Lake Dalrymple Aquatic Plants and Wetlands

Fact Sheet

About Lake Dalrymple

Aquatic plants and wetlands are essential for the ecological health of Lake Dalrymple. Often mislabeled as "weeds," these plants support diverse aquatic life, including fish and waterfowl. Wetlands, rich with floating and emergent plants, are highly productive habitats. Upper Lake Dalrymple's significant wetland, with extensive wild rice, provides crucial spawning grounds for Muskellunge and Northern Pike, highlighting the lake's biodiversity and environmental health.

Aquatic Plants

Often called 'weeds,' aquatic plants are crucial for healthy lake ecosystems.

Benefits

Habitat: Provide food, cover, and shade for fish, waterfowl, muskrats, beavers, frogs, and invertebrates. **Water Quality:** Stabilize sediments, reduce wave action, and absorb nutrients to prevent algae blooms.

Wetlands

Characterized by floating-leaved plants (e.g., water lilies) and emergent plants (e.g., bulrush, wild rice).

Most biologically productive habitats in lakes.

Upper Lake Dalrymple

- Provincially significant wetland.
- High wild rice coverage, crucial for Muskellunge and Northern Pike spawning.

Aquatic Plant Diversity

At least 19 different aquatic plants have been found in the lake, including several that only grow in healthy lakes: wild rice, bulrush, water marigold, and water shield.

For more information on the Dalrymple Management Plan visit: www.kawarthaconservation.com/LakeDalrymple





