

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																				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				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									X				
Najadaceae	<i>Najas flexilis</i> (Willd.) Rostk. & Schmidt												X												
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i> J.F. Grme	X					X					X							X						
	<i>Nuphar lutea</i> ssp. <i>variegata</i> (L.)	X	X		X	X	X					X	X						X	X		X			X
	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> Ait.				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																						
	<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> (L.) Ker-Gawl						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					X
	<i>Osmunda regalis</i> L.																								
Pinaceae	<i>Abies balsamea</i> (L.) P. Mill.																			X					

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FAMILY	GENUS & SPECIES	RED	HUM	N'GA	MOR	BOG	BOL	CRN	BRL	TE'B	ED'S	NAN	MUL	KIC	TUE	FSB	BER	WAR	RAS	TE'L	CRM	BAY	TEC	BRC	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>																								
Mnieceae	<i>Mnium cuspidatum</i>													X											
	<i>Rhizomnium</i> sp.		X					X																	
ALGAE																									
Chlorophyceae	<i>Hydrodictyon</i> sp.								X																
Characeae	<i>Chara vulgaris</i>																		X						
	<i>Nitella flexilis</i>				X																				
	<i>Nitella</i> sp.				X																	X			
BRYOZOA																									
PTERIDOPHYTA																									
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> ssp. <i>angustum</i> (Willd.) Clausen																								
	<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i> (Sw.) M. Kato																								X
	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> (Willd.) H.P. Fuchs										X														X
	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> (L.) Todaro																								
	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> L.		X		X				X					X			X	X	X		X			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	X					
	<i>Daucus carota</i> L.										X	X												
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex verticillata</i> (L.) Gray	X								X	X													
Araceae	<i>Calla palustris</i> L.	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																					

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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				X														
Pontederiaceae	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i> (Jacq.) MacM.																							
	<i>Pontederia cordata</i> L.	X					X				X	X	X											
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i> Tuckerman						X																	
	<i>Potamogeton ephedrus</i> Raf.																							
	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> Raf.																							
	<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i> L.							X				X												
	<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i> Morong																							
	<i>Potamogeton natans</i> L.																							
	<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i> Mert. & Koch																							
	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i> Wulfen																							
	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> L.																							
	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> var. <i>tenuissimus</i> Mert. & Koch																							
	<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i> (Benn.) Rydb.									X														
	<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i> Oakes								X		X	X							X					
	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i> Fern.																							
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i> (L.) B. S. P.						X						X	X				X	X					

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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					

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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.

Macrophyte and Water Chemistry Trends

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.

Macrophyte and Water Chemistry Trends

Acknowledgments

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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.