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# Direct measurements of light attenuation by epiphytes on eelgrass *Zostera marina*

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**ABSTRACT:** Declines in the seagrass *Zostera marina* L. in estuaries and lagoons have been attributed in part to reductions in irradiance reaching the seagrass blades. Epiphytes growing on *Z. marina* have the potential to attenuate a large fraction of the light that would otherwise reach the blades. This problem has previously been studied by measuring light penetration through homogenized epiphytic slurries or through glass slides fouled with epiphytes. However, the latter may not represent the natural succession or species composition found on live *Z. marina* leaves and the former does not preserve the structure of the epiphytic complex. Further, past studies have not measured attenuation across the full range of epiphytic densities found in the field. In this study, we measured light penetration across a wide range of epiphytic densities by holding scraped and unscraped *Z. marina* blades over a submerged light sensor. Results compared well with past studies at low epiphyte densities, with strong reductions in light penetration as density increased. However, at higher densities, penetration leveled off to a relatively constant value as the epiphytes floated out from the edges of the blade. Studies using slurries did not capture this phenomenon and thus predicted decreasing penetration down to 0%.

**KEY WORDS:** Epiphytes · Light attenuation · Seagrass · *Zostera marina*

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## INTRODUCTION

The well-known and widespread decline of submersed aquatic angiosperms in shallow lakes and coastal marine waters around the world is commonly attributed, at least in part, to shading by excessive growths of epiphytes (e.g. Sand-Jensen 1977, Phillips et al. 1978, Borum & Wiium-Andersen 1980, Kemp et al. 1983, Orth & Moore 1983, Twilley et al. 1985, Silberman et al. 1986, Valiela et al. 1990, Neckles et al. 1993). The epiphytic community found on such plants is a heterogeneous and varying complex of bacteria, micro- and macroalgae, heterotrophic organisms, and organic and inorganic detritus and debris that is usually characterized in terms of total dry weight (DW), ash free dry weight (AFDW), and/or the weight of chlorophyll per unit area of leaf substrate. Because of the obvious potential for shading when the epiphytic

load is high, there have been repeated attempts to develop quantitative relationships between the weight of epiphytic material and the attenuation of photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) before it actually reaches the leaves of submersed plants (Table 1). Such relationships are a critical link in the formulation of numerical models of submersed plant growth (e.g. Wetzel & Neckles 1986, Madden & Kemp 1996, Fong et al. 1997, Buzzelli et al. 1998) and help to evaluate the relative importance of water-column turbidity and epiphyte load in reducing the amount of PAR reaching submersed plants (e.g. Sand-Jensen & S ndergaard 1981).

Virtually all previous studies have used indirect approaches by which light attenuation has been measured as the light passed through an epiphyte matrix grown on artificial transparent substrates, or as the light passed through a suspension prepared from naturally occurring epiphytes removed from the leaves of various submersed plant species (Table 1).

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Table 1. Studies of light attenuation by epiphytes in freshwater and coastal marine systems. A: artificial light; N: natural light; nr: not reported

Study area	Macrophyte	Method	Light source	Maximum epiphyte density measured (mg cm <sup>-2</sup> leaf)	Source
Freshwater					
English lakes		Growth on Perspex slides	A	nr	Phillips et al. (1978)
Danish lakes	<i>Littorella uniflora</i>	Suspension	A	nr	Sand-Jensen & Søndergaard (1981)
Danish lakes	<i>Littorella uniflora</i>	Suspension	A	nr	Sand-Jensen (1990)
Lake Veluwe, The Netherlands		Growth on glass slides	A	11.5 (DW)	van Dijk (1993)
River Vecht, The Netherlands		Growth on glass slides	A	3 (AFDW)	Vermaag & de Bruyne (1993)
Lake Almind, Denmark	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>	Suspension	A	nr	Sand-Jensen & Borum (1984)
Cultures		settling chambers, Petri dishes	A	3 (DW)	Losee & Wetzel (1983)
Laboratory, Netherlands		Suspension and glass slides	A	3 (AFDW)	Vermaat & Hootsmans (1991)
Mesohaline					
Experimental ponds, Maryland	<i>Potamogeton perfolatus</i>	Suspension	N	12.5 (DW)	Twilley et al. (1985)
Experimental tanks, Virginia		Growth on Plexiglas slides	N	9.4 (DW) <sup>a</sup>	Murray (1983)
Patuxent River, Maryland		Growth on Mylar strips	A	15 (DW)	Stankelis et al. (1999)
Marine					
Øresund, Denmark	<i>Zostera marina</i>	Suspension	A	9.5 (DW)	Borum & Wium-Andersen (1980)
Cockburn Sound, Australia		Growth on glass slides	A	0.004 (chl <i>a</i> )	Silberstein et al. (1986)
Success Bank, Australia		Growth on plastic slides	A	4.2 (AFDW)	Burt et al. (1995)
Victoria, Australia	<i>Heterozostera tasmania</i>	Scraped and unscraped leaves	A	2.1 (DW)	Bulthuis & Woelkerling (1983)
Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania		Growth on glass slides	N	3 (DW)	Hootsmans et al. (1993)
Mescosms, Virginia	<i>Zostera marina</i>	Suspension	A	20 (DW)	Neckles (1993 and unpubl. data)
Terminos Lagoon, Mexico	<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>	Suspension	N	17 (DW)	Kemp et al. (1988)
Delaware Inland Bays		Scraped and unscraped Mylar strips	N	17 (DW)	Glazer (1999)
Mediterranean Sea, Spain	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	Collection on GF/F filters	A	71 (DW)	Cebrián et al. (1999)
Mescosms, Rhode Island	<i>Zostera marina</i>	Scraped and unscraped leaves	N	99 (DW)	This study

<sup>a</sup>Density reported as g DW epiphytes g<sup>-1</sup> DW *Z. marina*. Values were converted to mg cm<sup>-2</sup> using a regression between *Z. marina* dry weight and surface area derived from an experiment at the lagoon mesocosm facility in Rhode Island

The only direct measurements of light attenuation by an intact epiphyte community growing on seagrass leaves appear to be those reported by Bulthuis & Woelkerling (1983) for epiphytes growing on the seagrass *Heterozostera tasmanica* (Martens ex Aschers) den Hartog in the Port Phillip Bay area of Australia. Their method involved measurements of light from a tungsten source as it passed through scraped and unscraped leaves placed on a microscope platform. Use of an artificial light source is common in epiphyte-attenuation studies (Table 1), and it may be less of a problem than it first appears. Neckles (1993) measured attenuation of 10 nm bands of PAR through slurries of epiphytic material from *Zostera marina* L. and found that although shorter wavelengths were attenuated faster than longer wavelengths, '... epiphytes attenuate light across the range of PAR with no window of high transmittance.' A more important limitation of the Bulthuis & Woelkerling (1983) study is that the leaves they used had a maximum epiphyte cover of only a little over 2 mg DW cm<sup>-2</sup>, while epiphyte cover on older leaves of the common temperate seagrass *Z. marina* may reach 50 to 100 mg DW cm<sup>-2</sup> (e.g. Borum & Wium-Andersen 1980). It is also unclear if the leaves and epiphytes were fully submerged during the Bulthuis & Woelkerling measurements.

Use of artificial seagrass leaves such as Mylar strips for light penetration measurements can be a useful alternative to using live seagrass (Stankelis et al. 1999), and such artificial substrates also make possible the measurement of light penetration through intact epiphyte communities. However, as with the Bulthuis & Woelkerling (1983) study, the measurements conducted to date with artificial leaves have failed to cover the full range of epiphyte densities found in the field (Table 1). In fact, of the previous studies listed in Table 1, only that of Cebrián et al. (1999) measured penetration at densi-

ties greater than 70 mg DW cm<sup>-2</sup>. How-

formed on epiphytic material which was collected on glass-fiber filters and thus, like the studies which used suspensions, did not reflect light penetration by an intact community. Further, Cebrián et al. (1999) measured transmission through epiphytic pigments only using a spectrophotometer, thereby excluding the effect of the inorganic fraction.

The issues of submersion and use of an intact epiphyte community are important because, as Losee and Wetzel (1983) so nicely put it, epiphytes form 'a complex optical system'. While relatively homogeneous slurries or suspensions of epiphyte material may conform to the Lambert-Beer relationship, the intact epiphyte community as it develops on natural leaves has an irregular and patchy architecture in which some light is absorbed, some is reflected, and some passes through. This structure is only manifest in intact communities under conditions of submersion, when the buoyancy of the various epiphytes can lift them away from the leaf surface. Our purpose here is to report the results of direct measurements of the attenuation of natural PAR as it passes through submersed, intact epiphyte communities across a wide range of densities that have developed on leaves of the eelgrass *Zostera marina*.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

We measured the attenuation of natural PAR by epiphytes using a 2  $\square$  underwater quantum sensor in an outdoor seawater bath, a similar quantum sensor in air, and a datalogger (LICOR LI-192SA, LI-190SA, and LI-1000, respectively). Blades of eelgrass with varying epiphytic loads were collected from plants growing in large tanks (4 m<sup>2</sup> · 1.1 m deep) at the Lagoon Mesocosm Facility at the University of Rhode Island (USA) and from Quonochontaug Pond, a nearby coastal lagoon, during August 1996, September 1997, and September 2000. Maximum development of epiphyte cover on eelgrass has taken place by late summer in this area (Lin et al. 1996). Descriptions of the mesocosm facility are given in Taylor et al. (1995) and Lin et al. (1996).

The epiphytes used in this study were dominated by 3 different communities. We did not obtain a precise taxonomic description of the epiphytes from 1996/97, but they were dominated by a green filamentous alga which we believe to be *Ulothrix* sp., with small amounts of *Enteromorpha* sp. and/or *Cladophora* sp. mixed in. This epiphytic community will subsequently be referred to as 'unidentified green'. We did obtain precise identifications of the epiphytes used in 2000, with one of the communities being dominated by *Cladophora* sp. and the other by *Polysiphonia* sp.

To measure light penetration, we scraped 1 side of each blade free of epiphytes and discarded the scraped material. Individual blades were then submersed over the underwater sensor with the scraped side facing down, so that the remaining epiphytes remained suspended away from the blade. We then recorded the fraction of natural incident irradiance (measured by the sensor in air) passing through both the blade and the remaining epiphytes at 1 to 3 places along the blade. The epiphytes on the other (upper) side of the blade were then scraped from an area of approximately 1 to 2.5 cm<sup>2</sup> at each location of measurement along the blade, and the scraped material was saved for determination of dry weight per unit area. We replaced the epiphyte-free blade over the underwater sensor and measured the fraction of incident irradiance passing through the blade. Epiphyte-free blades attenuated  $83 \pm 3\%$  of incident light (mean  $\pm$  SD,  $n = 69$ ). The effect of scraping on blade optics was determined on 10 epiphyte-free blades by comparing percent transmission before and after scraping. Scraped blades transmitted an average of 0.93% less incident light than unscraped blades. Since our methods involved scraping the blade between measuring transmission through epiphytes intact on the blade and measuring transmission through the blade alone, all the latter data were increased by 0.93% to correct for the effect of scraping on blade optics.

We calculated the attenuation of light through the epiphytic material alone by normalizing the fraction of incident light passing through the epiphytes and blade to that passing through the epiphyte-free blade. Since transmission measurements were expressed relative to the incident irradiance through use of the quantum sensor in air, our method accounts for variability in irradiance between the unscraped and scraped readings. Further, both readings for a given plant were measured under the same type of light (i.e. direct or diffuse) to eliminate any error introduced by changes in light quality between readings (e.g. by passing clouds). Epiphyte density was determined by collecting the saved material onto pre-weighed Gelman A/E filters, drying at 60°C, and dividing the dry weight by the area scraped (area of 1 side of the blade only).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We obtained a total of 87 direct measurements of the attenuation of PAR by 3 epiphytic communities weighing as much as 99 mg DW cm<sup>-2</sup>. This is a much wider range than previously examined (Table 1). Our results suggest that the attenuation of PAR as a function of intact epiphyte dry weight is well described by a negative hyperbolic equation (Fig. 1) of the form:

$$y = 100 - A \left( \frac{x}{B + x} \right)$$

where  $y$  is the transmission (%) of PAR incident on the epiphyte complex,  $x$  is the DW density of epiphyte cover ( $\text{mg DW cm}^{-2}$ ), and  $A$  and  $B$  are constants.

Past studies have frequently used an exponential decay function to describe epiphyte transmission. In the present study however, exponential decay functions, forced through 100% transmission at zero epiphyte biomass and fit to our observations, all gave lower  $r^2$  values, produced visibly inferior fits, and seriously underestimated attenuation at various levels of epiphyte biomass.

While the relationship between biomass and transmission was remarkably similar in *Polysiphonia* sp. and the unidentified species, *Cladophora* sp. transmitted substantially more light for a given biomass (Figs. 1 & 2). This is consistent with the *Cladophora*-dominated epiphytes being lighter in color and less densely arranged on the blades than the other 2 species.

With the exception of *Cladophora* sp., our observations agree with other models at very low epiphyte densities in showing a rapid increase in PAR attenuation with increasing epiphyte load (Fig. 2). An interesting exception is the study of Glazer (1999), who reported markedly greater PAR transmission for a given biomass and a linear rather than exponential relationship between the 2 variables. However, Glazer's epiphytic community was primarily composed of bryozoan colonies (B. Glazer pers. comm.), which are likely to have different optical properties than the algal-dominated epiphytes surveyed in this and most of the previous studies. As with *Cladophora* sp. in the present study, it appears that the composition of the epiphytic community alters the relationship between biomass and attenuation.

Our negative hyperbolic function quickly diverges from most previous formulations as density increases (Fig. 2). As noted earlier, the only previous study using an intact epiphyte community on seagrass leaves made observations over a small range in density, and the linear regression provided for those data by Bulthuis & Woelkerling (1983) diverges markedly from our observations above  $\sim 5 \text{ mg DW cm}^{-2}$ . While past studies generally predict PAR transmission as decreasing to 0% with increasing epiphytic cover, we found transmission to level off to a fairly constant percent of incident PAR as density increased. This limit to attenuation was dependent on the epiphytic community under study, with attenuation due to *Cladophora* sp. leveling off at approximately 70% of incident light and attenuation due to the other 2 communities leveling off at approximately 85 to 90% of incident light.

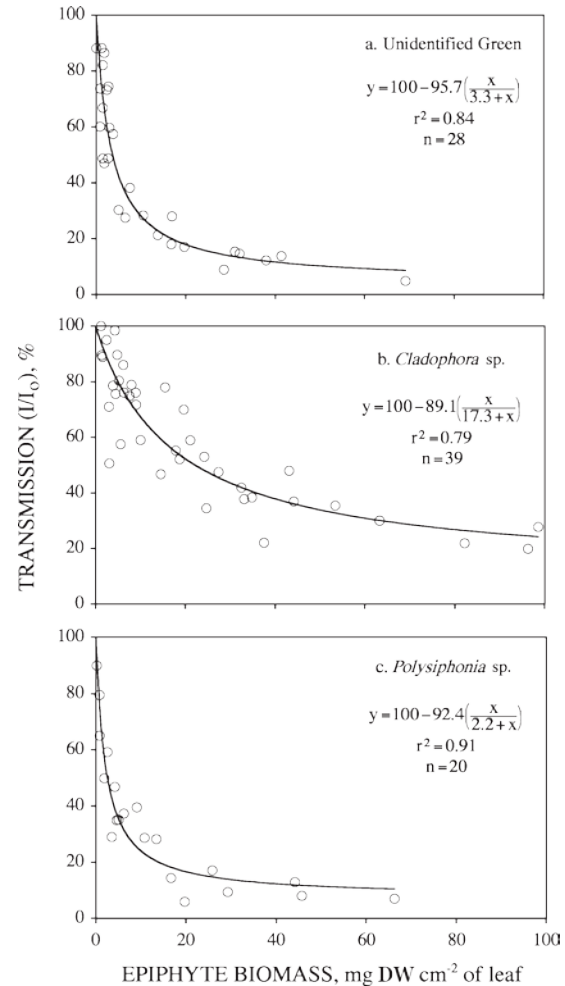


Fig. 1. Light transmission through epiphytes as a function of epiphytic density. Transmission expressed as percent irradiance incident to the epiphytic mass ( $I_0$ ) which passes through the bottom of the mass ( $I$ ); density expressed as epiphyte mass on 1 side of the blade per unit surface area of that side of the blade. Data points are individual measurements

The regressions of Murray (1983) and Stankelis et al. (1999) show a similar leveling off of transmission, but measurements were not made above a biomass of 9.4 and 15  $\text{mg DW cm}^{-2}$ , respectively. Closer examination of the Stankelis et al. data (their Fig. 4-13b, p. 106) shows that their observations with diatom crusts actually tended towards 0% transmittance as epiphyte load increased, similar to the other exponential decay models in our Fig. 2 (R. M. Stankelis pers. comm.). The apparent leveling off at 15% transmission is an artifact of curve fitting, whereby the regression is heavily weighted by data at lower epiphyte densities.

At low epiphyte densities, the scatter in the observations in Fig. 2a,c is sufficiently great that any of the previously published models besides that of Glazer (1999) would adequately describe the data. However,

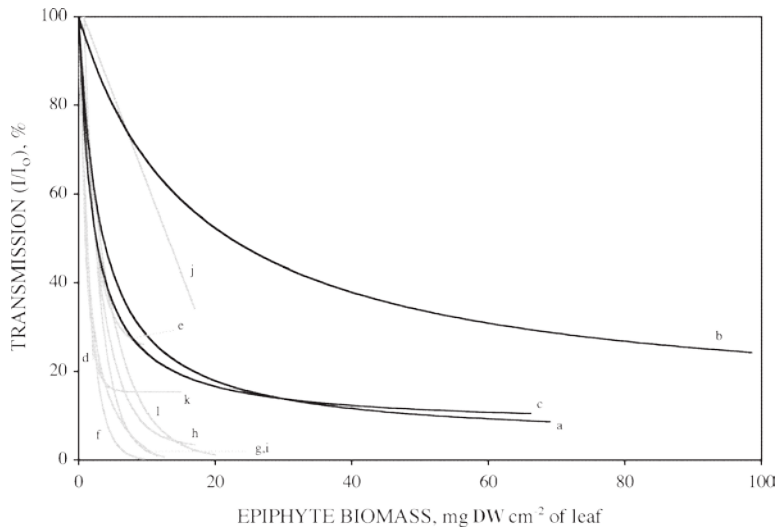


Fig. 2. Comparison of relationships between light transmission and epiphyte density in this and previous studies. Regression lines for present study are black, and denoted as follows: a, unidentified green; b, *Cladophora* sp.; c, *Polysiphonia* sp. Regression lines for past studies are gray, and are denoted as follows: d, Bulthuis & Woelkerling (1983); e, Murray (1983); f, Sand-Jensen & Borum (1983); g, Twilley et al. (1985); h, Kemp et al. (1988); i, van Dijk (1993); j, Glazer (1999); k, Stankelis et al. (1999); l, Neckles (unpubl. data). Sand-Jensen & Borum (1983) used the data of Broum & Wium-Andersen (1980). Equations for Murray (1983) and Kemp et al. (1988) were estimated from graphs of their results. Regressions were plotted only across the range of epiphytic densities used in each study (see Table 1)

exact predictions of percent transmission by the various regressions at low epiphytic densities are markedly different (Table 2). The important result of this study is that above 5 to 10 mg DW cm<sup>-2</sup>, our observations show that PAR attenuation increases much more slowly with increasing epiphyte load (Fig. 2). We believe that this is due to a progression in the structural complexity of the epiphyte community. Over 25 yr ago, a detailed microscopic study of 'fouling' on eelgrass in Rhode Island (Sieburth & Thomas 1973) showed that the leaves are first colonized by a 'crust' composed of the diatom *Cocconeis scutellum* (Meunier) and assorted detrital particles. Once the crust is formed, the leaves are further colonized by a heterogeneous and varied assortment of other organisms. Brown (1962), Hargraves (1965), and Lin (1995) have provided detailed descriptions for Rhode Island and the lagoon mesocosm facility. These organisms are attached in various ways to the *C. scutellum* crust (e.g. diatoms, bacteria)

or directly to the leaves (e.g. *Cladophora* sp., *Polysiphonia* sp.), and as these larger algal species grow, many can be seen to float out from the leaf. As epiphyte mass increases, much of this additional material either floats or grows out to the sides rather than accumulating directly above the leaf. This additional material therefore makes little if any further contribution to

PAR attenuation. As a result, attenuation levels off with increasing density, as found in this study (Figs. 1 & 2).

We observed this pattern of growth in the 3 epiphytic communities used in this study (Fig. 3). Our measurements were made on leaves of varying age developed over 3 summers under a range of nutrient loading conditions. The results are sufficiently consistent to suggest that epiphytic attenuation cannot simply be modeled with a biomass-specific attenuation coefficient, because the architecture of the epiphytes plays a role in determining the shape of the biomass-transmission relationship. Our hyperbolic expression which levels off with increasing density therefore provides a better fit to our data than an exponential decay function.

Our results further illustrate that the shape of the biomass-transmission relationship is dependent on the type of epiphytes present, with transmission through *Cladophora* sp. being much greater for a given biomass than in our 2 more densely arranged epiphyte communities (Figs. 1 & 2). This is further evidenced by the results of Glazer (1999), who found much higher transmission through epiphyte communities dominated by bryozoans (Fig. 2). Furthermore, Cebrián et al. (1999) found that light was absorbed more quickly by red encrusting epiphytes than by brown erect algae, which would presumably be able to float out to the sides of the blades at higher densities.

While our negative hyperbolic relationship should generally apply to filamentous epiphytes, it is possible

Table 2. Range in predicted percent transmission ( $I/I_0$ , %) at low epiphytic densities by regression models in Figs. 1 & 2

Source	Epiphyte density (mg DW cm <sup>-2</sup> )				
	1	2	3	5	10
Bulthuis & Woelkerling (1983)	59	26	0 <sup>a</sup>	0 <sup>a</sup>	0 <sup>a</sup>
Murray (1983)	73	55	44	33	26 <sup>a</sup>
Sand-Jensen & Borum (1983)	55	30	17	5	0 <sup>a</sup>
Twilley et al. (1985)	90	59	39	17	2
Kemp et al. (1988)	76	57	42	24	8
van Dijk (1993)	52	33	23	12	2
Glazer (1999)	99	95	91	83	62
Stankelis et al. (1999)	48	28	20	16	15
Neckles (unpubl. data)	80	64	51	33	11
This study, unidentified green	78	64	55	42	28
This study, <i>Cladophora</i> sp.	95	91	87	80	67
This study, <i>Polysiphonia</i> sp.	71	56	46	36	24

<sup>a</sup>Regression was extrapolated outside the range of epiphyte densities from which it was derived

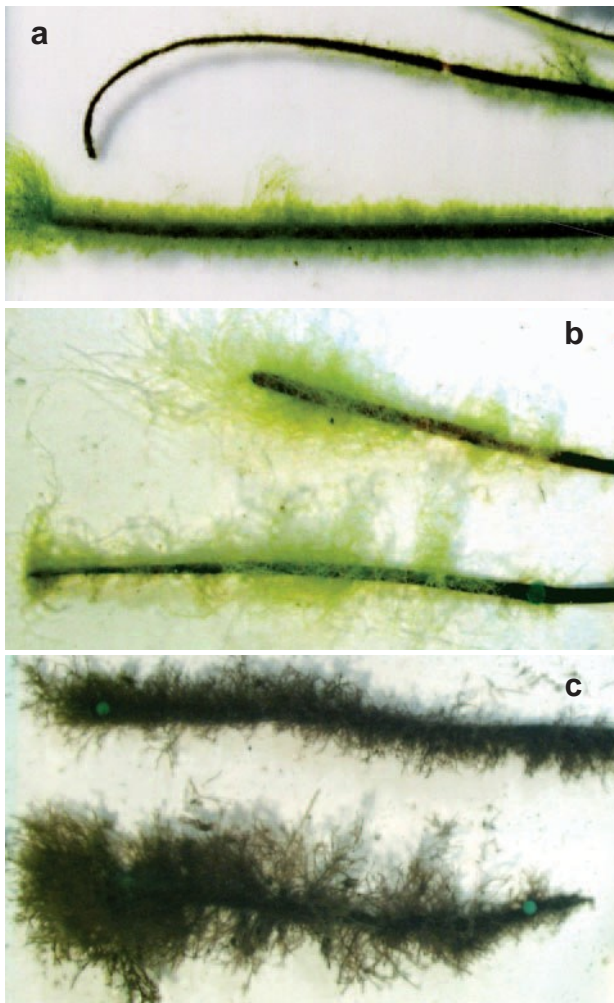


Fig. 3. Photographs of the 3 epiphytes used in this study. (a) Unidentified green; (b) *Cladophora* sp.; (c) *Polysiphonia* sp. Epiphytes were photographed while intact on *Zostera marina*, and can be seen floating or growing out to the sides of the blades

that linear or exponential decay models would be more appropriate for epiphytes that do not float out from seagrass blades, such as diatoms, bryozoans, or encrusting coralline red algae. It should also be noted that our technique of using intact epiphyte communities growing on natural seagrass blades may not be readily applicable in studies of encrusting epiphytes such as bryozoans or coralline algae. It may be impossible to remove these epiphytes from natural seagrass blades by scraping. In these cases, use of fouled and control mylar strips or similar artificial seagrass mimics may be a useful alternative to natural blades. Further, such artificial mimics transmit more light than natural blades, and thus would be a useful alternative for species which attenuate substantially more light than *Zostera marina*.

Some (perhaps much) attenuation through the understory must also be due to the highly variable inorganic fraction of the epiphyte matrix (Lin 1995), although Losee & Wetzel (1983) reported that diatom frustules are more important in light-scattering than absorption. Late-summer epiphytic material from the lagoon mesocosms used in this work commonly contains 20 to 35% organic matter (AFDW), a range similar to the material found on *Zostera marina* in Chesapeake Bay (H. Neckles pers. comm.).

Our results confirm the importance of capturing the submerged structure of the epiphyte community as closely as possible when obtaining measures of light attenuation, as well as measuring attenuation across the full range of epiphyte densities found in the field. Our results also show that the most dramatic impact of epiphyte cover in reducing the amount of PAR reaching seagrass leaves may come at relatively low epiphyte densities. It is not necessary for the epiphyte cover to be conspicuous before it has a major impact on light reduction in a macrophyte canopy. Nevertheless, there appears to be an upper limit to epiphytic light attenuation beyond which little additional light is absorbed despite increases in epiphytic load, at least in filamentous growth forms. Such an upper limit could result in high seagrass productivity despite high epiphytic loading.

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