



Quantifying marine biodiversity using environmental DNA

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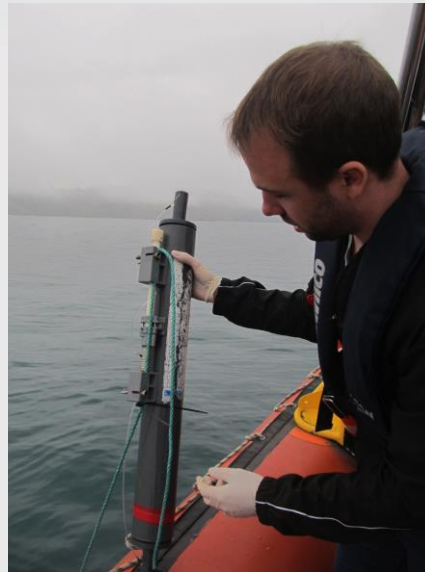
Background: Marine Biodiversity monitoring today

SUSTAINABLE
SEAS

Ko ngā moana
whakauka



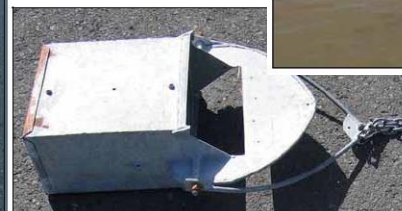
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Background: Marine Biodiversity monitoring today

- Wide variety of different approaches, for example (from MAF Milford Sound survey 2008; Inglis et al.)
 - Quadrant scraping
 - Core samples
 - Surface dredging
 - Beach seine netting
 - Crab and shrimp traps
 - Beach wrack survey.....



Pictures from Inglis et al. 2008

Background: Marine Biodiversity monitoring today

- Problems: Gold standard of biodiversity screening BUT:
 - Very time intensive
 - Requires lots of expert time to identify species and analyse data
 - Only suitable for narrowly defined areas. NZ wide application cost prohibitive

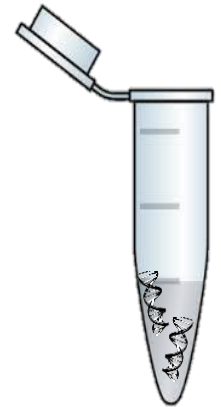
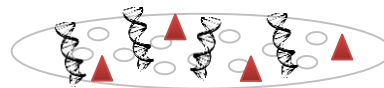
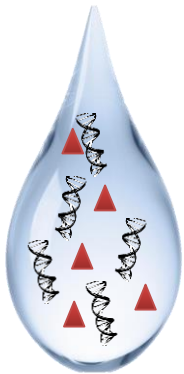
Our challenge

- Develop a quick and cost efficient strategy for marine biodiversity monitoring suitable to inform community based management of marine resources across NZ.

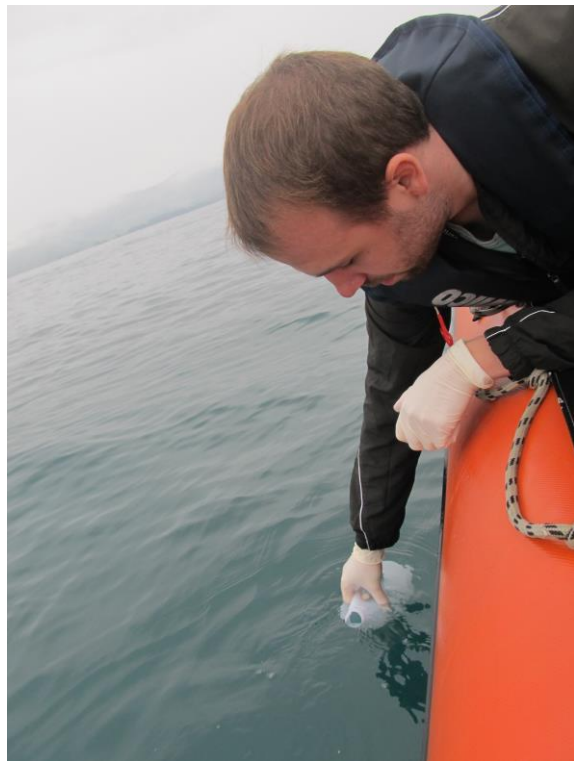


Aquatic environmental DNA (eDNA)

- Definition: DNA left behind by organisms in the environment through the shedding of skin cells, mucus, gametes, decomposition,...



Environmental DNA: Quantifying marine biodiversity from DNA present in sea water samples

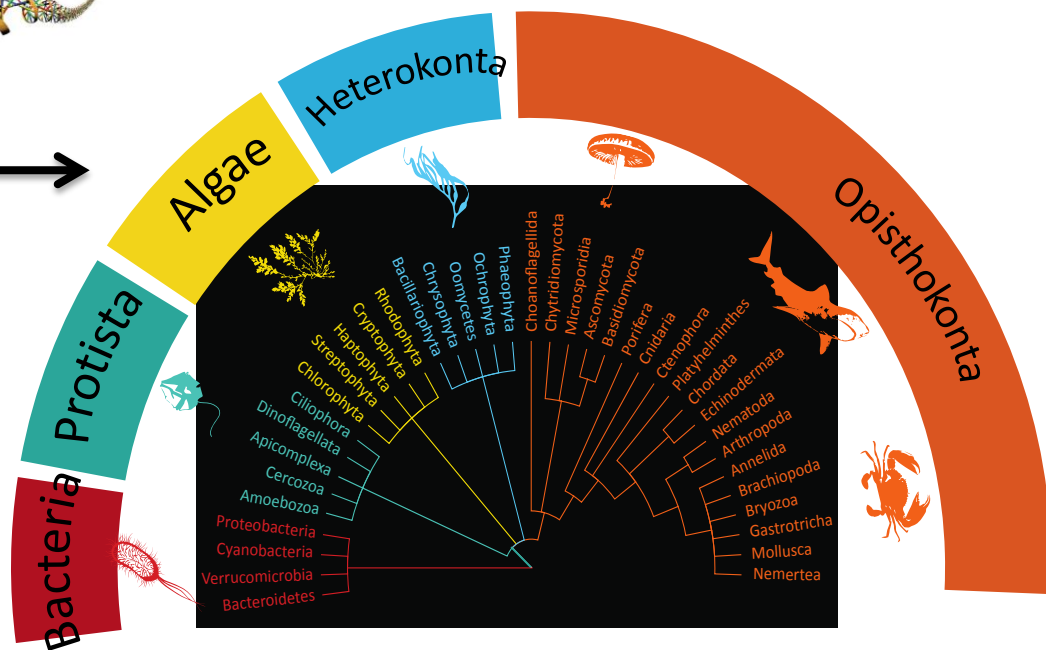


Sample collection:
two liters of sea
water

Environmental DNA
analyses



Biodiversity identified from
DNA in two liters of sea water



Status of project

Otago harbour: Method development (completed)

East Otago Taiāpure: Refinement of analyses pipeline in actual field experiment (two of three sample trips completed, analyses pending)

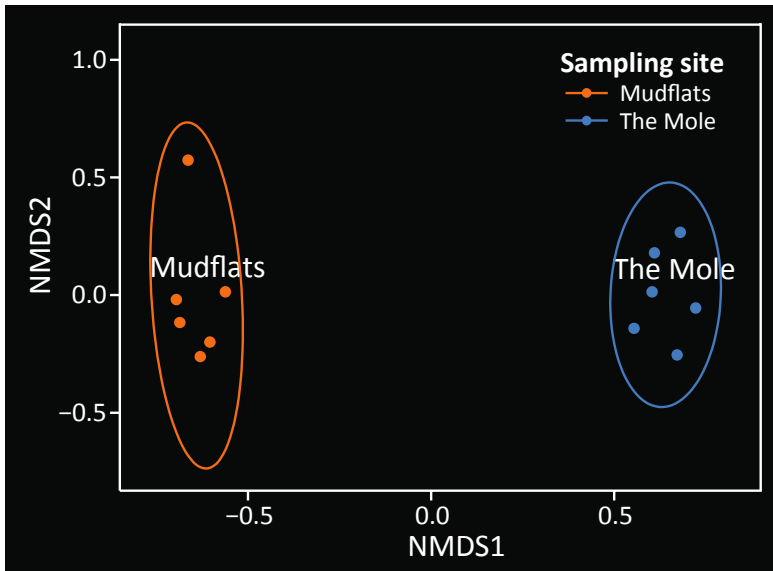
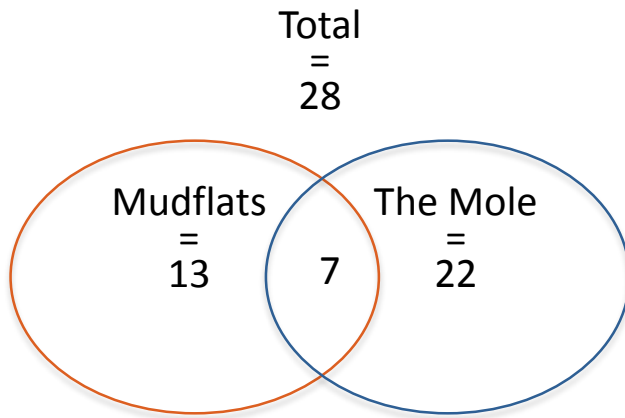


Milford Sound: Transfer approach to radically different environment. Field test against conventional sampling (November 2017)



eDNA detects habitat specific communities

Species we detect with eDNA



Rocky shore associated species

Maori chief

- Juveniles in rock pools
- Adults found deep rocky reefs



Thornfish

- Endemic to New Zealand
- Found in rock pools



The Mole



Rocky shore associated species

New Zealand half crab

- Native to New Zealand
- Most abundant crab species under boulders



www.padi.gov.au

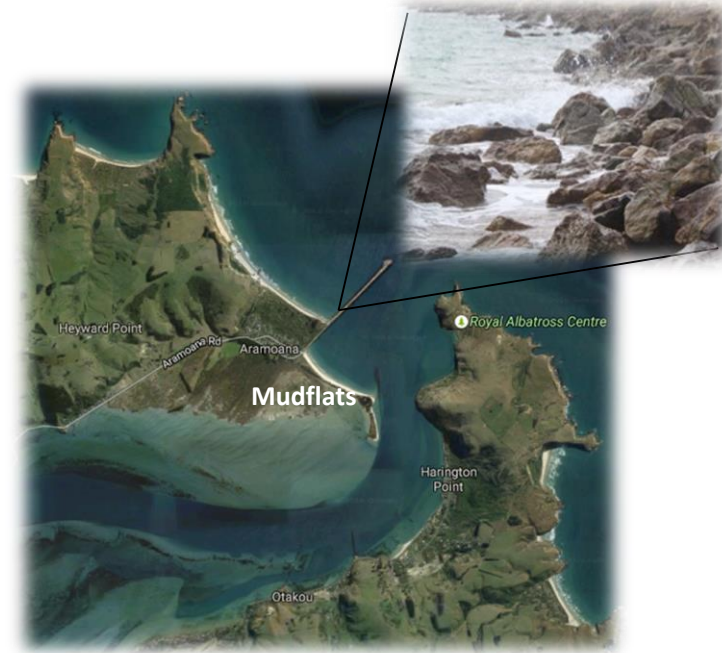
Common rock crab

- Endemic to New Zealand
- Found under stones left dry by the tide



www.naturewatch.org.nz

The Mole



Muddy beach associated species

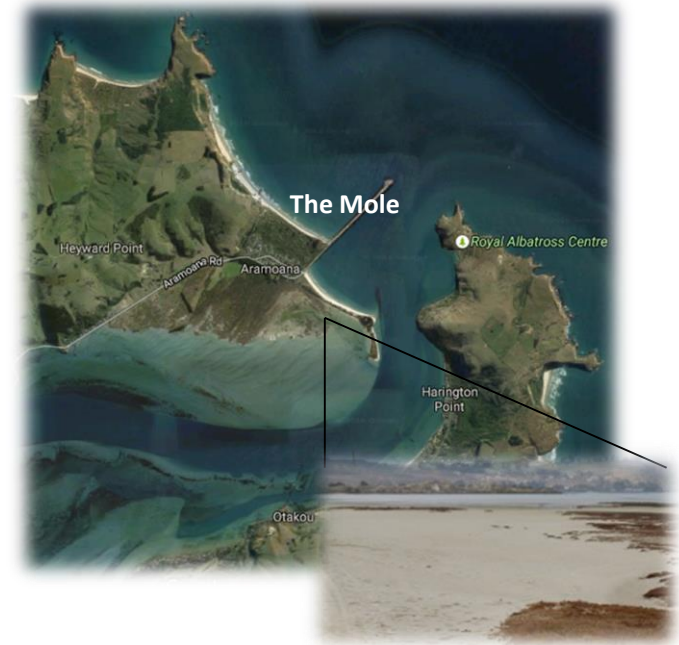
Tunneling mud crab

- Most commonly found within harbours at mudflats



Stalk-eyed mud crab

- Endemic to New Zealand
- Found within harbours at mudflats



Mudflats

Species with a DNA signal at both sites

New Zealand paddle crab

- Swimming-crab
- Digs itself into sand



Cryptosula

- Encrusting bryozoan
- Grows on hard surface (rocks, seaweed,...)



Nyctiphanes

- Coastal euphausiid



The Mole



Mudflats

Perspectives

- Develop eDNA laboratory and computational pipeline to a standard suitable for commercial service providers such as ESR → affordable marine biodiversity monitoring for communities.
- Establish database of community eDNA monitoring projects around the country → knowledge transfer between communities; coordination of management efforts.
- New Zealand marine biodiversity atlas
- Use newly developed pipeline to contribute to other Sustainable Seas projects, such as for example project 4.1.1 “ecosystem connectivity”.

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