ECOLOGY OF FRESHWATERS

A VIEW FORTHE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Brian Moss

Emeritus Professor, University of Liverpool, UK

©WILEY-BLACKWELL

AJohnWiley &Sons, Ltd., Publication

CONTENTS

1	IN	ITR	OD	UCT	TION	I. 1

1.1 Why?. 1

Further reading. 8

2 WATER, A REMARKABLE UNREMARKABLE SUBSTANCE, 10

- 2.1 Introduction. 10
- 2.2 The molecular properties of water and their physical consequences, 12
 - 2.2.1 Ice and melting. 12
 - 2.2.2 Buffering and evaporation, 13
- 2.3 How much water is there and where is it?. 13
 - 2.3.1 Turnover and the hydrological cycle. 13
 - 2.3.2 Changes in geological time. 14
- 2.4 Patterns in hydrology. 15
 - 2.4.1 Temperate regions. 15
 - 2.4.2 Warm-temperate regions. 1.6
 - 2.4.3 Tropical cycles, 17
- 2.5 Bodies of water and their temperatures. 18
 - 2.5.1 Lakes and latitude, 18
 - 2.5.2 Deeper lakes. 21
 - 2.5.3 Effects of altitude and oceanicity. 21
- 2.6 Viscosity of water, fluid dynamics and the diffusion of gases. 22
 - 2.6.1 Diffusion, 24

Further reading. 24

3 WHY THE CHEMISTRY OF WATER IS SO IMPORTANT, 25

- 3.1 Introduction, 25
 - 3.1.1 Polarandcovalentcompounds. 25
- 3.2 The atmosphere. 26
 - 3.2.1 Carbon dioxide, 27
- 3 3 Major ions, 28
 - 3.3.1 Effects of ionic potential. 28
- 3.4 Global patterns in major ions: glaciation and endorheism. 30

- 3.4.1 The water chemistry of ancient landscapes. 31
- 3.4.2 Volcanic activity. 32
- 3.5 Open and closed basins, 34
- 3.6 The big picture. 35

Further reading, 36

4 MORE WATER CHEMISTRY: THE KEY NUTRIENTS, TRACE ELEMENTS AND ORGANIC MATTER. 37

- 4.1 Introduction. 37
- 4.2 Concepts of limiting substances. 37
- 4.3 Nutrients. 42
- 4.4 Phosphorus, 43
- 4.5 Nitrogen. 43
- 4.6 Pristine concentrations. 44
- 4.7 Trace elements and silicon, 45
- 4.8 Organic substances, 48
 - 4.8.1 Patterns in DOM availability, 48
- 4.9 Substance budgets, 50
- 4.10 Sediment-water relationships, 52

Further reading, 53

5 LIGHT THROWN UPON THE WATERS, 54

- 5.1 Light, 54
 - 5.1.1 Effects of the atmosphere, 55
- 5.2 From above to u nder th e wa ter. 5 6
- 5.3 From physics and chemistry to biology, 60 Further reading, 60

6 EVOLUTION AND DIVERSITY OF FRESHWATER ORGANISMS, 61

- 6.1 Introduction, 61
- 6.2 The ecological theatre and the evolutionary play, 62
 - 6.2.1 The seas form, 62
 - 6.2.2 Eukaryoticcells. 62

vi Contents

6.3	The freshwater biota, 64
	6.3.1 Flow many phyla and where?. 65
	6.3.2 Plants, 66
	6.3.3 Animals, 67
6.4	Living in freshwaters. 68
	6.4.1 Osmoregulation, 69
	 6.4.2 Reproduction. 70 6.4.3 Restingstages and aestivation, 70 6.4.4 Getting enough oxygen. 72
	6.4.3 Restingstages and aestivation, 70
	6.4.4 Getting enough oxygen. 72
	6.4.5 Insects, 73
	6.4.6 Big animals, air breathers and
	swamps. 73
6.5	Dispersal among freshwaters, 75
	6.5.1 Small things are the same
	everywhere?, 76
	6.5.2 Or are they?, 76
	6.5.3 Vulnerability and dispersal in
	freshwaters, 76
6.6	Patterns in freshwater diversity, 78
	6.6.1 Fish faunas. 78
	The fish of Lake Victoria. 84
6.8	Low diversity freshwater habitats. 84
	6.8.1 Caves. 85
6.9	A summary of the freshwater biota and its
_	problems, 86
Furt	her reading, 87
7 H	HEADWATER STREAMS AND
	ZERS, 89
7.1	Introduction, 89
7.2	General models of stream ecosystems. 89
7.3	_
7.4	Flow and discharge. 92
7.5	Laminar and turbulent How, 93
7.6	Particles carried. 94
	The response of stream organisms to shear
	stress, 95
7.8	Community composition in streams. 96
	7.8.1 Algal and plantcommunities, 97
	7.8.2 Macroinvertebrates. 98
7.9	Streams in cold climates: the polar and alpine
	zones. 102
	7.9.1 Invertebrates of kryaI streams, 104
	7.9.2 Primary producers. 104
	7.9.3 Food webs in cold streams, 105
	7.9.4 Fish and birds in polar streams. 107
7.10	
	7.10.1 Allochthonous sources of energy, 111
	7.10.2 Shredders, filter-collectors and deposit
	feeders 112

7.10.3 Stream orders. 113
7.10.4 The River Continuum Concept. 1.13
7.10.5 Invertebrates fall in too. 114
7.10.6 . . . and emerge, 114
7.10.7 Indirectly, wolves are stream animals. 114
7.10.8 Scarcity of nutrients. 114
7.10.9 Salmon. 115
7.11 Warm temperate streams, 117
7.12 Desert streams, 119
7.13 Tropical streams, 120
Further reading, 125

8 USES, MISUSES AND RESTORATION OF HEADWATER STREAMS AND RIVERS, 127

- 8.1 Traditional use of headwater river systems. 127
- 8.2 Deforestation. 129
- 8.3 Acidification, 130
- 8.4 Eutrophication. 134
- 8.5 Commercial afforestation. 136
- 8.6 Settlement. 136
- 8.7 Engineering impacts. 138
- 8.8 Alterations of the fish community by man, 139
- 8.9 Sewage, toxic pollution and their treatment. 141
- 8.10 Diffuse pollution. 143
- 8.11 River monitoring, 147
- 8.12 The Water Framework Directive. 148
- 8.13 Implementation of the Directive. 150
- 8.14 Wider considerations: ecosystem services, 151
- 8.15 Restoration, rehabilitation and reconciliation ecology. 151
- 8.16 Reconciliation ecology of river systems. 154 Further reading. 156

9 MIDDLE STAGE AND DEPOSITIONAL FLOODPLAIN RIVERS, 157

- 9.1 Introduction, 157
- 9.2 Change from an erosive river to *a* depositional one. 158
- 9.3 Submerged plants, 160
- 9.4 Growth of submerged plants. 162
- 9.5 Methods of measuring the primary productivity of submerged plants. 164.
 - 9.5.1 Whole community methods. 164
 - 9.5.2 Enclosure methods, 165
 - 9.5.3 Other methods, 166
- 9.6 Submerged plants and the river ecosystem, 167

9.7 Further downstream-swamps and				1.1.7.2	Organic remains, 236			
	floodplains. 1 67			11.7.3	General problems of interpretation			
	9.7.1 Productivity of swamps and				of evidence from sediment			
	İ	floodplain marshes. 169			cores, 238			
		vamp soils and the fate of the high		11.7.4	So what has the history been?			
		primary production, 170			Two ancient lakes, 239			
	9.7.3	Oxygen supply and soil chemistry in		.1.1.7.5	Younger lakes, 24.1			
		swamps, 171.	11.8	Filling in	n. 242			
		Emergent plants and Hooded soils. 172	11.9	Summin	ng up. 243			
9.8	Swamp	and marsh animals. 173	Furthe	er reading	g. 244			
	9.8.1	Whitefish and blacklist!. 174						
9.9	Latitudinal differences in floodplains, 176			12 THE COMMUNITIES OF SHALLOW				
	9.9.1	Polarfloodplains. 176	STAI	NDING '	WATERS: MIRES, SHALLOW			
	9.9.2	Cold temperate floodplains. 177	LAK	es and	THE LITTORAL ZONE, 245			
	9.9.3	Warm temperate floodplains, 179	12.1	Introdu	ction. 245			
	9.9.4	Tropical floodplains. 180	12.2	The sco	pe ofmires and littoral zones. 246			
	9.9.5	The Sudd, 183		12.2.1				
Furth	er readii	ng, 185		12.2.2	Nutrients, 247			
				12.2.3	Littoral communities in lakes, 250			
10 I	FLOOD	PLAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND	12.3		acture of littoral communities, 253			
HUN	/IAN AF	FFAIRS, 186	12.4	Heteroti	rophs among the plants. 256			
10.1		uction, 186		12.4.1				
10.2		olain services, 189	12.5	Linkage	es, risks and insurances among the			
		Floodplain fisheries, 192		_	communities, 260			
10.3		plain swamps and human	1.2.6	Latitude	e and littorals. 262			
		es. 193			of the nekton. 262			
10.4	Casest	audies. 196			reading. 265			
		The Florida Everglades. 196						
		2 ThePongola river, 200	13 P	LANKT	ON COMMUNITIES OF THE			
10.5		and floodplain management and			ONE, 267			
		litation, 204			as and toilets, 267			
		Plant bed management in rivers. 204	13.2		lankton.268			
		Mitigation and enhancement. 206	13.2	13.2.1	Photosynthesis and growth of			
	10.5.3	-		13.2.1	phytoplankton. 271			
10.6		asin transfers and water needs. 211		13.2.2	Net production and growth, 272			
10.0		Assessment of the water needs, 21.1.		.13.2.3	Nutrient uptake and growth rates of			
Furtl	ner readi	•		.13.2.3	phytoplankton, 273			
I GIU	ici icuai	115, 211		13.2.4	Distribution of freshwater			
11	I AKES	AND OTHER STANDING		13.2.4	phytoplankton, 275			
	TERS,			13.2.5	Washout, 275			
11.1	,	luction, 216			Cyanobacterial blooms. 276			
		gins of lake basins. 21.7	13.3		rophs in the plankton: viruses and			
11.2	•		13.3	bacteria				
1.1.4			13.4		oa and fungi. 281			
	11.5 Lakes as autotrophic or heterotrophic				nkton.283			
11.5			13.5					
116		ns. 224		13.5.1				
1.1.6				13.5.2	Feeding and grazing rates of			
11.7		nistory, 233		1252	zooplankton,288			
	11.7.			13.5.3	Competition among grazers, 288			
		palaeolimnology, 234		13.5.4	Predationinthezooplankton, 289			

		Predation on zooplanktersby	15.5			re, 34.6			
		zooplankters, 290	15.6			angling, 349			
13.6		Fish in the open-water community. 293				culture and the aquarium trade, 351			
	13.6.1	Predation on thezooplankton and fish	15.8	Dom	estic	water supply, eutrophication and			
		production. 293		reser	voirs	s. 352			
	13.6.2 A	voidance of vertebrate predation by		15.8	.1	Eutrophication-human induced			
		thezooplankton, 296				changes in the production			
13.7	Piscivore	esandpiscivory. 298				of lakes. 353			
13.8	Function	ing of the open-water		15.8	.2	Damsand reservoirs, 358			
	commun	ity. 299		15.8	.3	Fisheries in new lakes, 359			
	531S.I	Polar lakes. 300		15.8	.4 E	ffects dow nstream of the new			
	13.8.2	Cold temperate lakes. 301				lake, 360			
	13.8.3	Warm temperate lakes. 303		1.5.8	.5	New tropical lakes and human			
	13.8.4	Very warm lakes in the tropics, 305				populations, 360			
Furthe	er reading	, 307		15.8	.6	Man-made tropical lakes, the			
						balance of pros and cons. 361			
14 T		FUNDAL ZONE, 308	15.9	Ame	nity	and conservation, 363			
14.1	The end	of the line, 308	15.10	Rest	orati	on approaches for standing waters:			
14.2	The impor	rtance of oxygen. 309		symp	otom	treatment. 367			
14.3	Profund	alcommunities, 3.10	15.11-	5.11- Treatment of proximate causes: nutrient					
14.4	Biology of	f selected benthic invertebrates, 312		control, 370					
	14.4.1	Chironomusantliracinus.		15.1	1.].	Present supplies of phosphorus,			
		a detritivore. 312				their relative contributions and			
	14.4.2	Cluwhorusflavicmis. a predator, 314				how they are related to the			
14.5	What th	e sediment-living detritivores				algal crop, 370			
	really ea	t, 315		15.1	1.2	Methods available for reducing			
14.6	Infiuence	e of the open water community on				total phosphorus loads, 371			
	the profu	andal benthos. 316		15.1	1.3	In-lake methods. 374			
Furth	er read ing	, 321		15.1	1.4	Complications for phosphorus			
						control - sediment sources, 3 74			
		S, ABUSES AND		15.1	1.5	Nitrogen reduction. 375			
		ON OF STANDING	15.12	Hab	itat c	reation. 376			
WAT	ERS, 32	22	Furthe	r readi	ng, í	377			
15.1	Introdu	action, 322							
15.2	Service	es provided by standing waters, 324				CHANGE AND THE FUTURE			
15.3	Fisheri	Fisheries. 325			OF FRESHWATERS, 380				
	15.3.1	Some basic fish biology. 326	16.1 T	The Me	ercha	ant of Venice. 380			
	15.3.2	Eggs. 326	16.2	Clima	te ch	ange. 381			
	15.3.3	Feeding, 328	16.3 E	Existing	g effe	ects of freshwaters. 383			
	15.3.4	Breeding, 329	16.4	Futur	e effe	ects, 386			
	15.3.5	Choice offish for a fishery. 332		16.4.	1 I	Future effects on freshwaters, 389			
	15.3.6	Measurement: of fish		16.4.	2 5	Switches and feedbacks. 397			
		production, 332	16.5	Contr	ol an	d mitigation ol global warming, 400			
	15.3.7	Growth measurement, 333	16.6 T	he rer	nedy	of ultimate causes, 402			
	15.3.8	Fish production and commercial	Furthe	r read	ng,	408			
		fisheries in lakes. 334							
15.4	Change	es in fisheries: two case studies, 338	17 P	ROBI	_EM	I EXERCISES, 411			
	15.4.1		Exerci	se 1.	Stı	ratification. 411			
		Lakes. 3 39	Exerci	se 2.	Ca	atchments and water chemistry, 412			
	15.4.2	The East African Great Lakes, 340	Exerci	se 3.	Th	e Vollenweider model. 412			

Exercise 4.	Nutrient budgeting. 413	Exercise 14. The plankton ofpaddling pools. 423
Exercise 5.	Light penetration. 415	Exercise 15. Probing the profundal. 427
Exercise 6.	Biodiversity. 416	Exercise 16. The curse of birds for lake
Exercise 7.	Problems with a frog, 416	managers. 428
Exercise 8.	Predation in streams. 417	Exercise 17. Nutrient problems in tricky
Exercise 9.	Deforestation and tropical streams. 417	situations. 430
Exercise 10.	Swamp habitats and insect	
	adaptations. 417	References. 432
Exercise 11.	Ecosystem valuation in a	
	floodplain, 420	Index. 454
Exercise 12.	Top down and bottom up control in	
	shallow and deep lakes. 423	Companion website for this book:
Exercise 1 3. Palatability of aquatic plants to fish, 423		www.wiley.com/go/moss/ecology