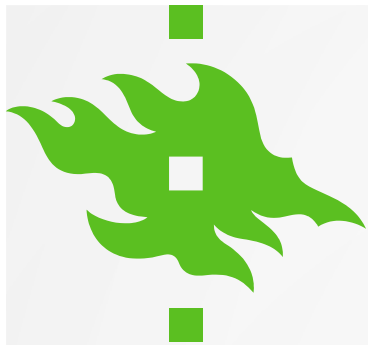




HUMI PROJECT

LAKE BROWNING INDICATORS



HUMI-PROJECT

= HUMIC LOAD INDICATORS

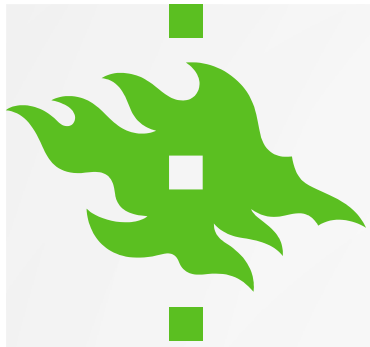
- ✓ 10-year research project (2018-2027), University of Helsinki
- ✓ Funded by R. Erik and Bror Serlachius Foundation

→What (biological) variables reflect lake browning?

→How to develop current monitoring?

Kuva: Stefan Löfgren



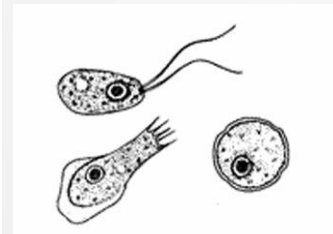


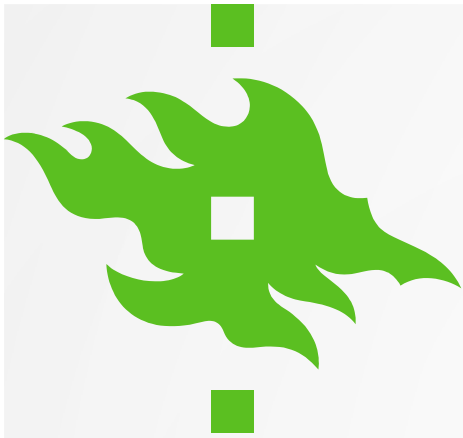
MAIN OBJECTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDICATORS

WFD: The biological quality elements include

- Phytoplankton
- Phytobenthos
- Macrophytes
- Benthic invertebrate fauna
- Fish fauna

- ✓ Application of current monitoring methods?
- ✓ Applicability in practice (e.g. simple, easy, inexpensive)



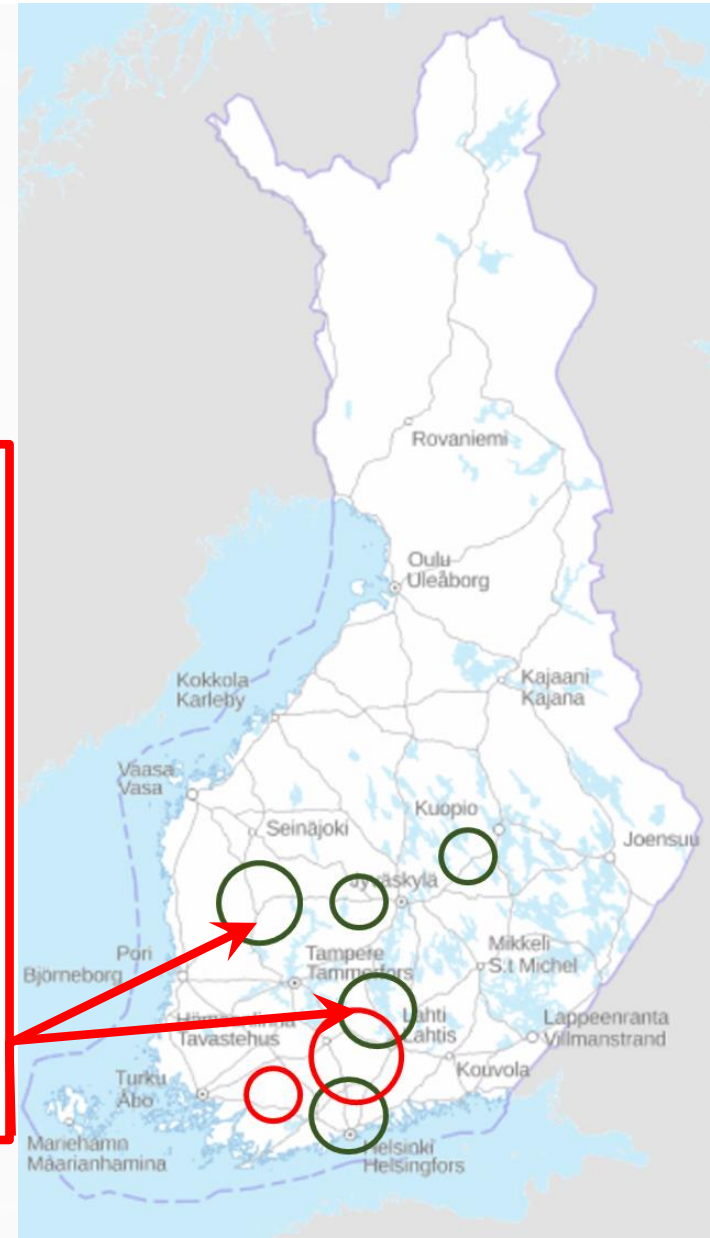


2021-2022: Intensive monitoring in 6 lakes

- 2 x eutrophic
- 2 x dystrophic (with high humic load)
- 2 x oligotrophic (with minor humic load)

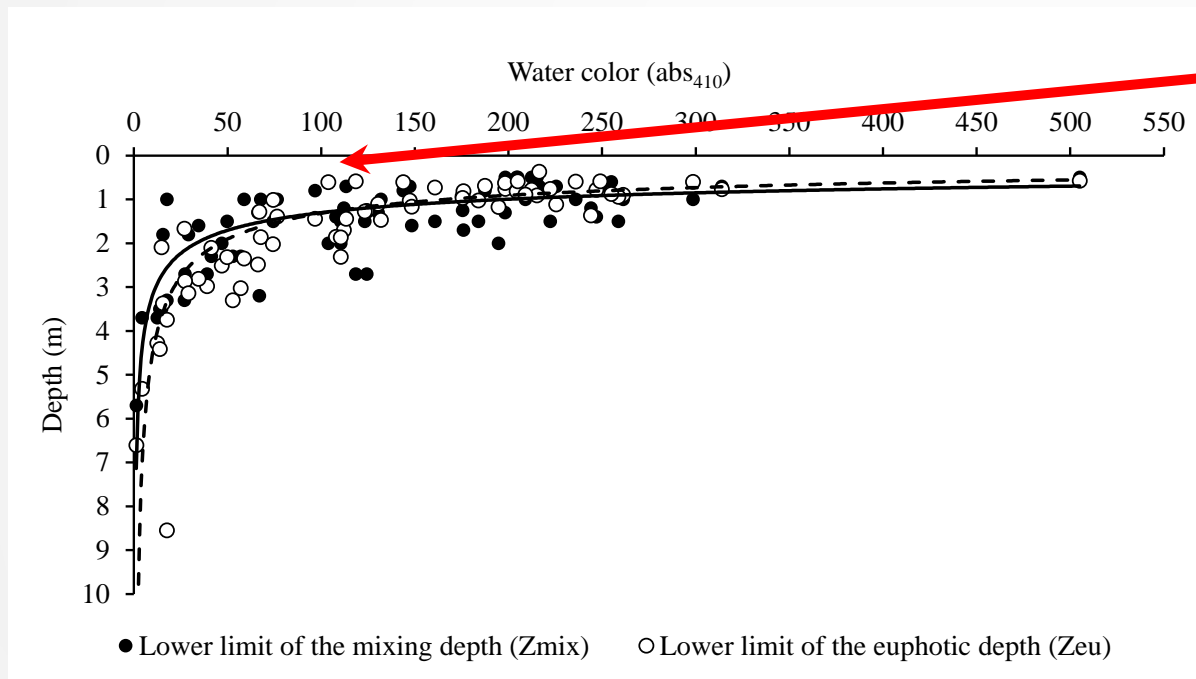
Seasonal sampling

-Physicochemical and biological





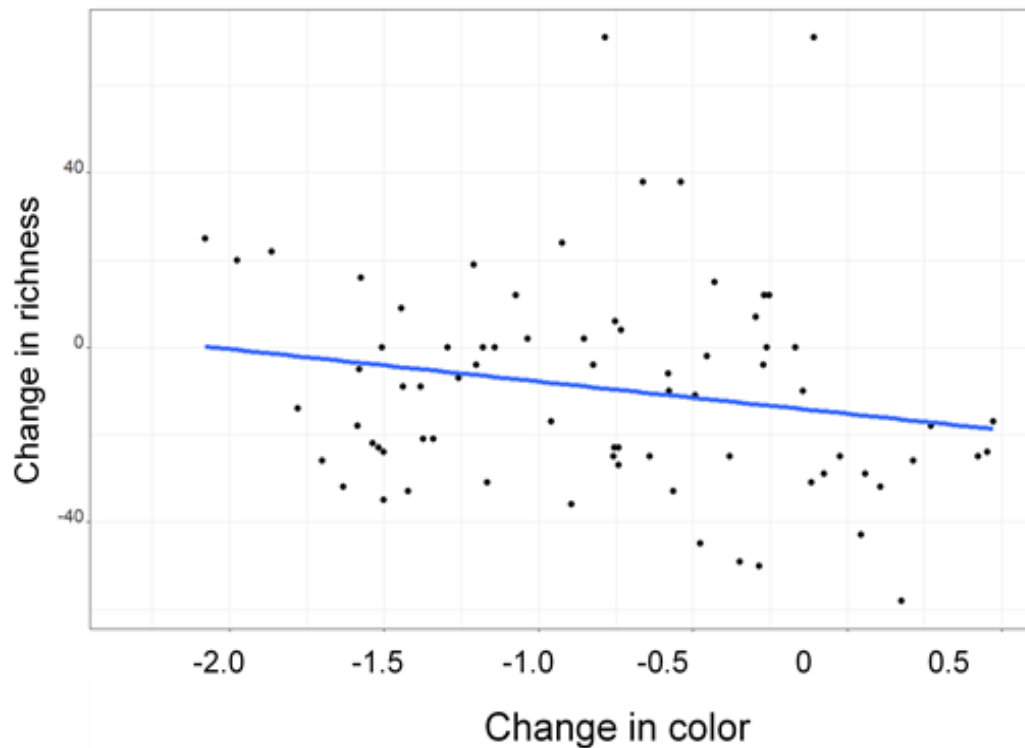
RESULTS



- Mixing layer getting thicker than the euphotic zone ($DOC \sim 13 \text{ mg l}^{-1}$)
- Consequences for primary production?



2) Primary production I (Phytoplankton)

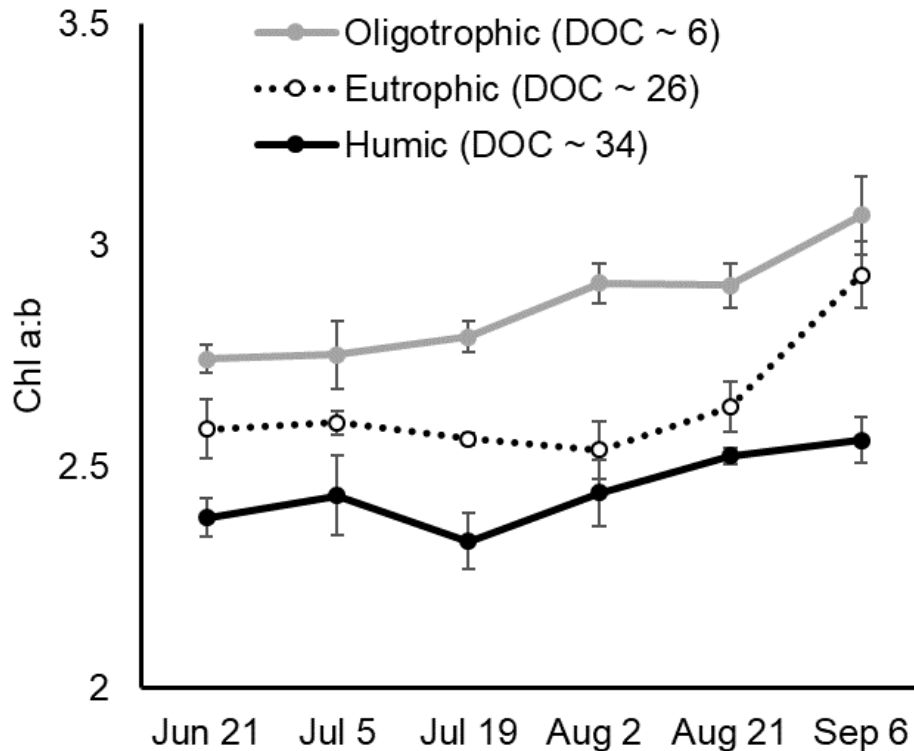


- Huovinen, L. (2020) Master thesis: The effect of brownification on lake phytoplankton communities in the last decades:
- Flagellated species increased with colour
- Increasing water colour reduced species richness



2) Primary production II (Macrophytes)

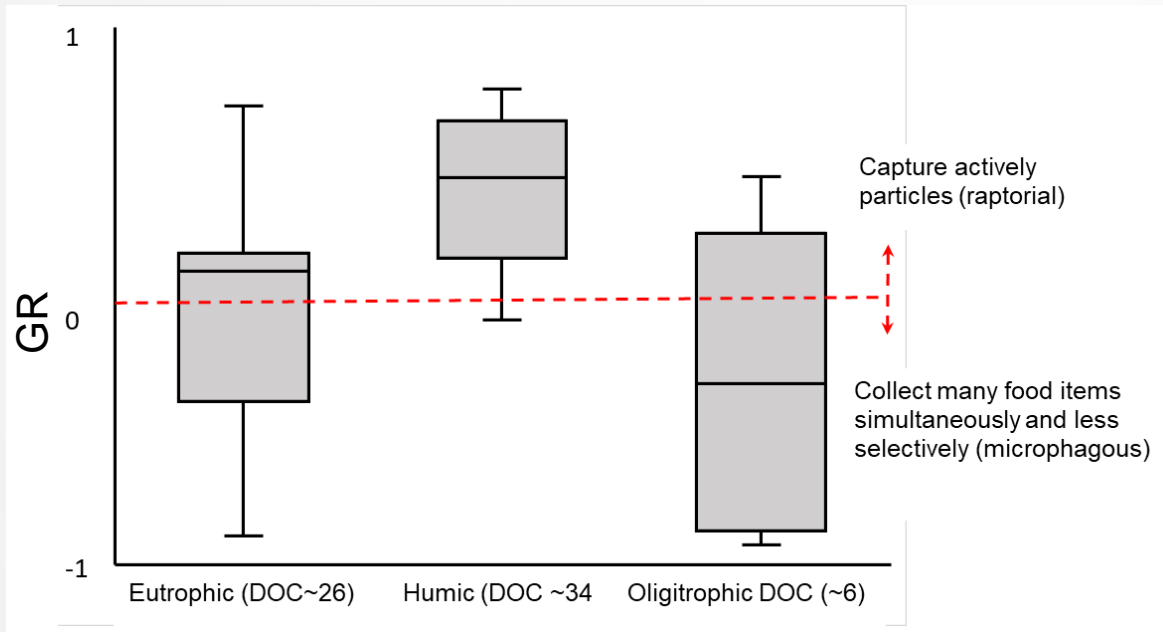
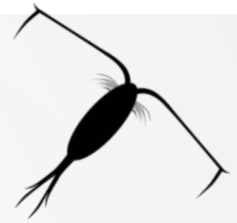
How the photosynthetic pigment content of the floating-leaved macrophyte *Nuphar lutea* respond to increasing water colour?



- Increase in water colour shifts the photosynthetic pigment maximum towards the surface
- Chlorophyll a:b ratio decreases with increasing water colour
- Significant difference in the a:b ratio throughout the summer



3) Consumers I (zooplankton)



- Diversity of zooplankton decrease with browning
- Changes occur mainly in the rotifer community
- Browning may change functionality of zooplankton
- Species that feed *Gonyostomum semen* become more common



Field work 2022 still under analysis...

1) Water quality

- Temporal and spatial variation within lakes (DOC, colour, TP)
- Light quality (spectrum in the water column)

2) Primary producers

- Photosynthetic pigments of phytoplankton
- Spatial variation (within lake) of macrophyte pigments
- Response rate of macrophyte pigments (experimental + field)

3) Consumers

- Functionality of rotifers
- Epibionts and parasites of zooplankton
- Benthic macroinvertebrates





LITTERATURE

Estlander, S. & Horppila, J. (2022). DOC gives and takes away
Effects of dissolved organic carbon gradient on epilimnetic zooplankton communities in lakes
(under review)

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Horppila, J., Keskinen, S., Nurmesniemi, M., Nurminen, L., Pippingsköld, E., Rajala, S., Sainio, K., Estlander, S. (2022). Factors behind the threshold-like changes in lake ecosystems along a water color gradient: effects of DOC, Fe and fetch on euphotic depth and mixing depth (under review)

Horppila, J., Pippingsköld, E., & Estlander, S. (2022). Effects of water colour on the pigment content of a floating-leaved macrophyte—Implications of lake brownification. *Aquatic Botany*, 181, 103540.

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Instagram



Instagram



humi_hanke

Helsingin yliopiston HUMI

HUMI -humuskuormituksen mittarit on Helsingin yliopiston 10 vuotinen tutkimushanke, jota rahoittaa R.Erik ja Bror Serlachiuksen säätiö.



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HUMI - Humuskuormituksen mittarit

HUMI on Helsingin yliopiston tutkimushanke, joka tutkii järvien humuskuormitusta