Bacterial Source Tracking in the Double Bayou Watershed

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What is Bacterial Source Tracking?

- Used to determine the sources of fecal contamination
- Based on uniqueness of bacteria from individual sources
- A variety of different methods are used
- Often works best as part of a "toolbox approach"



BST Target Organisms

- Bacterial v. Microbial Source Tracking
- Different targets:
 - E. coli
 - Bacteroidales
 - Bacteriophage
 - Human viruses
 - Animal cells
 - Chemicals

BST Approaches

- Culture-based (library-dependent)
 - Isolate bacteria
 - Phenotypic/genotypic characterization
 - Compare to isolates from known-source samples
- Marker-based (library-independent)
 - Extract DNA from samples
 - Use PCR-based methods to detect/quantify source-specific markers
- Sequencing-based
 - 16S rRNA gene, metagenomic

History of BST Use in Texas

- Lake Waco/Belton Project Findings
 - Initiated Sep. 2002 with funding from TSSWCB
 - 4-method composite performed better than individual methods
 - 2-method composites appeared promising
 - ERIC-ARA = lower cost but more sample & data processing
 - ERIC-RP = higher cost but automated
- TMDL Task Force Report 2007
 - Confirmed ERIC-RP as recommended method

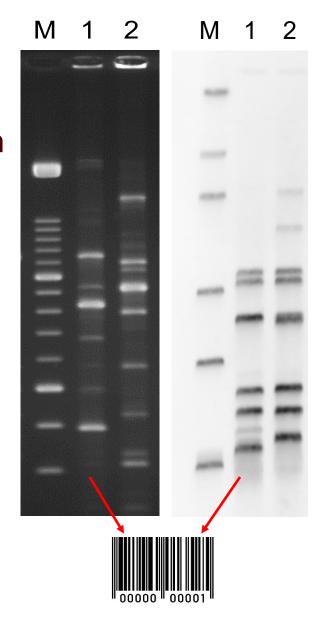
ERIC-RP DNA Fingerprinting

DNA fingerprinting:

- Enterobacterial repetitive intergenic consensus sequence-polymerase chain reaction (ERIC-PCR)
- RiboPrinting® (RP)

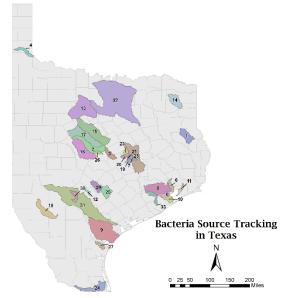
Advantages/Disadvantages:

- More discriminating
- Allows ranking of sources
- Relatively expensive



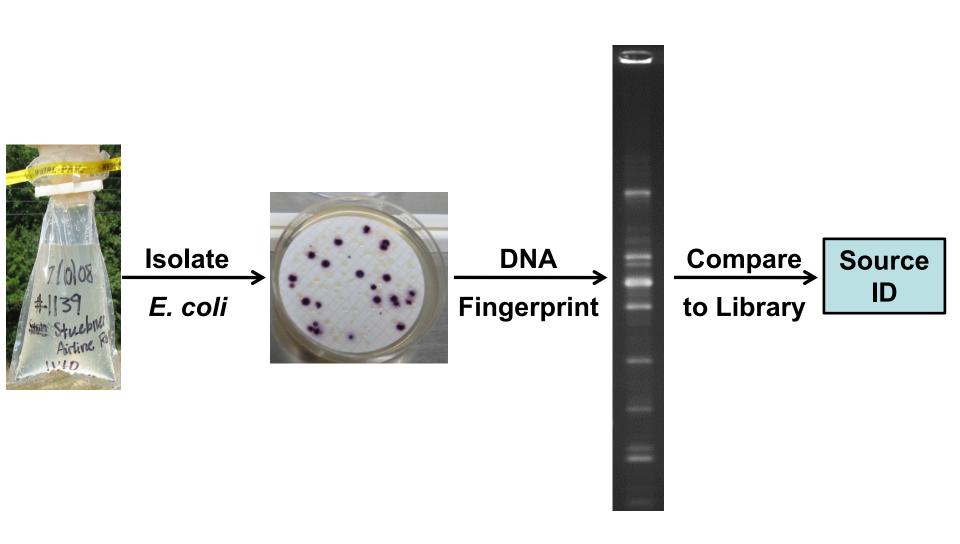
Texas *E. coli* BST Library (v. 04-22)

- Contains 1,942 E. coli isolates from 1,775 different human and animal samples
- Developed by collecting over 4,000 domestic sewage, wildlife, livestock, and pet fecal samples and screening over 7,000 isolates for clones and host specificity
- Samples from >20 watersheds across Texas for BST including:
 - Plum Creek
 - San Antonio
 - Lake Granbury
 - Oyster Creek / Trinity River
 - Waco / Belton Lake
 - Little Brazos River Tributaries
 - Attoyac Bayou



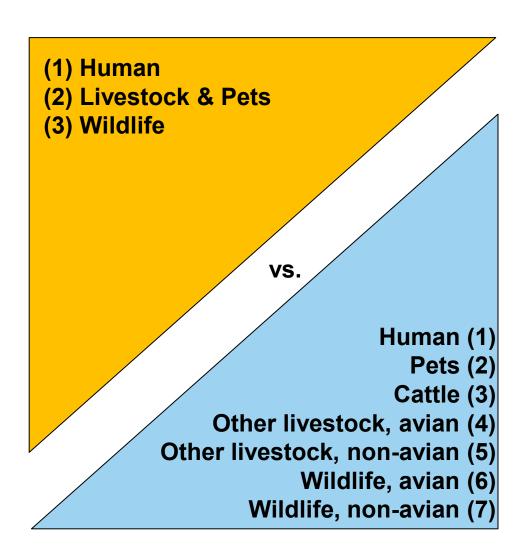
 Additional isolates being added from ongoing and future BST projects in other areas of Texas

Use of Texas *E. coli* BST Library for Identifying Water Isolates



Three-way v. Seven-way Split of Results

- Using the results
 - Is it from human sources?
 - Is it from livestock?
 - Is it from wildlife?
- Biology
 - Large variety of wildlife
 - Geographical and temporal differences
 - Cosmopolitan strains
- Statistics
 - Number of isolates collected
 - May only use three-way split for limited studies

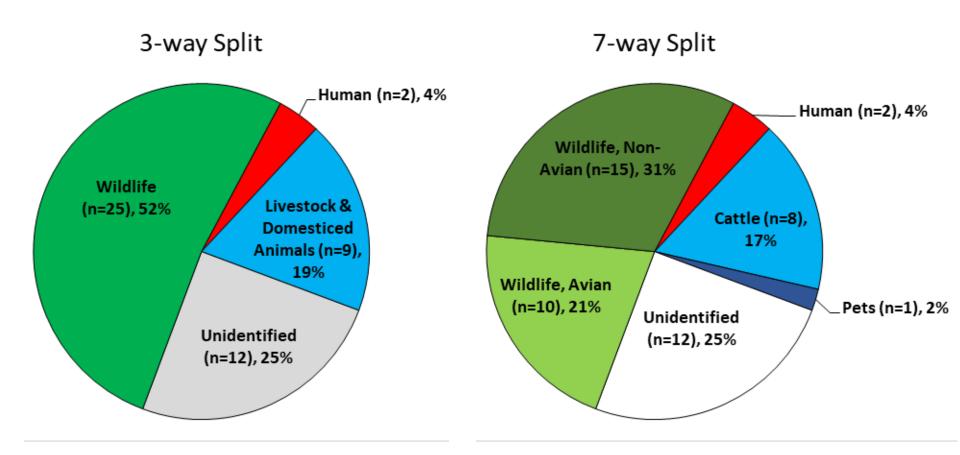


BST for Double Bayou

- BST on Tributaries of Trinity and Galveston Bays
- Funded by TCEQ
- One Double Bayou site
- Twelve water samples
 - ~Monthly
 - April 2018 April 2019
- Water E. coli Isolates
 - 4 per water sample
 - 48 total isolates DNA fingerprinted and compared to Texas *E. coli* BST Library for source identification

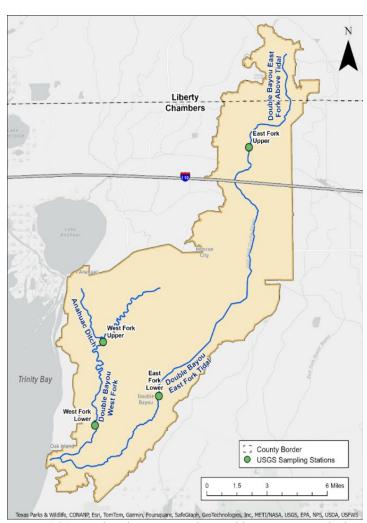


Double Bayou BST Results



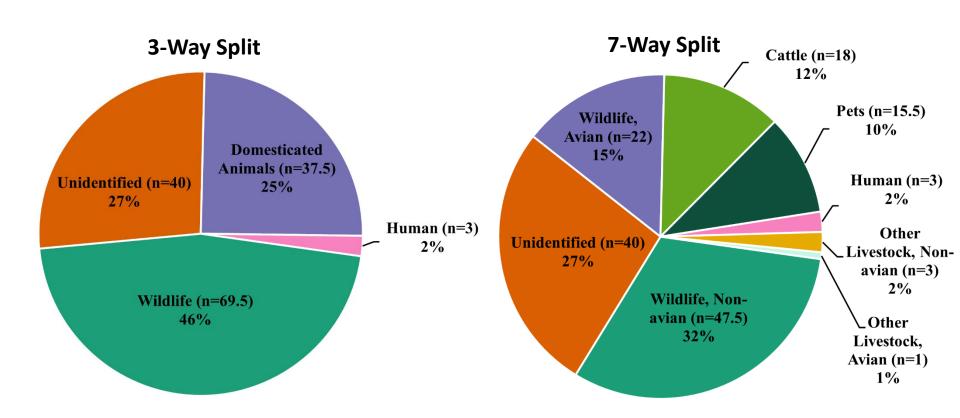
BST for Double Bayou

- Funded by Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board
- Four sites
- Twenty water samples
 - July 2023 February 2024
 - Routine (ambient) = 4 rounds
 - Stormwater = 1 round
- Water E. coli Isolates
 - 7-8 per water sample
 - 150 total DNA fingerprinted and compared to Texas *E. coli* BST Library for source identification

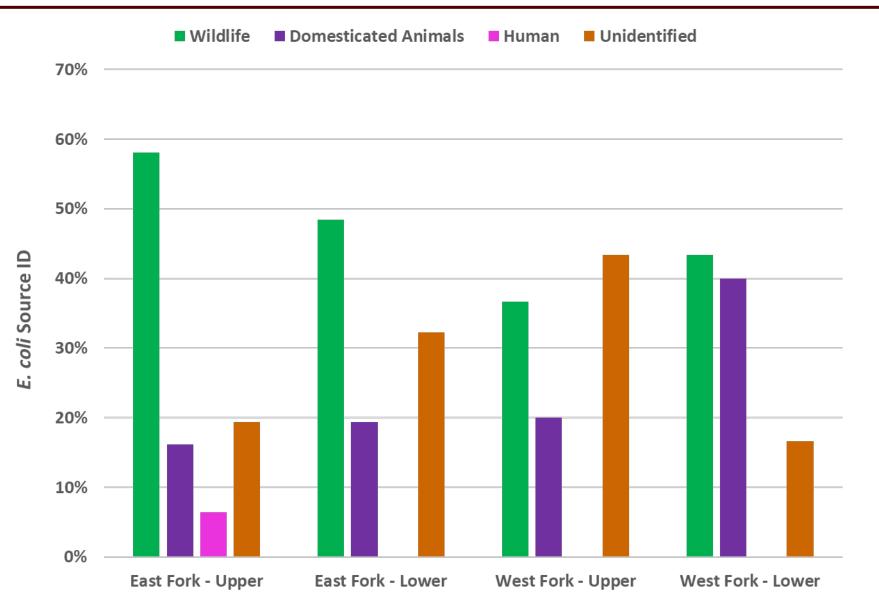


Four USGS sampling locations in the Double Bayou watershed

Double Bayou BST Results Overall Results



Double Bayou BST Results Routine Samples (3-Way Split)



BST Summary

- Major E. coli sources at most sites appear to include wildlife (non-avian and avian)
- Domesticated animal sources detected at all sites and highest at West Fork Lower site
- Human source contributions detected at some sites but represented a limited portion of *E. coli*
- Relatively high proportion of unidentified isolates at some sites indicating 'unique' organisms not represented in library

Use of BST Results

- Reconcile with:
 - Indicator bacteria levels
 - Land use
 - Watershed source survey
 - Modeling
 - Stakeholder input
 - Common sense

Questions?

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