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Water column nutrients control growth and C:N ratios of symbiont-bearing benthic foraminifera on the Great Barrier Reef, Australia

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ABSTRACT: In situ growth of two abundant diatom-bearing benthic foraminiferal species (Amphistegina radiata, Heterostegina depressa) was investigated to elucidate whether difference in abundance between inshore and offshore reefs are influenced by water quality. Five experiments were conducted over 2 yr, comparing growth rates of foraminifera at inshore coral reefs, which are exposed to terrestrial runoff, with those at reefs further offshore. Concentrations of most dissolved and particulate water quality variables were significantly highe inshore and during periods of high runoff (summer wet season). Foraminiferal growth was genera significantly lower on inshore reefs than offshore reefs, and growth of both species was reduce during the wet season. Depth transplantations confirmed that light was not an important factor growth regulation. In contrast, multiple regression analyses of the effects of water quality variables on foraminiferal growth explained 69% of the variance in growth for A. radiata and 78% for H. depressa. Increased concentrations of dissolved nitrogen were associated with reduced growth, Intracellular carbon-to-nitrogen ratios in the foraminifera also reflected patterns in wat quality, with generally lower values in foraminifera from inshore or during periods of high runoff, driven by higher intracellular N contents during these periods. It is suggested that increased nutrient availability releases foraminiferal symbionts from nutrient limitation. This may lead to reduced translocation of organic carbon to the host and resulting reduced host growth.

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