

Hurricane Impacts and Macroarthropods Resilience at Yunes River

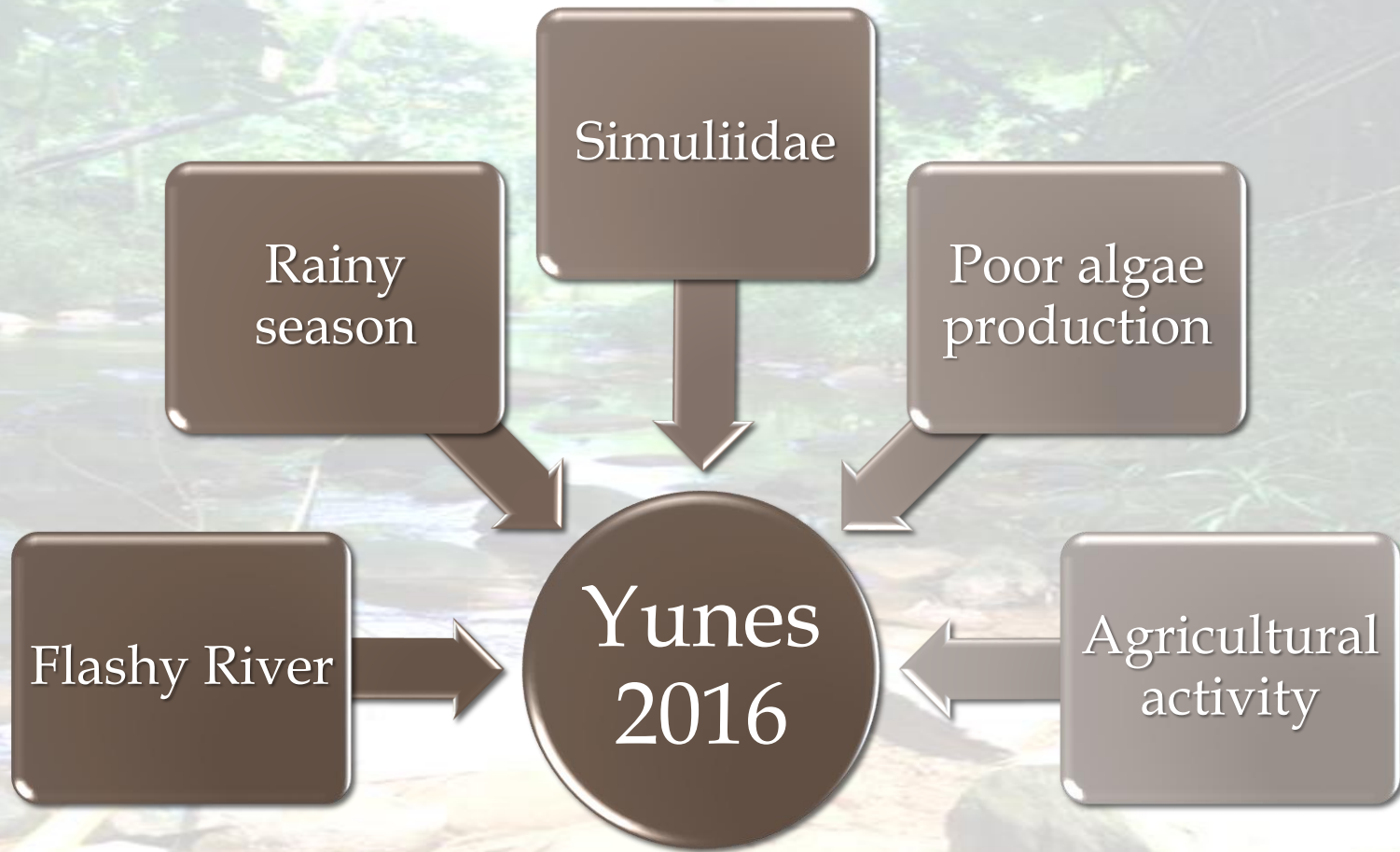


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Background



Quiles & Matias (2016)

Objectives



☞ To compare 2016 and 2017 and identify changes during hurricane season of 2017 in:

☞ Physico-chemical parameters

☞ Benthic macroarthropod abundance

Problem

Hypothesis



Which macroarthropod families are more resilient after a hurricane?

After the impact of a hurricane, the *Simuliidae* family will resist physical changes in the ecosystem and colonize again.

Simuliidae – Black fly



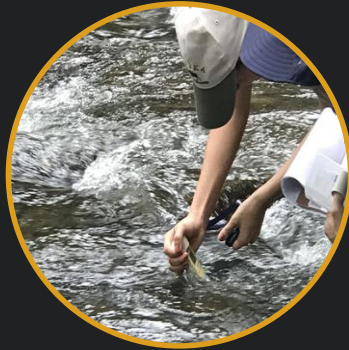
- Common in North America
- Larvae develop in running waters attached to the rocks
- Some species have multiple generations
- Larvae diet - filter small aquatic organisms and detritus



Methodology



Equipment,
instructions
and workshop
review



Chemical and
physical
parameters



Macro
arthropods
collection

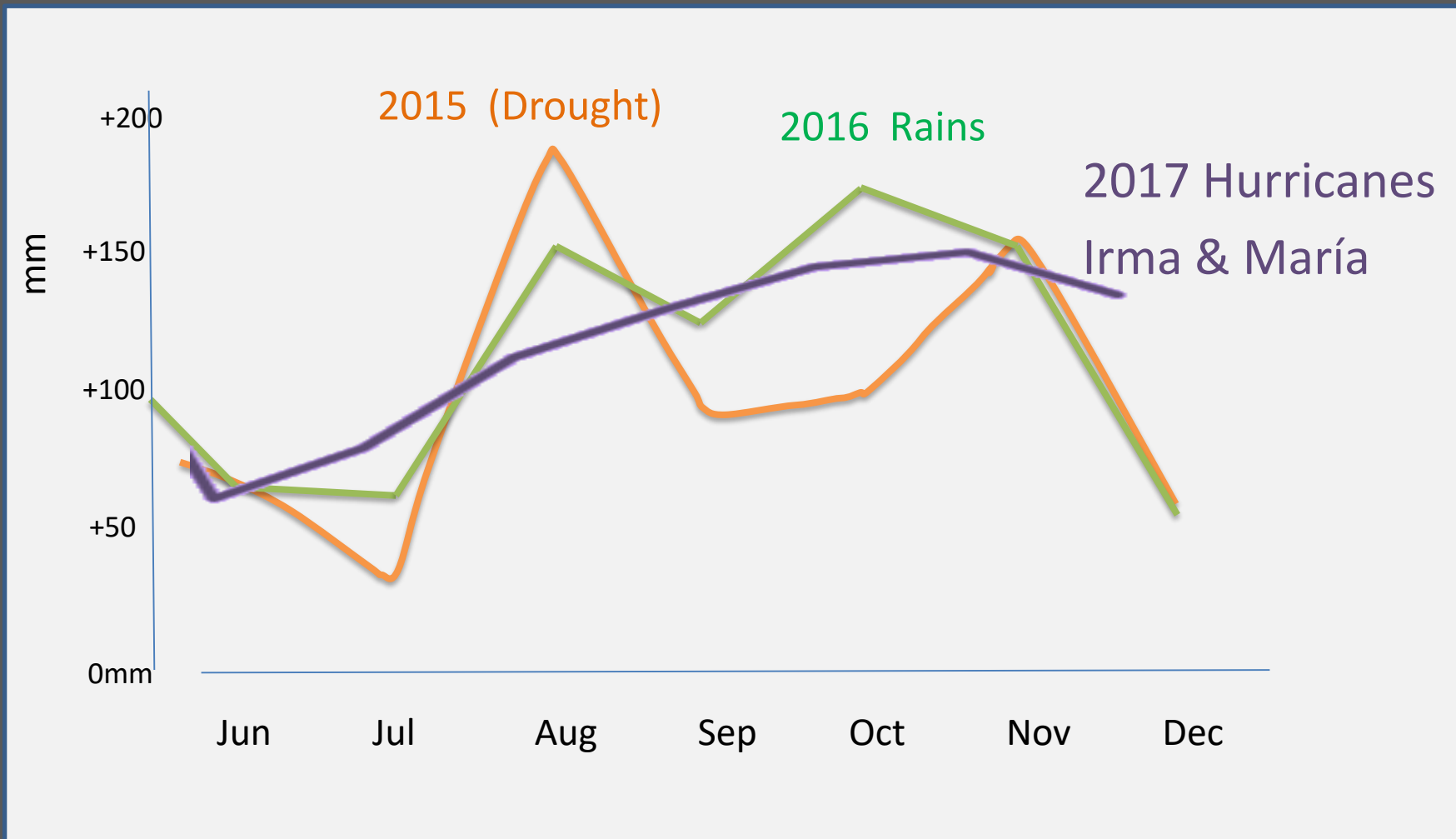


Habitat
assessment
before and
after
hurricane
Maria.

Physical Chemical Parameters

Parameters	2016	2017
pH	8	7.52
Dissolved Oxygen (ppm)	7	7.75
Nitrate (ppm)	5.67	3.5
Phosphate (ppm)	0.3	0.25
Ammonio (ppm)	0.233	0.21
TDS (ppm)	143	147.5
Water Temp (°C)	25.03	26.1
Salinity (ppm)	95.35	100.95
Conductivity (μS)	198	209.05
Cannopy (%)	80	70.5 (0 after sept.)

Average precipitation in basin of Río Yunes, Ciales PR



Hurricane María



Before

After



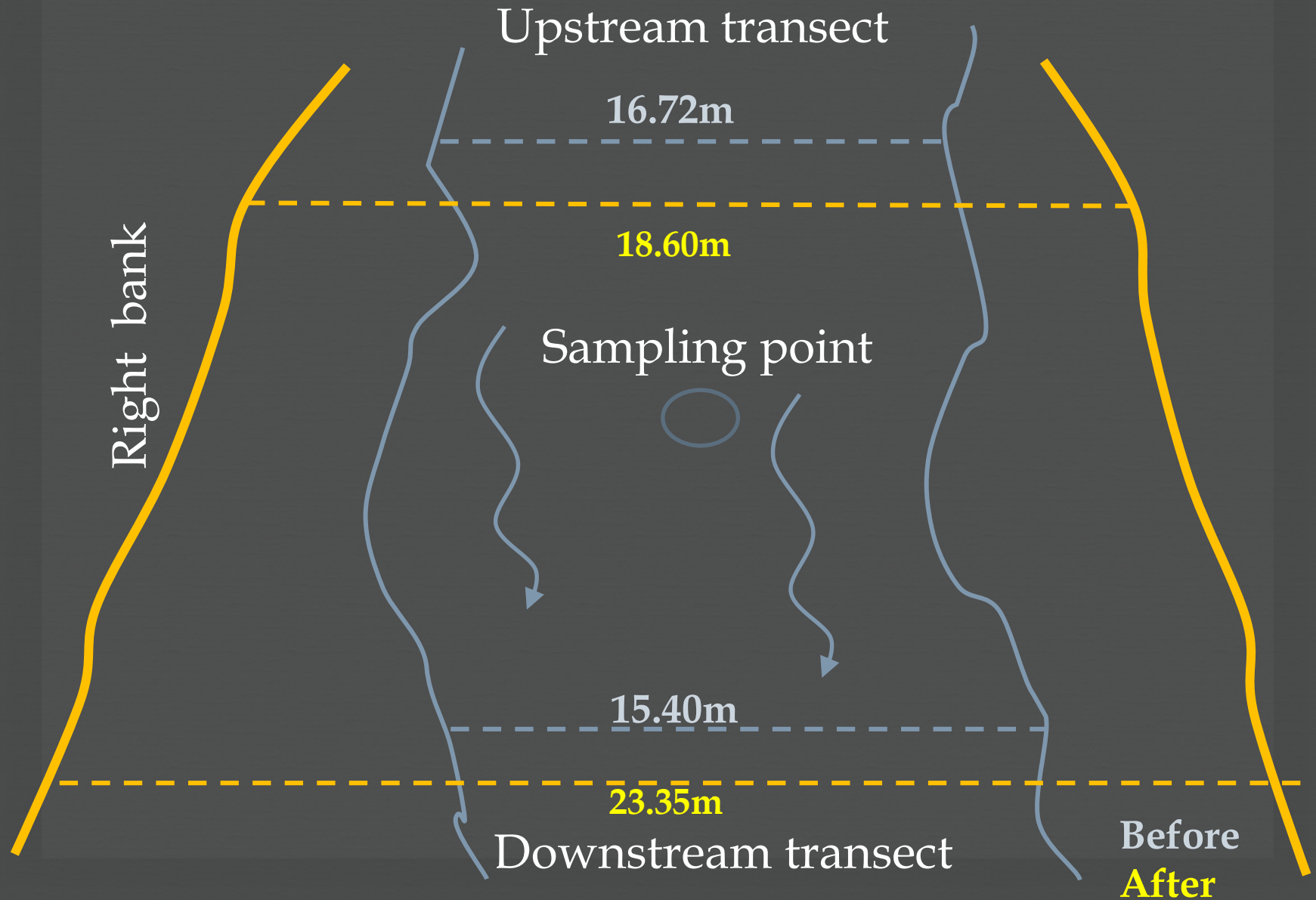
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Hurricane María



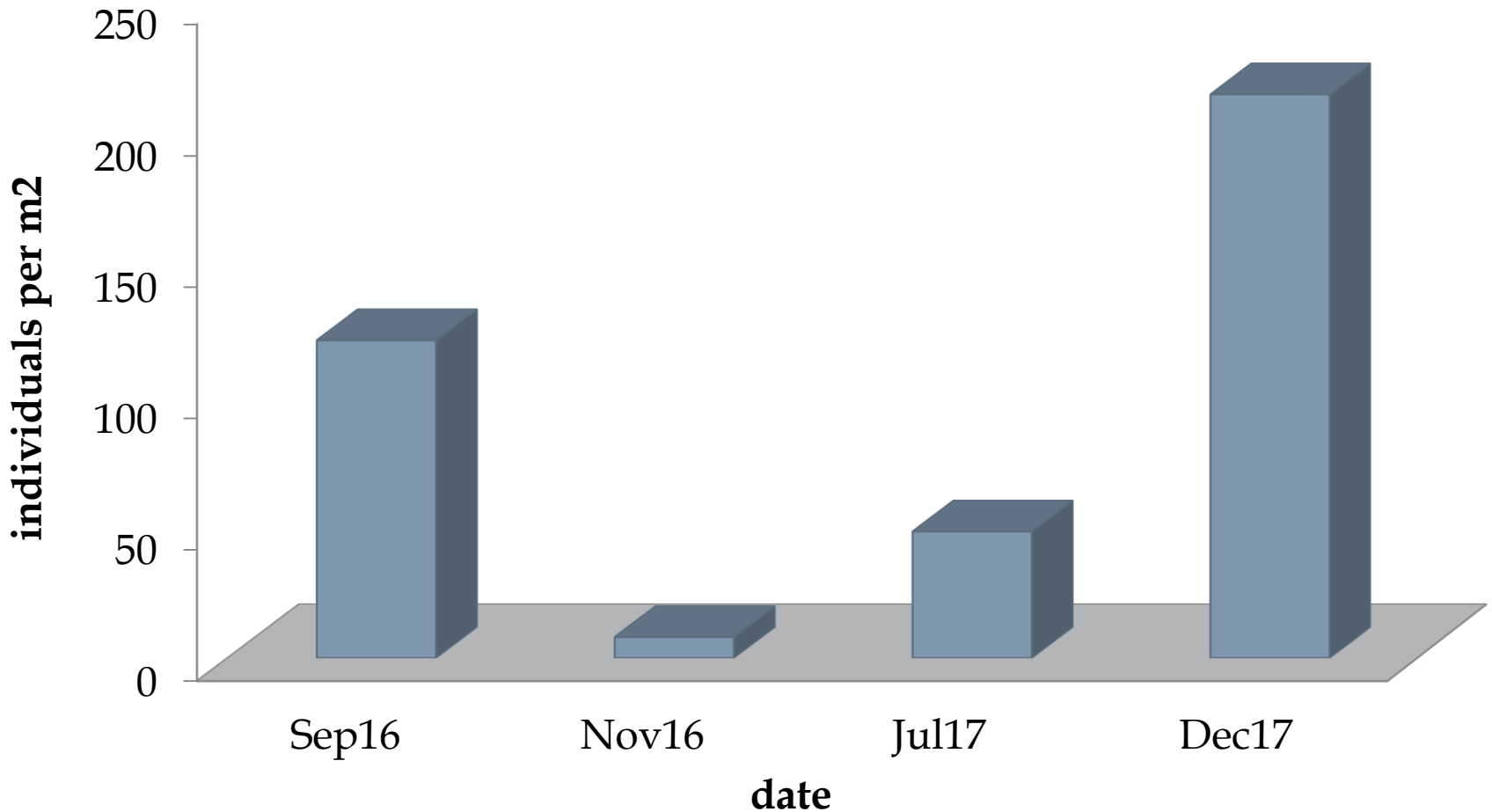
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Changes in channel width after hurricane María

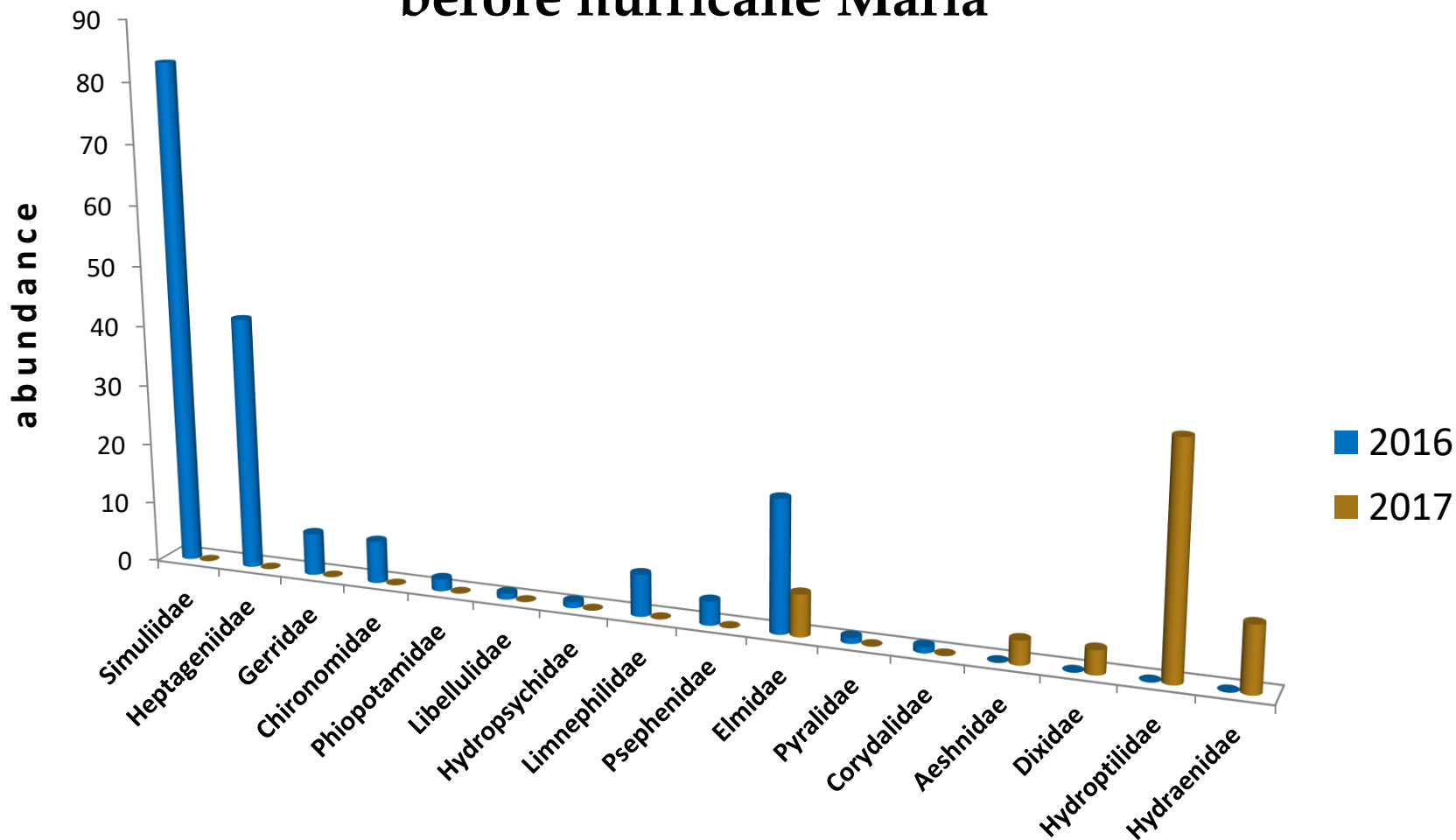


Macrobenthics Results

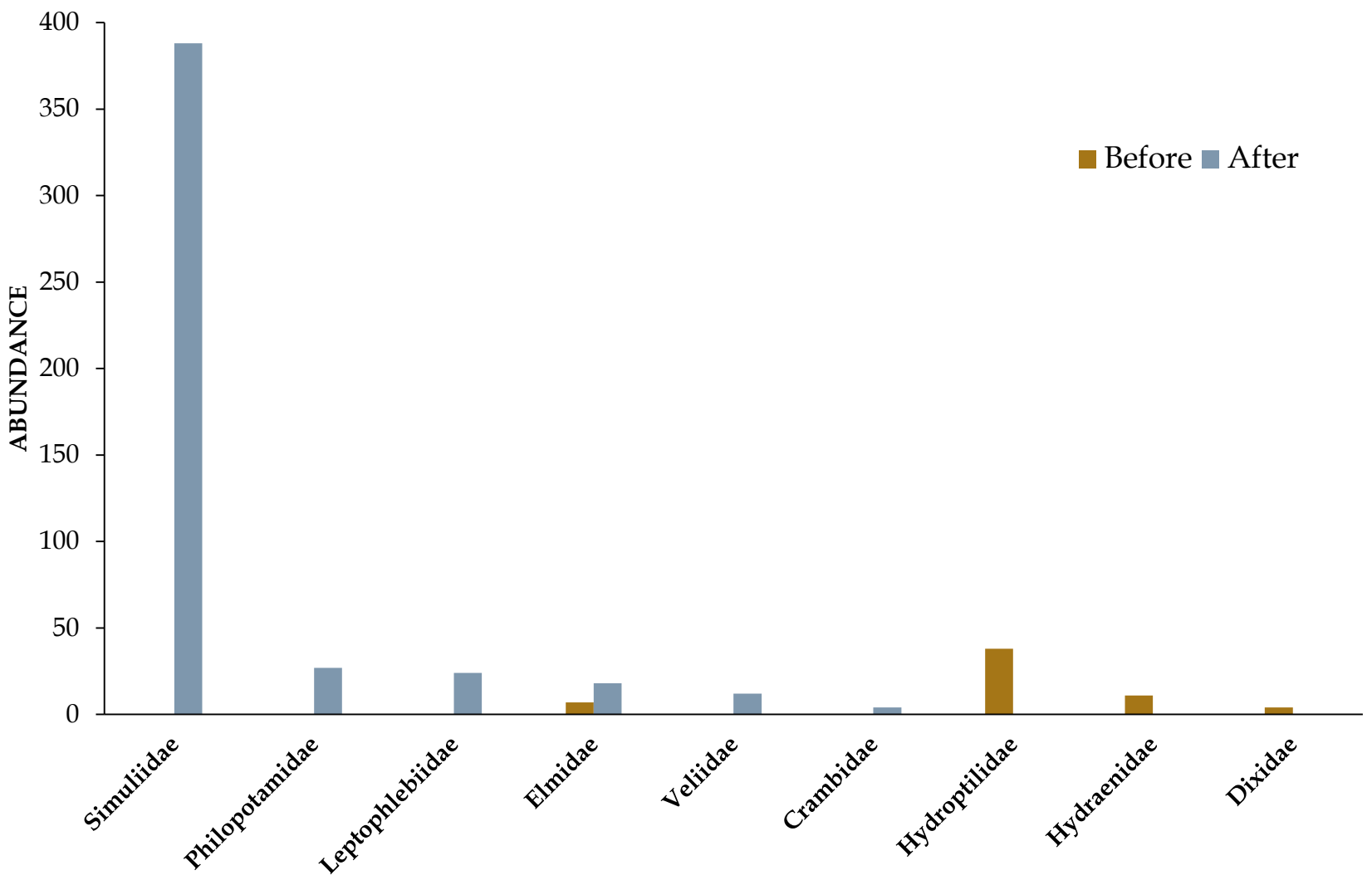
Benthic macroarthropods density changes 2016-2017



Comparison of abundance and diversity of macroarthropods families in Río Yunes before hurricane María

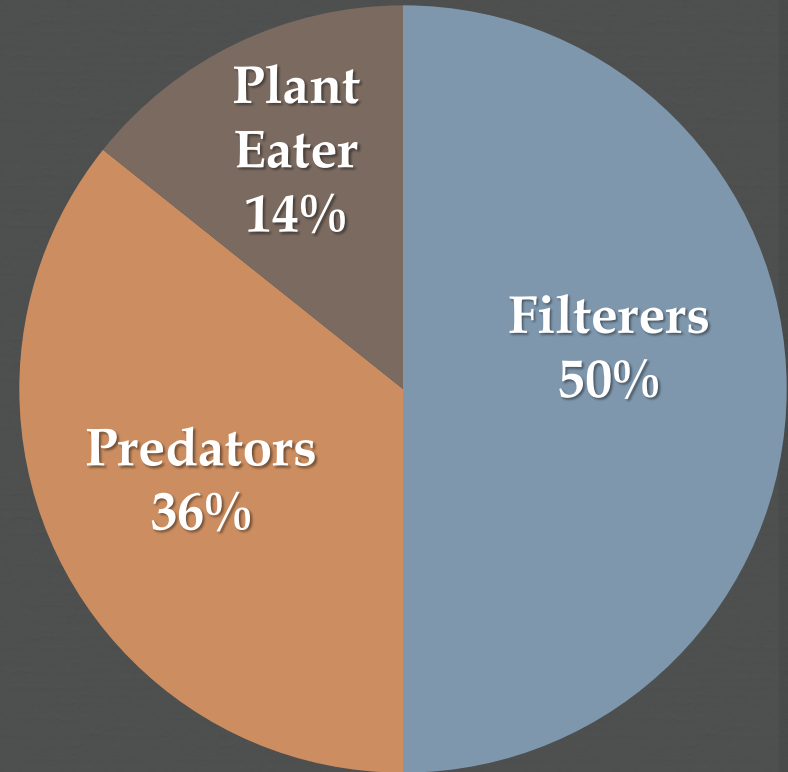


Most abundant families before and after hurricane María at Río Yunes



Feeding Habits

<u>Feeding Habits</u>	<u>Families</u>
Filterers	Simuliidae
	Philopotamidae
	Leptophlebiidae
	Polycentropodidae
	Chironomidae
	Xiphocentronidae
	Dixidae
Predators	Veliidae
	Aeshnidae
	Staphylinidae
	Hydroptilidae
	Hydraenidae
Plant Material	Elmidae
	Crambidae



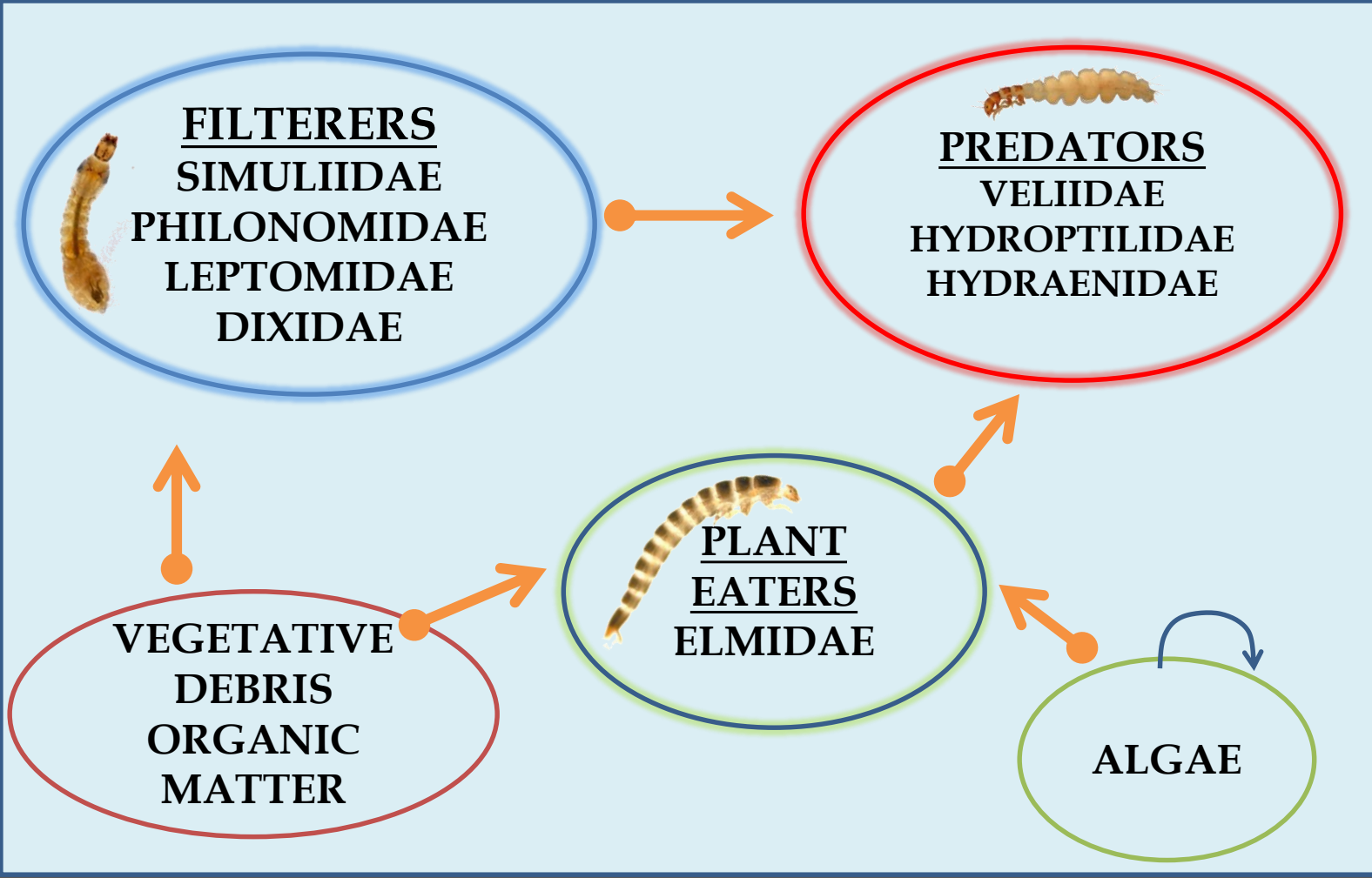
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RIO YUNES BENTHIC FOODWEB AFTER HURRICANE MARIA

LIGHT

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FILTERERS
SIMULIIDAE
PHILONOMIDAE
LEPTOMIDAE
DIXIDAE

PREDATORS
VELIIDAE
HYDROPTILIDAE
HYDRAENIDAE

PLANT EATERS
ELMIDAE

VEGETATIVE DEBRIS ORGANIC MATTER

ALGAE

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS

Conclusions



- ❧ Benthic macroarthropod communities change from being dominated by predators to communities dominated by filterers. It is part of the effects of a loss of riparian vegetation, abundance of vegetative debris and organic matter suspended in the stream and algae growth caused by a loss of canopy.
- ❧ Simuliidae family has shown the resistance and abundance to colonize again as we expected.

References



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<https://www.worldweatheronline.com/v2/weather-averages.aspx?q=00638>
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- Malcom, J. (2008). The ecology of riffle beetles.
<http://www.bioone.org/doi/abs/10.1608/FRJ-1.2.4>
- RACC Reference Manual (2017-2018)
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JPL Elliot's Team



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