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ABSTRACTS
GRAZING RATES OF HERBIVOROUS CRUSTACEAN
zooplankton were measured over a year cycle, adjusted to the daily rhythms of vertical
migration. The in-situ measurements were performed within a "anonyme" chamber (2 x 10 L
vol.) using CI4-labelled Rhodomonas minima as
tracer food species. The method allowed
measurements of the community grazing (CR = %
of the water volume filtered per day). Two size
fractions were analyzed separately: F1 = 160 µm
and 50 µm < F2 < 160 µm. Additional measurements
of additional filtering rates were made. The
diurnal variations of these rates were obtained in
seven dates in 1988 which tried to cover the
most important phases of the seasonal
zooplankton succession of the lake (i.e.: springbloom, clear-water phase, late summer,
etc.). Night grazing rates were greater in almost
all the cases especially the values of near
surface depths. The highest grazing rates were
determined in the clear-water phase which
occurred in June 1988. At this time, day-night
differences were very pronounced, too. CRH
values in 06 June 1988 were 5.9 % /day (0.3 m
11.48 Hz) and 9.1 % /day (0.3 m, 32.87 Hz).
Individual filtering rates, in species with
condut vertically migration as Eudapia calida
and Eudapia gracilis, exhibited also
diurnal variations: during the clear-water phase
an individual of E. calida (~ 1.3 mm) would
probably filtrate 0.24 ml/h during the day and
0.39 ml/h at night.

SPECIES COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF
CHLOROKERIDAE (CHAIN: NEMATODA) IN LAKE
CHIEMSEE
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The Chiensee (86 km²) is the largest lake of the
FRG. Because of its multistructured basin (due
to the action of the glaciers) the Chiensee shows
a variety of habitats. Apart from the great influe-
ce of the river Tirsler Aach, the littoral is
strongly affected by numerous affluents which
drain the surrounding fields. Their high content
of nutrients effects local eutrophication lead-
ing to distinct variation in water quality. These
distinctive sites, together with strongly chang-
ing sediments, give rise to a multitude of habi-
tats. Thus, Welser (1988) found in the Chiensee
the highest number of microphyta species ever
reported from a middle-European lake. Concerning
Chironomidae, 108 species could be identified up
to now by means of drift-netting pupal exuviae.
I.e. one third of the total known Bavarian Chir-
onomidae fauna. 65 species are new to the Chiensee
region and 35 species new to Bavaria. The pheno-
ology of ecelted species is shown as well as the
distribution of the subfamilies at the 11 sam-
ping sites. An effort is made to classify the
different there sections using Chironomus pupal
exuviae. Up to now, mainly lotic water systems
have been analyseed by drift-netting. Chironomus
pupal exuviae could turn out to be an excellen-
t indicator. They are easily and almost everywhere
available in high abundance, identification to
species level is mostly possible and there is no
need to restrict oneself to certain substrates
because exuviae of different microhabitats
are united.

STRUCTURAL VARIATION OF THE CHLOROKERID POPULA TIONS
IN THE ORTIGE BAY (LUGO, NW SPAIN)
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A study of chironomid populations along the rivers in the Ortigas basin (León, NW Spain) beginning from larval stage has been done. Forty-two sampling sites were sampled season-
ally during 1985. Thirty-one genera have been found and sixteen chironomids species have been identified. The taxo-
omeric and structural distance between sampling sites has been calculated with the results obtained. The taeunomer distance expresses the similarity relations between consecutive plots. The taxonomic and structural distances have been taken from the semiquanti-
tative index matrix and the dissimilarity has been calculated. The basis is graphically represented, the points are situated in inverse order to their degree of affinity. The structural distance is a variation index and it modifies the road distance
between adjusting sampling sites on base to the hetero-
genety, it has been obtained using the beta diversity index. The configuration of the rivers has been graphically repre-
sented with the values obtained. The rivers plots are clearly
defined in the basis. The river Ortigas has an irregular be-
viour, because it is the main axis of the catchment, which
receives the impacts of surrounding rivers. In the regulated streams by reservoirs is observed a increment of both distances in north points, they have a recuperation downstream. The rivers with important impacts of population centers have a great space between their sampling sites.

LEAF LITTER PROCESSING IN THE ACUERA STREAM, NORTH
SPAIN
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The processing of two leaf litter species has been studied in the site of the Acuera stream wa-
tershed. One of the species (alder) was chosen by its presence along the water course; the other one
(eucalyptus), by its dominance in local situations. The aim of this work was to elucidate the pro-
cessing of the different materials in both sites showed similar or different dynamics and flow
rates on the basis of the benthic fauna response. Our results have indicated a clear relationship be-
tween the type of riparian plant and the velocity at which the litter breakdown occurs, and this
data is related to the stream fauna in each site.