Lecture 4 - Ecosystems and Matter Cycling

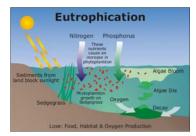
- 1. The Biogeochemical Cycles
- 2. Aquatic Dead Zones
- 3. Eutrophication and Harmful Algal Blooms in Lake Erie

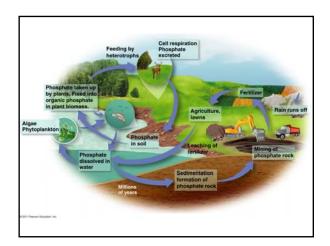
Key Concepts

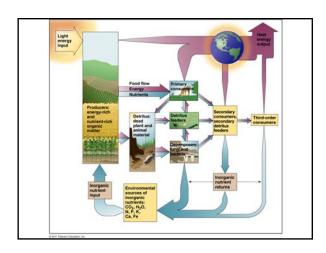
- Eutrophication: what is it and its causes
- The impacts of human activity on the flow of nutrients
- Aquatic Dead zones: what are they, examples
- Eutrophication in Lake Erie: history, sources, algae involved, issues

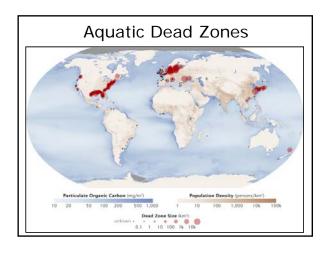
What is Eutrophication?

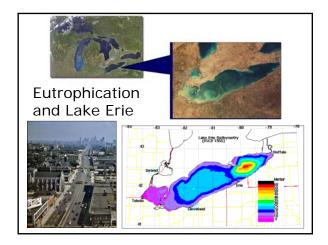
 Natural process of nutrient enrichment of water bodies that:

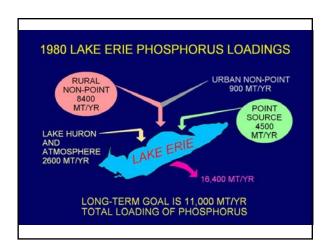


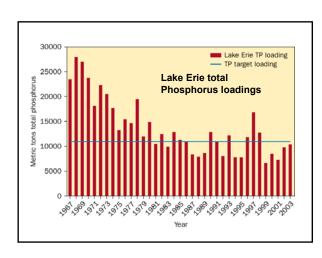


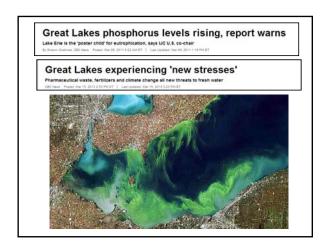


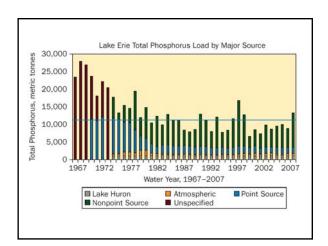


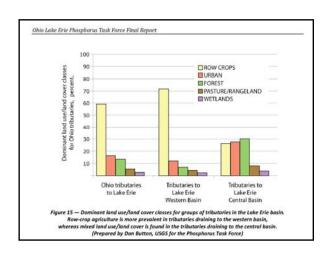




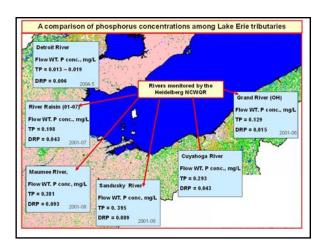


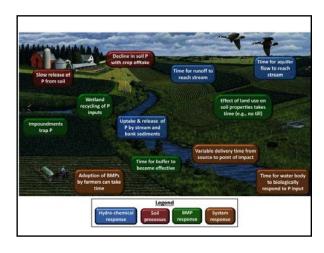










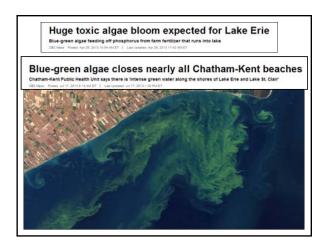














Stunning NASA photos spotlight algal blooms in Lake	Erie
Lake St. Clair	

Algae growth in Lake Erie could rival record-breaking 2011 bloom, scientists predic



Conclusion

- Eutrophication is a nutrient enrichment in a body water, that encourages the increased growth of phytoplankton
- The rate of eutrophication has considerably increased due to human activity
- Lake Erie has been particularly impacted by this phenomenon, with large blooms of toxic blue-green algae in the summer, in recent years

Things to Consider

- 1. What are the main socio-economic impacts of the algal blooms in the Great Lakes?
- 2. How can eutrophication be controlled around the Great Lakes?
- 3. Is dilution of aquatic contaminants always the solution to pollution?

TO DO!

- 1. Next lecture: Video Story of Stuff
- Questions will be posted on A2L
- 1. Tutorials start <u>this week</u> :Bring a copy of the Group Discussion Answer Sheet