

Dynamics of Epiphytic Microbial Communities on Marine Macrophyte Surfaces

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1 **Abstract**

2 Introduction

3 Marine macrophytes (seagrasses and macroalgae) are important ecosystem engineers that
4 form close associations with microorganism belonging to all three domains of life (Egan *et al.*,
5 2013; Tarquinio *et al.*, 2019). Microbes can live within macrophyte tissue as endophytes or can
6 form epiphytic communities on surfaces of leaves and thalli (Egan *et al.*, 2013; Hollants *et al.*,
7 2013; Tarquinio *et al.*, 2019). Epiphytic and endophytic microbial communities form a close
8 functional relationship with the macrophyte host. It was proposed that this close relationship
9 constitutes a holobiont, an integrated community where the macrophyte organism and its symbiotic
10 partners support each other (Margulis, 1991; Egan *et al.*, 2013; Tarquinio *et al.*, 2019).

11 Biofilms formed from microbial epiphytes can contain diverse taxonomic groups and harbor
12 cell densities from 10^2 to 10^7 cells cm^{-2} (Armstrong *et al.*, 2000; Bengtsson *et al.*, 2010; Burke *et*
13 *al.*, 2011b). In such an environment a number of positive and negative interactions between the
14 macrophyte and colonizing microorganisms have been described (Egan *et al.*, 2013; Hollants *et*
15 *al.*, 2013; Tarquinio *et al.*, 2019). Macrophytes can promote growth of associated microbes by
16 nutrient exudation, while in return microorganisms may support macrophyte performance through
17 improved nutrient availability, phytohormone production and protection form toxic compounds,
18 oxidative stress, biofouling organisms and pathogens (Egan *et al.*, 2013; Hollants *et al.*, 2013;
19 Tarquinio *et al.*, 2019). Beside this positive interactions, macrophytes can negatively impact
20 the associated microbes such as pathogenic bacteria by producing reactive oxygen species and
21 secondary metabolites (Egan *et al.*, 2013; Hollants *et al.*, 2013; Tarquinio *et al.*, 2019).

22 All these ecological roles are carried out by a taxonomically diverse community of
23 microorganisms. At higher taxonomic ranks a core set of macrophyte epiphytic taxa was
24 described consisting mainly of *Alphaproteobacteria*, *Gammaproteobacteria*, *Desulfobacterota*,
25 *Bacteroidota*, *Cyanobacteria*, *Actinobacteriota*, *Firmicutes*, *Planctomyctota*, *Chloroflexi* and
26 *Verrucomicrobiota* (Crump and Koch, 2008; Tujula *et al.*, 2010; Lachnit *et al.*, 2011). In contrast,

27 at lower taxonomic ranks host specific microbial communities were described (Lachnit *et al.*,
28 2011; Roth-Schulze *et al.*, 2016). Recently, it was shown that even different morphological niches
29 within the same alga had a higher influence on bacterial community variation than biogeography
30 or environmental factors (Morrissey *et al.*, 2019). While there is high community variation
31 between host species is was observed that the majority of metagenomes determined functions
32 were conserved both between host species and individuals (Burke *et al.*, 2011a; Roth-Schulze *et*
33 *al.*, 2016). This discrepancy between taxonomic and functional composition could be explained
34 by the lottery hypothesis. It postulates that an initial random colonization step is performed from
35 a set of functionally equivalent taxonomic groups resulting in taxonomically different epiphytic
36 communities sharing a core set of functional genes (Burke *et al.*, 2011a; Roth-Schulze *et al.*,
37 2016). In addition, some of the variation in the observed data could be attributed to different
38 techniques used in various studies, such as different protocols for epiphytic cell detachment and/or
39 DNA isolation, as no standard protocol to study epiphytic communities was established (Ugarelli
40 *et al.*, 2019; Korlević *et al.*, submitted).

41 The majority of studies describing macrophyte epiphytic communities did not encompass
42 seasonal changes (Crump and Koch, 2008; Lachnit *et al.*, 2009; Burke *et al.*, 2011b; Roth-Schulze
43 *et al.*, 2016; Ugarelli *et al.*, 2019). In addition, if seasonal changes were taken into account
44 low temporal frequency and/or methodologies that do not allow for high taxonomic resolution
45 were used (Tujula *et al.*, 2010; Lachnit *et al.*, 2011; Miranda *et al.*, 2013). In the present study
46 we describe the seasonal dynamics of bacterial and archaeal communities on the surfaces of
47 the seagrass *Cymodocea nodosa* and siphonous macroalgae *Caulerpa cylindracea* determined
48 on a mostly monthly scale. Bacterial and archaeal epiphytes were sampled in a meadow of
49 *Cymodocea nodosa* invaded by the invasive *Caulerpa cylindracea* and in a locality of only
50 *Caulerpa cylindracea* located in the proximity of the meadow. In addition, for comparison the
51 community of the surrounding seawater was characterized.

52 **Materials and Methods**

53 **Sampling**

54 Leaves of *Cymodocea nodosa* were sampled in a *Cymodocea nodosa* meadow located in the
55 proximity of the village of Funtana (45°10'39" N, 13°35'42" E). Thalli of *Caulerpa cylindracea*
56 were sampled in the same *Cymodocea nodosa* invaded meadow in Funtana and on a locality of
57 only *Caulerpa cylindracea* located close to the invaded meadow. Sampling of leaves and thalli
58 was performed approximately monthly from December 2017 to October 2018. Leaves and thalli
59 were collected by diving and transported to the laboratory in containers placed on ice and filled
60 with site seawater. Upon arrival to the laboratory, *Cymodocea nodosa* leaves were cut into sections
61 of 1 – 2 cm, while *Caulerpa cylindracea* thalli were cut into 5 – 8 cm long sections. Leaves and
62 thalli were washed three times with sterile artificial seawater (ASW) to remove loosely attached
63 microbial cells. Surrounding seawater was collected in 10 l containers by diving and transported to
64 the laboratory where the whole container volume was filtered through a 20 µm net. The filtrate was
65 further sequentially filtered through 3 µm and 0.2 µm polycarbonate membrane filters (Whatman,
66 United Kingdom) using a peristaltic pump. Filters were briefly dried at room temperature and
67 stored at –80 °C. Seawater samples were also collected approximately monthly from July 2017 to
68 October 2018.

69 **DNA Isolation**

70 DNA from surfaces of *Cymodocea nodosa* and *Caulerpa cylindracea* was isolated using a
71 previously modified and adapted protocol that allows a selective epiphytic DNA isolation (Massana
72 *et al.*, 1997; Korlević *et al.*, submitted). Briefly, leaves and thalli are incubated in a lysis buffer
73 and treated with lysozyme and proteinase K. Following the incubations, the mixture containing
74 lysed epiphytic cells is separated from leaves and thalli and extracted using a phenol-chloroform

75 procedure. Finally, the extracted DNA is precipitated using isopropanol. DNA from seawater
76 picoplankton was isolated from 0.2 μ m polycarbonate filters according to (Massana *et al.*, 1997)
77 with a slight modification. Following the phenol-chloroform extraction steps 1/10 of chilled 3
78 M sodium acetate (pH 5.2) was added. DNA was precipitated by adding 1 volume of chilled
79 isopropanol, incubating the mixtures overnight at -20 °C and centrifuging at 20,000 \times g and 4 °C
80 for 21 min. The pellet was washed twice with 500 μ l of chilled 70 % ethanol and centrifuged after
81 each washing step at 20,000 \times g and 4 °C for 5 min. Dried pellets were resuspended in 50 – 100 μ l
82 of deionized water.

83 **Illumina 16S rRNA Sequencing**

84 Illumina MiSeq sequencing of the V4 16S rRNA region was performed as described
85 previously (Korlević *et al.*, submitted). The V4 region of the 16S rRNA gene was amplified using
86 a two-step PCR procedure. In the first PCR the 515F (5'-GTGYCAGCMGCCGCGTAA-3')
87 and 806R (5'-GGACTACNVGGGTWTCTAAT-3') primers from the Earth Microbiome Project
88 (<http://press.igsb.anl.gov/earthmicrobiome/protocols-and-standards/16s/>) were used to amplify
89 the target region (Caporaso *et al.*, 2012; Apprill *et al.*, 2015; Parada *et al.*, 2016). These primers
90 contained on their 5' end a tagged sequence. Purified PCR products were sent for Illumina MiSeq
91 sequencing at IMGM Laboratories, Martinsried, Germany. Before sequencing, the second PCR
92 amplification of the two-step PCR procedure was performed at IMGM using primers targeting
93 the tagged region incorporated in the first PCR. In addition, these primers contained adapter
94 and sample-specific index sequences. Beside samples, a positive and negative control for each
95 sequencing batch were sequenced. A negative control was comprised of PCR reactions without
96 DNA template, while for a positive controls a mock community composed of evenly mixed DNA
97 material originating from 20 bacterial strains (ATCC MSA-1002, ATCC, USA) was used. The
98 sequences obtained in this study have been submitted to the European Nucleotide Archive (ENA)
99 under accession numbers **TO BE ADDED LATER!**.

100 **Sequence Analysis**

101 Obtained sequences were analyzed on the computer cluster Isabella (University Computing
102 Center, University of Zagreb) using mothur (version 1.43.0) (Schloss *et al.*, 2009) according
103 to the MiSeq Standard Operating Procedure (MiSeq SOP; https://mothur.org/wiki/MiSeq_SOP)
104 (Kozich *et al.*, 2013) and recommendations given from the Riffomonas project to enhance data
105 reproducibility (<http://www.riffomonas.org/>). For alignment and classification of sequences the
106 SILVA SSU Ref NR 99 database (release 138; <http://www.arb-silva.de>) was used (Quast *et al.*,
107 2013; Yilmaz *et al.*, 2014). Pipeline data processing and visualization was done using R (version
108 3.6.0) (R Core Team, 2019), package vegan (version 2.5-6) (Oksanen *et al.*, 2019), package
109 tidyverse (version 1.3.0) (Wickham *et al.*, 2019) and multiple other packages (Xie, 2014, 2015,
110 2019a, 2019b, 2020; Neuwirth, 2014; Xie *et al.*, 2018; Allaire *et al.*, 2019; Zhu, 2019). The
111 detailed analysis procedure including the R Markdown file for this paper are available as a GitHub
112 repository (**TO BE ADDED LATER!**). Based on the ATCC MSA-1002 mock community
113 included in the analysis an average sequencing error rate of 0.01 % was determined, which is in
114 line with previously reported values for next-generation sequencing data (Kozich *et al.*, 2013;
115 Schloss *et al.*, 2016). In addition, the negative controls processed together with the samples
116 yielded on average only 2 sequences after sequence quality curation.

117 **Results**

118 Chloroplast sequences were following the seasonal pattern (Figure S3, Figure 2).

119 **Discussion**

120 **Acknowledgments**

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218 **Figure Captions**

219 **Figure 1.** Proportion of shared bacterial and archaeal communities (Bray-Curtis Similarity
220 Coefficient) and shared bacterial and archaeal OTUs (Jaccard's Similarity Coefficient) between
221 consecutive sampling points and from the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded]
222 and *Caulerpa cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater.

223 **Figure 2.** Principal Coordinates Analysis (PCoA) of Bray-Curtis distances based on OTU
224 abundances of bacterial and archaeal communities from the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea*
225 *nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding
226 seawater. Samples from the same environment or same season are labeled in different colors. The
227 proportion of explained variation by each axis is shown on the corresponding axis in parentheses.

228 **Figure 3.** Taxonomic classification and relative contribution of the most abundant bacterial and
229 archaeal sequences on the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa*
230 *cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater.

231 **Figure 4.** Taxonomic classification and relative contribution of the most abundant cyanobacterial
232 sequences on the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa*
233 *cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater. The proportion of
234 cyanobacterial sequences in the total bacterial and archaeal community is given above the
235 corresponding bar. NR – No Relative

236 **Figure 5.** Taxonomic classification and relative contribution of the most abundant sequences
237 within the *Bacteroidota* on the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and
238 *Caulerpa cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater. The proportion
239 of sequences classified as *Bacteroidota* in the total bacterial and archaeal community is given
240 above the corresponding bar. NR – No Relative

241 **Figure 6.** Taxonomic classification and relative contribution of the most abundant alphaproteobacterial

242 sequences on the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa*
243 *cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater. The proportion of
244 alphaproteobacterial sequences in the total bacterial and archaeal community is given above the
245 corresponding bar. NR – No Relative

246 **Figure 7.** Taxonomic classification and relative contribution of the most abundant gammaproteobacterial
247 sequences on the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa*
248 *cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater. The proportion of
249 gammaproteobacterial sequences in the total bacterial and archaeal community is given above the
250 corresponding bar. NR – No Relative

251 **Figure 8.** Taxonomic classification and relative contribution of the most abundant sequences
252 within the *Desulfobacterota* on the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and
253 *Caulerpa cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater. The proportion
254 of sequences classified as *Desulfobacterota* in the total bacterial and archaeal community is given
255 above the corresponding bar. NR – No Relative

256 **Figures**

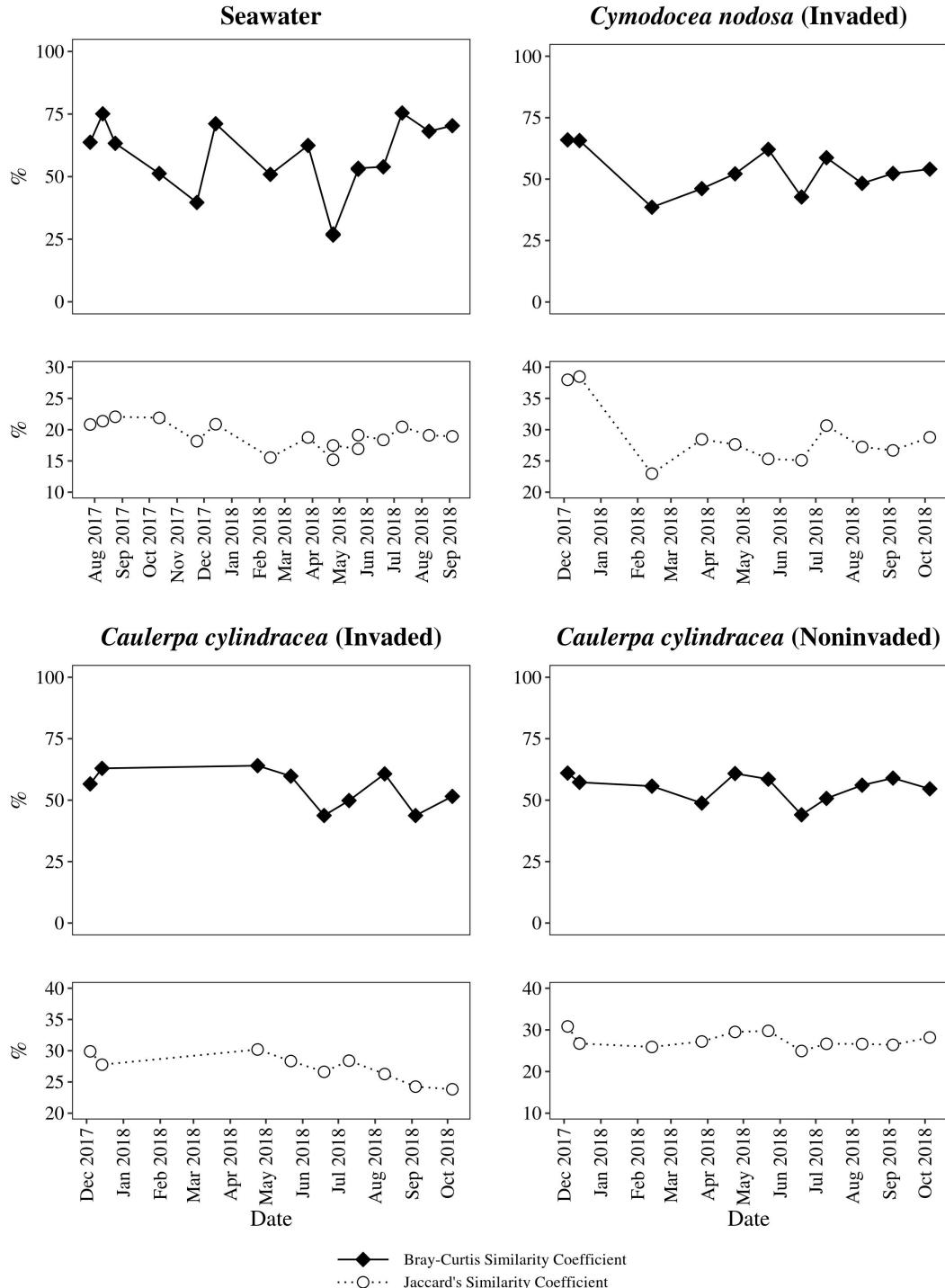


Figure 1. Proportion of shared bacterial and archaeal communities (Bray-Curtis Similarity Coefficient) and shared bacterial and archaeal OTUs (Jaccard's Similarity Coefficient) between consecutive sampling points and from the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater.

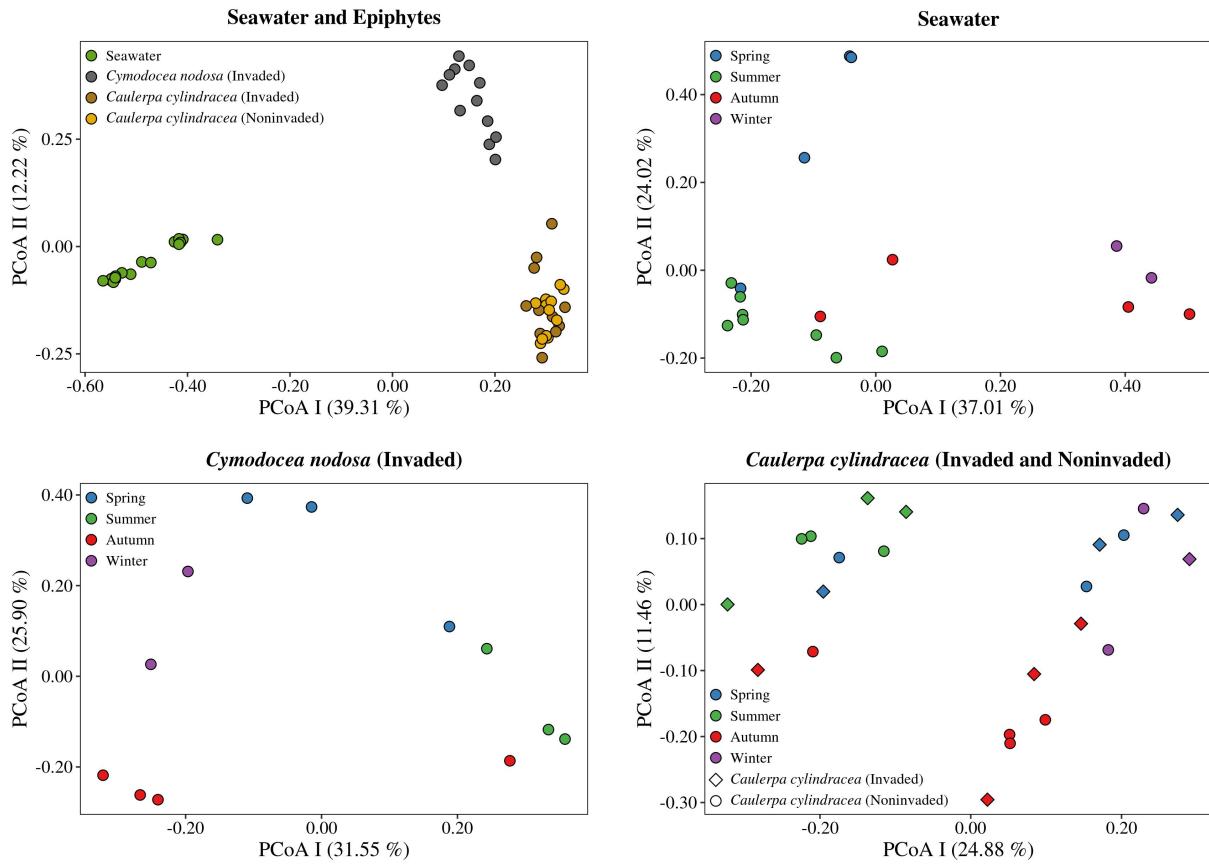


Figure 2. Principal Coordinates Analysis (PCoA) of Bray-Curtis distances based on OTU abundances of bacterial and archaeal communities from the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater. Samples from the same environment or same season are labeled in different colors. The proportion of explained variation by each axis is shown on the corresponding axis in parentheses.

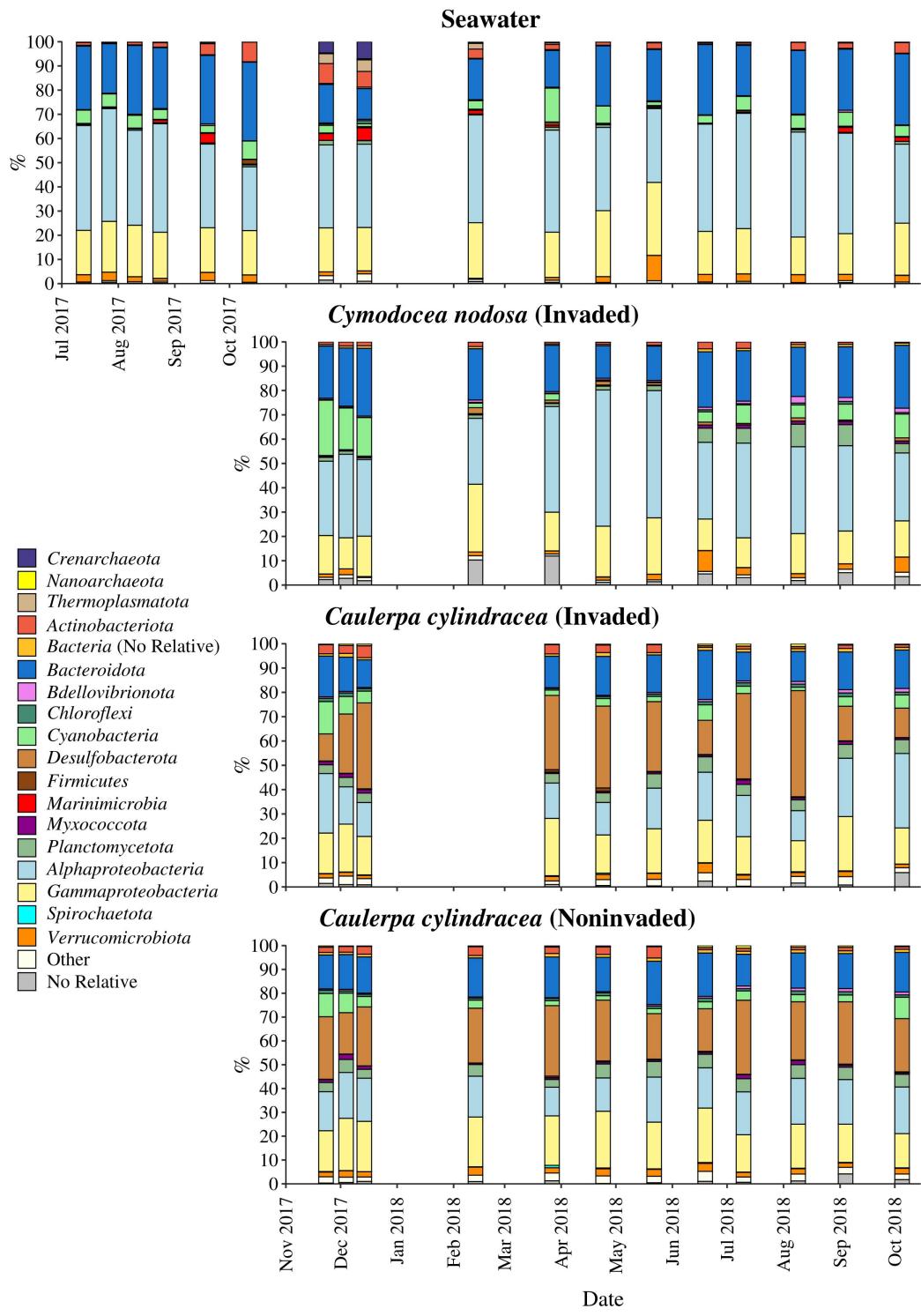


Figure 3. Taxonomic classification and relative contribution of the most abundant bacterial and archaeal sequences on the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater.

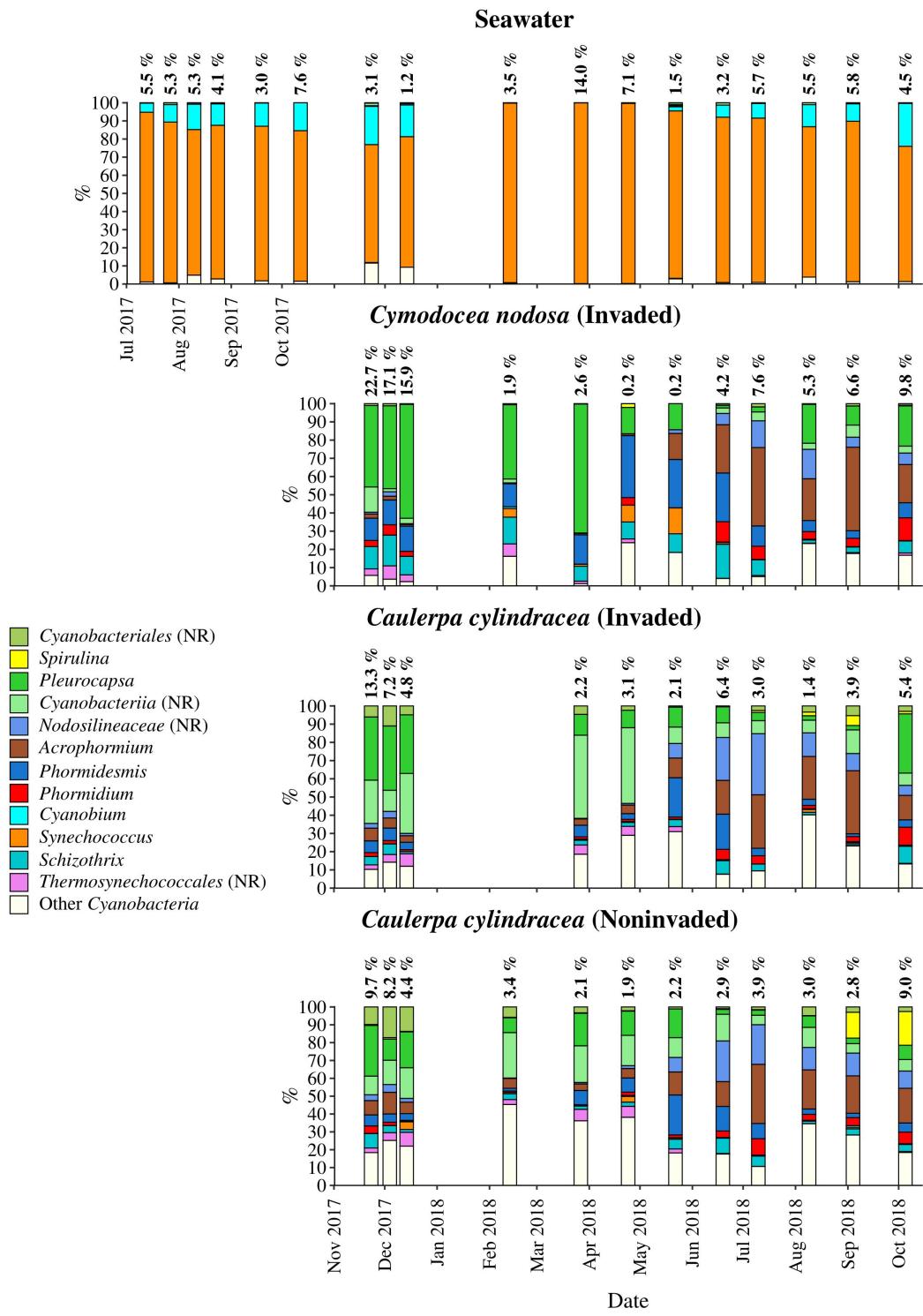


Figure 4. Taxonomic classification and relative contribution of the most abundant cyanobacterial sequences on the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater. The proportion of cyanobacterial sequences in the total bacterial and archaeal community is given above the corresponding bar. NR – No Relative

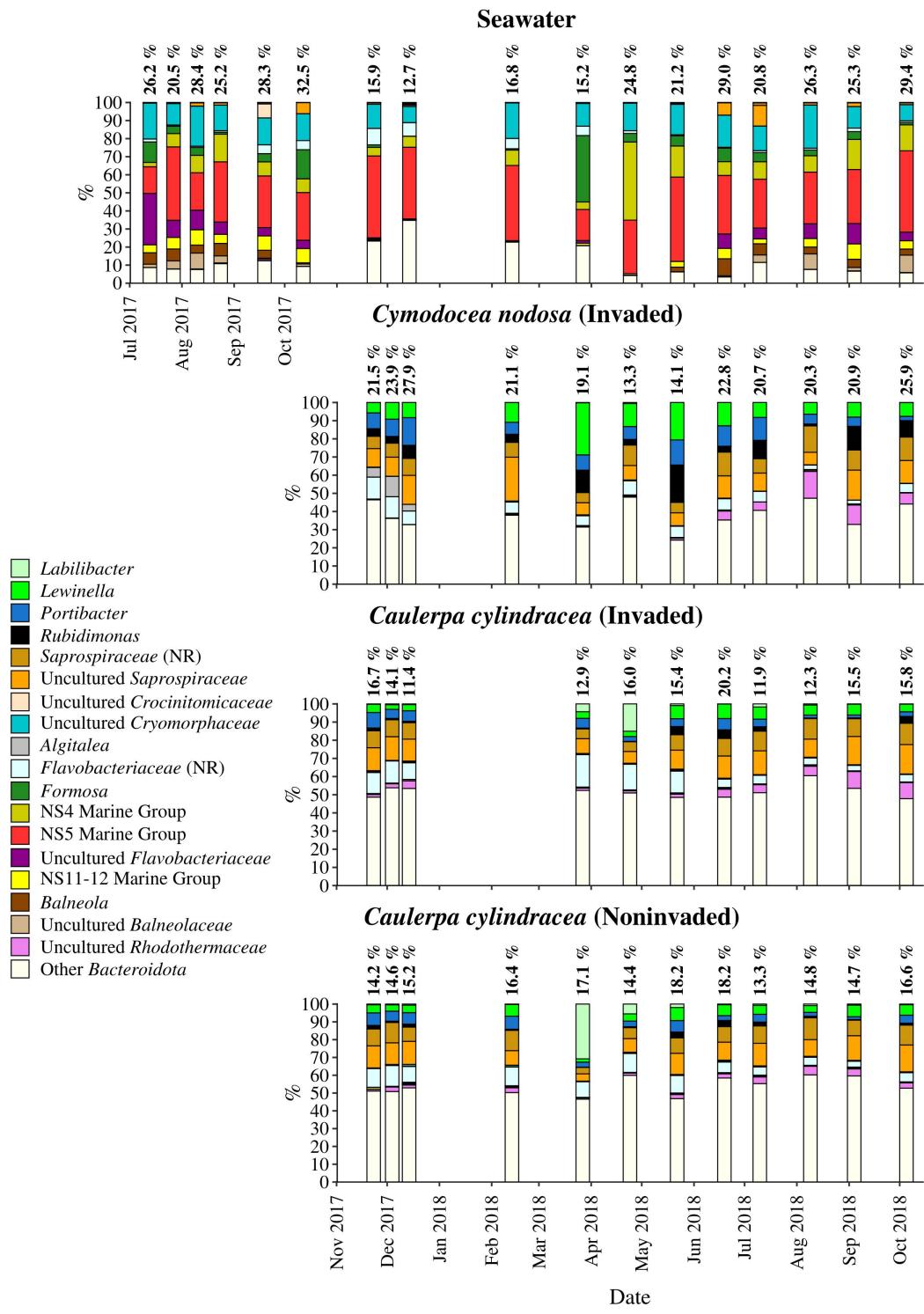


Figure 5. Taxonomic classification and relative contribution of the most abundant sequences within the *Bacteroidota* on the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater. The proportion of sequences classified as *Bacteroidota* in the total bacterial and archaeal community is given above the corresponding bar. NR – No Relative

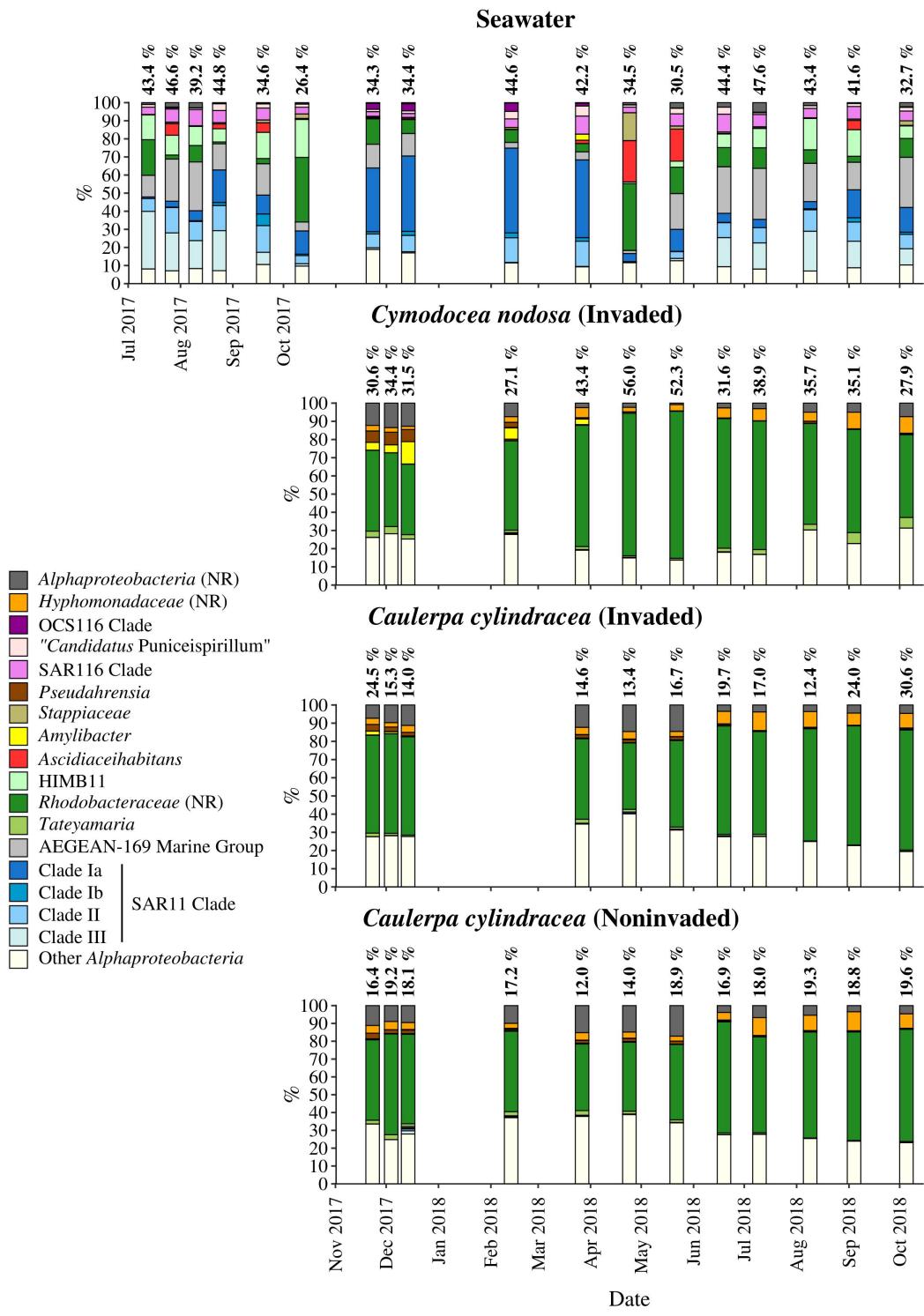


Figure 6. Taxonomic classification and relative contribution of the most abundant alphaproteobacterial sequences on the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater. The proportion of alphaproteobacterial sequences in the total bacterial and archaeal community is given above the corresponding bar. NR – No Relative

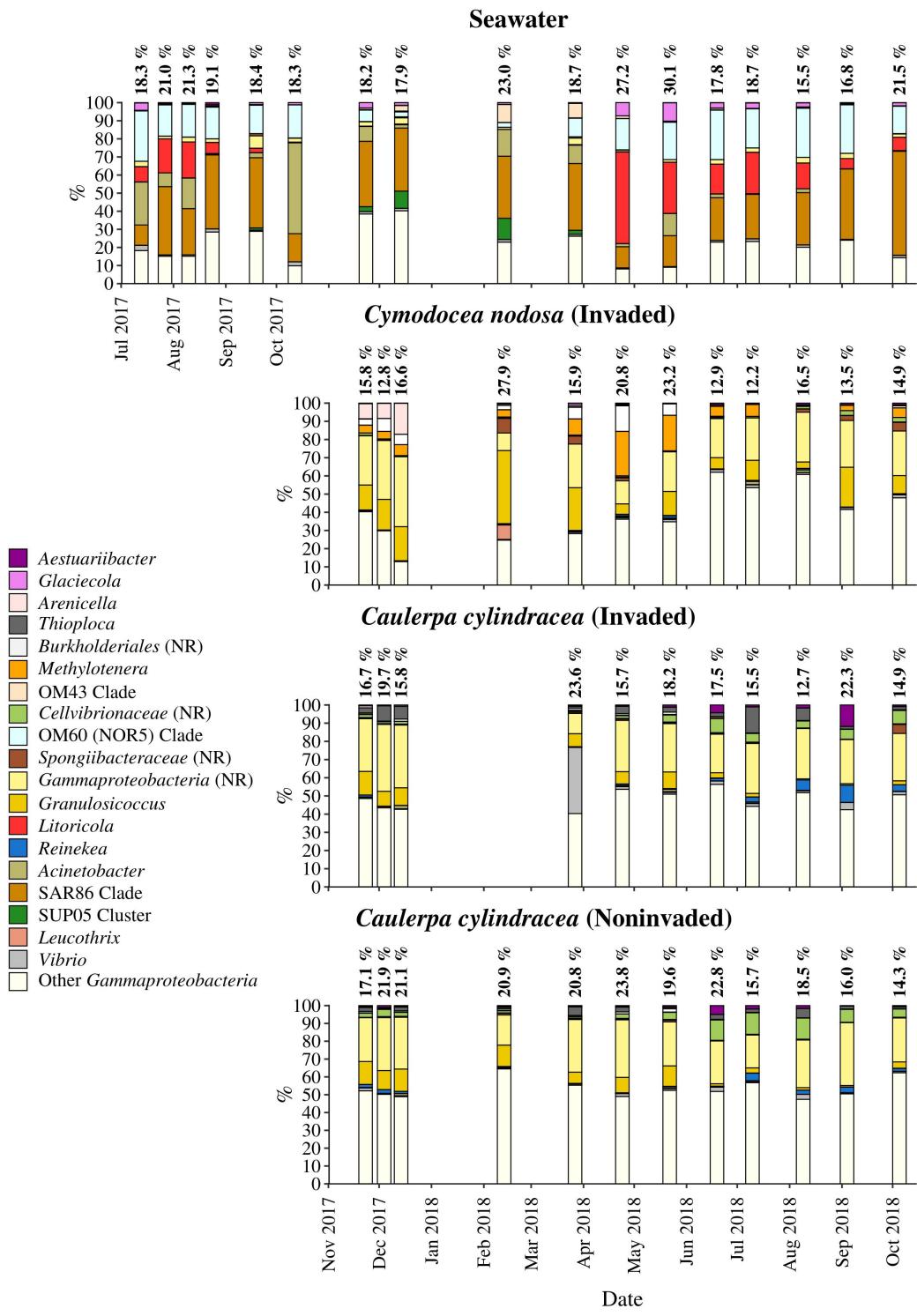


Figure 7. Taxonomic classification and relative contribution of the most abundant gammaproteobacterial sequences on the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater. The proportion of gammaproteobacterial sequences in the total bacterial and archaeal community is given above the corresponding bar. NR – No Relative

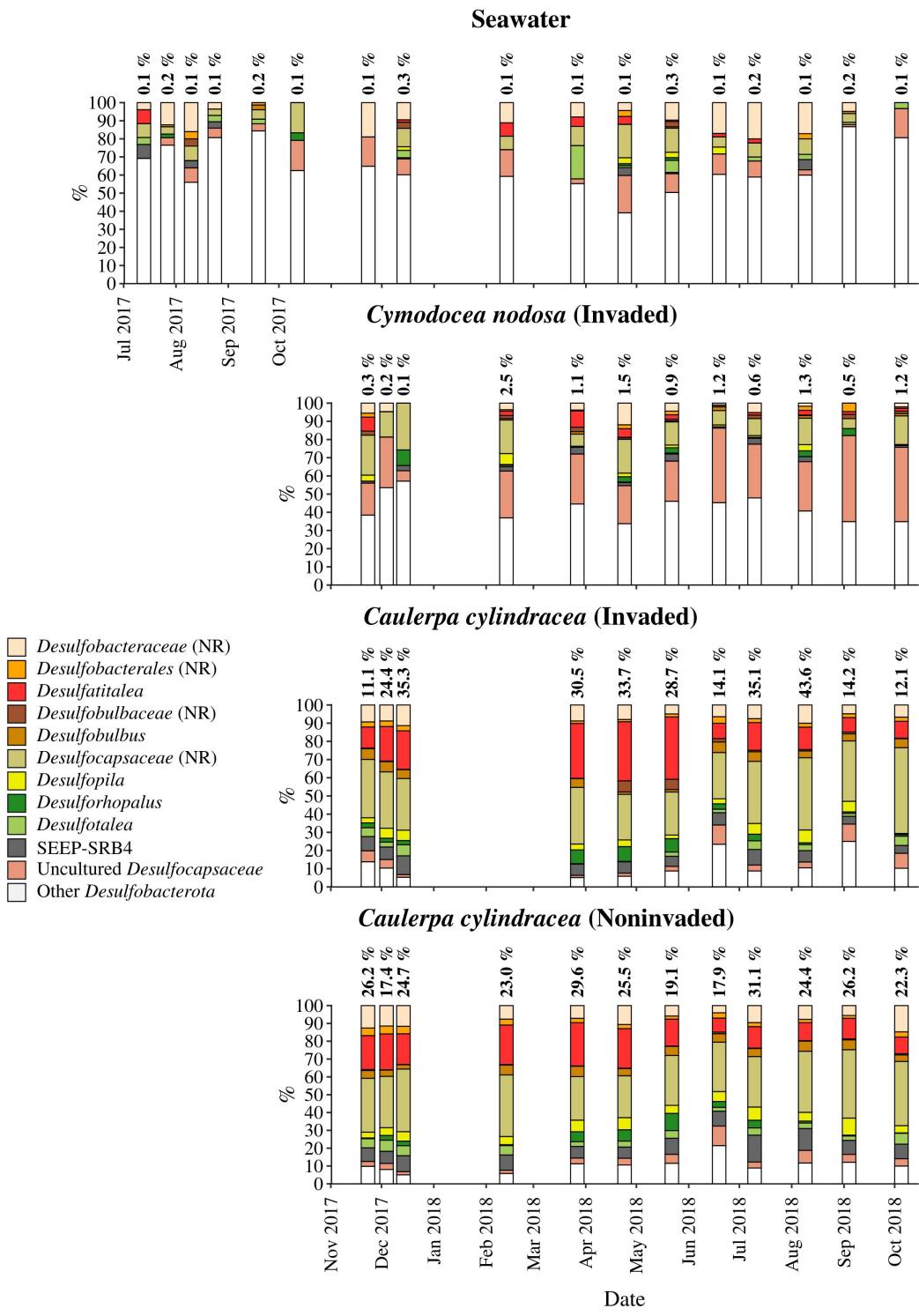


Figure 8. Taxonomic classification and relative contribution of the most abundant sequences within the *Desulfobacterota* on the surfaces of macrophytes (*Cymodocea nodosa* [Invaded] and *Caulerpa cylindracea* [Invaded and Noninvaded]) and in the surrounding seawater. The proportion of sequences classified as *Desulfobacterota* in the total bacterial and archaeal community is given above the corresponding bar. NR – No Relative