

# Farmington Bay Wetlands

## Update

**Great Salt Lake Steering Committee**  
**March 23, 2007**

Theron Miller, Ph.D.  
Utah Division of Water Quality

# NEEDS

## **DEVELOP APPROPRIATE METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT AND EVENTUALLY SITE-SPECIFIC CRITERIA**

- **UNDERSTAND “HOW THE ECOSYSTEM WORKS”**
- **IDENTIFY SENSITIVE HABITAT, SEASON AND FOODCHAIN LINKS  
(LITERATURE REVIEW)**
- **IDENTIFY (TOLERANCE) THRESHOLDS (IF THEY EXIST)**

# GSL STEERING COMMITTEE

Se SAP

FB Technical Advisory Committee

Project MNGR  
Bill Moellmer

Project Manager  
Theron Miller

CH2MHILL

SWCA

Frontier  
Corp.

W.  
Wurtsbaugh

S.  
Rushforth

D.  
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L. Gray

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USU Soils Lab

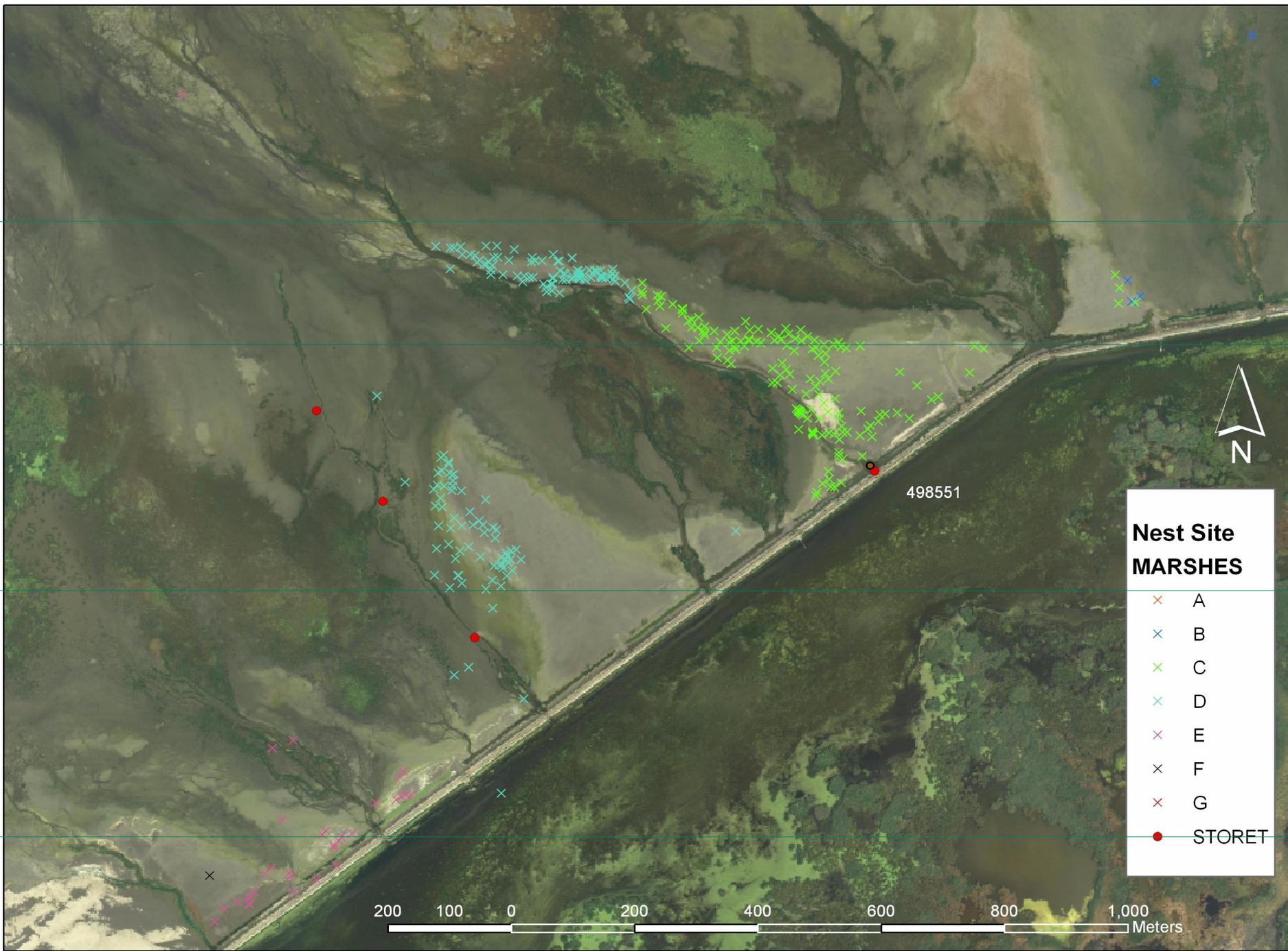
D. Hayes

BYU Soils  
Lab

John Cavitt  
Weber St

# FARMINGTON BAY TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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- William Moellmer, Co-chair, Environmental Chemist, UDEQ
- Ann Neville, Wetland Scientist, Manager, ISSR, Kennecott
- Lou Cooper, Environmental Program, Davis County Env. Health
- Dennis Wenger, Wetlands Scientist, Frontier Corporation
- Heidi Hoven, Wetlands Scientist, Institute for Watershed Sciences
- Wayne Wurtsbaugh, Limnologist, USU
- Amy Defreeze, Wetlands Scientist, Utah Rivers Council
- John Cavitt, Ornithologist, Weber State U
- Don Paul, Ornithologist
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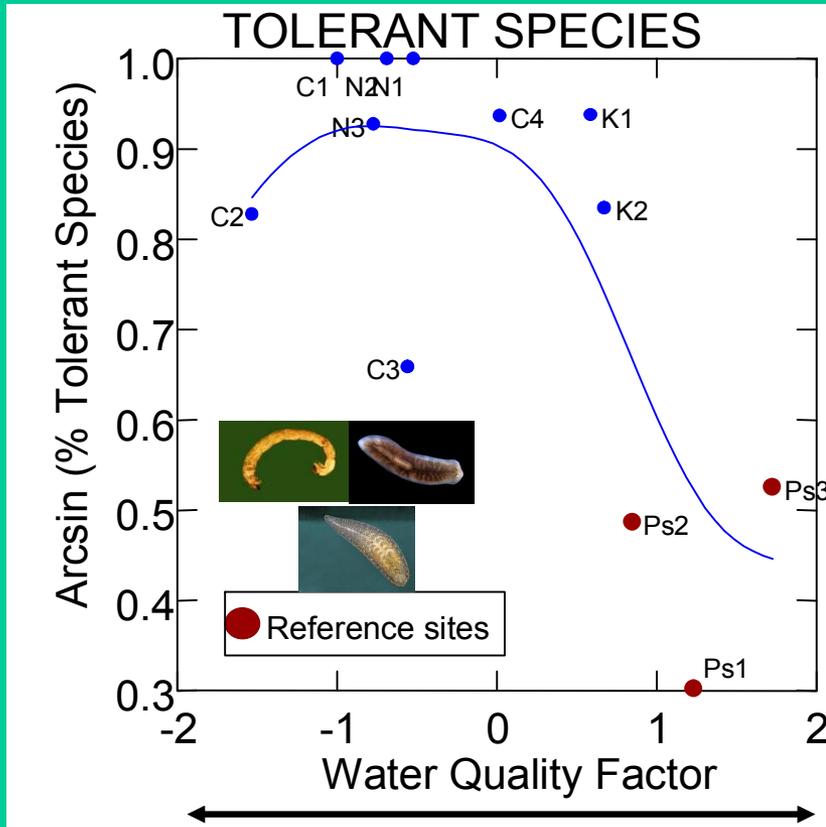
**Nest Site  
MARSSES**

- × A
- × B
- × C
- × D
- × E
- × F
- × G
- STORET

200 100 0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters

# Tolerant & Sensitive Macroinvertebrates (2004)

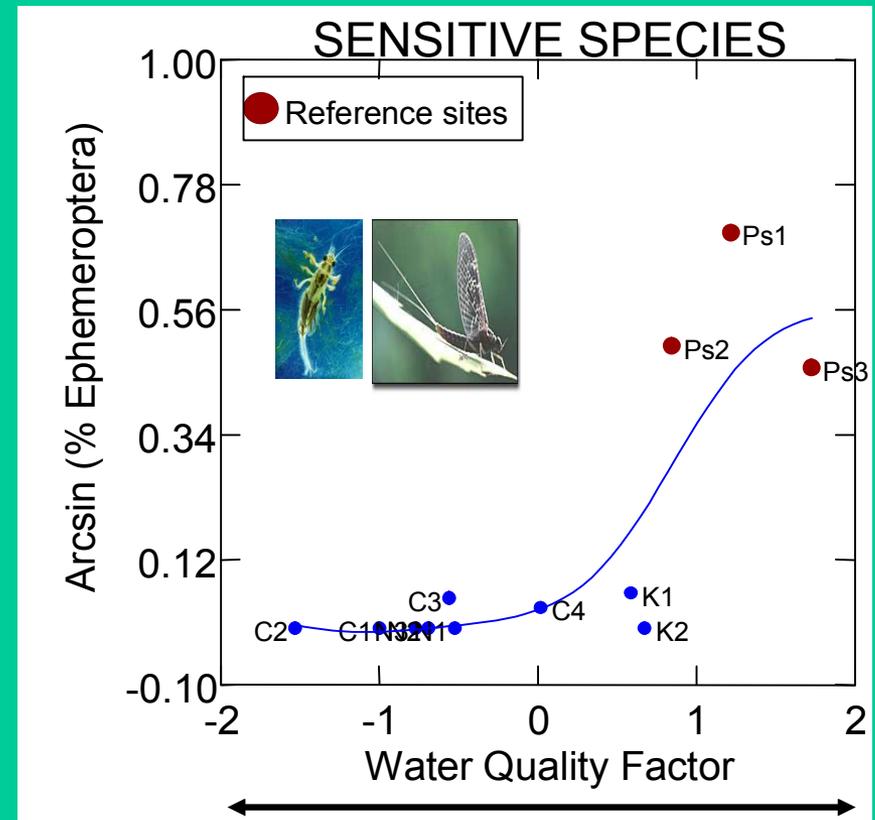
## Sheetflow Sites



Increasing  
Nutrients (Total  
N and P)

Increasing pH,  
Dissolved Oxygen  
and TDS

Tolerant species were more abundant at eutrophic sites

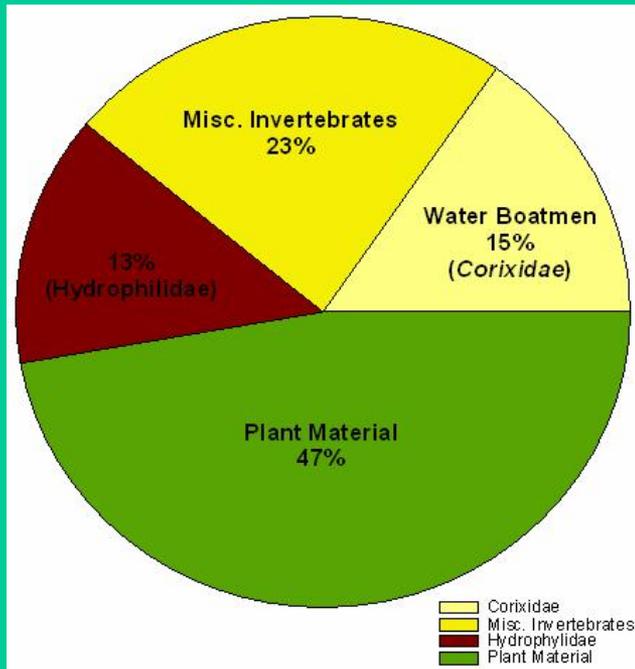


Increasing  
Nutrients (Total  
N and P)

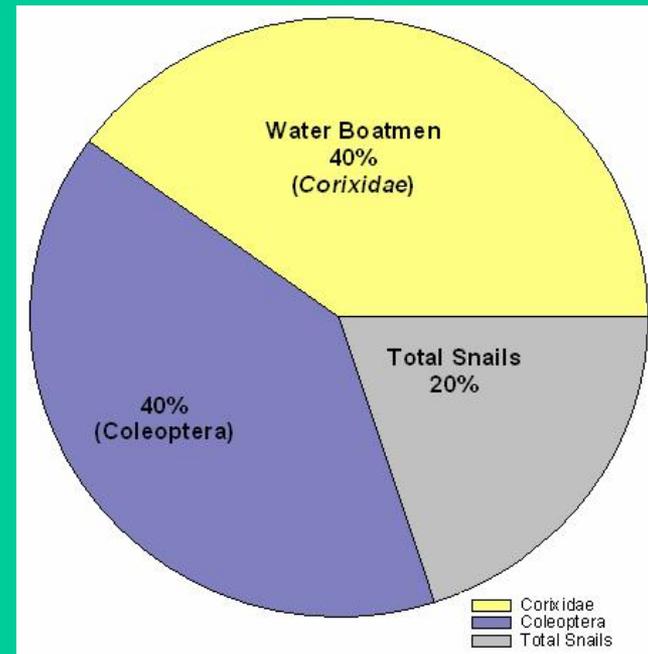
Increasing pH,  
Dissolved Oxygen  
and TDS

Sensitive species were more abundant at oligotrophic sites, (e.g. reference sites)

## Kays Creek (south) Stomach contents by volume

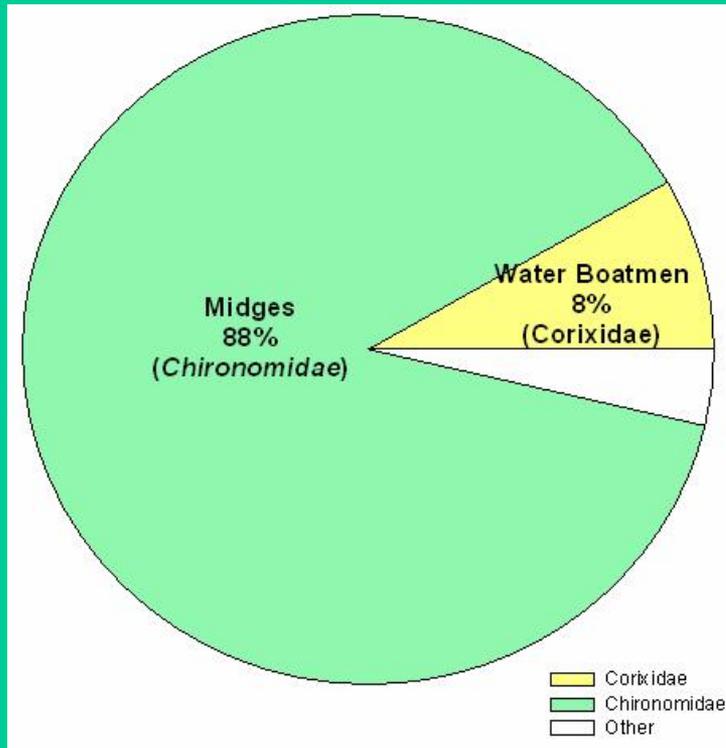


American avocet

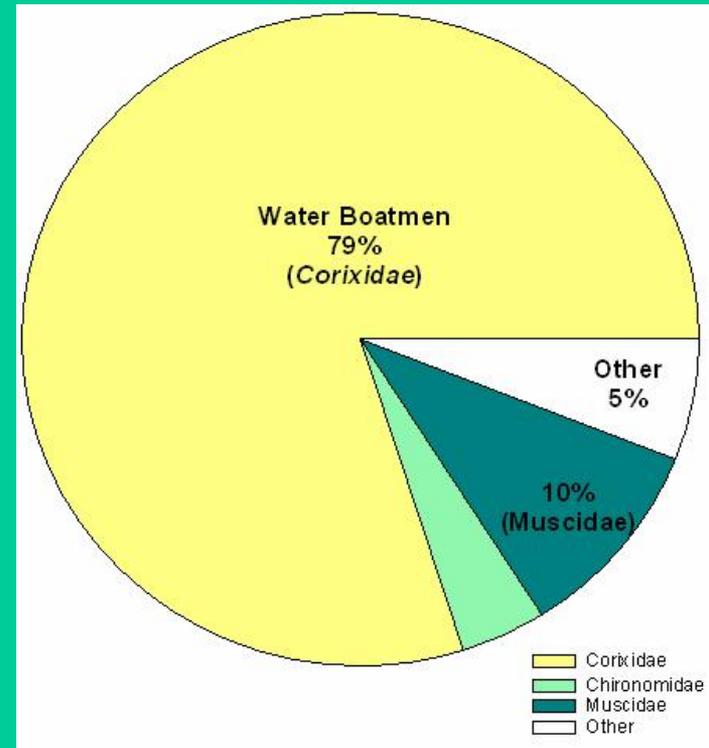


Black neck stilt

# Bear River Bird Refuge Stomach contents by volume



American avocet



black neck stilt

## Nesting and Hatching Success

Site	Year	Species	Total Eggs Laid (total nests)	Clutch Size (n)	Hatchability (n)	Total Young Produced (average # eggs hatched / nest)	# Young Leaving/Nest (n)
<b>FARM</b>	2005						
		AMAV	1681 (481)	3.86 ± 0.51 (247)	0.96 ± 0.13 (247)	914 (1.9)	3.75 ± 0.57 (247)
		BNST	769 (411)	3.87 ± 0.48 (201)	0.97 ± 0.11 (201)	737 (1.79)	3.76 ± 0.62 (201)
	2006						
		AMAV	2146 (641)	3.93 ± 0.30 (413)	0.93 ± 0.15 (369)	1538 (2.4)	3.55 ± (435)
		BNST	1123 (313)	3.97 ± 0.21 (232)	0.96 ± 0.12 (221)	916 (2.9)	3.77 ± (243)





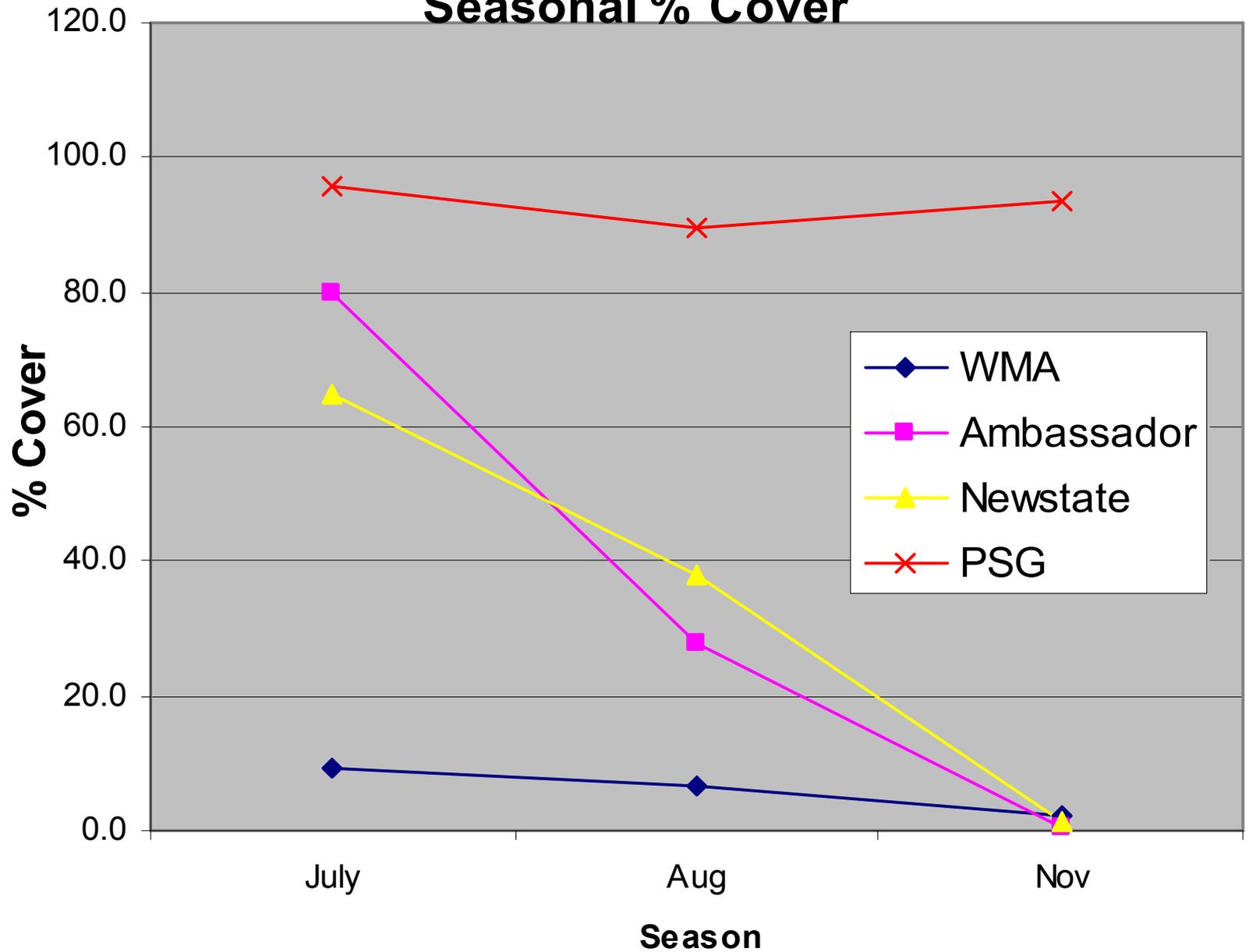
# Impoundments 2004 Conclusion



- Analytical method shows general trends and relationships, however, we need a more sensitive tool to make the link between ecological function and beneficial use.



# Seasonal % Cover



# Remaining Data Gaps

- Determine relative importance of shading, waterfowl foraging and potential stress from excess P in the impoundments.
- Quantify nesting habitat characteristics in terms of plant communities and proximity to water.
- Quantify shorebird juvenile survivability and link this to habitat and food resource requirements.