

Features of phytoplankton community in the southern Caspian Sea, a decade after the invasion of *Mnemiopsis leidyi*

Nasrollahzadeh Saravi H.^{1*}; Makhloogh A.²; Eslami F.³ and Leroy.Suzanne .A G.⁴

Received: October 2012

Accepted: December 2013

Abstract

Phytoplankton study has become more significant in the Caspian Sea due to the occurrence of ecological events such as algal blooms and the introduction of the invader species(Ctenophore, *Mnemiopsis leidyi*). A seasonal study was conducted to investigate the features of phytoplankton community one decade after this invasion in the Iranian coast of Caspian Sea during 2009-2010. According to the results, 195 species in eight phyla of phytoplanktons were identified. In spring, Bacillariophyta and Pyrrophyta were the dominant phyla with 40 and 29% of total abundance, respectively. In summer and winter the dominant phyla were made by Cyanophyta (92%) and Bacillariophyta (94%), respectively. The Bacillariophyta (57%) and Cyanophyta (28%) were the first and second dominant phyla in autumn . It seems that the ctenophore invasion into the Caspian Sea (due to the changes in nutrient levels and decline of phytoplankton grazers) and human's destructive activities play an effective role on phytoplankton community during the period. These changes were mainly accompanied with appearance of new and harmful species (with the ability of severe bloom making) and consequently, displacement of native species in this semi-enclosed ecosystem.

Keywords: Phytoplankton, Diversity, Abundance, Biomass, Caspian Sea

1,2- Caspian Sea Ecology Research Center (CSERC), P.O.Box 961, Sari, Iran

3- Iranian Fisheries Research Organization, P.O.Box: 13185-116, Tehran,Iran

4- Institute for the Environment, Brunel University, Uxbridge UB8 3PH, London, UK

*Corresponding author's email: hnsaravi@yahoo.com

Introduction

Historically, phytoplankton data were not evaluated along the Iranian coasts of the Caspian Sea (CS) until 1991 and it started to be consistently gathered and published since 1994 (Pourgholam and Katunin, 1994). The results of the collected data indicated that Bacillariophyta, Pyrrophyta, Cyanophyta, Chlorophyta and Euglenophyta were the main phyla in the mentioned zone from 1994 to 2008 (Fazli et al., 2010; Golaqaei et al., 2012). Moreover, a few species were also observed in the Xantophyta, Cryptophyta and Chrysophyta phyla. Totally, more than 300 species were identified during the periods of study (1994 to 2008) and Bacillariophyta, Pyrrophyta were dominant phyla in terms of abundance and biomass. In general, Bacillariophyta species are reported to form the most abundant and widespread group throughout the Caspian Sea. After Bacillariophyta, chlorophytes and cyanophytes are the abundant groups in the north (since they are chiefly fresh and brackish water forms), while, dinoflagellates (mainly *Prorocentrum cordatum*) are dominant in the Middle (including eastern) and southern Caspian (Kosarev and Yablonskaya, 1994).

One of the unique characteristics of the Caspian Sea biota is the diversity of its origins. The most abundant species are endemic (about 75% of the total number) and a few from Mediterranean (6%) and the Arctic (3%), and also the immigrants from freshwater. About 15 phytoplankton species have been introduced to the Caspian Sea, as the result of the artificial connecting of the Caspian Sea with the Azov-Black Sea basin by the Volga-

Don Canal since 1952 (Kosarev and Yablonskaya, 1994).

Human uses and exploitation of the Caspian Sea resources exposed this semi-enclosed ecosystem to a high risk range of pollutions such as oil, pesticides, detergents, heavy metals and biological pollutant (Zonn et al., 2010). The invasion of *Mnemiopsis leidyi*, a ctenophore has been accounted as the main biological pollutant since 2000 in the Caspian Sea. Pollutions reflected on phytoplankton population by causing the decline of some native species and increasing the new comer and harmful species (Makhloogh et al., 2012). It is noticeable that algal blooms have recently occurred three times in the southern Caspian Sea. The first bloom formed by a species of Pyrrophyta, however the two others were made by a toxic species of Cyanophyta (CEP, 2006; Makhloogh et al., 2011). Apart from its toxicity, it also affects the stability of environment and decreases its resilience against the next ecological events (Sigee, 2004).

Some of the introduced species have negative ecological effects on the ecosystem. Therefore identification and quantification studies of phytoplankton community not only have an important role in the collection of historical data, but are also necessary to understand the polluted and under stress environment of the Caspian Sea. This paper presents the features of diversity, biomass and abundance of phytoplankton during four seasons of 2009-2010 under the light of changing ecosystem over the last fourteen years.

Materials and methods

Four seasonal cruises were carried out on board the R/V *Guilan* during 2009-2010. Eight transects were selected in the Iranian coastal zone of the southern Caspian Sea.

Along each transect, five stations were located at water depths of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 m (Fig. 1). Samplings were carried out through the water column at five water depths: 0 (surface), 10, 20, 50 and 100 m depth layers.

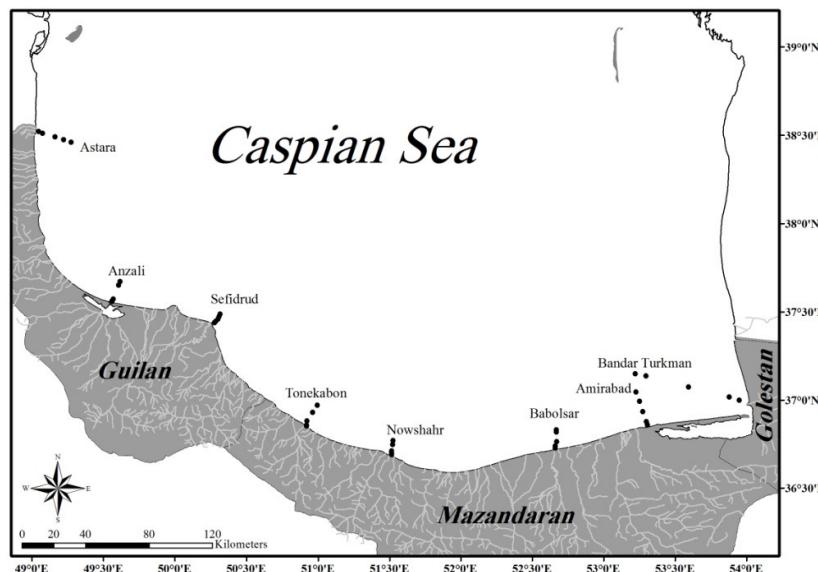


Figure 1: Map of the Caspian Sea showing the sampling stations in the southern Caspian Sea

The samples for phytoplankton analysis were collected in 0.5 L bottles and preserved by adding buffered formaldehyde to yield a final concentration of 2%. The samples were let to settle for at least 10 days following which they were concentrated to about 30 ml by sedimentation and centrifugation (APHA, 2005). A subsample of 0.1 ml was analysed under a light microscope (Nikon, AFX-DX, Japan) (coverslip 22 × 22 mm and with magnifications of 100, 200, 400×) (Vollenweider, 1974; Sournia, 1978). Phytoplankton taxonomic identification was

carried out following Proshkina-Lavrenko and Makarova (1968); Prescott (1970); Tiffany and Britton (1971); Habit and Pankow (1976). The geometric volume of each cell was estimated based on the procedure as suggested in APHA, (2005), Vollenweider (1974) and Newell and Newell (1977). The volume values were converted to milligram of biomass. Phytoplankton diversity and evenness were calculated using the Shannon-Weaver diversity and evenness indices (Washington, 1984). The species number of phytoplankton was considered as species richness (Krebs, 1999). In order to find dominant species of

phytoplankton, the ISI (Importance Species Index) was calculated following the equation proposed by Rushforth and Brook (1991):

$$ISI = \frac{(f_i) \times (D_i)}{D_i}$$

Where: f_i = Percent frequency of species I, D_i = Average relative density of species I.

Generally, photic layer is estimated at three times the transparency depth in the sea (Vilicic et al., 1995; Wetzel and Likens, 2000). During the period of study, maximum photic layer depth (based on maximum transparency) was almost 27 m. So the samples from 50 and 100 m layers were not from the photic layer. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to determine the statistical significant differences in phytoplankton abundance and biomass between the depths and seasons. T-test was performed to determine the significant difference between layers (photic and below photic). Prior to the analysis, phytoplankton data was $\ln(x+1)$ or rank it transformed (Krebs, 1999) to normalize the data set. The normality of data sets was confirmed by Shapiro-Wilk test and Q-Q plot illustrations (Siapatis et al., 2008). The one-way ANOVA was followed by a Tukey and homogeneous tests if a significant difference on a variable tested was observed. Statistical analyses were carried out at a significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$ (Bluman, 1998; Nasiri, 2010).

Results

During the sampling period, 195 phytoplankton species were identified from eight major divisions, which were Bacillariophyta (81 species), Pyrrophyta (33), Cyanophyta (28), Chlorophyta (38),

Euglenophyta (11), Chrysophyta (2), Haptophyta (1), and Xantophyta (1).

The minimum mean value of phytoplankton abundance recorded in Astara (the westernmost station) at surface, 10, and 20m of layers which were $75, 50$ and 55×10^6 cells / m^3 , respectively (Table 1), while maximum values in the same layers were in Nowshahr: $370, 176$ and 192×10^6 cells/ m^3 , respectively. The maximum mean value at layers 50 and 100 m observed in Tonekabon (133×10^6 cells/ m^3) and Anzali (527×10^6 cells / m^3) in that order. The mean abundance showed two peaks in summer and winter (156 and 389 million cells / m^3) and two falls in spring and fall (49 and 67×10^6 cells / m^3) at surface and 10 m layers. The mean value of abundance was intensively higher in winter ($179-229 \times 10^6$ cells / m^3) compared to the other seasons ($15-66 \times 10^6$ cells / m^3) at 20 and 50 m of depth layers. At the 100 meters sampling layer, the abundance of phytoplankton was recorded between 2 and 260×10^6 cells/ m^3 (Table 2).

The difference in phytoplankton biomass was high between surface ($968 \text{ mg} / m^3$), 10m ($1215 \text{ mg} / m^3$) of sampling layers of Anzali and mean of other transects (521 and $458 \text{ mg} / m^3$) were at same layers (Table 1). Generally, the biomass in winter was 4-5 folds to other seasons at surface and 10 m of sampling layers (Table 2). However, no significant different of abundance occurred between the same layers of different transects and different depths (ANOVA, $p>.05$). The same ANOVA result obtained for the similar layers of inshore and offshore stations at each transect ($p>.05$). However, a significant

difference in abundance was observed between layers in the water column (ANOVA, $p<.05$). Based on the ANOVA, water column divided to photic layer (surface, 10 and 20 m) and the layer below photic layer (50 and 100 m). In addition, a significant difference in

temperature, pH and salinity were observed between layers in water column (ANOVA, $p<.05$).

Table 1: Phytoplankton abundance ($\times 10^6$ cells/m³) and biomass (mg/m³) at layers of different transects in the southern Caspian Sea in 2009-2010. (For transect location see Figure 1).

Transects	Sampling Layers	Abundance		Biomass	
		Mean	SE	Mean	SE
Astara	Surface	75	15	407	94
	10	50	8	353	61
	20	55	11	475	165
	50	49	25	591	274
	100	16	9	264	151
	Surface	198	51	969	219
Anzali	10	121	42	1215	530
	20	83	22	473	229
	50	39	26	143	59
	100	527	481	208	111
	Surface	134	33	451	82
	10	65	10	292	68
Sefidrud	20	70	19	510	161
	50	30	7	221	73
	100	9	2	71	26
	Surface	161	58	634	188
	10	162	64	478	158
	20	76	29	369	143
Tonekabon	50	133	80	448	195
	100	35	29	150	76
	Surface	371	129	904	252
	10	176	55	864	340
	20	76	29	369	143
	50	133	80	448	195
Nowshahr	100	35	29	150	76
	Surface	371	129	904	252
	10	176	55	864	340
	20	76	29	369	143
	50	133	80	448	195
	100	35	29	150	76
Babolsar	Surface	198	63	428	111
	10	143	45	406	130
	20	100	36	317	120
	50	41	21	344	182
	100	24	14	316	289
	Surface	224	58	451	120
Amirabad	10	82	24	367	135

Continue Table 1

	20	102	30	452	155
	50	56	26	429	201
	100	21	17	191	122
	Surface	133	42	376	104
Bandar	10	175	61	450	128
Turkman	20	107	29	581	182
	50	46	27	222	122
	100	15	9	121	79

Table 2: Seasonal phytoplankton abundance (million cells/m³) and biomass (mg / m³) at different layers in the southern Caspian Sea in 2009-2010.

Season	Sampling Layers	Abundance		Biomass	
		Mean	SE	Mean	SE
Spring	Surface	56	24	308	95
	10	49	26	367	90
	20	41	13	314	40
	50	19	4	303	58
	100	260	244	371	128
	Surface	239	41	296	52
Summer	10	157	34	143	22
	20	66	15	70	11
	50	5	1	15	3
	100	2	1	7	4
	Surface	62	12	409	62
	10	68	20	318	53
Autumn	20	55	11	259	40
	50	15	4	97	28
	100	3	1	17	6
	Surface	390	66	1295	142
	10	206	33	1364	288
	20	229	62	1312	169
Winter	50	179	34	957	145
	100	65	13	314	61

Table 3 shows two maxima (winter and summer) and two minima (spring and autumn) of abundance are observed in the photic layer of different depths. Biomass was maximal at 10 m depth station in all seasons and decreased at the stations with higher water depth (50 and 100 m depths), except in winter when inshore and offshore biomass was almost the same. In summer, phytoplankton biomass of the photic zone was 15 times higher than below the photic layers, while the ratio for abundance

obtained was 39. In autumn and winter, the mentioned ratio of abundance and biomass were only 1-5 units; but in the spring, the abundance below the photic layer was higher than photic layer because of high abundance of Haptophyta (Table 4). Meanwhile the coefficient variances of abundance (1.64) and biomass (1.47) were almost similar in the photic layer.

Table 3: Seasonal abundance (million cells/m³) and biomass (mg/m³) of phytoplankton at photic layer four stations with different water depths in the southern Caspian Sea in 2009-2010. A=Abundance, B=Biomass

Station water depth	Parameter	Season							
		Spring		Summer		Autumn		Winter	
		Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
5	A	99	41	346	115	60	13	432	203
	B	254	65	224	48	553	188	1362	430
10	A	84	57	168	40	77	37	323	119
	B	430	227	320	115	497	112	1678	582
20	A	30	13	135	43	74	20	308	69
	B	302	81	132	37	328	54	1187	151
50	A	18	3	152	40	58	9	281	50
	B	272	80	159	31	300	52	1175	129
100	A	61	33	159	44	43	7	206	32
	B	370	73	174	32	215	32	1362	154

Annually, the highest percent values of abundance and biomass belonged to Bacillariophyta. Cyanophyta and Pyrrophyta were the second phyla in terms of abundance and biomass respectively. Haptophyta

contained 5 and 0.1 percent of total abundance and biomass, respectively. Percentage of abundance and biomass of Euglenophyta, Chrysophyta and Xantophyta were low (Fig. 2).

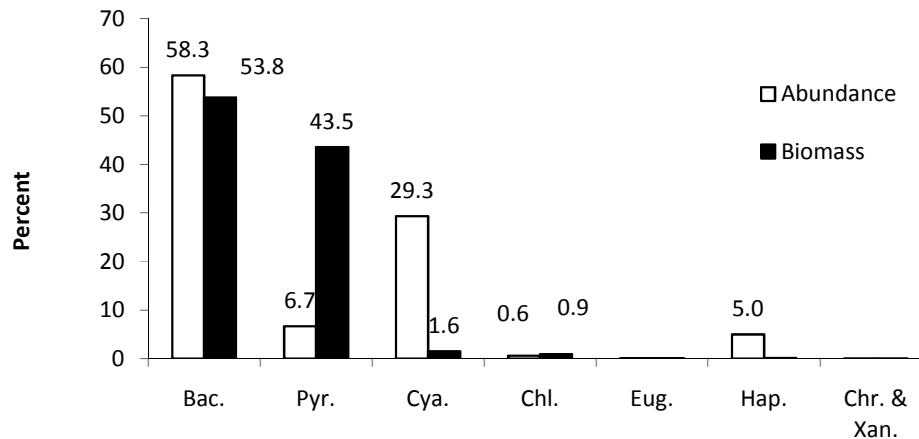


Figure 2: Percent abundance and biomass of different phytoplankton phyla in the southern Caspian Sea in 2009-2010. (Bac.=Bacillariophyta, Pyr.=Pyrrophyta, Cya.=Cyanophyta, Chl.=Chlorophyta, Eug.=Euglenophyta, Hap.=Haptophyta, Chr.=Chrysophyta, Xan.=Xantophyta)

In the canonical discriminant function analysis (CDFA), the four seasons, namely spring, summer, autumn and winter, are clearly identified. During the sampling period, the first canonical discriminant function (CDF1) accounts for the 80.7% of the between-season variance. The second canonical discriminant function (CDF2) accounts for the 13.3% of the between-season variance. The third canonical discriminant function (CDF3) accounts for the remaining 6.0% of total between seasons variance. The significant canonical correlation between seasons and the first canonical discriminant function ($r = 0.87$) and second and third CDFs were 0.60 and 0.49, respectively. From the canonical discriminant function scatter plot

and territorial map (Fig. 3), the four seasons form four nearly non-overlapping groups and also the territorial map clearly showed these four groups. The first canonical discriminant function (CDF1, vertical line) separates winter from the other three seasons while the second canonical discriminant function (CDF2, horizontal line) separates spring and other seasons. Result also showed that, among the canonical discriminant coefficient Bacillariophyta and Cyanophyta are the most significant variables in the discriminant function, which means they have the principal role in the classification of the three functions or four groups (seasons).

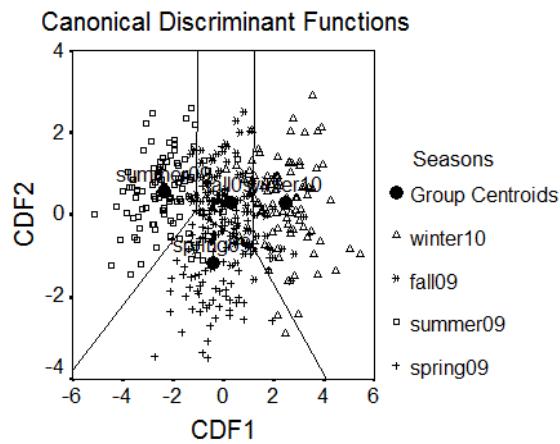


Figure 3: Scatter plot and territorial map (shown with lines) of canonical discriminant function analysis based on abundance of three major phytoplankton phyla at different seasons in the photic layer in the southern Caspian Sea.

The seasonal values of abundance and biomass of phytoplankton phyla in the photic and below photic layers showed that Cyanophyta (in summer) and Bacillariophyta (in autumn and winter) were the predominant phyla. Bacillariophyta and Pyrrophyta,

accompanied by Cyanophyta, formed most of the phytoplankton population in spring. Pyrrophyta was the dominant phylum in seasonal phytoplankton biomass except in winter, when they were replaced by Bacillariophyta (Table 4).

Table 4: Mean \pm SE of abundance ($\times 100000$ cells/m 3) and biomass (mg/m 3) of phytoplankton phyla at photic (p) and below photic (bp) layers in the southern Caspian Sea in 2009-2010. Abbreviation as Figure 2.

Season	Layer	Bac.		Pyr.		Cya.		Chl.		Eug.		Hap.		Total	
		Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
Abundance															
Spring	p	196.53	91.39	142.75	16.93	47.23	5.88	7.66	3.14	0.36	0.10	102.64	81.79	491	131
	bp	22.42	6.45	123.13	20.88	30.79	9.16	3.21	1.11	0.58	0.28	812.58	812.50	990	81
Summer	p	47.05	10.10	65.21	8.30	1557.76	211.06	3.73	1.02	0.81	0.33	9.95	6.75	1681	810
	bp	441.17	73.69	81.50	14.96	68.33	25.10	14.25	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33	40	30
Autumn	p	441.17	73.69	81.50	14.96	68.33	25.10	14.25	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33	620	211
	bp	57.43	18.76	13.00	3.96	42.09	13.44	2.61	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	120	34
Winter	p	2724.22	338.37	105.33	9.59	43.06	5.33	9.15	2.10	1.82	0.29	1.52	0.38	2881	9
	bp	1359.38	252.27	13.58	2.35	24.25	6.66	14.08	8.62	0.42	0.21	0.50	0.37	1410	250
Biomass															
Spring	p	105.08	25.91	211.85	31.13	10.02	7.33	1.38	0.74	0.26	0.08	0.82	0.65	329	51
	bp	20.93	8.66	296.55	55.09	0.51	0.13	0.81	0.78	0.45	0.35	6.50	6.50	326	33
Summer	p	15.38	4.96	148.83	23.29	21.24	2.85	2.23	1.01	0.30	0.13	0.08	0.05	188	56
	bp	2.59	1.08	8.81	2.09	1.02	0.31	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	13	21
Autumn	p	56.29	9.00	263.84	23.14	3.75	0.79	18.29	13.33	0.36	0.27	<0.01		342	25
	bp	23.18	11.14	48.50	16.35	0.80	0.27	0.19	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73	119
Winter	p	964.25	109.88	355.24	30.11	2.97	1.80	0.98	0.63	0.73	0.13	0.01	0.00	1323	3
	bp	697.45	111.76	44.45	10.32	0.33	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.26	0.14	<0.01		743	116

The Bacillariophyta showed the highest number of species among the phytoplankton phyla in all seasons; however its lowest number of species occurred in summer (42). The value for Cyanophyta was the same from spring to autumn (16); however it was slightly lower in winter (14). The highest number of species for Chlorophyta (25) and Pyrrophyta (28) was observed in spring and summer, respectively (Table 5). In total, the number of species in the photic layer was higher than

below the photic layer in all phyla, and Bacillariophyta had the highest number of species both in the photic and below the photic layers.

The diversity species index of the photic layer (2.39) was higher than below the photic layer (2.04). The highest and lowest values of species diversity and evenness indices of spring (2.50, 0.51) were higher than summer (0.96, 0.21) (Table 6).

Table 5: Number of species in different phyla in seasons and layers in the southern Caspian Sea in 2009-2010. Abbreviation as Fig.2.

	Phylum							
	Bac.	Pyr.	Cya.	Chl.	Eug.	Chr.	Xan.	Hap.
Season								
Spring	53	27	16	25	7	1	1	1
Summer	42	28	16	13	7	-	-	1
Autumn	55	23	16	14	5	-	-	1
Winter	53	26	14	16	6	1	1	1
Layer								
Photic	80	32	28	36	11	2	1	1
Below photic	37	23	10	14	5	-	-	1
Water column	81	33	28	38	11	2	1	1

Table 6: Shannon diversity species and evenness indices and species richness in the southern Caspian Sea in 2009-2010.

Season	Shannon index	Evenness	Species richness
Spring	2.50	0.51	131
Summer	0.96	0.21	107
Autumn	2.39	0.50	115
Winter	1.69	0.36	118
Layer			
Photic	2.39	0.45	192
Below photic	2.04	0.45	90

Based on the ISI, the most dominant species belonged to the Bacillariophyta in each season except in summer (Table 7). Thereafter, species of Pyrrhophyta and Cyanophyta were in the dominant species list. *Binucularia lauteriburni* was the most frequent and abundant species of Chlorophyta. Based on the ISI, *Oscillatoria* sp., *Exuviaella cordata* and *Chrysochromulina* sp. were the dominant

species in the photic layer in spring. *Oscillatoria* sp. was the predominant species in summer. In autumn, *Oscillatoria* sp. still was in the dominant species list but the ISI of *Thalassionema nitzschiooides* was a little higher than it. Finally, in winter *Pseudonitzschia seriata* and *Cerataulina pelagica* were dominant and co-dominant species respectively (Table 7).

Table 7: Seasonal ISI and mean abundance (×100000 cells/m³) of dominant species in the photic layer of the southern Caspian Sea in 2009-2010.

Species	Spring			Summer			Fall			Winter		
	ISI	Mean	SE	ISI	Mean	SE	ISI	Mean	SE	ISI	Mean	SE
<i>Cerataulina pelagica</i> (Cleve)Hendey	0.76	3.13	0.87	0.01	0.21	0.15	0.00	0.19	0.15	19.74	646.65	169.19
<i>Chaetoceros convolutes</i> Castracane	0.21	0.66	0.17	0.09	1.18	0.29	1.80	10.88	2.39	0.23	8.80	1.76
<i>Chaetoceros mirabilis</i> Makarova	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	4.34	1.75	<0.001	0.21	0.21
<i>Chaetoceros peruvianus</i> Brightwell	0.22	1.19	0.37	0.22	1.95	0.35	4.37	29.43	6.98	0.36	12.65	3.27
<i>Chaetoceros socialis</i> Proschkina-Lavrenko	1.12	4.83	3.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	3.56	1.24	0.30	11.28	3.15
<i>Chaetoceros throndsenii</i> Zingone in Marino et al.	0.57	2.13	0.81	0.05	1.11	0.27	0.06	0.28	0.10	0.34	11.34	4.00
<i>Cyclotella meneghiniana</i> Kützing	3.26	12.99	3.83	0.87	8.86	2.34	0.79	4.36	1.44	0.74	18.60	5.15
<i>Dactyliosolen fragilissima</i> (Bergon) Hasle	0.57	3.67	0.92	0.02	0.26	0.14	0.27	2.15	0.74	16.90	453.75	83.49
<i>Navicula</i> sp.	0.80	2.87	1.13	0.06	1.38	0.82	0.06	0.45	0.16	0.09	2.38	0.96
<i>Nitzschia acicularis</i> (Kützing). Smith	4.27	18.47	8.99	0.52	5.78	0.86	8.46	51.67	15.95	2.54	80.46	16.72
<i>Nitzschia reversa</i> Smith	1.52	8.04	5.19	0.04	0.53	0.17	0.48	2.65	0.70	0.06	1.80	0.53
<i>Nitzschia teniristris</i> Mereschkowsky	1.78	11.09	9.31	0.02	0.27	0.09	0.30	1.83	0.41	0.02	0.56	0.16
<i>Pseudonitzschia seriata</i> Cleve Peragallo in H. & M. Peragallo	0.65	3.00	0.84	0.00	0.06	0.05	8.54	62.49	24.18	45.81	1348.35	156.30
<i>Pseudosolenia calcar-avis</i> (Schultze) Sundström	0.77	4.87	1.17	0.00	0.13	0.06	<0.001	0.01	0.01	0.54	14.11	1.42
<i>Skeletonema costatum</i> (Greville) Cleve	1.08	3.81	1.09	0.15	1.85	1.36	0.32	2.32	0.98	3.02	59.74	18.72

Continue Table 7:

<i>Sceletonema subsalsum</i> (Cleve-Euler) Bethge	0.80	15.37	14.24	0.01	0.31	0.29	0.09	1.46	0.69	0.03	1.31	0.66
<i>Stephanodiscus hantzschii</i> Grunow in P.T. Cleve & Grunow	1.26	62.89	62.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	4.37	3.88	<0.001	0.21	0.15
<i>Thalassionema nitzschiooides</i> (Grunow) Grunow ex Hustedt	2.16	4.83	1.46	1.53	16.65	6.01	27.06	170.73	37.06	1.63	41.58	5.34
<i>Exuviaella cordata</i> Ostenfeld	18.55	76.19	11.42	1.58	21.71	3.48	1.30	6.89	1.14	1.02	22.60	5.11
<i>Glenodinium behningii</i> Lindemann Kisseleva	0.39	1.64	0.52	0.05	0.70	0.23	0.38	2.30	0.57	0.11	2.50	0.48
<i>Goniaulax polyedra</i> Stein	1.72	5.73	1.06	0.45	5.33	0.81	0.84	4.32	0.99	0.06	1.06	0.27
<i>Gymnodinium variabile</i> Herdman	0.18	0.85	0.24	0.04	0.59	0.17	0.01	0.13	0.09	0.01	0.33	0.12
<i>Heteraulacus polyedricus</i> (Pouchet) Drugg & Loeblich	0.29	1.13	0.90	0.04	0.66	0.31	0.04	0.51	0.31	0.01	0.31	0.17
<i>Heterocapsa triquetra</i> (Ehrenberg) Stein	0.70	3.54	1.19	0.09	1.14	0.46	0.02	0.13	0.08	0.01	0.48	0.17
<i>Peridinium achromaticum</i> (Levander.)	2.96	9.09	2.14	0.11	1.64	0.44	0.22	1.11	0.25	0.14	3.07	0.64
<i>Peridinium trochoideum</i> (Stein) Lemmermann	0.17	0.73	0.27	0.13	1.81	0.46	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.05	1.32	0.55
<i>Prorocentrum proximum</i> Makarova	4.34	20.60	4.76	1.73	20.69	4.32	9.04	42.86	4.43	2.68	63.39	5.86
<i>Prorocentrum scutellum</i> Schroder	2.05	8.43	2.08	0.54	6.82	1.66	2.08	9.89	2.62	0.08	2.06	1.09
<i>Protoperidinium</i> sp.	1.23	5.19	1.71	0.08	0.83	0.28	0.07	0.43	0.22	0.00	0.44	0.22
<i>Protoperidinium</i> sp.2.	1.19	5.75	2.87	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.13
<i>Anabaena spiroides</i> Klebahn	<0/001	0.09	0.06	<0.001	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.86	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Lyngbya limnetica</i> Lemmermann	1.54	5.51	1.43	0.43	6.08	1.72	0.40	1.68	0.42	0.05	1.17	0.27
<i>Lyngbya</i> sp.	0.54	2.56	0.98	4.44	114.49	78.02	0.43	3.74	1.59	0.73	14.88	3.72

Continue Table 7:

<i>Nodularia spumigena</i> Mertens ex Bornet & Flahault	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.68	0.37	0.01	0.23	0.14	0.002	0.09	0.07
<i>Oscillatoria limosa</i> Agardh ex Gomont	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	68.02	53.61	0.63	15.66	12.77	<0.001	0.08	0.08
<i>Oscillatoria</i> sp.	12.87	37.65	4.82	80.24	1360.63	183.06	22.55	149.35	29.97	0.81	22.79	3.68
<i>Binuclearia lauterbornii</i> (Schmidle) Proschkina-Lavrenko	0.72	2.88	1.11	0.03	0.73	0.35	2.19	10.85	2.36	0.30	6.83	2.05
<i>Chrysocromulina</i> sp.	5.04	102.64	81.79	0.22	9.95	6.75	0.08	0.45	0.17	0.05	1.52	0.38

Table 8:Comparison of percent abundance and frequency of some dominant, native and dwell phytoplankton species in the southern Caspian Sea in 1997 versus 2009-2010.

Species	Percent Frequency		Percent Abundance of phylum		Percent Biomass of phylum	
	Year		Year		Year	
	1997	2009-2010	1997	2009-2010	1997	2009-2010
<i>Cyclotella meneghiniana</i>	31.0	50.0	15.0	1.2	10	0.7
<i>Pseudosolenia calcar-avis</i>	56.0	35.0	7.9	0.6	75.5	27
<i>Dactyliosolen fragilissima</i>	3.70	36.0	0.3	9	<0.01	30
<i>Thalassionema nitzschiooides</i>	68.0	65.0	68.0	6.7	6.3	2
<i>Cerataulina pelagica</i>	--	20.0		18.3		9.8
<i>Pseudonitzschia seriata</i>	--	43.0		43.5		20.5
Bacillariophyta	99.0	97.0	77.0	58.3	93	53.8
<i>Exuviaella cordata</i>	80.0	82.0	89.0	31	48.6	2.4
<i>Goniaulax polyedra</i>	2.0	44.0	0.5	4	1.6	1.1
<i>Prorocentrum proximum</i>	0.7	83.0	0.07	37	0.8	11.1
Pyrrophyta	89.0	97.0	19	6.7	5.9	43.5
<i>Oscillatoria limosa</i>	4.0	2.0	46	5	2.4	5
<i>Oscillatoria</i> sp.	--	95.0	--	86		53
<i>Nodularia spumigena</i>	--	6.0		0.07		1.3
Cyanophyta	14.0	97.0	1.4	29.3	0.5	1.6
<i>Binuclearia lauterbornii</i>	12.0	37.0	88	57	<0.01	<0.01
Chlorophyta	14.0	41.0	2.6	0.6	0.05	0.9
<i>Chrysochromulina</i> sp.	--	0.02		100		100

Percent abundance and frequency of some dominant, native and dwell species of the Caspian Sea are compared for the period between 1997 and 2010. The decrease of frequency and abundance of some native and dwell species (*Thalassionema nitzschiooides* and *Pseudosolenia calcar-avis*) are shown in the Table 8.

Discussion

During the period of study, the highest and lowest surface sea temperatures (SST) were observed in summer ($26.46 \pm 0.12^\circ\text{C}$) and winter ($9.59 \pm 0.31^\circ\text{C}$), respectively; while the values were $20.76 \pm 0.25^\circ\text{C}$ and $17.88 \pm 0.20^\circ\text{C}$ in spring and autumn, respectively (Nasrollahzadeh et al., 2012). The seasonal mean of SST was almost similar to data in

1997 (Nasrollahzadeh, 2008). It has been accepted that climate changes (Gomez and Souissi, 2003, 2007) and increase in nutrients are important factors in the increase of phytoplankton reproduction (Auer et al., 2004). Increases of detergents, fertilizers and nutrients from enhanced outlet of domestic, industrial and agricultural sewages to the wetlands and coastal water of Caspian Sea and increase of deforestation (Kideys et al., 2008), are important factors for nutrient sources. A study by Nasrollahzadeh et al. (2008_a) also justified the shift of trophic status of Iranian Coastal of Caspian Sea from oligotrophic to meso-eutrophic from 1997 to 2008 due to increasing of nutrients.

In an undisturbed ecosystem, various parameters (nutrient, temperature, pH, climate, and grazing pressure) have an impact on phytoplankton population through natural cycles and sources. However, today, some unnatural and new factors interplay in the Caspian Sea: sources of nutrient, regional warming and predatory relationships. They may lead to favour situations of algal blooms in different seasons and species. Cyanophyta are living organisms from the natural ecosystem. However, human activity and organic matter caused an increase in population and distribution of Cyanophyta. A comparison with the results of previous studies (Laloei, 2005; Farabi et al., 2009) in Amirabad (transect nearby the Neka Power Plant) indicates the dramatic increase of Cyanophyta population. High Cyanophyta population is an alarm of eutrophication in this area. Heat from the cooling water system of the Neka Power Plant near the Amirabad transect, nutrient

matters from lysis of the huge mass of *M.leidyi* (Shiganova et al., 2003; Nasrollahzadeh et al., 2008_b), discharge of sewage to the sea or river tributaries and global warming are the main unnatural causes of increase in the phytoplankton population. It is noticeable that the Cyanophyta bloom in 2009 in Nowshahr and Tonekabon transects, has made this semi-enclose ecosystem more instable to ecological events (Nasrollahzadeh et al., 2011). In this view, it is important to identify the potential of blooming harmful species. Because bloom disturbs the ecosystem even if it happens in valuable species of the food chain. Massive blooms of *Exuviaella cordata* during the early 1980 (after invasion *M.leidyi*) in the Black Sea (Sorokin, 1999) increased the development of eutrophication in the area.

In summer, high population of *M. leidyi* in the Caspian Sea decreased the grazers of phytoplankton (i.e. zooplankton) and indirectly increased the phytoplankton abundance (Shiganova et al., 2003). Meanwhile a combination of suitable conditions has led to the bloom of *Nodularia spumigena* mainly offshore Tonekabon and it was felt in the Nowshahr transect too (Nasrollahzadeh et al., 2011). The bloom took place some days before summer cruises and crashed a few hours before sampling. Spare strips of bloomed algae were observed on the water surface at the sampling time. Inspite of bloom breaking, the high population of Cyanophyta in Tonekabon transect indicated the persistence of suitable conditions for other species of Cyanophyta reproduction.

In winter, massive precipitation of mucus, dead ctenophores (Roohi et al., 2010;

Mokarami et al., 2012) and enormous phytoplankton biomass (Makhloogh et al., 2012) entered nutrients to the bottom. Then, upwelling processes injected high nutrients to the water column that became available for phytoplankton reproduction (Kamburska et al., 2006).

Phytoplankton abundance showed two maxima in spring and autumn in 1997. The two peaks of seasonal abundance shifted in 2010 (about a decade after the invasion of *M. leidyi* to the Caspian Sea) to summer and winter due to more available nutrients. The canonical discriminant coefficient of data showed that Bacillariophyta and Pyrrophyta had the main role in the classification of seasons in 1997. However, this study indicated the dominance of Bacillariophyta and Cyanophyta in all seasons except in some samples from Anzali in spring when Haptophyta exceeded Cyanophyta. So in the canonical discriminant coefficient, Bacillariophyta and Cyanophyta are the most significant variables in the discriminant function.

Evenness index was low in summer (0.21) and winter (0.36), while it was higher in spring and autumn (0.50) in 2010. It seems that some environmental conditions that were suitable for the reproduction of a larger number of phytoplankton species in the spring and fall occurred. Increase of photic hours, temperature and nutrients are the main effective factors in phytoplankton increment in spring. In autumn, temperature was set between the high values of summer and the low ones winter. In this season the thermal

stratification with a thermocline began to degrade and was instable (Nasrollahzadeh et al., 2012). So, the water body was in a transient situation. In other words, fall was between the shifting of certain characteristics of summer (warm and calm weather, stratified water) to winter (cold and turbulent water). The combination of these factors along with low grazers (due to high abundance of *M. leidyi*) (Kideys, 2008; Mokarami et al., 2012) provided suitable conditions for species of different phytoplankton phyla.

As mentioned, warm (more than 20 °C), calm and stratified water in summer are favourable for *Oscillatoria* sp. reproduction (Chorus and Bartram, 1999; Nasrollahzadeh et al., 2008_c). *Oscillatoria* sp. is one of dwelling species of the Caspian Sea. However, this large abundance of the species in 2009 inserted *Oscillatoria* sp. in the list of "harmful and potential bloom species" in the area (Makhloogh et al., 2012).

In winter, turbulent water, upwelling and high nutrient sources provided good conditions for extreme reproduction of three species of Bacillariophyta. The population of dominant species was high as much as the bloom in some samples in winter. It led to low values of Shannon and evenness indices (Brower et al., 1998).

The list of dominant species is almost different to that of the previous years. As Nasrollahzadeh et al. (2008_a) showed, the dominant species contained *Exuviaella cordata*, *Thalassionema nitzschiooides*, *Cyclotella meneghiniana*, *Pseudosolenia calcar-avis* and *Oscillatoria* sp. from 1997 to

2004. In 2009-2010 not only some new and harmful species appeared in the phytoplankton community of the Caspian Sea, but also they contributed to the dominant species list: *Oscillatoria* sp., *Pseudonitzschia seriata*, *Thalassionema nitzschiooides*, *Cerataulina pelagica*, *Chrysochromulina* sp. and *Exuviaella cordata*. The study in north and middle of the Caspian Sea also indicated to presence of invader species such as *Pseudonitzschia seriata*, *Cerataulina pelagica* in recent decade (Shiganova et al., 2005). As the results showed the abundance percentages of some dwell or native (*Pseudosolenia calcar-avis* and *Cyclotella meneghiniana*) species decreased, while frequency and abundance percentage of some species such as *Oscillatoria* sp. and *Dactyliosolen fragilissimus* increased noticeably in 2010. Unusual diatoms changed the phytoplankton structure of the Caspian Sea. In other words, the abundance and composition of phytoplankton are driven by unnatural environment factors and stress (Makhloogh et al., 2012) as well as natural factors.

Two peaks of phytoplankton abundance were shifted from spring and autumn (before the invasion of *M.leidyi*) to summer and winter (one decade after the invasion of *M.leidyi*) due to the suitable warmer climate and the new availability nutrient. The peaks were formed by *Oscillatoria* sp. (filament form) and *Pseudonitzschia seriata* (chain form) species from Cyanophyta and Bacillariophyta phyla. Opportunistic reproduction, toxin production and harmful characteristics of dominant species in the two seasons are the evidences of the under stress features of the Caspian Sea. The next sequence of this phenomenon will set

the Caspian Sea in an unprecedented ecological situation.

Acknowledgments

This research was funded by the the Iranian Fisheries Research Organization (IFRO) through the Project: “The study on diversity, distribution and abundance of phytoplankton in the southern of Caspian Sea”. We wish to thank the Captain and crews of the R/V Guilan and the plankton laboratory in Mazandaran province for the phytoplankton analyses.

References

- APHA (American Public Health Association),, 2005.** Standard method for examination of water and wastewater. Washington. USA: American public health association publisher, 18thedition, 590P.
- Auer, B., Elzer, U.H. and Arndt, H., 2004.** Comparison of pelagic food webs in lakes along a trophic gradient and with seasonal aspects: influence of resource and predation. *Journal of Plankton Research*, 26, 697-709.
- Bluman, A. G., 1998.** Elementary statistics: a step by step approach. USA: Tom Casson publisher, 3rd edition, 749P.
- Brower, J. E., Zar, J. H. and Ende, C. N. Y., 1998.** Field and laboratory methods for general ecology. Boston: WCB McGraw Hill.4th Edition, 273P.
- CEP (Caspian Environment Programme), 2006.** A Study on the Harmful Algal Bloom in the Southwestern Basin of the Caspian Sea, Ministry of Jihad Agriculture & Iranian Fisheries Research Organization & Research

- Center for Fish Farming in Inland Waters & Caspian Sea Ecological Research Center.
- Chorus, I. and Bartram, J., 1999.** Toxic cyanobacteria in water, A guide to their public health consequences, monitoring and management. London: UK. E & FN Son, 416P.
- Farabi, S. M. V., Porgholam, R., Nasrollahzadeh, H. S., Solaymanrodi, A., Makhloogh, A., Vahedi, F., 2009.** The investigation in cooling systems of and their effects on environment and aquatics matter of Caspian Sea. Department of the Environment I.R.IRAN, 141P. (In Persian).
- Fazli, H., Farabi, S. M. V., Daryanabard, G. R., Ganjian, A., Vahedi, F., Tabari, M., Varedi, S. A., 2010.** Hydrology and Hydrobiology data analysis collected during 1998-2007. Tehran: Ecological Institute of Caspian Sea- Iranian Fisheries Research Organization, 172P. (In Persian).
- Golaqaei, M., Tahami, F. S., Makhloogh, A., Gangian, A., Kayhansani, A., Dostdar, M., Eslami, F., Nasrolah-Tabar, A., Khodaparast, N., Mokarami, A. and Pormand, T. M., 2012.** The survey of diversity, distribution and abundance of phytoplankton in the southern part of Caspian Sea in 2009. Tehran: Ecological Institute of Caspian Sea- Iranian Fisheries Research Organization, 108P. (In Persian).
- Gomez, F. and Souissi, S., 2003.** The impact of the 2003 summer heat wave and the 2005 late cold wave on the phytoplankton in the north-eastern English Channel. *Biologies*, 331, 678-685.
- Gomez, F. and Souissi, S., 2007.** Unusual diatoms linked to climatic events in the northeastern English Channel. *Journal of Sea Research*, 58, 283-290.
- Habit, R. N. and Pankow, H. P., 1976.** Algenflora der Ostsee II, Plankton, Gustav Fischer Verlag, Jena University, Rostock publication, Germany. 493P.
- Kamburska, L., Schrimpf, W., Djavidnia S., Shiganova, T. and Stefanova, K., 2006.** Addressing the ecological issue of the invasive species: special focus on the ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi* (Agassiz, 1865) in the Black Sea. European Commission- Joint Research Centre, <http://www.jrc.cec.eu.int>
- Kideys, A. E., Roohi, A., Eker-Develi, E., Melin, F. and Beare, D., 2008.** Increased Chlorophyll Levels in the Southern Caspian Sea Following an Invasion of Jellyfish. *Research Letters in Ecology*, pp. 1-5.
- Kosarev, A. N. and Yablonskaya, E. A., 1994.** The Caspian Sea. SPB Academic Publication, Moscow, Russia, 259P.
- Krebs, C. J., 1999.** Ecological Methodology. England: Benjamin/Cumming an imprint of Addison Wesley Longman Second Edition, 624P.
- Laloei, F., 2005.** The influence of cooling system of Neka power plant on Caspian Sea environment, Final Report. Caspian Sea Ecology Research Center, Mazandaran, 33P.
- Makhloogh, A., Nasrollahzadeh, H. S., Pourgholam, R. and Rahmati, R., 2011.** The Introduction of toxic and harmful new species of phytoplankton in the Iranian costal water of the southern Caspian Sea. *Journal of Biology Science. Lahijan*, 5, 77-93. (in Persian).
- Makhloogh, A., Nasrollahzadeh, S. H., Farabi, S. M. V., Roshantabari, M., Eslami, F.,**

- Rahmati, R., Tahami, F., Keyhansani, A.L., Doostdar, M., Khodaparast, N., Ganjian, A. and Mokarami, A., 2012.** The survey of diversity, distribution and abundance of phytoplankton in the southern part of the Caspian Sea, Final Report. Caspian Sea Ecology Research Center, 150P. (In Persian).
- Mokarami, A., Nasrollahzadeh, S. H., Naderi, M., Eslami, F., Farabi, S. M. V., Rostamian, M. T., Roshantabari, M., Doostdar, M., Keyhansani, A. R., Qanei, M., Azari, H., Solaymanrodi, A., Porgholam, R. and Roohi, A., 2012.** The survey of abundance and biomass of *Mnemiopsis leidyi* in the southern part of the Caspian Sea, Final Report. Caspian Sea Ecology Research Center, Mazandaran, 70P. (In Persian).
- Nasiri, R., 2010.** Training of SPSS₁₇ for Windows, Cultural Center of Nashr Gostar, Tehran. 336P. (In Persian).
- Nasrollahzadeh, H. S., 2008.** Ecological modeling on nutrient distribution and phytoplankton diversity in the southern of the Caspian Sea. PhD thesis, University Science Malaysia.
- Nasrollahzadeh, H. S., Zubir, B. D., Foong, S. Y. and Makhloogh, A., 2008a.** Trophic status of the Iranian Caspian Sea based on water quality parameters and phytoplankton diversity. *Continental Shelf Research*, 28, 1153–1165.
- Nasrollahzadeh, H. S., Zubir, B. D., Foong, S. Y. and Makhloogh, A., 2008b.** Spatial and temporal distribution of macronutrients and phytoplankton before and after the invasion of the ctenophore, *Mnemiopsis leidyi*, in the Southern Caspian Sea. *Chemistry and Ecology*, 24, 233–246.
- Nasrollahzadeh, H. S., Zubir, B. D., Foong, S. Y., Makhloogh, A., Vahedi, F., Unesipour, H., Nasrollahtabar, A., Olumi, Y. and Roohi, A., 2008c.** Multivariate statistical analysis of water chemistry and phytoplankton characteristics in the southern Caspian Sea. International Conference on Environmental Research and Technology (ICERT), 28-30 May, Penang, Malaysia, pp. 541-544.
- Nasrollahzadeh, H. S., Makhloogh, A., Pourgholam, R., Vahedi, F., Qanqermeh, A. and Foong, S. Y., 2011.** The study of *Nodularia spumigena* bloom event in the Southern Caspian Sea, *Applied Ecology and Environmental Research*, 9, 141-155.
- Nasrollahzadeh, H. S., Younesipour, H., Olumi, Y., Nasrollatabar, A., Elyasi, F., Noroozian, M., Delinad, G. H., Vahedi, F., Golaqaei, M., Mokarami, A., Makhloogh, A. and Kardar, M. R., 2012.** Study on physico-chemical Characteristics of water in the southern Caspian Sea., Final Report. Caspian Sea Ecology Research Center, Mazandaran, 114P. (In Persian).
- Newell, G. H. and Newell, R. C., 1977.** Marine Plankton, Hutchinson and Sons Publication, London, 244P.
- Pourgholam, R. and Katunin, D., 1994.** Hydrology and Hydrobiology in the Iranian Coastal of Southern Caspian Sea. Tehran: IFRO Publication, 389P. (In Persian).
- Prescott, G. W., 1962.** Algae of the Western Great Lakes Area, Brown Company, Michigan, USA, 977 P.
- Proshkina-Lavrenko, A. I. and Makarova, I. V., 1968.** Plankton Algae of the Caspian Sea, Leningrad, Nauka.Russia, (in Russian), 287P.
- Roohi, A., Kideys, A. E., Sajjadi, A., Hashemian, A., Pourgholam, R., Fazli, H., Ganjian, A. K. and Develi, E. E., 2010.** Changes in biodiversity of phytoplankton, zooplankton,

- fishes and macrobenthos in the Southern Caspian Sea after the invasion of the ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi*. *Biological Invasions*, 12, 2343-2361.
- Rushforth, S.R. and Brock, J.T., 1991.** The diatom communities from the lower Truckee River, summer and fall, 1986. *Hydrobiologia*, 224, 49-64.
- Shiganova, T. A., Sapozhnikov, V. V., Musaeva, E. M., Domanov, Y. V., Bulgakova, A. A., Belov, N. I., Zazulya, V. V., Zernova, A. F., Kuleshov, A. F., SokolskiiImirbaeva, R.I. and Mikuiza, A. S., 2003.** Factors determining the conditions of distribution and quantitative characteristics of the ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi* in the North Caspian. *Oceanology*, 43, 676-693.
- Shiganova, T. A., Musaeva, E. I., Pautova, L. A. and Bulgakova, Yu.V., 2005.** The Problem of Invaders in the Caspian Sea in the Context of the Findings of New Zoo- and Phytoplankton Species from the Black Sea. *Biology Bulletin*, 32(1), 65-74. Translated from Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Biologicheskaya, 1,78-87.
- Siapatis, A., Giannoulaki, M., Valavanis, V. D., Palialexis, A., Schismenou, E., Machias, A. and Somarakis, S., 2008.** Modelling potential habitat of the invasive ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi* in Aegean Sea. *Hydrobiologia*, 612, 281-295.
- Sigee, D. C., 2004.** Freshwater microbiology: biodiversity and dynamic interactions of microorganisms in the freshwater Environment. UK. University of Manchester, John Wiley & Sons Inc.
- Sorokin, Y., 1999.** Aquatic microbial ecology, a textbook for students in environmental sciences. Netherlands: Back huys Publishers, Leiden, 252 P.
- Sournia, A., 1978.** Phytoplankton Manual, UNESCO, Paris, 438P.
- Tiffany, H. and Britton, M. E., 1971.** The Algae of Illinois, Hafner Publishing Company, New York, USA, 407P.
- Vilicic, D., Krsinic, F., Caric, M., Jasprica, N., Colic, S. B. and Mikus, J., 1995.** Plankton and hydrography in a moderately eastern Adriatic Bay (Gruz Bay). *Hydrobiologia*, 304, 9-22.
- Vollenweider, A. R., 1974.** A Manual on Methods for Measuring Primary Production in Aquatic Environment, Blackwell. Scientific Publication, Oxford, 225P.
- Washington, H. G., 1984.** Diversity, Biotic and Similarity Indices. A review with special relevance to aquatic ecosystem, *Water Research*, 18, 653-949.
- Wetzel, R. G. and Likens, G. E., 2000.** Limnological Analyses. New York: Springer-Verlag, 391P.
- Zonn, I., Kostianoy, A., Kosarev, A. and Glantz, M., 2010.** The Caspian Sea encyclopedia, e-book, ISBN 978-3-642-11523-3 e-ISBN 978-3-642-11524-0, DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-11524-0, Springer Heidelberg Dordrecht London New York, 537P.