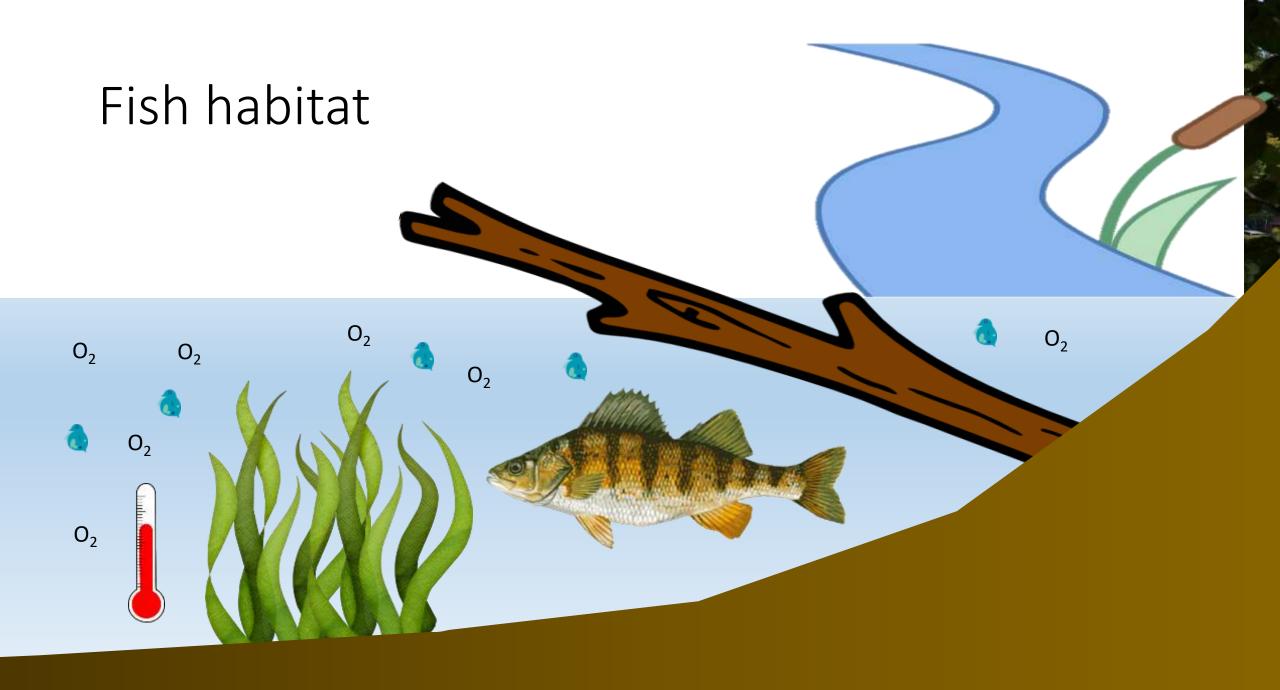
Woody habitat in lakes for fish and more

Joe Nohner Michigan Department of Natural Resources





Large woody habitat: Fallen sticks, logs, and trees found in the water.

Can provide refuge from predation, increase food resources, and benefit natural reproduction for fishes



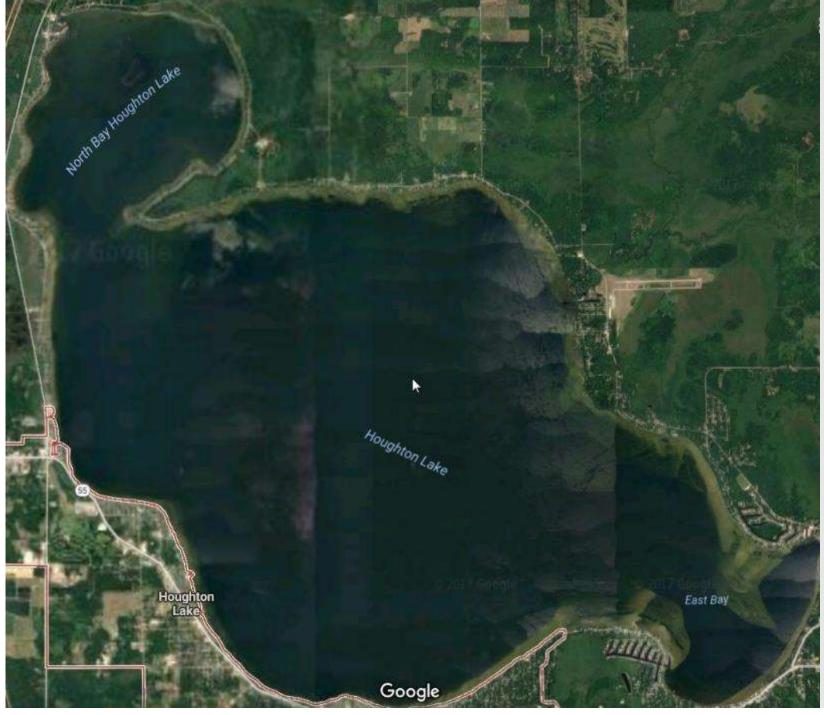


Habitat: Microhabitat scale drivers

Often when we think about habitat it's at the local scale, as characteristics of stationary objects in one place, because it is a direct connection we can see, and often fish are aggregated near structure.

Examples: woody habitat, vegetation, "weed edge", drop-offs, docks, complex shorelines, substrate





Zoom out: Think about how the watershed affects habitat

Fish migrate, need connectivity to spawning areas (e.g. pike spawning marshes or walleye spawning in rivers), migrate among lakes (metapopulations), may take advantage of local resources (feeding in rivers during some part of the year)

Nutrient outputs from streams into lakes can drive the nutrients in a lake and therefore water clarity, P, N, productivity. Agricultural or urban watershed can result in eutrophication.

Zoom out even further: Think about how the watershed affects habitat

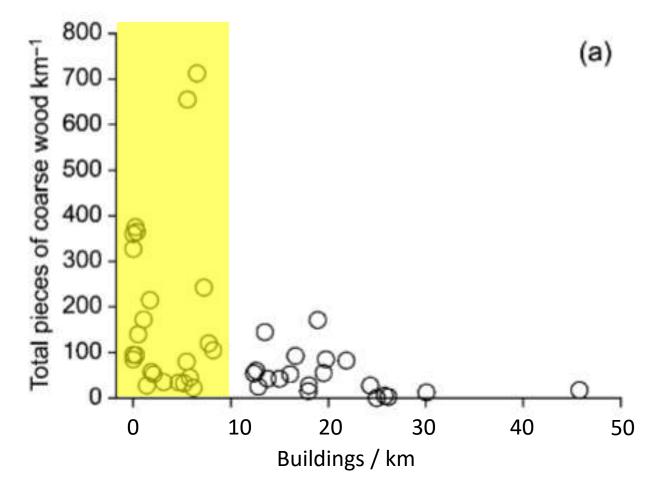


Zoom out even further and think about global effects on habitat.

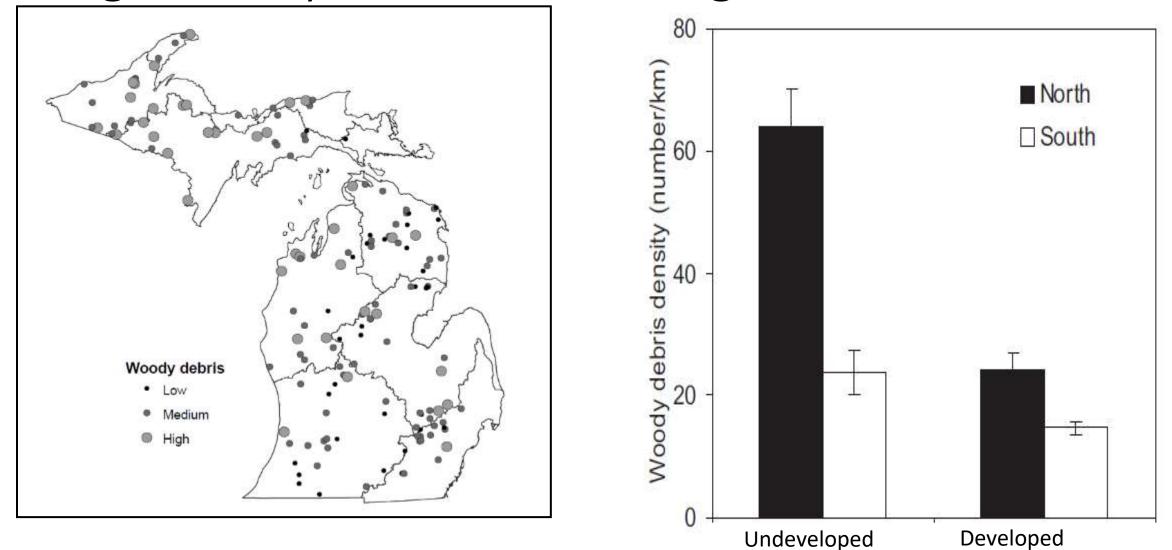


Woody habitat and shoreline development

- Woody habitat drops precipitously with development.
- More than 10 buildings/km (1 every 330 feet) and wood is less than 1/8th of its natural level



Large woody habitat in Michigan



transects

transects

Wehrly et al. 2002, 2012

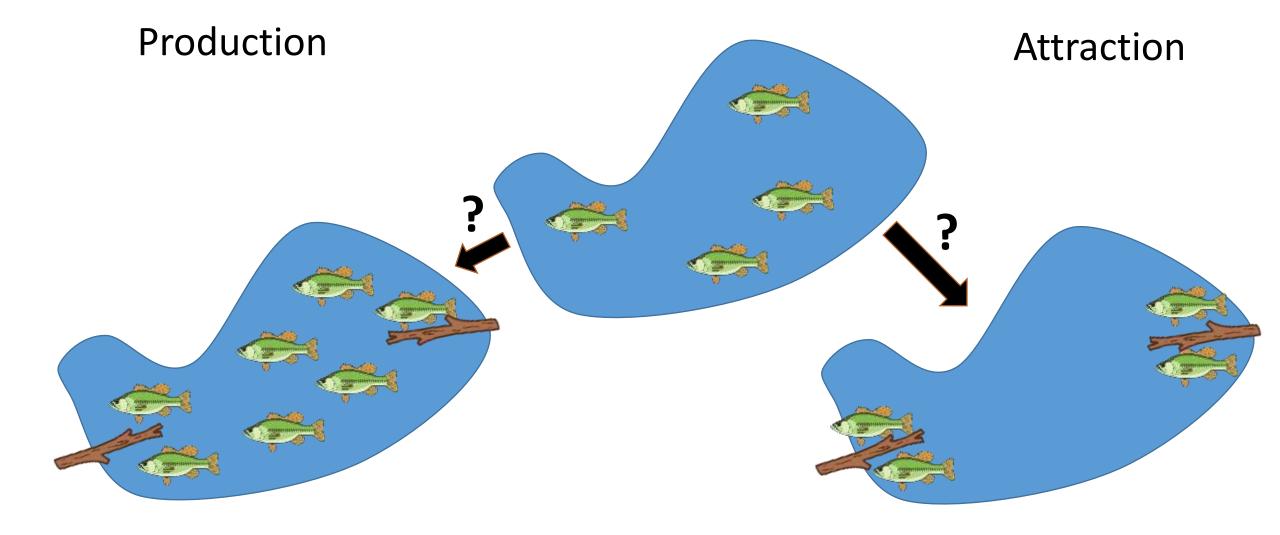
High and dry

- Drought in Wisconsin lowered lake levels 2.8 ft.
- Lost 55% of large woody habitat from the nearshore areas



Photo credit: J. Gaeta, Gaeta et al. 2014

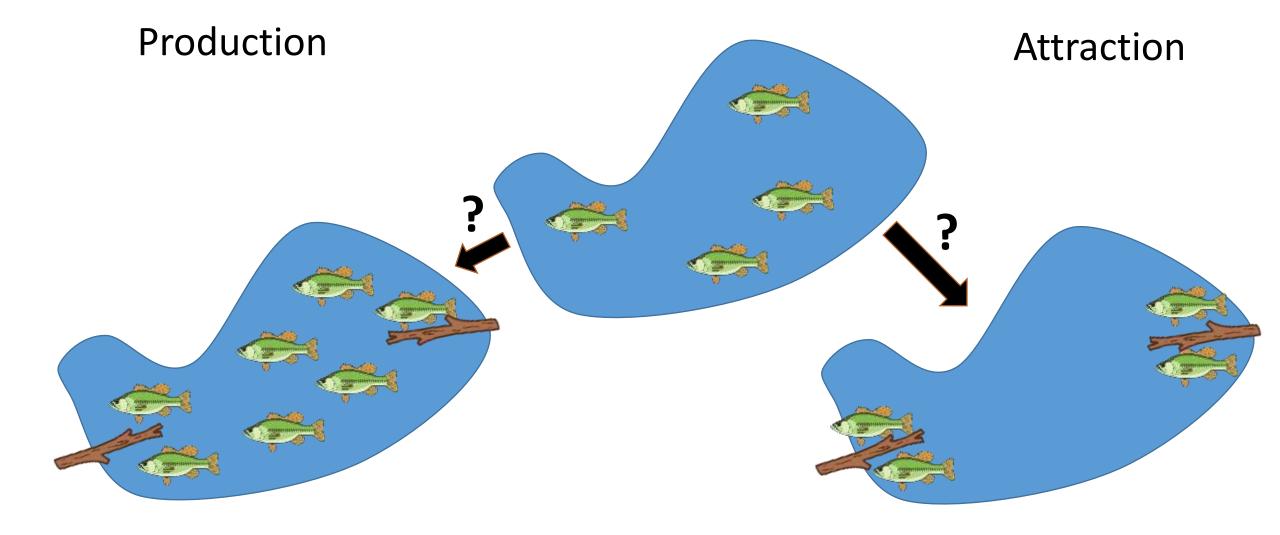
Fish responses to structural habitat changes



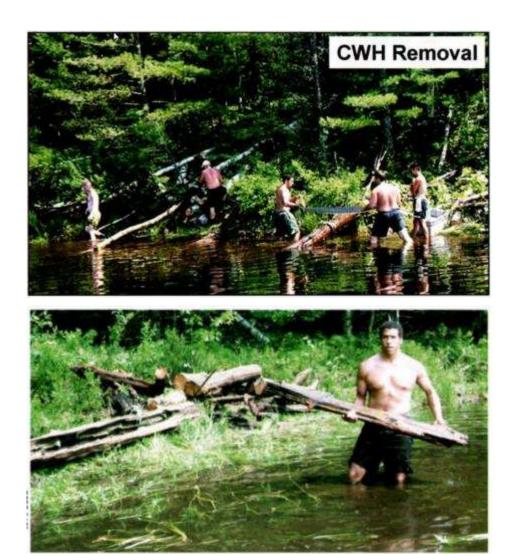
Attraction

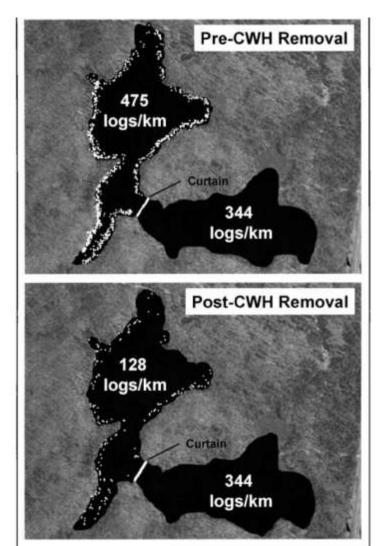


Fish responses to structural habitat changes



Production: Woody habitat removal effects

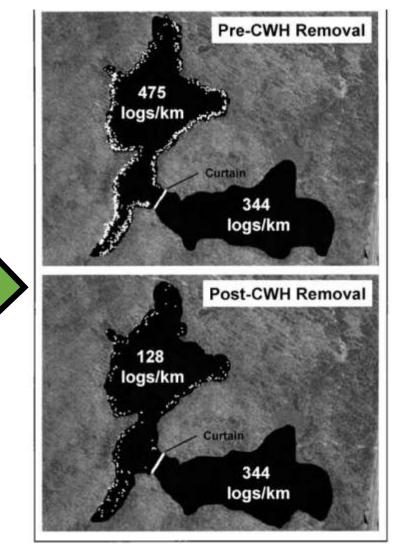




Sass et al. 2006

Production: Woody habitat removal effects

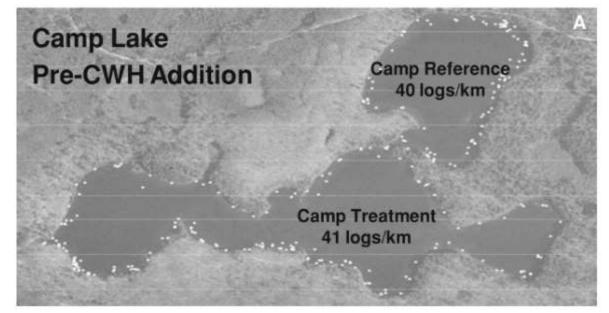
- Largemouth Bass:
 - Ate less fish
 - Consumed more terrestrial prey
 - Grew more slowly
- Yellow perch:
 - Recruitment extremely low
 - High predation mortality

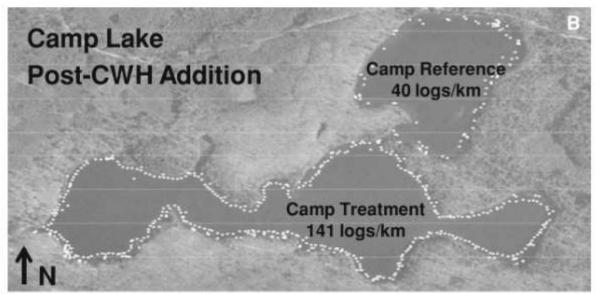


Production: Woody habitat restoration effects





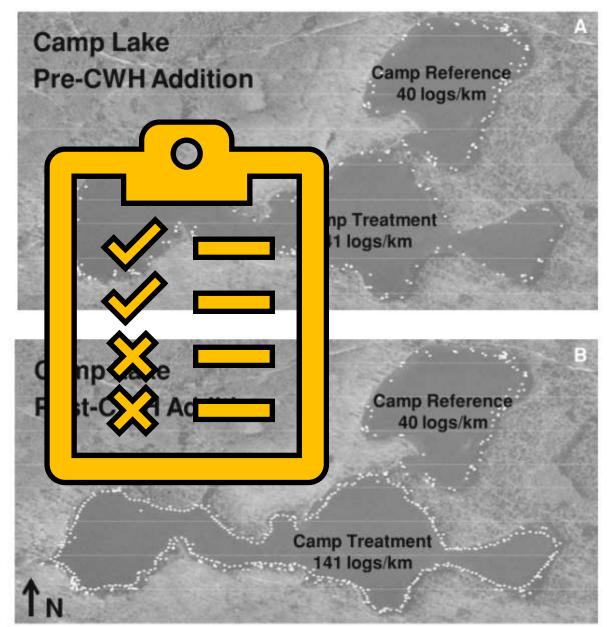




Sass et al. 2012

Production: Woody habitat restoration effects

- Diet and behavioral responses
 - Prey diversity and amount increased
 - Consumption of fish prey increased
 - Habitat use correlated with branch complexity and abundance
- "No discernible effect on fish population dynamics"
- Emphasized need for long term solutions





• Littoral zones are a focus of the Wildlife Action Plan

priorities

• Woody habitat is a critical habitat component for many of these species



How much is enough? Natural levels vary...

Source	Density (logs/km)	Average spacing (1 log every XX feet)	Notes
Christensen et al. 1996	555	5.9	Undeveloped MI and WI lakes
Marburg et al. 2006	27 – 156	122 – 21	45 Northern WI lakes
Sass et al. 2012	141	23	Detected effects on fish with additions to this level
Sass et al. 2006	475	7	Detected effects on fish populations with removals from this level
Wehrly et al. 2012	140	23	Undeveloped Northern MI transects
Wehrly et al. 2012	50	66	Undeveloped Southern MI transects
Gaeta et al. 2014	663	5	Undeveloped WI lake

Funding opportunities for woody habitat projects

- Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership Lakes Conservation Grant
 - ~\$325,000 available
 - Request for proposals typically November
- DNR Fisheries Habitat Grant
 - ~\$1.825 M available
 - Request for proposals early October
- FishAmerica Foundation grant
 - Email Joe for inquires
- Lake Association funds
- DIY!



Take homes on woody habitat

- Natural component of our lakes
- Attracts fish
- Removing wood harms fish populations
- Benefits of rehab depend on context
- DNR Fisheries supports woody habitat rehab
- Long term solutions
- Funding and technical expertise available

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