

# Does calcification reduce grazing on coralline algae?



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University of British Columbia, Botany Department  
*International Temperate Reefs Symposium, 10 Jan 2023*

# Coralline algae

- Calcifying red algae that deposit  $\text{CaCO}_3$  in cell walls



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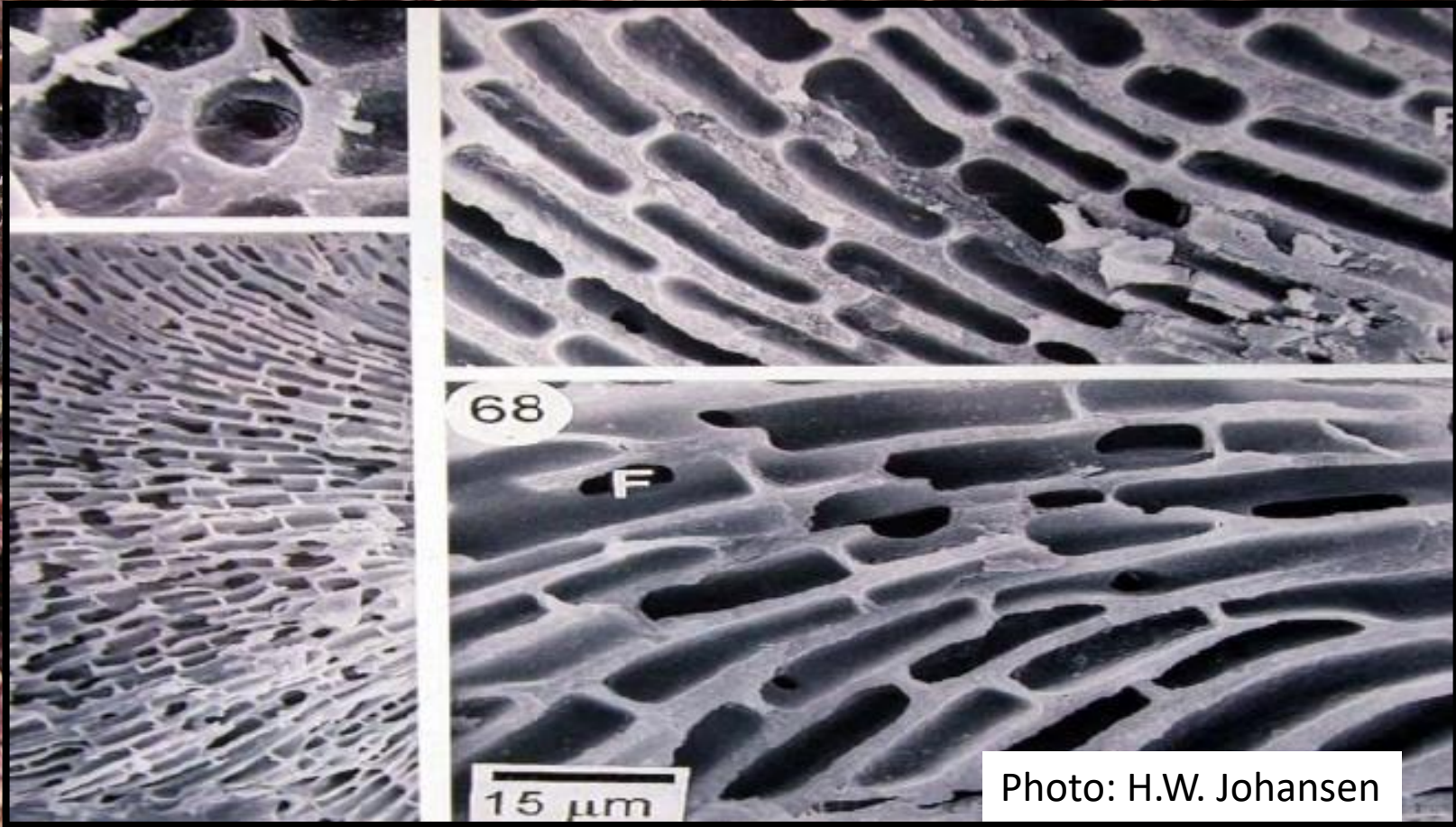
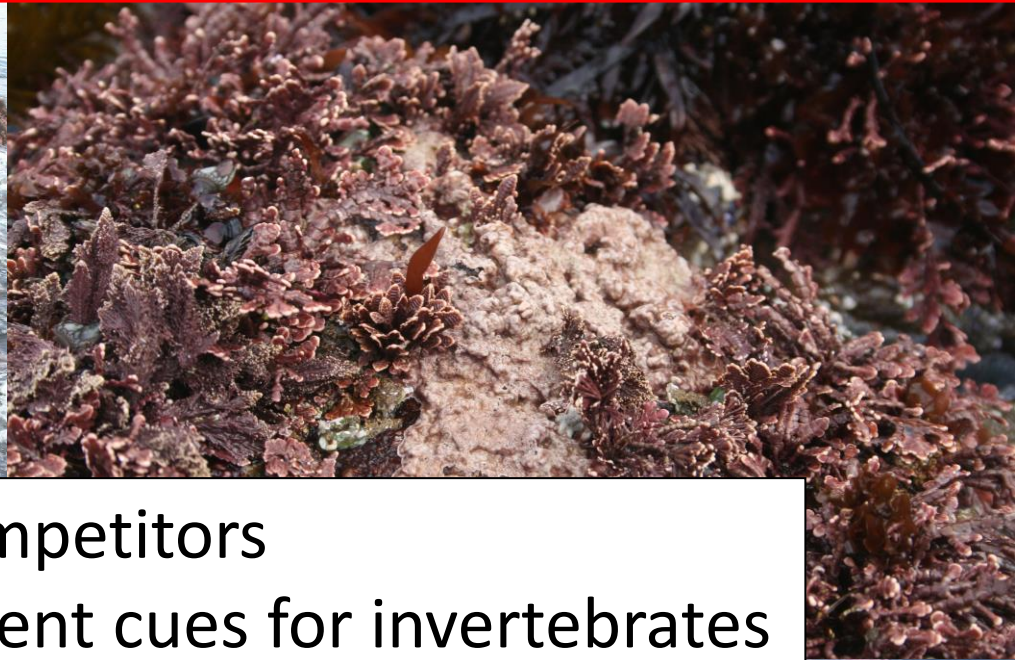
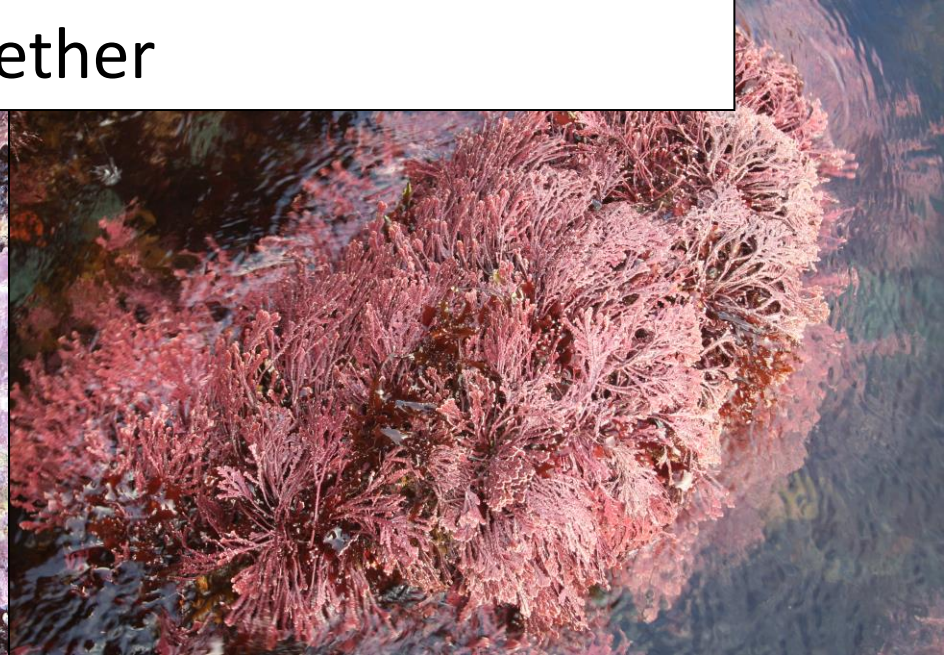


Photo: H.W. Johansen

# Ecological importance of coralline algae

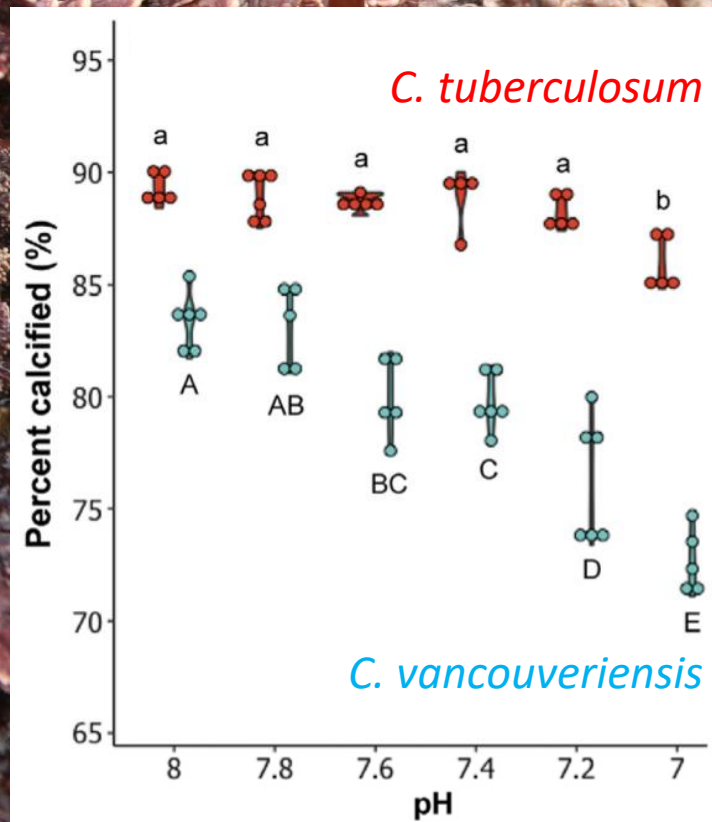


- Dominant space competitors
- Habitat and settlement cues for invertebrates
- Help cement reefs together



# Ocean acidification may negatively impact corallines

- Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> dissolves into the ocean, lowering the pH, complicating the production and maintenance of calcium carbonate
- ***If calcifying coralline algae are affected***, would there be cascading effects on marine communities?



# Adaptive significance of calcification

**Anti-herbivory** (e.g., Steneck 1985)

**Prevent breakage / crack propagation** (e.g., Padilla 1993)

**Protection from UV** (e.g., Gao and Zheng 2010)

**Detoxification** (e.g., Simkiss 1977)

**Byproduct of photosynthesis** (e.g., Borowitzka 1987)

**...or some combination**

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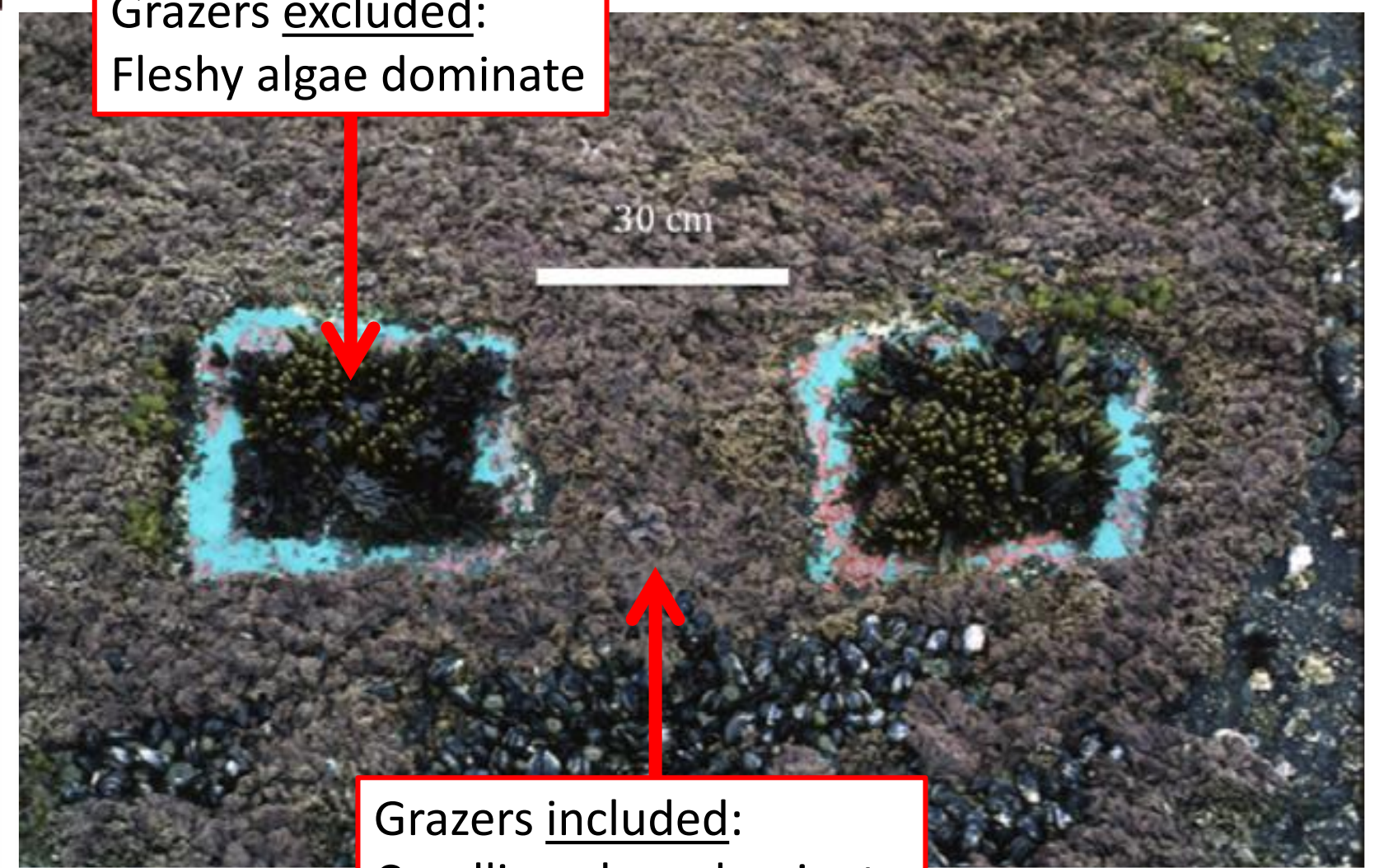
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# Fact: coralline algae resist herbivores

Grazers excluded:  
Fleshy algae dominate

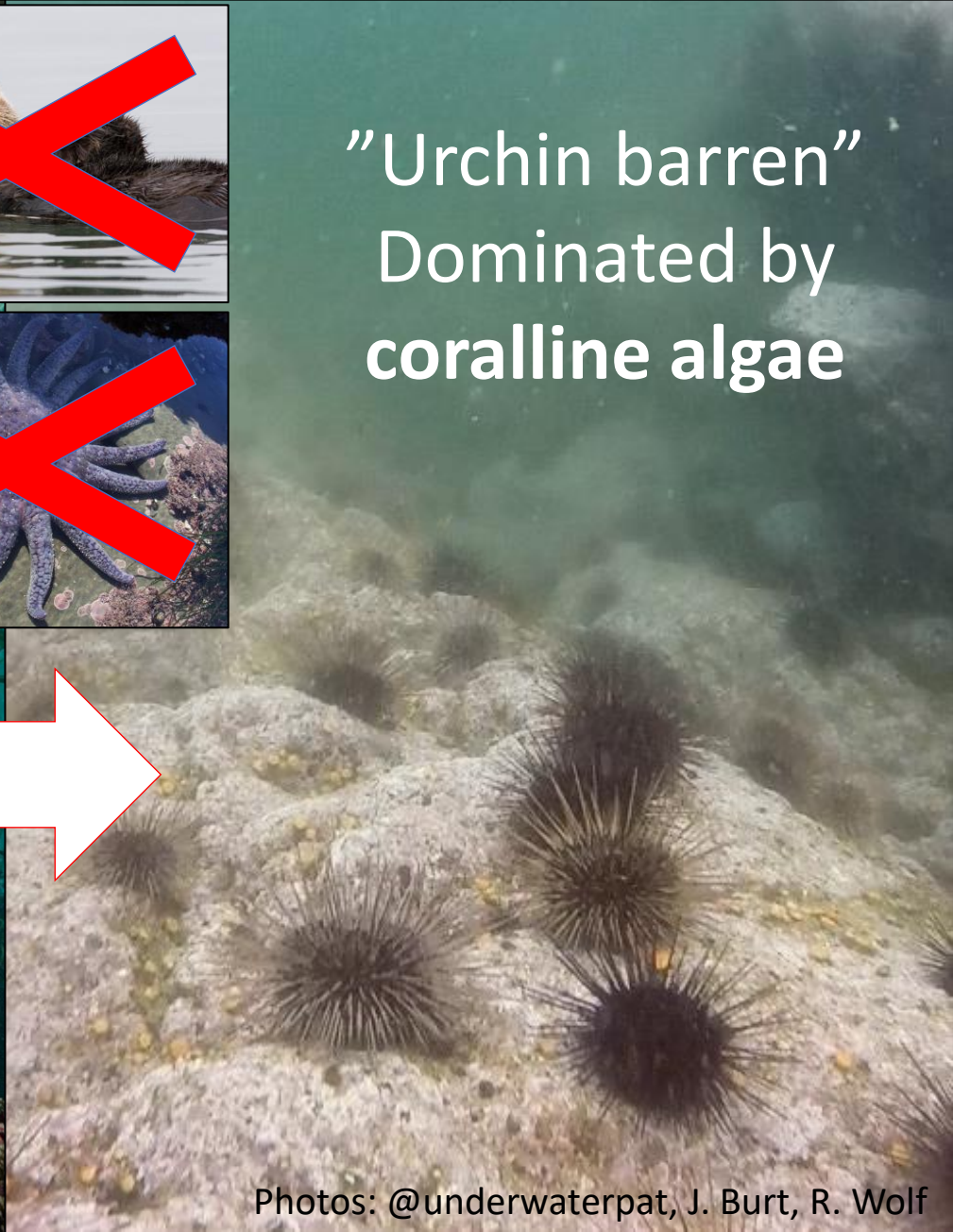


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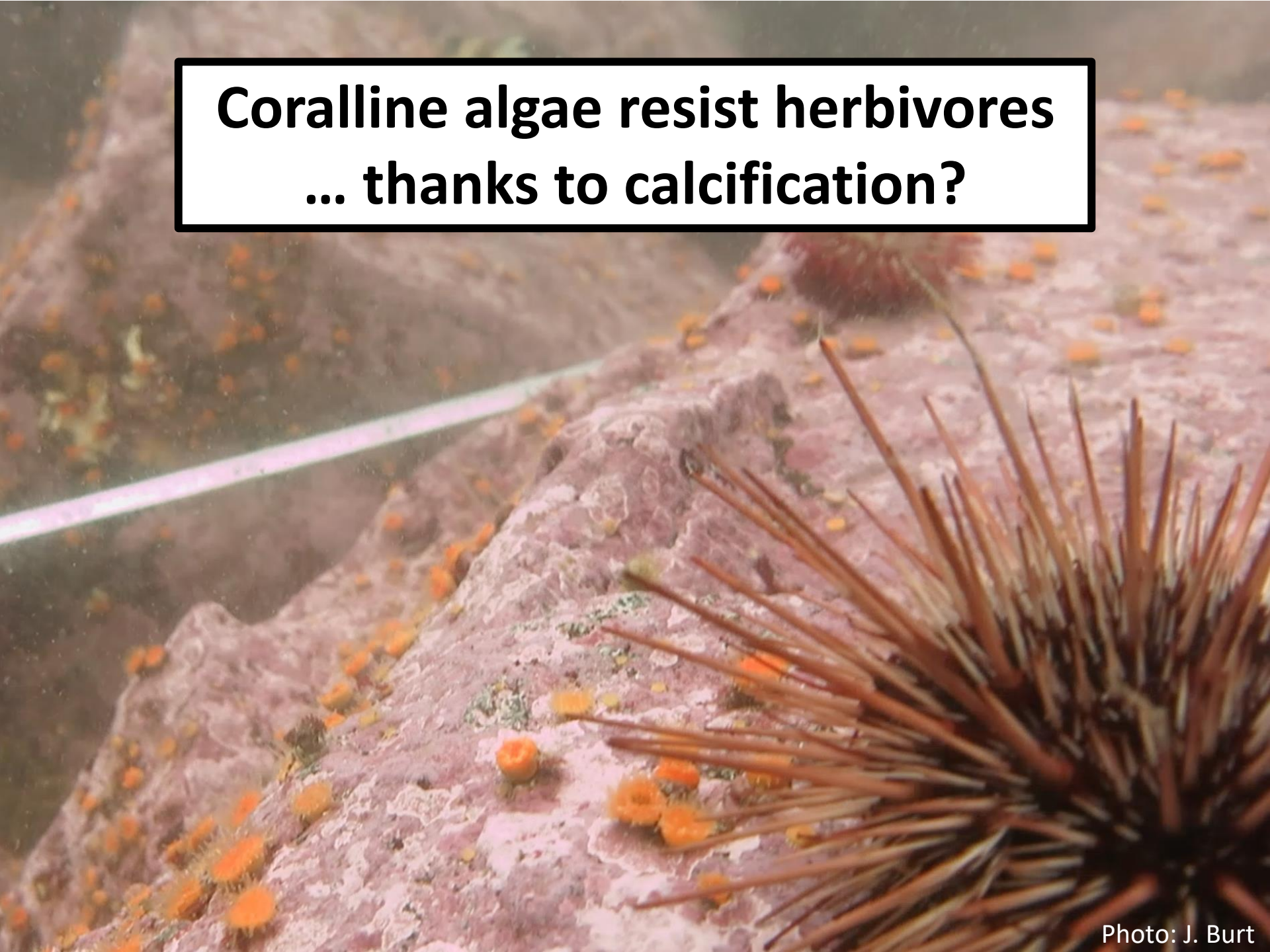


# Fact: coralline algae resist herbivores



“Urchin barren”  
Dominated by  
coralline algae

**Coralline algae resist herbivores  
... thanks to calcification?**



An underwater photograph showing a sea urchin with long, brown spines in the foreground. The background is a rocky reef covered in pinkish-purple coralline algae and small orange polyps. A white text box is overlaid on the top left, and another white text box is overlaid on the middle left.

**Coralline algae resist herbivores  
... thanks to calcification?**

Calcification makes coralline thalli more difficult to eat

An underwater photograph showing a rocky surface covered in pinkish-purple coralline algae. Small, bright orange, spherical structures are scattered across the algae. In the foreground, the sharp, brown spines of a sea urchin are visible, pointing towards the left. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the rocky seabed and water.

# **Coralline algae resist herbivores ... thanks to calcification?**

Calcification makes coralline thalli more difficult to eat

Calcification makes coralline thalli less palatable

The background image shows a close-up of a sea urchin's spines on the right, which are brown and sharp. To the left, there is a pinkish, porous rock surface covered with small, bright orange, spherical coralline algae. The scene is set underwater, with a slightly blurred background.

# **Coralline algae resist herbivores ... thanks to calcification?**

Calcification makes coralline thalli more difficult to eat

Calcification makes coralline thalli less palatable

Calcification makes coralline thalli less nutritious

The background image shows a close-up of a sea urchin's spines on the right side, pointing towards the left. The spines are brown and sharp. To the left of the urchin, there is a pinkish, porous rock surface covered with small, bright orange, spherical coralline algae. The overall scene is underwater, with a slightly blurred background.

# **Coralline algae resist herbivores ... thanks to calcification?**

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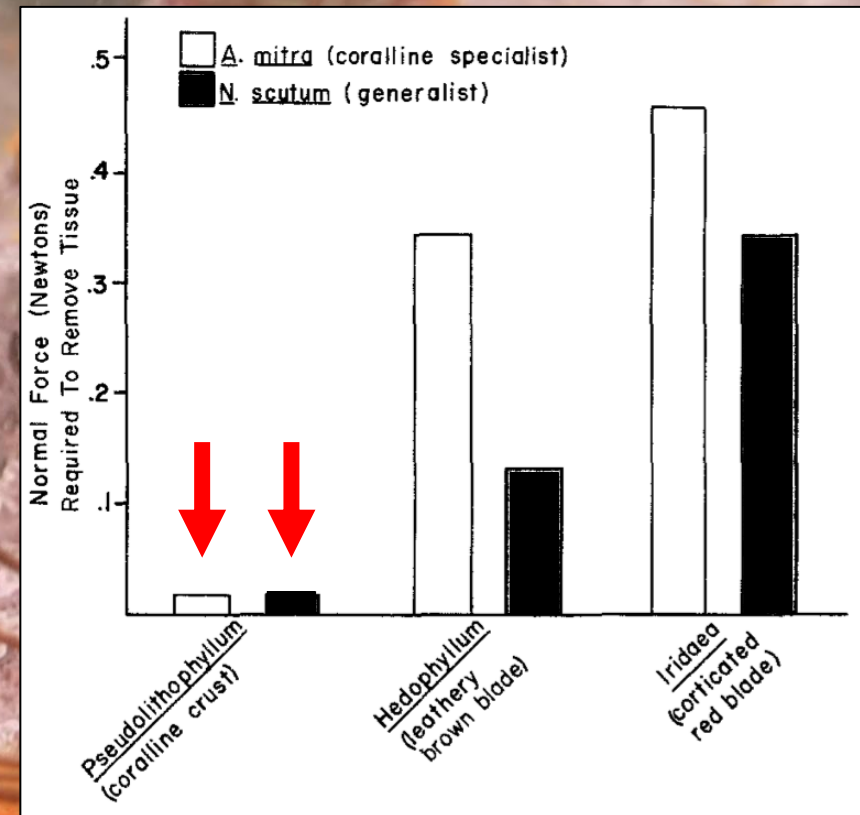
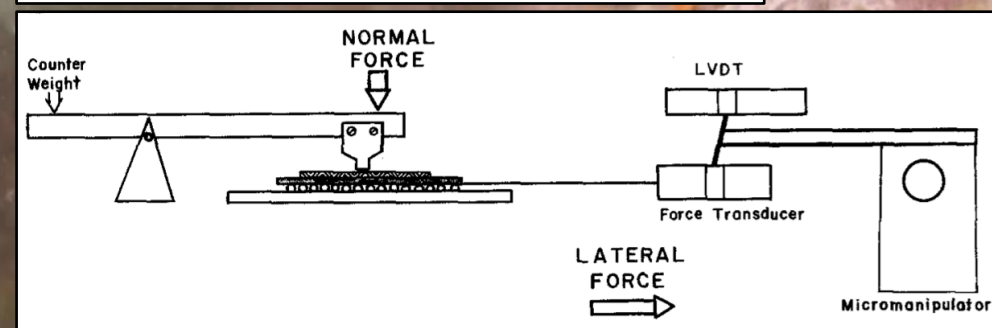
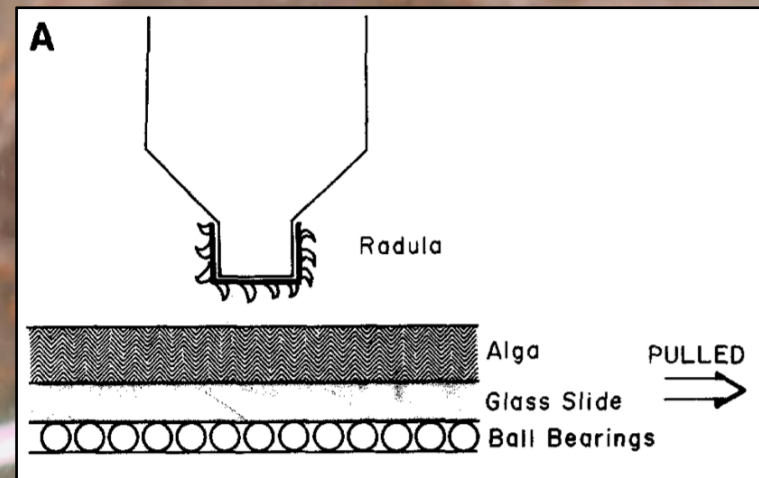
**Big assumptions, scant evidence.**

An underwater photograph showing a sea urchin in the foreground on the right, with its brown spines radiating outwards. The background consists of a rocky reef structure covered in various coraline thalli, including small orange and yellow polyps. A white horizontal line, possibly a diver's mask strap or a light guide, runs across the middle of the frame. A red-bordered text box is overlaid on the image, and a red square with a white question mark is positioned over the sea urchin.

Calcification makes coralline thalli more difficult to eat

?

# Coralline thalli are easier for limpets to eat



The background image shows a close-up of a sea urchin's spines on the right, which are brown and sharp. To the left, there is a pinkish-purple rock surface covered with small, bright orange coralline algae. The scene is set underwater, with some light rays visible in the background.

# **Coralline algae resist herbivores ... thanks to calcification?**

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# Coralline algae resist herbivores ... thanks to calcification?

~~Calcification makes *Not necessarily* more difficult to eat~~

Calcification makes coralline thalli less palatable

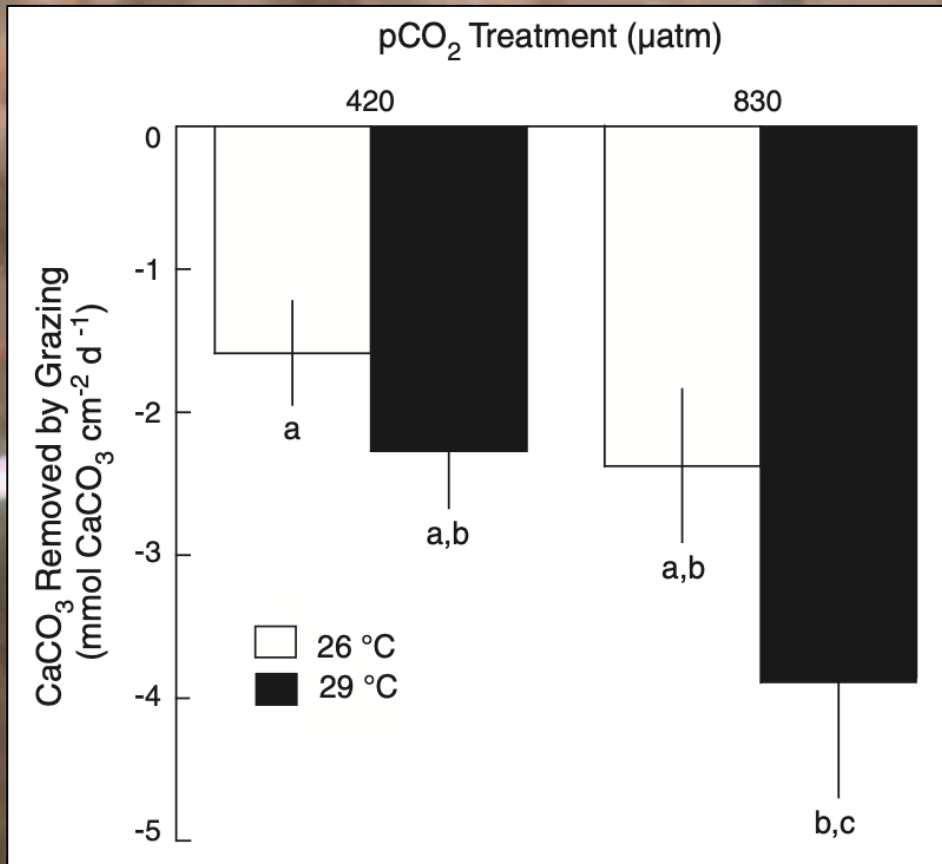
Calcification makes coralline thalli less nutritious

An underwater photograph showing a rocky reef surface covered with numerous small, orange, cup-shaped coralline thalli. In the foreground, a large sea urchin with long, brown spines is visible. The background shows more of the reef structure and some green algae.

Calcification makes coralline thalli less palatable

?

# Little evidence to show that loss of CaCO<sub>3</sub> increases palatability



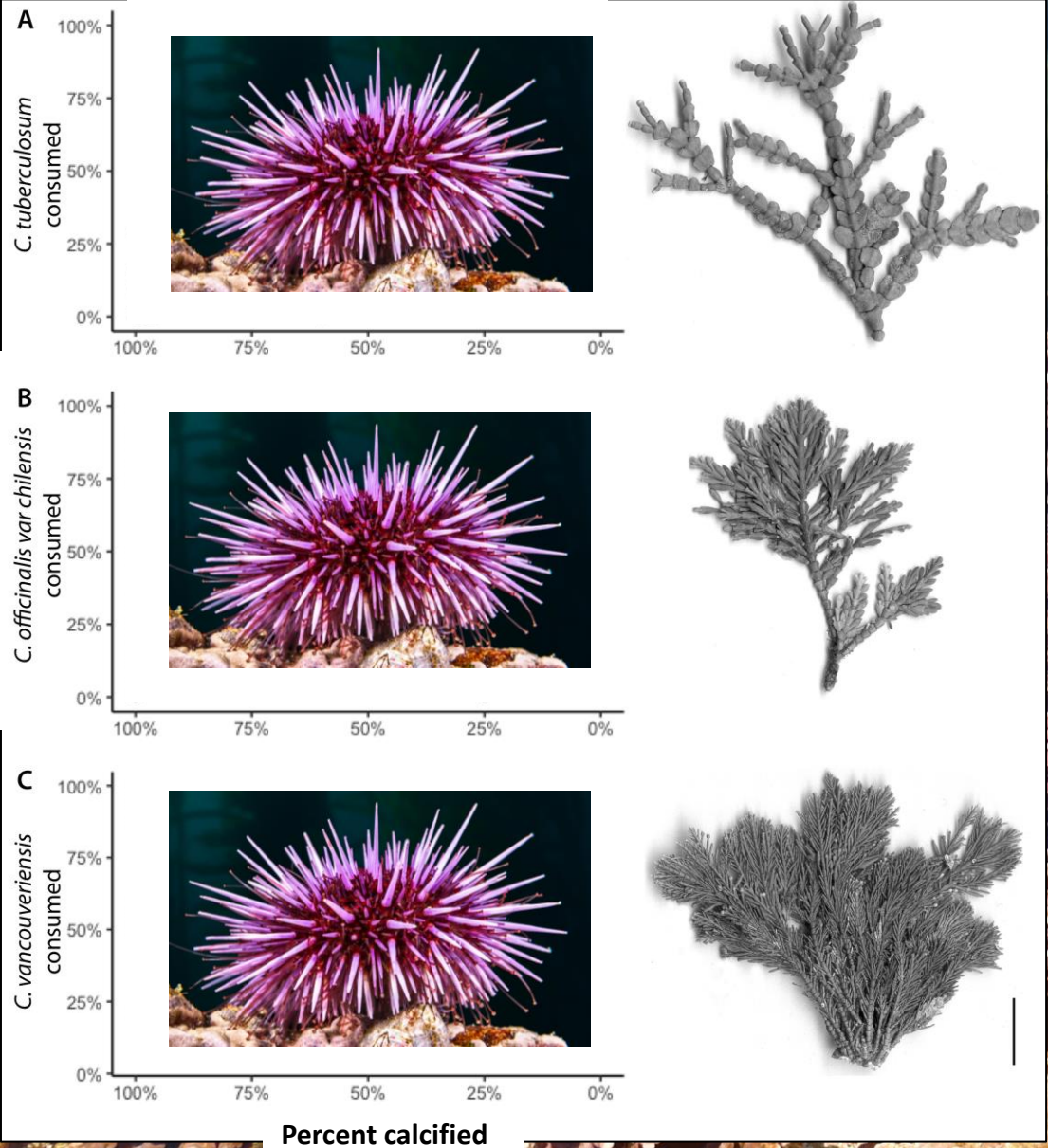
In high temp X high CO<sub>2</sub> conditions, tropical coralline crust *Hydrolithon*

- (1) deposited less CaCO<sub>3</sub>
- (2) eaten **more** by urchin *Echinothrix*

... **but only when stresses combined**

# Altered $\text{CaCO}_3$ with HCl, then fed to urchins (*S. purpuratus*)

Urchin grazers



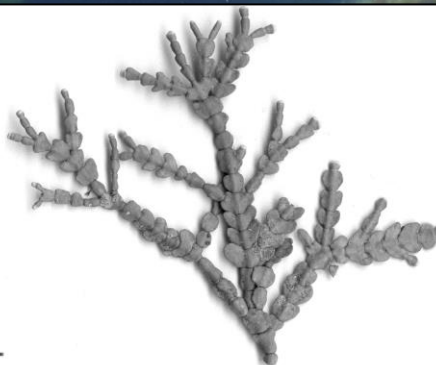
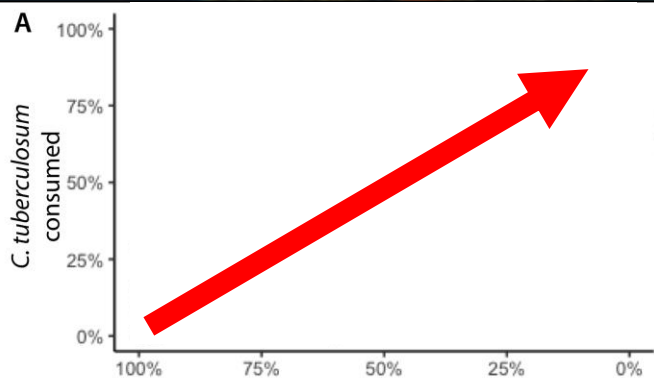
*Calliarthron tuberculosum*

*Corallina officinalis var. chilensis*

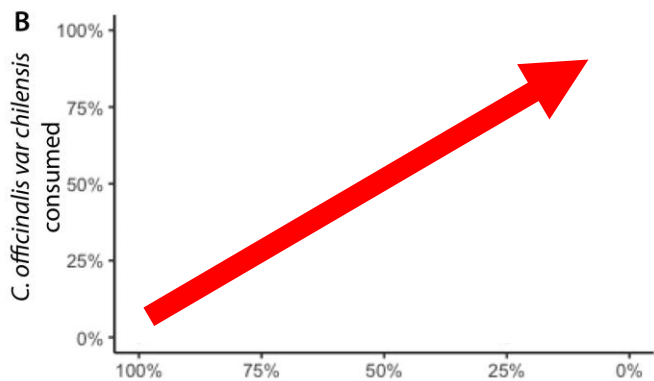
*Corallina vancouveriensis*

# Expected grazing rates to increase as CaCO<sub>3</sub> removed

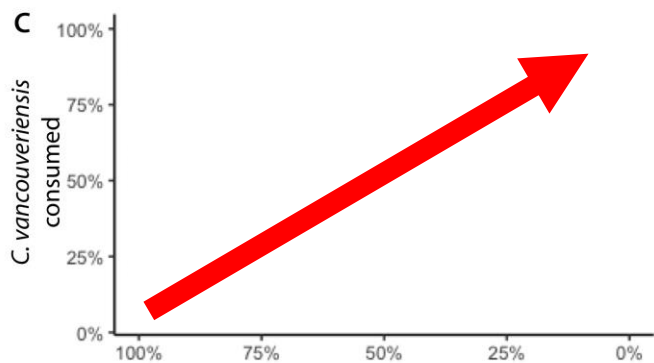
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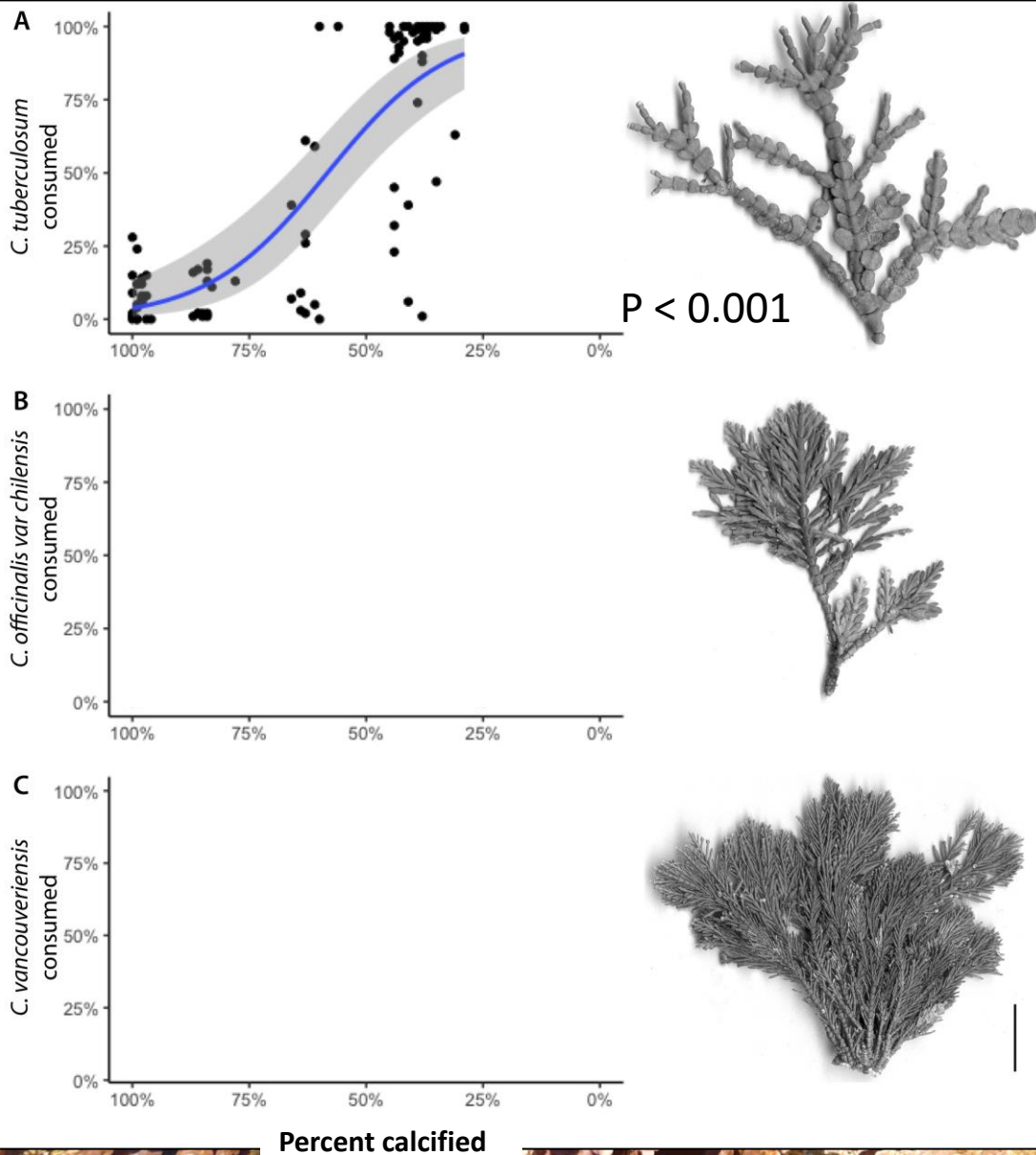
*Corallina officinalis*  
*var. chilensis*



*Corallina vancouveriensis*

Percent calcified

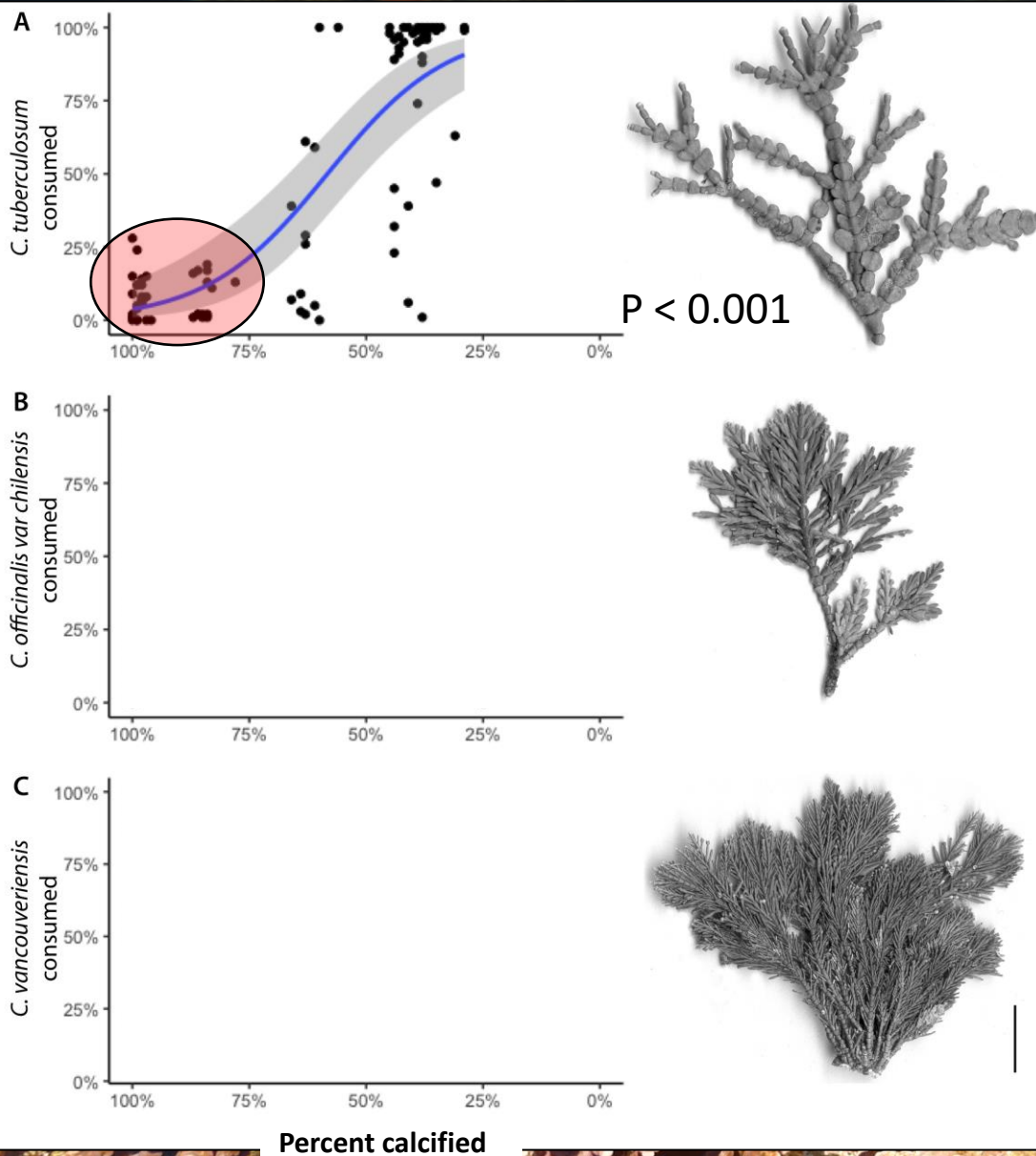
# Loss of CaCO<sub>3</sub> increased grazing rates on *Calliarthron*



Urchin grazers

Reducing CaCO<sub>3</sub> increased urchin grazing rates

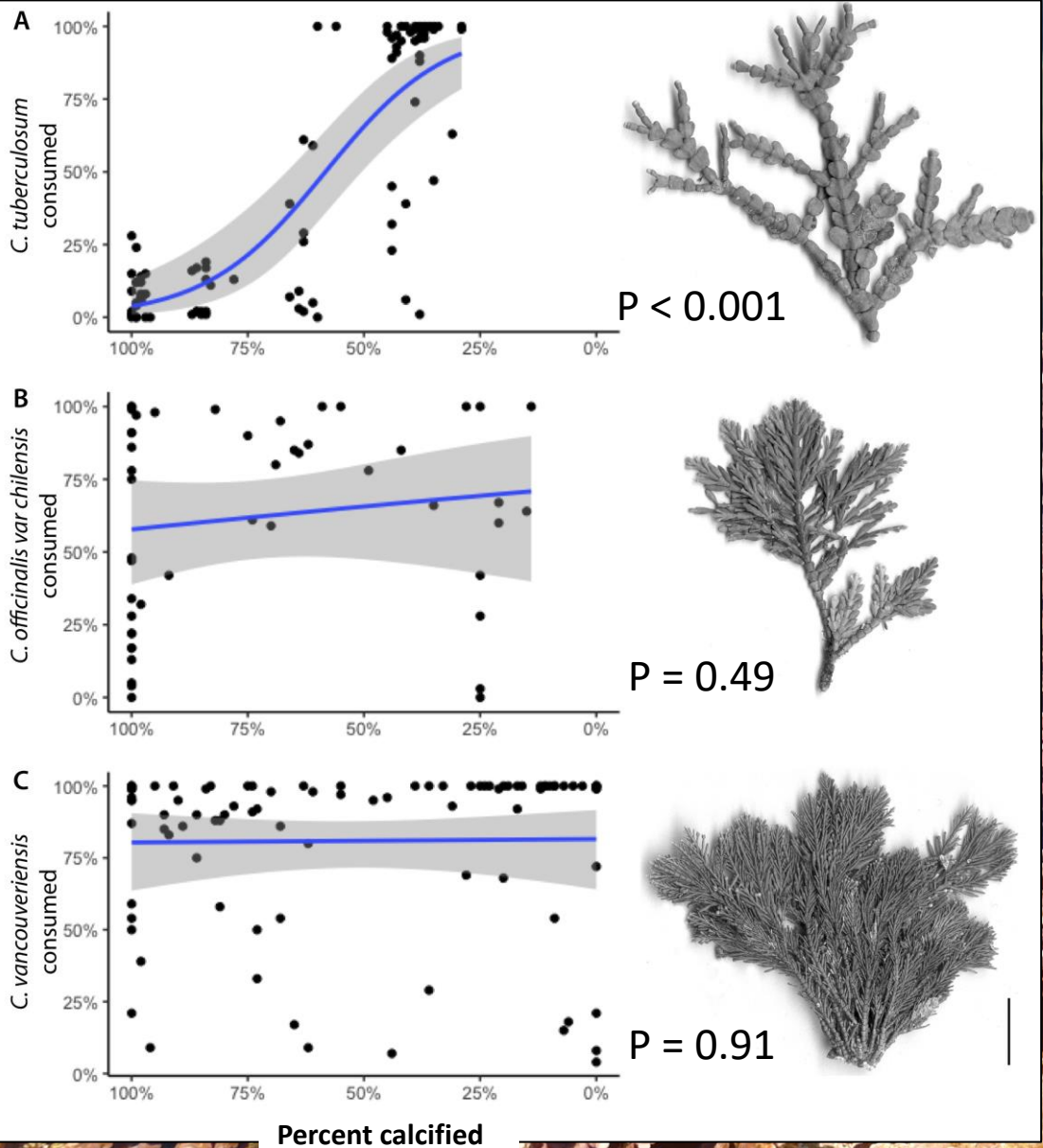
# Loss of CaCO<sub>3</sub> increased grazing rates on *Calliarthron*



Urchin grazers

Reducing CaCO<sub>3</sub> increased urchin grazing rates

# Loss of CaCO<sub>3</sub> did not affect grazing on *Corallina* spp.



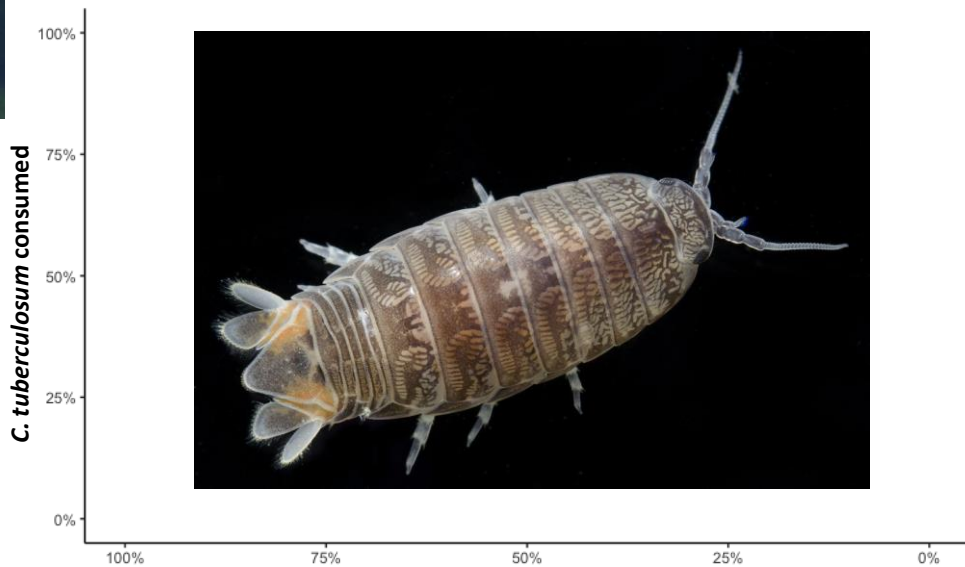
Urchin grazers

Reducing CaCO<sub>3</sub> increased urchin grazing rates

Reducing CaCO<sub>3</sub> did not affect urchin grazing rates

# Repeated experiment with isopods (*Cirolana harfordi*)

Isopod grazers





# Repeated experiment with turban snails (*Tegula funebris*)

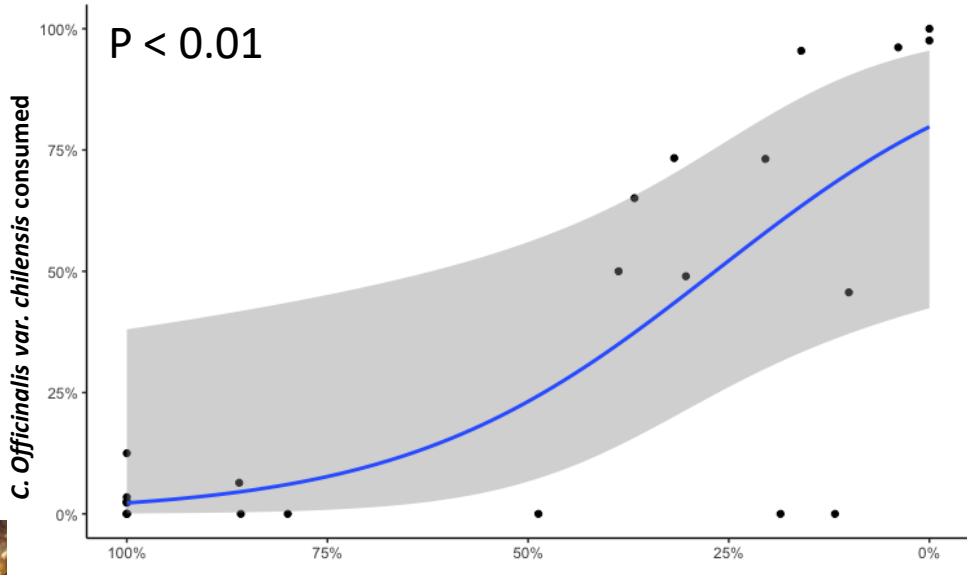
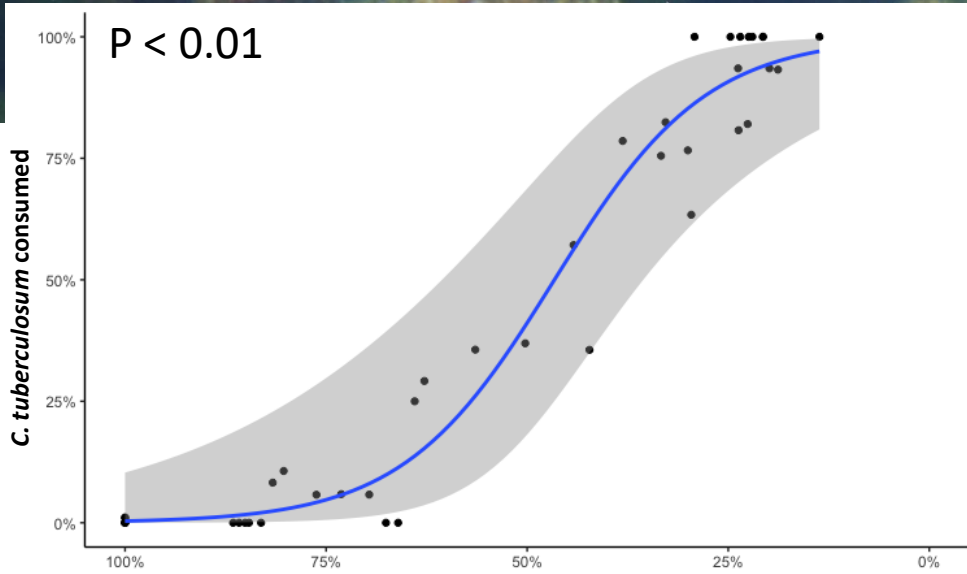
Mollusc grazers



Emma Simonok & Mikayla Holloway  
Directed Studies, Bamfield MSC 2022

# Loss of CaCO<sub>3</sub> increased snail grazing on both species

Mollusc grazers

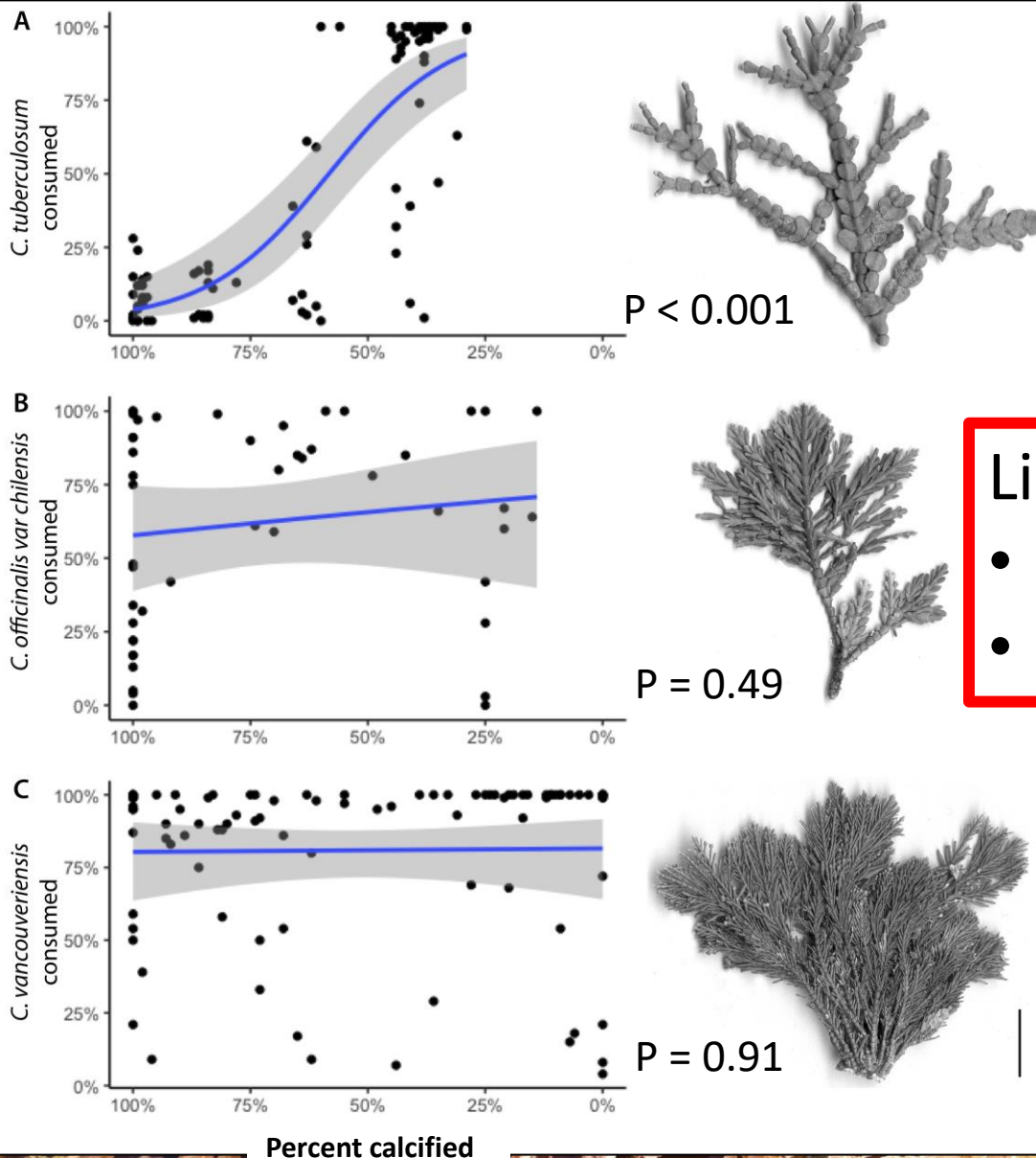


Percent calcified



# Calcification does not universally decrease palatability

Urchin grazers



Likely need to consider

- **Coralline morphology**
- **Grazer type**

# Coralline algae resist herbivores ... thanks to calcification?

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Calcification makes coralline thalli less nutritious

An underwater photograph showing a rocky reef surface covered with pinkish-purple coralline thalli and numerous small orange polyps. A large sea urchin with long, brown spines is in the foreground on the right. A white text box is overlaid on the image.

Calcification makes coralline thalli less nutritious

A red square containing a white question mark, positioned centrally below the text box.

?

## How nutritious are coralline algae?

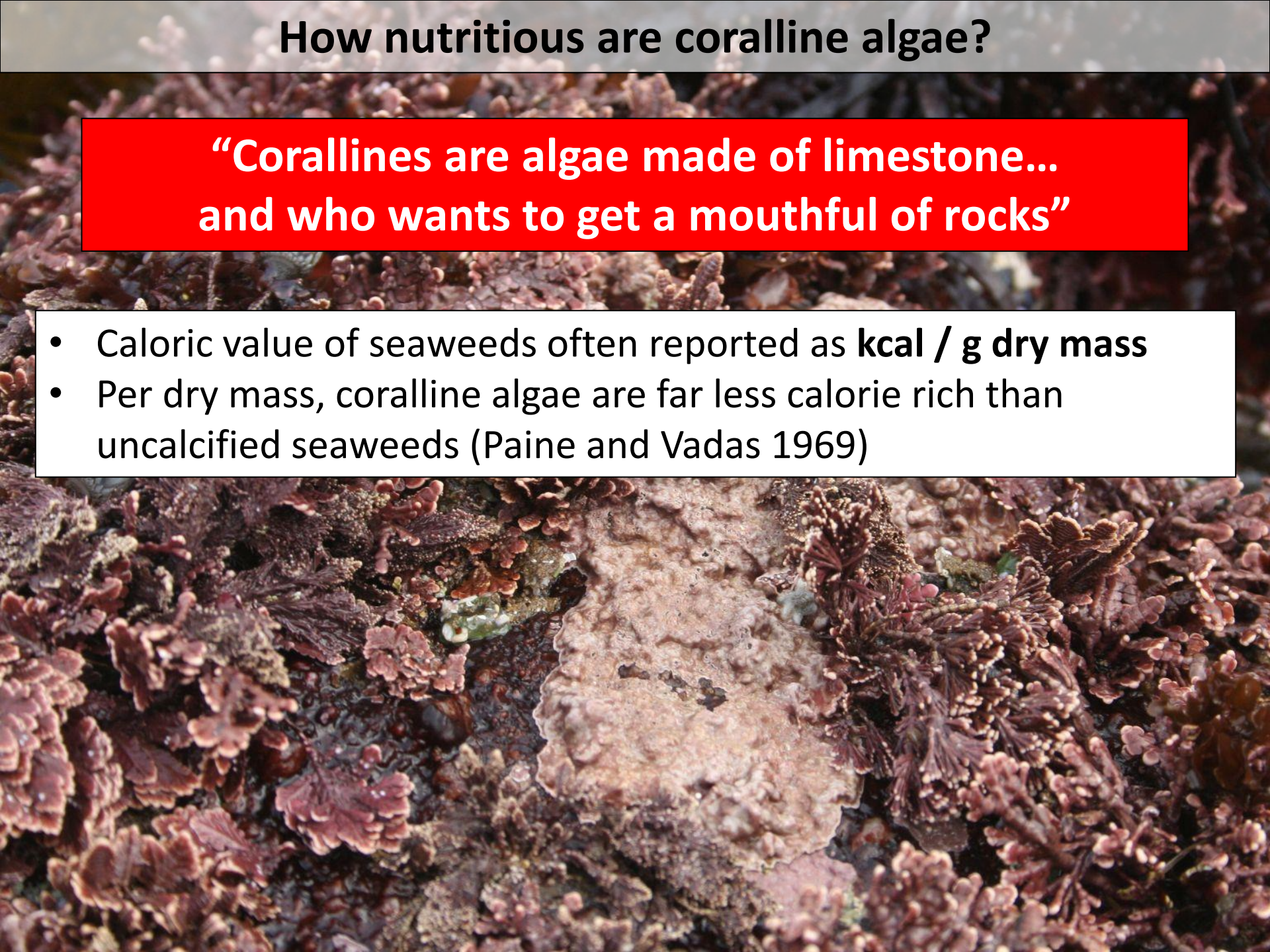
**“Corallines are algae made of limestone...  
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# How nutritious are coralline algae?

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- Caloric value of seaweeds often reported as **kcal / g dry mass**
- Per dry mass, coralline algae are far less calorie rich than uncalcified seaweeds (Paine and Vadas 1969)



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- Herbivores don't weigh their food per gram dry mass
- ...instead likely measure food in terms of volume (“mouthful”)

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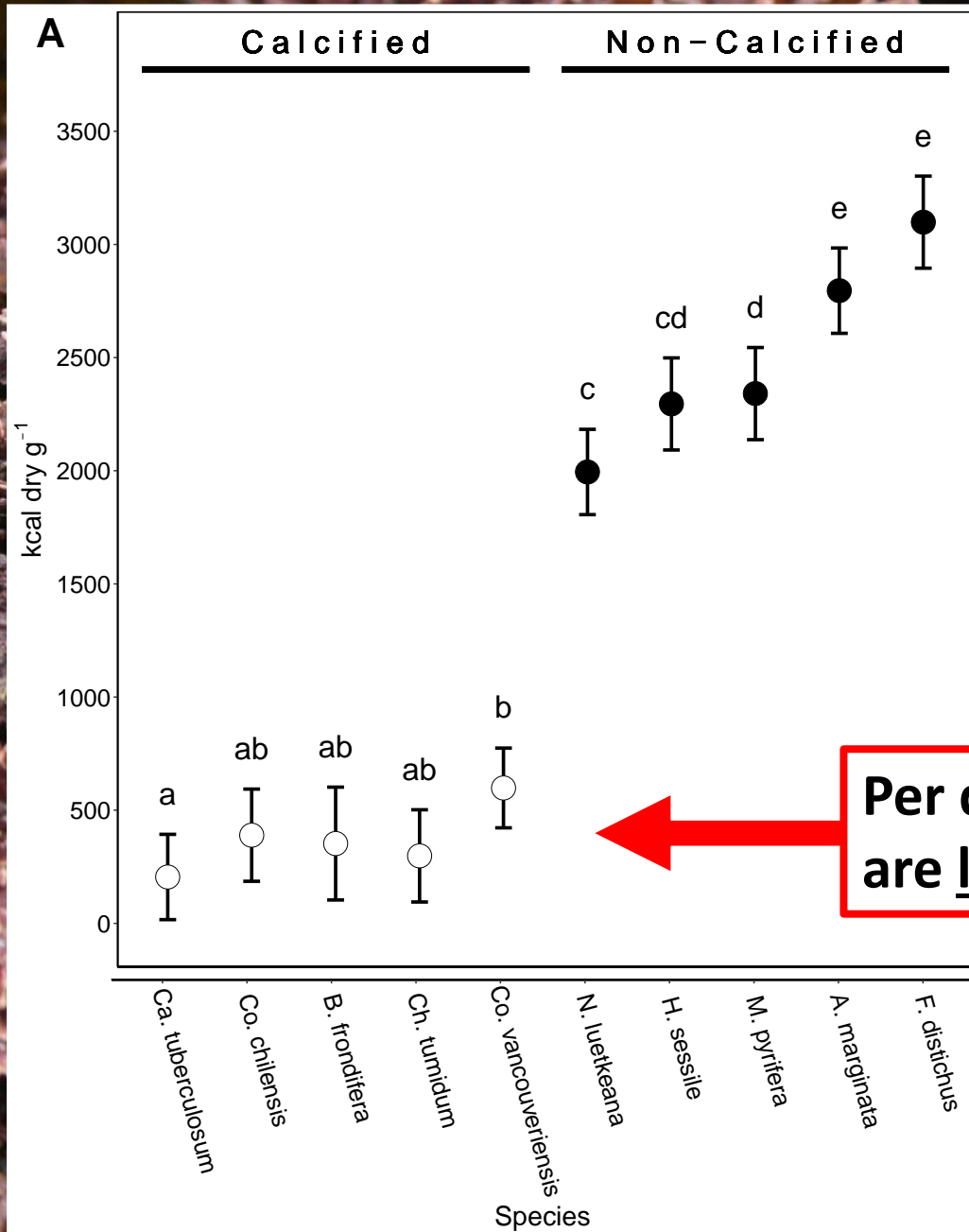
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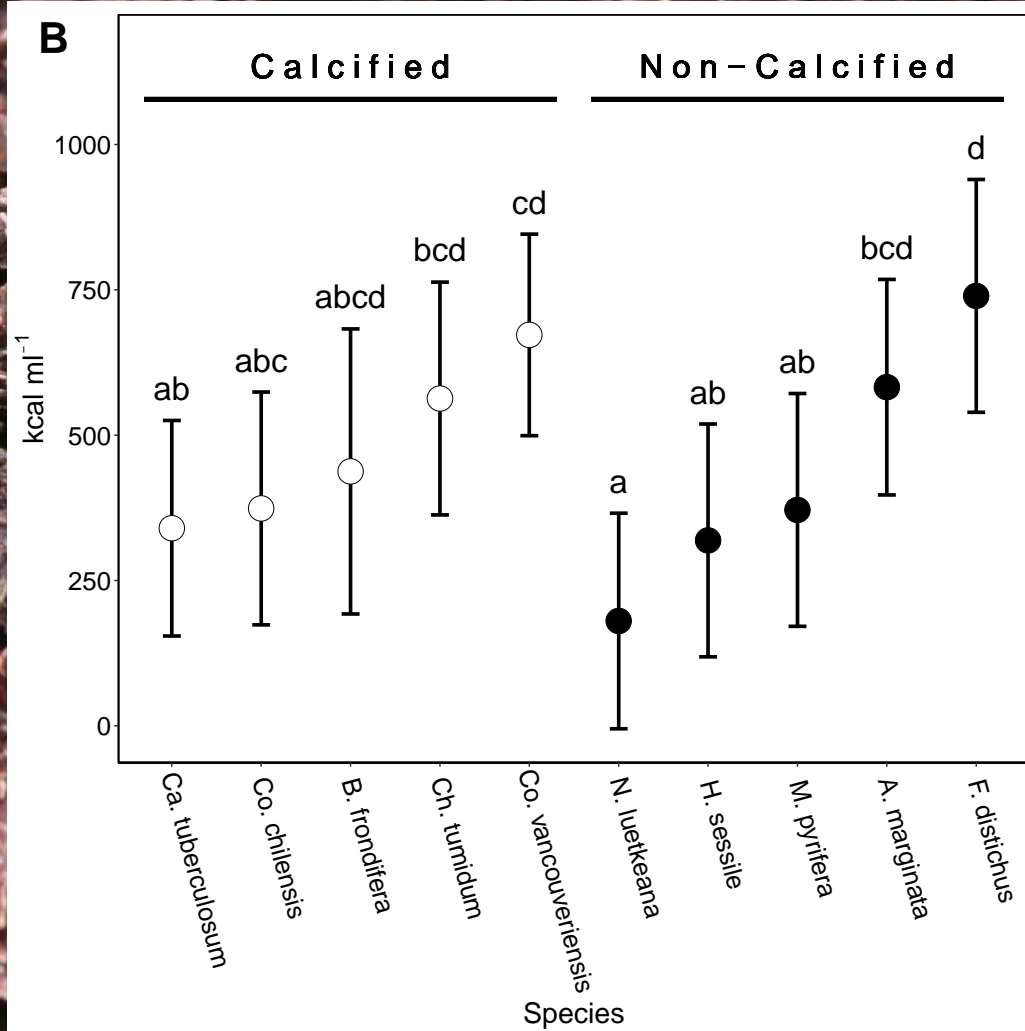
- We measured the **volume** and **caloric value** of calcified and uncalcified seaweeds to determine the caloric value of “mouthfuls” of seaweed

# How nutritious are coralline algae?



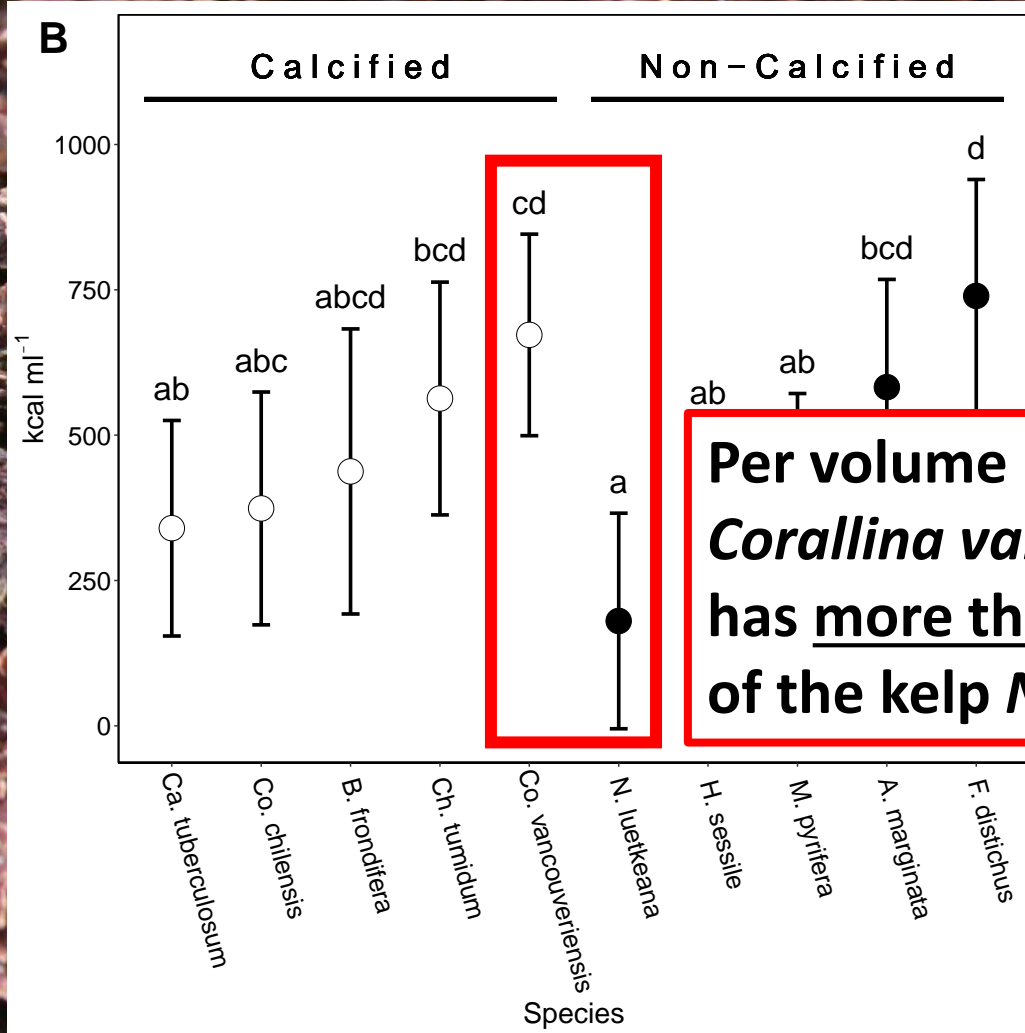
Per dry mass, corallines are less calorie rich

# How nutritious are coralline algae?



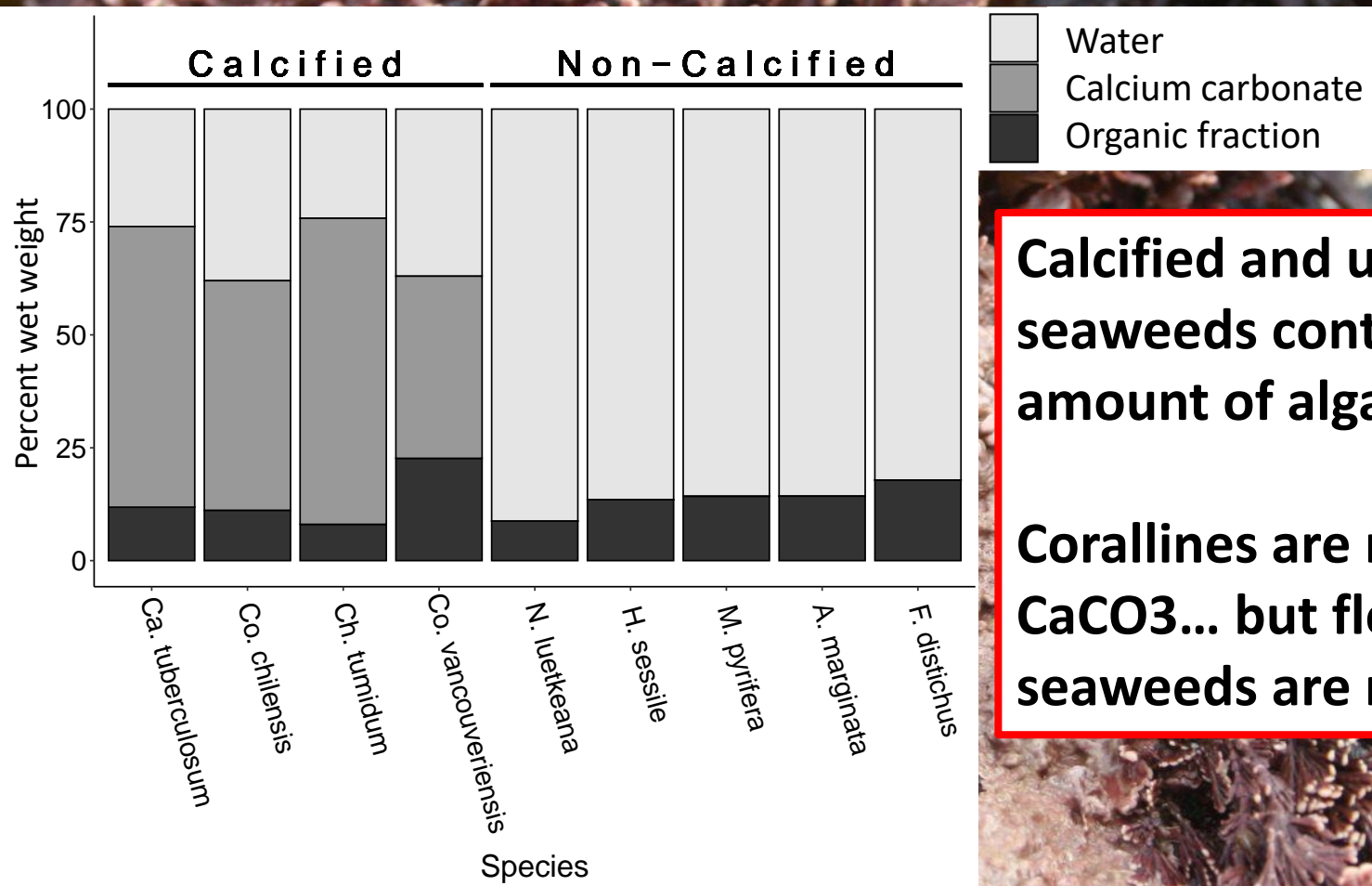
**Per volume (“mouthful”),  
caloric value of corallines  
isn’t different from  
uncalcified seaweeds**

# How nutritious are coralline algae?



Per volume (“mouthful”),  
*Corallina vancouveriensis*  
has more than double the calories  
of the kelp *Nereocystis luetkeana*

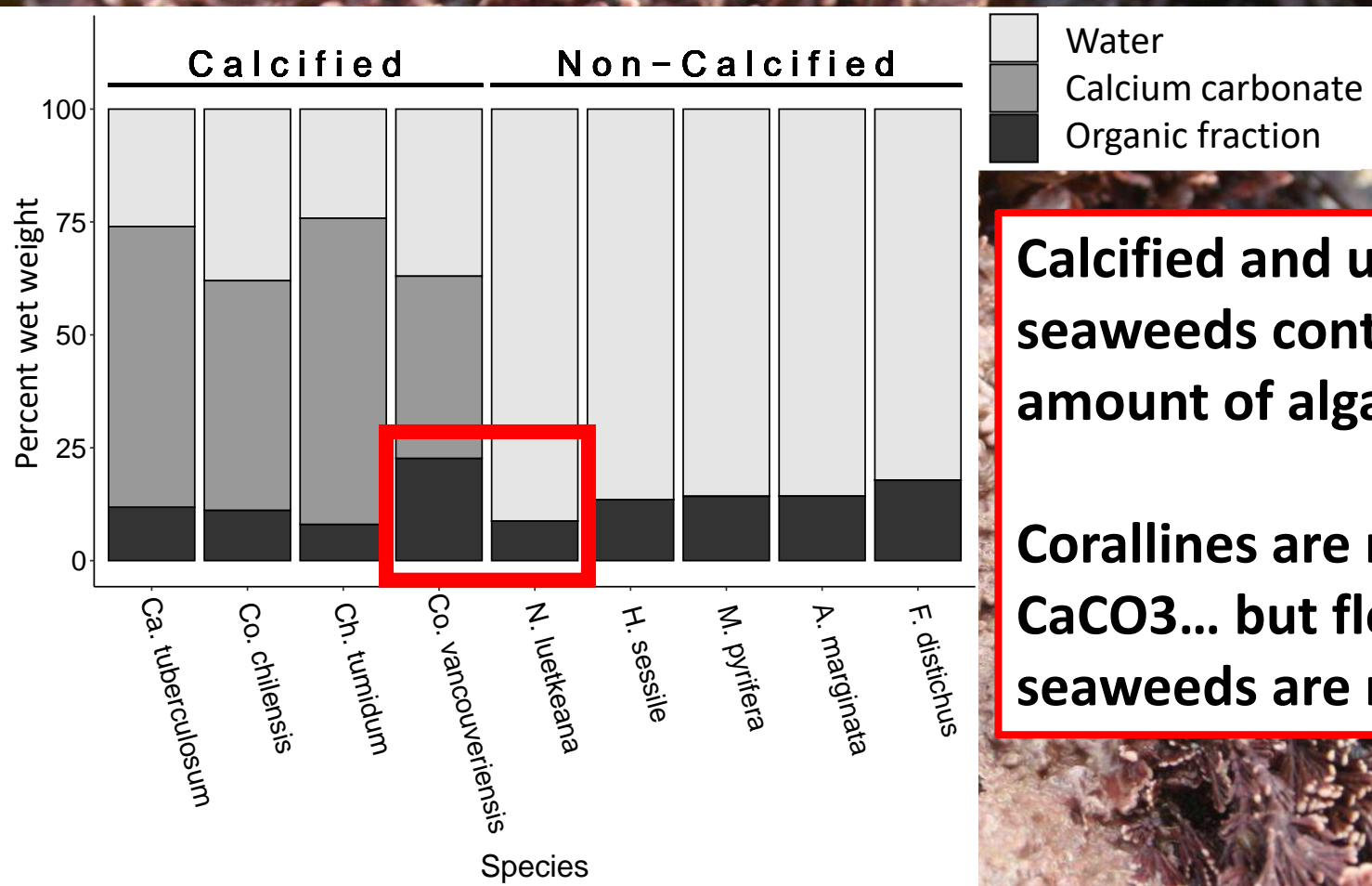
# How nutritious are coralline algae?



**Calcified and uncalcified seaweeds contain similar amount of algal tissue**

**Corallines are mostly CaCO<sub>3</sub>... but fleshy seaweeds are mostly water**

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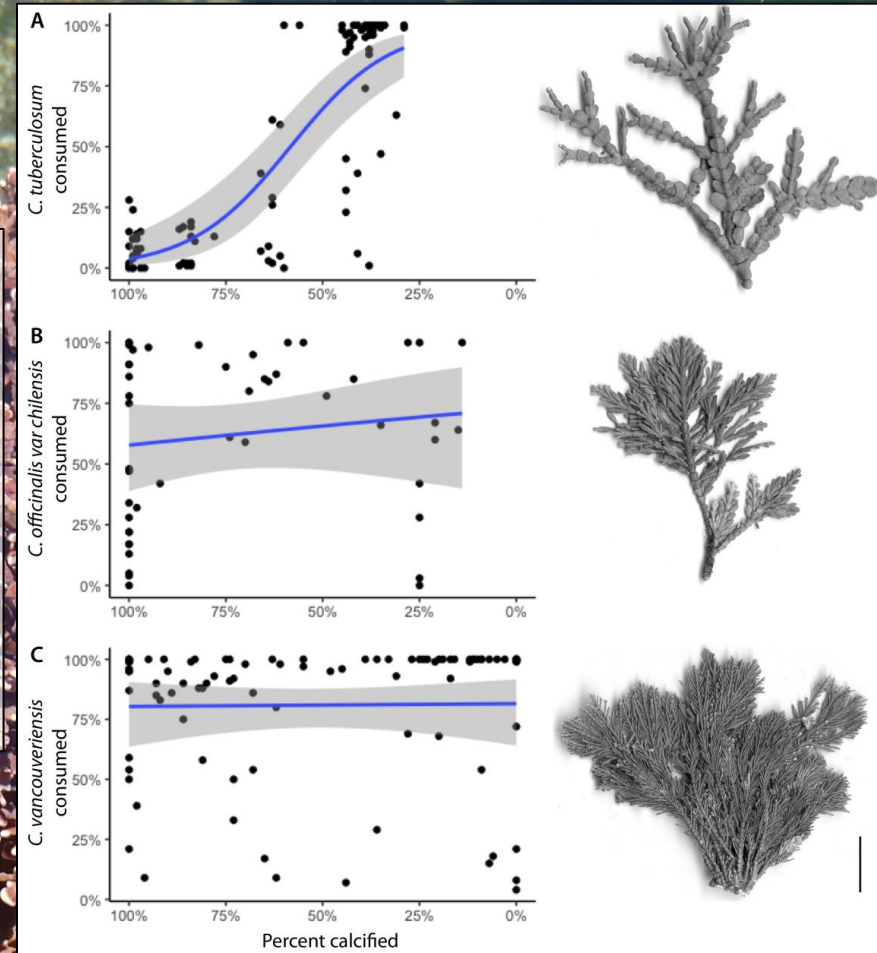
# Coralline algae resist herbivores ... thanks to calcification?

## Other ideas:

- Calcification may disrupt digestion
- Secondary metabolites might be the real culprit, perhaps exacerbated by calcification (Hay et al. 1994)
- Choice experiments also needed

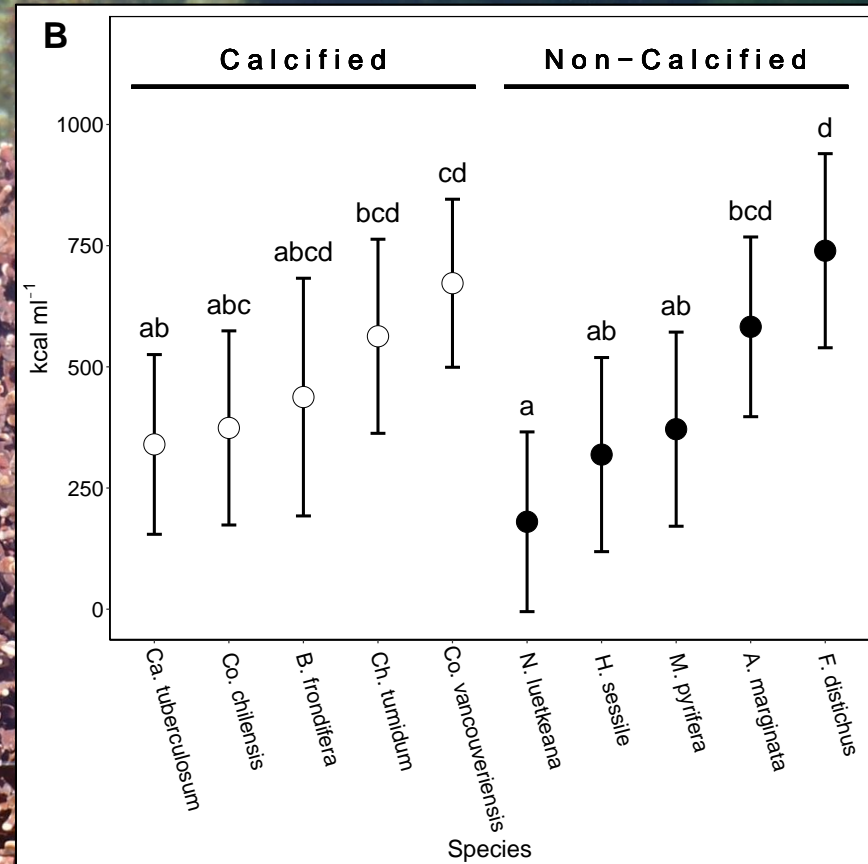
# Conclusions

- Calcification does not universally protect articulated coralline algae from herbivory
- Calcification benefits may depend upon morphology and grazer type



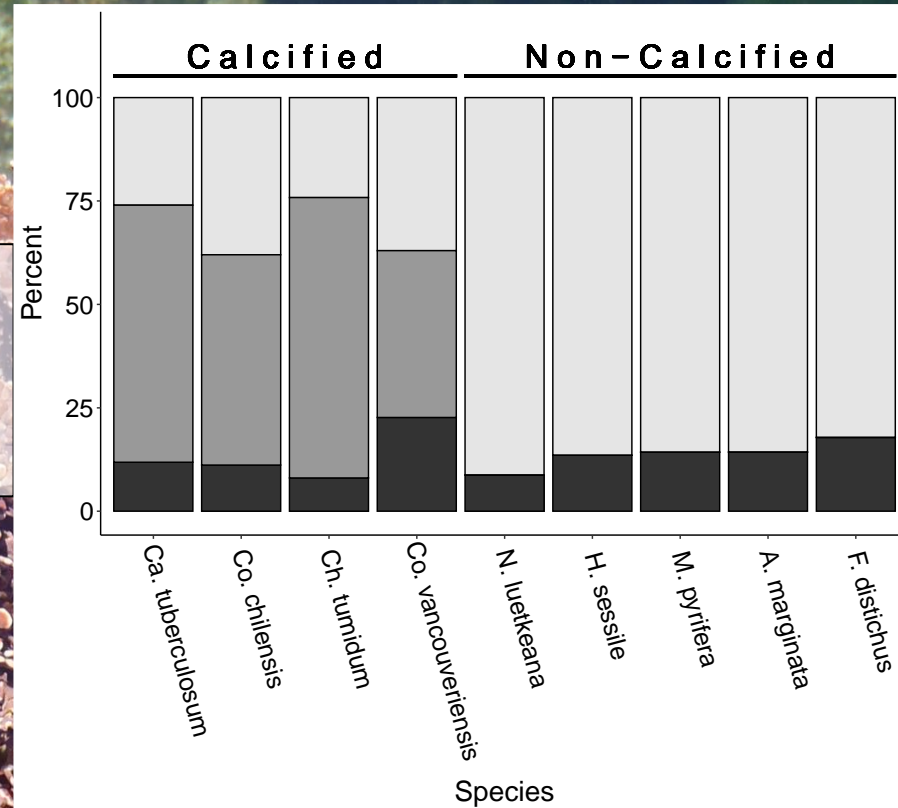
# Conclusions

- Per volume (“mouthful”), the caloric value of coralline algae and uncalcified seaweeds is not different



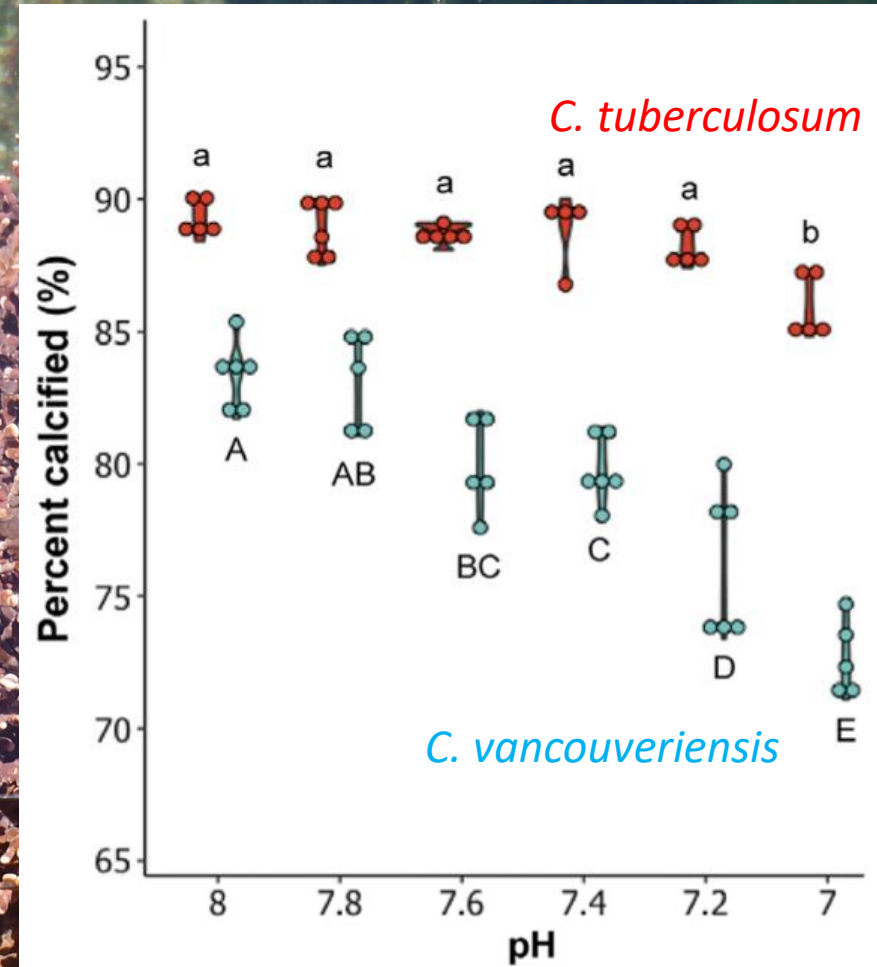
# Conclusions

- Organic fraction of coralline algae and uncalcified seaweeds is generally not different



# Conclusions

- Decline in calcification due to ocean acidification may not have a big impact on herbivory
- Basic paradigms about coralline ecology deserve further scrutiny
- More research is needed



# Join the Phycological Society of America!

Ecology Evolution Cell Biology Physiology Oceanography Genetics  
Biomechanics Taxonomy Chemistry Aquaculture Conservation Microbiology



**IDEA committee** actively working on inclusion, diversity, equity, and access

## Students

- Cheap memberships! (~\$13 / yr)
- Travel funds for annual meetings
- Grants for algal research
- Funding to attend field courses
- Annual awards for presentations

**\$10K Early Career Fellowship**  
honouring Dr. Norma J. Lang, past PSA president

**Journal of Phycology:** Impact Factor 3.17

# Acknowledgments

## Collaborators

Emily Carrington (UW)\*

Ethel Wai (BMSC)\*

Emma Simonok (BMSC)\*

Kayla Holloway (BMSC)\*

Tyrel Froese (Hakai, BMSC)\*

Janessa Bretner (BMSC)\*

Alexis DeMong (BMSC)\*

Tao Eastham (BMSC)\*

Miki Shimimura (DFO)\*

Ian Forster (DFO)\*

## Martone Lab (current and recent past)

Elliot Porcher\*

Soren Schipper (Griffiths University)\*

Kyra Janot (Langara College)\*

Isaak Haberman (CSUMB)\*

Alana Breitreutz

Matt Whalen

Brenton Twist

Rachael Wade

Ginny Colwell

Emma Jourdain

Maisie Musor

Varoon Supratya

Ruby Burns

Risa Ogushi