

Susceptibility of bacterioplankton to nutrient enrichment of oligotrophic and ultraoligotrophic lake waters

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ABSTRACT

We carried out laboratory experiments in one ultraoligotrophic pristine Andean lake (Lake Gutiérrez, Argentina) and in one subalpine lake that is now at the edge of the oligo- to mesotrophic condition (Lake Maggiore, Italy). Lake water was amended with phosphorus (+P), organic carbon (+C), alone or in combination (+CP), to test for short-term changes (48 hours) in bacteria activity and community structure (CARD FISH). Experiments were carried out in spring and summer. Results showed that bacterial production increased in the +CP treatment in both lakes, and in the +P treatment in the ultraoligotrophic lake. In both lakes the bacterial activity increased more rapidly in summer (within 24 hours). Bacteria composition changed in both seasons in all the treatments. At the beginning of the experiments the subclass of β -Proteobacteria dominated both lakes, while γ -Proteobacteria showed higher percentage in spring in Lake Maggiore and in summer in Lake Gutiérrez. After incubation, in spring and in particular in the +CP treatment, we observed an increase in the relative importance of γ -Proteobacteria in both lakes, whereas in Lake Maggiore this group declined in the summer experiments following an increase in β -Proteobacteria. All our results indicate the different response of bacterioplankton in systems at the edges of the oligotrophic range.

Key words: bacterioplankton, ultraoligotrophic lake, oligotrophic lake, phosphorus addition, carbon addition

1. INTRODUCTION

In oligotrophic lakes, bacterioplankton always exhibits low metabolic activity and is commonly limited by inorganic nutrients and organic carbon, alone or in combination (Chrzanowski *et al.* 1995; Vrede 1996). On one hand, the availability of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) is a key factor limiting bacterial growth and activity in lakes characterized by low DOC:nutrient ratios (Jansson *et al.* 2006). On the other hand there is evidence that the shortage of phosphorous supply could limit the bacterial production in oligotrophic lakes (Vadstein 2000; Biddanda *et al.* 2001; Jansson *et al.* 2006), notwithstanding that heterotrophic bacteria have been found to outcompete phytoplankton for phosphorus (Cotner & Biddanda 2002). As expected, water temperature has a strong effect on the regulation of planktonic bacterial growth rates (Felip *et al.* 1996; Vrede 2005). Particularly in eutrophic environments bacterial growth appears to be temperature limited during winter and resource limited during summer (Felip *et al.* 1996).

Considering the importance of impact of human activities on oligotrophic water bodies, it is important to evaluate how responsive bacterial assemblages are to any minor increases in organic carbon and nutrient concentration. The Andean Patagonian lakes lie in the extreme edge of the oligotrophic gradient and represent interesting environments to study the response of bacterial communities to nutrient and substrate enrichment. On the other hand the subalpine Italian lakes, in par-

ticular Lake Maggiore, stand at the borderline between the oligotrophic and mesotrophic conditions. The comparison of bacterioplankton community reaction of these two systems can help us understand the different degree of responses at the oligotrophic end of the trophic gradient. Therefore our main hypothesis is that the two systems would react differently to the enrichment manipulations.

The artificial resource enrichment was often used to find out the relative importance of carbon (C), nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) in stimulating bacterial production in oligotrophic (Coveney & Wetzel 1992; Graneli *et al.* 2004), mesotrophic and eutrophic lakes (Schweitzer & Simon 1995; Toolan *et al.* 1991). Phosphorus, rather than organic carbon, can limit bacterioplankton growth in P-deficient systems (Coveney & Wetzel 1992). Nevertheless, there is evidence that both quantity (Eiler *et al.* 2003) and quality (Van Hannen *et al.* 1999) of available organic substrates can promote significant changes in bacterial community composition within a time span of a week to a month. Even in short-term experiments (up to 72 hours) the response of bacterioplankton to growth enhancing conditions seems to be driven by the growth capabilities of different bacterial phylogenetic lineages (Šimek *et al.* 2006). Nevertheless much of the experiments have been performed in meso-eutrophic systems and to our knowledge, no information exist on changes in taxonomic composition of bacterial assemblages induced by nutrient and substrate addition in ultraoligotrophic and oligotrophic waters.

Tab.1. Location and features of the two lakes where the experiments were performed. Z_{\max} = maximum depth, K_{dPAR} = diffuse attenuation coefficient for the photosynthetic active radiation (PAR), Z_{therm} = depth of thermocline, TP = total phosphorus at winter overturn, DOC = dissolved organic carbon, seasonal mean.

Lake	Location	Area (km ²)	Z_{\max} (m)	K_{dPAR} (m ⁻¹)	Z_{therm} (m)	TP mean \pm s.e. ($\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$)	DOC mean \pm s.e. ($\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$)
L.Maggiore	45°55' N 8°32 E	212.2	372	0.22	~ 15	10 \pm 1	1200 \pm 15
L.Gutiérrez	41°15' S 71°33' W	16.4	111	0.127	22.0	3.5 \pm 0.3	657 \pm 9

The aim of the present study was to evaluate if enrichments with limiting nutrient (phosphorus), labile DOC or both affect bacterial activity in natural assemblages. The experiments were carried out in two periods of the year (spring and summer) when temperature and nutrient conditions were different. We tried to evaluate if a significant shift in bacterioplankton community structure becomes evident in short-term incubations (48 hours) with and without pulse of nutrients to natural lake water samples.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1. Study sites and sampling

The experiments were performed with water from Lake Gutiérrez (Patagonia, Argentina) and Lake Maggiore (Northern Italy) (Tab. 1), in spring and summer.

Lake Gutiérrez is in pristine conditions and is located within the Nahuel Huapi National Park (Balseiro *et al.* 2007; Callieri *et al.* 2007). Lake Maggiore has recovered from the eutrophic state, reached at the end of the 1970s, and is now at the edge of the oligo- to mesotrophic conditions (Bertoni *et al.* 2004; Salmaso *et al.* 2007).

In both lakes sampling was performed in a pelagic station at the point of maximum depth. Discrete samples were taken with a 5 L Van Dorn type bottle at 10 m in Lake Maggiore and 30 m in Lake Gutiérrez, corresponding to maximum in chlorophyll concentration. Profiles of temperature and Photosynthetic Active Radiation (PAR) were obtained using a PUV 500 (Biosphere) in the Andean lake and a multiparameter probe (IDRONAUT, mod. OS316) in the subalpine lake.

2.2. Chemical analyses

Total Phosphorus (TP) was determined after mineralization of the samples with persulfate-boric acid (Valderrama 1981). Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (SRP) was determined according to A.P.H.A. (1992) after sample filtration through GF/C (Whatman) filters.

The Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) concentration was determined with Shimadzu 5000A TOC Analyser after filtration of the samples through GF/F (Whatman) precombusted glass fibre filters.

2.3. Bacterial counting and gross taxonomic composition of bacterial assemblages (CARD FISH)

Total bacteria enumeration was performed by staining with fluorochrome 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole

(DAPI; final concentration 2% v/v) according to Porter & Feig (1980). Counting was performed on polycarbonate black membrane filters (0.2 μm pore size) at 1250 \times magnification.

The gross taxonomic composition of bacterial assemblages was evaluated with the CARD FISH technique performed using horseradish peroxidase-labeled probes and tyramide signal amplification as described by Pernthaler *et al.* (2002). Water samples of 10 mL were filtered through 0.2 μm Nuclepore polycarbonate filters (47 mm diameter). Filters were embedded in low-gelling-point agarose, allowed to air dry, and stored at -20 °C until further processing. Then, filters were carefully cut and the portions were subjected to cell permeabilization with lysozyme and achromopeptidase according to the protocol by Sekar *et al.* (2003). The bacterial probes used were EUB338 for *Bacteria*, ARCH915 for *Archaea*, ALF1b for the subclass α -*Proteobacteria*, BET42a for the subclass β -*Proteobacteria*, GAM42a for the subclass γ -*Proteobacteria*, CF319 for the *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* group, and HGC69a for the class *Actinobacteria*. The probe NON338 was used as a control. The filters were counterstained with DAPI (1 mg:100 mL) and inspected with epifluorescence microscope at 1250 \times magnification (Olympus BX 50 for Lake Gutiérrez and Zeiss Axioplan for Lake Maggiore). At least 20 randomly selected microscopic fields were counted for the enumeration of the FISH-stained bacteria and for the total DAPI stained bacteria, and the percent value of each bacterial probe was calculated.

2.4. Bacterial production

Bacterial production was measured by ¹⁴C-leucine according to Smith & Azam (1992). Samples (1.4 mL in triplicate plus 1 blank for each assay) were added to sterile plastic Eppendorf microcentrifuge tubes (1.5 mL) followed by addition of 15 μL of 90 nM L-[U-¹⁴C]leucine (specific activity 311 mCi mmole⁻¹, Amersham Life Science Int.). The blank was fixed by addition of 75 μL 100% trichloroacetic acid (TCA) 15 min before the addition of radioactive leucine. Tubes were incubated in the dark for 2 h, at the same temperature measured in the lakes, and then to each microcentrifuge tubes 75 μL of 100% TCA was added. Samples were mixed and incubated for 30 min at 4 °C and then centrifuged for 10 min at 12,000 g. The supernatant was carefully removed by aspiration with a disposable syringe; 1.4 mL of 5% TCA was then added and, after centrifu-

gation for 10 min at 12,000 g, removed by aspiration. The final precipitates were resuspended in 1 mL of liquid scintillation cocktail (FilterCount, Perkin Elmer) in the same microcentrifuge tubes and the incorporated labeled leucine was quantified by liquid scintillation counter (LS 5000CE Beckman). Leucine incorporation rates were converted into carbon production according to Simon & Azam (1989). Analytical accuracy of measurements gave a coefficient of variation (CV) of less than 4%.

2.5. Experimental design

The laboratory experiments were conducted using lake water from spring and summer samplings (Southern hemisphere: Lake Gutiérrez in November 2005 and January 2006; Northern hemisphere: Lake Maggiore in April and August 2006). The samples were filtered under reduced vacuum through 2 μm pore size Nuclepore polycarbonate filter to remove bacterial predators. This pore size was chosen in order to minimize potential biases associated with prefiltration as 1 μm pore size filter retained 60% of the assemblage. We checked by microscope the filtrate to control the presence of micrograzers and we found no flagellates in the filtrate. Inspection of the water at the end of the experiments (48 h) showed no presence of flagellates in Lake Gutiérrez and only few in Lake Maggiore (less than 5 cell mL^{-1}). Viruses were not inspected; nevertheless we did not observe any mortality of bacteria during the incubation.

Each experiment consisted of an unamended control (U) plus three treatments (all of each in three replicates) enriched with phosphorus (K_2HPO_4) (+P), labile DOC (glucose) (+C) and, glucose and phosphorus (+CP), in a factorial design. Glucose was selected for the labile DOC enrichment because it is the most abundant dissolved free neutral sugar in aquatic systems, and because it is preferentially utilized relative to other free monosaccharides (Rich *et al.* 1996). Other sources of labile DOC such as amino acids (AA) were neglected since their application is almost impossible without altering the natural spectrum of AA in a lake. Enrichments of C, P or both were added so that final concentrations were double the natural lake concentrations, and so as to maintain the C:P ratio in the +CP treatment as closely as possible to the *in situ* ratio (Tab. 2).

Tab. 2. C:P ratio (dissolved fraction) at initial (0 h) time and incubation temperature (Temp °C) of the experiments. U = unamended. +C, +P, +CP = treatments amended with carbon, phosphorus and both respectively.

	L. Maggiore		L. Gutiérrez	
	Spring	Summer	Spring	Summer
Temp	13	21	12	16
U	155	170	336	385
+ C	280	337	1421	1154
+ P	69	64	78	68
+ CP	124	126	331	205

All the glassware was acid washed and sterilized before use. Flasks filled with filtered lake water (500 mL) were placed into a thermostatic chamber and incubated in the dark, at the lake temperatures (Tab. 2). Samples for DOC and P concentration, bacterial abundance, taxonomic composition and activity were taken at the beginning of incubation (time 0). Samples for bacterial abundance and activity were taken after 4, 24 and 48 hours of incubation. At the end of the experiment (48 h) the bacterial taxonomic composition was checked again.

2.6. Statistical Analysis

Bacterial production data were analyzed through a Two Way RMANOVA and *a posteriori* multiple comparison test. Bacterial assemblage composition was analyzed with a Two way ANOVA, and an arc sin transformation of the data was applied when needed for fulfil normality and/or homoscedasticity. Finally, a Multiple Comparisons versus Control Group, Holm-Sidak method, was applied.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Bacterial production and abundance

The two lakes showed different BP at time 0 in both seasons, being twofold higher in Lake Maggiore (L. Maggiore 0.14 and 0.28 $\mu\text{g C L}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ in spring and summer respectively; L. Gutiérrez 0.07 and 0.10 $\mu\text{g C L}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ in spring and summer respectively). In Lake Maggiore (Fig. 1, upper panels) both in spring and summer, bacterial production (BP) increased significantly (pairwise multiple comparison, $P < 0.05$) in the treatments +CP compared with the unamended samples (U). In summer the BP reached 27.02 $\mu\text{g C L}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ already after 24 hours, while in spring it was still below 1 $\mu\text{g C L}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ after this time.

In Lake Gutiérrez (Fig. 1, lower panels), in the spring experiment, BP increased significantly in the treatments +P and +CP (pairwise multiple comparison, $P < 0.05$). In summer we found a significant increase of BP in all the treatments ($P < 0.05$). In particular in the treatment +CP we observed differences between spring and summer experiments already after 24-h incubation. The BP of the ultraoligotrophic Lake Gutiérrez was one order of magnitude lower than Lake Maggiore.

The two lakes differed in bacterial abundance, with the ultraoligotrophic Lake Gutiérrez being four- to eleven fold lower than Lake Maggiore, as was visible from the unamended samples at time 0 (Tab. 3). In all the experiments we observed an increase in cell abundance in the +CP treatment. In Lake Maggiore this increase was higher than in Lake Gutiérrez.

The production per bacterial cell (specific BP) followed a similar trend of BP (data not shown). Specific BP was lower in Lake Maggiore than in Lake Gutiérrez. In Lake Gutiérrez we observed that, in summer, in all

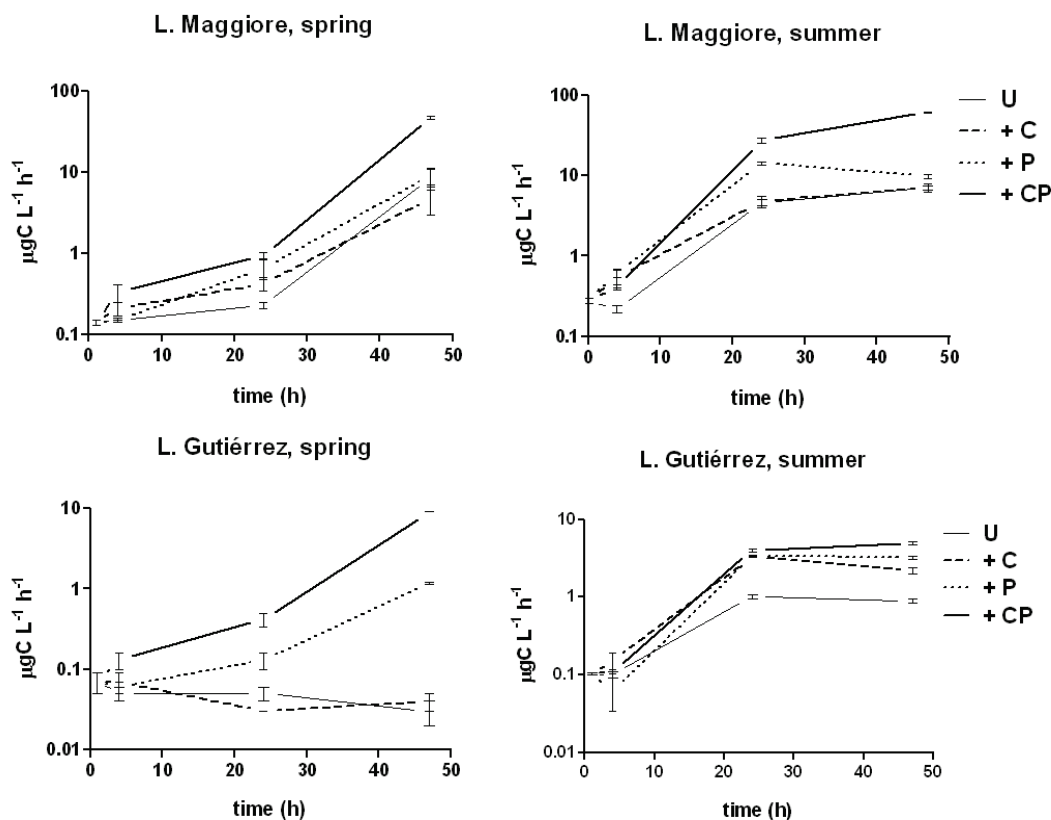


Fig. 1. Bacterial production ($\mu\text{g C L}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$) measured at time 0, 4, 24 and 48 hours during the experiments with water samples from Lake Maggiore and Lake Gutiérrez, in spring and summer. U=unamended. +C, +P, +CP = treatments amended with carbon, phosphorus and both respectively. Vertical bars are the standard errors.

Tab. 3. Bacteria abundances ($10^6 \text{ cells mL}^{-1}$) at 0 and 48 hours in spring and summer experiments. U = unamended. +C, +P, +CP = treatments amended with carbon, phosphorus and both respectively; mean \pm standard error.

		hours	U	+C	+P	+CP
L. Maggiore	Spring	0	3.10 \pm 0.17			
		48	6.27 \pm 0.36	5.93 \pm 0.12	5.23 \pm 0.21	13.68 \pm 1.34
	Summer	0	6.69 \pm 0.45			
		48	8.13 \pm 0.33	8.00 \pm 0.30	9.93 \pm 0.02	19.24 \pm 1.24
L. Gutiérrez	Spring	0	0.68 \pm 0.04			
		48	0.64 \pm 0.01	0.81 \pm 0.02	0.82 \pm 0.03	1.05 \pm 0.01
	Summer	0	0.59 \pm 0.04			
		48	0.67 \pm 0.05	0.61 \pm 0.03	0.57 \pm 0.02	0.80 \pm 0.02

the amended treatments the specific BP was close to 5 $\text{ng C cell}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ after 24 hours. On the other hand, after 48 hours in the spring experiment, the specific BP reached 8.6 $\text{ng C cell}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ in the +CP treatment only. In Lake Maggiore, the specific BP slightly exceeds 3 $\text{ng C cell}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ both in spring and in summer but in this season this value was reached already after 24 hours of incubation.

3.2. Bacterial assemblage composition

At the beginning of the experiment (t_0) in both lakes *Bacteria* were the dominant fraction detected by CARD-FISH (Lake Maggiore 34 and 53% of total

DAPI count in spring and summer respectively; Lake Gutiérrez 93 and 81% of total DAPI count in spring and summer respectively). *Archaea* were only a minor fraction never exceeding 7% of total DAPI count at t_0 . After 48 hours of incubation in all the treatments the *Archaea* numbers decreased, except in Lake Maggiore in summer where they raised from $0.2 \times 10^6 \text{ cell}^{-1} \text{mL}^{-1}$ at t_0 to $1.6 \times 10^6 \text{ cell}^{-1} \text{mL}^{-1}$ at t_{48} in +CP treatment.

At the beginning of the experiment (t_0) the dominant subclass of *Bacteria* assemblage was β -*Proteobacteria* both in Lake Maggiore and Lake Gutiérrez (~30%). However, γ -*Proteobacteria* differed between the two

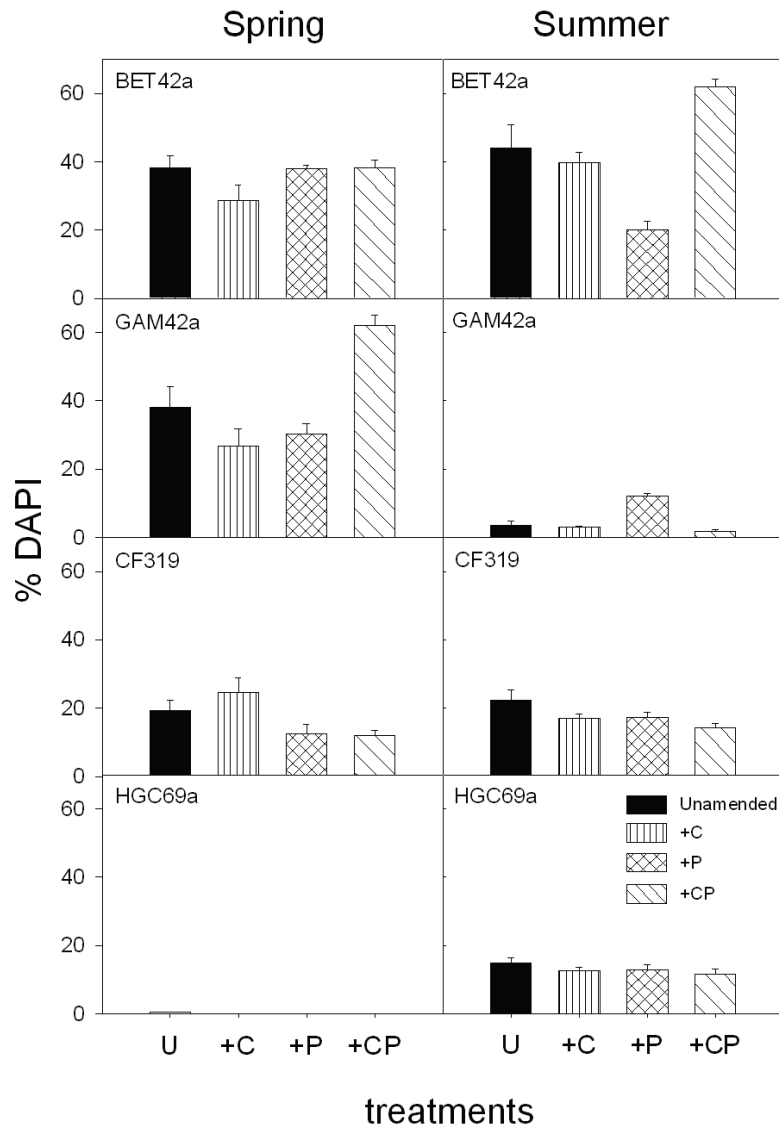


Fig. 2. Percentages of DAPI-stained cells in Lake Maggiore in the treatments (U=unamended, +C, +P, +CP = treatments amended with carbon, phosphorus and both respectively), detected by CARD-FISH with oligonucleotide probes (BET42a = β -Proteobacteria, GAM42a = γ -Proteobacteria, CF319 = *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium*, HGC69a = *Actinobacteria*). Vertical bars are the standard errors.

lakes and seasons, showing an increase of their relative importance in Lake Maggiore in spring (~20%) and in Lake Gutiérrez in summer (~12%). *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* and *Actinobacteria* exhibited a higher percentage (~5% each) in summer than in spring in both lakes. α -Proteobacteria was not present in either lake and therefore was not considered in the statistical analyses and is not shown in the figures.

After 48 hours of incubation the *Bacteria* dominant groups showed significant changes according to the different seasons and treatments (Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Two Way ANOVA $P < 0.05$ in both cases). During spring in Lake Maggiore (Fig. 2) the bacterial composition changed between the treatments due mainly to the increase of γ -Proteobacteria (*post-hoc* Holm-Sidak method, $P =$

0.031) and to the decrease of *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* (*post-hoc* Holm-Sidak method, $P = 0.025$). In summer β -Proteobacteria increased their relative importance mainly in the +CP treatment (*post-hoc* Holm-Sidak method, $P = 0.031$) whereas γ -Proteobacteria and *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* decreased significantly (*post-hoc* Holm-Sidak method, $P = 0.001$ for γ -Proteobacteria and $P = 0.005$ for *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium*). *Actinobacteria* did not exhibit any significant changes either in seasons or in treatments.

In the spring experiments in Lake Gutiérrez (Fig. 3) the bacterial community composition changed due mainly to an increase of γ -Proteobacteria (*post-hoc* Holm-Sidak method, $P = 0.004$) and β -Proteobacteria (*post-hoc* Holm-Sidak method, $P = 0.043$). In summer

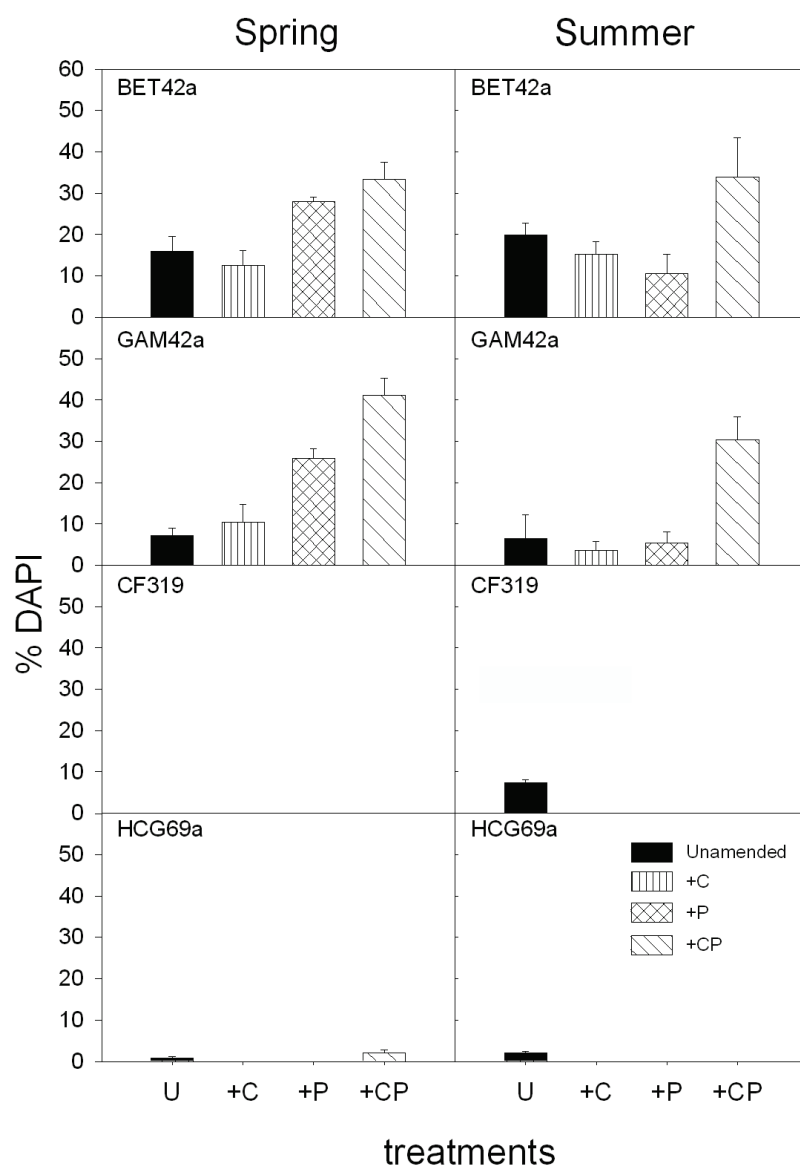


Fig. 3. Percentages of DAPI-stained cells in Lake Gutiérrez in the treatments (U=unamended, +C, +P, +CP = treatments amended with carbon, phosphorus and both respectively), detected by CARD-FISH with oligonucleotide probes (BET42a = β -Proteobacteria, GAM42a = γ -Proteobacteria, CF319 = *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium*, HGC69a = *Actinobacteria*). Vertical bars are the standard errors.

only γ -Proteobacteria increased significantly in the +CP treatment (*post-hoc* Holm-Sidak method, $P = 0.010$), while β -Proteobacteria did not exhibit any significant change, and *Actinobacteria* and *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* completely disappeared in all the treatments.

4. DISCUSSION

The results of our experiments showed a strong effect of nutrient and carbon additions on bacterial production enhancement in the oligotrophic and ultraoligotrophic lakes. This increase was particularly evident in the +CP treatment with a quick response in summer (within the first 24 hours of incubation), whereas in the spring the bacterial communities reacted

more slowly, showing a production increase only after 48 hours.

As bacterioplankton production in oligotrophic systems is affected by inorganic phosphorus (Vadstein 2000) and organic carbon (Vrede 1996; Caron *et al.* 2000), we expected a positive response of the bacteria in all the treatments in both lakes. Conversely, we obtained this response only in the ultraoligotrophic non-humic lake, where the availability of carbon and phosphorus is very low.

Eutrophication has been an increasing problem during the last decades, and the load of phosphorus was decisive (Vollenweider 1976). Notwithstanding the recent recovery of Lake Maggiore to its oligotrophic conditions, bacterioplankton activity was not sensitive

to +C and +P treatments indicating that there is an effect of resilience in the oligotrophication process. In this case, the bacterial activity is controlled only in treatments where nutrient and substrate are combined at the original C:P ratio of the lake (C:P dissolved fraction <200). On the contrary, the ultraoligotrophic lake appeared to be more sensitive to environmental changes, since an increase in bacterial activity was observed in both the seasons in +P treatment. These results are in agreement with the indication by Jansson *et al.* (2006) of a P-limited bacterial production at high DOC:P ratios. Lake Gutiérrez showed in the two seasons higher C:P ratios (C:P dissolved fraction >300) than Lake Maggiore, therefore, as was observed, solely a P limitation occurred.

In the seasons selected for our experiments there was a difference in the bacterial community composition and in the water temperature. The incubation temperature we used for our experiments was the same as the sampling depth from the lake, therefore we assumed that bacteria were acclimated to this thermal condition. In that sense, Simon & Wünsch (1998) indicated that in Lake Constance during most of the year the bacteria community was well adapted to temperature regime. Temperature may act on various aspects of an organism's biology, including reproduction, growth rate and nutritional requirements (McArthur 2006). Therefore, the observed dependence of bacterial activity on temperature was expected in our experiments, since it was already documented in a variety of freshwater environments ranging from oligotrophic (Coveney & Wetzel 1995; Ochs *et al.* 1995) to mesotrophic and eutrophic states (Simon & Wünsch 1998; Gurung & Urabe 1999; Vrede *et al.* 1999). Besides, Pomeroy & Wiebe (2001) suggested that substrate concentrations and temperature interact; thus, these factors should be considered simultaneously in evaluating bacterioplankton responses. However, the distinctive bacteria assemblages of both seasons and lakes could also account for the difference in the response time in the different treatments.

The dominant subclass β -*Proteobacteria* has opportunistic strategies and grew significantly faster than the bulk bacterioplankton (Burkert *et al.* 2003; Šimek *et al.* 2006), reacting very quickly to our experimental +CP enhancement, in particular in summer in Lake Maggiore. Nevertheless, we were able to observe differences in the relative contribution of the other bacterial groups in both seasons and lakes. After the incubation, in spring, in the +CP treatment we observed an increase in the relative importance of γ -*Proteobacteria* in both lakes. The γ -*Proteobacteria* have a preference for high nutrient concentration (Pinhassi & Berman 2003), because they are typical *r*-strategists able to rapidly exploit the extra nutrients made available (Puddu *et al.* 2003). Thus, in our experiments they reacted positively in +P, +CP treatments, particularly in the ultraoligotrophic lake. In summer in Lake Maggiore is likely that the

opportunistic strategists β -*Proteobacteria* have outcompeted the other groups in the +CP treatment, thus explaining the low percentage of γ -*Proteobacteria* observed.

The *Actinobacteria* class is also common in a variety of freshwater habitats (Glöckner *et al.* 2000) and was observed to increase in abundance in the +CP treatment in spring in Lake Gutiérrez. *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium* group showed a decrease in all treatments, in particular in the +CP treatment in summer in Lake Maggiore, where β -*Proteobacteria* prevailed. The *Cytophaga-Flavobacterium*, the largest bacteria group including a great variety of taxa, are involved in the mineralization of complex macromolecules (Glöckner *et al.* 1999), and this could be the reason for their decrease in the treatments with the addition of dissolved nutrient and readily utilizable carbon.

In conclusion, our results demonstrate the different response of bacterioplankton in lakes at the edges of the oligotrophic range: on one hand, the ultraoligotrophic Lake Gutiérrez and, on the other hand, the oligomesotrophic Lake Maggiore. Therefore we accepted our main hypothesis that the bacterial communities of the two lakes responded differently to nutrient enrichment. In addition, in spite of the low BP, in oligotrophic lakes the response of bacterioplankton to nutrient and substrate increase occurs quickly and results in a significant change in the taxonomic composition of bacterial assemblages.

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