Some Limnological Features of the Northern Shore Areas of Volcano Island, Lake Taal

Nellie C. Lopez, Sonia N. Javier and Augustus C. Mamaril

Institute of Biology, University of the Philippines
Diliman, Quezon City

Lopez NC, Javier SN and Mamaril AC. 2001. Some limnological features of the northern shore areas of Volcano Island, Lake Taal, p. 156. In CB Santiago, ML Cuvin-Aralar and ZU Basiao (eds.). Conservation and Ecological Management of Philippine Lakes in Relation to Fisheries and Aquaculture. Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Aquaculture Department, Iloilo, Philippines; Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines; and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Quezon City, Philippines. 187 pp. (Abstract only)

Abstract

Physico-chemical and biological features of the northern shore areas of Volcano Island, Lake Taal observed at monthly intervals from four stations during the period 1994 and 1996 indicate varied microhabitats inhabited by a variety of plants and animals. Physico-chemical characteristics of surface waters were: temperature, 28-35°C; dissolved oxygen content, 3.5–6.2 ppm; pH, 7.5–8.9; salinity, 0-24 ppt; and conductivity, 1.6-4.3 S cm⁻¹. Substratum types were mainly sandy with pebbles or rocks or sandy-muddy. Characteristic submerged plants were the eelgrass Vallisneria gigantea and filamentous green algae. In the eelgrass region, atyid shrimps, mostly Ciridina gracilirostris, commonly occur. Snails such as Melanoides costellaris and Terebia granifera were the most abundant benthic animals collected. Other invertebrates identified from core samples were Corbicula manilensis, annelids, crustaceans and chironomid larvae.