

# Scientist Spotlight



## DR. JOHN MARTON

### Q1. What is your educational background?

I got a B.S. in Biology from Towson University; a M.S. in Environmental Science and Policy from Johns Hopkins University; and a Ph.D. in Environmental Science from Indiana University

### Q2. What inspired you to become a scientist?

I was a curious kid! I always wanted to know the “how” and “why” of everything. I couldn’t just accept that things happened; I had to understand them.

### Q3. What is your role as a scientist for CWC?

I’m a post-doctoral researcher, which means I help design and conduct experiments, interpret and analyze the results, and ultimately get our work published. I also assist in training folks in the lab on how to collect samples in the field and then process them in the lab. We specifically work in the marshes, trying to figure out how the oil spill impacted how energy (carbon) and nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) are processed and/or retained in these valuable but sensitive systems.

### Q4. What do you like most about doing scientific research?

See my answer to question #2! I really enjoy getting into the nitty-gritty of how wetlands function, how our actions (or inactions) influence these functions, and what we can do make sure these marshes are conserved. We rely on these marshes for more than is immediately apparent, and I take pride in trying to understand how we can be effective environmental stewards.

### Q5. Can you describe any surprising findings you have come across so far?

These systems are more resilient than they seem. While there are still on-going effects from the oil, these wetlands have exhibited a strong resilience and recovery to a degree. We’re also finding that oil can have different types of effects depending on the vegetation and type of soil. The most interesting thing we’ve found is how much we still don’t know. Answering one question leads to several more, which is the basis of science.

The Coastal Waters Consortium’s mission to assess the chemical evolution, biological degradation, and environmental stresses of petroleum and dispersant within Gulf of Mexico coastal and shelf ecosystems.

