

Call #: D01538257V

Location:

Article Information

Journal Title: California fish and game.

Volume: 47 Issue:

Month/Year: 1961Pages: 41-54

Article Author:

Article Title: Yocum and Keller 'Correlation of food habits and abundance of waterfowl, Humboldt

Bay, California'

Loan Information

Loan Title: California fish and game. Yocum and Keller 'Correlation of food habits and abundance

of waterfowl, Humboldt Bay, California'

Loan Author:

Publisher: [San Francisco] State of California, Resources Age

Place: **Date: 1961** Imprint:

Customer Information

Username: NDD

NDD User 123123123 None - None

Article Delivery Method: Loan Delivery Method: **Electronic Delivery?**

CORRELATION OF FOOD HABITS AND ABUNDANCE OF WATERFOWL, HUMBOLDT BAY, CALIFORNIA 1

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INTRODUCTION

Humboldt Bay, located along the northwest coast of California in Humboldt County, is over 200 nautical miles north of San Francisco and approximately 180 nautical miles south of Coos Bay, Oregon. The width of Humboldt Bay varies from one-half to about four miles, and its length is approximately 14 miles. At high tide the water in the bay covers 24.5 square miles and at low tide 7.8 square miles. Two long narrow sand spits separate the north and south bays of Humboldt Bay from the ocean (Anonymous, 1955).

Habitat types near the bay include coastal dunes on the west side, urban and agricultural on the north, east and south sides, and redwood forest type on the coastal mountains located immediately inland from the urban and agricultural areas (Yocom and Dasmann, 1957). The agricultural lands are used primarily for dairy cattle pasture. Remnants of tide channels, now blocked off by dikes, occur in the pasture lands. These old channels fill with fresh water during the rainy season in early fall to late spring. They provide habitat for aquatic plants used by waterfowl.

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF WATERFOWL

An aerial inventory of the waterfowl in the Humboldt Bay area was taken by Bentley and Christianson (1957). Sixteen flights were made between October 16, 1956, and April 15, 1957. The highest concentration was noted in January 1957, when over 50,000 birds were present. From this inventory and other field studies the authors calculated the average number of waterfowl by species for each month included in the study. Monthly averages of waterfowl species were totaled which indicated the relative abundance of each species for the entire period. These numbers were converted to percentages (Table 1).

The seven most common waterfowl species utilizing Humboldt Bav were widgeon (Marcca americana), black brant (Branta nigricans), pintail (Anas acuta), canvasback (Aythya valisineria), coot (Fulica americana), lesser scaup (Aythya affinis) and greater scaup (Aythya marila). Lesser and greater scaup were treated as one group because of the difficulty of differentiation in the field. However, we estimated the wintering populations of greater scaup in Humboldt Bay to be

larger than the lesser scaup populations.

¹ Submitted for publication June, 1960.

TABLE 1

Relative Abundance of Waterfowl from October 16, 1956-April 15, 1957,
Humboldt Bay, California

Species	Percent of total	Species	Percent of total
Widgeon	47.1 20.2 15.6 4.2 2.7 2.5 .7 .6	Mallard Shoveler Whistling swan Scoter (3 species) Ruddy duck Gadwall Canada goose Unidentified	.2

The relative abundance figure for scoters, which includes white-winged scoter (Melanitta deglandi), surf scoter (Melanitta perspicillata) and an occasional American scoter (Oidemia nigra), apparently is low (Table 1). These birds were difficult to identify and count from an airplane or ground station because they occur singly and in small groups dispersed over Humboldt Bay.

FOOD HABITS STUDIED

From 1953 to 1959 the authors compiled data on the food habits of Humboldt Bay waterfowl. Howard Leach, California Department of Fish and Game biologist, examined eight of the brant gizzards. Robert Talmadge, Willow Creek, aided in the identification of mollusks. A total of 393 gizzards of 11 species have been examined (Table A-1). Each plant item represents seeds unless otherwise indicated.

The methods used in analyzing food contents in the duck stomachs

were the same as those discussed by Yocom (1951).

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FOOD ITEMS

In evaluating the importance of the food sources to the total water-fowl population feeding in the Humboldt Bay area, food habits have been correlated with the abundance of each species of waterfowl. The volume of each food item eaten was assumed to indicate the importance of the item to the particular waterfowl species. To evaluate the importance of a specific food item to the total waterfowl population, we considered the total number of waterfowl of all species consuming a specific item. For each species of waterfowl the values in the percent of total volume column were multiplied by a figure representing the relative abundance of that waterfowl species in the Humboldt Bay area. This procedure results in a "volume index." The volume rates for a food item for all waterfowl consuming it were added resulting in a figure representing an index of the importance of each food item to the total local waterfowl population (Table A-2).

DISCUSSION

Eelgrass (Zostera marina) is by far the most abundant waterfowl food plant in this area and is available to all waterfowl utilizing the

open water of Humboldt Bay. Keller (1960) estimated 840 acres of eelgrass beds in the north and 2,015 acres in the south bays. Eelgrass was the principal food for widgeon (Mareca americana) and black brant (Branta nigricans) whereas the other waterfowl ate it only occasionally. Brant were, for the most part, dependent on eelgrass for food (Cottam and Monro, 1954, and Cottam, 1941), but widgeons fed on several different green plant foods in different locations.

Since widgeons in the Humboldt Bay area fed in fields and sloughs as well as on the bay, it appeared that their heavy utilization of eelgrass resulted from the availability and acceptability of the eelgrass rather than because of dependence upon it. The materials listed as "unidentified vegetation" under widgeon and brant in Table A-1 consisted prin-

cipally of small fragments of eelgrass, clover, and grasses.

Analyses of foods consumed showed that pintails ate plant foods commonly found in the shallow areas of the bay and in marshlands

adjacent to it. Eelgrass was found in only one sample.

Mallards (Anas platyrhynchos), which represented less than 0.5 percent of the wintering and migrating waterfowl populations, apparently obtained only a small portion of their food from the bay. The relatively small resident population and others that migrated to this area fed in the outlying ponds, marshes and streams where bulrushes (Scirpus spp.), spike rush (Eleocharis macrostachya), mare's tail (Hippuris vulgaris) and other species listed in Table A-1 were more abundant. When disturbed by hunters, they use the bay or the open ocean as escape areas. Eelgrass was found in only two samples. In recent years many of the coastal marshes have been eliminated by dikes, earth fill and drainage thus reducing the number of mallards that nest and winter there.

Green-winged teal (Anas carolinensis) also used the marsh areas along old tide channels and coastal marshes near the bay for most of

their food supply.

Canvasbacks relied on animal food, pondweeds (Potamogeton spp.) and widgeon grass (Ruppia maritima). Eelgrass was found in only one specimen. Animal food from the bay was important in the diets of lesser and greater scaups and buffleheads (Bucephala albeola). Eelgrass apparently was not an important food for these three species, because it was found only in two greater scaup.

White-winged scoters ate primarily mollusks from the bay, whereas ruddy ducks (Oxyura jamaicensis) consumed primarily plant material

of which widgeon grass was the most important.

Barley (Hordeum vulgare) was taken in relatively large amounts by mallards and pintails although little is grown in the area. Some barley may have been obtained from baited hunting ponds. Creeping spike rush occurred frequently in green-winged teal, pintail, mallard, and widgeon stomachs, and in small amounts in ruddy and bufflehead stomachs. achs.

It should be noted that a food habits study indicates the food items consumed during the study, and not necessarily innate preferences of the waterfowl concerned. The food taken at any one time depends on both the preferences of the waterfowl and the availability of the food items. items. Thus as the availability of any food item changes, the food habits. and possibly the relative abundance of the waterfowl may change because of movement into and away from an area. For example, it seems likely that an increase in the availability of barley and other grains in this region could result in larger winter populations of pintails and mallards.

According to reports of people who lived in the Humboldt Bay area twenty or thirty years ago, geese other than black brant wintered there. At that time some fields on Table Bluff south of Humboldt Bay and elsewhere in the area were producing harvestable crops of mature oats (Avena sativa), barley and wheat (Triticum aestivum) which undoubtedly furnished feed for the geese and grain-eating ducks. Under a grain-growing type of agriculture there would be a change in the percentage of species of waterfowl wintering in this region.

This study indicates that at the present time eelgrass is the most important single food item to the waterfowl that pass through and winter in Humboldt Bay. From a management standpoint there is probably little that can be done to increase the production of eelgrass in this bay, however, the present eelgrass beds should be protected from future damage. Excess siltation, pollution, or certain oyster culture practices could reduce greatly the amount of eelgrass available to waterfowl

(Keller, 1960).

SUMMARY

In order to determine the relative importance of various food items to the total waterfowl population of the Humboldt Bay area, food habits and abundance of each species of waterfowl were correlated. Eelgrass, unidentified vegetation, clams, barley, clover, creeping spike rush, prairie bulrush, and widgeon grass, in order of importance, accounted for 94.6 percent of the volume indices. This indicated that at the present time eelgrass is the most important waterfowl food item in the Humboldt Bay area.

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APPENDIX

TABLE A-1 Food of Eleven Species of Waterfowl, Humboldt Bay, California

Food items	Frequency	Percent of frequency	Frequency rate	Volume	Percent of total volume	Volume rate
PINTAIL (49) 15.6% of population						
PLANT FOOD						
Hordeum vulgare	10	20.4	318.2	12.4	25.2	392.4
BarleyScirpus paludosus	10				14.0	230.7
Prairie Bulrush	16	32.6	508.6	7.3	14.8	230.7
Eleocharis macrostachya Creeping Spike Rush	24	49.0	764.4	2.4	4.8	75.1
Ruppia maritima	5	10.2	159.1	2,3	4.7	73.2
Widgeon Grass Distichlis spicata	9	10.2) [10.0
Salt Grass	3	6.1	95.2	.4	.8	13.0
Rosa sp.	3	6.1	95.2	.2	.4	6.7
Zostera marina (vegetation)			31.2	.2	.4	6.3
EelgrassPlantago sp.	1	2.0	31.2			
Plantain	1	2.0	31.2	.1	.2	3.2
Sparganium eurycarpum Broad-Fruited Bur Reed	1	2.0	31.2	.1	.2	3.2
Scirpus americanus		4.1	64.0	.1	.1	1.7
Three Square Potamogeton sp.	2	4.1	1] ,	1.6
Pondweed	10	20.4	318.2	*trace	.1	1.0
Sparganium sp. Bur Reed	3	6.1	95.2	trace	trace	.5
Polygonum persicaria	3	6.1	95.2	trace	trace	.5
Lady's-thumbPotamogeton pectinatus	,	0.1	1		trace	.3
Sago Pondweed	2	4.1	64.0	trace	trace	1
Melilotus sp.	2	4.1	64.0	trace	trace	.3
Sweet Clover	2	4.1	64.0	trace	trace	1
Carex obnupta		2.0	31.2	trace	trace	.2
Slough Sedge Scirpus sp.	1	2.0		trace	trace	.2
Bulrush	. 1	2.0	31.2	trace	1	
Polygonum sp. Smartweed	1	2.0	31.2	trace	trace	.2
Rumex sp.		0.0	31.2	trace	trace	.2
Dock	. 1	2.0		,	trace	.2
Buttercup	. 1	2.0	31.2	trace		.2
Cornus sp.	1	2.0	31.2	trace	trace	.2
Dogwood Hippuris vulgaris	1		31.2	trace	trace	.2
Mare's Tail	1 23	2.0 46.9	731.6	17.0		541.4
Unidentified Vegetation	23	40.0				
ANIMAL FOOD		1				175.7
Unidentified Pelecypoda Clams	12	24.5	382.2	5.5	11.2	1
Unidentified Gastropoda	l .	8.2	127.9	.7	1.3	20.7
Gastropods_ Unidentified Mollusca	- 4	0.2		.4	.8	12.7
Mollusks	. 1	2.0	31.2	.4		.2
Unidentified Arthropoda Arthropod	1 .	2.0	31.2	trace	trace	
*** **********************************	-1 -	1		42.9	98.7	1

TABLE A-1—Continued
Food of Eleven Species of Waterfowl, Humboldt Bay, California

TODA OF LICE					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Food items	Frequency	Percent of frequency	Frequency rate	Volume	Percent of total volume	Volume rate
~ 			i			
MALLARD (24) 0.3% of population					,	
PLANT FOOD	2				1	
Hordeum vulgare Barley	7	29.2	8.8	5.6	49.6	14.9
Potamogeton sp. Pondweed	11	45.8	13,7	1.6	13.9	4.2
Eleocharis macrostachya Creeping Spike Rush	14	58.3	17.5	.6	5.8	1.7
Scirpus paludosus Prairie Bulrush	4	16.7	5.0	.4	3.9	1.2
Carex obnupta					\$ \$.*
Slough Sedge	1	4.2	1.3	.3	2.7	.8
Eelgrass Hippuris vulgaris	2	8.3	2.5	.3	2.2	.7
Hippuris vulgaris Mare's Tail Polygonum sp. Smartweed	5	20.8	6.2	.3	2.2	÷.7
Smartweed Ranunculus flabellaris	. 4	16.7	5.0	.2	1.8	.5
Yellow Water Crowfoot	. 1	4.2	1.3	.2	1.8	.5
Polygonum persicaria Lady's thumb	3	12.5	3.8	.2	1.3	.4
Scirpus americanus Three Square	. 1	4.2	1.3	.2	1.3	4
Sparganium sp. Bur Reed	3			•	. ,	
Potamogeton pectinatus		12.5	3.8	.2	1.3	.4
Sago Pondweed Anacharis sp.	2	8.3	2.5	.1	.9	.3
Waterweed	1,1	4.2	1.3	trace	.6	.2
Floating-Leaf Pondweed Zostera marina (seeds)	1	4.2	1.3	trace	.4	.1
Eelgrass Alopecurus sp.	1	4.2	1.3	trace	trace	.01
Foxtail	1	4.2	1.3	trace	trace	.01
Unknown grass	. 1	4.2	1.3	trace	trace	.01
Polygonum natans Weter persionis	: 1 : 1	4,2	1.3	trace	trace	.01
Polygonum punctatum	1	1	j		1	•
Dotted Smartweed_ Polygonum lapathifolium Pale persicaria_	7 m	4.2	1.3	trace	trace	.01
Polygonum coccineum		4.2	1.3	trace	trace	.01
Swamp Knotweed Rumex sp. Dock	1	4.2	1.3	trace	trace	.01
Dock Ranunculus sp.	1	4.2	1.3	trace	trace	.01
Buttercup Amaranthus sp.	1	4.2	1.3	trace	trace	.01
Amaranth Cirsium sp. Thistle	1	4.2	1.3	trace	trace	.01
ThistleCornus sp.	1	4.2	1.3	trace	trace	.01
Dogwood	1	4.2	1.3	trace	trace	.01
Unidentified vegetation	6	25.0	7.5	.7		
	- 1	-0.0		• ()	6.0	1.8

TABLE A-1—Continued
Food of Eleven Species of Waterfowl, Humboldt Bay, California

Food items	Frequency	Percent of frequency	Frequency rate	Volume	Percent of total volume	Volume rate
MALLARD (24)—Continued						
ANIMAL FOOD						
Insects Unidentified Insect	4	16.7	5.0	.2	1.8	.5
Pelecypoda Unidentified clams	2	8.3	2.5	.1	.9	.3
Gastropoda Unidentified gastropods	1	4.2	1.3	.1	.9	.3
Total				11.3	99.3	
GREEN-WINGED TEAL (50) .4% of population						
PLANT FOOD				1		
Eleocharis macrostachya Creeping Spike Rush	26	52.0	20.8	1.5	15.0	6.0
Ranunculus sp.		1			8.5	3.4
Buttercup	5	10.0	4.0	.8	8.5]
Scirpus paludosus Prairie Bulrush	19	38.0	15.2	.7	7.6	3.0
Triticum sp.	2	4.0	1.6	.5	5.2	2.1
WheatAlopecurus sp.		1	\	}	4.3	1.7
Foxtail	3	6.0	2.4	.4	4.5	
Potamogeton pectinatus Sago pondweed	3	6.0	2.4	• .2	2.4	1.0
Polygonum lapathifolium		2.0	.8	.2	2.1	.8
Pale persicaria	6		4.8	trace	.3	.1
Salt grass	1	_	4.8	trace	.3	.1
Carex obnupta Slough Sedge		_	4.0	trace	.3	1.0
Chenopodium sp. Goosefoot	1	1 .	1.6	trace	.1	.04
Carex sp. Sedge	1	4.0	1.6	trace	.1	.04
Sparganium sp. Bur Reed	\	4.0	1.6	trace	1	.04
Scirpus validus American Great Bulrush	l .	2.0	.8	trace	trace	.02
Polygonum persicaria Lady's Thumb	_	2.0	.8	trace	trace	.02
Polygonum hydropiper Water Pepper	1 .	2.0	.8	trace	trace	02
Juncus sp. Rush	١.	2.0	.8	trace	trace	.02
Melilotus sp. Sweet Clover	1 .	2.0	.8	trace	trace	.03
Hippuris vulgaris	١.	2.0	.8			.09
Mare's TailUnidentified Seed] 1	2.0				7.6
Unidentified Vegetation	12	24.0	9.6	1.6		
ANIMAL FOOD					33.6	13.4
Gastropoda Unidentified gastropods	_ ;	6.0	2.4	3.2		
Mollusca Unidentified mollusks	_	10.0				
Unidentified animal matter	-1	- 1	_	9.3	99.5	

TABLE A-1—Continued
Food of Eleven Species of Waterfowl, Humboldt Bay, California

	Food items	Frequency	Percent of frequency	Frequency rate	Volume	Percent of total volume	Volume rate
	BALDPATE (140) 47.1% of population					}	
	THE ANTE TOOD			[
	PLANT FOOD Zostera marina (Vegetation)					1	İ
	Eelgrass	121	86.4	4,069.4	120.0	81.0	3,816.8
	Trifolium sp. (Vegetation)	1-1		,		1	
,	Clover	9	6.4	301.4	8.9	6.0	282.7
٠,٠	Eleocharis macrostachua		:				164.1
	Creeping Spike Rush	39	27.9	1,314.1	5.2	3.5	104.1
12	Hippuris vulgaris	5	3.6	169.6	1.5	1.2	48.3
-	Mare's Tail Melilotus sp.		0.0	105.0	1,	1.2	
	Sweet Clover	2	1.4	65.9	1.2	8.	38.2
	Sparganium sp.	ł		·		, ,	10.0
	Bur Reed	2	1.4	65.9	.6	.4	10.2
	Potamogeton pectinatus Sago Pondweed	5	3.6	169.6	.5	.3	14.6
	Polygonum sp.	3 }	3.0	105.0	,	."	
	Smartweed	1 }	.7	33.0	.4	.3	12.7
	Potamogeton sp.	į	l			}	
	Pondweed	6	4.3	202.5	.3	.2	$8.8 \\ 5.09$
	Unidentified Grass blades Scirpus paludosus	4	2.9	136.6	.2	.1	5.09
	Scirpus paludosus Prairie Bulrush	6	4.3	202.5	trace	trace	.9
	Distichlis spicata	" {	1.0	202.0	macc	11400	
	Salt Grass	3	2.1	98.9	trace	trace	.5
	Scirpus acutus	- {	}			! !	
	Viscid Bulrush Ranunculus sp.	2	1.4	65.9	trace	trace	.3
	Buttercup	2	1.4	65.9	trace	trace	.3
	Polygonum persicaria	- }	***		Gace	u acc	
	Lady's Thumb	1	.7	33.0	trace	trace	.1
	Rumex sp.		_ }		i	· }	
	Amaranthus sp.	1	.7	33.0	trace	trace	.1
	Amaranth	1 1	.7	33.0	trace	trace	.1
	Plantago sp. *	- 1		00.0	trace	trace	
	Plantain[1 }	.7 \	33.0	trace	trace	. 1
	Unidentified Seed Moss	2	1.4	65.9	trace	trace	.3
	Moss Unidentified Unidentified Vegetation	1	.7	33.0		4	. 1
		45	32.1	1,511.9	trace 8.8	trace	279.6
	Transfer and the Market	}		1,011.0	0.0	0.0	
	ANIMAL FOOD	1	ĺ	i	1	1	
	· Unidentified Insect	4	2.9	120.0	_ }		16.4
	Gastropoda	4	2.9	136.6	.5	.3	10.4
	Unidentified Gastropod	1	.7	33.0	trace	trace	. 1
	Unidentified Animal Matter	1	.7	33.0	trace	trace	. 1
	Total						
	後知	}	{	1	148.1	100.0	
	CANVASBACK (17)	ļ	- 1	1	{	- 1	
	4.2% of population	1	- }	1	i	}	
	PLANT FOOD	}	}	1	}	[
	t diamogeton pectinatus	ļ	{	ļ	}	j	
	Sago Pondweed	7	41.2	173.0	4.2	15.7	65.8
	Ruppia maritima 🛴 🔭	1		1.0.0	3.2	10.7	00.0
	Widgeon Grass	3	17.6	73.9	.7	2.6	11.0
	Potamogeton sp. Pondweed	1	5.9	24.8	4	. 1	
	Zostera marina	1	0.0	24.0	trace	trace	.08
	Leigrass	1 [5.9	24.8	trace	trace	.08
	THE WAR STORY		,	,			

TABLE A-1—Continued Food of Eleven Species of Waterfowl, Humboldt Bay, California

Food items	Frequency	Percent of frequency	Frequency rate	Volume	Percent of total volume	Volume rate
CANVASBACK (17)— Continued						
ANIMAL FOOD Pelecypoda Unidentified Clams	11	64.7	271.7	18.9	70.5	296.08
Macoma sp. (Clam)	1	5.9	24.8	3.0	11.2	47.0
Total				26.8	100.0	
LESSER SCAUP (13) .3% of population				 		
PLANT FOOD						
Triticum sp. Wheat	1	7.7	2.3	.5	4.6	1.4
Potamogeton sp. Pondweed Potamogeton pectinatus	3	23.1	6.9	.1	.5	.2
Sago Pondweed Eleocharis macrostachya	2	15.4	4.6	trace	.2	.05
Creeping Spike Rush Distichlis spicata	3	23.1	6.9	trace	.1	.04
Salt Grass Scirpus paludosus	2	15.4	4.6	trace	.1	.03
Prairie Bulrush	2	15.4	4.6	trace	.1	.03
Mare's Tail	. 2	15.4	4.6	trace	.1	.03
Bur Reed Sparganium eurycarpum	. 1	7.7	2.3	trace	trace	.01
Broad Fruited Bur Reed Ruppia maritima	. 1	7.7	2.3	trace	trace	.01
Widgeon GrassScirpus acutus	. 1	7.7	2.3	trace	trace	.01
Viscid BulrushPolygonum persicaria	. 1	1	2.3	1	trace	.01
Lady's ThumbRanunculus flabellaris	_ 1	1	2.3	1	trace	.01
Yellow Water Crowfoot Unidentified Seed	_ 1 _ 1	7.7	2.3	trace	trace	.01
Unidentified Vegetation	- 5	38.5	11.6	3.0	9 54.1	10.1
ANIMAL FOOD Macoma sp.			2.3	5.0	45.5	13.7
ClamMollusca	ļ		1 .	1	1 .	2.7
Unidentified Mollusk Crustacea	į.		1			1.4
Unidentified Crustacian Gastropoda	Į	·	1 .			.03
Unidentified Gastropod	1	7.7	-	10.1	-	
Total	-					
GREATER SCAUP (20) 2.3% of population						
PLANT FOOD Zostera marina		2 10.0	23.0	.6	3 4.4	10.2
Scirpus paludosus Prairie Bulrush		1 5.0		ļ	trace	.2
ANIMAI, FOOD Columbella carinata Gastropod		7 35.0	80.5	5 4.9	35.7	82.1

TABLE A-1—Continued
Food of Eleven Species of Waterfowl, Humboldt Bay, California

FOOD OF ETEV	en species	UI WALEITUV	vi, Hulliboru	L Day, Gail	1011114	
Food items	Frequency	Percent of frequency	Frequency rate	Volume	Percent of total volume	Volume rate
GREATER SCAUP (20)— Continued						
Pelecypoda						,
Unidentified Clams		50.0	115.0	3.9	28.8	64.2
Gastropod	3	15.0	34.5	.8	5.9	13.6
Macoma sp. Clam	3	15.0	34.5	1.9	14.0	32.2
Columbella aurantiaca Gastropod	2	10.0	23.0	.7	5.2	12.0
Mollusca			1		1	
Unidentified Mollusk Vassarius fossatus	[[5.0	11.5	.4	2.9	6.8
Gastropod Nassarius sp.	1	5.0	11.5	.4	2.9	6.8
Gastropod	1	5.0	11.5	trace	trace	.0
Lacuna sp. Gastropod	1	5.0	11.5	trace	trace	.0
Total				13.6	99.8	
	}	1		10.0	99.0	
BUFFLEHEAD (22) .7% of population			}	}	1	
LANT FOOD		}		}	}	
cirpus paludosus Prairie Bulrush	4	18.2	12.7	.3	5.1	3.5
uppia maritima Widgeon Grass	5			ţ	-	
otamogeton pectinatus		22.7	15.9	.1	1.9	1.3
Sago Pondweed	3	13.6	9.5	.1	1.8	1.2
Sago Pondweed Tubers	1	4.5	3.2	.1	1.6	1.1
Mare's Tail	2	9.1	6.4	trace	.2	.1
Potamogeton sp. Pondweed	2	9.1	6.4	trace	.2	.1
ircium sp. Thistle	2	Į.	1	ì	1	
parganium sp.		9.1	6.4	trace	.2	.1
Bur Reedparganium eurycarpum	2	9.1	6.4	trace	.2	.1
Broad Fruited Bur Reed	1	4.5	3.2	trace	trace	.06
Clover	1	4.5	3.2	trace	trace	.06
Rose	1	4.5	3.2	trace	trace	.06
Reocharis macrostachya Creeping Spike Rush	1	4.5	1	1		
Inidentified Vegetation	1	4.5	$\begin{bmatrix} 3.2 \\ 3.2 \end{bmatrix}$	trace trace	trace trace	.06
NIMAL FOOD	}				1	
lemipters Unidentified Bug	4	10 0	10.7			
elecypoda	1	18.2	12.7	1.6	25.7	18.0
Unidentified Clamsrustacea	7	31.8	22.3	1.1	17.5	12.2
Unidentified Crabrustacea	5	22.7	15.9	1.0	15.3	10.7
Unidentified Shrimpacuna sp.	4	18.2	12.7	.9	14.5	10.2
Gastropod	3	13.6	9.5	.6	9.6	
astropoda Unidentified Gastropod	4	18.2	!	Ì	ľ	6.7
	# (18.2	12.7	.2	3.5	2.4

TABLE A-1—Continued
Food of Eleven Species of Waterfowl, Humboldt Bay, California

						
Food items	Frequency	Percent of frequency	Frequency rate	Volume	Percent of total volume	Volume rate
BUFFLEHEAD (22)— Continued						
Odestomia sp.		1				
Gastropod	1	4.5	3.2	.1	1.6	1.1
Columbella aurantiaca Gastropod	1	4.5	3.2	trace	.8	.6
Columbella guspata	_					.05
Gastropod	1	4.5	3.2	trace	trace	
Total				6.1	99.7	
WHITE-WINGED SCOTER (17) .1% of population						
PLANT FOOD	1					
Ulva sp.	1	5.9	.6	trace	trace	.001
Sea Lettuce	1	5.9				
ANIMAL FOOD Pelecypoda	İ					
Unidentified Clams	15	88.2	8.9	5.7	48.8	4.9
Nassarius mendicus	. 8	47.1	4.7	4.6	17.4	1.7
GastropodOstra sp.	· °	1	1	1	1	1.4
Oyster	. 1	5.9	.6	2.2	14.1	1.4
Crustacea Unidentified Crab	4	23.5	2.4	1.5	6.6	.7
Columbella aurantiaca		11.8	1.2	1.2	4.6	.5
GastropodColumbella carinata	. 2			1		.4
Gastropod	. 7	41.2	4.1	1.0	3.6	
Olivella biplicata Olive Shell	_ 2	11.8	1.2	.5	2.9	.3
Olivella pedroana	1	5.9	.6	.1	1.5	.2
GastropodColumbella gauspata	- "	3.3			.3	.03
Gastropod	. 1	5.9	.6	trace	'	
Nassarius fassatus Gastropod	_	5.9	.6	trace	trace	.001
Nassarius cooperi	1	5.9	.6	trace	trace	.001
Gastropod	- 1					.001
Periwinkle	_ 1	5.9	.6	trace	_	
Total	_			17.7	99.8	
RUDDY DUCK (21) .1% of population						
PLANT FOOD	}					
Ruppia maritima Widgeon Grass	13	61.9	6.2	6.5	68.1	6.8
Potamogeton pectinatus] .			1.6	17.4	1.7
Sago PondweedPotamogeton sp.	- 10	*	`	1 .	3.3	.3
Pondweed	- :	2 9.5	.9			
Potamogeton pectinatus Sago Pondweed tubers	1	1 4.8	.5	: 1	1.6	.2
Scirpus paludosus	1	3 14.3	1.4		1.2	.1
Prairie Bulrush Eleocharis macrostachya	-1				1.4	.1
Creeping Spike Rush	-	4 19.0	1			.1
Zostera marina Eelgrass	_	1 4.8	3 .E	s I •	11 2.0	, ,1
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TABLE A-1—Continued Food of Eleven Species of Waterfowl, Humboldt Bay, California

Food items	Frequency	Percent of frequency	Frequency rate	Volume	Percent of total volume	Volume rate
RUDDY DUCK (21)— Continued						
Hippurus vulgaris Mare's Tail	2	9.5	1.0	trace	.1	.01
Scirpus americanus Three SquareRanunculus sp.	1	4.8	.5	trace	trace	.005
ButtercupCircium sp.	l t	4.8	.5	trace	trace	.005
Thistle	1	4.8	.5	trace	trace	.005
ANIMAL FOOD Crustacea Unidentified shrimp Total BLACK BRANT (20)	2	9.5	1.0	9.1	5.5	.6
20.2% of population PLANT FOOD Zostera marina Eelgrass Unidentified Vegetation Salicornia ambigua	16 12	80.0 60.0	1,616.0 1,212.0	18.2 4.1	81.3 18.5	1,643.129 373.700
Pickleweed	1	5.0	101.0	trace	trace	.444
Diatoms	2	10.0	202.0	trace	trace	.909
ANIMAL FOOD Crustacea Unidentified Crustacea. Gastropoda Egg cases.	2	10.0	202.0 101.0	trace	trace	1.353
Total				22.3	99.8	

^{*} Values carried to three decimal places were used in calculating the frequency and volume rates.

TABLE A-2 *
Summation of Volume Indices

Food items	Percent of volume rates	Food items	Percent of volume rates
Zostera marina	60.9	Carex obnupta	.01
Eelgrass Unidentified	13.5	Slough Sedge Potamogeton pectinatus	.01
Vegetation		Sago Pondweed Tubers	.01
Pelecypoda Unidentified Clams	6.1	Scirpus spBulrush	trace
Hordeum vulgare	4.5	Rumex sp	trace
Barley Trifolium sp. (vegetation)	3.1	Dock Cornus sp	trace
Clover		Dogwood	
Eleocharis macrostachya Creeping Spike Rush	2.8	Galium sp	trace
Scirpus paludosus Prairie Bulrush	2.7	Ranunculus flabellaris Yellow Water Crowfoot	trace
Ruppia maritima	1.0	Polygonum lapathifolium	trace
Widgeon Grass Potamogeton pectinatus	1.0	Pale Persicaria Anacharis sp.	.2
Sago Pondweed	1.0	Waterweed	
Macoma sp	.9	Potamogeton natans	.2
Hippuris vulgaris	.6	Zostera marina (seed)	.2
Mare's Tail Melilotus sp	.4	Eelgrass Gramineae	.2
Sweet Clover		Unidentified Grass	
GastropodaUnidentified Gastropods	.4	Polygonum punetatum Dotted Smartweed	.2
Sparganium sp	.2	Polygonum coccineum	.2
Bur Reed Hemiptera	.2	Swamp Knotweed Amaranthus sp	.2
Unknown Bug		Amaranth	.2
Mollusca Unknown Mollusk	.2	Circium sp Thistle	
Vassarius mendicus	.2	Chenopodium sp	.2
Gastropod Potamogeton sp	.2	Goosefoot Carex sp	trace
Pondweed		Sedge Scirpus validus	trace
Distichlis spicata Salt Grass	.2	American Great Bulrush	
Polygonum sp	.2	Polygonum hydropiper Water Pepper	trace
Smartweed Columbella aurentiaca	.1	Juncus sp	trace
Gastropod	•	Rush Scirpus acutus	.4
Crustacea Shrimp	.1	Viscid Bulrush	
Lacuna sp	.1	Potamogeton pectinatus Tubers (Sago Pondweed)	.4
Gastropod Vassarius fossatus	.1	Salicornia ambigua	.6
Gastropod		vegetation (Pickleweed) Diatoms	1.1
Rosa sp Rose	.1	Moss	$\frac{.2}{.2}$
Framinae	.1	Ulva sp Sea Lettuce	.2
Unidentified Grass vegetation Ranunculus sp	.04	Littorina sp	.2
Buttercup	.04	Periwinkle Arthropoda	.2
Vriticum sp Wheat	PP4	II nidentified Arthropod	.2
Tustacea	.03	Unidentified Animal Matter Nassarius sp	.1
Unidentified Sparganium eurycarpum	.02	Gastropod	.02
Broad Fruited Bur Reed	.02	Columbella guspata	
Scirpus americanus		Columbella carniataOlivella biplicata	.03
Hopecurus sp	.02	II Olissa Shall	
Foxtail Ostra sp	.02	Olivella pedroana	.03
Oyster		Gastropod Nassarius cooperi	.03
olygonum persicaria Lady's Thumb	.01	Gastropod	

^{*} Food items in the table arranged in order of frequency of occurrence.