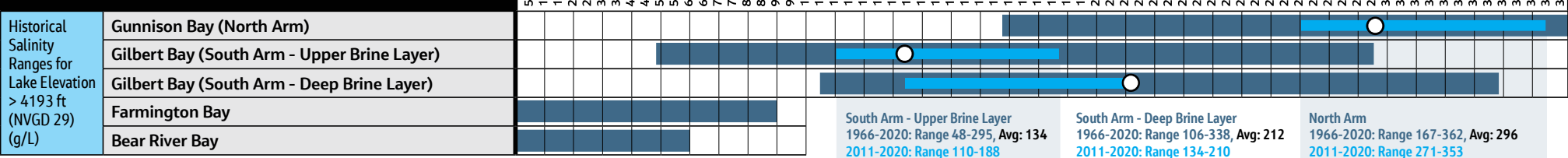
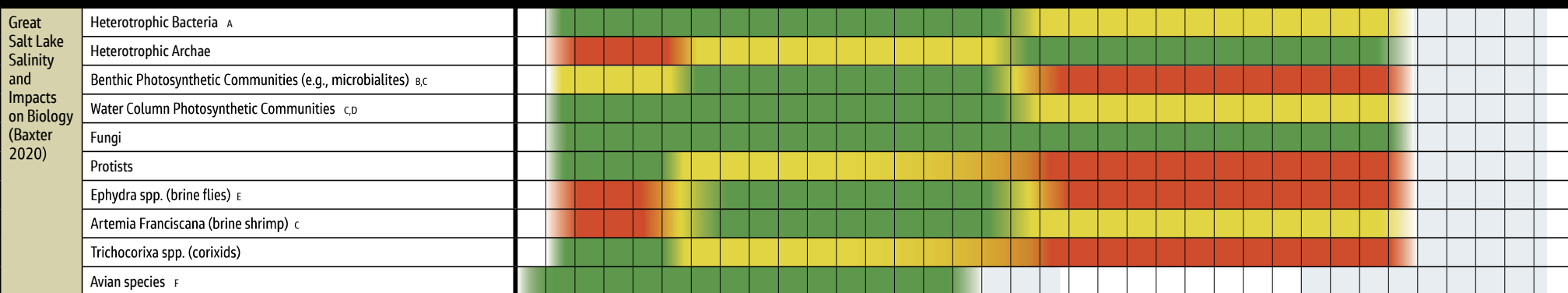


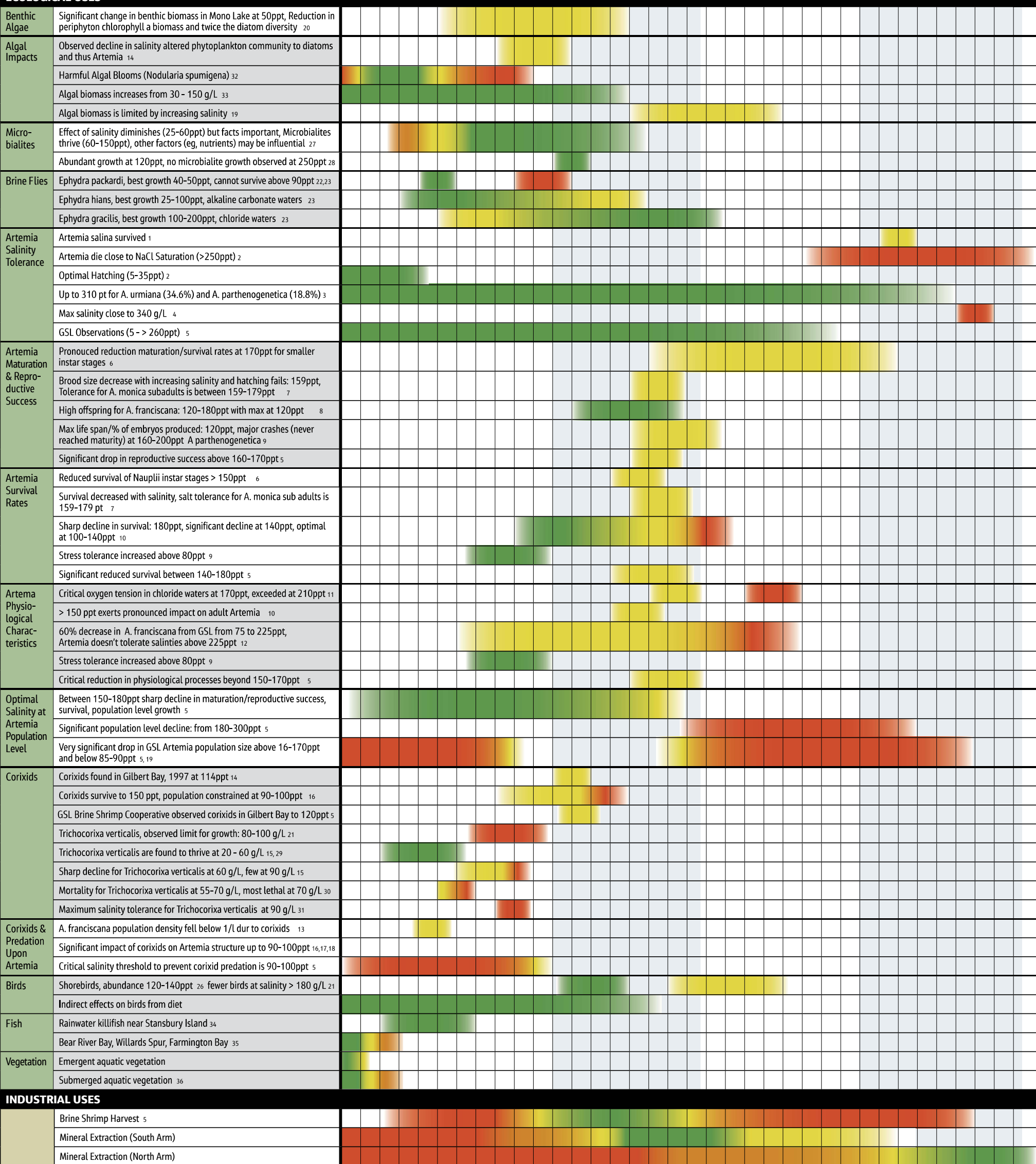
GREAT SALT LAKE SALINITY MATRIX 2021



ECOSYSTEM SUMMARY



ECOLOGICAL USES



1 Croghan 1957, 2 Sorgeloos et al., 1986, 3 Mohammadi et al 2009, 4 Gonzalo and Beardmore 2012, 5 Bosteels 2012, 6 Wear et al. 1986, 7 Dana and Lenz 1986, 8 Browne & Wanigasekera 2000, 9 Abatzopoulos et al 2003, 10 Triantaphyllidis et al 1995, 11 Declerq et al 1980, 12 Barnes and Wurtsbaugh 2015, 13 Wurtsbaugh and Berry 1990, 14 Stephens 1998, 15 Mellison 2000, 16 Herbst 2006, 17 DeMeutter et al 2010, 18 Tanner et al 2014, 19 Belovsky et al 2011, 20 Herbst and Blinn 1998, 21 Herbst 2006, 22 Ping 1921, 23 Herbst 1999, 24 Por 1980, 25 Harbst 2001, 26 Warnock et al 2002, 27 Anderson et al 2020, 28 Lindsay et al 2017, 29 Hammer et al 1990, 30 Kertz 1979, 31 Hammer 1986, 32 Jacobs 2018, 33 Belovsky 2005, 34 Associated Press 1986, 35 Penne 2012, Edwards 2021, 36 Steward and Kantrud 1972, Kantrud 1990, A. Includes potentially harmful cyanobacterial blooms, but only at the 10-50 ppt salinity range, B. Microbialite-associated, C. Includes both bacterial and eukaryotic photosynthesizers, D. Dunaliella salina and Tetracystis spp are prevalent in the north arm, no evidence of other eukaryotic algae, so diversity is limited, E. Predation by Trichocorixa spp. at lower salinities, F. Avian diets are particular to the species and will be tied to the success of their food source, which is controlled by salinity. The high salinities provide little in food source, but much in protection (e.g. American White Pelican colony on Gunnison island), which is tied to lake level and not salinity. All data cited in: Baxter, B.K and Butler, J.K., Eds. Great Salt Lake Biology: A Terminal Lake in a Time of Change. Springer, Cham, 2020.