

Facultés des Sciences  
Département de Biologie

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Unité de Recherche en Biologie des Organismes

FUNDP Namur



*Our present understanding of Lake Kivu Ecology*





## *A team work ... (2/3)*

The ECOSYKI project (2004-2009):

a research and cooperative project granted by the CUD

FUNDP: Prof. Jean-Pierre Descy, *et alii*

UCL: Prof. Eric Deleersnijder, *et alii*

ISP-Bukavu: Prof. Pascal Mwapu Isumbisho, *et alii*

UNR-Butare: Prof. Laetitia Nyina-wamwiza, *et alii*

INRA-Thonon: Prof. Jean Guillard

## *A team work ... (3/3)*

The CAKI project (2007-2010):  
fundamental research project on Lake Kivu carbon and  
nutrient cycles granted by the FNRS

ULg: Alberto Borges, *et alii*.

ULB: Pierre Servais

FUNDP: François Darchambeau,  
*et alii*.





## *A team work ... (3/3)*

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L. Victoria

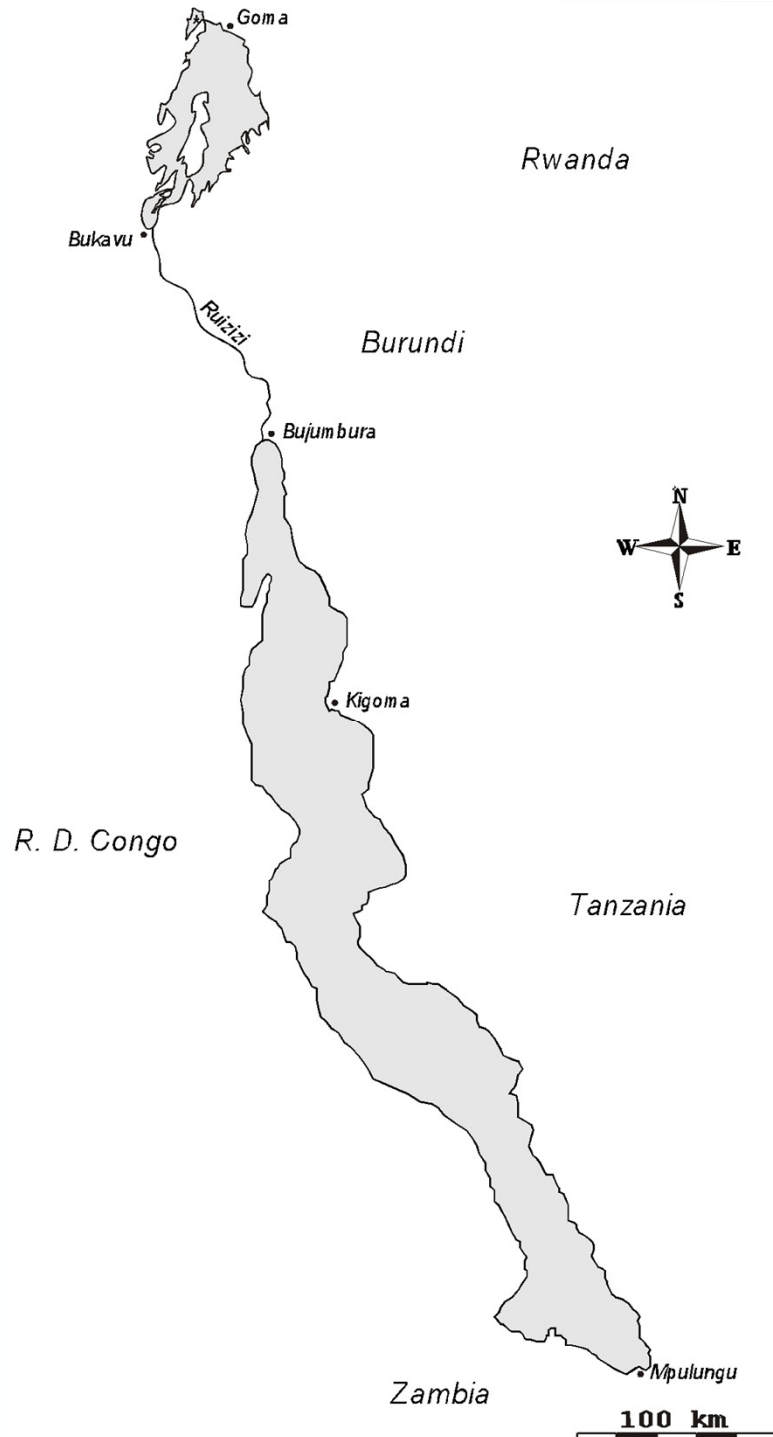
L. Kivu

L. Tanganyika

L. Malawi

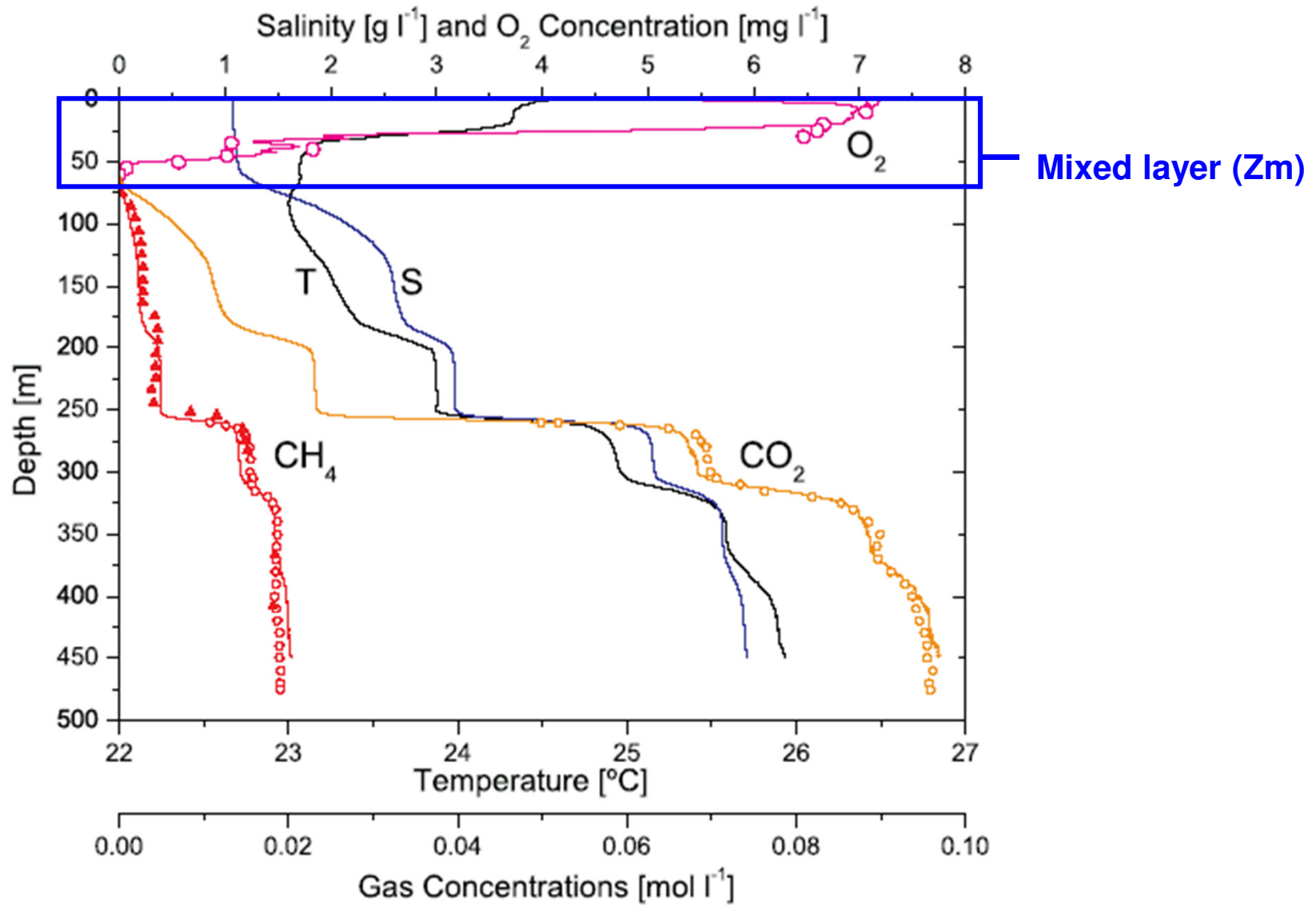
Image © 2005 EarthSat

©2005 Google



	Lake Kivu	Lake Tanganyika
<b>Altitude</b>	1460 m asl	800 m asl
<b>Max. dimensions</b>	100 x 50 km	650 x 60 km
<b>Surface</b>	approx. 2 370 Km <sup>2</sup>	approx. 32 600 Km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Volume</b>	approx. 650 Km <sup>3</sup>	approx. 18 940 Km <sup>3</sup>
<b>Max depth</b>	490 m	1470 m
<b>Mean Chl <i>a</i></b>	2,2 µg L <sup>-1</sup>	0,7 µg L <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Mean Z<sub>eu</sub></b>	20 m	40 m

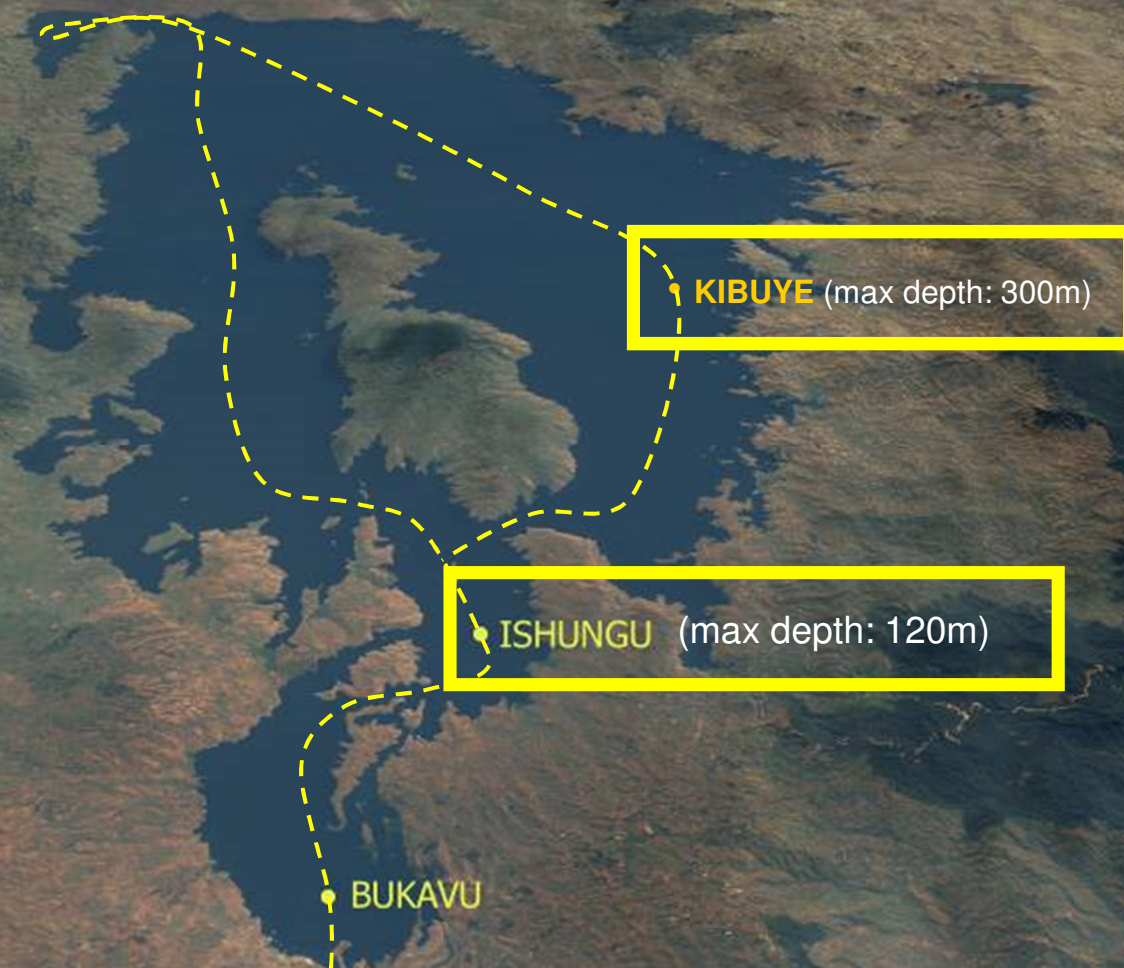
<b>Both:</b>	Oligotrophic
	Meromictic
	Rainy season (October - May)
	Dry season SE winds (June – September)



G3 - Geochemistry Geophysics Geosystems, Schmid *et al.*, 2005



- Sampling every 2 weeks at the southern basin (Ishungu) since 2002  
and offshore Kibuye since 2006



- Cruises during rainy and dry seasons (2003, 2004, 2007, 2008)  
- Samplings still in progress



# *Phytoplankton & Zooplankton*



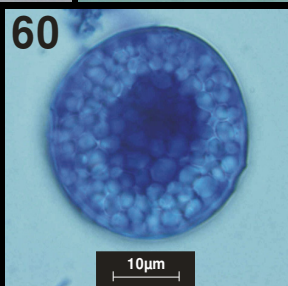
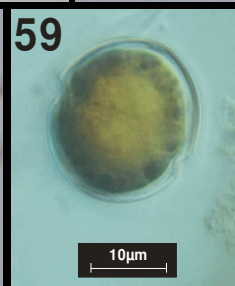
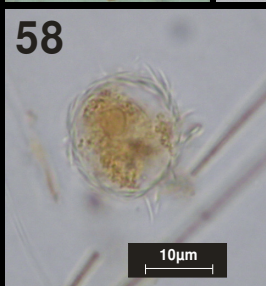
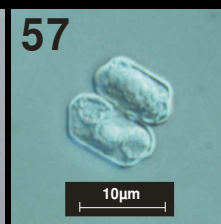
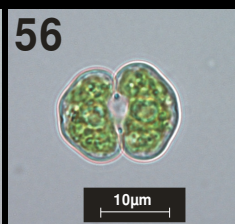
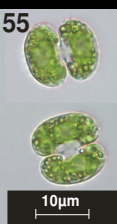
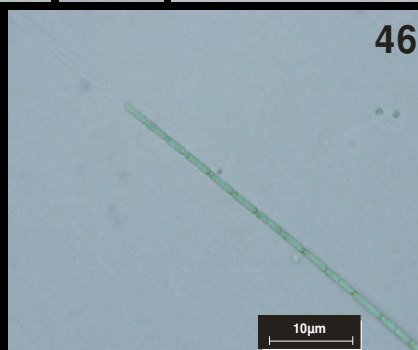
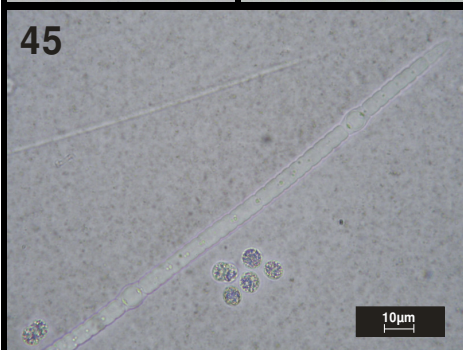
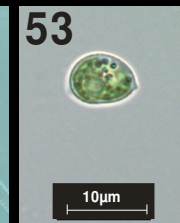
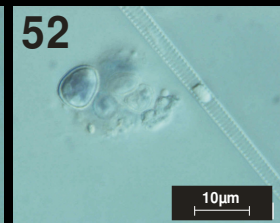
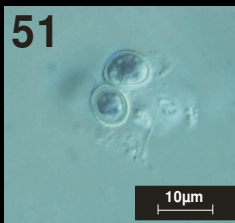
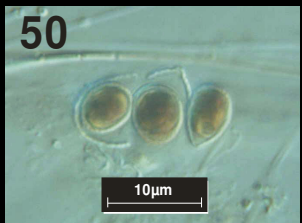
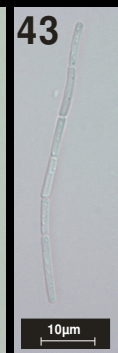
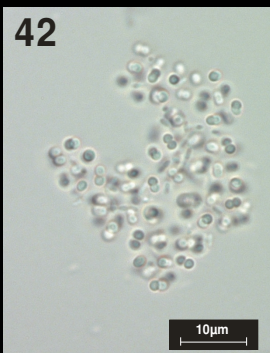
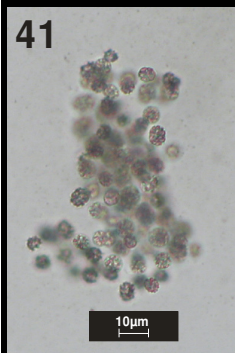
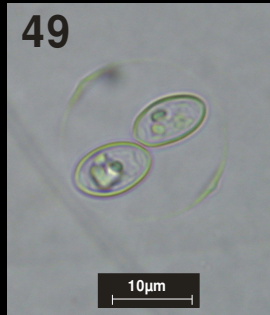
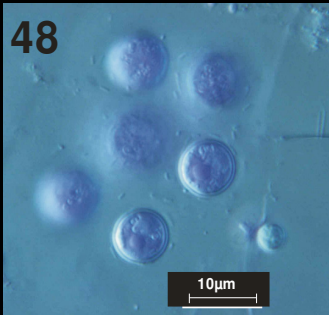
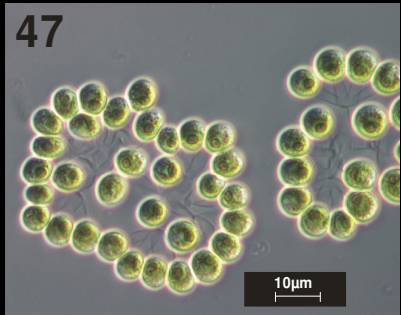
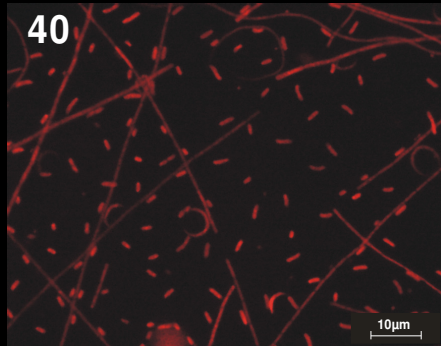
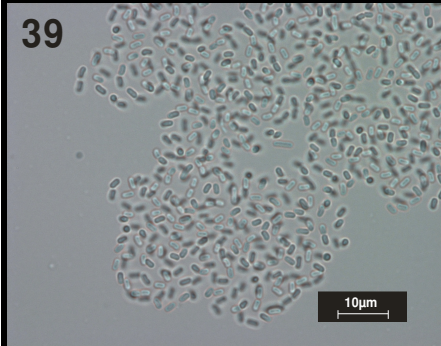
# *Phytoplankton & Zooplankton*



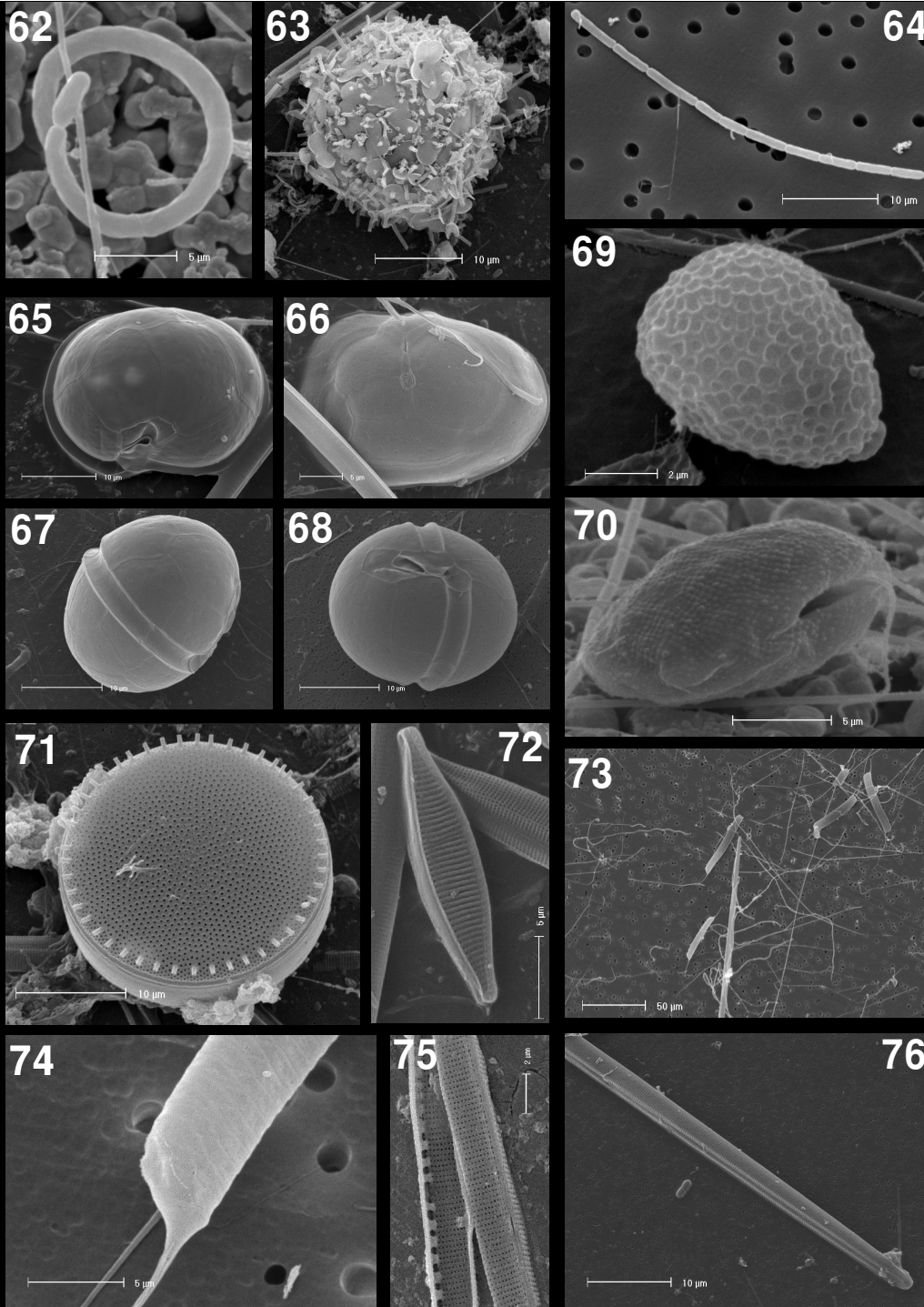
*Damas (1937), about the pelagic plankton of Lake Kivu:*

*“Ses eaux claires et transparentes sont un véritable désert”.*









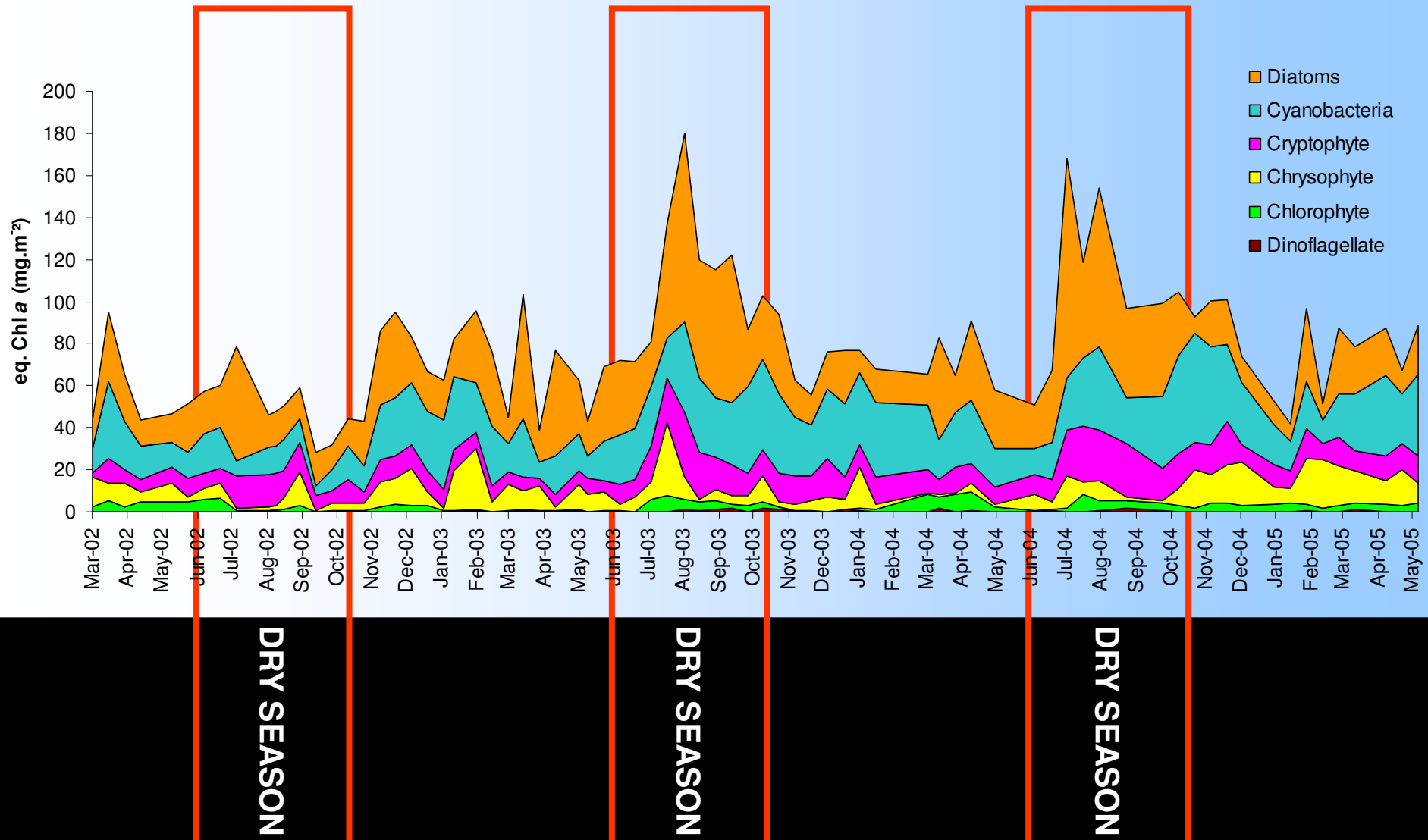
A total of 42 taxa was recorded:

- 14 Cyanophyceae
- 3 Cryptophyceae
- 3 Dinophyceae
- 7 Bacillariophyceae
- 1 Chrysophyceae
- 7 Chlorophyceae
- 3 Trebouxiophyceae
- 4 Zygnematophyceae

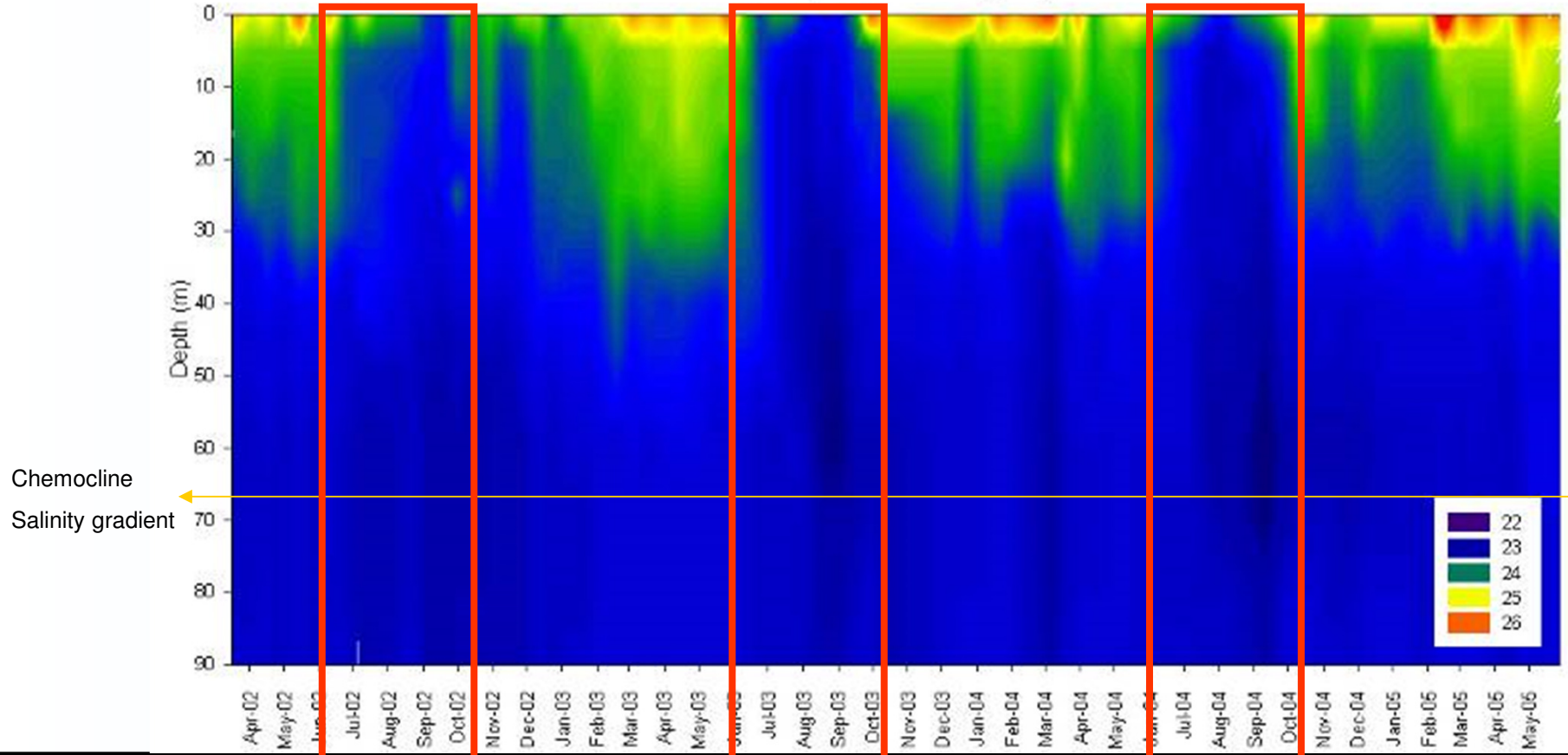
Limited changes were apparent in comparison with the situation described in 1937 after the first Belgian expeditions;

**... But diatoms seem more abundant now than in the 70's...**

# Phytoplankton biomass & composition



# Temperature

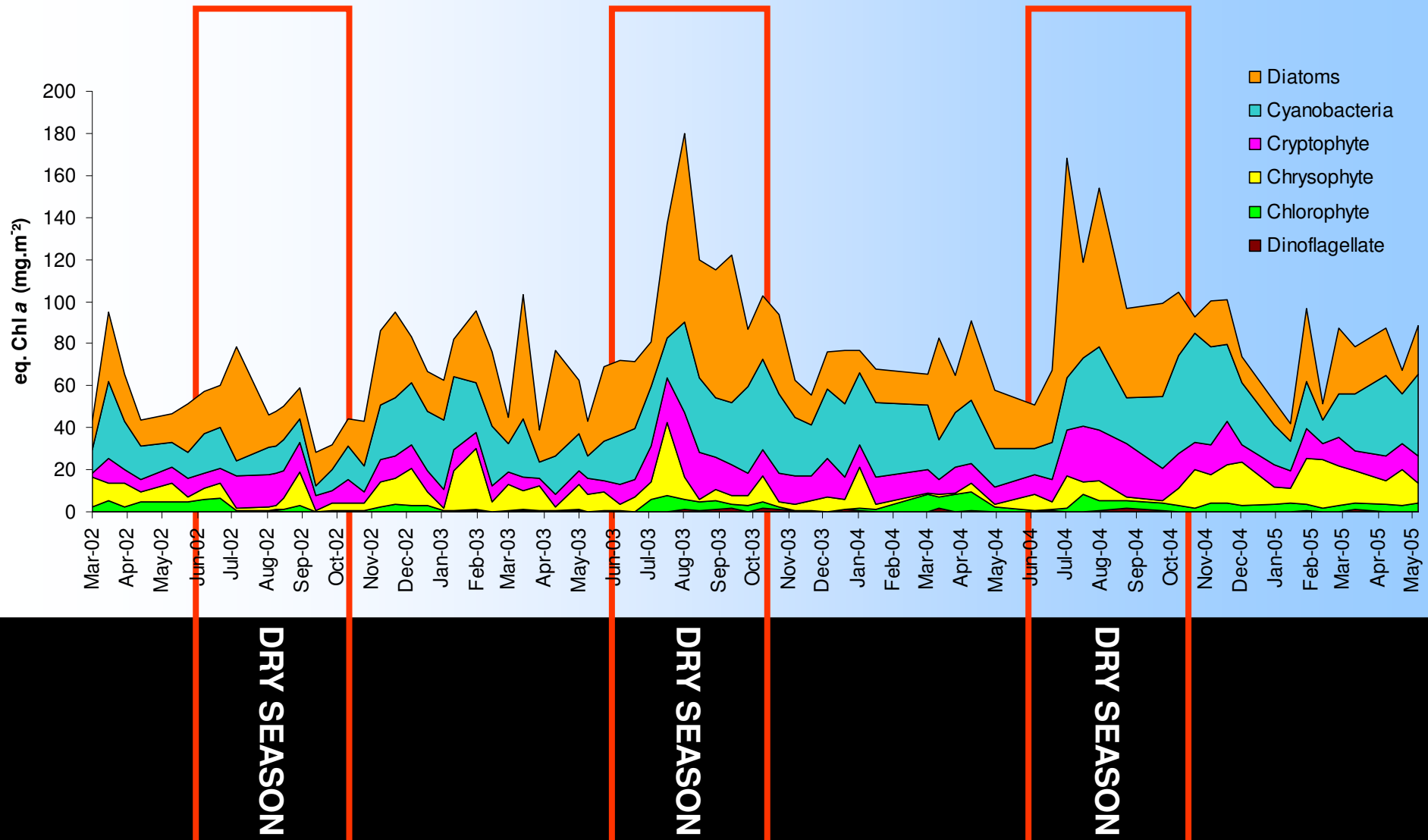


DRY SEASON

DRY SEASON

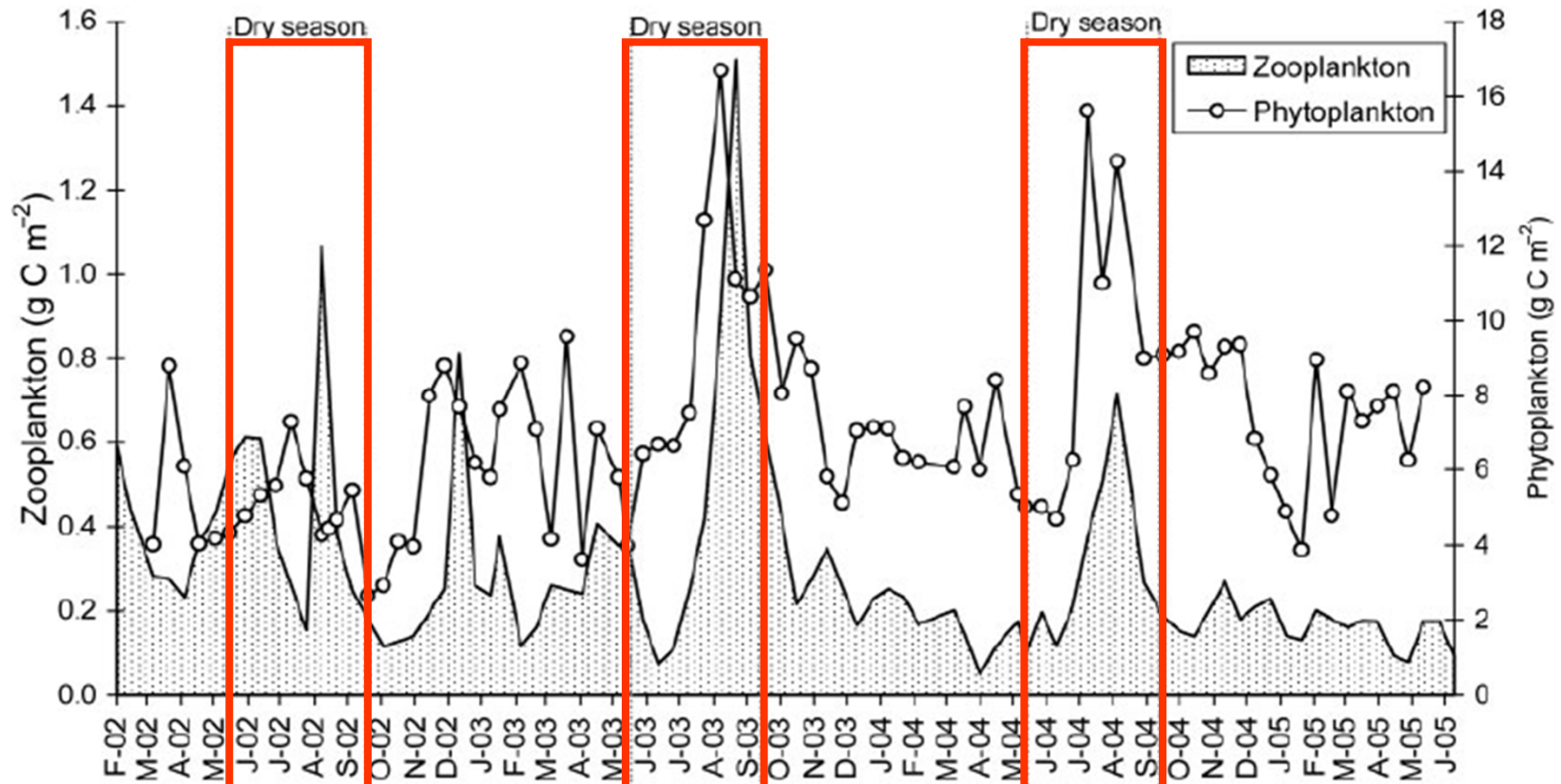
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# Phytoplankton biomass & composition





# Phytoplankton and zooplankton blooms

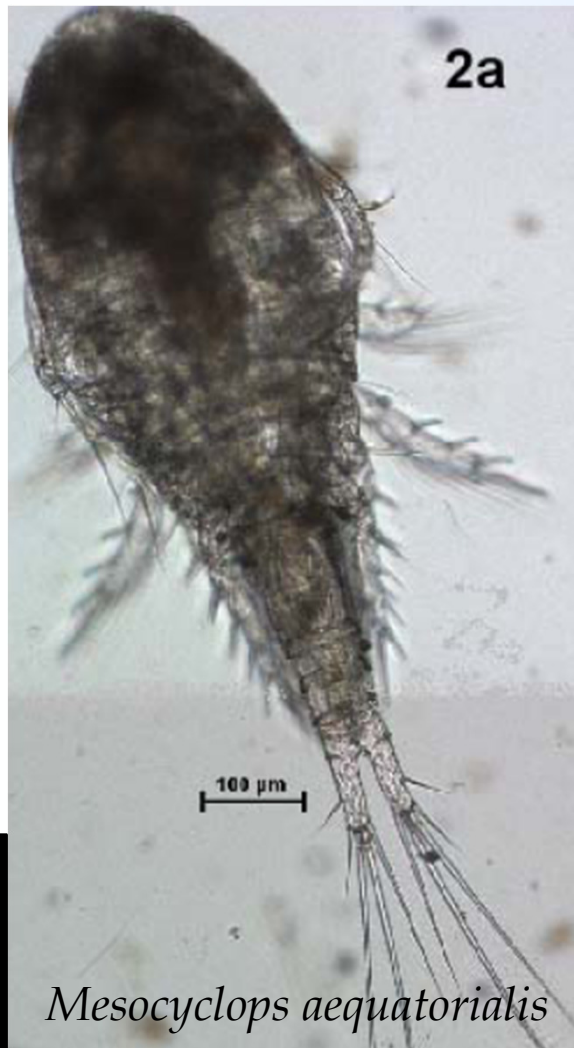


**DRY SEASON**

**DRY SEASON**

**DRY SEASON**

# Zooplankton composition



*Cyclopoid copepods*

# Zooplankton composition

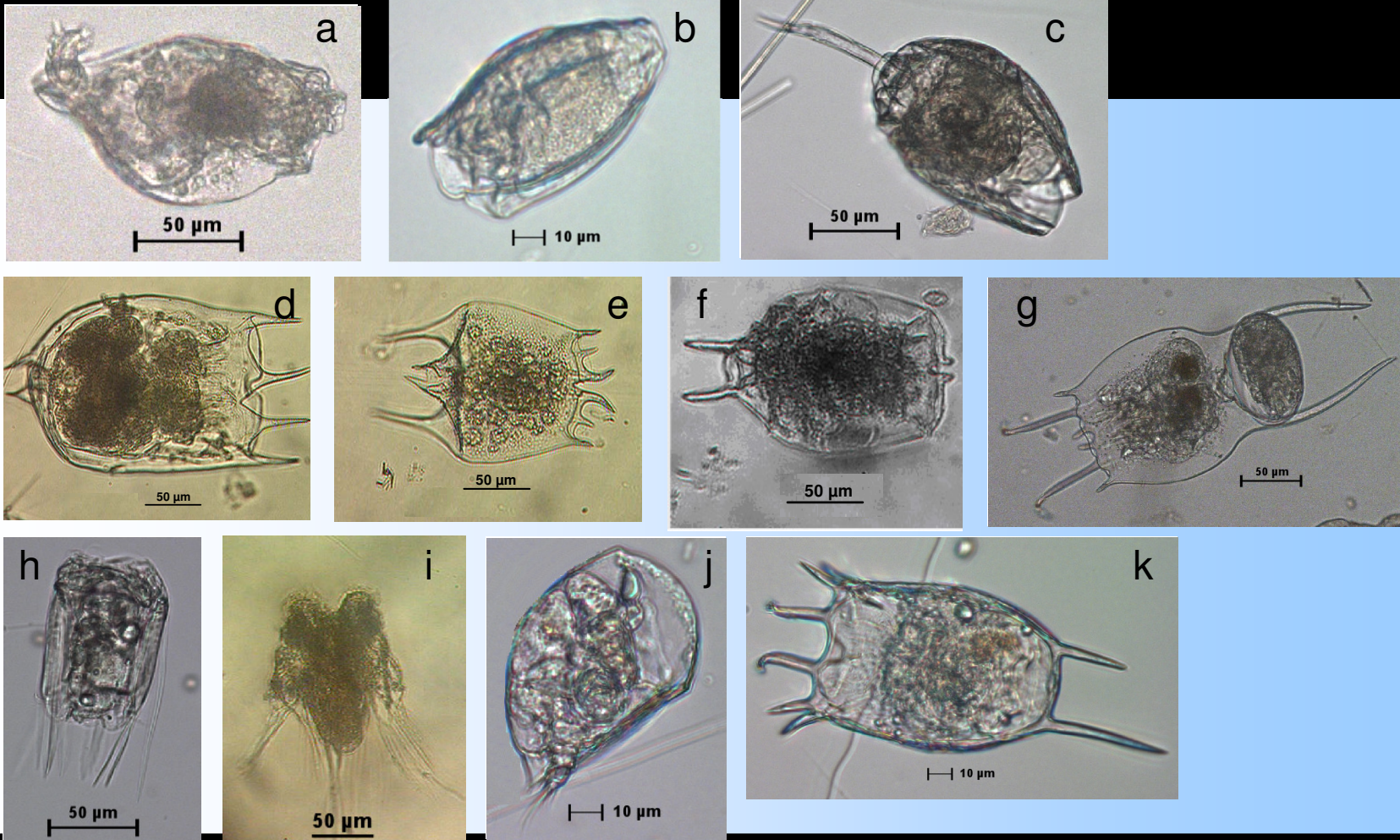


## Cladocerans

a: *Diaphanosoma excisum* b: *Alona rectangularis* c: *Ceriodaphnia cornuta* d: *Moina micrura*



# Zooplankton composition



a: Bdelloid b: *Anuraepsis fissa* c: *Lecane* sp. d: *Brachionus calyciflorus* e: *Brachionus quadridentatus*  
f: *Brachionus caudatus* g: *Brachionus falcatus* h: *Polyarthra* sp. i: *Hexarthra* sp. j: *Collurella* sp.  
k: *Keratella tropica*

## Rotifers



# Primary production

Period	PP gC.m <sup>-2</sup> .d <sup>-1</sup>	n	Reference
March 1972	1.03 – 1.44	<14	Degens <i>et al.</i> , 1973
March 1972 – 73	0.66 – 1.03	8	Jannasch, 1975
October 1990	0.33	3	Descy, 1990
2002 – 2008	0.64 (0.19 – 1.18)	55	present study

*No detectable variations of PP during the last 35 years*

# Primary production

Lake	Period	Mean PP gC.m <sup>-2</sup> .y <sup>-1</sup>	Reference
L. Kivu	2003-2008	232	present study
L. Tanganyika	2002-2003	159	Stenuite <i>et al.</i> , 2007
L. Malawi	90's	169	Guildford <i>et al.</i> , 2007
L. Victoria	2001-2002	1061	Silsbe 2004

*An oligotrophic lake but with higher biomass than L. Tanganyika and Malawi*

# Zooplankton biomass & production

Lake	Mean biomass gC.m <sup>-2</sup>	Mean annual production gC.m <sup>-2</sup> .y <sup>-1</sup>	Reference
L. Tanganyika	1.2	23	Kurki <i>et al.</i> , 1999; Sarvala <i>et al.</i> , 1999
L. Malawi	0.9	24.5	Irvine, 1995; Irvine & Waya, 1999
L. Kivu	0.3	8.3	present study

*Very low secondary production ...*

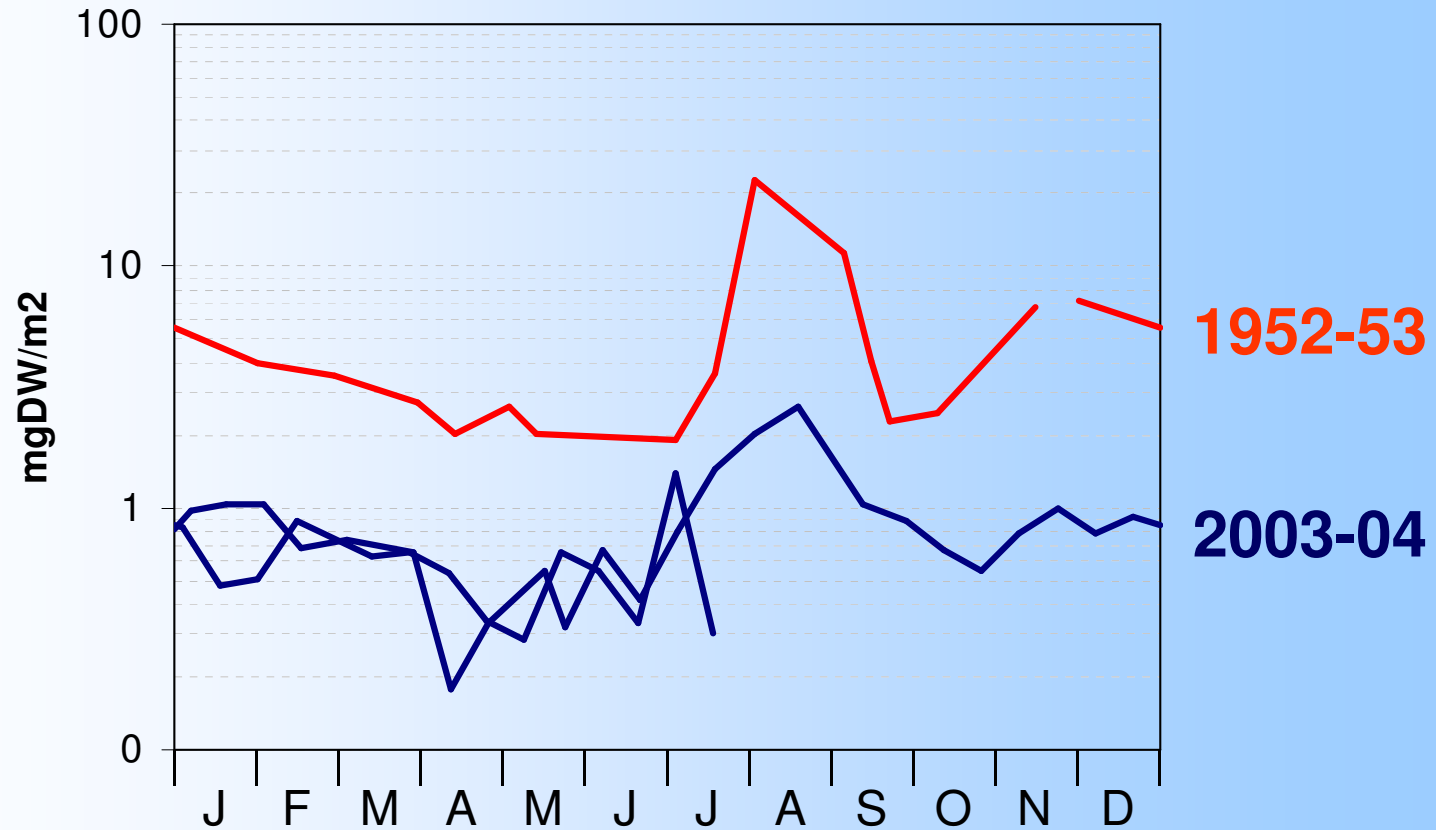


# Zooplankton biomass & production

Lake	Trophic transfer efficiency %	Reference
African lakes	10.1	Pauly & Christensen, 1995
L. Tanganyika	3.5 – 5.4	Sarvala <i>et al.</i> , 1999
L. Malawi	5 – 8	Irvine & Waya, 1999
L. Kivu	1.3 – 2.1	present study

*... and concomitant low trophic transfer efficiency*

# *Zooplankton biomass & production*



*Important decrease of zooplankton biomass since ...*

# *In the 20th and 21st centuries...*

- Verbeke (1952-1954): study of zooplankton, no planktivore in the pelagic waters
- Introduction of *Limnothrissa miodon* in the late 50s
- **Success of the introduction of the freshwater Clupeid *Limnothrissa miodon* in Lake Kivu** (*Fish Farming International*, Frank, 1977 ; *Fisheries Management*, Spliethoff et al., 1983)
- **The Tanganyika sardine in Lake Kivu: Another ecodisaster for Africa?** (*Environment Conservation*, Dumont 1986)



*... Limnothrissa introduction  
and disappearance of the main grazer Daphnia curvirostris*



*The sardine introduction may have changed the food web and carbon / nutrient cycles in Lake Kivu*



No fish predator in Lake Kivu: no predation control of the planktivore

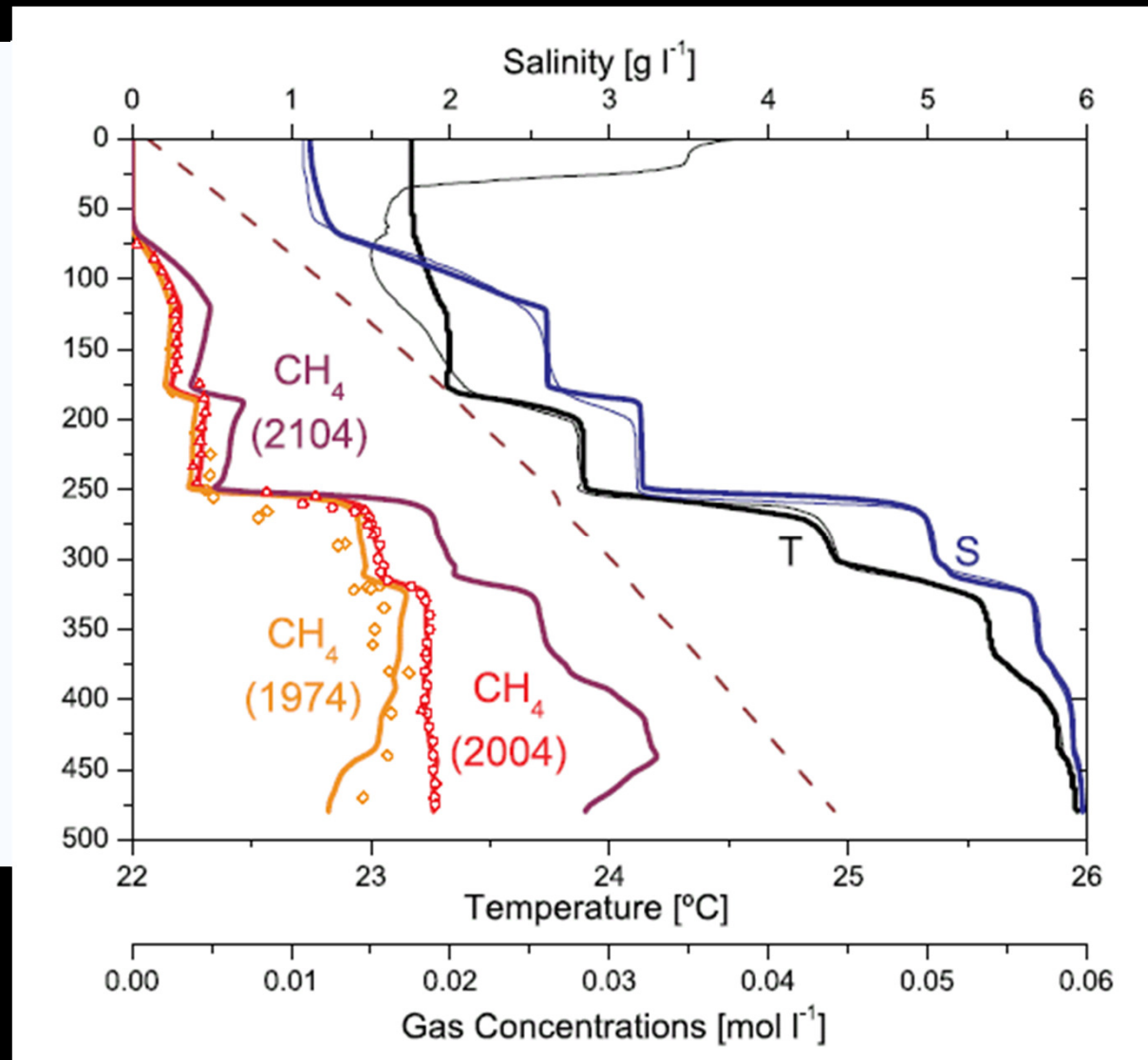


Large predation pressure on zooplankton and disappearance of *Daphnia*



Increased phytoplankton biomass and/or changes in the assemblage

*Increasing methane in the deep waters:  
another, unexpected consequence of the sardine introduction?*



# *Possible causes for methane increase in the deep waters*

Introduction of the Tanganyika sardine



Reduction of zooplankton abundance and shift to a zooplankton community without a large grazer



Increase of phytoplankton biomass, not production



Increase of diatoms, possibly from transparency reduction



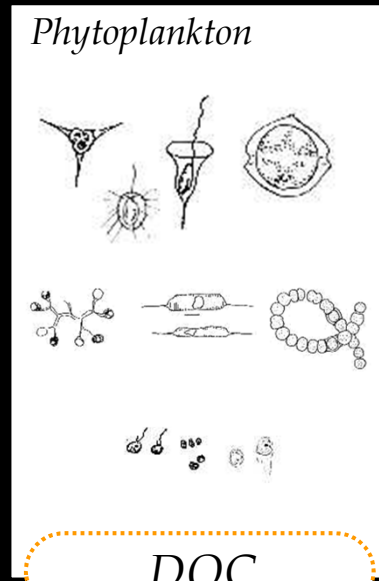
Increased sedimentation of organic C and nutrients



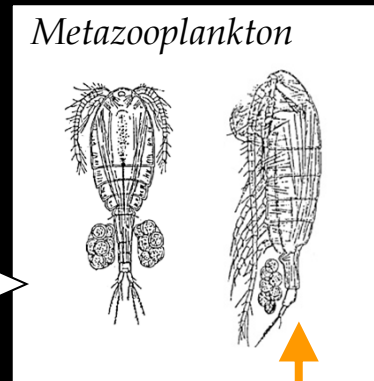
Increase of methane formation in the deep waters

# Lake Kivu Pelagic Food Web

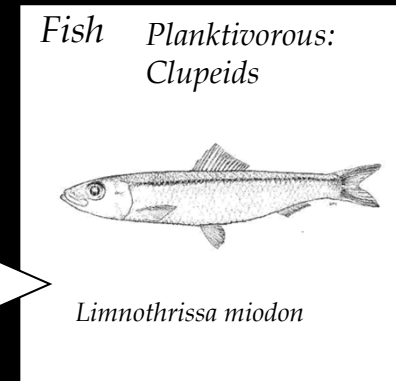
358-975  
mgC/m<sup>2</sup>.d



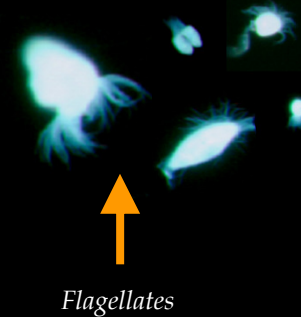
20-40 mgC/m<sup>2</sup>.d



~0.5 mgC/m<sup>2</sup>.d



Protozooplankton  
Ciliates

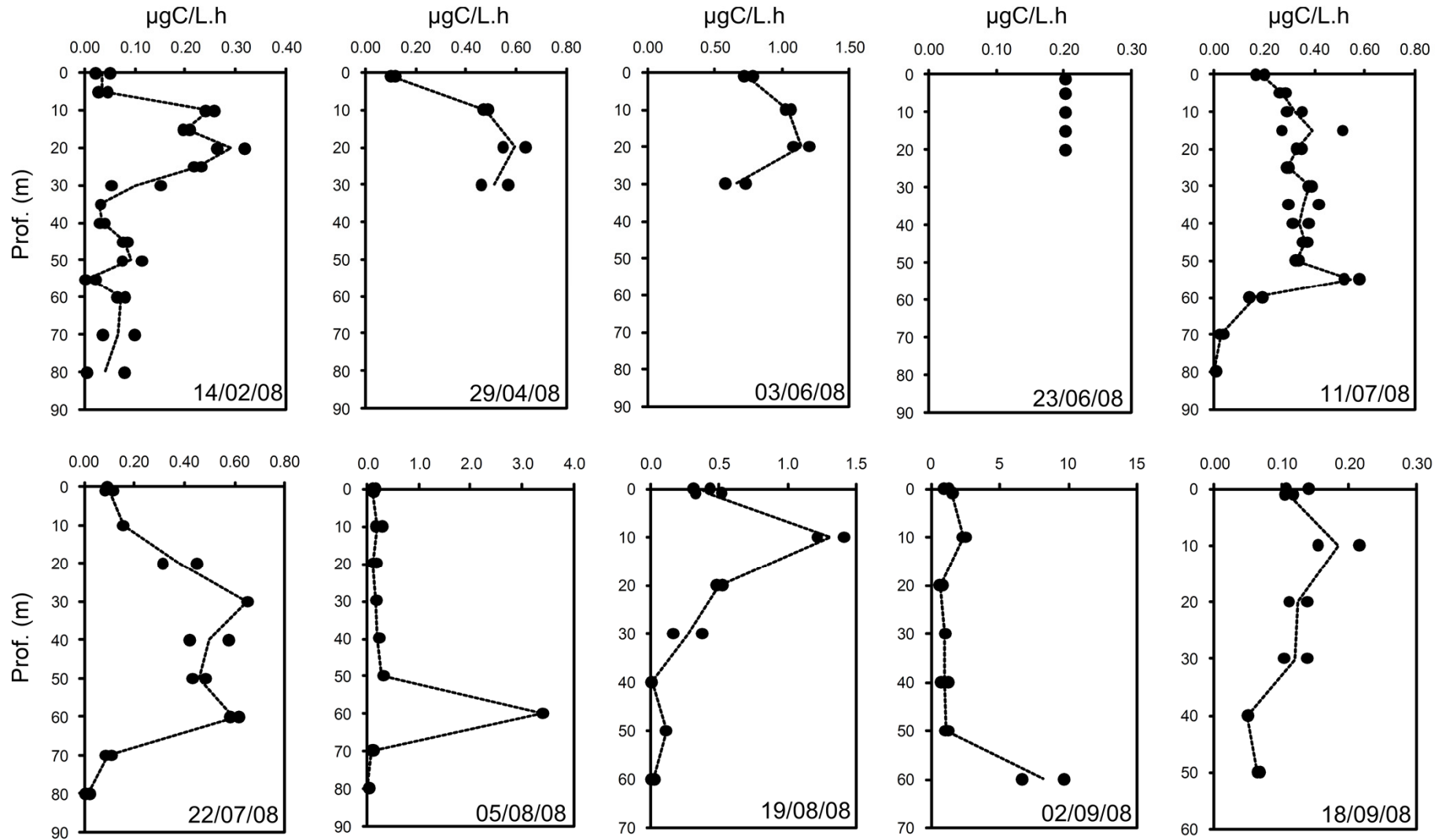


Microbial Food Web

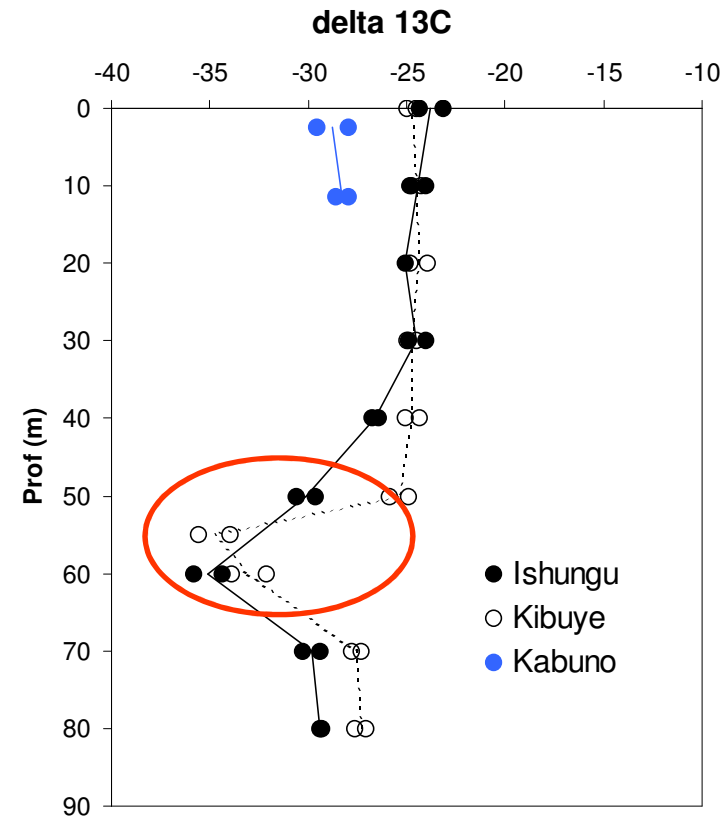
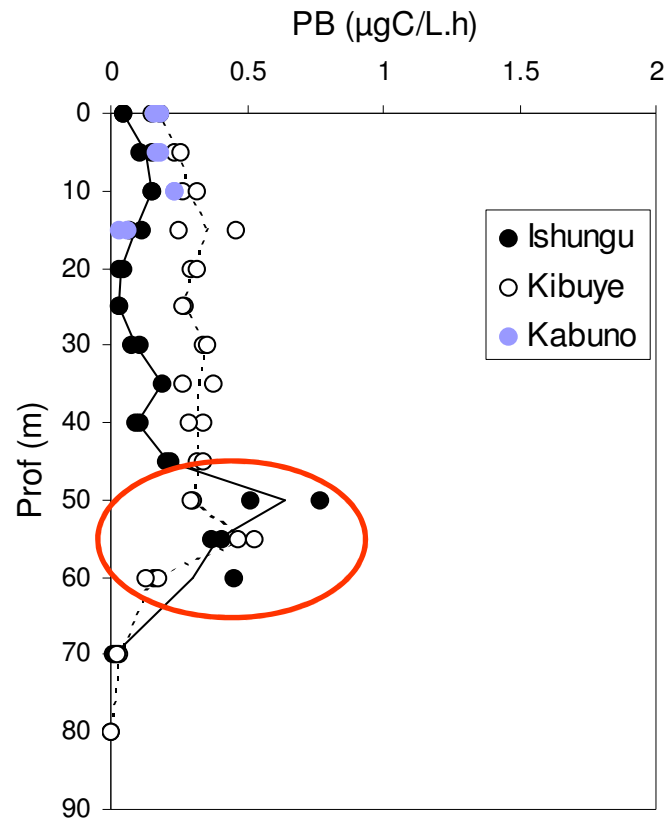
CAKI project



# Bacterioplankton



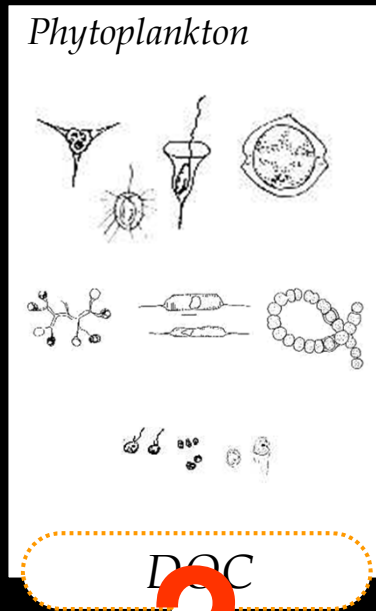
# Bacterioplankton



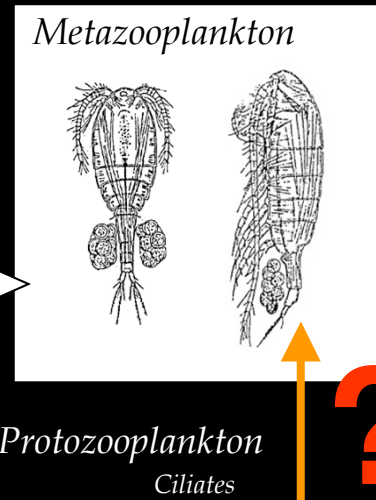
*Bacterial plate linked to  $\text{CH}_4$  metabolism (C isotope study)  
Presence of methanogenic bacteria (specific fatty acids) and  
methanogenic Euryarchaeota (16S rRNA)*

# Lake Kivu Pelagic Food Web

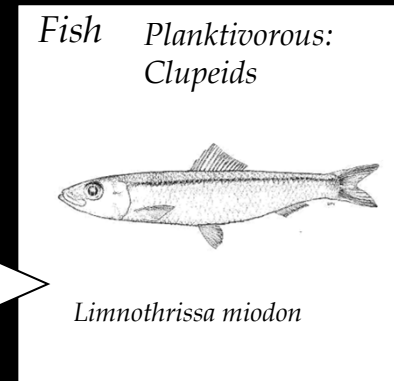
358-975  
mgC/m<sup>2</sup>.d



20-40 mgC/m<sup>2</sup>.d



~0.5 mgC/m<sup>2</sup>.d



147-1639  
mgC/m<sup>2</sup>.d



43-135  
mgC/m<sup>2</sup>.d



CH<sub>4</sub>



Microbial Food Web

# *Perspectives for 2009*

- permanent mooring at Ishungu station with
  - Chla and phycoerythrin fluorometers
  - optode (O<sub>2</sub>)
  - minilogs (thermometers)
- study of coupling between bacterial and zooplankton production (Nathalie's thesis)
- study of trophic link between metazooplankton and fishes (Pascal's thesis), specially follow-up of a new invader *Lamprichthys tanganycanus*
- modelling of Lake Kivu ecology (Christophe's thesis)
- sediment core analysis (in coll. with E.Verleyen, UGent)

*You're welcome !*



