DRIVERS OF BLOOM INITIATION & TERMINATION

Diversity and Drivers of CyanoHAB Forming Genera in the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes and Lake Okeechobee

Forrest W. Lefler, PhD Post-doctoral researcher University of Florida

PROJECT SUMMARY

- Conducted a spatiotemporal assessment of the cyanobacterial community structure in KCoL and LO
- LO: August 2019 September 2020
- KCoL: Spring 2021 current, data 2021 only
- Community structure determined via 16S rRNA metabarcoding
- Who is there?
 - Focus on bloom-formers
- When/where do they occur?
 - Seasonal/spatial variation?
- Why do they occur?
 - What are their drivers?



MAJOR TAKEAWAYS: LO

- Microcystis northern region of the lake
 - High light, hot, high N:P
- Dolichospermum southern region of the lake
 - High light, hot, wet season, phosphorus
- Cuspidothrix less frequent
 - Cool, dry season, low nutrient (N&P) requirement
- Raphidiopsis shallow waters
 - Cool, dry season, shallow waters, low nutrient requirement











MAJOR TAKEAWAYS: KCOL

- Cyanobacterial community dominated by diazotrophs
 - Distinct drivers
- Bloom-forming cyanobacterial diversity higher than LO
 - Aphanizomenon, Planktothrix, Sphaerospermopsis
- Cyano communities significantly differ between lakes



ADDITIONAL RELEVANT INFO

- Lake Okeechobee dominated by **picocyanobacteria** >50%
- Low abundance of **picocyanobacteria** in KCoL
- Anatoxin-a, microcystin (LR&RR), and nodularin occurred in LO
- Increased *Microcystis* abundance in northern region of LO likely due to nutrient rich inflow from Kissimmee River
- Drivers of bloom-formers in KCoL remain unknown
 - More data are needed to understand why these taxa bloom in KCoL but not in LO

RESEARCH PRIORITIES

- Understand the factors that contribute to initiation, persistence, severity, and decline of blue-green HABs
- Determine what is responsible for variability in toxicity and toxin production
- Determine variability of strain toxin levels and the relationship with N & P



NEW DATA GAPS

- We are not just dealing with *Microcystis*
 - Several bloom-forming genera throughout this system
 - We need to understand who is occurring when, where, and why
- No "one size fits all" driver of cyanoHABs
 - Temperature, N, P, N:P affect bloom-formers differently
- Why such high abundance of picocyanobacteria in LO not KCoL?
 - Temporal differences?
- Who is producing anatoxin-a and nodularins in Lake Okeechobee?
 - More toxins than MC-LR
- Why are bloom formers in KCoL different than LO?
 - Temporal differences?
 - What toxins are they producing?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- <u>flefler@ufl.edu</u>
- Dail Laughinghouse
- Lab members
- University of Florida IFAS
- USDA NIFA
- Florida Sea Grant





United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture





