

Fiche analytique – Mémoire de Master MUSE

A rendre au secrétariat lors de l'inscription à la soutenance du mémoire

* champs obligatoires

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TITRE MEMOIRE*	Comparison of long-term dynamics of Microcystin-producing cyanobacteria in Danube Delta's Lakes using quantitative Real-Time PCR		
NUMERO MEMOIRE	231		
DATE SOUTENANCE	06.09.2016	Salle: B003-Rez 3	Heure: 11 :15
THEMATIQUE* (AFFILIATION)	Science de l'eau		
VOLEE MUSE*	2012		
TITRE ACADEMIQUE* (par ex.: licencié en biologie)			
DIRECTION* / EVALUATION	Directeur de mémoire* Prof. Bastiaan W. Ibelings	Co-directeur de mémoire* Isabelle Domaizon	Nom(s) du ou des juré(s)* - Bastiaan W. Ibelings - Isabelle Domaizon -Dr. Jean-Luc Loizeau -Marie-Eve Monchamps
STAGE (éventuel)	Organisme d'accueil Institute F.-A. Forel INRA Thonon-les-Bains	Maître de stage Prof. Bastiaan Ibelings	
Projet de l'ISE (éventuel) auquel le mémoire est rattaché			
Bourse (éventuelle) reçue par l'étudiant			
COLLATION*	Nb de pages* 35	Nb de figures* 7	Nb de tableaux* 3
TERRAIN D'ETUDE OU D'APPLICATION	Ecologie microbienne		
MOTS-CLES* (entre 5 et 10)	Cyanobacteria, microcystin, sedimentary DNA, Danube Delta's Lakes		
RESUME* (max 1500 car)			
SUMMARY* (en anglais)	<p>Cyanobacteria are a dominant component of phytoplankton and they can be found in all aquatic ecosystems, ranging from hydrothermal springs to Arctic zones. Their unique eco-physiological adaptations in addition to the physical and chemical characteristics of the aquatic systems allow cyanobacterial genera to dominate over phytoplankton communities and form cyanobacterial harmful algal blooms (CyanoHABs). The development of CyanoHABs is a problem since it has been reported that some bloom-forming cyanobacterial genera produce toxins during their growth or decay. The presence of cyanobacteria able to produce toxins can compromise water quality leading to both economic and public health concerns such as fish-die-offs, digestive, neurological or skin diseases and even human death. These negative effects enhance the necessity for a better understanding of the processes leading to bloom formation. Application of molecular tools on DNA archived in lake sediments could provide information on quantitative</p>		

	proportions of species and past changes in phytoplankton composition in lakes. In this study we applied a DNA-based paleolimnological approach to sediment records from three lakes located in Danube's Delta that has experienced changes in environmental conditions in the past decade, i.e. eutrophication between 1970s and late 1980s characterized by shift in cyanobacterial abundance.
REMARQUES	