

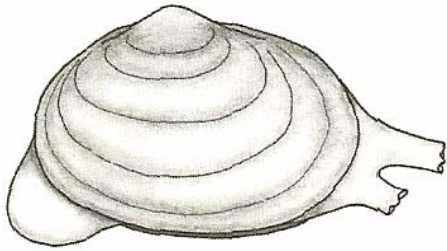
# Density and distribution of *Amblema neislerii*, Apalachicola River, Florida

- Mussel biology and ecology
- Sampling for mussels
- Background on *A. neislerii*
- Abundance & distribution (2007 Survey)
- Mussel monitoring plan



# Unionidae: Freshwater Mussels

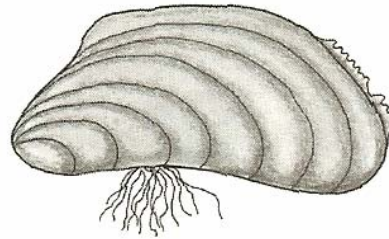
'Clam'



**Burrows, no  
byssal threads**

**Asian clam,  
*Corbicula fluminea***

'Mussel'



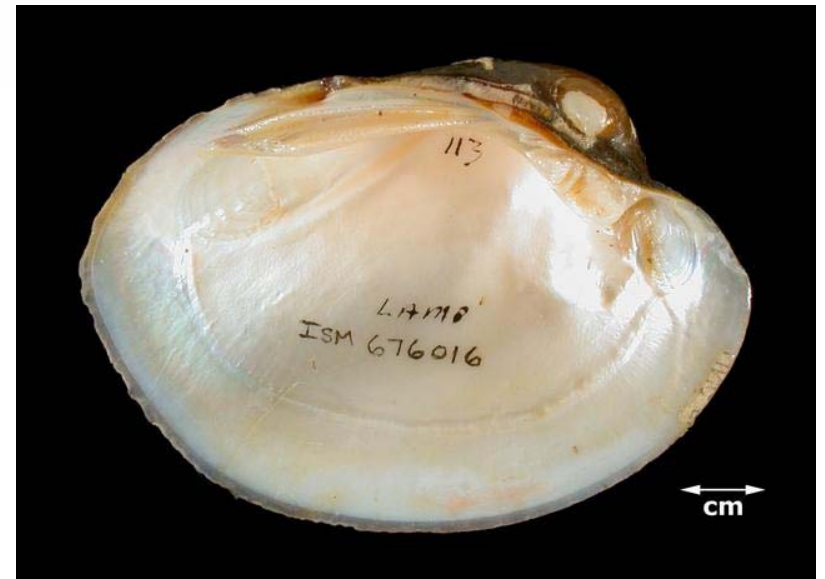
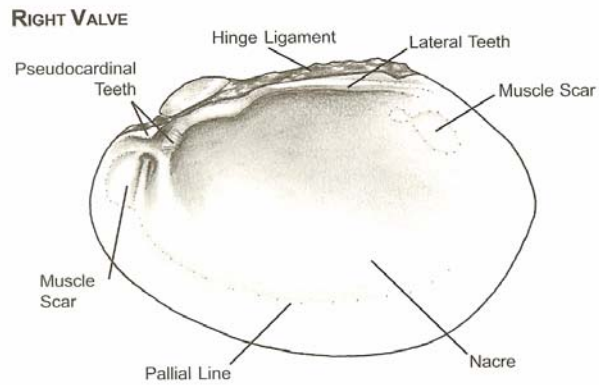
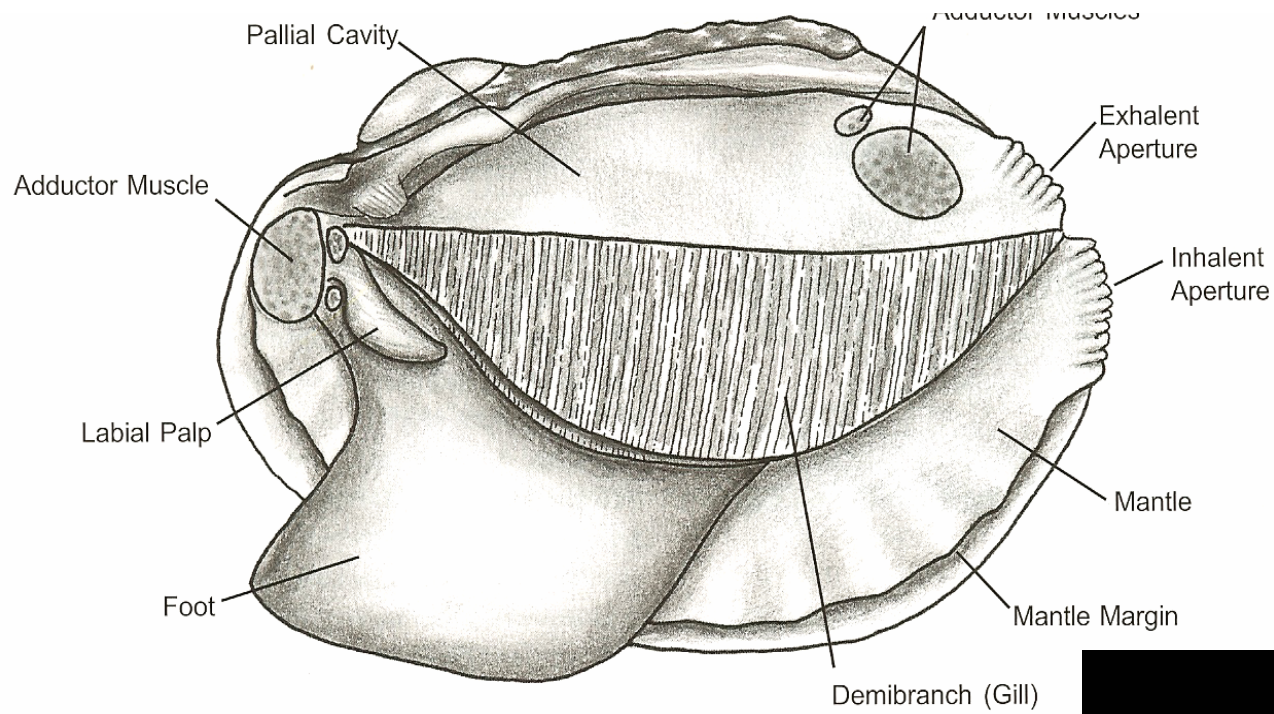
**Attached, one or  
More byssal threads**

***Amblema neislerii*, the fat  
Threeridge mussel (Endangered)**





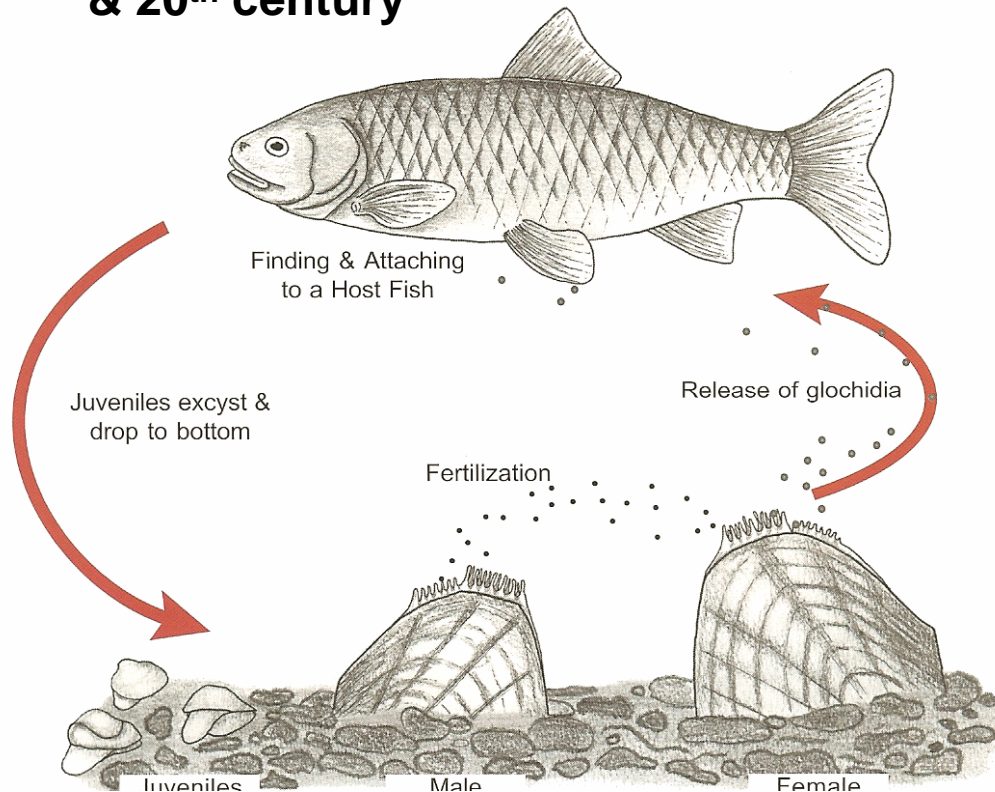
# Unionidae: Freshwater Mussels



# Unionidae: Freshwater Mussels

- Need for specific fish host
- Requirement for moderately depositional area
- Chance that juveniles can be dropped in unsuitable habitat
- Mussel beds can be self-sustaining
- Large rivers support diverse, dense assemblages
- Permanent water & stable substratum are important
- Tolerant of short periods of desiccation, poor water quality
- Mussels were affected by large-scale habitat changes in 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> century

Swift Slough





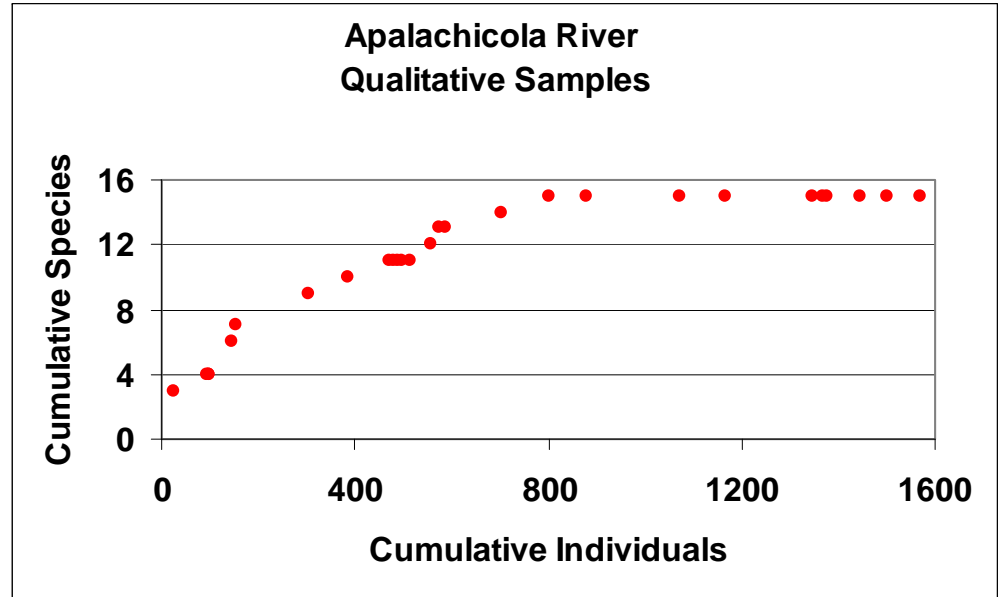
# Mussel Sampling Methods

- **Prior to 1980s – hand collecting or commercial brail**
- **After 1980s virtually everyone used divers equipped with scuba or surface supplied air**

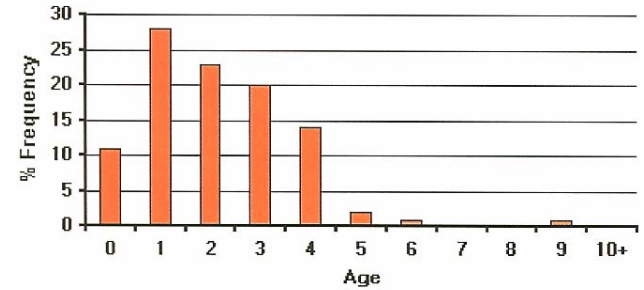
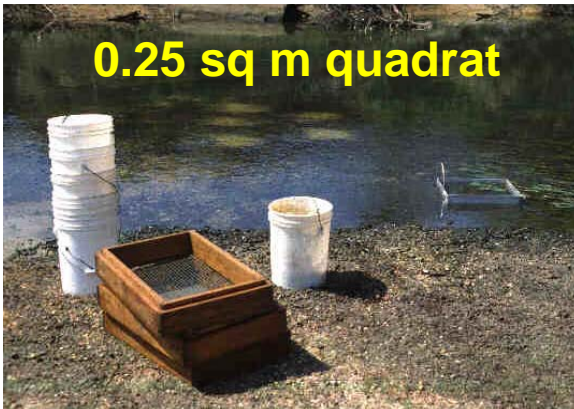


# Sampling Strategies

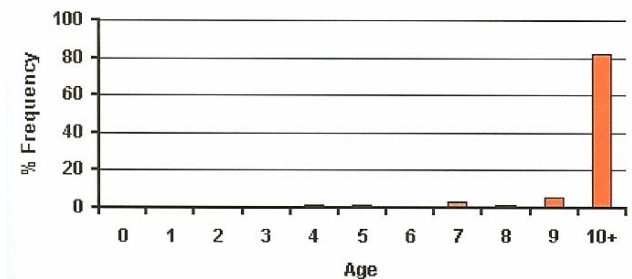
- **Reconnaissance**
- **Qualitative – timed search**
  - Species list, relative species abundance
  - Catch per unit effort (CPUE)
  - Spatially extensive
- **Quantitative - 0.25 m<sup>2</sup> samples, sieve & pick**
  - Density
  - Size demography
  - Spatially intensive



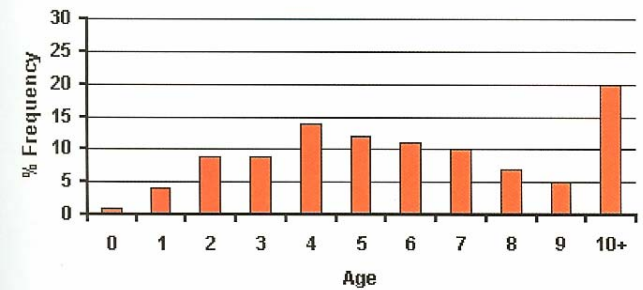
# Quantitative Sampling



Juveniles



Adults



Even distribution

# ***Amblema neislerii* in the Apalachicola River**

- “Rare” – Hynning (1925)
- “Rare...but locally abundant” (Clench & Turner 1956)
- *A. neislerii* found at one site (Heard 1975)
- 32 live *A. neislerii* at 7 sites (Brim Box & Williams 2000)

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**Mussels in the Apalachicola River have been misunderstood and misrepresented.....**





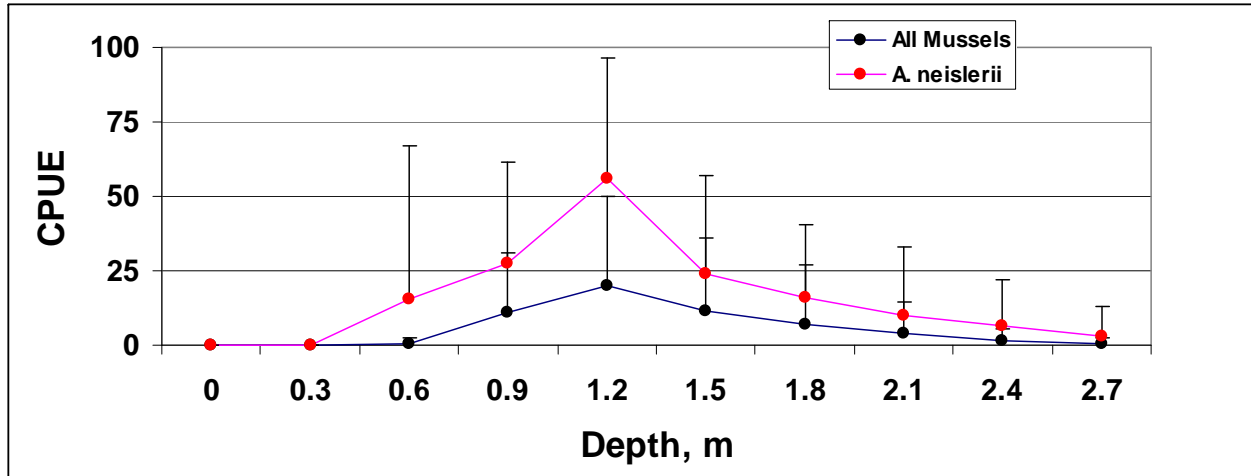
# Previous Studies

- **Phase I – Dredging impacts**
  - 96 sites likely affected by dredging
  - Timed searches above & below disposal areas
  - Studies conducted 96, 97, 99, 01, 02
- **Phase II – Low water impacts**
  - 11 sites where *A. neislerii* was abundant
  - Transects from shallow to deep water
  - CPUE for *A. neislerii* versus water depth
  - Studies conducted in 2003

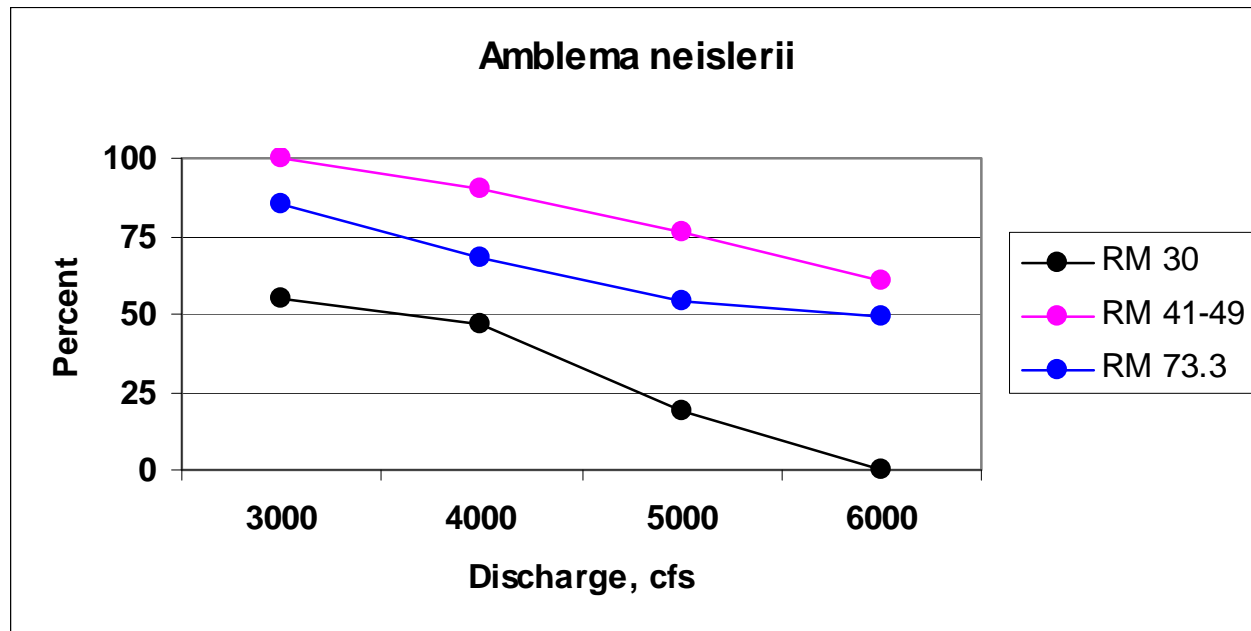
Much data on mussels in the river.....  
but how much understanding and wisdom?



# Predicting Low Water Impacts-2003 Study



Depth vs. distribution



Percent exposed at low water

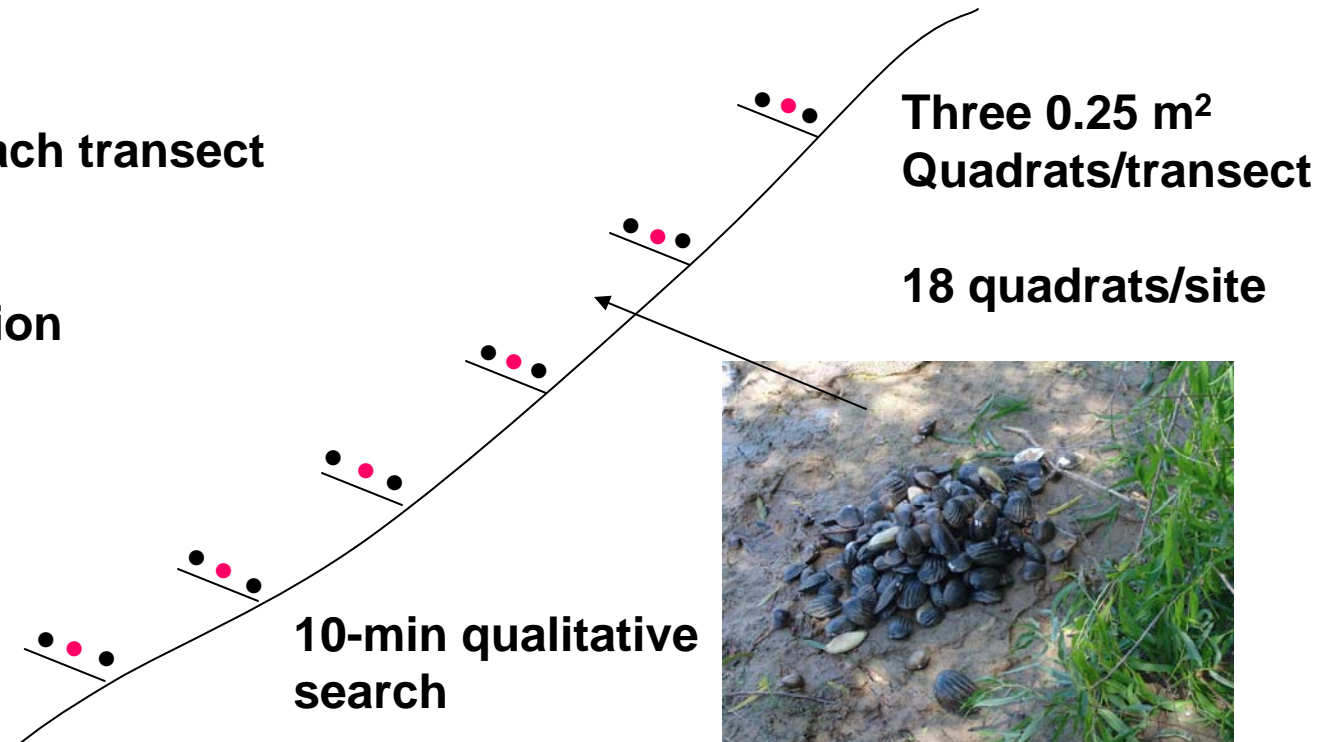
Based on decisions at a multi-agency meeting, USFWS chose ~25 sites between NM 40 & 50

Ten were randomly chosen for detailed studies



Depth & Distance at each transect  
~ 1 m deep  
Shoreline  
Beginning of vegetation

Sediment samples ●  
Moisture content (60°C)  
Organic content (550°C)  
Grain size distribution

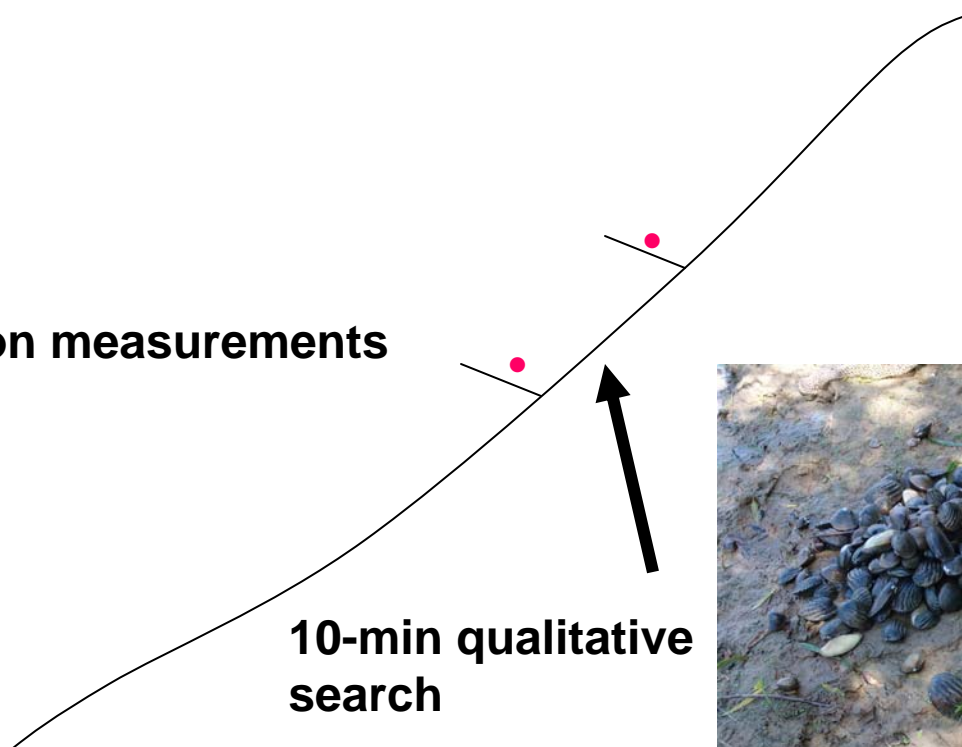


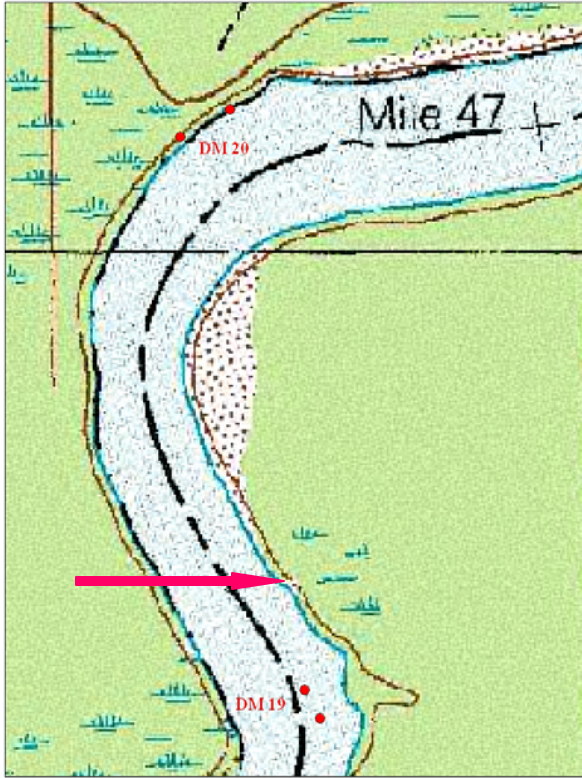


**Reduced studies were conducted  
At the remaining 15 sites**



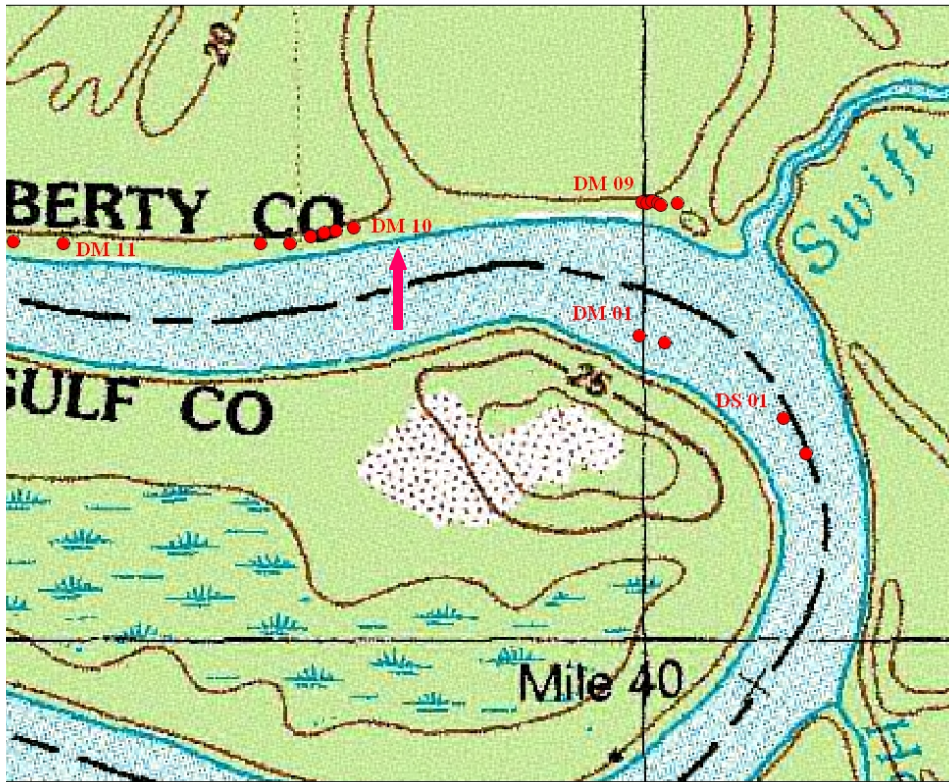
**Sediment samples  
Distance and elevation measurements  
Along two transects**





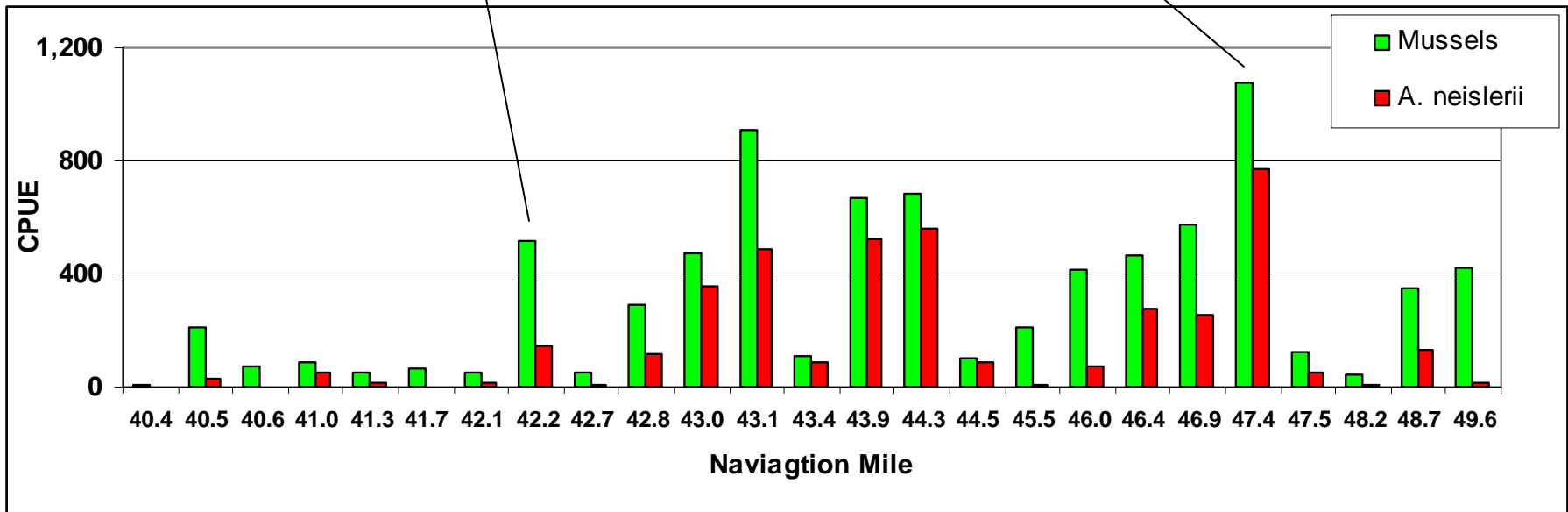
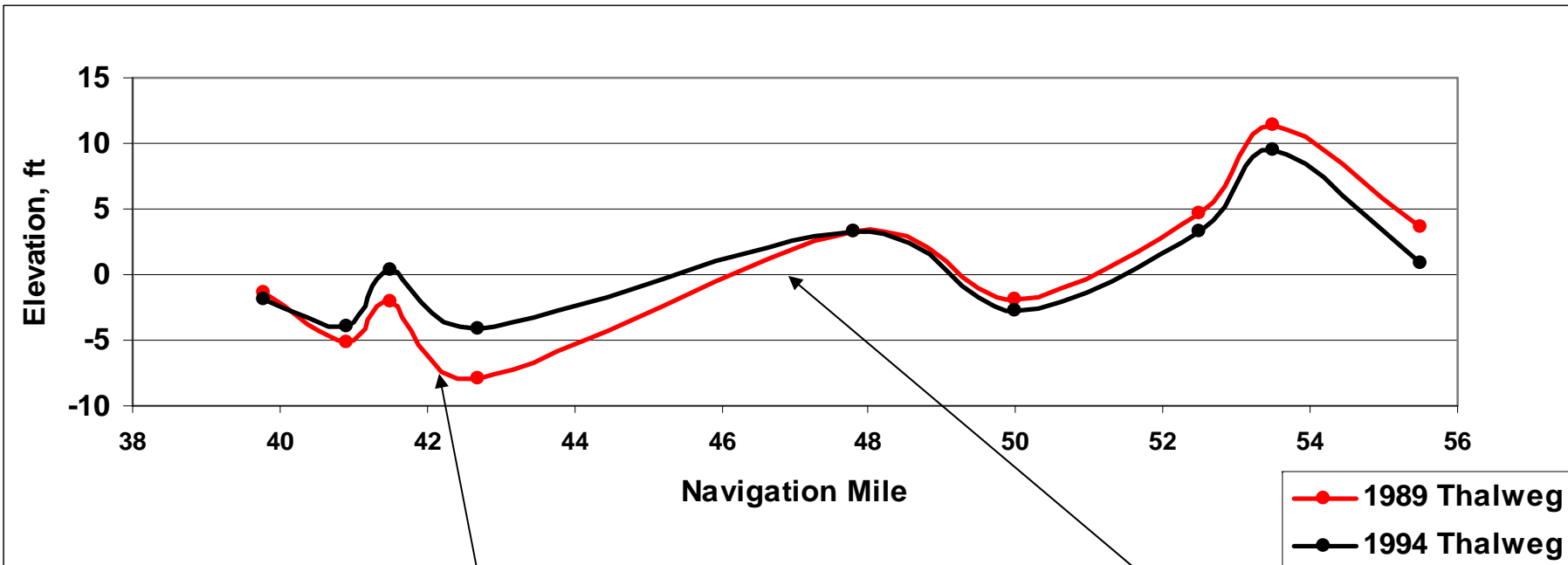
**DM19**  
**NM 46.4**  
**CPUE**  
***A. neislerii* – 276**  
**All Mussels - 462**



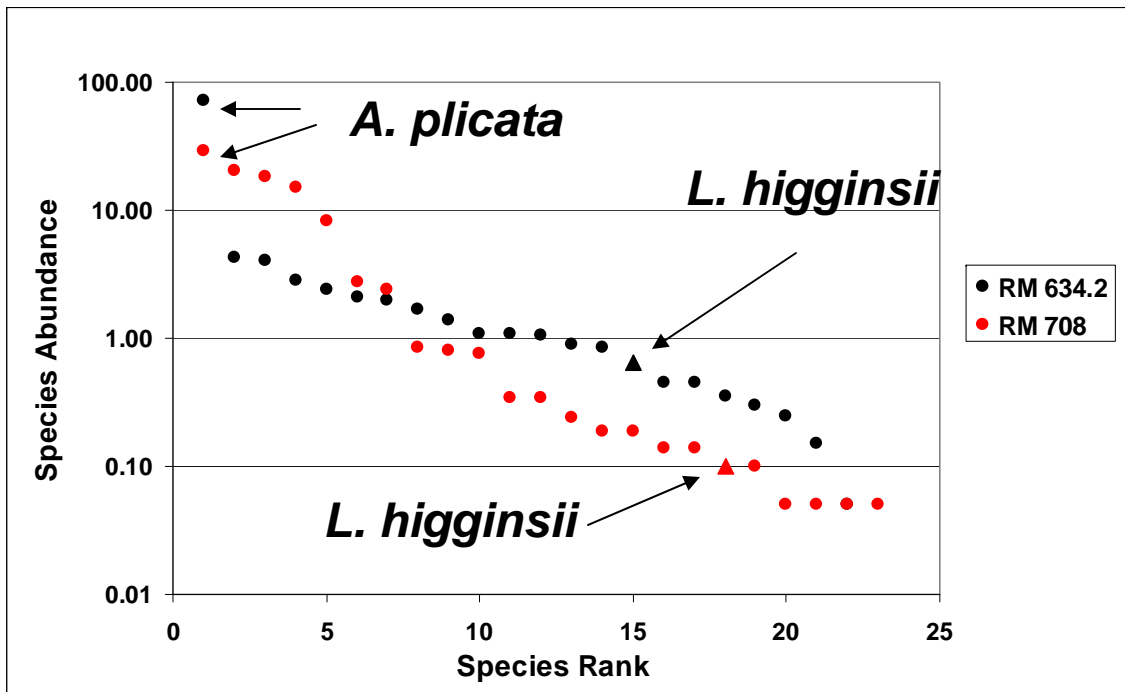
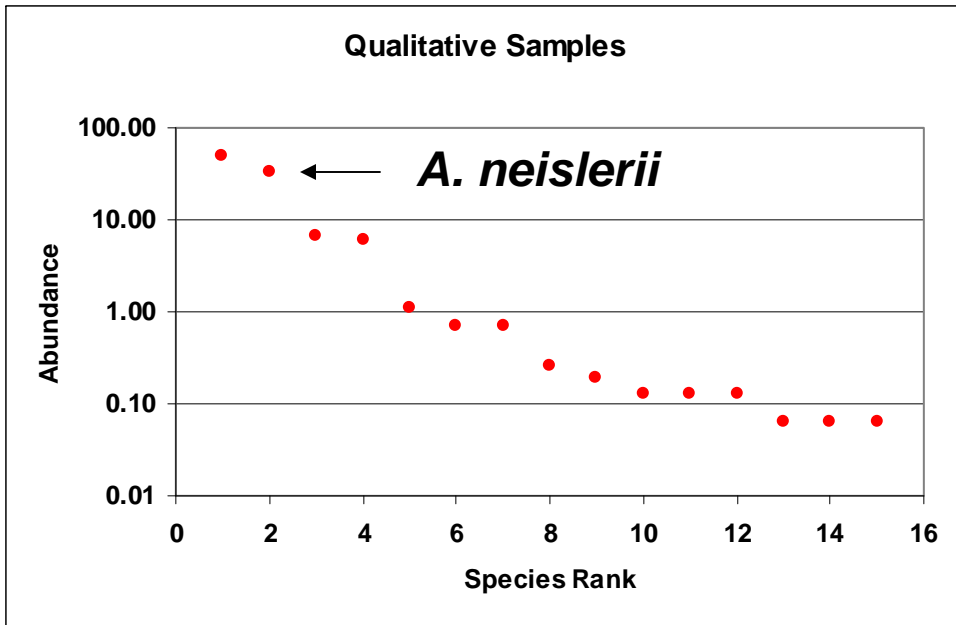


**DM 10**  
**NM 40.6, LDB**  
**CPUE**  
***A. neislerii* – 3**  
**All mussels - 72**



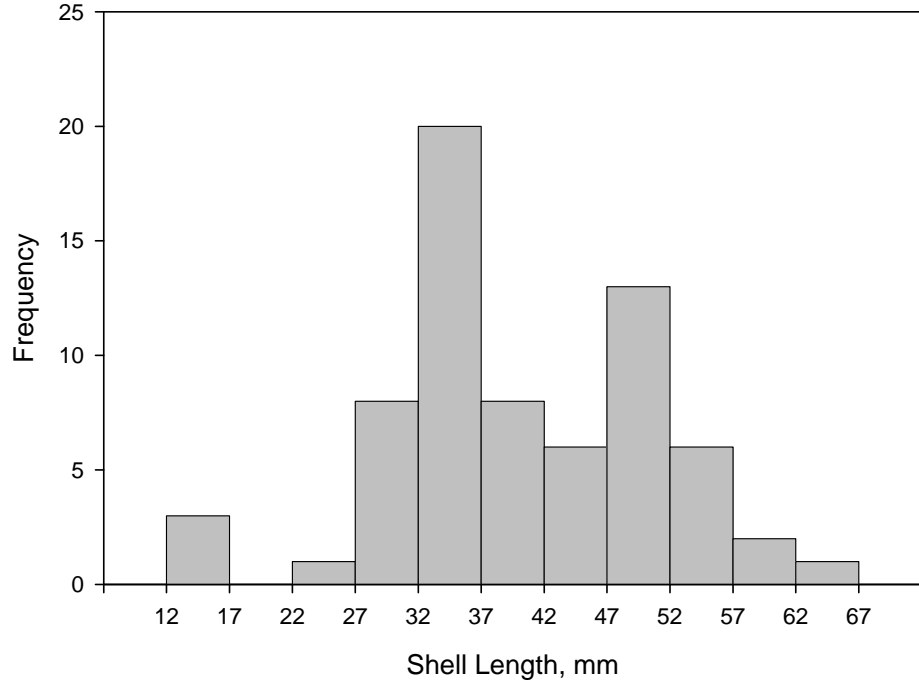


# Relative Species Abundance

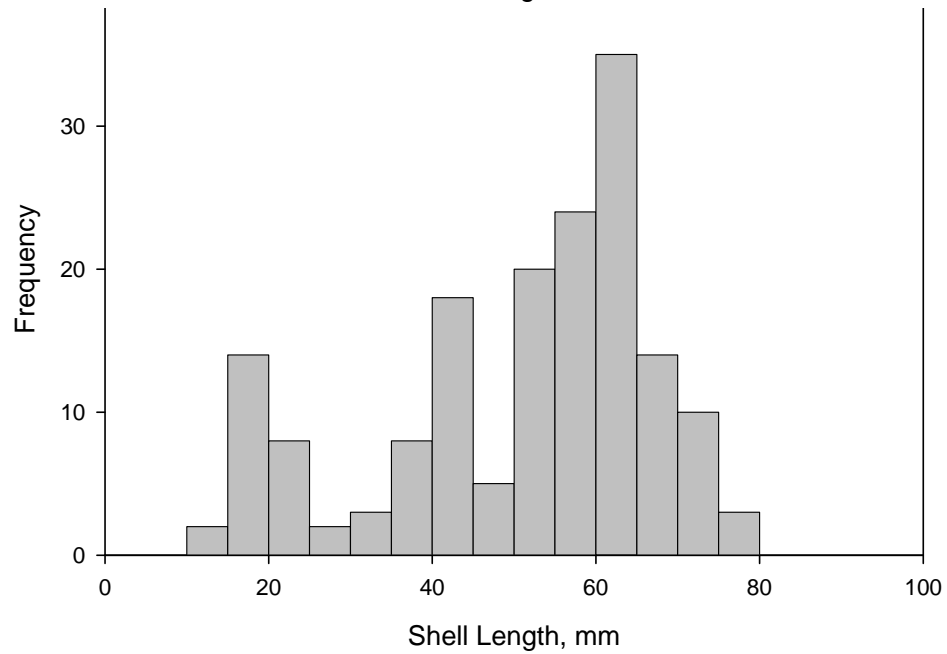


RM 635 near Prairie du Chien, WI

# *Amblema neislerii*, Evidence of Recent Recruitment



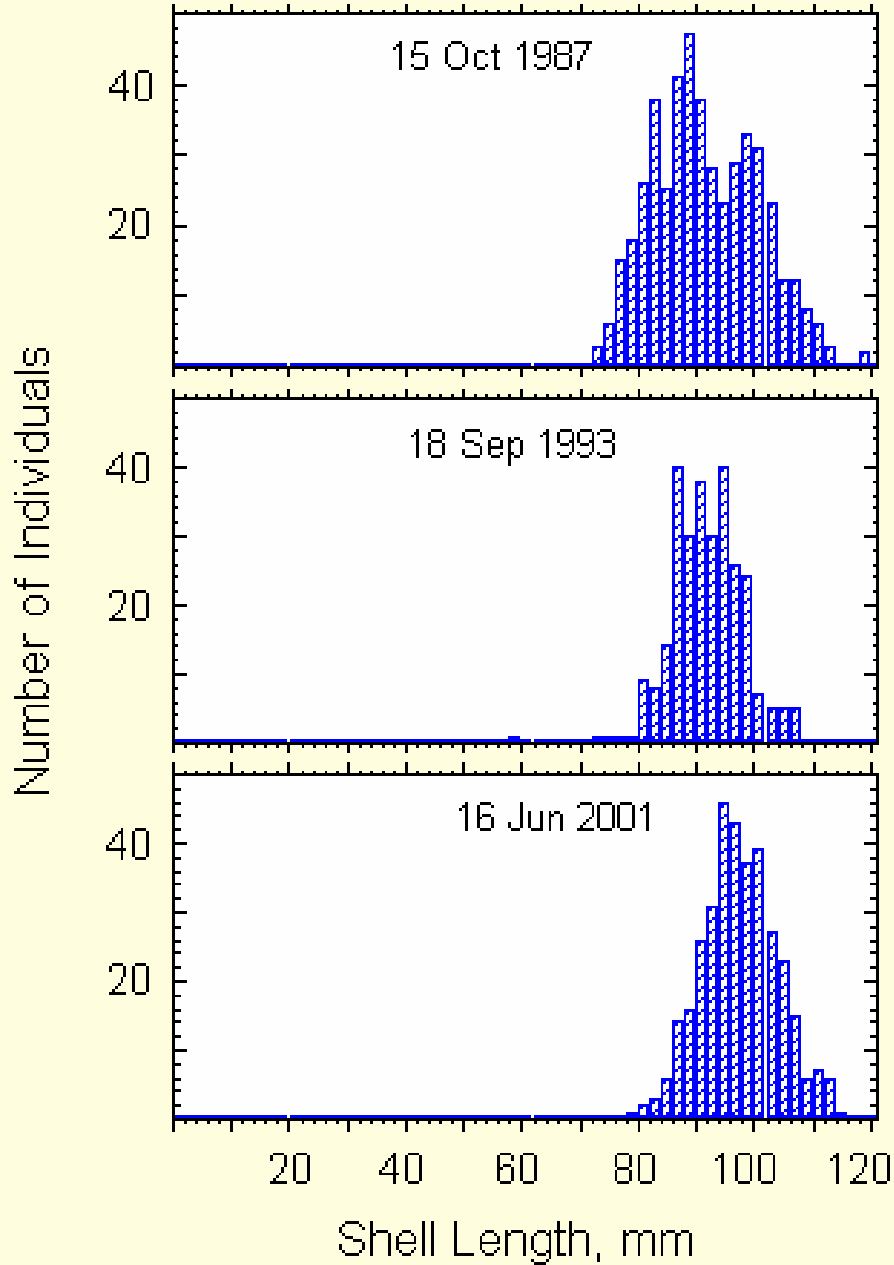
**Mouth of Chipola Cutoff,  
NM 41.6, 1999**



**10 Sites between NM 40 & 50  
2007**

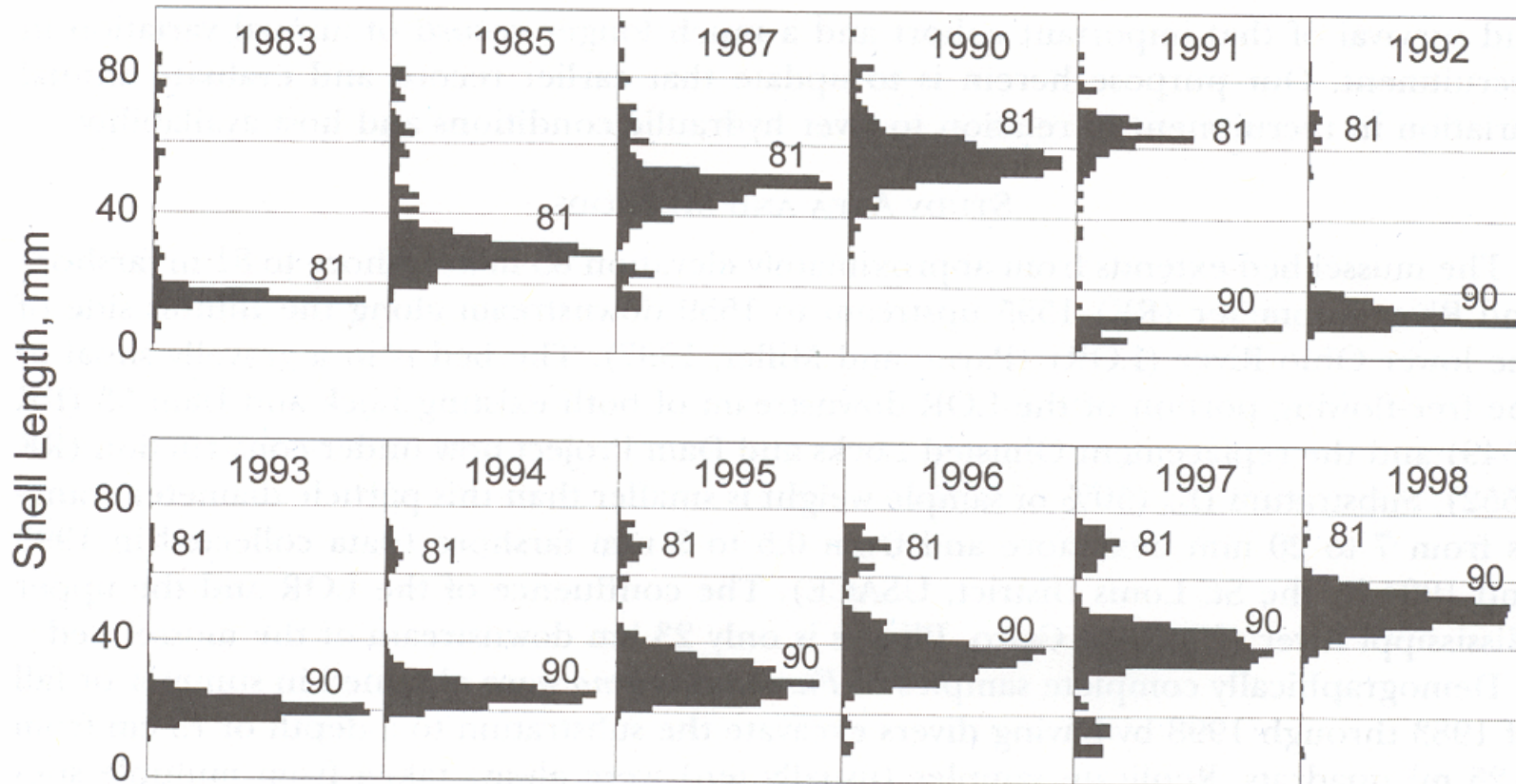
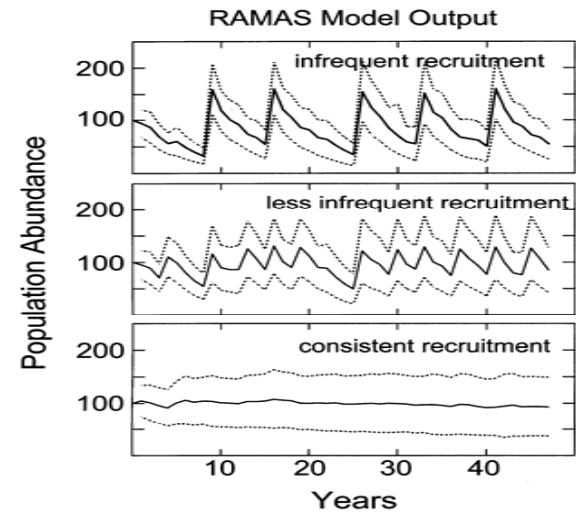


*Amblyema plicata plicata*, Big Sunflower R. near Anguilla



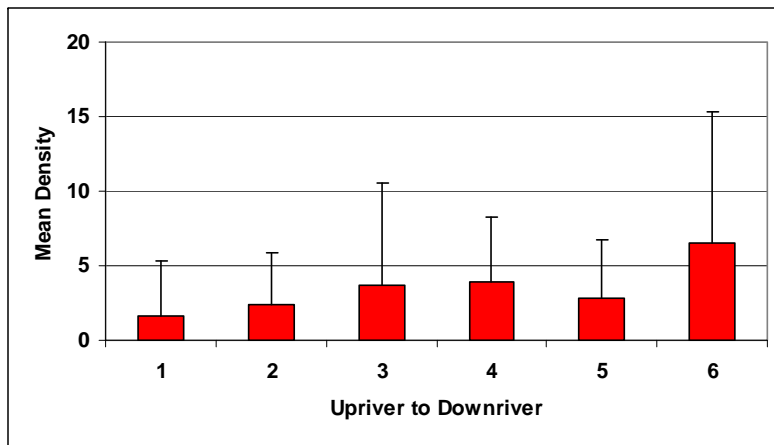
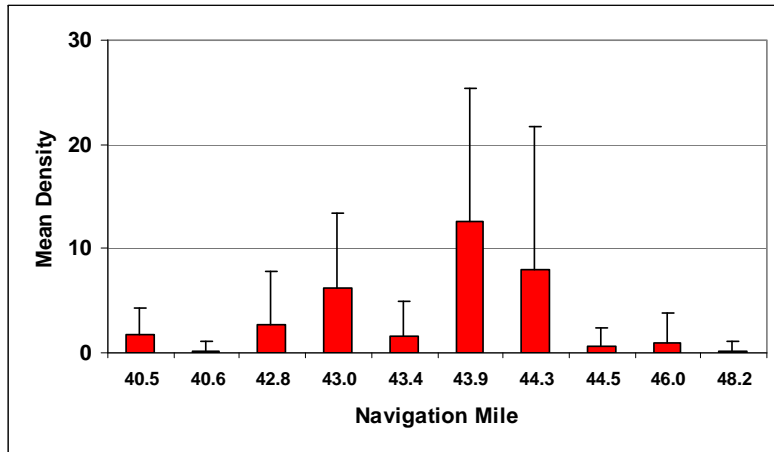
**We have never found much evidence of recent mussel recruitment in the Big Sunflower River**

# Fusconaia ebena, Lower Ohio River, KY

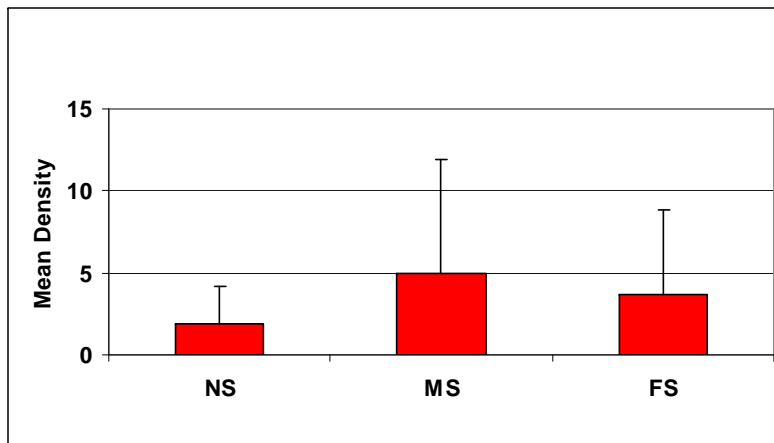


# Total Mussel Density

By river mile



Within site variation  
– up to downriver

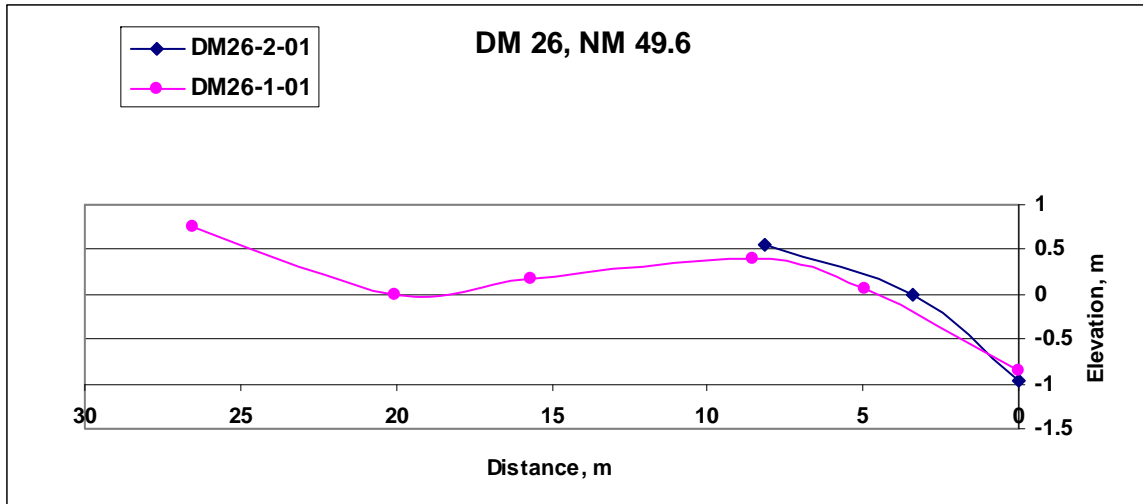


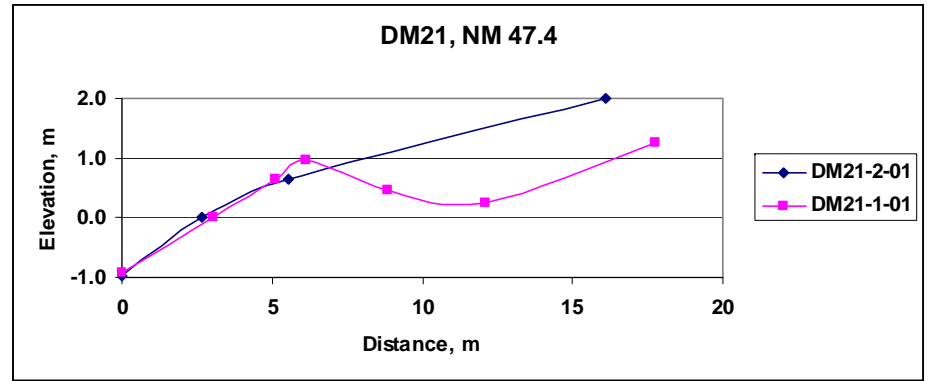
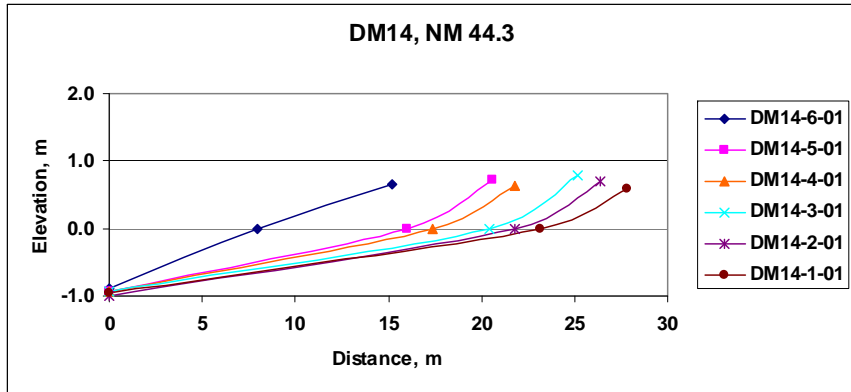
Within site variation  
– near to farshore

<b>Year</b>	<b>River</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Density</b>
1998	Upper Mississippi	IA	333.2
<b>1993</b>	<b>Big Sunflower, Lock &amp; Dam</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>235.0</b>
1990	Lower Tennessee	KY	128.0
1997	Lower Ohio	IL	40.4
1993	Upper Ohio	WV	13.4
<b>1993</b>	<b>Big Sunflower, RM 71.4</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>8.0</b>
2001	Upper Mississippi	IA	4.2
1992	Green	KY	3.3
<b>1993</b>	<b>Big Sunflower, RM 68.4</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>1.3</b>



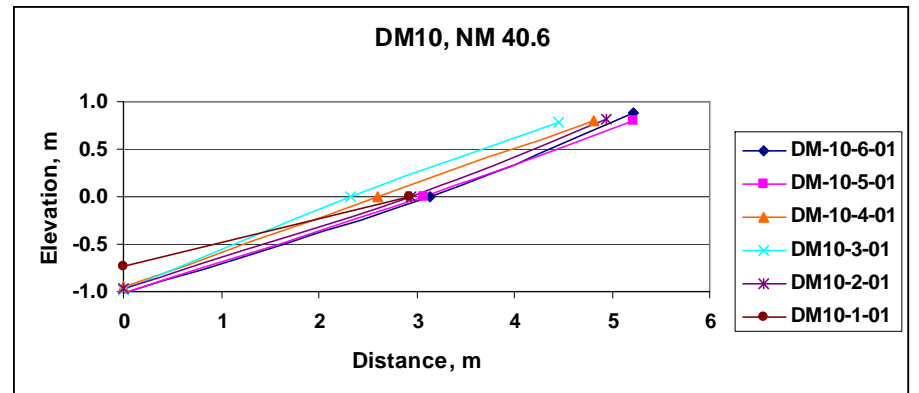
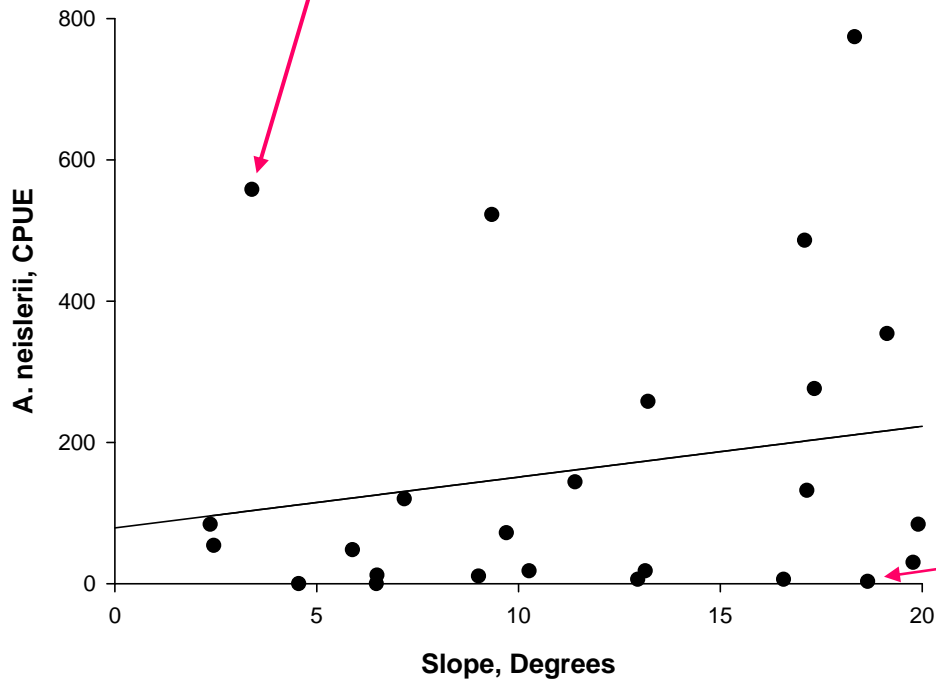






**CPUE = 558**

**CPUE = 774**



**CPUE = 3**



# ***Amblema neislerii*** **in the Apalachicola River**

- ***A. neislerii* is much more common in Apalachicola River than previously thought**
- **Most abundant in moderately depositional areas**
- **Ample evidence of recent recruitment**
- **Considerable mortality in 2006 and 2007; however, dense populations still survive—Sedimentation and low water are natural phenomena**
- **Swift Slough should not be considered a source or sink for *A. neislerii* – A moot point since there are no mussels in Swift Slough**

# Major Findings

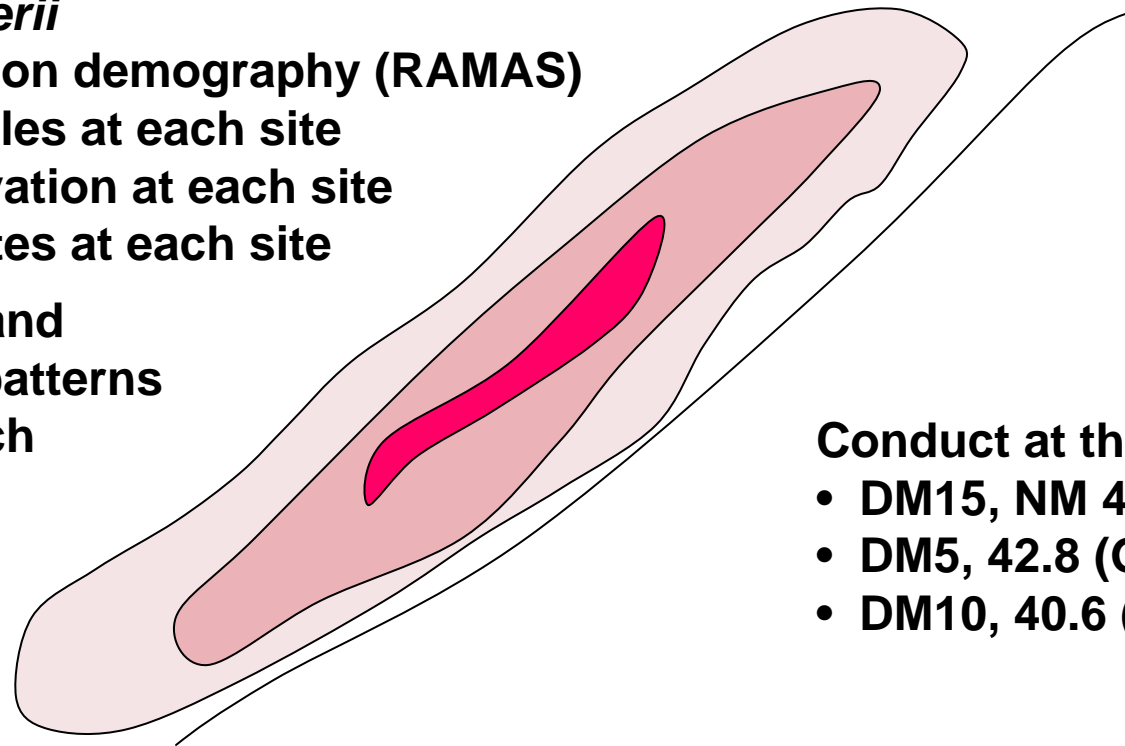
- **Swift Slough**
  - **Maximum CPUE: 228**
  - **Density: 0.0 – 4.4/m<sup>2</sup>**
  - **19.8% abundance**
- **Apalachicola River,**  
**NM 40 - 50**
  - **CPUE: 0.0 -774**
  - **Density: 0.2 – 12.7/m<sup>2</sup>**
  - **37 % abundance**

# I – Detailed monitoring at three locations

Relate sedimentation and velocity patterns at a Site to *A. neislerii* distribution and abundance

- Reconnaissance to map bed
- Identify 6 – 10 permanent sites
- ~ 10 quantitative samples/site
- 30 min search/site
- Measure & mark demographically complete set of *A. neislerii*
- Model population demography (RAMAS)  
Sediment samples at each site
- Depth and elevation at each site
- GPS Coordinates at each site

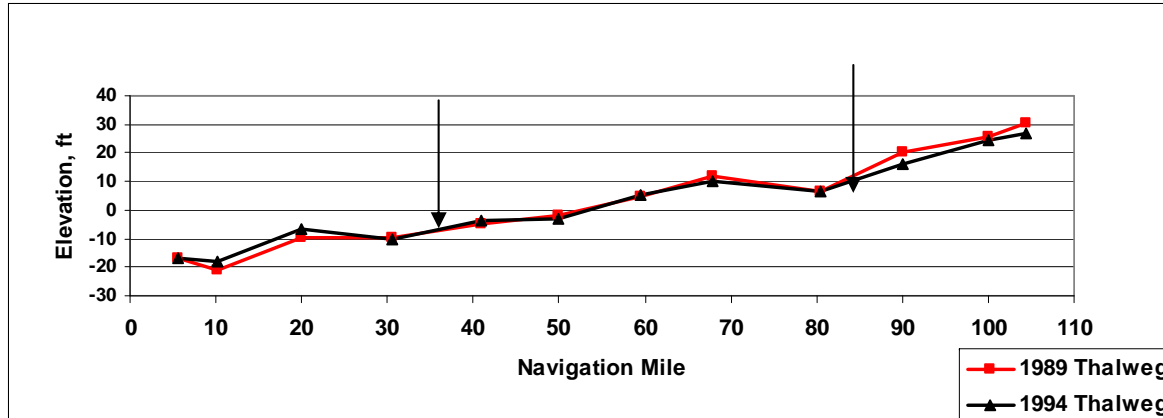
Model velocity and sedimentation patterns in this river reach



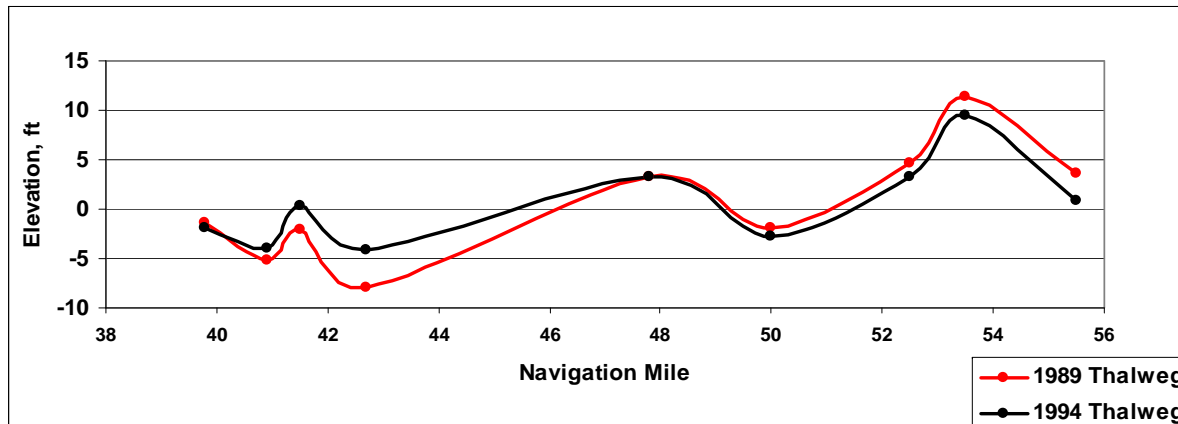
Conduct at three locations

- DM15, NM 43.9 (Very good)
- DM5, 42.8 (Good)
- DM10, 40.6 (Poor)

## II – Assess effects of scale by biotic and modeling physical studies in selected river reaches



Also—  
Good quality mussel  
aggregations at  
NM 30 & 73.3



Understand importance of  
large and small  
scale physical effects  
on density & distribution  
of mussels.....