

Mountain Meadows: Connecting Aquatic and Terrestrial Health Indicators

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Beyond Conservation: New knowledge for a new era of river restoration and management.

Overview

Why meadows are important

Project Goals

Challenges associated with meadows

Methods

Results

Future directions

Project Goals

Develop indices of biotic integrity specific to meadow streams

Determine connectivity between instream and terrestrial measures of integrity

Compare instream indices with results from prior vegetation health surveys

Develop a standardized “First Look” protocol for assessing meadow conditions

Meadow Challenges

No two meadows alike



Meadow Characteristics

Meadow communities are substrate driven

Extensive variation in substrate and tree cover leads to variability in results

Established IBIs tend to not be representative of this type of habitat

Scores are lower than local reference conditions as a result of normal meadow habitats

Study Region

Highway 4 to the Oregon border

- 2005- 38 sites
- 2006- 68 sites
- 2007- 11 sites



Sampling Protocol

Sample Aquatic Invertebrates

- All habitats (favoring riffles), 9 kick nets, sort 300 individuals to family

Sample Fish

- Single pass backpack electrofishing, measure, weigh, identify to species and release

Survey Vegetation

- Identify all vegetation within sampling reach riparian zone to lowest taxonomic level, estimate % cover

Survey Physical Habitat

- Using EPA/CSBP protocol

Survey Amphibians & Reptiles

- Visual encounter survey in riparian zone

IBIs

- Fish-only IBI
- Fish and Amphibian IBI
- Invertebrate IBI
- Physical Habitat Index
- Vegetation Health Index



Score Interpretation

Score 0-25 = poor condition

- Extensive past or continuing degradation, almost complete loss of function

Score 26-50 = marginal condition

- Significant past or continuing impacts observed, but site still supports limited function

Score 51-75 = fair condition

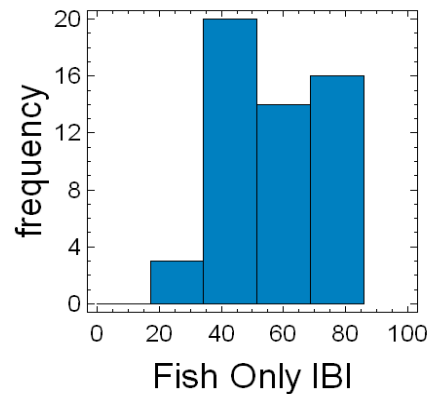
- Considerable past or current impacts observed, with some impairment of function and loss of most sensitive taxa

Score 76-100 = excellent condition

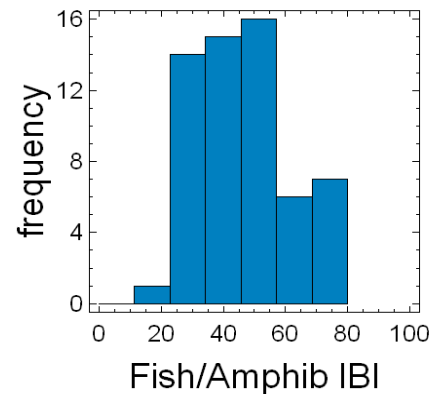
- Site in excellent condition, very few impacts observed, potential reference site

IBI Score frequency distributions

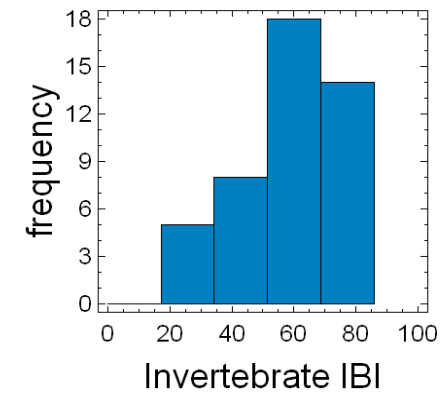
Histogram



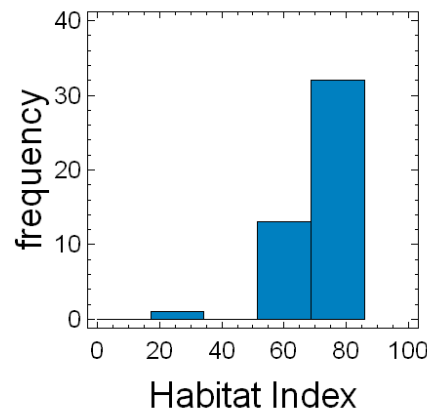
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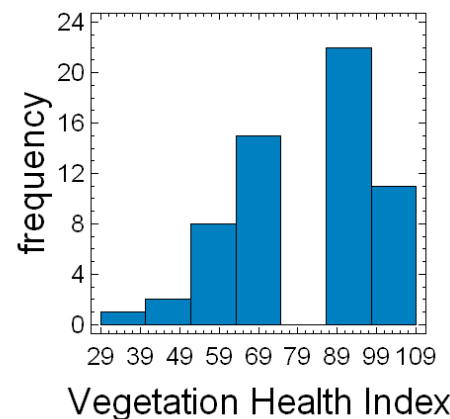
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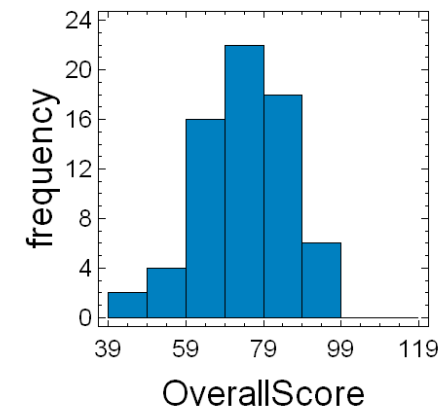
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Histogram

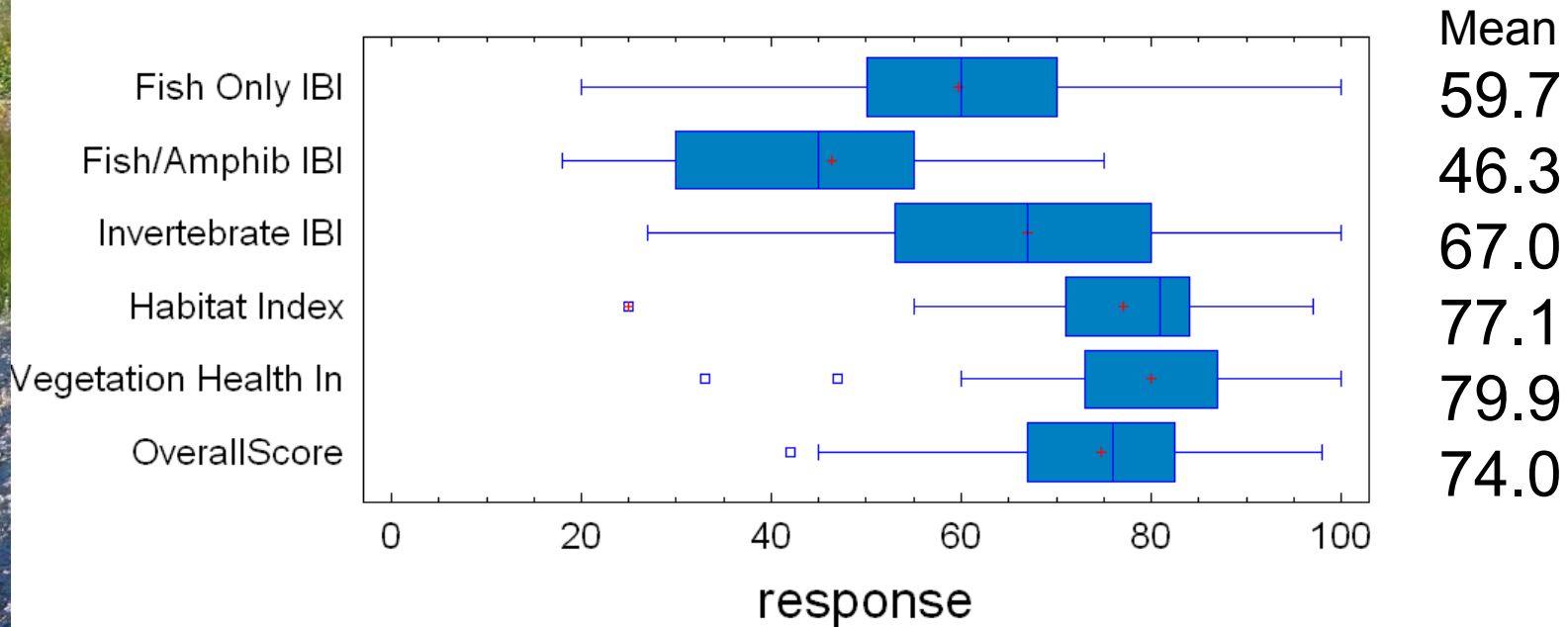


Histogram



IBI means

All IBIs



Correlations

| Pearson correlations | Fish-only IBI | Fish/Amphibi an IBI | Invertebrate IBI | Habitat Index | Vegetation Health Index |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Fish-only IBI | — | 0.7135 | -0.0249 | -0.0456 | -0.2123 |
| P-value | — | 0.00000 | 0.8518 | 0.7319 | 0.1064 |
| Fish/Amphibi an IBI | 0.7135 | — | -0.0253 | -0.1890 | -0.1503 |
| P-value | 0.0000 | — | 0.8494 | 0.1516 | 0.2559 |
| Invertebrate IBI | -0.0249 | -0.0253 | — | 0.3724 | 0.0790 |
| P-value | 0.8518 | 0.8494 | — | 0.0037 | 0.5522 |
| Habitat Index | -0.0456 | -0.1890 | 0.3724 | — | 0.5518 |
| P-value | 0.7319 | 0.1516 | 0.0037 | — | 0.0000 |
| Vegetation Health Index | -0.2123 | -0.1503 | 0.0790 | 0.5518 | — |
| P-value | 0.1064 | 0.2559 | 0.5522 | 0.0000 | — |

Results

Significant correlation ($p < 0.05$) between
Invertebrate IBI and Habitat Index

Significant correlation between Vegetation
Index and Habitat index

No Significant correlation between Fish-based
IBIs and other indices

2006 Results

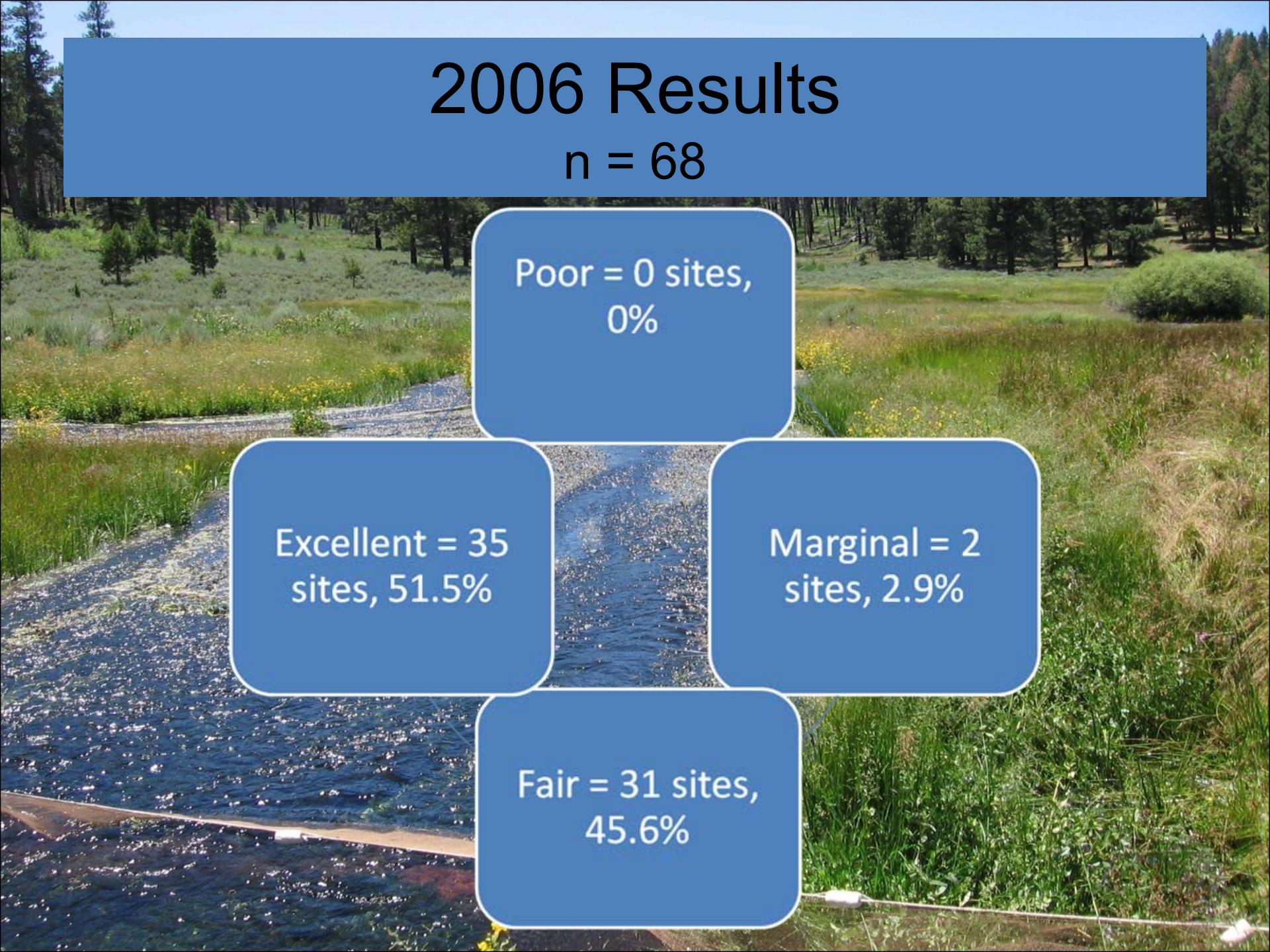
n = 68

Poor = 0 sites,
0%

Excellent = 35
sites, 51.5%

Marginal = 2
sites, 2.9%

Fair = 31 sites,
45.6%



Comparison

**Willow Creek, overall score
= 87**

**Cedar Creek, overall score =
43**



Discussion

Most (97%) of the meadows in the study area are in “excellent” or “fair” overall condition

Public land management has improved considerably in recent years

Results indicate meadow systems are resilient, and respond well when impacts are addressed

However...

Serious impacts that result in extensive incision, erosion, scouring, and lowered water table cannot be easily reversed

Stream channel type is altered and a new, narrow riparian corridor will develop within the incision

Water table will remain lowered, uplands disconnected

Significant, lasting loss of biodiversity

Over-grazing is the Dominant Impact



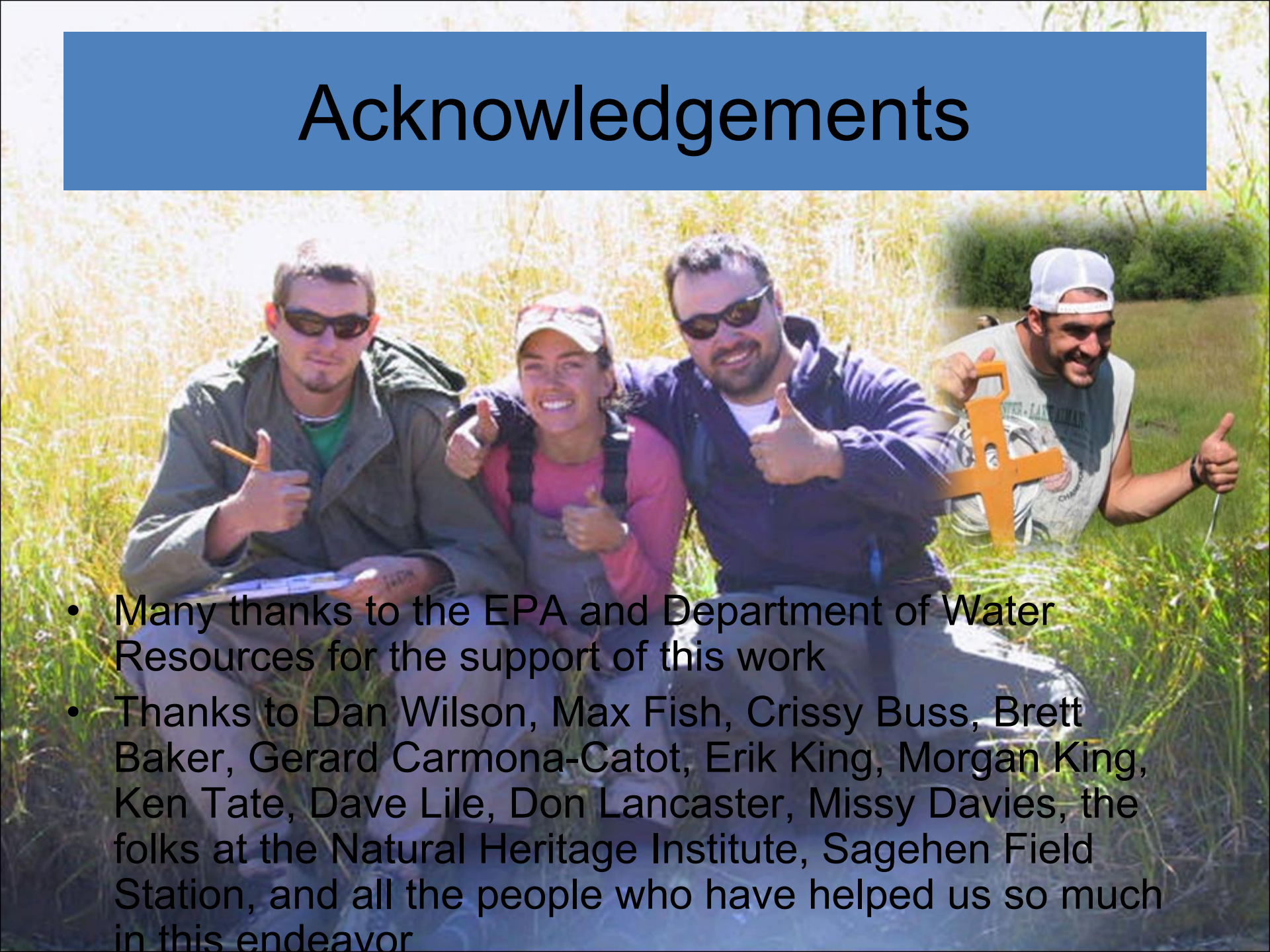
2007 Work

Target more impacted streams to improve indices (Lassen & Modoc counties)

Temperature study on select streams to complement standard sampling protocol

Revise physical habitat index to be more meadow-specific

Acknowledgements

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- A photograph of four people (three men and one woman) in a field of tall grass. They are all smiling and giving thumbs up. The man on the far left is wearing sunglasses and a green shirt under a grey jacket. The woman next to him is wearing a pink shirt and a white cap. The man next to her is wearing sunglasses and a blue jacket. The man on the far right is wearing a white cap and a grey t-shirt, holding a yellow tool. The background is a field of tall grass under bright sunlight.
- Many thanks to the EPA and Department of Water Resources for the support of this work
 - Thanks to Dan Wilson, Max Fish, Crissy Buss, Brett Baker, Gerard Carmona-Catot, Erik King, Morgan King, Ken Tate, Dave Lile, Don Lancaster, Missy Davies, the folks at the Natural Heritage Institute, Sagehen Field Station, and all the people who have helped us so much in this endeavor