

The Effects of Ocean Temperature on *Ecklonia Cava* Growth and Its Implications

Thousand Oaks High School
AP Research STEM

Introduction



Ecklonia Cava

- Edible brown algae
- Found around the coasts of Japan and Korea



Figure 1. *Ecklonia cava* (*E. cava*)

Health Benefits

- Decrease blood pressure
- Lower glucose levels
- Lipase inhibitory activity
- Increase hair growth



Figure 3. Bottle of *Ecklonia cava* extract



Figure 4. Experiments done on mice to determine effects of *E. cava* on hair growth

Harmful Environmental Factors

- Increasing ocean temperatures
- Grazing herbivorous fish
- Kuroshio Current

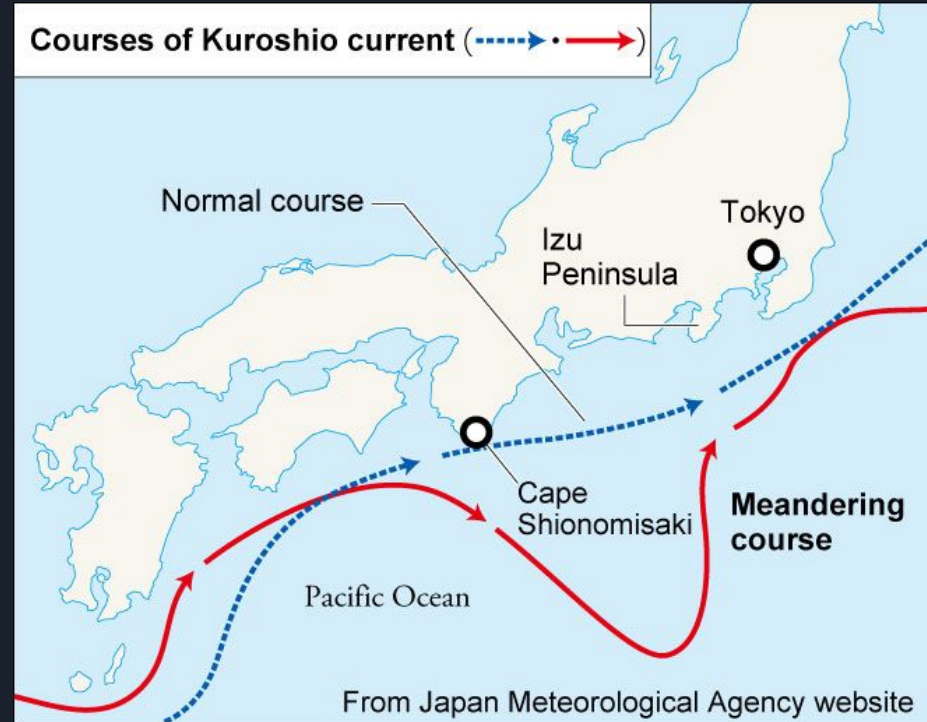


Figure 2. Course of Kuroshio current

Problem

- Coastal ecosystem will unbalance
- Abalone farmers lose income
- Potential health benefits disappear

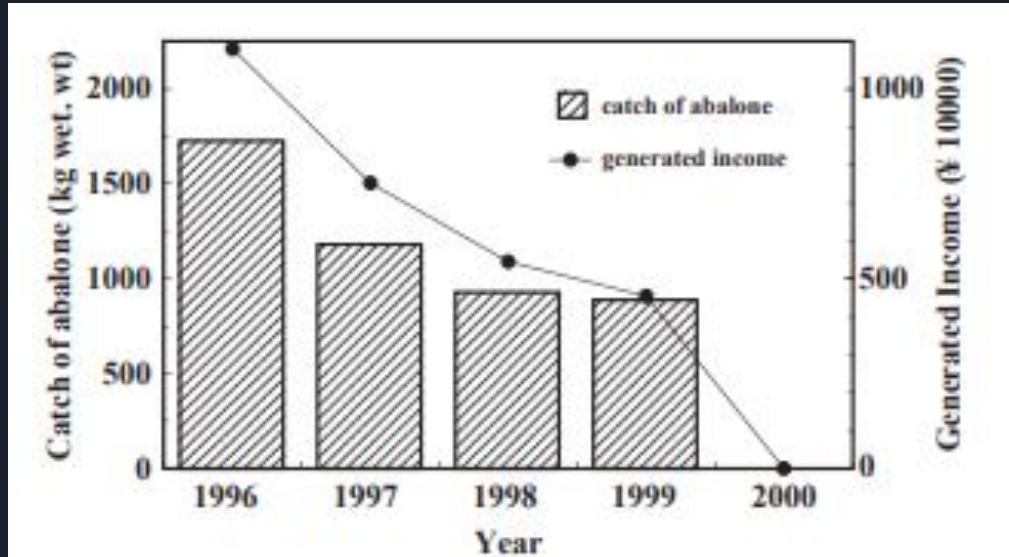


Figure 5. Abalone catches and generated income at Tei from 1996 to 2000

Current solutions



Figure 6. Signs of grazing on the edges

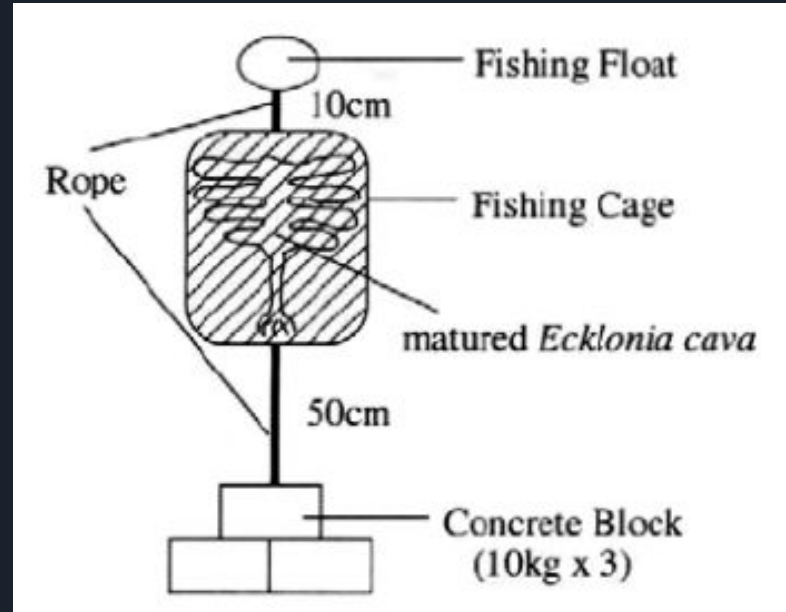


Figure 7. Diagram of the spore bag method

Current Solutions

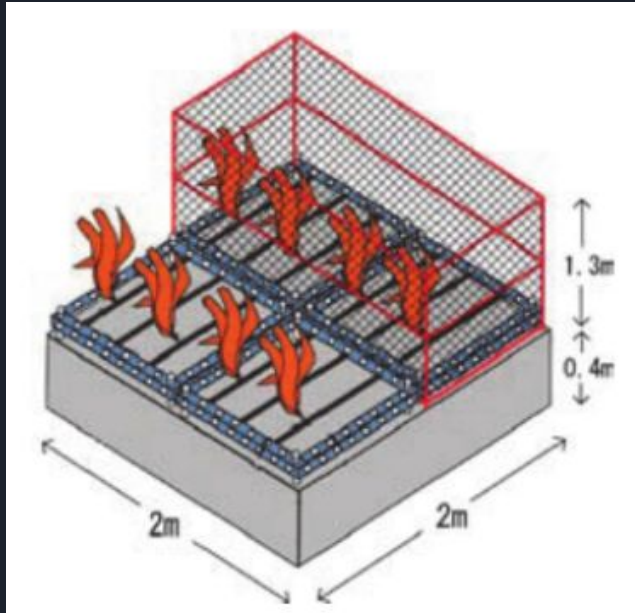


Figure 8. Diagram of the net cage methods

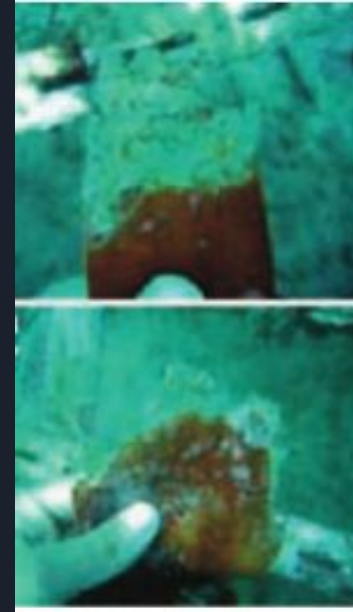


Figure 9. Bleaching and dissolving of the leaning edge of the blade

Current Solutions



Figure 10. Seedlings on an artificial reef



Purpose

- To determine the effects of rising ocean temperatures on *E. cava*



Research Question

Do rising ocean temperatures affect *E. cava*?



Hypothesis

Alternative: Increasing ocean temperatures decrease the growth rate of *E. cava*.

Null: Temperature does not affect the growth rate of *E. cava*.

Methods





Methods

Method 1

Method 2

Method 3

Method 4

Method 5

Systematic
Literature
Review

Article
Collection

Data
Collection

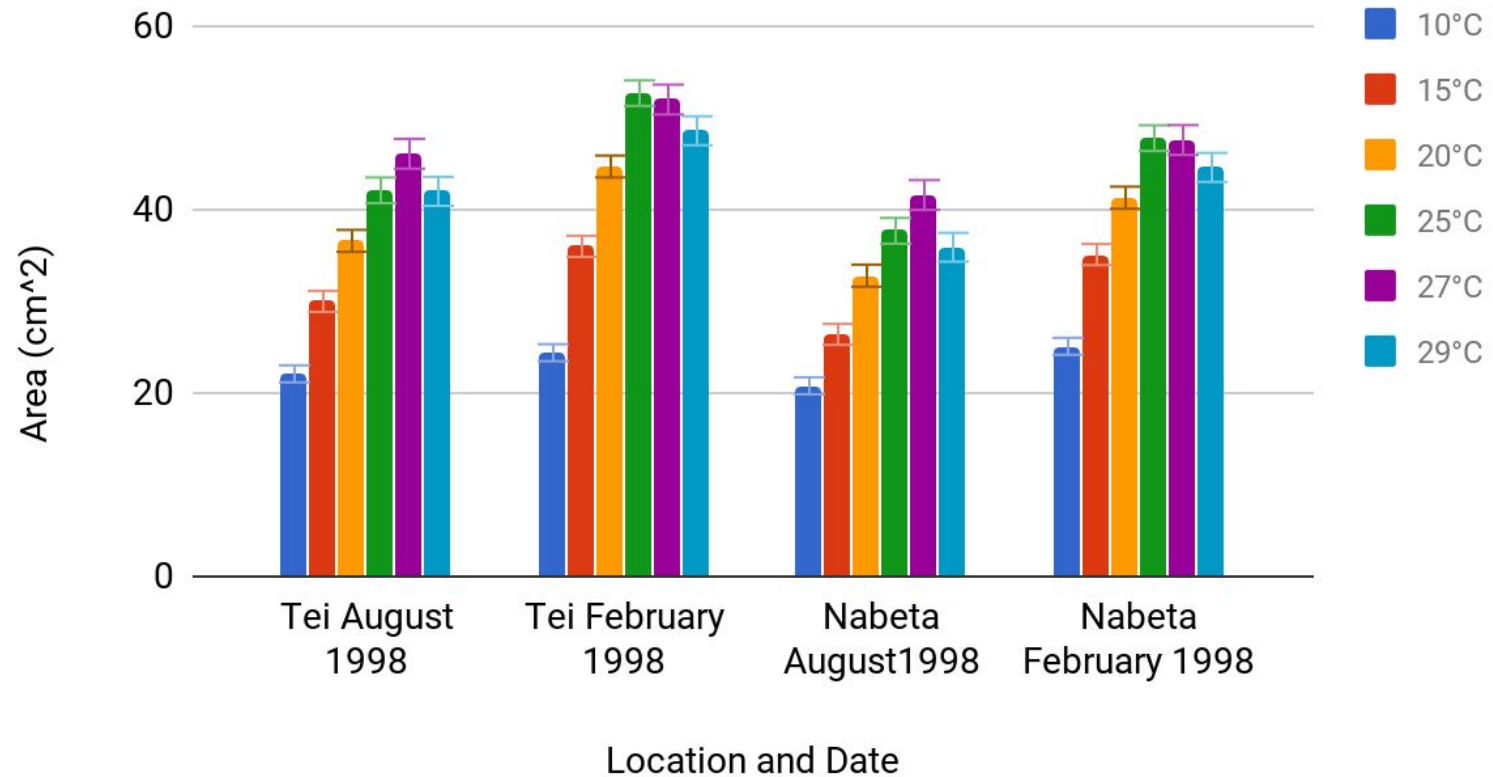
Analyze
Potential
Applications

Publicize
Findings

Results

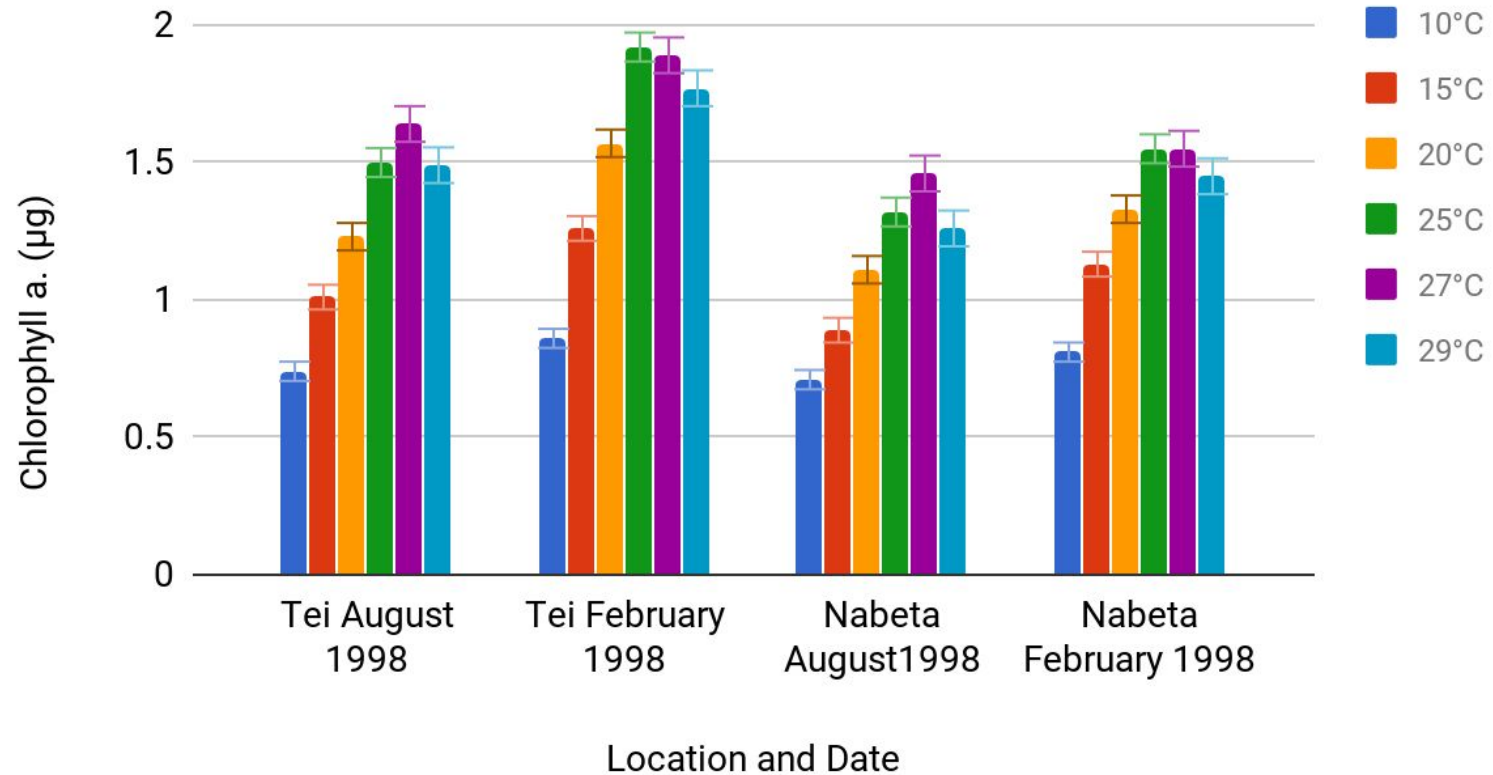


Ocean Temperatures to Area at Different Locations



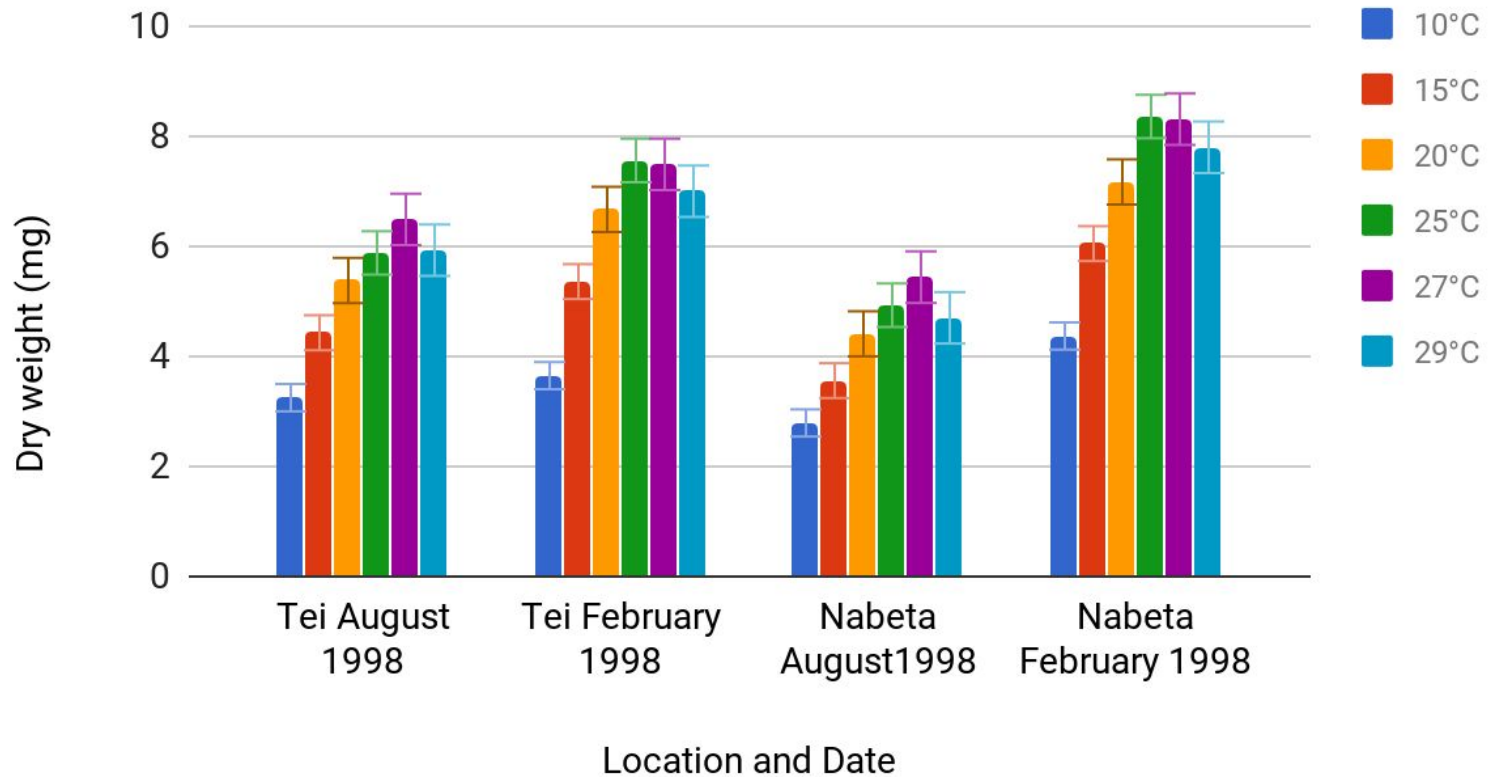
Graph 1. The bladelet area measured at different temperatures and locations

Ocean Temperatures to Chlorophyll a. at Different Locations



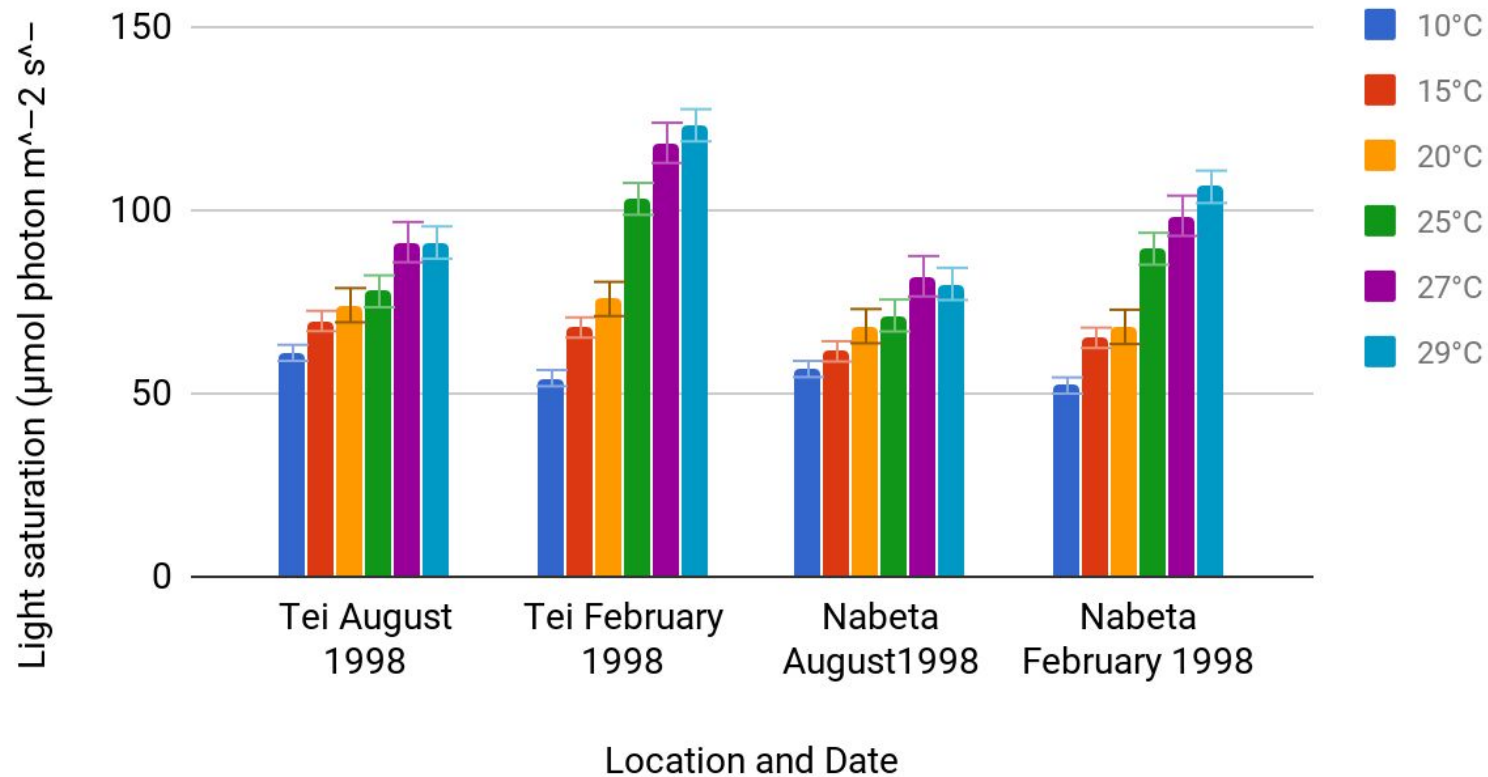
Graph 2. The bladelet chlorophyll a. measured at different temperatures and locations

Ocean Temperatures to Dry Weight at Different Locations



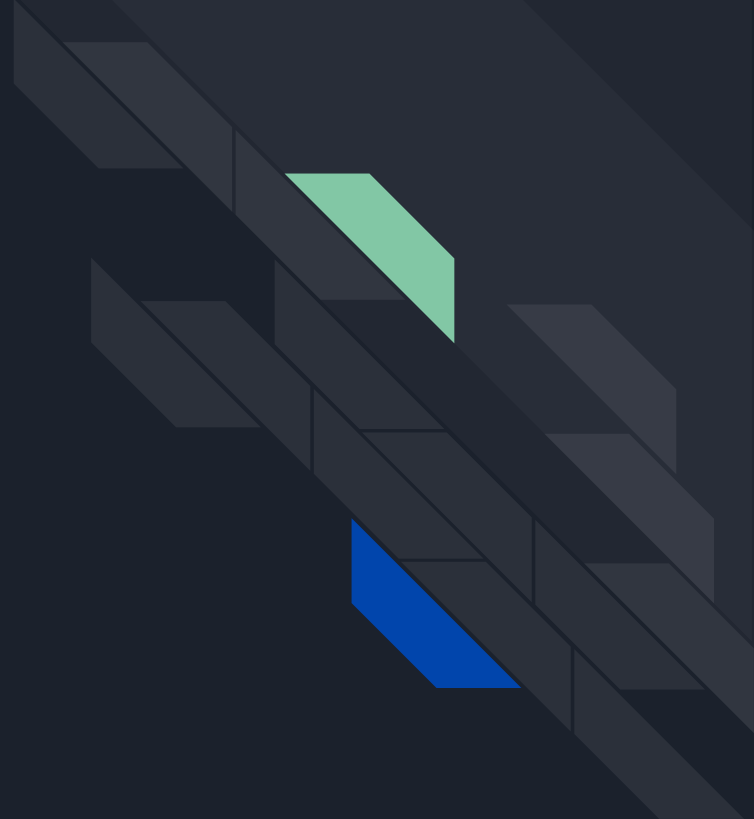
Graph 3. The bladelet dry weight measured at different temperatures and locations

Ocean Temperatures to Light Saturation at Different Locations



Graph 4. The bladelet light saturation measured at different temperatures and locations

Discussion





Discussion

- Brings in herbivorous fish
- Seaweed growth affected by these factors
- Best solution is habitat change



Limitations

- Declined around 1980s
- Located around coasts of Japan and Korea
- Declined quantity of seaweed beds



Conclusion

- Rising temperatures can decline the population of *Ecklonia Cava*
- Potential solutions would be moving the habitat
- More research on potential solutions
- Potential health benefits



Application to the real world

- Permanent solutions could help many species
- Health benefits apply to many people



Acknowledgements

- Dr. Malhotra
- Dr. Henckels
- Dr. Htway
- Michelle Magnusson
- Emily Htway



References

Serisawa, Y., Yokohama, Y., Aruga, Y., & Tanaka, J. (2001). Photosynthesis and respiration in bladelets of *Ecklonia cava* Kjellman (Laminariales, Phaeophyta) in two localities with different temperature conditions.

Phycological Research, 49(1), 1-11. doi:10.1046/j.1440-1835.2001.00214.x

Takano, Y., & Horiguchi, T. (2004). Dark respiration of the stipe of *Ecklonia cava* (Laminariales, Phaeophyta) in relation to temperature. *Phycological Research*, 52(2), 174-179. doi:10.1111/j.1440-183.2004.00340.x


Takao, S & Kumagai, Naoki & Yamano, Hiroya & Fujii, Masahiko & Yamanaka, Yasuhiro. (2015). Projecting the impacts of rising seawater temperatures on the distribution of seaweeds around Japan under multiple climate change scenarios. *Ecology and Evolution*. 5. 213-223. 10.1002/ece3.1358.

Tanaka, Kouki & Taino, Seiya & Haraguchi, Hiroko & Prendergast, Gabrielle & Hiraoka, Masanori. (2012). Warming off southwestern Japan linked to distributional shifts of subtidal canopy-forming seaweeds. *Ecology and evolution*. 2. 2854-65. 10.1002/ece3.391.

Wijesekera I, Yoon NY, Kim SK. Phlorotannins from *Ecklonia cava* (Phaeophyceae): biological activities and potential health benefits. *Biofactors*. 2010 Nov-Dec;36(6):408-14. doi: 10.1002/biof.114. Epub 2010 Aug 27. Review.

Yong, Y.S., Yong, W.T.L. & Anton, A. *J Appl Phycol* (2013) 25: 1831. Analysis of formulae for determination of seaweed growth rate <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10811-013-0022-7>

Yotsukura, N., Nagai, K., Tanaka, T., Kimura, H., & Morimoto, K. (2012). Temperature stress-induced changes in the proteomic profiles of *Ecklonia cava* (Laminariales, Phaeophyceae). *Journal Of Applied Phycology*, 24(2), 163-171. doi:10.1007/s10811-011-9664-5



The Effects of Ocean Temperature on *Ecklonia Cava* Growth and Its Implications

Thousand Oaks High School
AP Research STEM