

Fisheries and Water Quality

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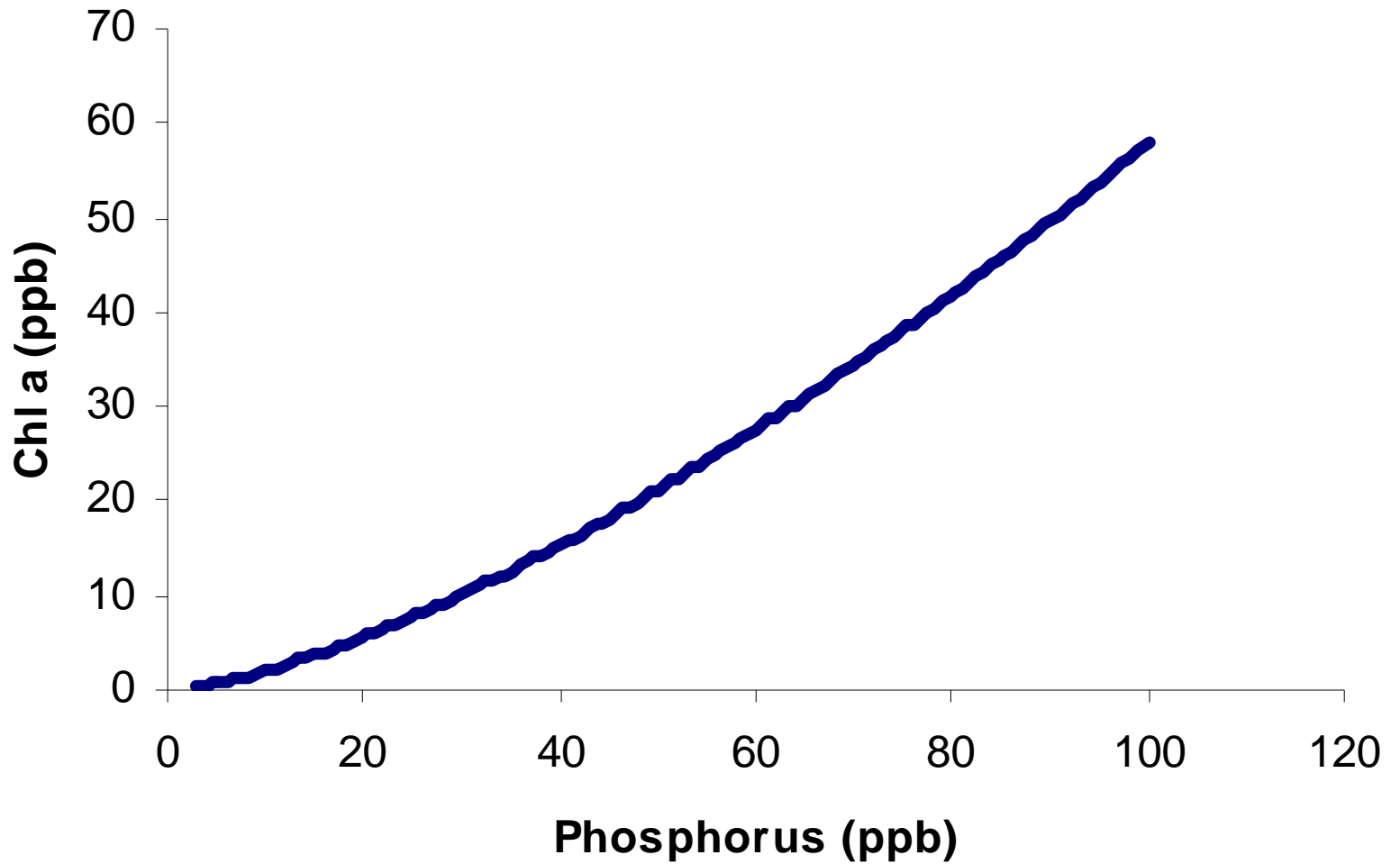
Michigan State University



Outline

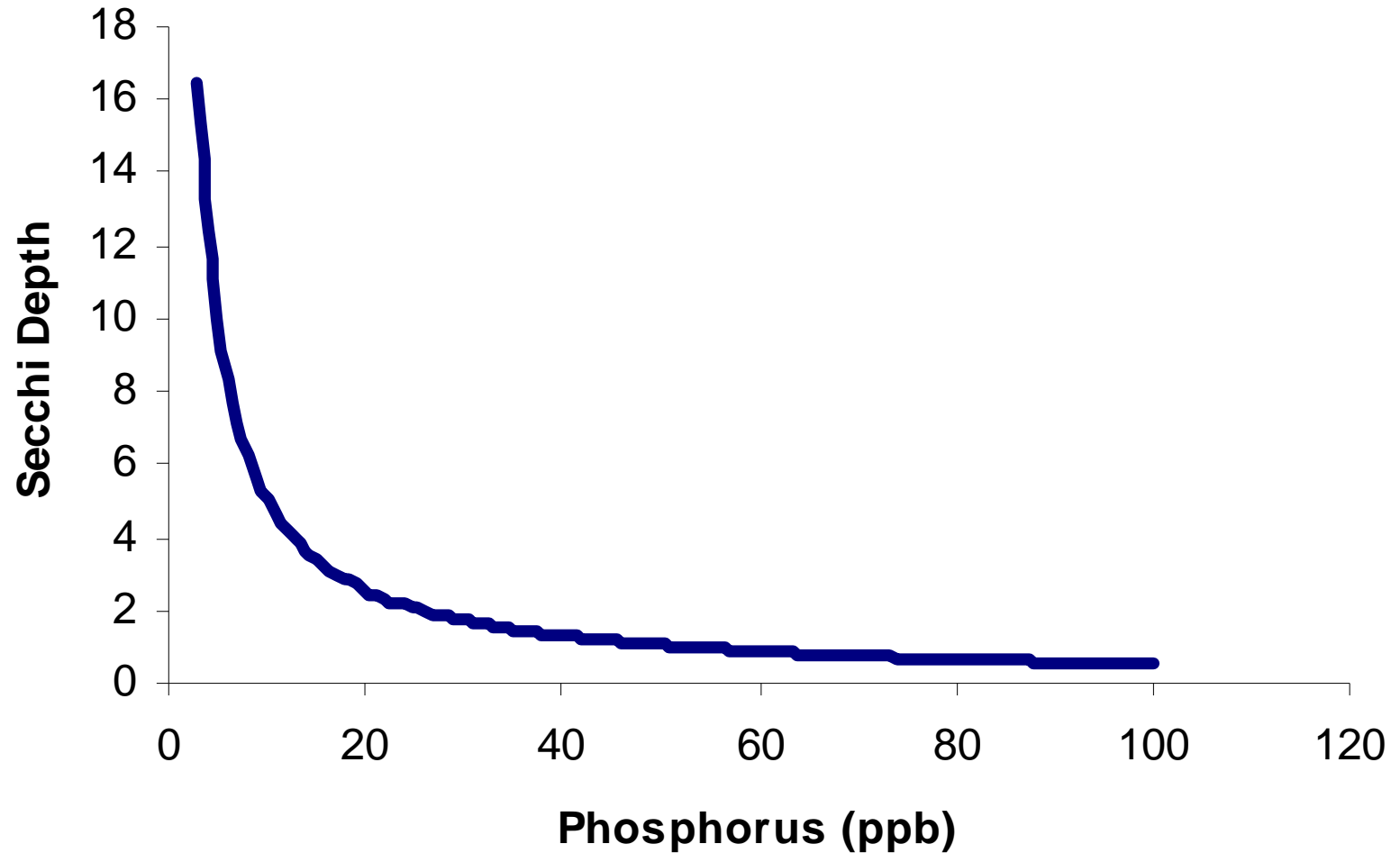
- Nutrients and Water Quality
- Nutrients and Aquatic Plants
- Nutrients and Fish
- Challenges to Management

Phosphorus and Chlorophyll



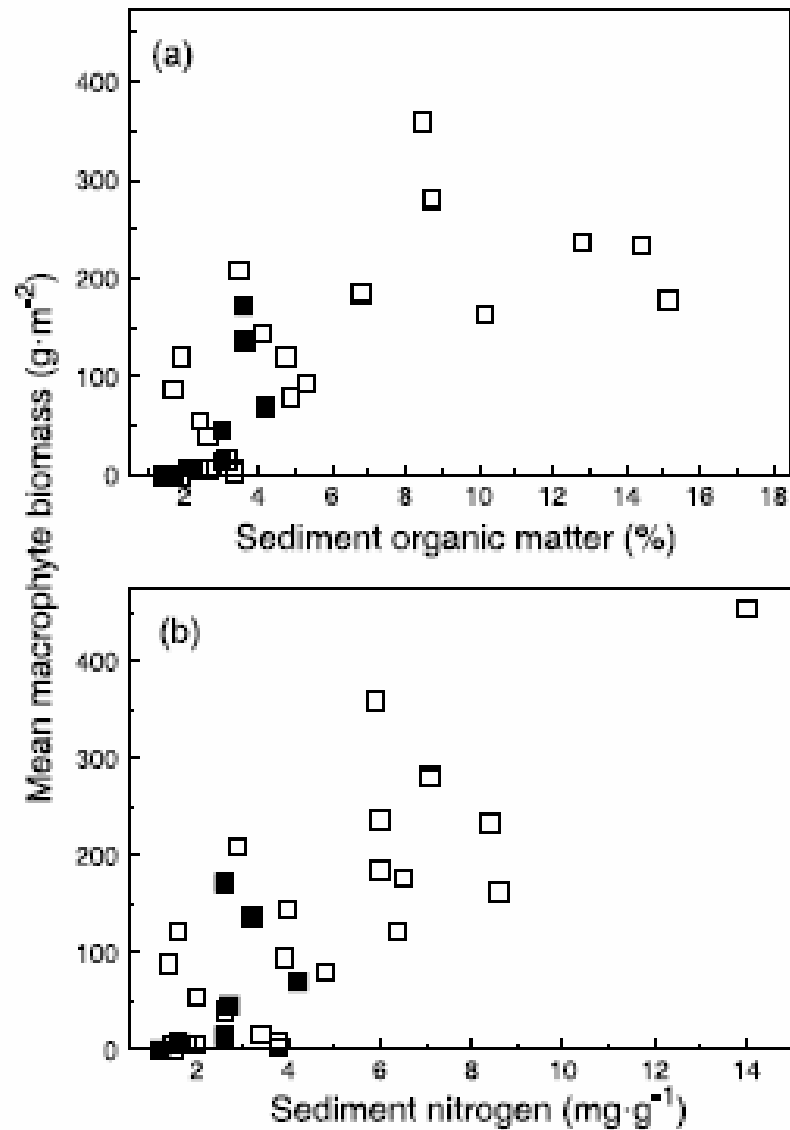
Carlson 1977 A trophic state index for lakes

Phosphorus and Water Clarity

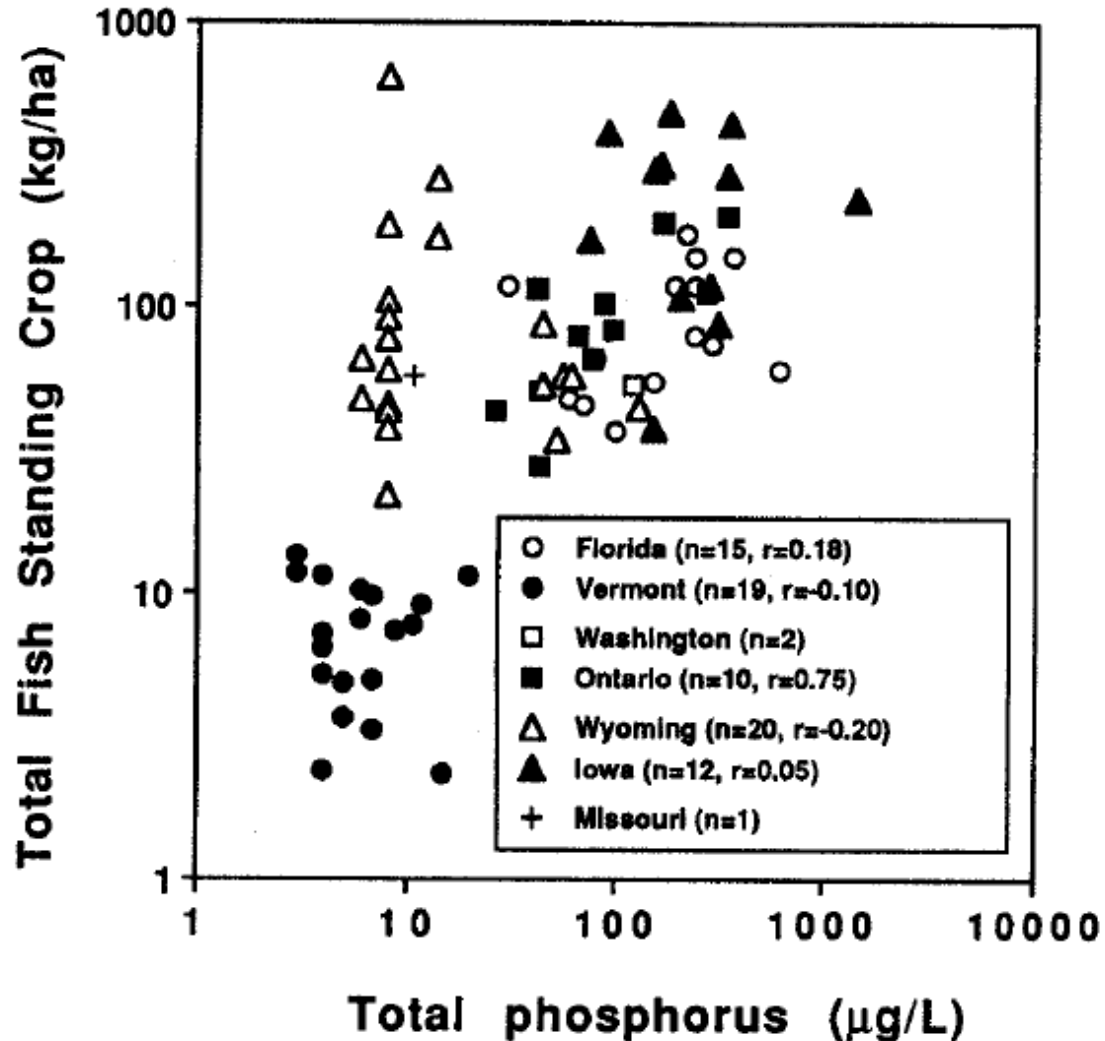


Carlson 1977 A trophic state index for lakes; Dillon and Rigler 1974

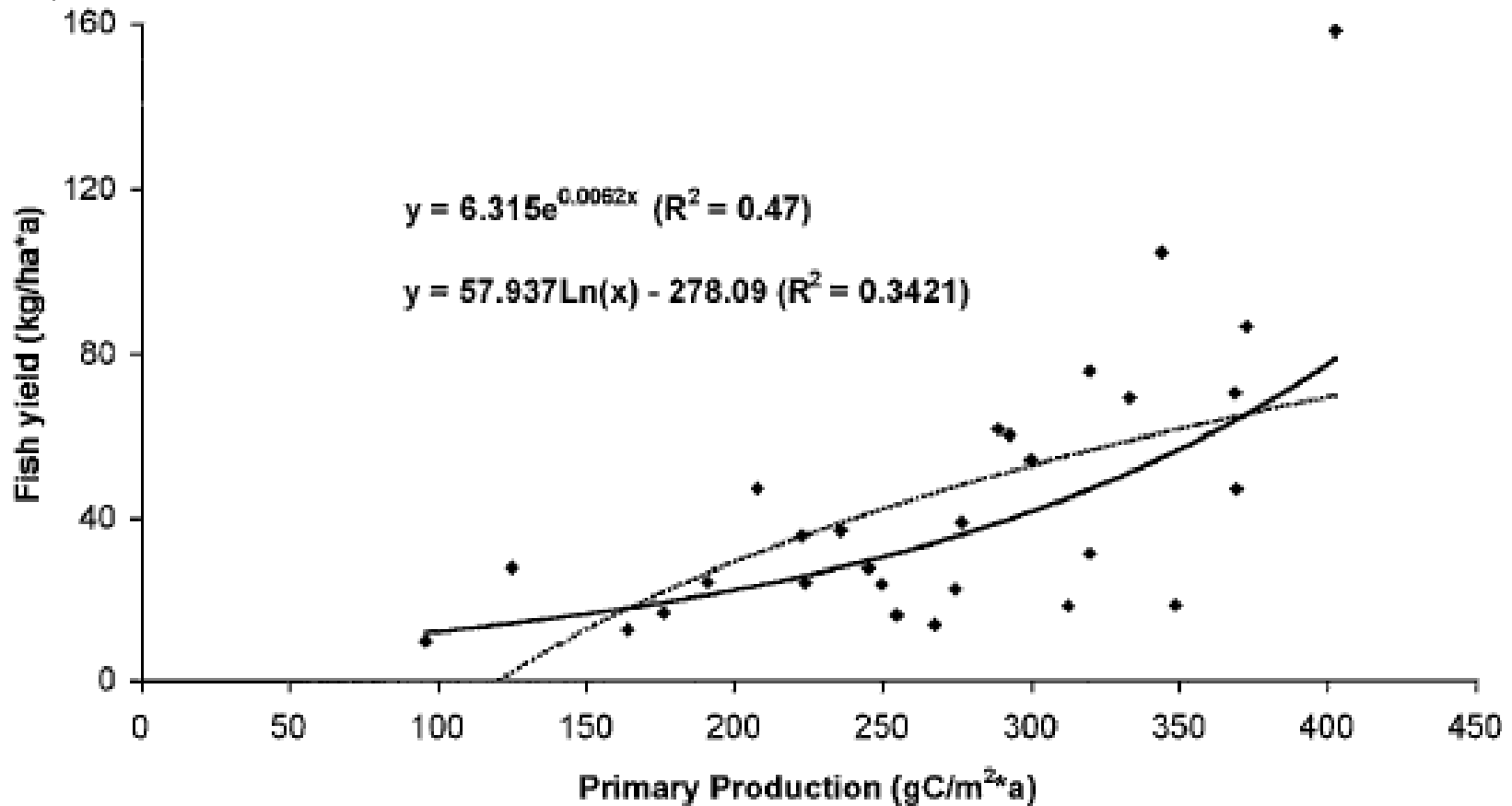
Nutrients and Macrophyte Biomass



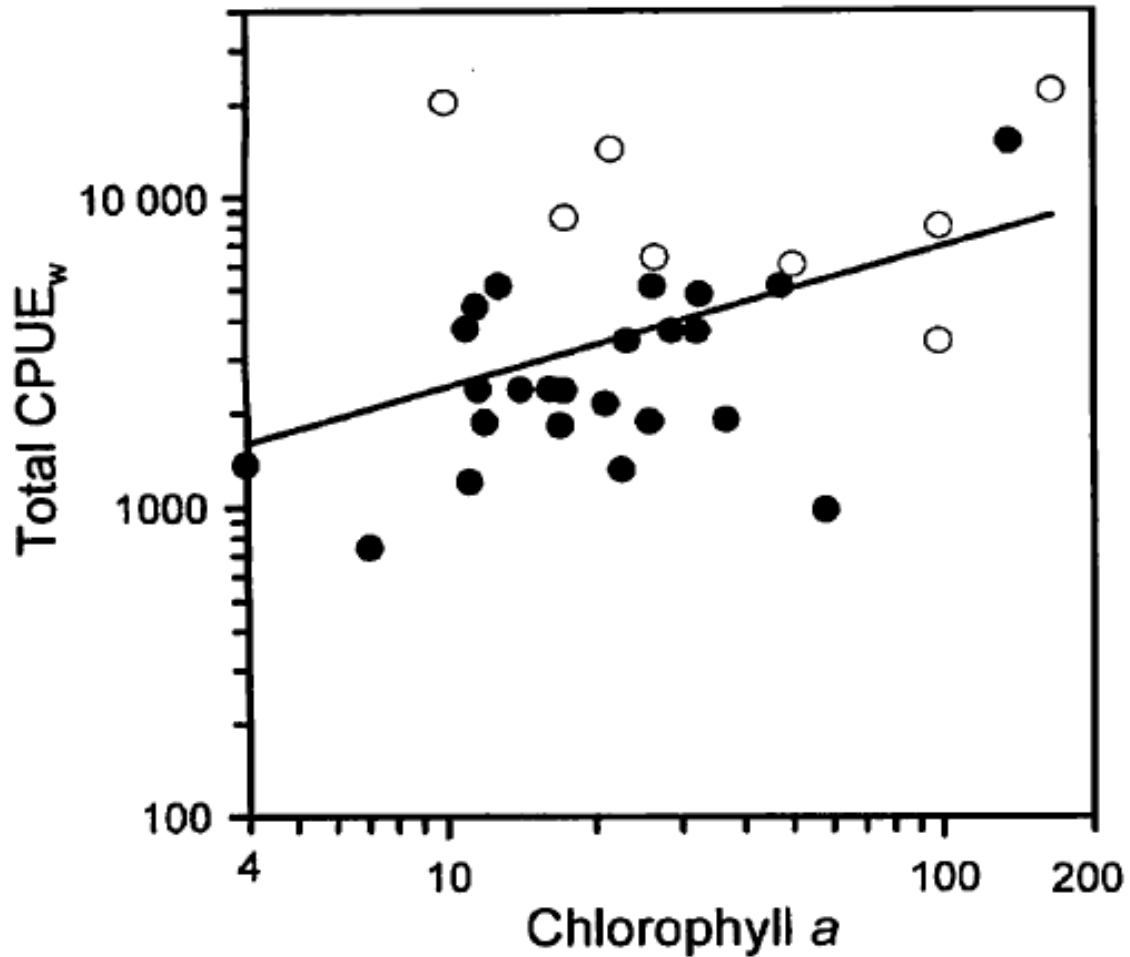
Fish Standing Stock in Streams



Fish Yield and Primary Production



Fish Catch and Chlorophyll

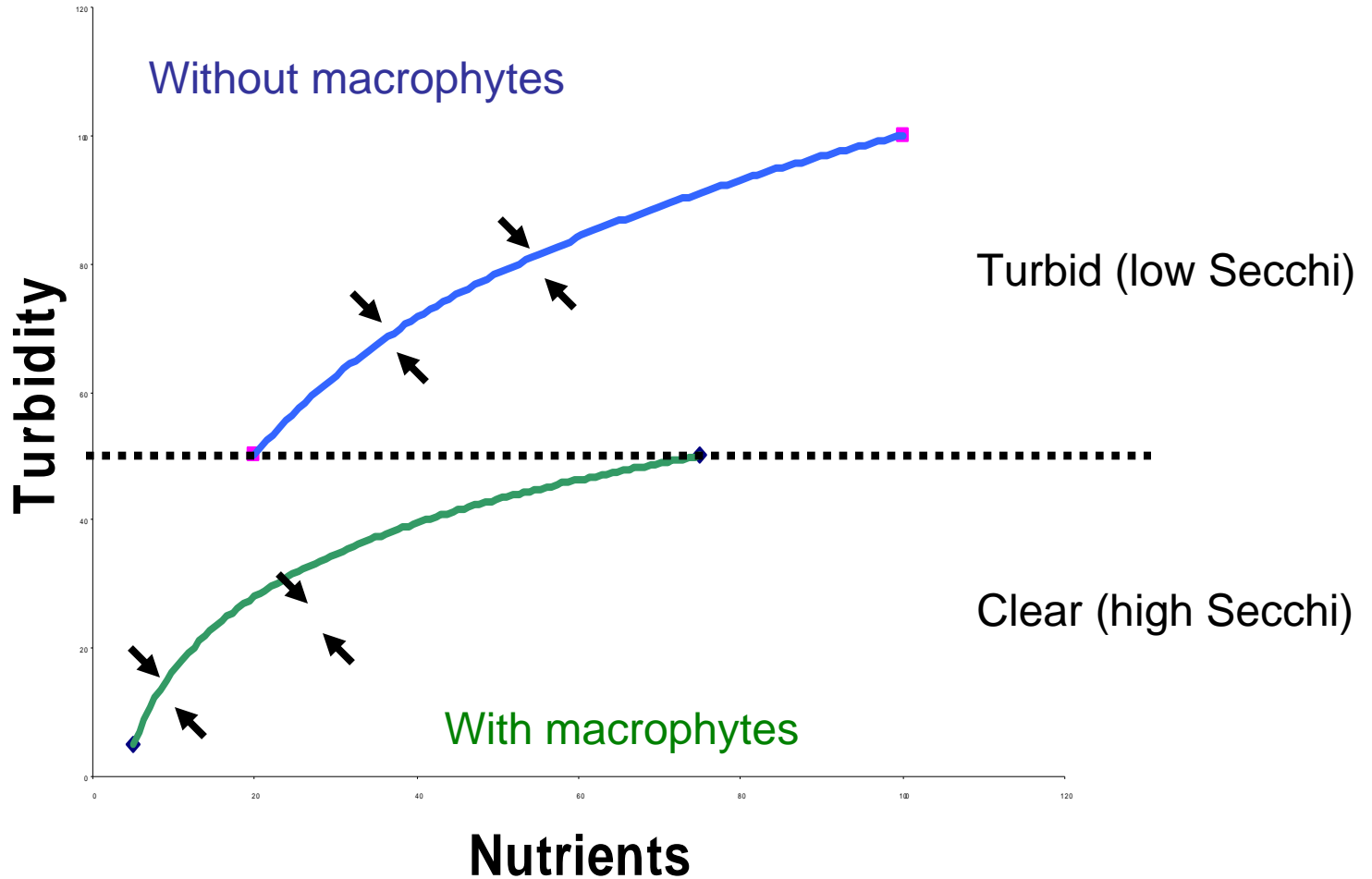


Ecological Complexity

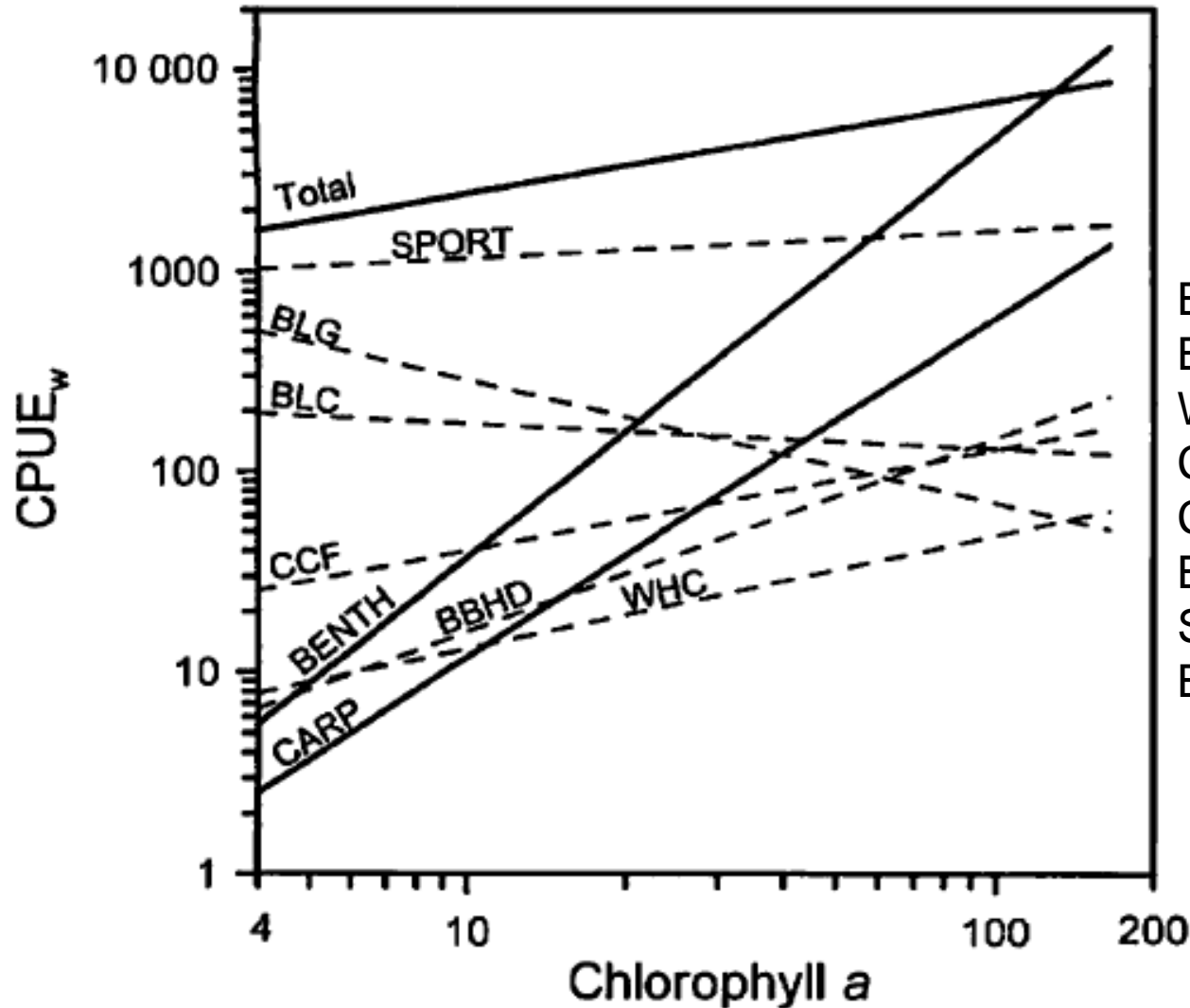
- So far, we've focus on single factor at a time
- Many other physical and chemical factors important
 - Lake size, lake depth
 - Stratification
 - etc.
- Biological interactions also important

Regime Shifts

Phytoplankton vs macrophytes



Fish Catch and Chlorophyll

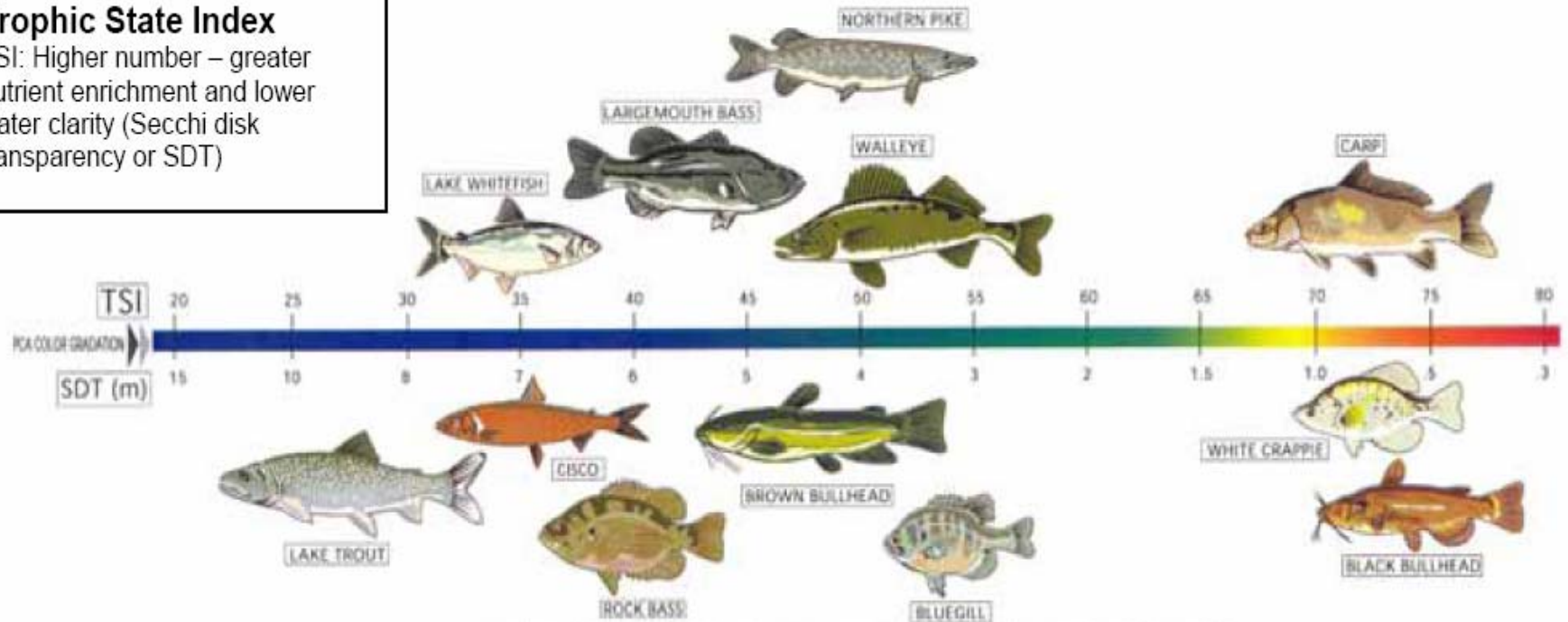


BLC: black crappie
BLG: bluegill
WHC: white crappie
CCF: channel catfish
CARP: common carp
BBHD: black bullhead
SPORT: sport fish group
BENTH: benthivore group

Fish Community Changes

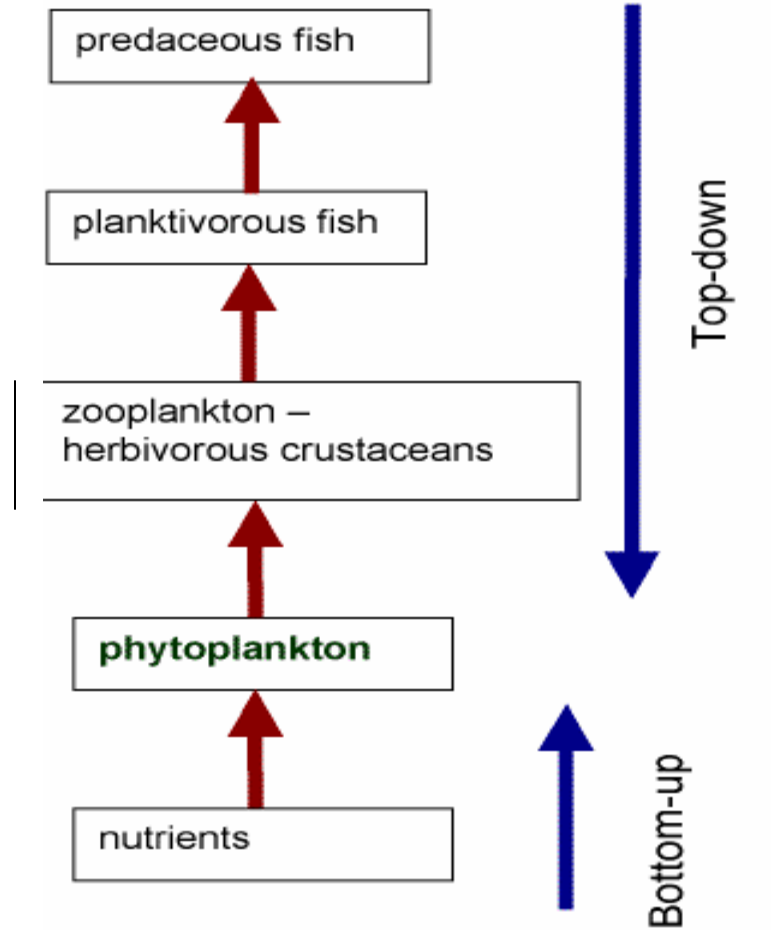
Trophic State Index

TSI: Higher number – greater nutrient enrichment and lower water clarity (Secchi disk transparency or SDT)

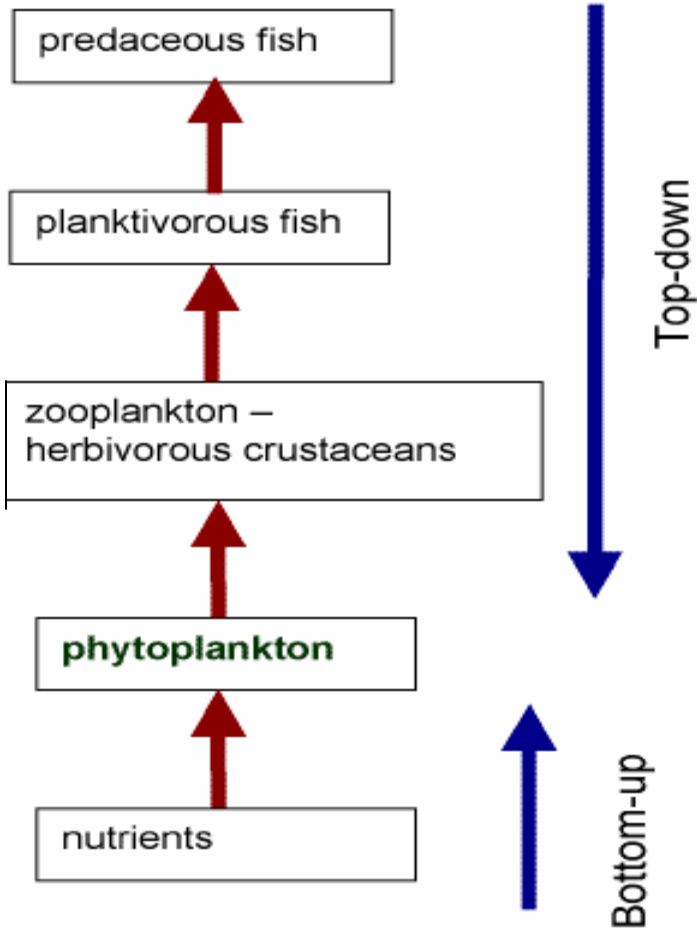


Every change of 10 in the TSI corresponds to a doubling of a lake's algae biomass and a halving of water clarity.

Trophic Cascades



Trophic Cascades



If we harvest top predators

- planktivores increase
- zooplankton decreases
- phytoplankton increases

If we increase nutrients

- all levels above generally increase

Macrophytes and Littoral Zone

- The role of macrophytes in lake functioning have been underappreciated. There's still a lot to learn!
- Zebra mussels add a new twist to the situation in many lakes – shift in nutrient cycling

Other Water Quality Issues: Mercury

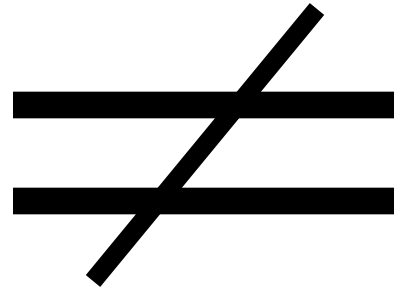
Not usually of concern for drinking or swimming, but...

Other Water Quality Issues: Mercury

- No one should eat
 - more than one meal a week of rock bass, yellow perch or crappie over 9 inches in length from inland lakes, reservoirs or impoundments in Michigan.
 - more than one meal a week of largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike or muskellunge of any size from inland lakes, reservoirs or impoundments in Michigan.
- Women and Children:
 - should not eat more than one meal per month of rock bass, yellow perch or crappie over 9 inches in length from inland lakes, reservoirs or impoundments in Michigan.
 - should not eat more than one meal per month of largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike or muskellunge of any size from inland lakes, reservoirs or impoundments in Michigan.

Key Points

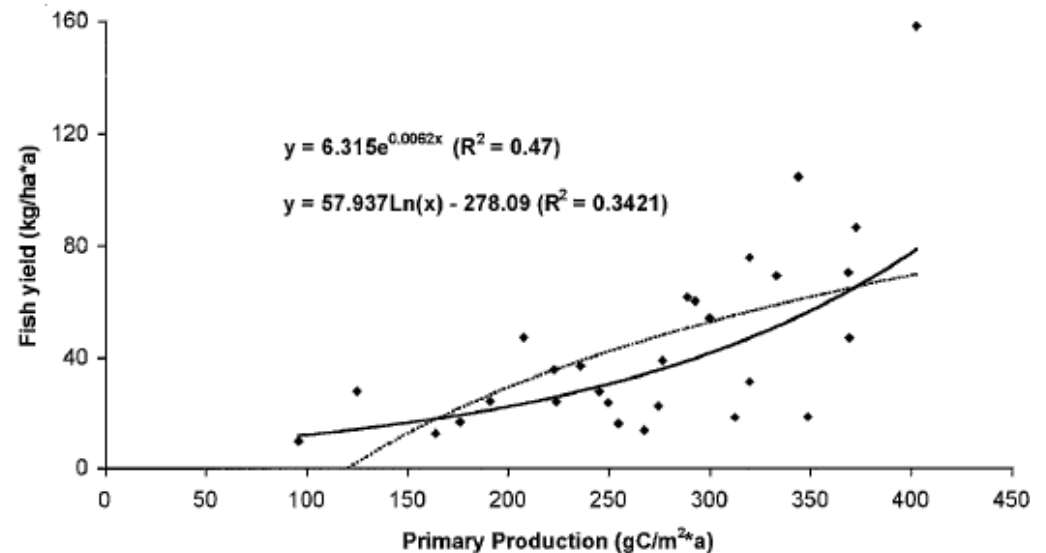
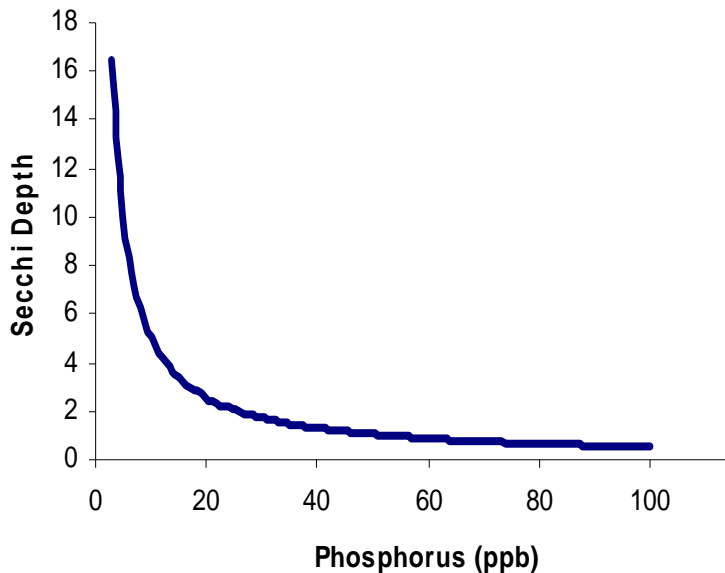
Human perception of water quality



Fish perception of habitat quality

Tradeoffs

- More nutrients increase fish production (to a point), but decrease water quality for other uses



Tradeoffs

- Trade offs incorporate human values
 - Clear water (or lots of fish) is important mainly because it is something humans value
 - A lake's trophic condition is to some extent a choice
 - How much nutrient addition to allow
 - How much fish harvest to allow
 - What types of fish to harvest or stock
 - Reduce macrophytes or not?

Tradeoffs

- Highlights need to clearly define **GOALS** and **OBJECTIVES** based on human values and tradeoffs that occur due to the way lake systems work

Questions?