

Figure 1. Farm pond study sites in southeastern Minnesota, Houston and Winona counties.

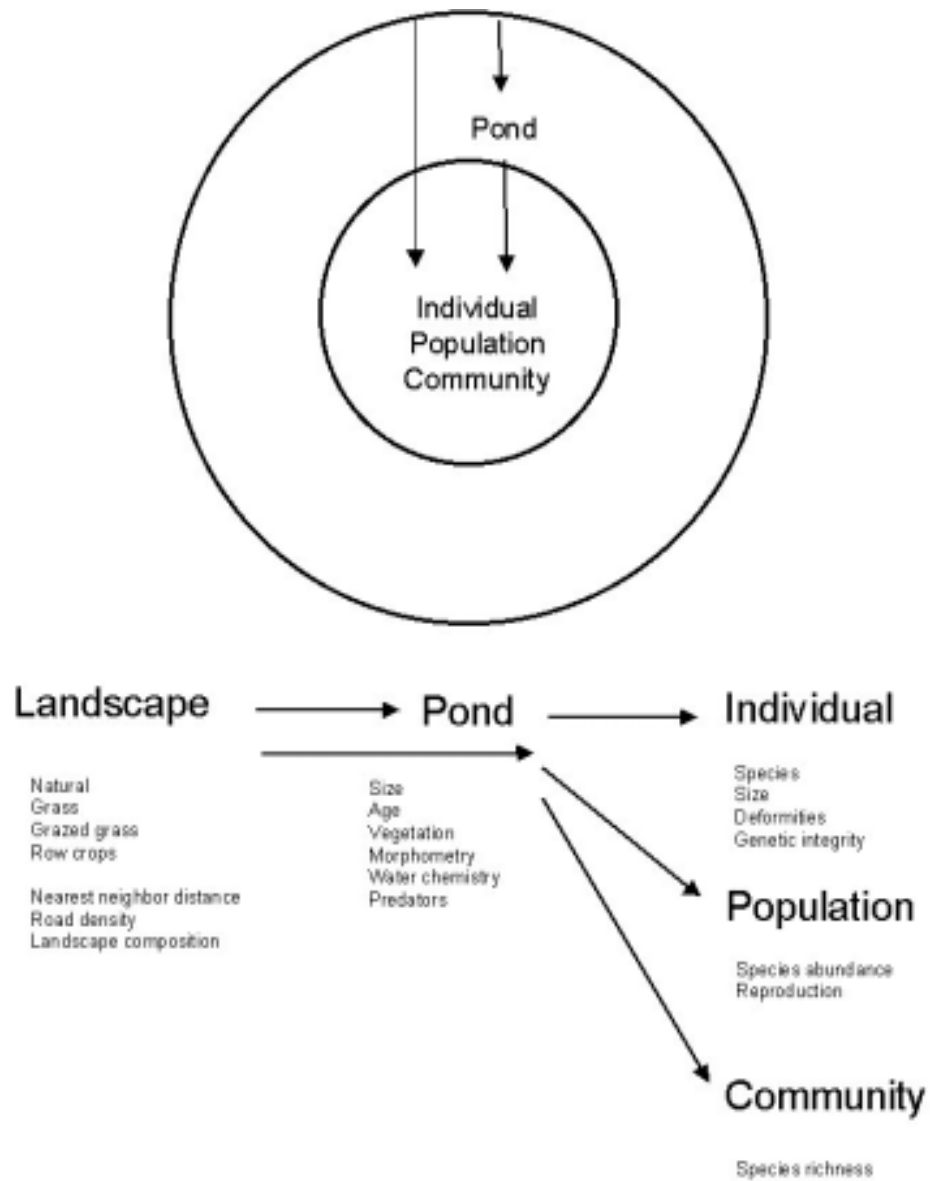


Figure 2. Hypothesized relationships between habitat variables (landscape and pond) with amphibian responses at Individual, population, and community levels.

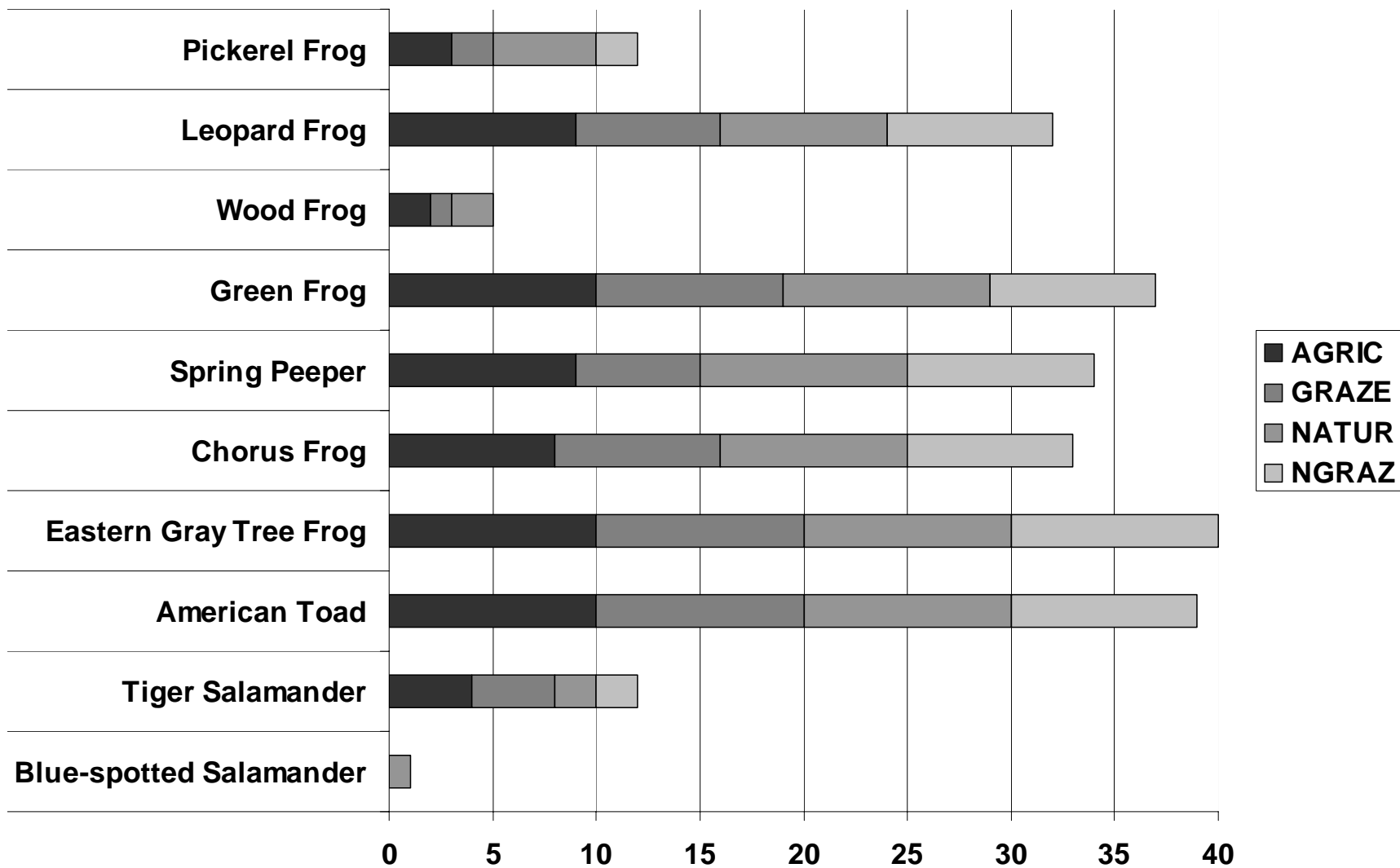


Figure 3. Amphibian species present within four types of surrounding land uses, based on detection by all survey methods, for farm ponds in Houston and Winona Counties, Minnesota, 2000.

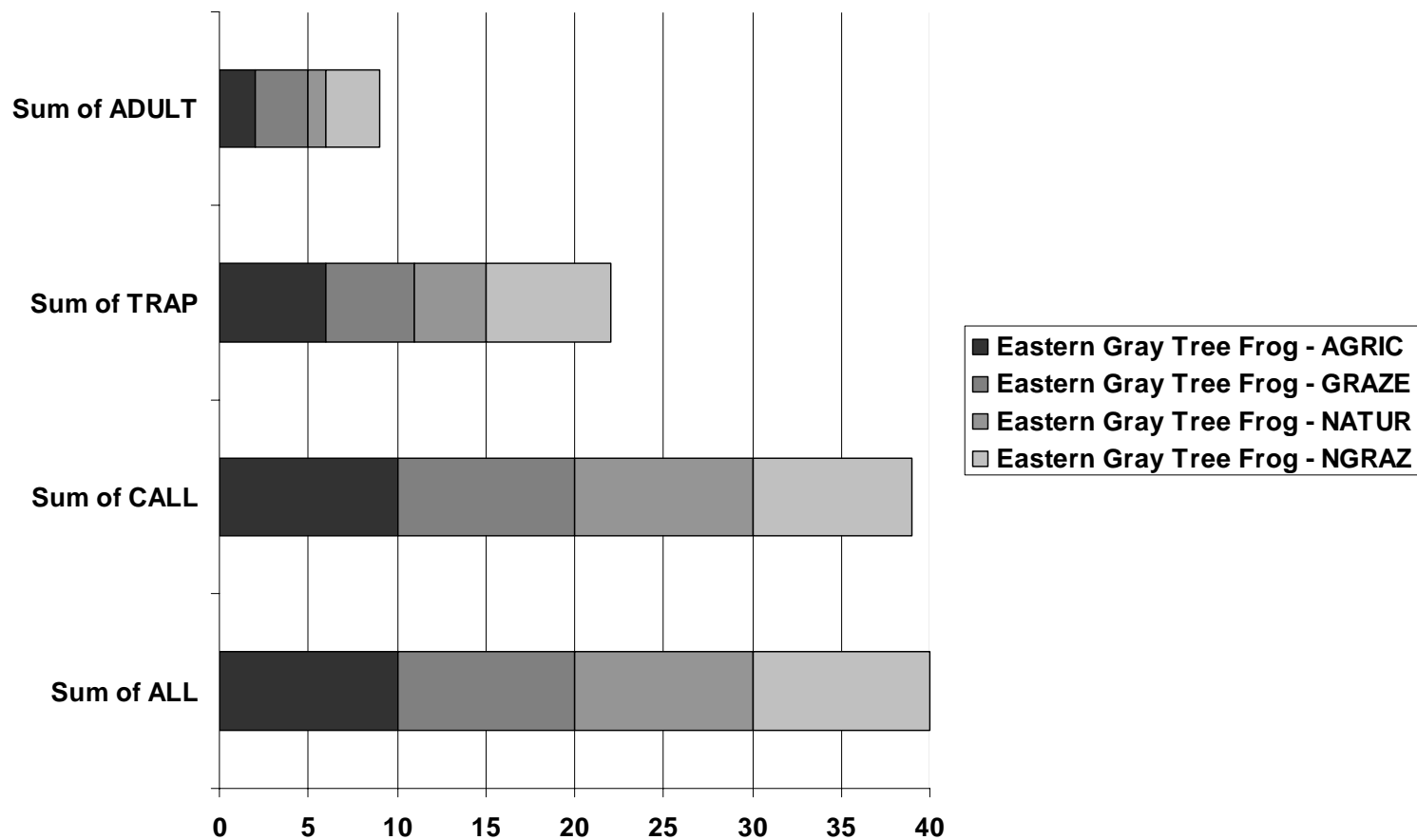


Figure 4. Comparison of detections of eastern gray treefrogs based on different survey methods, all survey methods, calling surveys, dipnet or larval traps, and visual surveys for adults, for farm ponds in Houston and Winona Counties, Minnesota, 2000.

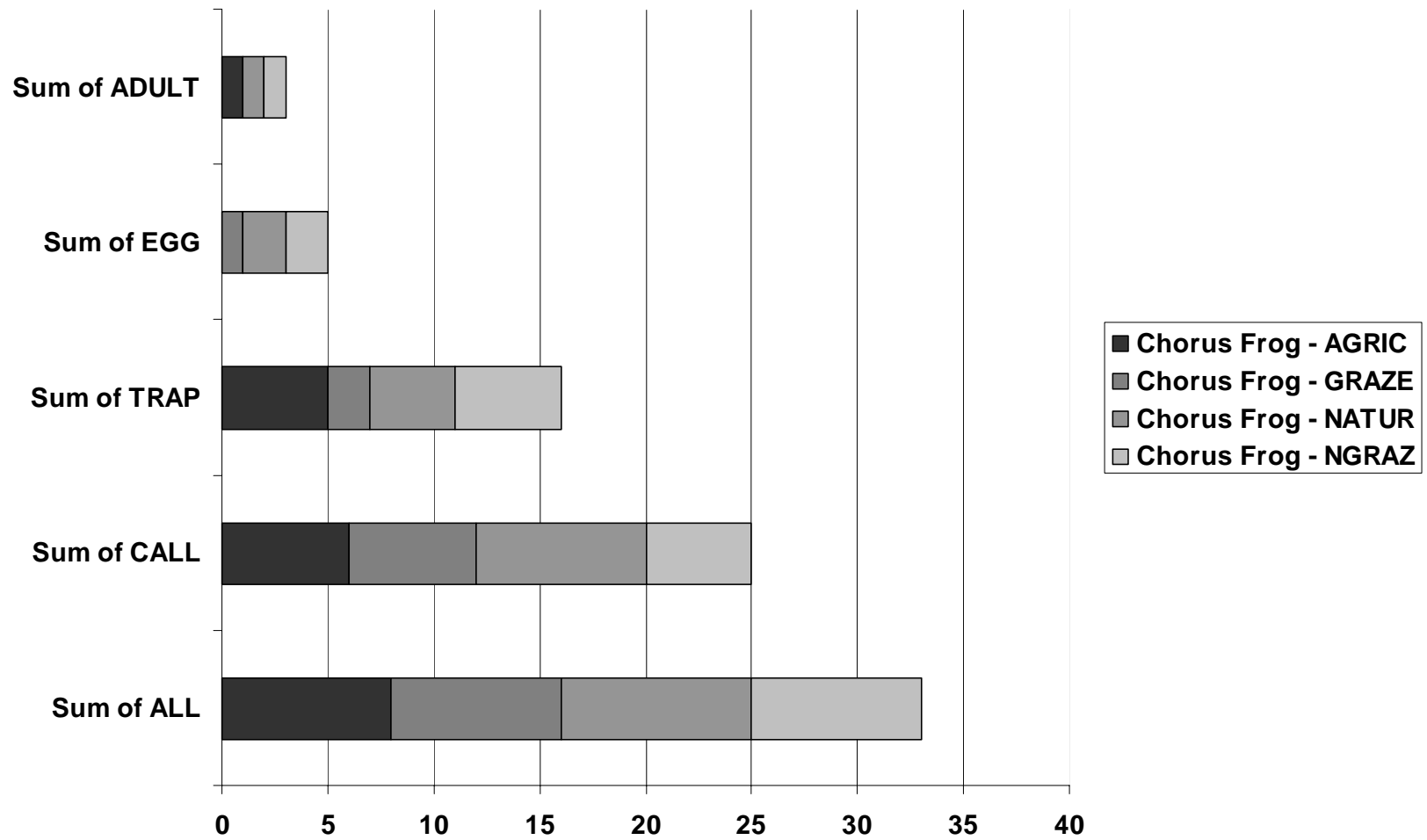


Figure 5. Comparison of detections of chorus frogs in 4 types of surrounding land uses, based on different survey methods: all methods, calling surveys, dipnet or larval traps, and visual surveys for adults, for farm ponds in Houston and Winona Counties, Minnesota, 2000.

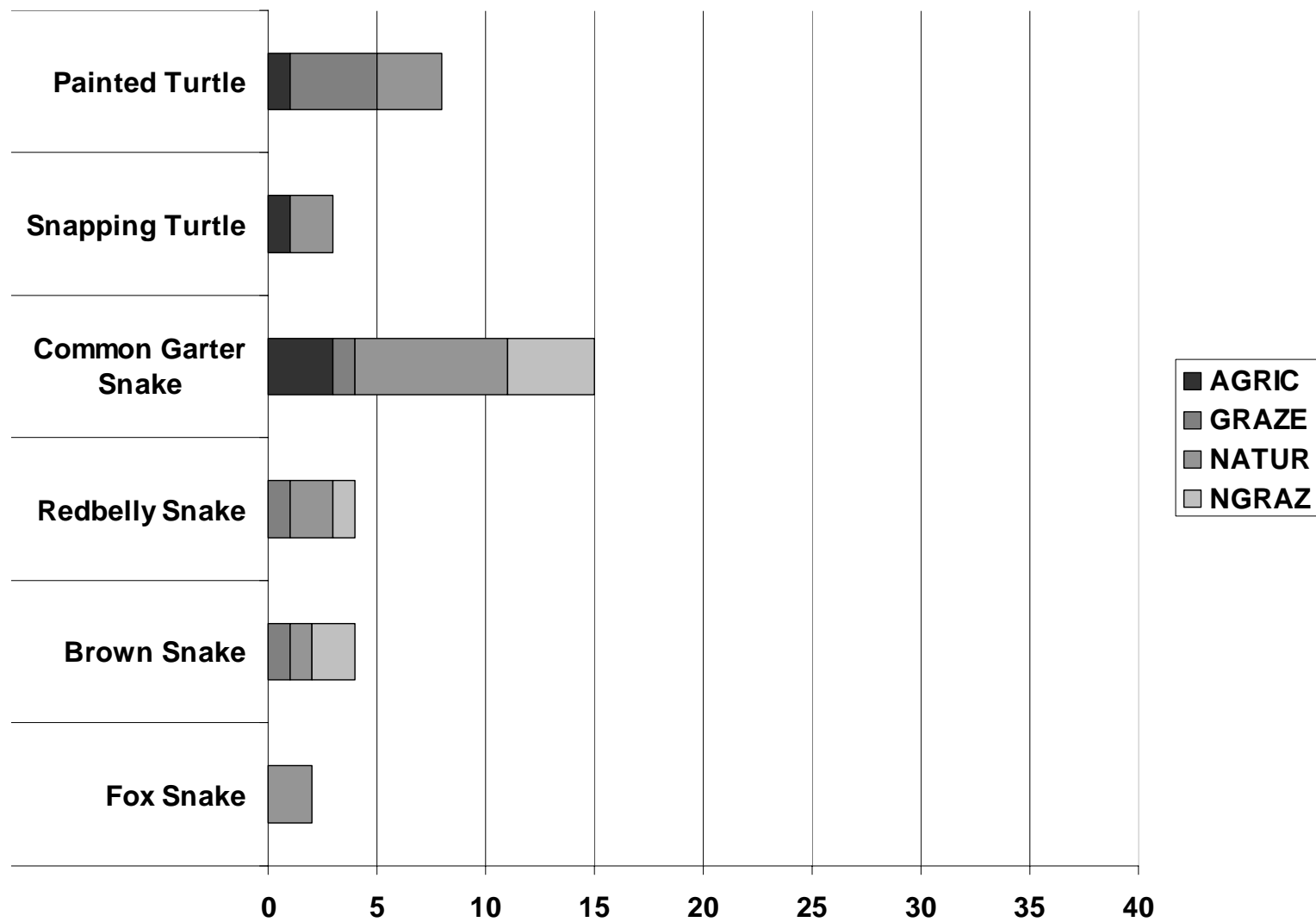


Figure 6. Reptile species present within four types of surrounding land uses, based on detection by all survey methods, for farm ponds in Houston and Winona Counties, Minnesota, 2000.

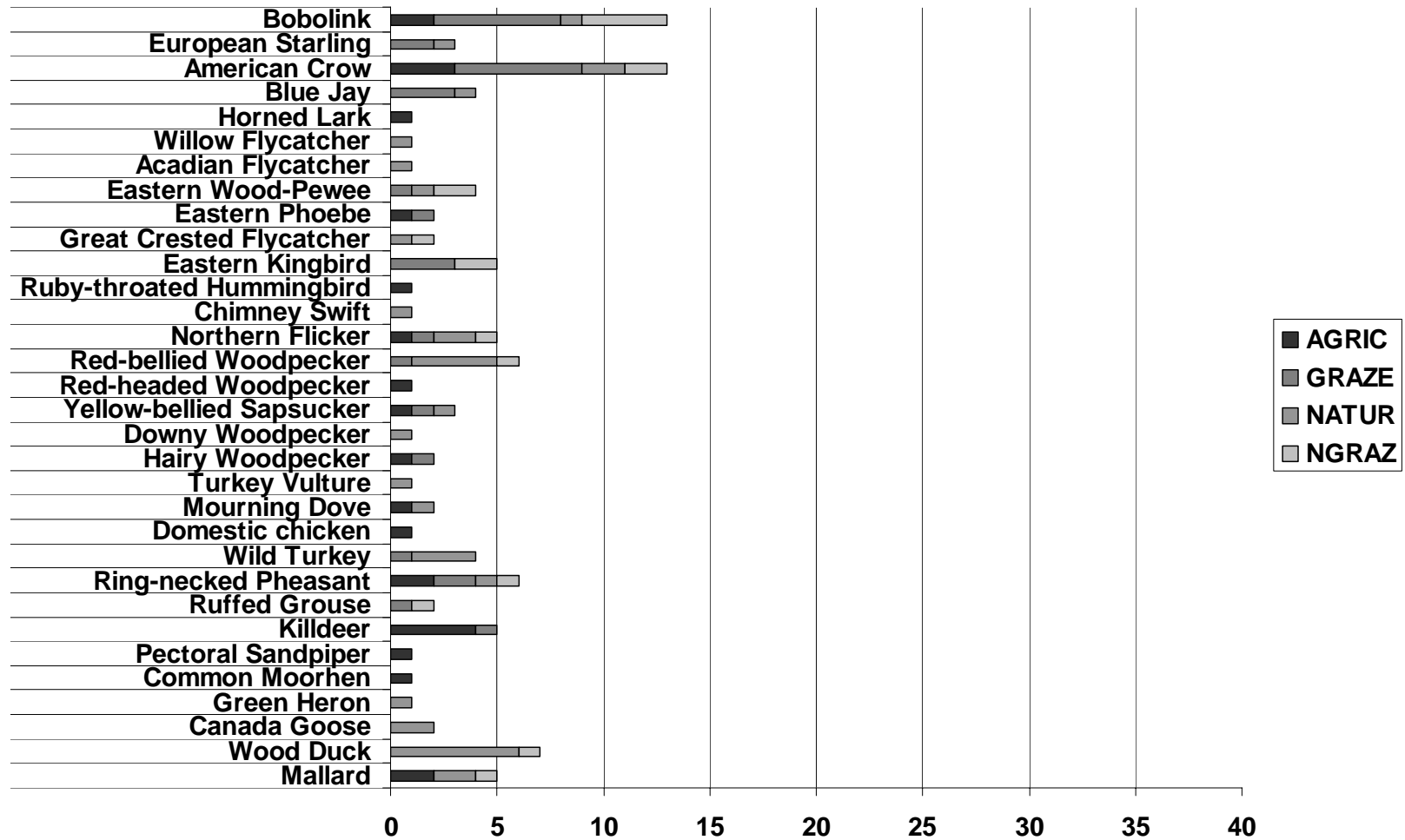


Figure 7A. Bird species present within four types of surrounding land uses, based on detection by point counts, for farm ponds in Houston and Winona Counties, Minnesota, 2000.

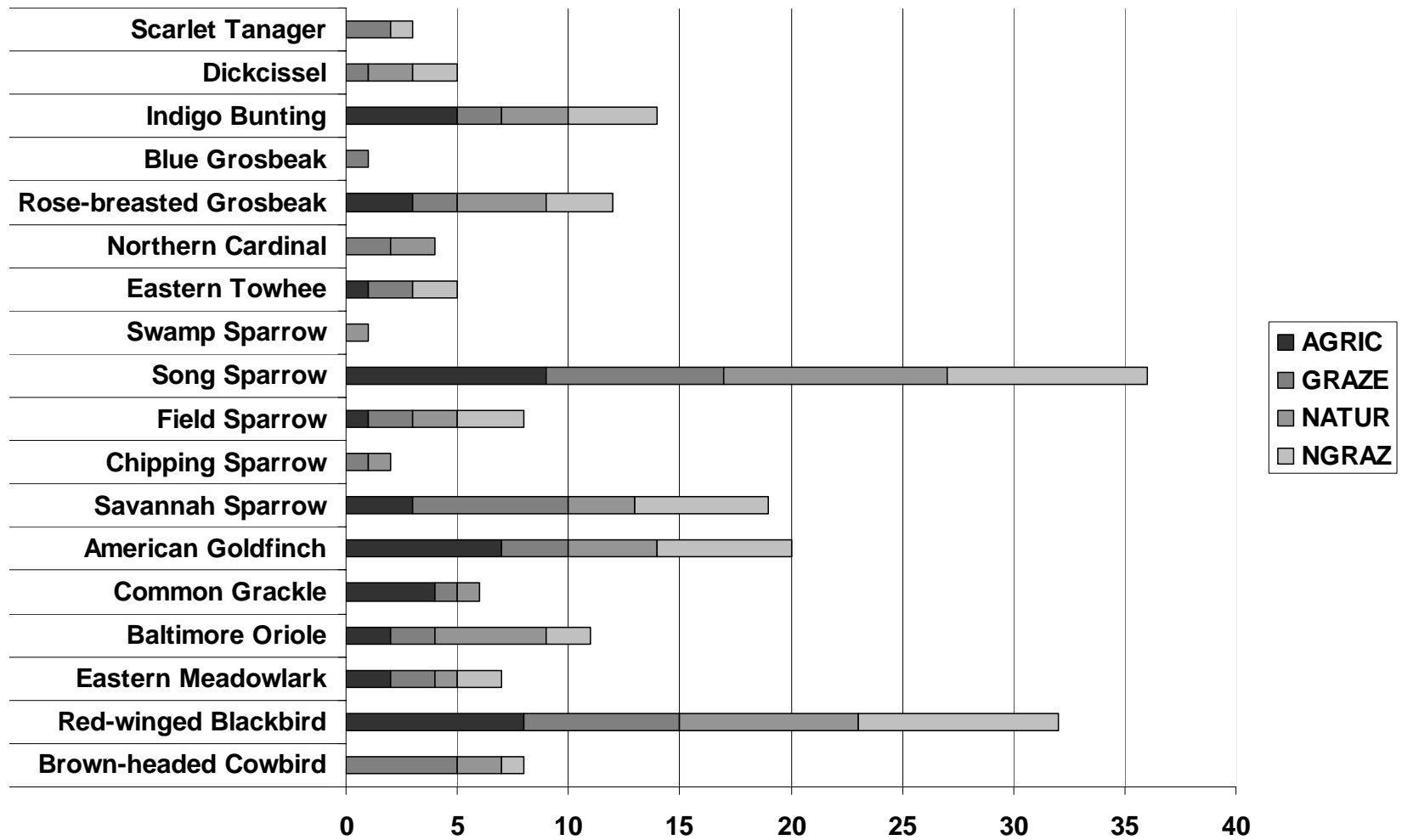


Figure 7B. Bird species present within four types of surrounding land uses, based on detection by point counts, for farm ponds in Houston and Winona Counties, Minnesota, 2000.

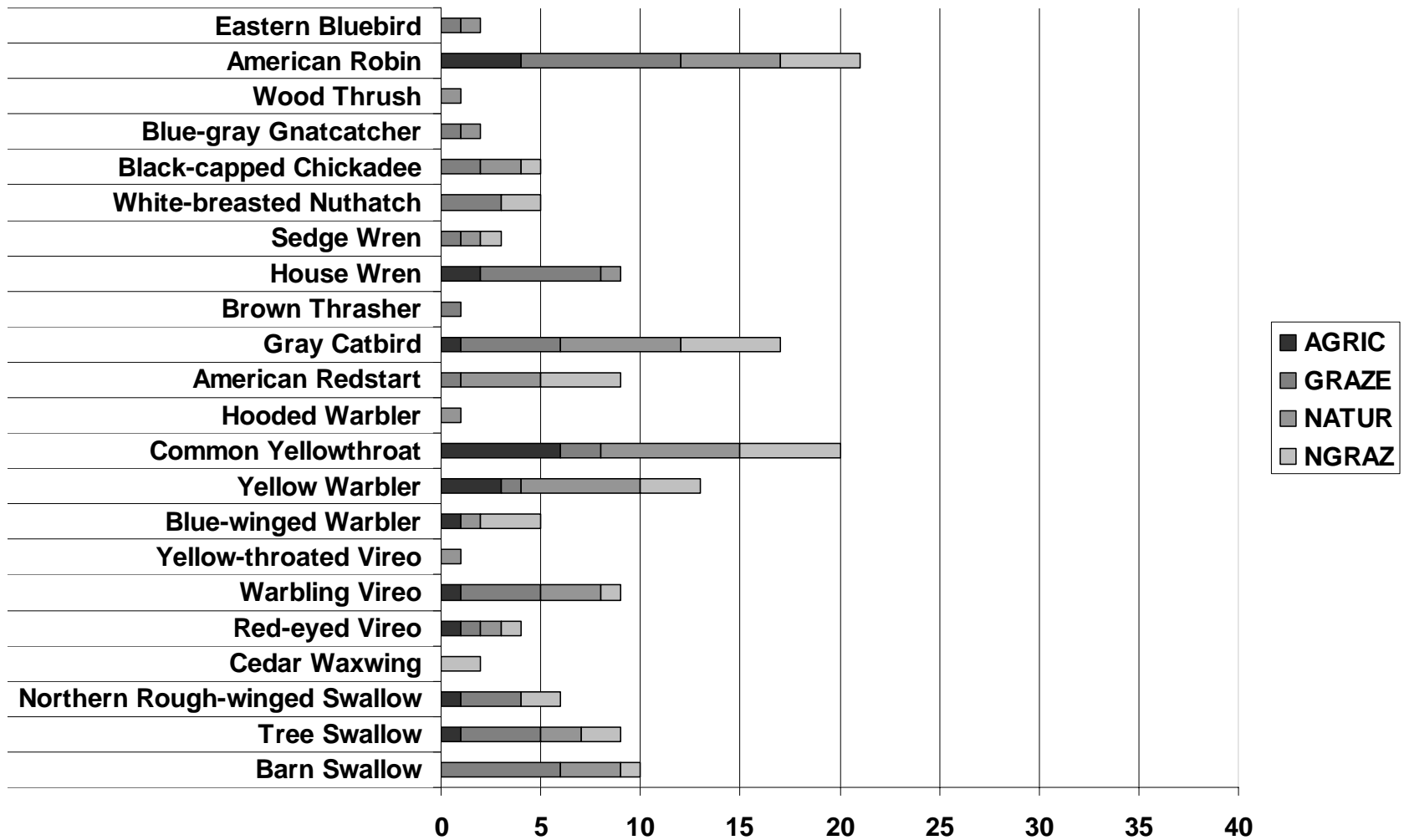


Figure 7C. Bird species present within four types of surrounding land uses, based on detection by point counts, for farm ponds in Houston and Winona Counties, Minnesota, 2000.

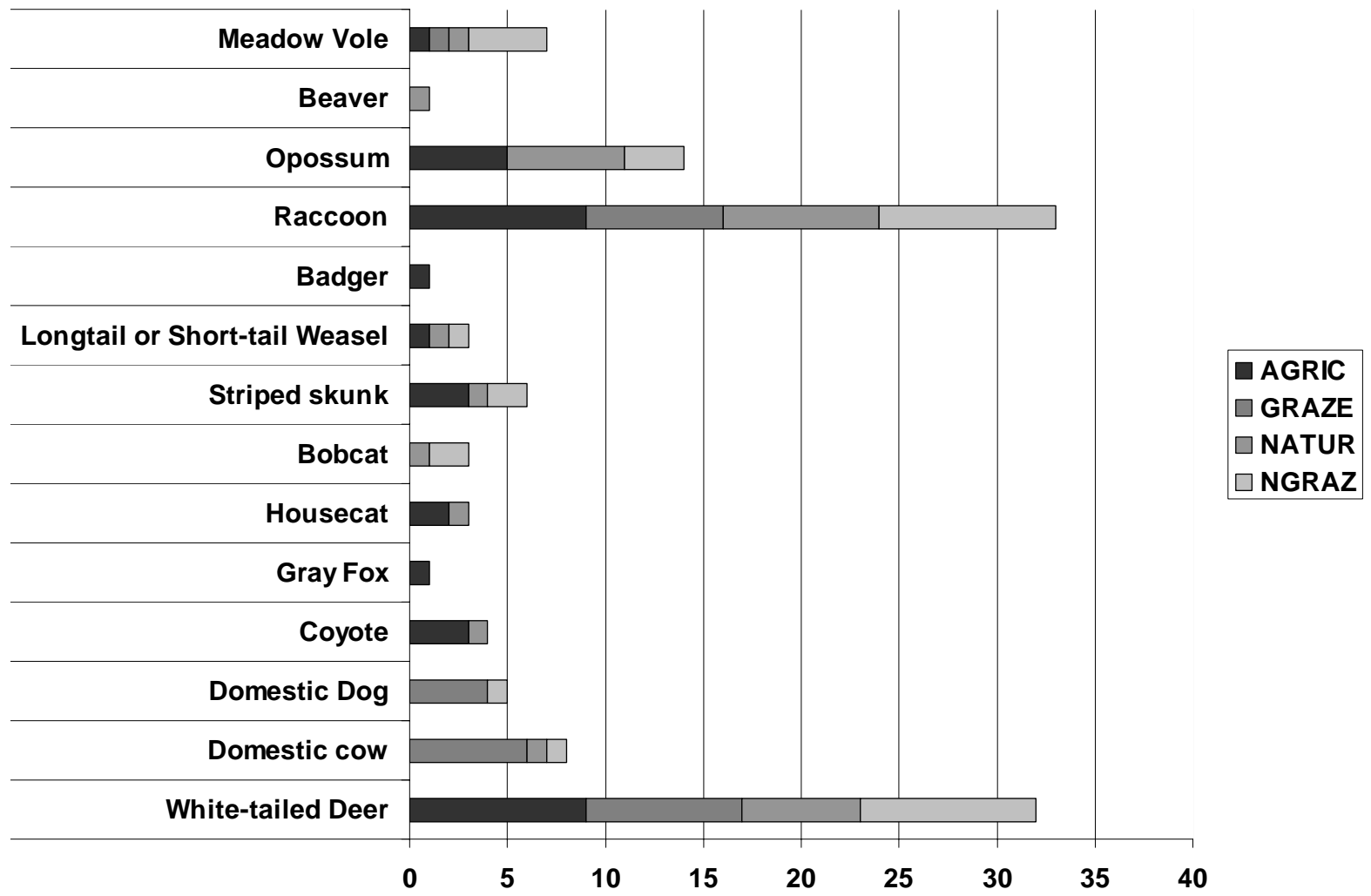


Figure 8. Mammal species present within four types of surrounding land uses, based on detection by all survey methods, for farm ponds in Houston and Winona Counties, Minnesota, 2000 (scent stations excluded grazed ponds, but incidental observations included all ponds).

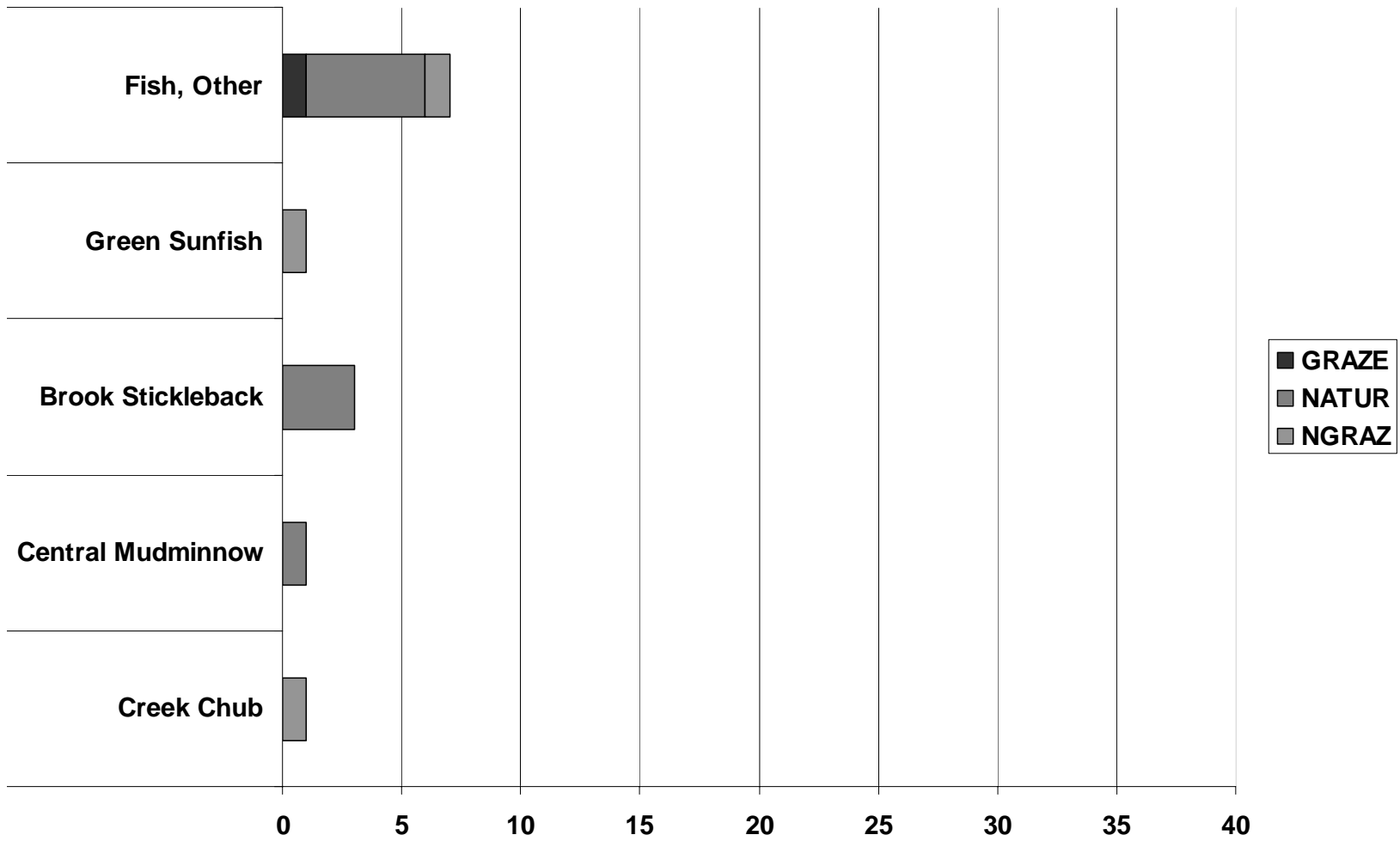


Figure 9. Fish species present within four types of surrounding land uses, based on detection by all survey methods, for farm ponds in Houston and Winona Counties, Minnesota, 2000.

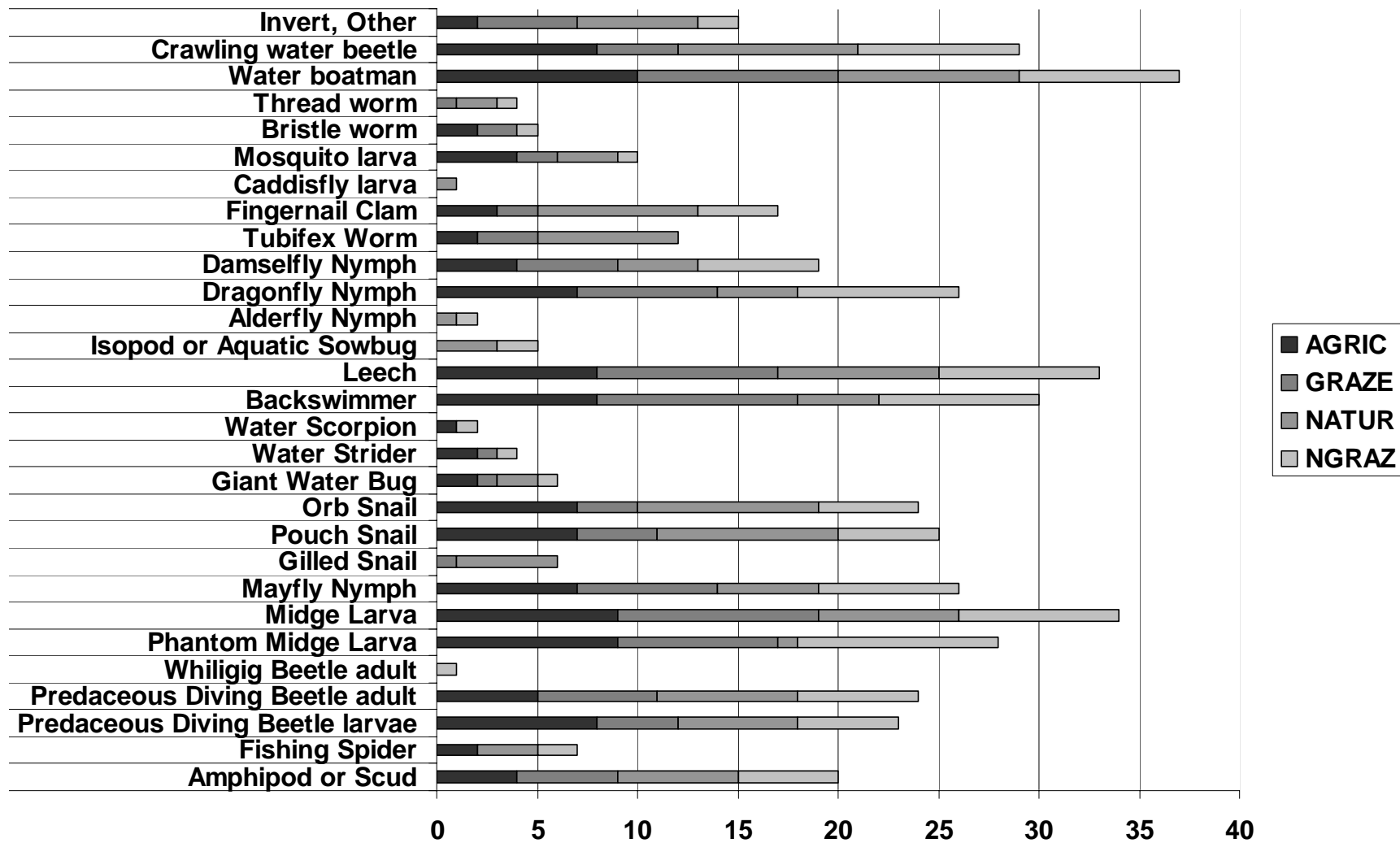


Figure 10. Invertebrate species present within four types of surrounding land uses, based on detection by all survey methods, for farm ponds in Houston and Winona Counties, Minnesota, 2000.

Mortality of African Clawed Frogs (*Xenopus laevis*) Exposed to Pond Water

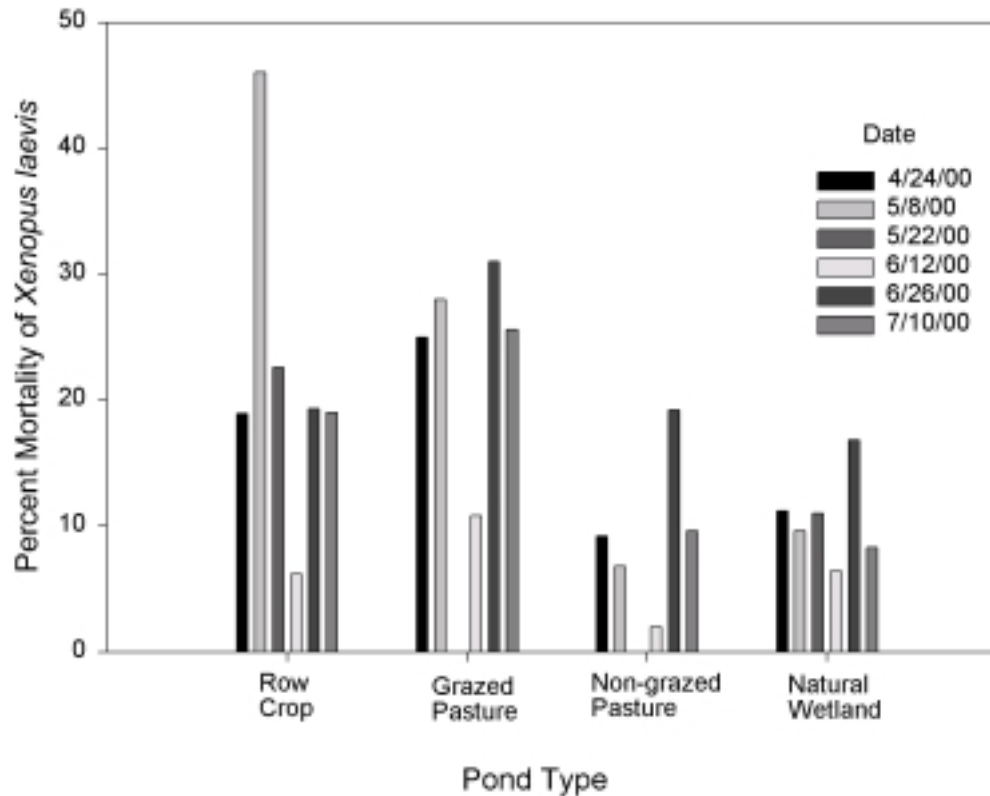


Figure 11. Mortality of embryo *Xenopus laevis* after 4-d exposure to water from ponds located in 4 habitats, for farm ponds in Houston and Winona Counties, Minnesota, 2000. Because of the unavailability of adequate numbers of embryos, *Xenopus laevis* were not exposed to water collected 12 June 2000 from ponds located in grazed pasture and non-grazed pasture.

Percent of Microtox Samples Exceeding Control Values

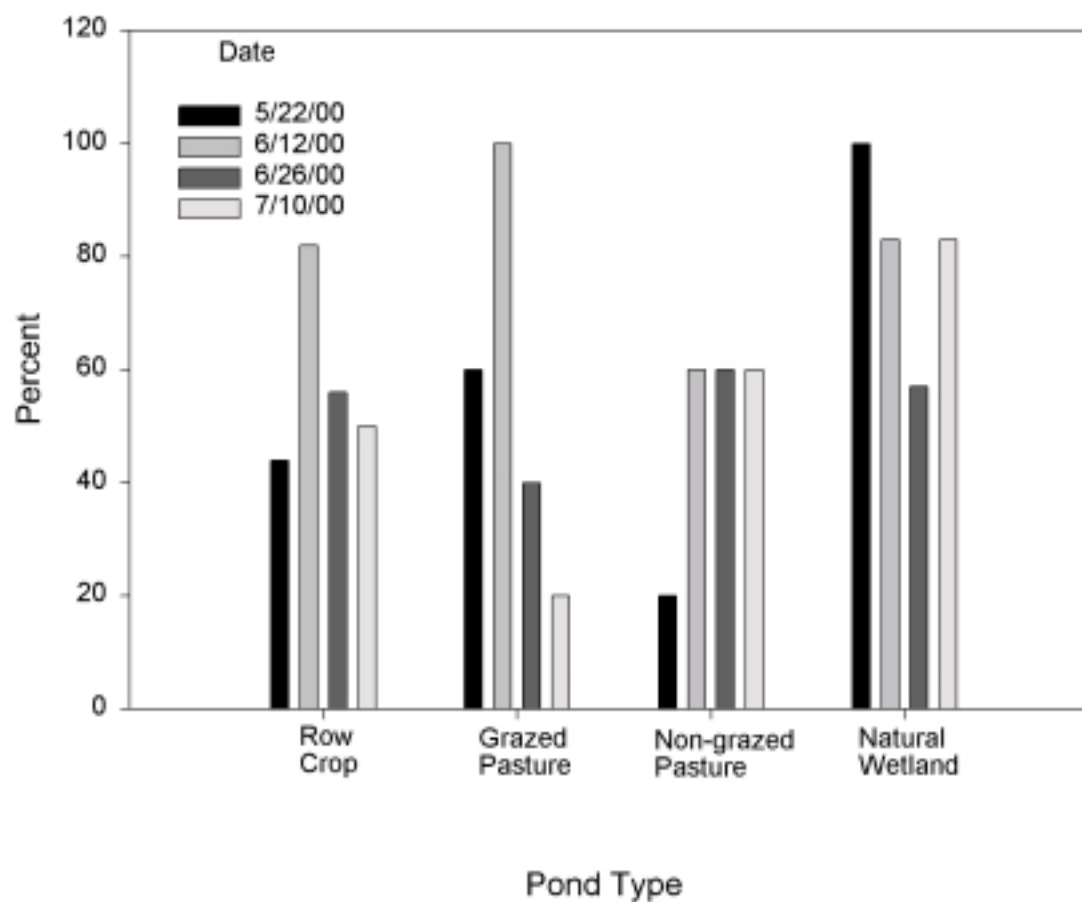


Figure 12. Bioluminescence of *Vibrio fischeri* after 22 h of exposure to water from ponds in 4 habitat types, for farm ponds in Houston and Winona Counties, Minnesota, 2000.