

**Appendix 8.F. Dominant Phytoplankton Taxa at Lake
George and Racy Point and Dinoflagellate Taxa in the
Lower St. Johns River**

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Table 1. Dominant Phytoplankton at Lake George by Month 1994 – 2009. Dominance was tabulated by month as the percentage of samples that a taxon ranked among the top three taxa based on biovolume. Samples were not collected every month in every year. Number of samples by month varied from 13-16 during summer to 9 in December. Relative abundance was the biovolume for each taxon as a percent of total biovolume averaged for the samples where the taxon occurred. *Oscillatoria*-type species include *Limnothrix* spp. and *Planktothrix* spp.

Month	Taxa	Division	Percent Dominant	Relative Abundance
Jan	Other Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	67%	15%
	<i>Planktolyngbya</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	50%	14%
	<i>Aulacoseira</i> spp.	Bacillariophyta	42%	17%
Feb	Other Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	80%	12%
	<i>Aulacoseira</i> spp.	Bacillariophyta	70%	20%
	<i>Microcystis pulverea incerta</i>	Cyanobacteria	40%	25%
Mar	Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	43%	21%
	Cryptomonadales spp.	Cryptophyta	36%	16%
	<i>Microcystis pulverea incerta</i>	Cyanobacteria	36%	18%
Apr	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	71%	32%
	Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	50%	22%
	<i>Anabaena</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	36%	18%
May	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	73%	38%
	<i>Cylindrospermopsis</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	60%	28%
	<i>Microcystis pulverea incerta</i>	Cyanobacteria	33%	14%
Jun	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	86%	34%
	<i>Cylindrospermopsis</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	50%	22%
	<i>Planktolyngbya</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	43%	16%
Jul	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	93%	37%
	<i>Cylindrospermopsis</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	60%	17%
	<i>Planktolyngbya</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	53%	16%
Aug	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	100%	38%
	<i>Cylindrospermopsis</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	85%	22%
	<i>Planktolyngbya</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	54%	11%
Sep	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	81%	34%
	<i>Planktolyngbya</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	75%	12%

Month	Taxa	Division	Percent Dominant	Relative Abundance
	Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	63%	15%
Oct	<i>Planktolyngbya</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	67%	12%
	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	60%	40%
	Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	40%	16%
Nov	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	40%	31%
	Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	67%	14%
	<i>Planktolyngbya</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	67%	12%
Dec	<i>Aulacoseira</i> spp.	Bacillariophyta	67%	15%
	Other Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	56%	11%
	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	44%	34%

Table 2. Dominant Phytoplankton Observed at Racy Point 1994 – 2009. Dominance was tabulated by month as the percentage of samples that a taxon ranked among the top three taxa based on biovolume. Samples were not collected every month in every year. Number of samples by month varied from 14-16 during summer to 8 in December. Relative abundance was the biovolume for each taxon as a percent of total biovolume averaged for the samples where the taxon occurred. *Oscillatoria*-type species include *Limnothrix* spp. and *Planktothrix* spp.

Month	Taxa	Division	Percent Dominant	Relative Abundance
Jan	Other Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	91%	22%
	<i>Aulacoseira</i> spp.	Bacillariophyta	45%	13%
	<i>Staurosira contruens</i>	Bacillariophyta	45%	13%
Feb	Other Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	100%	14%
	<i>Aulacoseira</i> spp.	Bacillariophyta	40%	28%
	<i>Microcystis pulverea incerta</i>	Cyanobacteria	30%	16%
Mar	Other Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	100%	26%
	Cryptomonadales spp.	Cryptophyta	33%	16%
	<i>Aulacoseira</i> spp.	Bacillariophyta	33%	13%
Apr	Other Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	100%	18%

Month	Taxa	Division	Percent Dominant	Relative Abundance
	<i>Aulacoseira</i> spp.	Bacillariophyta	36%	23%
	Cryptomonadales spp.	Cryptophyta	29%	20%
May	Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	81%	27%
	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	63%	36%
	<i>Anabaena</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	50%	12%
Jun	Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	73%	13%
	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	67%	28%
	<i>Cylindrospermopsis</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	40%	41%
Jul	Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	73%	11%
	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	67%	36%
	<i>Planktolyngbya</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	33%	10%
Aug	Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	94%	15%
	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	88%	35%
	<i>Cylindrospermopsis</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	25%	12%
Sep	Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	80%	19%
	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	73%	36%
	<i>Planktolyngbya</i> spp.	Cyanobacteria	33%	8%
Oct	Other Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	87%	17%
	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	53%	29%
	<i>Aulacoseira</i> spp.	Bacillariophyta	47%	14%
Nov	Other Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	79%	16%
	<i>Staurosira contruens</i>	Bacillariophyta	43%	18%
	<i>Aulacoseira</i> spp.	Bacillariophyta	36%	23%
Dec	Biddulphiales spp.	Bacillariophyta	63%	14%
	<i>Microcystis pulverea incerta</i>	Cyanobacteria	50%	11%
	<i>Oscillatoria</i> -type spp.	Cyanobacteria	50%	17%

Table 3. Dinoflagellate taxa for the marine reach of the Lower St. Johns River, 1997 – 2007 (data record for SJR at Hibernia Point runs from 2000-05). Percent dinoflagellate biovolume represents the biovolume for each taxon as a percent of total dinoflagellate biovolume averaged for the samples where the taxon occurred.

SJR at Hibernia Point (percent dinoflagellates of total enumerated biovolume = 9.4)	% Dinoflagellate Biovolume
<u>Gymnodiniales</u>	
Other Gymnoid-type spp. (one I.D. of <i>Akashiwo sanguinea</i>)	25.9
<i>Katodinium</i> spp.	12.1
<u>Peridinales</u>	
<i>Protoperidinium</i> spp.	3.4
<u>Prorocentrales</u>	
<i>Prorocentrum</i> spp.	5.2
<u>Unidentified armored dinoflagellate spp.</u>	53.4
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Doctor's Lake (percent dinoflagellates of total enumerated biovolume = 7.9)	% Dinoflagellate Biovolume
<u>Gymnodiniales</u>	
Other Gymnoid spp. (14 I.D. of <i>Akashiwo sanguinea</i>)	30.0
<i>Katodinium</i> spp.	10.1
<u>Peridinales</u>	
<i>Protoperidinium</i> spp.	8.8
<u>Prorocentrales</u>	
<i>Prorocentrum minimum</i>	4.6
<u>Unidentified armored dinoflagellate spp.</u>	42.9
<u>Other unidentified dinoflagellate spp.</u>	3.7
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SJR at Mandarin Point (percent dinoflagellates of total enumerated biovolume = 4.3)	% Dinoflagellate Biovolume
<u>Gymnodiniales</u>	
Other Gymnoid spp. (4 I.D. of <i>Akashiwo sanguinea</i>)	29.1
<i>Katodinium</i> spp.	6.1
<u>Peridinales</u>	
<i>Protoperidinium</i> spp.	4.5
<u>Prorocentrales</u>	
<i>Prorocentrum minimum</i>	4.5
<u>Unidentified armored dinoflagellate spp.</u>	53.7
<u>Other unidentified dinoflagellate spp.</u>	2.0

SJR at Piney Point (percent dinoflagellates of total enumerated biovolume = 4.5)	% Dinoflagellate Biovolume
<u>Gymnodiniales</u>	
Other Gymnoid spp. (7 I.D. of <i>Akashiwo sanguinea</i>)	31.7
<i>Gyrodinium</i> spp.	2.2
<i>Katodinium</i> spp.	5.5
<u>Peridiniales</u>	
<i>Protoperidinium</i> spp.	2.2
<u>Prorocentrales</u>	
<i>Prorocentrum minimum</i>	12.0
<i>Prorocentrum maximum</i>	3.8
<i>Prorocentrum gracile</i>	2.2
Unidentified armored dinoflagellate spp.	37.2
Other unidentified dinoflagellate spp.	3.3
SJR at Talleyrand (percent dinoflagellates of total enumerated biovolume = 4.1)	% Dinoflagellate Biovolume
<u>Dinophysiales</u>	
<i>Oxyphysis</i> spp.	4.3
<i>Dinophysis caudata</i>	0.8
<u>Gonyaulacales</u>	
<i>Ceratium hircus</i>	1.4
<i>C. furca</i> , <i>C. fusus</i> , <i>C. hirundinella</i> , <i>C. kofoidii</i> , <i>C. pentagonum</i>	1.8
<u>Gymnodiniales</u>	
<i>Katodinium</i> spp.	7.3
Other Gymnoid spp. (13 I.D. of <i>Akashiwo sanguinea</i>)	26.7
<u>Peridiniales</u>	
<i>Protoperidinium</i> spp.	4.7
Other Peridiniales spp.	0.8
<u>Prorocentrales</u>	
<i>Prorocentrum minimum</i>	6.5
<i>Prorocentrum micans</i>	4.7
<i>Prorocentrum maximum</i>	8.0
<i>Prorocentrum gracile</i>	4.8
Unidentified armored dinoflagellate spp.	25.8
Other <u>unidentified dinoflagellate</u> spp.	2.3

SJR at Fulton Point (percent dinoflagellates of total enumerated biovolume = 4.1)	% Dinoflagellate Biovolume
<u>Dinophysiales</u>	
<i>Dinophysis caudata</i>	1.0
Unidentified <i>Oxyphysis</i> spp.	7.3
<u>Gonyaulacales</u>	
<i>Ceratium hircus</i>	3.6
<i>Ceratium kofoidii</i>	1.7
<i>Ceratium furca</i> , <i>C. fusus</i> , <i>C. horridum</i> , <i>C. macroceros</i> , <i>C. pentagonum</i> , <i>C. trichoceros</i> , <i>C. tripos</i>	3.4
Unidentified <i>Gonyaulax</i> spp.	0.8
Unidentified <i>Pyrocystis</i> spp.	1.5
Unidentified <i>Pyrophacus</i> spp	0.5
<u>Gymnodiniales</u>	
<i>Gymnodinium</i> spp. (29 I.D. of <i>G. sanguineum</i>)	23.2
<i>Katodinium</i> spp. (18% <i>K. glaucum</i>)	2.6
<u>Peridiniales</u>	
Unidentified <i>Podolampas</i> spp.	1.7
<i>Protoperidinium</i> unidentified spp.	6.8
<u>Prorocentrales</u>	
<i>Prorocentrum gracile</i>	7.2
<i>Prorocentrum maximum</i>	8.7
<i>Prorocentrum micans</i>	5.7
<i>Prorocentrum minimum</i>	3.7
Other <i>Prorocentrum</i> spp.	0.5
<u>Unidentified Armored Dinoflagellates</u>	19.3
<u>Other</u>	1.0