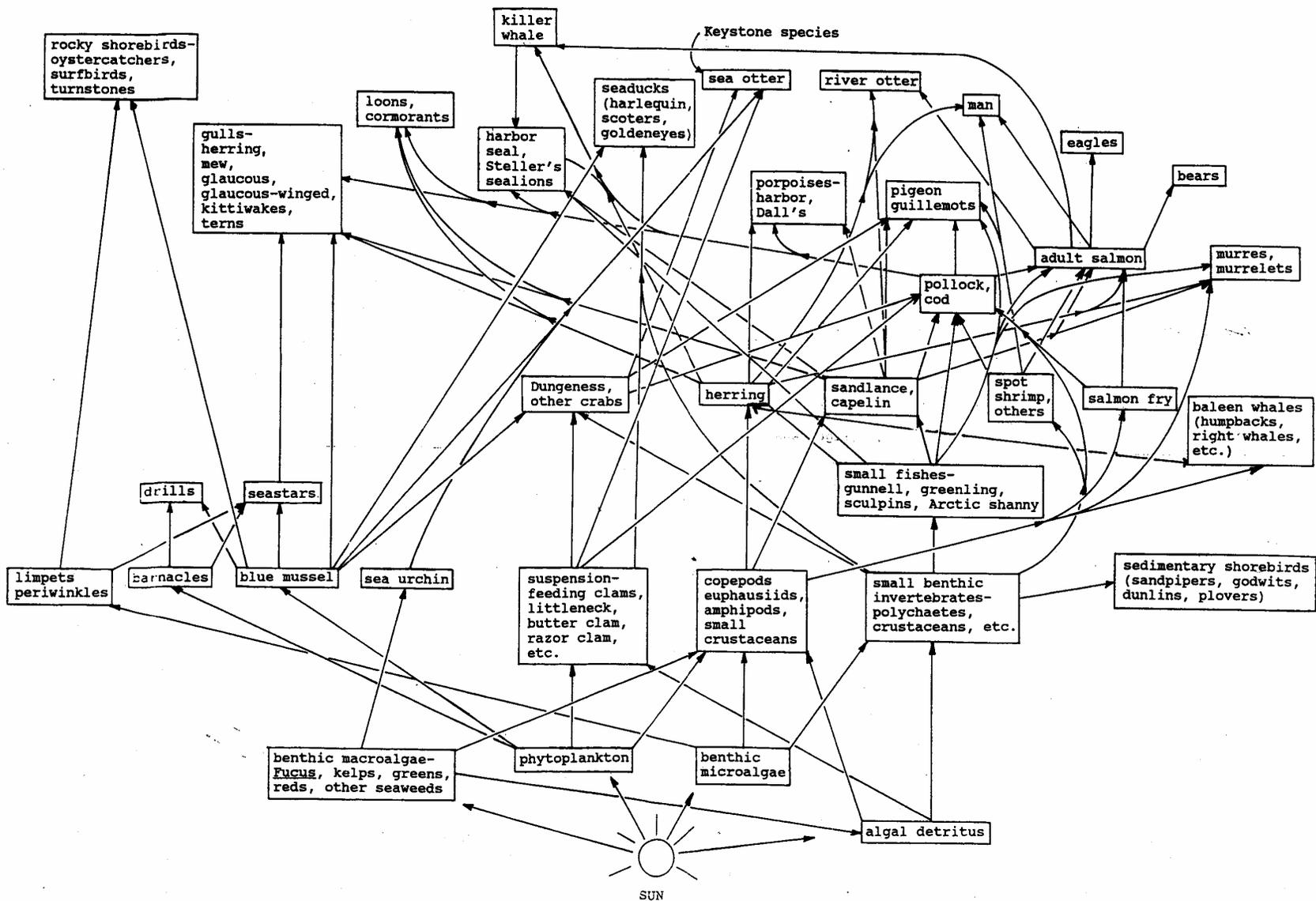
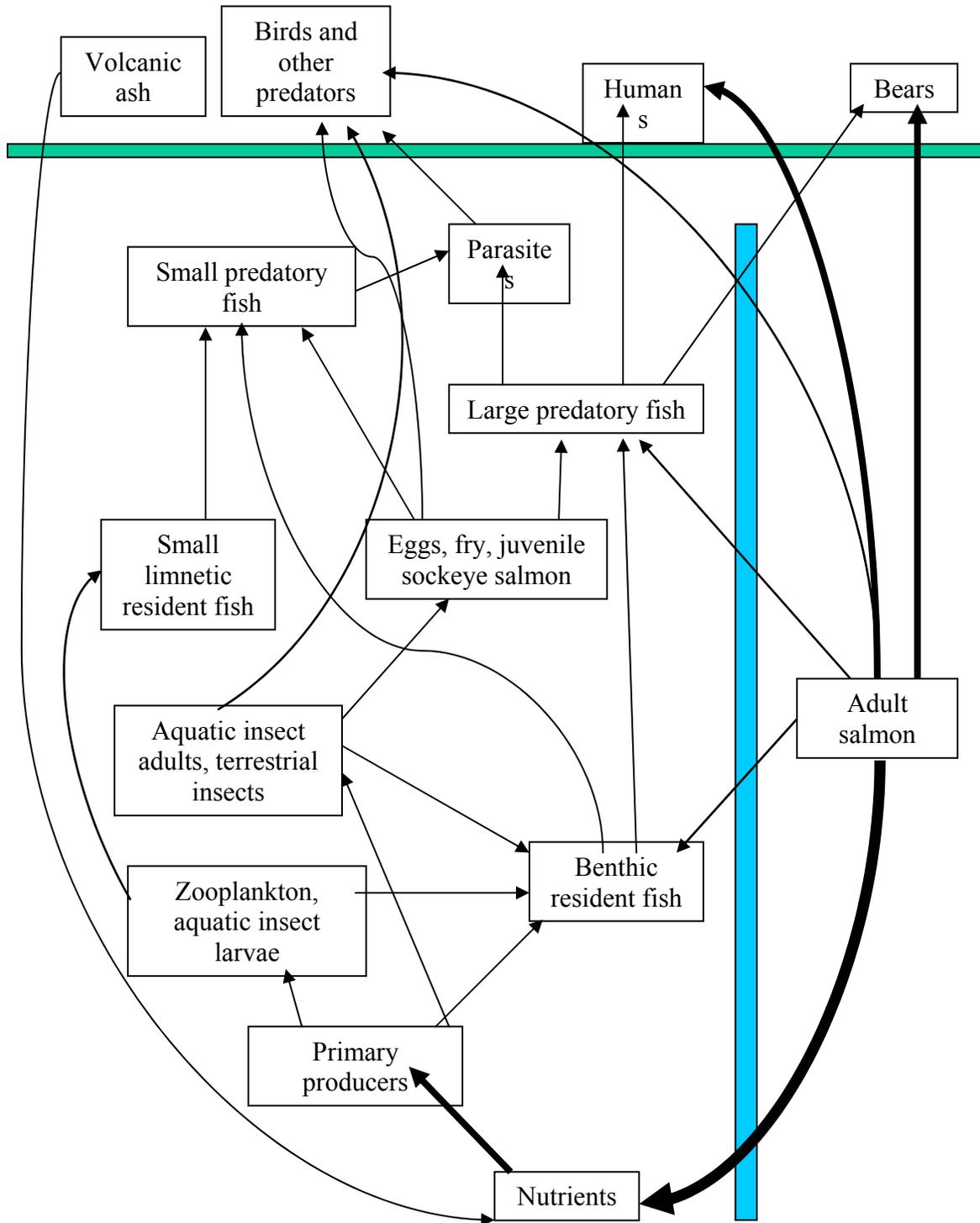


APPENDIX G:

Food Webs



Coastal Nearshore Food Web. Simplified representation of major linkages between trophic groups in nearshore coastal ecosystems of the Southwest Alaska Network..



FRESHWATER FOOD WEB, Southwest Alaska Network. The influx of anadromous fishes dramatically affects the **trophic structure** of the freshwater community. Most salmon die after they spawn and their carcasses accumulate in streams and along lakeshores. A rich community of algae, fungi, and bacteria develops on the carcasses and populations of invertebrates increase. These invertebrates then serve as food for fish in the streams and lakes, including juvenile salmon. More surprising are the potential fertilizer effects of salmon carcasses on land. Bears and other carnivores commonly haul salmon, living or dead, onto stream banks and hundreds of yards into the forest. Eagles move carcasses into riparian areas and ravens and crows cache salmon bits in trees and under grass and rocks. Nutrients pass from the bodies of salmon into the soil and then into riparian vegetation and ultimately farther up the terrestrial food chain.

SWAN Landscape - Who Eats What?

Modified from: Karen Oakley and Susan Boudreau, Conceptual Design of LTEM for Denali, 2000.

