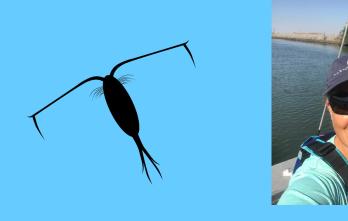
Potential changes in calanoid copepod growth following a low-nutrient pulse in the Sacramento River

Toni Ignoffo¹, Anne Slaughter¹, Lisa Thompson², & Wim Kimmerer¹

¹Estuary & Ocean Science Center, San Francisco State University

²Sacramento Area Sewer District & Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District





CONTEXT & STUDY OBJECTIVES

Upgrades at the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWTP), will decrease loading of nitrogen, especially ammonium, to the Sacramento River. In September 2019, the SRWTP held back effluent for 48 hours, resulting in parcels of nutrient-rich and nutrient-poor water, allowing us to concurrently sample present-day conditions and a proxy for possible future conditions as the parcels moved through the system. We sampled in the North and South Forks of the lower Mokelumne River (NFM & SFM) where phytoplankton had several days to respond to nutrient changes.

We participated in a multidisciplinary project to examine responses of the planktonic food web to the differences in nutrient concentrations.

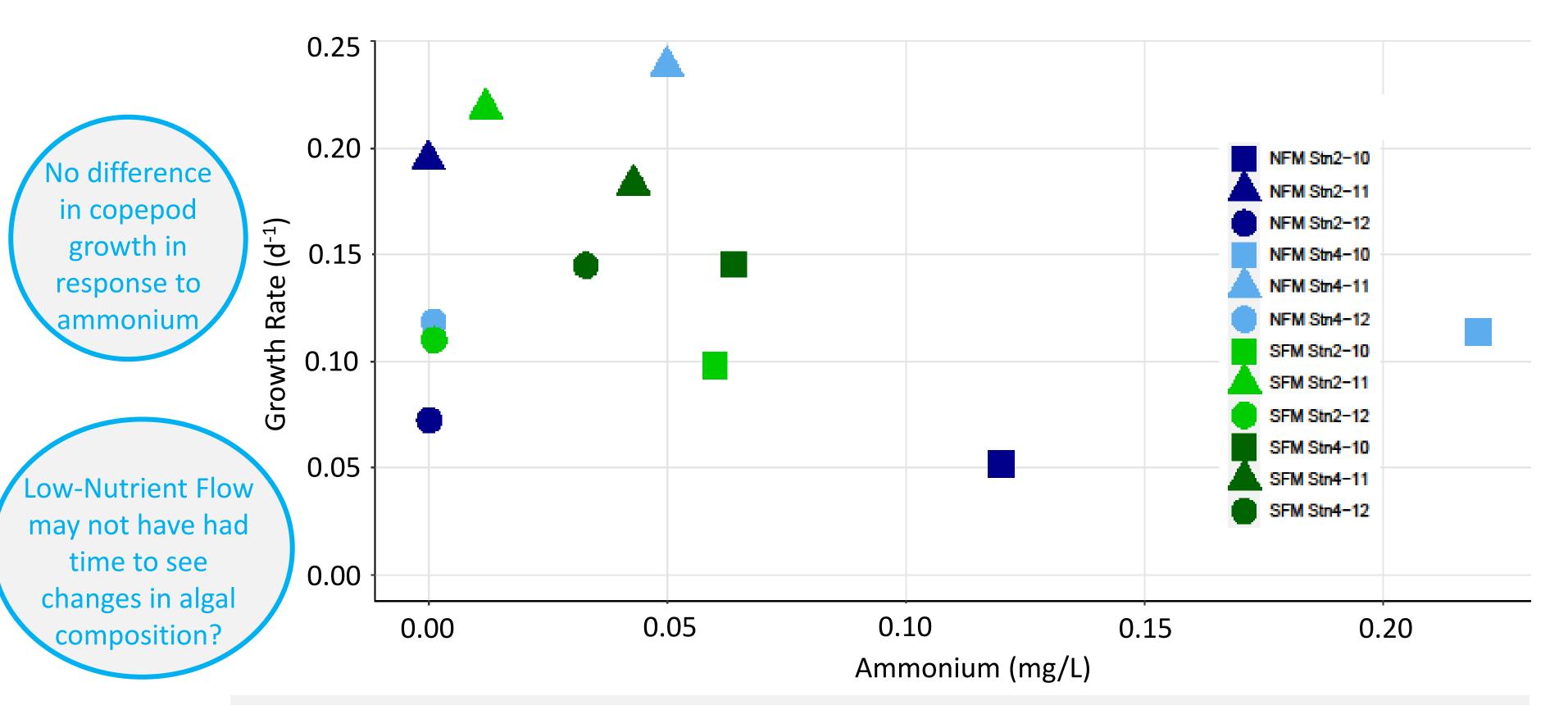
RESEARCH QUESTION

How does the growth rate of *Pseudodiaptomus forbesi* change under the low-nutrient conditions?

Growth rates of copepods were low throughout study sites regardless of chlorophyll or ammonium levels.

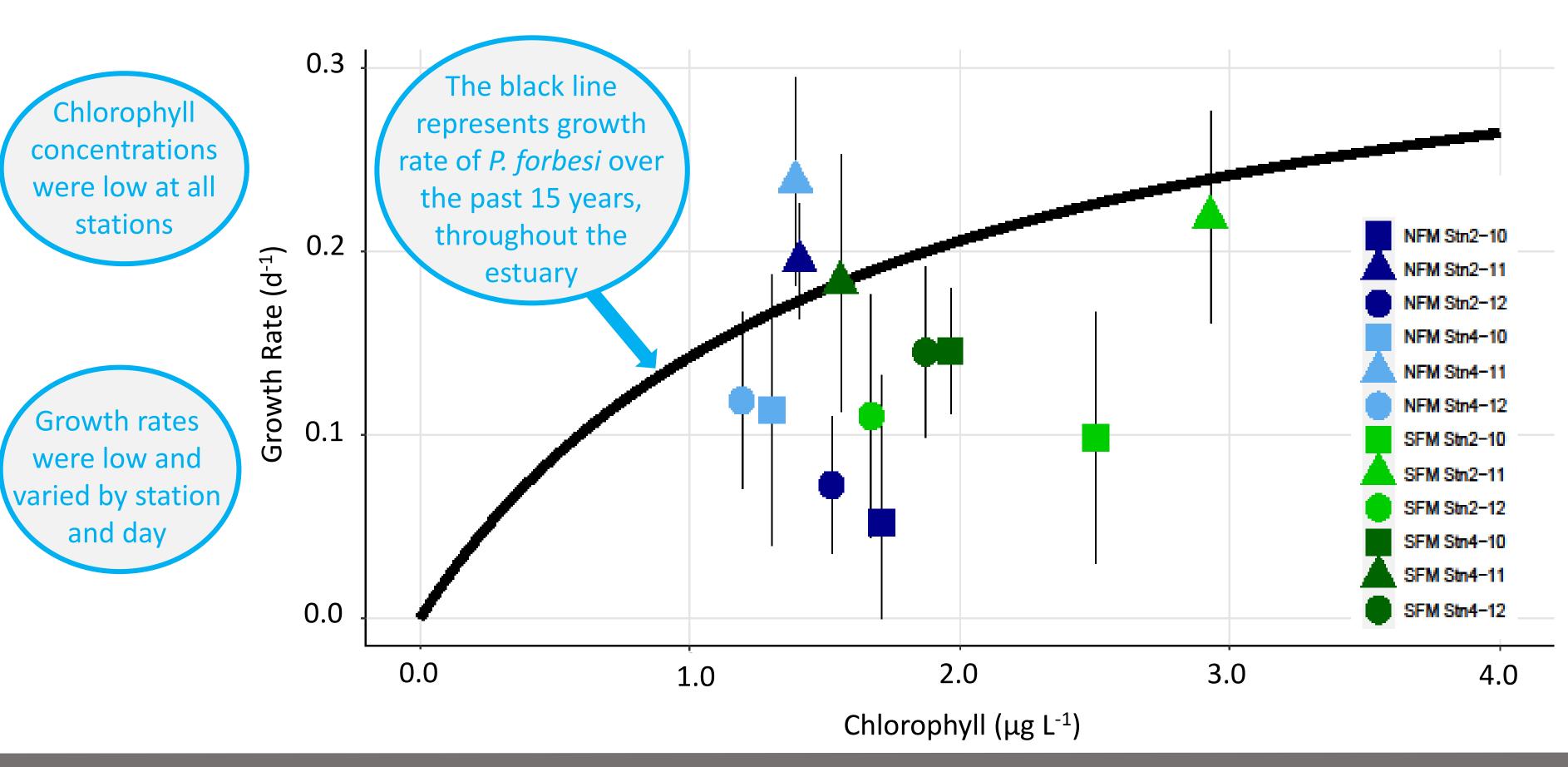
RESULTS

GROWTH OF *PSEUDODIAPTOMUS FORBESI* VS. AMMONIUM

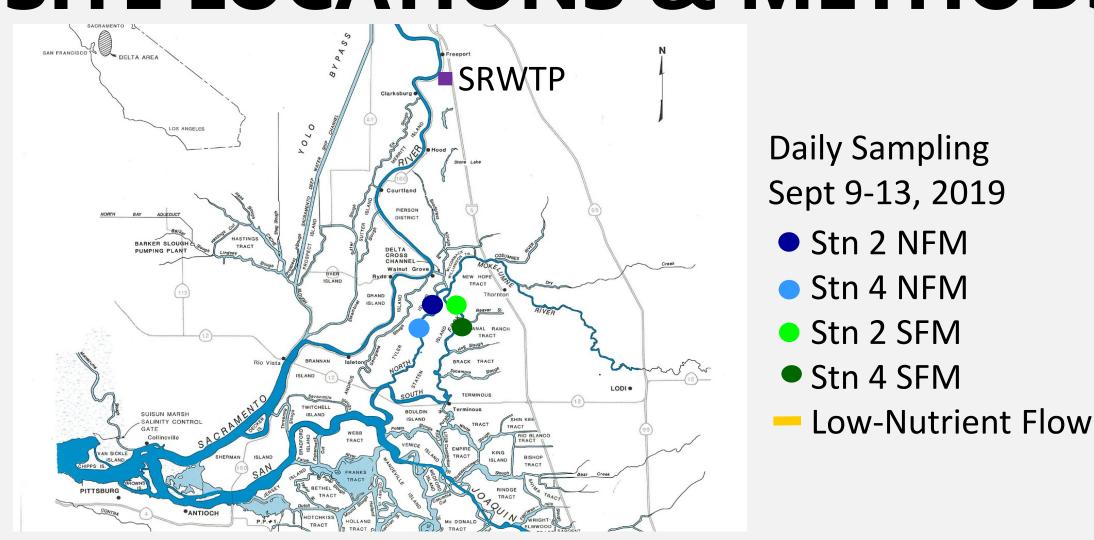


Ammonium varied as we sampled in and out of nutrient-depleted water masses. Growth rates of *P. forbesi* did not respond detectably to ammonium.

GROWTH OF *PSEUDODIAPTOMUS FORBESI* VS. CHLOROPHYLL



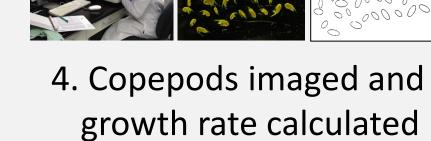
SITE LOCATIONS & METHODS



GROWTH RATE EXP METHODS

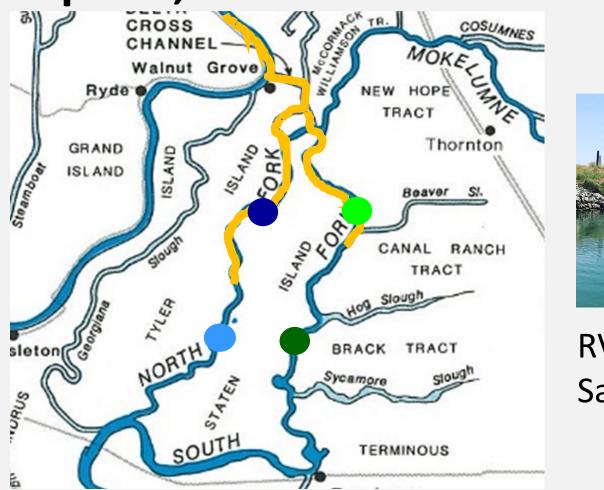




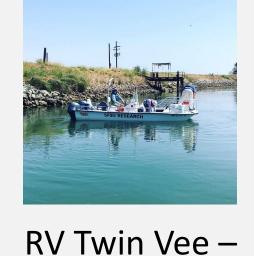


Sept 10, after 24 hrs Low-Nutrient Flow

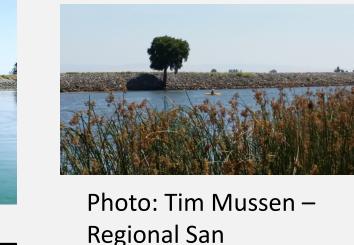
size fractioned



collected

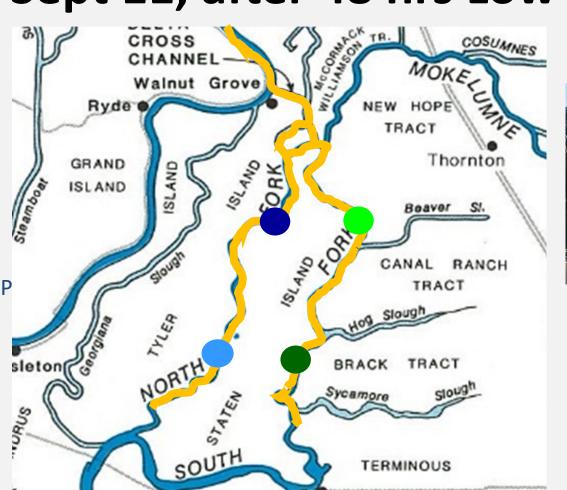


incubated



Sampling SFM

Sept 11, after 48 hrs Low-Nutrient Flow



adult female P. forbesi

Shape = Day

Sept 10, 2019

▲ Sept 11, 2019

Sept 12, 2019

Color = River

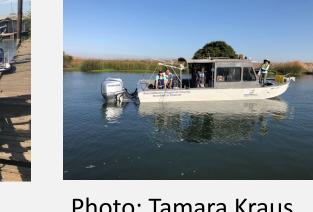
NFM Stn2

NFM Stn4

SFM Stn2

SFM Stn4

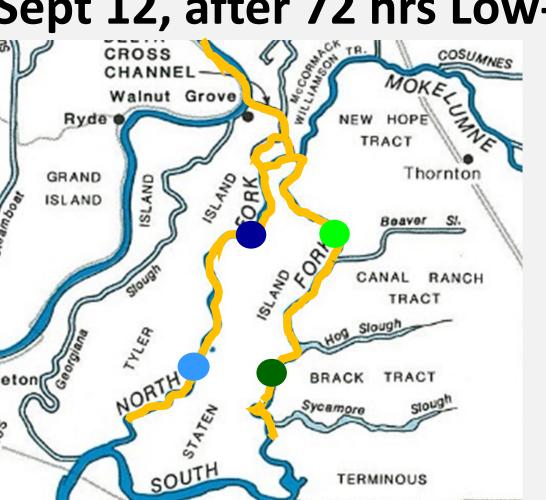




RV Landsteiner -@ the dock in Walnut Grove

Photo: Tamara Kraus RV Guardian -Sampling in NFM

Sept 12, after 72 hrs Low-Nutrient Flow





RV Landsteiner – In transit between stations (D. Bureau & L. Thompson)

CONCLUSIONS TO DATE

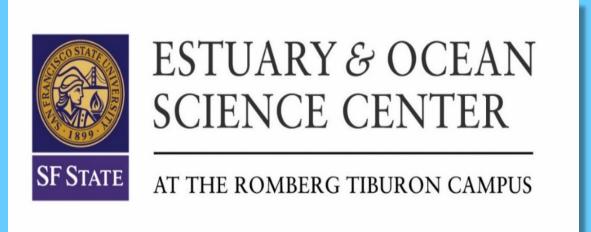
- We detected nutrient-depleted water masses
- P. forbesi growth did not respond to changes in ammonium
- P. forbesi growth rates were low, but varied at all stations
- Chlorophyll concentrations were low
 - We may need to follow nutrient-depleted water masses longer to see changes in algal composition

NEXT STEPS

- Analyze zooplankton samples for species distribution, abundance, and life-stage distribution of *P. forbesi*
- Analyze eDNA and zooplankton samples to compare foods eaten by copepods with ambient plankton

REFERENCES

Gearty AJ, Ignoffo TR, Slaughter AM, Kimmerer WJ. Productivity of a dominant copepod in response to phytoplankton biomass and habitat type in the northern San Francisco Estuary. In Prep





We thank Michelle Jungbluth, Austin Gearty, Charlie Norton, Cheryl Patel, Rowan Yelton, and Allison Adams for field and lab assistance. We also thank all our collaborators with Regional San, the USGS, and Applied Marine Sciences and crew of the Guardian and the Mudslinger for many hours of organizing for this project and many hours spent sampling together. We thank staff at Resource Management Associates for flow modeling that assisted with planning and interpreting this experiment. We thank the Delta Regional Monitoring Program and US Bureau of Reclamation for providing funding to some of our collaborators on this project. This work was funded by State Water Contractors Agreement 20-13 with San Francisco State University.



