Microbial Ecology and Biogeography

OF THE

Southern Ocean

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Acronyms

CTD Conductivity, Temperature and Depth.

UFO Unidentified Flying Object.

Acknowledgements

Abstract

Introduction

This is a test of the acronyms: I saw a Unidentified Flying Object (UFO). It was not the first UFO I'd ever seen. In fact, I've seen 100 UFOs.

Here is some greek: µg.

Microbial ecology of the Southern Ocean

Oceanography of the Southern Ocean

Water masses and fronts

Effect of climate change

Role of the Polar Front in biogeography

Project questions and hypotheses

The Polar Front as a major biogeographic boundary in the Southern Ocean

Sections of this chapter have been previously published in Wilkins D., Lauro F. M., Williams T. J., Demaere M. Z., Brown M. V., Hoffman J. M., Andrews-Pfannkoch C., Mcquaid J. B., Riddle M. J., Rintoul S. R., and Cavicchioli R. Biogeographic partitioning of Southern Ocean picoplankton revealed by metagenomics. *Molecular Ecology*, 2012.

Summary

Introduction

Methods

Sampling and metagenomic sequencing

Sampling[1] was conducted on board the RSV *Aurora Australis* during cruise V3 CEAMARC/CASO (Collaborative East Antarctic Marine Census / Climate of Southern Ocean) from 13 December 2007 – 26 January 2008. This cruise occupied the SR3 latitudinal transect from Hobart, Australia (44°S) to the Mertz Glacier, Antarctica (67°S) within a longitudinal range of 140–150°E. Nineteen samples (16 surface, 3 deep) were obtained along almost the entire latitudinal range (Figure 1).

A range of data were recorded by integrated instruments on the RSV *Aurora Australis* including location, water column depth, water temperature, salinity, fluorescence and meterological data (TODO provide table). These data were used to locate the (TODO abbreviations package? PFZ) based on a surface temperature gradient of $\sim$ 1.35 °C across a distance of 45–65 km, placing the (TODO abbreviations? PF) at approximately -59.70°of latitude, consistant with previous descriptions TODO EDITING HERE NEED SOKOLOV AND RINTOUL REF

At each station, $\sim$ 250–560 L of seawater was pumped from $\sim$ 1.5–2.5 m below the sea surface into drums stored at ambient temperature on deck. In the case of deep samples, $\sim$ 225–230 L of seawater was collected opportunistically from Niskin bottles attached to a CTD (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth TODO give infor on CTD - SeaBird?) instument operated by an unrelated oceanographic project. Seawater samples were prefiltered through a 20 µm plankton net, then filtrate was captured

[1]Sampling was performed by Jeffrey M. Hoffman and Jeffrey B. Mcquaid

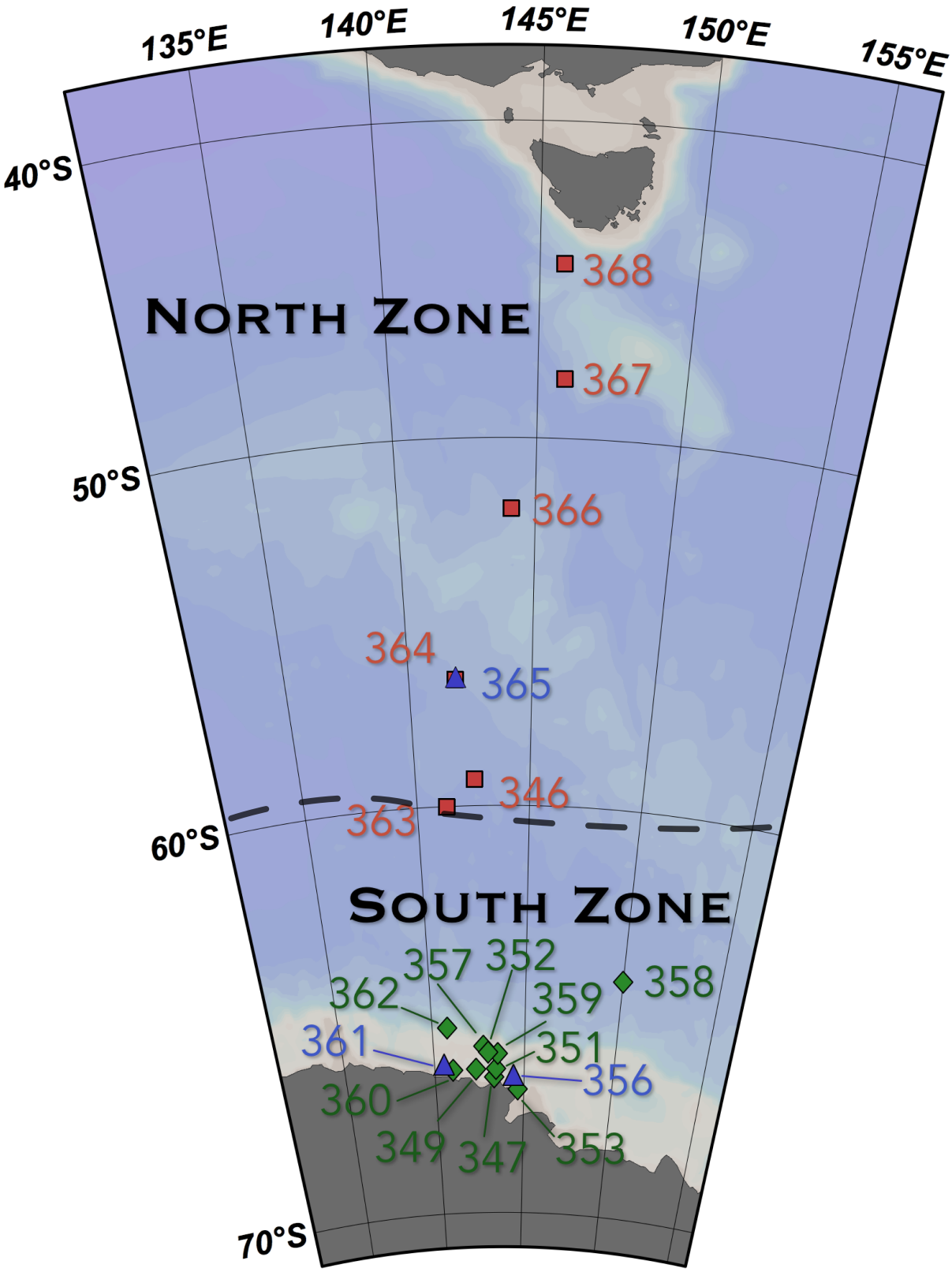

Figure 1: Sites of seawater samples used in this study. Red squares indicate surface samples from the North Zone; green diamonds samples from the South Zone; and blue triangles indicate deep samples. The dashed line gives the approximate location of the Polar Front.

Table 1: Sampling time, location and physiochemical properties of samples used in this study. All data were retrieved from underway instruments aboard the RSV *Aurora Australis*, with the exception of temperature, salinity and fluorescence data for the three deep samples, which was obtained from the CTD TODO CTD manufacturer.

Sample	Zone	Local Time	Latitude	Longitude	Water Column Depth (m)	Sample Depth (m)	Water Temperature (°C)	Salinity (PSU)	Fluorescence (µg/l)	Volume seawater filtered (L)
346	North	20/12/07	-59.312	142.5949	4294	2	2.9	33.75	0.25	500
347	South	23/12/07	-66.0213	142.738	450	2	0.6	34.2	4	250
349	South	27/12/07	-66.5662	142.3169	370	1.5	-1.3	34.4	2.3	250
351	South	28/12/07	-66.5587	143.4303	823	1.5	-0.55	34.3	1.3	500
352	South	29/12/07	-66.765	143.324	164	2.5	-0.75	34.3	3.1	500
353	South	30/12/07	-67.0521	144.6786	180	2	-1.8	34.4	0.3	500
356	Deep	03/01/08	-66.7617	144.4138	920	920	-1.89	34.69	0.1	230
357	South	05/01/08	-66.1719	143.0193	580	2	-0.4	34.15	2.5	500
358	South	09/01/08	-64.3001	150.0306	3550	2	0	33.55	0.45	500
359	South	12/01/08	-66.1903	143.5292	540	2	-0.24	34.21	2.5	500
360	South	13/01/08	-66.5817	141.0211	316	2	-0.65	34.04	6.19	500
361	Deep	14/01/08	-66.4727	140.5572	1203	1170	-1.77	34.56	0.1	225
362	South	19/01/08	-65.5367	140.8287	1064	2	0.7	32.2	0.5	500
363	North	22/01/08	-60.0001	141.3094	4473	2	3.3	33.77	0.1	500
364	North	23/01/08	-56.6953	141.878	3693	2	4	33.7	0.5	500
365	Deep	23/01/08	-56.6967	141.9125	3693	3693	0.48	34.69	0.1	230
366	North	24/01/08	-52.0233	144.1362	3180	2	7.6	33.84	0.25	500
367	North	25/01/08	-48.2487	145.9025	3490	2	11	34.43	0.2	500
368	North	26/01/08	-44.718	145.7775	3201	2	14.75	34.96	1.25	560

on sequential 3.0 µm, 0.8 µm and 0.1 µm polyethersulfone membrane filters (Supor membrane disc filter; Pall Life Sciences TODO location), and immediately stored at -20 °C (Rusch *et al.*, 2007; Ng *et al.*, 2010).

DNA extraction[2] was performed at the J. Craig Venter Institute (Rockville, USA) as described in Rusch *et al.* (2007). Pyrosequencing was performed on a GS20 FLX Titanium instrument (Roche, Branford, USA) also at the J. Craig Venter Institute as described in Lauro *et al.* (2011). Duplicate reads and reads with many pyrosequencing errors were removed as described in Lauro *et al.* (2011).

Phylogenetic analysis of metagenomic data

Functional analysis of metagenomic data

Results

Metagenomic sequencing

Phylogenetic analysis of metagenomic data

Functional analysis of metagenomic data

Discussion

Conclusions

[2]DNA extraction was performed by Cynthia Andrews-Pfannkoch and others at the J. Craig Venter Institute

Meso-scale biogeographic drivers of planktonic diversity

Conclusions

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