

Starting at the **Bottom**: What Bottom-dwelling **Bugs** Can Tell Us About **Lake and River Condition**



Chris Jones and Sarah Sinclair

Boreal PhD Pgm, Laurentian University
Dorset Environmental Science Centre



Why Do We Need to Do
Monitoring?

What is **Biomonitoring**?
& why do we do it?

“Since the effect of stream pollution is an alteration of the aquatic ecosystem, evaluation of that ecosystem is the logical way to detect pollution.”

–Hilsenhoff (1977)

“Biomonitoring is required ... because the consequences of environmental stress can only be determined by an appraisal of the biota.”

–Wright (2000)

Ontario Water Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.40

Versions

Regulations under this Act

Revoked/spent regulations under this Act

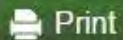
current

January 1, 2015 – (e-Laws currency date)

July 1, 2012 – December 31, 2014

December 31, 2011 – June 30, 2012

26 more



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<http://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90o40>

What are **Benthic**
Invertebrates?



Mayfly of the family
Ephemereidae



Caddisfly of the
family Helicopsychidae

Why use Benthic Invertebrates
as **indicators** of
waterbody condition?

“Healthy is Variable”

– Dr. Robert Bailey, University of Western Ontario

Stream		
Sample		
Date		
Partner		
HYDRACARINA		
Trhypochthoniidae	2	1
EPHEMEROPTERA		
Baetidae	81	49
Ephemerellidae	1	2
PLECOPTERA		
Leuctridae	1	1
Capniidae	1	0
Perlodidae	6	5
Chloroperlidae	0	1
TRICHOPTERA		
Rhyacophilidae	2	1
Hydropsychidae	2	3
COLEOPTERA		
Elmidae	11	20
DIPTERA		
Chironomidae	20	29
Ceratopogonidae	3	2
Tipulidae	4	6
Simulidae	0	2
Empididae	1	0
Total:	135	122

Stream	Baxter	Baxter
Sample	Riffle 1	Riffle 2
Date	16-Aug-04	16-Aug-04
Partner	ORCA	ORCA
HYDRACARINA		
Trhypochthoniidae	2	1
EPHEMEROPTERA		
Baetidae	81	49
Ephemerellidae	1	2
PLECOPTERA		
Leuctridae	1	1
Capniidae	1	0
Perlodidae	6	5
Chloroperlidae	0	1
TRICHOPTERA		
Rhyacophilidae	2	1
Hydropsychidae	2	3
COLEOPTERA		
Elmidae	11	20
DIPTERA		
Chironomidae	20	29
Ceratopogonidae	3	2
Tipulidae	4	6
Simulidae	0	2
Empididae	1	0
Total:	135	122

Experimental Designs for Bioassessments

Has the impact occurred?	Is when and where known?	Is there a control area?	Experimental Design Name
Yes	Yes	Yes	<u>Spatial Study (Control-Impact)</u>
		No	Impact from Spatial Pattern
	No	Yes	<u>Reference Condition Approach</u>
		No	Modern Analog Approach
No	Yes	Yes	<u>Optimal Impact Study (BACI)</u>
		No	Temporal (Before-After)
	No	Yes	Monitoring for <i>When</i>
		No	<u>Monitoring for <i>Where</i></u>

Reference Condition Approach

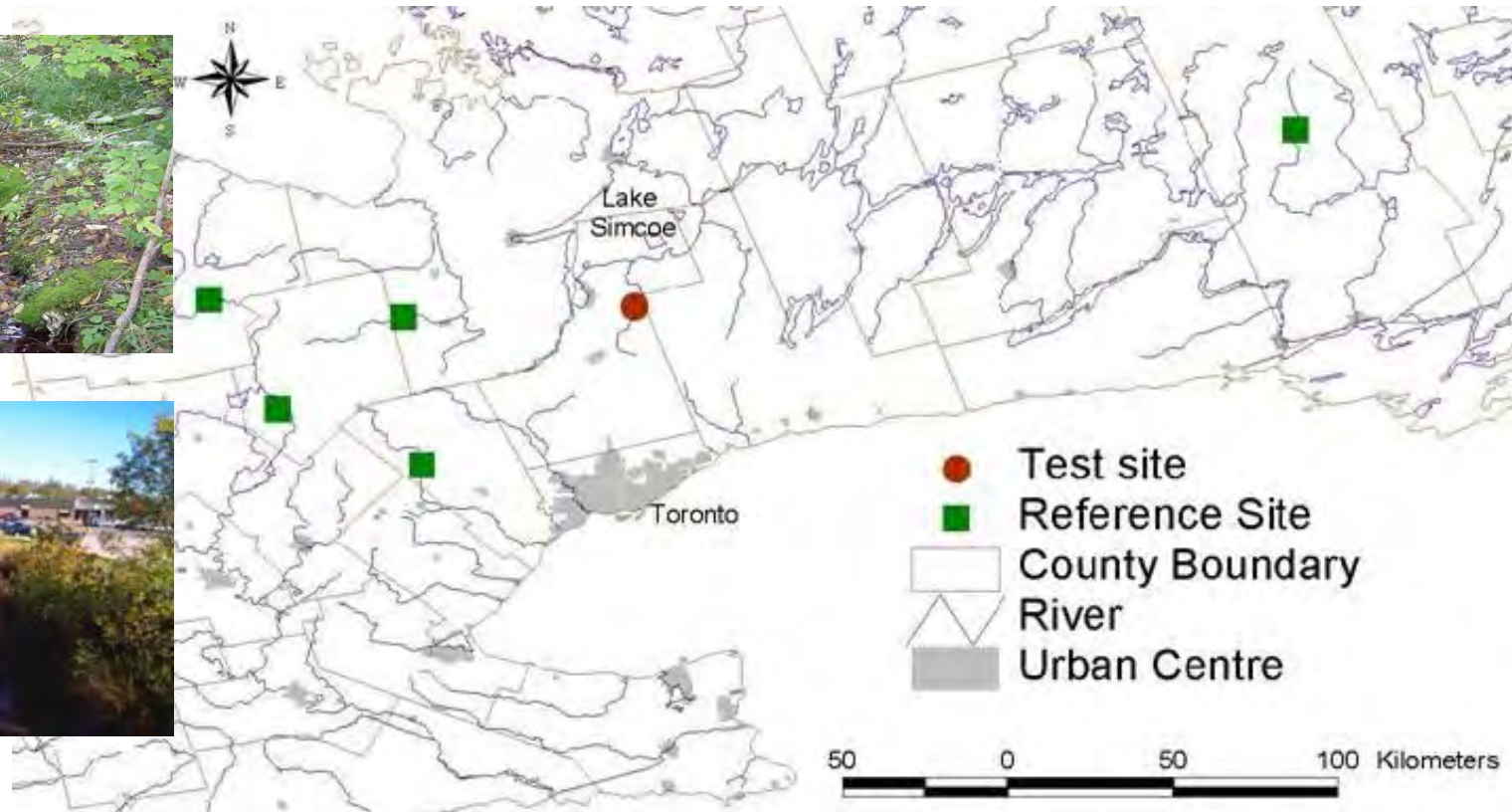
Multiple, minimally impacted control sites define the normal range of biological conditions to be expected at a test site



Reference site



Test site



“Long-term monitoring programs...provide the measures of normal (reference data) against which the abnormal is judged. It is impossible to convince a court that something is wrong if ‘right’ is not defined.”

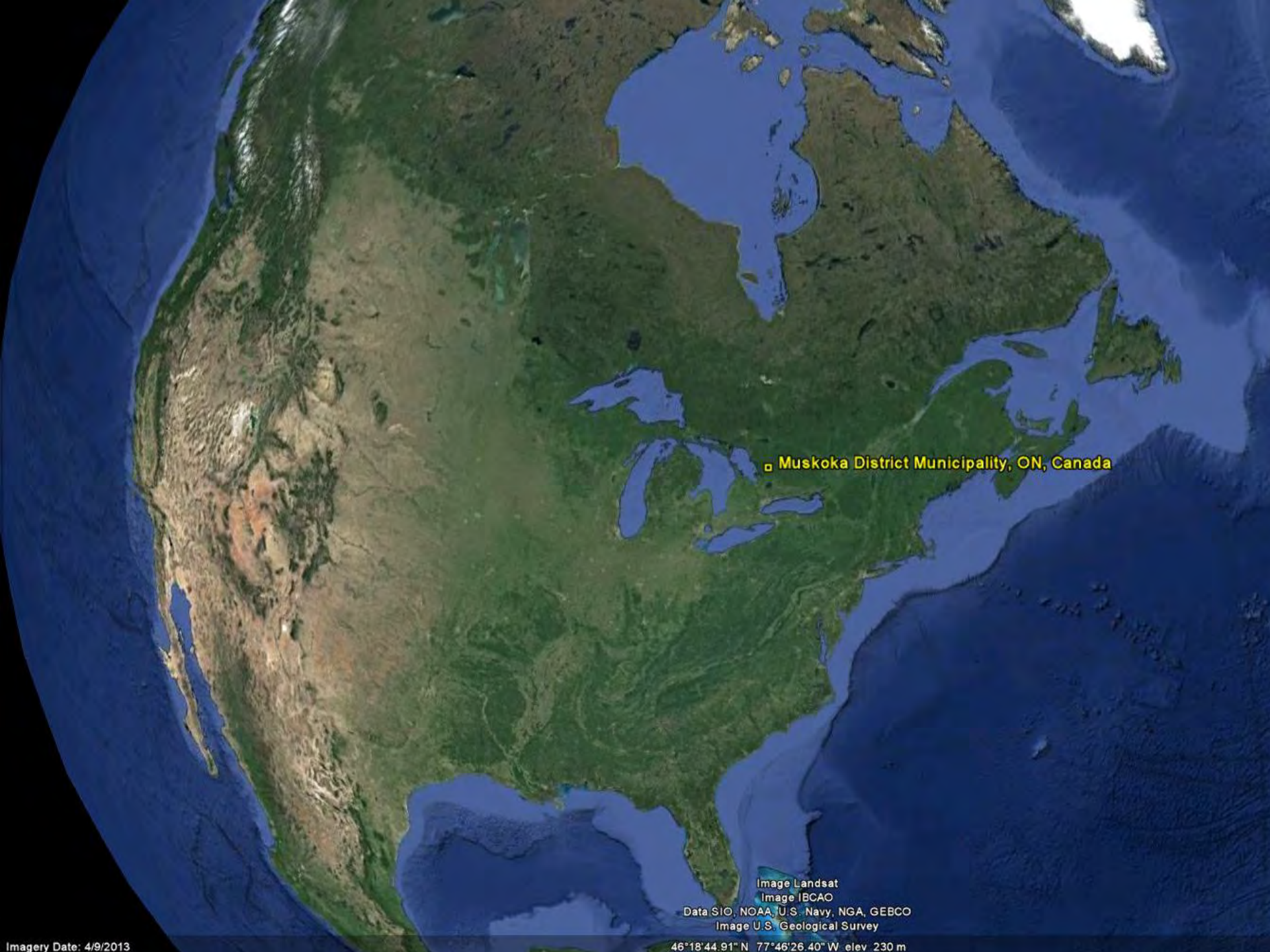
– Ministry of Environment Biomonitoring Review Committee (1994)

Why do we use **indices** in
biomonitoring?



Canadian Water Network



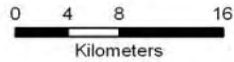


□ Muskoka District Municipality, ON, Canada

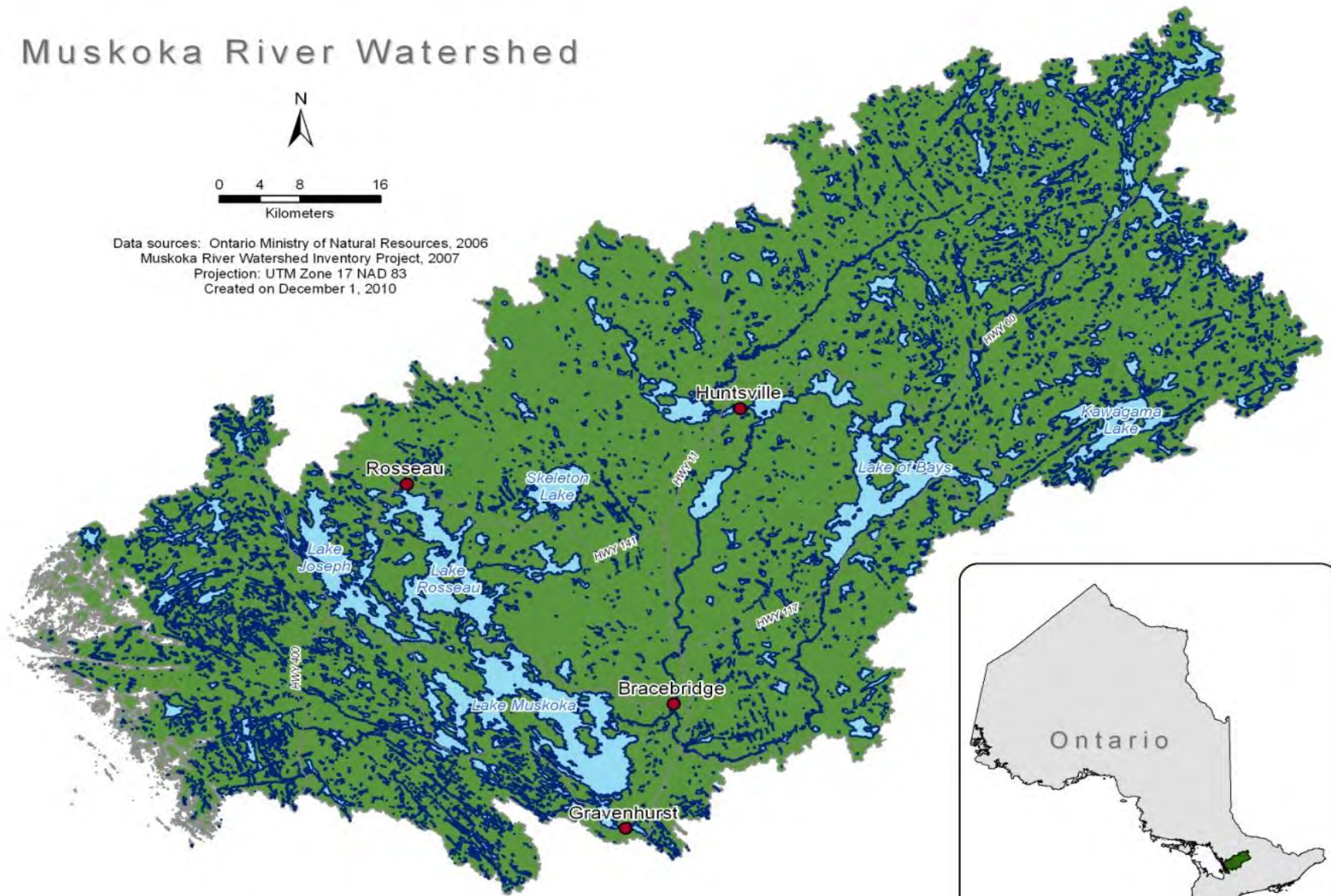
Image Landsat
Image IBCAO

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Muskoka River Watershed



Data sources: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 2006
Muskoka River Watershed Inventory Project, 2007
Projection: UTM Zone 17 NAD 83
Created on December 1, 2010

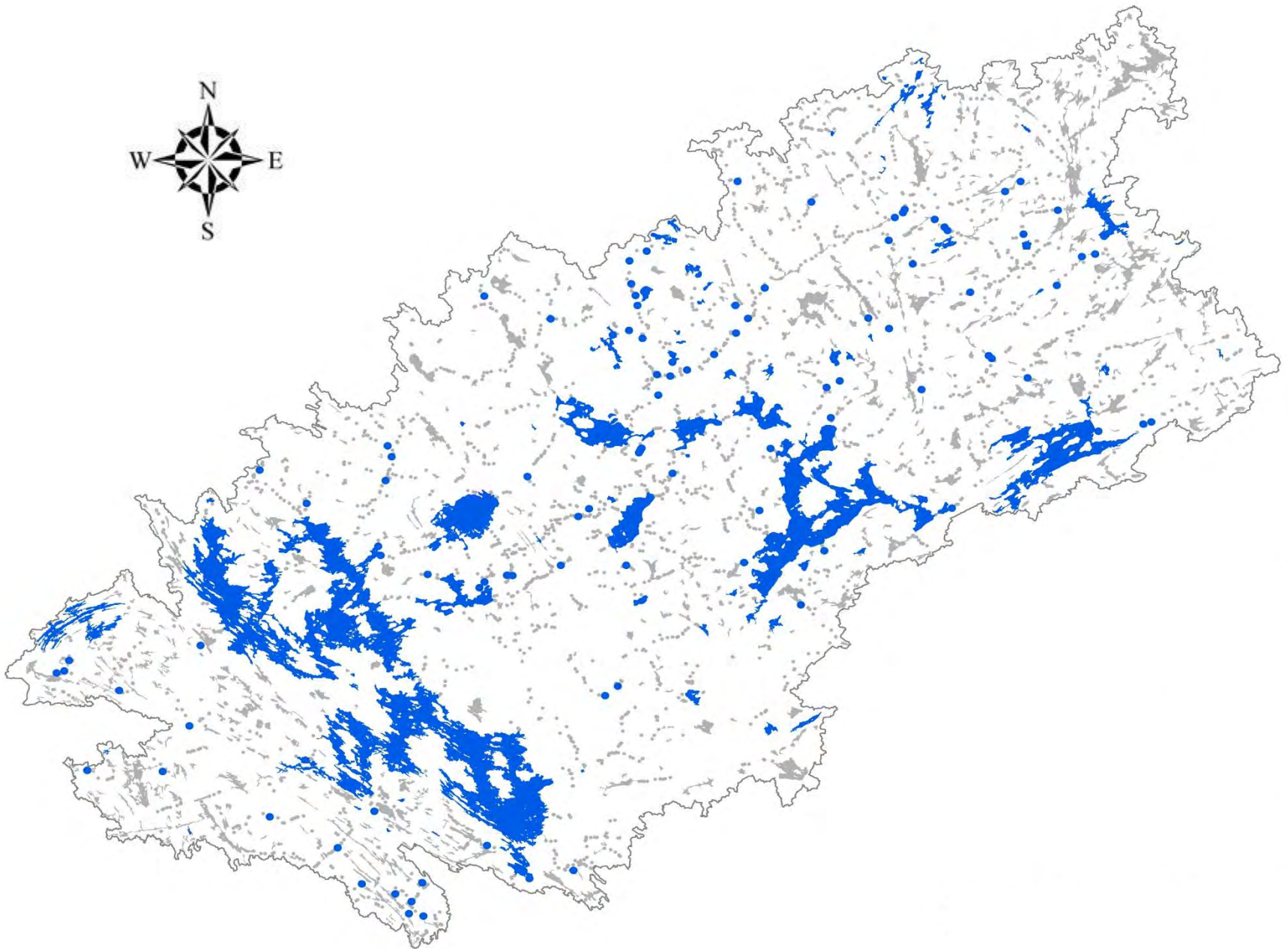


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Questions

1. What is the biological condition of lakes and rivers in the Muskoka River Watershed? Indices ' normal ranges?
2. Which biological indices best distinguish minimally impacted (reference) from impacted lakes and streams?
3. What proportion of the biological variation is explained by land-use, and how large is this proportion relative to natural habitat related variation?















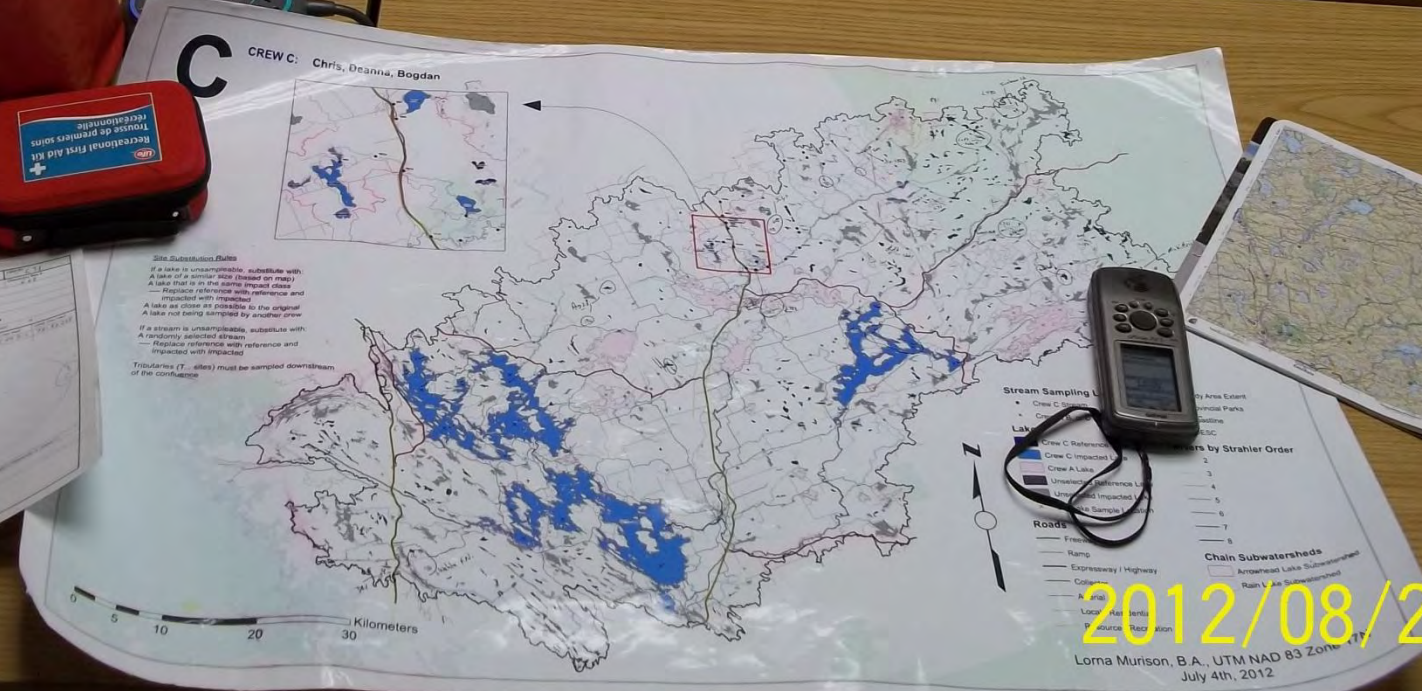
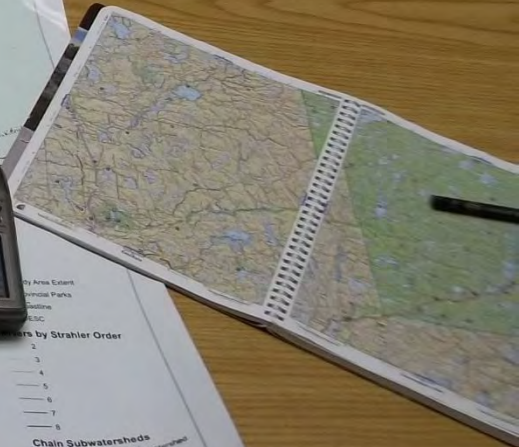
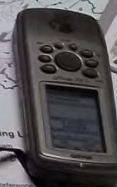








2012/08/2



2012/08/29



2012/08/22

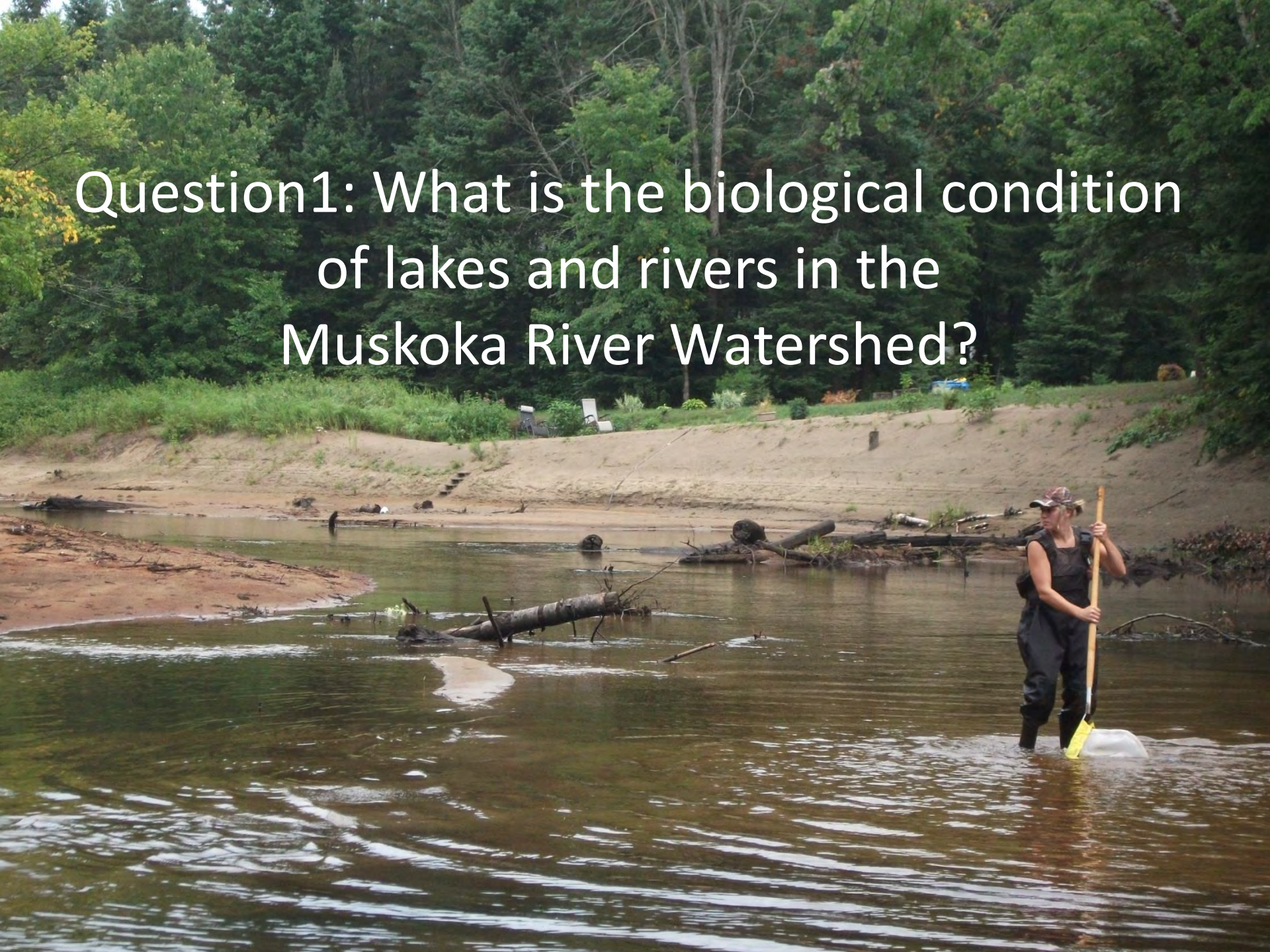


MIRRO *Craft*



Index	Definition
EPT	% Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera & Trichoptera
EOT	% Ephemeroptera, Odonata & Trichoptera
Insect	% Insecta
Dipt	% Diptera
Chir	% Chironomidae
Oligo	% Oligochaetous Clitellata
CIGH	% Corixidae, Isopoda, Gastropoda & Hirudinea
Amph	% Amphipoda
Rich100	Taxonomic richness
PCoA1	PCoA axis 1
PCoA2	PcoA axis 2
CA1	CA axis 1
CA2	CA axis 2

Question1: What is the biological condition of lakes and rivers in the Muskoka River Watershed?



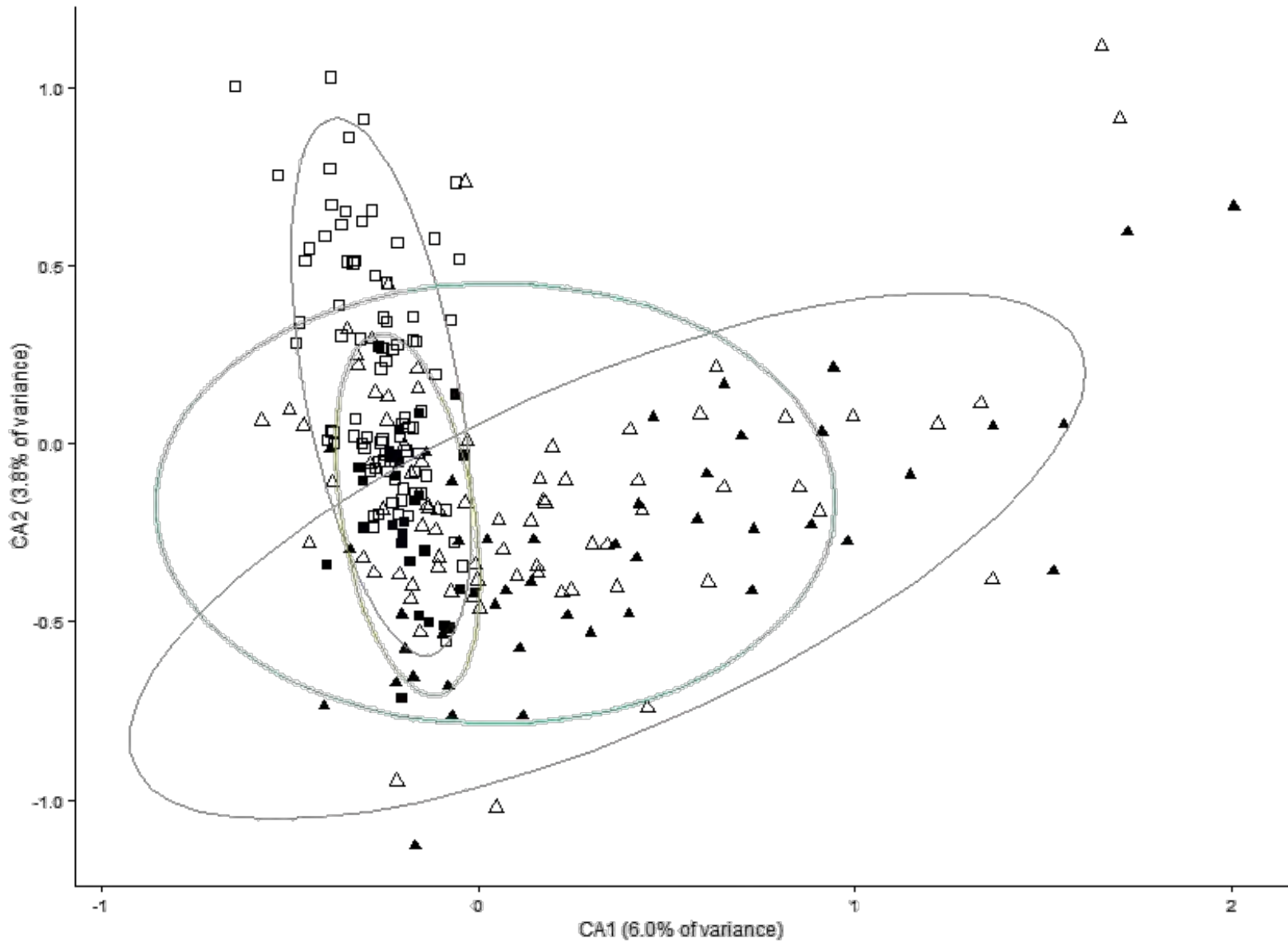
	Lake Quantiles															
	Reference (n=87)								Impacted (n=247)							
	5 th	10 th	25 th	50 th	Mean	75 th	90 th	95 th	5 th	10 th	25 th	50 th	Mean	75 th	90 th	95 th
EPT	0.0	0.8	1.9	4.8	6.4	9.8	13.8	17.4	0.3	1.4	3.1	7.2	10.5	14.2	24.4	32.3
Chir	33.2	36.7	46.8	67.2	63.0	77.4	87.9	91.1	7.5	11.2	20.5	33.0	37.2	51.8	67.6	73.3
EOT	0.8	1.2	3.4	6.6	8.4	11.8	19.1	23.3	1.0	1.9	4.4	8.8	11.9	16.1	26.1	33.9
Oligo	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	4.3	5.9	10.3	13.0	0.9	1.8	5.0	10.8	14.0	18.9	27.2	41.4
Insect	47.5	57.4	66.5	82.7	77.8	89.8	95.5	98.2	19.8	28.4	40.9	54.8	54.7	70.3	81.8	86.3
Dipt	37.0	40.5	49.8	70.1	66.0	81.3	89.6	92.0	8.1	12.4	21.7	37.2	39.6	55.8	70.5	74.9
CIGH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	2.8	9.3	12.8	0.0	0.8	1.8	5.0	8.6	11.2	23.2	30.4
Amph	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.6	10.3	14.3	26.6	40.7	0.0	0.9	4.7	12.1	15.0	22.5	31.6	38.5
Rich100	7	8	10	12	12	15	16	17	10	11	13	15	15	18	20	21
PCoA1	-0.009	-0.008	-0.007	-0.004	-0.003	0.001	0.004	0.005	-0.005	-0.003	0.001	0.006	0.005	0.009	0.011	0.012
PCoA2	-0.014	-0.013	-0.009	-0.006	-0.005	-0.002	0.002	0.004	-0.015	-0.013	-0.010	-0.006	-0.004	0.000	0.009	0.017
CA1	-0.352	-0.317	-0.252	-0.191	-0.184	-0.123	-0.040	-0.008	-0.495	-0.443	-0.342	-0.259	-0.263	-0.172	-0.099	-0.049
CA2	-0.561	-0.520	-0.389	-0.206	-0.206	-0.049	0.105	0.225	-0.283	-0.180	-0.085	0.138	0.199	0.472	0.700	0.902

Stream Quantiles

Reference (n=131)

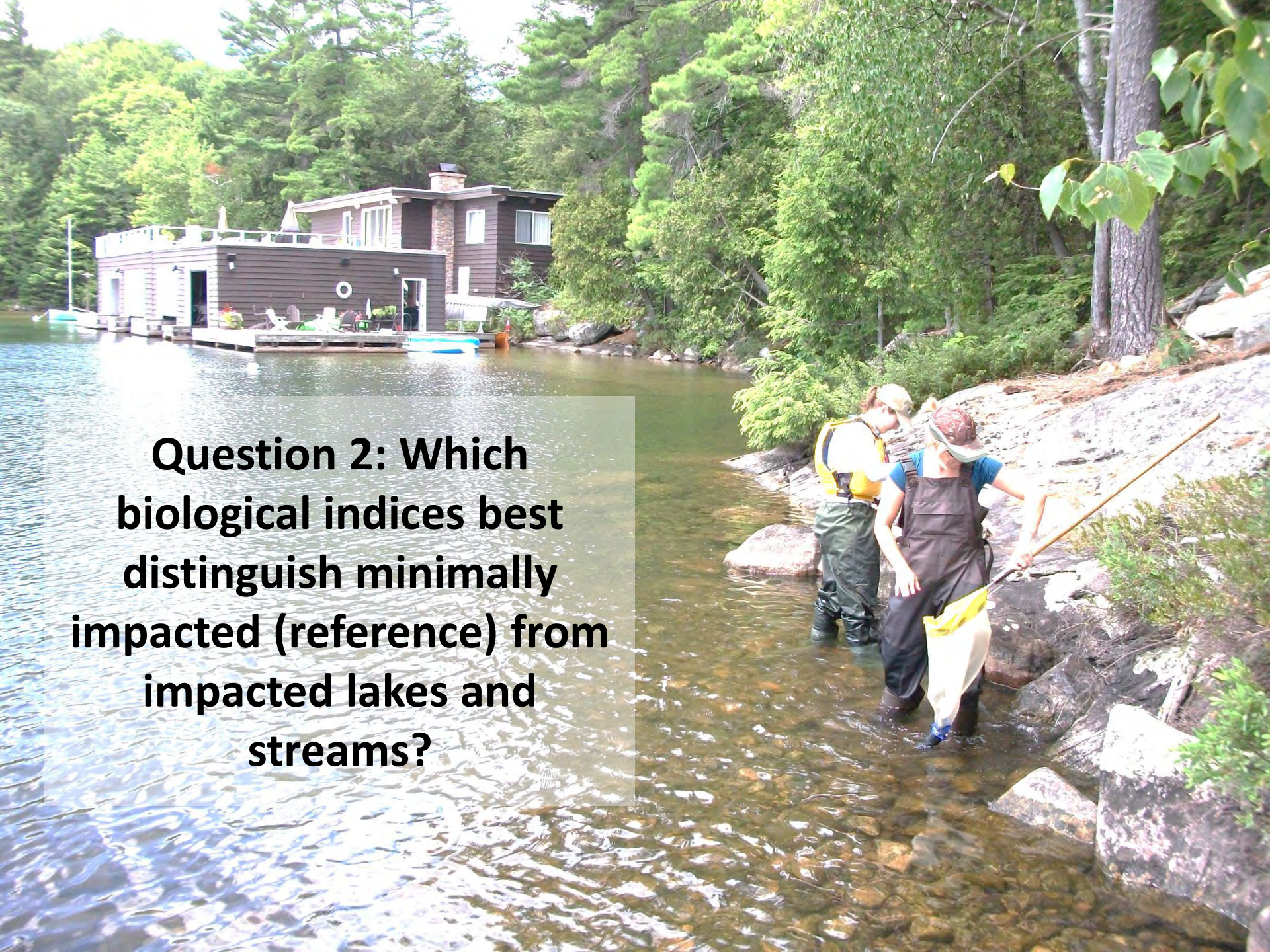
Impacted (n=224)

	5 th	10 th	25 th	50 th	Mean	75 th	90 th	95 th	5 th	10 th	25 th	50 th	Mean	75 th	90 th	95 th
EPT	0.0	0.7	2.3	7.8	14.4	22.2	37.2	46.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.4	10.4	13.2	24.1	42.8
Chir	31.8	37.4	48.4	66.1	63.1	77.4	87.4	91.0	11.3	18.0	36.0	58.0	53.1	71.4	81.3	84.4
EOT	0.7	0.9	4.4	11.0	15.8	22.8	40.4	45.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	6.9	11.8	15.7	28.0	43.6
Oligo	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	4.3	5.2	11.5	17.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.0	8.5	9.5	22.7	30.2
Insect	58.7	72.9	83.4	92.6	88.3	96.6	99.0	99.7	22.2	33.4	59.6	81.2	72.3	90.1	95.2	97.1
Dipt	33.1	42.7	55.6	74.2	69.0	84.5	90.6	93.7	14.2	19.5	39.7	62.8	57.4	76.4	85.6	88.2
CIGH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.9	5.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	11.5	14.3	37.9	58.0
Amph	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.7	7.6	11.7
Rich100	7	8	10	13	13	15	17	19	7	8	10	13	13	16	18	19
PCoA1	-0.010	-0.010	-0.008	-0.006	-0.004	-0.001	0.003	0.005	-0.009	-0.008	-0.006	-0.003	-0.002	0.003	0.007	0.008
PCoA2	-0.011	-0.007	-0.003	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.007	0.009	-0.009	-0.006	-0.001	0.003	0.006	0.011	0.023	0.032
CA1	-0.338	-0.238	-0.100	0.174	0.407	0.743	1.409	1.755	-0.450	-0.328	-0.218	-0.059	0.134	0.271	0.888	1.371
CA2	-0.847	-0.678	-0.528	-0.300	-0.279	-0.067	0.223	0.365	-0.602	-0.492	-0.354	-0.178	-0.125	0.073	0.277	0.409



interaction(Status, Type)

- Imp.Lake
- Ref.Lake
- △ Imp.River
- ▲ Ref.River

A scenic view of a lake with a large, modern house on a dock in the background and two people in waders wading in the foreground. The house is a two-story structure with dark brown siding and a white balcony. The water is clear and reflects the surrounding greenery. The foreground shows two people in waders wading in the water, one holding a long wooden pole. The background is filled with dense green trees and a rocky shoreline.

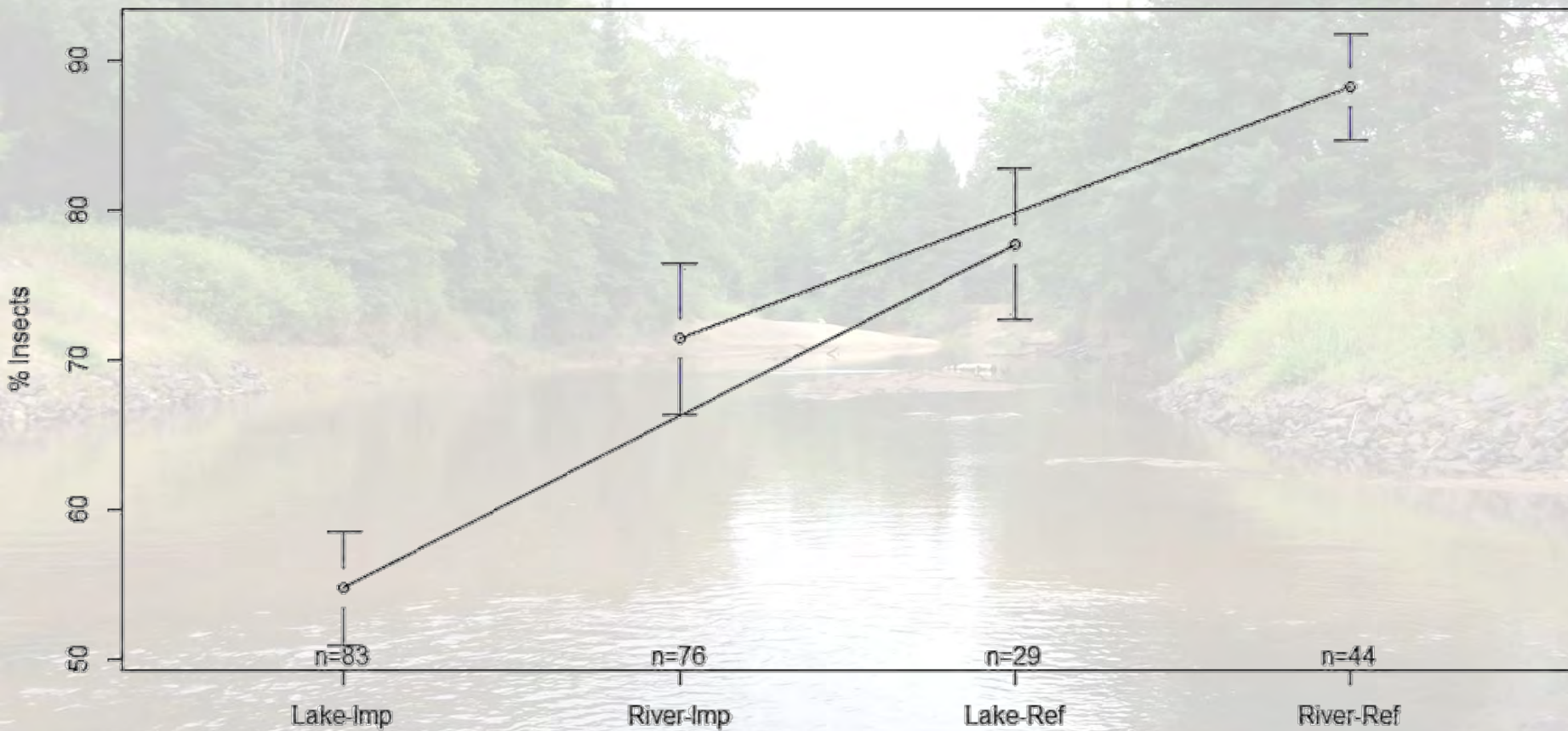
Question 2: Which biological indices best distinguish minimally impacted (reference) from impacted lakes and streams?

Index Performance

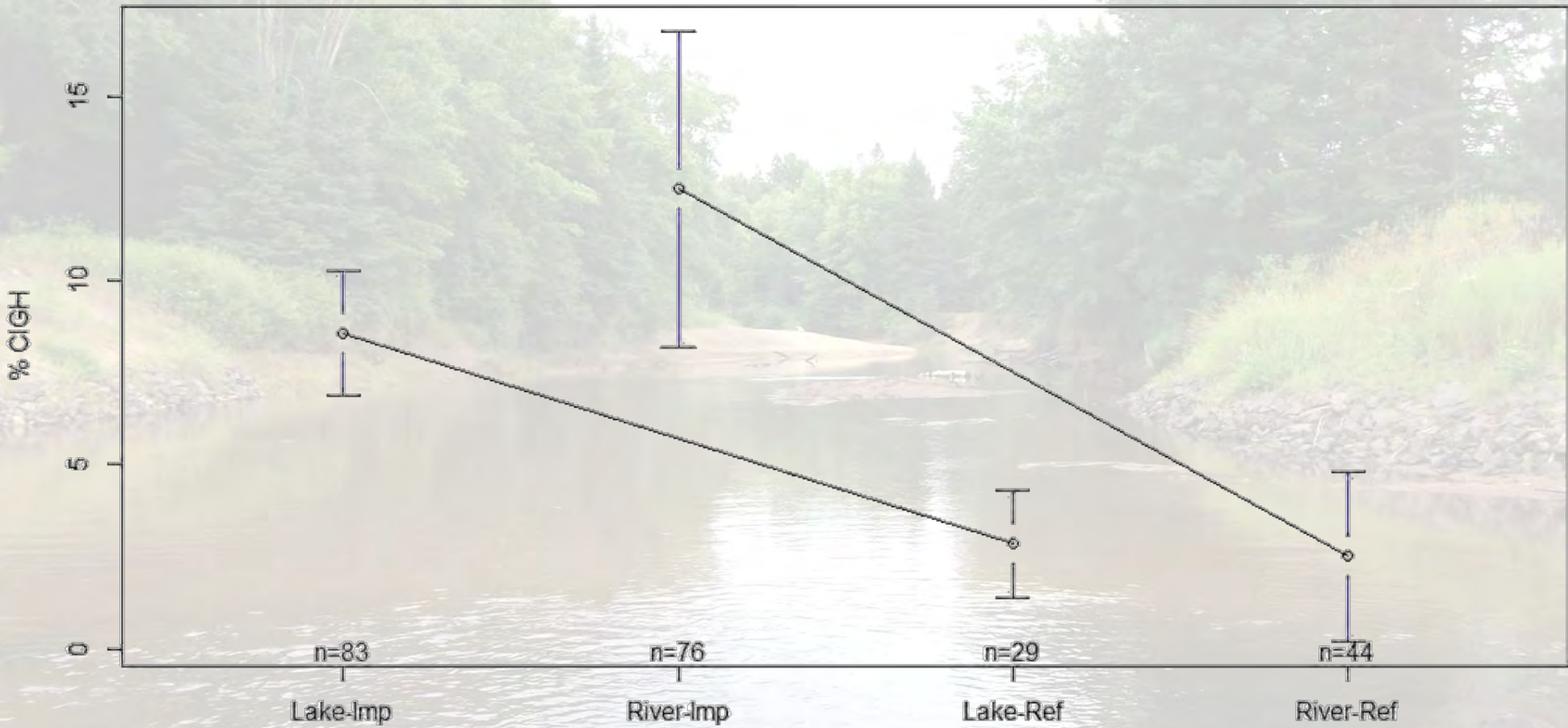
	P-value		P-value
EPT		Amph	
Type	6.870E-02	Type	2.000E-16
Status	7.584E-01	Status	7.510E-03
Type*Status	8.000E-03	Type*Status	1.473E-01
Chir		Rich100	
Type	2.070E-07	Type	2.610E-04
Status	9.530E-10	Status	1.880E-04
Type*Status	3.690E-03	Type*Status	1.223E-03
EOT		PCoA1	
Type	8.270E-02	Type	2.000E-16
Status	6.341E-01	Status	3.180E-12
Type*Status	1.400E-02	Type*Status	1.200E-04
oligo		PCoA2	
Type	1.250E-04	Type	3.140E-12
Status	2.450E-07	Status	1.650E-03
Type*Status	2.914E-02	Type*Status	1.061E-01
Insect		CA1	
Type	4.420E-13	Type	2.000E-16
Status	1.050E-12	Status	8.640E-04
Type*Status	1.340E-01	Type*Status	8.336E-02
Dipt		CA2	
Type	3.250E-09	Type	8.600E-10
Status	2.370E-10	Status	5.330E-08
Type*Status	8.700E-03	Type*Status	1.130E-02
CIGH			
Type	5.950E-01		
Status	8.480E-06		
Type*Status	3.980E-01		

Degrees of Freedom: Type, Status, & Type*Status=1
Residuals=225

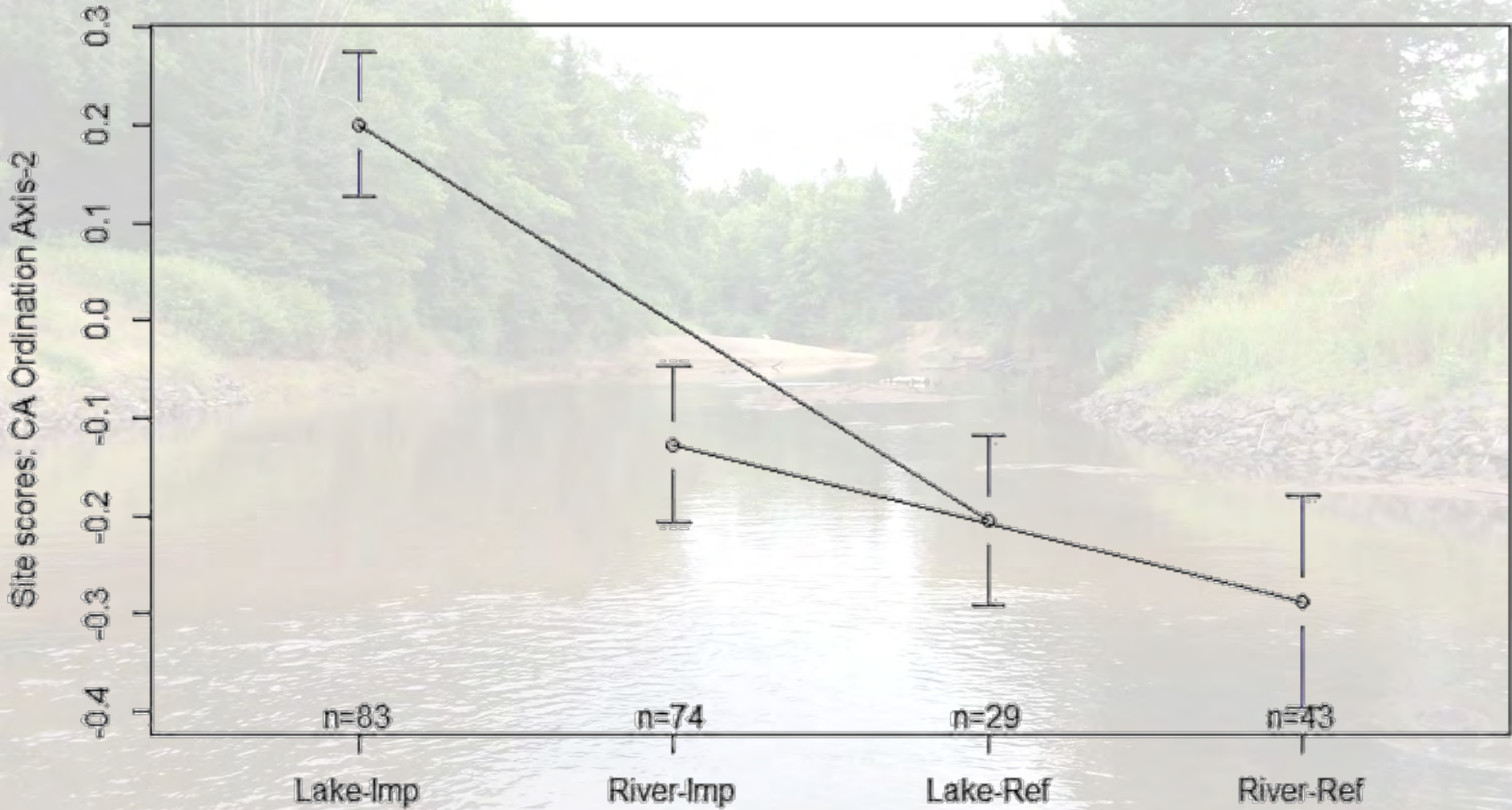
% Insects



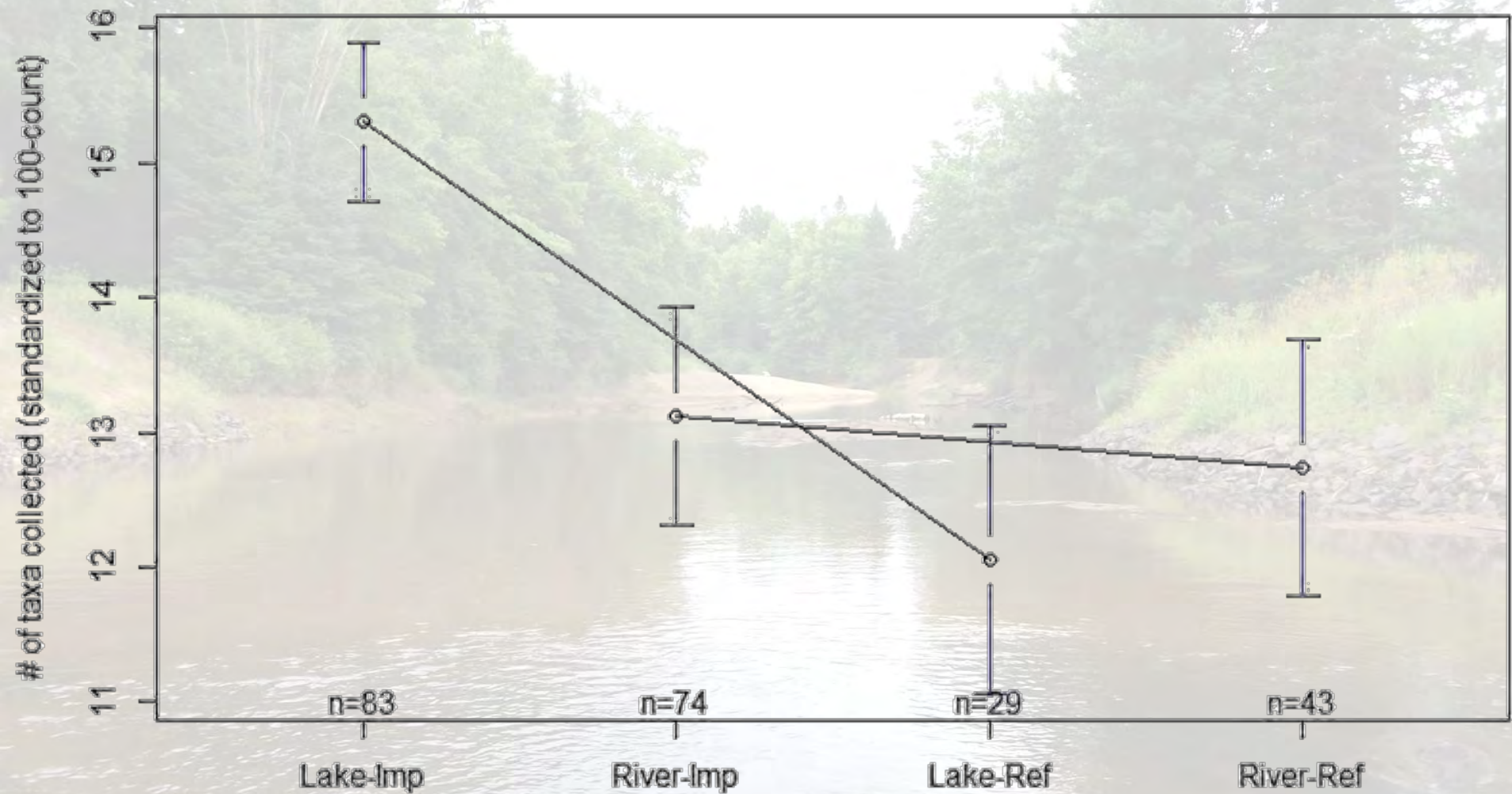
% CIGH



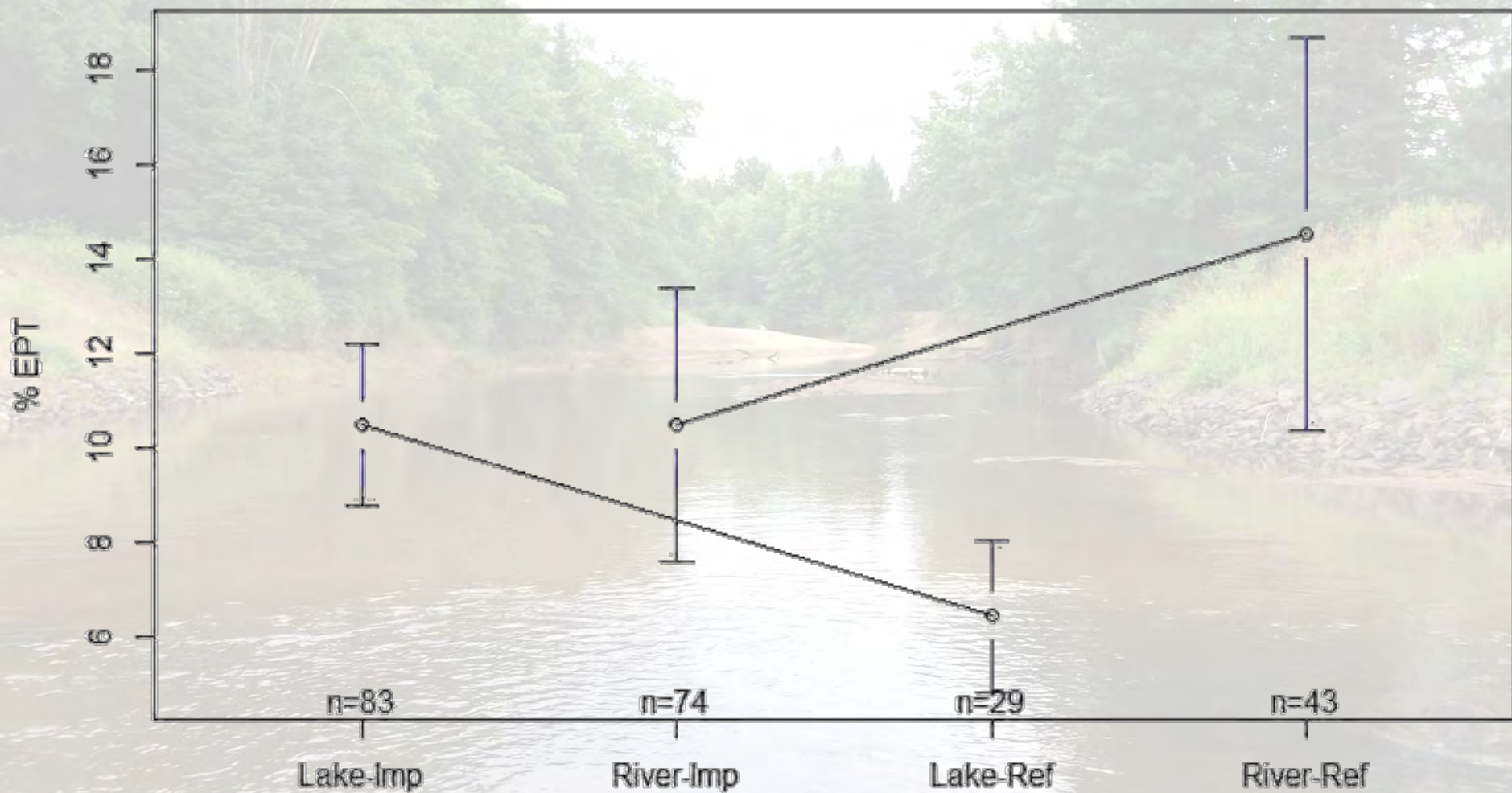
CA2



Taxa Richness



% EPT

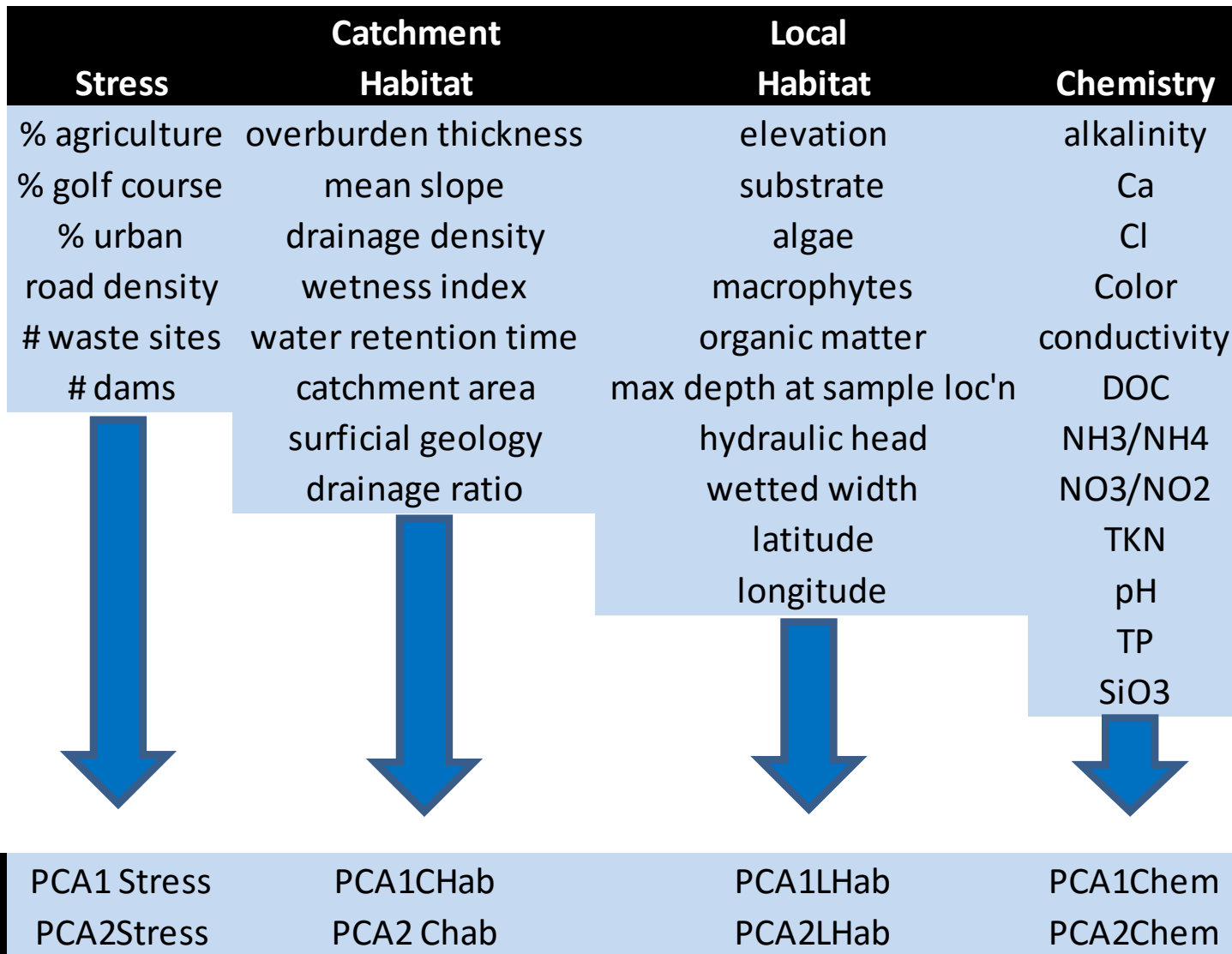




Question 3: What proportion of the biological variation among lakes and rivers is associated with land-use, and how large is this proportion relative to natural habitat related variation?

X			
RDA	Lake	Stream	Lake+Stream
Factors	Stress		Type/Status
	Cachment Habitat		Stress
	Local Habitat		Habitat
	Chemistry		Chemistry

Y
CA1
CA2



Y
CA1
CA2

