

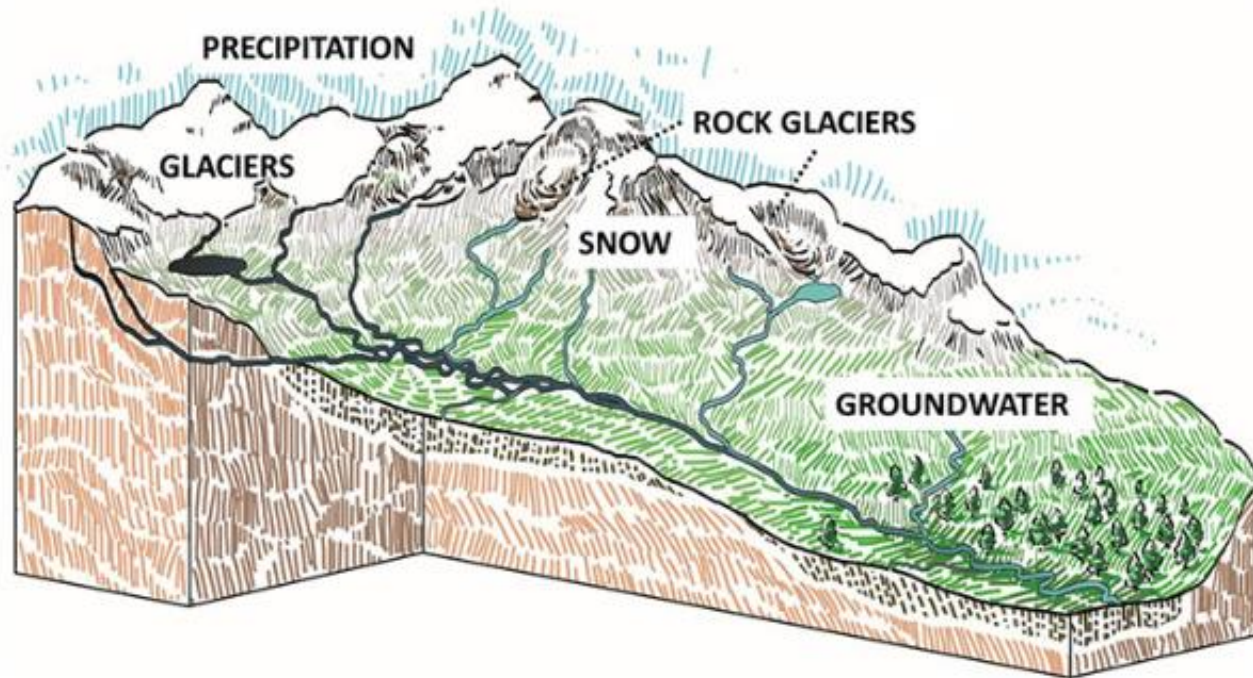
The distinct microbiome of the dominant algae in glacier-fed streams

Léa FRANCOMME

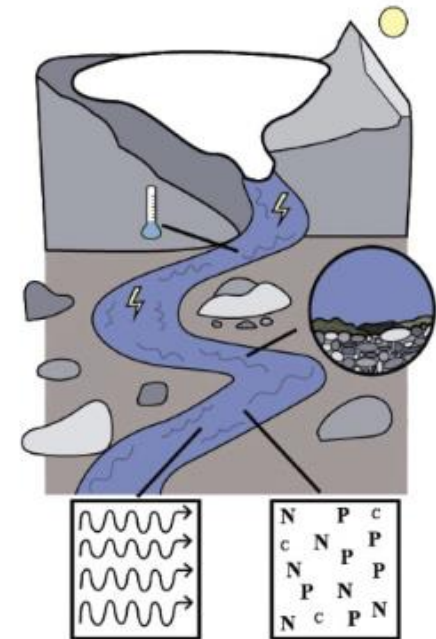
Florian BAIER
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September 3rd, 2025

Glacier-fed streams



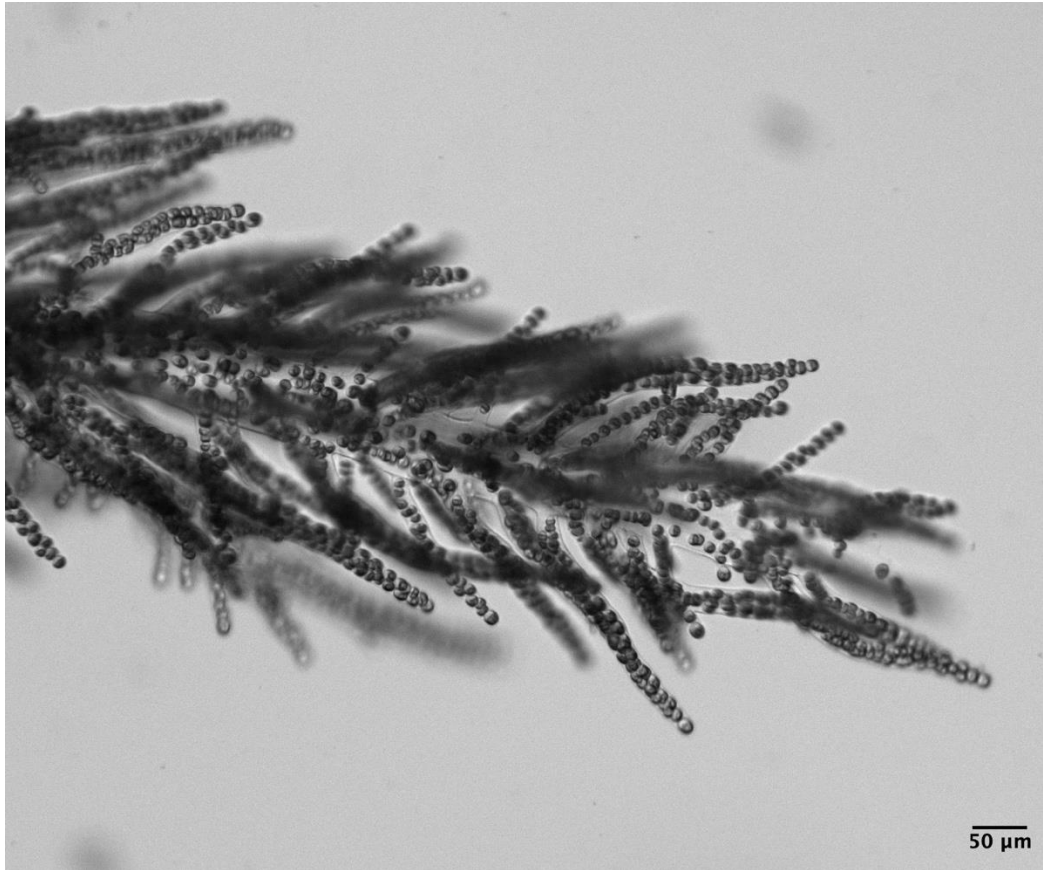
Brighenti et al, 2019



Sudlow et al, 2023

Hydrurus foetidus – the dominant algae in GFS

- *Chrysophyceae* family
- Unicellular organism
- Macroscopic structure
- Up to 30cm long



Hydrurus foetidus – the dominant algae in GFS



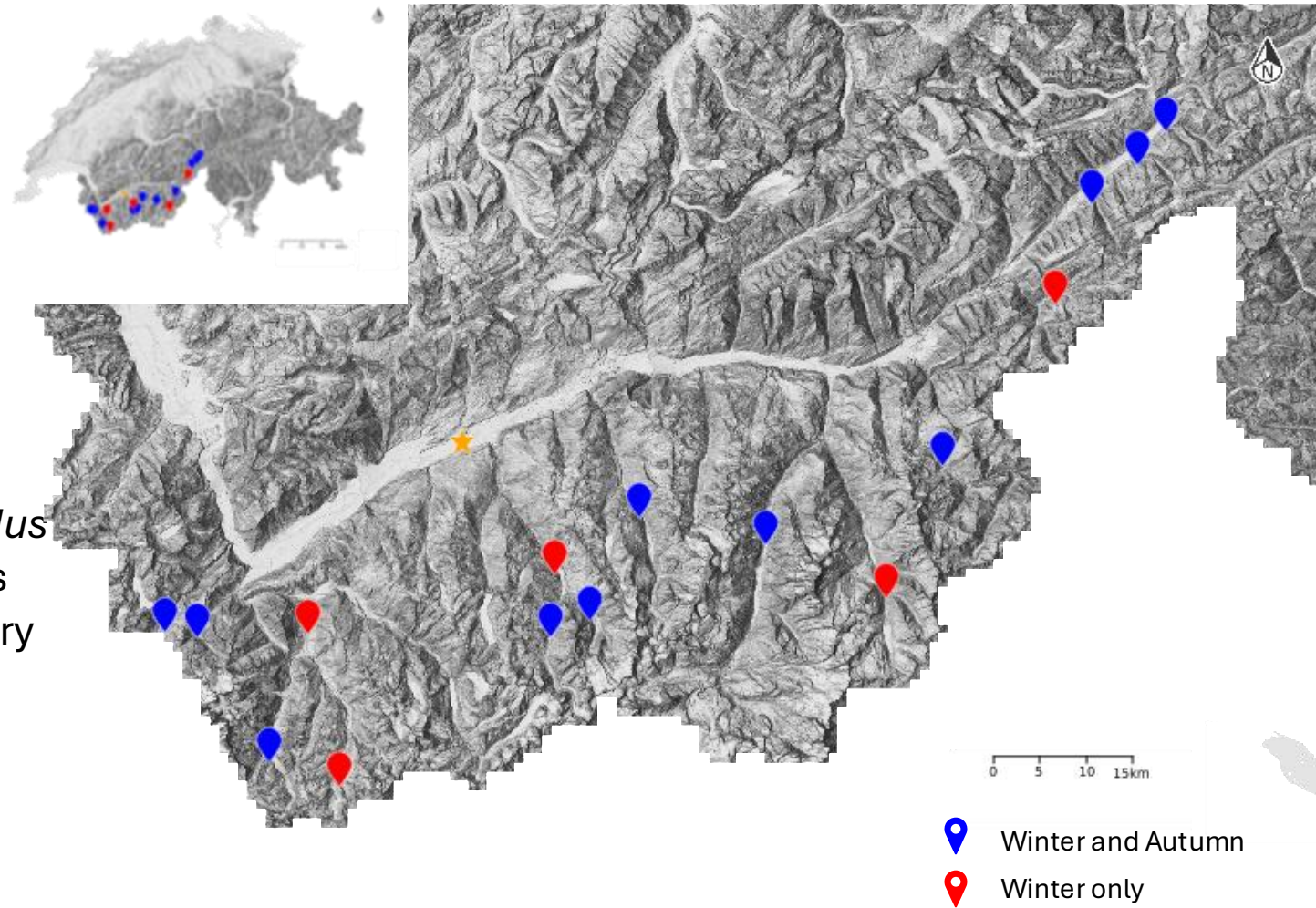
- Seasonal algae (disappears in summer)
- In streamwaters ranging from 0 to 12°C
- At the base of the food web
- Forming blooms under oligotrophic conditions

Hypothesis

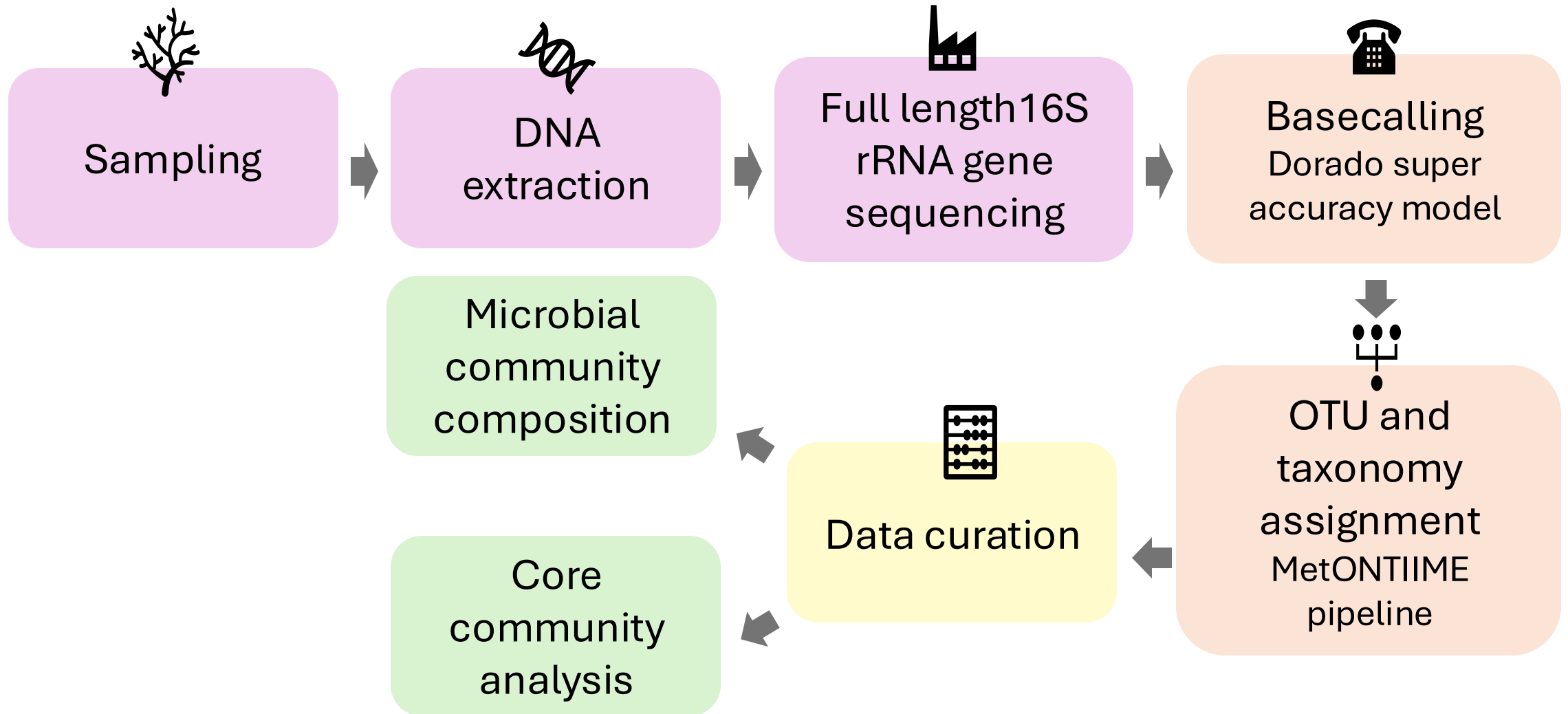
- *H. foetidus* has its own microbiome, which changes across seasons.
- Part of this microbiome is independent of space and time → core microbiome
- *H. foetidus* interacts with its microbiome → potential symbiotic organism

Sampling

- 16 streams
- Triplicates of *H. foetidus*
- Streamwater samples
- Streamwater chemistry

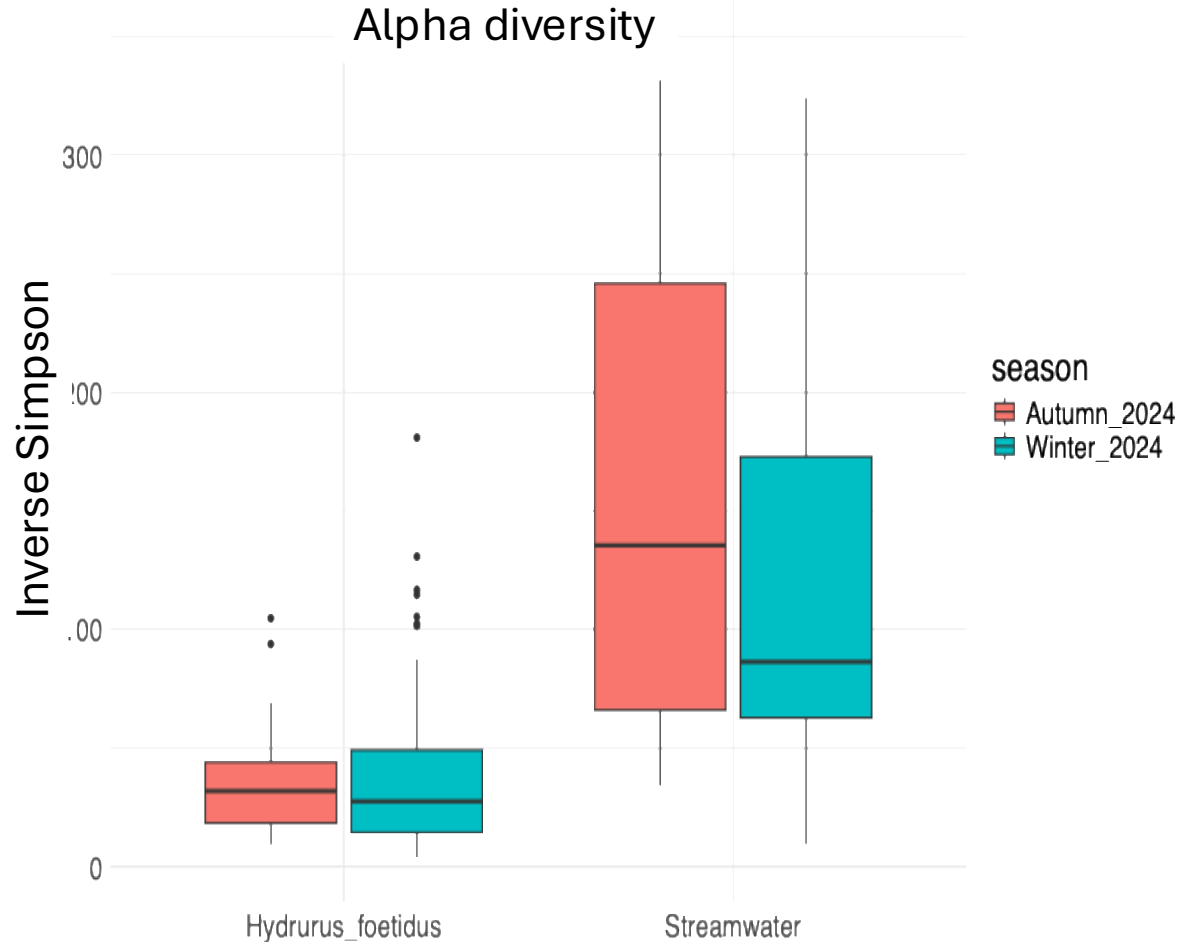


Workflow

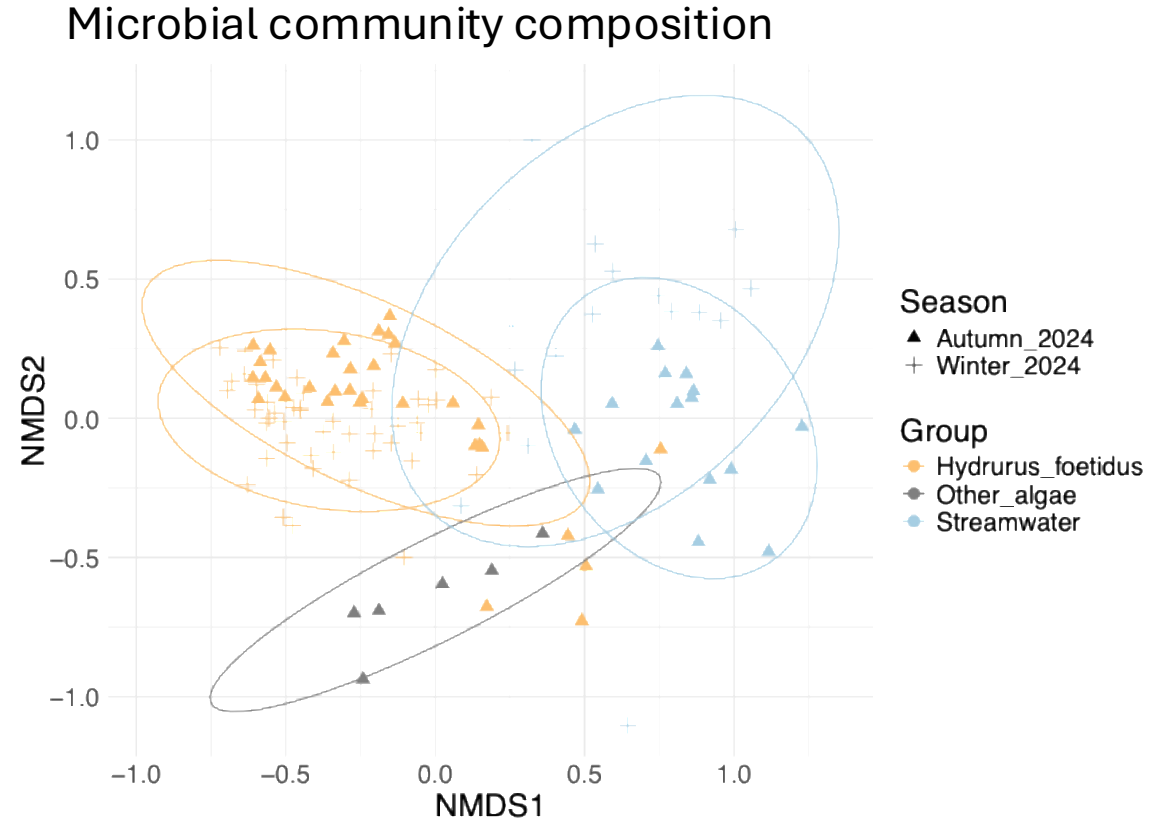


H. foetidus harbours a distinct microbiome

Wilcoxon test
group p -value < 0.001



PERMANOVA
 p -values < 0.001

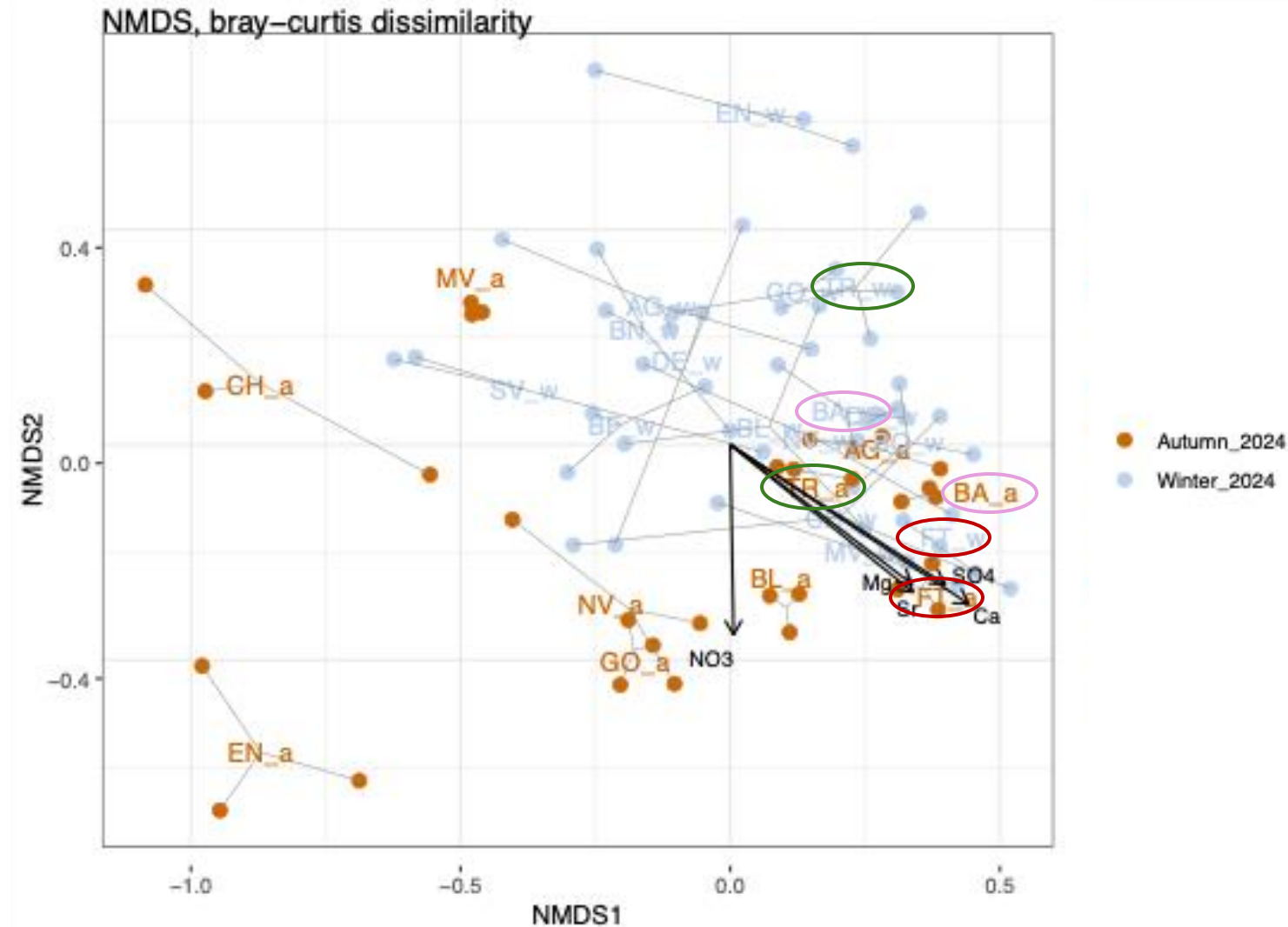


Effect of the environment on *H. foetidus* microbiome

Envfit

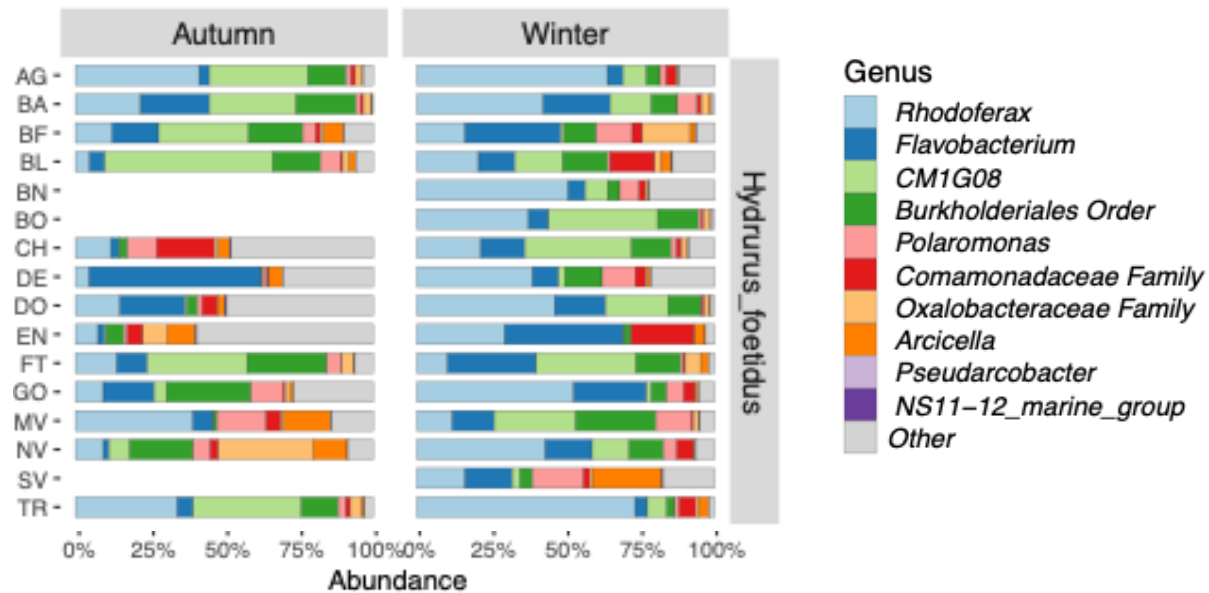
p-values < 0.001

NO_3 *p-value* < 0.01



Core microbiome

Genera present in at least 90% of *H. foetidus* samples



On average

- Rhodoferax: 30%
- CM1G08 (*Oxalobacteraceae* fam.): 17%
- Flavobacterium: 11%
- Polaromonas: 5%
- Arcicella: 2%
- Pseudorhodobacter: 1%

Conclusion

- *H. foetidus* microbiome \neq streamwater one \neq other algae
→ *H. foetidus* harbours its **own** microbial community
- *H. foetidus* microbiome season
- *H. foetidus* core microbiome
→ is independent of space and time
→ represents most of the total microbiome relative abundance



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