

HIGH-THROUGHPUT ISOLATION OF PELAGIC MARINE BACTERIA  
FROM THE COASTAL SUBTROPICAL PACIFIC OCEAN

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## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Summary

Surface seawater samples were collected on two consecutive days; on 17 May 2005, 40 L of surface water was collected from Station SB, located in the southern end of Kāneʻohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaiʻi, between Coconut Island and the Mokapu peninsula (21° 26.13' N, 157° 46.65' W) (Figure 1). This water was collected in acid-washed polycarbonate carboys and immediately transported to the Laboratory for Aquatic Microbial Ecology located at the Hawaiʻi Institute of Marine Biology on Coconut Island in Kāneʻohe Bay, where it was sterilized to serve as the basal growth media for isolation experiments the following day. On 18 May 2005, surface seawater samples were collected from two sites representing slightly different environments and potentially different microbial communities, in order to provide inocula for isolation experiments. Station SB served as one site; it is located inside the protected, semi-enclosed portion of the bay where water residence times are, on average, thirteen days (Smith et al. 1981). Station NB (21° 31.64' N, 157° 48.55' W) served as the second site; it is located outside of the northernmost end of Kāneʻohe Bay where prevailing conditions are not restricted by the embayment (Fig. 1). At both stations, water samples were also collected for cultivation-independent analyses of the resident microbial community structure.