

Blaualgen, Cyanophytes, Cyanobacteria mehr als nur Bakterien

Stefanie Merkli

Mitgliederversammlung SGHL 2023 Olten, 9. November 2023

Cyanobacteria in google books since 1900



source: google Books Ngram Viewer (Cyanobateria + cyanobacteria + CYANOBACTERIA + cyanophyta + Cyanophyta + Blaualgen + Blaualge) 1900 - 2019

Abo Giftige Cyanobakterien in Schweizer Seen

Wann werden Blaualgen für Menschen gefährlich?

Wegen Cyanobakterien endete ein Spaziergang am Greifensee für zwei junge Hunde tödlich. Was müssen Tierfreunde und Badende beachten? Die wichtigsten Fragen und Antworten.

Barbara Reye Publiziert: 16.05.2022, 21:25

Blaualgen-Alarm am Neuenburgersee: Kinder sollen nicht mehr im See baden

Nach dem Tod eines Hundes warnen die Behörden vor dem Baden im Neuenburgersee.

21.06.2022, 09.44 Uhr

🞧 Hören 🛛 🛛 Merken 🛛 🛱 Drucken 🖒 Teilen

Blaualgen verderben stellenweise den Badespass im Luganersee

Perfektes Badewetter – und der Strand ist gesperrt: So geht es derzeit mehreren Gemeinden am Luganersee. Sie mussten ihre Badestellen wegen Blaualgen sperren. Sie werfen nun dem Kanton Untätigkeit vor.

Redaktion: Jörg André 23.08.2023, 16:30 Uhr

Giftige Blaualgen im Greifensee

Zwei Hunde sterben nach Bad im kühlen Wasser

Im Tierspital Zürich starben zwei Hunde, nachdem sie im Greifensee gewesen waren. Sie sollen sich an Blaualgen vergift<u>et haben.</u>

Publiziert: 15.05.2022, 12:37

Abo Mehrere Sichtungen

Giftige Blaualgen profitieren von warmen Temperaturen

An der Wasseroberfläche des Zürichsees können zurzeit an diversen Stellen rote Schlieren festgestellt werden. Schuld daran ist unter anderem der warme Herbst.

Ce lac suisse est infesté et c'est dangereux

Des images impressionnantes ont été prises mercredi au lac de Lugano, dans le secteur situé près de Riva San vitale.



Content

- Cyanobacteria basics
- What makes freshwater cyanobacteria special?
- Cyanobacteria blooms
- Cyanobacteria research in Greifensee



Cyanobacteria basics

- Prokaryotes
 - Allocation from eukaryotes (plants) to bacteria in the 1960s/70s ^{1,3}



source: Wikipedia

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- Mainly photoautotrophic
- Were involved in the formation of the oxygen atmosphere of our earth 3,4,9
- Through an early symbiosis, they gave rise to the plastids of algae and higher plants ³



source: Clark, David P., and Nanette J. Pazdernik. Molecular biology. Elsevier, 2012.

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source: Czerwik-Marcinkowska, Joanna. Acta Agrobotanica 66.1 (2013).

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source: Gaylarde, Christine C. Heritage 3.4 (2020): 1469-1482.

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source: Rikkinen, Jouko. MycoKeys (2013).

Freshwater taxonomy

- 3 forms/orders:
 - Coccal: Chroococcales









source: Marta Reyes, Silvana Käser, Stefanie Merkli

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 - Coccal: Chroococcales
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* more details in next section

Freshwater taxonomy

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 - Coccal: Chroococcales
 - Filamentous without heterocysts: Oscillatoriales
 - Filamentous with heterocysts: Nostocales





source: Silvana Käser



What makes freshwater cyanobacteria special?

- Heterocysts: N₂-fixation ^{1,3}
 - Preferred N-sources: $NH_4^+ > NO_3^- / NO_2^- > N_2$
 - Inhibited through O₂
 - Temporal and spatial separation
 - Temperature dependence (nitrogenase) ⁶



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 - Permanent stages in filamentous with heterocysts
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- Colony formation



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- Products with known effect
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- Toxictiy
 - Hepatotoxins (inhibition of protein phosphatase in the liver)
 - Neurotoxins (interference with the functioning of neuromuscular system)
 - Cytotoxins (inhibition of protein synthesis in multiple organs)
 - Dermatotoxins (skin)
 - irritant toxins (irritation & allergic responses)



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« A period of <u>net</u> phytoplankton biomass <u>accumulation</u> within a defined area or volume, resulting from <u>growth rates that exceed loss rates</u>, followed by eventual decline to near baseline concentrations. »

- Isles & Pomati (2021). Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment

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- 75% of the world's blooms are toxic ⁴
- Sediment cores from over 100 lakes in North America and Europe show that cyanobacteria have significantly increased in nearly 60% of lakes since the industrial revolution ⁶
- Oxygen depletion from microbial degradation of aging blooms can lead to hypoxia and anoxia, resulting in death of fish and benthic invertebrates.

- Water very turbid



Patience images will follow

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- Flakes, streaks or foamy patches



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- Accumulations of algae washed up on the shore: cyanobacteria can grow on water plants or stones together with filamentous green algae and diatoms and detach themselves from the ground



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- Water very turbid
- Flakes, streaks or foamy patches
- Accumulations of algae washed up on the shore: cyanobacteria can grow on water plants or stones together with filamentous green algae and diatoms and detach themselves from the ground
- Not visible to the eye whether the cyanobacteria are harmless or releasing toxic substances



Patience images will follow



Planktothrix rubescens





source: Eawag, Silvana Käser

source: Joan, privat (Zürichsee)





Tychonema sp.



source: Eawag, Marta Reyes

Greifensee



Pollen



Greifensee



source: AWEL Kanton Zürich (Lützelsee)





source: Eawag, Silvana Käser



Microcystis sp.



source: Francesco Pomati (Bettenauer Weiher Uzwil)



Woronichinia naegeliana







source: Eawag, Marta Reyes



Cyanobacteria research in Greifensee

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aquascope.ch

Jules Jaffe Lab for Underwater Imaging (Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California)

Underwater dual-magnification imaging for automated lake plankton monitoring Water Research 203 (2021) 117524

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light source

focal area

objectives, camera & computer

* objects are not scaled

Cyanobacteria in Greifensee



Chroococcales:

- Microcystis sp. Chroococcales
- Snowella sp.
- Coelosphaerium sp.



Nostocales:

- Apahnizomenon flos-aquae
- Dolichospermum / Anabaena sp

Oscillatoriales:

AD LONG THE REPORT OF A DAMAGE AND A

- Planktothrix sp.
- Limnoraphis sp
- Thychonema sp.







0.25

growth rate

-0.25

-0.50

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Sepill

Marils

Acknowledgement





Marta Reyes

Silvana Käser



Francesco Pomati







Cyanobacteria sources

Eawag FAQ Cyanobacteria	AWEL Kanton Zürich Blaualgen	cyanobloom	CyanoWorld	CyanoMetDB

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