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Diversity and Structure of the Prokaryotic Communities Indigenous to Two Volcanic Lakes: Nyos and Monoun in Cameroon

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Abstract

This study explores the diversity and structure of prokaryotic communities (Archaea and Bacteria) of 2 tropical volcanic lakes (Nyos and Monoun) in Cameroon, using 16SrRNA sequences. Metagenomics analysis of sequences showed that most OTUs (Operational Taxonomic Units) were associated with 26 phyla (23 for Bacteria and 3 for Archaea) in Nyos and 36 phyla (33 for Bacteria and 3 for Archaea) in Monoun. In both lakes, Proteobacteria for Bacteria and Crenarchaea for Archaea were predominant and present at all depths but in different proportions. Bacterial community compositions were generally dominated by members of Proteobacteria, Firmicutes, Actinobacteria, Chloroflexi and Bacteroidetes covering about 98% of the sequences. Crenarchaea, Thaumarchaea and Euryarchaea were the three main phyla of Archaea common to both lakes. The amount of virus and total bacteria was determined by flow cytometry technic and the evaluated ratio ranged from 0.2 to 1.2 at Nyos and from 0.6 to 2.6 at Monoun. For both lakes, the correlation was very significant between viruses and total bacteria. The depth-dependent variability is discussed with chemical and physical environmental parameters. These could significantly influence virus-mediated bacterial lysis and abundance and vertical stratification of the prokaryotic community.

Keywords

Bacteria, Flow Cytometry, Lakes Nyos and Monoun, OTUs, Viruses

1. Introduction

Crater lakes are strongly influenced by volcanic or post-volcanic activities due to their position, act as chemical traps for magmatic volatiles. The Eruption can happen if high gas fluxes from magma find favourable conditions for gas accumulation into lake waters, gaseous. Lakes Nyos and Monoun (Cameroon) and Kivu (Republic Democratic of Congo) are the only three crater lakes in the Africa known to be rich in dissolved CO₂ [1]. Catastrophic CO₂ outgassing occurred on 15th August 1984 at Lake Monoun and on 21st August 1986 at Lake Nyos, killing 37 and 1746 people, respectively [2] [3] [4] [5]. From these two dramatic events the attention on these killer lakes has increased.

Until now, scientific researches on these two lakes have mainly focused on the age of the gases at the origin of the disaster, the reverse of the CO₂ supersaturated hypolimnion [6] [7], the composition and concentrations of the physico-chemical elements [1], the escape chronology of gases, the presence of isotopes and rare gases [8], and the degassing process [9]. In the two lakes, data on biological communities, mainly those on microbial assemblages are scarce, with no interest regarding the communities of viruses. Bacterial and archaeal communities of these two lakes were only recently considered by Tiodjio *et al.* [10] [11]. Using a molecular method, these authors highlighted the vertical distribution of bacterial communities and Archaea in Lakes Nyos and Monoun. They concluded that Lake Nyos is mostly colonized by Proteobacteria for Bacteria and by Thaumarchaeota for Archaea [10], while in Monoun, the retrieved sequences were affiliated to 6 bacterial phyla dominated by Proteobacteria and to 2 archaeal phyla: Euryarchaeota and Thaumarchaeota [11]. Nyos and Monoun are meromictic lakes where the water masses are permanently stratified into layers that do not interact with each other [12].

Prokaryotic communities are well known as critical players in the cycling of energy and matter in aquatic systems, and in the related biogeochemical processes [13] [14] [15]. However, there is still a controversy about the mechanisms regulating bacterial production. Two major mechanisms controlling bacterial production have been proposed, the top-down grazing by protozoans [16], and the bottom-up availability of resources [16] [17]. Recent findings indicate that viral lysis is a further key top-down factor in the microbial food web [18] [19] [20]. Viruses are now considered to constitute an important component of aquatic microbial communities. They have been shown to be the most abundant biological entities in the plankton, where they play a crucial role in bacterial mortality and diversity [21] [22] [23]. Typically, viral infections are responsible for 20% - 50% of daily prokaryotic mortality, and they are a major source of dissolved organic matter [24] [25] [26].

In this study, we sampled the water column of Lake Nyos and Monoun and analysed viral communities with their potential prokaryotic hosts. We had four objectives: 1) analyze the diversity of prokaryotes (Bacteria and Archaea) by high throughput sequencing; 2) evaluate and compare the total abundances of pro-

karyotes and viruses using flow cytometry 3) study the vertical distribution of both communities; and 4) correlate these microbiological data with physico-chemical parameters in order to understand the putative influence of abiotic variables on the abundance and community structure of prokaryotes and viruses.

2. Study Methods

2.1. Study Area

Lakes Nyos and Monoun are volcanic crater lakes, located respectively in the Wum sub-division at the Northwest region and in the Noun sub-division at the West region of Cameroon. Both regions are located within the Oku volcanic field, along the Cameroon Volcanic Line (CVL) which runs from the Atlantic Ocean to the interior of Cameroon (**Figure 1**) [27]. The volcanism of the CVL is mostly basaltic and is about 4000 years old [28]. Lake Nyos (06°26'23.0"N and 10°18'02.3"E) is a circular maar, approximately 230 m deep with a surface area of 1.58 km² [29] (**Figure 2**). Its water column can be divided into four layers separated from each other by an upper and a lower chemocline, including three mixolimnic layers, *i.e.* epilimnion (between 0 and –55 m); metalimnion (from –55 to –180 m), and hypolimnion (extends from –180 to –200 m), and the deep monimolimnion (from –200 m to the bottom of the lake). Just like Lake Nyos, Lake Monoun (**Figure 2**) (05°35'N and 10°35'E, the surface area of 0.31 km²) is also a meromictic lake with similar layers: epilimnion (0 to –25 m), metalimnion (–25 to –55 m), hypolimnion (–55 to –100 m), and the deep monimolimnion (from –100 m to the bottom of the lake) [1] [9] [30].

2.2. Sampling

The water samples were collected during the dry season in April 2015 in Lake Nyos and November 2016 in Lake Monoun. Water samples were collected using a horizontally-positioned 10 L Van Dorn bottle at 13 different depths in Lake Nyos and 10 depths in Lake Monoun. For each lake-water sample, 1 L was transferred to polyethylene bottle to measure chemical parameters. Simultaneously, 10 mL of sample were fixed with 0.2 mL of paraformaldehyde (PFA buffer 1%) for analysis of microbial abundances. The samples were kept at 4°C. Prokaryotic DNA was collected from 200 mL filtered on 0.2-µm-pore-size polycarbonate filters (Sartorius) for Bacteria and on 0.45 µm pore-size cellulose acetate (Whatman) for Archaea and stored at 4°C until nucleic acid extraction.

2.3. Physicochemical Parameters

Water Hydrogen potential (pH) was determined using a pH-meter (SCHOTT-CG 818). Ammonium (NH_4^+), Nitrite (NO_2^-), Sulfate (SO_4^{2-}), Salinity, Suspended Solids, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Electrical Conductivity (EC), Turbidity, Resistivity, Color and Redox Potential were analyzed spectrophotometrically using a HACH DR/2800[®] multifunction machine, according to APHA [31].

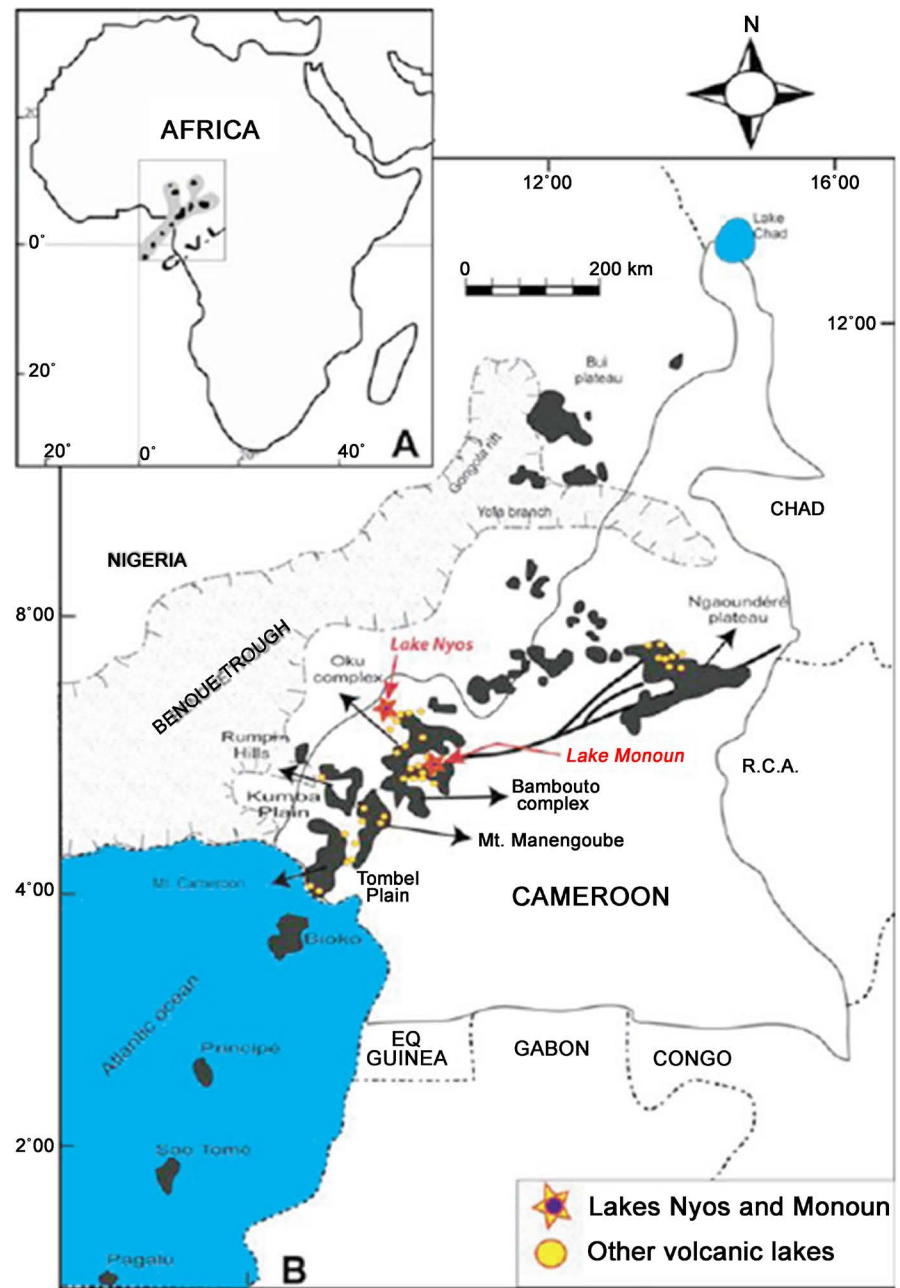
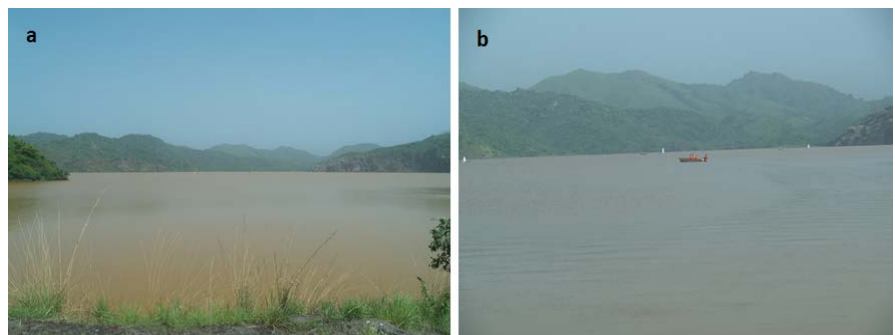


Figure 1. Location of lakes Nyos and Monoun along the CVL together with other volcanic lakes in Cameroon [27].



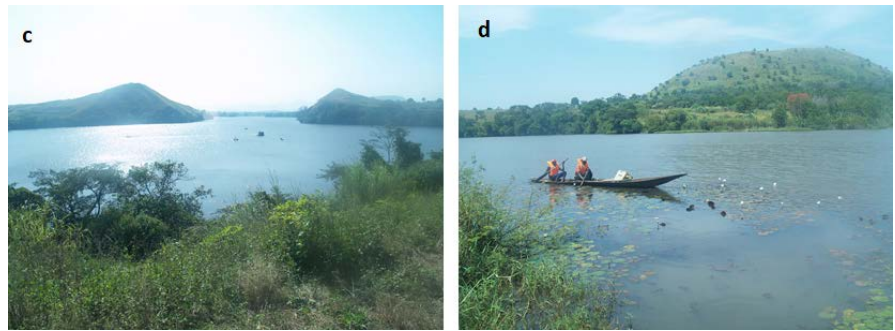


Figure 2. View of part of Lake Nyos (a) and (b) and Lake Monoun (c) and (d).

2.4. Abundances of Viruses and Prokaryotes

Abundances of prokaryotes and viruses were determined using a FACS Calibur flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson) equipped with an air-cooled laser providing 15 mW at 488 nm with the standard filter set-up as described by Marie *et al.* [32] [33] [34]. Briefly, samples were diluted with 0.2 μ M prefiltered TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCL and 1 mM EDTA, pH 8) and stained with SYBR[®]Green I (10,000 fold dilution of commercial stock, Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR, USA). The mixture was incubated for 5 min, heated for 10 min at 80°C in the dark and cooled for 5 min prior to analysis. Prokaryotes and viruses differing in fluorescence intensity were detected by their signature in a side scatter SSC versus green fluorescence plot (530 nm wave-length, fluorescence channel 1 of the instrument). Flow cytometry data acquisitions were analyzed using CellQuest Pro software (BD Biosciences, version 4.0).

2.5. DNA Extraction, PCR Amplification of 16S rRNA Gene and Sequencing

DNA extraction was performed with our previously modified protocol [35]. Filters were covered with TE 1× buffer, 60 mg of 0.1 mM Glass beads were added and samples were homogenized in a bead beater (3 pulses for 30 s at 30 Hz). Tubes were centrifuged 1 min at 600 × g and supernatant was retained. EDTA (0.5 M pH 8) and a lysozyme solution (final concentration 250 μ g/mL) were added and samples were incubated at 37°C for 30 min. Then sodium dodecyl sulfate (10%) and proteinase K (final concentration 100 μ g/mL) were added, and samples were incubated at 37°C for at least 60 min. A cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB) solution (final concentration, 1% in a 0.7 M NaCl solution) was added, and samples were incubated at 65°C for 10 min. Nucleic acids were extracted with chloroform-isoamyl alcohol (24:1); the aqueous phase containing nucleic acids was kept and purified by adding phenol-chloroform-isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1). After isopropanol (0.6 volume) addition, the nucleic acids were precipitated at −20°C for 12 h. After centrifugation, the DNA pellet was ethanol rinsed and suspended in 50 μ L of water. The DNA yield was quantified by a fluorescence assay (Quant-iT Pico Green dsDNA Assay Kit), and nucleic acid extracts were stored at −20°C until analysis.

Amplification of the V3/V4 region of the 16S rRNA was performed using the universal primer 515F (5'-GTGYCAGCMGCCGCGGTA-3') and bacteria/archaea specific primer 909R (5'-CCCCGYCAATTCMTTTRAGT-3') [36]. 18S rRNA gene was amplified with the forward universal primer 515F and the specific reverse primer 951R (TTGGYRAATGCTTTCGC). Primers were modified by adding bar-codes in both cases. Each PCR was performed in a total volume of 30 μ L containing 3 μ L of 10 \times NH_4 reaction buffer, 1.2 μ L of 50 mM MgCl_2 , 0.15 μ L of Eurobio TaqII (Eurobio, 5 U/ μ L), 0.6 μ L of 10 mM of each dNTP, 0.3 μ L of 50 mg/mL BSA and 1.2 μ L of each 5 μ M primer. The amplification conditions consisted of initial denaturation at 94°C for 5 min followed by 30 cycles for 1 min at 94°C, 45 s at 58°C (Bacteria and Archaea), 45 s at 55°C (Eucaryotes) and 45 s at 72°C, and a final elongation of 7 min at 72°C. The PCR products were run on a 2% agarose gel electrophoresis, the amplicons were purified and concentrated using the MiniElute gel extraction kits (Qiagen®), and quantified using the Agilent 2200 Tape Station system and the D1000 Screen Tape kit (Agilent Technologies). Tagged amplicon pools were constructed in a concentration of 20 ng/ μ L for Illumina Sequencing Technology (Run type: Paired end-Read length: 2 \times 250 bp) by GATC Biotech.

2.6. Bioinformatic and Statistical Analysis

The MiSEQ data were assembled with the vsearch tool (<https://github.com/torognes/vsearch>) and the sequences were cleaned as follows: sequences were removed if they presented ambiguous bases “N”, a length shorter than 200 bp, and had a mismatch in the forward and reverse primers. The putative chimaeras were detected by vsearch. The remaining rRNA 16S sequences were clustered into “molecular species” (OTU) at a 97% similarity threshold according to Kim *et al.* [37] with vsearch (option cluster small sorted by length) and OTUs representing less than 0.005% of the total sequences were removed. The representative sequence for each OTU was then inserted into phylogenetic trees for taxonomic annotation. The seed OTUs were affiliated by similarity and phylogeny from reference sequences. These microbial references were extracted from the SILVA database [38] according to the following criteria: length > 1200 bp, quality score > 75% and a pintail value > 50. After comparing the OTUs with the reference sequences using a similarity approach (vsearch tool), trees including OTUs with their closest references were built with FastTree [39]. The different taxonomic affiliations obtained were checked for inconsistency. This process was implemented using the pipeline PANAM (Phylogenetic Analysis of Next-generation AMplicons <https://github.com/panammeb/>) [40]. Finally, 360,794 sequences binned in 4609 OTUs were obtained for Bacteria and Archaea. Subsequent analyses were made with the package Phyloseq implemented under R [41].

3. Result

3.1. Abiotic Variables

The pH varied from 5.81 to 9.86 in Lake Nyos, and from 6.99 to 7.77 in Lake

Monoun. This high value (pH 9.86) at Nyos was observed between epilimnion and metalimnion. Concentrations of ammonium, nitrite, suspended solids, salinity and turbidity were very low and relatively constant in both lakes. The TDS and EC values showed similarities, with decreased values in the epilimnion, then a sudden increase in metalimnion and a gradual decrease in hypolimnion. The maximum color values were at 67 Pt.C (Platinum-Cobalt) at 130 m depth and 13,592 Pt.C at 122 m at Nyos and Monoun respectively. It should be noted that the resistivity values did not vary with depth. The values of several of these parameters were often very high in the monimolimnion (112 m) rich in sediments at Monoun Lake.

For each lake, a redundancy analysis was performed between physico-chemical parameters and biological parameters as a function of depth. In Lake Nyos, there was a strong positive correlation between abiotic parameters such as suspended solids, NO_2^- , SO_4^{2-} , water color, turbidity and the abundance of viruses and prokaryotes on the surface of epilimnion. In addition, this set of parameters was distinct from two other negatively correlated sets, namely (redox potential, pH and resistivity) and (salinity, EC, TDS and NH_4^+) (**Figure 3(a)**). In Monoun Lake monimolimnion, turbidity, suspended solids, NO_2^- , SO_4^{2-} , and NH_4^+ were positively correlated with virus and prokaryotic abundances (**Figure 3(b)**). TDS and salinity were negatively correlated with pH, resistivity and redox potential.

3.2. Prokaryotic Community Composition

The richness and abundance of the prokaryotic community was a bit different in the two lakes studied. This prokaryotic community varied according to the depth of the waters. Bacteria and Archaea were detected in both lakes. However, some groups of Bacteria and Archaea were common to both lakes. At Lake Nyos, 26 phyla have been identified (**Figure 4(a)**); of which 23 for Bacteria and 3 for Archaea. At Monoun, a total of 36 phyla (33 for Bacteria and 3 for Archaea) were recorded (**Figure 4(b)**).

The phylum of Proteobacteria was the most representative and relatively the most abundant in both lakes. Chloroflexi and Chlorobi were predominantly identified in the hypolimnion of both lakes. At Lake Monoun, the Firmicutes and Cyanobacteria were present in epilimnion and metalimnion. The Bacteroidetes, less abundant at Nyos, were concentrated in the hypolimnion at Monoun. Bacteria belonging to the class of Gammaproteobacteria, Betaproteobacteria and Alphaproteobacteria were found extensively in all the depths of the lakes. The class of Gammaproteobacteria represented the highest proportion of Proteobacteria sequences. The class of Ignavibacteria, was found only at Lake Nyos whereas the Classes Acidobacteria, Bacilli, Clostridia, Cyanobacteria, Dehalococcoidia, Deinococci, Miscellaneous Crenarchaeotic Group, Planctomycetacia and Sphingobacteria have not been identified in Nyos (**Figure 5**). Crenarchaea, Thaumarchaea and Euryarchaea were the three phyla of Archaea common to both lakes.

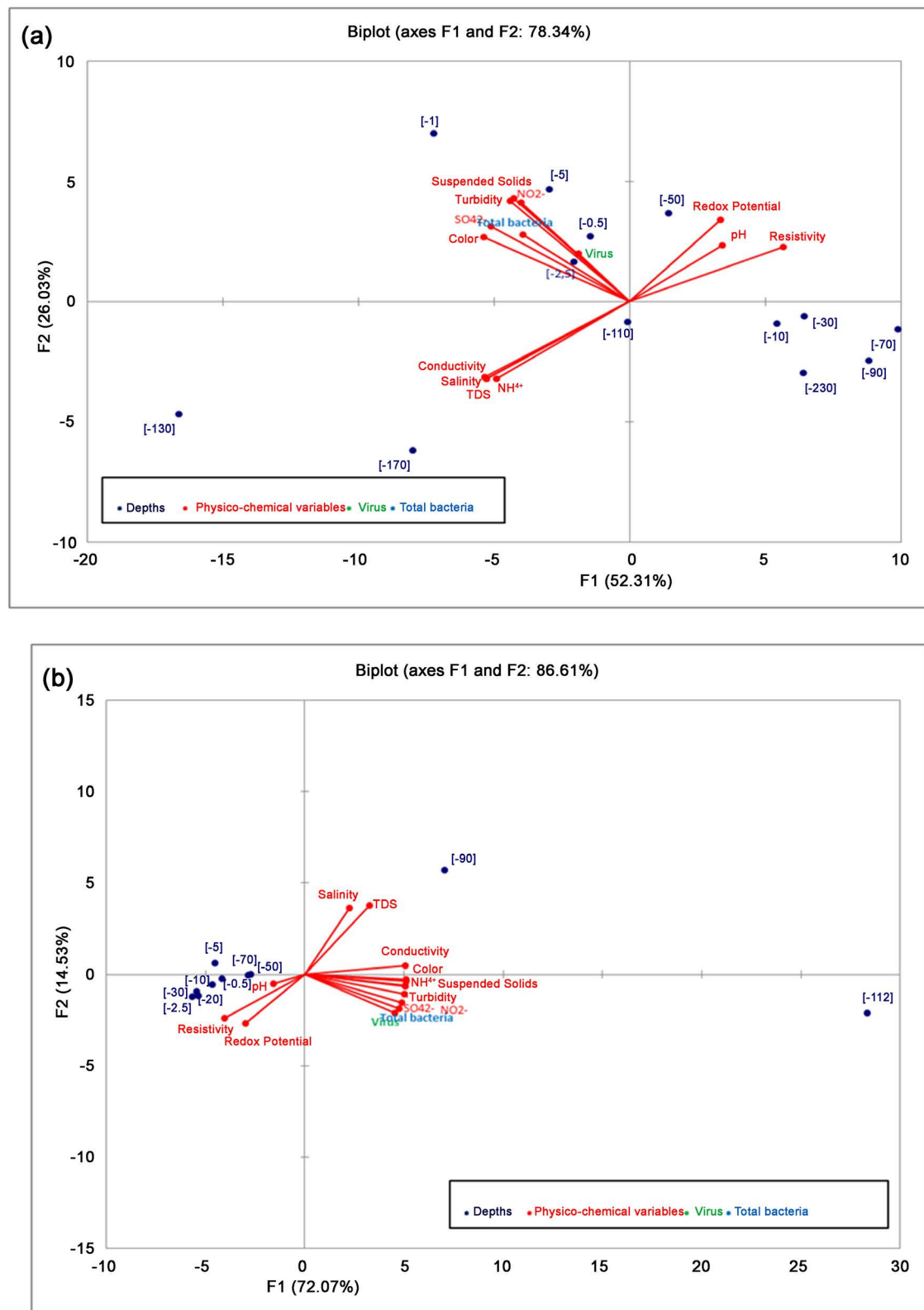


Figure 3. Redundancy analysis showing physico-chemical variables and their influence on bacterial and viral distribution and abundance. (a) Lake Nyos: the combination of environmental variables accounted for 78.34% of the total variance in bacterial abundance and viral particles; (b) Lake Monoun: the combination of environmental variables accounted for 86.61% of the total variance in bacterial abundance and viral particles.

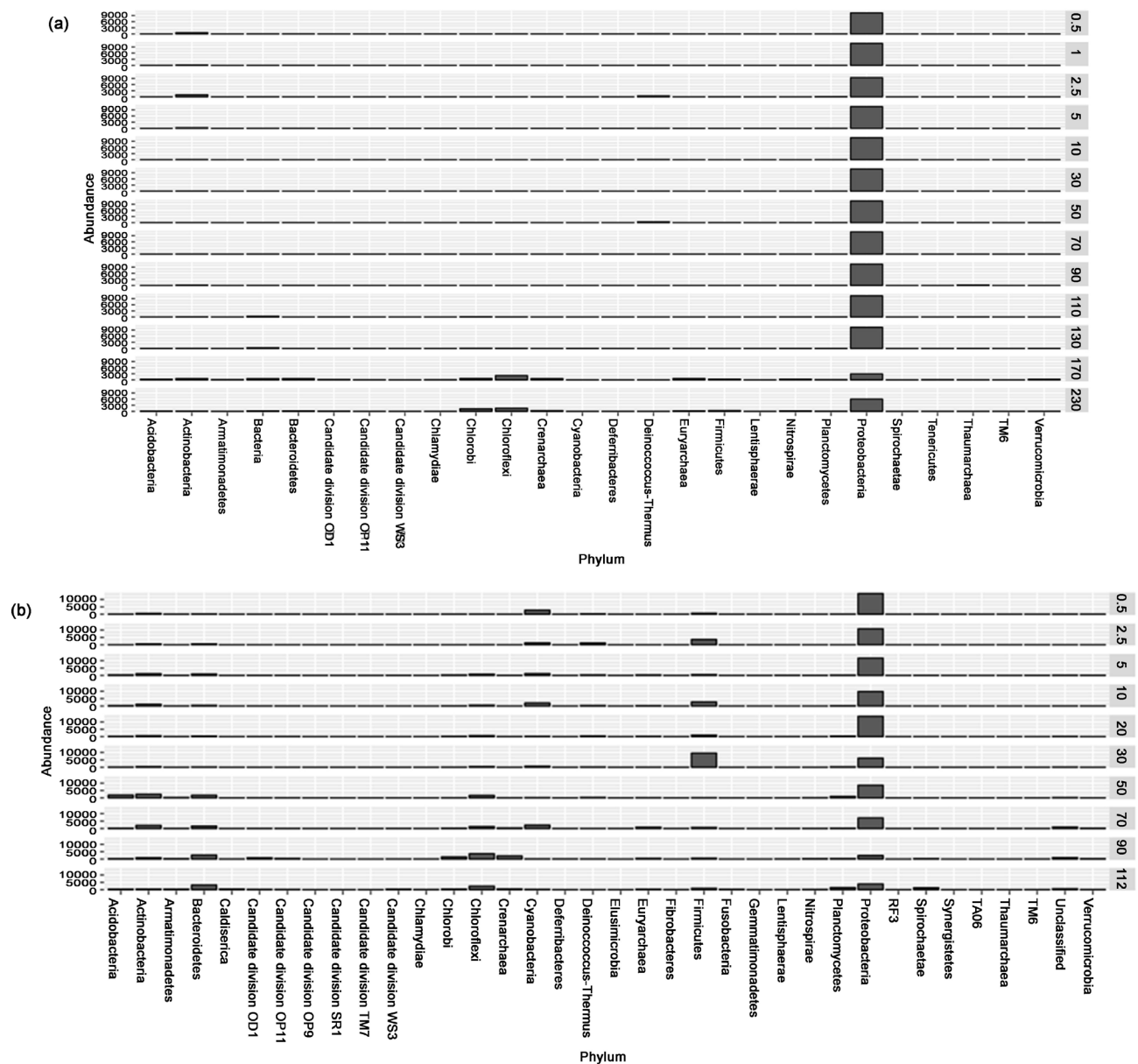


Figure 4. Richness and abundance of prokaryotes as a function of depth. (a) Lake Nyos; (b) Lake Monoun.

3.3. Viral and Bacterial Abundance and Distribution

In Lake Nyos, bacterial abundance was higher than viral abundance along with the vertical profile (**Figure 6(a)**). In the hypolimnion, we recorded 1.35×10^5 to 5.20×10^5 bacterial cells per milliliter of sample and 6.60×10^4 to 3.50×10^5 viral particles per milliliter of sample. The mean VBR (Ratio of Viruses to Bacteria) of the Lake Nyos was at 0.42 (range: 0.2 to 1.2). Generally, we observed that abiotic parameters such as turbidity, suspended solid, color, NO_2^- and SO_4^{2-} had a strong positive influence on bacterial and viral abundances (**Figure 4(a)**).

In Monoun Lake, the dominance of viral or bacterial abundance varied with depth. Thus, from the surface of the lake down to 20 m, then from 40 m to 60 m, viruses were more abundant than total bacteria (**Figure 6(b)**). In the upper

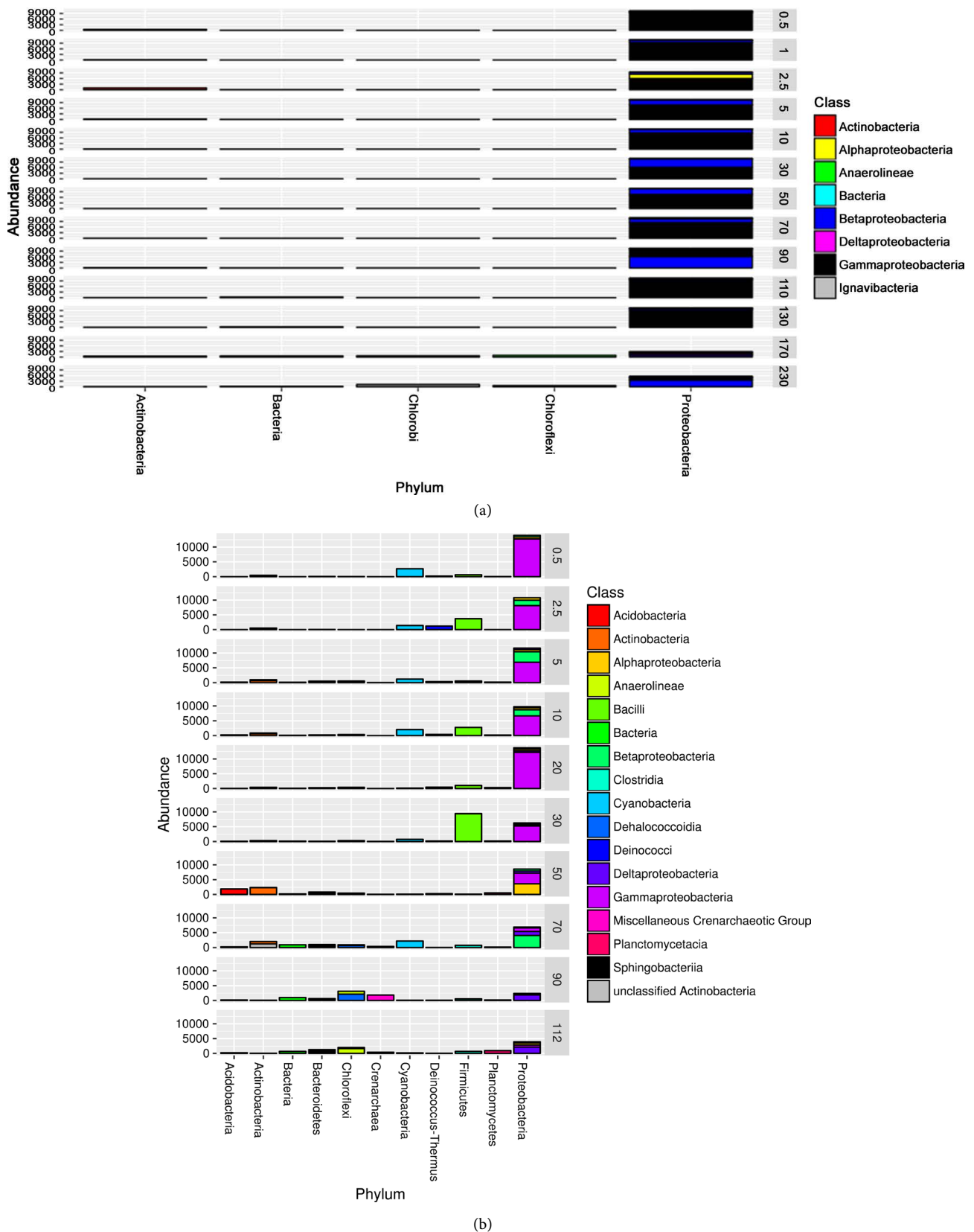


Figure 5. Dominance of proteobacteria and variations in abundance of bacterial classes as a function of depth. (a) Lake Nyos; (b) Lake Monoun.

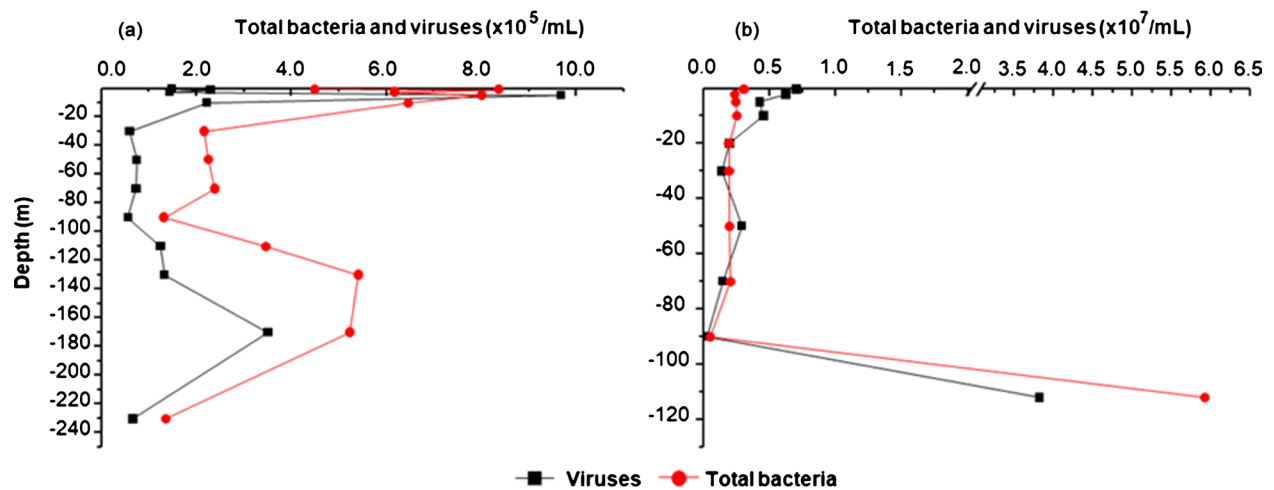


Figure 6. Variation of abundance of total bacteria and viruses as a function of depth. (a) Lake Nyos; (b) Lake Monoun.

epilimnion, we counted more virus particles than bacterial cells, with a VBR ranging between 2.30 and 2.60. In the metalimnion, bacterial and viral abundance were relatively high ($\sim 5.92 \times 10^7$ bacterial cells per milliliter sample and $\sim 3.82 \times 10^7$ virus particles per milliliter sample). In the hypolimnion, which is very rich in sediments, the bacterial and viral abundances were the highest compared to other layers of the lake. In this deep part of Monoun Lake, the VBR varied between 0.5 and 0.6. The redundancy analysis in these lake showed that the abundance of total bacteria and viruses were positively influenced by turbidity, suspended solid, color, NO_2^- and SO_4^{2-} (**Figure 3(b)**).

By studying bacterial and viral abundance in Nyos and Monoun Lakes, we have observed, according to the depths, some differences. Bacterial and viral abundance was approximately 75-fold higher in Lake Monoun than in Lake Nyos. The VBR greater than 1 at Monoun Lake suggests intense phage activity compared to Lake Nyos. For both lakes, the correlation was very significant between viruses and total bacteria (Nyos: $\rho = 0.89$ p-value $< 2.2\text{e-}16$ and Monoun: $\rho = 0.92$ p-value $< 1.3\text{e-}5$).

4. Discussion

4.1. Diversity and Distribution of Prokaryote

Our study, based on small rRNA subunit analysis, revealed the diversity and vertical distribution of native prokaryotes from two tropical volcanic lakes of Cameroon (**Figure 4** and **Figure 5**). We counted 26 phyla and 36 phyla at Nyos and Monoun respectively. From epilimnion to hypolimnion in both lakes, the majority of bacterial sequences belonged to Proteobacteria, a regularly reported observation for hypersaline and hypercalin lakes [42], as well as in freshwaters [43]. Gammaproteobacteria accounted for the largest proportion of Proteobacteria sequences in Nyos and Monoun [10] [11], although they are not abundant in freshwater lakes [43] [44]. Alphaproteobacteria have been particularly noted in the epilimnion of Nyos, in the epilimnion and the metalimnion of Monoun.

These results are not very different from those obtained by Humbert *et al.* [45] in six tropical lakes in Burkina Faso. These authors showed a predominance of Cyanobacteria then Alphaproteobacteria in all the depths of the lakes studied. In the meantime, Deltaproteobacteria, absent from sediment-poor Lake Nyos, have been identified in the hypolimnion of Monoun Lake, which is very rich in sediment. This confirms the hypothesis that Deltaproteobacteria evolve mainly in sediment-rich benthic environments [46] [47]. Similar results were found in Lake Tanganyika [48] [49] and Lake Kivu [50], two meromictic lakes rich in sediment. In addition to the existence of the bacterial community in the two lakes studied, we noted the presence of a small community of Archaea. Based on the species richness in both lakes, a divergence between the two microbial communities was revealed. Thus, according to the quantification data obtained, the Bacteria were numerically dominant relative to the archaea in all the samples. The three groups of Archaea namely Crenarchaea, Thaumarchaea and Euryarchaea identified are characteristic of meromictic volcanic lakes [50]. The general upward trend in the number of Archean genecopias with depth is consistent with previous results from other meromictic lakes [51].

4.2. Abundance and Virus-Prokaryote Potential Interactions

In this study, an assessment of abundances of total bacteria and virus particles was conducted at different depths in order to understand the interactions between these two communities. From the data obtained, we can affirm the omnipresence of total bacteria and viruses at all depths of Nyos and Monoun lakes. As in other aquatic ecosystems, they would be the most abundant biological entities in these two volcanic lakes [52] [53]. Significant correlations were revealed between viruses and total bacteria in the two lakes studied. By observing the abundance variations along the two lake profiles and the VBR values, we can hypothesize that most of these viruses are bacteriophages. Indeed, bacteriophages are responsible for much of the prokaryotic mortality [22] [52] [54]. In lakes Nyos and Monoun, as in other aquatic ecosystems, viruses are considered an integral part microbial communities and a significant source of bacterial mortality [55] [56]. According to Clokie *et al.* [57], viruses can mediate processes such as transduction, lysogenic conversion and succession of species and contribute to the maintenance of microbial diversity in the lakes, if this is the case for our studied lakes, these mechanisms would then be more accentuated in Lake Monoun given the richness of its species. The viral activity of Nyos and Monoun lakes would influence prokaryotic diversity and community dynamics by selective suppression of specific host populations [58]. Knowing that one of the main characteristics of the lakes we studied is their high gas content, the viruses would play an important role in the carbon cycle of lakes Nyos and Monoun by facilitating the transformation of matter and energy in microbial food webs by lysis of prokaryotic cells. The analysis of virus-prokaryotic interactions remains very little studied in tropical meromictic crater lakes, especially those in Africa.

4.3. Relationship between Biotic and Abiotic Parameters

Positive correlations have been observed between some abiotic parameters and the prokaryotic and viral communities. The vertical structuring of prokaryotes in Nyos and Monoun lakes is partly related to some biological interest parameters such as turbidity, suspended solids, color, NO_2^- and SO_4^{2-} . Similar results have been obtained in other tropical lakes [59] [60] [50]. In general, several other abiotic factors that we have not been able to measure could affect the structure, diversity and abundance of microbial communities in Nyos and Monoun Lakes. This would be temperature, O_2 , CO_2 , salinity, nutrient availability, quantity and quality of dissolved organic matter [10] [42]. In meromictic lakes such as the ones we studied, the pH, availability of O_2 or CO_2 , ions and nutrients would significantly affect the abundance, activity and diversity of bacterial and archaeal populations [61]. Our data are consistent with those of Llírs *et al.* [62] obtained on Lake Kivu, which has almost the same characteristics as Nyos and Monoun. Turbidity, suspended solids, and ion content (NH_4^+ , NO_2^- and SO_4^{2-}) have been clearly shown to affect the stratification, size, activity, and diversity of bacterial populations. Thus, a change in these environmental conditions changes the importance of bacterial production [61]. Such variations within prokaryotic communities have also been observed along salinity gradients [63] [64]. The limitation of bacterial growth by phosphate has been demonstrated in different marine environments [65] [66]. The regulation of bacterial populations in Nyos and Monoun lakes is significantly correlated with viral abundance. Similar results have already been found in temperate meromictic lakes [23] [67]. Viral activity and bacterial regulation in Nyos and Monoun lakes may also vary with depth of water and sediment richness [68] [69], trophic system [70], ion content [71], turbidity [72] and suspended particles [73]. The viral community present in these two lakes would have similar roles to those of other aquatic environments with the same characteristics. To our knowledge, the detection of viral particles and the study of the virus-bacteria interaction was the first study of its kind on lakes Nyos and Monoun. We examined the viral and bacterial compartment in the different depths of the lakes in order to highlight differences and similarities in virus-bacterial interactions, compared to the widely described interactions for temperate regions. Overall, despite the generally high microbial activity observed along the Lake Nyos and Monoun profiles, we hypothesize that viral control of bacterial populations in these waters may not be as relevant as the control that has been found in lakes temperate [74].

5. Conclusion

This study provided important information on the composition and structure of the indigenous prokaryotic community of two volcanic lakes (Nyos and Monoun) in Cameroon (Central Africa). We noted the predominance of Proteobacteria (Bacteria) and Crenarchaea (Archaea) in both lakes. Lake Monoun (shallower) had higher species richness than Lake Nyos (deeper). In the lakes

studied, the abundance and structure of prokaryotes varied with depth and mixing regimes suggesting that the predominant environmental factors in time and space played a crucial role in this structure. For the first time, the flow cytometry technique was used to quantify prokaryotes and virus particles in Nyos and Monoun lakes; which tells us about the virus-bacteria interactions along the profile. Thus, the higher VBR in Monoun Lake would reflect intense viral activity in this lake relative to Nyos. For our future studies on these two historic lakes, we intend to focus specifically on the functional groups of the most representative prokaryotes and eukaryotes, on the one hand, and on the other hand on determining the identity of the viral community and its role in the microbial loop and gas regulation.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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