

Zooplankton composition and a trophic state assessment of fifteen Waikato lakes using Rotifer assemblages: 2011-2012

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Executive summary

Zooplankton species composition was documented from 15 Waikato lakes from net haul samples collected in December 2011, March 2012 and May 2012. The lakes examined were Harihari, Mangahia, Mangakaware, Ngaroto, Ohinewai, Okoroire, Serpentine East, Serpentine North, Serpentine South, Taharoa, Te Kapa, Tunawhakaheke ('E'), Waahi, Waikare, and Whakatangi ('A').

A wide variety of zooplankton species were recorded, including 43 rotifer, five cladoceran and three copepod taxa. All were typical inhabitants of New Zealand lakes.

Rotifer inferred TLI assessments ranked the lakes from best to poorest in the following order: Lake Te Kapa (2.01), Harihari (2.18; both oligotrophic), Serpentine North (3.34), Serpentine East (3.35), Serpentine South (3.58; all mesotrophic), Taharoa (4.08), Waikare (4.78), Ohinewai (4.73), Mangakaware (4.95; all eutrophic), Mangahia (5.09), Ngaroto (5.90; both supertrophic), Okoroire (6.02), Whakatangi (6.39), Waahi (7.12) and Tunawhakaheke (7.75; all hypertrophic). Of those lakes sampled previously, lake rank order remained similar between this study and previous assessments.

1 Introduction

Waikato Regional Council commissioned surveys of 15 lakes in late-2011 and early to mid-2012: Lakes Harihari, Mangahia, Mangakaware, Ngaroto, Ohinewai, Okoroire, Serpentine East, Serpentine North, Serpentine South, Taharoa, Te Kapa, Tunawhakaheke ('E'), Waahi, Waikare, and Whakatangi ('A'). Many of these lakes are poorly understood with respect to water quality, largely due to issues with access (i.e., they lie in farmland and/or have no easy boat ramp access). While a number of these have been monitored by Waikato Regional Council (formerly Environment Waikato) over the last few years, Lakes Te Kapa, Mangakaware, Ngaroto, Okoroire, Whakatangi and Tunawhakaheke are being monitored here for the first time. Traditional inference of lake trophic state typically relies on monthly sampling of a variety of indicators (e.g., Secchi transparency, chlorophyll *a* concentrations, nutrients), but for lakes that are isolated or have difficult access such fine-scale monitoring is difficult or unfeasible. Biotic indices are commonly used in such circumstances as they integrate biological, physical and chemical factors over time, allowing for less fine-scale monitoring than traditional methods. Duggan et al. (2001a, b) found that trophic state was the major determinant of rotifer distribution among North Island lakes, and based on these responses developed a quantitative bioindicator index using rotifer community composition for inferring Trophic Lake Index (TLI) values (*sensu* Burns et al. 1999). This approach was used for Waikato lakes in late 2006 (single samples for each lake; Duggan 2007), 2007/2008 (two samples; Duggan 2008), 2008/2009 (Duggan & Fowler 2009), 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 (each using three samples; Duggan 2010; 2011).

In this report, zooplankton community composition was documented from plankton hauls from fifteen lakes sampled in December 2011, March 2012 and May 2012 (i.e., three samples from each lake). From the resulting species datasets, the Rotifer Community Index of Duggan et al. (2001a) was used to infer lake water quality.

2 Methods

Fifteen lakes were sampled by Wendy Paul, Grant Tempero, and other Centre for Biodiversity and Ecology Research (CBER, The University of Waikato) staff for this study. Zooplankton were sampled from a central (or deep) position in each lake in December 2011, and March and May 2012, using vertical hauls through the entire water column with a plankton net (40 μm mesh size; haul speed $\sim 1 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$). Samples were immediately preserved using ethanol.

In the laboratory, preserved samples were examined for zooplankton community composition. As rotifers are the zooplankton group most useful for water quality monitoring, samples were enumerated where possible until a total of at least 100 individuals of "indicator species" were recorded; i.e., species that have an assigned TLI optima and tolerance score given by Duggan et al. (2001a). Based on the resulting lists, the bioindicator scheme of Duggan et al. (2001a) was used to infer lake trophic state. All identifications were made to species level wherever possible.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Community Composition

Forty-three rotifer, 5 cladoceran and 3 copepod taxa were distinguished in the current study (Table 1). The zooplankton taxa recorded in this survey were typical North Island lake inhabitants. Taxon richness for all of the major groups of zooplankton were lower in this study than for the previous survey, which was likely due largely to the reduced number of lakes surveyed (15 rather than 17).

Table 1: Zooplankton species present in net hauls from fifteen Waikato lakes. Lakes are ordered alphabetically.

	Haitani 14/12/2011	Haitani 21/03/2012	Haitani 24/05/2012	Mangahia 14/12/2011	Mangahia 21/03/2012	Mangahia 23/05/2012	Mangakaware 12/12/2011	Mangakaware 20/03/2012	Mangakaware 23/05/2012	Ngaroto 13/12/2011	Ngaroto 21/03/2012	Ngaroto 23/05/2012	Ohnewai 08/12/2011	Ohnewai 23/03/2012	Ohnewai 30/05/2012	Okoroire 13/12/2011	Okoroire 20/03/2012	Okoroire 23/05/2012	Serp. East 12/12/2011	Serp. East 20/03/2012	Serp. East 13/05/2012	Serp. Nih 12/12/2011	Serp. Nih 20/03/2012	Serp. Nih 23/05/2012
ROTIFERA																								
<i>Anuraeopsis fissa</i>																					x			
<i>Anuraeopsis navicula</i>																								x
<i>Ascomorpha ecaudis</i>																			x	x				
<i>Ascomorpha ovalis</i>	x	x	x																					
<i>Ascomorpha saltans</i>																								
<i>Asplanchna brightwelli</i>								x		x						x	x							
<i>Asplanchna priodonta</i>							x	x	x		x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Brachionus angularis</i>																								x
<i>Brachionus budapestinensis</i>																								
<i>Brachionus caliciflorus</i>					x			x	x	x	x													
<i>Brachionus caudatus</i>																								
<i>Brachionus quadridentatus</i>																								
<i>Collotheca</i> sp.					x	x					x	x												
<i>Conochilus coenobasis</i>					x	x															x	x	x	x
<i>Conochilus unicornis</i>																					x	x		
<i>Epiphanes macrourus</i>																								
<i>Filinia novaezealandiae</i>				x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Filinia pejeri</i>																								
<i>Filinia longiseta</i>								x					x											
<i>Hexarthra intermedia</i>									x	x	x													
<i>Hexarthra mira</i>	x		x	x	x	x							x		x								x	x
<i>Keratella cochlearis</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x			x	x	x					x	x	x
<i>Keratella procurva</i>									x															
<i>Keratella slacki</i>								x	x	x														x
<i>Keratella tecta</i>																								
<i>Keratella tropica</i>				x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x									
<i>Lecane bulla</i>			x																					
<i>Lecane hamata</i>																								
<i>Lecane homemanni</i>				x																				
<i>Lecane luna</i>																								
<i>Lecane lunaris</i>																								
<i>Platyais quadricornis</i>								x																
<i>Polyarthra dolichoptera</i>	x	x	x						x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Polyarthra vulgaris</i>																								
<i>Pompholyx complanata</i>																								x
<i>Synchaeta longipes</i>	x	x	x																					
<i>Synchaeta oblonga</i>																								
<i>Synchaeta pectinata</i>																								
<i>Trichocerca pusilla</i>	x	x	x																					
<i>Trichocerca similis</i>																								
<i>T. similis grandis</i>																								
<i>Trichocerca stylata</i>																								
<i>Bdelloids</i>																								
ARTHROPODA																								
Cladoceans																								
<i>Bosmina meridionalis</i>																								
<i>Chydorus</i> sp.																								
<i>Daphnia galeata</i>																								
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>																								
<i>Ilyocryptus</i>																								
Copepods																								
<i>Boeckella delicata</i>																								
<i>Calamoecia lucasi</i>	x	x	x																					
<i>Mesocyclops leuckarti</i> nauplii	x	x	x																					
<i>Tenagomysis chiltoni</i>																								

Table 1 (cont): Zooplankton species present in net hauls from fifteen Waikato lakes.
Lakes are ordered alphabetically.

	Serp. Sth 12/12/2011	Serp. Sth 20/03/2012	Serp. Sth 23/05/2012	Taharoa 14/12/2011	Taharoa 21/03/2012	Taharoa 24/05/2012	Te Kapa 08/12/2011	Te Kapa 22/03/2012	Te Kapa 25/05/2012	Tunawhakatane 08/12/2011	Tunawhakatane 22/03/2012	Tunawhakatane 23/05/2012	Waahi 13/12/2011	Waahi 23/12/2012	Waahi 24/05/2012	Waikare 13/12/2011	Waikare 23/03/2012	Waikare 25/05/2012	Whakatangi 08/12/2011	Whakatangi 22/03/2012	Whakatangi 25/05/2012
ROTIFERA																					
<i>Anuraeopsis fissa</i>				x	x																
<i>Anuraeopsis navicula</i>															x		x				
<i>Ascomorpha ecaudis</i>																					
<i>Ascomorpha ovalis</i>				x	x																
<i>Ascomorpha saltans</i>																					x
<i>Asplanchna brightwelli</i>			x							x	x		x								
<i>Asplanchna priodonta</i>	x	x	x	x		x								x	x				x	x	x
<i>Brachionus angularis</i>				x						x	x	x		x	x				x		
<i>Brachionus budapestinensis</i>										x				x	x				x		
<i>Brachionus caliciflorus</i>										x	x	x							x		
<i>Brachionus caudatus</i>											x										
<i>Brachionus quadridentatus</i>												x			x						
<i>Collotheca sp.</i>			x	x	x	x											x				
<i>Conochilus coenobasis</i>			x					x	x												
<i>Conochilus unicornis</i>																					
<i>Epiphanes macrourus</i>																					
<i>Filinia novaezealandiae</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Filinia pejeri</i>																					
<i>Filinia longiseta</i>															x				x		
<i>Hexarthra intermedia</i>	x	x	x	x		x				x		x	x	x					x	x	
<i>Hexarthra mira</i>																					
<i>Keratella cochlearis</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x					x		x	x	x		x				
<i>Keratella procurva</i>								x			x	x					x		x	x	x
<i>Keratella slacki</i>										x											
<i>Keratella tecta</i>					x	x					x	x	x	x	x		x	x			
<i>Keratella tropica</i>			x					x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	
<i>Lecane bulla</i>							x														
<i>Lecane hamata</i>																					x
<i>Lecane homemanni</i>																					
<i>Lecane luna</i>				x	x	x															
<i>Lecane lunaris</i>							x														
<i>Platyais quadricornis</i>																					
<i>Polyarthra dolichoptera</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Polyarthra vulgaris</i>																					
<i>Pompholyx complanata</i>				x	x						x				x	x		x	x	x	x
<i>Synchaeta longipes</i>																					
<i>Synchaeta oblonga</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x					x									x	
<i>Synchaeta pectinata</i>	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x									
<i>Trichocerca pusilla</i>				x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x			x
<i>Trichocerca similis</i>				x	x	x		x	x	x											x
<i>T. similis grandis</i>				x										x							
<i>Trichocerca stylata</i>				x	x	x															
<i>Bdelloids</i>				x		x						x					x	x			
ARTHROPODA																					
Cladoceans																					
<i>Bosmina meridionalis</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x				
<i>Chydorus sp.</i>																					
<i>Daphnia galeata</i>				x								x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>			x				x		x												
<i>Ilyocryptus</i>																	x				
Copepods																					
<i>Boeckella delicata</i>			x				x		x												
<i>Calamoecia lucasi</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Mesocyclops leuckarti</i> nauplii	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Tenagomysis chiltoni</i>																	x	x			

3.2 Trophic State Assessment

Based on rotifer inferred TLI values in the current study, Lake Te Kapa (2.01) and Lake Harihari (1.30) were inferred as oligotrophic, Serpentine North (3.34), Serpentine East (3.35), Serpentine South (3.58) were mesotrophic, Taharoa (4.08), Waikare (4.78), Ohinewai (4.73) and Mangakaware (4.95) were inferred as eutrophic, Mangahia (5.09), Ngaroto (5.90) were supertrophic, and Okoroire (6.02), Whakatangi (6.39), Waahi (7.12) and Tunawhakaheke (7.75) were all assessed as hypertrophic.

For those lakes which had been sampled previously, the rank order of lake trophic state assessments has remained similar. For example, Lakes Harihari and Serpentine East have been amongst those lakes having the lowest TLI values in previous reports (Table 2), while Lakes Mangahia and Waahi have had the highest assessed TLI values.

Of trends across the data, Lakes Serpentine North and Serpentine South have been assessed using rotifers to be gradually improving in water quality. However, these lakes have been inferred in recent years to be supertrophic using traditional methods. As mentioned in the previous two reports (Duggan 2010; 2011), this may potentially be due, in part, to both the standard and rotifer inferred assessments being inadequate for the assessment of dystrophic lakes. For example, lakes with a high humic content are likely to have lower algal concentrations than might be expected based on extant nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations, while Secchi depth readings will also be reduced due to factors other than primary production. As such, TLI assessments using the methods of Burns et al. (1999), which rely on Secchi depth, nutrient concentrations and chlorophyll *a*, will assess dystrophic lakes as having poorer water quality than they may actually have. Zooplankton species composition may also be affected by dystrophic conditions, perhaps favouring zooplankton species that feed on small particle sizes (i.e., such as those more typical in lower trophic states). However, it is interesting to note that Lakes Serpentine East and South both score highly using the Lake SPI index due to having a moderate coverage of native macrophytes, indicating that these lakes may indeed be of better quality than traditional methods infer (Edwards et al. 2005). The assessments for the remaining lakes have been relatively stable throughout the last five years of surveys, although Lake Waikare had its best assessment in the current survey.

The lakes sampled for the first time here varied greatly in their trophic state assessments, with Lake Te Kapa being inferred to have extremely good water quality (oligotrophic), while at the other extreme Lake Tunawhakaheke was assessed as having the poorest water quality (hypertrophic).

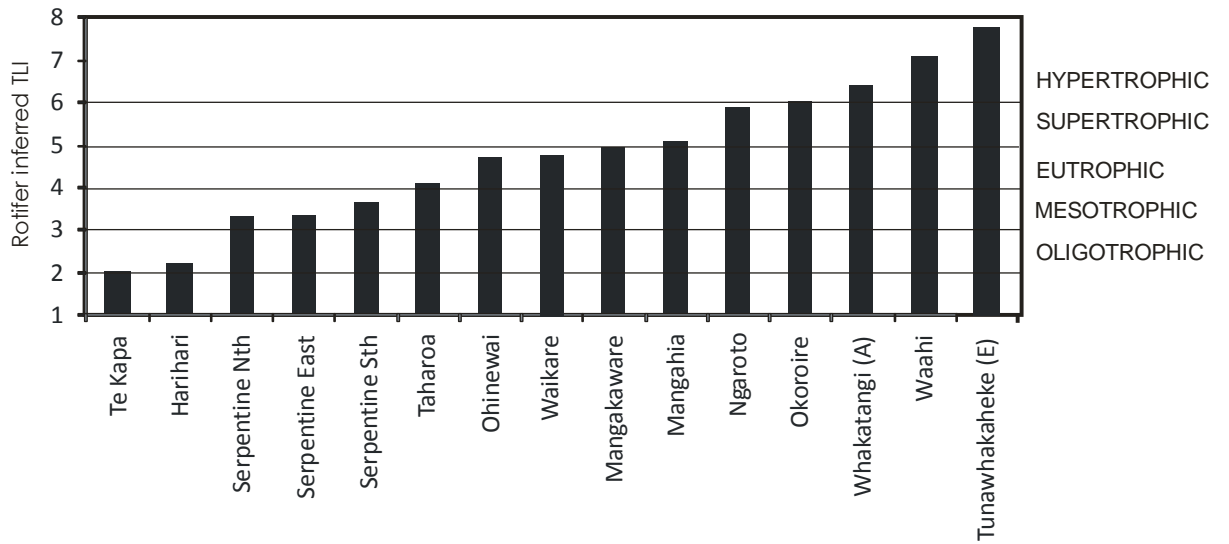


Figure 1: Averaged rotifer inferred TLI values from samples collected in late 2011 and early 2012 from fifteen Waikato Lakes. Lakes are ordered from lowest to highest inferred TLI values.

Table 2: Rotifer inferred TLI values for 15 Waikato lakes from samples collected in December 2011, March 2012 and May 2012, and an average of these values. Lakes are ordered from lowest to highest inferred TLI values. Comparisons of TLI values are made for lakes that were assessed by Duggan (2008, 2010, 2011) and Duggan & Fowler (2009).

Lake	Date of sampling 2009/2010	Rotifer Inferred TLI (average) 2011/2012	Rotifer Inferred TLI (average) 2010/2011	Rotifer Inferred TLI (average) 2009/2010	Rotifer Inferred TLI (average) 2008/2009	Rotifer Inferred TLI (average) 2007/2008*
Te Kapa	December	1.75				
	March	2.36				
	May	1.91				
	Average	2.01				
Harihari	December	2.70	1.39	3.40	4.51	4.54
	March	2.37	1.16	2.33	3.72	4.93
	May	1.46	1.34	1.21	4.40	
	Average	2.18	1.3	2.31	4.21	4.74
Serpentine North	December	3.98	2.79	4.15	4.16	4.25
	March	3.83	3.8	4.16	3.29	5.95
	May	2.20	4.08	3.89	4.07	
	Average	3.34	3.56	4.07	3.84	5.10
Serpentine East	December	2.73	2.68	2.58	2.12	2.68
	March	2.91	1.96	2.95	3.50	4.07
	May	4.41	4.26	4.27	3.87	
	Average	3.35	2.97	3.27	3.16	3.38
Serpentine South	December	3.93	4.73	4.18	4.16	3.94
	March	3.77	3	4.27	3.18	3.57
	May	3.04	3.8	4.08	3.83	
	Average	3.58	3.84	4.18	3.73	3.76
Taharoa	December	2.95	1.98	4.56	2.88	5.25
	March	5.42	5.01	4.32	4.01	6.11
	May	3.87	2.09	2.56	5.41	
	Average	4.08	3.03	3.81	4.10	5.68
Ohinewai	December	5.20	4.78	5.03	3.61	7.27
	March	4.06	6.63	4.21	2.99	6.07
	May	4.94	4.34	4.40	4.36	
	Average	4.73	5.25	4.54	3.65	6.67
Waikare	December	6.21	7.22	5.17	5.17	7.81
	March	4.10	5.7	6.36	7.65	5.77
	May	3.96	4.73	4.79	4.83	
	Average	4.78	5.88	5.44	5.89	6.79
Mangakaware	December	4.85				
	March	4.83				
	May	5.17				
	Average	4.95				
Mangahia	December	4.71	8.3	6.80	6.38	4.69
	March	5.61	6.19	7.18	8.06	5.38
	May	4.94	4.31	4.41	4.74	
	Average	5.09	6.27	6.13	6.39	5.03
Ngaroto	December	5.56				
	March	5.14				
	May	6.99				
	Average	5.90				
Okoroire	December	5.17				
	March	5.25				
	May	7.65				
	Average	6.02				
Whakatangi	December	7.49				
	March	5.72				
	May	5.94				
	Average	6.39				
Waahi	December	7.71	5.39	6.14	6.96	7.37
	March	6.31	6.86	7.77	6.73	8.38
	May	7.34	7.15	6.43	5.53	
	Average	7.12	6.47	6.78	6.41	7.88
Tunawhakaheke	December	7.21				
	March	8.25				
	May	7.79				
	Average	7.75				

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