



Monitoring restoration success: Assessing Marine-Freshwater Food Web Linkages Using Stable Isotopes

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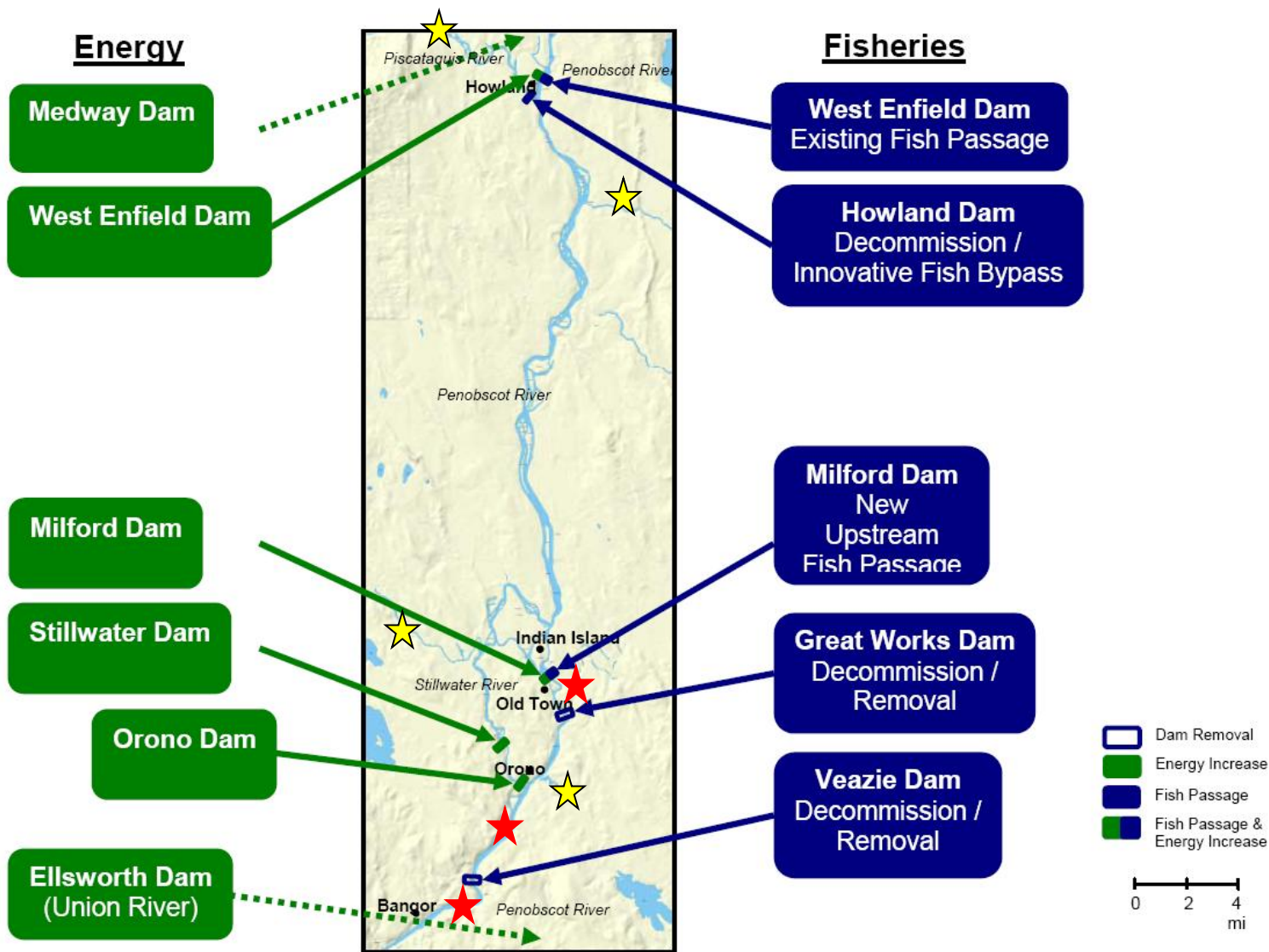
**Gulf of Maine
Research Institute**



With increases in diadromous fish, particularly alewife, it is expected that:

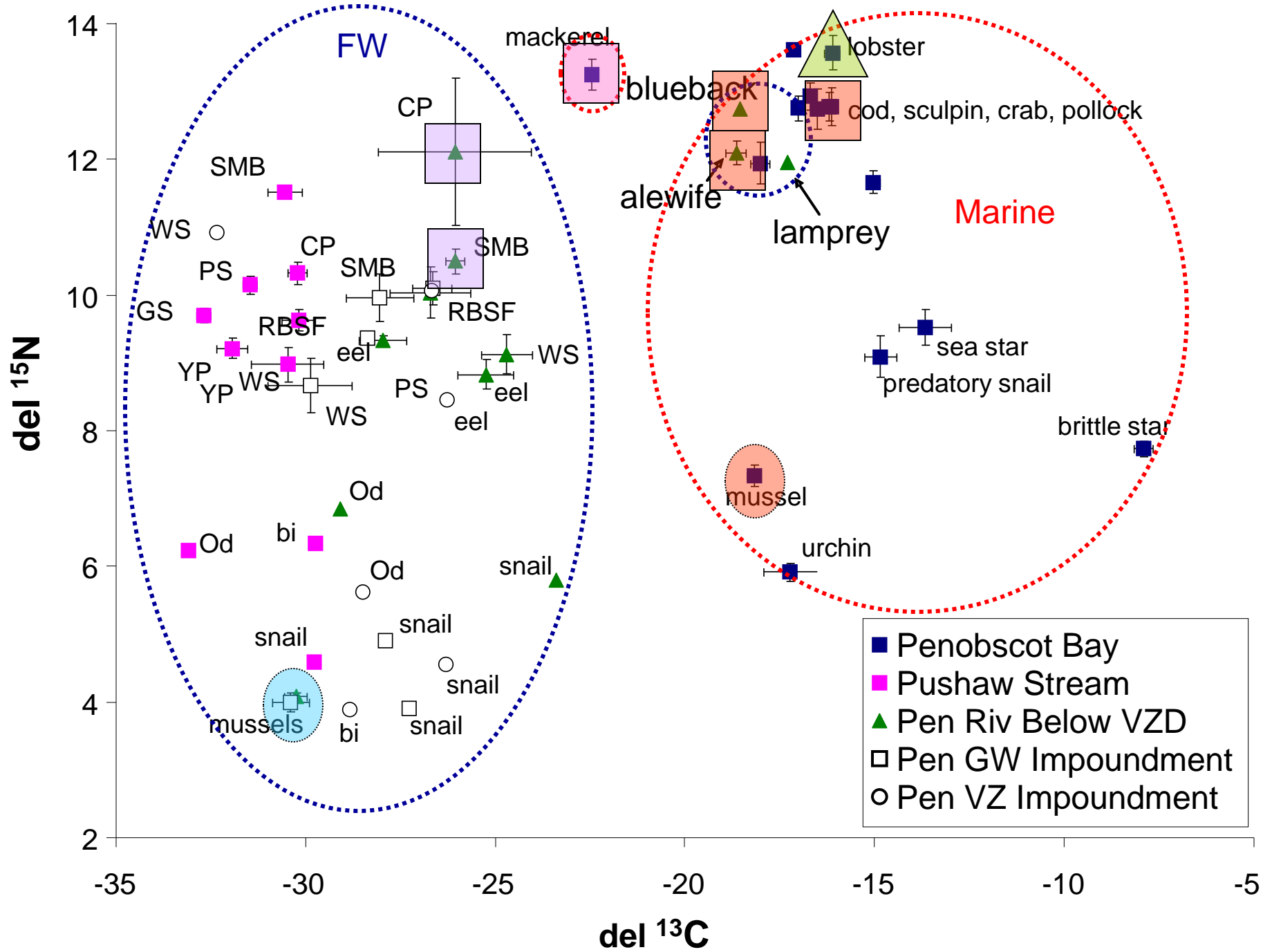
- Spawning alewife will add marine-derived nutrients through spawning, excretion & mortality, shifting freshwater ^{15}N signatures higher and enriching freshwater ^{13}C towards heavier (marine) values.
- YOY alewife may become important forage for larger freshwater predators, increasing trophic position of some species.
- Nearshore marine predators may consume out-migrating YOY alewife in greater numbers, shifting marine ^{13}C signatures towards lighter (freshwater) values.

Freshwater sites: Penobscot River and Tributaries[★]

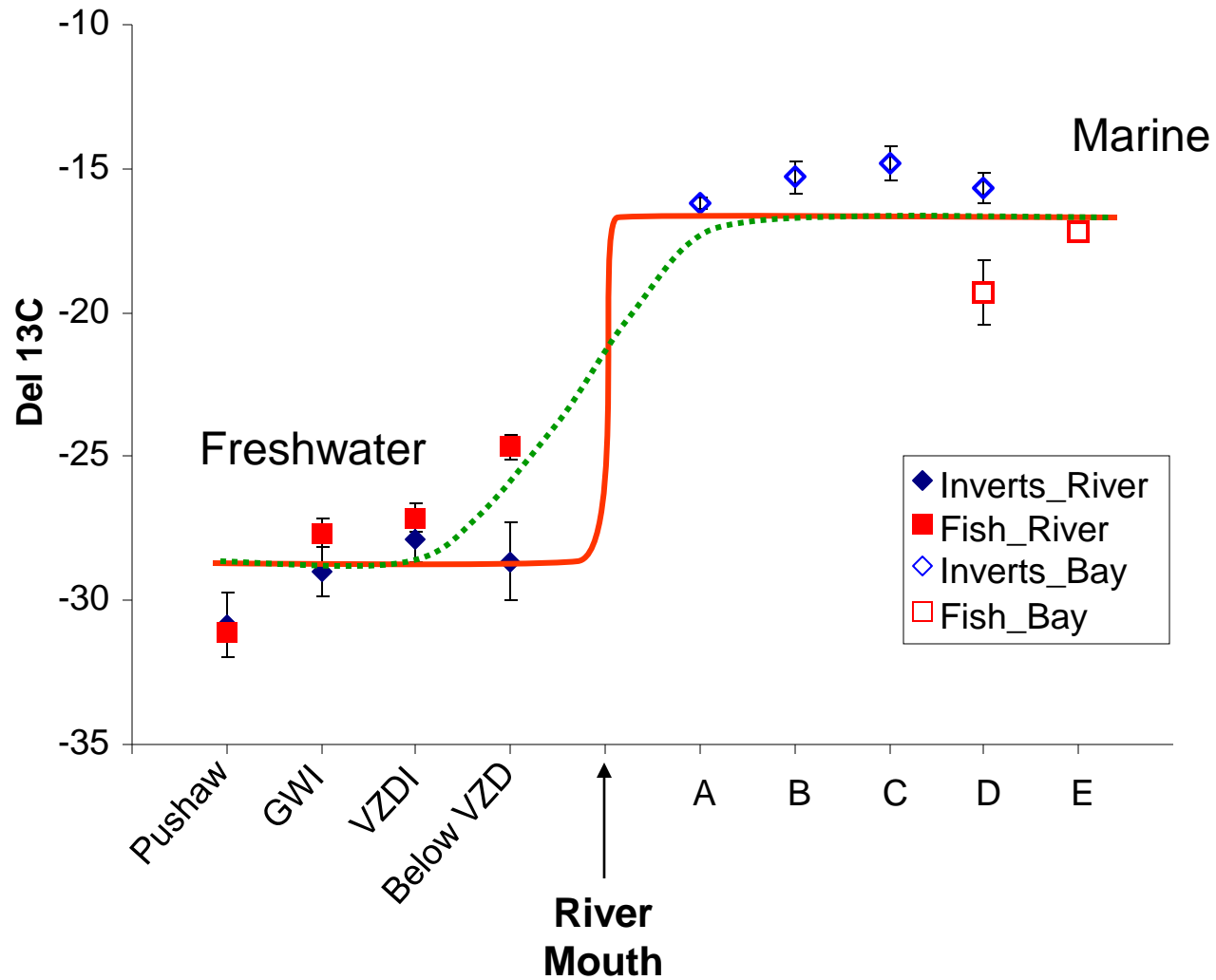


Marine sites: Penobscot Bay





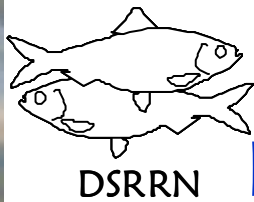
Connectivity



What's next?

- Analyze new samples (more fish and inverts from Pen bay and additional tributaries)
- Comparison to Kennebec River system (2010)
- Resampling post dam removal





DSRRN: Diadromous Species Restoration Research Network

- Recent workshop April 1-2, 2010
**Resilience of North Atlantic
Diadromous Fish Assemblages: a
Restoration Perspective**
- Upcoming workshop (late May 2011):
**Natural variability in diadromous fish
populations and abiotic/biotic system**
- Workshop #3: **Science and
management** (January 2012)
- **Final Science Symposium** (Summer or
Fall 2012)



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- Website updates:

<http://www.umaine.edu/searunfish/>