Abstract

Cyanobacteria are one of the oldest living organisms on the planet Earth. They are able to survive in different conditions under various conditions, almost in all habitats. The growth of cyanobacteria is affected by the amount of nutrients present in the environment, especially nitrogen and phosphorus, and by the climatic conditions. In larger quantities cyanobacteria began to spread in past few decades due to human activities. As a result of excessive use of fertilizers and washing nutrients from the soil is human-caused eutrophication and expansion of the so-called „water bloom“.

The presence of cyanobacteria in water is monitored using various analytical methods. The occurrence of cyanobacteria on the water reservoir Seč was determined by fluorimetric detection of pigment c-phycocyanin in samples of natural waters and compared with chlorophyll a content in these samples.

Key words: cyanobacteria, c-phycocyanin, chlorophyll-a, fluorimetry