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Isolation and Characterization of the Bacteria Having Algicidal Activity Against Toxic *Microcystis* sp.

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In order to develop an ecotechnology controlling cyanobacterial blooms in fresh waters, we isolated the cyanobacteria-lysing (killing) bacteria from the sediments of Lake Seokchon and Paltang River-Reservoir. A soft agar-overlay technique was used to isolate the algicidal bacteria. The two strains, designated as SB01 and SB02, showed an algicidal activity against cyanobacterium *Microcystis aeruginosa* (KCTC-AG 10073). The bacterial strains were Gram (+) rods and able to produce a brown pigment (fluorescent) when grown on the BG-11 agar medium supplemented with 0.05% yeast extract. To identify the strains, sequence analysis of the bacterial 16S rDNA was carried out by searching GenBank database. An initial test on the cyanobacteria-lysing activity of the bacteria indicated that SB02 showed a higher lysing-activity against *Microcystis aeruginosa* (KCTC-AG 10073) than SB01. This results suggest that the indigenous bacteria isolated from the sediments may have a potential in the application and development of ecotechnology controlling harmful cyanobacterial blooms in the fresh water environments.