Lake Ripley, Jefferson Co. Aquatic Plants





Michelle Nault

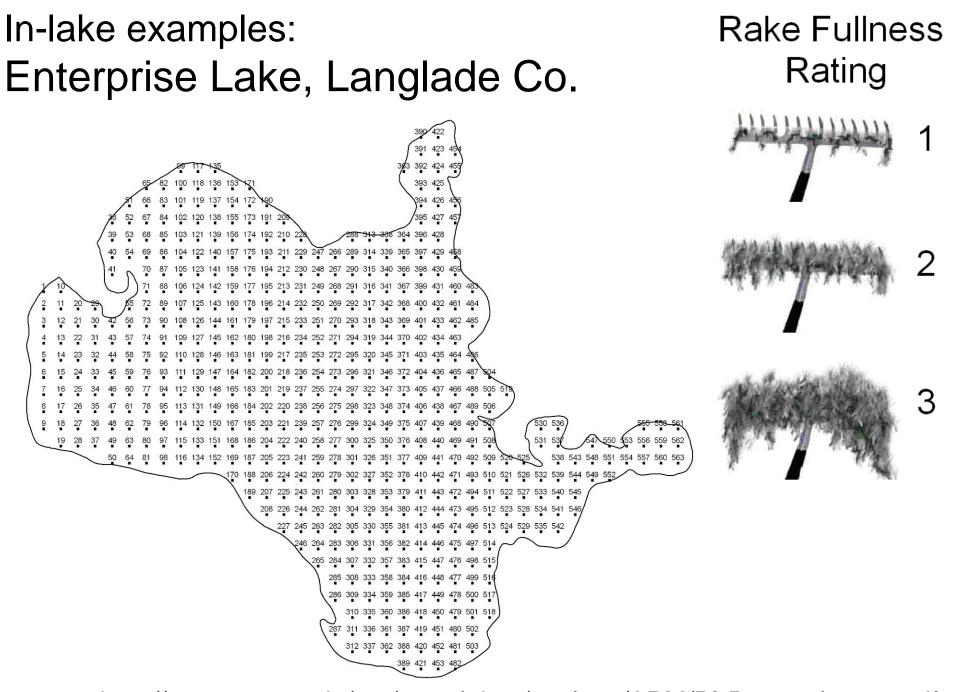
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Science Services



Sampling of Aquatic Plants Goals and Applications

In-lake ecology and management
 -Snapshot of one lake today...
 and over time

- 2) Regional and state-wide ecology and management
 - -Comparisons among many lakes today... and over time
 - -Provides CONTEXT



http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/ecology/APM/PI-Protocol-2010.pdf









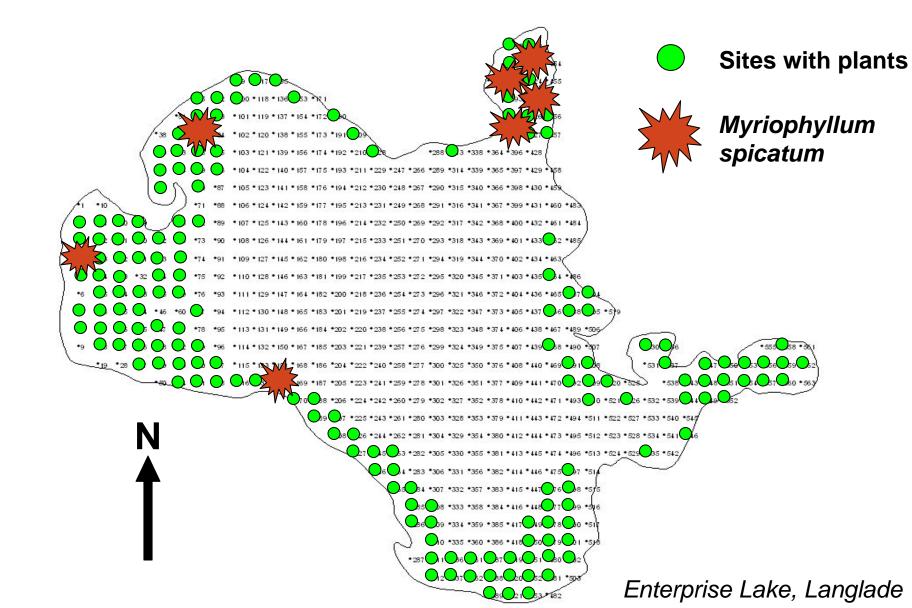




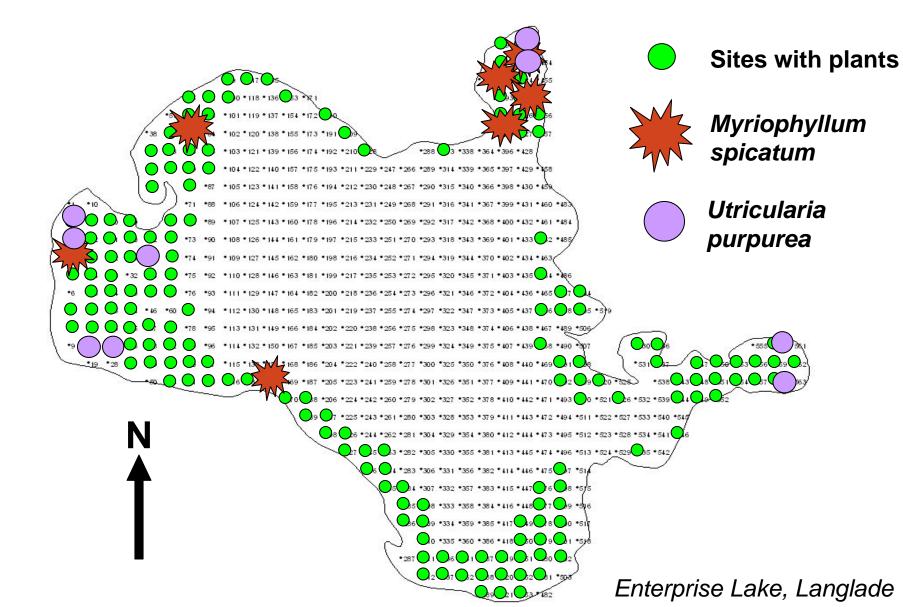
In-lake examples: Vegetated sites



In-lake examples: Distribution of Eurasian Watermilfoil



In-lake examples: Species of Special Concern



In-lake examples:

M. spicatum

Summary statistics

2.7

Species	Frequency of occurrence (%)	Species	Frequency of occurrence (%)
E. canadensis	45.0	B. schreberi	2.3
<i>Nitella</i> spp.	26.4	M. tenellum	1.9
V. americana	14.3	Chara spp.	1.9
P. pusillus	11.2	lsoetes spp.	1.9
N. flexilis	11.2	P. amplifolius	1.6
N. gracillima	8.1	M. beckii	1.6
C. demersum	7.8	N. odorata	1.2
P. richardsonii	4.7	P. strictifolius	1.2
S. fluctuans	4.7	E. palustris	0.8
C. demersum	4.7	M. heterophyllum	0.4
E. acicularis	4.3	N. variegata	0.4
P. robbinsii	3.9	P. crispus	0.4
U. purpurea	3.9		
P. spirillus	3.1		

Summary Statistics			
Total lake points	563		
Number of points with plants	182		
Maximum depth of plants (m)	4.1		
Littoral area (% of lake)	32		
Mean # species/point	1.7		
Species Richness	27		
Simpson's Diversity Index	0.88		

Enterprise Lake, Langlade Co.

Regional/statewide examples: Lakes Surveyed By DNR Research Crews

Questions about EWM

Ecology

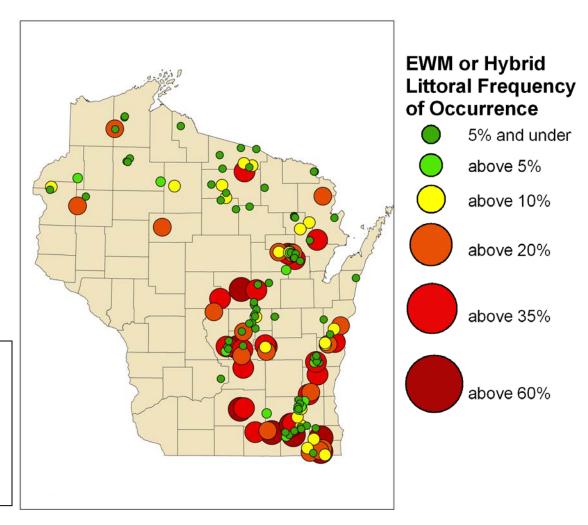
-What are the possible outcomes when EWM establishes in a lake?

-What factors contribute to different outcomes?

-Interannual variation?

Littoral Frequency of Occurrence = <u># of sites with plant(s)</u> # sites shallower than the maximum depth of plant colonization

X100



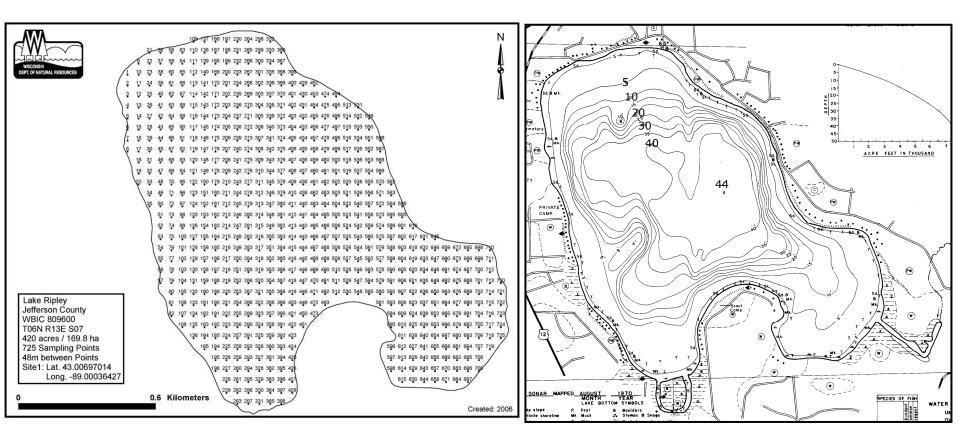
Lake Ripley Plant Survey







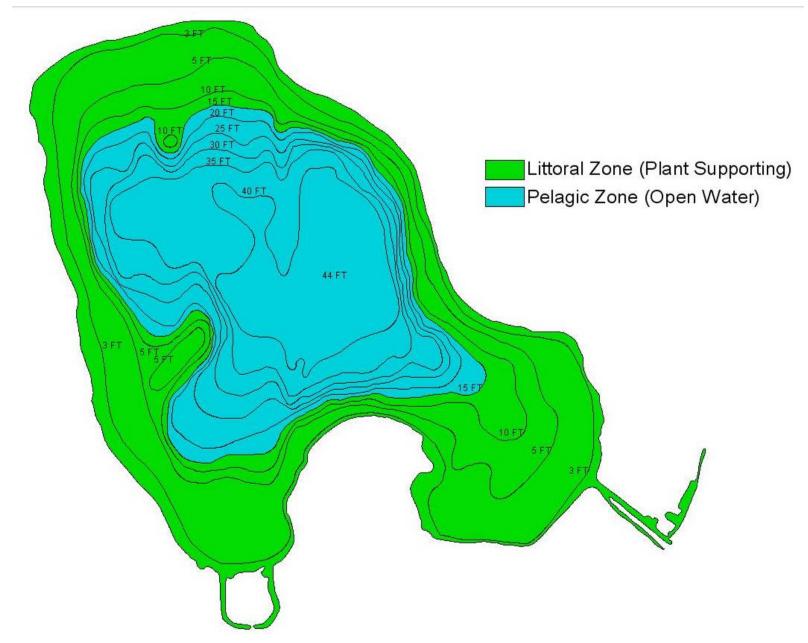
PI & Bathymetry Maps



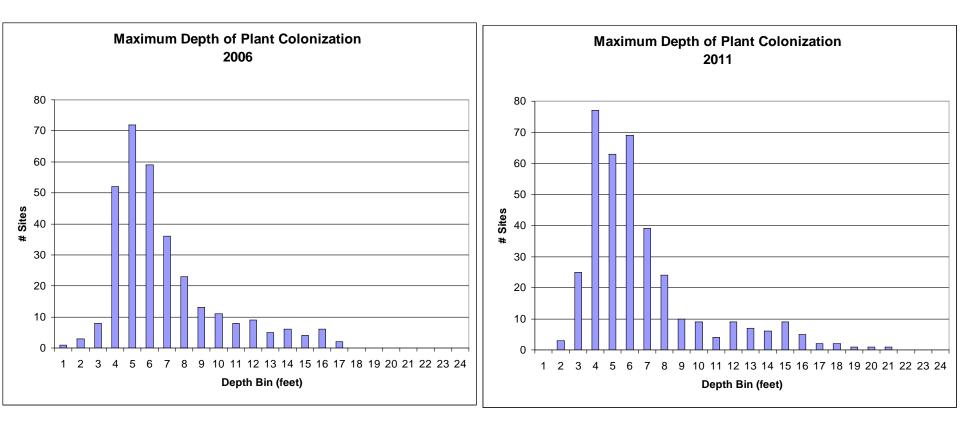
Summary Statistics

	2006	2011
# points sampled	398	421
# of sites with vegetation	313	366
littoral frequency of occurrence	84.8	89.9
simpsons diversity	0.82	0.89
avg. # species per site (littoral)	1.6	2.33
avg. # natives per site (littoral)	1.51	2.02
species richness	20	21
species richness (+ visuals)	21	23
max depth of plant growth (ft)	17	21

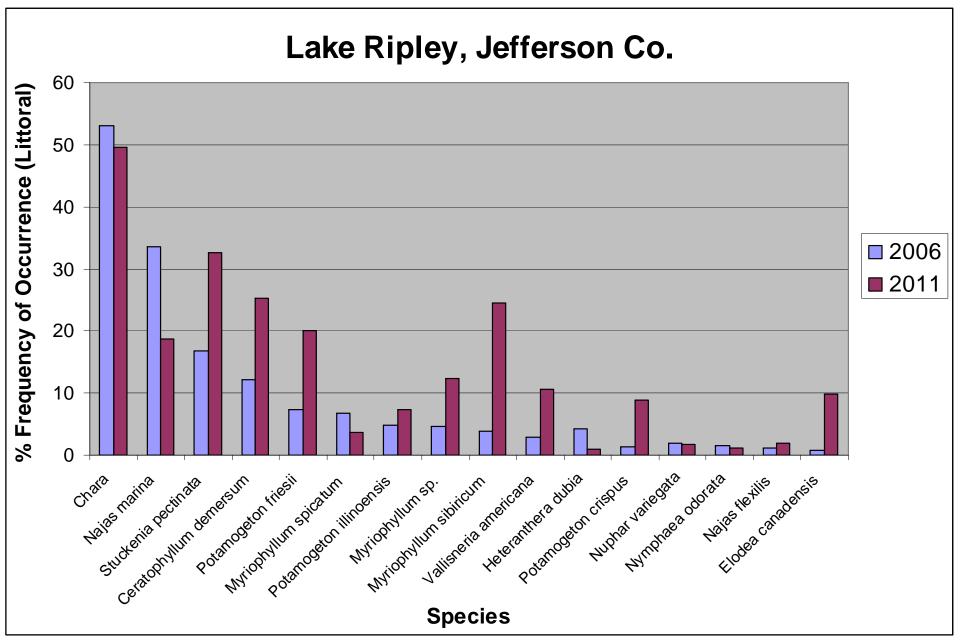
Littoral Zone



Plant Depth Distribution



Summary Statistics

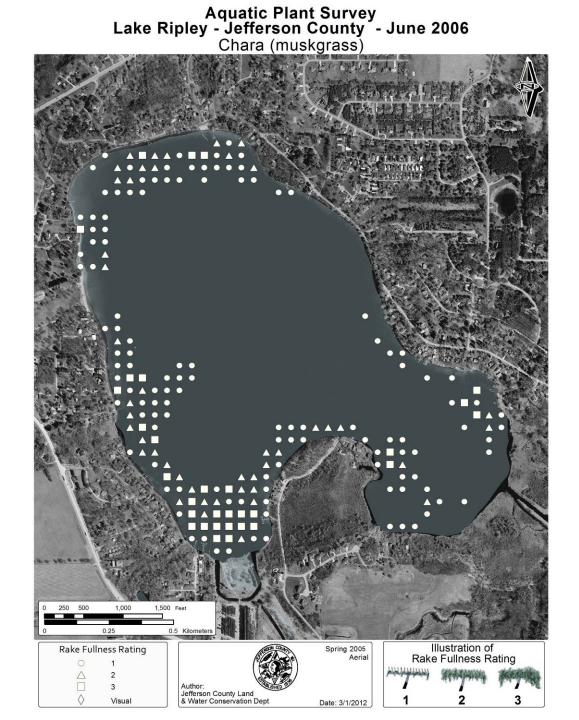


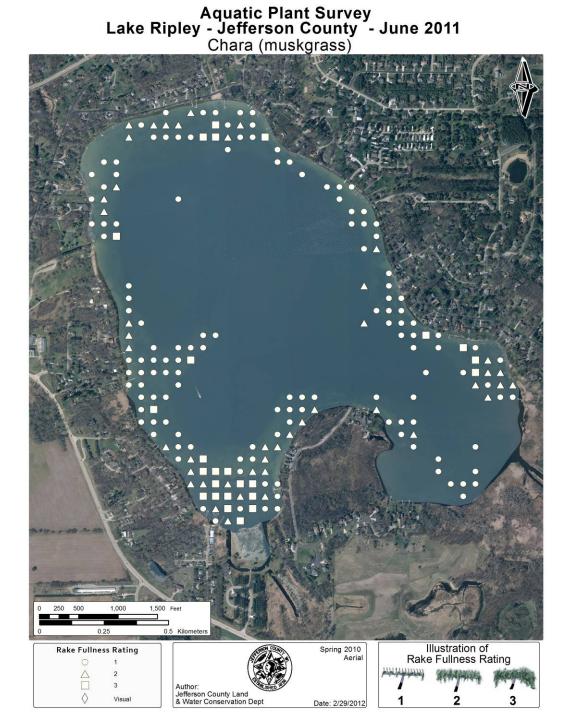
Muskgrass (Chara spp.)

• NATIVE

- Marcoalgae
- Often has strong "musk" or "skunk" like smell
- Often hard or crunchy to the touch
- Forms dense cover over lake bottom sediments, helping to stabilize
- Provides excellent habitat for fish and invertebrates and food for waterfowl







Spiny naiad (Najas marina)

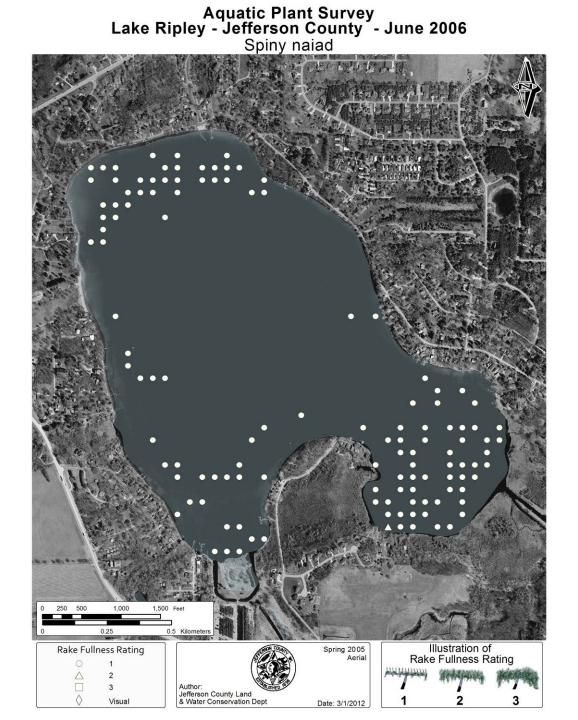


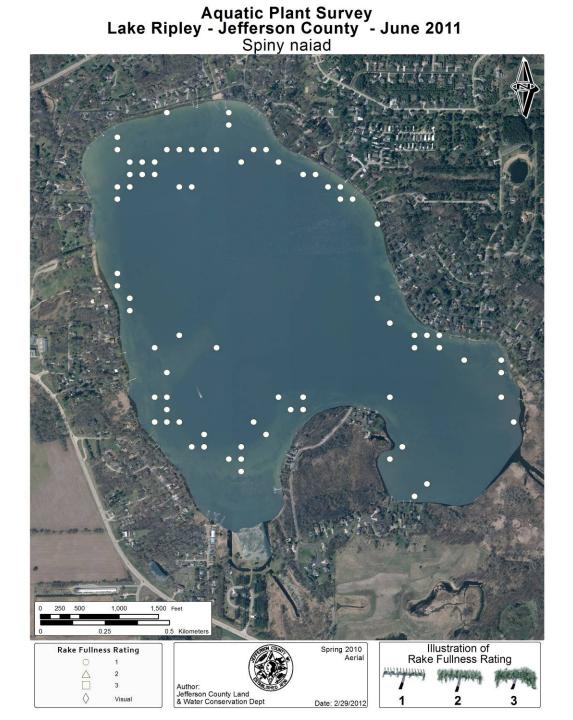
• NATIVE?

- Some debate between experts as to whether this species is native or exotic
- First recorded in the Great Lakes in 1864
- Disjunct "clumping" of populations around the U.S. and world possibly due to its affinity for brackish or highly alkaline waters
- Not known to cause significant ecological or recreational problems









Sago (Stuckenia pectinata)



• NATIVE

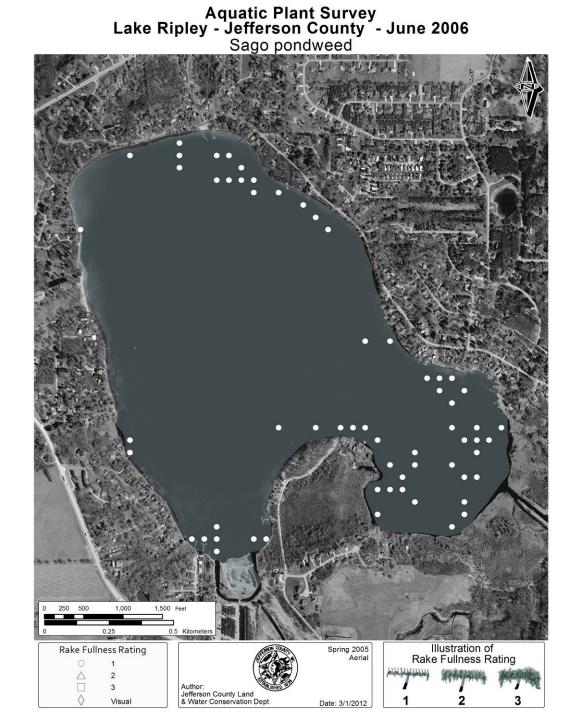
- Pondweed with very thin thread-like leaves
- Appears "bushy" or "fan-like"
- Important food for waterfowl; food and shelter for young fish

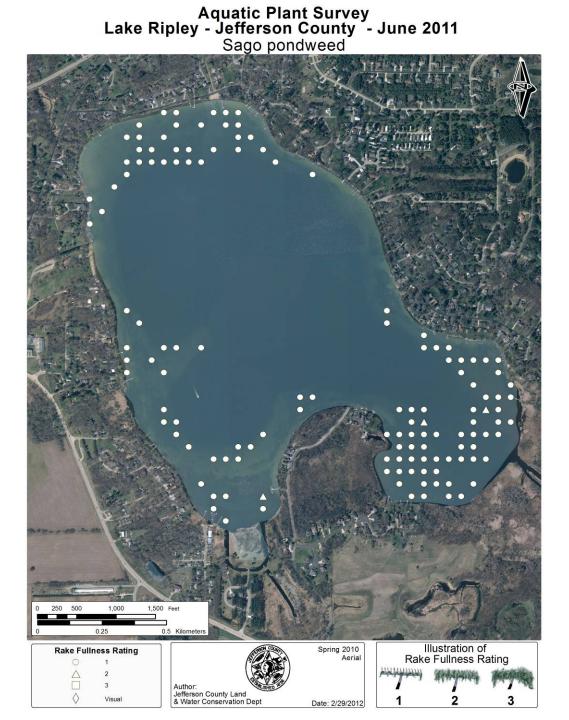












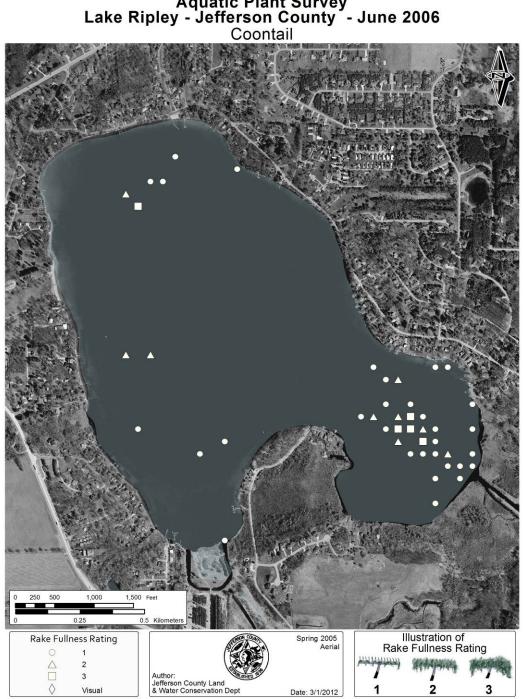
Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)



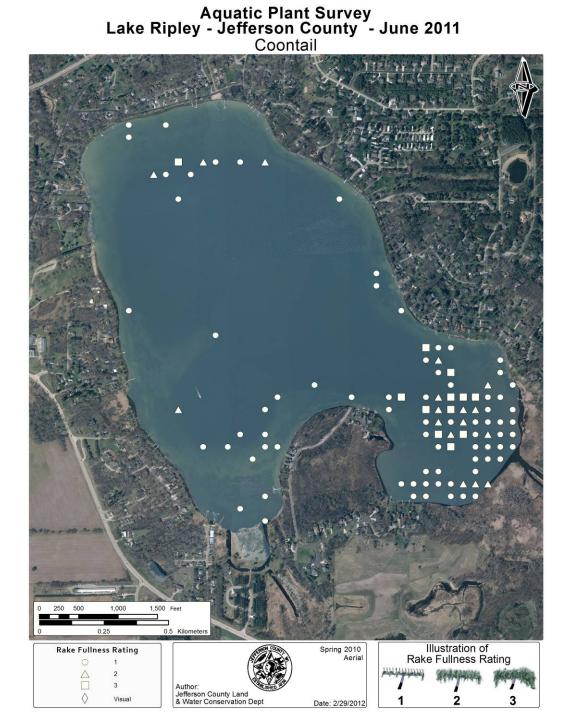
• NATIVE

- Leaves in whorls of 5-12 along the stem
- Each leaf is forked 1-2x, with small "teeth" along the margins
- No true roots, often loosely anchored to sediment
- Able to overwinter as a "evergreen"
- Provides habitat for fish and invertebrates and food for waterfowl





Aquatic Plant Survey Lake Ripley - Jefferson County - June 2006 Coontail

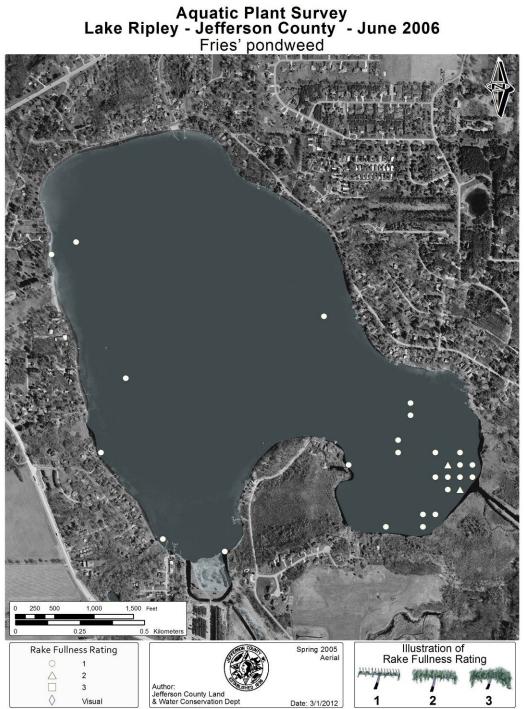


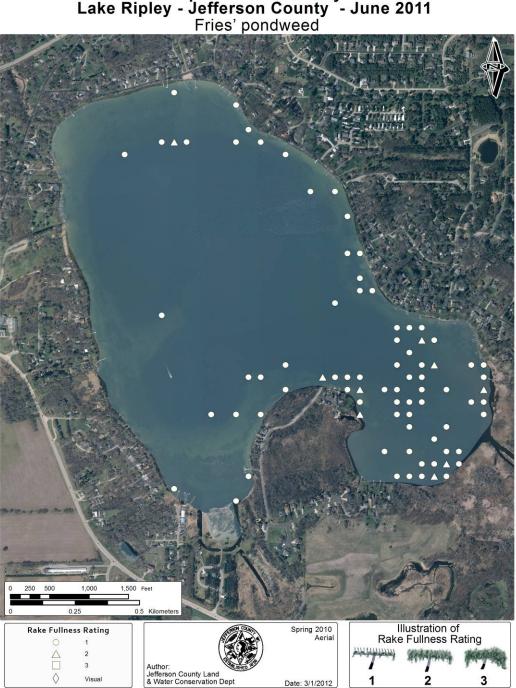
Fries' pondweed (*Potamogeton friesii*)

- NATIVE
- Pondweed with thin leaves
- Leaves are somewhat stiff with 5-7 veins
- Overwintering turion in distinct "fan-shape" at a right angle to outer leaves









Aquatic Plant Survey Lake Ripley - Jefferson County - June 2011 Fries' pondweed



Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)











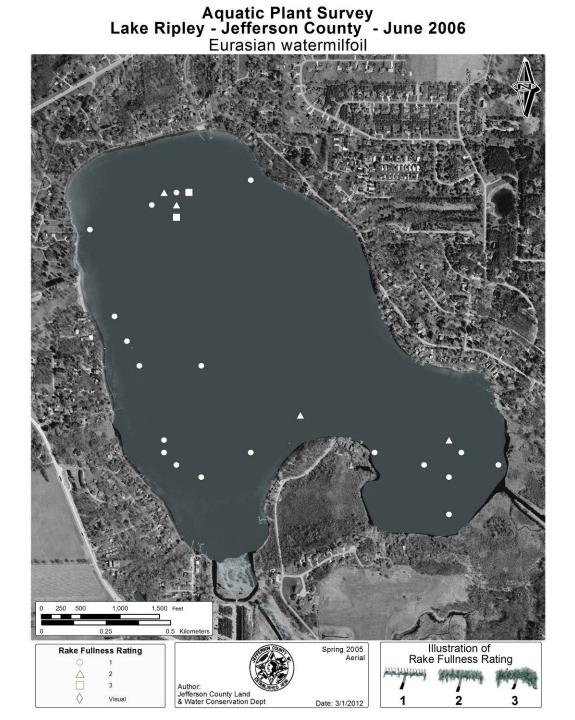
Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)

• EXOTIC

- Groups of four featherlike leaves whorled around a long stem
- Each leaf has 12-20 pairs of threadlike leaflets
- Leaves often limp when pulled out of water
- First recorded in Lake Ripley in 1989
- In some lakes, forms dense monocultures that displace native species and diminishes recreational and aesthetic value









Northern watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum sibiricum*)

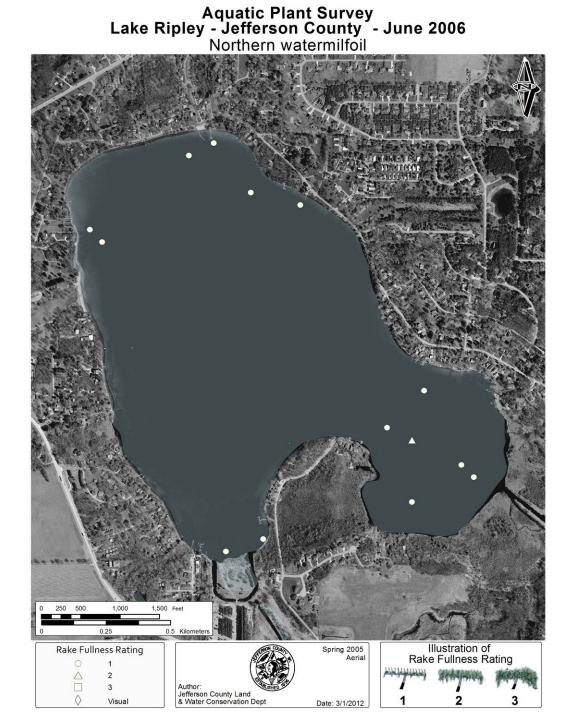


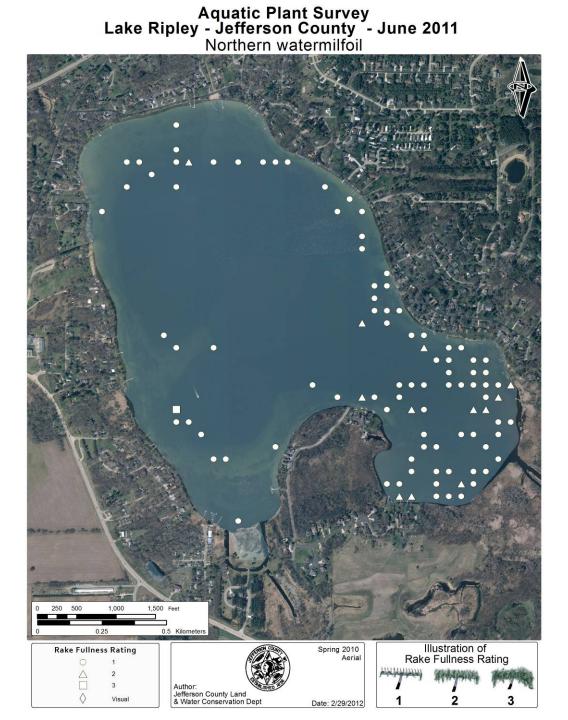
• NATIVE

- Groups of four featherlike leaves whorled around a long stem
- Each leaf has 7-10(12) pairs of threadlike leaflets
- Leaves often stiff when pulled out of water
- Can hybridize with EWM









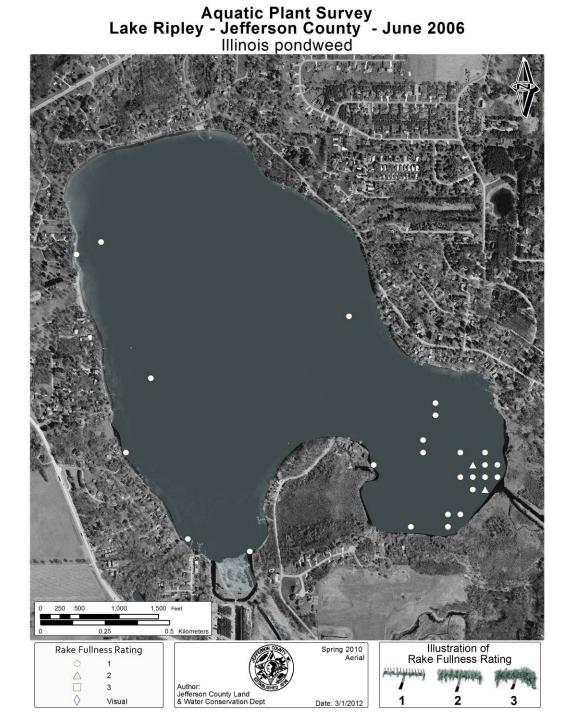
Illinois pondweed (*Potamogeton illinoensis*)

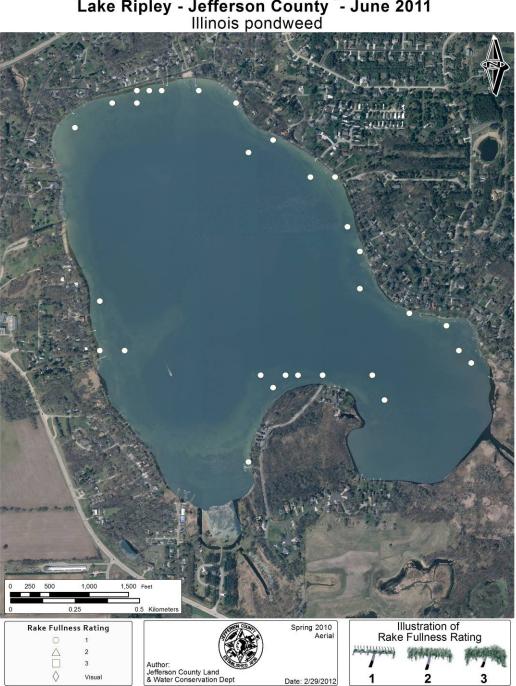
• NATIVE

- Long lance shaped leaves with a sharp tip
- Produces flower that emerges from the water; can also produce floating leaves
- Excellent shade and cover for fish and invertebrates; food for waterfowl



(C) Paul Skawinski, 2009





Aquatic Plant Survey Lake Ripley - Jefferson County - June 2011 Illinois pondweed

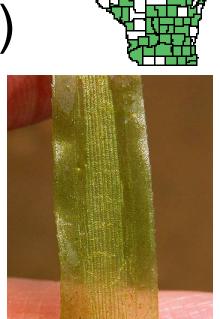
Wild celery (*Vallsneria americana*)

• NATIVE

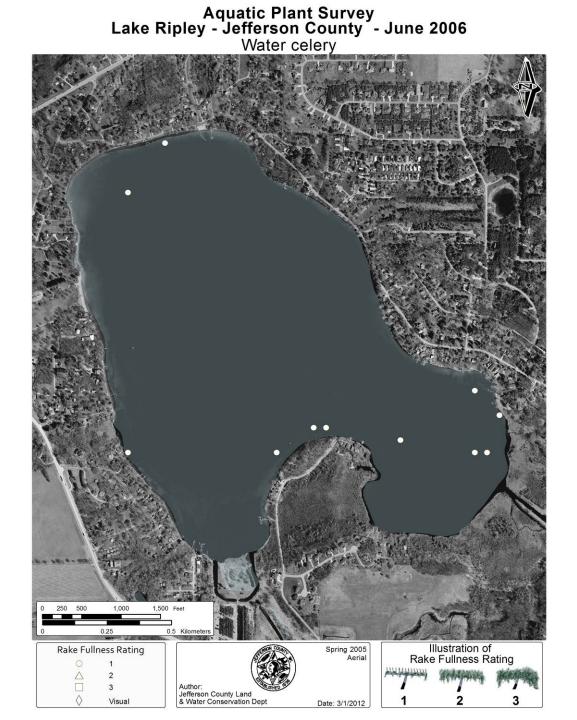
- Long "ribbon-like" leaves with prominent central stripe
- Often produces spiral-coiled flower stalks
- Excellent food source for waterfowl and shore birds; good habitat for fish

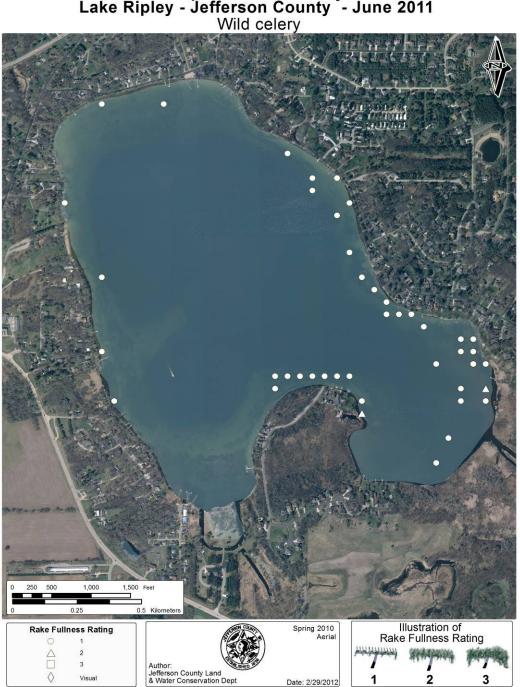












Aquatic Plant Survey Lake Ripley - Jefferson County - June 2011 Wild celery



Curly-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)







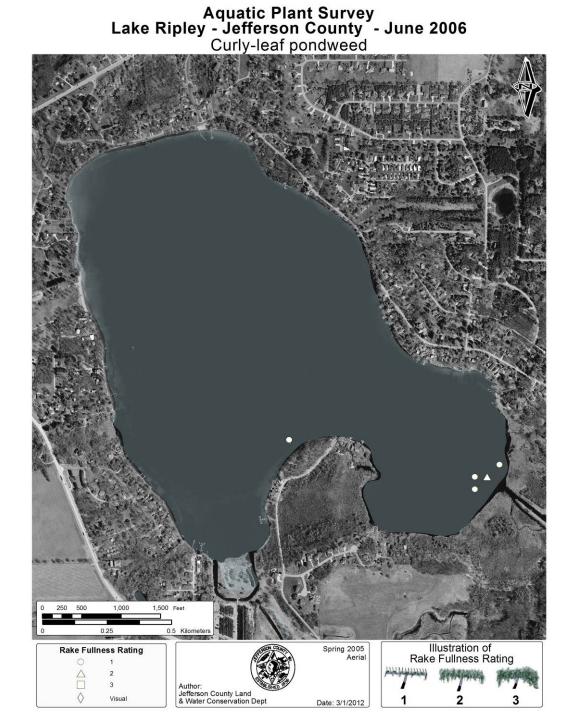


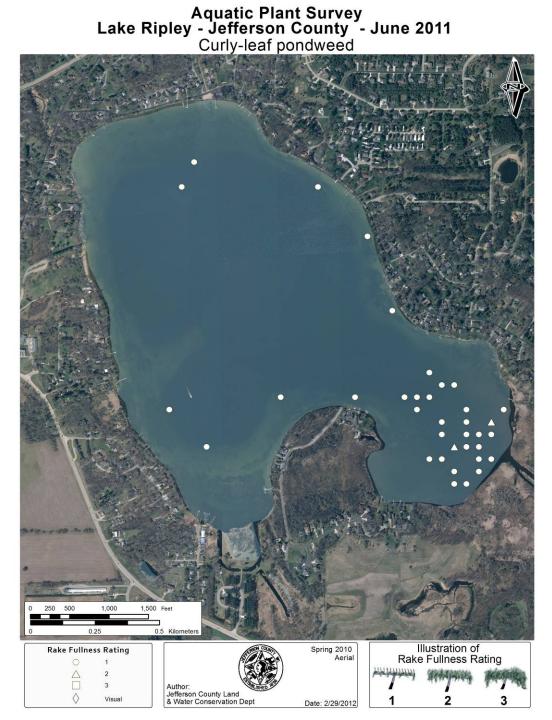
Curly-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)

• EXOTIC

- Wavy "lasagna noodle" leaves are serrate along the margin
- Forms hard "pine cone" like overwintering turions
- Emerges very early in the season, often beginning its growth under the ice
- Dies back by mid-summer as water temperatures rise
- Rapid die-off releases nutrients into the water, which can trigger algal blooms
- First reported in Lake Ripley in 1989







Common waterweed (*Elodea canadensis*)



NATIVE

- Leaves in whorls of 3 along slender stems
- May branch several times
- Able to overwinter as an "evergreen"
- Provides habitat and food source for fish, small mammals, waterfowl, and invertebrates









Other species







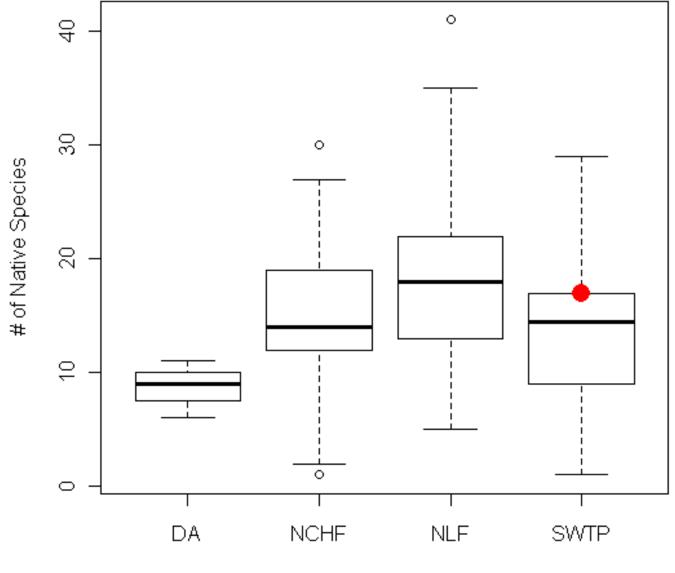






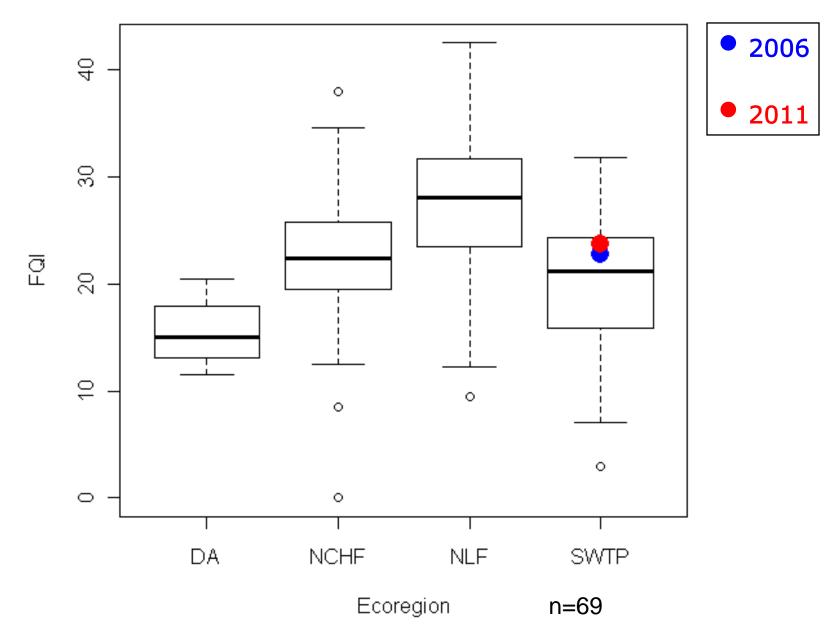


Native Species

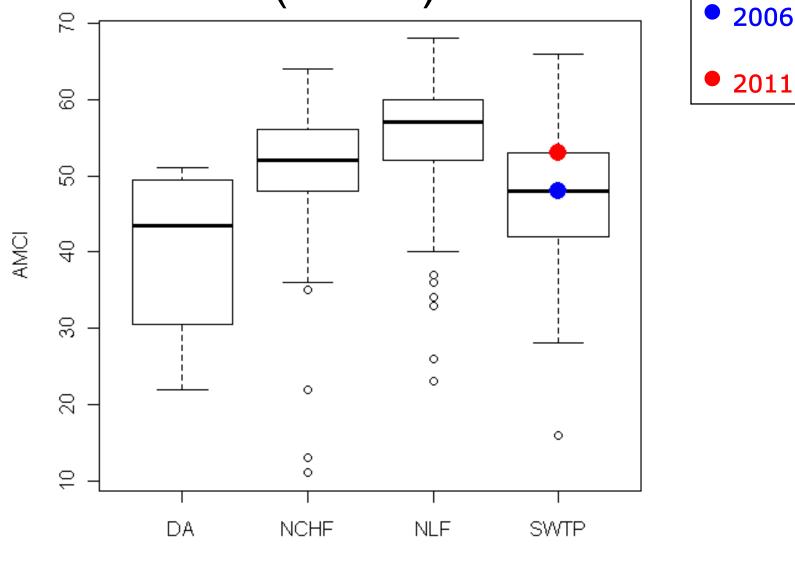


Ecoregion

Floristic Quality Index (FQI)

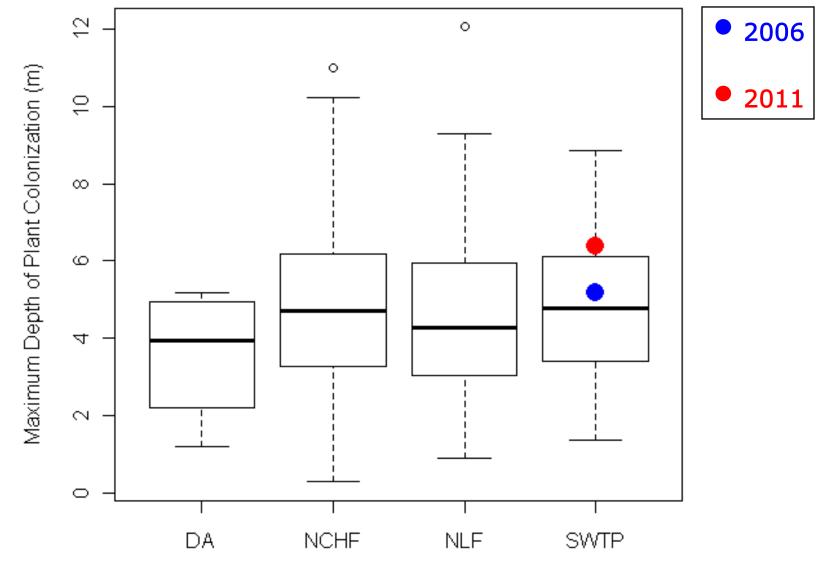


Aquatic Macrophyte Community Index (AMCI)



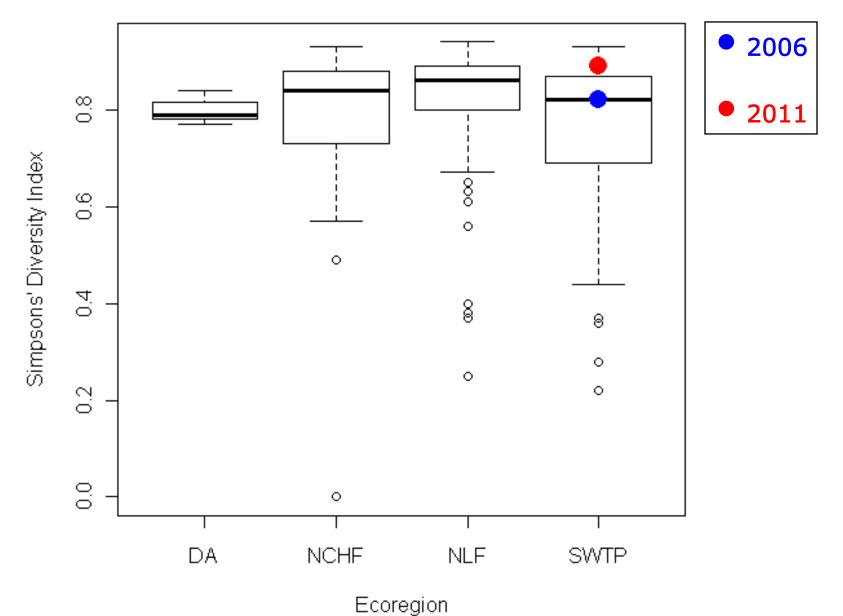
Ecoregion

Maximum Depth of Plant Growth

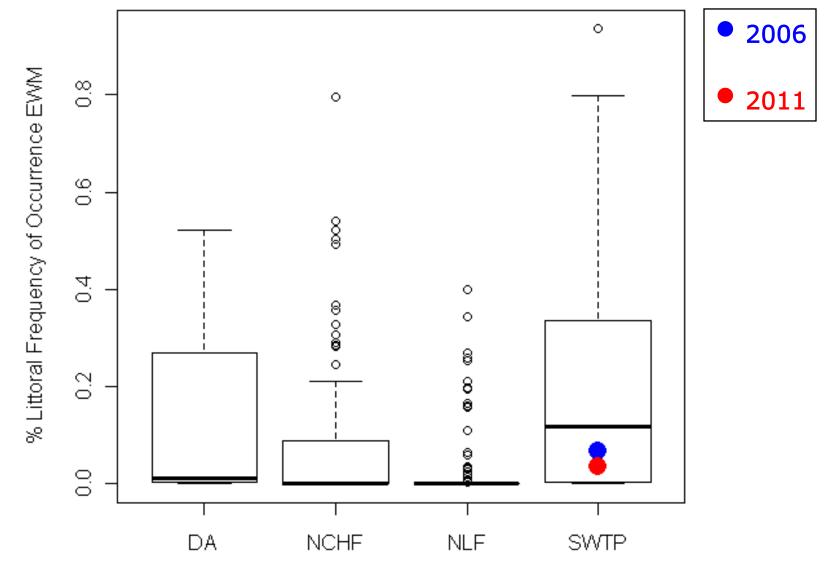


Ecoregion

Simpsons' Diversity Index



% Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM)



Ecoregion

DISCUSSION

Questions?

Comments?

