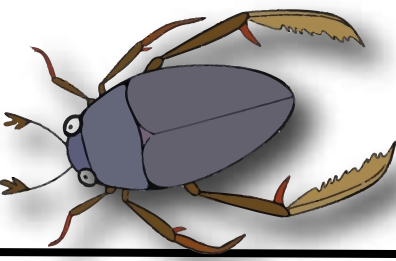



The ice age: the responsible of highest level of waterbird and aquatic biodiversity today?




Akib Hasan, Guillaume Grosbois, Louis Imbeau, Miguel Montoro Girona.


Context




 Eskers are complex geological formation formed by glaciers during the last ice age.

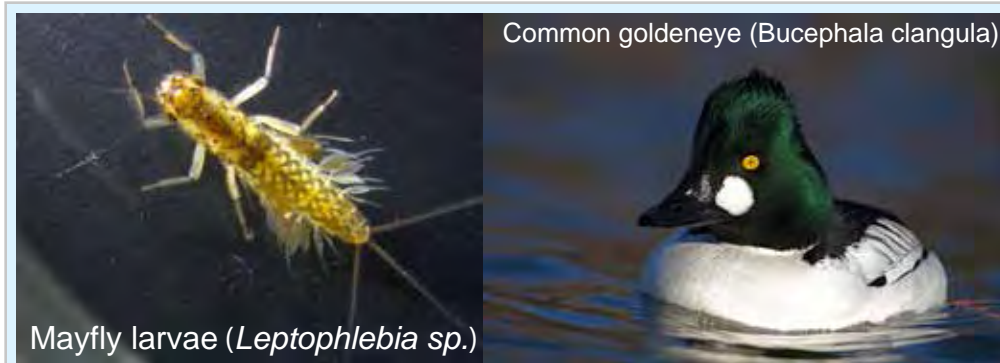



 Kettle lakes on eskers are unique ecosystems fed by groundwaters and/or precipitations with a very specific biodiversity.

 Important ecosystems economically and ecologically in Abitibi-Témiscamingue

 Vulnerable to human pressure.

 Knowledge gap about their functioning and biodiversity



 Both waterbird and macroinvertebrate are excellent biological indicators



Objective

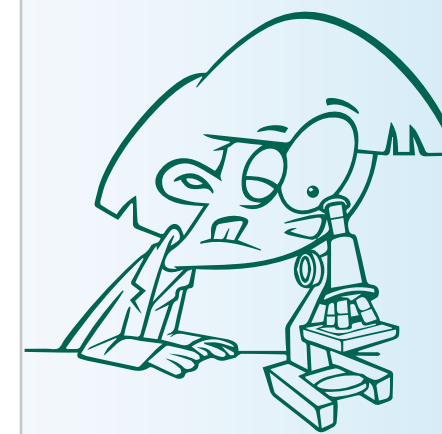
➔ To understand the biodiversity of eskers lakes from macroinvertebrates to water bird communities.

Methods



Waterbird

1. Point Count
2. Flush Count



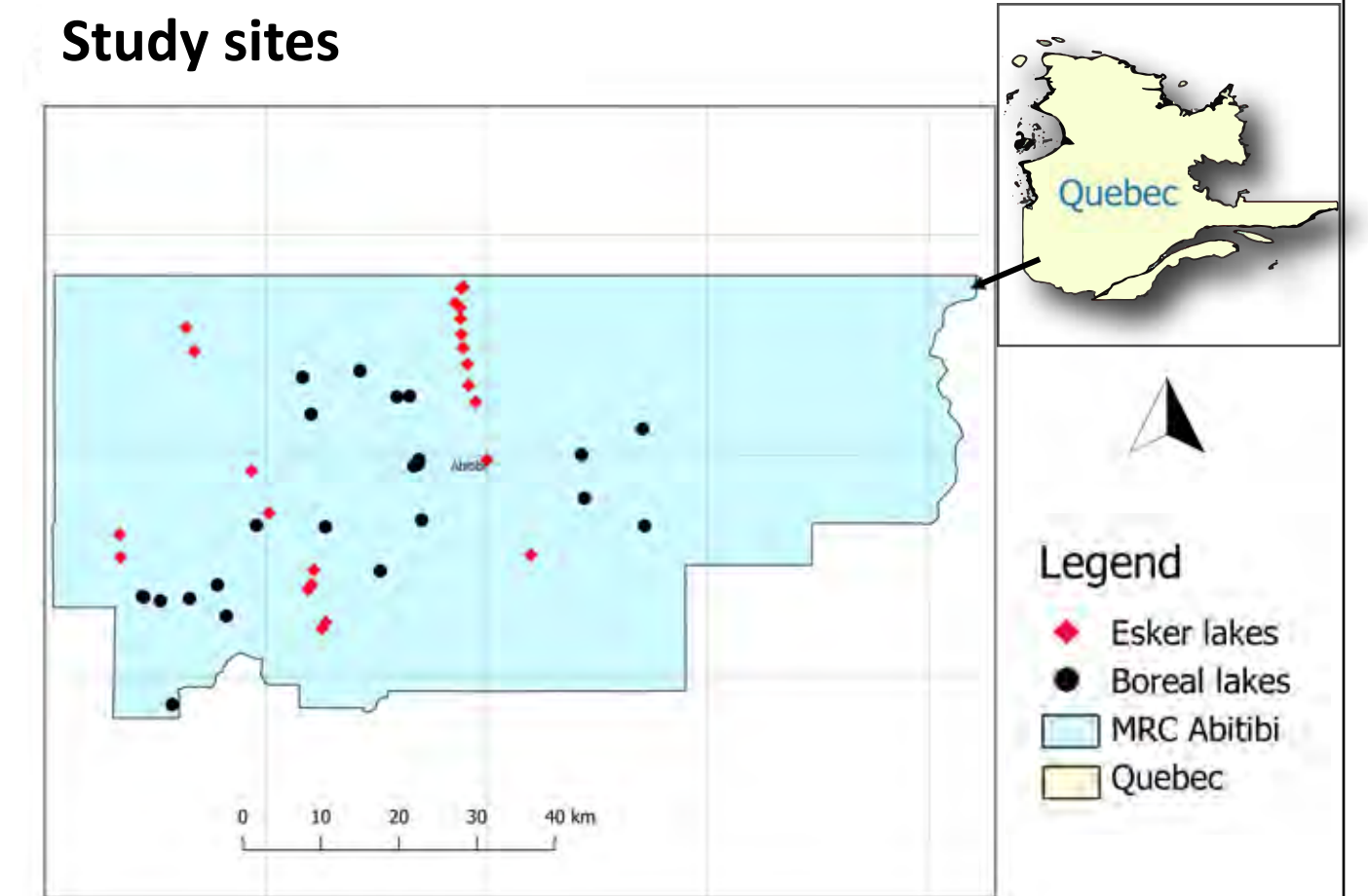
Invertebrate

1. Identification
2. Stable Isotope Analysis

Environmental Factors

1. pH
2. Chlorophyll
3. Depth
4. Macrophyte cover
5. Light
6. Temperature
7. Conductivity
8. Dissolved Oxygen

Study sites

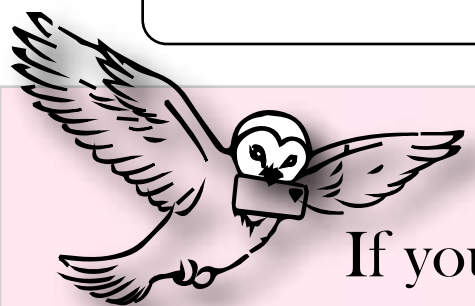


Biodiversity Measure

1. Shannon–Wiener index
2. Evenness
3. Species Richness

Contribution

This project will permit to characterize for the first time the unique biodiversity associated to esker lakes and evaluate the state of health of those ecosystems.



If you want to know more about Esker Biodiversity, Send your OWL(!) to akib.hasan@uqat.ca

