

OSTRACODA AS PALAEO-ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS

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Organizers: University of Michigan-University of Ghana

Outline

Background

Theme I: Ecology

Theme II: Palaeoecology

Summary

References

Background: Environmental change

Past

Present

Future

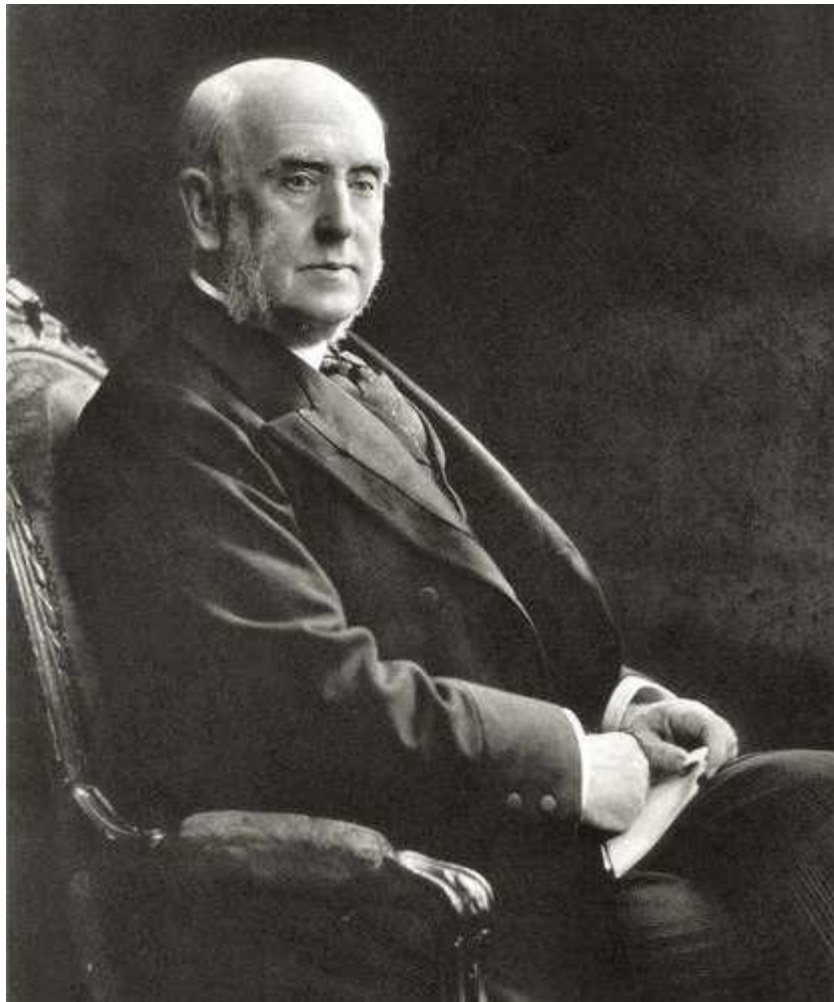
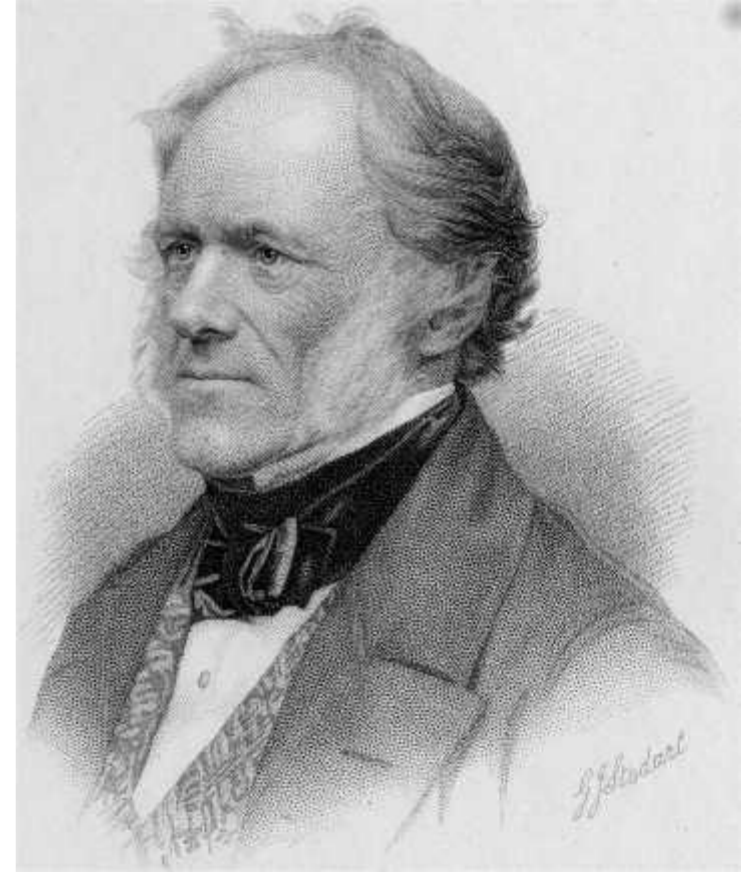


Aquatic ecosystems

Uniformitarianism

Charles Lyell (1797-1875) Scottish geologist and also botanist
Principles of Geology (1830-33)

Presented idea of **uniformitarianism** to propose that **processes at work today** have operated over the immense span of geological time but that the rates may have changed



Archibald Geikie (1835-1924) Scottish Geologist

Coined the phrase
“The present is the key to the past”

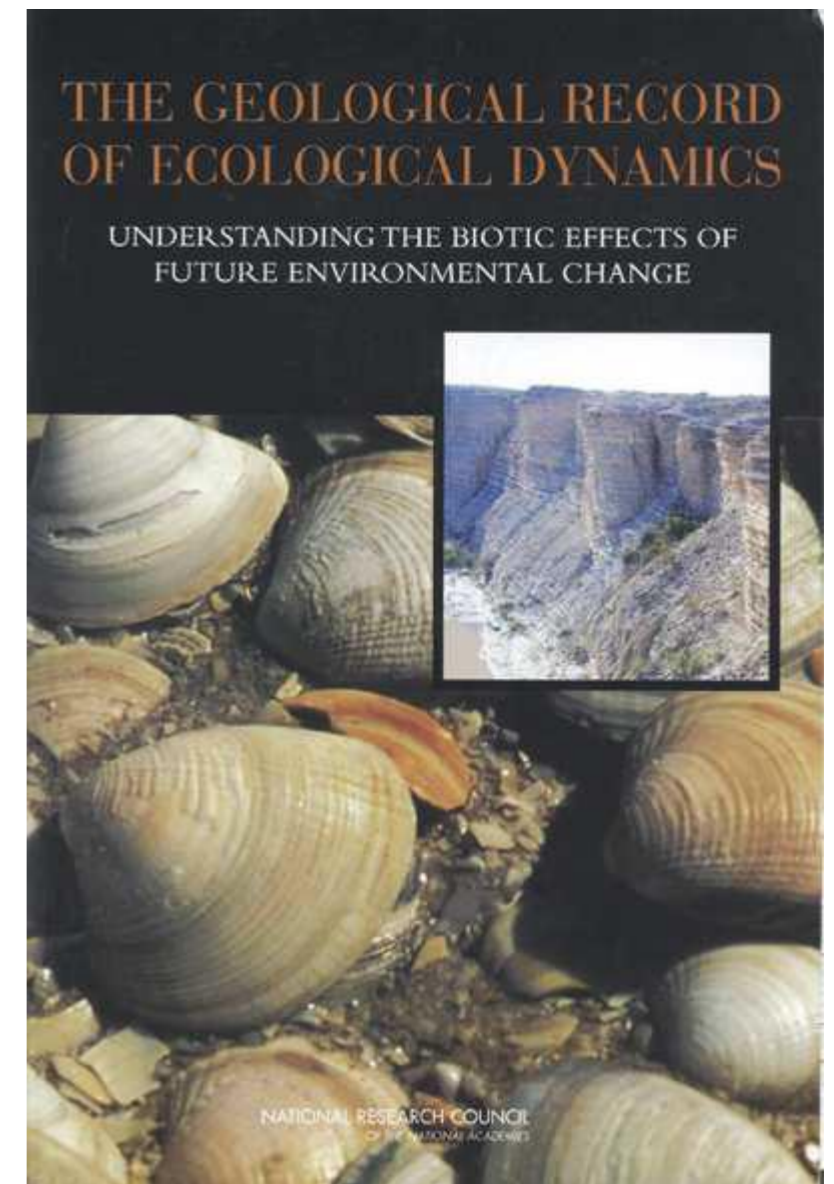
Important to distinguish between substantive uniformitarianism (rates of processes are invariant) and methodological uniformitarianism (processes are invariant).

Palaeoecology

Palaeoecology is the study of the ecology of the past

Important and critical role
for palaeoecology.

The Geological Record of
Ecological Dynamics –
Understanding the Biotic
Effects of Future
Environmental Change
(Flessa & Jackson 2005)



Bioindication

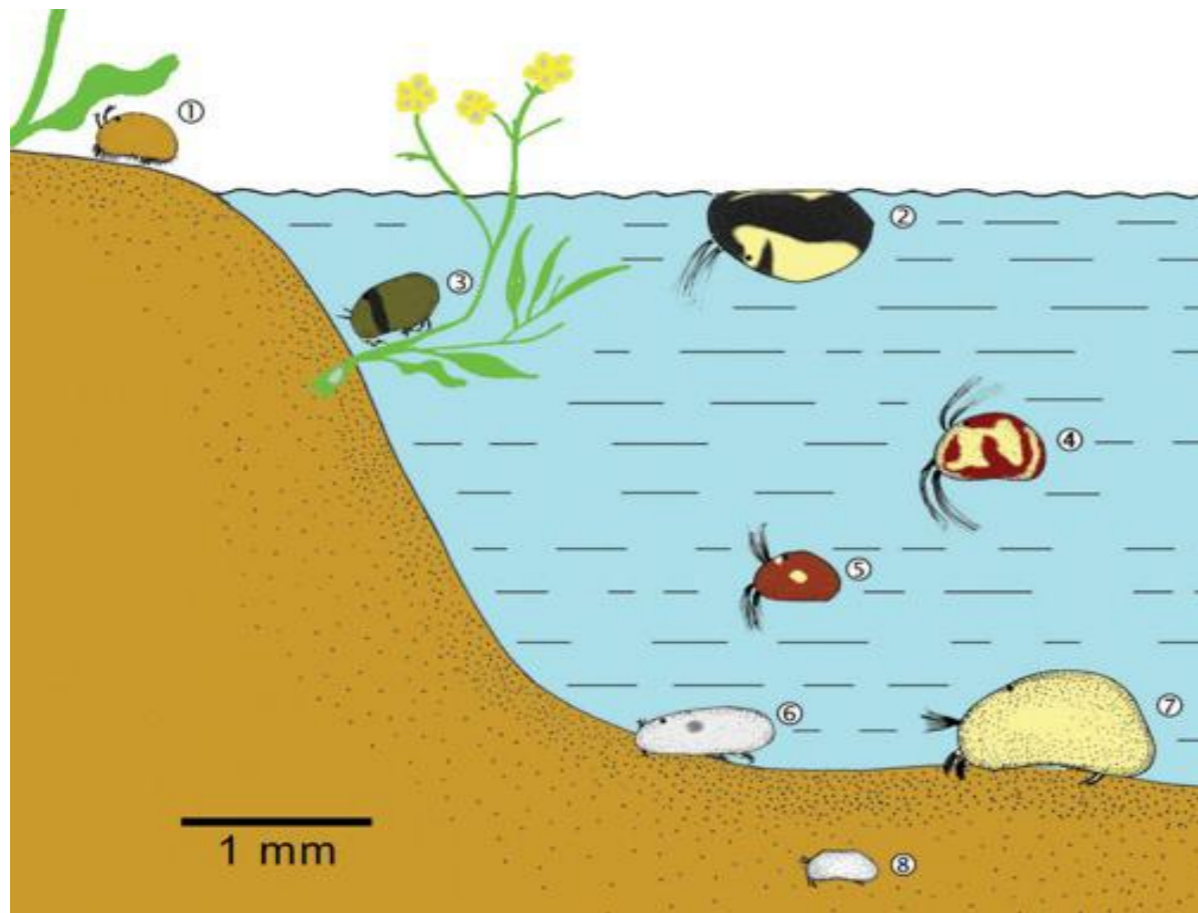
Ecology

Environmental gradient \longrightarrow Assemblage

Palaeoecology

Fossil association \longrightarrow Palaeoenvironmental gradient

Why ostracods?



Frenzel et al... 2006

Video: P. Frenzel & F. Viehberg

- Seed **shrimp** (0.3 - 3.0 mm)
- Species-specific **sensitivity**
- Long **fossil** record

Ostracoda as indicators of past environment

- Class of Crustacea - ‘Seed Shrimp’
- Live in marine and non-marine aquatic habitats (e.g. Horne et al. 2002)
- Indicators of (palaeo)environmental parameters (e.g., Holmes & Chivas, 2002; Park & Smith 2003)
- Monitoring of recent freshwater conditions (e.g., Kulköylüoğlu , 2004)

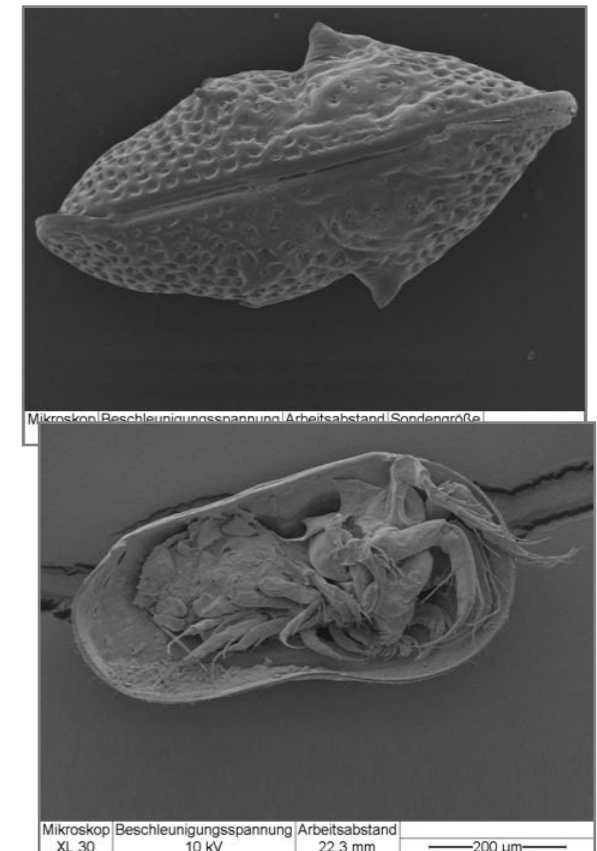


Photo: P. Frenzel

Aims :

- Ecology of ostracods
- Reconstruction of past aquatic environments

Sediment sampling shallow waters

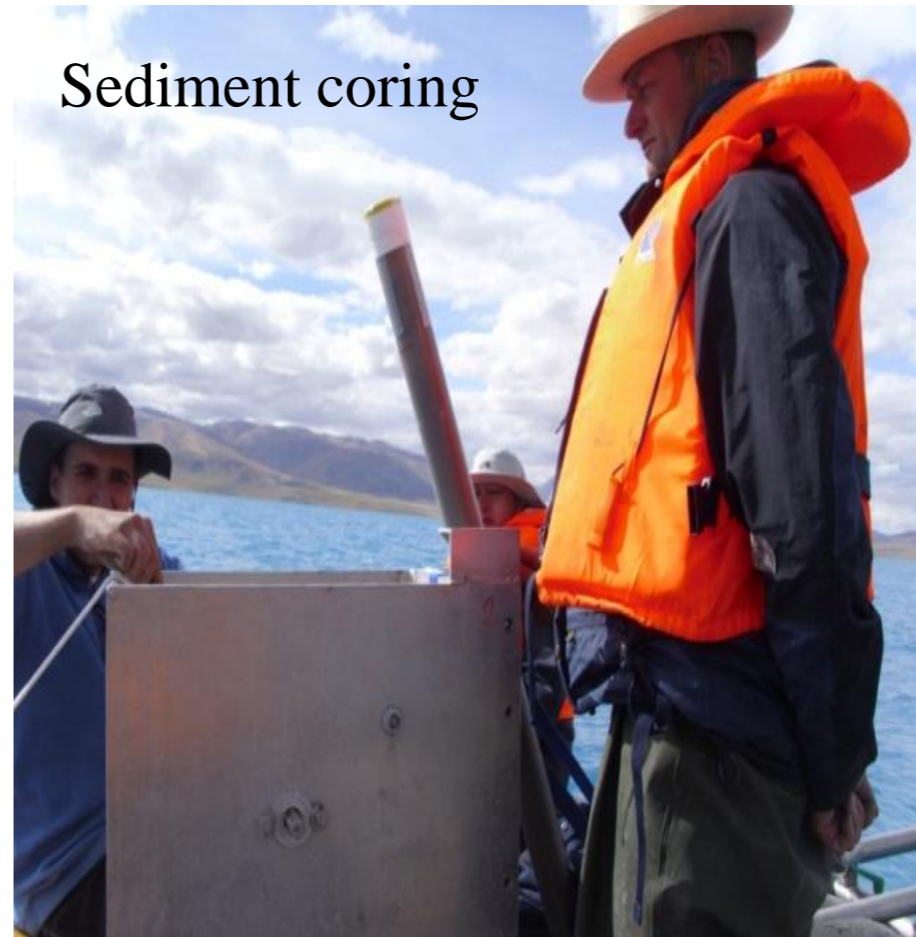


Sampling lake sediments

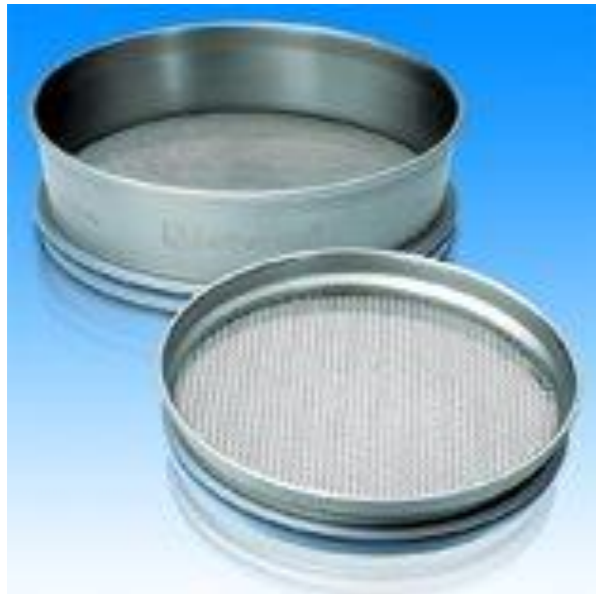
Eckman grab



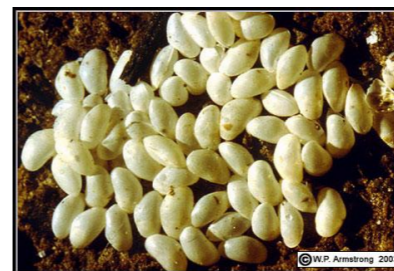
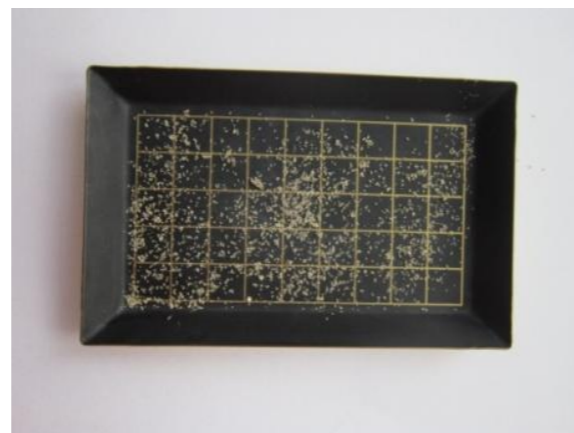
Sediment coring



Laboratory work



63 µm
200 µm



- All ostracods picked from dried residues
- Identification and counting

Statistical Analyses

Taxonomic analysis

e.g., Meisch 2000; Wroczyna et al. 2009

Multivariate analyses

e.g., PAST, PRIMER 6, CANOCO 5

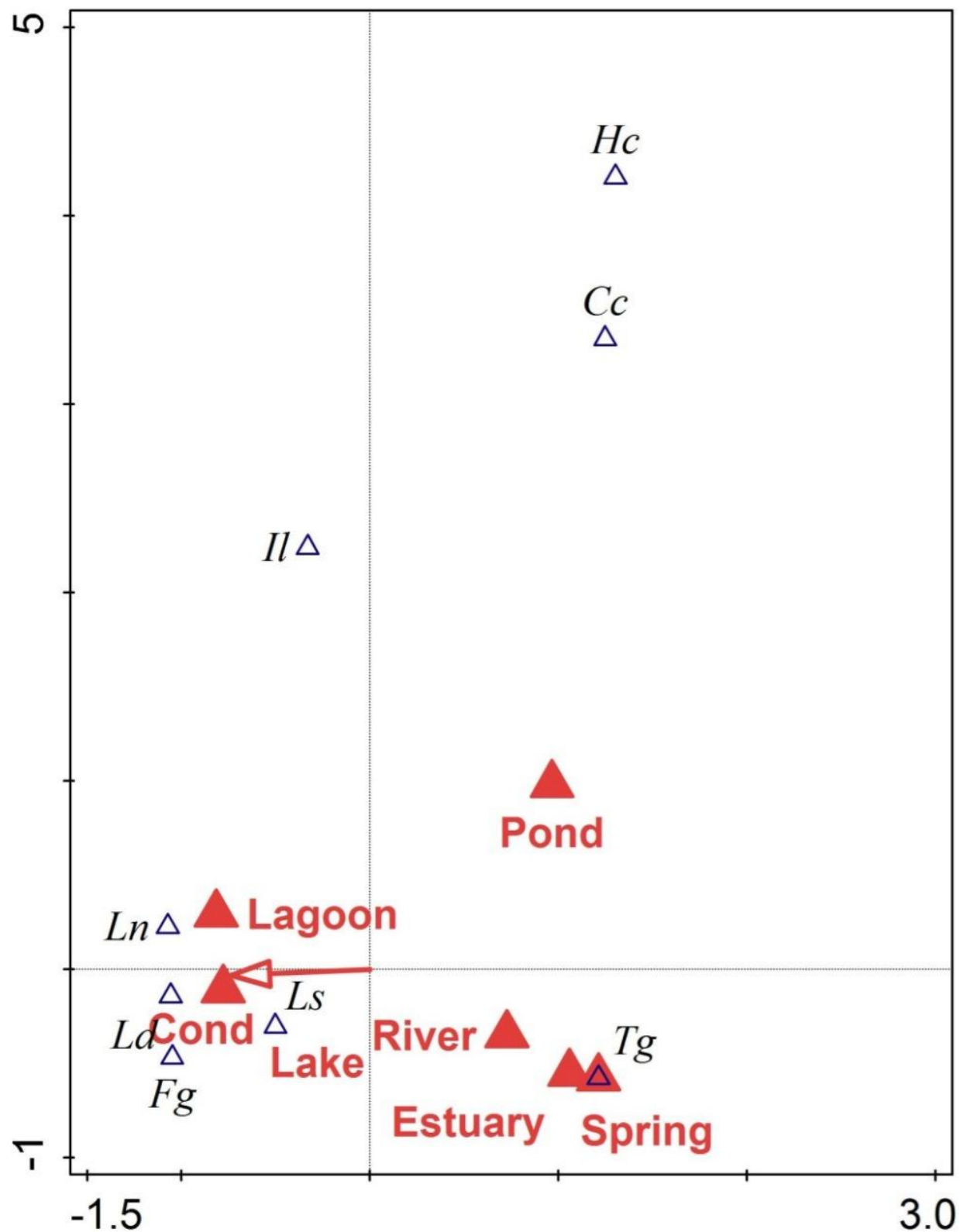
Ostracod-based transfer function

e.g., Frenzel et al. 2010; Peng et al. 2014

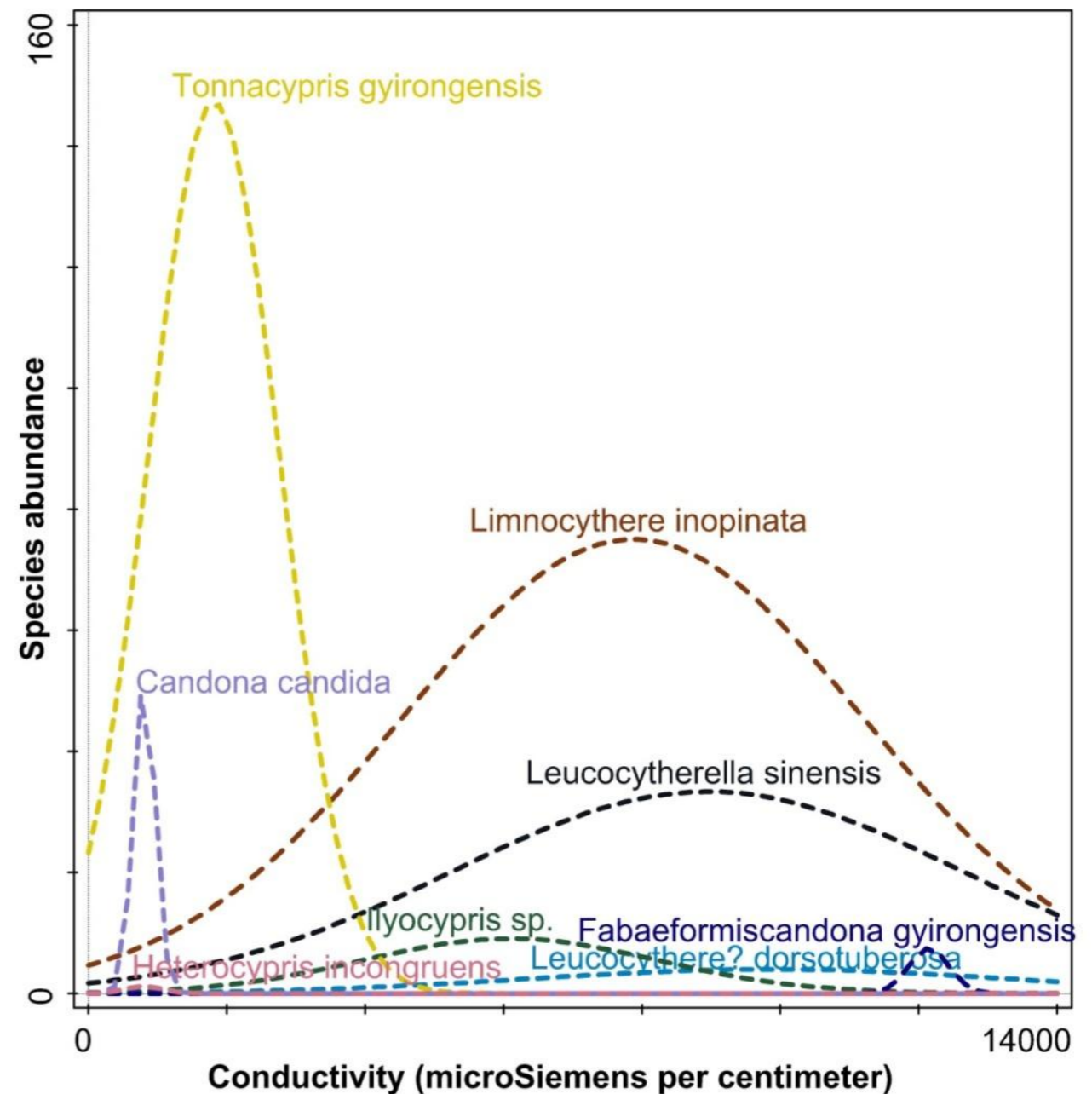
Ecological data

Method	Date / samples	Aquatic ecosystems	Environmental variables
Random Sampling Gears: Box corer Hand-net	2009 = 8 2010 = 2 2011 = 35 2012 = 21	Lakes (n = 29) Rivers (n = 13) Estuary (n = 10) Lagoons (n = 8) Ponds (n = 3) Spring (n = 3) 66 samples	Conductivity Temperature pH O ₂ Alkalinity Water depth Sediment type*

Conductivity correlates with species distribution



	1	2	3	4
Explained by constrained axis [%]	24.70	9.60	3.57	1.67
Explained by unconstrained axis [%]	31.78	17.19	8.04	2.80
Efficiency of constrained axis [%]	77.72	55.87	44.40	59.80



Conclusions



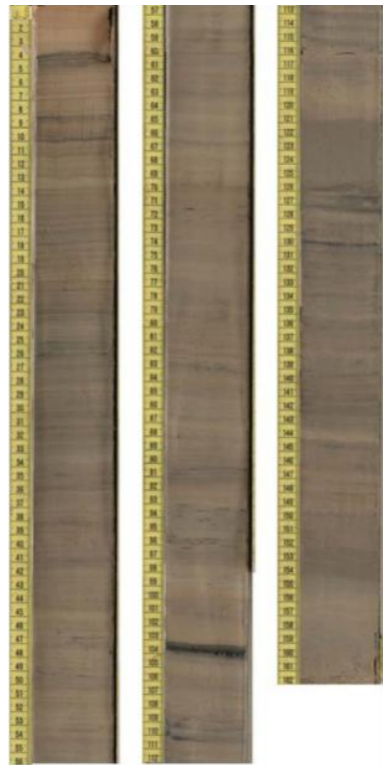
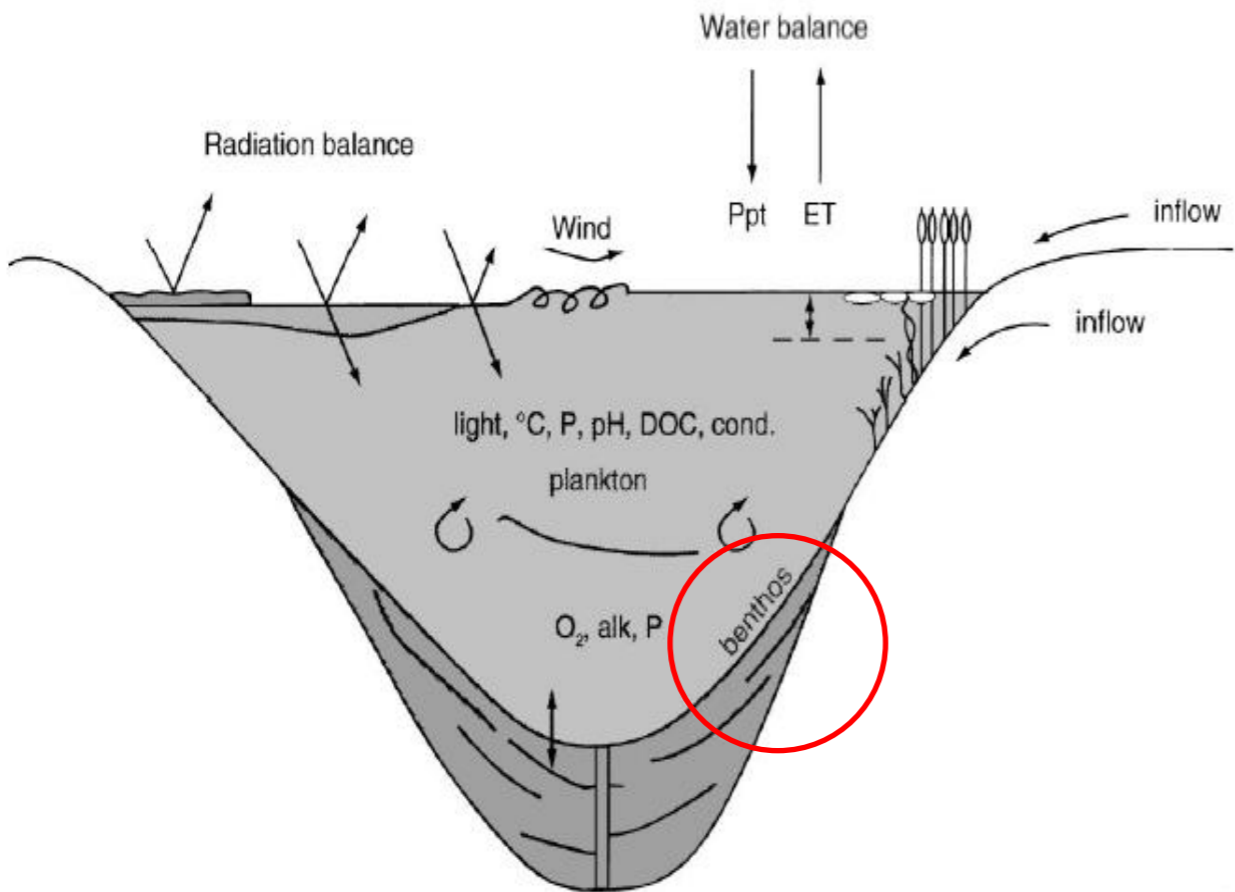
□ Indicator species: **distinct** water body and **water depth**

□ **Conductivity is the** best environmental parameter

Name	Explains %	Contribution %	pseudo-F	P	P(adj)
Conductivity	21	25.6	9.8	0.001	0.008
Habitats	9	11	4.6	0.003	0.024

→ Ostracoda are **sensitive bioindicators**

... memory of lake history



Lake **complex** system

⇒ **Climate**

(Source: Battarbee 2000)

Sediment core processing

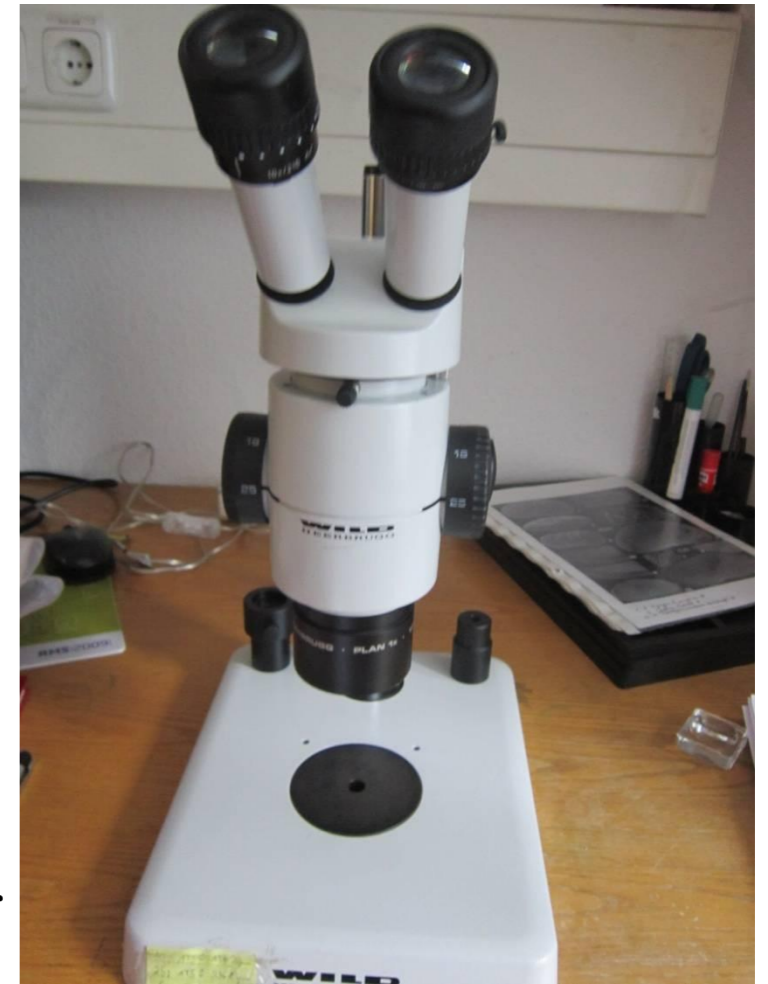


- Sediment Core sampled in 1cm intervals

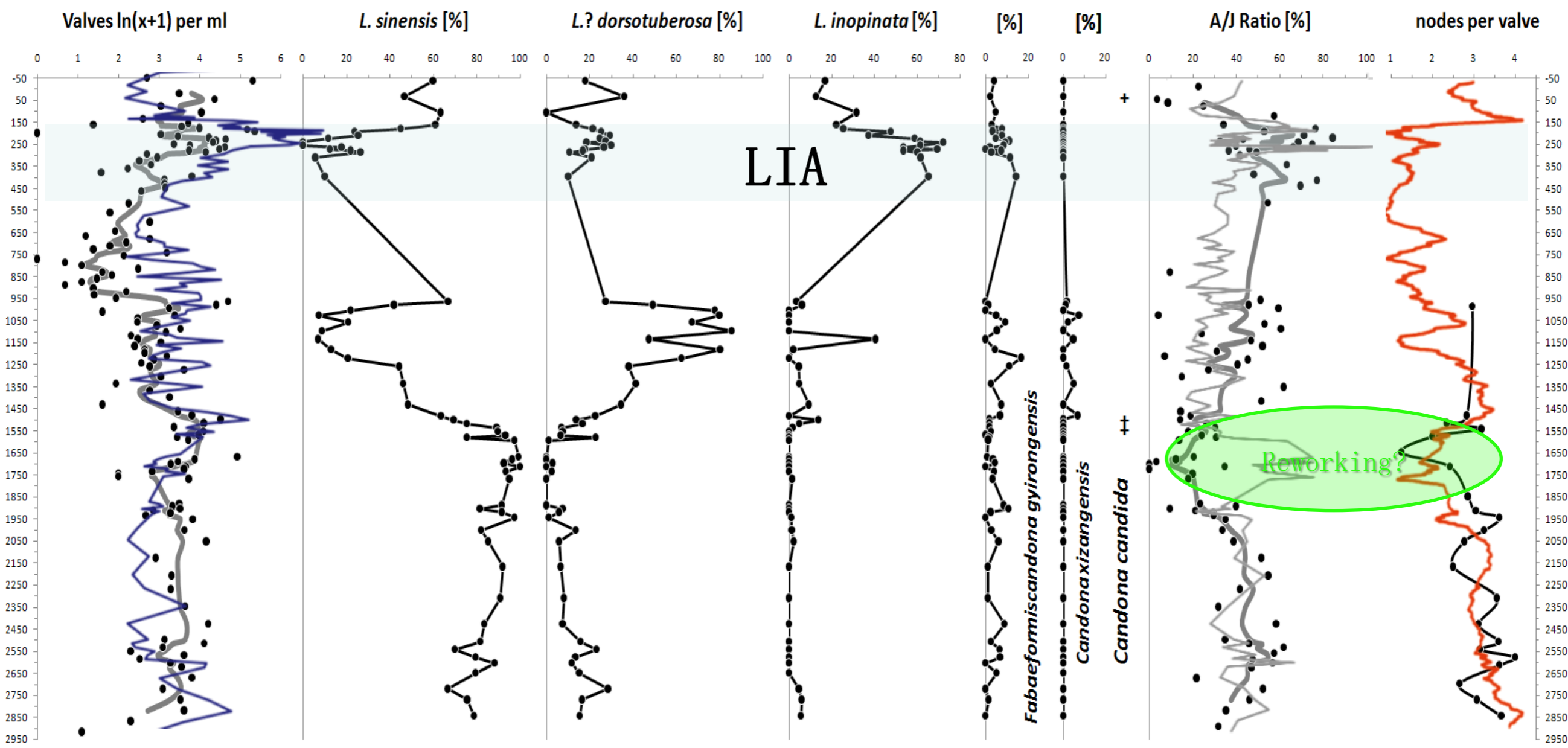
Standard Sieves
63 μm and 200 μm



- Wet sieved with distilled water



Example: ostracods as environmental indicators



Conclusions

- ❑ Ostracod abundance changes with lake productivity
- ❑ Ostracod dominance detects lake level changes via salinity tolerance
- ❑ Climate change causes lake level changes
- ➔ Monsoon climate influences water levels of closed lakes

Summary

- Ostracods (small crustaceans) lives in all types of waterbodies
- Changes in ostracod associations reflect changing aquatic environments (fresh to marine, shallow water to deep water)
- Understanding of historical climate and environmental changes

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