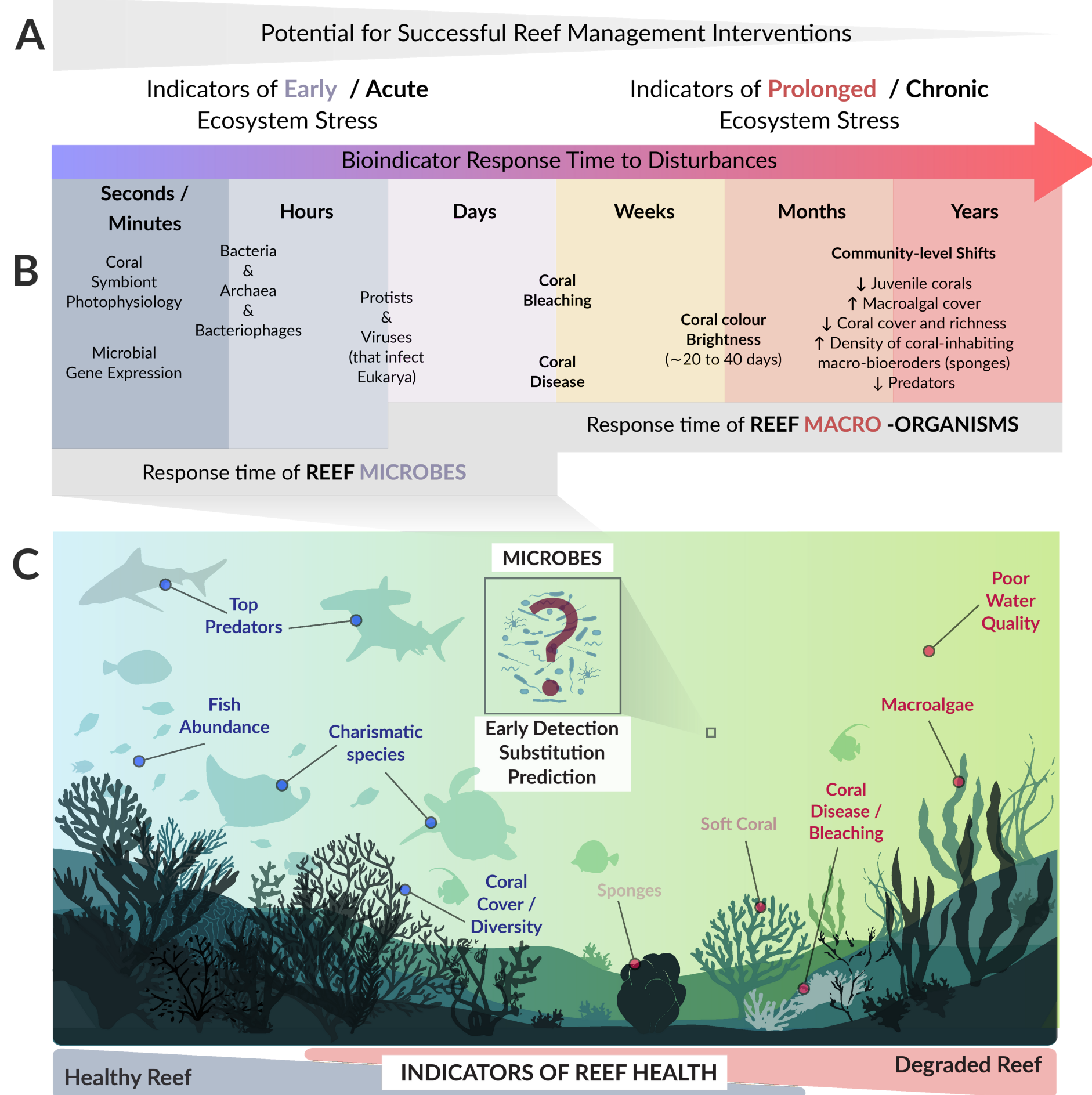


Reef Seawater Microbes Inform Coral Health

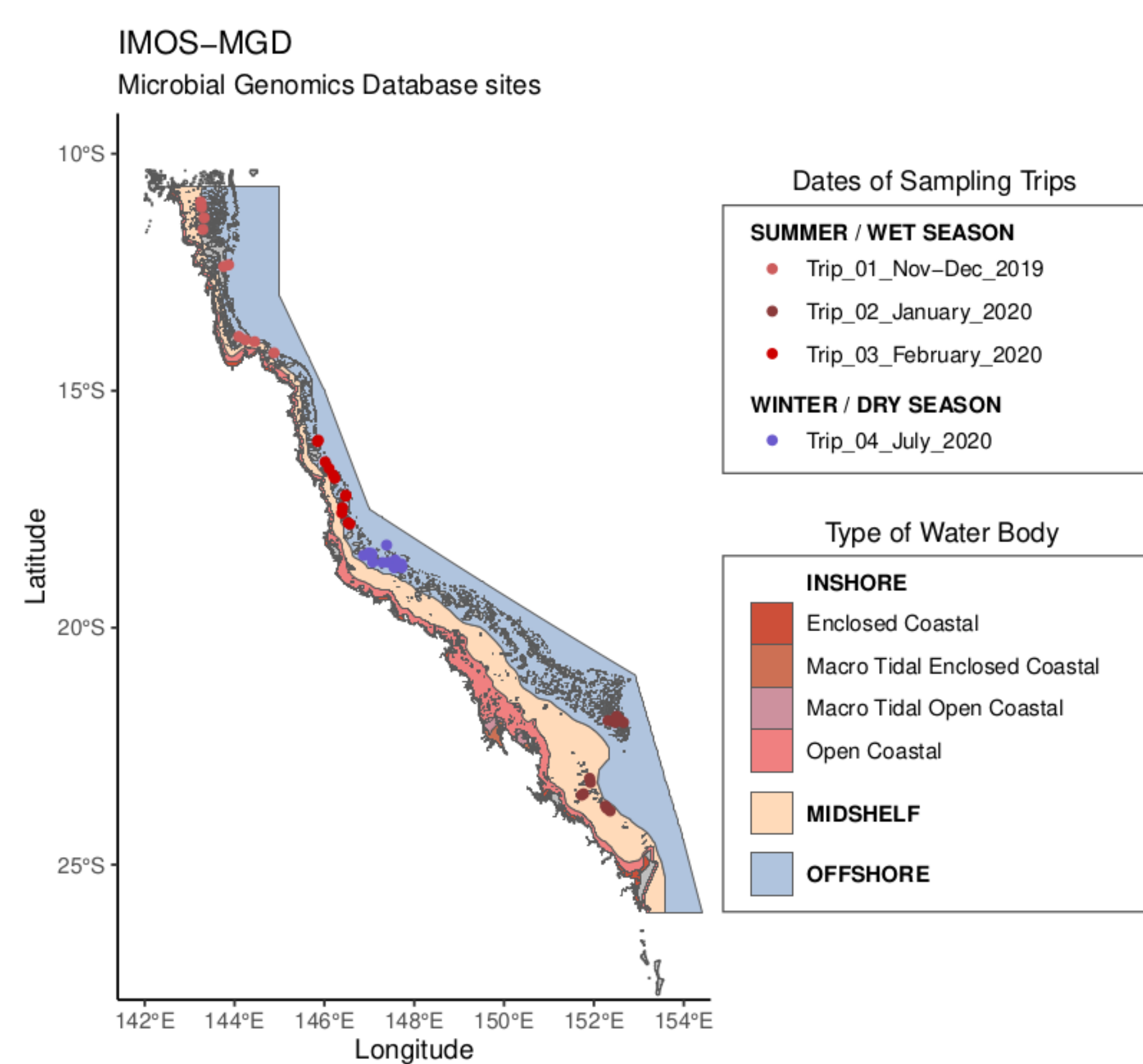
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Introduction



Early identification of environmental stressors is critical for successful reef management (A). Due to short generation times, microbes respond rapidly to environmental disturbance (B). Changes in microbial activity may translate to reef ecosystem functioning (C).

Material & Methods



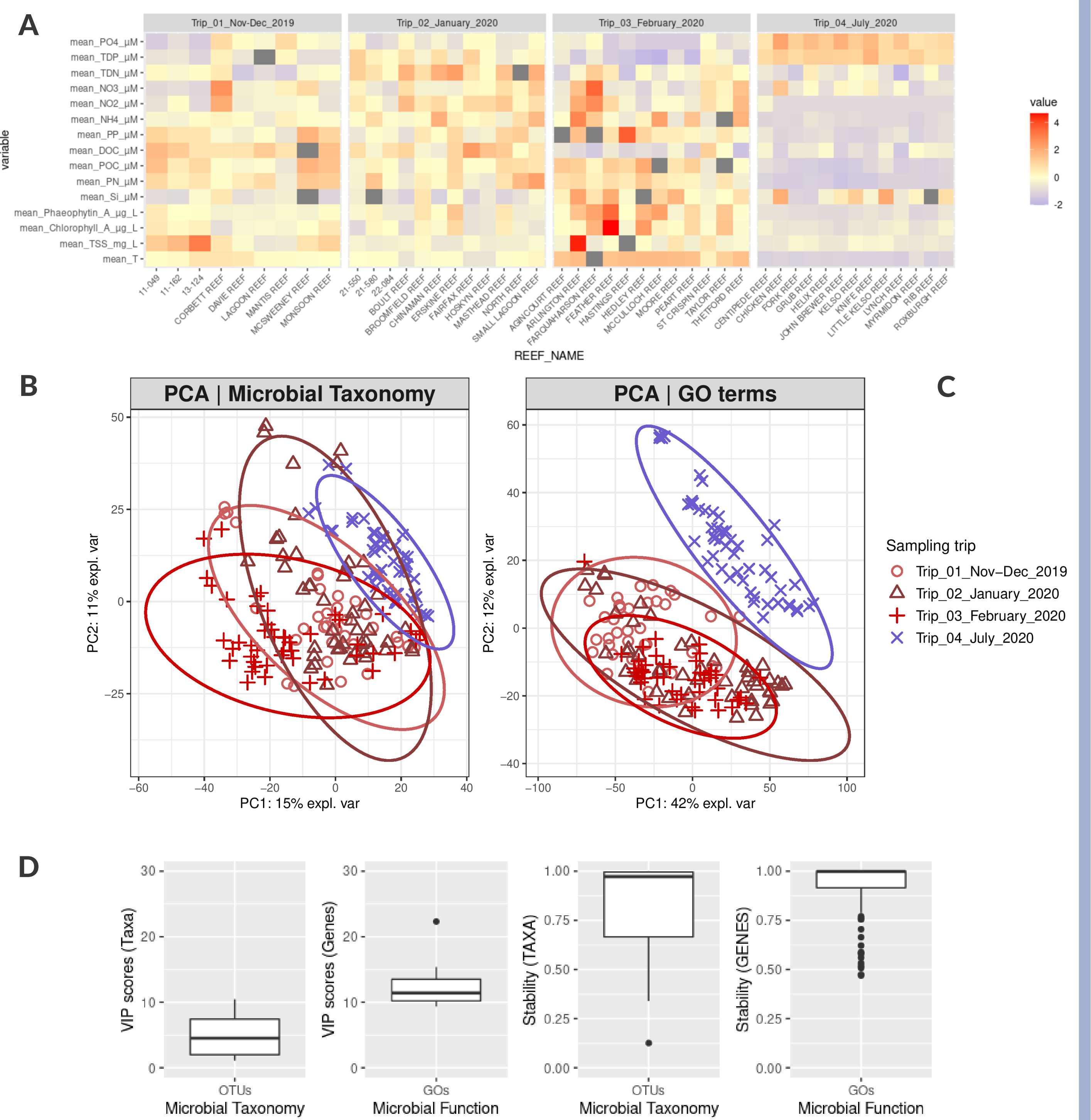
Seawater was collected for metagenomic sequencing from 48 midshelf (7) & offshore (41) sites on the GBR, in 4 trips. A **read-based metagenomics analysis** was applied to correlate microbial abundance data with environmental measurements on **Water quality** & **Benthic cover**.

Microbial genomes (MAGs) are being generated to populate the IMOS-MGD database (QR code for more information).

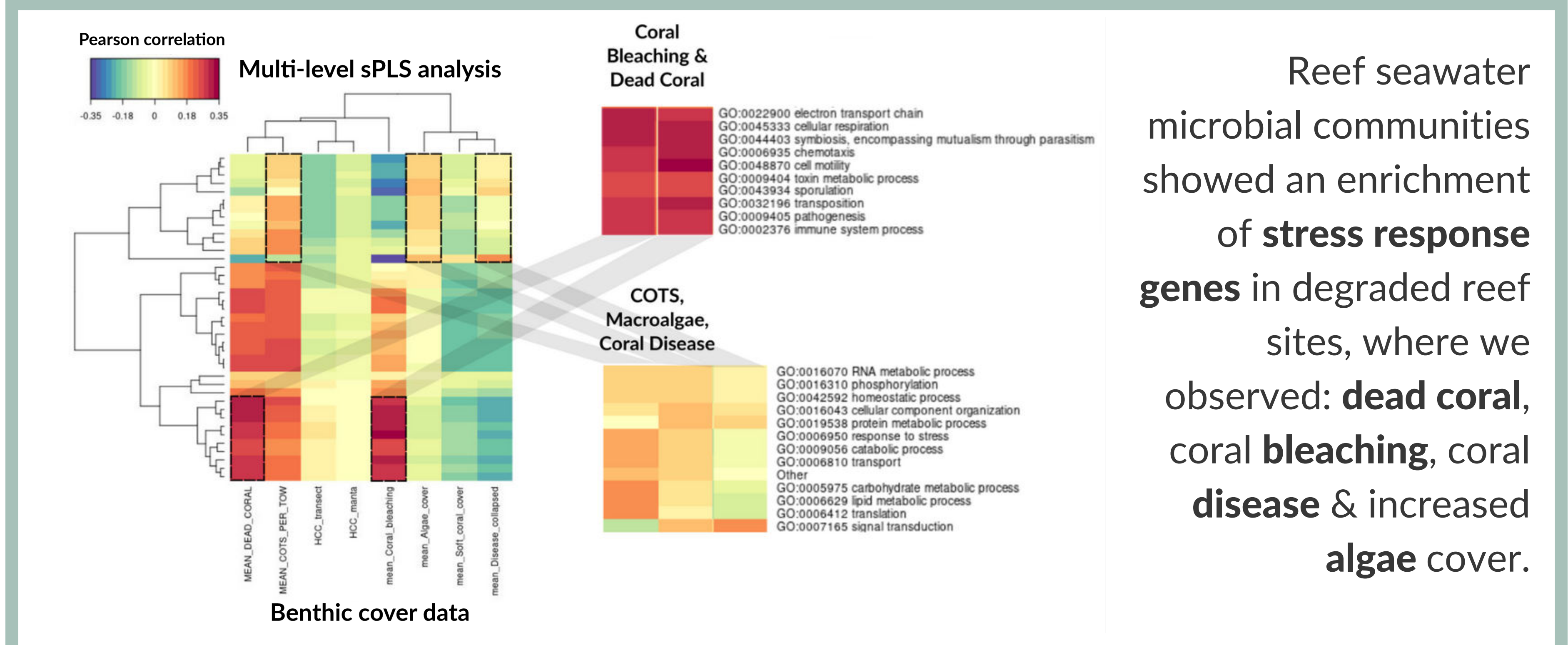
Results

How is reef bacterioplankton affected by water chemistry?

Seasonal differences in nutrient loads and temperature (A) were identified as the main drivers of seawater microbial communities, which differed across seasons (B, C). Functional differences were more pronounced (C). Multivariate linear regression modelling identified that microbial functional information may better inform reef health compared to taxonomy (D).



How is reef bacterioplankton affected by benthic cover?



Reef seawater microbial communities showed an enrichment of **stress response genes** in degraded reef sites, where we observed: **dead coral, coral bleaching, coral disease & increased algae cover**.

Conclusion

- (1) Seawater microbes provide a **robust indicator** of reef health state.
- (2) **Microbial functional information** may be more informative for reef monitoring compared to taxonomy.
- (3) Functional signatures of seawater microbes show an **enrichment of stress response genes** in degraded reefs.

More info:



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