

The Facts The Regime The Cast Objectives The Locatio Sampling The Data Discussion Conclusion The Salmon Disturbance Regime Sediment and nutrient interactions in the Horsefly River spawning channel

UNBC UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA



Sam J. Albers & Ellen L. Petticrew QRRC 2010 Open House

October 2, 2010

Ecology

Ecology

"The study of the environmental house includes all the organisms in it and all the functional processes that make the house habitable" ^[1]



[1] Odum, E.P. and Barrett, G.W. Fundamentals of ecology Saunders Philadelphia, 5th Edition, 1971.

Oncorhynchus

The Facts

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- Pacific salmon migrate from the ocean back to their natal streams to spawn and die
- Net benefit of salmon on their natal streams is dependent on:
 - Nutrient Enrichment
 - Nutrient Delivery
 - Nutrient Retention
- Productivity transfer to streams^[2]





[2] R.J. Naiman, et al.

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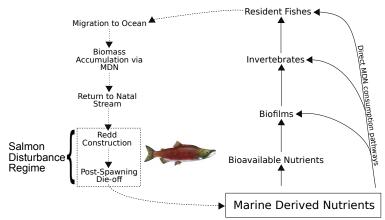
The Salmon Disturbance Regime

 Temporal overlap between disturbance and fertilization The RegimeResident Fishes Migration to Ocean Direct MDN consumption pathways Biomass Invertebrates < Accumulation via MDN Return to Natal Stream Biofilms Redd Construction Salmon Disturbance **Bioavailable Nutrients** Regime Post-Spawning Die-off Marine Derived Nutrients

The Regime

The Salmon Disturbance Regime

- Temporal overlap between disturbance and fertilization
 - Assessment of complete spawning cycle



Biofilms & Sediment

The Facts The Regime

The Cast

Objectives The Locati Sampling The Data

Discussio

Conclusior

Thanks

- Biofilms are a layer of microorganisms growing on the streambed
- Main processor of organic material in river systems^[3]
- Sediment is resuspended into the water column during salmon nest creation
- Biofilm trapping ability





[3] Sabater et al.

The effect of biological factors on the efficiency of river biofilms in improving water quality. *Hydrobiologia*, 469(1):149–156, 2002.

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Objectives

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Examine the magnitude of MDN uptake and retention by benthic biofilms via biofilm abundance

Determine the mass of sediment trapped by biofilms.





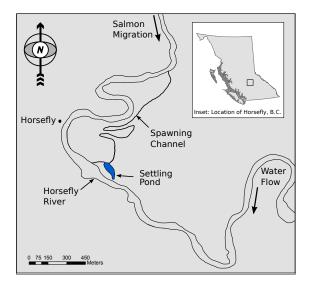
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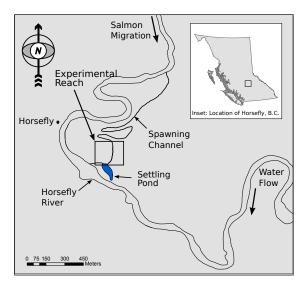


Horsefly Spawning Channel



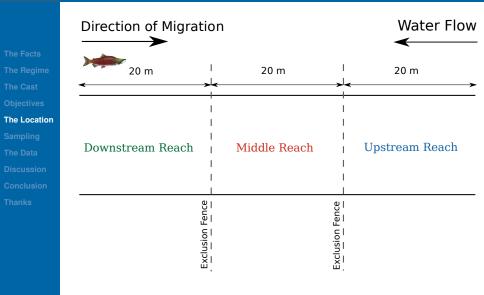


Horsefly Spawning Channel





Experimental Setup



Experimental Setup

Sampling

- Scraped surface gravels
 sampled
- Chlorophyll *a*, Sediment, δ^{15} N
- Particle size analysis (LISST)





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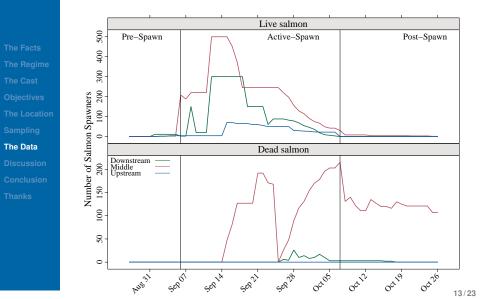
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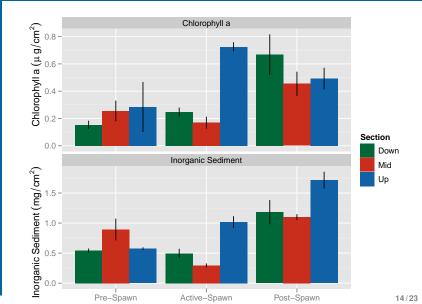
Salmon Numbers





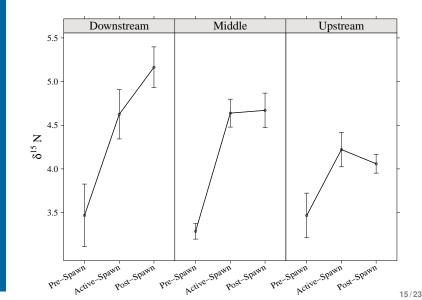
Biofilms and Sediment





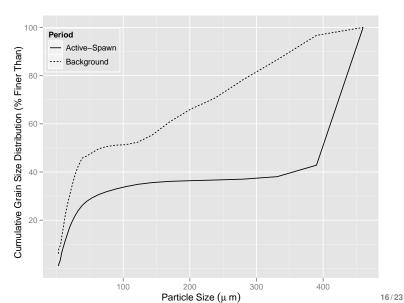


Stable Isotopes - Surface Biofilms





A Coarsening...



Ecosystem Pulse

- Post-spawn biofilm abundance patterns suggest that enrichment is due to salmon
- Higher levels of δ^{15} N suggest incorporation of MDN
- Proximity of response suggests a mechanism for direct nutrient enrichment to the stream bed.



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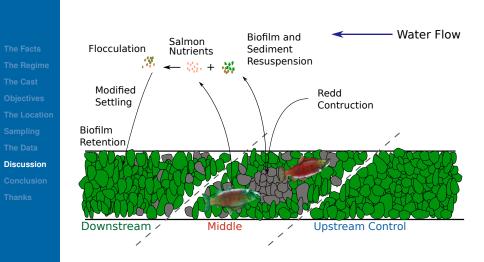


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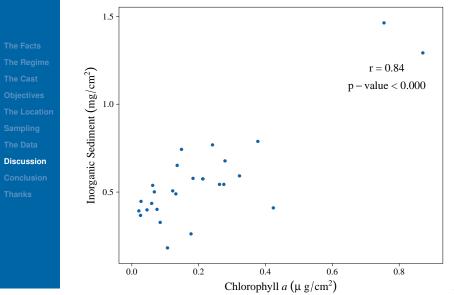


Aggregate Deposition





Biofilms Trapping Sediment





A Waste?





A Waste?

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Home » News » National » British Columbia

Sockeye surge spawns concerns about stream overcrowding



Estimate for this year's run up to 30 million, boosting local fish processors

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Acknowledgements

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