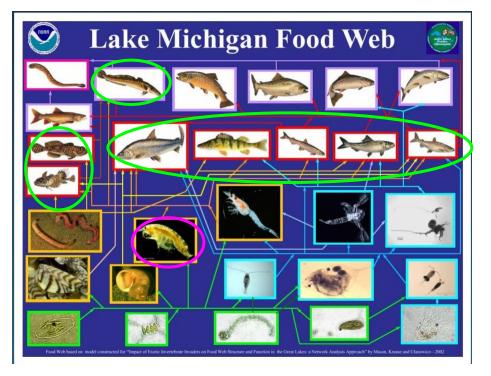






Diporeia



Diporeia are an essential part of the diets of Slimy Sculpin, Burbot, Lake Whitefish, Yellow Perch, Bloater, Alewife, and Rainbow Smelt.



Quagga Mussel

Dreissena bugensis

Zebra Mussel

Dreissena polymorpha

Method:

We made weekly trips throughout the summer onto Torch Lake and Lake Bellaire and used a PONAR dredge to collect the samples for this study

We used the same GPS coordinates as the previous 2007 Diporeia studies' and a few new locations decided by random





PONAR Dredge





On Torch Lake samples were taken between depths of 41-205 ft

On Lake Bellaire samples were taken between depths of 47-85 ft



Identification

We identified the samples using 40 x magnification microscopes and an

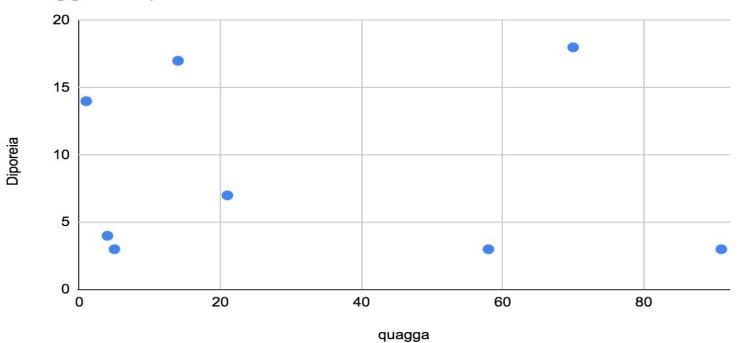
identification key

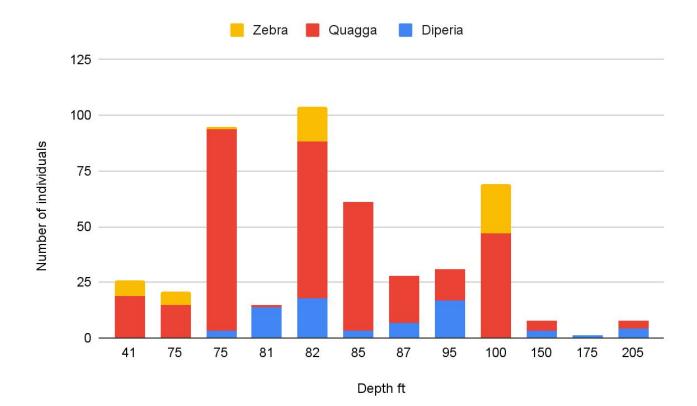


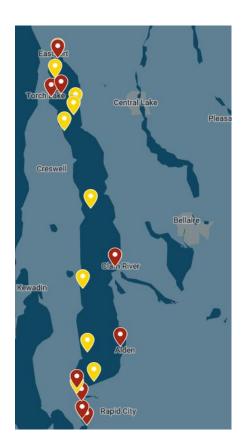


Results

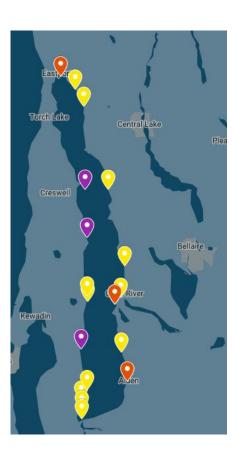
Quagga v Diporeia



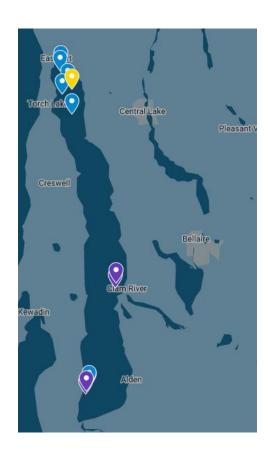




2015 Tip of the Mitt Invasive Species Study



2015 DNR Aquatic Invasive Species Survey



2022 TLA Interns Study

Yellow - No mussels collected Red/Orange - Zebras only Blue - Only Quaggas Purple - Zebras and Quaggas

Our 1st of Many Encounters with Quagga Mussels



On June 29th our team witnessed it's very first encounter with quagga mussels. With our 1st successful pull on Torch, and our first documented sample. In this picture, there are 15 mussels.

Conclusion



While we did not find any quagga mussels in Lake Bellaire. They seemed to be prominent within Torch Lake.

Conclusion Cont.



According to both our results and Three Lakes
2007 Study results, Diporeia have had steady
numbers in Torch Lake and Lake Bellaire.

What Does This Mean for the Chain of Lakes?

What we found- We found large amounts of Quagga Mussels, and a comparable amount of Diporeia to the 2007 study. We also observed Zebra Mussels

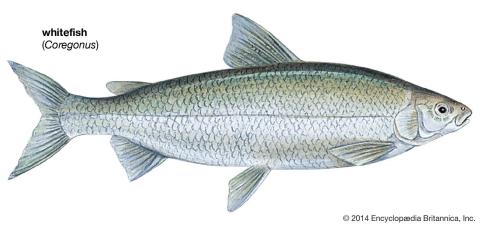
What will happen- Although there are no definite answers, we expect that the appearance of the Quagga Mussels will drive down the numbers of native Diporeia in Torch Lake.

Overall Impact- Quagga Mussels could outcompete both Dipporeia and Zebra Mussels. This could have a negative impact on many deepwater fish that depend on the softbody Diporeia as a food source because they cannot eat the invasive Mussels.

For Next Time- We did not collect as many samples as we had hoped for. If this study were to be repeated, more sampling would be necessary to draw more conclusive data.

Next Steps

- We need to redo this study in the future to see if the changes we expect happen
- We need to look at fish populations now to compare with later on.
- We will conduct the same fish study when we redo the Diporeia study so that we can confirm suspected correlations of fish and Diporeia
- Finally we need to come up with any conservation methods that are needed for any changes we find.







Big Thank You To:

Alden Train Depot, Elk
Rapids Harbor, Grass River
Natural Area, Barnes Park,
Bellaire High School, Antrim
County Building, Greg
Fredericksen and Christian
Stoldt for meeting and
workspace!

Garritt Lee Wierda Memorial Internship Fund

Norton Bretz, David Clapp, Tip of the Mitt, and Great Lakes Environmental Center for equipment and technical support!

Greg Fredericksen, Dean Branson, John Curtis, Gary Bart, and Norton Bretz for letting us use their boats!



And to our coordinators and volunteers:
Jeanie Williams, Gary Bart, Norton Bretz,
David Yuhas, Fred Sittel, Zac Roth, Mitchell
Pietryga and Katie Kraft!