


SCIENTIFIC CENTER OF ZOOLOGY AND HYDROECOLOGY
OF NAS RA, LABORATORY OF APPLIED HYDROECOLOGY
HELMHOLTZ CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH,
DEPARTMENT OF LAKE RESEARCH



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Cyanobacterial Proliferations in Lake Sevan: Historical and Current Dynamics and Future Expectations

Presenter: Gor Gevorgyan, PhD

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Goal of Study

The aim of the present study was to characterize harmful cyanobacterial proliferations and their drivers in Lake Sevan.



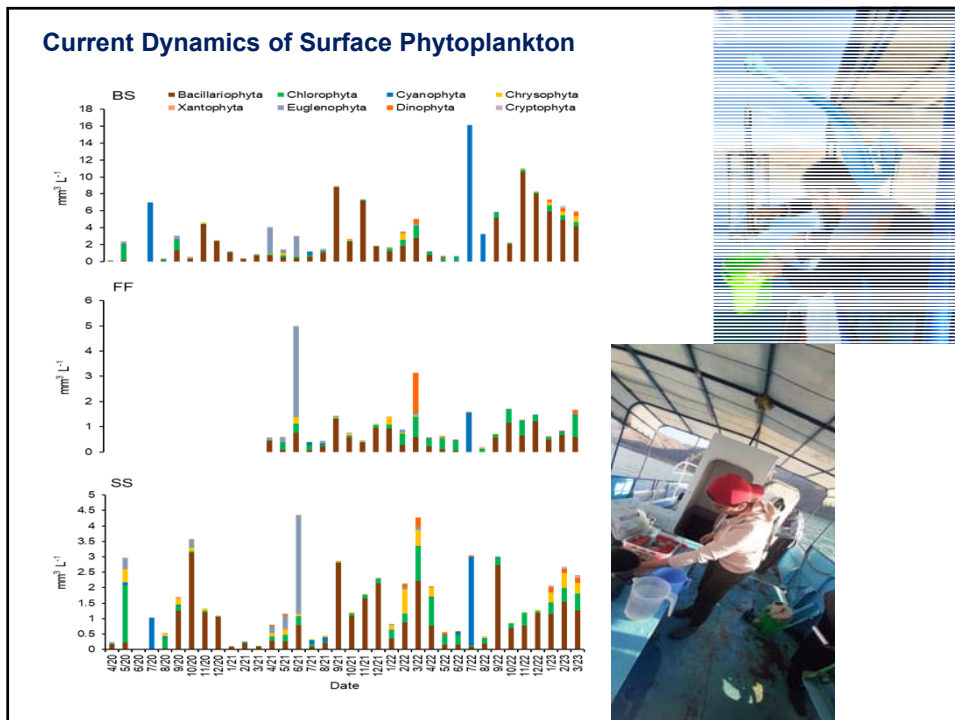
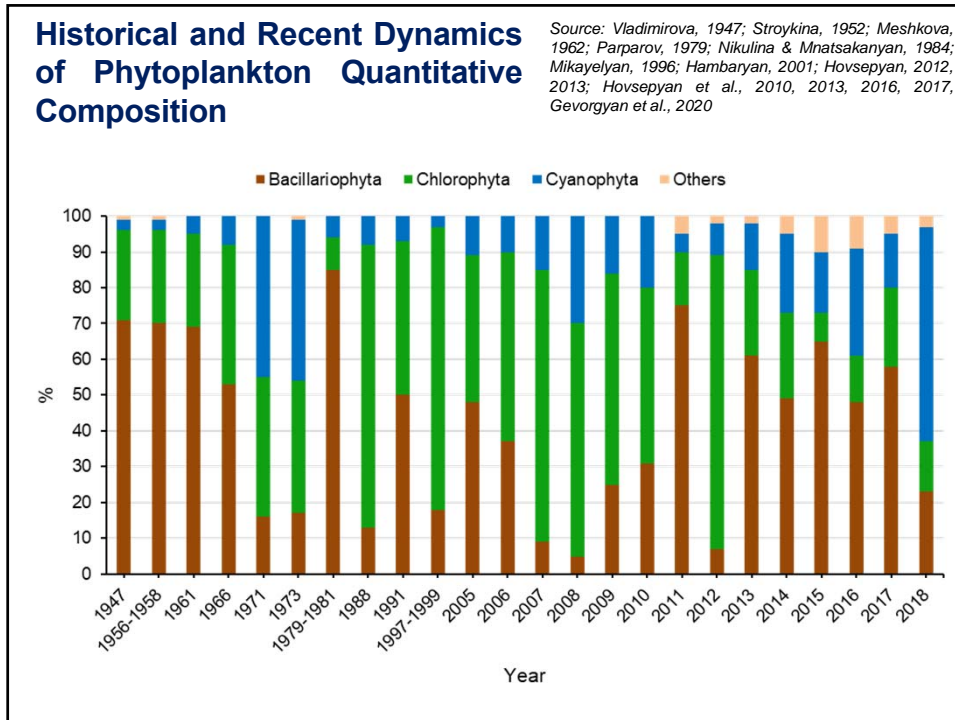
Main Problems to Solve

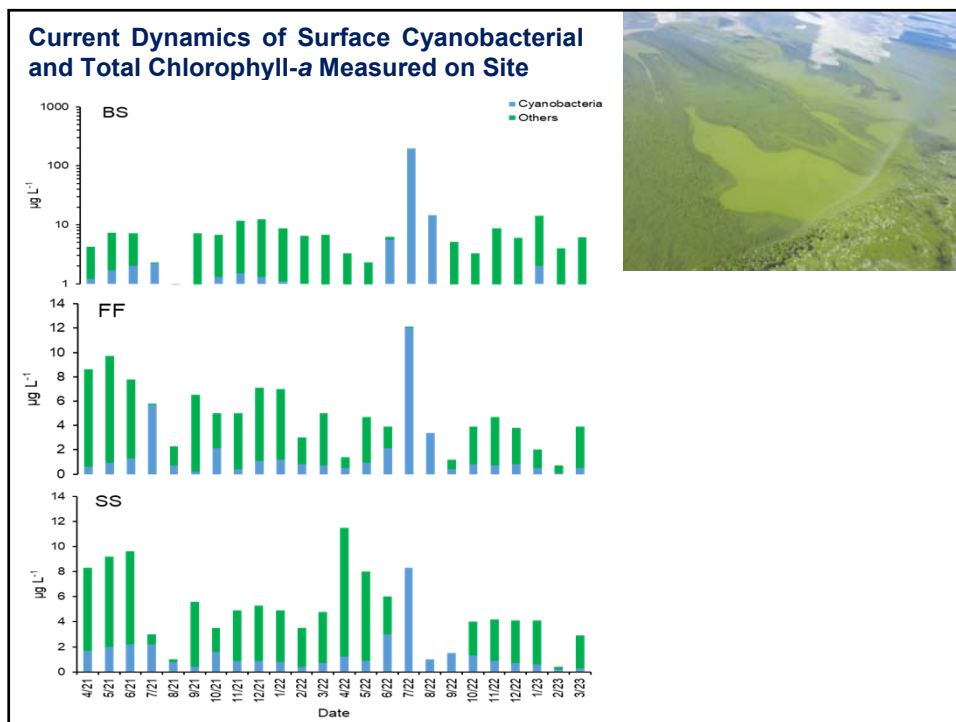
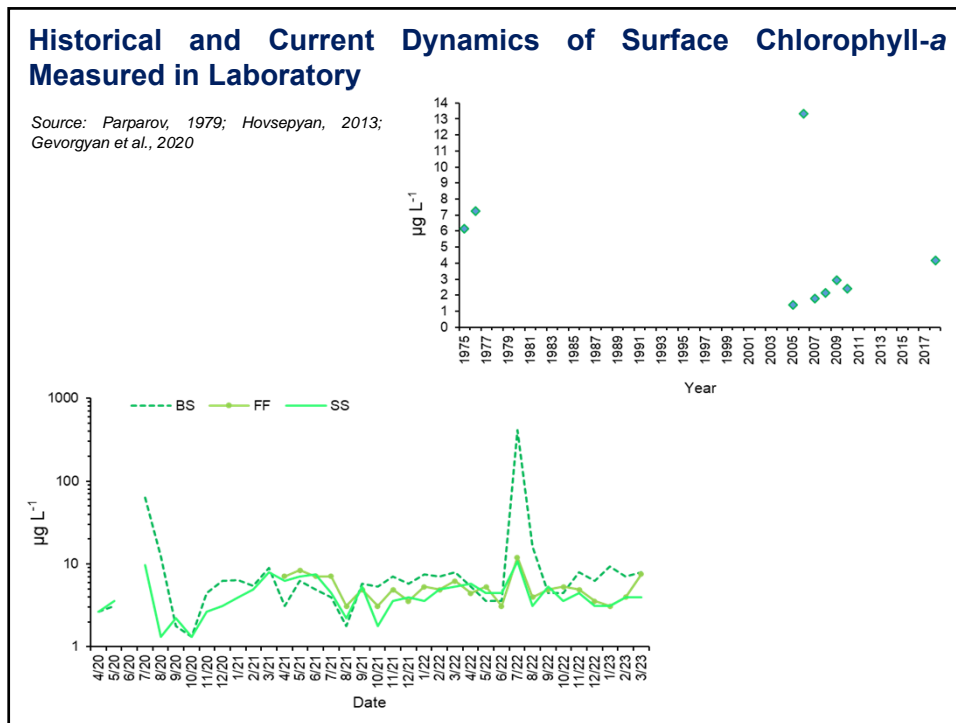


- 1 Review on historical dynamics of cyanobacterial blooms in the lake
- 2 Observations of current cyanobacterial blooms in the lake
- 3 Observations of potential drivers of cyanobacterial blooms in the lake
- 4 Investigation of growth characteristics of cyanobacteria blooming in the lake

Lake Monitoring Sites



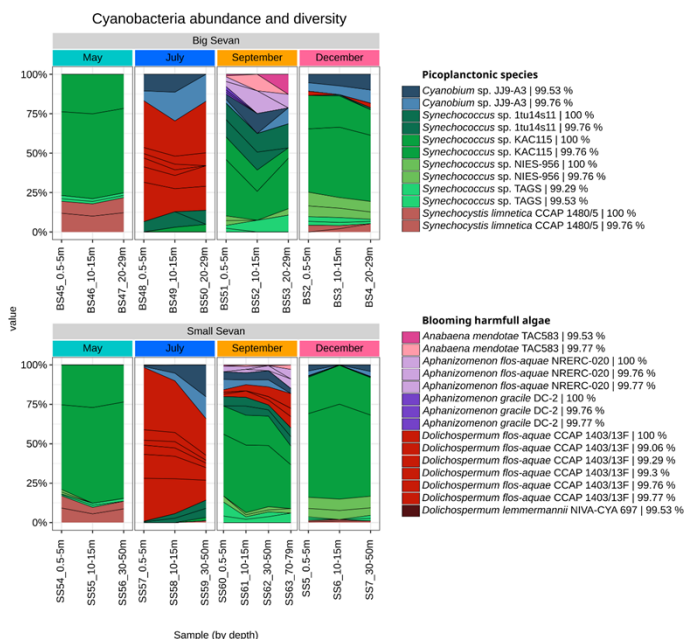


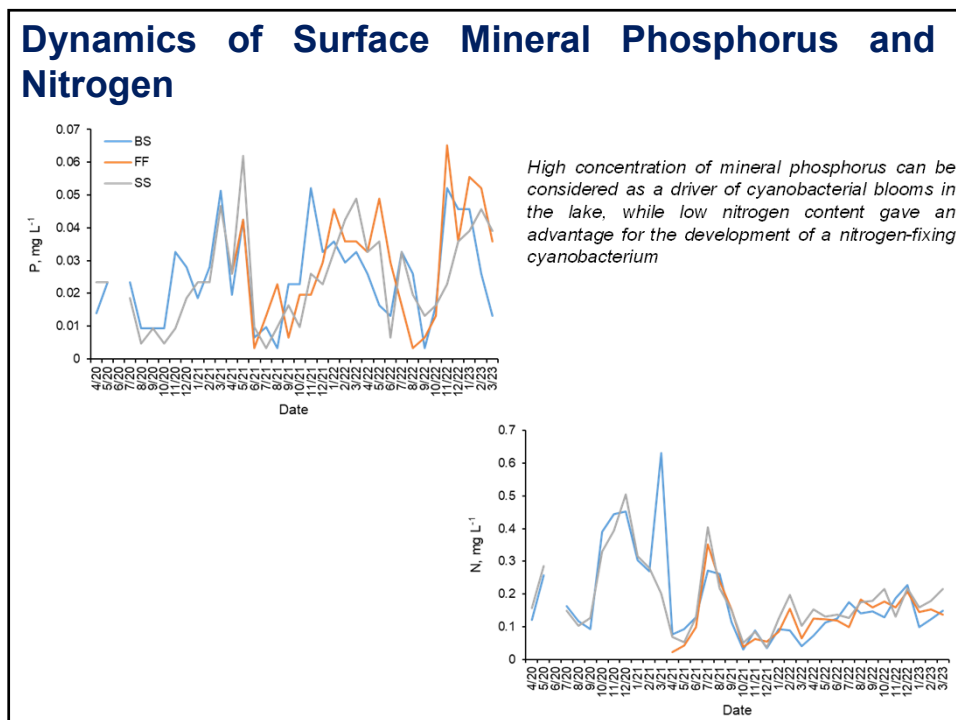
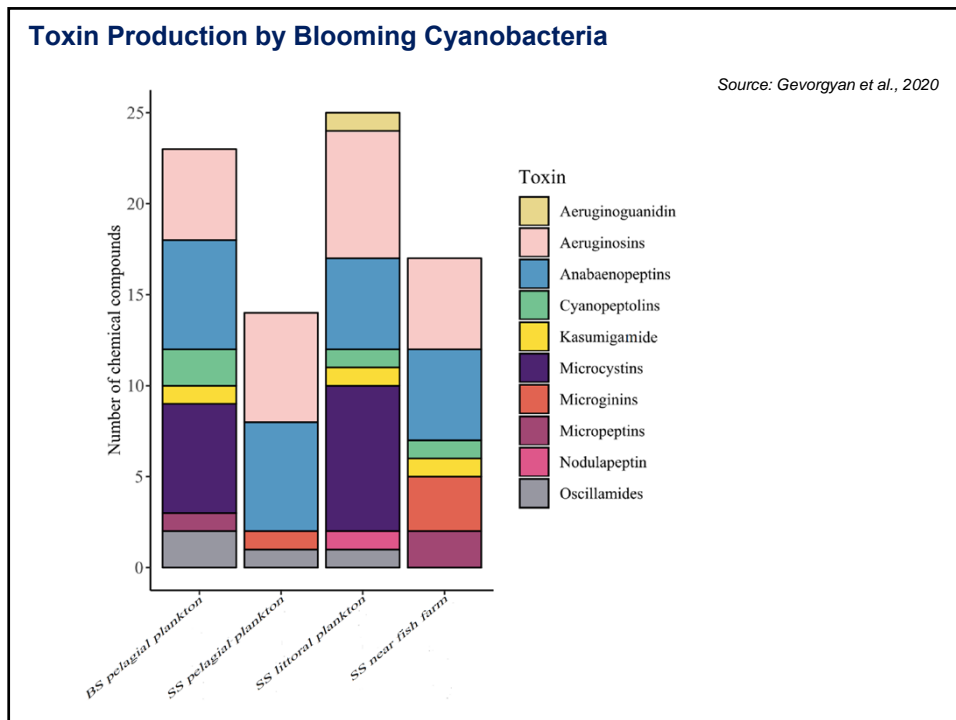


Microscopic Inspection of Blooming Cyanobacteria



Molecular Inspection of Blooming Cyanobacteria

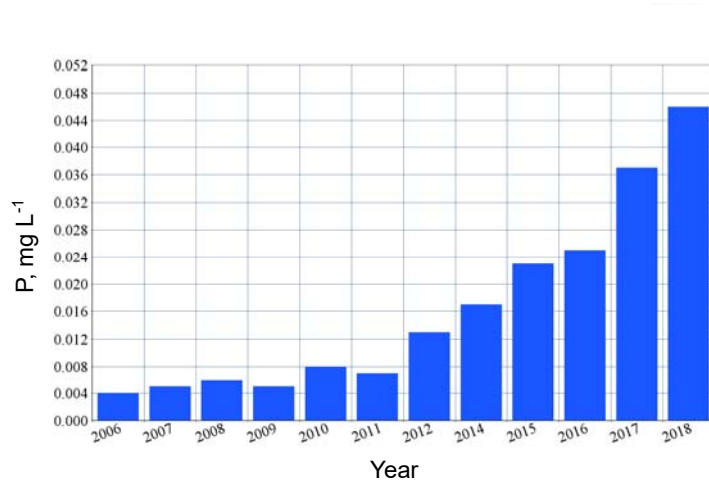




Dynamics of Mineral Phosphorus

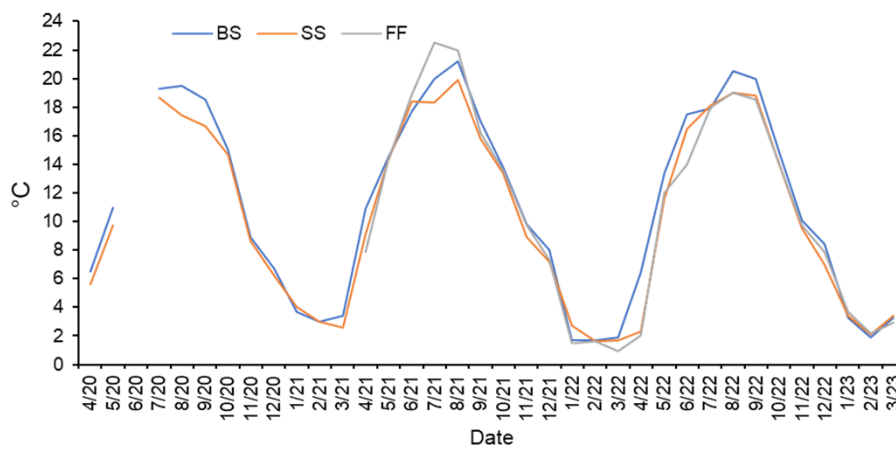
Source: Reports of Environmental Monitoring and Information Center of the Ministry of the Environment of the RA

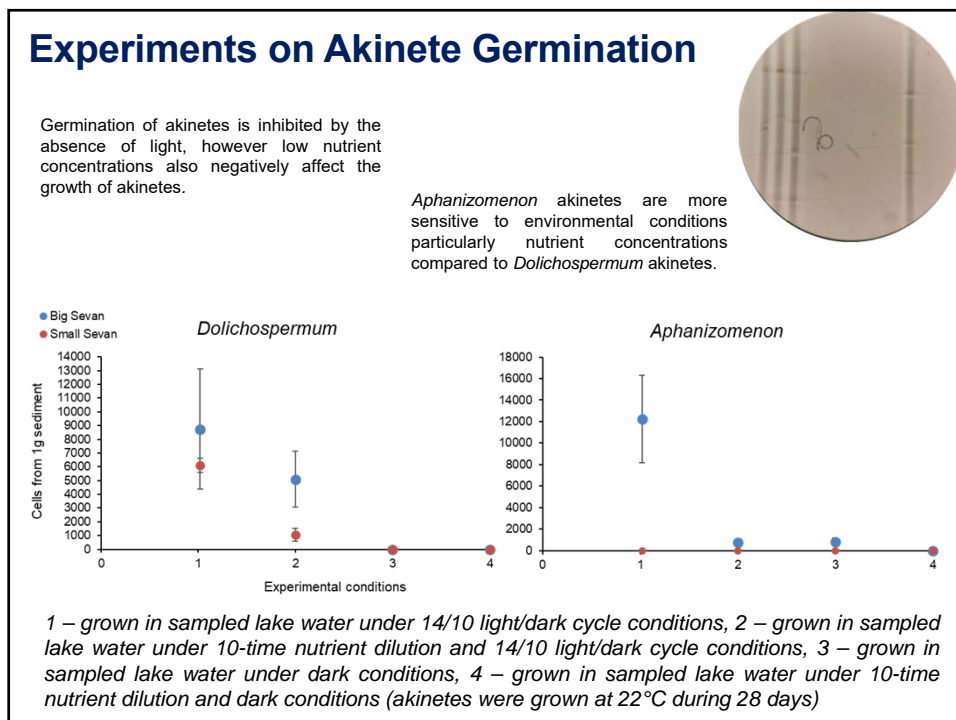
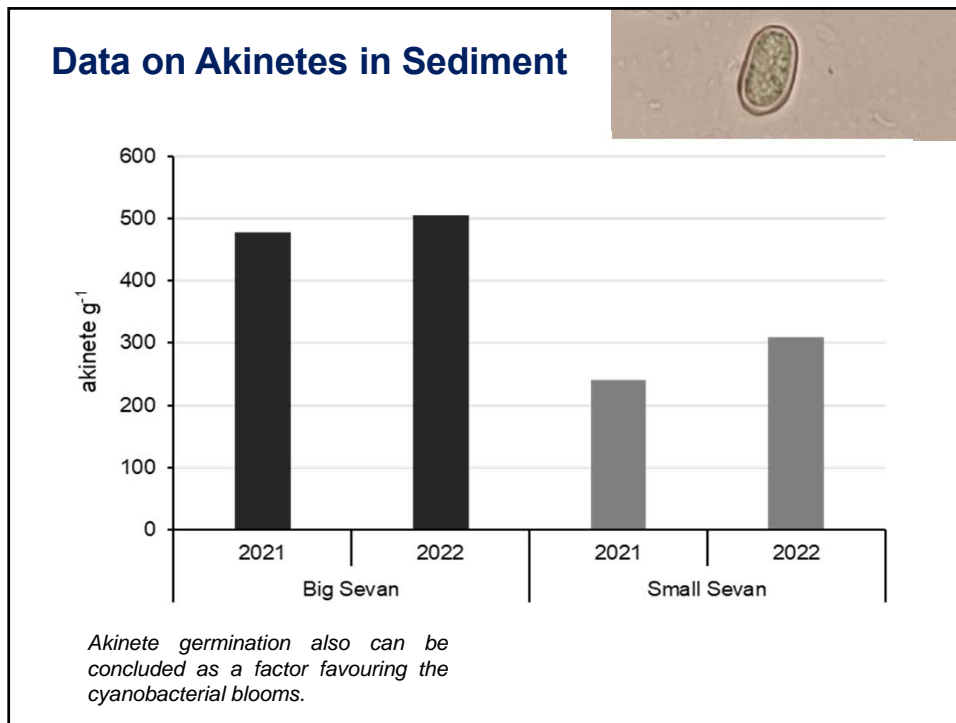
Phosphorus pollution caused by household discharges constitutes a primary driver of the unfavorable developments of phytoplankton.

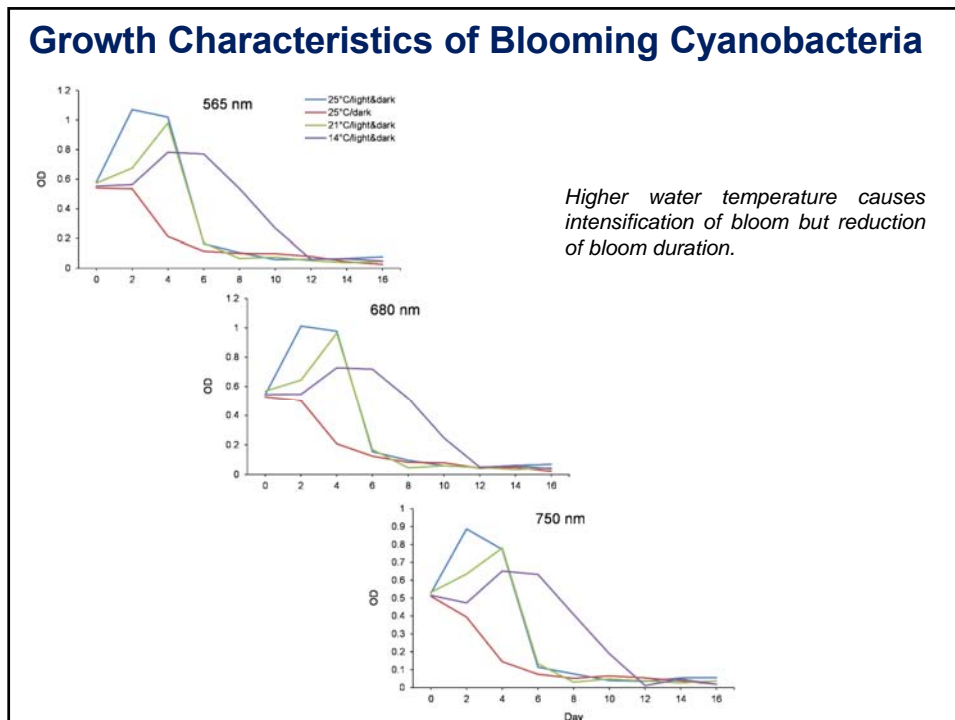


Dynamics of Surface Water Temperature

High water temperature also constitutes a driver of cyanobacterial blooms in the lake, probably by facilitating a competitive superiority of cyanobacteria in comparison to other algae.







A Good Question Raised



Higher summer temperature, stronger but shorter bloom

OR

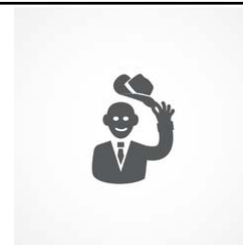
Lower summer temperature, weaker but longer bloom?

Conclusion



The findings of this study indicate that Lake Sevan shows harmful cyanobacterial blooms driven by high phosphate and low nitrogen availability as well as thermal regime. Continuous pollution and global warming will favor the unfavorable developments of the lake cyanobacteria in the future. As little can be done in the short term to mitigate the expected global and regional warming, the nutrient input reductions are the only instrument to control such unfavorable dynamics of cyanobacteria in the long-term and need to be initiated as soon as possible.

Acknowledgments



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