



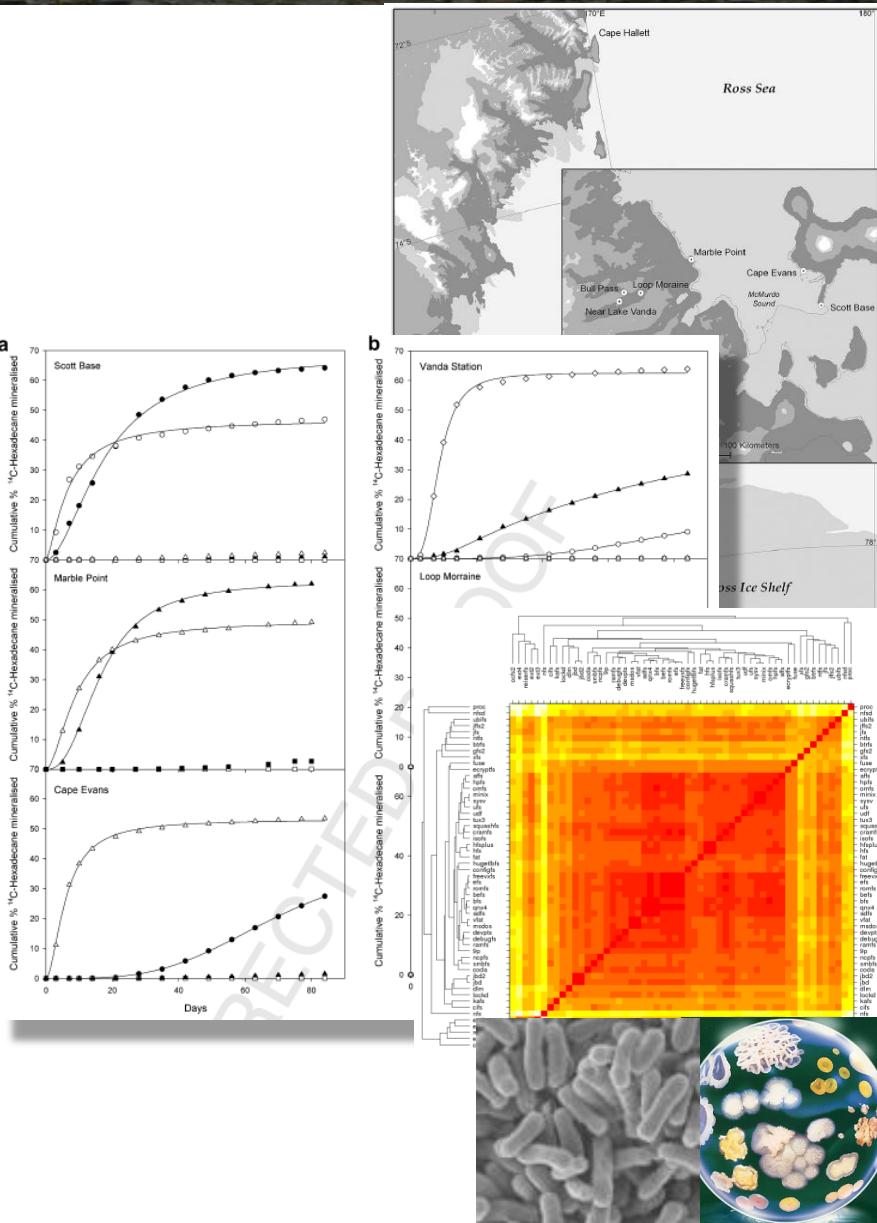
# Comprehensive Analysis of Soil Bacterial Diversity and Structure in Terra Nova Bay of Victoria Land

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# Microbes in Antarctic terrestrial environments

- Past: Terrestrial environments in Antarctica had been believed as sterilized habitats without any life forms because of the extreme conditions.
- Recent: Expansions of molecular biological methods to study microbial communities have detected unexpected **high diversity and complexity of bacteria community** in the harsh environment.
- Environmental conditions, such as temperature and freeze–thaw cycles, appear to have profound effects on soil microbial communities (Bokhorst et al., 2007; Yergeau and Kowalchuk, 2008).



# Latitudinal Gradient Project

## ➤ Framework within which interdisciplinary and international collaborations

- Antarctica New Zealand, McMurdo Dry Valleys LTER (Long Term Ecological Research), Italian Antarctic Research Programme (PNRA)
- ITASE (International Trans-Antarctic Scientific Expedition)
- New Zealand's Ministry of Fisheries(MFish)
- Evolution and Biodiversity in the Antarctic: The Response of Life to Change (EBA)

## ➤ Goals

- Understanding the complex ecosystems that exist along the Victoria Land coast ( $72^{\circ}\text{S}$  ~  $86^{\circ}\text{S}$ )
- Determining the effects of environmental change on these ecosystems

## Latitudinal Gradient Project

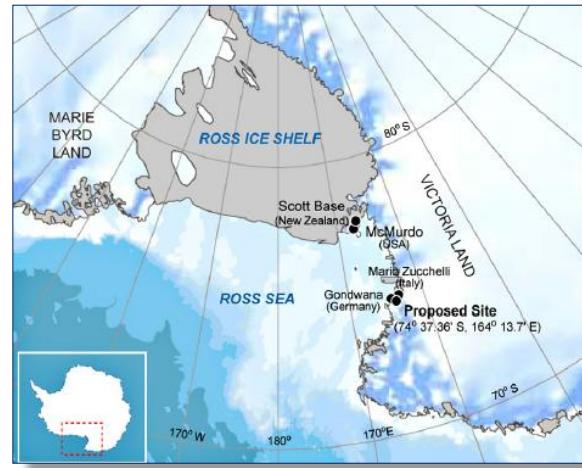
The image shows the homepage of the Latitudinal Gradient Project (LGP) website on the left and a map of the Antarctic Peninsula on the right. The website features a logo with 'LGP' and 'LATITUDINAL GRADIENT PROJECT' text, followed by a navigation menu with links to Home, What's New, About the Project, Areas of Research, Data Products, Publications/Reports, Conferences/Meetings, and Links. The main content area includes a welcome message, a brief description of the project's purpose, and a link to the SCAR biology programme Evolution and Biodiversity in the Antarctic (EBA). The map on the right illustrates the three research zones (Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3) along the Victoria Land coast, from Cape Hallett at  $72^{\circ}\text{S}$  to Amundsen Gulf at  $83^{\circ}\text{S}$ . Key locations marked include Terra Nova Bay, Granite Harbour, and Darwin Glacier. Small inset images show Cape Hallett, Terra Nova Bay, Granite Harbour, and Darwin Glacier.

[www.lgp.aq](http://www.lgp.aq)

# Jang Bogo Station in Terra Nova Bay

## ➤ **Terra Nova Bay in Victoria Land**

- The boundaries of East Antarctica and West Antarctica
- The good place for ecosystems and biological reactions research, due to human activities and environmental characteristics



## ➤ **Jang Bogo Research Station**

- Cape Möbius of Terra Nova Bay
- Coastal northern Victoria Land
- Heavy marine influence
- Long-term monitoring on the effects of climate change and/or human activities



# Jang Bogo Station in Terra Nova Bay

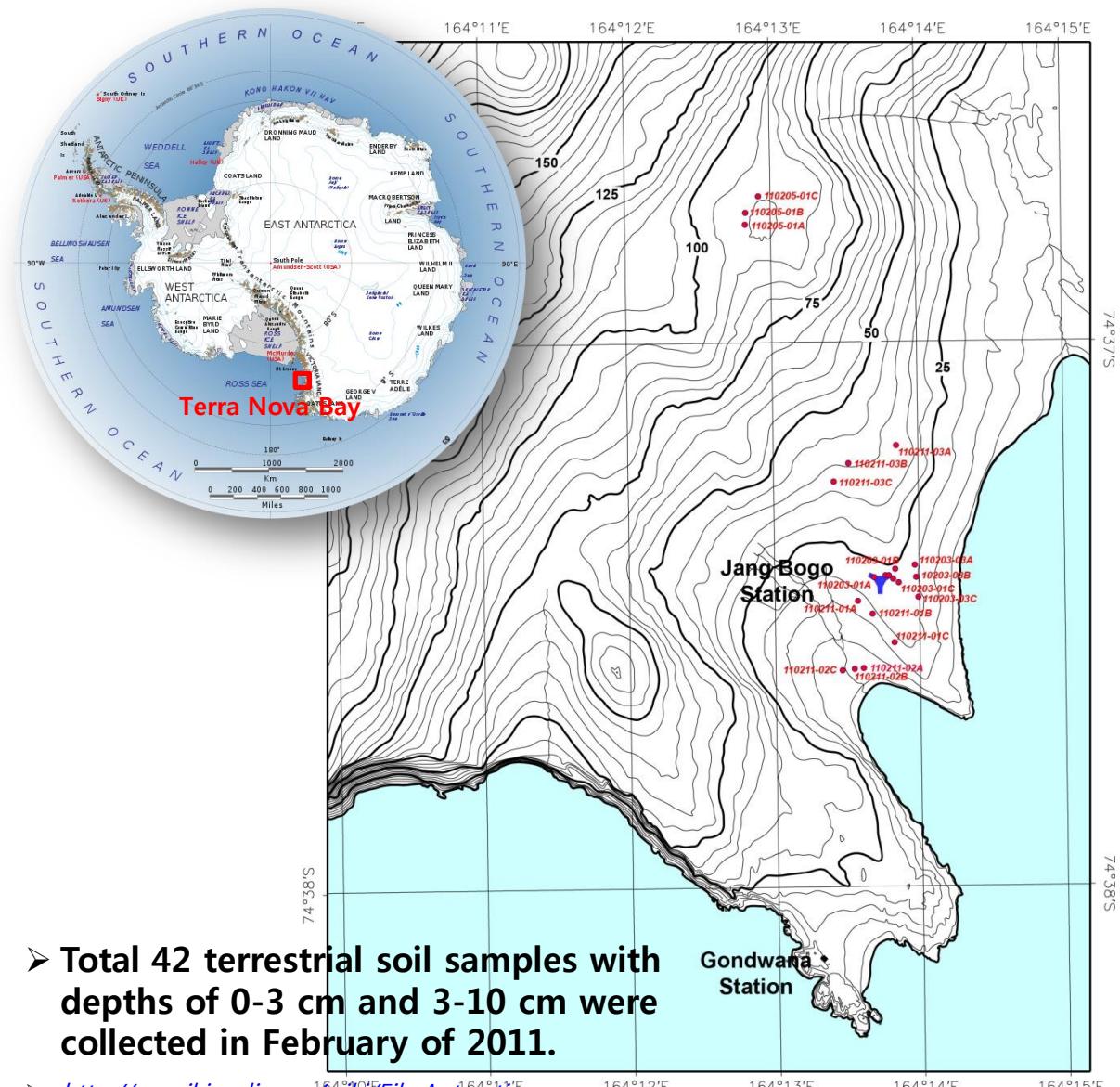
- This study can give the chance to compare the change of soil microbial diversity before and after the base construction.
- $T_0$  values



# Questions

- 
- 1. What is the dominant bacteria in soil habitats of Terra Nova Bay?**
  - 2. How diverse bacteria are present within a habitat?**
  - 3. How similar are the bacterial community compositions between habitats?**
  - 4. What are the important physicochemical factors for shaping bacterial communities?**

# Samples

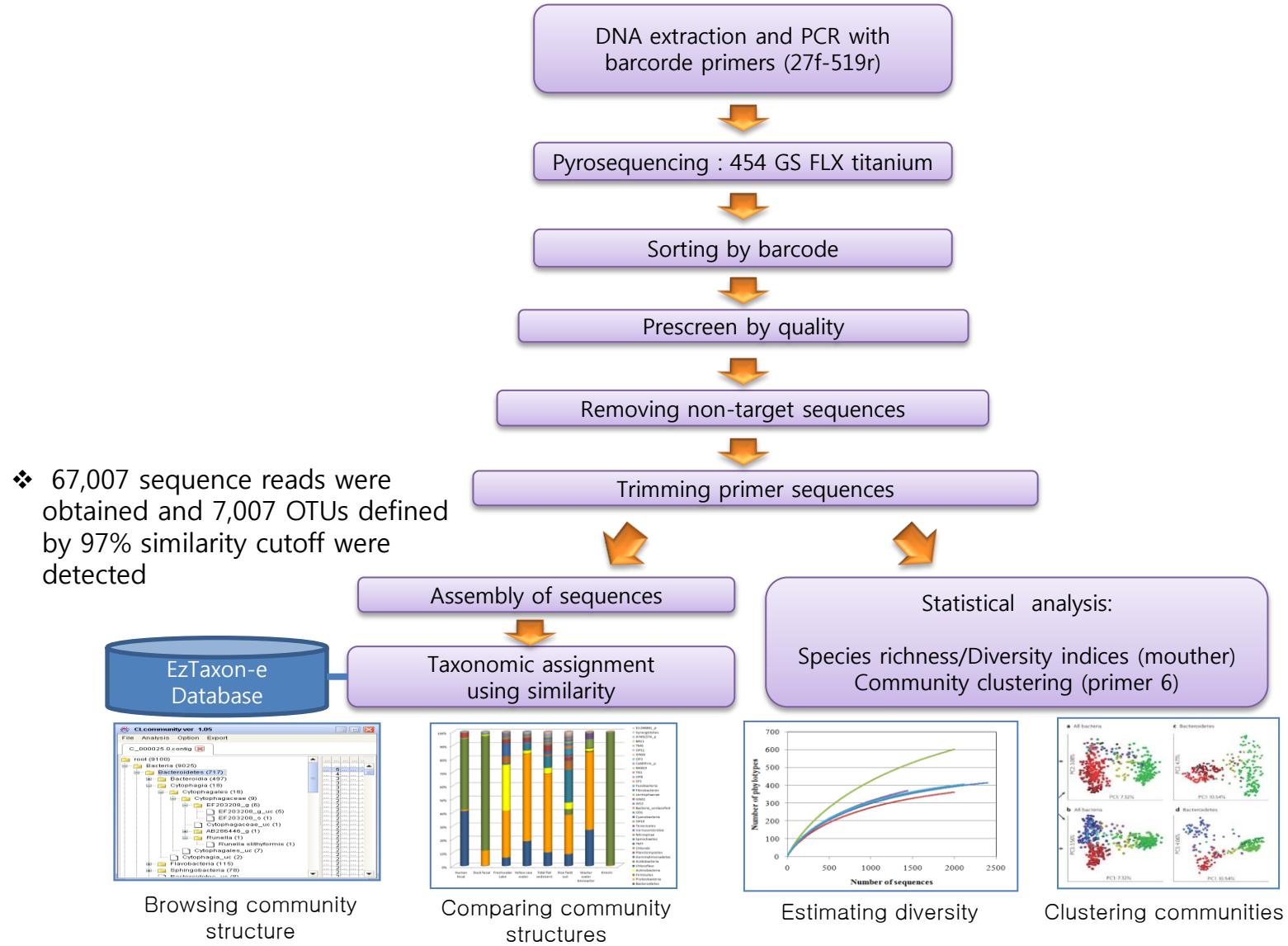


Collection date	Sample No.	Elevation (m)	Temperature (°C)
February 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 2011	0203-01AU 0203-01AL 0203-01BU 0203-01BL 0203-01CU 0203-01CL 0203-02AU 0203-02AL 0203-02BU 0203-02BL 0203-02CU 0203-02CL 0203-03AU 0203-03AL 0203-03BU 0203-03BL 0203-03CU 0203-03CL	21 22 21 21 21 21 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 22 22 20	8.4 6.2 3.2 2.1 1 0.9 2.1 2 2.6 1.5 3.5 5.4 6.9
February 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2011	0205-01AU 0205-01AL 0205-01BU 0205-01BL 0205-01CU 0205-01CL 0211-01AU 0211-01AL 0211-01BU 0211-01BL 0211-01CU 0211-01CL 0211-02AU 0211-02AL 0211-02BU 0211-02BL 0211-02CU 0211-02CL 0211-03AU 0211-03AL 0211-03BU 0211-03BL 0211-03CU 0211-03CL	89 90 90 90 13 13 13 13 13 13 7 10 8 10 8 30 30 34 30	3.5 5.4 6.9 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 -3.1 0.9 0.9 -1.9 -1.4 -0.5
February 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2011	0211-01AU 0211-01AL 0211-01BU 0211-01BL 0211-01CU 0211-01CL 0211-02AU 0211-02AL 0211-02BU 0211-02BL 0211-02CU 0211-02CL 0211-03AU 0211-03AL 0211-03BU 0211-03BL 0211-03CU 0211-03CL	30	-0.5

- Total 42 terrestrial soil samples with depths of 0-3 cm and 3-10 cm were collected in February of 2011.

➤ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Antarctica.svg>

# Analysis of Soil Bacterial Diversity and Structure



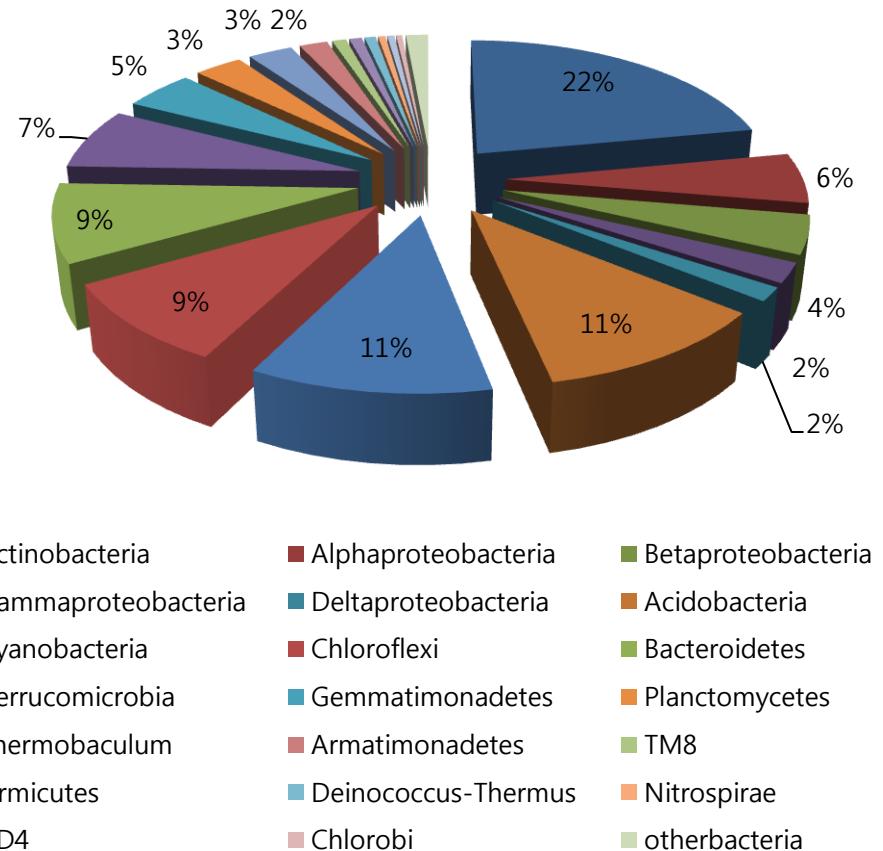
An aerial photograph of Terra Nova Bay, showing a large, dark blue body of water surrounded by white, snow-covered land. A small red boat is visible in the water. In the upper left corner, there is a semi-transparent blue diamond-shaped overlay containing the number '1' in white.

1

**What is the dominant bacteria in soil habitats  
of Terra Nova Bay?**

# Number of total sequences and proportion

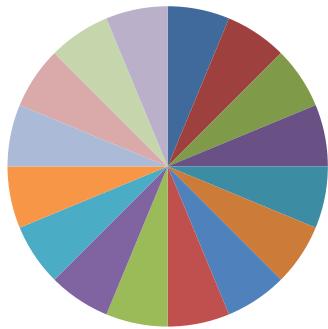
Phylum	Sequence	Proportion (%)
Actinobacteria	14533	22.0
Alphaproteobacteria	3768	5.7
Betaproteobacteria	2869	4.3
Gammaproteobacteria	1465	2.2
Deltaproteobacteria	1013	1.5
Acidobacteria	7259	11.0
Cyanobacteria	7163	10.8
Chloroflexi	6025	9.1
Bacteroidetes	5852	8.9
Verrucomicrobia	4608	7.0
Gemmatimonadetes	3003	4.5
Planctomycetes	2038	3.1
Thermobaculum	1889	2.9
Armatimonadetes	1192	1.8
TM8	595	0.9
Firmicutes	535	0.8
Deinococcus-Thermus	472	0.7
Nitrospirae	315	0.5
AD4	306	0.5
Chlorobi	254	0.4
Other bacteria	951	1.4
Total	66105	100



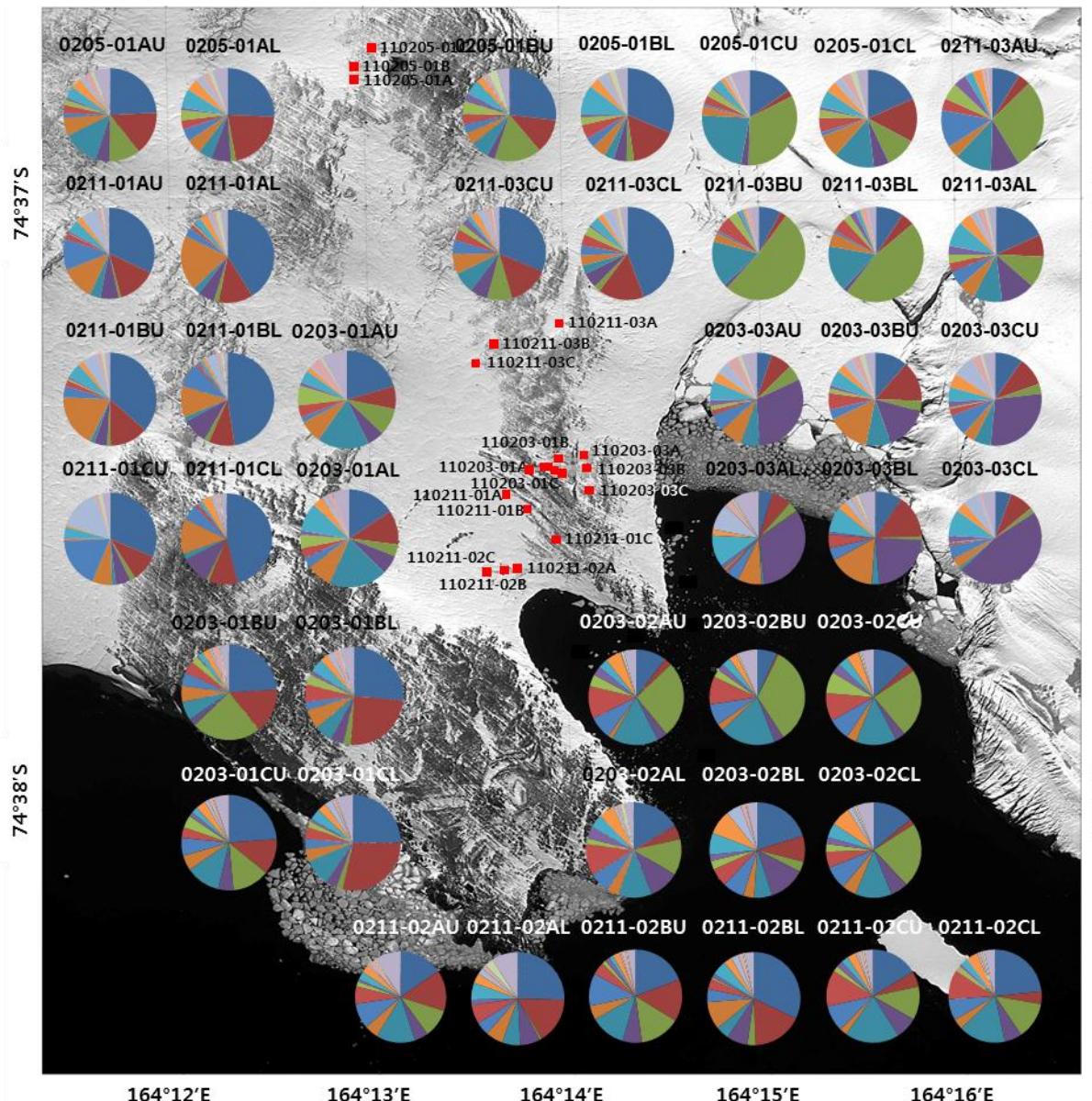
- The nineteen known divisions recovered corresponded to four phyla, the Actinobacteria, Proteobacteria, Acidobacteria and Cyanobacteria.

# Community structure in phylum level

- Bacterial community structures were corresponded to the habitat locality.

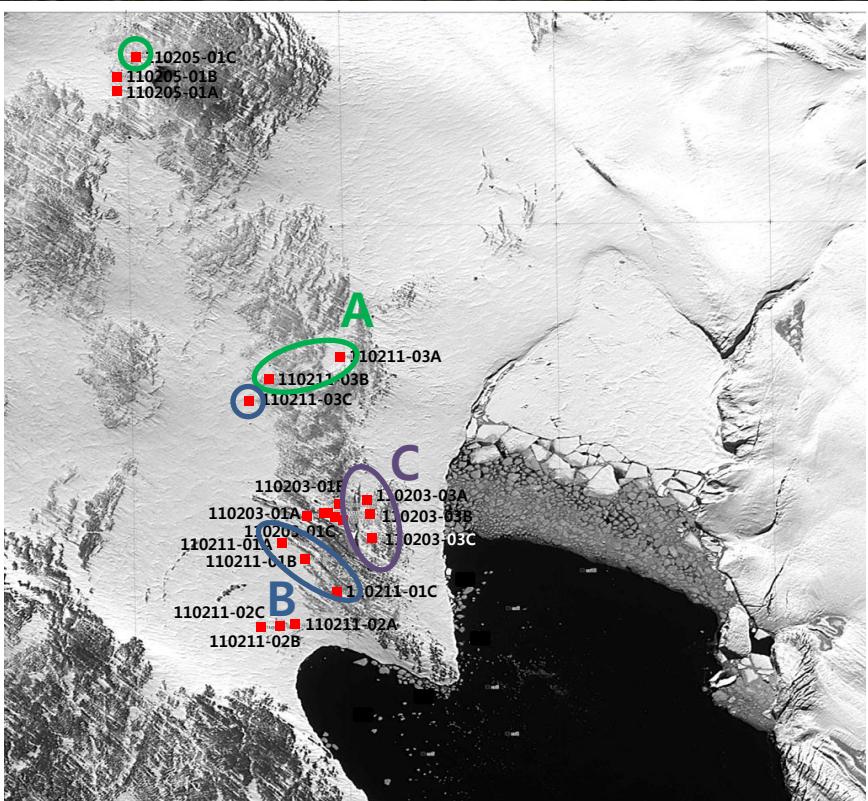
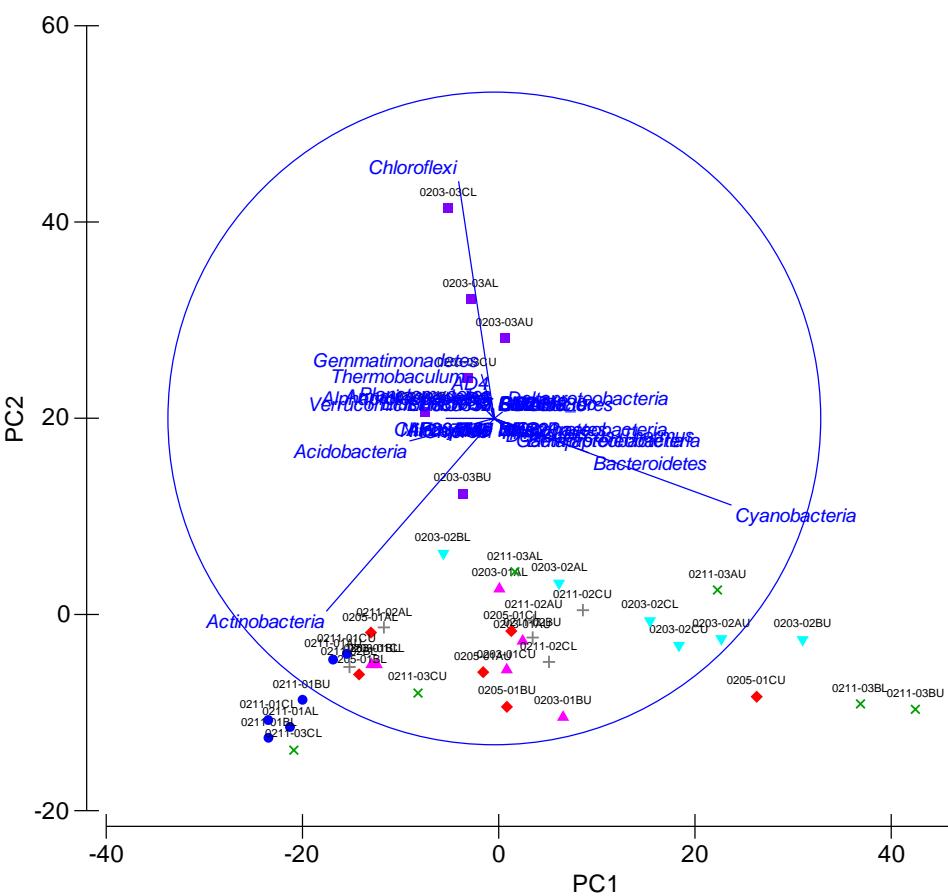


Actinobacteria	Acidobacteria
Cyanobacteria	Chloroflexi
Bacteroidetes	Verrucomicrobia
Alphaproteobacteria	Betaproteobacteria
Gammaproteobacteria	Deltaproteobacteria
Gemmatimonadetes	Planctomycetes
Thermobaculum	Armatimonadetes
TM8	other bacteria



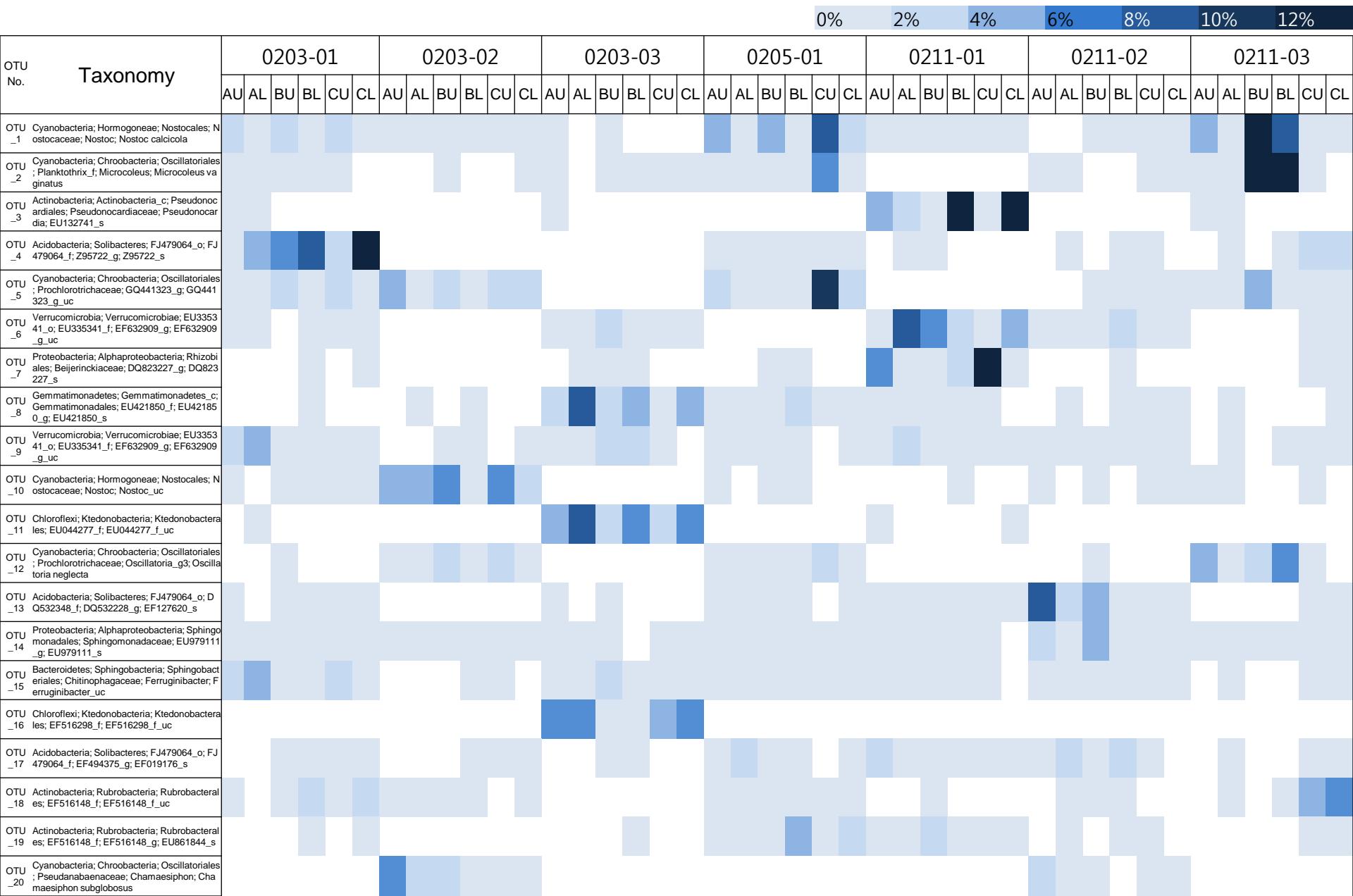
# Community structure in phylum level

- The most dominant phylum in the area of A, B and C was *Cyanobacteria*, *Actinobacteria* and *Chloroflexi*, respectively.

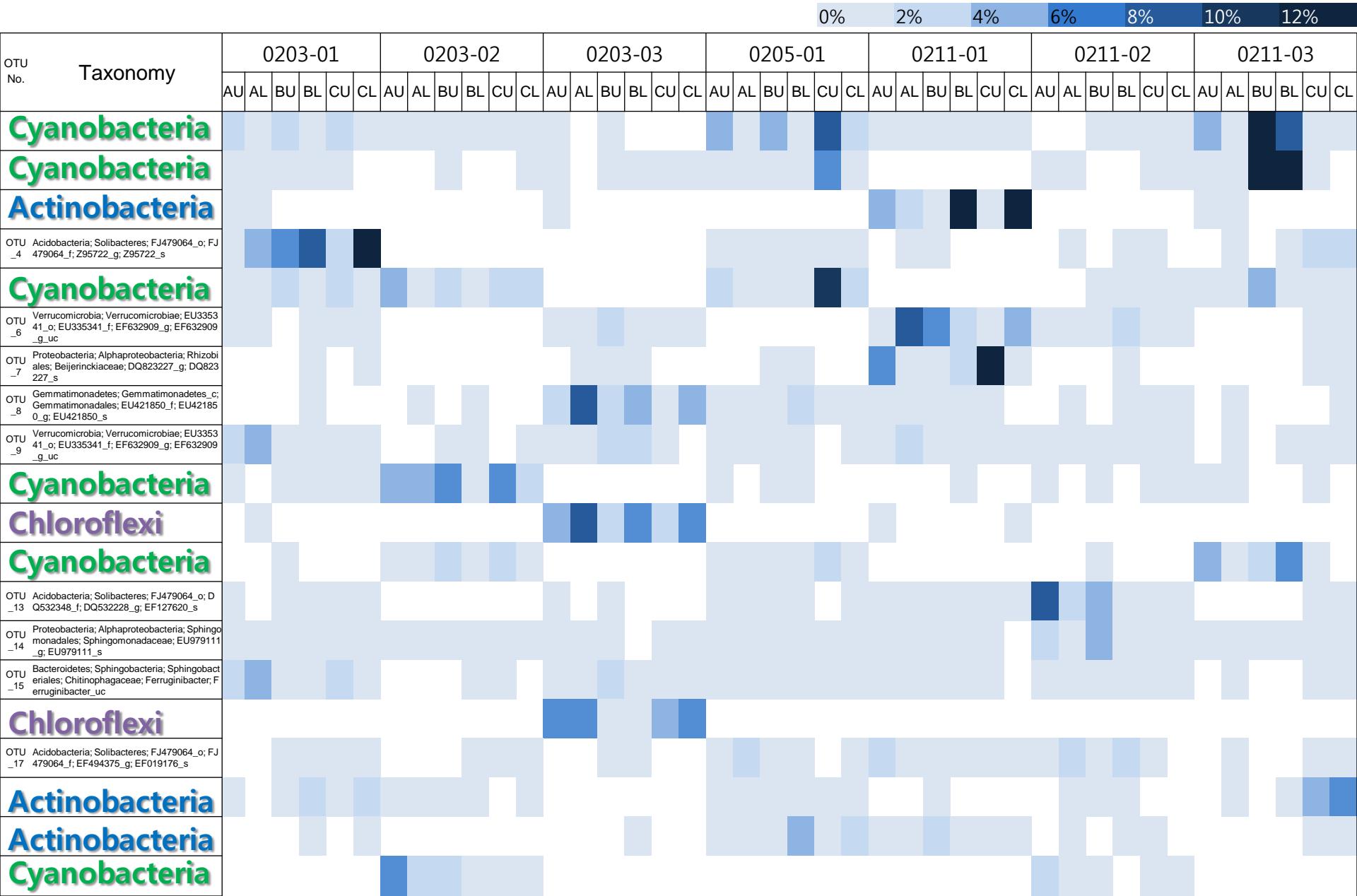


- PCA plot of investigated phylum.
    - Mainly three groups

# Abundant OTUs (Species level)



# Abundant OTUs (Species level)



An aerial photograph of a coastal region. In the foreground, there is a large expanse of white, textured land or ice. A dark blue body of water is visible behind it, with several white, irregular shapes representing ice floes. A small, dark boat is positioned near the center-left of the water. The sky above is a clear, pale blue.

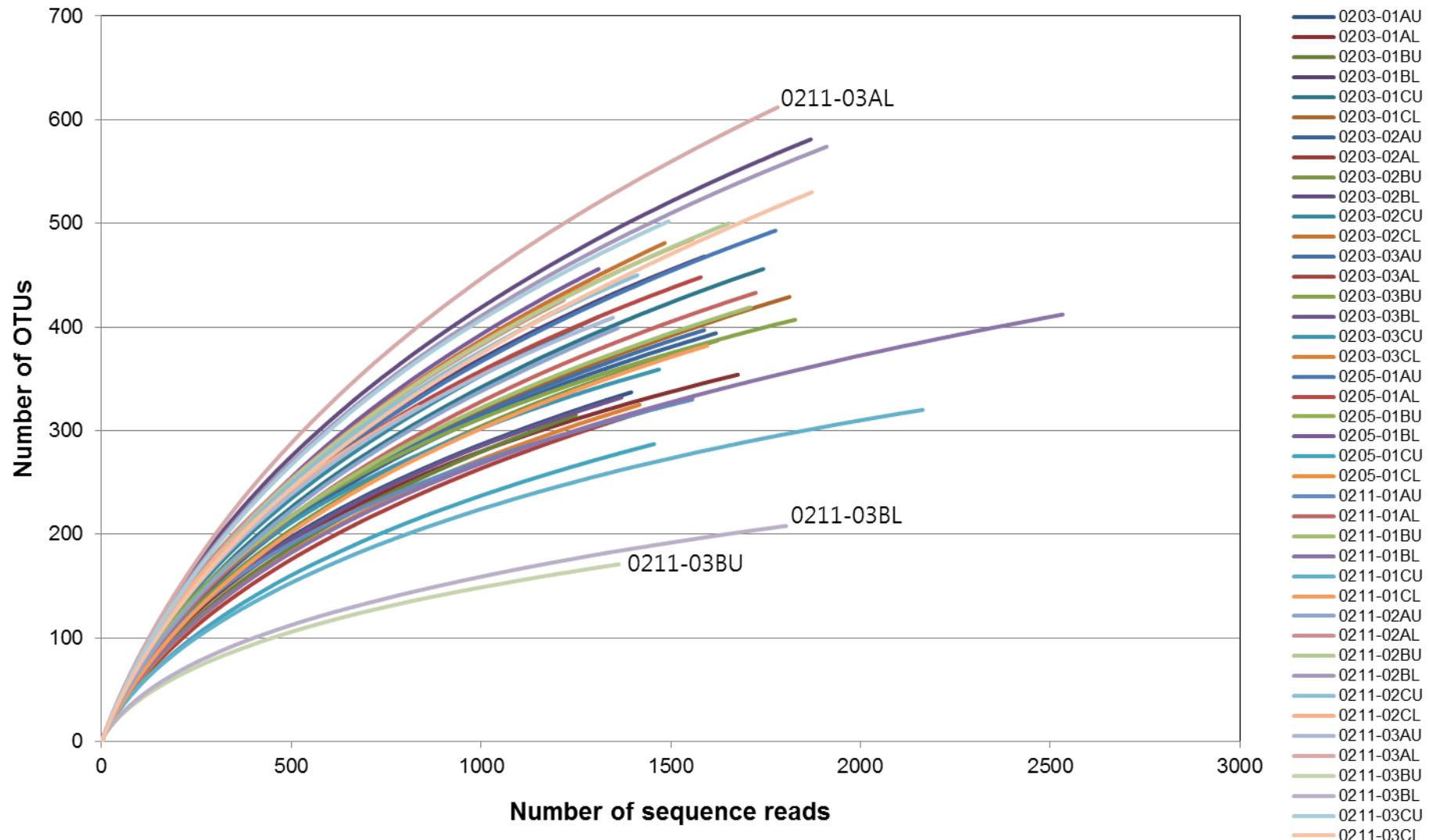
2

**How diverse bacteria are present within a habitat?**

# Summary of sequence results and diversity indices

Sample name	No. of total reads	Reads of Bac	Reads of Euk	No. of OTUs	Ace	Chao	Shannon	Np-shannon	Simpson	Shannoneven	Simpsoneven	Coverage
0203-01	AU	1,458	1,396	45	337	552	557	5.06	5.25	0.01	0.87	0.26
	AL	1,688	1,677	10	354	534	528	4.93	5.12	0.02	0.84	0.16
	BU	1,276	1,250	13	315	720	566	4.66	4.91	0.03	0.81	0.09
	BL	1,614	1,589	7	468	765	711	5.39	5.64	0.01	0.88	0.15
	CU	1,819	1,744	47	456	752	693	5.27	5.51	0.01	0.86	0.19
	CL	1,838	1,813	8	429	700	661	4.99	5.22	0.03	0.82	0.08
0203-02	AU	1,695	1,619	63	394	613	592	5.1	5.32	0.02	0.85	0.16
	AL	1,206	1,188	13	422	752	673	5.43	5.74	0.01	0.9	0.28
	BU	1,667	1,623	28	387	787	639	5.05	5.26	0.02	0.85	0.17
	BL	1,910	1,869	30	581	971	921	5.8	6.02	0	0.91	0.35
	CU	1,351	1,311	25	410	1,023	797	5.31	5.54	0.01	0.88	0.22
	CL	1,510	1,484	22	481	1,095	862	5.46	5.72	0.01	0.88	0.19
0203-03	AU	1,631	1,588	38	397	789	637	5.09	5.31	0.02	0.85	0.14
	AL	1,564	1,560	3	333	748	604	4.57	4.8	0.03	0.79	0.09
	BU	1,841	1,828	10	407	604	578	5.33	5.5	0.01	0.89	0.3
	BL	1,375	1,370	4	332	680	501	4.97	5.18	0.02	0.86	0.19
	CU	1,484	1,469	12	359	540	530	5.18	5.36	0.01	0.88	0.23
	CL	1,418	1,418	0	325	666	519	4.65	4.89	0.03	0.8	0.1
0205-01	AU	1,823	1,776	29	493	1,007	773	5.49	5.71	0.01	0.88	0.25
	AL	1,603	1,579	9	448	886	716	5.46	5.67	0.01	0.9	0.27
	BU	1,332	1,293	33	433	1,056	780	5.4	5.66	0.01	0.89	0.22
	BL	1,332	1,310	10	456	1,042	766	5.39	5.7	0.01	0.88	0.18
	CU	1,489	1,456	2	287	601	475	4.44	4.65	0.03	0.78	0.11
	CL	1,592	1,558	11	485	1,010	724	5.55	5.81	0.01	0.9	0.3
0211-01	AU	1,583	1,557	22	330	506	503	5	5.16	0.01	0.86	0.2
	AL	1,736	1,724	11	433	695	654	5.1	5.34	0.02	0.84	0.12
	BU	1,729	1,710	11	419	681	675	5.23	5.43	0.01	0.87	0.2
	BL	2,558	2,533	24	412	616	629	4.77	4.93	0.03	0.79	0.08
	CU	2,187	2,164	7	320	480	436	4.4	4.57	0.04	0.76	0.08
	CL	1,662	1,596	46	382	735	576	4.72	4.98	0.05	0.79	0.05
0211-02	AU	1,385	1,361	14	399	881	676	5.12	5.39	0.02	0.86	0.15
	AL	1,227	1,218	0	426	1,030	768	5.51	5.76	0.01	0.91	0.37
	BU	1,799	1,652	128	500	1,067	833	5.5	5.74	0.01	0.88	0.21
	BL	1,951	1,911	29	574	1,150	937	5.73	5.95	0.01	0.9	0.3
	CU	1,438	1,412	13	450	763	704	5.51	5.76	0.01	0.9	0.32
	CL	848	836	4	323	728	560	5.36	5.63	0.01	0.93	0.5
0211-03	AU	1,412	1,348	59	409	643	630	5.35	5.6	0.01	0.89	0.24
	AL	1,831	1,782	24	612	1,296	1,060	5.86	6.1	0.01	0.91	0.32
	BU	1,367	1,363	2	171	269	290	3.55	3.71	0.09	0.69	0.07
	BL	1,812	1,804	7	208	412	306	3.65	3.8	0.1	0.68	0.05
	CU	1,521	1,494	18	502	839	797	5.63	5.89	0.01	0.9	0.29
	CL	1,894	1,872	11	530	1,303	953	5.45	5.68	0.01	0.87	0.17
Average	1,606	1,574	21	409	785	662	5.13	5.35	0.02	0.85	0.2	0.87
Min	848	836	0	171	269	290	3.55	3.71	0	0.68	0.05	0.8
Max	2,558	2,533	128	612	1,303	1,060	5.86	6.1	0.1	0.93	0.5	0.95

# Rarefaction analysis



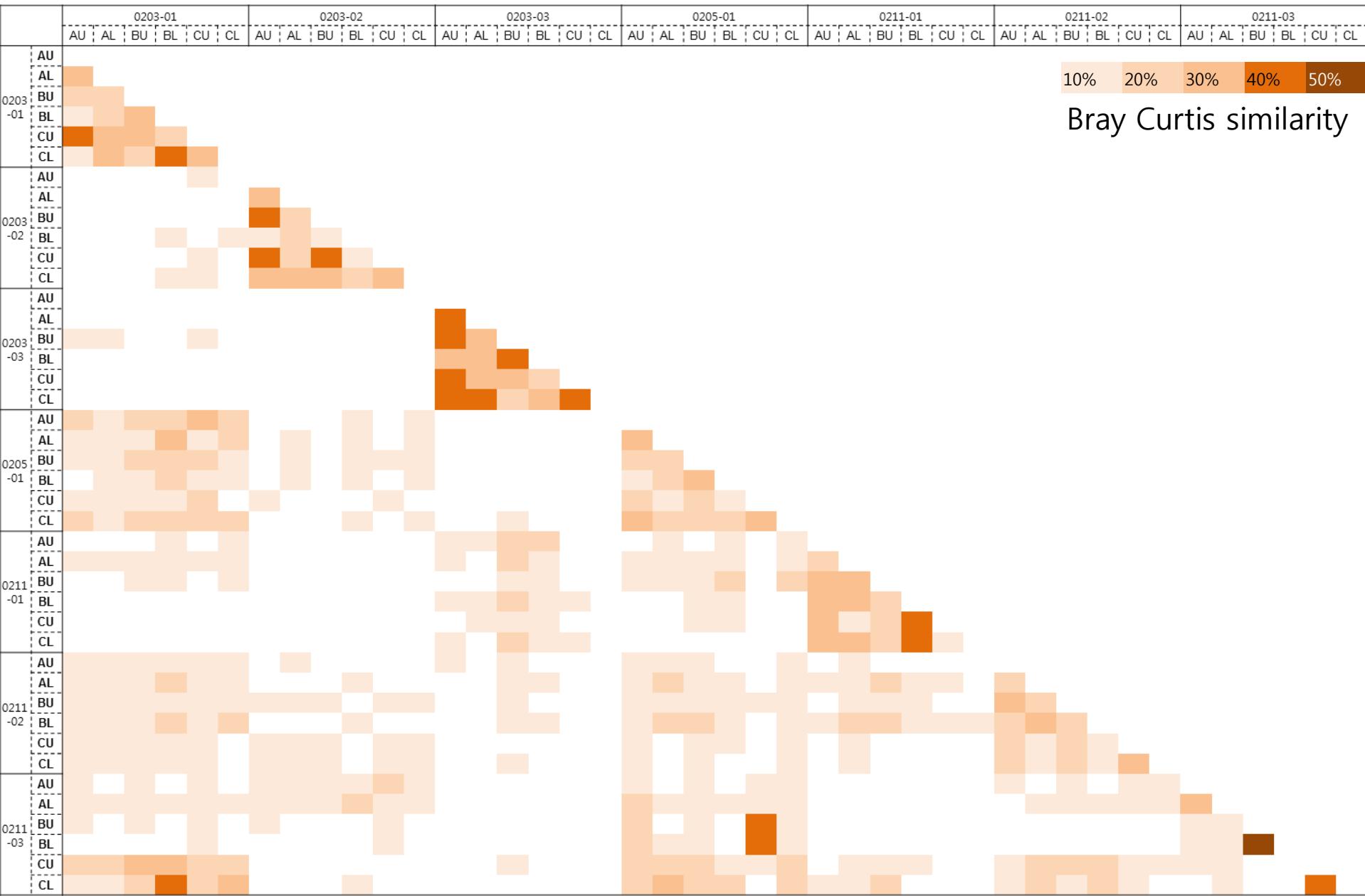
➤ Rarefaction curves of 16S gene OTUs at 97% cutoff at the sequence level

An aerial photograph of a coastal region. In the upper left foreground, there is a yellow diamond-shaped graphic with a white border and a drop shadow. Inside the diamond is the number '3'. The background shows a dark blue ocean with several small boats scattered across it. A large, light-colored, sandy or rocky beach or sandbar curves along the bottom and middle right of the frame. The sky is clear and blue.

3

**How similar are the bacterial community compositions between habitats?**

# Similarity between samples

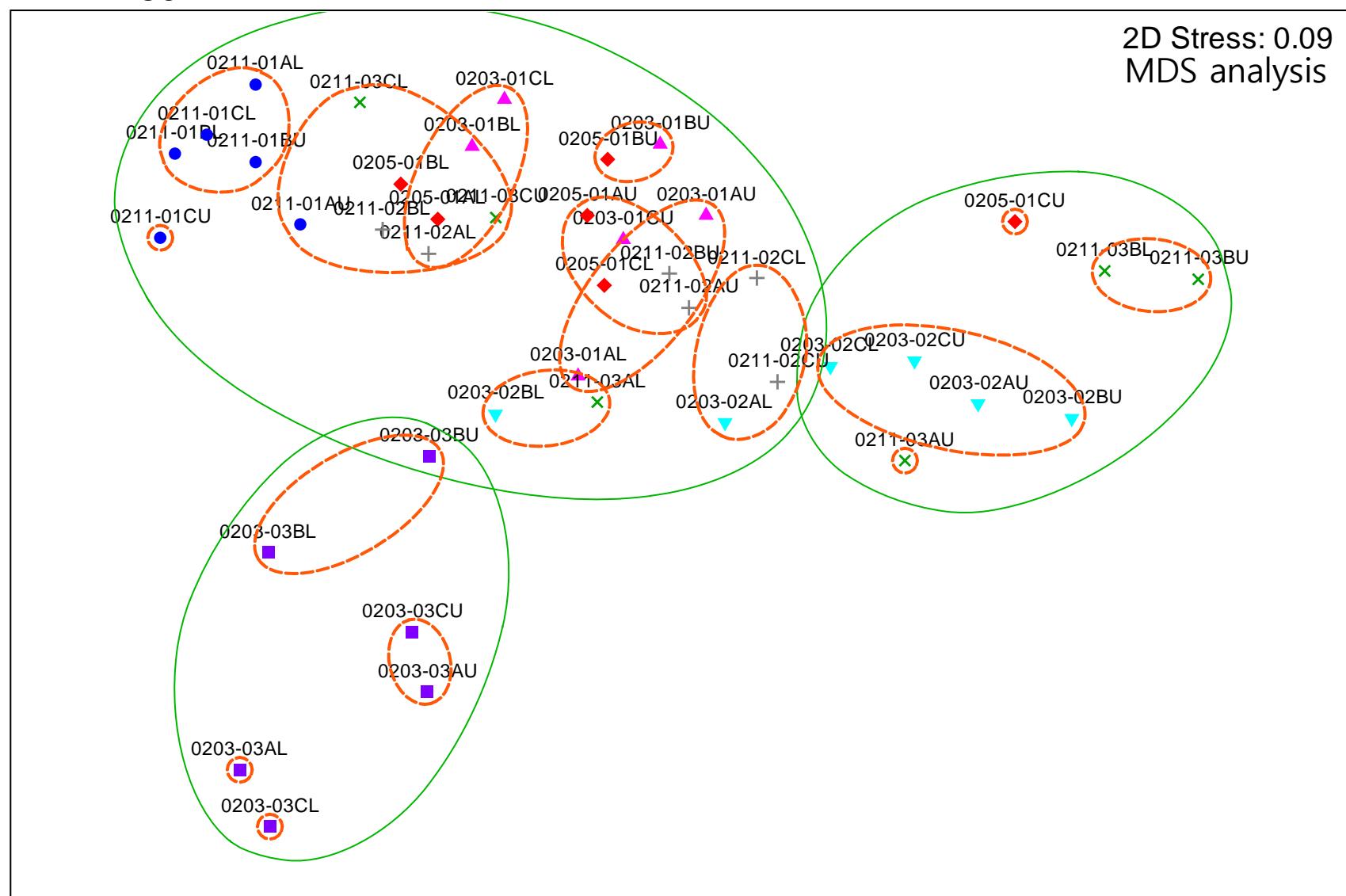


# Similarity between samples\_Phylum

— 60  
- - - 80

Standardise Samples by Total  
Resemblance: S17 Bray Curtis similarity

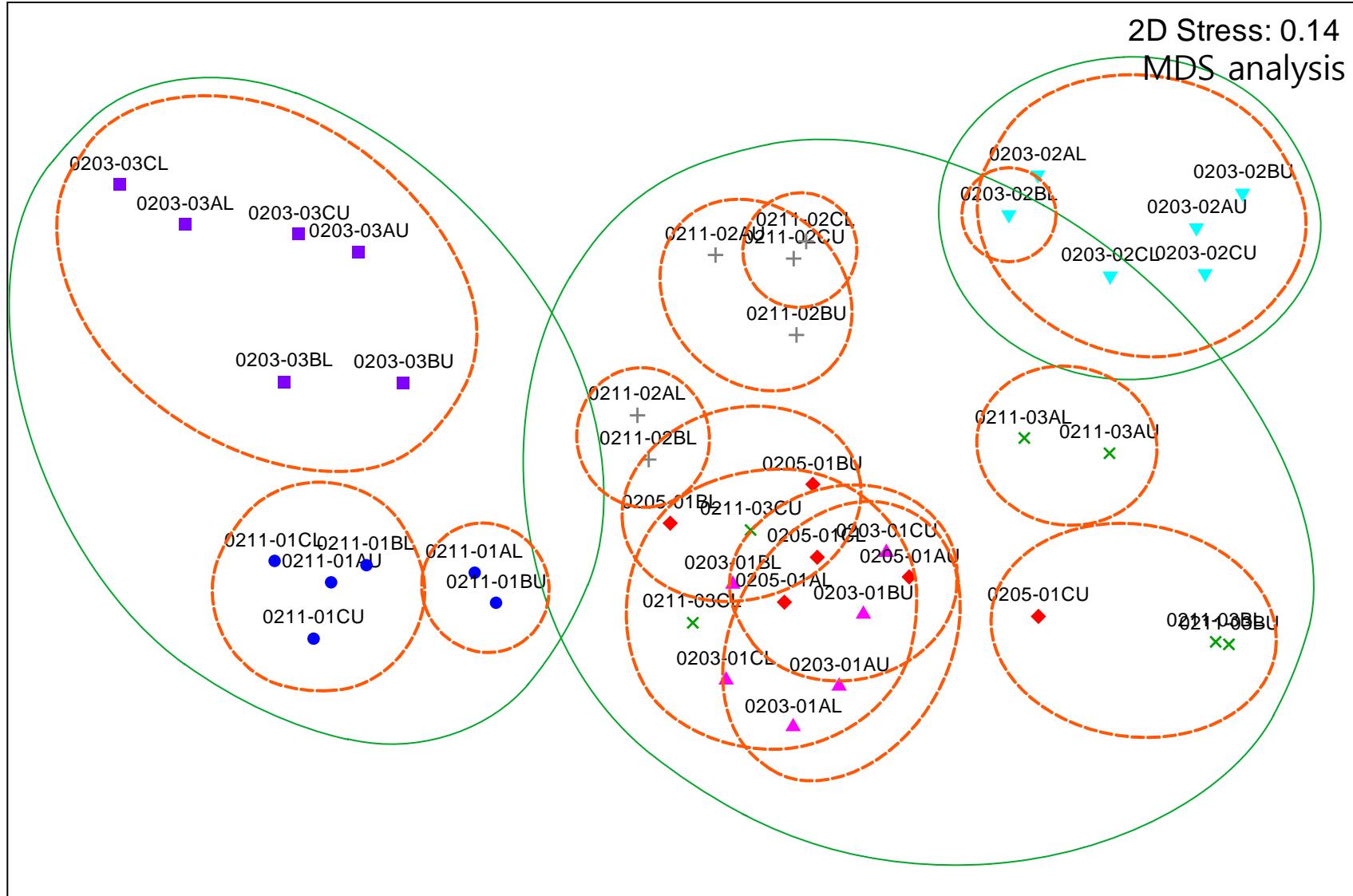
2D Stress: 0.09  
MDS analysis



# Similarity between samples\_OUT (97% cut-off)

— 10  
- - - 30

Standardise Samples by Total  
Resemblance: S17 Bray Curtis similarity



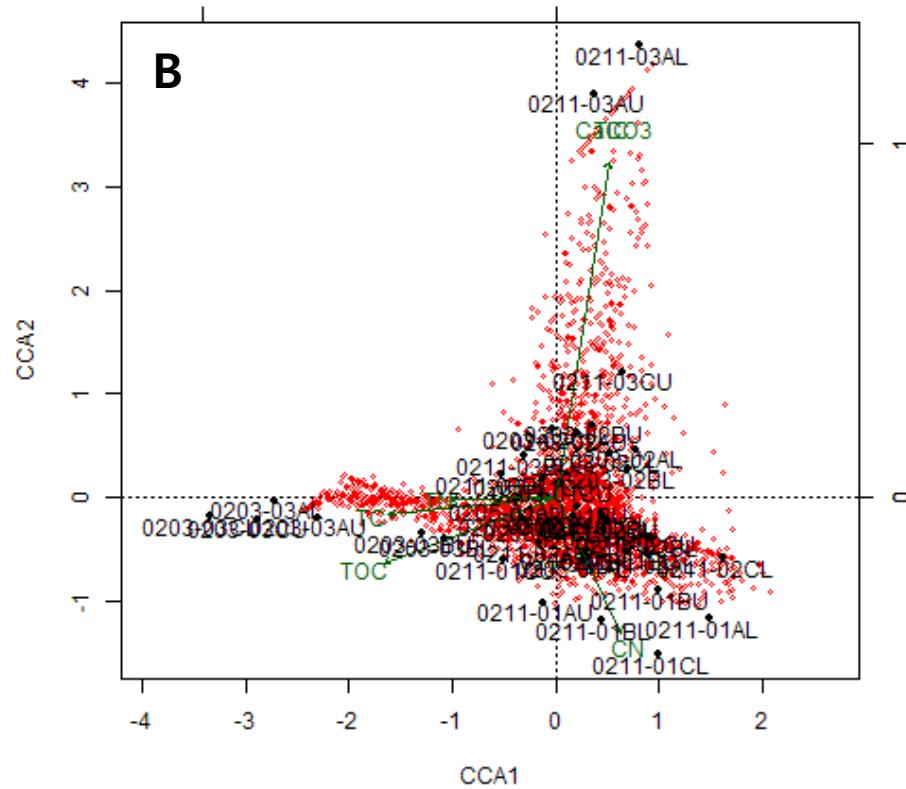
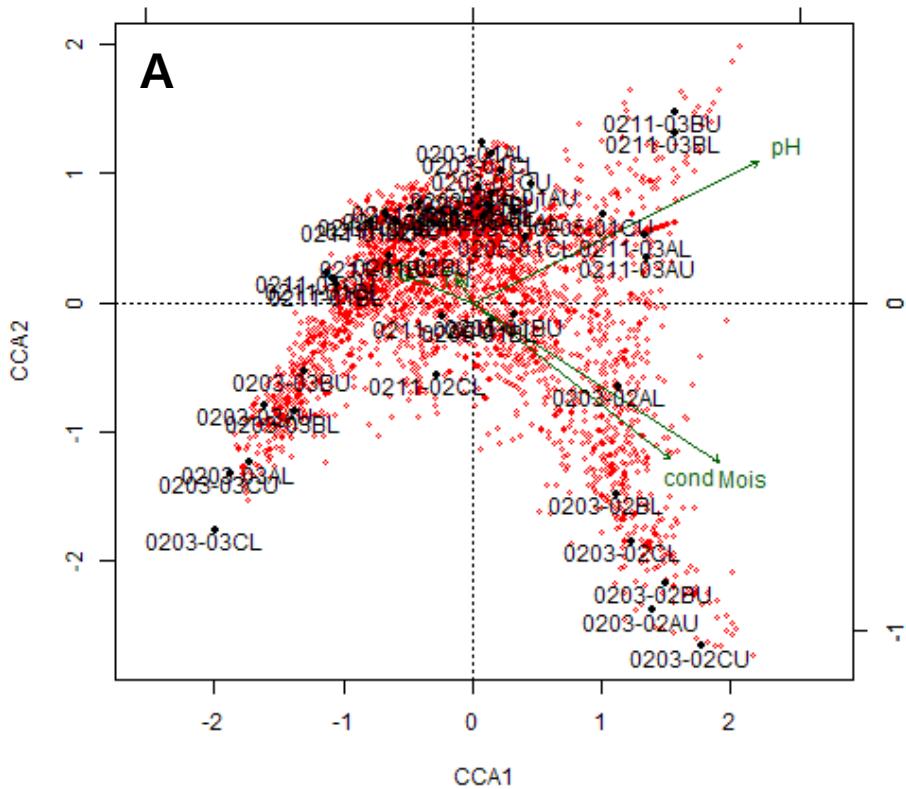
The background image shows a coastal landscape with a sandy beach in the foreground and a body of water with small boats in the middle ground under a clear sky.

4

**What are the important physicochemical factors  
for shaping bacterial communities?**

# Relationship between bacteria and factors

species level CCA analysis



- Environment factors: Moisture, pH, conductivity, TN, TC

- Environment factors: TN, TC, TOC, TIC, C/N ratio, CaCO<sub>3</sub>

# Summary

- 
1. The similar composition of bacteria was observed between upper and lower layer, but different proportion was shown.
  2. Bacterial community structures were significantly corresponded to the habitat locality. In some sites, *Cyanobacteria*, *Actinobacteria* or *Chloroflexi* was dominated with high proportion.
  3. The highest bacteria diversity was shown in 2011-03AL, whereas the lowest one in 2011-03BU.
  4. Collected at the same point have shown high similarity of bacterial community between samples.
  5. Significant relationship between bacterial communities and environmental factors such as moisture contents, pH, conductivity and  $\text{CaCO}_3$  was detected.

Thank you for your attention😊

