

Northern Ontario School of Medicine

École de médecine du Nord de l'Ontario

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Northern Ontario School of Medicine Research into Cyanobacteria Blooms in the West Nipissing

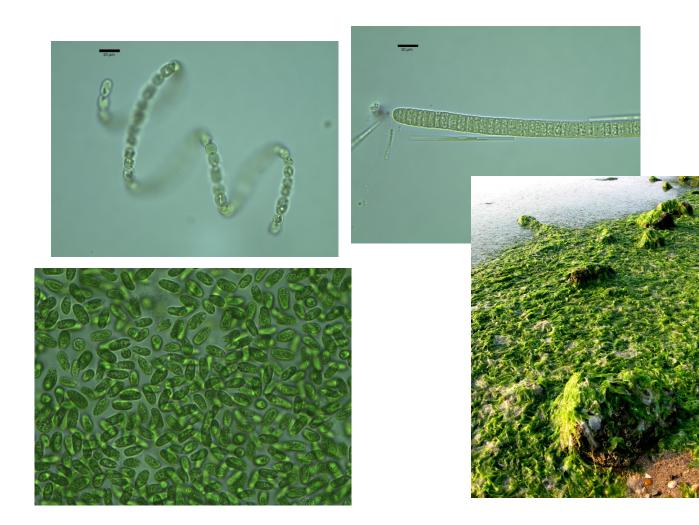
Presented by:

Greg Ross, PhD Associate Dean, Research

November 22, 2013

Innovative education and research for a healthier North. WWW.NOSM.CO

What are algae?



Ubiquitous organisms



commons.wikimedia.org/lichen



chemistry.about.com/chlamydomonas

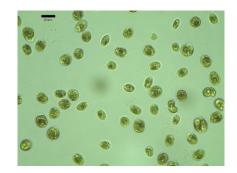


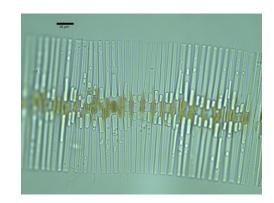
photoblog.nbcnews.com/yellowstones

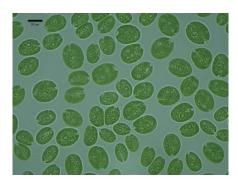
Taxonomy

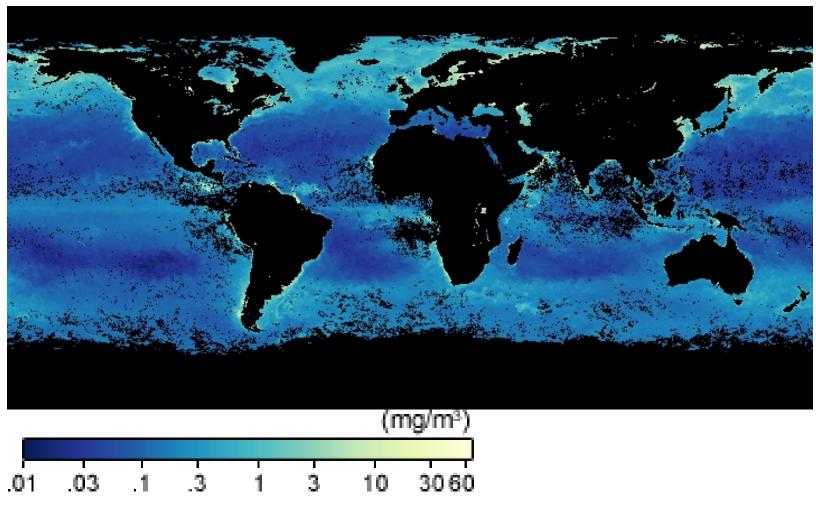
Division (or Phyla)

- Cyanophyta (blue-green algae)
- Glaucophyta
- Rhodophyta (red algae)
- Heterokontophyta (brown algae)
- Haptophyta
- Cryptophyta
- Dinophyta
- Euglenophyta
- Chlorarachniophyta
- Chlorophyta (green algae)









More than half oxygen we breath comes from microalgae

http://neo.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov

Microalgae – the growth in interest

Crop	Oil content (wt % of dry mass)	Oil production (T/ha/year)
Rapeseed	40-44% (of seeds)	1.4
Soya	20% (of seeds)	0.48
Jatropha	30% (of seeds)	2.4
Microalgae	Up to 50% (of cell)	7-20

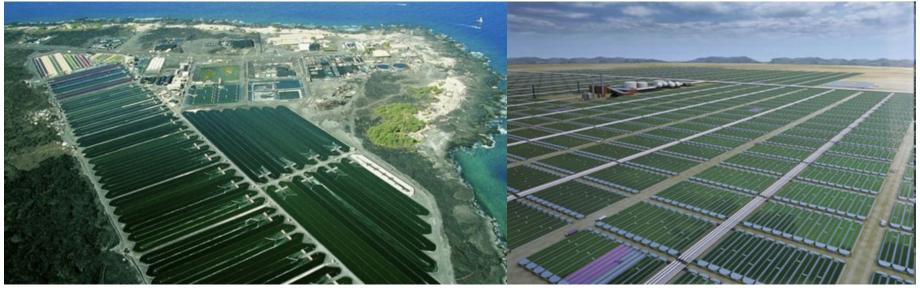
Scenedesmus dimorphus

Algal Mass Production

- Mass algal cultivation has become common place
- Most algal production facilities are located in warm climates

 Hawaii, California, etc.





Tackling likely process conditions

- Water source (Process Water) extracted from a local reservoir low on nutrients
- Bubbled in process off-gas contains SO₂ will reduce water pH



Instigated a "local" sampling regime:

So far have assessed microalgae in over 300 selected northern lakes and tailing ponds.

Looking for:

- high lipid production;
- Iow pH tolerance;
- good metal tolerance;
- water temperature range.

Industrial Based Economy:

- produce enormous amounts of heat and CO₂





Algae Detection: Synopsis of Current Activities

Problem:

•Random sampling is proving to be ineffective and time consuming

Goal:

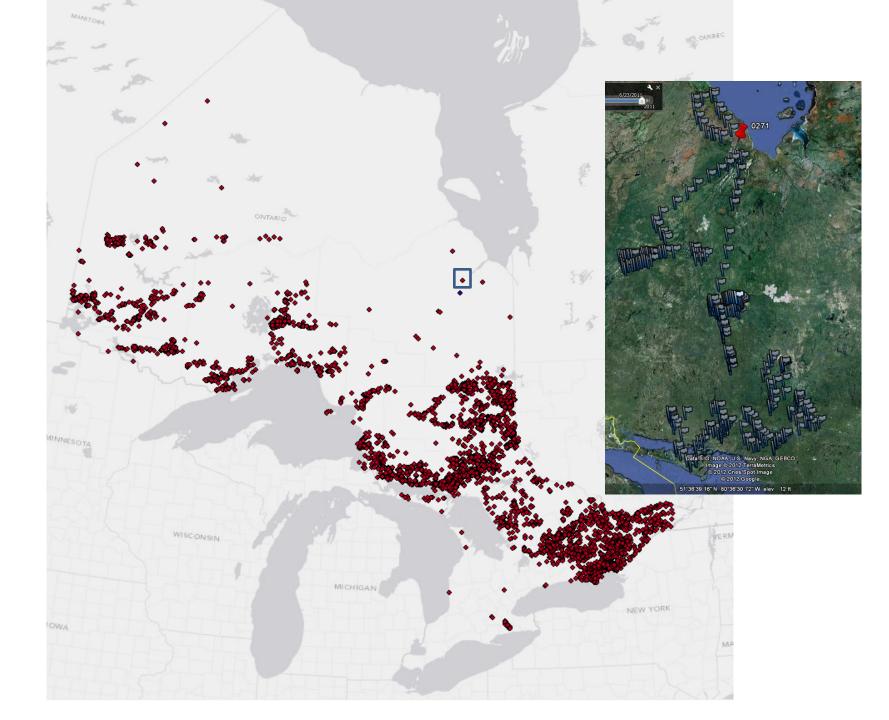
•Use aerial based platform to detect specific strands of algae

Increase efficiency and resource allocation









Notice An algae bloom has made this area potentially unsafe for water contact. Avoid direct contact with visible surface scum.

Algae vs. Cyanobacteria

Green Algae

- Photosynthetic
- Membrane-bound nuclei; specialized organelles
- Bloom formation with low concentration of toxins (in freshwater)
- Toxic potency low

Cyanobacteria

- Photosynthetic
- No membrane-bound nuclei; no specialized organelles
- Accumulate via bloom / scum formation (high cell number / high toxin concentration)
- Toxic potency high

Cyanobacterial Blooms

- Crucial to cyanobacterial toxicity
- Form in shallow, warm, slow-moving (still) waters
 - Typically form at night
- Blooms form based on several physical, chemical, and biological factors
- Increase the biomass of cyanobacteria and, the concentration of the toxins



http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/ser/snapshot-lake-water-quality-nov06/html/page6.html

First Evidence of Cyanotoxicity

Lake Alexandrina, South Australia, 1878

- Livestock poisoning
- Drinking from *Nodularia spumigenia* scum
 - "...symptoms stupor and unconsciousness, falling and remaining quiet, as if asleep, unless touched, when convulsions come on, with head and neck drawn back by rigid spasm, which subsides before death. Time – sheep, from one to six or eight hours; horses, eight to twenty-four hours; dogs, four to five hours; pigs, three or four hours..." (Francis, 1878)

Potomac Rivers, Ohio, 1931

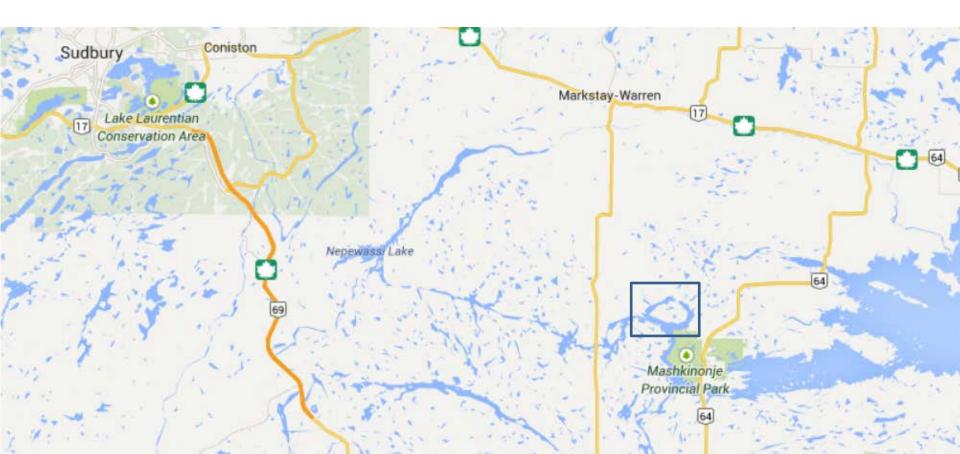
- First evidence of mass human toxicity
- Drinking water treated with copper sulphate (destroy algal blooms) caused death and lysis of cyanobacteria, released toxins into water
- Bloom of *Microcystis aeruginosa*





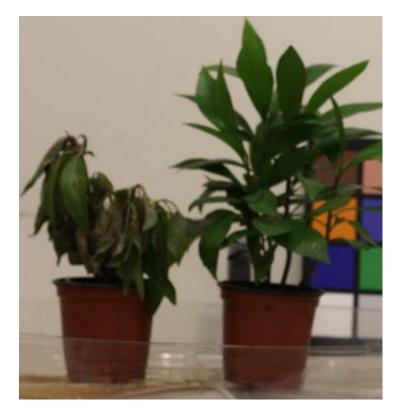
Musky Bay Environmental Sampling

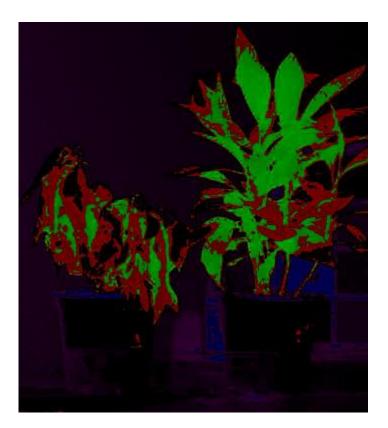
July 24, 2013



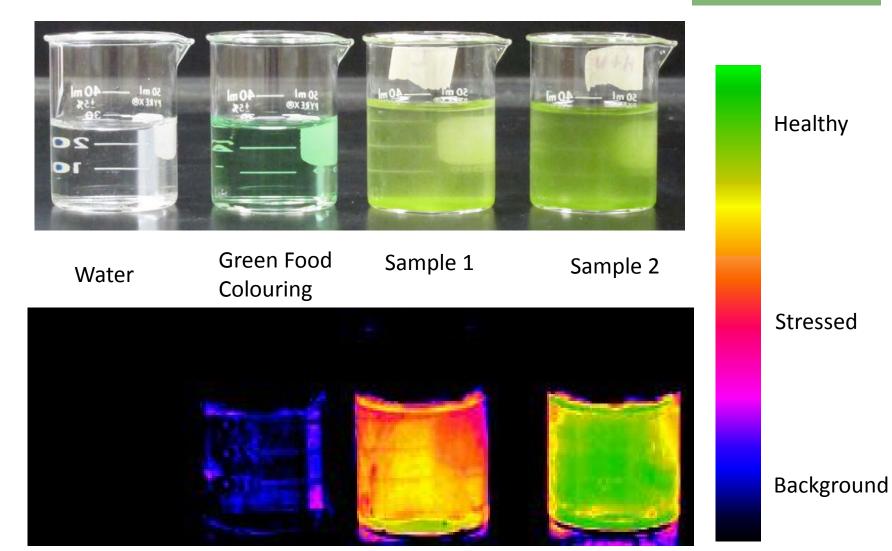
Normalized Difference Vegetative Index

Technology developed to monitor the photosynthetic capacity of plants
 Developing the technology to monitor batch stress level





Camera Processing



Processing Scale







