



Research Article

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The effects of temperature on the growth rate and nitrogen content of invasive *Gracilaria vermiculophylla* and native *Gracilaria tikvahiae* from Long Island Sound, USA

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The red alga *Gracilaria vermiculophylla*, a species native to the waters of Korea and Japan, has invaded marine coastal areas of Europe and the Americas, thriving in conditions that differ from those of its native habitat. In recent years, *G. vermiculophylla* has been discovered in the Long Island Sound (LIS) estuary growing alongside the native congener *Gracilaria tikvahiae*. The goal of this study was to determine whether the two strains of *G. vermiculophylla* from different regions of the world have evolved genetic differences (i.e., ecotypic differentiation) or if the physiological performance of the strains simply reflects phenotypic plasticity. Two strains of *G. vermiculophylla* (isolated in Korea and LIS) and a strain of the LIS native *G. tikvahiae* were grown for four weeks under temperatures ranging from 20 to 34°C using a temperature gradient table (all other environmental conditions were kept constant). At the end of each week, wet weight of each sample was recorded, and thalli were reduced to the original stocking density of 1 g L⁻¹ (excess biomass was preserved for tissue carbon and nitrogen analysis). Generally, the growth rates of Korean *G. vermiculophylla* > LIS *G. vermiculophylla* > *G. tikvahiae*. After one week of growth *G. tikvahiae* grew 9.1, 12.0, 9.4, and 0.2% d⁻¹, at temperatures of 20, 24, 29, and 34°C, respectively, while *G. vermiculophylla* (LIS) grew 6.6, 6.2, 5.7, and 3.6% d⁻¹. *G. vermiculophylla* (Korea) grew 15.4, 22.9, 23.2, and 10.1% d⁻¹, much higher than the two strains currently inhabiting the LIS. On average, the LIS *G. vermiculophylla* strain contained 4-5% DW N, while the Korean strain and *G. tikvahiae* had more modest levels of 2-3% N DW. However, tissue N content declined as temperature increased in LIS and Korean *G. vermiculophylla*. The non-native haplotype may have evolved genetic differences resulting in lower growth capacity while concentrating significantly more nitrogen, giving the non-native a competitive advantage.

Key Words: *Gracilaria tikvahiae*; *G. vermiculophylla*; invasion; Long Island Sound; temperature

INTRODUCTION

The entrance of non-native species into an ecosystem, a problem of anthropogenic origin, can cause a plethora

of economic and environmental harms, threatening the native biodiversity and altering the flow of energy and



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material within the ecosystem (Sakai et al. 2001). Globalization of international trade has facilitated numerous marine invasions when species are unintentionally transported as epiphytes and epizoans on ships and in ballast water (Carlton 2001, Cohen et al. 2001, Johnson and Chapman 2007). In addition to the presence of well-trafficked shipping ports, coastal estuarine systems are invaded to a greater degree than other marine systems as a result of physical disturbance (Anderson 2007) and lower native diversity (e.g., Stachowicz et al. 1999).

Invasive species often cause ecological harm as a result of their broad phenotypic plasticity, generalist habits, and copious reproductive output (Sakai et al. 2001). These characteristics allow them to adapt to the new habitat and establish a population, and disperse. The red alga *Gracilaria vermiculophylla*, a native of Asia, has invaded coastal marine ecosystems within Europe and the Americas, establishing populations across a range of environmental conditions (Abreu et al. 2011b, Nettleton et al. 2013). *G. vermiculophylla* grows well in muddy, soft-bottom environments (Abreu et al. 2011b), under a wide range of temperatures (Kim et al. 2016), and exhibits high stress resistance (Kim et al. 2010). These characteristics have allowed *G. vermiculophylla* to successfully invade habitats characterized by temperatures unlike those of its native range (warm temperate to subtropical regions of the northwestern Pacific, including areas of Korea, China and Japan) (Tseng and Xia 1999). In 2000, *G. vermiculophylla* was detected on the coast of North Carolina (Freshwater et al. 2006). Since then, the seaweed has been identified in an increasingly wide area along the Pacific coast from Baja California to British Columbia (Kim et al. 2010) and along Georgia and New England coastal regions ranging from North Carolina to Greenland, New Hampshire (Byers et al. 2012, Nettleton et al. 2013).

Historically, successful invasive seaweeds such as *Caulerpa taxifolia* and *Codium fragile* subsp. *tomentosoides* have experienced genetic bottlenecks in areas of invasion (Johnson and Chapman 2007). Genetic studies comparing strains of *G. vermiculophylla* inhabiting non-native regions with strains growing in native Korean regions have found extreme genetic homogeneity within the non-native range and high heterogeneity among Korean strains (Kim et al. 2010). Kim et al. (2010) concluded that *G. vermiculophylla* is therefore demonstrating patterns expected of highly invasive seaweeds and further, that introductions are likely to occur as single event phenomena. However, Gulbransen et al. (2012) evaluated the same species using a more extensive sampling design and found higher *cox1* haplotype diversity. This result suggest

multiple introductions from multiple geographic sources.

Gracilaria tikvahiae is a native of Long Island Sound (LIS) (Schneider et al. 1979). Its morphology is similar to that of *G. vermiculophylla*. In recent years, *G. tikvahiae* and *G. vermiculophylla* have been found growing alongside each other within the coastal areas of the LIS (Nettleton et al. 2013). According to previous research, both species exhibit similar patterns of growth (Abreu et al. 2011c, Kim and Yarish 2014). The two *Gracilaria* species compete for the same resources within the LIS ecosystem. However, as *G. vermiculophylla* has invaded areas of Europe and North America, some speculate that the seaweed could outcompete native *G. tikvahiae* (Nettleton et al. 2013, Lopez et al. 2014, Kim et al. 2016). Due to the location of LIS along a biogeographic boundary, this ecosystem is characterized by biota with collectively broad temperature tolerances. Many seaweed species of cool temperate affinities in the LIS are at the southernmost limit of tolerance, while warm temperate species also inhabit LIS (Lüning 1990, Lopez et al. 2014). A non-native warm temperate species such as *G. vermiculophylla* could outcompete cool temperature species persisting in their southern limit.

Globally, temperatures are rising, with the LIS no exception. In recent years, summer maximum seawater temperatures were as high as 23.8°C in LIS (Johnson et al. 2014, Kim et al. 2014, National Centers for Environmental Information 2015). Anthropogenic climate change has driven temperature increases of ca. 0.6°C per decade in LIS over the past 25 years (Keser et al. 2003), with a projected increase of an additional 3°C within the 21st century (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2014). This increase may be detrimental to native biota of the LIS that are persisting at their southern limit of distribution. Tropical and sub-tropical non-native species are likely to thrive in what are currently temperate regions as temperatures increase, especially during the warmer winter months (Stachowicz et al. 2002). If *G. vermiculophylla* out-competes the LIS native as temperatures rise, the seaweed has the potential to alter the LIS ecosystem.

The goal of this experiment was to determine whether the two strains of *G. vermiculophylla* from different regions of the world have evolved genetic differences (i.e., ecotypic differentiation) or if the physiological performance of the strains simply reflects phenotypic plasticity. A second goal was to understand the effect of elevated temperature on the growth and physiology of *Gracilaria*, a genus of rhodophyte proposed for aquaculture and nitrogen bioremediation (Kim et al. 2014). Toward these goals, growth rates and tissue nitrogen and carbon con-

tents of two strains of *G. vermiculophylla* (Korea, LIS) were compared with a strain of the LIS native *G. tikvahiae* cultured at four temperatures.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Three different strains of seaweed were grown at the same time and monitored for four weeks at the University of Connecticut. The LIS strain of *G. vermiculophylla* (G-NY-ST4) was originally collected from Rye, NY in July 2010. *G. tikvahiae* (G-RI-G1) was derived from a carpospores collected in April 2010, Potter Pond, South Kingston, RI. The Korean strain of *G. vermiculophylla* (GV-KR-ST3) was provided by prof. S. M. Boo's Laboratory at Chungnam National University, Korea. This strain was originally collected from Juncheon, Mukho, Korea. Before the experiments began, this Korean strain was cultured at the Seaweed Biotechnology Laboratory, University of Connecticut at Stamford for more than 2 years. The waste from the cultures was discarded properly to avoid any potential issues to the local waters. All the species were previously identified using *cox1* gene (see Kim et al. 2010 and Nettleton et al. 2013 for details).

Using the temperature gradient table at the University of Connecticut (Stamford, CT, USA), four cultures of each strain were placed under temperature conditions of ca. 20, 24, 29, and 34°C (Yarish and Edwards 1982). Four replicates of each temperature, ca. 0.3 g FW of each sample, were placed in 350 mL deep petri storage dishes filled with 300 mL of von Stosch's enrichment, germanium dioxide treated seawater to inhibit diatom growth (Lewin 1966). Samples were grown under 12 : 12 L : D at 150 $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ on the gradient table and connected to a single aeration system through individual tubing. Cultures were grown under these constant conditions for four weeks, cutting back biomass to the initial stocking density, 1.0 g L⁻¹, once a week and replacing the von Stosch enriched seawater growth medium on the first and fourth days of each week. The position of each sample on each temperature row of the gradient table was randomized at the outset of the experiment and after each water change.

Each sample was blotted with paper toweling to remove superficial water and then weighed for a weekly final biomass. Excess biomass beyond the stocking density was collected and placed in a drying oven (ca. 60°C) for dry weight measurement and elemental analysis using a CHN analyzer (Series II, CHNS/O 2400 Analyzer; Perkin Elmer Analytical Division of E.G. & G., Wellesley, MA, USA). At the end of each of 4 weeks, wet biomass was

measured to determine daily growth rate using the following equation:

$$\text{Specific growth rate (SGR, d}^{-1}\text{)} = \frac{\ln S_2 - \ln S_1}{T_2 - T_1}$$

, where S_1 and S_2 are the fresh weight at days T_1 and T_2 , respectively. Samples that were bleached were removed from the experiment and saved for CHN analysis. Samples from cultures having a growth rate near zero could not be collected for CHN analysis. Rather, these cultures were weighed and allowed to continue growth. Dried tissue samples were powdered using an industrial grinder (MM200 Grinder; Retsch, Haan, Germany) and prepared for carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) measurement using a CHN analyzer (Perkin Elmer Analytical Division of E.G. & G.).

Specific growth rate (d⁻¹) and % tissue nitrogen and carbon were calculated for each replicate in all treatments each week. In general, growth rates did not remain constant, though appeared to stabilize for most treatments by the end of the four-week experiment. For this reason, we focused most attention on the end point (i.e., week 4) data. Data were tested for normality and homogeneity of variance. Since several treatment combinations had significantly greater variance, all data was transformed prior to analysis (ln transformation for tissue composition, arcsin transformation for the proportional biomass increase). Data were analyzed within each temperature using a one-way ANOVA model with *Gracilaria* strain as the treatment factor. When ANOVA test indicated a significant treatment effect (i.e., when strains differed within a temperature), a Fisher least significant difference test was used to determine which treatments differed. The effect of temperature on carbon and nitrogen content of tissues was analyzed using linear regression.

RESULTS

Overall, the LIS strain of *G. vermiculophylla* grew at rates more similar to those of *G. tikvahiae* than to those of the Korean strain of *G. vermiculophylla* (Fig. 1). For each temperature, the Korean strain grew at a consistently higher rate than the LIS strain and *G. tikvahiae*. After one week, in the 24 and 29°C treatments the Korean strain of *G. vermiculophylla* grew at rates of 0.229 and 0.232 d⁻¹, respectively. Under the same conditions in the first week the LIS strain grew at 0.062 and 0.057 d⁻¹ and *G. tikvahiae* grew at 0.120 and 0.094 d⁻¹ (Fig. 1). For 20, 24, and 29°C treatments, all strains displayed a general decline in

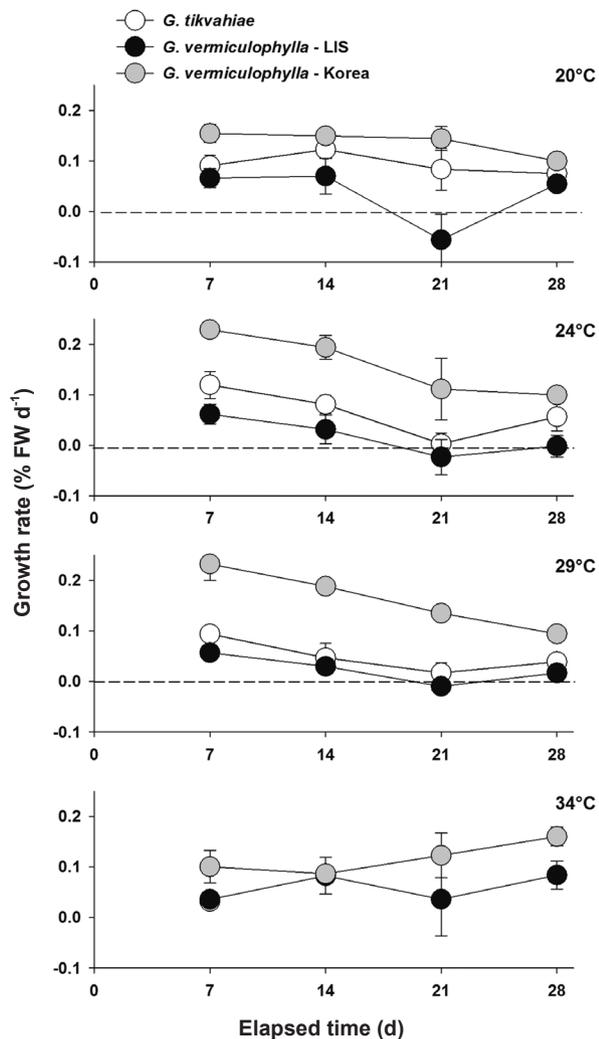


Fig. 1. Average weekly specific growth rates (d^{-1}) at 20, 24, 29, and 34°C. Error bars (standard deviation) are not visible within some plots since standard deviation are smaller than the symbols. *Gracilaria tikvahiae* at 34°C is not displayed past week 1 as no replicates survived under this condition. LIS, Long Island Sound.

growth rate over time. However, at 34°C, the growth rate of the Korean *G. vermiculophylla* strain increased slightly, though significantly from 0.101-0.160 d^{-1} ($F_{1,15} = 7.60$, $p = 0.015$). *G. tikvahiae* at 34°C bleached within the first week and were therefore removed from growth experimentation. By the end of the second week, one replicate of *G. tikvahiae* at 29°C bleached and consequently was also removed (Fig. 1).

At the start of the experiment, the LIS strain of *G. vermiculophylla* had highest tissue N levels (avg = 3.94% N DW) (Fig. 2). Tissue N contents of *G. tikvahiae* and the Korean strain of *G. vermiculophylla* were 43 and 48% less (2.26 and 2.05% N DW, respectively) at the start. For each

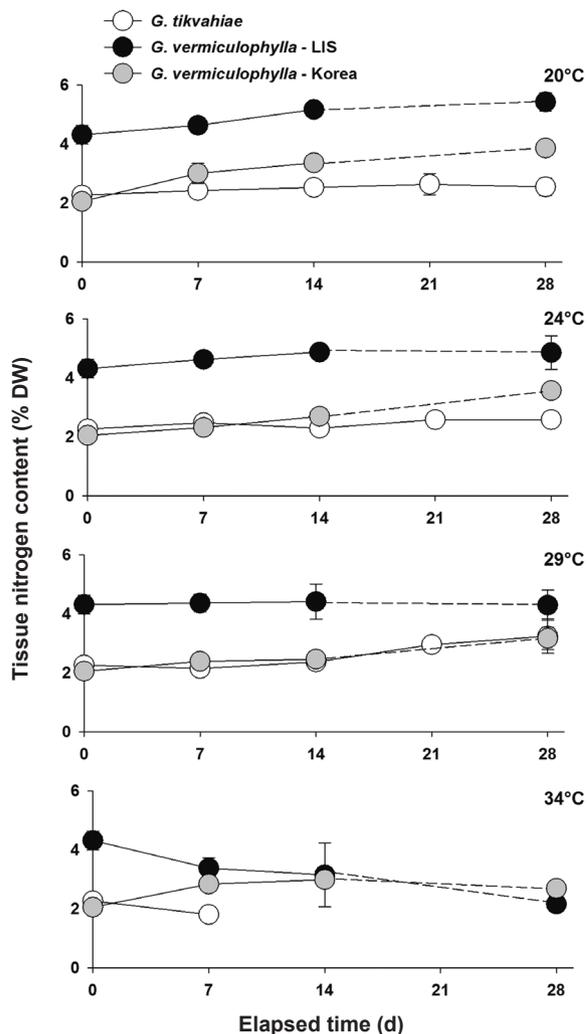


Fig. 2. Average percent tissue nitrogen in each dried sample after each of four weeks for each strain at 20, 24, 29, and 34°C. Dotted lines were placed in lieu of week 3 measurements for *Gracilaria vermiculophylla* strains which could not be made. Error bars (standard deviation) are not visible within some plots since standard deviation are smaller than the symbols. *Gracilaria tikvahiae* at 34°C is not displayed after week 1 as no replicates survived under this condition. LIS, Long Island Sound.

temperature treatment, tissue of the LIS strain of *G. vermiculophylla* had consistently higher levels of N than did the Korean strain and the LIS native *G. tikvahiae*, with one exception in the 34°C treatment in week 4 wherein the Korean strain had a higher average concentration (Fig. 2). The LIS strain exhibited nitrogen levels ca. 4-5% N DW whereas the Korean strain and *G. tikvahiae* produced tissue with 2-3% N, DW (Fig. 2). The tissue N content of *G. tikvahiae* remained relatively constant over the four-week period.

After four weeks in culture, the ANOVA showed sig-

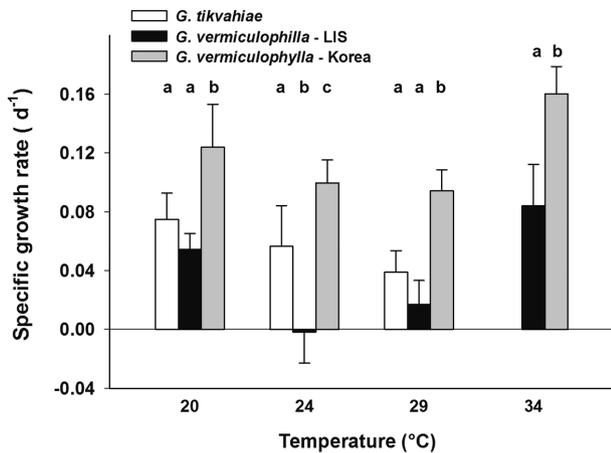


Fig. 3. Average specific growth rate (d^{-1}) during week 4 for each strain under temperature conditions 20, 24, 29, and 34°C. Error bars are standard deviations. Letters above bars denote results of a Fisher least significant difference test comparing the strains within each temperature treatment after an ANOVA revealed significant difference among strains for 24, 29, and 34°C temperature treatments. LIS, Long Island Sound.

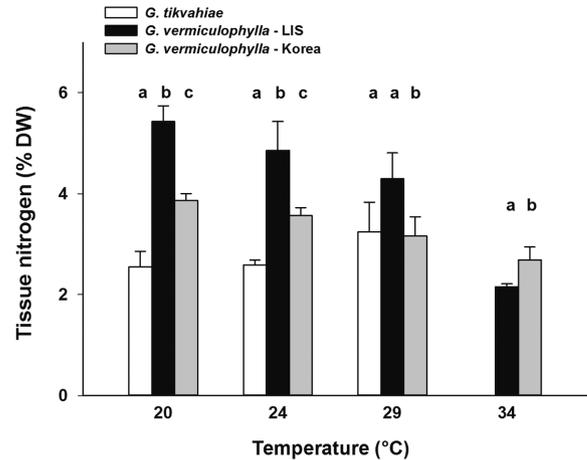


Fig. 4. Average percent tissue nitrogen during week 4 for each strain under temperature conditions 20, 24, 29, and 34°C. Error bars are standard deviations. Letters above bars denote results of a Fisher least significant difference test comparing the strains within each temperature treatment after an ANOVA revealed significant difference among strains. LIS, Long Island Sound.

nificant differences among strains for each temperature treatment (Table 1). The specific growth rate of the Korean strain of *G. vermiculophylla* was greater than that of the other strains under all four culture temperatures (Fig. 3). The difference between tissue N concentrations of each strain was significant for every temperature with the exception of the 29°C treatment. In the 29°C during week 4, the N concentrations of the Korean strain of *G. vermiculophylla* and *G. tikvahiae* were not significantly different. The tissue N content of both strains of *G. vermiculophylla* was influenced by culture temperature (Table 1, Fig. 4); as culture temperature increased, tissue N decreased significantly for LIS *G. vermiculophylla* ($F_{1,14} = 68.3$, $p < 0.001$) and Korean *G. vermiculophylla* ($F_{1,14} = 56.5$, $p < 0.001$). This decrease in tissue N from 20–34°C was greater for the LIS *vermiculophylla* strain (60% drop) than for the Korean strain (30% drop). The four-week N content of *G. tikvahiae* was not influenced significantly by culture temperature ($F_{1,14} = 5.18$, $p = 0.057$).

At the start of the experiment, the LIS strain of *G. vermiculophylla* had highest tissue C levels (avg = 34.7% DW), while those of the Korean strain of *G. vermiculophylla* and *G. tikvahiae* were 10 and 31% less (31.2 and 23.9% C DW, respectively) at the start. After four weeks in culture, the *Gracilaria* strains differed in carbon content, generally ranking *G. vermiculophylla* – LIS > *G. tikvahiae*, *G. vermiculophylla* – Korea (Table 1, Fig. 5). Linear regression analysis of tissue carbon content on temperature

Table 1. Results of analysis of variance of initial (tissue N, C) and week four (endpoint; tissue N, C, growth rate) data

| | ANOVA F | p-value |
|--------------|-------------------|---------|
| Growth rate | | |
| 20°C | $F_{2,10} = 10.5$ | 0.004 |
| 24°C | $F_{2,10} = 15.7$ | 0.001 |
| 29°C | $F_{1,6} = 37.9$ | <0.001 |
| 34°C | $F_{1,6} = 15.4$ | 0.008 |
| Tissue N | | |
| Initial | $F_{2,12} = 193$ | <0.001 |
| 20°C | $F_{2,11} = 91.0$ | <0.001 |
| 24°C | $F_{2,10} = 58.5$ | <0.001 |
| 29°C | $F_{2,10} = 5.75$ | 0.028 |
| 34°C | $F_{1,6} = 18.0$ | 0.006 |
| Tissue C | | |
| Initial | $F_{2,12} = 547$ | <0.001 |
| 20°C | $F_{2,11} = 61.9$ | <0.001 |
| 24°C | $F_{2,10} = 70.9$ | 0.001 |
| 29°C | $F_{2,10} = 75.2$ | <0.001 |
| 34°C | $F_{1,6} = 12.3$ | 0.013 |
| Tissue C : N | | |
| Initial | $F_{2,12} = 248$ | <0.001 |
| 20°C | $F_{2,11} = 36.6$ | <0.001 |
| 24°C | $F_{2,10} = 20.5$ | 0.001 |
| 29°C | $F_{2,10} = 2.54$ | NS |
| 34°C | $F_{1,6} = 28.7$ | 0.002 |

Since in some cases, variances differed among treatments, data were transformed prior to ANOVA, to meet the assumption of homoscedasticity (growth rate, and tissue N and C data were arcsine- and ln-transformed, respectively). In all cases, results are from one-way ANOVA within each temperature, with *Gracilaria* strain the tested factor. The power of the tests all exceeded 0.89, except for tissue N and C : N at 29°C (power = 0.62 and 0.23, respectively). NS, not significant.

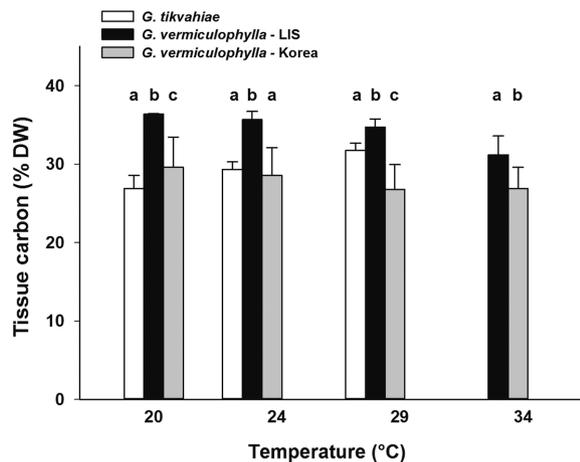


Fig. 5. Average percent tissue carbon during week 4 for each strain under temperature conditions 20, 24, 29, and 34°C. Error bars are standard deviations. Letters above bars denote results of a Fisher least significant difference test comparing the strains within each temperature treatment after an ANOVA on ln-transformed data revealed significant difference among strains. LIS, Long Island Sound.

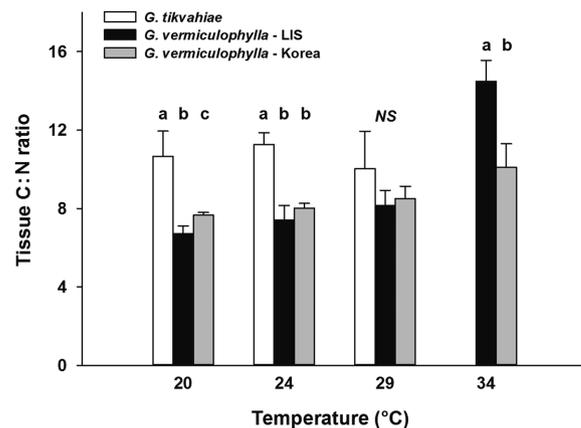


Fig. 6. Average tissue carbon : nitrogen ratio during week 4 for each strain under temperature conditions 20, 24, 29, and 34°C. Error bars are standard deviations. Letters above bars denote results of a Fisher least significant difference test comparing the strains within each temperature treatment after an ANOVA on ln-transformed data revealed significant difference among strains. LIS, Long Island Sound; NS, not significant.

revealed that the strains differed in their response to temperature; as culture temperature increased, the carbon content of *G. tikvahiae* increased significantly ($F_{1,8} = 30.0$, $p < 0.001$), while the tissue C content of both strains of *G. vermiculophylla* (i.e., LIS and Korea) declined ($F_{1,14} = 26.7$, $p < 0.001$ and $F_{1,14} = 20.5$, $p < 0.001$, respectively). After four weeks, the tissue C : N ratio also varied (Table 1, Fig. 6). The C : N ratio of *G. tikvahiae* did not vary as a function of temperature ($F_{1,7} = 0.34$, $p = 0.57$), while the ratio for both *G. vermiculophylla* – LIS and *G. vermiculophylla* – Korea increased significantly with temperature ($F_{1,14} = 41.2$, $p < 0.001$ and $F_{1,14} = 24.6$, $p < 0.001$, respectively).

DISCUSSION

The measurements of growth rate and tissue N concentration suggest that the LIS strain of *G. vermiculophylla* either has different physiological characteristics or has evolved differences from the strain obtained from its native range. Growth of the Korean strain of *G. vermiculophylla* was generally faster than the invasive LIS strain of the same species. However, the two *G. vermiculophylla* strains also concentrated different amounts of nitrogen. The invasive LIS strain concentrated larger amounts of nitrogen (4-5% N DW) than the Korean strain (2-3% N DW) at every measurement point. Statistical analyses of week 4 data for the temperatures that currently represent LIS

conditions (20, 24, and 29°C) demonstrated a significant difference between the two *G. vermiculophylla* strains, with the Korean strain growing 4.6-fold faster, while accumulating ca. 30% less N than the LIS strain.

A recent study reported the prostaglandin E_2 concentration in the introduced *G. vermiculophylla* in Europe and North America was much higher than that in the native population in Asia (Hammann et al. 2016). This prostaglandin is a toxic compound that provides protection against animal consumers (Weinberger et al. 2013). Interestingly, another study reported three haplotypes of the mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase subunit I (*cox1*) gene in *G. vermiculophylla* collected in Europe and Americas, with only one shared among all regions (Kim et al. 2010). The shared haplotype was present in all introduced populations in Europe and Americas, and in native populations in Asia. These results together indicate that some level of ecotypic adaptation has occurred during the colonization and expansion of this species in the Atlantic Oceans.

The invasive LIS *G. vermiculophylla* strain tended to grow at rates that were more similar to those of the native *G. tikvahiae* than to that of *G. vermiculophylla* from its native Korean range. However, several factors suggest that *G. vermiculophylla* may out-compete the native *G. tikvahiae*. North Atlantic seaweeds tend to tolerate a narrow range of temperatures (Breeman 1988). *G. tikvahiae* appears to fit within this category. The seaweed survived

under the 20 and 24°C treatments, temperatures representative of current summer conditions in the LIS (National Centers for Environmental Information 2015). One replicate did not survive past one week of growth in 29°C and none survived in the 34°C, suggesting that 29°C represents the approximate upper temperature limit for *G. tikvahiae*. *G. vermiculophylla* has a wider temperature tolerance as both *G. vermiculophylla* strains remained healthy under 29 and 34°C. In addition, *G. vermiculophylla* is able to grow at low temperature. This alga grew at <1°C in LIS during late winter and had little problem surviving with its perennating disc (Yarish et al. 1984, 1986, Abreu et al. 2011b, Kim et al. 2015, 2016). This provides a longer growing season than the native since the native begins its growth of uprights at 15°C and above (Yarish et al. 1984, 1986).

As temperatures increase, results from the present study suggest that *G. vermiculophylla* will grow faster than *G. tikvahiae*. Additionally, increasing winter temperatures have been demonstrated to benefit non-native species from sub-tropical and warm temperate regions. In the Northern Atlantic, the most pronounced temperature increases as a result of climate change are seen in the winter months. During warm winters, non-native species from warmer environments experience high recruitment rates (Stachowicz et al. 2002). A synergism between anthropogenic climate change and non-native species introduction creates negative changes to native community dynamics (Williams and Grosholz 2008).

Though the LIS invader *G. vermiculophylla* grew at similar rates as the native *G. tikvahiae*, the invasive strain concentrated significantly more nitrogen, a characteristic that may give it a competitive advantage (Nettleton et al. 2013, Lopez et al. 2014). The strain may have altered its life history strategy in the new environment, focusing on storing nitrogen when available. Past studies have shown high nitrogen concentrations in *G. vermiculophylla* during winter months and low tissue concentrations during summer months as a result of limited nitrogen availability (Abreu et al. 2011a). The greater stored nitrogen in the invasive strain could be used to extend the period of active growth during summer months of optimal light and temperature conditions, but limited nitrogen. The ability to store excess nitrogen facilitates competitive success of the non-native species (Abreu et al. 2011a). Additionally, higher culture temperature resulted in reduced tissue N concentration (and increased C : N ratio) in the two *G. vermiculophylla* strains. This may be analogous to the Neish effect observed by Chopin et al. (1995), though the metabolic alteration producing higher C : N ratios did

not derive from N limitation in culture. The temperature-driven increases in C : N ratio suggest a reduction in nutritional quality. The native *G. tikvahiae* did not show the same temperature dependence of tissue N and C : N ratio, at least over the 20-29°C range. The influence of growth temperature on tissue composition of rhodophytes is mixed; on one hand, prior work reported greater tissue N content at higher culture temperature in two species of *Porphyra* (Kim et al. 2007), though no consistent influence of temperature on either tissue N content or C : N ratio was reported for *Palmaria palmata* or *Chondrus crispus* (Corey et al. 2012).

Invasive species are expected to change ecosystem dynamics. In LIS, since *G. vermiculophylla* is morphologically similar to its congener, *G. tikvahiae*, the invasion is cryptic, meaning difficult to detect. Cryptic invasions generally lead to underestimation in invasive population size (Saltonstall 2002). This makes early detection and attempts at control or eradication difficult or impossible. The invasion of *G. vermiculophylla* can have negative effects on other species within the LIS community. Eelgrass *Zostera marina* L., a key coastal ecosystem engineer, may be negatively impacted by addition of *G. vermiculophylla*. A Danish study found a negative relationship between *Z. marina* survival and both temperature and presence of *G. vermiculophylla* (Höffle et al. 2011). Reduced levels of light, oxygen, and nutrients as a result of *G. vermiculophylla* presence are likely to explain the negative impacts on *Z. marina* health (Thomsen et al. 2013). Similar effects are likely to be seen within the LIS, contributing to the decline of the already struggling eelgrass (Koch and Beer 1996, Lopez et al. 2014). Mortality of *Z. marina* would have broadly reaching impacts since eelgrass makes important contributions to the health of the entire LIS ecosystem through increased water quality and nutrient transformation (Lopez et al. 2014), as well as acting as nursery habitat (Bertelli and Unsworth 2014).

The introduction of a non-native alga also has the potential to change community structure as a result of altered patterns of herbivory, a controlling factor of algal distribution (Monteiro et al. 2009). The enemy release hypothesis argues that non-native species are successful in a new ecosystem at least in part because of the lack of control by enemies, including competitors, pathogens, parasites, and predators (Colautti et al. 2004). Grazers native to an environment prefer to eat native plant species over non-native species (Monteiro et al. 2009). Specifically, studies on consumption of *G. vermiculophylla* in its native habitat and in its non-native habitat have shown herbivore preference for the native (Hammann et al.

2013), likely tied to the high concentration of toxic prostaglandin E₂ in the introduced *G. vermiculophylla* (Hamann et al. 2016). Low palatability and reduced control of growth by lack of enemies can contribute to the invasive success of *G. vermiculophylla* as it then does not have to allocate resources to defense or compensate for herbivory. Though results show the LIS strain of *G. vermiculophylla* growing at similar rates to the LIS native, the low palatability and lack of enemies working in synergy can allow *G. vermiculophylla* to outcompete *G. tikvahiae*.

The ability of *G. vermiculophylla* to respond to stresses in addition to high temperature is not fully known. This invasive seaweed appears to be highly resistant to stressors including desiccation, high and low salinity, and low light; for example, the species can survive several months of darkness in low nutrient conditions (Yokoya et al. 1999, Kim et al. 2016). As most invasive species, *G. vermiculophylla* possesses generalist characteristics giving the seaweed the ability to succeed in a range of habitats unlike that of its native range. Results show successful growth and concentration of nitrogen in *G. vermiculophylla* as compared to native *G. tikvahiae*. The LIS native seaweed will not be able to sustain a healthy population with continued increases in temperature, while the invasive has a higher upper limit of temperature tolerance. Synergism between high stress tolerance, low palatability outside of its native range, and survival in increasing global temperatures will allow *G. vermiculophylla* to successfully invade the LIS.

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