Controlling filamentous cyanobacterial blooms requires adaptive, weather-informed strategy

Highlights

Jiao Fang[a,b] Ming Su[a,e,*] Yande Li[c] Yuying Gui[a,d] Yufan Ai[a,e] Ogalo Joseph[a,e]
Tengxin Cao[a,e] Shilong He[b] Min Yang[a,e,*]

[a] Key Laboratory of Environmental Aquatic Chemistry, State Key Laboratory of Regional Environment and Sustainability, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100085, China.
[b] School of Environment and Spatial Informatics, China University of Mining and Technology, Xuzhou 221116, China.
[c] Management Station of Shuangxikou Reservoir, Reservoir Management Service Center of Yuyao, Ningbo 315423, China.
[d] College of Environmental Science and Engineering, Ocean University of China, Qingdao 266100, China.
[e] University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China.

[*] Corresponding to: Ming Su (mingsu@rcees.ac.cn), Min Yang (yangmin@rcees.ac.cn)

- Filamentous cyanobacteria dominate 50% of surveyed reservoirs in eastern China
- Machine learning forecasts enable timing and intensity optimization of resuspension
- Sediment flux modulates underwater light intensity to suppress filamentous taxa