



*Community network models
to reveal marine plankton
systems ecology and evolution*

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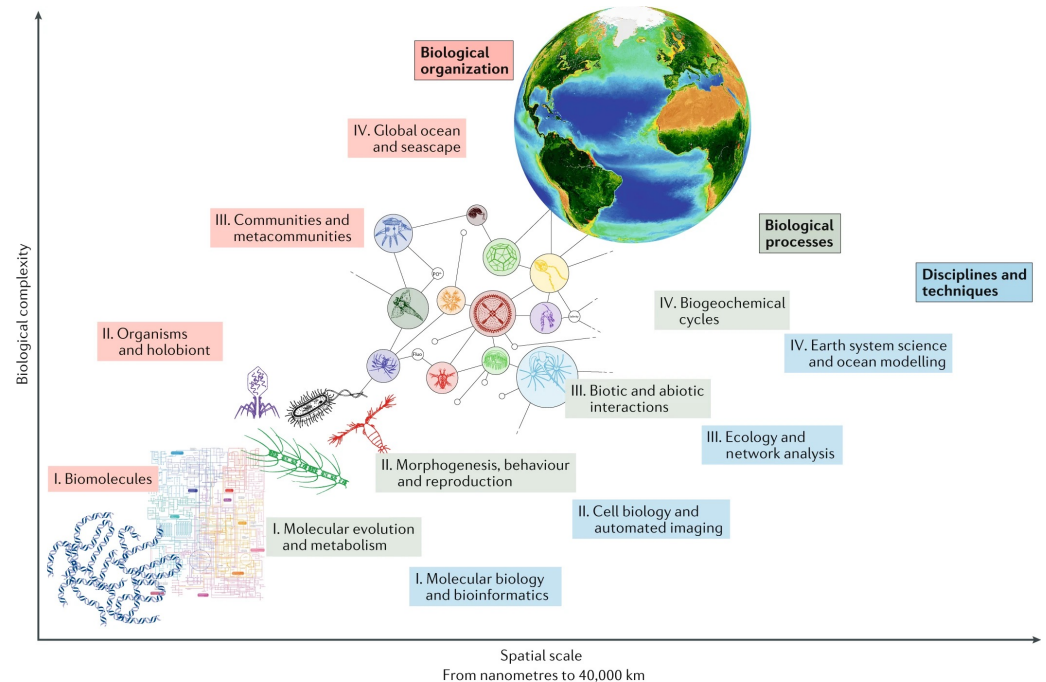
Journée ADÉM – Lille

09/12/2024

Marine plankton Systems Ecology

- Microbial activities and interactions balance Earth's ecosystems (e.g., primary production, nutrients cycling, nitrogen fixation)
- Marine plankton at the base of the food chain
- Biotic interactions influence diversity and evolution, biogeography and biogeochemistry
- Anthropogenic climate change impacts marine plankton diversity and ecology

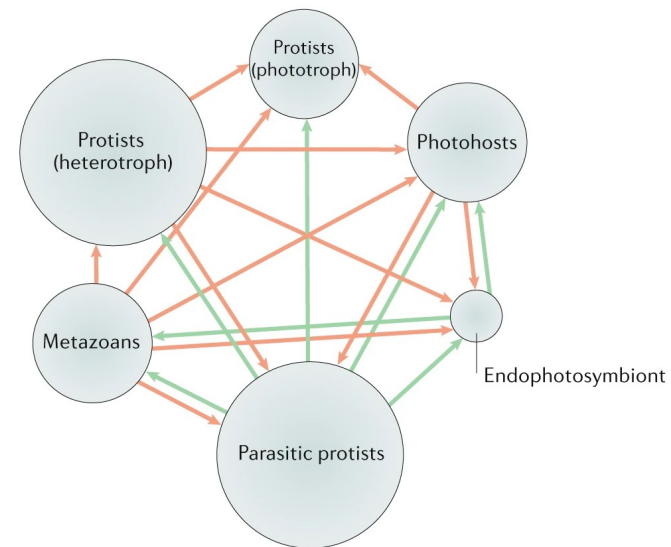
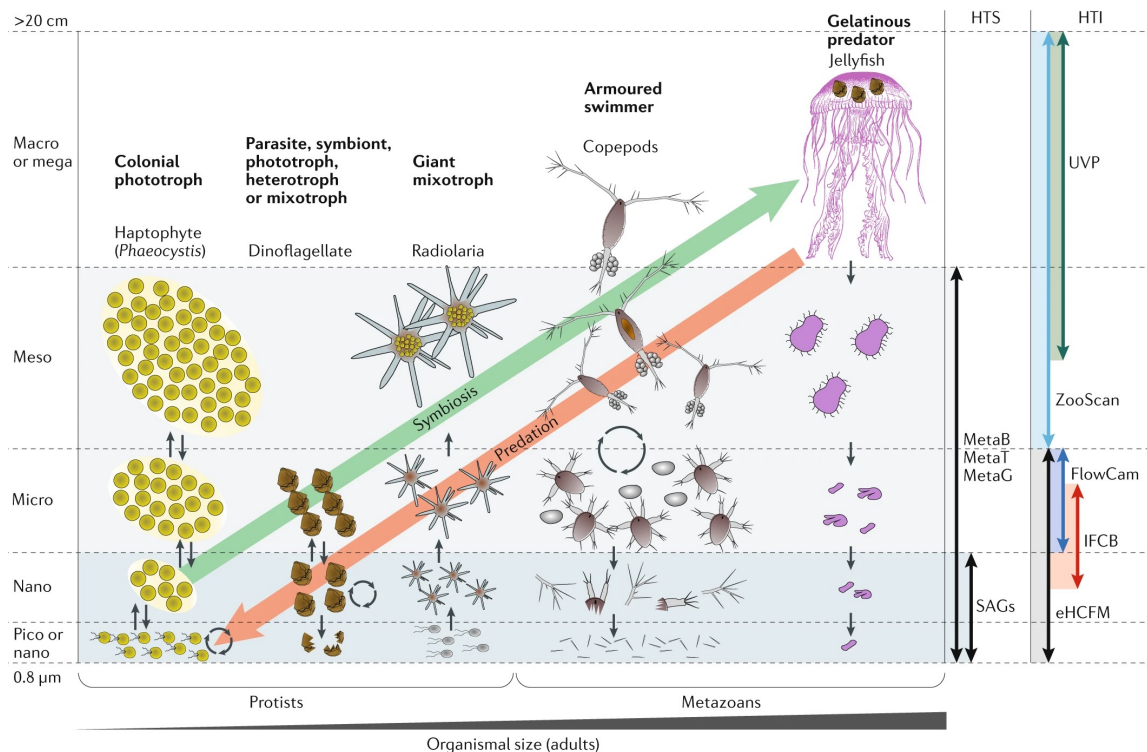
- An integrated holistic study of biotic and abiotic components of ecosystems and their interactions
- Focus on how they are impacted by human activities
- Plankton biome as a fantastic model for integrated holistic study of ecological systems



Marine plankton Systems Ecology

Main questions:

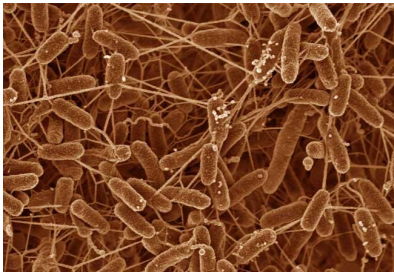
- Who lives where, and interacts with whom?
- How can we establish a biogeography of plankton interactions ?
- How diversity and interactions are shaping plankton ecology and evolution ?
- How plankton diversity and interactions will be affected by anthropogenic climate change ?



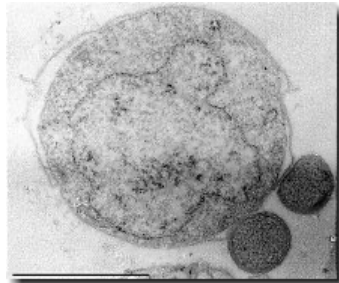
Why inferring microbial ecological associations?

Microbial activities in the wild

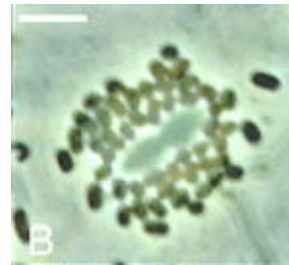
- Carry globally relevant processes (primary production, nutrients cycling, etc...)
- Rarely in isolation but often in consortium



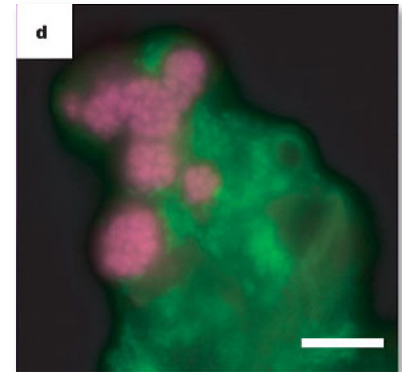
Electrically conductive nanowires in *Shewanella oneidensis*. Photo by R. Bencheikh and B. Arey



N. equitans attached to the outer membrane of *Ignicoccus*



Phototrophic consortia, *Pelochromatium aggregatum* (Overmann et al. 2002)



Anaerobic Oxidation of Methane: AOM consortia, (Raghoebarsing et al. 2006)


Challenges:

- Microbial environmental preferences and biogeography are poorly characterized
- How can we best assess microbial ecological interactions *in situ*?
- How plankton ecological associations are structured across the global ocean?
- How environmental changes will affect these community structures?

A novel key symbiosis in the global ocean

Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 09 May 2024

Rhizobia–diatom symbiosis fixes missing nitrogen in the ocean

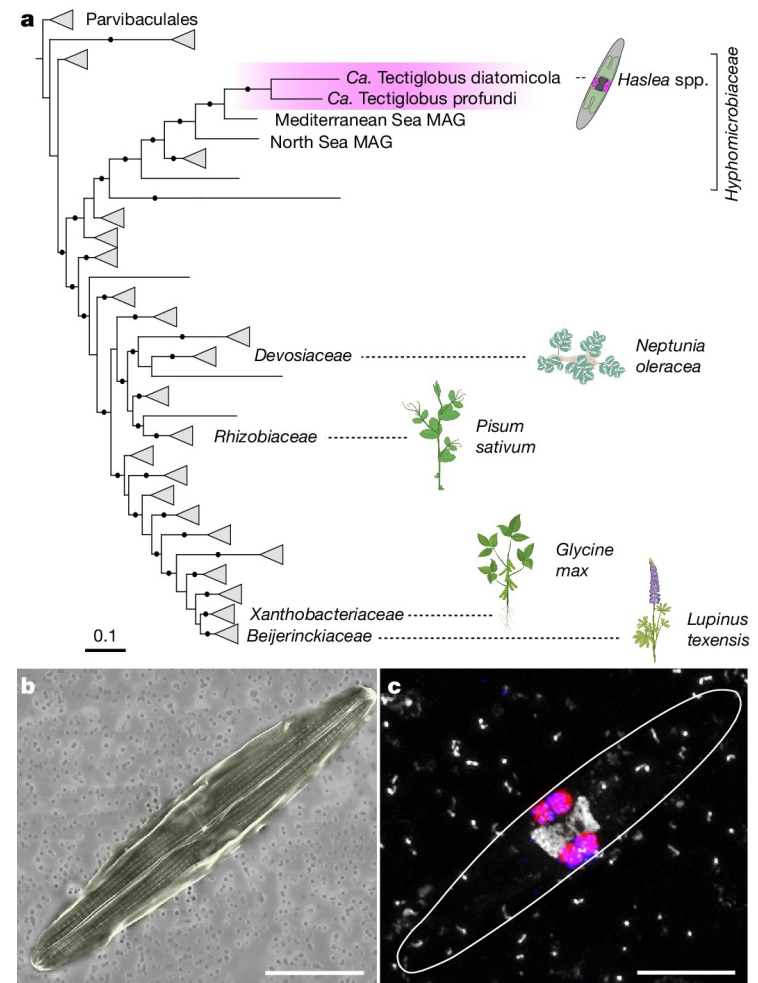
[Bernhard Tschitschko](#), [Mertcan Esti](#), [Miriam Philippi](#), [Abiel T. Kidane](#), [Sten Littmann](#), [Katharina Kitzinger](#), [Daan R. Speth](#), [Shengjie Li](#), [Alexandra Kraberg](#), [Daniela Tienken](#), [Hannah K. Marchant](#), [Boran Kartal](#), [Jana Milucka](#), [Wiebke Mohr](#) & [Marcel M. M. Kuypers](#) 

Nature **630**, 899–904 (2024) | [Cite this article](#)

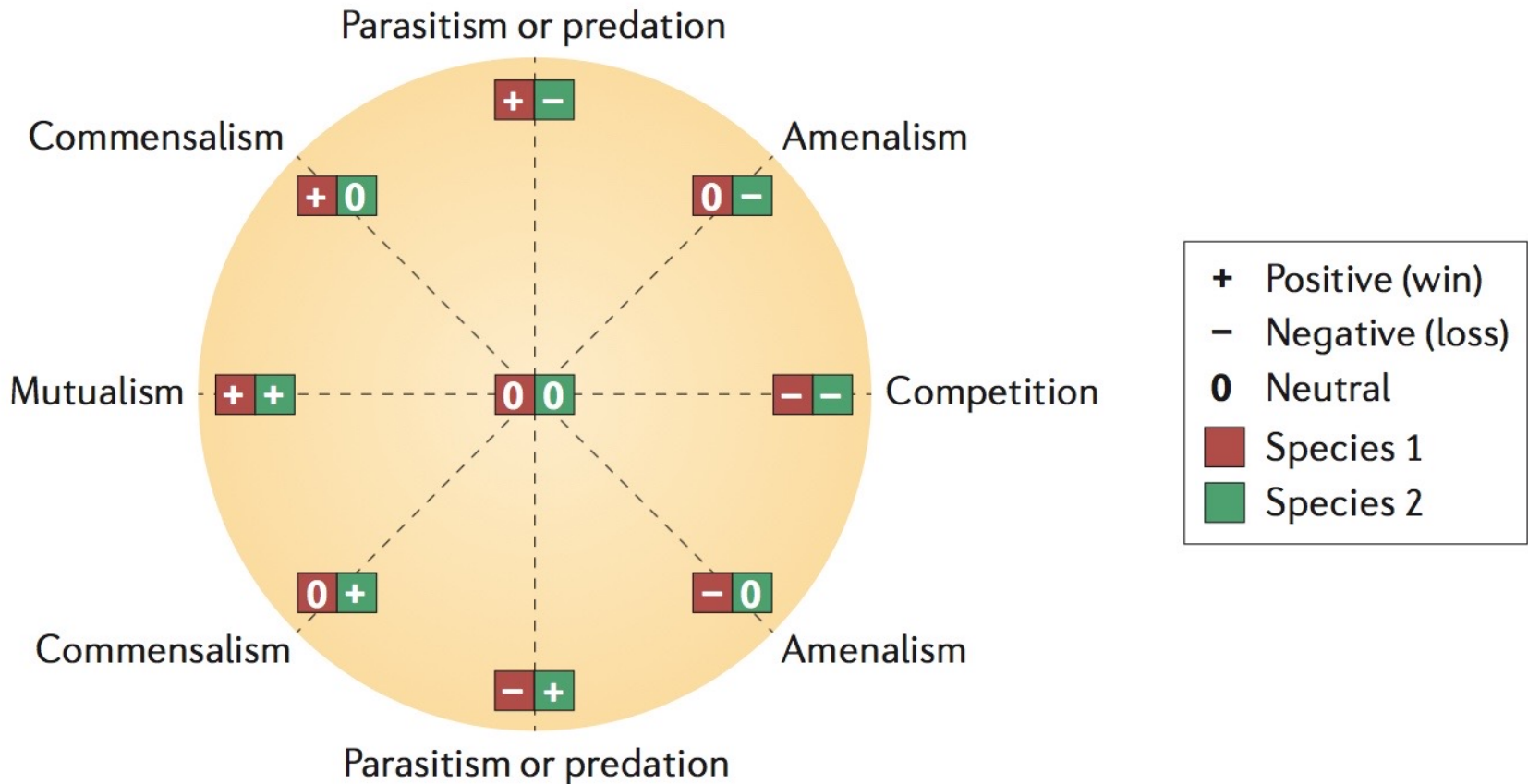
15k Accesses | 6 Citations | 296 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

An N₂-fixing rhizobial diatom endophyte

- A non-cyanobacterial N₂-fixing symbiont, ‘*Candidatus Tectiglobus diatomicola*’, providing its diatom host with fixed nitrogen in return for photosynthetic carbon
- Rhizobia–diatom symbioses can contribute as much fixed nitrogen as cyanobacterial N₂ fixers in the tropical North Atlantic (and beyond)

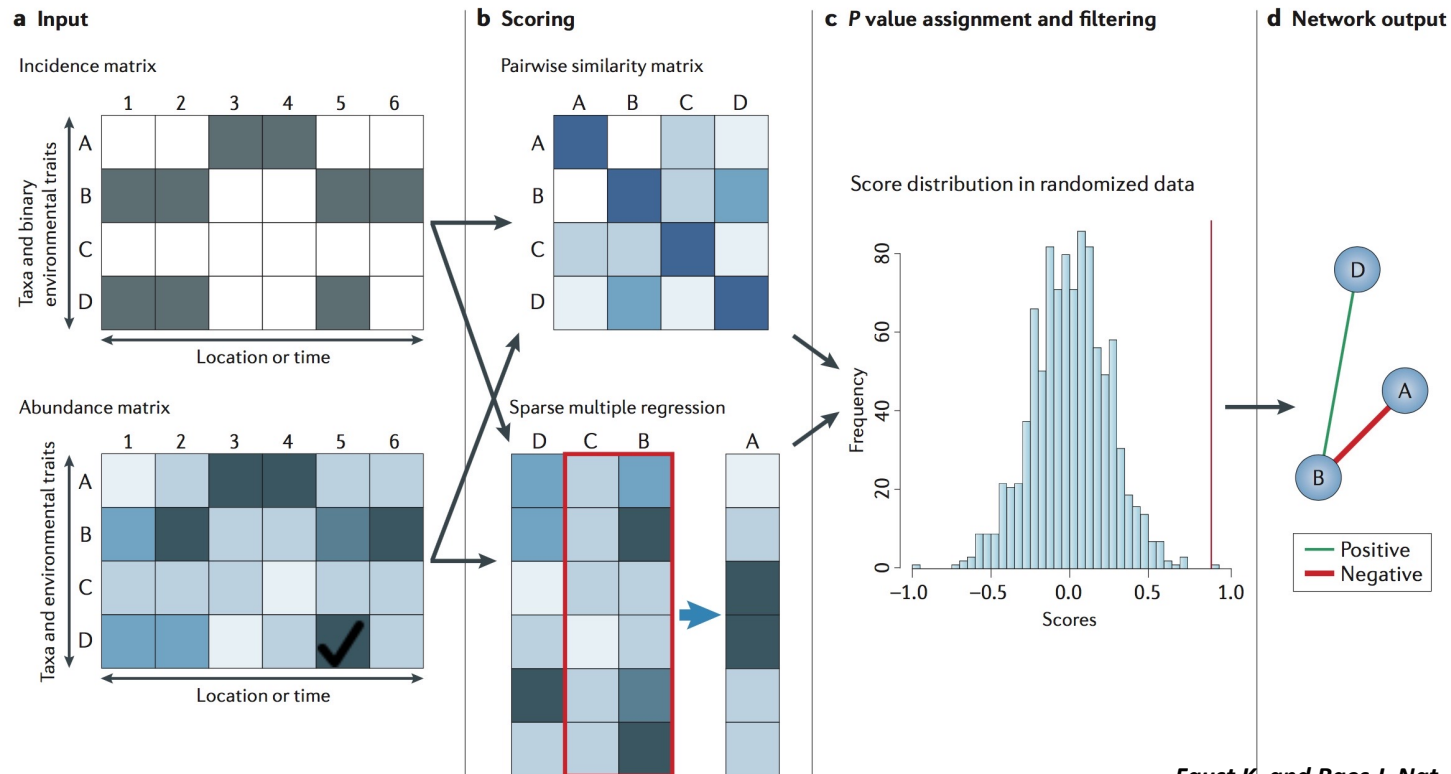


The diversity of ecological associations



How to detect microbial associations?

- Environmental sequencing data give access to microbial abundance across a large number of samples:
 - • **Co-presence** (co-occurrence of 2 species across samples) interpreted as niche overlap, mutualism or commensalism.
 - • **Mutual exclusion** (avoidance of 2 species across samples) interpreted as distinct niche preference, competition or amensalism.



Tara Oceans circumnavigation (2009-2013)

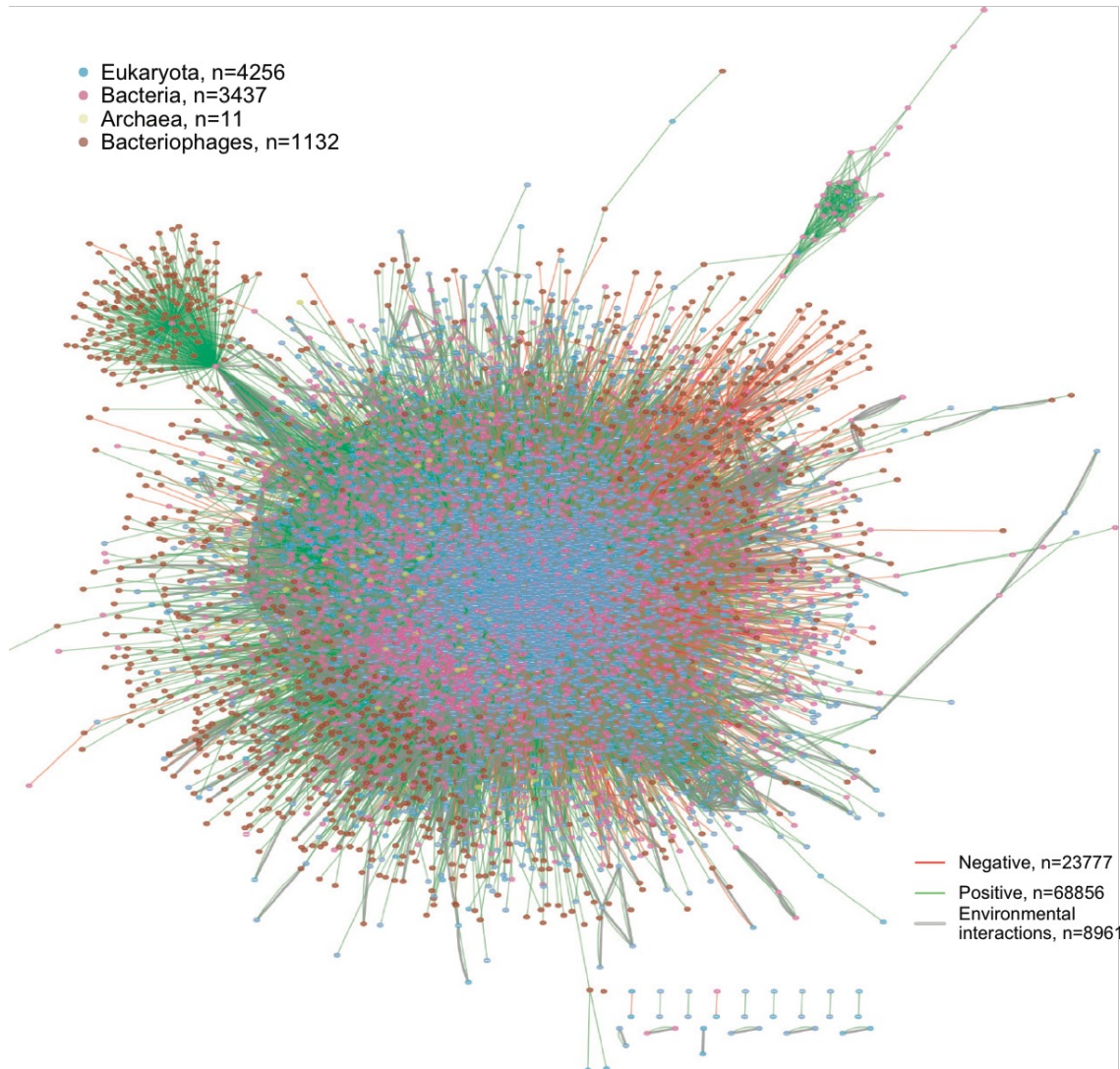


> 40,000 samples (210 stations) for morphological, genetic and environmental analyses across the entire size-spectrum of marine plankton communities using standardized protocol.

**TARA
OCEANS**



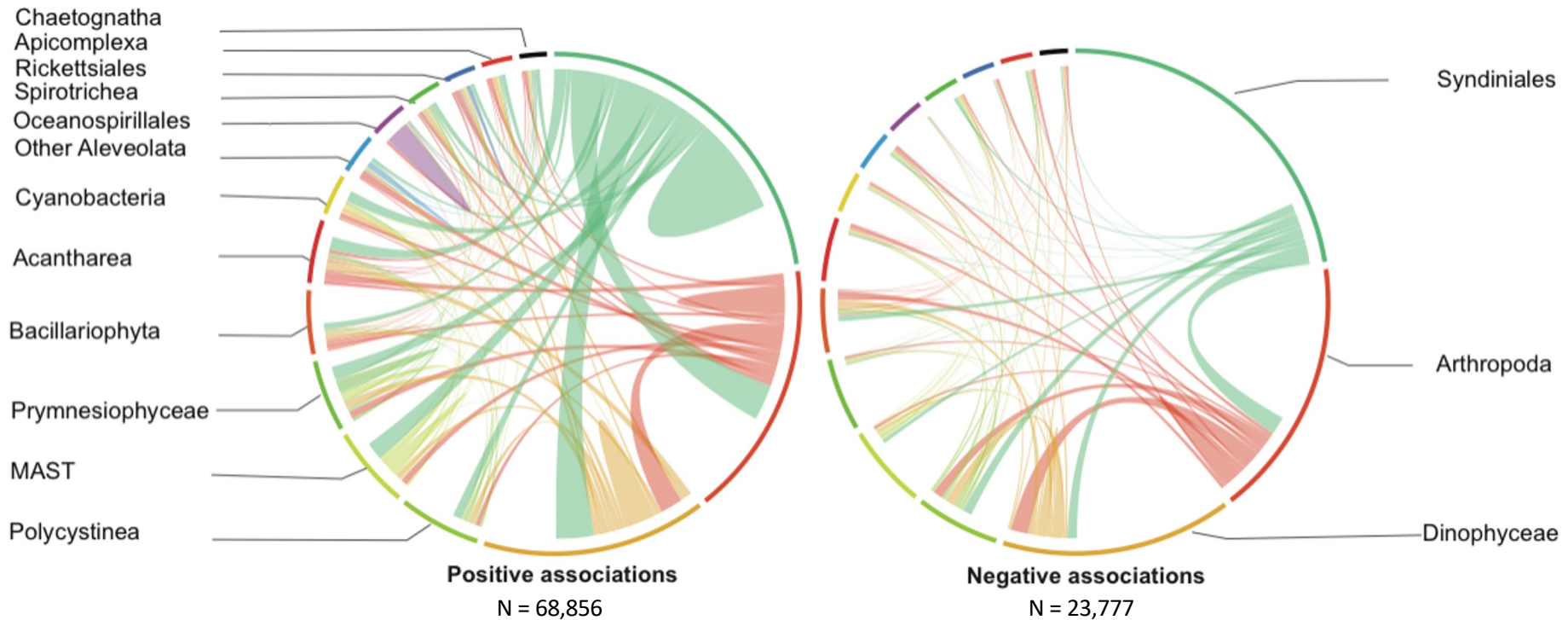
A global ocean plankton “interactome”



- 127,995 associations
- **92,633 taxon-taxon**
- 35,362 taxon-env

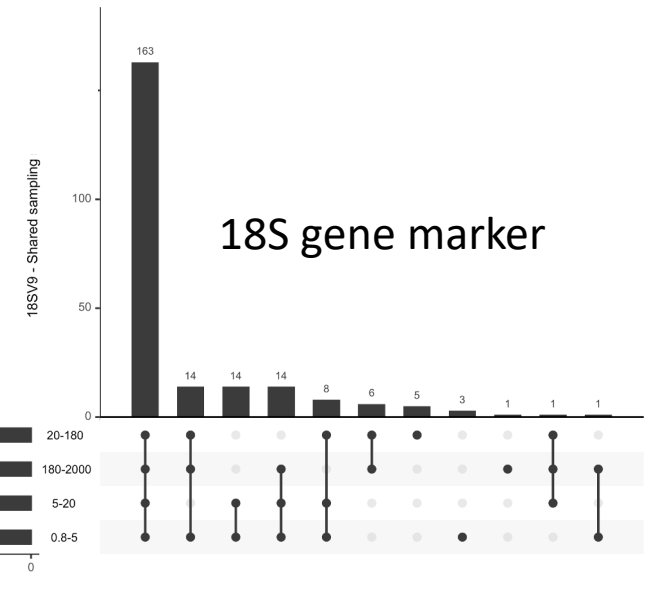
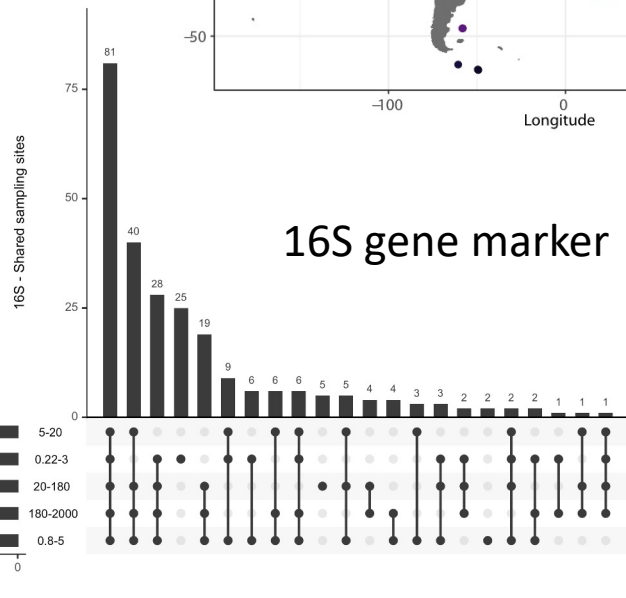
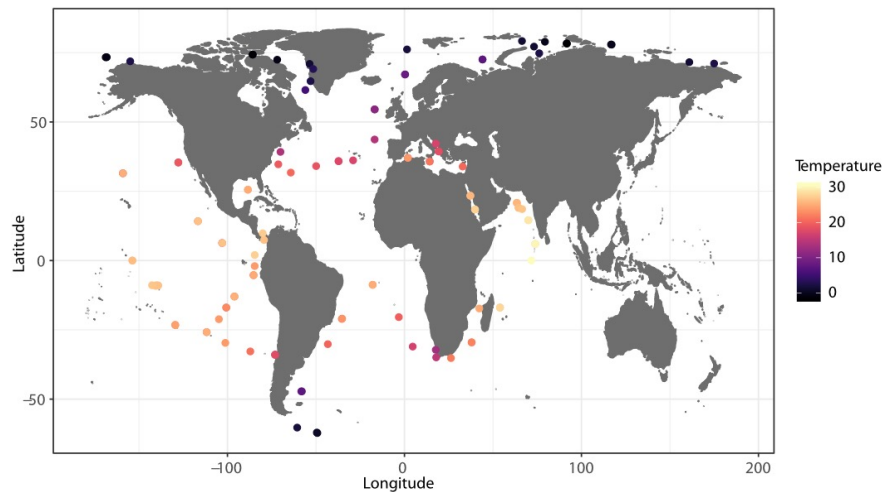
- Predicted « Biotic interactions » appear more important than « abiotic interactions »
- Specific associations across plankton functional types and phylogenetic groups
- Large fraction of parasitic interactions

Most predicted associations are positive



« Cooperation » appears more prevalent than « competition »

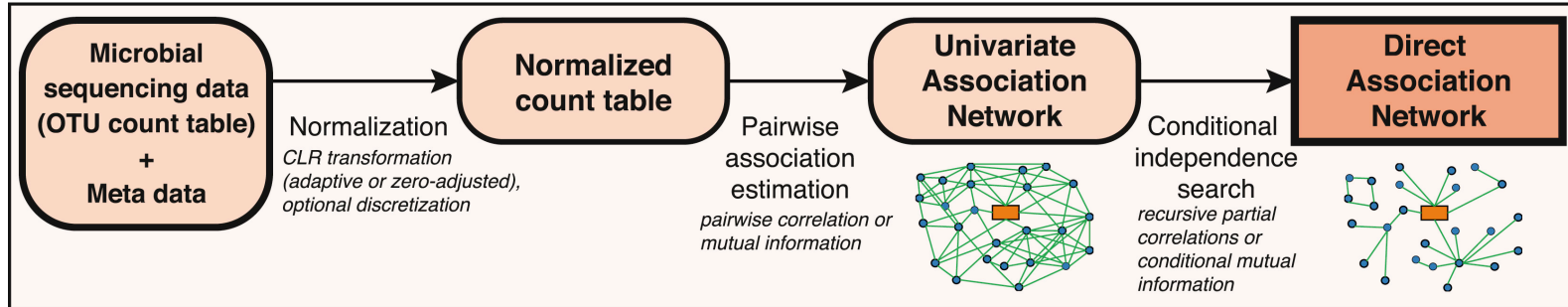
Leveraging *Tara* Oceans global samplings



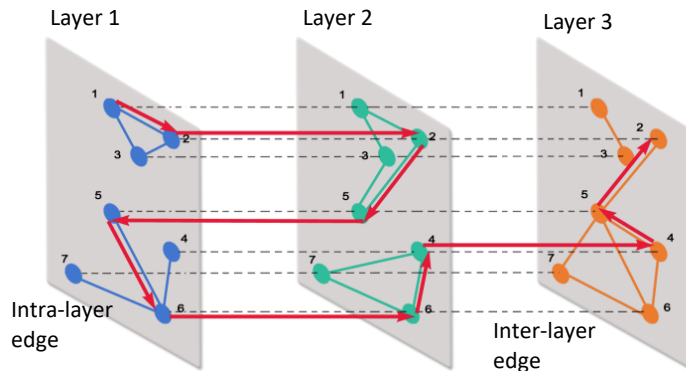
- ✓ Cross-domains (Prok. & Euk.) sequencing data (16S & 18S) across size fractions
- ✓ Global pole-to-pole sampling along the latitudinal axis (extensive temperature gradient)

Inferring “direct” plankton associations

FlashWeave workflow



Tackmann et al. Cell Systems 2019.

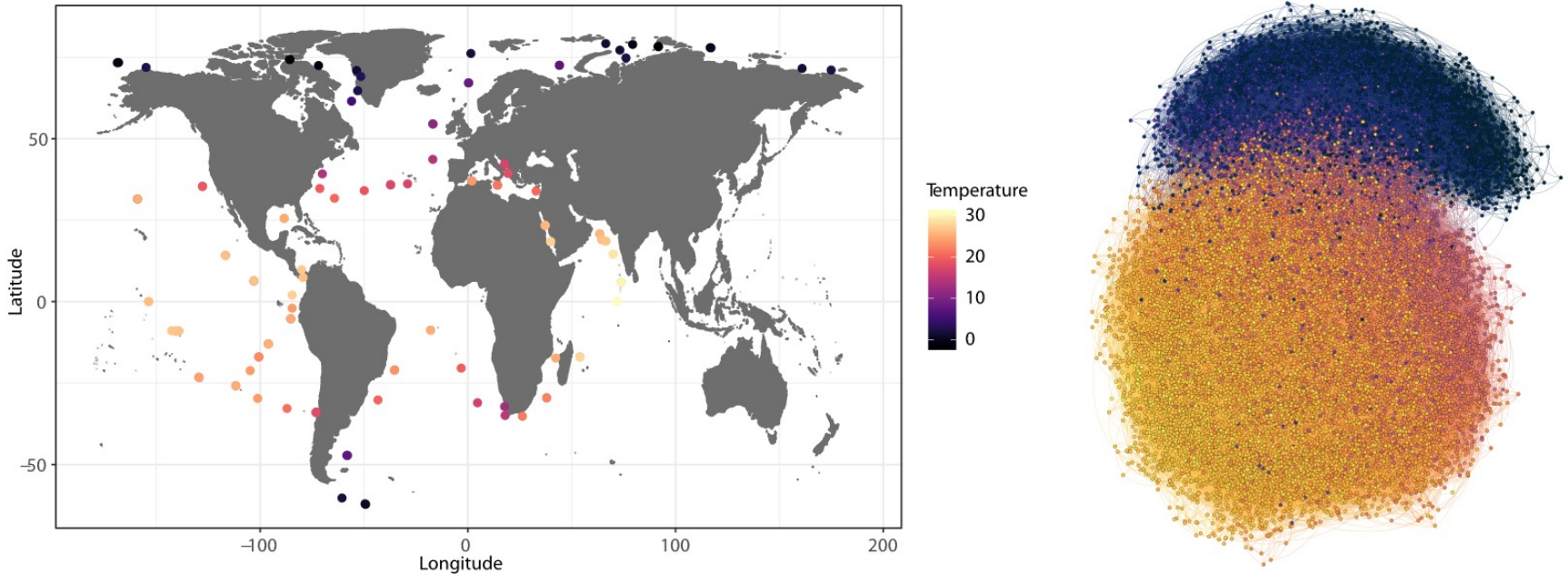


Integration of 5 “layers” of organismal size fractions:

- 0.2 to 3 μm
- 0.8 to 5 μm
- 5 to 20 μm
- 20 to 180 μm
- 180 to 2000 μm

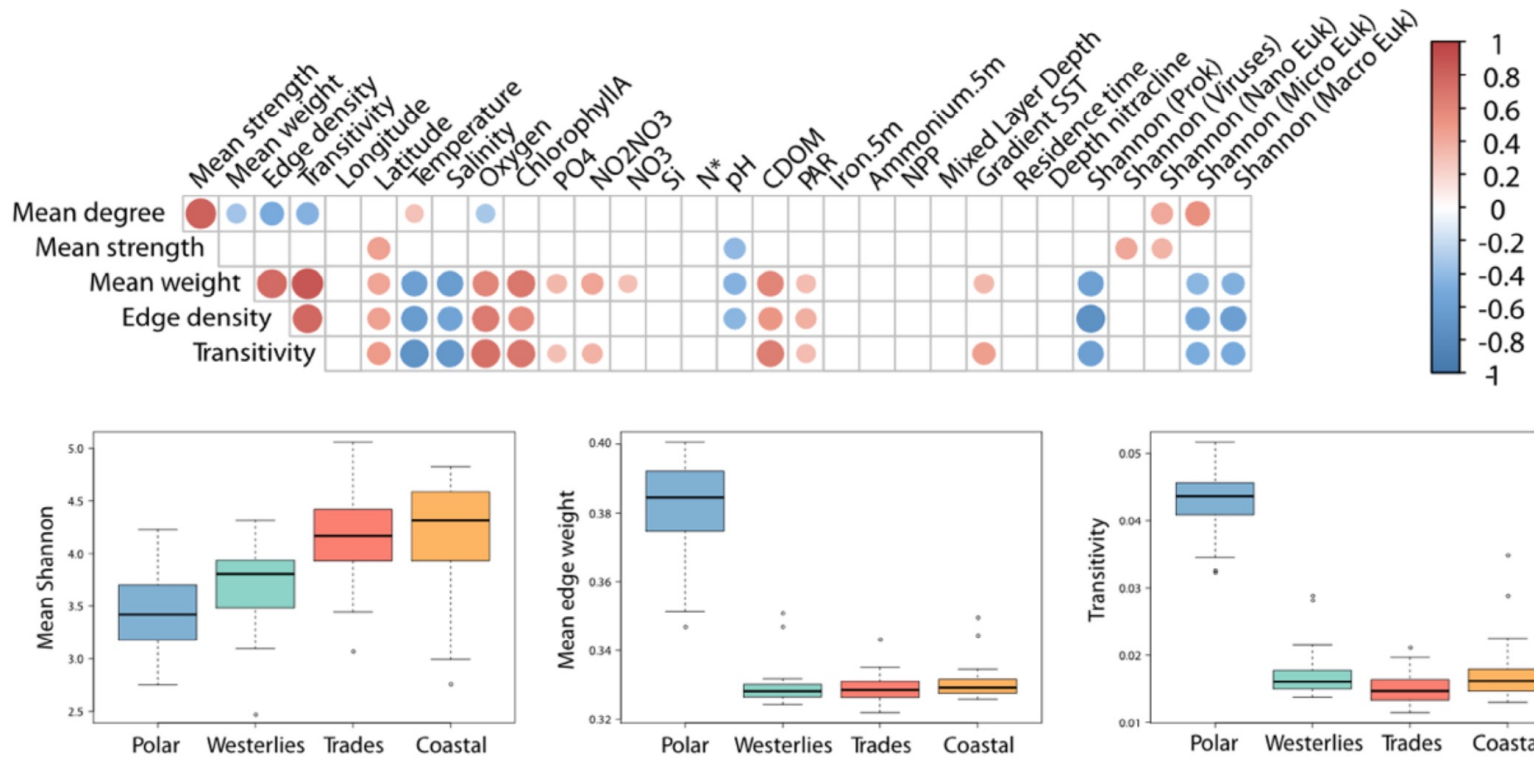
- ✓ Detection of indirect associations via conditional and iterative independence search
- ✓ Removal of indirect (purely correlational) associations reported by univariate methods
- ✓ Graph of predicted direct plankton interactions within and across size fractions

An augmented global ocean plankton “*interactome*”



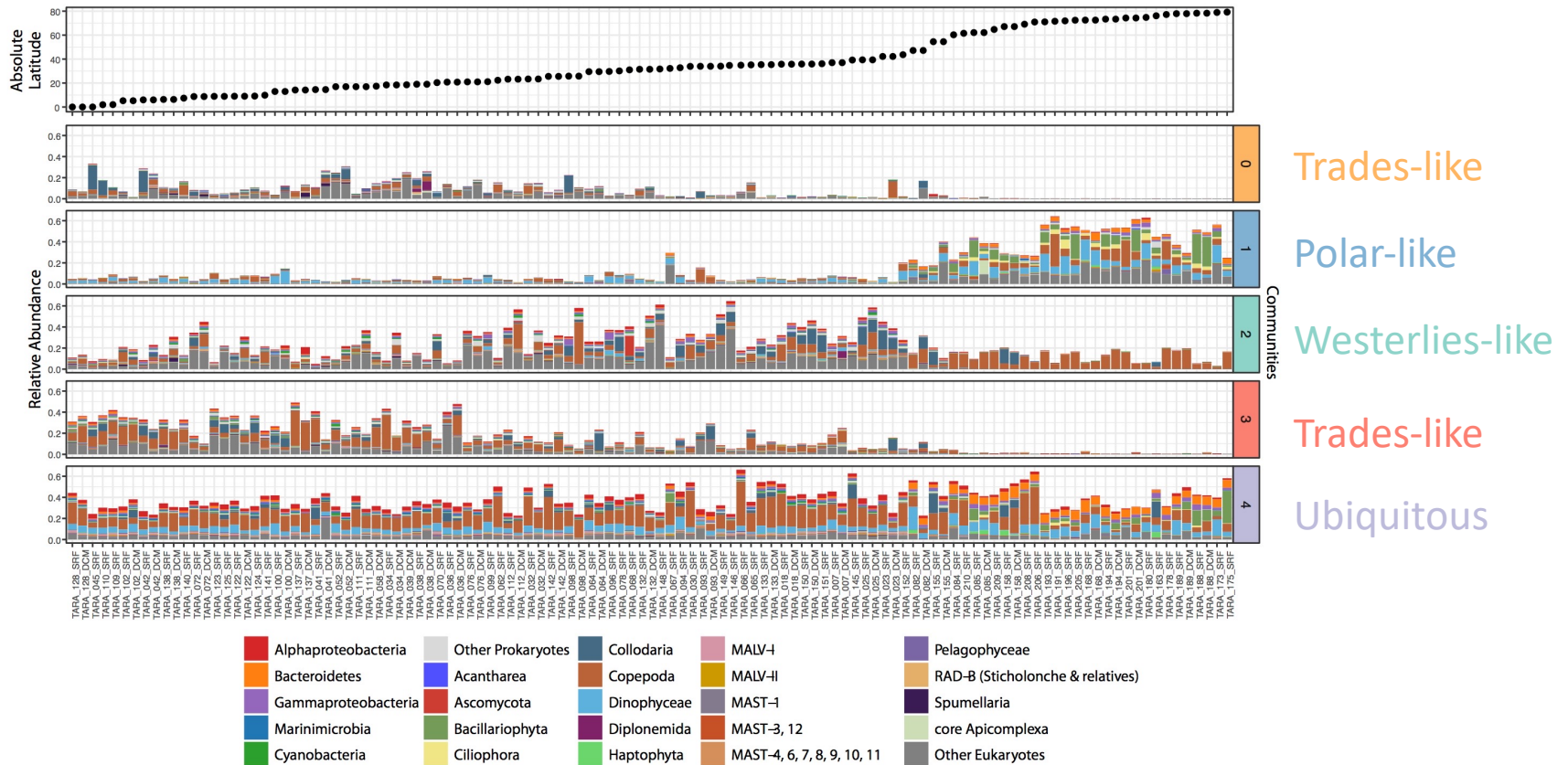
- ✓ Extended by including Arctic polar samples
- ✓ Direct interactions predicted via constraints-based (iterative) probabilistic learning
- ✓ Cross-domains (Prok. & Euk.) predicted interactions from pole-to-pole
- ✓ Strong latitudinal structuration of predicted interactions (along temperature gradient)

Abiotic factors shape plankton interactome structure



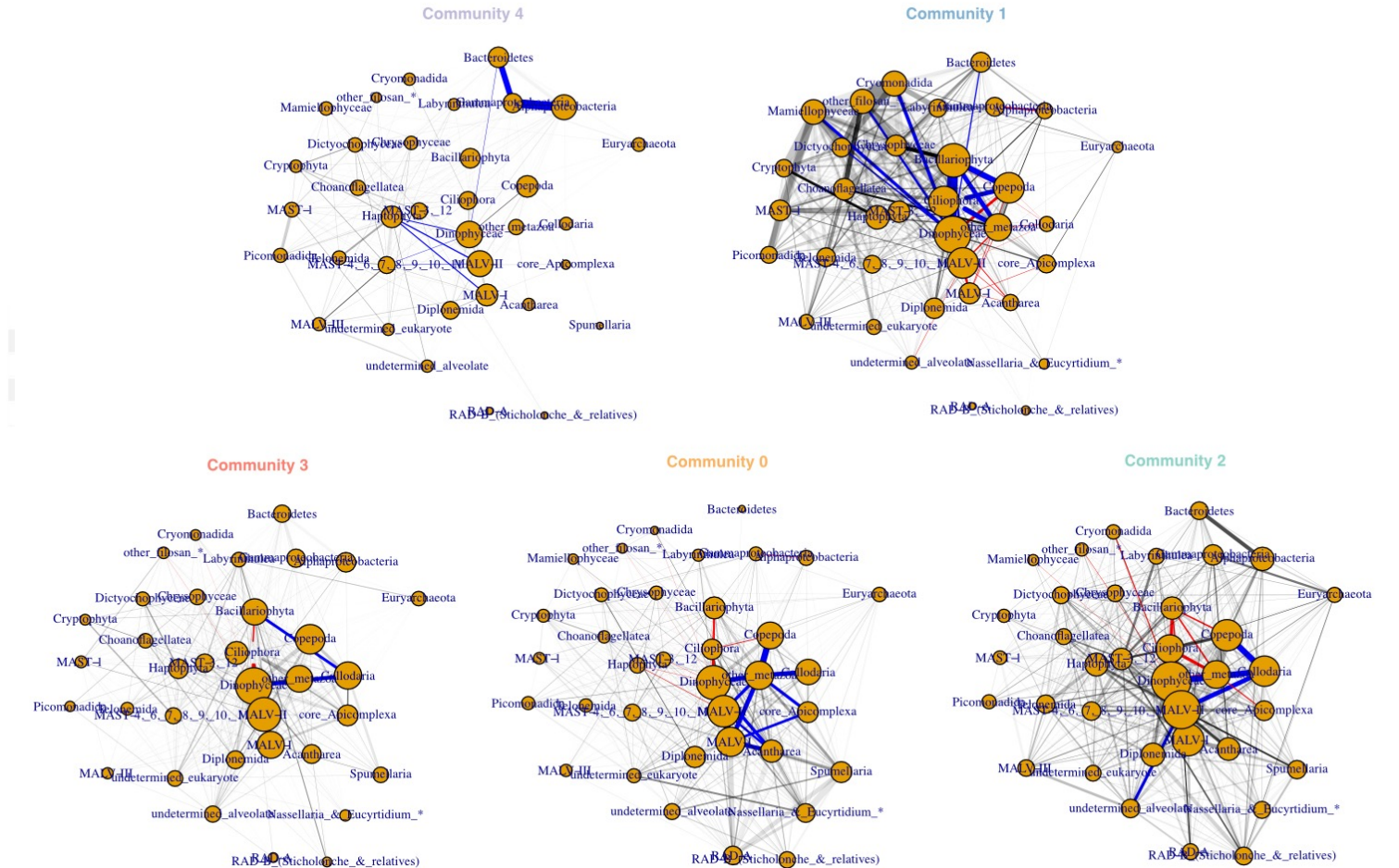
- ✓ Higher association strength (link weights) and connectivity (transitivity) at the poles
- ✓ Plankton interactome topology is significantly associated to diversity, temperature, salinity, light (PAR), nutrient concentrations and pH

Biome-specific communities emerge from the plankton interactome



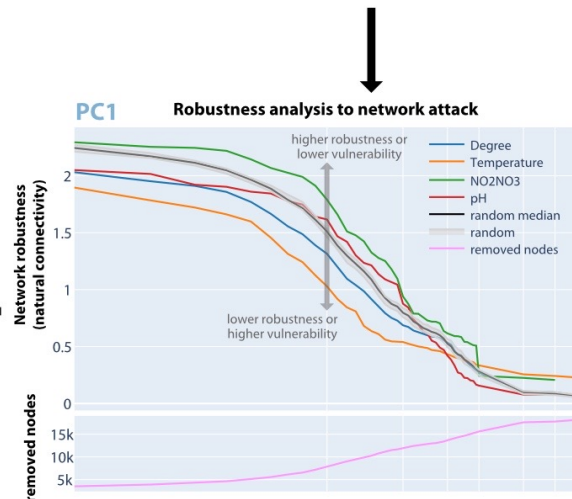
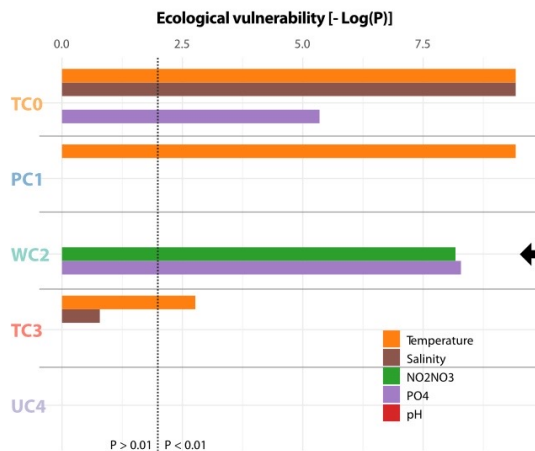
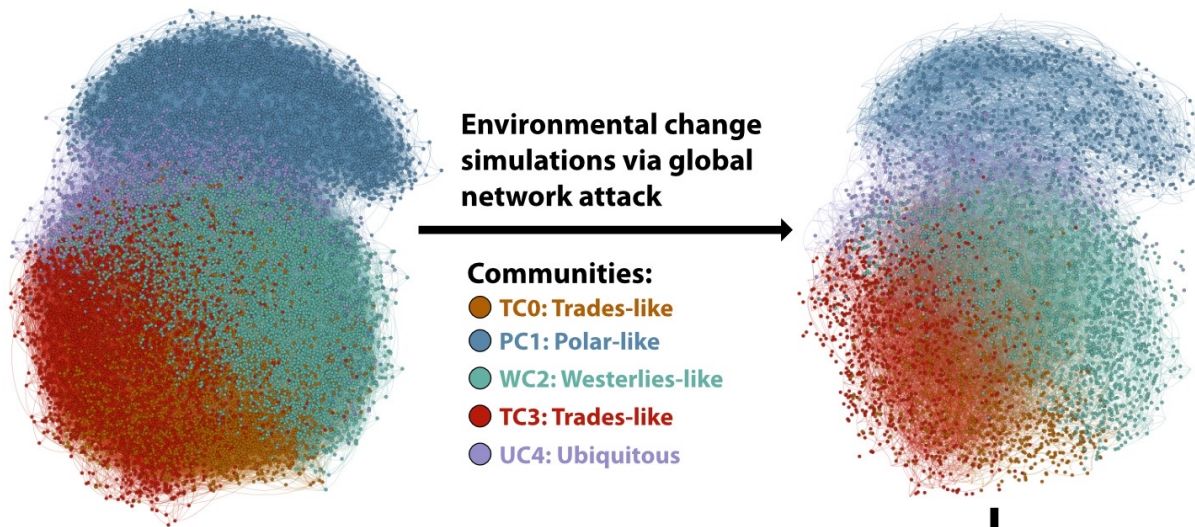
- ✓ Eigenvector-based spectral clustering algorithm for community detection
- ✓ Four biome-specific communities emerge from the interactome
- ✓ One “ubiquitous” community spans the entire latitudinal gradient

Biome-specific communities emerge from the plankton interactome



- ✓ These communities display very distinct (local) interactomes
- ✓ Specific associations are enriched in each community

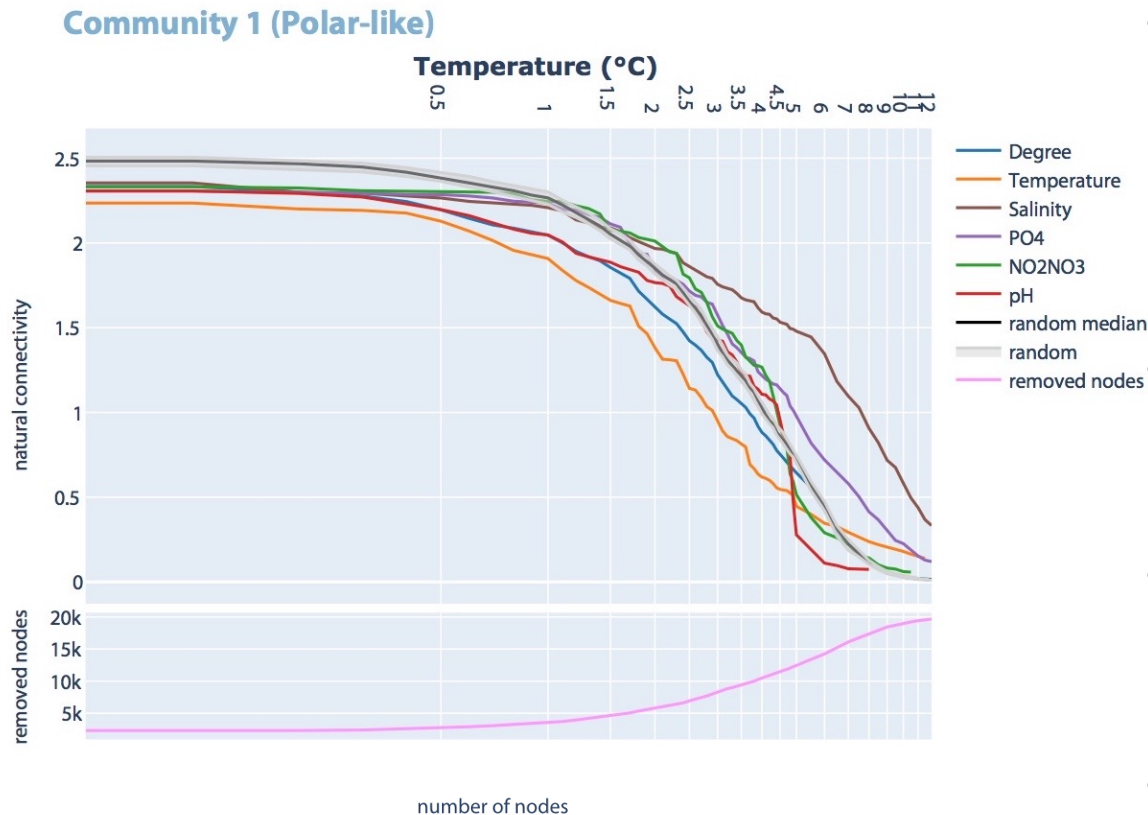
Distinct vulnerabilities of plankton communities to environmental change



Network robustness analysis:

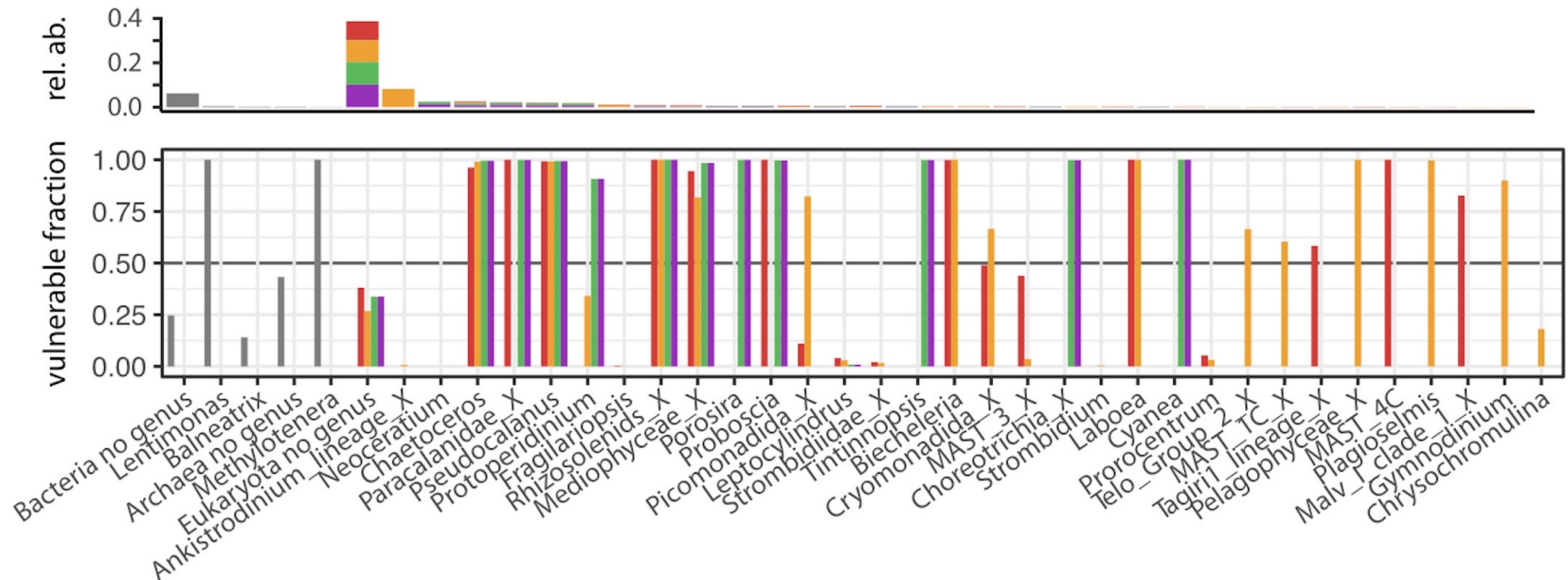
- **Natural connectivity:** redundancy of alternative paths in a network based on evaluating the weighted number of closed walks.
- **Randic's index:** A degree-based topological index measuring the process of connecting various parts of a network.

Community-specific vulnerabilities of the *interactome*



- Graph-based perturbations reveal *interactome* **global robustness**
- **Trades vulnerability** to temperature and salinity
- **Westerlies vulnerability** to nutrients conc. changes
- **Polar vulnerability** to temperature changes

Polar lineages potentially most impacted by temperature change



- ✓ *Lentimonas* and *Methylothenera*, and several uncharacterized OTUs
- ✓ Several abundant diatom genera: *Chaetoceros*, *Porosira* and *Proboscia*
- ✓ Copepods genera: *Pseudocalanus* and genera from the family Paracalanidae
- ✓ **Potential species indicators of polar ecosystem change in response to ocean warming**

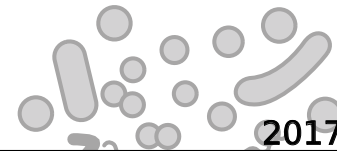
Environmental genomes are flowing

2014

nature
biotechnology

Metagenome-Assembled Genomes (MAGs)

Identification and assembly of genomes and genetic elements in complex metagenomic samples without using reference genomes



2017

H Bjørn Nielsen
Shinichi Sunaga
Eric Pelletier¹⁰⁻¹¹
Jean-Michel Batt
Fouad Boumezb
Torben Hansen¹³
Pierre Léonard³
Oluf Pedersen¹³
Sebastian Tims²
Thomas Sicherit

Recovery of nearly 8,000 metagenome-assembled genomes substantially expands the tree of life

nature
microbiology

2017

Donovan H. Parks
Paul N. Evans, Phi

Data Descriptor: The reconstruction of 2,631 draft metagenome-assembled genomes from the global oceans

SCIENTIFIC DATA

2017

Benjamin J. Tully¹,

Nitrogen-fixing populations of Planctomycetes and Proteobacteria are abundant in surface ocean metagenomes

nature
microbiology

2018

- Experimentally characterized
- Amplification
- Incomplete genomes

Tom O. Delmont^{1*}, Christopher Quince²,
Michael S. Rappé⁴, Sandra L. MacLellan⁵

Metabolic Diversity within the Globally Abundant Marine Group II *Euryarchaea* Drives Ecological Patterns

Benjamin J Tully



bioRxiv
THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR BIOLOGY

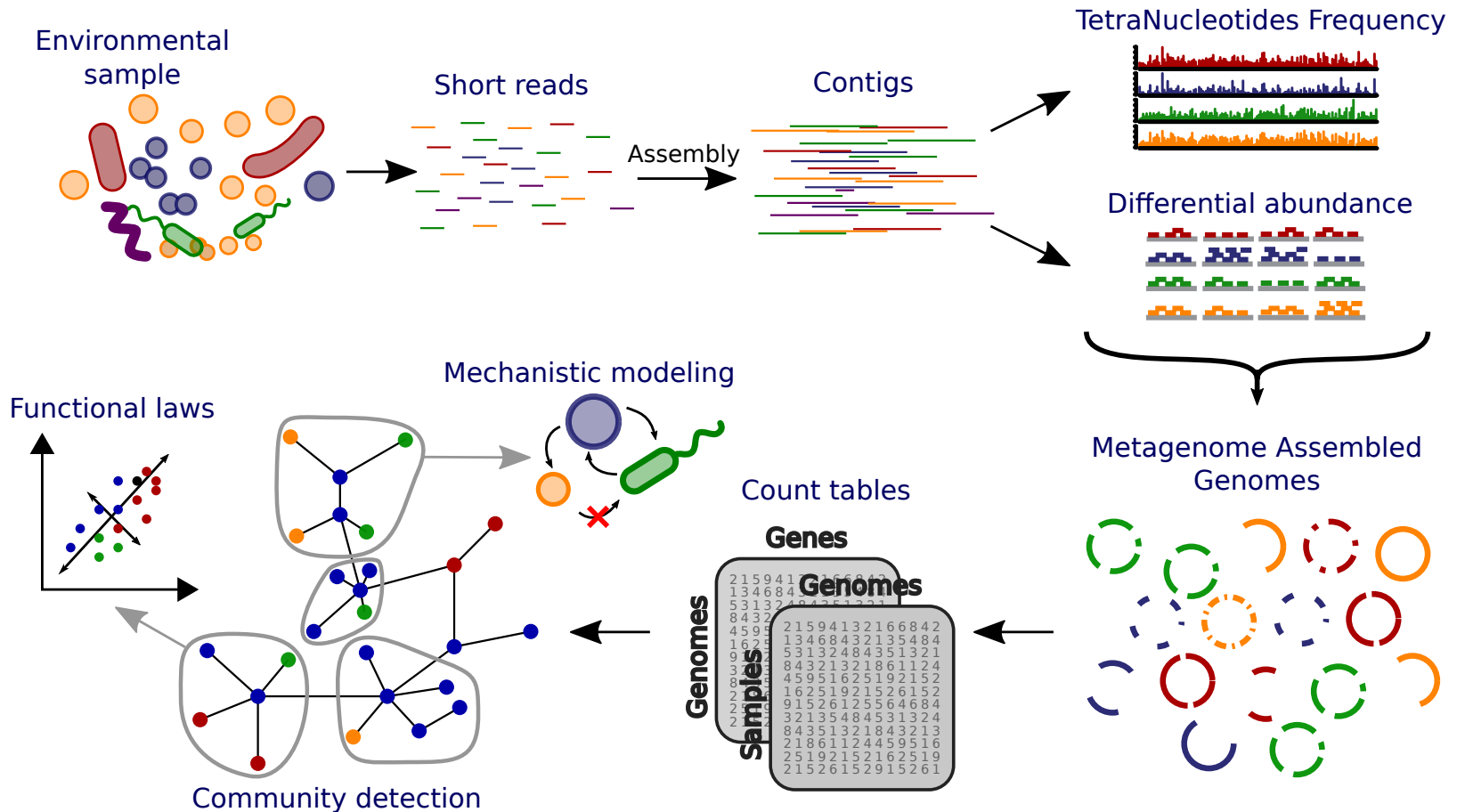
Can we predict and explain plankton community associations in the ocean?



Marinna Gaudin

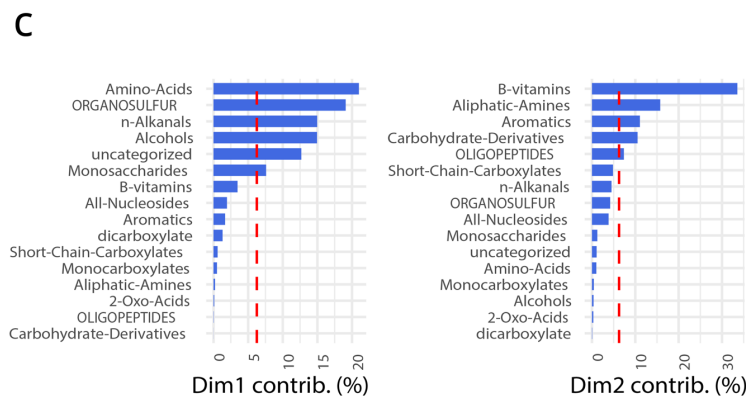
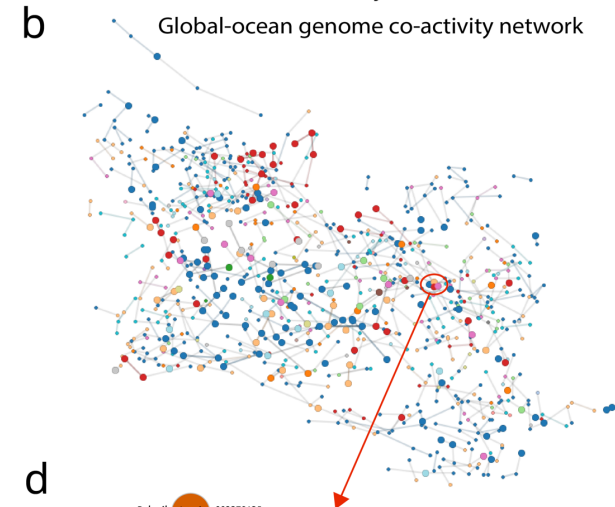
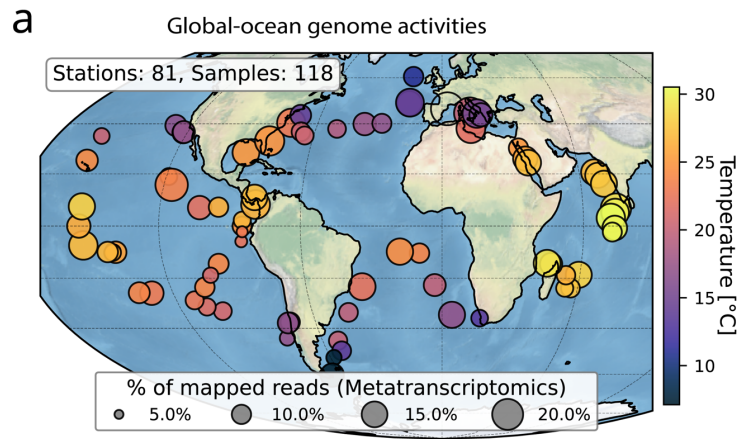


Nils Giordano

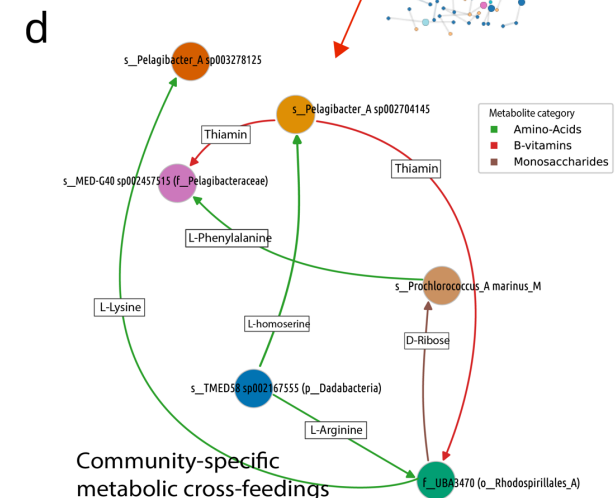


Genome-scale community modelling of epipelagic bacterioplankton communities

- ✓ Framework integrating ecosystem-scale meta-omics information through ecological and metabolic modelling for a mechanistic understanding of microbial interactions



Exchanged metabolites (global co-activity network)

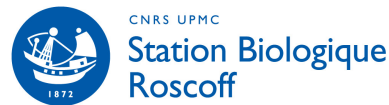


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Audrey Bihouée
Marine Cornec
Richard Redon



Ogata Lab

LOV Lab

