FACING THE STREAM:

"The challenge of evaluating the periphyton growth in flashy rivers"

By:

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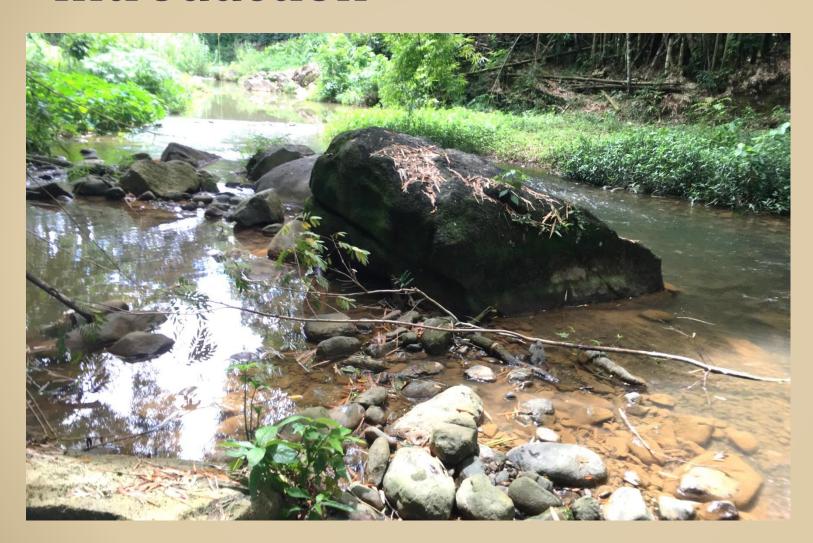




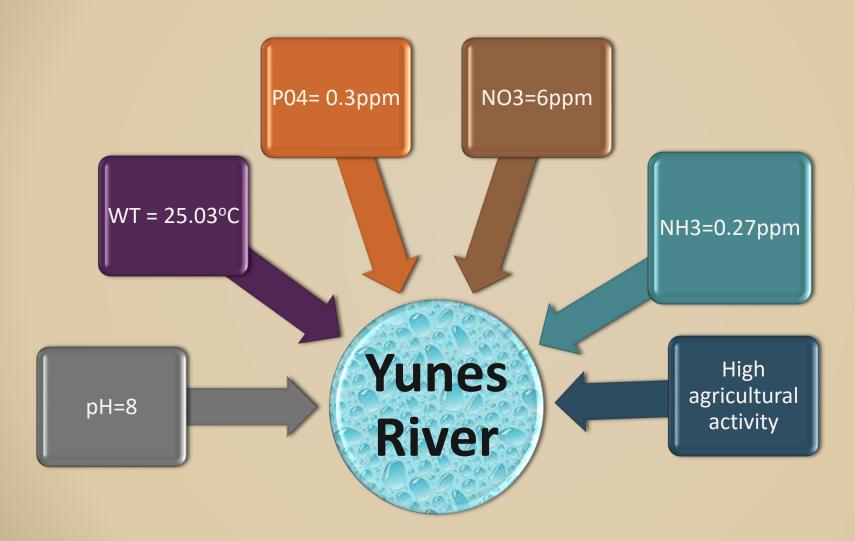




Introduction



Study area background



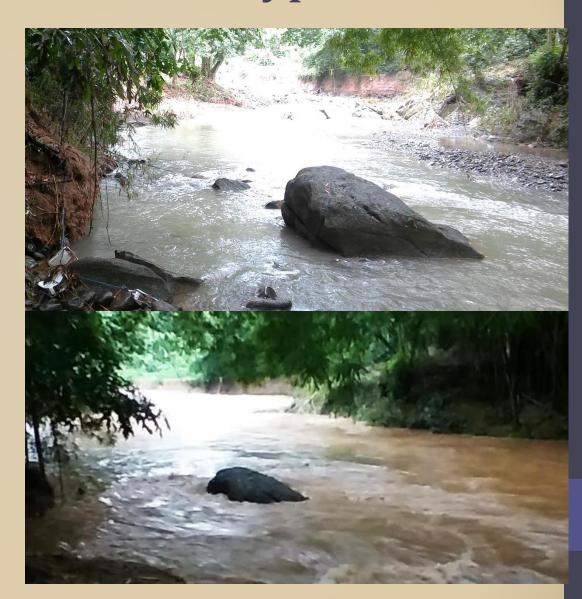
Problem Statement and Hypothesis

PROBLEM

Is the increase in discharge the variable responsible for algae reduction?

HYPOTHESIS

If rains and discharges increase, then algae biomass decreases.

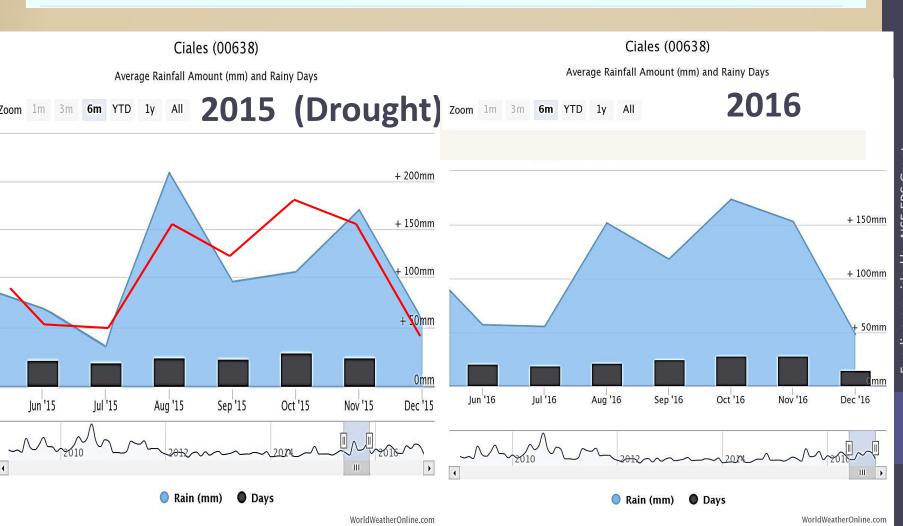


Objectives

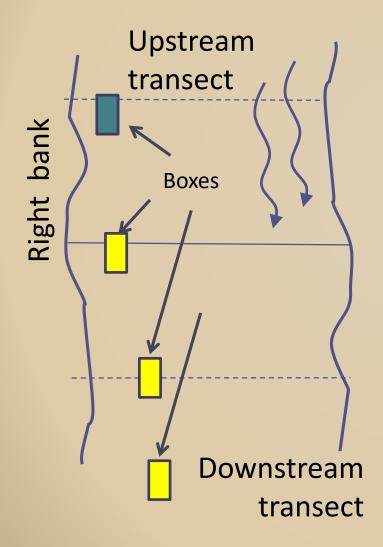
- Measure the primary production of algae
- Check if the methodology used is best for flashy rivers
- Establish an initial database of periphyton algae growth to compare in dry season.
- Determine if changes in discharge minimize or reduce primary production.







Methodology







First Round









Score: Yunes 1 Team 0





Second Round





Score: Yunes 1 | Team 0

Methodology Revised









Third Round





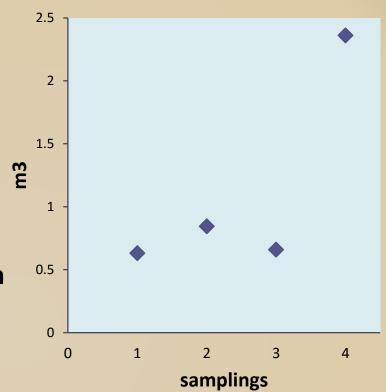


We are standing!

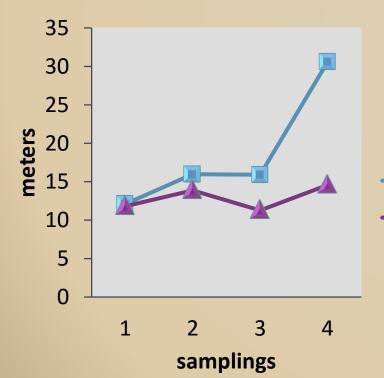
Score: Yunes 0 Team 1

Results

Discharge by sampling



Bank full width and wetted width

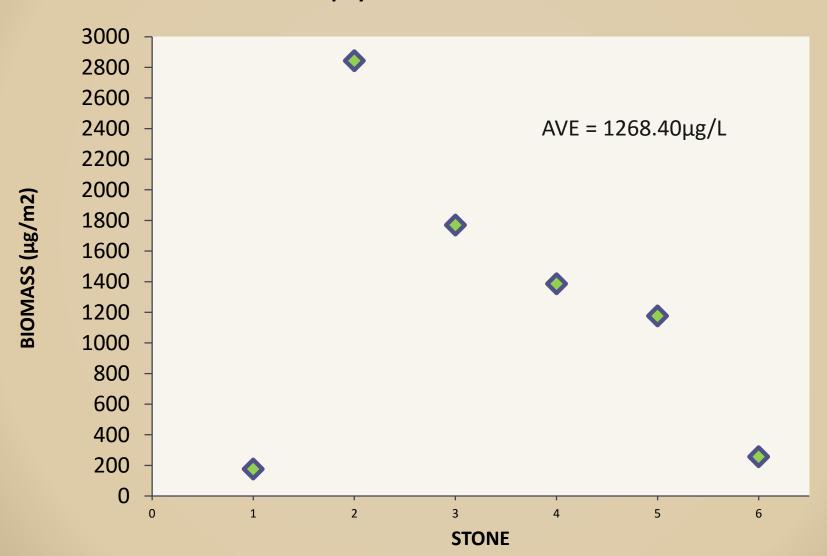




→WETTED

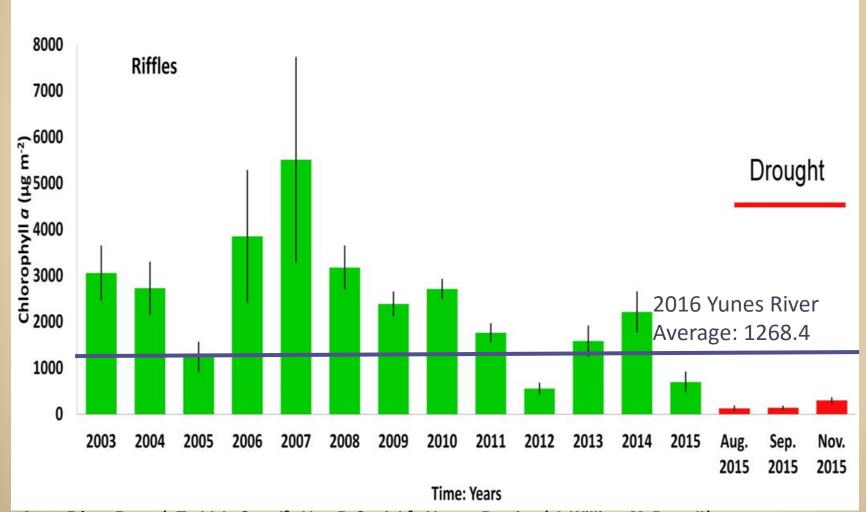
Biomass results

Concentrations of clorophyll a in Yunes River - November 2016



A comparison with a stream at El Yunque Rain Forest

Drastic changes in the concentrations of chlorophyll a previous and during the drought were observed in riffles micro-habitats



Omar Pérez-Reyes¹, Todd A. Crowl², Alan P. Covich³, Alonso Ramirez¹ & William McDowell⁴

Conclusions

- In flashy rivers nutrient parameters may be optimal for algae growth, but changes in discharges reduce algae growth.
- The original methodology used was not appropriate.
- The initial data bank was established to compare periphyton growth with the dry season 2017.



References

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JPL ELLIOT'S TEAM







