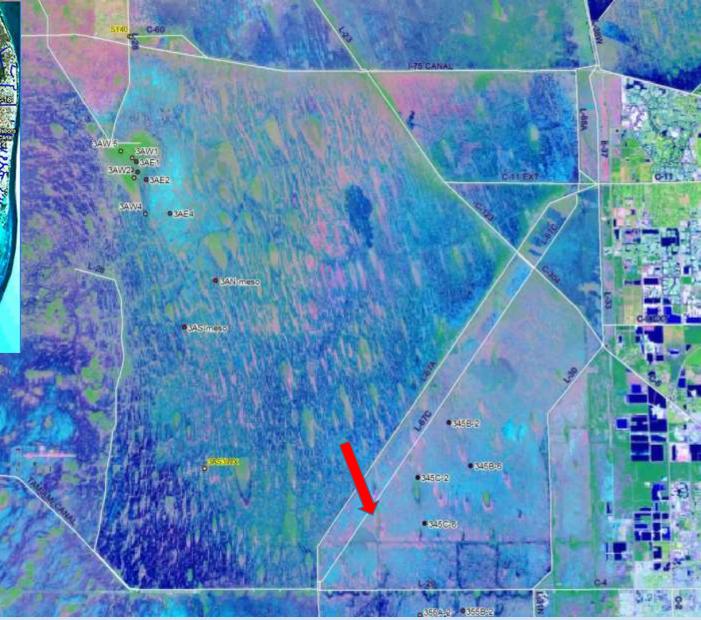
#### WHY THE PRIMARY PRODUCERS (ALGAE AND CYANOBACTERIA) ARE THE KEY EARLY RESPONDERS TO NUTRIENT AND WATER FLOW CHANGES IN THE EVERGLADES

**Barry H. Rosen**, Sue Newman, Joel Trexler, Sarah Bornhoeft, Eric Tate-Bolt, Colin Saunders and Carlos Coronado-Molina

U.S. Geological Survey South Florida Water Management District Florida International University

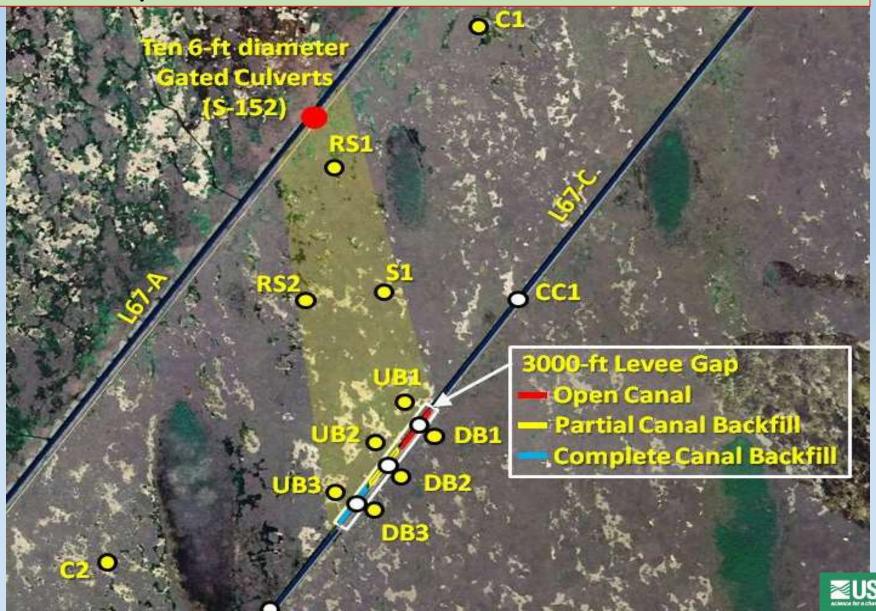
## The Decomp Physical Model (DPM)







Samples of periphyton collected throughout the pocket: sediment traps, artificial substrates and natural collections



Enlarged view of the DECOMP Physical Model footprint indicating the locations of the walkways and monitoring stations. C = control; RS = ridge/slough, S = slough UB = upstream backfill

## DPM culverts: first opening day Nov. 5, 2013







## Primary producers (algae and cyanobacteria) Opening Day, Oct 17, 2016: 12:53 pm

One response: any member of the community may be stimulated

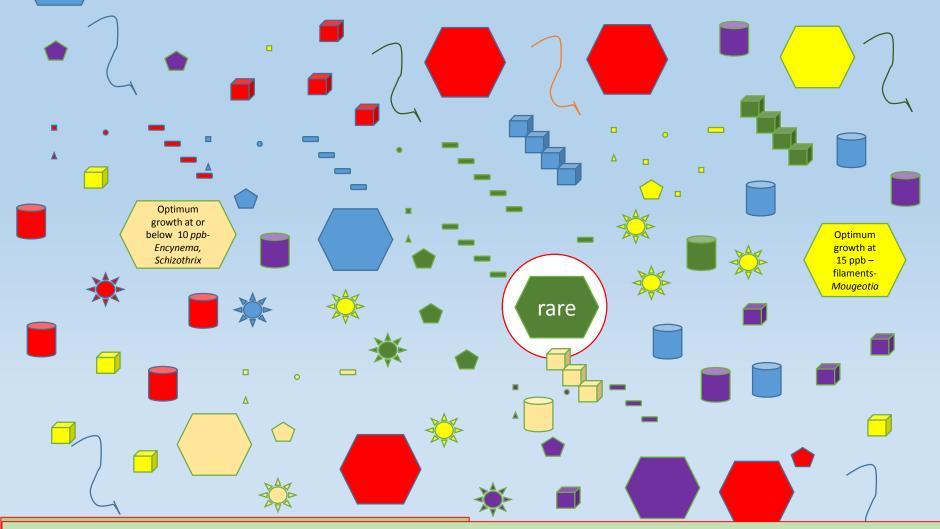
E-250 10-17-16,

periphyton

study

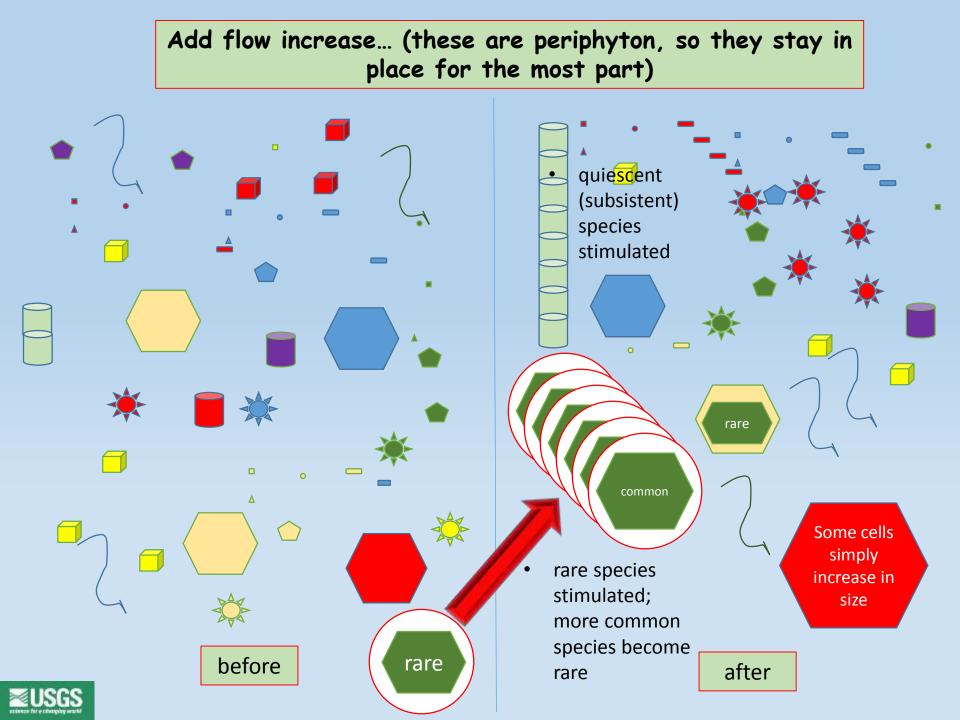


#### Depiction of the primary producers (algae and cyanobacteria)



• Daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal forcing functions (temp., light quantity and quality, rainfall)

- Each organism has an optimum rate of nutrient uptake; and optima for all other factors
- Each organism has a **concentration** threshold efficiency to take up that nutrient



Add flow increase... potential dramatic shift (these are periphyton, so they stay in place, for the most part)

after

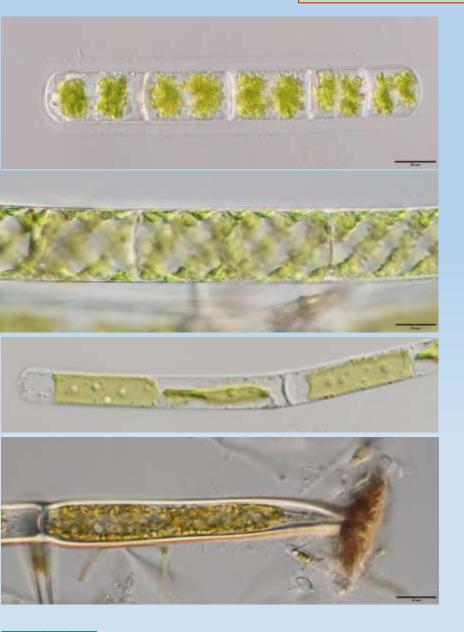
H<sub>o</sub>: There is a dramatic shift in the periphyton community structure

> **Findings** : nearest to inflow site, a big increase in filamentous greens

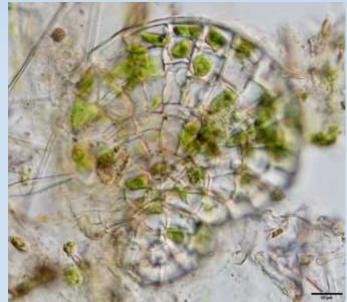
> > before



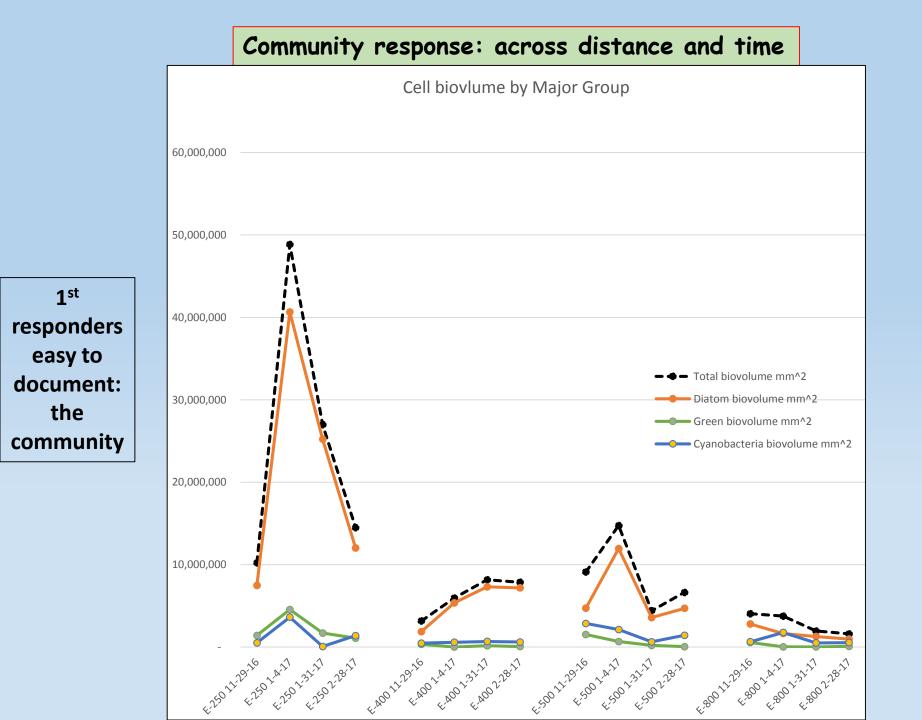
## Community response: E-250 greens











#### Community response: across distance and time



#### Diatoms response

H<sub>o</sub>: There is a more subtle shift in the periphyton community structure

> Findings : a) more of an individual species and, b) more species overall

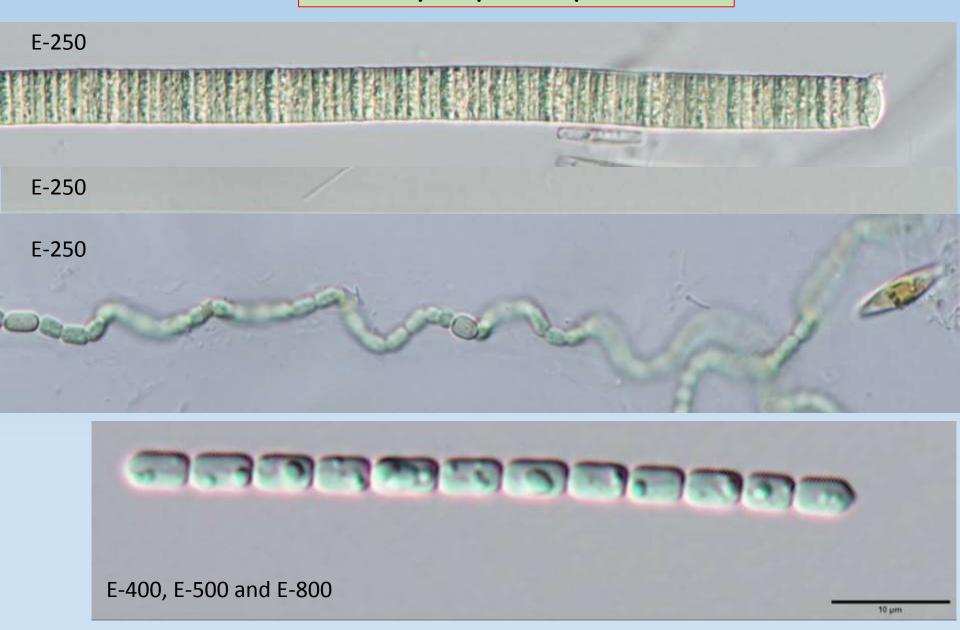
63





after

Community response: cyanobacteria

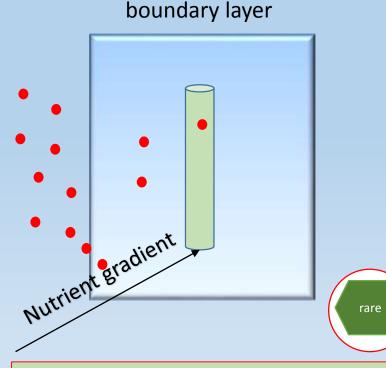






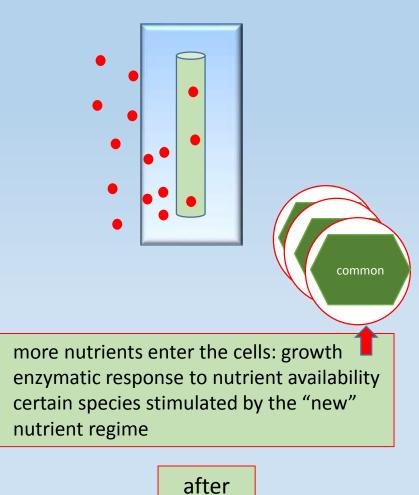
#### Second Response: cellular level, (what does flow do)?

•



- nutrients are pulled from the surrounds
- diffusion across the boundary layer
- enzymatic flexibility of the organism (to some extent

#### eroded boundary layer





### Life at ultra low nutrients: greens





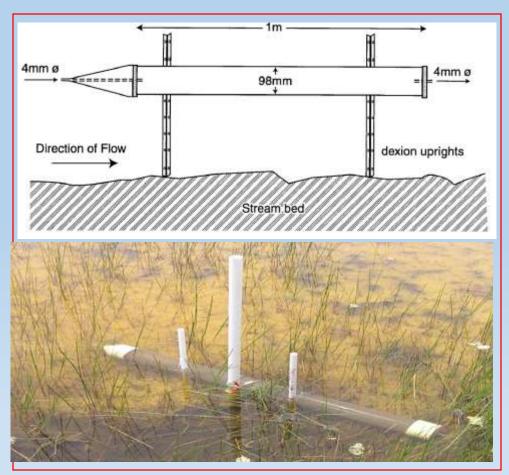
Add flow, quiescent filamentous greens proliferate *Mougeotia* 



Add flow, quiescent filamentous greens proliferate *Spirogyra* 



## Collection device for horizontal transport



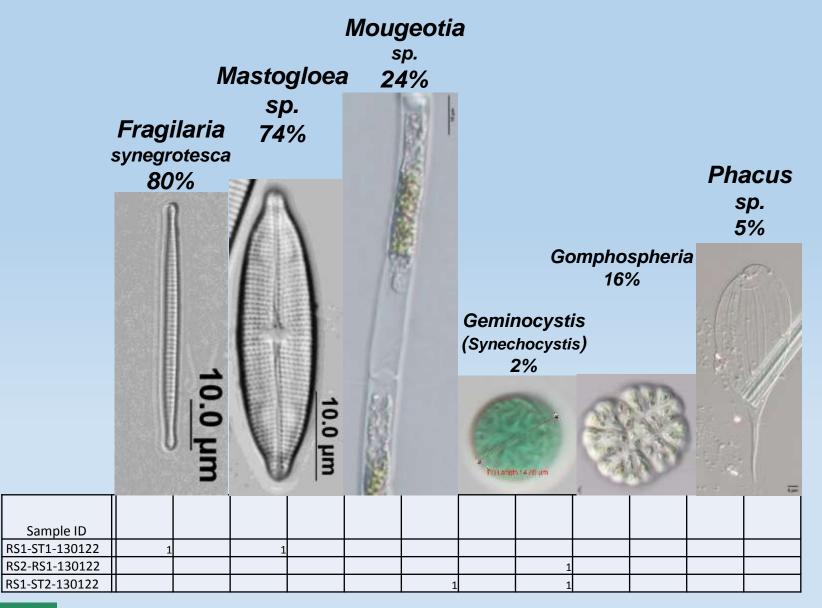
Phillips et al., 2000 Hydrol. Procs 14: 2589-2602

- <u>Design</u>: Phillips et al., 2000
- 10.16 mm dia. x 1-m acrylic tube
- inlet/outlet diam. 4-mm, 7-mm or 10-mm
- Set @ mid-water column, above floc layer
- <u>Post-processing</u>
- Siphon off water; sieved 1-mm
- Mass loading rate
  - Per ground area (g m<sup>-2</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>)
  - Or per frontal area (g cm<sup>-2</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>)
  - CNP, LOI, molecular biomarkers
- <u>Sampling frequency & design</u>
- 3-6 week deployment intervals
- 2-4 traps deployed along a ridge-slough transect
- oriented parallel to dominant flow vector



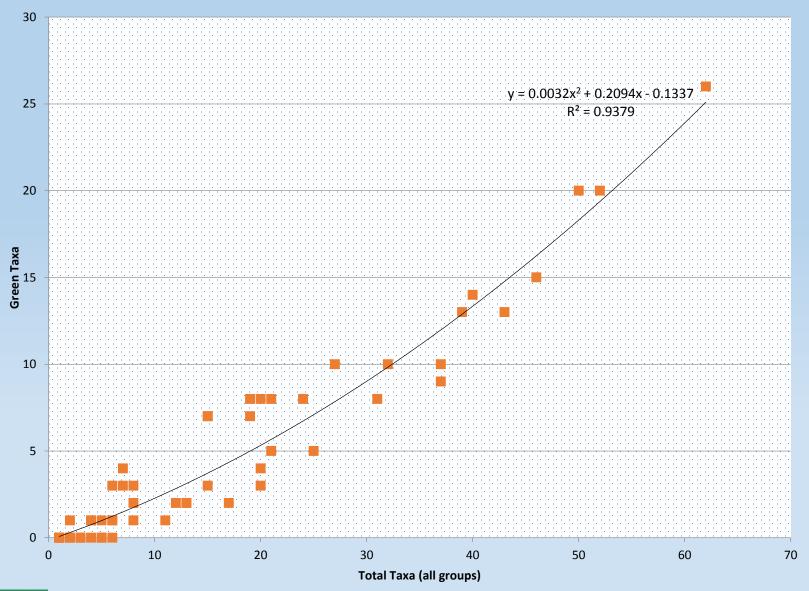


#### Keeping records: Species richness from live samples and cleaned diatoms

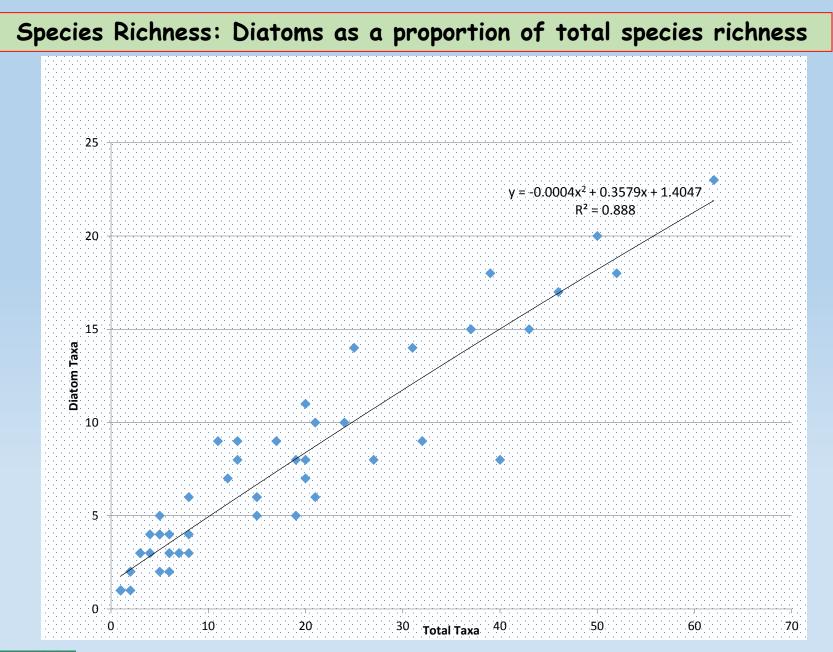




## Species Richness: Greens as a proportion of total species richness

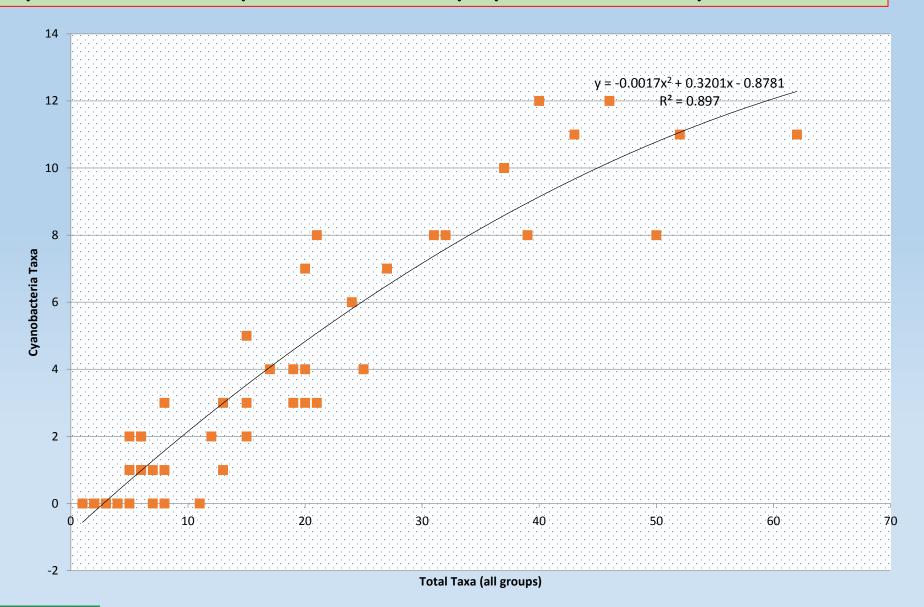






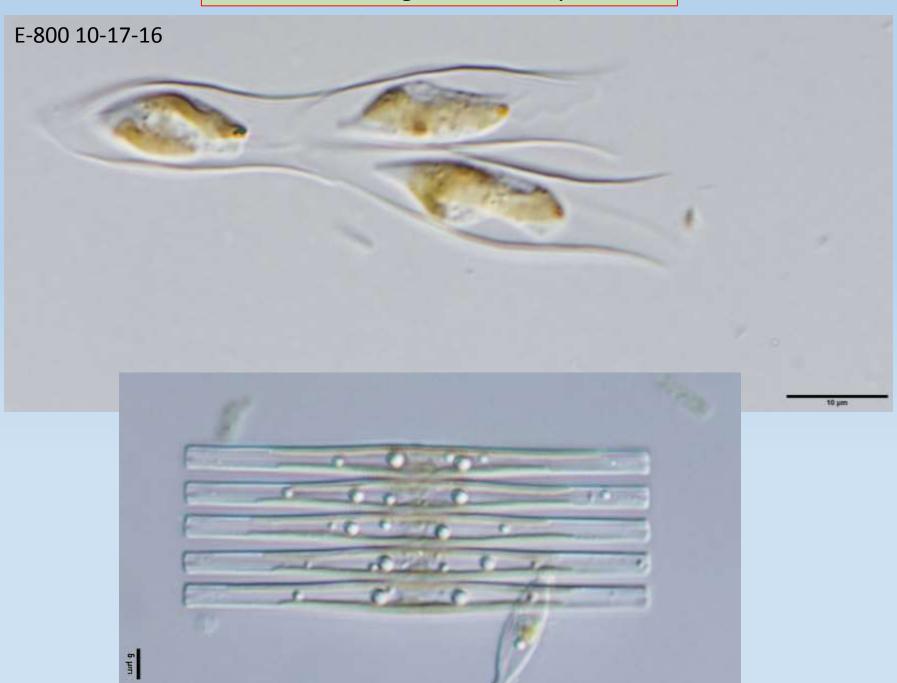


#### Species Richness: Cyanobacteria as a proportion of total species richness





## Other interesting indicators: plankton



## Other interesting finds: freshwater red alga, Nemalion





# Ecological Strategies: complimentary pigments



