

STEM Education for Middle School Students

Phytoplankton

Diatoms



Melosira



Leptocylindrus



Skeletonema costatum

Dinoflagellates



Prorocentrum



Sarcodinium

Chlorophyta

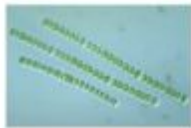


Pediculus



Green Chlorophyta

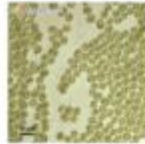
Cyanobacteria



Anabaena



Coelosphaerium



Microcystis



Kelly Tobin

Mentor: Nicole Williams

PEARL Internship Program

STEM Education

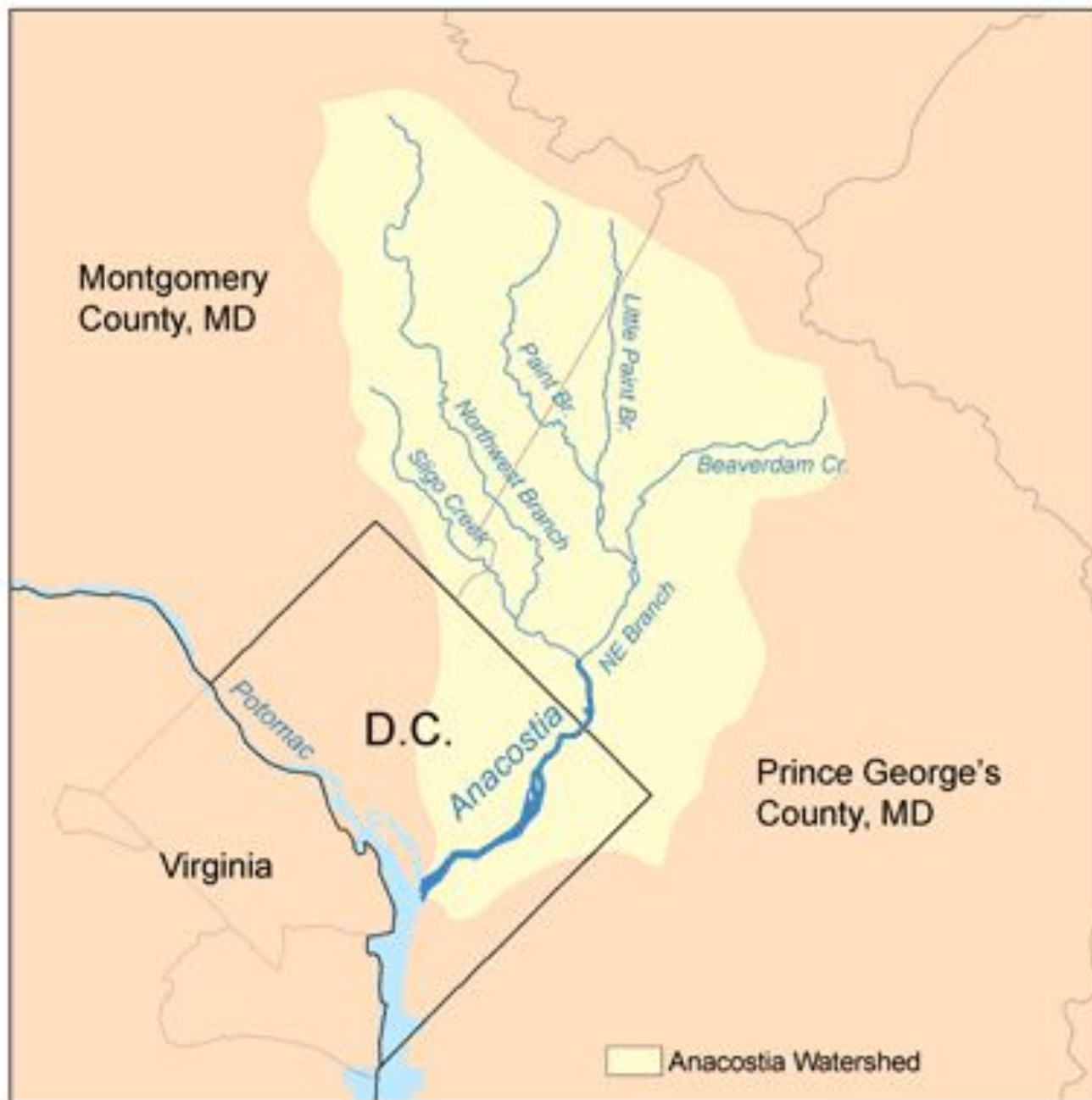
- Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics
- Based off **PL**ankton **A**nd **N**utrient **S**tudies (PLANS)
 - Classroom and field activities for high school students in **Calvert County**
 - Different demographic and background understanding



Anacostia River Watershed

- 8.5 miles long
- 176 square mile area of land, eastern half of DC and parts of Prince George's County and Montgomery County
- 2012 EPA report shows pollution from E.coli, DDT, turbidity from suspended solids, excess trash and debris, etc. in the Lower Anacostia





Montgomery
County, MD

D.C.

Prince George's
County, MD

Virginia

Anacostia Watershed

Matthew Henson Earth Conservation Center

- Washington, DC
- Field trips to supplement classroom lessons
- PEARL classroom visits





Matthew Henson Center

Goals

- Environmental education for urban students
- Connecting students to the environment around them
 - Future stewards of the Anacostia and Chesapeake Bay
- New curriculum for a different population

Product

- Middle school teachers given environmental science curriculum
- Lesson Plans:
 - Watershed education
 - Plankton sampling
 - Oysters and Filter Feeders
 - Nutrient Enrichment
- Plankton ID Sheet
- Plankton Manual
 - Specific to Anacostia (fresh water) species

What is a watershed?

- An area or ridge of land that separates waters flowing to different rivers, basins, or seas. An area or region drained by a river, river system, or other body of water.
- Can you think of any watersheds? Do you live on or near one?

Oysters 101

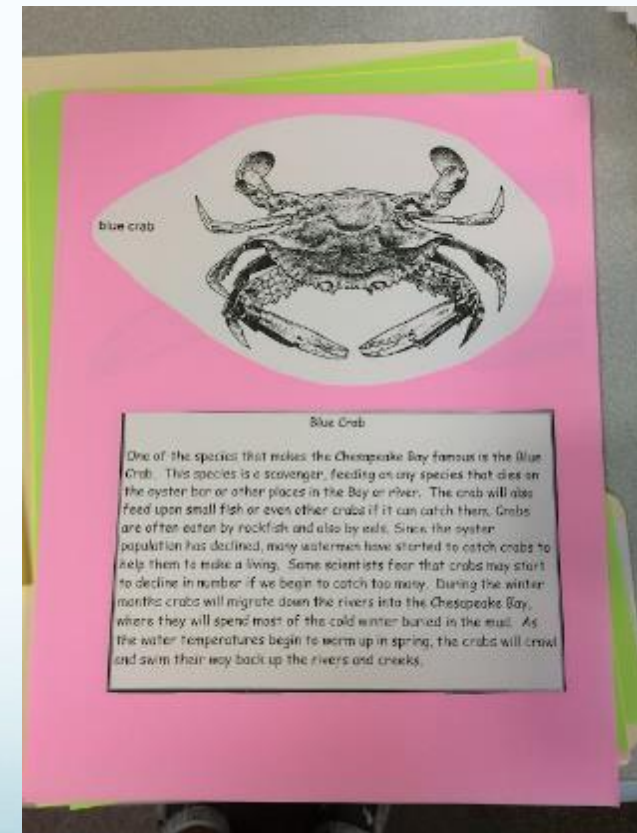


What's Inside

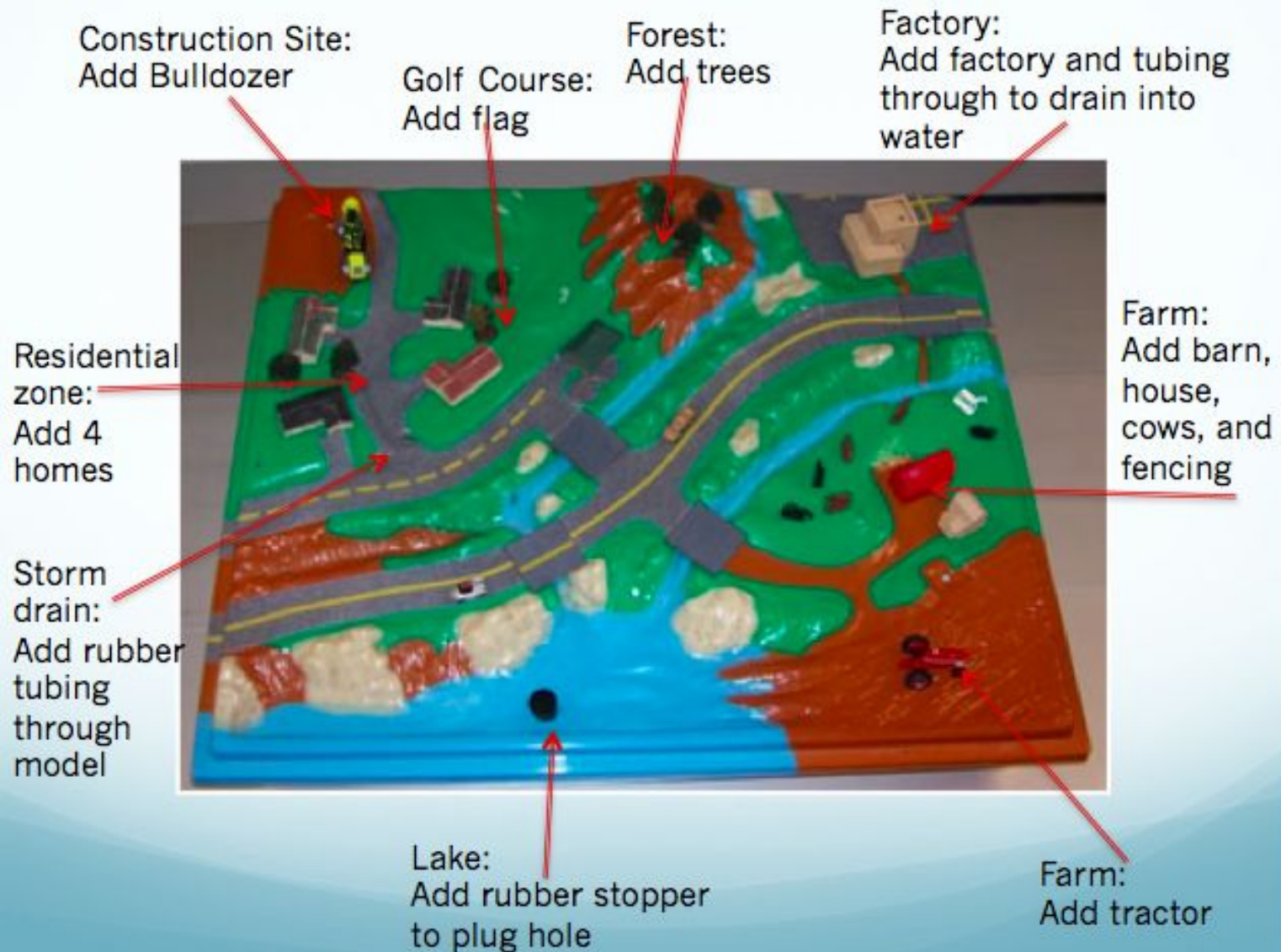
- Four Units
- Introductory PowerPoint
- Student and/or Teacher guides
 - Activity guide
 - Student worksheet

Watershed Education

- What is a watershed and what is MY watershed?
- Organisms of the Bay and food web activity
- Watershed box activity
- Guide to using Enviroscape model



Using the Enviroscape Model



Plankton Sampling

- Concentrated sample from Anacostia
- How to use a microscope
- Identifying plankton
 - Worksheet to guide plankton observations
 - Color?
 - Phyto- or zooplankton?



Plankton Manual

- 2 parts
- Manual
 - 8 pages
 - Vocabulary
 - Descriptions
 - Roles in environment
 - More examples
- ID Sheet
 - 2 pages
 - Images and names

Zooplankton

Zooplankton- Animal type plankton. Because of large taxonomic and size differences in the kinds of animal plankton, zooplankton are commonly grouped by size:

- **Gelatinous Zooplankton**- These organisms are usually larger than the mesozooplankton (centimeters to meters in diameter). They are transparent, soft-bodied and delicate, with the consistency of jelly-o (think jellyfish).
- **Mesozooplankton**- The larger zooplankton. They are >200µm (micrometers) in size and are hard-bodied.
- **Microzooplankton**- Very small zooplankton. They are <200µm in size.

Why Zooplankton are Important

It is important to note that harmful algal species are undesirable food for zooplankton, leading to fewer zooplankton.

Gelatinous zooplankton are important predators or consumers of zooplankton and fish eggs and larvae. They also compete with other organisms that eat zooplankton. Jellyfish are the primary consumers of ctenophores (comb jellies).

Mesozooplankton are important consumers of phytoplankton, microzooplankton, and other mesozooplankton, and are food for other mesozooplankton, gelatinous zooplankton, larval fish, and adult stages of some fish.

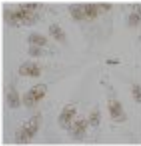
Microzooplankton eat bacteria and/or phytoplankton. They are important food for mesozooplankton and the first feeding stages of certain kinds of fish.

Major Types of Zooplankton Found in the Anacostia River

Microzooplankton

Rotifers- Small multicellular animals that have a crown of cilia (fine hairs) around their mouths. They can be food for very small fish larvae and copepods.

Trichocerca - Rotifer (possibly one we saw in the five sample?)



no lateral antennae within coronal disc; large colonies

Dinoflagellate-

- Mostly single celled organisms with two whip like threads (flagella) for locomotion
- Responsible for the phenomenon known as red or mahogany tides, which are an increase or "bloom" of a particular species
- *Prorocentrum*

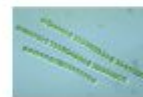


Cyanobacteria-

- Also referred to as blue-green algae
- Single celled, colonial or filamentous plants
- Can form massive blooms in tidal-fresh regions of some rivers.
- Examples include
 - *Oscillatoria*-filamentous, can form thick mats, bloom in summer
 - *Anabaena*-common, forms blooms, nitrogen fixing and changes nutrient balance
 - *Coelosphaerium*-Free-living, spherical or oval colonies in which cells are irregularly arranged in one layer. Spherical cells, pink or bright blue-green
 - *Merismopedia*-lithoid, free-living, plate-like colonies arranged in perpendicular rows and enveloped in mucilage
 - *Microcystis* (*aeruginosa*)-Irregular free-floating and compact or lattice-structured colonies, can have clustered subcolonies, many form blooms



Oscillatoria



Anabaena



Coelosphaerium



Microcystis

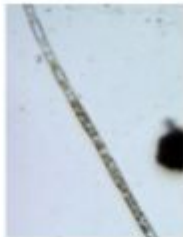
Plankton ID Sheet

Phytoplankton

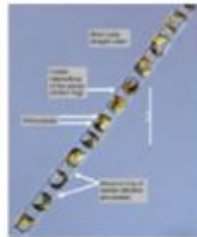
Diatoms



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Scrippsiella



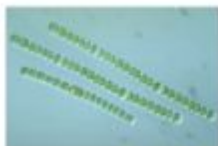
Prorocentrum



Green Chlorophyte

Chlorophyta

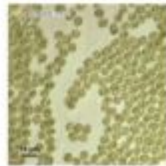
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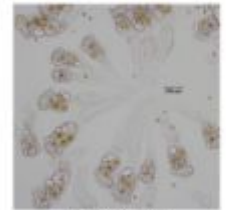
Rotifer



Keratella cochlearis



Brachionus



Ceriodaphnia dubia

Tintinnids



Tintinnopsis fimbriata

Copepods



Acartia tonsa



Cyclops bicuspidatus

Cladocerans



Daphnia



Diaphanosoma



Bosmina longirostris

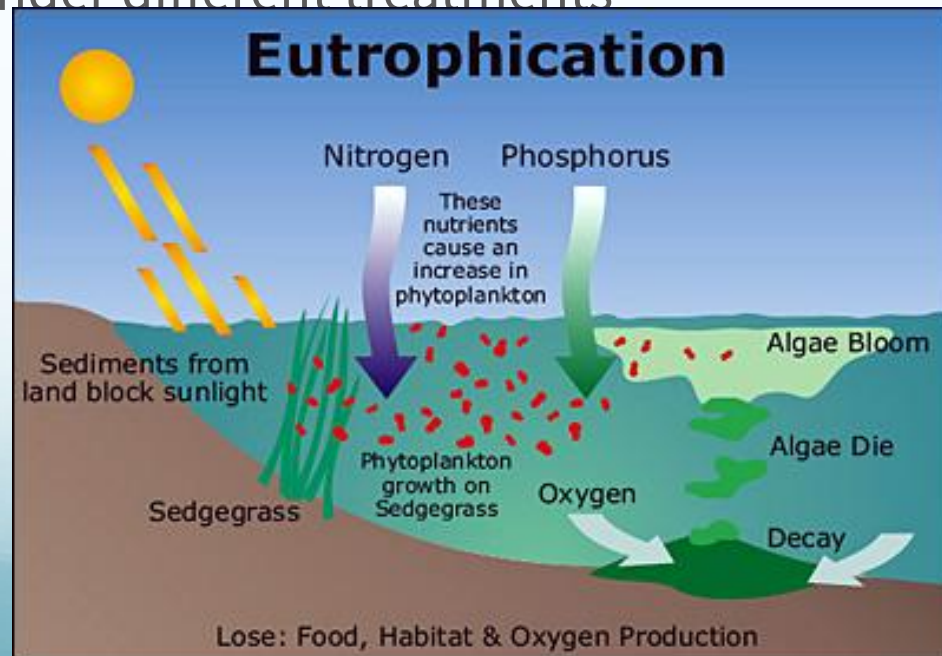
Oysters and Filter Feeders

- Key species in the Bay
- The Great Filter Feeder Race
 - Oysters only vs. Oysters and Friends
- Aquaculture
- Freshwater Mussel surveying



Nutrient Enrichment

- Introduction to nutrients and eutrophication
- Human and city impacts on nutrient loads
- Model Nutrient Experiment
- Algae under different treatments



Model Nutrient Experiment

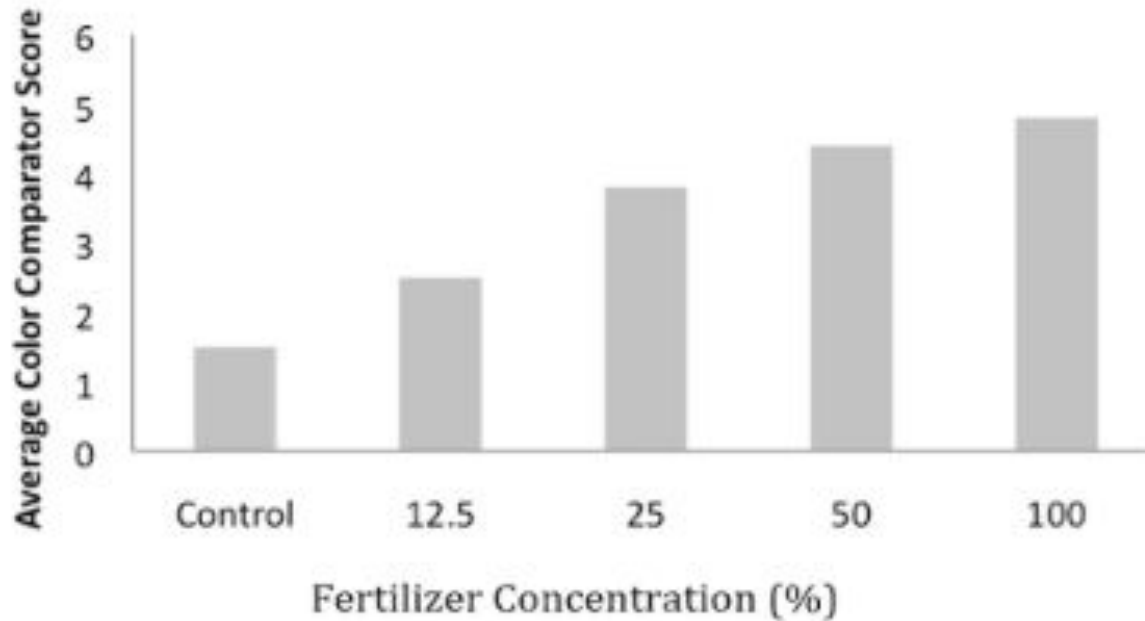
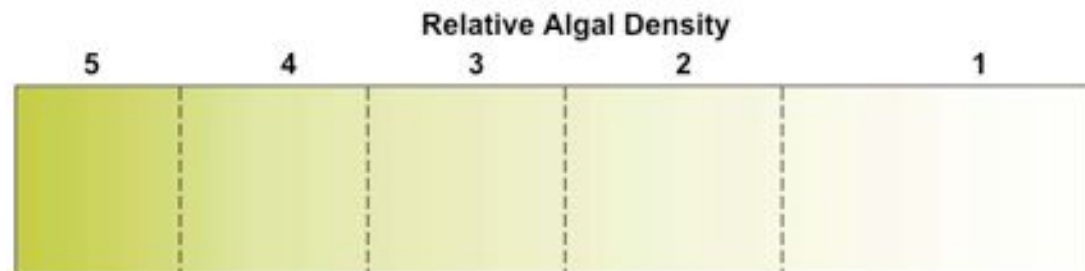
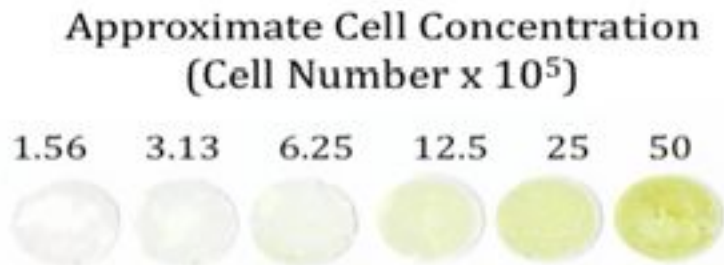


Figure 1. Algal growth response to varying levels of plant fertilizer.



Looking Forward

- Five schools, 2018-2019
- Teacher Workshops
- Collaboration with local nonprofits
- STEAM-Ward 8 Arts & Culture Council
- Environmental education for all



Questions?

