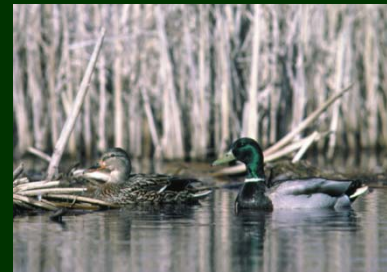
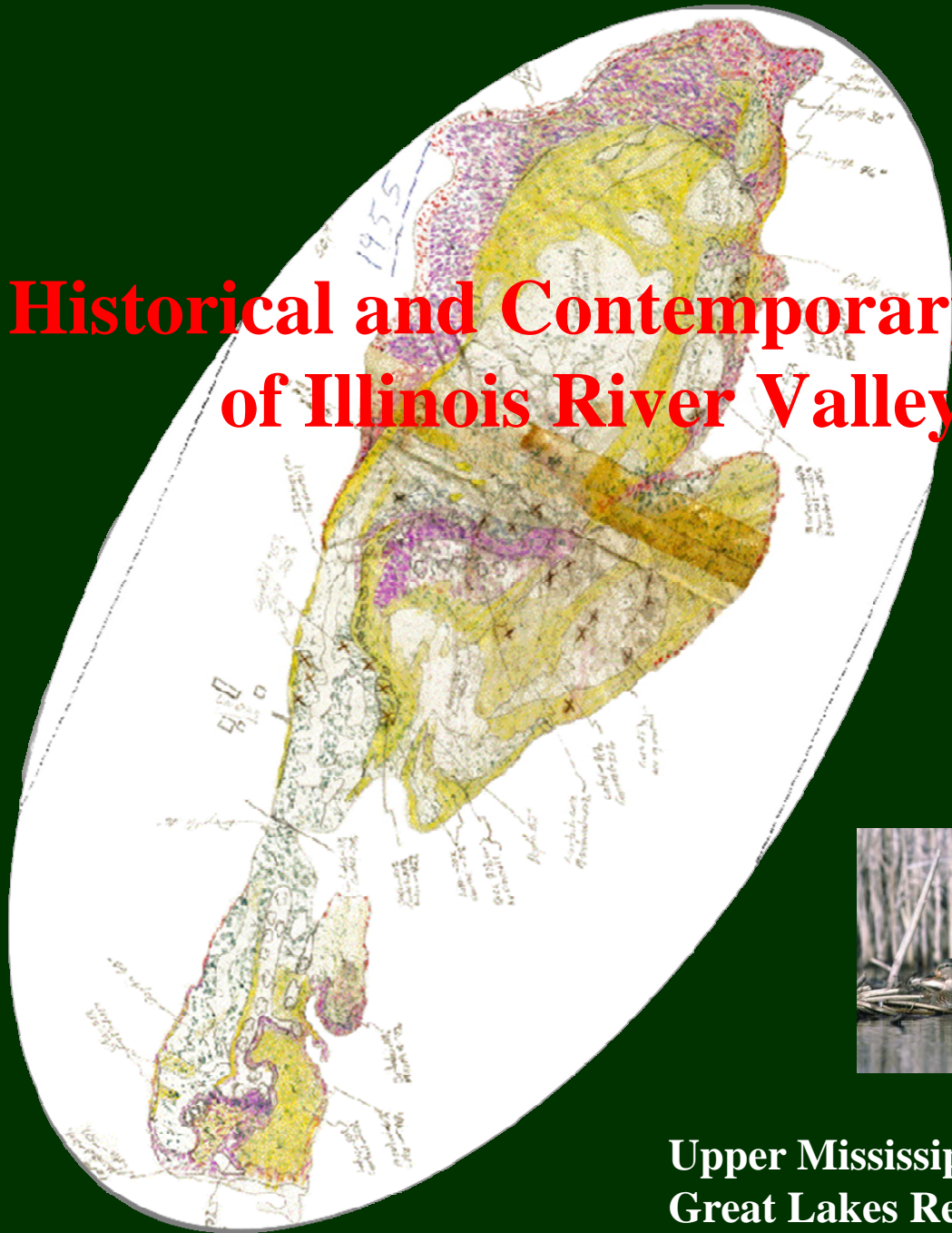


# Historical and Contemporary Characteristics of Illinois River Valley Wetlands



Upper Mississippi River and  
Great Lakes Region Joint Venture





ILLINOIS  
NATURAL  
HISTORY  
SURVEY



**A.P. Yetter, J.D. Stafford, M.M. Horath, R.V. Smith, and C.S. Hine**  
**Forbes Biological Station**  
**Frank C. Bellrose Waterfowl Research Center**  
**Havana, IL 62644**



**PRAIRIE**  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE





**Why do we care about the  
Illinois River valley?**

**1.6 Million in IRV, 1948**

**21% Mississippi Flyway  
Mallards used IRV  
1955-1996**

**>5% Global Pectoral Sandpipers  
Migrate through IL annually.**

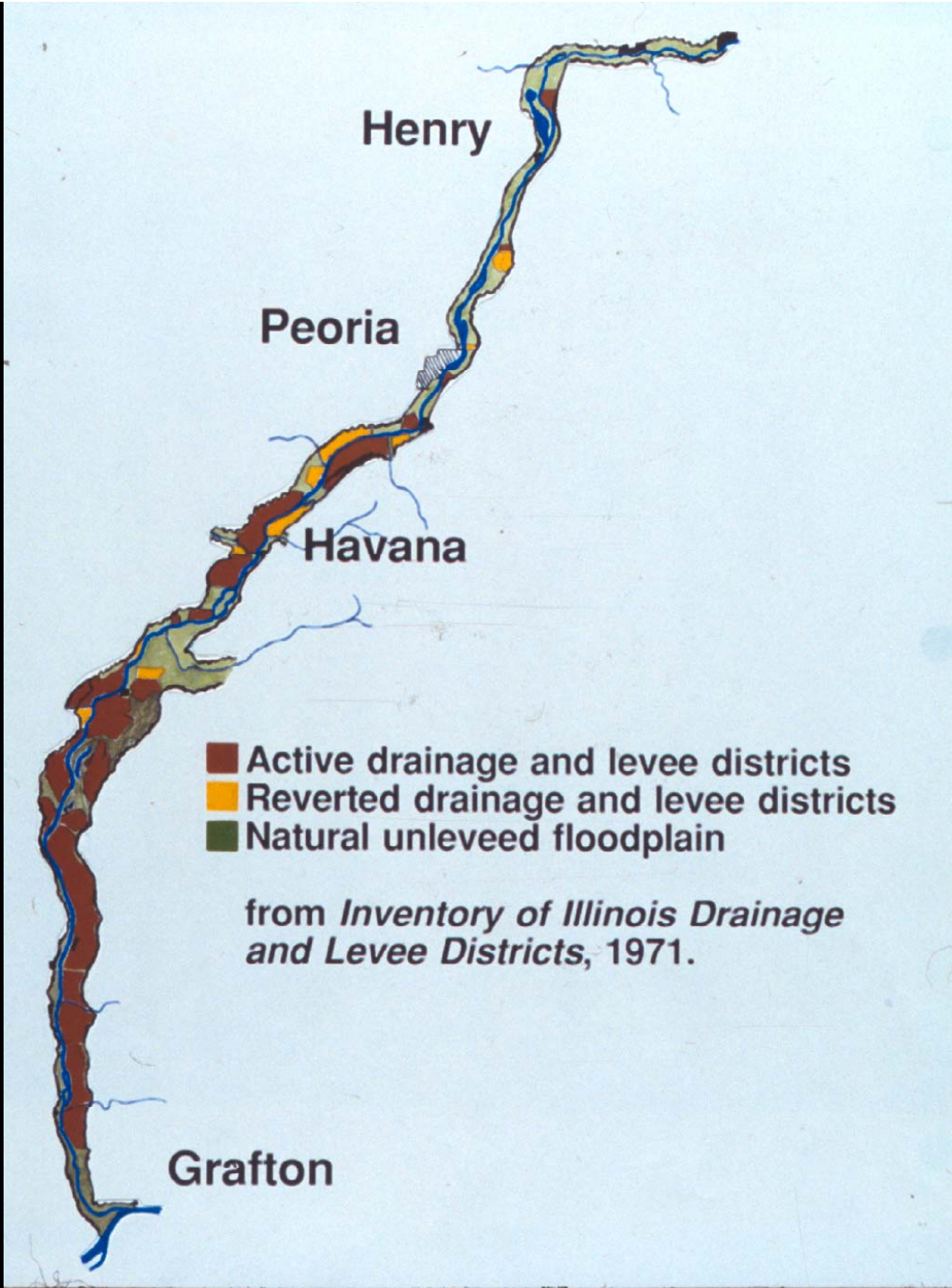


Rice Lake, Anderson Lake, and  
Chautauqua Lake noted as Important Bird Areas  
and Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network site



# Challenges

~50% loss







1933

# Muscooten Bay

near Beardstown

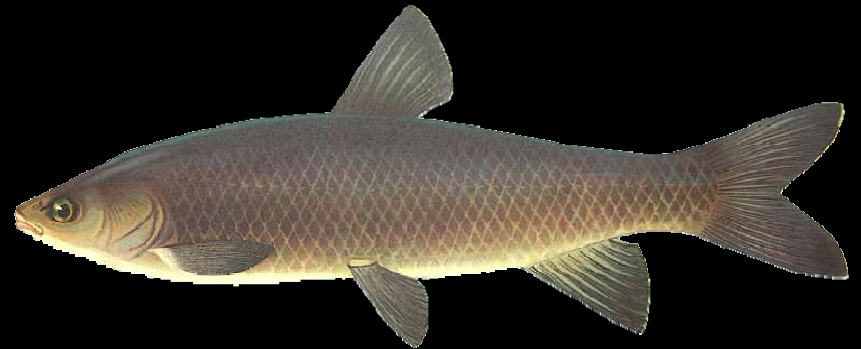


1984

# ASIAN CARP



*Grass Carp, 1963*



*Black Carp, early 1970s*



*Bighead Carp, 1972*



*Common Carp, 1880s*



*Sliver Carp, 1973*



**Restoration is defined as:  
a bringing back to a former  
position or condition.**

**Merriam-Webster Online - [www.merriam-webster.com](http://www.merriam-webster.com)**

**The goal of ecological restoration has been defined as: “The return of an ecosystem to a close approximation of its condition prior to disturbance.” (National Research Council 1992).**

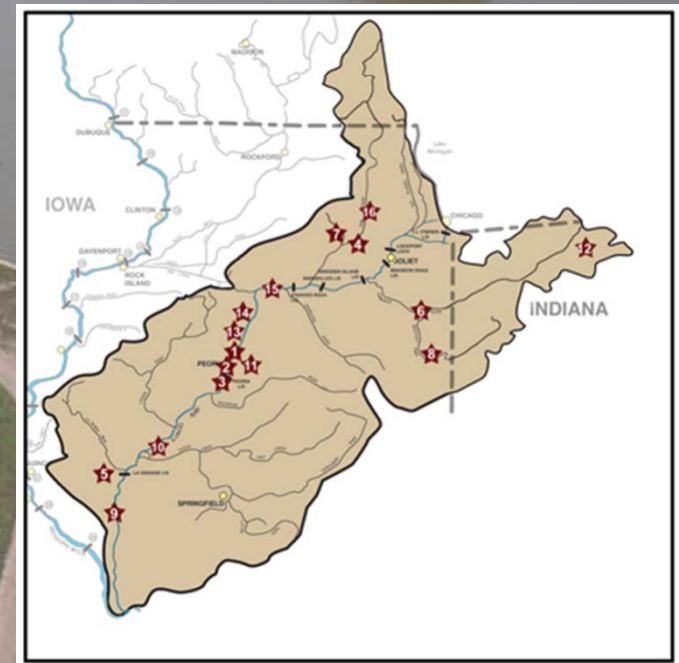




# Navigation and Ecosystem Sustainability Program (NESP)

## Illinois River Basin Restoration Plan

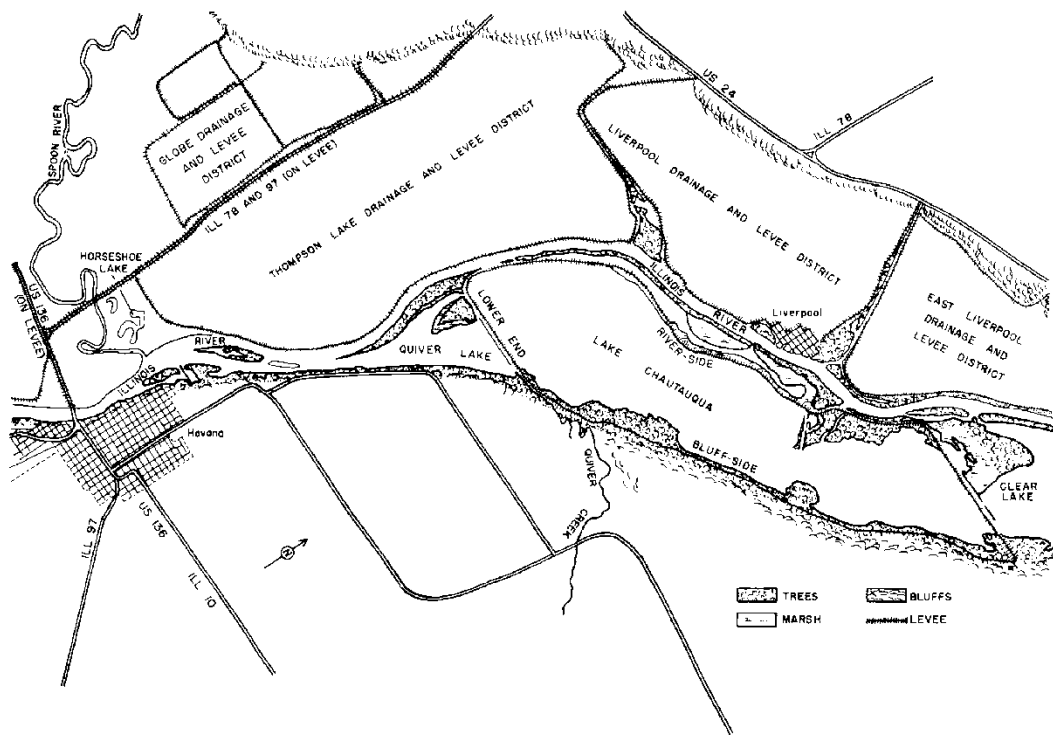
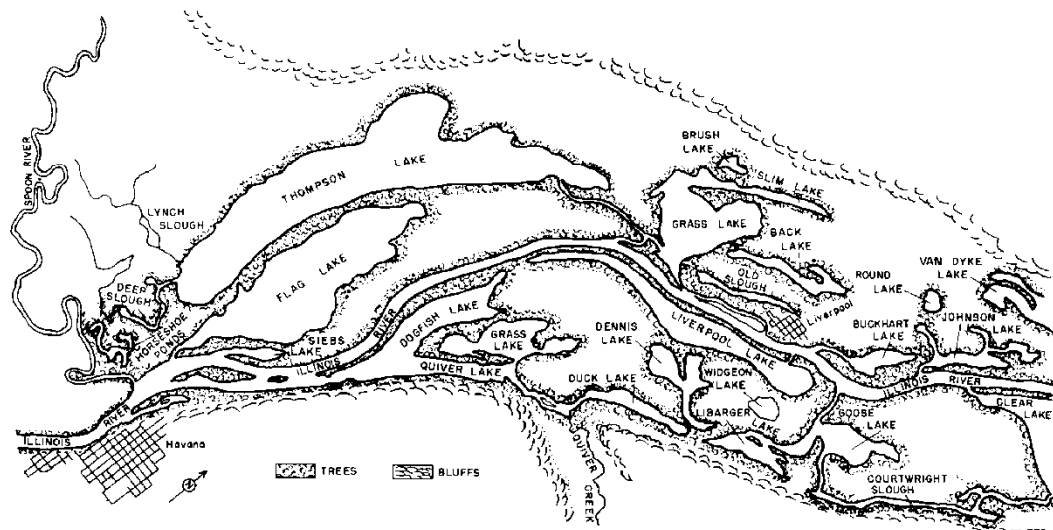
**\$7.95 Billion over 50 yr**







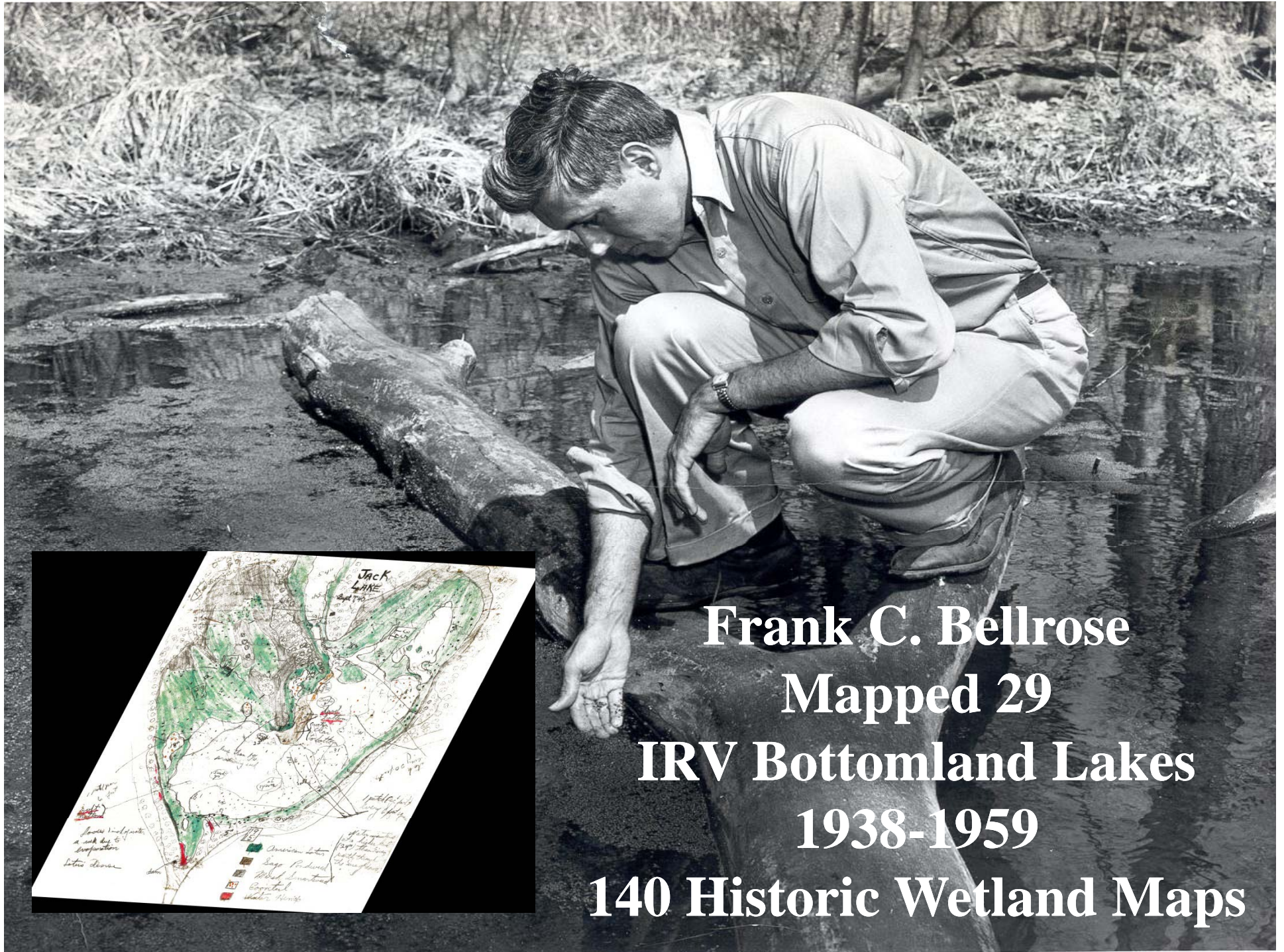




## Rice Lake, 1950







**Frank C. Bellrose  
Mapped 29  
IRV Bottomland Lakes  
1938-1959  
140 Historic Wetland Maps**





**Bellrose Waterfowl Research Center  
Remapped 15 wetlands  
2005-2006**

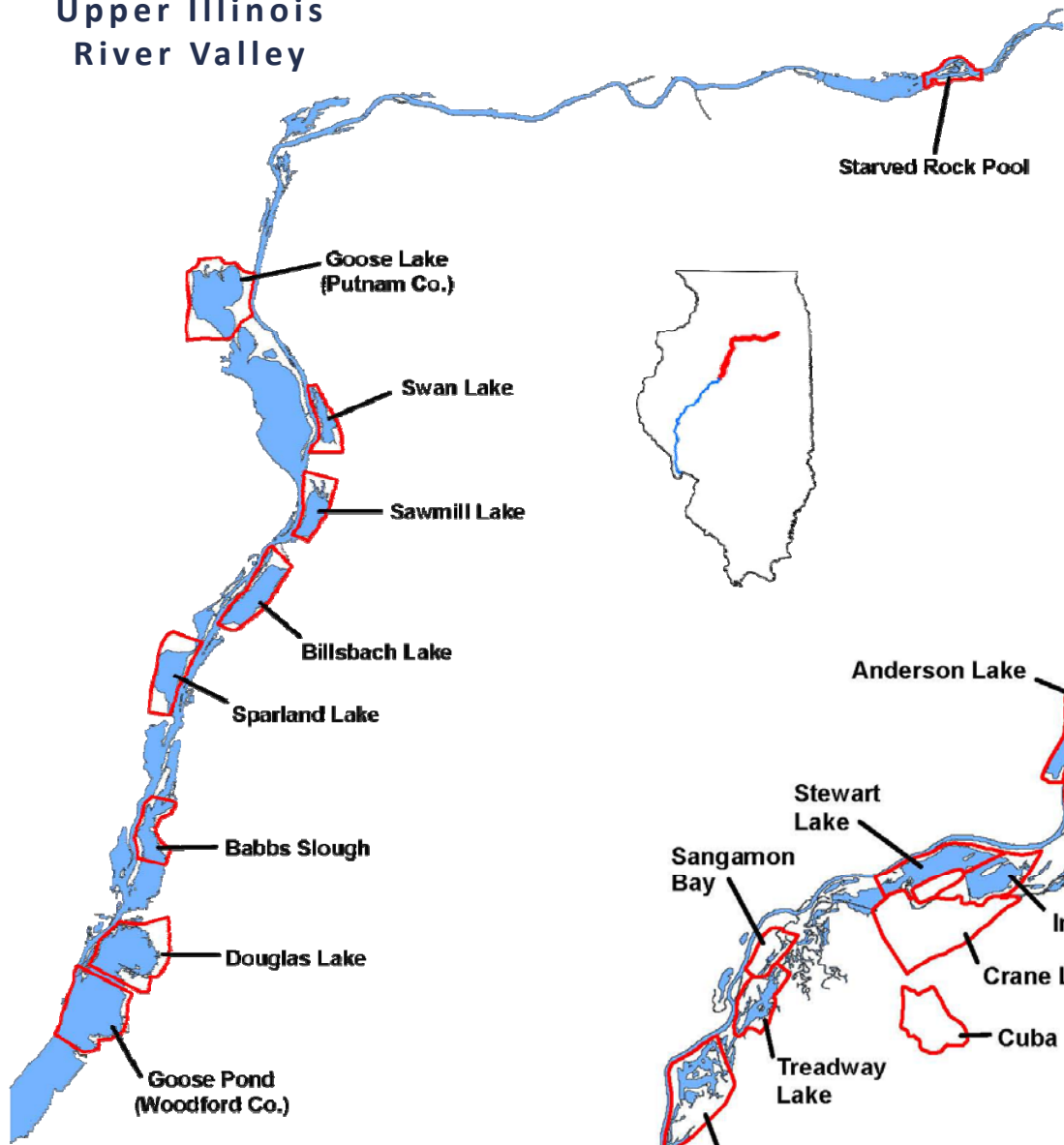


# Objectives

- **Evaluate changes in wetland characteristics of selected IRV wetlands among historical and contemporary periods.**
- **Model use of IRV wetlands by mallards and lesser scaup in relation to historic and contemporary wetland characteristics.**

# LOCATIONS MAPPED

Upper Illinois  
River Valley

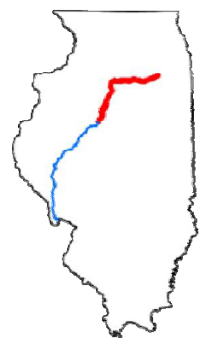


Rice Lake  
Big Lake  
Spring Lake

Goose Lake (Fulton Co.)  
Clear Lake  
Chautauqua Lake

Quiver Lake

Lower Illinois  
River Valley



Grass Lake  
Anderson Lake  
Bath Lake  
Moscow Bay  
Jack Lake  
Patterson Bay

Stewart Lake  
Sangamon Bay  
Ingram Lake  
Crane Lake  
Cuba Island

Treadway Lake  
Muscooten Bay



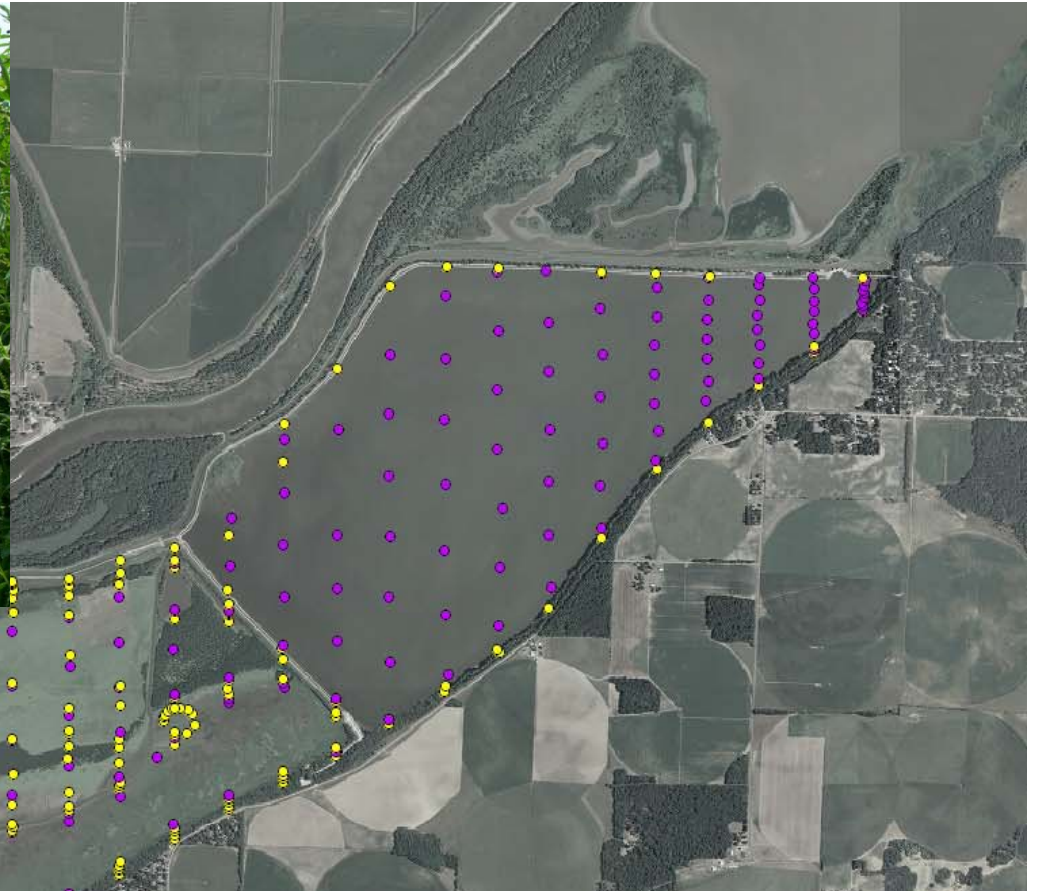


ILLINOIS AND DES PLAINES RIVERS  
FROM MOUTH OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER  
TO LOCKPORT, ILLINOIS  
IN 32 SHEETS SCALE AS SHOWN  
U.S. ENGINEERING DISTRICT NO. 15  
Submitted by  
Approved by  
Checked by  
Date

# Historic Wetland Vegetation

- **Bellrose (1938 – 1953, 1959) and Loomis (1955 – 1957)**
- **18 July – 16 October**
- **Field triangulated on 1933 USACOE maps**
- **ERDAS Imagine Orthobase 8.6 and ArcGIS 9.2 software projected in UTM, NAD83, Zones 15 & 16**
- **Xtools Pro 4.1 in ArcGIS**





- **Mapped wetlands August-September**
- **300m transects (N/S or E/W)**
- **Handheld GPS & field notes, photos**
- **Digitized habitat features on 2005-2006 aerials**
- **USDA Geospatial Data Gateway**  
<http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/>
- **ArcGIS 9.2 and Xtools Pro 4.1 ext.**
- **MANOVA**



A photograph of a person sitting on a motorcycle in a field of tall, green grasses. The person is wearing a light-colored shirt and dark pants, and is holding a clipboard. The motorcycle is parked in the middle of the field. In the background, there is a line of trees under a blue sky with some clouds. The text is overlaid on the image.

**Early Historic (1938 – 1942)**

**Late Historic (1943 – 1959)**

**Contemporary (2005 – 2006)**

**Flood of record was spring 1943**



# Wetland Habitat Classification

**Bottomland forest** – woody plants  $> 6\text{m}$  in height

**Scrub-shrub** – woody plants  $\leq 6\text{m}$  in height

**Non-persistent emergent** – moist-soil vegetation (annual grasses)

**Persistent emergent** – robust vegetation (perennials; cattail)

**Aquatic bed** – submersed aquatic vegetation

**Floating-leaved aquatic** – vegetation on or above the water surface

**Mud flat** – lacking water or vegetation

**Open water** – open water without vegetation

**Interspersion-juxtaposition index** – measure of heterogeneity

**Relative richness** – proportion of habitat categories present





# INHS Aerial Inventories

- **Fall - since 1948-2010**
- **Mallard and Scaup use-days**
  - (1 Oct. – 15 Dec.)
- **1950-1959; 2005-2006**
- **Modeled UDs in relation to habitat classes, IJI, RR, wetland area, and refuge (25% category)**



# Fall Use-Day Analysis







- 100 ducks for 10 days would be 1,000 UD<sub>s</sub>
- Maximum likelihood estimation in Proc Mixed
- Accounted for correlation in UD<sub>s</sub> among sites over time by including WETLAND nested in YEAR in a REPEATED statement.
- Best approximating/competing models using 2<sup>nd</sup> order AIC



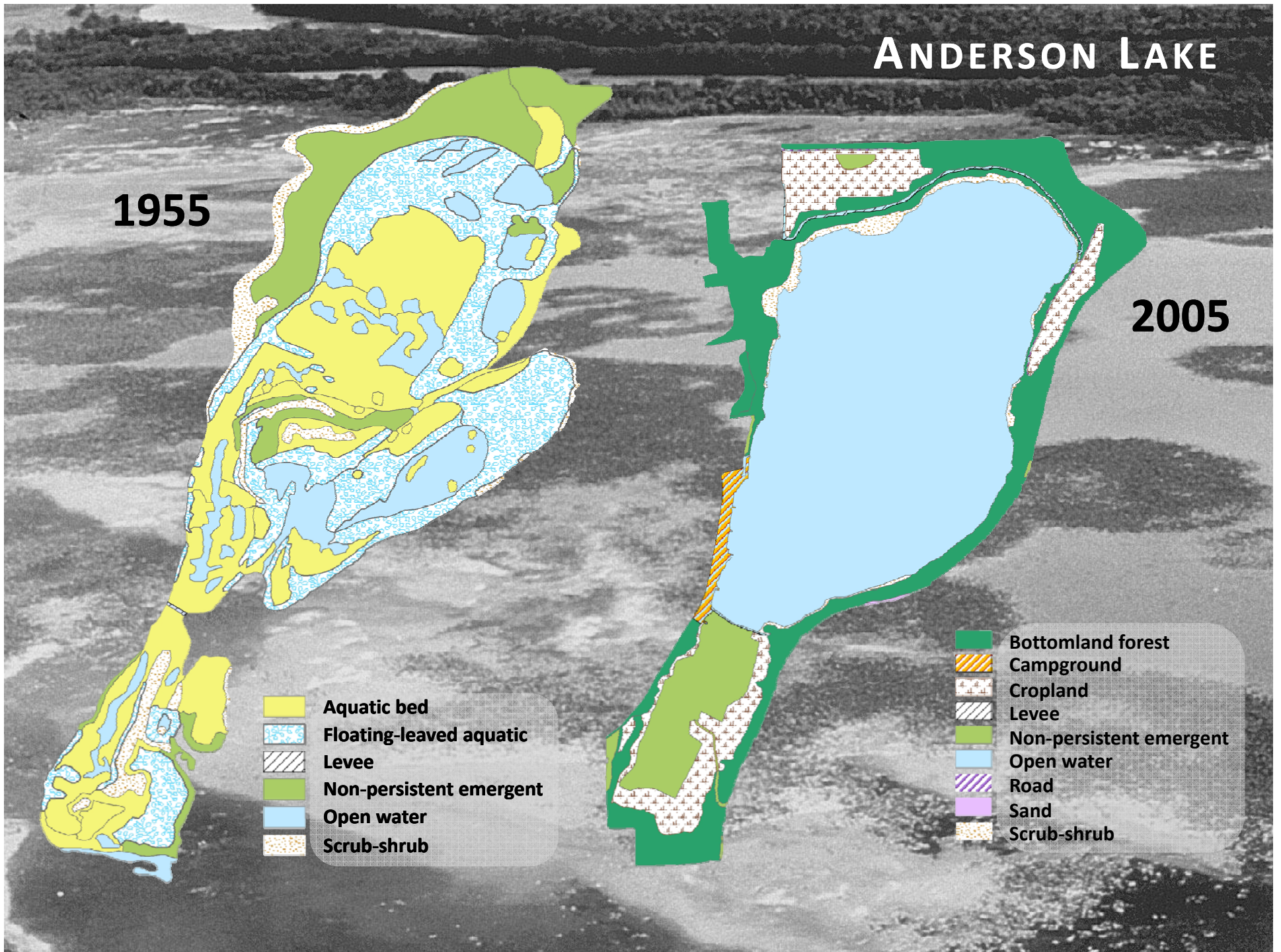
# ANDERSON LAKE

1955

2005

-  Aquatic bed
-  Floating-leaved aquatic
-  Levee
-  Non-persistent emergent
-  Open water
-  Scrub-shrub

-  Bottomland forest
-  Campground
-  Cropland
-  Levee
-  Non-persistent emergent
-  Open water
-  Road
-  Sand
-  Scrub-shrub



# Illinois River Valley

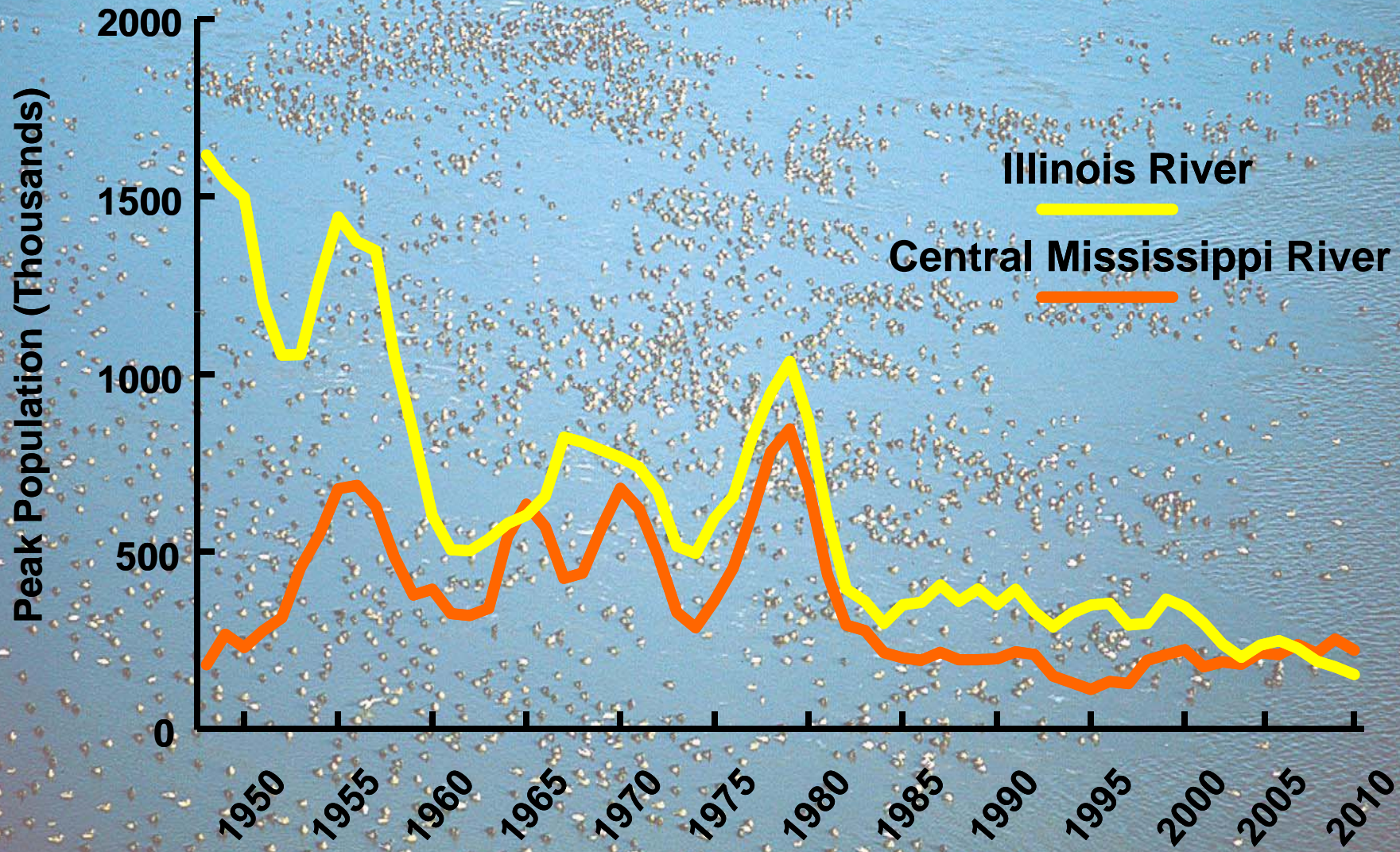
Wetland Habitat Composition (%)  
Early historic, Late historic, Contemporary

Habitat type	Time Period		
	1938-1942	1943-1959	2005-2006
Bottomland forest	8.8 A	8.2 A	15.3 B
Non-persistent emergent	12.4 A	21.3 B	32.5 B
Open water	38.7 A	41.7 A	37.6 A
Aquatic bed	11.2 A	14.1 A	<0.1 B
Floating-leaved	14.9 A	7.2 A	<0.1 B
Mud flat	0.4 A	0.1 A	1.7 B
Persistent emergent	12.3 A	5.3 B	3.9 B
Scrub-shrub	1.3 A	2.2 A	5.2 B
Interspersion index (IJI)	69.6 A	63.7 B	65.8 AB

MANOVA; Wilks'  $\lambda = 0.38$ ;  $F_{20,182} = 5.65$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ; Tukey-Kramer post hoc  $P \leq 0.01$

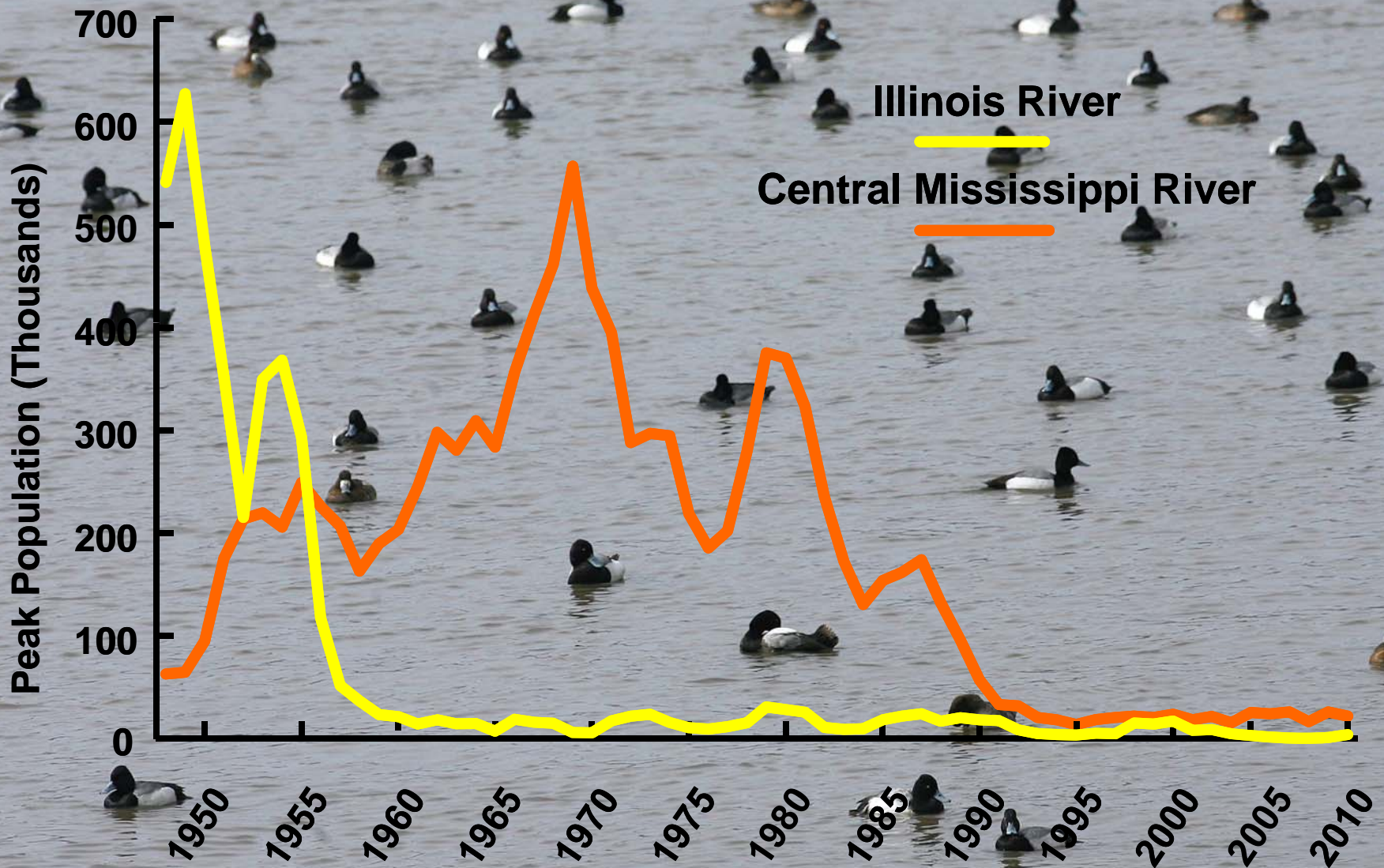


# Fall Peak Population Estimates of Mallards, 1948-2010





# Fall Peak Population Estimates of Lesser Scaup, 1948-2010





# Mallard Use-Days

Fall 1950-1959

- 2 models accounted for 80.4% model weight
- Positively associated with:
  - Area
  - Refuge
  - Interspersion-juxtaposition index
  - Non-persistent emergent
- Negatively associated with:
  - Persistent emergent

# Mallard Use-Days

Fall 2005-2006

- **Best model accounted for 97.3% model weight**
- **Positively associated with:**
  - Area
  - Refuge

**None of the other models were competitive**



# Lesser Scaup Use-Days

Fall 1950-1959

- 3 models accounted for 59.5 % model weight
- Positively associated with:
  - Area
  - Refuge
  - Non-persistent emergent
- Negatively associated with:
  - Persistent emergent
  - Scrub-shrub

# Summary

**Illinois River valley wetlands have become homogenous:**

**Non-persistent emergent vegetation increased**

**AB and FLOAT virtually absent in 2005-2006**

**Mallard abundance declined over time:**

**Refuge: UDs increased 24.8% of each categorical increase in Refuge**

**NPE: UDs increased 8.7% for each 5% increase in NPE**

**IJI: UDs correlated with IJI; mallards used diverse habitats**

**Conservation planners consider composition and arrangement of wetland habitats once energetic goals are met**





## Historical and Contemporary Characteristics and Waterfowl Use of Illinois River Valley Wetlands

Joshua D. Stafford · Michelle M. Horath ·  
Aaron P. Yetter · Randolph V. Smith ·  
Christopher S. Hine

Received: 1 June 2009 / Accepted: 9 February 2010 / Published online: 7 May 2010  
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**Abstract** Understanding changes in characteristics of floodplain wetlands over time could provide information to guide management and restoration. We compared characteristics of 29 Illinois River Valley (IRV) wetlands mapped during two time periods: 1938–1959 and 15 wetlands re-mapped in 2005. Average proportions of wetlands classified as forest, scrub-shrub, nonpersistent emergent, or persistent emergent were generally greater during 2005 than during 1938–1959, but proportions of aquatic-leaved vegetation declined significantly. We also modeled wetland use by mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and diving ducks (Tribe Aythya) in 1959 in relation to wetland characteristics. Wetlands classified as nonpersistent emergent or interspersed (IJ) had the highest use with mallard use, whereas proportion of persistent emergent vegetation influenced use negatively. Use by both groups associated with wetland area and refuge. The loss of floating-leaved aquatic vegetation emphasized the need to restore conditions that promote diverse plant communities in IRV wetlands. Composition and arrangement of habitats (indicated by IJI) may be an important attractant for migrating mallards and perhaps a consideration when planning and evaluating wetland conservation efforts in mid-migration regions.

Illinois Natural History Survey  
Forbes Biological Station  
Frank C. Bellrose Waterfowl Research Center

Historical & Contemporary Characteristics  
of Illinois River Valley Wetlands

Prepared for the Upper Mississippi River  
& Great Lakes Joint Venture Program

Although mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) are common in wetlands typical of the Illinois River Valley (IRV) (e.g., Hine et al. 1987; Hine et al. 1999). The Illinois River Valley is a continent-wide corridor of primary wetlands of the Upper Mississippi River Joint Venture of the Upper Mississippi River Board (1998). Emphasizing its historical importance to waterfowl, 1.6 million mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) were counted during one aerial survey in the IRV in 1988 and peak abundance of lesser





# Illinois Natural History Survey Forbes Biological Station Frank C. Bellrose Waterfowl Research Center

*Historical and Contemporary Characteristics of Illinois River Valley Wetlands:  
A Geospatial Database for Conservation Planning and Evaluation*



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From this page you can explore the historical and contemporary maps we published in ArcMap 9.2 using the free, desktop mapping application, ArcReader 9.2. If you are an ArcGIS 9.2 user, then the correct version of ArcReader will already be on your computer since it is included with ArcGIS Desktop. If ArcReader is not installed on your computer or you need the 9.2 version you can click [here](#) to install.

The maps are grouped by location so all map layers (vegetation, water depth [inches], and Secchi depth [inches]) for all years are packaged in individual ArcReader (.pmf) files. You can access maps for a particular location by either clicking the location name in the table below or using these location maps that are divided into two river regions:

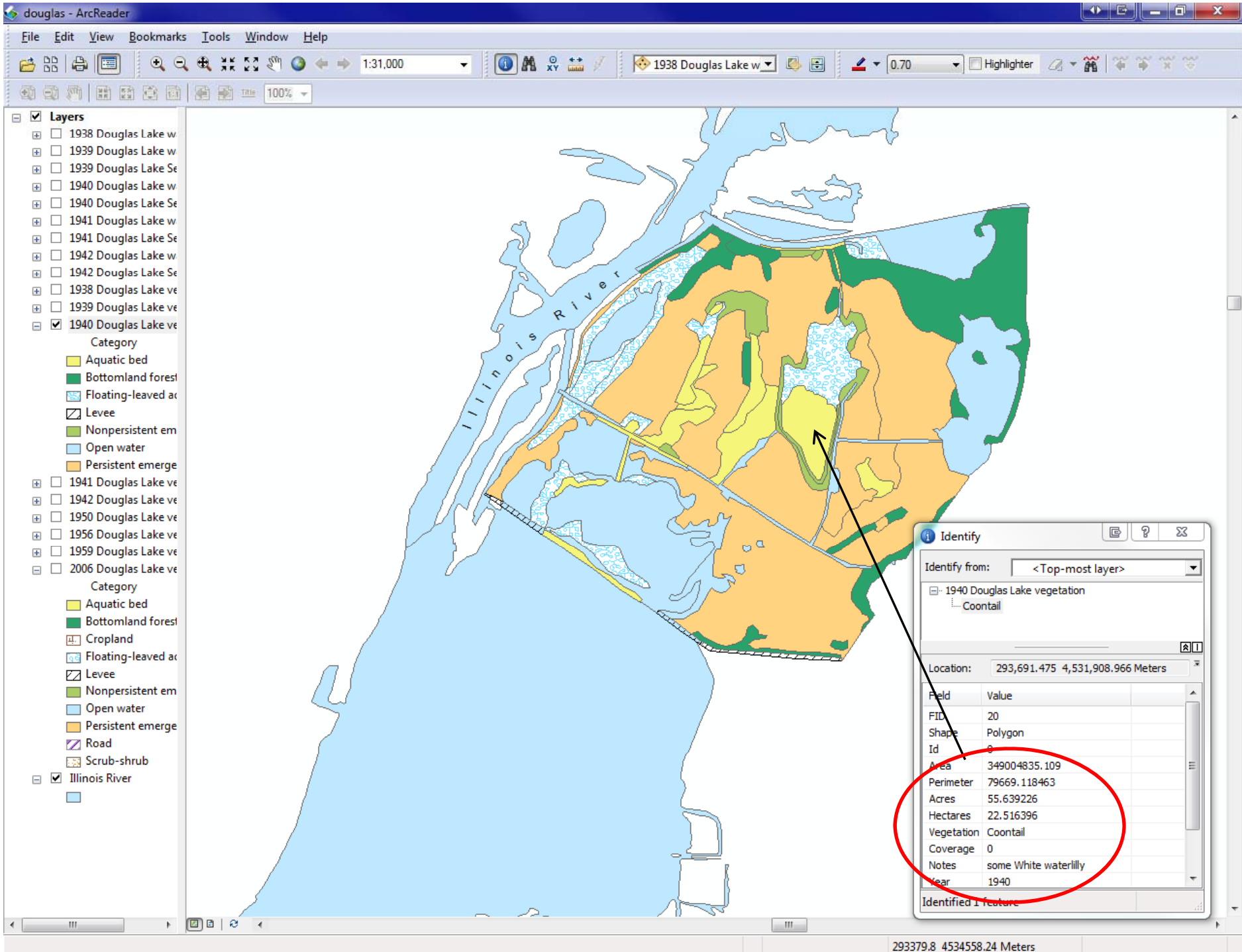
[Upper Illinois River](#) and [Lower Illinois River](#).

<a href="#">Anderson Lake</a>	<a href="#">Clear Lake</a>	<a href="#">Goose Lake (Woodford)</a>	<a href="#">Patterson Bay</a>	<a href="#">Spring Lake</a>
<a href="#">Babbs Slough</a>	<a href="#">Crane Lake</a>	<a href="#">Grass Lake</a>	<a href="#">Quiver Lake</a>	<a href="#">Starved Rock Pool</a>
<a href="#">Bath Lake</a>	<a href="#">Cuba Island</a>	<a href="#">Ingram Lake</a>	<a href="#">Rice Lake</a>	<a href="#">Stewart Lake</a>
<a href="#">Big Lake</a>	<a href="#">Douglas Lake</a>	<a href="#">Jack Lake</a>	<a href="#">Sangamon Bay</a>	<a href="#">Swan Lake (Putnam)</a>
<a href="#">Billsbach Lake</a>	<a href="#">Goose Lake (Fulton)</a>	<a href="#">Moscow Bay</a>	<a href="#">Sawmill Lake</a>	<a href="#">Treadway Lake</a>
<a href="#">Chatauqua Lake</a>	<a href="#">Goose Lake (Putnam)</a>	<a href="#">Muscooten Bay</a>	<a href="#">Sparland Lake</a>	

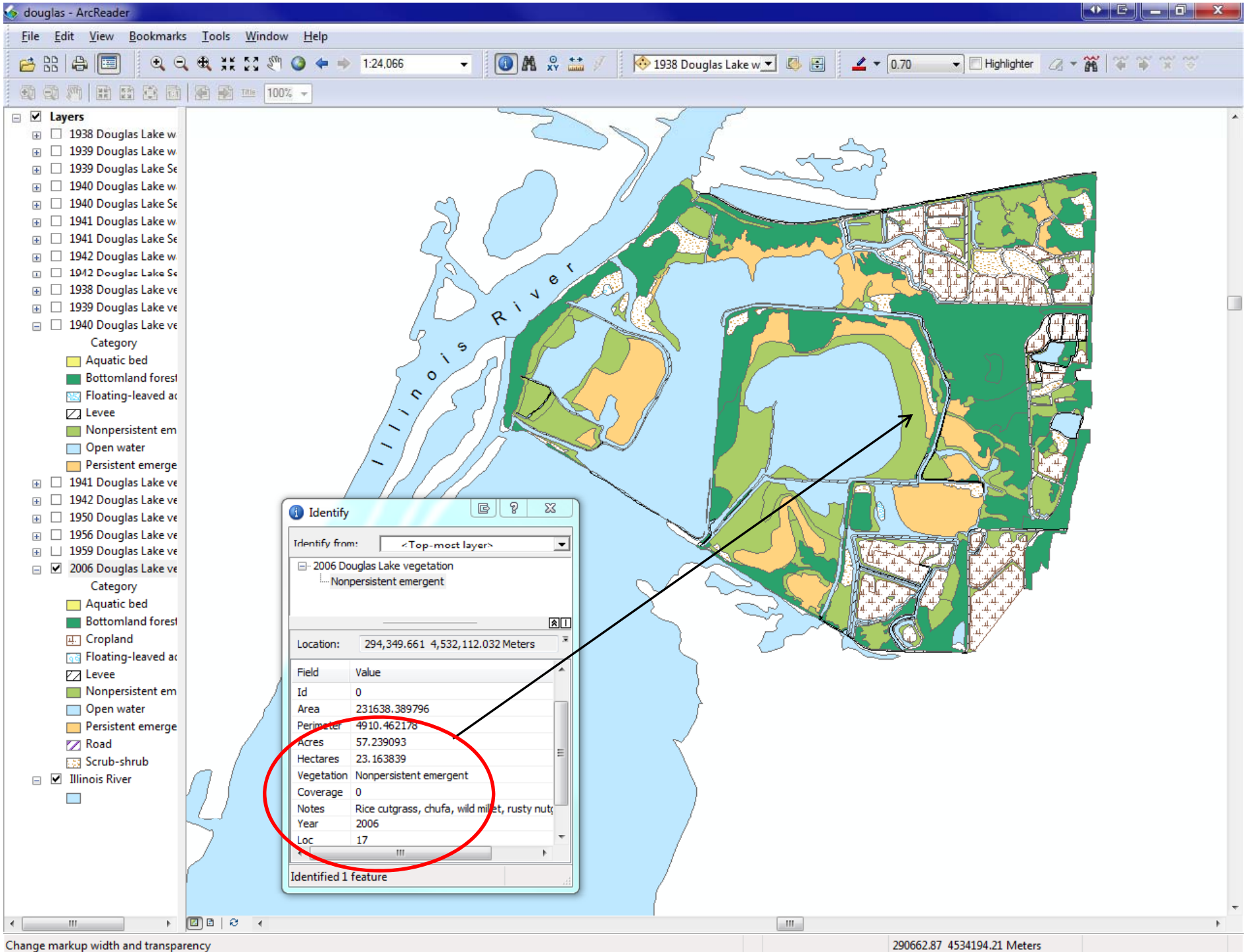
For experienced ArcGIS users, you may also view the map data by either accessing the shapefiles in the /Shapefiles folder or open the ArcMap documents (.mxd) stored in the /Map Documents folder using ArcGIS 9.2. The ArcMap map documents (.mxd) have the shapefiles for all layers (vegetation, water depth [inches], and Secchi depth [inches]) and all years grouped by location.

# Douglas Lake



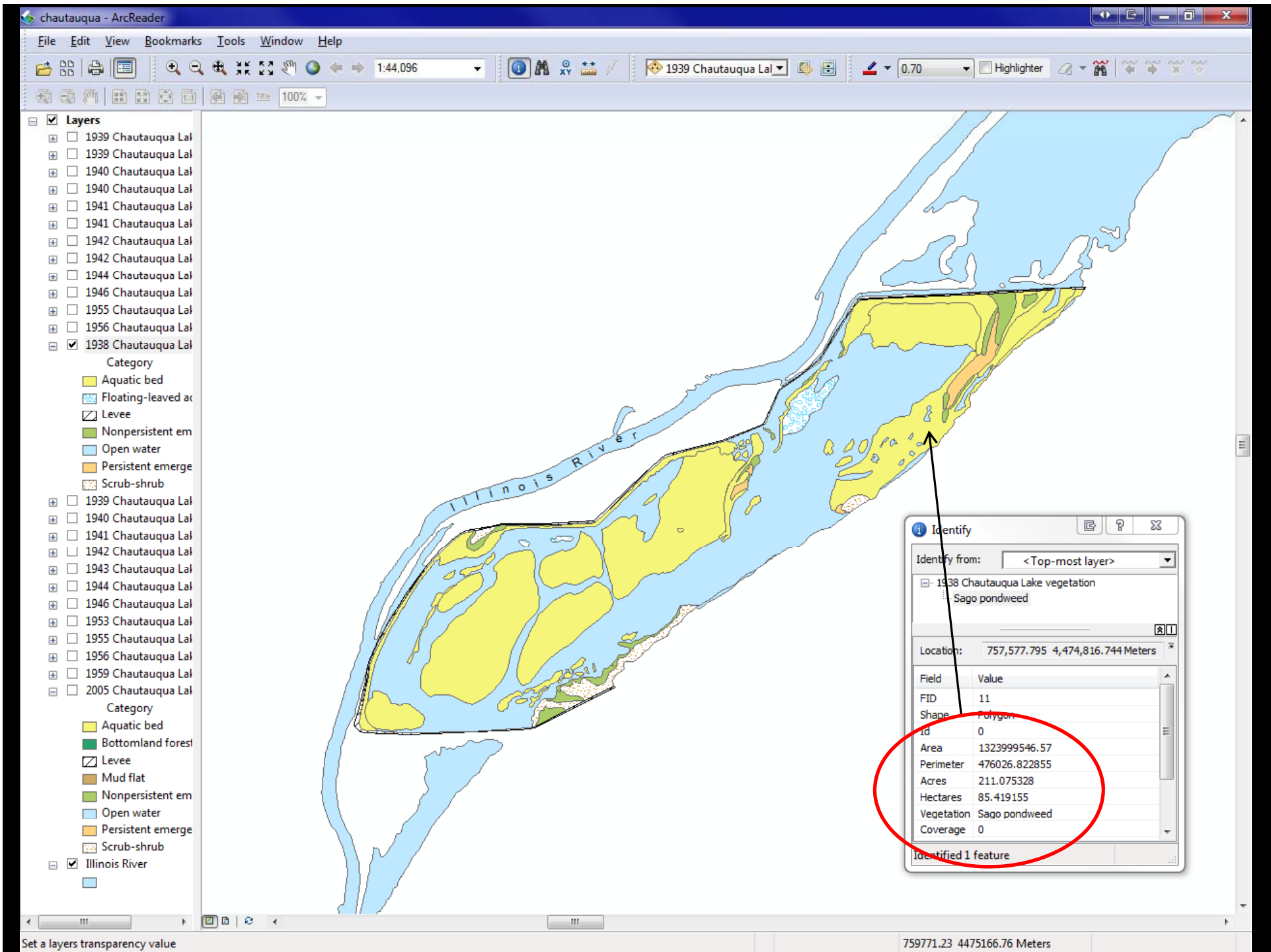


293379.8 4534558.24 Meters

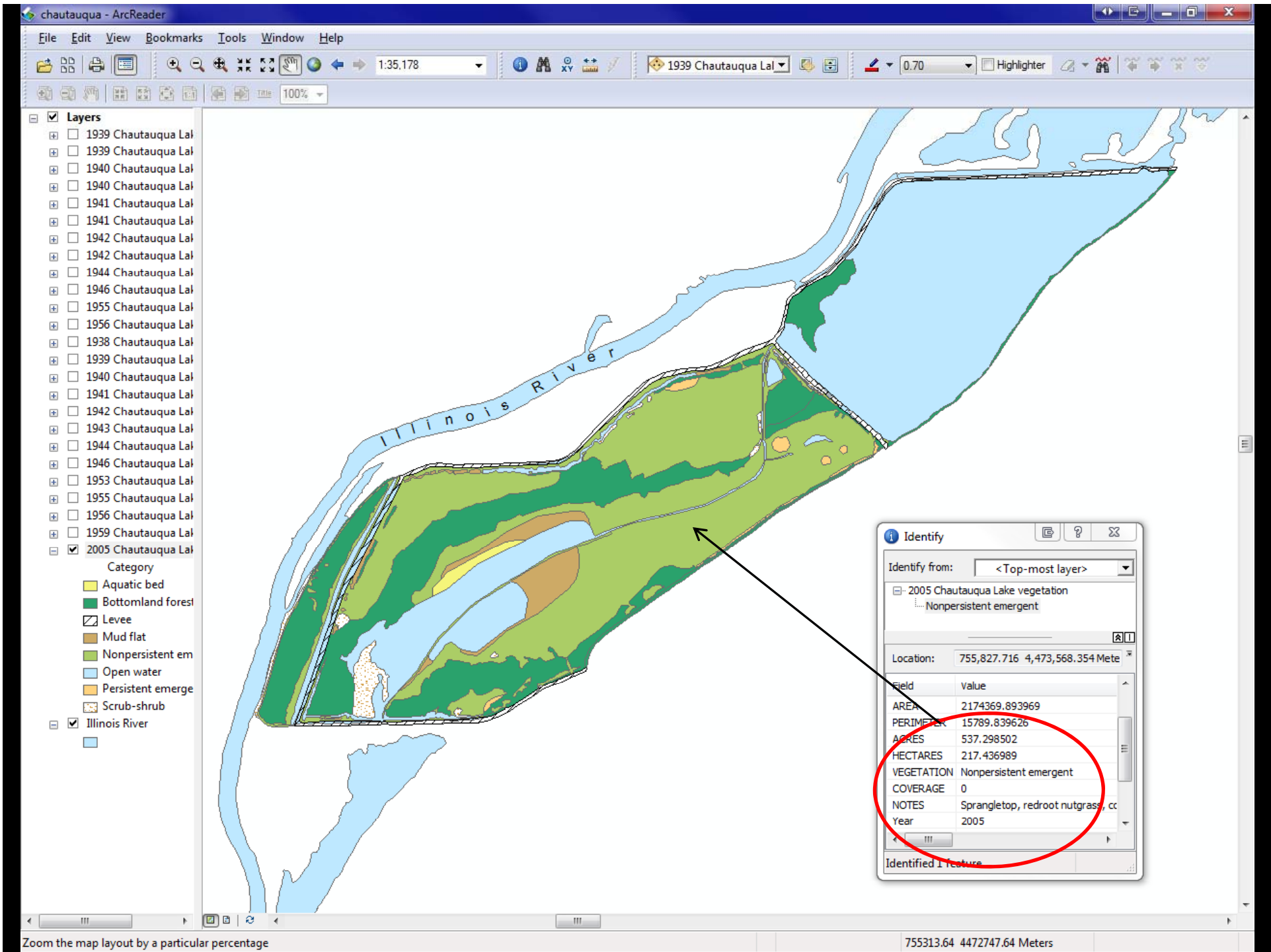




# Chautauqua Lake







# Solutions



# Connected Wetlands

- Deepwater habitat**
- Overwintering fish habitat**
- Flowing side channels**
- Structure**
- Loafing/resting habitat for waterbirds**
- Bottomland forest**



# Seasonally Isolated Wetlands













An aerial photograph showing a large, dark blue body of water in the foreground. The water has some greenish-yellow patches, possibly algae or submerged vegetation. The shoreline is a mix of green grass and brownish-yellow patches, suggesting a wetland or marshy area. In the background, there are rolling hills covered in dense green forest. The sky is a pale, overcast blue.

# Isolated Wetlands

**Hennepin-Hopper**



**Emiquon and  
Spunky Bottoms**



**2007**

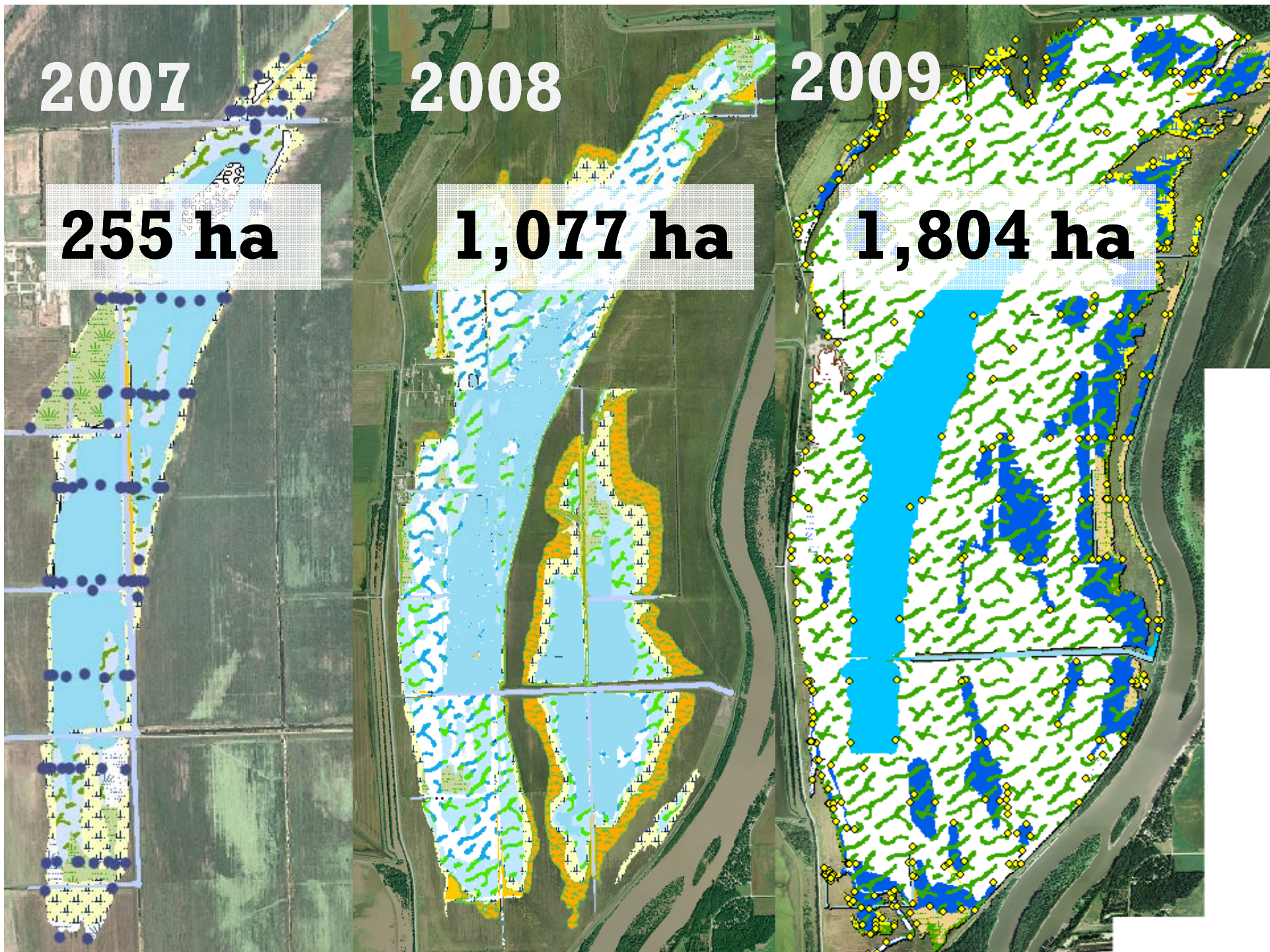
**255 ha**

**2008**

**1,077 ha**

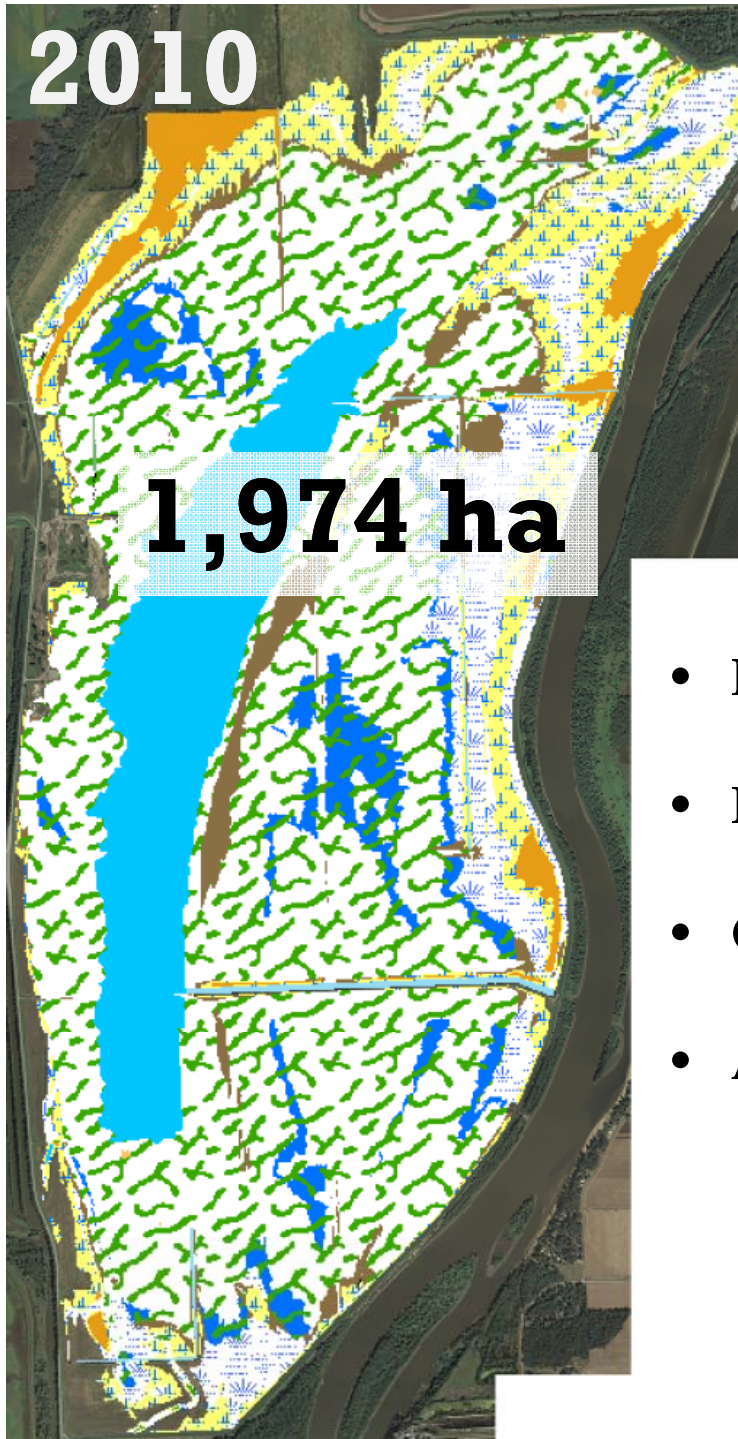
**2009**

**1,804 ha**





# Fall Waterfowl Use-Days



- Pintail UDs 3<sup>rd</sup> highest for IRV since 1948
- BWT UDs 1<sup>st</sup> in IRV and Mississippi River valley
- GWT and Gadwall UDs 1<sup>st</sup> in IRV from 1948-2010
- American Coot UDs 2<sup>nd</sup> highest for IRV in 2010
  - 1<sup>st</sup> in IRV in 2009



[ayetter@illinois.edu](mailto:ayetter@illinois.edu)



**2010**

**1,974 ha**

# Habitat Diversity

<b>Habitat Type</b>	<b>Hectares</b>			
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>American Lotus</b>		trace	1	1
<b>Aquatic Bed</b>	3	241	1,186	1,036
<b>Bottom. Forest</b>		trace	1	1
<b>Ditch</b>	19	15	12	14
<b>Hemi-marsh</b>	30	220	290	120
<b>Mudflat</b>	3			83
<b>Moist-Soil</b>	51	127	24	218
<b>Open Water</b>	106	275	221	249
<b>Persistent Emerg.</b>	32	33	44	199
<b>Scrub-shrub</b>	7	1	2	trace
<b>Upland</b>	3	15	1	53
<b>Upland - wet</b>		148	16	
<b>Willow</b>	trace	1	trace	
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>1,974</b>