

Marine snow enhances the adverse effects of oil on benthic invertebrates

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GoMRI C-IMAGE project (#SA 12-10/GoMRI-007) - Wageningen UR - IPOP TripleP@Sea (KB-14-007)

Background

- Deepwater Horizon explosion
- Marine snow; MOSSFA (Marine Oil Snow Sedimentation and Flocculent Accumulation)
- Estimates vary, but as much as 14% of total oil on sediment (*Daly et al., 2016*)
- What about the consequences for the benthic community?



Daly et al. 2016 *Anthropocene* 13 "Assessing the impacts of oil-associated marine snow formation and sedimentation during and after the Deepwater Horizon oil spill"

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Objective

- Question: what does MOSSFA mean for the benthic ecosystem?
- Aquarium Experiment with benthic macro-invertebrates to assess:
 - Organism behavior
 - In vivo toxicity
 - Oil biodegradation

Setup of Aquarium Experiment

- Natural sediment and organisms from intertidal area in Waddensea, The Netherlands
- Temperature and light controlled room
- 5 treatments in triplicate:
 - "Control": sediment, no addition
 - "Clay": sediment and kaolin clay
 - "Snow": sediment and marine snow
 - "Clay+Oil": sediment and clay with oil
 - "Snow+Oil": sediment and marine snow with oil
- Oil: same amounts in each aquarium (10 g/m²)
- Oil-degrading bacteria added



Setup of Aquarium Experiment

Organisms



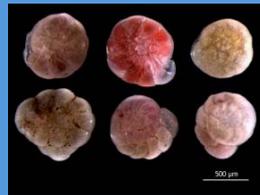
*Corophium
volutator*
(amphipod)



*Hydrobia
ulvae*
(gastropod)



*Macoma
balthica*
(bivalve)



Foraminifera

Samples

- t=16 benthic invertebrates; t=42 oil biodegradation samples (separate aquaria)

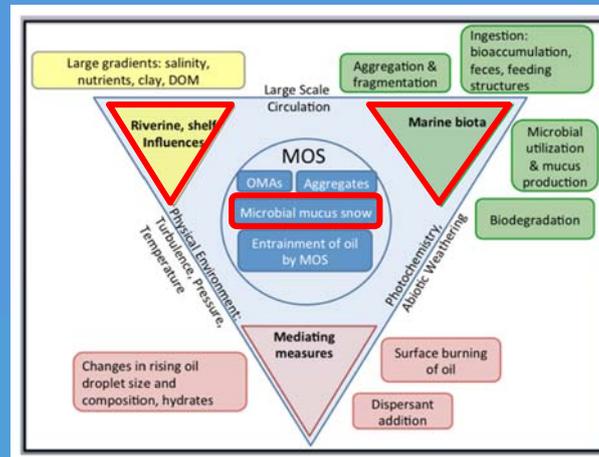
Marine snow

- Marine snow in the lab: EPS, alginate-like polysaccharides excreted after exposure to oil spill dispersants (van Eenennaam et al. 2016)



Marine snow

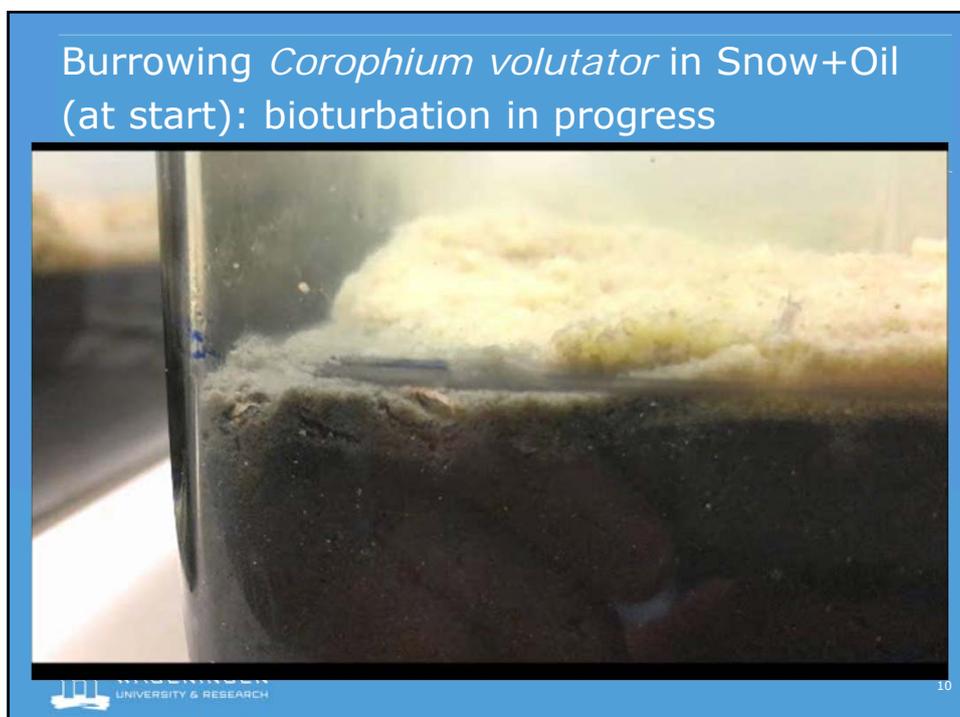
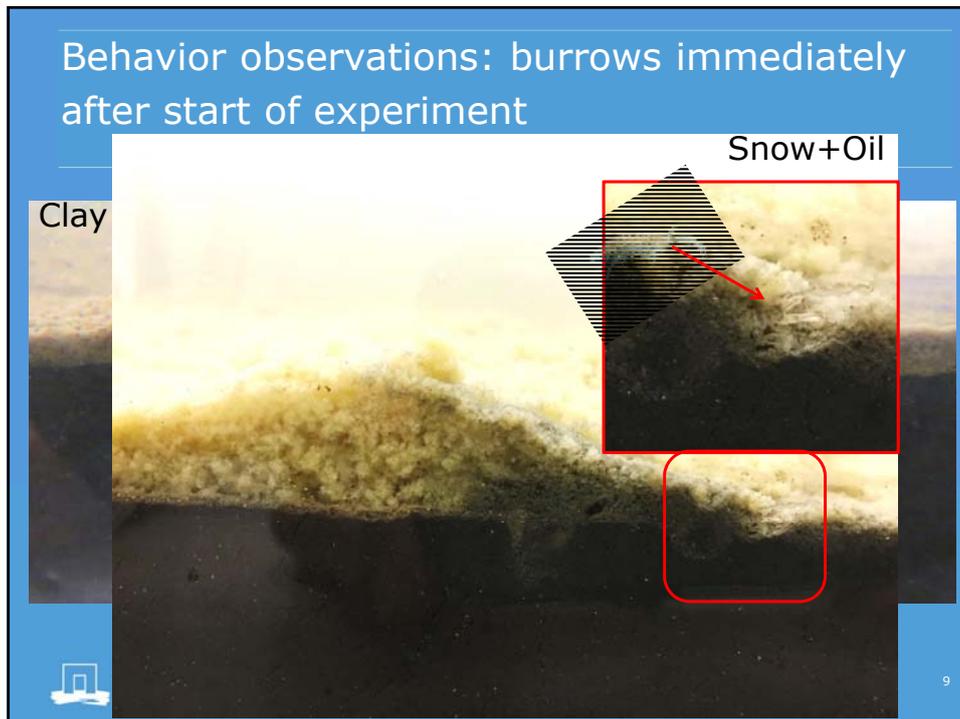
Ingredients of marine snow

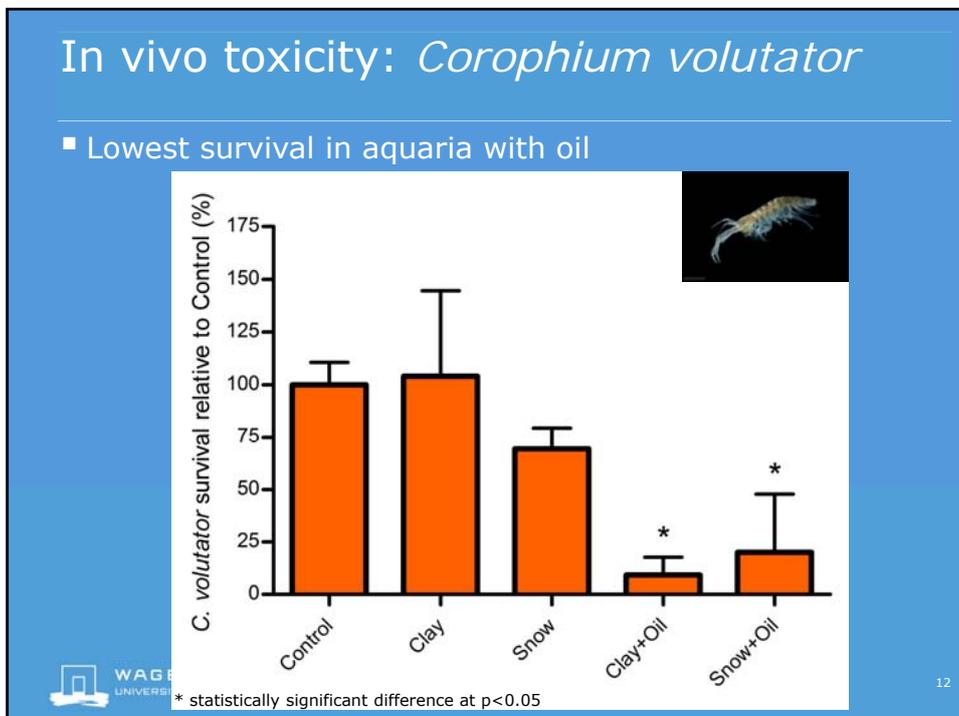
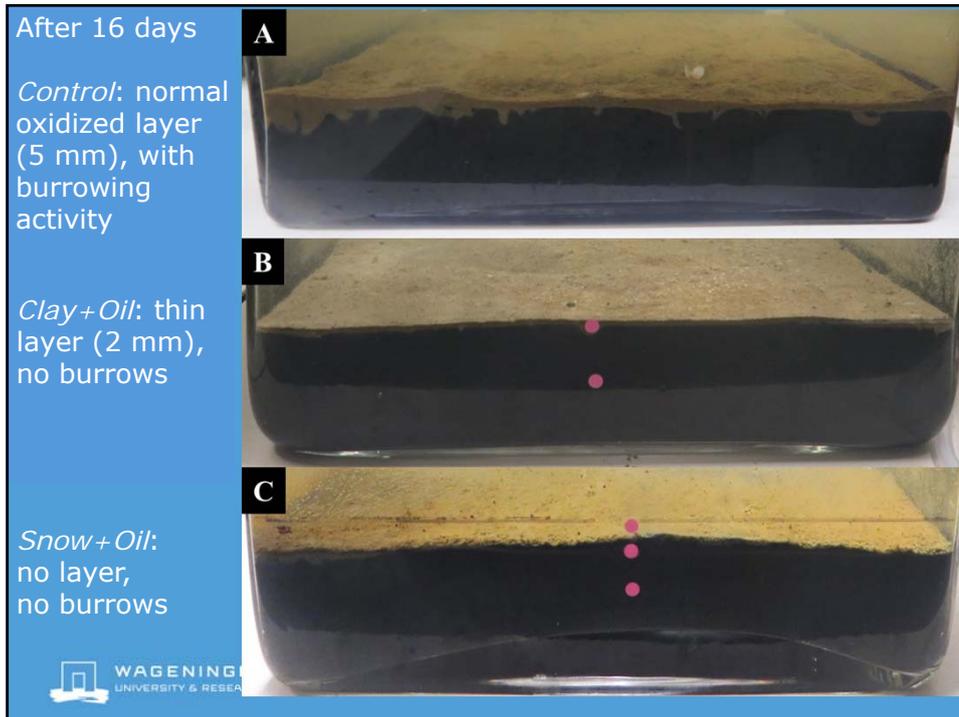


Artificial marine snow

- Created with alginate, algae biomass, kaolin clay with or without oil (slightly weathered BP surrogate oil)

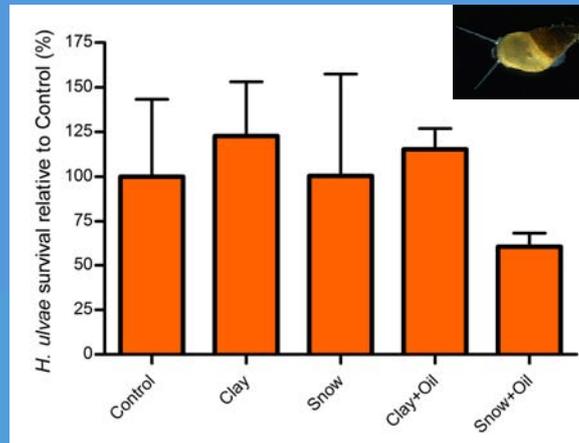






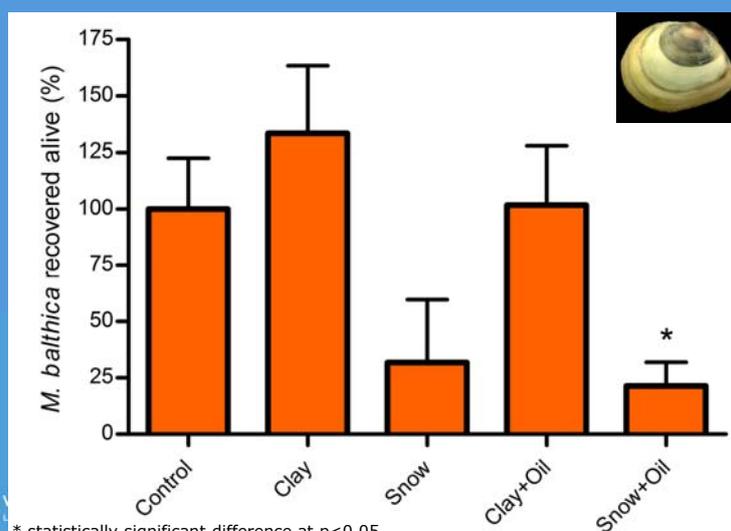
In vivo toxicity: *Hydrobia ulvae*

- Indication of reduced survival in Snow+Oil
- Avoid the oil?
- (Oiled) snow as food?



In vivo toxicity: *Macoma balthica*

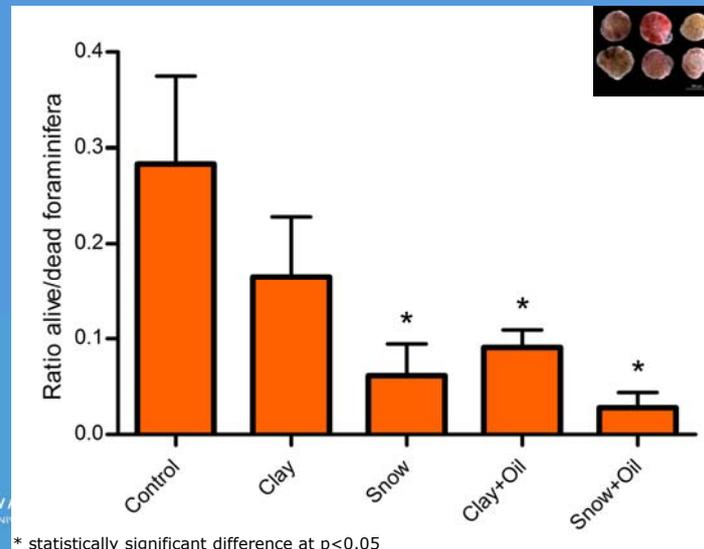
- Lowest survival in Snow and Snow+Oil



* statistically significant difference at $p < 0.05$

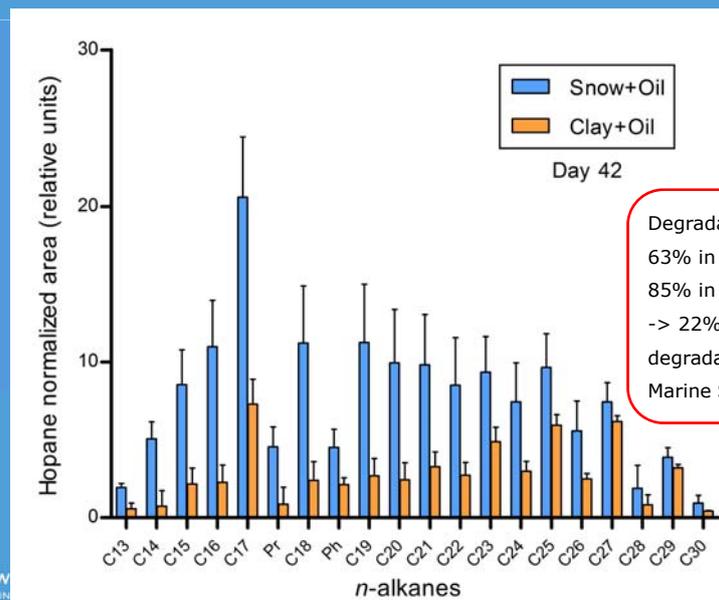
Foraminifera

- Ratio alive/dead decreases -> less living foraminifera



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Biodegradation: Fingerprint of *n*-alkanes



Degradation:
 63% in Snow+Oil
 85% in Clay+Oil
 -> 22% less oil
 degradation with
 Marine Snow



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Conclusions

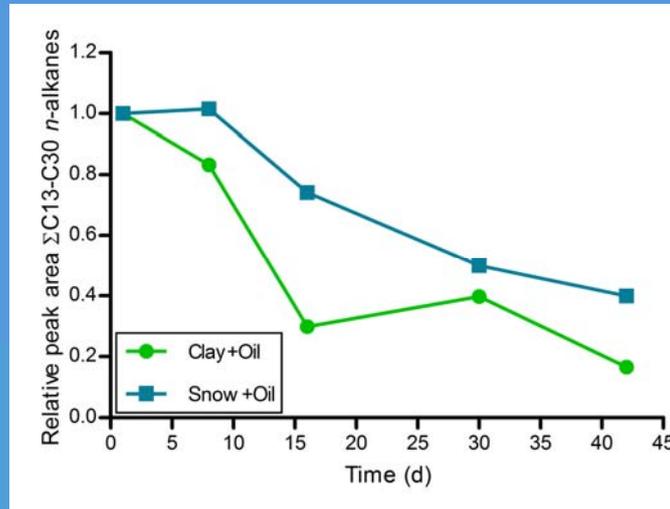
- *Oil-contaminated marine snow negatively impacts benthic invertebrates*
- *Marine snow by itself also affects benthic invertebrates, but to a lesser extent*
- *Presence of marine snow inhibits oil biodegradation: longer residence time of oil in benthic system*

Benthic community can be affected by impacts of oil spill responses, like MOSSFA

- Healthy benthic ecosystem is crucial for other organisms in the food chain, like fish
- Paper in preparation: van Eenennaam et al., “*Marine snow enhances the adverse effects of oil in benthic invertebrates*”



Biodegradation over time



Behavior observations: tracks on top sediment



Clay

Clay

Control