Periphyton Non-Diatom Taxonomic Analysis

(Modified from *Standard Methods 10300C* and *10900C*)

1. SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1 This method details the counting rules and procedures for identifying and counting non-diatom algae and counting diatoms in periphyton samples.

1.2 This method is used for quantitative or qualitative periphyton samples collected by SOP FS 7000, *General Biological Community Sampling* (FS 7200, *Periphyton Sampling*).

1.3 This method is to be used for all samples with Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) test codes beginning with "PRN". Portions of this method (as noted in the SOP) apply to periphyton samples with LIMS codes "BLOOM-ID" or "ALGAL-ID".

2. SUMMARY OF METHOD

2.1 The processed PRN sample is shaken to mix well, and a portion is diluted to achieve a counting density of 5-10 natural algal units per grid.

2.2 A modification from SM 10300C.1, a Utermöhl counting chamber is used. Laboratory inverted microscopes vary slightly with respect to objective magnification, eyepiece magnification, and added magnification components. Counts and identifications in the wet material are performed at 400X to 450X magnifications.

2.3 For PRN samples, depending on the project, either natural units only or natural units and individual cells of non-diatom algae are counted and identified to the lowest practical taxonomic level moving from left to right across the counting chamber. Diatoms are not identified, but a running tally is kept of the number of diatom frustules encountered. Counting and identification continues until a target of 295-305 natural units is encountered. Once a grid is begun, all algae within the grid must be counted and identified. If an algal unit or cell is lying across the edge of the grid, there are rules for when that specimen is or is not included in the count and identification.

2.4 For BLOOM-ID and ALGAL-ID samples, dilution is not required. These samples are not counted. They are viewed to determine the dominant taxon (or taxa) in the sample. Taxa are recorded on the bench sheet as being dominant, co-dominant, or present. It is noted if the sample is not algae. This test was developed for identification only; no attempt should be made to determine whether the sample looks like it represents an algae bloom. If the customer needs information on species densities, a follow-up PRN-QN-C analysis should be performed.

3. APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT

3.1 Inverted microscope
3.2 Plastic centrifuge tubes, 50-mL
3.3 Volumetric pipettes, 10-mL
3.4 Disposable transfer pipettes
3.5 Utermöhl counting chamber
3.6 Cover slips, 24 x 60 mm
3.7 Petri dishes, 100 x 15 mm

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3.8 Filter paper to fit Petri dish
3.9 Laboratory counter
3.10 Labeling tape
3.11 Safety equipment (see section 10)

4. REAGENTS AND CHEMICALS

4.1 Deionized (DI) water

5. SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION

5.1 Samples are collected, preserved, and delivered to the lab according to FS 7000.

6. SAMPLE PREPARATION

6.1 Samples are prepared per SOP AB-10.1 and, if appropriate, AB-02.2

7. SAMPLE ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

7.1 Custody – Check Out

7.1.1 If the sample has been transferred to another container during sample preparation or homogenization (AB-10.1 or AB-02.2), do not use LIMS Custody Utility to track the sample. That utility is only used to track the original sample container. Go to step 7.2.

7.1.2 If the sample is in the original container in which it was received, log on to a computer and start the LIMS program. Open Laboratory/Receiving/Custody in LIMS. When the "DEP Central Laboratory Custody" window opens, choose Custody/Checkout (Ctrl+O) or the [Check Out] button. Using the handheld barcode reader, scan barcodes on sample containers. Click [OK]. Scan ID card and rescan ID card. Close window when finished by choosing Custody/Exit [Alt+F4]. Close LIMS and log off the computer.

Note: If the scanner is unavailable or not functioning, enter the LIMS number of the sample using the computer keyboard and hit [Enter].

Note: It is very important to log off the computer when work is complete. The community computers in the laboratory are set to time out after 15 minutes. If that happens while someone is logged in, only that person or an Administrator from Scientific Support Services can unlock the computer. This makes it very difficult for someone else to do his or her work on that computer.

7.2 Preparation for Analysis

7.2.1 Most quantitative periphyton samples collected from periphytometer racks will be contained in a 160-mL milk dilution bottle; qualitative periphyton samples will be in a 50-mL screw top centrifuge tube; and pre-processed Everglades periphyton samples will be in a 15-mL conical bottom centrifuge tube.

Note: BLOOM-ID and ALGAL-ID samples may be in any of a variety of container types because they are often collected during routine sampling events when a bloom is observed and are not necessarily planned for (i.e. scheduled in LIMS); or

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quick response is needed due to a reported event and there isn't time to schedule and receive a kit from Tallahassee.

Note: If clumps of algae (>1-cm diameter) are present, homogenize the sample with the maxi-Mix ™ hand blender (as per SOP AB-02.2) before continuing.

7.2.2 Mix the contents of the sample by shaking the bottle or tube vigorously top to bottom over the sink 100 times.

Note: Since the samples contain a small amount of formalin and the containers sometimes leak, sample mixing and/or homogenization should be performed under a fume hood. Gloves should be worn, and respirators are available if desired. Line the area under the hood with paper towels to catch any sample that might leak out. Although BLOOM-ID and ALGAL-ID samples typically do not contain preservative, it's important to check the sample before handling.

7.2.3 Immediately pipette 1 to 10-mL of well-mixed sample into a 50-mL plastic centrifuge tube. Affix labeling tape to this tube and record the sample number, date, and volume of subsample used for dilution on the label.

Note: The number of milliliters to pipette into the dilution tube varies with the concentration of the scraped material and the volume of sample available for analysis. Some samples are received with very low volumes, and use of the sample must be conservative to leave enough for diatom analysis and an archive. For very dense samples, use a smaller volume, as these samples will need to be diluted more for counting.

Note: Although BLOOM-ID and ALGAL-ID samples are not counted, dilution information can still be calculated and recorded to keep the analyst in the practice of doing so for all samples, and it gives the analyst an overall idea of how dense the algae is.

7.2.4 Use DI water to dilute the subsample. For example, if the amount of concentrated sample in the dilution vial is 2-mL, add the DI water 2-mL at a time. Stop dilution when the density of algae looks adequate for counting, based upon the perceived turbidity of the sample (see note). Record the volume of DI water added on the vial label next to the volume of sample previously recorded.

Note: The amount of dilution necessary (if any) for achieving adequate counting densities varies with the amount of debris in the sample. The dilution process requires trial and error at first; with experience, one can usually eyeball the proper dilution. Sometimes the subsamples are still too dense after settling, and the dilution process must be repeated.

7.2.5 Calculate the dilution factor by dividing the total number of milliliters in the diluted subsample by the number of milliliters of concentrated material removed from the original sample. Record this dilution factor on the vial label as 1x, 2x, etc., meaning the sample was not diluted (1x), diluted 1 time (2x), diluted 2 times (3x), etc.

Note: Avoid using notation such as 1:2 because different people can interpret this notation differently. Some read it as one part sample in two parts total. Some read

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it as one part sample to two parts DI. Depending on how it is interpreted, the 1:2 notation could be read as a dilution of 2 (1 in 2) or a dilution of 3 (1 to 2).

Note: Samples not requiring a dilution have a dilution factor of 1 (1x). It is recorded this way because of the way it is used in the density calculation cited in Standard Methods. This is also the density calculation used in the Statewide Biological Database.

Note: Everglades samples that are received pre-processed already have a dilution factor of 1.1x. The SFWMD homogenizes the sample, pours off a 10-mL aliquot to ship to the DEP Laboratory, and then adds 1 mL of buffered formalin for preservation. This results in the sample being diluted slightly (11 mL total volume divided by 10 mL sample = 1.1).

7.2.6 Shake the diluted sample approximately 20 times to homogenize.

7.2.7 Using a transfer pipette, fill the cell of the Utermöhl counting chamber with well-mixed, diluted sample so that liquid is barely higher than the sides of the Utermöhl counting chamber. Slide a cover slip sideways to cover the cell opening to ensure that no air bubbles are introduced.

7.2.8 Place filter paper (2 pieces) into a Petri dish and moisten. Carefully place the filled Utermöhl counting chamber onto the filter paper, and then cover the dish. Allow settling for at least 3 hours.

Note: The Petri dish creates a moist environment while the sample is settling, thus avoiding the formation of an air bubble due to evaporation. The depth of the Utermöhl counting chamber is approximately 6 mm. Therefore, 3 hours would be a sufficient settling time, since algae theoretically settle at a rate of 2 mm per hour. Be sure that the filter paper is smooth and that the Petri dish is placed on a level surface during settling. Otherwise, the algal cells will tend to settle out on one side of the Utermöhl counting chamber and will not be evenly distributed.

Note: BLOOM-ID and ALGAL-ID samples do not necessarily have to be settled for 3 hours. As long as the algae have settled enough to allow proper identification, the sample can be identified as soon as the analyst determines it is possible in order to give quick turnaround on results.

7.2.9 After the settling period, remove the counting chamber from the Petri dish and carefully wipe away any excess moisture, particularly on the underside. Observe the settled sample under the inverted microscope at 400X magnification. Count the number of algal units in 20 grids randomly selected throughout the counting chamber. Calculate the average number of algal units per grid: Total # algal units counted ÷ number of grids

- **If the average is 5-10** algal counting units per counting grid, the sample is concentrated to an appropriate counting density. Go to step 7.2.10.
- **If the average is less than 5** units, the sample is diluted too much. Discard the over-diluted sub sample. Start the dilution process over with a new aliquot of sample using a lower dilution factor (steps 7.2.2 through 7.2.9).

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- **If the average is greater than 10** units, the sample is too dense. Perform a serial dilution by repeating steps 7.2.2 through 7.2.9, removing the new aliquot from the first dilution tube. Transcribe all dilution information from labels.

Note: An algal "unit" is defined as a natural counting unit such as a colony or filament. An algal cell is defined as the individual cells within a colony or filament. Unicellular algal specimens, such as diatoms or flagellates, are considered as one cell and one unit.

7.2.10 When the appropriate counting density is reached, calculate the final dilution factor by multiplying the dilution factors of each serial dilution. If the sample was homogenized per SOP AB-02-2, include the initial dilution factor (recorded on the label of the original sample container) in this equation. Record the final dilution factor on the final dilution tube.

Example:

If the dilution factor from homogenization was 4 and the sample is further diluted in step 7.2.4, first by a factor of 5 and in a second dilution by a factor of 2, the final dilution factor will be 4 x 5 x 2 = 40.

7.2.11 Record the following pre-analysis information on the Periphyton Bench Sheet:

Record:	Note:
total sample volume	For quantitative periphyton samples.
# of slides	For quantitative periphyton samples.
final dilution factor	Failure to record dilution factor prevents accurate determination of algal spatial density.
length of the Whipple grid in mm	Length is based on magnification and microscope calibration (SOP AB-01).
counting chamber #	Located on the side of the Utermöhl counting chamber
depth of counting chamber in mm	Although the cell depth is not needed for analysis of qualitative samples, it is good practice to record it on the bench sheet. This helps to stay in the habit, reducing the probability of forgetting to record it for a quantitative sample.
preservative	This is a precaution to make sure the analyst is aware of the substance they are working with, even though the sample and preservative have been diluted at this point in the analysis.
settling time	-

7.3 Custody – Check In

7.3.1 If the sample is not in the original container, go to step 7.4.

7.3.2 If the sample is in the original container in which it was received, log onto LIMS. Open Laboratory\Receiving\Custody. When the "DEP Central Laboratory Custody" window opens, choose Custody\Check In [Ctrl+I] or the [Check In] button in the "Custody" window. Scan barcodes of sample labels on bottles. (Follow prompts) Scan ID card and rescan ID card. Choose File\Exit. Log out of LIMS and log off the computer.

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Note: If the scanner is unavailable or not functioning, enter the LIMS number of the sample using the computer keyboard and hit [Enter].

7.4 Sample Analysis

7.4.1 Determine whether natural unit counts only (cells, colonies, or filaments), natural unit counts plus individual cell counts, or identifications only (BLOOM-ID or ALGAL-ID) should be performed.

Note: Both unit and cell counts are recorded for Everglades periphyton samples (qualitative and quantitative); in general, only unit counts are recorded for non-Everglades samples. The decision on which counting method to use depends on the project and its objectives. For most projects, the cell count will not be performed. This count is reserved for projects where the customer has requested the additional information.

a. For the natural unit count, all units that extend into the grid a distance of at least 1/4 of the grid width (or length) should be counted. Of the algae which extend into the grid a distance of less than 1/4 of the grid width, those crossing the top or left border are counted as 'in.' Those crossing the bottom and right boundaries of the field are not counted. Use the laboratory counter to keep a running total of the number of fields observed.

b. For the cell count, everything within the grid should be counted. Cells of blue-green filaments are defined as 10 µm increments of the filament. Only blue-green algal filaments are counted as 10 µm representing one cell. Other filaments, such as green algal filaments, lend themselves to counting actual cells because of the structure of the filament. Individual cells of all colonies should be counted. If a cell lies only partially in the field, those crossing the top or left border are counted as 'in'. Those crossing the bottom and right boundaries of the field are not counted.

c. For BLOOM-ID or ALGAL-ID samples, there is no count performed. Simply scan the sample to determine the dominant taxon (or taxa). Taxa are recorded on the bench sheet as being dominant, co-dominant, or present. It is also noted if the sample is not an algae.

7.4.2 Remove the counting chamber from the Petri dish and carefully wipe away any excess moisture, particularly on the underside. Place the counting chamber on the stage of the inverted microscope.

Note: Be careful not to tip the counting chamber or bump it as this will cause the algal cells to dislodge from the bottom and float, making accurate identification and counts difficult.

7.4.3 Position the stage so that the upper left edge of the counting chamber is in view. Move a short distance to the right and observe all algae within the Whipple grid. Always move from left to right across the counting chamber during the progression to a new field. This eliminates the possibility of accidentally changing directions and counting fields more than once.

7.4.4 At 400X-450X magnification, identify non-diatom algae to the lowest possible taxonomic level. Only algae that appear to have been alive at the time of preservation should be

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counted. Algal cells/colonies/filaments without chloroplasts should NOT be counted and/or identified. Diatoms that are too lightly silicified to survive the clearing process should be identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level. All other diatoms should be counted as one group.

Note: At the magnification generally used for wet periphyton (400 X), non-diatom taxa are usually identified to the generic level.

Note: The Leica and Zeiss microscopes have differing objectives, magnifiers and eyepieces. For example, the Leica microscopes have a 1.5X magnifier while the Zeiss have a 1.6X magnifier. The Leica eyepieces have 15X magnification while the Zeiss have a 10X magnification. The 20X objective must be used for the Leica and the 40X objective for the Zeiss to reach the 400X-450X range.

Note: Diatoms can be complexed into chains or groups. The individual frustules should be counted, not the group.

Note: On occasion certain taxa (e.g. *Dinobryon* sp., a Chrysophyte) may appear to be lacking a chloroplast, but upon further investigation of the sample as a whole, zoospores are observed in some cells and outside of some cells. In cases such as this, if it's apparent that the cells had chloroplasts or zoospores that may have been dislodged during sample preservation and processing, these taxa can be counted. However, decisions to count or not count taxa in situations such as this should always be discussed as a group by all taxonomists so that everyone is identifying and counting in the same way.

Note: Some examples of diatoms that may not survive the clearing process (SOP AB-02.1) are *Rhizosolenia* sp., *Leptocylindrus* sp., *Skeletonema* sp., *Odontella* sp., *Attheya* sp., and *Chaetoceros* sp. This has been determined in previously identified samples. These diatoms tend to be very lightly silicified and too fragile for the boiling process. Do not include these diatoms in the total Bacillariophyta number; include them as taxa for the wet algal taxa count.

7.4.5 While counting and identifying the algae, keep a running tally of number of fields counted, number of total units counted, number of diatom units counted, and number of cells counted (if required) using a laboratory counter. Record each taxon, along with the number counted, on the appropriate Periphyton Bench Sheet.

7.4.6 Continue counting until 300 units have been counted and identified. If the unit count tally reaches 295 units or more and the grid being counted has been completely counted, counting may be stopped. If less than 295 units have been counted, proceed to the next grid. Once a grid is started, everything in that grid must be counted and identified. Therefore, the actual number of units counted should range from 295 to around 305 if the counting density was set up at 5-10 units per grid in the initial dilution phase. See note for time limits.

Note: In some cases, algal density in the original sample may be so sparse that even with maximum concentration it is difficult to find 300 units in a reasonable amount of time. No more than three hours should be spent identifying any one sample.

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- For samples that do not contain much sand or detritus, if 300 units cannot be found within three hours or if 20 minutes pass without encountering an algal specimen while scanning through the sample, write a comment on the bench sheet to this effect, and terminate the analysis.
- For samples that contain a lot of sand and detritus, which interferes with the scanning process, and algal density is low, dilute the sample as needed then count up to 300 grids or 300 algal units, whichever comes first. Write a comment on the bench sheet noting the sand or detritus and low algal density and that counting was stopped at 300 grids.

7.4.7 Add up the unit counts and cell counts along the outer edge of the columns of the Periphyton Bench Sheet.

7.4.8 Record the following post-analysis information on the Periphyton Bench Sheet:

Record:	Note:
Magnification	Magnification used for taxonomic identifications
# Grids	# Grids are not tracked or recorded for BLOOM-ID or ALGAL-ID samples
Total # units	Range between 295-305
# Wet algal taxa	Do not count Bacillariophyta as a taxon. This count represents a group of taxa that will be identified in the diatom portion of the analysis. Number of taxa is not recorded for BLOOM-ID or ALGAL-ID samples.
# Diatoms	-
Analyst	-
Date analysis completed	-
Analysis time in hours	-

Note: Diatom analyses are performed after the non-diatom identification is completed. Diatom slides are prepared per SOP AB-02.1, and diatom species proportional counts are performed per SOP AB-03.1.

Note: Diatom analysis is not normally performed for BLOOM-ID or ALGAL-ID samples but can be if diatoms are highly dominant and it is suspected after viewing the sample that the bloom taxon is a diatom.

7.4.9 In the appropriate logbook(s), record the necessary information for the completed sample.

7.4.10 Entry, verification, and authorization of taxonomic data in SBIO and LIMS is performed per SOPs BG-03 and BG-01 by individuals designated by the Taxonomy Supervisor.

8. DATA ARCHIVAL

8.1 Archives and slides are kept for five years, after which time they may be discarded using appropriate safety procedures. Bench sheets are filed by project and kept indefinitely.

9. QUALITY CONTROL AND DOCUMENTATION

9.1 Use a pen with black ink for all logbook and bench sheet entries.

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9.2 DEP Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)

9.3 Algal Logbook Labels printed from LIMS.

9.4 Periphyton Bench Sheet printed from LIMS.

9.5 To correct raw data entries, place a single line through the incorrect entry, write the corrected entry near the error, and initial and date the correction. If the correction requires an explanation, write a comment and reference the error.

9.6 If a problem occurs during sample processing, submit a nonconformance report (NCR) describing the problem and the corrective action. To create a NCR, open LIMS and go to Laboratory/Administrative/Non-Conformance Report. For a decision tree regarding issuance of NCR's, refer to SOP LB-002.

9.7 Refer to the Laboratory Quality Manual.

10. SAFETY

10.1 Lab coat, latex or vinyl gloves and eye protection are required when working with formalin.

10.2 Avoid breathing formalin fumes or exposing co-workers to them. Use proper safety equipment, a lab hood or chemical ventilation system, and keep face away from open containers of this chemical. Work in a well-ventilated area.

10.3 Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for information about reagents and chemicals in this SOP.

10.4 Refer to the Laboratory Health and Safety Plan.

11. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

11.1 Handling of waste formalin is performed per SOP IZ-10 and SOP IZ-38.

11.1.1 Formalin disposal containers are located under the sinks in the main laboratory (B205).

11.2 Refer to the Laboratory Health and Safety Plan.

12. REFERENCES

12.1 DEP Laboratory Quality Manual, https://floridadep.gov/dear/florida-dep-laboratory/content/dep-laboratory-quality-assurance-manual-and-sops

12.2 DEP Laboratory Health and Safety Plan, https://www.fldepnet.org/content/dear/bureau-laboratories-safety-documents

12.3 SOP FS-7000, *General Biological Community Sampling*

12.4 SOP AB-01, *Compound and Inverted Microscope Calibration*

12.5 SOP AB-10.1, *Periphyton Sample Receipt and Sample Handling for Taxonomic Analysis*

12.6 SOP AB-02.2, *Homogenization Procedure for Periphyton Samples*

12.7 SOP AB-02.1, *Diatom Preparation for Periphyton and Phytoplankton*

12.8 SOP AB-03.1, *Periphyton Diatom Identification and Species Proportional Counts*

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12.9 SOP IZ-10, *Preparation and Proper Disposal of Buffered Formalin*

12.10 SOP IZ-38, *Formalin Assay, Recycling and Buffering*

12.11 SOP BG-01, *Data-Entry Verification*

12.12 SOP BG-03, *Taxonomic Results and Data Entry*

12.13 SOP LB-002, *Non-conformance Reporting System*

Appendix of Changes

12/02/2009 Changed the process of checking samples in and out using LIMS Custody so that the process tracks the location of the original sample container and not aliquots of the sample that have been transferred to other containers. Changed settling time to 3 hours to account for the fact that all settling chambers are now all approximately 6 mm deep.

11/23/2010 Reformatted the layout following SOP LB-001. Added analysis information for BLOOM-ID and reference to SOP AB-16. Re-worded text to coincide with text of AB-05. Added pre-analysis and post-analysis tables of information to record. Added section 8.

11/10/2011 Updated comment entered in LIMS for Bloom-ID. Updated name of Laboratory Safety Manual.

11/01/2103 Removed formalin respirator requirement. Updated formalin SOP #.

10/28/2014 Formatted for 508 compliance. Expanded note for step 7.4.6.

11/03/2015 Included the specific modification from SM 10300C.1 to the Summary of Method section. Moved much of the information previously in Data Archival section into SOP BG-03. Updated Lab Health and Safety Plan link.

11/29/2016 Updated links.

11/27/2017 Removed and revised language referring to the standard objective used in counts as 20-25X. This objective is used for Leica microscopes but 40X is used for Zeiss. Added guidance for groups of diatoms. Included the ALGAL-ID test code for sample analysis.

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