

Case Study: Mollusk Surveys at MSD Outfalls on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers



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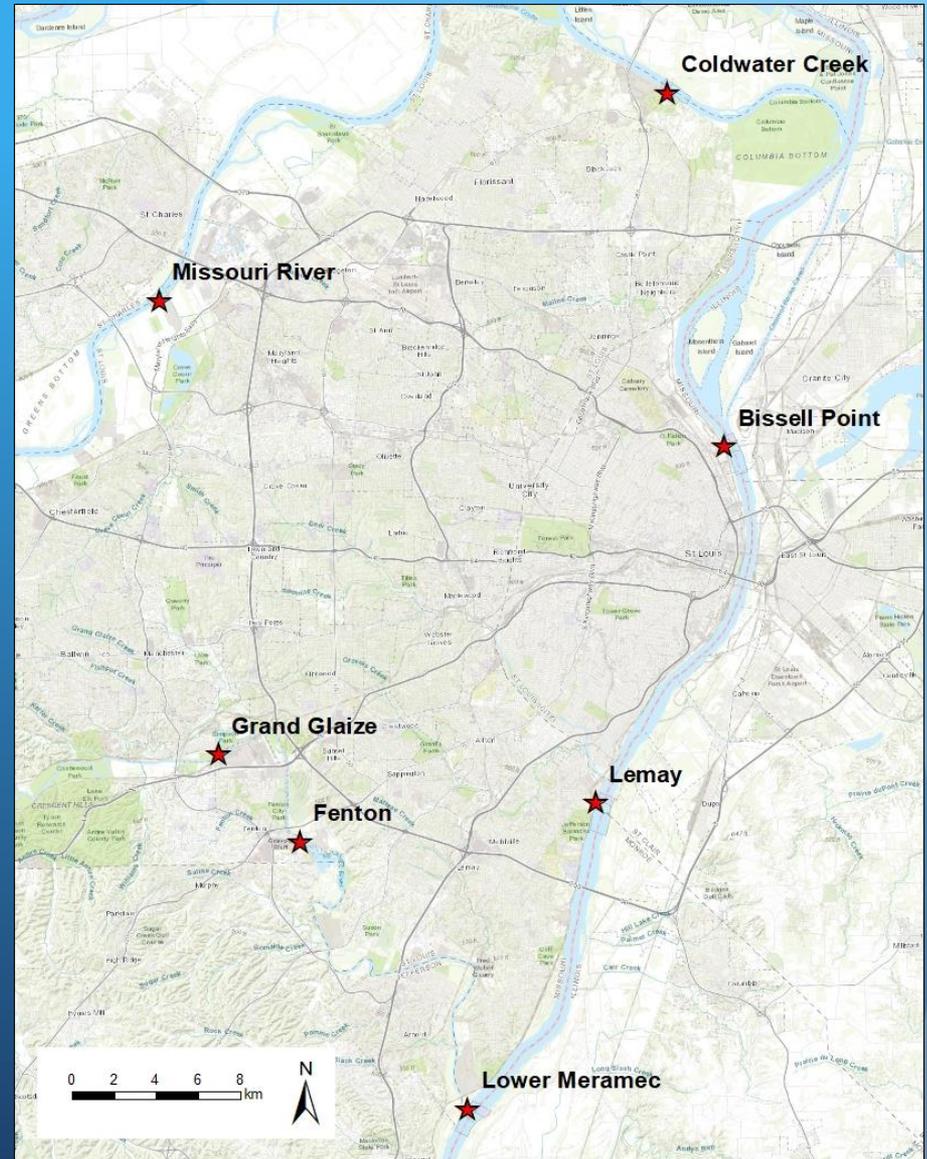
HDR

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Background

- MSD operates 7 wastewater treatment facilities in the St. Louis area
 - Mississippi River (3)
 - Missouri River (2)
 - Meramec River (2)
- Do freshwater mollusks (mussels and snails) occur in rivers near the facilities?



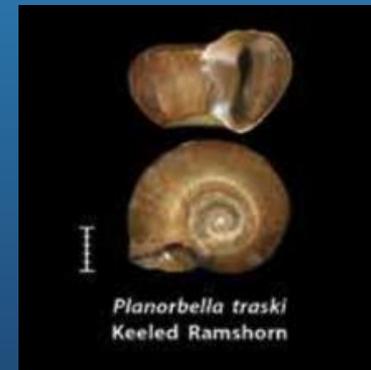
Freshwater Mussels

- Native bivalves in Order Unionoida/Unionida
- Evolved to live in freshwater riverine ecosystems
 - Dependent on hydrological cycle
- Unique life cycle (use of fish host)
- Value
 - Cultural
 - Commercial
 - Ecosystem services
- Highly imperiled



Freshwater Snails

- Native snails in Class Gastropoda
- Prosobranchs
 - Gill-breathing snails
 - Rivers & springs
 - Mature slowly
- Pulmonates
 - Modified mantle or lung
 - Lakes, ponds, river edges
 - Mature quickly
- Over half of U.S. species considered threatened or endangered



Mollusks and Water Quality

- Freshwater mussels are highly sensitive
 - Among most sensitive to ammonia and copper
 - Lower 15% for chloride and zinc
 - Acutely tolerant to some other toxicants
- Freshwater snails
 - Ammonia sensitivity similar to mussels
- 2013 EPA ammonia guidance incorporates toxicity tests on freshwater mollusks
- Improving water quality can help protect mollusks

Mollusk Study Considerations

- Where do mollusks live?
 - Are there places they can't live?
 - Are all species the same?
- How do we sample mollusks?
 - Presence/absence
 - Species composition
- How do we define a site?
 - How far downstream?
 - Can mollusks move back in?

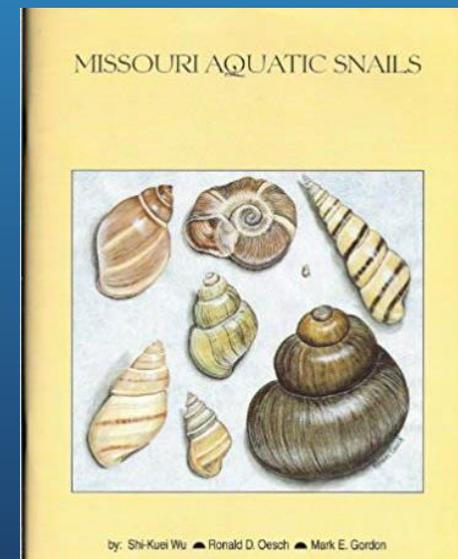


Tiered Approach

- Delineate site and define presence/absence
 - Upstream (reference)
 - Zone of initial dilution
 - Mixing zone
 - Downstream (reference)
- Check databases, literature, reports
 - No mollusks
 - No good habitat, but a few mollusks
 - Mussel beds, good snail habitat
- Conduct survey if needed

Literature Review

- Review existing data to determine what mollusk species (if any) may occur near MSD facilities
- Agency biologists (MDC, IL DNR)
- Mollusk databases/collections (INHS, OSU)
- Previous surveys/reports
- Output
 - List of species in receiving streams
 - Map mollusk occurrence near MSD facilities



Literature Review



- Mississippi and Missouri Rivers
 - Mostly unstable substrate (loose shifting sand)
 - No mussel beds reported
 - A few tolerant species may occur
 - Pleurocerid snails possible in rocky habitat
- Meramec River
 - Species rich
 - Mussel beds abundant
 - 5 federally endangered species



Conduct Surveys

- Mollusks assumed present near Meramec River facilities – no surveys conducted
- Mollusks may occur near Mississippi and Missouri River facilities – surveys conducted
- Evaluate habitat, mollusk presence, species composition



Define Survey Area



- Divide into 3 areas
 - Up of facility (~0.25 mi)
 - Mixing zone (~0.25 mi)
 - Downstream (>0.25 mi)
- Full width of river
- Areas upstream & on opposite bank – compare habitat and species composition

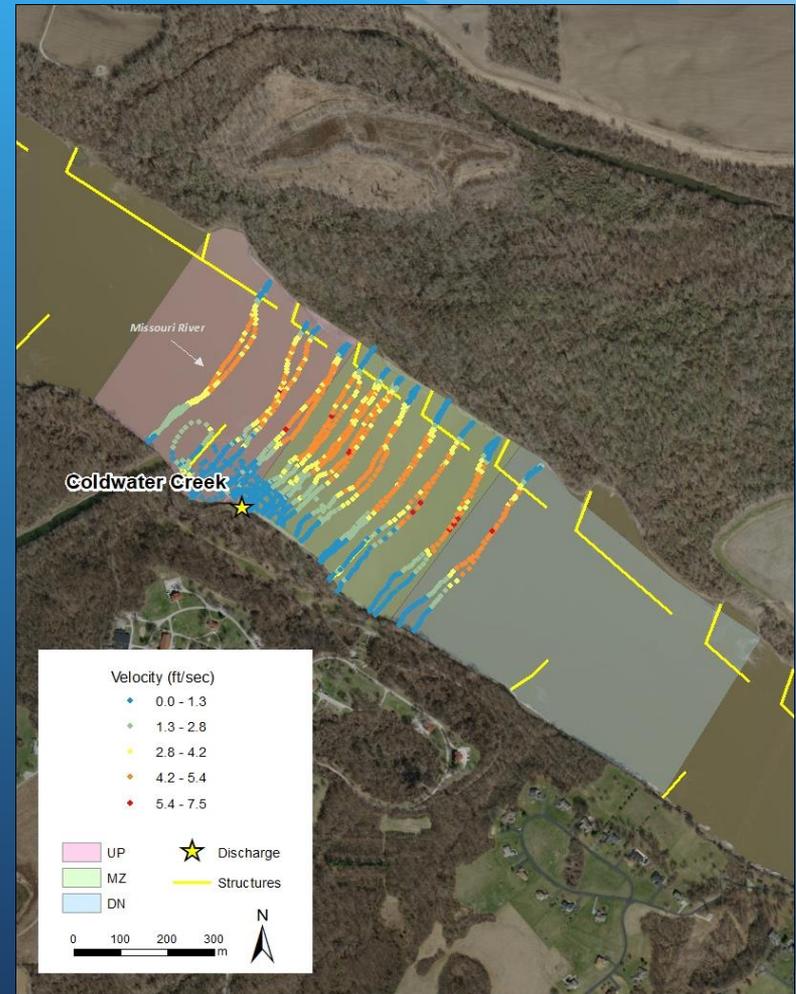
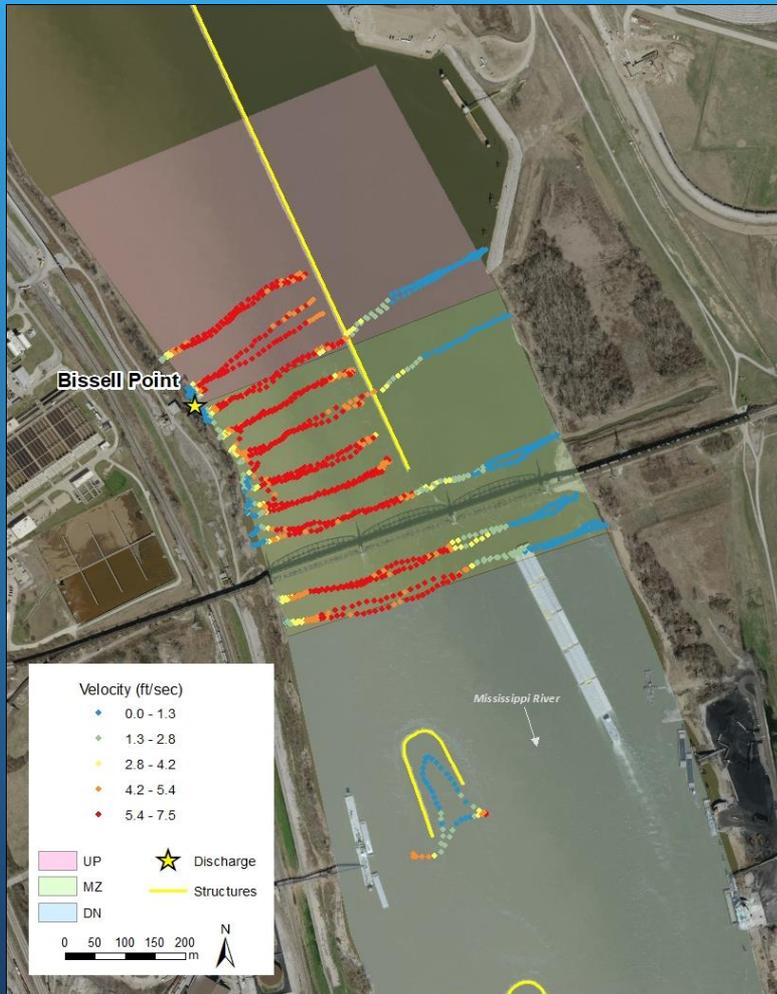
Define Survey Area



- Focus on areas with best habitat
 - Stable substrate
 - Lower velocity
 - Adjacent to banks (particularly protected areas)
 - Within dike fields; adjacent to/behind/downstream of dikes
 - Side channels (Lower Meramec site)

Define Survey Area

Geosyntec bathymetry/velocity mapping



Survey Methods

- No one-size-fits-all approach
- Select method to best address study objective
 - This study: presence/absence, species composition
 - Community change over time
 - How did an activity affect community
 - Population estimates
- Select method appropriate for conditions
 - Small stream vs. large river
 - Anticipated substrate and flow conditions
- Basic techniques/methods in USEPA 2013
- Need experienced malacologist to design and implement study

Survey Methods

- Quantitative sampling
 - Collect all animals in small area
 - Statistically comparable
 - Likely not useful here
 - Anticipated low mollusk abundance
- Semi-quantitative sampling
 - Search a fixed area (e.g. along transect line)
 - Map animal/habitat distribution
 - Less useful here
 - Difficult to implement in high velocity
 - Can be expensive over large areas
- Qualitative sampling
 - Free search (usually timed)
 - Collect as many individuals/species as possible
 - Biased toward larger individuals
 - Cover large area relatively quickly
 - Easier to implement in high velocity

Survey Methods

- Qualitative searches
 - 10-min increments
 - Depth and substrate composition
 - 550 – 820 min (9 – 13 hr) per site
- Quantitative samples
 - Added to increase likelihood of collecting snails, if present
 - Depth and substrate composition
 - 15 – 20 samples per site

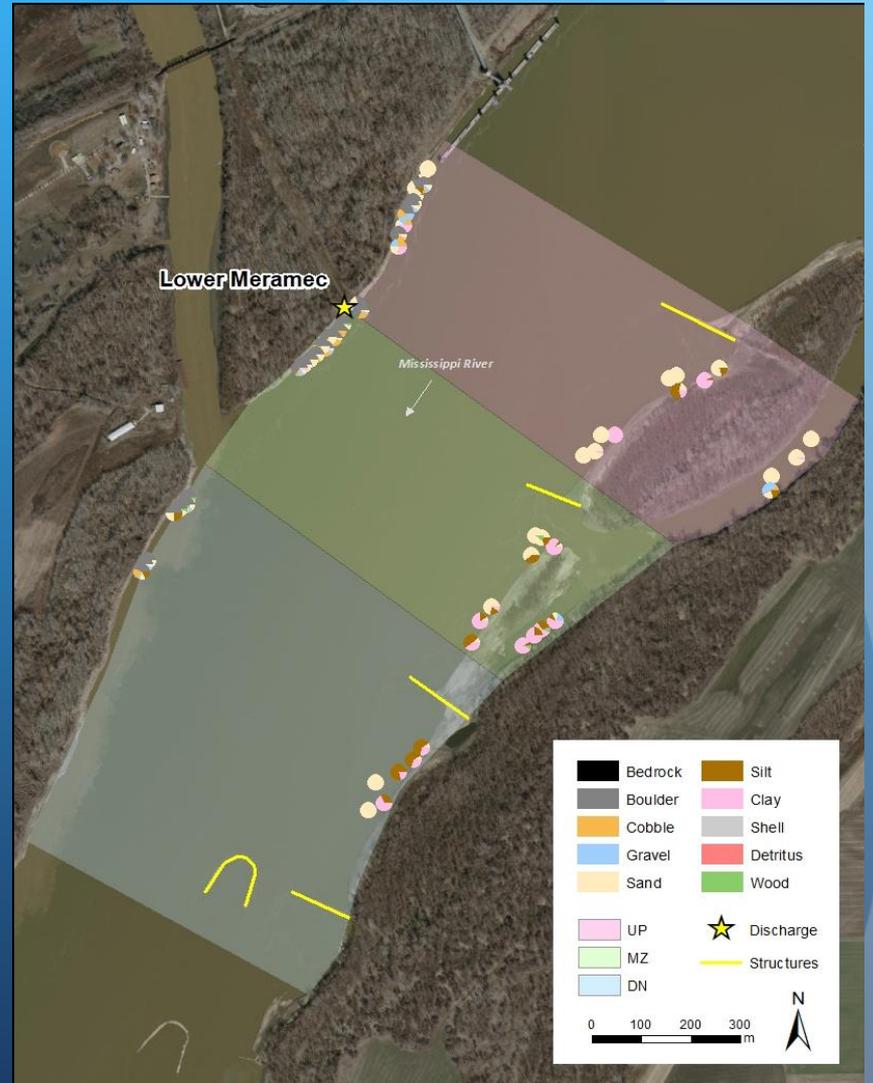


Survey Results



- Habitat
 - Similar conditions at most sites
 - Frequently rocky (boulder/cobble) adjacent to banks and dikes
 - Silt/clay or sand in slower-flowing areas (in dike fields)
 - Depth to >30 ft
 - Scour holes immediately below dikes, but generally shallower in dike fields
 - High current velocity outside of dike fields
 - Diver unable to maintain position

Survey Results



Survey Results

- Low mollusk abundance at all sites
 - 0 – 5 live mussel species per site, a few additional dead shells
 - Mostly thin-shelled, tolerant species
 - 0 – 1 live snail species per site, few additional dead shells
- Most mollusks found in silt/clay substrate (more stable)



Discussion

- Low mollusk abundance at all sites
- Suitable habitat is limited
 - Many mussels in silt/clay – small pockets detected by depth/flow patterns
 - Coarse substrate in high velocity areas – nowhere to burrow
 - Loose sand in lower velocity areas – not stable
- Generally, if mussels were present, they were present throughout areas



Discussion

- No mussel beds, or good habitat for mussel beds, observed near any MSD facilities on Mississippi or Missouri Rivers
- Species collected are opportunistic species that move with bedload
 - Not permanent residents
- Could move through any of the mixing zones
- Mollusks should be considered on river by river basis





Questions?

