

Article

Diatoms of Small Water Bodies as Bioindicators in the Assessment of Climatic and Anthropogenic Impacts on the Coast of Tiksi Bay, Russian Arctic

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Abstract: A total of 385 species of diatoms were identified in the phytoplankton of 14 small Arctic tundra water bodies in the vicinity of Tiksi Bay. We found that the species composition of phytoplankton in each lake is strictly individual. The ecological preferences of diatom species in the studied water bodies were determined for more than 90% of the list. Indicator characteristics show a certain response of the species composition of phytoplankton to changes in salinity and organic pollution. Several regularities were revealed in the spatial distribution of diatom communities in the study area in connection with the physicochemical parameters of their habitat, the height of the lake, its remoteness from the seacoast, and belonging to a specific watershed. Statistical mapping of the data on the diversity of communities and the chemical properties of water revealed a strong reaction of the communities of water bodies to point one-time anthropogenic pollution, and also made it possible to assume the influence of summer, northeast winds on the species composition as a climatic factor. The results of the study are important for developing the foundations for monitoring the non-impact (background), ecologically sensitive territory of the Arctic. They are highly relevant for assessing the consequences of local anthropogenic impacts and climate change in the future. Spatial ecological mapping in conjunction with bioindication can be used as a new method for identifying natural and non-natural stress factors.

Keywords: diatoms; lakes; phytoplankton; statistical mapping; bioindicators; Tiksi Bay coast; Yakutia; Arctic



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1. Introduction

Diatoms are recognized as one of the most diverse groups that are used in the assessment of the ecological state of water bodies [1–3] under the European Framework Directive [4], because their great diversity and our extensive knowledge of the ecology [5] allow for the use of their bio-indicator properties [6,7]. The aquatic ecosystems of the Eurasian High Arctic are still insufficiently studied but have recently attracted more and more attention due to the development of Arctic resources. Diatoms were studied on the islands in the Arctic Ocean [8–10], Eurasian northern coast of the Arctic Ocean [11,12], Chukotka [13–15], and the continental part of Yakutia [16]. Our studies of aquatic communities in northern Yakutia were conducted to assess the impact of climatic and anthropogenic factors on them [17–21]. The study of the Arctic environment is important in connection with permafrost properties under the phenomenon of global climate change [22,23].

Particular attention in this regard is paid to communities of water bodies in areas adjacent to protected areas, but where there is not only a gradient of climatic but also anthropogenic factors. If reserves represent the background diversity of the territory where

the reserve is located, then in nearby land areas subject to anthropogenic impacts, one can not only trace the change in species composition, but also assess the degree of vulnerability of biodiversity of the entire territory when compared with a protected area.

Water bodies around the coast of Laptev Sea in northern Eurasia attract the attention of researchers because it is an area that connects two major transport arteries, the Lena River and the Northern Sea Route, and, as a result experiences climatic and anthropogenic impacts. Part of the coast and the delta of the Lena River is preserved as the Lena Delta Wildlife Reserve. Both the reserve and adjacent territories are located beyond the Arctic Circle in a zone of that continuously exhibits permafrost soils. Algological studies were initiated almost one hundred years ago of this area, including the lower reaches of the Lena River, its delta, the vast water area of the Laptev Sea, tundra reservoirs of the mainland (spurs of the Kharaulakh Range), and the New Siberian Islands. The latest species list of the algal flora in the region, including the Lena Delta Wildlife Reserve and the adjusted area, was published as a database on the GBIF.org portal [19]. In accordance with this, the diatom flora in the region includes information on 413 taxa with a rank below the genus prior to our investigation.

Previously, it was shown that the species composition and diversity of algae in Arctic water bodies is influenced by several regional features, such as the area of the water body, the direction of prevailing winds, water temperature, salinity, and pH [11,24].

The aim of this study is to determine the species composition of diatoms and environmental variables in 14 small, fresh water bodies in the Tiksi region to identify indicator species and analyze their spatial distribution, to determine the environmental factors affecting the diversity of this group of hydrobionts in the studied water bodies, and to compare the two species lists: present and the Lena Delta Wildlife Reserve.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Description of Study Site

The study area is located north of the Arctic Circle, 50 km southeast of the border of the Lena Delta Wildlife Reserve. The territory is located on the northern slope of the Primorsky Ridge, which is the eastern spur of the Kharaulakh Range of the Verkhoyansk Mountain system and forms a section of the coast of the Laptev Sea in the Arctic Ocean (Tiksi Bay and Neelov Gulf). The maximum altitude of the Primorsky Ridge is 400 m above sea level. The northeastern slope of the ridge mainly consists of shales, sandstones, limestones, and partly effusive rocks [25], which, according to some data, were formed as a result of catastrophic outbursts of a glacier-dammed lake in the late Pleistocene–early Holocene [26,27]. The studied area belongs to the tundra and mountain tundra, natural zones. The climate is maritime polar, the average annual air temperature is -9 – 11 °C [28], and the average frost-free period is 45 days [29]. The depth of seasonal thawing of permafrost soils is 0.2–1.2 m [30]. The average annual precipitation reaches 212 mm, of which the bulk falls from June to August. The phenomena of a polar day in summer and a polar night in winter are characteristic of the area. Strong winds are frequent; however, July (the month when our observations were performed) is characterized by the lowest-average hourly wind speed of the year, which is 15.5 km/h in the southeast direction (from the sea to the mainland). Due to limited drainage due to the reduced thickness of the seasonally thawed permafrost layer, the territory is characterized by an abundance of small tundra water bodies [30]. Our work was conducted on 14 different water bodies, which were shallow tundra lakes, small water bodies, and a hollow in the swampy tundra (mochezina) that has never been studied before (Figure 1, Table 1).

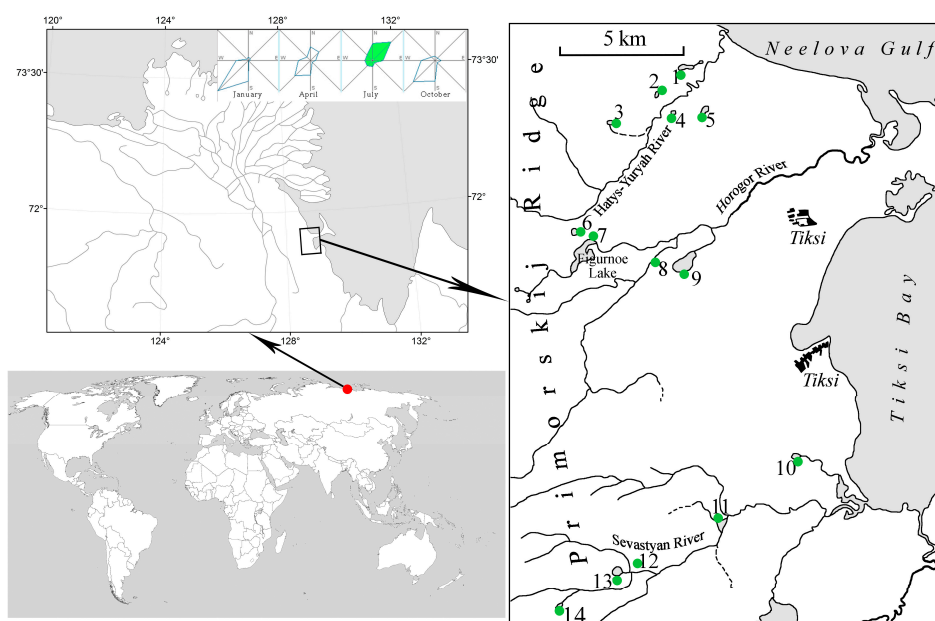


Figure 1. Sampling points on the studied water bodies in July 2021 with a wind rose. 1–14 are numbers of sampling points according to the Table 1.

Table 1. Sampling station geographical coordinates and parameters.

No of Station	Water Body Name	Sampling Date	Altitude, m a.s.l.	Lake Surface Area, km ²	Coastline Length, m	No of Species	Sp./Area	North	East
1	Lake 1	3 July 2021	25	0.075	1618.42	66	880	71°44′44″	128°43′12″
2	Lake 2	3 July 2021	66	0.038	894.56	62	1632	71°44′12″	128°41′37″
3	Lake 3	3 July 2021	109	0.031	763.29	76	2452	71°43′31″	128°38′31″
4	Lake 4	3 July 2021	38	0.008	359.76	72	9000	71°43′48″	128°42′35″
5	Lake 5	3 July 2021	−4	0.067	1188.51	33	493	71°43′45″	128°44′36″
6	Lake 6	4 July 2021	76	0.042	902.78	137	3262	71°41′10″	128°36′50″
7	Lake 7	4 July 2021	76	0.586	5716.74	75	128	71°40′52″	128°37′11″
8	Lake puddle 8	4 July 2021	55	-	-	69	-	71°40′26″	128°41′21″
9	Lake 9	4 July 2021	54	0.486	3167.26	59	121	71°40′10″	128°43′27″
10	Lake 10	4 July 2021	52	0.077	1153.85	85	1104	71°35′56″	128°51′70″
11	Lake 11	6 July 2021	38	0.124	1800.36	117	944	71°34′33″	128°45′51″
12	Mochezina 12	6 July 2021	105	-	-	43	-	71°33′36″	128°40′26″
13	Lake 13	6 July 2021	85	0.158	1639.88	96	608	71°33′17″	128°38′51″
14	Lake 14	6 July 2021	154	0.023	712.85	50	2174	71°32′34″	128°34′57″

2.2. Sampling

Phytoplankton sampling was conducted between 3 and 7 July 2021. Phytoplankton samples were obtained with Apstein's net SEFAR NITEX fabric, with a mesh diameter of 15 μm . One sample from lake 10 was obtained by washing off the biofilm from the surface of a submerged rock using a brush. Fixation with 4% neutral formaldehyde solution was performed immediately after collection. The temperature of the water and the morphometric parameters of each lake were determined during the collection of the phytoplankton. The coordinates and altitude of the sampling stations were defined by a Garmin eTrex GPS navigator (Table 1). Water samples of 1 L were collected from each lake for the chemical analysis. All samples were transported to perform determinations at the Institute for Biological Problems of Cryolithozone SB RAS, Yakutsk.

2.3. Water Chemistry Analysis

Chemical analyses of water samples were performed following standard methods [31]. Water color was determined using a photometric method. The pH was measured using a potentiometric method. Oxygen concentration was measured using a titration method

with iodometric determination. Water salinity (TDS) was calculated as the sum of ions using the following methods: turbidimetry for sulfate anions; flame spectrophotometry for potassium and sodium cations; mercurimetric titration for chloride ions; and titration for calcium, magnesium, and bicarbonate ions. A photometric method was applied to determine nutrients' concentrations. Nessler reagent, Griess reagent, salicylic acid, ammonium molybdate, and sulfosalicylic acid were used for the measurements of ammonium ion, nitrite ion, nitrate ion, phosphate ions, and total iron, respectively. A combined reagent composed of ammonium molybdate and ascorbic acid was used to determine the total phosphorus content. A titration method with iodometric determination was used to measure biological oxygen demand (BOD₅). A photometric method was applied to determine the chemical oxygen demand (COD). The content of manganese and copper was determined by atomic absorption spectrometry with electrothermal vaporization. For the quality control of the analysis, the method provides repeatability limit coefficients (R) that correspond to the following values: R = 3 (pH, O₂, HCO₃), R = 4 (hardness, SO₄), R = 8 (Ca, Mg, Cl), R = 12 (Na, P tot), R = 7 (K), R = 15 (NH₄), R = 14 (NO₃), R = 10 (color), R = 13 (BOD), R = 25 (COD), R = 27 (Fe tot), R = 31 (Mn), and R = 28 (Cu). The measurement (X_{mean}) was taken as the arithmetic mean of two parallel detections (X_1, X_2), for which the following condition was satisfied: $(X_1 - X_2) \leq R$ for pH; $(X_1 - X_2) \leq \frac{R \times (X_1 + X_2)}{200}$ for dissolved oxygen (O₂), hardness, calcium (Ca), bicarbonates (HCO₃), sulfates (SO₄), ammonium (NH₄), color, and BOD; $(X_1 - X_2) \leq 0.01 \times R \times X_{\text{mean}}$ for magnesium (Mg), sodium (Na), potassium (K), chlorides (Cl), nitrates (NO₃), total phosphorus (P tot), COD, iron total (Fe tot), manganese (Mn), and copper (Cu).

2.4. Diatom Analysis

Diatom shells were freed from organic matter by burning with 30% hydrogen peroxide followed by a 6 h thermal treatment in a thermostat at 85 °C [32]. The preparations were examined in a JEOL JSM-6510 LV scanning electron microscope (JEOL Ltd.; Tokyo, Japan). Handbooks and individual articles were used for species determinations [15,33–54]. The species names were unified according to the modern system using algaebase.org [55].

2.5. Bioindicators and Statistical Analysis

To determine the environmental factors affecting the diversity of diatoms in the studied water bodies, various approaches were used. Bioindicator analysis was performed according to [56], with species-specific ecological preferences of the revealed diatoms [57,58]. Statistical maps of the environmental variables and bioindicators were constructed as the network analysis in JASP (significant only) using the botnet package in statistic R of [59] to follow the comparison of their distribution. The statistical analysis of species and environmental variables' relationships was performed with the CANOCO Program 4.5 [60].

3. Results

3.1. Water Chemistry

Chemical data were obtained for 11 of the 14 studied water bodies and are presented in Appendix A Table A1. The water temperature of most studied lakes varied from 13.3 °C to 16.7 °C, excluding lake 4, where the water warmed up to 20.4 °C. Water pH was neutral (pH 6.65–7.51). Suspended matter was low. Dissolved oxygen content varied insignificantly from 8.7 to 10.47 mg L⁻¹. The oxygen regime was favorable. The water from the lakes was fresh, with low and mild salinity levels, in terms of hardness—soft or medium-hard. The water of the studied lakes was of the hydrocarbonate-class calcium group according to major ionic constituents, except for lakes 1 and 4, where the water was of the sulfate-class calcium group. A high concentration of total iron was detected in the lakes. Low nitrate nitrogen and total phosphorus content were defined in the water of the studied lakes; mineral phosphorus, nitrite nitrogen, and silica also had negligible concentrations. The color of the water for most of the lakes was reduced; an increase in this variable only occurred for lake 4. The easy-to-oxidized organic substances (as BOD) for lakes 1, 4, 7,

10, and 11 were characterized by high values, whereas this variable was low in the other studied lakes. The content of hard-to-oxidize organic substances, estimated (as COD) in lakes 1, 2, and 4, was low. For the rest of the lakes, an increased COD value was noted. Technogenic pollutants were characterized by their low content: the concentration of oil products and phenols was below the detection limit of the analysis and therefore was not included in Appendix A Table A1. Among the microelements, a high content of iron and a low content of copper and manganese were revealed.

3.2. Taxonomical and Ecological Analyses

For the first time, 14 studied lakes and water bodies in the Tiksi Bay region revealed 385 species with intraspecies of diatoms. Some species were defined up to the genus level and therefore, excluding this, the floristic list contains 356 taxa (337 species) in total. The species in the genera *Pinnularia* and *Eunotia* strongly prevailed with 42 and 40 species, respectively (Appendix A Table A2). One of the floristic parameters of diatoms in the studied water bodies was calculated as the response to the question about how the species list was created for the studied area. The square of the area where the studied water bodies were located was 180 km²; therefore, the calculated number of diatom species per area as index Sp./Area was 2.14 species in 1 km².

The ecological preferences of the revealed species in 14 studied water bodies are presented in Appendix A Table A3. The percentile distribution of the indicators in ecological categories can be observed in Figures 2 and 3. The data of the indicators were grouped in the histograms according to three catchment basins of the studied territory from down to up. It can be observed that planktonic and planktonic–benthic inhabitants increased with the lake’s altitude (Figure 2a). Temperate-temperature species strongly prevailed, excluding lake 4, where eurythermic indicators dominated (Figure 2b). Indicators of semi-oxygenated waters prevailed in each lake (Figure 2c) and the distribution shows decreasing oxygenation with the decrease in group str with an increasing altitude. Indicators of low salinity groups hb and i prevailed in the studied water bodies community and its distribution is difficult to compare to the altitude and distance from the seacoast (Figure 2d), but seems to partly increase with this distance.

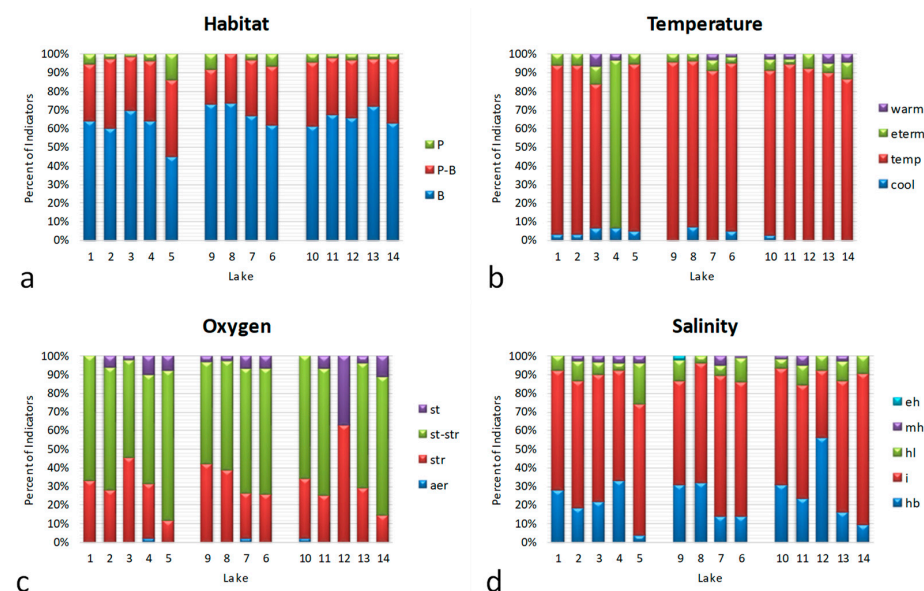


Figure 2. Bioindicator distributions in the 14 studied water bodies: (a) habitat preferences (P—planktonic, P-B—plankto-benthic, B—benthic); (b) temperature (cool—cool water, temp—temperate, eterm—eurythermic, warm—warm water); (c) oxygen (st—standing water, str—streaming water, st-str—low streaming water, aer—aerophiles); (d) salinity (hb—oligohalobes–halophobes, i—oligohalobes–indifferents, hl—halophiles; mh—mesohalobes, eh—euhalobes). Ecological groups in each figure are placed in ascending order of the environmental parameter.

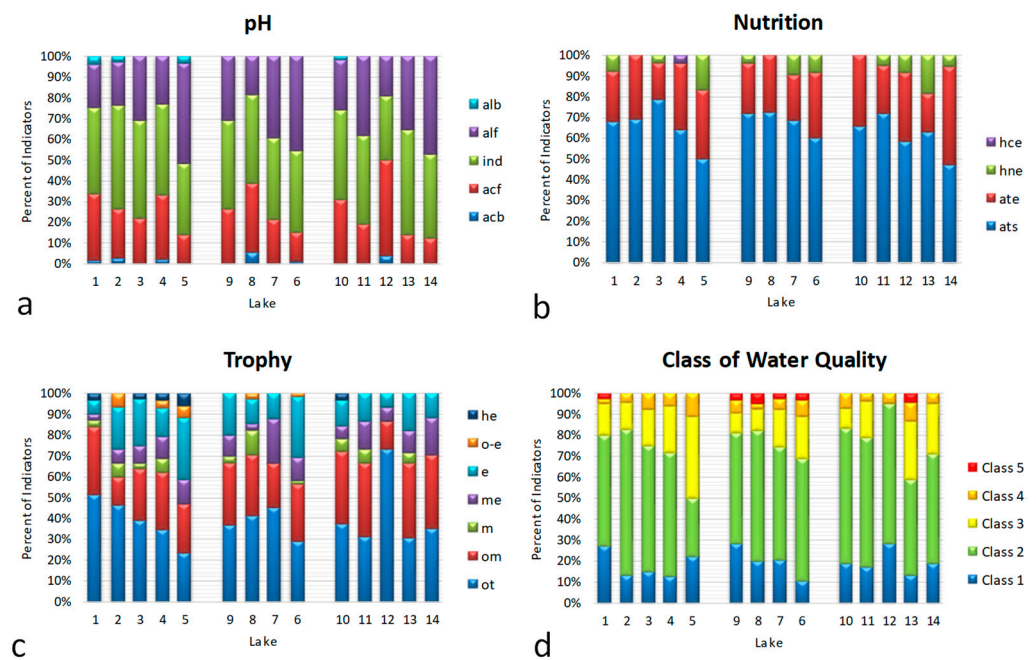


Figure 3. Bioindicator distributions in the 14 studied water bodies: (a) pH (alb—alkalibiontes; alf—alkaliphiles, ind—indifferent; acf—acidophiles; acb—acidobiontes); (b) nutrition type (ats—nitrogen autotrophic taxa tolerating very small concentrations of organically bound nitrogen; ate—nitrogen autotrophic taxa tolerating elevated concentrations of organically bound nitrogen; hne—facultative nitrogen heterotrophic taxa needing periodically elevated concentrations of organically bound nitrogen; hce—obligate nitrogen heterotrophic taxa needing continuously elevated concentrations of organically bound nitrogen); (c) trophic state (ot—oligotraphentic; om—oligomesotraphentic; m—mesotraphentic; me—mesoeutraphentic; e—eutraphentic; he—hypereutraphentic; o-e—oligo-to-eutraphentic (hypereutraphentic)); (d); class of water quality: 1–5.

The indicators of water pH distribution show an increase in groups with a high pH corresponding to altitude (Figure 3a). The nutrition-type indicators' distribution demonstrates an increase in mixotrophs with the water bodies' altitude and distance from the seacoast (Figure 3b). Indicators of trophic state and water-quality class show an increase in trophicity and organic pollution with the water bodies' altitude and distance from the seacoast (Figure 3c,d).

3.3. Comparative Analysis

The comparison of the indicator spectrum of the studied water bodies community together with the environmental variables was compared with calculations of similarity at the bottom of Appendix A Tables A1 and A4. Figure 4 shows four groups of lakes' indicator spectrums that are the most similar. Group 1 combines the community of lakes 6 and 7 of the greatest distance from the seacoast and with a similar chemical composition (Appendix A Table A1). These two communities were enriched by mixotrophic indicator species of eutrophic and alkaline waters. Group 2 included lakes 3 and 14, which represented the typical indicator distributions with the highest TDS and lowest O₂. These lakes also had similar lake-surface areas and coastal lengths. Group 3, including lakes 9 and 10, were characterized by similar indicators spectra; however, the main factor of their similarity was that they had the highest lake altitude. The rest of the lakes could be designated to Group 4, where lakes 1 and 2 were the closest to the seacoast.

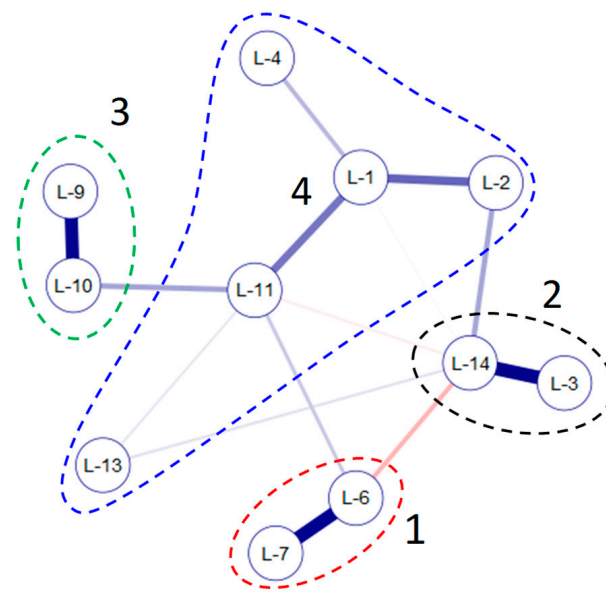


Figure 4. JASP Network plot for the 11 studied small water bodies ($p < 0.5$), based on the bottom of Appendix A Table A4.

3.4. Species–Environment Relationship

The high individuality of the studied communities caused us to calculate the relationship of biological and environmental data for the 11 studied lakes. RDA triplot allowed us to identify three groups of environmental factors to which there was a definite response of biological variables (Figure 5). Cluster 1 increased the water temperature with a number of eurythermic indicators and species per lake. Only lake 4 combined these variables and they did not present an increase in water oxygenation and temperate species number. Cluster 2 included the number of benthic inhabitants, indicators of oxygen enrichment, and increase in species community. Only lake 6 represented this combination of factors. Cluster 3 included only one factor, water pH, which was opposed the direction of the factors in Cluster 2 but did not show a special reaction of the lake’s communities.

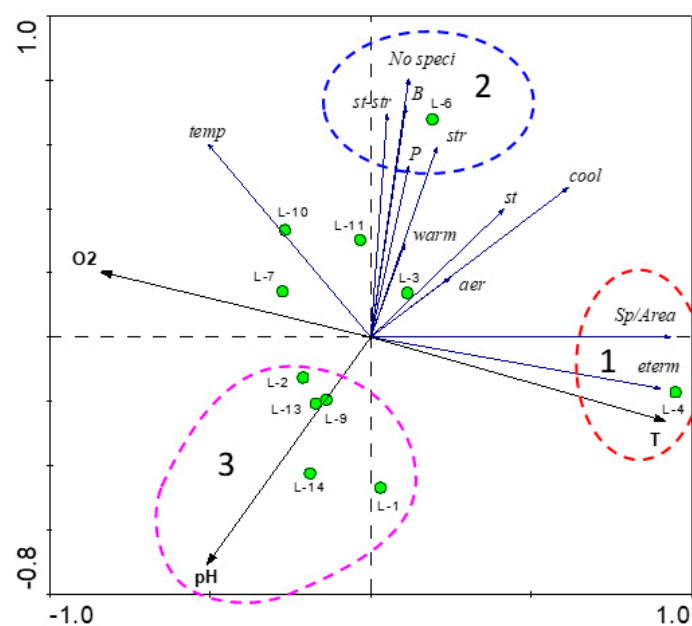


Figure 5. RDA triplot for species indicators and environmental variables in the 11 studied lakes based on the data from Table 1 and Appendix A Tables A1 and A4.

3.5. Statistical Mapping

Since all the previous analyses clearly showed the involvement of not only chemical factors, but also factors related to the location of the lake and its morphometry, for the species composition and ecological characteristics of the communities, we decided to conduct the statistical mapping of the environmental and biological data. During the first stage, the altitude of the lake located in the study area was mapped. As can be seen in Figure 6a, the altitude map of the location of the lakes coincides with their position in Google Maps. In this way, the adequacy of the subsequent mapping of our data was checked. As can be seen in the constructed maps, oxygen was the lowest in lakes 3, 11, and especially in lake 4 (Figure 6b). A similar distribution was observed for the pH of the water (Figure 6c). The highest TDS was in the lakes along the coast (Figure 6d) due to sulfates (Figure 6e), and along the entire southern drainage basin due to sulfates and chlorides (Figure 6f).

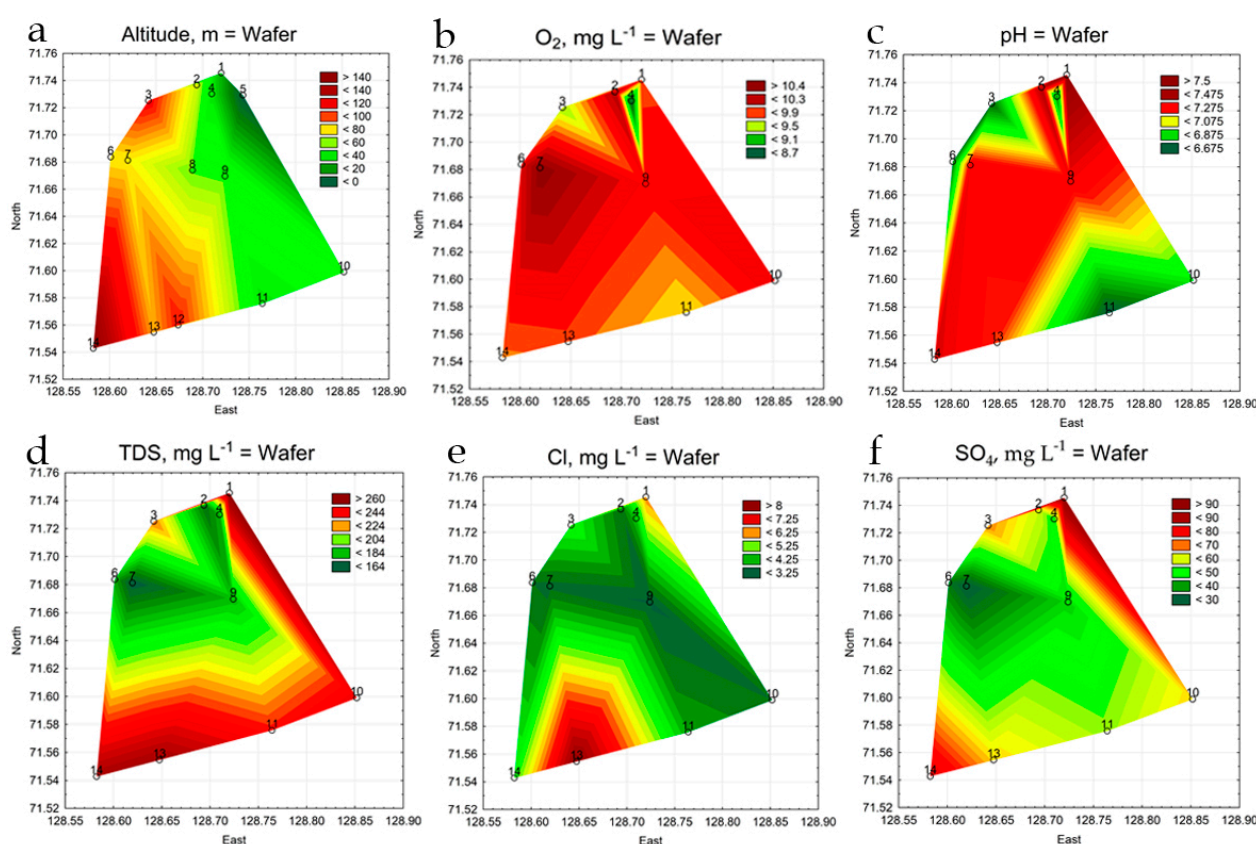


Figure 6. Statistical maps of environmental variables in the 11 studied water bodies: (a) altitude; (b) oxygen; (c) pH; (d) TDS; (e) chlorides; (f) sulfates.

The distribution of temperature and water color values was similar to the maximum in lake 4 (Figure 7a,b). The distribution of BOD values showed a maximum in the vicinity of the Tiksi settlement (Figure 7c) and along the entire coast. Nitrate nitrogen and phosphates increased towards the north (Figure 7d,e). The concentration of iron, necessary for the development of algae, had a complex distribution, showing the highest values at higher elevations along the basin of the southern watercourse and in lake 4 (Figure 7f).

Interestingly, the distribution of species richness (Table 1) coincided with the distribution of water pH and presented a negative relationship between these two parameters (Figures 6c and 8a). At the same time, the highest value of the number of species per surface area of the lake was only calculated for lake 4 (Figure 8b).

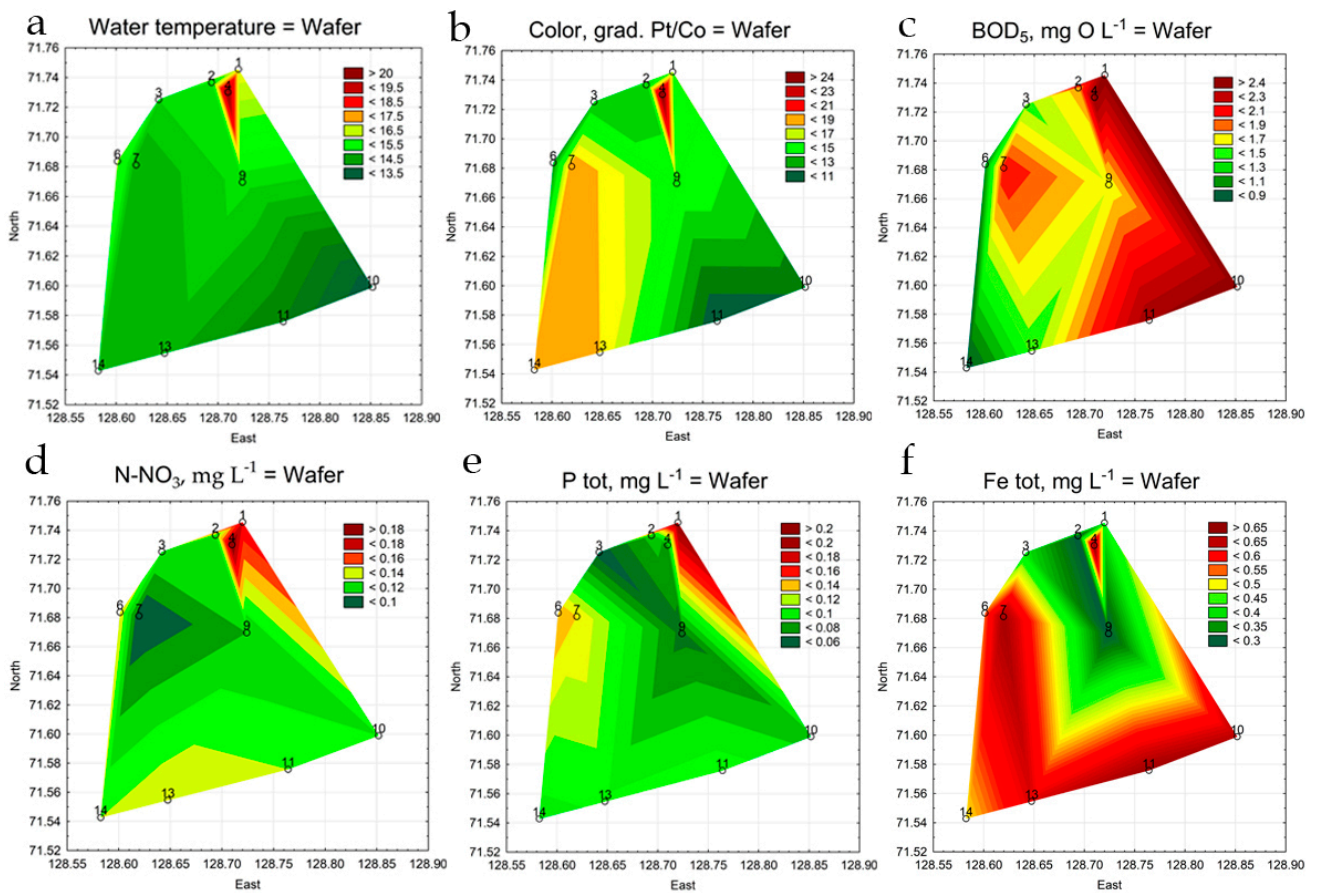


Figure 7. Statistical maps of environmental variables in the 11 studied water bodies: (a) water temperature; (b) water color; (c) BOD₅; (d) N-NO₃; (e) total P; (f) total Fe.

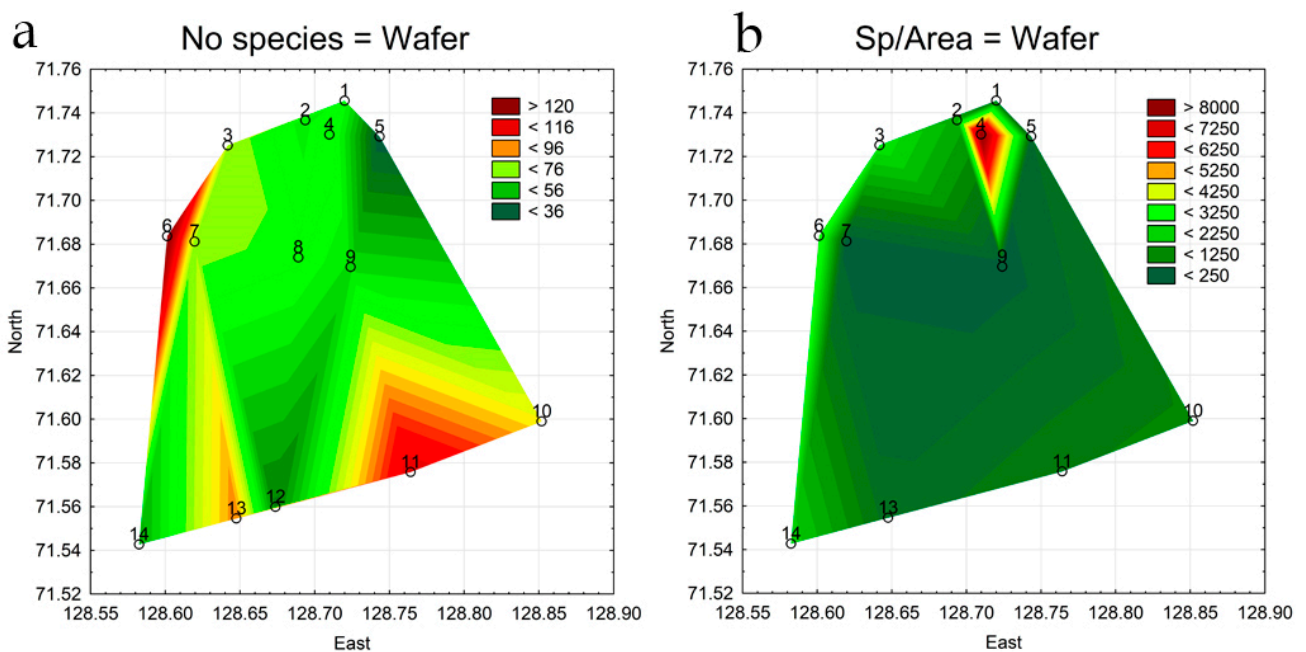


Figure 8. Statistical maps of species richness and species per area index in the 14 studied water bodies: (a) no. of species; (b) number species per area of the lake.

Statistical maps of the bio-indicator numbers in each studied water body could be divided into two sets. The first one combined indicators of water pH, temperature, salinity, organic pollution in two systems, and the diatoms nutrition type (Figure 9). These maps demonstrate the bilateral distribution of different groups of environmental indicators where its number was mostly on the two sides of the study area and lowest in the middle part. This type of distribution can be compared to the July wind rose (Figure 1), and we observed that they were both similar in northeast to southwest direction.

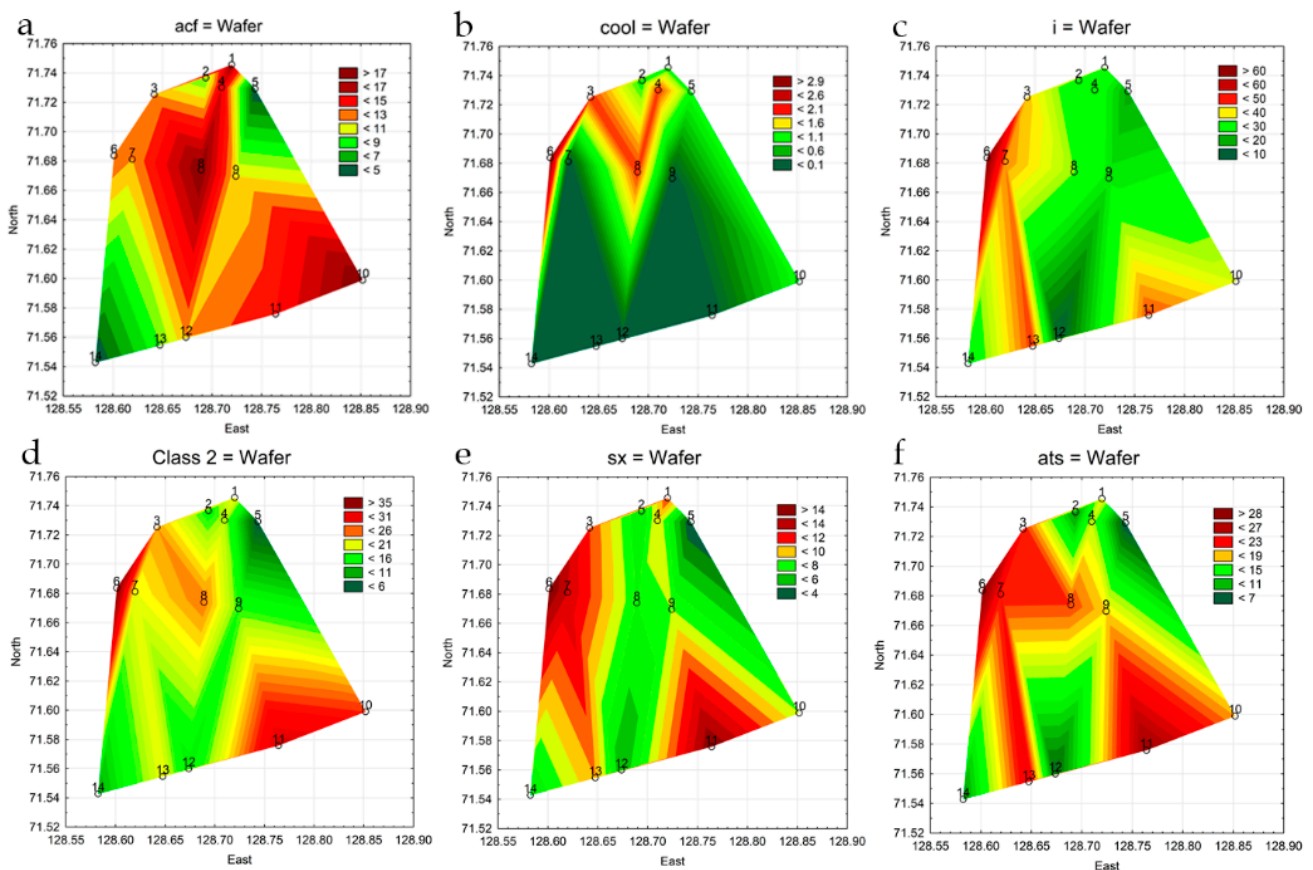


Figure 9. Statistical maps of bioindicator distributions in the 14 studied water bodies: (a) acidophiles (acf); (b) cool-water indicators (cool); (c) oligohalobes-indifferents (i); (d) organic pollution indicators of Class 2's water quality; (e) Watanabe indicators of low organic pollution, saproxenes (sx); (f) nitrogen autotrophic taxa tolerating very small concentrations of organically bound nitrogen (ats).

The second set of statistical distribution maps is presented in Figure 10. There are two maps showing high organic pollution indicator distributions—eutrophic and hypertrophic (Figure 10a,b). This number is low; however, the maps show its presence in the water bodies close to the seacoast and absent from the continental stations. Therefore, even a low species number but their presence in the communities allowed us to assume that the seacoast water bodies can be influenced by the sea, so that the trophic level of the lake can be higher if the sea's influence increases. The diatom heterotrophic nutrition indicator map (hce) highlights lake 4 (Figure 10c) as an exclusive community that contains heterotrophic species that are not represented in any other studied lakes. This map, in comparison with the maps for nitrate concentration, water color, BOD, and iron (Figure 7a–f), and with a high index of species number per lake surface area (Figure 8b), can be combined with the set of variables that show a non-systemic anthropogenic influence. This influence led to the restructuring of the community with an unprecedented growth diversity of diatoms and the enrichment of heterotrophic species that reflect some toxic impact.

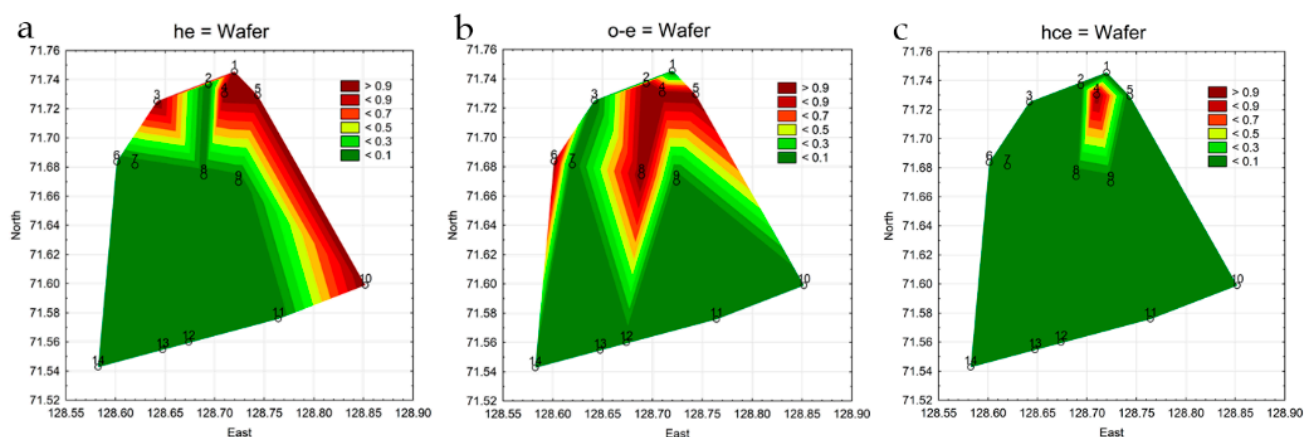


Figure 10. Statistical maps of bioindicator distributions in the 14 studied water bodies: (a) hypertrophic (he); (b) from oligo-to-eutrophic (o–e); (c) obligate nitrogen heterotrophic taxa needing continuously elevated concentrations of organically bound nitrogen (hce).

4. Discussion

A total of 385 species of diatoms were identified in the phytoplankton of 14 small Arctic tundra water bodies in the vicinity of Tiksi Bay. The studied lakes and watered areas were sampled for the first time in this region. Information about the diatoms in the Lena Delta Wildlife Reserve and the previously studied adjacent area included 413 diatom species [19]. We compared the lists of published species in the reserve and the 14 water bodies studied in this paper, and observed that the diversity of both areas was rather unique. However, similar for both floristic lists were the prevailing species of the genera *Pinnularia* and *Eunotia*, which, in our studied area, contained 42 and 40 species, respectively (Appendix A Table A2). Enrichments of flora by species of *Pinnularia* and *Eunotia* was revealed in diverse Arctic aquatic flora that has been identified in some lakes in Svalbard [9], Canada [61], Greenland [62], Bolshezemel'skaya Tundra [12], Arctic Chukotka [13,14], and the northern Yakutia lakes [9].

We tried to find a relationship between the morphometry of the studied lakes and diatom species richness. As can be seen in Table 1, the studied lakes were small, shallow, and located at a narrow-range altitude close to the coastline of Tiksi Bay. The number of species in the studied lakes ranged from 33 to 137 (Table 1). The calculated of Sp./Area index for each lake ranged between 128 species per 1 km² in lake 7 and 8891 species per 1 km² in lake 4. This is comparable to the index value of lakes in the Kostyanoy Nos Reserve [11]. At the same time, the Sp./Area index for the total studied area of 180 km² was 2.14 species in 1 km² for the studied water bodies area of the vicinity of Tiksi Bay, which is comparable with that in the Kostyanoy Nos Reserve in the Bolshezemelskaya Tundra [11]. Table 1 compares the index value and species richness and shows that the species richness is the highest in lake 6; however, the Sp./Area index has the highest value for lake 4. Therefore, lake 4 differs from the usual diversity and morphometry variables in the Tiksi Bay coastal area.

The bio-indicators of the studied lakes on the Tiksi Bay coast demonstrates the predominance of water with the following characteristics: temperate temperature, moderate oxygen, low-to-moderate organic material-enriched, low alkalinity, circumneutral and low salinity. These results are similar to the previously studied bio-indicators in Pechora Bay coast [11] and the closely situated Lena Delta Wildlife Reserve [20,21]. Therefore, Arctic regions' diversity patterns that are mostly studied with diatoms can advance with the bio-indicator properties and new indices [63]; however, the total mechanisms of its distribution are not enough for a detailed conclusion [64]. In this regard, we divided the lakes into three drainage basins and organized the groups of bio-indicators in a gradient increasing their altitude from low to high. Therefore, the indicators' distributions not only show the full picture of their content but also the importance of the distance from the

coastline. The ecological mapping of the diverse environmental and biological data of the studied lakes' ecosystems helped to reveal the distribution of the many important variables from northeast to southwest that coincide with the wind direction in the period of July.

An interesting conclusion from the study is the powerful result of a burst of diversity in one lake that presented a one-time impact. Lake 4 stands out for its number of species, as well as its high Species/Area index relative to all other lakes. In addition, the presence of indicators of organic pollution, high trophicity, and heterotrophic nutrition characterize the ecosystem of this lake as having undergone an anthropogenic impact, but successfully coping with it. However, such a conclusion turned out to be possible only with the help of statistical maps of the distribution of various indicators, both environmental and bio-, which, as a method, have already proven their application in environmental analyses [20,21,65–67]. Thus, the monitoring of Arctic freshwater habitats is very important, as the world's freshwater sources remain under threat [68] in the face of global warming and the trend of intensified development of the Arctic.

5. Conclusions

As a result of our study, it can be concluded that, in the 14 lakes in the coastal zone of Tiksi Bay, a high diversity of diatoms was revealed with 385 taxa under the genus rank, among which the genera *Pinnularia* and *Eunotia* were the most representative, as in the majority of the studied habitats in the High Arctic. The indicator properties of the identified diatom species allowed us to conclude that, in general, the waters of the studied lakes were fresh, had a neutral pH, and had low salinity and organic pollution levels, except for one of them, which was subjected to one-time anthropogenic pollution, which led to an increase in diversity. The influence of the climatic factor, the direction of the northeasterly winds on the distribution of diatoms, and the geographical factor, the distance from the coastline, was also highlighted. A new approach to the spatial statistical mapping of the diversity and indicator properties of the discovered diatoms and indicators of these habitats helped us to establish these factors. Therefore, spatial ecological mapping in combination with bio-indication is recommended for monitoring the anthropogenic impact on sensitive and threatened aquatic ecosystems in the High Arctic.

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Appendix A

Table A1. Averaged chemical variables with standard deviations of the 11 studied water bodies in the vicinity of Tiksi Bay, July 2021.

Variable/Water Body	1	2	3	4	6	7	9	10	11	13	14
Altitude, m a.s.l.	25.00	66.00	109.00	38.00	76.00	76.00	54.00	52.00	38.00	85.00	154.00
Water temperature, °C	16.70	15.10	15.00	20.40	16.10	14.50	15.10	13.30	14.00	14.60	14.70
pH	7.51 ± 0.04	7.42 ± 0.03	6.70 ± 0.04	6.74 ± 0.02	6.73 ± 0.04	7.30 ± 0.03	7.3 ± 0.00	6.89 ± 0.01	6.65 ± 0.00	7.22 ± 0.03	7.34 ± 0.00
O ₂ , mg L ⁻¹	9.87 ± 0.04	10.28 ± 0.03	9.40 ± 0.14	8.70 ± 0.14	10.10 ± 0.07	10.47 ± 0.04	9.98 ± 0.03	10.1 ± 0.00	9.60 ± 0.14	9.86 ± 0.06	9.77 ± 0.05
TDS, mg L ⁻¹	267.5 ± 3.07	168.7 ± 2.56	225.6 ± 1.74	178.9 ± 2.63	177.4 ± 1.87	160.7 ± 2.33	181.6 ± 1.68	243.2 ± 2.42	234.1 ± 2.36	260.9 ± 2.49	259.8 ± 2.94
Hardness, mmol. L ⁻¹	3.48 ± 0.04	2.28 ± 0.03	3.09 ± 0.01	2.29 ± 0.02	2.37 ± 0.03	2.13 ± 0.04	2.44 ± 0.02	3.34 ± 0.02	3.16 ± 0.01	3.61 ± 0.02	3.34 ± 0.01
Ca, mg L ⁻¹	45.00 ± 0.14	22.44 ± 0.08	38.60 ± 0.07	32.00 ± 0.14	27.20 ± 0.14	28.60 ± 0.14	28.40 ± 0.14	35.20 ± 0.14	36.80 ± 0.14	32.40 ± 0.14	38.20 ± 0.14
Mg, mg L ⁻¹	15.00 ± 0.71	14.09 ± 0.71	14.20 ± 0.57	8.40 ± 0.42	12.30 ± 0.57	8.60 ± 0.42	12.40 ± 0.57	19.20 ± 0.85	16.10 ± 0.85	24.20 ± 0.85	17.40 ± 0.71
Na, mg L ⁻¹	5.87 ± 0.28	2.6 ± 0.21	1.14 ± 0.07	3.91 ± 0.28	1.12 ± 0.08	0.66 ± 0.04	1.43 ± 0.11	0.93 ± 0.07	1.28 ± 0.08	1.39 ± 0.11	6.03 ± 0.40
K, mg L ⁻¹	1.46 ± 0.07	0.81 ± 0.03	0.49 ± 0.01	0.46 ± 0.01	0.57 ± 0.01	0.58 ± 0.03	0.57 ± 0.01	0.48 ± 0.01	0.37 ± 0.01	0.86 ± 0.04	1.6 ± 0.07
HCO ₃ , mg L ⁻¹	100 ± 0.42	67.12 ± 0.57	98.6 ± 0.71	79.50 ± 0.85	98.60 ± 0.57	89.40 ± 0.85	90.60 ± 0.57	120.4 ± 0.57	120.5 ± 0.42	130.4 ± 0.57	110.2 ± 0.85
Cl, mg L ⁻¹	6.20 ± 0.03	3.55 ± 0.00	4.80 ± 0.03	4.25 ± 0.07	3.50 ± 0.07	3.40 ± 0.14	3.20 ± 0.00	3.50 ± 0.07	4.00 ± 0.14	8.20 ± 0.07	4.80 ± 0.07
SO ₄ , mg L ⁻¹	94.00 ± 1.41	58.12 ± 0.96	67.80 ± 0.28	50.40 ± 0.85	34.20 ± 0.42	29.50 ± 0.71	45.00 ± 0.28	63.50 ± 0.71	55.00 ± 0.71	63.50 ± 0.71	81.60 ± 0.71
N-NH ₄ , mg L ⁻¹	0.26 ± 0.01	0.20 ± 0.00	0.08 ± 0.00	0.19 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.00	0.12 ± 0.00	0.19 ± 0.01	0.24 ± 0.02	0.09 ± 0.00	0.16 ± 0.01
N-NO ₃ , mg L ⁻¹	0.17 ± 0.01	0.12 ± 0.01	0.12 ± 0.01	0.19 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.11 ± 0.01	0.12 ± 0.01	0.13 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.01	0.13 ± 0.01
P tot, mg L ⁻¹	0.20 ± 0.01	0.08 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.00	0.08 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.01	0.13 ± 0.01	0.07 ± 0.00	0.09 ± 0.00	0.11 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.00
Color, Pt/Co grad.	16.00 ± 0.71	13.00 ± 0.71	13.00 ± 0.71	25.00 ± 0.71	12.00 ± 0.71	19.00 ± 0.71	15.00 ± 0.71	11.00 ± 0.71	10.00 ± 0.71	18.00 ± 0.71	19.00 ± 0.71
BOD, mg O L ⁻¹	2.48 ± 0.17	1.75 ± 0.14	1.46 ± 0.06	2.45 ± 0.08	1.01 ± 0.07	2.00 ± 0.07	1.61 ± 0.14	2.48 ± 0.14	2.39 ± 0.14	1.43 ± 0.11	0.83 ± 0.04
COD, mg O L ⁻¹	14.20 ± 0.99	14.40 ± 0.85	17.60 ± 0.85	14.00 ± 0.71	18.20 ± 0.85	18.40 ± 0.99	17.80 ± 0.85	18.00 ± 0.99	16.20 ± 0.85	16.80 ± 0.85	16.40 ± 1.13
Fe tot, mg L ⁻¹	0.41 ± 0.06	0.29 ± 0.04	0.40 ± 0.04	0.70 ± 0.06	0.55 ± 0.06	0.67 ± 0.07	0.29 ± 0.06	0.65 ± 0.07	0.68 ± 0.07	0.62 ± 0.06	0.50 ± 0.06
Mn, µg L ⁻¹	7.00 ± 1.41	4.00 ± 0.42	2.00 ± 0.28	6.00 ± 0.57	3.00 ± 0.28	2.00 ± 0.42	4.00 ± 0.71	7.00 ± 1.41	7.00 ± 1.41	6.00 ± 0.71	7.00 ± 1.41
Cu, µg L ⁻¹	5.00 ± 0.57	3.00 ± 0.57	3.00 ± 0.57	5.00 ± 0.71	3.00 ± 0.28	2.00 ± 0.28	3.00 ± 0.57	1.00 ± 0.14	4.00 ± 0.71	3.00 ± 0.35	4.00 ± 0.71

Table A2. Diatom species richness in the 14 studied water bodies in the vicinity of Tiksi Bay, July 2021. “1”—present, “0”—absent.

Taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Achnanthes adnata</i> Bory	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Achnanthes ingratiiformis</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Achnanthidium minutissimum</i> (Kützing) Czarnecki	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Achnanthidium nodosum</i> (Cleve) Tseplik and Chudaev	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Achnanthidium petersenii</i> (Hustedt) C. E. Wetzel, L. Ector, D. M. Williams, and I. Jüttner	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Achnanthidium saprophilum</i> (H. Kobayashi and Mayama) Round and Bukhtiyarova	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Achnanthidium</i> sp.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Amphora copulata</i> (Kützing) Schoeman and R. E. M. Archibald	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
<i>Amphora indistincta</i> Levkov	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Amphora pseudosibirica</i> Levkov and Pavlov	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Amphora</i> sp.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Aneumastus tusculus</i> (Ehrenberg) D. G. Mann and A. J. Stickle	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Asterionella formosa</i> Hassall	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Aulacoseira alpigena</i> (Grunow) Krammer	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Aulacoseira ambigua</i> (Grunow) Simonsen	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Aulacoseira granulata</i> (Ehrenberg) Simonsen	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Aulacoseira islandica</i> (O. Müller) Simonsen	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Aulacoseira lirata</i> (Ehrenberg) R. Ross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Aulacoseira perglabra</i> (Østrup) E. Y. Haworth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Aulacoseira pfaffiana</i> (Reinsch) Krammer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Aulacoseira pusilla</i> (F. Meister) A. Tuji and A. Houki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Aulacoseira scalaris</i> (Grunow) Houk, Klee, and Passauer	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Aulacoseira subarctica</i> (O. Müller) E. Y. Haworth	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Aulacoseira valida</i> (Grunow) Krammer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Boreozonacola hustedtii</i> Lange-Bertalot, Kulikovskiy, and Witkowski	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachysira brebissonii</i> R. Ross	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Brachysira calcicola</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachysira neoexilis</i> Lange-Bertalot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Brachysira procera</i> Lange-Bertalot and Gerd Moser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Brachysira styriaca</i> (Grunow) R. Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Caloneis arctica</i> (Krasske) Lange-Bertalot and S. I. Genkal	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Caloneis bacillum</i> (Grunow) Cleve	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0

Table A2. Cont.

Taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Caloneis holarctica</i> Kulikovskiy, Lange-Bertalot, and A. Witkowski	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Caloneis silicula</i> (Ehrenberg) Cleve var. <i>silicula</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Caloneis silicula</i> var. <i>elliptica</i> Mayer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Campylodiscus hibernicus</i> Ehrenberg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Cavinula cocconeiformis</i> (W. Gregory ex Greville) D. G. Mann and A. J. Stickle	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Cavinula jaernefeltii</i> (Hustedt) D. G. Mann and A. J. Stickle	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Cavinula pseudoscutiformis</i> (Hustedt) D. G. Mann and Stickle	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Cavinula</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chamaepinnularia begeri</i> (Krasske) Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chamaepinnularia circumborealis</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chamaepinnularia krookiformis</i> (Krammer) Lange-Bertalot and Krammer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chamaepinnularia</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Cocconeis lineata</i> Ehrenberg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cocconeis neodiminuta</i> Krammer	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> Ehrenberg var. <i>placentula</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> var. <i>euglypta</i> (Ehrenberg) Cleve	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Cocconeis</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Craticula molestiformis</i> (Hustedt) Mayama	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Cyclostephanos dubius</i> (Hustedt) Round	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyclostephanos makarovae</i> (S. I. Genkal) K. Schultz	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Cyclotella atomus</i> Hustedt	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Cyclotella distinguenda</i> Hustedt	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Cyclotella meduanae</i> H. Germain	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Cymatopleura elliptica</i> (Brébisson) W. Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cymbella arctica</i> (Lagerstedt) A. W. F. Schmidt	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cymbella cleve-eulerae</i> Krammer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cymbella cymbiformis</i> C. Agardh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cymbella hantzschiana</i> Krammer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cymbella krammeri</i> Bahls	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Cymbella neogena</i> (Grunow) Krammer	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Cymbella proxima</i> Reimer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table A2. Cont.

Taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Eunotia curtagrunowii</i> Nörpel-Schempp and Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia elegans</i> Østrup	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia eurycephala</i> (Grunow) Nörpel-Schempp and Lange-Bertalot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia eva</i> Lange-Bertalot and Witkowski	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia faba</i> Ehrenberg	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Eunotia flexuosa</i> (Brébisson ex Kützing) Kützing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia fureyae</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia genuflexa</i> Nörpel-Schempp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Eunotia groenlandica</i> Nörpel-Schempp and Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia incisa</i> W. Smith ex W. Gregory	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia islandica</i> Østrup	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia julma</i> Lange-Bertalot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia major</i> (W. Smith) Rabenhorst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia meisteri</i> Hustedt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia minor</i> (Kützing) Grunow	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia monnieri</i> Lange-Bertalot and Tagliaventi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia mucophila</i> (Lange-Bertalot, Nörpel-Schempp, and Alles) Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Eunotia naegelii</i> Migula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Eunotia neocompacta</i> var. <i>vixcompacta</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia paralleladubia</i> Lange-Bertalot and S.Mayama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Eunotia parpraerupta</i> Lange-Bertalot and Metzeltin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia pseudogroenlandica</i> Lange-Bertalot and Tagliaventi	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Eunotia rhomboidea</i> Hustedt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia scandiorussica</i> Kulikovskiy, Lange-Bertalot, Genkal, and Witkowski	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia semicircularis</i> (Ehrenberg) Lange-Bertalot and Metzeltin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia septentrionalis</i> Østrup	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Eunotia subarcuatoides</i> Alles, Nörpel, and Lange-Bertalot	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Eunotia subherkiniensis</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eunotia ursamaioris</i> Lange-Bertalot and Nörpel-Schempp	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
<i>Eunotia</i> sp.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Fallacia crassicosata</i> Lange-Bertalot and Werum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Fallacia pygmaea</i> (Kützing) Stickle and D. G. Mann	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table A2. Cont.

Taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Gomphonema olivaceoides</i> Hustedt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Gomphonema parvulum</i> (Kützing) Kützing	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Gomphonema pseudacuminatum</i> Kulikovskiy, Kociolek, and Solak	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Gomphonema truncatum</i> Ehrenberg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Gomphonema</i> sp.	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Gomphosphenia vallei</i> Beauger, C. E. Wetzel, Allain, and Ector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Gomphosphenia</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Gyrosigma acuminatum</i> (Kützing) Rabenhorst	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Gyrosigma</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Halamphora hassiaca</i> (Krammer and S.Strecker) Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Handmannia antiqua</i> (W.Smith) Kociolek et Khursevich	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Handmannia comta</i> (Ehrenberg) Kociolek et Khursevich emend. Genkal	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hantzschia</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Hippodonta capitata</i> (Ehrenberg) Lange-Bertalot, Metzeltin, and Witkowski	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hippodonta hungarica</i> (Grunow) Lange-Bertalot, Metzeltin, and Witkowski	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Humidophila brekkaensis</i> (J. B. Petersen) R. L. Lowe, Kociolek, J. R. Johansen, Van de Vijver, Lange-Bertalot, and Krammer et Kopalova	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Humidophila gallica</i> (W. Smith) Lowe, Kociolek, Q. You, Q. Wang, and Stepanek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Humidophila perpusilla</i> (Grunow) R. L. Lowe, Kociolek, J. R. Johansen, Van de Vijver, Lange-Bertalot, and Kopalová	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Humidophila schmassmannii</i> (Hustedt) Buczkó and Wojtal	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Humidophila</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Hygropetra balfouriana</i> (Grunow ex Cleve) Krammer and Lange-Bertalot	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Iconella curvula</i> (W. Smith) Ruck and Nakov	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Iconella linearis</i> (W. Smith) Ruck and Nakov	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Iconella splendida</i> (Ehrenberg) Ruck and Nakov	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Karayevia laterostrata</i> (Hustedt) Bukhtiyarova	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Kobayasiella parasubtilissima</i> (H. Kobayasi and T. Nagumo) Lange-Bertalot	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Kobayasiella subtilissima</i> (Cleve) Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mayamaea disjuncta</i> (Hustedt) J. Y. Li and Y. Z. Qi	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Melosira varians</i> C. Agardh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Navicula angusta</i> Grunow	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table A2. Cont.

Taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Navicula chiarae</i> Lange-Bertalot and Genkal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> Kützing	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Navicula cryptotenella</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Navicula cryptotenelloides</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Navicula mediocostata</i> E. Reichardt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Navicula notha</i> J. H. Wallace	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Navicula phyllepta</i> Kützing	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Navicula phylleptosoma</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Navicula radiosa</i> Kützing	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Navicula reinhardtii</i> (Grunow) Grunow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Navicula rostellata</i> Kützing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Navicula tripunctata</i> (O. F. Müller) Bory	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Navicula trivialis</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Navicula viridulacalcis</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Navicula wygaschii</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Navicula</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Naviculadicta</i> sp.	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Navigeia paludosa</i> (Hustedt) Bukhtiyarova	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Navigeia thingvallae</i> (Østrup) Bukhtiyarova	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Neidiopsis wulffii</i> (J. B. Petersen) Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Neidium affine</i> (Ehrenberg) Pfister	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Neidium ampliatum</i> (Ehrenberg) Krammer	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Neidium bisulcatum</i> (Lagerstedt) Cleve	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
<i>Neidium dubium</i> (Ehrenberg) Cleve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Neidium hercynicum</i> Ant. Mayer	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Neidium hitchcockii</i> (Ehrenberg) Cleve	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Neidium iridis</i> (Ehrenberg) Cleve	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Neidium</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Nitzschia acicularis</i> (Kützing) W. Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Nitzschia acidoclinata</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nitzschia alpina</i> Hustedt	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Nitzschia capitellata</i> Hustedt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table A2. Cont.

Taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Nitzschia commutatoides</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Nitzschia dissipata</i> (Kützing) Rabenhorst	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Nitzschia fonticola</i> (Grunow) Grunow	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Nitzschia frustulum</i> (Kützing) Grunow	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Nitzschia graciliformis</i> Lange-Bertalot and Simonsen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Nitzschia gracilis</i> Hantzsch	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Nitzschia inconspicua</i> Grunow	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Nitzschia intermedia</i> Hantzsch ex Cleve and Grunow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Nitzschia linearis</i> W. Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Nitzschia media</i> Hantzsch	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Nitzschia perminuta</i> Grunow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
<i>Nitzschia rosenstockii</i> Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Nupela impexiformis</i> (Lange-Bertalot) Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Nupela neogracillima</i> Kulikovskiy and Lange-Bertalot	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nupela silvahercynia</i> (Lange-Bertalot) Lange-Bertalot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nupela tenuicephala</i> (Hustedt) Lange-Bertalot	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pantocsekiella costei</i> (J. C. Druart and F. Straub) K. T. Kiss and E. Ács	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Pinnularia acoricola</i> Hustedt	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Pinnularia ammerensis</i> Kulikovskiy, Lange-Bertalot, and Metzeltin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Pinnularia anglica</i> Krammer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pinnularia angustareta</i> Kulikovskiy, Lange-Bertalot, A. Witkovski, and N. I. Dorofeyuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Pinnularia brebissonii</i> (Kützing) Rabenhorst	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Pinnularia bottnica</i> Krammer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pinnularia brandelii</i> Cleve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pinnularia canadensis</i> Krammer	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Pinnularia cuneola</i> E. Reichardt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pinnularia decrescens</i> (Grunow) Krammer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Pinnularia divergens</i> var. <i>sublinearis</i> Cleve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Pinnularia eifeliana</i> (Krammer) Krammer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Pinnularia grunowii</i> Krammer	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pinnularia halophila</i> Krammer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Pinnularia krammeri</i> Metzeltin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0

Table A2. Cont.

Taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Skabitschewskia oestrupii</i> (A. Cleve) Kuliskovskiy and Lange-Bertalot	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Skabitschewskia peragalloi</i> (Brun and Héribaud) Kuliskovskiy and Lange-Bertalot	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Stauroneis amphicephala</i> Kützing	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Stauroneis anceps</i> Ehrenberg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Stauroneis gracilis</i> Ehrenberg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
<i>Stauroneis guslyakovii</i> Genkal and Yarushina	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Stauroneis phoenicenteron</i> (Nitzsch) Ehrenberg	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Stauroneis reichardtii</i> Lange-Bertalot, Cavacini, Tagliaventi, and Alfinito	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Stauroneis schulzii</i> Jousé	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Stauroneis smithii</i> Grunow	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Stauroneis</i> sp.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Staurosira sviridae</i> Kulikovskiy, Genkal, and Mikheeva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Staurosirella lanceolata</i> (Hustedt) E. A. Morales, C. Wetzel, and L. Ector	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Staurosirella pinnata</i> (Ehrenberg) D. M. Williams and Round	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
<i>Stenopterobia heribauidii</i> (Playfair) Playfair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Stephanocyclus meneghinianus</i> (Kützing) Kulikovskiy, Genkal, and Kociolek	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Stephanodiscus hantzschii</i> Grunow	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Stephanodiscus hashiensis</i> H. Tanaka	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Stephanodiscus minutulus</i> (Kützing) Cleve and Möller	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Stephanodiscus neoastreae</i> Håkansson and Hickel emend. Casper, Scheffler et Augsten	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Surirella angusta</i> Kützing	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Surirella librile</i> (Ehrenberg) Ehrenberg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Surirella minuta</i> Brébisson ex Kützing	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Surirella roba</i> Leclercq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Surirella</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Tabellaria flocculosa</i> (Roth) Kützing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
<i>Tetracyclus glans</i> (Ehrenberg) F. W. Mills	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Thalassiosira pseudonana</i> Hasle and Heimdal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Thalassiosira</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Tryblionella angustata</i> W. Smith	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Tryblionella calida</i> (Grunow) D. G. Mann	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Tryblionella hungarica</i> (Grunow) Frenguelli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table A3. Cont.

No	Taxa	HAB	T	OXY	HAL	pH	pH-ran	D	Index S	SAP	AUT-HET	TRO
22	<i>Aulacoseira scalaris</i> (Grunow) Houk, Klee, and Passauer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	<i>Aulacoseira subarctica</i> (O. Müller) E. Y. Haworth	P	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.72–8.14	-	1.7	b-o	ats	om
24	<i>Aulacoseira valida</i> (Grunow) Krammer	P-B	-	-	i	alf	-	es	1.3	o	ate	om
25	<i>Boreozonacola hustedtii</i> Lange-Bertalot, Kulikovskiy, and Witkowski	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	<i>Brachysira brebissonii</i> R. Ross	P-B	temp	st-str	hb	acf	4.6–7.8	sx	0.4	o	ats	ot
27	<i>Brachysira calcicola</i> Lange-Bertalot	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	o	-	-
28	<i>Brachysira neoexilis</i> Lange-Bertalot	B	-	-	-	acf	7.8	-	0.5	x-o	-	om
29	<i>Brachysira procera</i> Lange-Bertalot and Gerd Moser	B	-	-	-	acf	6.3–6.5	-	-	-	-	-
30	<i>Brachysira styriaca</i> (Grunow) R. Ross	B	temp	-	i	ind	6.45–7.26	es	1.0	o	-	ot
31	<i>Caloneis arctica</i> (Krasske) Lange-Bertalot and S. I. Genkal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	<i>Caloneis bacillum</i> (Grunow) Cleve	B	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.8–8.4	es	1.3	b	ats	me
33	<i>Caloneis holarctica</i> Kulikovskiy, Lange-Bertalot, and A. Witkowski	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	<i>Caloneis silicula</i> (Ehrenberg) Cleve var. <i>silicula</i>	B	warm	st	i	ind	6.3–9.0	sp	1.3	o	ats	om
35	<i>Caloneis silicula</i> var. <i>elliptica</i> Mayer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	<i>Campylodiscus hibernicus</i> Ehrenberg	B	-	st	i	ind	-	es	2.0	b	ats	ot
37	<i>Cavinula cocconeiformis</i> (W. Gregory ex Greville) D. G. Mann and A. J. Stickle	P-B	temp	st-str	i	ind	6.57–7.5	es	0.4	x-o	ats	om
38	<i>Cavinula jaernefeltii</i> (Hustedt) D. G. Mann and A. J. Stickle	B	temp	str	i	acf	6.71–7.5	-	2.0	b	ats	om
39	<i>Cavinula pseudoscutiformis</i> (Hustedt) D. G. Mann and Stickle	P-B	temp	st-str	i	ind	6.2–8.4	sx	0.4	b	ats	me
40	<i>Cavinula</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	<i>Chamaepinnularia begeri</i> (Krasske) Lange-Bertalot	B	temp	-	i	ind	6.35	-	1.0	o	ats	-
42	<i>Chamaepinnularia circumborealis</i> Lange-Bertalot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	<i>Chamaepinnularia krookiformis</i> (Krammer) Lange-Bertalot and Krammer	B	-	-	hl	neu	-	-	1.0	o	-	-
44	<i>Chamaepinnularia</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	<i>Cocconeis lineata</i> Ehrenberg	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.3–9.5	sx	1.2	b	ate	e
46	<i>Cocconeis neodiminuta</i> Krammer	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	7–9	sx	0.9	b	ats	me
47	<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> Ehrenberg var. <i>placentula</i>	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	5.5–9.0	es	1.35	o	ate	me
48	<i>Cocconeis placentula</i> var. <i>euglypta</i> (Ehrenberg) Cleve	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	5.5–9.0	sx	1.3	b	ate	om
49	<i>Cocconeis</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	<i>Craticula molestiformis</i> (Hustedt) Mayama	B	temp	st	i	alf	6.8–8.4	-	3.6	a-p	hne	e

Table A3. Cont.

No	Taxa	HAB	T	OXY	HAL	pH	pH-ran	D	Index S	SAP	AUT-HET	TRO
51	<i>Cyclostephanos dubius</i> (Hustedt) Round	P-B	temp	st-str	hl	alf	5.7–9.5	es	2.0	a	ate	e
52	<i>Cyclostephanos makarovae</i> (S. I. Genkal) K. Schultz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	<i>Cyclotella atomus</i> Hustedt	P-B	-	st-str	hl	alf	6.9–8.5	sp	2.5	b-a	ate	e
54	<i>Cyclotella distinguenda</i> Hustedt	P	-	str	hl	alf	8.2	-	1.3	o	-	om
55	<i>Cyclotella meduanae</i> H. Germain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	<i>Cymatopleura elliptica</i> (Brébisson) W. Smith	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	5.7–8.5	-	1.4	b	ate	e
57	<i>Cymbella arctica</i> (Lagerstedt) A. W. F. Schmidt	B	-	-	i	alf	8.30	-	1.0	o	-	ot
58	<i>Cymbella cleve-eulerae</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	<i>Cymbella cymbiformis</i> C. Agardh	B	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.2–9.0	sx	2.0	b	ats	om
60	<i>Cymbella hantzschiana</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	<i>Cymbella krammeri</i> Bahls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	<i>Cymbella neogena</i> (Grunow) Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	<i>Cymbella proxima</i> Reimer	B	-	-	i	alf	-	es	1.0	o	-	m
64	<i>Cymbella subcistula</i> Krammer	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	o	-	-
65	<i>Cymbella</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	<i>Cymbopleura amphicephala</i> (Nägeli ex Kützing) Krammer	B	-	st-str	i	ind	4.6–8.2	-	-	-	-	-
67	<i>Cymbopleura anglica</i> (Lagerstedt) Krammer	B	-	-	hb	ind	-	sx	1.2	o	ats	om
68	<i>Cymbopleura angustata</i> var. <i>spitsbergensis</i> Krammer	B	-	str	i	ind	4.9–8.20	-	1.0	o	-	ot
69	<i>Cymbopleura designata</i> (Krammer) Bahls	B	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.3–9.0	-	1.8	o-a	ats	m
70	<i>Cymbopleura elliptica</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	<i>Cymbopleura hybrida</i> (Grunow ex Cleve) Krammer	P-B	-	-	i	ind	8.10	-	1.2	o	ats	-
72	<i>Cymbopleura incertiformis</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	<i>Cymbopleura naviculiformis</i> (Auerswald ex Heiberg) Krammer	B	temp	st-str	i	ind	7.8–6.94	-	-	-	-	-
74	<i>Cymbopleura oblongata</i> var. <i>stenoraphe</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	<i>Cymbopleura subanglica</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	<i>Cymbopleura subapiculata</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	<i>Cymbopleura subcuspidata</i> (Krammer) Krammer	P-B	-	str	i	acf	-	sx	1.0	o	ats	om
78	<i>Cymbopleura truncata</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	<i>Cymbopleura tynnii</i> (Krammer) Krammer	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	<i>Cymbopleura</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	<i>Denticula tenuis</i> Kützing	B	-	st-str	i	alf	7.42–8.0	-	-	-	-	-
82	<i>Diatoma moniliformis</i> (Kützing) D. M. Williams	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	8.0–8.5	-	0.4	x-o	-	-

Table A3. Cont.

No	Taxa	HAB	T	OXY	HAL	pH	pH-ran	D	Index S	SAP	AUT-HET	TRO
83	<i>Diatoma vulgare</i> Bory	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.2–8.9	-	2.4	b-a	-	-
84	<i>Diploneis boldtiana</i> Cleve	B	-	st-str	i	ind	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	<i>Diploneis modica</i> Hustedt	B	-	-	-	-	6.58	-	-	-	-	-
86	<i>Diploneis oblongella</i> (Nägeli ex Kützing) A. Cleve	B	-	st-str	i	ind	6.9–8.0	-	-	-	-	-
87	<i>Diploneis oculata</i> (Brébisson) Cleve	B	temp	st-str	i	alf	7.4–8.2	-	-	-	-	-
88	<i>Diploneis ovalis</i> (Hilse) Cleve	B	-	st-str	i	alf	6.5–9.0	-	0.9	x-b	ate	m
89	<i>Diploneis parva</i> Cleve	B	cool	-	i	alf	6.6–8.6	-	-	-	-	-
90	<i>Diploneis subovalis</i> Cleve	B	temp	st-str	hl	ind	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	<i>Discostella pseudostelligera</i> (Hustedt) Houk and Klee	P	temp	st-str	i	ind	6.32–8.5	-	2.7	a-o	-	-
92	<i>Discostella stelligera</i> (Cleve and Grunow) Houk and Klee	P-B	temp	st-str	i	ind	5.1–9.0	-	-	-	-	-
93	<i>Encyonema auerswaldii</i> Rabenhorst	B	-	-	i	ind	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	<i>Encyonema elginense</i> (Krammer) D. G. Mann	B	temp	st-str	hb	acf	5.5–9.0	-	-	-	-	-
95	<i>Encyonema gaeumannii</i> (F. Meister) Krammer	B	temp	str	hb	acf	4.6–7.9	-	-	-	-	-
96	<i>Encyonema groenlandica</i> (Foged) Kulikovskiy and Lange-Bertalot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	<i>Encyonema latens</i> (Krasske) D. G. Mann	B	-	-	-	-	7.8–8.0	-	1.0	o	ats	ot
98	<i>Encyonema lunatum</i> (W. Smith) Van Heurck	B	temp	-	-	ind	4.9–7.8	es	1.3	o	ats	e
99	<i>Encyonema minutum</i> (Hilse) D. G. Mann <i>var. minutum</i>	B	temp	st-str	i	ind	4.9–8.9	sx	1.5	o-b	ats	-
100	<i>Encyonema neogracile</i> Krammer	P-B	-	-	-	ind	6.4	-	-	-	hne	-
101	<i>Encyonema perpusillum</i> (A. Cleve) D. G. Mann	P-B	temp	str	hb	ind	6.1–6.16	-	-	-	-	-
102	<i>Encyonema reichardtii</i> (Krammer) D. G. Mann	B	temp	str	i	ind	7.6–7.8	-	1.0	o	ats	ot
103	<i>Encyonema silesiacum</i> (Bleisch) D. G. Mann	B	temp	st-str	i	ind	6.2–8.6	-	-	-	-	-
104	<i>Encyonema ventricosum</i> (C. Agardh) Grunow	B	-	st-str	i	ind	6.2–8.0	-	-	-	ate	-
105	<i>Encyonema vulgare</i> Krammer	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	o	ats	me
106	<i>Encyonema</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107	<i>Encyonopsis cesatiformis</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	<i>Encyonopsis cesatii</i> (Rabenhorst) Krammer	B	temp	str	i	ind	5.7–8.0	-	1.5	o-b	-	-
109	<i>Encyonopsis perborealis</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	<i>Entomoneis ornata</i> (Bailey) Reimer	B	-	st-str	i	alf	-	-	2.0	b	hne	-
111	<i>Eucocconeis alpestris</i> (Brun) Lange-Bertalot	B	temp	str	hb	ind	6.35–7.09	-	-	-	-	-
112	<i>Eucocconeis depressa</i> (Cleve) Lange-Bertalot	B	-	-	hb	acf	-	-	1.0	o	-	ot
113	<i>Eucocconeis diluviana</i> (Hustedt) Lange-Bertalot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
114	<i>Eucocconeis flexella</i> (Kützing) F.Meister	B	temp	str	mh	ind	7.13–8.10	-	-	-	-	-

Table A3. Cont.

No	Taxa	HAB	T	OXY	HAL	pH	pH-ran	D	Index S	SAP	AUT-HET	TRO
144	<i>Eunotia mucophila</i> (Lange-Bertalot, Nörpel-Schempp, and Alles) Lange-Bertalot	P-B	temp	st-str	hb	acf	5.25–6.4	-	-	-	-	-
145	<i>Eunotia naegelii</i> Migula	P-B	temp	str	hb	acf	4.5–6.0	sx	0.5	x-o	ate	ot
146	<i>Eunotia neocompacta</i> var. <i>vixcompacta</i> Lange-Bertalot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147	<i>Eunotia paralleladubia</i> Lange-Bertalot and S. Mayama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
148	<i>Eunotia parapraerupta</i> Lange-Bertalot and Metzeltin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149	<i>Eunotia pseudogroenlandica</i> Lange-Bertalot and Tagliaventi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	<i>Eunotia rhomboidea</i> Hustedt	B	temp	str	hb	acf	4.84–6.4	-	1.0	o	-	-
151	<i>Eunotia scandiorussica</i> Kulikovskiy, Lange-Bertalot, Genkal, and Witkowski	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
152	<i>Eunotia semicircularis</i> (Ehrenberg) Lange-Bertalot and Metzeltin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153	<i>Eunotia septentrionalis</i> Østrup	P-B	-	str	hb	acf	4.5–7.5	-	1.0	o	-	ot
154	<i>Eunotia subarcuatoides</i> Alles, Nörpel, and Lange-Bertalot	B	-	str	hb	acb	6.7	-	0.4	x-o	-	-
155	<i>Eunotia subherkiniensis</i> Lange-Bertalot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
156	<i>Eunotia ursamaioris</i> Lange-Bertalot and Nörpel-Schempp	B	-	-	hb	-	-	-	1.0	o	-	ot
157	<i>Eunotia</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
158	<i>Fallacia crassicostata</i> Lange-Bertalot and Werum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159	<i>Fallacia pygmaea</i> (Kützing) Stickle and D. G. Mann	P-B	-	st-str	mh	alf	7.4–9.1	-	-	-	ats	-
160	<i>Fallacia</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	<i>Fragilaria aquaplus</i> Lange-Bertalot and S. Ulrich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
162	<i>Fragilaria capucina</i> Desmazières	P-B	temp	st-str	i	ind	6.4–8.9	-	-	-	-	-
163	<i>Fragilaria radians</i> (Kützing) D. M. Williams and Round	P-B	warm	st-str	i	alf	7.0–7.5	-	-	-	-	-
164	<i>Fragilaria rumpens</i> (Kützing) G. W. F. Carlson	P-B	eterm	st-str	i	ind	6.5–8.8	-	2.0	b	ats	e
165	<i>Fragilaria saxoplanctonica</i> Lange-Bertalot and S. Ulrich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
166	<i>Fragilaria vaucheriae</i> (Kützing) J. B. Petersen	P-B,Ep	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.5–8.8	-	-	-	-	-
167	<i>Fragilaria</i> sp.	-	-	-	i	-	4.9–7.8	es	-	-	hne	-
168	<i>Fragilariforma bicapitata</i> (A. Mayer) D. M. Williams and Round	P-B	-	st-str	hb	ind	-	-	-	-	-	-
169	<i>Fragilariforma constricta</i> (Ehrenberg) D. M. Williams and Round	B	-	str	hb	acf	4.6–7.0	-	1.3	o	ats	m
170	<i>Fragilariforma mesolepta</i> (Rabenhorst) Kharitonov	P-B	-	st-str	i	alf	6.3–9.0	-	1.0	o	-	ot
171	<i>Fragilariforma virescens</i> (Ralfs) D. M. Williams and Round	P-B	temp	st-str	hb	ind	4.6–8.2	-	1.0	o	-	ot
172	<i>Frustulia crassinervia</i> (Brébisson ex W. Smith) Lange-Bertalot and Krammer	B	-	str	hb	acf	4.7–7.2	sx	0.5	x-o	ats	ot

Table A3. Cont.

No	Taxa	HAB	T	OXY	HAL	pH	pH-ran	D	Index S	SAP	AUT-HET	TRO
173	<i>Frustulia erifuga</i> Lange-Bertalot and Krammer	B	temp	str	hb	acf	5.85–6.49	-	-	o	ats	e
174	<i>Frustulia krammeri</i> Lange-Bertalot and Metzeltin	B	-	-	-	acf	-	-	-	-	-	e
175	<i>Frustulia saxonica</i> Rabenhorst	B	temp	st-str	hb	acf	4.5–7.2	-	-	-	ate	-
176	<i>Geissleria davydovae</i> Genkal et Yaruschina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
177	<i>Genkalia digituloides</i> (Lange-Bertalot) Lange-Bertalot and Kulikovskiy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
178	<i>Gololobovia obliqua</i> (W. Gregory) Kulikovskiy, Glushchenko, and Kociolek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
179	<i>Gomphonema acuminatum</i> Ehrenberg	B	temp	st-str	i	ind	6.3–9.5	-	0.8	x-b	-	-
180	<i>Gomphonema angusticephalum</i> E. Reichardt and Lange-Bertalot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
181	<i>Gomphonema brebissonii</i> Kützing	B	-	st	i	ind	-	-	-	-	-	m
182	<i>Gomphonema capitatum</i> Ehrenberg	B	temp	st	i	alf	6.9–8.9	-	1.2	o	-	om
183	<i>Gomphonema coronatum</i> Ehrenberg	B	-	st	i	ind	7.33	-	-	-	-	-
184	<i>Gomphonema gracile</i> Ehrenberg	B	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.4–8.6	-	-	-	-	-
185	<i>Gomphonema hebridense</i> W. Gregory	B	-	-	-	acf	6.1	-	1.0	o	-	-
186	<i>Gomphonema italicum</i> Kützing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
187	<i>Gomphonema lagerheimii</i> A. Cleve	B	-	str	hb	acf	-	-	-	-	-	m
188	<i>Gomphonema laticollum</i> E. Reichardt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	o	ats	ot
189	<i>Gomphonema microcapitatum</i> Kulikovskiy, Kociolek, and Solak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	<i>Gomphonema mihoi</i> Levkov	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191	<i>Gomphonema minutum</i> f. <i>pachypus</i> Lange-Bertalot and E. Reichardt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
192	<i>Gomphonema olivaceoides</i> Hustedt	B	-	str	hb	ind	-	-	1.0	o	-	-
193	<i>Gomphonema parvulum</i> (Kützing) Kützing	B	temp	st-str	i	ind	4.5–8.6	-	0.7	o-x	ats	ot
194	<i>Gomphonema pseudacuminatum</i> Kulikovskiy, Kociolek, and Solak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
195	<i>Gomphonema truncatum</i> Ehrenberg	B	temp	st-str	i	ind	7.19	-	2.0	b	-	-
196	<i>Gomphonema</i> sp.	B	-	-	i	-	5.7–7.8	sx	-	-	-	-
197	<i>Gomphosphenia vallei</i> Beauger, C. E. Wetzel, Allain, and Ector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
198	<i>Gomphosphenia</i> sp.	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
199	<i>Gyrosigma acuminatum</i> (Kützing) Rabenhorst	B	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.3–9.5	-	-	-	-	-
200	<i>Gyrosigma</i> sp.	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
201	<i>Halamphora hassiaca</i> (Krammer and S. Strecker) Lange-Bertalot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
202	<i>Handmannia antiqua</i> (W. Smith) Kociolek et Khursevich	P-B	temp	-	hb	acf	7.25–7.27	-	1.2	o	-	-

Table A3. Cont.

No	Taxa	HAB	T	OXY	HAL	pH	pH-ran	D	Index S	SAP	AUT-HET	TRO
203	<i>Handmannia comta</i> (Ehrenberg) Kociolek et Khursevich emend. Genkal	P	temp	st	i	alf	6.0–7.8	-	-	-	-	-
204	<i>Hantzschia</i> sp.	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
205	<i>Hippodonta capitata</i> (Ehrenberg) Lange-Bertalot, Metzeltin, and Witkowski	B	temp	st-str	hl	alf	6.6–9.5	-	-	a-b	-	me
206	<i>Hippodonta hungarica</i> (Grunow) Lange-Bertalot, Metzeltin, and Witkowski	B	-	st-str	hl	alf	6.9–8.6	-	-	-	-	-
207	<i>Humidophila brekkaensis</i> (J. B. Petersen) R. L. Lowe, Kociolek, J. R. Johansen, Van de Vijver, Lange-Bertalot, and Krammer et Kopalova	B	-	aer	mh	alf	-	-	-	-	-	-
208	<i>Humidophila gallica</i> (W. Smith) Lowe, Kociolek, Q. You, Q. Wang, and Stepanek	B	-	st-str	i	ind	7.60	es	0.7	o-x	ate	om
209	<i>Humidophila perpusilla</i> (Grunow) R. L. Lowe, Kociolek, J. R. Johansen, Van de Vijver, Lange-Bertalot, and Kopalová	B	warm	st-str	i	ind	-	-	-	-	-	-
210	<i>Humidophila schmassmannii</i> (Hustedt) Buczkó and Wojtal	B	cool	-	-	acf	-	sp	0.7	o-x	ats	om
211	<i>Humidophila</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
212	<i>Hygropetra balfouriana</i> (Grunow ex Cleve) Krammer and Lange-Bertalot	B,aer	temp	-	i	ind	6.89–7.60	-	-	-	-	ot
213	<i>Iconella curvula</i> (W. Smith) Ruck and Nakov	B	-	str	hb	acf	-	-	2.0	b	-	me
214	<i>Iconella linearis</i> (W. Smith) Ruck and Nakov	P-B	-	st-str	i	ind	4.6–9.0	-	-	-	-	-
215	<i>Iconella splendida</i> (Ehrenberg) Ruck and Nakov	P-B	-	st-str	i	alf	-	-	-	-	-	-
216	<i>Karayevia laterostrata</i> (Hustedt) Bukhtiyarova	B	temp	st-str	hb	ind	6.89–8.1	-	-	-	-	-
217	<i>Kobayasiella parasubtilissima</i> (H. Kobayasi and T. Nagumo) Lange-Bertalot	B	temp	str	hb	acb	5.41	-	1.5	o-b	-	-
218	<i>Kobayasiella subtilissima</i> (Cleve) Lange-Bertalot	B	temp	st-str	i	acb	4.6–7.0	-	1.6	b-o	ats	me
219	<i>Mayamaea disjuncta</i> (Hustedt) J. Y. Li and Y. Z. Qi	B	-	str	i	ind	7.5	sp	3.0	a	ate	he
220	<i>Melosira varians</i> C. Agardh	P-B	temp	st-str	hl	ind	5–9	-	2.4	b-a	-	-
221	<i>Navicula angusta</i> Grunow	B	-	st-str	i	ind	7.6–8.2	-	1.0	o	-	-
222	<i>Navicula chiarae</i> Lange-Bertalot and Genkal	-	-	-	-	-	8.30	-	-	-	hce	-
223	<i>Navicula cryptocephala</i> Kützing	P-B	temp	st-str	i	ind	6.5–8.4	-	2.4	b-a	-	-
224	<i>Navicula cryptotenella</i> Lange-Bertalot	P-B	temp	st-str	i	ind	6.5–8.7	-	-	-	-	-
225	<i>Navicula cryptotenelloides</i> Lange-Bertalot	B	-	-	oh	alf	7.9–8.19	-	1.0	o	-	-
226	<i>Navicula mediocostata</i> E. Reichardt	B	-	-	oh	alf	-	es	3.0	a	ate	e

Table A3. Cont.

No	Taxa	HAB	T	OXY	HAL	pH	pH-ran	D	Index S	SAP	AUT-HET	TRO
227	<i>Navicula notha</i> J. H. Wallace	B	-	str	i	acf	6.3–7.5	-	-	-	-	-
228	<i>Navicula phyllepta</i> Kützing	B	-	-	hl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
229	<i>Navicula phylleptosoma</i> Lange-Bertalot	B	-	-	mh	alf	7.7	-	-	-	-	-
230	<i>Navicula radiosa</i> Kützing	B	temp	st-str	i	ind	5–9	sx	-	-	-	-
231	<i>Navicula reinhardtii</i> (Grunow) Grunow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	<i>Navicula rostellata</i> Kützing	B	-	st-str	i	alf	7.7–8.6	-	0.7	o-x	ate	ot
233	<i>Navicula tripunctata</i> (O. F. Müller) Bory	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	7.0–8.6	es	-	-	-	e
234	<i>Navicula trivialis</i> Lange-Bertalot	B	temp	st-str	i	alf	7.2–8.1	es	-	-	-	-
235	<i>Navicula viridulacalcis</i> Lange-Bertalot	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
236	<i>Navicula wygaschii</i> Lange-Bertalot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
237	<i>Navicula</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
238	<i>Naviculadicta</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
239	<i>Navigeia paludosa</i> (Hustedt) Bukhtiyarova	B	-	str	i	ind	8.11	sx	-	-	-	-
240	<i>Navigeia thingvallae</i> (Østrup) Bukhtiyarova	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
241	<i>Neidiopsis wulfii</i> (J. B. Petersen) Lange-Bertalot	-	-	-	-	-	7.80	-	-	-	ats	ot
242	<i>Neidium affine</i> (Ehrenberg) Pfitzer	B	temp	st-str	i	ind	4.5–7.8	-	-	-	-	-
243	<i>Neidium ampliatum</i> (Ehrenberg) Krammer	B	temp	st	i	ind	5.2–8.6	-	-	-	-	-
244	<i>Neidium bisulcatum</i> (Lagerstedt) Cleve	B	-	st-str	i	ind	4.9–7.0	-	1.0	o	-	-
245	<i>Neidium dubium</i> (Ehrenberg) Cleve	B	-	str	i	alf	-	-	-	-	-	-
246	<i>Neidium hercynicum</i> Ant. Mayer	B	-	-	i	acf	-	-	-	-	-	-
247	<i>Neidium hitchcockii</i> (Ehrenberg) Cleve	P-B	-	st	I	ind	-	es	0.6	o-x	ats	ot
248	<i>Neidium iridis</i> (Ehrenberg) Cleve	B	temp	st-str	hb	ind	5.1–8.9	-	-	-	-	-
249	<i>Neidium</i> sp.	B	-	-	-	-	4.6–6.9	-	-	-	-	-
250	<i>Nitzschia acicularis</i> (Kützing) W. Smith	P-B	temp	st	i	alf	6.8–8.1	es	1.4	o-b	ats	om
251	<i>Nitzschia acidoclinata</i> Lange-Bertalot	B	temp	str	hb	ind	6.5–8.0	-	3.6	a-b	ate	e
252	<i>Nitzschia alpina</i> Hustedt	P-B	temp	str	i	acf	7.39	-	1.0	o	-	-
253	<i>Nitzschia capitellata</i> Hustedt	B	temp	-	i	ind	6.9–8.6	-	3.6	a-b	-	o-e
254	<i>Nitzschia commutatoides</i> Lange-Bertalot	-	-	-	hl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
255	<i>Nitzschia dissipata</i> (Kützing) Rabenhorst	B	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.5–8.5	sx	1.4	o-b	-	-
256	<i>Nitzschia fonticola</i> (Grunow) Grunow	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.0–8.9	-	3.6	a-b	hne	-
257	<i>Nitzschia frustulum</i> (Kützing) Grunow	P-B	temp	st-str	hl	alf	6.7–8.8	es	2.7	a-o	-	-
258	<i>Nitzschia graciliformis</i> Lange-Bertalot and Simonsen	B	-	-	i	alf	-	es	1.0	o	-	-

Table A3. Cont.

No	Taxa	HAB	T	OXY	HAL	pH	pH-ran	D	Index S	SAP	AUT-HET	TRO
259	<i>Nitzschia gracilis</i> Hantzsch	P-B	temp	st-str	i	ind	5.51–8.25	-	-	-	-	-
260	<i>Nitzschia inconspicua</i> Grunow	B	temp	st-str	hl	alf	6.7–8.9	-	-	-	-	-
261	<i>Nitzschia intermedia</i> Hantzsch ex Cleve and Grunow	P-B	temp	-	i	ind	6.6–8.1	-	-	-	-	-
262	<i>Nitzschia linearis</i> W. Smith	B	temp	-	i	alf	7.1–8.1	es	1.7	b-o	ate	me
263	<i>Nitzschia media</i> Hantzsch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
264	<i>Nitzschia perminuta</i> Grunow	P-B	temp	str	hl	alf	5.79–8.0	-	-	-	-	-
265	<i>Nitzschia rosenstockii</i> Lange-Bertalot	B	-	-	hl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
266	<i>Nupela impexiformis</i> (Lange-Bertalot) Lange-Bertalot	B	-	-	-	ind	6.8–7.3	sx	0.5	x-o	ats	ot
267	<i>Nupela neogracillima</i> Kulikovskiy and Lange-Bertalot	P-B	-	-	i	ind	-	-	-	-	-	ot
268	<i>Nupela silvahercynia</i> (Lange-Bertalot) Lange-Bertalot	B	-	-	i	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
269	<i>Nupela tenuicephala</i> (Hustedt) Lange-Bertalot	B	-	-	-	acf	-	es	-	-	-	-
270	<i>Pantocsekiella costei</i> (J. C. Druart and F. Straub) K. T. Kiss and E. Ács	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
271	<i>Pinnularia acoricola</i> Hustedt	B	-	st-str	i	acf	-	-	-	-	-	-
272	<i>Pinnularia ammerensis</i> Kulikovskiy, Lange-Bertalot, and Metzeltin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
273	<i>Pinnularia anglica</i> Krammer	B	-	-	-	acf	-	es	2.3	b	-	e
274	<i>Pinnularia angustarea</i> Kulikovskiy, Lange-Bertalot, A. Witkovski, and N. I. Dorofeyuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
275	<i>Pinnularia brebissonii</i> (Kützing) Rabenhorst	B	temp	st-str	i	ind	-	-	1.0	o	-	-
276	<i>Pinnularia bottnica</i> Krammer	B	-	-	hl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
277	<i>Pinnularia brandelii</i> Cleve	B	-	-	hb	acf	-	-	-	-	-	-
278	<i>Pinnularia canadensis</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
279	<i>Pinnularia cuneola</i> E. Reichardt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
280	<i>Pinnularia decrescens</i> (Grunow) Krammer	B	-	str	hb	ind	-	-	-	-	-	-
281	<i>Pinnularia divergens</i> var. <i>sublinearis</i> Cleve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
282	<i>Pinnularia eifeliana</i> (Krammer) Krammer	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	o	-	-
283	<i>Pinnularia grunowii</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
284	<i>Pinnularia halophila</i> Krammer	B	-	-	hl	-	-	-	0.2	x	ats	om
285	<i>Pinnularia krammeri</i> Metzeltin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
286	<i>Pinnularia lagerstedtii</i> (Cleve) A. Cleve	B	-	aer	hb	ind	-	-	-	-	-	-
287	<i>Pinnularia lailaensis</i> Foged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
288	<i>Pinnularia macilenta</i> Ehrenberg	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	x-b	-	-

Table A3. Cont.

No	Taxa	HAB	T	OXY	HAL	pH	pH-ran	D	Index S	SAP	AUT-HET	TRO
289	<i>Pinnularia microstauron</i> var. <i>rostrata</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
290	<i>Pinnularia neohalophila</i> Kulikovskiy, Genkal, and Mikheeva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
291	<i>Pinnularia nodosa</i> (Ehrenberg) W. Smith var. <i>nodosa</i>	B	temp	str	i	ind	6.79	-	0.4	x-o	-	-
292	<i>Pinnularia nodosa</i> var. <i>percapitata</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
293	<i>Pinnularia nodosa</i> var. <i>robusta</i> (Foged) Krammer	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	x-o	ats	ot
294	<i>Pinnularia notabilis</i> Krammer	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	o-x	-	-
295	<i>Pinnularia oriunda</i> Krammer	B	-	-	i	neu	-	-	1.0	o	ats	ot
296	<i>Pinnularia oriundiformis</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
297	<i>Pinnularia parvulissima</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
298	<i>Pinnularia permicrostauron</i> Krammer and Metzeltin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
299	<i>Pinnularia pluvianiformis</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
300	<i>Pinnularia rhombarea</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
301	<i>Pinnularia rupestris</i> Hantzsch	B	temp	str	i	acf	5.39	-	-	-	-	-
302	<i>Pinnularia septentrionalis</i> Krammer	B	-	-	i	ind	-	-	1.0	o	-	om
303	<i>Pinnularia similiformis</i> Krammer	B	-	-	-	acf	-	-	1.0	o	-	ot
304	<i>Pinnularia spitsbergensis</i> Cleve	B	-	-	hb	ind	-	-	-	-	ats	ot
305	<i>Pinnularia stricta</i> Hustedt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
306	<i>Pinnularia subanglica</i> Krammer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
307	<i>Pinnularia subrostrata</i> (A. Cleve) A. Cleve	B	-	-	hb	acf	-	-	1.0	o	-	-
308	<i>Pinnularia subrupestris</i> Krammer	B	-	-	hb	acf	-	-	0.4	x-o	-	-
309	<i>Pinnularia subundulata</i> Østrup	B	-	-	-	acf	-	-	0.3	x	-	ot
310	<i>Pinnularia undula</i> (Schumann) Krammer	B	-	-	i	ind	-	-	1.0	o	-	-
311	<i>Pinnularia viridis</i> (Nitzsch) Ehrenberg	P-B	temp	st-str	i	ind	5.24–7.1	-	0.9	x-b	-	ot
312	<i>Pinnularia</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	4.5–7.8	-	-	-	-	-
313	<i>Placogeia similis</i> (Krasske) Bukhtiyarova	B	-	-	i	ind	-	-	-	-	-	e
314	<i>Placoneis amphibola</i> (Cleve) E. J. Cox	B	cool	st-str	i	ind	-	-	-	-	-	-
315	<i>Placoneis clementioides</i> (Hustedt) E. J. Cox	B	-	-	i	alf	-	-	-	-	-	-
316	<i>Placoneis elginensis</i> (W. Gregory) E. J. Cox	P-B	-	st-str	i	alf	7.0–8.2	-	-	-	-	-
317	<i>Placoneis interglacialis</i> (Hustedt) E. J. Cox	B	-	-	i	ind	-	-	2.0	b	-	-
318	<i>Placoneis opportuna</i> (Hustedt) Chudaev and Gololobova	B	-	-	-	-	-	es	-	-	-	-
319	<i>Placoneis</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
320	<i>Planothidium straubianum</i> C. E. Wetzel, Van de Vijver, and L. Ector	B	-	str	i	alf	8.0	-	-	a	ats	e

Table A3. Cont.

No	Taxa	HAB	T	OXY	HAL	pH	pH-ran	D	Index S	SAP	AUT-HET	TRO
321	<i>Planothidium</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
322	<i>Pleurosigma elongatum</i> W. Smith	P-B	-	-	mh	alf	-	-	-	-	-	-
323	<i>Praestephanos triporus</i> (Genkal and G. V. Kuzmin) A. Tuji and J.-S. Ki	P	-	-	i	alf	-	-	-	-	-	-
324	<i>Psammothidium bioretii</i> (H. Germain) Bukhtiyarova and Round	B	-	str	i	ind	6.08–7.9	-	0.7	o-x	ats	ot
325	<i>Psammothidium chlidanos</i> (M. H. Hohn and Hellerman) Lange-Bertalot	B	-	-	hb	acf	7.1–7.9	-	1.0	o	-	ot
326	<i>Psammothidium daonense</i> (Lange-Bertalot) Lange-Bertalot	B	temp	str	hb	ind	6.6–8.2	-	-	o	ats	ot
327	<i>Psammothidium helveticum</i> (Hustedt) Bukhtiyarova and Round	B	temp	st-str	hb	alf	6.0–7.4	es	2.4	b-a	ate	m
328	<i>Psammothidium kryophilum</i> (J. B. Petersen) E. Reichardt	P-B	-	str	i	ind	8.10	sx	0.5	x-o	ats	ot
329	<i>Psammothidium levanderi</i> (Hustedt) Bukhtiyarova and Round	B	temp	str	i	ind	6.6–8.4	sx	2.0	b	ats	om
330	<i>Psammothidium marginulatum</i> (Grunow) Bukhtiyarova and Round	B	temp	st-str	hb	acf	4.6–7.9	sx	0.2	x	ats	ot
331	<i>Psammothidium rechtense</i> (Leclercq) Lange-Bertalot	B	-	str	hb	alf	-	-	1.0	o	ats	ot
332	<i>Psammothidium rossii</i> (Hustedt) Bukhtiyarova and Round	B	-	str	hb	ind	-	-	1.0	o	ats	ot
333	<i>Psammothidium scoticum</i> (R. J. Flower and V. J. Jones) Bukhtiyarova and Round	B	temp	-	-	-	6.42	-	-	-	-	-
334	<i>Psammothidium subatomoides</i> (Hustedt) Bukhtiyarova and Round	P-B	temp	str	hb	acf	6.4–8.01	sx	2.0	b	ats	me
335	<i>Psammothidium subsalsum</i> (J. B. Petersen) Kulikowski, Witkowski, and Pliński	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
336	<i>Psammothidium ventrale</i> (Krasske) Bukhtiyarova and Round	B	-	str	hb	acf	7.45	-	2.0	b	ats	om
337	<i>Psammothidium</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
338	<i>Pseudostaurosira brevistriata</i> (Grunow) D. M. Williams and Round	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	5.2–8.4	-	2.0	b	ate	-
339	<i>Pseudostaurosira parasitica</i> (W. Smith) E. Morales	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.41–8.22	-	1.0	o	ate	ot
340	<i>Pulchellophycus obsitus</i> (Hustedt) Edlund and M. J. Wynne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
341	<i>Pulchellophycus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
342	<i>Reimeria sinuata</i> (W. Gregory) Kociolek and Stoermer	P-B,aer	temp	st-str	i	ind	6.6–8.9	-	-	-	-	-
343	<i>Sellaphora bacillum</i> (Ehrenberg) D. G. Mann	B	-	st-str	i	alf	7–9	sx	1.5	o-b	ats	me
344	<i>Sellaphora difficillima</i> (Hustedt) C. E. Wetzel, L. Ector, and D. G. Mann	B	temp	str	hb	acf	7.8	-	1.0	o	ate	om
345	<i>Sellaphora insolita</i> (É. Manguin ex Kociolek and B. de Reviers) P. B. Hamilton, and D. Antoniadis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
346	<i>Sellaphora laevisissima</i> (Kützing) D. G. Mann	B	-	st-str	i	ind	5.7–8.1	-	2.0	b	ats	om
347	<i>Sellaphora vitabunda</i> (Hustedt) D. G. Mann	B	-	-	i	alf	8.06	es	1.0	o	ats	om

Table A3. Cont.

No	Taxa	HAB	T	OXY	HAL	pH	pH-ran	D	Index S	SAP	AUT-HET	TRO
348	<i>Sellaphora</i> sp.	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
349	<i>Simonsenia delognei</i> (Grunow) Lange-Bertalot	B	temp	str	oh	alf	7.5–8.1	-	3.0	a	hne	e
350	<i>Skabitschewskia oestrupii</i> (A. Cleve) Kuliskovskiy and Lange-Bertalot	B	-	str	i	ind	7.6	-	1.0	o	ats	om
351	<i>Skabitschewskia peragalloi</i> (Brun and Héribaud) Kuliskovskiy and Lange-Bertalot	B	-	str	i	ind	8.20	sx	0.4	x-o	ats	om
352	<i>Stauroneis amphicephala</i> Kützing	P-B	temp	st-str	i	ind	4.8–8.2	sx	1.3	o	ats	om
353	<i>Stauroneis anceps</i> Ehrenberg	P-B	temp	st-str	i	ind	4.8–8.2	sx	1.3	o	ats	om
354	<i>Stauroneis gracilis</i> Ehrenberg	B	-	-	I	ind	5.3	-	-	o	-	-
355	<i>Stauroneis guslyakovii</i> Genkal and Yarushina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
356	<i>Stauroneis phoenicenteron</i> (Nitzsch) Ehrenberg	P-B	temp	st-str	i	ind	6.01–8.5	-	-	-	-	-
357	<i>Stauroneis reichardtii</i> Lange-Bertalot, Cavacini, Tagliaventi, and Alfinito	P-B	temp	st-str	i	ind	4.8–8.2	sx	1.3	o	ats	om
358	<i>Stauroneis schulzii</i> Jousé	B	-	-	i	alf	-	-	-	-	ats	-
359	<i>Stauroneis smithii</i> Grunow	P-B	-	st-str	i	alf	-	-	1.0	o	-	om
360	<i>Stauroneis</i> sp.	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	o-b	ate	o-e
361	<i>Stausosira sviridae</i> Kulikovskiy, Genkal, and Mikheeva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
362	<i>Stausosirella lanceolata</i> (Hustedt) E. A. Morales, C. Wetzel, and L. Ector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
363	<i>Stausosirella pinnata</i> (Ehrenberg) D. M. Williams and Round	P-B	temp	st-str	hl	alf	6.2–9.3	es	1.1	o	ats	om
364	<i>Stenopterobia heribaudii</i> (Playfair) Playfair	P-B	-	st	-	-	-	-	0.4	x-o	-	-
365	<i>Stephanocyclus meneghinianus</i> (Kützing) Kulikovskiy, Genkal, and Kociolek	P-B	temp	st-str	hl	alf	5.5–9.0	sp	2.8	a	hne	e
366	<i>Stephanodiscus hantzschii</i> Grunow	P	temp	-	i	-	8.0–8.5	-	-	-	-	-
367	<i>Stephanodiscus hashiensis</i> H. Tanaka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
368	<i>Stephanodiscus minutulus</i> (Kützing) Cleve and Möller	P	temp	st-str	i	alb	6.5–9.0	es	3.6	a-o	hne	he
369	<i>Stephanodiscus neoastraea</i> Håkansson and Hickel emend. Casper, Scheffler et Augsten	P	temp	st-str	i	alb	5.5–9.0	es	-	-	-	-
370	<i>Surirella angusta</i> Kützing	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.9–8.9	-	-	-	-	-
371	<i>Surirella librile</i> (Ehrenberg) Ehrenberg	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	8.0	-	-	-	hne	-
372	<i>Surirella minuta</i> Brébisson ex Kützing	B	temp	st-str	i	alf	6.9–8.6	-	-	-	-	-
373	<i>Surirella roba</i> Leclercq	B	-	str	i	acf	-	-	-	-	-	-
374	<i>Surirella</i> sp.	B	-	-	mh	-	-	es	1.85	o-a	hne	-

Table A3. *Cont.*

No	Taxa	HAB	T	OXY	HAL	pH	pH-ran	D	Index S	SAP	AUT-HET	TRO
375	<i>Tabellaria flocculosa</i> (Roth) Kützing	P-B	eterm	st-str	i	acf	4.5–8.0	-	3.0	a	-	-
376	<i>Tetracyclus glans</i> (Ehrenberg) F. W. Mills	P-B	temp	-	i	acf	6.95	-	1.0	x-o	-	ot
377	<i>Thalassiosira pseudonana</i> Hasle and Heimdal	P	temp	st-str	hl	alf	7.4–8.0	-	2.4	b-a	hne	he
378	<i>Thalassiosira</i> sp.	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
379	<i>Tryblionella angustata</i> W. Smith	P-B	temp	st	i	alf	6.86–7.7	sx	1.5	o-b	ats	e
380	<i>Tryblionella calida</i> (Grunow) D. G. Mann	P-B	-	-	hl	-	7.8–8.2	-	2.6	a-o	-	e
381	<i>Tryblionella hungarica</i> (Grunow) Frenguelli	P-B	-	st-str	mh	alf	7.0–7.8	sp	2.9	a	ate	e
382	<i>Tryblionella littoralis</i> (Grunow) D. G. Mann	B	-	st-str	eh	alf	-	es	2.6	a-o	ats	e
383	<i>Ulnaria acus</i> (Kützing) Aboal	P-B	warm	st-str	i	alf	6.8–8.0	es	1.85	o-a	ate	me
384	<i>Ulnaria ulna</i> (Nitzsch) Compère	P-B	temp	st-str	i	alf	5.0–9.5	es	2.4	b-a	ate	e
385	<i>Ulnaria</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: habitat (P—planktonic, P-B—plankto-benthic, B—benthic); temperature preferences (cool—cool water, temp—temperate, eterm—eurythermic, warm—warm water); oxygenation and streaming (st—standing water, str—streaming water, st-str—low streaming water, aer—aerophiles); pH preference groups (pH) according to Hustedt (1957) [69] (alb—alkalibiontes; alf—alkaliphiles, ind—indifferent; acf—acidophiles; neu—neutrophiles as a part of pH-indifferent taxa); salinity ecological groups according to Hustedt (1938–1939) [70,71] (hb—oligohalobes—halophobes, i—oligohalobes—indifferents, hl—halophiles, mh—mesohalobes, eh—euhalobes); self-purification zone with index of saprobity (x/0.0—xenosaprobe; x-o/0.4—xeno-oligosaprobe; o-x/0.6—oligo-xenosaprobe; x-b/0.8—xeno-betamesosaprobe; o/1.0—oligosaprobe; o-b/1.4—oligo-betamesosaprobe; x-a/0.55—xeno-to-alphamesosaprobe; b-o/1.6—beta-oligosaprobe; o-a/1.8—oligo-alphamesosaprobe; b/2.0—betamesosaprobe; b-a/2.4—beta-alphamesosaprobe; a-o/2.6—alpha-oligosaprobe; b-p/2.8—beta-polysaprobe; a/3.0—alphamesosaprobe; a-p/3.4—alpha-polysaprobe; a-b/3.6—alpha-betamesosaprobe; p-a/4.0—poly-alphamesosaprobe; i/>4.0—i-eusaprobe); organic pollution indicators according Watanabe et al. (1986) [72]: sx—saproxenes; es—eurysaprobies; sp—saprophytes; nitrogen uptake metabolism (Aut-Het) [16]: ats—nitrogen autotrophic taxa tolerating very small concentrations of organically bound nitrogen; ate—nitrogen autotrophic taxa tolerating elevated concentrations of organically bound nitrogen; hne—facultative nitrogen heterotrophic taxa needing periodically elevated concentrations of organically bound nitrogen; hce—obligate nitrogen heterotrophic taxa needing continuously elevated concentrations of organically bound nitrogen; trophic-state indicators [16]: (ot—oligotraphentic; om—oligomesotraphentic; m—mesotraphentic; me—mesoeutraphentic; e—eutraphentic; he—hypereutraphentic; o-e—oligo-to-eutraphentic (hypereutraphentic)).

Table A4. Bioindicator spectrum for diatom communities of 14 studied water bodies in the vicinity of Tiksi Bay, July 2021.

Group of Indicators	Lake 1	Lake 2	Lake 3	Lake 4	Lake 5	Lake 6	Lake 7	Lake 8	Lake 9	Lake 10	Lake 11	Lake 12	Lake 13	Lake 14
Habitat														
B	36	24	44	36	13	66	42	42	35	40	58	21	54	24
P-B	17	15	18	18	12	34	19	15	9	22	26	10	19	13
P	3	1	1	2	4	7	2	0	4	3	2	1	2	1

Table A4. Cont.

Group of Indicators	Lake 1	Lake 2	Lake 3	Lake 4	Lake 5	Lake 6	Lake 7	Lake 8	Lake 9	Lake 10	Lake 11	Lake 12	Lake 13	Lake 14
Temperature														
cool	1	1	2	2	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
temp	29	29	24	0	17	52	30	24	22	30	36	12	35	19
eterm	2	2	3	26	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
warm	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1
Oxygen														
aer	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
str	14	9	20	12	3	20	11	16	14	14	15	12	16	4
st-str	28	21	23	24	20	52	30	24	18	29	41	0	37	20
st	0	2	1	4	2	5	3	1	1	0	4	7	2	3
Salinity														
hb	14	7	13	17	1	13	8	16	14	18	18	14	11	3
i	32	26	41	30	19	68	44	32	25	36	47	9	48	26
hl	4	4	4	2	6	12	3	2	5	3	8	2	7	3
mh	0	1	2	2	1	1	3	0	0	1	4	0	2	0
eh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
pH														
acb	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
acf	17	9	12	15	4	13	12	18	11	18	14	12	9	4
ind	22	19	26	21	10	36	22	23	18	25	31	8	33	13
alf	11	8	17	11	14	42	22	10	13	14	28	5	23	15
alb	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Watanabe														
sx	11	6	11	9	3	15	13	7	8	8	15	5	10	6
es	7	6	6	3	5	16	10	6	9	10	13	1	9	7
sp	2	0	3	4	2	5	1	2	1	2	2	1	4	1

Table A4. Cont.

Group of Indicators	Lake 1	Lake 2	Lake 3	Lake 4	Lake 5	Lake 6	Lake 7	Lake 8	Lake 9	Lake 10	Lake 11	Lake 12	Lake 13	Lake 14
Autotrophy-Heterotrophy														
ats	17	9	22	16	6	29	22	21	18	19	28	7	24	9
ate	6	4	5	8	4	15	7	8	6	10	9	4	7	9
hne	2	0	1	0	2	4	3	0	1	0	2	1	7	1
hce	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trophy														
ot	16	7	14	10	4	16	15	14	11	12	14	11	12	6
om	10	2	9	8	4	15	7	10	9	11	16	2	14	6
m	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	2	3	0	2	0
me	1	1	3	3	2	6	7	1	3	2	6	1	4	3
e	2	3	8	4	5	16	4	4	6	4	6	1	7	2
o-e	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
he	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Class of Water Quality														
Class 1	11	3	6	4	4	7	8	8	9	8	9	6	6	4
Class 2	21	16	24	19	5	38	21	25	17	27	32	14	21	11
Class 3	6	3	7	7	7	13	7	4	3	4	9	0	13	5
Class 4	1	1	3	2	2	5	2	1	2	3	2	1	4	1
Class 5	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0

Note: 0, not found. Abbreviations: habitat (P—planktonic, P-B—plankto-benthic, B—benthic); temperature preferences (cool—cool water, temp—temperate, eterm—eurhythmic, warm—warm water); oxygenation and streaming (st—standing water, str—streaming water, st-str—low streaming water, aer—aerophiles); pH preference groups (pH) according to Hustedt (1957) [69] (alb—alkaliphiles; alf—alkaliphiles, ind—indifferent; acf—acidophiles; neu—neutrophiles as a part of pH-indifferent taxa); salinity ecological groups according to Hustedt (1938–1939) [70,71] (hb—oligohalobes–halophobes, i— oligohalobes-indifferents, hl—halophiles; mh—mesohalobes, eh—euhalobes); self-purification zone with index of saprobity (x/0.0—xenosaprobe; x-o/0.4—xeno-oligosaprobe; o-x/0.6—oligo-xenosaprobe; x-b/0.8—xeno-betamesosaprobe; o/1.0—oligosaprobe; o-b/1.4—oligo-betamesosaprobe; x-a/0.55—xeno-to-alphamesosaprobe; b-o/1.6—beta-oligosaprobe; o-a/1.8—oligo-alphamesosaprobe; b/2.0—betamesosaprobe; b-a/2.4—beta-alphamesosaprobe; a-o/2.6—alpha-oligosaprobe; b-p/2.8—beta-polysaprobe; a/3.0—alphamesosaprobe; a-p/3.4—alpha-polysaprobe; a-b/3.6—alpha-betamesosaprobe; p-a/4.0—poly-alphamesosaprobe; i/>4.0—i-eusaprobe); organic pollution indicators according Watanabe et al. (1986) [72]: sx—saproxenes; es—eurysaprobies; sp—saprophiles; nitrogen uptake metabolism (Aut-Het) [16]: ats—nitrogen autotrophic taxa tolerating very small concentrations of organically bound nitrogen; ate—nitrogen-autotrophic taxa, tolerating elevated concentrations of organically bound nitrogen; hne—facultative nitrogen heterotrophic taxa needing periodically elevated concentrations of organically bound nitrogen; hce—obligate nitrogen heterotrophic taxa needing continuously elevated concentrations of organically bound nitrogen; trophic state indicators [16]: (ot—oligotraphentic; om—oligomesotraphentic; m—mesotraphentic; me—mesoeutraphentic; e—eutraphentic; he—hypereutraphentic; o-e—oligo-to-eutraphentic (hypereutraphentic)).

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