

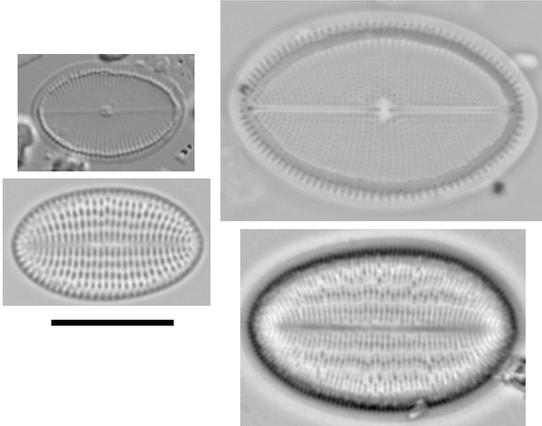


# Issues in Periphyton Taxonomic Consistency

## Issue of Comparability of taxonomic data

1. Species-level identification for data is often considered most useful, but species concepts/reporting between diatomists can vary

Cocconeis placentula var. euglypta



Cocconeis placentula var. lineata

Cocconeis placentula var. pseudolineata

MT Mid Rockies Sed Indicator (Teply 2010)

<http://craticula.ncl.ac.uk/EADiatomKey/html/Cocconeis.html>

Detailed description: This block contains four micrographs of diatoms. On the left, two images of *Cocconeis placentula* var. *euglypta* are shown, one above the other, with a black scale bar below the bottom image. To the right, two images of *Cocconeis placentula* var. *lineata* are shown, one above the other. Further right, a single image of *Cocconeis placentula* var. *pseudolineata* is enclosed in a green rectangular box. To the right of this box is the text 'MT Mid Rockies Sed Indicator (Teply 2010)'. Below the images is the URL 'http://craticula.ncl.ac.uk/EADiatomKey/html/Cocconeis.html'.

## 2. Application of identical names

*Frustulia lanceolata* Agardh 1827

*Cymbella lanceolata* (Agardh) Agardh 1830

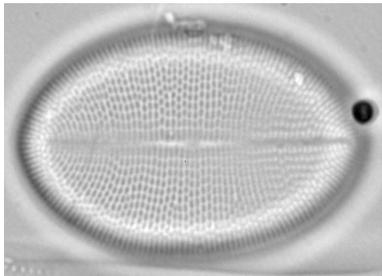
*Navicula lanceolata* (Agardh) Kützing 1844

*Schizonema lanceolatum* (C. Agardh) Kuntze 1898

*Navicula pupula* Kützing 1844

*Schizonema pupula* (Kützing) Kuntze 1898

*Sellaphora pupula* (Kützing) Mereschowsky 1902



MT Warm Water Sed Indicator (Teply 2010)

*Cocconeis placentula*

Detailed description: This block contains a single micrograph of *Cocconeis placentula*, which is enclosed in an orange rectangular box. To the right of the box is the text 'MT Warm Water Sed Indicator (Teply 2010)'. Below the box is the name '*Cocconeis placentula*'.

## Challenges to maintaining Taxonomic Consistency

- Large number of species (20,000 – >1 million)
- Species range from cosmopolitan to highly endemic
- Morphological differences at species level can be difficult to distinguish (SEM needed for ID of some species)
- Initial (and still commonly used) work establishing known ecology of species now over 20 years old
  - New genera have been applied to many species and some have been divided into several species now
- Abundant species reported in more recent studies often specific to the study site, difficult to apply results from study to another due to differences in assemblages present

## Applied diatom taxonomy/analysis observations

- Often work in small groups – communication between groups and agencies limited
- Access to wide geographic range of samples allowing for broad experience not usually available in research situations/applications
- Time constraints for projects can be short
- The data needs and objectives of the study determine best level of taxonomic resolution (more so with bugs) – communication of goals with analysts would enhance their ability to make sure taxonomy best fits the project
- No good way to record unknowns – often lumped at genus-level

## Applied diatom taxonomy/analysis observations – cont.

- Tendency of agencies and sample collectors to hold samples for months or years before sending for analysis
  - Preservation of NDA often poor,
  - Inadequate use of preservative can result in sample being eaten (by other tiny residents) prior to analysis
  - Increased potential for dissolution and overgrowth of diatom valves

## Current resources for achieving Taxonomic Consistency

- Printed taxonomic resources – books and journal articles
- Websites focused on diatom taxonomy and ecology
- US taxa lists – NAWQA (ANSP), Integrated Taxonomic Information System (IT IS - various Gov. agencies), Catalog of Life
- Diatoms of the US website  
(<http://westerndiatoms.colorado.edu>)

## Ideas for improving Taxonomic Consistency

- Increase communication between diatomists as well as with agencies
- Increase amount of external QA or trading of material for purpose of comparing populations of difficult taxa
- Provide previous counts and images (or even slides) from previous analyses to diatomists analyzing current project. Include synonymy of names/ID's/etc. as part of the project results.
- Update taxa lists used by agencies (e.g. ITIS) to include new genera/species names
- Create list of problem/important species that can be addressed as a group

## Ideas for improving Taxonomic Consistency – cont.

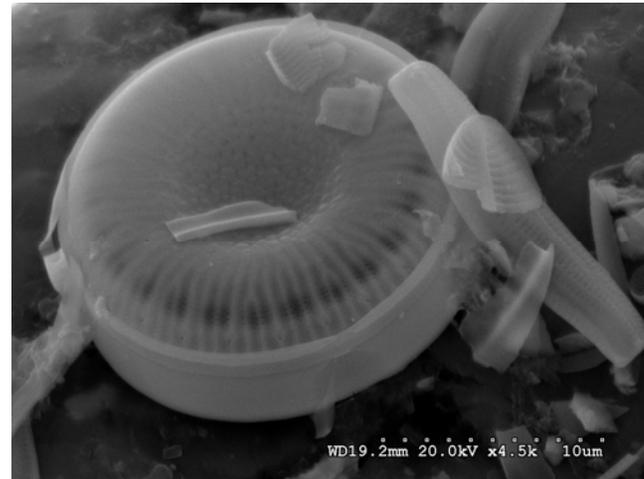
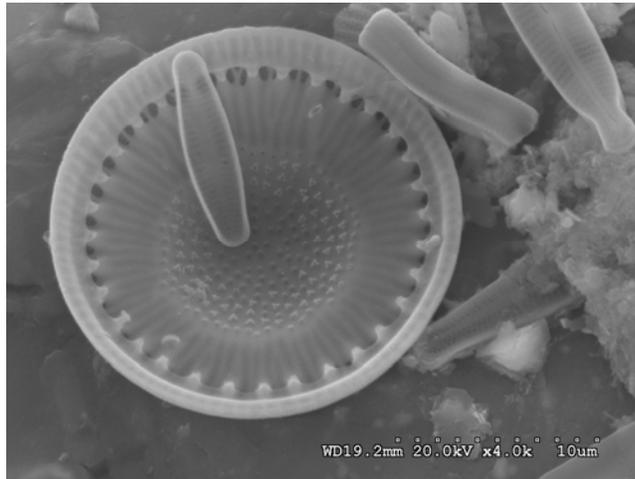
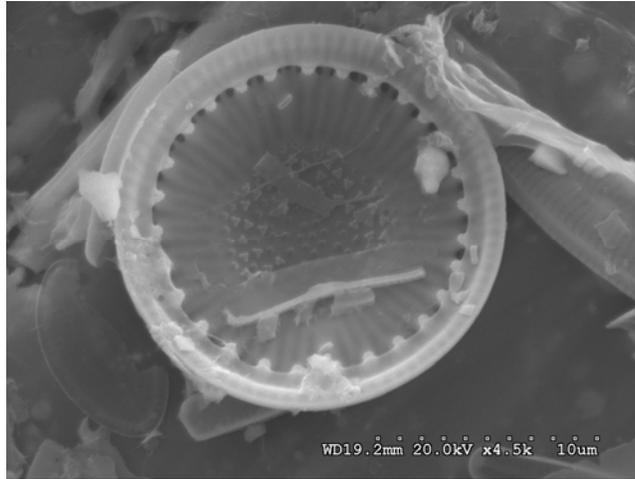
- Make taxonomic work a priority for funding allocation when using biological species data (include in project descriptions)
- Require images (reference collection) of all species for projects – range of images better than one. Cost associated with this – but will allow backwards application of name changes at a later date.

## **Non-biologic Influences on Periphyton Taxonomic Consistency**

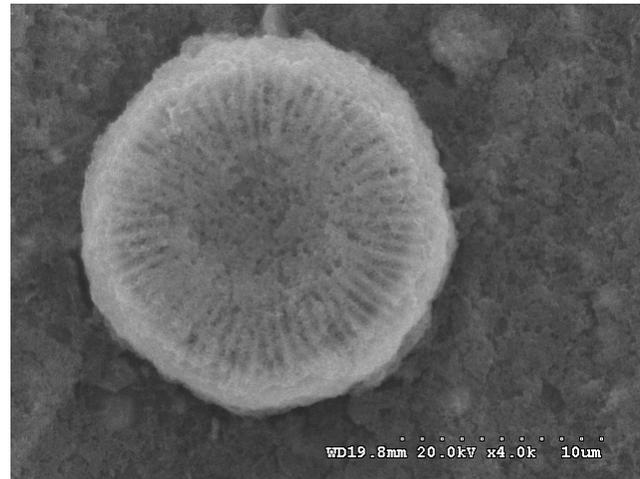
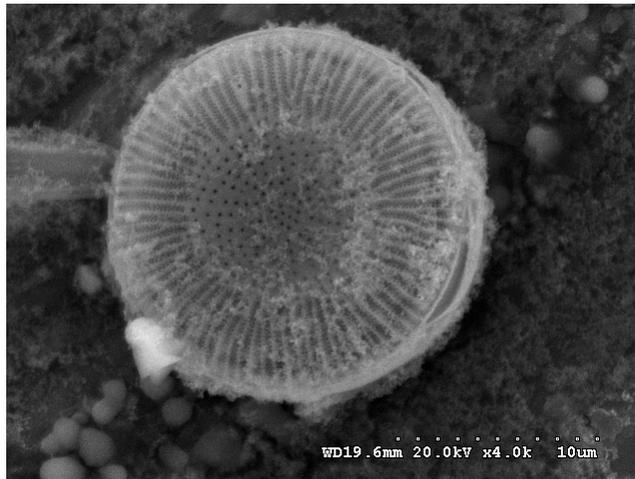
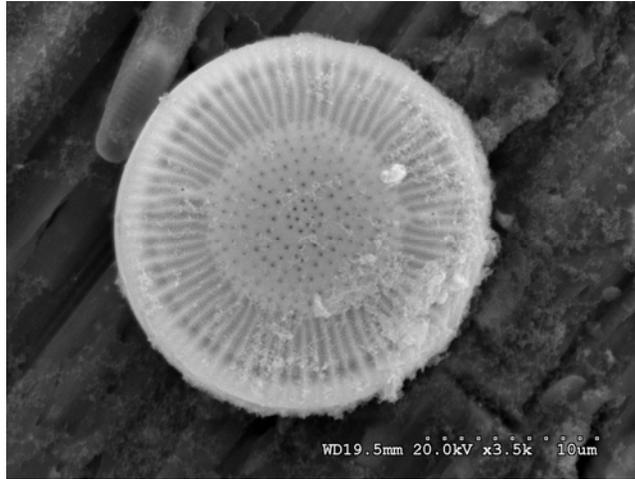
(and assemblages present in the samples)

- Sampling protocols
  - Experience of samplers and time at each site
  - Location of sample in river environment
- Season
  - Precipitation & time since last high flow event
- Dominant sediment type
- Presences of plants or other algae
- Water chemistry/characteristics

## Day of sampling



1 – 2 months later



# Issues in Periphyton Taxonomic Consistency

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