

Diet & Microbial Interactions In Palinurid Lobster Larvae

Presented by:
Mike Hall



Australian Government



AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE
OF MARINE SCIENCE

Marine Lobsters



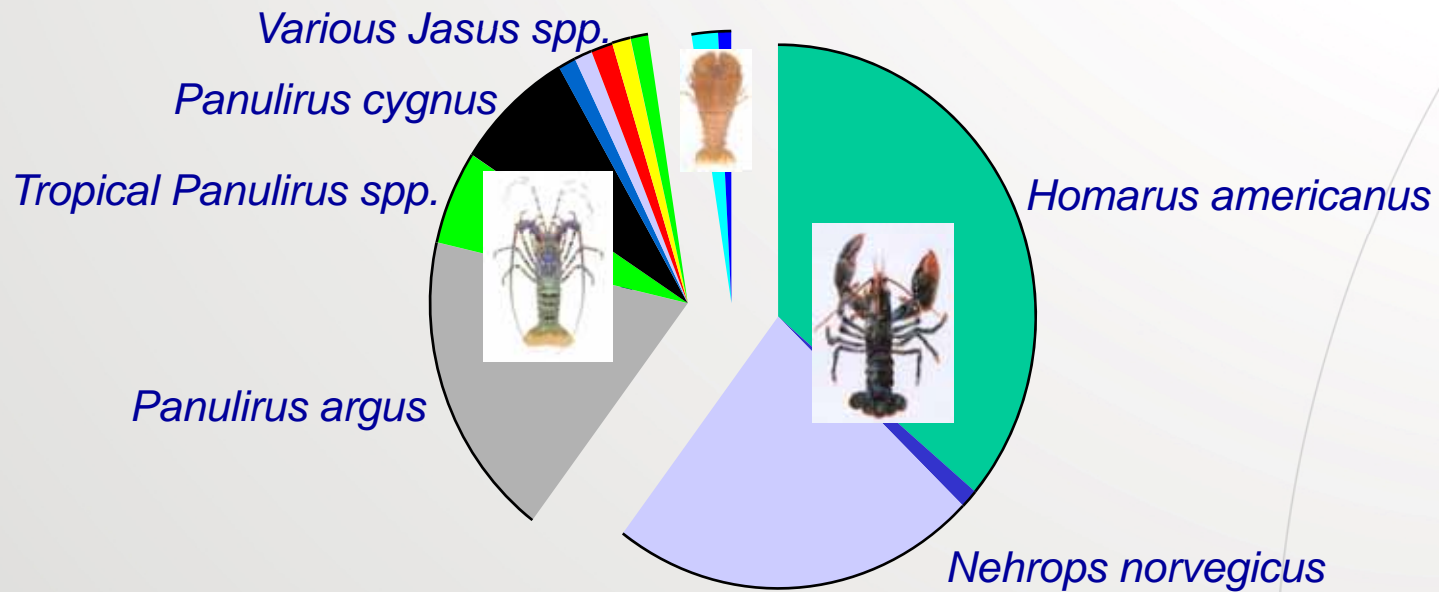
Nephropoidea



Palinuridea



Scyllaridae



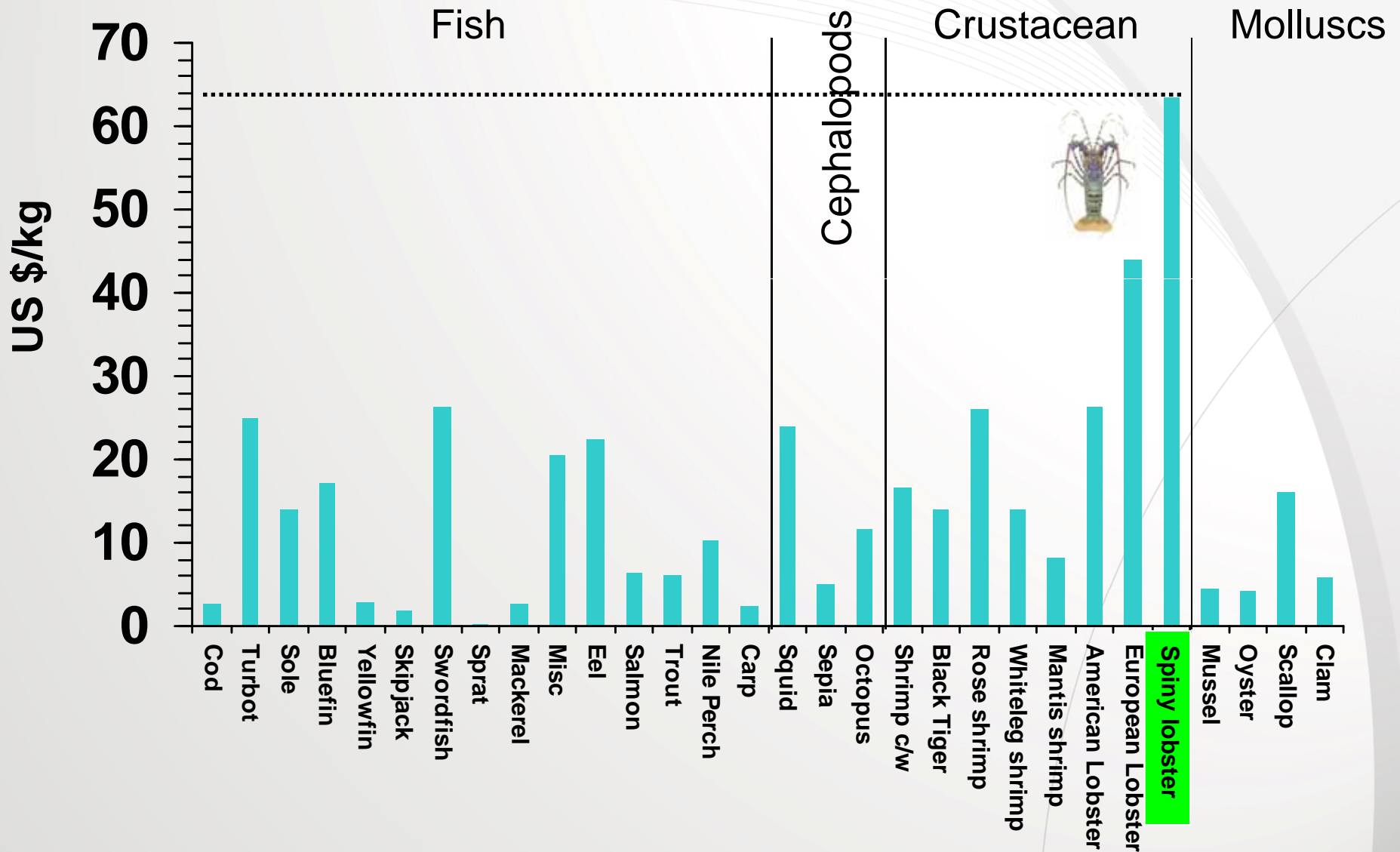
Lobster Biodiversity

Species: Wild Fisheries and Aquaculture Potential

Group	Species	Wild Fishery		Aquaculture Potential	
		Major	Minor/ None	Seafood	Aquarium
Family <i>Palinuroidea</i>	47	31	16	+++	++
Family <i>Scyllaridae</i>					
Subfamily <i>Arctidinae</i>	16	-	Some	++	+
Subfamily <i>Ibacinae</i>	13	-	Some	+	+
Subfamily <i>Scyllarinae</i>	+40	-	-	-	++
Subfamily <i>Theninae</i>	5	-	5	+++	+
Family <i>Synaxidae</i>	3	-	-	-	+++
Family <i>Nephropoidea</i>					
Subfamily <i>Neophoberinae</i>	2	-	-	-	-
Subfamily <i>Thymopinae</i>	20	-	-	+	-
Subfamily <i>Nephropinae</i>	26	3	Some	+(++)	+
Family <i>Thaumastocheilidae</i>	3	-	-	-	-
Family <i>Enoplometopoidae</i>	+11	-	-	-	+++
TOTAL	+176	34	Some	Several	Some

Seafood Groups – as Production Units

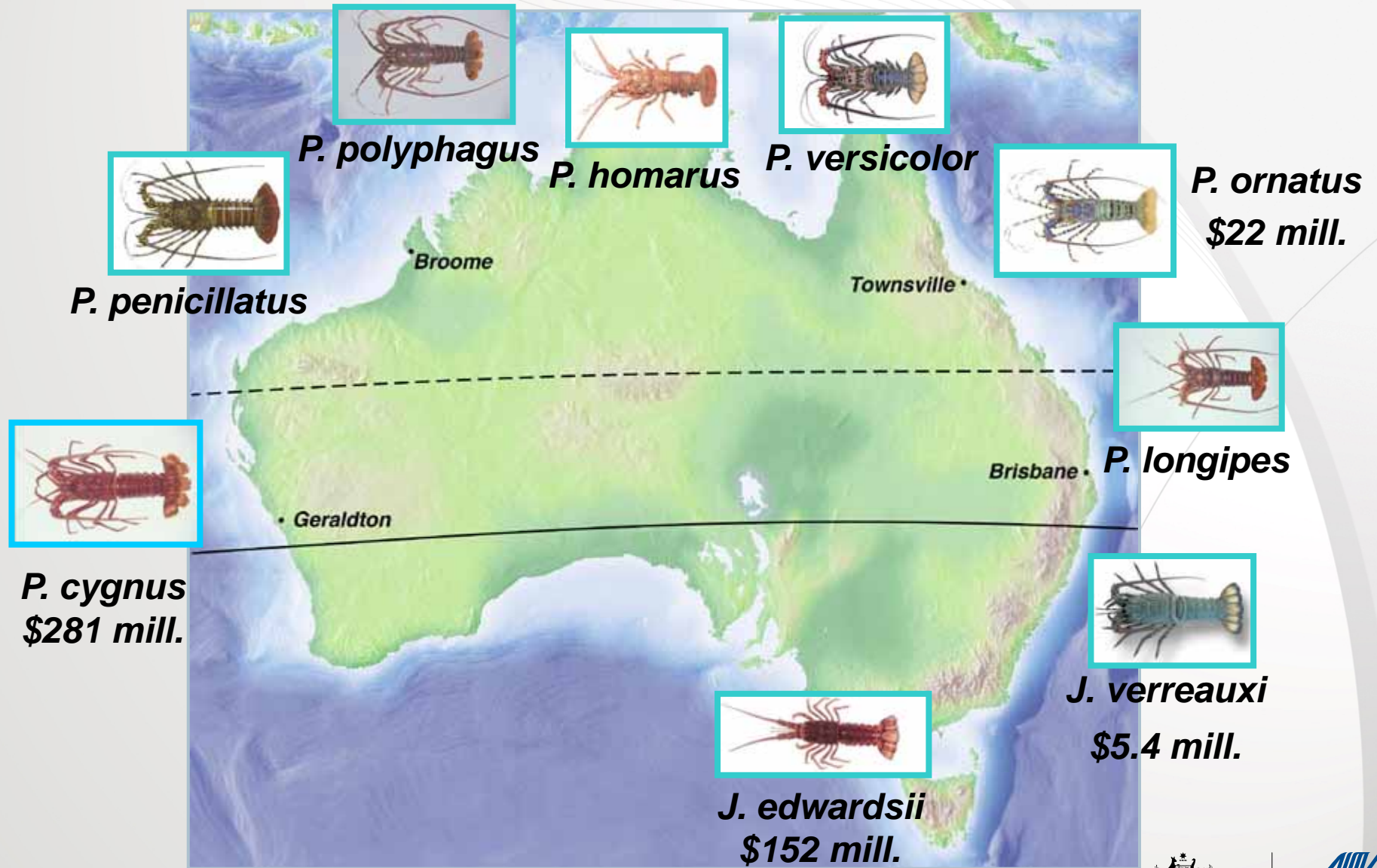
Price per kg per whole animal



Source: Globefish, European Price Report 2008

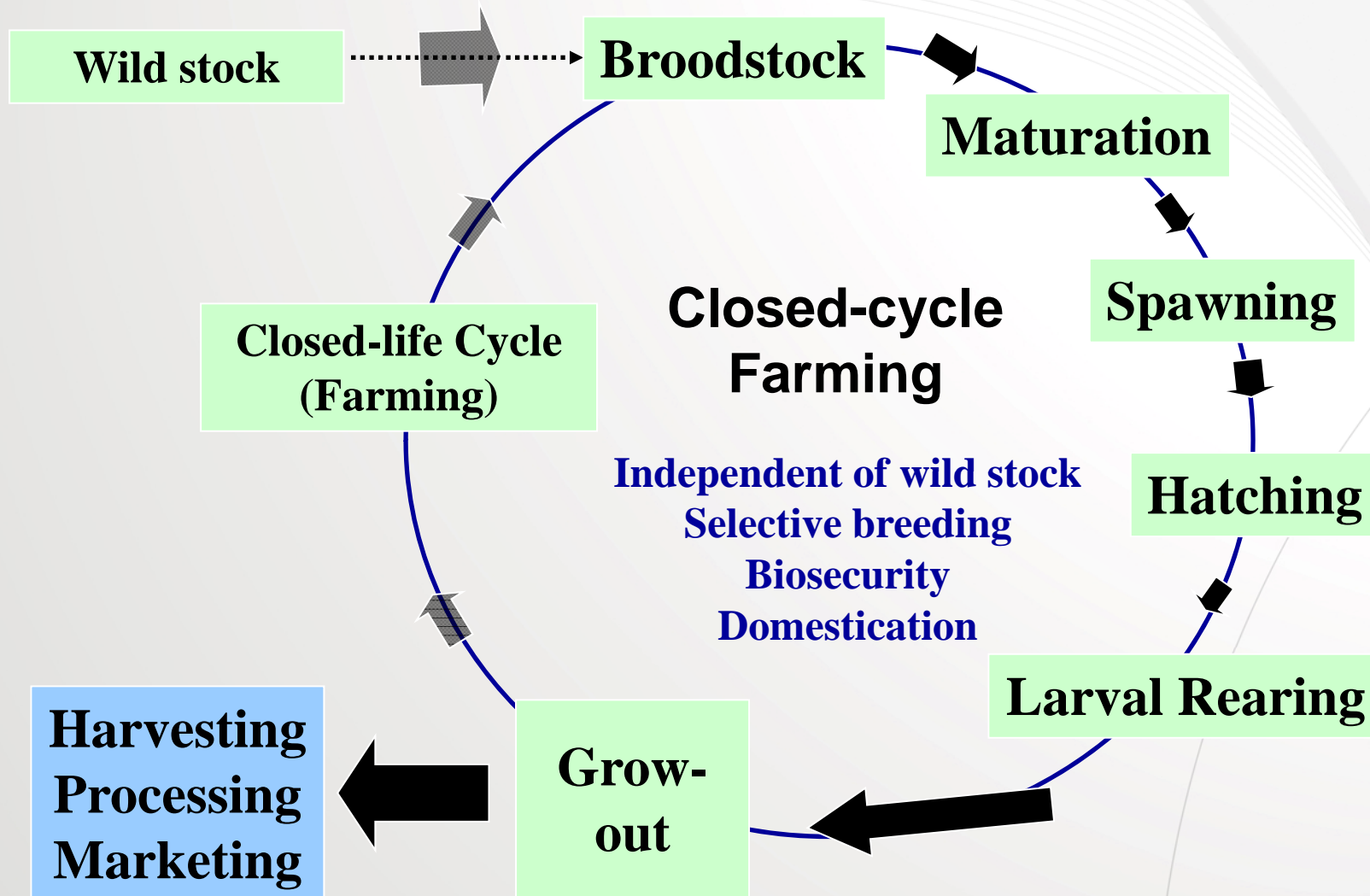
Australian Rock Lobster Biodiversity

Potential Aquaculture Candidates (9 species)

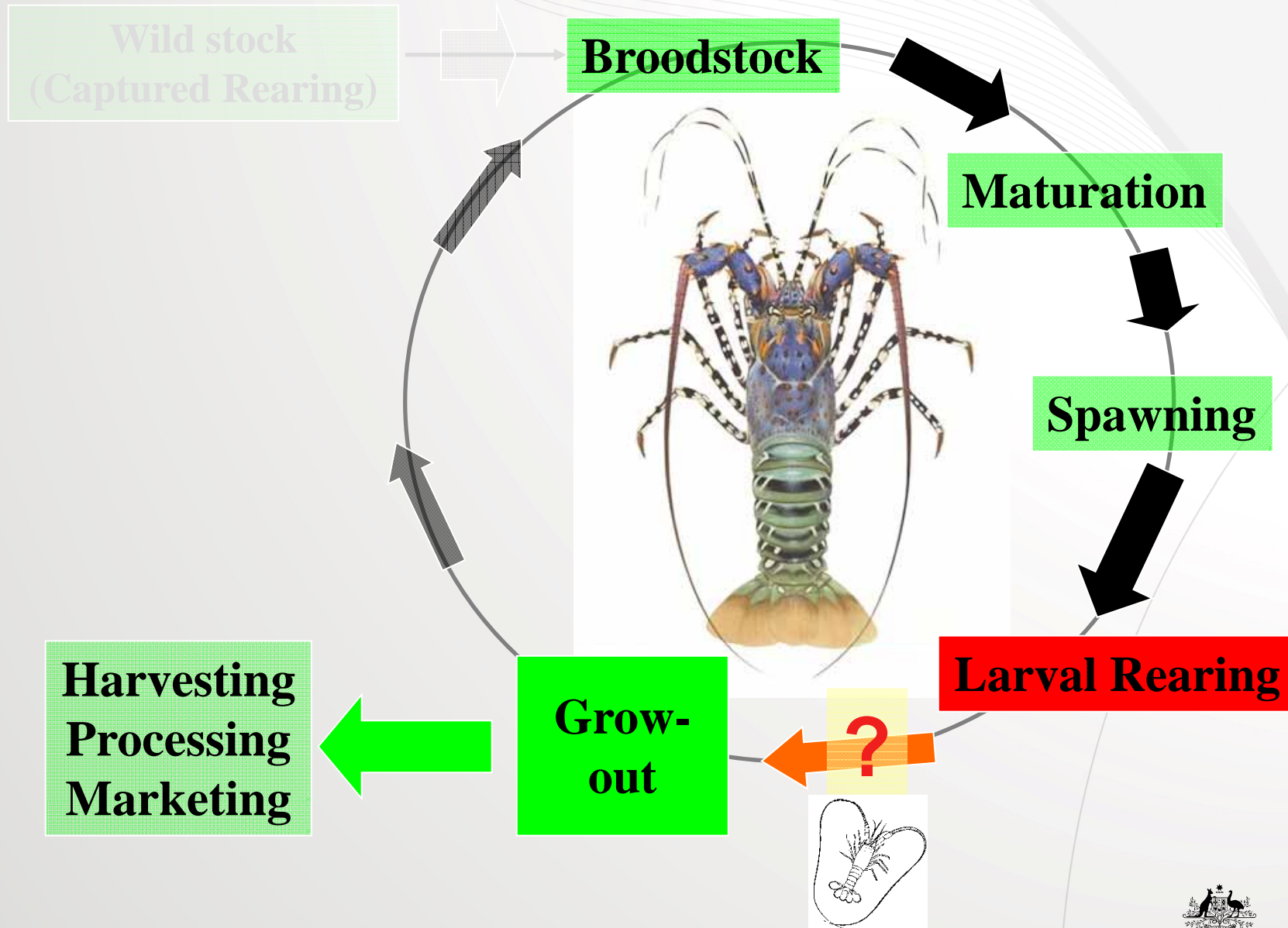


Model of Aquaculture Propagation System

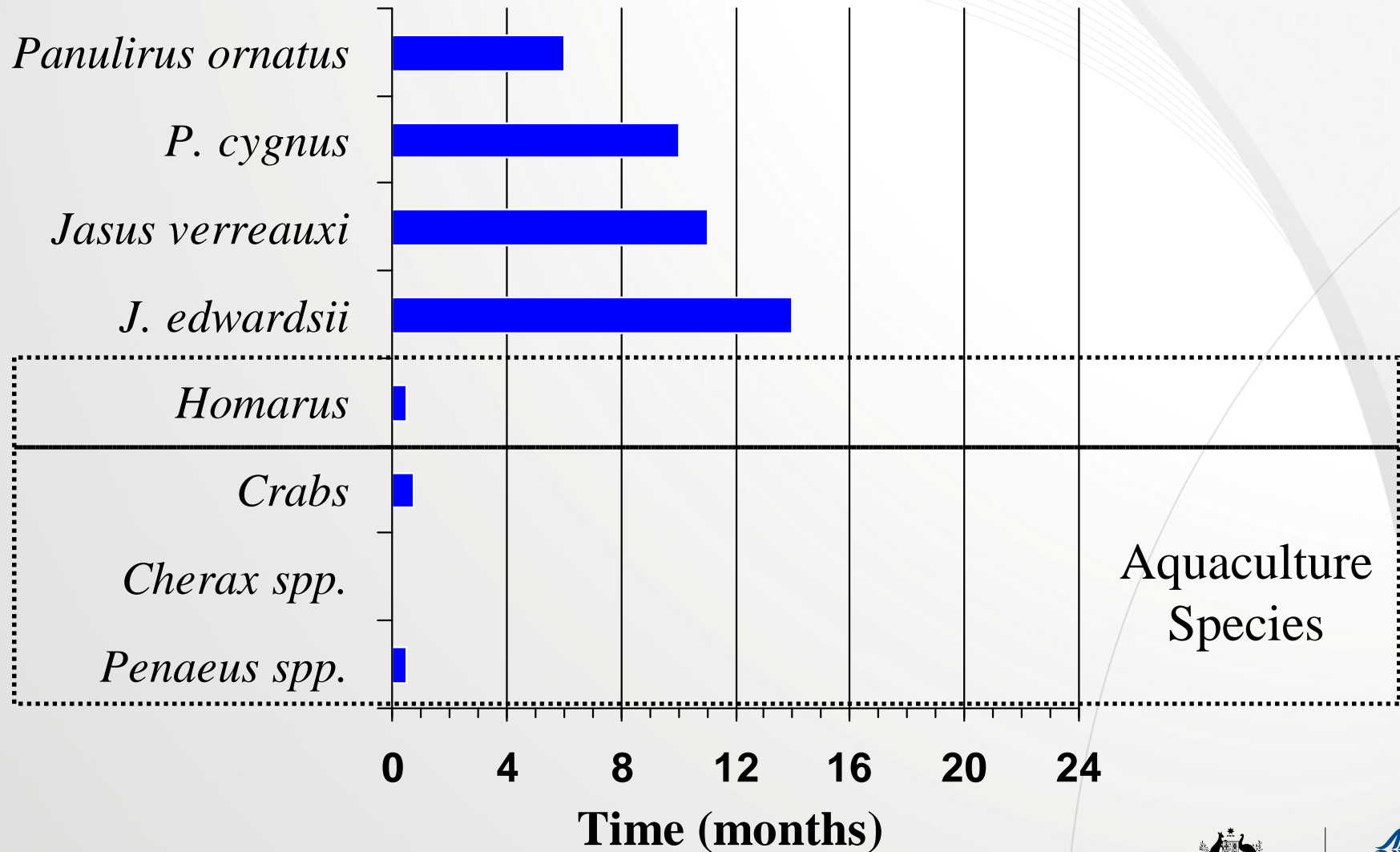
Closed life cycle



Closed-life cycle Propagation System



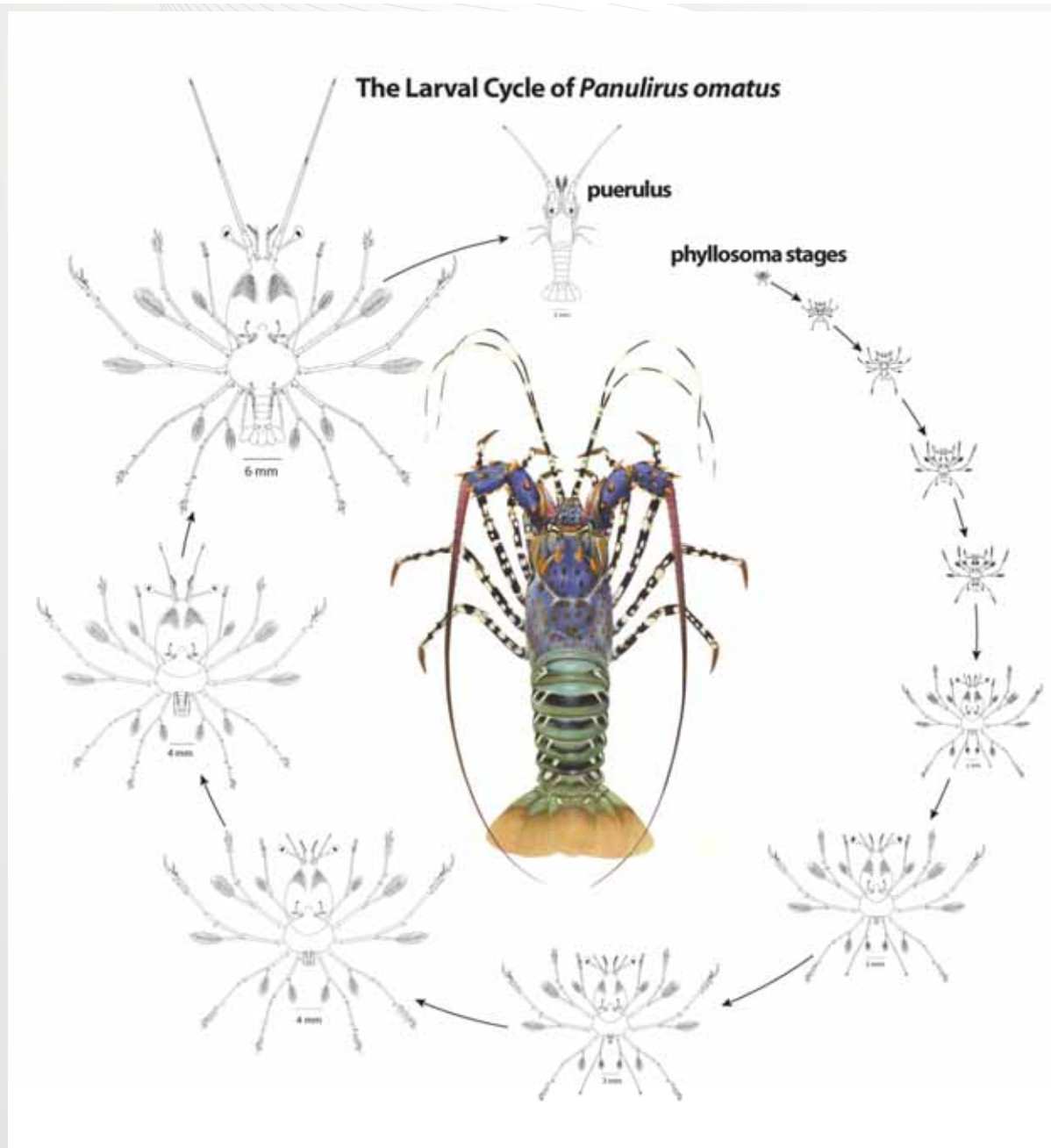
Larval Periods of Selected Crustacea



Palinuridae Phyllosoma Larval Rearing

Larval Cycle Completed in > 9 species

Species	Reference
<i>Panulirus species</i>	
<i>Panulirus argus</i>	Moe (1991), Goldstein et al. (2008)
<i>Panulirus elephas</i>	Mercer et al. (1997), Kittaka et al. (1988), Kittaka et al. (2000)
<i>Panulirus homarus</i>	Radhakrishnan and Vijayakumaran (1993)
<i>Panulirus japonicus</i>	Oshima (1936), Kittaka and Kimura (1989), Yamakawa et al. (1989), Sekine et al. (2000)
<i>Panulirus interruptus</i>	Johnson (1956), Dexter (1972)
<i>Panulirus lalandii</i>	Kittaka (1988)
<i>Panulirus longipes</i>	Matsuda and Yamakawa (2000)
<i>Panulirus ornatus</i>	MGKailis (2006), AIMS (2007)
<i>Panulirus pencillatus</i>	Matsuda et al. (2006)
<i>Panulirus polyphagus</i>	Saisho (1966), Sin (1967)
<i>Jasus species</i>	
<i>Jasus edwardsii</i>	Kittaka et al. (1988), Booth (1996), Illingworth et al. (1997), Tong (1997), Moss (2000), TAFI (2005)
<i>Jasus verreauxi</i>	Kiattaka et al. (1997), TAFI (2006)
<i>Scyllarid species</i>	
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Mikami and Greenwood (1997)



Smith, G., Salmon, M., Kenway, M. and Hall, M. (2009) Description of the larval morphology of captive reared *Panulirus ornatus* spiny lobsters, benchmarked against wild caught specimens. *Aquaculture* 295:76-88.

Change in Larval Size through Development

11 Stages



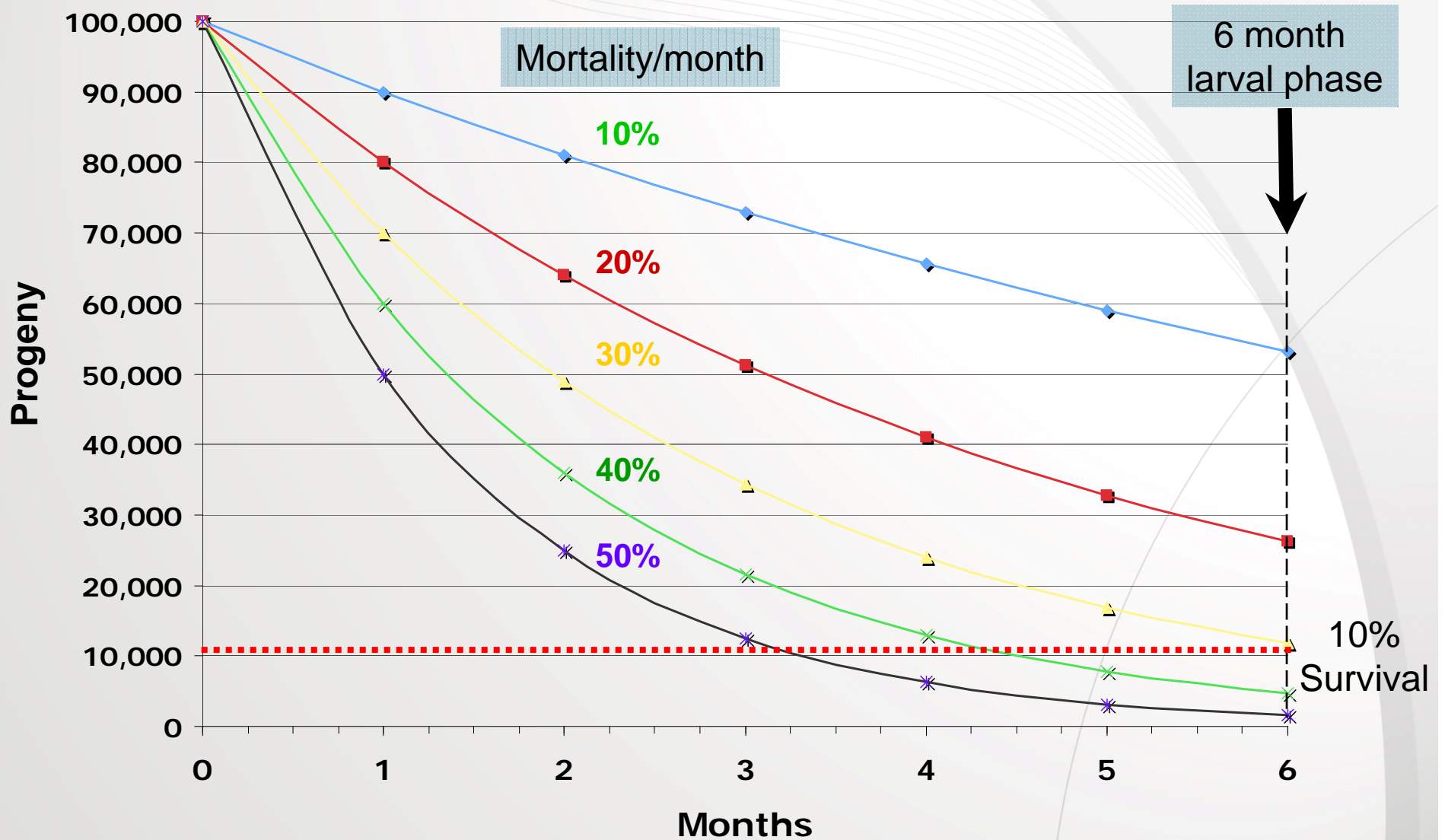
Australian Government



AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE
OF MARINE SCIENCE

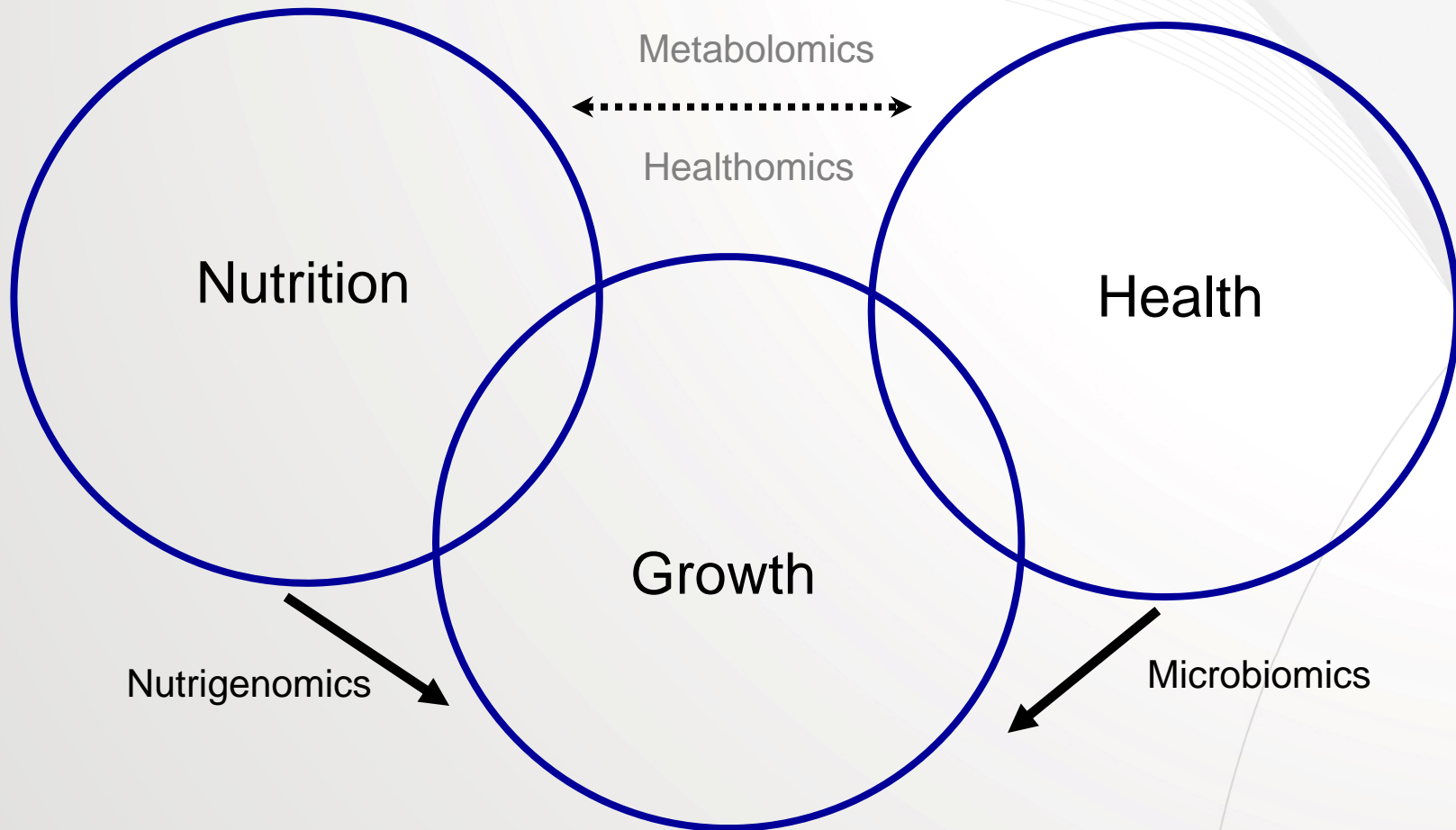
Model of Larval Survival

Continuous larval attrition and mass mortality events

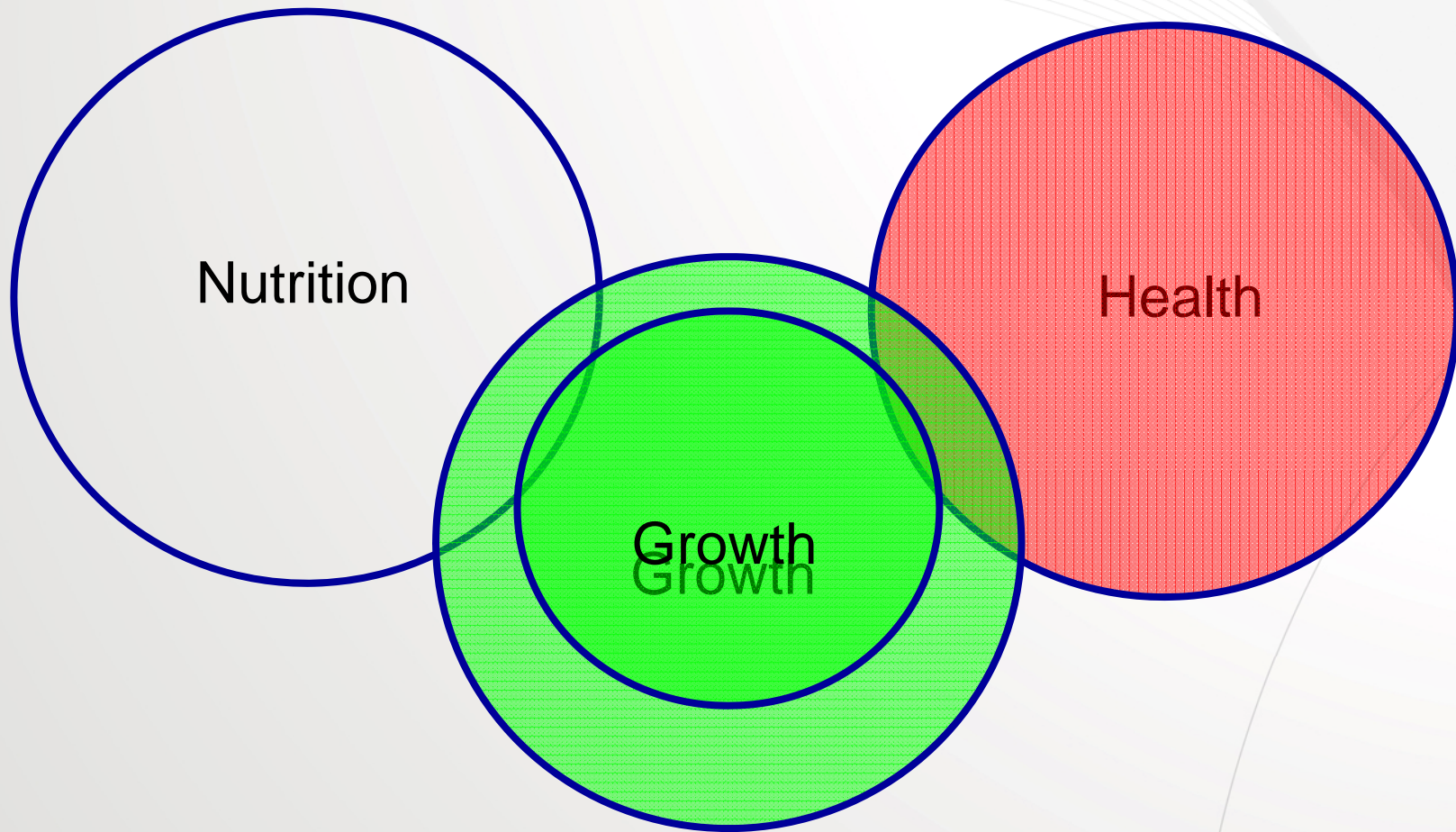


Conceptual Model

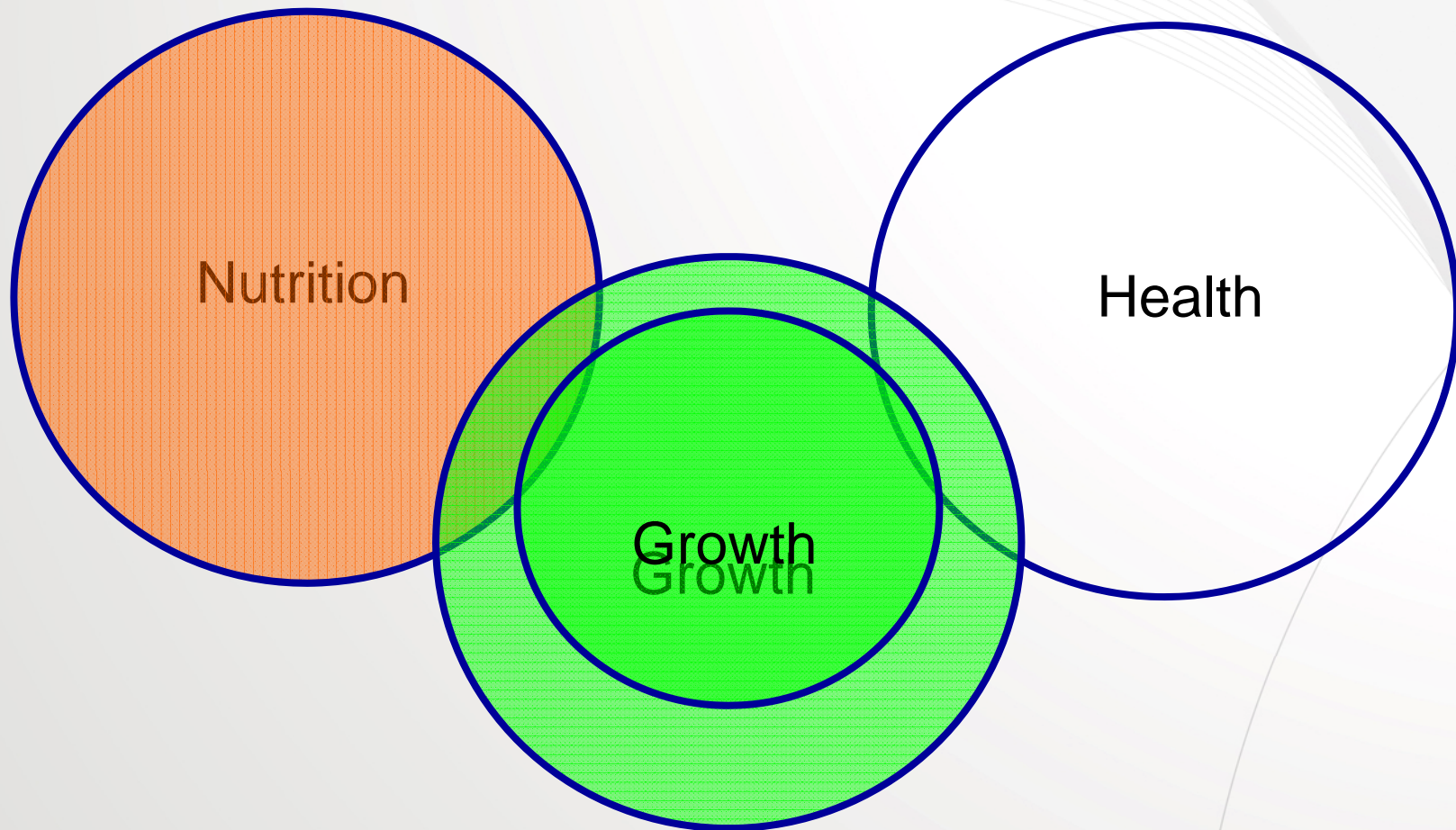
Interactions between Nutrition – Health - Growth



Nutrition – Disease - Growth

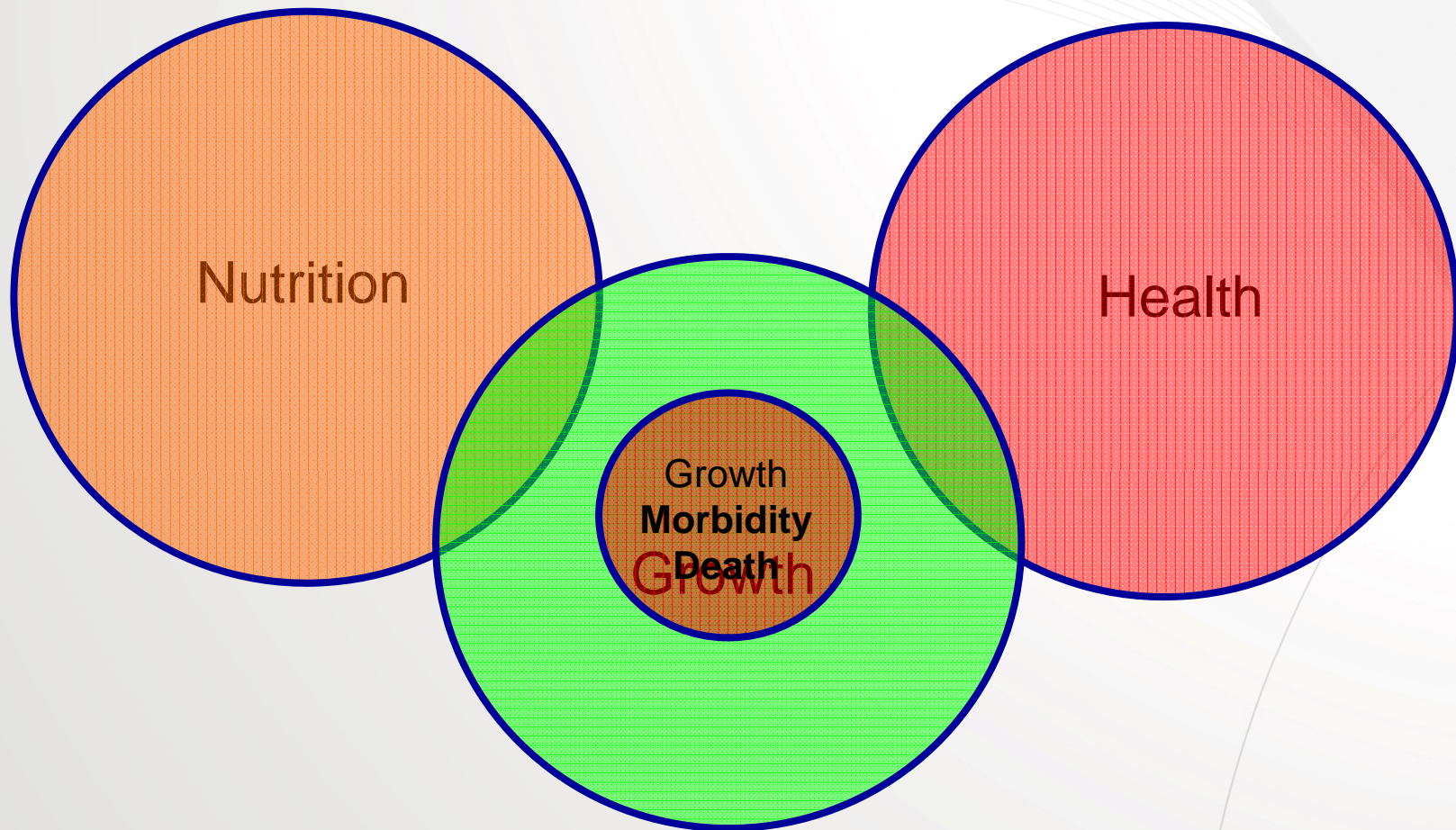


Poor Nutrition – Health - Growth



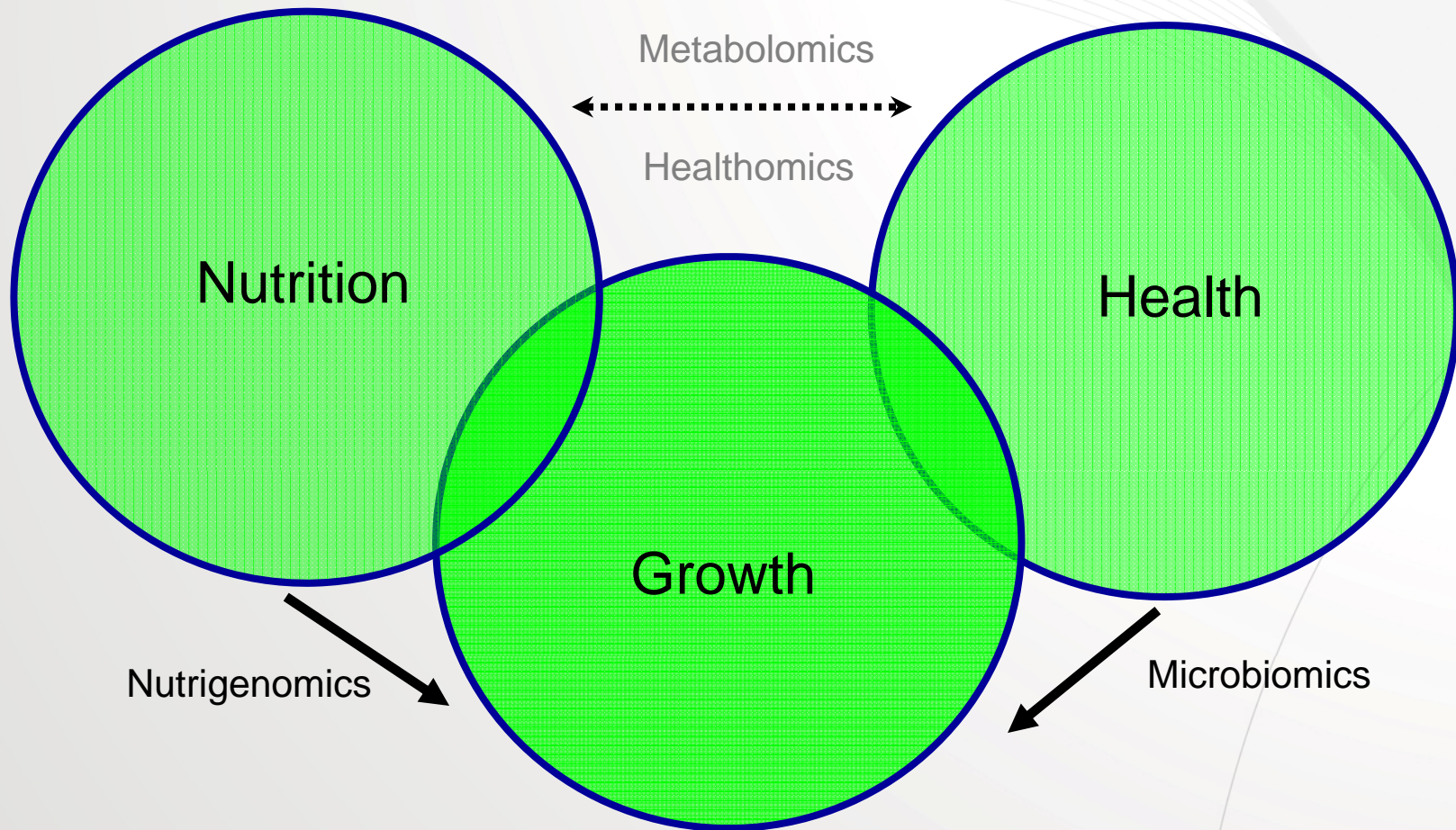
Poor Nutrition – Disease - Growth

6



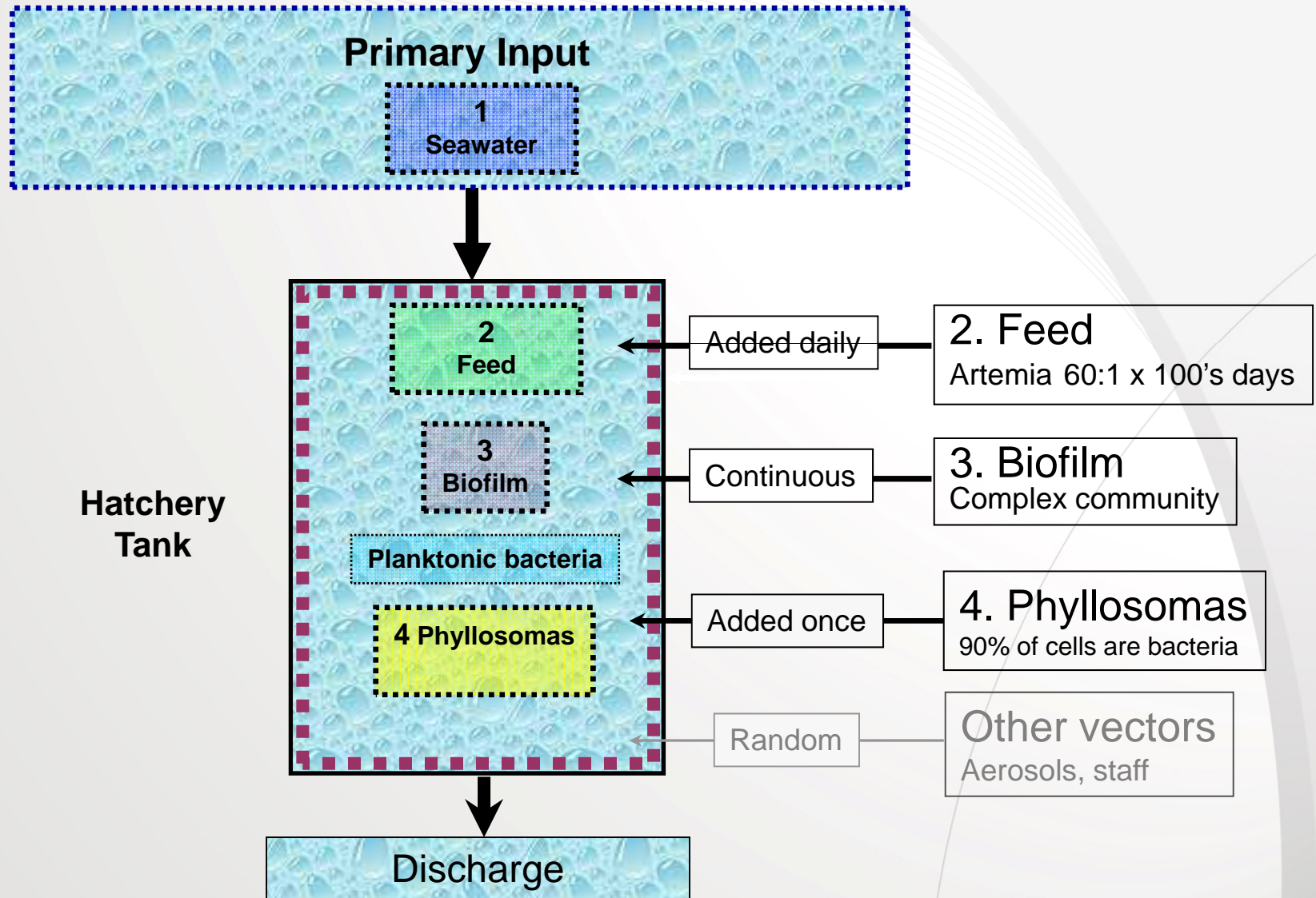
Optimising the Triad

Interactions between Nutrition – Disease - Growth



Microbial Inputs

Microbial Biosecurity



Microbial Sources and Sinks in Hatchery

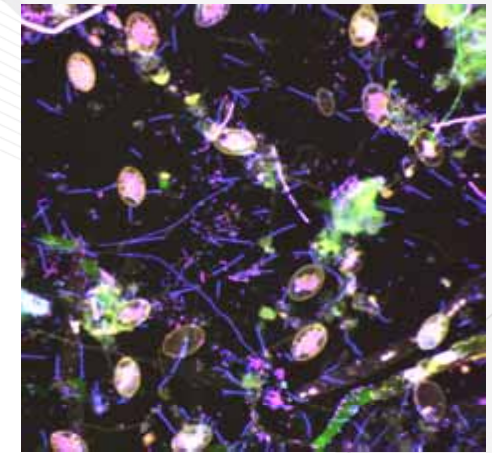
Four Compartments



1.
Seawater Column



2.
Larval Feeds



3.
Biofilm



4.
Phyllosoma

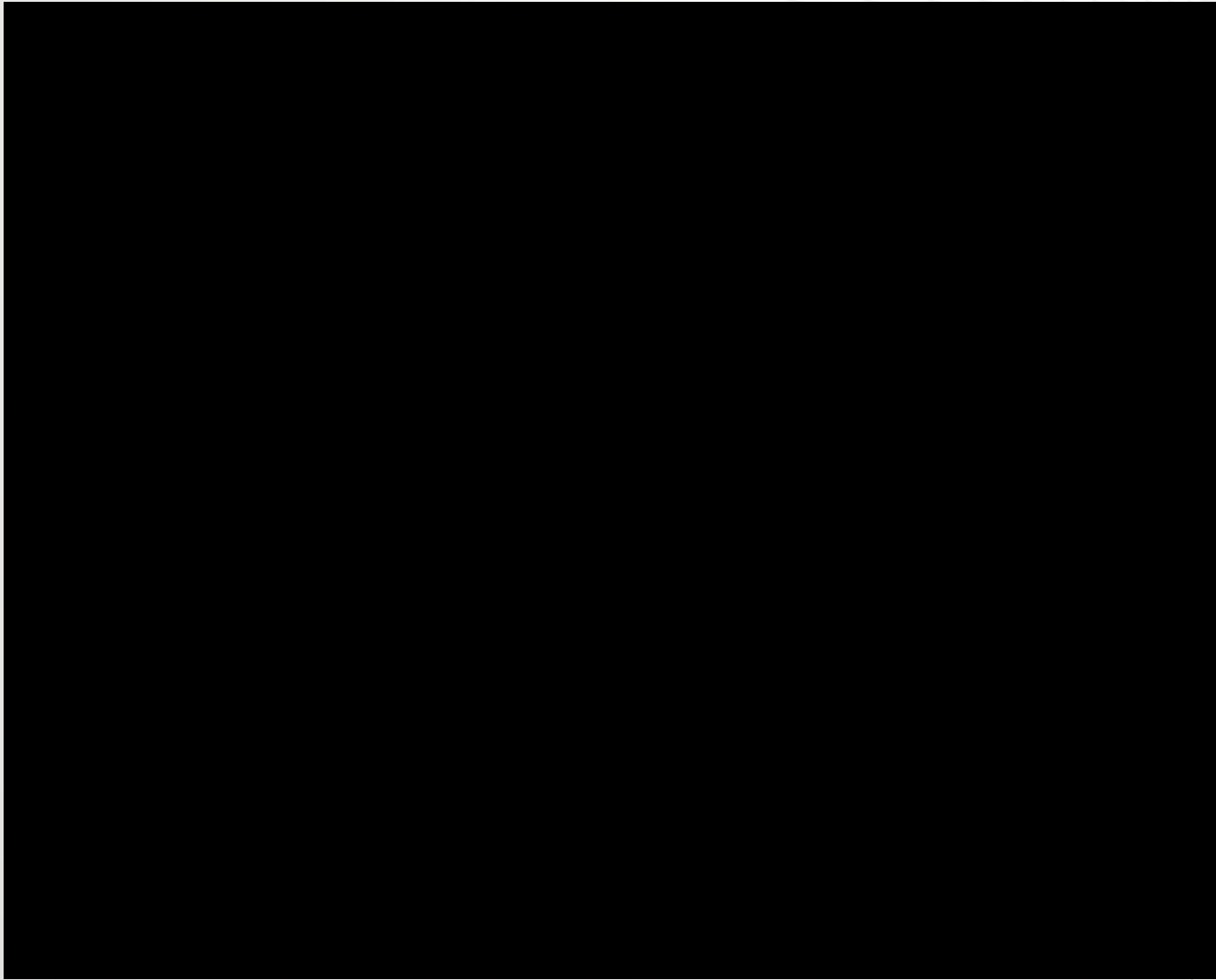


External

Internal

Biofilm – Complex Bacterial Ecosystem

Diving through the biofilm – Surface to Tank (2 μm steps)



Australian Government



AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE
OF MARINE SCIENCE

Interactions between Nutrition – Disease - Growth

Larval finfish consume feed whole - Feed size related to mouth gape



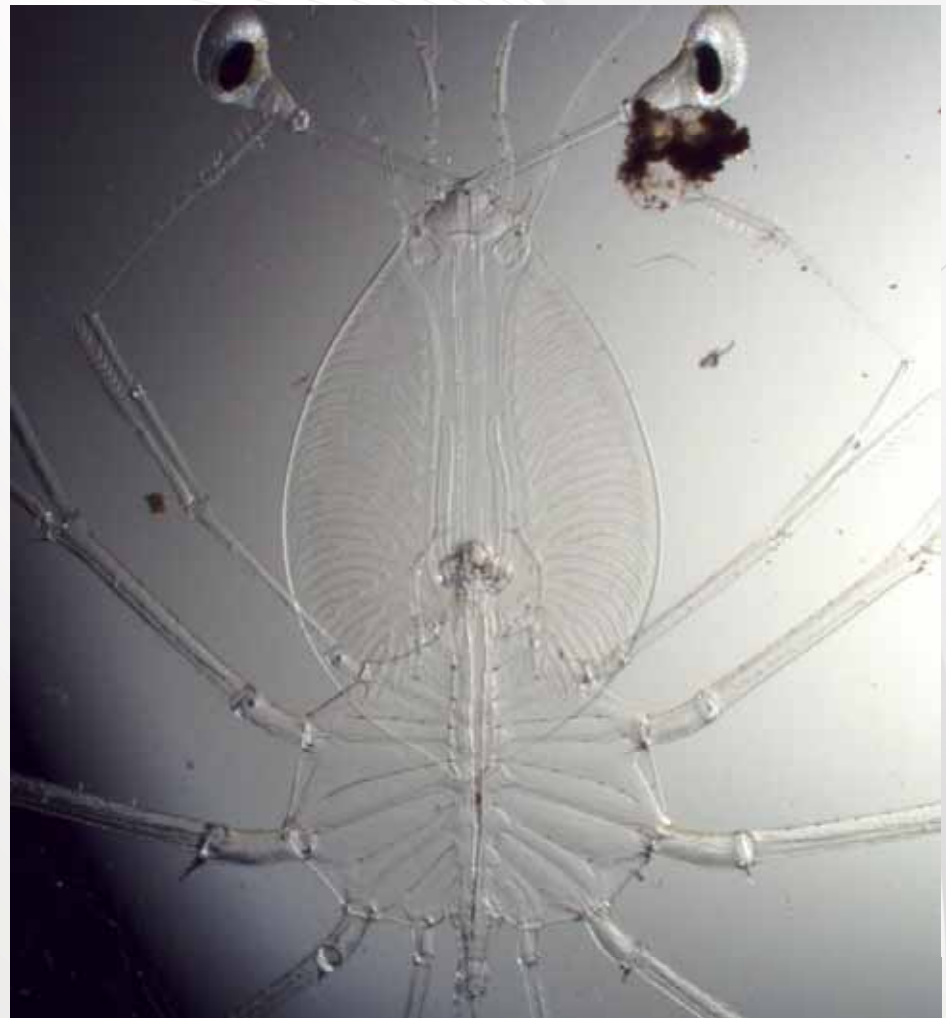
Source: © Artemia World

Interactions between Nutrition – Disease - Growth

Phyllosomas consume feed piecemeal

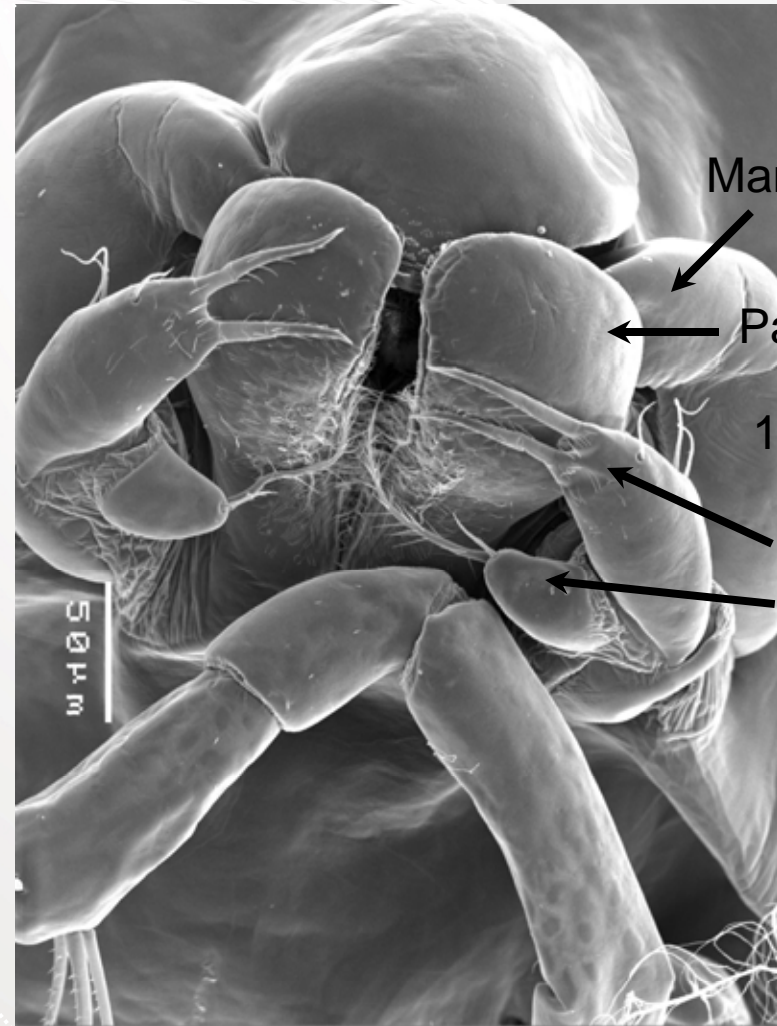


Stage 1



Stage 7

Health - External Fouling



Mandibles

Paragnaths

1st Maxilla

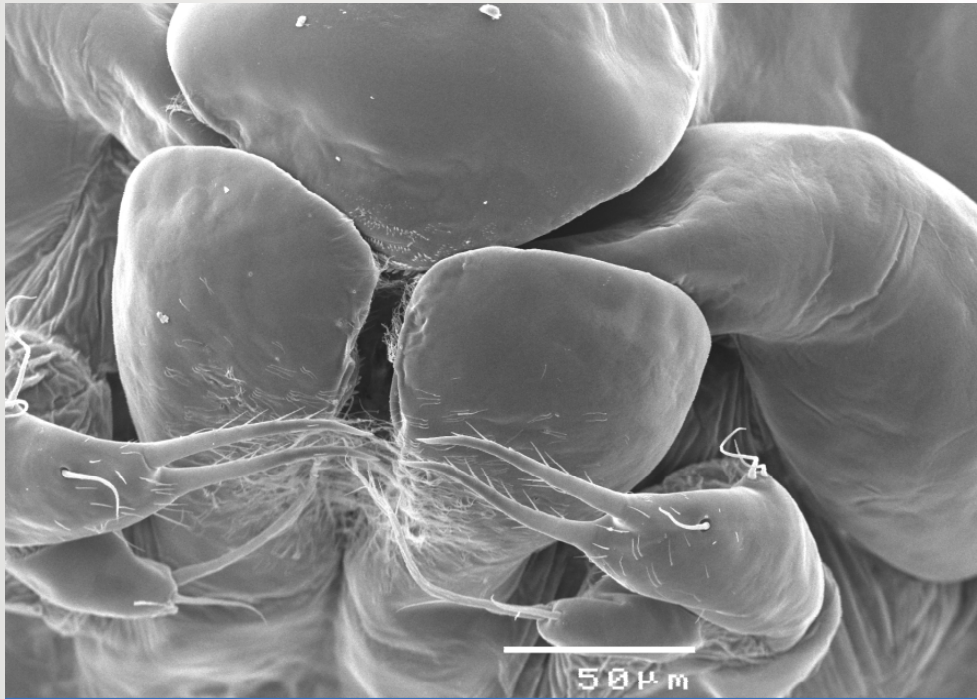
Endites

Basal

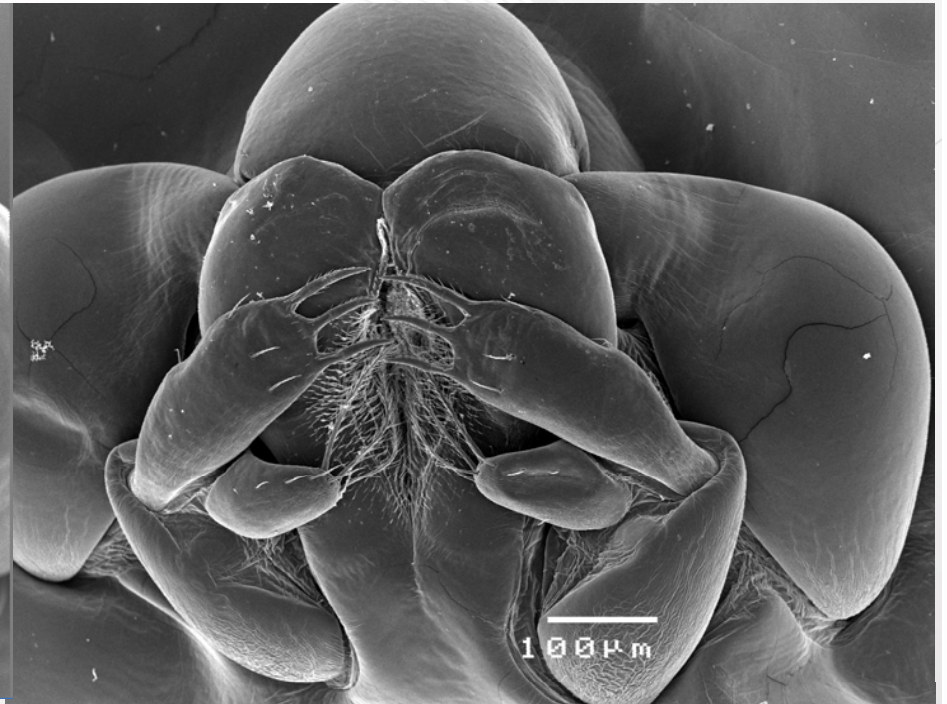
Coxal

Changes in Mouthpart through Development

Stages 1 to 11



Stage 1



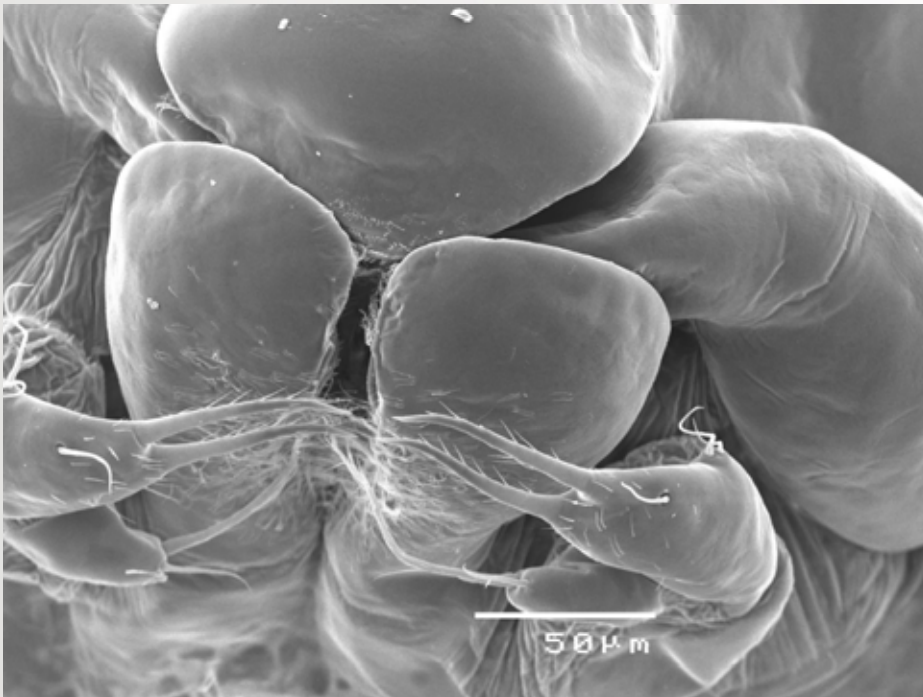
Stage 11

Larval phyllosomas consume feed piecemeal

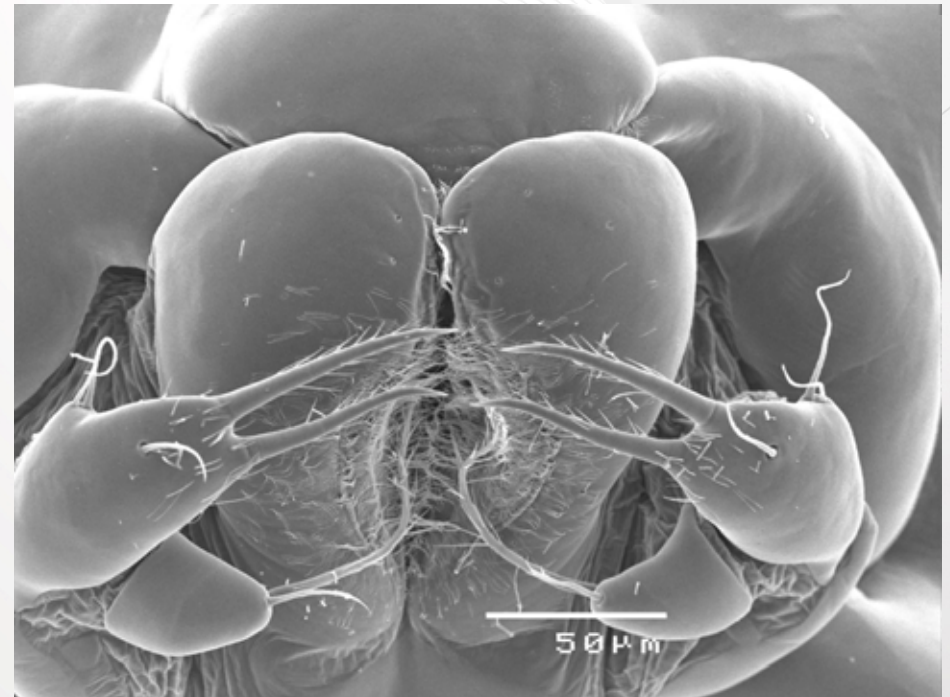
Feeding video artemia



External Bacterial Fouling of Phyllosoma Mouthparts

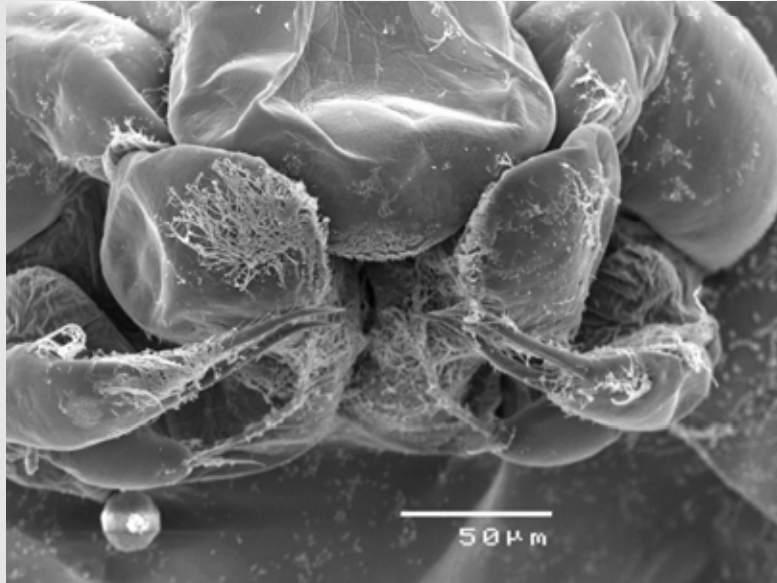


Day 1
Post-molt

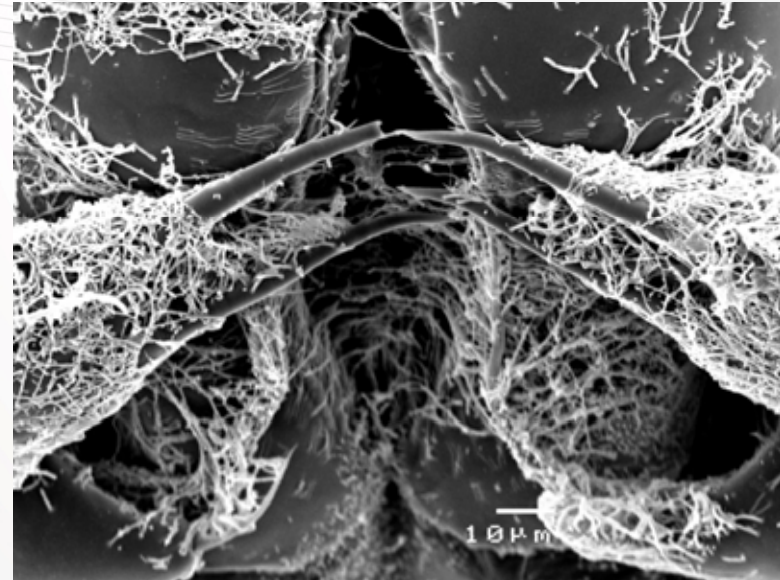


Day 3
Post-molt

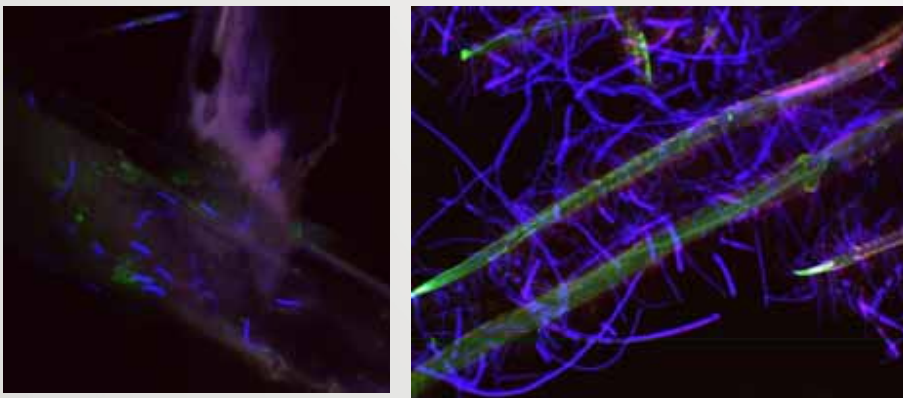
External Bacterial Fouling of Phyllosoma Mouthparts



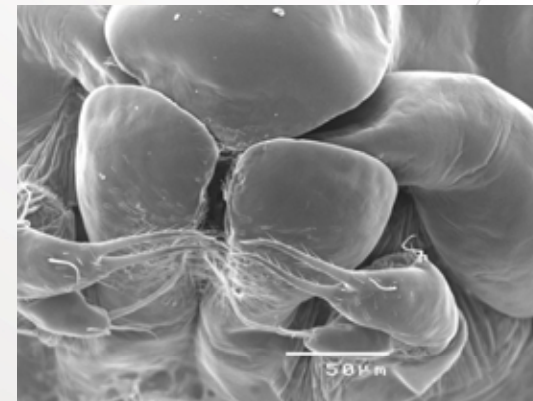
Day 11 Post-molt



Day 13 Post-molt



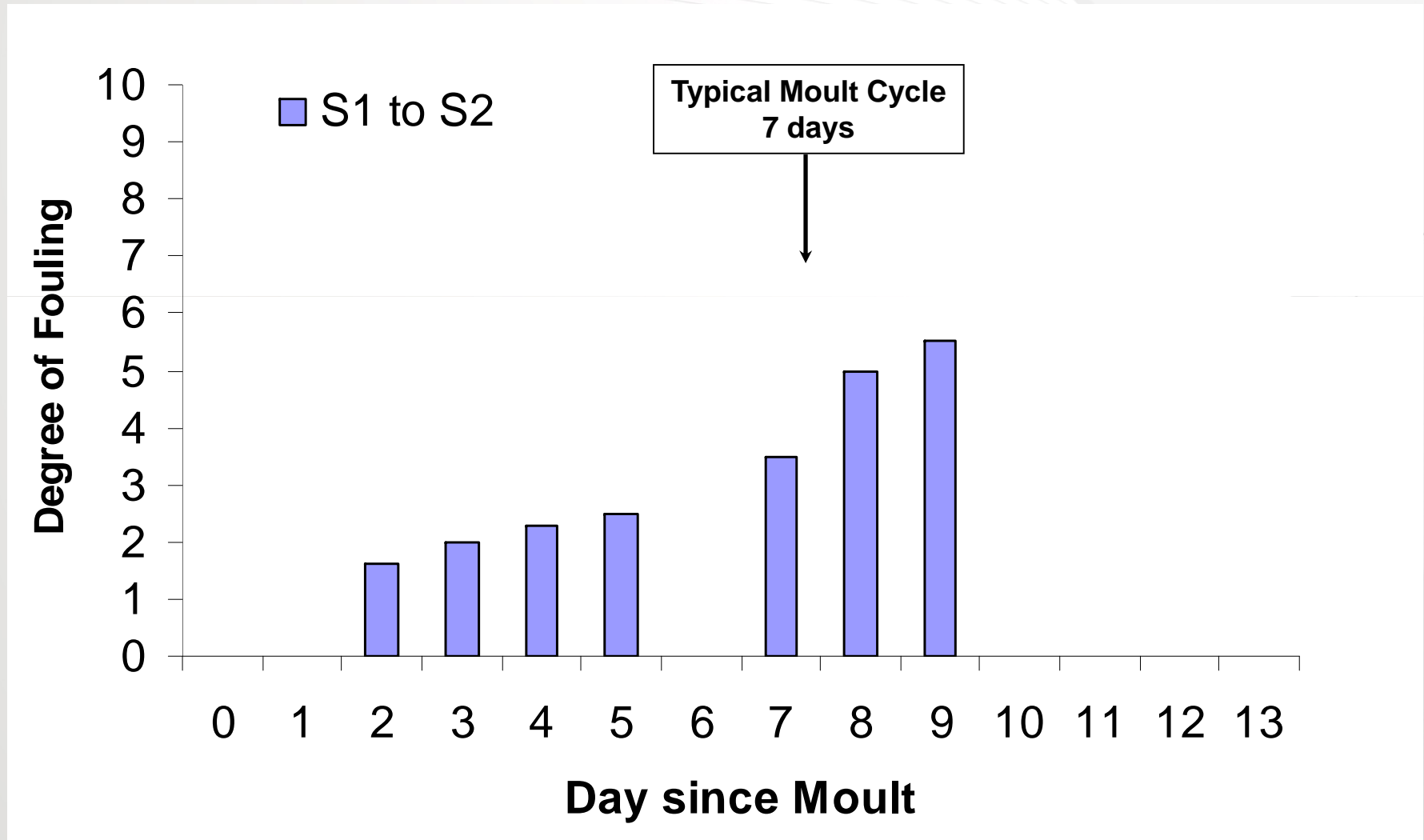
FISH probe - *Thiothrix*



Immediate Post-molt

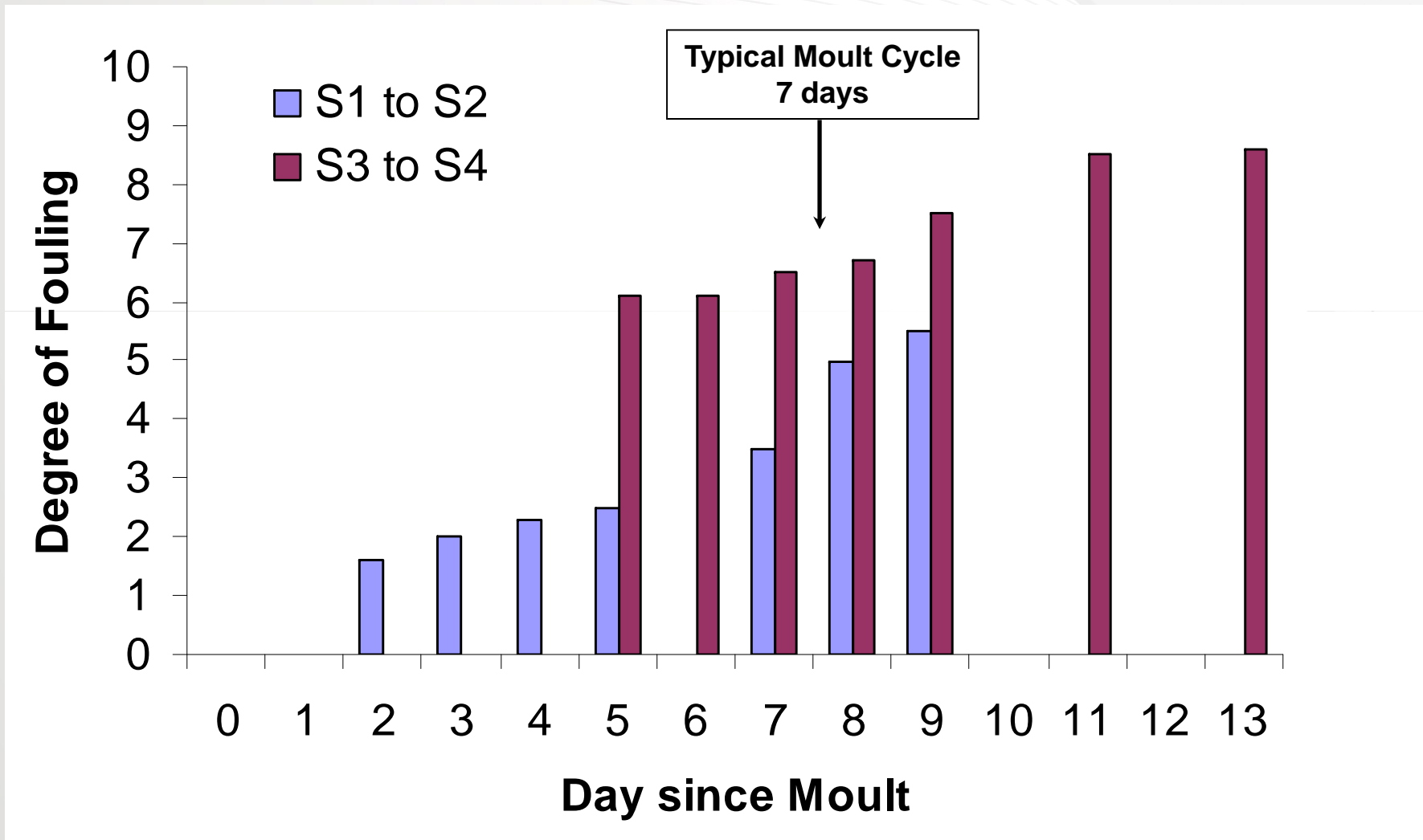
Fouling (*Thiothrix*) of Phyllosoma Mouthparts

Stage 1 to 2



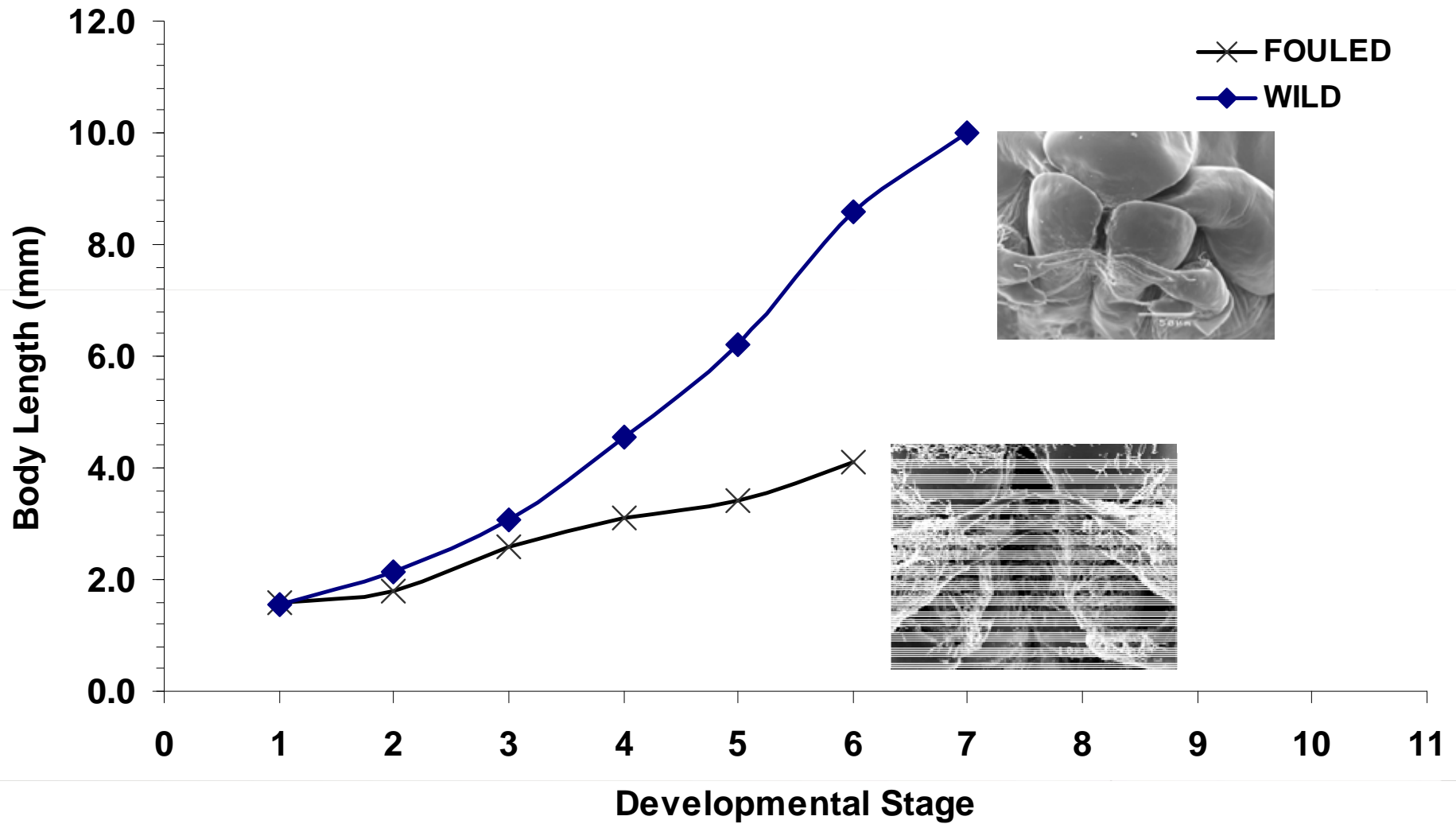
Fouling (*Thiothrix*) of Phyllosoma Mouthparts

Stage 3 to 4 compared to Stage 1 to 2



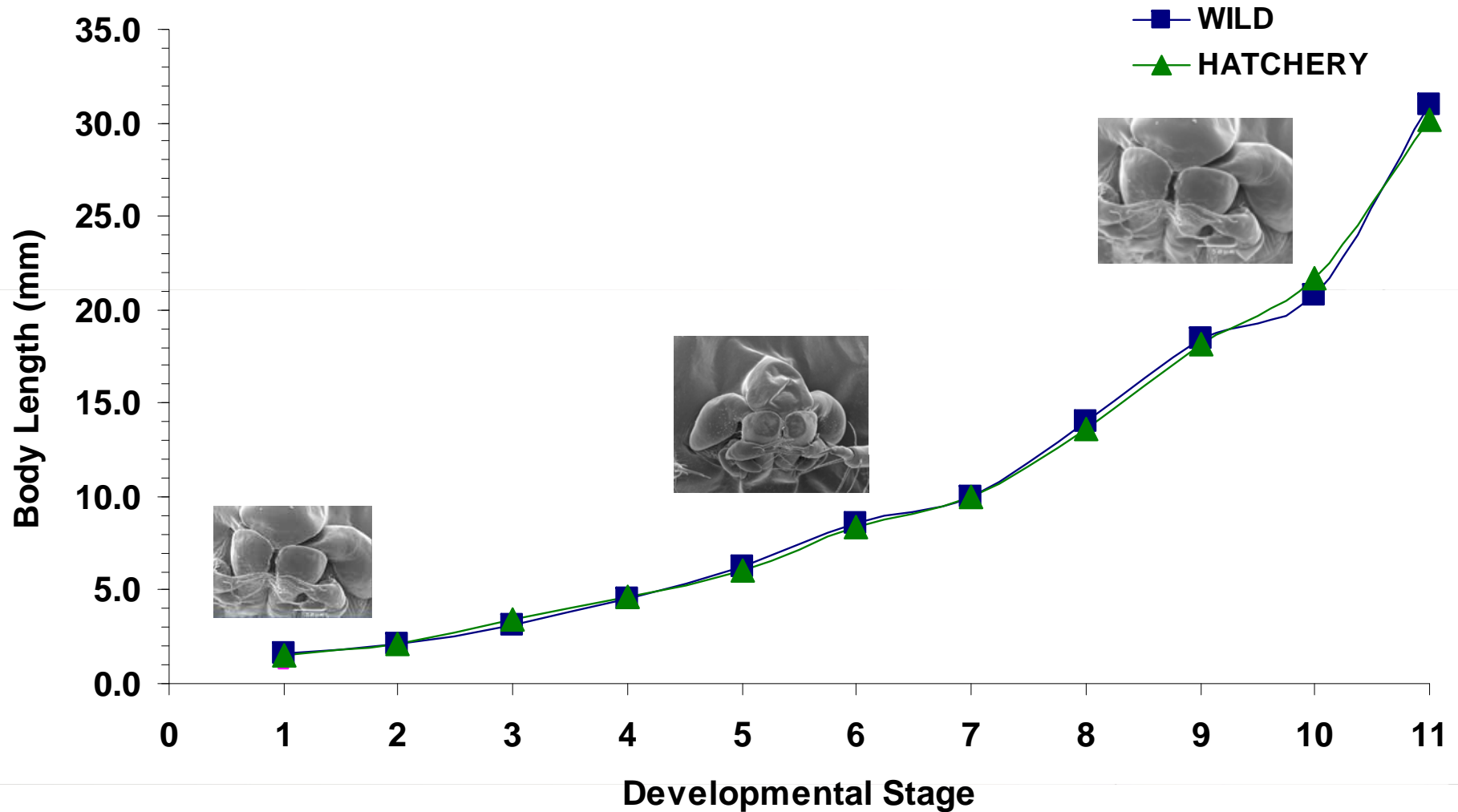
Interactions between Nutrition – Health - Growth

Fouled Hatchery compared to Unfouled



Interactions between Nutrition – Health - Growth

Unfouled Hatchery compared to Wild



Interactions between Nutrition – Health – Growth

Internal Infection



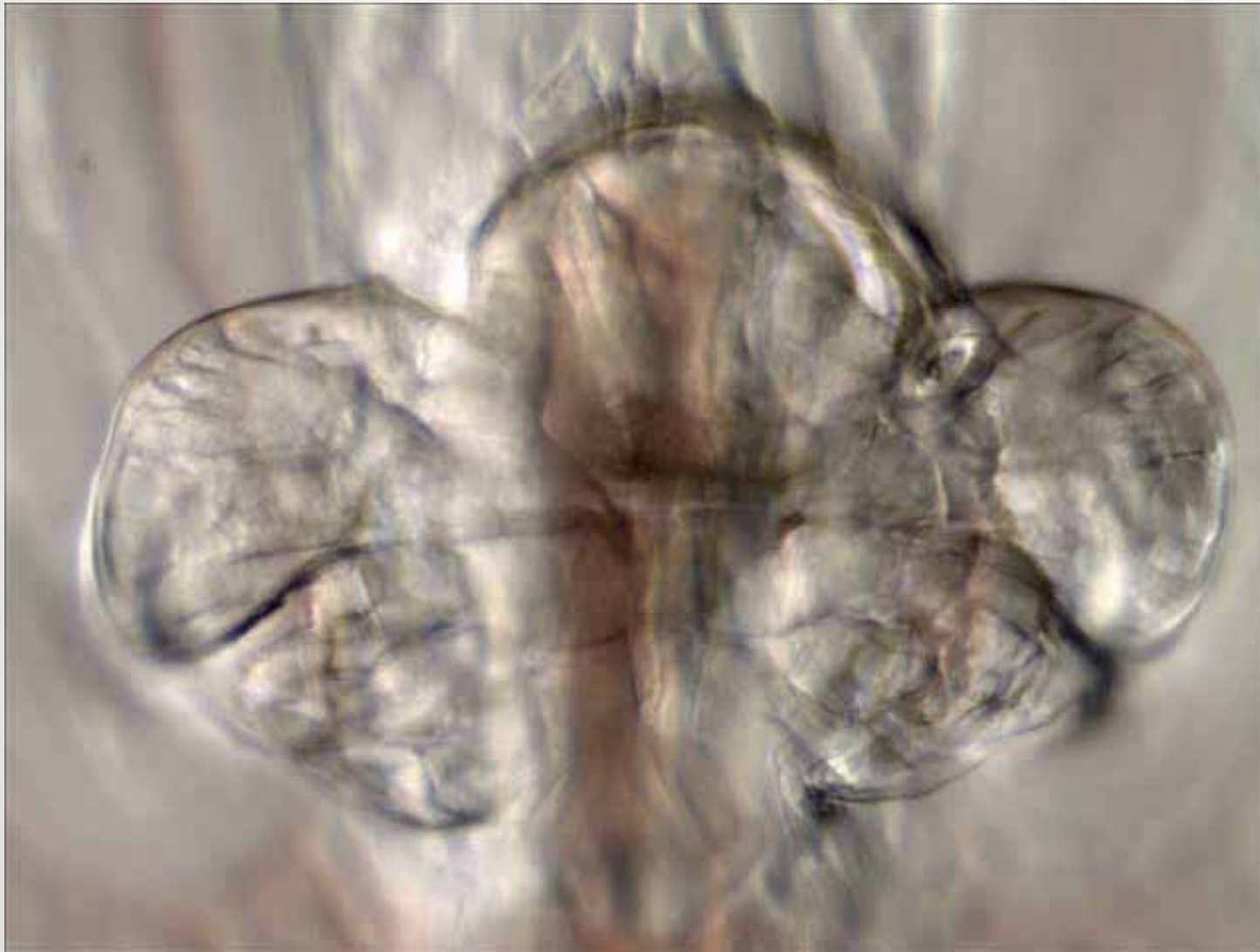
Australian Government



AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE
OF MARINE SCIENCE

Interactions between Nutrition – Health – Growth

Ingestion and Digestion



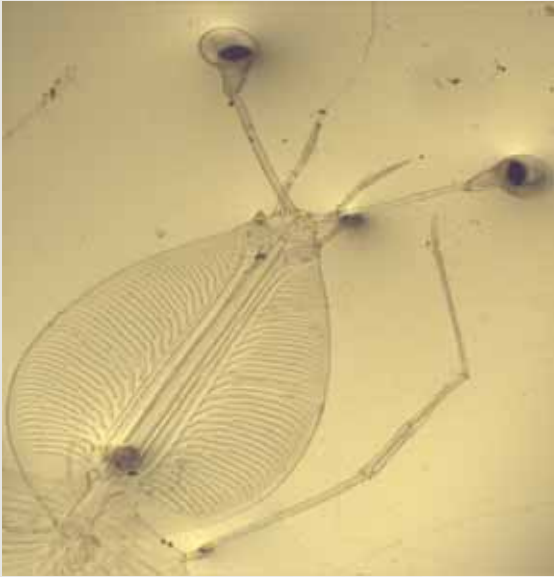
Australian Government



AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE
OF MARINE SCIENCE

Interactions between Nutrition – Health – Growth

Internal Infection



Wild-caught larva with intact hepatopancreas

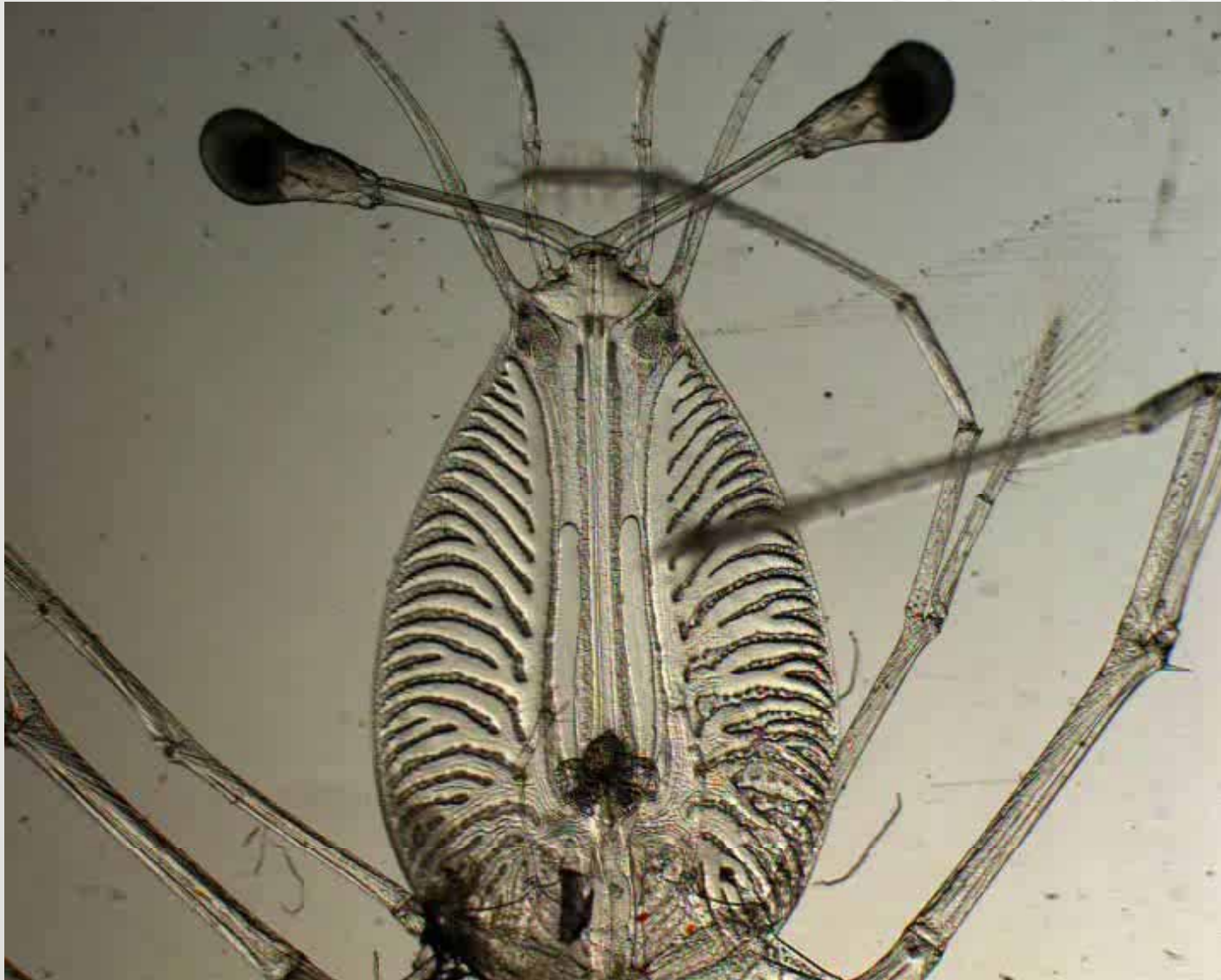


Hatchery larva with 'white-gut syndrome', infected by *Vibrio spp.*



Phyllosoma gut infection

Real-time video



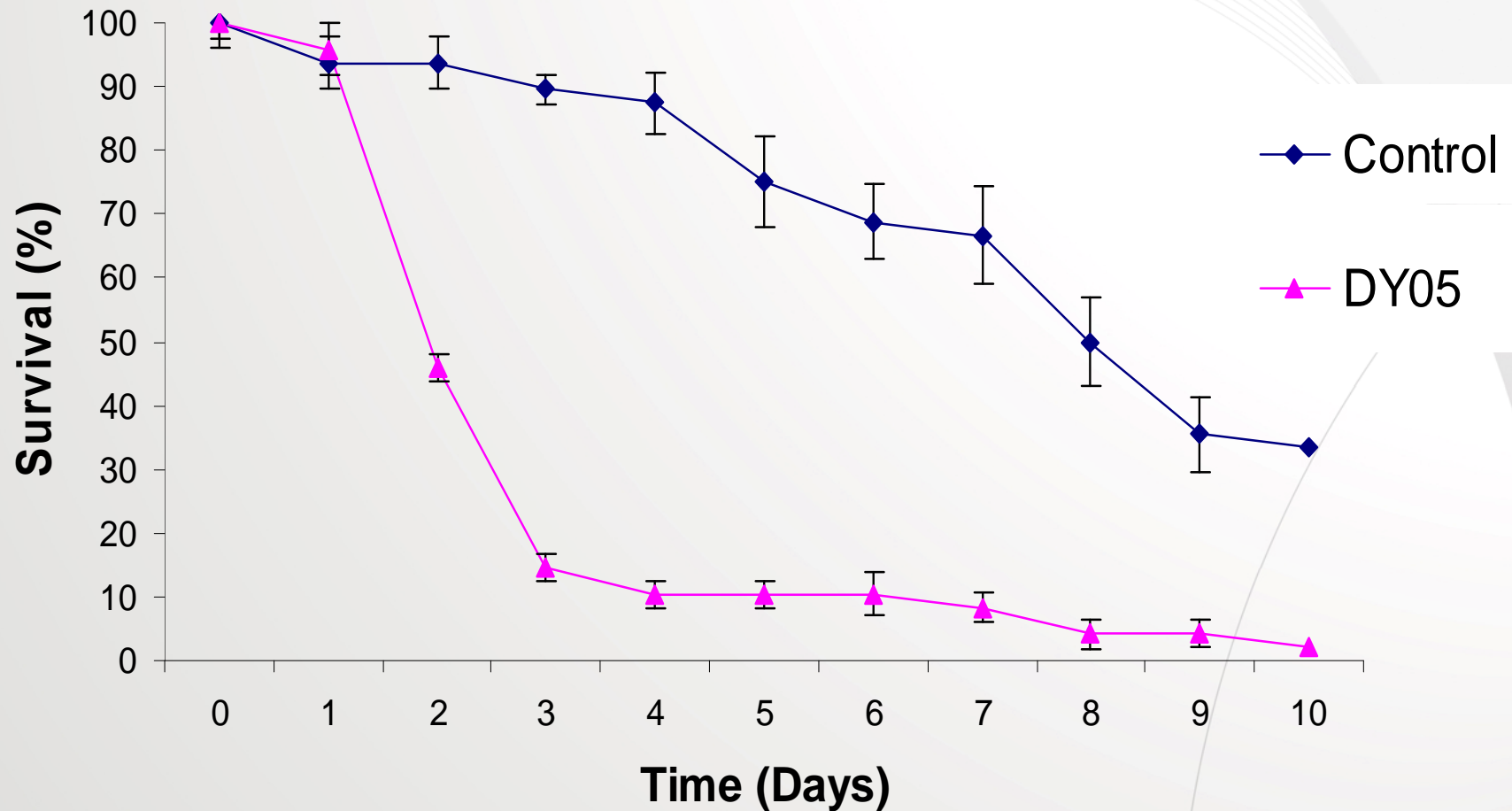
Australian Government



AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE
OF MARINE SCIENCE

Health – Internal Infections

Survival of *P. ornatus* phyllosomas (S5) challenged with *Vibrio* sp. (DY05)

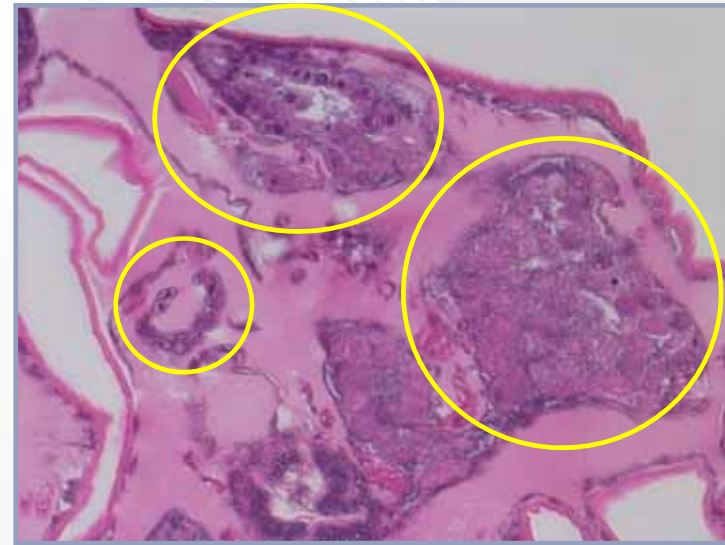


Phyllosoma gut

Internal bacterial colonization



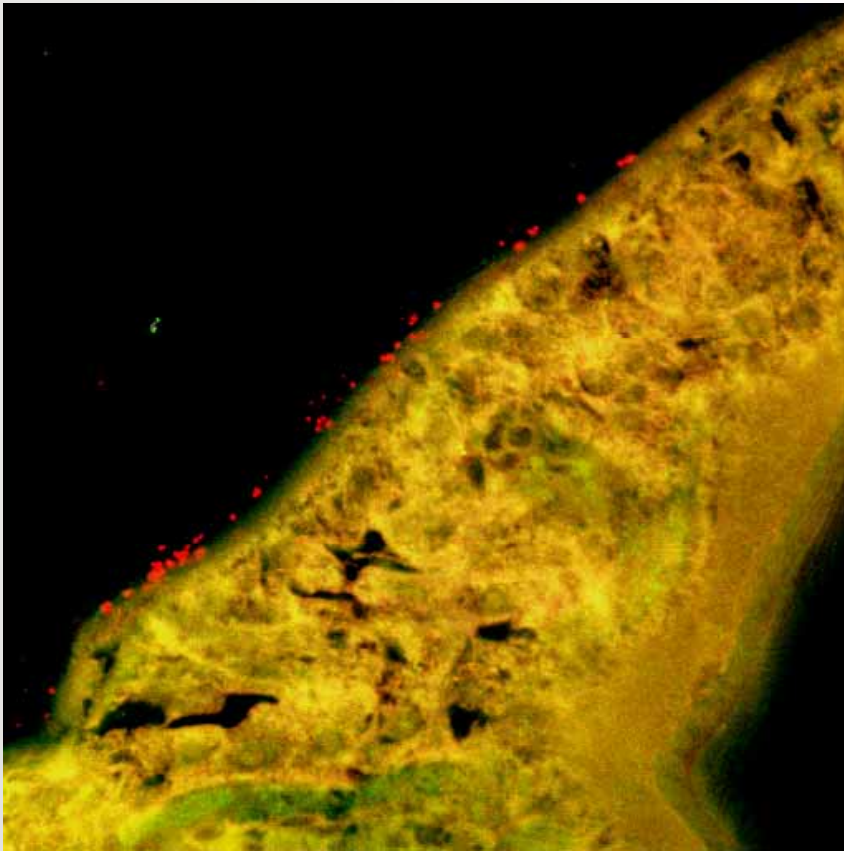
Healthy



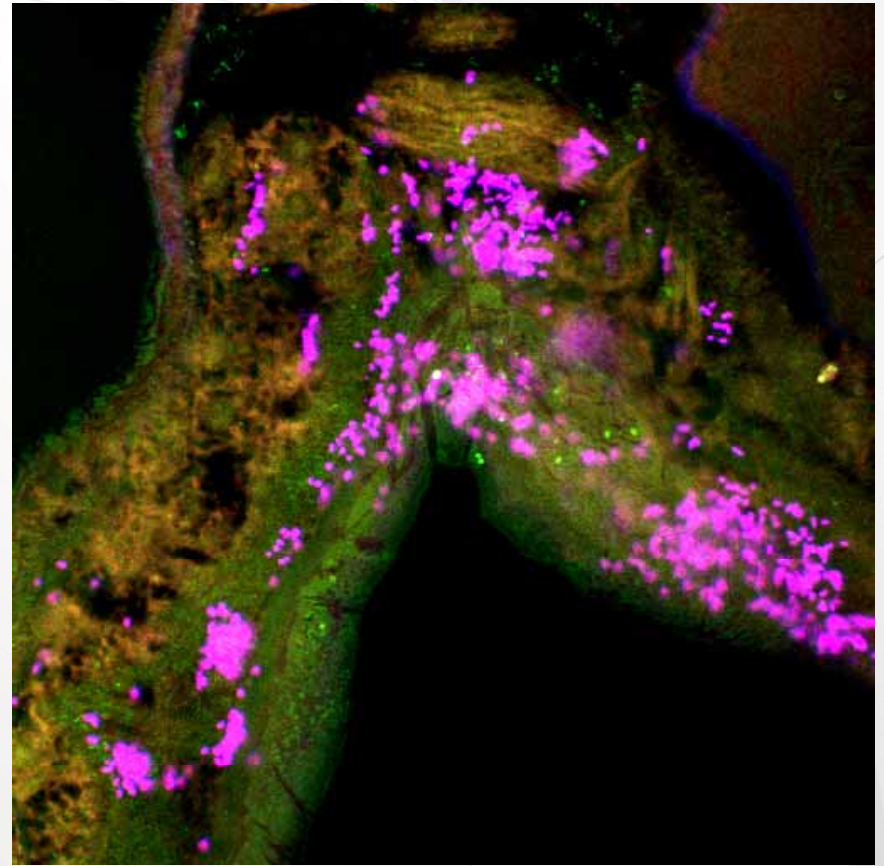
Moribund

- Histopathology of hepatopancreas (H&E)
 - Healthy: caeca open and clear
 - Moribund: caeca are blocked and disrupted

Fluorescent *in situ* hybridisation (FISH) Bacterial localisation



Healthy

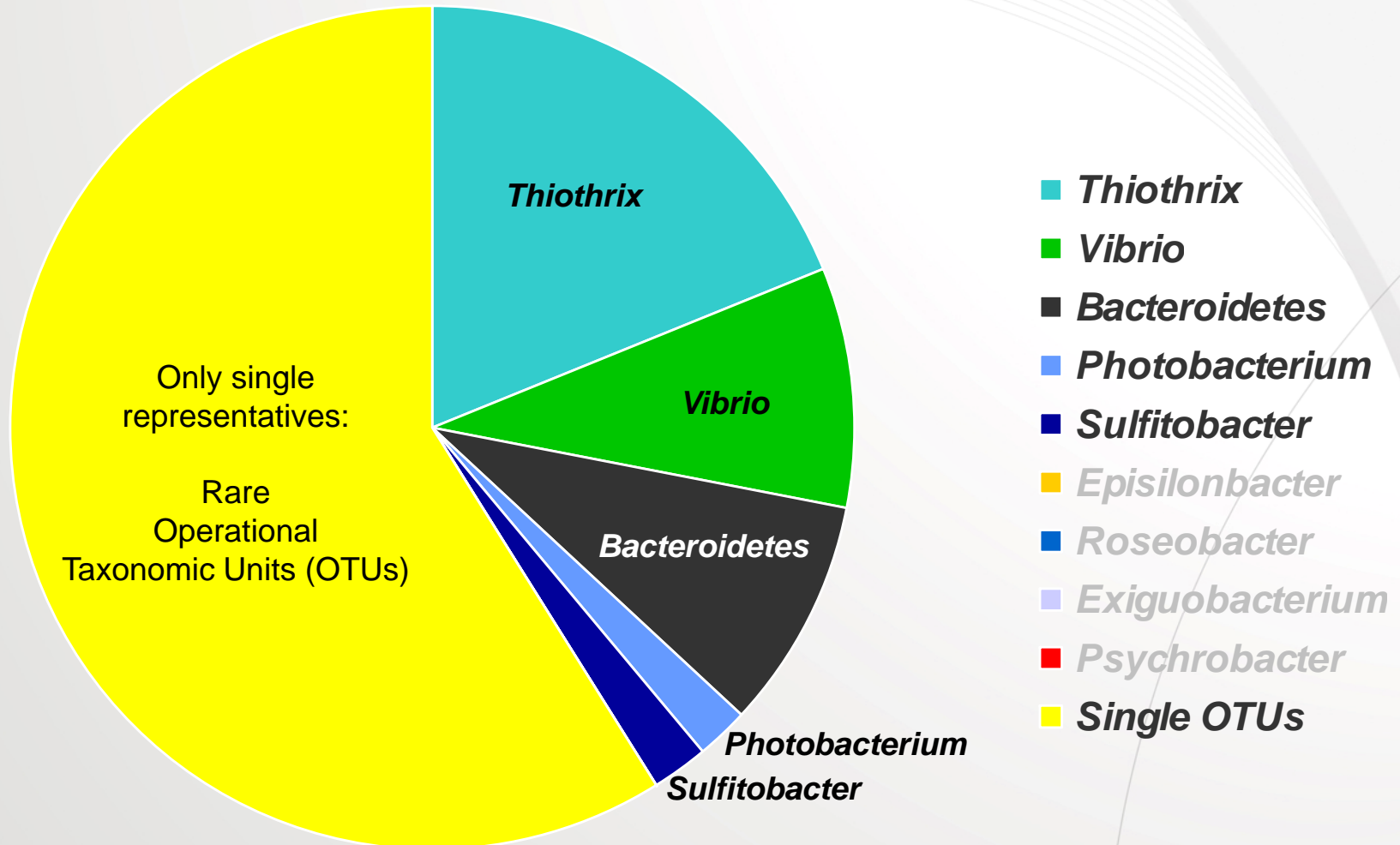


Moribund

Probes: **Red** = general bacteria, **Purple** = Vibrio

Bacterial Diversity in Hatchery Phyllosoma

Clone Library Analysis



Interactions between Nutrition – Health - Growth

Hunting Probiotics

Oceanic



Health –
Natural Microbial community

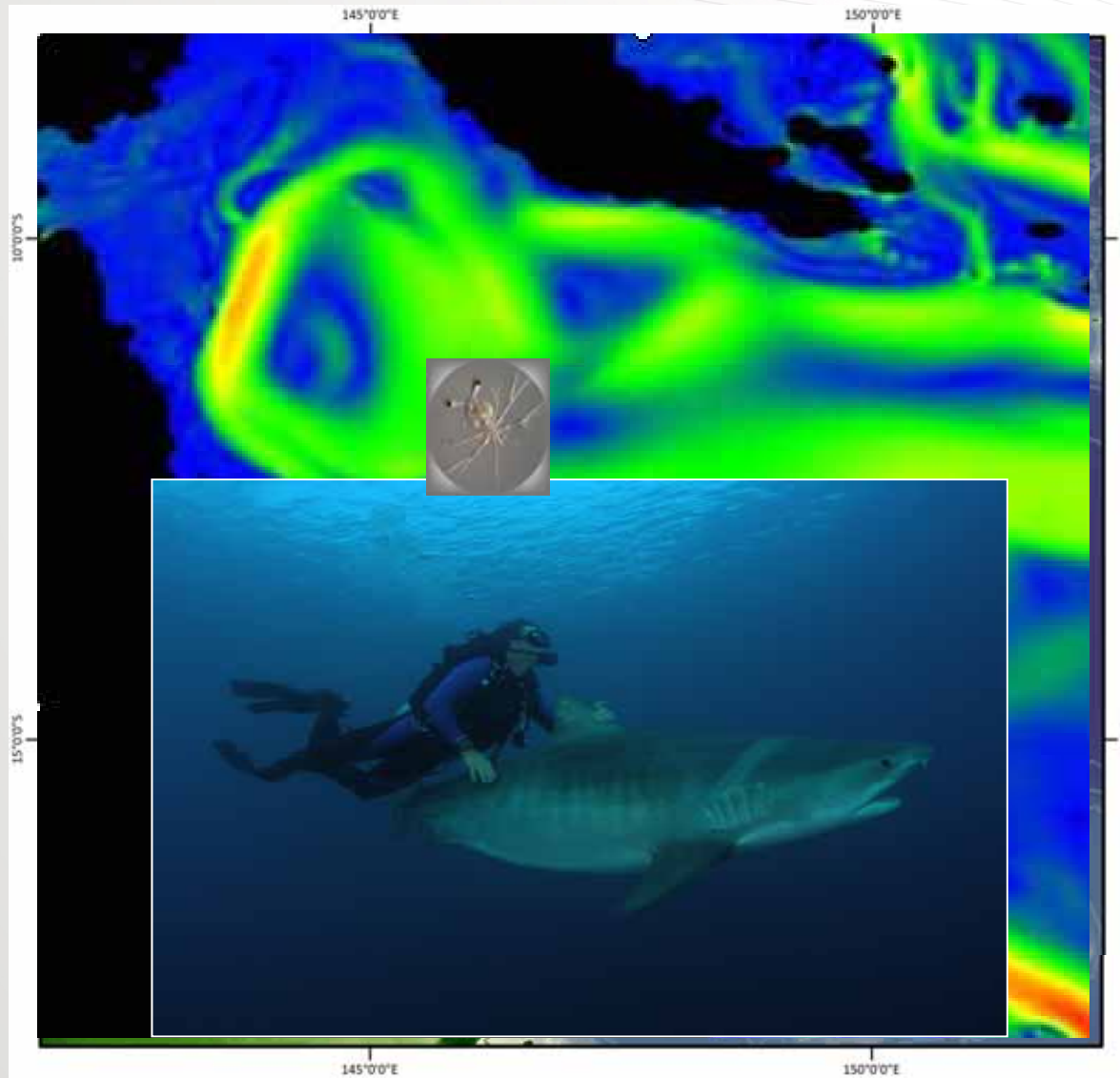
Tank



Health –
Probiotic Microbial community

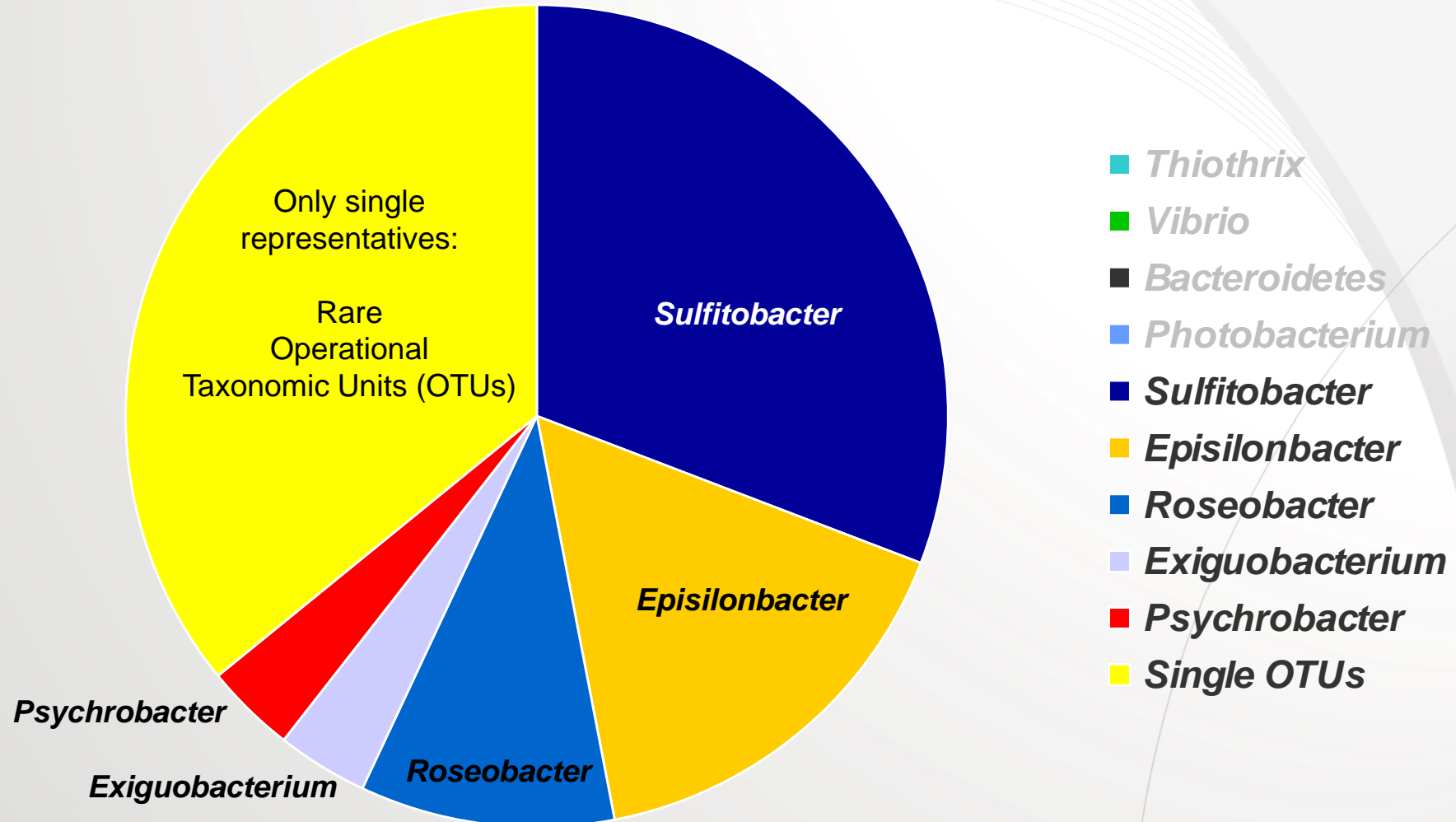
Larval Ecology of *P. ornatus* in NE Australia

Phyllosoma entrained in the Coral Sea Gyre



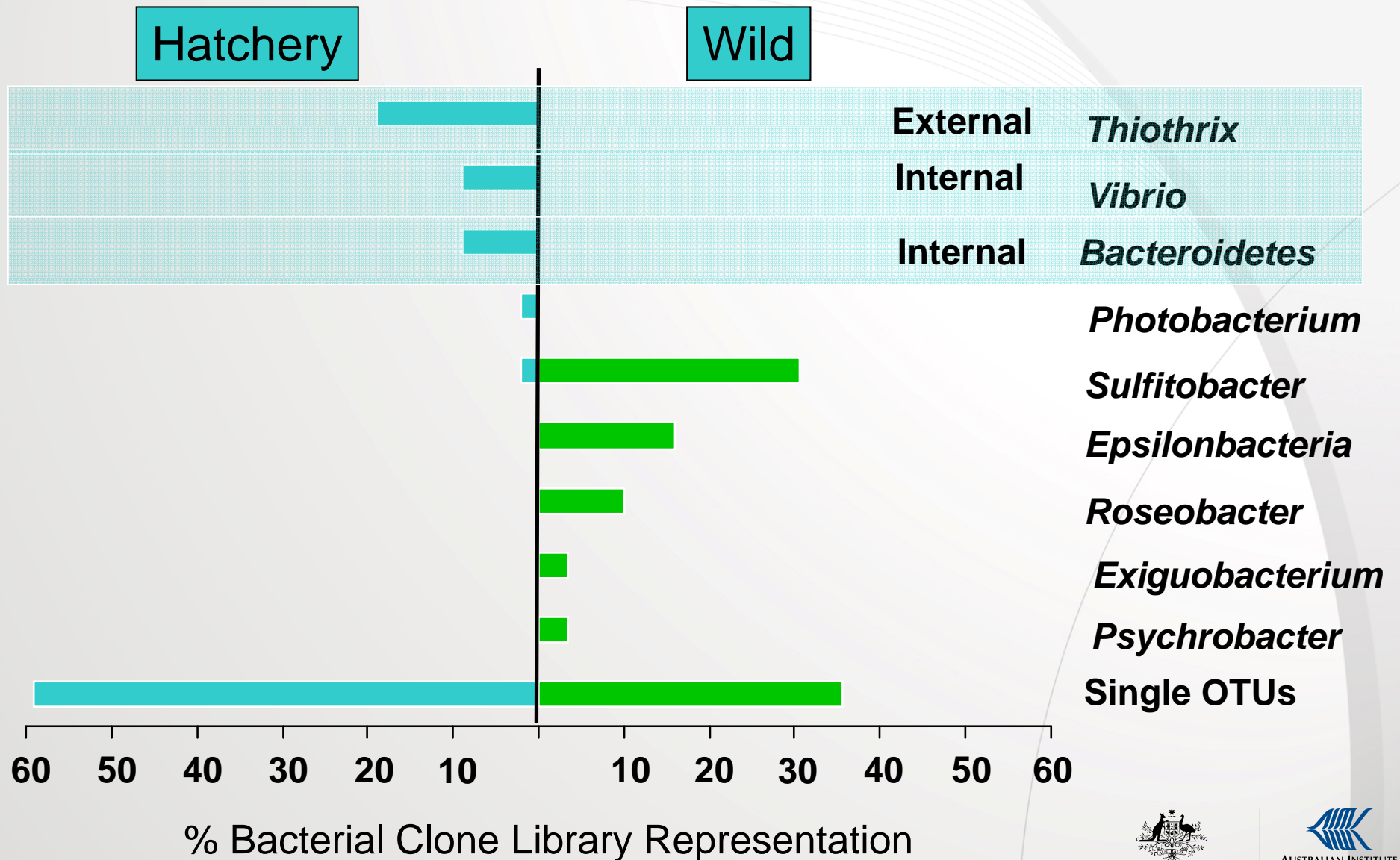
Bacterial Diversity in Wild Phyllosoma

Clone Library Analysis



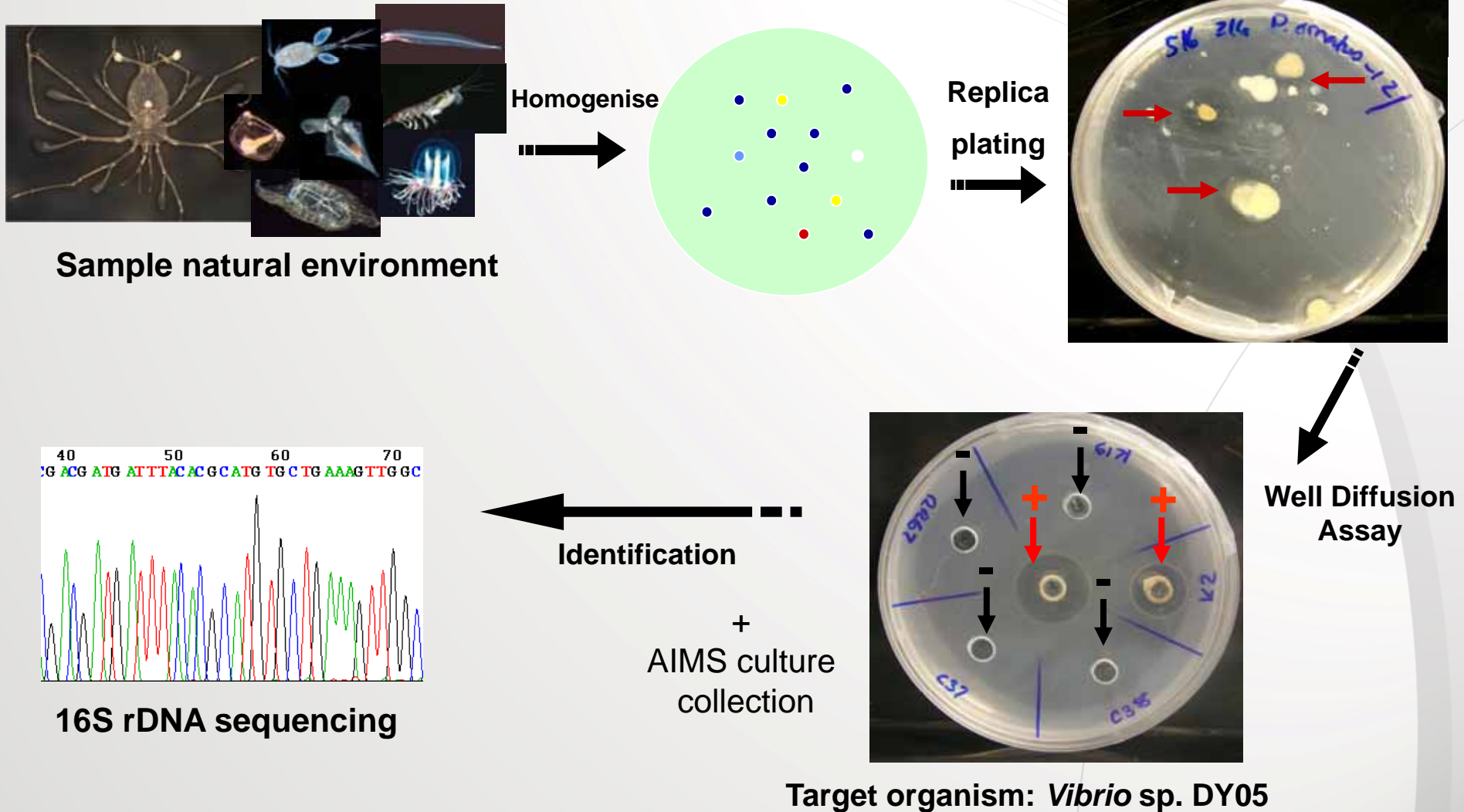
Bacterial Community Composition

Hatchery vs Wild



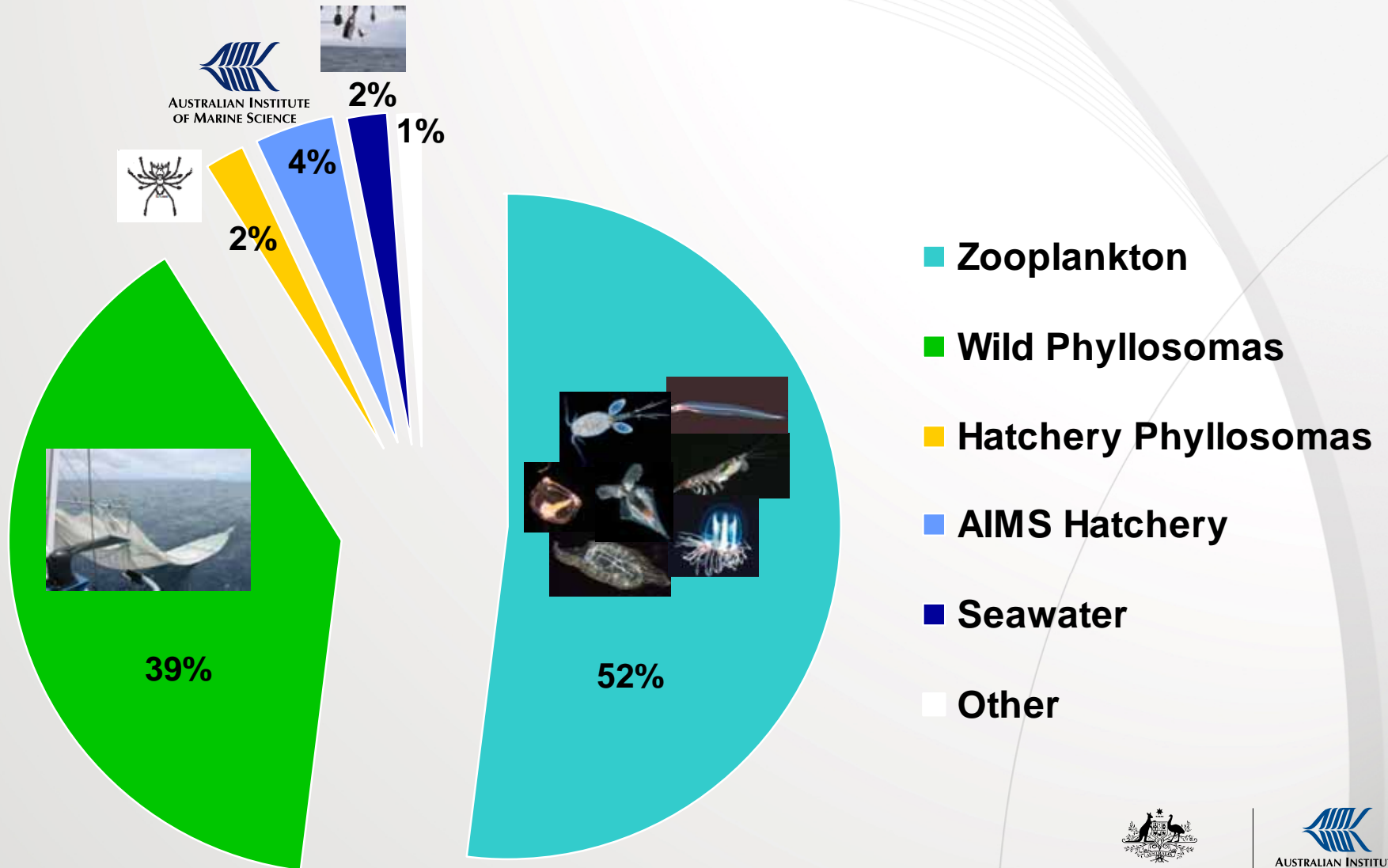
The search for Probiotics

Well diffusion assay – agar infused with strain DY05



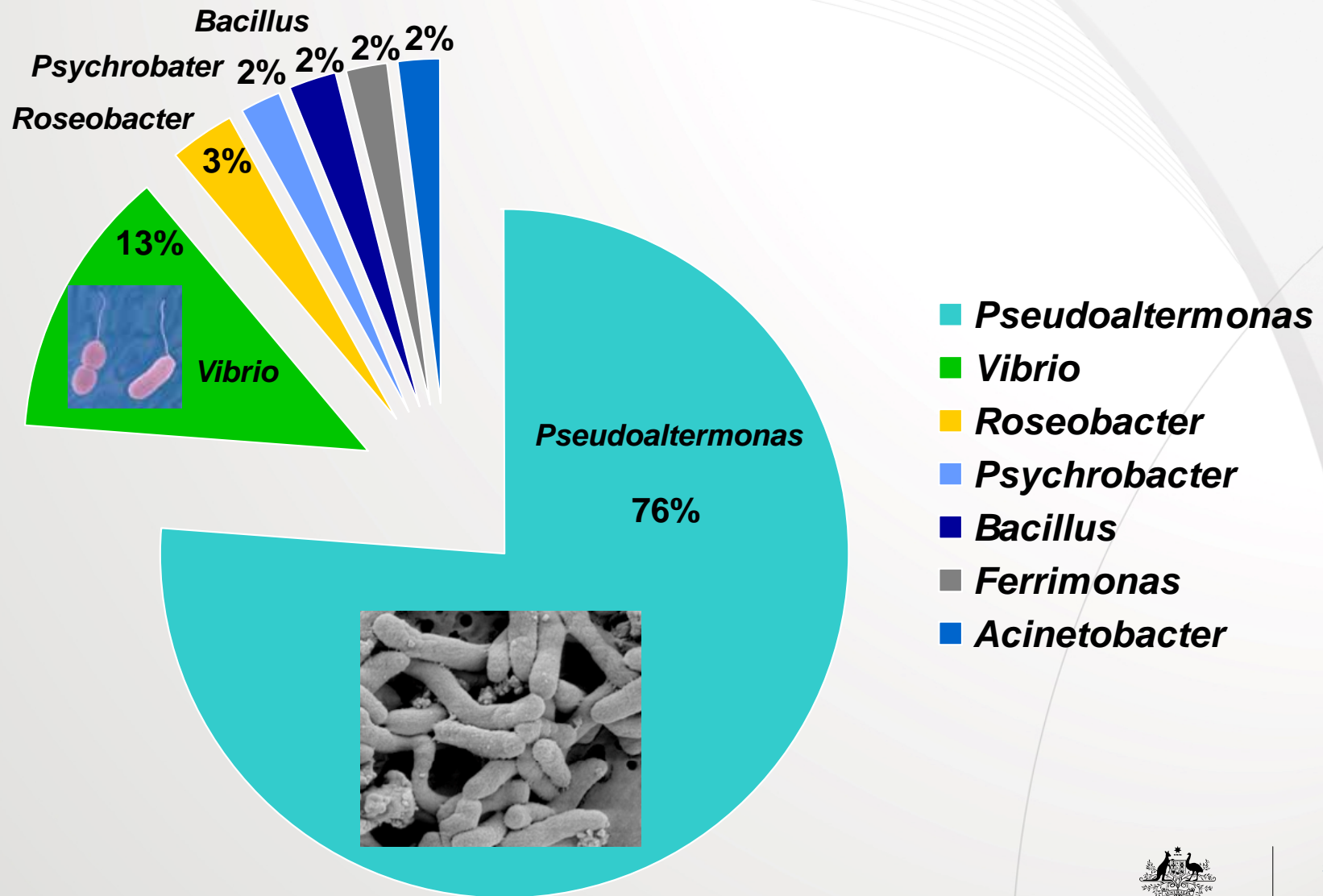
Sourcing Probiotic Strains

18% (92/508) of isolates inhibited growth of known *P. ornatus* pathogens (*Vibrio* strains DY05 & D40) in well-diffusion assays



Identifying the Probiotic Candidates

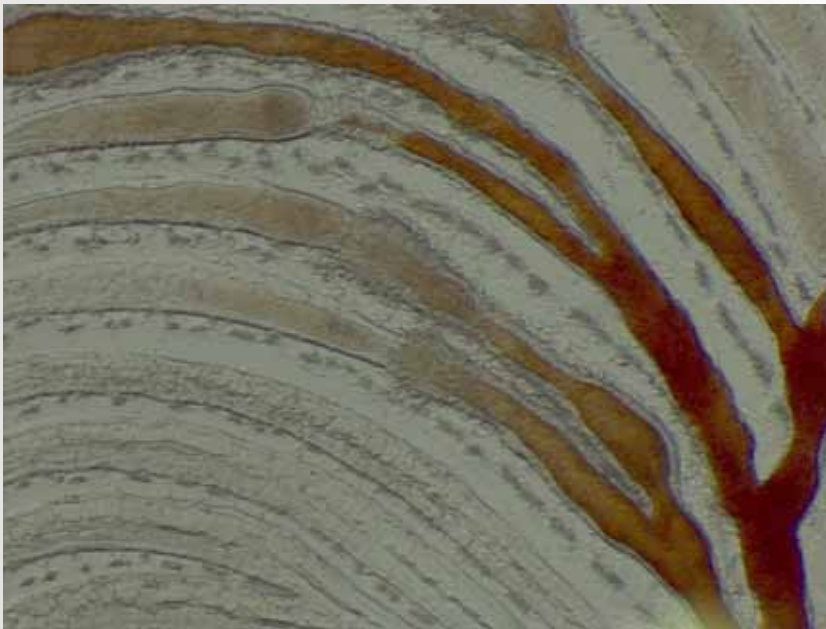
16S rDNA sequencing of 60 candidate probionts



Current and future direction

Interactions between Nutrition – Health - Growth

Elucidation of pathogen-probiont interactions *in vivo*



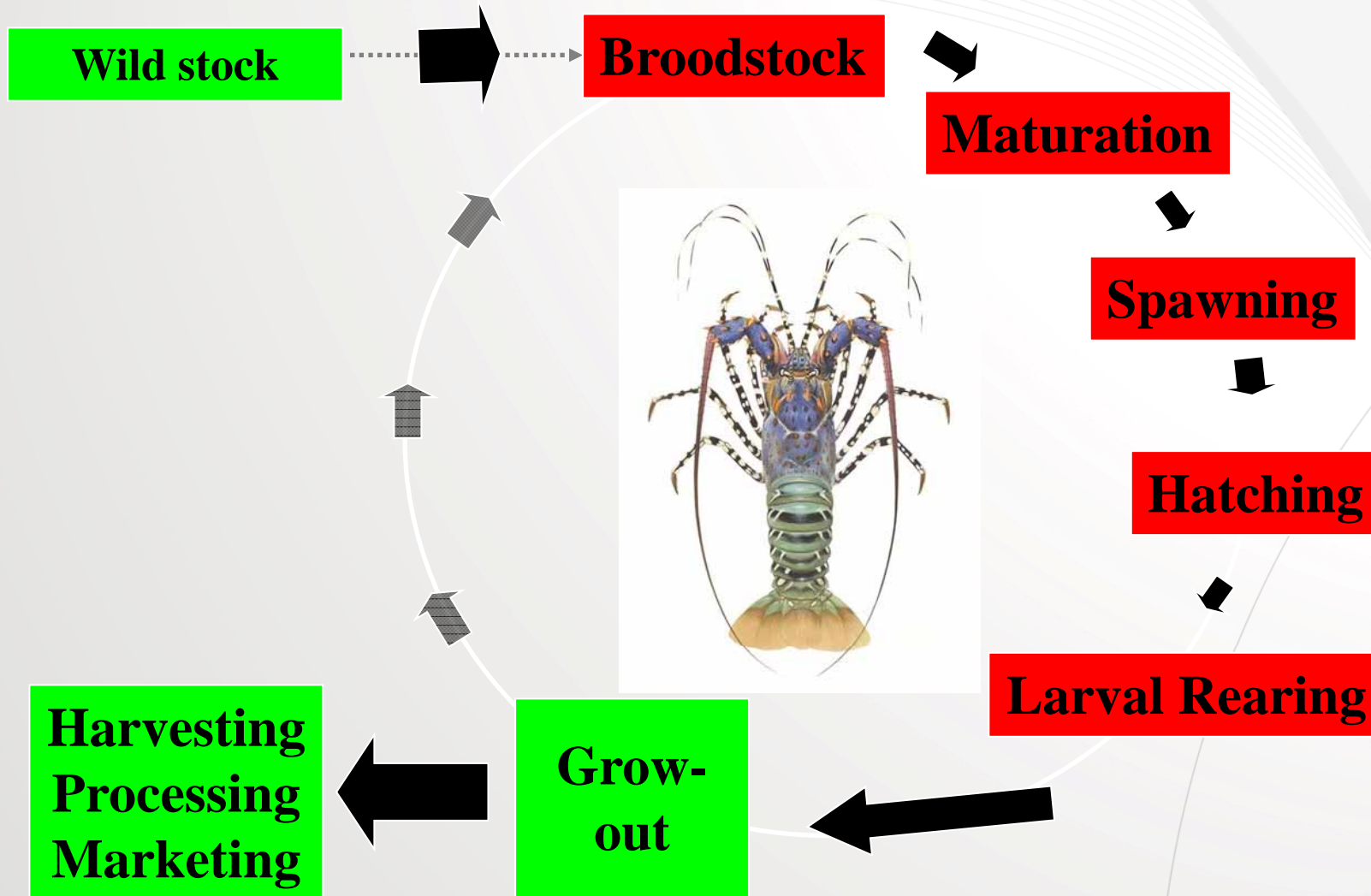
Vibrio (DY05) Infection



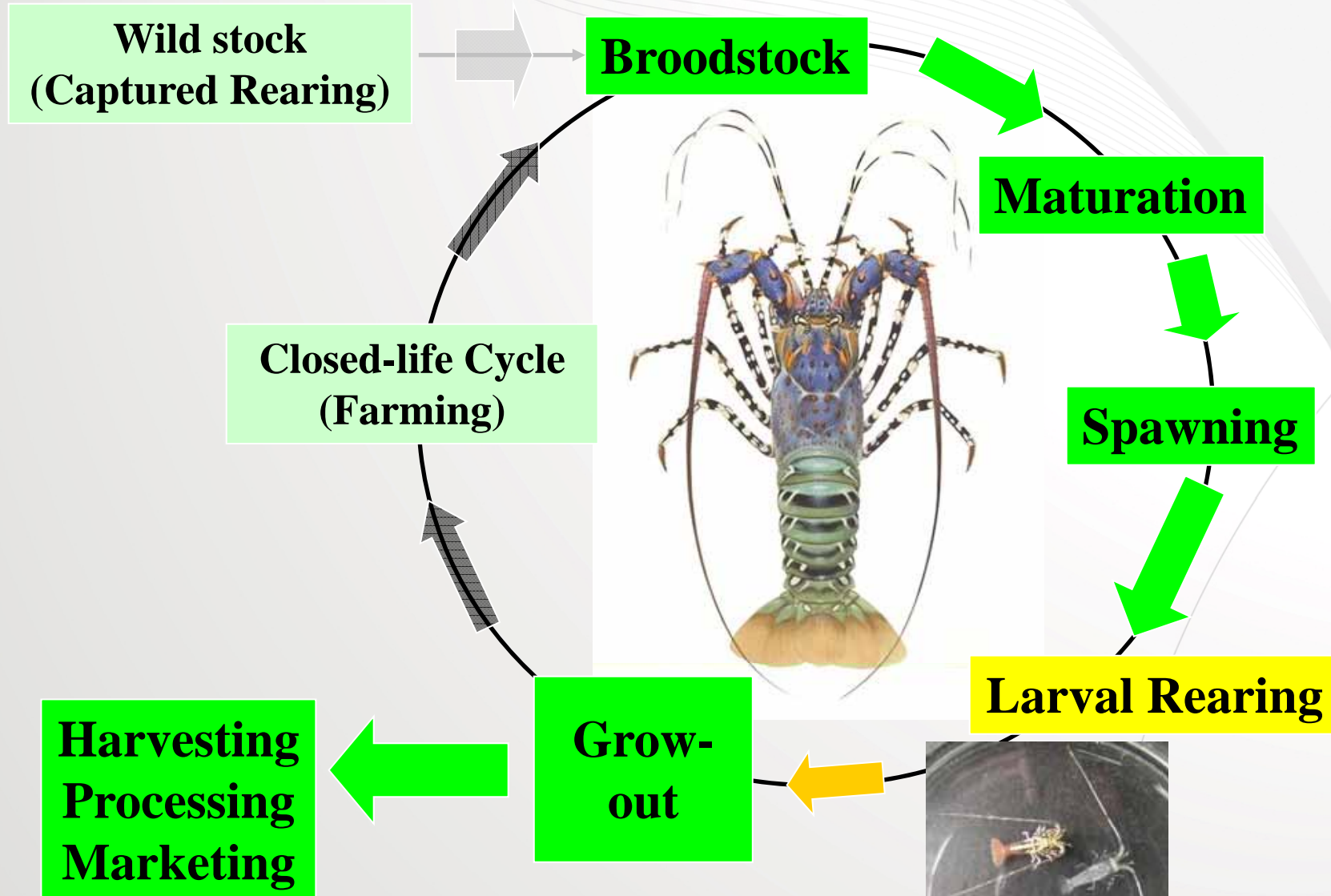
GFP labelled *Vibrio* (DY05)
Artemia gut

Closed life cycle Aquaculture

Panulirus ornatus



Closed life cycle Aquaculture *Panulirus ornatus*



Staff Investment

Area	Staff
Water Quality	Matt Kenway
Broodstock Facility	Jane Gioffre
Larval Rearing Facility	Michael Clarkson
Live Feed Facility	Katie Holroyd
	Matt Salmon
	Grant Milton
	Justin Hochen
	Greg Smith
Health (Microbiology) Research	Lone Høj
	Mike Hall
Diet (Larval Feeds) Research	Greg Smith
	Mike Hall
Cruises – Natural History, Prey, Probiotics, Diet	Above staff plus volunteers
Associated Larval Research	6 PhDs, 1 MSc
	Evan Goulden
	Ana Cano Gomez

