Diel patterns of microphytobenthic primary production in intertidal sediments: the role of photoperiod on the vertical migration circadian rhythm

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Diel primary production patterns of intertidal microphytobenthos (MPB) have been attributed to short-term physiological changes in the photosynthetic apparatus or to diel changes in the photoautotrophic biomass in the sediment photic layer due to vertical migration. Diel changes in primary production and vertical migration are entrained by external factors like photoperiod and tides. However, the role of photoperiod and tides has not been experimentally separated to date. Here, we performed laboratory experiments with sediment cores kept in immersion, in the absence of tides, with photoperiod or under continuous light. Measurements of net production, made with O2 microsensors, and of spectral reflectance at the sediment surface showed that, in intertidal sediments, the photoperiod signal was the major driver of the diel patterns of net primary production and sediment oxygen availability through the vertical migration of the MPB photoautotrophic biomass. Vertical migration was controlled by an endogenous circadian rhythm entrained by photoperiod in the absence of tides. The pattern progressively disappeared after 3 days in continuous light but was immediately reset by photoperiod.

Even though a potential contribution of a subjective in situ tidal signal cannot be completely discarded, Fourier and cross spectral analysis of temporal patterns indicated that the photosynthetic circadian rhythm was mainly characterized by light/dark migratory cycles.

Intertidal sediments are a complex environment where strong physicochemical changes occur at different spatiotemporal scales, i.e. diel photoperiod and tidal cycles, fortnight tidal cycles (spring-neap tides), and seasonal changes1. Microorganisms inhabiting the sediment phase their biological activities to this environmental variability to foster their survival and growth2–4. One such example is microphytobenthos (MPB), i.e. the community of microbial primary producers inhabiting intertidal sediments. These organisms, mainly diatoms and cyanobacteria, have important ecological and biogeochemical roles5–8 and contribute significantly to the total primary production (PP) in shallow coastal environments9,10. Microphytobenthic PP is expected to change during the daylight as a consequence of the diel changes in solar elevation and consequently irradiance from dawn to dusk11,12. In addition, intertidal MPB PP is largely controlled by tides, with maximum rates being frequently observed during low tide13–15. However, the specific mechanism and how photoperiod and tide interact to determine the rate of in situ PP at different time scales is largely unknown16,17.

Diel changes of photosynthesis rate in many primary producers, from cyanobacteria to higher plants are endogenously controlled by circadian rhythms, endogenous biological clocks that time metabolic, physiological and behaviour events to the diel cycle18–22. A biological rhythm is controlled by a circadian clock when (1) it has a periodicity of about 24 h; (2) persists for several days in the absence of the stimulus that triggers it (free-running
Diel vertical migration of benthic microalgae has been known for a long time, however, its purpose is still under debate. In addition to being a behavioural photoprotection mechanism, other suggested causes of vertical migration include avoidance of resuspension, reduced grazing pressure, higher nutrient availability, and environmental stability for cellular division in deeper sediment layers. Independently of its cause or adaptive purpose, the upward and downward vertical displacement of the photoautotrophic biomass within the sediment is probably a major determinant of the diel rate of primary production - in addition to physiological photoadaptation and photoacclimation mechanisms in action as a response to the changing irradiance during the day. However, the relative importance of vertical migration and photophysiology seems to be different, depending on species, growth form, and environmental conditions. The existence of diel vertical migration of photoautotrophic biomass in systems without tidal signals, freshwater sediment, and their relatively recent discovery in subtidal marine sediment suggest that light and tidal cues can operate independently and that, in intertidal sediments, the photoperiod might be the major environmental driver of vertical migrations, with tides being an additional secondary environmental cue. The way the coupling between photoperiod and tidal signals occurs is not known. Due to the co-occurrence of both signals in intertidal areas, in situ studies cannot unambiguously distinguish between their respective contributions to the observed MPB primary production and vertical migration patterns. In addition, most of the laboratory experiments have not tried to distinguish clearly between both signals.

In this study, we show that diel oscillations of net primary production in intertidal sediments, measured by O2 microsensors, can occur in the absence of tides due to the vertical migration of photoautotrophic biomass (estimated by spectral reflectance). This migration is under the control of a circadian rhythm entrained by the photoperiod signal, even though the contribution of other environmental clues, like the subjective tidal cycle, cannot be potentially discarded. This oscillatory diel pattern in primary production has practical implication for the precise measurement of daily and seasonal rates and it has also deep ecological and biogeochemical implications, regarding the coupling between the photoautotrophic and heterotrophic communities, the sediment net metabolism and the rate and pathway of organic matter mineralization.

Results

Diel patterns of net production and respiration. Sediment profiles of O2 in the absence of any tidal stimulus changed considerably along the day under a 12 h light: 12 h dark (12L:12D) photoperiod (Supplementary Material, Fig. S2). During the dark period, O2 was consumed within the sediment at a constant rate (0.01 ± 0.0007 mmol O2 mg Chl−1 h−1, F1,5 = 1.95; p = 0.15; one-way ANOVA) with the maximum O2 penetration depth (zox) being only 1.5 mm (Fig. 1; Supplementary Material, Fig. S2). During the light period,
Microphytobenthic net production in the photic layer (PN) increased initially (0.02 mmol O$_2$ mg Chl$^{-1}$ h$^{-1}$) up to a maximum between 5–9 hours (0.06 mmol O$_2$ mg Chl$^{-1}$ h$^{-1}$) and then decreased. The same general pattern was observed in all 6 independent replicates (Fig. 1). Maximum oxygen concentration (Max O$_2$) was 400–500 µmol O$_2$L$^{-1}$ and z$_{ox}$ 2.5 mm (Fig. 1; Supplementary Material, Fig. S2). Max O$_2$ and z$_{ox}$ followed the pattern of net primary production in the photic zone (Fig. 1). Max O$_2$ was linearly correlated with the PN ($r$ = 0.74; $p$ < 0.05; $n$ = 140), but z$_{ox}$ was less affected by increases in PN ($r$ = 0.25; $p$ < 0.05; $n$ = 140) (Fig. 2a,b).

Importance of the photoperiod signal to the diel patterns of net production and respiration.

The typical diel pattern in PN during the light phase of the photoperiod was kept until the end of several independent experiments conducted for 7–10 days (Figs 3a and 4a). However, this pattern disappeared under continuous light after 2–4 days (Figs 3b and 4b). In addition, maximum levels of PN tended to decrease along the experiments both in the presence of photoperiod and under continuous light but with a different trend. PN decayed linearly under a photoperiod and logarithmically under the continuous light treatment ($r$ > 0.97; $p$ < 0.05, $n$ = 7 in both cases) (Supplementary Material, Fig. S3). The diel PN cycle quickly recovered after 12 hours in the dark and the photoperiod re-established. PN reached levels similar to those at the beginning of the experiment and significantly higher than those observed at the end of the continuous light treatment (days 5–7) (Fig. 3b).

Contrary to PN, respiration rate in darkness (Rd) remained rather constant over the night period under a 12 L:12 D photoperiod (average Rd = $-0.44 \pm 0.19$ mmol O$_2$ mg chl$^{-1}$ d$^{-1}$; $n$ = 200) (Figs 3a and 4a). The difference in the response of PN and Rd to light conditions along the diel photoperiod cycle induced important changes in the oxygen concentration within the sediment. Max O$_2$ correlated linearly with PN under both the 12 L:12 D photoperiod ($r$ = 0.81; $p$ < 0.05; $n$ = 315) and under continuous light ($r$ = 0.88; $p$ < 0.05; $n$ = 519) in a similar way (Fig. 2c), whereas z$_{ox}$ did not (Fig. 2d).

The predicted sine equation that best fitted to the PN experimental time series during the first 24 h allowed the comparison of the PN evolution with its “reference” level at the beginning of the experiments (Fig. 3). Under constant light, the amplitude of the PN oscillation were about only 33% of those under a 12 L:12 D photoperiod. The period in continuous light was 19.9 and 28.2 h in four different experiments, while under the experimentally imposed photoperiod the period was as expected 24 h (Supplementary Material, Table S1). To analyse the presence of possible masked tidal signals in the MPB community as a possible endogenous rhythm, due to semidiurnal or fortnight spring-neap tidal variation, we used two approaches. In the first, we compared the peak in PN to the in situ tidal stage on the days of the experiment (broken line Fig. 3). Maximum PN tended to decrease as the difference between the time at which the maximum PN was observed in the laboratory and the time of maximum low tide in situ increased; however, this trend was not statistically significant (Supplementary Material, Fig. S4).

In the second approach, we applied Fourier spectral analysis (FSA) to detect any relevant time frequencies in the PN time series under photoperiod and in continuous light. The FSA showed three dominant frequencies at 8 (only observed under photoperiod), 12 (semidiurnal) and 24 (diurnal) hours (Fig. 5a,b). However, only the effect of diurnal frequency was significant. Further mathematical analysis of the potential contribution of the 8 and 12 h
frequencies to the $P_n$ temporal patterns in the laboratory revealed that they cannot be distinguished from a mathematical effect (supplementary material).

**Relationship between the daily changes in net primary production and the light absorbed by microphytobenthos.** Light absorbed by the MPB ($A_{MPB}$) used as a proxy of MPB abundance at the sediment surface, increased during the first hours of the light phase of photoperiod, reaching its maximum simultaneously...
with the maximum PN and Max O₂ and decreasing during the last hours of the light phase (Fig. 1). This pattern was maintained throughout the 7 days of photoperiod. However, in parallel with PN and Max O₂, the maximum AMPB decreased progressively from 0.2 to 0.1 during the experiment. Max O₂ (r = 0.95; p < 0.001; n = 315) and PN (r = 0.84; p < 0.001; n = 315) were linearly correlated with AMPB (Fig. 2e,f). The daily oscillation in AMPB was also maintained during the first days under continuous light (Fig. 4b). AMPB decreased steadily for the first 3 days and remained constant after 3–4 days. Both PN (r = 0.88; p < 0.001; n = 521) and Max O₂ (r = 0.79; p < 0.001; n = 521) correlated with AMPB under continuous light as well (Fig. 2e,f). Cross spectral analysis (CSA) demonstrated a high coherence and nearly in-phase relationships (simultaneity) between PN and AMPB for periods of variability longer than 12 hours (Fig. 5c).

Discussion

Diel PN patterns of intertidal MPB can be caused by physiological changes in the photosynthetic apparatus or by diel changes in the MPB biomass in the sediment photic layer due to vertical migration driven by photoperiod and tidal stage. However, the respective contributions of both signals cannot be unambiguously distinguished in in situ studies due to their co-existence in intertidal areas. Even though the potential contribution of the subjective in situ tidal signal cannot be irrefutably discarded, in this study, we show that in the experimentally induced absence of tides, diel changes in PN are determined by vertical migration of MPB, which in turn responds to a circadian rhythm entrained by photoperiod.

During the light phase of the photoperiod at constant irradiance, MPB PN changed, reaching its maximum rate after 6 hours of light (Fig. 1), as observed previously under a 12L:12D photoperiod⁴¹⁻⁴⁴. However, maximum oxygen concentrations were observed just two hours after the on-set of the light phase when it was set at only 5 hours⁴⁵. This suggests that the time needed to reach the maximum PN might be related to the duration of the light phase. One major difference between the results reported here and previous studies is that our results clearly...
demonstrated that these changes in PN can be produced by a photoperiod signal since the experiments were done in immersion and in absence of tides. The intertidal sediment used in the experiments harboured a representative net autotrophic MPB community, with a mean P<sub>N</sub>:R<sub>d</sub> ratio of 3.66 ± 0.66. P<sub>N</sub> (2.69 ± 0.16 mmol O<sub>2</sub> m<sup>−2</sup> h<sup>−1</sup>) during the daily light period and R<sub>d</sub> values (0.82 ± 0.16 mmol O<sub>2</sub> m<sup>−2</sup> h<sup>−1</sup>) reported here are similar to previous measurement in Cadiz Bay<sup>46–48</sup> and elsewhere<sup>51,13,43,49,50</sup>.

The existence of P<sub>N</sub> oscillations in constant light in the laboratory raises important biological and biogeochemical questions. Firstly, the daily oscillation in microphytobenthic P<sub>N</sub> observed in situ under the natural changes in solar elevation, and consequently of irradiance, in addition to a direct response to the changes in irradiance during the daylight cycles, could include an endogenous rhythm component. In this case, this endogenous component should be taken into account; otherwise, modelling of the hourly changes in P<sub>N</sub> using a typical Photosynthesis-Irradiance curve<sup>51</sup> might not be realistic enough, at least in muddy sediments dominated by epipelagic diatoms<sup>52</sup>. Secondly, during our experiments, P<sub>N</sub> increased 3.9–10.4 times during the light period under constant light. This variability in a single light period represents up to 20% of the P<sub>N</sub> variability measured during an annual cycle in the same area<sup>48</sup>. In addition, the moment of the day when P<sub>N</sub> measurements were done changed up to a 30% the estimated daily rates and therefore can affect considerably seasonal trends and annual budgets when diurnal short-term variability is not precisely measured<sup>2,49,53</sup>. Therefore, the endogenous diel oscillation in P<sub>N</sub> must be taken into account in future in situ studies, although it is evident that this will represent an important logistic effort and require to complement experimental observations at higher time resolution with modelling<sup>4,53,54</sup>. Finally, the daily oscillations in P<sub>N</sub> are likely to have strong implications on the sediment biogeochemical cycling of nutrients and the coupling between the photoautotrophic and heterotrophic sediment communities<sup>53,55</sup>. Most likely, the availability of organic substrate will follow a daily dynamic similar to P<sub>N</sub> affecting the activity of the microbial biomass<sup>56,58</sup>. In addition, changes in O<sub>2</sub> availability during the light period, both in terms of Max O<sub>2</sub> and Z<sub>0</sub>, can largely alter the availability of alternative electron donors and acceptors and consequently the relative contribution of oxic and anoxic mineralization near the sediment surface<sup>43,9–41</sup> and the net exchange of solutes across the sediment-water interface<sup>45</sup>. Evidently, larger differences are expected between day and night.

MPB seems to detect both the photoperiod and the tidal signals and adjust its activity to the daily, fortnightly and seasonal environmental changes<sup>17,35,62,63</sup>. However, to investigate the relative contribution of each of the photoperiod and tide, and their specific characteristics, it is important to separate experimentally both signals. In our experiment, the diel P<sub>N</sub> pattern was maintained under 12 L:12D photoperiod for as long as 10 days (Figs 3a and 4a). Similar oscillations have been observed in the laboratory<sup>43,44</sup> and in situ studies<sup>4,49,53</sup> but in presence of both the tidal and the photoperiod signals. Our results, on the other hand, demonstrate that the photoperiod signal is enough to keep the diel cycle of primary production in intertidal MPB. Similar results have been reported for subtidal MPB communities<sup>12,44</sup>. In our experiment, the P<sub>N</sub> diel pattern was maintained under continuous light during several days (3–5 days), suggesting the existence of an endogenous control in the absence of a photoperiod signal as previously suggested<sup>17,35,52</sup>. Under constant light, a free-running P<sub>N</sub> cycle with a period of around 24 h (between 19.91 and 28.17 h; n = 4) and a decrease in amplitude with time were observed as expected (Fig. 5; Supplementary Material, Table S1). After 7 days in constant continuous light, diel oscillations in P<sub>N</sub> disappeared entirely. However, a single dark period of 12 h was enough to restore the pattern (Fig. 3b), demonstrating the importance of the dark phase in resetting the photoperiod cycle<sup>44</sup>.

Under constant light, the oscillation in P<sub>N</sub> occurred initially over a higher basal level of P<sub>N</sub> (1.28 ± 0.40 mmol O<sub>2</sub> mg Chl<sup>−1</sup> h<sup>−1</sup>) compared with the photoperiod treatment (0.82 ± 0.29 mmol O<sub>2</sub> mg Chl<sup>−1</sup> h<sup>−1</sup>) which included a dark period, where P<sub>N</sub> was negative (Supplementary Material, Table S1). In both cases, average P<sub>N</sub> decreased along the experiments (Figs 3 and 4), logarithmical under continuous light and linearly under light-dark cycles (Supplementary Material, Fig. S3), coinciding with previous results<sup>44</sup>. The damping of P<sub>N</sub> daily oscillation over time was expected under constant light since the progressive suppression of the oscillation in the absence of the periodic cue is characteristic of a circadian rhythm. However, the decrease in P<sub>N</sub> under the photoperiod treatment might also be due to a general decrease of MPB biomass and primary production under the laboratory experimental conditions. First, the lower light irradiance intensity in the laboratory with respect to in situ conditions likely decreased the growth rate and MPB biomass. Second, despite the frequent renewal of the tank water, nutrient limitation might also limit MPB P<sub>N</sub> in the laboratory<sup>10,15</sup>.

One important aspect to consider is that an endogenous fortnightly behaviour synchronised with spring-neap tidal cycles in situ might induce changes in P<sub>N</sub> during the experiments even in the absence of tides in the laboratory<sup>63,14</sup>. The numerical and statistical analysis of the P<sub>N</sub> temporal pattern, by analysing the degree of coincidence between the maximum daily P<sub>N</sub> and the in situ low tide and by applying FSA to the P<sub>N</sub> temporal series were unable to identify any clear and statistically significant tidal signal (Figs 3 and 5, supplementary material). FSA picked three possible dominant frequencies at 8, 12 and 24 hours under photoperiod (Fig. 5a). The 24 h frequency in the photoperiod treatment is expected due to the experimentally imposed 12 L:12D photoperiod. These dominant frequencies were generally also observed in continuous light as well; however, the diurnal (24 h) frequency was more variable as it usually occurs during a free-running cycle in the absence of external signal (Fig. 3b)<sup>49</sup>. The semidiurnal (12 h) frequency in P<sub>N</sub> - tides are semidiurnal in Cadiz Bay - could be a “memory” effect of the photoperiod treatment produced by Eqs S13 and S14, supplementary material and our experimental observations suggests that the magnitude of the semidiurnal frequency cannot be distinguished from an effect produced purely by the mathematical properties of the P<sub>N</sub> curves and their effects on the coefficients computed from the FSA<sup>44</sup>. A similar conclusion was obtained after analysing the 8 h frequency, which in addition only appeared clearly in the photoperiod treatment as predicted (Supplementary Material, Eq. S13). Moreover, the amplitude of the diurnal signal (24 h) was 6 times higher than the amplitude of the semidiurnal signal (12 h) in the photoperiod treatment.
Oscillatoria. The MPB was dominated by epipelic diatoms of the genera Cylindrotheca sp. and Gyrosigma sp., which represented >95% cells and some minor amounts of cyanobacteria (short chains of Oscillatoria sp.). This community was similar to that found in previous studies on MPB in Cádiz Bay.

Material and Methods
Sediment sampling and general experimental set-up. Sediment (silty mud) and seawater were collected during low tide, from an intertidal muddy area of the inner Cadiz Bay (Trocadero Island, N 36° 30′ W 6° 13′, SW Spain), transported to laboratory and incubated under a 12 L:12 D photoperiod at constant irradiance during the light phase (200 μmol photon m$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$, Lumina 1080 Blau Aquaristic) and temperature (18°C). Sediment cores were incubated in an aquarium with recirculating seawater from a larger tank. seawater (30 L) was replaced every three days to maintain nutrients concentrations at in situ levels. The taxonomic composition of the MPB community in the sediments used in the experiments was analysed by optical microscopy. The MPB was dominated by epipellic diatoms of the genera Gyrosigma sp., Amphora sp., Achnantes sp., Navicula sp. and Cylindrotheca sp., which represented >95% cells and some minor amounts of cyanobacteria (short chains of Oscillatoria sp.). This community was similar to that found in previous studies on MPB in Cádiz Bay.

Experiments. Three different types of experiments were done to study the diel cycle of primary production and its causes. In the first group of experiments, we determined the diel pattern of net primary production during the light period under constant irradiance (Experiment I, ExI). In the second group, we determined the role of the alternating light and dark phase of photoperiod in the maintenance of the diel photosynthetic rhythm (Experiment II, ExII). In the third group, we studied the coupling between diel net production and vertical

(Fig. 5a,b). Therefore, our results suggest that the photoperiodic signal is the main driver of the daily oscillations in $P_N$ and that the associated circadian rhythm has an endogenous component. Unfortunately, the potential role of tidal signals (immersion-emersion and neap/spring tides) on the vertical migration circadian rhythm in our system cannot be entirely excluded with our experimental design. Further, the experimental separation of photoperiod and tides related signals is extremely complicated, for instance determining a potential “memory” of the in situ spring-neap tidal cycles in MPB kept in the laboratory is difficult because it would require experiments lasting more than 15 days, where potential changes in the MPB community and physiological adaptations to laboratory conditions would likely complicate interpretation of the results.

The MPB biomass close to the sediment surface was estimated from $A_{MPB}$ determined from reflectance spectra. The $P_N$ and $A_{MPB}$ temporal patterns clearly showed a strong positive covariation under both the photoperiod and continuous light treatments (Figs 2e,f and 4), as shown previously for subtidal MPB in constant light. In addition, the periodicity and damping of the $P_N$ and migration vertical patterns were similar under both conditions (Fig. 4). This strongly supports the hypothesis that the observed daily oscillation in the $P_N$ rate in muddy sediments is caused by the vertical migration of MPB, whereas the observed damping of the $P_N$ oscillation with time in the laboratory is most likely the consequence of a progressive decrease in the number of cells that migrate upward during the light phase. CSA between $P_N$ and $A_{MPB}$ time series under continuous light—this analysis was not possible for the photoperiod time series since we lack reflectance data during the dark period—corroborated the strong covariation between both variables, showing a high coherence and nearly in-phase relationships between their temporal patterns for periods longer than 12 h (Fig. 5c). Therefore, $P_N$ increases during daylight due to the progressive accumulation of cells at the sediment photic layer as a result of upward vertical migration. It reaches a maximum coinciding with the maximum accumulation of cells in the sediment photic layer and finally, during the last hours of the light phase, $P_N$ begins to decrease to zero due to the downward migration of cells below the photic layer, where they remain during the dark period. It is unclear what the purpose of maintaining a vertical migratory circadian rhythm in our experimental conditions is. In emersion, the downward migration during the light period is considered a behavioural photoprotection mechanism against increasing light dose or the result of endogenously controlled positive geotaxis, but in our experiments sediment cores were always kept in immersion and at low light irradiance. Alternatively, cytological analysis of diatom distribution shows that the proportion of cells in mitosis increases with increasing depth. Epipellic diatoms could divide at night in deeper sediment layers due to a higher nutrient availability and higher environmental stability and migrate upward during the day to collect light energy. Independently of the reason for the daily vertical migration of MPB in marine sediments, in the presence of tides or not, it is evident that diel rhythms in primary production in muddy sediments are mainly caused by the changes in autotrophic biomass in the upper sediment layer, at least under the relative to low irradiance used in our experiments. Nonetheless, at high irradiance, physiological regulation of photosynthetic activity would be expected to play a significant role. Additionally, our experiments were done with muddy-silty sediment dominated by epipellic diatoms. Since epipsammic and epipellic diatoms differ in their relative dependence on behavioural or physiological photoprotection mechanisms, in sandy marine sediments, where epipsammic diatoms are more abundant, the photophysiological regulation mechanisms (e.g. non-photochemical quenching) might play a larger role in the regulation of diel patterns of $PP_{MPB}$.

The photoperiod is the main contributor to the daily oscillations observed in $P_N$ during the light period in intertidal sediments in the absence of any external tidal signal under constant low light irradiance. The $P_N$ diel patterns were maintained during several days under continuous light and quickly recovered when the photoperiod was re-established, being convincing proof of the existence of a circadian rhythm. Diel oscillations in $P_N$ were the consequence of the vertical migration which was entrained by photoperiod and presented a clear endogenous component as well. However, in the more complex environmental conditions existing in the intertidal zone, light irradiance, the duration of the light period or tidal cycles (immersion/emersion) can likely act as additional environmental signals, altering the amplitude or period of the vertical migration circadian rhythm. From a biological point of view, it is important to be able to identify the relative contribution of the various signals to understand how MPB primary production rate and the vertical distribution of its autotrophic biomass respond to the interactions between these environmental periodic signals, particularly photoperiod and tides. Given the important ecological and biogeochemical role of MPB in shallow environments, these data stress the importance of considering these oscillations when making diel and annual budgets of $P_N$ of intertidal systems.
migration (Experiment III, ExIII). Irradiance was kept constant at 200 μmol photon m⁻² s⁻¹ during the light phase in all the experiments and cores were always kept in immersion. Reconstituted cores were used in ExI to avoid the risk of possible microsensor breakage, while intact sediment cores were used in the ExII and ExIII to avoid as much as possible any alteration of the migration due to sediment manipulations, despite the risk of possible microsensor breakage.

**Experiment I.** Sediment was collected from two different sediment depths in June 2015: surface (first centimetre) and deep sediment (down to 20 cm depth). Due to large presence of shells, sediment was homogenised and sieved to avoid breaking the microsensors. Transparent plexiglas cores (i.d. = 5.4 cm, n = 6) were filled with the deep sediment (10 cm) and completed with 2 cm of surface sediment to replicate partially the same vertical structure found in the field. Six cores were distributed in three aquaria under a 12 L:12D photoperiod. Cores were pre-incubated for 5 days to allow MPB to grow uncoupled from tides and consequently from any emersion-immersion rhythm. Pₚ and Rₚ were estimated from oxygen profiles measured at the sediment-water interface with O₂ microsensors every 30 min, during 1 h in darkness, then 12 h in light and finally 1 h in darkness.

**Experiment II.** To test whether the diel rhythm in Pₚ was caused by an endogenous circadian clock or it depended only on photoperiod, intact sediment cores (i.d. = 5.4 cm, n = 4) collected in January 2017 were distributed in two aquaria, one under a 12L:12D photoperiod for 10 days and another under continuous and constant light for 7 days, followed by a 12L:12D photoperiod for another 3 days. In addition, we tested the importance of alternating light and dark phases to maintain the diel photosynthetic rhythm and its potential recovery after its disappearance in continuous light when the photoperiod signal was re-established. Pₚ and Rₚ rates were measured as mentioned previously. ExII was repeated independently twice.

**Experiment III.** To test whether the diel changes in Pₚ were related to MPB vertical migration, intact sediment cores (i.d. = 5.4 cm, n = 4) were collected in November-December 2017. Two cores were incubated under a 12 L:12D photoperiod and another two under continuous constant light for 7 days. Pₚ and Rₚ rates were measured as mentioned previously in parallel with the changes in the absorbed light at sediment surface.

**Variable measurements.** Oxygen profiles at the sediment-water interface were measured with oxygen selective microelectrodes (Unisense) with a depth resolution of 100 μm⁷⁰. Pₚ and Rₚ were calculated from O₂ profiles in light and darkness respectively⁷⁰. Changes in MPB biomass at the sediment surface were estimated from the light absorbed by the MPB (A_MPB), determined from reflectance spectra (350–1000 nm) using a USB-2000 spectrometer (model USB 2000-VIS, Ocean Optics) connected to 1 mm diameter fiber optic (model ZQP400-10-VIS, Ocean Optics)⁷⁰.⁷¹. The A_MPB was estimated as follows:

\[
A_{\text{sample}} = \frac{R708 - R663}{R708} = 1 - \frac{R663}{R708}
\]

\[
A_{\text{MPB}} = A_{\text{sample}} - A_{\text{sediment}}
\]

Where A_sample and A_sediment represent the light absorbed by sample and sediment, respectively. A_sediment were measured on a filter soaked in pure sediment and positioned on top of the sediment surface at the end of the measurements; R₉₀₈ represents the reflectance at 708 nm and was used as reference value to normalized to reflectance values and remove possible changes of incident light, as no microalgae from the sediment surface has photosynthetic pigments absorbing at this wavelength; R₆₆₃ represents the reflectance at 663 nm which was chosen as an indicator of chlorophyll a, being close to the wavelength where maximum absorption peak of the pure pigment occurs.

Sediment chlorophyll was extracted with methanol and quantified on a spectrophotometer⁷⁰,⁷¹. Methodological details can be found in supplementary material.

**Data analysis.** A sine wave equation (Supplementary Material, Eq. 6) was fitted on the temporal evolution of net production rate using the Microsoft Excel 2016 Solver add-in to obtain best fit parameters. In addition, a FSA⁷² was applied to extract the dominant frequencies that characterize the Pₚ time patterns under photoperiod and continuous light, to see whether there was any evidence of different frequencies in the time series, i.e. semidiurnal tidal signal, which it might represent a “memory” from in situ tides. The coherence and simultaneity between the temporal oscillation in Pₚ and A_MPB were tested by CSA⁷². Spectral analyses were carried out by a code expressly designed in Fortran90. Further details for the analysis of data can be found in the supplementary material.

**Data Availability**
All the data are available in the figshare public repository (https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.7110425.v1).

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S.H., A.C., S.P., J.B., M.L. and E.G.R. were involved in the experimental design. S.H., J.B., J.M.C., M.L. and E.G.R. conducted the experiments. All authors participated in the analysis of the data. C.J.G., M.L., S.H. and A.C. wrote the supplementary material. S.H., S.P. and A.C. wrote the manuscript.

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