

### Diatom Identification in the Gulf of Mexico

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### Deep-C Consortium

- Formed after Deep horizon blowout
  - Examine transport of oil in vicinity of DeSoto Canyon and its effects on local ecosystems
- Looking at Phytoplankton
  Two methods: coarse grain (NET) & fine grain (FILTER)



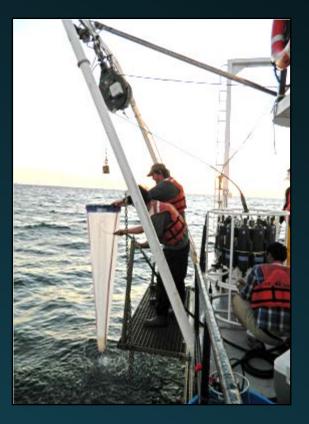
### Purpose of Methods

#### Coarse Grain

 Vertical plankton tows = water column and community structure

• Fine Grain

 Filter water samples = species, pigment, and location



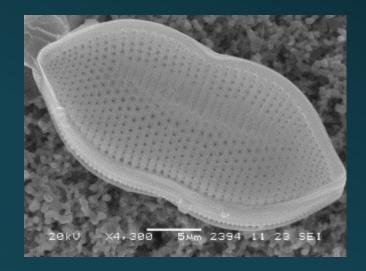
### Structure & Importance of Diatoms

- Responsible for ~20% of global carbon fixation
- Remains can assess past environmental conditions and change
- Silicate mineral has industrial applications
- Emerging use in the production of biodiesel

### Structure & Importance of Diatoms

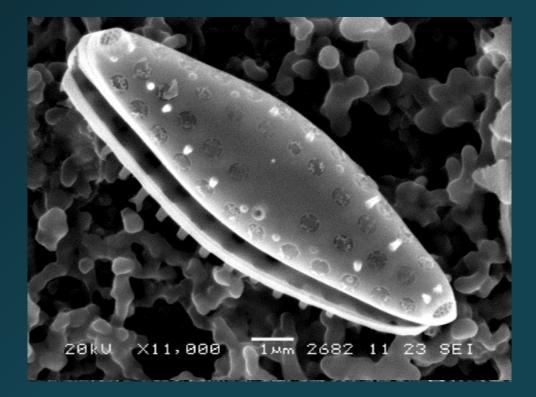
#### • Photosynthetic eukaryotic organisms

- Cell wall contains silica and organic matter
- Silicon is found in cytoplasm, mitochondria, and metabolic process
- Silicon regulates gene expression



# Motility

- Raphes
  - Secretes
    - polysaccharides to form gels, threads, pads
- Labiate Process
  - Secretes mucilage
- Strutted Process
  - Secretes chitin fibrils



### Pigmentation

- Chlorophyll a
- Xanthophyll fucoxanthin (golden brown pigment)
   Protects photosystem
- Chlorophyllide C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>
   Traps sunlight
- Pheophytin



# Collecting Samples

Collected water samples using CTD

- ranging from surface to 1177 m
- Collected the Deep Chlorophyll Maxima
- Filtered water samples



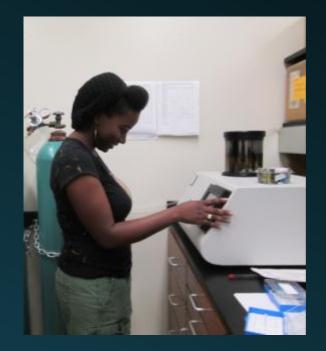




### Treating Samples: Filter

- Pieces of filter placed on SEM stub
- Sputter coated to be analyzed





# Treating Samples: Net

- Preserved net samples
  - Added nitric acid
- Pinch of potassium dichromate
  Centrifuged 10 times
  Samples were placed on two microscope slides and one SEM stub





### Treating Samples: Pigment

- Extract pigments using High Pressure Liquid Chromatography system (HPLC)
  - System is ran through a C18 column
  - Separation: Mobile Phase A and B
  - Detector: Photo diode array and Fluorescence

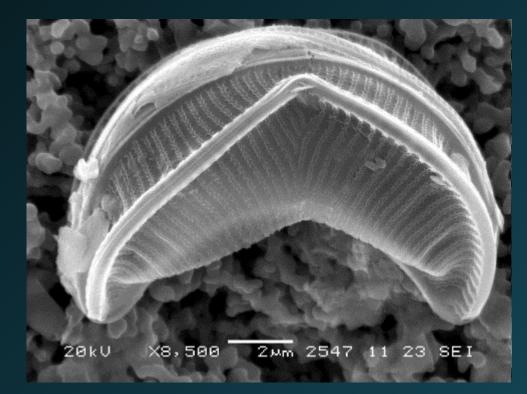


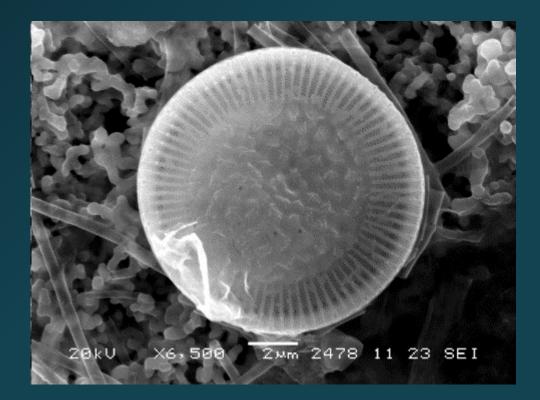




### Analyzing: Filter

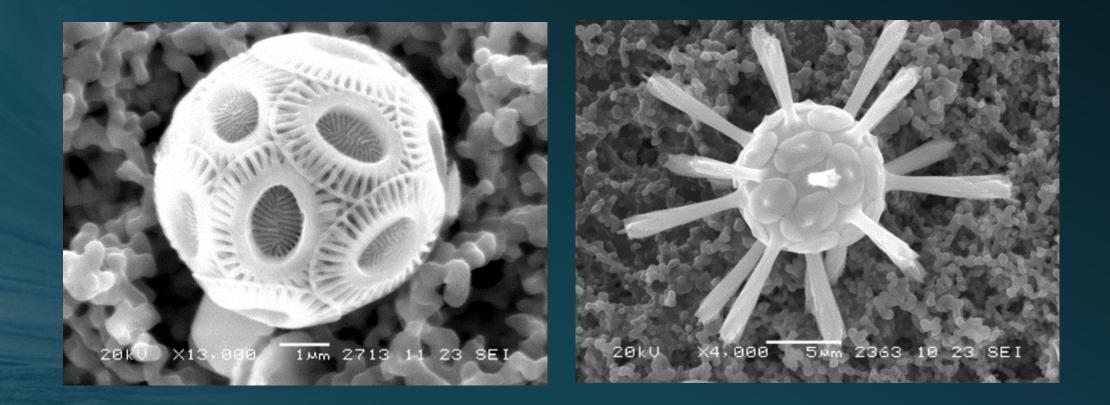
Different diatom species were viewed in SEM





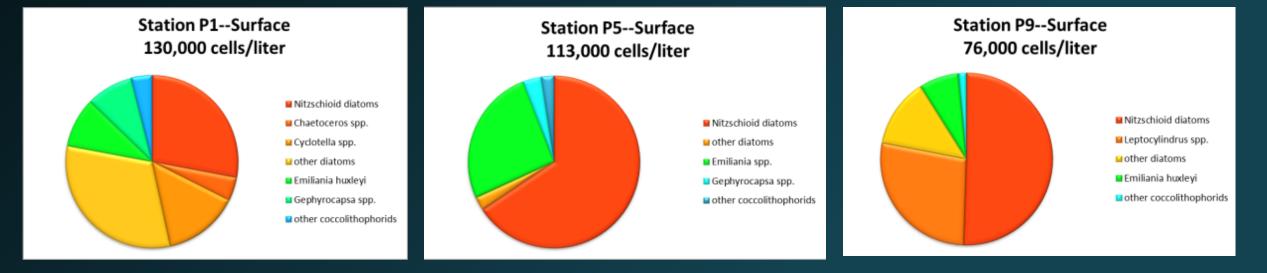
### Analyzing: Filter

#### • We also noticed coccolithophores



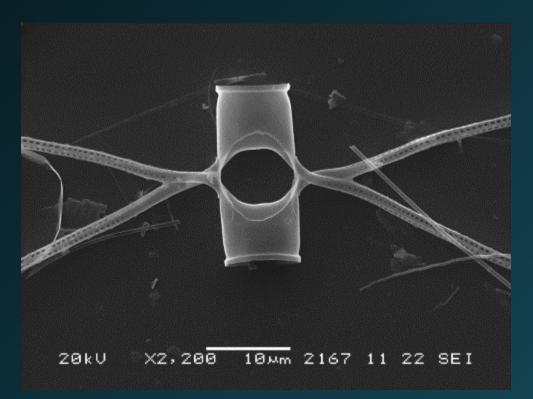
### Analyzing: Filter

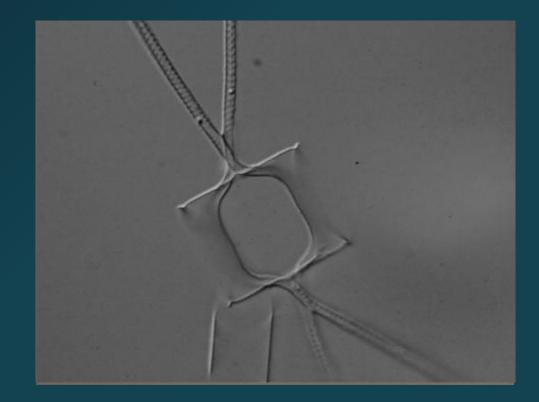
#### May 2012



### Analyzing: Net

 Diatoms were counted and viewed in SEM and light microscope

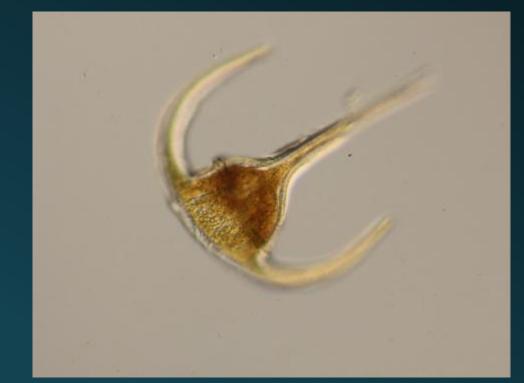




### Analyzing: Net

# We also noticed a pattern between diatoms, zooplankton, and dinoflagellates

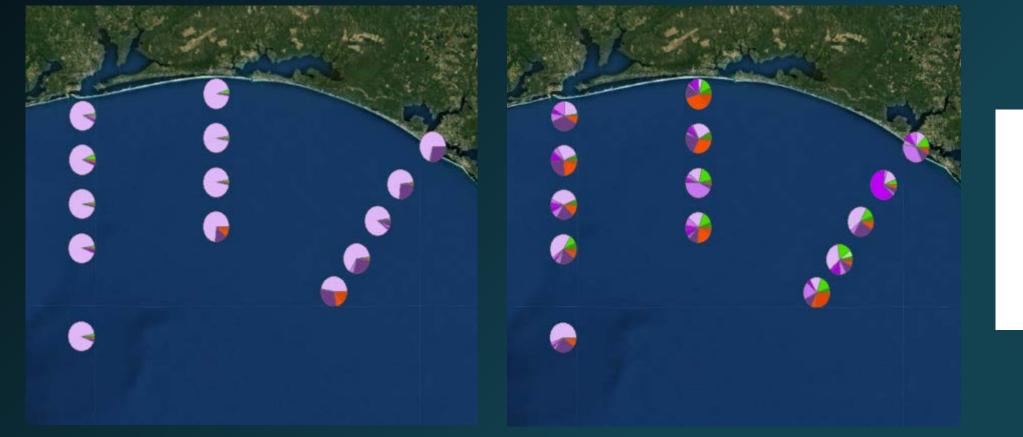




# Analyzing: Net

#### March 2011

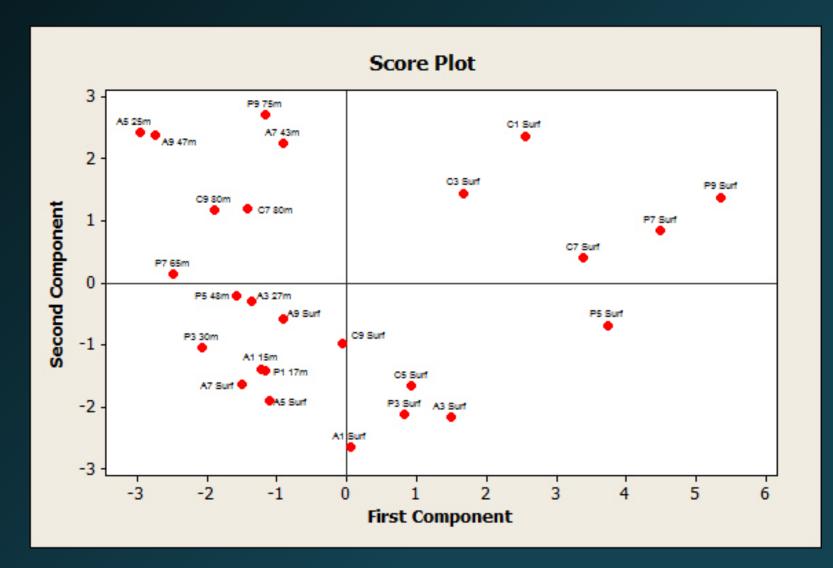
#### March 2012



#### Legend

Ceratium Dinophysis Other\_Dinoflagellates Rhizosolenia\_Guinardia Chaetoceros Eucampia\_Hemiaulus Other\_Centrics\_and\_Pennates Other\_Chain\_formers Thalassionema Nitzschia Zooplankton Cyanobacteria

# Analyzing: Pigment



### The Connection

- Discover and Identify different communities
- Scientific guess of what we should find and the amount
- Try understand the behavior of diatoms

### Acknowledgements











