

**Relationships Between Macrophyte Presence and Chemical
Characteristics of Eight Lakes and Two Streams**

BIOS 569 - Practicum in Aquatic Biology

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Abstract

The presence or absence of certain species and families of macrophytes can be compared to the water chemistry of aquatic habitats to determine if any relationships exist. Because trends exist, macrophytes can be used as an indicator of a body of water's productivity. This study included 21 different sites ranging from bog-like condition to more neutral lake conditions. Two creeks were also included in the study. Water chemistry tests included: pH, alkalinity, conductivity, O₂, sulfide, color and secchi depth. The results of the water chemistry test were then compared to the 72 different families and the 240 species collected in the sites. By comparing the water chemistry and the presence or absence of certain macrophytes, significant trends were observed and indicate a drastic difference of macrophytes present for certain water characteristics.

Macrophyte and Water Chemistry Trends

Introduction

Since its beginnings in the early years of the twentieth century, the development of freshwater biomonitoring has been considerably slower than some of the other branches of science that emerged at about the same time. However, in recent years with the greater concern for the environment, biomonitoring has made substantial progress and may have come of age because of the recent adoption, by North American and European governments, of national programs of environmental monitoring and assessment that include the use of aquatic biota (Rosenberg 1993). Freshwater biomonitoring is necessary because it is important to be able to determine the effects industries and humans are having on wetland environments. It is especially important to monitor the aquatic vegetation because it plays a more profound role in the biology of the water realm than would terrestrial plants in the biology of the terrestrial world since the water environment is more limited (Sculthorpe 1967). One of the ways for determining the effects of external factor on wetlands is through the use of macrophytes as indicators of water chemistry.

Aquatic plant species, like most aquatic organisms, are more widely distributed than terrestrial organisms. This is primarily true because the factors or conditions to which aquatic plants adjust are, in general, more uniform than on land. Yet species are selective of their habitat, so much so that a combination of species often can be used as an index of the physical-chemical nature of the habitat (Prescott).

Although, many of the bodies of water at UNDERC have been chemically characterized, the relationships between the species of macrophytes present and the chemical composition for the lakes has not been fully studied. In 1996, a study at UNDERC looked at the relationship of macrophytes and the physical-chemical characteristics of ten bog-like habitats and three lakes (Francl 1996). Many interesting trends were found and therefore, this study will be a continuation with an emphasis on lakes as eight lakes and two streams have been chosen for sampling.

Macrophyte and Water Chemistry Trends

Materials and Methods

Materials

- ◇ Plant press with corrugated cardboard, newspapers, and blotter sheets, approximately 12" x 18"
- ◇ Microscope (magnification at least x 10)
- ◇ Garden tools (small spade, clippers, and dandelion digger)
- ◇ Ziploc storage bags, gallon-size and sandwich bags
- ◇ Wax paper
- ◇ Water-resistant labeling tape
- ◇ Fine point water-resistant marker or pencil
- ◇ Hach Chemistry Kit
- ◇ Dissolved oxygen-temperature meter
- ◇ Van Dorn sampler
- ◇ Conductivity meter
- ◇ Portable pH meter
- ◇ Secchi disc
- ◇ 6-ft. Rake with mesh wiring on the comb end
- ◇ Snorkel and fins
- ◇ 500 ml plastic bottles
- ◇ Computer to compile data
- ◇ Dichotomous keys for aquatic and terrestrial macrophytes Lab notebook to record data

Methods

In order to expound upon last year's study, bodies of water with higher pH's were chosen instead of the more bog-like conditions. Therefore, for this study eight lakes and two streams were selected as the sites for sampling. The eight chosen lakes are Bay, Bergner, Kickapoo, Mullahy, Nansen, Raspberry, Tenderfoot Lake and Ward. The sites for the stream sampling are Tenderfoot Creek (near gravel pit) and Brown Creek (near where the road crosses). Last years sites included Tender Bog, Bolger, Ed's Bog, Bogpot, Forest Service Bog, Tuesday, Humming bird, Reddington, Northgate Bog, and Cranberry. The three lake sites were Brown, Crampton and Morris.

During the ten weeks of UNDERC two samples were taken of the water chemistry and macrophytes. The first sampling took place June 1-4, 1997, while the second sampling was June 29- July 1, 1997. The lakes were chemically characterized through assessing the pH, conductivity, Hach color, alkalinity, oxygen-temperature profile, sulfide (only presence/absence) and secchi depth. Conductivity, pH, oxygen-temperature profiles were conducted in the deepest part of the lake while, water samples (two at half secchi depth and two at surface) were taken from the deepest part of each site and further tests were ran in the lab a few hours after collection. The alkalinity and color were tested by using Hach kits. The macrophytes were collected at the same time the water chemistry analysis was done. The entire plants were collected and placed in a separate plastic baggies. The bags were marked with the date and site at which the plant was taken from. The collecting was done using a rake and snorkeling for submerged plants, while garden tools were used for plants along the immediate shore (two feet) and on the peatmats.

Upon collection of the macrophytes, the samples were returned to the laboratory and placed in a plant press or refrigerated until time and presses permitted. Pressing the plants preserved them in a flattened fashion with the moisture removed for later identification. The moisture is removed by placing the plant between newspaper and blotter sheets, and allowing the plants to dry for several days. Once the plants are dried they were identified using a dichotomous key and any new species will be placed in the collection of plants from UNDERC. After the bodies of water had been chemically characterized and the macrophytes specific to each body of water were identified, the

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data was compiled using a computer and examined to determine any trends between water chemistry and the macrophytes that are present or absent.

Macrophyte and Water Chemistry Trends

Results (Results include data from Karen Franci 1996 and Christie Brown 1997)

WATER CHEMISTRY DATA

Ph

The range of the mean pH extends from 4.2 at Northgate to 8.05 at Brown Lake (see Table1).

Table 1: pH

SITE	MEAN pH
Bay Lake	7.6
Bergner Lake	6.0
Bogpot	5.75
Bolger	7.1
Brown Creek	7.1
Brown Lake	8.05
Crampton	6.05
Cranberry	4.8
Ed's Bog	4.7
Forest Service Bog	4.9
Hummingbird	4.8
Kickapoo Lake	7.6
Morris	7.25
Mullahy Lake	7.6
Nansen Lake	7.0
Northgate	4.2
Raspberry Lake	7.3
Reddington	6.25
Tender Bog	4.35
Tenderfoot Lake	7.9
Tenderfoot Creek	7.6
Tuesday	6.15
Ward Lake	7.6

Macrophyte and Water Chemistry Trends

Conductivity

Conductivity is a measurement of the amount of dissolved ions in the water. The lowest recorded reading was 4.9 uS/cm from Forest Service Bog, while Ward had the highest with 144.5 uS/cm (see Table 2).

Table 2: Conductivity

SITE	CONDUCTIVITY (uS/cm) First Sampling	CONDUCTIVITY (uS/cm) Second Sampling
Bay Lake	14.7	14.8
Bergner Lake	10.7	11.6
Bogpot	13.4	8.1
Bolger	30.3	28.2
Brown Lake	101	108.5
Brown Creek	78.8	105.4
Crampton	14.4	12.6
Cranberry	15.1	10.5
Ed's Bog	16.0	14.3
Forest Service Bog	8.0	4.9
Hummingbird	20.3	18.7
Kickapoo Lake	42.4	73.6
Morris	56.2	63.4
Mullahy Lake	86.0	110.3
Nansen Lake	27.1	31.6
Northgate	30.8	24.8
Raspberry Lake	11.4	11.3
Reddington	22.5	22.7
Tender Bog	26.4	23.0
Tenderfoot Creek	77.5	95.5
Tenderfoot Lake	76.7	84.3
Tuesday	11.5	11.3
Ward Lake	135.4	144.5

Macrophyte and Water Chemistry Trends

Alkalinity

Alkalinity is an indication of the buffering capacity of a body of water. The alkalinity ranged from zero at a number of the sites sampled to 58 (mg/L) at Ward. The majority of the sites indicate a poor buffering capacity with alkalinity less than 10 (mg/L).

Table 3: Alkalinity

SITE	MEAN ALKALINITY (mg/L)
Bay Lake	0.0
Bergner Lake	0.0
Bogpot	2
Bolger	12
Brown Lake	50
Brown Creek	47
Crampton	5
Cranberry	0.0
Ed's Bog	3
Forest Service Bog	3
Hummingbird	1
Kickapoo Lake	39.5
Morris	27
Mullahy Lake	36
Nansen Lake	10.5
Northgate	0.0
Raspberry Lake	0.0
Reddington	10
Tender Bog	0.0
Tenderfoot Lake	33.5
Tenderfoot Creek	38
Tuesday	1.5
Ward Lake	58

Macrophyte and Water Chemistry Trends

Secchi Depth

Secchi depths were taken to determine the amount of suspended particles in the water which influence the depth that light is able to penetrate into the water. The measurements ranged from 0.6 meters in Reddington to 3.7 meters in Bay Lake (see Table 4).

Table 4: Secchi Depth

SITE	SECCHI DEPTH FIRST SAMPLING	SECCHI DEPTH SECOND SAMPLING
Bay Lake	3.70	3.40
Bergner Lake	2.20	2.20
Bogpot	0.9	0.8
Bolger	0.9	0.95
Brown Lake	1.1	1.6
Brown Creek	N/A	N/A
Crampton	3.1	3.5
Cranberry	1.2	1.3
Ed's Bog	1.2	1.6
Forest Service Bog	1.2	2.3
Hummingbird	0.7	0.75
Kickapoo Lake	1.40	1.60
Morris	1.0	0.7
Mullahy Lake	1.60	1.30
Nansen Lake	N/A	1.40
Northgate	0.8	0.7
Raspberry Lake	2.60	2.70
Reddington	0.6	0.7
Tender Bog	1.2	1.6
Tenderfoot Creek	N/A	N/A
Tenderfoot Lake	2.70	3.50
Tuesday	1.5	1.75
Ward Lake	2.70	2.25

Macrophyte and Water Chemistry Trends

Color

Color was also used as an indicator of the transparency of water to light. In accordance with the secchi depth results Bay had the lowest reading for color at 13.5 (PtCo); however, Northgate gave the highest reading at 402 (PtCo) (see Table 5).

Table 5: Color

SITE	COLOR (PtCo) First Sampling	COLOR (PtCo) Second Sampling
Bay Lake	13.5	16
Bergner Lake	70	54.75
Bogpot	127	182
Bolger	144	145
Brown Lake	104	54
Brown Creek	104	76.5
Crampton	62	20
Cranberry	98	95
Ed's Bog	114	140
Forest Service Bog	51	36
Hummingbird	217	274
Kickapoo Lake	90	66
Morris	208	183
Mullahy Lake	80.25	79.4
Nansen Lake	137.5	132.25
Northgate	402	239
Raspberry Lake	37.25	35
Reddington	298	246
Tender Bog	151	177
Tenderfoot Creek	69.5	71
Tenderfoot Lake	36.5	43.5
Tuesday	63	58
Ward Lake	58	56.5

Macrophyte and Water Chemistry Trends

Sulfide

No significant amount of sulfide were detected in any of the sites except during the second round of sampling in which Bogpot, Bolger and Tuesday showed signs of sulfide.

Oxygen and Temperature Profiles

All lakes from the 1997 sampling (Bay, Bergner, Kickapoo, Mullahy, Nansen, Raspberry, Tenderfoot Lake and Ward) were supersaturated with oxygen. The highest point of saturation usually occurred around the 3 meter mark for most of the lakes. Saturation had not been computed for the 1996 samplings.

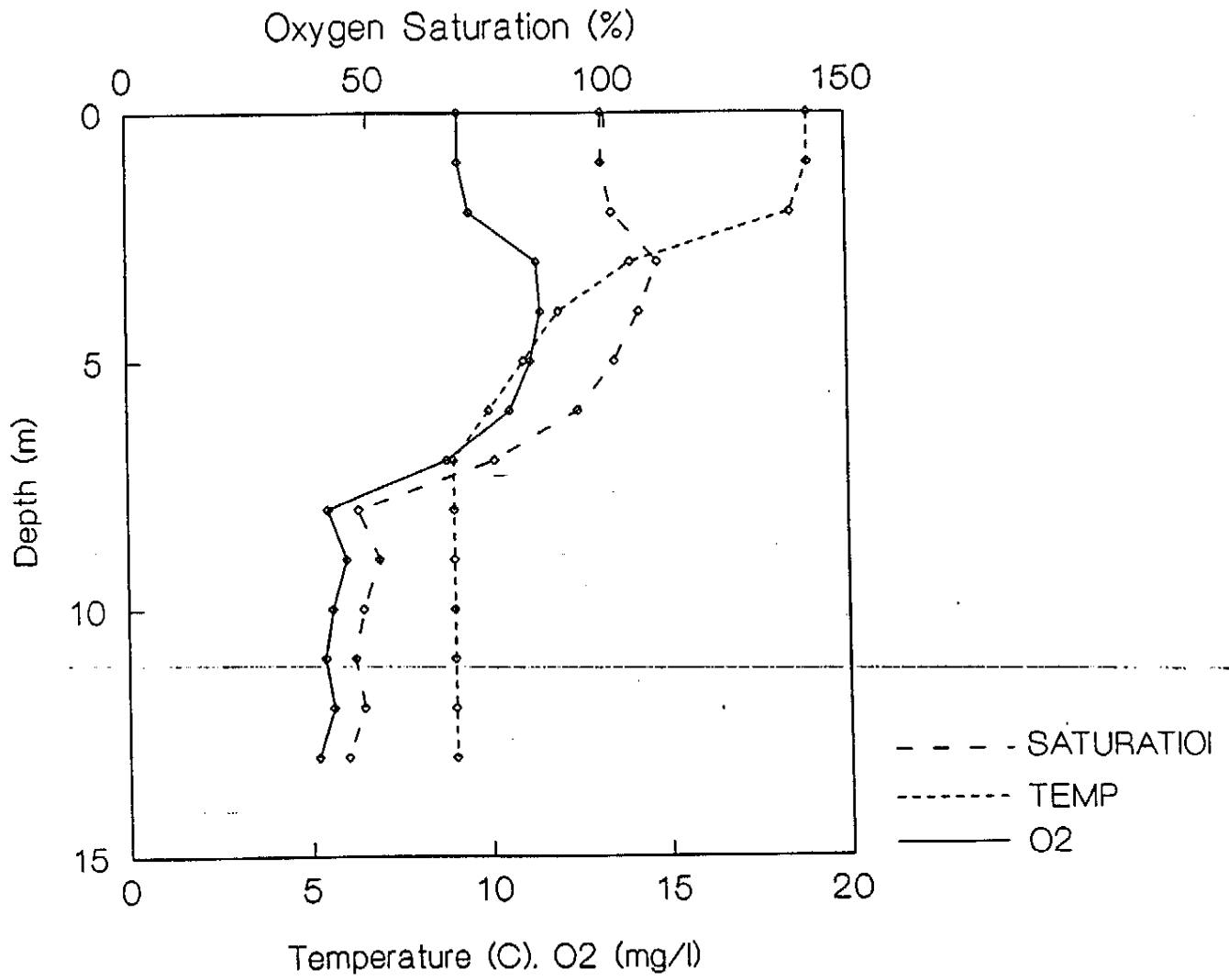
Macrophyte Collection

The collection of macrophytes at the 23 sites yielded a total of 72 families and 240 different species. The number of families and species for each lake are provided in table 6. The greatest diversity was found in the two creeks, Brown and Tenderfoot, as they tended to have more families and species comparatively. The bogs generally had the least diversity for family and species.

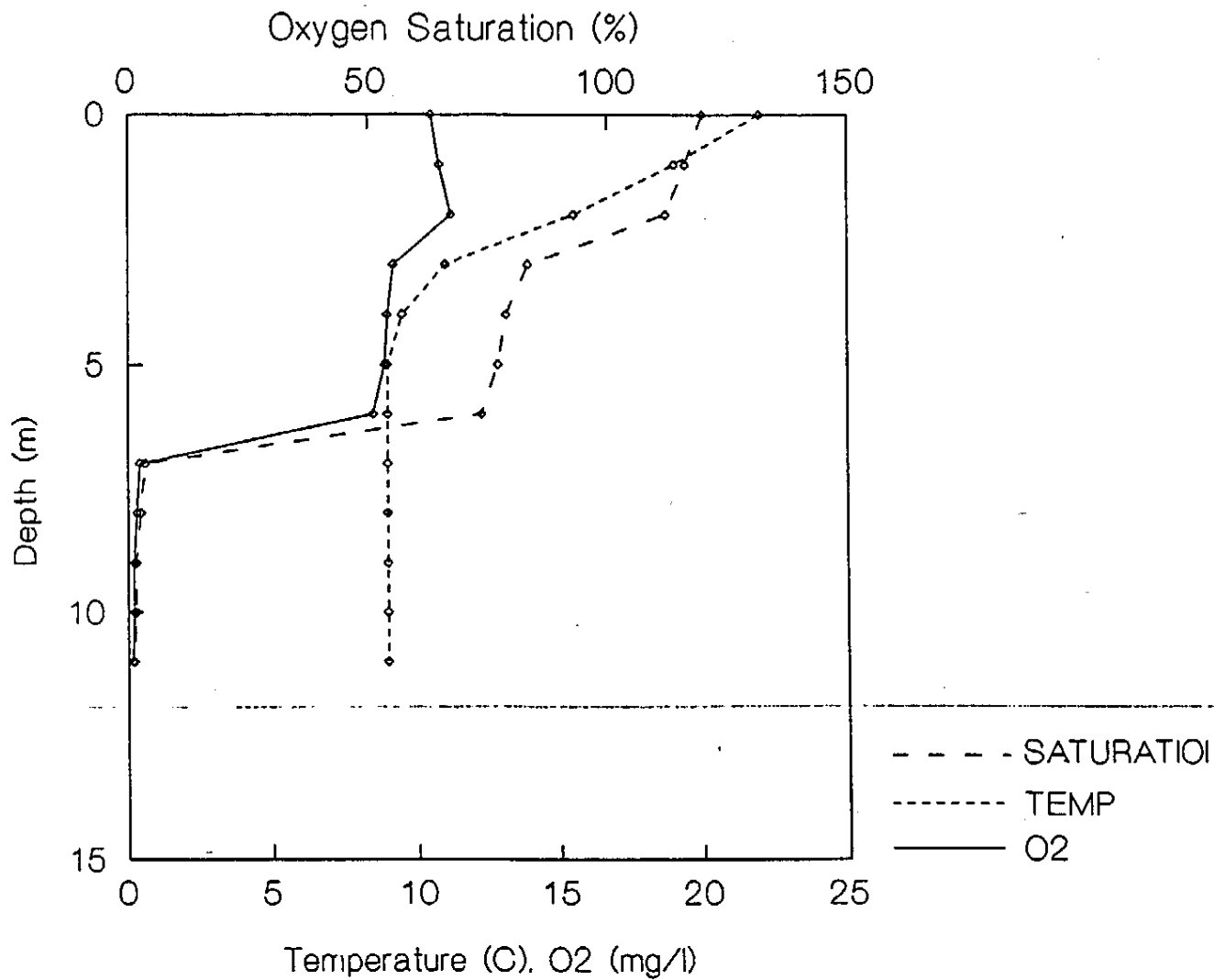
Table 6: Macrophytes collected

SITE	TOTAL FAMILIES	TOTAL SPECIES
Bay	35	42
Bergner	25	28
Bogpot	22	34
Bolger Bog	20	32
Brown Creek	33	54
Brown Lake	24	39
Crampton	26	36
Cranberry	13	28
Ed's Bog	10	22
Forest Service Bog	8	14
Hummingbird	18	31
Kickapoo	30	41
Morris	29	41
Mullahy	25	34
Nansen	20	32
Northgate	8	20
Raspberry	25	43
Reddington	27	44
Tenderfoot Bog	13	24
Tenderfoot Creek	31	41
Tenderfoot Lake	27	51

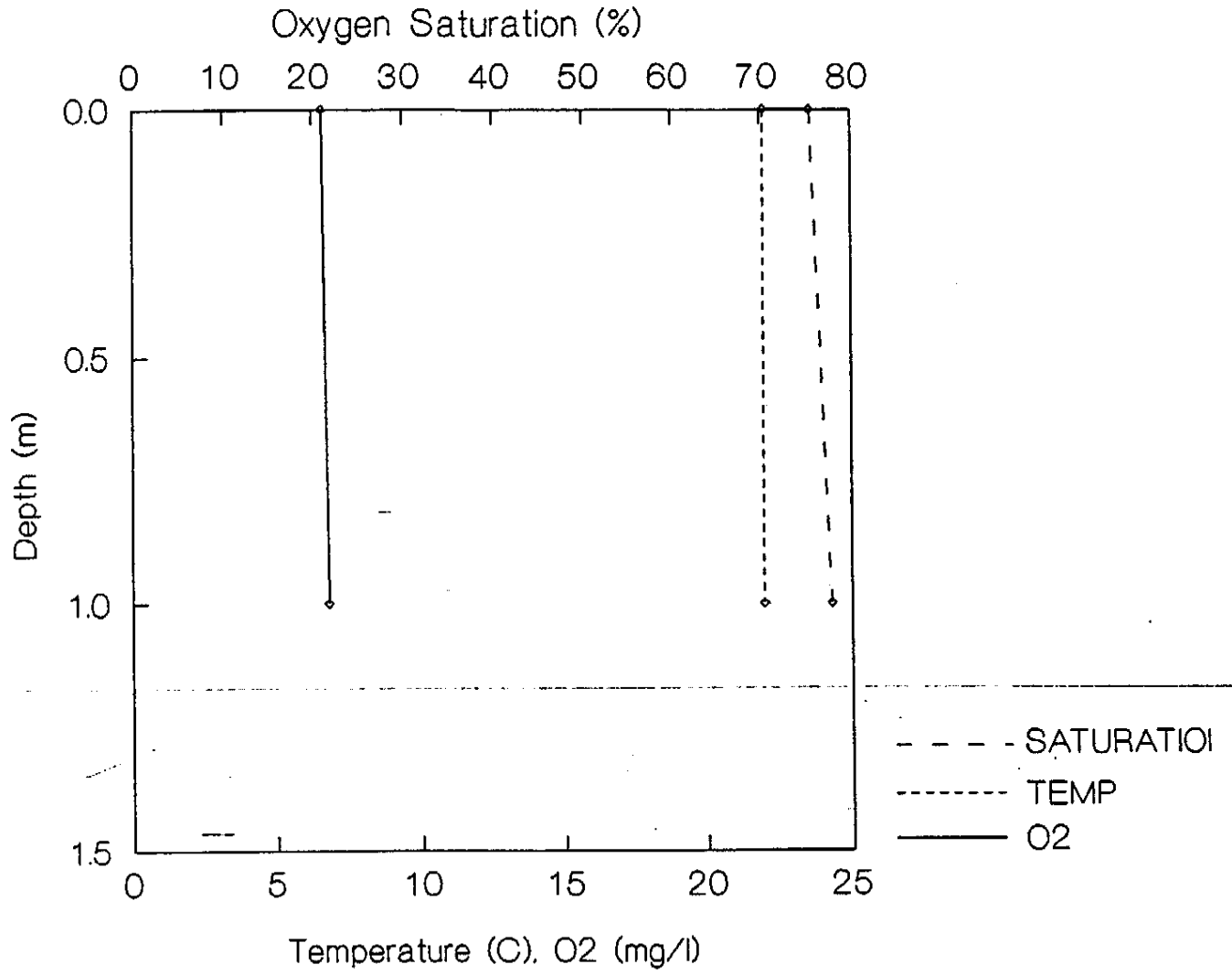
Bay June 4, 1997



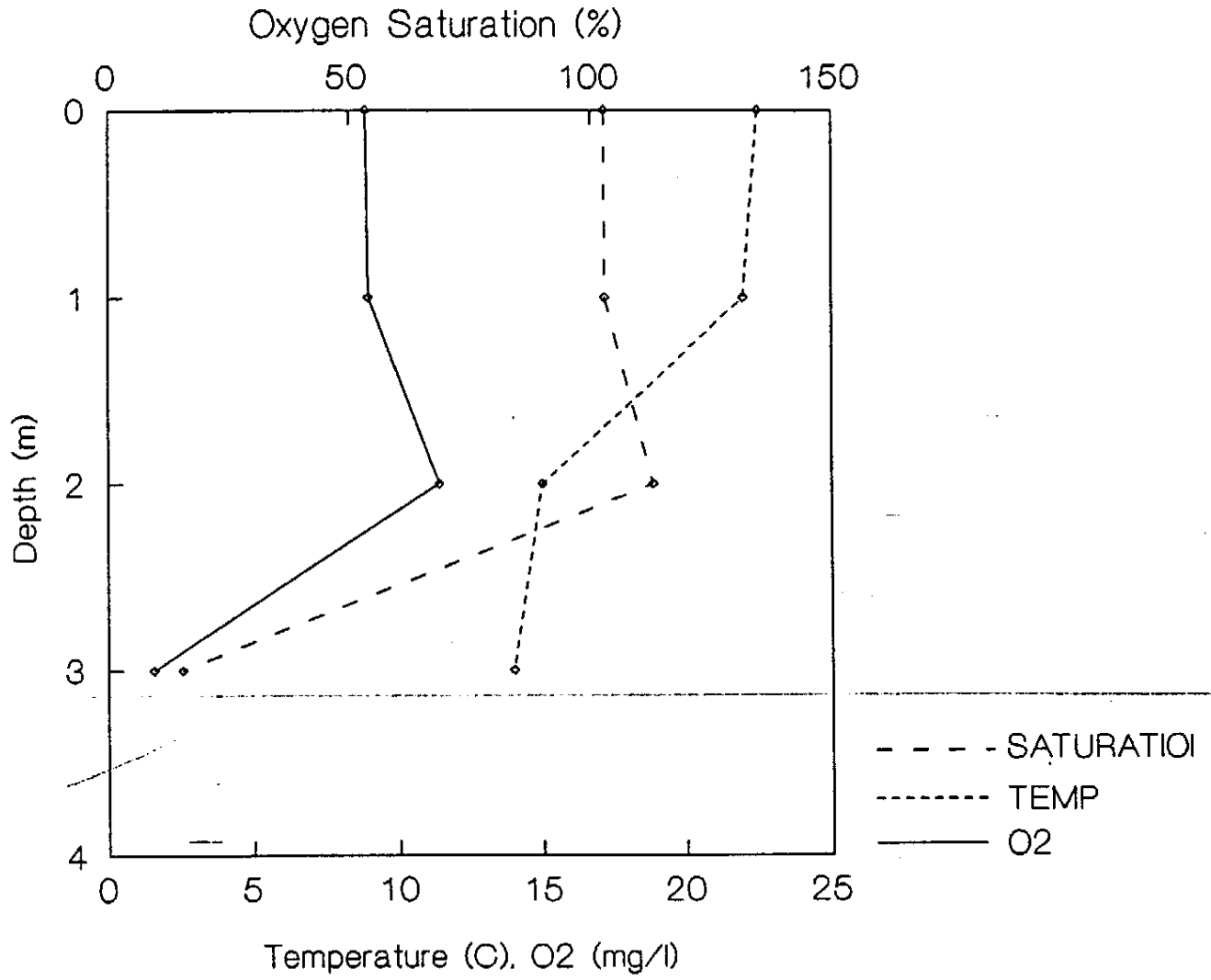
Bergner June 1, 1997



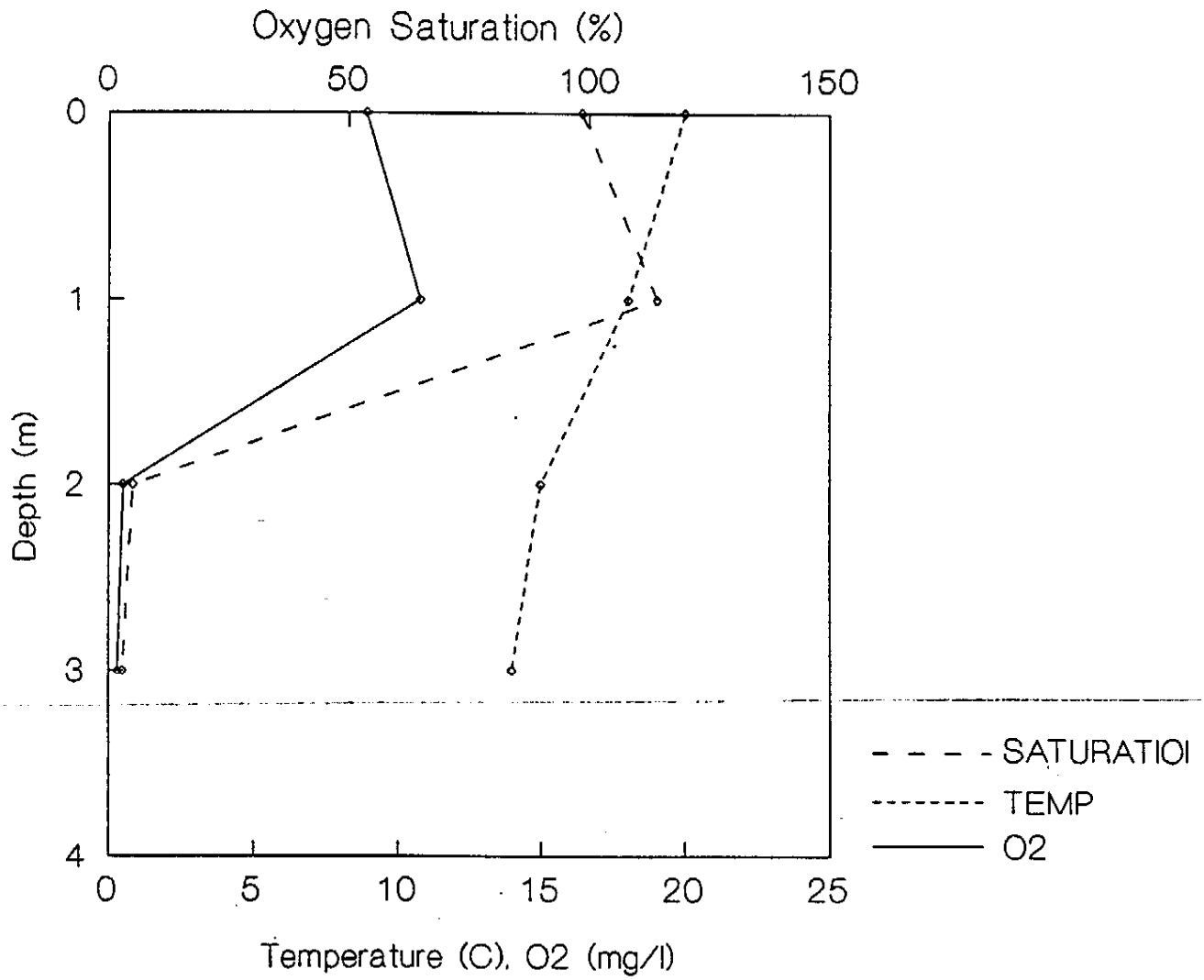
Brown Crk. June 3, 1997



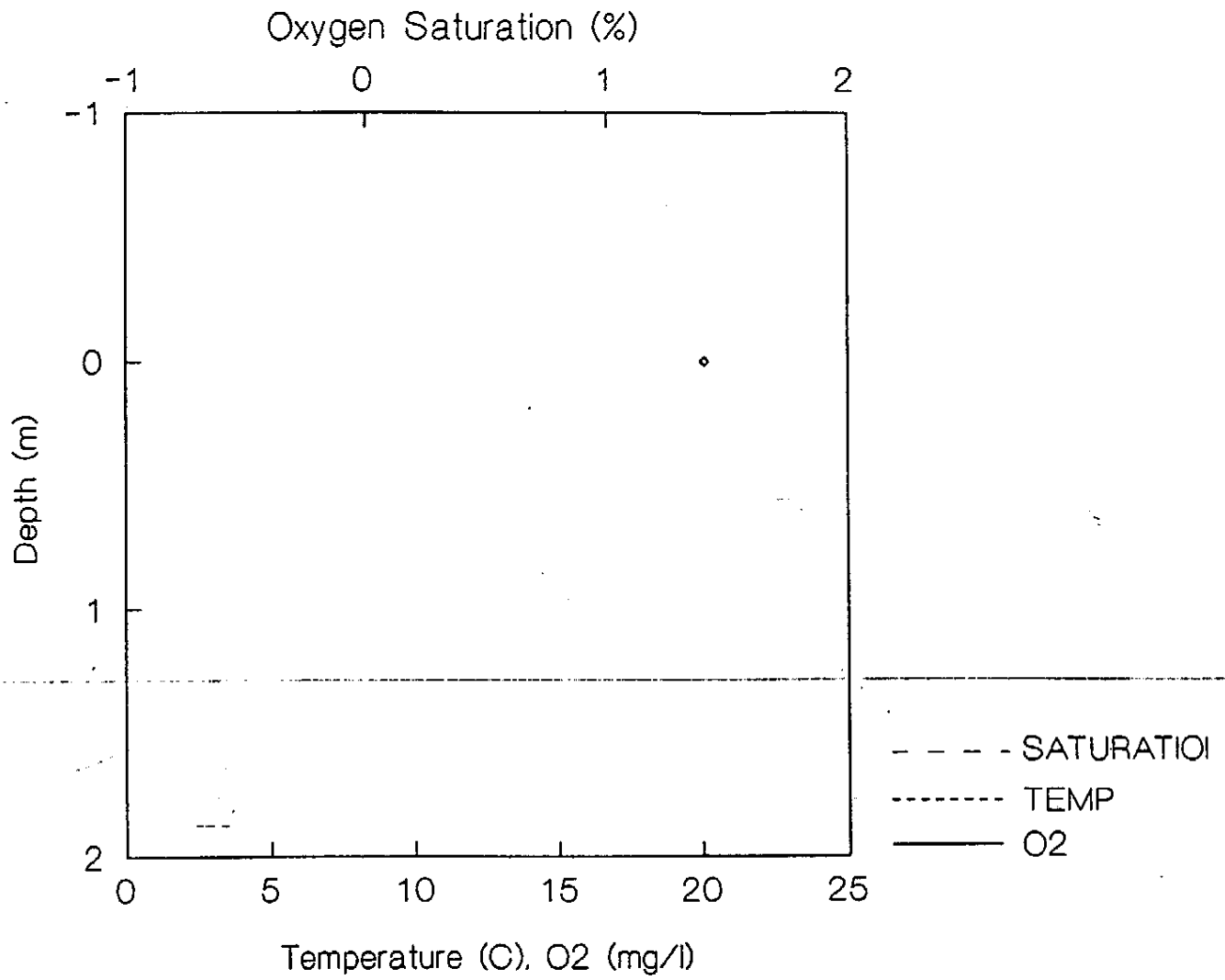
Kickapoo June 2, 1997



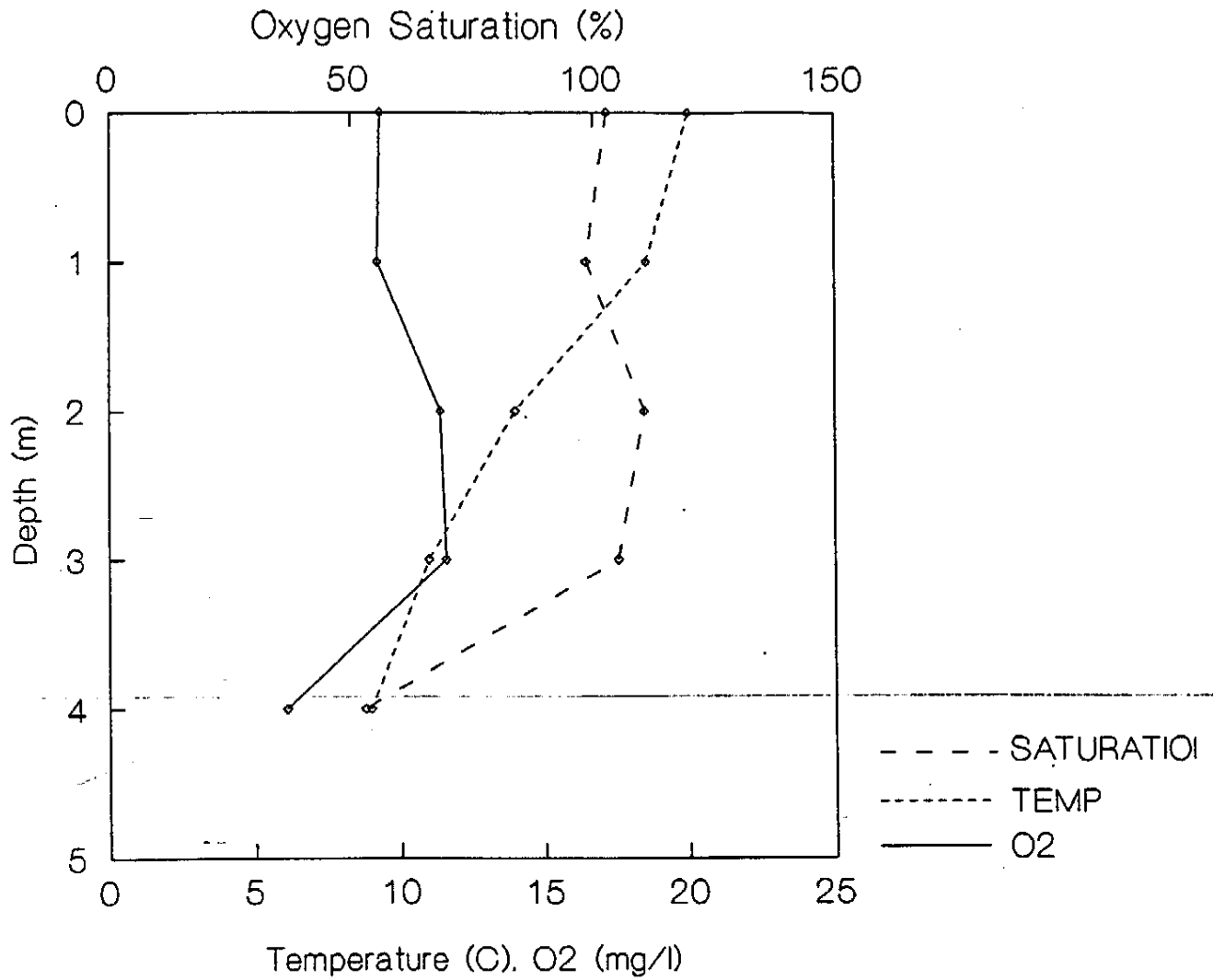
Mullahy June 2, 1997



Nansen June 3, 1997

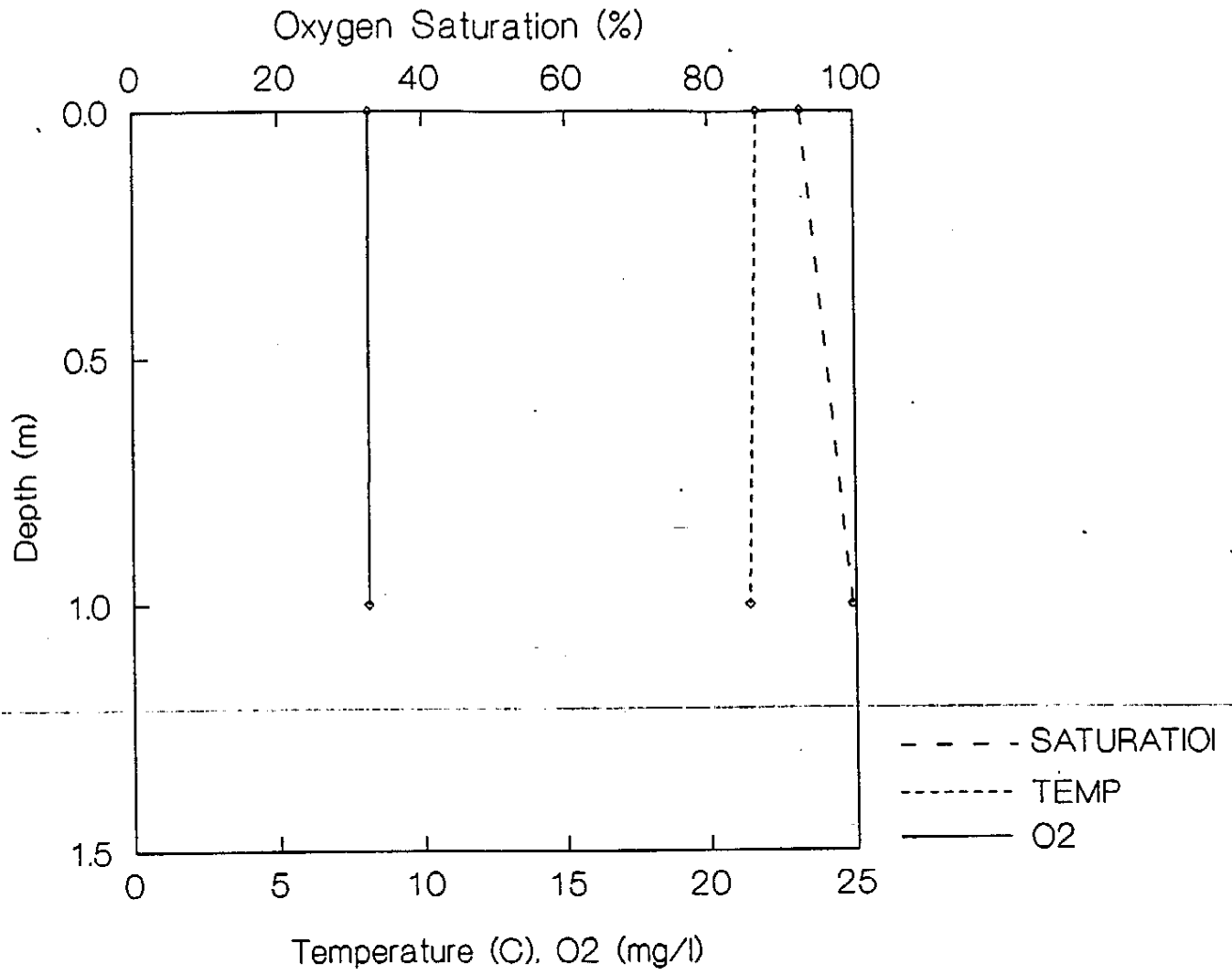


Raspberry June 1, 1997



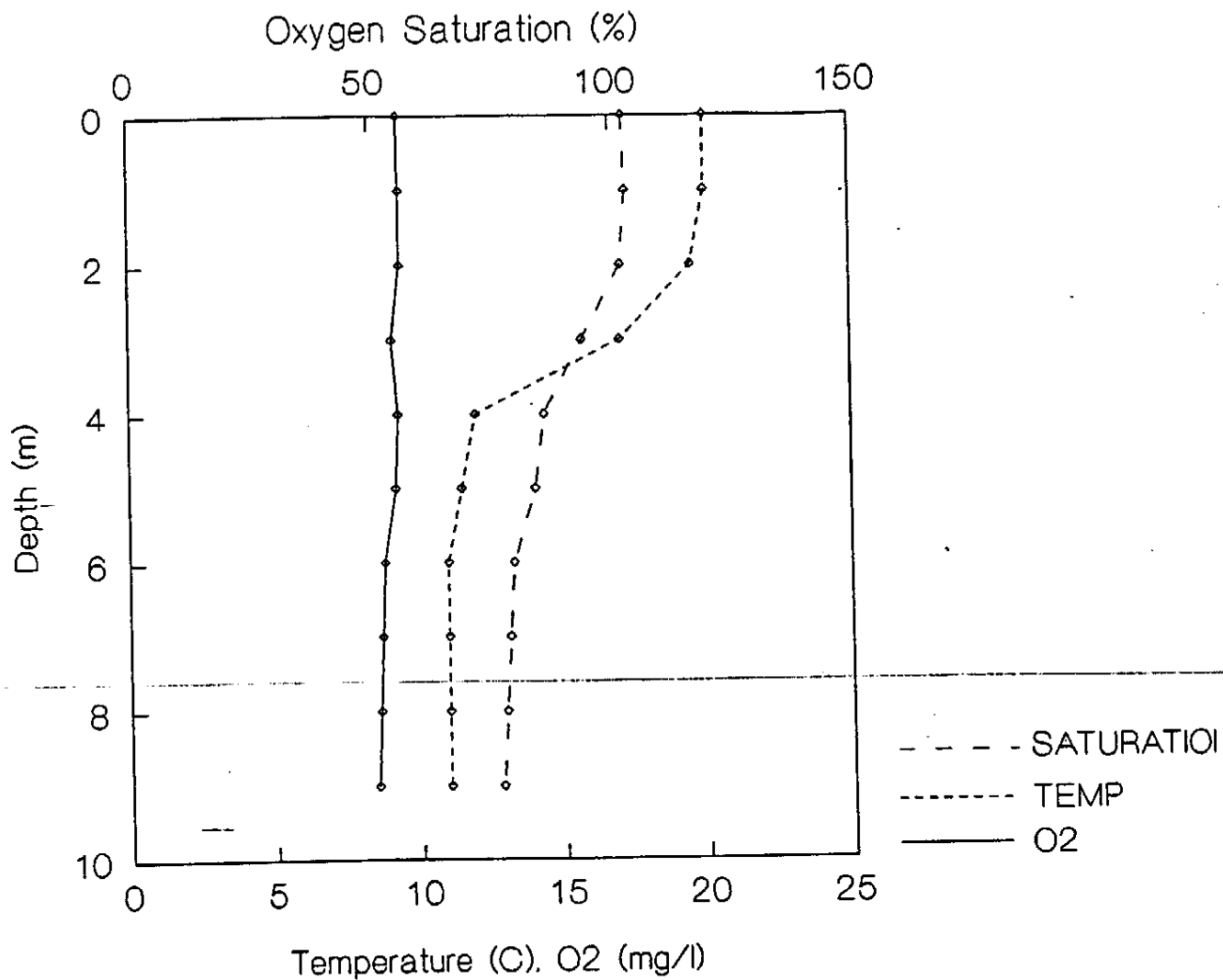
Tenderfoot Crk

June 3, 1997

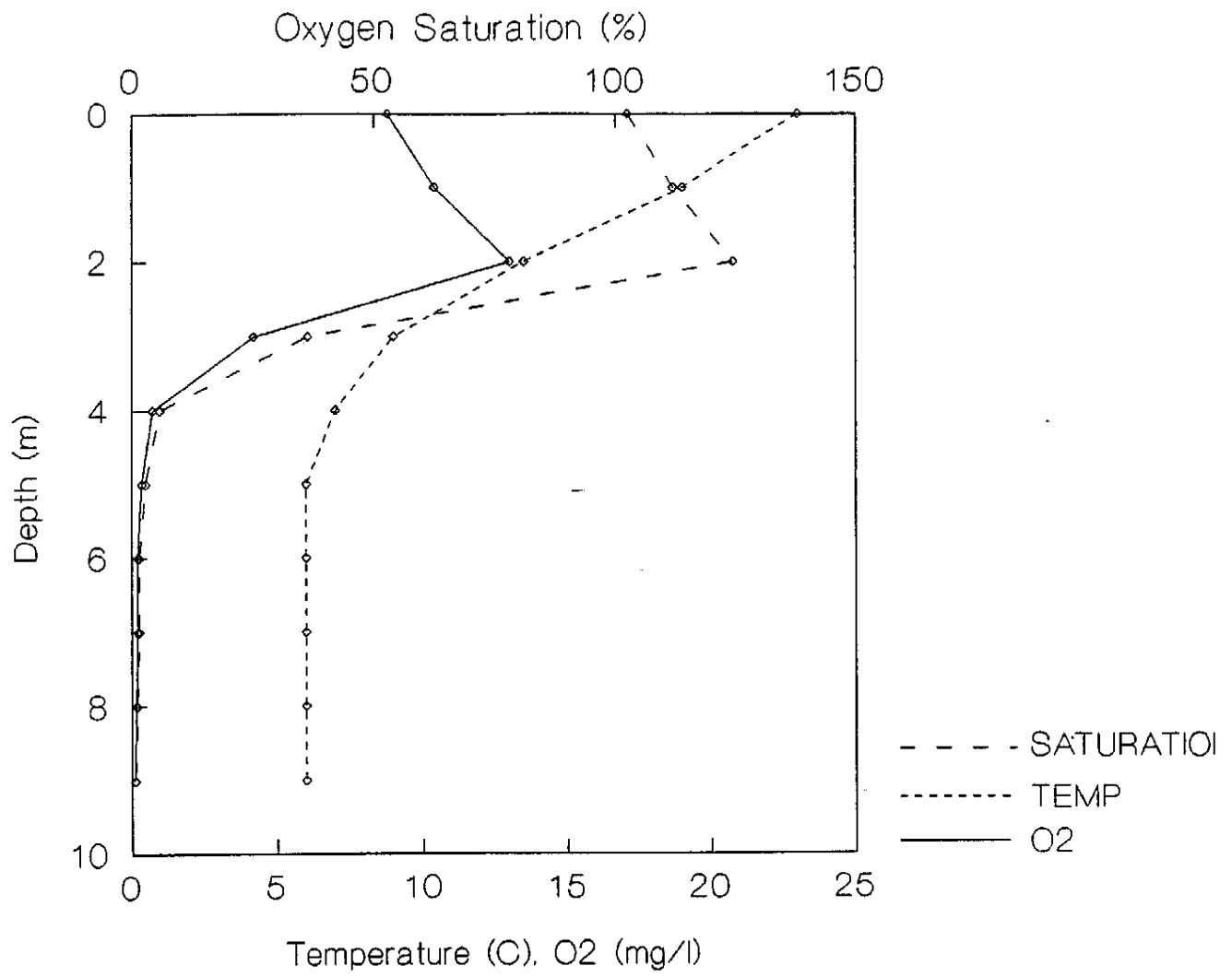


Tenderfoot Lake

June 4, 1997



Ward June 2, 1997



Macrophyte and Water Chemistry Trends

Tuesday	23	39
Ward	22	36

In order to facilitate the attempt to find basic trend in macrophyte presence and water chemistry, the data is organized into spreadsheets. The charts are as follows: #1- Mean pH, #2- Alkalinity, #3- Maximum Depth, #4- Maximum Length, #5- Relative Size, #6- Mean Conductivity, #7- Secchi Depth, #8- Color.

MEAN pH

One of the most noticeable trends is in the family Asteraceae, the second largest family of flowering plants in the world. Most of the species collected were found in habitats with a pH of 7.1 or higher, while only one species, *Aster lateriflorus* (L.) Britt., was found in Tuesday which has a pH of 6.15. The family Ericaceae appeared to favor the more acidic habitats with *Vaccinium myrtilloides* found only at or below pH 6.25. However, *Vaccinium macrocarpon* was found only in habitats of pH 6 or higher. While, *Vaccinium oxycoccus* L. was found in a large range of pH (4.2-7.6). Nymphaeaceae was not found in habitats with a pH below 4.8. In the family Potamogetonaceae, *Potamogeton amplifolius* Tuckerman, show trends of appearing only in more neutral habitats as it was found in a pH range of 6.25-8.05. Few species of Potamogetonaceae were found below a pH of 6.25. Sphagnaceae also had two different species showing the same trends. *Sphagnum recurvum* P.-Beauv. was found only in habitats at pH 7 or higher while *Sphagnum recurvum* var. *brevifolium* was collected only in habitats with a pH 6.15 or lower. Violaceae appeared to prefer more neutral habitats as the majority of the specimens were found in habitats with a pH of 5.75 or higher.

ALKALINITY

Alkalinity, or the buffering capacity of a body of water appeared to be an important factor in determining the presence of several species. *Sagittaria latifolia* Willd. (Alismataceae) was found only when alkalinity was at 5 (mg/L) or high and while in the family, Apiaceae, *Cicuta bulbifera* L. required an alkalinity of 38 (mg/L) and *Daucus carota* L. was found in habitats with 2 (mg/L) or above. In Asclepiadaceae, *Asclepias incarnata* L. was collected in sites above 10 (mg/L). The family of Asteraceae appeared to prefer higher alkalinities of 27 (mg/L) or greater with the only exceptions occurring in Raspberry which did not have any alkalinity. The family of Hydrocharitaceae with *Elodea canadensis* Michx. and *Vallisneria americana* Michx. also showed trends of higher alkalinity as it was only present if site with alkalinity greater than 33 (mg/L). *Prunella vulgaris* L. and *Scutellaria integrifolia* L. of Lamiaceae and member of the family Lemnaceae also preferred alkalinities greater than 10 (mg/L). In the family Sphagnaceae, *Sphagnum recurvum* P.-Beauv. was found in habitats with an alkalinities greater that 10 (mg/L). While, *Sphagnum recurvum* var. *brevifolium* was found only in habitats with an alkalinity of 3 (mg/L) or less. The family Urticaceae with *Urtica dioica* L. and *Urtica urens* L. were only found in habitats with alkalinities of 38 (mg/L) or above.

MAXIMUM DEPTH

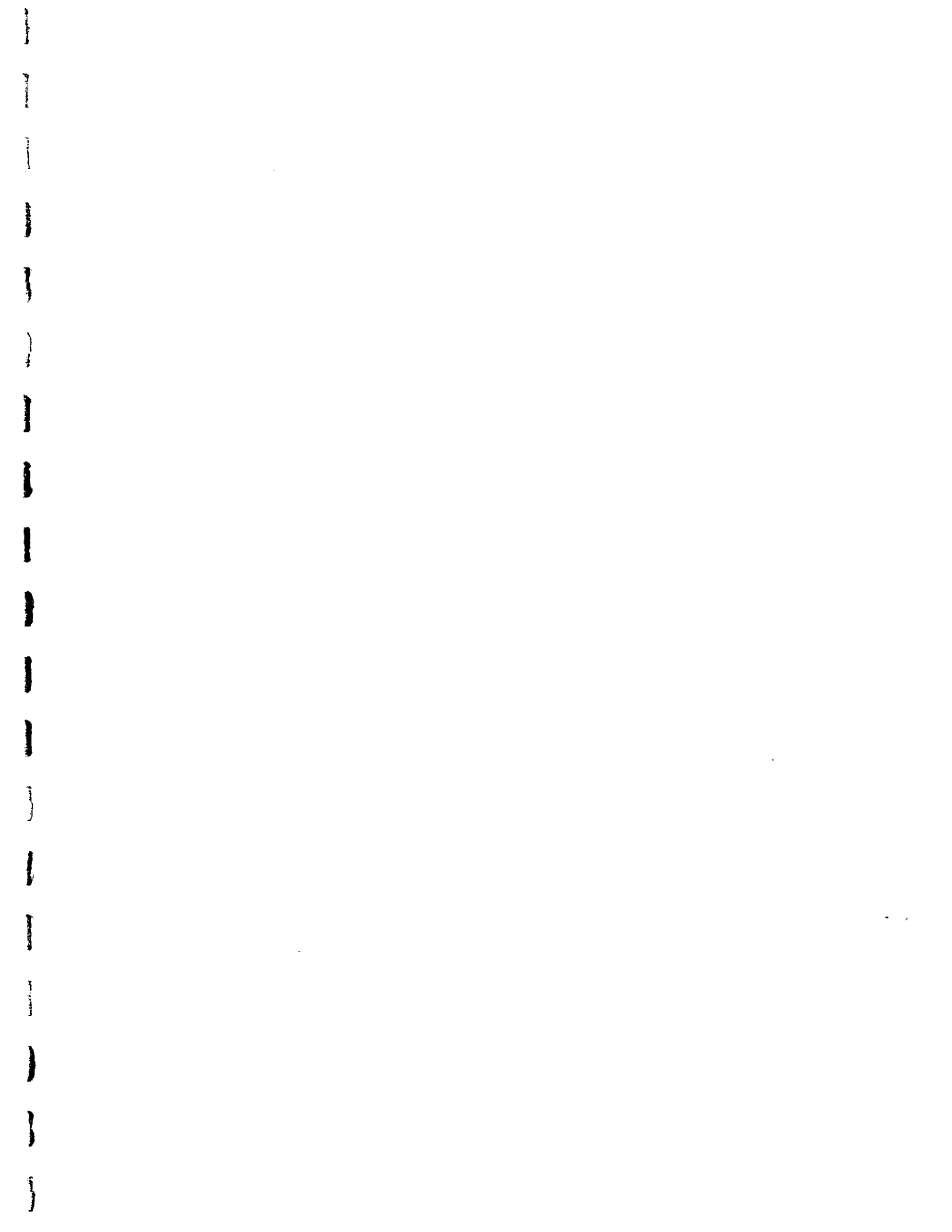
Maximum depth of a body of water did not have any significant effect on the species of macrophytes present as many of the specimens were collected on the immediate shores or in the littoral zones.

MAXIMUM LENGTH

Maximum length also does not appear to be a good indicator of macrophyte presence as much of the data appeared to be random and may be a better indicator of quantity which was not studied.

RELATIVE SIZE

Relative size also did not appear to be a good indicator of the presence of macrophytes and may possibly be a better indicator of relative abundance or how prevalent a macrophyte is for a specific type of environment. Relative size may also be looked at and possible trends could be made that the large the bodies of water tend to have more species and families present.



MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERG		Christie Brown, UNDERC 1997																									
CHART 2	MEAN ALKALINITY (mg/L)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	2	3	3	3	5	10	10.5	12	27	33.5	36	38	39.5	47	50	58
FAMILY	GENUS & SPECIES	NGA	TE'B	RAS	BER	CRN	BAY	HUM	TUE	BOG	ED'S	FSB	CRM	RED	NAN	BOL	MOR	TE'L	MUL	TE'C	KIC	BR'C	BR'L	WAR			
Betulaceae	<i>Ainus incana</i> ssp. <i>rugosa</i> (D)	NC	X			NC	X	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	X			X	X		X		X	NC	X		
	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> Marsh.			X									X														
Boraginaceae	<i>Myosotis laxa</i> Lehm.																			X							
Brassicaceae	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> L.					X																					
Callitricheaceae	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> Ait. f.																X						X				
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Callitriche palustris</i> L.																										
	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i> Batr. ex Marsh.				X																						
	<i>Lonicera x-bella</i> Zabel			X																	X						
	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> var. <i>americanum</i> Ait.																				X			X			
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene latifolia</i> ssp. <i>alba</i> (P. Mill.) Greuter & Burdet																										
	<i>Stellaria graminea</i> L.																										
	<i>Stellaria longifolia</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	X																									
Ceratophyllaceae	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L.															X							X	X			
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum ascyron</i> L.					X								X													
	<i>Hypericum boreale</i> (Britt.) Bickn.																X										
	<i>Hypericum ellipticum</i> Hook.																										
	<i>Hypericum majus</i> (Gray) Britt.						X																				
	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.				X																						
	<i>Hypericum</i> sp.					X								X													
	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i> (Spach) Gleason			X		X				X												X			X		
Cornaceae	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> L. f.									X													X				
	<i>Cornus canadensis</i> L.			X																							
	<i>Cornus sericea</i> L.																										
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex bebbii</i> Olney ex Fern.								X	X	X			X											X		
	<i>Carex canescens</i> L.					X				X						X											
	<i>Carex comosa</i> Boott																								X		
	<i>Carex crawfordii</i> Fern.													X													
	<i>Carex crinata</i> Lam.						X	X																			
	<i>Carex diandra</i> Schrank												X									X			X		

MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC		Christie Brown, UNDERC 1997																						
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FAMILY	GENUS & SPECIES	N'GA	TE'B	RAS	BER	CRN	BAY	HUM	TUE	BOG	ED'S	FSB	CRM	RED	NAN	BOL	MOR	TEL	MUL	TEC	KIC	BRC	BRL	WAR
	<i>Dichanthelium depauperatum</i> (Muhl.) Gould												X											
	<i>Glyceria canadensis</i> (Michaux) Trin.				X																	X		
	<i>Phleum pratense</i> L.																				X			
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> Waldst. & Kit.																				X			
	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.												X											
	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.													X							X			
	<i>Rumex obticulatus</i> Gray												X											
Pontederiaceae	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i> (Jacq.) MacM.							X	X			X					X	X	X		X		X	X
	<i>Pontederia cordata</i> L.							X	X								X	X	X		X		X	X
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i> Tuckerman									X														
	<i>Potamogeton ephedrus</i> Raf.																	x						
	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> Raf.								X									x						
	<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i> L.				X																X			
	<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i> Morong													X										
	<i>Potamogeton natans</i> L.																							
	<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i> Mert. & Koch																X				X		X	
	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i> Wulfen																X							
	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> L.												X				X							
	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> var. <i>tenuissimus</i> Mert. & Koch																				X			
	<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i> (Benn.) Rydb.																							
	<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i> Oakes				X					X												X		
	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i> Fern.																X							
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i> (L.) B. S. P.			X	X		X		X							X						X		X
	<i>Lysimachia thyrsiflora</i> L.			X			X										X				X		X	
	<i>Trientalis borealis</i> Raf.							X																
Ranunculaceae	<i>Caltha palustris</i> L.																X				X			
	<i>Coptis trifolia</i> (L.) Salisb.							X																
	<i>Ranunculus acris</i> L.																	X						
	<i>Ranunculus longirostris</i> Godr.																	X						

MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC		Christie Brown, UNDERC 1997																						
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FAMILY	GENUS & SPECIES	N'GA	TE'B	RAS	BER	CRN	BAY	HJM	TUE	BOG	ED'S	FSB	CRM	RED	NAN	BOL	MOR	TEL	MUL	TE'C	KIC	B'R/C	B'R/L	WAR
ALGAE																								
Chlorophyceae	Hydrodictyon sp.																						X	
Characeae	Chara vulgaris																X						X	
	Nitella flexilis		X														X							
	Nitella sp.												X				X							
BRYOZOA						X																		
PTERIDOPHYTA																								
Dryopteridaceae	Athyrium filix-femina ssp. angustum (Willd.) Clausen																				X			
	Deparia acrostichoides (Sw.) M. Kato																					X		
	Dryopteris carthusiana (Mill.) H.P. Fuchs														X				X					
	Matteuccia struthiopteris (L.) Todaro																							X
	Onoclea sensibilis L.			X			X			X				X			X				X	X	X	X

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MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC										Christie Brown, UNDERC 1997														
CHART 3	MAXIMUM DEPTH (M)	1	1	2	3.25	3.25	3.5	4.5	5.5	6	6	6.71	7	7	7	7.5	9.14	12	13.7	15	15.3	16	19	ND
FAMILY	GENUS & SPECIES	BRC	TE'C	BOG	NAN	KIC	BOL	FSB	BRL	RAS	NGA	MOR	WAR	ED'S	HUM	CRN	TE'L	BER	BAY	TEB	CRM	RED	TUE	MUL
	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i> Lloyd			X			X					X									X	X		
	<i>Viola pubescens</i> Ait.	X											X					X						
	<i>Viola renifolia</i> Gray	X		X														X						
BRYOPHYTES																								
Aulacomniaceae	<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>							X			X			X								X		
Ditrichaceae	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>																							
Mniaceae	<i>Mnium cuspidatum</i>					X																		
	<i>Rhizomnium</i> sp.														X									
ALGAE																								
Chlorophyceae	<i>Hydrodictyon</i> sp.							X																
Characeae	<i>Chara vulgaris</i>												X											
	<i>Nitella flexilis</i>								X															
	<i>Nitella</i> sp.											X												
BRYOZOA																								
PTERIDOPHYTA																								
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Athyrium filix-ferna</i> ssp. <i>angustum</i>																							
	<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i> (Sw.)	X																						
	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> (Vill.)	X			X																			
	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> (L.) Todaro												X											
	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> L.	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		

MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC										Christie Brown, UNDERC 1997															
CHART 4	MAXIMUM LENGTH (M)	51.9	52.8	64.1	73	123	141	149	155.6	181	189	221.1	322	332	335	335	490	685	773	785	1610	2126	N/A	N/A	
FAMILY	GENUS & SPECIES	ED'S	TE'B	FSB	NGA	TUE	RED	MUL	HUM	BOL	CRN	WAR	RAS	NAN	MOR	BOG	KIC	BER	BRL	CRM	BAY	TEL	TEC	BRC	
	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i> Lloyd						X			X					X					X					X
	<i>Viola pubescens</i> Ait.											X				X		X							X
	<i>Viola renifolia</i> Gray		X											X											X
BRYOPHYTES																									
Aulacomniaceae	<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>	X	X				X		X										X						
Ditrichaceae	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>																X								
Mniaceae	<i>Mnium cuspidatum</i>								X		X														
	<i>Rhizomnium</i> sp.								X																
ALGAE																									
Chlorophyceae	<i>Hydrodictyon</i> sp.											X													
Characeae	<i>Chara vulgaris</i>												X		X				X						
	<i>Nitella flexilis</i>														X										
	<i>Nitella</i> sp.										X														
BRYOZOA																									
PTERIDOPHYTA																									
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> ssp. <i>angustum</i> (Willd.) Clausen																								X
	<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i> (Sw.) M. Kato																								X
	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> (Vill.) H.P. Fuchs												X										X		X
	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> (L.) Todaro											X													
	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> L.						X					X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC																									
CHART 5																									
FAMILY	RELATIVE SIZE (acres)	0.15	0.21	0.53	0.7	1.87	2.25	2.64	2.75	3.06	3.09	4.52	6.77	9.99	11.4	14.6	19.4	44.1	63.8	81.2	166	480	N/A	N/A	
	GENUS & SPECIES	TE'B	ED'S	FSB	N'GA	HUM	TUE	BOL	MUL	RED	CRN	BOG	WAR	NAN	RAS	MOR	KIC	BER	CRM	BR'L	BAY	TEL	TE'C	BR'C	
Poaceae	<i>Larix laricina</i> (Du Roi) K. Koch												X							X					
	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> Roth											X											X		
	<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i> (Walt.) B. S. P.									X		X	X								X	X		X	X
	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> (Michx.) Beauv.											X									X				
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.									X															
	<i>Dichanthelium depauperatum</i> (Muhl.) Gould																	X							X
	<i>Glyceria canadensis</i> (Michaux) Trin.																								
	<i>Phleum pratense</i> L.																								
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> Waldst. & Kit.																X								
	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.									X											X		X		
	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.																								
	<i>Rumex orbiculatus</i> Gray																								
Pontederiaceae	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i> (Jacq.) MacM.								X				X			X	X				X	X			X
	<i>Pontederia cordata</i> L.					X	X			X			X			X	X				X	X			X
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i> Tuckerman																								
	<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i> Raf.									X															
	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> Raf.																								
	<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i> L.						X															X			
	<i>Potamogeton ilinoensis</i> Morong																								
	<i>Potamogeton natans</i> L.									X															
	<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i> Mert. & Koch																								
	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i> Wulfen																								
	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> L.									X															X
	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> var. <i>tenuissimus</i> Mert. & Koch																								X
	<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i> (Benn.) Rydb.																								X
	<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i> Oakes											X													X
	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i> Fern.															X	X								X
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i> (L.) B. S. P.							X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X							X

MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC		Christie Brown, UNDERC 1997																							
CHART 5	RELATIVE SIZE (acres)	0.15	0.21	0.53	0.7	1.87	2.25	2.64	2.75	3.06	3.09	4.52	6.77	9.99	11.4	14.6	19.4	44.1	63.8	81.2	166	480	N/A	N/A	
		GENUS & SPECIES	TEB	ED'S	FSB	N'GA	HUM	TUE	BOL	MUL	RED	CRN	BOG	WAR	NAN	IRAS	MOR	KIC	BER	CRM	BRL	BAY	TEL	TEC	BRC
	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i> Lloyd							X		X						X			X						
	<i>Viola pubescens</i> Ait.										X		X					X							X
	<i>Viola renifolia</i> Gray	X																	X						X
BRYOPHYTES																									
Aulacomniaceae	<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>	X	X		X					X						X					X				
Ditrichaceae	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>																X								
Mniaceae	<i>Mnium cuspidatum</i>										X														
	<i>Rhizomnium</i> sp.					X																			
ALGAE																									
Chlorophyceae	<i>Hydrodictyon</i> sp.																				X				
Characeae	<i>Chara vulgaris</i>											X													
	<i>Nitella flexilis</i>															X									
	<i>Nitella</i> sp.										X														
BRYOZOA																									
PTERIDOPHYTA																									
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> ssp. <i>angustum</i> (Willd.) Clausen																							X	
	<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i> (Sw.) M. Kato																								X
	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> (Will.) H.P. Fuchs													X										X	
	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> (L.) Todaro												X												
	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> L.									X		X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC																									
CHART 6	MEAN CONDUCTIVITY (µS/	6.45	11.2	11.4	11.4	12.8	13.5	14.8	15.2	19.5	21.5	22.6	24.7	27.8	29.3	29.4	42.3	Christie Brown, UNDERC 1997					105	140	
		GENUS & SPECIES	FSB	BER	RAS	TUE	CRN	CRM	BAY	ED'S	HUM	BOG	RED	TE'B	N'GA	BOL	NAN	TE'L	KIC	MOR	TE'C	BR'C	MUL	BR'L	WAR
	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i> Lloyd						X				X	X			X				X						
	<i>Viola pubescens</i> Ait.												X								X				
	<i>Viola renifolia</i> Gray		X				X				X		X			X					X				X
BRYOPHYTES																									
	<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>							X		X		X												X	
	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>								X																
	<i>Mnium cuspidatum</i>																	X							
	<i>Rhizomnium</i> sp.					X				X															
ALGAE																									
	<i>Hydrodictyon</i> sp.																								
	<i>Chara vulgaris</i>																								
	<i>Nitella flexilis</i>				X																				X
	<i>Nitella</i> sp.																								
BRYOZOA																									
PTERIDOPHYTA																									
	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> ssp. <i>angustum</i> (Willd.) Clausen																								
	<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i> (Sw.) M. Kato																								
	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> (Vill.) H.P. Fuchs															X									
	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> (L.) Todaro																								X
	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> L.							X			X							X		X				X	X

MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC																									
CHART 7		0.65	0.725	0.75	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.93	1.25	1.35	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.45	1.5	1.625	1.75	2.2	2.475	2.65	3.1	3.3	3.55	N/A	N/A
FAMILY	GENUS & SPECIES	RED	HUM	N'GA	MOR	BOG	BOL	CRN	BR'L	TE'B	ED'S	NAN	MUL	KIC	TUE	FSB	BER	WAR	RAS	TEL	CRM	BAY	TEC	BRC	BRC
	Carex crinata Lam.	X											X					X		X					
	Carex diandra Schrank										X							X				X			
	Carex gracillima Schwein	X										X													
	Carex interior Bailey	X	X				X					X					X		X						
	Carex lasiocarpa Ehrh.							X				X	X					X							
	Carex limosa L.			X																					
	Carex pauciflora Lightf.	X									X					X									
	Carex paupercula Michaux.		X								X														
	Carex pseudocyperus L.																								
	Carex retrorsa Schwein								X																
	Carex rostrata Stokes										X	X										X	X		
	Carex stipata Muhl. ex Willd.								X																
	Carex stricta Lam.								X																
	Carex tribuloides Mackenzie	X					X																		
	Carex tribuloides Wahl.																								
	Carex trisperma Dewey						X		X	X															
	Carex tuckermanii Dewey																								
	Carex versicolor L.																								
	Dulichium arundinaceum (L.) X	X				X							X												
	Eleocharis obtusa (Willd.) J. A. Schultes											X													
	Eleocharis smallii Britt.				X																				
	Eriophorum gracile W.D.J. Koch													X											
	Eriophorum vaginatum var. spissum (Fern.) X			X							X														
	Luzula acuminata Raf.					X																			
	Rhynchospora alba (L.) Vahl		X				X			X															
	Scirpus acutus Muhl. ex Bigelow							X			X														
	Scirpus americanus Pers.							X																	
	Scirpus atrovirens Willd.								X									X							

MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC		Christie Brown, UNDERC 1997																								
CHART 7	SECCHI DEPTH (M)	0.65	0.725	0.75	0.85	0.85	0.93	1.25	1.35	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.45	1.5	1.625	1.75	2.2	2.475	2.65	3.1	3.3	3.55	N/A	N/A	
FAMILY	GENUS & SPECIES	RED	HUM	N'GA	MOR	BOG	BOL	CRN	BR'L	TE'B	ED'S	NAN	MUL	KIC	TUE	FSB	BER	WAR	RAS	TEL	CRM	BAY	TE'C	BRC	BRC	
Lamiaceae	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> L.																				X					X
	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i> Michx.	X	X					X					X		X				X			X				
	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.								X																	
	<i>Scutellaria integrifolia</i> L.	X			X																					
Lemnaceae	<i>Lemna minor</i> L.	X			X		X																			
	<i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i> (L.) Scheid.				X																					
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia macrorhiza</i> Le Co	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X		X		X							X
Liliaceae	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i> Desf.																			X						
	<i>Maianthemum trifolium</i> (L.) Sloboda			X			X																			
Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i> L.				X																	X				
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> L.																						X			
	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> L.																						X			
Menyanthaceae	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.											X	X													
Myricaceae	<i>Myrica gale</i> L.										X	X														
Najadaceae	<i>Najas flexilis</i> (Willd.) Rostk. & Schmidt												X													
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i> J.F. Grme	X					X					X			X		X		X							
	<i>Nuphar lutea</i> ssp. <i>variegata</i> (X)	X	X		X	X	X					X	X		X		X		X			X	X			X
	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> Ait.				X	X	X					X			X		X		X			X	X			
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> Raf.																									
Orchidaceae	<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i> L.											X	X													
	<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i> (L.) B. S. P.	X	X				X			X		X			X		X									
	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i> Ait.		X												X											
	<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> (L.) Ker-Gawl						X			X		X			X											
	<i>Spiranthes cernua</i> (L.) L. C. Rich												X													
Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> L.																									X
	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i> L.																									X
	<i>Osmunda regalis</i> L.																									
Pinaceae	<i>Abies balsamea</i> (L.) P. Mill.																			X						X

MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC		CHRISTIE BROWN, UNDERC 1997																						
CHART 8																								
FAMILY	COLOR (PGCo)	GENUS & SPECIES																						
		14.8	36.1	40	41	43.5	57.25	60.5	62.4	70.25	78	79	79.8	90.3	96.5	127	135	145	155	164	196	245.5	272	321
		BAY	RAS	TE'L	CRM	FSB	WAR	TUE	BER	TEC	KIC	BR'L	MUL	BR'C	CRN	ED'S	NAN	BOL	BOG	TEB	MOR	HUM	RED	N'GA
		X	X	X	NC	NC		NC				NC	X	X	X	NC	X	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Aceraceae	<i>Acer rubrum</i> L.																							
Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i> Willd.			X	X					X		X												
	<i>Sagittaria</i> sp.	X																						
Apiaceae	<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i> L.						X			X	X			X				X						
	<i>Daucus carota</i> L.				X						X	X							X					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex verticillata</i> (L.) Gray	X																						
Araceae	<i>Calla palustris</i> L.	X	X		X					X	X									X	X	X	X	
Araliaceae	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> L.																							
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> L.			X						X	X													
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.			X																				
	<i>Actaea rubra</i> (Ait.) Wfild.										X													
	<i>Antennaria howellii</i> Greene																							
	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i> (L.) Britt.			X				X																
	<i>Aster</i> sp.																							
	<i>Coryza canadensis</i> (L.) Cronq.																							
	<i>Erigeron annuus</i> (L.) Pers.		X																					
	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> L.												X											
	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> (L.) Nutt.		X										X											
	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> L.																							
	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i> Dumort.			X																				
	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i> Vill.																							
	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i> L.			X																				
	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Lam.		X	X																				
	<i>Solidago gigantea</i> Ait.																							
	<i>Solidago juncea</i> Ait.		X																					
	<i>Solidago ptarmicoides</i> (Nees) Boivin																							
	<i>Solidago uliginosa</i> Nutt.																							
	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i> Scop.		X																					

MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC										Christie Brown, UNDERC 1997														
CHART 8	COLOR (PICO)	14.8	36.1	40	41	43.5	57.25	60.5	62.4	70.25	78	79	79.8	90.3	96.5	127	135	145	155	164	196	245.5	272	321
FAMILY	GENUS & SPECIES	BAY	RAS	TE'L	CRM	FSB	WAR	TUE	BER	TEC	KIC	BR'L	MUL	BRC	CRN	ED'S	NAN	BOL	BOG	TEB	MOR	HUM	RED	N'GA
Poaceae	<i>Larix laricina</i> (Du Roi) K. Koch											X					X							
	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> Roth																		X					
	<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i> (Walt.) B. S. P.									X														
	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> (L.) Kunt.	X	X				X			X		X						X	X		X		X	
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.											X												
	<i>Dichanthelium depauperatum</i> (Muhl.) Gould																							
	<i>Glyceria canadensis</i> (Michaux) Trin.								X															
	<i>Phleum pratense</i> L.												X											
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> Waldst. & Kit.										X													
	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.											X												
	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.																							
	<i>Rumex orbiculatus</i> Gray					X																		
Pontederiaceae	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i> (Jacq.) MacM.																							
	<i>Pontederia cordata</i> L.	X			X		X				X	X	X											
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i> Tuckerman				X		X											X				X		
	<i>Potamogeton ephedrus</i> Raf.																		X					
	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> Raf.																							
	<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i> L.		X		x		X		X			X												
	<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i> Morong				x																			
	<i>Potamogeton natans</i> L.										X													
	<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i> Mert. & Koch										X	X										X		
	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i> Wulfen				X																			
	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> L.									X												X		
	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> var. <i>tenuissimus</i> Mert. & Koch																				X			
	<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i> (Benn.) Rydb.				X					X														
	<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i> Oakes				X				X		X	X							X					
	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i> Fern.				X																			
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i> (L.) B. S. P.						X		X				X	X				X	X					

MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC		CHRISTIE BROWN, UNDERC 1997																						
CHART 8	COLOR (PICO)	14.8	36.1	40	41	43.5	57.25	60.5	62.4	70.25	78	79	79.8	90.3	96.5	127	135	145	155	164	196	245.5	272	321
FAMILY	GENUS & SPECIES	BAY	RAS	TEL	GRM	FSB	WAR	TUE	BER	TEC	KIC	BR'L	MUL	BRC	CRN	ED'S	NAN	BOL	BOG	TEB	MOR	HUM	RED	N'GA
	<i>Lysimachia thyrsiflora</i> L.	X	X	X							X			X							X	X		
	<i>Trientalis borealis</i> Raf.				X															X		X		
Ranunculaceae	<i>Caltha palustris</i> L.									X											X			
	<i>Coptis trifolia</i> (L.) Salisb.													X					X					
	<i>Ranunculus acris</i> L.		X								X													
	<i>Ranunculus longirostris</i> Godr.		X								X													
	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i> L.			X						X														
Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia gryposepata</i> Wallr.													X										
	<i>Comarum palustre</i> L.				X		X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X		
	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> Duchesne		X																					
	<i>Geum rivale</i> L.				X																			
	<i>Potentilla arguta</i> Pursh													X										
	<i>Potentilla norvegica</i> L.								X					X										X
	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i> L. f.	X																						
	<i>Prunus pumila</i> L.		X																					
	<i>Prunus virginiana</i> L.		X																					
	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i> Porter		X																					
	<i>Rubus canadensis</i> L.								X															
	<i>Rubus hispidus</i> L.		X	X				X																
	<i>Rubus iadaeus</i> ssp. <i>strigosus</i> (Michx.) Fo	X					X			X				X										
	<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i> (Michx.) Tratt.																				X			
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium asprellum</i> Michx.									X				X										
	<i>Galium labradoricum</i> (Wieg.) Wieg.			X				X																
	<i>Galium obtusum</i> Bigelow			X				X																
	<i>Galium palustre</i> L.		X																					
	<i>Galium trifidum</i> L.										X													
Salicaceae	<i>Salix discolor</i> Muhl.								X															
	<i>Salix exigua</i> Nutt.										X								X					

MACROPHYTE SURVEY OF BOGS AND LAKES AT UNDERC		CHRISTIE BROWN, UNDERC 1997																						
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FAMILY	GENUS & SPECIES	BAY	RAS	TEL	CRM/FSB	WAR	TUE	BER	TEC	KIC	BRL	MUL	BRC	CRN	ED'S	NAN	BOL	BOG	TEB	MOR	HUM	RED	N'GA	
	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i> Lloyd				X												X	X					X	
	<i>Viola pubescens</i> Ait.												X											
	<i>Viola renifolia</i> Gray				X			X										X						
BRYOPHYTES																								
Aulacomniaceae	<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>										X													
Ditrichaceae	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>				X																			
Mniaceae	<i>Mnium cuspidatum</i>									X														
	<i>Rhizomnium</i> sp.														X									
ALGAE																								
Chlorophyceae	<i>Hydrodictyon</i> sp.										X													
Characeae	<i>Chara vulgaris</i>					X																		
	<i>Nitella flexilis</i>		X								X													
	<i>Nitella</i> sp.																							
BRYOZOA																								
PTERIDOPHYTA																								
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> ssp. <i>angustum</i> (Willd.) Clausen								X															
	<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i> (Sw.) M. Kato												X											
	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> (Vill.) H.P. Fuchs		X										X											
	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> (L.) Todaro					X																		
	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> L.	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X							X			X		X	

Macrophyte and Water Chemistry Trends

CONDUCTIVITY

Conductivity may be a determining factor in the presence of *Cicuta bulbifera* L. (Apiaceae) as no specimens were found in habitats with less than 58 (uS/cm). *Asclepias incarnata* L. (Asclepiadaceae) also appears to favor habitats with greater than 29 (uS/cm). The majority of species in Asteraceae were also found in habitats with greater than 40 (uS/cm) with the major exceptions occurring in Raspberry. *Ceratophyllum demersum* L. (Ceratophyllaceae) also showed a tendency towards higher conductivity levels as it was only collected in habitats above 29 (uS/cm). Many of the species in Ericaceae were found in great abundance in sites with less than 30 (uS/cm). *Elodea canadensis* Michx. and *Vallisneria americana* Michx. in the family, Hydrocharitaceae, also tended to be present only in habitats with greater than 40 (uS/cm). All specimens in the family isoetaceae were found in habitats with less than 15 (uS/cm). Most species of Potamogetonaceae inhabited waters with a conductivity over 20 (uS/cm). *Potamogeton gramineus* L and *Potamogeton robbinsii* Oakes were the two exceptions as they were found in sites with conductivities less than 12 (uS/cm). The species of Ranunculaceae was only found in waters with a conductivity over 20 (uS/cm). All species in Sphagnaceae showed trends. The majority were found in habitats with conductivities of less than 29.4 (uS/cm), while only one species, *Sphagnum recurvum* P.-Beauv. was found in sites with conductivities above 29.4 (uS/cm). Species in Urticaceae also appeared to favor waters with conductivities over 40 (uS/cm).

SECCHI DEPTH

The transparency of water to light seems to be a significant factor for the presence of *Myriophyllum sibiricum* Komarov (Haloragaceae) as the secchi depth had to be at least 1.4 m before it was found. Isoetaceae is also greatly effected by the transparency of the water as its presence was only in waters with secchi depth 2.475 m or greater. Species of Osmundaceae also appear to prefer clearer water with its presence only in habitats having secchi depths 2.65 m or greater. Most species of Potamogetonaceae were not influenced by the particulate matter in the water except for *Potamogeton gramineus* L. was only present in site having a secchi depth of 1.625 or greater. While species in the Asteraceae and Rosaceae families were not completely absent from sites with lesser secchi depths, most species appeared to favor habitats with secchi depths of greater than 2 m.

COLOR

As with secchi depth, color measured by a Hach kit in (PtCo) is also an indicator of particulate matter in water and thus the transparency to light. In accordance with the secchi depth results, *Elodea canadensis* Michx. and *Vallisneria americana* Michx. both from the family Hydrocharitaceae were found only in sites with color values less than 92 (PtCo). Isoetaceae also showed trends with its presence only in habitats of less than 71 (PtCo). *Scheuchzeria palustris* L. (Juncaginaceae) was only found in waters with higher particulate matter and values of greater than 79 (PtCo). On the other hand, Osmundaceae was only found in waters with color less than 79 (PtCo) which follow the trends observed for secchi depth.

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Discussion

Most of the water chemistry tests prove to be useful for predicting certain species of plants or the probability that a certain family may be found in an area; however, from this study one would not be able to predict the relative abundance of a macrophyte. Many of the tests appear to be interrelated, but may show trends in some families and not others which suggests that one would be able to get a better idea of what macrophytes were present in a habitat if looking at several different tests. Looking at several different tests to predict the macrophytes would provide a more holistic view of the habitat and would also be beneficial in that some tests are somewhat variable in the readings. It should also be noted that many of the macrophytes collected were found on the immediate shore and were not actually standing in the water which may explain why some families and species did not show significant trends. From this study, certain macrophytes present in a habitat could also be used to predict characteristics of the water. The study also suggest that streams have the most diverse macrophytes with lakes following and bog-type habitats being the least diverse.

While water chemistry proved to be beneficial to correlating macrophyte presence, maximum depth, maximum length and relative size did not show significant trends. The percent of littoral zone may offer more insight than maximum depth as most macrophytes do not grow in the deepest parts and tend to be found closer to the shores. Many plants live only partially in the water and are not truly aquatic (Morgan 1930). In addition with increasing depth, species of plants change along with their structures (Curtis 1959). While maximum length and relative size did not proved to be useful in this experiment, they may be useful if correlating relative abundance of a macrophyte which was not looked at in this experiment.

It should be noted that I did not discuss hard woody plants because Karen Francel did not seem to have collected them. I also do not mention much about members in the families of Cyperaceae and Poaceae although a few species such as *Carex lasiocarpa* Ehrh could prove to be interesting topics. I do not discuss these families as Karen appeared to have concentrated more of her collecting on these two families than I had. Thus, any strong conclusions may be faulty until it is proven that these species favor bog-like habitats.

This experiment could be used as a stepping stone to provide families and species that appear to show trends and which may prove to be useful if further study is continued. The families of Asteraceae and Ericaceae appear to be promising topics of further study as they showed general trends towards more lake-type and bog-like habitats respectively (Curtis 1959). One may also want to consider further study of Raspberry as it was often the only exception to many of the major trends in these two families. Members in the families: Hydrocharitaceae, Isoetaceae, Osmundaceae and Sphagnaceae show the most significant trends and look to be the most promising. The first three families thrive in more neutral conditions. Sphagnaceae, in particular, looks favorable because within the family there are differences in the types of habitats certain species prefer. Most species of Sphagnum were collected in habitats that are more bog-like and stereotypical of Sphagnum. Sphagnum is usually thought to grow in habitats too poor in nutrients to support larger vascular plants (McQueen). However, *Sphagnum recurvum* P.-Beauv. appeared to go against the typical bog-type habitats that Sphagnum is known to inhabit and help create with continued growth (Crum 1922). This variety was found in more lake like habitats while, members of the same species but different variety were collected in the bog-like habitats and appear to have very specific cut-off points. More information is still needed to make any solid conclusion. This study may provide a basis for choosing water chemistry experiments and species that might be of interest.

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Unpublished Data

- Francl, Karen. Relationship Between Macrophyte Presence and Chemical Composition of Ten Bog-like Habitats and Three Streams. UNDERC 1996.