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111Measuring Red Algae in the Santa Ana River

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1 Introduction

1.1 Problem Statement

The abundance of red algae, or as it is known by its scientific name Rhodophyta, has recently risen significantly in the Santa Ana River, at a questionably similar time that the Santa Ana Sucker, an endangered fish in the river, has been experiencing population declines. This experiment explores the change in red algae (Rhodophyta) presence in the Santa Ana River and the possible relationship it holds with Santa Ana Sucker's decline. Using measurements of river water temperature, overhead tree canopy cover, and sediment type we explore the connection these aspects of the river and their relationship with the red algae.

1.2 Background Research

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), red algae presence has significantly increased at this same time that the Suckers are dying. For the Santa Ana River sucker habitat, a central threat is the invasive Red Algae that 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 therefore focuses on qualitatively identifying and analyzing the substrate on which the red algae 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 has 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. Some researchers suggest that it actually crowds out the diatoms on which, along with algae and detritus, the sucker feeds (Thomson 2010, 322). 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 Objectives

Our objective for this project is to unveil (even if just a little!) the possible relations that red algae has in the Santa Ana River. Our goal is to uncover

the question "where does the red algae occur?" and relate it to the possible factors of canopy cover, temperature, pebble count. Our research is a tool to be developed, used, re-used, re-created, or whatever need be for fellow researchers who are interested in this connection as well.

1.4 Materials and Equipment

GPS Spherical Canopy Densiometer, 30cm x 30cm PCV Quadrat, Analog Thermometer, 10 m string/rope, Recording material, Computer, RStudio Server, Microsoft Excel

2 Methods

2.1 Site Description

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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*2117 W Site B (below conuence): 34*221 N, 117*2120 W Site C (above conuence): 34*229 N, 117*2115 W. Each observation contains the following variables: algae percent cover, canopy cover, water temperature, bed composition. near Colton, California (Figure 1). ===== This data was collected in the Rialto portion of the Santa Ana river for locations 2, 3, and 4. Site 4 was the plunge pool, located the furthest downstream. Site 3 was below the confluence and Site 2 was upstream from the confluence. We evaluated 3 reaches of the Santa Ana River, with 9 observations per reach. Site 4 (plunge pool): 34*25 N, 117*2117 W Site 3 (below conuence): 34*221 N, 117*2120 W Site 2 (above conuence): 34*229 N, 117*2115 W. Each observation contains the following variables: algae percent cover, canopy cover, water temperature, bed composition. near Colton, California (Figure 1). f52c5f4ece92f8791d64a3fdd4871d215ac726dc

2.2 Field Methods

The collection of data on the algae abundance, sediment type, vegetation canopy cover, and temperature of the Santa Ana River was done along the section of the river described in the site description section on September 20th, 2016, from 1pm to 3:30pm.

9 measurements of each parameter were taken at Sites 4, 3, and 2, for a total of 27 measurements. At each site, beginning at Site 4, the following procedures were followed: A spot was chosen along the right bank. Each of the parameters were then measured. For estimating algae abundance, we placed the 30 x 30 cm quadrat above the river bed and estimated the percent that was covered by algae to the nearest 10 percent.

The sediment type of the site was characterized as either fine or coarse based on the grain size of the 30x30cm section of stream bed covered by the quadrat as either fine or coarse. Coarse substrate was classified as anything larger than



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

pebbles or sand, that is, larger than 6.5cm. If more than half of the area covered by the quadrat was coarse substrate, or fine substrate, the area was characterized as such respectively.

Canopy cover was measured from the same position as the algae by holding spherical canopy densiometer above water at elbows length. Based on how many of the 15 intersections on the densiometer reflected overhead canopy, cover was then quantified on a 0-15 scale, 0 being the no canopy cover and 15 being full cover.

To measure temperature, we submerged the analog thermometer underwater and recorded the temperature in degrees Celsius.

Qualitative aspects of the river, such as presence of a pool or of logs, were also noted at each measurement spot.

Each measurement was then also taken at the middle of the river and the left bank of the cross-section.

Steps 1)-7) Were repeated at two cross-sections between 0 and 10 meters downstream both chosen using a random number generator for a total of 3 cross-sections along a possible total length of 20 meters, and 3 measurements at each cross-section, for a total of 9 measurements per site.

Steps 1)-8) were repeated at each Site, moving upstream from 4 to 2, for a total of 27 measurements of each parameter.

2.3 Laboratory Methods

2.4 Statistical Methods

HEAD After conducting our eldwork, we imported our data in rstudio and generated summary statistics using the following code:

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

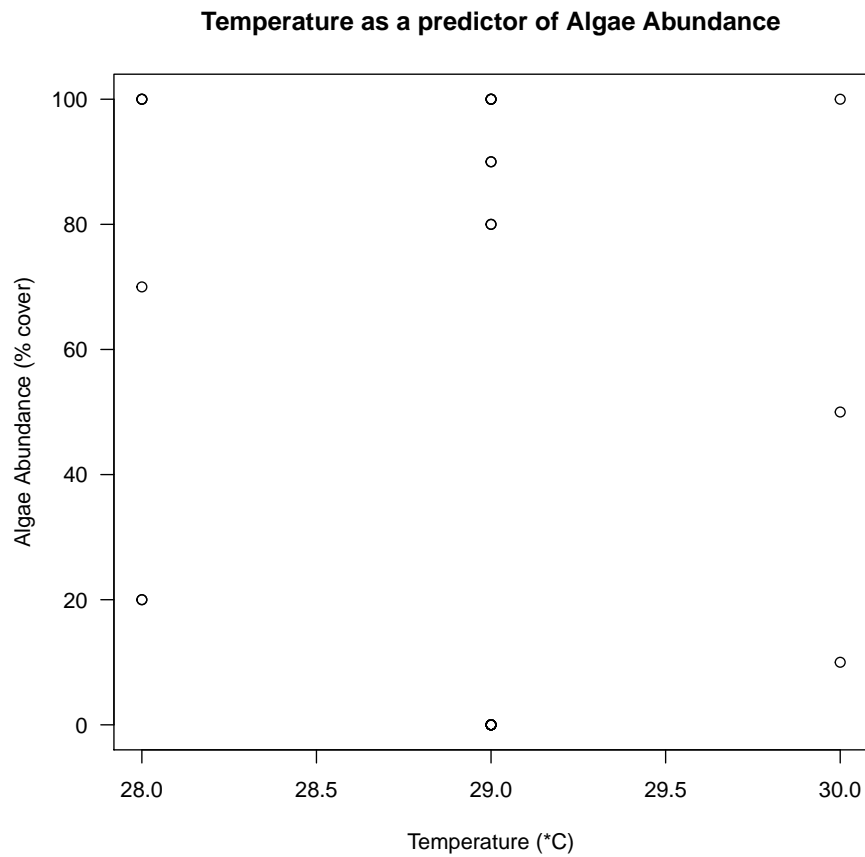
===== After conducting our eldwork, we will enter our data in rstudio. We will produce linear regressions of temperature vs algae abundance. We will produce linear regressions of canopy cover vs algae abundance. We will produce linear regressions of canopy cover vs temperature. We will create ANOVA or t-tests of bed composition vs. algae abundance. We will then analyze our data and write a project report 4-5 pages long with pictures and graphs. We should hopefully be able to draw conclusions about canopy cover, temperature, and stream bed compositions effect on algae abundance. In qualitative terms, we will synthesize our results with the sh videography team and state whether our observed relationship between stream conditions and algae abundance matches the frequency of their sh observations. The following code was used to generate summary statistics. INSERT CODE FOR SUMMARY STATISTICS ##### f31b8abefbb905befede6108d156a650b766b1ff

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, linear regression of canopy cover vs algae abundance, ANOVA of bed composition vs algae abundance.

3 Results

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

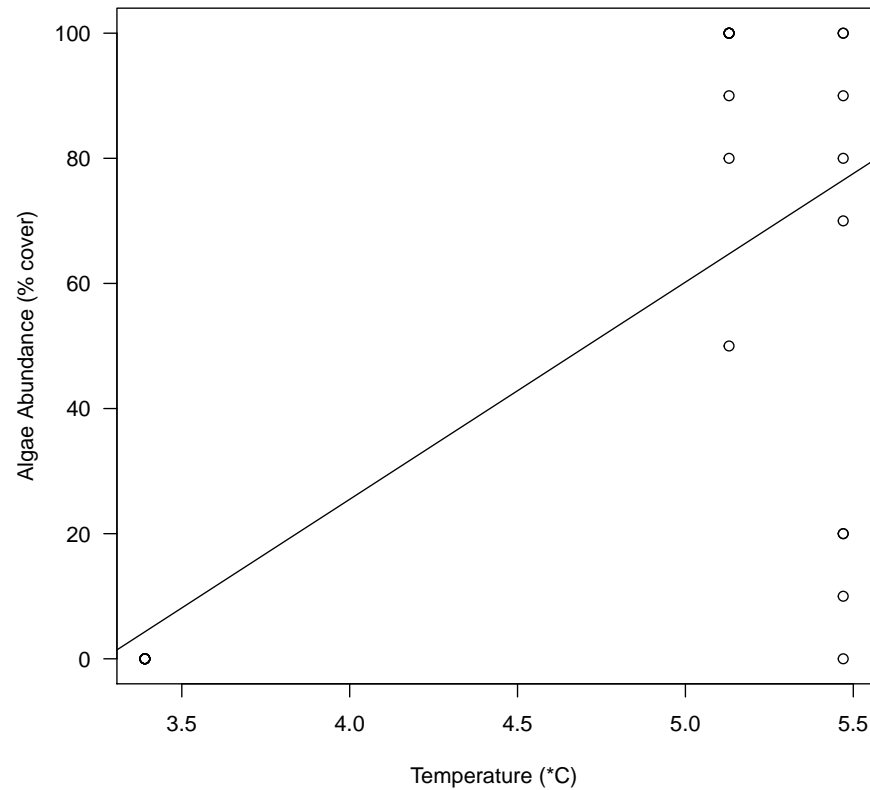
```
plot(importupdated$Temperature,importupdated$Algae, ylab="Algae Abundance (% cover)",xlab="T
```



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.

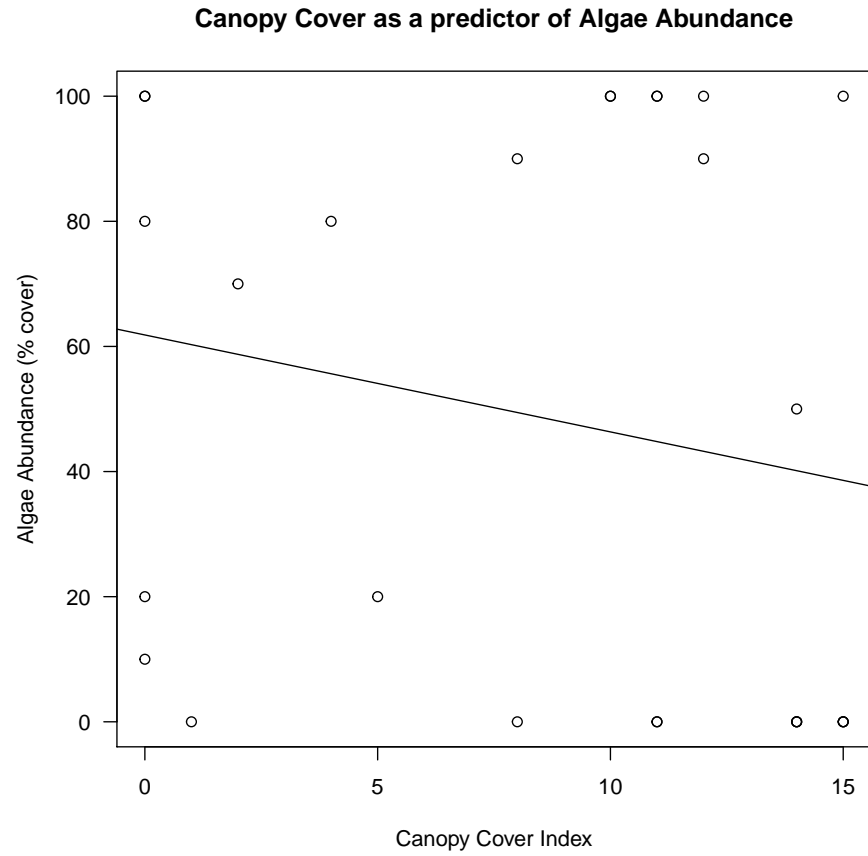
```
plot(importupdated$Temp_range,importupdated$Algae, ylab="Algae Abundance (% cover)",xlab="T  
abline(lm(Algae~Temp_range,importupdated))
```


Temperature Range as a predictor of Algae Abundance



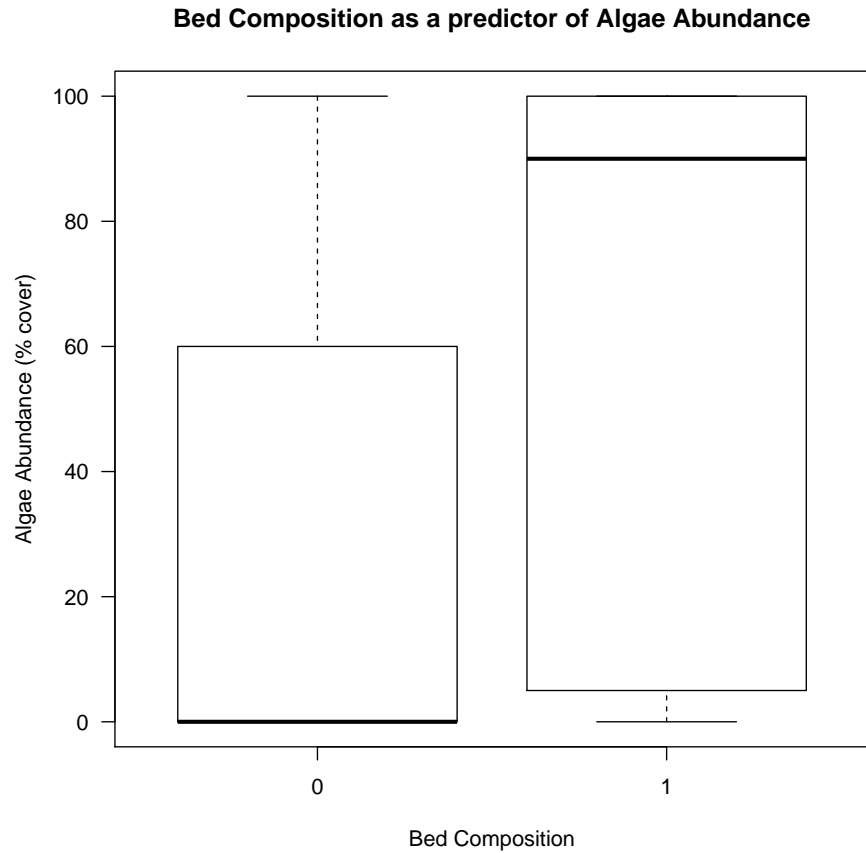
While using our temperature data yielded p-value: 0.446, using the other teams's temperature range data yielded p-value: 3.49e-05. There is a strong nonrandom relationship between the range of temperatures a site experiences and the abundance of algae. However, with an Adjusted R-squared of only 0.4826, there are clearly other important variables at work.

```
plot(importupdated$Canopy,importupdated$Algae, ylab="Algae Abundance (% cover)",xlab="Canopy",
abline(lm(Algae~Canopy,importupdated))
```



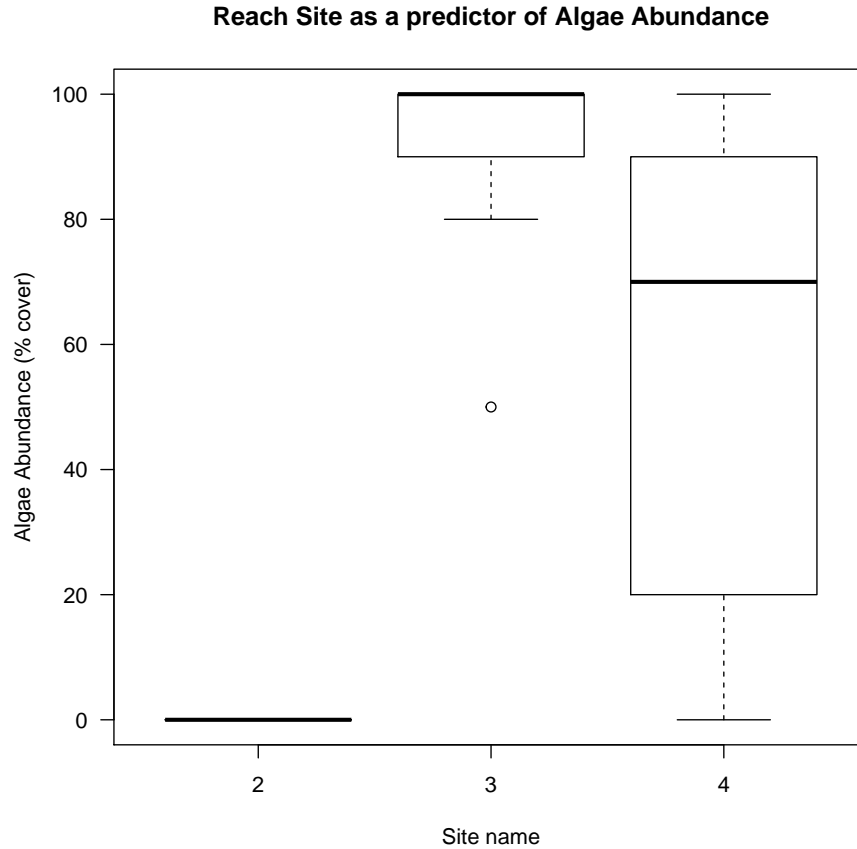
Canopy Cover was a very poor predictor of Algae Abundance, with no predictive value. A linear regression yielded p-value: 0.3339, so we cannot reject the null hypothesis.

```
boxplot(Algae~Sediment,importupdated, ylab="Algae Abundance (% cover)",xlab="Bed Composition")
```



Bed composition did have a stronger relationship with Algae Abundance, as shown in the figure above. 0 = fine sediment, while 1 = coarse sediment. Our $\Pr(F) = 0.0643$ which means we cannot reject null hypothesis, but only barely. This indicates that there is probably some relationship between algae cover and sediment composition of the stream bed, and this should be examined in future.

```
boxplot(Algae~Site_new, importupdated, ylab="Algae Abundance (% cover)", xlab="Site name", main="Algae Abundance by Site")
```



As a control, we also analyzed to what extent Reach Site alone could predict Algae Abundance. Our ANOVA test yielded p-value: 0.008176 which means the reach of the river studied is alone one of our best predictors of algae abundance. The temperature data suggests... (Figure 2).

4 Discussion

We

5 Conclusion and Recommendations

Time Series of Temperature Data

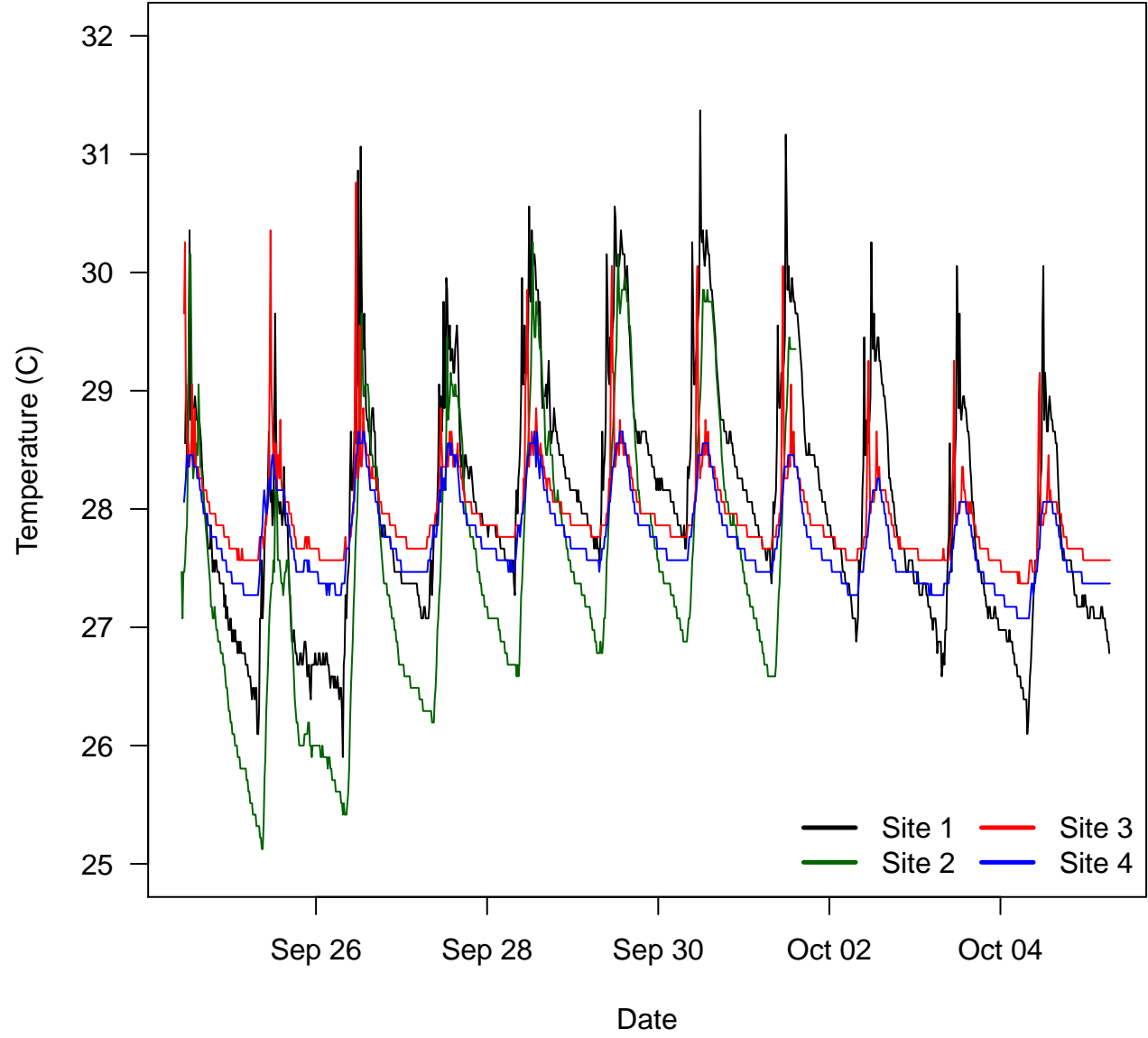


Figure 2: Temperature time...