THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

Biological Indicators on the Bottom of the Bronx River

Project Summary:

Since 2010, The New York Botanical Garden has been working with students, teachers and citizen science volunteers to gather data about benthic macroinvertebrates in the Bronx River. Benthic freshwater macroinvertebrates are animals without backbones that are visible with the naked eye, living on the bottoms of streams, rivers, lakes, and ponds. These samples are collected in leaf packs or mesh bags filled with leaves anchored to the river bottom. By catching, identifying and counting what is found in these mini-ecosystems, students connect with nature and establish their own conclusions about the level of pollution in the water. The demand for hands-on ecological monitoring experiences for middle school and high school students in New York City is high. Over 2,000, NYC students participated in benthic macroinvertebrate surveys at the Garden in 2010 to 2014. The data for the Bronx River and other small tributaries flowing into the river shows a dominance of pollution tolerant species (Figure 1, Table 1).

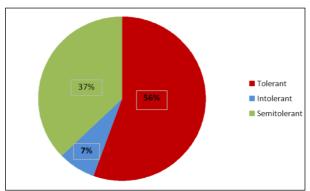


Figure 1. Benthic macroinvertebrates found in leaf packs in Bronx River 2010 to 2014.



Figure 2. Mayfly larvae found in a Bronx River leaf pack, Fall 2013.

Macroinvertebrate	Totals
Mayflies	16

Stoneflies	1
Caddisflies	2
Common	
Netspinners	2
Other Caddisflies	2
Dobsonflies-	
Hellgrammites	15
Alderflies	10
Watersnipe Flies	0
Snails	39
Dragonflies	1
Damselflies	1
Beetles, Water	
Pennies	0
True Flies	0
Crane Flies	1
Crayfish	0
Midges	609
Black Flies	3
Scuds	1374
Aquatic Sowbugs	1369
Aquatic Worms	47
Leeches	100
Planarians	235
Total	3827

Table 1. Total benthic macroinvertebrates found in leaf packs in Bronx River, 2010-2014.

"The citizen science volunteers who facilitate these student investigations love nothing more that an unexpected surprise. We take pride in the finding of mayflies (Figure 2.) – and even on occasion, a winter stonefly – in the Bronx River as far south as The New York Botanical Garden. We appreciate all the effort that has gone into environmental restoration for decades that makes this kind of survival possible. With these data, we also have a better understanding of how much more needs to be done to increase the populations of pollution intolerant insects in the Bronx River. These intolerant species of metamorphic aquatic insects—in their adult flying stage—are an important source of animals such as birds and frogs. Also, for our human comfort, dragonflies and damselflies significantly reduce mosquito populations," Bob Ward, lead citizen science volunteer instructor and retired teacher.

Survey Site for Monday, August 18, 2014:

8:00–11:00, The New York Botanical Garden, south canoe portage.

Organizations: The New York Botanical Garden

Contact: Jessica A. Schuler, Director of the Thain Family Forest, The New York Botanical

Garden. Email: jarcate@nybg.org; Cell: 914-329-6395

Additional Resources:

To find out more about the Garden's Citizen Science Program, apply here: http://www.nybg.org/support_the_garden/volunteer/application.php

If you are a **student**, **teacher**, or **principal** looking to incorporate more citizen science into your school's curriculum, please contact Jamie Boyer, Ph.D. (jboyer@nybg.org) for more information.

NYBG Citizen Science, https://sites.google.com/site/nybgcitsci/water-quality

Stroud Leaf Pack Network, http://stroudcenter.org/lpn/

Acknowledgements:

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Thank you to school administrators and teachers that have made these hands-on learning experiences possible for NYC students.