

Lecture 3:

Tonight's Assignment: An
introduction to phytoplankton in
Harpwell Sound using the Imaging
Flow CytoBot

PLANKTON

SEA TO SPACE PARTICLE INVESTIGATION + JANUARY 24 TO FEBRUARY 20, 2017

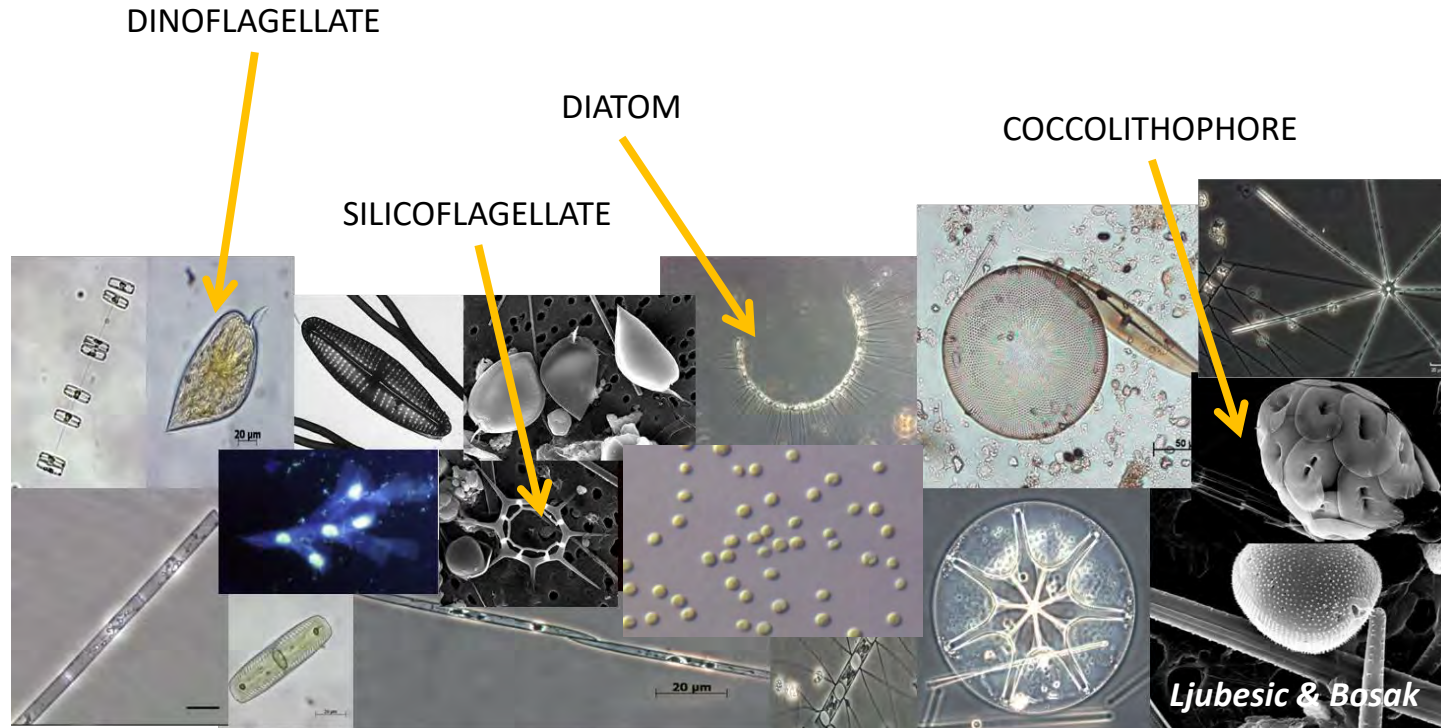


What are
phytoplankton?

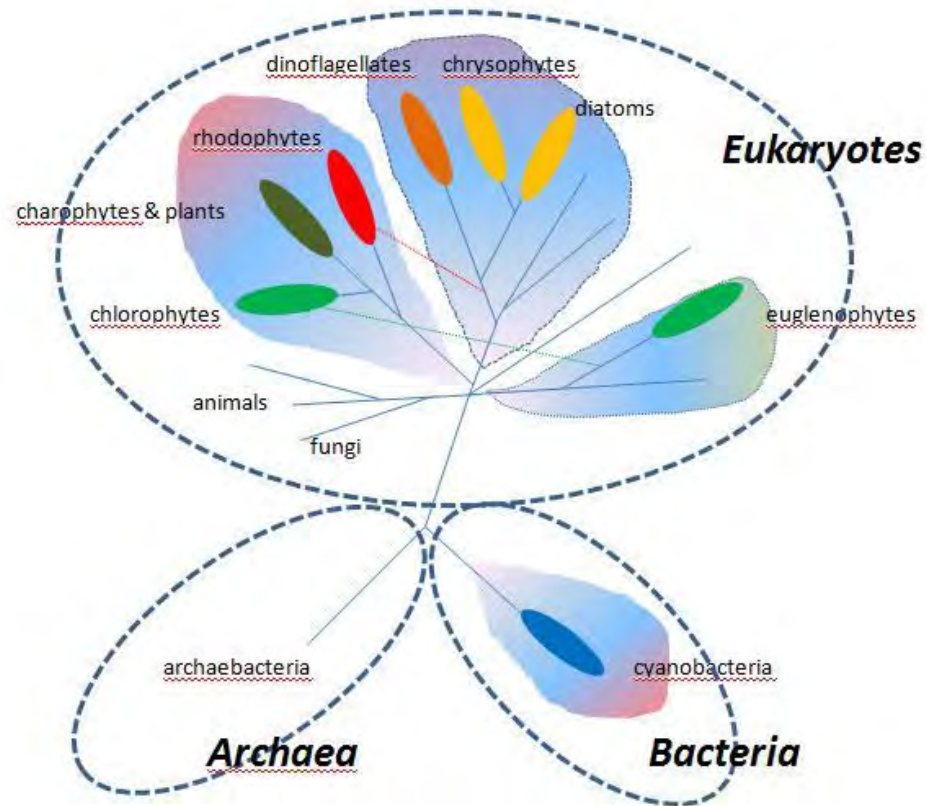
IVONA CETINIĆ
NASA GSFC / USRA

@teuta

PHYTOPLANKTON “drifting plants”, 1887



GREAT GENETIC DIVERSITY OF ORGANISMS THAT INTERACT WITH LIGHT IN THE OCEAN



Keeling et al. 2004
<http://www.diatom.org>

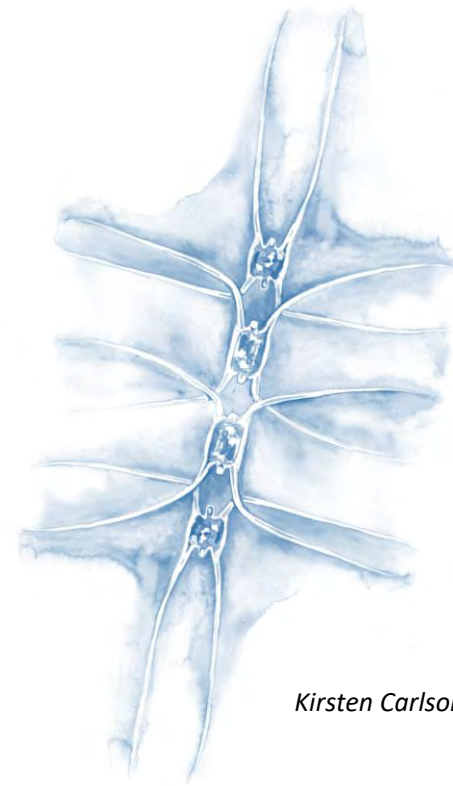
PHYTO

process of photosynthesis:

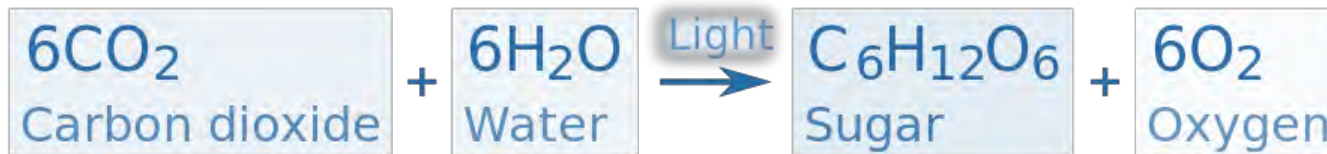
DRAW DOWN CARBON DIOXIDE

***MAKE CARBOHYDRATES
(BASE OF MARINE FOOD WEB)***

PRODUCE OXYGEN



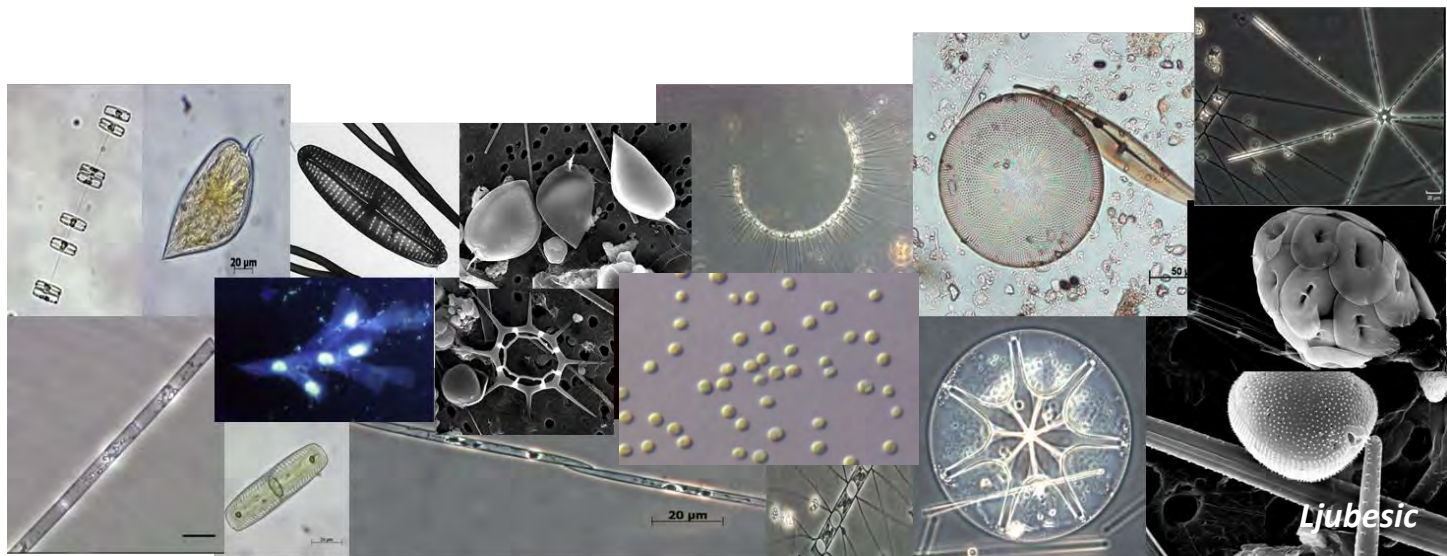
Kirsten Carlson SOI



PHYTOPLANKTON

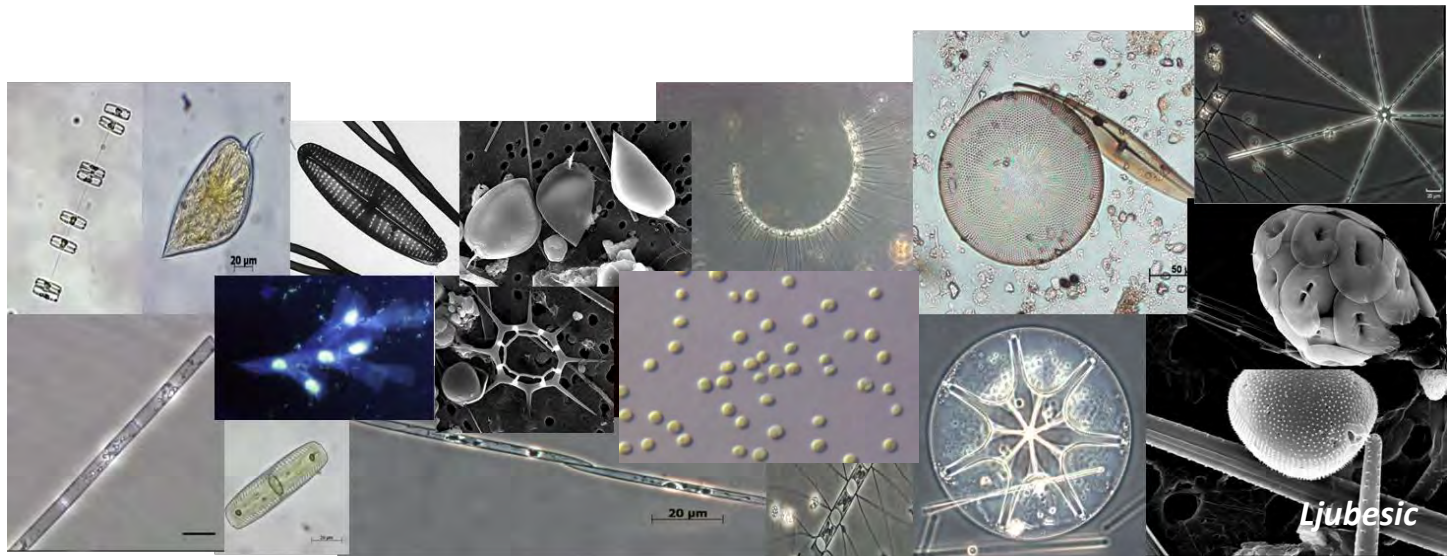
Many shapes, colors and sizes..

...that define their role in marine ecosystem and oceanic elemental cycles

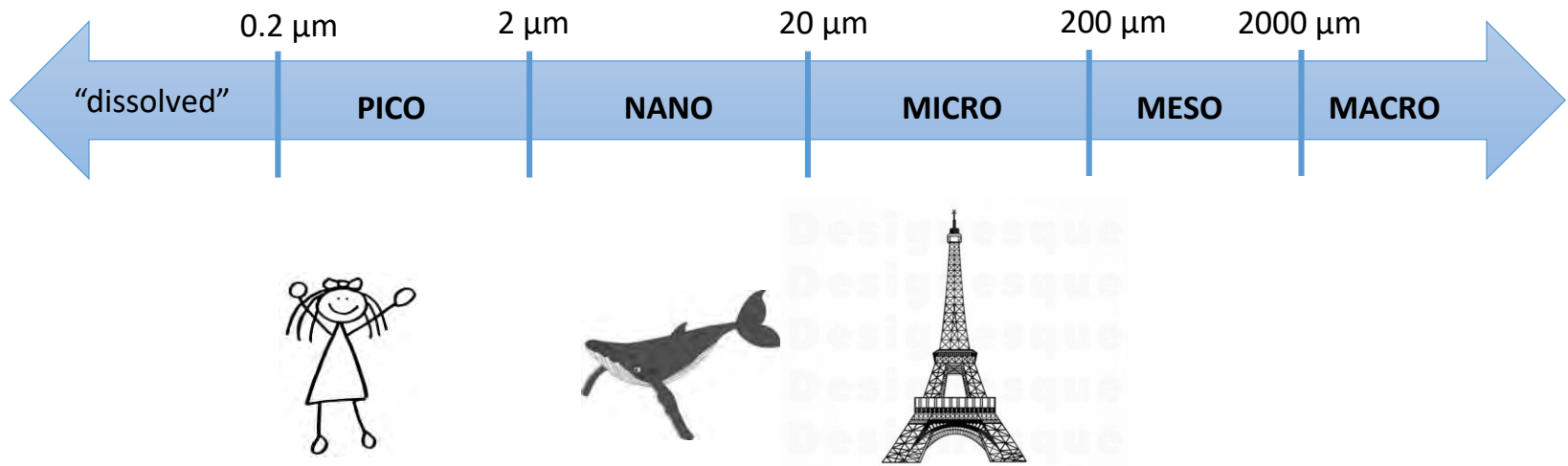


PHYTOPLANKTON

***Many shapes, colors and sizes..
...that define their optical signal***

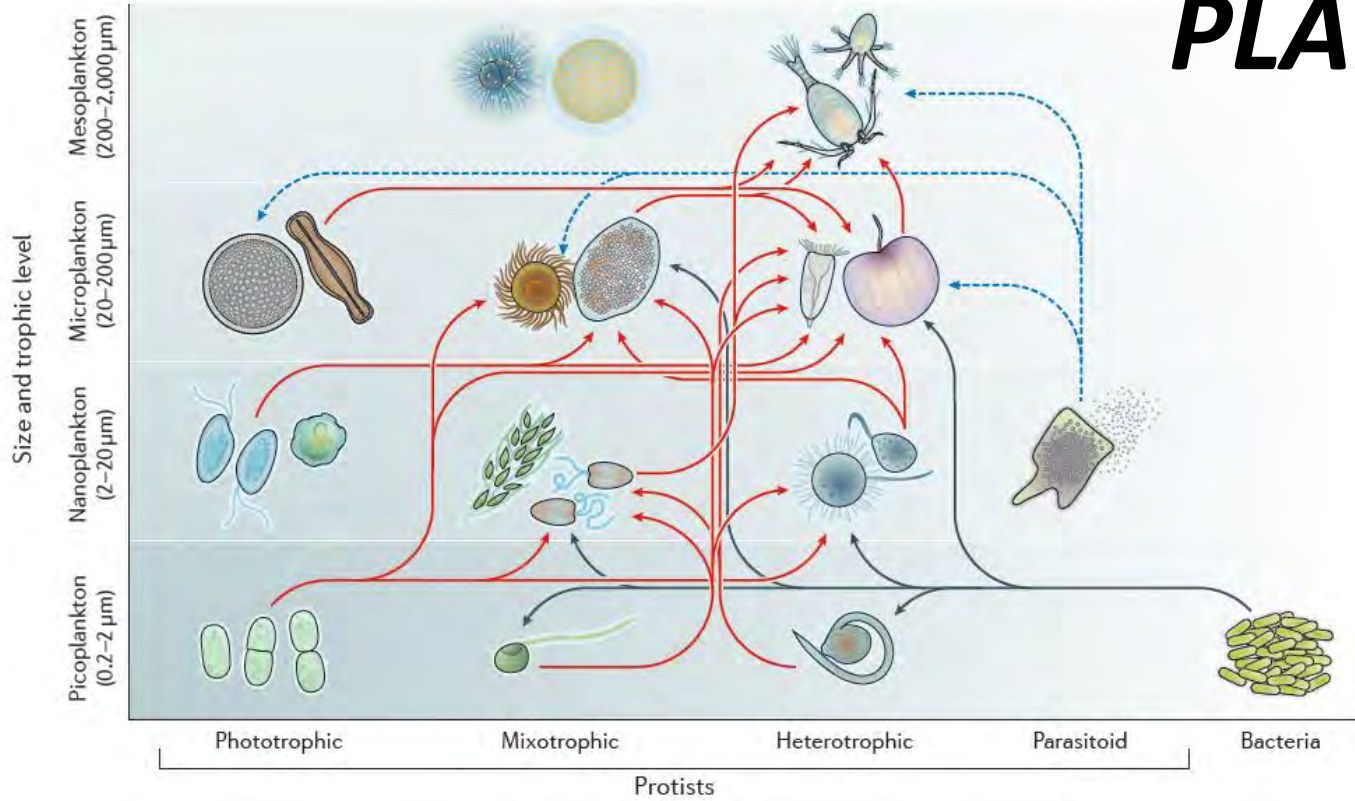


PHYTOPLANKTON AS PARTICLES



Le Quéré et al. (2005)

PLANKTON



Caron et al, 2017

- Who they are (classification)
 - Size
 - Biogeochemical role

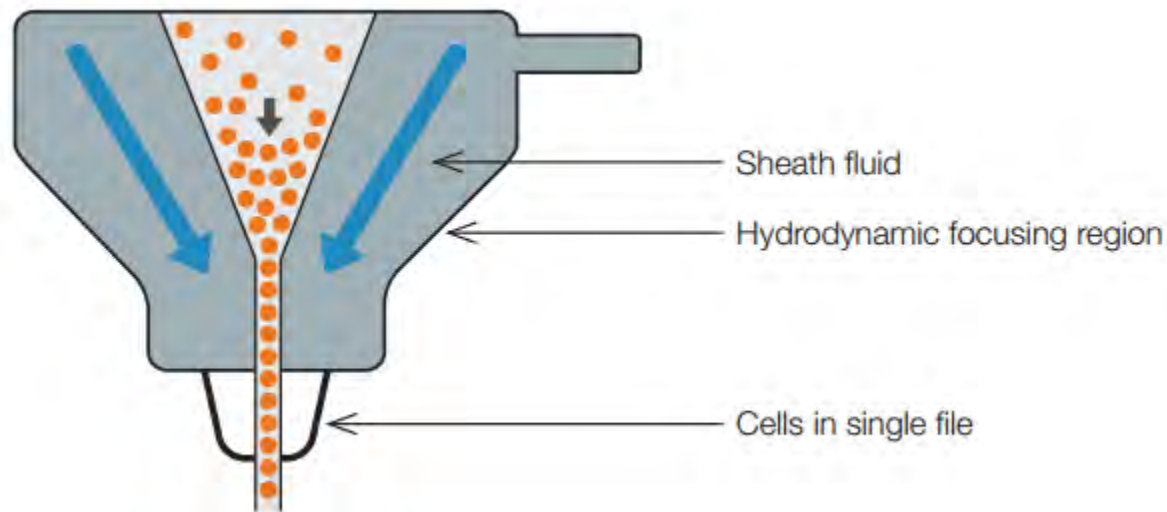
Flow Cytobot (FCB)

- Heidi Sosik and Rob Olsen, WHOI
 - Started with benchtop flow cytometer



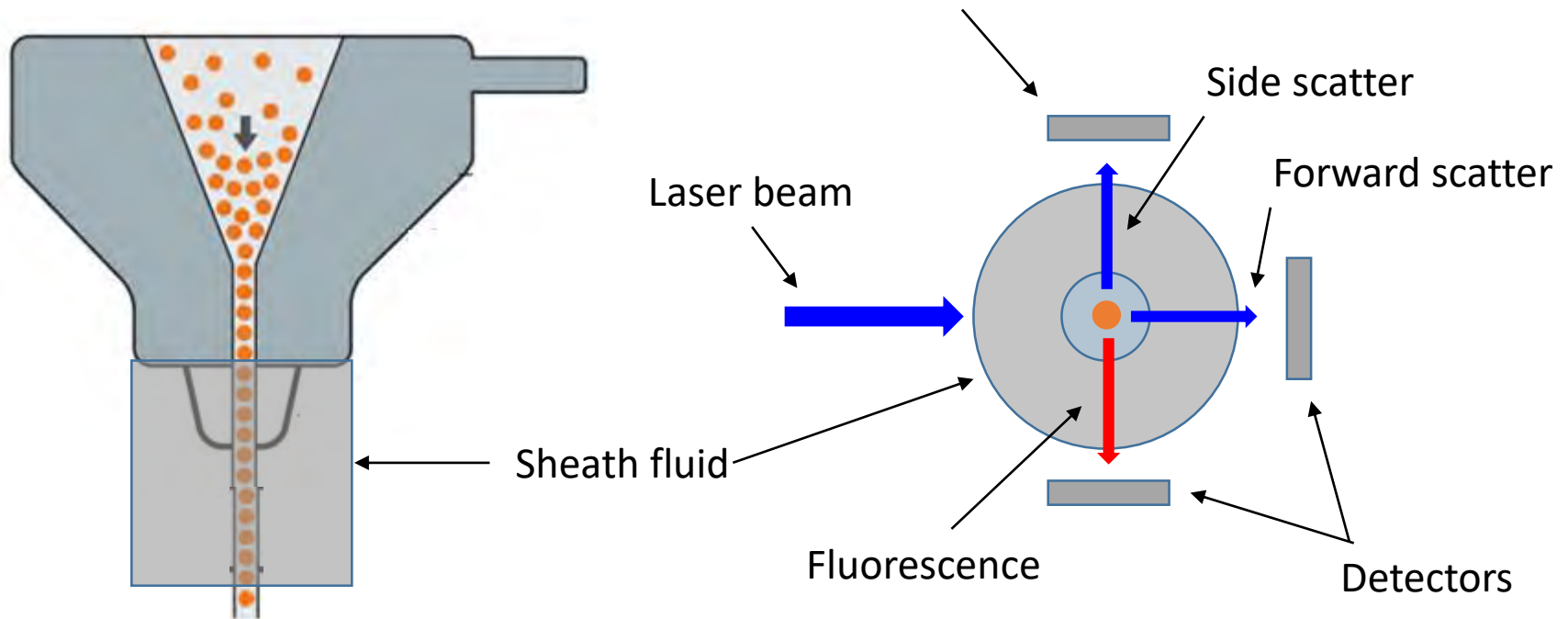
Flow cytometry basics

- Hydrodynamic focusing (single cell line up)



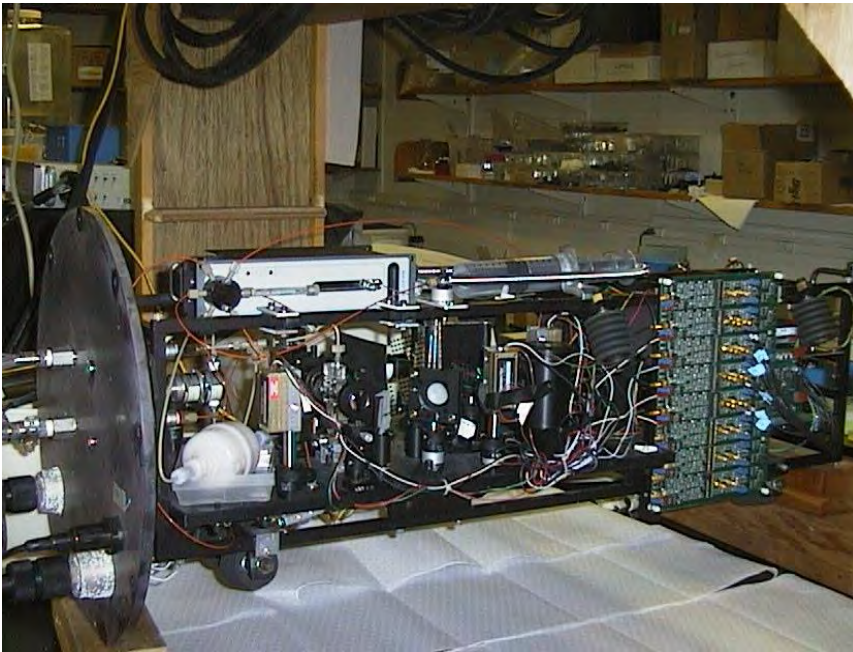
Flow cytometry basics

- Optical interrogation (lasers and detectors)



Flow Cytobot (FCB)

- Heidi Sosik and Rob Olsen, WHOI
 - Started with benchtop flow cytometer
 - Optimized it for phytoplankton (lasers)
 - Made it submersible

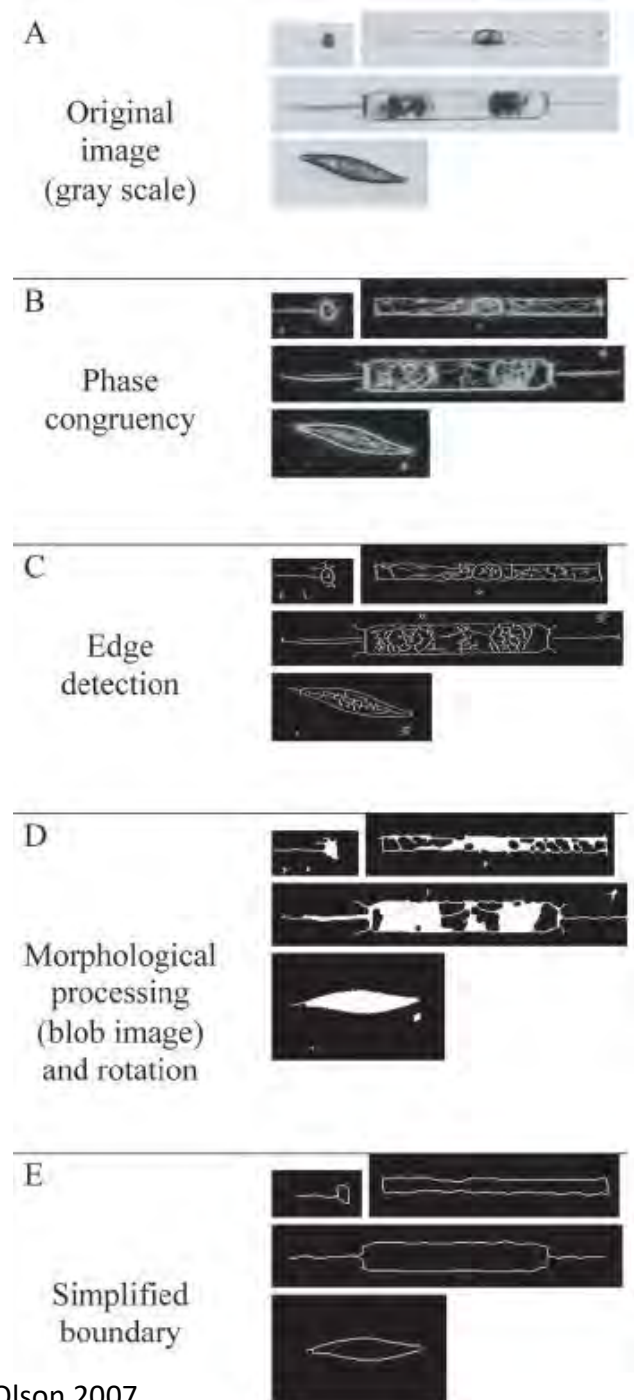
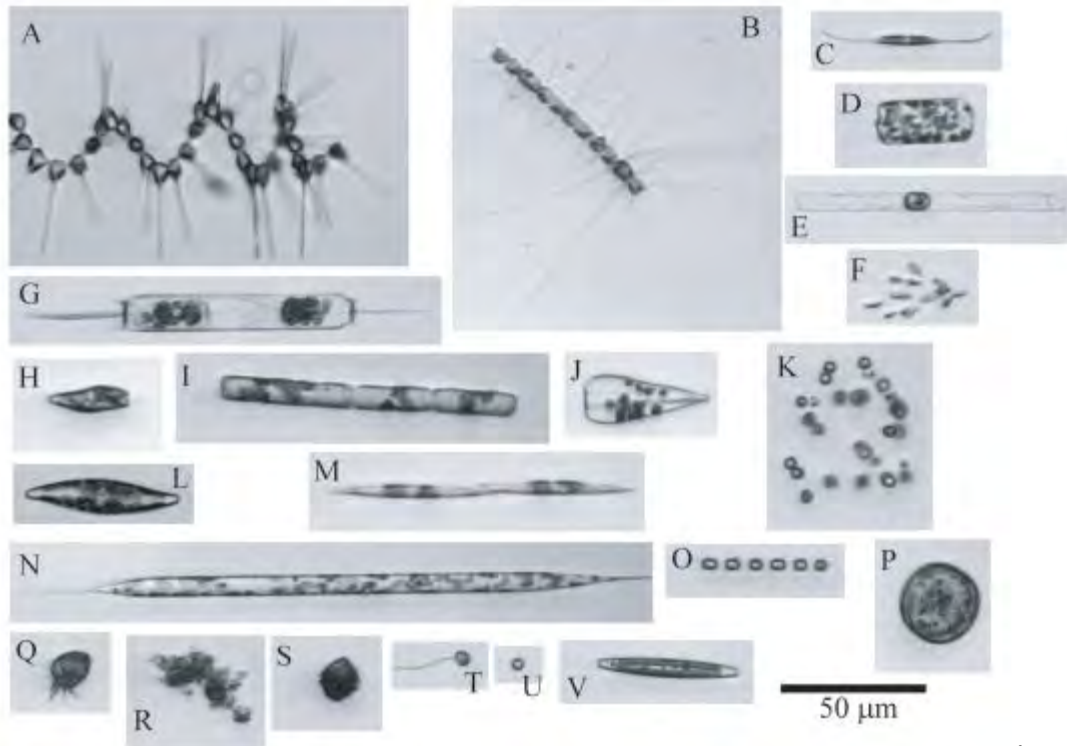


Imaging Flow Cytobot (IFCB)

- Heidi Sosik and Rob Olsen, WHOI
 - Started with benchtop flow cytometer
 - Optimized it for phytoplankton (lasers)
 - Made it submersible
 - Used fluorescence and/or scattering signal from individual cell to trigger CCD camera imaging

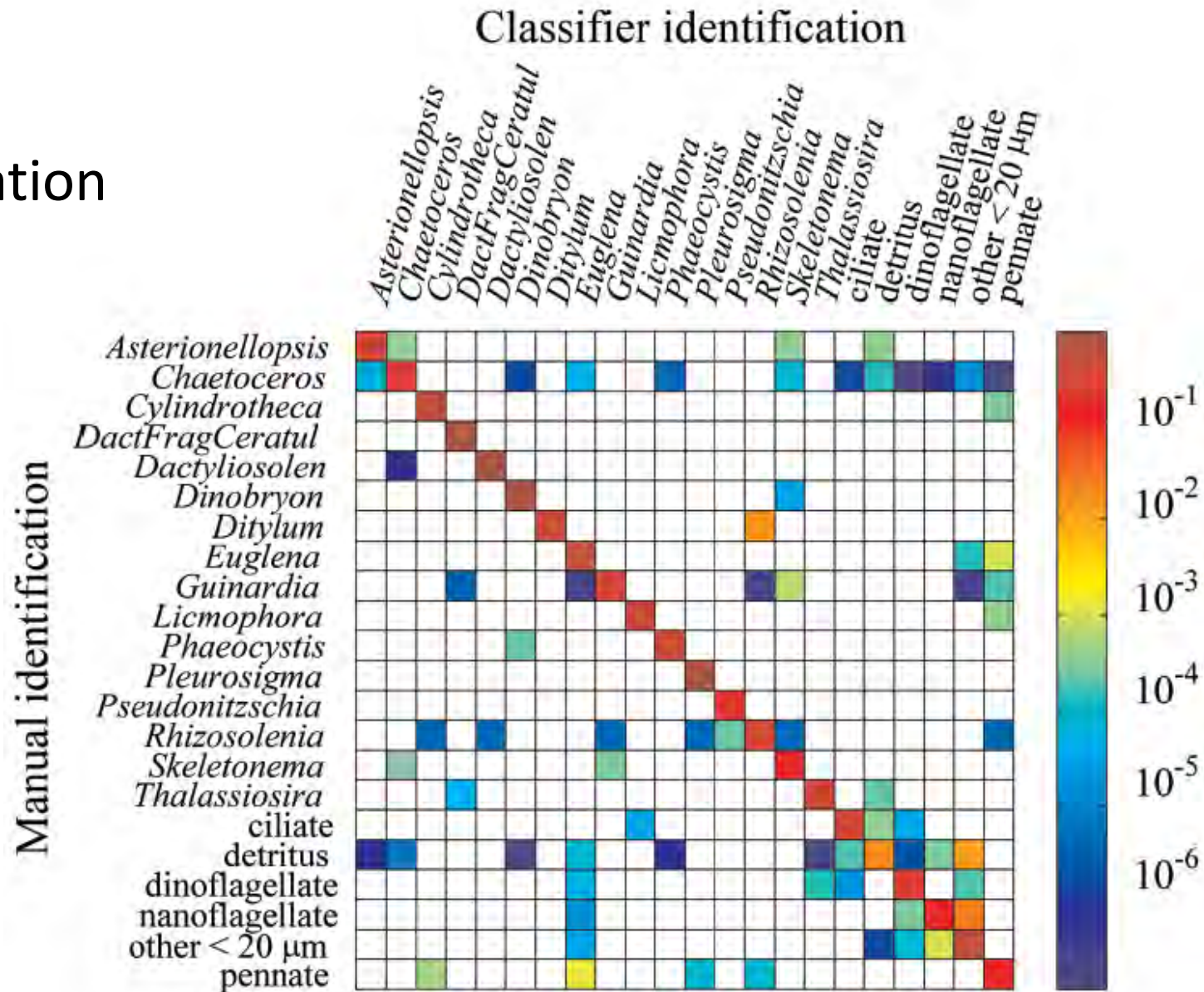
IFCB

- Images of cells
- Blob processing
- Feature processing



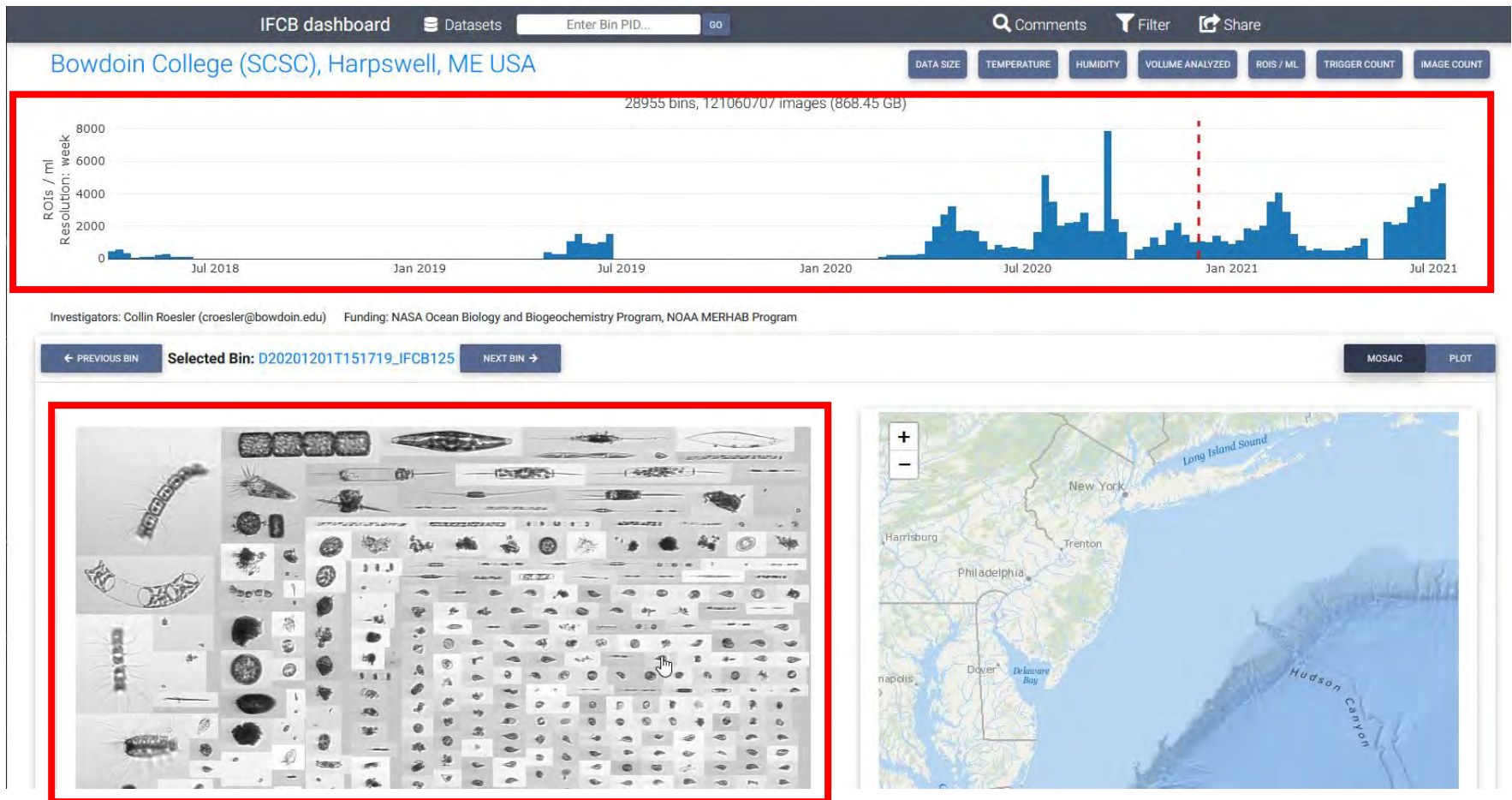
IFCB

- classification



Data are shared via a dashboard

- https://ifcb-data.whoi.edu/timeline?dataset=harpwell&bin=D20201201T151719_IFCB125

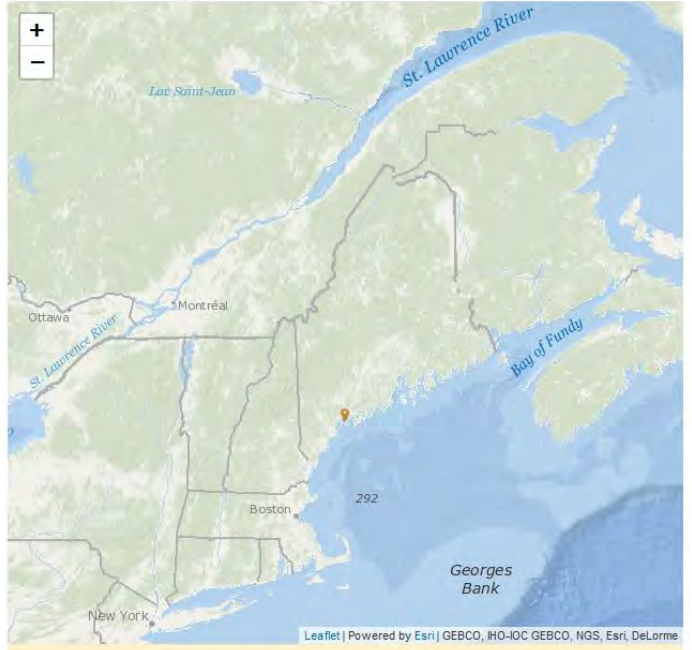
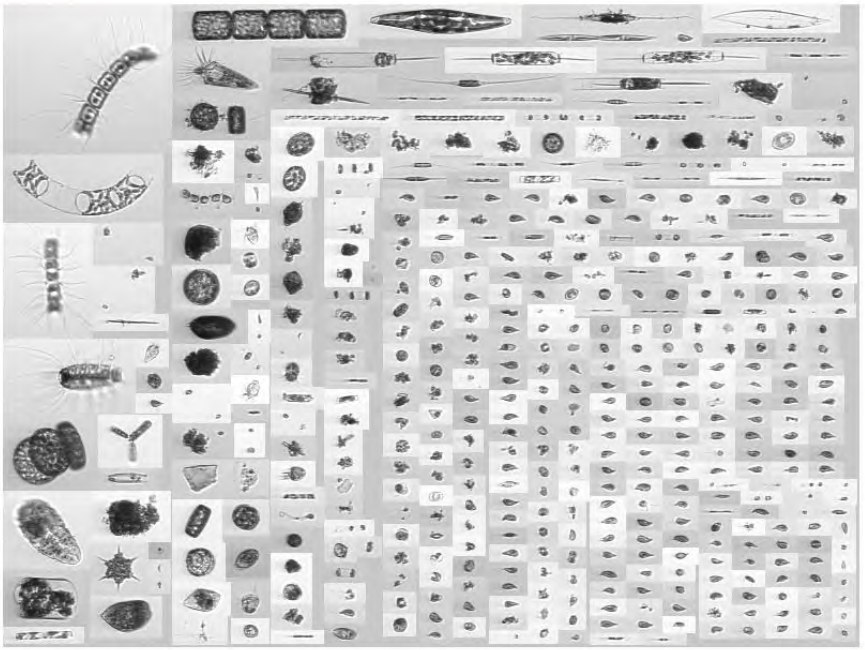


Mosaic page 1/3 and location map

Investigators: Collin Roesler (croesler@bowdoin.edu) Funding: NASA Ocean Biology and Biogeochemistry Program, NOAA MERHAB Program

← PREVIOUS BIN Selected Bin: D20201201T151719_IFCB125 NEXT BIN →

MOSAIC PLOT



Previous 1 2 3 Next

Jump to ROI #

PREVIEW DETAILS

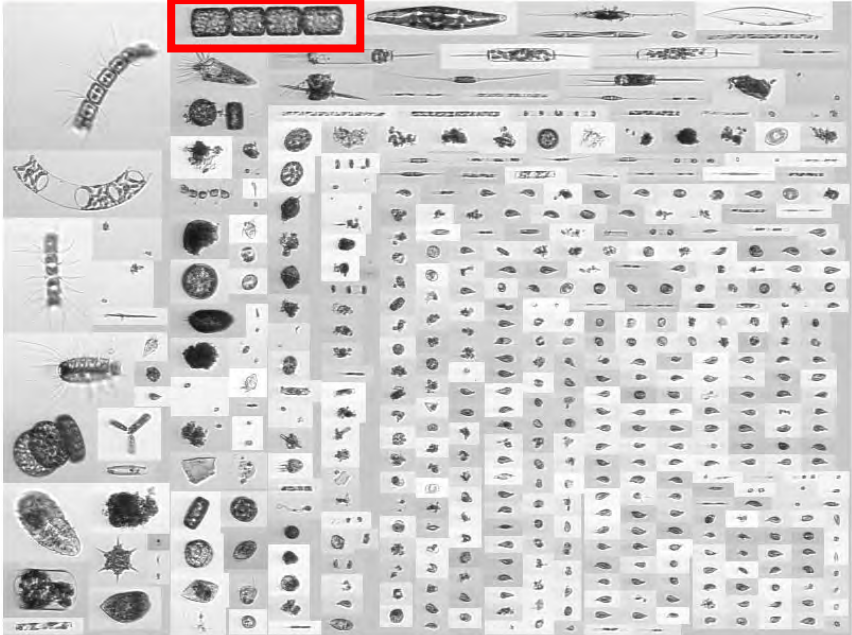
Leaflet | Powered by Esri | GEBCO, IHO-IOC GEBCO, NGS, Esri, DeLorme

The selected bin does not have a latitude/longitude set

Click on any roi (region of interest)

Investigators: Collin Roesler (croesler@bowdoin.edu) Funding: NASA Ocean Biology and Biogeochemistry Program, NOAA MERHAB Program


← PREVIOUS BIN Selected Bin: D20201201T151719_IFCB125 NEXT BIN → MOSAIC PLOT



D20201201T151719_IFCB125_02219

10µm

IMAGE BLOB OUTLINE SHARE IMAGE X



Leaflet | Powered by Esri | GEBCO, IHO-JOC GEBCO, NGS, Esri, DeLorme

Previous 1 2 3 Next Jump to ROI # PREVIEW DETAILS

The selected bin does not have a latitude/longitude set

Detailed description: The image shows a web-based interface for viewing microscopy data. At the top, it identifies the investigators and funding sources. Below this, there are navigation buttons for 'PREVIOUS BIN' and 'NEXT BIN', and a 'Selected Bin' label with the ID 'D20201201T151719_IFCB125'. The main area is split into two panels. The left panel is a large grid of microscopy images, with a red box highlighting a specific region of interest (ROI) containing four rectangular cells. The right panel shows a zoomed-in view of this ROI, with the same red box and a '10µm' scale bar. Below the zoomed image are buttons for 'IMAGE', 'BLOB', 'OUTLINE', 'SHARE IMAGE', and 'X'. At the bottom of the right panel is a map of the St. Lawrence River and Bay of Fundy region, with a red location pin indicating the sampling site. Below the map is a yellow warning box stating 'The selected bin does not have a latitude/longitude set'. At the very bottom, there are navigation buttons for 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Jump to ROI #', along with 'PREVIEW' and 'DETAILS' buttons.

Examples of images for taxonomic classification

- <https://whoigit.github.io/who-i-plankton/index.html>

WHOI-Plankton
Example IFCB images
Overview
Ciliates
Coccolithophore
Diatoms
Dinoflagellates
Flagellates
Miscellaneous

Ciliates

Dictyocysta



Didinium_sp



Euplotes



Euplotes_morphotype1



Euplotes_sp



Eutintinnus



Favella



Helicostomella_subulata



Laboea_strobila



Leegaardiella_ovalis



Mesodinium_sp



Pleuronema_sp



Stenosemella_pacifica



Stenosemella_sp1



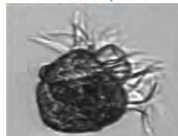
Strobilidium_morphotype1



Strobilidium_morphotype1



Strombidium_capitatum



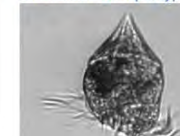
Strombidium_conicum



Strombidium_inclinatum



Strombidium_morphotype1



Example to identify

D20201201T151719_IFCB125_02219



10µm

DactFragCeraul



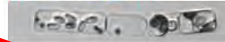
Delphineis



Ephemera



G_delicatula_parasite



Hemiaulus



Licmophora



Pleurosigma



Dactyliosolen



Ditylum



Eucampia



Guinardia_delicatula



Lauderia annulata



Odontella



Proboscia



Dactyliosolen blavyanus



Ditylum brightwellii



G_delicatula_detritus



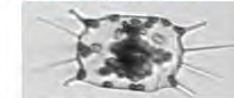
Guinardia_flaccida



Leptocylindrus



Odontella mobiliensis



Pseudonitzschia



Dactyliosolen fragilissimus



Ditylum_parasite



G_delicatula_external_parasite



Guinardia_striata



Leptocylindrus_mediterraneus



Paralia sulcata



Raphoneis



Check automated classification

- ROI number 02219

D20201201T151719_IFCB125_02219



Previous: **1** 2 3 Next

Jump to ROI # [PREVIEW](#) [DETAILS](#) [🔍](#)

The selected bin does not have a latitude/longitude set

Tags:

Basic Info

Date/Time: 2020-12-01 15:17:19 UTC (8 months ago)
Instrument: [IFCB125](#)
Triggers: 2719
Images: 2703
Triggers / s: 2.272
Volume Analyzed: 4.015 ml
ROIs / ml: 673.276
Size: 11.3 MB
Latitude: 43.79211
Longitude: -69.95788
Skipped: No

Download:

[ADC](#) [blobs](#)
[HDR](#) [features](#)
[ROI](#) [autoclass](#)

Datasets:

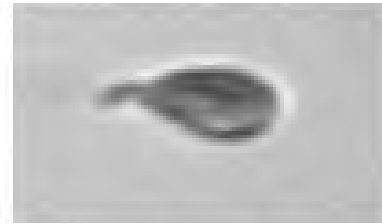
[harpswell](#)

Metadata | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Field	Value
FileComment	micro
runType	NORMAL
SyringeNumber	2
SyringeSampleVolume	5
sampleVolume2skip	0
runTime	1196.858095
inhibitTime	233.330089
temperature	20.793613
humidity	1.732621
PMTAhighVoltage	0.45

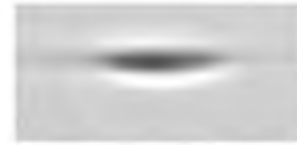
Test... we see a lot of these small but identifiable cells

- Cryptomonad (flagellates)



—
10µm

- Pennate diatom



—
10µm

Your challenge

- Work in 8 groups of 2 or 3
- Each group will receive the mosaic pages for a specific sample (one per month December – July)
- Construct a taxonomic histogram
 - Cut out the images
 - Sort by recognizable classification
 - Paste into histograms
 - See Lab 1.5 assignment for details
- We will discuss these tomorrow morning

Specifics

- Each group will receive a print out of all the images from a sample collected close to noon on the first day of the month starting in December 2020.
- Look through and begin to identify the most common species.
- Get out your scissors. Cut out the images and sort them into taxonomic groups based on their distinguishable features. For the very small cells that are difficult to identify, simply cut the mosaic into 2-inch strips. These will be “unclassified nanoplankton”.
- Once you have your images grouped by like classification, rank the groups from largest cells to smallest cells. Figure out how many groups you have been able to distinguish.
- Confer with the other groups to see if you all have identified the same groups. Once you have compared, determine the total number of phytoplankton groups across all the months, and rank them by size.
- Draw 2-inch “bins” along the x-axis of your poster paper. Label each bin on the x-axis with the complete list of phytoplankton groups, ranked smallest cells to largest (“unclassified nanoplankton” will be the first bin from left to right).
Again, ensure each group has the same order of species on the x-axis, even if you don't have any in your particular sample.
- Tape your images into their bin along the x-axis.
- The result will be a histogram in the format of a size distribution.