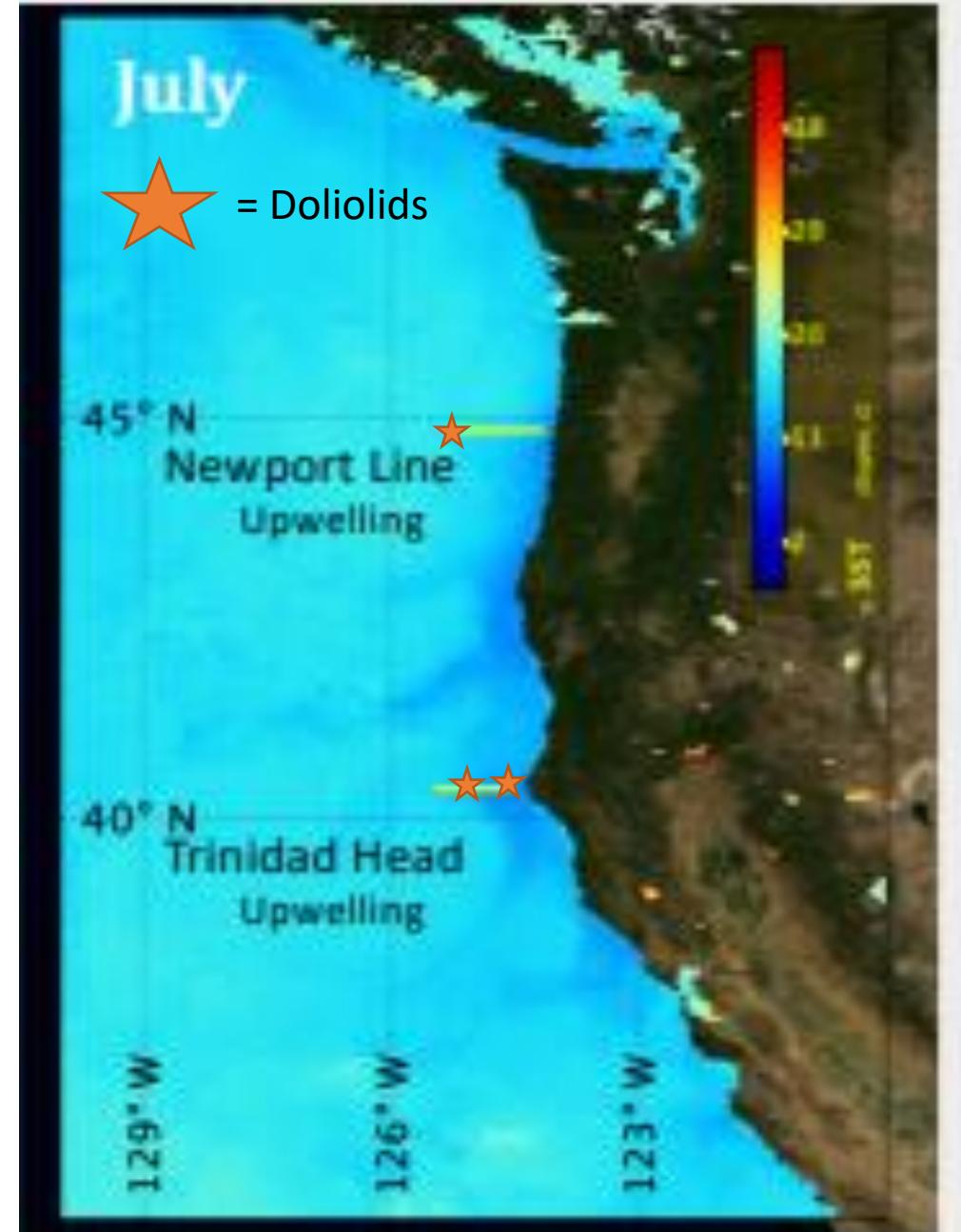
California Current System

- Upwelling increases nutrient availability.
- Phytoplankton support juveniles of important fisheries
- Economically very important.
- Understanding what impacts the microbial community is critical.



Massive bloom events are often associated with upwelling conditions.

2019

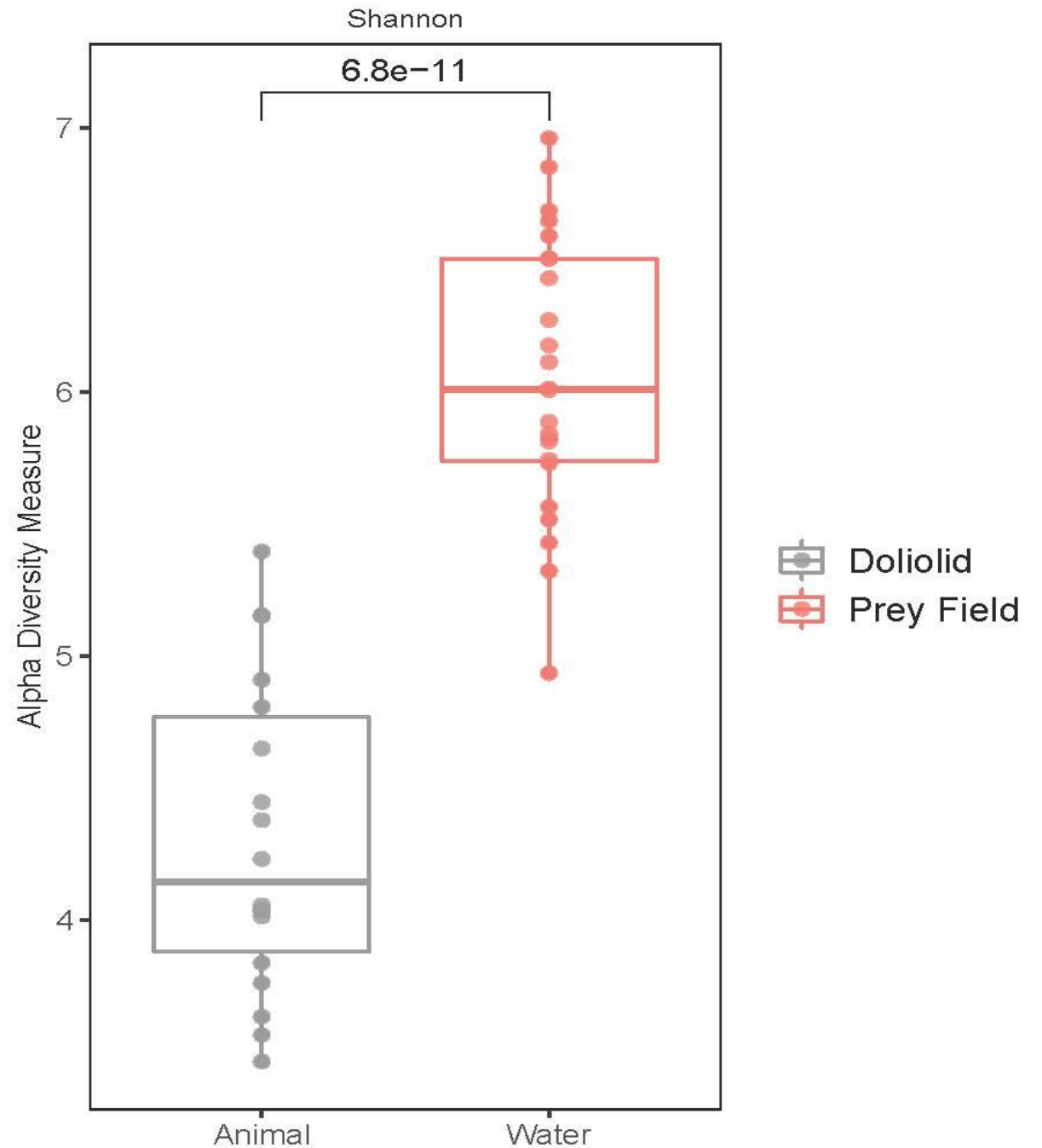


Approach

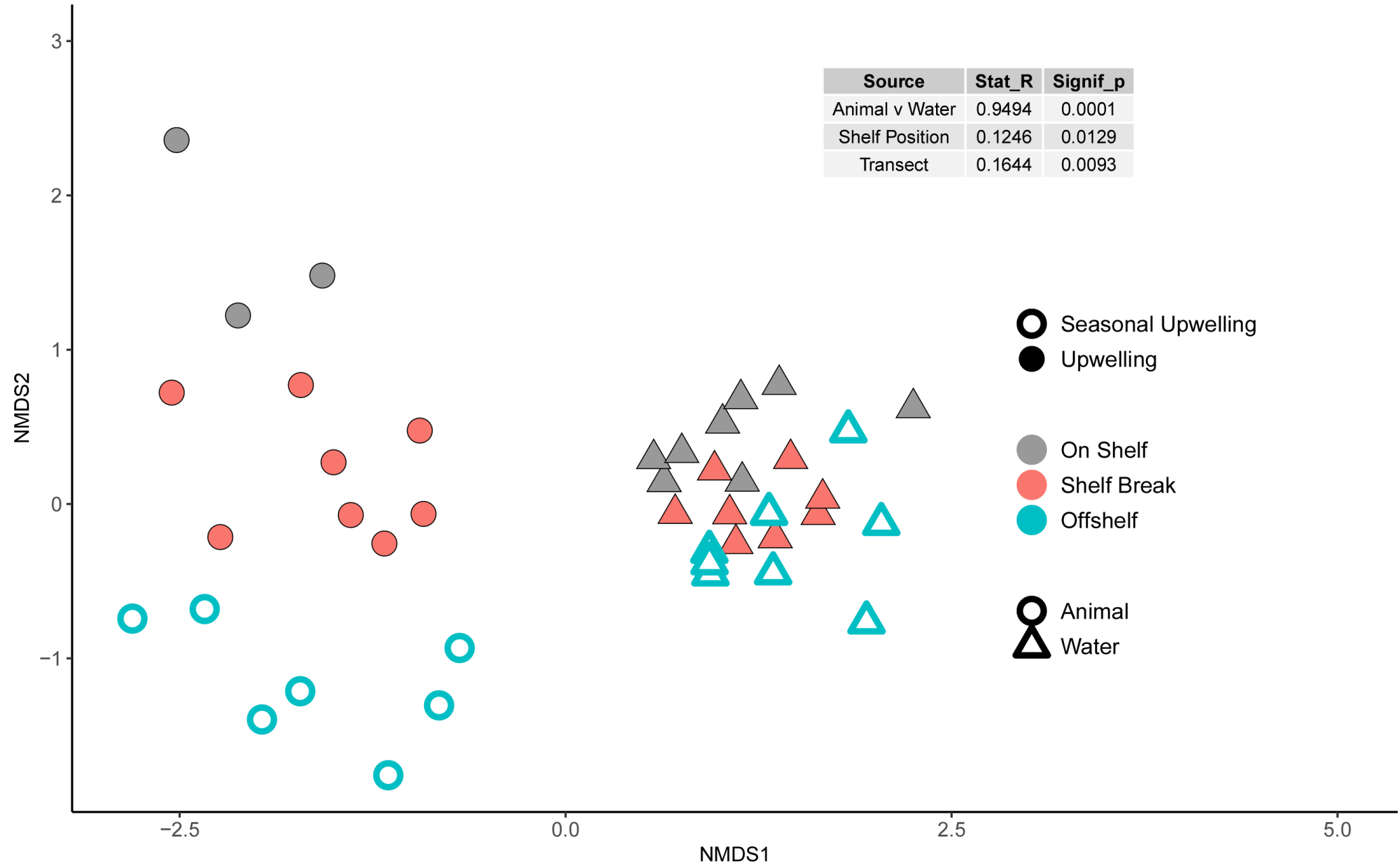
- DNA Extraction – animals + prey field
- V4 region of the 16S rRNA gene, using barcoded primers
- Illumina high throughput sequencing
- Comparative analysis in R



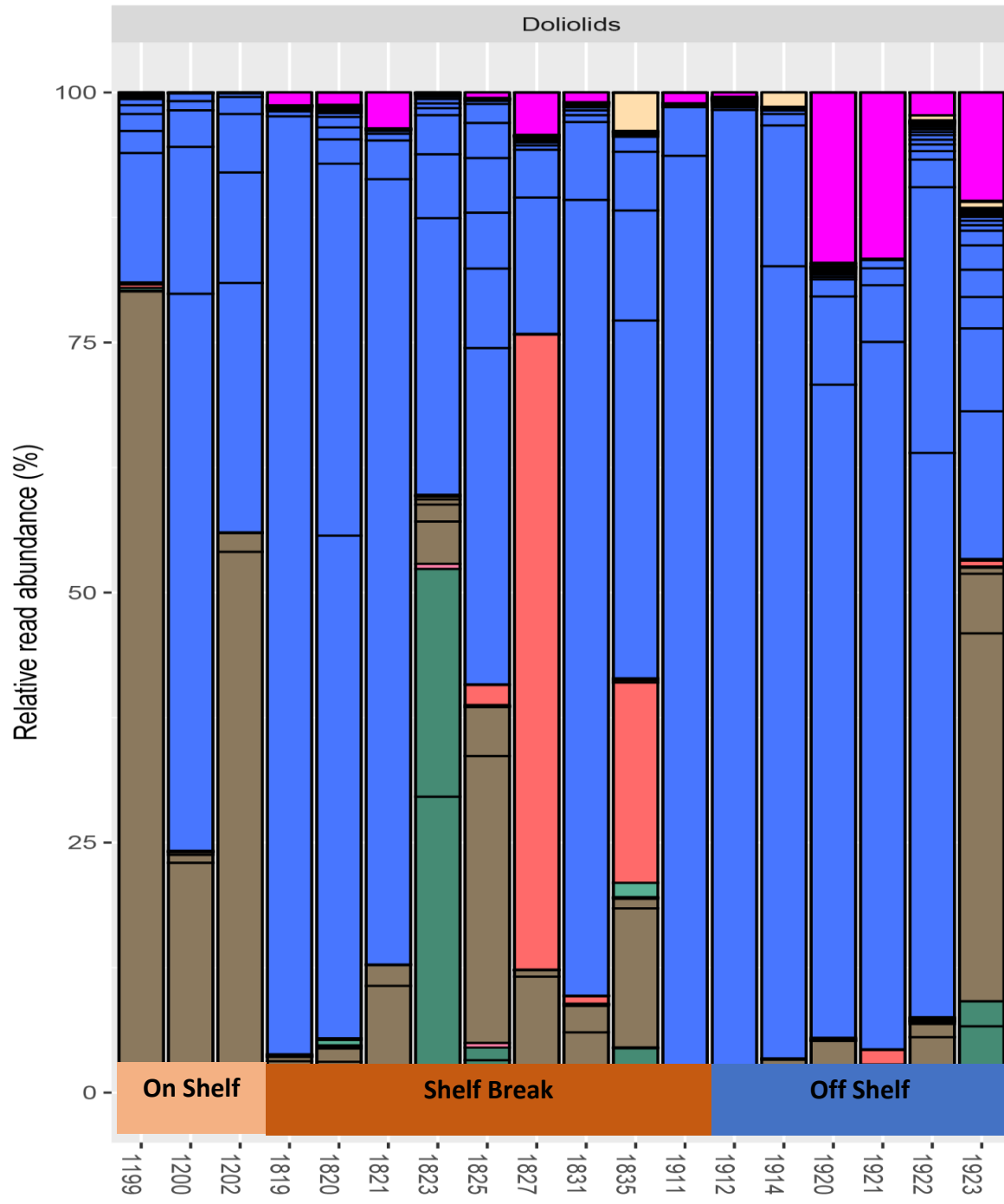
Seawater is more diverse than Doliolid microbiome.



Doliolid microbiome is different than the surrounding seawater.



Potential prey in Doliolids.



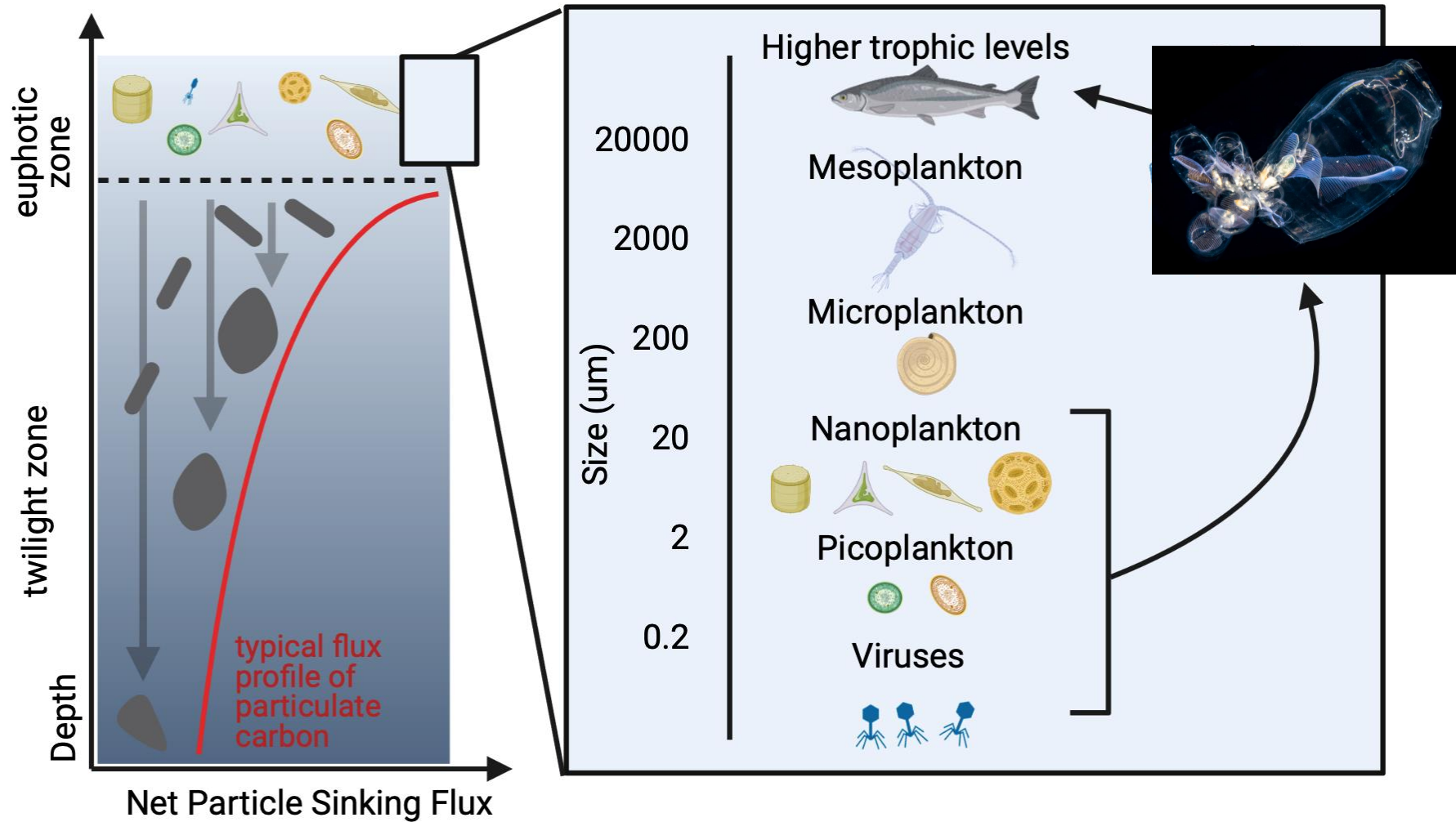
- Flavobacteriales (Flavobacteriia)
- Rhodobacterales (Alphaproteobacteria)
- Synechococcus (Cyanobacteria)
- Oceanospirillales (Gammaproteobacteria)
- Campylobacterales (Epsilonproteobacteria)
- Candidatus Pelagibacter (Alphaproteobacteria)
- Phaeocystis (Cyanobacteria)
- Sphingobacteriales (Sphingobacteriia)
- Imantonia (Cyanobacteria)

Results

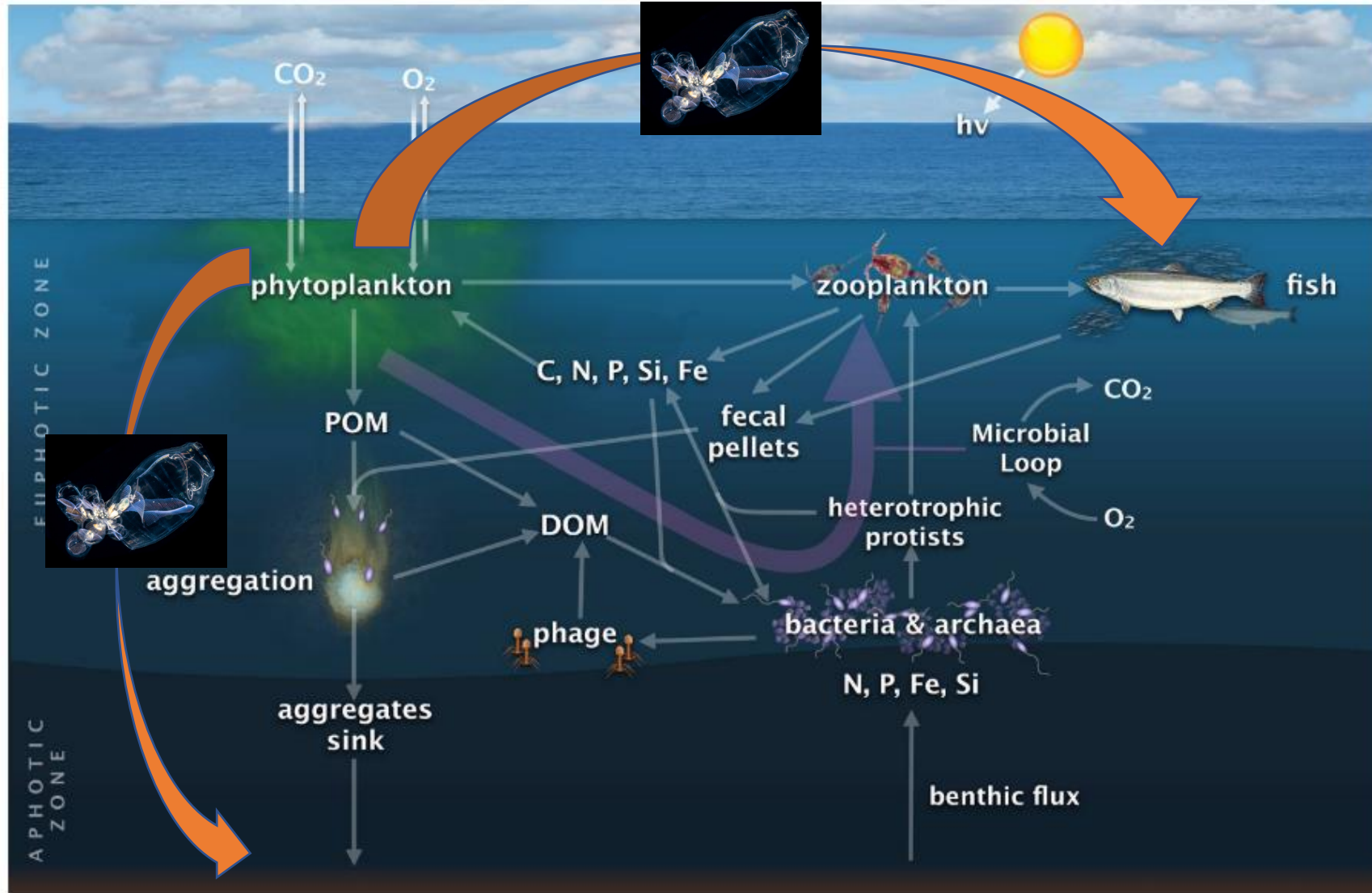
- Doliolids are eating bacteria and picoplankton.
- Diversity indices suggest that doliolids feed selectively.
- Doliolids restructure the microbial community during bloom conditions.
- Doliolid mortality, due to mesh clogging, is a carbon sink. (Takahashi, 2015)



Doliolids - bypassing carbon and energy transfers of traditional food webs



Impacts on fine scale interaction and the fate of carbon.



(Worden et al., 2015)

Acknowledgements



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Andrew Roberts



Award# 1851412

References

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