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Assessing microbial community compositions of *Zoanthus sansibaricus* across urbanization gradients in Okinawa, Japan

Presented by: Audrey Schneider

Overview

01
Introduction & Background

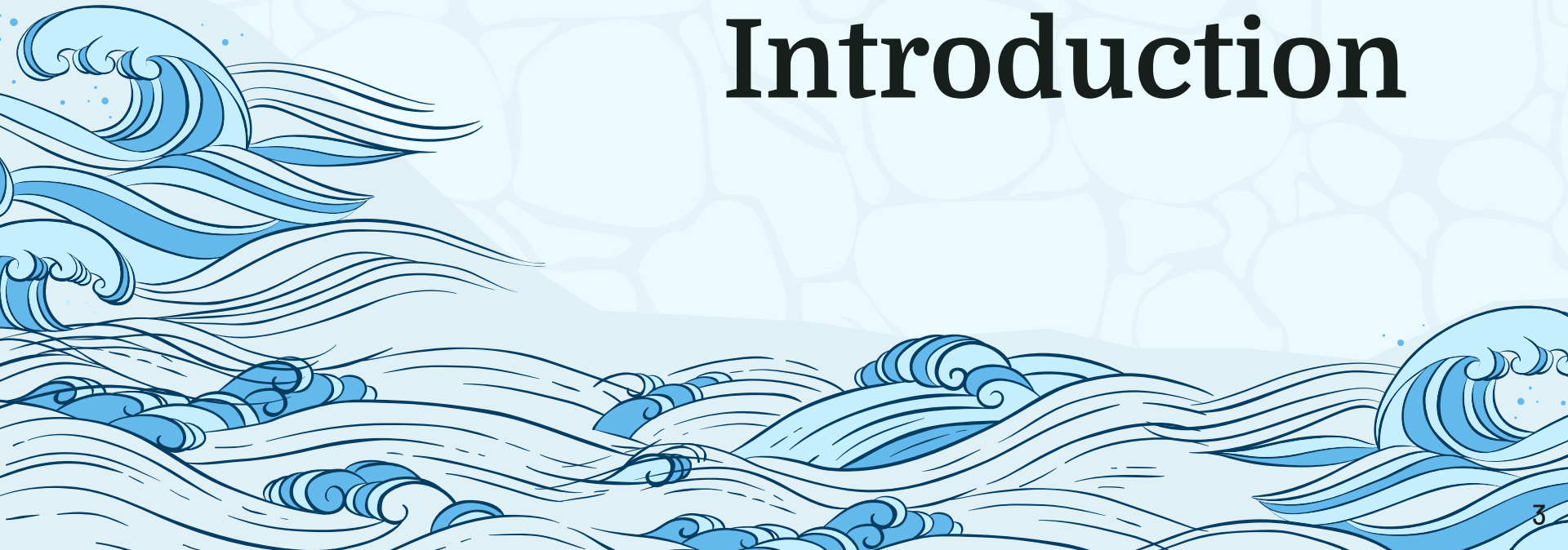
02
Methods

03
Trials & Tribulations

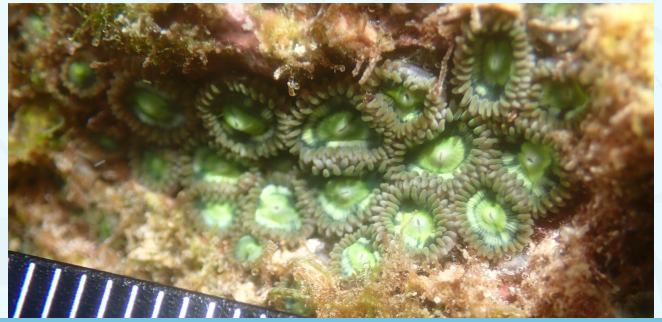
04
Expected Results & Implications

01

Introduction



Introduction & Background



Domain: Eukaryota

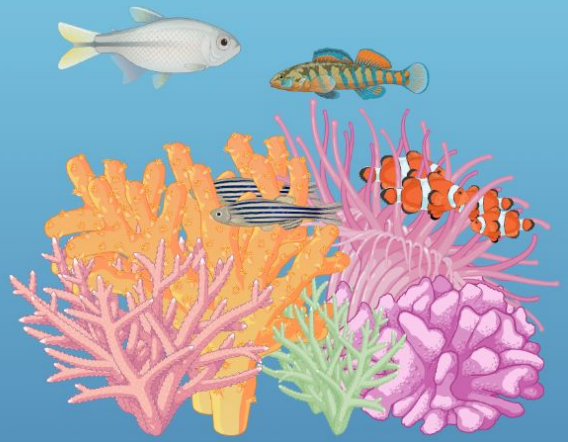
Kingdom: Animalia

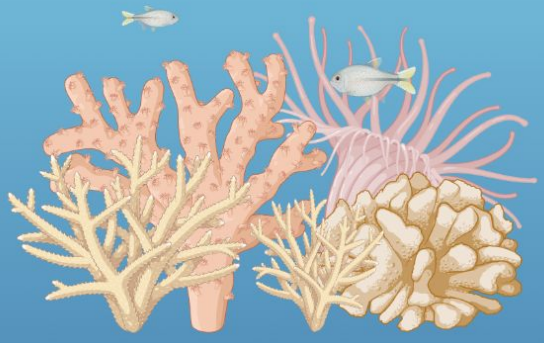
Phylum: Cnidaria

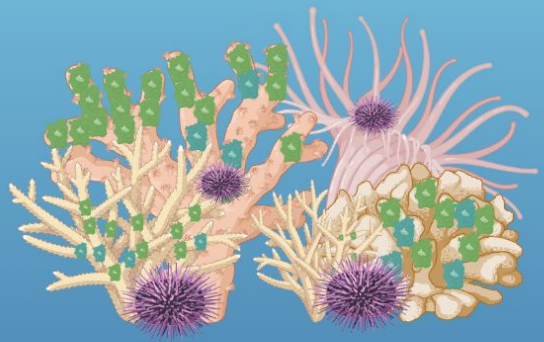
jellyfish, sea anemones, corals

Subphylum:

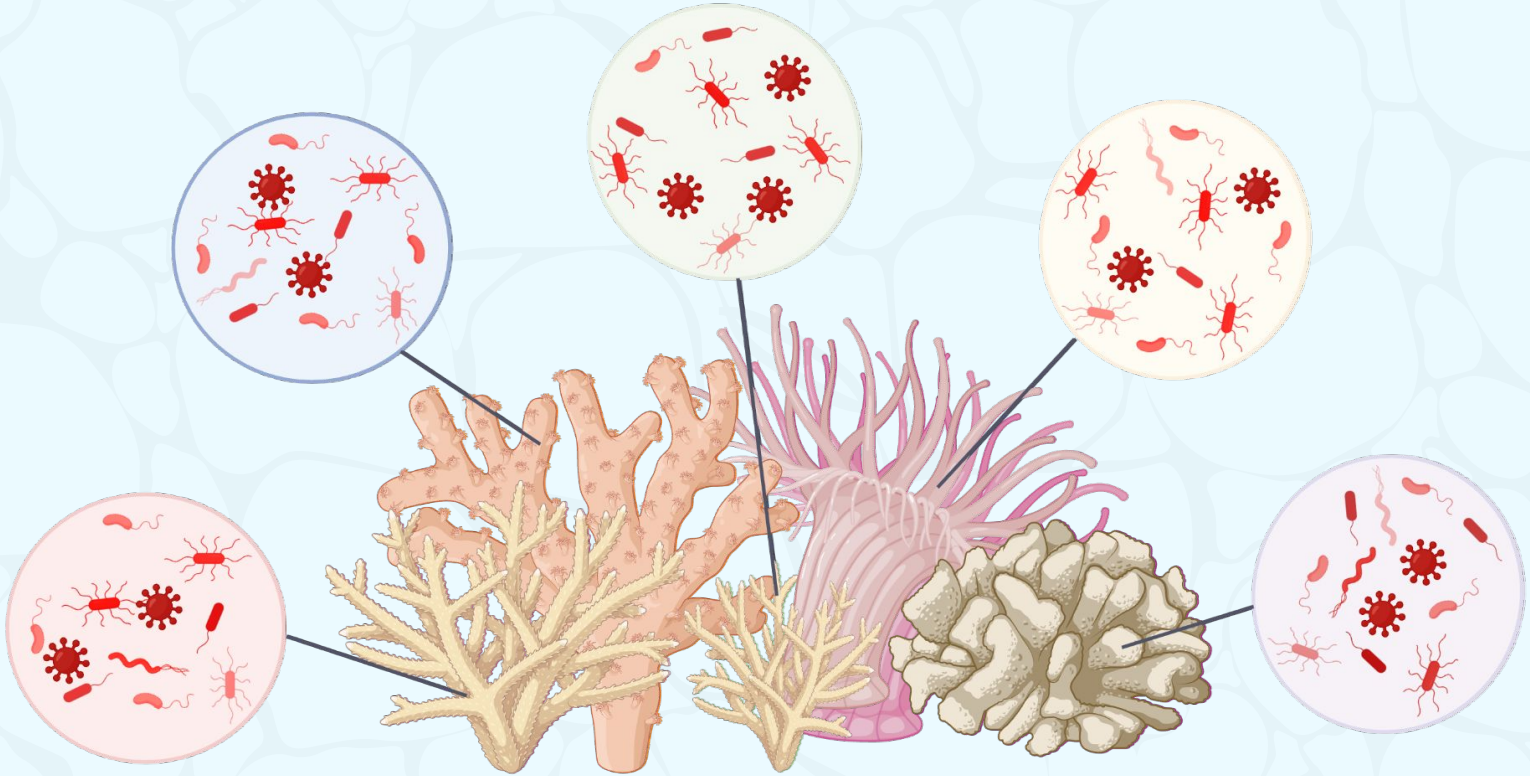
sea anemones,







Introduction & Background



My Research Question

Does the microbial community composition of *Zoanthus sansibaricus* significantly change as a function of urbanization gradients?

02

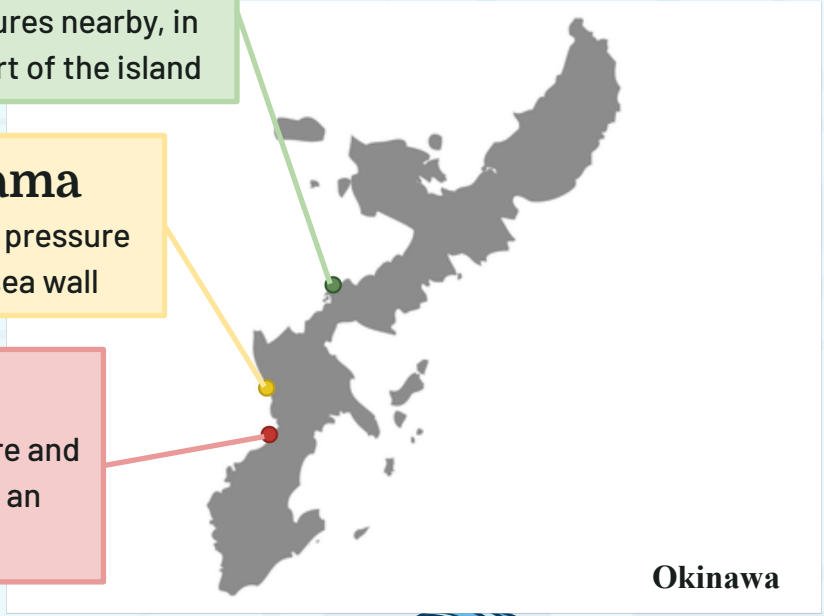
Methods

3 Sites: High, Medium, and Low Impact

3. Manza
No man-made structures nearby, in the more northern part of the island

2. Mizugama
High anthropogenic pressure with an artificial sea wall

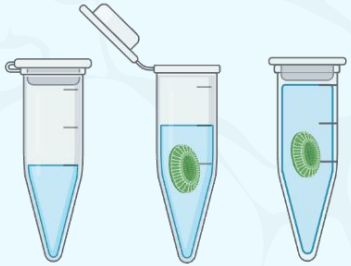
1. Ginowan
Higher anthropogenic pressure and ship-based activities, with an artificial sea wall



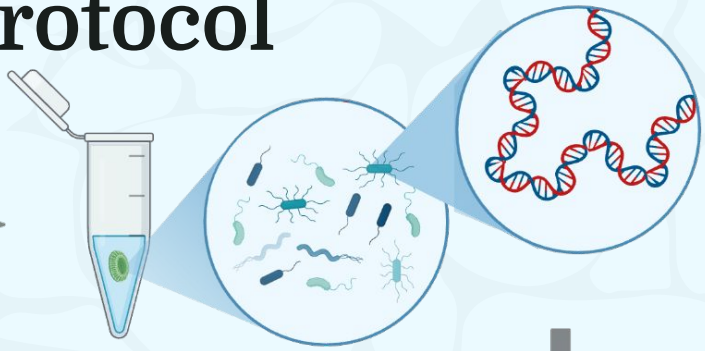
- Sampled at low tide
- 13 samples at each site = total of 39 samples

Experimental Protocol

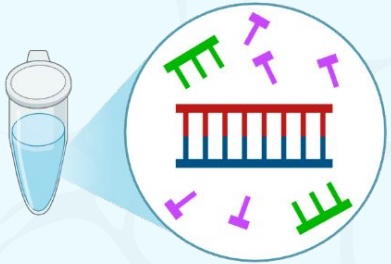
1. sample collection



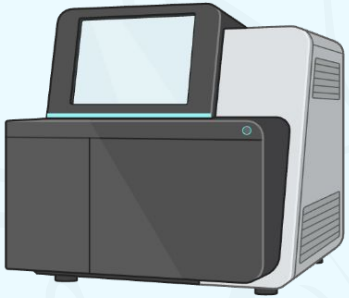
2. sample storage



3. DNA extraction



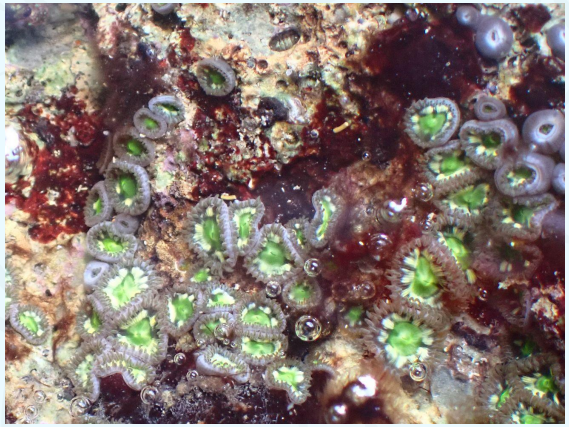
4. DNA amplification with 16S primer

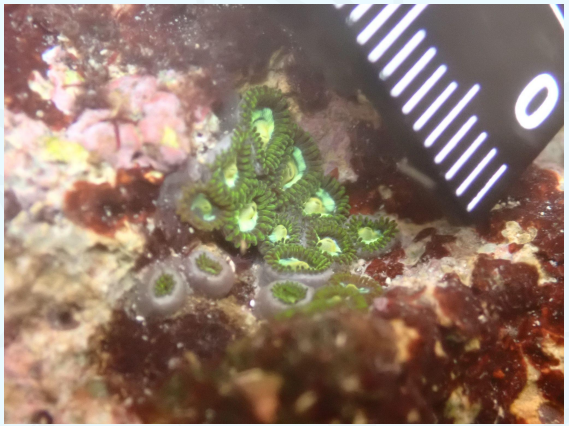


5. Illumina Sequencing

6. data for bioinformatic analysis

BILLABONG
73
THREE SEVENTY





03

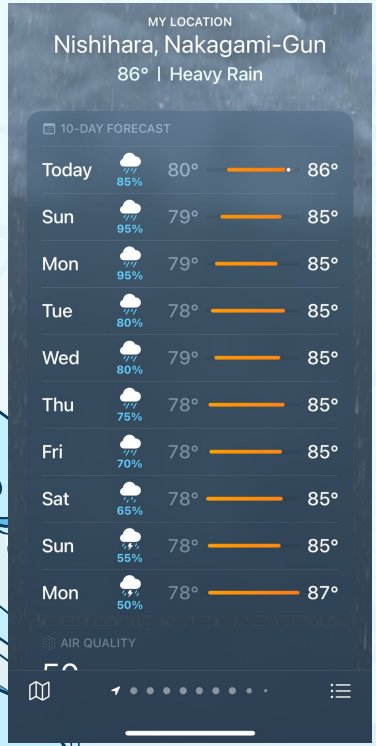
Trials and Tribulations

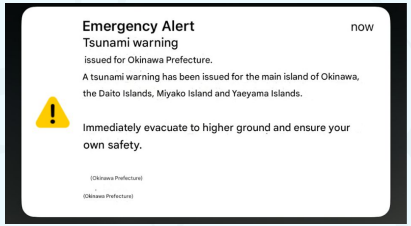
Typhoons and Tsunamis

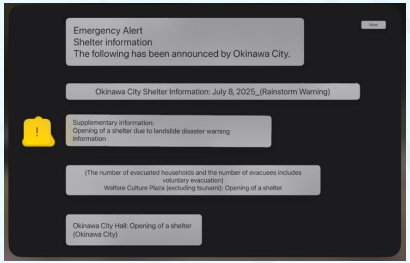
Typhoon No. 8 packing heavy rain nearing Okinawa

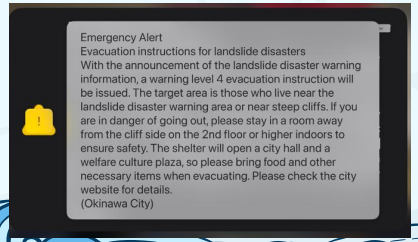
By SHOKO RIKIMARU/ Staff Writer

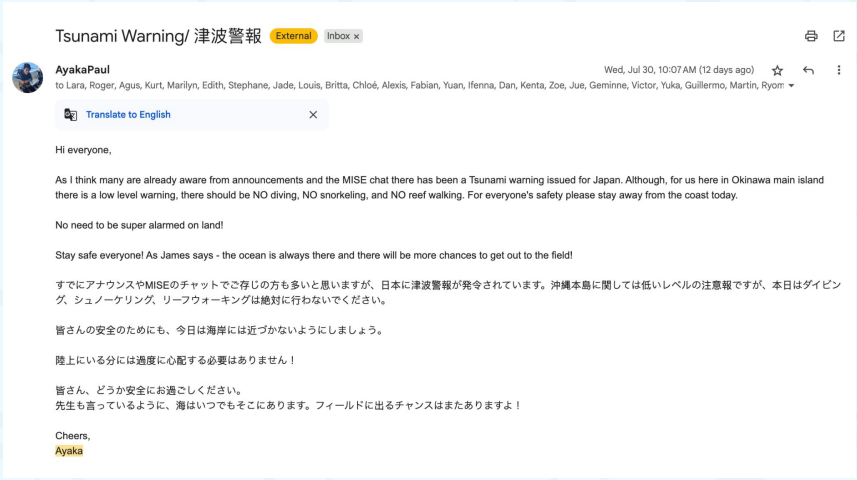
July 25, 2025 at 17:58 JST

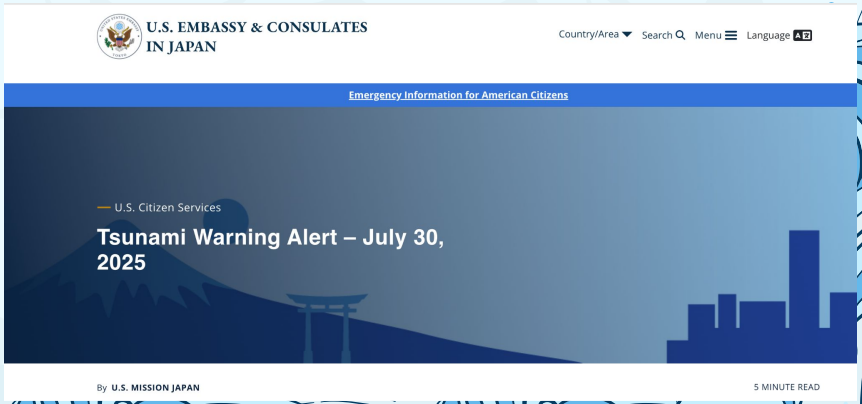




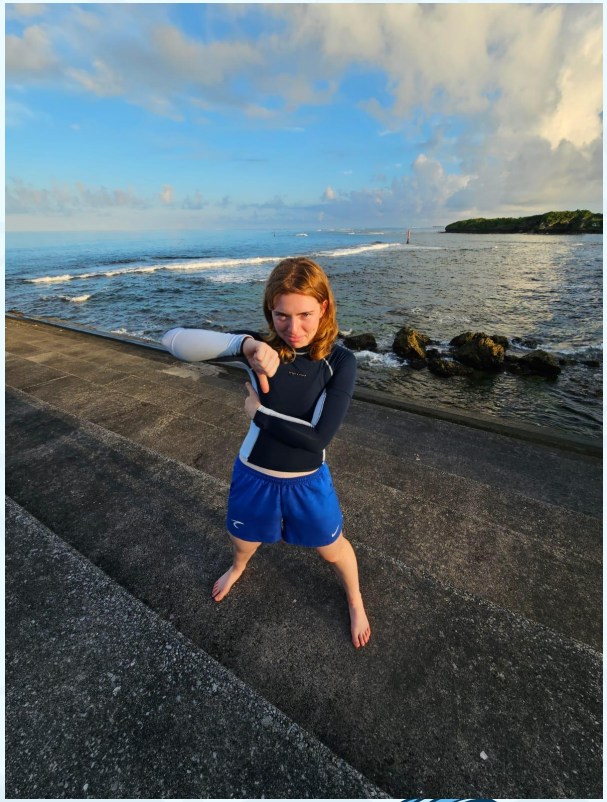








low tide = not low enough

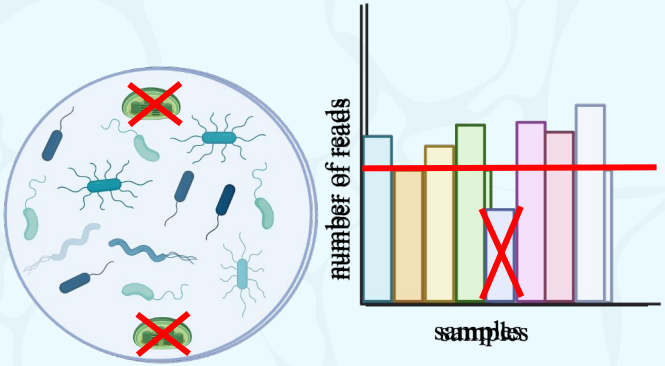


04

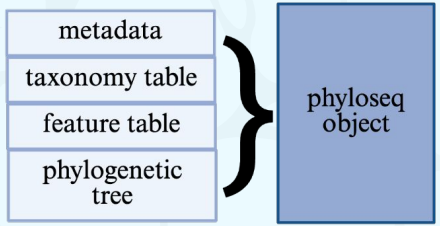
Expected Results

Statistical testing: Pipeline

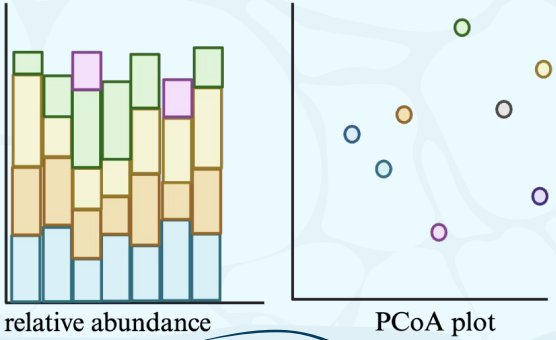
1. Prepare the raw data for data analysis



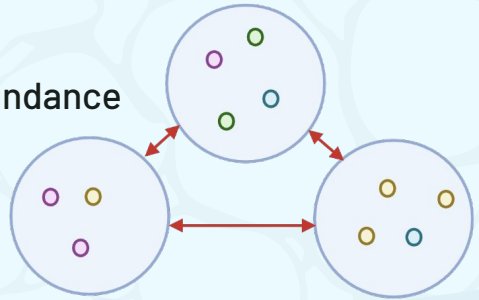
2. Create phyloseq object



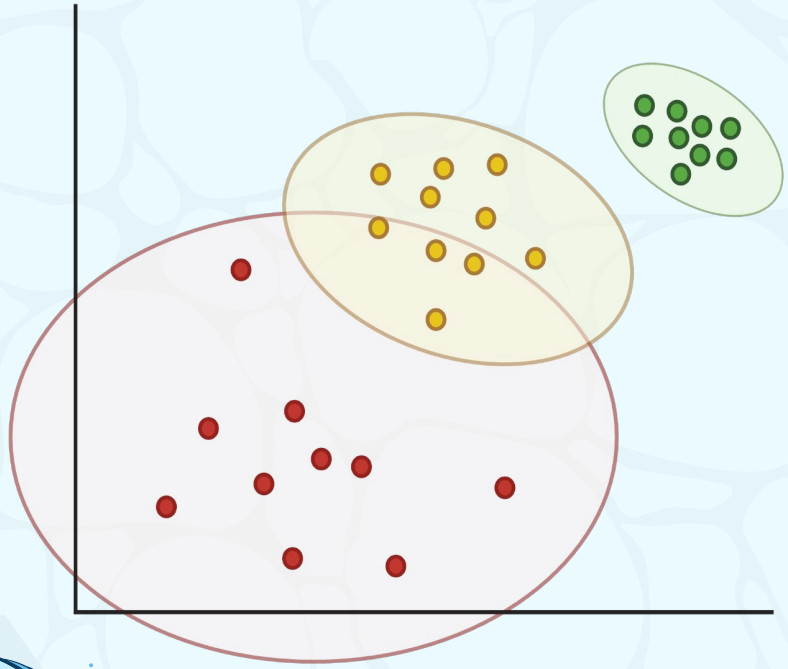
3. Visualize data



4. Run statistical analyses
   a. Alpha diversity
   b. Beta diversity
   c. Differential abundance



My hypotheses...



PCoA plot

1. Microbial community composition will be significantly different as a function of urbanization level
2. Microbial variability will be greater in the high impact site than in the low or medium impact sites

Results

Do we see significant differences in composition and variability across sites?

Yes

- *Zoanthus sansibaricus* are susceptible to human impacts and urbanization of coastlines.
- Microbes are important to host health and resilience, and changes in the microbiome makes the organism more susceptible to disease and stress

No

Either:

1. *Z. sansibaricus* is resilient against urbanization and the microbiome is not significantly affected by human impact
2. Regardless of impact level, urbanization affects the microbiome the same across sites

Next Steps

1. **Time series analysis**
    a. This data is super cool because it is one of the first studies to look at the microbiome of a Zoantharia, and sets a baseline to monitor shifts in the microbiome
2. **More sites**
    a. There are many sites that could be categorized as high, medium, or low impact across Okinawa. The northern part of Okinawa is even more remote and rural than the “low impact” site, so it would be interesting to find Z. sansibaricus there and sample.
3. **Other organisms**
    a. Z. sansibaricus is a good beginning model organism for coral reef ecosystems but does not cover the whole extent of the diversity. Other studies can look at different organisms at the same sites.

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Thank you for listening!