2018 Ecosystem Monitoring Program

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i. The lower food web: Algal biomass patterns in off-channel habitats of the lower Columbia River

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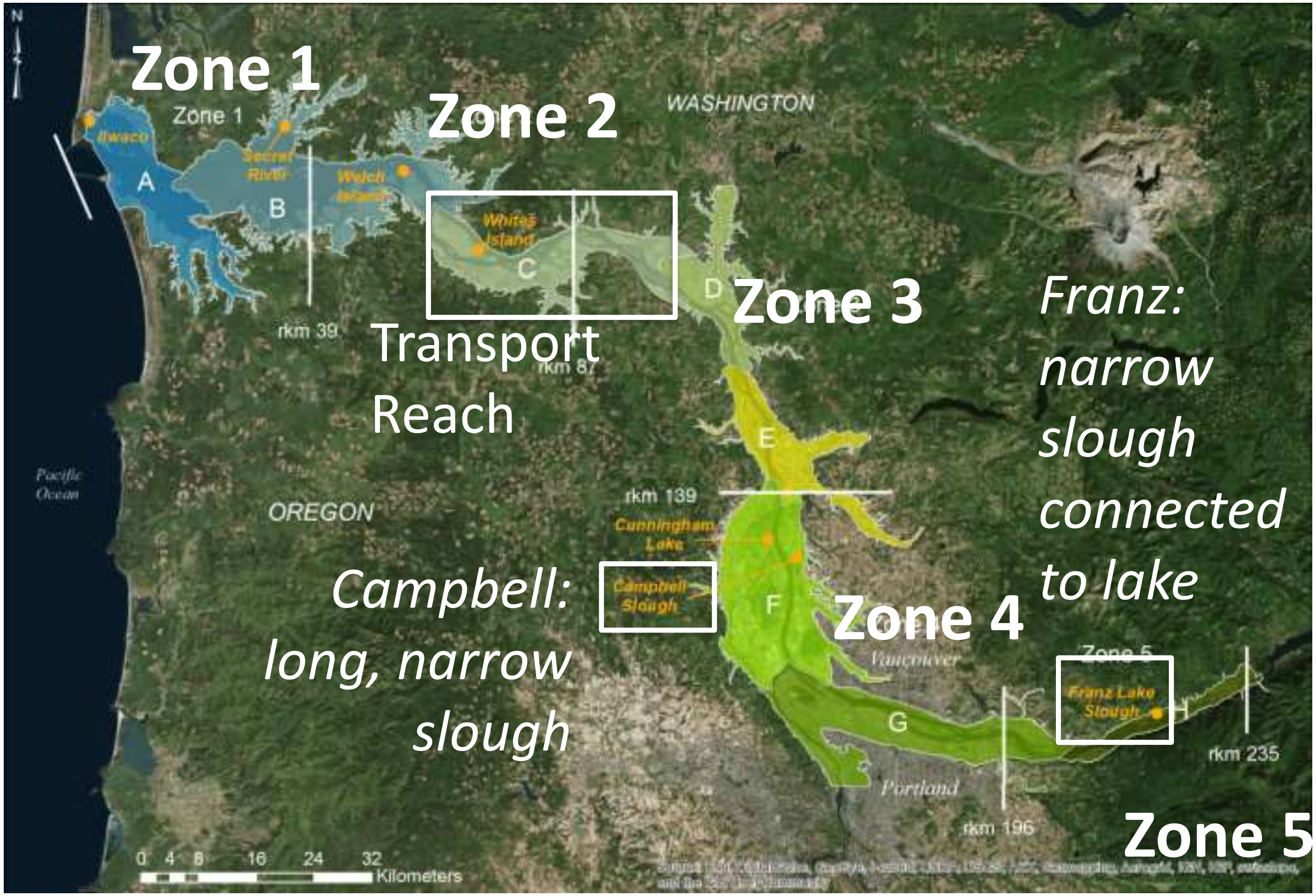
ii. Investigating the diet of juvenile Chinook salmon using stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen

Phytoplankton constitute an important component of off-channel habitats

Goal: Characterize status and trends in rearing and migratory habitat for juvenile salmonids in the lower Columbia River

Focus

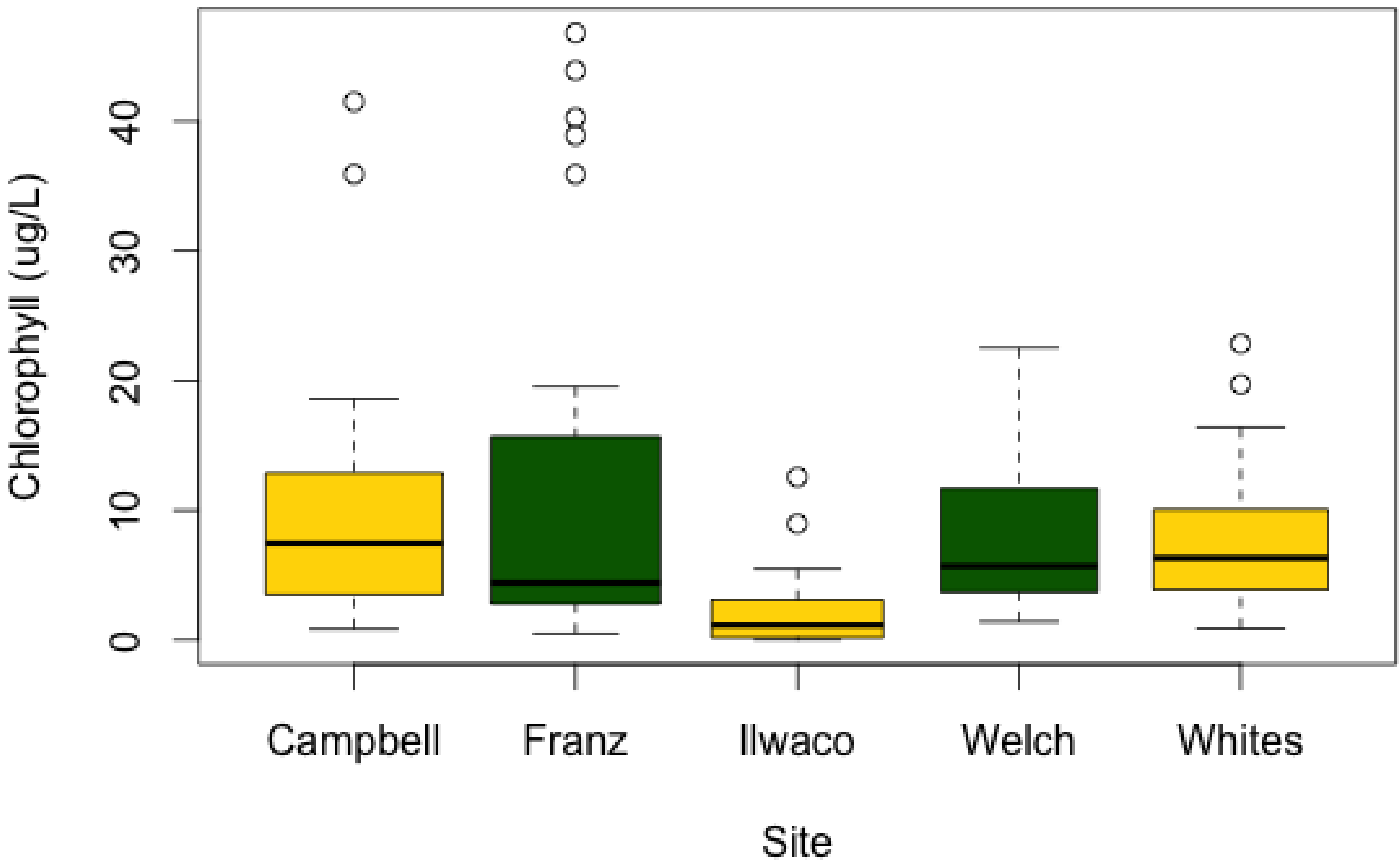
- What fish experience: Water quality
- What fish consume: Organic matter supporting juvenile salmon & prey



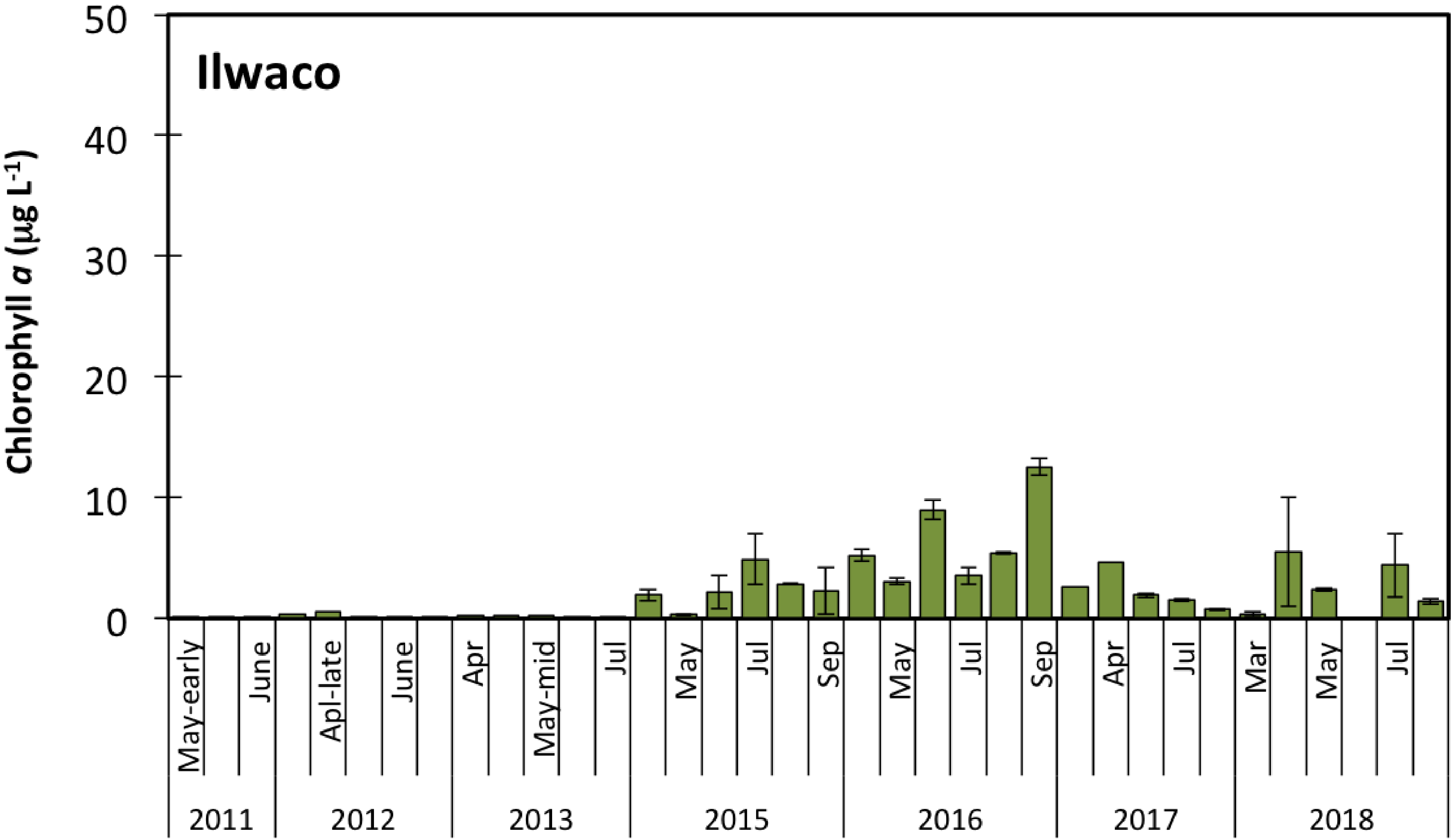
Jay et al., 2017

Increasing tidal influence

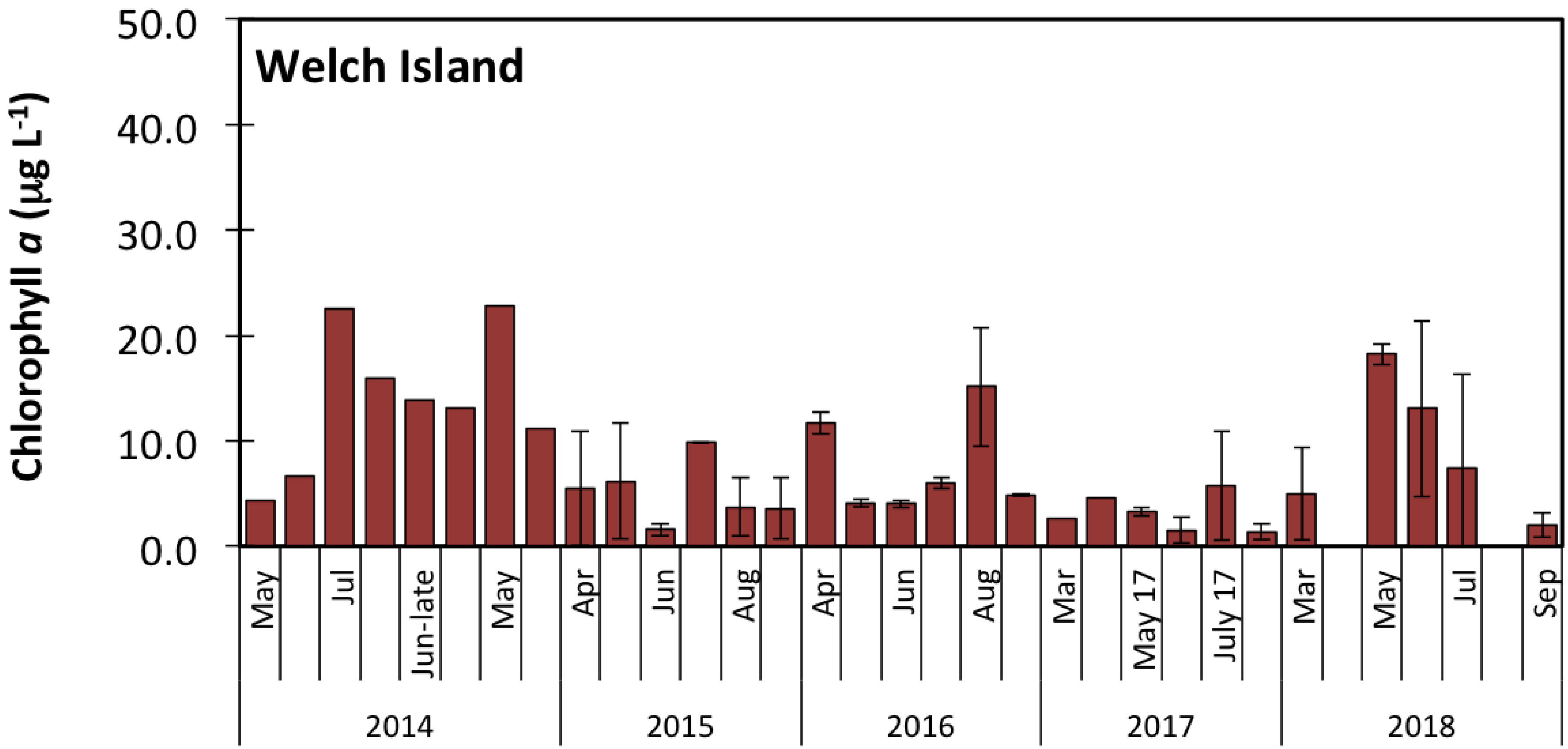
Highest algal biomass is higher at Campbell Slough and Franz Lake Slough than other sites (2011 – 2017)

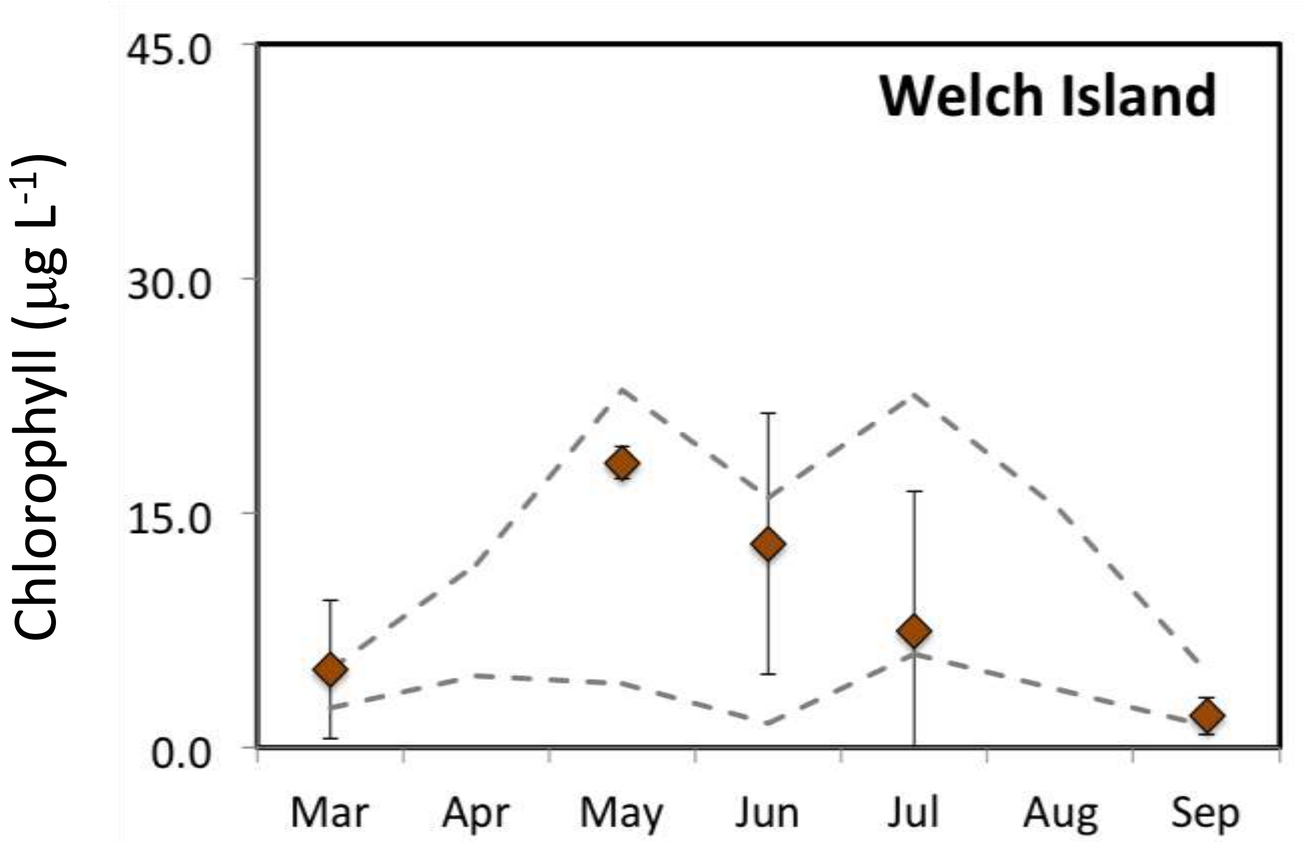


2018: Algal biomass similar to average
(*Highest = 2016*)



2018: Algal biomass among the highest (*Highest = 2014*)

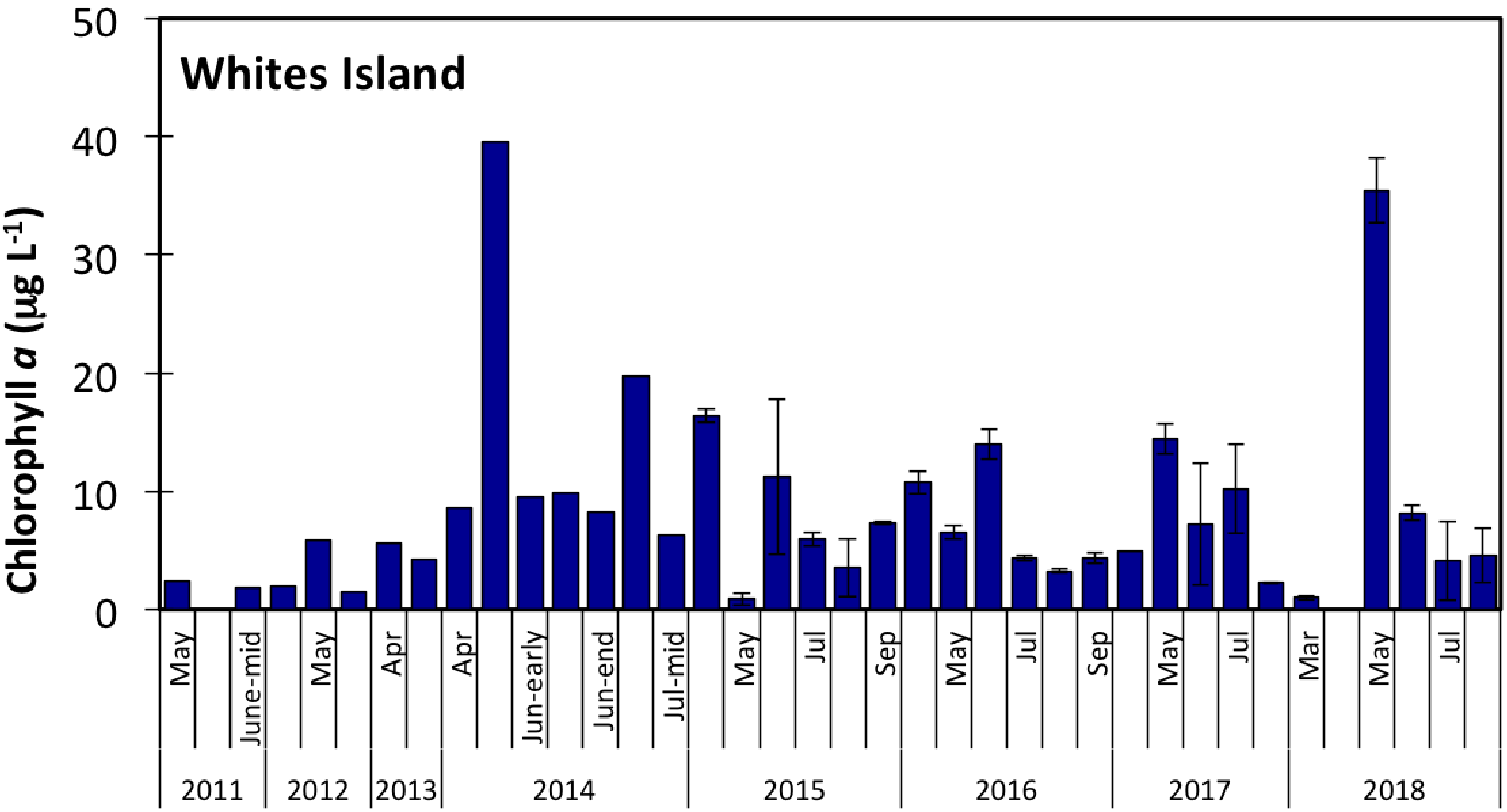


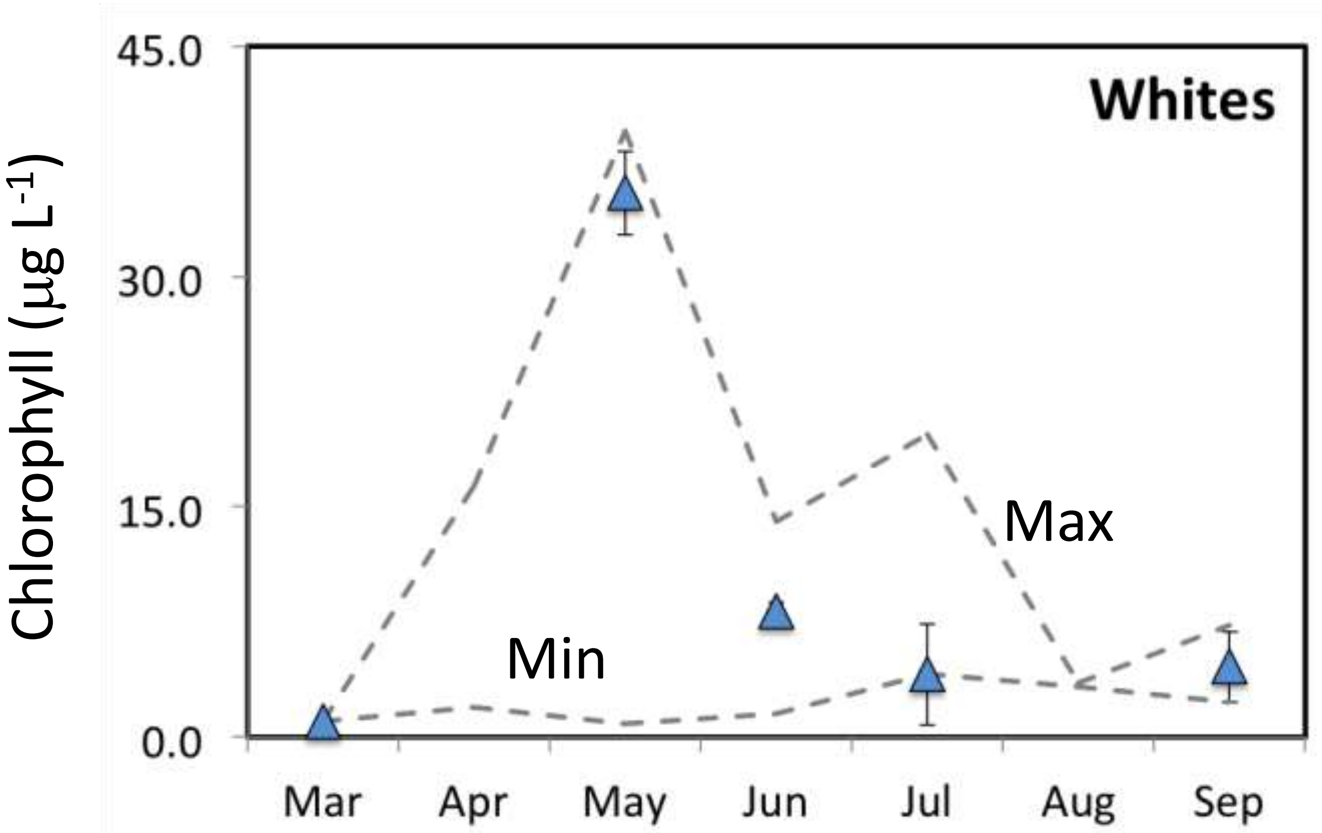


2018

- Spring bloom was dense relative to the maximum levels observed (2011-2017)
- Less chl than Whites

2018: Spring peak algal biomass among the highest (*Highest = 2014*)

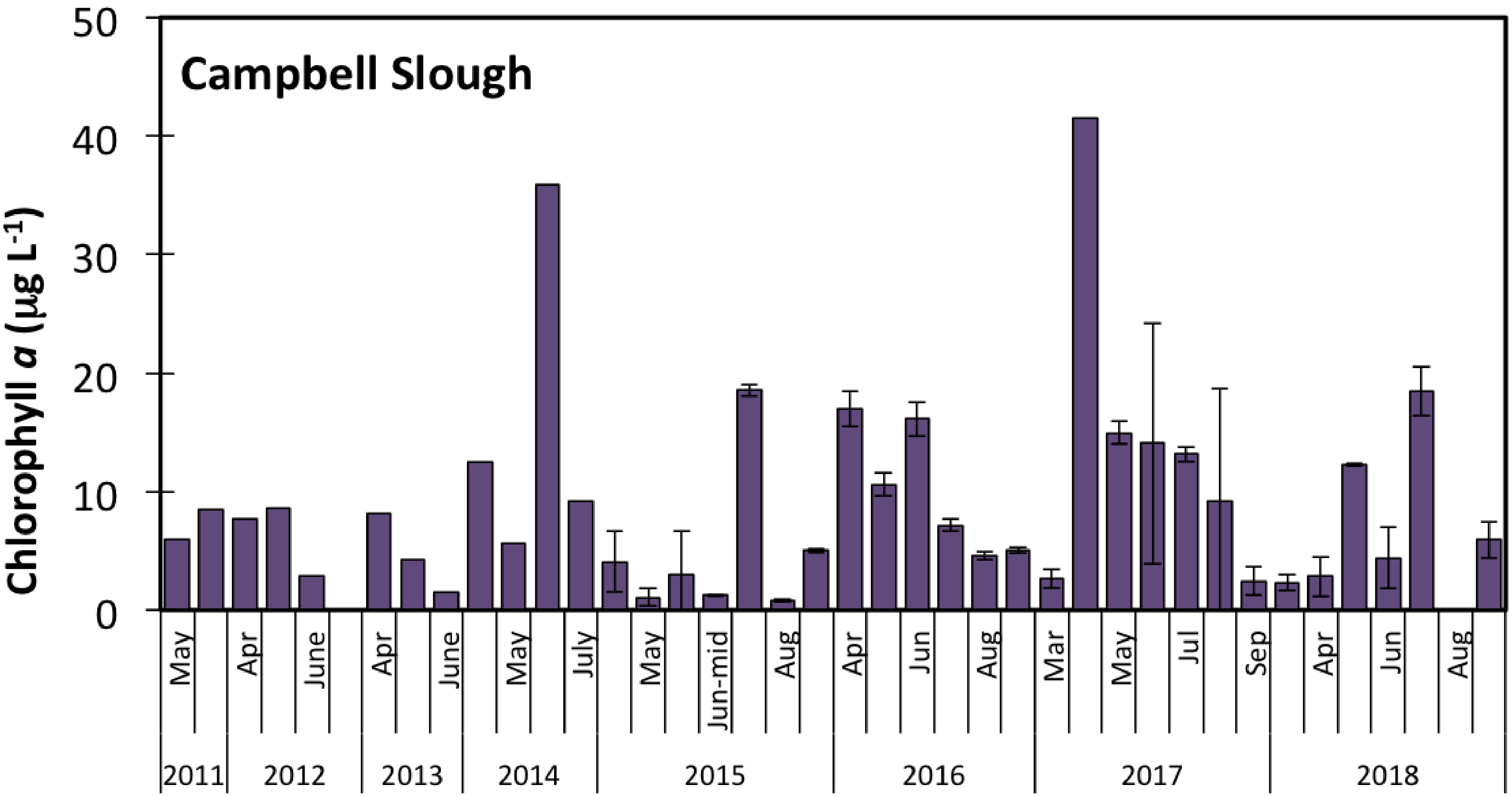


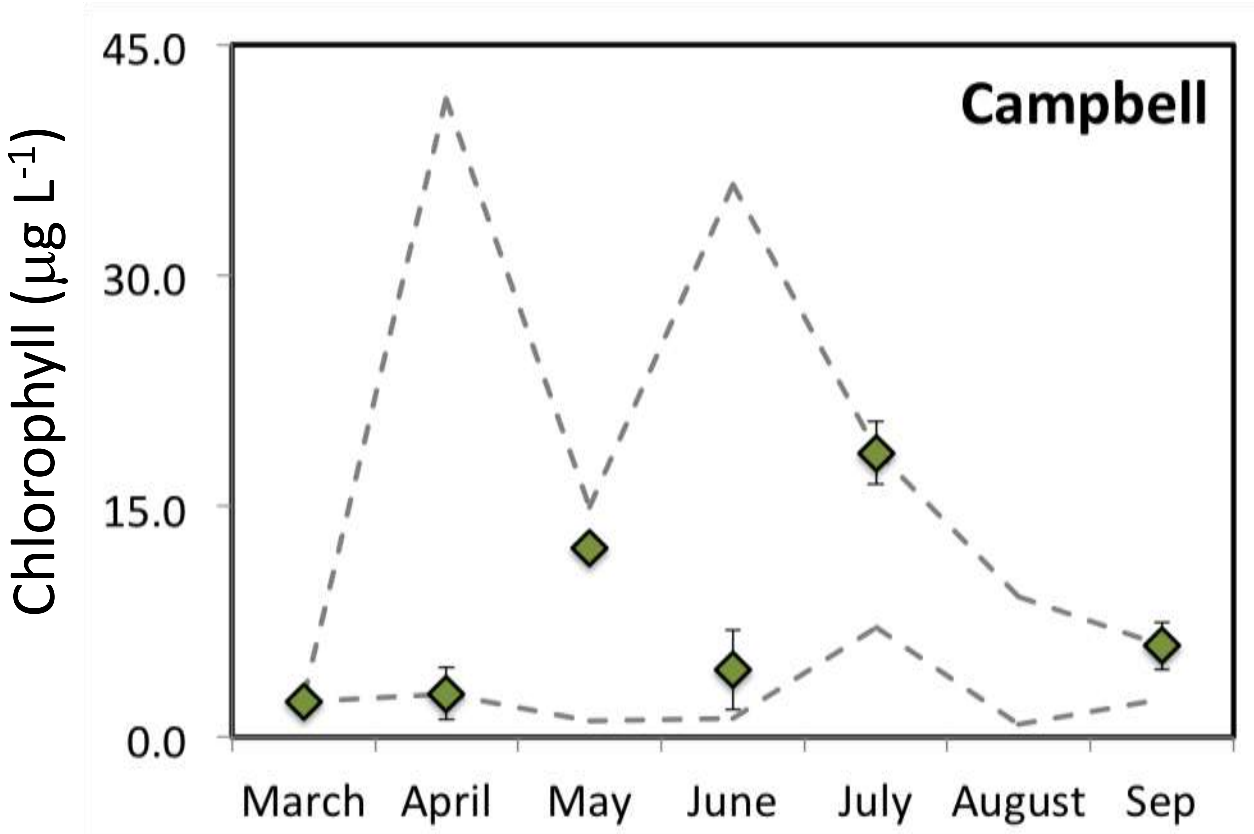


2018

- Spring bloom was dense relative to the maximum levels observed in May and June (2011-2017)

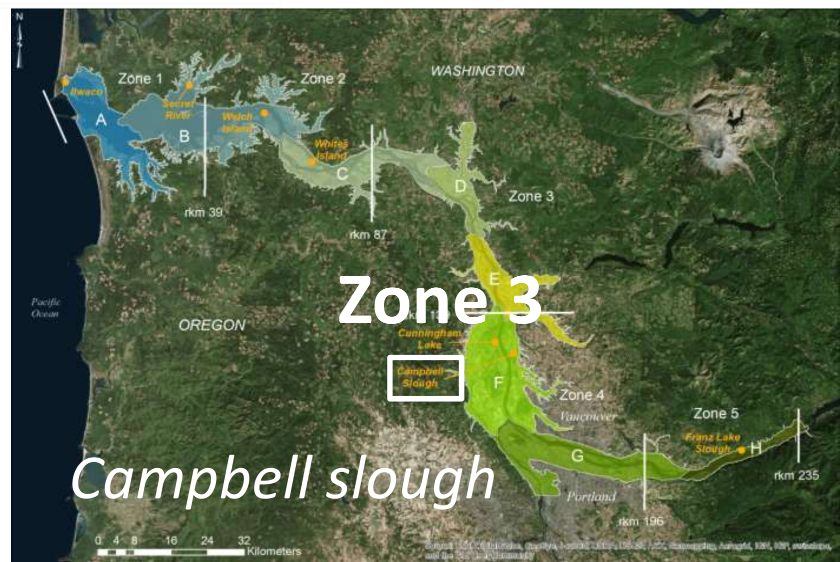
2018: Spring peak algal biomass quite variable – high & low (*Highest = 2017*)



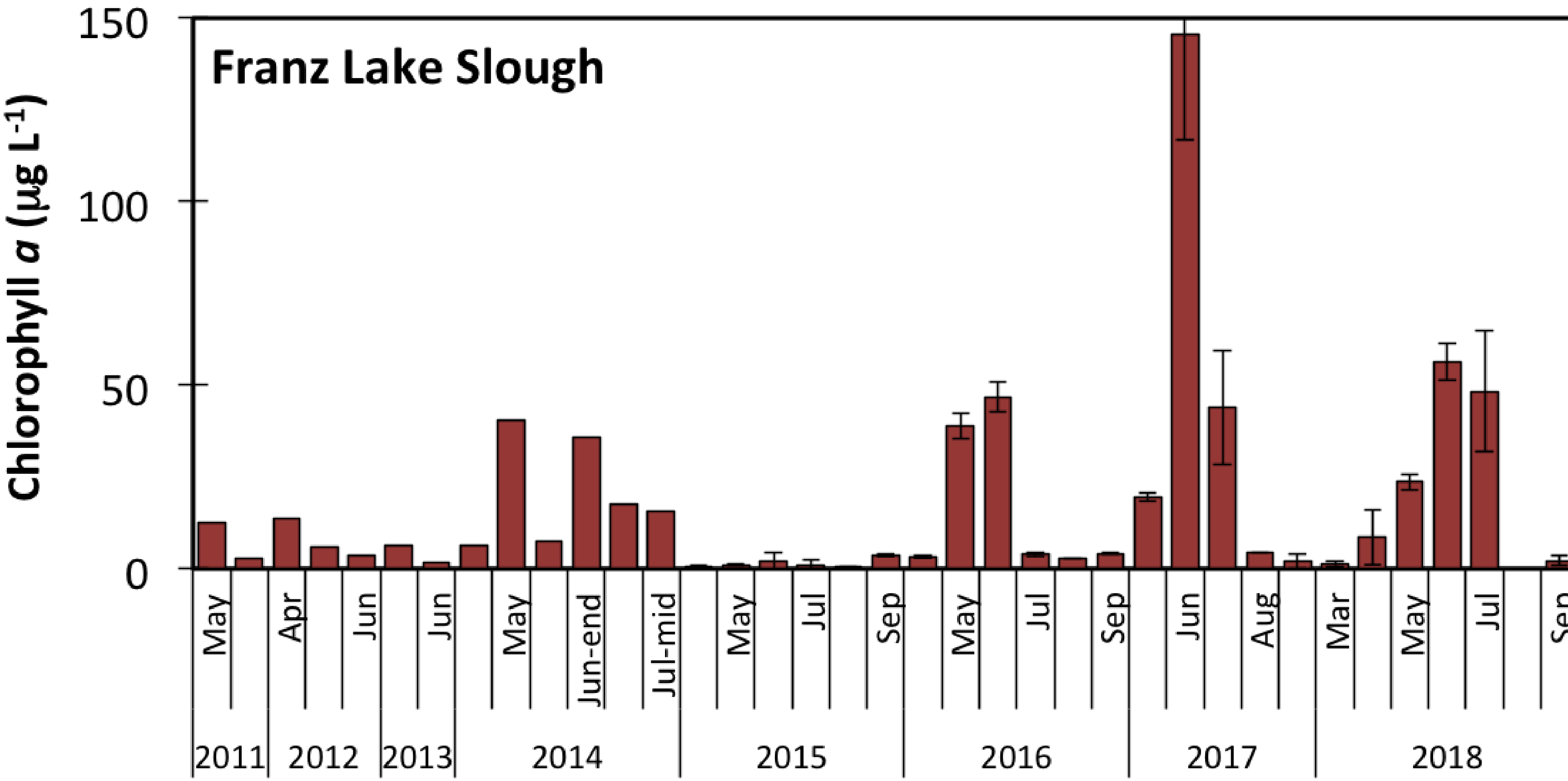


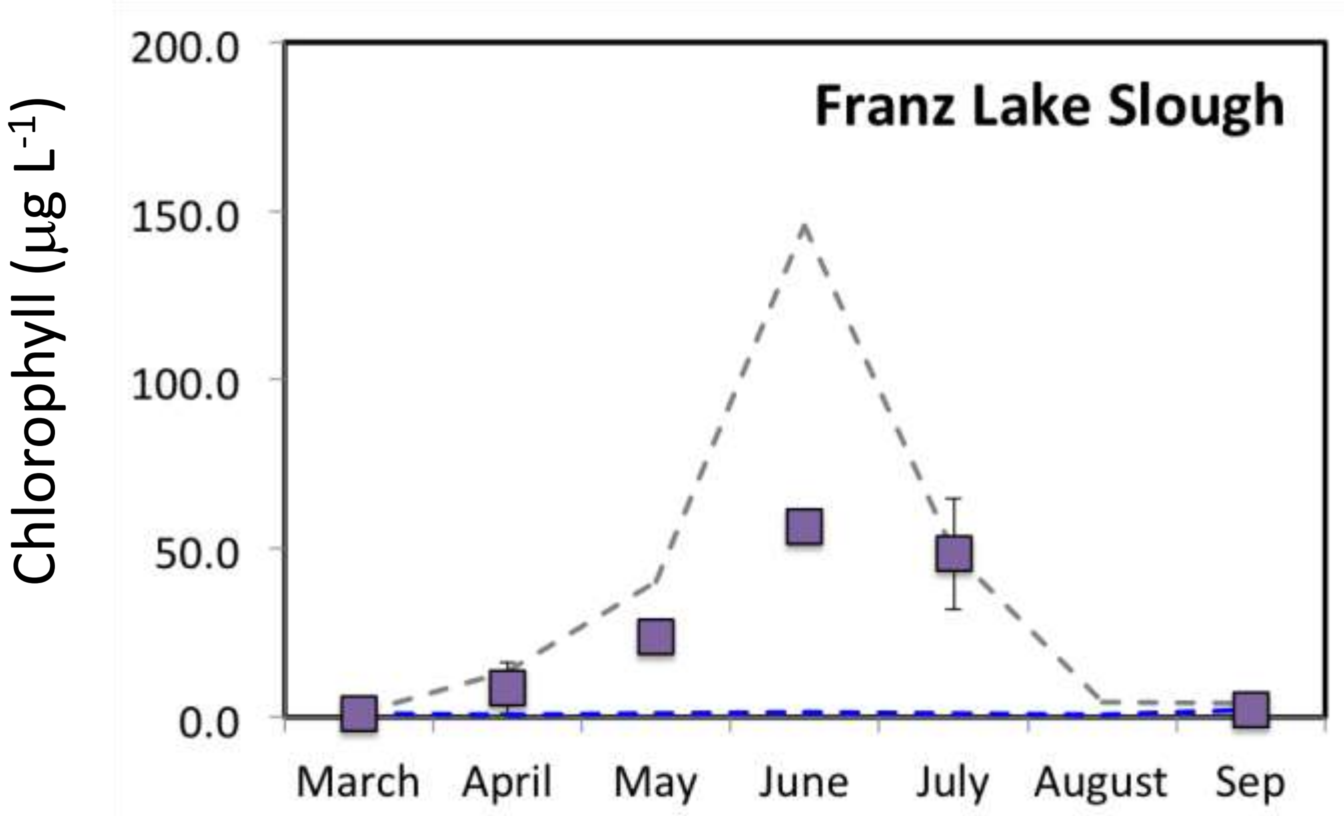
2018

- Spring bloom was **NOT** dense relative to the maximum levels observed (2011-2017)
- Chl was high in July and Aug

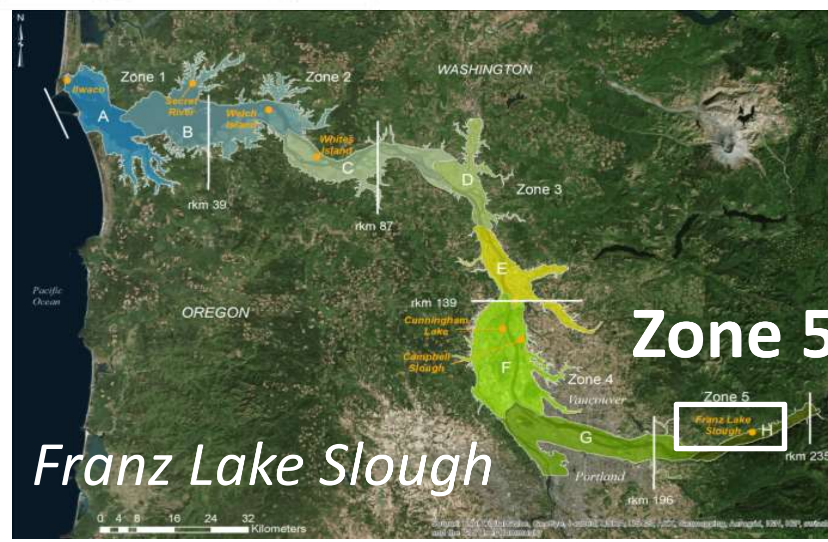


2018: Spring peak algal biomass similar to 2016 (*Highest = 2017*)





2018



- Spring bloom was **NOT** dense relative to the maximum levels observed (2011-2017)
- Chl was high in July

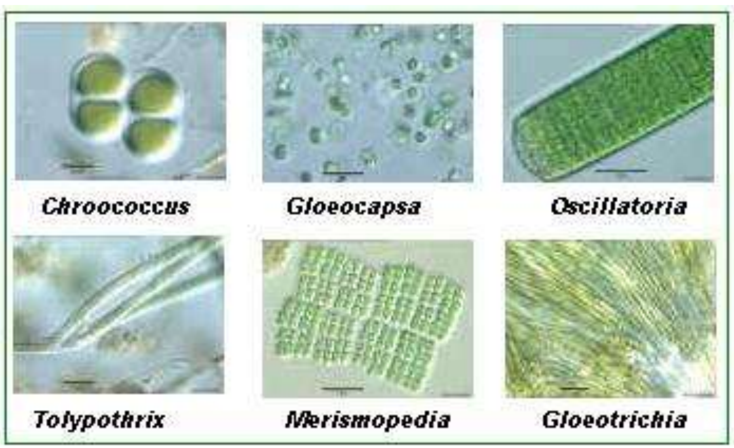
DIATOMS

http://www.daviddarling.info

Diatoms

- High polyunsaturated fatty acids
- High nutritional quality
- Dominate spring blooms
- Thrive under moderate to high turbulence

CYANOBACTERIA



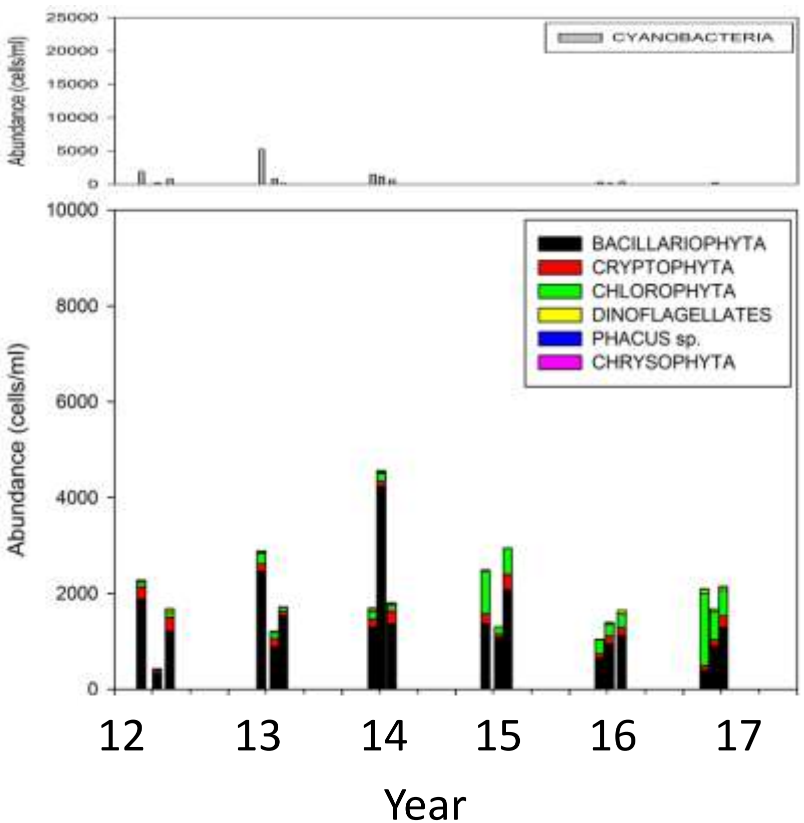
http://www.tutorvista.com

CHLOROPHYTES

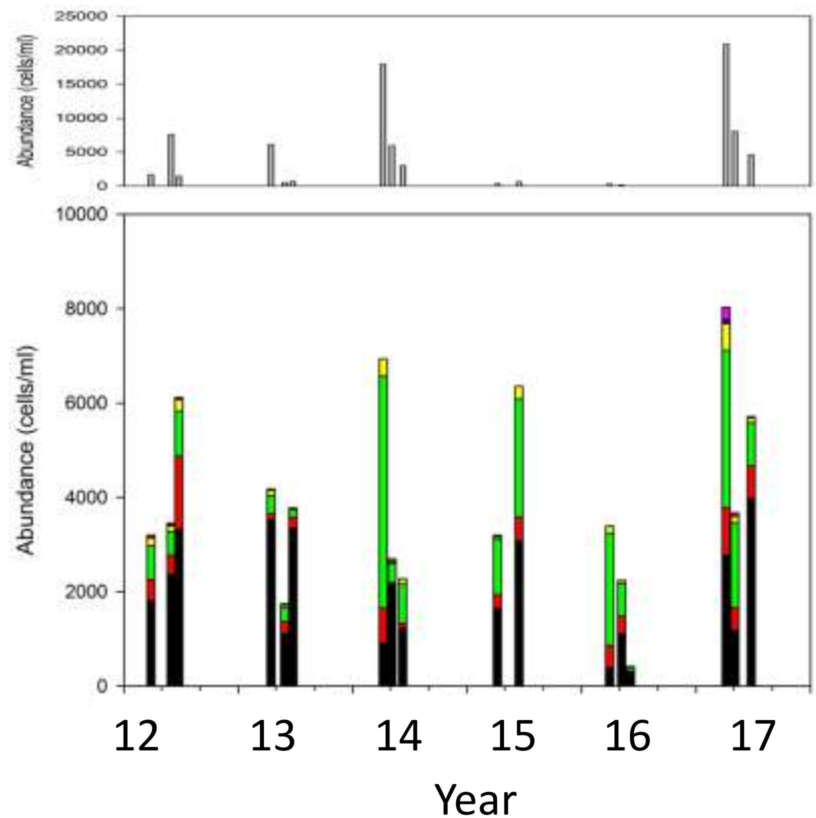
Mark Lane, slideplayer.com

Diatoms dominate at Whites Island but not always at Campbell Slough

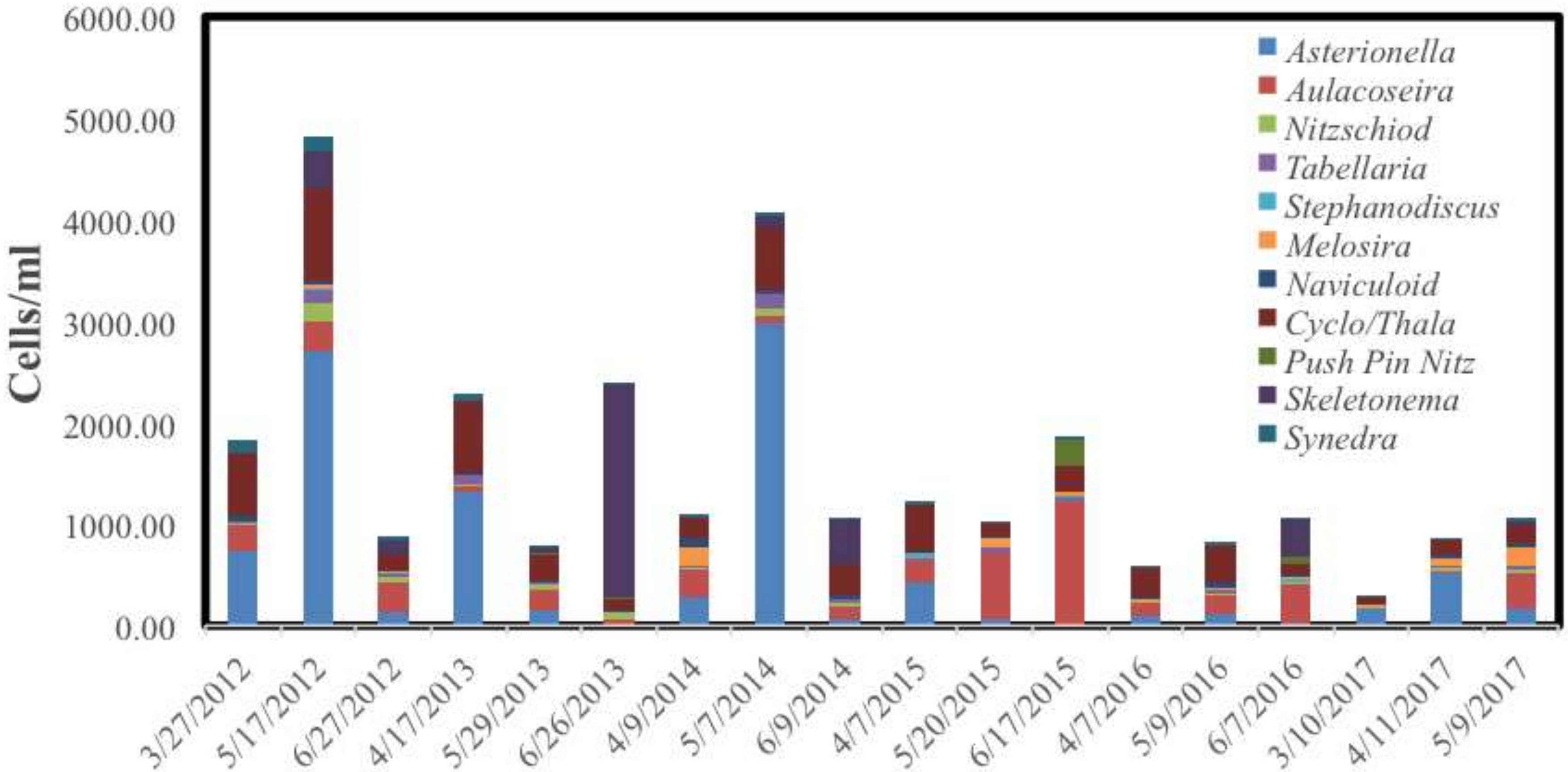
Whites Island



Campbell Slough

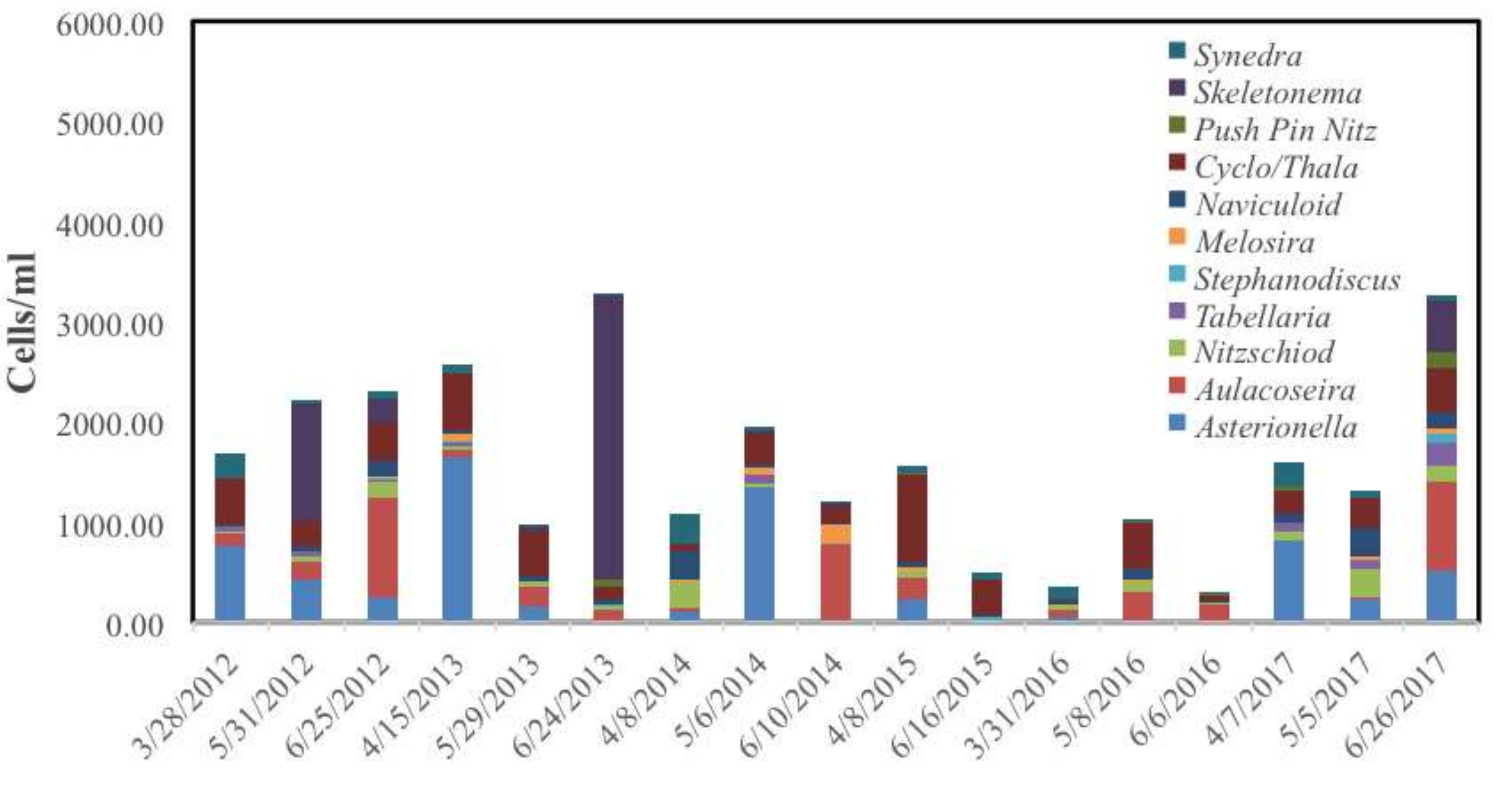


Diatom densities, Whites Island

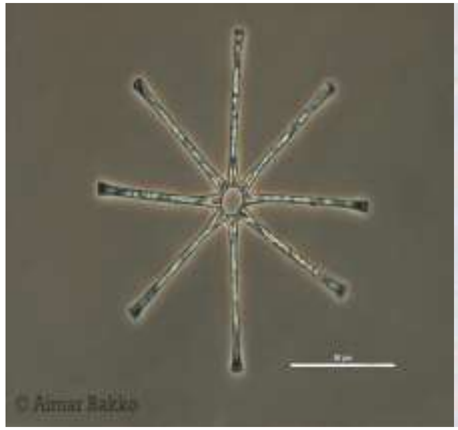


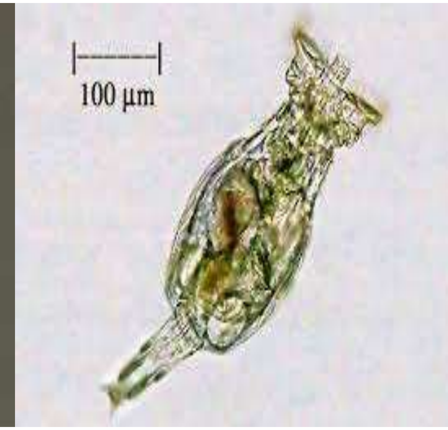
- Peak spring diatom densities dominated by *Asterionella formosa* (2012, 2014)

Diatom densities, Campbell Slough



- Peak spring diatom densities occur later in the season (June) when *A. formosa* not dominant (2013, 2017)

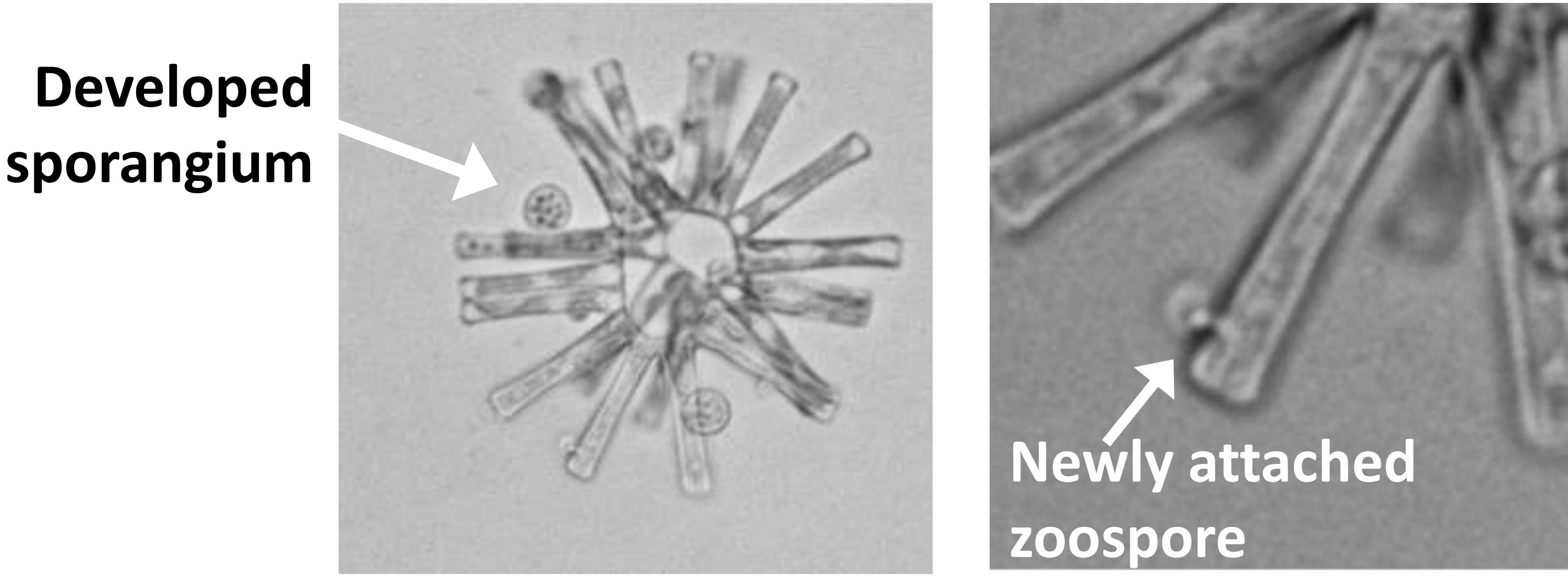




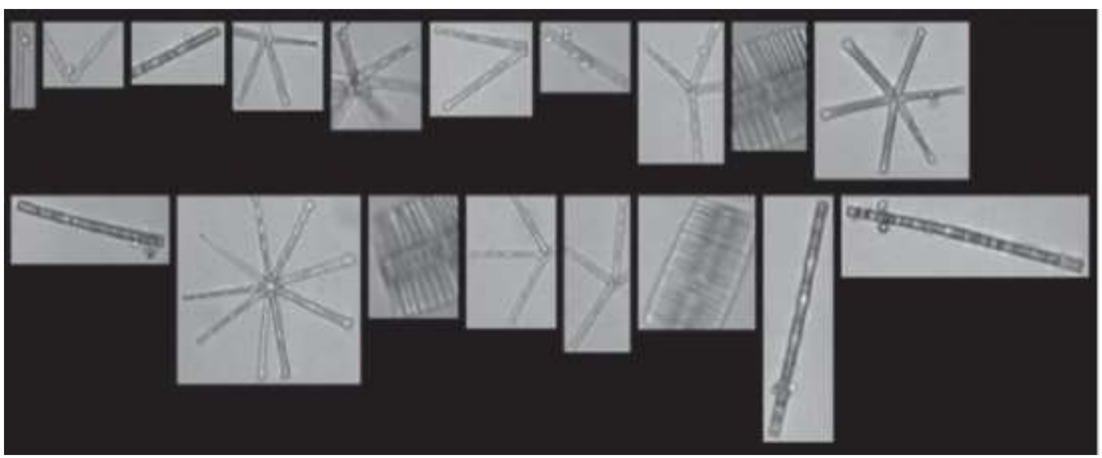
Typical diatom species that blooms in the spring

Typical rotifer grazer found in the spring

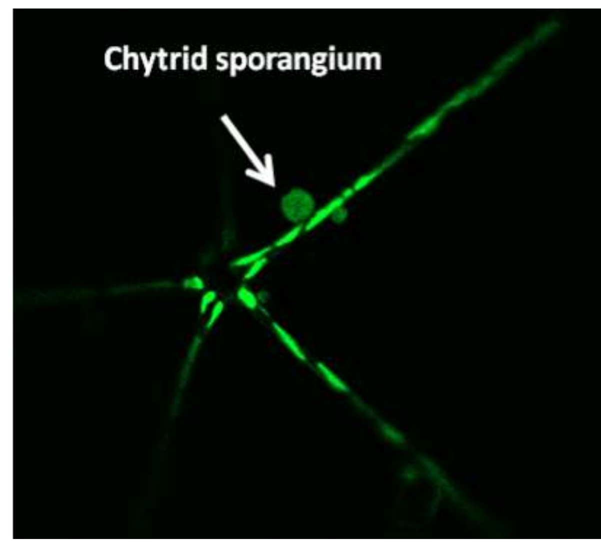
Large, colonial diatoms are too big for zooplankton to consume, and are therefore they are exported and lost to the ecosystem.



LIGHT MICROSCOPY



IMAGING FLOW CYTOMETRY

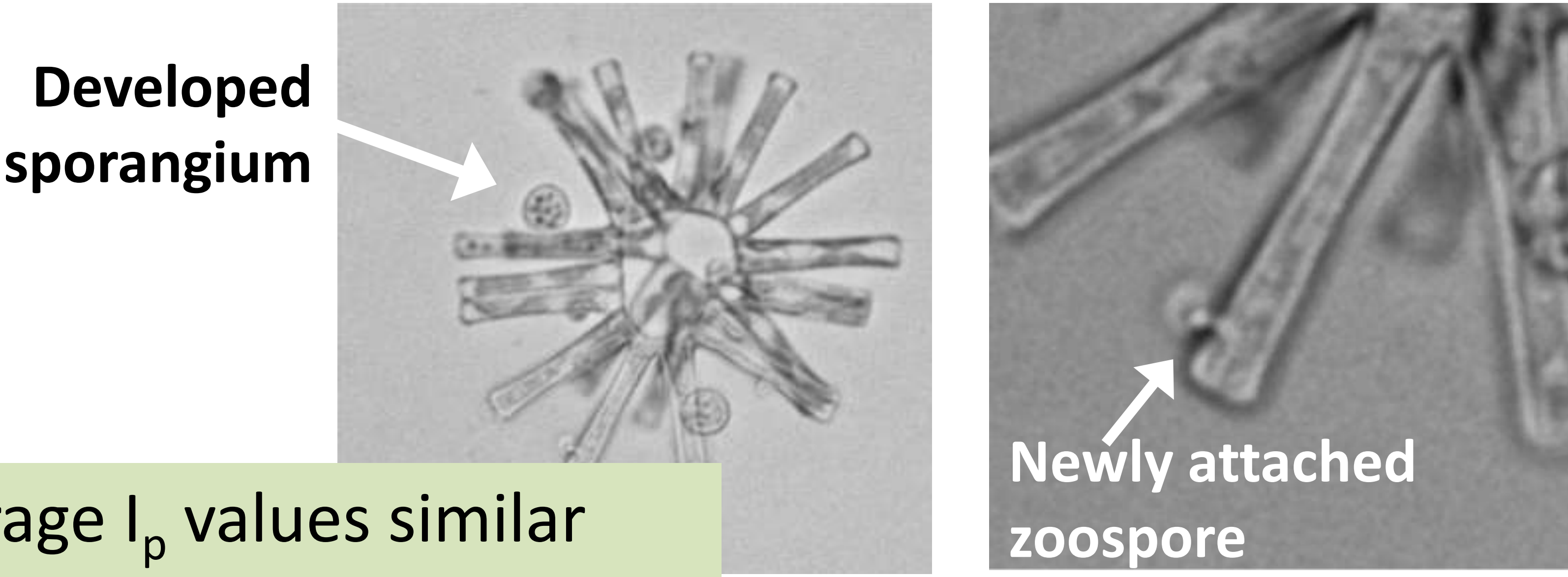


FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY

Maier & Peterson, 2014

Average I_p values similar between mainstem(10%) and off-channel sites (14%)

(Maier & Peterson, 2014; Cook & Peterson, 2018)



LIGHT MICROSCOPY

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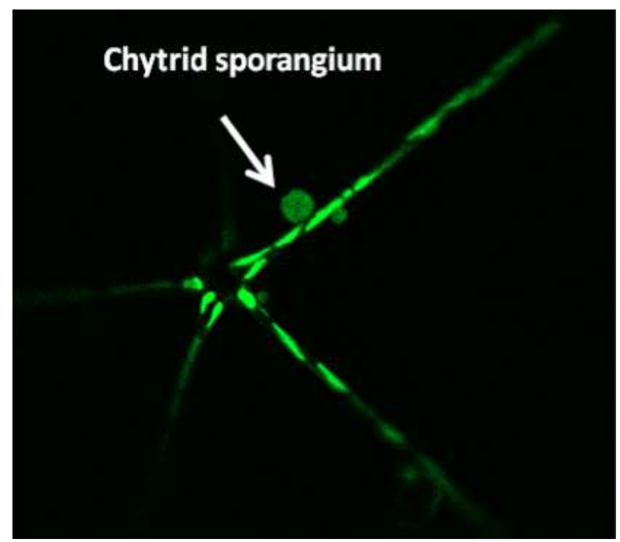
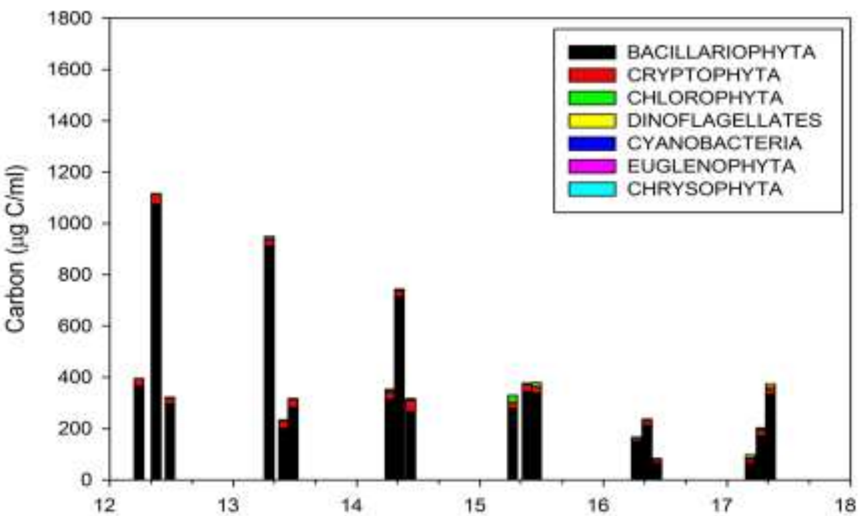


FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY

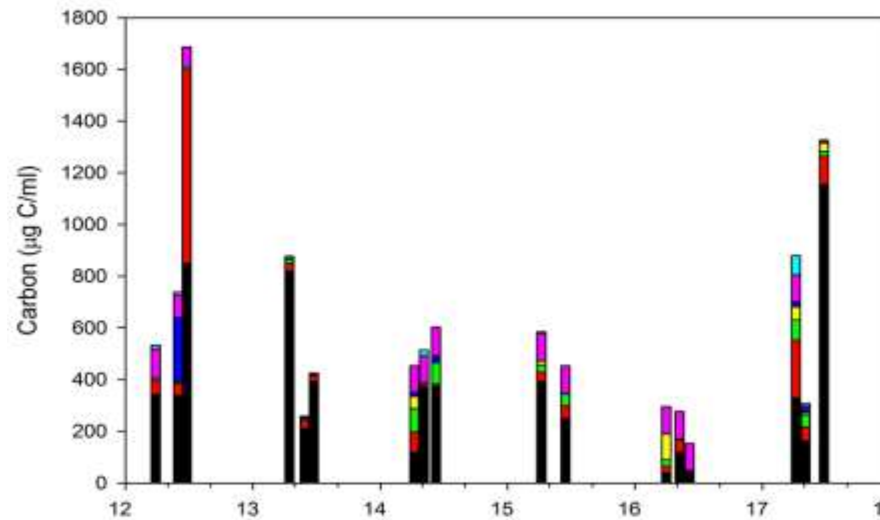
Amount of carbon is generally dominated by diatoms at both Whites Island and Campbell Slough

Whites Island



Year

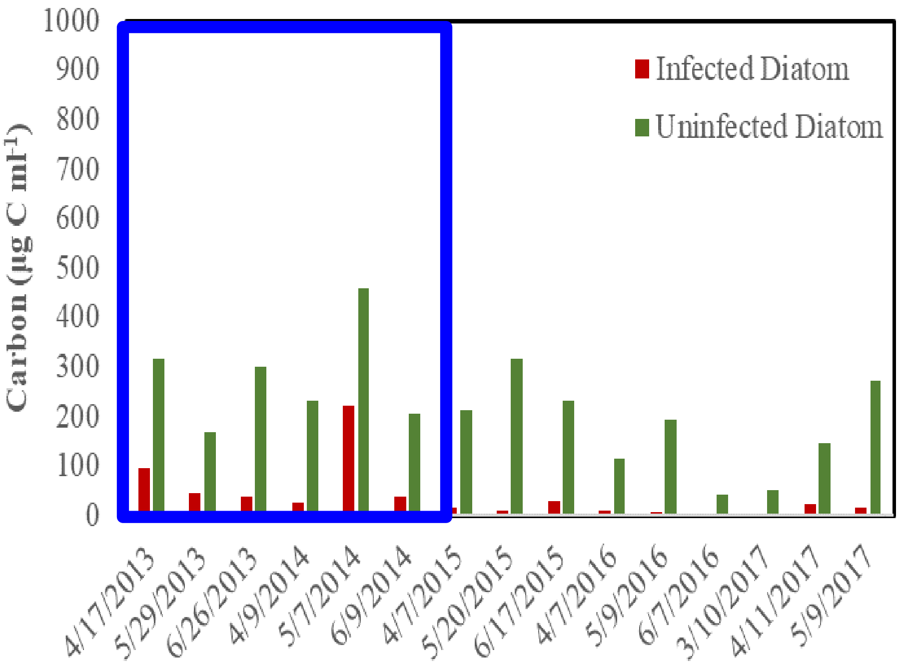
Campbell Slough



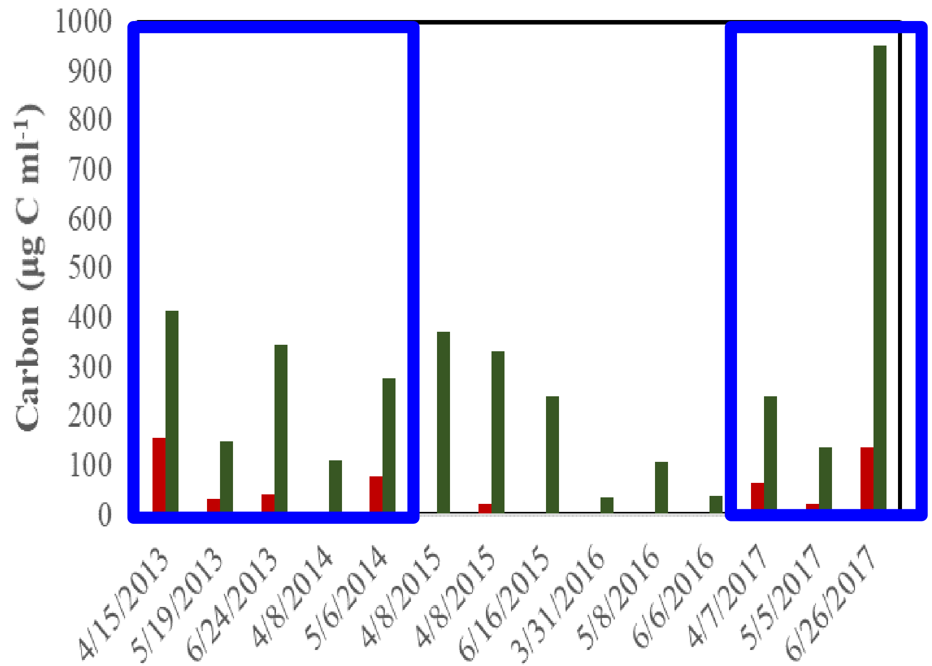
Year

The largest amount of carbon lost to parasitic infections was highest in 2014 at Whites; 2013, 2017 at Campbell

Whites Island



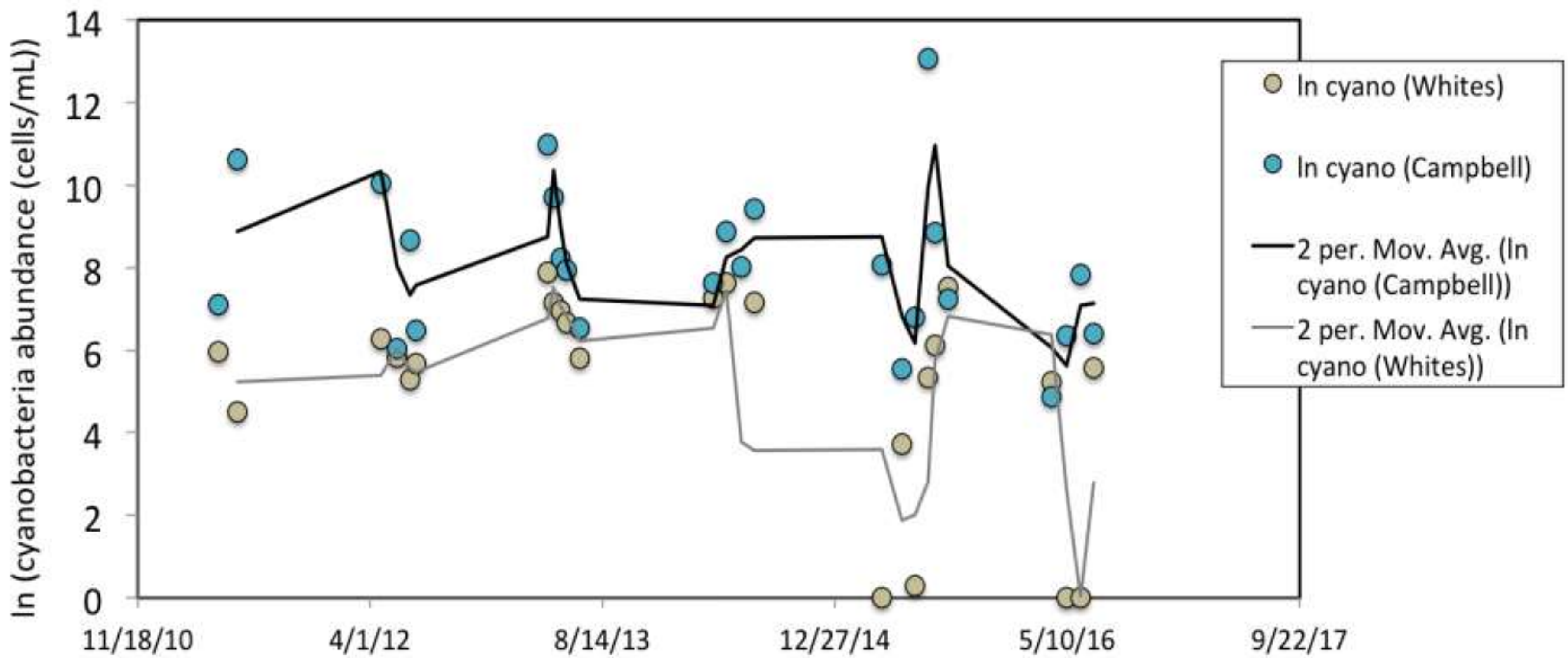
Campbell Slough



Cyanobacteria blooms in the Columbia River have been repeatedly detected during the Ecosystem Monitoring Program

S. Dyer

Total cyanobacteria densities tend to be higher at Campbell Slough than Whites Island

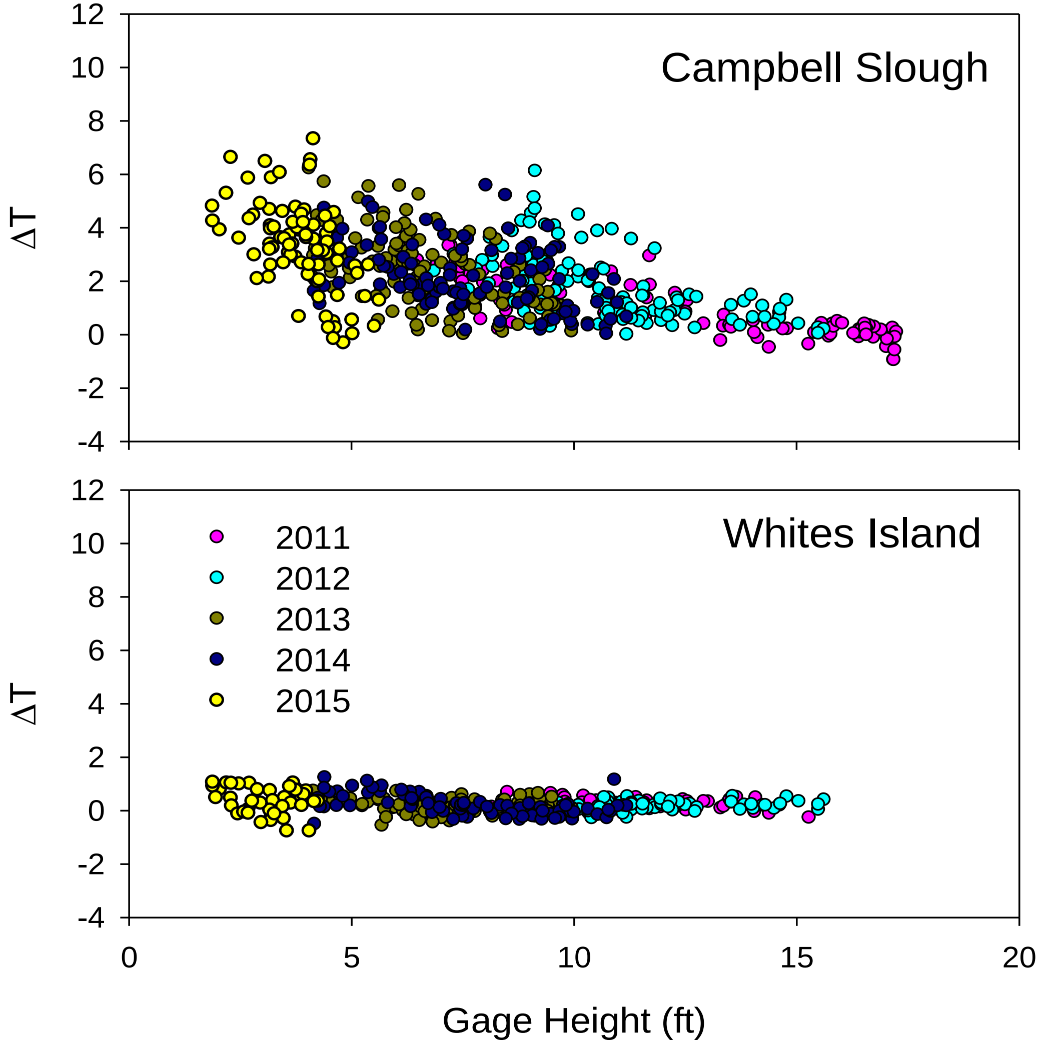


Conditions that favor cyanobacteria:

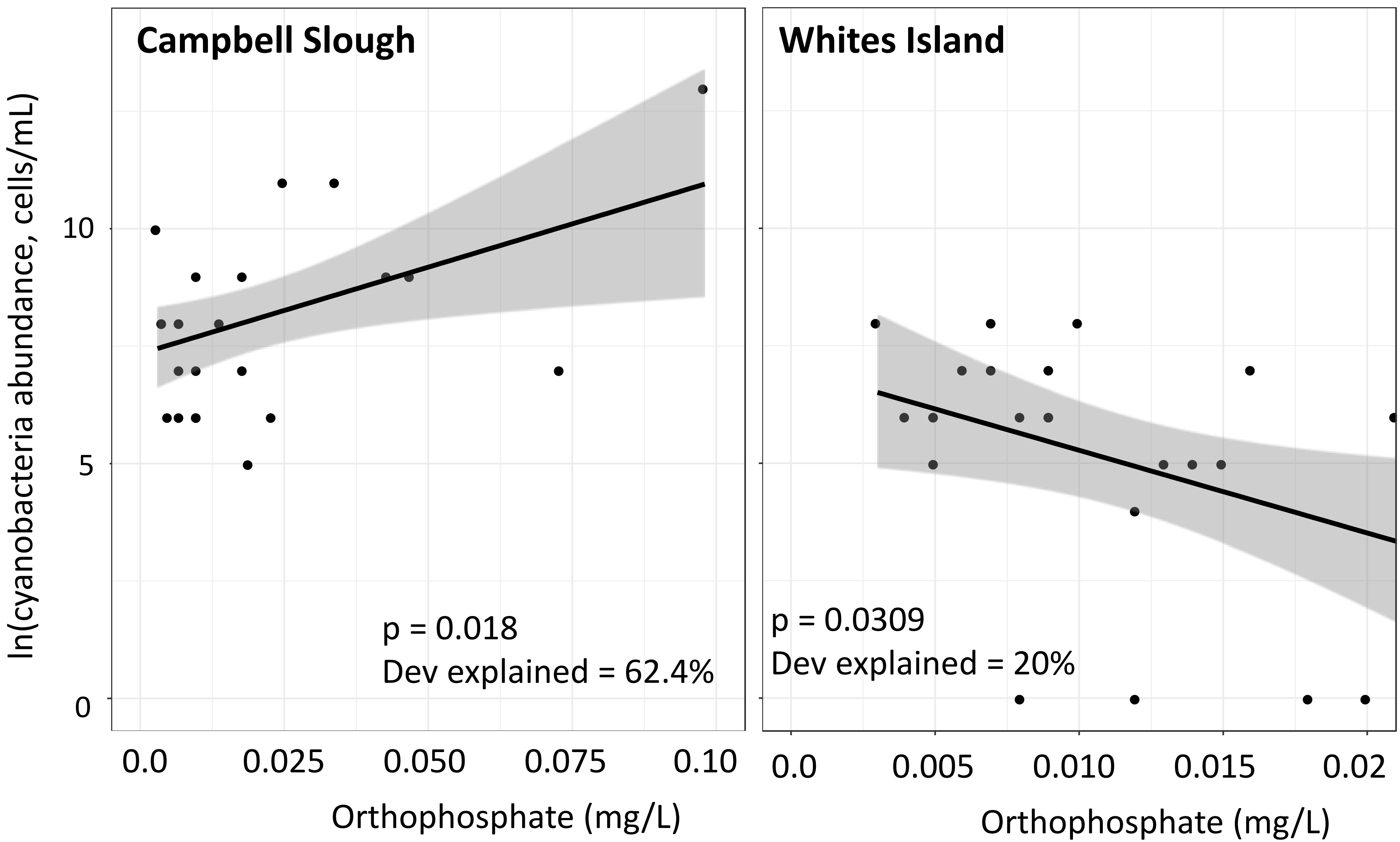
- High temperature
- Nutrients
- High light/stratification

As water levels drop, Campbell Slough diverges from mainstem conditions more than Whites Island

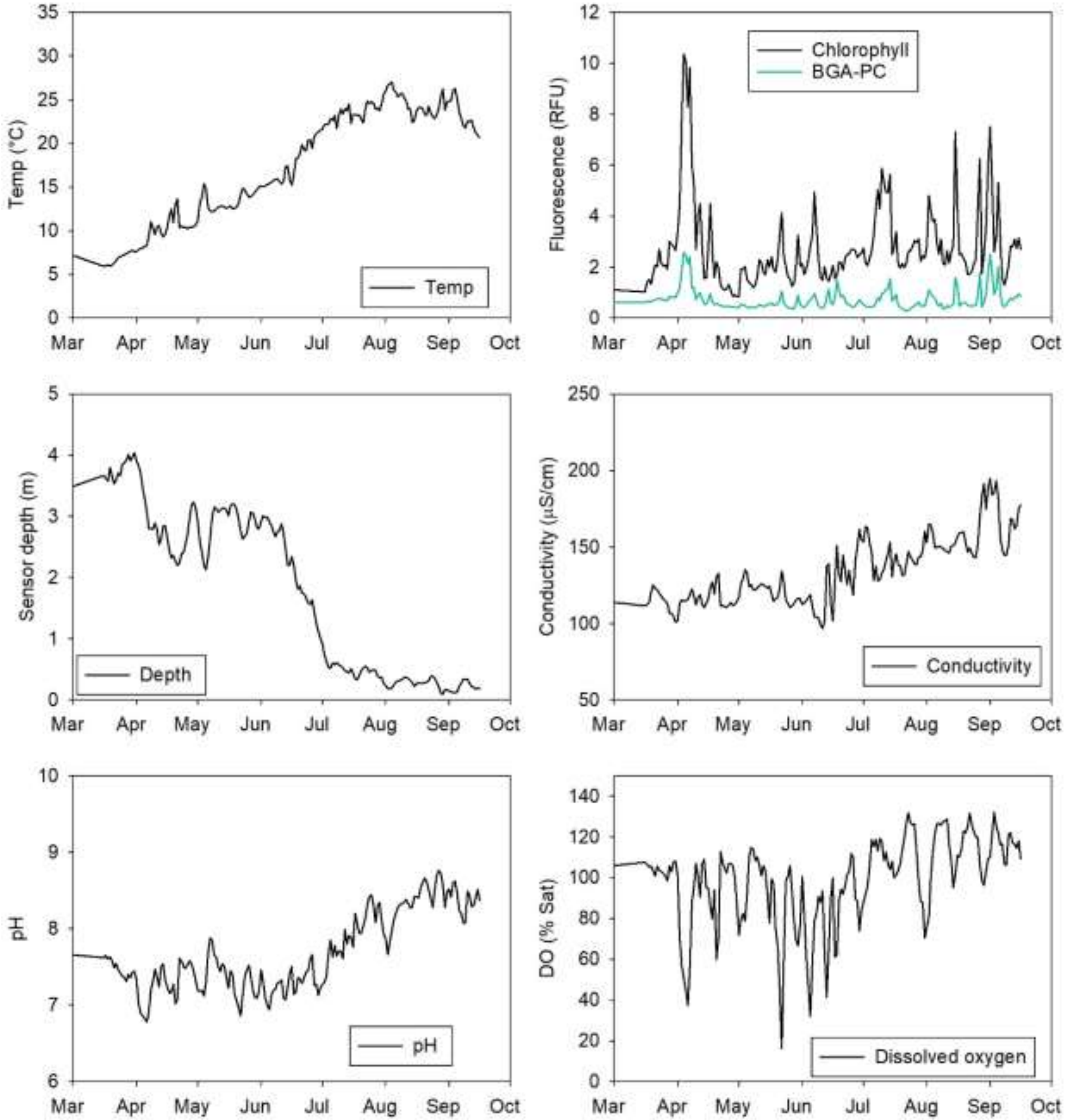
ΔT is the difference in temperature between the off-channel site and the mainstem, as measured by continuous, in situ sensors



Phosphate concentrations predict cyanobacteria abundance, particularly at Campbell Slough

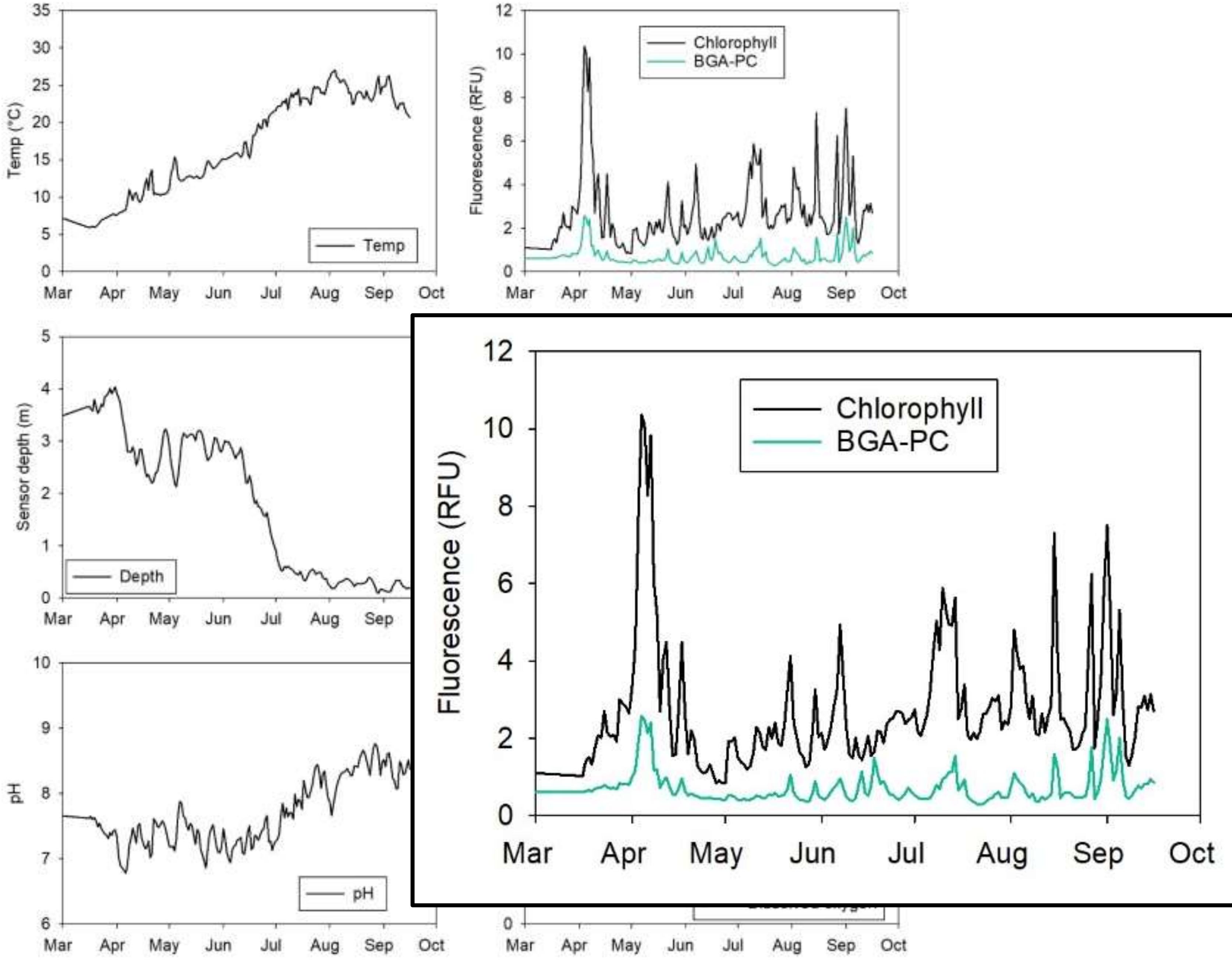


Campbell



Temp (°C)
Temp
Fluorescence (RFU)
Chlorophyll
BGA-PC
Sensor depth (m)
Depth
Conductivity (µS/cm)
Conductivity
pH
DO (% Sat)
Dissolved oxygen
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct

Campbell

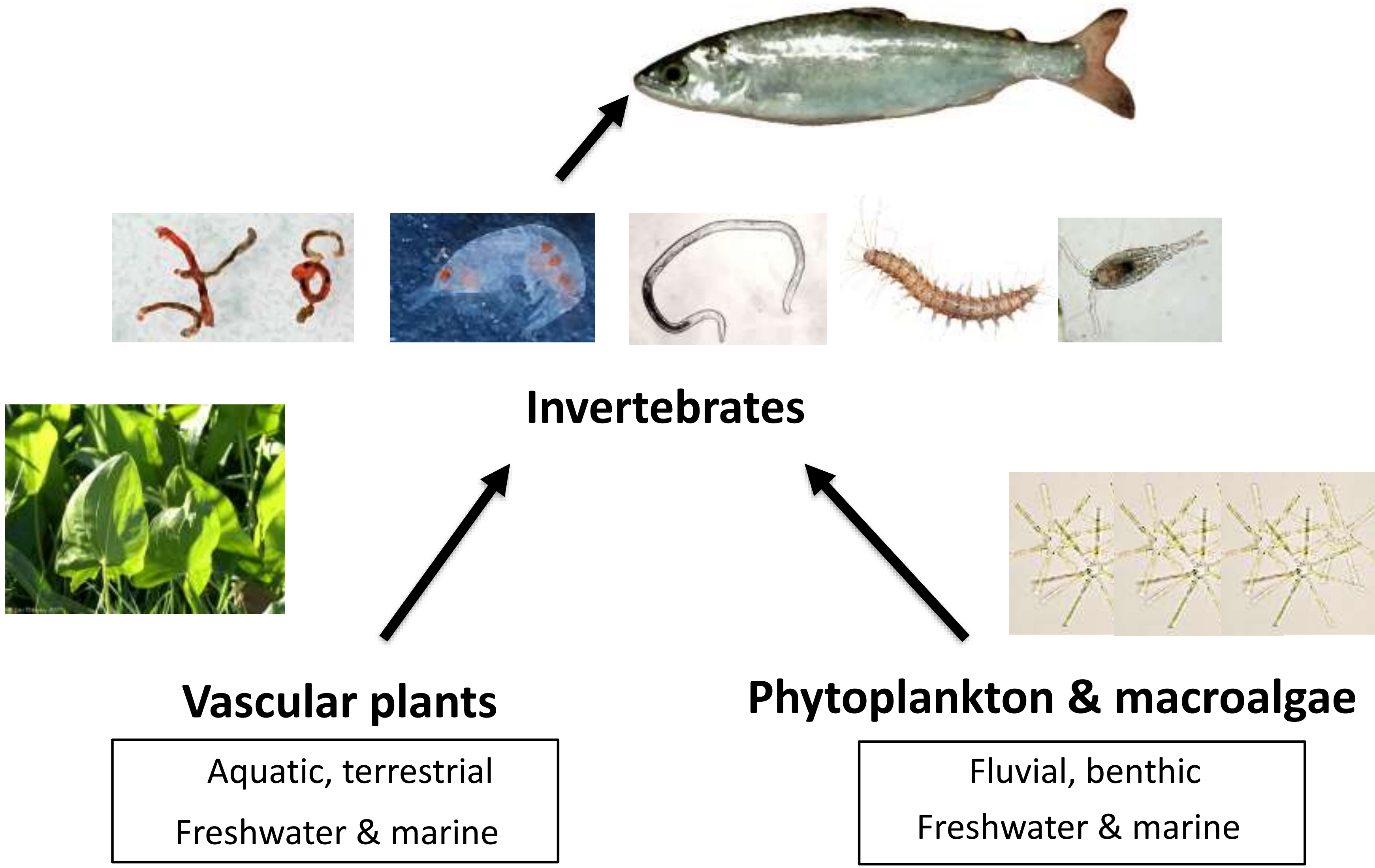

Temp (°C)
Temp
Fluorescence (RFU)
Chlorophyll
BGA-PC
Sensor depth (m)
Depth
pH
pH
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct

2018 Ecosystem Monitoring Program

Tawnya Peterson
Joseph Needoba

ii. Investigating the diet of juvenile Chinook salmon using stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen

Ecosystem Monitoring Program seeks to inform wetland restoration activities by providing fundamental ecological knowledge about salmonid habitats and food webs



Stable isotope ratios can be used to infer relationships between consumers & food sources

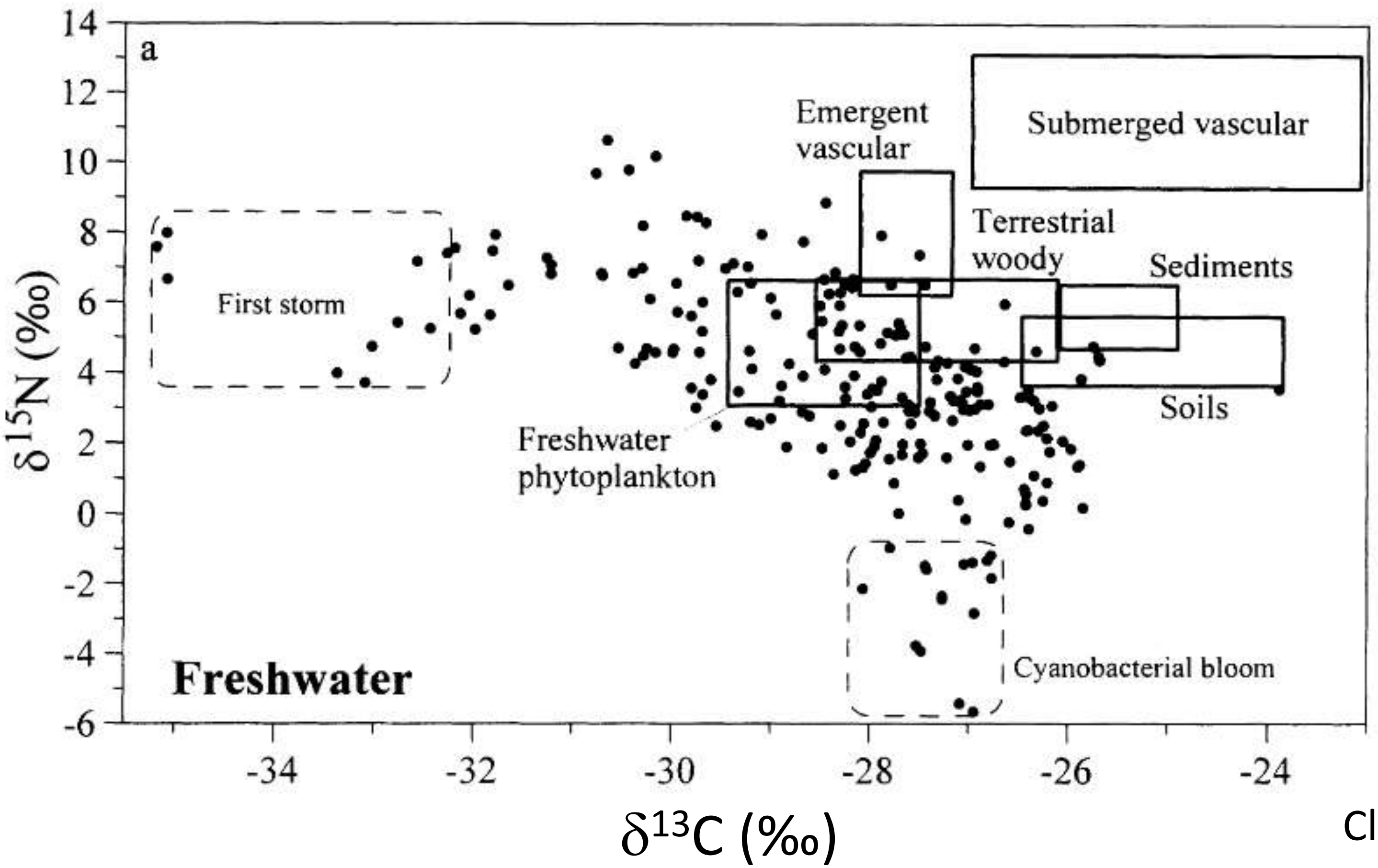
- Overcomes biases associated with ingestion vs. assimilation, as well as difficulty identifying partially digested prey

$$\delta^{13}C = (R_{sample} - R_{standard}) / R_{standard} \times 1000 \text{ (units = ‰)}$$

- Input data into a stable isotope mixing model to predict contributions from different sources
  - SIMMR (Parnell et al., 2013): Bayesian mixing model fitting using Markov chain Monte Carlo

Carbon & nitrogen are building blocks of biomass

- Isotope ratios of carbon ($^{13}C/^{12}C$): characteristic of source of primary production
- Isotope ratios of nitrogen ($^{15}N/^{14}N$) are characteristic of trophic position



Cloern, 2002

Assumptions

- Different food sources have distinct enough signatures to discriminate between them
- There is an increase in ^{13}C and ^{15}N with each ascending trophic level of ~1 ‰ and ~3.5 ‰, respectively

"Isotopes are not a magic bullet for determining or comparing diets… As is often the case with ecology, you also need a little luck in there too in terms of the geometry of your system in isotope space, which impacts on the mathematical and statistical power you will have to answer your questions." – Andrew Jackson

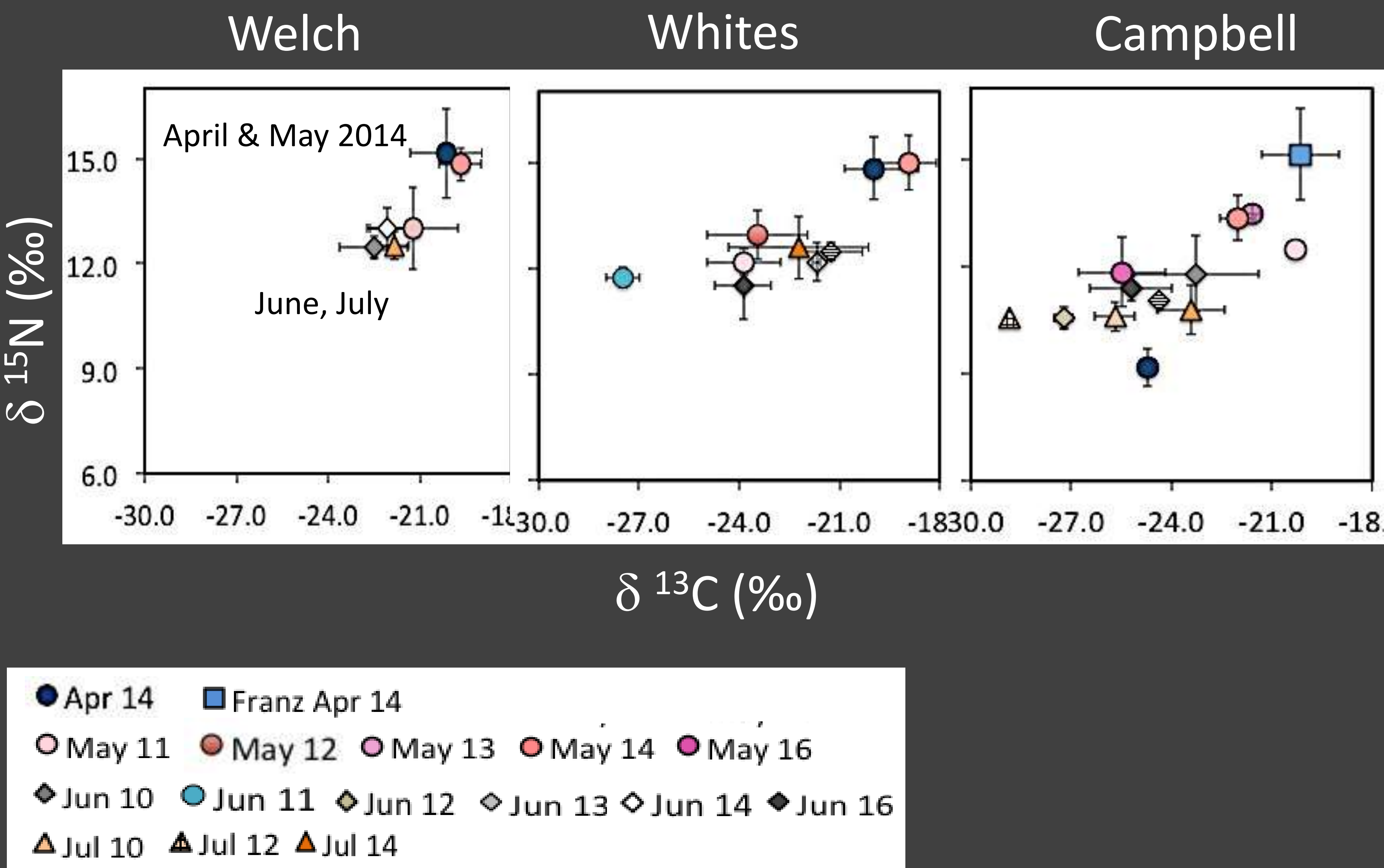
Questions

- What food sources are juvenile salmon assimilating in the Columbia River estuary?
  - Does the isotopic composition of organic matter sources change in space or time?
- What are their prey eating?
  - Do different prey consume different sources of organic matter?
  - Does organic matter source vary with the hydrograph or environmental conditions?

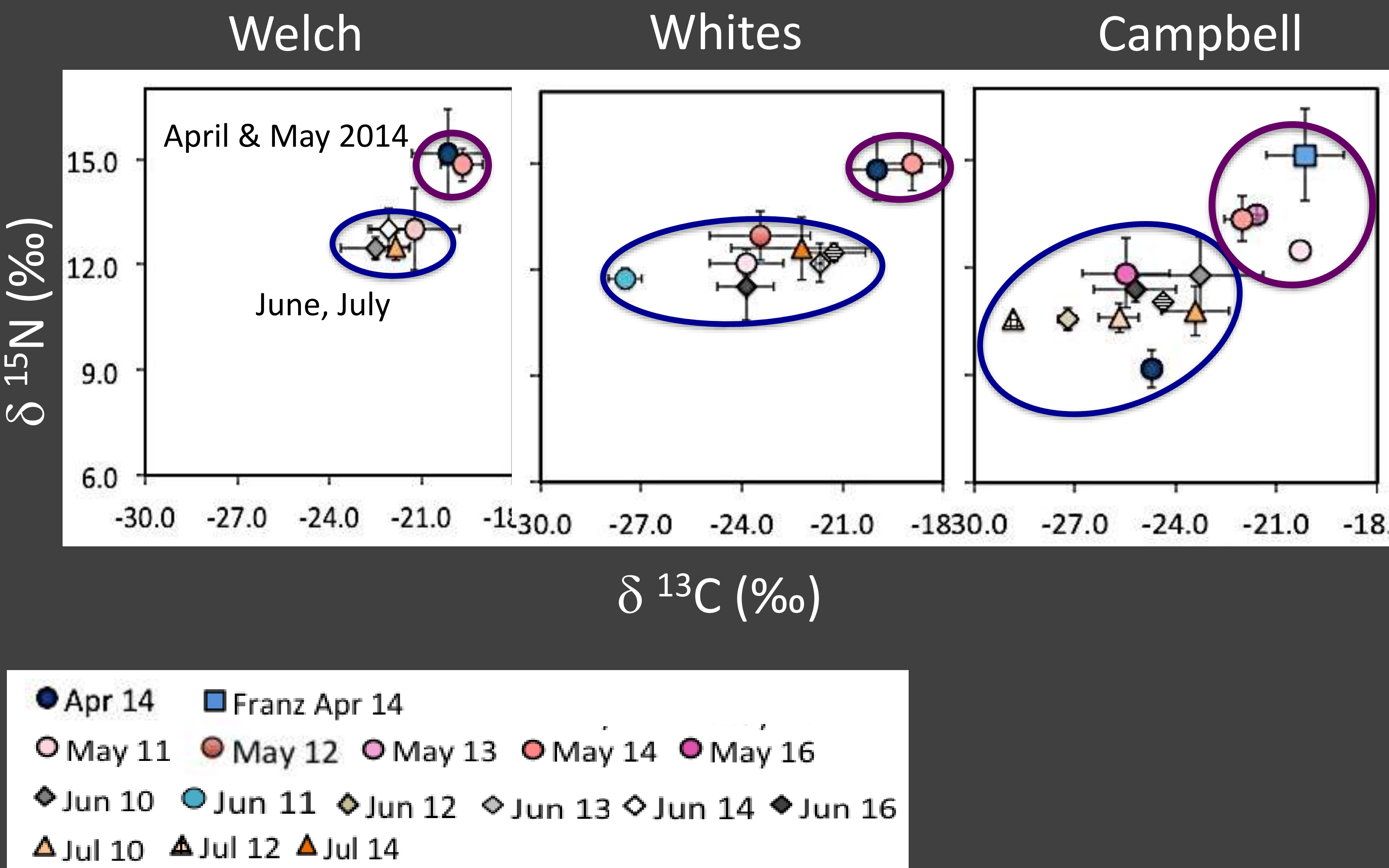
Methods

- Samples
  - Juvenile Chinook salmon muscle (and some livers)
- Food sources
  - Invertebrates (amphipods, chironomids, nematodes, polychaetes, oligochaetes, copepods, cladocerans, etc.)
  - Primary producers (live & dead vegetation, periphyton, particulate organic matter)

Juvenile Chinook muscl



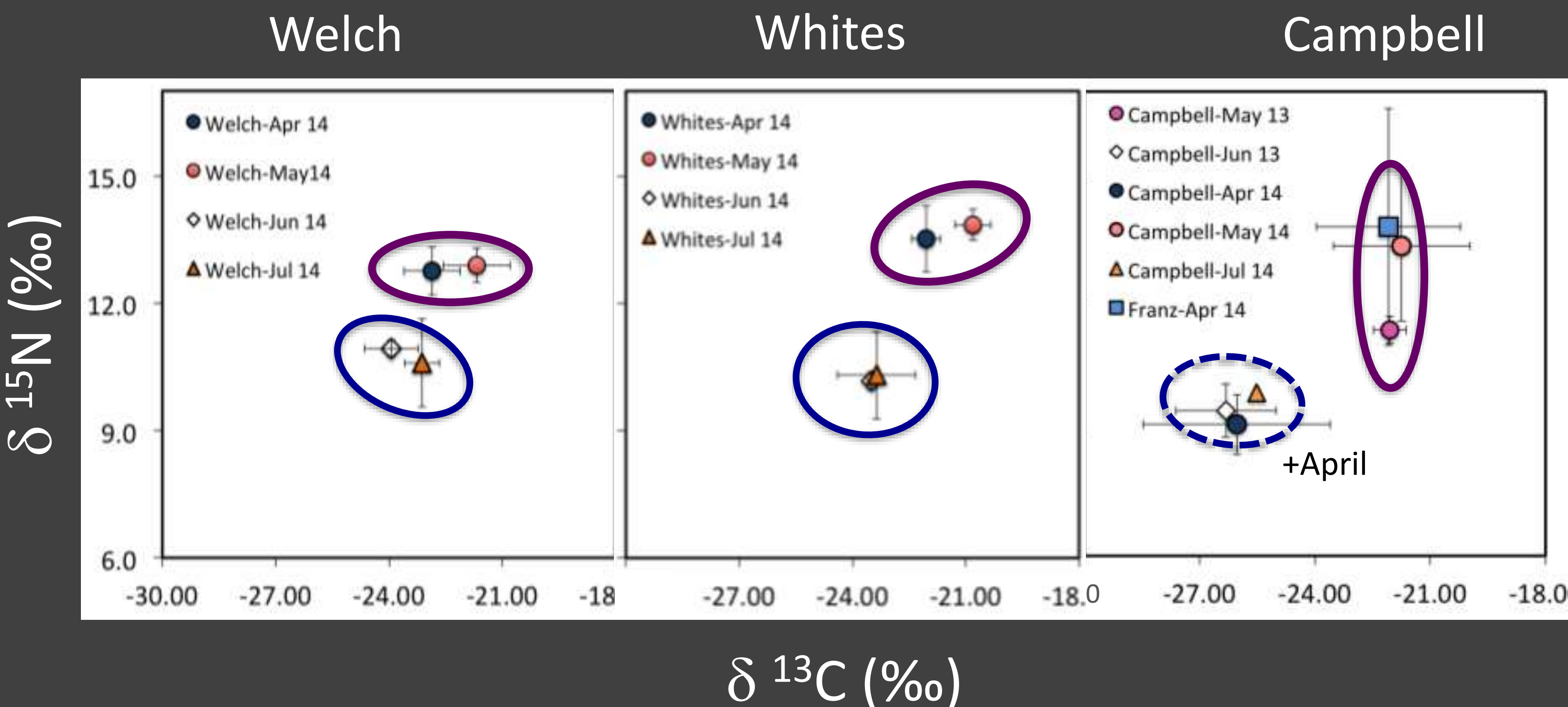
Juvenile Chinook muscl



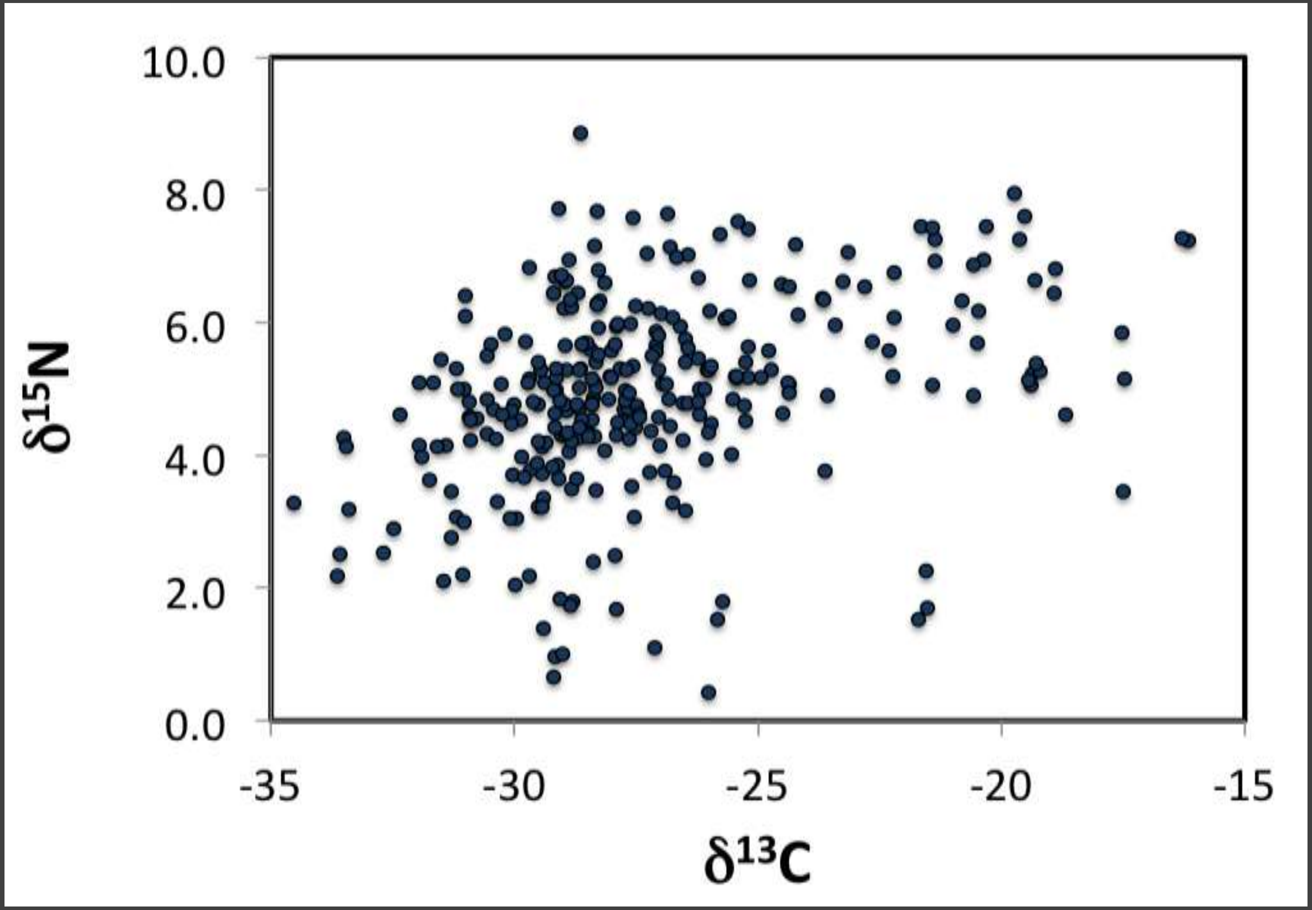
Juvenile Chinook liver

Isospace plots show

- Similarity between April & May
- Similarity between June & July



Isotopic signatures of primary producers (plants, periphyton, POM) in the Columbia River estuary



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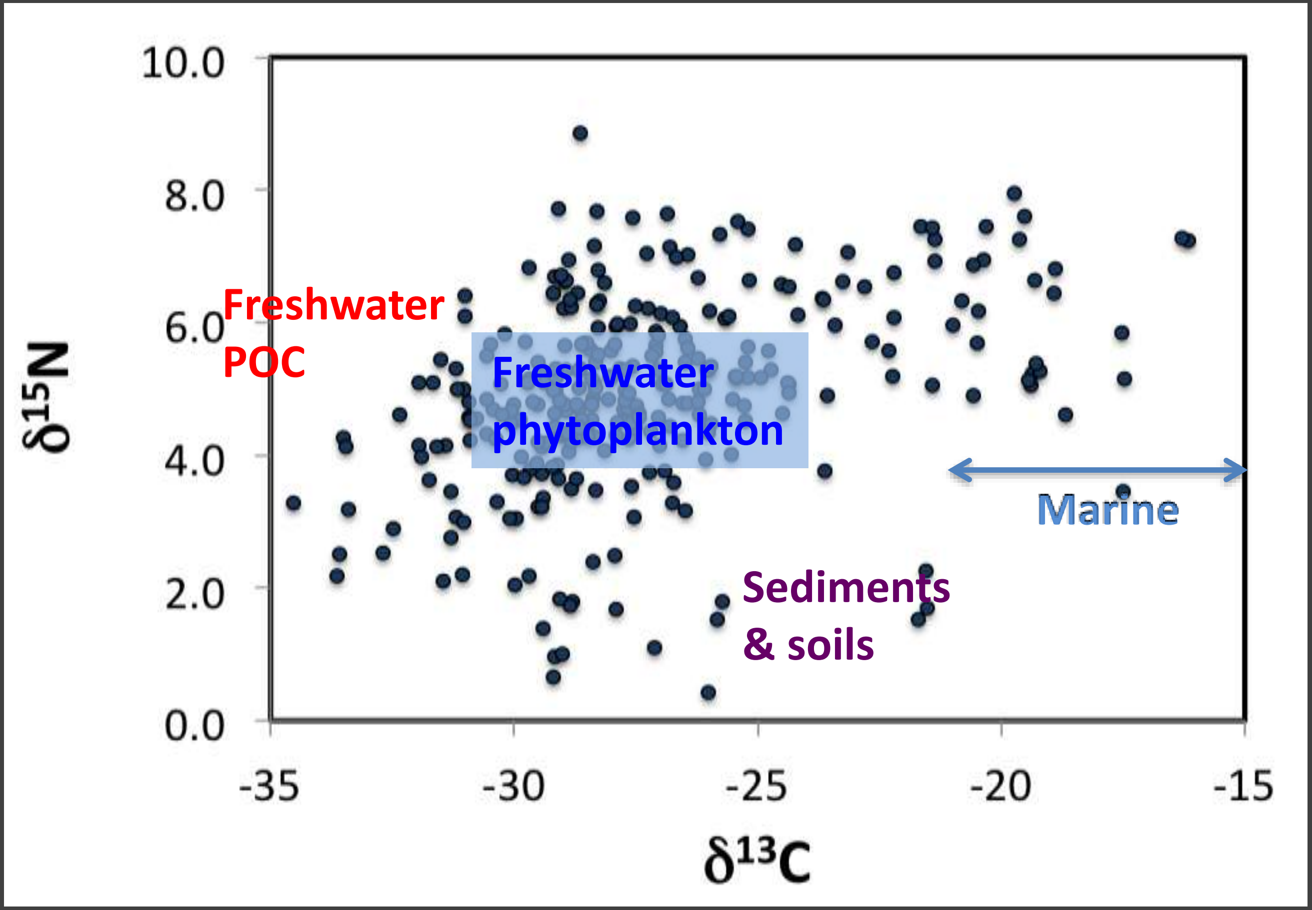

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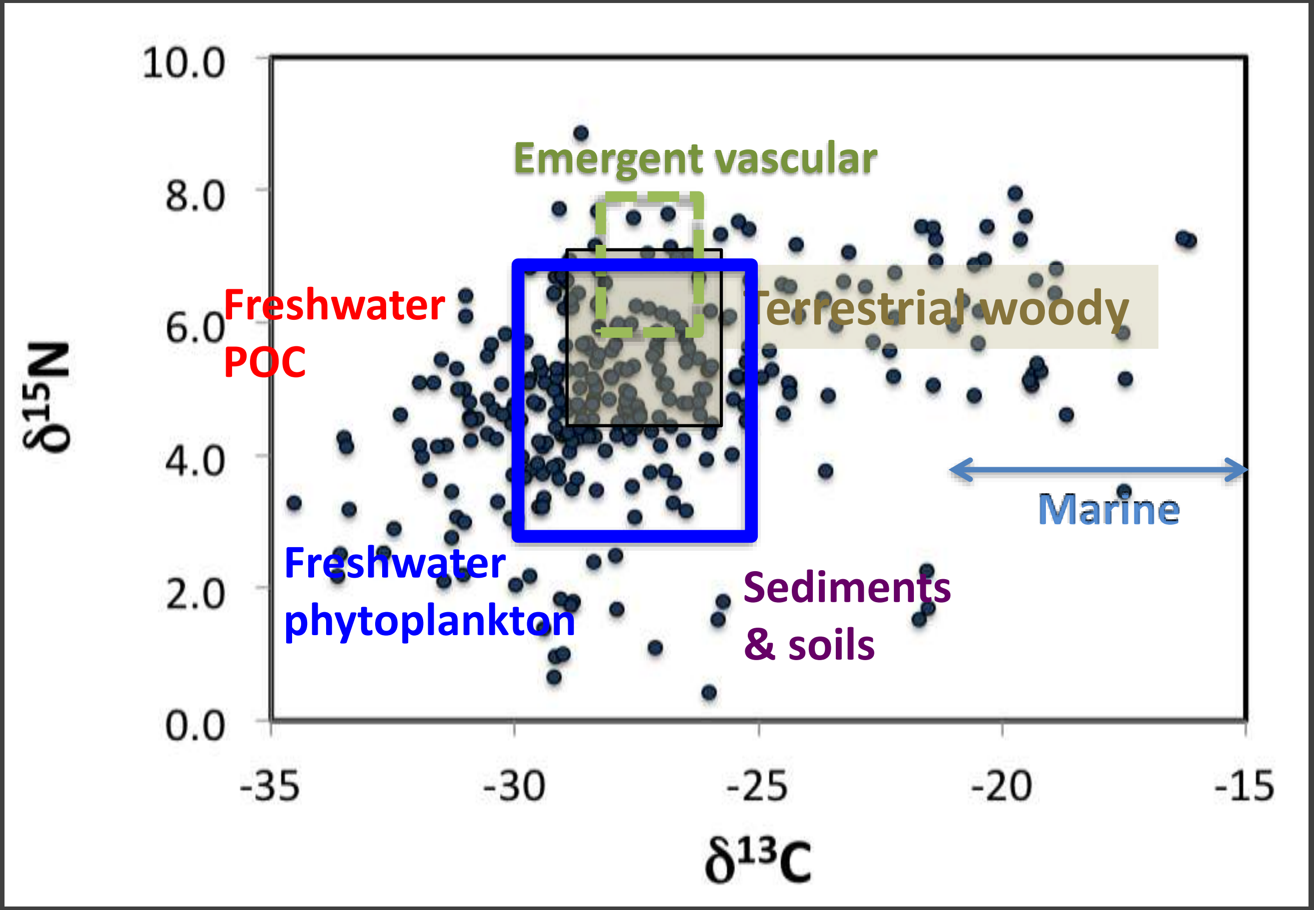
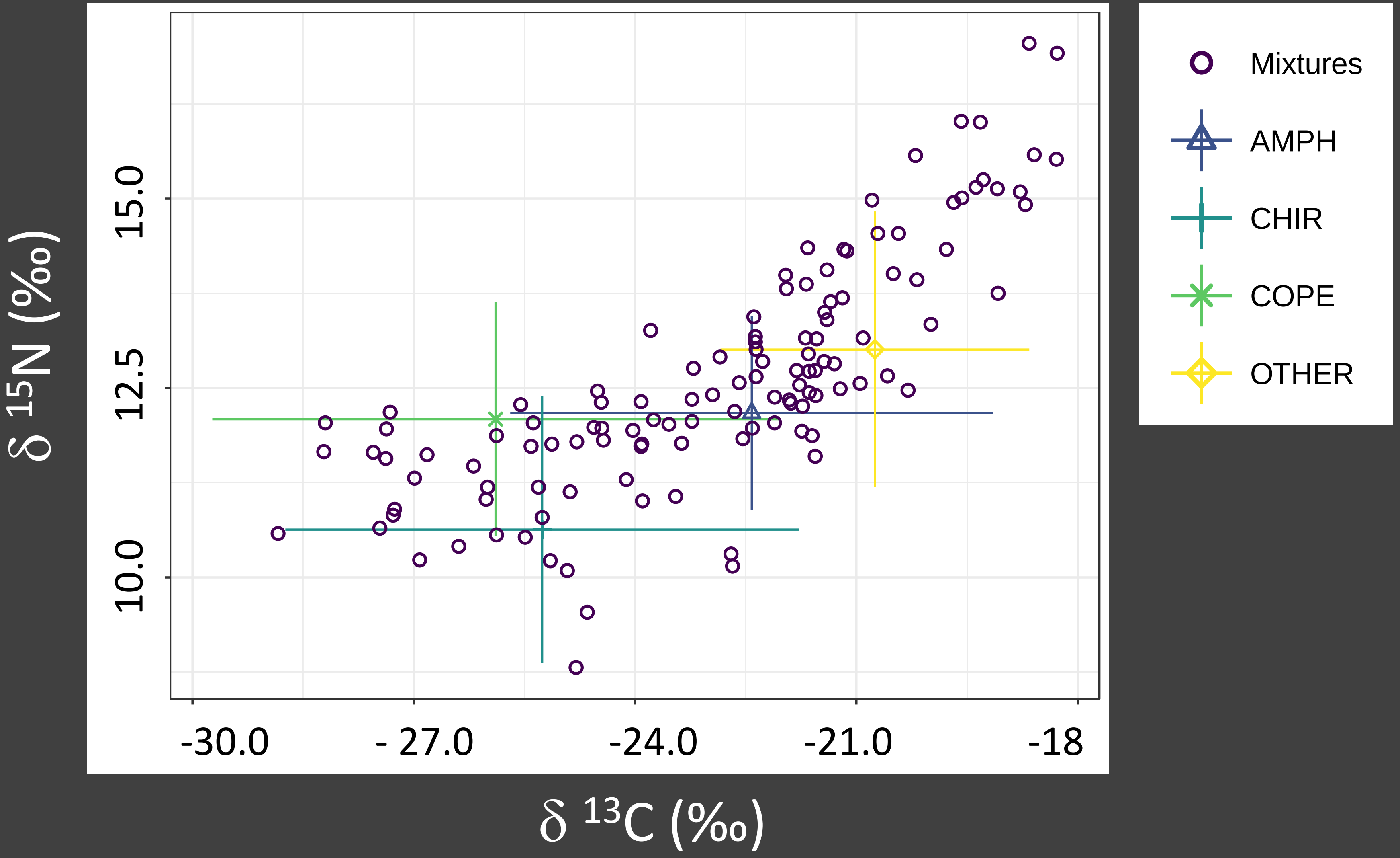
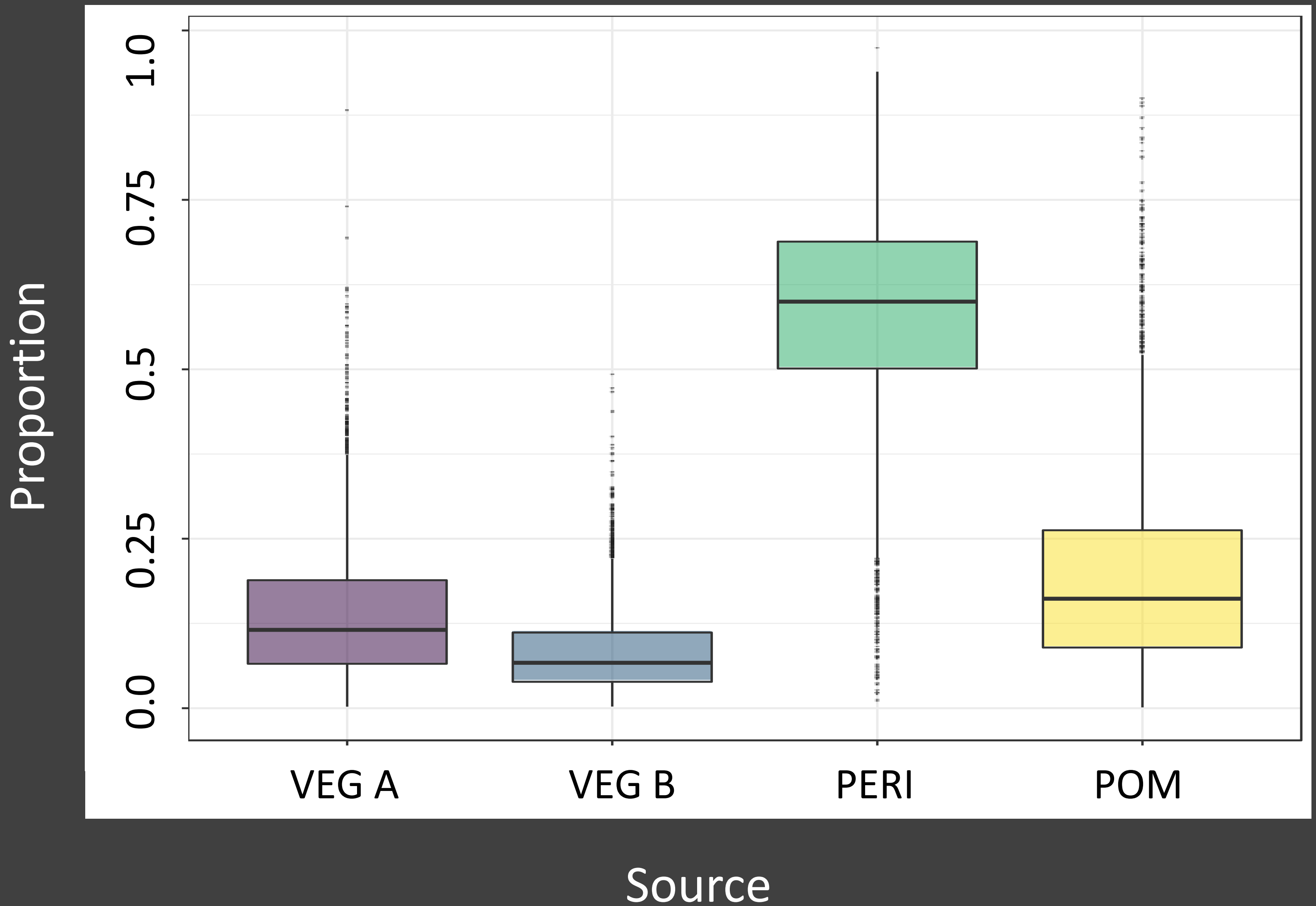


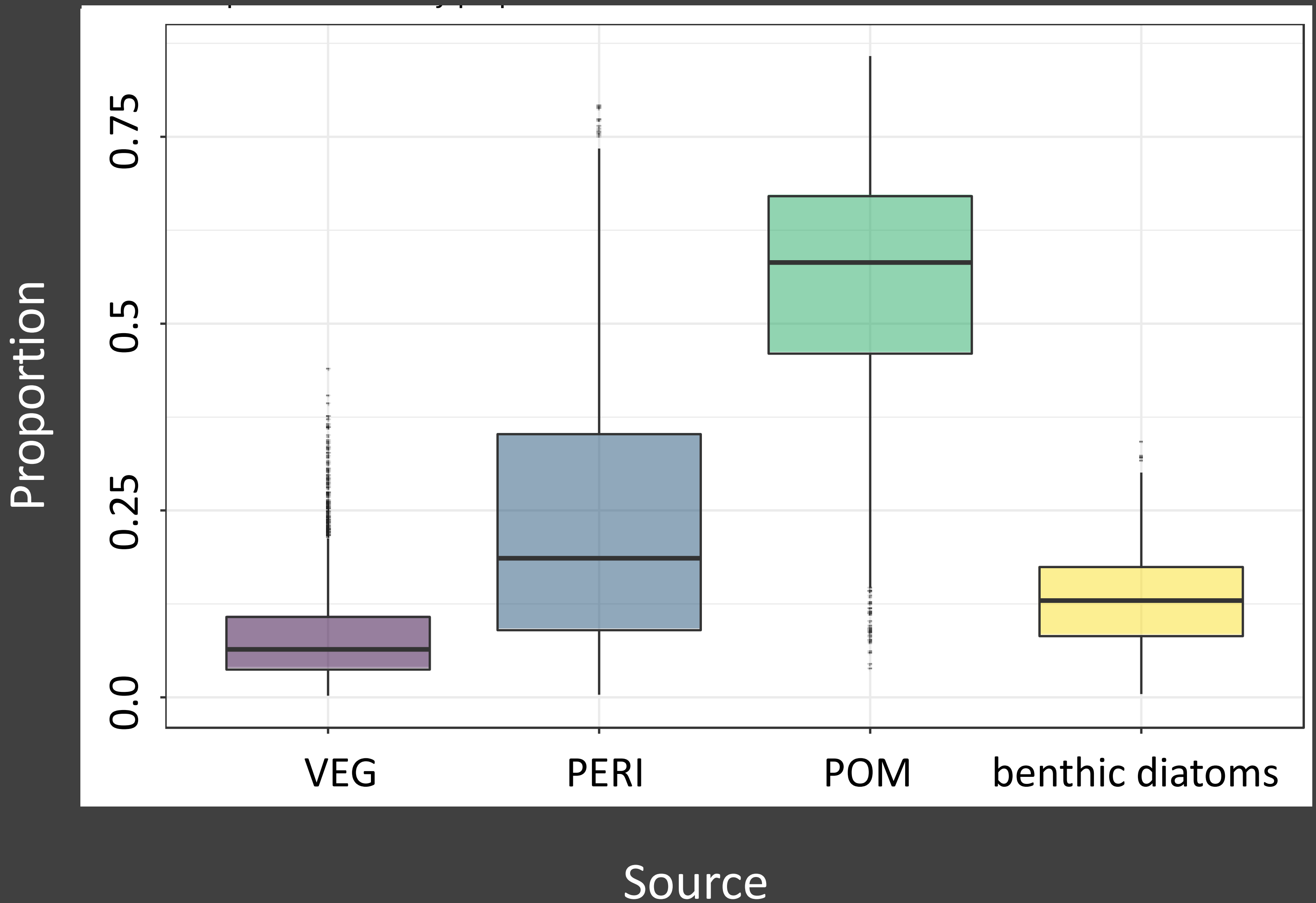
Isotopic signatures of juvenile Chinook & prey used to infer assimilation (SIMMR)



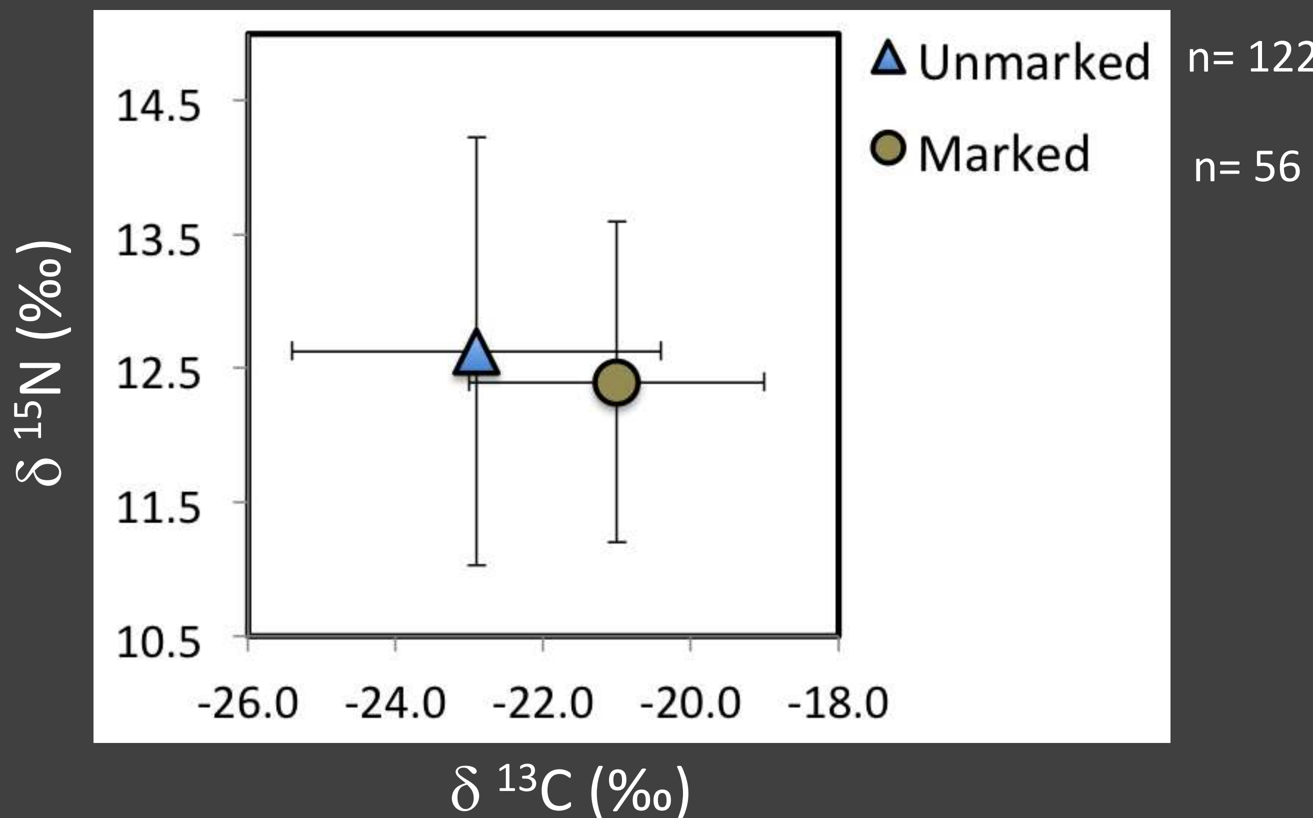
Based on mixing model results, chironomids assimilate organic matter from periphyton



Based on mixing model results, amphipods mainly assimilate particulate matter

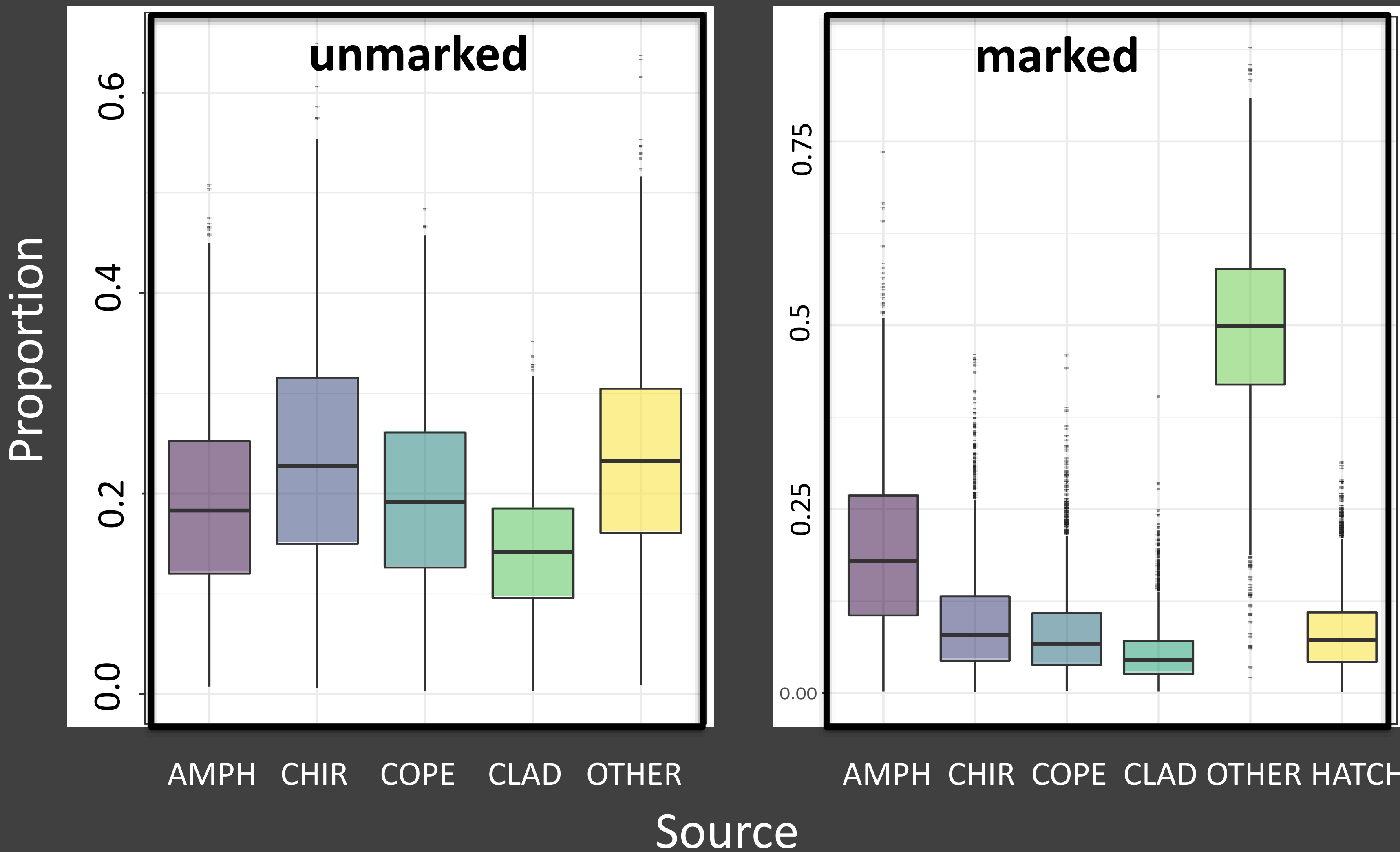


Stable isotope signatures of marked fish differ from unmarked fish



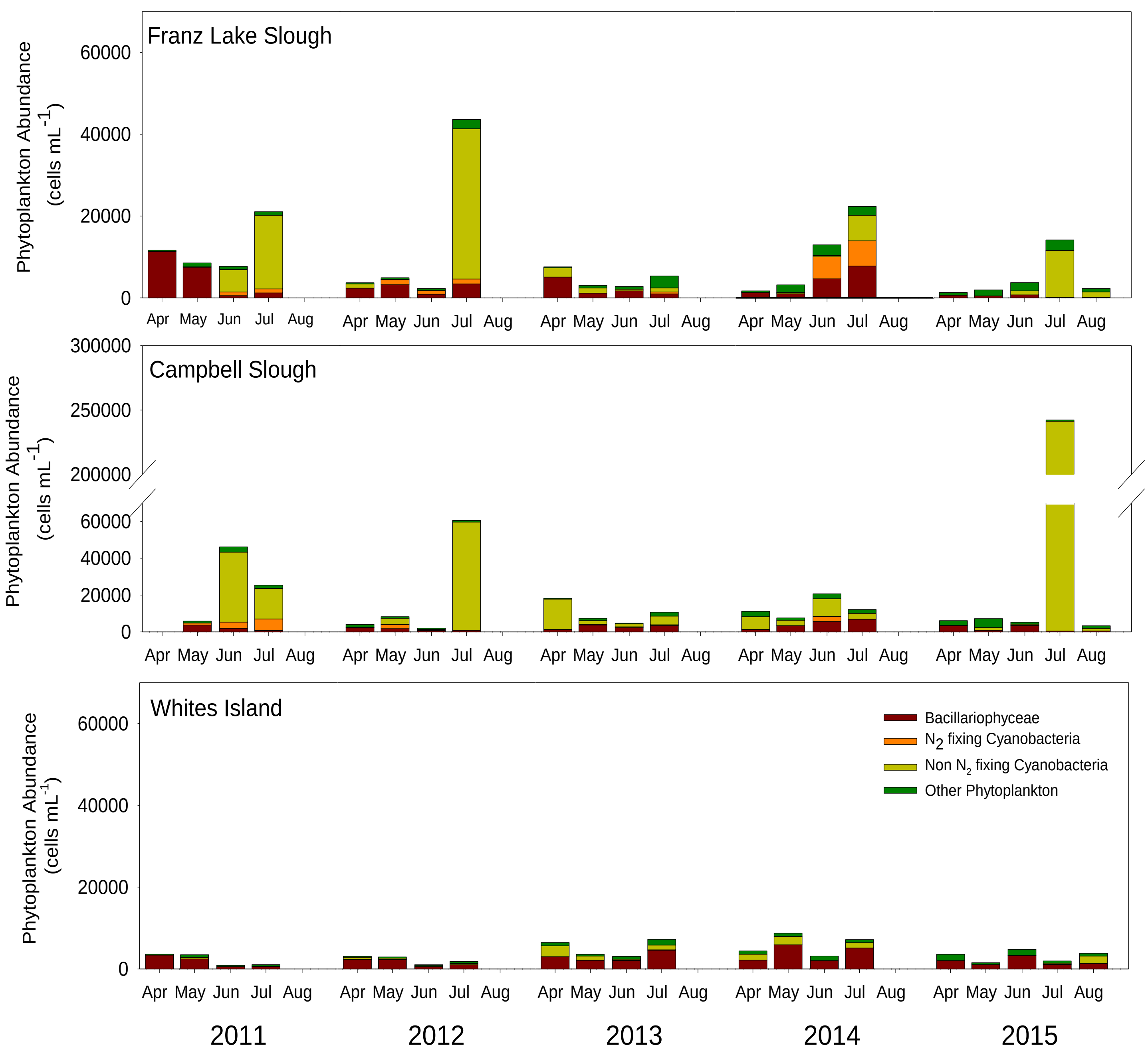
- $\delta^{13}C$ was significantly more depleted in unmarked fish compared to marked fish ($p < 0.0001$)
- There was no difference in $\delta^{15}N$ ($p = 0.4057$)

Dietary proportions in unmarked vs. marked juvenile Chinook salmon (SIMMR)



Summary of findings

- Stable isotopes of C and N varied in time, with differences likely tied to the hydrograph
- Prey: Amphipods & chironomids consume mainly POM and periphyton, respectively
- Diet: Model suggested that Juvenile Chinook salmon assimilate OM from invertebrates other than chironomids and amphipods
- Juvenile Chinook salmon tissues were isotopically heavier compared to measured sources
- Marked fish were heavier in C compared to wild fish



Franz Lake Slough
Campbell Slough
Whites Island
Phytoplankton Abundance (cells mL^{-1})
0
20000
40000
60000
200000
250000
300000
Apr May Jun Jul Aug
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
Bacillariophyceae
N_2 fixing Cyanobacteria
Non N_2 fixing Cyanobacteria
Other Phytoplankton

- Ecosystem metabolism
- pH
- Food quantity
- Food quality
- Energy flow

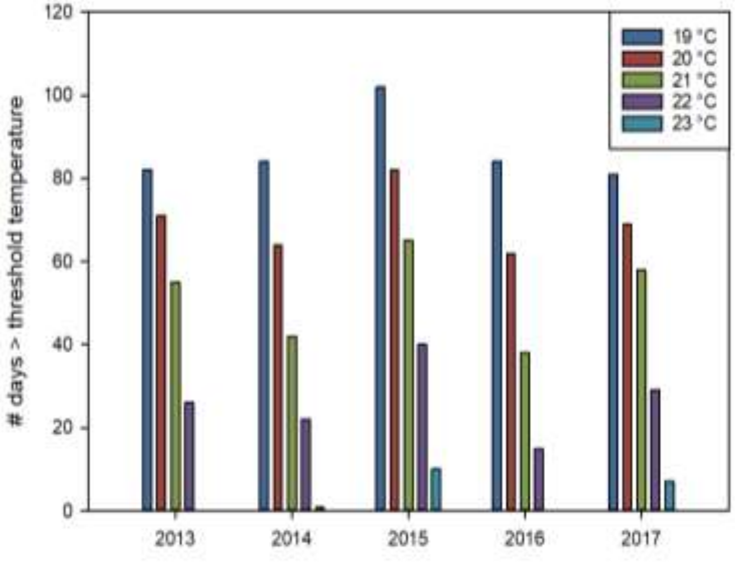
Link between phytoplankton and salmon

- Fish catches and satellite chlorophyll paper

Link between benthos and pelagic habitat

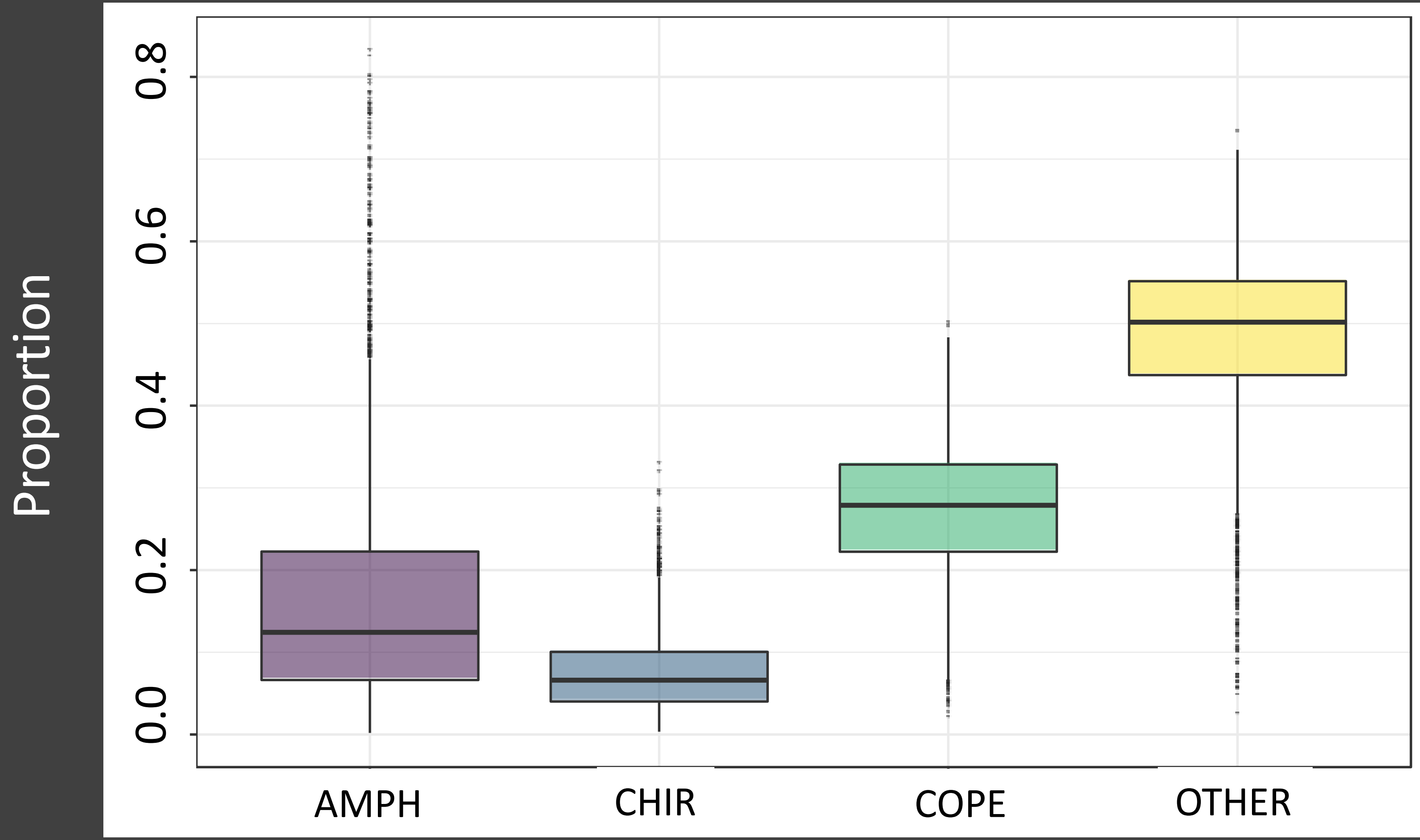
Cyanobacteria: an emerging threat

Parasites



19 °C
20 °C
21 °C
22 °C
23 °C
days > threshold temperature
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

Comparison of dietary proportions in unmarked juvenile Chinook muscle (SIMMR)



n = 122