

BREATHE: Bay Revitalization Efforts Against the Hypoxic Environment



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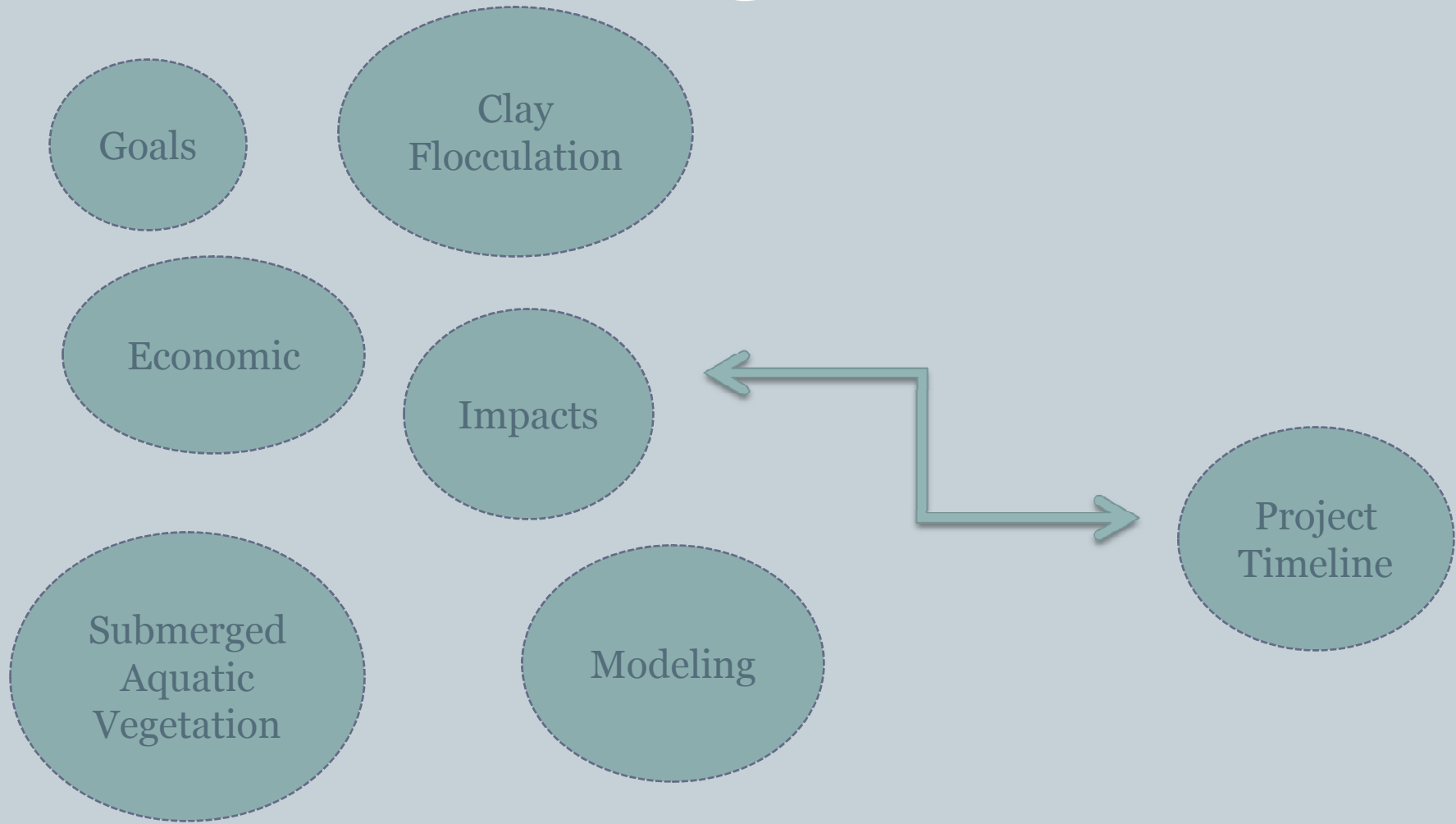
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BREATHE



BREATHE



Team BREATHE
Goals

*Mixture Efficiency
(algal cell removal)*

*Financial
Feasibility*

*Environmental
Implications*

Clay
Flocculation
Modeling

Clay
Flocculation
Economics

Impacts
SAV



Economics



- “Congress finds... HABs have been responsible for an estimated \$1,000,000,000 in economic losses during the past decade.”

- Losses in public health, commercial recreation/tourism.

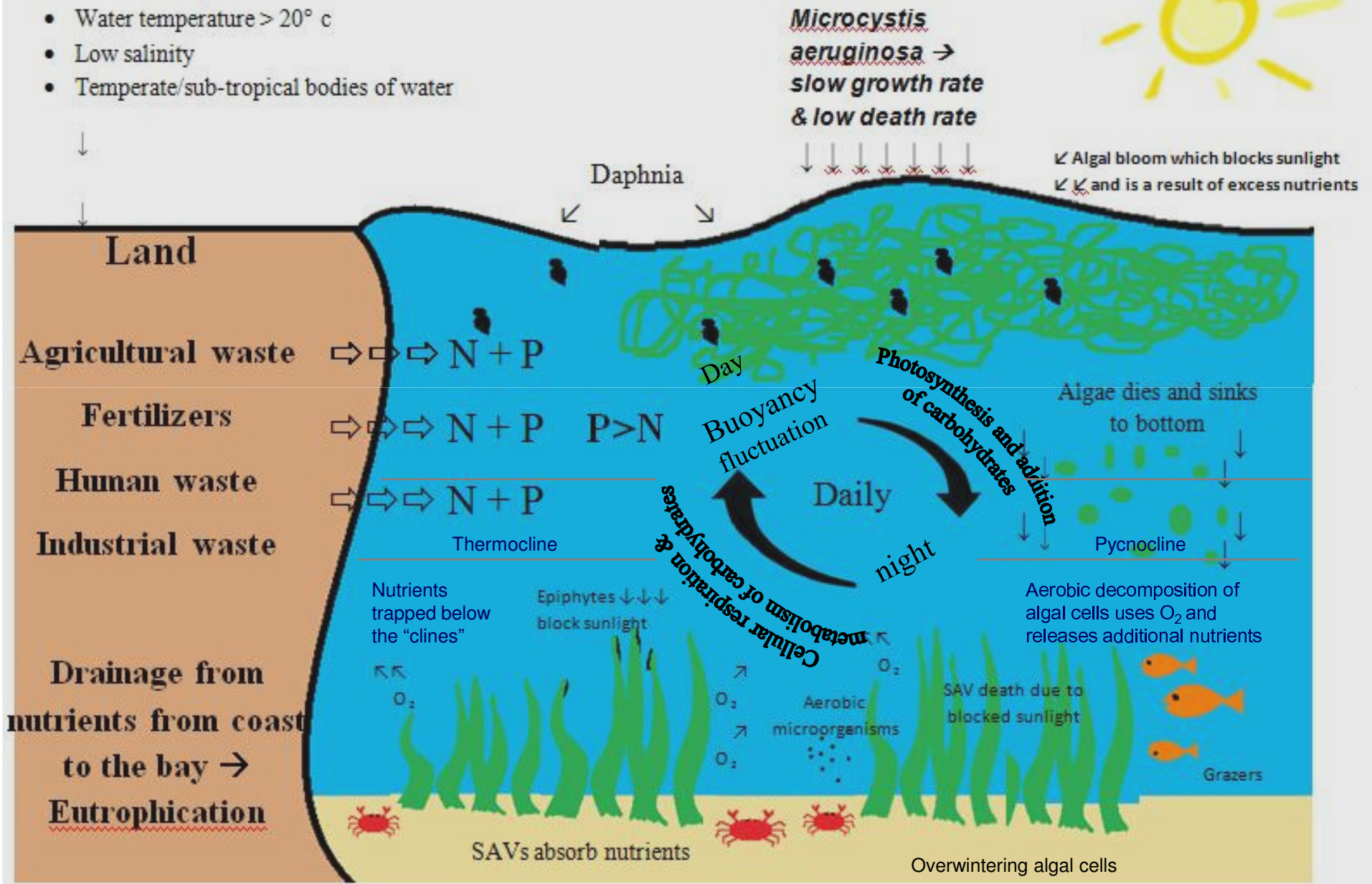


- Chesapeake Bay “*Pfiesteria Hysteria*” which cost seafood industry \$46,000,000 in losses.
- Hope to gain public opinion regarding HABs through administering surveys to UMD students as well as communities around the Chesapeake Bay area.



Ideal Bloom Conditions:

- Low water turbulence
- Lots of sunlight
- Water temperature > 20° c
- Low salinity
- Temperate/sub-tropical bodies of water



Microcystis aeruginosa → slow growth rate & low death rate

Algal bloom which blocks sunlight and is a result of excess nutrients

Daphnia

Land

Agricultural waste

Fertilizers

Human waste

Industrial waste

Drainage from nutrients from coast to the bay → Eutrophication

N + P
N + P P > N
N + P
Thermocline

Nutrients trapped below the "clines"
Epiphytes block sunlight

SAVs absorb nutrients

Day

Buoyancy fluctuation

Daily

night

Photosynthesis and addition of carbohydrates

Cellular respiration & metabolism of carbohydrates

Algae dies and sinks to bottom

Pycnocline

Aerobic decomposition of algal cells uses O₂ and releases additional nutrients

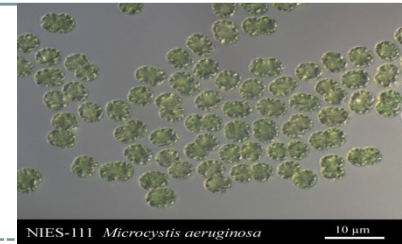
Aerobic microorganisms

SAV death due to blocked sunlight

Grazers

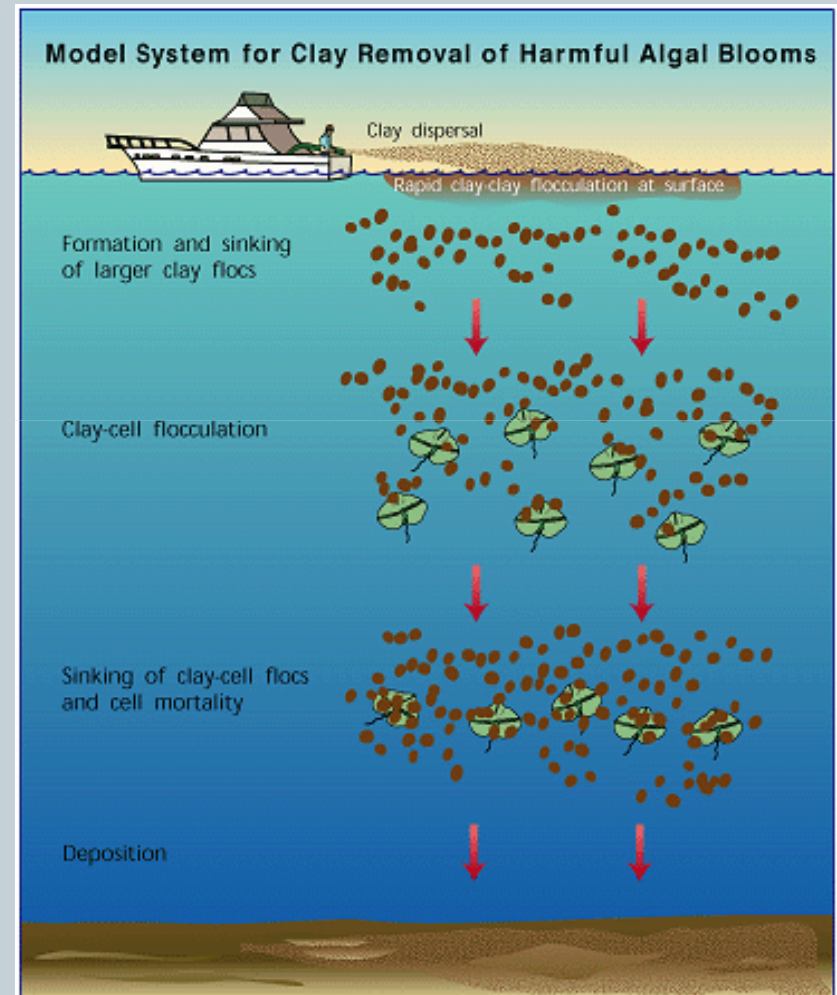
Overwintering algal cells

Clay Flocculation



Research Questions:

- Which clay/flocculant mixture will be the most effective in submerging the *M. aeruginosa* bloom?
- How will flocculation be affected by:
 - > treating single cells VS colonies?
 - > the time of day?



Impacts



Background

- Certain strains of *Microcystis aeruginosa* release toxins upon lysing called microcystin-LR, which affixes to liver cells
- We want to prevent any negative side effects of toxin release that may occur with the removal of a bloom



Methodology

- Test flocculant mixture on algal blooms in laboratory setting with a sentinel species and observe for any negative side effects
- Add liver to mixture and test water before and after using ELISA and HPLC/TMS for toxin concentrations
 - Other potential assays include spectrophotometry and pH

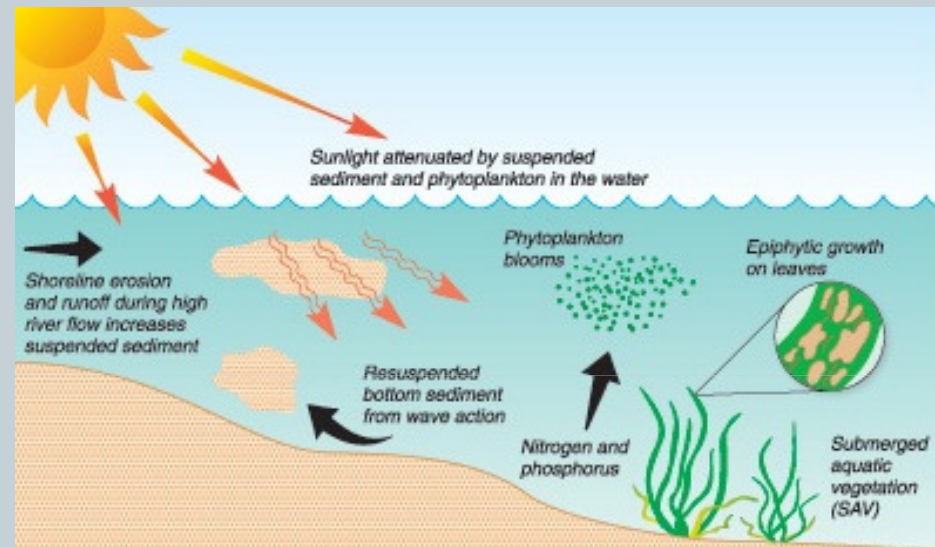


SAV Restoration



Research Questions:

- Which species?
- Interaction with dying algae and flocculant?
- SAVs improve water quality?

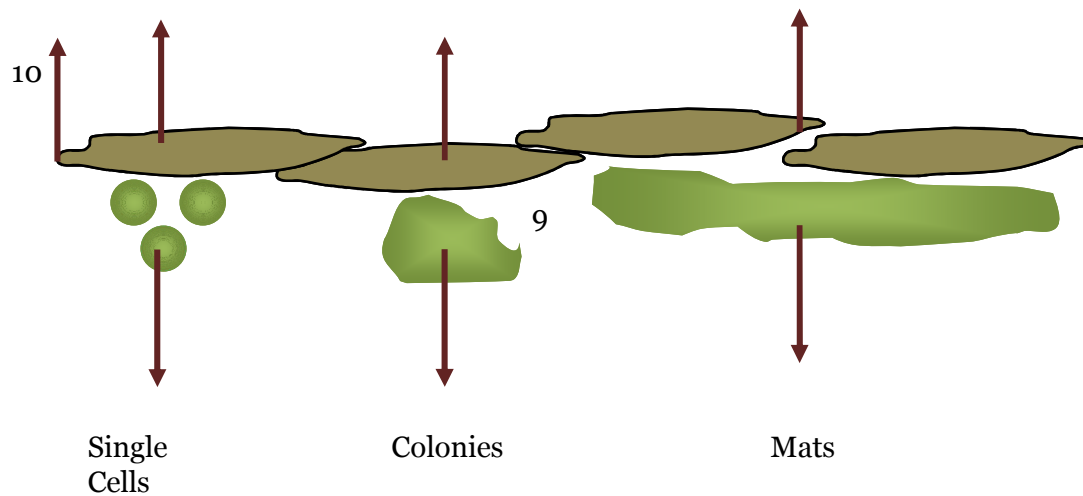
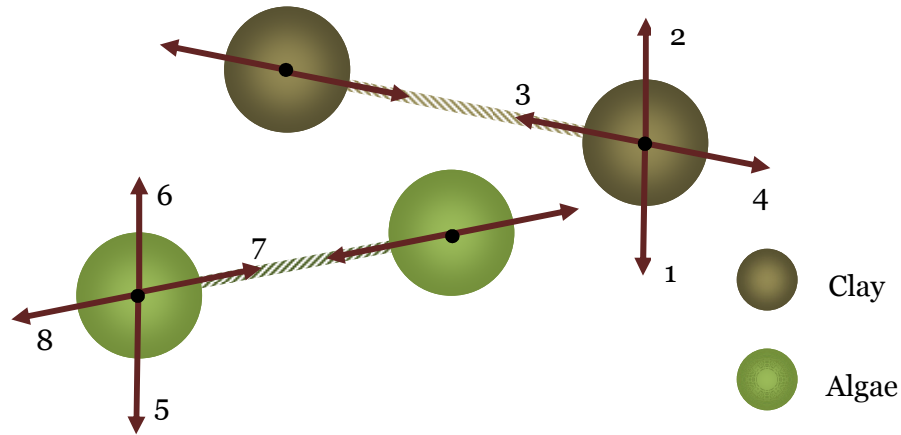


Hypotheses:

- Mixture of species will be best.
- Excess nutrients from decaying algae will be taken up by SAVs.
- SAV growth will prevent bloom reoccurrence.



Modeling



Single Clay Particle Forces

1. Gravitational Force
2. Buoyant Force

Clay-clay Forces

3. Tensile Force – Flocculant
4. Electrostatic Repulsion

Single Algal Cell Forces

5. Gravitational Force
6. Buoyant Force

Algae-algae Forces

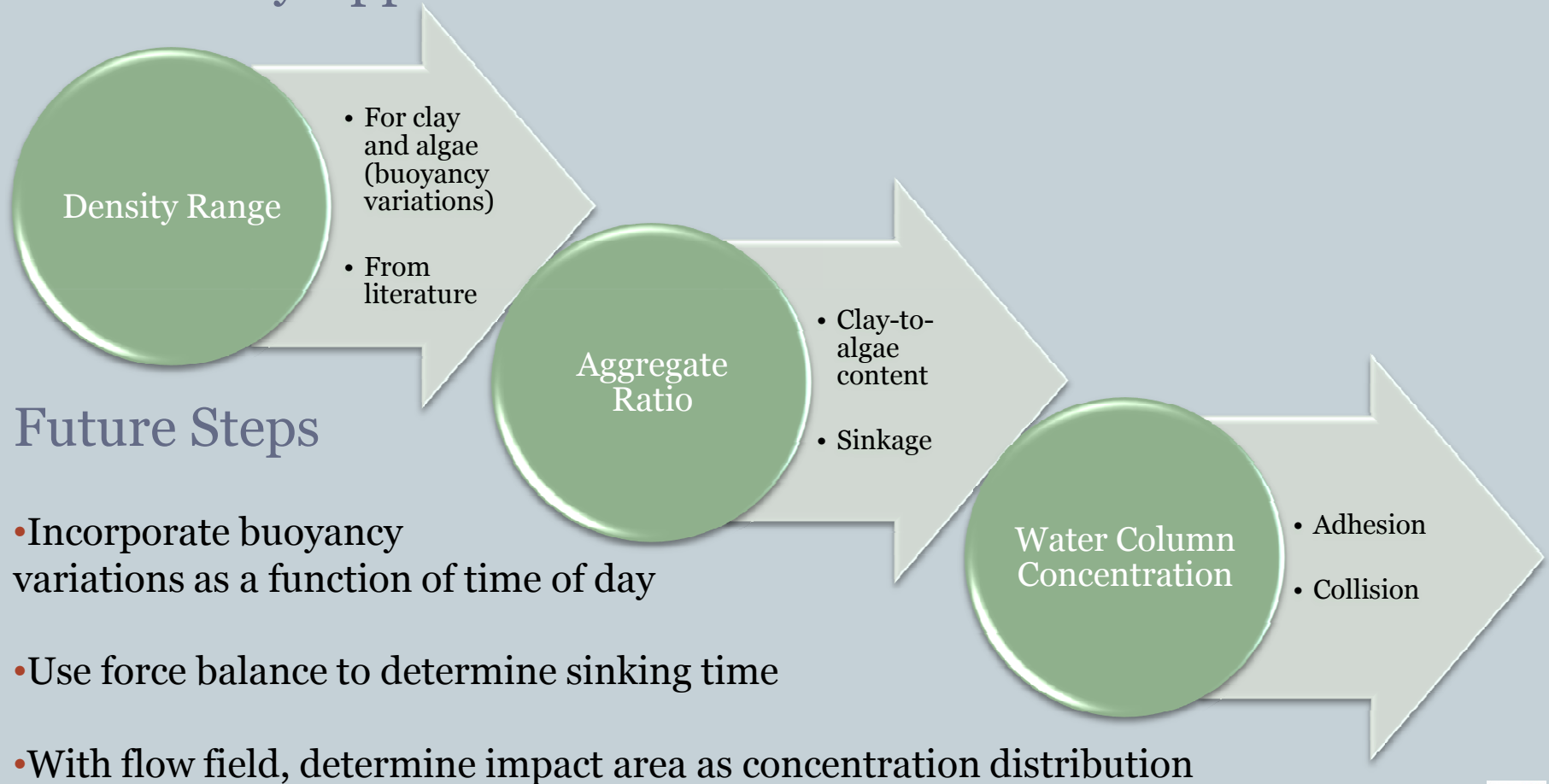
7. Tensile Force – Glycocalyx
8. Electrostatic Repulsion

Macroscopic Forces

9. Net Normal Force
10. Viscous Forces

Our Approach

Preliminary Approach



Project Timeline

Spring 2009

Begin laboratory work, complete survey questionnaires, develop preliminary model.



Fall 2009

Continue laboratory work, gain IRB approval/administer surveys, extend mathematical model.



Spring 2010

Complete laboratory work (finalize clay mixture), execute field experiments, conduct data analysis.



Fall 2011

Begin writing thesis.



Spring 2011

Present results at thesis conference

