

N, P, and isotopes from the nearshore/offshore Lake Erie nutrient study (NOLENS).

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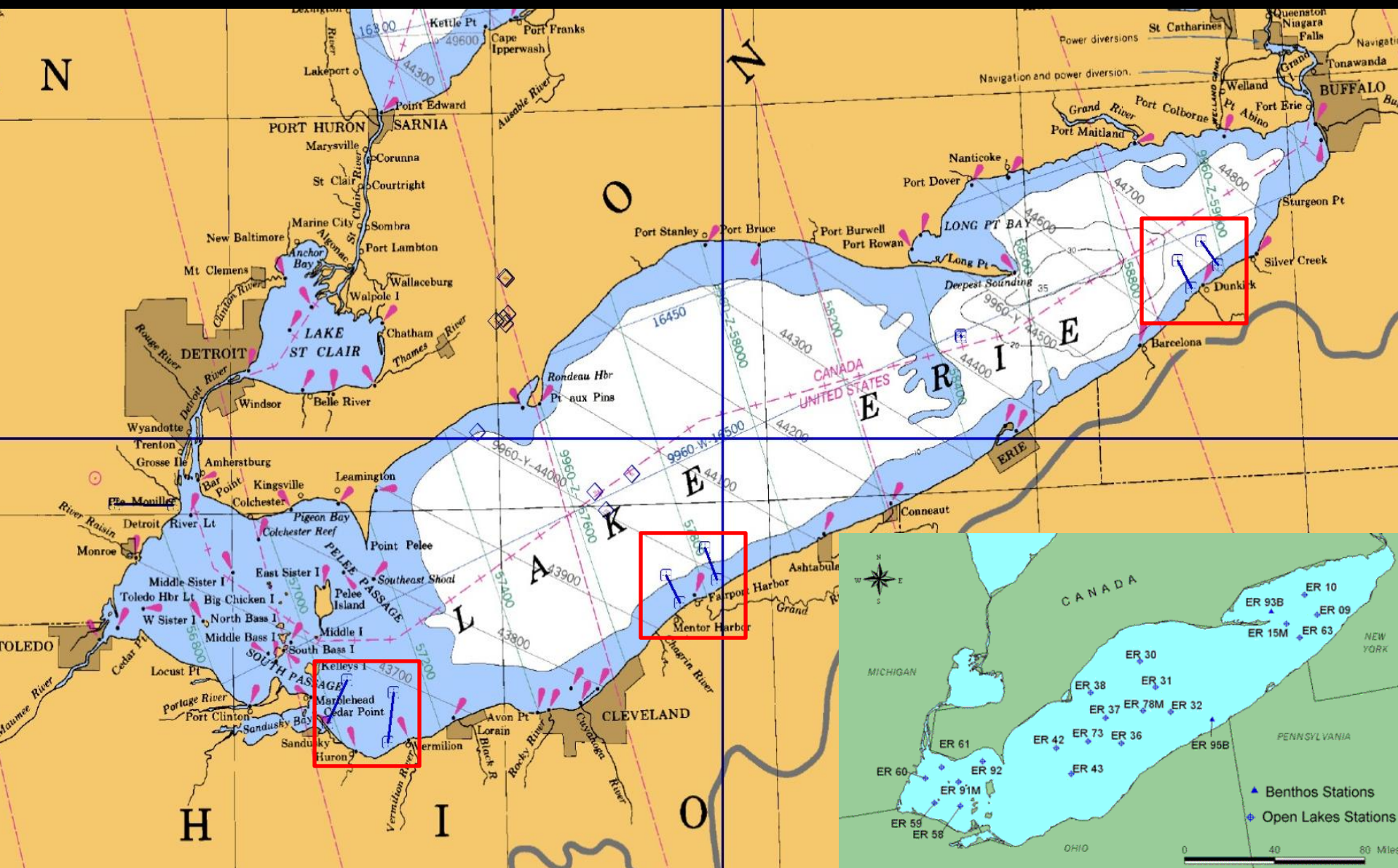
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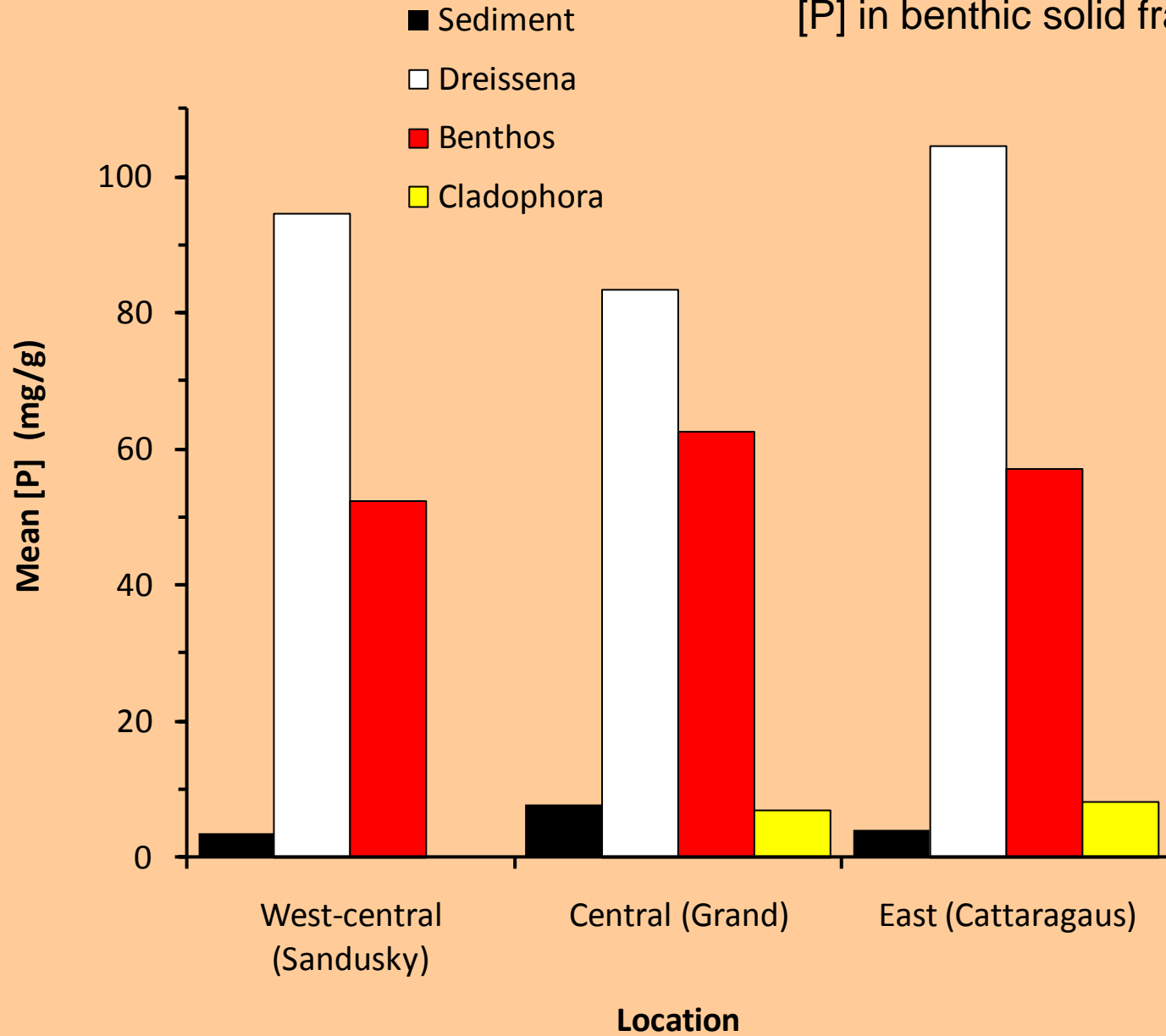




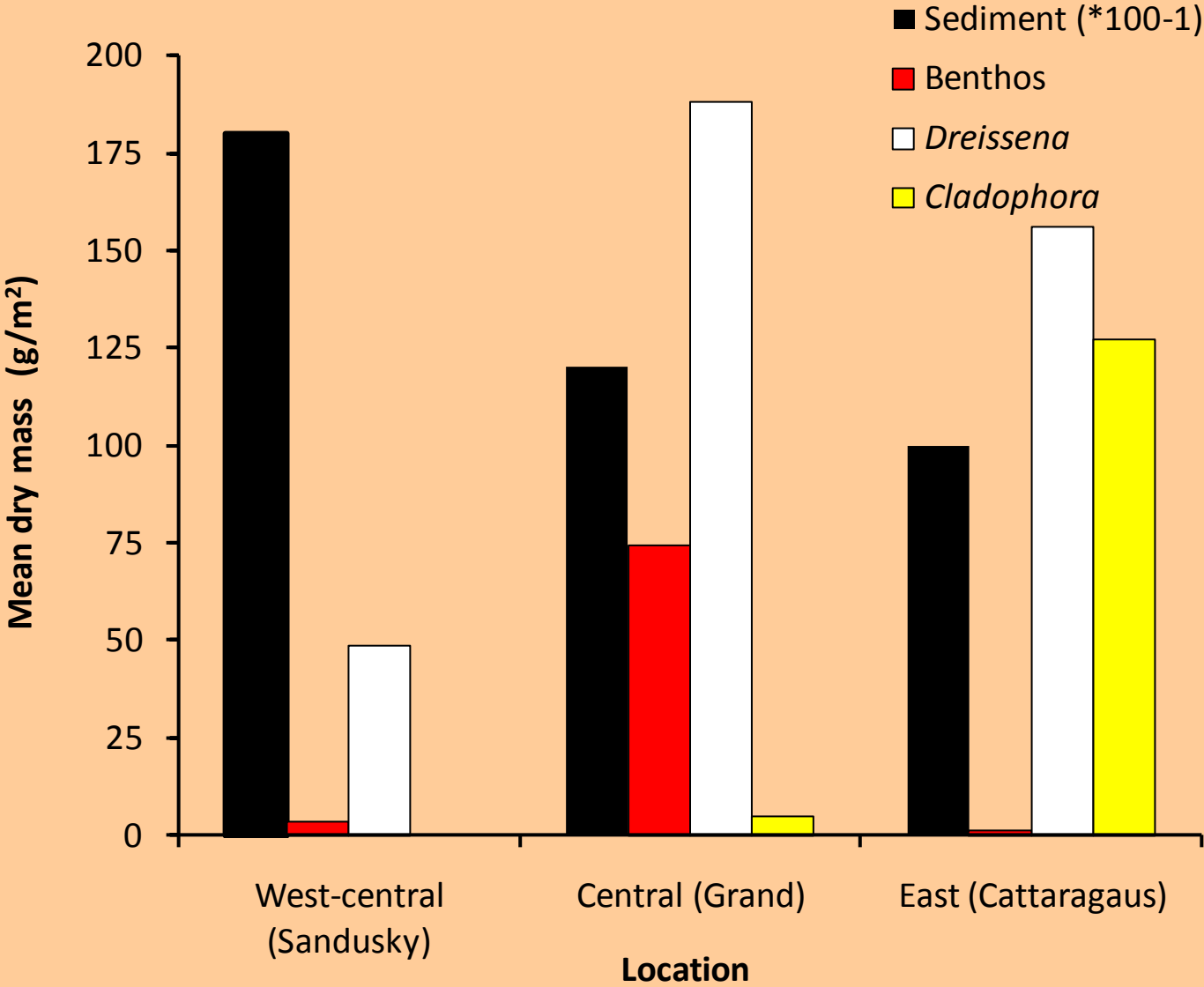
Sampling approach

- NS-to-OS transects bracketing major tribs to C & E basins...also allowed coordination with other trib/watershed groups
- NS: *R/V J.J. Freidhoff*/whalers; OS: *R/V Lake Guardian*
- fixed stations (2, 5, 10, 20 m), June and late Aug/early Sept sampling
- quantify water column and benthic P pools...bacterial, phytoplankton, 3 zooplankton sizes, *Dreissena* mussels, dominant infaunal/epifaunal, *Cladophora*, sediments (both mussel bed and non-mussel bed)
- estimate fluxes...bacterial and phytoplankton productivity, sedimentation
- link pools and fluxes via stable isotope analyses and hydrodynamic model of particle transport

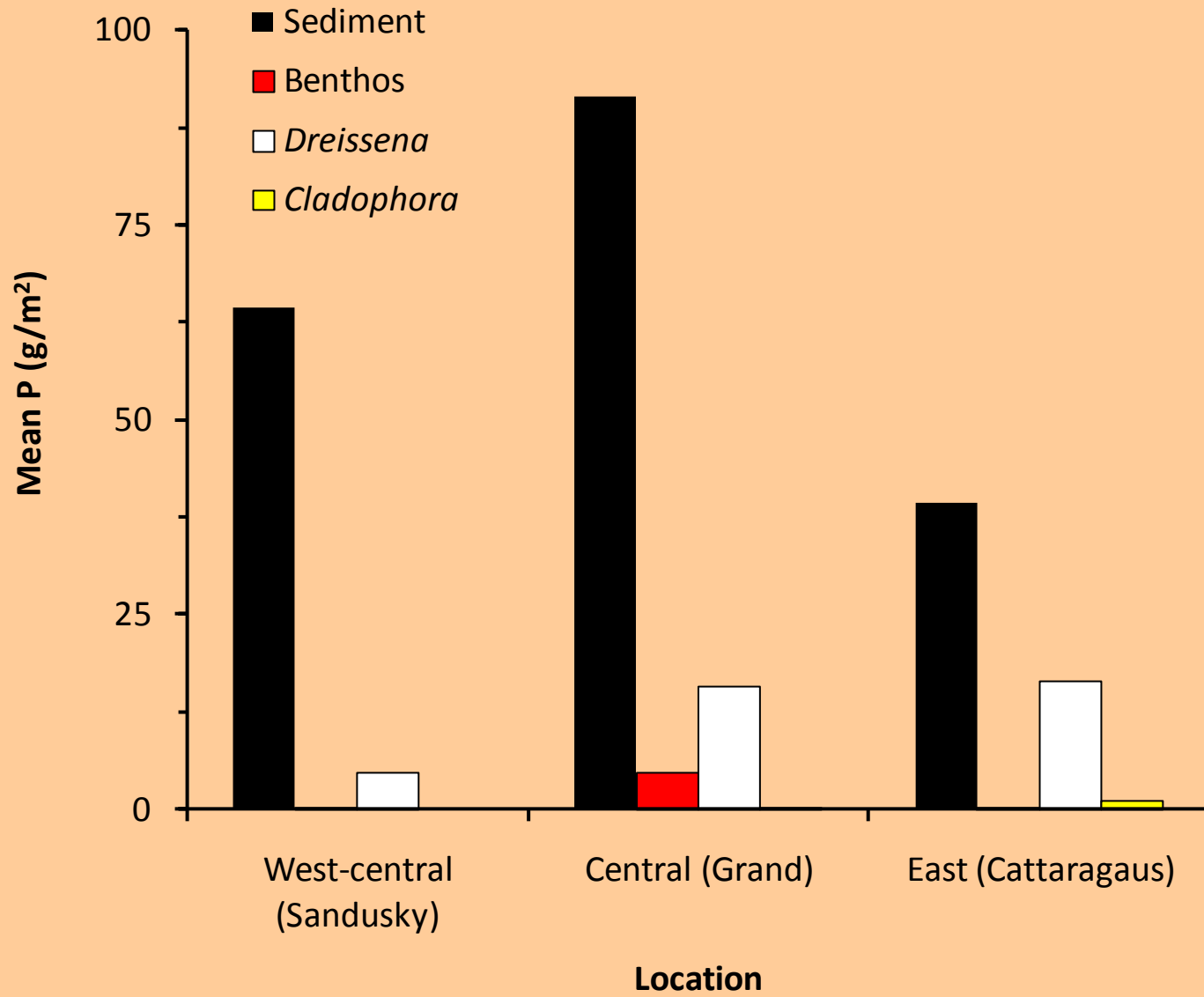
[P] in benthic solid fractions

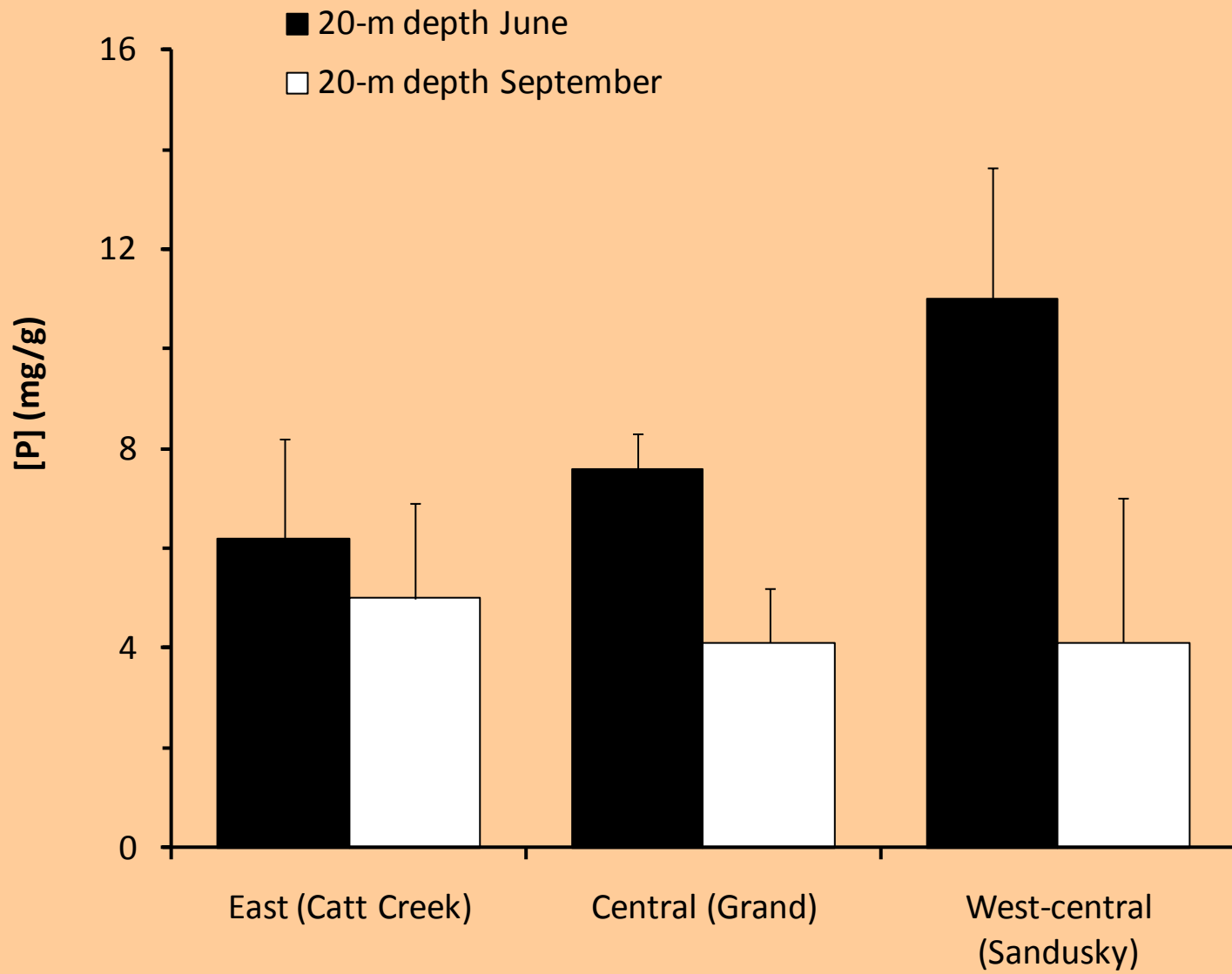


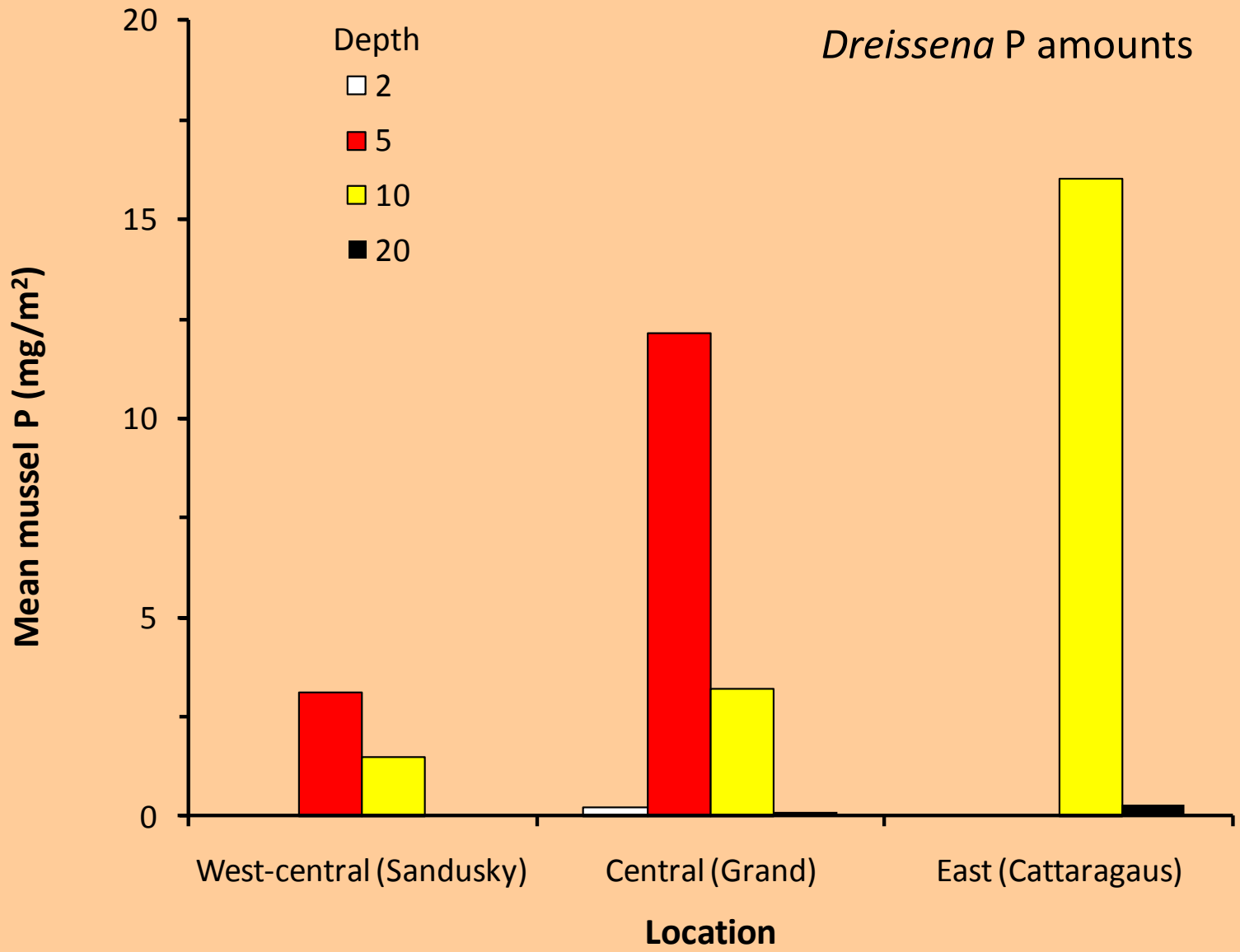
Benthic matrix quantities



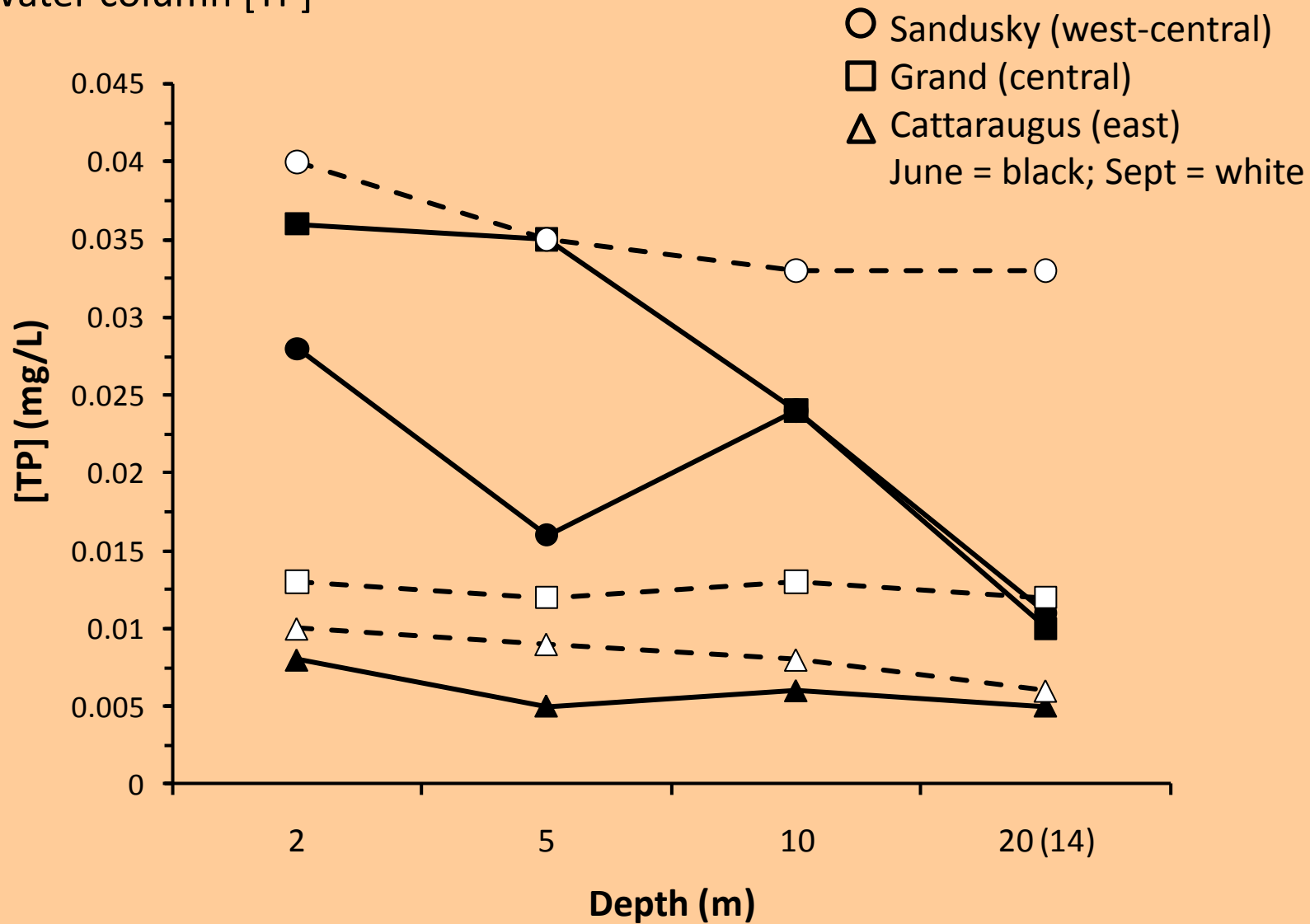
Benthic matrix P amounts



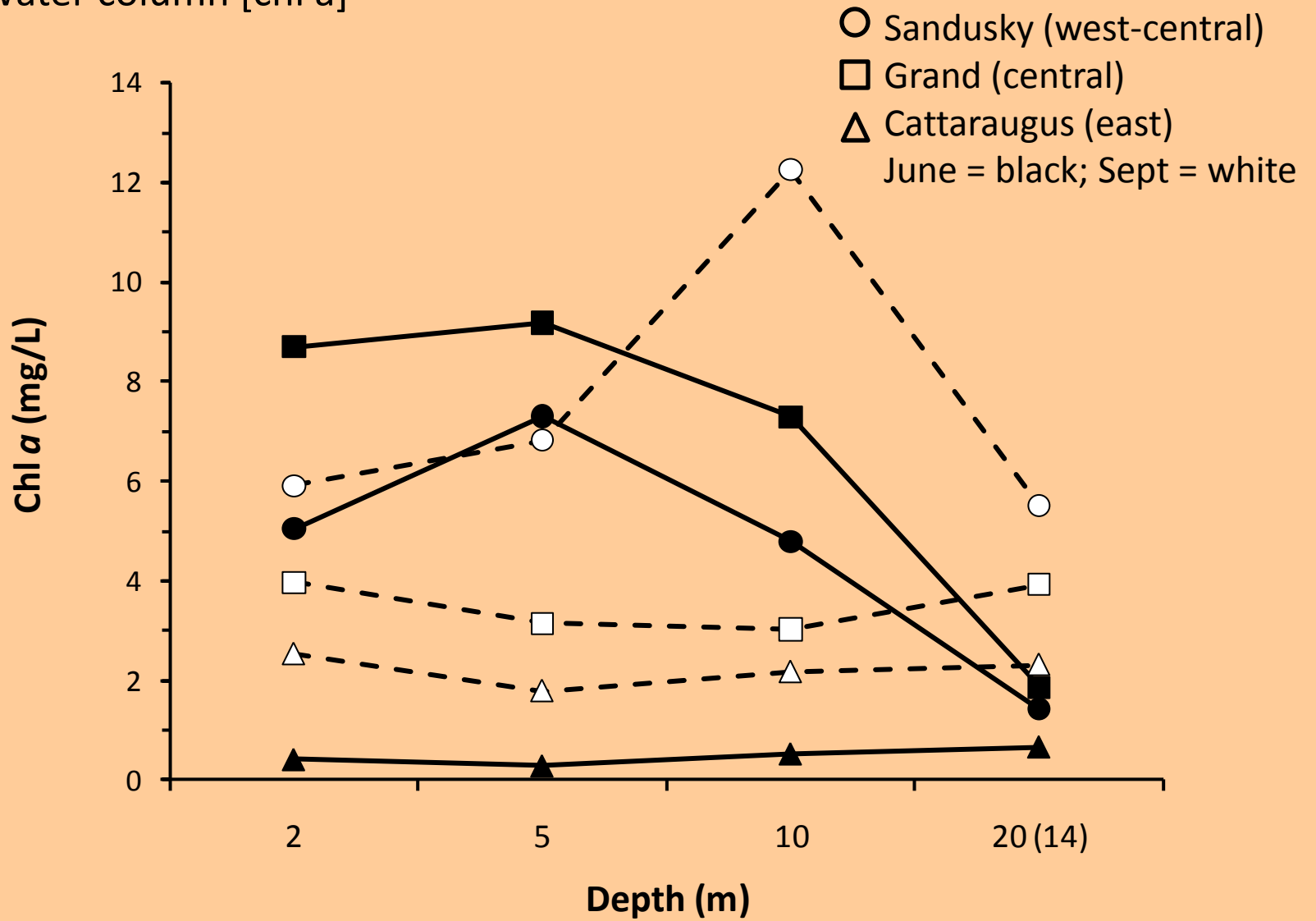




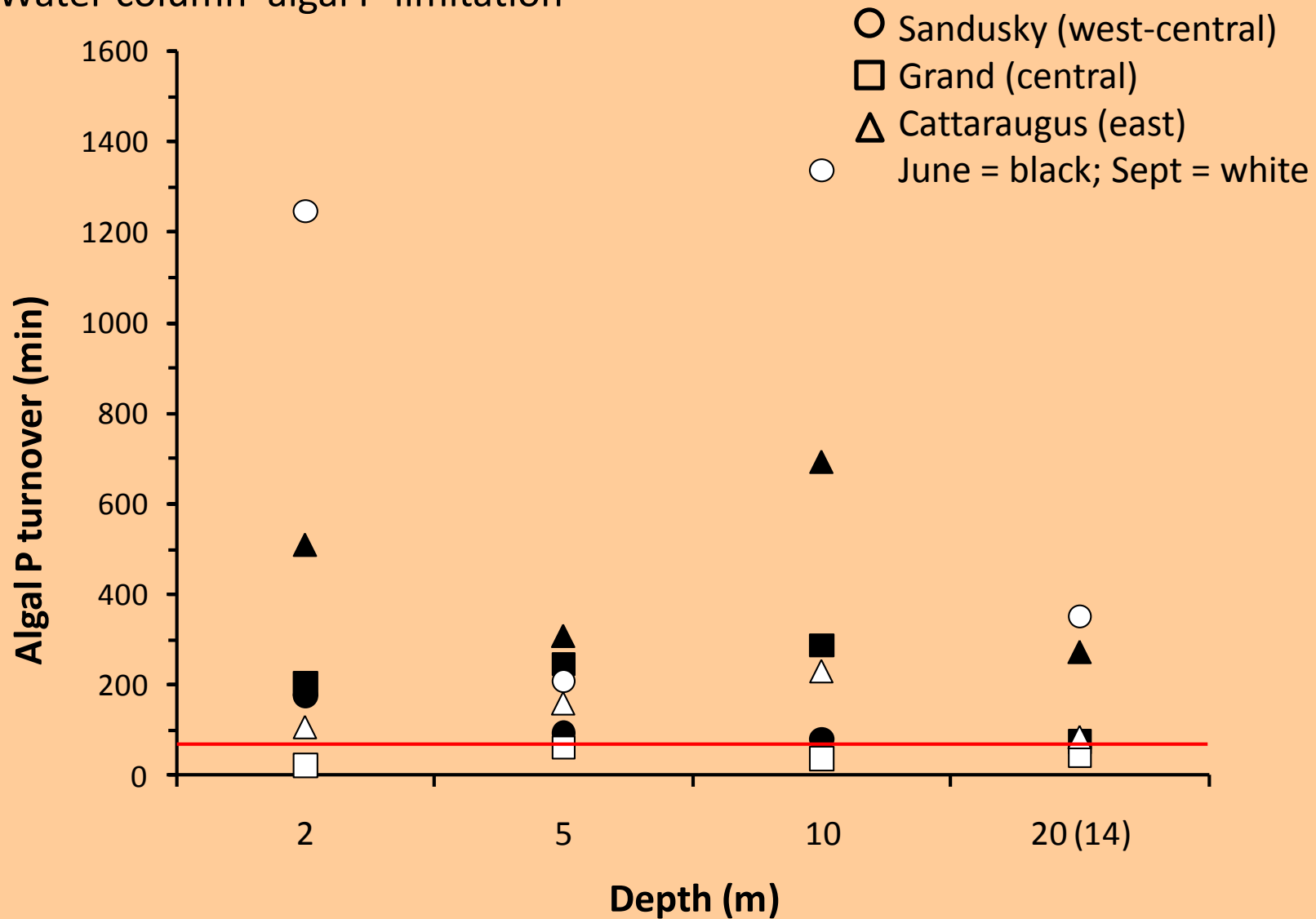
Water column [TP]

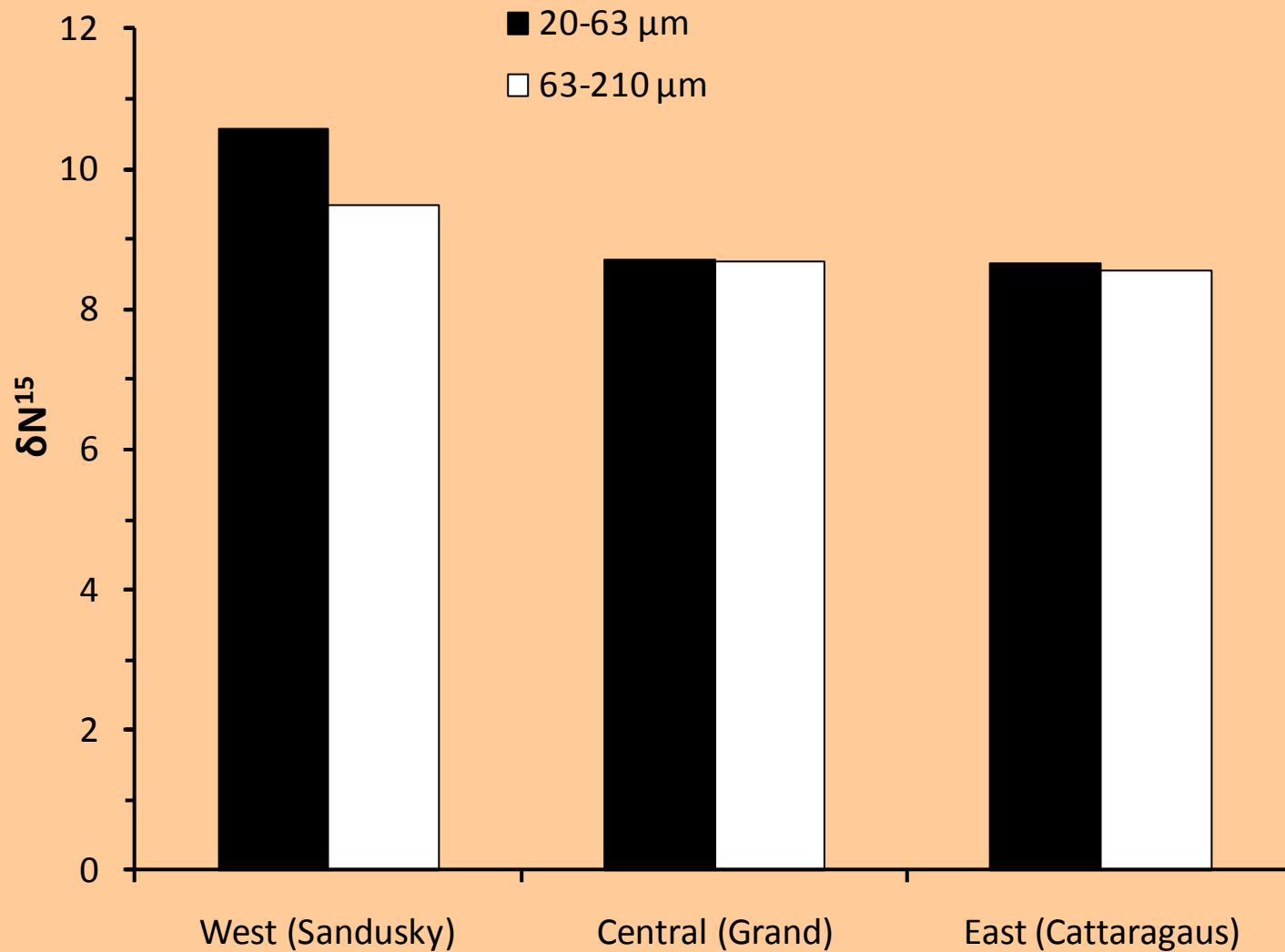


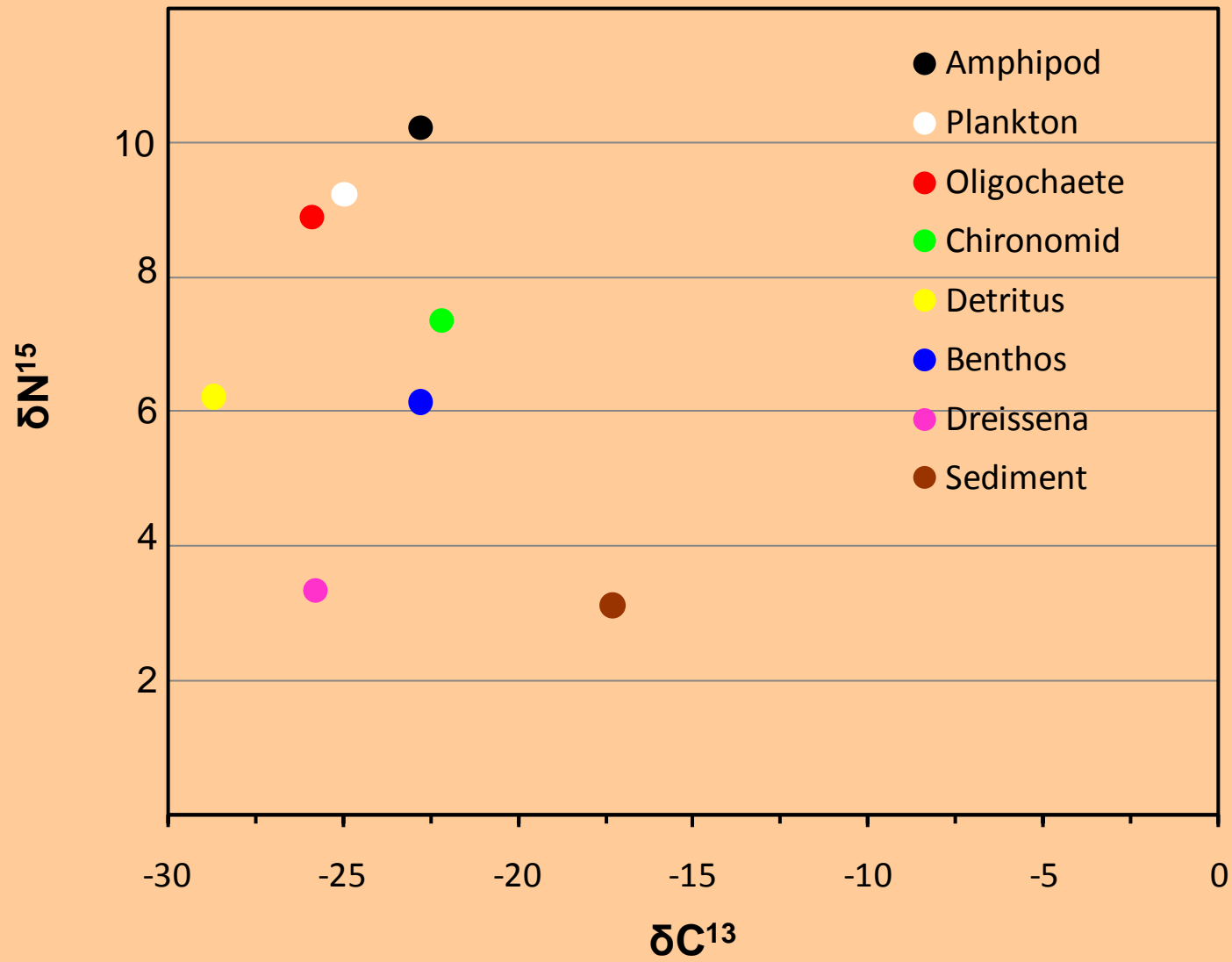
Water column [chl a]



Water column algal P-limitation







Results summary

- Distinct NS-to-OS reductions in water column [TP] at all 3 locations, WC & E basin increase [TP] with season, but C decreased with season
- Algal abundance (chl a) matched [TP] in both seasons and across basins, declining NS to OS and increasing or decreasing with [TP]; generally declining west to east
- Algal and bacterial communities were P-limited in the C, but not the WC or E basins in fall
- WC basin plankton exhibits a slightly higher δN , suggesting either longer chains or a different basal resource
- The majority of organic particulate P resides in *Dreissena* tissues, but mussel abundance is very different in the basins and at different depths
- Sediments harbor the largest pool of P in the lake. Although C basin sediments have the highest [P] averaged across all depths, and the highest P pool, WC basin sediments have the highest OS [P]

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