

Starting Questions

- 1. What is Chlorophyll?
- 2. Why do we measure it?

Measuring Chl a

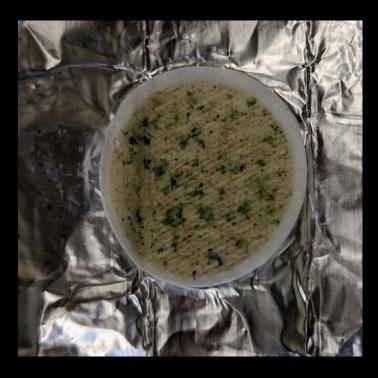
- 1. Filter
- 2. Extract
- 3. Fluorometer
- 4. Acidification
- 5. Back calculate to account for extraction process













250 ml 250 ml 250 ml

Transport

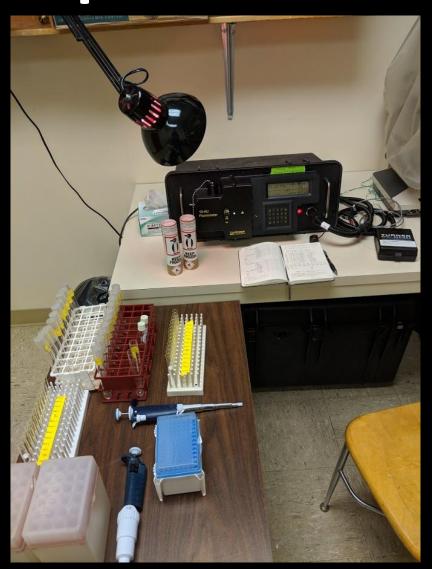


Extract in Ethanol or Acetone for 24 hrs





Read samples on a Fluorometer



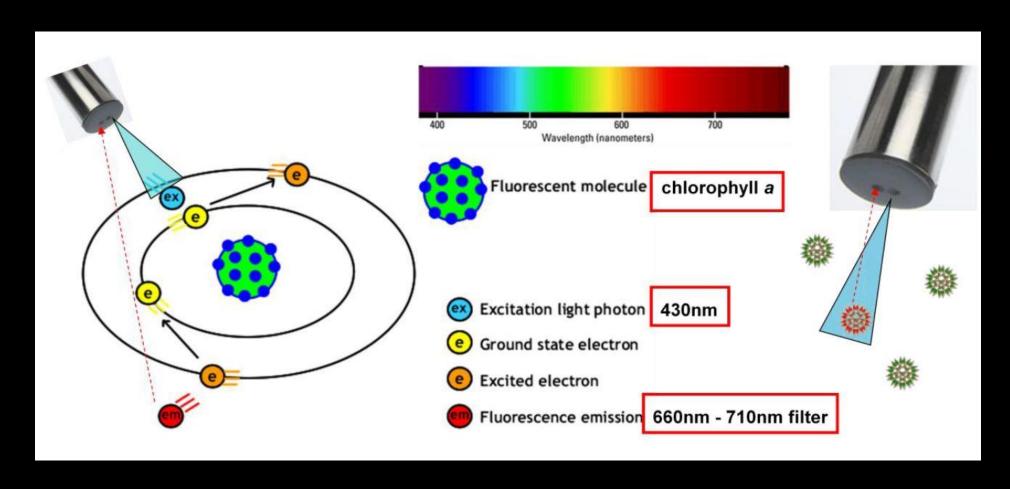
How does a Fluorometer work?

Fluorometers measure 'Fluorescence'

How does a Fluorometer work?

- Fluorometers measure 'Fluorescence'
- Fluorescence is when a compound absorb a specific wavelength of light and almost instantaneously emits a longer wavelength of light

How does a Fluorometer work?



Our fluorometer is "shooting" 440nm and "reading" 685nm

Acidification

Separates the intact algae from the "dead pieces" by converting *Chlorophyll* to *Chlorophyllide*.

Chlorophyllide does not fluores.

Fluorescence measures Chlorophyll and Phaeophytin

Chlorophyll = Living and contributing to the system



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Chlorophyll = Living and contributing to the system



Phaeophytin = Chemical compound in Photosystem II



Pre-Acidification



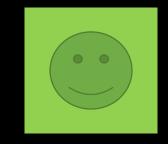












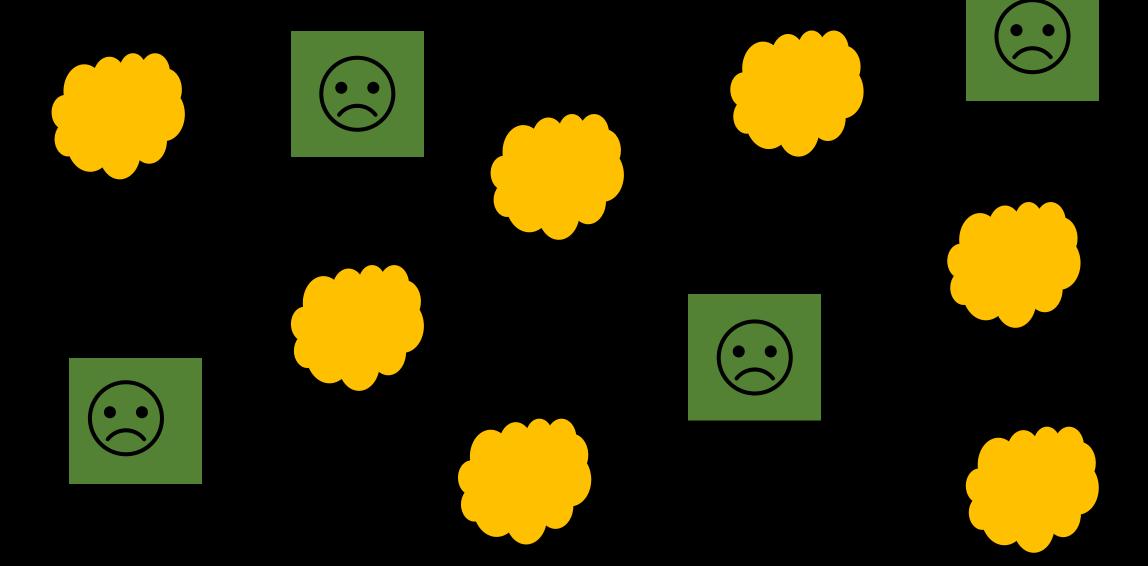




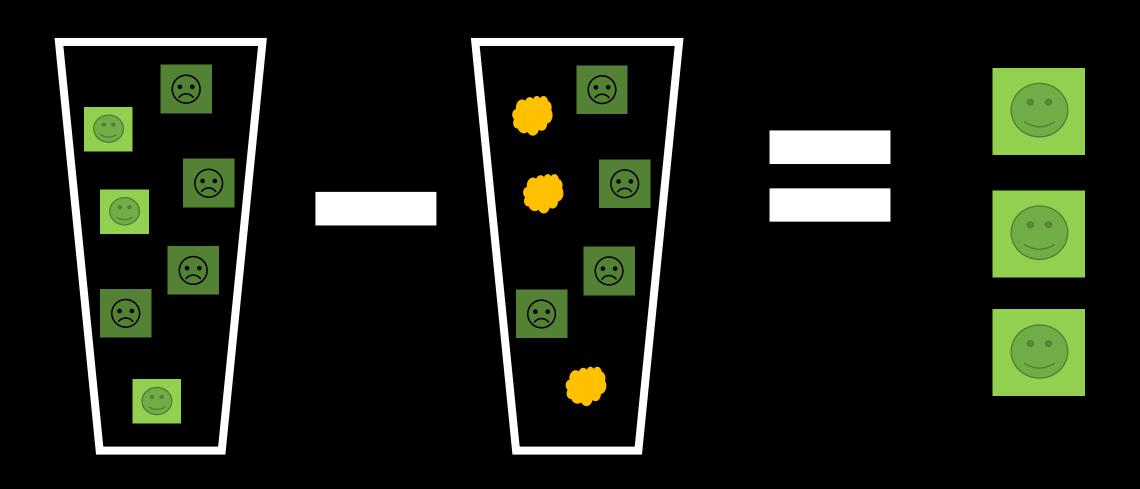




Post-Acidification



Pre-Acidification - Post-Acidification = Chl a



Final Calculations

Volume of water filtered (ml)

Concentration Factor

Volume of extraction liquid used (ml)

Final Calculations

Volume of water filtered (ml)

Volume of extraction liquid used (ml)

Concentration Factor

(Pre-Acid) – (Post-Acid)

Concentration Factor

Final Chl a ($\mu g/L$)

Conclusion Questions

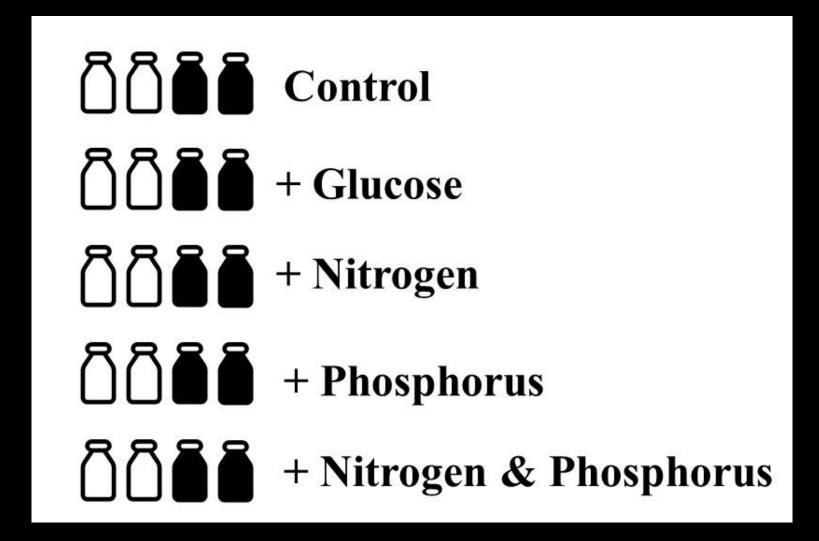
1. What are the basic steps in measuring Chlorophyll *a*?

Conclusion Questions

- 1. What are the basic steps in measuring Chlorophyll *a*?
- 2. What is the difference between Chlorophyll, Chlorophyllide and Phaeophytin?

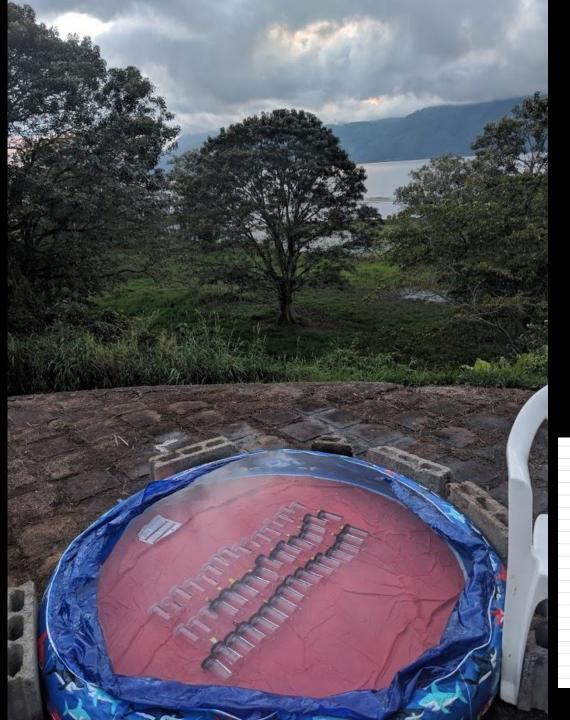
Conclusion Questions

- 1. What are the basic steps in measuring Chlorophyll *a*?
- 2. What is the difference between Chlorophyll, Chlorophyllide and Phaeophytin?
- 3. Briefly explain the acidification step.



- Very similar to the Metabolism Lab but instead of measuring GPP, NEP and Respiration, we measure Chl a.
- Can be done in the lab an in the field.





Nutrient Enrichment Bioassay: Honduras style

Ctl	Ctl	N 1	NP 10	P 10	P 1	N 2	Ctl	P 2	N 10	N 5	P 5	NP 10	Ctl	NP 2	Ctl
NP 2	N 5	Ctl	P 1	NP 10	NP 2	N 10	P 5	P 10	N 1	Ctl	P 2	N 2	NP 10	Ctl	Ctl
Ctl	P 10	NP 10	NP 2	Ctl	P 2	P 5	NP 2	NP 2	N 2	N 10	Ctl	P 1	NP 10	N 5	N 1
			Without Grazers												
						Controls		1 times		2 times		5 times		10 times	
								•				•		•	
			Plus N			•		•		•		•		•	
								•		•		•		•	
						•		•		•		•		•	
			Plus P			•		•		•		•		•	
						•		•		•		•		•	
			Plus N and P							•				•	
										•				•	
										•				•	

1. What questions can we answer with nutrient bioassays?

Global analysis of nitrogen and phosphorus limitation of primary producers in freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems

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Abstract

The cycles of the key nutrient elements nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) have been massively altered by anthropogenic activities. Thus, it is essential to understand how photosynthetic production across diverse ecosystems is, or is not, limited by N and P. Via a large-scale meta-analysis of experimental enrichments, we show that P limitation is equally strong across these major habitats and that N and P limitation are equivalent within both terrestrial and freshwater systems. Furthermore, simultaneous N and P enrichment produces strongly positive synergistic responses in all three environments. Thus, contrary to some prevailing paradigms, freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are surprisingly similar in terms of N and P limitation.

Keywords

Ecosystem, meta-analysis, nitrogen, nutrient limitation, phosphorus, primary production.

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