

Welcome to *PolarConnect*



Tough Tardigrades

With PolarTREC Teacher Josh Heward &
Antarctic Researcher Dr. Byron Adams

24 January 2017

Getting to Know Adobe Connect

Slides will be shown here

Exit presentation

Mute your speakers

Raise your hand

List of all participants

Follow the chat

Find out more about the presentation

Chat here



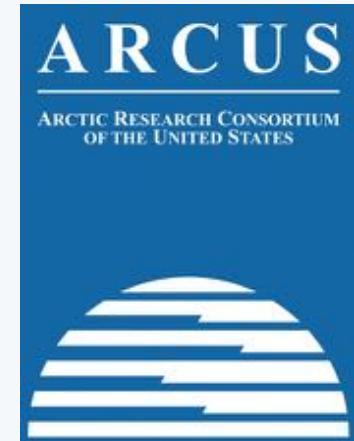
Participant Introductions

**In the Chat box, please introduce yourself
by typing in your:**

- ✓ Name
- ✓ School or Institution
- ✓ The number of students and adults participating with you in the same location

What is PolarTREC?

- Since 2004, the Arctic Research Consortium of the United States (ARCUS), a non-profit organization, has been administering the PolarTREC Program.
- PolarTREC is professional development for K-12 teachers. They are paired with researchers for 2-6 week research experiences in the polar regions.
- Over 150 teachers from around the United States have joined scientists in the Arctic and Antarctica to learn about science, the polar regions, and to share what they have learned with their students and communities.



25 Years of Connecting Arctic Research
www.arcus.org

PolarConnect: Tough Tardigrades and Life in the Dry Valleys of Antarctica

with Josh Heward and Byron Adams



Meet the MCM LTER Soil Team



Ross Virginia



Diana Wall



Byron Adams



Jeb Barrett



Andy Thompson



Ashley Shaw



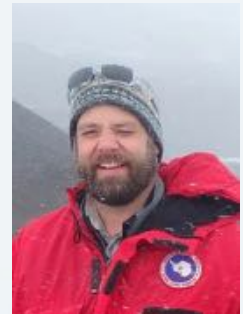
Scott George



Walter Andriuzzi

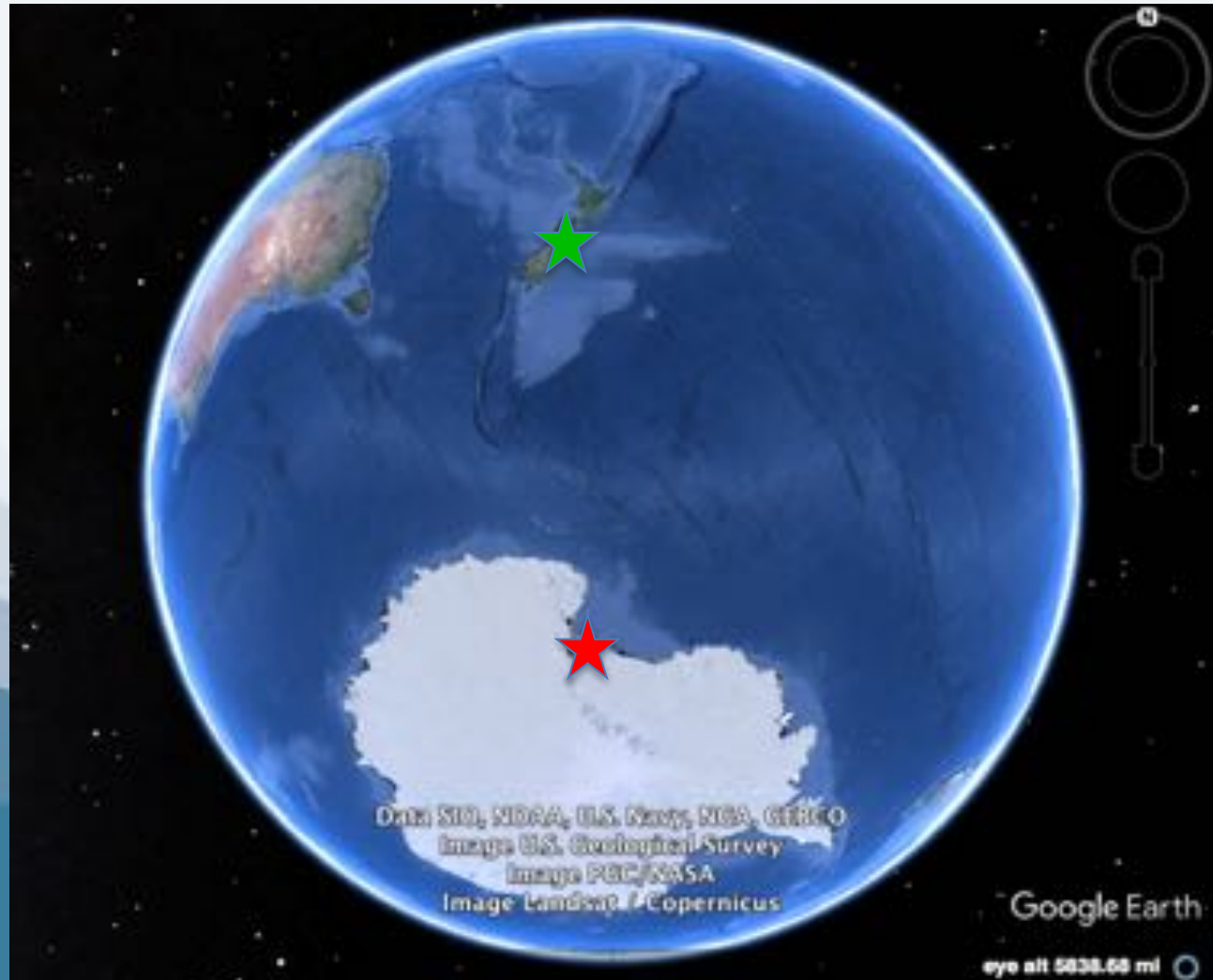


Matt Hedin



Josh Heward

Getting to McMurdo



LC-130 and Ivan the Terra Bus

The flight from Christchurch, New Zealand to Williams “Willy” Field is 7-8 hours



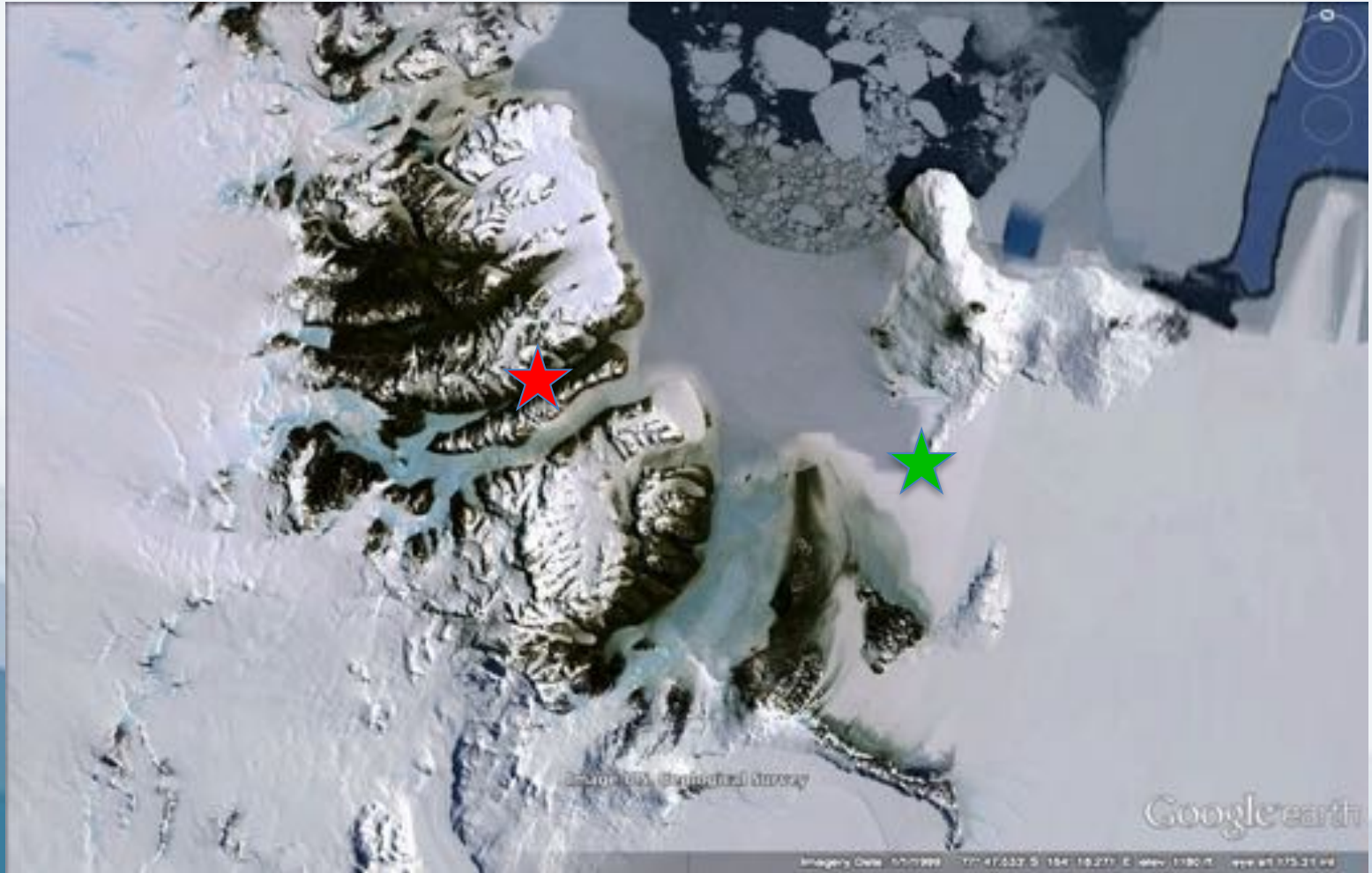
Ivan the Terra Bus is our transport from Willy Field to town. The trip is only about 6 miles but lasts more than 30 minutes.



McMurdo Station: Home to ~ 1000



We Work in the McMurdo Dry Valleys



Helicopter Ride to the Dry Valleys



- Two types of helicopters: Bell 212 and A-Star

- 40 minute flight to the Dry Valleys



Taylor Valley

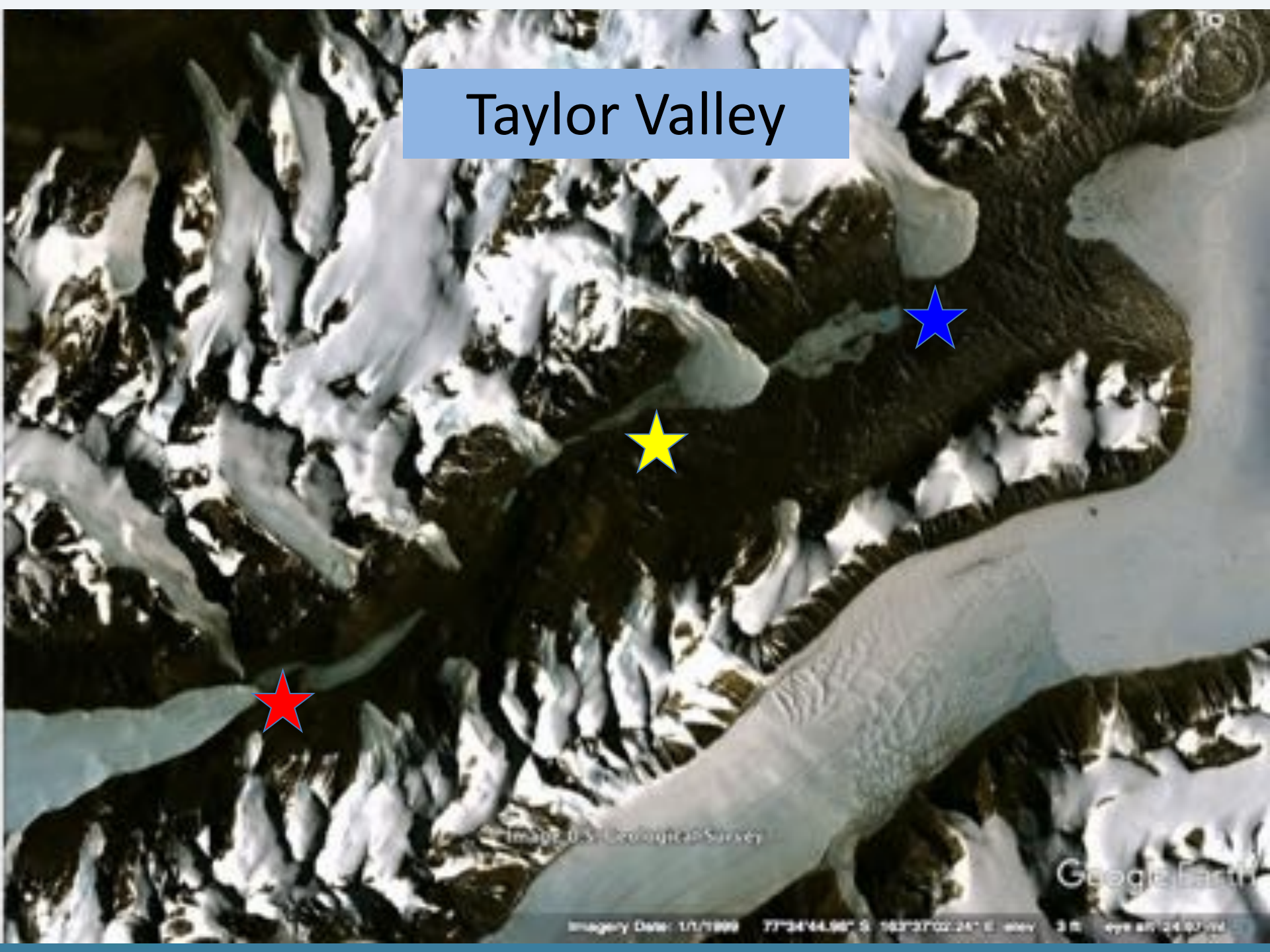


Image © U.S. Geological Survey

Google Earth

Imagery Date: 1/1/1999 77°34'44.96" S 163°37'02.24" E elev 3 m eye alt 24.607 m

Taylor Valley



Field Camps



Camp at Lake Hoare in Taylor Valley

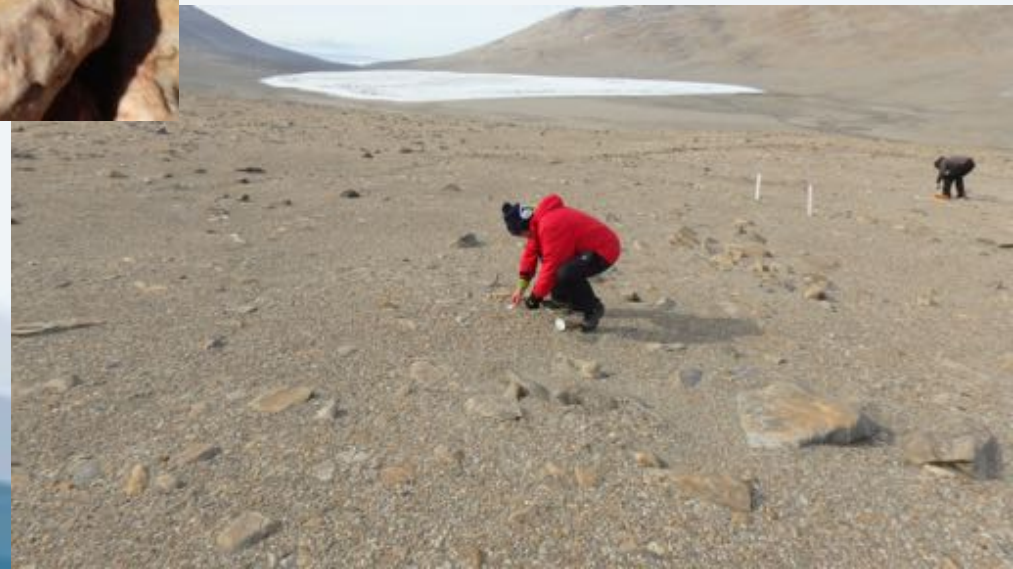


Camp at F6 near Lake Fryxell

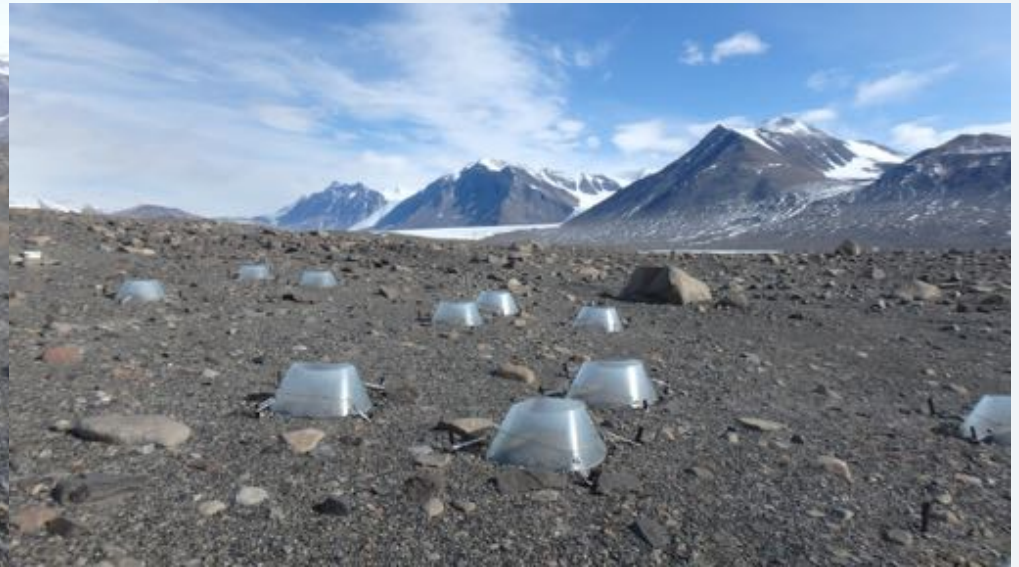
Collecting Soil Samples



Collecting soil in the Dry Valleys requires simple tools like scoops, spoons and plastic bags.



Experimental Manipulation



Soil Plots are manipulated for some experiments. Here Nitrogen is being added to the soil.

These ITEX chambers (plastic cones) are used to warm the soil. They are like tiny greenhouses.

Lab Work

Partitioning soil samples:

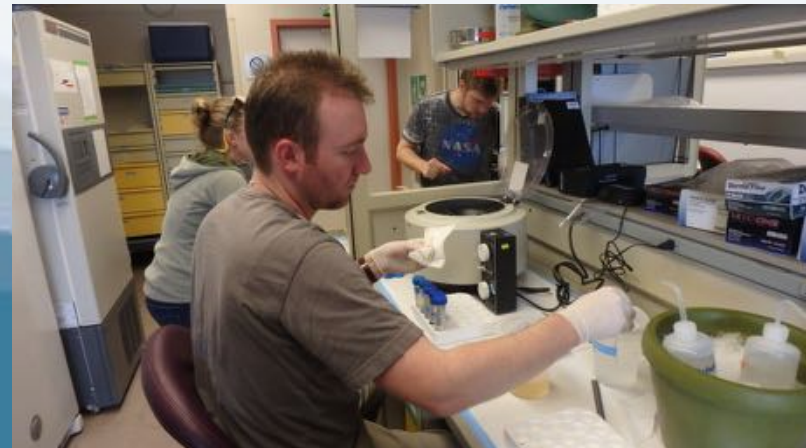
1. Soil moisture
2. Soil chemistry
3. Animal extraction
4. Archived sample



Sieves are used to separate animals from soil particles that differ in size from the animals

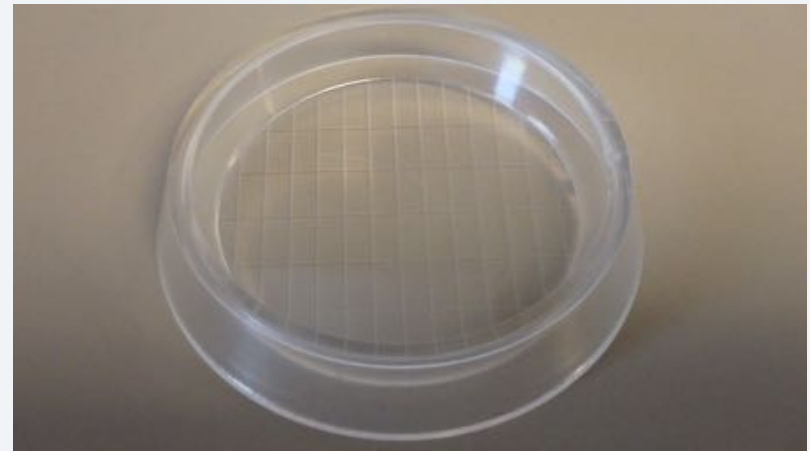


A sugar solution and a centrifuge are used to separate the animals from the soil particles of similar size.



Lab Work

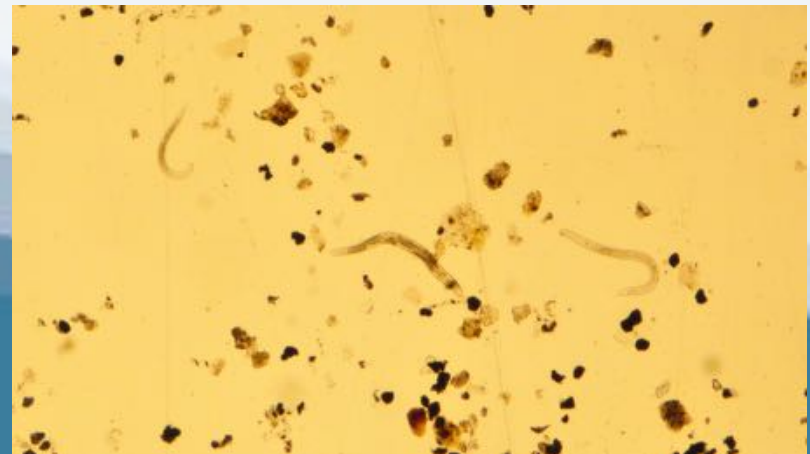
Extracted animals are poured into a counting dish like this one.



Using a microscope and a tally recorder each animal is counted.



Animals are counted by species, life stage and sex. Here you can see three *Scottnema* nematods: a juvenile, an adult female and an adult male



Dry Valley Animals



Scottinema lindsayae
Microbial feeder

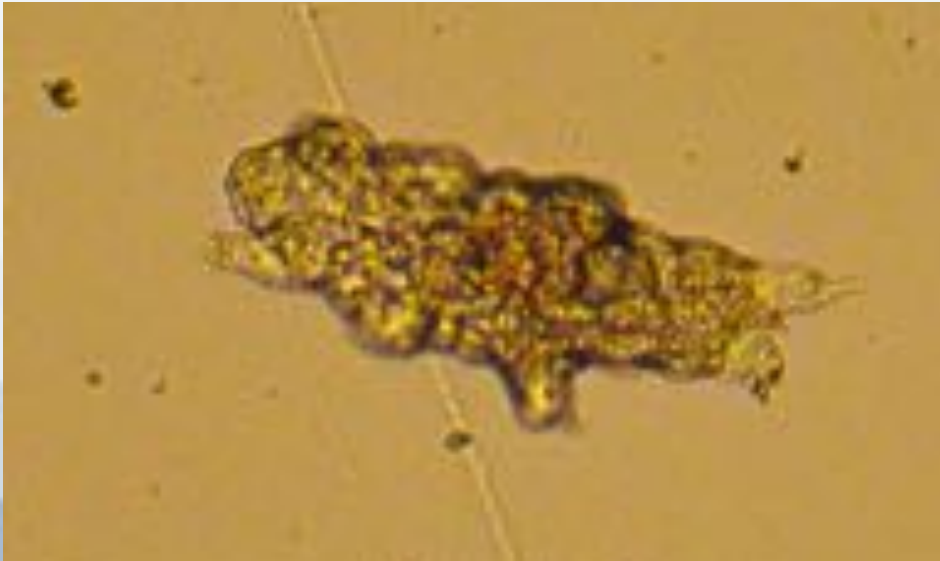


Eudorylaimus antarcticus
Predator



Plectus antarcticus
Bacterial feeder

Dry Valley Animals



Acutuncus antarcticus
microbe, algal feeder



Philodina sp.
microbe, algal feeder

Life is Tough in the Dry Valleys

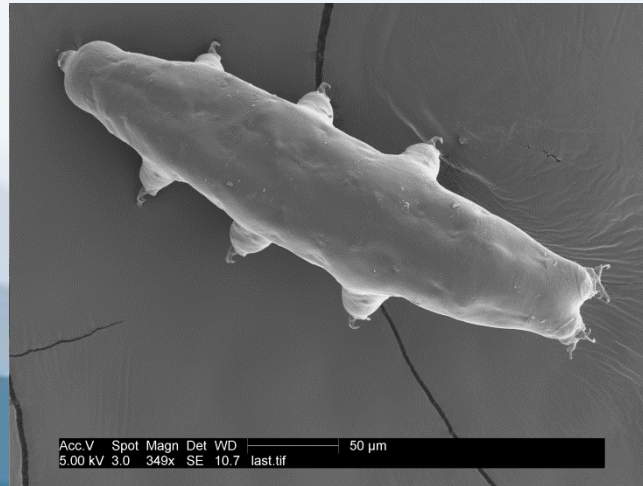
- The Biggest Challenges
 - Freeze-Thaw Cycling
 - Desiccation
 - Salt Accumulation
 - Nutrient Availability



Milnesium sp.

Cryptobiosis

- Cryptobiosis - a state where metabolism is suspended in order to preserve life until favorable conditions return
- Tun - the cryptobiotic state of a tardigrade where the animal withdraws into its protective cuticle.



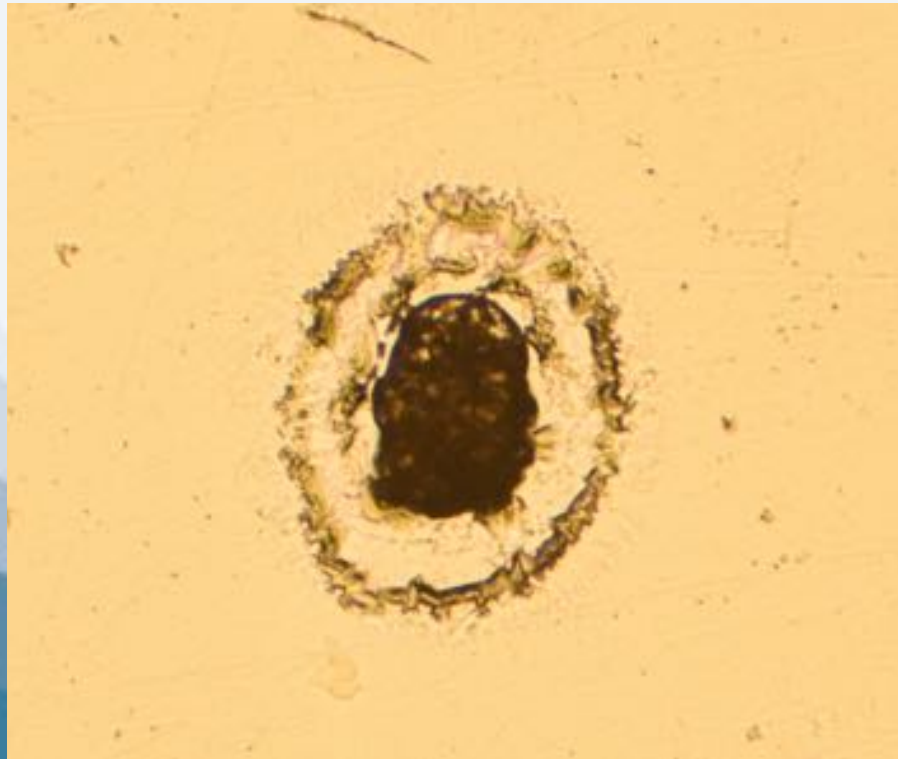
Macrobiotus sp.

Tun Formation

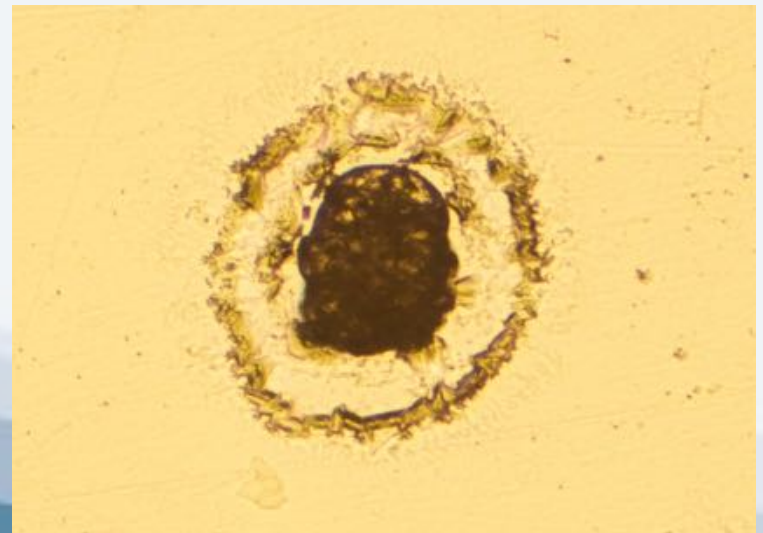
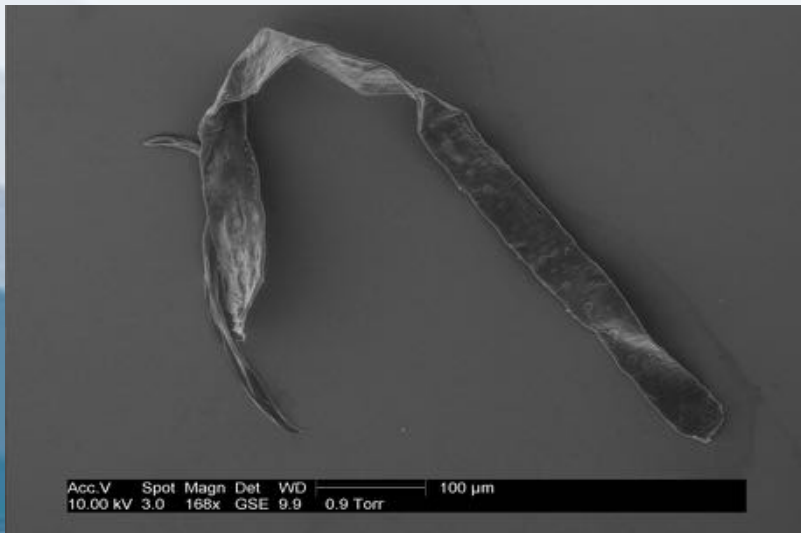
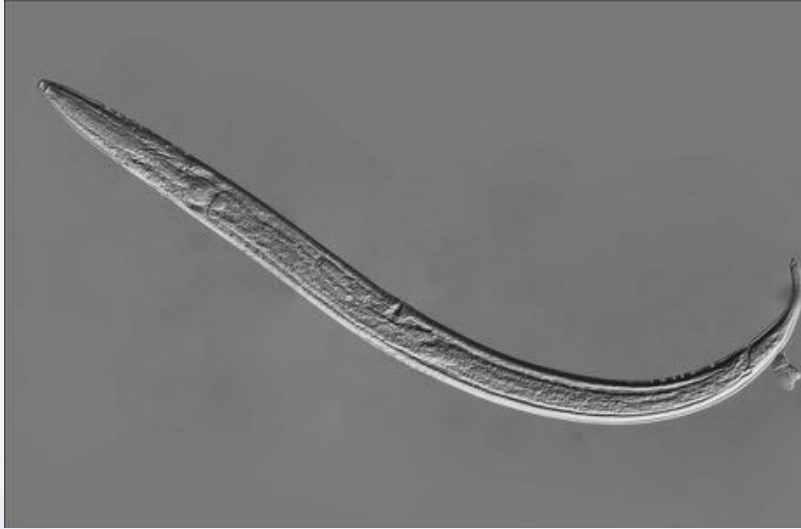
Too Dry

Too Cold

Too Salty



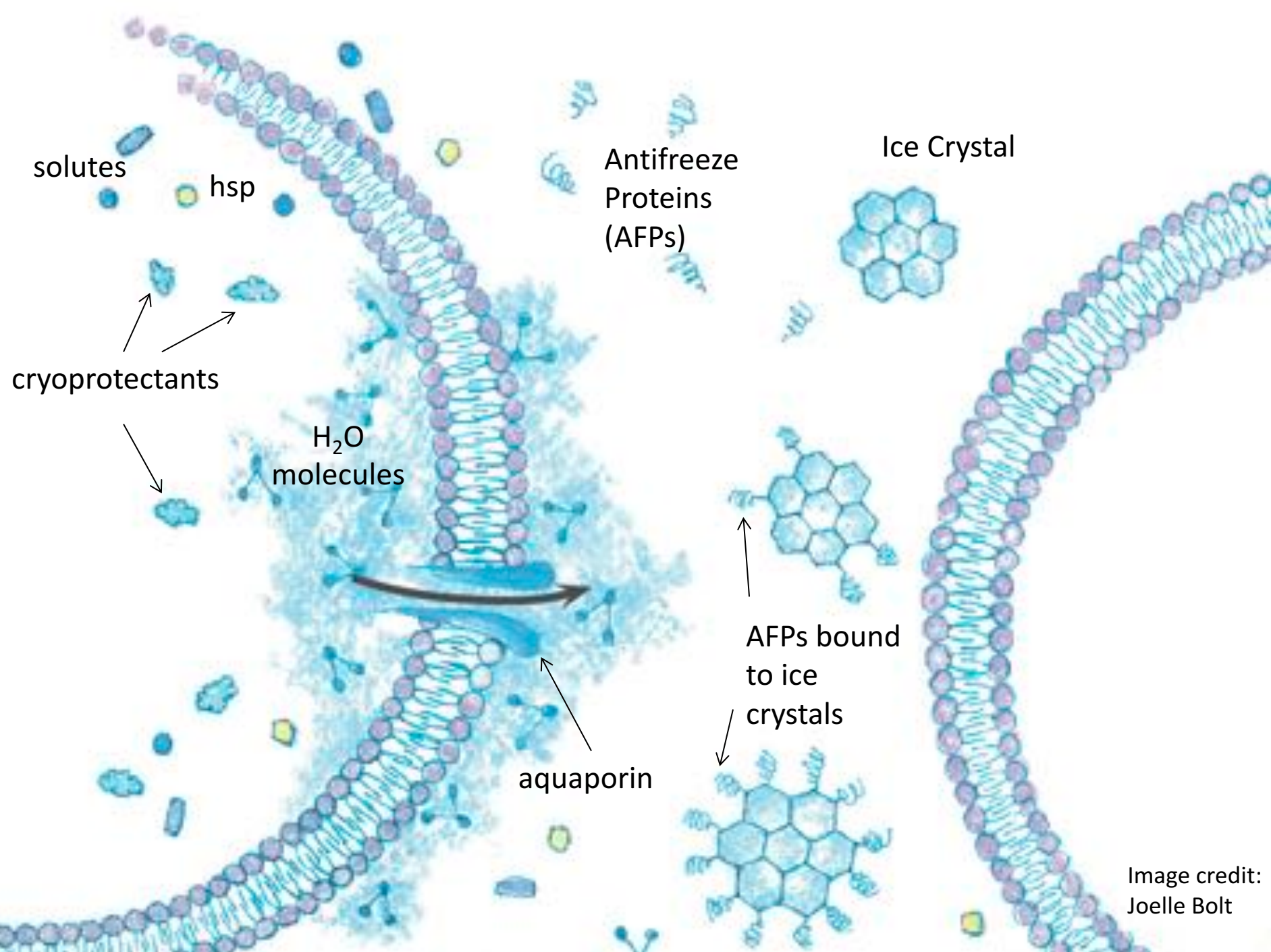
Living on Easy Street



There Goes the Neighborhood

Cryptobiosis (Anhydrobiosis)

- Freezedrying = Lots of Cellular Changes
 - Antifreeze Proteins
 - Cryoprotectants
 - Aquaporins



solutes

hsp

Antifreeze
Proteins
(AFPs)

Ice Crystal

cryoprotectants

H₂O
molecules

AFPs bound
to ice
crystals

aquaporin

Image credit:
Joelle Bolt

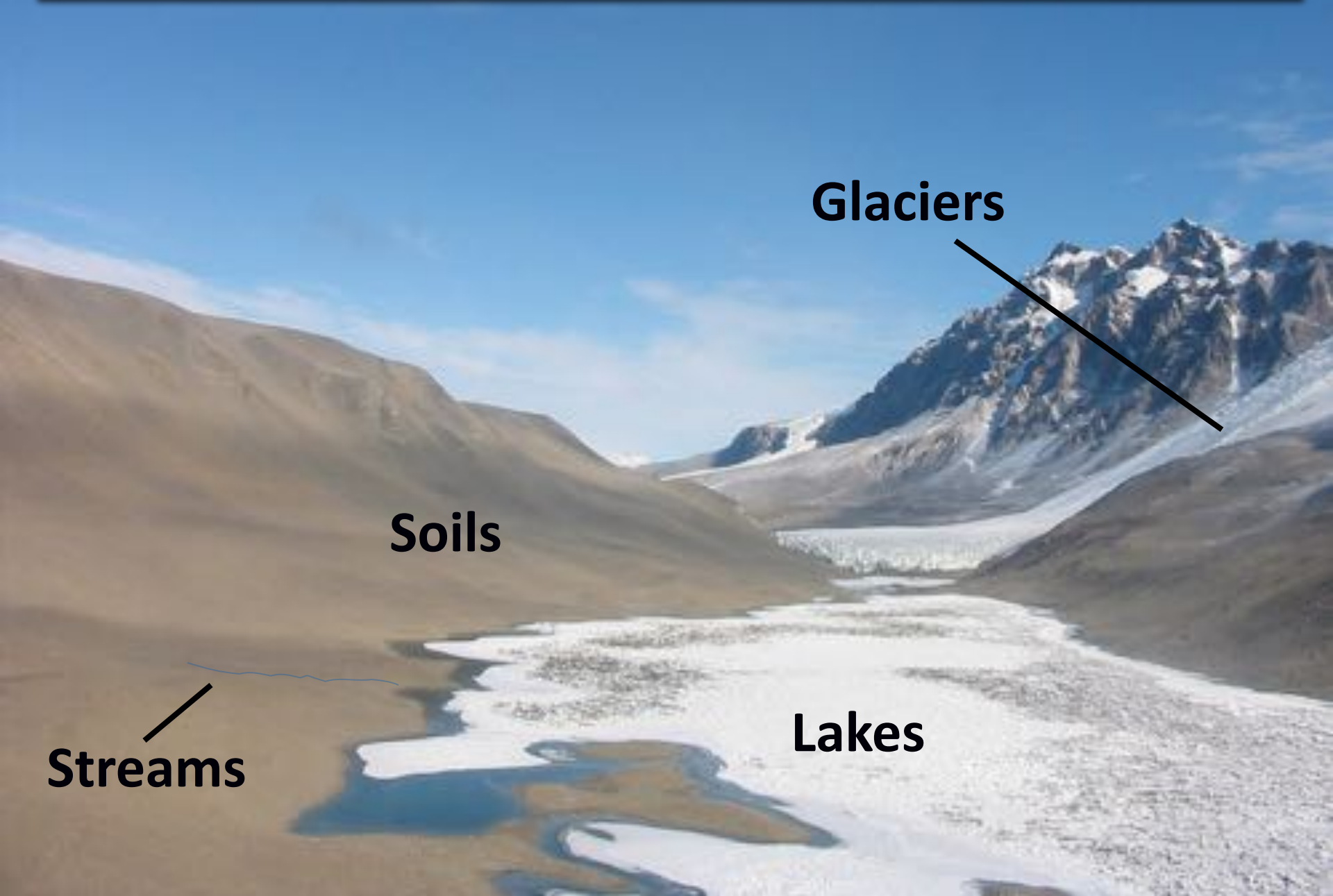
Extreme Survivors

- Pressure
 - 600 MPa (87,000 psi)
 - Pure Vacuum
- Radiation
 - 5,700 grays of X-ray radiation
 - 7,000 grays of UV-A and UV-B
- Temperature
 - -200°C for 20 Months (-272°C for 8 hours)
 - 151°C
- Dessication
 - 10 years or more



<http://visibleearth.nasa.gov/>

The Dry Valley Ecosystem

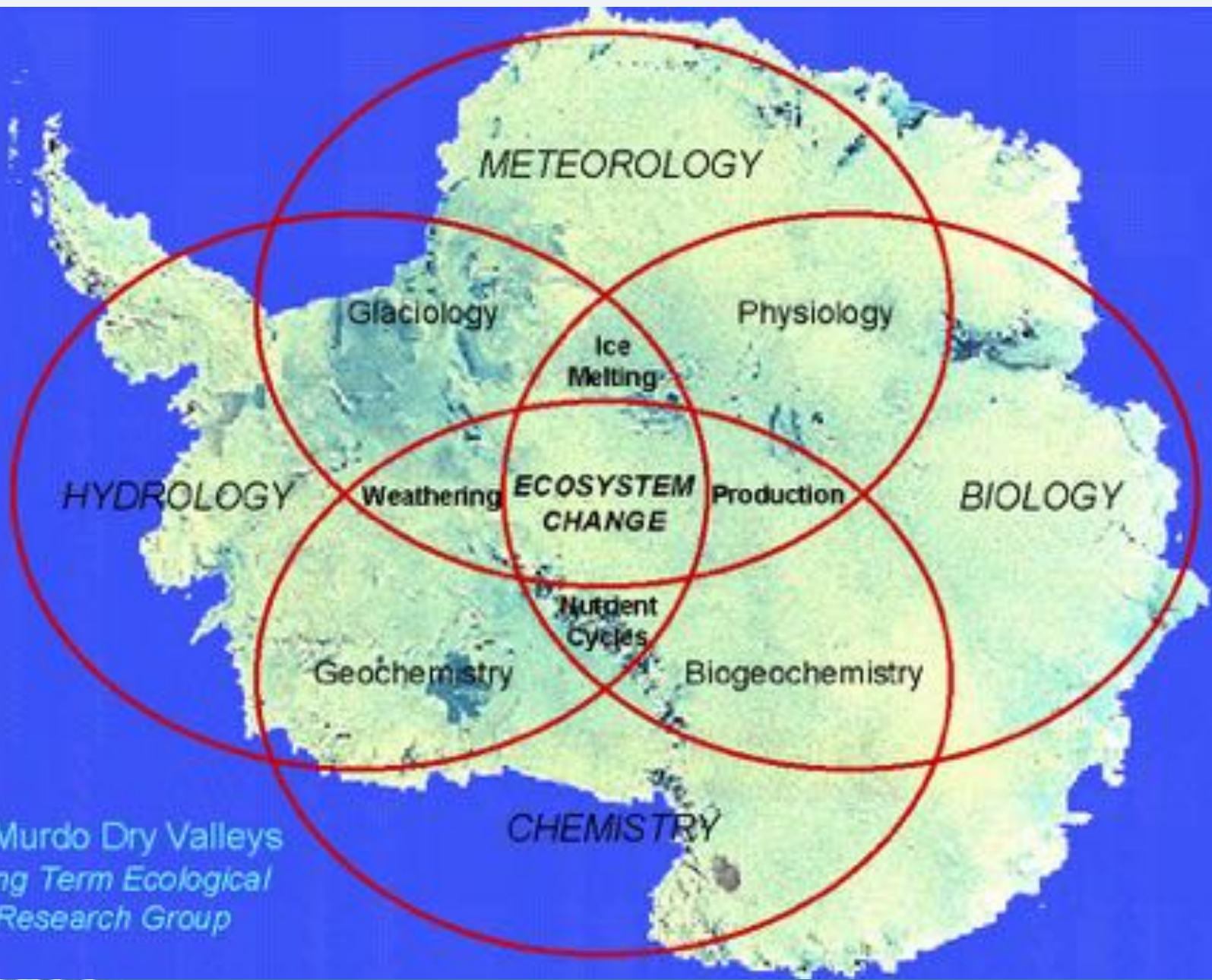


Glaciers

Soils

Streams

Lakes



McMurdo Dry Valleys
Long Term Ecological
Research Group



McMurdo Long-Term Ecological Research (MCM LTER)



Glacier Hydrology and Mass Balance Research



Climate / Meteorological Research



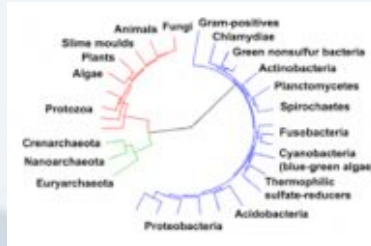
Stream Hydrology and Ecology



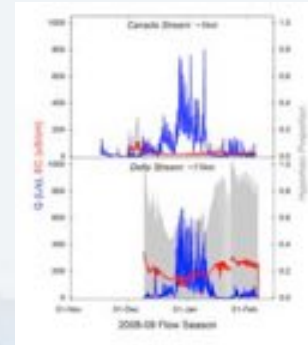
Limnology



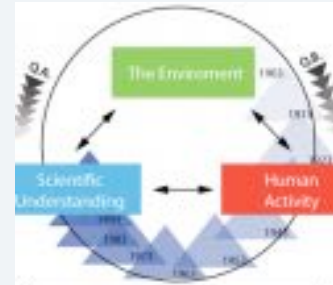
Soil Ecosystems



Molecular Biodiversity



Ecosystem Modeling



Q1. How have humans changed the environment of the McMurdo Dry Valleys? How has scientific understanding of the region responded to a changing environment? And how have these developing scientific understanding shaped human activity in the region?

Q2. How has the environment of the McMurdo Dry Valleys shaped human activity in the region? How has human activity led to developments in scientific understanding of the region? And how have scientific developments changed perceptions of the McMurdo environment?

Environmental History



Photos Courtesy:
McMurdo Dry Valleys
Long Term Ecological
Research Group

Why do this research in Antarctica?

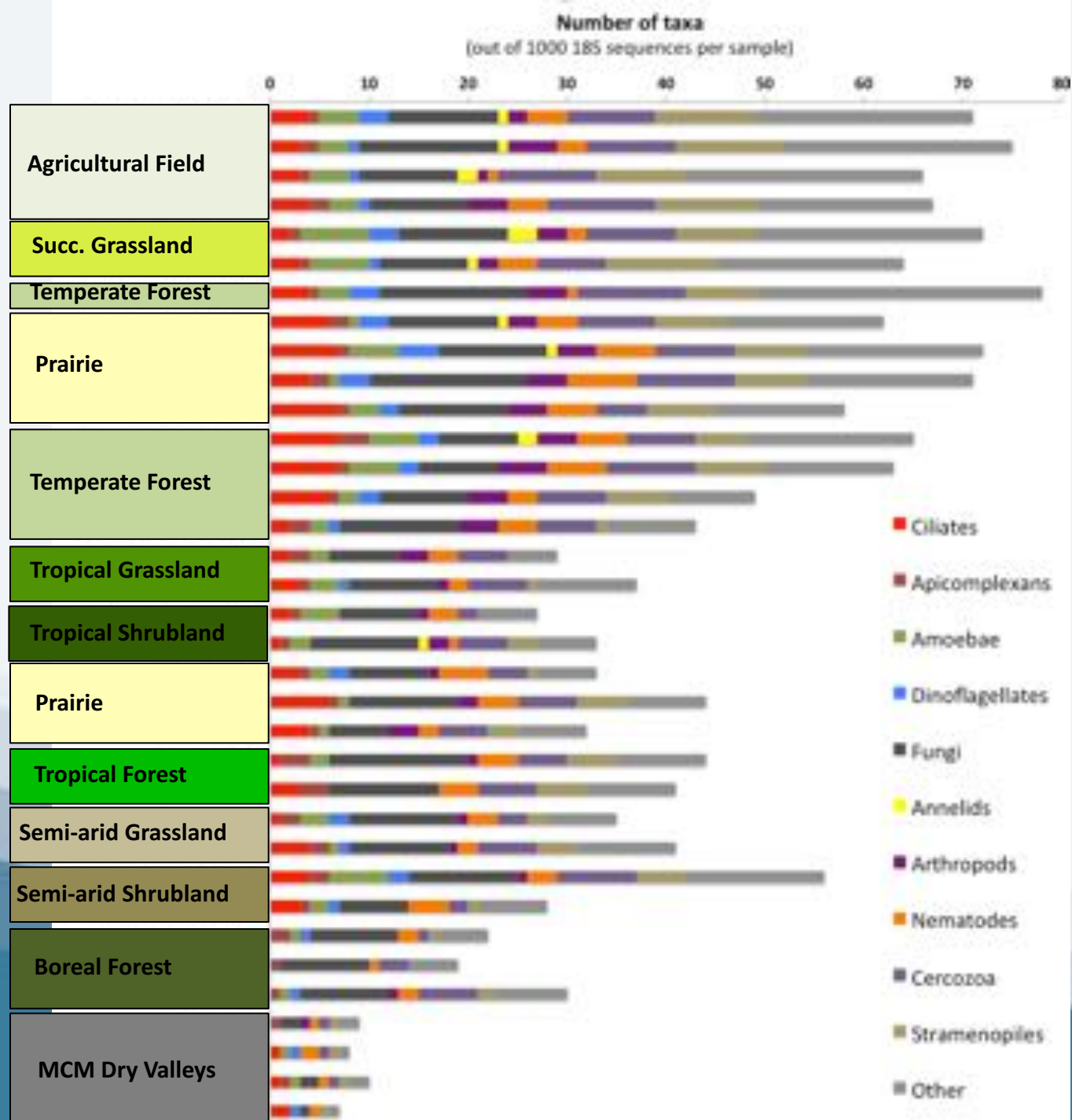


Comparison of Eukaryotic soil diversity

Number of taxa per sample based on taxonomic level (NCBI level 5)

Taxonomic units based on 97% sequence similarity

Noah Fierer
Unpublished Data



Why Antarctica?

- Low biodiversity
- Human disturbance is minimal
- Environment can be manipulated
- Simple systems can be used to model and predict changes that might occur in more complex systems

Thank You

- McMurdo Dry Valleys LTER
- National Science Foundation
- PolarTREC
- ARCUS



Questions

During the Presentation:

- Type your question in the text chat box

At the End of the Presentation:

- Raise your hand with the “hand button”.
- PolarTREC staff will call on you and activate your microphone.
- Speak loud and clear, directly into the computer microphone or the phone to ask your question.

Join PolarTREC!

www.polartrec.com/about/join

Everyone can participate in different ways:

- **Follow Expeditions**
- **Participate in PolarConnect Events**
- **Join the Polar Education Email List**
- **Check out the great resources**
- **Become a PolarTREC Teacher or Researcher**
- **Become a member of ARCUS**

Thank You!

An archive of the event will be available shortly.

<http://www.polar-trec.com/polar-connect/archive>



25 Years of Connecting Arctic Research
www.arcus.org