

The USC San Pedro Ocean Time-series and Microbial Observatory

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<https://dornsife.usc.edu/labs/usc-microbial-observatory>

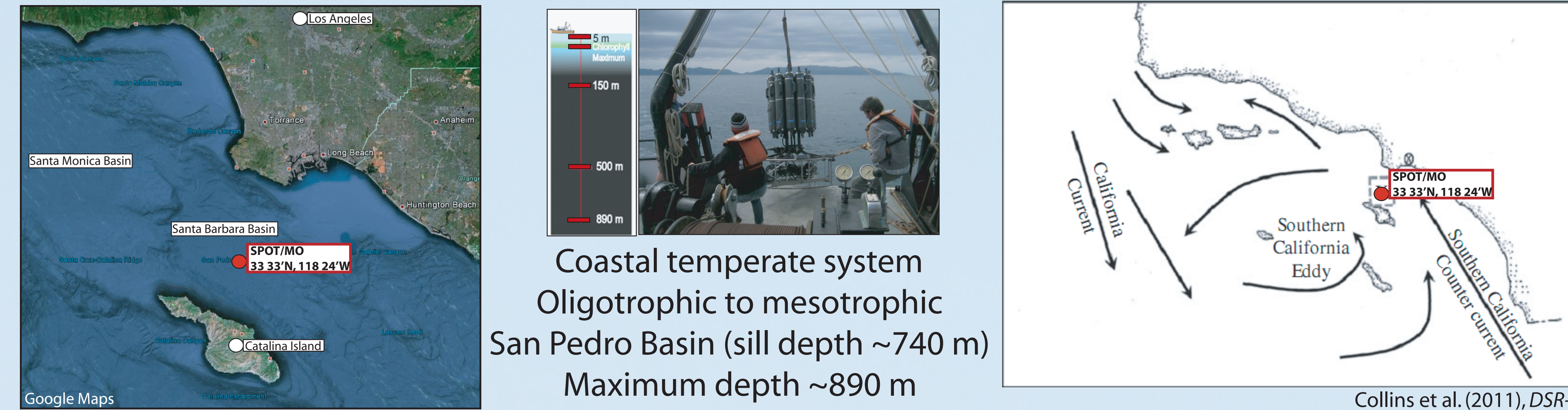
<http://dornsife.usc.edu/spot/>

University of Southern California and the USC Wrigley Institute for Environmental Studies, Los Angeles, CA 90089



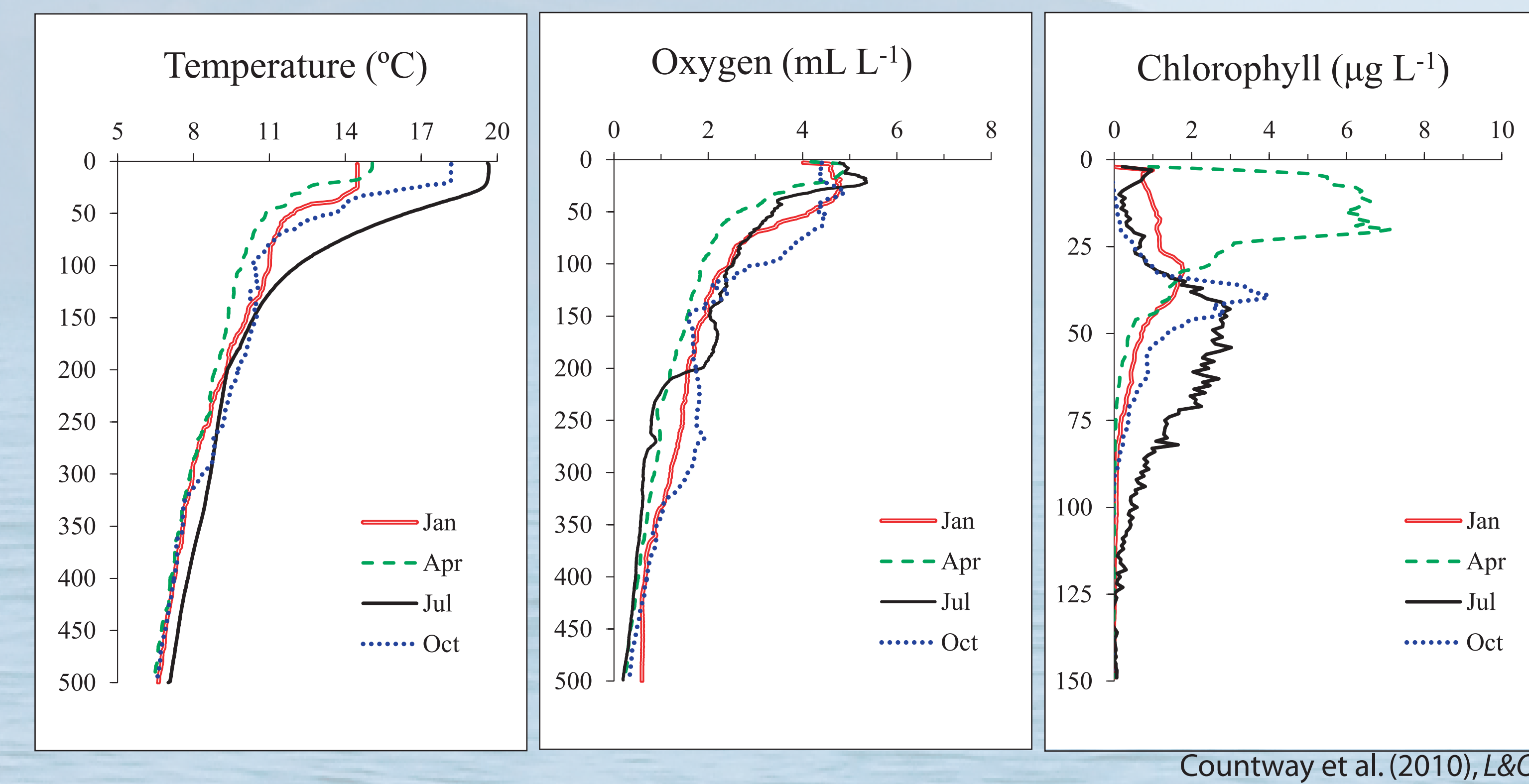
1) STATION LOCATION and DEPTHS - monthly samples

1998 - current : SPOT program (physical, chemical): 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 100, 250, 500, 750, 885 m
2000 - current : MO program (diversity, biomass, rates): 5 m, DCM, 150 m, 500 m, 885 m

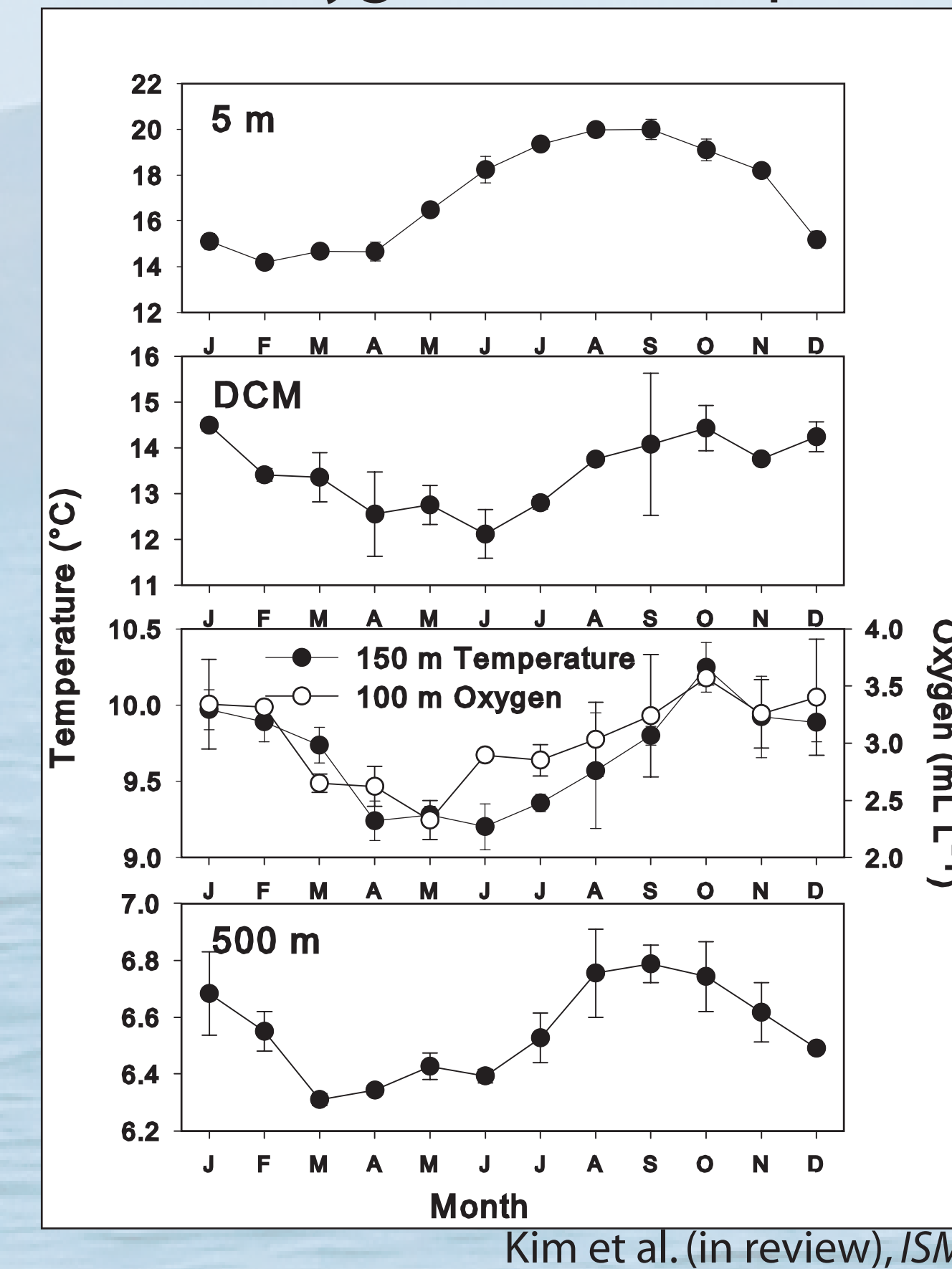


2) PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PARAMETERS (SPOT)

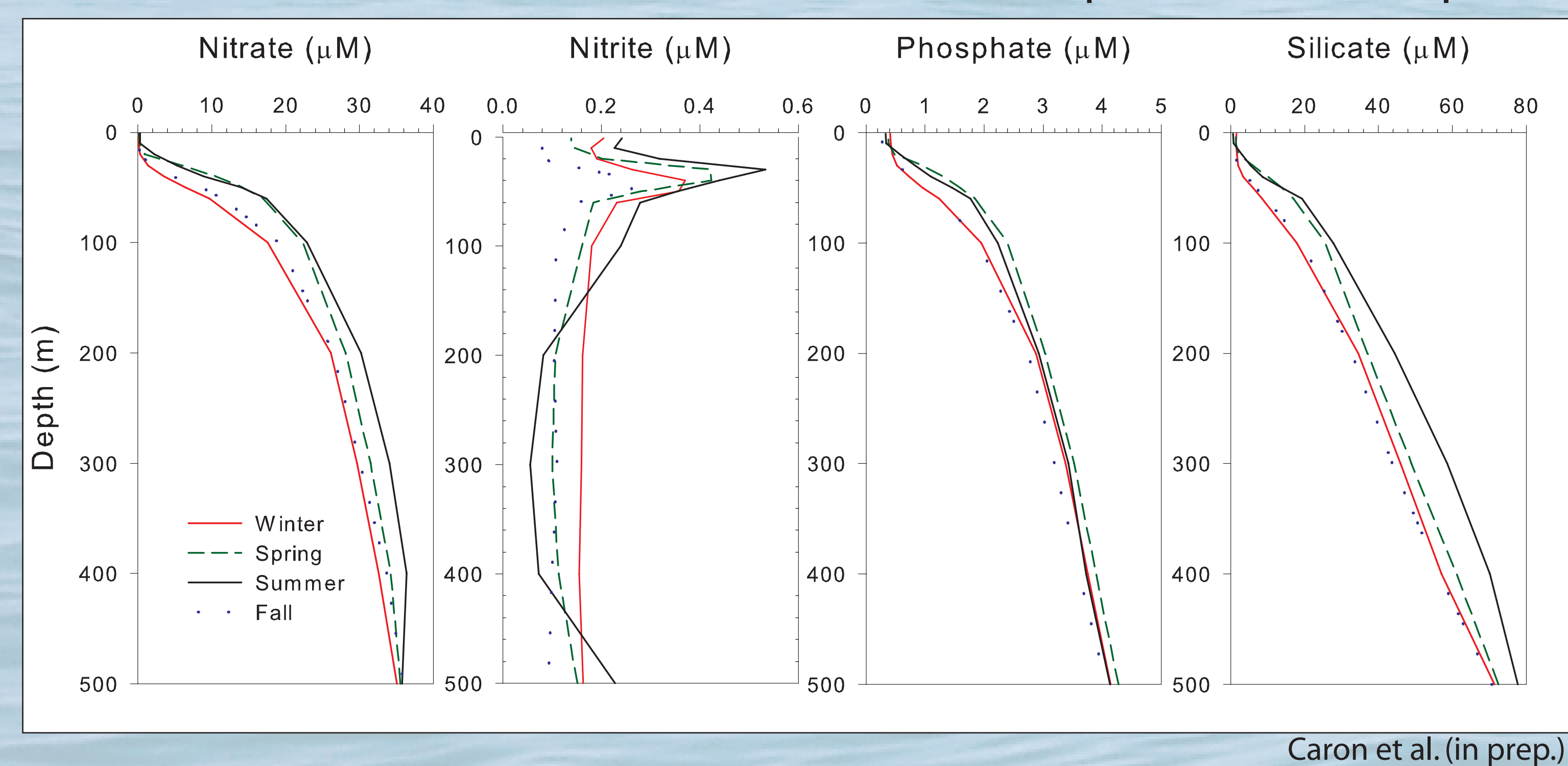
Continuous profiles of temperature, oxygen and fluorescence from 4 seasons in 2001 (SBE CTD and sensors)



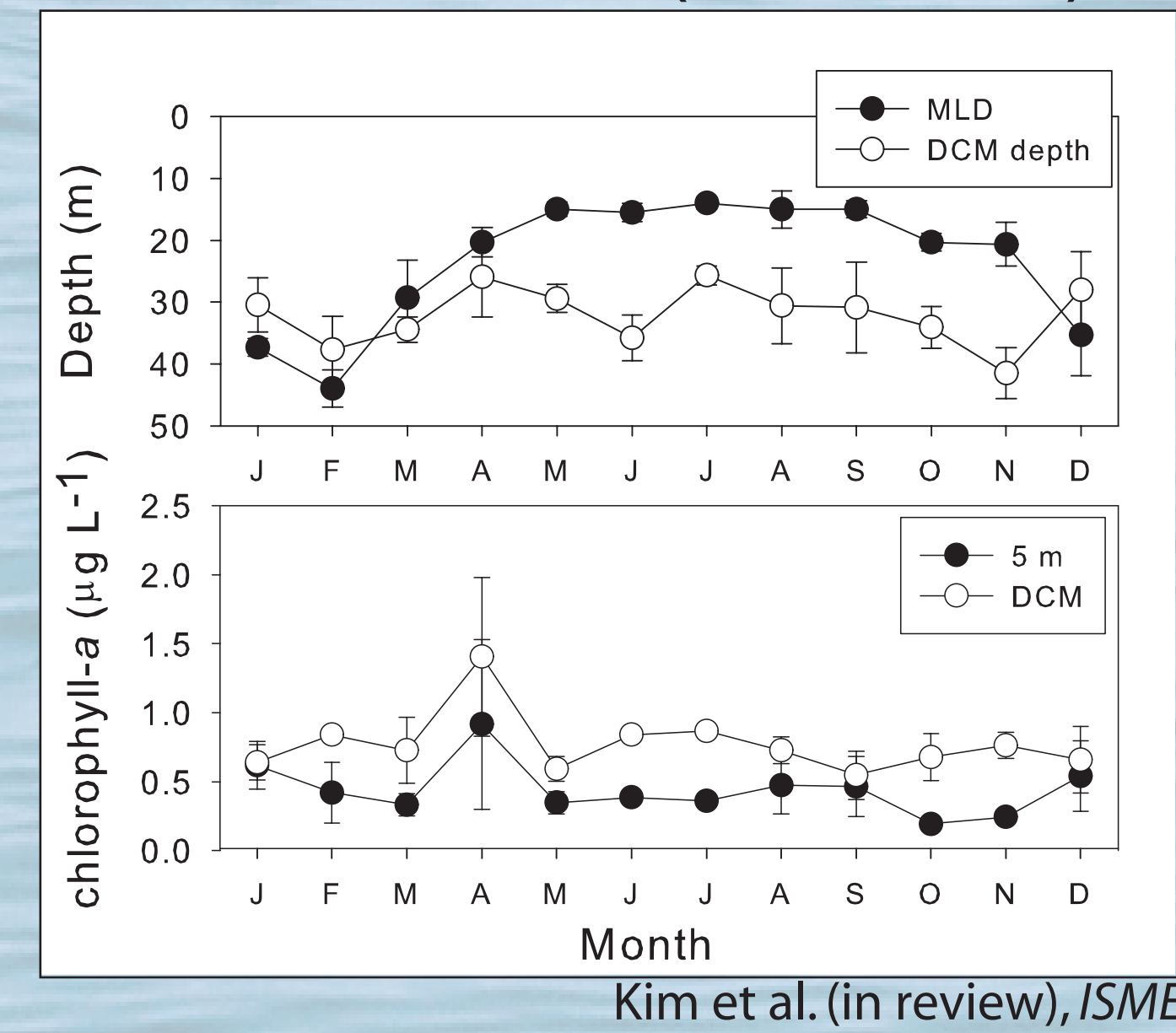
Seasonal variability in temperature and oxygen at MO depths



Nutrient concentrations from discrete water samples (12 SPOT depths)

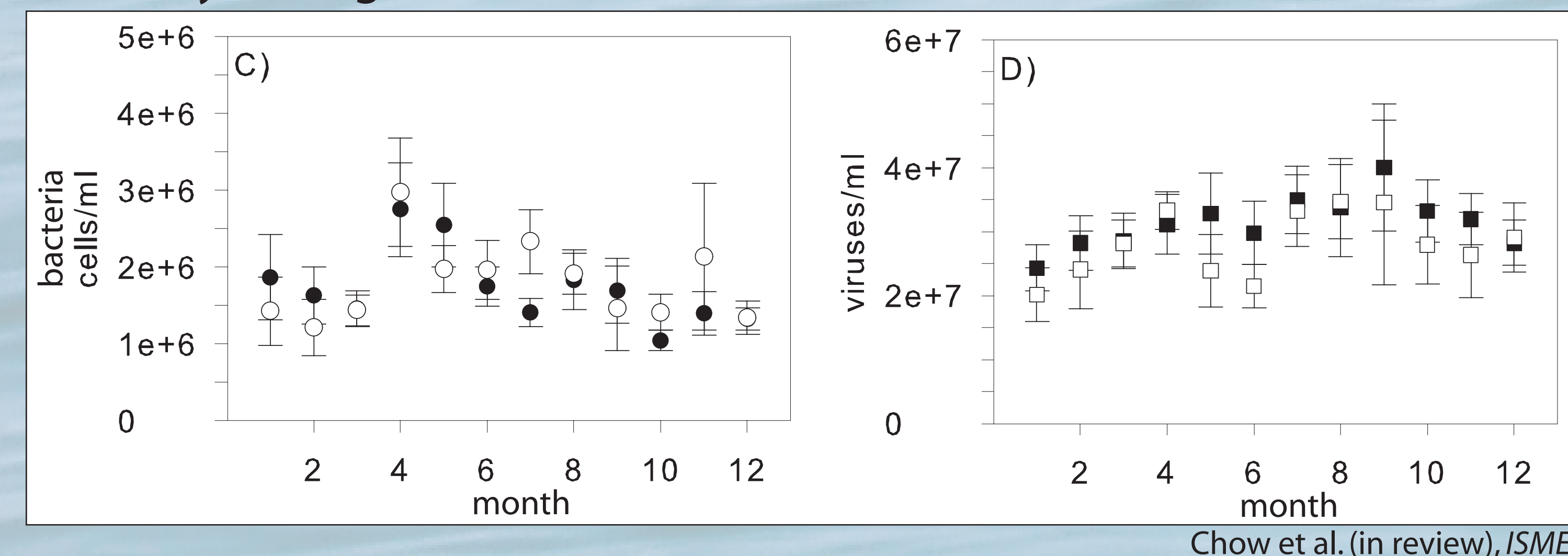


Monthly averages of MLD, depth of the DCM and chlorophyll-a from 5 m and the DCM (2000-2003)

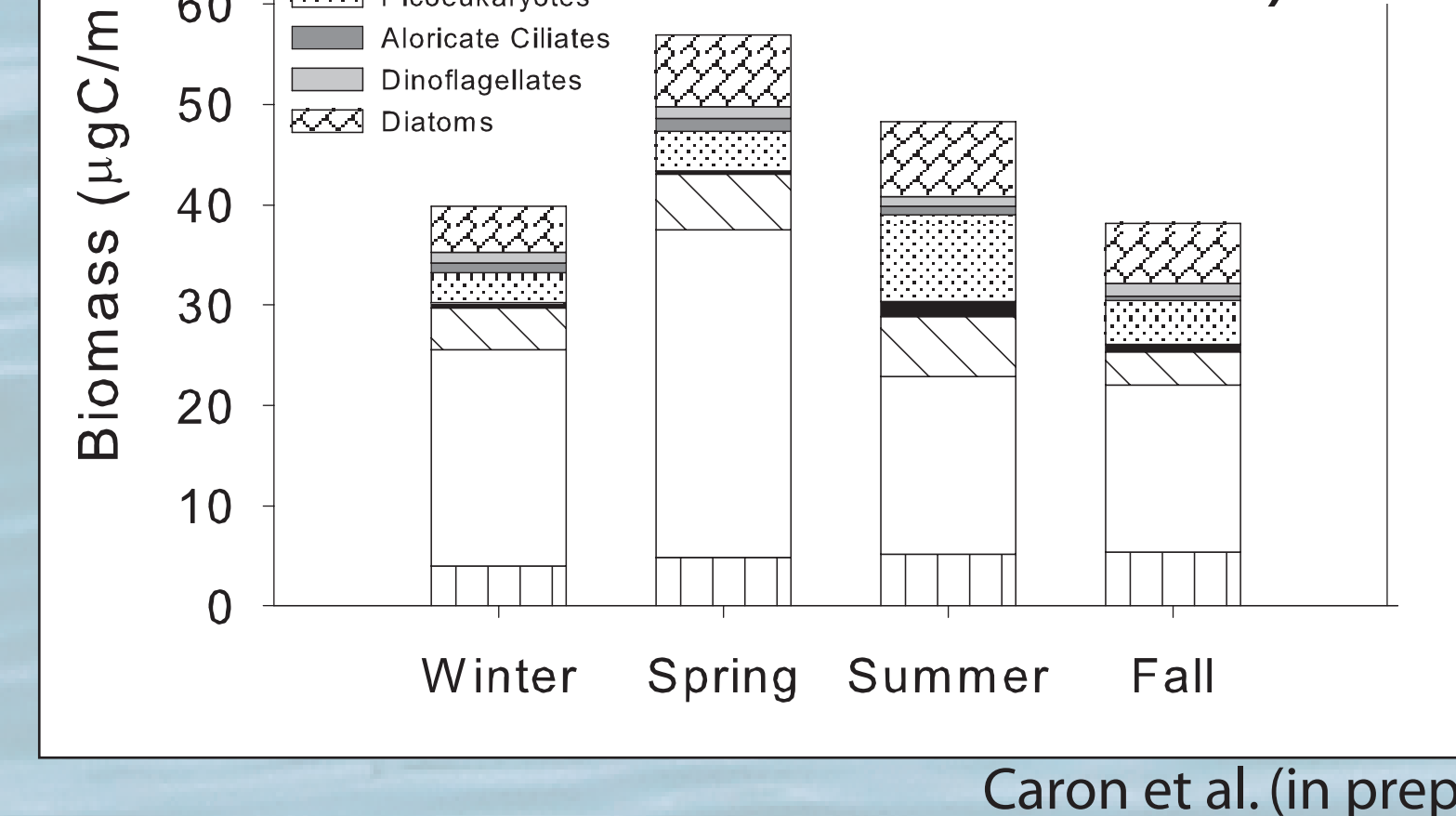


3) BIOMASS and COUNTS (MO)

Monthly averages of bacteria and viruses (2000-2011) (SYBR counts)

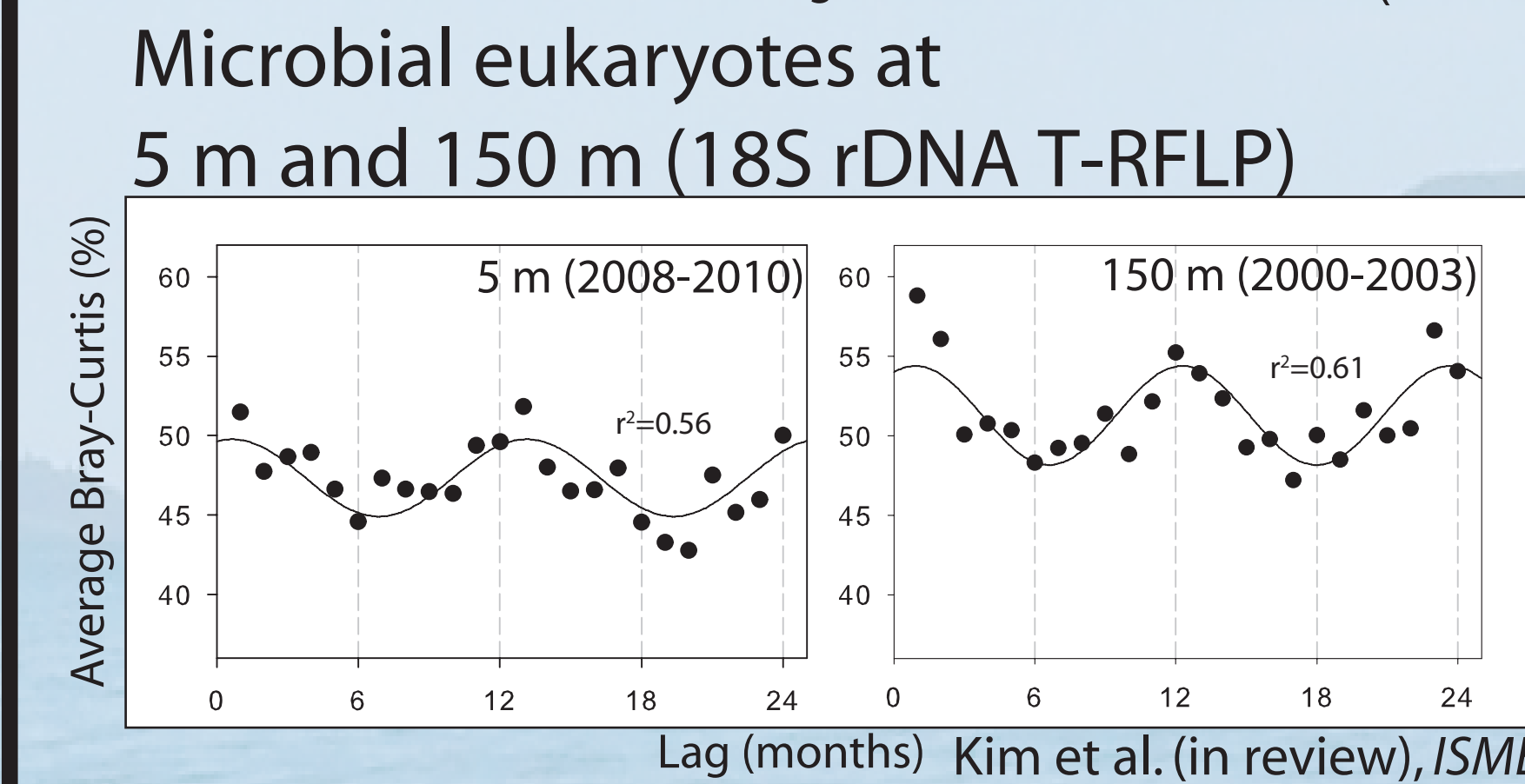
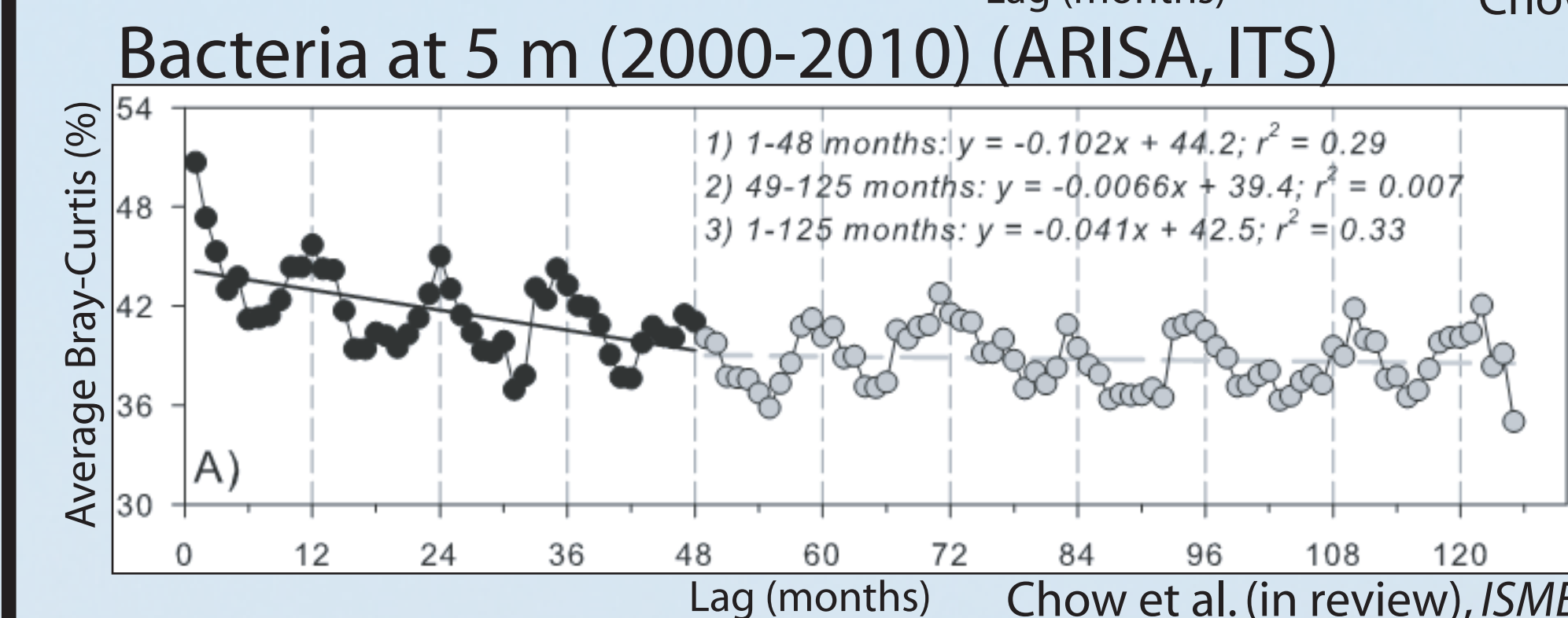
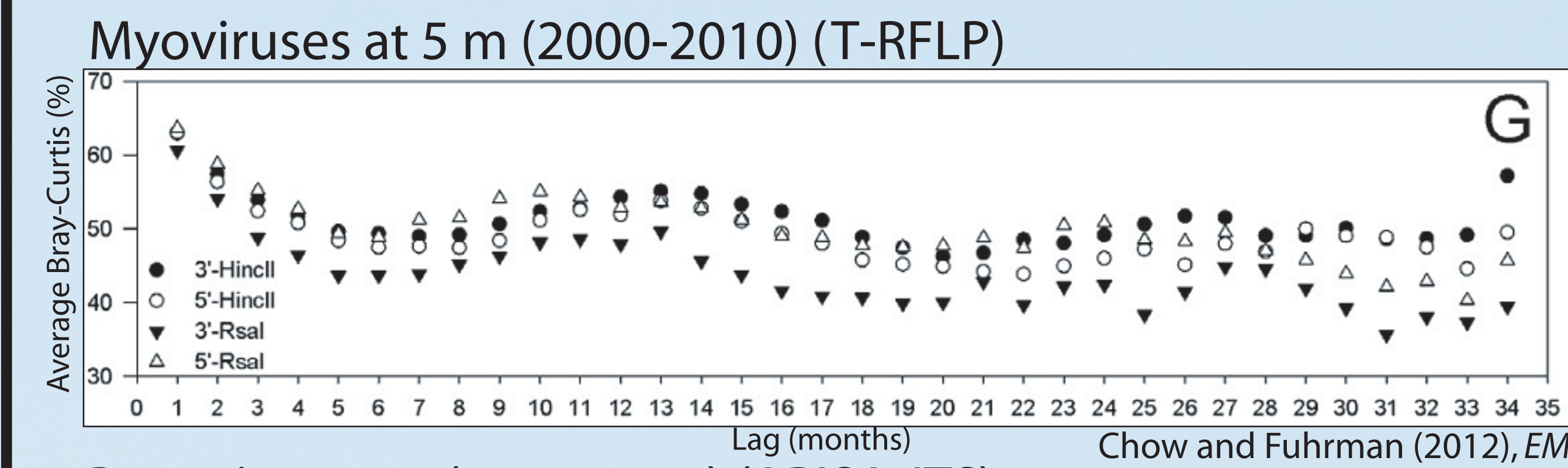


Seasonal biomass of plankton at 5 m (3 year averages, 2000-2003)

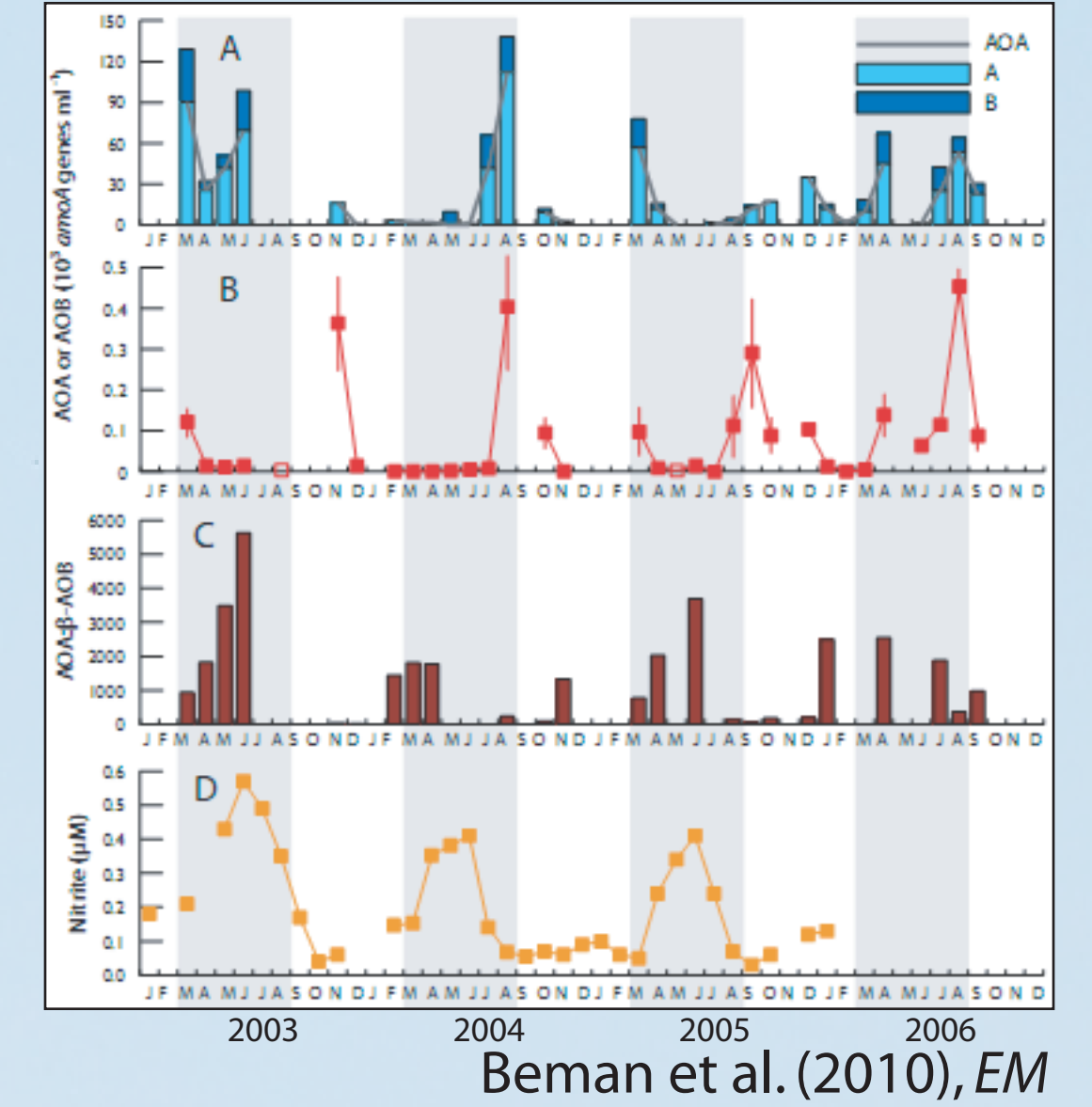


4) MICROBIAL DIVERSITY (MO) bacteria, archaea, eukarya and viruses

Seasonal myoviral and microbial assemblages:
Assemblages from 'opposite' seasons (e.g., 6 and 18 months apart) resulted in the lowest average similarity; Annually returning high similarities between assemblages from similar seasons (e.g., 12 and 24 months apart)

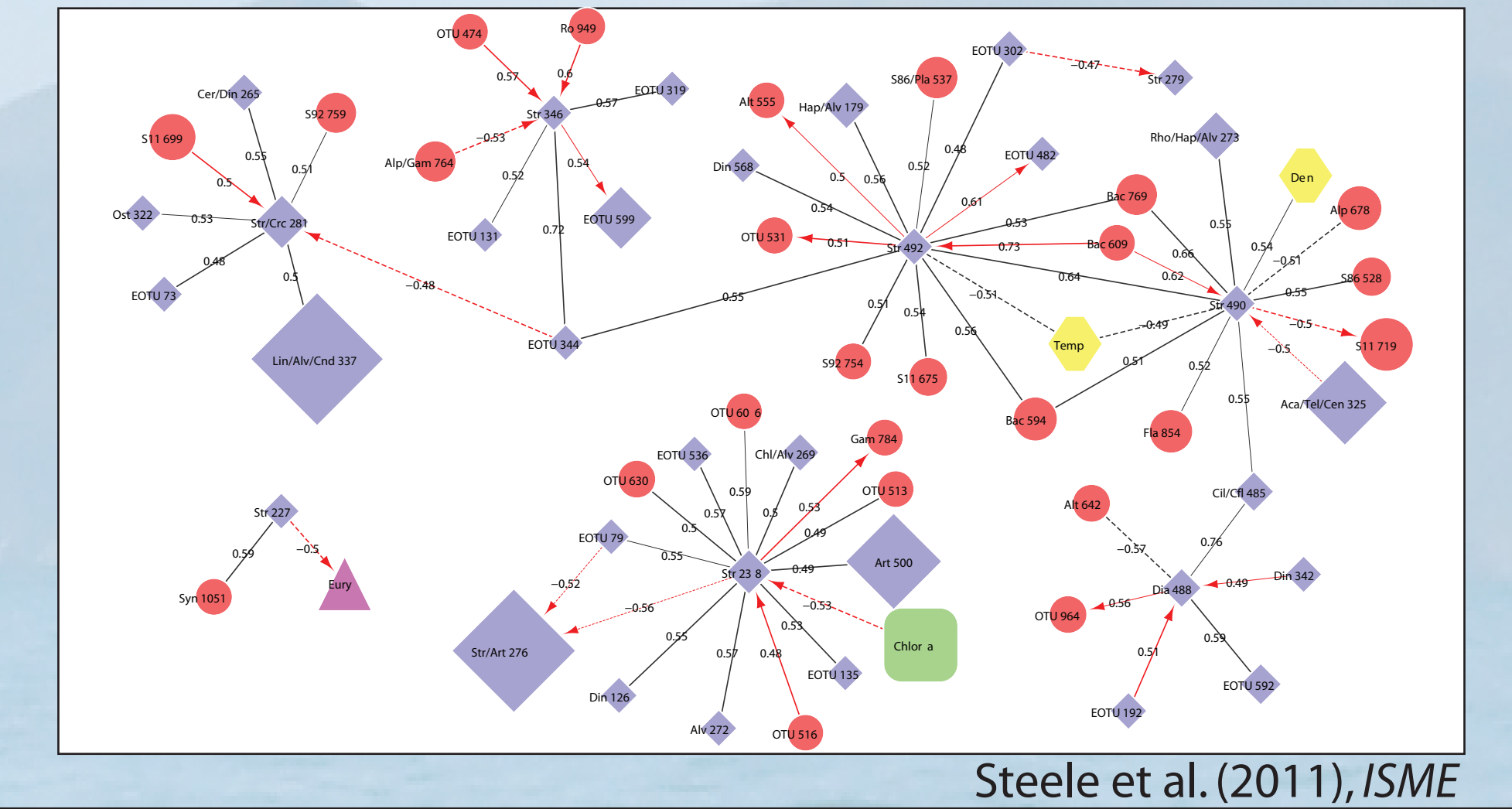


Ecological dynamics of nitrification at 150 m: ammonia oxidizing archaea (AOA) and bacteria (AOB) (qPCR)



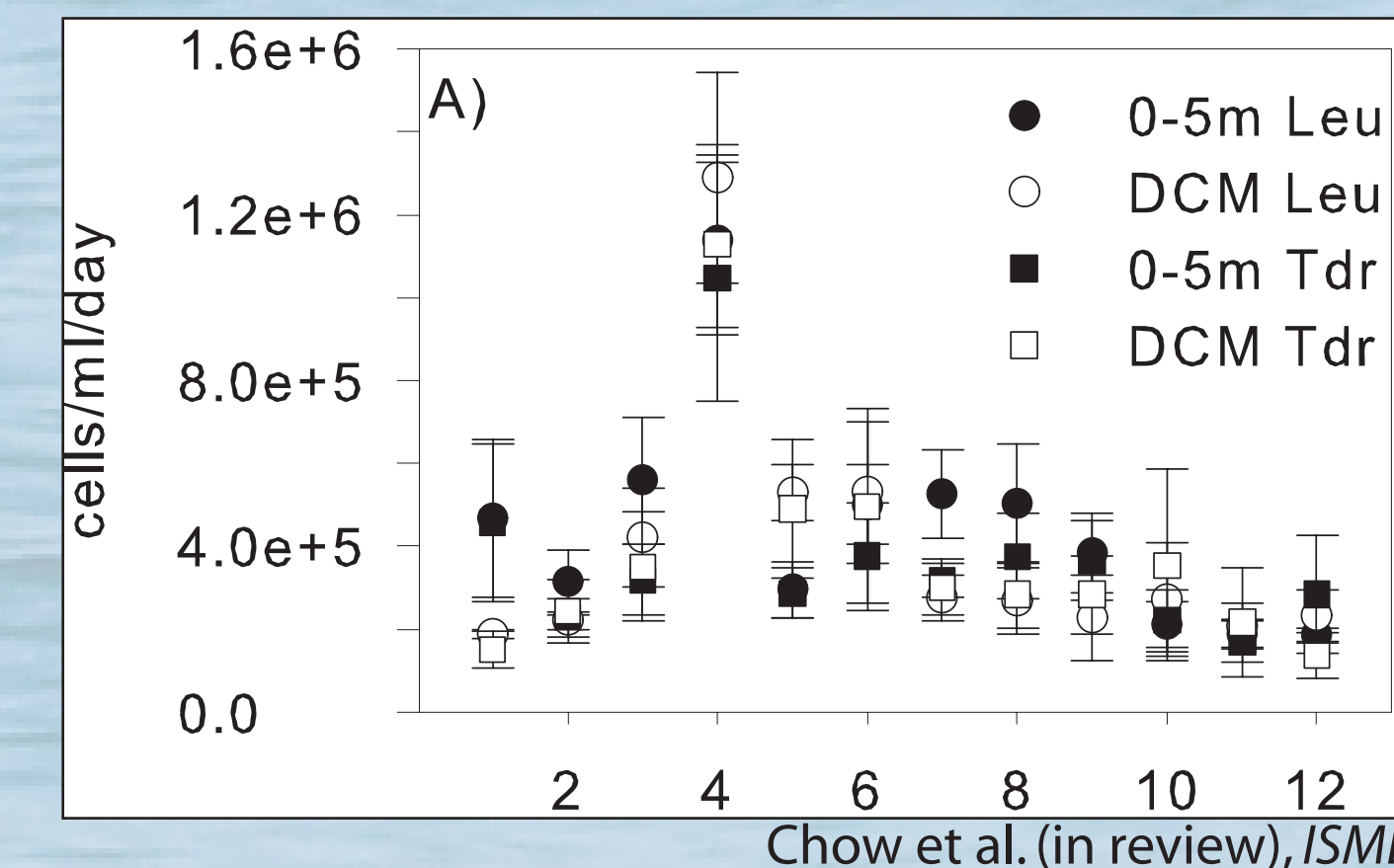
Microbial Association Network

Included: Bacteria (circles), Protista (diamonds), and Archaea (triangles) based on Local Similarity Analysis (rank correlation analysis that allows for time-lagged relationships). Connections show when organisms tend to increase or decrease together over time (solid lines), or conversely when their abundance changes in opposite ways (dashed lines); arrows indicate a correlation lagged by one month. Size of a symbol is proportional to the average relative abundance of that taxon.

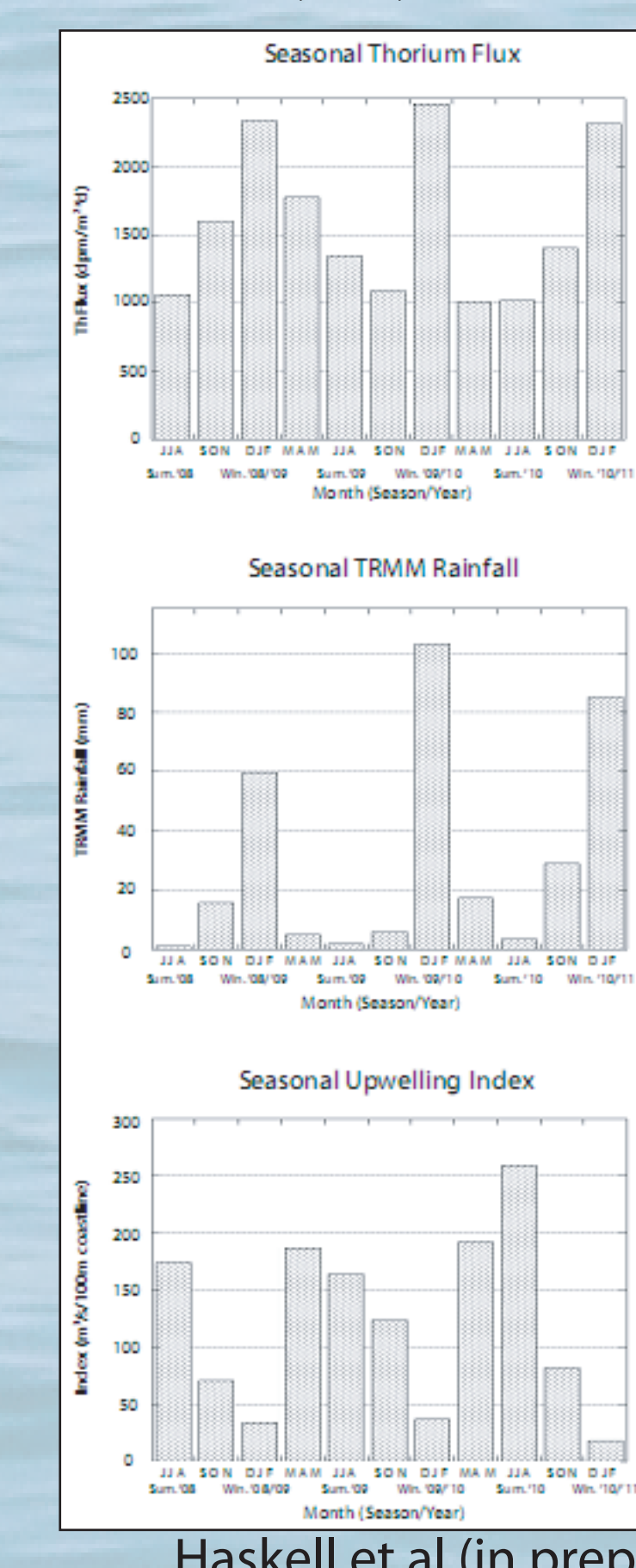


5) RATES and FLUXES (MO and ancillary)

Monthly averages of bacterial production at 5 m and the DCM (2000-2011) (Leucine and Thymidine)

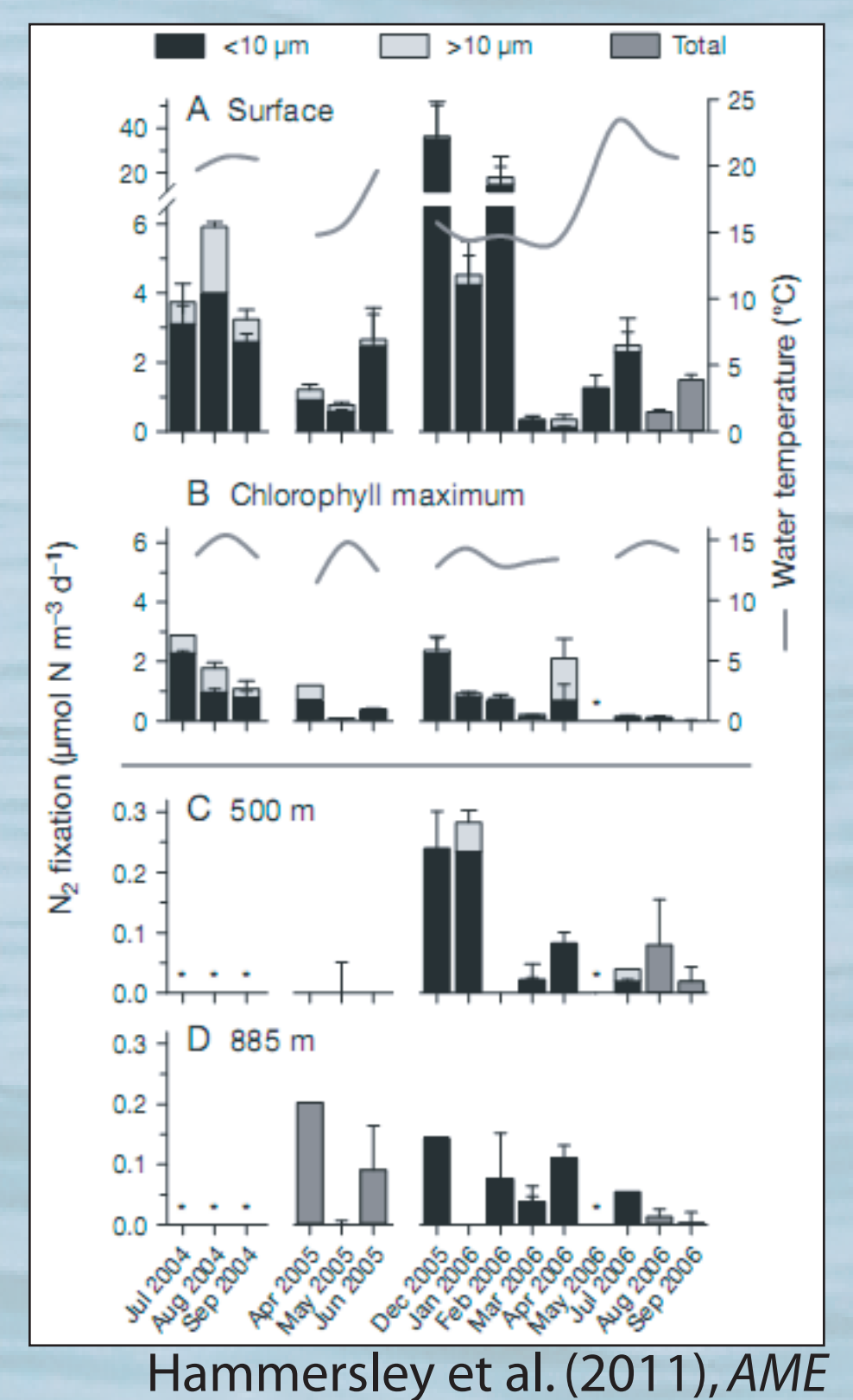


Thorium flux was dominated by runoff, as opposed to being attached to organic carbon produced by phytoplankton



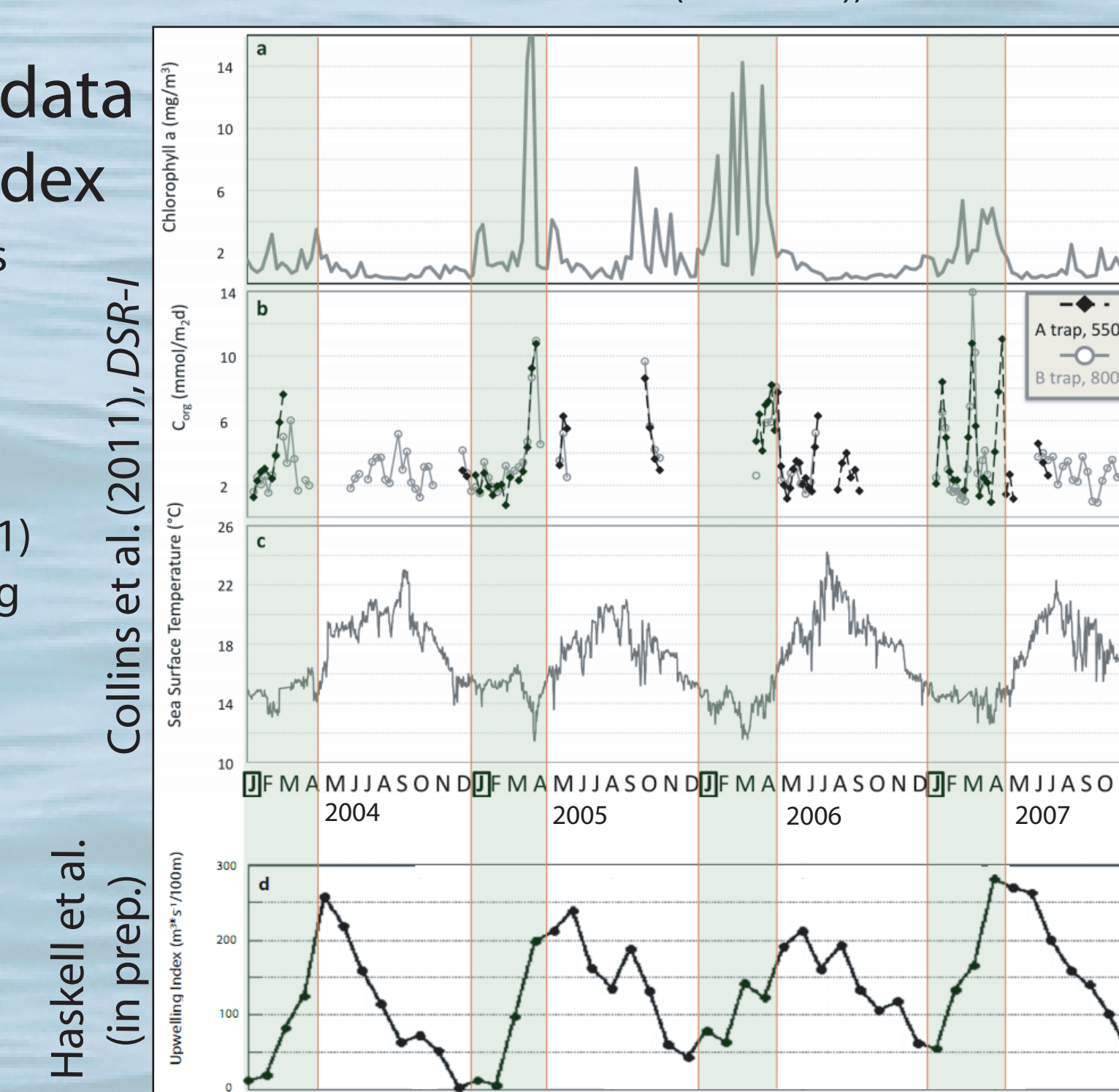
Nitrogen fixation rates

-highest in surface (mean 5.8 +/- 2.6 µmol N m⁻³ d⁻¹)
-dominated by nanoplankton
-correlated with SST (r=0.54, p=0.03), with exception of Dec 2005 and Feb 2006
-nitrogen fixation also detected in hypoxic water column at 500 m and 885 m



Sediment trap data & Upwelling Index

-Settling velocities 83-125 m/d
-POC, PON, bSiO₂ correlated with SeaWiFS chl-a (r=-0.25-0.28, p<0.01)
-highest flux during the spring, but timing varied
-upwelling index not lined up with export



*Participants (past and present, alphabetical) and Acknowledgments

Berelson Lab: Lisa Collins **Capone Lab:** Troy Gunderson, Robert Hammersley **Caron Lab:** Victoria Campbell, Peter Countway, Alle Lie, Caron Lab: Steffi Moorthi, Julie Rose, Rebecca Schaffner, Astrid Schmetzer **Fuhrman Lab:** J. Michael Beman, Cheryl Chow, Jacob Cram, Ian Hewson, David Needham, Alma Parada, Anand Patel, Catherine Roney, Rohan Sachdeva, Michael Schwalbach, Joshua Steele **Hammond Lab:** William Haskell, Rick Schwartz, Christa Wolfe **J. Heidelberg Lab:** Bill Nelson, Rohan Sachdeva **K. Heidelberg Lab:** Amy Koid **Jones Lab:** Zhihong Zhen **Sun Lab:** Li Xia **Wrigley Institute for Environmental Studies:** Linda Duguay (WIES Director of research), Troy Gunderson, Ximena Hernandez, **Wrigley Institute for Environmental Studies:** Roberta Marinelli (WIES Director), Michael Neumann, Reni Schimmoeller

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