

Macroinvertebrates in Floodplain Lake Habitats

Kate Macneale
Lyndal Johnson
Sean Sol
O. Paul Olson

Our focus: macroinvertebrates as prey for juvenile Chinook salmon



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What they eat, then what they had to choose from



Our focus: macroinvertebrates as prey for juvenile Chinook salmon

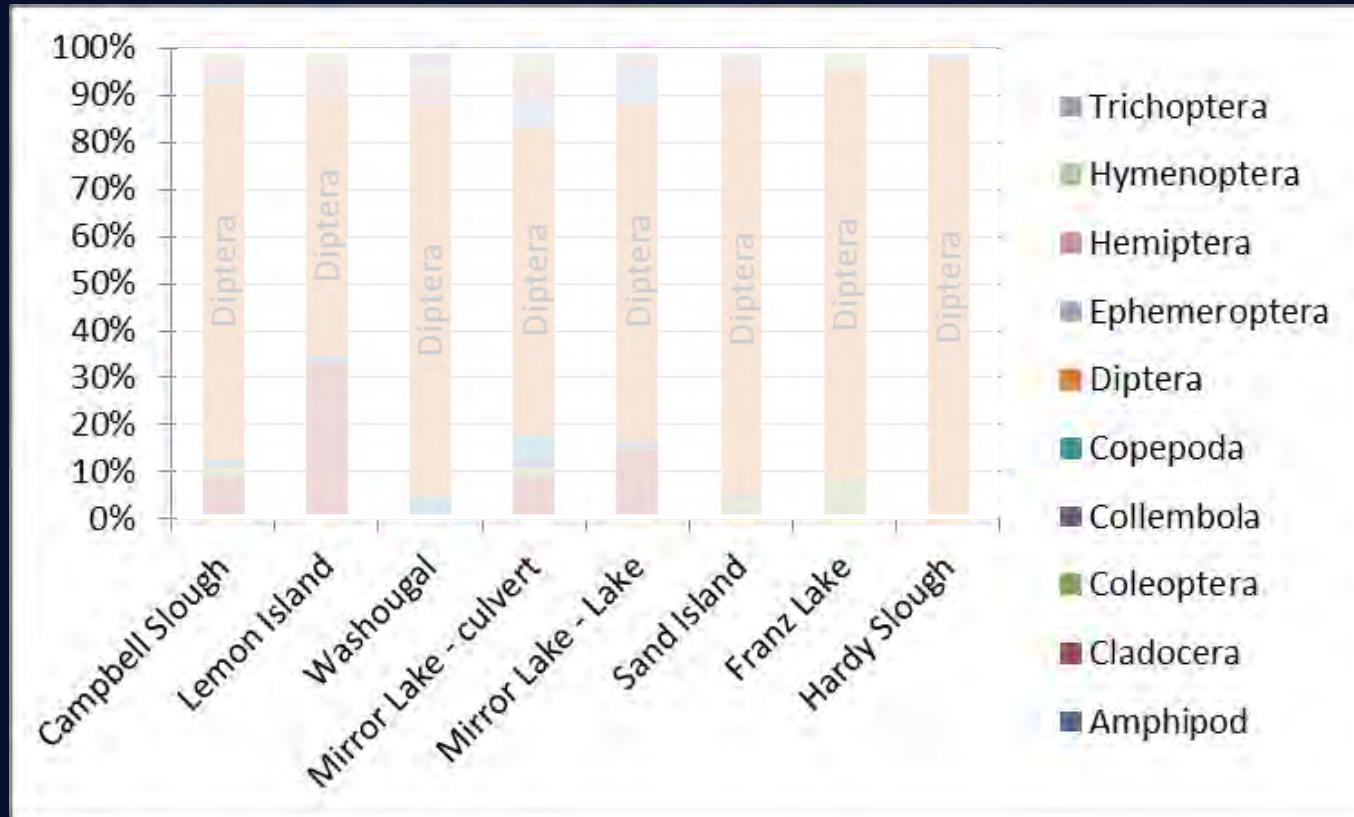
What they eat, then what they had to choose from

Speculate how attributes that distinguish floodplain lakes may affect salmon prey



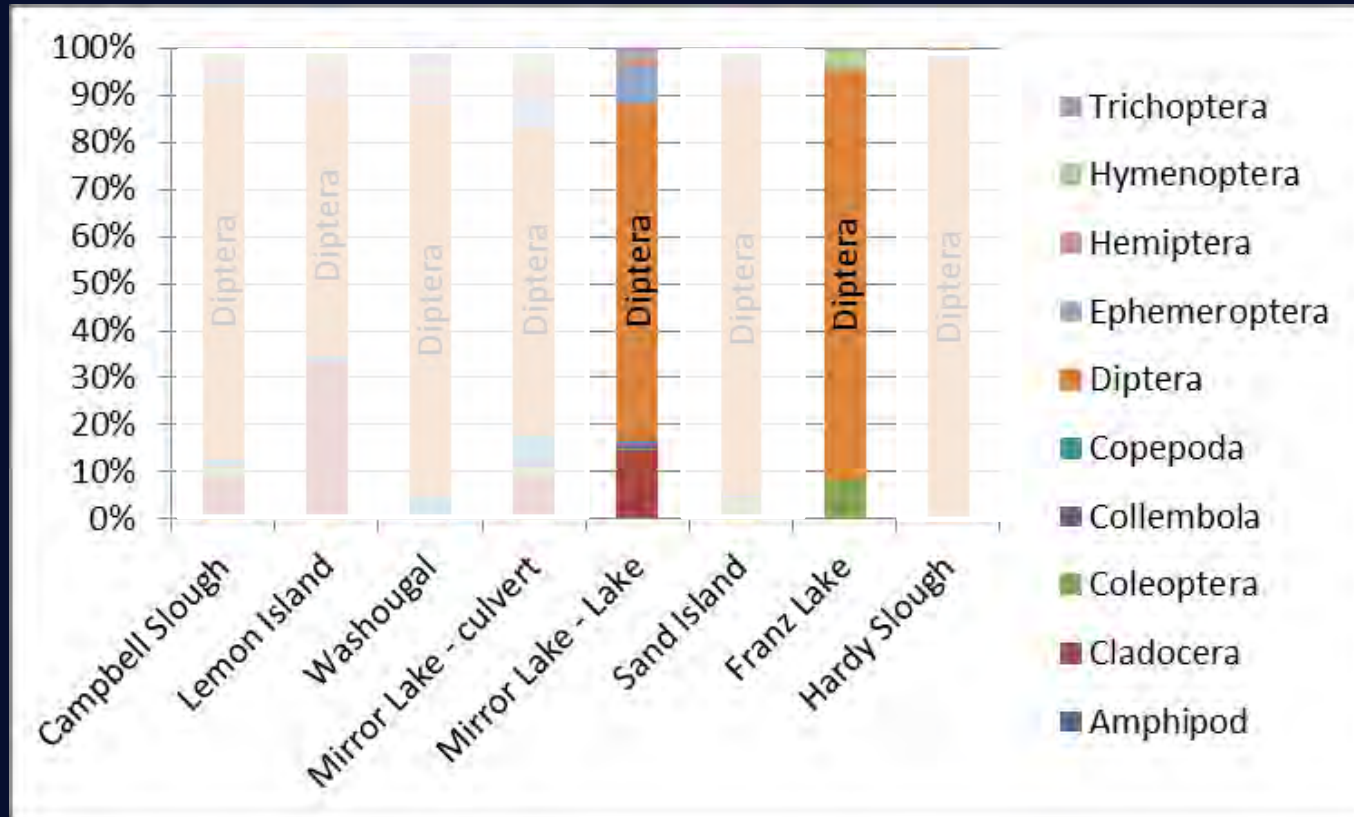


Composition of prey in juvenile Chinook salmon diets



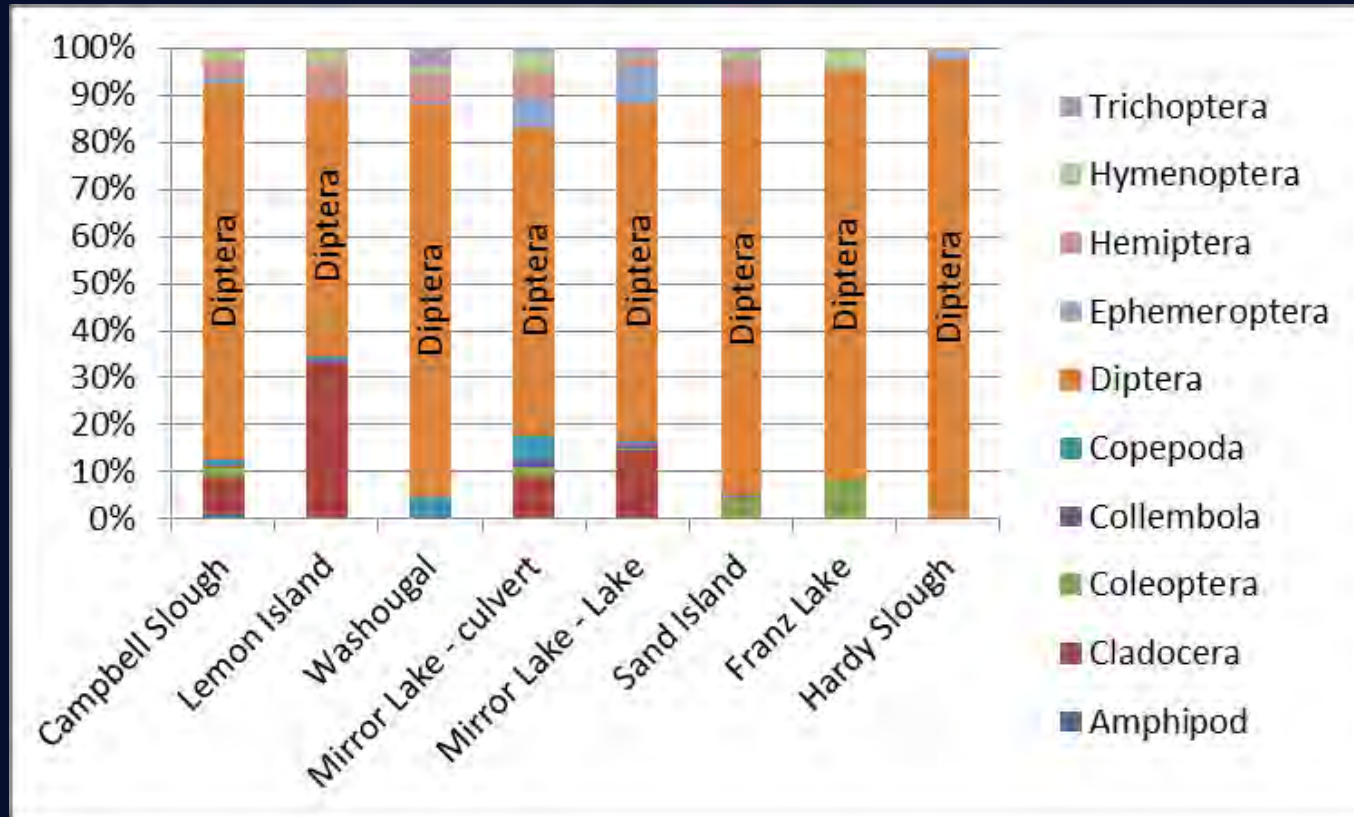


Diptera dominate juvenile Chinook salmon diets in floodplain lakes



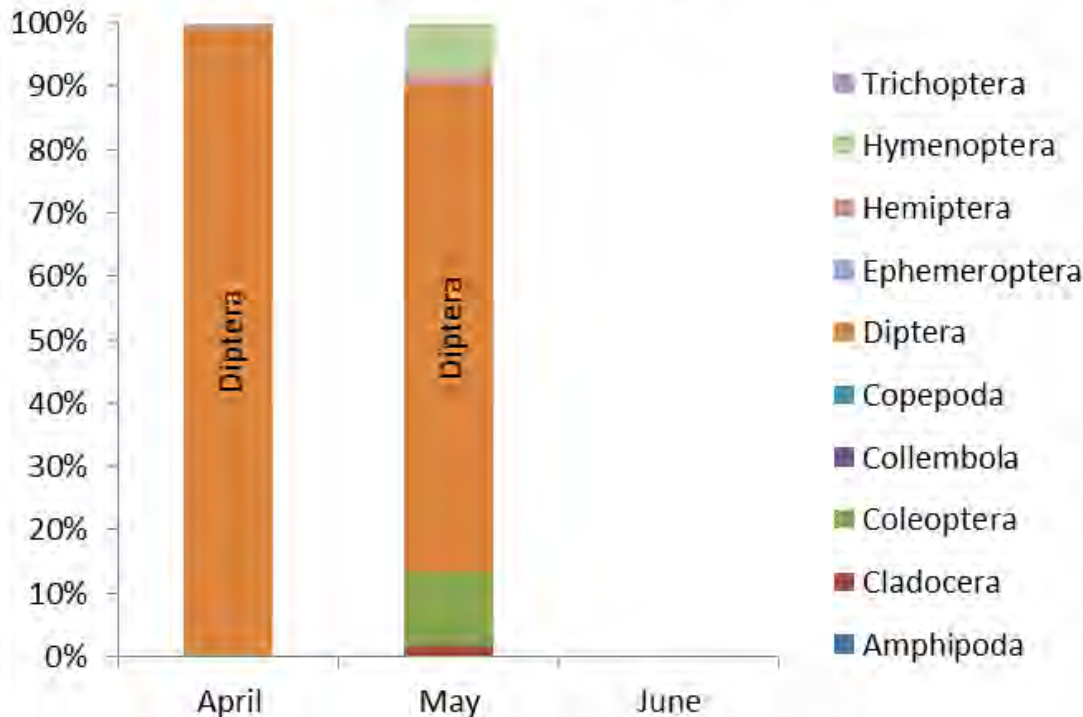


Diptera dominate diets in most sites

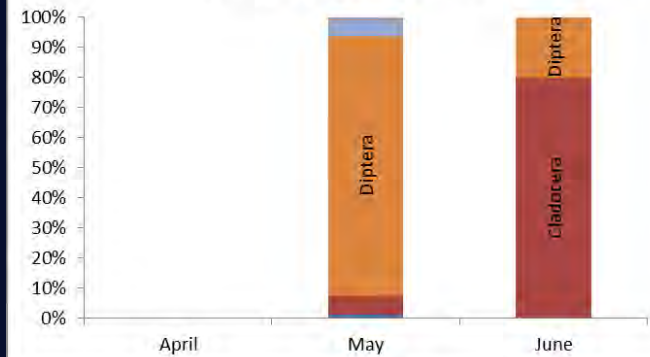


Composition of diets typically similar among months

Franz Lake - 2008



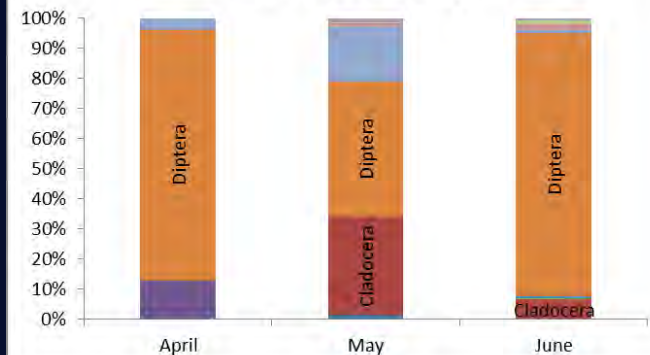
Mirror Lake - 2008



Mirror Lake - 2011

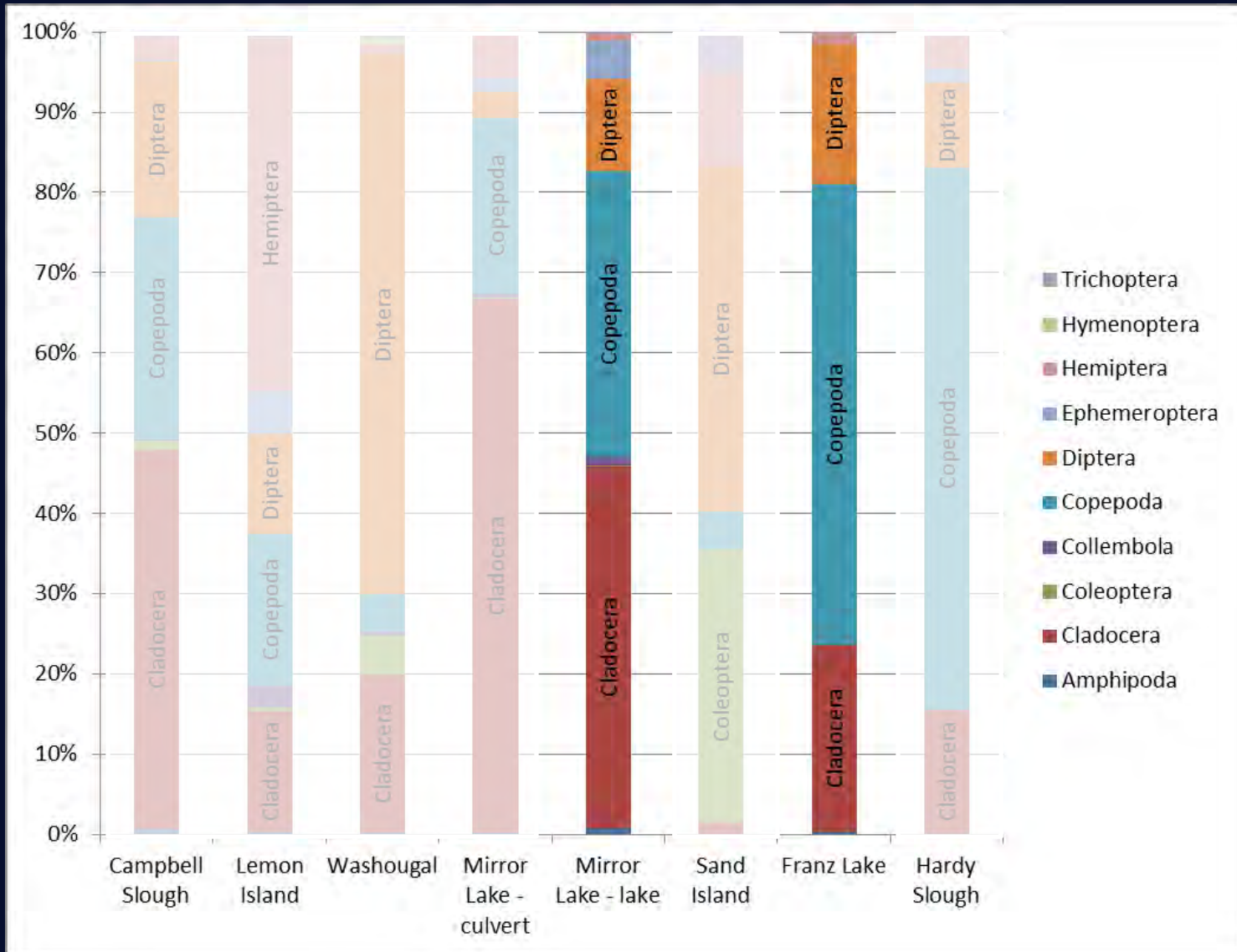


Mirror Lake - 2012

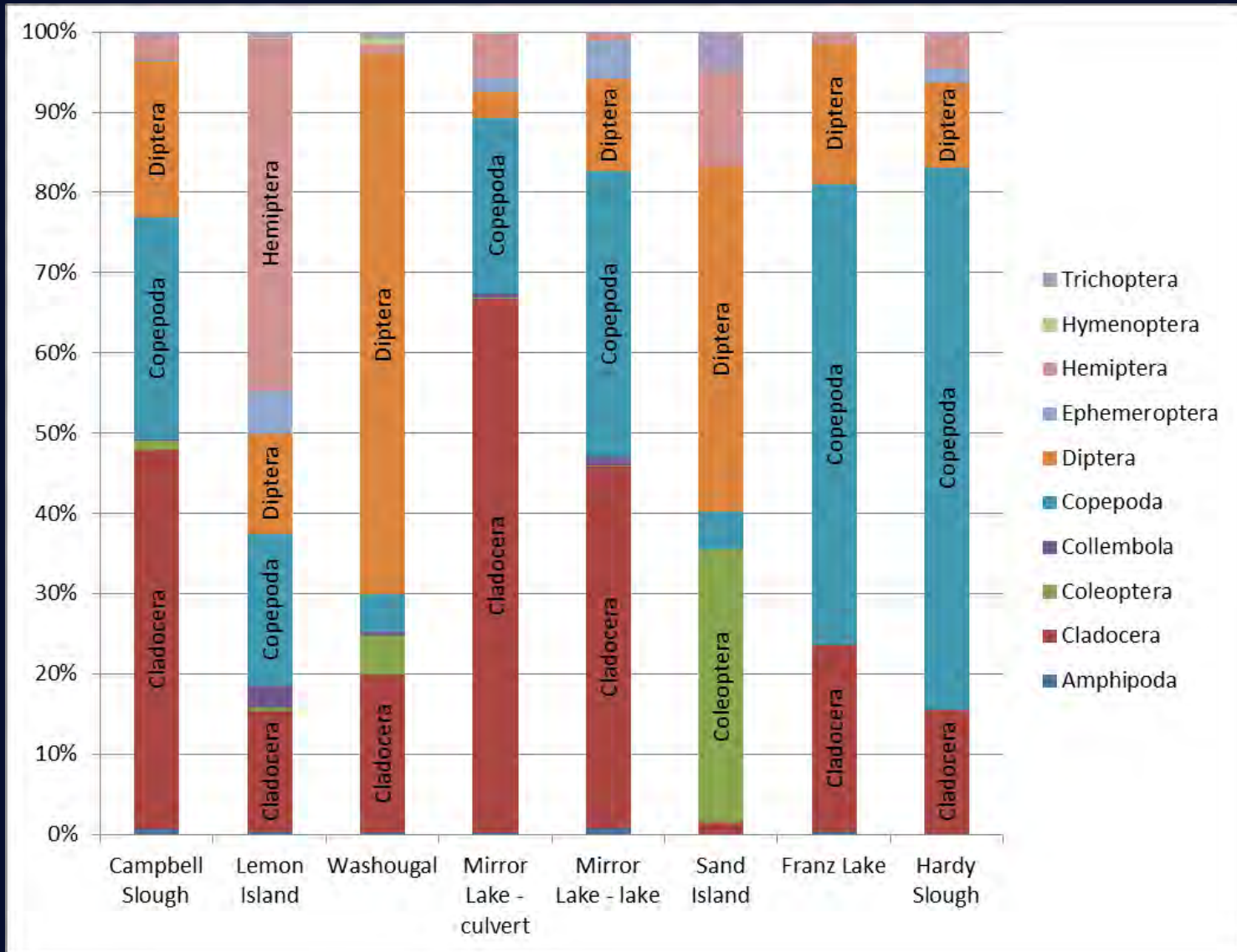




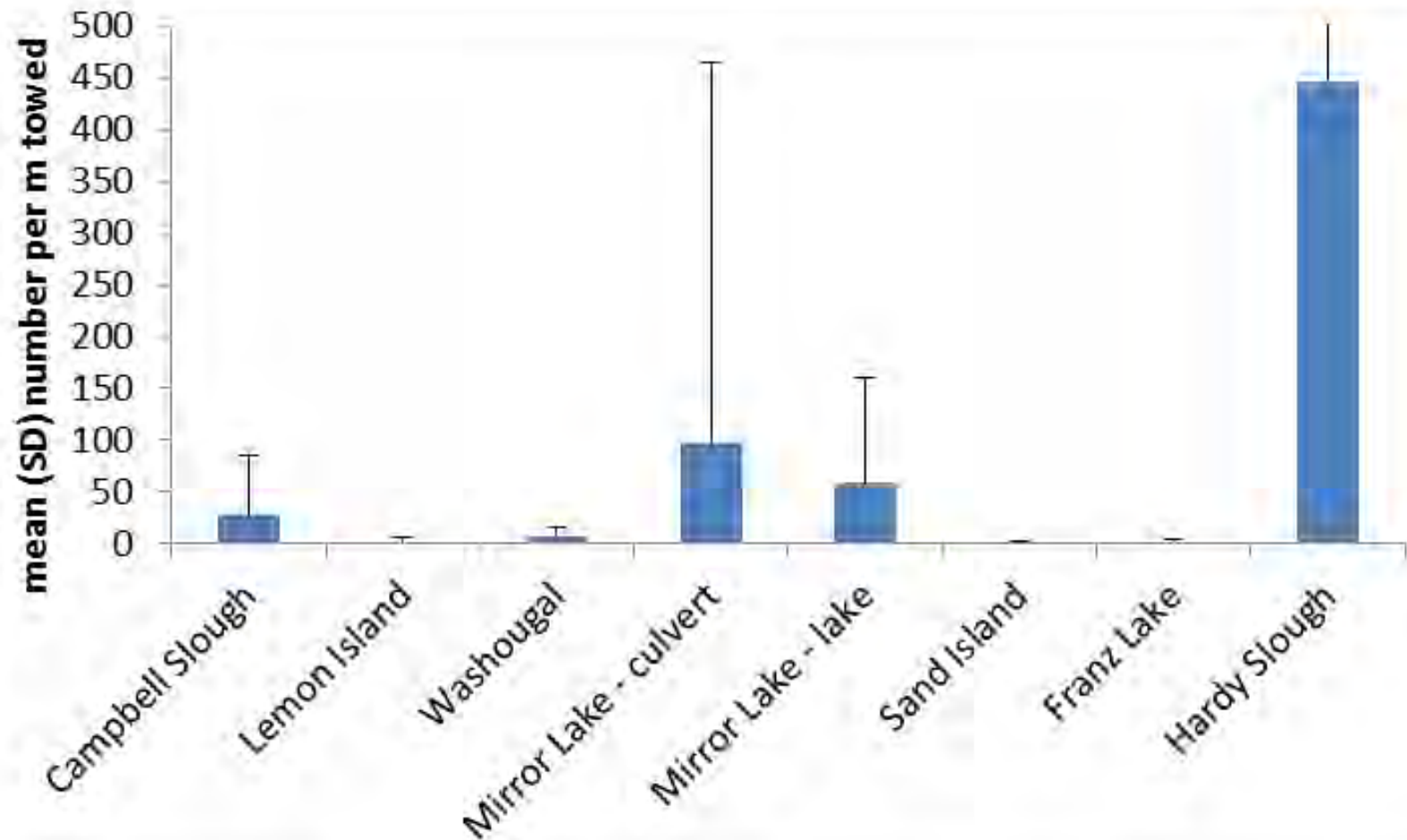
Macroinvertebrate community dominated by Copepods and Cladocerans



Macroinvertebrate community dominated by Copepods and Cladocerans

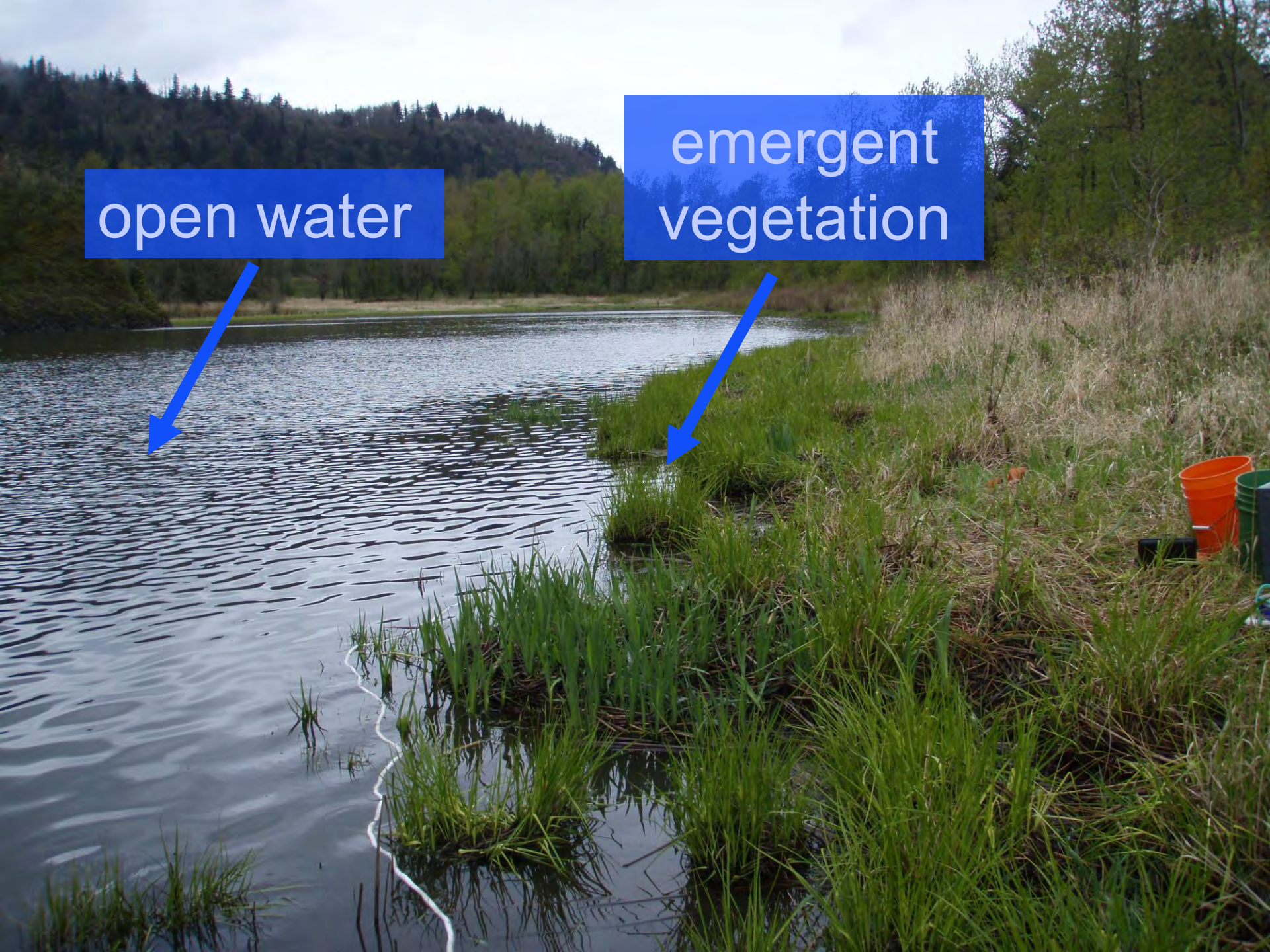


Density incredibly variable within and across sites

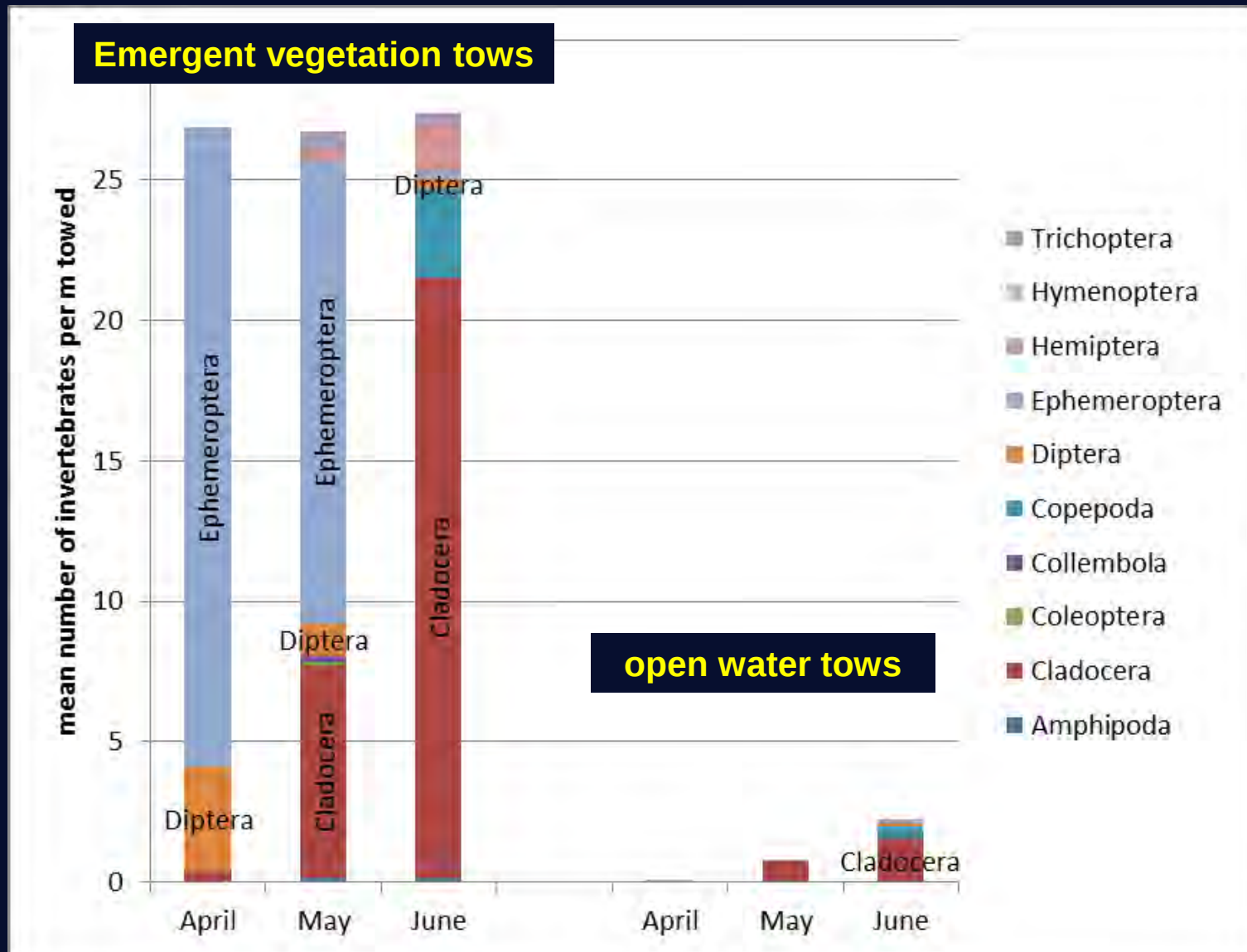


open water

emergent
vegetation



Macroinvertebrate composition varies by month



Comparisons of habitats: for salmon

Salmon and their prey	Mirror Lake & Franz Lake	Other sites
• Cladocerans & Copepods typically dominate macroinvertebrate communities	yes	yes
• Salmon select Diptera	yes	yes
• Densities of preferred prey ~20x higher along margins compared to open water	yes	yes

Lakes

Rivers



more variable

Temperature

less variable

less dynamic

Hydrology

more dynamic

more important

**Autochthonous
production**

less important

Lakes

Mirror Lake
Franz Lake



Rivers



more variable

Temperature

less variable

less dynamic

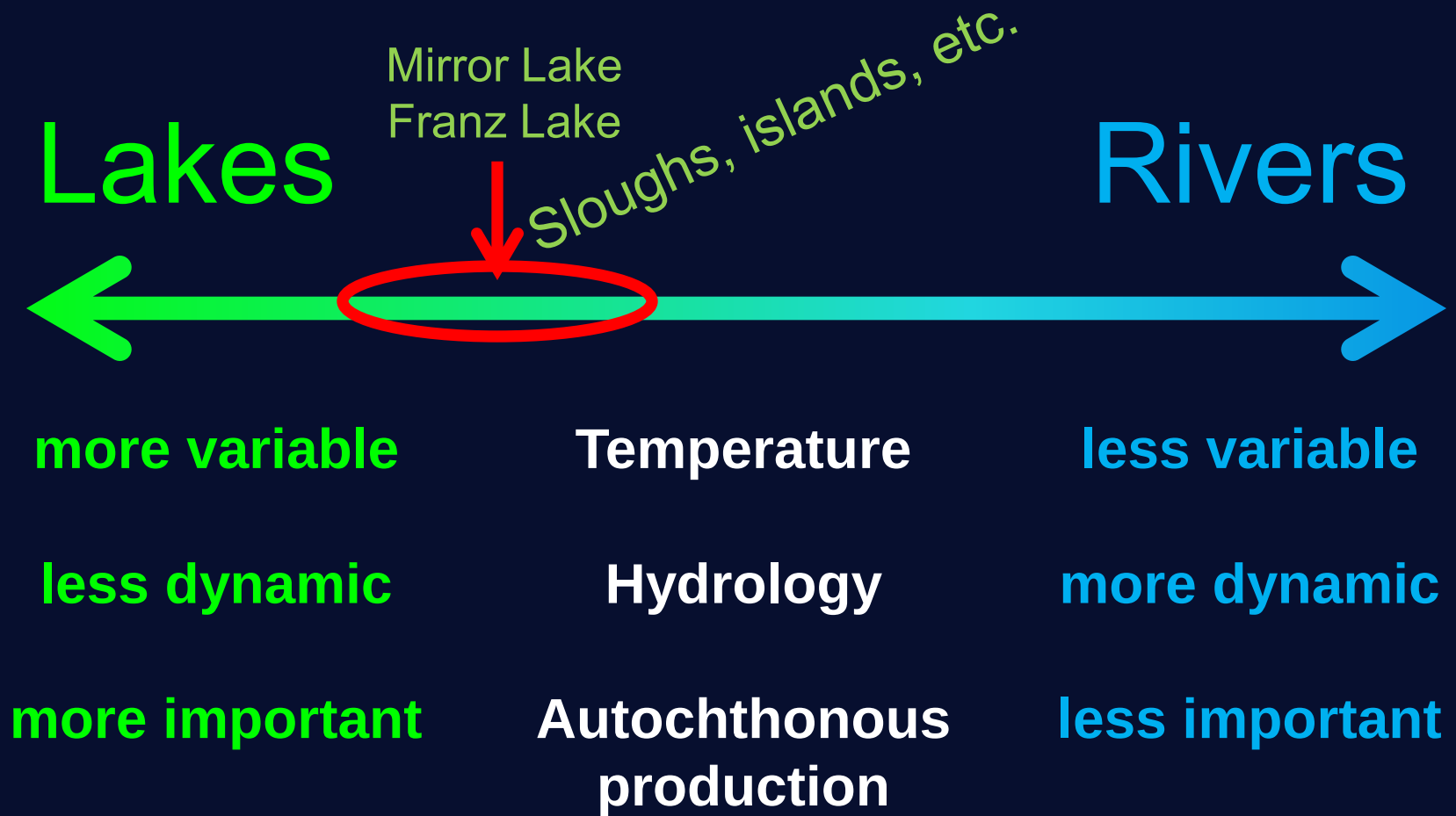
Hydrology

more dynamic

more important

Autochthonous
production

less important



Macroinvertebrates in floodplain lake habitats

- Composition of salmonid prey similar across habitats *when salmon are present*
- Salmon diets similar across habitats
- Preferred prey most abundant in marginal habitats with emergent vegetation in all habitats
- Floodplain lakes may be quite distinct in other measures and in other seasons, but no clear trends in macroinvertebrates distinguish these from other sites used by salmon in these reaches

Thank you!

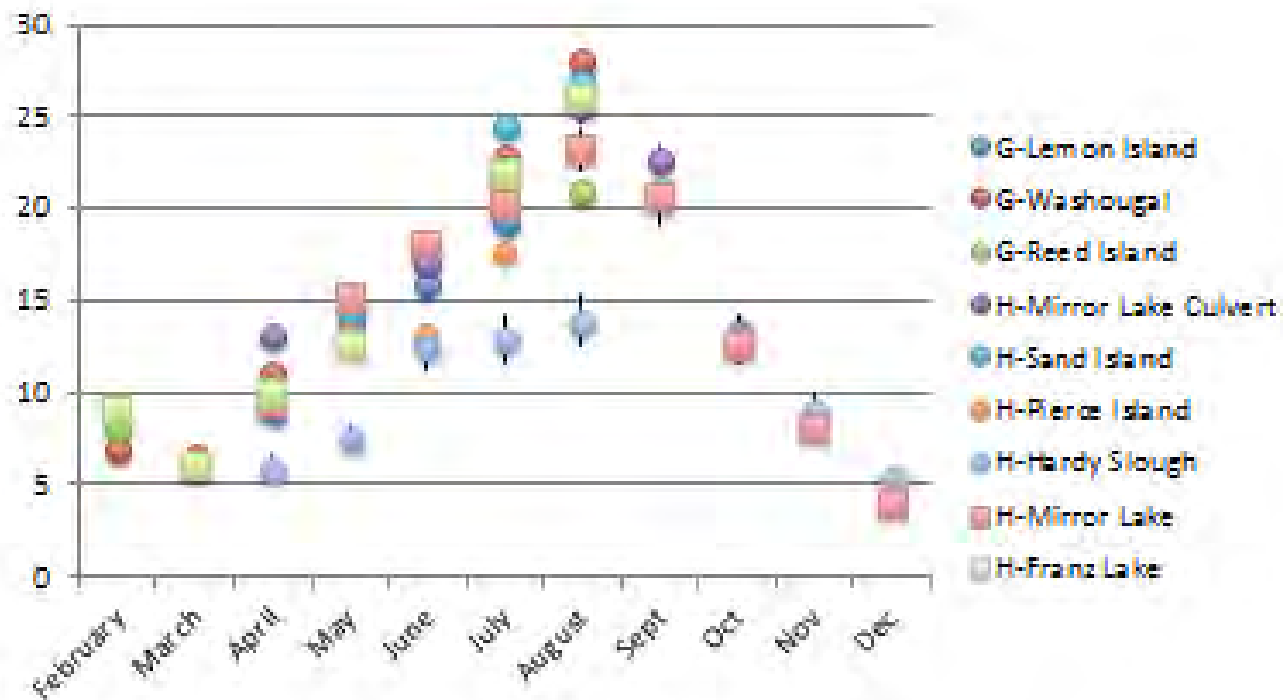
Source of C, N & P
for Diptera?



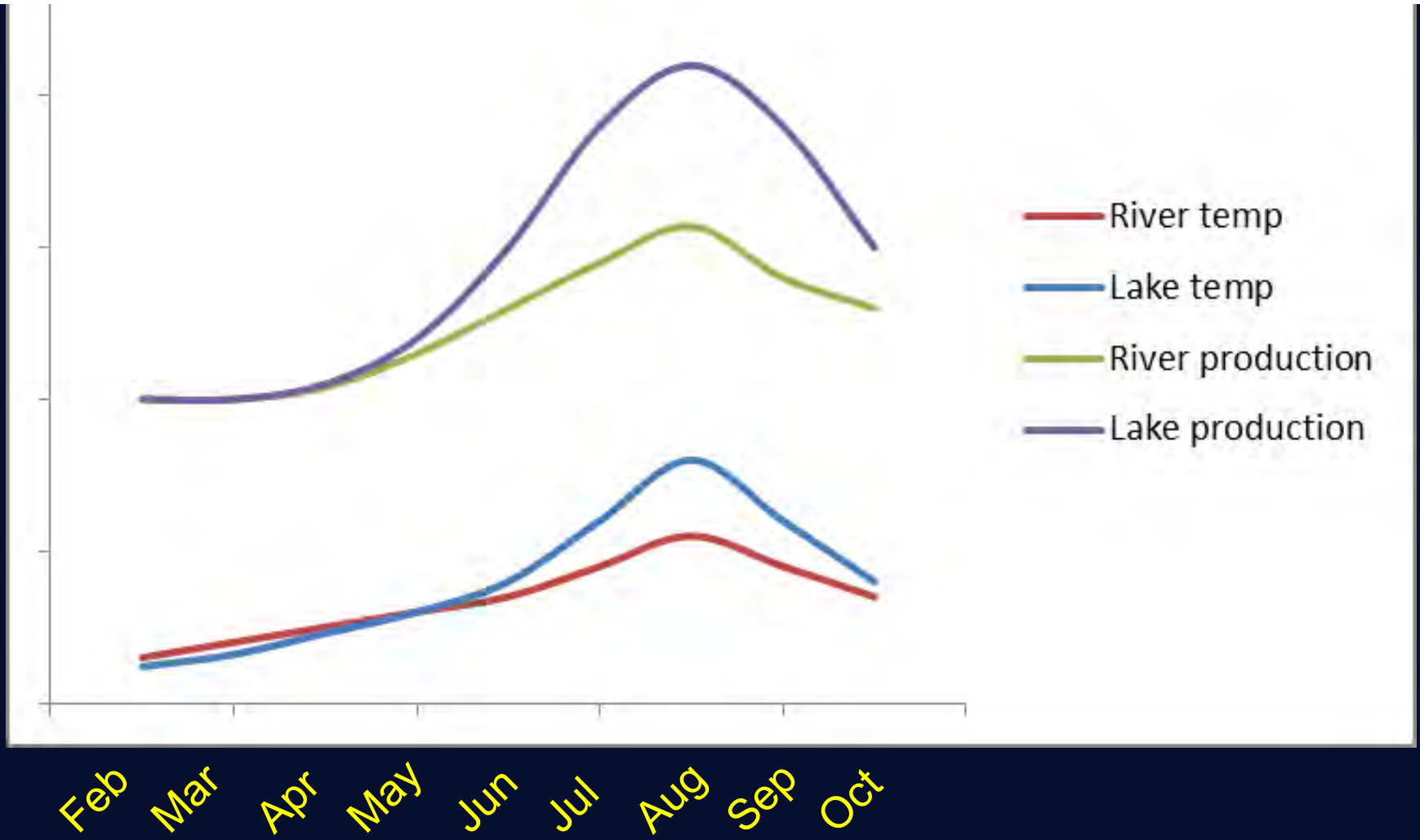
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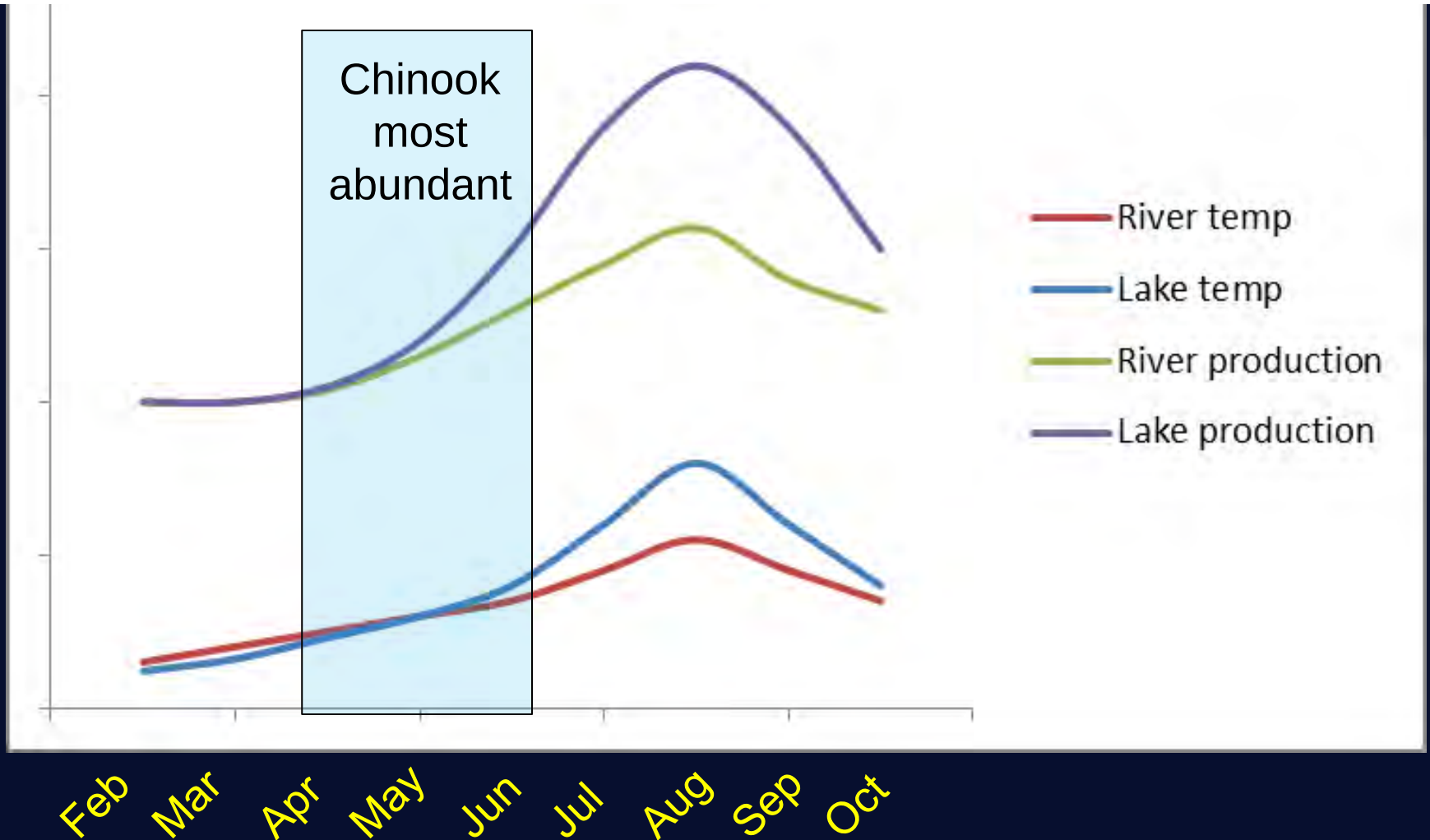
Water temperature



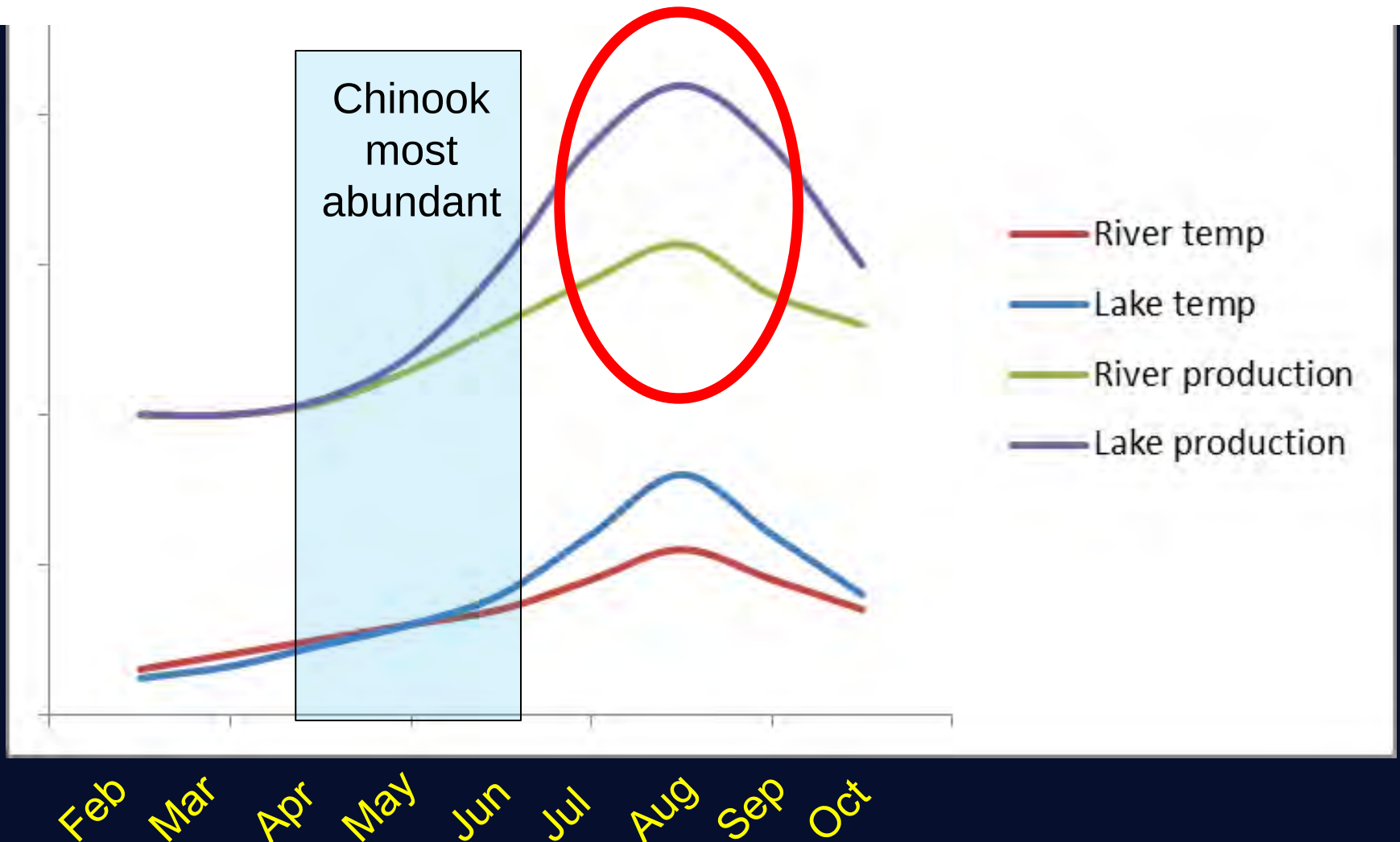
River vs. Lake habitats in spring and summer



River vs. Lake habitats in spring and summer



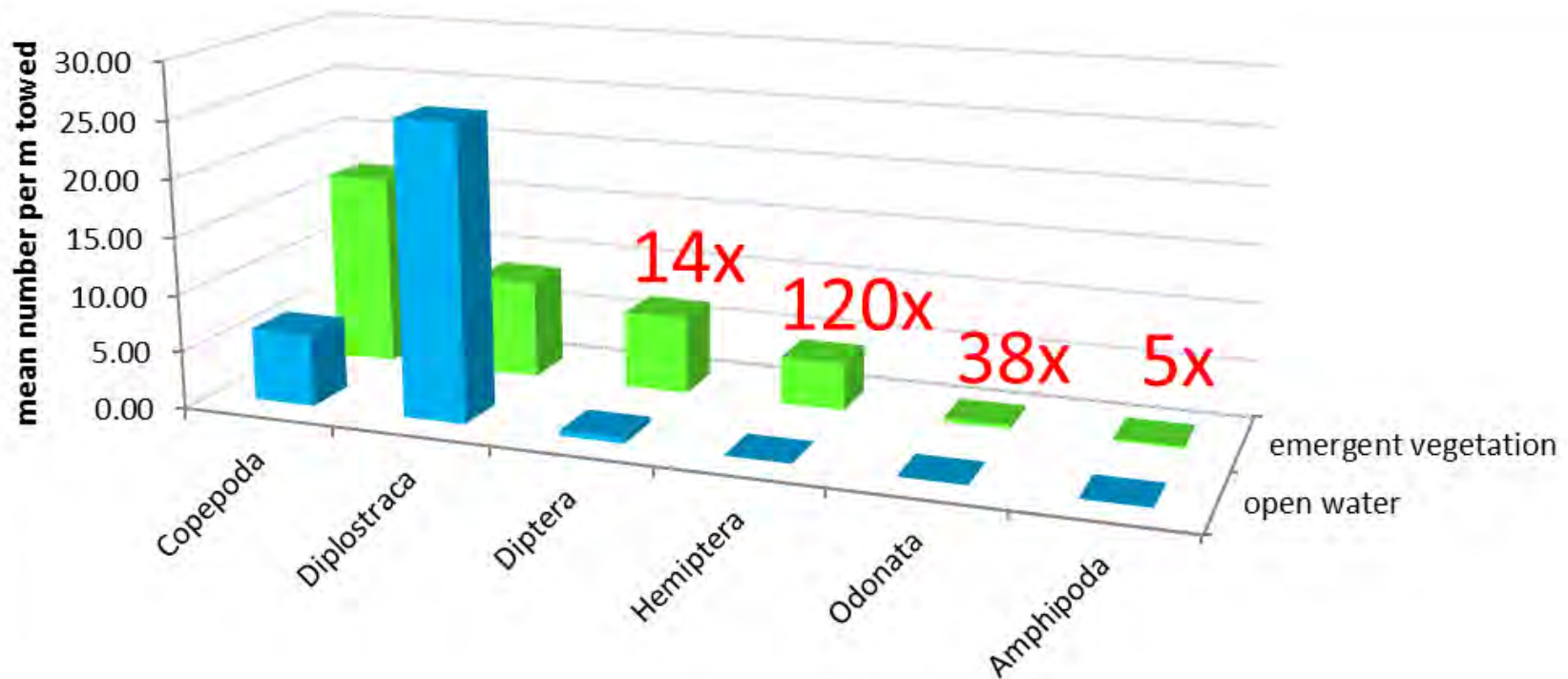
Lakes vs. Rivers in spring and summer



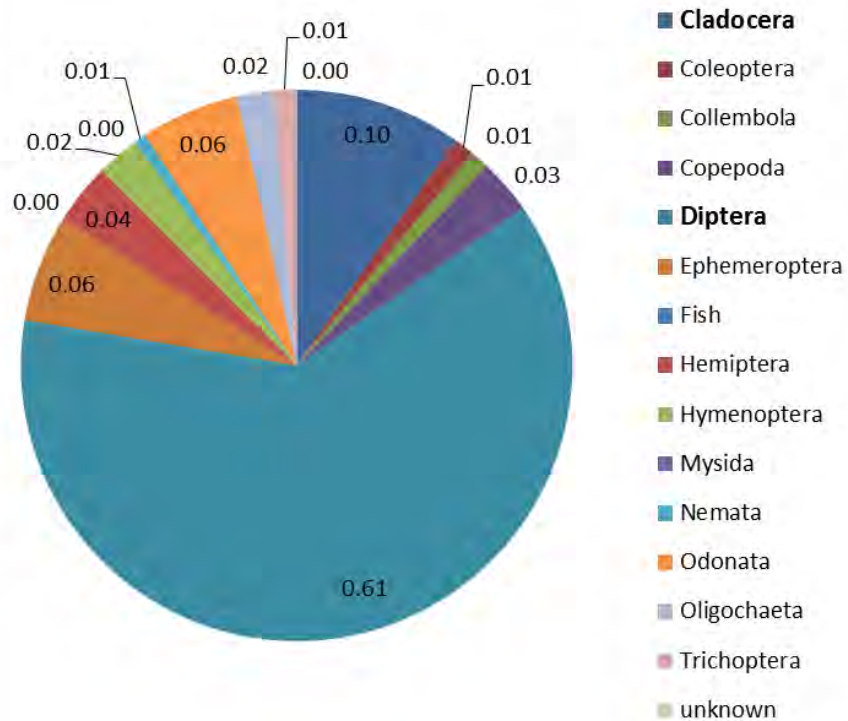


Source of preferred prey items?

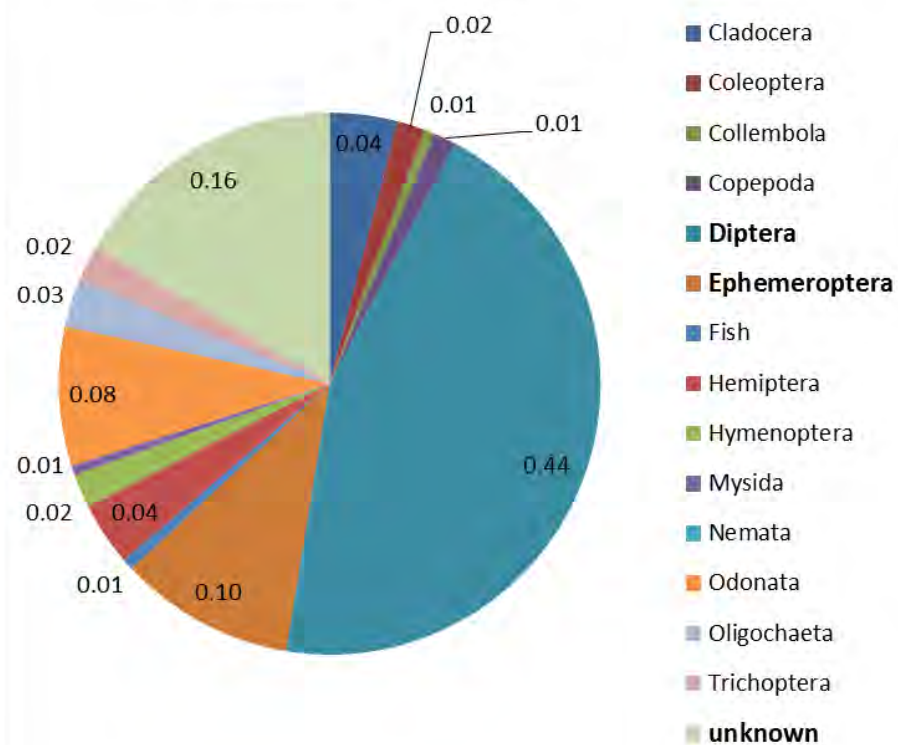
Emergent vegetation



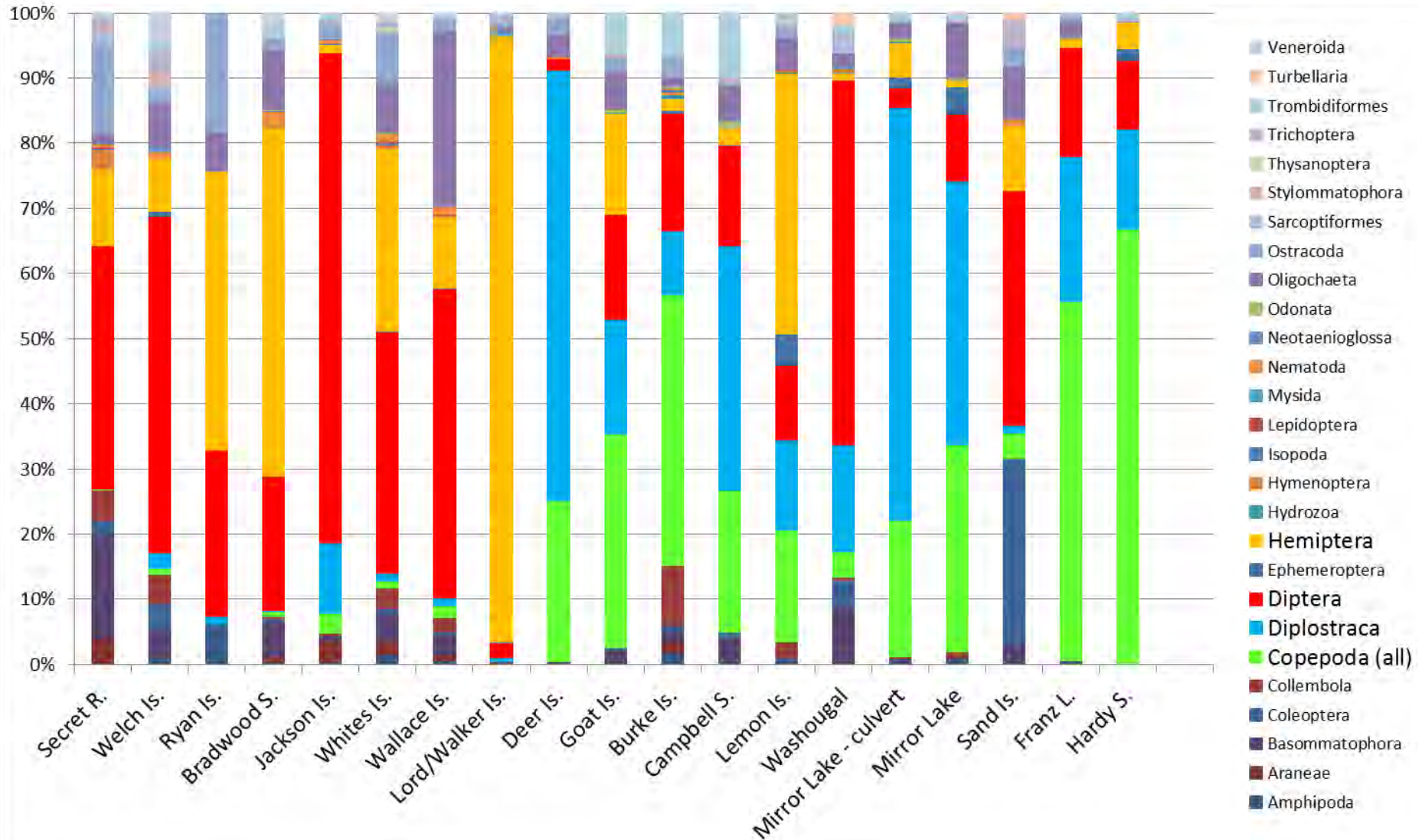
Composition of juvenile Chinook diets from both Mirror Lake sites 2008-2012, by counts



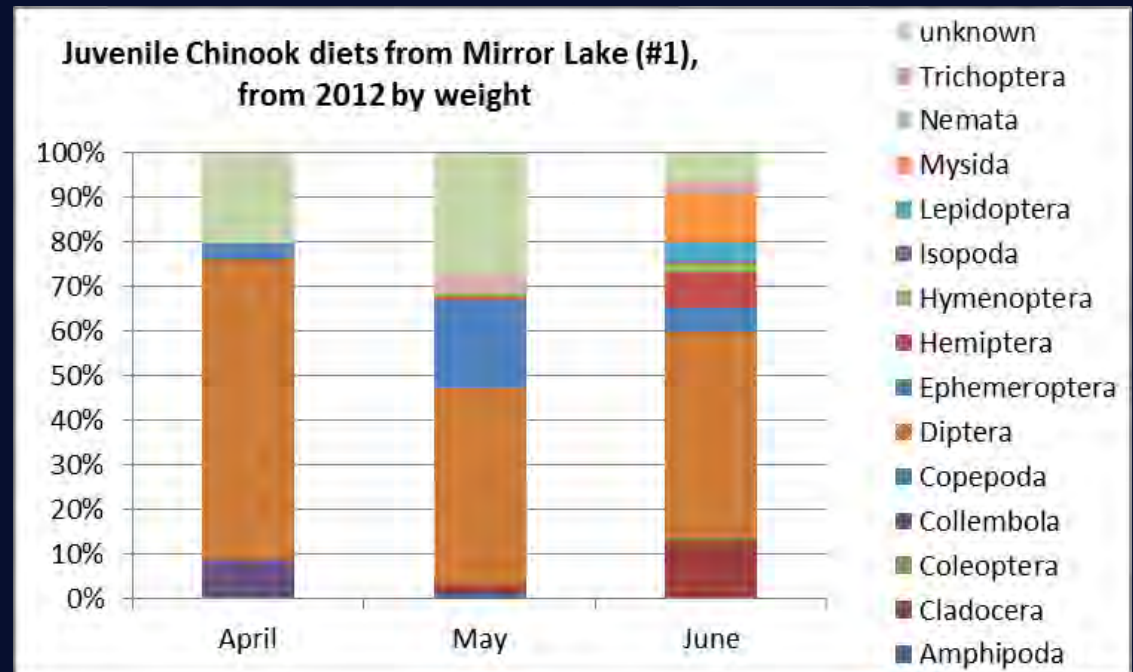
Composition of juvenile Chinook diets from both Mirror Lake sites 2008-2012, by weight



Composition of available prey



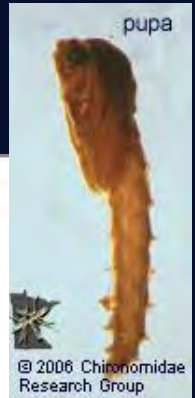
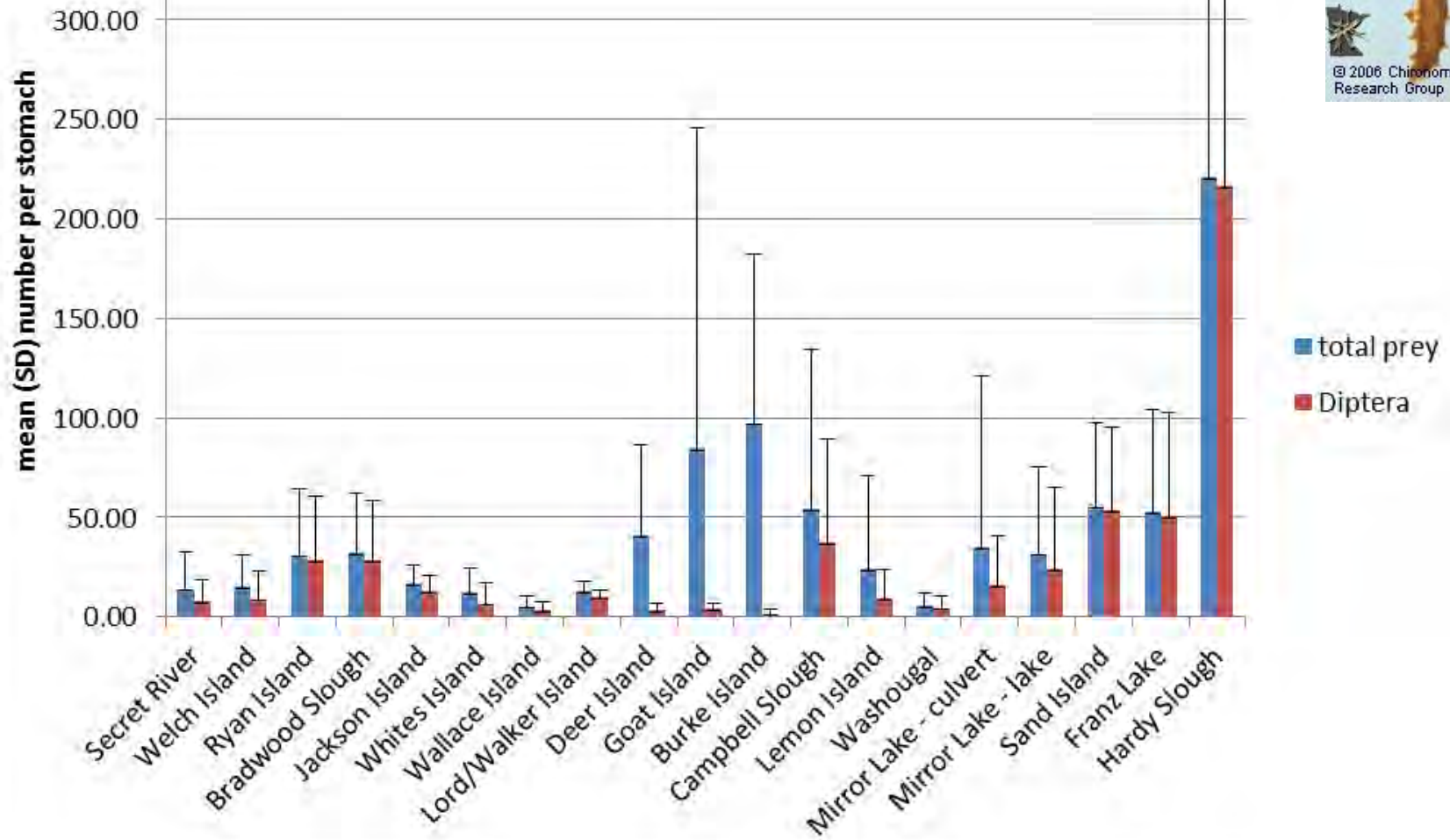
Composition of diets vary by month





Consumed prey: Diptera

65% of prey were Diptera



For salmon, are floodplain lakes all that different?

Mirror and Franz lakes are similar to other sites

Comparisons of habitats: for whole community

	Floodplain lake habitats	Main channel river habitats
Aquatic community		
• Primary and secondary production	higher?	lower?
• Retention and cycling of C, N & P	higher?	lower?
• Importance of autochthonous inputs	higher?	lower?

River vs. Lake habitats in spring and summer

