SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Investigation of Iron Stimulation of Filamentous Algal Growth in Rainbow River

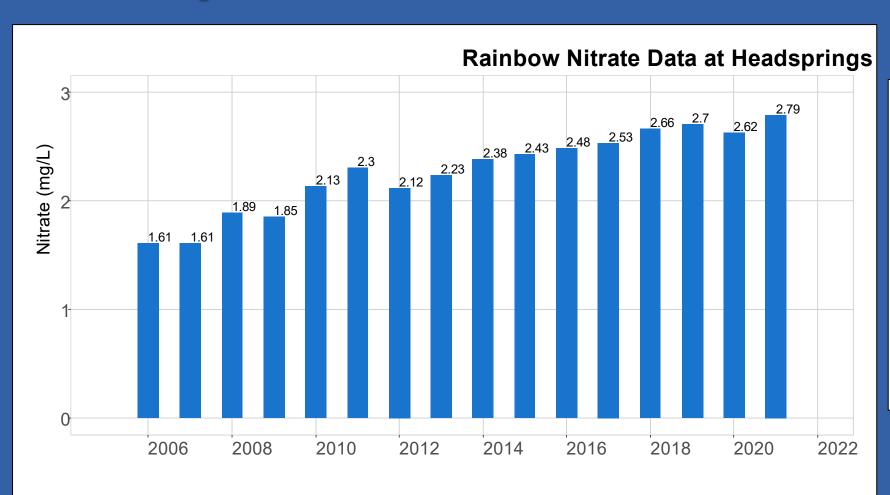


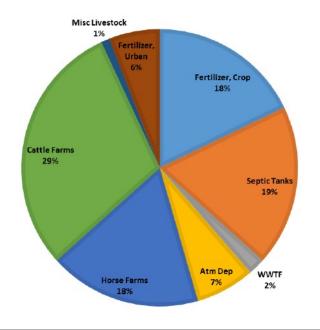
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Surface Water Improvement & Management (SWIM) Section

Primary issue: nitrate enrichment

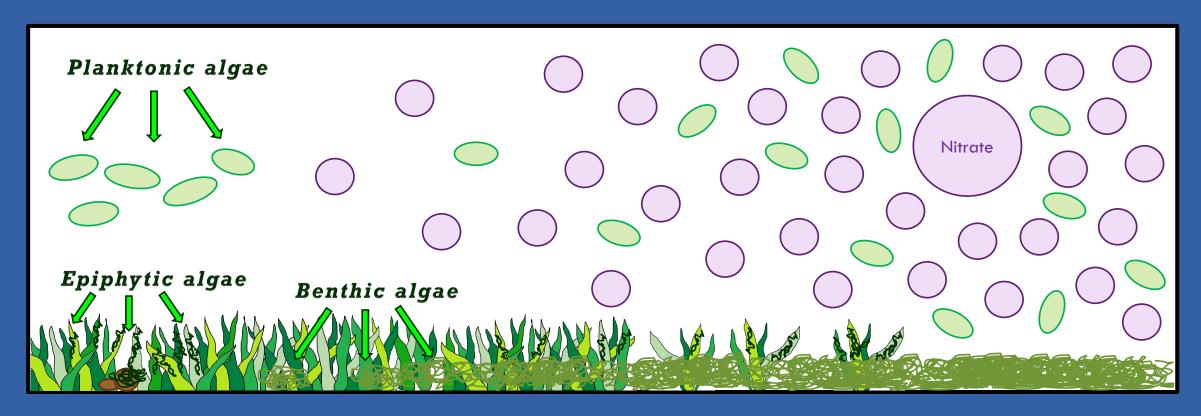








Excess nitrate thought to cause overgrowth of algae







Algae abundance increases with downstream distance in Rainbow River







Hensley et al. 2017: Rainbow River report

- District partnered with UF Rainbow River Vegetation, Filamentous Algae,
 & Benthic Sediment Assessment
- Benthic chambers
 - Measured plant/algae metabolism
 - Tested different nutrients/combinations
 - N, P, Fe, N+P, N+Fe, P+Fe, N+P+Fe



Hensley et al. 2017: Key findings

- Rainbow River gross primary production (GPP) not limited by nitrate
- Filamentous algae coverage not correlated to water velocity
- GPP and epiphytic algae biomass stimulated by iron (Fe) additions



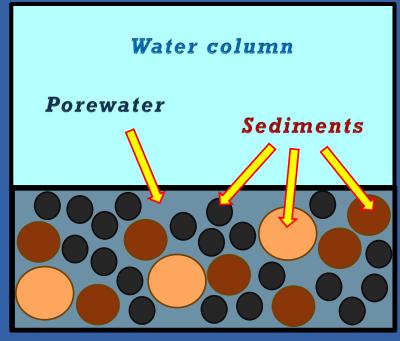
Iron & Filamentous Algae in Rainbow River

- Is iron correlated to algae?
- Upper/Middle/Lower
 - Known variation throughout system
- Sampling methodology
 - Total: 60+ samples
 - Control
 - Tested seasonality

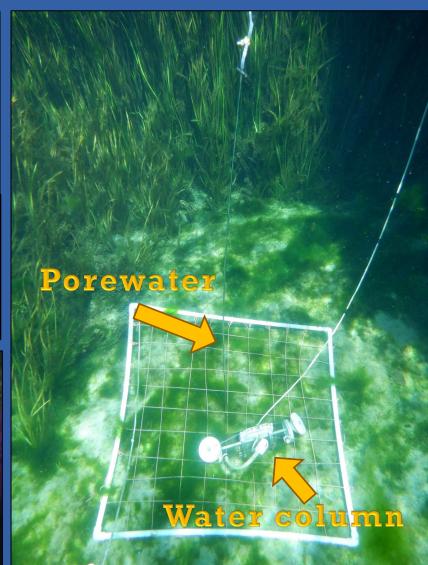


Iron & Filamentous Algae in Rainbow River

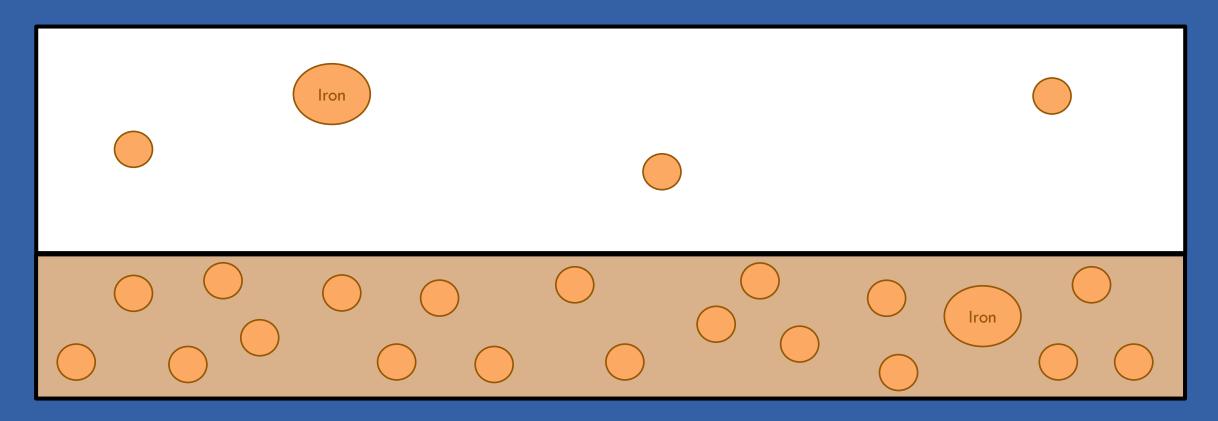
- Benthic algae coverage & thickness
- Porewater & water column waterchemistry





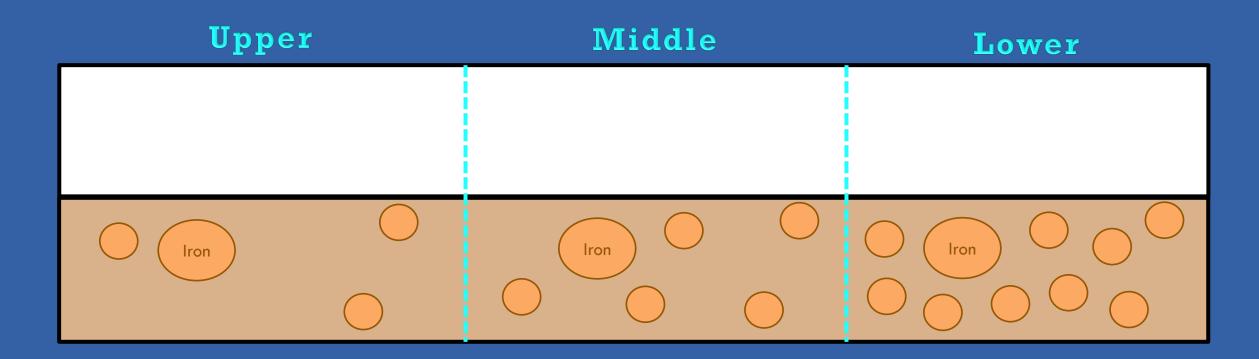


Iron concentrations higher in porewater than water column





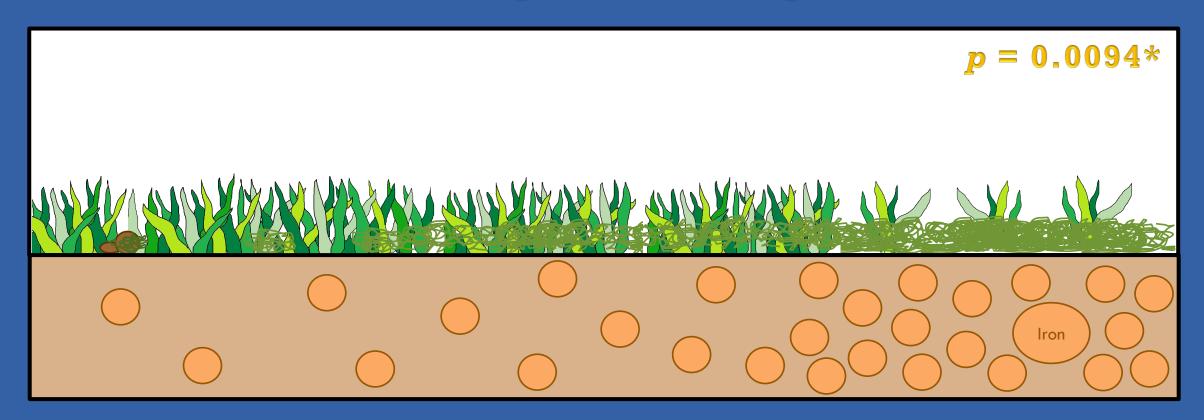
Iron concentrations varied by location in porewater



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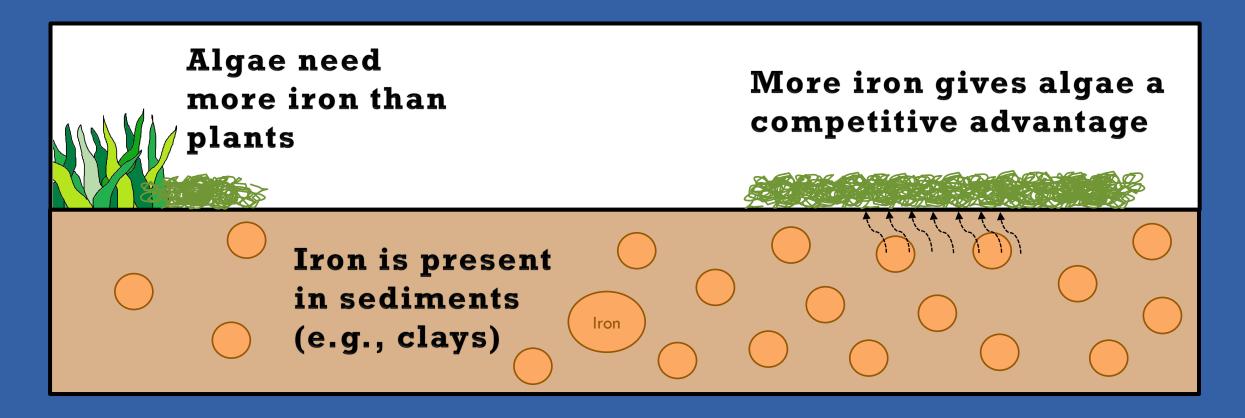


Porewater iron concentration was correlated to algae coverage





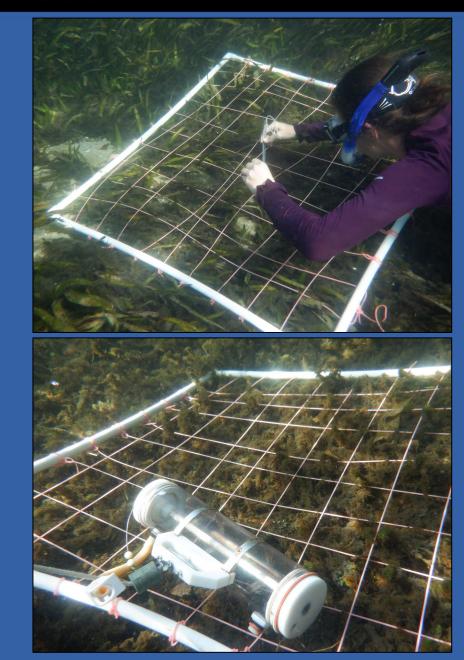
Why iron?





Key takeaways

- Algae is part of natural flora in springs
- Spatial distribution of algae identified by Odum (1957)
- Nitrate is important, but iron may be a limiting nutrient in Rainbow River



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