

Biodiversity and Community Structure of Marine Benthic Organisms in the Rocky Shore of Dongbaekseom, Busan

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Species composition, community structure and biodiversity of marine benthic community were studied in the rocky shore of Dongbaekseom, Busan. A total of 82 species of marine algae including 4 Cyanophyta, 11 Chlorophyta, 20 Phaeophyta and 47 Rhodophyta are listed. The dominant algal species were *Ulva pertusa*, *Chondria crassicaulis*, *Corallina* spp. and Melobesioidean algae. *Sargassum thunbergii*, *Chondracanthus intermedia*, *Gelidium divaricatum* and *Ralfsia verrucosa* were subdominant in cases of different seasons and vertical layers. *Chthamalus challengerii*, *Littorina brevicula* and *Mytilus edulis* were dominant zoobenthic species upper-middle layer of the intertidal zone. The community structure of this area seemed to be controlled by spatial competition with benthic marine algae. The species diversity indices estimated from different sources were quite different. Indices from coverage were 1.87, 3.98 from frequency, 2.26 from the average of total frequency and coverage and 2.15 from importance value. The similarity indices on the present study showed decreasing trends comparing to the previous benthic algal composition researches.

Key Words: marine benthic community, rocky shore, community structure, biodiversity

INTRODUCTION

Records of coastal benthic marine algae in Korea were appeared in articles by foreigners (Okamura 1892; Cotton 1906; Grubb 1932). The first full scale floristic study was conducted by Kang (1960) and works by Kang (1966), Song *et al.* (1970), Lee (1972) and Lee and Boo (1981) were followed. The ecological study of marine algal community became popular science 1970s (Song 1971; Yoo and Lee 1980; Kim 1983; Lee *et al.* 1984; Sohn 1987; Yoo and Kim 1990). Recently studies on algal flora and community analysis have been decreased rapidly ever since the mid-1990s. After Kang's (1966) full-scale study on the coastal benthic marine algae of Busan, reports of Dongbaekseom, Gijang, Yonghodong and Busan coastal areas were followed (Lee and Kang 1971; Lee 1972, 1973; Lee *et al.* 1984, Kim 1991; Nam and Kim 1999).

Studies on the diversity, biomass, community structure and succession of benthic marine algae have provided the basic information of algal aquaculture and critical

background in studies of the distribution and growth of marine zoobenthos. In particular, marine algae plays an important role as a supplier of bioactive materials that are currently in the limelight, and they also enhances the coastal water quality by absorbing nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus. The quality of the coastal environment of Korea has been deteriorated due to the coastal development and population increase following the rapid economic growth since 1970s. Consequently, the biodiversity and community structure of marine benthic communities have been changed and the biological functions have been also seriously challenged.

This study was conducted to understand the effect coastal environment change caused by coastal urban development in Busan in terms of the species composition and community structure of marine benthic community, and to present the coherence of species diversity indices for geographical comparison.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The sampling site was located at the southern extremity of Dongbaekseom, Busan, and samples were collected in each season — February, May, August and

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Species \ Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Cyanophyta				
<i>Entophysalis conferta</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Lyngbya</i> sp.	+		+	
<i>Oscillatoria amphibia</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Sirocoeum kurzii</i>	+			+
Chlorophyta				
<i>Enteromorpha compressa</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Enteromorpha linza</i>	+			+
<i>Enteromorpha prolifera</i>				+
<i>Ulva conglobata</i>		+		+
<i>Ulva pertusa</i>	+	+		
<i>Cladophora albida</i>	+		+	+
<i>Cladophora</i> sp.	+	+		+
<i>Bryopsis plumosa</i>	+		+	+
<i>Codium adhaerens</i>	+	+		+
<i>Codium fragile</i>	+			+
<i>Derbesia marina</i>	+			
Phaeophyta				
<i>Hincksia mitchellae</i>	+			
<i>Ralfsia verrucosa</i>	+			+
<i>Sphacelaria</i> sp.	+	+	+	+
<i>Dictyopteris prolifera</i>	+	+		
<i>Dictyota dichotoma</i>		+	+	+
<i>Dilophus okamurae</i>	+		+	+
<i>Pachydictyon coriaceum</i>	+			
<i>Padina crassa</i>				+
<i>Ishige sinicola</i>		+		+
<i>Leathesia difformis</i>	+			+
<i>Colpomenia bullosa</i>	+			+
<i>Colpomenia sinuosa</i>	+			+
<i>Scytosiphon lomentaria</i>				+
<i>Ecklonia stolonifera</i>	+	+		+
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	+		+	+
<i>Hizikia fusiformis</i>	+			+
<i>Sargassum horneri</i>	+		+	+
<i>Sargassum siliquastrum</i>	+		+	+
<i>Sargassum thunbergii</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Sargassum yezoense</i>			+	+
Rhodophyta				
<i>Stylonema alsidii</i>			+	
<i>Porphyra suborbiculata</i>	+			+
<i>Porphyra yezoensis</i>	+	+		+
<i>Amphiroa</i> sp.			+	
<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Corallina pilulifera</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Lithophyllum okamurae</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Marginisporum aberrans</i>				+
<i>Pneophyllum zostericolum</i>	+	+	+	+
Melobesioideaen algae	+	+	+	+
<i>Gelidium amansii</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Gelidium divaricatum</i>	+	+	+	+

Table 1. (continued)

Species \ Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
<i>Pteroclada capillacea</i>	+			+
<i>Caulacanthus okamurae</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Dumontia simplex</i>	+			+
<i>Gioiopeltis furcata</i>	+			
<i>Chondracanthus intermedia</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Chondracanthus tenellus</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Chondrus ocellatus</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Callophyllis</i> sp.	+			+
<i>Ahnfeltiopsis flabelliformis</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Schizymenia dubyi</i>	+			
<i>Carpopeltis affinis</i>				+
<i>Carpopeltis cornea</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Grateloupia elliptica</i>	+		+	+
<i>Grateloupia filicina</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Grateloupia lanceolata</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Grateloupia turuturu</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Plocamium telfairiae</i>	+		+	+
<i>Champia parvula</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Lomentaria catenata</i>	+		+	+
<i>Lomentaria hakodatensis</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Campylaeophora crassa</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Ceramium codii</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Ceramium japonicum</i>		+	+	+
<i>Ceramium</i> sp.	+			+
<i>Dasya sessilis</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Heterosiphonia japonica</i>				+
<i>Heterosiphonia pulchra</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Acrosorium polyneurum</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Chondria crassicaulis</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Laurencia intermedia</i>				+
<i>Laurencia okamurae</i>			+	
<i>Laurencia undulata</i>	+			
<i>Polysiphonia morrowii</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Symphyocladia latiuscula</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Symphyocladia marchantioides</i>	+			

November, 2002 (35° 9'10"N and 129° 9'15"E). Benthic marine algae were collected for algal floral study in the intertidal zone. Samples were fixed in 10% formalin-seawater, then transported to the laboratory. The transported samples were washed with fresh water, then isolated with a stereomicroscope and light microscope. A 0.5 m × 0.5 m quadrat was set every 1 meter, along the line transect in the intertidal zone of the sampling site. The vertical zonation of marine benthic communities were studied by measuring the frequency and coverage of all species inside each quadrat. The frequency and coverage of dominant species in each quadrat were measured, and the average of total relative frequency and relative coverage calculated from the field survey was represent-

ed as an importance value (IV). Species diversity index (H') used to show the stability of community which implies abundance and evenness (Peet 1974), and Shannon index ($H' = -\sum \text{Pi} \log \text{Pi}$) was used in this study (Shannon and Weaver 1949). The difference of species diversity, according to coverage, frequency, average of total coverage and frequency, and importance value that can substitute Pi in benthic marine algae were compared. In addition, the previous floristic data in 1969-1970 and 1987-1990 were compared with the results of this study, to show the change in algal diversity before and after economic development (Lee and Kang 1971; Kim 1991). Sørensen's index was used as similarity index (Sørensen 1948).

spring and reduced in the order of winter, autumn and summer (Fig. 2). There was higher number of Rhodophyta in summer and autumn and there was lower number of Phaeophyta compared to other seasons. It is speculated that the life history of Phaeophyta is closely related to summer and autumn when the water temperature is relatively high. Meanwhile, the species observed in all four seasons were a total of 35 species — 2 Cyanophyta, 3 Chlorophyta, 7 Phaeophyta and 23 Rhodophyta — which was 43% of the total number of species.

The marine benthic algal species with importance value is as shown in Table 3. Considering marine benthic algal species with importance value of above 10 as dominant species; *Ulva pertusa*, *Corrallina* spp. *Chondracanthus intermedia* and Melobesioidean algae (4 species) were dominant in spring; *Corallina* spp., *Ulva pertusa*, *Chondria crassicaulis*, *Gelidium divaricatum* and Melobesioidean algae (5 species) in summer; *Chondria crassicaulis*, *Ralfsia verrucosa*, *Ulva pertusa* and Melobesioidean algae (4 types) in autumn; and *Chondria crassicaulis*, *Ulva pertusa* and Melobesioidean algae (3 species) in winter. Meanwhile, considering benthic marine algal species with importance value of above 40 as dominant species in all seasons, *Ulva pertusa* was dominant in the upper and middle layer of the intertidal zone; *Chondria crassicaulis*, *Corallina* spp. and Melobesioidean algae in the middle and lower layer; and *Sargassum thunbergii* was subdominant in the lower layer. In addition, there was an addition of *Chondracanthus intermedia* in the lower layer in spring; *Gelidium divaricatum* in the upper and middle layer in summer; and *Ralfsia verrucosa* in the lower layer in autumn.

The vertical distribution pattern of coverage of marine benthic algae is shown in Fig. 2. There was high coverage of Chlorophyta in the upper layer and middle layer of the intertidal zone. This tends to be high in spring and summer, and lower in autumn. Generally, there was high coverage of Phaeophyta in the lower layer, and it was high in winter and low in summer. Rhodophyta was distributed throughout the intertidal zone, but there was higher coverage below the middle layer. The coverage of Rhodophyta was highest in the intertidal zone except the upper layer. The pattern of the vertical distribution pattern of major benthic algal species are shown in Fig. 3. *Ulva pertusa* was dominant in the upper and middle layer of the intertidal zone, and showed high coverage in spring and summer, and low in autumn. *Ralfsia verrucosa* and *Sargassum thunbergii*

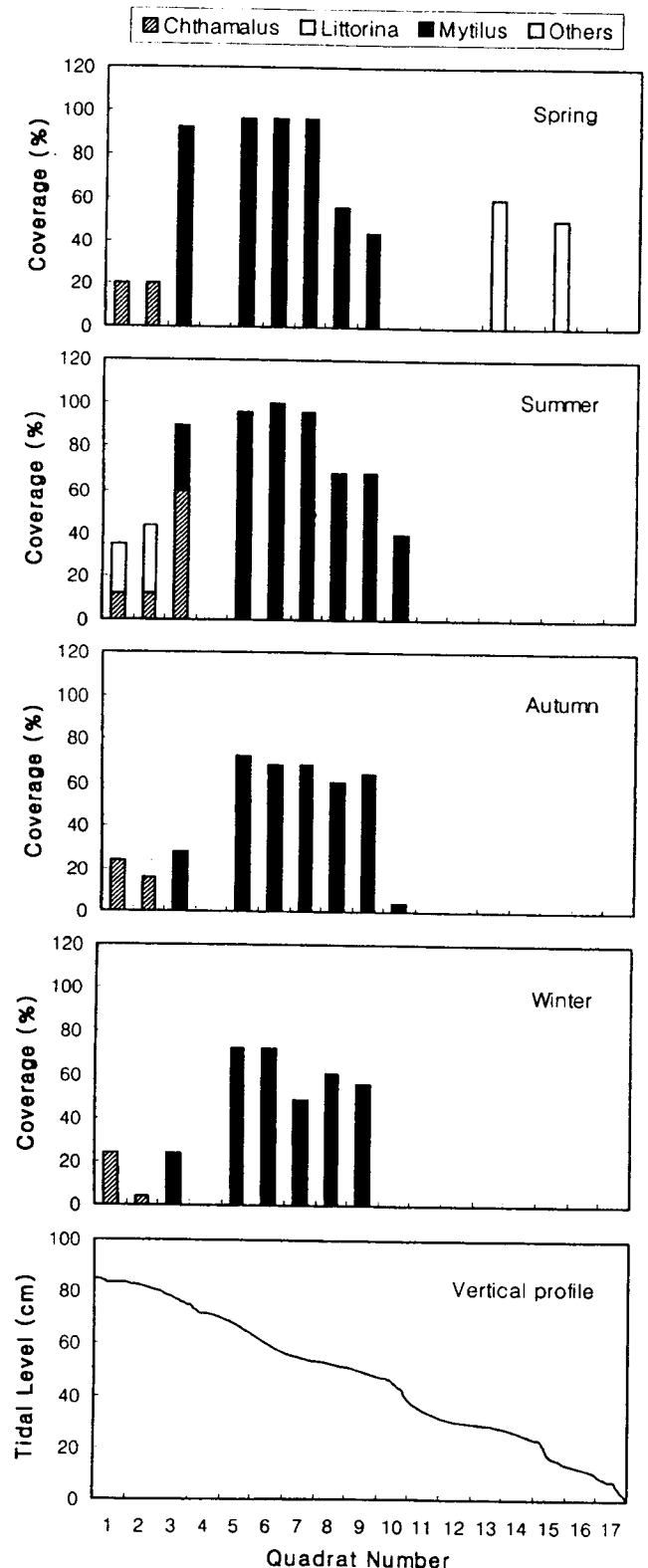


Fig. 4. Seasonal variation of vertical faunal distribution patterns by each division on the coverage of main zoobenthos studied in each quadrat along the line transect at Dongbaekseom of Busan. (Chthamalus: *Chthamalus challegeri*, Littorina: *Littorina brevicula*, Mytilus: *Mytilus edulis*, Others: *Cellana toreuma*, *Granulilittorina exigua*, *Liolophura japonica*, and *Reishia clavigera*).

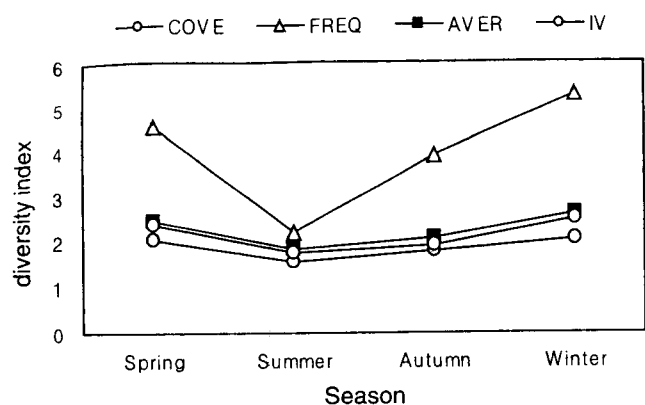


Fig. 5. Comparison of species diversity index (H') of marine benthic algal community from difference source data at Dongbaekseom of Busan. (COVE: coverage, FREQ: frequency, AVER: average of frequency and coverage, IV: importance value).

were dominant in the lower layer in autumn and winter. *Corallina* spp. was dominant in the mid-lower layer with especially high coverage in spring and summer. There was the highest coverage of Melobesioidean algae in autumn, due to relatively light condition when the abundance of other benthic algal communities were low. *Chondria crassicaulis* was dominant from the middle to lower layer, and the coverage decreased in the order of autumn > winter > summer > spring. The coverage was low in spring caused by human disturbance (seaweed collector as *Undaria pinnatifida*, *Hizikia fusiformis*).

The vertical distribution pattern of zoobenthos is as shown in Fig. 4. *Chthamalus challengerii* was dominant in the uppermost layer and *Littorina brevicula* was dominant in the lower layer. *Mytilus edulis* showed a distribution pattern that was dominant with high coverage from the lower limiting layer where its species were distributed to the middle layer of the intertidal zone. It could be observed that *Mytilus edulis* was dominant with high coverage from quadrats 3 to 10 (Figs. 3 and 4). In addition, *Ulva pertusa* on the mussel shell was also dominant with high coverage in the same location.

The species diversity indices of each season in Dongbaekseom were estimated from coverage, frequency, average of total coverage and frequency, and importance value (Fig. 5). The species diversity index based on coverage was 1.87; 3.98 from frequency; 2.26 the from average of total coverage and frequency; and 2.15 from importance value. The value were different according to the source data for estimating the species diversity index. The species diversity index tends to be low from

coverage data source, high from frequency. All species diversity indices from any source were high in winter and decreased in the order of spring, autumn and summer. Value of 1.5-2.6 was reported by Nam and Kim (1999) in Yongho-dong, Busan, and the results are similar to this study, except the results based on coverage. Kim (1991) reported the algal diversity indices to be 1.7-3.3 in Gori, 50 km north of Busan, it was higher than the results of this study, except results based on frequency. In the previous study on benthic algal community of Dongbaekseom by Lee (1973), seven typical patterns were reported - 1) *Capsosiphon fulvescens* - *Gloiopeltis furcata* association, 2) *Ulva pertusa* - *Myelophycus simplex* association, 3) *Enteromorpha liza* - *Colinsiella cava* association, 4) *Monostroma grevillei* - *Scytosiphon lomentaria* association, 5) *Hizikia fusiformis* association, 6) *Chondrus ocellatus* association, and 7) *Eckonia cava* - *Undaria pinnatifida* association. The algal community structure has completely changed since that report. Population of *Ulva pertusa*, *Hizikia fusiformis*, *Chondrus ocellatus*, and *Undaria pinnatifida* have been persisted. However, Kim (1991) reported the dominance of *Ulva pertusa* and *Gloiopeltis furcata* in the upper layer of intertidal zone, and the algal composition of *Sargassum thunbergii*, *Ahnfeltiopsis flabelliformis*, *Carpopeltis cornea* and *Chondracanthus intermedia* in the middle and lower layer, in the same research site. The distribution pattern was more similar to this result than that of Lee (1973). The similarity indices reported in the studies of Lee and Kang (1971) and Kim (1991) were 0.45 and 0.61 the similarity index between those of Lee and Kang (1971) and Kim (1991) was 0.64. It clearly shows that the community structure changed greatly for 30 years.

The recent rapid change in the quality and quantity of coastal environment caused by human activities resulted in the serious threat to biodiversity conservation. In order to understand such change in biodiversity, continuous monitoring should be conducted under the standard protocol with multidisciplinary cooperation of related fields.

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