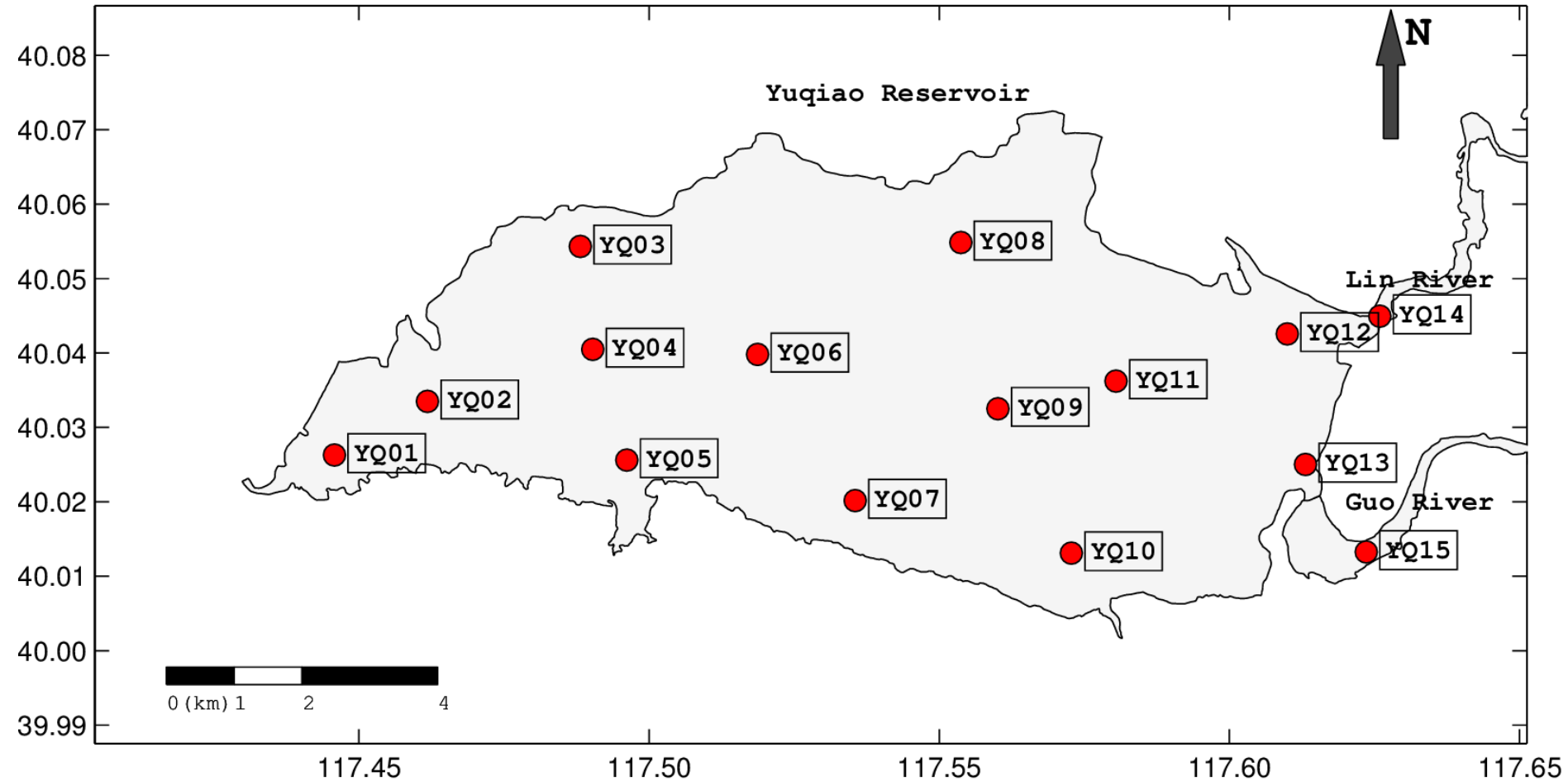


Yuqiao phytoplankton

Su Ming

Tom Andersen

15 station, 15 dates

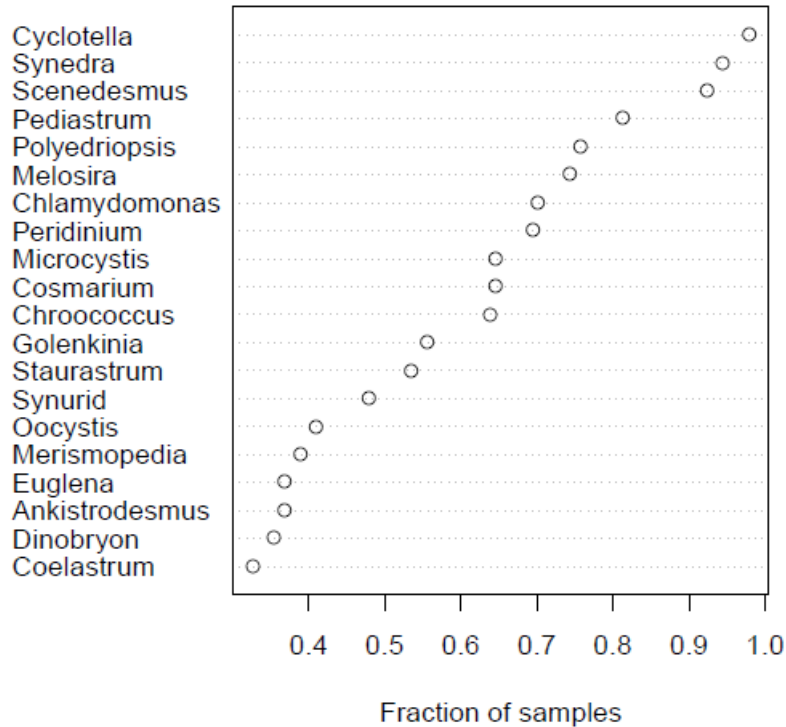


Phytoplankton counts

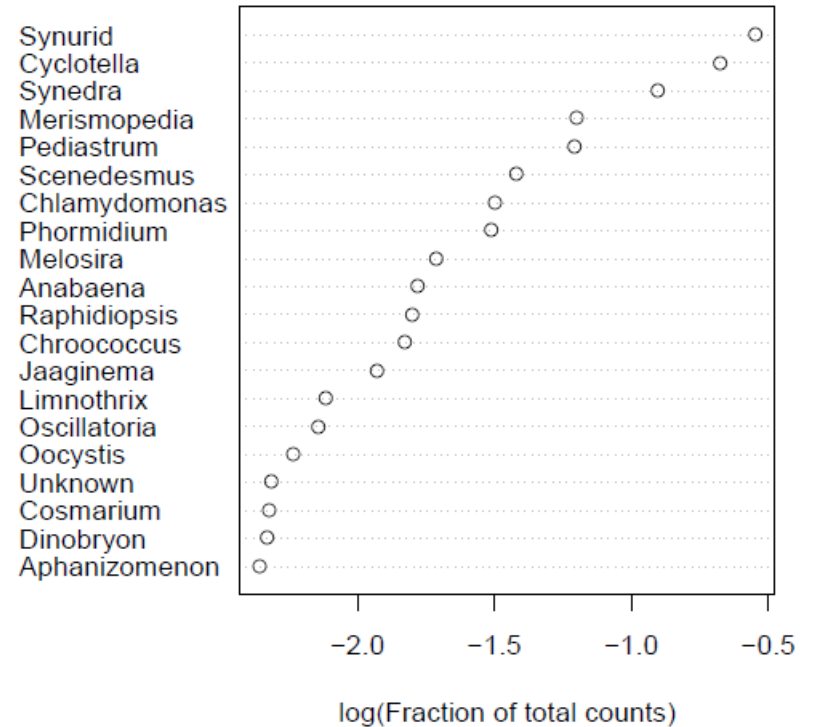
- Lugol (iodine) fixed samples
- Utermöhl's method (inverted microscope)
- Cells and cell colonies counted
 - No biovolume estimates (= bias for small cells)
- Counts resolved to genus level
 - 258 samples, 58 genera
- Averaged over depth by date and station
- Genera present in < 10 samples removed
 - 143 samples, 37 genera

Top 20 genera

Top 20 genera



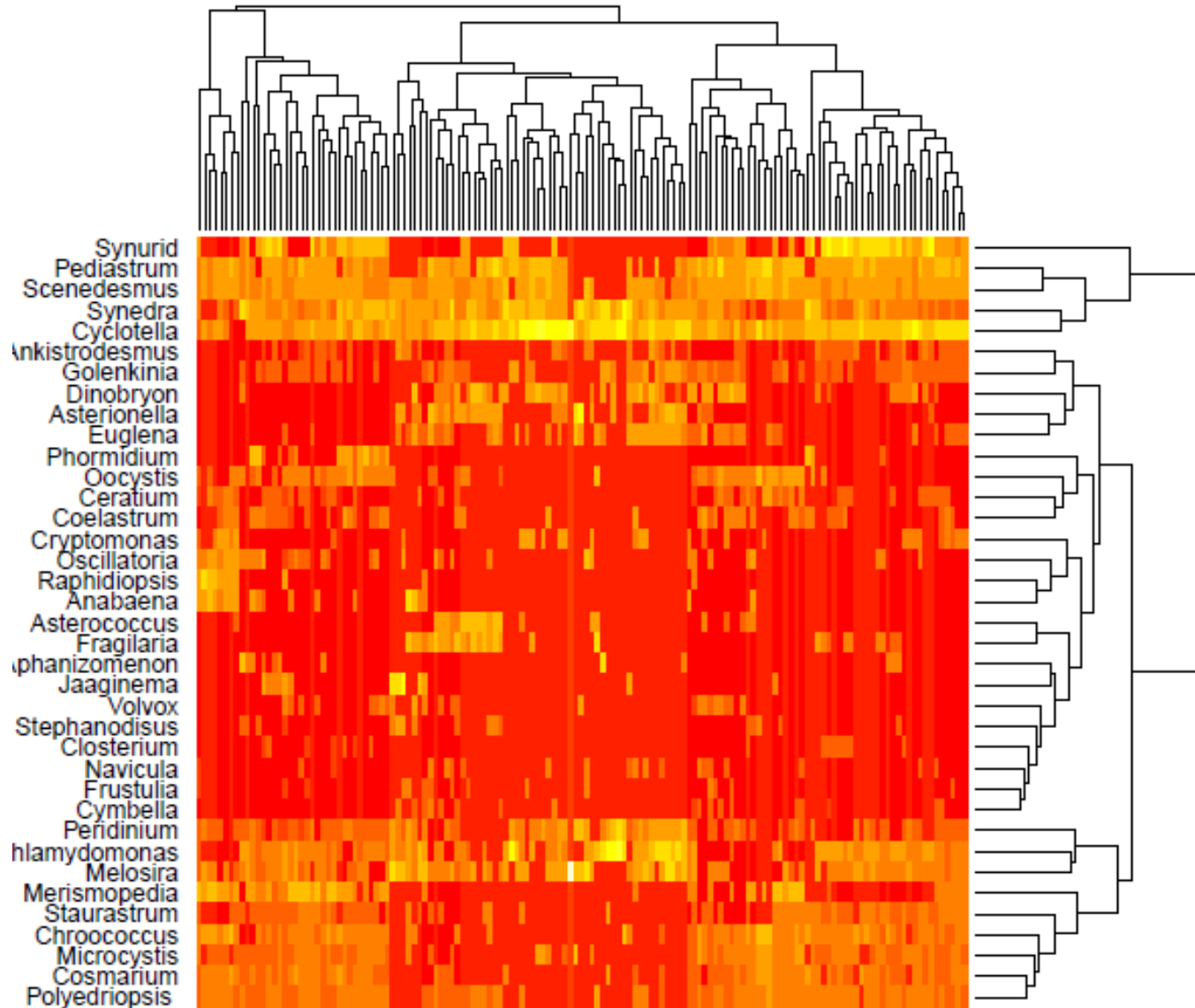
Top 20 genera



Relative importance

- 50% of most frequently occurring genera are green algae (**chlorophytes**), but only 25% of the most abundant genera
- 50% of the most abundant genera are **cyanobacteria**
 - probably underestimated due to different counting units
- Odour-producing **chrysophytes** (synurids) are present in only 50% of the samples but has highest relative abundance
- **Diatoms** (*Synedra*, *Cyclotella*) are both frequent and abundant

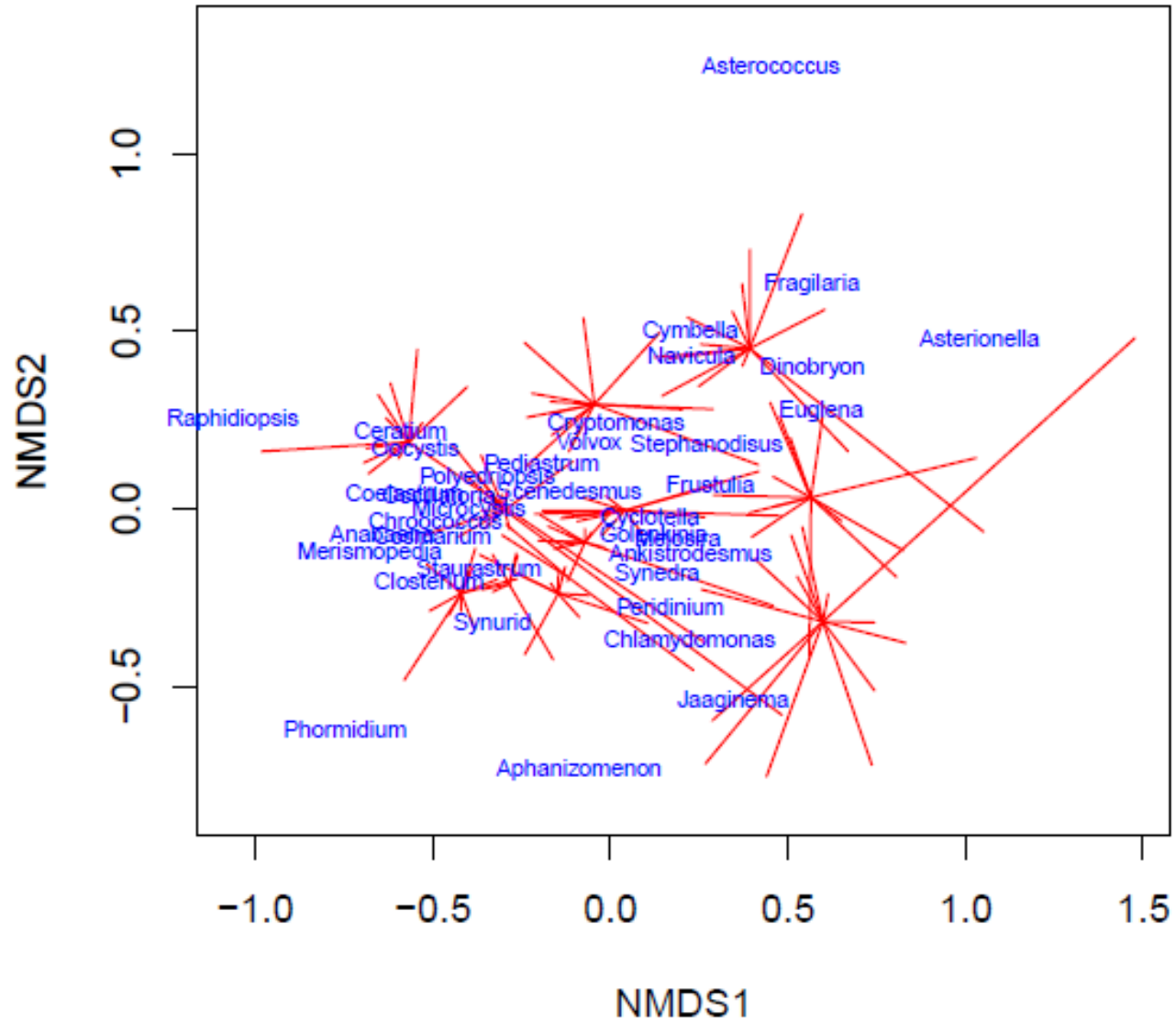
Heatmap (clustering)



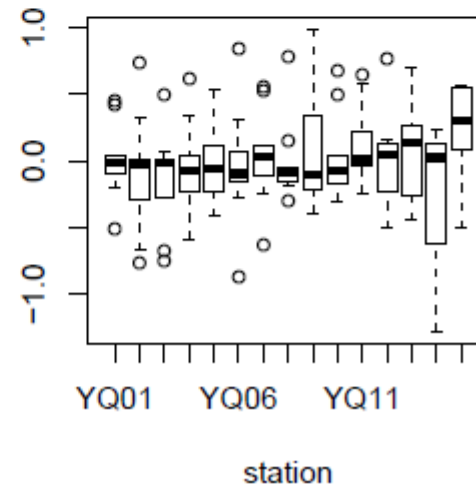
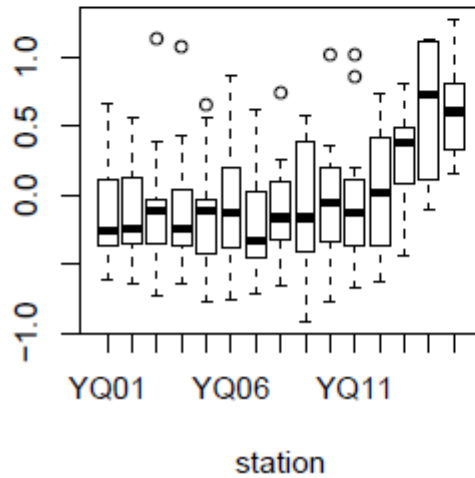
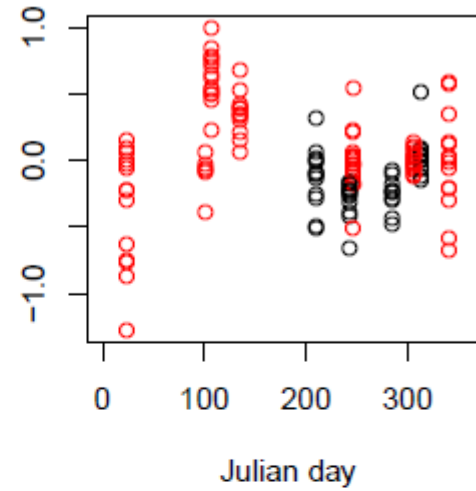
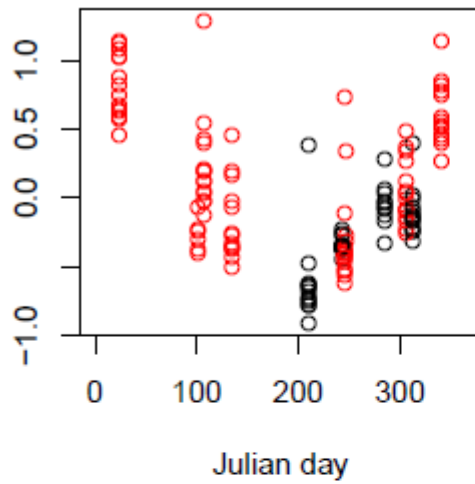
Ordination

- Non-metric multidimensional scaling (NMDS)
- Arrange sample positions in 2D according to a similarity measure (Bray-Curtis distance)
- Assign genus positions as weighted averages of sample positions
- Show stations as rays from date centroid

NMDS



Seasonal and spatial patterns



Phytoplankton patterns

- Cyclical seasonal pattern
 - NMDS1 separates winter (+) and summer (-)
 - Cyanobacteria and chlorophytes in summer
 - Diatoms, chrysophytes, and euglenids in winter
 - NMDS2 separates spring (+)
 - *Asterococcus*, *Dinobryon*, and diatoms in spring
- Spatial variation is less than seasonal variation
 - Stations close to Guo and Lin rivers (YQ12-15) are different from the other stations