

Seasonal species diversity, dominance and density of diatomic phytoplankton in Tigris River, Baghdad Province, Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Phytoplankton plays a key role in solving some environmental problems, studying photosynthesis, understanding aquatic ecosystems and the production of useful substances. In the present study, monthly analysis of diatomic phytoplankton communities as well as diatomic algae distribution, total count, annual density, density percentage, diversity and dominance of different species were carried out to assess the phytoplankton structure of Tigris River, a major source of fresh water in Iraq. Water samples were collected on a monthly basis from four sites of the river in the Iraqi Capital, Baghdad. The study period was one year from January to the end of December 2021. In this study, 125, 130, 123, and 141 fresh water algal species belonging to class Bacillariophyceae were identified reporting from stations 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. In this study, *Cyclotella ocellata* was the most dominant in all sampling stations. The highest total annual density of phytoplankton during the study period was at St. 3 ($34416 \text{ ind} \times 10^3 \text{ L}^{-1}$), followed by ($34306.85 \text{ ind} \times 10^3 \text{ L}^{-1}$) at St. 1, and ($33335.8 \text{ ind} \times 10^3 \text{ L}^{-1}$) at St. 4, finally, the lowest at St. 2 ($29121.5 \text{ ind} \times 10^3 \text{ L}^{-1}$). Seasonal phytoplankton diversity was investigated based on Shannon Diversity Index (H) exhibiting the highest diversity index in summer (3.041), followed by winter (2.606), spring (2.22) and the lowest in autumn (1.355). Eventually, the study area within Tigris River is classified as moderate mostly based on Shannon Diversity Index for Water quality classification. Finally, seasonal diatomic phytoplankton dominance was investigated based on Simpson's Index (D) exhibiting the highest dominance index in autumn (0.549), followed by spring (0.35), winter (0.23) while the lowest in summer (0.12). These last results confirmed the inverse relationship between Simpson's Index for the dominance and Shannon diversity index for the biodiversity.

Keywords: Tigris River, Diatomic phytoplankton, Total count, Annual density, Diversity, Dominance.

Article type: Research Article.

INTRODUCTION

Phytoplankton are important primary producers for freshwater and marine aquatic habitats. They provide biomass that is the base of various food chains in lots of lakes and rivers (Bellinger & Sigeo 2010). Phytoplankton plays significant role in material mobility and energy flow in aquatic ecosystems (Ariyadej *et al.* 2008; Khatun & Rashidul Alam 2020; Khaliullina 2021). Aquatic ecosystems are affected by several health stressors that significantly deplete biodiversity (Kulshrestha & Sharma 2006). The plankton communities (phytoplankton and zooplankton) response quickly to slightly alterations in the physical and chemical properties of any water body. These organisms are one of the most sensitive groups used in bio-assessment and monitoring aquatic environment, since the fluctuation affect their abundance and diversity which is used to estimate the water quality. In freshwater like Tigris River, the main photosynthetic algal groups of the phytoplankton include the diatoms, cyanobacteria,

dinoflagellates and green algae, among these the diatoms are usually the dominant assemblage in the aquatic environment. Various studies on phytoplankton communities in aquatic systems have concluded that diatoms are the most important taxonomic groups, either in terms of abundance or in terms of diversity or both (Adolf *et al.* 2006; Gameiro 2007). The presence of diatoms is characteristic of freshwater systems especially in spring, however, they are also dominant and frequently abundant in large slowly flowing rivers from early spring to autumn. Therefore, this is an important group of primary producers and water quality indicators (Kiss *et al.* 2012). Algae's number increases or decreases depending of the aquatic environmental variables. The total amount and the structure of phytoplankton describe trophic conditions of the laces better than total phosphorus, e.g., since algae's abundance and diversity represent in cumulative way how the physico-chemical factors affect the phytoplankton communities (Brettum & Andersen 2005). Quantitative and qualitative variables of the phytoplankton are an example of organism's adaptation to the alterations in environment (Kozak 2005). Diversity, dominance, a count of phytoplankton, and variation in the biotic parameters provide a good indication of energy turnover in aquatic environments (Forsberg 1982). Species diversity responds to alterations in environmental gradients and may characterize many interactions that can establish the intricate pattern of community structure. Our present investigation focuses on study of phytoplankton diversity, dominance, their species composition, and population density. All these factors are important bio-indicators for determining, identification and assessment of biodiversity composition of a river.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area and stations

Tigris is the second-longest river in southwest Asia after Euphrates River. It is one of the most important twin rivers in Iraq, sharing with Euphrates as the main sources for human use, especially for drinking water, since they pass through the major cities in Iraq. Four sites were selected from Tigris River in Al- Karkh side within a capital of Iraq, Baghdad Province. The first station (St. 1) is located beside Jadriyah Bridge, followed by the second (St. 2), with approximately 4 km distance, beside the Durah Power Plant, then the third (St. 3), about 3 km from the last station, and finally the fourth (St. 4) adjacent to Al-Tabiqien Bridge. The study area covers about 10 km from Tigris River (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Maps of Iraq, including Baghdad Province and locations of sampling stations.

Samples collection

Samples were collected, on a monthly basis for a period of one year from the higher superficial layer of 20-30 cm deep from the river during January to the end of December 2021.

Phytoplankton analysis

Qualitative analysis (algal identification)

Diatoms were identified by preparing slides after dissolving the organic matter using nitric acid and examined under 100 X magnification by a compound microscope depending on Hustedt (1930) and Hustedt (1959).

Quantitative analysis

Total number count of diatomic phytoplankton was performed using the sedimentation method (Furet & Benson 1982). One liter of each sample taken was poured in graduated cylinder (1000 mL). The samples were preserved

by adding drops of Lugol's solution and left in stand place. After seven days, 900 mL were sucked by siphon method. The rest was transported to another cylinder (100 mL) and left by the same method to seven days, afterward, 90 mL was withdrawn and the rest (10 mL) placed in covered glass container, then adding two drops of Lugol's solution. A clean slide was left on a hot plate at 75-80 °C and a 1 mL of the preserved concentrated sample was placed in the middle of the slide and dried. Thereafter, a drop of concentrated nitric acid was placed on the dried drop and after evaporation of the acid drop, Canada Balsam was placed on a cover slide and put on the dried sample and pressed to remove any air bubbles. The calculation was performed by the following equations:

Number of diatomic phytoplankton in 1-mL original sample = Number of cells in one transmitted section × conversion factor.

Conversion factor = Sample concentration factor × Number of transmitted section in 1 ml of sample.

Sample concentration factor = 0.01 mL of sample concentrated from 1000 mL to 10 mL

Number of transmitted section in 1 mL of concentrated sample = (Drop area / area of one transmitted section) × 20 concentrated sample.

Diversity and Dominance

Shannon Index (H) and Simpson Index (D) were used to calculate species diversity and dominance respectively. The values of Shannon index are divided into five qualitative classes (Marques *et al.* 2009; Table 1). Shannon Index and Simpson are calculated by the following formulas:

Shannon Index (H) = $-\sum^s P_i \times \ln P_i$

Simpson Index (D) = $1 / \sum^s P_i^2$

In Shannon and Simpson index, **P** is the proportion (n/N) of individuals of one particular species found (n) divided by the total number of individuals found (N), **ln** is the natural log, **i** = 1, **Σ** is the sum of the calculations, and **s** is the number of species.

Table 1. Water quality classification, based on Shannon Diversity Index.

Rating water quality	Shannon Index
Excellent	>4
Good	3–4
Moderate	2–3
Poor	1–2
bad	0–1

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Qualitative and quantitative of diatomic phytoplankton

In this study, 125, 130, 123, and 141 fresh water algal species belonging to class Bacillariophyceae were identified and reported in stations 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively during the period of study from the sampling area (Table 2). At the selected sampling stations pertaining to different seasons it was observed that there is a clear similarity of the species of algae in the studied stations, with the presence of species in some stations and absence of these species in other stations, mainly due to the continuous mixture of the river water column (Seu-Anoï *et al.* 2017). The percentage distribution of diatomic phytoplankton communities in the sampling stations by species for four species which have the highest count as follows: at St. 1, *Cyclotella ocellata* (59%), *Cyclotella meneghiniana* (7%), *Nitzschia palea* (5%), *Aulacoseira granulata* (2%), and others species (27%); at St. 2, *Cyclotella ocellata* (56%), *Cyclotella meneghiniana* and *Nitzschia palea* (5%) for both, *Aulacoseira granulata* (4%), and other species (30%); at St. 3, *Cyclotella ocellata* (59%), *Cyclotella meneghiniana* and *Aulacoseira granulata* (7%) for both, *Nitzschia palea* (4%), and others species (23%); finally, at St. 4, *Cyclotella ocellata* (59%), *Nitzschia palea* (7%), *Cyclotella meneghiniana* (5%), *Diatoma vulgare* (3%) and other species (26%) as shown in Fig. 2 and Table 2. Through these results, the dominance of *Cyclotella ocellata* followed by *Cyclotella meneghiniana* clearly appears in all the current study stations, since the planktonic diatom's genus *Cyclotella* is widely distributed throughout Europe, North America and Asia (Werner & Smol 2006).

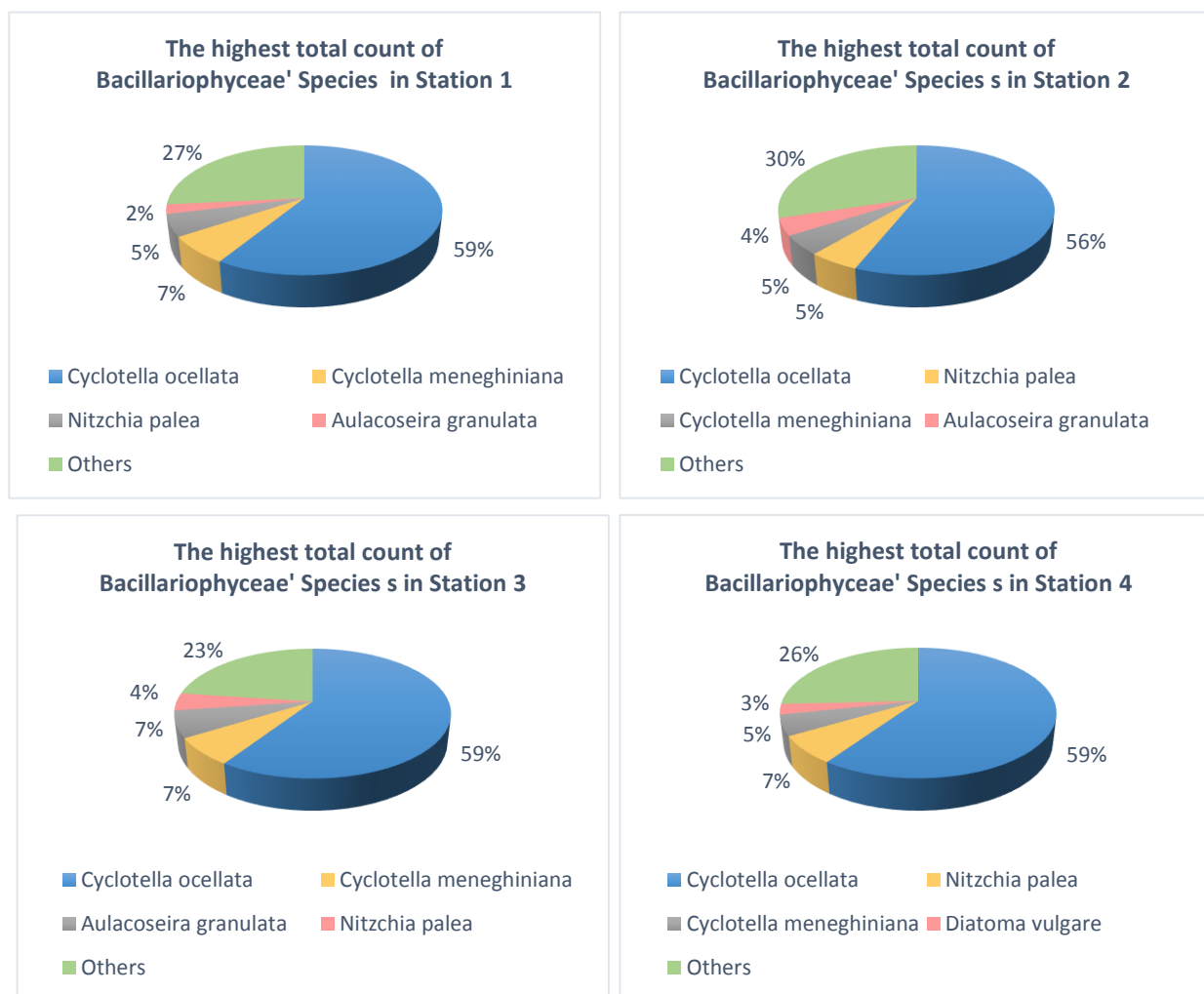


Fig. 2. Total count of Bacillariophyceae's species in the sampling stations.

According to several authors (e.g., Houk *et al.* 2010) *Cyclotella ocellata* seems to have an extremely broad tolerance of nutrient status, extending (in rare cases) from ultra-oligotrophic to eutrophic. Cremer & Wagner (2003) suggested that the *Cyclotella ocellata* complex should comprise several different species or ecological groups, exhibiting contrasting ecological preferences for nutrient status which may in part relate to the biogeographic region in which they grow. Also *Aulacoseira granulata* was recognized as a freshwater planktonic and Bacillariophyceae species, common in eutrophic water of higher silica and temperature (Kilham *et al.* 1986), characteristics of the Iraqi water. Table 2 shows the total number of algal species identified in the stations, and from them, the aforementioned percentages, e.g., the total counts of *Cyclotella ocellata* recorded in current study were 20184×10^3 , 16332.5×10^3 , 20401.5×10^3 and 19894×10^3 (cells L⁻¹) for stations 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively, followed by *Cyclotella meneghiniana*, *Nitzschia palea* and *Aulacoseira granulata* etc. The highest total algal count in the study stations were recorded during the autumn mainly and then in the spring, while the lowest mostly in summer and winter (Fig. 3). The highest cell abundant which may be due to the environmental conditions during autumn and spring, led to the growth in these seasons. Diatoms exhibited the highest density, which could be attributed to the mediate in water temperature. Different researchers have reported that temperature was an important factor in fluctuations in the composition of phytoplankton and alterations in phytoplankton population by change in the season and temperature (Heydari *et al.* 2018). High density of the phytoplankton is a result of the high concentration of nitrogen and phosphorus, which elevates in nutrient concentration in the spring and autumn making it environmentally predictable (Kozak *et al.* 2014). In addition to the moderate temperature, salinity, pH, increased turbidity, low transparency, strong currents and clear sunshine may be the reasons for the dominance in these seasons (Adesakin *et al.* 2019). The results of annual density for diatomic phytoplankton within quantitative study in the sampling stations (Fig. 4; Table 3), exhibited that the highest total annual density

of diatomic phytoplankton during the study period was at St. 3 ($34416 \text{ ind} \times 10^3 \text{ L}^{-1}$), followed by ($34306.85 \text{ ind} \times 10^3 \text{ L}^{-1}$) at St. 1, and ($33335.8 \text{ ind} \times 10^3 \text{ L}^{-1}$) at St. 4. The lowest total density was recorded at St. 2 was $29121.5 \text{ ind} \times 10^3 \text{ L}^{-1}$ as shown in Table 3 and Fig. 4. From these results, it was noted that the results of total annual density were very close in all sampling stations except in St. 2. The reason for this convergence may be mainly due to the continuous mixture of the water column, and the source of water was one in all these sites (Al-Shandah 2016), while the lowest at St. 2, which may be due to thermal effluents of Durah Power Plant (DPP) that elevates the water temperature. Thus, the density of diatoms declined in the summer, which is in agreement with many studies for the same reasons (Radhi & Abbass 2009; Nashaat 2010).

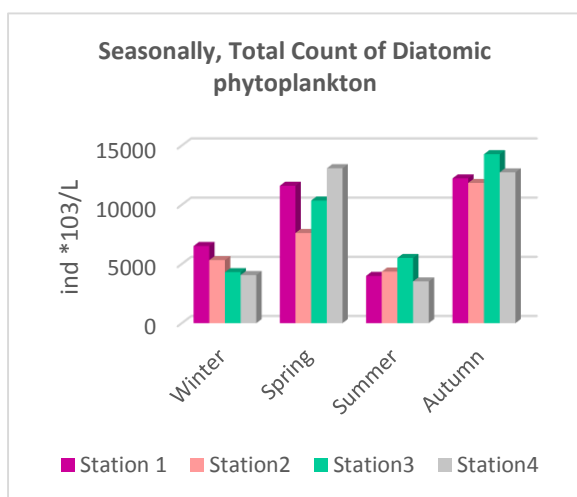


Fig. 3. Total count of diatomic algal classes in four seasons.

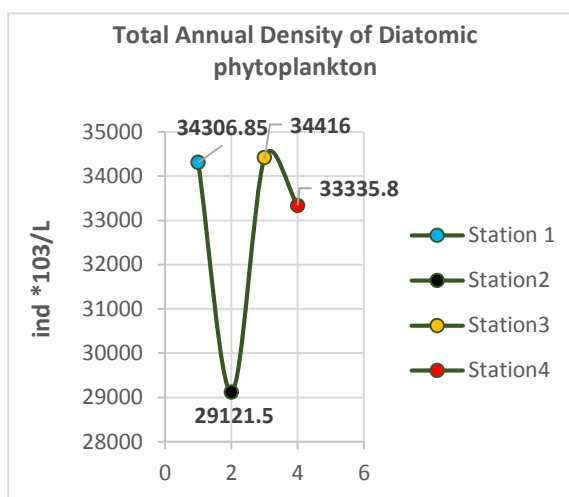


Fig. 4. Total annual density of diatomic algal classes in sampling stations.

Table 2. Number of identified Diatomic phytoplankton in St. 1, and their species and total count of each class (ind $\times 10^3$ L⁻¹).

TAXA	Winter			Spring			Summer			Autumn			ΣSum
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	
BACILLARIOPYCEAE													
Centrales													
<i>Aulacoseira granulata</i> (Ehr.) Simensen	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	72.5	72.5	29	362.5	232	14.5	812
<i>Aulacoseira italica</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5		-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Aulacoseira varians</i>	-	-	-	14.5	58	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
<i>Coscinodiscus lacustris</i> Grun.	14.5	14.5		-	29	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	87
<i>Cyclotella kuetzingiana</i> Thw.	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	87	-	-	-	-	-	116
<i>Cyclotella meneghiniana</i> Kutz.	145	14.5	14.5	362.5	-	652.5	333.5	145	101.5	145	333.5	101.5	2349
<i>Cyclotella ocellata</i> Pant.	725	420.5	2508.5	203	87	6597.5	319	174	275.5	681.5	7250	942.5	20184
<i>Cyclotella stelligera</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188.5	-	188.5
<i>Stephanodiscus astrea</i> (Ehr.) Grun.	14.5		14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	72.5
Pennales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>Achnanthes lanceolata</i>	14.5	-	-				14.5	-	14.5		-	-	43.5
<i>Achnanthes minutissima</i>	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	29	101.5	14.5	-		14.5	14.5	-	217.5
<i>Achnanthes</i> sp.	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	58
<i>amphiprora alata</i>	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Amphora coffeaeformis</i> (Ag.) Kutz.	14.5	-	-		29	14.5		12.9		-	-	-	70.9
<i>Amphora ovalis</i>		-	-	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	-		-	-	-	43.5
<i>Amphora ovalis</i> var. <i>lypica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Amphora perpusilla</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-		14.5		-	14.5	-	29
<i>Amphora</i> sp.	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5		-		-	72.5
<i>Amphora veneta</i>	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	87
<i>Anomoeoneis exilis</i> Kutz.	29	14.5	14.5	-	-	29		-	43.5	29	14.5	14.5	188.5
<i>Bacillaria paxillifer</i> (Mull.) Hend.	14.5	14.5		14.5	14.5	14.5		14.5		-	14.5		101.5
<i>Caloneis bacillum</i>	-	-	-		-	14.5		-		-	-	-	14.5
<i>Caloneis ventricosa</i>	-		14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-		-	-		29
<i>Ceratoneis arcus</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cocconeis pediculus</i> Ehr.	14.5		14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5		14.5	-	14.5		116
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> Ehr.	14.5	14.5	29	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	174
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> var. <i>euglypta</i> (Ehr.) Cl.	14.5	14.5	14.5	43.5	43.5	116	29	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	333.5
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> var. <i>lineata</i>			14.5	-	-	-	-			-	14.5		29
<i>Coscinodiscus lacustris</i> Grun.		-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-		43.5	72.5
<i>Cymatopleura elliptica</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5		-			29
<i>Cymatopleura solea</i>		-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	-		14.5	87
<i>Cymbella affinis</i> Kutz.		14.5	14.5	14.5	29	43.5	-	-	14.5	-	14.5		145

<i>Navicula cineta</i> (Ehrenberg)	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	29	14.5	14.5	-	130.5
<i>Navicula clausii</i>	-	14.5			14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	43.5
<i>Navicula crucicula</i> (W. Smith.) Donkin.	14.5	-		14.5		-	-	-	-	-	-		29
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> Kutz.	29	-	-	14.5	14.5	29	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	101.5
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	-	-		14.5		29			-	-	14.5	-	58
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> var. <i>perminuta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> var. <i>veneta</i>	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5		29	-	-	-	-	101.5
<i>Navicula gracilis</i>	14.5	14.5		14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	101.5
<i>Navicula lubia</i>	14.5	-	14.5			-	-	-	-	-	-		29
<i>Navicula mutica</i>	-	-		14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-		29
<i>Navicula parva</i>	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	29			14.5	159.5
<i>Navicula placentula</i>	-	-	-					14.5		-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula pygmaea</i>	-	-			14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-		14.5
<i>Navicula radiosa</i> Kutz.	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Navicula radiosa</i> var. <i>tenella</i>	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	14.5		14.5	-	-	-	-	-	72.5
<i>Navicula rhynchocephala</i> Kutz.	-	-		14.5		14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Navicula romana</i>	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula schroeteri</i>	-	-	14.5			-	-	14.5	14.5			14.5	58
<i>Navicula</i> sp.	-	-		14.5		-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	29
<i>Navicula spicula</i> (Dickie.) Cl.	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Navicula viridula</i> (Kützing)	14.5		14.5			-	-	-	-	-	-		29
<i>Navicula viridula</i> var. <i>rostellata</i> (Kützing)		-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5		-	29	14.5	87
<i>Nitzschia acicularis</i> W. Smith	-	-	-			14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	29
<i>Nitzschia dissipatae</i> Grun.	-	14.5	87	58	101.5	87	-	-	-	-		14.5	362.5
<i>Nitzschia frustulum</i> (Kutz.) Rabh.	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	43.5
<i>Nitzschia palea</i> (Kutz.) W. Smith	188.5	43.5	87	145	72.5	87		232	391.5	406	145	72.5	1870.5
<i>Nitzschia sigma</i> (Kutz.) W. Smith	14.5		43.5	29	14.5		14.5		14.5			14.5	145
<i>Nitzschia angustata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5					-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia angustata</i> var. <i>acuta</i>	-	-	-	-	-		14.5		14.5	14.5	-	-	43.5
<i>Nitzschia apiculata</i> (W. Gregory)	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	29	-	-	-		14.5	87
<i>Nitzschia circumsula</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia clausii</i>			14.5	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Nitzschia filiformis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia hungrica</i>	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5		-	-	87
<i>Nitzschia intermedia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		14.5	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia longissima</i>	87	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	72.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	246.5
<i>Nitzschia lubia</i>	-	-				14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia microcephala</i>	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	58

<i>Nitzschia obtusa</i>	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Nitzschia punctata</i> var. <i>coarctata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia sigma</i> var. <i>rigidula</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia sigmoidea</i>	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	58
<i>Nitzschia tryblionella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5
<i>Nitzschia tryblionella</i> var. <i>debilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia tryblionella</i> var. <i>levidensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Pinnularia borealis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>pleurosigma angulatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5
<i>pleurosigma delcatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5
<i>pleurosigma delicatulum</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	29
<i>pleurosigma salinarum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Rhoicosphenia curvata</i> (Kutz.) Grun.	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	29	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	116
<i>Surirella capronii</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Surirella ovalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	29
<i>Surirella ovata</i> Kutz.	14.5	14.5	29	-	14.5	-	-	29	14.5	-	-	-	116
<i>Surirella ovata</i> var. <i>africana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
Total count of Bacillariophyceae phytoplankton = 34321.35													
Total count of all Species for each month	1870.5	855.5	3784.5	1610.95	1348.5	8642	1392	1303.4	1290.5	1812.5	8816	1595	34321.35
Total count of all Species for each season	6510.5			11601.45			3985.9			12223.5			34321.35

Table 2 (Continued). Number of identified diatomic phytoplankton in St. 2, and their species and total count of each class (ind $\times 10^3$ L⁻¹).

TAXA	Winter			Spring			Summer			Autumn			ΣSum
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	
BACILLARIOPYCEAE													
Centrales													
<i>Aulacoseira granulata</i> (Ehr.) Simensen	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	246.5	14.5	406	116	29	362.5	14.5	1232.5
<i>Aulacoseira italica</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Aulacoseira varians</i>	-	-	-	29	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	72.5
<i>Cyclotella kuetzingiana</i> Thw.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	58
<i>Cyclotella meneghiniana</i> Kutz.	14.5	87	-	87	29	275.5	145	101.5	130.5	130.5	348	43.5	1392
<i>Cyclotella ocellata</i> Pant.	594.5	246.5	1116.5	464	72.5	3161	449.5	551	580	449.5	8256	391.5	16332.5
<i>Stephanodiscus astrea</i> (Ehr.) Grun.	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Pennales													0
<i>Achnanthes delicatula</i>	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Achnanthes lanceolata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Achnanthes minutissima</i>	43.5	87	725	101.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	29	1044
<i>Achnanthes</i> sp.	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	29
<i>amphiprora alata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5

<i>Fragilaria brevistriata</i> Van Heurck	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	43.5
<i>Fragilaria fasciculata</i>	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Fragilaria</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> (Nitz.) Ehr.	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	101.5	14.5	14.5	29	14.5	14.5	14.5	246.5
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> var. <i>biceps</i>	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	43.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	101.5
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> var. <i>oxyrhynchus</i> (Kützing)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Fragilaria vaucheriae</i> (Kutz.) Peters	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	58
<i>Gomphonema olivacea</i> (Lyngb.) Daw.	-	-	14.5	29	29	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	101.5
<i>Gomphonema angustatum</i> (Kutz.) Rabh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Gomphonema gracile</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Gomphonema parvulum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5
<i>Gomphonema sphaerophorum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	29
<i>Gomphonema tergestinum</i>	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Gyrosigma acuminatum</i> (Kützing)	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.55	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	87.05
<i>Gyrosigma attenuatum</i> (Kützing)	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Gyrosigma pensions</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	29
<i>Gyrosigma scalproides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Gyrosigma spencerii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	43.5
<i>Hantzchia amphioxys</i> (Her.) Grun.	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	145
<i>Mastogloia elliptica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula cincta</i> (Ehrenberg)	14.5	-	-	14.5	29	43.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	159.5
<i>Navicula clausii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5
<i>Navicula crucicula</i> (W. Smith.) Donkin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> Kutz.	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	43.5	-	87
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> var. <i>veneta</i>	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	72.5
<i>Navicula gracilis</i> Ehr.	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	58	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	159.5
<i>Navicula gremmi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula mutica</i>	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Navicula parva</i>	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	72.5
<i>Navicula placentula</i>	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	29
<i>Navicula placentula</i> var. <i>rostrata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5
<i>Navicula pygmaea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula radiosa</i> Kutz.	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Navicula radiosa</i> var. <i>tenella</i>	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Navicula rhynchocephala</i> Kutz.	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Navicula romana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula schroeteri</i>	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	29

<i>Bacillaria paxillifer</i> (Mull.) Hend.	14.5	-	29	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5		14.5	130.5
<i>Caloneis amphicephala</i> 1	-	-	-		-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Caloneis permagna</i>	-	-	-			14.5	14.5		-	-	-	-	29
<i>Caloneis silicula</i>	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Campylodiscus clypeus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cocconeis pediculus</i> Ehr.	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	29	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	145
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> Ehr.	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	174
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> var. <i>euglypta</i> (Ehr.) Cl.		14.5	14.5	29	14.5	72.5	43.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	261
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> var. <i>lineata</i>	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Cymatopleura solea</i>		-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	87
<i>Cymatopleura elliptica</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella affinis</i> Kutz.	14.5	14.5	14.5	29	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	29	-	-	145
<i>Cymbella affinis</i> var. <i>excisa</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella amphicephala</i> Näegeli ex Kützing	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella amphicephala</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Cymbella aspera</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella caespitosa</i>	-				-	14.5		-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella caespitosa</i> var. <i>auerswaldii</i>	-				14.5	-		-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella cistula</i> (Hemp.)	-	14.5	14.5		14.5		14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	72.5
<i>Cymbella cymbiformis</i>	-		-	-	-		14.5		-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella microcephala</i> Grun.	29	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5				101.5
<i>Cymbella perpusilla</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella pusilla</i> Grun.	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	43.5		14.5		14.5	14.5	130.5
<i>Cymbella sinuata</i> W. Gregory	-	-	-	-		-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella sumatrensis</i>	-		14.5			-		-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella tumida</i>	-	14.5	14.5		-	14.5	14.5		14.5	14.5			87
<i>Cymbella ventricosa</i> Kutz.	-			29	-	14.5		14.5	-	-	-	14.5	72.5
<i>Denticula</i> sp.	-	14.5	14.5		-	-	14.5		-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Diatoma elongatum</i>	-	14.5	116	14.5	-	-			14.5		-	-	159.5
<i>Diatoma vulgare</i> Bory.	14.5	14.5	145	29	14.5	-		29	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	304.5
<i>Diploneis ovalis</i>	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Diploneis pseudovalis</i>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5
<i>Epithemia zebra</i> (Ehr.) Kutz.		-	-	-	-	-	14.5			14.5			29
<i>Eunotia arcus</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-		-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Fragilaria acus</i> Kutz.		-	-	-	-	29	14.5	14.5	14.5	43.5	14.5		116

<i>Fragilaria acus</i> var. <i>radians</i>	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-							43.5
<i>Fragilaria brevistriata</i> Van Heurck				-	-	-	14.5	145	14.5		14.5		188.5
<i>Fragilaria pulchella</i>		14.5				-	-	-	-	-	-		14.5
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> (Nitz.) Ehr.	29		14.5	14.5	14.5	-	29	14.5	43.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	203
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> var. <i>biceps</i>	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	101.5
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> var. <i>oxyrhynchus</i>	-	-	14.5	14.5		-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Fragilaria vaucheriae</i> (Kutz.) Peters	14.5	-	14.5		14.5	14.5	29	14.5	14.5	14.5	43.5	14.5	188.5
<i>Gomphonéis olivacea</i> (Lyngb.) Daw.		-	-	29	72.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101.5
<i>Gomphonema angustatum</i> (Kutz.) Rabh.	-	29	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		29
<i>Gomphonema intricatum</i>		-					14.5	-	-	-	-		14.5
<i>Gyrosigma acuminatum</i> (Kützing)		-		14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	72.5
<i>Gyrosigma attenuatum</i> (Kützing)	14.5	-	-		14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Gyrosigma pensions</i>	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	-	14.5		14.5	-	87
<i>Gyrosigma scalproides</i>		-	-	14.5	-		14.5	-				-	29
<i>Gyrosigma spencerii</i>	14.5	29	-	14.5	14.5	29	14.5	-		14.5	14.5	-	145
<i>Hantzchia amphioxys</i> (Her.) Grun.	14.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	87
<i>Navicula cincta</i>	-	-	-	-			43.5				14.5	14.5	72.5
<i>Navicula clausii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> Kutz.	-	-	-	-		58	14.5	14.5	43.5			-	130.5
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	-	-	-	14.5			-	-	-	-	14.5		29
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> var. <i>minuta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5		-	-	-	-		14.5
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> var. <i>perminuta</i>	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> var. <i>veneta</i>	-	-	14.5	-	-		14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	43.5
<i>Navicula gracilis</i>	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	29		14.5	29	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	159.5
<i>Navicula inflata</i>		-		-	-	-	14.5		-	-			14.5
<i>Navicula lubia</i>	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula parva</i>	29	14.5	-	-	14.5	43.5		14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	145
<i>Navicula pygmaea</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5			-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula radiosa</i> Kutz.	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-			-	-		14.5	43.5
<i>Navicula radiosa</i> var. <i>tenella</i>		-	14.5	-	-	-			-	-			14.5
<i>Navicula rhyngocephala</i> Kutz.		-		14.5	14.5				-	-			29
<i>Navicula schroeteri</i>		14.5	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	14.5	29
<i>Navicula</i> sp.	14.5	-	-	-				-	-	-	14.5	14.5	43.5
<i>Navicula spicula</i> (Dickie.) Cl.	-	-	14.5	14.5	43.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	87

<i>Navicula viridula</i> (Kützing)	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula viridula</i> var. <i>rostellata</i> (Kützing)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	43.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	87
<i>Navicula viridula</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia acicularis</i> W. Smith	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	29
<i>Nitzschia dissipatae</i> Grun.	-	14.5	43.5	14.5	29	29	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	159.5
<i>Nitzschia frustulum</i> var. <i>perminuta</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia lorenziana</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia palea</i> (Kutz.) W. Smith	87	130.5	14.5	43.5	-	-	14.5	29	594.5	348	232	-	1493.5
<i>Nitzschia sigma</i> (Kutz.) W. Smith	14.5	-	29	29	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	116
<i>Nitzschia angustata</i> var. <i>acuta</i>	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	87
<i>Nitzschia apiculata</i> (Greg.) Grun.	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	87
<i>Nitzschia clausii</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Nitzschia fasciculata</i> Grun.	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	43.5
<i>Nitzschia gracilis</i>	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	58
<i>Nitzschia hungarica</i> Grun.	29	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	58
<i>Nitzschia ignorata</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia longissima</i>	14.5	29	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	145
<i>Nitzschia lubia</i>	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Nitzschia microcephala</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	116
<i>Nitzschia obtusa</i>	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Nitzschia ralea</i>	-	-	-	-	43.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Nitzschia scalaris</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia sigmoidea</i>	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia tryblionella</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Nitzschia tryblionella</i> var. <i>levidensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	43.5
<i>Pinnularia borealis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5
<i>Pleurosigma angulatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5
<i>pleurosigma delicatulum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	-	29
<i>Rhoicosphenia curvata</i> (Kutz.) Grun.	14.5	-	-	14.5	29	14.5	29	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	174
<i>Surirella angustata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5
<i>Surirella ovalis</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Surirella ovata</i> Kutz.	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	29	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	116
<i>Tabellaria fenestrata</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
	Total count of Bacillariophyceae phytoplankton = 34430.5												
Total count of all Species for each month	1638.5	812	1856	1261.5	1044	8047.5	1435.5	1370.5	2697	2378	10106.5	1783.5	34430.5

<i>Cymatopleura solea</i>	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	58
<i>Cymatopleura elliptica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Cymatopleura solea</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	29
<i>Cymbella affinis</i> Kutz.	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	72.5	58	14.5	14.5	14.5	29	43.5	-	290
<i>Cymbella amphicephala</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Cymbella aspera</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Cymbella caespitosa</i> var. <i>auerswaldii</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella caespitosa</i> var. <i>tuerswardii</i>	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella cystula</i> (Hemp.)	14.8	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	87.3
<i>Cymbella cystula</i> var. <i>maculata</i>	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella differta</i>	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella microcephala</i> Grun.	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	87
<i>Cymbella prostrata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5
<i>Cymbella pusilla</i> Grun.	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	72.5
<i>Cymbella sinuata</i> W. Gregory	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Cymbella tumida</i> Van Heurck	-	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
<i>Cymbella ventricosa</i> Kutz.	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	72.5
<i>Denticula</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5
<i>Diatoma elongatum</i>	-	14.5	130.5	29	14.5	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	217.5
<i>Diatoma vulgare</i> Bory.	-	29	348	217.5	130.5	29	43.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	29	14.5	884.5
<i>Diploneis pseudovalis</i>	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	72.5
<i>Epithemia turgida</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Epithemia Zebra</i> (Ehr.) Kutz. <i>turgida</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Fragilaria acus</i> Kutz.	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	29	14.5	-	-	-	58
<i>Fragilaria acus</i> var. <i>radians</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	29
<i>Fragilaria acus</i> var. <i>radiosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5
<i>Fragilaria affinis</i>	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Fragilaria brevistriata</i> Van Heurck	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	58
<i>Fragilaria construens</i> (Ehr.) Grun.	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Fragilaria fasciculata</i>	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	43.5
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> (Nitz.) Ehr.	14.5	-	29	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	43.5	14.5	-	43.5	14.5	203
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> var. <i>biceps</i>	14.5	14.5	-	29	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	87
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> var. <i>oxyrhynchus</i>	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	43.5
<i>Fragilaria vaucheriae</i> (Kutz.) Peters	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	29	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	145
<i>Gomphoneis olivacea</i> (Lyngb.) Daw.	-	14.5	14.5	43.5	43.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	145
<i>Gomphonema angustatum</i> (Kutz.) Rabh.	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Gomphonema gracile</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Gomphonema intricatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5

<i>Gomphonema lanceolatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5
<i>Gomphonema parvulum</i>	-	-	43.5	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
<i>Gomphonema sphaerophorum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Gomphonema tergestinum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Gyrosigma acuminatum</i> (Kützing)	14.5	-	29	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	87
<i>Gyrosigma attenuatum</i> (Kützing)	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Gyrosigma macrum</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Gyrosigma peisone</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	29
<i>Gyrosigma scalproides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Gyrosigma spencerii</i>	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Gyrosigma tenuirostrum</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Hantzchia amphioxys</i> (Her.) Grun.	-	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	43.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	116
<i>Mastogloia braunii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5
<i>Mastogloia smithii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5
<i>Navicula atomus</i>	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula cincta</i>	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	58	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	101.5
<i>Navicula clausii</i>	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	58
<i>Navicula crucicula</i> (W. Smith.) Donkin.	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	-	72.5
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	29	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	87
<i>Navicula cryptocephala var intermedia</i>	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
<i>Navicula cryptocephala var. minuta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula cryptocephala var. veneta</i>	14.5	-	14.5	29	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	101.5
<i>Navicula cuspidata</i> Kutz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula gracilis</i> Ehr.	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	29	29	14.5	43.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	217.5
<i>Navicula menisculus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula parva</i> (Menegh.) Cl.	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	130.5
<i>Navicula placentula</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula pygmaea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	43.5
<i>Navicula radiosa</i> Kutz.	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula radiosa var. tenella</i>	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula rhynchocephala</i> Kutz.	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Navicula schroeteri</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	29
<i>Navicula</i> sp.	-	-	-	29	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5
<i>Navicula spicula</i> (Dickie.) Cl.	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	58
<i>Navicula trivalis</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula tuscula</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Navicula viridula</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	29
<i>Navicula viridula var. rostellata</i> (Kützing)	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	29	72.5

<i>Nitzschia abtusa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia acicularis</i> W. Smith	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	72.5
<i>Nitzschia dissipatae</i> Grun.	-	-	29	101.5	43.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	203
<i>Nitzschia frustulum</i> (Kutz.) Rabh.	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Nitzschia lorenziana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	43.5
<i>Nitzschia palea</i> (Kutz.) W. Smith	116	29	72.5	261	159.5	319	-	130.5	290	551	203	174	2305.5
<i>Nitzschia sigma</i> (Kutz.) W. Smith	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	72.5
<i>Nitzschia angustata</i> var. <i>acuta</i>	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	29	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	-	87
<i>Nitzschia apiculata</i> (W. Gregory)	14.5	-	29	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	87
<i>Nitzschia dissipata</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia dubai</i>	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia gracilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
<i>Nitzschia granulata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Nitzschia hungrica</i>	-	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	87
<i>Nitzschia longissima</i>	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	87	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	159.5
<i>Nitzschia lubia</i>	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia microcephala</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia obtusa</i>	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	72.5
<i>Nitzschia ralea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia romana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia scalaris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Nitzschia sigma</i>	-	-	-	-	-	43.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	58
<i>Nitzschia sigmoidea</i>	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	58
<i>Nitzschia tryblionella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	14.5	58
<i>Nitzschia tryblionella</i> var. <i>levidensis</i>	-	-	14.5	-	-	29	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	58
<i>Nitzschia vermicularis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5
<i>Pinnularia borealis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>pleurosigma delicatulum</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>pleurosigma elongatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	29
<i>Rhoicosphenia curvata</i> (Kutz.) Grun.	-	14.5	-	29	29	43.5	14.5	14.5	-	-	14.5	14.5	174
<i>Surirella angustatum</i>	-	-	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<i>Surirella biserata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
<i>Surirella ovalis</i>	-	14.5	-	-	-	43.5	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	72.5
<i>Surirella ovata</i> Kutz.	-	-	14.5	14.5	14.5	29	-	-	14.5	-	14.5	-	101.5
<i>Surirella</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5
	Total count of Bacillariophyceae phytoplankton = 33364.8												
Total count of all Species for each month	1160.3	739.5	2160.5	2581	1406.5	9091.5	1319.5	1189	1015	2813	7859	2059	33364.8
Total count of all Species for each season	4060.3			13079			3523.5			12731			

Table 3. List of diatomic phytoplankton identified in the sampling stations. (A) = Annual Density (ind $\times 10^3 L^{-1}$), (B) = Density percentage (%), (C) = Number of frequency, - = absence.

Stations Taxa	St. 1			St. 2			St. 3			St. 4		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
BACILLARIOPHYCEAE (Total)	34306.85	% 100	456	29121.5	% 100	441	34416	% 100	447	33335.8	% 100	485
Centrales (Total)	23910.5	69.696	49	19131	65.694	42	25527.5	74.174	59	22808.5	68.42	60
<i>Achnanthes delicatula</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Aulacoseira granulata</i> (Ehr.) Simensen	812	2.367	8	1232.5	4.232	10	2291	6.657	10	609	1.827	8
<i>Aulacoseira italica</i>	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.050	1	29	0.084	2	87	0.261	2
<i>Aulacoseira varians</i>	87	0.254	3	72.5	0.249	4	72.5	0.211	4	130.5	0.391	7
<i>Chaetoceros</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Coscinodiscus lacustris</i> Grun.	87	0.254	5	-	-	-	87	0.253	5	116	0.348	7
<i>Cyclotella comta</i> (Her.) Kutz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	0.169	3	29	0.087	2
<i>Cyclotella kuetzingiana</i> Thw.	116	0.338	3	58	0.199	3	116	0.337	5	87	0.261	3
<i>Cyclotella meneghiniana</i> Kutz.	2349	6.847	11	1392	4.780	11	2371	6.889	11	1696.5	5.089	11
<i>Cyclotella ocellata</i> Pant.	20184	58.834	12	16332.5	56.084	12	20401.5	59.279	12	19894	59.678	12
<i>Cyclotella stelligera</i>	188.5	0.549	1	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	29	0.087	1
<i>Stephanodiscus astrea</i> (Ehr.) Grun.	72.5	0.211	5	29	0.100	1	72.5	0.211	5	116	0.348	6
Pennales (Total)	10396.35	30.308	407	9990.5	34.325	399	8888.5	25.815	388	10527.3	31.542	425
<i>Achnanthes delicatula</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Achnanthes lanceolata</i>	43.5	0.127	3	14.5	0.050	1	29	0.084	1	-	-	-
<i>Achnanthes minutissima</i> Kutz.	217.5	0.634	8	1044	3.585	9	464	1.348	8	203	0.609	8
<i>Achnanthes</i> sp.	58	0.169	4	29	0.100	2	58	0.169	4	-	-	-
<i>Amphipleura pellucida</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>amphiprora alata</i>	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Amphora coffeaeformis</i> (Ag.) Kutz.	70.9	0.207	4	43.5	0.149	3	43.5	0.126	3	58	0.174	2
<i>Amphora ovalis</i>	43.5	0.127	3	72.5	0.249	5	87	0.253	6	87	0.261	4
<i>Amphora ovalis</i> var. <i>lypica</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Amphora perpusilla</i>	29	0.085	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Amphora perpusilla</i>	-	-	-	29	0.100	2	43.5	0.126	3	58	0.174	2
<i>Amphora</i> sp.	72.5	0.211	5	43.5	0.149	3	87	0.253	5	101.5	0.304	7
<i>Amphora veneta</i>	87	0.254	6	58	0.199	4	43.5	0.126	2	87	0.261	6
<i>Anomoeoneis exilis</i> Kutz.	188.5	0.549	8	159.5	0.548	7	130.5	0.379	6	87	0.261	6
<i>Anomoeoneis sphaerophora</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Bacillaria paxillifer</i> (Mull.) Hend.	101.5	0.296	7	159.5	0.548	7	130.5	0.379	8	130.5	0.391	7
<i>Caloneis amphicephala</i> 1	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Caloneis bacillum</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	0.087	2

<i>Caloneis permagna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	0.084	2	-	-	-
<i>Caloneis silicula</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	0.084	2	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Caloneis ventricosa</i>	29	0.085	2	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Campylodiscus clypeus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Ceratoneis arcus</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	0.087	1
<i>Cocconeis pediculus</i> Ehr.	116	0.338	8	304.5	1.046	8	145	0.421	9	188.5	0.565	10
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> Ehr.	174	0.507	11	174	0.597	12	174	0.506	12	174	0.522	12
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> var. <i>euglypta</i> (Ehr.) Cl.	333.5	0.972	11	348	1.195	11	261	0.758	11	-	-	-
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> var. <i>lineata</i>	29	0.085	2	29	0.100	2	29	0.084	2	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> var. <i>euglypta</i> (Ehr.) Cl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275.5	0.826	12
<i>Coscinodiscus lacustris</i> Grun.	72.5	0.211	3	72.5	0.249	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cymatopleura elliptica</i>	29	0.085	2	14.5	0.050	1	14.5	0.042	1	29	0.087	2
<i>Cymatopleura solea</i>	87	0.254	6	116	0.398	8	87	0.253	6	58	0.174	4
<i>Cymbella affinis</i> Kutz.	145	0.423	7	145	0.498	8	145	0.421	8	290	0.870	10
<i>Cymbella affinis</i> var. <i>excisa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Cymbella amphicephala</i> Näegeli ex Kützing	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Cymbella amphicephala</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.050	1	43.5	0.126	3	29	0.087	2
<i>Cymbella aspera</i>	-	-	-	29	0.100	1	14.5	0.042	1	29	0.087	2
<i>Cymbella caespitosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Cymbella caespitosa</i> var. <i>auerswaldii</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Cymbella caespitosa</i> var. <i>tuerswardii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Cymbella cistula</i> (Hemp.)	58	0.169	4	72.5	0.249	5	72.5	0.211	5	87.3	0.262	6
<i>Cymbella cistula</i> var. <i>maculata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Cymbella cymbiformis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Cymbella delicatula</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cymbella differta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Cymbella microcephala</i> Grun.	43.5	0.127	3	101.5	0.349	7	101.5	0.295	6	87	0.261	3
<i>Cymbella perpusilla</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Cymbella prostrata</i>	-	-	-	29	0.100	2	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Cymbella pusilla</i> Grun.	58	0.169	4	130.5	0.448	8	130.5	0.379	7	72.5	0.217	5
<i>Cymbella sinuata</i> W. Gregory	43.5	0.127	3	29	0.100	2	14.5	0.042	1	43.5	0.130	3
<i>Cymbella sumatrensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Cymbella tumida</i> Van Heurck	87	0.254	6	72.5	0.249	5	87	0.253	6	58	0.174	4
<i>Cymbella turgida</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cymbella ventricosa</i> Kutz.	87	0.254	5	72.5	0.249	3	72.5	0.211	4	72.5	0.217	5
<i>Denticula</i> sp.	43.5	0.127	3	101.5	0.349	6	43.5	0.126	3	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Diatoma elongatum</i> (Lyngb.) Ag.	261	0.761	5	246.5	0.846	6	159.5	0.463	4	217.5	0.652	5
<i>Diatoma vulgare</i> Bory.	768.5	2.240	12	536.5	1.842	10	304.5	0.885	10	884.5	2.653	11

<i>Diatoma vulgare</i> var. <i>linearis</i>	-	-	-	72.5	0.249	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diploneis ovalis</i>	43.5	0.127	3	14.5	0.050	1	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Diploneis pseudovalis</i>	43.5	0.127	3	29	0.100	2	14.5	0.042	1	72.5	0.217	5
<i>Epithemia turgida</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Epithemia zebra</i> (Ehr.) Kutz.	29	0.085	2	-	-	-	29	0.084	2	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Eunotia arcus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Eunotia pectinalis</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fragilaria acus</i> Kutz.	87	0.254	4	145	0.498	4	116	0.337	5	58	0.174	3
<i>Fragilaria acus</i> var. <i>radians</i>	72.5	0.211	2	58	0.199	2	43.5	0.126	3	29	0.087	2
<i>Fragilaria acus</i> var. <i>radiosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Fragilaria affinis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Fragilaria brevistriata</i> Van Heurck	435	1.268	4	43.5	0.149	3	188.5	0.548	4	58	0.174	4
<i>Fragilaria construens</i> (Ehr.) Grun.	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Fragilaria fasciculata</i>	29	0.085	2	43.5	0.149	3	-	-	-	43.5	0.130	3
<i>Fragilaria pulchella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Fragilaria</i> sp.	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> (Nitz.) Ehr.	377	1.099	9	246.5	0.846	10	203	0.590	10	203	0.609	9
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> var. <i>biceps</i>	72.5	0.211	4	101.5	0.349	5	101.5	0.295	6	87	0.261	5
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> var. <i>oxyrhynchus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5	0.126	3	43.5	0.130	2
<i>Fragilaria ulna</i> var. <i>oxyrhynchus</i> (Kützing)	58	0.169	4	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fragilaria vaucheriae</i> (Kutz.) Peters	130.5	0.380	6	58	0.199	4	188.5	0.548	10	145	0.435	9
<i>Frustulia rhomboides</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gomphoneis olivacea</i> (Lyngb.) Daw.	130.5	0.380	4	101.5	0.349	5	101.5	0.295	2	145	0.435	6
<i>Gomphonema angustatum</i> (Kutz.) Rabh.	101.5	0.296	3	14.5	0.050	1	29	0.084	1	43.5	0.130	3
<i>Gomphonema angustatum</i> var. <i>producta</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gomphonema constrictum</i> var. <i>capitata</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gomphonema gracile</i>	29	0.085	2	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Gomphonema intricatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Gomphonema lanceolatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Gomphonema parvulum</i>	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	58	0.174	2
<i>Gomphonema</i> sp.	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gomphonema sphaerophorum</i>	-	-	-	29	0.100	2	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Gomphonema tergestinum</i>	14.5	0.042	1	29	0.100	2	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Gyrosigma acuminatum</i> (Kützing)	72.5	0.211	5	87	0.299	6	72.5	0.211	5	87	0.261	5
<i>Gyrosigma attenuatum</i> (Kützing)	-	-	-	43.5	0.149	3	29	0.084	2	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Gyrosigma macrum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Gyrosigma peisone</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	0.087	2
<i>Gyrosigma pensions</i>	29	0.085	2	29	0.100	2	87	0.253	6	-	-	-

<i>Gyrosigma scalproides</i>	29	0.085	2	14.5	0.050	1	29	0.084	2	29	0.087	2
<i>Gyrosigma spencerii</i>	59.45	0.173	5	43.5	0.149	3	145	0.421	8	43.5	0.130	3
<i>Gyrosigma tenuirostrum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Hantzchia amphioxys</i> (Her.) Grun.	130.5	0.380	9	145	0.498	10	87	0.253	6	116	0.348	6
<i>Mastogloia braunii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Mastogloia elliptica</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mastogloia smithii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Navicula atomus</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Navicula cincta</i> (Ehrenberg)	130.5	0.380	8	159.5	0.548	8	72.5	0.211	3	101.5	0.304	4
<i>Navicula clausii</i>	43.5	0.127	3	14.5	0.050	1	14.5	0.042	1	58	0.174	4
<i>Navicula crucicula</i> (W. Smith.) Donkin.	29	0.085	2	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	72.5	0.217	5
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> Kutz.	101.5	0.296	5	87	0.299	4	130.5	0.379	4	87	0.261	5
<i>Navicula cryptocephala var. intermedia</i>	58	0.169	3	14.5	0.050	1	29	0.084	2	58	0.174	4
<i>Navicula cryptocephala var. minuta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Navicula cryptocephala var. perminuta</i>	29	0.085	2	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Navicula cryptocephala var. veneta</i>	101.5	0.296	6	72.5	0.249	5	43.5	0.126	3	101.5	0.304	6
<i>Navicula cuspidata</i> Kutz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Navicula gracilis</i> Ehr.	101.5	0.296	7	159.5	0.548	8	159.5	0.463	9	217.5	0.652	11
<i>Navicula gremmi</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Navicula inflata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Navicula lubia</i>	29	0.085	2	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Navicula menisculus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Navicula mutica</i>	29	0.085	2	29	0.100	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Navicula parva</i> (Menegh.) Cl.	159.5	0.465	10	72.5	0.249	5	145	0.421	7	130.5	0.391	9
<i>Navicula placentula</i>	14.5	0.042	1	29	0.100	2	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Navicula placentula var. rostrata</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Navicula pygmaea</i>	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.050	1	14.5	0.042	1	43.5	0.130	3
<i>Navicula radiosa</i> Kutz.	43.5	0.127	3	29	0.100	2	43.5	0.126	3	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Navicula radiosa var. tenella</i>	72.5	0.211	5	43.5	0.149	3	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Navicula rhynchocephala</i> Kutz.	29	0.085	2	29	0.100	2	29	0.084	2	43.5	0.130	3
<i>Navicula romana</i>	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Navicula schroeteri</i>	58	0.169	4	29	0.100	2	29	0.084	2	29	0.087	2
<i>Navicula sp.</i>	29	0.085	2	58	0.199	3	43.5	0.126	3	43.5	0.130	2
<i>Navicula spicula</i> (Dickie.) Cl.	29	0.085	2	43.5	0.149	2	87	0.253	4	58	0.174	4
<i>Navicula trivalis</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Navicula tuscula</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Navicula viridula</i> (Kützing)	29	0.085	2	29	0.100	2	14.5	0.042	1	29	0.087	2
<i>Navicula viridula var. rostellata</i> (Kützing)	87	0.254	5	29	0.100	2	87	0.253	4	72.5	0.217	4

<i>Neidium iridis</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia abtusa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Nitzschia acicularis</i> W. Smith	29	0.085	2-	29	0.100	2	29	0.084	2	72.5	0.217	5
<i>Nitzschia dissipatae</i> Grun.	362.5	1.057	6	159.5	0.548	4	159.5	0.463	7	203	0.609	5
<i>Nitzschia frustulum</i> (Kutz.) Rabh.	43.5	0.127	3	29	0.100	2	-	-	-	29	0.087	2
<i>Nitzschia frustulum</i> var. <i>perminuta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia lorenziana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	43.5	0.130	3
<i>Nitzschia lorenziana</i> var. <i>subtilis</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia palea</i> (Kutz.) W. Smith	1870.5	5.452	11	1479	5.079	11	1493.5	4.340	9	2305.5	6.916	11
<i>Nitzschia sigma</i> (Kutz.) W. Smith	145	0.423	7	87	0.299	5	116	0.337	6	72.5	0.217	5
<i>Nitzschia amphibia</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia angustata</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia angustata</i> var. <i>acuta</i>	43.5	0.127	3	72.5	0.249	2	87	0.253	6	87	0.261	5
<i>Nitzschia apiculata</i> (W. Gregory)	87	0.254	5	72.5	0.249	3	87	0.253	6	87	0.261	6
<i>Nitzschia circumscula</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia clausii</i>	43.5	0.127	2	14.5	0.050	1	29	0.084	2	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia commutata</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia dissipata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Nitzschia dubai</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Nitzschia fasciculata</i> Grun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5	0.126	3	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia filiformis</i>	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia gracilis</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	58	0.169	4	29	0.087	1
<i>Nitzschia granulata</i>	-	-	-	29	0.100	2	-	-	-	29	0.087	2
<i>Nitzschia hungarica</i> Grun.	87	0.254	6	87	0.299	6	58	0.169	3	87	0.261	6
<i>Nitzschia ignorata</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia intermedia</i>	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia linearis</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia longissima</i>	246.5	0.719	8	290	0.996	10	145	0.421	6	159.5	0.478	6
<i>Nitzschia lubia</i>	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.050	1	29	0.084	2	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Nitzschia microcephala</i>	58	0.169	3	-	-	-	116	0.337	1	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Nitzschia obtusa</i>	43.5	0.127	3	29	0.100	2	43.5	0.126	3	72.5	0.217	5
<i>Nitzschia punctata</i> var. <i>coarctata</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia ralea</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	43.5	0.126	1	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Nitzschia romana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Nitzschia scalaris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Nitzschia sigma</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	0.174	2
<i>Nitzschia sigma</i> var. <i>rigidula</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia sigmoidea</i>	58	0.169	4	29	0.100	2	14.5	0.042	1	58	0.174	4

<i>Nitzschia tryblionella</i>	14.5	0.042	1	43.5	0.149	3	43.5	0.126	3	58	0.174	4
<i>Nitzschia tryblionella</i> var. <i>debilis</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia tryblionella</i> var. <i>levidensis</i>	14.5	0.042	1	43.5	0.149	3	43.5	0.126	3	58	0.174	3
<i>Nitzschia tryblionella</i> var. <i>victoriae</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nitzschia vermicularis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Pinnularia borealis</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.043	1
<i>pleurosigma angulatum</i>	14.5	0.042	1	14.5	0.050	1	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>pleurosigma delicatulum</i>	29	0.085	2	14.5	0.050	1	29	0.084	2	14.5	0.043	1
<i>pleurosigma elongatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	0.087	2
<i>pleurosigma salinarum</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rhoicosphenia curvata</i> (Kutz.) Grun.	116	0.338	7	188.5	0.647	11	174	0.506	9	174	0.522	8
<i>Rhopalodia gibba</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stauroneis agrestis</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stauroneis microstauron</i>	-	-	-	14.5	0.050	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Surirella angustata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
<i>Surirella angustatum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	0.087	2
<i>Surirella biserata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Surirella capronii</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Surirella ovalis</i>	29	0.085	2	29	0.100	2	14.5	0.042	1	72.5	0.217	3
<i>Surirella ovata</i> Kutz.	116	0.338	6	145	0.498	10	116	0.337	7	101.5	0.304	6
<i>Surirella ovata</i> var. <i>africana</i>	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Surirella</i> sp.	-	-	-	29	0.100	2	-	-	-	14.5	0.043	1
<i>Tabellaria fenestrata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	0.042	1	-	-	-
Total Density (ind $\times 10^3$ L ⁻¹)	34306.85	-	-	29121.5	-	-	34416	-	-	33335.8	-	-

Diversity and Dominance of diatomic Phytoplankton

The relative high dominance and diversity of phytoplankton recorded in Tigris River could be due to the availability of basic simple organic chemical nutrients such as phosphate and nitrate that support their growth. In addition to sunlight energy, oxygen and carbon in the form of carbon dioxide (CO₂; Balogun & Ajani 2015), the most dominant phytoplankton abundant recorded during this study were mentioned at the beginning of the discussion above. Seasonally, the Shannon diversity index (H) values varied between 1.355 to 3.041, the minimum value (1.355) was observed during autumn, while the maximum value (3.041) during summer. The Shannon diversity index (H) values recorded in the winter and spring seasons were 2.606 and 2.220 respectively (Fig. 5). According to Marques *et al.* (2009) Tigris River is classified as moderate class mostly (Table 1). Temperature seems to be an important seasonal factor that controls the biological processes of phytoplankton communities, therefore the highest number of diatomic phytoplankton diversity was recorded in summer (Vereshchaka & Anokhina 2014). Seasonally too, diatomic phytoplankton dominance was investigated based on Simpson's Index in the present study exhibiting the most dominance index in autumn (0.549), followed by spring (0.35), winter (0.23) and the least index in summer (0.12; Fig. 6). Simpson's index range between zero and one, where zero represents an infinite diversity and one indicates no diversity. Through the Figs. 5 and 6, the inverse relationship between the Shannon and Simpson indices appeared very clear. These results were confirmed using the statistical analysis by the negative correlation (-0.998) at ($p \leq 0.01$) between seasonal diversity and seasonal dominance (Table 4). These results were in agreement with many studies such as Lawson *et al.* (2008) and Ogamba *et al.* (2004).

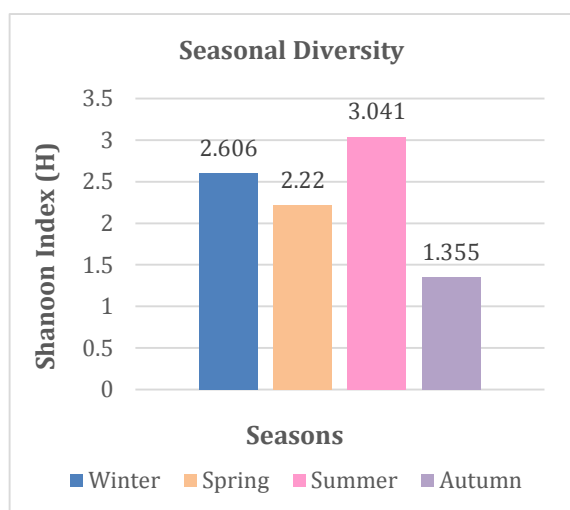


Fig. 5. Seasonal diversity of diatoms.

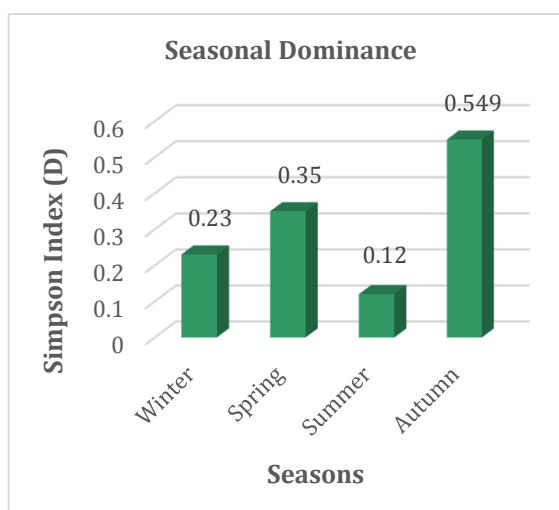


Fig. 6. Seasonal dominance of diatoms.

Table 4. Pearson correlation between some studied factors during the study period.

Factors	Season	Station	Total Count of Diatomic phytoplankton	Seasonal Diversity
Station	0.000			
Total Count of Diatomic phytoplankton	0.494	0.019		
Seasonal Diversity	-0.528*	0.000	-0.881**	
Seasonal Dominance	0.511	0.000	0.897**	-0.998**

CONCLUSION

Diatomic phytoplankton abundance was high and diversity along the stations in Tigris River. In this study, 125-141 fresh water algal species belonging to class Bacillariophyceae were identified and reported in sampling stations. Depending on the total count of cells, *Cyclotella ocellata* was the most dominant, followed by *Cyclotella meneghiniana* in all sampling stations. Diversity and abundance of diatomic phytoplankton of Tigris River may be related to the water quality parameters, especially temperature factor, obvious from the variation between seasons. The present basic information of the diatomic algae distribution, total count, annual density, density percentage, diversity and dominance would form a useful tool for further ecological assessment and monitoring fresh water in general and for Tigris River in particular.

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