



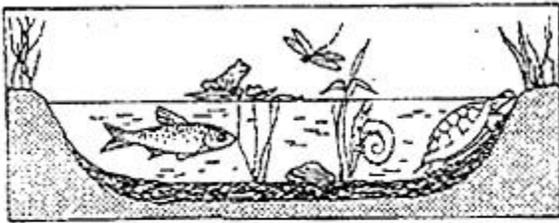
## Examining the Stages in Ecological Succession

**Succession**, a series of environmental changes, occurs in all ecosystems. The stages that any ecosystem passes through are predictable. In this activity, you will place the stages of succession of two ecosystems into sequence. You will also describe changes in an ecosystem and make predictions about changes that will take place from one stage of succession to another.

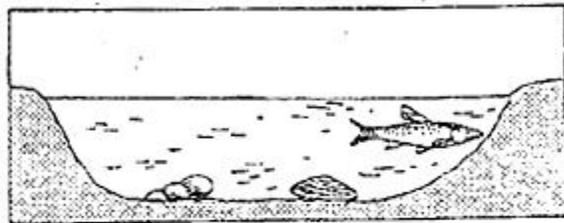
The evolution of a body of water from a lake to a marsh can last for thousands of years. The process cannot be observed directly. Instead, a method can be used to find the links of stages and then to put them together to develop a complete story.

The water level of Lake Champlain was once 18 meters higher than it is today. As the water level fell, land was exposed. Many small lakes or ponds were left behind where there were depressions in the land. Below are illustrations and descriptions of four ponds as they exist today. Use the illustrations and descriptions to answer the questions about the ponds.

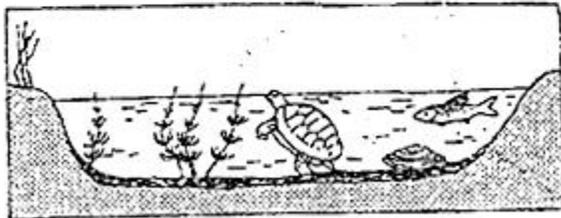
**Pond A**



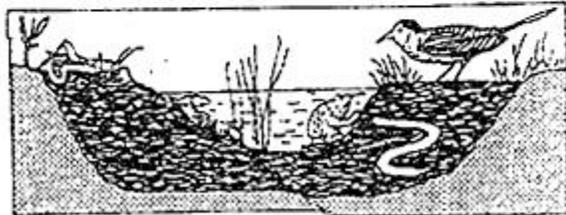
**Pond B**



**Pond C**



**Pond D**



Pond A: Cattails, bulrushes, and water lilies grow in the pond. These plants have their roots in the bottom of the pond, but they can reach above the surface of the water. This pond is an ideal habitat for the animals that must climb to the surface for oxygen. Aquatic insect larvae are abundant. They serve as food for larger insects, which in turn are food for crabs, frogs, salamanders, and turtles.

Pond B: Plankton growth is rich enough to support animals that entered when the pond was connected to the lake. Fish make nests on the sandy bottom. Mussels crawl over the bottom.

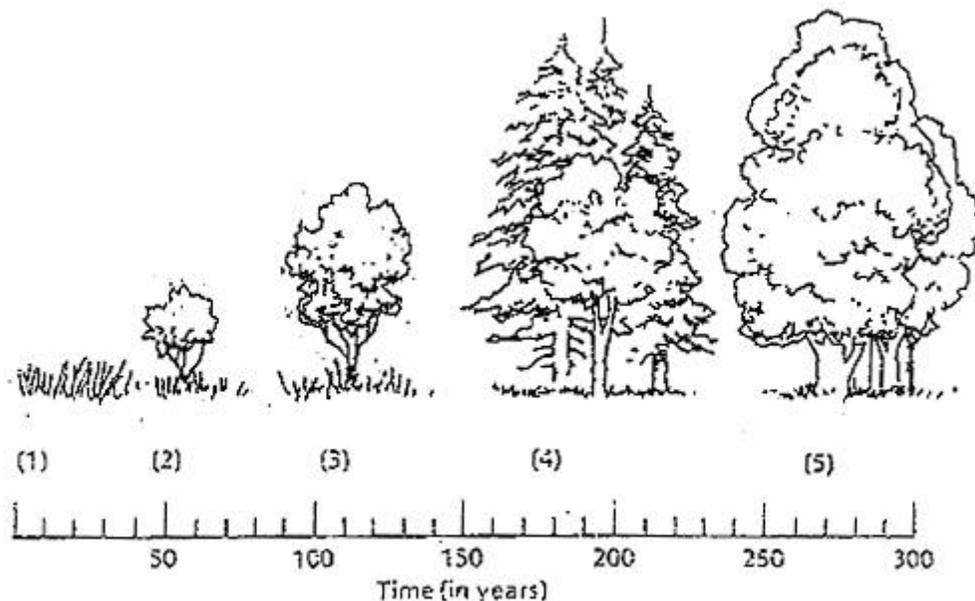
Pond C: Decayed bodies of plants and animals form a layer of humus over the bottom of the pond. **Chara**, a branching green algae, covers the humus. Fish that build nests on the bare bottom have been replaced by those that lay their eggs on the chara.

Pond D: The pond is so filled with vegetation that there are no longer any large areas of open water. Instead, the pond is filled with grasses. The water dries up during the summer months.

**Questions. Answer in complete sentences on loose leaf paper.**

1. Write the letters of the ponds in order from the youngest, to the oldest. Explain your reasoning.
2. Black bass and bluegill make their nests on sandy bottoms. In which pond would you find them?
3. Predict what will happen to the black bass and blue gill as the floor of the ponds fills with organic debris? Why?
4. Golden shiner and mud minnows lay their eggs on Chara. In which pond would you find them?
5. Some amphibians and crayfish can withstand periods of dryness by burying themselves in mud. In which pond(s) would they survive?
6. Dragonfly nymphs spend their early stages clinging to submerged plants. Then, they climb to the surface, shed their skins and fly away as dragonflies. Which pond is best suited for dragonflies?
7. In which pond will gill breathing snails be replaced by lung breathing snails that climb to the surface to breathe?
8. Some mussels require a sandy bottom in order to maintain an upright position. In which pond will they die out?

**Part II.** The climax community in the area the Adirondack Mountains is a beech-maple forest. After the ponds are filled in, the area will undergo another series of stages of succession. This is illustrated below. Briefly explain what is happening in the diagram.



**Questions. Please answer in complete sentences on separate paper**

1. Describe the succession of organisms taking place from diagram 1 to 5.
2. Predict what other changes will be occurring in the biotic and abiotic aspects of this ecosystem.
3. What are some the natural influences that can disrupt the course of ecological succession?
4. Describe the impact that humans can have on this ecosystem. Will the ecosystem continue on the same succession path? Explain your answer.