

# Feeding biology of habitat forming CWC: preferences and assimilation efficiencies of selected food sources

#### **ATLAS General Assembly 2017**

Rakka M., Maier S., Bilan M., Godinho A., van Oevelen D., Hennige S., Orejas C., Serrão Santos R., Carreiro-Silva M.





#### Introduction

# Cold water corals in a changing environment: Potential impacts of global climate change across coral life history stages

- 1. Study the feeding biology of selected CWC species
- 2. Perform a first description of early life history stages of selected CWC species
- 3. Assess the potential effects of ocean climate change (temperature, OA) on the physiology of different life history stages of selected CWC species



### Introduction Climate change

Increase in seawater temperature

Excessive CO2 absorption: decrease in pH levels

Enhanced water stratification and altered hydrodynamics

Unfavourable conditions for marine calcifiers

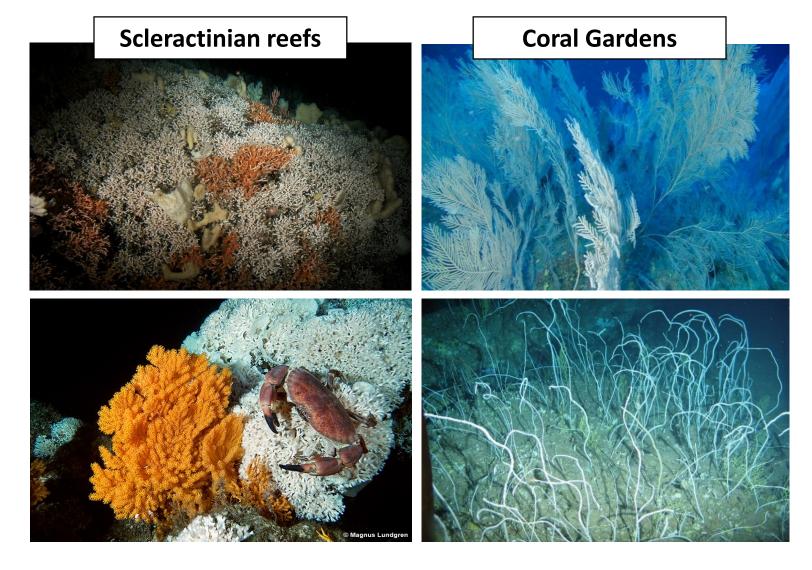
Productivity decrease

Limited food supply to benthic ecosystems

Impacts on coral communities



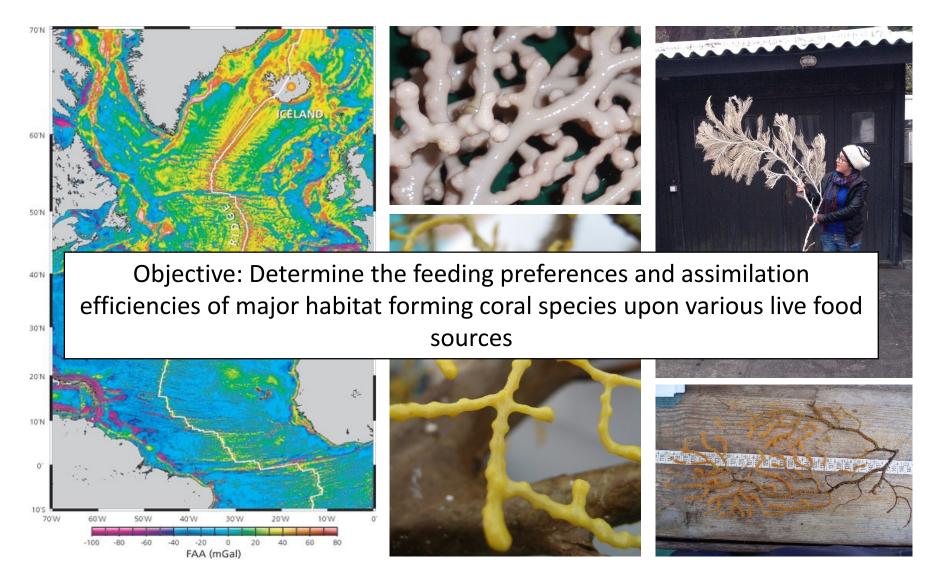
## Introduction Coral gardens



# atlas

### Introduction

#### Case study



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#### Introduction

#### Target species

#### Dentomuricea aff. meteor

- Octocoral
- Common in the Azores Archipelago
- Forms coral gardens between 120-800 m
- Typically encountered in seamounts

#### Antipathella wollastoni

- Antipatharian
- Endemic in the Macaronesia
- Forms coral gardens between 20-1200m
- Typical habitat former in island slopes





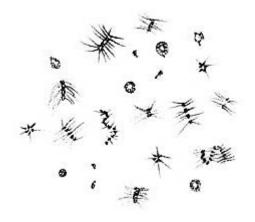
Hypothesis: We expect to see differences in the capturing capacity, rates and assimilation efficiencies of the two species

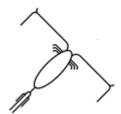


### Introduction Approach

#### **Provide different sources of live food:**

- 1. Phytoplankton source
- 2. Zooplankton source
- 3. Dissolved organic carbon
- 4. Control (starved)





#### **Determine:**

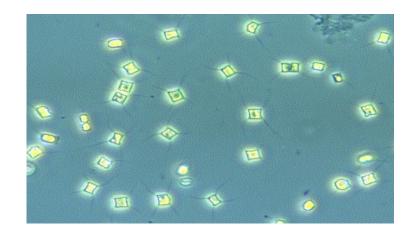
- Fatty acid composition
- Stable isotope incorporation
- Feeding behaviour

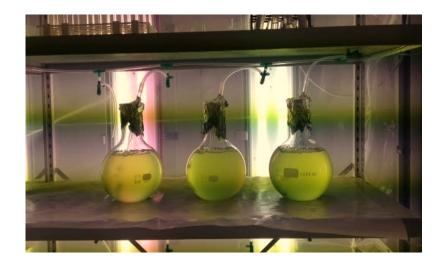


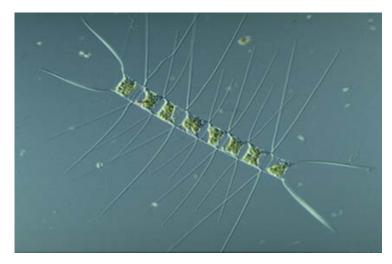
#### Introduction Food sources

#### Phytoplankton source: Chaetoceros sp.

- Common diatom in the Azores
- Sizes: 10-15 μm
- Easy to culture









#### Introduction Food sources

#### **Zooplankton source: Rotifers**

- Small size
- Slow moving
- Can be cultured in high concentrations (~200 cells/ml)
- Non selective feeders-high metabolism
- Quite common in marine systems
- Easy to culture

*Branchionus plicatilis:* 130-340 μm

*Branchionus rotundiformis:* 100-210 μm





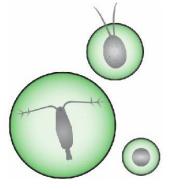
## Introduction



#### Food sources

#### Planning and tasks

1 Culture and maintain food sources



2 Preliminary experiments



ney suitable for the species? are the required entrations?

3 Labelling trials





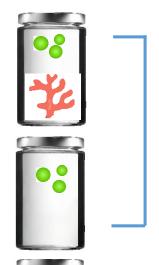
Chaetoceros sp.

#### **Experimental Design**

Coral Phytoplar

Cora Phytoplar

Coral Phytoplan



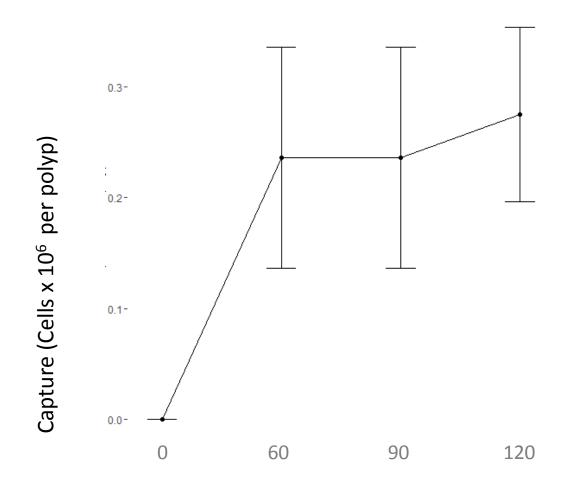
4x 1 ml samples every hour Observation with 5 mins interval

Observation with 5 mins interval



Chaetoceros sp.

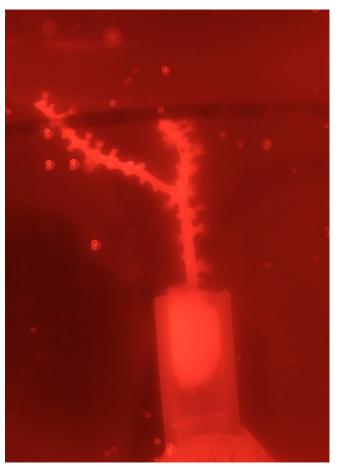
#### **Experimental Design**





Chaetoceros sp.



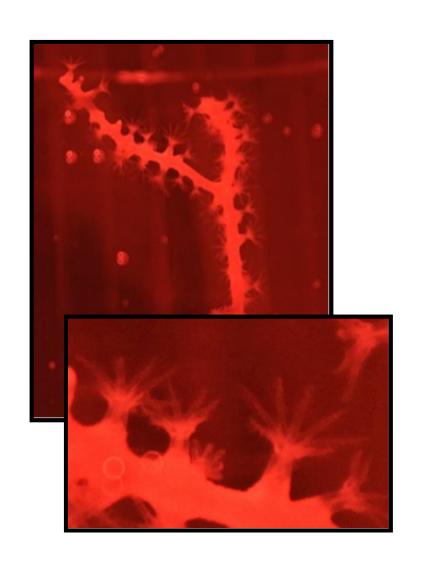


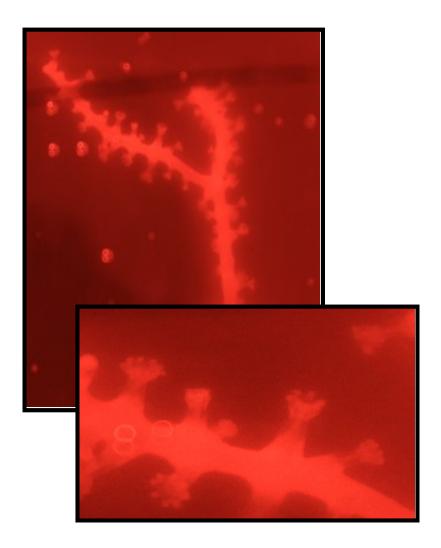
**Control** 

+ Phytoplankton



Chaetoceros sp.





# **Future planning**



#### **Experimental unit**

- 1. Tank building
- 2. Flow trials
- 3. Mortality of live food in tank

# 35 cm 15 cm 15 cm

#### **Optimizing methods**

- 1. Respiration baseline studies
- 2. Labelling
- 3. Pilot experiment

Main experiments
August-October 2017

# **Thank You!**



#### Presenter details:

Maria Rakka **IMAR-UAZ** marianinha.rk@gmail.com

#### **Project Contact Details:**

**Coordination: Professor Murray Roberts** 

murray.roberts@ed.ac.uk

Project Management: Dr. Katherine Simpson

katherine.simpson@ed.ac.uk

**Communication & Press: Dr. Claudia Junge** 

claudia@aquatt.ie

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