The devil is in the detail;

the impact of invasive shrimps on the reliability of biotic indices used to assess water quality in Isle of Man rivers

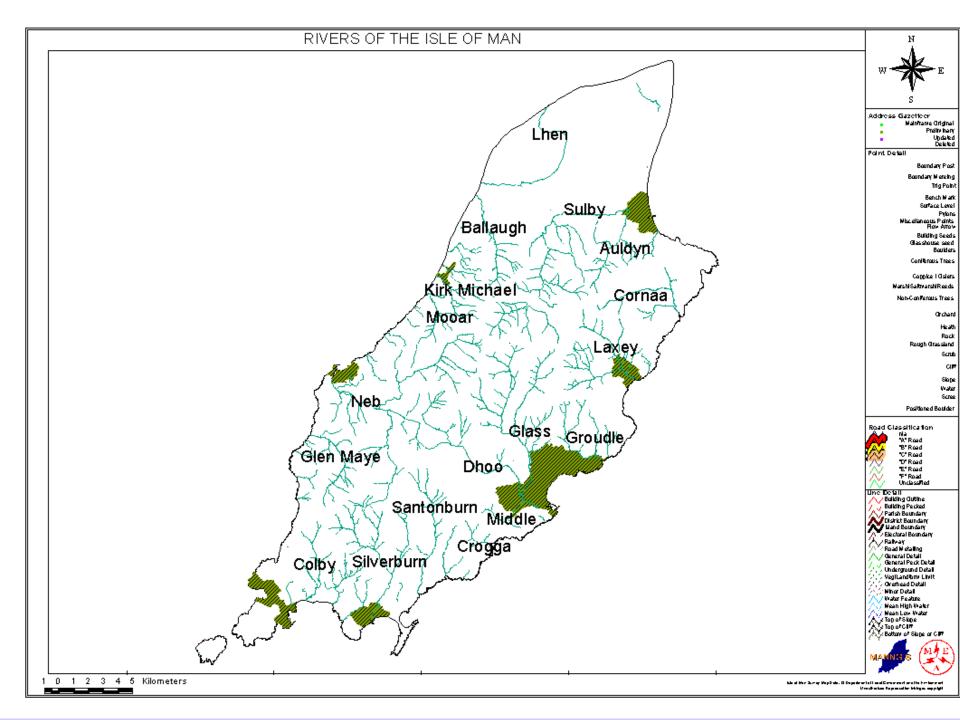


Overview

- 1. Backgound on Isle of Man river systems
- 2. How the Isle of Man (+UK) assesses river quality using biotic indices based on macroinvertebrates.
- 3. How invasive shrimps can impact on the reliability of these indices to reflect changing water quality in two ways;
 - (a) Biotic invader being more predatory/aggressive than the native
 - (b) Abiotic invader being more tolerant of poor water quality than the native
- **4.** Brief example of a way forward to account for the presence of invaders during routine water quality assessment.

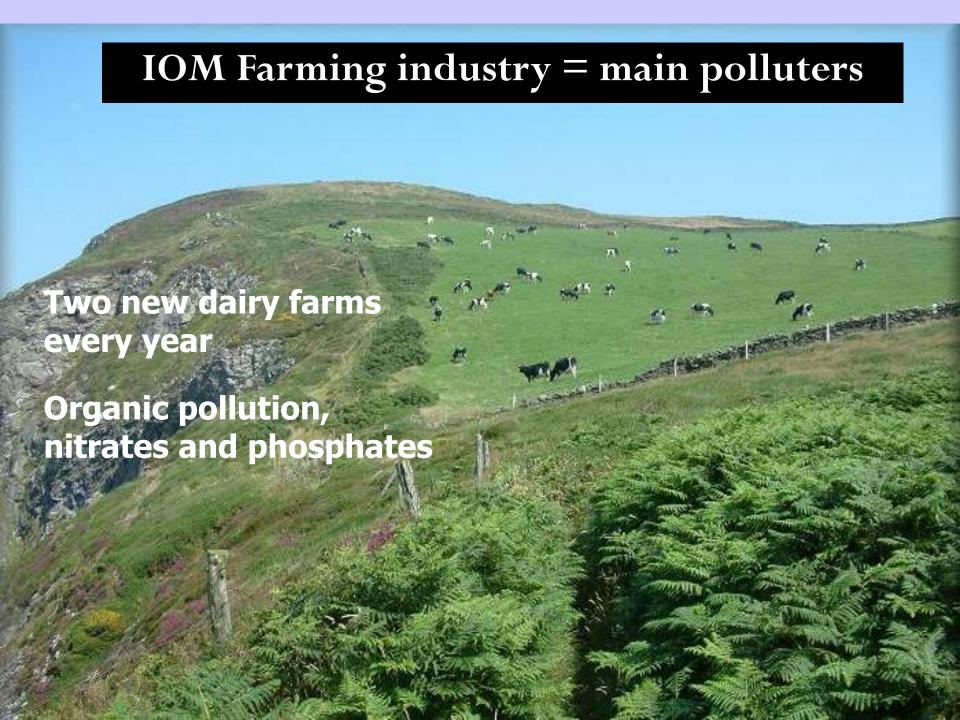












Biological water quality monitoring

'Kick samples are fun'



cheap, low-tech, reliable, gives very quick 'feel' for state of a site

BMWP

*each type of macroinvertebrate given a score (1-10) based on tolerance /sensitivity to organic pollution + all scores added up

ASPT

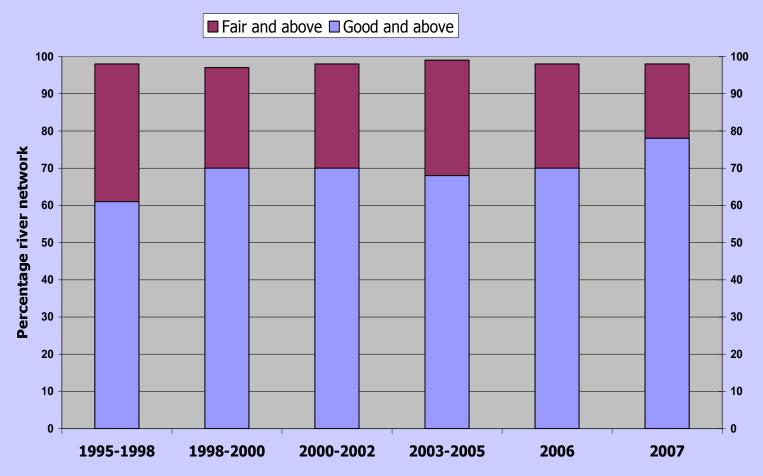
*the average score for animal in that site





Government key performance indicator - Biological river quality

Chart showing percentage of monitored river length achieving fair or above biological quality 1995 – 2007 as measured by river water analysis.



All shrimps are equal



Gammarus duebeni celticus native to Ireland + Isle of Man (16-18 mm)



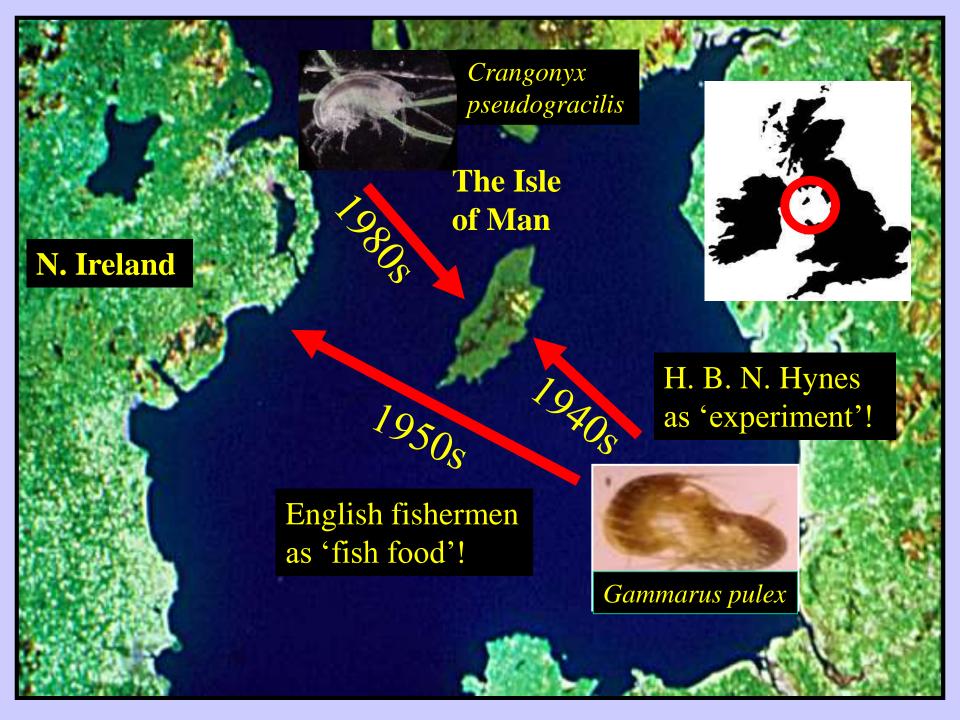
Gammarus pulex — invasive to Ireland + Isle of Man (15-17mm)



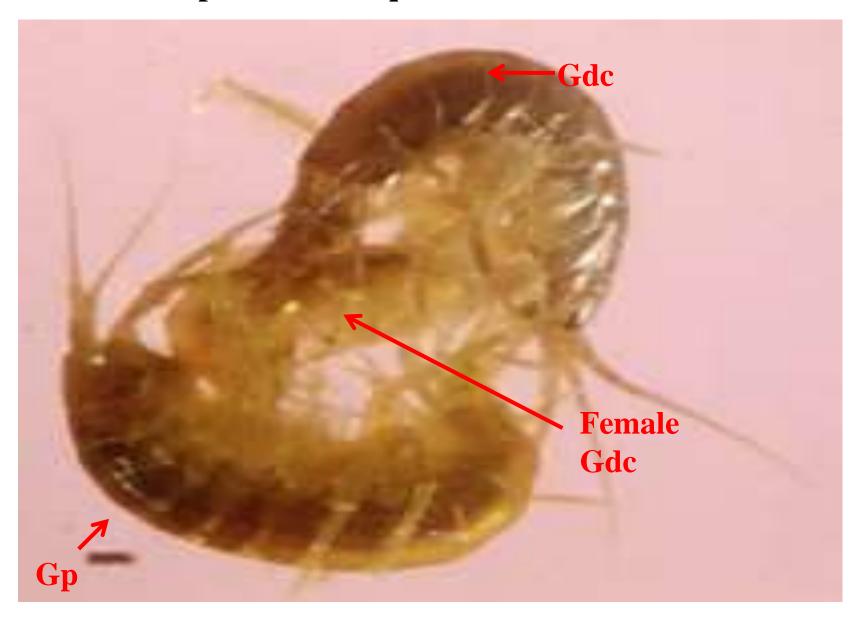
Crangonyx
pseudogracilis invasive
to British Isles
(4-8 mm)



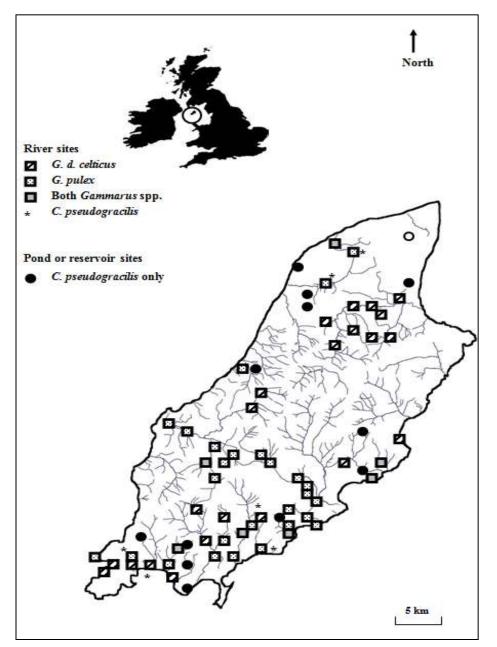
Dikerogammarus villosus 'The Killer Shrimp' 1st detected in U.K. in 2010 (25-30 mm)



Some shrimps are more equal than others ! – IGP in action

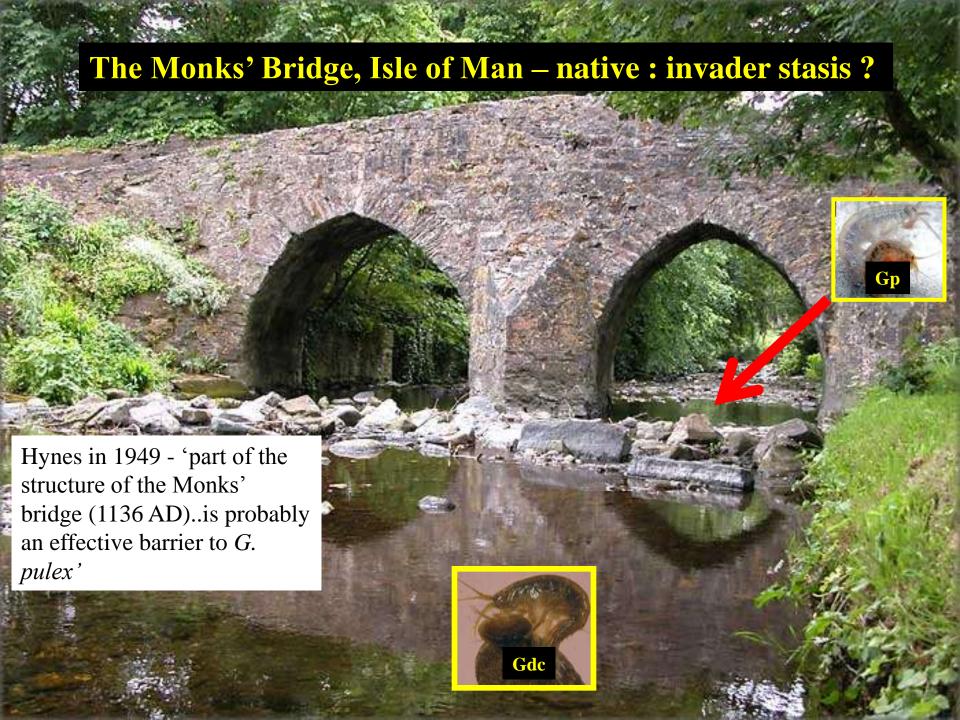


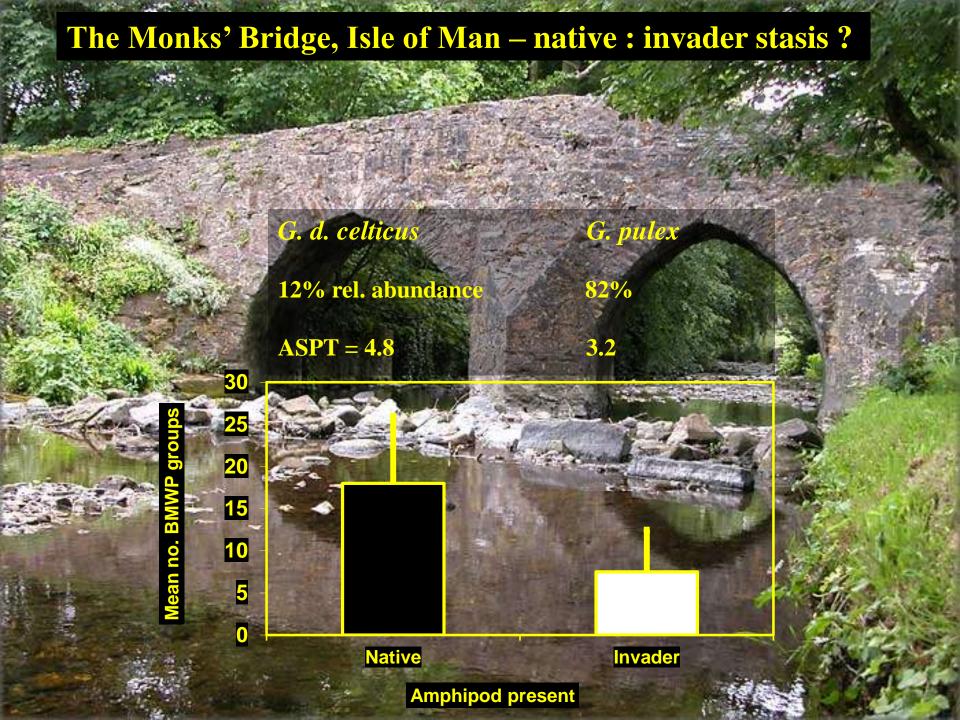
Some shrimps are more equal than others





G. pulex in 3 minute kick sample for routine biological water quality monitoring, Middle River





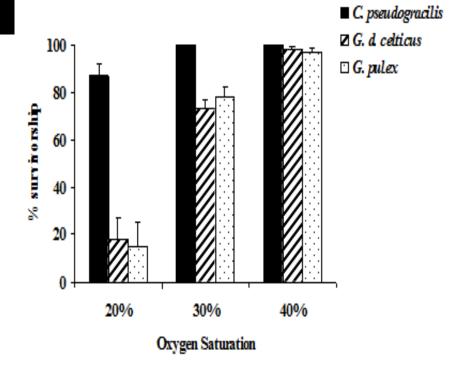


Crangonyx v. Gammarus

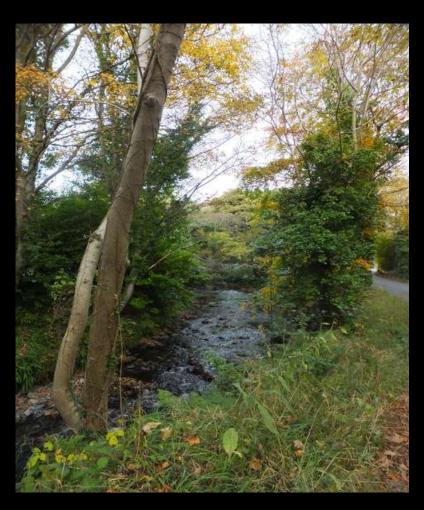
Dissolved oxygen expts



Single amphipod species after 24 hrs



Barnell stream, Isle of Man – major pollution incident 2015





Transplantation / bioassay expt.



Immediate aftermath of slurry spill

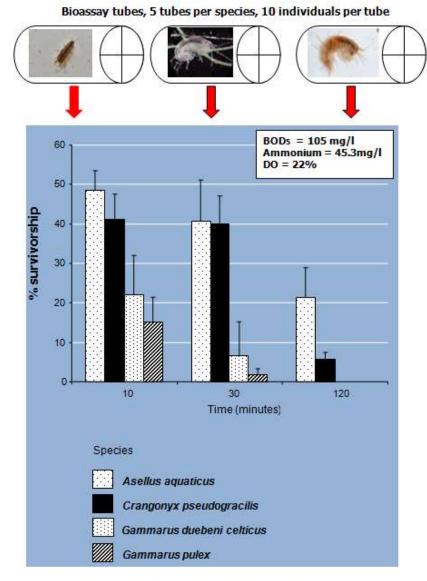
6 miles river impacted

800+ dead trout/salmon recovered

Macroinvertebrates at discharge point wiped out

 $BOD_5 = 300 \text{ mg/l}$



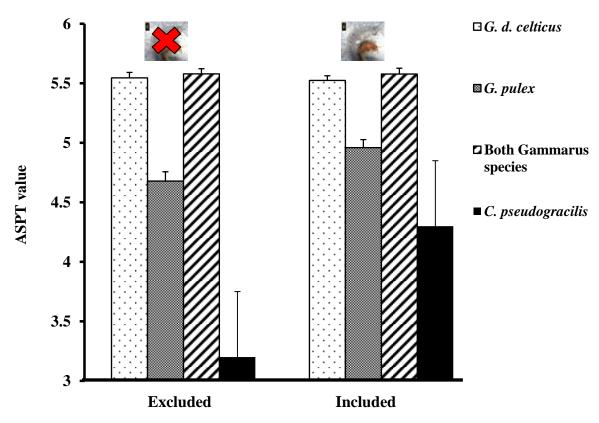


Mean survivorship (±SE) of an isopod and 3 amphipod species in bioassay tubes at site of slurry spill. Tubes transplanted into river site 24hrs after spill and survivorship of each species assessed after 10 minutes, 30 minutes and 120 minutes in situ.

Problems of biotic indices when invader is more pollution tolerant than native

Invader falsely elevates biotic index score, while native does not 'over-inflate' score





Biocontamination – a way forward?

Biological Contamination Index (BCI) derived from two metrics

5 km

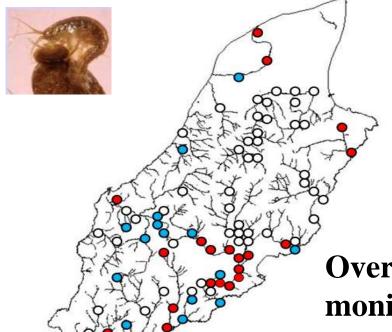
(Arbačiauskas et al. 2008):

ACI - Abundance contamination index the number of specimens of alien species (AS) in a community.

RCI - Ordinal **richness** contamination index the proportion of alien orders within

Biocontamination of Isle of Man routine water quality monitoring sites

- O no invaders / natives only
- Low / moderate invasives less than 50%
- High / severe invasives more than 50%



Over 1/3rd of Isle of Man routine monitoring sites = biocontaminated

What next?





Life is one damned thing after another *Elbert Hubbard*



