

ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS AND SEDIMENT DIATOMS OF 51
LAKES ON SOUTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND AND SALTSRING ISLAND

by

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B.Sc., University of Victoria, 1966

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT

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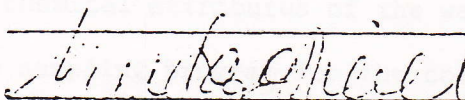
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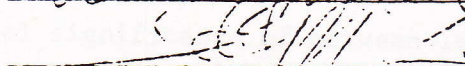
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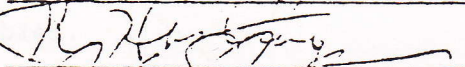
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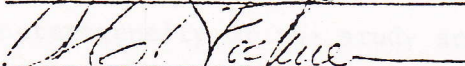
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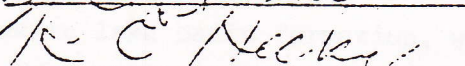
We accept this dissertation as conforming
to the required standard

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485 pages!

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ABSTRACT

A comparison of 51 lakes in the southeastern lowlands of Vancouver Island and Saltspring Island was based on recent profundal sediment diatoms, morphometric and land drainage characteristics, and physico-chemical attributes of mid-lake surface waters. The study was initiated in Elk Lake to: (1) develop a method of quantitative slide preparation, establish a procedure for counting and expressing absolute diatom numbers, and determine optimum subsampling designs for within lake and between lake comparative studies, (2) investigate the spatial variation in sediment diatom assemblages along a traverse of decreasing depth, and (3) ascertain the extent of seasonal variation in deepwater surface sediment diatoms by monthly sampling in conjunction with measurement of contemporary fluctuation in physico-chemical attributes of the water column. Results were used to develop the sampling program for the comparative survey, and assess the ecological significance of between lake differences in environmental variables.

Environmental heterogeneity of the study area, including the glacial history as it relates to lake basin formation, was described based on review of the literature. Variates of physiographic location, morphometry and land drainage, and water chemistry for the 51 lakes were analyzed by methods of classification and ordination. Relationships between the three classes of variables were explored and lakes were grouped on the basis of environmental similarities. Analysis included indirect assessment of trophic status.

A total of 427 diatom taxa were identified in the counts from 51 lakes or 56 basins (five double basin lakes were represented). Taxonomic

information and cell dimensions of representative specimens were presented. Analysis of the sampling design indicated a high degree of reliability is associated with total cell counts/microscope field for all lakes. Diatom data were expressed as presence/absence, absolute cell numbers/mg dry weight of sediment and relative abundances, and descriptive summary statistics were computed for all taxonomic levels. Relationships between individual taxonomic units and environmental variables were examined using correlation and stepwise multiple regression. As with environmental data, classification and ordination were used to examine relationships between diatoms on the basis of their habitat preferences and those between lakes on the basis of the expression of diatoms.

Differences between planktonic and nonplanktonic diatoms and the association with the physical environment were reflected in correlation between taxa and with morphometric variables. Within the planktonic components there was a distinct dichotomy between those which proliferate in environments of high conductivity (eutrophy) and those which reach maximum development in waters of low conductivity (oligotrophy). These basic patterns recurred throughout the analysis with slight modification in interpretation depending on the taxonomic level involved. Lake ordinations described the variation in the diatom count matrix in terms of gradients of conductivity and maximum basin depth. Differences in sediment diatoms of double basin lakes were insignificant in the context of this study. Within the study area, lakes occur in physiographic regions defined by latitude, longitude, altitude and climate, and these regions reflect underlying geological differences. Lakes in these regions have more physico-chemical properties in common than morphometric similarities. Lake groups formed on the basis of taxonomic similarity at the specific

and varietal levels conform most closely to physiographic locations and are similar in water chemistry. The most abundant taxon in 33 basins belongs to the Araphidineae, while centric taxa dominate in the other 23 basins. The most abundant taxon was *Fragilaria pinnata* Ehrenberg var. *pinnata* dominant in 25 basins, and the second most abundant taxon, *Cyclotella stelligera* Cleve et Grunow was dominant in 18 basins. A basic differentiation occurs between upland and lowland basins with regards to conductivity and diatom composition at all taxonomic levels of organization.

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Table 20. Location, latitude, longitude, altitude and land drainage areas (A_d) of the 51 study lakes numbered in Figure 17.

No. Lake	District ¹	North	West	Alt. ² (m)	A_d ($10^6 m^2$)	
		Lat. 43°	Long. 123°			
01 Elk	Lake	31'49"	23'29"	60	664.4	
02 Beaver	Lake	30 49	23 30	60	876.5	1
03 Blenkinsop	Victoria	23 53	21 34	25	290.7	
04 Swan	Victoria	27 49	22 18	12	1002.8	3
*05 Prospect	Lake	30 52	26 28	47	862.2	6,7
06 Maltby	Lake	29 49	27 01	51	131.5	
07 Killarney	Lake	31 44	27 18	106	74.1	
08 Heal	Highland	32 20	27 47	128	147.6	
09 Durrance	Highland	32 51	28 34	132	180.1	
10 Pease	Highland	32 44	29 45	138	181.4	
11 Third	Highland	31 57	29 54	185	191.6	
12 Second	Highland	31 24	29 58	168	520.0	11
13 Mitchell	Highland	30 46	30 12	160	677.0	12
*14 Matson	Highland	29 17	30 45	104	1494.0	13
15 Teanook	Highland	29 19	30 23	101	15.4	
16 Fork	Highland	31 11	29 00	217	208.7	
17 Fizzle	Highland	30 41	29 10	207	304.9	16
18 Pike	Highland	29 22	28 04	59	1026.0	17
19 McKenzie	Highland	28 57	28 45	49	339.6	
20 Prior	Highland	28 36	27 54	38	620.5	19,22
*21 Upper Thetis	Highland	28 16	28 41	52	146.7	
22 Lower Thetis	Highland	28 05	28 03	51	183.7	21
23 Florence	Esquimalt	27 30	30 42	76	178.6	
24 Langford	Esquimalt	26 56	31 47	62	496.3	
25 Glen	Esquimalt	26 15	31 22	63	282.4	
26 Blinkhorn	Metchosin	23 15	34 28	130	37.0	
*27 Matheson	Sooke	21 51	35 57	18	530.0	
28 Glinz	Goldstream	25 03	38 18	256	588.2	
*29 Shields	Sooke	26 55	39 19	422	108.1	
30 Crabapple	Malahat	27 47	39 13	425	172.8	
31 Jack	Malahat	28 35	38 20	387	381.1	32
32 Mavis	Malahat	29 31	38 29	443	109.0	
33 Goldstream	Malahat	30 29	37 26	460	1062.4	34
34 Lubbe	Malahat	32 10	37 07	471	608.5	35
35 Butchart	Malahat	31 59	37 46	534	358.3	
36 Spectacle	Malahat	34 45	34 10	381	496.0	
37 Oliphant	Malahat	36 02	34 33	427	222.8	
38 Shawnigan	Malahat	38 21	38 27	116	6658.5	
39 Dougan	Shawnigan	42 54	36 45	37	573.5	
40 Quamichan	Comiaken	47 58	39 40	34	1322.1	
41 Somenos	Cowichan	48 06	42 15	15	6601.4	
42 Fuller	Chemainus	54 32	43 10	46	163.4	
43 Stowell	Saltspring Isl.	46 54	26 31	69	318.0	
44 Weston	Saltspring Isl.	47 02	25 28	61	371.6	
45 Ford	Saltspring Isl.	47 51	28 16	76	831.1	

Table 20. Continued.

No. Lake	District ¹	North	West	Alt. ² (m)	A _d ³ (10 ⁴ m ²)	
		Lat. 43°	Long. 123°			
46 Cusheon	Saltspring Isl.	48'58"	28'03"	99	755.6	47
47 Blackburn	Saltspring Isl.	49 18	28 59	120	551.2	48
48 Roberts	Saltspring Isl.	50 00	30 57	229	101.2	
49 Maxwell	Saltspring Isl.	49 21	32 34	313	162.5	
50 Bullocks	Saltspring Isl.	52 27	30 27	31	300.3	
51 St. Mary	Saltspring Isl.	53 36	32 26	45	573.3	

¹ Land Districts are administrative subdivisions of the province.

² Altitudes were determined by field altimeter and from various project maps. Where discrepancies occurred between sources, altitudes were adjusted according to known drainage patterns.

* Lakes with representative samples from 2 basins.

⁺ The land drainage of other lakes included, *e.g.*, the land drainage of Beaver Lake includes that of Elk Lake (01).

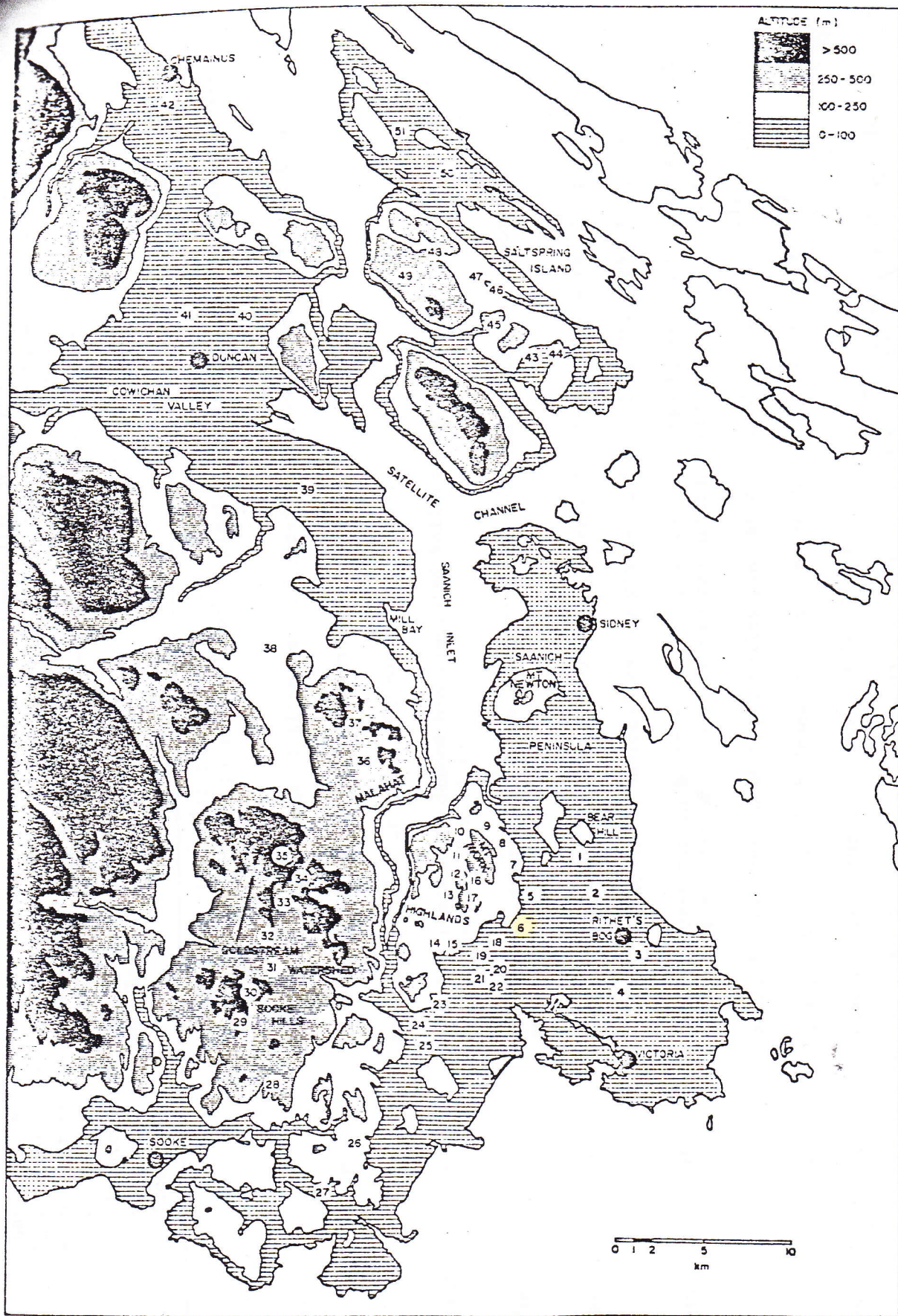


Table 22. Lakes subjected to marine flooding during the Pleistocene (primarily from Halstead 1966, 1967, 1968) and lake basin types summarized according to Hutchinson's* (1957) classification, with additional descriptive information from the literature (F = flooded, NF = not flooded; conflict is noted).

Lake	Pleistocene		Lake Basin Type and Description
	Marine Flooding		
Elk	F		combination of glacial ice-scour in bedrock and an eroded hollow in the drift mantle; lying between parallel ridges of glacial outwash, Saanichton gravel 7,8,2,12; (Type 26 & 34)
Beaver	F		as above; original dam of alluvium reinforced artificially <i>ca.</i> 1873; (26 & 34)
Blenkinsop	F		an eroded hollow in the drift mantle 7,2,12; (34)
Swan	F		an eroded hollow in the drift mantle 2,12; (34)
Prospect	F		shrunk remnant of dammed N-S glaciated valley; glacial ice-scour, deepened rock basin 7,2,12; (26 & 31 ?)
Maltby	F		glacial ice-scour in bedrock; thin cover of drift with alluvial deposits; (26 & 34 ?)
Killarney	NF		glacial ice-scour in bedrock; valley glacier deflected by Mt. Wark 2,12; (26)
Heal	NF		glacial ice-scour in bedrock; valley glacier deflected by Mt. Wark 2,12; (26)
Durrance	NF		glacial ice-scour in bedrock; valley glacier deflected by Mt. Wark along a contact fault; natural dam of outwash reinforced artificially since 1913 2,12; (26 & 31)
Pease	NF		glacial ice-scour in bedrock; valley glacier deflected by Mt. Wark 2,12; (26)
Third	NF		glacial ice-scour in bedrock; valley glacier deflected by Mt. Wark 2,12; (26)
Second	NF		glacial ice-scour in bedrock valley; (26)

* Hutchinson, G. E. 1957. *A Treatise on Limnology* Vol. 1. J. Wiley & Sons NY
1015 pp.

Table 24. Morphometric parameters and flushing rates of the 51 study lakes. Symbols and definitions follow Hutchinson (1957) except as noted in the text.

Lake	A_O ($10^4 m^2$)	V ($10^5 m^3$)	$\bar{z}$ (m)	z_m (m)	L (m)	D_L	D_V	S_A %	S_V %	$\bar{S}$ %	S_s %	I %	FR t/y
Elk	186.24	163.24	8.8	15.3	7228	1.49	1.73	33	60	3.0	6.5	0.3	0.17
Beaver	37.68	8.44	2.3	6.4	4257	1.96	1.05	99	99	2.6	3.8	8.8	4.1
*Blenkinsop	3.93	0.83	2.1	4.9	1984	2.83	1.28	100	100	10.6	10.6	4.0	6.0
*Swan	10.32	2.79	1.3	5.8	1312	1.15	0.69	100	100	3.0	4.5	0.0	7.5
Prospect	71.02	46.02	6.5	13.7	4907	1.64	1.42	41	78	5.6	10.9	0.1	0.77
Maltby	7.37	3.75	5.1	8.2	1193	1.24	1.85	50	93	7.7	18.4	0.0	1.4
Killarney	3.97	3.35	8.5	19.5	949	1.34	1.31	39	57	20.5	32.0	0.0	1.0
*Heal	1.74	0.31	1.8	4.9	598	1.27	1.10	100	100	8.2	9.3	0.0	24.0
Durrance	8.05	6.14	7.6	16.8	1482	1.47	1.36	44	60	14.1	19.0	0.0	1.7
Pease	3.56	1.15	3.2	5.8	844	1.26	1.67	100	100	8.8	12.0	0.0	9.6
Third	3.44	0.84	2.4	4.9	829	1.26	1.50	100	100	6.2	6.7	0.0	14.0
Second	6.68	1.84	2.8	9.4	1475	1.61	0.88	84	91	6.5	13.8	1.2	17.0
Mitchell	2.91	0.52	1.8	7.9	1152	1.90	0.67	95	97	8.3	19.3	0.0	78.0
Matson	3.32	0.50	1.5	3.0	1100	1.70	1.50	100	100	4.9	8.2	2.4	170.0
Teanook	3.24	0.78	2.4	7.6	781	1.23	0.95	95	99	7.9	9.4	0.0	1.4
Fork	3.76	1.13	3.0	9.1	906	1.32	0.99	92	96	9.7	12.1	0.0	9.8
Fizzle	4.53	2.03	4.5	11.6	1308	1.73	1.16	72	86	17.4	19.0	0.0	8.0
*Pike	7.41	3.08	4.2	8.8	1462	1.52	1.42	73	94	10.8	13.3	0.0	15.0
*McKenzie	3.20	0.68	2.1	4.9	909	1.43	1.31	100	100	7.1	8.1	0.0	24.0
*Prior	1.50	0.28	1.9	5.5	490	1.13	1.04	100	100	8.8	9.5	0.0	75.0
Upper Thetis	19.67	5.86	3.0	5.8	4498	2.86	1.54	100	100	5.0	5.8	2.4	1.3
Lower Thetis	17.20	9.15	5.3	9.8	3368	2.29	1.64	67	86	7.4	30.1	9.2	1.1
Florence	9.55	2.01	2.0	4.3	1513	1.38	1.42	100	100	3.5	4.2	0.0	5.2
Langford	59.33	38.00	6.4	17.1	4868	1.78	1.13	56	66	5.8	6.3	0.2	0.78
Glen	15.01	11.60	7.7	15.5	1880	1.37	1.49	40	66	10.5	19.5	0.0	1.3
Blinkhorn	2.23	0.57	2.6	5.8	565	1.07	1.31	100	100	8.2	9.0	0.0	4.0
Matheson	53.18	17.95	3.4	5.8	535	1.92	1.75	100	100	3.3	4.6	0.8	1.7
Glinz	3.12	1.37	4.4	10.1	798	1.28	1.32	71	87	14.9	18.2	0.0	33.0
Shields	13.68	5.59	4.1	14.0	3014	2.11	0.87	74	89	11.5	12.5	1.5	1.8
Crabapple	6.52	2.35	3.6	11.6	1737	1.92	0.94	76	90	11.5	14.2	8.0	6.5

Table 25. Sampling date, station depth and selected physico-chemical characteristics of deepwater surface sediments and the surface waters of 56 lake basins sampled during the study.

Lake & Basin	Date	Z _{st} m	Sed LOI %	Temp Cond iso	Secchi Depth m	pH	TA mg/l CaCO ₃	NCH mg/l CaCO ₃	Ca mg/l	Mg mg/l	σ $\mu\text{mho/cm}$ @ 25°C
Elk	29 07 72	17.0	27.5	1	6.2	7.30	41.0	7.0	14.0	3.2	293
Beaver	29 07 72	6.5	46.0	1	4.0	8.60	40.0 ⁺	6.0	13.2	3.2	295
Blenkinsop	14 04 73	3.1	46.9	1	1.4	7.00	63.0	31.0	27.6	6.1	492
Swan	29 08 72	5.3	21.7	1	1.2	8.30	108.5	0.0	29.6	8.3	643
Prospect S	02 08 72	13.8	25.6	1	6.9	8.50	24.0	5.0	8.4	1.9	192
Prospect N	02 08 72	10.8	25.3	1	5.6	8.50	24.0	5.0	8.4	1.9	192
Maltby	14 02 73	8.4	43.1	1	2.8	6.75	19.5	4.5	6.4	1.9	170
Killarney	09 09 72	19.9	31.5	1	5.7	7.50	29.0	8.0	10.4	2.7	238
Heal	16 04 73	6.1	63.4	1	6.0	6.90	51.0	6.0	18.0	2.9	298
Durrance	17 08 72	18.0	25.7	1	7.1	7.09	54.0	9.0	22.4	2.2	329
Pease	15 04 73	5.8	25.5	1	5.6	6.95	29.0	3.0	7.6	3.2	191
Third	23 02 73	5.8	44.7	1	5.1	6.90	16.5	6.5	6.4	1.7	97
Second	23 02 73	11.1	43.5	1	7.1	7.00	17.5	14.5	6.8	1.2	101
Mitchell	23 02 73	9.2	45.2	1	7.1	7.05	18.5	6.5	7.6	1.5	106
Matson S	24 02 73	2.4	48.8	1	2.4	6.95	22.5	5.5	8.4	1.7	115
Matson N	24 02 73	1.5	38.7	1	1.5	6.95	22.5	5.5	8.4	1.7	115
Teanoook	23 02 73	7.9	50.3	1	3.4	6.90	20.1	11.3	7.2	3.4	115
Fork	17 03 73	8.5	39.9	1	4.8	6.75	13.0	4.0	4.8	1.2	135
Fizzle	17 03 73	11.6	38.7	1	4.5	6.75	13.5	5.9	5.2	1.8	140
Pike	17 03 73	8.9	32.3	1	3.5	6.90	23.0	4.2	8.4	1.5	184
McKenzie	17 03 73	4.9	45.1	1	3.4	6.95	38.0	8.4	14.0	2.8	324
Prior	10 09 72	5.5	46.9	1	2.2	7.50	45.0	0.0	13.6	2.4	329
Upper Thetis NW	29 08 72	4.5	41.8	1	3.2	7.50	32.0	0.0	9.2	2.2	227
Upper Thetis NE	29 08 72	4.8	31.3	1	3.5	7.60	28.5	3.5	8.8	2.4	226
Lower Thetis	29 08 72	11.3	52.8	1	4.0	7.60	28.0	5.0	8.0	3.2	215
Florence	29 07 72	5.2	58.4	1	2.5	8.50	49.0 ⁺	0.0	10.8	1.7	220
Langford	30 07 72	15.2	33.7	1	6.7	8.50	48.0 ⁺	3.0	15.2	3.2	292
Glen	16 08 72	15.5	36.8	1	5.6	7.00	36.0	3.4	11.2	2.8	257
Blinkhorn	15 10 72	5.5	46.4	1	3.1	6.90	25.5	0.0	6.8	0.2	135

LAKE CODE

[illegible]

LAKE CODE

[illegible][illegible]

Summary of the most abundant diatom taxa counted in each of the 56 lakes basin samples, where counts are normalized by sediment weight and summed over 125 fields. 275

Table 37. Continued.

Rank	Seq Taxon Code	x/w	%	Cum %	Rank	Seq Taxon Code	x/w	%	Cum %
Maltby (14/02/73)					Killarney (09/09/72)				
1	153A	540.56	51.46	51.46	1	044A	199.48	42.37	42.37
2	068C	140.92	13.42	64.88	2	385C	75.98	16.14	58.50
3	044A	115.78	11.02	75.90	3	203C	53.66	11.40	69.90
4	142A	38.66	3.68	79.58	4	068C	29.98	6.37	76.27
5	213C	30.00	2.86	82.43	5	204C	19.95	4.24	80.51
6	150A	21.06	2.01	84.44	6	153A	15.93	3.38	83.89
123	Taxa	163.41	15.56	100	104	Taxa	75.87	16.11	100
		Σ1050.45	100				Σ470.82	100	
Heal (16/04/73)					Durrance (17/08/72)				
1	044A	40.86	16.33	16.33	1	153A	101.32	26.96	26.96
2	068C	37.99	15.18	31.51	2	044A	66.54	17.71	44.67
3	386C	17.30	6.91	38.43	3	068C	65.28	17.37	62.04
4	150A	13.68	5.47	43.89	4	064C	65.24	17.36	79.40
5	008M	10.77	4.30	48.20	5	062C	23.57	6.27	85.67
6	153A	7.94	3.18	51.37	6	146A	18.90	5.03	90.70
7	296B	6.99	2.79	54.16	7	141A	10.00	2.66	93.36
8	237B	6.69	2.68	56.84	77	Taxa	24.95	6.64	100
9	149A	5.77	2.31	59.14			Σ375.79	100	
10	297B	5.65	2.26	61.40					
11	316B	5.01	2.00	63.40					
103	Taxa	91.58	36.59	100					
		Σ250.22	100						
Pease (15/04/73)					Third (23/02/73)				
1	153A	80.50	35.74	35.74	1	153A	203.14	45.88	45.88
2	146A	14.90	6.61	42.35	2	068C	49.77	11.24	57.11
3	141A	10.14	4.50	46.85	3	146A	46.44	10.49	67.60
4	200C	9.56	4.24	51.10	4	213C	19.07	4.31	71.91
5	044A	8.29	3.68	54.78	5	030M	11.70	2.64	74.55
6	213C	6.87	3.05	57.83	6	279B	9.14	2.06	76.61
7	204C	6.83	3.03	60.86	107	Taxa	103.58	23.31	100
8	020M	5.14	2.28	63.14			Σ442.82	100	
9	310B	4.56	2.02	65.16					
130	Taxa	78.44	34.83	100					
		Σ225.23	100						

Table 38. Generic composition of diatom counts from profundal surface sediments of 56 lake basins on southern Vancouver Island and Saltsping Island. Lake codes are given in Table 20, and counts are normalized by sediment weight (except Shawnigan) and summed over 125 fields for each basin.

GENUS	ELK	1	BLAVER	2	BLENKINS	3	SWAN	4	PROSPECT	5A	PROSPECT	5B	MALIN	6
	TAXA	X/W	TAXA	X/W	TAXA	X/W	TAXA	X/W	TAXA	X/W	TAXA	X/W	TAXA	X/W
ACANTHINES	10	2.93	9	13.11	10	13.41	9	4.60	10	6.55	10	6.35	14	33.94
ACTINELLA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.07	1	0.02	0	0.0
AMPHIPLEURA	0	0.0	1	0.12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.07	1	0.10
AMPHIPROA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.98
AMPHURA	2	0.12	2	0.82	1	0.25	2	0.07	3	0.50	2	0.62	2	1.63
ANDOLONEIS	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.05	0	0.0	1	0.09	1	0.09	1	11.578
ASTHENONELLA	1	15.83	1	24.11	1	24.51	1	36.65	1	39.82	1	30.64	1	0.08
CALONEIS	2	0.05	1	0.11	0	0.14	0	0.0	0	0.02	1	0.12	1	0.15
CAMPYLODISCUS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.00	1	1.03	2	2.21
GUCCONELLA	3	13.92	4	11.98	3	23.48	3	21.10	4	22.06	3	16.88	2	146.29
CYCLotella	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02	0	0.0	0	0.0
CYMATOPEURA	8	0.47	9	1.32	5	0.76	2	0.18	1	1.12	9	0.93	7	4.96
CYMBELLA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
DESMOGONTIUM	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.53	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
DIATOMA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
DIATOMELLA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
DIPLONEIS	3	0.12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.84	3	0.78	3	1.04
DIPLOMIA	5	0.72	4	2.66	5	3.57	3	0.44	4	1.30	4	0.94	3	1.38
EPITHLUMIA	2	0.28	5	3.34	7	14.39	5	3.20	4	1.30	7	0.45	7	5.10
EUGLIA	7	193.67	7	258.54	6	45.84	5	17.88	6	157.25	7	145.45	8	625.64
FRAGILARIA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.02	1	0.02	2	0.31
FRUSTULIA	2	0.44	5	1.93	7	4.40	8	1.84	4	1.45	5	1.09	6	3.68
GYROSTOMA	1	0.04	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.11	0	0.0	1	0.02	1	0.13
HANTZSCHIA	0	0.0	1	0.03	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MASTIGOLIA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MELUSIRA	3	28.57	2	4.29	9	53.67	7	6.42	9	116.51	8	101.80	7	47.36
MERIDION	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.32	1	0.87	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NAVICULA	21	3.02	16	4.28	12	19.27	11	3.29	18	2.88	22	2.86	22	20.75
NEIDION	1	0.02	1	0.41	1	0.10	10	0.0	2	0.05	2	0.04	4	0.59
NITZSCHIA	8	0.80	10	4.02	9	5.08	10	2.88	8	1.67	10	1.35	8	8.82
OPEPHURA	1	1.11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.29	1	0.28	1	2.33
PINNULARIA	3	0.94	4	1.65	5	4.09	5	2.22	8	1.74	7	2.05	14	10.54
RHIZOSULENIA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
RHIZOSULENIA	1	0.14	0	0.0	1	0.21	1	0.06	0	0.0	1	0.70	1	1.69
RHIZOPALUDIA	1	0.41	1	1.21	1	0.47	1	0.03	1	0.39	1	0.0	0	0.0
SEMIOUREIS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.54
STAUROUREIS	2	0.12	3	0.39	4	1.29	3	0.41	1	0.02	3	0.24	1	0.54
STEPHANODISCUS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
STEPHANODISCUS	4	36.27	4	58.46	4	47.85	5	2.19	4	20.91	4	17.34	0	1.36
SURELLA	3	0.24	3	0.38	0	0.0	2	0.77	3	0.96	5	1.14	3	2.10
SYNDIRA	3	0.19	3	0.40	7	7.20	4	4.72	3	2.06	3	1.68	2	10.47
TABELLARIA	0	0.0	1	0.05	2	0.35	1	0.0	1	20.29	1	16.92	2	10.47
TETRACALYX	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTALS	99	303.10	98	401.51	106	292.26	93	125.88	113	413.23	123	351.75	129	1050.47

Figure 29. Taxonomic composition at the order and suborder level of profundal surface sediment diatoms from 56 lake basins on southern Vancouver Island and Saltspring Island. Lake codes are from Table 20; values are percent total cells where all but Shawnigan Lake (*) counts were normalized by sediment weight; shaded underline indicates values of total alkalinity were ≤ 15 mg/l CaCO_3 and $\text{Ca} \leq 5.2$ mg/l; and ● indicates altitude.

