

LAC Algae Sampling Guidelines

The guide below outlines how to collect, preserve, and submit phytoplankton or periphyton samples to Larratt Aquatic.

Phytoplankton Sampling:

Phytoplankton – Lake Sampling

Preparation

- 1. Obtain clean <u>**1**</u> bottle(s)
- 2. Bottles are clearly labelled with:
 - Date and Time
 - o Client
 - Project (if applicable)
 - \circ Location
 - o ID (if different than location)
 - Preservation (Y or N)
 - Sampled by: _____

Sampling

- 1. Wear gloves
- 2. Triple rinse clean 1 L bottle with designated sample water
- 3. Fill rinsed 1 L bottle with designated sample water
 - Collect by hand for surface or Van-Dorn for water at depth(s)
- 4. Do not deliberately target large algae clumps
 - o Collect secondary samples of dense algae clumps if desired
 - Mark as such, these samples will be processed differently by our lab
- 5. Immediately place samples in a chilled dark cooler upright
 - If adding preservative (i.e., Lugol's iodine), see photo guide below

- 1. Submit samples to LAC Online Portal: <u>https://larrattaquatic.shinyapps.io/CoCApp/</u>
- 2. Ship samples to LAC with adequate icepacks to keep samples cold
 - Sample arrival temperature at LAC should be <10 °C
 - Shipping address: #105 - 2081 McDougall Rd. West Kelowna, BC, V1Z 4A2



Phytoplankton – Creek/River Sampling

Preparation

- 1. Obtain clean <u>**1**</u> bottle(s)
- 2. Bottles are clearly labelled with:
 - o Date and Time
 - o Client
 - Project (if applicable)
 - o Location
 - ID (if different than location)
 - Preservation (Y or N)
 - Sampled by: _____

Sampling

- 1. Wear gloves
- 2. Do not disturb algae (periphyton) build up on rocks/sediment
 - If stepping into the creek/river wait for periphyton disturbance to diminish or sample upstream of disturbance
- 3. Triple rinse clean 1 L bottle with designated sample water
- 4. Fill rinsed 1 L bottle with designated sample water
 - 1 bottle/sample for large rivers, plant to collect sub-samples on a cross-river transect, batch in a clean mixing container and fill sample bottle
- 5. Do not deliberately target large algae clumps
 - Collect secondary samples of dense algae clumps if desired
 - \circ $\;$ Mark as such, these samples will be processed differently by our lab
- 6. Immediately place samples in a chilled dark cooler upright
 - o If adding preservative (i.e., Lugol's iodine), please see photo guide below

- 1. Submit samples to LAC Online Portal: <u>https://larrattaquatic.shinyapps.io/CoCApp/</u>
- 2. Ship samples to LAC with adequate icepacks to keep samples cold
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Periphyton Sampling

Sandy Substrates – depositional sites

Preparation

- 1. Equipment needed:
 - Clean <u>500 mL</u> <u>1 L</u> bottle(s) (sample container)
 - Large petri dish or lid
 - o Spatula
 - o Mixing jar
 - Filtered water / DI
- 2. Bottles are clearly labelled with:
 - o Date and Time
 - o Client
 - Project (if applicable)
 - o Location
 - ID (if different than location)
 - Diameter of sample surface
 - Preservation (Y or N)
 - Sampled by: _____

Sampling

Periphyton are very sensitive to flows and light regimes so choose sample sites with similar velocity,

- canopy cover and depth if you plant to compare samples from above/below a disturbance or feature.
 - 1. Wear gloves
 - 2. Select 3-5 random subsites (be consistent) within your location and avoid disturbing them
 - Submerge the petri dish lid or other lid into the sand/silt by 1 cm
 - o Slide the spatula under the lid to trap the sample material inside
 - Empty the lid into a wide mouth 1 L jar
 - 3. Repeat this process for the next subsamples
 - 4. Fill the 1L jar with 500 mL filtered river water or de-ionized water and shake vigorously for 1 minute to dislodge periphyton from the substrate
 - Allow sand to settle and quickly decant the sample water to the sample container
 - 5. **Record the total substrate surface area sampled** (total surface area covered by lid scraped into sample bottle is required for lab analysis)
 - 6. Immediately place sample(s) in a chilled dark cooler upright

- 1. Submit samples to LAC Online Portal: <u>https://larrattaquatic.shinyapps.io/CoCApp/</u>
 - Include Surface Area sampled in comments
- 2. Ship samples to LAC with adequate icepacks to keep samples cold
 - Sample arrival temperature at LAC should be <10 °C
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Periphyton Sampling

Stoney substrates – erosional sites

Preparation

- 1. Obtain clean 500 mL 1 L bottle(s)
- 2. Obtain sampling ring/surface area indicator
- 3. Bottles are clearly labelled with:
 - Date and Time
 - o Client
 - Project (if applicable)
 - \circ Location
 - o ID (if different than location)
 - Diameter of sample surface
 - Preservation (Y or N)
 - Sampled by: _____

Sampling

Periphyton are very sensitive to flows and light regimes so choose sample sites with similar velocity, canopy cover and depth if you plant to compare samples from above/below a disturbance or feature.

- 1. If multiple samples are being collected:
 - o Note substrate size
 - Try to sample from areas with similar size stones/cobbles with 10-50 cm/sec flows
- 2. Wear gloves
- 3. Select 3-5 random stones/cobbles of similar size per submitted sample (be consistent)
 - The upper surface of the stone should accommodate your sampling ring
- 4. Place stones in a tray with river water out of direct sunlight
- 5. Use a sampling ring to define an area on the top of each stone, and scrape all periphyton loose within this area
- 6. Use squirt bottle of filtered river water or de-ionized water to rinse loosened periphyton into clean sampling bottle
 - Use approximately 100 mL of rinse water/stone
 - Remove large detritus, leaves, moss etc. if chl-a analysis is desired
- 7. Repeat for all 5 stones and store in the sample bottle
- 8. **Record the total surface area sampled** (total surface area scraped into sample bottle is required for lab analysis)
- 9. Immediately place sample(s) in a chilled dark cooler upright

- 1. Submit samples to LAC Online Portal: <u>https://larrattaquatic.shinyapps.io/CoCApp/</u>
 - a. Include Surface Area sampled in comments
- 2. Ship samples to LAC with adequate icepacks to keep samples cold
 - a. Sample arrival temperature at LAC should be <10 °C
 - b. Shipping address: #105 - 2081 McDougall Rd.
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Preserving a Sample with Lugol's Iodine

Lugol's iodine can be used to extend sample shelf-life.

The downside of this process is cell features with starch darken making identification difficult. **Applying too much Lugol's iodine can make cell ID impossible in some cases**. The image below shows optimal colour ranges for preservative with Lugol's Iodine. Whenever possible, please keep preserved samples refrigerated.

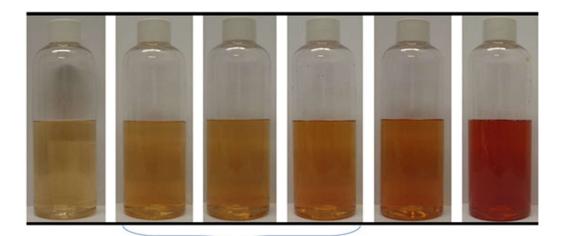
Preparation

- 1. Set up near a consistent light source, such as a window
- 2. Obtain a pipette or eye-dropper
- 3. Obtain preservative (Lugol's iodine for phytoplankton samples)
- 4. Set up samples to be preserved

Preservation

- 1. Wear gloves
- 2. Shake sample
- 3. Use a pipette or eye-dropper to administer ~2 mL of Lugol's iodine to the sample
- 4. Shake sample thoroughly
- 5. When Lugol's is evenly distributed in sample, hold it up to a light or window
- 6. Check sample colour against guide below
 - If sample is too light, repeat process from step 3
- 7. When the colour matches the guide below, do not add more Lugol's
 - A typical 1L sample will require about 12 mL of Lugol's

When complete, the sample should appear yellowy/orange, similar to weak tea or iced tea.



Too Light - Add More Lugols Optimal Colour Range (approximately 10-20 drops in 100ml) Too Dark - May be required to add Sodium Thiosulphate