

3. konferenca učiteljev naravoslovnih predmetov
Povezujemo znanje za boljšo pismenost & Scientix

Cvetenja v vodnih telesih (pojavljanje neobičajno obsežne biomase fitoplanktona) in razvoj znanosti

Izr. prof.dr. Bojan Sedmak

Nacionalni inštitut za biologijo, Ljubljana

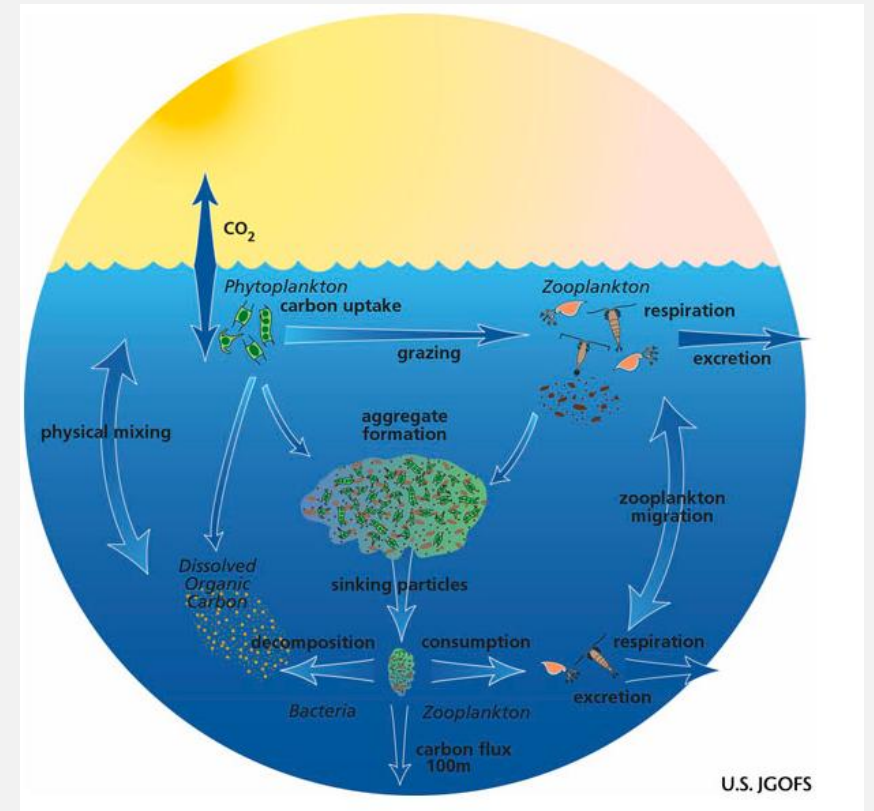
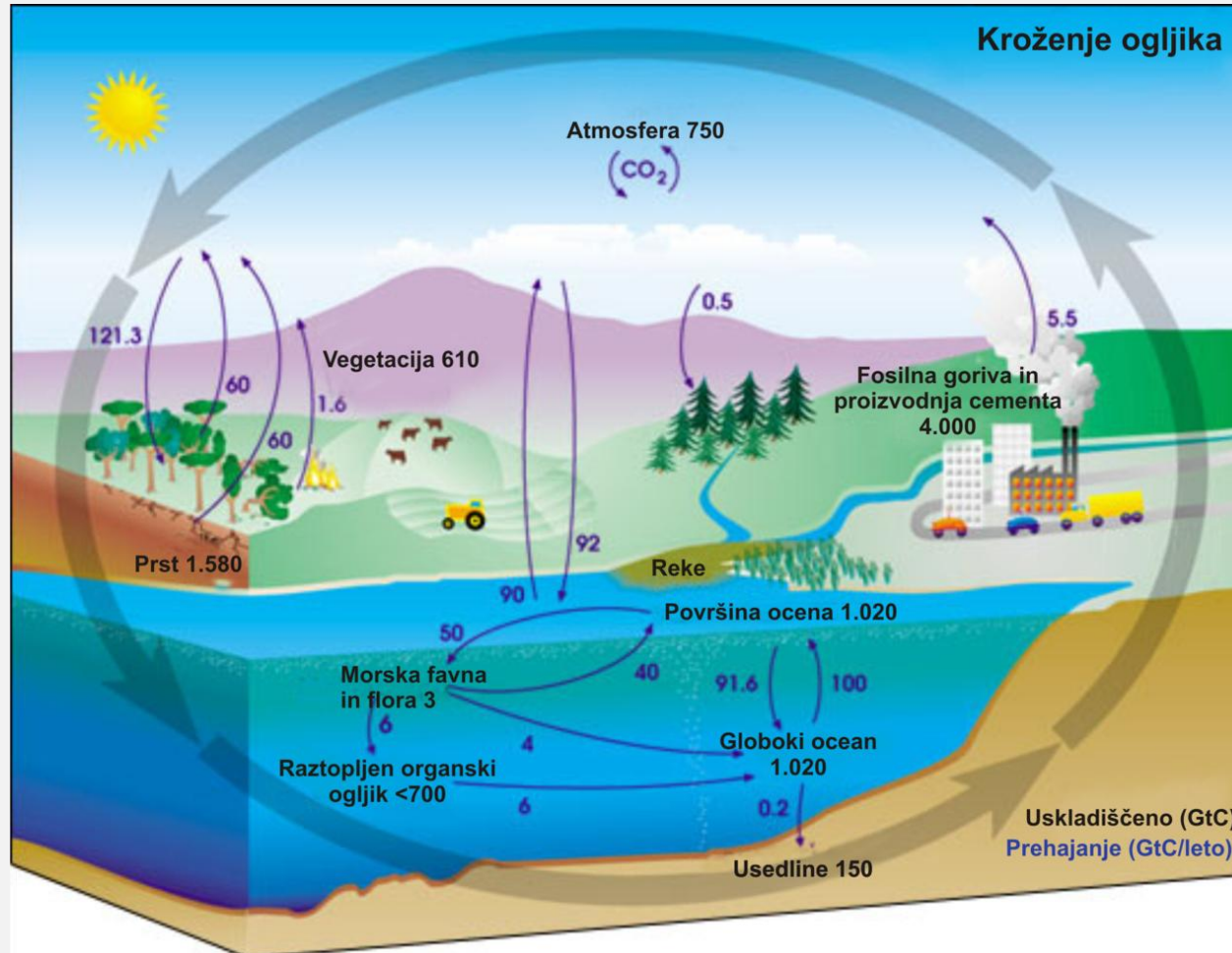
Email: bojan.sedmak@nib.si



Biogeokemično kroženje snovi v okolju

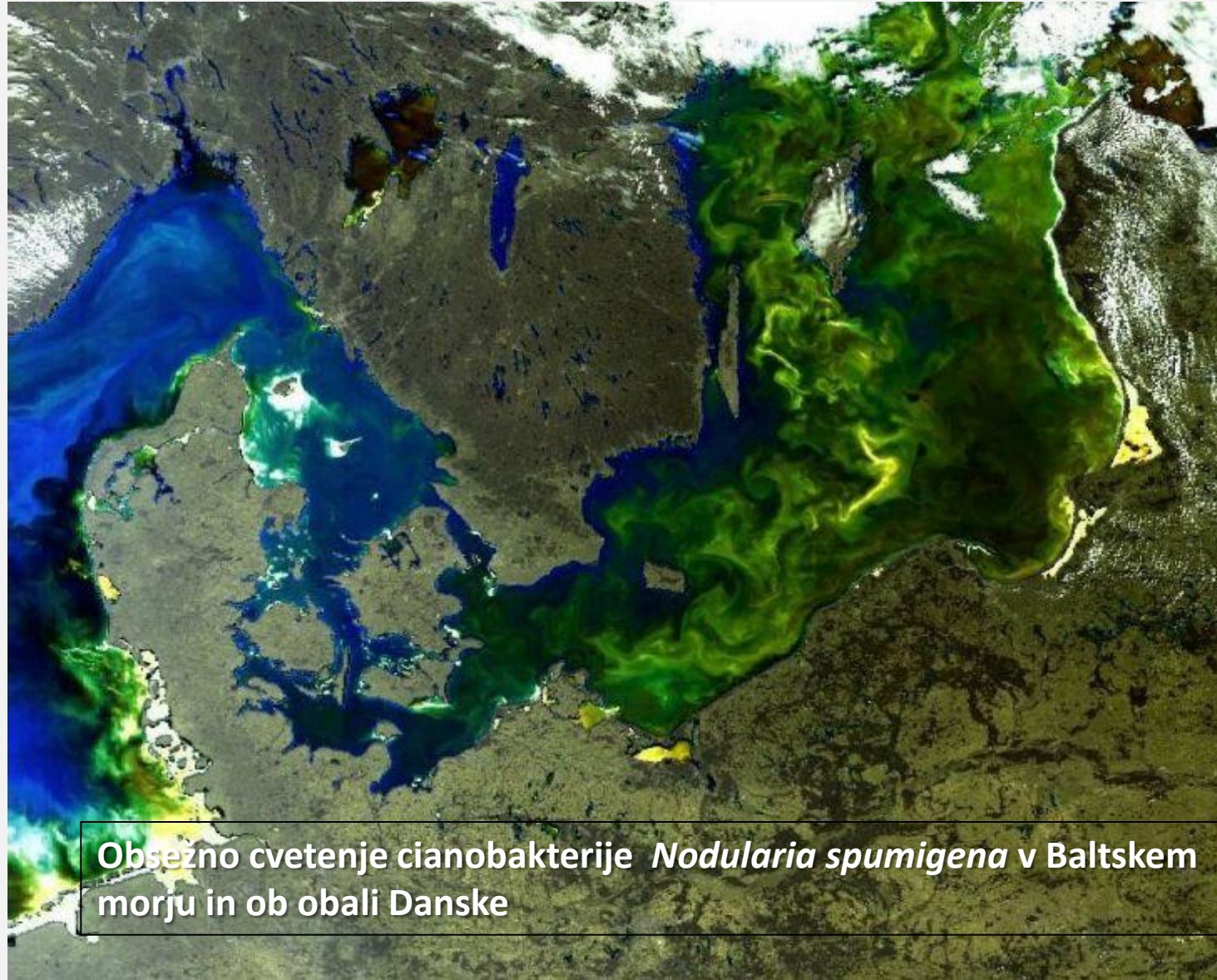


Planktonski organizmi igrajo pomembno vlogo pri kroženju snovi v vodnih telesih in vzdrževanju naše atmosfere



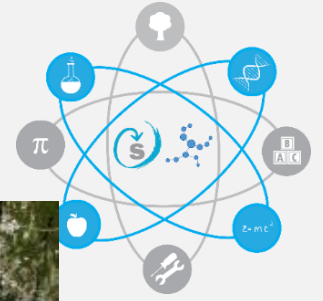
<http://algaeenergy.blogspot.com/>

Baltsko morje daljinsko zaznavanje



Obsežno cvetenje cianobakterije *Nodularia spumigena* v Baltskem morju in ob obali Danske

Izpiranje, zamuljanje in eutrofikacija – vnos hranil



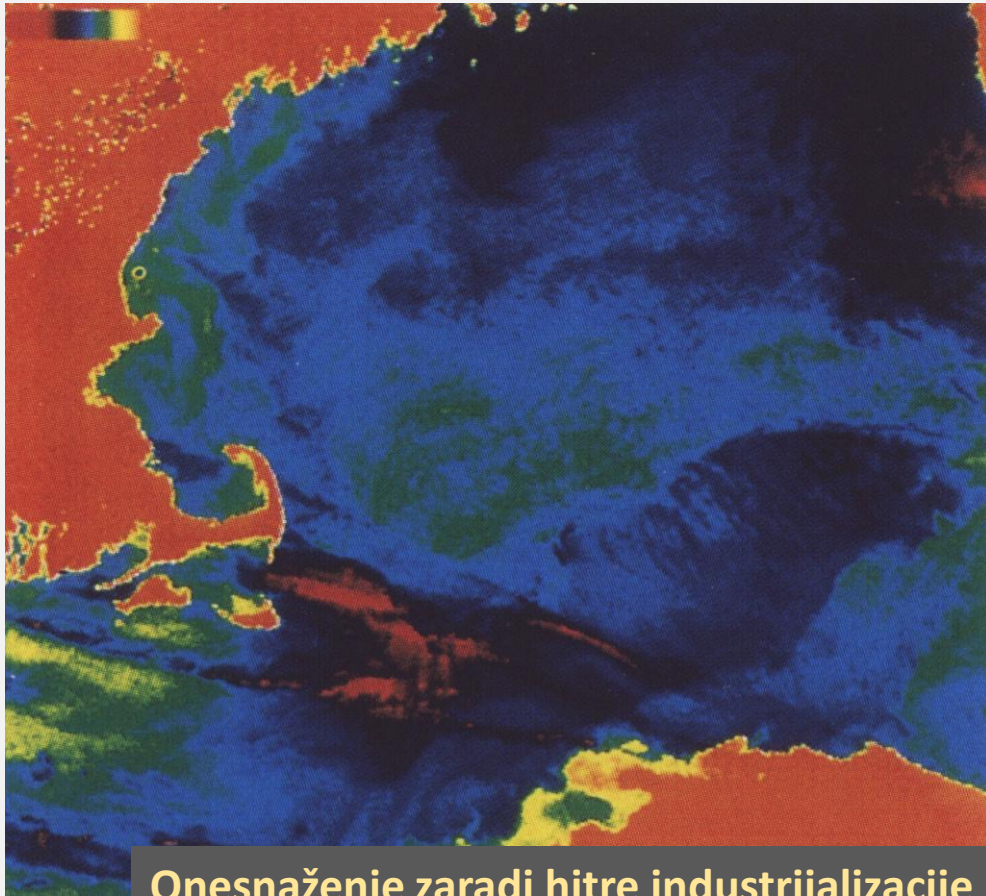
Tako organske kot anorganske snovi predstavljajo hranila za številne fitoplanktonske organizme

Dinoflagelati

Seto, Japonska

1965 – 40 cvetenj

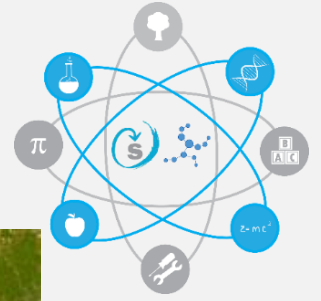
1973 – 300 cvetenj



**Onesnaženje zaradi hitre industrijalizacije
Pospešuje cvetenje v morjih.**

Cianobakterije

neposredni dokazi



Cvetenja ob obalah zaradi vnosa hranil



Cvetenje cianobakterij v Sloveniji je pogost pojav



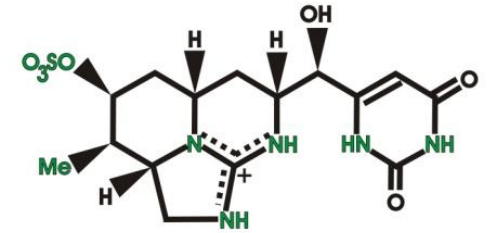
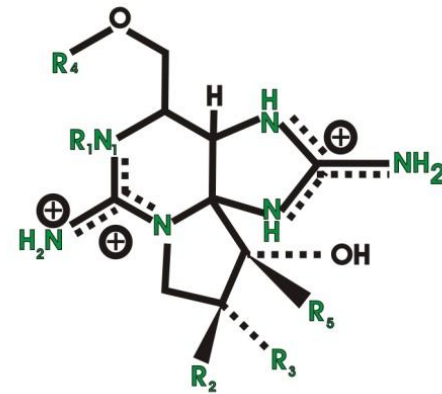
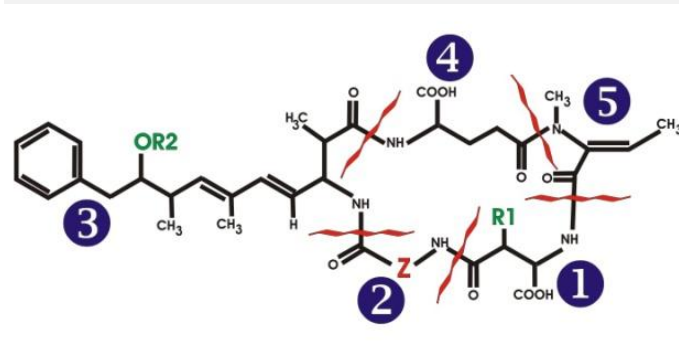
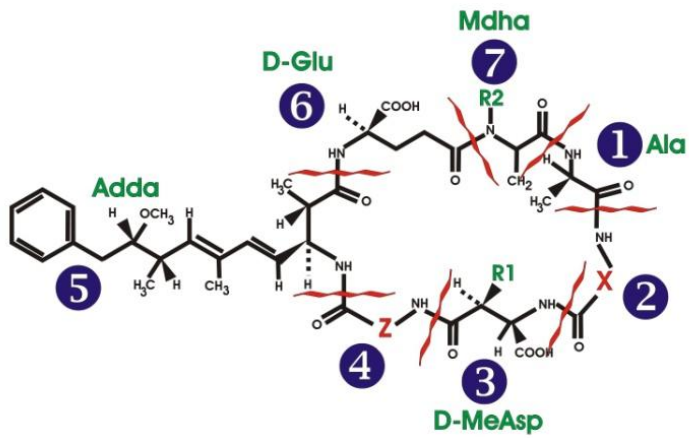
Cianobakterijska gošča vrste *Microcystis aeruginosa*



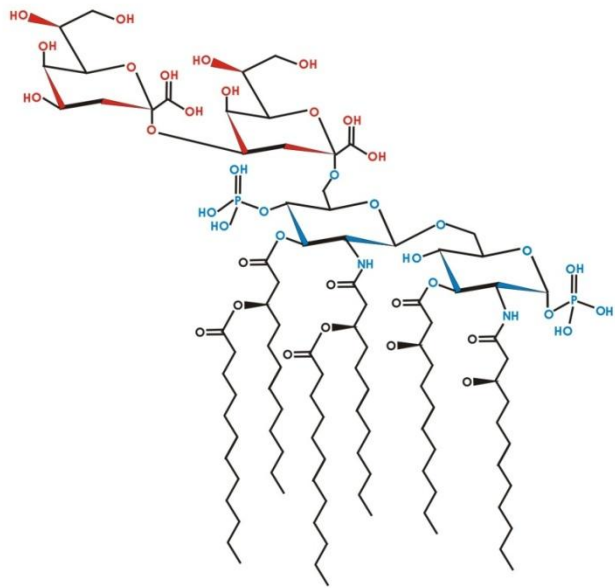
Cvetenje *Planktothrix rubescens* na jezeru Bled

HEPATOTOKSINI

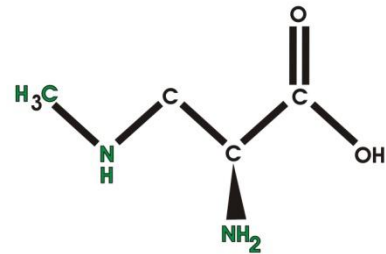
NEVROTOKSINI



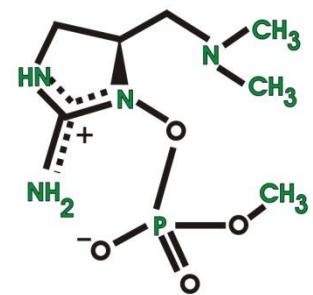
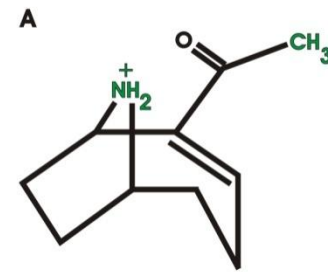
LIPOLISAHARIDI



L-BMAA



Nevrotoksične aminokisljine
L-β methylaminoalanine

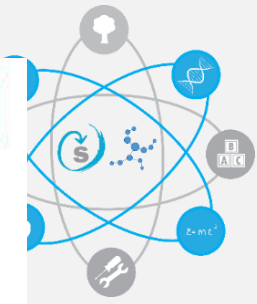




Compound	Chemistry	Source	LD50 $\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$ BW
botulin A (s.c.)	protein	soil bacteria (<i>Chlostridium</i> sp.)	0.004
ciguatoxin 1	polyether	marin dinoflagellates	0.25
batrachotoxin	steroid	tropical frogs (<i>Phyllobates</i> sp.)	2
saxitoxin	alkaloid	cyanobacteria	8
tetrodotoxin	alkaloid	puffer fish (symb. bacteria)	8
anatoxin-A(s)	alkaloid	cyanobacteria	40
microcystin-LR	peptide	cyanobacteria	50
amanitine	peptide	mushroom (<i>Amanita</i>	100
anatoxin-A	alkaloid	cyanobacteria	250
aconitine	terpenoid	monkshood (<i>Aconitum</i> sp.)	270
microcystin-RR	peptide	cyanobacteria	600
strychnine	alkaloid	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	980
phalloidine	peptide	mushroom (<i>Amanita phalloides</i>)	2,000
cylindrospermopsin	alkaloid	cyanobacteria	2,100
rotenone	alkaloid	<i>Lonchocarpus</i> (fabaceae)	2,650
domoic acid	amino acid	diatom (<i>Pseudonitzschia</i> sp.)	3,600
digitoxin	steroid	foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i> sp.)	3,900
ouabain	steroid	tropical plants	11,000
atropine	alkaloid	solanaceae	30,000

Toksini naravnega izvora sodijo med najbolj strupene snovi!

Z rdečem so označeni nekateri najbolj tipični toksini, ki jih tvorijo fitoplanktonski in bakterioplanktonski organizmi.



monitoring kopalnih voda (pozorno spremljanje prosojnosti, pH, vsebnosti P in N, površinskih filmov, vsebnosti klorofila a, prisotnosti cianobakterij ipd.)

potencialno nevarne kopalne vode

vzorčenje in mikroskopska opazovanja

pojavljanje oz. cvetenje cianobakterij (dominanten rod)

- mikroskopski pregled vzorca
- določitev rodov oz. vrst
- štetje celic
- ocena lokacije nastanka cveta



normalne kopalne vode ☀

vsi parametri iz Preglednice 5 pod mejno vrednostjo

odsotnost cianobakterij

< 20.000 celic/ml ± 20 %

- dnevni vizualni monitoring
- tedensko štetje

ohranitev normalnih aktivnosti na kopalnem območju

MEJNA VREDNOST

20.000 – 100.000 celic/ml ± 20 %
in
vsebnost klorofila a 40 - 50 µg/l
ali
biovolumen ≥ 1 mm³/l

- dnevni vizualni monitoring
- dnevno štetje

informiranje javnosti (opozorilo 1. stopnje)

KRITIČNA VREDNOST

> 100.000 celic/ml ± 20 % in
klorofil a > 50 µg/l ali biovolumen > 1 mm³/l

- dnevni vizualni monitoring in dnevno štetje
- vsebnost toksinov (ekvivalenti MC-LR)

MC-LR < 25 µg/l ± 5 %

- omejitev kopanja

informiranje javnosti (opozorilo 2. stopnje)

MC-LR > 25 µg/l ± 5 %

- prepoved kopanja
- omejitev rekreacije

informiranje javnosti (opozorilo 2. stopnje)

prisotnost cveta

- uporaba vode v rekreativne namene prepovedana
- monitoring premikanja cveta

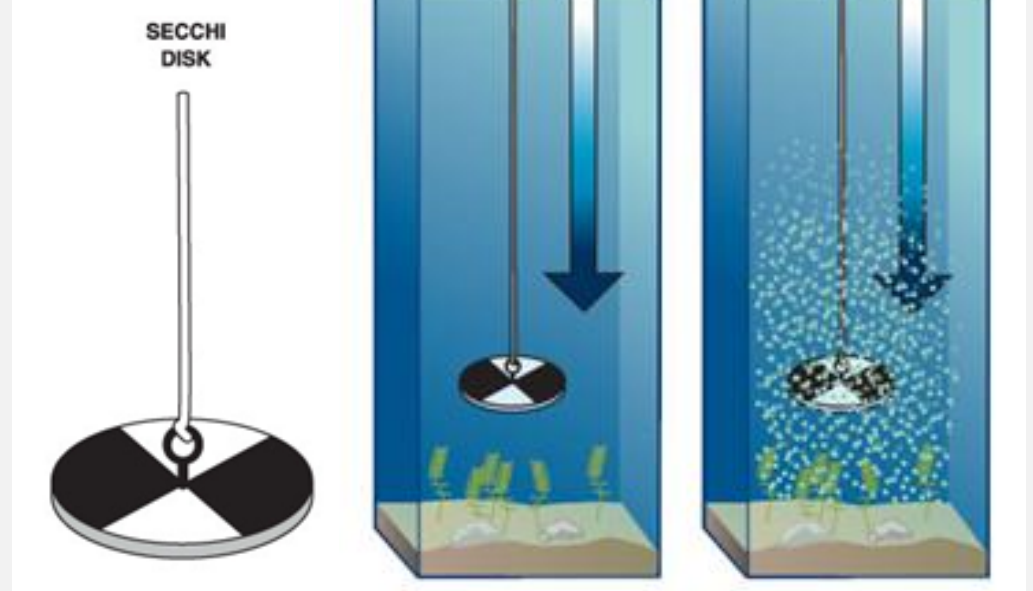
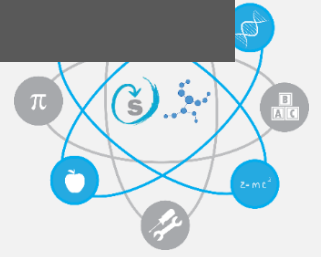
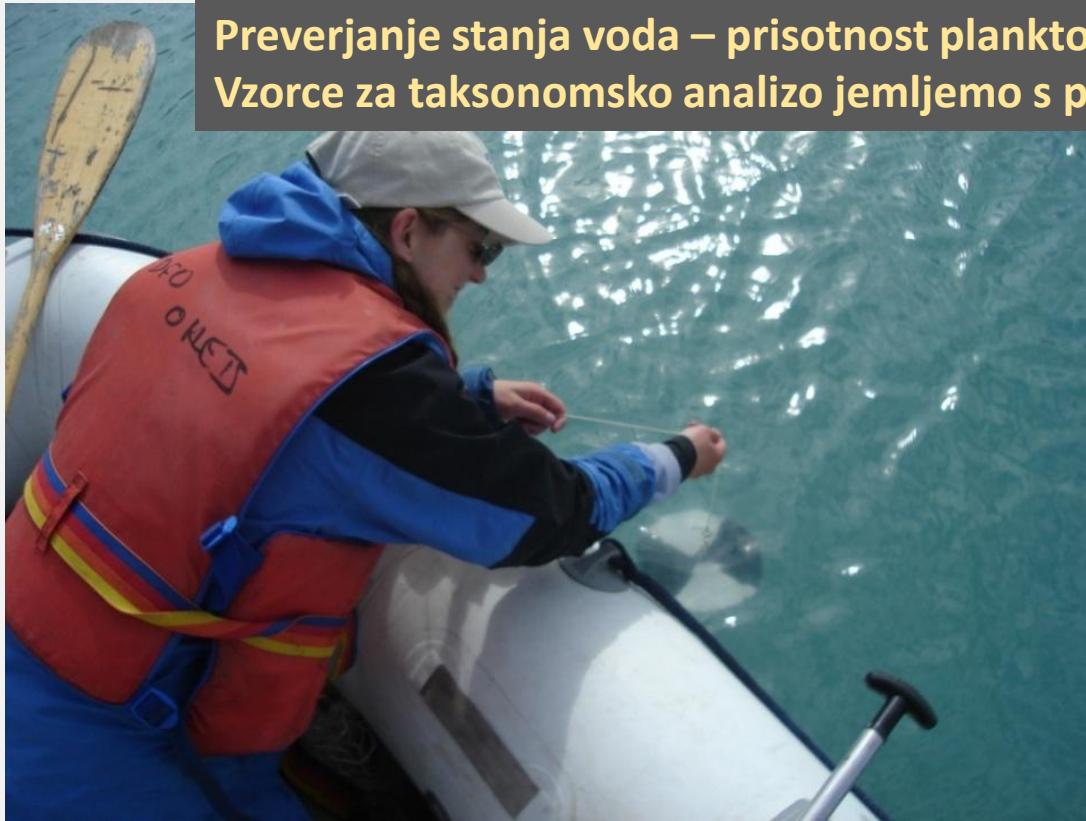
informiranje javnosti (opozorilo 3. stopnje)

tedensko štetje in merjenje koncentracij toksinov (vsaj 2x mesečno) do vzpostavitve normalnega stanja, tudi kadar ni več vizualne potrditve in je število cianobakterij < 20.000 celic/ml ± 20 %

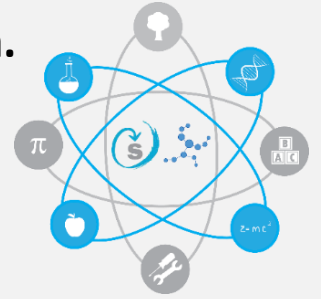
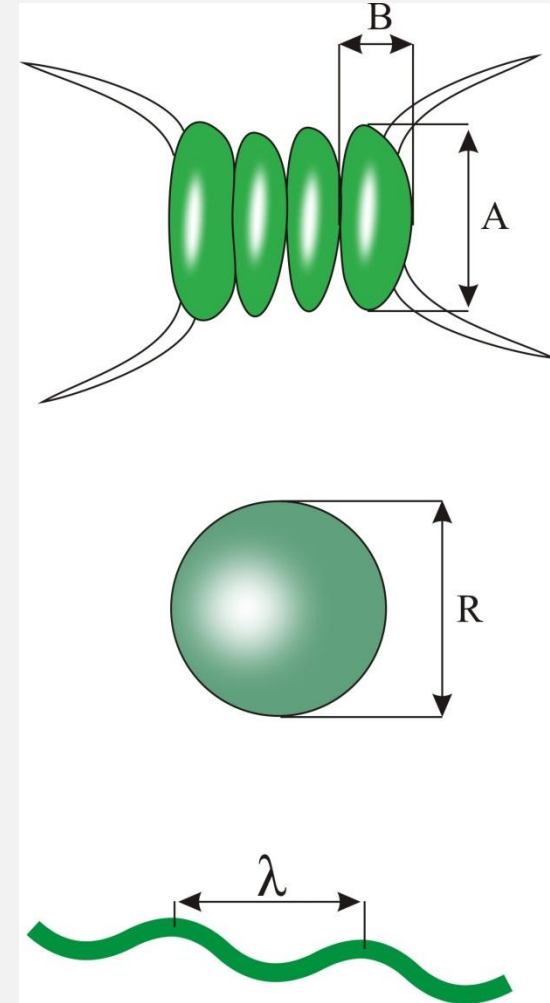
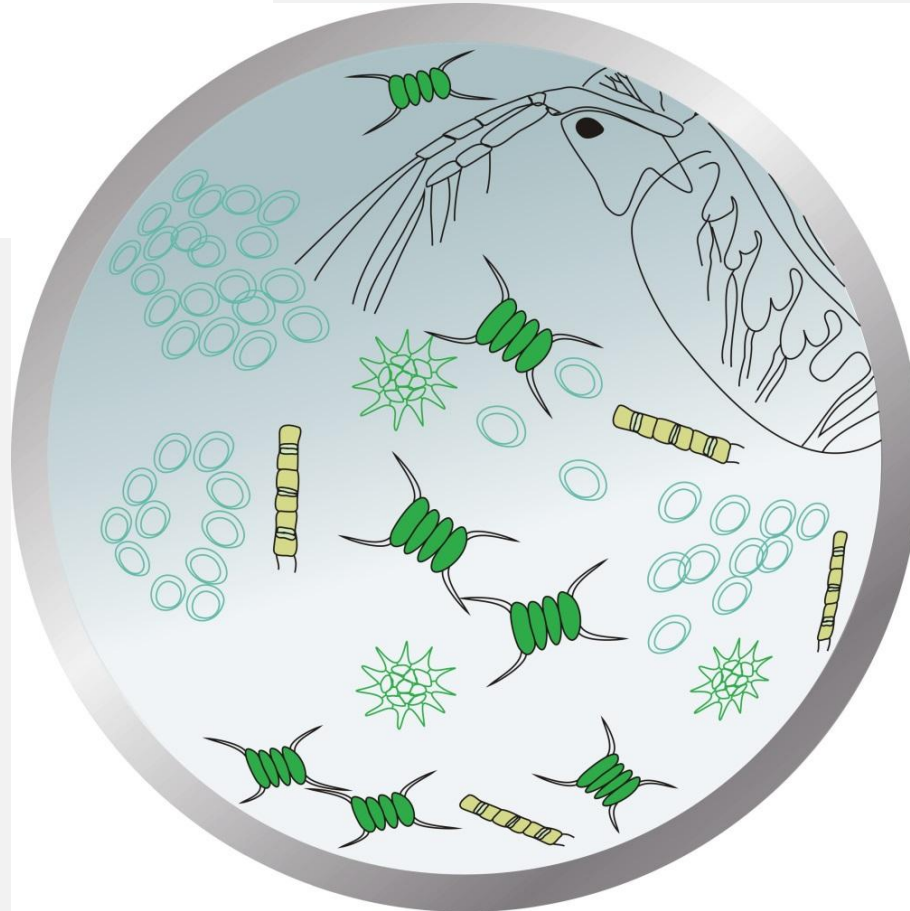
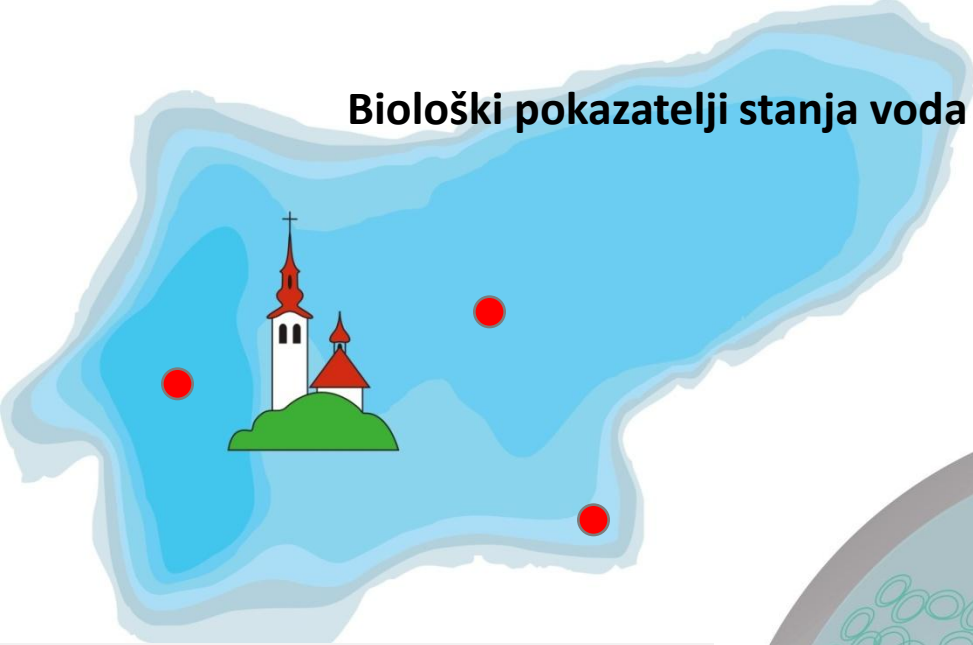


TROFIČNO STANJE VODNIH TELES	[P] (mg/m ³)	[Chl.] (mg/m ³)	[max. Chl.] (mg/m ³)	[Fikocianin] (mg/m ³)	[max. Fikocianin] (mg/m ³)	Secchi (m)	Min. Secchi (mg/m ³)
Ultra-oligotrofična	≤ 4	≤ 1	≤ 2,5	≤ 1	≤ 2,5	≥ 12	≥ 6
Oligotrofična	≤ 10	≤ 2,5	≤ 8	≤ 2,5	≤ 8	≥ 6	≥ 3
Mezotrofična	10–35	2,5–8	8–25	2,5–8	8–25	6–3	3–1,5
Evtrofična	35–100	8–25	25–75	8–25	25–75	3–1,5	1,5–0,7
Hipertrofična	≥ 100	≥ 25	≥ 75	≥ 25	≥ 75	≤ 1,5	≤ 0,7

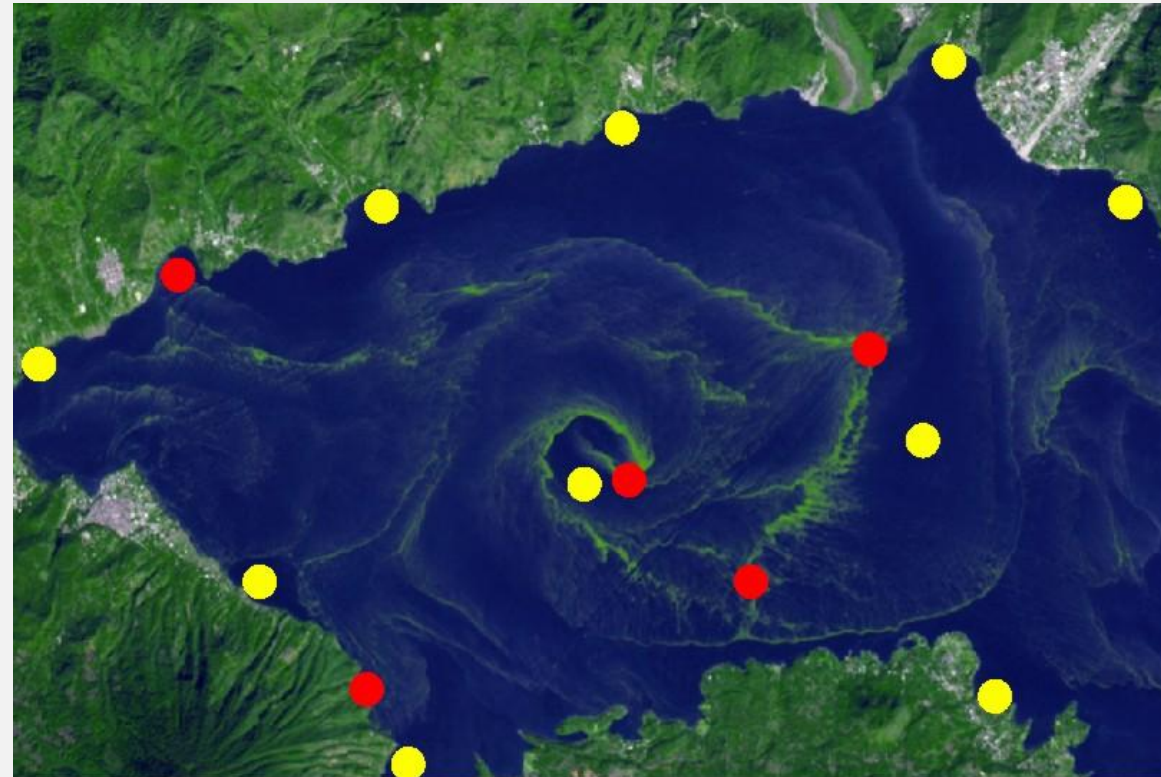
Preverjanje stanja voda – prisotnost planktona ugotavljamo z merjenjem motnosti s pomočjo Secchi diska. Vzorce za taksonomsko analizo jemljemo s planktonskimi mrežami.



Biološki pokazatelji stanja voda so prisotnost in vrstni sestav organizmov ter njihova biomasa.

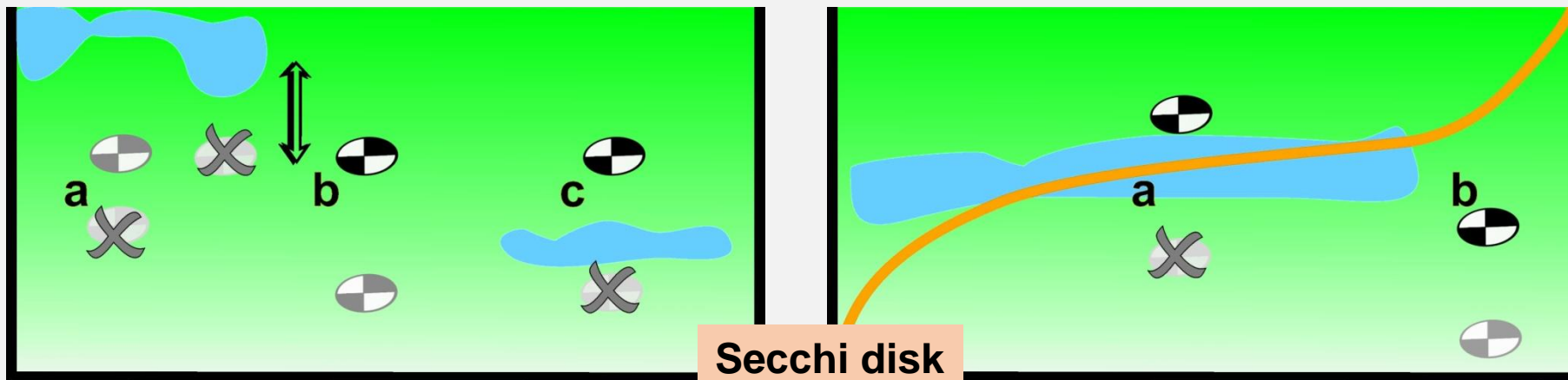


Arbitrarna izbira lokacije pri jemanju vzorcev

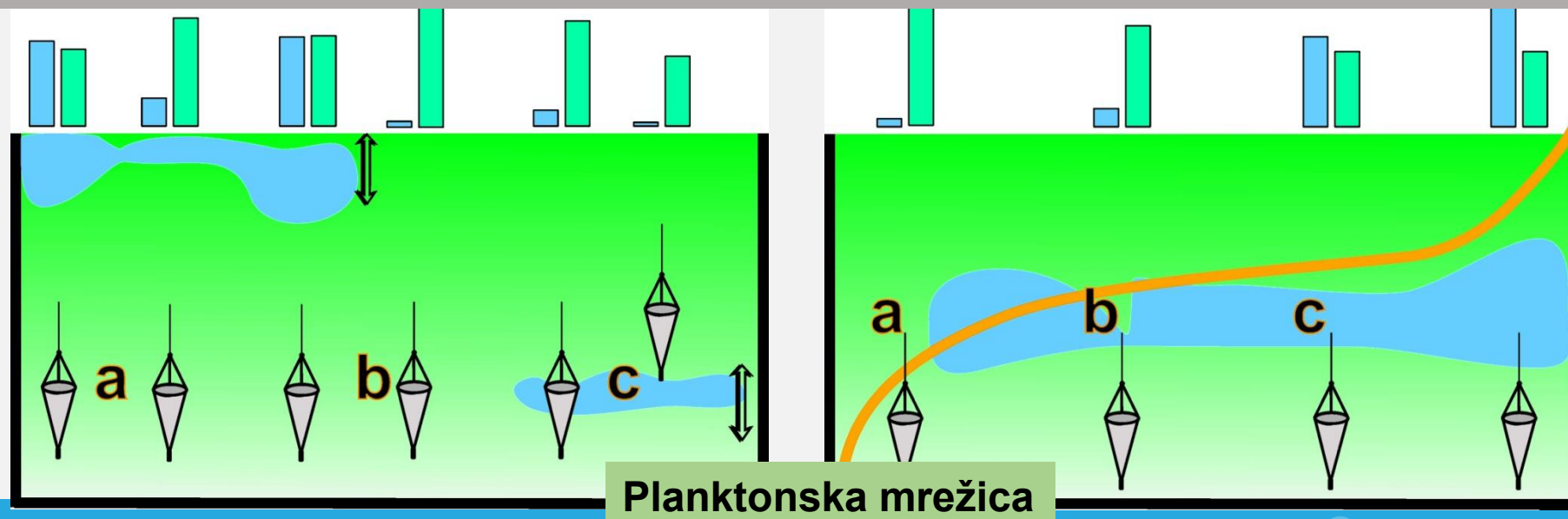




**Cvetenje *Planktothrix rubescens* (*Oscillatoria rubescens*) Blejsko jezero, November 1999.
Fotografija Mirko Kunšič**



Planktonski organizmi niso enakomerno porazdeljeni v vodnem telesu zato tradicionalno vzorčenje mnogokrat ni odraz realnega stanja!



Primer sistema za nadzor biološke kakovosti voda



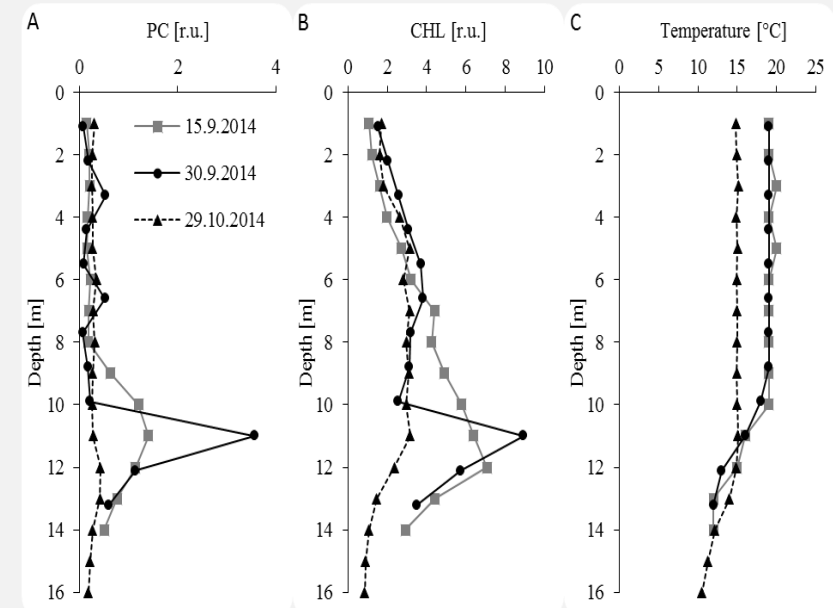
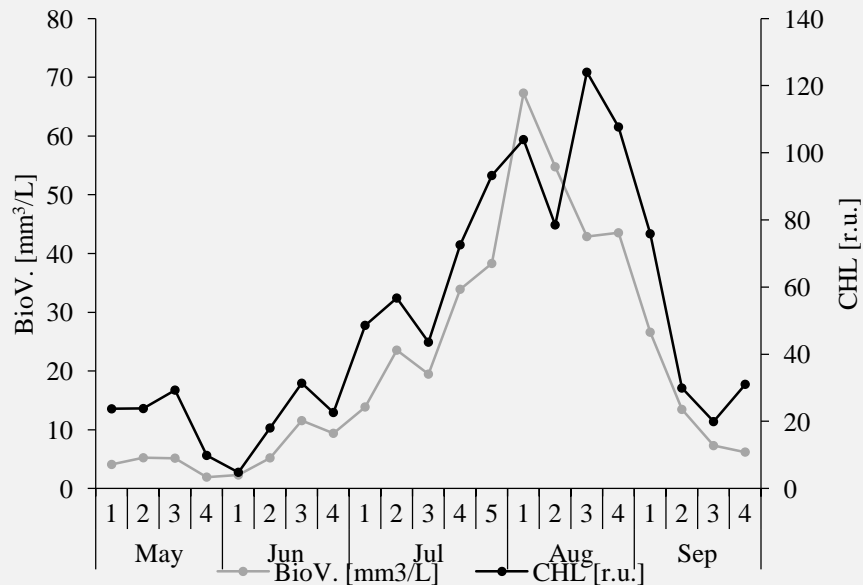
Galilejsko jezero (Kinneret) Izrael

Pomanjkljivosti predpisanega sistema vzorčenja

- Visoko izobražena delovna sila (visoki stroški)
 - arbitrarno jemanje vzorcev
 - zapleteno jemanje vertikalnega profila (senzorski obrat)
 - Sezonsko menjavanje vrstne sestave
- Zamudno delo v laboratoriju (rezultati s velikim časovnim zamikom)
 - zamudno ugotavljanje biomase



Enostavno, hitro in zanesljivo ugotavljanje s pomočjo senzorjev fluorescence





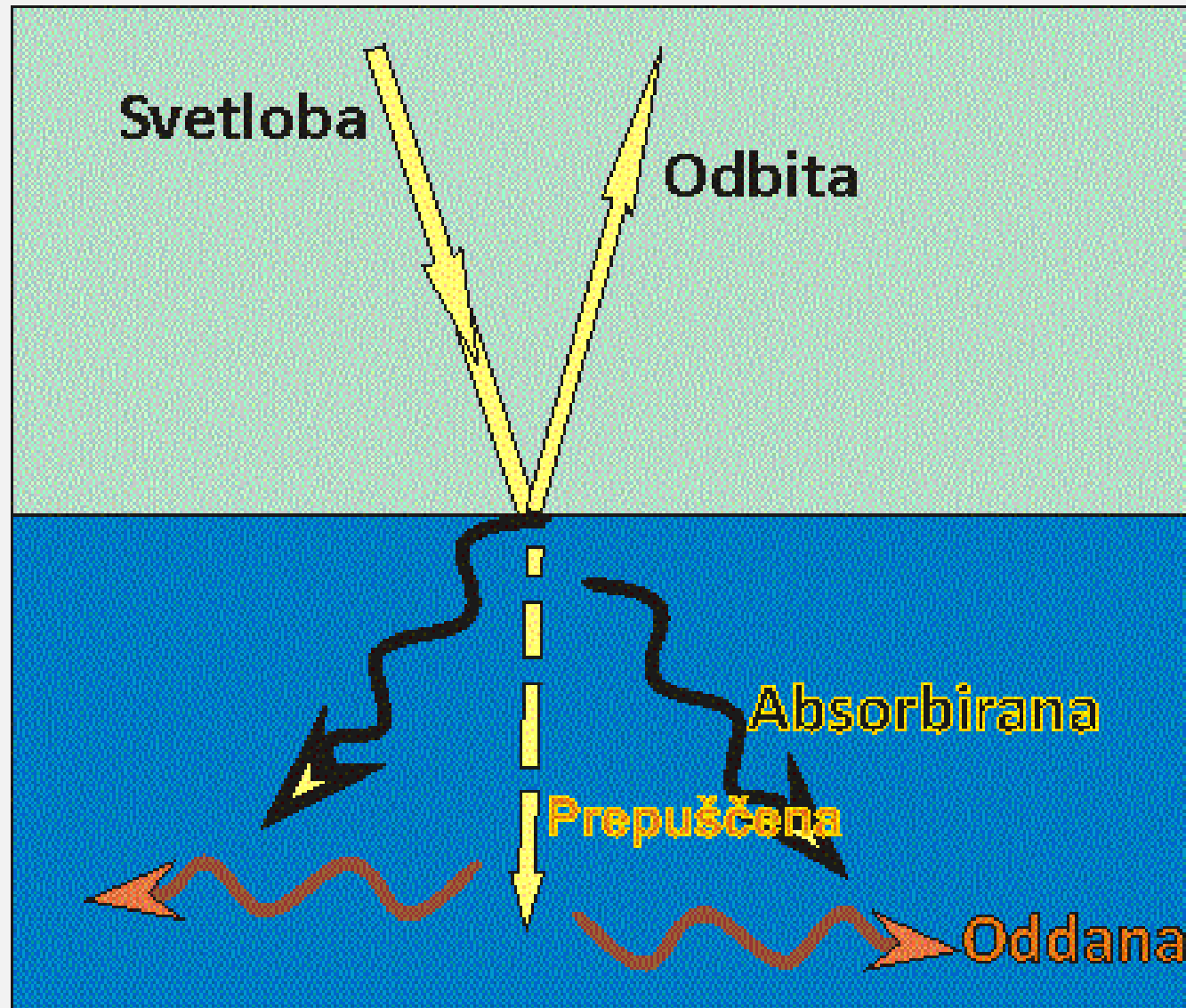
YSI senzorji



Moldaenke FluoroProbe, MFP

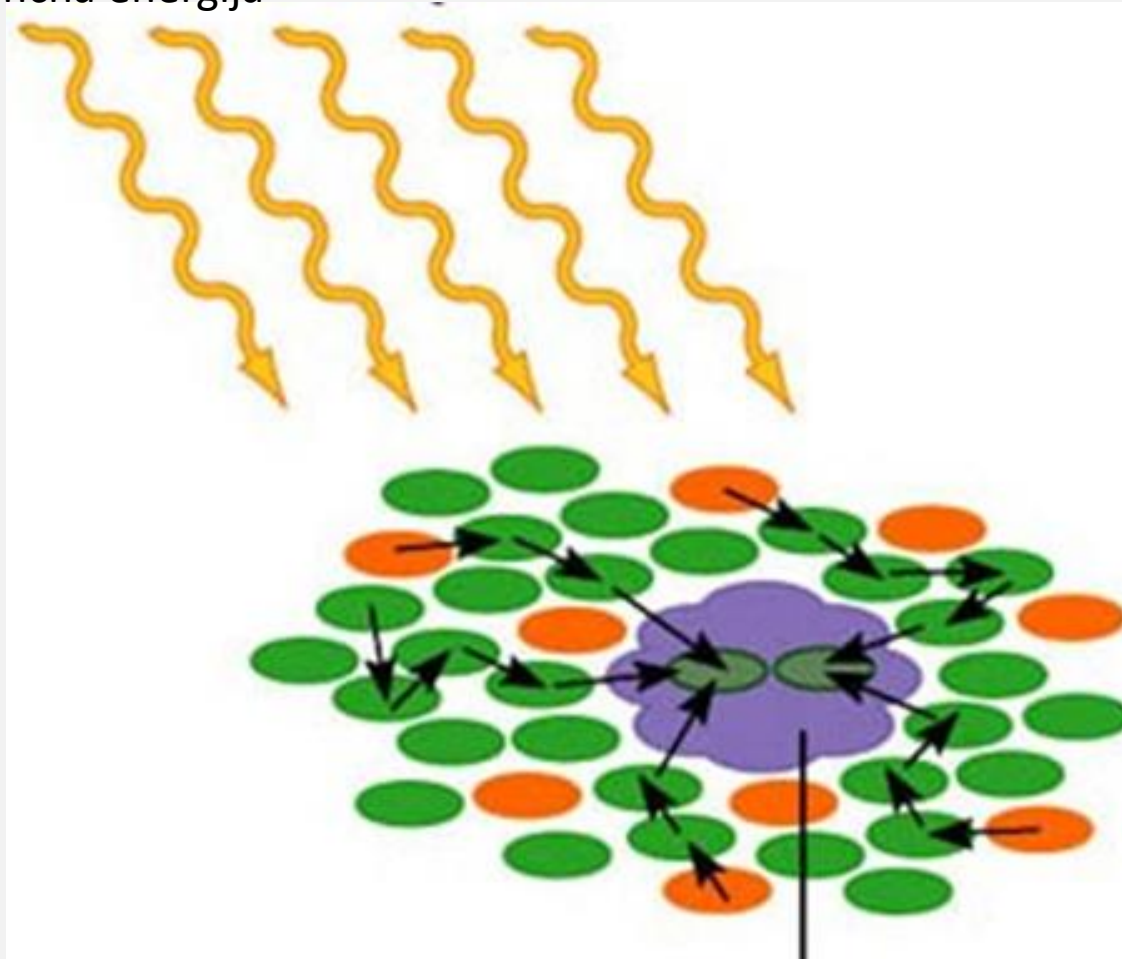


Obnašanje svetlobe pri prodiranju v vodno telo



Sončna energija poganja fotosintezo

Sončna energija

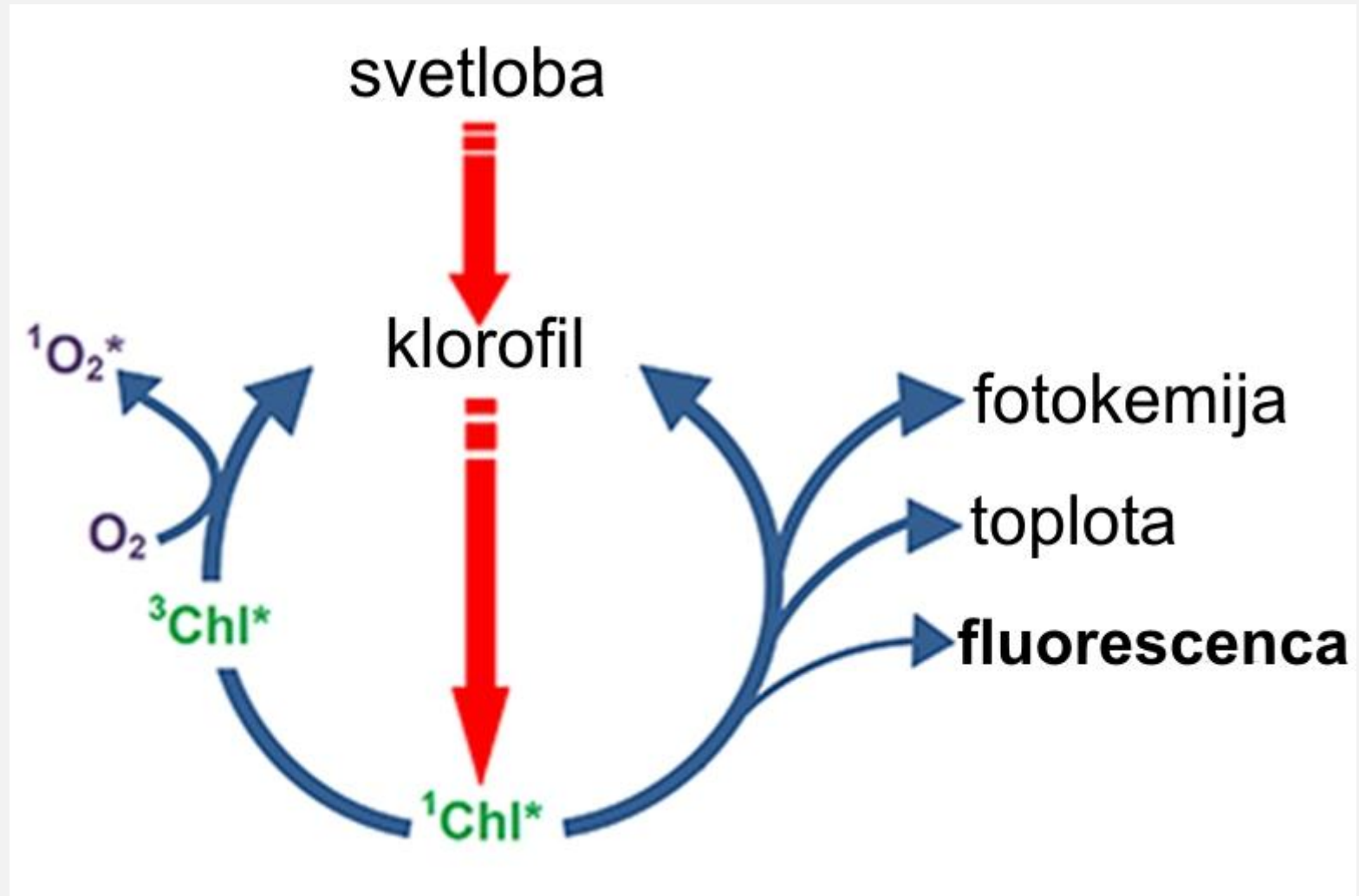


Antenski kompleks

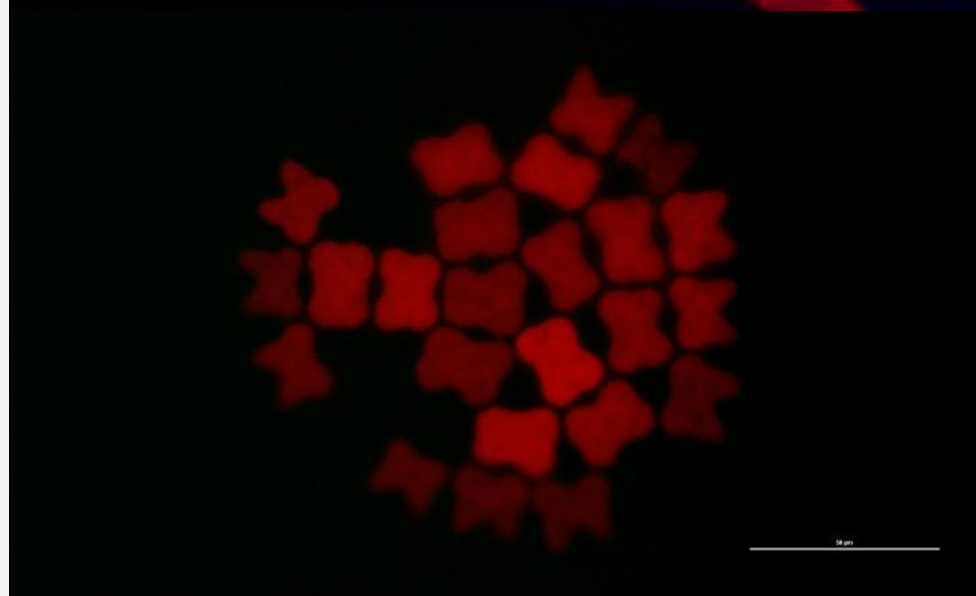
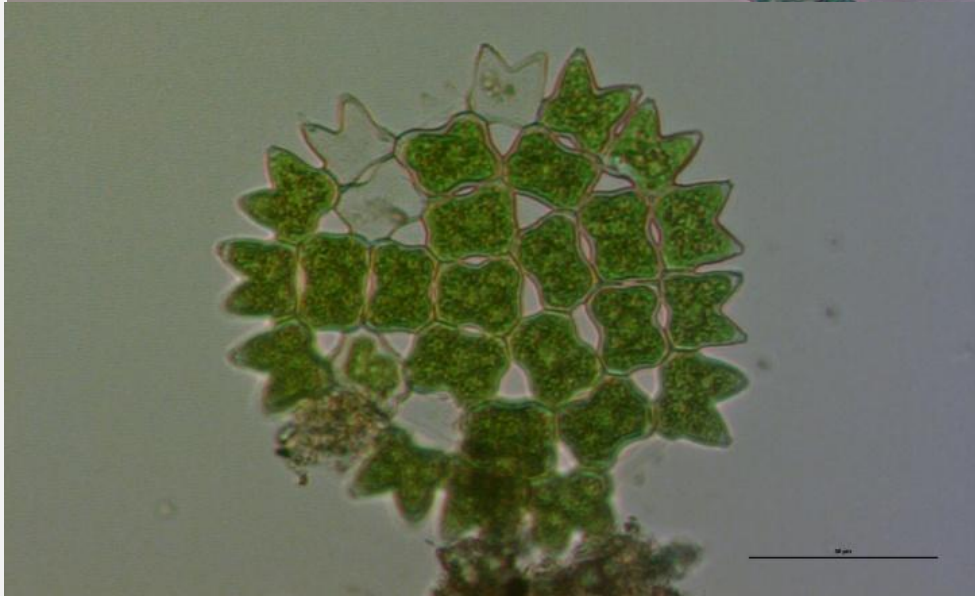
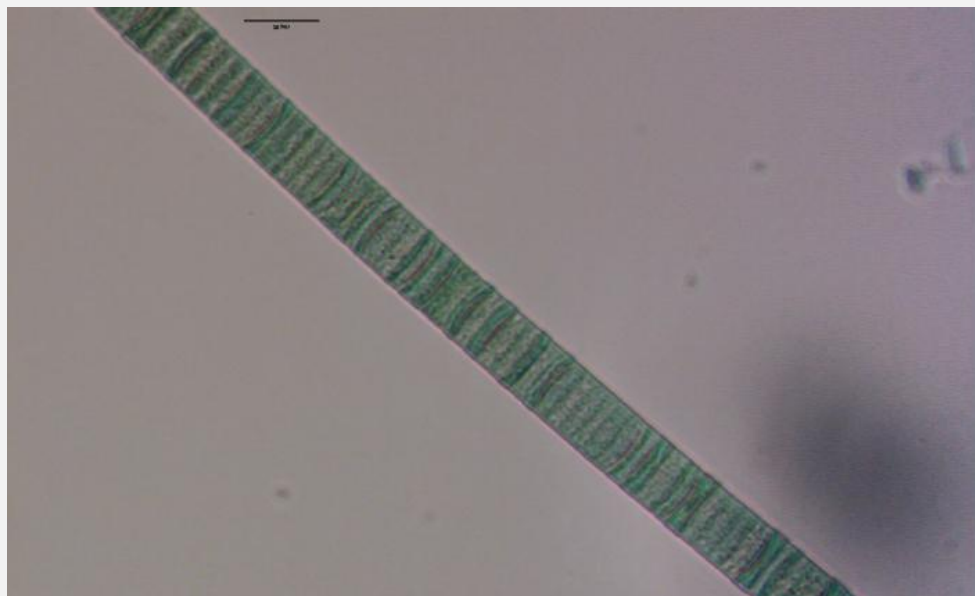
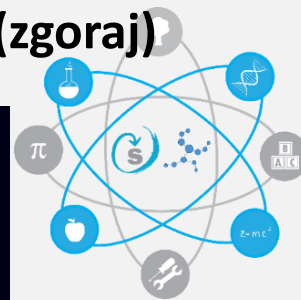
Reakcijski center s *klorofilom a*



Uporaba, pretvorba in poti sončne energije v fotoavtotrofih



Avtofluorescenca pri dveh predstavnikih planktona – zeleni algi (spodaj) in cianobakteriji (zgoraj)

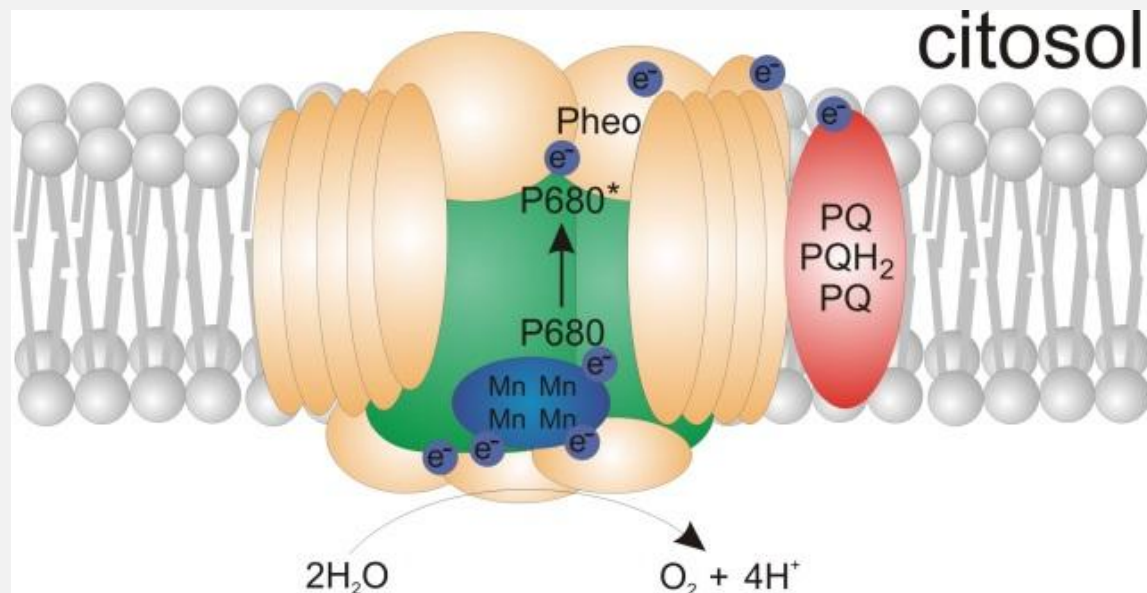


Razlike v zgradbi fotosistemov pri dveh poglavitnih skupinah avtotrofov

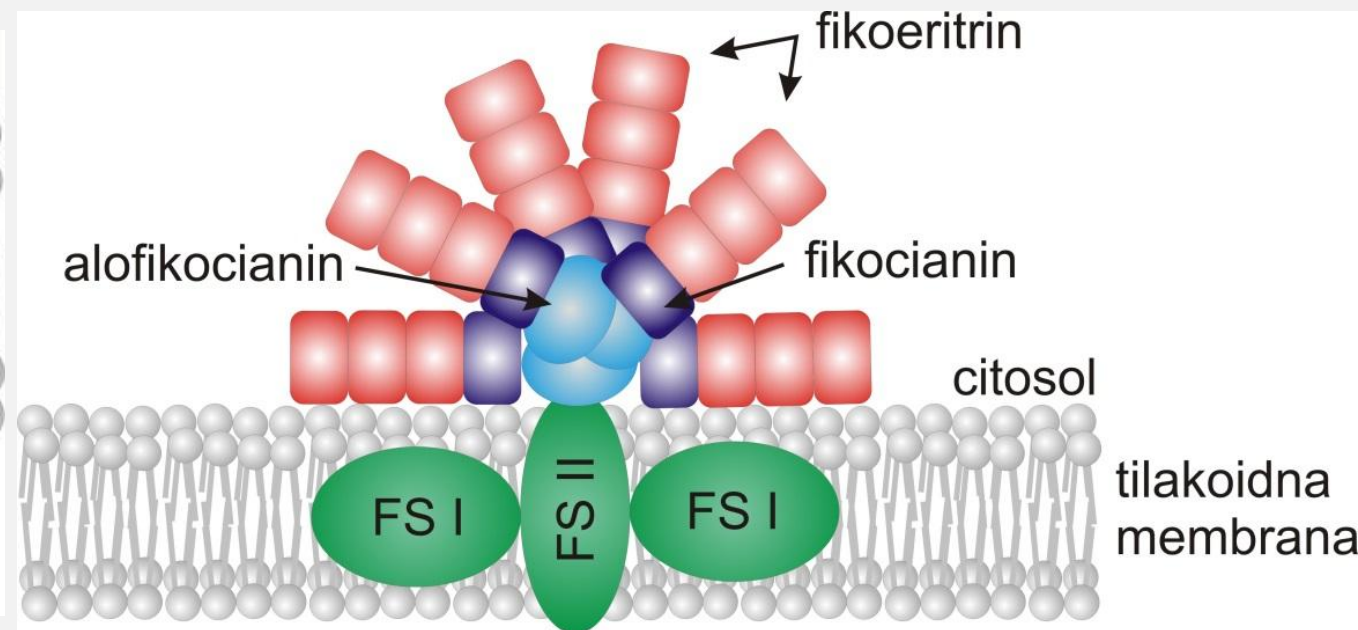


alge

Fotosistem II



cianobakterije

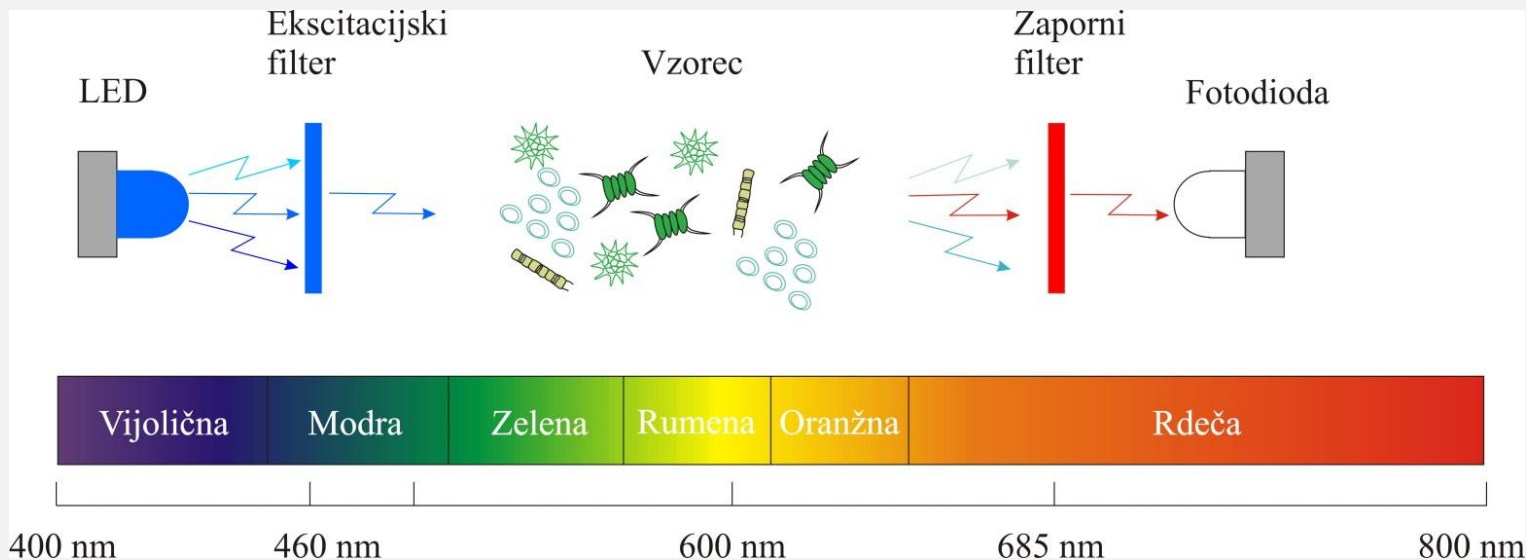


- fikocianin- pomožni fotosintetski pigment
- fluorescenčni senzorji – količinsko ovrednotenje in vpogled v fiziološko stanje

Merjenje avtofluorescence

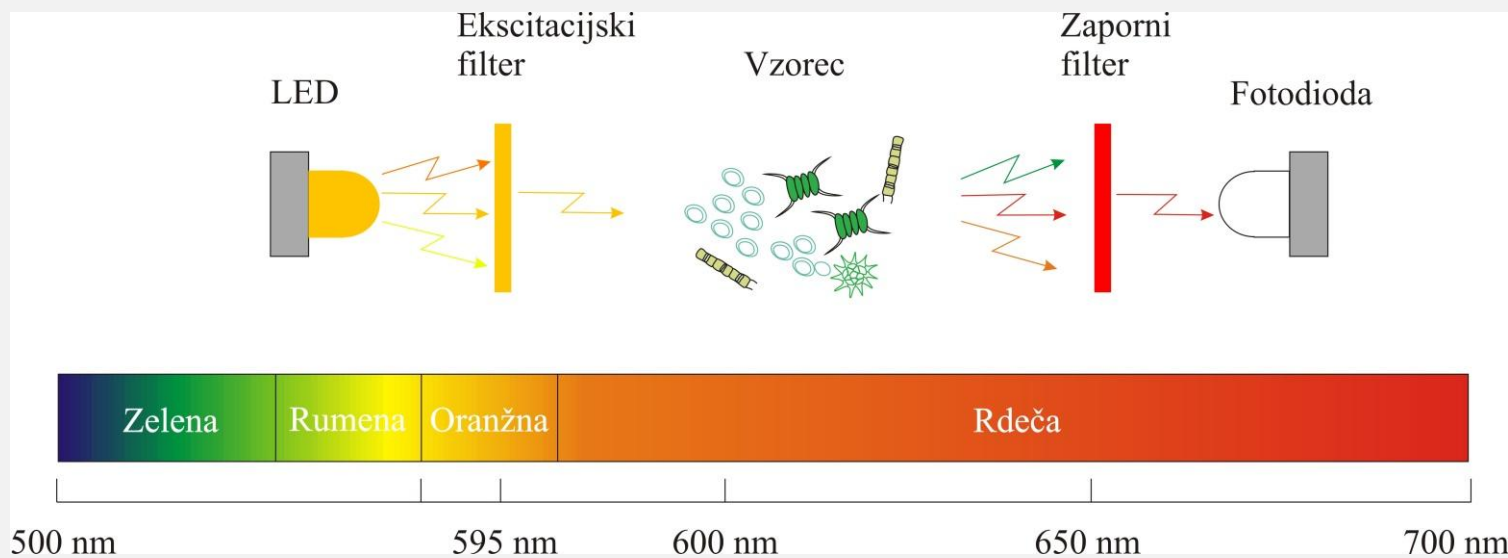


Zaznavanje
fluorescence
klorofila



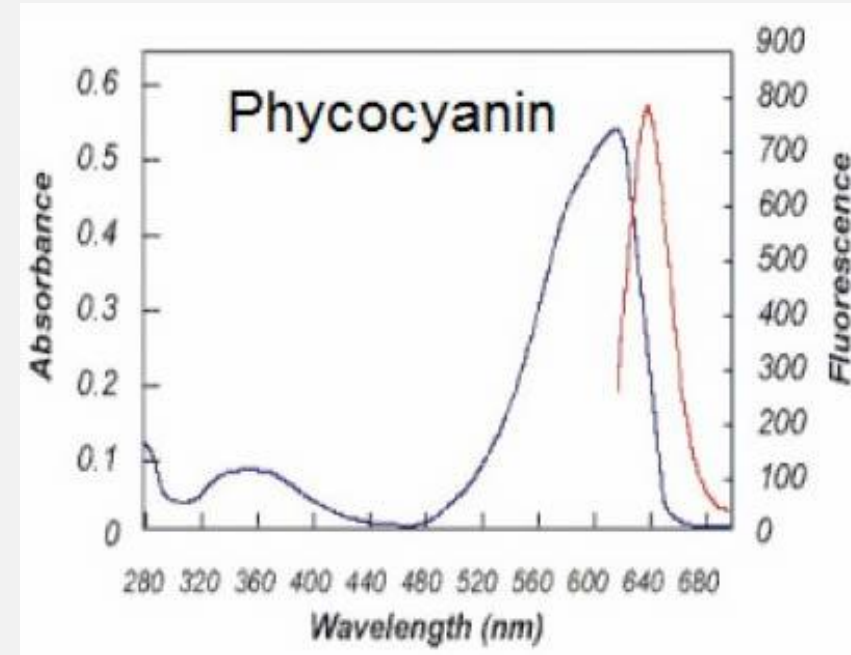
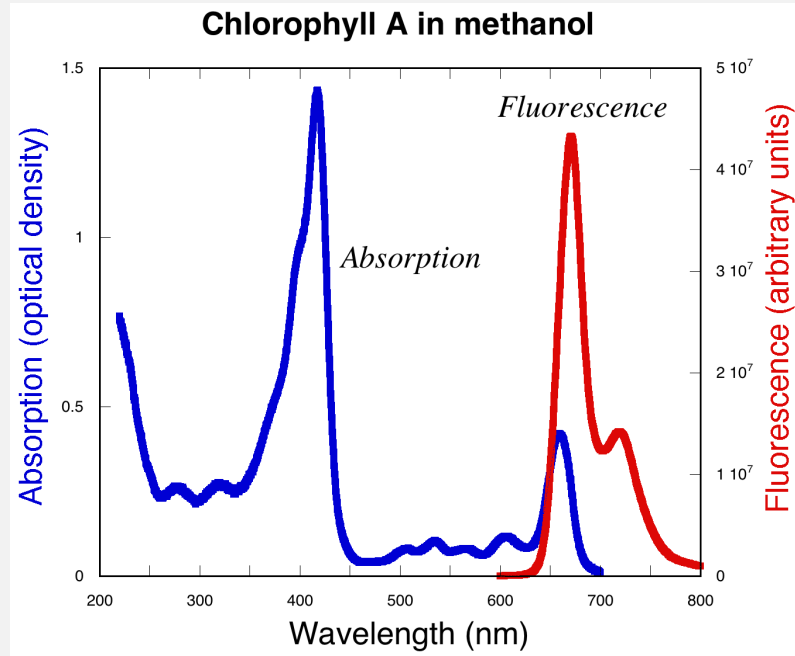
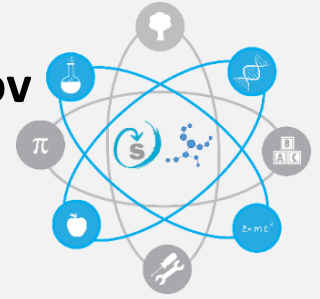
$$E_x = 440 \text{ nm}$$
$$E_m = 685 \text{ nm}$$

Zaznavanje
fluorescence
fikocianina



$$E_x = 630 \text{ nm}$$
$$E_m = 660 \text{ nm}$$

Fluorescenca ftopigmentov kot osnova za zaznavanje in razločevanje planktonskih avtotrofov





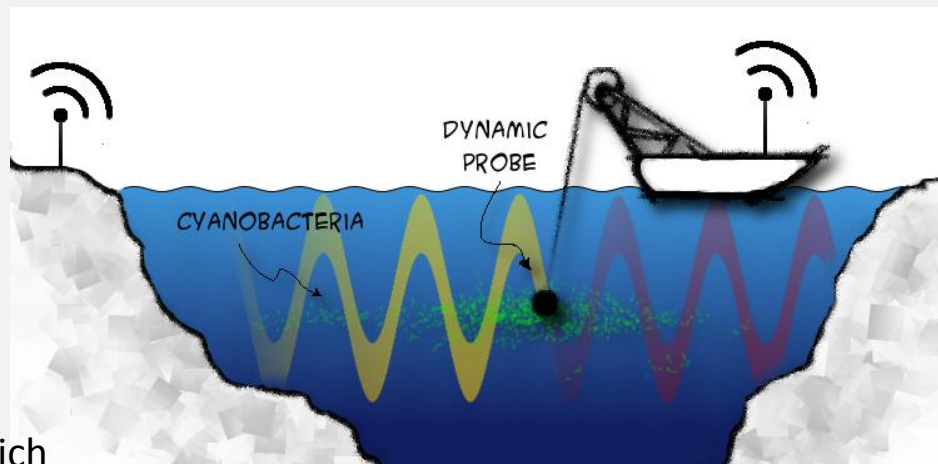
Morska biološka postaja Piran (NIB)

Boja Vida

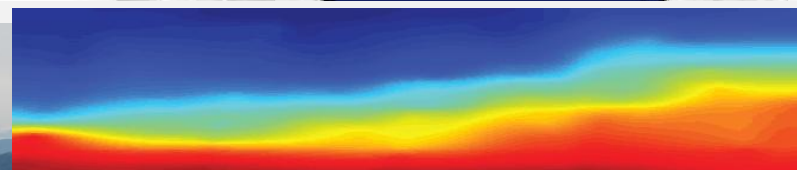


<http://www.nib.si/mbp/en/buoy/data/buoy-time-series-data>

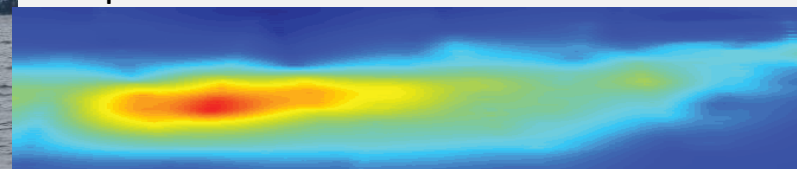
ASV na Zuriškem jezeru



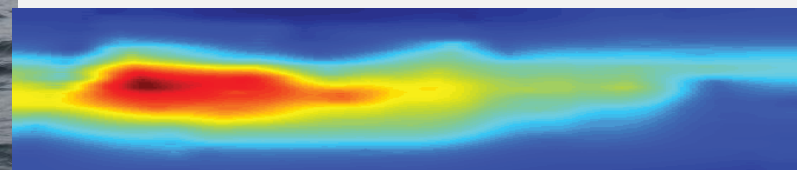
Baumann and Baur, ETH Zurich



Temperatura

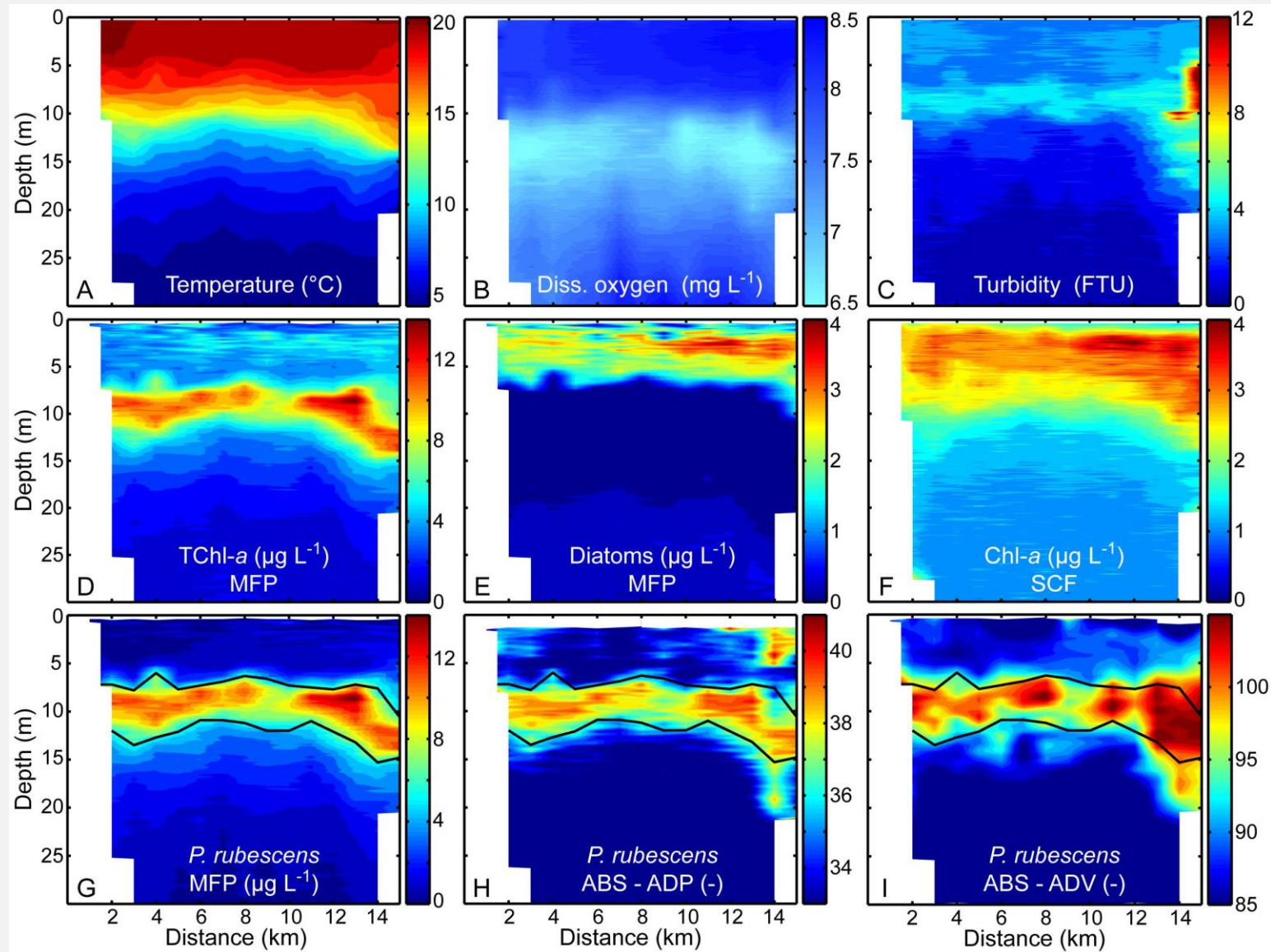


Planktothrix rubescens



Planktothrix rubescens – transect 2

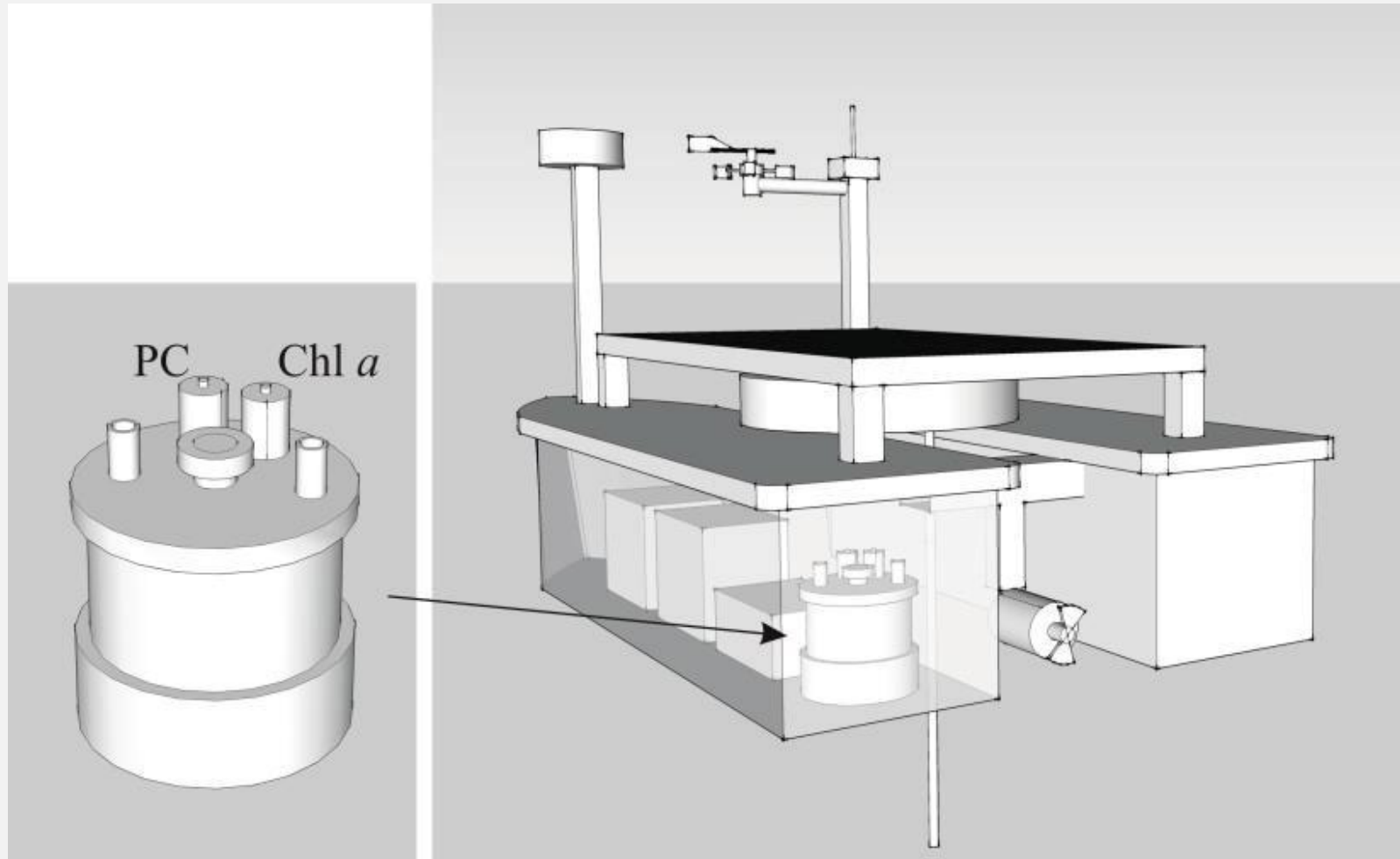




Jezero Ammer – optična in akustična
 (Moldaenke FluoroProbe, MFP)

(Hofmann and Peeters, 2013, PlosOne)

Načrt za izvedbo avtonomnega plovila s komoro za zaznavanje škodljivih cvetenj fito- in bakterioplanktonskih Organizmov (ARHEL d.o.o. in NIB, Ljubljana)



Rozina *et al.*, 2015

Nacionalni inštitut za biologijo Ljubljana, Ljubljana v sodelovanju z ARHEL d.o.o.

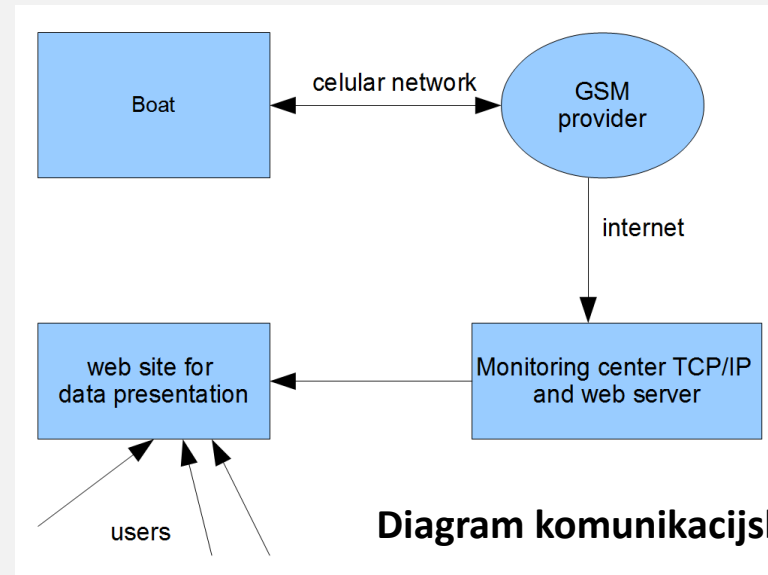


Diagram komunikacijskega sistema

ETABO Monitor

Refresh rate 30 Zoom 18 SUBMIT

Data explanation: v = speed of boat in km/h, T is temperature of sampled water, K is relative concentration of cyanobacteria, ddmmyy, hhhmmss.s

v = 2.8km/h T = 24.2C K = 798% 03/09/12
13:21:16.0
46.06759, 14.46776

Directions Search nearby more

Koseze Pond
Koseze baje

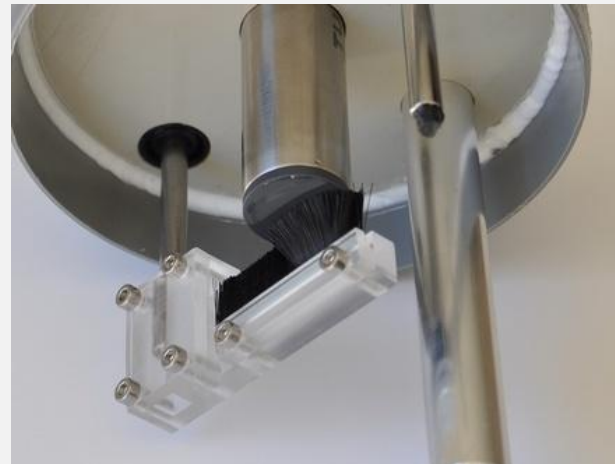
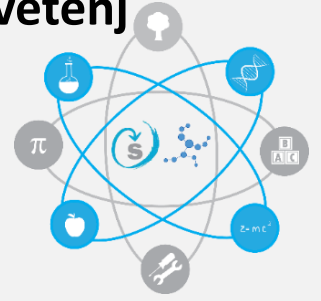
©2012 Google
Imagery ©2012 DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Map data ©2012 Tele Atlas - Terms of Use

Softver



“Nadzorna soba na bajerju Koseze”

Avtonomno plovilo na sončno energijo za zaznavanje in vzorčenje nevarnih cianobakterijskih cvetenj

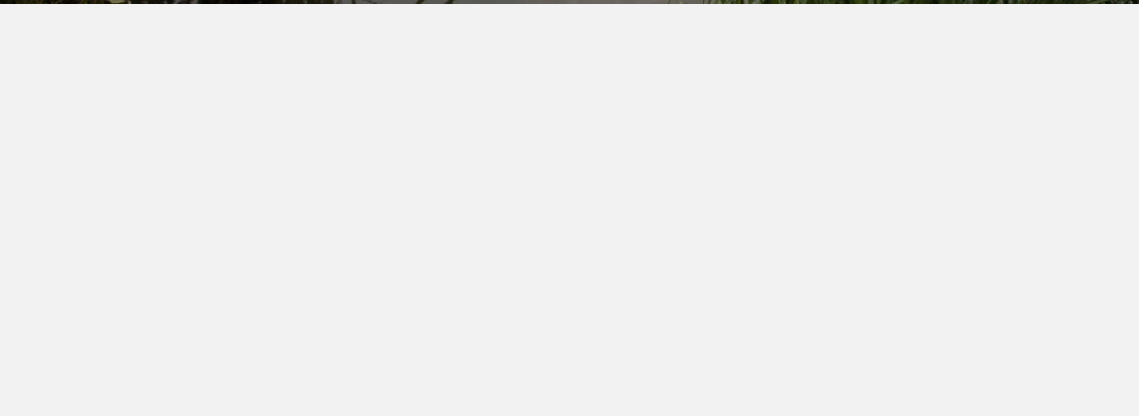




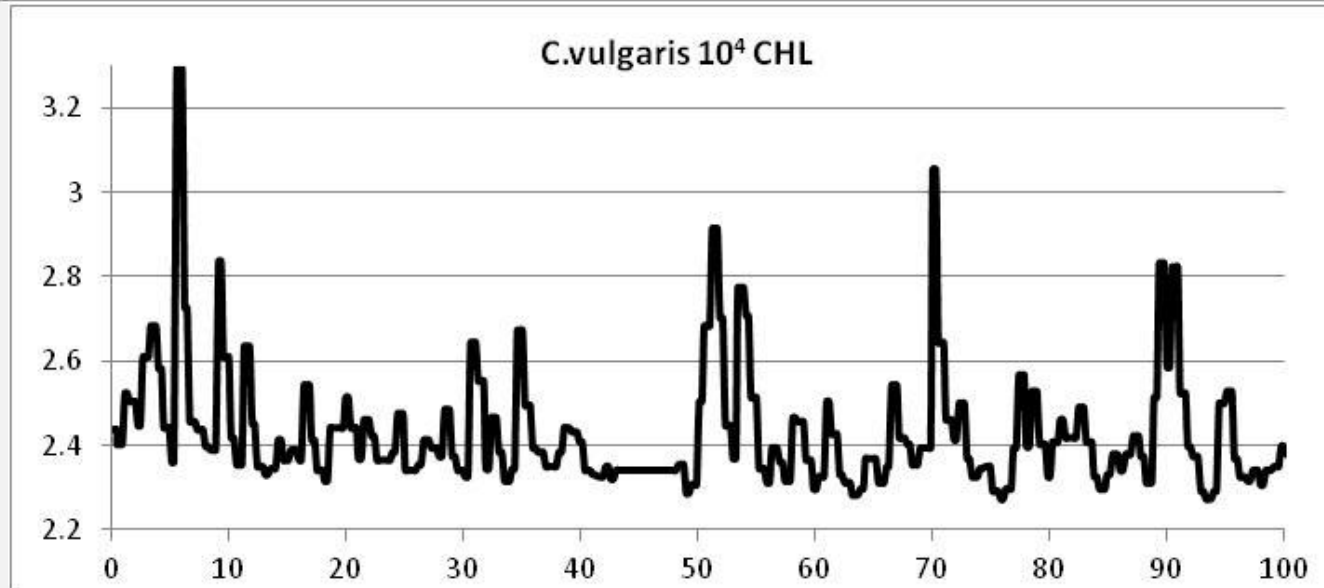
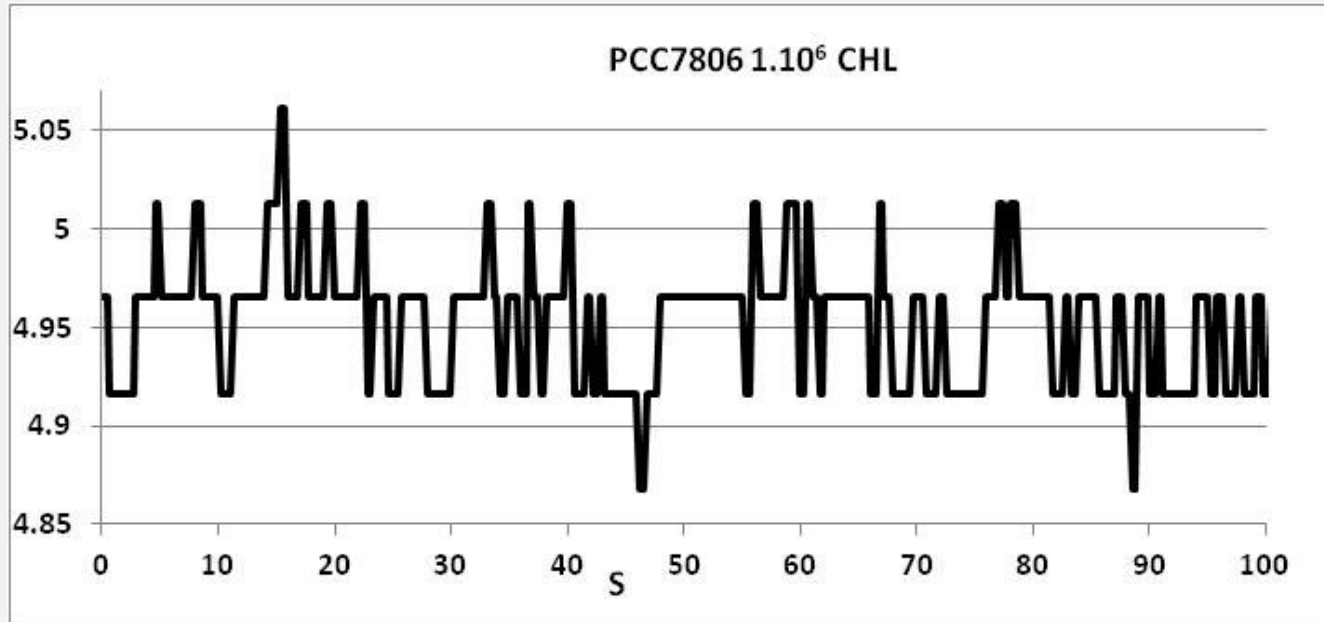
Avtonomno plovilo ver.2



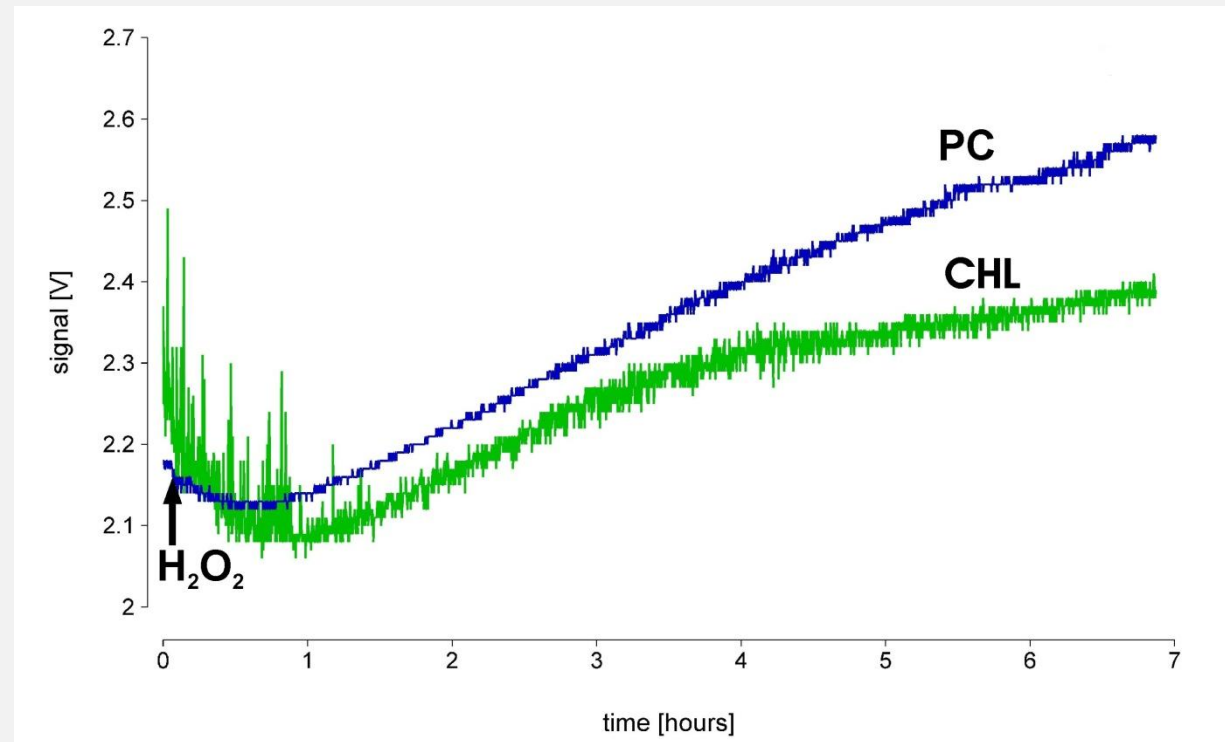
Koseški bajer – vklapljanje pristana v okolje



Nova metoda in sistem za zaznavanje koncentracije mikrodelcev v suspenziji in njihove morfološke in fiziološke značilnosti



Zaznavanje stresa pri fotoavtotrofih s pomočjo sistema senzorjev fluorescence

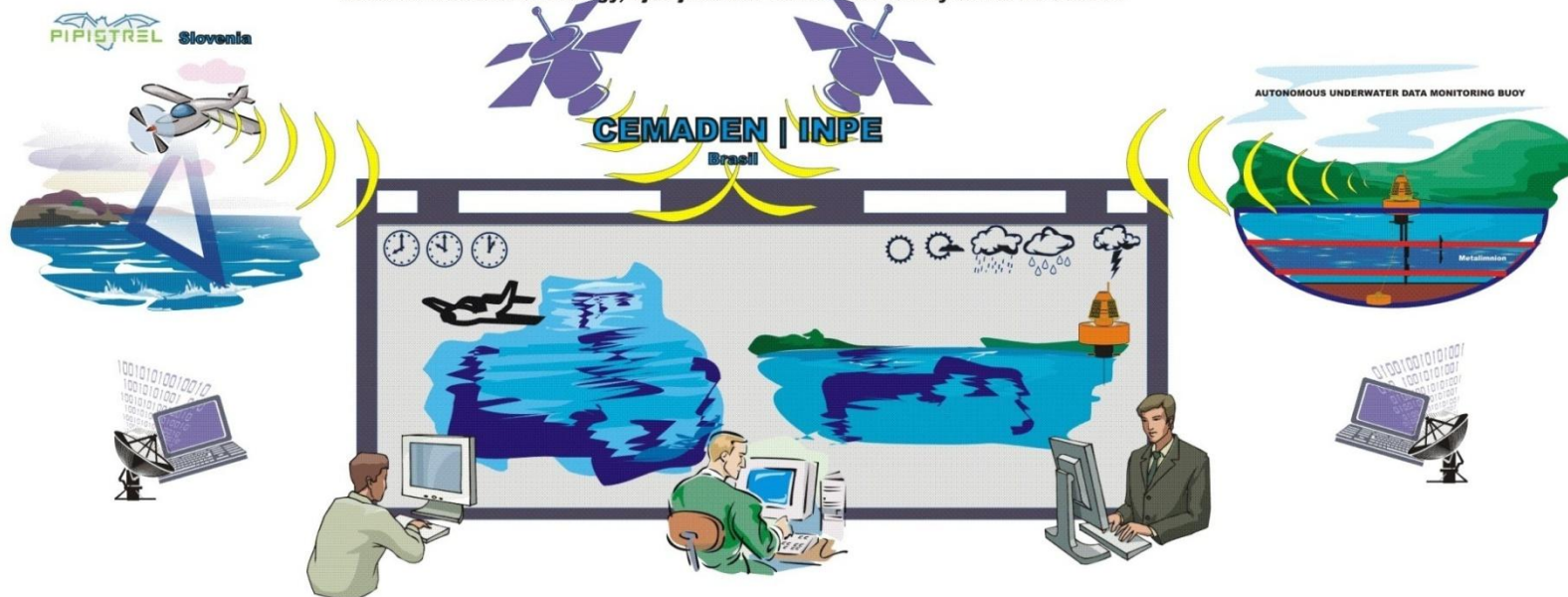


Primer predstavitve celovite rešitve monitoringa škodljivih cvetenj.

V okviru obiska gospodarske delegacije R. Slovenije v Sao Paulu (Brazilija). Predstavitelj: Prof.dr. Bojan Sedmak

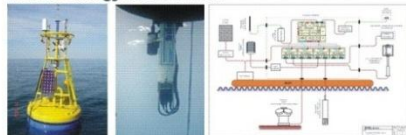
bojan.sedmak@nib.si

MONITORING, CONTROL AND MITIGATION OF HARMFUL PHYTOPLANKTON BLOOMS
 Close-range and remote sensing for early warning and mitigation of human and environmental health
 National Institute of Biology, Ljubljana and Federal University of Rio De Janeiro



Departments:

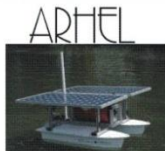
Dept. Genetic Toxicology and Cancer Biology
 Know-how
 20 years experience in biotoxins detection in marine and freshwater environment and organisms
 Marine Biology Station Piran



Know-how
 Oceanographic buoy design
 Over 10 year experience in remote sensing
 Dept. Biotechnology and Systems Biology
Know-how
 Concentration and detection of pathogenic viruses

Slovenian partners:

Know-how
PIPISTREL
 Aircraft suitable for remote sensing



Know-how:
 Solar energy powered autonomous platform
 Patent application: P- 201200026
Know-how
ETABO d.o.o.
 Development of low cost phycocyanin probe



Instituto de Biofisica Carlos Chagas Filho (IBCCF)

Intercalibration of close and remote data with results from the environment and data processing

Brazilian Partners:

CEMADEN

Brazilian Centre for Monitoring and Warnings of Natural Disasters
 Centro Nacional de Monitoramento e Alertas de Desastros Naturais
 Remote sensing and data processing

INPE

National Institute for Space Research
 Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais

FGV | EMAP

Fundação Getulio Vargas | Escola de Matematica Aplicada
 Mathematical modeling and economic indicators

INMETRO

National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology
 Instituto Nacional de Metrologia, Qualidade e Tecnologia



Benefits:

The increase in human and environmental health.

The system is applicable to freshwater and marine environments. Monitoring of harmful algal blooms (HAB, CyanoHAB) Can be used to detect oil spills.

Target markets:

Brasil
 China
 Israel