

Blooms in the Indian River Lagoon

(especially north and central)

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IRL has issues

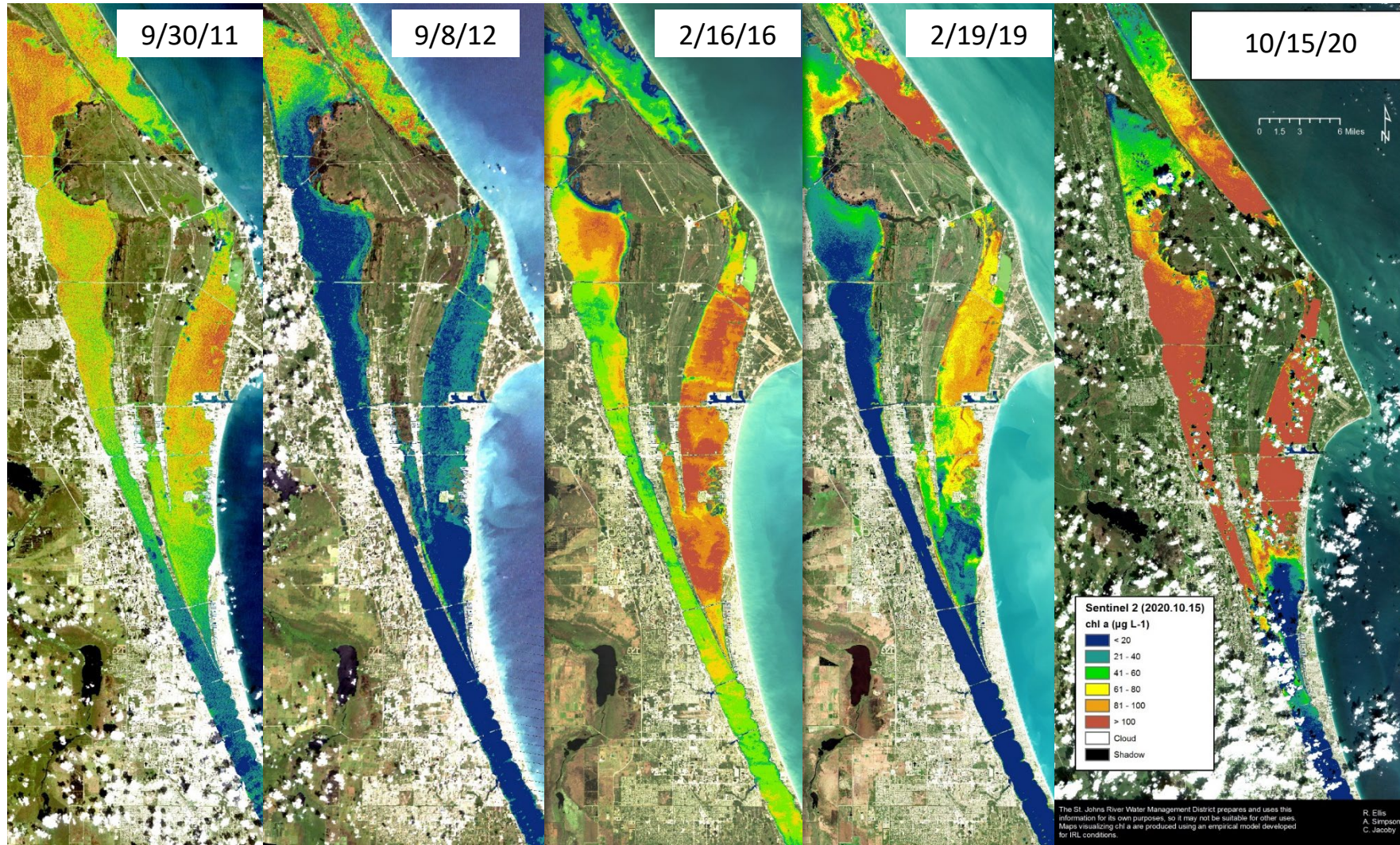
Indian River Advocate 1896

“The fish are dying by thousands on account of the gas which is rising from the mud in the bottom of the river, the water being low and of a red muddy color.”

East Coast Advocate 1902

“For three or four weeks past it [the water] has been muddy, perfectly green for a time, now brown or reddish. The shore at places has been lined with dead fish, and the general condition does not seem to be understood by the citizens here.”

Intense, widespread, long-lasting blooms



No
fish kill

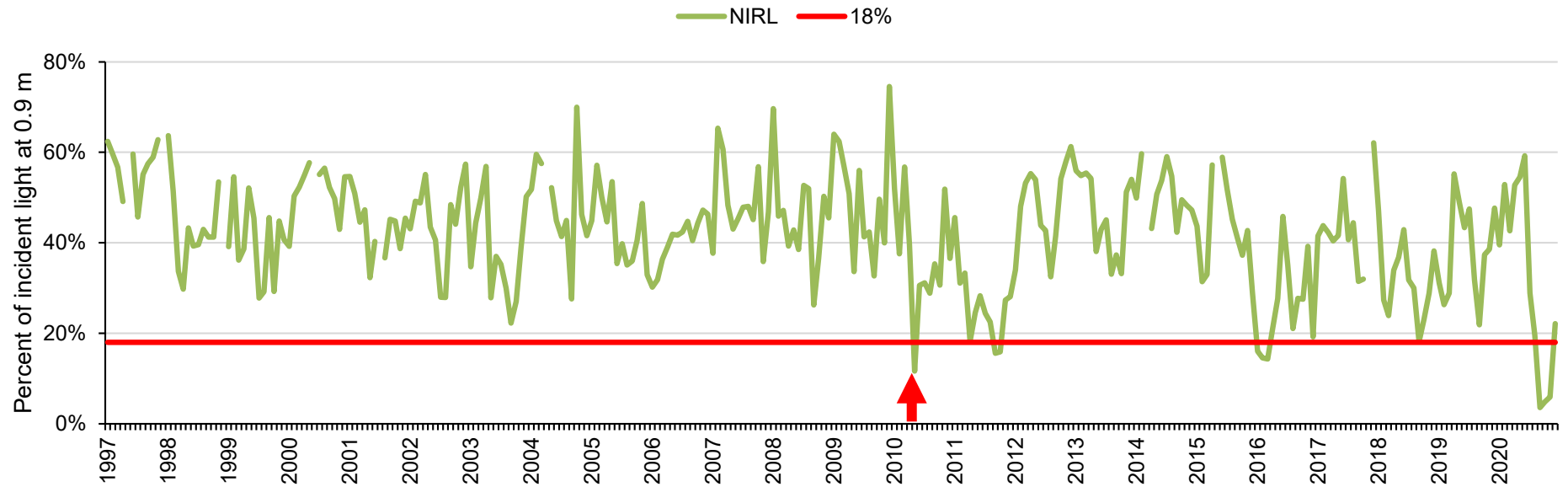
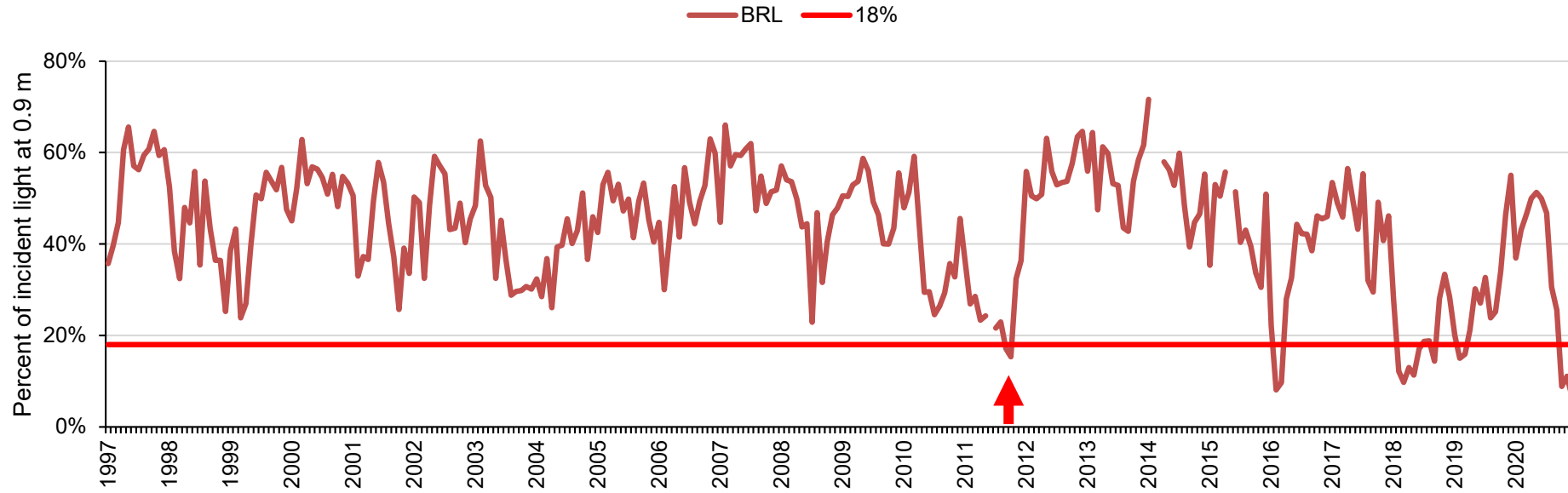
No
fish kill

Large
fish kill

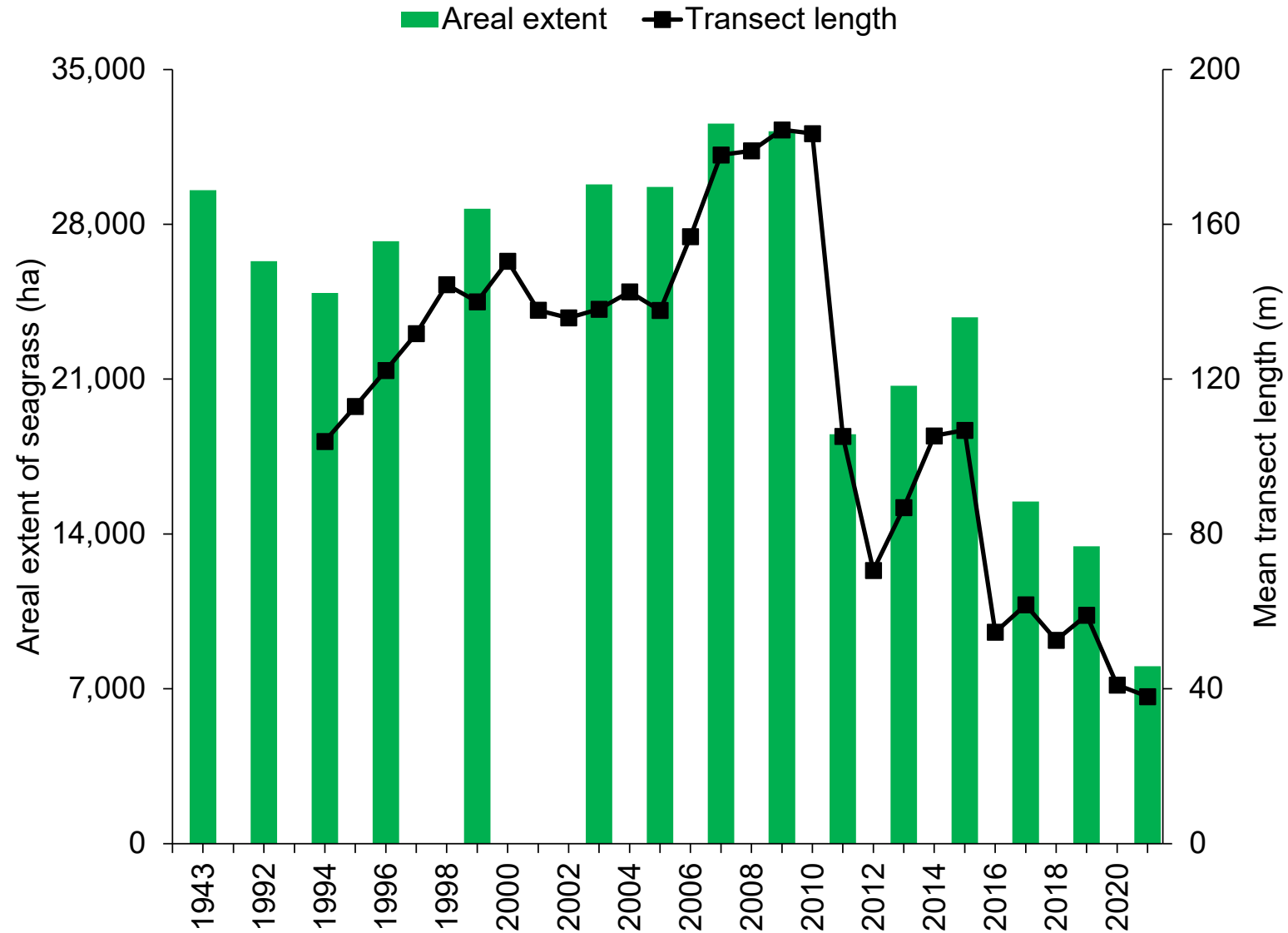
No
fish kill

Small
fish kill

Reduced light penetration

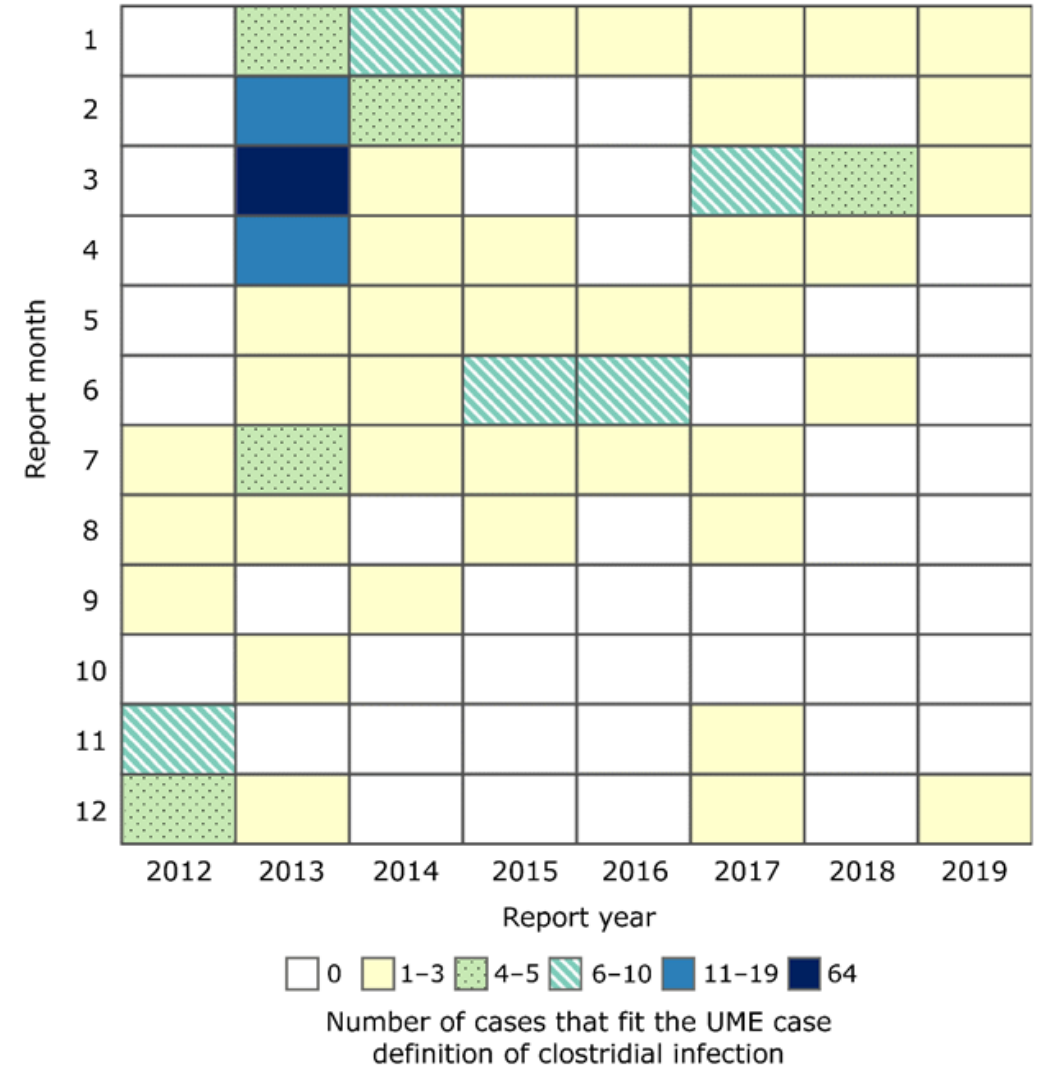


Loss of seagrass

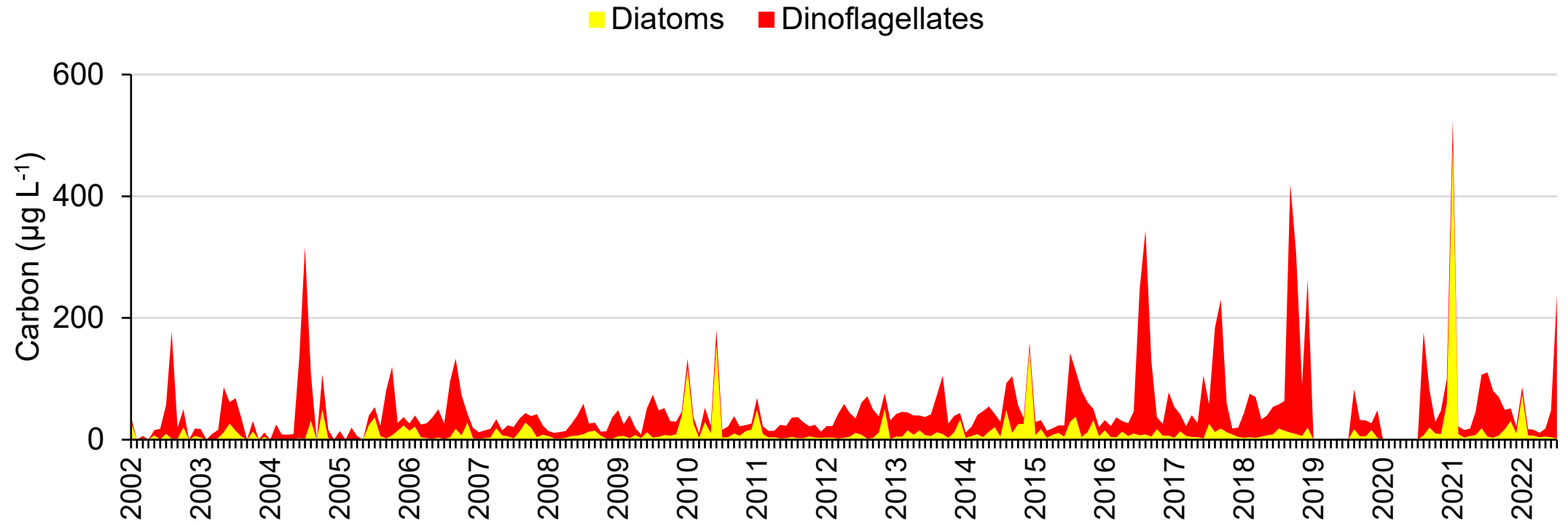


Additional events

- 2013 manatee unusual mortality event (UME)
- 2013 dolphin UME
- 2021 manatee UME
- Affect 70% of sportfish?

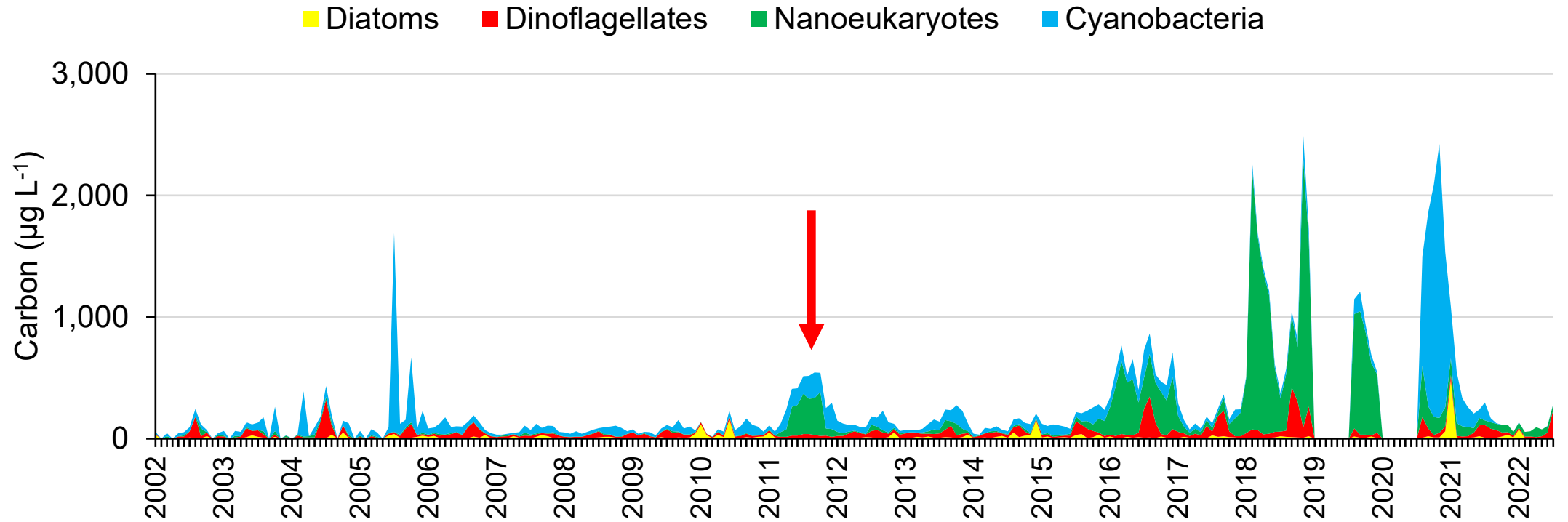


Dominants and biomass changed



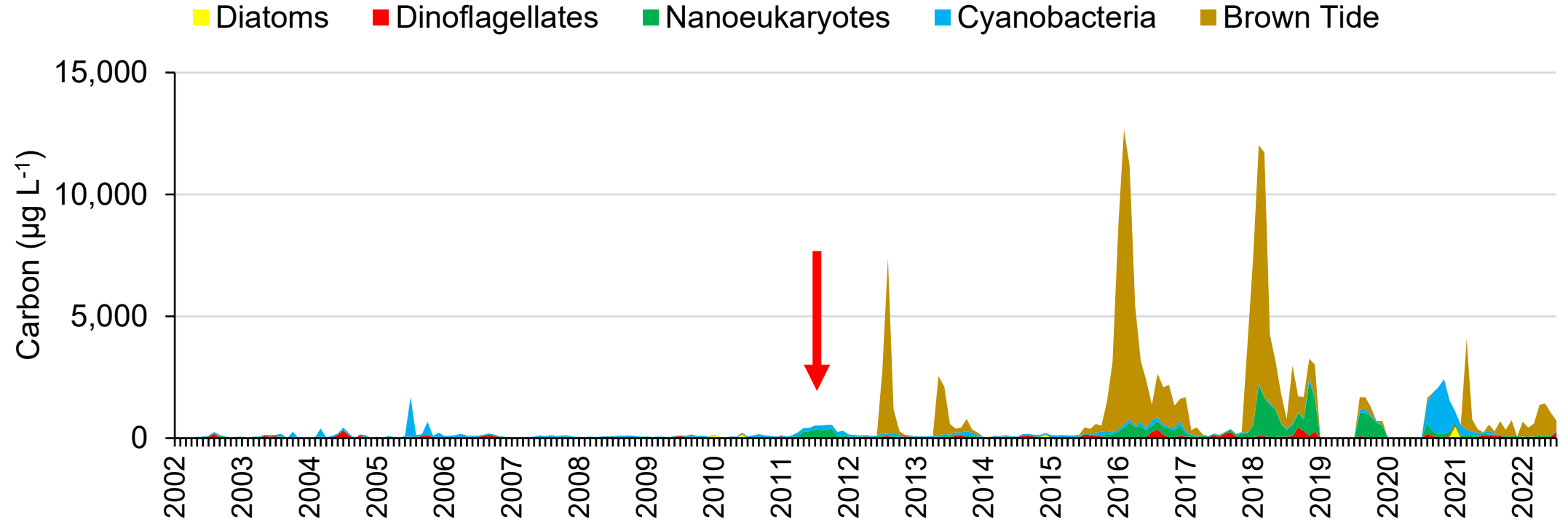
Phlips UF

Dominants and biomass changed

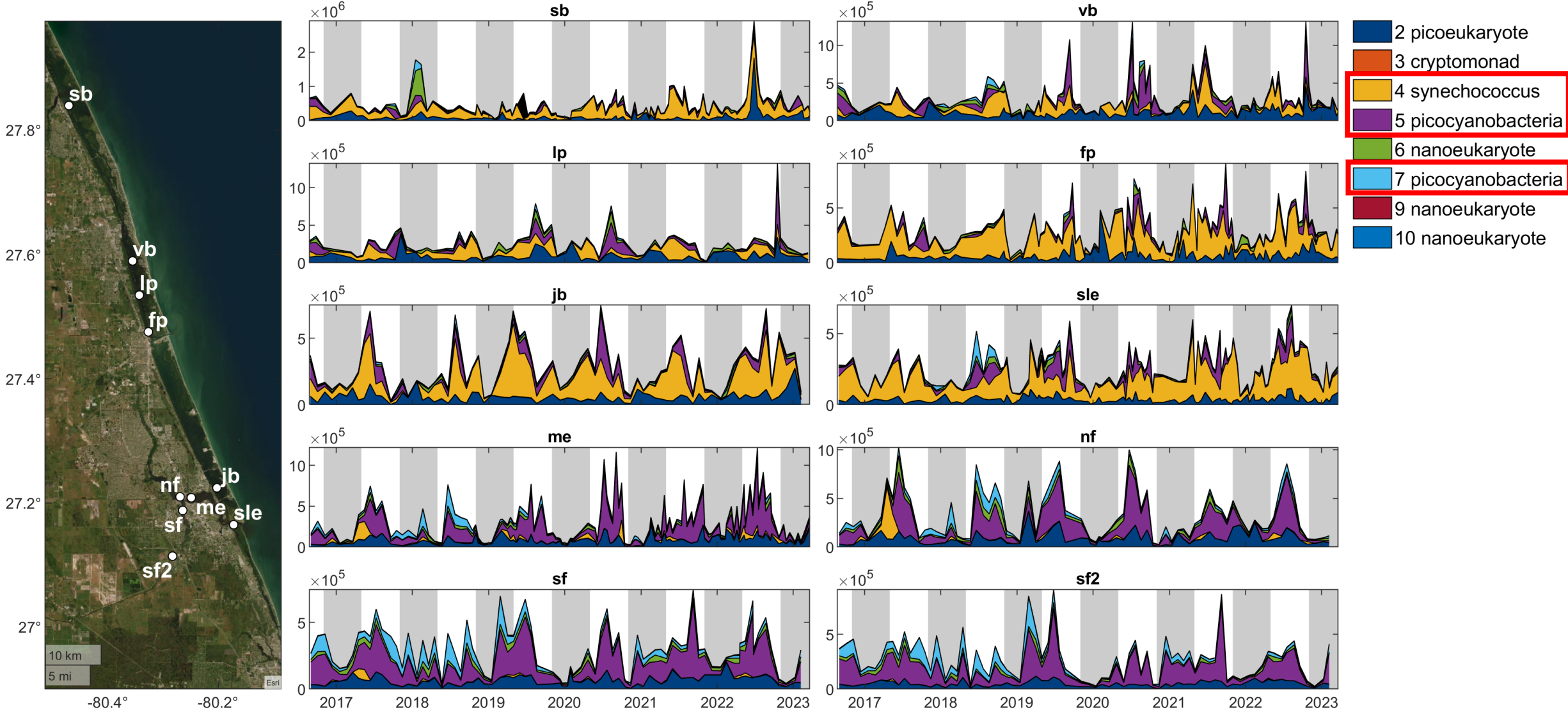


Philips UF

Dominants and biomass changed

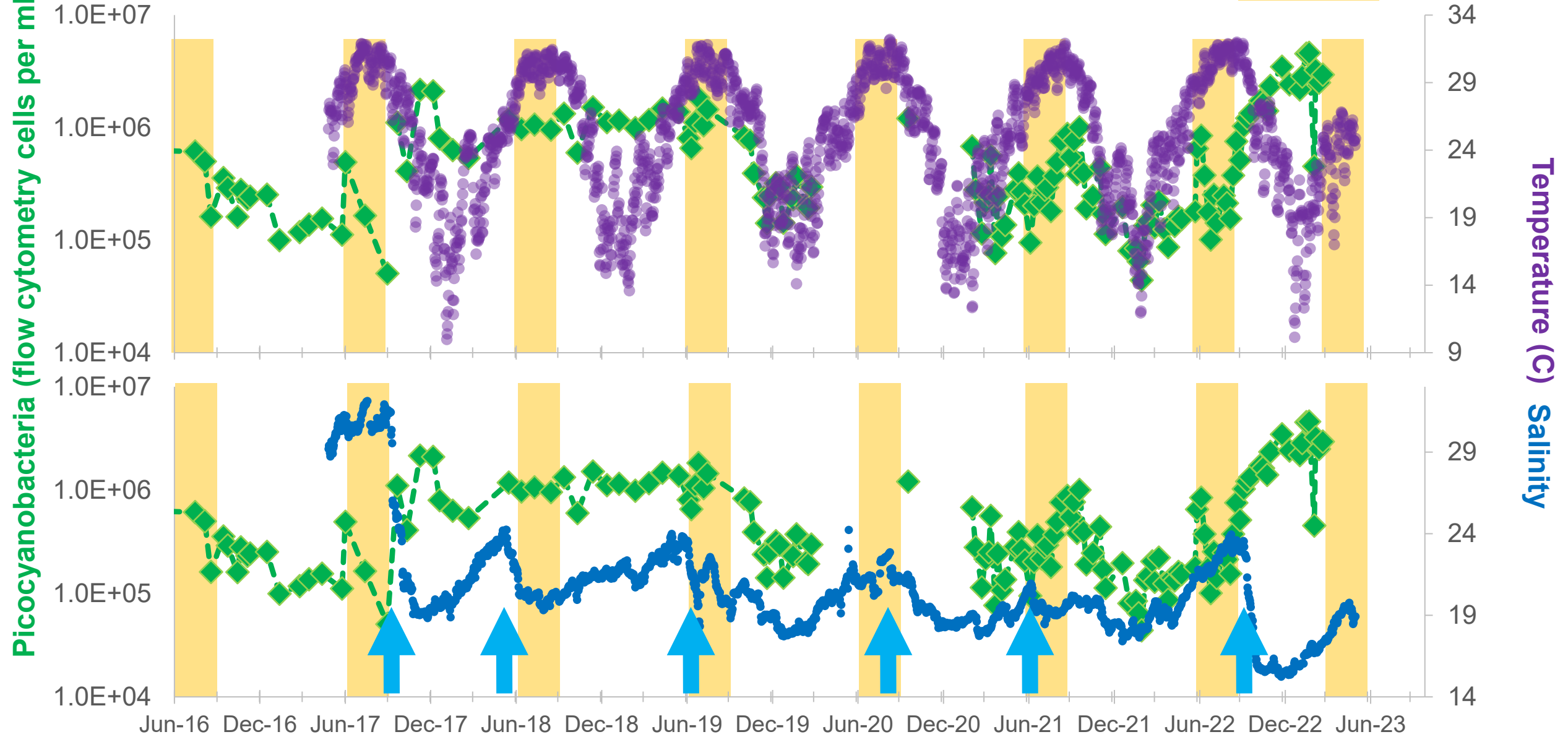


Small phytoplankton also in the south (cells/mL)



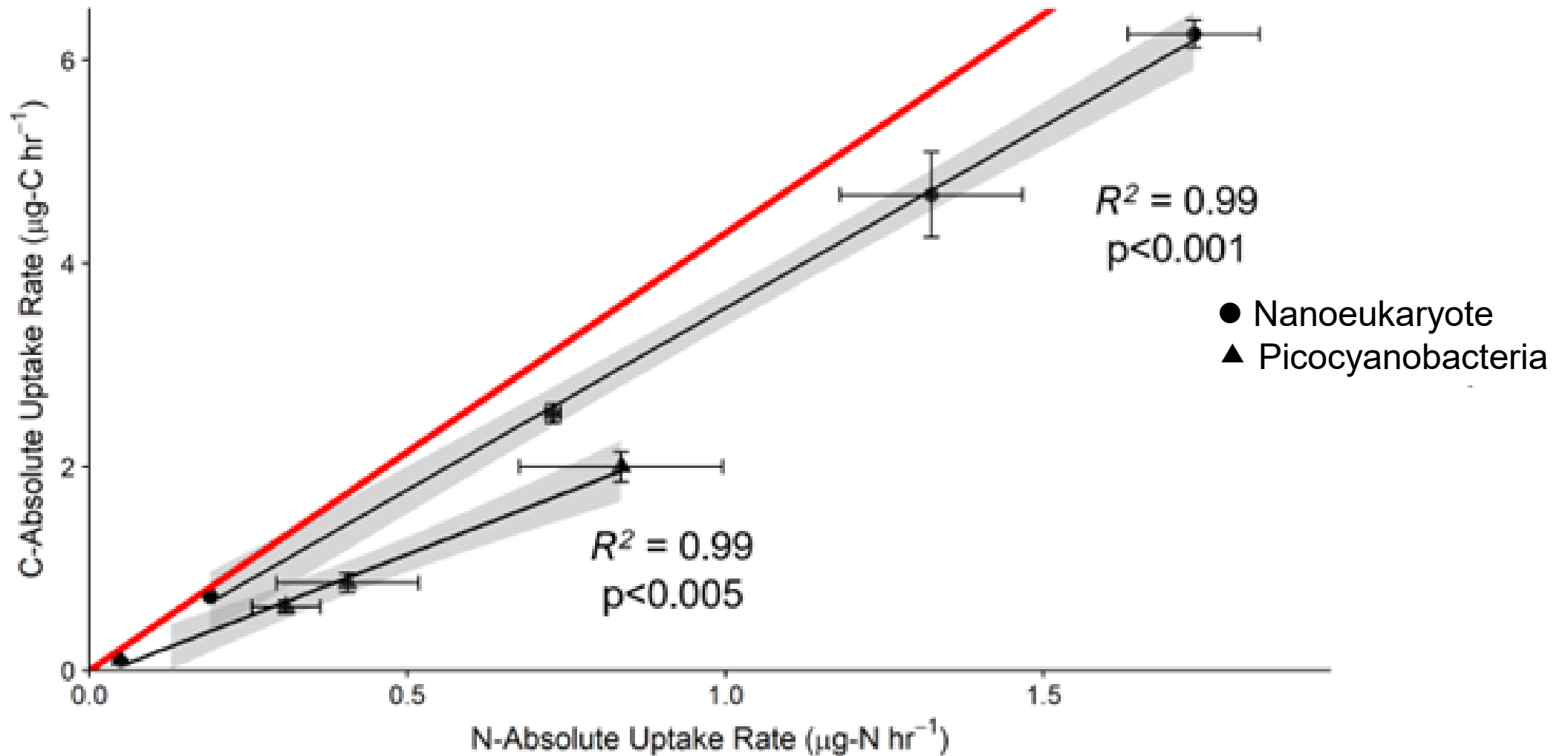
"Green tide" – picocyanobacteria bloom dynamics

Summer

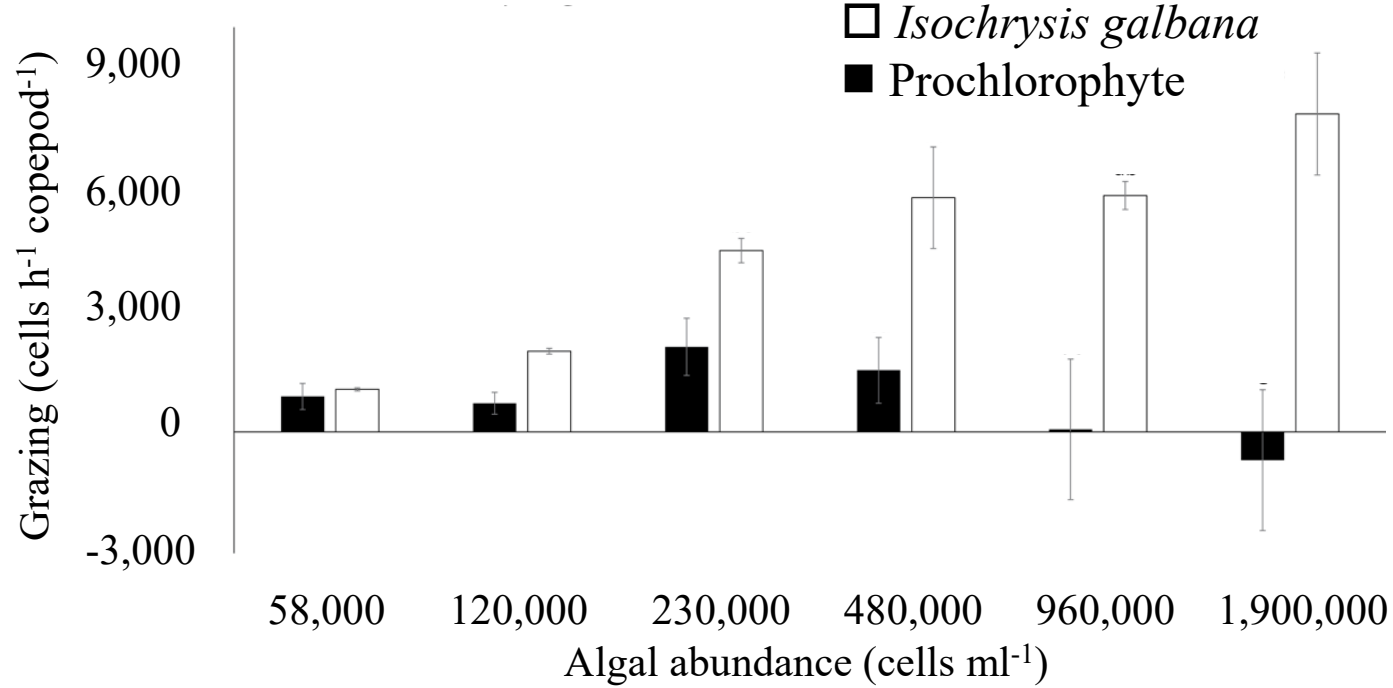


Both T and S from IRLB04 - IRLB04 Banana River continuous in situ data, SJRWMD

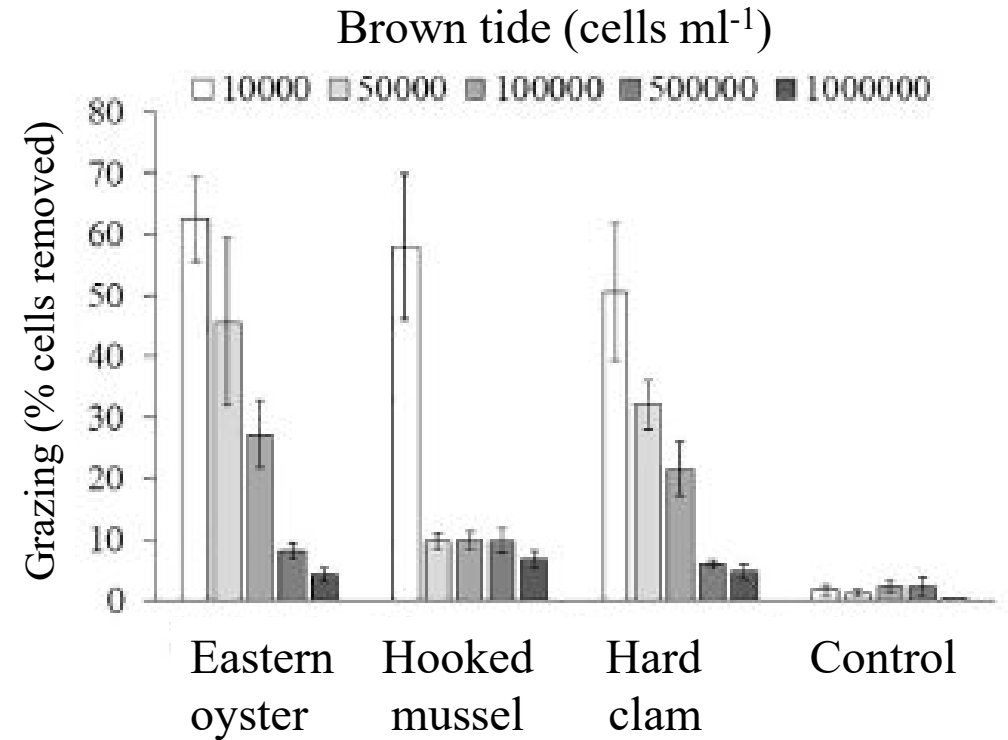
Use organic compounds (amino acids)



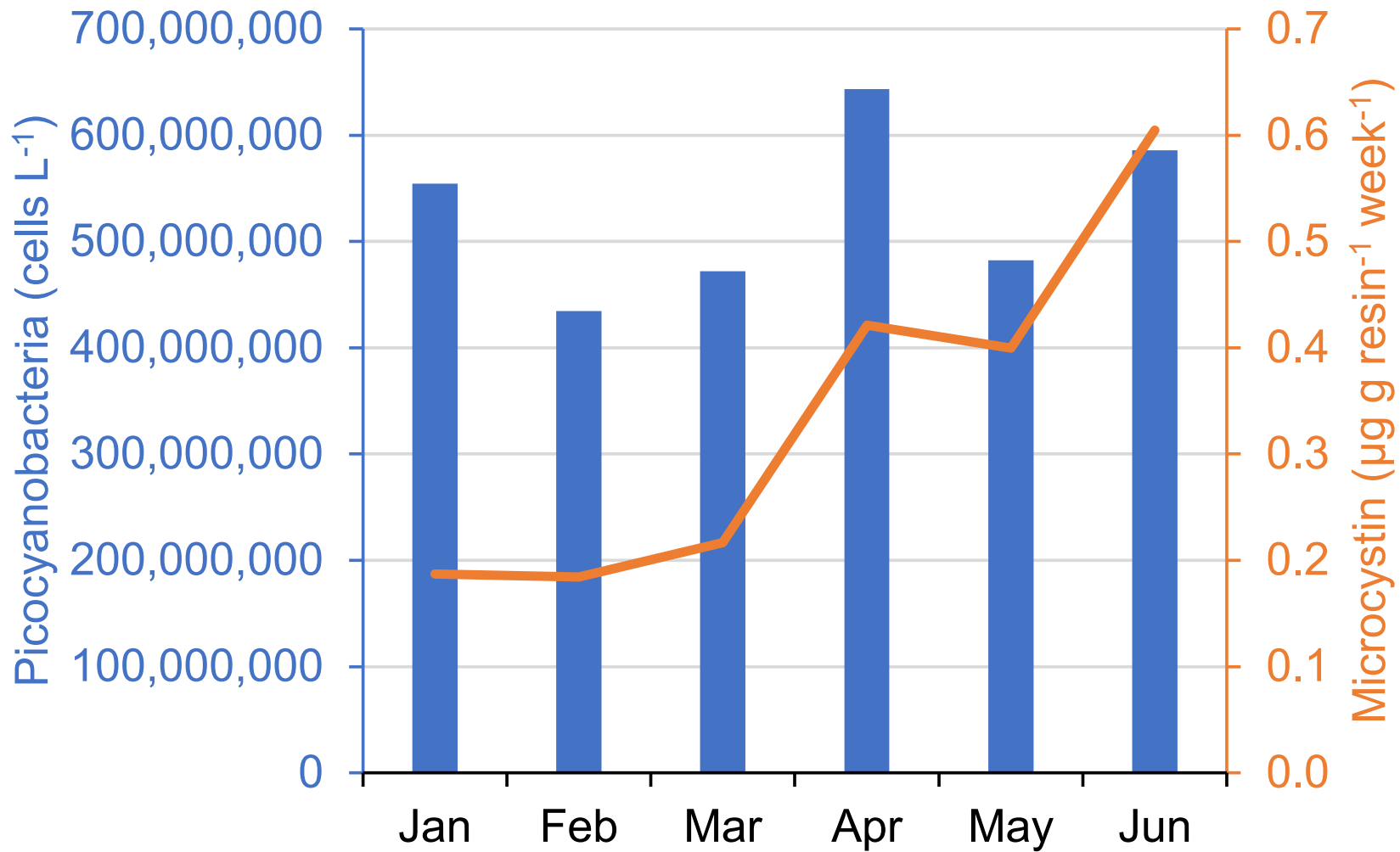
Avoid predation



Ma FIT, Galimany SMS

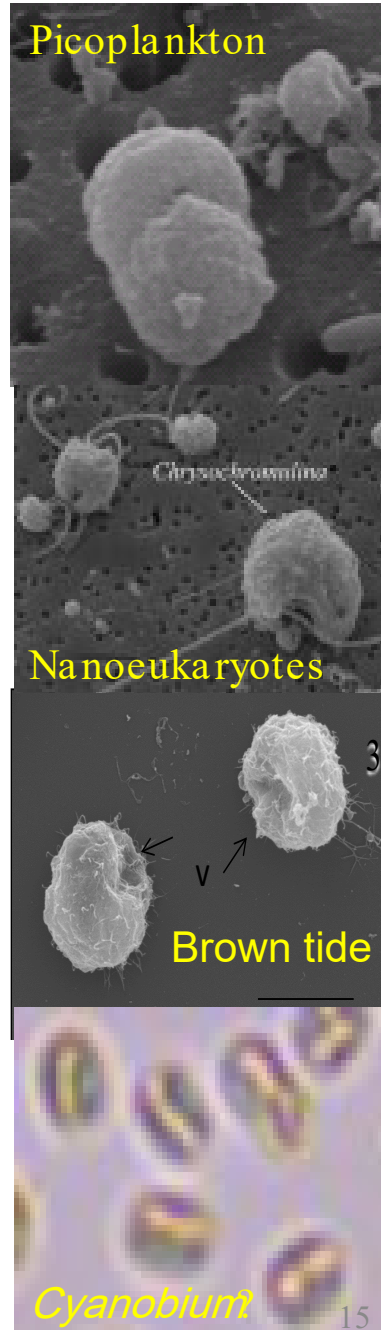
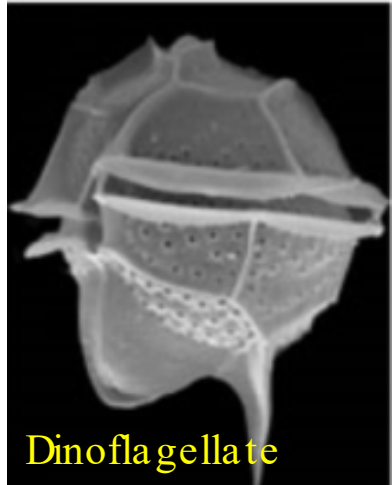


Potential toxin production



Issues to explore

- Identity (e.g., *Cyanobium*)
- Dynamics and drivers
(smaller [2–20 μm in diameter] so divide faster)
- Bottom-up and top-down control
 - Win the competition for nutrients
 - Avoid being eaten
- Toxicity (timing and cause)
- Ecological effects



Thank you



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