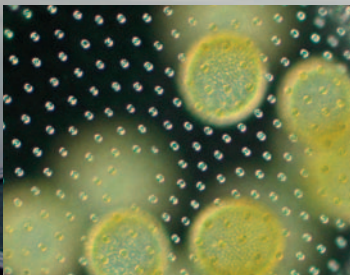


ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC
BIOLOGY CENTRE, v.v.i., INSTITUTE OF HYDROBIOLOGY
ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE

53rd ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 2012



ISSN 1210 - 9649



Contacts

Academy of Sciences
of the Czech Republic
Biology Centre, v.v.i.,
Institute of Hydrobiology
Na Sádkách 7
370 05 České Budějovice,
Czech Republic
Tel.: +420 385 775 881
Fax: +420 385 310 248
E-mail: hbu@hbu.cas.cz
W: www.hbu.cas.cz

*Lake Plešné, Šumava
mountains, Czech Republic.
/ Plešné jezero na Šumavě.
/ Foto J. Kopáček.*

Institute structure

Director

Prof. RNDr. Jan Kubečka, CSc.

Vice Director

RNDr. Jakub Borovec, PhD

Department of Aquatic Microbial Ecology (AME)

Head: Prof. RNDr. Karel Šimek, CSc.

Department of Fish and Zooplankton Ecology (FZE)

Head: RNDr. Jiří Peterka, PhD.

Department of Hydrochemistry and Ecosystem Modelling (HEM)

Head: Doc. Ing. Josef Hejzlar, CSc.

Scientific Council

Chairperson

RNDr. Petr Znachor, Ph.D.

Vice Chair

RNDr. Martin Čech, Ph.D.

Members

RNDr. Jakub Borovec, Ph.D.

Doc. Ing. Josef Hejzlar, CSc.

RNDr. Jan Jezbera, Ph.D.

Prof. Ing. Jiří Kopáček, Ph.D.

RNDr. Jiří Peterka, Ph.D.

RNDr. Jiří Nedoma, CSc.

Prof. RNDr. Karel Šimek, CSc.

External Members

Doc. Ing. Mg.A. David S. Boukal, Ph.D., Biology Centre AV ČR, Institute of Entomology, v.v.i., České Budějovice

Mgr. Michal Koblížek, Ph.D., Institute of Microbiology AS CR, v.v.i., Třeboň

RNDr. Jakub Hruška, CSc., Czech Geological Survey, Praha

Prof. Ing. Petr Ráb, DrSc., Institute of Animal Physiology and Genetics AS CR, v.v.i., Liběchov

Doc. RNDr. Martin Reichard, Ph.D., Institute of Vertebrate Biology AS CR, v.v.i., Brno

Content / Obsah

Director's preface / Úvod ředitele ústavu	4/5
Departments / Oddělení	8/9
Department of Hydrochemistry and Ecosystem Modelling	8
Oddělení hydrochemie a ekosystémového modelování	9
Department of Aquatic Microbial Ecology	12
Oddělení mikrobiální ekologie vody	13
Department of Fish and Zooplankton Ecology	16
Oddělení ekologie ryb a zooplanktonu	17
Current Research Highlights	20
The effect of natural dieback of mountain spruce forest on microclimate, chemistry, and biodiversity of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems	20
Effects of solar radiation on biogeochemical cycling of nutrients and metals in surface waters	21
Genus <i>Limnohabitans</i> , an important freshwater bacterial group, serves as a model for testing responses of natural flagellate communities to different bacterial food quality	21
Centre for Ecological Potential of Fish Communities in Reservoirs and Lakes (CEKOPOT)	23
Get out! she signaled: sex segregation of freshwater fish	24
Recent Research Outputs	25
Population recovery of submerged macrophyte lycopsids of <i>Isoetes</i> in acidified lakes	25
Genus <i>Limnohabitans</i> microdiversity patterns – ubiquity by ecological diversification	26
Research on the reproduction biology of perch (<i>Perca fluviatilis</i> L.) in reservoirs and newly created lakes	28
The utility of predatory fish in biomanipulation of deep reservoirs	29
Data and Statistics	30
Regular monitoring of the reservoirs Slapy and Římov: dissolved and dispersed substances in reservoir water	30
Regular monitoring of the reservoirs Slapy and Římov: microbial characteristics, chlorophyll and zooplankton	31
Projects	32
Students' theses finished in 2012	34
Publications	35

Director's preface

Dear reader,

the 53rd Annual Report of our limnological institution differs in several ways from its predecessors: For the first time in its history we have decided to revise the hitherto unvarying uniform appearance and structure of our periodical. We hope you will find the new Annual Report format, with its coloured jacket and hierarchical layout, more attractive, and that it will serve better to familiarize you with our mission and activities. I intentionally use the term „limnological institution“, since we have been known by several names in the more than 50 years of our existence. Despite all changes – of political regime as well as of our name and organisational affiliation – we have always managed to hold on to the main purpose of our institution: to understand the basic limnological processes which take place in large lentic

waters, specifically reservoirs and lakes. Our approach has necessarily included many relevant processes occurring in nearby (running waters, catchment area) or analogical (other water bodies) systems. „Reservoir“ is a word which occurs especially regularly in our reports. This is because the Czech Republic has very few large natural lakes, and most of its large lentic water bodies are artificial dam impoundments. These large reservoirs have from the beginning been the main focus of our limnological research.

The continuity of our research is based on regular long-term sampling of our main model ecosystems: the Římov and the Slapy Reservoirs plus several lakes in the Bohemian Forest (Šumava) mountain range. This long-term sampling strategy has given us access to several



*Římov Reservoir, South Bohemia, Czech Republic – the main study site of the Institute of Hydrobiology.
/ Vodní nádrž Římov – hlavní lokalita zkoumaná Hydrobiologickým ústavem. / Foto P. Znachor.*

Úvod ředitele ústavu

Vážení čtenáři,

padesátý třetí ročník výroční zprávy našeho Hydrobiologického pracoviště přináší několik novinek. Rozhodli jsme se inovovat vzhled tohoto periodika, které vycházelo v téměř nezměněné strohé informativní podobě po více než 50 let. Doufáme, že pro Vás barevná výroční zpráva s více hierarchickým členěním příspěvků bude atraktivnější a lépe Vás seznámí s misí našeho pracoviště. Používám termín „Hydrobiologické pracoviště“ neboť během více než 50 let existence nosilo naše pracoviště řadu jmen. I přes střídání jmen a politických režimů v naší zemi se nám dařilo udržet po celou dobu hlavní poslání pracoviště, kterým je pochopení základních limnologických procesů, které probíhají ve velkých stojatých vodách, nádržích a jezerech. Toto pochopení je pojímáno široce, a tak zahrnuje mnohé relevantní procesy, které se odehrávají v blízkých (tekoucí vody, děje v povodí) nebo analogických (všechny ostatní vody) systémech. Jedním z nejčastějších slov v našich zprávách bývá slovo nádrž (přehradní nádrž). Česká Republika má velmi málo větších přirozených jezer, a tak je většina stojatých vod reprezentována umělými nádržemi. Zejména na větších přehradních nádržích bylo a je těžiště našich hydrobiologických prací.

Kontinuita výzkumného úsilí je dána dlouhodobým sledováním hlavních modelových výzkumných objektů – nádrží Římov a Slapy, šumavských jezer. Na těchto lokalitách, z nichž některé jsou začleněny do mezinárodních sítí LTER (Long Term Ecological Research) a GTOS (Global Terrestrial Observing Networks), jsou k dispozici desítky let pozorování. Na pozadí takovýchto poměrně dobře známých systémů je výhodné sledovat lidské vlivy, přírodní procesy či přímo provádět definované experimenty a provádět srovnávací studie různých odlišných systémů. Hluboká znalost modelových systémů nám umožňuje rozvíjet základní výzkum i plnit funkci poradního pracoviště pro velké stojaté vody a jejich povodí. Požadavky základního i aplikovaného výzkumu rozšiřují aktivity ústavu od definovaných

laboratorních mikrokosmů až po průzkumy nádrží, jezer či dokonce moří po celém světě. Srovnávací výzkum rozdílných prostředí představuje jeden z významných postupů tradičně aplikovaných v ústavu.

Důležitou specifikou mise Hydrobiologického ústavu je holistické pojetí studií, kdy je snaha postihnout vždy co nejuceleněji procesy toku látek a energií ekosystémem. Pracovní skupiny ústavu pokrývají všechny problematiky, které jsme shledali důležitými pro procesy v nádržích a jezerech střední Evropy. Struktura studií od hydrochemie a hydrodynamiky až po rybářství je dobře postižena v úvodcích k jednotlivým oddělením dále v této zprávě. Zaměření na pochopení důležitých procesů a prvků ekosystému činí misi ústavu poměrně náročnou na lidské a finanční zdroje, avšak umožňuje odpovídat na výzvy, které problematika velkých nádrží a jezer přináší. Zejména v posledních letech se v aktivitě ústavu velmi zdravě kombinují základní výzkum a řešení praktických otázek, jako je vliv přemíry živin, hospodaření v povodí, kyselá dešť, definice ekologického stavu a potenciálu pro naplňování Směrnice Evropského parlamentu a Rady 2000/60/ES ze dne 23. října 2000 a dokonce i formování nových velkých ekosystémů jako jsou nová jezera vzniklá po těžbě uhlí.

Česká společnost hledá novou pozici Akademie věd, coby neuniverzitní instituce v systému vědy a vzdělávání. Hydrobiologický ústav a jeho předchůdci prošli s Akademií věd většinu jejich společné historie a současný vývoj ukazuje, že tuto pozici lze úspěšně vytvářet. Základem naší mise je pěstovat obor hydrobiologie v širokém slova smyslu takovým způsobem, abychom přispívali k poznání základnímu, udržení odborné excelence i k řešení praktičtějších otázek, které vodní hospodářství naší i jiných zemí přináší. Spirála vývoje se pak roztáčí vhodnou kombinací teoretických i praktických stimulů, které do sebe v tomto živém oboru vzájemně přecházejí a podporují pokrok obojího. Pojem neuniverzitní výzkum, který se v současné

decades of data from these localities, some of which are part of the Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) and Global Terrestrial Observing (GTOS) Networks. With such a background of several relatively well-understood ecosystems, it is then possible to study human impact as well as natural changes within them as well as design experiments and compare them with other systems. A deep knowledge of our model ecosystems enables us to both work on basic research and to serve as an advisory body on large water bodies and their catchments. Basic and applied research projects have broadened our activities and led us to include work with defined laboratory microcosms as well as conducting research on lakes and reservoirs all over the world. Comparing different aquatic environments has remained a traditional line of enquiry at our institute.

An important part of the mission of the Hydrobiological Institute is the holistic character of its research. We always try to take into account the broadest possible processes of material and energy flows through ecosystems. The working groups of our institute have the expertise to cover all the processes in the reservoirs and lakes of Central Europe which we have found to be of importance. The variety of our approaches ranging from hydrochemistry and hydrodynamics to fisheries is well documented in the introductions to the sections on the work of the three Hydrobiological Institute Departments in this Annual Report. While our mission, which is to understand the important processes and elements of large lentic water ecosystems, necessarily involves a relatively large amount of human and financial resources, it enables us to focus successfully on current issues and challenges linked to big reservoirs and lakes. Basic research has thus been increasingly complemented by work on practical problems such as the influence of agricultural activities and surplus nutrients on catchment areas, acid rain, definitions of ecological status and potential for the EU directive 2000/60/ES of 23 October 2000, and even the formation of new large ecosystems such as new lakes in former coalmining localities.

Czech society is now debating the future of the Academy of Sciences within the Czech system of research and education: it may become a non-university institution. The Hydrobiological Institute and its predecessors have been part of the Academy of Sciences

throughout their history. The core of our mission calls on us to practice and further the field of limnology in the widest sense. This includes contributing to basic inquiry and retaining high professional performance standards as well as meeting practical challenges connected with water management in this and other countries. Such a balanced combination of theoretical and practical stimuli leads to a synergy which enhances the development of both aspects of our organically evolving field. From our perspective, the vision of the Academy of Sciences as a „non-university institution“ is not very useful. The current expansion of the activities of the Hydrobiological Institute has been closely linked to universities. Our working groups rely on the work of dozens of students, who in turn benefit from the material and professional background the institute is able to provide. On a more general level, we consider this co-operation with universities socially beneficial for other research institutions as well, contributing both to the resolution of numerous research tasks and to the quality education of new generations of professionals. Our institute has always supported close mutually advantageous collaboration between the Academy of Sciences and universities, and we will continue to do so.

A last but very important aspect of our current work concerns the building of institutional support for international co-operation. While historically our work has always had an international dimension, institutionalised collaboration and exchange was not always easy. After 1989, however, the moral and financial support of international collaboration by the European Union has raised it to a qualitatively new level and is helping to build an international science which will selflessly serve environmentally sustainable human progress unhindered by national and institutional barriers. In 2012 we have been able to welcome several investigators from abroad, some of whom have joined our staff after receiving financial support enabling more long-term collaboration.

*Wishing you informative reading
and interesting moments spent by lakes
and reservoirs,
Jan Kubečka.*

době používá, vlastně není příliš prospěšný. Současný rozmach aktivit Hydrobiologického ústavu je těsně spojen s univerzitami. Do práce všech pracovišť ústavu jsou zapojeny desítky studentů, při jejichž výchově se uplatňuje silné odborné a materiální zázemí ústavu. Tato symbióza s univerzitami je společensky velmi užitečná a přispívá k řešení náročných odborných úkolů i k co nejkvalitnějšímu vzdělávání nových generací profesionálů. Náš ústav vždy podporoval a bude podporovat co nejtěsnější vzájemně výhodnou spolupráci Akademie věd a univerzitních pracovišť.

Poslední velmi důležitý aspekt současnosti, který chci zmínit, je vytváření institucionální podpory pro mezinárodní spolupráci. Hydrobiologická pracoviště v Akademii věd byla vždy svým charakterem velmi internacionální. Přesto však institucionalizovaná spolupráce a výměna pracovníků nebyla vždy snadná. Otevření se české společnosti svobodnému světu a zejména morální a finanční podpora mezinárodní spolupráce ze strany EU pozvedla mezinárodní spolupráci

na kvalitativně vyšší úroveň a vede nás žádoucím směrem, který by měl smazávat národní a institucionální specifika a vést nás k mezinárodní vědě, která bude nezištně sloužit trvale udržitelnému a ekologickému lidskému pokroku. Rok 2012 byl ve znamení příjezdu několika posil týmu ze zahraničí. Někteří z nich dostali finanční podporu k dlouhodobější spolupráci a začlenili se mezi naše zaměstnance.

*Přeji Vám poučné čtení
a zajímavé chvíle u nádrží a jezer,
Jan Kubečka.*



Trawler "Thor Heyerdahl" – the biggest Institute's research vessel. / „Thor Heyerdahl“ – největší z výzkumných plavidel Hydrobiologického ústavu specificky navržené pro tažení vlečných sítí. / Foto J. Frouzová.

Departments

Department of Hydrochemistry and Ecosystem Modelling

At the Department of Hydrochemistry and Ecosystem Modelling we investigate biogeochemical nutrient cycles and the processes that influence the chemical composition and quality of surface waters. We focus especially on processes in lentic waters – mountain

experiments and with the application of mathematical models. Two crucial areas of our research concern eutrophication and acidification of aquatic ecosystems.

Eutrophication is the enrichment of ecosystems by nutrients, leading to intensive growth of biomass



*Eutrophication – fishpond
Nový rybník in the Římov
Reservoir watershed, Czech
Republic. / Eutrofizace –
Nový rybník v povodí vodní
nádrže Římov. / Foto
J. Hejzlar.*

lakes, reservoirs and ponds, but we also pay considerable attention to the hydrology of water outflowing from different types of catchments as well as to selected soil-bound processes that influence the transport of mineral and organic matter into surface waters. One part of our research is linked to long-term monitoring of model reservoirs, especially the Slapý and Římov reservoirs in the catchment of the Vltava river; another important area of study involves alpine lakes in the Tatra mountains and mountain lakes in the Bohemian Forest (Šumava). For a more detailed understanding of key processes we complement our monitoring activities with field and laboratory

of algae, cyanobacteria and aquatic plants, often accompanied by unwelcome incidence of water blooms, anoxies of water above the bottom, decrease in water quality, etc. Our eutrophication research topics cover all the important aspects of this issue: from the determination and management of sources of nutrient pollution in the catchment area, to research on the transport of nutrients via the river network into the reservoirs, and finally to investigations of the conditions necessary for nutrients to actually trigger the creation of biomass in the reservoir. To evaluate the importance of various natural and anthropogenic sources of nitrogen

Oddělení

Oddělení hydrochemie a ekosystémového modelování

V oddělení hydrochemie a ekosystémového modelování zkoumáme biogeochemické koloběhy živin a procesy, které ovlivňují chemické složení a kvalitu povrchových vod. Zaměřujeme se především na procesy ve stojatých vodách – horských jezerech, údolních nádržích a rybnících, ale velkou pozornost věnujeme také hydrologii odtoku vody z různých typů povodí a vybraným procesům v půdním prostředí, které ovlivňují odnos minerálních a organických látek do povrchových vod. Jedna část našich studií je založena na dlouhodobém monitoringu modelových nádrží, zejména nádrží Slapy a Římov v povodí Vltavy, druhou oblastí je výzkum alpských jezer v Tatrách a lesních horských jezer na Šumavě. Pro detailní studium klíčových procesů monitoring doplňujeme terénními a laboratorními experimenty a rovněž aplikací matematických modelů. Dvěma stěžejními tématy bádání jsou eutrofizace a acidifikace vodních ekosystémů.

Eutrofizace je obohacování ekosystému živinami, jejímž důsledkem je ve stojatých vodách intenzivní tvorba organické hmoty řas, sinic a vodních rostlin, často doprovázená nežádoucím výskytem vodního květu, anoxiemi vody nade dnem, zhoršenou jakostí vody atd. Náš výzkum eutrofizace pokrývá všechny podstatné aspekty této problematiky od určování a řízení zdrojů živinového znečištění v povodí, přes transport živin říční sítí do nádrží, až po podmínky pro realizaci živin při tvorbě biomasy ve vlastní nádrži. Pro hodnocení významnosti různých přírodních a antropogenních zdrojů dusíku a fosforu v konkrétních povodích používáme matematické modely o různé složitosti, od jednoduchých empirických bilančních rovnic až po dynamické komplexní modely pracující s detailním popisem hydrologických, fyzikálně-chemických a biochemických procesů v půdě, podzemní vodě a v říční síti. Vyvíjíme a dále rozpracováváme metody pro stanovení různých forem živin a jejich dostupnosti

Sampling of the Lake Čertovo, Šumava mountains, Czech Republic. / Odběr vzorků na Čertově jezeře na Šumavě. / Foto J. Nedoma.



and phosphorus in individual catchments we use mathematical models of differing complexity, from simple empirical mass-balance equations all the way to dynamic complex models based on detailed descriptions of hydrological, physico-chemical and biochemical processes in the soil, in groundwater and in the river network. We evolve and develop methods to determine different nutrient forms and their accessibility within the catchment area and during their intra-reservoir circulation between the sediments

currently very low, acidification levels in the soil and waters remain relatively high and ecosystem recovery is slow. Forest dieback in the catchment area due to bark beetle infestation enables us to investigate the dynamics of interactions between plants and microbial communities in the soil. It also gives us the chance to study the effects of disturbed balances within the soil environment on the export of nutrients and organic compounds into surface outflows and their ensuing impacts on lake aquatic ecosystems. Acidified mountain



*Lake Nižné Terianské,
Tatra mountains, Slovakia.
/ Nižné Terianské pleso
v Tatrách. / Foto J. Turek.*

and the water column. A more recent addition to our research in this area has been the influence of environmental conditions and of reservoir management on aquatic macrophytes.

In our research on the recovery from **acidification** of mountain lake ecosystems and their catchment areas in Central Europe we make use of the unique possibility of understanding the reactions in different sections of the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems of catchments and lakes to pollution that was at one time extreme, but that has in the last two decades returned to levels from the first half of the 20th century. While the level of atmospheric pollution by sulphur and nitrogen entering the catchments is

catchments are also useful as model localities for research on the causes and effects of the long-term rise in concentration of humic substances in the outflow from catchments. This phenomenon is a reality in many parts of the world in the temperate zone and impacts both lake ecology and drinking water quality.

v povodí i ve vnitronádržovém koloběhu mezi sedimenty a vodním sloupcem. V poslední době byla výzkumná problematika oddělení doplněna o studium vlivu environmentálních podmínek a nádržového managementu na vodní makrofyta.

Při studiu zotavování ekosystémů horských jezer a jejich povodí ve střední Evropě z **acidifikace** nebo-li okyselení, využíváme unikátní příležitost k porozumění procesům v různých složkách terestrického

také využíváme jako modelové lokality pro výzkum příčin a důsledků dlouhodobého nárůstu koncentrací huminových látek v odtoku z povodí, ke kterému dochází v mnoha částech světa v mírném klimatickém pásmu a jež má dopady i na ekologii jezer a jakost vodních zdrojů.

→

Winter sampling of the Lake Plešné, Šumava mountains, Czech Republic. / Zimní odběr vody na Plešném jezeře na Šumavě. / Foto J. Kopáček.

→ ↓

Lake Plešné, Šumava mountains, Czech Republic. / Plešné jezero na Šumavě. / Foto J. Kopáček.



a vodního ekosystému povodí a jezer při jejich reakci na extrémní znečištění, které se v dvou posledních desetiletích opět vrátilo na úroveň z první poloviny 20. století. I když atmosférické znečištění sloučeninami síry a dusíku vstupující do povodí je v současnosti velmi nízké, v půdním i vodním prostředí okyselení dosud přetrvává a zotavování ekosystémů probíhá jen postupně. Odumírání lesních porostů v povodí v důsledku kůrovcové kalamity poskytuje možnost sledovat dynamiku interakcí mezi rostlinami a mikrobiálními společenstvy v půdě a důsledky narušení jejich rovnováh pro odnos živin a organických látek do povrchového odtoku a následně zkoumat dopady na vodní ekosystém jezer. Okyselením postižená horská povodí



Department of Aquatic Microbial Ecology

The research at the Department of Aquatic Microbial Ecology is focused on freshwater microscopic organisms. There are two main groups of aquatic microorganisms, the object of our interest, and they differ by function. The first group, the autotrophs, consist of microscopic algae and cyanobacteria which are jointly referred to as phytoplankton. They are responsible for creating new organic matter via photosynthesis. The second group, the heterotrophs, are the bacteria and the protozoa which, on the contrary, co-operate on the decomposition of organic matter. Because the methodology is different for each group of organisms, our department has two interlinked working groups, concerned with (1) the ecology of aquatic bacteria and protozoa (2) the ecology of phytoplankton.

which are typical of freshwaters (including those of Central Europe). We use molecular methods, based on the study of the genetic information of the bacteria. We have achieved considerable success in isolating and cultivating aquatic bacteria using unique methods developed by our researchers. Aquatic bacterial biogeography is a very young field that has only recently begun basic investigations on where different bacterial groups occur and why. Our research workers are contributing significantly to its development. We also study the unique microbial communities in acidified Bohemian Forest lakes as well as the development of microbial populations in a lake emerging in a former brown-coal quarry which is being inundated. The study of aquatic bacterial functions (which



Římov Reservoir, Czech Republic. / Vodní nádrž Římov. / Foto P. Znachor.

The **ecology of aquatic bacteria group** focuses on the **taxonomy** of freshwater bacteria, their **biogeography, function**, and their **role in food chains**. In aquatic bacterial taxonomy, we try to find out which are the bacteria which actually live in freshwaters – there are only some species or groups. We concentrate on two groups, betaproteobacteria and actinobacteria,

kinds of organic substances they decompose and utilise, how quickly they grow) and of bacteria in relation to other organisms (protozoa and small animals feed on them and viruses attack them) is a classical field within aquatic microbiology. We have made significant contributions to the current general trend in this field: attempts at maximum distinguishment

Oddělení mikrobiální ekologie vody

V oddělení mikrobiální ekologie vody se zabýváme výzkumem mikroskopických organismů, které žijí ve sladkých vodách. Předmět našeho zájmu, vodní mikroorganismy, se podle funkce dělí na dvě skupiny, z nichž první (autotrofové) je tvořena mikroskopickými řasami a sinicemi (souborně nazývanými fytoplankton) a je zodpovědná za

úspěchy jsme dosáhli při izolaci a kultivaci vodních bakterií unikátními metodami, vyvinutými našimi pracovníky. Biogeografie vodních bakterií je obor teprve shromažďující základní poznatky (kde se které bakterie vyskytují a proč) a naši pracovníci významně přispívají k jejímu rozvoji. Studujeme také unikátní mikrobiální

*Cultivation of different bacterial strains of the genus *Limnohabitans* isolated from natural waters. / Kultivace bakteriálních kmenů rodu *Limnohabitans* izolovaných z přírodních vod. / Foto V. Kasalický.*



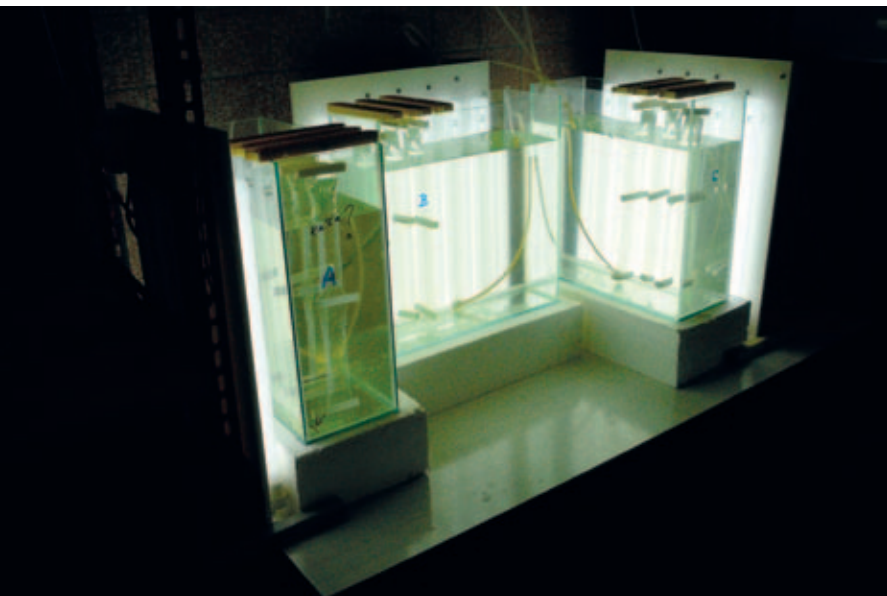
tvorbu nové organické hmoty fotosyntézou. Druhou skupinu tvoří heterotrofové – jsou to bakterie a prvoci, kteří naopak spolupracují na rozkladu odumřelé organické hmoty. Protože se metodické přístupy ke studiu obou skupin liší, fungují z praktických důvodů v našem oddělení dvě úzce provázané pracovní skupiny, zaměřené (1) na studium ekologie vodních bakterií a prvoků, a (2) na studium ekologie fytoplanktonu.

Skupina **ekologie vodních bakterií** se zabývá **taxonomií** sladkovodních bakterií, jejich **biogeografií**, **funkcí**, a jejich **zapojením do potravních řetězců**. V taxonomii sladkovodních bakterií studujeme jaké bakterie vůbec ve vodách žijí – jsou to jen určité druhy nebo skupiny. Soustřeďujeme se na dvě typické skupiny sladkých vod (včetně našich): betaproteobakterie a aktinobakterie. Používáme molekulární metody, založené na studiu genetické informace bakterií. Významné

společenstva v okyselených šumavských jezerech a vývoj mikrobiálního osídlení jezera vznikajícího v zaplavaném hnědouhelném lomu. Mezi klasické obory vodní mikrobiologie patří studium funkce vodních bakterií (jaký typ organických látek rozkládají a využívají, jak rychle rostou) a jejich dalšího osudu ve vodním prostředí (bakteriemi se živí prvoci a drobní živočichové a napadají je viry). Současným obecným trendem, ke kterému přispíváme významnými poznatky, je dovedení tohoto studia na co nejvyšší úroveň taxonomického rozlišení (jednotlivé druhy či skupiny bakterií a prvoků). Ve světě jsou ceněny zejména práce profesora Karla Šimka (jenž patří mezi nejcitovanější české ekology), které zásadně přispívají k pochopení vztahů mezi bakteriemi, prvoky a viry: prvoci ovlivňují složení bakterií tím, že upřednostňují jako potravu různé druhy, typy, nebo velikosti bakterií. Tím se

of the individual species or taxonomic groups of bacteria and protozoa involved in the processes studied. The work of professor Karel Šimek (one of the most cited Czech ecologists) in this field is especially valued by the international scientific community. He has contributed significantly to understanding the relationships between bacteria, protozoa and viruses: the protozoa influence the composition of bacterial communities by preferential feeding on certain species, types or sizes of bacteria. This changes the rates of

and algae isolated from various types of freshwaters. In the field of phytoplankton ecology we try to identify factors responsible for given species or groups of algae or cyanobacteria being in a given place and given time. We study competition for resources between phytoplankton species and the influence of extreme rainfall on the taxonomic composition of phytoplankton communities and on the differences between phytoplankton composition in different reservoir areas. We also focus on long-term changes in phytoplankton



Experimental setup for studying interactions between algae and bacteria. / Pokus zaměřený na studium interakce mezi řasami a bakteriemi. / Foto V. Kasalický.

transfer of organic matter in the food chain via the zooplankton all the way up to the fish.

The **phytoplankton ecology group** focuses on research of phytoplankton (consisting of microscopic algae and cyanobacteria) in terms of its **taxonomy, ecology, ecophysiology and interaction with bacteria**. Internationally, our institute is one of the most respected research centers dealing with the taxonomy of cyanobacteria (also known as blue-green algae), which are known for their tendency to create unpleasant and dangerous water blooms. The aim is to describe and reliably distinguish individual species using a combination of classical (microscopy) and modern (molecular) methods. Our institute hosts a unique collection of several hundred strains of cyanobacteria

composition caused by global climate change. In algal and cyanobacterial ecophysiology, we concentrate on the relationship between the physiological traits of individual species and their occurrence in an aquatic ecosystem. Here our development and implementation of modern fluorescent methods has gained us a considerable international reputation. The methods consist of marking cells using special fluorescent labels. This then enables microscopic comparison of the qualities of individual cells, such as production of certain substances, growth rates, cell damage or vitality. Research on the interaction of phytoplankton and bacteria is focused on factors influencing the production of organic substances by phytoplankton and their impact on the composition, activity and growth of bacteria.

mění rychlost přenosu organické hmoty potravními řetězci přes zooplankton až k rybám.

Skupina **ekologie fytoplanktonu** se zabývá výzkumem mikroskopických řas a sinic (tj. souhrnně fytoplanktonem) z hlediska jeho **taxonomie, ekologie, ekofyziologie a interakce s bakteriemi**. V taxonomii sinic, známých jejich schopností tvořit nepříjemné a nebezpečné vodní květy, patří naše oddělení mezi významná světová pracoviště. Cílem je popis a spolehlivé rozlišení

ve vodním ekosystému. Máme významné postavení v používání a vývoji moderních fluorescenčních metod, umožňujících označit buňky speciálními svítícími značkami a v mikroskopu na základě toho srovnávat vlastnosti jednotlivých buněk (produkci určitých látek, rychlost růstu, neporušenost či životaschopnost). Při studiu interakce fytoplanktonu a bakterií jde o výzkum faktorů ovlivňující produkci organických látek fytoplanktonem a jejich vliv na složení, aktivitu a růst bakterií.

→

Vertical profiling of phytoplankton biomass and composition using a submersible fluorescence probe.

/ Měření koncentrace a složení fytoplanktonu ve vodním sloupci pomocí ponorné fluorescenční sondy.

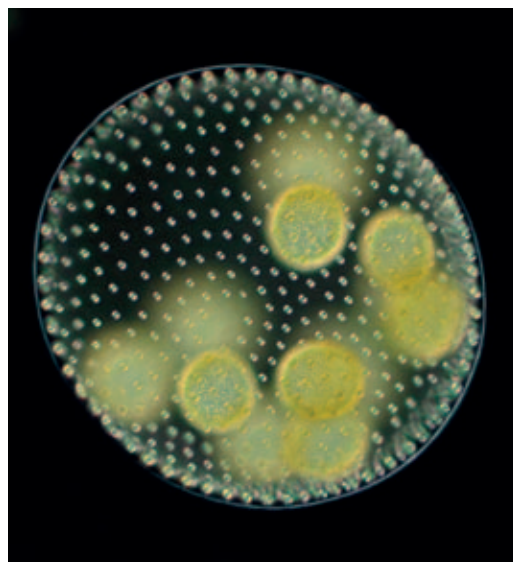
/ Foto J. Nedoma.



→ ↓

Colonial alga Volvox aureus (diameter ca 0,3 mm). / Koloniální řasa Volvox aureus (váleček zlatý, průměr asi 0,3 mm). / Foto P. Znachor.

jednotlivých druhů za použití kombinace klasických (mikroskopie) a moderních přístupů (molekulární metody). Na našem pracovišti se nachází unikátní sbírka několika set kmenů sinic a řas izolovaných z různých druhů sladkých vod. V ekologii fytoplanktonu hledáme faktory zodpovědné za to, že se dané druhy nebo skupiny řas či sinic vyskytují v daný čas na daném místě. Studujeme kompetici mezi druhy fytoplanktonu (soutěž o zdroje), vliv extrémních srážek na složení fytoplanktonu a na jeho rozdílnost v různých místech údolních nádrží, a dále dlouhodobé změny ve složení fytoplanktonu v závislosti na globální změně klimatu. V ekofyziologii řas a sinic hledáme vztahy mezi vlastnostmi jednotlivých druhů a jejich schopností uplatnit se



Department of Fish and Zooplankton Ecology

The research at the Department of Fish and Zooplankton Ecology is focused on the highest trophic levels in freshwater ecosystems – animal plankton (called zooplankton) and fish. As both trophic levels require different methodological approaches, the department is divided into two specialised laboratories.

The **laboratory of zooplankton ecology** studies mainly crustaceans in large deep lentic waterbodies, in the case of the Czech Republic especially in dam impoundments (reservoirs) and lately also in new artificial lakes in former brown-coal quarries. We especially focus on filtering zooplankton, which, though often called herbivorous, filters not only phytoplankton, but all particles dispersed in water including detritus and bacterioplankton. A key species here is the Cladoceran genus *Daphnia*, which is also a substantial and preferred food resource for planktivorous fish and as such forms an important link in the food pyramid. A basic principle of our work is the combination of field and laboratory approaches, where working hypotheses for laboratory experiments grow out of data obtained via fieldwork. Currently our work falls into five research areas:

- Studies of the interactions of trophic status, fish and zooplankton in terms of influence on the species and size composition and space-time distribution of zooplankton.
- Analyses of long-term changes in the zooplankton of a model reservoir.
- Genetic studies of the populations of the most common European hybrid complex *Daphnia longispina* and of their links to biotic and abiotic factors.
- Research on the „priority effect“ of newly colonised biotopes of lakes in former coal quarries and subsequent confrontation with changes caused by fish colonisation.
- Research on the physiological- ecological adaptations of the most common species *Daphnia galeata*, which demonstrates exceptional plasticity.

The main research topics of the second laboratory, the **Fish Ecology Unit (FishEcu)**, are the spatial distribution, behaviour, trophic activity, numbers and biomass of fish in large inland waters, especially lakes and reservoirs. We study the zoology, ecology and



Fish stock survey at a post-mining lake Most, Czech Republic. / Průzkum rybí obsádky jezera Most, vzniklého po těžbě hnědého uhlí. / Foto J. Peterka.

Oddělení ekologie ryb a zooplanktonu

Předmětem zájmu oddělení ekologie ryb a zooplanktonu je výzkum nejvýše postavených trofických úrovní

době se v zaměření laboratoře kombinuje pět výzkumných rovin:

Daphnia galeata (water flea), a common member of freshwater zooplankton. / Perloočka druhu Daphnia galeata, která je běžnou součástí sladkovodního zooplanktonu. / Foto P. Znachor.



ve sladkovodních ekosystémech – živočišného planktonu (označovaného jako zooplankton) a ryb. Protože obě studované trofické úrovně vyžadují odlišné metodické přístupy je oddělení tvořeno dvěma specializovanými laboratořemi.

Předmětem studia **laboratoře ekologie zooplanktonu** jsou hlavně planktonní koryšiči velkých a hlubokých nádrží, v našich podmínkách především přehradních nádrží a v poslední době také nových typů nádrží vznikajících zatopením důlních jam. Zvláštní pozornost je věnována filtrujícímu tzv. herbivornímu zooplanktonu, který však je schopen filtrovat nejen fytoplankton, ale obecně částice rozptýlené ve vodě včetně detritu a bakterioplanktonu. Jedná se zejména o perloočky rodu Daphnia, které zároveň jako významná a preferovaná složka potravy planktivorních ryb tvoří důležitý spojovací článek v potravní pyramidě. Základním principem práce je kombinace terénních a laboratorních přístupů, kdy pracovní hypotézy pro laboratorní experimenty vycházejí z poznatků získaných při terénních sledováních. V současné

- Studie interakcí úživnosti, ryb a zooplanktonu ve smyslu ovlivňování druhového i velikostního složení a časoprostorové distribuce zooplanktonu.
- Analýzy dlouhodobých změn v zooplanktonu modelové nádrže.
- Genetické studie populací, v Evropě nejrozšířenějšího, hybridního komplexu D. longispina a vazeb na abiotické a biotické faktory.
- Výzkum výhody zakladatele (priority effect) nově kolonizovaných biotopů jezer po těžbě uhlí a následně konfrontace se změnou prostředí po kolonizaci rybami.
- Výzkum fyziologicko-ekologických adaptací nejběžnějšího druhu Daphnia galeata, vykazujícího mimořádnou plasticitu.

Hlavní náplní **laboratoře ekologie ryb (FishEcU – Fish Ecology Unit)** je výzkum ryb ve velkých vnitrozemských vodách, zejména údolních nádrží a jezerech, se zaměřením na odhalení zákonitostí v rozmístění, chování, potravní aktivitě, početnosti a biomase ryb. V této oblasti pokrývá studium všechny aspekty dané

ethology of fish communities and link our findings to other components of the aquatic ecosystem. Our results serve to deepen general knowledge about fish and their role and influence within the whole aquatic ecosystem as well as providing qualified advice and support to practitioners managing fish stocks in lotic water environments.

bodies, and their role in the trophic nets of these ecosystems. We focus especially on fish distribution patterns, horizontal and vertical migrations and the behaviour of fish towards fishing gear (evasiveness of fish and its implications for gear selectivity). We use acoustic monitoring methods, fish labeling and direct monitoring with videotechnology (operated in situ by



Electrofishing at a brook in Šumava mountains, Czech Republic. / Elektrolov v šumavském potoce. / Foto J. Peterka.

We place great emphasis on research and development of methods for quantitative sampling of fish stocks. These include horizontal acoustic methods, gauging their limitations, determining the relationships between fish size and the strength of their acoustic echoes, improving the accuracy of acoustic detection of fish larvae, juveniles and aquatic invertebrates, and last but not least the use of acoustic methods in research on fish behaviour. In addition to acoustic methods our laboratory draws on its tradition of passive and active hunting implements. We are developing sampling methods using electrofishing, beach seining, purse seining, trawling and gillnetting. For biomanipulative fish removals and studies of fish migration we also use fish traps.

The Fish Ecology Unit has been contributing substantially to clarifying the hitherto little-understood behaviour patterns of fish in large inland water

scuba divers or via remote control). The role of fish can then be assessed both from a "bottom-up" process (food accessibility for fish under different conditions) and a "top-down" process perspective (fish as consumers feeding on organisms from lower trophic levels and the implications for the qualitative composition of these lower levels and for water quality). We use both individual approaches (trophic effectiveness and selectivity) and approaches based on evaluating the impact of the whole fish community – food rations, consumption rates, bioenergetic modeling, etc.

An important aspect of the work of the Fish Ecology Unit is its complex approach: the absolute importance of individual species and size groups is derived by weighing from the total picture of the fish community. This is made possible by a unique combination of quantitative and qualitative sampling methods.

problematiky, tj. zoologii, ekologii a etologii ryb se zřeteltem na provázání s dalšími složkami vodního ekosystému. Získané poznatky slouží jednak k prohloubení znalostí o rybách a jejich roli a vlivu na celý vodní ekosystém, a jednak jsou využívány pro návrhy managementu rybích obsádek ve stojatých vodách.

Značné úsilí je věnováno výzkumu a vývoji metod pro kvantitativní vzorkování rybích obsádek. Jde hlavně o aplikace horizontálních akustických metod, odhalování jejich limitací, zjišťování vztahů mezi velikostí ryb a síly jejich akustického ozvu, zpřesňování akustické detekce rybích larev a juvenilů, vodních bezobratlých a v neposlední řadě využití akustických metod při výzkumu chování ryb. Vedle akustických metod má laboratoř velkou tradici v používání pasivních a aktivních lovných prostředků. Rozvíjí metody vzorková-

horizontální a vertikální migrace, využívání domovských okrsků a chování ryb vůči odlovným prostředkům (únikovost a z toho plynoucí výběrovost). Používány jsou akustické techniky sledování, značení ryb, přímé sledování pomocí videotechniky, potápěči či dálkově ovládaným průzkumníkem (ROV). Role ryb je pak sledována jednak z pohledu „bottom-up“ procesů – dostupnost potravy pro ryby za různých podmínek, tak „top-down“ procesů – ryby jako konzumenti živící se na nižších trofických úrovních, a konsekvence z toho vyplývající jak pro kvalitativní složení těchto úrovní, tak nakonec kvalitu vody. Jsou uplatňovány jak přístupy individuální – potravní efektivita a výběrovost, tak přístupy založené na zhodnocení vlivu celého společenstva – potravní raciony, bioenergetické modelování atd.

Institute's research vessel "Ota Oliva" equipped for night trawling. / Výzkumné plavidlo Hydrobiologického ústavu „Ota Oliva“ připravené k nočnímu tralování. / Foto J. Peterka.



ní elektrolovem, zátahovými, košelkovými, vlečnými a tenatními sítěmi, pro manipulační odlovy a pro studie migrací ryb využívá též odlovů do vrší a vězenců.

Laboratoř intenzivně přispívá k objasňování vzorců chování ryb ve velkých vnitrozemských vodách, které jsou doposud málo prostudovány, a jejich role v potravních sítích těchto vod. Aktivity laboratoře se zaměřují zejména na poznání vzorců distribuce ryb,

Zásadní vlastností průzkumů prováděných laboratoří ekologie ryb je, že jsou prováděny komplexně, kdy celkový obraz rybiho společenstva zohledňuje vážným způsobem absolutní významnost různých druhů a velikostních skupin. Tohoto výsledku je dosahováno unikátní kombinací kvantitativních a kvalitativních metod vzorkování.

Current Research Highlights

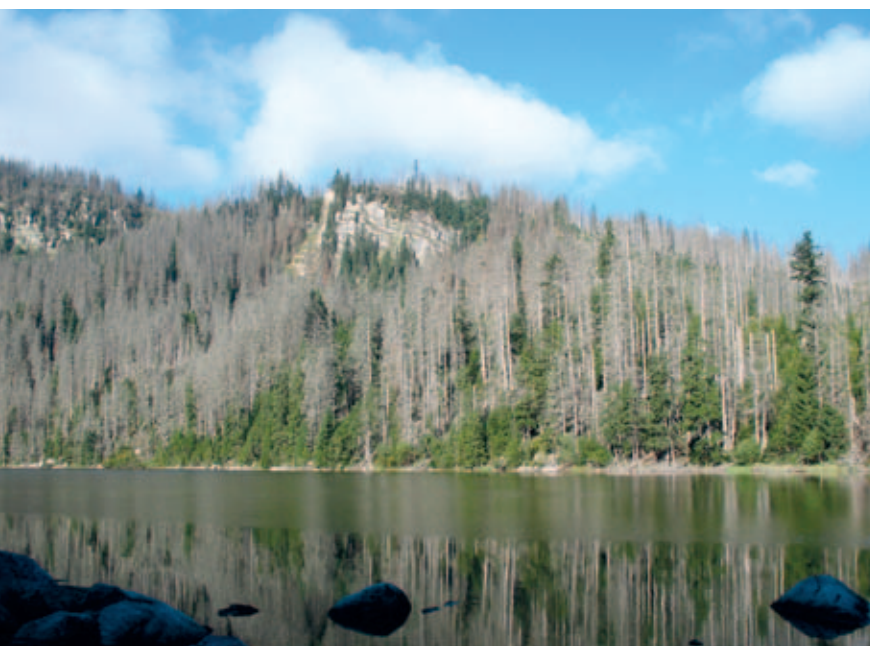
The effect of natural dieback of mountain spruce forest on microclimate, chemistry, and biodiversity of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems

Windthrows and climatic factors have promoted bark beetle (*Ips typographus*) development and large-scale dieback of Norway spruce in the unmanaged parts of the Bohemian Forest (central Europe). In 2004–2007, the ensuing defoliation killed >90% of forest in the Plešné Lake catchment. Windthrows occurred also in the catchments of Čertovo and Laka lakes. All these areas have been subjects of our intensive long-term ecological research (water, climate, soil, and forest) since 1984–2002. Available pre-disturbance data, current research, and new proposed studies provide a unique opportunity for complex ecological research on the effects of natural forest dieback on individual ecosystem parts. This research has recently attracted grant funding to: (1) carry out a mass budget study of changes in element fluxes and pools on a whole-catchment scale (forest, soil, waters); (2) evaluate the effects on microclimate, hydrology, and soil and aquatic chemistry and biodiversity; and (3) project the net effects to other mountain areas, different forestry practices, and along the anticipated trends in climate and atmospheric pollution. Major hypotheses are:

H1 (terrestrial ecosystem): Natural forest disturbances by bark beetle infestations in areas of unmanaged forest cause significant short-term changes in microclimate, hydrology, and soil nutrient pools and cycling, compared to unaffected forest. But their effects on long-term sustainability, biodiversity, and ecological functions of mountain ecosystems will be lower than those of salvage logging and timber removal.

H2 (aquatic ecosystems): Forest disturbances will strongly affect water nutrient concentrations and toxicity, and thus aquatic biodiversity for several years. The pre-disturbance trend in water recovery from acidification will become re-established relatively soon, but the disturbance-driven loss of base cations will increase ecosystem sensitivity to acidification in the future.

The research is supported by the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic project No. P504/12/1218 (2012–2016), principal investigator J. Kopáček (co-investigators: H. Šantůčková, University of South Bohemia), and M. Svoboda, Czech Univ. of Life Sciences).



*Lake Plešné in 2010, Šumava mountains, Czech Republic.
/ Foto J. Kopáček*

Effects of solar radiation on biogeochemical cycling of nutrients and metals in surface waters

This grant project focuses on important but poorly understood effects of solar radiation on biogeochemical cycling and availability of nutrients and toxicity of metals in surface waters. The importance of photo-transformations of dissolved organic matter (DOM) may increase in conditions of increased terrestrial export of DOM, high levels of UV radiation, and anticipated climate change, i.e. increase in temperature, precipitation, and cloudiness. The project is expected to answer the following important questions: 1) What proportions of dissolved inorganic carbon and particulate organic carbon (POC) result from DOM photodegradation under different conditions? 2) How efficient is natural solar radiation in changing speciation of organically-bound phosphorus and nitrogen within DOM? 3) To what extent are POC-metal complexes arising from photodegradation of DOM able to bind phosphate?

Ongoing studies indicate that the photodegradation of DOM results in the decrease of molecular weight of organic molecules and in production of carbon oxides. The ratio between photo-production of carbon oxides and particulate organic matter depends on temperature. Production of carbon oxides dominates at lower temperature while formation of particles prevails at higher temperature. In waters with higher contents of organically bound metals, formation of insoluble metal hydroxides causes precipitation of particulate organic matter. DOM photodegradation can also strongly affect phosphorus distribution in the aquatic environment due to its adsorption on newly formed particles.

The research is supported by the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic project No. P503/12/0781 (2012–2014), principal investigator P. Porcal.

Genus *Limnohabitans*, an important freshwater bacterial group, serves as a model for testing responses of natural flagellate communities to different bacterial food quality

One of the core research lines of the Department of Aquatic Microbial Ecology (HBI) are studies, in collaboration with colleagues from Austria, Germany and France, dealing with the occurrence, ecophysiology, taxonomy and the role of bacteria of the genus *Limnohabitans* in carbon transfer to higher trophic levels [1–5]. *Limnohabitans* bacteria are abundant in circumneutral or alkaline lakes [1] and they display high growth rates, with a notably tight relationship to algal-derived organic substances [6,7]. Their large growth potential and biomass are counterbalanced by a marked vulnerability to protist grazing [4,8]. These ecological traits, together with the fact that strains representing different lineages of the genus *Limnohabitans* have recently been isolated [3], make this bacterial group an invaluable model for testing its role in carbon flow to higher trophic levels.

Most notably, different bacterial strains can have different nutritional value as food for heterotrophic nanoflagellates (HNF), thus modulating HNF growth and community composition. We proposed an innovative experimental design to examine the influence of prey food quality using four *Limnohabitans* strains, one *Polynucleobacter* strain and one freshwater actinobacterial strain (Luna 2 cluster) on growth (growth rate, length of lag phase, and biomass yield) and community composition of a natural HNF community from a freshwater reservoir [5]. Pyrosequencing of eukaryotic SSU rRNA amplicons was used to assess prey-related changes in HNF community composition. All *Limnohabitans* and *Polynucleobacter* strains yielded significant HNF community growth while the actinobacterial strain did not support HNF growth though it was clearly detected in flagellate food

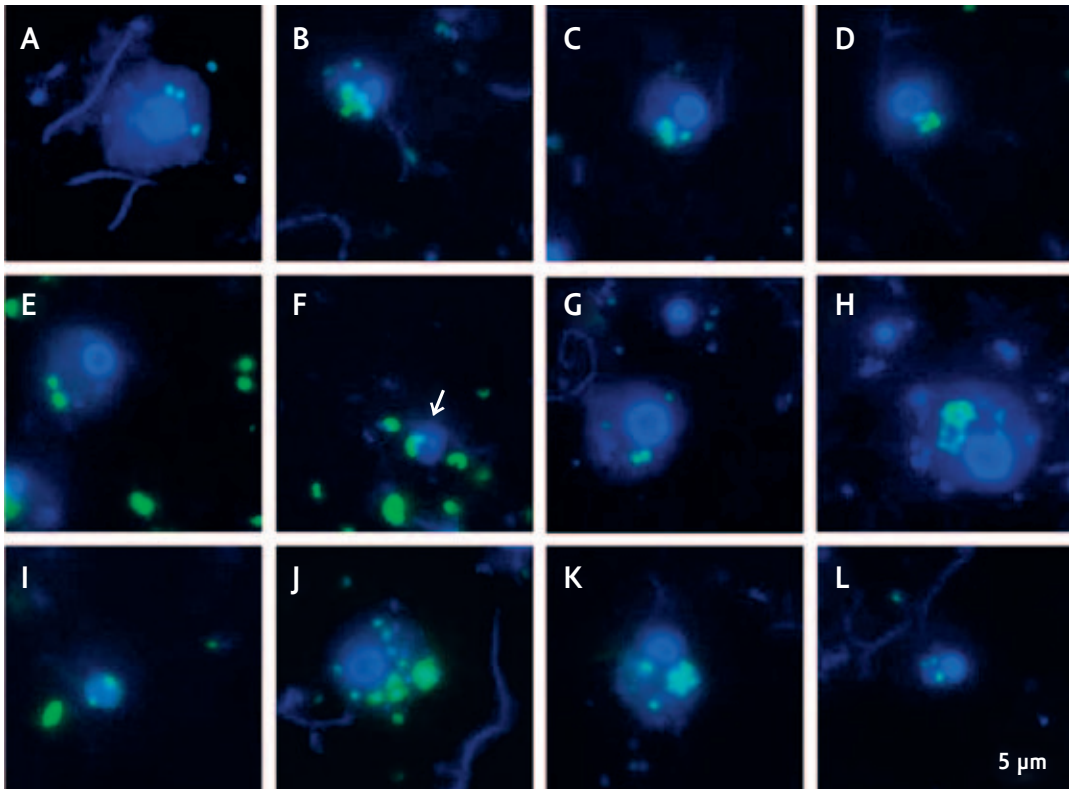


Figure 1. Microphotographs of bacterial populations and HNF bacterivory in different bacterial treatments shown as overlay images (DAPI- and FITC-stained) of prey bacteria targeted by FISH probes in food vacuoles of HNF. All *Limnohabibans* strains were targeted by the R-BT065 probe, *L. parvus* (A, B), *L. planktonicus* (C, D), 2KL-1 (E, F), 2KL-27 (G, H); the Molso2 strain was targeted by the Pnec-B-23S-166 probe (I, J); and the actinobacterial Wo1 strain was targeted by the HGC69a probe (K, L). A white arrow indicates the position of a typical large solenoid cell of the 2KL-1 strain ingested in HNF food vacuole. The scale bar shows 5 µm.

vacuoles, **Fig. 1.** Notably, even within the *Limnohabibans* strains we found significant prey-related differences in HNF growth parameters, which could not be explained only by the size or shape of the bacterial prey.

Sequence data characterizing the HNF communities showed also that not only very different strains but even closely related bacterial Xprey items induced highly significant differences in the resulting community composition of flagellates. Generally, phylotypes from *Chrysophyceae* closely related to *Pedospumella* or *Spumella*-like subclusters D and E2 were the most abundant bacterivorous flagellates rapidly reacting to addition of bacterial prey of high food quality. Overall, our experimental approach combined with pyrosequencing of the grazer community could provide

important insights regarding the question which bacterial strains are active in carbon transfer to the grazer food chain in a particular aquatic system, and which flagellate groups are the key players in the trophic transfer [5]. To the best of our knowledge, our recent study in the ISME Journal [5] is the first such study clearly documenting strong prey-specific effects of even closely related bacteria on HNF community composition. While this ecological aspect has long been debated, direct evidence for natural HNF assemblages had previously been missing.

This research is currently supported by the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic project No. 13-00243S (2013–2017), principal investigator K. Šimek.

- [1] Šimek K, Kasalický V, Jezbera J, Jezberová J, Hejzlar J, Hahn MW. 2010: Broad habitat range of the phylogenetically narrow R-BT065 cluster representing a core group of the betaproteobacterial genus *Limnohabitans*. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 76: 631–639
- [2] Šimek K, Kasalický V, Horňák K, Hahn MW, Weinbauer MG. 2010: Assessing niche separation in co-existing *Limnohabitans* strains through interactions with a competitor, viruses, and a bacterivore. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 76: 1406–1416
- [3] Kasalický V, Jezbera J, Šimek K, Hahn, MW. 2013: The diversity of the *Limnohabitans* genus, an important group of freshwater bacterioplankton, by characterization of 35 isolated strains. *PLoS ONE* 8(3): e58209
- [4] Jezbera J, Horňák K, Šimek K. 2006: Prey selectivity of bacterivorous protists in different size fractions of reservoir water amended with nutrients. *Environ. Microbiol.* 8: 1330–1339
- [5] Šimek K, Kasalický V, Jezbera J, Horňák K, Nedoma J, Hahn MW, Bass D, Jost S, Boenigk J. 2013: Differential freshwater flagellate community response to bacterial food quality with a focus on *Limnohabitans* bacteria. *ISME J* published online. 4 April 2013. doi:10.1038/ismej.2013.57
- [6] Šimek K, Horňák K, Jezbera J, Nedoma J, Znachor P, Hejzlar J, Seďa J. 2008: Spatio-temporal patterns of bacterioplankton production and community composition related to phytoplankton composition and protistan bacterivory in a dam reservoir. *Aquatic. Microb. Ecol.* 51: 249–262
- [7] Šimek K, Kasalický V, Zapomělová E, Horňák K. 2011: Algal-derived substrates select for distinct betaproteobacterial lineages and contribute to niche separation in *Limnohabitans* strains. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 77: 7307–7315
- [8] Šimek K, Weinbauer MG, Horňák K, Jezbera J, Nedoma J, Dolan JR. 2007: Grazer and virus-induced mortality of bacterioplankton accelerates development of *Flectobacillus* populations in a freshwater community. *Environ. Microbiol.* 9: 789–800

Centre for Ecological Potential of Fish Communities in Reservoirs and Lakes (CEKOPOT)

Fish communities in reservoirs and lakes are highly valuable from a genetic, ecological and economical point of view. They also have substantial influence on the water quality in these ecosystems. A new project enables the support of a top quality team for the synthesis of research on the functions mentioned above and for the definition of ecological potential of fish communities. It will also involve the improvement and broadening of current methods and investigation of the fish stock in the most important and interesting reservoirs in the Czech Republic. At the same time, Czech activities will be interconnected with European initiatives in order to make more widely known the huge effort of the Czech limnological school in describing fish communities and their role in aquatic ecosystems. The complex specification of the ecological potential of fish communities (their faunistic, fish-productive and biomanipulative value, population dynamics equilibria and trophic interactions) is possible

by the support of Czech researchers' capacities, their internships at top institutions, their integration into European research structures and through close cooperation with an external expert. The engagement of As./Prof. Helge Balk from Norway, a leading expert in hydroacoustics, has enabled method improvement, especially as regards methods of data collection in shallow water layers (0–5 m). New methodological approaches have been planned – the analysis of stable isotopes in fish which should help us to clarify the role of particular species and their ontogenetical stages in the food webs of the ecosystems studied. Within the framework of the project a field course and an international conference dealing with the function of fish in the reservoir ecosystem will be organized. The main outputs of the grant project will be as follows: I) final establishment and stabilization of the working group „Fish Ecology Group” at the Hydrobiological Institute (FISHECU), II) involvement of the Czech Republic

in the European intercalibration net (JRC-EEWA intercalibration forum, Lake-Fish Intercalibration Group LFIG), III) production of scientific papers, IV) internships abroad of our scientists and students oriented on hydroacoustics and methods of stable isotope studies.

*Financial support: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic administers the support provided from EU funds, proj. No. CZ.1.07/2.3.00/20.0204, (2012–2015), principal investigators **J. Matěna, J. Kubečka**.*



Beach-seining at Římov Reservoir, Czech Republic. / Odlov ryb zátahovou sítí na nádrži Římov. / Foto S. Miranda.

Get out! she signaled: sex segregation of freshwater fish

Sex segregation is widespread in the animal kingdom. But it has not been investigated much in freshwater fish. The guppy is the only aquatic vertebrate for which the hypothesis of sex segregation has been verified. In an upcoming grant project we will study sex segregation of the five most common fish species in lentic freshwaters in Europe. Using gillnet sampling and segregation coefficient we will be able to say whether fish are sexually segregated and how (habitat vs. location segregation). Three potential reasons for segregation will be tested (predation pressure, water temperature, food availability). Sex dimorphism will be studied in detail as well. Parameters such

as life expectancy, growth, condition, length-weight relationship and morphology of the branchial sieve will be compared between sexes. The females of target species might be more active and be in a better condition, which could bias the representativeness of gillnet sampling. To counter this we plan a simple experiment where gillnet sampling in a rented pond stocked with a completely known fish community in terms of sex ratio and condition will be carried out.

*The research is supported by the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic project No. P505/12/P647 (2012–2014), principal investigator **M. Prchalová**.*

Recent Research Outputs

Genus *Limnohabitans* microdiversity patterns – ubiquity by ecological diversification

Most of the scientific effort at the Department of Aquatic Microbial Ecology of the Institute of is devoted to investigations of important members of freshwater bacteria affiliated with *Betaproteobacteria* [1]. Just recently described *Limnohabitans* genus [2] indisputably represents such group by virtue of its almost omnipresence, metabolic potential and fast response to changing environmental conditions.

Habitats, in which *Limnohabitans* were detected, span from oligotrophic to hypertrophic lakes [1], include both arctic and tropical habitats, high mountain lakes and lowlands, brackish waters and lower courses of rivers. Just recently [3], new phylogenetic probes, targeting subgroups (lineages) inside the *Limnohabitans* genus, have been applied, proposing specific biogeographic patterns of *Limnohabitans* microdiversity. In [3], we designed, based on sequences from a large *Limnohabitans* culture collection, 18 RLBH (Reverse Line Blot Hybridization) probes specific for different groups within the genus *Limnohabitans* by targeting diagnostic sequences on their 16S–23S rRNA ITS regions. This set of probes was applied to environmental DNA originating from 161 different European standing freshwater habitats to reveal the microdiversity (intra-genus) patterns of the *Limnohabitans* genus along a pH gradient. Most probe-defined *Limnohabitans* groups showed preferences for alkaline habitats, one for acidic, and some seemed to lack preferences. Complete niche-separation was indicated for some of the probe-targeted groups. Moreover, bimodal distributions observed for some groups of *Limnohabitans*, suggested further niche separation between genotypes within the same probe-defined group.

Only recently [4], we applied newly developed RLBH *Limnohabitans* lineage-specific probes to a dense spring sampling campaign on the canyon-shaped Římov reservoir. The major aim was to look for possible relationship of distinct *Limnohabitans* lineages to a highly dynamic conditions and ecological parameters that are rapidly changing during this period. Significant relationship of some *Limnohabitans* lineages to distinct algal taxonomical groups has been revealed, suggesting tight relation to algal exudates.

- [1] Hahn MW, Kasalický V, Jezbera J, Brandt U, Jezberová J, Šimek K. 2010: *Limnohabitans curvus* gen. nov., sp nov., a planktonic bacterium isolated from a freshwater lake. *Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol.* 6: 1358–1365
- [2] Jezbera J, Jezberová J, Koll U, Hornák K, Šimek K, Hahn MW. 2012: Contrasting trends in distribution of four major planktonic betaproteobacterial groups along a pH gradient of epilimnia of 72 freshwater habitats. *FEMS Microb. Ecol.* 2: 467–479
- [3] Jezbera J, Jezberová J, Kasalický V, Šimek K, Hahn MW. 2013: Patterns of *Limnohabitans* Microdiversity across a Large Set of Freshwater Habitats as Revealed by Reverse Line Blot Hybridization. *PLoS ONE* 8(3): e58527
- [4] Jezbera J, Jezberová J, Znachor P, Nedoma J, Kasalický V, Šimek K. Different relations of *Limnohabitans* bacteria lineages to environmental factors: evidence from spatiotemporal succession in a canyon-shaped reservoir. Submitted to *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.*

Population recovery of submerged macrophyte lycopsids of *Isoëtes* in acidified lakes

On a background of the long-term research of Bohemian Forest lake recovery from acid stress, the reproduction of two *Isoëtes* species has been studied. *Isoëtes lacustris* and *I. echinospora* are aquatic macrophytes adapted for living in nutrient-poor lakes widely distributed in European lake districts. They are rare glacial relicts persisting in mountain lakes in central Europe, including the Černé and Plešné lakes, where two populations survived a thirty-year period of severe acidification but failed to reproduce. Despite recent improvements in lake water chemistry, we discovered essential differences in population recovery of each species. While a renewal of the *I. lacustris* in Černé Lake has not started yet, a reproduction boom of the *I. echinospora* in Plešné Lake has been observed since 2005. Both laboratory and field studies revealed similar limits of lake water acidity and aluminium (Al) toxicity damaging roots of juveniles, yet the above difference in recovery remained unexplained, until our research of germination phenology brought another novel finding regarding the substantially distinct germination period length in each species. *I. echinospora* germinates in the spring, when Al toxicity is below the critical limit, whereas the long germination period of *I. lacustris* always includes the winter period, when extreme Al toxicity prevents any

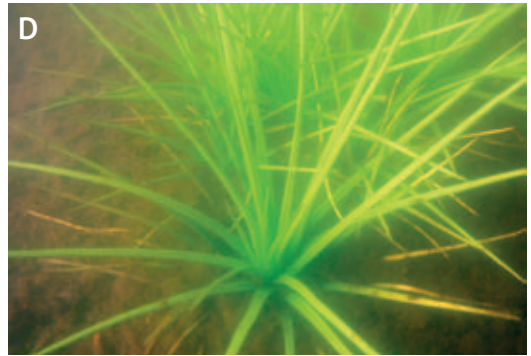
survival of juveniles. As *Isoëtes* species do not reproduce clonally, the long-term survival of both populations relies entirely on the resistance of adult plants. Their vitality might be supported by the incidence of mycorrhizal fungi found in the roots of both species. While *I. echinospora* has shown a progressive recovery, *I. lacustris* is more vulnerable due to the described bottleneck in its reproductive phenology which cannot be overcome under conditions predicted for the next 20 years.

- Kohout P, Sýkorová Z, Čtvrtlíková M, Rydlová J, Suda J, Vohník M, Sudová R. 2012: Surprising spectra of root-associated fungi in submerged aquatic plants. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology* 80: 216–235.
- Čtvrtlíková M, Znachor P, Nedoma J, Vrba J. 2012: Effects of temperature on the phenology of germination of *Isoëtes echinospora*. *Preslia* 84: 141–153.
- Sudová R, Rydlová J, Čtvrtlíková M, Havránek P, Adamec L. 2011: The incidence of arbuscular mycorrhiza in two submerged *Isoëtes* species. *Aquatic Botany* 94: 183–187.
- Čtvrtlíková M, Vrba J, Znachor P, Hekera P. 2009: The effects of aluminium toxicity and low pH on the early development of *Isoëtes echinospora*. *Preslia* 81: 135–149.

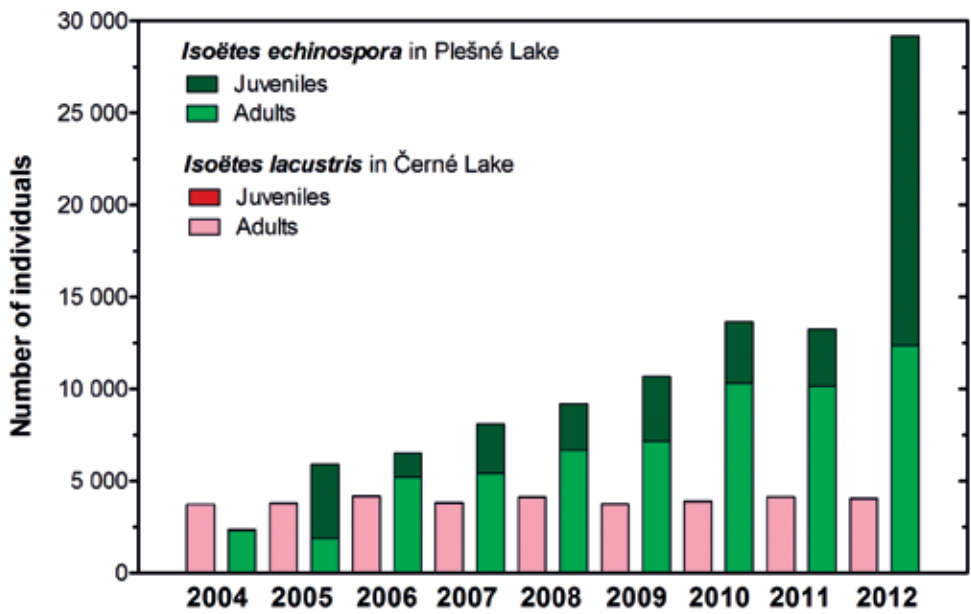
→

Figure 2

- A. Černé Lake (Bohemian Forest) hosts the sole, critically endangered population of *Isoëtes lacustris* in the Czech Republic.
- B. The population of *Isoëtes lacustris* in Černé Lake (Bohemian Forest, Czech Republic) consists of adult plants only. Vitality and survival of juvenile stages were found to be affected by high concentrations of phytotoxic aluminium and low pH levels over the thirty-year period of lake water acidification.
- C. Plešné Lake (Bohemian Forest) hosts the sole, critically endangered population of *Isoëtes echinospora* in the Czech Republic.
- D. The population of *Isoëtes echinospora* survived a thirty-year period of severe acidification in Plešné Lake (Bohemian Forest, Czech Republic). A reproduction boom of the population has been observed since 2005.
- E. Abundance and age structure of *Isoëtes echinospora* and *Isoëtes lacustris* in acidified Plešné and Černé lakes, respectively. While the plant stand of *Isoëtes lacustris* in Černé Lake has not yet started any renewal due to a failure of juveniles' survival, a reproduction boom of the *I. echinospora* population in Plešné Lake has been observed since 2005.



E →



Research on the reproduction biology of perch (*Perca fluviatilis* L.) in reservoirs and newly created lakes

The distribution of egg strands of perch and factors affecting this distribution were studied in Chabařovice Lake (years 2007–2010 and 2012) and in Římov Reservoir (2007 and 2011) using boat observation and scuba-divers. In total, 206 dives of a duration of c. 60 minutes each were performed during the perch spawning period. In the case of Chabařovice Lake, the factors influencing the depth distribution of egg strands were identified as waves, temperature, duration of the daylight period and light attenuation in the water column, **Fig. 3**. The factors influencing the selection of spawning sites were identified as wind-induced currents, internal seiches and temperature instability of the water column. In the case of Římov Reservoir, factors influencing the depth distribution of egg strands were identified as presence of appropriate spawning substrates and light attenuation in the water column (Fig. 1). Factors influencing the selection of spawning sites were identified as presence of littoral vegetation, especially in sheltered bays.

- Čech M, Peterka J, Říha M, Vejřík L, Jůza T, Kratochvíl M, Draščík V, Muška M, Znachor P, Kubečka J. 2012: Extremely shallow spawning of perch (*Perca fluviatilis* L.): the roles of sheltered bays, dense semi-terrestrial vegetation and low visibility in deeper water. *Knowledge and Management of Aquatic Ecosystems* 406/9: 1–12.
- Čech M, Vejřík L, Peterka J, Říha M, Muška M, Jůza T, Draščík V, Kratochvíl M, Kubečka J. 2012: The use of artificial spawning substrate in order to understand the factors influencing the spawning site selection, depth of egg strands deposition and hatching time of perch (*Perca fluviatilis* L.). *Journal of Limnology* 71/1: 170–179.
- Čech M, Peterka J, Říha M, Muška M, Hejzlar J, Kubečka J. 2011: Location and timing of the deposition of egg strands by perch (*Perca fluviatilis* L.): the roles of lake hydrology, spawning substrate and female size. *Knowledge and Management of Aquatic Ecosystems* 403/8: 1–12.

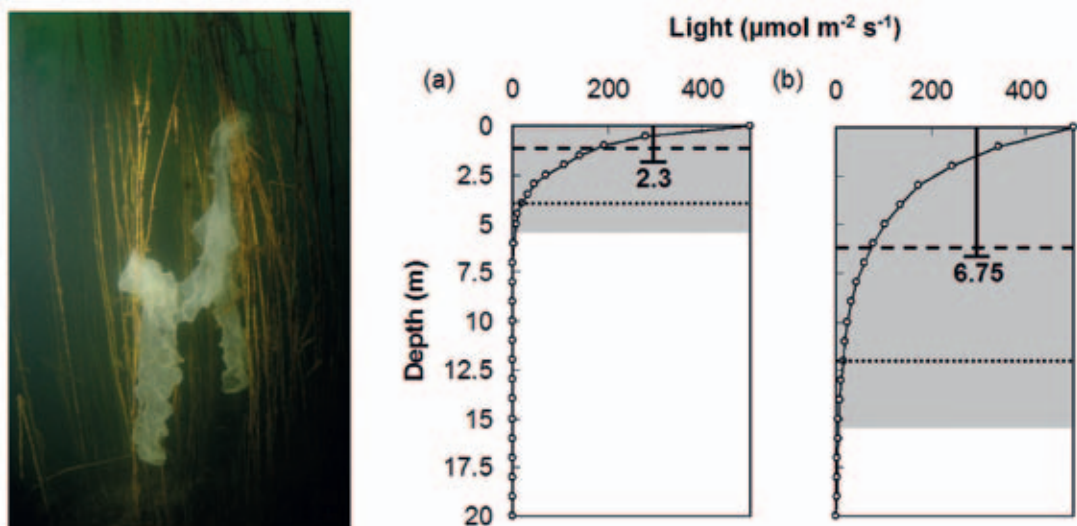


Figure 3. Comparison of light (PAR) attenuation in the water column of (a) Římov Reservoir and of (b) Chabařovice Lake measured around noon in mid-May. The original data were recalculated to 500 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ of PAR entering the water surface. Grey bars indicate the zone of the water column where PAR reached values of at least 1% of the surface value (i.e. the zone of photosynthetic activity). The vertical bars show Secchi disk depths. Dashed lines indicate the average depth of egg strands in Římov Reservoir in 2007 and 2011 (pooled data) and in Chabařovice Lake in 2007–2010 and 2012 (pooled data). Dotted lines indicate the depth limit to which 95% of egg strands were spawned.

Čech M, Peterka J, Říha M, Draščík V, Kratochvíl M, Kubečka J. 2010: Deep spawning of perch (*Perca fluviatilis*, L.) in the newly created Chabařovice Lake, Czech Republic. *Hydrobiologia* 649: 375–378.

Čech M, Peterka J, Říha M, Jůza T, Kubečka J, 2009: Distribution of egg strands of perch (*Perca fluviatilis* L.) with respect to depth and spawning substrate. *Hydrobiologia* 630, 105–114.

The utility of predatory fish in biomanipulation of deep reservoirs

Piscivorous fish may drive trophic cascades and maintain good water quality in lakes and reservoirs. Biomanipulation by stocking piscivores has therefore been suggested as a useful tool to regulate phytoplankton biomass in anthropogenically eutrophicated systems. We have evaluated the top-down effects of piscivores on lower trophic levels in 13 deep, stratified Czech reservoirs that were built by damming rivers. In addition, the importance of piscivores was assessed in three deep, bank-side Dutch reservoirs that are artificially destratified. All the Czech reservoirs are regularly stocked with piscivores while the Dutch reservoirs have never been stocked. The piscivores had no significant top-down effect on the biomass of planktivorous and benthivorous fish and on phytoplankton biomass (measured as chlorophyll-a concentration) in the Czech reservoirs, although the proportion of piscivores in the fish community was high in half of them. The planktivore and benthivore biomass and the phytoplankton biomass correlated strongly with phosphorus concentration, which is consistent with bottom-up control by nutrient supply. On the other hand, piscivores in the Dutch reservoirs dominated the fish community and apparently contributed to good water quality. Nevertheless, the primary cause of relatively low phytoplankton biomass in the Dutch reservoirs was the artificial destratification inducing light limitation of phytoplankton. We conclude that biomanipulation cannot substantially reduce phytoplankton biomass in eutrophicated systems with a high external nutrient input. The input should be reduced in order to control phytoplankton and if this is not possible, artificial destratification can be applied.

The study was financially supported by the Czech Ministry of Agriculture (QH81046), and the project CEKOPOT (CZ.1.07/2.3.00/20.0204) co-financed by the European Social Fund and the government of the Czech Republic.

Vašek M, Prchalová M, Peterka J, Ketelaars HAM, Wagenvoort AJ, Čech M, Draščík V, Říha M, Jůza T, Kratochvíl M, Mrkvička T, Blabolil P, Boukal DS, Duras J, Kubečka J. 2013: The utility of predatory fish in biomanipulation of deep reservoirs. *Ecological Engineering* 52: 104–111.



*High nutrient inputs cause nuisance algal blooms.
/ Foto M. Říha.*

Data and Statistics

Regular monitoring of the reservoirs Slapy and Římov: dissolved and dispersed substances in reservoir water

Annual and summer (April-September) mean concentrations of chemical constituents dissolved and dispersed in the surface layers of the Slapy and Římov reservoirs (**Table 1**) were obtained by *J. Hejzlar* and *J. Kopáček*. Samples were taken from 0.1 to 0.4 m depth at the deepest points of the reservoirs in three-week intervals, pre-filtered through a 200- μm polyamide sieve to remove large zooplankton, stored in the dark at 4 °C, and analysed within 48 h after sampling. Dissolved constituents were analysed in samples filtered through a glass fibre filter with 0.4 μm nominal pore size. Abbreviations in **Table 1** are: TON, total organic nitrogen; DON, dissolved organic nitrogen; TN total nitrogen; TP, total phosphorus; TDP, total dissolved phosphorus; COD, chemical oxygen demand; DOC and POC, dissolved and particulate organic carbon, respectively.

Table 1: Annual (n = 17) and summer (April-September; n = 9) mean composition of surface waters of Slapy and Římov reservoirs in 2012

VARIABLES	UNIT	MEAN VALUES			
		Slapy		Římov	
		Annual	Summer	Annual	Summer
NO ₃ -N	$\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$	1830	2260	1050	813
NO ₂ -N	$\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$	13	26	9.1	13.8
NH ₄ -N	$\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$	21	37	23	21
TON	$\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$	742	797	671	670
DON	$\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$	655	673	537	557
TN	$\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$	2610	3120	1750	1520
TP	$\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$	46.9	25.6	42.3	22.4
TDP	$\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$	35.7	14.8	22.4	12.7
COD	mg l^{-1}	23.6	25.0	22.9	22.7
DOC	mg l^{-1}	6.06	6.01	5.87	5.93
POC	mg l^{-1}	0.60	0.84	0.88	0.86
Ca ²⁺	mg l^{-1}	19.7	20.2	10.9	10.1
Mg ²⁺	mg l^{-1}	5.5	5.7	2.6	2.5
Na ⁺	mg l^{-1}	11.5	12.0	6.4	6.1
K ⁺	mg l^{-1}	3.9	3.8	2.3	2.2
SO ₄ ²⁻	mg l^{-1}	23.2	24.8	13.2	12.9
Cl ⁻	mg l^{-1}	16.5	18.1	6.7	6.5
Alkalinity (Gran titration)	meq l^{-1}	0.99	0.96	0.55	0.52
Conductivity at 25 °C	$\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$	218	227	119	113

Regular monitoring of the reservoirs Slapy and Římov: microbial characteristics, chlorophyll and zooplankton

Annual and summer mean concentrations of bacteria, protozoans, microzooplankton, BOD₅ (total and after separating algae by filtration) as well as chlorophyll concentrations and zooplankton in the reservoirs (and inflows to Římov Reservoir), based on data by **M. Kaňová, M. Macek, R. Malá, Z. Prachař, J. Sedá, K. Šímek, M. Šorf, M. Štojdlová, V. Straškrábová** (*vierastr@gmail.com*), and **P. Znachor** are shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Mean values of microbial characteristics, zooplankton, chlorophyll a and BOD in the Slapy and Římov Reservoirs and inflows. „Summer“: April to September. Sites: S-Slapy and R-Římov Reservoirs, C-Černá and M-Malše rivers – inflows to Římov Reservoir. Zooplankton was not sampled in January – March in Slapy and in January in Římov.

SITE	VARIABLE	LAYER	UNIT	MEAN VALUE		
				Annual	Summer	
S	BOD ₅	0m	mg l ⁻¹ O ₂	1.54	1.81	
	BOD ₅ filtered	0m	mg l ⁻¹ O ₂	-	1.38	
	bacteria DAPI	0m	10 ⁶ ml ⁻¹	4.10	5.76	
	het. nanoflag.	0m	10 ³ ml ⁻¹	2.05	3.09	
	chlorophyll <i>a</i>					
	total	0–3m	mg m ⁻³	4.15	7.36	
	zooplankton abundance					
	Cladocera herbiv.	0–41m	10 ³ ind m ⁻²	250.5	386.5	
	Copepoda adult	0–41m	10 ³ ind m ⁻²	23.0	39.2	
	total crustaceans adult	0–41m	10 ³ ind m ⁻²	294.1	461.7	
R	BOD ₅	0m	mg l ⁻¹ O ₂	1.97	2.12	
	BOD ₅ filtered	0m	mg l ⁻¹ O ₂	-	1.53	
	bacteria DAPI	0m	10 ⁶ ml ⁻¹	4.01	5.70	
	het. nanoflag.	0m	10 ³ ml ⁻¹	1.62	2.45	
	ciliates	0–4m	per ml	9.49	16.78	
	chlorophyll <i>a</i>					
	total	0–4m	mg m ⁻³	7.16	9.44	
	> 40µm	0–4m	mg m ⁻³	4.65	5.34	
	zooplankton biomass, protein N					
	Cladocera herbiv.	0–40m	mg m ⁻²	89.0	94.5	
Copepoda	0–40m	mg m ⁻²	52.7	49.7		
total crustaceans	0–40m	mg m ⁻²	142.7	146.2		
C	BOD ₅	0m	mg l ⁻¹ O ₂	1.53	1.70	
	chlorophyll <i>a</i>	0m	mg m ⁻³	4.03	4.43	
M	BOD ₅	0m	mg l ⁻¹ O ₂	2.18	2.53	
	chlorophyll <i>a</i>	0m	mg m ⁻³	5.02	7.27	

Projects

European Communities R&D program (7th framework)

2010–2014 Reg. code 244121, Adaptive strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change on European freshwater ecosystems (J. Hejzlar)

Projects financed by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of CR

2011–2012 Reg. code MEB061114, Establishing the relationship between fish size and acoustic target strength for new species (whitefish) and new frequencies (38 kHz) (J. Frouzová)

2011–2014 Reg. code CZ.1.07/2.4.00/17.0130, Interdisciplinary network of cooperation for policy development for sustainable development (J. Vrba)

Projects financed by the Ministry of Agriculture of CR

2008–2012 Reg. code QH81046, Optimisation of the biomanipulative effect of predatory fish in the ecosystems of water reservoirs. (J. Kubečka)

2010–2013 Reg. code QI102A265, Determination of the importance of erosion-originated phosphorus in water bodies endangered by eutrophication (J. Hejzlar)

Project financed by the Grant Agency of the Academy of Sciences of CR

2009–2012 Reg. code IAA600960901, Hybrid zones in pelagic environments: which factors are critical for local dominance of *Daphnia* hybrids within reservoirs? (J. Sedá)

Projects financed by the Grant Agency of CR

2008–2012 Reg. code 206/08/0015, Ecophysiological traits and grazing- and virus-induced mortality of bacterial strains representing major bacterioplankton groups in a reservoir (K. Šimek)

2009–2012 Reg. code 206/09/1325, Cyclical parthenogenesis in vertically diversified environment: genetic differentiation and reproductive segregation in population of *Daphnia galeata* (J. Macháček)

2009–2012 Reg. code 206/09/1764, Controlling factors of phosphorus sorption in lake and reservoir sediments (J. Hejzlar)

2009–2013 Reg. code 206/09/0309, Competition mechanisms in Cyanobacteria affecting phytoplankton species composition (K. Řeháková)

2009–2013 Reg. code GA526/09/0567, The integrated impact of climate change, air quality, and forest management on water ecosystem in headwater catchments (J. Kopáček, coordinated by Faculty of Science UK, Praha)

2010–2012 Reg. code P504/10/0566, Distribution, phylogeography and intraspecific ecological differentiation within the cluster *Limnohabitans* and *Polynucleobacter necessarius* subsp. *asymbioticus* (J. Jezbera)

2010–2013 Reg. code EEF/10/E011, Functional role and ecotype divergence in Actinobacteria of the *Acl* lineage (J. Jezbera)

2010–2012 Reg. code P504/10/1501, Taxonomic revision of the genera *Anabaena* and *Aphanizomenon* (cyanobacteria) based on complex morphological and molecular approach (E. Zpomělová)

2010–2012 Reg. code P504/10/1534, Influence of phytoplankton on bacterial community composition and activity under varying trophic status, principal investigator (K. Horňák)

2011–2013 Reg. code P504/11/2177, The importance of cell death for freshwater phytoplankton succession, structure and composition (P. Znachor)

2011–2014 Reg. code P504/11/2182, Phytoplankton release of dissolved organic carbon and its relationship to bacterioplankton composition (J. Nedoma)

- 2012–2015** Reg. code P504/12/1186, Hydroacoustical distinguishing between fish and bubbles (J. Frouzová)
- 2012–2016** Reg. code P504/12/1218, The effect of natural dieback of mountain spruce forest on microclimate (J. Kopáček)
- 2012–2014** Reg. code P505/12/P647, Get out! she signalized: sex segregation of freshwater fish (M. Prchalová)
- 2012–2014** Reg. code P503/12/0781, Effects of solar radiation on biogeochemical cycling of nutrients and metals in surface waters (P. Porcal)
-

International projects

- 2012–2014** Reg. code 264 (přeshraniční spolupráce Cíl 3, ČR - Bavorsko, 2007 - 2013), Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in the Drachensee Catchment. ERDF - Cíl 3 (Ministerstvo pro místní rozvoj ČR) (J. Žaloudík)
- 2012–2015** Reg. code CZ.1.07/2.3.00/20.0204, Centre for Ecological Potential of Fish Communities in Reservoirs and Lakes. MŠMT - OPVK (J. Kubečka, B. Helclová)
-

Consultancies

- 2012–2013** Complex assessment of the fish community of the Chabařovice post mining lake in 2012. Palivový kombinát Ústí, s.p. (J. Peterka, J. Kubečka)
- 2012–2013** Reg. code 1205/2012, Complex fish stock assessment of Žlutice and Římov Reservoirs. Povodí Vltavy, s.p. (V. Draštík)
- 2012–2013** Reg. code 2096/2012-SML, A study on water quality of the Lipno Reservoir. Povodí Vltavy, s.p. (J. Hejzlar)

Students' theses finished in 2012

- PhD.** **Vojtěch Kasalický:** Ecophysiological characteristics of key members of Betaproteobacteria in freshwater bacterioplankton (*Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, supervised by K. Šimek*)
- Milan Říha:** Dynamics of fish spatial distribution in reservoirs (*Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, supervised by J. Kubečka*)
- Dagmara Sirová:** Hunters or gardeners? Plant-microbe interactions in rootless carnivorous *Utricularia* (*Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, supervised by J. Vrba*)
-
- Mgr. (M.Sc.)** **Petr Blabolil:** Factors affecting survival of asp (*Aspius aspius*) and pikeperch (*Sander lucioperca*) in a deep canyon-shaped reservoir (*Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, supervised by J. Peterka*)
- Luboš Kočvara:** Migration of perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) and bream (*Abramis brama*) in the Římov Reservoir (*Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, supervised by J. Kubečka*)
- Václav Kotil:** The assesment of the influence of oxic/anoxic environment and the aplication of bioaugmentation agent on the retention of phosphorus in sediment by the use of DET method (*Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, supervised by J. Borovec*)
- Marie Peroutková:** Changes in selected parameters of soil chemistry in Watersheds of the Bohemian Forest Lakes during Recovery from Acid Stress, their Influence on Ecosystem Stability (*Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, supervised by J. Kaňa*)
- Lukáš Vejřík:** Redundant fingerling of perch (*Perca fluviatilis* L.) in Vír Reservoir and its impact on other trophic levels (*Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, supervised by M. Čech*)
- Veronika Visocká:** Seasonal changes in growth and silification rates of diatoms at spatially distinct sampling sites in the Římov Reservoir in 2011 (*Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, supervised by P. Znachor*)
- Jitka Vítková:** Spatial heterogeneity of physico chemical parameters and phytoplankton along the longitudinal profile of the Římov Reservoir (*Faculty of Agriculture, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, supervised by P. Znachor*)
-
- Bc. (B.A.)** **Anna Chytková:** Sulfur compounds in acidified soils of the watershed of the Bohemian Forest's lakes (*Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, supervised by J. Kaňa*)

Publications

(visit www.hbu.cas.cz/papers.php for the Institute bibliography 1993–2012)

(* authors from other institutions)

A: Papers in International Periodicals

- 2025** Bautista-Reyes, F.*, Macek, M., 2012: Ciliate food vacuole content and bacterial community composition in the warm-monomictic crater Lake Alchichica, México. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology*, 79 (1): 85–97.
- 2026** Borovec, J., Sirová, D., Adamec, L.*, 2012: Light as a factor effecting the concentration of simple organics in the traps of aquatic carnivorous *Utricularia* species. *Fundamental and Applied Limnology*, 181 (2): 159–166.
- 2027** Boukal, D.S.*, Jankovský, M., Kubečka, J., Heino, M.*, 2012: Stock-catch analysis of carp recreational fisheries in Czech reservoirs: Insights into fish survival, water body productivity and impact of extreme events. *Fisheries Research*, 119–120: 23–32.
- 2028** Čech, M., Peterka, J., Říha, M., Vejřík, L., Jůza, T., Kratochvíl, M., Draštík, V., Muška, M., Znachor, P., Kubečka, J., 2012: Extremely shallow spawning of perch (*Perca fluviatilis* L.): the roles of sheltered bays, dense semi-terrestrial vegetation and low visibility in deeper water. *Knowledge and Management of Aquatic Ecosystems*, 406: 09p1–09p12.
- 2029** Čech, M., Vejřík, L.*, Peterka, J., Říha, M., Muška, M., Jůza, T., Draštík, V., Kratochvíl, M., Kubečka, J., 2012: The use of artificial spawning substrates in order to understand the factors influencing the spawning site selection, depth of egg strands deposition and hatching time of perch (*Perca fluviatilis* L.) *Journal of Limnology*, 71 (1): 170–179.
- 2030** Čtvrtlíková, M., Znachor, P., Nedoma, J., Vrba, J., 2012: Effects of temperature on the phenology of germination of *Isoëtes echinospora*. *Preslia*, 84 (1): 141–153.
- 2031** Gama, W.A.*, Azevedo, M.T.D.*, Komárková-Legnerová, J., Sant'Anna, C.L.*, 2012: A new species of Lemmermanniella (Cyanobacteria) from the Atlantic Rainforest, Brazil. *Brazilian Journal of Botany*, 35 (4): 319–324.
- 2032** Godlewska, M.*, Frouzová, J., Kubečka, J., Wisniewolski, W.*, Szlakowski, J.*, 2012: Comparison of hydroacoustic estimates with fish census in shallow Malta Reservoir – which TS/L regression to use in horizontal beam applications? *Fisheries Research*, 123–124: 90–97.
- 2033** Hahn, M.W.*, Scheuerl, T.*, Jezberová, J., Koll, U.*, Jezbera, J., Šimek, K., Vannini, C.*, Petroni, G.*, Wu, Q.L.*, 2012: The passive yet successful way of planktonic life: genomic and experimental analysis of the ecology of a free-living *Polynucleobacter* population. *PLOS ONE*, 7 (3): e32772.
- 2034** Horňák, K., Corno, G.*, 2012: Every coin has a back side: Invasion by *Limnohabitans planktonicus* promotes the maintenance of species diversity in bacterial communities. *PLOS ONE*, 7 (12): e51576.
- 2035** Horňák, K., Zeder, M.*, Blom, J.F.*, Posch, T.*, Pernthaler, J.*, 2012: Suboptimal light conditions negatively affect the heterotrophy of *Planktothrix rubescens* but are beneficial for accompanying *Limnohabitans* spp. *Environmental Microbiology*, 14 (3): 765–778.
- 2036** Jezbera, J., Jezberová, J., Koll, U.*, Horňák, K., Šimek, K., Hahn, M.W.*, 2012: Contrasting trends in distribution of four major planktonic betaproteobacterial groups along a pH gradient of epilimnia of 72 freshwater habitats. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology*, 81 (2): 467–479.
- 2037** Jůza T., Čech, M., Kubečka, J., Vašek, M., Peterka, J., Kratochvíl, M., Frouzová, J., Matěna, J., 2012: The influence of the trawl mouth opening size and net colour on catch efficiency during sampling of early stages of perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) and pikeperch (*Sander lucioperca*) in the bathypelagic layer of a canyon-shaped reservoir. *Fisheries Research*, 123–124: 21–25.
- 2038** Jůza, T., Frouzová, J., Brämick, U.*, Draštík, V., Mrkvička, T., Kubečka, J. 2012: The vertical distribution of fish in the open water area of a deep temperate mesotrophic lake assessed by hydroacoustics and midwater trawling. *International Review of Hydrobiology*, 97 (6): 509–525.

- 2039** Kohout, P.*, Sýkorová, Z.*, Čtvrtlíková, M., Rydlová, J.*, Suda, J.*, Vohník, M.*, Sudová, R.*, 2012: Surprising spectra of root-associated fungi in submerged aquatic plants. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology*, 80 (1): 216–235.
- 2040** Kopp, R.*, Skácelová, O.*, Heteša, J.*, Marvan, P.*, Bešta, T.*, Zapomělová, E., Straková, L.*, Bohunická, M.*, 2012: A hundred years of the phycological research in Lednice Ponds – the impact of the environmental conditions on the development of cyanobacteria and algae. *Acta Musei Moraviae. Scientiae biologicae*, 97 (1): 3–87.
- 2041** Kopáček, J., Posch, M.*, Hejzlar, J., Oulehle, F.*, Volková, A., 2012: An elevation-based regional model for interpolating sulphur and nitrogen deposition. *Atmospheric Environment*, 50: 287–296.
- 2042** Kratochvíl, M., Mrkvička, T., Vašek, M., Peterka, J., Čech, M., Draštík, V., Jůza, T., Matěna J., Muška, M., Sedá, J., Znachor, P., Kubečka, J., 2012: Littoral age 0+ fish distribution in relation to multi-scale spatial heterogeneity of a deep-valley reservoir. *Hydrobiologia*, 696 (1): 185–198.
- 2043** Krolová, M.*, Čížková, H.*, Hejzlar, J., 2012: Depth limit of littoral vegetation in a storage reservoir: A case study of Lipno Reservoir (Czech Republic). *Limnologica*, 42 (2): 165–174.
- 2044** Kubečka, J., Godø, O.R.*, Hickley, P.*, Prchalová, M., Říha, M., Rudstam, L.*, Welcomme, R.*, 2012: Fish sampling with active methods. *Fisheries Research*, 123–124: 1–3.
- 2045** Mrlík, V.*, Slaný, M.*, Kubečka, J., Sedá, J., Nečas, A.*, Babák, V.*, Slaná, I.*, Kríž, P.*, Pavlík, I.*, 2012: A low prevalence of mycobacteria in freshwater fish from water reservoirs, ponds and farms. *Journal of Fish Diseases*, 35 (7): 497–504.
- 2046** Muška, M., Vašek, M., Modrý, D.*, Jirků, M.*, Ojwang, W.O.*, Malala, J.O.*, Kubečka, J., 2012: The last snapshot of natural pelagic fish assemblage in Lake Turkana, Kenya: A hydroacoustic study. *Journal of Great Lakes Research*, 38 (1): 98–106.
- 2047** Neal, J.W.*, Prchalová, M., 2012: Spatiotemporal distributions of threadfin shad in tropical reservoirs. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management*, 32 (5): 929–940.
- 2048** Oulehle, F.*, Cosby, B.J.*, Wright, R.F.*, Hruška, J.*, Kopáček, J., Krám, P.*, Evans, C.D.*, Moldan, F.*, 2012: Modelling soil nitrogen: The MAGIC model with nitrogen retention linked to carbon turnover using decomposer dynamics. *Environmental Pollution*, 165: 158–166.
- 2049** Prchalová, M., Neal, J.W.*, Munoz-Hincapie, M.*, Jůza, T., Říha, M., Peterka J., Kubečka, J., 2012: Comparison of gill nets and fixed-frame trawls for sampling threadfin shad in tropical reservoirs. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society*, 141 (4): 1151–1160.
- 2050** Rakowitz, G.*, Tušer, M., Říha, M., Jůza, T., Balk, H.*, Kubečka, J., 2012: Use of high-frequency imaging sonar (DIDSON) to observe fish behaviour towards a surface trawl. *Fisheries Research*, 123–124: 37–48.
- 2051** Říha, M., Jůza, T., Prchalová, M., Mrkvička, T., Čech, M., Draštík, V., Muška, M., Kratochvíl, M., Peterka, J., Tušer, M., Vašek, M., Kubečka, J., 2012: The size selectivity of the main body of a sampling pelagic pair trawl in freshwater reservoirs during the night. *Fisheries Research*, 127–128: 56–60.
- 2052** Soldán, T.*, Bojková, J.*, Vrba, J., Bitušík, P.*, Chvojka, P.*, Papáček, M.*, Peltanová, J., Sychra, J.*, Tátosová, J.*, 2012: Aquatic insects of the Bohemian Forest glacial lakes: Diversity, long-term changes, and influence of acidification. *Silva Gabreta*, 18 (3): 123–283.
- 2053** Straškrábová, V., Lakatos, G.*, Keresztúri, P.*, 2011: Bacterial community structure in the wetlands of Hortobágyi Nemzeti Park (Hungary). In: Curtean-Bănăduc, A., Bănăduc, D., Schneider-Binder, E. (eds.), *Transylvanian Review of Systematical and Ecological Research*, Vol. 12, The Wetlands Diversity: pp. 127–136.
- 2054** Svobodová, J., Matěna, J., Kopáček, J., Poláková, S.*, Vrba, J.*, 2012: Spatial and temporal changes of benthic macroinvertebrate assemblages in acidified streams in the Bohemian Forest (Czech Republic). *Aquatic Insects*, 34 (1): 157–172.
- 2055** Weigl, S.*, Körner, H.*, Petrusek, A.*, Sedá, J., Wolinska, J.*, 2012: Natural distribution and co-infection patterns of microsporidia parasites in the *Daphnia longispina* complex. *Parasitology*, 139 (7): 870–880.

- 2056** Yin, M.*, Petrusek, A.*, Sedá, J., Wolinska J.*, 2012: Fine-scale genetic analysis of *Daphnia* host populations infected by two virulent parasites – strong fluctuations in clonal structure at small temporal and spatial scales. *International Journal for Parasitology*, 42 (1): 115–121.
- 2057** Yin, M.*, Petrusek, A.*, Sedá, J., Wolinska J.*, 2012: Fine-scale temporal and spatial variation of taxon and clonal structure in the *Daphnia longispina* hybrid complex in heterogeneous environments. *BMC Evolutionary Biology*, 12: 12.
- 2058** Zapomělová, E., Skácelová, O.*, Pumann, P.*, Kopp, R.*, Janeček, E.*, 2012: Biogeographically interesting planktonic Nostocales (Cyanobacteria) in the Czech Republic and their polyphasic evaluation resulting in taxonomic revisions of *Anabaena bergii* Ostenfeld 1908 (*Chrysoosporum* gen. nov.) and *A. tenericaulis* Nygaard 1949 (*Dolichospermum tenericaule* comb. nova). *Hydrobiologia*, 698 (1): 353–365.
- 2059** Zeng, Y.*, Kasalický, V., Šimek, K., Koblížek, M.*, 2012: Genome sequences of two freshwater betaproteobacterial isolates, *Limnohabitans* species strains Rim28 and Rim47, indicate their capabilities as both photoautotrophs and ammonia oxidizers. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 194 (22): 6302–6303.
- 2060** Znachor, P., Šimek, K., Nedoma, J., 2012: Bacterial colonization of the freshwater planktonic diatom *Fragilaria crotonensis*. *Aquatic Microbial Ecology*, 66 (1): 87–94.

B: International Proceedings or Monographs

- 2061** Kosík, M.*, Čadková, Z.*, Příklad, I.*, Sedá, J., Pechar, L.*, Pecharová, E.*, 2011: Initial succession of zooplankton and zoobenthos assemblages in newly formed quarry Lake Medard (Sokolov, Czech Republic). In: Rűde, T.R., Freund, A., Wolkersdorfer, C. (eds.) *Mine Water – Managing the Challenges*, Aachen 2011, ISBN 978–1–897009–47–5: pp. 517–522.

C: Papers and Books in Czech

- 2062** Borovec, J., Jan, J., Hejzlar, J., Krása, J.*, Rosendorf, P.*, 2012: Eutrofizační potenciál erozních částic v nádržích [Eutrophication potential of erosion particles in reservoirs]. In: Kosour, D. (ed.) *Vodní nádrže 2012*, Brno, September 26–27, 2012, Povodí Moravy: pp. 57–61.
- 2063** Hejzlar, J., Borovec, J., Kopáček, J., Turek, J., Volková, A., 2011: Dlouhodobý vývoj živinového znečištění v povodí nádrže Orlík [Long-term trends of nutrient pollution in the catchment of Orlík Reservoir]. In: Borovec, J., Očásková, I. (eds.) *Sborník příspěvků Revitalizace Orlické nádrže 2011*, 4. ročník odborné konference. Písek, October 4–5, 2011, Svazek obcí regionu Písecko, Povodí Vltavy, s. p. a BC AV ČR, v. v. i., Hydrobiologický ústav, ISBN 978–80–260–2491–0: pp. 35–42.
- 2064** Kasalický, V., Jezbera, J., Hahn, M.*, Jezberová, J., Hejzlar, J., Šimek K.*, 2012: Ecology of planktonic freshwater bacteria of the *Limnohabitans* genus (Betaproteobacteria). In: *Zborník príspevkov XVI. Konferencia SLS a ČLS Od molekúl po ekosystémy*, Jasná, June 25–29, 2012, ISBN 978–80–971056–0–0: pp. 59–62.
- 2065** Krása, J.*, Janotová, B.*, Bauer, M.*, Dostál, T.*, Rosendorf, P.*, Hejzlar, J., Borovec, J., 2012: Zdroje splavenin v povodích a jejich eutrofizační potenciál [Sources of transported sediment from the catchment and its eutrophication potential]. In: Kosour, D. (ed.) *Vodní nádrže 2012*, Brno, September 26–27, 2012, Povodí Moravy: pp. 53–56.
- 2066** Lapka, M., Cudlínová, E., Borovec, J., Hejzlar, J., Políčková, B., Švejdarová, H., 2011: Socioekonomické zájmy a možnosti snížení zátěže vod v povodí nádrže Orlík fosforem [Socio-economic interests and possibilities to decrease phosphorus loads to surface waters the catchment of Orlík Reservoir]. In: Borovec, J., Očásková, I. (eds.) *Sborník příspěvků Revitalizace Orlické nádrže 2011*, 4. ročník odborné konference. Písek, October 4–5, 2011, Svazek obcí regionu Písecko, Povodí Vltavy, s. p. a BC AV ČR, v. v. i., Hydrobiologický ústav, ISBN 978–80–260–2491–0: pp. 95–100.

- 2067** Macháček, J., Sedá, J., 2012: Vliv nízké teploty na perloočku *Daphnia galeata*: adaptivní reakce nebo jenom důsledek vyšších metabolických nákladů [Low temperature effect on the cladoceran *Daphnia galeata*: adaptive response or just a result of higher metabolic costs]. In: Zborník príspevkov XVI. Konferencia SLS a ČLS Od molekúl po ekosystémy, Jasná, June 25–29, 2012, ISBN 978–80–971056–0–0: pp. 98–101.
- 2068** Matěna, J., Čech, M., Znachor, P., 2011: Přehradý [Reservoirs]. In: J. Kleczek (ed.) Voda ve vesmíru, na zemi, v životě a v kultuře, Radioservis, a. s., ISBN 978–80–86212–98–2: pp. 326–333.
- 2069** Očásková, I.*, Boček, R.*, Průša, L.*, Borovec, J., Sládek, M.*, Fatková, J.*, Vytěrna, P.*, 2011: Strategický plán rozvoje svazku obcí regionu Písecko [The strategic plan for development of the Association of communities of the Písecko region]. In: Borovec, J., Očásková, I. (eds.) Sborník příspěvků Revitalizace Orlické nádrže 2011, 4. ročník odborné konference. Písek, October 4–5, 2011, Svazek obcí regionu Písecko, Povodí Vltavy, s. p. a BC AV ČR, v. v. i., Hydrobiologický ústav, ISBN 978–80–260–2491–0: pp. 91–94.
- 2070** Peterka, J., Adámek, Z.*, Blabolil, P., Bouše, E., Čech, M., Draštík, V., Frouzová, J., Havel, L.*, Hohoasová, E., Jankovský, M., Jarolím, O., Jurajda, P.*, Jůza, T., Kočvara, L.*, Kratochvíl, M., Kubečka, J., Muška, M., Prchalová, M., Richta, J., Říha, M., Sajdlová, Z., Soukalová, K., Tušer, M., Uhlířová, A.*, Uhlíř, F.*, Vašek, M., Vejřík, L., Veselý, L., Vlasák, P.*, 2012: Ryby nádrže Milada [Fish in the Milada Lake]. In: Šutera, V., Lenc, P., Kroupa, F. & (eds.) Příroda nádrže Milada – území po zatopení lomu Chabařovice. Lesnická práce, s. r. o., Kostelec n. Č. L., ISBN 978–80–7458–024–06: pp. 92–111.
- 2071** Rosendorf, P.*, Duras, J.*, Hejzlar, J. 2012: Jak stanovit kritéria dobrého ekologického potenciálu pro vodní nádrže z pohledu eutrofizace? [How to determine criteria of good ecological potential in water reservoirs]. In: Kosour, D. (ed.) Vodní nádrže 2012, Brno, September 26–27, 2012, Povodí Moravy: pp. 42–50.
- 2072** Straškrábová, V., Kasalický, V., Šmilauer, P.*, Kopylov, A.*, 2012: Složení mikrobiálního společenstva pelagiálu v komplexním systému Bílého jezera, řeky Šeksny a Rabinské nádrže na horní Volze; význam abiotických a biologických faktorů na rozlišení lokalit s využitím ordinační analýzy [Composition of pelagic microbial assemblages in the complex system of Belye Lake, Sheksna River and Rybinsk Reservoir on the upper Volga River; ordination analysis used for characterizing geographic localities by abiotic and biological parameters]. In: Zborník príspevkov XVI. Konferencia SLS a ČLS Od molekúl po ekosystémy, Jasná, June 25–29, 2012, ISBN 978–80–971056–0–0: pp. 154–156.

Biology Centre of the Academy of Sciences
of the Czech Republic, v.v.i.
INSTITUTE OF HYDROBIOLOGY
53rd ANNUAL REPORT
For the Year 2012

Published by Biology Centre of the Academy
of Sciences of the Czech Republic, v.v.i.,
Institute of Hydrobiology, České Budějovice
(founded 1955 as Hydrobiological Laboratory,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague)

Edited by Jiří Nedoma / Assistant Editor:
Naďa Johanisová (translation and language
revision) / Graphic design: pintos.cz
Printed in Czech Republic by Typodesign,
České Budějovice

© Biology Centre AS CR, v.v.i.,
Institute of Hydrobiology, 2013
38 pages
ISSN 1210 – 9649

