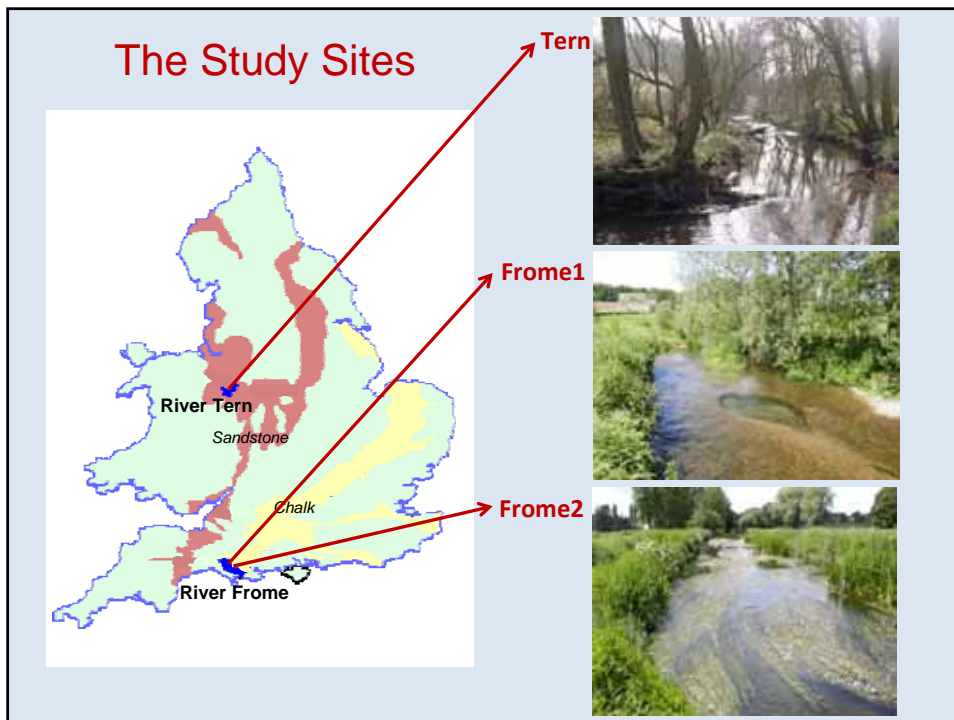


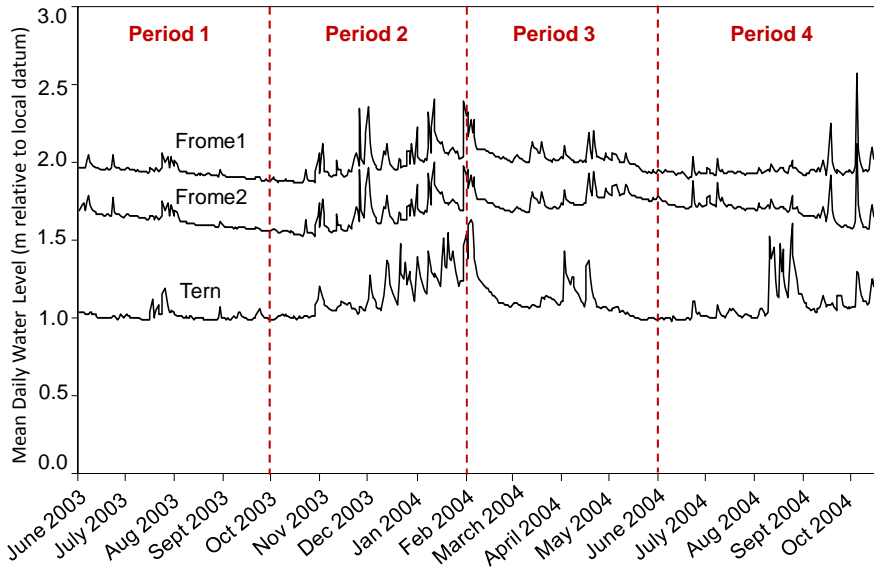
'The dispersal and deposition of plant propagules in groundwater-fed rivers: linking hydrology and ecology'

Dr Helen Moggridge and Professor Angela Gurnell
King's College London

Dr Joanne Goodson
Entec UK



Water Levels over Study Period

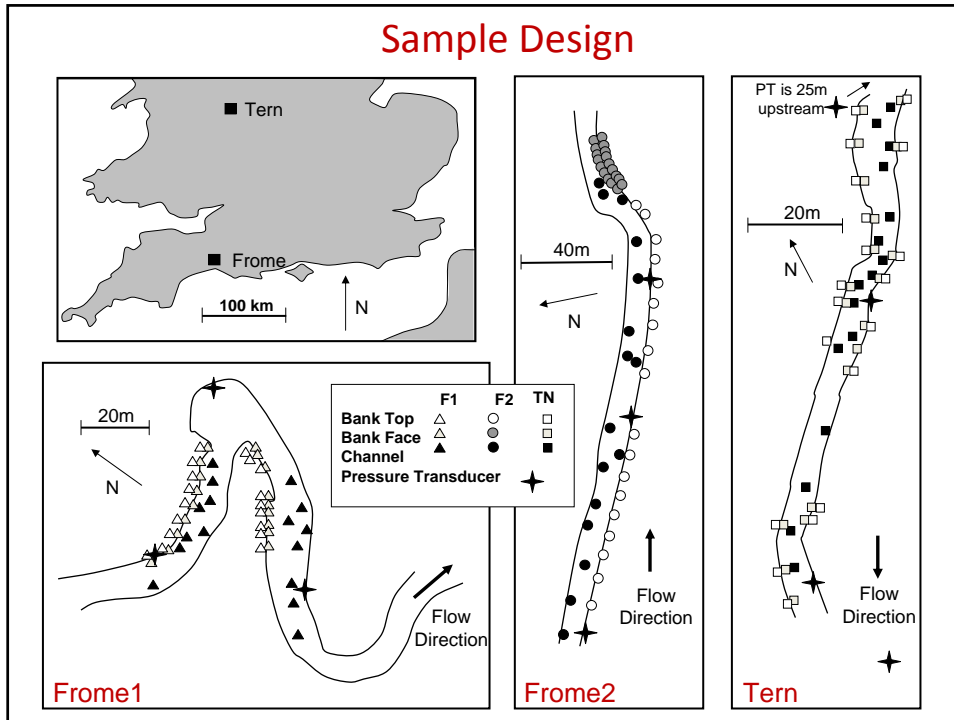


Propagule deposition along river margins

- Propagule bank sampled at 'top' and 'mid' locations using a bulb planter
- Propagule bank in the channel measured using an aston sampler
- Propagule deposition measured at 'top', 'mid' and 'channel' locations using astroturf mats
- Environmental properties of mats measured: elevation, inundation, weight of sediment, fine sediment and organic matter
- Vegetation survey conducted June 2004

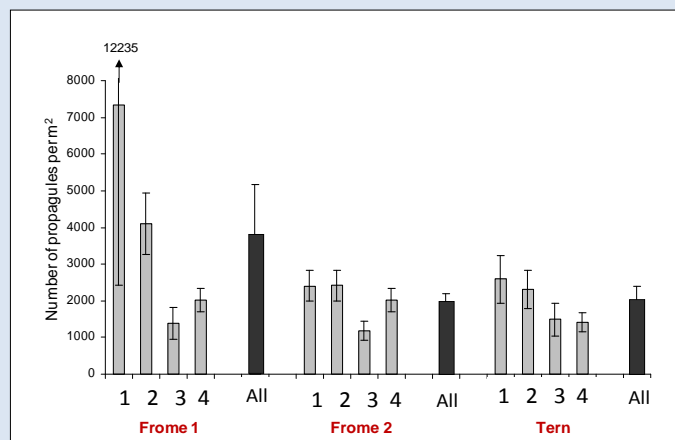


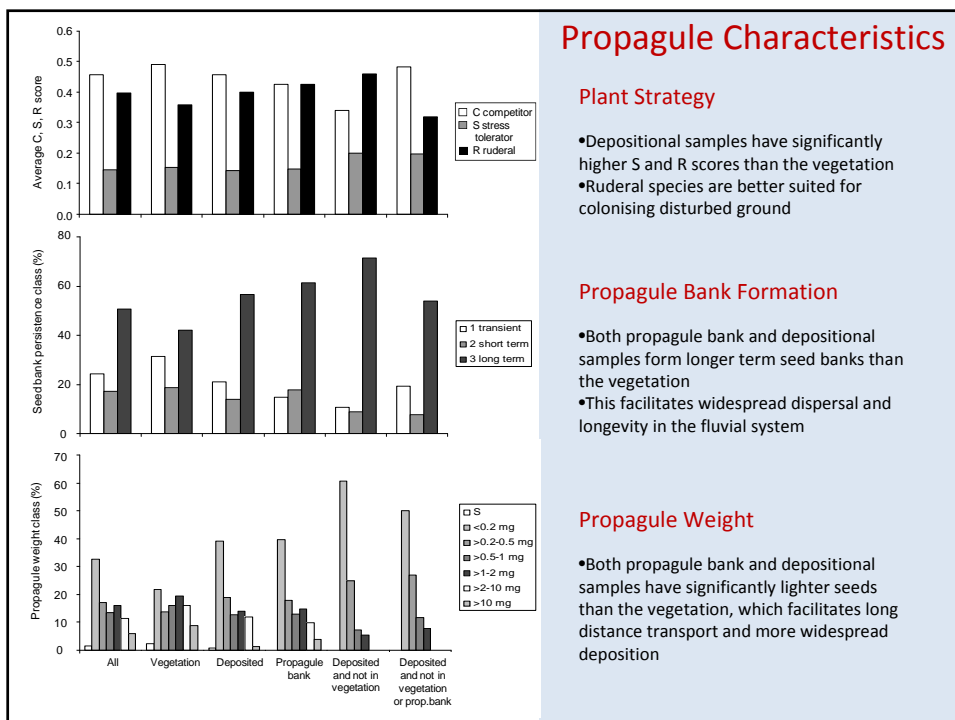
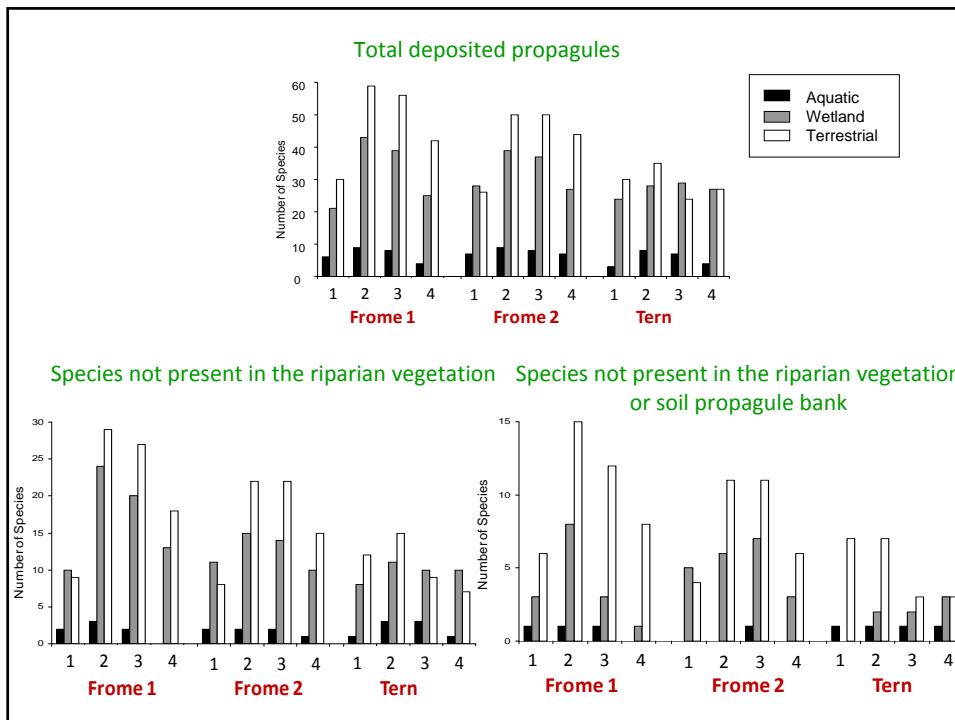
Sample Design



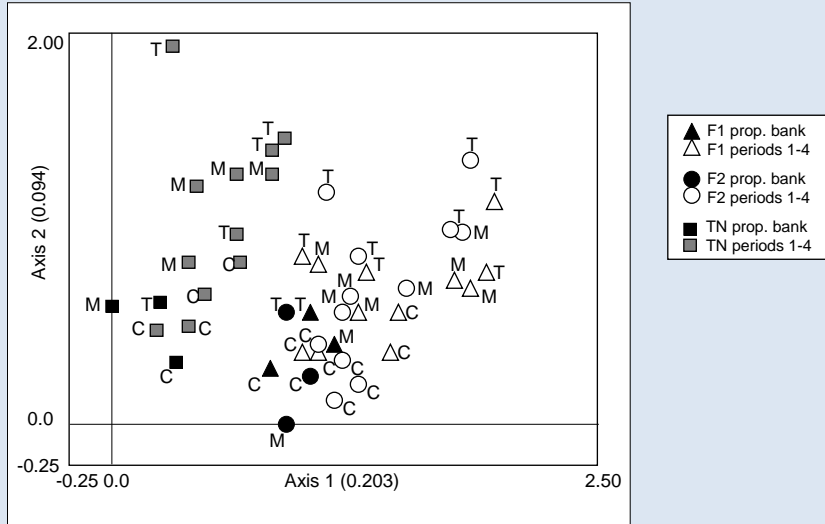
Results: Propagule Deposition

- 104,818 viable propagules
- 172 species
- On average ca. 1500 propagules/m² and 40 species deposited every 4 months at each sampling point

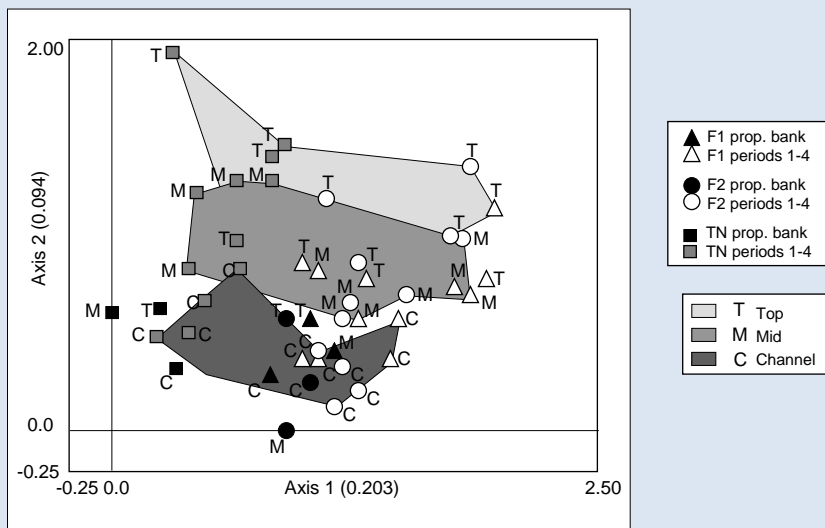




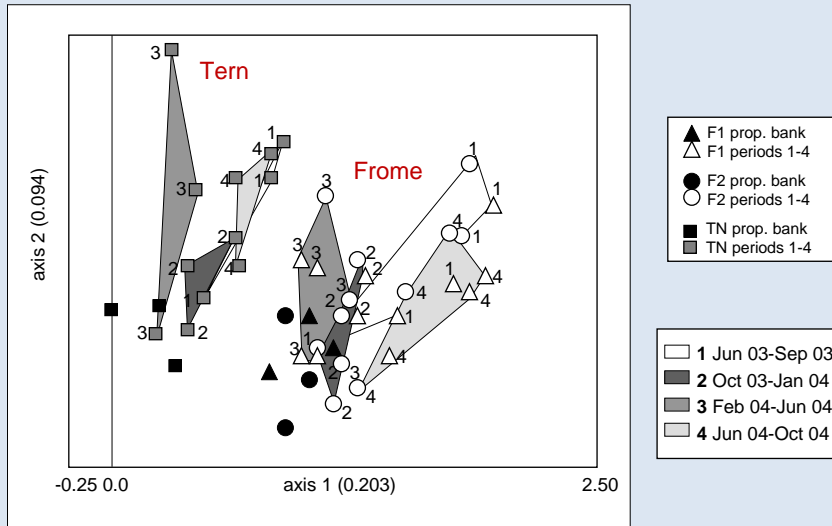
Floristic Composition of Samples



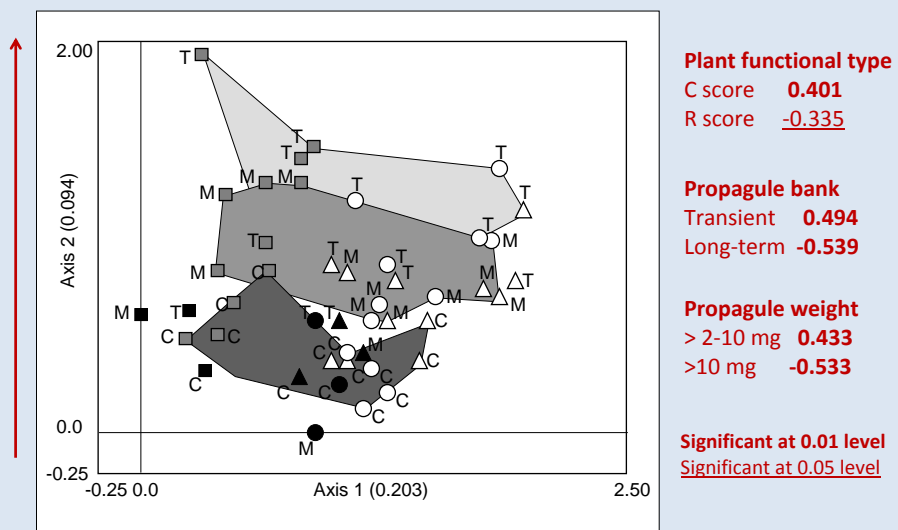
Floristic Composition of Samples



Floristic Composition of Samples



Floristic Composition of Samples



Propagule deposition and fluvial processes

	Number of propagules (m ⁻²)			Number of propagules not in vegetation			Number of species			Number of species not in vegetation		
	Frome1	Frome2	Tern	Frome1	Frome2	Tern	Frome1	Frome2	Tern	Frome1	Frome2	Tern
Period 1												
Sample Size	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
%Inund	0.423	0.115	0.314	0.218	-0.096	0.112	0.522	0.111	0.282	0.161	-0.117	0.076
EMWL	-0.624	0.047	-0.417	-0.403	-0.158	-0.145	-0.609	-0.013	-0.399	-0.290	-0.040	-0.275
Period 2												
Sample Size	36	36	38	36	36	38	36	36	38	36	36	38
%Inund	0.360	0.448	0.344	0.307	0.449	0.320	0.225	0.639	0.393	0.273	0.549	0.306
EMWL	-0.619	-0.536	-0.524	-0.528	-0.668	-0.513	-0.482	-0.774	-0.603	-0.550	-0.678	-0.528
WtSediment	0.777	0.640	0.442	0.755	0.643	0.496	0.848	0.914	0.541	0.876	0.867	0.551
WtOrganic	0.769	0.569	0.543	0.682	0.596	0.500	0.816	0.774	0.495	0.863	0.774	0.509
WtFinesed	0.802	0.637	0.546	0.742	0.629	0.587	0.839	0.867	0.625	0.880	0.853	0.592
Period 3												
Sample Size	35	34	34	35	34	34	35	34	34	35	34	34
%Inund	0.323	0.473	0.472	0.055	0.356	0.220	0.191	0.508	0.419	0.174	0.493	0.342
EMWL	-0.451	-0.828	-0.675	-0.358	-0.448	-0.253	-0.470	-0.691	-0.641	-0.455	-0.524	-0.385
WtSediment	0.848	0.702	0.795	0.727	0.519	0.392	0.909	0.935	0.674	0.872	0.862	0.592
WtOrganic	0.764	0.824	0.757	0.686	0.570	0.366	0.881	0.925	0.763	0.890	0.812	0.648
WtFinesed	0.738	0.853	0.665	0.692	0.568	0.276	0.737	0.955	0.673	0.723	0.875	0.666
Period 4												
Sample Size	36	35	37	36	35	37	36	35	37	36	35	37
%Inund	0.289	0.148	0.069	0.236	0.226	0.133	0.392	0.301	0.205	0.041	0.133	0.116
EMWL	-0.421	-0.547	-0.385	-0.236	-0.306	-0.290	-0.573	-0.403	-0.507	-0.259	-0.290	-0.348
WtSediment	0.532	0.520	0.254	0.480	0.677	0.725	0.707	0.780	0.400	0.421	0.725	0.596
WtOrganic	0.656	0.471	0.407	0.469	0.479	0.415	0.672	0.545	0.426	0.376	0.415	0.381
WtFinesed	0.334	0.563	0.286	0.337	0.605	0.567	0.443	0.700	0.397	0.335	0.567	0.497
Overall Average												
Sample Size	35	33	34	35	33	34	35	33	34	35	33	34
%Inund	0.536	0.349	0.377	0.283	0.413	0.089	0.321	0.545	0.359	0.211	0.448	0.263
EMWL	-0.742	-0.592	-0.639	-0.569	-0.573	-0.284	-0.601	-0.699	-0.715	-0.518	-0.580	-0.648
WtSediment	0.753	0.635	0.512	0.821	0.760	0.164	0.877	0.941	0.559	0.844	0.886	0.652
WtOrganic	0.729	0.623	0.629	0.795	0.694	0.206	0.864	0.816	0.604	0.875	0.760	0.557
WtFinesed	0.702	0.680	0.580	0.823	0.773	0.173	0.784	0.919	0.602	0.793	0.870	0.624

Significant at the 0.01 level

Significant at the 0.05 level

Where are propagules stored in the river channel?

- Environmental properties recorded during sampling:
 - Bed Sediment Calibre
 - Surface Sediment Calibre
 - Nearest vegetation
 - Position with regard to vegetation
 - Nearest macrophytes
 - Location with regard to macrophytes

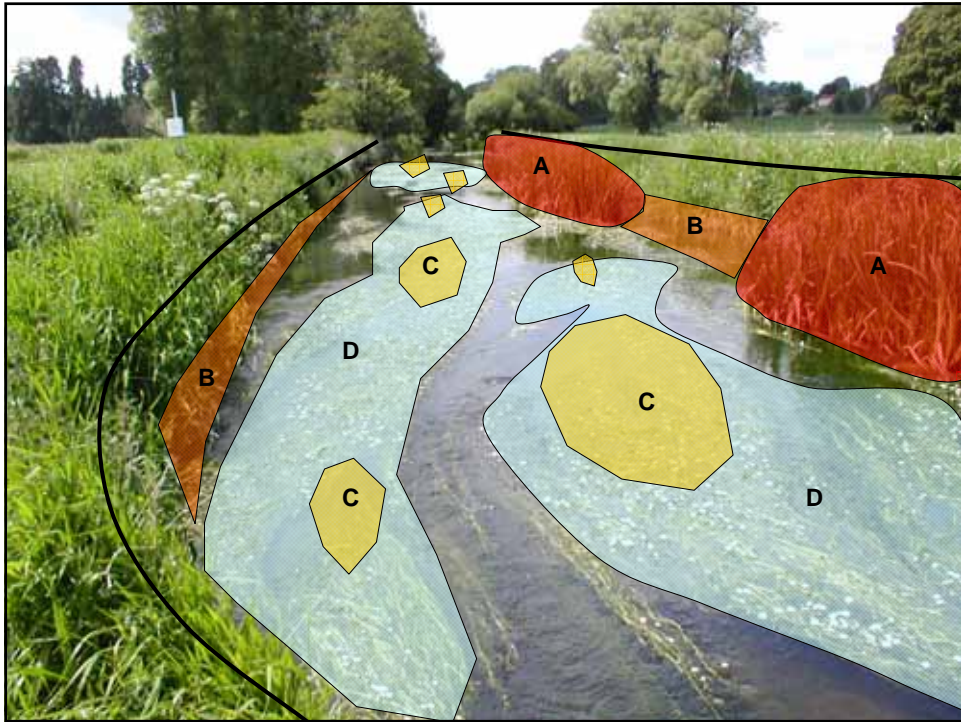
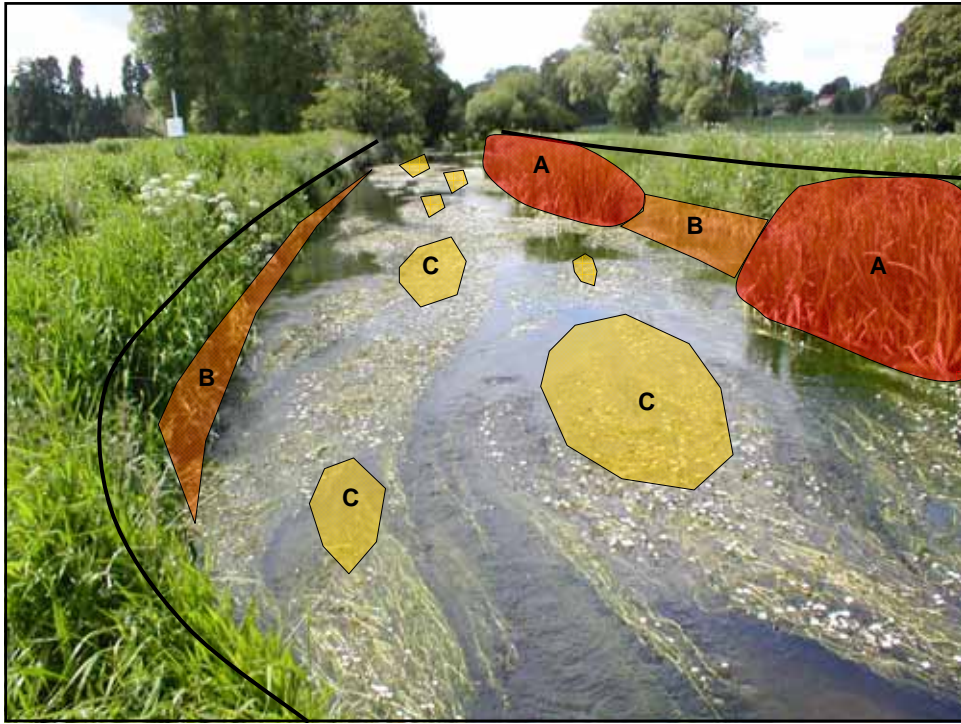


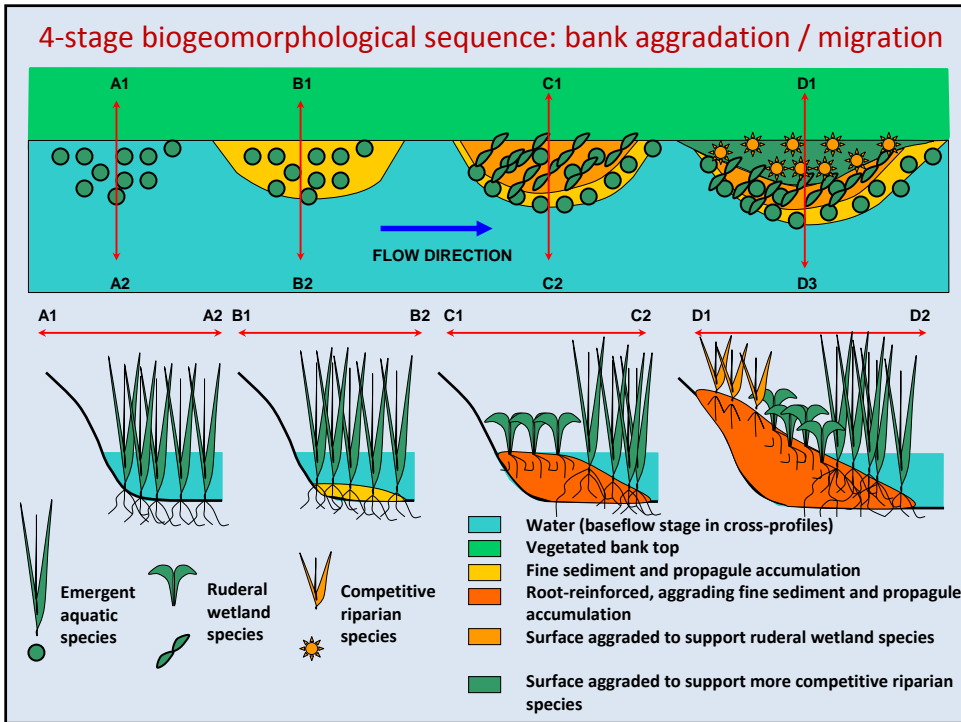
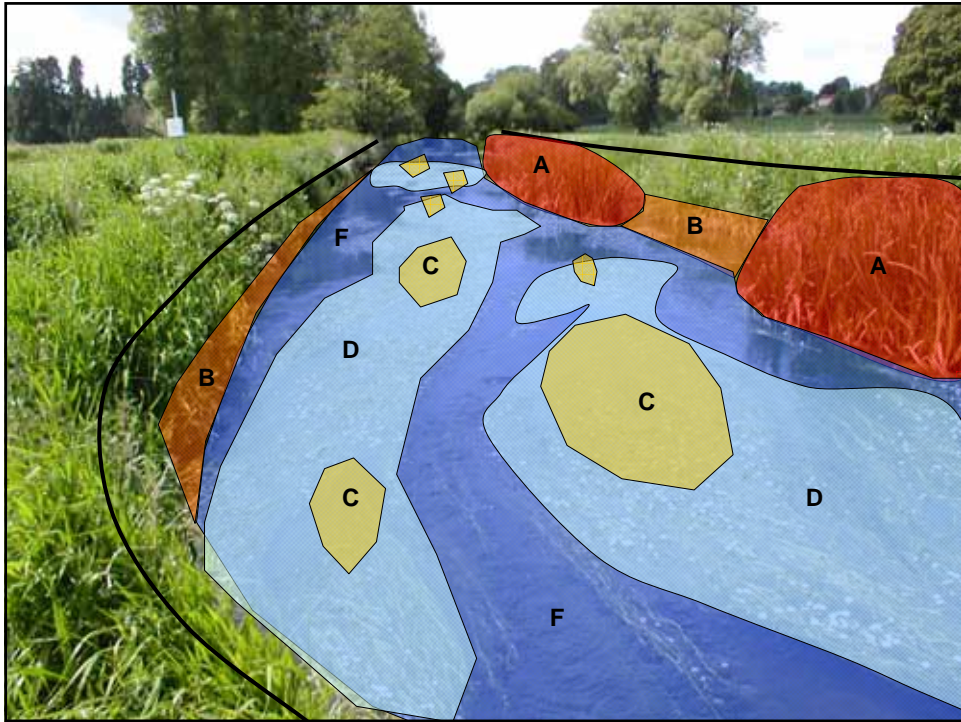
Class	A	B	C	D	E	F
Bed Sediment Calibre	silt	sand	gravel	sand /gravel	silt /sand	gravel
Surface Sediment Calibre	silt	sand	sand /gravel	sand /gravel	silt /sand	gravel
Nearest vegetation	emergents	trees/ riparian herbs	aquatics	aquatics	none	none
Position w.r.t. vegetation	Within <1m DS	<1m DS	within /edge	edge /between	no veg	no veg
Nearest macrophytes	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	<i>Phalaris arundacea</i> <i>Ranunculus. Penicillatus</i>	<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i>	<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i> <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	no macrophytes	no macrophytes
Location w.r.t. macrophytes	within /between	none /upstream of macrophytes	within /between	between /upstream	no macrophytes	no macrophytes
Number of species	11	10	8	6	8	4
Propagules/m²	660	320	360	167	300	65
Species: A>D,F Propagules: A>D,F C>F						

Class	A	B	C	D	E	F
Bed Sediment Calibre	silt	sand	gravel	sand /gravel	silt /sand	gravel
Surface Sediment Calibre	silt	sand	sand /gravel	sand /gravel	silt /sand	gravel
Nearest vegetation	emergents	trees/ riparian herbs	aquatics	aquatics	none	none
Position w.r.t. vegetation	Within <1m DS	<1m DS	within /edge	edge /between	no veg	no veg
Nearest macrophytes	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	<i>Phalaris arundacea</i> <i>Ranunculus. Penicillatus</i>	<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i>	<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i> <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	no macrophytes	no macrophytes
Location w.r.t. macrophytes	within /between	none /upstream of macrophytes	within /between	between /upstream	no macrophytes	no macrophytes
Number of species	11	10	8	6	8	4
Propagules/m²	660	320	360	167	300	65
Species: A>D,F Propagules: A>D,F C>F						









Summary and Conclusions

- Hydrochory is important for introducing new species and for remobilising propagules. This process is intrinsically linked to the hydrological regime.
- Species that were not present in the vegetation were characterised by propagules which were lighter and form longer term seed banks, making them suitable for long-distance transport.
- The riverbed is an important store of viable propagules, which are remobilised and deposited within the riparian zone during high flows.
- River channel and emergent vegetation facilitates the accumulation of sediment and propagules in the riparian zone, which has geomorphological feedbacks.
- In low-energy, groundwater fed systems such as the River Frome and the River Tern, high river flows are important for facilitating the transport and deposition of propagules in the riparian zone, which is important for maintaining habitat complexity and riparian vegetation diversity.

Thank-you for your attention.

- Relevant publications:
 - Gurnell, A., Thompson, K., Goodson, J. and Moggridge, H. (2008) Propagule deposition along river margins: linking hydrology and ecology. *Journal of Ecology*, **96**, 553-565
 - Moggridge, H., Gurnell, A.G. and Mountford, O.J. (2008) Propagule input, transport and deposition in riparian environments: the importance of connectivity for diversity. *Journal of Vegetation Science*, *in press*
 - Gurnell, A., Goodson, J., Thompson, K., Clifford, N. and Armitage, P. (2007) The river-bed: a dynamic store for plant propagules? *Earth Surface processes and Landforms*, **32**, 1257-1272
 - Gurnell, A.M., van Oosterhout, M.P., de Vlieger, B., Goodson, J.M. (2006) Reach-scale impacts of aquatic plant growth on physical habitat. *River Research and Applications*, **22**, 667-680.

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