

Lake San Pablo: an Andean-monomictic system

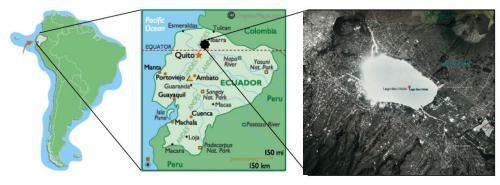
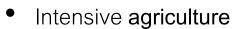




Figure 1: Upper part: modified from (Casallas, 2005) Lower photo: author's photo

Human threats



- Exotic fish
- "Totora" harvesting
- No environmental awareness

Current state

- Eutrophic lake
- Almost dead bellow15 meters of depth
- Practically anoxic bottom

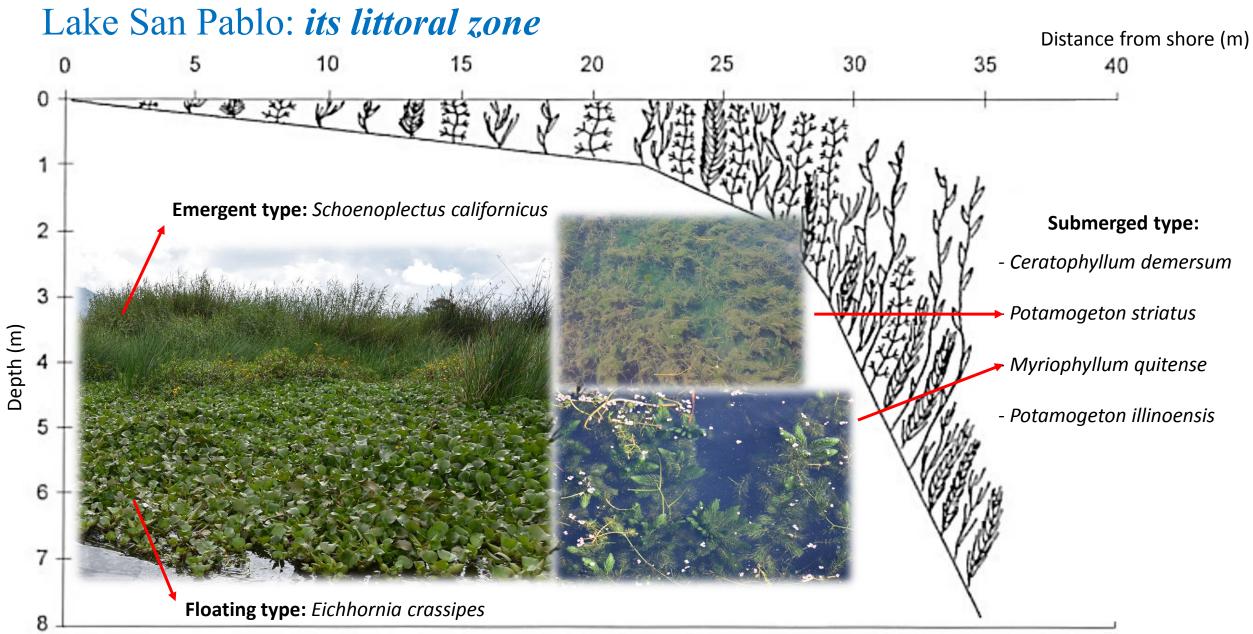


Figure 2: Schematic profile of macrophyte distribution in Lake San Pablo during 1996. Modified from Gunkel (2000).

The role of macrophytes (specially the submerged type)

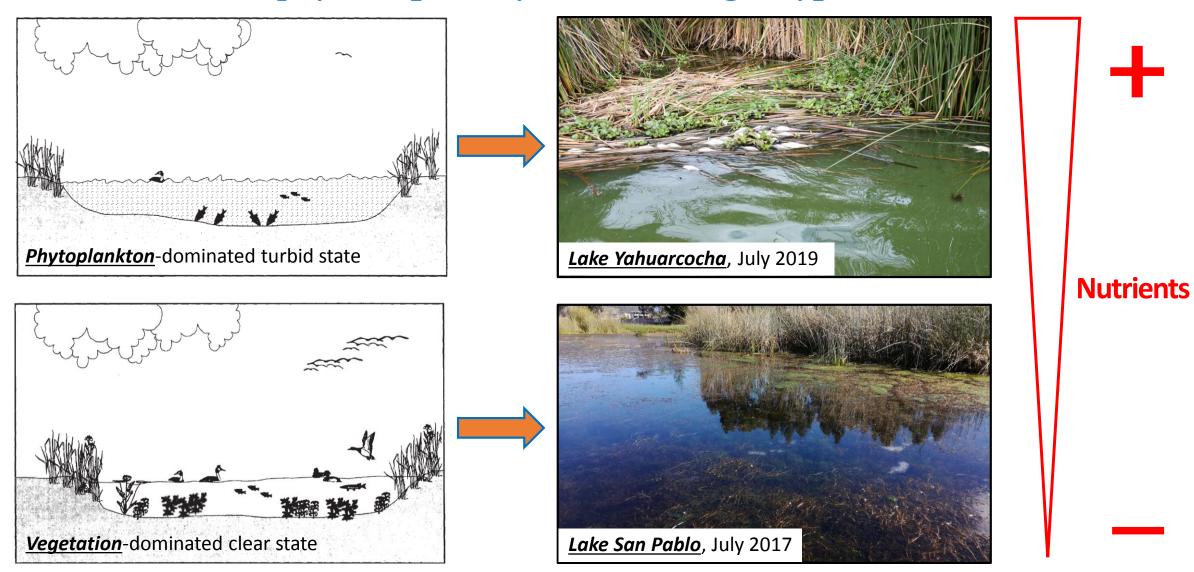


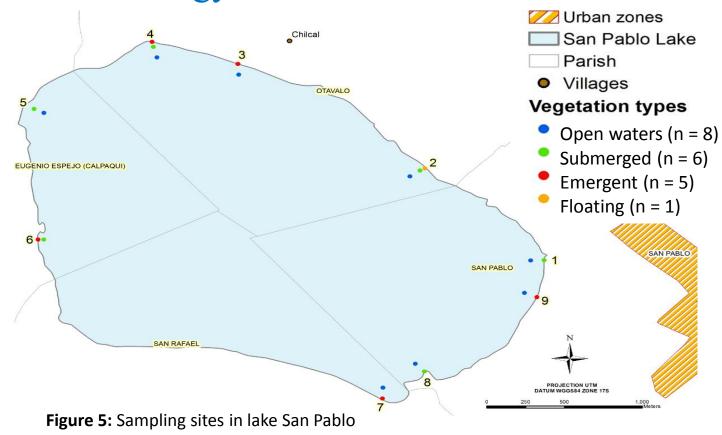
Figure 3: Schematic representation of a shallow lake. Modified from Scheffer (2004).

Figure 4: author's photos.

Objective:

To investigate the role of emergent, submerged and floating macrophytes, their coverage and associated environmental variables on the phytoplankton and zooplankton community structures

Methodology:



- Environmental parameters
- Phytoplankton biovolume
- Zooplankton density
- Non-parametric statistics
- Species richness and diversity (Shannon-Wiener
- Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
- Variation partitioning

Results:

Phytoplankton biovolume

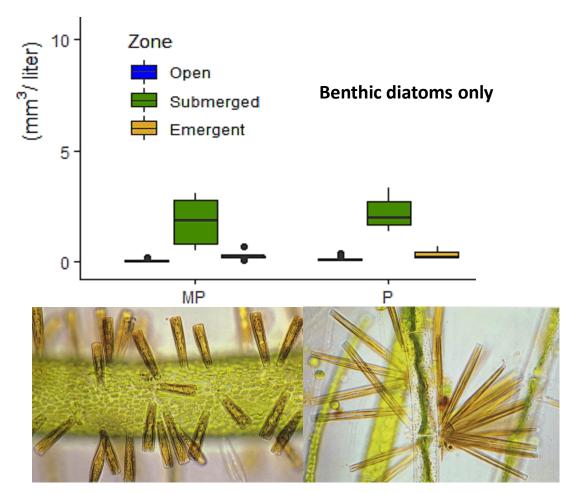


Figure 6: Upper plot: boxplots of the most important RFGs. Lower photos: taken from Canter-Lund, H. Lund, J.(1995).

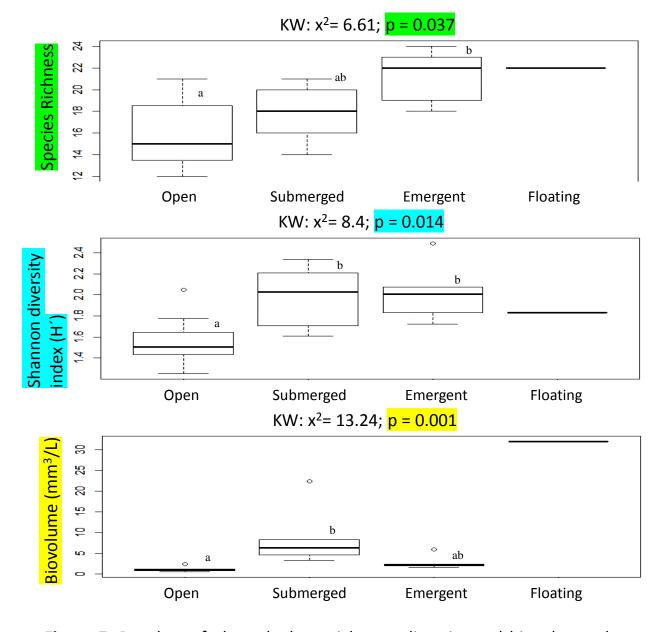


Figure 7: Boxplots of phytoplankton richness, diversity and biovolume along the open water-vegetation gradient.

Results:

Zooplankton density and environmental parameters

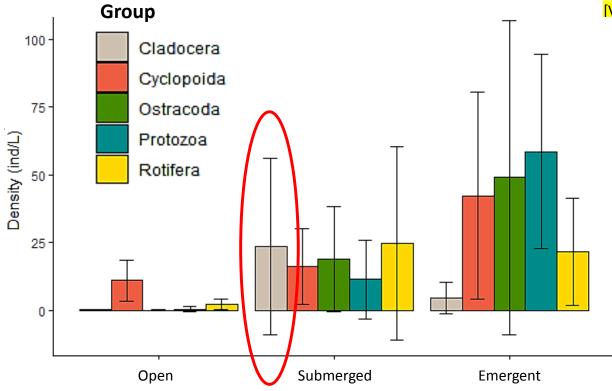


Figure 8 Grouped barplot of the zooplankton density along the open water-vegetated gradient.

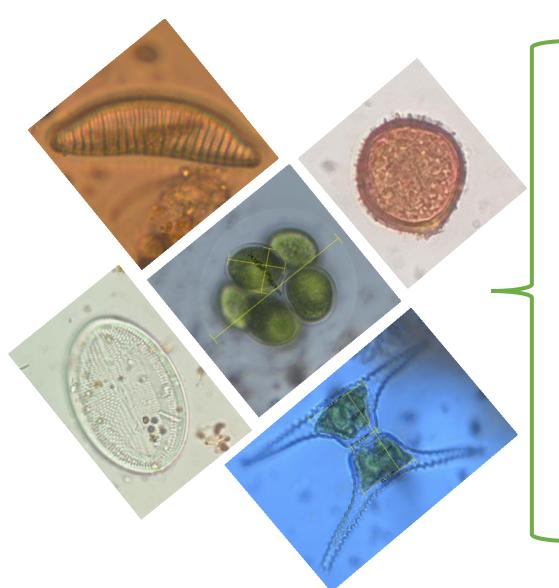
Table 1: Variation partitioning and associated p-values of phytoplankton biovolume and zooplankton densities into the different factors

	Phytoplankton		Zooplankton	
Factors	Variation explained	p-	Variation explained	p-value
	(%)	value	(%)	
[ENV + VECO]	48.5	0.001	66	0.001
[ENV]	25.3	0.007	15.7	0.003
[VECO]	14.1	0.010	40	0.001
[ENV VECO]	<mark>33.4</mark>	0.004	26	0.019
[VECO ENV]	23.2	0.011	<mark>50.3</mark>	<mark>0.001</mark>
NV ∩ VECO]	9.1	N/T	10.3	N/T
- [ENV +VECO]	51.5	N/T	34	N/T

Table 2: Limnological parameters displaying significant differences among sampling zones

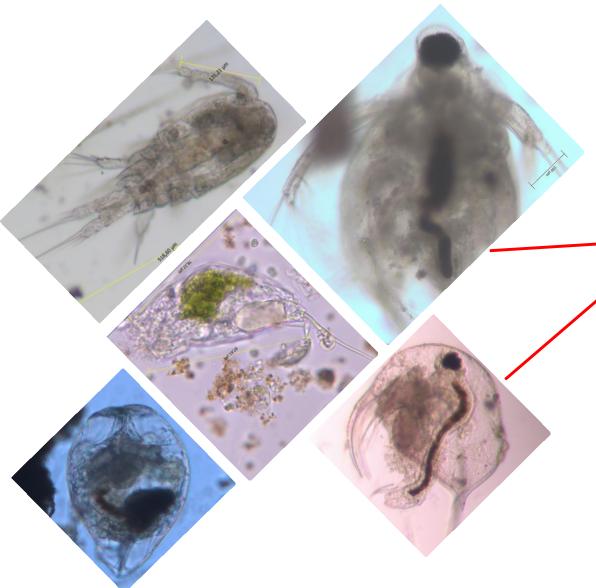
	DO (mg)	Turbidity (NTU)
Open Water	2.74 (0.08) ^a	1.45 (0.15) ^a
Submerged	3.18 (0.18) ^a	2.65 (0.46) ^b
Emergent	2.03 (0.17) ^b	2.532 (0.5) ^b
p-value	0.0023	0.024

Conclusions: effects of macrophytes on the *phytoplankton community*



- Enhanced diversity and species richness
- Benthic algae (adapted to turbulence)
- Negligible cyanobacteria (July 2017)
- Cyanobacteria periodicity (2017, 2018, 2019)
- Nutrient uptake (resilience mechanism)

Conclusions: effects of macrophytes on the *zooplankton community*



Higher diversity and density

Cladocerans find shelter and food

Oxygen attracts other aquatic organisms

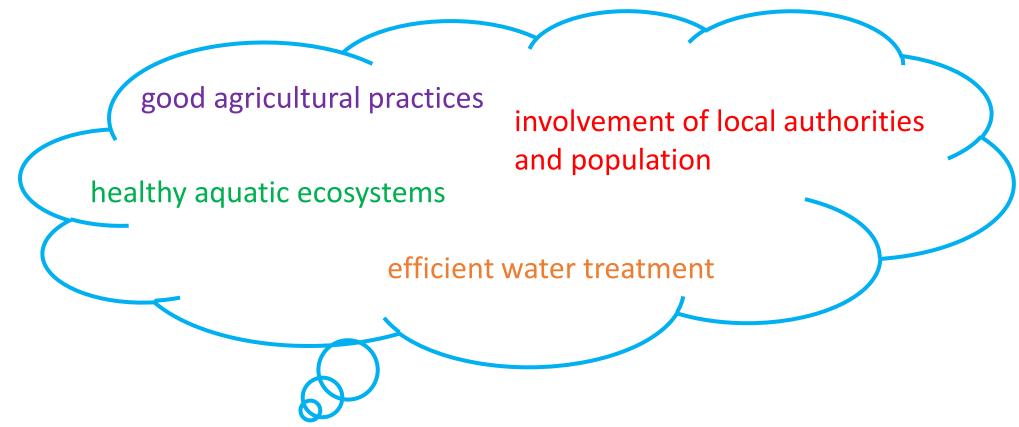
Horizontal replaced vertical migration

Research is needed!

- The impacts of global warming
- Fish baseline and their feeding behavior
- Environmental awareness and law enforcement
- To expand this investigation in a temporal scale
- Potential of constructed wetlands for water treatment



Management of lake San Pablo



Coupling of different approaches and inter-institutional cooperation are required to achieve a wise management of an aquatic system (Hampel *et al.*, 2015).

References

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