



## Study by UGR and MIT reveals microbial plankton live in complex communities

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Research news

A study conducted by researchers from the University of Granada and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), recently published in Nature Communications, found that rather than living alone, microbial plankton in the ocean come together in complex albeit short-lived communities. These communities tend to be cohesive and their turnover is rapid and sharp.

As Dr. Antonio M. Martín Platero, one of the main researchers behind the study explains, each drop of seawater contains hundreds of thousands of microorganisms — organisms so small that they are invisible to the naked human eye. Martín Platero, from the UGR Department of Microbiology stresses, however, that as small as these microorganisms may be, their importance for the well-being of the planet is enormous. Amongst other processes, they regulate global carbon and nutrient cycling more than any other organisms or plants and thus greatly affect the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.



Considering that these microbes live in the sea—a heterogeneous, and ever-changing environment—up until now it has been impossible to determine if they lived alone, in small groups, or if they were able to form unified communities. This new study, however, has found that the reason why microbial plankton come together in complex, cohesive groups is to collectively face the nutrient-poor heterogeneous ecological landscape they live in. Although the sea is a hostile environment for plankton, this grouping behaviour increases their chances of survival and explains why the oceans are full of these microbes. This new study, however, has found that although the sea is a hostile environment for plankton, this grouping behaviour increases their chances of survival and allows them to collectively face the nutrient-poor heterogeneous ecological landscape they live in.

### **Communities in constant transition**



Researchers Kathryn Kauffman and Aidong Ruan processing ocean water samples at Canoe Cove in Nahant, Massachusetts

Furthermore, the study has demonstrated that the taxonomic turnover of these communities really is extraordinarily fast. Their spatial and temporal boundaries are clearly defined and in just a matter of days the existing communities disappear, and new ones, composed of different organisms altogether, occupy their place.

Dr. Martín Platero explains that “these findings are very important for our understanding of oceanic food webs because the variety and turnover rate of the plankton communities mean that larger organisms which feed on the plankton will come into contact with different sets of microbes that could contain pathogens and harmful microorganisms.” These findings, in turn, highlight the importance of high frequency biological sampling of the coastal waters on recreational and commercial working waterfronts in order to identify rapidly changing potential microbial exposures and hazards. A fuller understanding of the behaviour of plankton through effective water sampling can shed light on fields such as human health, fisheries and aquaculture.

The study was conducted during Dr. Martín Platero's postdoctoral fellowship at MIT, which was funded by the "Ramón Areces" Foundation. The biological sampling was carried out on the coast of Massachusetts over 93 consecutive days in the time period between July and October 2010.

The project also involved the participation of Brian Cleary (MIT), Kathryn Kauffman (MIT), Sarah P. Preheim (Johns Hopkins University), Dennis J. McGillicuddy (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution), Eric J. Alm (MIT) and Martin F. Polz (MIT). It was financed by the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.



Dr. Martín Platero and his colleague Alison Takemura carrying out biological sampling

### **Read the full paper:**

High resolution time series reveals cohesive but short-lived communities in coastal plankton

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