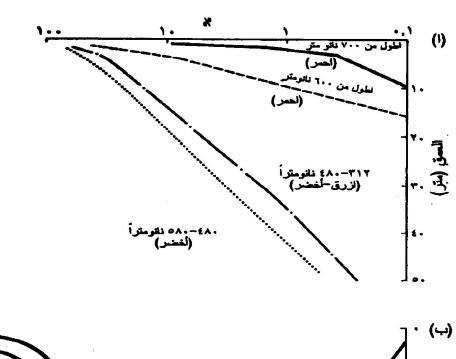
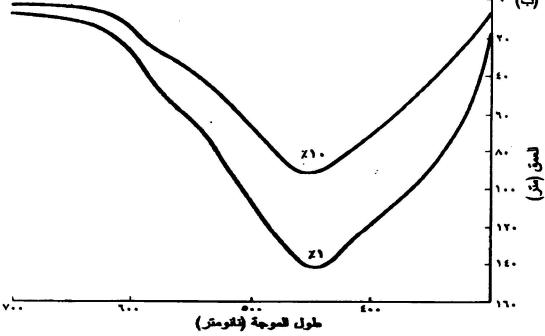
## Factors affecting phytoplankton growth

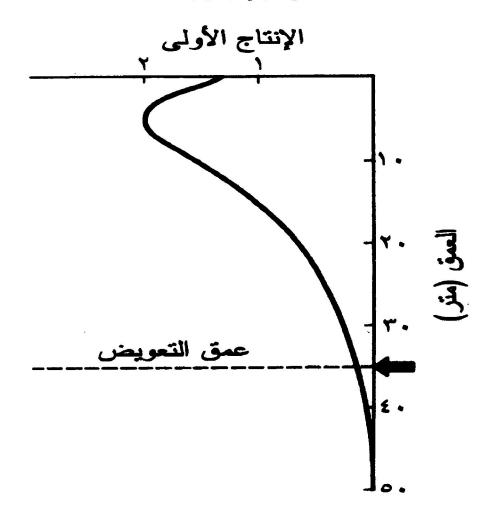
- Light
- Chloroplasts
- The underwater light field
- Measurements
- Light compensation depth
- Temperature
- The mixed zone
- Fronts
- Carbon dioxide
- Plant nutrients
- Eutrophic and oligotrophic lakes
- Salinity
- Catchment areas and dissolved nutrients







شكل (٢.٢). تغير شدة الإضاءة مع عمق الحوء الساقط على سطح البحسر (القنسال الإنجليزى - الحريف) (ب) الأعماق التي تصل عندها/ للضوء الساقط على السسطح ١٠٪ و ١٪ لمنتلف الأطوال الموجيه في ماء المحيط العسساني. (أ - أعيسد رسمهسسا مسن بسسول وأتكينسيز، [٧٤]؛ و ب - من جيرلسوف، [٤١].



شكل (٢,٣). رسم بياني يوطبح تغير الإنتاج الأولي مع العمق باتجاه عمق التعويض. قيس الإنتاج الأولي في وحدات عشوائية.

إن الدليل العملي على أن الكاتنات، من مختلف الأعماق، لها درجات حرارة مثلى مختلفة للتمثيل الضوئي، قد تم الحصول عليه من تجارب أجريت على العوالق النباتية القطبية Arctic (شكل ٢.٤) خلال الصيف، وقد تبين أن ضوء النهار المستمر المصحوب بالمناخ المطول الهادىء في البحيرات القطبية قد سبب ضررا للخلية وتثبيطا شديدا للتمثيل الضوئي.

## 2.6 Temperature

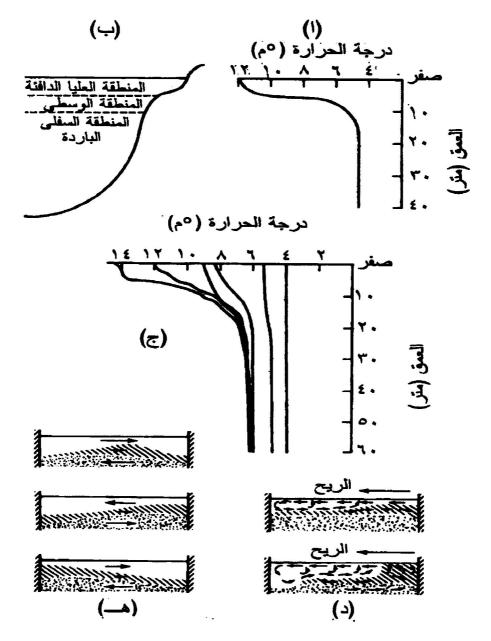
We are concerned with two aspects; direct effects such as the temperature tolerance of organisms in relation to conditions in nature and the decreased solubility of dissolved gases (e.g. oxygen - Table 2.1) in water with rise in temperature, and the indirect effects arising from temperature changes in the water mass. Laboratory experiments designed to test the temperature tolerance of phytoplankton organisms have sometimes given conflicting results. Thus a planktonic Chlorella species from Swedish Lappland isolated from a lake in which the temperature never rises above 7 °C was found in laboratory experiments to have an optimum of 20 °C. Measurements of temperature tolerances alone without precise simulation of other significant factors (e.g. nutrient supply) can lead to experimental results markedly at variance with field observations. There is a good deal of evidence that phytoplankton photosynthesis can proceed under temperature extremes, e.g. in Antarctic habitats below 0 °C and on tropical mudflats where temperatures may reach 30 °C or more. Some field observations suggest that certain organisms exhibit a seasonal pattern which is in part temperature controlled. Thus blooms of blue-greens in freshwater lakes occur largely in summer (p. 62), and the summer abundance of dinoflagellates in temperate seas would seem to fit their relatively high temperature tolerances as shown in laboratory experiments. The species succession in the spring outburst in temperate seas has been described as temperature controlled, with the cold-tolerant species occurring in early spring and those favouring warmer conditions following in late spring and early summer. However, seasonal successions of plankton organisms are observed in both Arctic and Antarctic waters and in the tropical seas where variations in temperature are not wide. In the freshwater Lake Baikal in the USSR there is a population explosion of phytoplankton organisms before the ice breaks.

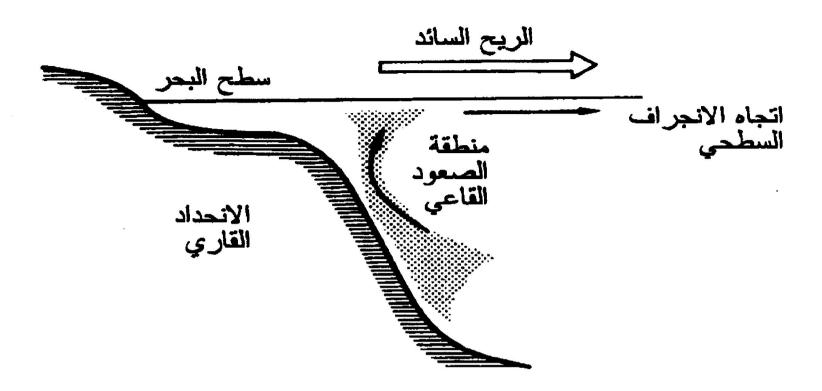
In all aquatic habitats there may be deficiencies in dissolved oxygen content due to temperature increases. This deficiency, with its consequent effect on respiration, may prove limiting to plant growth.

The important indirect effects of temperature on phytoplankton organisms

**Table 2.1** Solubility of oxygen in water at different temperatures (cubic centimetres of oxygen at NTP dissolved in 1 dm<sup>3</sup> of water saturated with air at stated temperature and 760 mm pressure).

	Freshwater	Sea Water
°C		
0	10.29	8.08
5	9.03	7.26
10	8.02	6.44
15	7.22	5.93
20	6.57	5.38
25	6.04	4.95
30	5.57	4.52





شكل (٢,٦). الصعود القاعي.

## The Mixed Zone (M) (م) النطقة المختلطة (م) (۲,۷).

تعني الدوامة المستحثة بالريح التي تؤدي إلى كسر الانحدار الحراري إن كتلة الماء سوف تصبح مختلطة تماما وسوف يكون هناك تعميق للمنطقة المختلطة، كما تم توضيحه في