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Microbial community structure, pigment composition, and nitrogen source of red snow in Antarctica

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Abstract

“Red snow” refers to red-colored snow, caused by bloom of cold-adapted phototrophs, so-called snow algae. The red snow found in Langhovde, Antarctica, was investigated from several viewpoints. Various sizes of rounded red cells were observed in the red snow samples under microscopy. Pigment analysis demonstrated accumulation of astaxanthin in the red snow. Community structure of microorganisms was analyzed by culture independent methods. In the analyses of small subunit rRNA genes, several species of green algae, fungus, and various phylotypes of bacteria were detected. The detected bacteria were closely related to psychrophilic or psychrotolerant heterotrophic strains, or sequences detected from low temperature environments. As predominant lineage of bacteria, members of the genus *Hymenobacter* were consistently detected from samples obtained in two different years. Nitrogen isotopic compositions analysis indicated that the red snow was significantly ¹⁵N-enriched. Based on an estimation of trophic level, it was suggested that primary nitrogen sources of the red snow were supplied from fecal pellet of seabirds including a marine top predator of Antarctica.

Introduction

In high-altitude or high-latitude areas, red, orange, and green colors are occasionally observed on snowfields during the snow melting period. Red-coloring of snow is commonly called “red snow”, and known to be caused by a bloom of specific unicellular algae. These algae, referred to as snow algae, adapt to harsh environments such as low temperature, nutrient depletion, and excessive UV irradiation [16]. Cells of some snow algae species (e.g., *Chlamydomonas nivalis*) contain a high concentration of a red pigment, astaxanthin, which is thought to act as a shield against excessive UV irradiation.

Red snow has been observed in many parts of the world such as alpine and high latitude of Europe [28], western North America [45], Australia, New Zealand [25, 32, 49], South America [47], North Africa [11], Arctic regions [38], and coastal Antarctica and surrounding islands [29]. Although size of colored region varies from site to site, wide-area research based on remote sensing revealed presence of substantial biomass in the colored snowfield [39, 46]. These findings may imply that the snow algae are highly productive in spite of harsh environmental conditions on the surface of snow. In fact, high rates of CO₂ uptake has been observed in the blooms of snow algae [55]. It also has been reported that these snow algae play an important role as primary producers, which sustain a community consisting of cold

adapted organisms such as the ice worm, collembola, and bacteria [15, 44, 50].

Red snow has been recognized as an indigenous phenomenon that occurs in certain localities. In addition, remote sensing analyses revealed heterogeneous distribution of algal cells among and within snowfields [39, 46]. At the present time, however, little is known about the factors controlling the occurrence and distribution of red snow (e.g., [30, 38]). Although involvement of nutrient availability was suggested [16], cause of the heterogeneous distribution has not been fully explained. It is well known that specific bacterial activities have significant influence on nutrient availability. Previous studies reported the presence of numerous bacteria surrounding snow algal cells [17, 50, 54], but their phylogenetic affiliations were not identified. Their physiological properties are also unrevealed, and therefore, it is unknown whether these bacteria are essential components of red snow or mere secondary inhabitants.

One of the most effective ways to deduce nutrient source is stable isotope analysis. Stable isotope analysis of bulk organic materials has been employed as a method for investigating food web structure in a number of ecological studies (for review, see [13]). Since the pioneering work in 1980's (e.g., [10, 34]), the nitrogen isotopic composition ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$) of bulk organisms and their tissues has been widely used in elucidating the trophic levels of organisms and nitrogen flow in a food web.

Here, we characterized red snow found in Langhovde along the Lützow-Holm Bay, East Antarctica. Besides basic characterization including pigment analysis and phylogenetic identification of causal snow algae, community structure of associated bacteria was also analyzed to investigate roles of these bacteria in the blooming phenomenon. In addition, nitrogen isotopic compositions of the red snow samples were determined to deduce source of nutrient supply that might have been determinative factor of red snow distribution.

METHODS

Sample collection

Samples of red snow were obtained in January 2006 and February 2007, from a site (69°14.9'S, 39°44.8'E) in Yatude Valley, Langhovde, Antarctica (Fig. 1). A portion of the samples obtained in 2006 were thawed on site, and fixed with glutaraldehyde (1% final concentration) for enumeration of algal cells. From another fraction of the snow melt, particulate substances were collected on 0.22 µm filters (Sterivex filter cartridges; Millipore, Billerica, MA) until clogging occurred (150 ml of the snow melt was filtered). The filters were frozen immediately, and kept at -80°C until DNA extraction. The other part of the snow sample was kept at -80°C, until processing in the laboratory. The sample obtained in 2007 was also

stored at -80°C . The stored samples were thawed at 5°C for the following analyses. As basic characteristics of the snow melt, concentrations major ions were determined by ion chromatography, as follows; NO_3^- , $0.09\ \mu\text{M}$; PO_4^{3-} , $0.85\ \mu\text{M}$; SO_4^{2-} , $0.15\ \mu\text{M}$; Cl^- , $6.56\ \mu\text{M}$; NH_4^+ , $5.2\ \mu\text{M}$; K^+ , $2.24\ \mu\text{M}$; Mg^{2+} , $0.86\ \mu\text{M}$; Ca^{2+} , $1.5\ \mu\text{M}$ (Fukui, unpublished data). For the DNA based analyses, 50 ml of the snow melt was filtrated.

Cell enumeration

From the fixed samples snow melt (70 ml of 2006 sample and 40 ml of 2007 sample), cells were adequately condensed by centrifugation and then dispersed by sonication. Red cells in the samples were counted under a microscope by using a Thoma chamber. For each sample, values from 10 measurements were averaged.

Pigment analysis

Pigments were extracted from the snow samples obtained in 2006, stored at -80°C . Immediately after acetone extraction, a small aliquot of extracts (typically 10 – 20 ml) was subjected to HPLC analysis using the Shimadzu LC-10AT HPLC system (Shimadzu Co. Ltd, Kyoto, Japan) equipped with a photodiode array detector (SPD-M20A; Shimadzu). Pigments

were separated on a C18 reverse phase column, ShimPack VP-ODS (250 X 4.6 mm; Shimadzu), at an ambient temperature around 25°C according to the method of Sarada et al. [42]. The mobile phase consists of Solvent A (methanol: H₂O = 9:1 [v/v]) and Solvent B (acetone). The flow rate was 1.25 ml min⁻¹. At the time of injection, the mobile phase was 80% A and 20% B, and the A concentration was decreased linearly to 20% over 25 min, then the same concentration was kept for 10 min to elute all esterified carotenoids. The eluate was monitored with the photodiode array detector in the range from 350 nm to 700 nm. A standard *trans*-astaxantin pigment purchased from Wako Pure Chemicals (Tokyo, Japan) and an acetone extract from leaves of *Arabidopsis thaliana* that contain chlorophylls, pheophytin *a*, lutein and other photosynthetic pigments were run on the same HPLC system to compare the retention time of each pigment with that of the Antarctic samples. For mass spectroscopic analysis, eluates corresponding to possible *trans*- and *cis*-astaxanthin peaks were collected manually by monitoring their absorbance spectra. To the collected fractions, trifluoroacetic acid and H₂O were added to a final concentration of 0.05% and 10%, respectively, to improve ionization of pigments for the subsequent electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) using the AccuTOF system (MS-50010BU; JEOL Ltd., Tokyo Japan). Settings for ESI-MS were as follows: flow rate, 20 ml min⁻¹; spray voltage, 2.0 kV; values were *m/z* [M+H]⁺. Reserpine,

whose theoretical m/z is 609.281 was co-injected with a sample as an internal standard for calibration.

Polymerase chain reaction-denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (PCR-DGGE).

From the particulate samples of on the filters, DNA samples were prepared with the bead-beating methods described previously [24]. Fragments of bacterial 16S rRNA genes were amplified with the primers GC341f and 907r [37]. For all PCR amplifications, TaKaRa *Ex Taq* kit (Takara Bio, Inc., Otsu, Japan) was used. The PCR solution consisted of 14 μl of sterile water, 0.125 μl of *Ex Taq* (5 units μl^{-1}), 2 μl of 10x *Ex Taq* buffer, 1.6 μl of dNTP mixture, 0.2 μl of each primer solution (25 μM), and 2 μl of the template DNA solution. The amplification was initiated with 5 min of denaturation at 94°C. Each thermal cycle consisted of 60 s of denaturation at 94°C, 60 s of annealing at 45°C, and 60 s of elongation at 72°C. The total cycle number was 30, and an additional extension was carried out for 10 min at 72°C. The amplified fragments were subjected to DGGE, using 1.5-mm-thick 6% (w/v) polyacrylamide gels (acrylamide:bisacrylamide = 37.5:1). The range of denaturing gradient was adjusted to 20% to 40% of urea and formamide (100% corresponds to 40% (v/v) formamide and 7 M urea). The electrophoresis was run in 0.5 \times TAE buffer (20 mM Tris, 10 mM acetic acid, and 0.5 mM

EDTA, pH 8), at 60°C for 4 h at a constant voltage of 200 V. The resulting bands were visualized by ethidium bromide stain and UV illumination. Several bands were cut from the DGGE gel, and DNA fragments in the pieces of gel were amplified with the same primer pair again. Small portions of the respective amplicons were subjected to DGGE again to confirm the formation of single bands at the proper positions. The confirmed amplicons were purified and then sequenced.

Community structure of eukaryotic organisms was also analyzed by PCR-DGGE, using the primers 960FbGC and 1200R [14]. The PCR amplification was initiated with 5 min of denaturation at 94°C. Each thermal cycle consisted of 45 s at 94°C, 45 s 55°C, and 45 s at 72°C. The total cycle number was 30, and additional extension was carried out for 10 min at 72°C. Following DGGE analysis was performed as described above.

Cloning analysis

From the genomic DNA samples of 2006, genes for bacterial 16S rRNA were amplified with the primer pair 27f and 1492r [27]. The PCR amplification was initiated with 5 min of denaturation at 94°C. The total cycle number was 30, and each thermal cycle consisted of 60 s at 94°C, 60 s at 46.7°C, and 90 s at 72°C. The additional extension was carried out for 10 min

at 72°C. The amplified fragments were ligated into the pCR2.1-TOPO vector (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), and then introduced into competent TOP10 cells (Invitrogen). From the established library, colonies were randomly picked for further analysis. The regions including the cloned inserts were directly amplified from the cells by PCR, using the primer pair M13F (-20) and M13R. The resulting PCR products were digested with *Hae*III and *Hha*I for 1 h at 37°C. The clones were grouped according to the resulting restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP), and then representative clones of each group were sequenced.

Phylogenetic analysis

The sequences of DGGE bands were aligned with the related sequences retrieved from the DDBJ/EMBL/Genbank database, using the program ClustalX [51]. Genetic distances were calculated using the program MEGA3 [26] and phylogenetic trees were constructed using the neighbor-joining method. The robustness of the trees obtained was examined with bootstrap tests of 500 replicates.

For phylogenetic analysis, bacterial clones with sequences similarities greater than 97% were grouped into same operational taxonomic units (OTUs). Phylogenetic positions of the defined OTUs were inferred with the same methods described above.

Stable isotope analysis

After freeze-dryness of red snow samples (*ca.* 5-50 g), we homogenized soft organic matter in the involatile residue. Nitrogen isotopic compositions of the bulk sample were determined using an elemental analyzer combined with an isotope ratio mass spectrometer (EA; Costech 4010 Elemental Analyzer, IRMS; Delta Plus Mass Spectrometer, ThermoFinnigan). We also used by a Flash elemental analyzer (EA; EA1112, ThermoFinnigan) combined with an isotope ratio mass spectrometer (IRMS; Delta Plus XP, ThermoFinnigan) coupled with a Conflo III interface. Nitrogen isotopic compositions are expressed as conventional δ notation by the per mil (‰) deviation from the standard (vs. Air) as follows: $\delta^{15}\text{N} = [({}^{15}\text{N}/{}^{14}\text{N})_{\text{sample}}/({}^{15}\text{N}/{}^{14}\text{N})_{\text{standard}} - 1] \times 1000$ (‰), with a high precision ($1\sigma < 0.5$ ‰).

Nucleotide sequence accession numbers.

The nucleotide sequences determined in this study have been assigned the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank accession numbers AB519653- AB519673

RESULTS

Microscopic observation

In the red snow samples, various sizes of rounded red cells, ranging *ca* 10-40 μm in diameter, were observed together with translucent amorphous materials (Fig. 2). The concentrations of red particles were $5.8 \times 10^2 \text{ ml}^{-1}$ in the sample collected in 2006, and $3.2 \times 10^3 \text{ ml}^{-1}$ in the 2007 sample.

Pigment composition

We analyzed the pigment composition of the red snow sample by HPLC according to the method of Sarada et al. [42]. The observed chromatogram (Fig. 3) was similar to those reported in previous studies with a green alga, *Haematococcus pluvialis* [33, 42, 58]. Based on the retention times and the absorbance spectra compared with the authentic *trans*-astaxanthin standard and those of previous reports [56, 57, 59], most of the major peaks (peak 1-3, 6-11) were identified as the isomers of astaxanthin, which are frequently found in representative of snow algae [2, 9, 53]. We also analyzed masses of peak 1-3, and found that all of these peaks yielded mass-spectrometric signal of 597.39 (m/z [M+H]⁺). These results demonstrated that peak 1-3 are non-esterified isomers of astaxanthin. We further identified peak 4, 5, and 12 as lutein, chlorophyll *b*, and pheophytin *a*, respectively, based on their retention times and

absorption spectra compared with those of the pigments from *A. thaliana* (data not shown). We should note that we could not separate the peak of chlorophyll *a* and peak 6 in our HPLC system, so that the chlorophyll *a* peak of the red snow sample, if present, might have been masked by peak 6.

PCR-DGGE analysis

Community structure of microorganisms in the red snow was investigated with PCR-DGGE analysis targeting small subunit rRNA genes. The sample obtained in 2006 was subjected to DGGE analysis of eukaryotic rRNA genes, and four major bands were sequenced (Fig. 4). They were subjected to phylogenetic analysis, and one of the bands, E2 turned out to be related to a fungus. The other bands were inferred to have originated from algae belonging to the phylum *Chlorophyta* (Fig. 4).

In the analysis of 16S rRNA gene, DGGE profiles of red snow were different between the samples of 2006 and 2007. In particular, appearance or disappearance of bands corresponding to algal chloroplast (underlined bands in Fig. 5) were profoundly different. The bands from the sample of 2006 were related to *Vaucheria litorea* (P1), *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* (P2), and *Chlorella saccharophila* (P3) (Table 1). Band P6 was detected only in the

2007 sample and was related to *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* (Table 1). Other sequenced bands originated from bacteria belonging to the class *Betaproteobacteria* or the phylum *Bacteroidetes* (Table 1). These bands were detected from samples from both years, but their relative intensities were quite different between the two samples (Fig. 5). However, band P5 closely related to *Hymenobacter* sp. was detected in both samples as the most predominant band.

We also tried to analyze a sample of white snow obtained from the study site in 2006. Although large volume of snow melt was filtered (4 liter), no PCR product was obtained with the same methods applied to the red snow samples.

Cloning analysis

In the cloning analysis of 16S rRNA genes, 86 clones were sorted into 12 OTUs based on RFLP patterns and sequence similarity. Those of 3 OTUs, comprising 36% of 86 clones, were inferred to have originated from algal chloroplasts. These three OTUs corresponded to the DGGE bands P1, P2, and P3, respectively. The OTU corresponding to band P2 was the most frequently detected OTU in the clone library (24 of 86 clones). As to bacterial clones, members of the phylum *Bacteroidetes* were frequently detected (3 OTUs, 38 clones), and they all fell within the cluster of the genus *Hymenobacter* (Fig. 6). The other part of the library was

comprised of bacteria belonging to the phyla *Actinobacteria*, *Proteobacteria*, and *Cyanobacteria* (Fig. 6). The OTU belonged to the phylum *Actinobacteria* was closely related to *Frigoribacterium faeni*, a psychrophilic heterotroph isolated from low temperature environments [19]. Other sequences of the class *Betaproteobacteria* and the phylum *Cyanobacteria* were all similar to sequences detected from low temperature environments such as a glacier and Antarctica [12, 48, 52], but no occurrence of red snow were reported from those sites.

Stable isotope analysis

Stable isotope values of $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ were measured to deduce the source of nitrogen contained in the samples of red snow. Both of the red snow samples obtained in 2006 and 2007 indicated similar values of $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, $+14.7\text{‰}$ ($n = 2$) and $+14.3 \pm 1.1\text{‰}$ ($n = 3$), respectively. They were isotopically heavier than sediment and algal mat samples collected from the sites along Lützow-Holm Bay (Takano, unpublished data).

DISCUSSION

Snow surface had been considered to be devoid of active life forms [7], because of

harsh environmental conditions such as low temperature, low nutrient, and high irradiation of UV. However, the presence of diverse microorganisms in snow has been revealed by the increasing number of recent studies (e.g., [6, 43]). Snow algae are one of the most studied microorganisms present on the surface of snow, and they have significant effects on their own environments [15, 23, 44, 50].

Under microscopy, diverse microorganisms were observed in the red snow samples collected from Langhovde. As expected from faint color of the samples, concentrations of red cells were considerably lower than those in previous reports, as high as 10^5 cells per ml [16]. The HPLC analysis demonstrated the predominant accumulation of astaxanthin in the sample (Fig. 3). Astaxanthin is a keto-carotenoid produced by bacteria, fungi, a group of unicellular alga and a few plant species [8, 18]. The red snow sample also contained chlorophyll *b*, a photosynthetic pigment unique in green algae, land plants and select groups of marine cyanobacteria [3]. Accordingly, we detected several species of green algae as both nuclear and plastid SSU rRNA gene sequences (Fig. 4, 5). Most of these sequences were distinct from previously reported sequences of snow algae (Fig. 4). This may indicate uniqueness of the red snow in Antarctica. On the other hand, it might have resulted from incompleteness of the sequence database. Although there are many 18S rRNA gene sequences of snow algae

deposited on the public database, the majority are from cultured strains. As for snow algae in red snow, reports of direct sequence analysis without cultivation are still scarce in contrast to abundant examples of morphological descriptions. Considering possible bias induced by culturing, culture-independent analyses of various red snow samples are desirable to obtain phylogenetic information. Such analyses also may enable to investigate relationship between phylogeny and global distributions of snow algae.

The PCR-DGGE analysis of eukaryotic SSU rRNA gene indicated the presence of several species of algae in the red snow sample. In addition, chloroplasts of eukaryotic phototrophs were also detected in the DGGE analysis of 16S rRNA gene, and the detected chloroplasts were different between the samples from two years. Despite the differences in eukaryotic communities, bacteria related to *Hymenobacter* species were detected as predominant DGGE bands from the samples of both years. They were also detected as major members of the bacteria community in the cloning analysis. Strains of the genus *Hymenobacter* have been isolated from various environments including air, freshwater, grass soil, desert, permafrost, and Antarctic glacier [1, 4, 5, 21, 22, 61, 62]. The members of this genus are known to synthesize red or pink carotenoid [22]. Some of the astaxanthin detected in the red snow sample might have been produced by these bacteria. It is likely that bacteria of this genus are

able to tolerate an excessive UV irradiation on the snow surface because of protection afforded by their own pigments. All known strains of this genus are aerobic heterotrophs, and capability for nitrogen fixation has not been found from them.

The stable isotope analysis revealed that the red snow samples were significantly ^{15}N -enriched compared to other terrestrial sandy soil, lacustrine sediment (glacier lake, brackish lake and saline lake), and marine sediment of the Lützow-Holm Bay, East Antarctica (Takano, unpublished data). We also determined nitrogen isotopic compositions of bulk primary producers including Opal-A enriched fossil marine diatoms at Skallen ($\delta^{15}\text{N}_{\text{bulk}} < +6.1 \text{ ‰}$), Skarvsnes ($\delta^{15}\text{N}_{\text{bulk}} < +6.7 \text{ ‰}$), and Langhovde ($\delta^{15}\text{N}_{\text{bulk}} < +4.7 \text{ ‰}$) along the Lützow-Holm Bay (Takano, unpublished data). Although anomalous ^{15}N -enrichment of penguin rookeries affected by accumulated seabird fecal soil with abiotic volatilization process has been reported [35, 36], the sampling site of the present study is presumably inaccessible for penguin (*e.g.* *Pygoscelis adeliae*) because of its location in a steep valley (Fig. 1). Indeed, there is no penguin rookery along the Yukidori valley and Yatsude valley at Langhovde. The bulk nitrogen isotope analysis for food web elucidation is based on empirical observations that the conventional $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰, vs. Air) value of bulk organisms and their tissues tends to increase by 3.4 ‰ with each trophic level (*e.g.*, [10, 34, 41, 60]). Considering a scheme of the stepwise ^{15}N -enrichment of a

food web, we could estimate the trophic level of a target organism by the equation,

$$\text{Trophic level} = (\delta^{15}\text{N}_{\text{sample}} - \delta^{15}\text{N}_{\text{primary producers}}) / 3.4 + 1$$

where the equation needs $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ of primary producers to determine trophic level. The mean of $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ of above-mentioned siliceous marine diatom in Skallen, Skarvsnes, and Langhovde was $+5.8 \pm 1.0$ ‰. Subsequently if we defined $+5.8$ ‰ as $\delta^{15}\text{N}_{\text{primary producers}}$, the nitrogen sources of red snow samples were estimated for trophic level 3.5 to 3.6. Trophic level 3 organisms are a higher level than zooplankton, and trophic level 4 organisms are top predators in the region (Fig. 7). As an interpretation of ^{15}N -enriched red snow sample, we suggest it is plausible that organisms from a higher trophic level also could have transported ^{15}N -enriched material *via* aerial pathway. Yukidori valley in Langhovde ($69^{\circ}14'\text{S}$, $39^{\circ}44'\text{E}$), close to our sampling site (Fig. 1), is an Antarctica Specially Protected Area (ASPAs) with the designated location No.141 (<http://www.scar.org/treaty/>, see also Scientific Committee on Antarctica Research, 2003). Yukidori valley is inhabited by a large number of snow petrels along the valley, and it is one of nutrient sources for moss and lichen vegetation. Furthermore, the south polar skua, a common marine top predator in ice-free area of Antarctica [31, 40], also has several habitats near the sampling site (Fig. 8). The scientific party during the field study near Yukidori valley and Yatsude valley often observed predation between south polar skuas and snow petrels.

Theoretically, our result of the trophic level (3.5-3.6) could be from trophic level 4 to 3 organisms, namely from south polar skua and snow petrel (Fig. 8).

The red snow samples found in Langhovde included plural species of green microalgae and the majority of associated bacteria seemed to be secondary inhabitants. Their primary nitrogen source appears to be supplied from seabirds, suggesting that presence of seabirds may affect red snow distribution significantly. This seems to be consistent with distribution of red snow in Antarctica, which is restricted to shore areas (e.g., [29]). Further studies in the Antarctic and other localities will be needed to test the universality of these findings, including roles of associated bacteria, sources of nutrient supply and their effects on distribution of red snow.

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1 Table 1. The closest relatives of DGGE band of 16S rRNA genes.

Band	Phylogenetic group	Closest identified relative ^a (acc. no)	Identities	Assession No.
P1	Chloroplast	<i>Vaucheria litorea</i> (EU912438)	445/473 (94%)	AB519662
P2	Chloroplast	<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> (X03269)	319/366 (87%)	AB519663
P3	Chloroplast	<i>Chlorella saccharophila</i> strain 3.80 (D11348)	349/402 (86%)	AB519664
P4	Bacteroidetes	<i>Hymenobacter</i> sp. 1004 (EF423320)	430/451 (95%)	AB519665
P5	Bacteroidetes	<i>Hymenobacter</i> sp. CS10 (FM202729)	403/454 (88%)	AB519666
P6	Chloroplast	<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> strain CC-503 (FJ423446)	432/502 (86%)	AB519667
P7	Betaproteobacteria	<i>Massilia</i> sp. Asd M1A2 (FM955855)	520/536 (97%)	AB519668
P8	Betaproteobacteria	Oxalobacteraceae bacterium (EU057878)	518/522 (99%)	AB519669

2 a According to the results of BLAST search excluding sequences from environmental samples.

Figure legends

Fig 1. Map of the sampling site in Langhovde, Antarctica. The sampling site is indicated with an asterisk.

Fig 2. Microphotograph of the fresh red snow sample obtained in 2006. Bar indicates 50 μm .

Fig 3. Chromatogram showing the result of pigment analysis on the sample obtained in 2006. 1-3, non-esterified astaxanthin; 4, lutein; 5, chlorophyll *b*; 6-11, astaxanthin esters; 12, pheophytin *a*.

Fig 4. DGGE profile of eukaryotic SSU rRNA genes obtained from the red snow sample collected in 2006 and phylogenetic affiliations of the DGGE bands.

Fig 5. DGGE profile of 16S rRNA genes. Underlined bands were inferred to have originated from chloroplast of eukaryotic phototrophs.

Fig 6. Phylogenetic affiliations of the bacterial OTUs obtained from the clone library. Numbers on nodes are percentage values of bootstrap resampling (values larger than 50 are shown).

Fig 7. Stepwise ^{15}N -enrichment along trophic levels and a hypothesis of linkage between seabirds in the food web and transportation of ^{15}N -enriched fecal pellet *via* aerial pathway as a trigger of red snow.

Fig 8. Seabird as a predator and prey in the food web at Langhovde: (a) a south polar skua

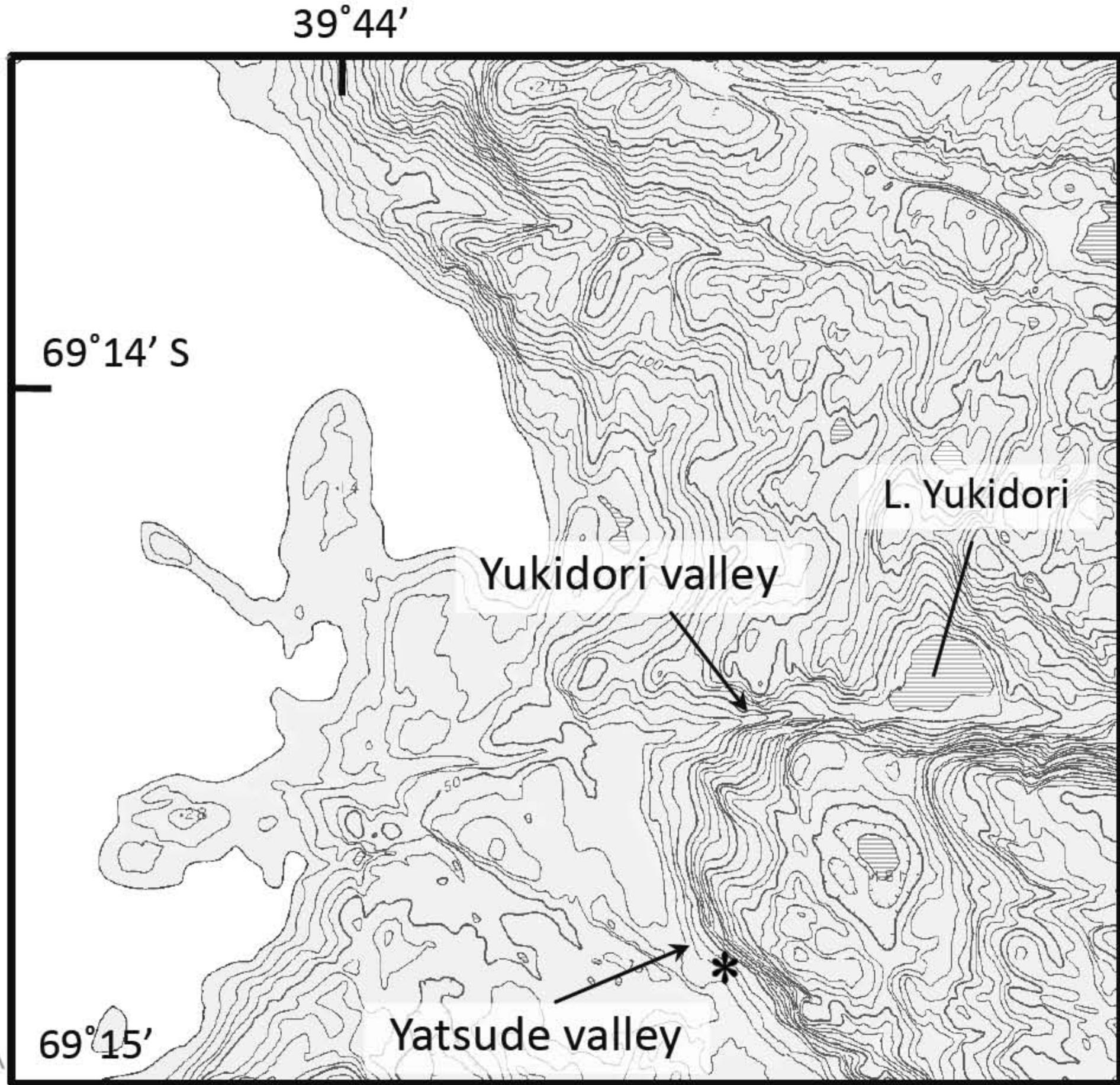
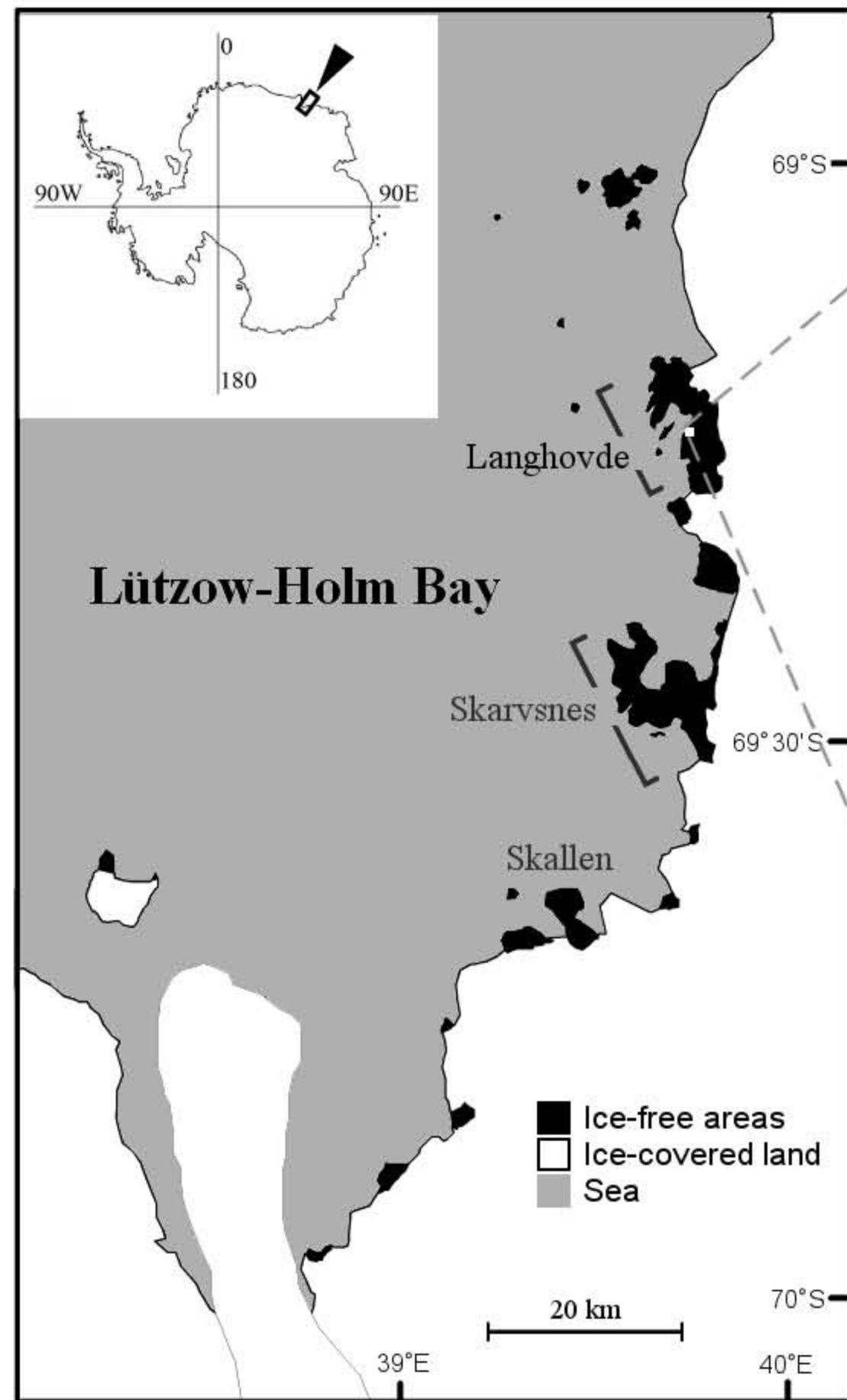
preying on a snow petrel near sampling site. (b) a snow petrel in the nest at Yukidori valley.

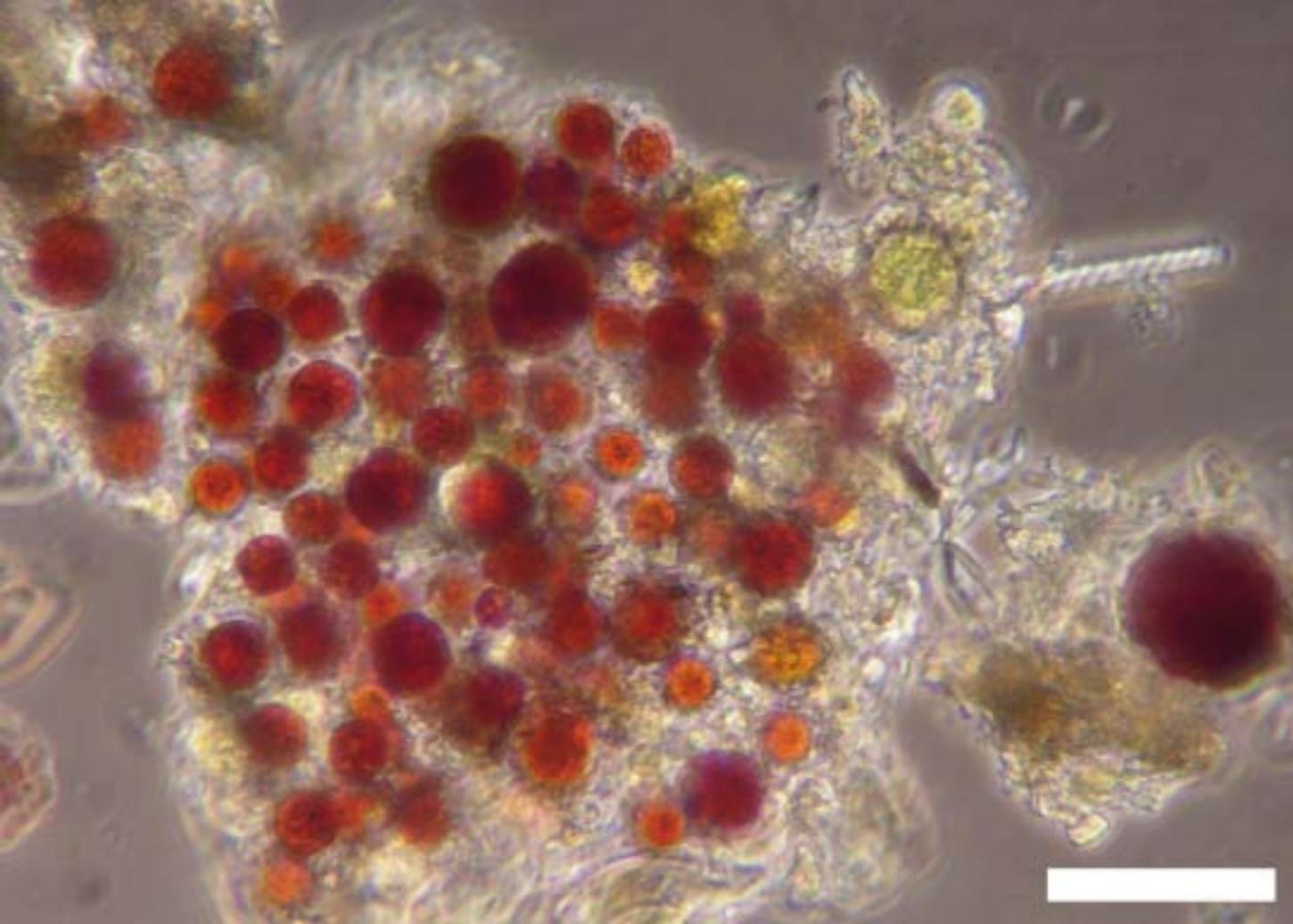
Note that accumulated fecal pellet in front of the nest. (c) a kill site on a snow field at Yukidori

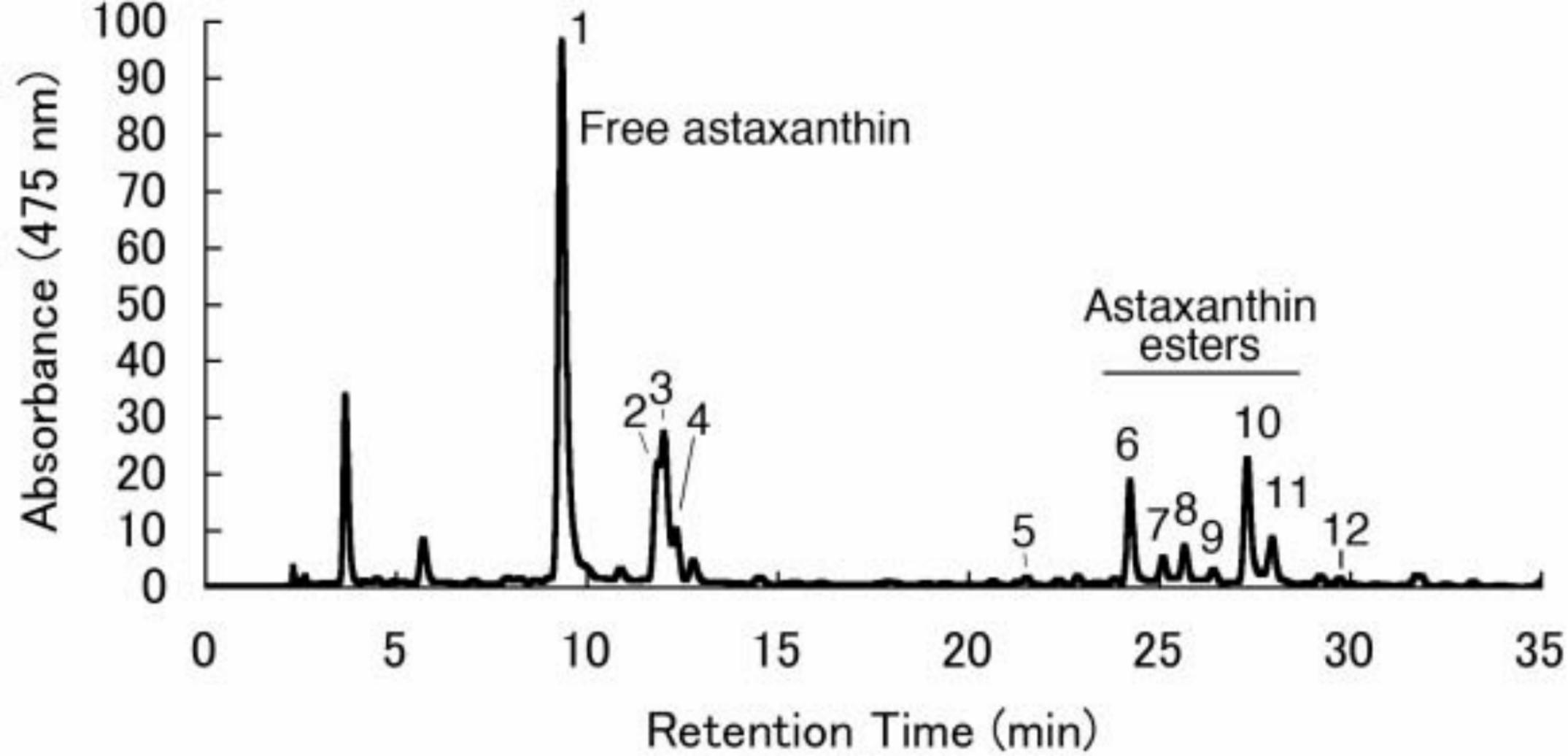
valley. Note that the color of red is from fresh blood of a dead seabird, not from snow algal

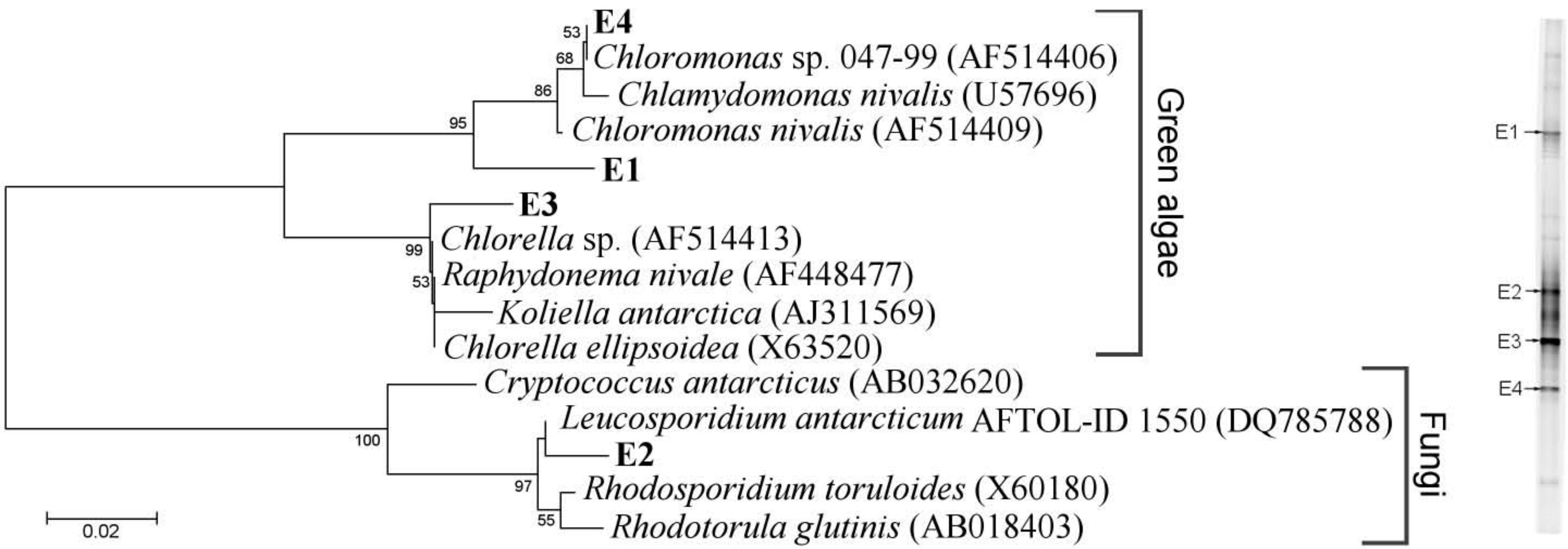
aggregate. (d) a kill site on the moss mat. The blue peg (No.19) stands for a site number of

moss vegetation monitoring [20].









2006 2007

P1 →

P2 →

P3 →

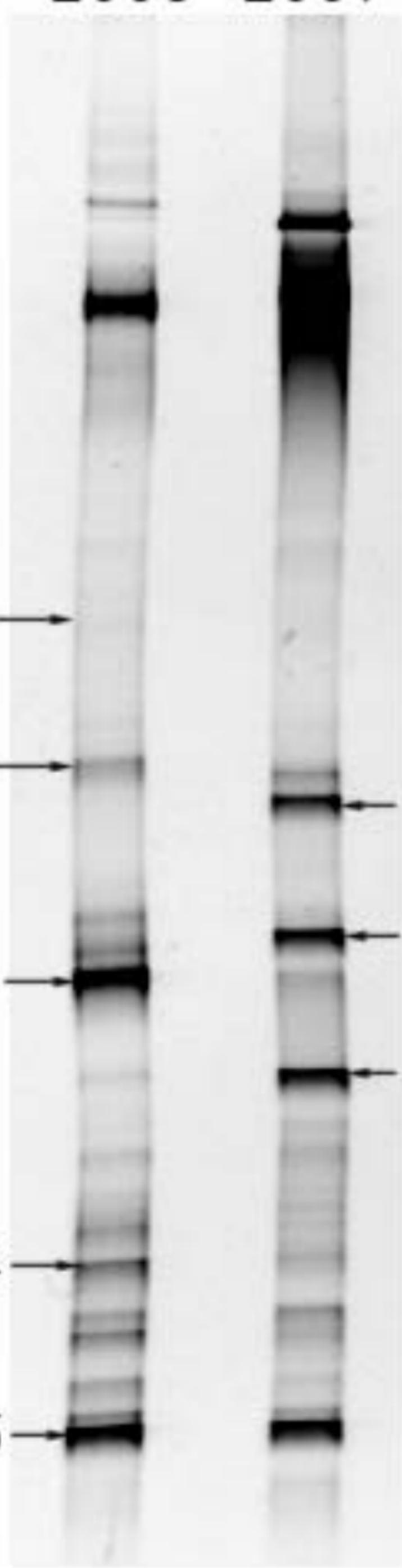
P4 →

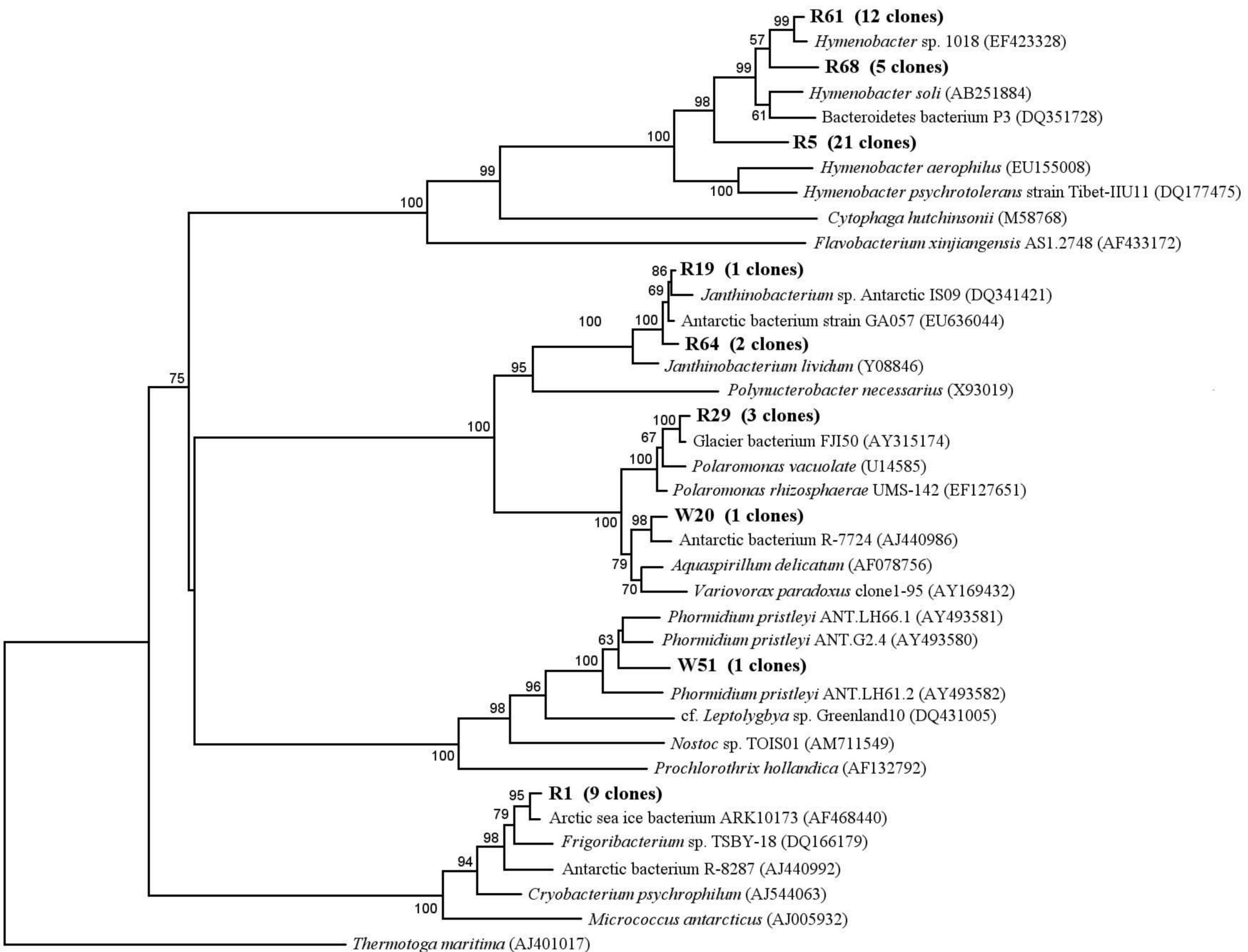
P5 →

← P6

← P7

← P8





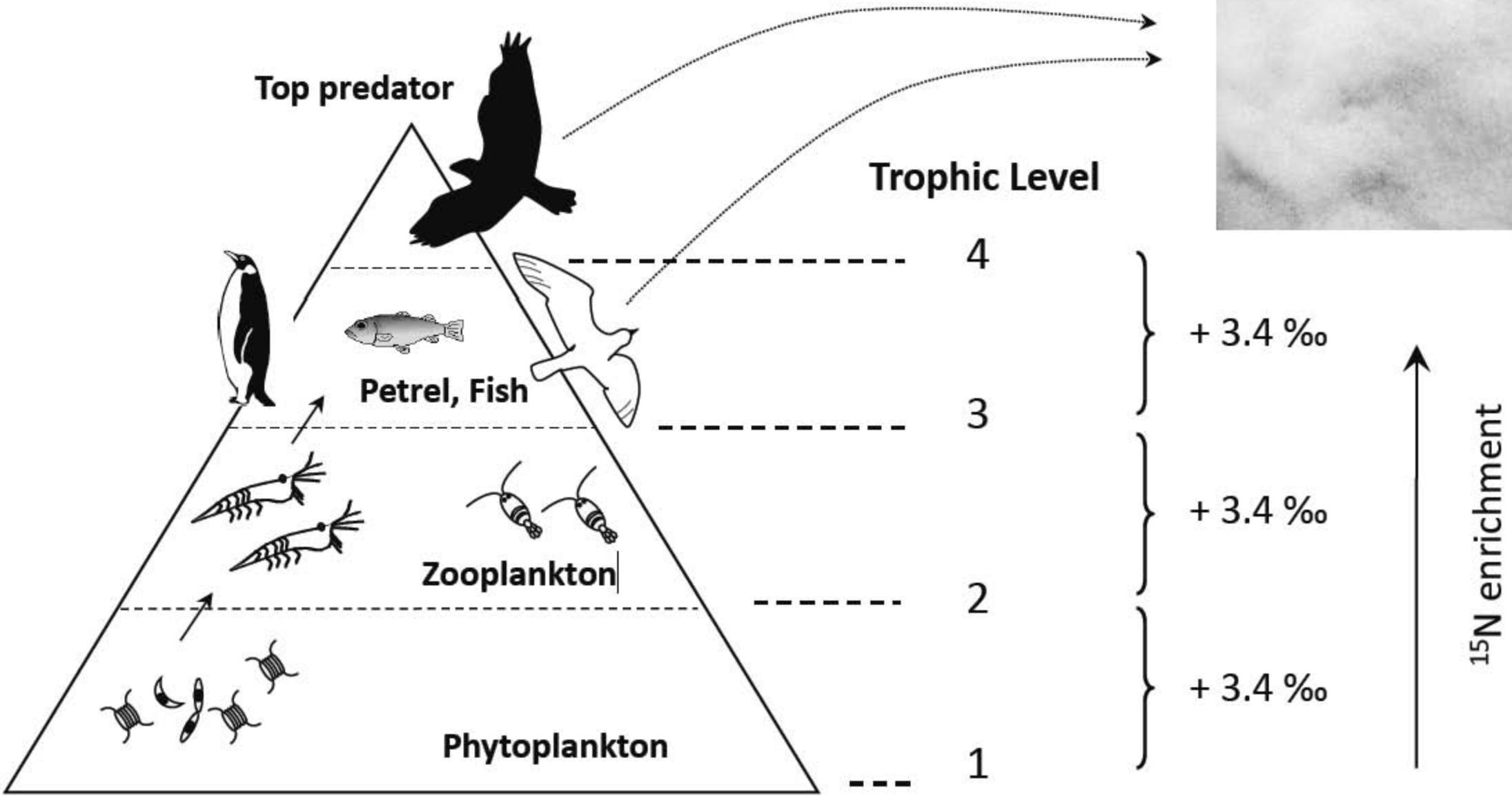
0.05

Food-web structure

Red snow



¹⁵N-enriched sources

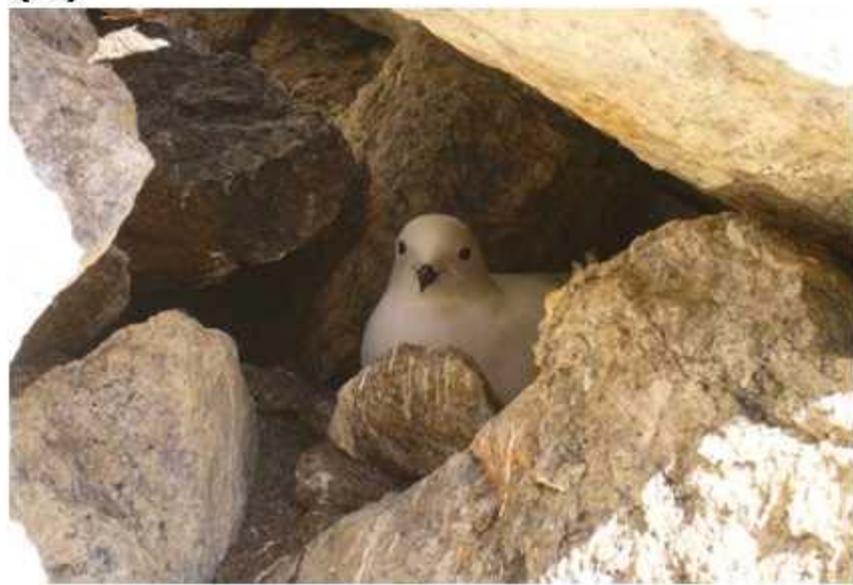


$$\text{Trophic Level} = \frac{\delta^{15}\text{N}_{\text{sample}} - \delta^{15}\text{N}_{\text{primary producers}}}{3.4} + 1$$

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

