## Automatic and Near-Real Time Monitoring for Cyanobacteria

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Bloom first detected by our sensor on the monitoring buoy!



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### **Great Lakes are big!**



# Ferry boxes offer a solution to this problem:





- Sample continuously while ship is underway:
- > 30-60 sec per data point
- > 20,000-80,000 points
- > 100m resolution



## Fluorometer List

#### Chlorophyll

- TD AlgalWatch
- HydroLab DS5
- YSI 6600 sonde
- BBE FluoroProbe
- Turner Designs 10-AU
- Turner Designs Cyclops

#### Phycocyanin

- TD CyanoWatch
- HydroLab DS5
- YSI 6600 Sonde
- BBE (Cyano-specific Chl)
- Turner Designs 10-AU
- Turner Designs Cyclops
   PC, PE, CDOM, CHL

## Primer on Chlorophyll fluorescence

- EPA 445.0
- Extract in acetone
- Excite the chl chromophore.
- Look at the energy given off when the chromophore relaxes.





#### In vitro (in glass)

## In vivo is not in vitro!

#### Exciting an intact organism



Most energy goes through the electron transport system. Some spills out (PS II only!) Assume that spill is a constant percentage.



## **Typical Results:**



#### **ee**fo

### **Typical Results:**



#### Start to differentiate between blooms:



Figure 8: Phycocyanin Distribution on Lake Erie, July 2007



Chlorophyll-a rich blooms occurred in several areas lacking PC; these were are likely due to diatoms or green algae

Some high chlorophyll events were associated with cyanobacterial PC

## Very high resolution studies Genesee River (Rochester NY)



**Specific Conductance** 

Chlorophyll





#### Multi-channel sensors provide even more information:

Excite at 5 different Wavelengths

Single emission

- Green Algae
- Dinoflagellates and diatoms
- Blue-green algae
  - Phycocyanin containing
  - Phycoerythrin containing
- Others including crytophytes
  Vollow substance correction

eefo<sup>Y</sup>ellow substance correction





Fig. 1: Assignment of several algal divisions in spectral groups



BBE FluoroProbe

Surface Cyanobacteria bloom

Sub-Surface diatom bloom Sub-Surface PE bloom

> Hypolimnetic Sub-Surface PE-rich bloom



# These can be installed in Ferry Box systems also...



# Can we differentiate at the genus level?



Figure 3: Diagram of the Optical Phytoplankton Discriminator.



Generate a similarity index based on 4<sup>th</sup> derivative spectrum



Figure 6: Similarity index results for pairwise comparisons of four *Ananabaena* strains, seven *Microcystis* strains, and *Chlorella vulgaris*.

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## Next generation of sensors needs to be specific for the toxins themselves....





MBARI Environmental Sample Processor (ESP) **Robotic Multiprobe:** 

- Species by 16S RNA
- Toxin by ELISA

Suitable for open ocean deployment



## Sensor Functional Description

Coupled lightwave propagates inside waveguide by total internal reflection





 $0^{-}$ 

15

30

45

Time (minutes)

60



#### But we have a long long way to go!





- QUALITATIVE autonomous detection of chlorophyll on buoys and boats is a here.
- QUANTITATIVE detection requires knowledge of the phytoplankton population.

• New techniques allow for detection at the family FluoroProbe) and Genus (brevebuster)

• Careful of your biochemistry!

