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## Chapter 9

### **The seasonal dynamics of benthic (micro) organisms and extracellular carbohydrates in an intertidal mudflat and their effect on the concentration of suspended sediment**

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#### **Introduction**

Estuaries are highly dynamic systems that are continuously subject to morphological changes. Erosion, transport and deposition of sediment trigger these changes. Several studies have been carried out in order to understand the physical processes that cause sediment transport and deposition in estuaries (Dyer, 1988; Postma, 1967). Erosion, on the other hand, depends as well on physical processes, induced by waves and currents (De Jonge & van Beusekom, 1995), as on biological processes (Kornman & de Deckere, 1998; Nowell et al., 1981). Organisms living in or on the sediment will alter the sediment properties, which will result in either stabilization or destabilization. Stabilization of the sediment is mainly a result of the excretion of extracellular polysaccharides by diatoms and/or bacteria (Dade et al., 1990; Paterson, 1988). Bioturbation by meio- and macrobenthos results in a destabilization of the sediment by an increase of the water content and/or microtopography (Davis, 1993; de Deckere et al., 2002; Nowell et al., 1981) and indirectly by grazing on stabilizing organisms (Gerdol & Hughes, 1994a).

The Dollard, a part of the Ems-Dollard estuary, consists of intertidal flats for 80 %. These flats are regularly covered with diatom mats, which increase the erosion resistance of the sediment (Kornman & de Deckere, 1998). Meiobenthos consist for almost ninety percent of nematodes, most species found are diatom feeders (Bouwman, 1983). A lot of nematodes are known to build tubes in the surface layers of the sediment (Jensen, 1996), thereby increasing the water content. Protruding tubes will enhance micro turbulence in the boundary layer of the sediment (Eckman et al., 1981). This will be more pronounced by tubes of the amphipod *Corophium volutator*, which is one of the dominant species in the Dollard (Essink et al., 1998). *Corophium* destabilises the sediment directly by changing the microtopography (unpublished results) and indirectly by grazing on diatoms (Gerdol & Hughes, 1994a). *Corophium* can affect the sediment dynamics also by active resuspension of fine sediment particles (de Deckere et al., 2000).

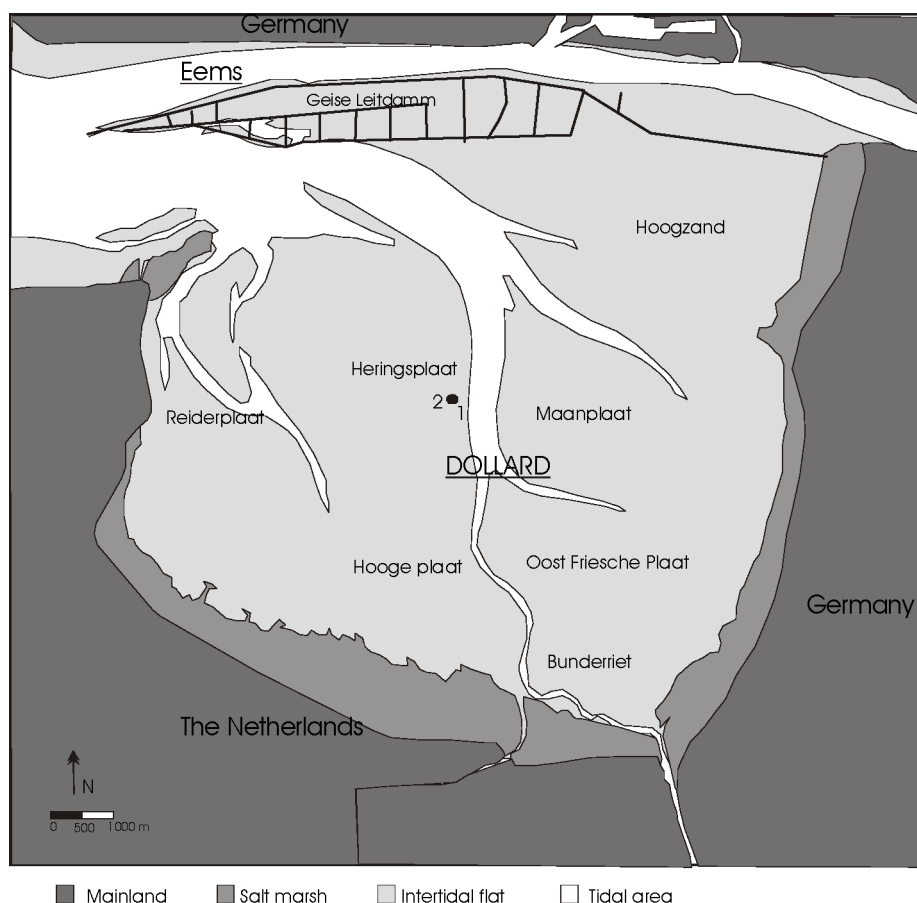
The suspended sediment concentration in the Ems-Dollard estuary is strongly affected by erosion due to wind-induced waves and by settlement during calm weather conditions (De Jonge & van Beusekom, 1995). It is hypothesised that benthic

destabilisation and stabilisation processes affect the amount of sediment that can be suspended. Therefore suspended sediment concentration above the Heringsplaat, an intertidal flat in the Ems-Dollard estuary, was measured during two seasons and related to the dominant benthic biological features.

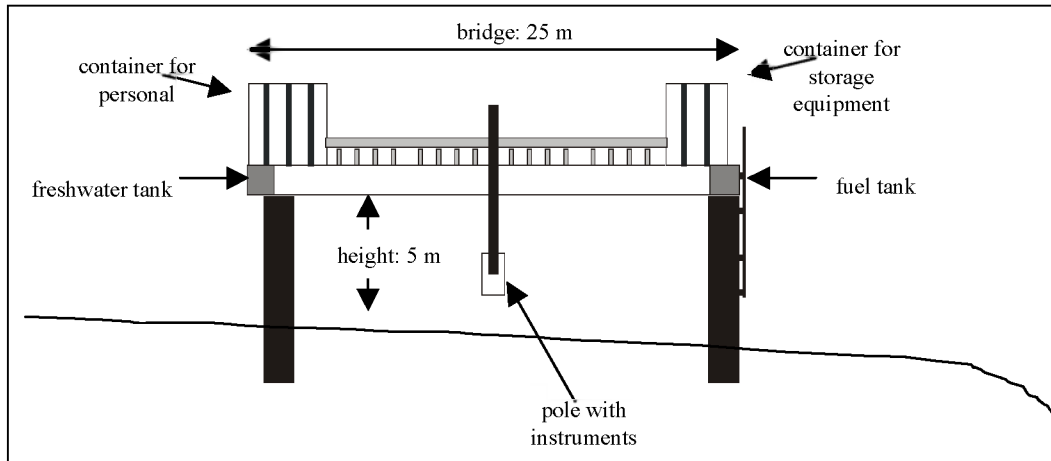
## Material and methods

### Study area

The Ems-Dollard estuary is situated in the northeast part of the Dutch Wadden Sea on the border between the Netherlands and Germany (Figure 9.1). The Dollard is the upper reach of the estuary, approximately 100 km<sup>2</sup>, and consists for  $\pm 85\%$  of intertidal flats. The tidal prism of this area is  $115 \times 10^6$  m<sup>3</sup> and the tidal range is 3 m (De Jonge, 1992). Measurements were performed on the Heringsplaat, an ebb dominated mesotidal flat located in the central part of the Dollard (Figure 9.1). The sediment at this flat varies between sandy mud and muddy sand. Maximum current velocities during ebb are approximately 0.3 m.s<sup>-1</sup>. The maximum significant wave height above the flat is about 0.5 m, due to a combination of the fetch of a few kilometers and the relative shallow water depth (max 1.5 m).



**Figure 9.1.** Map of the Dollard estuary with the measuring-bridge situated in the middle on the intertidal flat Heringsplaat ( • ) and the two sampling stations 1 and 2.



**Figure 9.2.** Cross-section of the Heringsplaat and the measuring-bridge.

### **Sampling**

Two plots of 100 m<sup>2</sup> were monitored from 1995 till 1997. Station 1 was located 100 m from the channel and 100 m south of a huge measuring-bridge (Figure 9.2) (Kornman & de Deckere, 1998). Station 2 was situated at the higher part of the flat, 250 m from the channel. Sampling was done seasonally during 1995 and with monthly intervals from spring till autumn in 1996 and 1997. Undisturbed cores were taken for chlorophyll *a* and carbohydrates (0-5 mm,  $\phi = 1.8$  cm,  $n = 5$  ( $n$ =number of cores)), grain size (0-5 mm,  $\phi = 3.6$  cm,  $n = 3$ ) and *Corophium* and nematodes (0-30 cm,  $\phi = 12$  cm,  $n = 3$ ). The samples for chlorophyll *a*, carbohydrates and grain size were immediately frozen in the field, samples for benthos were fixed with borax buffered formaldehyde (4%). The suspended sediment concentration in the water column was measured continuously with 3 MEX turbidity sensors during 1996 and 1997 at the bridge (type BTG RD-20/10). The data of the three MEX sensors were averaged and finally an average value was calculated per day. Wind velocity and wind direction were measured at the top of this bridge. The wind velocity data were also averaged per day. The suspended sediment concentrations measured above the Heringsplaat were compared to data measured at the entrance of the Dollard in the main channel "Groote Gat" (Figure 9.1).

### **Analysis**

Chlorophyll *a* was extracted from freeze-dried sediment (100 mg) by N,N-dimethylformamide. Samples were incubated for 1 hour and centrifuged for 5 minutes at 20,000 g. The absorption was measured spectrophotometrically at 665 nm ( $E_n$ ). Subsequently 15  $\mu$ l HCl (5 M) was added to the extract and absorption was measured again ( $E_a$ ). The chlorophyll *a* concentration can then be calculated according to the following equation: chlorophyll *a* (g l<sup>-1</sup>) =  $2.3 * (E_n - E_a) / 72.114$  (de Winder et al., 1999).

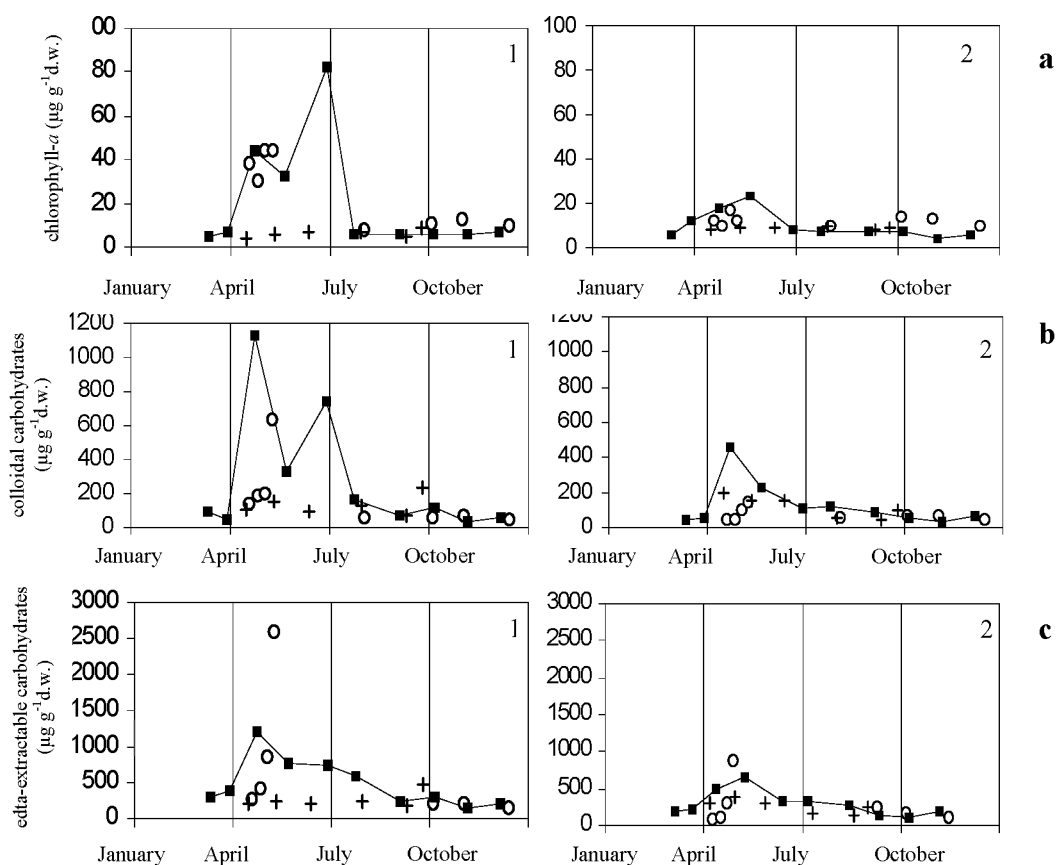
Carbohydrates were determined using the phenol-sulfuric acid assay (Dubois et al., 1956). Carbohydrates were extracted from the sediment in two steps. About 200

mg of freeze-dried sediment was extracted with 1 ml of distilled water for 1 hour at 30°C. The sample was centrifuged for 5 min. at 20,000 g. The supernatant contained the colloidal carbohydrates. Subsequently the pellet was extracted for 4 h. by 1.5 ml of a 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>-EDTA-solution at 20°C. The supernatant contained the EDTA-extractable fraction.

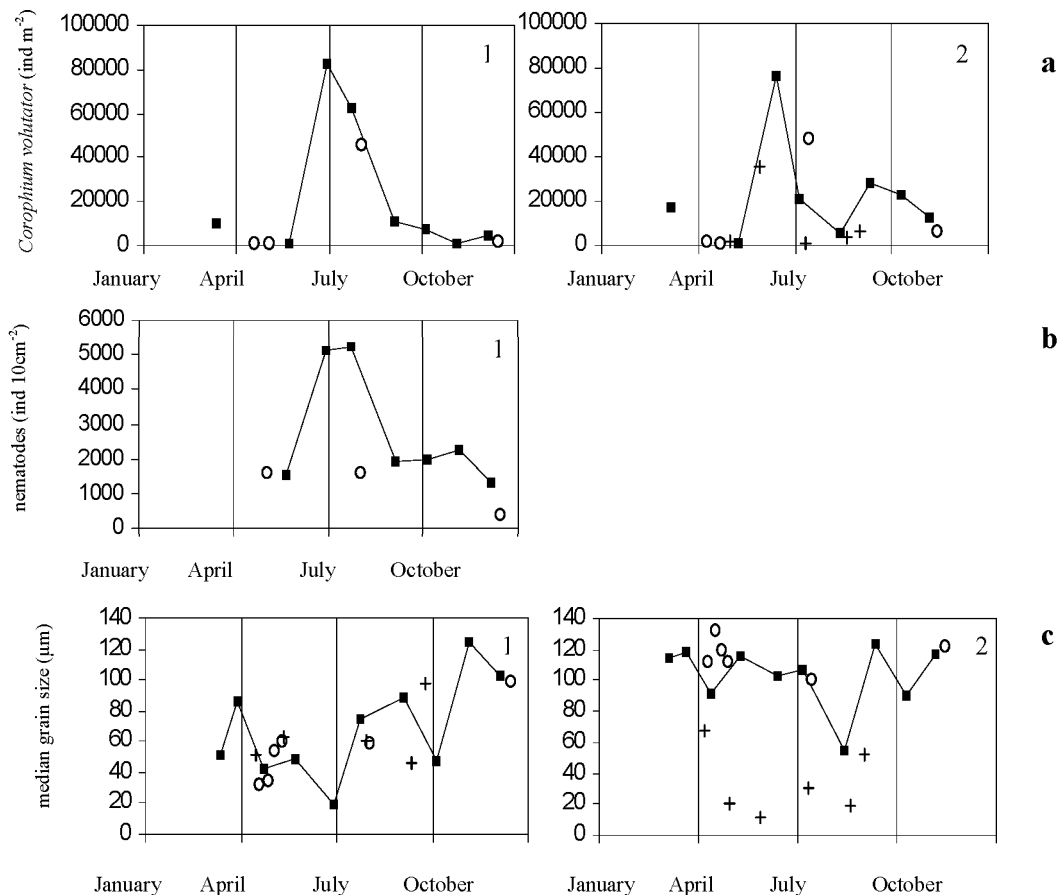
Grain size was analysed with a Malvern Particle Sizer 3600 EC. *Corophium* and nematodes were counted under a binocular after sieving the sediment respectively over a 500-µm and a 38-µm sieve.

## Results

Both stations showed an increase of chlorophyll *a* in spring during 1995 and 1996 (Figure 9.3a), but contents were higher at station 1, which was situated at the edge of the flat. A pronounced peak of chlorophyll *a* was observed at this station in the summer of 1996. This coincided with an extensive diatom mat on the surface of the sediment. This mat was not found at station 2 neither during 1995 and 1997 at station 1. Chlorophyll *a* did not show any seasonal dynamics in the surface layer of the sediment during 1997.



**Figure 9.3.** Time series of (a) chlorophyll-*a* content, (b) colloidal carbohydrate content and (c) EDTA-extractable carbohydrate content, in the upper layer of the sediment (0-0.5cm) at plot 1 (left column) and plot 2 (right column) during 1995(o), 1996(■) and 1997(+).



**Figure 9.4.** Time series of (a) *Corophium volutator* density, (b) nematode density and (c) median grain size of the sediment in the upper layer of the sediment (0-0.5cm), at plot 1 (left column) and plot 2 (right column) during 1995(o), 1996(■) and 1997 (+). Nematodes were not sampled in 1997, neither in plot 2.

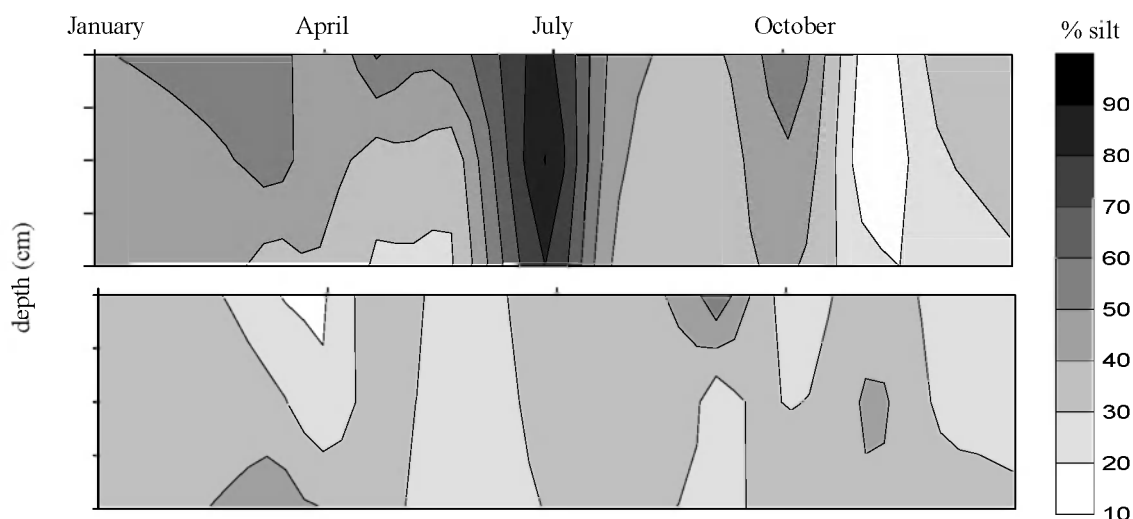
The carbohydrate fractions, the colloidal as well as the EDTA extractable, had higher contents at station 1 than at station 2 till August during 1995 and 1996. The seasonal dynamics of the colloidal and EDTA extractable carbohydrates showed a similar trend as the chlorophyll *a* dynamics (Figure 9.3b and 9.3c). The EDTA extractable fraction showed some differences. An extreme peak was found for this fraction at the beginning of May 1995 and there was not a peak at the end of June 1996. The EDTA extractable carbohydrates remained also higher throughout the winter. A significant relation however was found between chlorophyll *a* and respectively the colloidal and EDTA extractable fraction of carbohydrates (ANOVA:  $F_{18,28} = 4.62$ ;  $p < 0.001$  and  $F_{18,26} = 3.29$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ), indicating that the EPS production is strongly affected by the algal community.

The macrofaunal community at the two stations consisted out of 7 up to 12 species (Table 9.1), no significant difference was found between the plots. In spring the benthos was not dominated by one of the species. *Corophium volutator*, *Hydrobia*

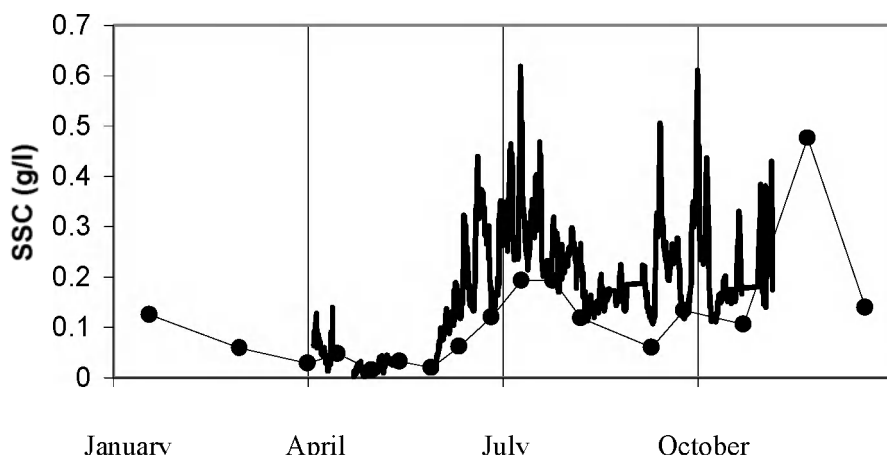
*ulvae*, *Macoma balthica*, *Marenzelleria viridis*, *Nereis diversicolor* and oligochaetes were the most common species, but they were far outnumbered by huge densities of *Corophium volutator* in the summer. The enormous increase of *Corophium* during the summer was found every year (Figure 9.4a). Highest density occurred in the beginning of July 1996, namely 82000 ind.m<sup>-2</sup>. Density decreased rapidly at station 2, but remained high at station 1. This station was situated in the zone, where a second diatom bloom was observed. Nematodes showed also a peak at the end of June (Figure 9.4b). Nematode density varied between 400 up to 2300 ind.10 cm<sup>-2</sup>, but increased up to 5300 ind.10 cm<sup>-2</sup>.

**Table 9.1.** Macrobenthos density (N.m<sup>-2</sup>) at station 1 and 2 at the Heringsplaat in 1995.

| Species                        | Station 1 |      |       |       | Station 2 |      |       |       |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------|-------|-------|-----------|------|-------|-------|
|                                | 19/4      | 3/5  | 2/8   | 14/12 | 19/4      | 3/5  | 2/8   | 14/12 |
| <i>Arenicola marina</i>        |           |      |       |       |           |      | 35    |       |
| <i>Corophium volutator</i>     | 580       | 1275 | 45647 | 2293  | 1971      | 928  | 48583 | 6806  |
| <i>Crangon crangon</i>         |           |      |       |       |           |      | 35    |       |
| <i>Eteona spec.</i>            |           |      | 70    |       |           |      | 70    | 50    |
| <i>Heteromastus filiformis</i> | 464       | 696  | 772   | 1243  | 348       | 116  | 210   | 149   |
| <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i>          | 1044      | 2087 | 2210  | 2238  | 1044      | 2667 | 2771  | 1492  |
| <i>Hydrobia ventrosa</i>       | 464       | 696  | 491   |       | 696       | 1160 | 491   |       |
| <i>Macoma balthica</i>         |           | 1507 | 1157  | 497   | 464       | 580  | 456   | 448   |
| <i>Marenzelleria viridis</i>   | 2667      | 2783 | 1754  | 1592  | 2667      | 3479 | 3964  | 2636  |
| <i>Mya arenaria</i>            |           | 116  | 35    |       | 116       |      |       |       |
| <i>Nereis diversicolor</i>     | 348       | 812  | 491   | 497   | 1391      | 464  | 175   | 149   |
| <i>Oligochaeta spec.</i>       | 1623      | 1507 | 982   | 895   | 580       | 696  | 631   | 647   |
| <i>Pygospio elegans</i>        |           | 928  | 1403  |       | 812       |      | 1929  |       |



**Figure 9.5.** Percentage of silt in the upper two centimeter of the sediment in plot 1 and plot 2 during 1996.



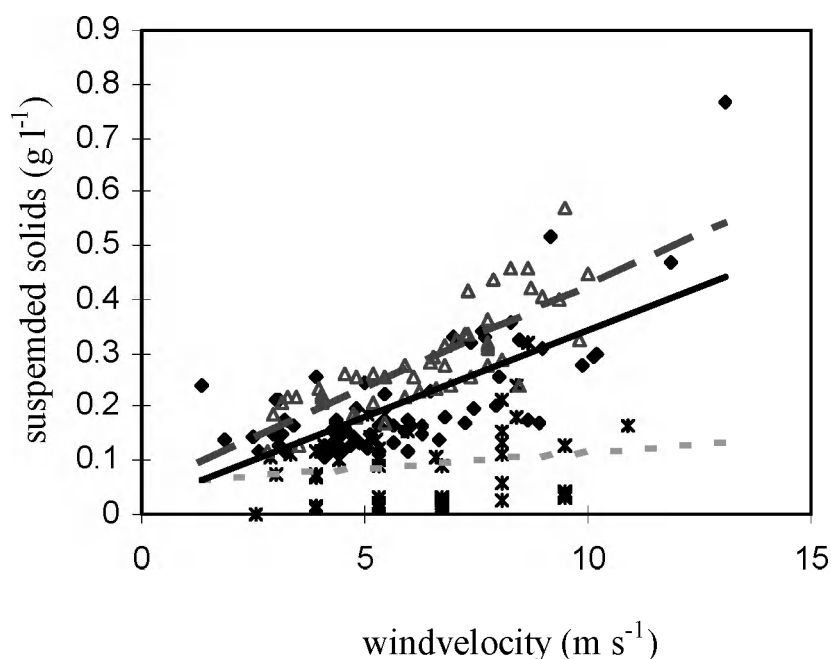
**Figure 9.6.** The seasonal variation of the suspended sediment above the Heringsplaat and in the channel “Het Groote Gat” during 1996.

The sediment at station 1 was sandy silt. The median grain size varied between 20 and 80  $\mu\text{m}$  in spring (Figure 9.4c). A decrease was observed from April 1996 to July 1996. A layer of at least two centimeter of fine sediment settled at this site (Figure 9.5), but this layer eroded during the rest of the summer. Median grain size in the top half centimeter of the sediment increased up to between 50 and 130  $\mu\text{m}$ . Station 2 was sandier during 1995 and 1996. The median grain size varied around 110  $\mu\text{m}$ , with a small decrease in the autumn of 1996. Fine sediment settled down at station 2 during the spring of 1997. The median grain size decreased to  $\pm 20 \mu\text{m}$ , and increased slowly during summer.

The suspended sediment concentration in the Dollard showed a similar seasonal trend above the intertidal flat “Heringsplaat” and in the channel “Het Groote Gat”, situated at the entrance of the Dollard (Figure 9.6). The concentration above the intertidal flat was significantly higher. Sediment is eroded here directly by wind waves. The eroded sediment is diluted in the water column, which results in lower concentrations in the channels. Regression analysis showed a low correlation between the daily average wind speed and the daily average suspended sediment concentration during 1996 ( $r^2 = 0.24$ ). No relation was found at all for 1997. This suggests that besides wind other factors, such as the sediment bed characteristics, are important for the suspended sediment concentration. Analysis of covariance showed that the suspended sediment concentration during 1996 depended both on wind as well as on the dominant biological feature in the sediment ( $F_{2, 159} = 0.071$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Therefore the data of 1996 were divided into three periods, during two of these periods one group of organisms was clearly more abundant and affecting the sediment surface than the other organisms. The first period was characterised by a diatom mat on the surface of the sediment (chlorophyll  $a > 20 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$  d.w. sed.), from 2 April till 19 June. The mat was still present at the end of June, but the abundance of *Corophium volutator* increased enormous. *Corophium volutator* was abundant in high densities ( $> 25000 \text{ ind.m}^{-2}$ ) at both stations during the second period, which was from 19 June till

9 August. The rest of the year no dominant features were present in the sediment. This results in a good relation between the suspended sediment concentration and the wind speed when *Corophium* density was low and a diatom mat was absent (Figure 9.7,  $r^2 = 0.62$ ). A good relation was also found for the second period, when *Corophium* was present at high densities ( $r^2 = 0.67$ ). Suspended sediment concentrations were significantly higher during this period than the other periods. The steepness of the relation, however, was similar to the steepness of the relation for the period when *Corophium* density was low and a diatom mat was absent. This indicates similar erosion rates in these periods, but an extra input of sediment into the water column when high *Corophium* densities are present, which cannot be related to the wind speed variability. No significant relation was found between the suspended sediment concentration and the wind speed in the first period, when a diatom mat was present ( $r^2 = 0.02$ ). However the suspended sediment concentrations remained low during this period, clearly indicating a reduced erosion rate.

The results indicate that benthic organisms do have an effect on the amount of sediment that will resuspend when the sediment bed is exposed to wind- and wave stress. The suspended sediment concentration is lower when the tidal flat is covered with a diatom mat binding sediment particles together with mucus, while more sediment will be resuspended when high densities of *Corophium volutator* are abundant.



**Figure 9.7.** Suspended sediment concentration above the Heringsplaat during 1996 versus the wind velocity. The data were divided over three periods. One period that is dominated by *Corophium* ( $\Delta$ , dark dotted line), one by diatoms (\*, gray dotted line) and during the rest of the season ( $\blacklozenge$ , dark line) no dominating feature was found.



## Discussion and conclusions

The suspended sediment concentration in the Dollard estuary will depend on the wave energy caused by wind as is shown in Figure 9.7, but benthic processes in the intertidal flats affect the relation. This was most pronounced during 1996, when a diatom mat was formed on the edges of the Heringsplaat. The suspended sediment concentration remained low as long as the mat was intact, but increased as soon as the abundance of the amphipod *Corophium volutator* started to increase. This coincided with the disappearance of the diatom mat.

It was observed during the field study that 1996 differed from the other two years. The water column was extremely clear after a severe winter and calm weather (Staats et al., 2002a). This resulted in the development of an algal bloom both in the water column and in the sediment. Finally a diatom mat was formed at the end of the spring on the edge of the Heringsplaat (Staats et al., 2002b). The dominant diatom species in this mat was largely made up of the genus *Nitzschia* (Wiltshire et al., 1998). A diatom mat was observed also on the muddier flats at the upper reaches of the Dollard estuary in this period (personal observations). High chlorophyll *a* contents were found in the spring of 1997 at the upper reaches, but no algal mat was observed (unpublished results). The occurrence of a diatom mat seems to depend on the severity of the winter (Gillbricht, 1964; Staats et al., 2002a). The sediment on the intertidal flats seemed to be protected from erosion by the algal mat. The suspended sediment concentration remained low. This was due to an increased shear stress for erosion (Kornman & de Deckere, 1998), which most likely is a result of increased carbohydrate contents of the sediment. These carbohydrates are produced by diatoms and bind sediment particles together. The binding capacity can be ascribed mainly to the EDTA-extractable fraction. The colloidal carbohydrates on the other hand will dissolve every time when water covers the flat and will have less effect on the sediment stability. The algal bloom disappeared during spring, but was followed by a second bloom at the edges of the Heringsplaat. This time a diatom mat was formed. Fine sediment particles were trapped to this mat, thereby increasing the silt content of the sediment. However the increase of silt can also be due to the increase of small *Corophium*, who probably collect fine particles out of the sediment column to build their tubes (Jensen, 1996).

The disappearance of the diatom mat at the end of June is most likely a result of the increased grazing pressure by the increasing number of benthos. A typical estuarine community, such as *Corophium volutator*, *Hydrobia ulvae*, *Macoma balthica*, *Nereis diversicolor* and oligochaetes, dominates the benthos at the Heringsplaat. Since the early nineties there is also an increase observed of the spionid *Marenzelleria viridis*. This typical community is to be expected to have a destabilising effect on muddy sediments, thus enhancing erosion of fine sediments at a lower shear stress (de Deckere et al., 2002). Destabilisation occurs directly by an increase of the microtopography, thereby enhancing microturbulence resulting in an increased shear stress (Eckman & Nowell, 1984). Indirect destabilisation is due to grazing and reduction of microphytobenthos. Microphytobenthos is known to stabilise the sediment by secretion of carbohydrates. On the other hand the benthos can enhance the amount of suspended material by ejecting sediment particles into the water column (de Deckere et al., 2000). The secretion of faecal pellets, which will erode more easily, was also observed in the field for *Marenzelleria*.

Benthic diatoms form a significant part of the diet of *Corophium volutator* (Creach et al., 1997; Gerdol & Hughes, 1994b). They can selectively pick out diatoms, but they can also feed on bacteria or organic films, like colloidal or EDTA-extractable carbohydrates. An ingestion rate of  $1.5 \text{ ng chl ind}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$  was found in laboratory experiments (Gerdol & Hughes, 1994b). This was equivalent to approximately 4000 small diatoms. Considering the density of *Corophium* of  $\pm 80000 \text{ ind m}^{-2}$  at the end of June, a grazing pressure of  $120 \mu\text{g chl m}^{-2} \text{ h}^{-1}$  could be expected. However this grazing rate will be an overestimate, because *Corophium* were starved before the experiment started. At the same time an increase was reported for nematodes. Nematodes were the most abundant meiobenthic species in the Heringsplaat. Up to 90% of the species found in the Dollard estuary are categorised as diatom feeding species (Bouwman, 1983; Riemann & Schrage, 1978). Feeding rates found for nematodes vary between 40 diatoms per day up to 7 diatoms per hour (Admiraal et al., 1983). This means a daily consumption of approximately  $10 \text{ ng C ind}^{-1} \text{ d}^{-1}$ . Blanchard (1991) found similar rates, but, contrary to the previous author, he concluded that nematodes could become food limited because of high grazing pressure. Despite the inaccuracy of the reported grazing rates, it seems likely that the diatom mat collapsed during July due to the high grazing pressure by the benthos.

The resuspension of both sandy as well as muddy sediments in estuaries can be strongly related to the wind-induced waves (De Jonge & van Beusekom, 1995; Freire & Andrade, 1999). Our results show that benthic processes affect this relation. The clear water phase in spring was most likely not a result of this, but consequently a diatom bloom at the intertidal areas restricted the resuspension of the sediment. This confirms the hypothesis that diatoms stabilise the sediment by mucus secretion (Paterson, 1989). The increased suspended sediment concentration in the summer confirmed both the direct as well as the indirect effect of the benthic population. The indirect effect by grazing on the diatoms showed a decrease of the sediment stability, but the direct effect seemed much more related to a direct input of suspended sediment into the water column than reduced sediment stability.