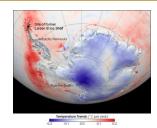
# Paul Dennis – Microbial Ecology Group, UQ email: p.dennis@uq.edu.au | web: www.dennislab.net | tel: 0733652051

# Antarctica is undergoing environmental change

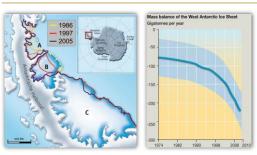


- Most rapidly warming part of southern hemisphere 1950's-2000
- · Warming has now stopped
- · Precipitation changing



# Breakup of ice sheets and melting of glaciers

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Ice sheets such as the Wilkins and Larsen A & B have completely disintegrated



# Maritime Antarctic terrestrial environments

- · Ice-free terrestrial environments are dominated by vegetation-free soils
- · These soils harbour microorganisms that drive nutrient cycles



Little is known about the response of these organisms to environmental change



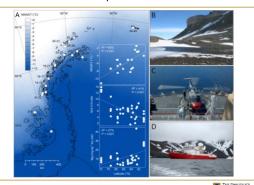
# Key objectives

- Characterise the microbial diversity of maritime Antarctic soils
- Identify the environmental factors that most strongly influence microbial diversity





# Sample collection

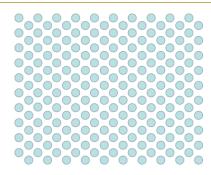


### 99% of soil microbes are difficult to culture



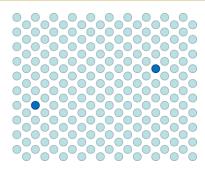
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### 99% of soil microbes are difficult to culture



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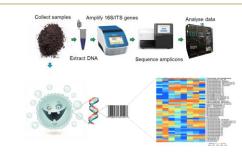
### 99% of soil microbes are difficult to culture



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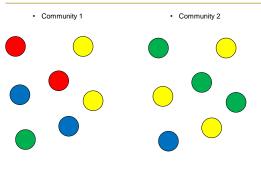
# Culture independent analysis of bacteria and fungi



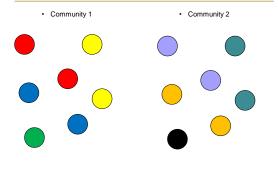
· Facilitates measurement of who's there and at what abundance

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# Which community is richer?



What differs between these communities?



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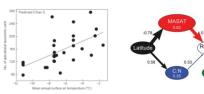
# Soil physicochemical measurements

Parameter	R	R <sup>2</sup>	P value
MASAT (°C)	-0.81	65.0	<0.001 ***
Altitude (metres a.s.l.)	-0.31	9.7	0.051
pH	-0.21	4.3	0.197
EC (µS cm <sup>-1</sup> )	-0.01	0.0	0.957
Organic C*	0.18	3.1	0.275
N"	0.16	2.5	0.333
C:N	0.64	40.7	<0.001 ***
Ca*	0.15	2.3	0.357
Cu*	0.04	0.2	0.807
Fe*	-0.09	0.9	0.565
K*	0.14	1.9	0.392
Mg" Mn"	-0.52	26.7	<0.001 ***
b. Mu.	0.10	1.0	0.537
r 7n*	0.13	3.3	0.421
zn* Dissolved organic C*	0.18	4.3	0.258
Dissolved NO, -NNO, -N*	0.07	0.5	0.653
Dissolved NH <sub>a</sub> -N*	0.08	0.6	0.646
Dissolved SO <sub>4</sub> 2*	-0.01	0.0	0.938
Dissolved PO <sub>4</sub> 3-*	0.11	1.2	0.500
Dissolved CI*	0.02	0.0	0.929
Moisture content (%)	-0.02	0.1	0.881

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# Fungal richness was associated with temperature





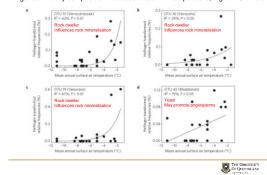
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# Fungal community composition

# Mostly Ascomycota The state of the state of

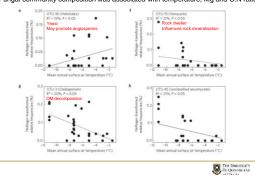
Fungal community composition

Fungal community composition was associated with temperature, Mg and C:N ratio

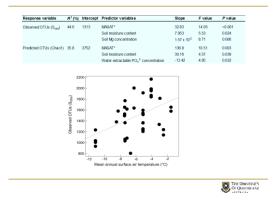


### Fungal community composition

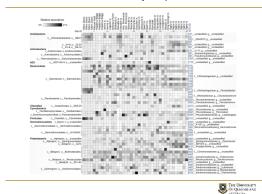
Fungal community composition was associated with temperature, Mg and C:N ratio



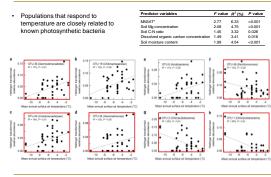
Bacterial richness was associated with temperature and moisture



### Bacterial community composition



### Bacterial community composition



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# Concluding remarks

- · Temperature is the strongest influence on bacterial and fungal diversity
- Populations predicted to increase with warming include those able to fix carbon, mineralise nutrients and form mutualistic associations with plants
- Warming will increase microbial activities including nutrient inputs and decomposition
- Increases in biodiversity and nutrients may facilitate colonisation by plants





### Greening of the Arctic

- In the Arctic, shrub and grass species are advancing into areas previously colonized only by lichens and mosses
- Studies in Canada, Scandinavia, and parts of Russia have reported similar findings





### Greening of Sub-Antarctic Islands

Likewise, in Antarctica alien plant species are encroaching on previously un-vegetated areas, e.g. *Poa annua* on Macquarie Island







### FALKLANDS

# POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR THE ISLAND BASES









































































































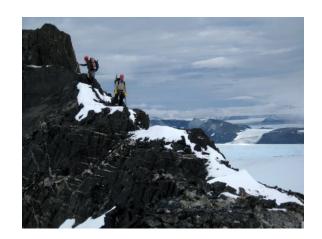




























































Questions

