

OTHER TITLE Temperature and the Santa Ana
Sucker

EA30

October 23, 2016

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Problem Statement	3
1.2	Background Research w/Citations	3
1.3	Materials and Equipment	4
1.4	Methods	4
1.5	Site Description	4
1.6	Field Methods	4
1.7	Laboratory Methods	4
1.8	Statistical Methods	4
2	Results	6
3	Discussion	7
4	Conclusion and Recommendations	7

1 Introduction

1.1 Problem Statement

This experiment explores whether there is a relationship between red algae (scientific name) presence in reaches of the Santa Ana River and the parameters of water temperature, overhead tree canopy cover, and sediment type. It will do so gathering data for which there is less information known -

TEMPERATURE GROUP'S EXAMPLE:

This experiment aims to see the true impact of... Populations of the Santa Ana sucker have been declining and in peril since the mid-1950s ... The experiment gathered. Our original research question was ...? Our null hypothesis was that the... There will also... After collecting data and recognizing noticeable daily spikes in temperature, we expanded on our question to include several more driving questions regarding the relationship between water temperature and the Santa Ana sucker: does the frequency of temperature drops and spikes affect the sucker population and if so, in what way? Which portions of the river contain the most Santa Ana suckers and how much is this a result of the fluctuating temperatures? Is the Rialto plant contributing to the temperature spikes or can these fluctuations be written off as typical of the weather during these weeks?

1.2 Background Research w/Citations

This project is motivated by the decline of the threatened Santa Ana sucker, a small freshwater sucker sh endemic to southern California, where it is now present in only three rivers. While there are several threats to the Santa Ana sucker, including fragmentation of its river habitats and decreasing water levels and degradation to the riparian vegetation along the river (Thomson 2010). For the Santa Ana River sucker habitat, a central threat is that the fact that the invasive Red Algae has been spreading with alacrity in areas where the sh are known to be, including the reach below the Rapid Infiltration and Extraction (RIX) Treatment plan (Los Huertos 2016). There are concerns that it may be one of the contributing factors to the suckers decline. This project will therefore focus on qualitatively identifying and analyzing the substrate on which the Algae and Red Algae found grows, because one of the aspects of the suckers habitat is the presence of coarse substrate, that is, gravel and cobble, as opposed to silt and sand (Thomson et al. 2010, 321). The sucker is adapted to feeding on the diatoms that tend to grow on the former. There is also evidence that some of the diatoms on which the sucker feeds may be able to grow on the algae (are epiphytic) (Los Huertos 2016). This may lead to the sucker being in contact with the algae when feeding. If the sucker is ingesting the algae, this may constitute a factor to the Suckers decline. Of course, ingesting the algae is not a necessity to the sh being negatively impacted; the algae may also disrupt the shs well-being in unknown ways. Perhaps it actually crowds out the diatoms on which, along with algae and detritus, the sucker feeds (Thomson 2010, 322).

For this reason, we will also take samples of algae found to potentially examine later for diatoms. Even if we do not detect the sh where we find algae (through collaboration with other teams who are measuring sh presence), the presence of the algae in the same area and on the same type of substrate as the sh could indicate competition for resources between the algae and the sh.

1.3 Materials and Equipment

Water-quality Testing instruments GPS (included in testing instruments) Foliage Testing instrument 30cm x 30cm Quadrat Water Temperature Measurer Water sediment sample bottle 10 m string/rope

1.4 Methods

1.5 Site Description

FIX SITE NAMES We evaluated 3 reaches of the Santa Ana River, with 9 observations per reach. Site A (plunge pool): 34°25' N, 117°21'17" W Site B (below confluence): 34°22'1" N, 117°21'20" W Site C (above confluence): 34°22'9" N, 117°21'15" W. Each observation contains the following variables: algae percent cover, canopy cover, water temperature, bed composition. near Colton, California (Figure 1).

1.6 Field Methods

Site selection: 3 measurements 1-10m apart for 4 different reaches. Use random number generator to select distance. 12 measurements total. Reach 1 = original site visited already. Must select Reaches 2 3 in between. Reach 4 = sh-rich pool half hour downstream 30 minutes to walk down to reach D where we will start, then proceed back upstream. ATEACHSITE(25minuteseach): Algae: usequadrat30cmx30cm. Take three measurements on right bank, middle, left bank. For each measurement, estimate Pebble count. (What was the pebble structure and was the algae on the pebbles) Pebble size: qualitatively note grain size of streambed: cobbles, pebbles, coarse sand, fine sand, or silt. Canopy cover: directly above each algae measurement, use canopy cover instrument to determine canopy cover. Temperature: 3 measurements per site, left middle and right. Time of each measurement Notekeeper who records as team members call out measurements TOTAL TIME NEEDED: 2 hours 40 mins

1.7 Laboratory Methods

1.8 Statistical Methods

After conducting our fieldwork, we imported our data in Rstudio and generated summary statistics using the following code:



Figure 1: Google Earth –THIS IS HOW YOU DO A CAPTION IN CASE WE NEED IT

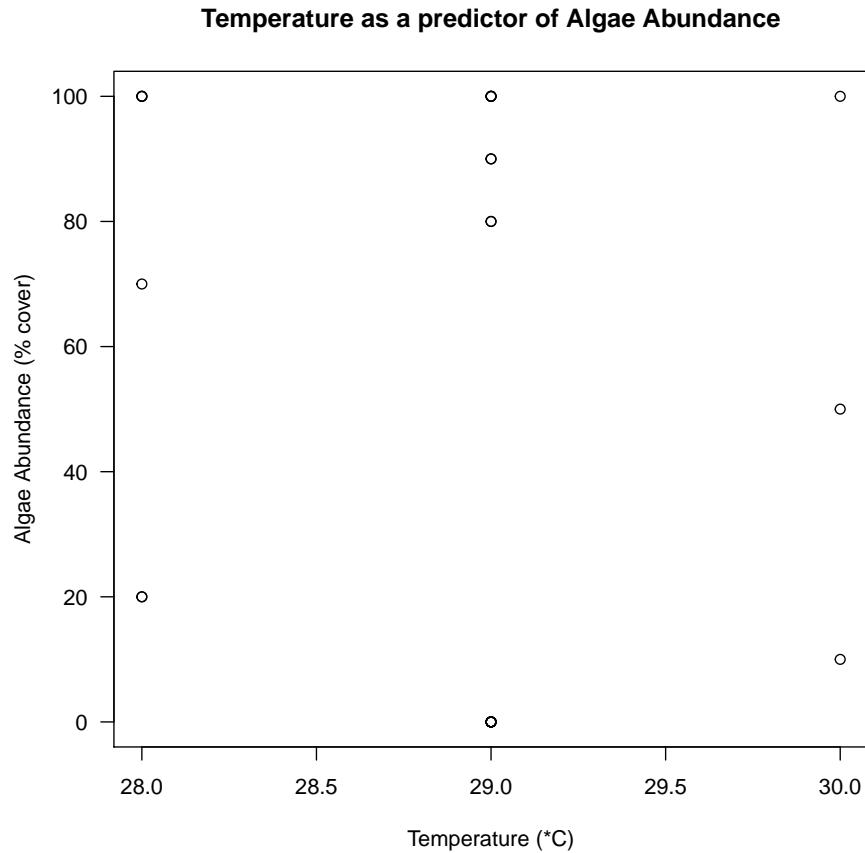
```
updateddata= "/home/CAMPUS/fc102013/Santa-Ana-Sucker-Recovery/Data/Data_TUES_1/updatedtemps
importupdated=read.csv(updateddata)
```

Note that *Temp_x* entries were borrowed with permission from Sophie and Nicole's dataset. We also created a linear regression of temperature range vs algae abundance and a linear regression of canopy cover vs algae abundance.

2 Results

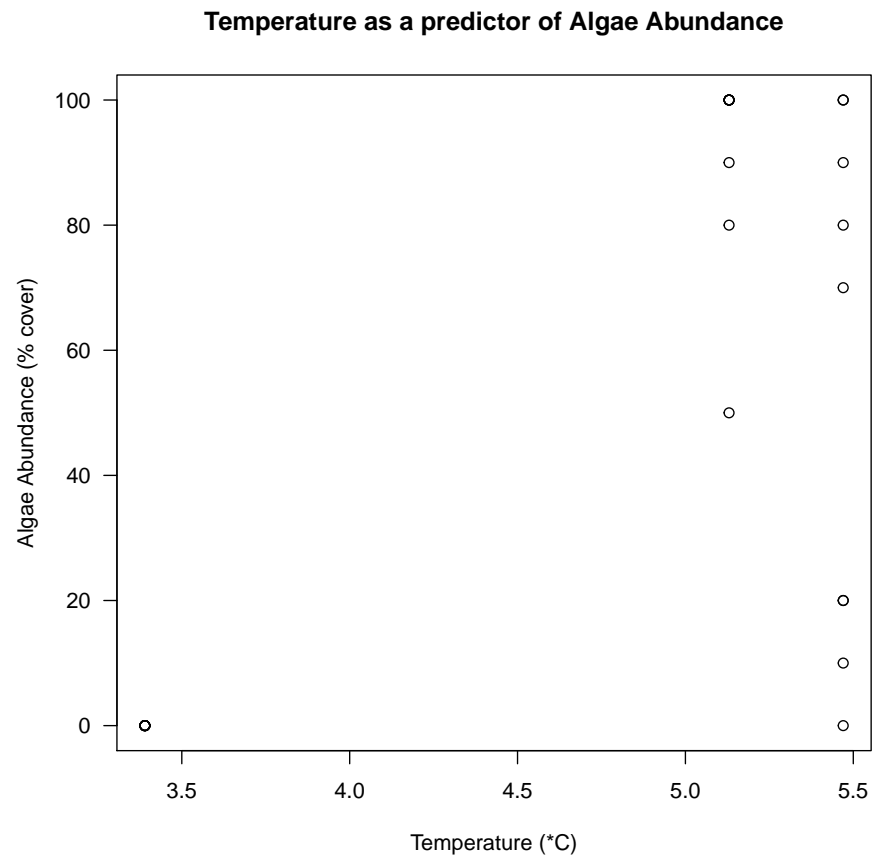
The temperature data we collected with an analogue thermometer was too coarse to really be useful (Figure 2).

```
plot(importupdated$Temperature, importupdated$Algae, ylab="Algae Abundance (% cover)", xlab="Temperature (*C)")
```



So instead used WED1 team's temperature data. The following is a plot of algae abundance as a function of temperature range (*C) at each site.

```
plot(importupdated$Temp_range,importupdated$Algae, ylab="Algae Abundance (% cover)",xlab="T
```



The temperature data suggests... (Figure 2).

3 Discussion

We

4 Conclusion and Recommendations

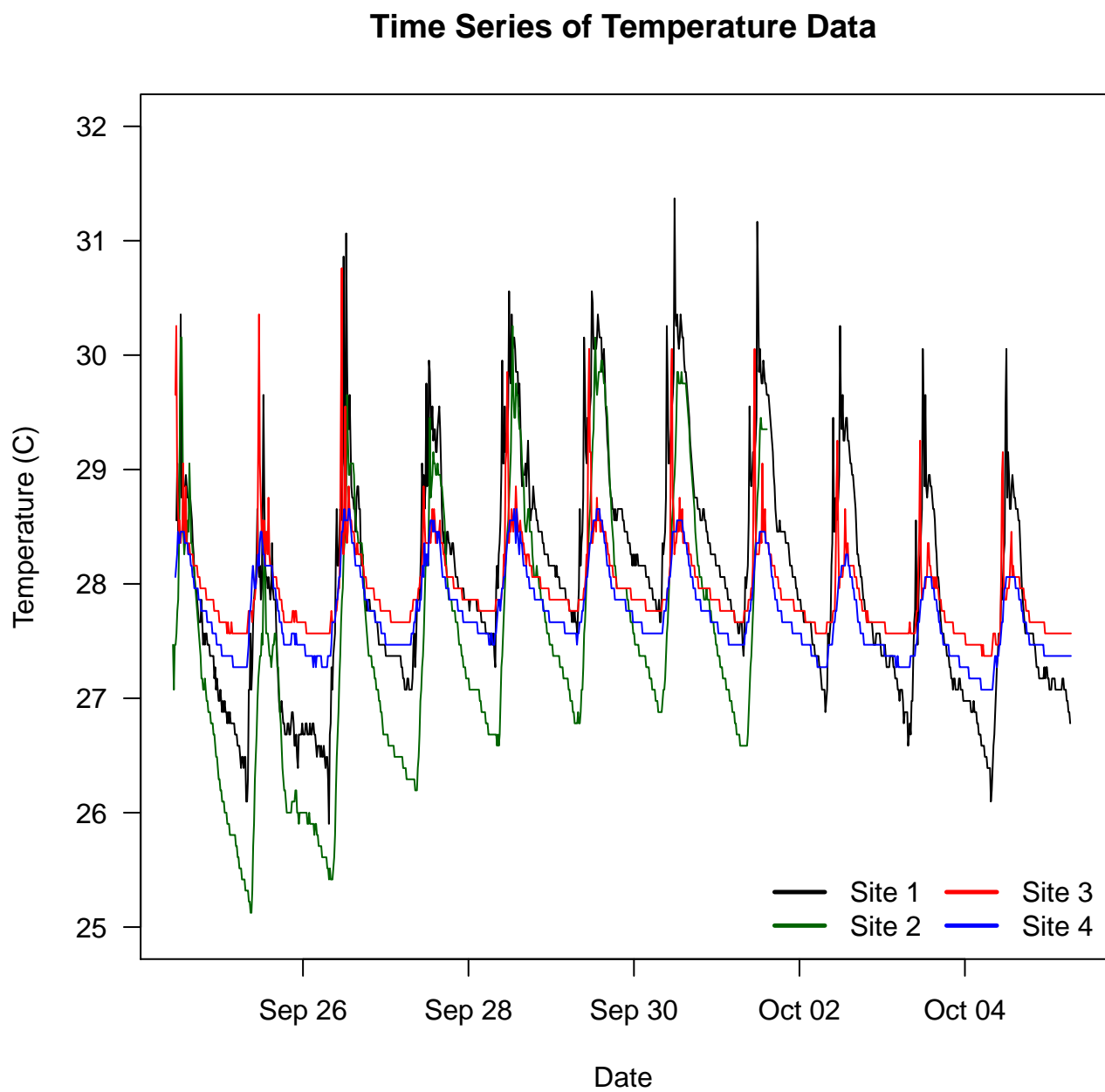


Figure 2: Temperature time...