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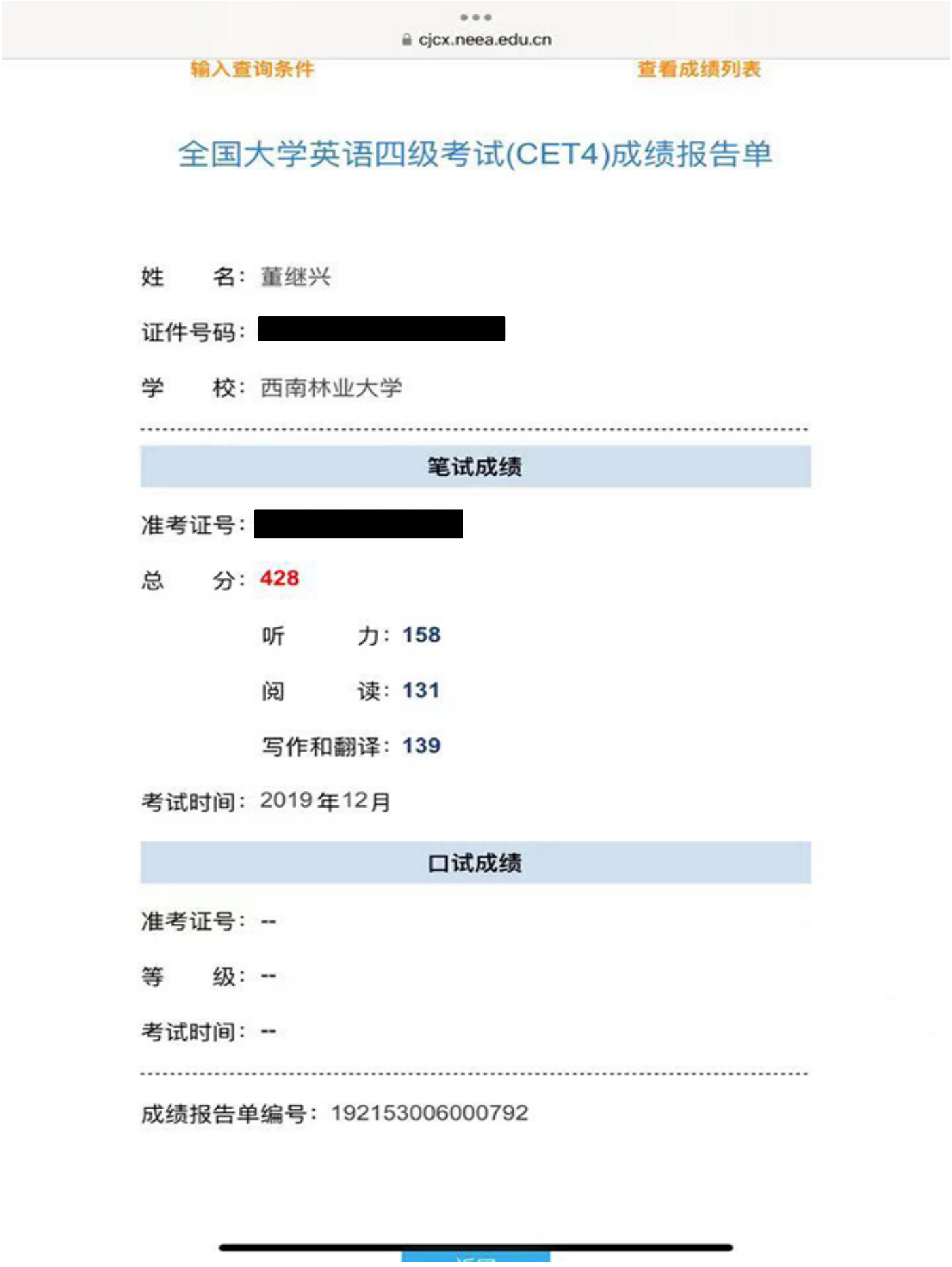
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工作单位：

[1] Guizhou Province Key Laboratory for Information System of Mountainous Areas and Protection of Ecological Environment, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang 550001, China

[2] Yangtze River Basin Ecological Environment Monitoring and Scientific Research Center, Yangtze River Basin Ecological Environment Supervision and Administration Bureau, Ministry of Ecological Environment, Wuhan 430010, China

** Corresponding authors

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Lake regime shift from submerged macrophyte to phytoplankton affected phosphorus speciation in sediment and eutrophic state in Caohai Lake, Guizhou, China*

Jixing DONG[1], Yanmin GUO[2], Pinhua XIA[1, **], Yuanbin TIAN[1], Feifei ZHENG[1], Anyan LI[1], Tao LIN[1], Ruiwen LI[2, **]

[1] *Guizhou Province Key Laboratory for Information System of Mountainous Areas and Protection of Ecological Environment, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang 550001, China*

[2] *Yangtze River Basin Ecological Environment Monitoring and Scientific Research Center, Yangtze River Basin Ecological Environment Supervision and Administration Bureau, Ministry of Ecological Environment, Wuhan 430010, China*

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Abstract To understand the effect of regime shift in Caohai Lake in Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, SW China from submerged macrophyte dominance to phytoplankton dominance on the specification and distribution of phosphorus and on ecological and environmental states, changes in phosphorus specification in the sediments and water were studied. The form, composition, and distribution of phosphorus in sediment were sampled in July 2020 (before regime shift) and July 2021 (after regime shift) were analyzed. Results reveal that phosphorus content in sediment was lower than that those of Erhai Lake and Dianchi Lake, Yunnan, SW China, on the same plateau, and was lower than those of Taihu Lake, Chaohu Lake, and Poyang Lake in the middle-lower Changjiang (Yangtze) River Plain. Organic phosphorus (Or-P) was the main form (up to 60%), followed by inactive phosphorus (Ina-P), and the active phosphorus (Act-P), the least, which is opposite to those of Taihu Lake and Poyang Lake in the middle-lower Changjiang River Plain in the eastern China. Or-P content was high, indicating a high potential risk of phosphorous release. After the regime shift, the total phosphorus in sediment decreased from 0.87±0.13 to 0.70±0.13 g/kg. The proportion of Or-P and Act-P decreased from 68.23% to 65.32% and from 5.35% to 4.69%, respectively. In contrast, the proportion of Ina-P increased from 26.42% to 29.99%. The Moran's *I* index revealed that the heterogeneity of the spatial distributions of the total phosphorus (S-TP) and Act-P in the sediments before regime shift was significant (P<0.1). However, the heterogeneity of the spatial distributions of S-TP and the various forms of phosphorus after regime shift was not significant (P>0.05). The regime shift aggravated the eutrophication of the lake, the trophic level index (TLI) increased from 48.42 to 54.49 (P<0.01), and the previously mesotrophic lake became a mildly eutrophic lake. The results of this study revealed the impact of regime shift in the lake from submerged macrophyte dominance to phytoplankton dominance on the composition and spatial distribution of phosphorus in sediments and provided a basis for the restoration of eutrophicated and aquatic ecosystem degraded lakes.

Keyword: Caohai Lake; sediment; phosphorus specification; regime shift

1 INTRODUCTION

Lakes, especially shallow lakes, its water state can change from submerged-macrophyte-dominance (clear water) under long-term nutrient input to phytoplankton-dominance (turbid water) under short-term disturbances (Scheffer and van Nes, 2007; Yu et al., 2020; Su et al., 2021; Yuan et al., 2021). This regime shift in lake ecosystem can result in damage to water function, degradation of aquatic ecology, and algal blooms (Zong et al., 2019; Luo et al., 2020). In addition, phosphorus exchange can change

* Supported by the Guizhou Province Science and Technology Plan Project (No. 2021470)
** Corresponding authors: pinhuaxia@gznu.edu.cn; lrw1986@126.com

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地址: [Dong, Jixing; Xia, Pinhua; Tian, Yuanbin; Zheng, Feifei; Li, Anyan; Lin, Tao] Guizhou Normal Univ, Guizhou Prov Key Lab Informat Syst Mountainous Ar, Guiyang 550001, Peoples R China

[Guo, Yanmin; Li, Ruiwen] Minist Ecol Environm, Yangtze River Basin Ecol Environm Supervis & Adm, Yangtze River Basin Ecol Environm Monitoring & Sc, Wuhan 430010, Peoples R China

通讯作者地址:[Xia, Pinhua] (corresponding author), Guizhou Normal Univ, Guizhou Prov Key Lab Informat Syst Mountainous Ar, Guiyang 550001, Peoples R China

[Li, Ruiwen] (corresponding author), Minist Ecol Environm, Yangtze River Basin Ecol Environm Supervis & Adm, Yangtze River Basin Ecol Environm Monitoring & Sc, Wuhan 430010, Peoples R China

电子邮件地址: pinhuaxia@gznu.edu.cn;lrw1986@126.com

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