Effects of temperature on the growth and ingestion rates of the newly described mixotrophic dinoflagellate *Yihiella yeosuensis* and its two optimal prey species

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Water temperature is known to affect the growth and feeding of marine dinoflagellates. Each dinoflagellate species grows well at a certain optimal temperature but dies at very cold and hot temperatures. Thus, changes in water temperatures driven by global warming and extremely high or low temperatures can affect the distribution of dinoflagellates. *Yihiella yeosuensis* is a mixotrophic dinoflagellate that can feed on only the cryptophyte *Teleaulax amphioxeia* and the chlorophyte *Pyramimonas* sp. Furthermore, it grows fast mixotrophically but rarely grows photosynthetically. We explored the direct and indirect effects of water temperature on the growth and ingestion rates of *Y. yeosuensis* feeding on *T. amphioxeia* and the growth rates of *T. amphioxeia* and *Pyramimonas* sp. under 7 different water temperatures (5-35°C). Both the autotrophic and mixotrophic growth rates of *Y. yeosuensis* on *T. amphioxeia* were significantly affected by temperature. Under the mixotrophic and autotrophic conditions, *Y. yeosuensis* survived at 10-25°C, but died at 5°C and ≥30°C. The maximum mixotrophic growth rate of *Y. yeosuensis* on *T. amphioxeia* (1.16 d⁻¹) was achieved at 25°C, whereas the maximum autotrophic growth rate (0.16 d⁻¹) was achieved at 15°C. The maximum ingestion rate of *Y. yeosuensis* on *T. amphioxeia* (0.24 ng C predator⁻¹ d⁻¹) was achieved at 25°C. The cells of *T. amphioxeia* survived at 10-25°C, but died at 5 and ≥30°C. The cells of *Pyramimonas* sp. survived at 5-25°C, but died at 30°C. The maximum growth rate of *T. amphioxeia* (0.72 d⁻¹) and *Pyramimonas* sp. (0.75 d⁻¹) was achieved at 25°C. The abundance of *Y. yeosuensis* is expected to be high at 25°C, at which its two prey species have their highest growth rates, whereas *Y. yeosuensis* is expected to be rare or absent at 5°C or ≥30°C at which its two prey species do not survive or grow. Therefore, temperature can directly or indirectly affect the population dynamics and distribution of *Y. yeosuensis*.

**Key Words:** Chlorophyte; cryptophyte; feeding; harmful algal bloom; protist; red tide

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**INTRODUCTION**


In population dynamics models of phytoplankton species, growth and mortality due to predation are two critical parameters (Jeong et al. 2015). The growth rate of a mixotrophic dinoflagellate is affected primarily by prey concentration, temperature, and light intensity (Hansen and Nielsen 1997, Jeong et al. 2005, Baek et al. 2008, Laabir et al. 2011). Dinoflagellate species grow well at an optimal temperature but die at very cold and hot temperatures (Matsumara et al. 2007, Kibler et al. 2012, Jeong et al. 2018b, Lim et al. 2019, Ok et al. 2019, You et al. 2020b). Therefore, changes in water temperature and extremely high or low temperature can critically affect distribution of dinoflagellates. Extremely high water temperature events worldwide are expected to be more intense, frequent, and long-lasting as a consequence of global warming (Belkin 2009, Hansen et al. 2012), and have altered the structure and function of marine ecosystems (McClanahan et al. 2007, Wernberg et al. 2013, Ruthrof et al. 2018). However, the effects of extremely high water temperatures on marine dinoflagellates are still poorly understood. To understand the population dynamics of a mixotrophic dinoflagellate at present and in the near future, the effects of a wide range of water temperatures on the eco-physiological characteristics of dinoflagellates should be determined.

Yihiella yeosuensis was established as a new species in a new genus in 2017 (Jang et al. 2017b). This species is a mixotrophic dinoflagellate that can feed on only the cryptophyte Teleaulax amphioxeia and the chlorophyte Pyramimonas sp. among the tested algal prey species (Jang et al. 2017a). It grows fast mixotrophically but rarely grows photosynthetically (Jang et al. 2017a). Among the 11 heterotrophic protists explored, there were no potential predators that were able to feed on actively swimming Y. yeosuensis cells, which escaped via rapid jumps (Jeong et al. 2018a). Furthermore, the results of the transcriptomic analysis showed that when Y. yeosuensis cells changed from the vegetative cells to cysts, polyketide synthase and cell-wall biogenesis genes related to anti-predation were highly up-regulated (Jang et al. 2019). Thus, predators may not critically affect the population dynamics of the vegetative cells and cysts of Y. yeosuensis. In its population dynamics, its growth rate is likely to be more important than mortality due to predation. Prey concentration, a critical biotic factor, is known to significantly affect the growth rates of Y. yeosuensis (Jang et al. 2017a). As a critical abiotic factor, temperature is likely to affect the growth and feeding of Y. yeosuensis on optimal prey species (direct effect) and also the growth of the prey species (i.e., prey availability, indirect effect). Thus, it is worth exploring the direct and indirect effects of temperature on the growth rates and ingestion rates of Y. yeosuensis and its prey.

We explored the effects of water temperature on the growth and ingestion rates of Y. yeosuensis feeding on T. amphioxeia and also the growth rates of T. amphioxeia and Pyramimonas sp. under 7 different water temperatures (5-35°C). Under the mixotrophic (with prey) and autotrophic (without prey) conditions, the optimal temperatures for the maximum mixotrophic and autotrophic growth rates of Y. yeosuensis, as well as the lowest and highest temperatures for its survival, were determined. We also investigated the optimal temperature and temperature range for survival of T. amphioxeia and Pyramimonas sp. The results of the present study provide a basis for understanding the effects of water temperature on the eco-physiological characteristics and population dynamics of Y. yeosuensis and its prey species.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Culture of organisms**

A clonal culture of Y. yeosuensis YYYS1405, which was isolated from the coastal waters of Yeosu, Korea, in May 2014 (Jang et al. 2017b), was used. A dense culture (approximately 20,000 cells mL⁻¹) of Y. yeosuensis was transferred every 5 d to a 270-mL polycarbonate (PC) bottle that contained a fresh culture of T. amphioxeia CR-MAL01 (approximately 100,000 cells mL⁻¹). The bottle was placed
A dense culture of *Y. yeosuensis* YYYSI1405 (ca. 20,000 cells mL\(^{-1}\)) growing on *T. amphioxeia* was transferred to each of the seven 270-mL PC bottles. A dense culture of *T. amphioxeia* (ca. 100,000 cells mL\(^{-1}\)) growing in f/2-Si medium was also transferred to each of the seven 270-mL flasks. The target temperatures were established in seven temperature-controlled chambers. Bottles, each containing *Y. yeosuensis*, and flasks, each containing *T. amphioxeia*, were placed in one of the seven chambers inside which a target temperature was established.

In the preliminary tests, *Y. yeosuensis* YYYSI1405 did not grow at 5, 30, and 35°C. Thus, in preparation for 5°C in Expt 1, *Y. yeosuensis* cells were subsequently acclimated at 15°C for 2 d, at 10°C for 5 d, and at 5°C for 2 d at 20 µmol photons m\(^{-2}\) s\(^{-1}\) on a 14 : 10 h light-dark cycle (Fig. 1A). For 30 and 35°C, *Y. yeosuensis* cells were subsequently acclimated at 25°C for 7 d, and at 30°C for 2 d. Furthermore, for 10°C, *Y. yeosuensis* cells were subsequently acclimated at 15°C for 2 d and at 10°C for 7 d. This gradual acclimation was conducted to avoid any shock that may occur when a large temperature change occurs rapidly. For 15, 20, and 25°C, *Y. yeosuensis* cells were incubated at each target temperature for 9 d (Fig. 1A). In preliminary tests, *T. amphioxeia* also did not grow at 5, 30, and 35°C. Thus, *T. amphioxeia* cells were also acclimated in a manner similar to the acclimation of *Y. yeosuensis* cells (Fig. 1B). At 1-3 d intervals after this pre-incubation started, 5-mL aliquots were obtained from each bottle and flask incubated at the target temperature and fixed with 5% acidic Lugol’s solution; subsequently, the abundances of *Y. yeosuensis* and *T. amphioxeia* were measured.

In Expt 1, the initial concentrations of *Y. yeosuensis* YYYSI1405 and *T. amphioxeia* were obtained using an autopipette with the predetermined volume of culture hav-
by obtaining 5- and 10-mL aliquots from each bottle and fixing them with 5% acidic Lugol’s solution; all or ≥300 Y. yeosuensis and T. amphioxeia cells were enumerated using a Sedgewick-Rafter counting chamber. The bottles were refilled again to capacity with freshly filtered seawater after subsampling at the beginning of the experiment, capped, and then incubated under the same conditions described above.

The specific growth rate of Y. yeosuensis ($\mu, \text{d}^{-1}$) was calculated following Heinbokel (1978):

$$
\mu (\text{d}^{-1}) = \frac{\text{Ln} (C_t / C_0)}{t}
$$

where $C_0$ is the initial concentration of Y. yeosuensis and $C_t$ is the final concentration after time $t$ (2 d).

The ingestion rates of Y. yeosuensis on T. amphioxeia were calculated following Lim et al. (2018) by using the modified equations of Frost (1972) and Heinbokel (1978) because diluting the cultures by refilling them with seawater after subsampling was considered in the growth and ingestion rate calculations. The incubation time for
calculating the ingestion rates was the same as that for calculating the growth rates. The specific growth rate of *T. amphioxeia* (µ, d⁻¹) was also calculated as described above.

Three milliliter aliquots were removed from each bottle after 2-d incubations and transferred into confocal dishes (SPL100350; SPL Life Sciences Co., Ltd., Pocheon, Korea). The cells of *Y. yeosuensis* and *T. amphioxeia* were photographed on the confocal dishes using a digital camera (Zeiss AxioCam HRC 5; Carl Zeiss Ltd., Göttingen, Germany) and a microscope at 1,000× magnification.

**Temperature effects on autotrophic growth of Pyramimonas sp.**

Expt 2 was designed to determine the autotrophic growth rate of *Pyramimonas* sp. PSSH1204 as a function of water temperature (Table 1). The initial single high concentration at which the growth and ingestion rates of *Y. yeosuensis* on *Pyramimonas* sp. were saturated was chosen (Table 1). In the preliminary tests, the *Pyramimonas* sp. strain did not grow at 5 and 30°C. Expt 2 was designed accordingly, with appropriate acclimation periods as shown in Fig. 1C.

In preparation for 5°C in Expt 2, the *Pyramimonas* sp. cells were subsequently acclimated at 15°C for 2 d, at 10°C for 5 d, and at 5°C for 2 d at 20 µmol photons m⁻² s⁻¹ on a 14 : 10 h light-dark cycle (Fig. 1C). For 30°C, the *Pyramimonas* sp. cells were acclimated at 25°C for 9 d because all the *Pyramimonas* sp. cells were dead after a 1-d incubation period. For 10°C, *Pyramimonas* sp. cells were subsequently acclimated at 15°C for 2 d and at 10°C for 7 d. For 15, 20, and 25°C, the *Pyramimonas* sp. cells were incubated at each target temperature for 9 d (Fig. 1C). At 1-3 d intervals after this pre-incubation period started, 5-mL aliquots were obtained from each flask incubated at the target temperature and fixed with 5% acidic Lugol’s solution, and the abundance of *Pyramimonas* sp. was determined.

In Expt 2, the initial concentrations of *Pyramimonas* sp. were achieved as described above (Table 1). Triplicate 42-mL experimental PC bottles (*Pyramimonas* sp.) were set up at each temperature. The bottles were then filled to capacity with freshly-filtered seawater, capped, and then placed on a shelf at 20 µmol photons m⁻² s⁻¹ on a 14 : 10 h light-dark cycle for 2 d at each target temperature. The actual densities (cells mL⁻¹) at the beginning of the experiment and after a 2-d incubation period were determined by obtaining 5- and 10-mL aliquots from each bottle and fixing them with 5% acidic Lugol’s solution; ≥300 *Pyramimonas* sp. cells were enumerated using a Sedgewick-Rafter counting chamber. The bottles were refilled again to capacity with freshly-filtered seawater after subsampling at the beginning of the experiment, capped, and then incubated under the same conditions described above. The specific growth rate of *Pyramimonas* sp. (µ, d⁻¹) was calculated as described above.

Three milliliter aliquots were removed from each bottle after 2-d incubations and transferred into confocal dishes, and *Pyramimonas* sp. cells were photographed on the confocal dishes using a digital camera and a microscope at 1,000× magnification.

**Statistical analysis**

Univariate analyses were used to investigate the effects of water temperature on the autotrophic growth rates of *Y. yeosuensis*, mixotrophic growth rates and ingestion rates of *Y. yeosuensis* on *T. amphioxeia*, and the growth rates of prey *T. amphioxeia* and *Pyramimonas* sp. Two assumptions, such as normality and homogeneity of variance, were tested using Shapiro-Wilk’s W and Levene’s test, respectively. A parametric one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Tukey’s honestly significant difference (HSD) post-hoc test was conducted if the data satisfied those two assumptions. If the data satisfied only the normality assumption, a Welch’s one-way ANOVA and Games-Howell post-hoc test were used. If the data did not satisfy the normality assumption, a non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test and a Mann-Whitney U comparison with the Bonferroni correction was performed.

A multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA, Pillai’s trace statistics) was performed to investigate the differential effects of water temperature on the autotrophic and mixotrophic growth rates of *Y. yeosuensis*. The assumptions of normality and homogeneity for the MANOVA were checked using Shapiro-Wilk’s W and Box’s M test, respectively.

An independent-samples t-test was conducted to assess the significant differences between the autotrophic and mixotrophic growth rates of *Y. yeosuensis*, and between the ingestion rates of *Y. yeosuensis* on *T. amphioxeia* and zero at each water temperature. The data between the ingestion rates at 35°C and zero were not assessed because the ingestion rates at the temperature were zero. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 25.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). The criterion for statistical significance was p < 0.05.
The autotrophic growth rates of *Y. yeosuensis* YYYS1405 increased from -0.32 d\(^{-1}\) at 5°C to 0.16 d\(^{-1}\) at 15°C, slightly decreased to 0.09-0.10 d\(^{-1}\) at 20-25°C, and greatly decreased to -0.61 d\(^{-1}\) at 30°C and -4.07 d\(^{-1}\) at 35°C (Fig. 3A). The autotrophic growth rates were significantly affected by water temperature (one-way ANOVA, \(F_{5,14} = 1,130.27, p < 0.001\)) and were divided into four different temperature groups (Tukey’s HSD post-hoc test, \(p < 0.05\)) (Fig. 3A).

**RESULTS**

**Temperature effects on autotrophic and mixotrophic growth and ingestion of *Yihiella yeosuensis***

The cells of *Y. yeosuensis* YYYS1405 had normal shapes at 10-25°C, with a distinct cingulum, but they were swollen and had a spherical shape without a distinct cingulum at 5°C or ≥30°C (Fig. 2A-C).

Many *T. amphioxeia* cells decomposed at 5 and 30°C (E, F). Many *Pyramimonas* sp. cells decomposed at 5 and 30°C (H, I).
The mixotrophic growth rates of *Y. yeosuensis* YYY1405 on *T. amphioxeia* at 5-35°C ranged from -4.01 to 1.16 d⁻¹ (Fig. 3A). The rates were positive at 10-25°C, but negative at 5°C and 30-35°C. The maximum mixotrophic growth rate was achieved at 25°C. The rates were significantly affected by temperature (Welch's one-way ANOVA, $F_{6, 5.91} = 30.300.48$, $p < 0.001$); the rates were subdivided into four different temperature groups (Games-Howell post-hoc test, $p < 0.05$) (Fig. 3A).

The effects of temperature were significantly different between the autotrophic and mixotrophic growth rates of *Y. yeosuensis* YYY1405 (MANOVA, Pillai's Trace = 0.99, $F_{2, 13} = 741.17$, $p < 0.001$) (Fig. 3A).

At 10 and 35°C, the autotrophic and mixotrophic growth rates of *Y. yeosuensis* were not significantly different (two-tailed t test, $t_{2.02} = -0.48$, $p = 0.678$ at 10°C; $t_{4} = 1.94$, $p = 0.125$ at 35°C) (Fig. 3A). However, at 5°C and from 15 to 30°C, the autotrophic and mixotrophic growth rates of *Y. yeosuensis* were significantly different (two-tailed t test, $t_{4} = -3.19$, $p = 0.033$ at 5°C; $t_{4} = 5.88$, $p = 0.004$ at 15°C; $t_{4} = 10.76$, $p < 0.001$ at 20°C; $t_{4} = 21.75$, $p < 0.001$ at 25°C; $t_{4} = 7.18$, $p = 0.002$ at 30°C) (Fig. 3A). The slope of the linear regression line for the mixotrophic growth rates of *Y. yeosuensis* YYY1405 at 10-25°C was 0.0756 (Fig. 3B).

The ingestion rates of *Y. yeosuensis* on *T. amphioxeia* at 5-35°C ranged from 0 to 0.24 ng C predator⁻¹ d⁻¹ (Fig. 4), and the maximum rate was at 25°C. The ingestion rates at 5-35°C were significantly affected by water temperature (one-way ANOVA, $F_{6, 14} = 19.64$, $p < 0.001$) and were divided into two different temperature groups (Tukey's HSD post-hoc test, $p < 0.05$) (Fig. 4). However, the ingestion rates at 10-25°C were not significantly affected by water temperature (one-way ANOVA, $F_{3, 8} = 0.63$, $p = 0.633$). The ingestion rates of *Y. yeosuensis* on *T. amphioxeia* were significantly higher than zero at 10-30°C (one-tailed t test, $t_{4} = 1.61$, $p = 0.091$ at 5°C; $t_{2} = 8.10$, $p = 0.008$ at 10°C; $t_{4} = 4.54$, $p = 0.005$ at 15°C; $t_{2} = 13.70$, $p = 0.003$ at 20°C; $t_{2} = 18.80$, $p = 0.002$ at 25°C; $t_{4} = 2.92$, $p = 0.022$ at 30°C).
Temperature effects on autotrophic growth of *Teleaulax amphioxeia* and *Pyramimonas* sp.

The cells of *T. amphioxeia* CR-MAL01 at 10-25°C had normal shapes, but many cells decomposed at 5°C and ≥30°C (Fig. 2D-F).

The autotrophic growth rates of *T. amphioxeia* CR-MAL01 at 5-35°C ranged from -6.38 to 0.72 d⁻¹ (Fig. 5A). The rates were positive at 10-25°C, but negative at 5°C and 30-35°C. The maximum autotrophic growth rate was achieved at 25°C. The rates were significantly affected by temperature (Kruskal-Wallis test, $H_k = 19.33$, $p = 0.004$); the rates were subdivided into two different temperature groups (Mann-Whitney $U$ test with Bonferroni’s correction, $p < 0.05$) (Fig. 5A). The slope of the linear regression line for the growth rates of *T. amphioxeia* at 10-25°C was 0.0316 (Fig. 5B).

The cells of *Pyramimonas* sp. PSSH1204 at 10-25°C had normal shapes, but some cells decomposed at 5°C and many cells at 30°C (Fig. 2G-I).

The autotrophic growth rates of *Pyramimonas* sp. PSSH1204 at 5-30°C ranged from -5.99 to 0.75 d⁻¹ (Fig. 6A). The rates were positive at 5-25°C, but negative at 30°C. The maximum autotrophic growth rate was achieved at 25°C. The rates were significantly affected by temperature (one-way ANOVA, $F_{5,12} = 7.580.15$, $p < 0.001$); the rates were subdivided into four different temperature groups (Tukey’s HSD post-hoc test, $p < 0.05$) (Fig. 6A). The
slope of the linear regression line for the growth rates of Pyramimonas sp. at 10-25°C was 0.0430 (Fig. 6B).

**DISCUSSION**

The present study showed that Y. yeosuensis YYYS1405 grew at 10-25°C regardless of the presence of prey cells, but did not grow at 5°C or 30-35°C. However, the mixotrophic growth rates of Y. yeosuensis on T. amphioxeia at 15-30°C were much greater than the autotrophic growth rates at the same temperatures, whereas both rates were similar at 10 and 35°C. Thus, the growth rate of Y. yeosuensis was affected by both prey (i.e., indirect effect) and water temperature (direct effect).

In the water samples that were seasonally collected from 28 stations in the East, West, and South Seas of Korea and Jeju Island from April 2015 to October 2018, Y. yeosuensis were present when water temperatures were 2.3-28.0°C, but the highest abundance of Y. yeosuensis was found when the water temperature was 25.0°C (Jang and Jeong 2020). In the present study, some cells of Y. yeosuensis were alive at 5°C, although the growth rate was negative. Therefore, in natural environments, some Y. yeosuensis cells may tolerate a temperature of 2.3°C or cysts suspended in water columns might be detected.

Interestingly, the optimal temperatures for the maximum growth rates of T. amphioxeia and Pyramimonas sp. as well as the lowest and highest temperatures for the survival of these two prey species are almost same as for Y. yeosuensis. Furthermore, in Jang and Jeong (2020), the water temperatures at which T. amphioxeia and Pyramimonas sp. were present (1.1-28.0 and 3.5-27.0°C, respectively) and also those at which the highest abundances of T. amphioxeia and Pyramimonas sp. were found (23.3 and 25.0°C, respectively) were very similar to those of Y. yeosuensis. The cells of Y. yeosuensis grew fast when fed on T. amphioxeia or Pyramimonas sp., but did not grow well without these prey (Jang et al. 2017a). Thus, Y. yeosuensis may have evolved to survive in the range of the water temperatures in which T. amphioxeia or Pyramimonas sp. survive. Furthermore, Y. yeosuensis may have evolved to be abundant at the water temperature at which T. amphioxeia or Pyramimonas sp. are abundant. Similarly, the mixotrophic dinoflagellate Alexandrium pohangense is known to grow at 15-30°C, at which its only prey, Margalefidinium (Cochlodinium) polykrikoides, can grow (Kim et al. 2004, Lim et al. 2019). It may be a survival strategy for a predator to adapt to the range of water temperatures in which its prey species survives.

In the order Suessiales, there have been several studies on the effects of water temperature on the survival and growth of Polarella glacialis and several dinoflagellate species in the genus Symbiodinium, the name of which has recently been changed to Breviolum, Cladocopium, Durusdinium, Effrenium, Fugacium, and Gerakladium, but few studies on those in other genera (Supplementary Table S1). Cells of P. glacialis can survive at 4°C, at which Y. yeosuensis does not survive (Zheng et al. 2012). Meanwhile, many species in the genera Symbiodinium, Breviolum, Cladocopium, Durusdinium, Effrenium, and Fugacium can survive at 30°C, unlike Y. yeosuensis (Robison and Warner 2006, Rogers and Davis 2006, McBride et al. 2009, Karim et al. 2015, Nitschke et al. 2015, Diaz-Almeyda et al. 2017, Grégoire et al. 2017). Furthermore, some species such as Symbiodinium microadriaticum, S. necroappetens, S. linucheae, and S. pilosum can survive at ≥32°C. Most of these species are symbiotic partners of corals, sea anemone, or jellyfish (Robison and Warner 2006, Diaz-Almeyda et al. 2017). Thus, the water temperatures at which they survive may be affected by the distribution of their hosts. Effrenium voratum (Symbiodinium voratum and S. californium) is a free-living species and a mixotrophic dinoflagellate (Jeong et al. 2014, LaJeunesse et al. 2018). This species can survive at 5-30°C (McBride et al. 2009). Thus, E. voratum has a temperature range for survival slightly wider than that of Y. yeosuensis.

The ingestion rates of Y. yeosuensis on T. amphioxeia at 10-25°C were not significantly affected by water temperature, although those at 5-35°C were. The mixotrophic growth rates of Y. yeosuensis on T. amphioxeia at 10-25°C continuously increased. Therefore, the gross growth efficiency of Y. yeosuensis at 10-25°C is likely to increase. No major differences in the ingestion rates of mixotrophic dinoflagellates were found in A. pohangense, Gymnodinium smaydae, and Takayama helix, though there was a continuous increase in their mixotrophic growth rates (Lim et al. 2019, Ok et al. 2019, You et al. 2020). The activity of enzymes related to the conversion of ingested prey carbon to predator body carbon is likely to increase with increasing temperatures in a range supporting positive growth.

The slope of the regression line with the growth rate of Y. yeosuensis as a function of temperature (0.076) is similar to that of the dinoflagellates Paragymnodinium shiwaense (0.077) and Prorocentrum hoffmannianum (0.071), but greater than that of the other dinoflagellates (0.006-0.048) (Jeong et al. 2018b). Therefore, the growth rate of Y. yeosuensis is more sensitive to a change in water temperature than the other dinoflagellates, except for P.
shiwhaense and P. hoffmannianum.

From 1965 to 2010, the water temperature in the coastal waters of Yeosu from which Y. yeosuensis YYES1405 was isolated has increased at a rate of 0.0305 °C y−1 (Seong et al. 2014). From 2015-2019, the water temperature in the coastal waters of Yeosu ranged from 3.65 to 29.77 °C (Korea Hydrographic and Oceanographic Agency 2020). Theoretically, the water temperature is likely to reach 30 °C within 8 y. Thus, global warming may limit the distribution of Y. yeosuensis during summers in the near future. It is worth testing whether the abundance of Y. yeosuensis reduces or whether its cells are absent when water temperatures largely increase during the global warming period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was supported by the Useful Dinoflagellate program of Korea Institute of Marine Science and Technology Promotion (KIMST) funded by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) and the National Research Foundation (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Science and ICT (NRF-2017R1E1A1A01074419) award to HJJ.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary Table S1. Effect of water temperature (T, °C) on the growth rate (GR) of the dinoflagellate species in the order Suessiales (https://e-algae.org).

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