

## TRICHODESMIUM ERYTHRAEUM BLOOM ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF OFF SANTOS, SOUTHEAST BRAZIL

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The *Trichodesmium erythraeum* is a common colonial marine cyanobacterium in tropical and subtropical oceans. Several authors have reported its importance for the fixation of both atmospheric C and N (CAPONE; CARPENTER, 1982; ZEHR et al., 2001; LUGOMELA et al., 2002; CAPONE et al., 2005). According to Carpenter and Romans (1991), nitrogen fixation by *Trichodesmium* cells represents an important input of new nitrogen into the euphotic zone, with daily fixation rates of approximately  $30 \text{ mg}^{-1} \text{ N m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$ . This exceeds the estimated flux of nitrate across the thermocline. Capone and Carpenter (1982) reported the total annual nitrogen fixation by *Trichodesmium* sp as  $4.8 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ g N y}^{-1}$  in the world's oceans, corresponding to 1/5 of the N fixation in all terrestrial environments. Besides fixing nitrogen, *Trichodesmium* cells are able to maintain their

phosphorus requirement through the production of alkaline phosphatases, enzymes which enable the organism to remove the inorganic phosphate radical from organically bound phosphate (YENTSCH et al., 1972). Hahn and Capra (1992) have demonstrated the ability of *T. erythraeum* (*Oscillatoria erythraea*) to synthesize a ciguatoxin-like compound. Other studies (FONSECA et al., 2002, unpublished; NEGRI et al., 2004) report the presence of *T. erythraeum* in the environment with harmful effects on the components of the marine biota.

Here we report the occurrence of a *T. erythraeum* bloom off the southeastern Brazilian coast (Fig. 1). A superficial brownish patch was detected visually (Fig. 2) during an oceanographic cruise from March 23-26, 2006 on the continental shelf off Santos.

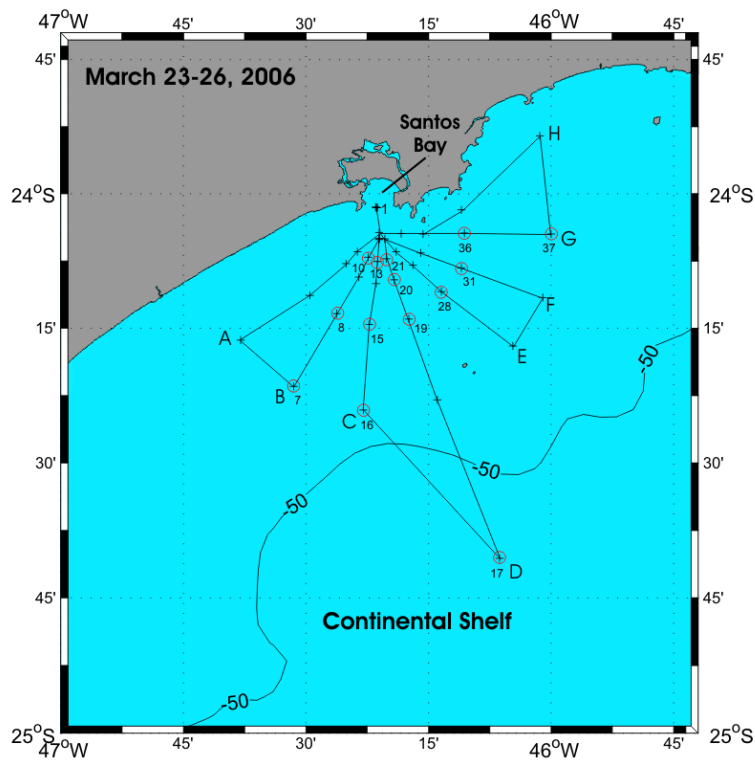
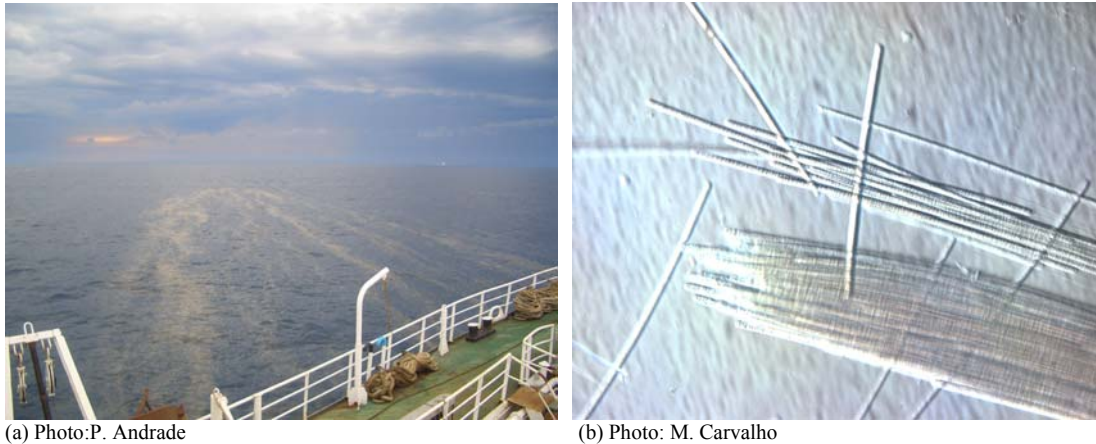


Fig. 1. Study area on the continental shelf off Santos, showing the distribution of the oceanographic stations visited in March 2006. Stations of bloom occurrence are indicated by circles.



(a) Photo: P. Andrade

(b) Photo: M. Carvalho

Fig. 2. a) Surface patches of *Trichodesmium erythraeum* visible to the naked eye, on the continental shelf off Santos. b) Bundle of *T. erythraeum* with parallel trichomes.

Samplings were undertaken on the basis of a grid of 40 oceanographic stations distributed along eight sections with the same point of origin: in the middle portion of the mouth of Santos Bay (Fig. 1). Surface water samples were collected using a Niskin bottle. The water samples were filtered through AP-40 Millipore filters for chlorophyll-*a* (Chl-*a*) determination (SALDANHA-CORRÊA et al., 2004). However, it is relevant to note that these brownish colored patches are mainly neustonic. Therefore, the sampling procedure used for Chl-*a* determination certainly underestimated the *T. erythraeum* biomass. The filtered water was used for dissolved inorganic nutrient determination (nitrate, nitrite, ammonium and phosphate). Temperature, salinity and Chl-*a* fluorescence were profiled using a CTD Falmouth, equipped with a fluorometer. The euphotic zone depth was determined based on Secchi disc readings (POOLE; ATKINS, 1929). Net plankton samples were obtained by vertical tows (30  $\mu\text{m}$  mesh) at the 33 oceanographic stations distributed along the sections (the exception was the station in the entrance of the Santos Bay). Chl-*a* concentration was determined by spectrophotometry in accordance with Jeffrey and Humphrey (1975). Nitrate, nitrite and ammonium were determined in accordance with Aminot and Chaussepied (1983). Phosphate was determined following Grasshoff et al. (1983).

The relative abundance of *T. erythraeum* was evaluated in order to determine the bloom's extension and the relative importance of this species to the bulk microphytoplankton biomass along the water column. Microplankton counts were undertaken in hemocytometer chambers (Nageotte, sample volume of 0.625 mm<sup>3</sup>) under a light optical microscope (Zeiss,

400x magnification). The cells were counted individually except for *T. erythraeum*, regarding which the number of filaments was considered. A minimum of 400 cells were counted per chamber. When *T. erythraeum* bundles were observed an estimate of the number of filaments per bundle was made. According to Smayda (1997), the definition of a bloom is subjective. Thus the following criterion was applied: when the relative frequency of *T. erythraeum* filaments represented more than 50% of the total cell number present in the sample, the sampling station was considered to be inside the bloom. As a result, the bloom enclosed 14 stations in the central region of the study area (Fig. 1), with an estimated extension of about 1100 km<sup>2</sup>. The greatest abundance of *T. erythraeum* was 113.2  $10^6$  filaments L<sup>-1</sup> (99% of the total cell number) observed at station 19 (Fig. 2b), approximately in the center of the bloom area (46°17.4'W and 26°14'S). Samples taken from the bloom area presented a large number of the dinoflagellate *Ceratium* sp and copepods. Carpenter (1983) in a review of the physiology and ecology of the *Trichodesmium* genus, states that some organisms, such as copepods, bacteria, diatoms, hydrozoans and even fungi, can be associated with this genus, especially when bundles are present.

Several authors affirm that atmospheric and calm sea conditions are essential for the development of *Trichodesmium* blooms (LEWIS et al., 1988; GIANESELLA-GALVÃO et al., 1995; SARANGI et al., 2004, SIQUEIRA et al., 2006). The calm weather observed during the bloom and the absence of winds corroborate Bryceson and Fay's (1981) and Carpenter's (1983)

hypothesis regarding bloom formation. According to them the action of winds can disrupt the organization of the bundles. The organization of filaments in bundles or mats is ecologically important as the  $N_2$  fixation occurs in their central part where nitrogenase is protected from  $O_2$  inactivation (CARPENTER; PRICE, 1976).

During the first three days of sampling, the weather conditions remained stable, with weak to moderate winds. The water surface was smooth, and the sky cloudy with intense diffuse solar radiation. On the fourth day of sampling, a cold front traversed the area (CPTEC, 2006), making the sea rough, but the bloom still remained. Such blooms can persist for several days, as reported by Ganesella-Galvão et al. (1995) who followed a bloom with a width of about 30 km for 17 days off Ubatuba (about 150 km North of Santos), with steady weather and a calm sea, during the summer of 1990. Tyrrel et al. (2003), working on the Atlantic between the Falkland Islands ( $50^\circ S$ ) and the UK ( $50^\circ N$ ), observed a great abundance of *Trichodesmium*, correlated with shallow mixed layer depth, a condition similar to that observed on the Santos shelf.

In the present study, the sea surface temperatures ranged between  $27$  and  $29^\circ C$  and the salinity varied from  $33.1$  to  $35.2$ . The water column was strongly stratified (Fig. 3), with a mixture of Tropical Water mass (TW) and Coastal Water (CW) predominating in the mixed layer, whereas the South Atlantic Central Water (SACW) was detected in the

bottom layers, below 20m depth, according to the water mass classification proposed by Miranda (1982, unpublished)). TW is recognized by its low nutrient content (AIDAR et al., 1993). Indeed, nutrient concentrations were low, with higher concentrations in the Santos inlet station, due the influence of the eutrophic bay waters. Surface waters presented a mean concentration of  $0.33 \mu M$  for dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) and  $0.29 \mu M$  for inorganic phosphate. Considering only the bloom stations, the mean concentrations decrease to  $0.18 \mu M$  of DIN and  $0.19 \mu M$  of phosphate. Moreover, at station 19, where the highest *T. erythraeum* density was attained, the DIN concentration was  $0.07 \mu M$  whereas phosphate was below the detection limit of the analysis. These data corroborate the fact already verified by other authors (CAPONE; CARPENTER, 1982; CARPENTER, 1983) that inorganic nutrients are not limiting factors for the development of the *T. erythraeum* bloom, which can be controlled by other biological, chemical or physical factors. Carpenter (1983) points out that *Trichodesmium* growth is not stimulated in classical upwelling areas. On the contrary, it may be inhibited. According to this latter author, waters containing the critical elements for nitrogenase synthesis or organic phosphorous compounds can favor the bloom formation. The lower nutrient concentration observed in the bloom regions can be ascribed to the ability of *T. erythraeum* to obtain N and P from sources beyond the inorganic compounds dissolved in the water.

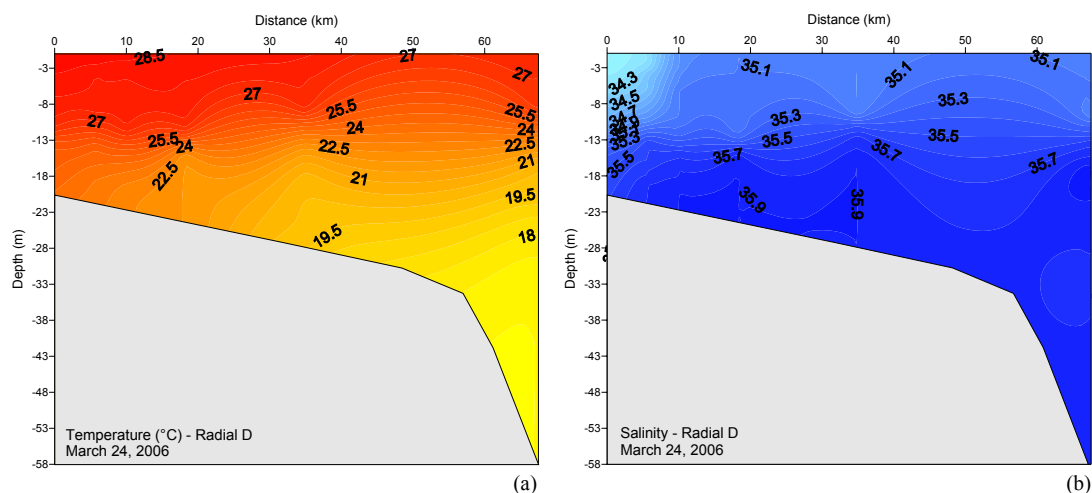


Fig. 3. Vertical profiles of temperature ( $^{\circ}C$ ) (a) and salinity (b) on the radial D, on March 24, 2006.

The maximum concentration of Chl-*a* (14.5 mg m<sup>-3</sup>) was detected at station 1, in the entrance of Santos Bay. *T. erythraeum* was not present at that site. A low Chl-*a* concentration was observed in the bloom area, reflecting the oligotrophic condition of the water. However, the *Trichodesmium* biomass was not adequately estimated in the surface waters due to the sampling method used, even though bottles, nets or buckets are the usual sampling apparatus. In effect, Tyrrell et al. (2003) compared these different types of sampling apparatus and ascertained that they agreed well qualitatively. But we believe that a neustonic sampler apparatus would probably have provided more accurate results, particularly for the *Trichodesmium* biomass since the traditional sampling techniques disrupt the surface algae pellicle formed by the bloom, thus hindering efficient sampling. Unfortunately a neustonic sampler was not available on board, so this technique could not be tested. Consequently, Chl-*a* is more closely related to the bulk of the phytoplankton biomass present in the superficial layers than to the neustonic *T. erythraeum* biomass. Conspicuous deep chlorophyll maxima at the thermocline base were also detected by the fluorescence profiles, but *Trichodesmium* was not observed in such formations. Recent studies (LEVITAN et al., 2007; HUTCHINS et al., 2007) have suggested that the increase of pCO<sub>2</sub> foreseen for the end of this century, which will perhaps attain 150% or more of the current values, may increase global *Trichodesmium* N<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> fixation substantially, thus fundamentally altering the current marine N and C cycles and potentially driving some oceanic regimes (mainly at central gyres) towards P limitation, implying shifts in the structure of microbial and metazoan communities. Hutchins (2008) proposes that the growth and N<sub>2</sub> fixation by this biogeochemically critical genus is carbon limited by the current levels of pCO<sub>2</sub>.

The mean pH found in the bloom area, 8.10 (unpublished data), does not reflect any acidification of these waters compared to the oceanic mean (MILLERO; SOHN, 1992). Otherwise, the increase in the reports of *T. erythraeum* blooms off the Brazilian southeastern coast is noteworthy: Brandini; Moraes (1986), Giancesella-Galvão et al. (1995), Fonseca et al. (2002, unpublished), CETESB (2005, unpublished), Siqueira et al. (2006), as also in this paper.

Given the ability of *Trichodesmium* to assimilate organic P and the large area usually covered by the blooms, it may represent an important source of new N and the recycling of organic P in the southeastern Brazilian oligotrophic waters (Tropical Water) which dominate the continental shelf. Thus, efforts to understand the impact of these blooms on the trophic net of the coastal regions should be intensified.

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