# Basics of environmental microbiology

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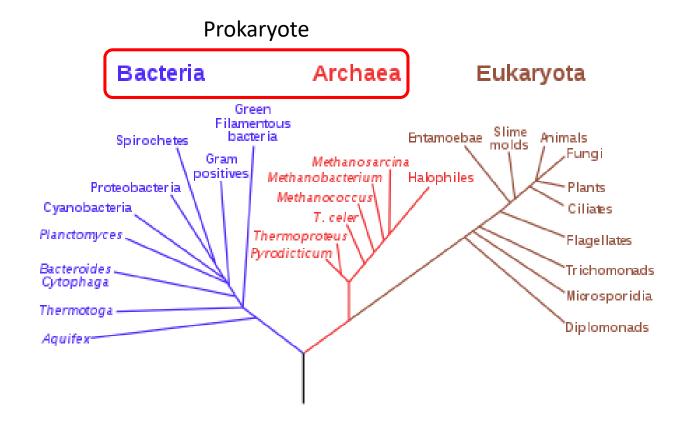
# Objectives

- √ Studying basic knowledge about microbiology
- ✓ Understanding the way how microorganisms gain energy
- ✓ Understand the overall principle of the experiment

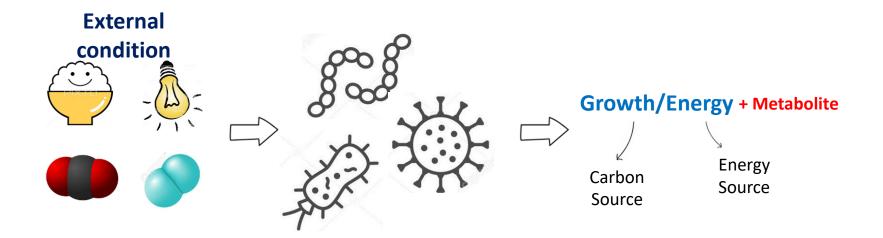
References
 Environmental Biotechnology (Rittmann, McCarty)
 Lehninger 9Principles of Biochemistry (Nelson, Cox)

# Domain\_Bacteria, Archaea, Eukaryote

- ✓ Environmental engineering mainly focuses on bacteria and archaea
  : Eukaryotes are difficult to manipulate and achieve stable efficiency.
- ✓ Both bacteria and archaea are unicellular organisms
   :there are structural and functional differences.



## Classification of bacteria



#### Energy source

Phototroph: use photon as energy source

Chemotroph: use chemical substances — Chemoorganotroph (organic substances)

Chemolithotroph (inorganic substances)

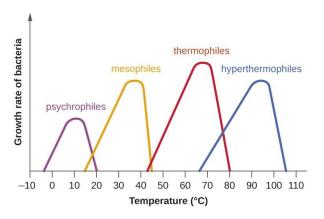
#### Carbon source

Autotroph: uses inorganic carbon, most of the chemolithotrophs and phototrophs

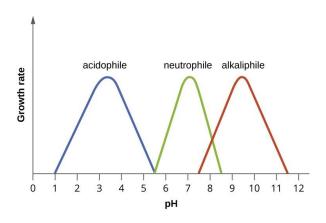
Heterotroph: uses organic carbon, usually chemoorganotrophs

## Classification of bacteria

#### Temperature



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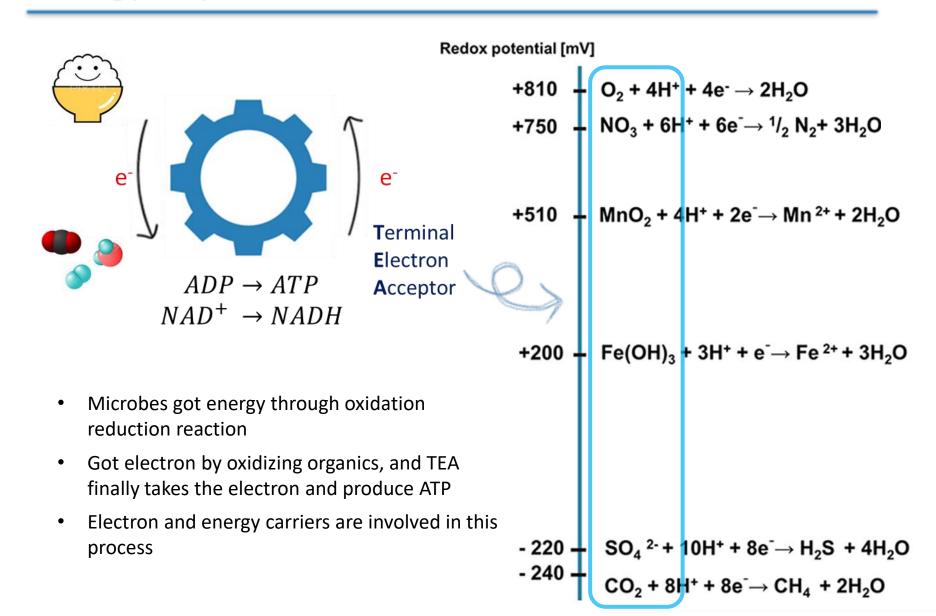


#### Oxygen

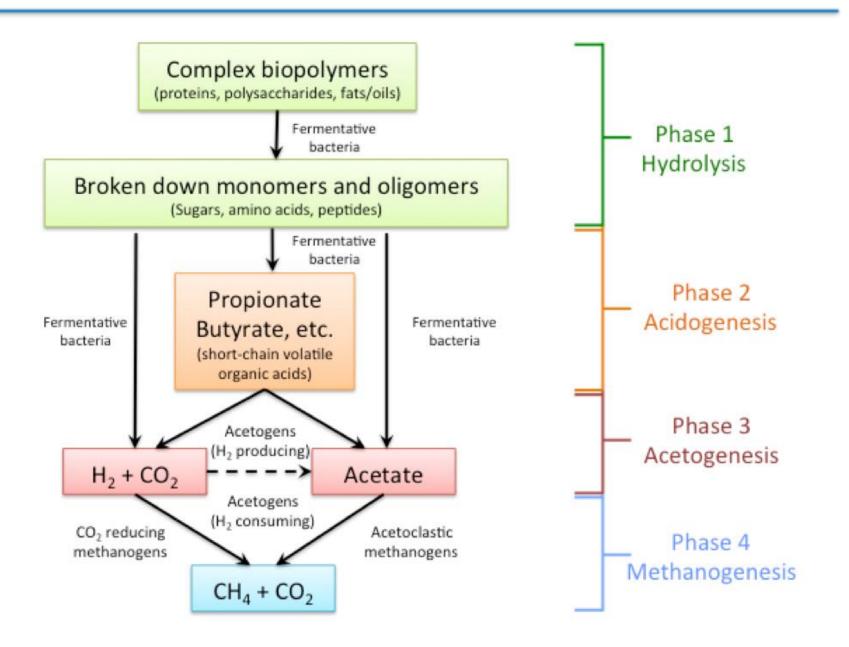
- Aerobic bacteria: Requires oxygen for growth, and uses oxygen as the electron acceptor
- Facultative: Can survive with or without oxygen
- → Aerotolerant anaerobes: Do not use oxygen, but do not die under aerobic condition Facultative aerobes: Prefer to use oxygen as electron acceptor, but can survive w/o oxygen
- Obligate anaerobes: Got killed by oxygen

#### + Salinity, etc

## **Energy Capture**



### Interaction of the microbes



## Microbial Ecology

- ✓ What microorganisms are present? 
  → Community structure.
- ✓ What metabolic reactions could the microorganisms carry out? 
  ☐ Community
- ✓ How are the different microorganisms interacting with each other and

the environment? → Interaction

Engineers create and operate the system (bioreactor, selection pressure) in which right kinds of microorganisms are present (community structure), they are accumulated to quantities sufficient to complete a desired biochemical task (community function),

and they work together to perform their tasks stably over time (integrated community ecology).

Keyword: Ecological Niche, Functional Redundancy, Acclimation, Adaptation