

Surprising growth rates discovered in world's deepest photosynthetic corals



Naze, Jun 17, 2020 ([Issuewire.com](https://www.issuewire.com)) - New research published in the journal *Coral Reefs* revealed unexpectedly high growth rates for deepwater photosynthetic corals. The study, led by Samuel Kahng, affiliate graduate faculty in the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology (SOEST), alters the assumption that deep corals living on the brink of darkness grow extremely slowly.

Leptoseris is a group of zooxanthellate coral species that dominate the coral community near the deepest reaches of the sun's light throughout the Indo-Pacific. Symbiotic microalgae (called zooxanthellae) live within the transparent tissues some coral—giving corals their primary color and providing the machinery for photosynthesis, and in turn, energy.

Deeper into the ocean, less light is available. At the lower end of their depth range, the sunlight available to the Leptoseris species examined in the recent study is less than 0.2% of surface light levels. Less light dictates a general trend of slower growth among species that rely on light for photosynthesis.

Previous studies suggested that photosynthetic corals at the bottom of the ocean's sunlit layer grow extremely slowly – about 0.04 inch per year for one species of *Leptoseris*. Until recently, there was very little data on growth rates of corals at depths greater than about 225 feet given the logistical challenges of performing traditional time series growth measurements at these depths.

Kahng, who is also an associate professor at Hawai'i Pacific University, collaborated with SOEST's Hawai'i Undersea Research Laboratory (HURL), the Waikiki Aquarium, National Taiwan University, Hokkaido University and KIKAI institute for Coral Reef Sciences to collect colonies of *Leptoseris* at depths between 225 and 360 feet in the Au'au Channel, Hawai'i using HURL's Pisces IV/V submersibles. The research team used uranium-thorium radiometric dating to accurately determine the age of the coral skeletons at multiple points along its radial growth axis – much like one might determine the age of tree rings within a tree trunk.

"Considering the low light environment, the previous assumption was that large corals at these extreme depths should be very old due to extremely slow growth rates," said Kahng. "Surprisingly, the corals were found to be relatively young with growth rates comparable to that of many non-branching shallow-water corals. Growth rates were measured to be between nearly 1 inch per year at 225 feet depth and 0.3 inches per year at 360 feet depth."

The research team found that these low light, deep water specialists employ an interesting strategy to dominate their preferred habitat. Their thin skeletons and plate-like shape allow for efficient use of calcium carbonate to maximize surface area for light absorption while using minimal resources to form their skeleton. These thin corals only grow radially outward, not upward, and do not thicken over time like encrusting or massive corals.

"Additionally, the optical geometry of their thin, flat, white skeletons form fine parallel ridges that grow outward from a central origin," said Kahng. "In some cases, these ridges form convex spaces between them which effectively trap light in reflective chambers and cause light to pass repeatedly through the coral tissue until it is absorbed by the photosynthetic machinery."

The strategic efficiency of *Leptoseris* enabling its robust growth rates in such low light has important implications for its ability to compete for space and over-shade slower growing organisms.

"It also illustrates the flexibility of reef building corals and suggests that these communities may be able to develop and recover from mortality events much faster than previously thought," said Kahng.

Figure 1. A colony of *Leptoseris hawaiiensis* at 315 feet in the Au'au Channel Hawaii. Credit: HURL UH

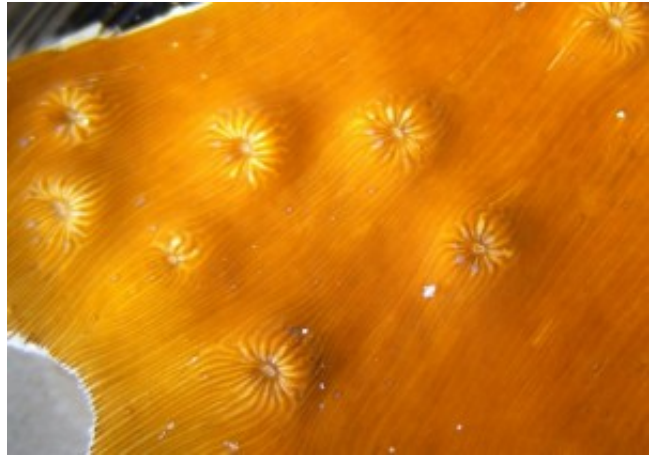
Figure 2. A colony of deep water *Leptoseris* sp. Note fine rows of septocostae radiating outward from a central origin and the low density of polyps. Credit: Sam Kahng

Figure 3. A magnified view of the polyps from a deep water *Leptoseris* sp. Note what appears to be vestigial tentacles (which do not extend) surrounding some of the polyps. There are identical bulbs of tissue protruding between some of the septocostae in between the polyps.

Credit: Sam Kahng

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photic zone. Coral Reefs (2020).



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Source : KIKAI Institute for coral reef sciences

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