Using Marine Benthic Macroinvertebrates to Assess Ecosystem Health



Background

- Benthic macroinvertebrates make good ecosystem indicators due to their sedentary nature and trophic position. (Warwick et al. 1990, Wang et al. 1998)
- Benthic macroinvertebrates accumulate pollution from the sediments (Warwick et al. 1990)
- Benthic biotic indices take abundance and distribution data from macroinvertebrate communities to calculate a ranking of ecosystem health. (Pinto et al. 2009)

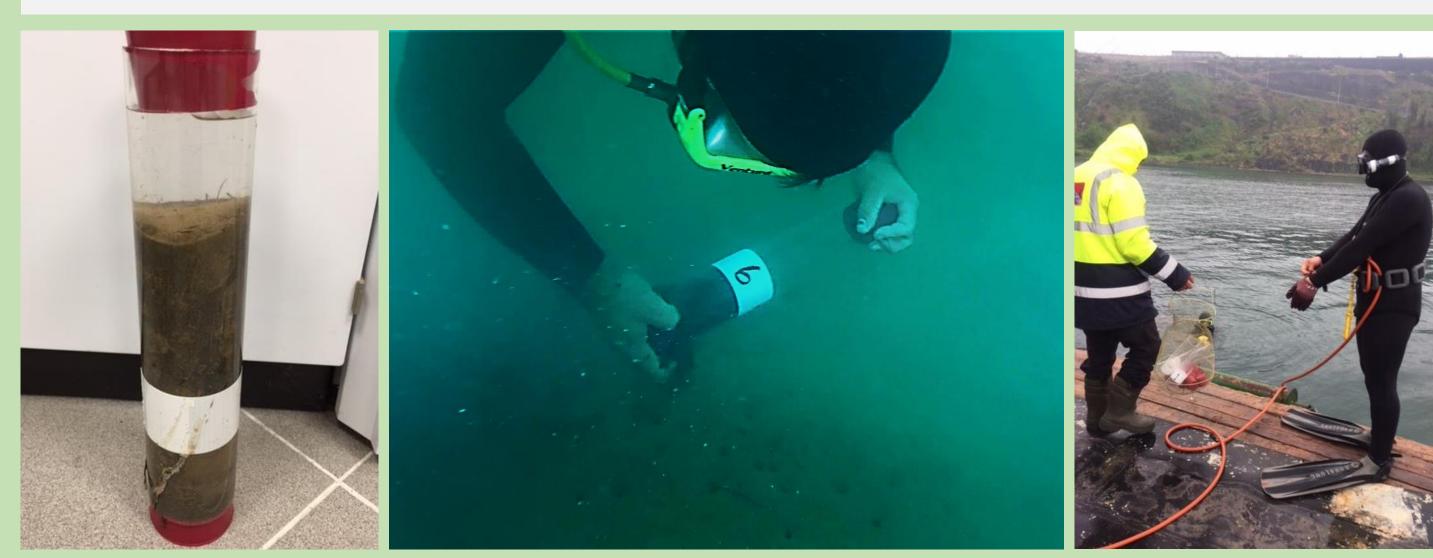


Study Site

- Istanbul Strait, Turkey
- The area is known to have high concentrations of heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
- Contaminants in the strait are primarily caused by human actions, particularly industrial activities

- levels

- species level



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Objective

• Assess the health of the ecosystem of the Istanbul Strait

Determine the accuracy of the three common biotic indices (AMBI,

BENTIX, and M-AMBI)

• Compare the index results between two sites of different contamination levels within the Istanbul Strait

Hypothesis

• Index rankings will correlate with data we have on each site's pollution

• There will be variation among the results provided by the three indices • The two sites tested will have different index results, based on the differences in pollution

Methods

• Divers collected sediment cores from the strait in May 2018 • The cores have been fixed in 4% buffered formalin, sieved with a 500 μm mesh screen, stained with Rose Bengal and fixed in 70% ethanol Organisms have been sorted from the sediment using a stereomicroscope

Using a microscope, we will use morphology to identify organisms to

Using previous literature organisms will be organized into categories based on sensitivity to pollution

We will then be using the information with the AMBI, M-AMBI and BENTIX indices to calculate a ranking of ecosystem health



• Expected Results •

- It's expected that the sites overall will have lower index rankings, i.e., lower health status
- The site with the higher pollution levels will have a lower index ranking compared to the other site

Conclusions

- Knowing the health of the ecosystem is important for making conservation decisions
- We will be able to analyze variation among indices, this will allow us to find potential strengths and weaknesses with biotic indices
- Our understanding of biotic indices and their use will be further developed through this study
- Biotic indices should be consistently used to address ecosystem change over time
- Future studies should aim to identify possible issues with biotic indices and make improvements upon them

References

Pinto, R., Patrício, J., Baeta, A., Fath, B.D., Neto, J.M., and Marques, J.C. 2009. Review and evaluation of estuarine biotic indices to assess benthic condition. Ecol. Indic. 9(1): 1-25. doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2008.01.005. Wang, W.X., Stupakoff, I., Gagnon, C., and Fisher, N.S. 1998. Bioavailability of inorganic and methylmercury to a marine deposit-feeding polychaete. Environ. Sci. Technol. 32(17): 2564–2571. doi:10.1021/es971034i. Warwick, R.M., Platt, H.M., Clarke, K.R., Agard, J., and Gobin, J. 1990. Analysis of macrobenthic and meiobenthic community structure in relation to pollution and disturbance in Hamilton Harbour, Bermuda. J. Exp. Mar. Bio. Ecol. 138(1-2): 119-142. doi:10.1016/0022-0981(90)90180-

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