

# Peeping through the deep: insights to the reproductive strategies of cold-water gorgonians in the Azores Archipelago ATLAS General Assembly 2017

Rakka M., Sampaio I., Bilan M., Godinho A., Movilla J., Orejas C., Carreiro-Silva M.



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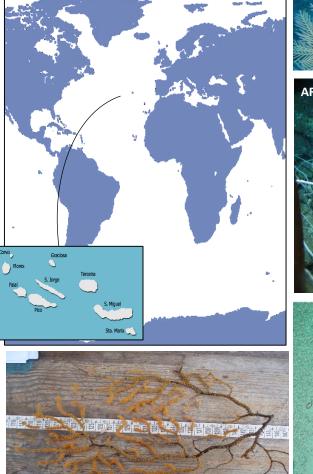


## **Introduction** Octocorals in the Azores

ARQDACO-ImagDOP







ARQDACO-ImagDOP

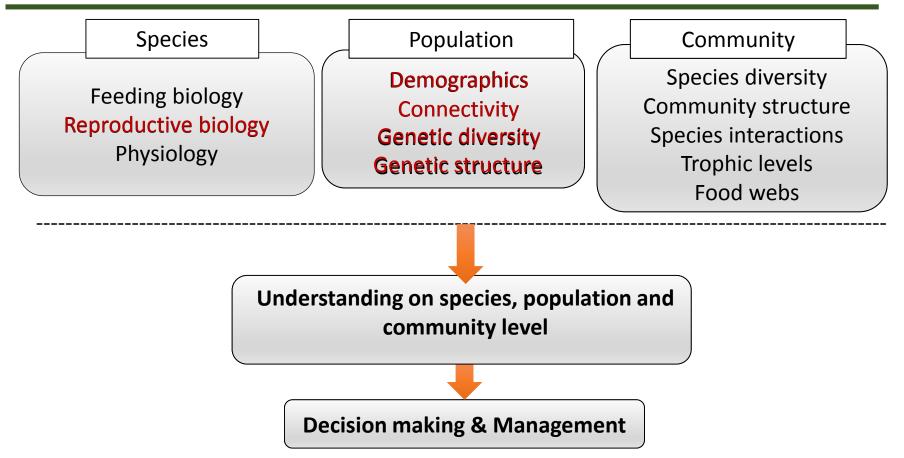








Octocorallia



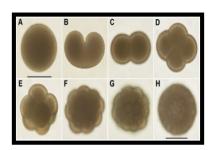


#### **Sexual Reproduction**

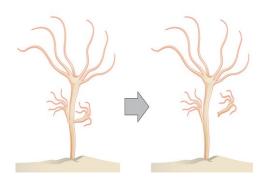
- Involves two individuals of different sexes
- Involves reproductive cells (gametes)

## **Asexual Reproduction**

- Involves a single individual
- It doesn't include reproductive cells (gametes)
- Descendants are genetically identical to parent individual



Development of fertilized oocyte (A) to early larvae (H). *L. pertusa*. Larsson *et al.,* 2014





#### Sexuality

Sexual allocation within the colony

- Most deep octocorals to date are gonochoric
- Sex ratio within populations varies; many female skewed ratios

#### **Reproductive mode**

Way in which mating occurs

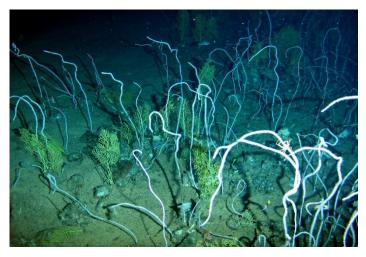
- Both brooding and spawning have been reported
- Great flexibility of this trait within the Alcyonacea

#### **Reproductive Seasonality**

 CW octocorals display both seasonal and continuous reproductive activity

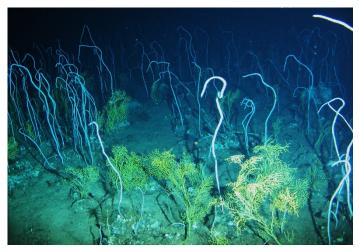


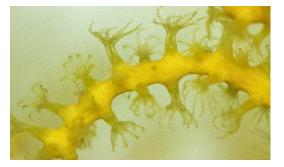
#### Viminella flagellum





## Dentomuricea aff. meteor







#### Sexuality:

Both target species turned out to be gonochoric

#### **Reproductive mode**

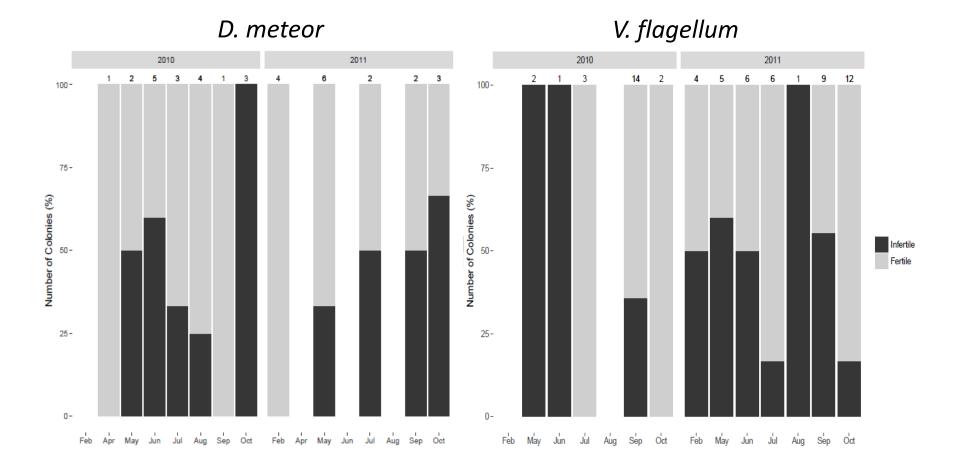
No larvae have been successfully identified for the target species: most probably broadcast spawners





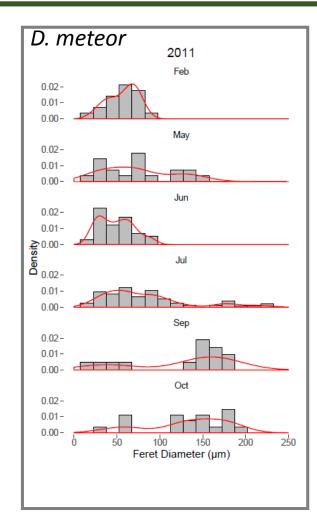


#### Seasonality-Reproductive timing

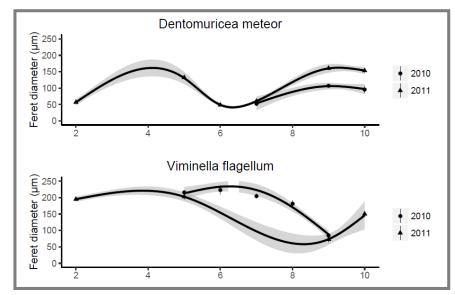




Seasonality-Reproductive timing



- Oocyte size distributions are not always uniform
- Continuous investment in reproduction with seasonal cycles
  - D. meteor 4-6 month cycles
  - V. flagellum 6-7 month cycles





#### Importance of reproductive knowledge

Sex ratio, fecundity: Important parameters for demographic studies and population biology Reproductive mode; oocyte size: Dispersal, indication for larval duration Reproductive timing: Prediction of disturbance impacts; important information for dispersal models



# Strategies of asexual reproduction known from shallow water octocorals:

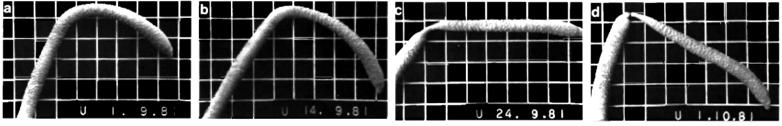
- Fragmentation
- Fision
- Polyp expulsion
- Parthenogenetic larvae

Forms of asexual reproduction (budding, fission, parthenogenesis, etc.) that occur frequently in many shallow-water species have yet to be observed among deep-sea octocorals (Watling et al., 2011)

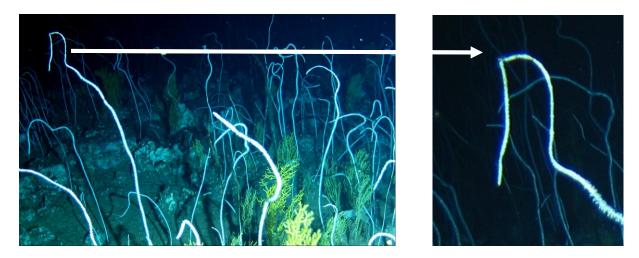
Asexual reproduction might be more important for the ecology of cnidarian species than it is usually thought (Fautin, 2002)



#### Fragmentation-Fision in Junceella fragilis



Walker & Bull, 1984





## **Polyp expulsion**

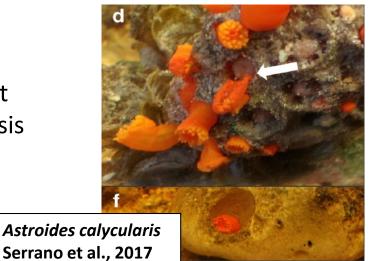
- Budding: Controlled expulsion of polyps which subsequently settle in new grounds
- Polyp bail-out: massive expulsion of live polyps, very often followed by subsequent death of the mother colony

Dendronephthya hemprichi Dahan & Benayahu, 1997





Reverse development Naked coral hypothesis

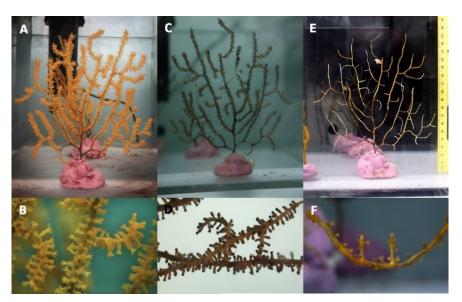




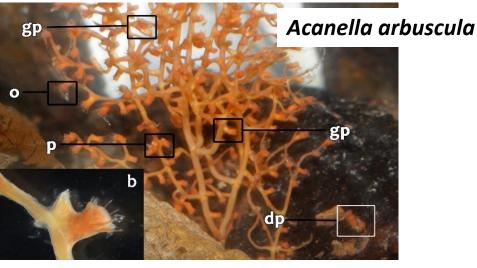
# Asexual Reprodution Polyp expulsion

Dentomuricea meteor





#### Acanthogorgia armata







	Sexual Reproduction	Asexual Reproduction
Genetic Diversity	<b>※</b>	
Dispersal		
Disturbance	<b>*</b>	*



#### **Study of Sexual Reproduction**

- Expand reproductive studies to other species, e.g. Acanthogorgia armata
- Determine aspects of larval biology
- Combine reproductive studies with ecological information/video transects in order to produce more complete snapshots of the status of coral gardens

#### **Study of Asexual Reproduction**

• Determine the extend to which fision is used in *V. flagellum* colonies (video transects)

# **Thank You!**



**Presenter details:** Maria Rakka Marianinha.rk@gmail.com

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

Coordination: Professor Murray Roberts <u>murray.roberts@ed.ac.uk</u> Project Management: Dr. Katherine Simpson <u>katherine.simpson@ed.ac.uk</u> Communication & Press: Dr. Claudia Junge claudia@aquatt.ie

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