

Monitoring for the Distribution of Phytoplankton along the Hypersaline Bardawil Lagoon, in Northern Sinai, Egypt

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ABSTRACT

Bardawil Lagoon is a source of wildlife and high-quality fish, so, it is imperative that it should be subject to continuous monitoring of both water quality and the phytoplankton composition. Samples were collected from ten sites representing different habitats of the lagoon, from summer 2017 to spring 2018. The water properties were determined; noticeable low concentrations of dissolved inorganic nutrients were recorded. A total of 106 species belonging to six groups were recorded, among them Bacillariophyta (69 species) and Dinophyta (26 species). The obtained results clarify that Bacillariophytes prevailed in the eastern sites of Bardawil; on the contrary, Dinophytes occupied the sovereignty in the western sites of the lagoon. The most abundant Bacillariophytes were *Licmophora gracilis*, *Gyrosigma acuminatum*, *Fragilaria construens*, and *Nitzschia sigmaidea*; which formed more than 50% of total abounded diatoms. While, *Protoperdinium leonis*, *Prorocentrum gracile* and *Protoperdinium granii* were the dominant Dinophytes, giving it maximum at El-Rewak. From reviewing previous studies on the lagoon, it becomes clear that the phytoplankton composition varied widely from previously recorded, including the dominant species and their rates of sovereignty, which reflected economically on its fish productivity. Besides, the water quality in Bardawil fluctuated from slightly-polluted to moderately-polluted according to the diversity index, as a result of the recent, noticeable increase in human activities, especially fishing, which will be in turn reflected in the environment. Therefore, continuous follow-up through ecological assessment and monitoring studies of Bardawil became an urgent necessity.

Keywords: Bardawil lagoon, phytoplankton distribution, water quality.



INTRODUCTION

Bardawil Lagoon is a large shallow hyper-saline coastal lagoon, existed in the middle Mediterranean coast of Sinai Peninsula, Egypt. This lagoon constituted about 22% of the total northern lagoons' area, where it has an area of about 685 km² (Khalil and Shaltout, 2006). Seawater enters the lagoon through two artificial tidal inlets (Boughaz I and II) opened periodically by dredging. During Israeli occupation to Sinai in 1967, both inlets were closed by 1970. Thus, the salinity of the lagoon had undergone a drastic increase that reached up to 120 ‰ (Pisanty, 1980). The inlets were reopened from 1972 until 1978, and then salinity decreased to 38.5 ‰ at the Boughaze area and it was 74.5 ‰ at the most western part of the lagoon.

Bardawil Lagoon reported as oligotrophic to mesotrophic ecosystem (Touliabah *et al.*, 2002). Where, it is the least polluted lagoon because it did not receive any drainage canals. Therefore, it is an important source of good quality, local and economic fishes in North Sinai, and it plays an essential role in the fish production in Egypt and most of its catch is exported. Bardawil Lagoon produces over 2,500 tons annually; where it characterized by very economically important species of fishes such as sea bass, sea bream, sole, grey mullet, eel, meager and white grouper (GAFRD, 2012). Taking into consideration, fishing is stopped from January to May, in order to allow fish stocks to recuperate. Moreover, it is an Important Bird Area by BirdLife International, where, it is an essential stop and staging site for massive numbers of migrants passing through Zaranik protected area especially in autumn months, besides its important for wintering water-birds e.g. *Phalacrocorax carbo* and *Phoenicopt-*

eris ruber (Khalil and Shaltout, 2006). Ali *et al.*, (2006) reported that, two species of the most common migrants birds namely; *Sterna albifrons* and *Charadrius alexandrinus*, breed in the immediate vicinity of the lagoon with internationally important numbers.

Algae are an essential partner in the aquatic ecosystem (Mofeed, 2015a). Phytoplankton composes the base of the food chain in the aquatic environment where it forms the main primary producers (Shaaban-Dessouki *et al.*, 2004; Mofeed and Mosleh, 2013). Phytoplankton biomass in Bardawil Lagoon is generally low but during summer and autumn, it increases due to dinoflagellates and diatoms dominancy. Both blue-green and green algae are comparatively insignificant in the phytoplankton composition. This coastal lagoon is currently oligotrophic to mesotrophic ecosystem (Touliabah *et al.*, 2002). During recent years, the lagoon suffered from many problems, due to the expansion of human activities and tourism around the lagoon and due to lack of systematic follow-up to the continuous dredging of the two artificial inlets (Boughaz I and II). In addition to the increase in many unauthorized human activities around the lagoon. These problems might cause an increase in salinity and pollutant concentration, and then lead to environmental degradation, which significantly disturbed the phytoplankton composition (the main producer of the food chain) and consequently, it constitutes a threat to the ecosystem as a whole in this virgin lagoon, which contains one of the most important natural reserves in the world which considered a shelter to many of the migratory organisms, among them are threatened species (El-Sheekh *et al.*, 2019). Also, this will be reflected in the productivity of the lake, which is of

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great importance in the national economy, as the lake produces large quantities of fish of high quality and desirable for export. Where the expensive species is 77.05% of its total fish production, but due to the illegal human activities, the total loss of biomass was 4723 tons only one fishing season (El-Aiatt *et al.*, 2019).

Therefore, Bardawil Lagoon still in need of sustainable monitoring studies to provide a database for water quality status and to maintain the purity and health of this lagoon and put a proper management strategy. The main objectives of the present study are to evaluate the water quality characteristics and to determine the phytoplankton community composition and its distributional pattern with the different ecological variables in Bardawil lagoon. This data can be used as a database that will be benefiting the subsequent monitoring studies.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Study area

In the North of Sinai Peninsula, Egypt and between longitudes 32° 40' and 33° 30' E and latitudes 31° 03' and 31° 14' N, a large Lagoon is known as Bardawil Lagoon situated. The southern side of the lagoon surrounded by desert and sand dunes, while the northern border by the Mediterranean Sea. Based on satellite image interpretations and GIS techniques, the lagoon extends for about 80 km along on the northern coast of Sinai between El-Qantara and El-Arish Cities.

Its maximum width is about 20.5 km and the lake is very shallow, with a mean depth of around 1.5 m and a maximum of 7.5 m. The maximum depth in Boughaz (II) is 5.75 m due to dredging. The surface area is about 685 km². The Lagoon has an elliptical shape, separated from the Mediterranean Sea by a curving sand barrier with a width between 300 and 2000 m. There are two artificial inlets (Boughazes I and II) connect the Lagoon to the sea (Negm *et al.*, 2019) and two small natural eastern inlets (Boughaz Zaranik and Abo Salah) which are now occasionally closed by silting, that have been established to decrease the salinity through the exchange of water with the Mediterranean Sea. The main water supply to the Lagoon comes from the Mediterranean Sea, which flows constantly, mainly through the first two openings (Khalil and Shaltout, 2006). The lagoon characterized by arid climate and low precipitation rate (5 -10 mm.year⁻¹) only during the winter months, accompanied by high evaporation rates without streams flow inside the lagoon (Zalat *et al.*, 2019)

Samples Collection

As illustrated in the Bardawil Lagoon map (Figure 1), ten sites were selected for sampling, to cover the whole area and represent all the habitats of the Lagoon (Table 1). Surface water samples were collected seasonally from summer 2017 to spring 2018 using the Ruttner Water Sampler bottle (capacity of 2L).

Table (1): Names of the selected sites in Bardawil Lagoon, with their latitudes and longitude.

Site No.	Site Name	Longitude	Latitude	Site No.	Site Name	Longitude	Latitude
1	Rabaa	32°44'33"	31°03'24"	6	Masqut-Eplis	33°09'20"	31°11'47"
2	El-Nasser	32°49'17"	31°04'55"	7	Boughaz II	33°15'41"	31°12'15"
3	Boughaz I	32°55'47"	31°08'01"	8	El-Zaranik	33°16'51"	31°07'03"
4	El-Rewak	33°00'02"	31°03'50"	9	El-Rodh	33°15'03"	31°05'58"
5	El-Gals	33°05'54"	31°11'26"	10	El-Telol	33°13'36"	31°04'37"

Chemical analysis

Salinity, pH and dissolved oxygen were measured in the field by using sing Hydrolab, Model (Multi-Set 430i WTW) according to APHA (1989). Water samples were filtered using GF/C microfiber filter paper to determine its chemical composition. Ammonia concentrations were determined colorimetrically by indophenol's method (Bremner and Shaw, 1955). According to Kampshake *et al.*, (1967), by hydrazine reduction method, nitrates were estimated. Nitrites were determined using the colorimetric coupled method according to Barnes and Folkard (1951). While ortho-phosphate and silicate were determined after extraction in 0.5 M NaOH according to Hartikainen (1979) and Krausse *et al.*, (1983) respectively. Moreover, heavy metals (Mn, Zn, Cu, and Pb) were estimated according to Ajaykumar *et al.*, (2008).

Phycological analysis

One litter of each water sample was fixed by using Lugol solution before identification and enumeration

by using the microscope at 15 X eyepieces and 40X and 100X objective, to identify the algal taxa to the species level. The following references were used for phytoplankton identification; Prescott (1962, 1969 and 1982), Hendey (1964), Patrick and Reimer (1966), Foged (1978), Starmach (1968 and 1983), Baker (1991), Yamagishi (1992).

Diversity index

The diversity of phytoplankton community was calculated according to Shannon and Weaver (1963).

Statistical analysis

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) used to define the significant variation in parameters (Anonymous, 1993). MVSP program, multidimensional analyses (Cluster analysis) classify similarity between the data. In addition, the abundance index performed using the MVSP program in order to determine the most common species during the study period (Legendre and Legendre, 1998). Pearson's

correlation coefficients were achieved out by the statistical software SPSS (Version 14.0 for Windows). Multivariate analysis of Detrended correspondence analysis and (DCA) Canonical correspondence analysis (CCA) used to clarify the variation in phytoplankton assemblages structure and then related to environmental factors by using CANOCO V. 4.0 program (Ter Braak, 1988).

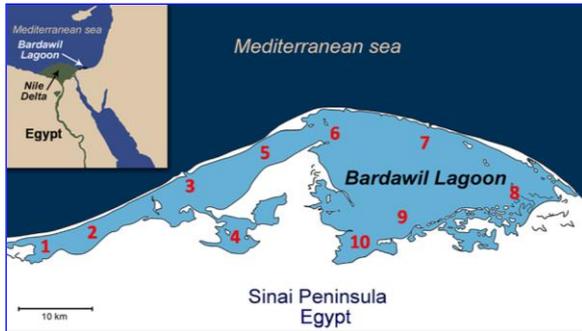


Figure (1): Map shows the sampling sites along Bardawil Lagoon, North Sinai, Egypt.

RESULTS

Inspection in Table (2) reflected the environmental situation of Bardawil Lagoon, where the mean value of the hydrogen ion concentration (pH) fluctuated in a narrow range (from 8.55 to 8.25) during the investigation period giving its maximum value at Rabaa (site 1). In contrast, a significant wide range of variation in salinity recorded where it gave its maximum mean value (60.8 g.L^{-1}) at Rabaa followed by El-Telol, El-Nasser, and El-Rodh (55.2 , 53.2 and 53.2 g.L^{-1} respectively). It is noticeable that, generally the maximum salinity was recorded in the eastern and western edges of the lake, while the minimum values were obtained near both Boughaz I (from 37.9 to 41.3 g.L^{-1}) and Boughaz II (from 37.5 to 41.4 g.L^{-1}). Concerning correlation (Table 3) of salinity with the other chemical parameters, it gave remarkable high positive correlations with all parameters except ortho-phosphate (-0.75) and dissolved oxygen (-0.59) giving its maximum value at Rabaa (site 1). In contrast, a significant wide range of variation in salinity recorded where the maximum mean value was 60.8 g.L^{-1} at Rabaa, followed by El-Telol, El-Nasser, and El-Rodh (55.2 , 53.2 and 53.2 g.L^{-1} respectively). It is noticeable that, the maximum salinity was recorded in the eastern and western edges of the lake, while the minimum values were recorded near both Boughaz I (from 37.9 to 41.3 g.L^{-1}) and Boughaz II (from 37.5 to 41.4 g.L^{-1}). Concerning correlation (Table 3) of salinity with the other chemical parameters, it gave remarkable high positive correlations with all parameters except ortho-phosphate (-0.75) and dissolved oxygen (-0.59).

The mean value of the measured dissolved oxygen (DO) was higher than 8 mg.L^{-1} at Boughaz II, Boughaz I, and El-Zaranik. Meanwhile, lower values were recorded in El-Rewak ($4.2 - 6.5 \text{ mg.L}^{-1}$), with a mean value of 5.4 mg.L^{-1} . Paradoxically, El-Rewak showed

the maximum biological oxygen demand (BOD) during the study period ($2.5 - 6.7 \text{ mg.L}^{-1}$) with a mean value of 4.6 mg.L^{-1} . Whereas, the minimum BOD values were obtained at Masqut-Eplis (2.0 mg.L^{-1}) followed by Boughaz II (2.3 mg.L^{-1}). In this context, DO was negatively correlated with BOD (-0.84) and ammonia (-0.79) at $P \leq 0.005$ (Table 3). In contrast, BOD positively correlated with ammonia (0.86).

However, among the recorded values of the inorganic nitrogen (nitrate, nitrite, and ammonia), the most prominent phenomena that the minimum values were recorded at El-Gals (4.8 , 36.3 and $31 \text{ } \mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ for nitrite, nitrate, and ammonia respectively) followed by Boughaz II (5.2 and $38.1 \text{ } \mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ for nitrite and nitrate respectively). It is clear from the cited results that, ortho-phosphate fluctuated between $48 \text{ } \mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ (at Boughaz I) and $32 \text{ } \mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ (at El-Telol) within Bardawil lagoon. However, silicate achieved its maximum ($133 \text{ } \mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$) at El-Telol. A glance of Pearson correlation coefficient table, clarify that, ortho-phosphate showed a negative correlation with ammonia (-0.78) and BOD (-0.61). Anent the estimated heavy metals (Table 2) revealed that, the maximum concentrations of cobber ($25 \text{ } \mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$), zinc ($375 \text{ } \mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$), lead ($51 \text{ } \mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$) and manganese ($72 \text{ } \mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$) were recorded in El-Telol, while El-Rodh and Rabaa come in the second and third position with a significant gap.

Table. 4 clarify that, a total of 106 taxa of six algal groups (68 Bacillariophyta; 26 Dinophyta; 5 Chlorophyta; 4 Cyanophyta; 2 Euglenophyta and 1 Chrysophyta) were recorded within the studied sites along Bardawil Lagoon (Figure 2). As shown in table 5, the maximum total number of species was recorded at Boughaz I (61 species), followed by Boughaz II (59 species), and El-Zaranik (49 species). While, only 33 species were recorded at Rabaa. Concerning the number of species belonging to different algal groups within each site along Bardawil lagoon (Table. 5), a remarkable superiority of Bacillariophytes was observed, where it had the topmost number of species in all sites during the study period (Average: 26.2). The maximum number (41 species) of Bacillariophyta species was recorded at Boughaz I "site.3". In this context, Boughaz I also achieved the maximum number of species (17 species) belonging to Dinophyta and consequently the maximum total number of species (61 species). In general, Dinophyta occupies the second position after Bacillariophyta as number of species (Average: 13.3). Contrarily, Cyanophyta, Euglenophyta, Chlorophyta and even Chrysophyta represented by a limited number of species in all Bardawil Lagoon sites during the entire period of study.

Meanwhile, considering the abundance of each algal group to the total abundance cover "as cell number" within the studied sites (Figure 3) revealed that, again Bacillariophyta dominated over the other groups followed by Dinophyta. In this context the maximum total cell number of Bacillariophyta ($304 \text{ cell X}10^4 \text{ L}^{-1}$) was recorded at El-Rewak site, followed by El-Telol ($276 \text{ cell X}10^4 \text{ L}^{-1}$) and Rabaa ($264 \text{ cell X}10^4 \text{ L}^{-1}$),

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Table (2): The measured annual average of the physico-chemical parameters of water at the studied sites along Bardawil Lagoon.

Measured Parameters	†	Studied Sites										Annual average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
pH	R	7.9–8.8	8.2–8.7	8.1–8.3	8.0–8.4	8.2–8.7	8.2–8.6	8.1–8.5	8.0–8.5	8.0–8.7	7.6–8.5	8.40
	M	8.55±0.24	8.48±0.74	8.25±0.14	8.31±0.22	8.54±0.62	8.45±0.72	8.47±0.38	8.26±0.25	8.31±0.47	8.42±0.34	
Salinity (g.L ⁻¹)	R	50.3–72.7	45.5–60.3	37.9–41.3	40.2–54.7	43.5–53.0	43.0–51.5	37.5–41.4	42.2–55.4	45.3–63.2	45.3–64.5	49.18
	M	60.8±2.17	53.2±2.33	39.4±1.36	46.6±2.23	49.1±1.94	48.2±2.24	39.3±1.81	49.2±2.27	50.8±3.04	55.2±3.11	
DO (mg.L ⁻¹)	R	5.0–7.1	5.3–7.5	6.4–8.8	4.2–6.5	5.6–7.8	5.2–8.8	6.8–9.9	5.9–8.6	5.3–7.1	5.5–6.8	6.97
	M	6.0±0.14	6.5±0.41	8.1±0.04	5.4±0.21	6.7±0.34	7.8±0.42	8.5±0.27	8.1±0.18	6.6±0.19	6.0±0.23	
BOD (mg.L ⁻¹)	R	3.0–7.1	1.9–4.8	1.6–4.0	2.5–6.7	1.7–4.4	1.3–4.5	1.5–3.8	1.6–4.6	2.6–4.8	2.0–5.9	3.3
	M	4.3±0.08	3.6±0.14	2.8±0.25	4.6±0.34	3.1±0.04	2.0±0.10	2.3±0.11	2.9±0.21	3.5±0.08	3.9±0.13	
NO₂ (µg.L ⁻¹)	R	0.0–10.0	2.2–15.0	0.0–17.0	0.0–14.8	0.0–14.9	0.0–12.4	0.0–15.5	0.0–11.9	0.0–15.3	5.5–20.2	6.53
	M	6.9±0.33	6.1±0.21	6.6±0.26	7.3±0.33	4.8±0.51	6.5±0.28	5.2±0.14	5.7±0.22	5.3±0.09	9.8±0.36	
NO₃ (µg.L ⁻¹)	R	10.8–68.2	13.6–59.8	20.3–64.5	16.2–74.3	17.6–51.8	17.9–68.4	16.2–58.3	21.1–74.6	14.4–72.3	16.7–79.2	43.32
	M	46.1±1.25	46.4±1.24	39.2±2.04	42.5±2.20	36.3±1.94	43.2±2.15	38.1±1.84	46.0±1.76	46.0±2.04	58.6±2.32	
NH₄ (µg.L ⁻¹)	R	3.2–81	15–95	20–179	22–81	32–85	21–79	18–69	15–61	48–139	55–193	51.9
	M	66±1.24	44±1.28	40±2.37	56±1.94	31±1.84	50±2.15	34±0.99	44±1.27	54±2.20	96±3.14	
Ortho-P (µg.L ⁻¹)	R	21–92	14–82	28–104	18–82	27–97	25–82	26–95	12–68	23–83	17–59	39.7
	M	38±0.97	40±1.60	48±1.55	40±0.94	36±0.86	39±1.31	46±2.04	38±1.23	40±1.70	32±0.94	
SiO₃ (µg.L ⁻¹)	R	39–140	62–145	29–139	54–207	25–85	61–93	61–84	32–132	48–137	58–218	94.7
	M	94±4.31	87±2.27	98±3.32	85±1.95	69±1.24	94±3.20	80±2.45	98±2.74	109±3.88	133±3.92	
Cu (µg.L ⁻¹)	R	9–18	11–17	8–11	12–17	12–16	11–13	9–13	5–10	11–18	20–28	13.7
	M	16±1.74	14±0.64	9±0.07	14±0.27	13±0.31	12±0.42	11±0.51	7±0.48	17±0.71	25±0.64	
Zn (µg.L ⁻¹)	R	134–190	109–189	110–140	134–178	110–167	133–197	101–136	90–138	205–340	320–540	174.7
	M	168±5.19	158±5.14	119±4.24	150±3.72	142±4.04	163±4.26	112±3.83	102±4.36	258±4.95	375±5.29	
Pb (µg.L ⁻¹)	R	14–29	12–20	8–11	13–21	14–24	14–20	10–14	9–14	23–33	29–74	19.4
	M	20±0.78	16±0.88	10±0.84	15±0.92	16±0.74	16±0.81	12±0.44	11±0.49	29±0.74	51±1.20	
Mn (µg.L ⁻¹)	R	41–63	32–70	38–64	31–57	10–39	22–91	38–103	25–59	39–130	62–164	46.3
	M	52±2.22	50±3.27	45±2.21	35±1.66	38±1.54	41±2.03	40±0.92	38±0.64	50±0.77	72±0.85	

† range value, R; the mean value ± SE, M.

while, the minimum cell number was recorded at Masqut-Eplis, and El-Gals (150 and 161 cell $\times 10^4 \cdot L^{-1}$ respectively). A more or less the same trend obtained by Dinophyta, which achieved its maximum cell number at El-Rewak (241 cell $\times 10^4 \cdot L^{-1}$), followed by Rabaa (229 cell $\times 10^4 \cdot L^{-1}$) and El-Telol (143 cell $\times 10^4 \cdot L^{-1}$). The minimum cell number of Dinophyta obtained within the middle area of the lagoon (Boughaz II, Masqut-Eplis, and El-Gals). It is worth mentioning that, if we look to each group by its percentage of abundance per the total number of cell at each site, a different perception will be obtained, as we found that the maximum percentage of Bacillariophyta (71.53%) was recorded in Boughaz II, not in El-Rewak or Rabaa; meanwhile, the lowest percentage obtained in El-Nasser (47.7%), Rabaa (48.35%) and El-Rewak (49.43%). Whereas, the lowest abundant percentage of Dinophytes (20.5%) was recorded within Boughaz II (Table 6). On the whole, it is obvious that, the percentage of Bacillariophytes in eastern sites of the lake is significantly higher than in the west of the lake. However, the distribution of the Dinophyta were adverse of that, represented as percentage. Cluster analysis for the

recorded algal groups reflects the relation between Bacillariophyta and Dinophyta, where they grouped in a minor sub-group with a high similarity factor (Fig.4). However, Cyanophyta, Chlorophyta, and Euglenophyta were separated in other sub-group. It is worth mentioning that Chrysophyta located single in a group with a dissimilarity factor of more than 90%.

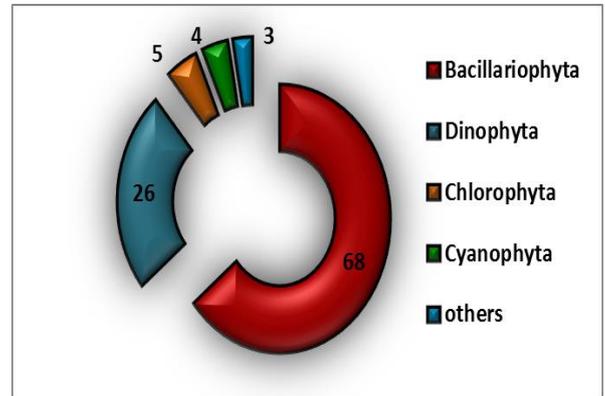


Figure (2): The Number of algal species belonging to each algal group recorded in Bardawil Lagoon.

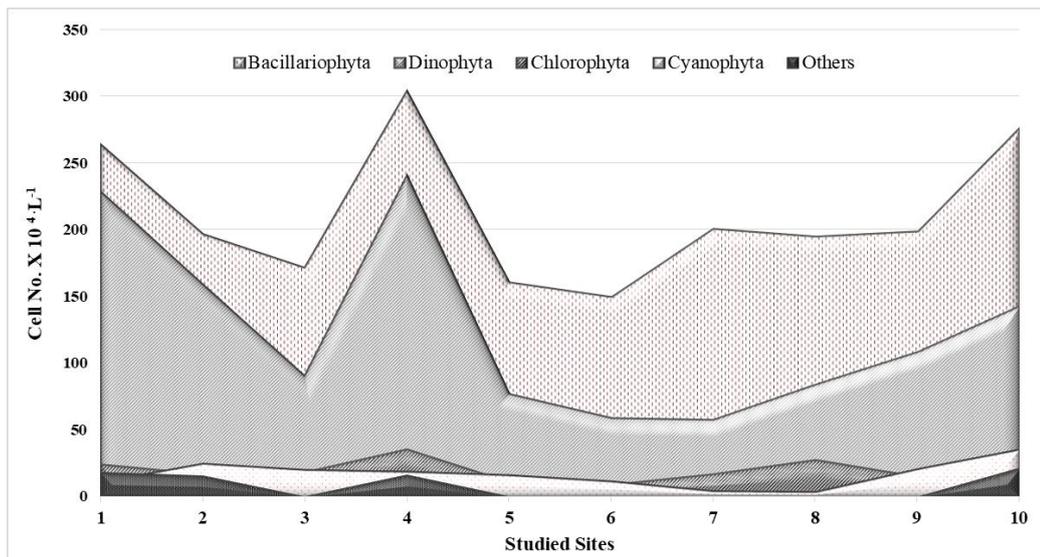


Figure (3): Abundance for each algal group as cell number $\times 10^4 L^{-1}$ in the studied sites along Bardawil Lagoon.

Table (3): Pearson correlation coefficient between different water parameters measured along Bardawil Lagoon.

Parameters	pH	Salinity	DO	BOD	NO ₂	NO ₃	NH ₄	Ortho-P	SiO ₃	Cu	Zn	Pb
pH	1											
Salinity	0.19	1										
DO	-0.05	-0.59*	1									
BOD	0.03	0.59*	-0.84**	1								
NO ₂	-0.15	0.48	-0.67*	0.66*	1							
NO ₃	-0.59*	0.31	-0.23	0.14	0.21	1						
NH ₄	-0.21	0.75**	-0.79**	0.86**	0.62*	0.65*	1					
Ortho-P	0.25	-0.45	0.68*	-0.61*	-0.44	-0.54*	-0.78**	1				
SiO ₃	-0.34	0.49	-0.61*	0.67*	0.70*	0.43	0.59*	-0.55*	1			
Cu	0.07	0.61*	-0.53*	0.73*	0.57*	0.28	0.72*	-0.48	0.63*	1		
Zn	-0.05	0.57*	-0.58*	0.47	0.51*	0.46	0.65*	-0.43	0.46	0.81**	1	
Pb	0.13	0.65*	-0.43	0.47	0.3	0.33	0.69*	-0.44	0.34	0.74*	0.85**	1
Mn	-0.15	0.68*	-0.29	0.23	0.46	0.32	0.43	-0.08	0.34	0.53*	0.73*	0.66*

*significant correlation at $P \leq 0.05$; **: highly significant correlation at $P \leq 0.001$.

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Table (4): The rate of occurrence, at a particular time during the study period represented in Frequency, for each species of the recorded algal groups recorded along Bardawil Lagoon.

Algal groups					
Representative species	Abbr.†	Frequency	Representative species	Abbr.†	Frequency
Bacillariophyta					
<i>Achnanthes brevipes</i> Ag.	Ac.br.	++++	<i>Licmophora gracilis</i> (Grun.) Ag.	Li.gr.	++++
<i>Achnanthes exigua</i> Grun	Ac.ex.	++	<i>Mastogloia angulata</i> Lewis	Ma.an.	+
<i>Amphiprora alata</i> (Kutz.)	Am.al.	+++	<i>Mastogloia braunii</i> Grun.	Ma.br.	+++
<i>Amphora coffaeiformis</i> Ag.	Am.co	+++	<i>Melosira granulata</i> (Ehr.) Ralf.	Me.gr.	++++
<i>Amphiprora paludosa</i> W. Sm.	Am.os.	++	<i>Melosira moniliformis</i> Hust.	Me.mo.	+
<i>Amphora ostrearia</i> Breb.	Am.os.	++	<i>Navicula abrupta</i> Greg.	Na.ab.	++
<i>Amphora ovalis</i> (Kutz.)	Am.ov.	+++	<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> (Kutz.)	Na.cr.	++
<i>Asterionella japonica</i> Cl.	As.ja.	+++	<i>Navicula salinarum</i> Grun.	Na.sa.	++
<i>Bacillaria paradoxa</i> (Gmel.) Grun	Ba.pa.	+++	<i>Nitzschia hungarica</i> Grun.	Ni.hu.	++
<i>Bacteriastrum hyalinum</i> Cleve.	Ba.hy.	+++	<i>Nitzschia amphibia</i> Grun.	Ni.am.	++
<i>Bacteriastrum delicatulum</i> Cleve.	Ba.de.	+	<i>Nitzschia closterium</i> Smith	Ni.cl.	+++
<i>Biddulphia mobiliensis</i> Bailey	Bi.mo.	+++	<i>Nitzschia longissima</i> (Breb.) Ralf.	Ni.lo.	++++
<i>Campylodiscus hibernicus</i> Ehren.	Ca.hi.	++	<i>Nitzschia palea</i> (Kz.) Smith	Ni.pa.	++
<i>Campylostylus striatus</i> Shadbolt	Ca.st.	+++	<i>Nitzschia sigma</i> Smith	Ni.si.	+++
<i>Chaetoceros brevis</i> (Schutt)	Ch.br.	+++	<i>Nitzschia sigmoidea</i> (Ehr.) Smith	Ni.sd.	++++
<i>Chaetoceros curvisetus</i> Cleve.	Ch.cu	+++	<i>Nitzschia trybionella</i> Hantzsch.	Ni.tr.	+++
<i>Chaetoceros didymus</i> (Ehren.)	Ch.di.	++	<i>Pleurosigma distortum</i> Smith	Pl.di.	+
<i>Chaetoceros affinis</i> Laud	Ch.af.	+	<i>Rhizosolenia imbericata</i> Cleve	Rh.im.	+++
<i>Cocconeis bardawillensis</i> Ehren.	Co.ba.	++++	<i>Rhizosolenia setigera</i> (Brigh.)	Rh.se.	+++
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> Ehren.	Co.pl.	+++	<i>Skeletonema costatum</i> (Grev.) Cl.	Sk.co.	++
<i>Cocconeis scutellum</i> Ehren	Co.sc.	+++	<i>Stauroneis anceps</i> Ehren.	St.an.	+++
<i>Coscinodiscus lineatus</i> (Ehren.)	Co.li.	+++	<i>Surirella clypus</i> (Kutz.)	Su.cl.	+++
<i>Cyclotella meneghiniana</i> Kutz.	Cy.me.	+++	<i>Surirella striatula</i> (Kutz.)	Su.st.	+++
<i>Cyclotella planctonica</i> Brun.	Cy.pl.	+	<i>Synedra acus</i> Kutz.	Sy.ac.	+
<i>Cyclotella ocellata</i> Pant.	Cy.oc.	+++	<i>Synedra tabulata</i> Hust.	Sy.ta.	++++
<i>Cymbella parva</i> (W. Sm.) Cleve	Cy.pa.	++	<i>Synedra ulna</i> (Nitz.) Ehren.	Sy.ul.	++++
<i>Diatoma anceps</i> (Ehren.) Kirch.	Di.an.	+	<i>Thalassionema nitzschioides</i> (Grun.) Hust.	Th.ni.	+++
<i>Diploneis elliptica</i> (Kutz.) Cleve	Di.el.	++	<i>Thalassiosira excentrica</i> (Ehren.) Cleve	Th.ex.	+
<i>Diploneis ovalis</i> (Hilse.) Cleve	Di.ov.	++	<i>Thalassiosira pacifica</i> (Grun.) Hust.	Th.pa.	++++
<i>Hemiaulus hauckii</i> (Grun.)	He.ha	+++	<i>Thalassiothrix frauenfeldii</i> Grun.	Th.fr.	+++
<i>Leptocylindrus danicus</i> (Celve.)	Le.da.	+++			
Dinophyta					
<i>Alexandrium fundyense</i> Jorgen.	Al.fu.	++++	<i>Oxytoxum parvum</i> (Stein) Schioder	Ox.pa.	+++
<i>Amphidinium spheoides</i> Wulff.	Am.sp.	++	<i>Oxytoxum variabile</i> Schiller	Ox.va.	++
<i>Ceratium egyptiacum</i> Halim	Ce.eg.	+++	<i>Phalacroma argus</i> Schiller	Ph.ar.	+++
<i>Ceratium furca</i> Ehren.	Ce.fu.	++++	<i>Prorocentrum gracile</i> Schütt	Pc.gr.	++++
<i>Ceratium tripos</i> Nitzsch.	Ce.tr.	+++	<i>Prorocentrum lima</i> (Ehrenberg) Dodge	Pc.li.	++++
<i>Dinophysis caudata</i> Saville-Kent	Di.ca.	+++	<i>Protoperdinium achromaticum</i> Entz.	Pr.ac.	+++
<i>Dinophysis tripos</i> Gouret	Di.tr.	+	<i>Protoperdinium cerasus</i> Paulsen.	Pr.ce.	++++

Table 4: continued

Algal groups					
Representative species	Abbr.	Frequency	Representative species	Abbr.	Frequency
<i>Diplopsalis lenticula</i> Bergh.	Di.le.	+++	<i>Protoperidinium claudicans</i> Entz.	Pr.cl.	++++
<i>Exuviaella compressum</i> Ostr.	Ex.co.	++	<i>Protoperidinium divergens</i> (Ehren.)	Pr.di.	+++
<i>Gonyaulax apiculata</i> (Penard) Entz.	Go.ap	++	<i>Protoperidinium granii</i> Schroed	Pr.gr.	++++
<i>Gymnodinium splendens</i> Labour	Gy.sp.	++	<i>Protoperidinium leonis</i> (Pav.) Balech	Pr.le.	++++
<i>Gymnodinium gibberum</i> Schilling.	Gy.gi.	+++	<i>Protoperidinium minutam</i> (Ehren.)	Pr.mi.	++++
<i>Oxyphysis oxytoxoides</i> Kafoid	Ox.ox.	++++	<i>Protoperidinium steinii</i> Jorgensen	Pr.st.	+++
Chlorophyta					
<i>Chlamydomona</i> sp.	Ch.sp	++	<i>Scenedesmus bijuga</i> Lebour	Sc.bi	+
<i>Dunaliella bardawillii</i> Halim	Du.ba	++	<i>Scenedesmus</i> sp.	Sc.sp	+
<i>Dunaliella salina</i> Dunal.	Du.sa	++			
Cyanophyta					
<i>Chroococcus turgidus</i> (Kutzing) Nageli	Ch.tu.	+++	<i>Oscillatoria geminata</i> (Meneg.) Gom.	Os.ge	++
<i>Oscillatoria planctonica</i> Wolosz	Os.pl.	++	<i>Spirulina subtilissima</i> Kutz.	Sp.su.	+++
Euglenophyta					
<i>Euglena viridis</i> Ehrenberg.	Eu.vi.	++			
<i>Euglena</i> sp.	Eu.Sp	+			
Chrysophyta					
<i>Dictyocha</i> sp.	Di.Sp	++			

† Abbr, Abbreviation for representative species

According to the data pertaining to both chemical and biological parameters, Detrended Correspondence Analysis (DCA) was achieved to classify the sites along Bardawil Lagoon (Figure 5). It is obvious that, Rabaa, El-Nasser, El-Rewak, El-Rodh and El-Telol were huddled together in one group "A", with high similarity between El-Rodh, and El-Telol. While Boughaz I, Boughaz II, and El- Zaranik were gathered in another group "B". On the other hand, sites El-Gals and Masqut-Eplis, were grouped in group "C" between "A" and "B".

Concerning the abundance index results of all the recorded species (Figures 6 and 7) at different locations along Bardawil Lagoon reflected that, the most dominant species during the investigation period were belonging to Bacillariophyta and recorded 11 species followed by Dinophyta (10 species). However, the most abundant and frequent bacillariophytes species recorded (Table 7) were *Licmophora gracilis* (14.81 % of the total bacillariophytes), *Gyrosigma acuminatum* (11.3%), *Fragilaria construens* (10.1%), *Nitzschia sigmoidea* (6.14 %), *Synedra tabulate* (4.82%), *Synedra ulna* (4.53 %), *Achnanthes brevipes* (3.33%), *Cocconeis bardawillensis* (3.1%), *Melosira granulata* (3.05%), *Nitzschia longissima* (2.6%), and *Thalassiosira pacifica* (2.06%). Regarding the percentage of

each algal species detected, it is of interest to refer the existence of only four bacillariophytes species including *Licmophora gracilis*, *Gyrosigma acuminatum*, *Fragilaria construens*, and *Nitzschia sigmoidea*. These type of algae were represented in high rate and reported by more than 50% of total abundant diatoms within group "A" sites (Rabaa, El-Nasser, El-Rewak, El-Rodh, and El-Telol) during the time period of investigation (Table 7 and Figure 5). It is noticeable that the common bacillariophytes species (11 species) represented by more than 75% of the total diatom' cell number within all sites of group "A", and up to 93.85% within Rabaa. However, those species recorded in less percentage (than 50%) of the rest of the sites (groups B and C).

According to the abundance index results, ten species of dinophytes were the most frequent and abundant species throughout the investigation period (Figure 8 and 9). These recorded species were *Protoperidinium leonis* (13.73% of the total dinophytes), *Prorocentrum gracile* (12.47%), *Protoperidinium granii* (9.87%), *Alexandrium fundyense* (6.65%), *Protoperidinium minutam* (6.64%), *Ceratium furca* (4.71%), *Oxyphysis oxytoxoides* (4.56%), *Protoperidinium cerasus* (4.23%), *Protoperidinium claudicans* (3.16%), and *Prorocentrum lima* (3.15%).

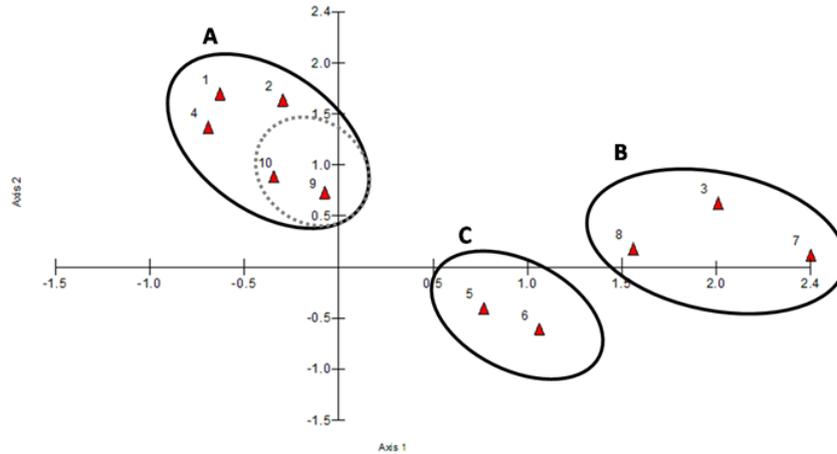


Figure (5): Detrended Correspondence Analysis (DCA) of studied sites, with respect to both chemical and biological parameters.

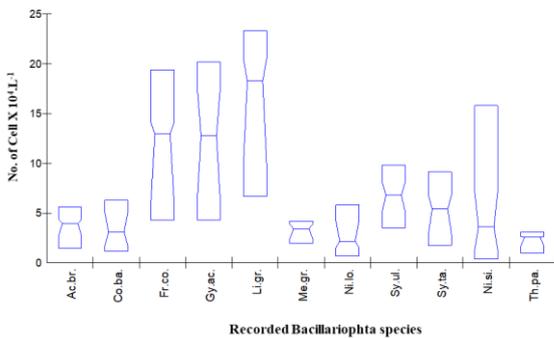


Figure (6): The abundance index of the recorded Bacillariophyta species along Bardawil Lagoon.

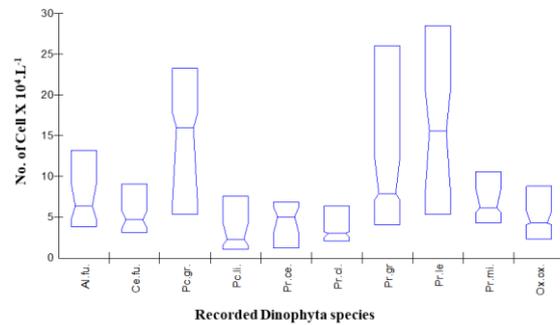


Figure (8): The abundance index of the recorded Dinophyta species along Bardawil Lagoon.

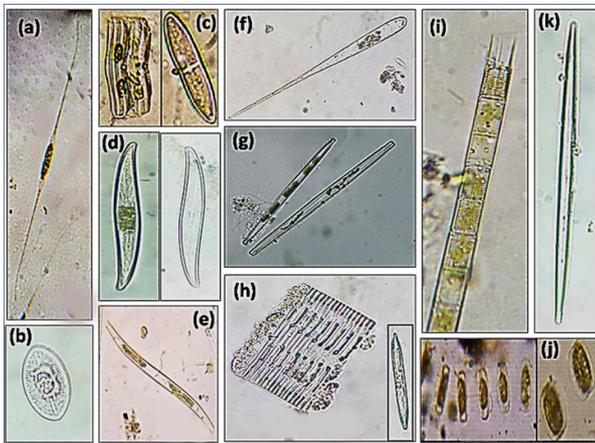


Figure (7): Light microscopy picture of common Bacillariophyta recorded, (a) *Nitzschia longissima*; (b) *Cocconeis bardawillensis*; (c) *Achnanthes brevipes*, (d) *Gyrosigma acum-inatum*; (e) *Nitzschia sigmoidea*; (f) *Licmophora flabellate*; (g) *Synedra tabulate*; (h) *Fragilaria construens*; (i) *Melosira granulata*; (j) *Thalassiosira pacifica* and (k) *Synedra ulna*.

The average abundance percentage of the previously mentioned common species formed more than 80% of the total abounded dinophytes within group "A" sites (Rabaa, El-Nasser, El-Rewak, El-Rodh, and El-Telol), giving it maximum value (93.35%) at El-Rewak (Table8). Meanwhile, within the rest sites, it did not exceed 55%.

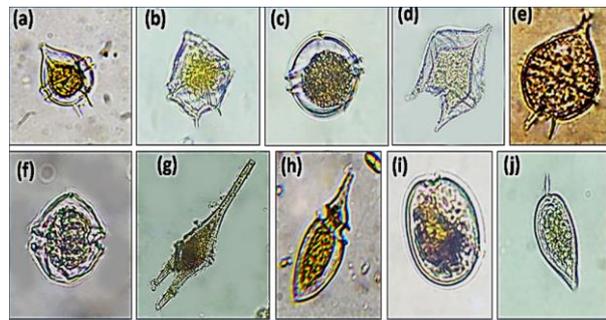


Figure (9): Light microscopy picture of common Dinophyta recorded, (a) *Protoperidinium granii*; (b) *P. leonis*; (c) *P. minutam*; (d) *P. claudicans*; (e) *P. cerasus*; (f) *Alexandrium fundyense*; (g) *Ceratium furca*; (h) *Oxyphysis oxytoxoides*; (i) *Prorocentrum lima* and (j) *P. gracile*

In this context, the recorded results showed that, the superior three species (*Protoperidinium leonis*, *Prorocentrum gracile*, and *Protoperidinium granii*) formed about 60% within Rabaa and El-Rewak. While, it represented less than 20% within Boughaz I, Boughaz II, and Masqut-Eplis.

A glance on ordination diagram produced by the Canonical Correspondence Analysis (CCA), clarify the relations between water variables and the recorded common species (Fig. 10). A remarkable relation obtained between both dissolved oxygen and orthophosphate with five species (*Licmophora gracilis*,

Protoperidinium cerasus, *Nitzschia longissima*, *Protoperidinium achromaticum* and *Protoperidinium claudicans*). It is of interest to mention that, none of them were one of the most common species neither from Bacillariophyta nor Dinophyta. On the other side, the other recorded algal species were more related to BOD, ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, salinity, pH, silica, and

heavy metals. It is obvious from Figure. 11 that, the diversity index of all sites distributed along Bardawil Lagoon; except within El-Telol (1.9); varied from slightly polluted (3 - 4.5) to light-polluted (2 - 3). However, El-Telol classified according to the diversity index as a moderately polluted area.

Table (5): The number of species belonging to each algal group within the studied sites along Bardawil Lagoon.

Groups	Total No. of taxa	Studied sites										Aver.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Bacillariophyta	68	19	20	41	24	25	27	37	28	21	20	26.2
Dinophyta	26	14	14	17	14	13	13	16	15	9	8	13.3
Chlorophyta	5	-	-	1	2	2	2	3	4	2	3	1.9
Cyanophyta	4	-	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	1.6
Euglenophyta	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	0.5
Chrysophyta	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.2
Total No. of taxa	106	33	35	61	42	43	44	59	49	35	36	

Table (6): The percentage of abundance for each algal group recorded in the studied sites along Bardawil Lagoon.

Groups	Studied sites										Aver.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Bacillariophyta	48.35	47.7	57.14	49.43	59.63	65.22	71.53	62.9	57.51	57.02	51.94
Dinophyta	42	38.5	30.23	39.19	28.52	25.65	20.5	27.1	31.5	29.55	28.31
Chlorophyta	4.4	4.12	5.98	5.69	4.07	3.91	6.05	8.71	4.34	1.86	4.72
Cyanophyta	2.01	6.05	6.64	3.09	5.93	5.22	1.78	1.29	6.07	7.23	3.81
others	3.3	3.63	0	2.6	1.85	0	0	0	0.58	4.34	1.19

Table (7): The percentage of abundance for the common Bacillariophyta species recorded in the studied sites along Bardawil Lagoon.

Bacillariophyta species	Studied sites										Aver.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>Achnanthes brevipes</i>	5.62	3.97	0.94	4.39	2.1	2.9	1.5	2.7	4.3	4.9	3.3
<i>Cocconeis bardawillensis</i>	5.1	3.8	2.3	1.7	6.3	0.3	1.2	1.6	3.1	5.6	3.1
<i>Fragilaria construens</i>	14.12	12.94	6.21	19.39	6.81	4.3	3.38	6.21	13.2	14.47	10.1
<i>Gyrosigma acuminatum</i>	20.15	17.7	4.28	18.16	6.1	5.9	3.9	7.34	12.75	16.7	11.3
<i>Licmophora gracilis</i>	23.31	20.51	10.36	20.14	9.98	9.58	6.68	6.3	18.26	22.95	14.81
<i>Melosira granulata</i>	4.18	3.9	1.2	4.22	3.1	2.4	2	2.4	3.42	3.7	3.05
<i>Nitzschia longissima</i>	1.52	0.7	1.9	2.73	0.5	0.8	4.2	5.83	5.61	2.2	2.6
<i>Nitzschia sigmaidea</i>	7.33	6.11	3.54	9.32	1.7	6.8	3.51	5.09	8.15	9.8	6.14
<i>Synedra tabulata</i>	9.13	6.08	1.75	8.36	2.4	1.7	2.86	3.65	5.41	6.83	4.82
<i>Synedra ulna</i>	0.8	1.38	15.8	0.37	3.62	7.13	9.7	4.89	0.33	1.29	4.53
<i>Thalassiosira pacifica</i>	2.59	1.76	0.98	3.1	0.91	2.7	1.7	1.6	2.67	2.6	2.06
% of Total Bacillariophyta	93.85	78.85	49.26	91.88	43.52	44.51	40.63	47.61	77.2	91.04	

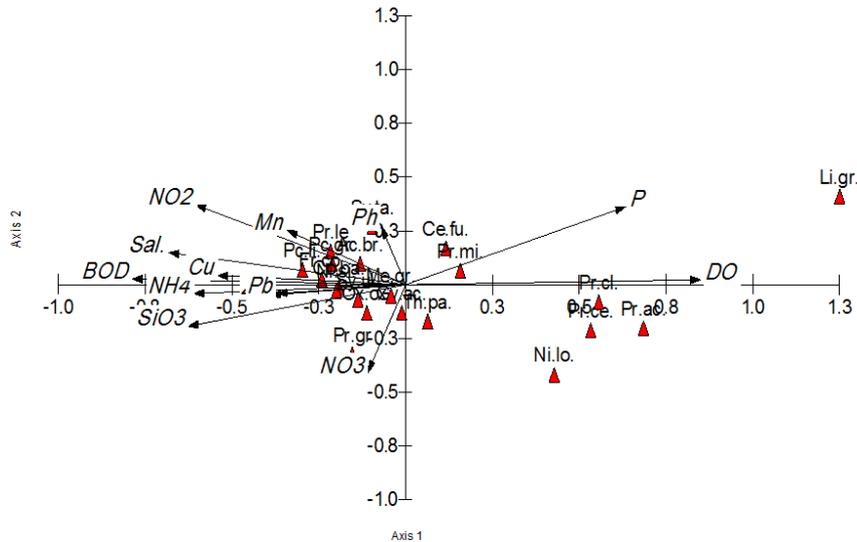


Figure (10): Canonical Correspondence Analysis (CCA) joint plot ordination diagram for common species (points) with water variables (arrows) along Bardawil Lagoon. (The species names are abbreviated to the first letter from the name of genus and species. For full names see table: 4).

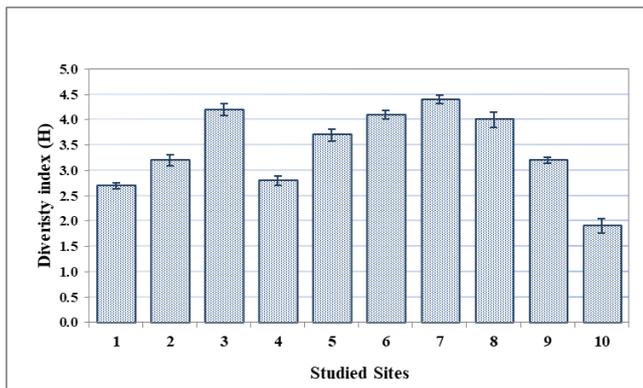


Figure (11): The average of diversity index along Bardawil Lagoon' sites.

DISCUSSION

Bardawil Lagoon considered the largest hypersaline Mediterranean coastal lagoons, with a surface area of 685 km², followed by Spanish Mediterranean Lagoon, Mar Menor (135 km²). On the other hand, it has global renown for high-quality fishes production, besides that, it also considered a good habitat for resting migratory birds, therefore, both the physicochemical and biological composition must gain the attention. The average value of hydrogen ion concentration (pH) in the studied area fluctuated within a narrow range on the alkaline side (from 7.6 to 8.8), the results which agree with that recorded by Khalil et al., (2013) where it ranged between 7.1-and 8.8. Siliem (1989) in his studies on the chemical conditions in Bardawil Lagoon reported that pH varied from 7.5 to 8.76 with an annual average of 8.16. It is notable that, pH values showed a slight variation among different stations. The salinity of Bardawil Lagoon is higher than that of the open Mediterranean Sea (Khalil and Shaltout, 2006) due to the low rainfall rate (80 –100 mm/year) and the high

evaporation rate (1460 mm/year). The salinity of the lagoon showed miscellaneous temporal and spatial behavior giving its maximum value (72.7 g.L⁻¹) within Rabaa site and the minimum within Boughaz II (37.5 g.L⁻¹) followed by Boughaz I (37.9 g.L⁻¹). The obtained results in the present study clarify that, the decrease in salinity was relatively related to the distance from the two artificial inlets with the sea (Boughaz I and II) at which the lagoon exchange water with the Mediterranean Sea. Therefore, the values of salinity in the lagoon depend upon the state of the inlets; Where during the opening period (after dredging) the salinity was lower than its recorded values during partial closure of the inlets by sand (Ali *et al.*, 2006; Mehanna, 2014). The disturbing problem is that those artificial inlets have a natural tendency to be closed completely or partially by sand carried by waves and the current along the coast, at the same time, the tidal flow is too weak to keep them open. Accordingly, the present study revealed that, the maximum salinity was recorded in the eastern and western edges of the lagoon. Therefore, the competent authorities should pay more attention to the state of the lagoon inlets and must incite the continuous dredging during the year to remove the accumulated sand

Dissolved oxygen appraise as the key factor of life in aquatic habitats. It is essential to the metabolic activities of most aquatic organisms (Mofeed and Abdel-Aal, 2015). On the other hand, it required for transformation reactions (oxidation, nitrification, and decomposition) of all the chemical compounds in the water (Touliabah *et al.*, 2002; Mofeed and Deyab, 2015). The average of dissolved oxygen during the investigation period fluctuated from 5.4 to 8.5 mg.L⁻¹, which means that Bardawil Lagoon can be considered as a well-oxygenated ecosystem because it usually contains concentrations of DO above the minimum WHO standard (5 mg .L⁻¹) in water quality assessment (Nkwo *et al.*, 2010). Negm *et al.*, (2019) reported that,

the recorded dissolved oxygen in Bardawil Lagoon showed a distinct high values compared with the other four northern Egyptian Lagoons. A more or less the same results were recorded by Fouda *et al.*, (1985); Khalil *et al.*, (2013); Ali *et al.*, (2006); Mehanna (2014); El-Sheekh *et al.*, (2019). However, the biological oxygen demand in all the studied sites varied from 1.3 to 6.7 mg.L⁻¹, giving its maximum within El-Rewak. This result is compatible with the biological results, where the maximum phytoplankton abundance was also recorded at El-Rewak.

Distribution of nutrients in coastal water is affected by regional conditions such as tidal incursion, rainfall rate, inflow of freshwater and biological activities such as uptake by phytoplankton beside the anthropogenic activities (Satpathy *et al.*, 2010). Khalil and Shaltout (2006) reported that, generally concentrations of dissolved inorganic nitrogen were low, with a noticeable increase near the inlets due to exchanging water with the sea. However, the maximum values of nitrite, nitrate and ammonia were recorded within El-Telol (9.8, 58.6 and 96 µg.L⁻¹ respectively). This superiority of El-Telol may be attributed to the human activities of the fishermen community in that area. The obtained annual average of nitrate, nitrite, and ammonia were 43.32, 6.53 and 51.9 µg.L⁻¹ respectively. In a previous study by El-Kassas *et al.*, (2016), the annual averages of nitrate, nitrite, and ammonia were 32.25, 2.25 and 60.25 µg.L⁻¹ respectively, while Khalil *et al.*, (2013), demonstrated that, the annual average value of nitrite, nitrate and ammonia respectively were 4.5, 42, and 48 µg.L⁻¹, furthermore, he reported that, ammonia was the main source of inorganic nitrogen.

Phosphate is the most essential nutrient that can govern the production of phytoplankton in coastal ecosystems, and consequently, the variation in phytoplankton depends upon the phosphate content (Shaaban-Dessouki *et al.*, 2004). Ortho-phosphate showed its minimum regional mean at El-Telol (32 µg.L⁻¹) however, the maximum values were recorded within Boughaz I (48 µg.L⁻¹), followed by Boughaz II (46 µg.L⁻¹) and it gradually decreased southward during the study period with an annual average of 39.7 µg.L⁻¹. This phenomenon indicated that phosphates were passed from the seawater into the lagoon and then often because of the high salinity of lagoon water than the seawater, the inorganic phosphorus precipitated in sediment. El-Kassas *et al.*, (2016) reported that, the average of phosphate concentrations was 2.44 µg.L⁻¹, while Khalil *et al.*, (2013) indicated that, it reached 35 µg.L⁻¹. Concerning silicate revealed that it had a regional variation fluctuated from 69 µg.L⁻¹ at El-Galas to 133 µg.L⁻¹ at El-Telol. In coastal water, the spatial variation of silicate affected by several factors; the biological uptake by phytoplankton (bacillariophytes and silicoflagellates), the proportional mixing of seawater with fresh-water or even the adsorption of reactive silicate by suspended sedimentary particles (Satpathy *et al.*, 2010). The estimated heavy metals showed the maximum concentrations within El-Telol, while El-Rodh comes in the second position with a

significant gap. These high values of heavy metals at the El-Telol attributed receiving the tailings of the fishermen' boats. The minimum values always recorded within El-Zaranik. The result, which was in accordance that demonstrated by Ali *et al.*, (2006) in his study on water quality of Bardawil lagoon.

Generally, the environmental variables not only control phytoplankton abundance but also significantly influence its community composition (Blanco *et al.*, 2008), especially in such ecologically peculiar of Bardawil Lagoon with its shallow and semi-enclosed water. Therefore, it had specific structural and functional characteristics resulting from their location. The recorded data during the entire period of investigation revealed that there were remarkable spatial variations in both qualitative and quantitative phytoplankton composition reflecting the environmental factors, especially salinity, dissolved oxygen, and nutrient availability. Therefore, the characterization of phytoplankton communities becomes essential in recognizing the quality of ecosystems (Cermeno *et al.*, 2011). A relatively high total number of taxa (106 taxa) recorded during the study period, reflecting rich phytoplankton communities in the Lagoon. The maximum number of species was recorded near the opening of the artificial inlets (Boughaz I and Boughaz II), this may be attributed to exchanges water currents between the lagoon and the Mediterranean Sea with its planktonic species and lower water salinity. While the minimum numbers of taxa were recorded on the eastern and western sides of the lagoon, due to the high salinity that may impede the growth of some species. In all sites, tyrant dominion of the bacillariophytes in terms of the number of species over the other algal groups, followed by dinophytes. A more or less the same trend of dominance in taxa number obtained by El-Kassas *et al.*, (2016); Khalil *et al.*, (2013) and Ali *et al.*, (2006) Zalat *et al.*, (2019) El-Sheekh *et al.*, (2019).

CONCLUSION

Referring to the importance of Bardawil Lagoon from both environmental and economic points of view, as a source of the high-quality export fish, as well due to its distinguished geographical location and containing a natural protected area (Zaranik Protected Area) for migratory organisms including some endangered species, it is imperative that we have a role in monitoring the environmental situation and dealing with it in a sophisticated way, especially as the urban extension and human activities extends to this area quickly. This study monitored the changes in the chemical characteristic of water, as well as the abundance and distribution in the phytoplankton composition which showed the same trend of dominancy as algal groups but not as species composition from what was observed in previous studies due to the increase in unauthorized human activities. Meanwhile, the supremacy of Bacillariophyta and Dinophyta occurrence was recorded along the study period despite the hyper-saline nature of the

lagoon. This can be explained that this condition may be supportive for the flourishing of such species. While the recorded results at the level of species showed that the common species that prevailed throughout the study were other than the dominated species in previous studies, such as *Licmophora gracilis*, *Gyrosigma acuminatum*, *Fragilaria construens*, *Nitzschia sigmaidea*, *Protoperidinium leonis*, *Prorocentrum gracile*, and *Protoperidinium granii*. This may threaten the balance of the ecosystem in the lake, which will directly be reflected in its economic productivity. Biodiversity increased near the two inlets (Boughaz I and II), at which the water in the Lagoon renew and refresh. Hence, regular dredging to the sand accumulated in the two inlets by the action of water current and tide became an urgent necessity. Therefore, this study recommends further continuous follow-up by ecological assessment and monitoring studies of Bardawil Lagoon. Where one of the most important priorities of science and society is to follow the environmental status of natural reserves that have become limited in the world due to the spread of pollution in various forms all over the world.

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رصد وفرة العوالق النباتية وتوزيعها على طول بحيرة بردويل الشاطئية في شمال سيناء ، مصر (نهج التحليل متعدد المتغيرات)

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الملخص العربي

تعد بحيرة البردويل مصدرًا للحياة البرية و للأسماك عالية الجودة لذا فإبنة من الضروري أن تخضع لمتابعة مستمرة لكل من جودة المياه وتكوين العوالق النباتية بها. لذلك تم جمع عينات من عشرة مواقع تمثل المناطق المختلفة للبحيرة ابتداءً من صيف 2017 إلى ربيع 2018. تم تحديد خصائص المياه و كانت تركيزات العناصر الغذائية غير العضوية منخفضة بشكل ملحوظ. كما تم تسجيل 106 جنسا من الطحالب تنتمي إلى ست مجموعات بحث كانت المجموعات الأكثر إنتشارا هي Bacillariophytes (69 جنس) و Dinophytes (26 جنس). أوضحت النتائج المتحصل عليها سيادة Bacillariophyta في المواقع الشرقية للبحيرة بشكل ملحوظ علي العكس إحتلت Dinophytes السيادة في المواقع الغربية للبحيرة. و قد اوضحت النتائج الأجناس التي تم تسجيلها خلال فترة الدراسة، حيث كانت اجناس *Nitzschia sigmaidea* و *Licmophora gracilis* و *Gyrosigma acuminatum* و *Fragilaria construens* هي أكثر اجناس Bacillariophytes شيوعا بحيث مثلت مايزيد عن 50% من إجمالي المجموعة في كل المواقع في حين كانت اجناس *Protoperidinium granii* و *Prorocentrum gracile* و *Protoperidinium leonis* أكثر اجناس Dinophytes شيوعا. و سجلت أعلى نسبها في الرواق (93.35%). و تراوحت جودة المياه بين مواقع البردويل من التلوث قليلاً إلى التلوث متوسط وفقاً لمؤشر التنوع البيولوجي في بعض المواقع نتيجة للأنشطة البشرية التي تمارس في الاونة الاخيرة و علي رأسها الصيد و التي ستنعكس بدورها علي البيئة. لذلك ، أصبحت المتابعة المستمرة من خلال التقييم و الرصد البيئي لبحيرة البردويل ضرورة هامة وملحة.