MARSH THROW-TRAPPING IN THREE HABITATS

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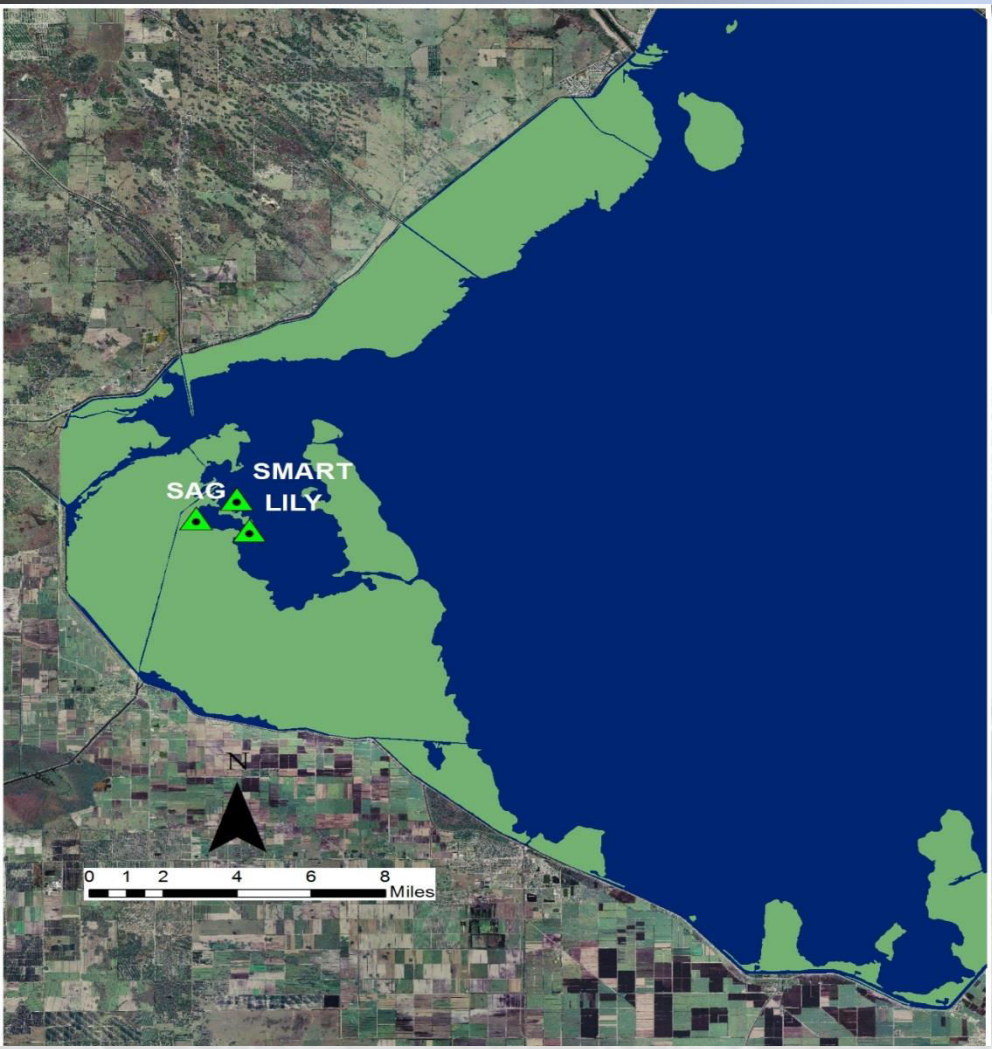
RECOVER Science Meeting

March 2, 2016

In This Presentation

- **Purpose Of This Study**
  - **Food Web Structure In Three Marsh Habitats With Dominant Vegetation**
  - **Compare Habitat Prey Suitability For Wading Bird Foraging**
- **Preliminary Data Review**
  - **Water Quality**
  - **Fish, Macroinvertebrates, Macrophytes, Periphyton, Phytoplankton and Zooplankton**
  - **Compare These Food Web Component Abundances Among Three Throw Trapping Sites In The Western Marsh**

Marsh Sites



- LILY = *Nymphaea odorata+mexicana* site
- SAG = *Sagittaria lancifolia* site
- SMART = *Polygonum hydropiperoides* site

LILY SITE

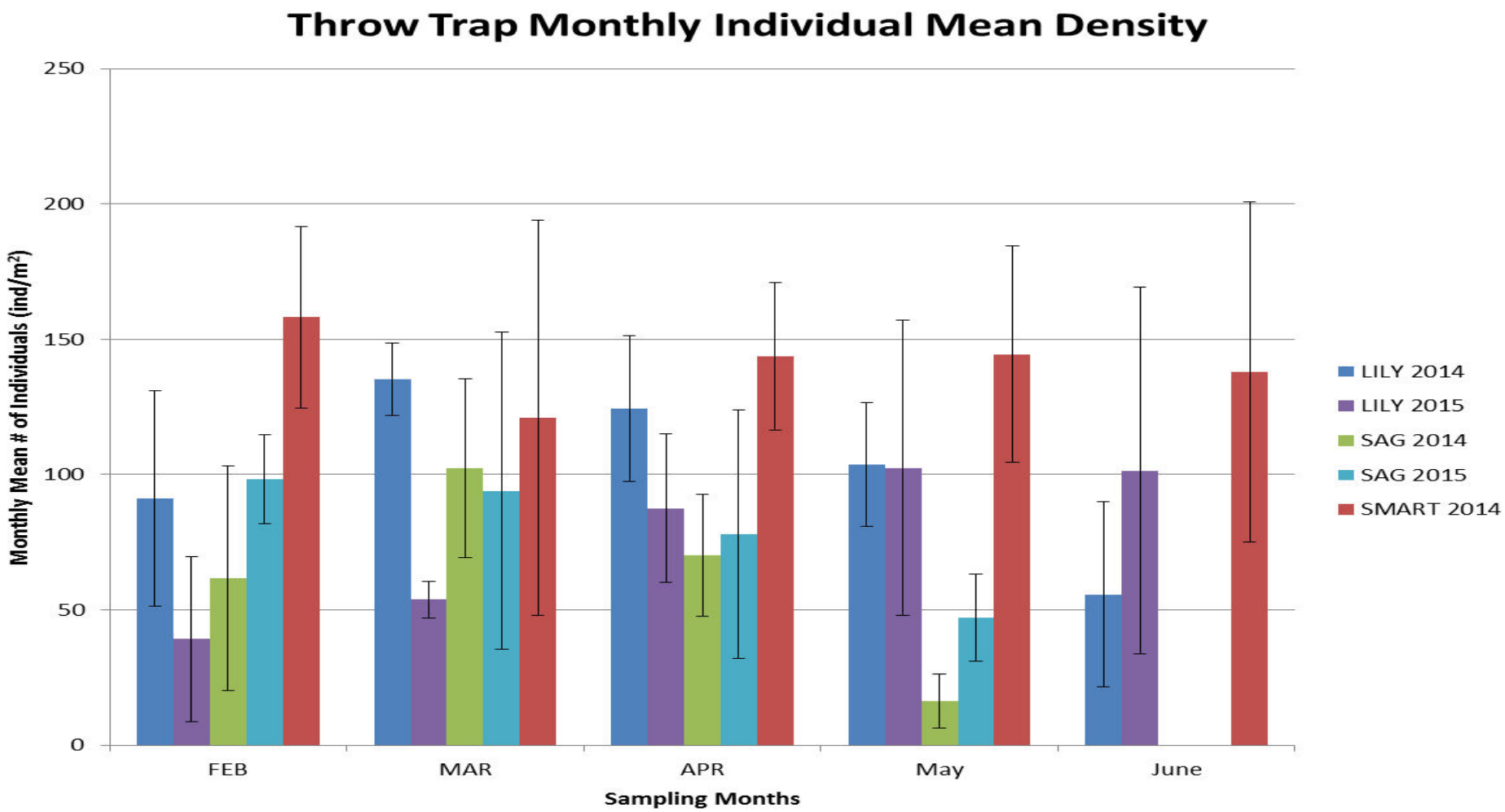
SAG SITE

SMART SITE

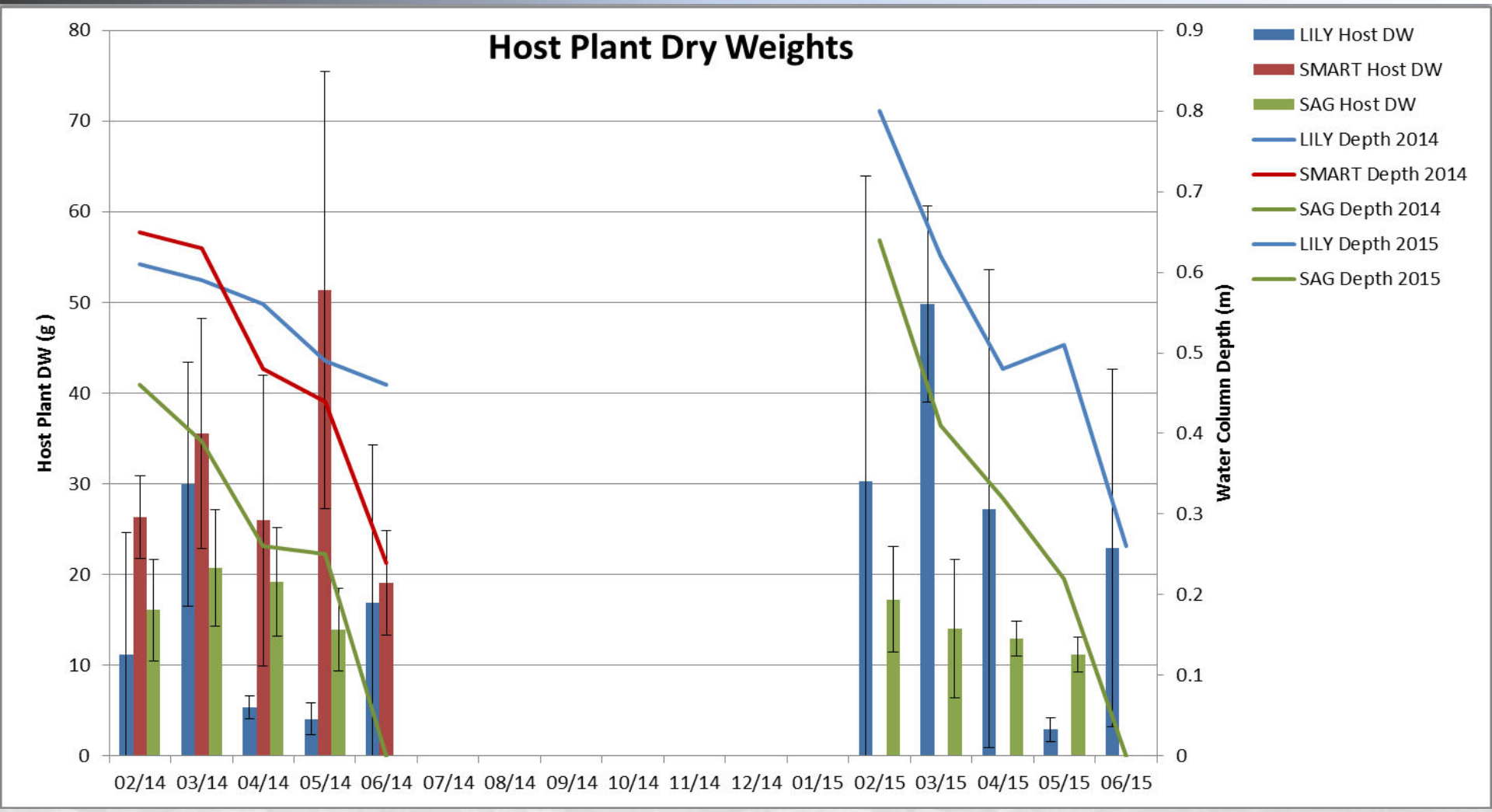
Water Quality

- Lake Stage February to June: 14.0 ft to 12.6 ft (2014) and 14.7 ft to 12.5 ft (2015). Stages were higher during 2015 except for June by 0.45 feet on average. LILY (26 cm – 80 cm), SAG (0 cm – 64 cm).
- Dissolved Oxygen range: 0.5 mg/L – 4.7 mg/L
- 2014 Data: CHL, TP and TSS were highest at SAG (13 µg/L, 38 µg/L and 12 mg/L) and lowest at LILY (9 µg/L ,23 µg/L, and 4 mg/L).

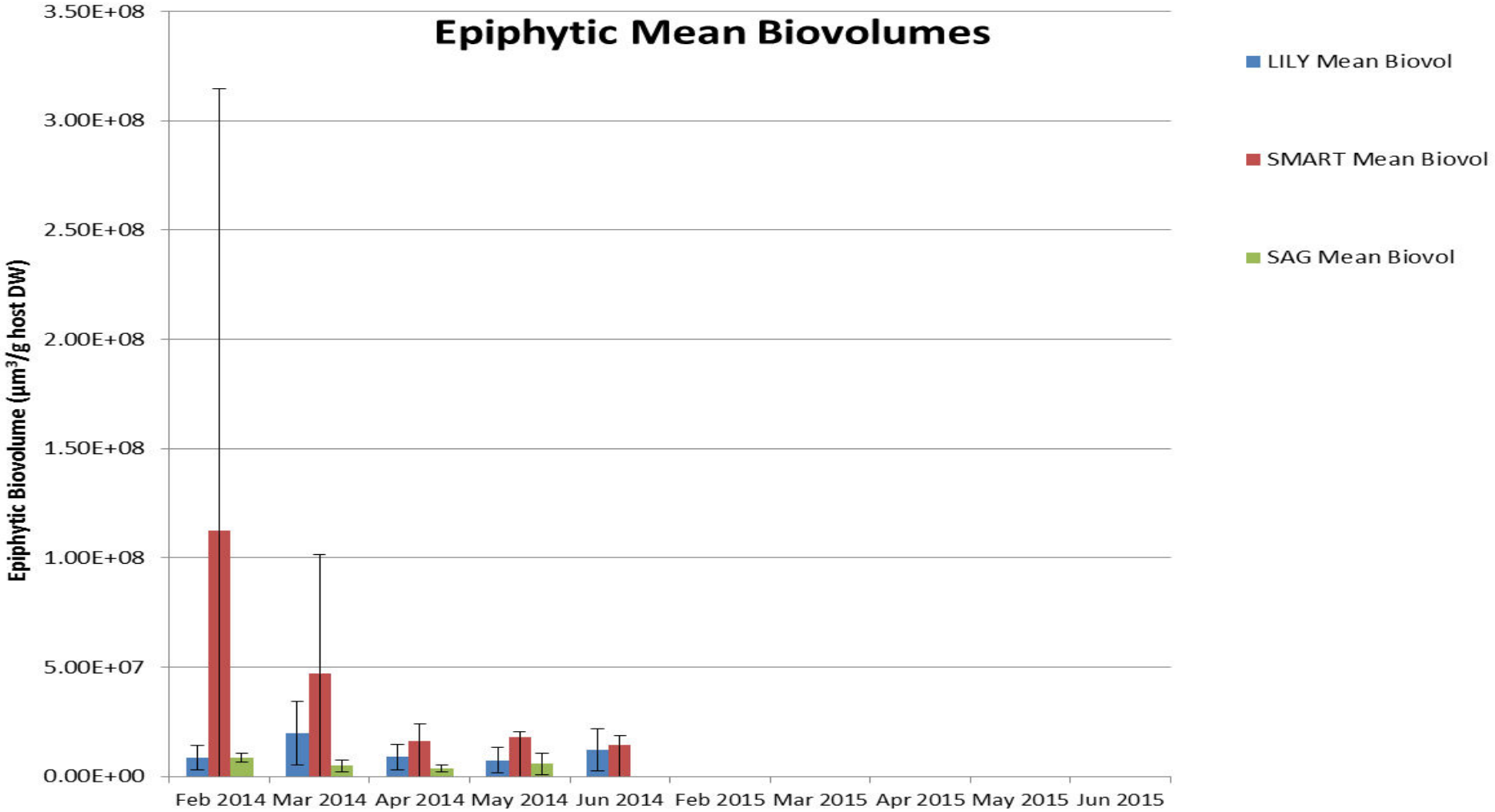
Mean Densities



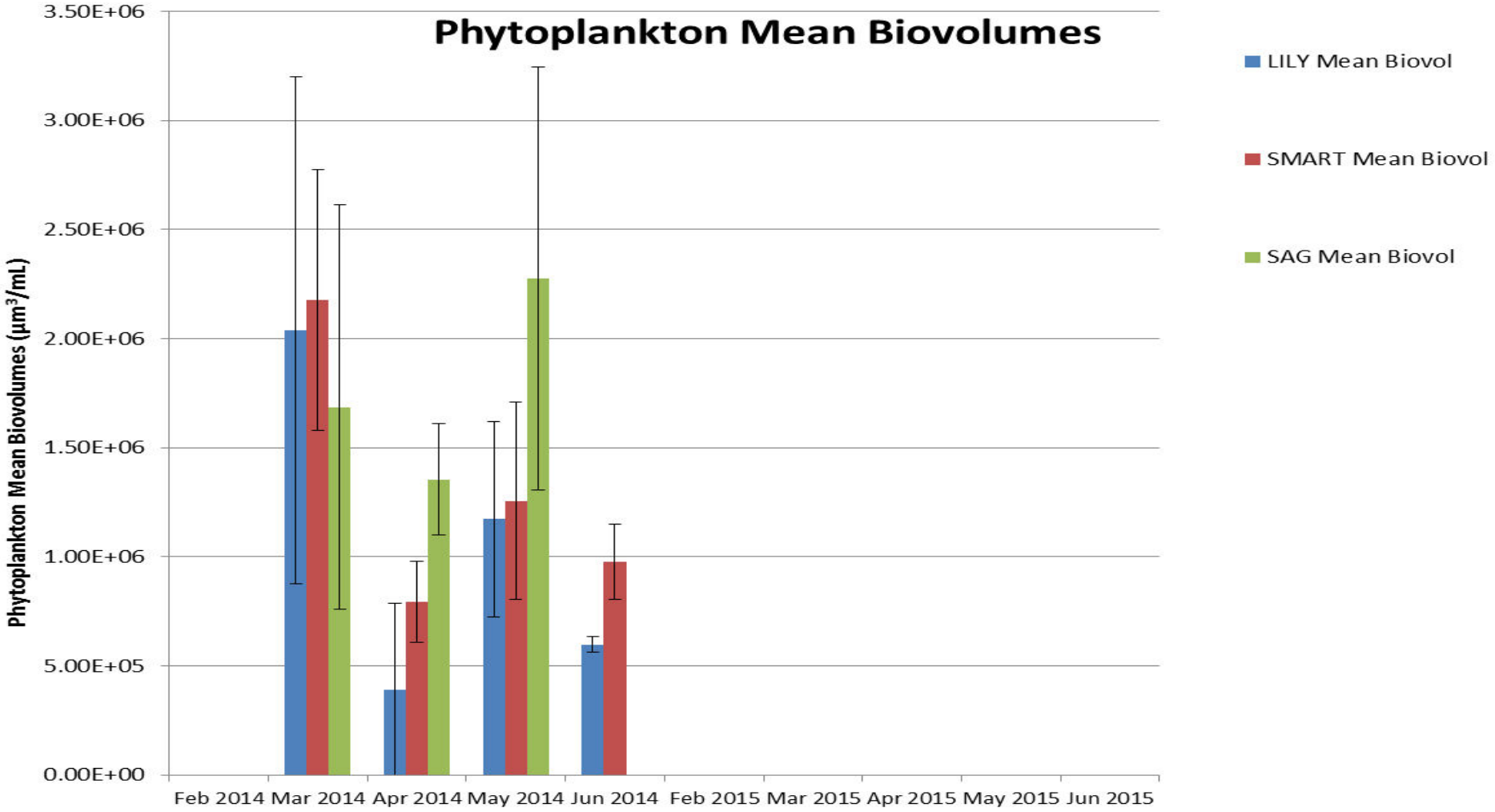
Mean Macrophyte Dry Weights



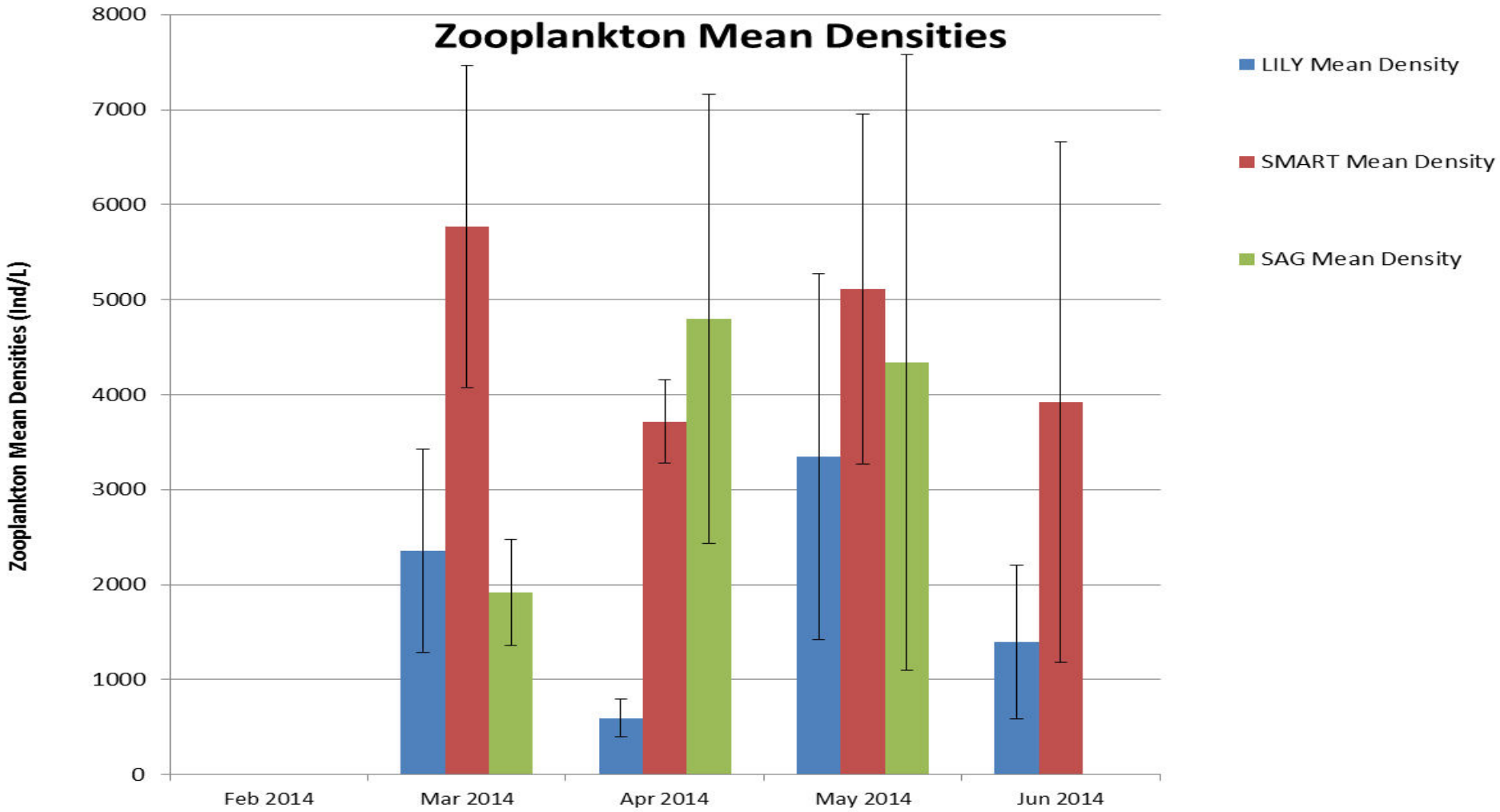
Mean Epiphytic Abundances



Mean Phytoplankton Biovolumes



Mean Zooplankton Densities



Summary

FOOD WEB ECOLOGICAL INDICATOR	SAG	SMART	LILY
Mean Individual Densities	3	1**	2**
Mean Macrophyte Dry Weights	3	1**	2
Mean Epiphytic Abundances	3	1*	2
Mean Phytoplankton Biovolumes	1	2	3
Mean Zooplankton Densities	2	1**	**3**

1 = Highest Abundance, 2 = Middle Abundance, 3 = Lowest Abundance
** = Statistically Higher, * = Marginally Statistically Higher

Acknowledgements

Michael Baranski
Staff Envir Scientist

Rich Botta
Envir Scientist 3

Therese East
Sup Envir Scientist

Chuck Hanlon
Sr. Envir Scientist

Tom James
Lead Scientist

Amy Peters
Envir Scientist 3

Zach Welch
Sr. Scientist

Volunteers

LAKE AND RIVER ECOSYSTEMS SECTION
APPLIED SCIENCES BUREAU

QUESTIONS?