Paleolimnological analysis of Nulki Lake, B.C -- Final Report (March 2000)

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Fig. 2 Stratigraphic distribution of diatom taxa in the core from Nulki Lake.

Appendix A: Summary of <sup>210</sup>Pb and LOI data, and diatom analyses. Appendix B: Summary of data used in calculating <sup>210</sup>Pb dates and <sup>210</sup>Pb output.

Appendix C: Summary of relative abundances of diatom taxa in Nulki Lake.

### BACKGROUND

Nulki Lake was cored on October 6, 1999 by Rick Nordin and Bruce Carmichael. The core was retrieved using a modified K-B corer (internal diameter ~ 6.35 cm) from the deep basin. On shore the core was sectioned into 0.5-cm intervals into 120-ml plastic containers. Every other sample was shipped on ice to Queen's University where they were stored in our coldroom at 4°C. The containers were weighed to determine the total wet weight of sediment prior to subsampling for <sup>210</sup>Pb analyses. Twenty intervals (every 2 cm) were subsampled for diatom and sixteen intervals for <sup>210</sup>Pb analysis. Prepared samples for <sup>210</sup>Pb analysis (see below) were sent to MYCORE Ltd.

### METHODS

# 210-Pb Dating and Percent Organic Matter

The wet weight of the sediment was determined for all the subsections of the core that were shipped to Queen's. Sixteen subsamples of wet sediment from each core were weighed and ovendried (24 hr at 105°C) and reweighed to determine percent water and dry weight of the sediment. Samples that were submitted for <sup>210</sup>Pb analysis were ground to a fine dust by use of a pestle and redried overnight at 105°C. The weight of this dried sediment

was recorded to four decimal places after it was put in a tared plastic digestion tube for determination of  $^{210}{\rm Pb}$  activity that was shipped to MYCORE Ltd.

Percent organic matter for each of the 16 <sup>210</sup>Pb samples was determined using standard loss-on-ignition methods (Dean, 1974). A known quantity of dried sediment (recorded to four decimal places) was heated to 550°C for 2 hours. The difference between the dry weight of the sediment and the weight of sediment remaining after ignition was used to estimate the percent of organic matter in each sediment sample.

<sup>210</sup>Pb activities were estimated from determination of 209-Po and a tracer of known activity by alpha spectroscopy. Unsupported <sup>210</sup>Pb is calculated by subtracting supported <sup>210</sup>Pb (the baseline activity determined from bottom samples of the core) from the total activity at each level. The sediment chronology and sedimentation rates were calculated using the constant rate of supply (CRS) model (Appleby and Oldfield, 1978) from the estimates of <sup>210</sup>Pb activities and estimates of cumulative dry mass (Binford, 1990). See Appendix B for summaries of <sup>210</sup>Pb analyses by MYCORE (B-1), summary of <sup>210</sup>Pb calculations (B-1,2), and output from the CRS model (B-3).

# Diatom Preparation and Enumeration

Slides for diatom analysis were prepared using standard techniques (Cumming, Wilson, Smol and Hall, 1995). Briefly, a small amount of wet sediment was suspended in a 50:50 (molar) mixture of sulfuric and nitric acid in a 20-ml glass vial for 24 hr. prior to being submersed at 70°C in a hot water bath for 5 The remaining sediment material was settled for a period of 24 hr, at which time the acid above the sample was removed. sample was rinsed with distilled water and allowed to settle once again for 24 hrs. The procedure was repeated approx. 10 times until the sample was acid free (litmus test). The samples were settled onto coverslips in a series of four 100% dilutions, which when dry, were mounted onto glass slides using a high-resolution mounting media called Naphrax. For each sample, at least 400 diatom taxa were enumerated with a Leica DMRB microscope equipped with DIC optics at 1000X magnification (Numerical Aperature of objective = 1.3). These analyses were based on the references of Krammer and Lange-Bertalot (1986, 1988, 1991a,b), Patrick and Reimer (1966, 1975) and Cumming et al. (1995).

### Cluster Analysis

A depth-constrained cluster analysis was run on the diatom assemblages in the core to provide an unbiased assessment of changes in diatom assemblages through time. A squared chord distance as the similarity measure between samples in the cluster analysis. Zones based on this clustering algorithm were placed

on the diatom stratigraphy to represent zones of similar diatom assemblages (dashed lines on Fig. 2).

# Diatom-based Reconstructions of Total Phosphorus

Inferences of total phosphorus from the diatom assemblages in the core are based on a phosphorus model developed from 111 freshwater lakes from the 219 lakes sampled by Wilson, Cumming & Smol (1996). This model is based on estimates of the optima of taxa from weighted-averaging regression on non-transformed relative percentage data. The coefficient of determination  $(r^2)$  of this model is 0.66, and the jackknifed  $r^2$  is 0.47. This model is superior to the earlier models developed by Reavie, Hall & Smol (1995) for several reasons including its better predictive ability and the larger number of samples which provide more analogs for downcore reconstructions.

The total phosphorus inferences (Fig. 1E) were critically assessed to determine: 1) if they tracked the main direction of variation in the diatom species assemblages (Fig. 1D); and 2) to assess if the assemblages encountered in the core are well represented in the modern-day samples (Fig. 1F). If the diatom-based phosphorus reconstruction matches the main direction of variation in the diatom assemblages downcore, then we can be fairly confident that the diatoms are tracking changes that are mainly related to phosphorus. If the correlation between the main direction of variation and the diatom-inferred phosphorus values is weak or nonexistent, then other environmental variables (e.g. pH, conductivity, turbulence, etc), or interactions between environmental variables, are likely responsible for the observed changes in diatom assemblages.

### Determination of the Main Direction of Variation

The main direction of variation in the diatom assemblages downcore was determined from the first axis scores from a principal components analysis (PCA) ordination using nontransformed species abundance data. A PCA was chosen to represent the main direction of variation of the diatom assemblages in this core based on the small gradient length (< 1.5 sd units) obtained in an initial detrended correspondence analysis (DCA) ordination.

# Analog Analysis of Diatom Assemblages

The reliability of the downcore total phosphorus inferences assumes that the diatom assemblages encountered downcore are well represented in our modern diatom assemblages. To determine if appropriate analogs existed for the core samples, we determined which samples in our present-day dataset of 111 lakes most resembled each of the downcore samples. This determination was based on a squared chord dissimilarity coefficient between all species found in each of the core samples. The best match

between downcore and modern samples was compared with the distribution of best match between modern samples. Any downcore sample that was more dissimilar than 80% of the modern distribution were deemed to be a 'poor analog'. Similarly, any downcore sample that was more dissimilar than 95% of the modern distribution were deemed to have 'no analog' in our present-day dataset. If the downcore assemblages have good representation in modern samples, more confidence can be placed in the reconstruction. If modern analogs do not exist or are poor, then caution must be placed in reconstructions from these downcore samples.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

210 Pb Profile, Sedimentation Rates and Organic Matter

The 210 Pb profile from Nulki Lake shows an exponential decay with core depth (Fig. 1A). However, in the absence of any sediment disturbance and/or change in sedimentation rate through time, we would expect a stronger exponential decay of 210Pb with depth. Results from the CRS model suggest that sedimentation rates increased in the early 1900s, followed by a larger increase since c. 1950 (Fig. 1B). The inferred increase in sedimentation rates is temporally consistent with the increase in percent organic matter, c. 1950 (Fig. 1C). The pronounced changes in organic matter (Fig. 1C) in conjunction with pronounced changes in diatom assemblages to a more eutrophic assemblage, suggest that the weakly exponential decay in 210 Pb activities with depth is consistent an increase in sedimentation rates in this lake. However, increases in sedimentation rates are best evaluated using multiple cores to avoid erroneous interpretations. increase in organic matter c. 1950 is a unique change when viewed in the context of the last 300 years of sediment accumulation in this lake (Fig. 1C). Increases in organic matter can be attributed to several factors including increased in-lake production of organic matter, increased inwash of organic matter, or decreases in the load of inorganic matter of the lake.

### Diatom Assemblage Changes and Analyses

Approximately 100 diatom taxa were encounter in the sediment core from Nulki Lake (Appendix C-1). Changes in the diatom assemblages indicate that this lake has become increasing nutrient rich since c. 1950, with the greatest changes in trophic status occurring since the early 1980s (Figs. 2, 1E). Cluster analysis suggests the changes in diatom assemblages through time can be divided into three primary zones (Fig. 2).

Prior to c. 1950 (Fig. 2, Zone C), the diatom assemblage is dominated by taxa with TP optima in the range of 10-15  $\mu$ g/L, although taxa indicative of a higher trophic status are present

(e.g. Stephanodiscus minutulus). Circa 1950, there is a marked increase in the abundance of the mesoeutrophic Aulacoseira ambigua (Fig. 2, Zone B), as well as increases in other eutrophic taxa including Stephandiscus hantzschii. These changes suggest that the lake began to become more nutrient rich at this time (Fig. 1E). In the early 1980s, further increases in S. hantzschii and S. parvus and declines in the relative abundance of F. pinnata suggest that this lake has become increasingly eutrophic (Fig. 2, Zone A; Fig. 1E). These results are consistent with the increases in organic matter and sedimentation rates discussed above.

PCA axis 1 scores (Fig. 1D) accounts for 78% of the variation in diatom taxa in this core. The coefficient of determination between the PCA axis 1 scores (Fig. 1D) and the log TP inferences (Fig. 1E) is 0.84. Thus, the inferred changes in TP are related to the main direction of variation in the diatom assemblages. Futhermore, the diatom assemblages in the core appear to be adequately represented in the modern day samples (Fig. 1F). Based on the above, we feel confident in reliability of the TP inferences provided from the diatom assemblages. In summary, all lines of evidence examined in this report, suggest that this lake has become increasingly nutrient rich since c. 1950, with the greatest changes occurring since the early 1980s.

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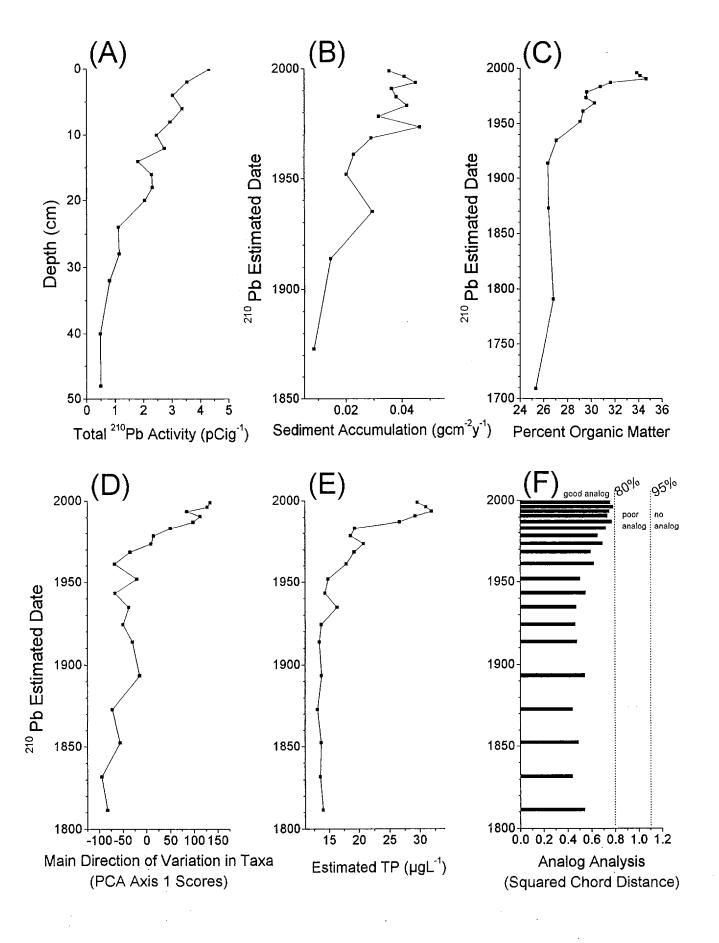
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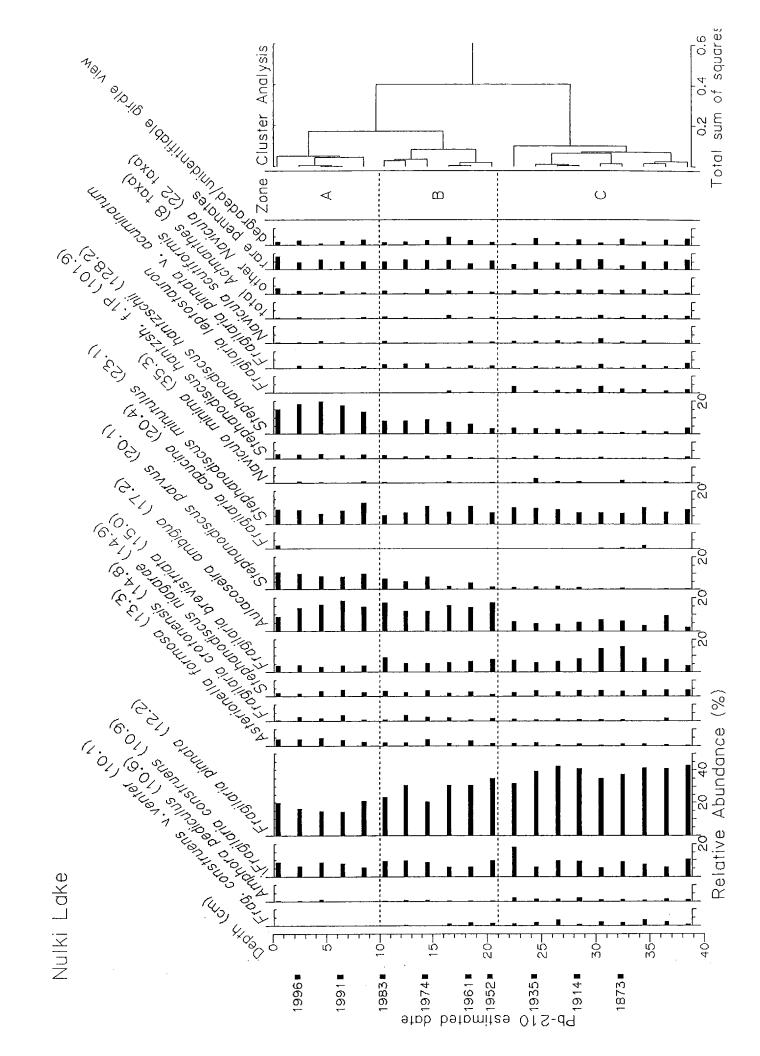
# Figure Captions

Figure 1. Summary diagram for the sediment core from Nulki Lake showing: A) total <sup>210</sup>Pb activity from which the chronology of the core is based; B) the sediment accumulation rate; C) the change in the percent of organic matter in the core; D) the main direction of variation in the diatom assemblage data; E) diatom-based estimated late-summer total phosphorus; and F) analog analysis showing the dissimilarity between present-day and downcore samples (any sample that has a squared chord distance > 0.8 was determined to be a poor analog, whereas any sample with a squared chord distance greater than 1.1 was determined to have no analog in the modern dataset).

Figure 2. Stratigraphy of the most abundant diatom taxa found in the sediment core from Nulki Lake, B.C. (see Appendix C for a complete list of taxa and the relative percentage data). The diatom taxa are arranged in order of increasing late-summer total phosphorus (TP) optima which is indicated in parentheses for those taxa with known optima. The dotted lines separate the stratigraphy into the zones that were identified by a cluster analysis on the diatom assemblage composition that was constrained to the depth of the core samples (see text for details).

# Nulki Lake





Nulki Lake Summary File

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Diatom analyses

	-83			1811.6	38.5	38						
0.4366	-95			1832.1	36.5	36						
	-56			1852.5	34.5	34						
	-73			1873.0	32.5	32						
	-15			1893.4	30.5	30		1709.4	25.30	0.4914	48.5	48
	-30			1913.9	28.5	28		1791.2	26.80	0.4783	40.5	40
	-50			1924.4	26.5	26	0.0084	1873.0	26.40	0.8047	32.5	32
	-38			1934.9	24.5	24	0.0144	1913.9	26.36	1.1457	28.5	28
	-67			1943.4	22.5	22	0.0294	1934.9	27.06	1.1093	24.5	24
	<u>-21</u>			1952.0	20.5	20	0.0201	1952.0	29.06	2.0405	20.5	20
	-68			1961.2	18.5	18	0.0227	1961.2	29.32	2.3138	18.5	18
	-35			1968.6	16.5	16	0.0290	1968.6	30.27	2.2925	16.5	16
	9			1973.6	14.5	14	0.0462	1973.6	29.55	1.8068	14.5	14
	15			1978.5	12.5	12	0.0316	1978.5	29.63	2.7352	12.5	12
	50			1983.2	10.5	10	0.0417	1983.2	30.76	2.4651	10.5	10
	98			1987.2	8.5	œ	0.0380	1987.2	31.61	2.9436	8.5	œ
	113	29.17	1.465	1990.8	6.5	တ	0.0362	1990.8	34.65	3.3675	6.5	6
	85			1993.7	4.5	4	0.0448	1993.7	34.15	3.0365	4.5	4
	128			1996.4	2.5	2	0.0408	1996.4	33.87	3.5334	2.5	2
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347 516 918 918 1127 1455 319 910 1085 689 706 689 706 174 117 118		210 Po Counts
0.144 0.118 0.101 0.101 0.102 0.081 0.080 0.086 0.076 0.076 0.076 0.067 0.067	(Bq/g)	210 Po Meas
0.158 0.130 0.112 0.108 0.108 0.091 0.006 0.086 0.085 0.075 0.075 0.030 0.030	(Bq/g)	210 Po
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Nulki - Pb210

# BINFORD FILE INPUTS FOR CALCULATIONS OF DATES AND SEDIMENTATION RATES

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0.0182	0.0177	0.0298	0.0424	0.0410	0.0755	0.0856	0.0848	0.0669	0.1012	0.0912	0.1089	0.1246	0.1124	0.1307	0.1595	activity	(Bq/g)	Pb-210	Back calcu	
0.0015	0.0010	0.0020	0.0024	0.0025	0.0022	0.0024	0.0024	0.0018	0.0025	0.0036	0.0022	0.0027	0.0026	0.0042	0.0057	(Bg/g)		Std dev	lated to cor	
0.4914	0.4783	0.8047	1.1457	1.1093	2.0405	2.3138	2.2925	1.8068	2.7352	2.4651	2.9436	3.3675	3.0365	3.5334	4.3103	(pCig-1)	activity	Pb210	ing	
3.5 0.0182 0.0015 0.4914 0.0395 0.1273	0.0281	0.0543	0.0642	0.0685	0.0596	0.0654	0.0662	0.0481	0.0685	0.0986	0.0606	0.0725	0.0714	0.1127	0.1547	(pCig-1)		Std dev		
0.1273	0.1190	0.1219	0.1125	0.1075	0.0958	0.1006	0.0903	0.0908	0.0930	0.0799	0.0769	0.0574	0.0591	0.0558	0.0573	(g cm-3)	Rho			
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0.0000	0.0000	0.3199	0.6609	0.6245	1.5557	1.8290	1.8077	1.3220	2.2504	1.9802	2.4588	2.8827	2.5517	3.0485	3.8255	(pCig-1)	Unsup.	Pb210		
0.1273	0.1190	0.1219	0.1125	0.1075	0.0958	0.1006	0.0903	0.0908	0.0930	0.0799	0.0769	0.0574	0.0591	0.0558	0.0573	g cm-3)	Rho			
0.253	0.268	0.264	0.264	0.271	0.291	0.293	0.303	0.296	0.296	0.308	0.316	0.347	0.341	0.339	0.342	proportion	MO			
4,7066	3.7160	2.8216	2.3897	1.9187	1.5311	1.3422	1.1607	0.9811	0.7959	0.6328	0.4843	0.3457	0.2240	0.1114	0.0000	(g cm-2)				
4.7702	3.7755	2.8826	2.4460	1.9725	1.5790	1.3925	1.2059	1.0265	0.8423	0.6728	0.5228	0.3744	0.2536	0.1393	0.0573	(g cm-2)	CUMBOT			
0.0395	0.0281	0.0543	0.0642	0.0685	0.0596	0.0654	0.0662	0.0481	0.0685	0.0986	0.0606	0.0725	0.0714	0.1127	0.1547	(pCig-1)	Pb210	std		

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0.4848 =supported 0.0093 0.5034

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C:\PB210>ECHO OFF

HIT CTRL-PRTSC, THEN RETURN FOR HARD COPY OUTPUT

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Press any key to continue . . .

YOU ARE ANALYZING CORE C1 FROM LAKE Nulki

THE DATA	A ARE:							
INTTOP	INTBOT	PB210ACT	UNSUPACT	RHO	PERCORG	CUMMASST	CUMMASSB	SDACT
0.0	1.0	4.31030	3.82550	0.05730	0.340	0.0000	0.0573	0.1547
2.0	2.5	3.53340	3.04850	0.05580	0.330	0.1114	0.1393	0.1127
4.0	4.5	3.03650	2.55170	0.05910	0.340	0.2240	0.2536	0.0714
6.0	6.5	3.36750	2.88270	0.05740	0.340	0.3457	0.3744	0.0725
8.0	8.5	2.94360	2.45880	0.07690	0.310	0.4843	0.5228	0.0606
10.0	10.5	2.46510	1.98020	0.07990	0.300	0.6328	0.6728	0.0986
12.0	12.5	2.73520	2.25040	0.09300	0.290	0.7959	0.8423	0.0685
14.0	14.5	1.80680	1.32200	0.09080	0.290	0.9811	1.0265	0.0481
16.0	16.5	2.29250	1.80770	0.09030	0.300	1.1607	1.2059	0.0662
18.0	18.5	2.31380	1.82900	0.10060	0.290	1.3422	1.3925	0.0654
20.0	20.5	2.04050	1.55570	0.09580	0.290	1.5311	1.5790	0.0596
24.0	24.5	1.10930	0.62450	0.10750	0.270	1.9187	1.9725	0.0685
28.0	28.5	1.14570	0.66090	0.11250	0.260	2.3897	2.4460	0.0642
32.0	32.5	0.80470	0.31990	0.12190	0.260	2.8216	2.8826	0.0543
40.0	40.5	0.47830	0.00000	0.11900	0.260	3.7160	3.7755	0.0281
48.0	48.5	0.49140	0.00000	0.12730	0.250	4.7066	4.7702	0.0395

STANDARD DEVIATION OF SUPPORTED PB-210 = 0.0093

Pb-210 dates for Lake Nulki core C1

INTTOP	INTBOT	MIDINT	TTOP	SDTTOP	$\mathtt{TBOT}$	SDTBOT	SEDRATE	SDSEDRT	SUMTOP
0.0	1.0	0.5	0.00	0.28	1.62	0.28	0.0353	0.0068	4.4447
2.0	2.5	2.2	3.13	0.28	3.81	0.28	0.0408	0.0069	4.0319
4.0	4.5	4.2	5.83	0.29	6.49	0.30	0.0448	0.0064	3.7065
6.0	6.5	6.2	8.66	0.31	9.45	0.31	0.0362	0.0055	3.3940
8.0	8.5	8.2	12.14	0.33	13.15	0.33	0.0380	0.0056	3.0458
10.0	10.5	10.2	16.11	0.35	17.07	0.35	0.0417	0.0082	2.6915
12.0	12.5	12.2	20.62	0.38	22.09	0.39	0.0316	0.0057	2.3385
14.0	14.5	14.2	25.76	0.42	26.74	0.43	0.0462	0.0075	1.9930
16.0	16.5	16.2	30.45	0.47	32.01	0.49	0.0290	0.0060	1.7222
18.0	18.5	18.2	37.55	0.56	39.76	0.59	0.0227	0.0054	1.3805
20.0	20.5	20.2	46.66	0.71	49.04	0.75	0.0201	0.0054	1.0396
24.0	24.5	24.2	64.01	1.09	65.84	1.13	0.0294	0.0104	0.6057
28.0	28.5	28.2	84.02	1.76	87.93	1.94	0.0144	0.0073	0.3247
32.0	32.5	32.2	123.22	5.01	130.53	6.13	0.0084	0.0082	0.0958
Evecuti	on termi	· bater	Ω						

Execution terminated: 0

C:\PB210>

Nulki Lake - Analyst Joe Bennett (Dec. 1999) Diatom Relative Abundances (%)

Nulki Lake - Analyst Joe Bennetl (						s (%)															
taxa	code L	.0.5 0.5	-samplesia 2.5	n U.5 cm and 4.5	ervais 6.5	8.5	10.5	12.5	14.5	16,5	18.5	20.5	22.5	24.5	26.5	28.5	30.5	32.5	34.5	36.5	39.5
Achnanthes clevi Achnanthes conspicua	ac clev AC CONS	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.23 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88 0.44	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00
Achanthes chiandos	ac chil	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.23	0.00	0.00
Achnanthes exigua	AC EXIG	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00
Achnanthes jourscense Achnanthes lanceolata var. dubia	acjour acla.d	0.18 0.00	0.20 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.45 0.00	0.00 0.00	0,37 0,00	0.00 0.00	0.44 0.00	0.00	0.42 0.00	0.22 0.00	0.21 0.00	1.15 0.00	0.22 0.00	1.12 0.67	0.45 0.00	0.47 0.00	0.23 0.00	0.00
Achnanthes minutissims	AC MINU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	1.18	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	1.09
Achnanthes rosenstockii Amphora libyca	AC ROSE AM LIBY	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.20	0.00	0.00 0.24	0.00 0.19	0.00 0.72	0.00 88.0	0.00 0.43	0.00 0.21	0.00 0.22	0,00 0.21	0.00	0.00 0.22	0.00	0.00 00,0	0.23 0.23	0.00	0.43 1.52
Amphora pediculus	AM PEDI	0.18	0.41	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.74	0.48	0.22	0.21	0.21	2,00	1.47	1.39	2.02	1.12	1.12	0.70	1.62	1.08
Amphora verieta Asterionella formosa	AM VENE AS FORM	0.00 3.69	0.00 3.67	0.00 4.66	0.00 3.16	0.00 2.03	0.00 1.90	0.00 1.88	0.00 3.86	0.00 1.32	0.00 2.99	0.00 1.46	0.00 1.56	0.00 1.68	0,00 0.46	0.00 08.0	0.00	0.00 1.12	0.00 0.94	0.00 0.46	0.22 0.22
Aulacoseira ambigua	AU AMBI	8.30	13.68	15.89	18,18	14.67	16,82	11.87	11.84	15.57	14.32	17.15	5.58	4.42	4.16	5.17	6.74	6.07	3.52	9.24	2.39
Cocconeis neodiminuta Cocconeis piecentula	co neod CO PLAC	0,00 1,11	0,00 1,22	0.00 1.0 <del>6</del>	0.40 0.79	0.00 0.23	0.00 0.71	0.00 1.88	0.00	0.00 1.75	0.21 1.07	0.63 0.63	0.22 0.44	0.00 1.05	0.00 0.92	0.00 0.45	0.00	0.00 0.45	0,23 1,17	0.23 0.92	0.22
Cocconeis piscentula var. euglypta	CO PLE	0.37	0.00	0.21	0.40	0.23	0.00	0.18	0.48	0.00	0.43	0.21	0.89	0.63	0.00	0.22	1.12	0.22	0.47	0.48	0.22
Cocconels piacentula var. lineata Cyclostechanos of, invisitatus	CO PL.L CS INVI	0.37 0.55	0.00 0.41	0.00 0.21	0.00	0.45 0.00	0.00 0.24	0.74 0.00	0.24 0.00	0.22 0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.21 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00
Cyclotella bodanica var. leminica	CY BO.L	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
Cymbella cesatii Cymbella cf, incerta	CM CESA cm ince	0.00 0.18	0.00 0.00	0.00	0,00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 00,0	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.23 0.00	0.00	0.00
Cymbella cistula	CM CIST	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cymbelia cymbiformis var, nonpunctata Cymbelia ehrenbergii	CM CY.N cm ehm	0.18 0.00	0.20 0.00	0.42	0.59	0.00	0.71 0.00	0.19 0.00	0,00 0.00	0.44 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.22 0.00	0.63	0.23 0.23	0.90 0.00	0.67 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.70 0.00	0.00	0.00
Cymbella microcephala	CMMICR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cymbella minuta Cymbella muelleri	CM MINU CM MUEL	0.18 0.18	0.00 0.41	0.00	0.00 0.59	0.00	0.00 0.24	0.19 0.19	0.00 0.72	0.00 0.44	0.00	0.00 0.42	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.67	0.00	0.00 0.23	0.00	0.00 0.43
Denticula keutzingii	DE KUET	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diplonels elliptica Epithemia adnata	dieNi EPADNA	0.18 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.46	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.22	0.00 0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.43
Epithemia sorex	ep sore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fragilaria 2 PIRLA Fragilaria brevistriata	fr2phr FRBREV	0.00 3.87	0.00 4.08	0.00 3.18	0.00 . 3.95	0.00 3.84	0.47 9.00	0.00 5.57	0.00 5.56	0.00 5.92	0.00 6.41	0.00 7.95	0.00 7.33	0.00 5.89	0.00 6.70	0.00 8.31	0.00 14,38	0.00 15.51	0.00 8.69	0.00 7.85	0.00 3.69
Fragilaria capucina	FR CAPU	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.45	0.90	1.88	0.23	0.00
Fragilaria construens Fragilaria crotonensis var. binodis	FR CONS FR CO.B	8.67 0.00	6.12 0.00	6.47 0.00	7.71 0.00	5.64 0.00	9.24 0.00	9,65 0.00	8.70 0.00	5,92 0.00	5.77 0.00	9.83 0.21	17.78 0.00	5.68 0.00	9.70 0.00	9.21 0.67	5,62 0.45	9.99 0.00	7.51 0.00	0.00 0.00	10.63 0.43
Fragilaria construens var. venter	FR CO.V	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	1,10	1.92	1.46	1.33	2.11	3.46	0.90	2.47	2.02	3.52	2.31	0.87
Fragilaria crotonensis Fragilaria cyclopum	FR CROT FR CYCL	0.55 0.37	2.45 0.61	1.48 0.64	3.36 0.20	0.90 0.45	0.95 0.47	3.34 0.37	2.42 0.72	1.97 0.00	0.85 0.00	1.46 0.00	1.11 0.00	0.63 0.00	1.15 0.23	0.90 0.45	0.90 0.00	0.90 0.00	0.00	1.82 0.00	0.00
Fragilaria Iapponica	FR LAPP	0.55	0.41	1.27	0.40	0.68	1.18	0.93	1.45	0.00	0.21	1.46	0.44	0.84	1.39	0.45	0.90	0.22	0.70	1.39	1.74
Fragilaria laptostauron Fragilaria parasitica	frlept FR PARA	0.00	0.00 0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	1.32 0.00	0.64 0.43	0.00 0.00	3.78 0.00	1.26 0.00	1.62 0.00	2.02 0.00	3.82 0.00	2.25 0.00	1.88	1.39 0.69	2.17 0.00
Fragilaria pinnata	FR PINN	19.74	18.12	14.62	14,23	20.89	23.22	30.80	20.77	30.70	30,56	35,15	32,00	39.37	42.49	40.67	34.83	37.30	41.08	40,65	42.73
Fragilaria pinnata var. acuminatum Fragilaria pinnata var. lancettula	frpi.a FRPI.L	0.00	1.43 0.00	1.48 0.00	0,59 0.00	0 <del>8</del> ,0 00.0	2.37 0.00	2.41 0.00	2.42 0.24	0.66 0.44	1.50 0.00	1.26 0.00	0.00	1.05 0.00	0.69 0.00	1.57 0,45	2.25 0.00	0.67 0.00	1.88 0.00	0.92 0.00	3.04 0.00
Fragilaria tenera	FR TENE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fragilaria ulna Fragilaria ulna var. acus	FRULNA FRULA	0.18 0.00	0.41 0.00	0.00 0.42	0,00	0.45 0.00	0.24 0.00	0.19 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.66 0.00	0.00	0.00 00.0	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.22	0.00	0.00	0.23 0.00	0,00 0,23	0.22
Gomphonema angustum	GO ANG	0.74	0.41	0.42	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.23	0.22
Gomphonema cf. squaemineralis Gomphonema cf. olivaceum	GO AQU go oliv	0.00 00,0	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.45	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.84 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 00.0	00,0 00,0	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.22	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00
Gomphonema parvulum	GO PAR GO SP.2	0,74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gomphonema sp. (#8-12, pl. 43) Gomphonema sp. 1 PISCES	GO SP.1	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.20 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44 0.22	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.45 0.00	0.00 0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00
Gyrosigma acuminatum Navicula aurora	gy scum ha suro	0.00	0.00	0.00 00,0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00 0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Navicula capitata var. capitata	NA CA.C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
Navicula cocconelformis Navicula cryptocephala	NA CCEP	0.00 0,92	0.00	00,0 00.0	0,00 0,00	0,00 0,00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0,00 00.0	00,0	0.00	0.21 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00
Navicula cryptonella	NA CRYP	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Navicula explanta Navicula ignora var. palustris	na expl na igvp	0.00 0.55	0.41 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.24 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Navicula la evissima	NA LAEV	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.22
Navicula of, Iapidosa Navicula menisculus	na lapi na menu	0.00 00.0	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.44	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00
Navicula minima	NA MINI	0.00	1.02	0.42	0.00	0.90	0.47	0.00	0.24	1.10	0.00	0.42	0.44	2,74	0.92	0.90	0.22	1.57	0.47	1.15	0.43
Navicula of, minuscula Navicula obionga	NA MINU NA OBLO	0.18 0.18	0.00	0.00 0.21	0.40 0.40	0.00 0.23	0.00 0.47	0.00 0.00	0.00	00.0 00.0	0,21 0.21	0.00	0.00 0.22	0.84 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.22	0.00	0.00 0.45	0.00 0.70	0.00 0.48	0.00
Navicula pseudoventralis	NA PSVE NA PUPU	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Navicula pupula Navicula radiosa	NA RADI	0.65 0.00	0.41 0.00	0.42 0.00	0.40 0.00	0.00	0.24 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.22	0.00	0.00	0,22 0.00	0.00	0.23 0.00	0.22 0.00	0.45 0.00	0.22 0.00	0.00	0.48	0.22 0.00
Navicula schaderi Navicula scutiformis	na scha na scut	0.00	0.00	0.00 1.27	0.00 0.59	0.00 0.23	0.00	0.00 0.58	0.00	0.00 0.22	0.00 1.28	0.00 0.53	0.00 1.33	0.00 1.05	0.00 1.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47 1.64	0.00	0.00
Navicula sp. 2PISCES	na sp.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.17 0.00
Navicula sp. pl. 20 Navicula sp. pl. 23	na pł20 na pł23	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.21 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Navicula submuralis	na sbmu	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.71	0.37	0.48	0.66	1.07	0.63	1.58	0.63	1.15	1.12	0.22	0.67	0.47	1.15	0.00
Navicula subminuscula Navicula vitabunda	NA SUBM NA VITA	0.74 0.00	0.00 0.00	0,21 0.00	0.40 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19 0.00	0.48 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 00.0	0.00	0.00	0.63 0.21	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.45 0.00	0.94 0.00	0.00	0.00
Nedium ampliatum	NE AMPL	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,45	0.00	0.23	0.00
Nitzschia amphibia Nitzschia angustata	NI AMPH ni sugu	0.55 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.64 0.00	0.20 0.00	0.23 0.00	0.00	0.37 0.00	0.48 0.48	0.22 0.00	0.00	0.21 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.42	0.00	0.45	0.22 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nitzschia baciilum	NI BACI	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nitzschia dissipata var. media Nitzschia frustulum	nids.m NIFRUS	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00
Nitzschia gracilis	NI GRAC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00
Nitzschia liebetruthii fo, 1 PISCES Nitzschia liebetruthii fo, 2 PISCES	NI LI.1 NI LI.2	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0,45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	00.0	0.00 0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nitzschia palea	NI PALE	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pinnularia interrupta Pinnularia microstauron	PI INTE PI MICR	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 00,0	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.24 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.45	0.00	0.00	0,00 0.00	0.00
Pinularia maior	pi maio	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stephanodiscus hantzschii Stephanodiscus hantzschii fo. 1PISCES	ST HANT ST HA.1	14.94 2.58	18.16 2.45	19,49 2.75	17.19 1.76	13.32 2.48	8.06 1.90	7.79 1.11	9.70 1.69	7.02 1.75	6.20 0.85	3.35 0.42	3,78 0,67	3.16 1.68	3.00 0.92	2.47 0.22	1.35 0.90	1.12 0.00	1.64 0.23	1.39 0.92	3.47 1.30
Stephenodiscus medius	ST MEDI	0.00	0.82	0.21	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stephanodiscus minutulus Stephanodiscus niagarae	ST MINU ST NIAG	9.67 2.03	8,37 1,63	5.93 3.39	8.10 3.95	12.87 2.48	5.21 3.32	6.86 2.60	10.63 3.62	7.24 1.97	10.68 2.99	6.90 1.46	10.00 2.67	9.68 3.58	8.78 2.77	6.97 3.60	6.74 3.60	6.52 3.37	9.86 3.52	7.39 4.18	8.88 4.12
Stephanodiscus parvus	ST PARV	10.52	9.59	8.05	7.51	9.71	6.40	5.01	7.73	1.97	4.06	1.88	1.33	1.89	2.08	1.35	0.45	0.90	0.00	0.69	0.85
Surireita tenera Synadra of, incisa	surten sy inci	0.00 0.74	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.40 0.00	0.23 0.00	0.00 0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
degraded/unidentifiable girdle view	deg/grd	2.03	2.65	0.85	2.37	2.93	1.66	2.04	2.66	4.61	2.56	1.67	0.89	4.00	1.39	3.15	1.12	3.60	2.11	3.00	3,90