Preliminary Analysis of Modified Streams

City of San Diego Transportation and Storm Water Department April 23, 2014





Bio-objectives Support



City of San Diego support (over past 2+ years)

- Policy support:
 - Workgroup participation
 - Definitions, Issues Paper, Implementation flow chart, States' experience
- Identified additional potential reference sites
- Flow analyses to help determine perenniality

Current work

- SoCal focus, but potential for statewide application
- Refining reference site selection using species traits
- Preliminary method for identifying modified streams
- Performing additional analyses to identify perennial and nonperennial streams
- Causal Assessment improvements and analytical tools
- San Diego River CADDIS follow-up



Modified Channels Intro

Pervasive Question of Modification

- State/Federal wetland policies
- Hydromodification
- Nutrient numeric endpoints
- Bio-objectives

Overview of the Issue



Overview of the Issue



- What is an appropriate management expectation for modified streams?
- How can the CSCI (and other tools) be used to help set priorities for modified streams?

Key Questions



Types of Modification

- Structurally modified (i.e. channelized)
- Modified due to agricultural practices
- Modified due to forestry practices
- Hydrologically modified
- Others??

Modified - Urban



Modified – Agriculture/Grazing



Modified - Timber



Modified – Floodplain/Armored





What About These?







Are These Modified?







SMC Pilot Study



Hardscape Classification	All Stream	SMC Mountain	SMC Xeric
Concrete Walls and Bottom	5%	0%	7%
Concrete Walls, Soft Bottom	5%	0%	7%
Unlined, But Straightened	14%	1%	20%
Natural Watercourse	77%	99%	66%

ALL SMC



Current SMC Project: Expected Products

- Agreement on priority classes of modified streams for focus of initial efforts
- Agreement on definition(s) for priority classes
- Standard approach to identify and map priority classe(s)
- Preliminary analysis of ranges of biological conditions
 - Relationships of key stressors and/or management actions

Key Questions – Phase 1

- What are the different types of modified streams?
- How can we define/identify each "class" of modified streams?
- How can we map each class of modified streams?

Approach



- Classify stream reaches in the Southern California coastal region (Ecoregion 85) using readily-available GIS data
 - NHD Plus version 2 (1:100,000 scale)
- Classify monitoring sites using site-specific physical habitat data and GIS reach information
 - 382 sites in the Southern California coastal region with biological data, sampled 2000-2011 (obtained from SWAMP/CEDEN)
 - Applied weight-of-evidence approach
- Compared GIS stream reach and site-specific results
 - Evaluate agreement/differences between the two methods
 - Identify additional analyses and field verification needs



Identifying Modified Stream Reaches



- GIS-based desktop analysis
- Decision-tree approach
- Ecoregion 85

Readily available regional data

- NHD Plus version 2 (1:100,000 scale)
- National Dam Inventory (part of the National Atlas)
- National Land Cover Database 2006

Possible outcomes:

- Natural
- Likely Natural
- Likely Modified
- Modified
- Unknown



1. Excluded & Man-made

Reaches excluded

- Artificial Paths
- Pipelines
- Coastline
- Lakes, Reservoirs
- 2,468 stream km are EXCLUDED
- Man-made or straightened reaches
 - Connector
 - Canal/ditch
 - 1,045 stream km are MODIFIED







Data Source: NHD Plus version 2



2. Influenced by Dams

- The first reach immediately below a dam is considered to be likely modified.
- 355 stream km are LIKELY MODIFIED





Data Source: National Dam Inventory



3. Sinuosity and Land Cover

Sinuosity (stream order 1-3)	Sinuosity (stream order 4-6)	Land Cover in 20m buffer	Modification Status	# Stream km	LUE ego
> 1.5	> 1.3	>= 50% natural	Natural	303	
		>= 25% natural & < 25% ag or heavily developed	Likely Natural	6	
		Other	Unknown	285	
> 1.1 and <= 1.5	> 1.1 and <= 1.3	>= 50% natural	Likely Natural	4,896	
		>= 50% ag or heavily developed	Likely Modified	4,328	
		Other	Unknown	78	
<= 1.1	<= 1.1	>= 50% ag or heavily developed	Modified	3,531	
		>= 25% ag or heavily developed & < 25% natural	Likely modified	33	
		Other	Unknown	2,685	

Data Sources: NHD Plus version 2; National Land Cover Database, 2006







Overall Reach Results



Туре	Reach Length (km)	% of Total Reach Length
Excluded (e.g. lakes, reservoirs, artificial paths, pipelines, coastline, etc.)	2,468	N/A (these were excluded from analysis)
Natural	303	2%
Likely Natural	4,902	28%
Likely Modified	4,716	27%
Modified	4,576	26%
Unknown	3,048	17%





Identifying Modified Stream Sites



- Classified monitoring sites using site-specific physical habitat data and GIS reach information (382 sites with biological data)
- Applied weight-of-evidence approach
- Assigned score to each metric:
 - Natural = -1
 - Likely Natural = -0.5
 - Likely Modified = 0.5
 - Modified = 1
 - Unknown = 0
- Calculated aggregate score across all metrics (table on right)
- * Not all sites had data for each metric

Aggregate Site Score	Final Site Classification
<= -0.5	Natural
>= -0.5 and < 0	Likely Natural
>= 0 and < 2.5	Unknown
>= 2.5 and < 4	Likely Modified
>= 4	Modified



Site-specific Data Included



Metric	Natural	Likely natural	Likely modified	Modified
Channel alteration	16 to 20	11 to 15	6 to 10	1 to 5
Sediment deposition	16 to 20	11 to 15	6 to 10	1 to 5
Embeddedness	0 – 25%	25 – 50%	50 – 75%	75 – 100%
Dominant land cover in the area of the site	Forest, rangeland	Suburb/town; agriculture (status unknown)		Urban/ industrial



Reach-based Data Included

Metric	Natural	Likely natural	Likely modified	Modified
Reach type	N/A	N/A	N/A	Canal/ditch, connector, artificial path*
Sinuosity	 > 1.5 (stream orders 1-3) > 1.3 (stream orders 4-6) 	> 1.3 and <= 1.5 (stream orders 1-3)	<pre>> 1.1 and <= 1.3 (stream orders 1-3)</pre>	<= 1.1 (stream orders 1-6)
Land cover in 20-m reach buffer	>= 50% natural	>= 25% natural and < 25% ag or heavily developed	>= 25% ag or heavily developed and < 25% natural	>= 50% ag or heavily developed
Dams present	N/A	N/A	Dam on the same reach as the site	Dam within 250 m of the site
MS4 channel material**	N/A	N/A	N/A	Concrete or rock basket

* Artificial path was retained because 7 sampled stations lie on these reaches.
** Data source: City of San Diego Stormwater Department, MS4 data layer.



GO

Example Site Score



Metric	Value	Category	Score
Channel alteration	15	Likely natural	-0.5
Sediment deposition	6	Likely modified	0.5
Embeddedness	90	Modified	1
Dominant land cover	N/A	Unknown	0
Reach type	Stream/River	Unknown	0
Sinuosity	1.11	Likely modified	0.5
Reach land cover	54% natural 46% disturbed	Natural	-1
Dams	No dams	Unknown	0
MS4 materials	N/A	Unknown	0
TOTAL			0.5 (Unknown)





Comparing Reach & Site Classifications



- GIS reach-based and site-specific results generally agree, within classifications other than Unknown (see shading)
- Table below lists # of sites within each category from the site-specific analysis, compared to the GIS classification for the associated reach

		Site Classification (numbers below are from the site-specific analysis – compared to GIS reach results)				
		Natural	Likely Natural	Likely Modified	Modified	Unknown
Reach Classification	Natural	5	1	0	0	0
	Likely Natural	46	33	0	0	18
	Likely Modified	2	6	18	0	60
	Modified	0	0	18	6	82
	Unknown	25	10	2	0	32
Sites occur on excluded reaches		0	1	4	1	6
Sites not near a reach		6	0	0	0	0

Modification Status and CSCI scores







Next Steps

GIS-based reach screening

- Incorporate additional data that would allow better identification of natural stream reaches and reduce unknowns
- Include NHD catchment % land cover indicator
- Optimize GIS thresholds (e.g. buffer width, % land cover type)

Site-specific weight-of-evidence

- Incorporate additional metrics, if available (e.g., habitat metrics measured at each transect, currently not in the database)
- Optimize GIS thresholds and incorporate additional information
- Greater consideration of GIS reach and site results (and discrepancies)
- Incorporate CRAM and NWI mapping data
- Develop indicator taxa
- Field verification (pilot study)

Collaboration – related efforts

- SMC and Flow Ecology teams
- Additional collaboration and application to multiple programs



