

Biological and Physical Effects of Direct Hydromodification via Stream Bank Armoring

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Today's Presentation

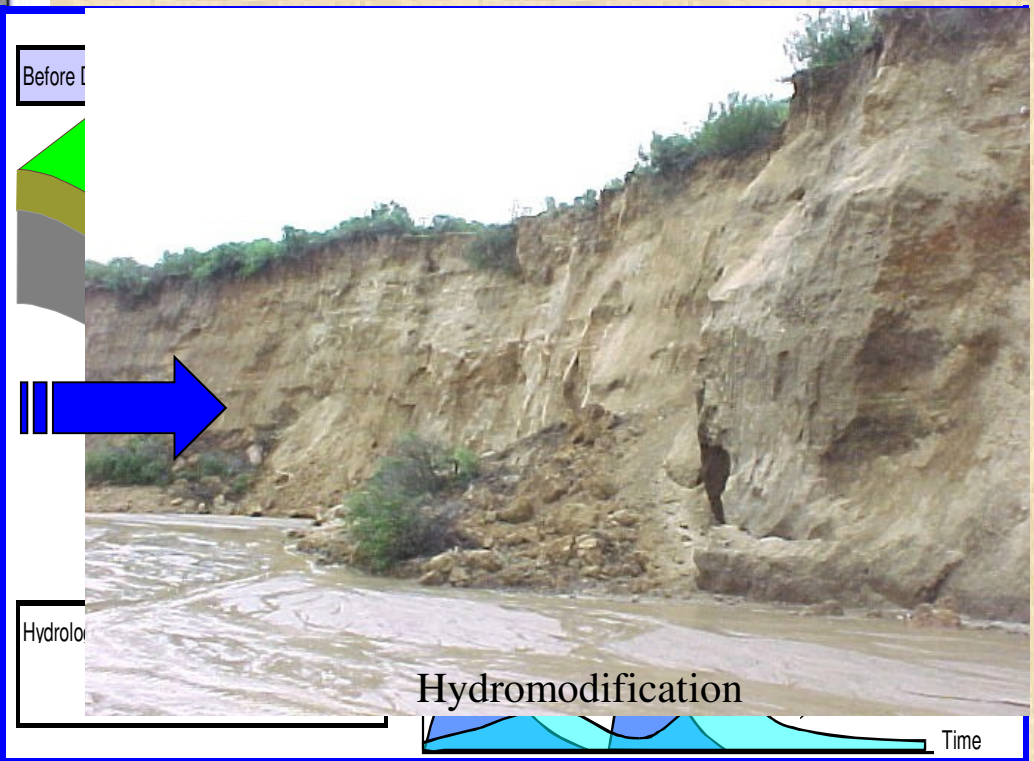
- Motivation for the study
- Study design
 - ✓ Description of type of “hydromodification”
- Results
- Implications and future directions

Collaborative Team

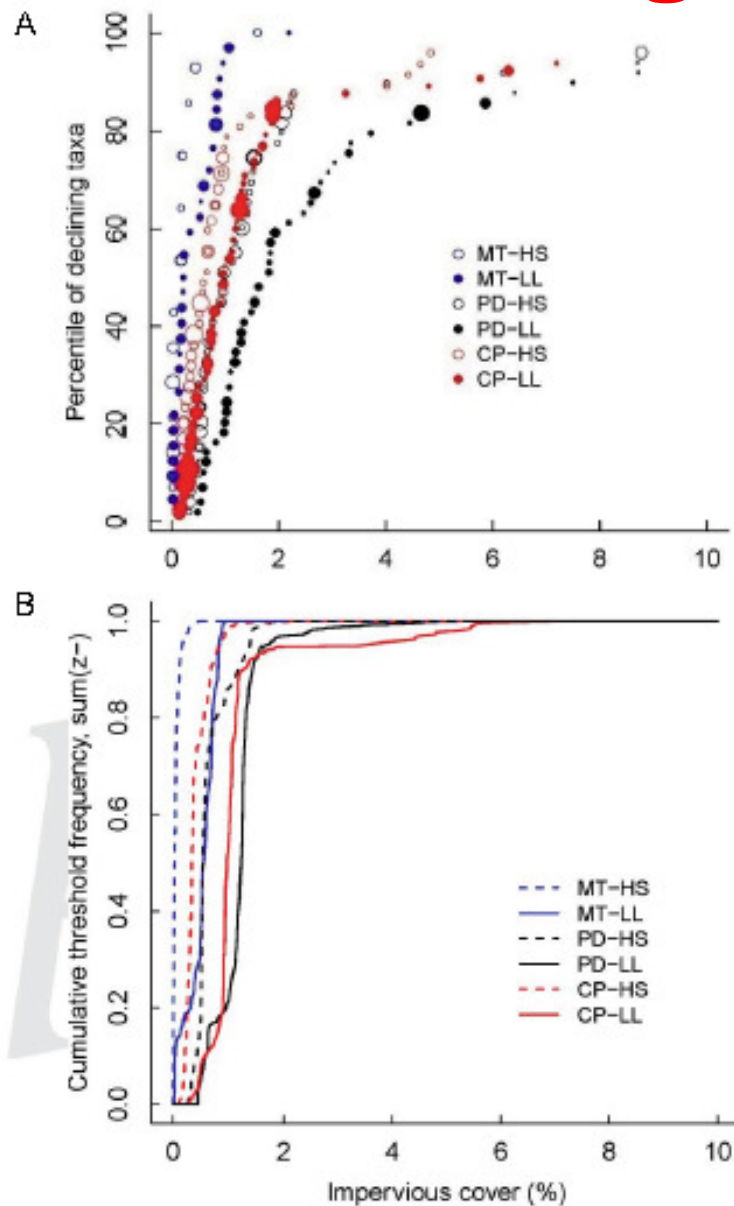
- **SCCWRP** – Eric Stein, Betty Fetscher, Rafi Mazor, Chris Solek
- **UC Berkeley** – Matt Kondolf, Chris Alford, Carolina Zuri, Clare O'Reilly
- **CSU Stanislaus** – Matt Cover, Roxana Guardado



Effect of Increased Impervious Cover



Biological Effects



King et al. 2011

- Decreases:
 - ✓ relative abundance of Plecoptera
 - ✓ richness of insect taxa
 - ✓ EPT Richness
- Increases:
 - ✓ tolerant taxa richness
 - ✓ richness of non-insects
 - ✓ Chironomid dominance

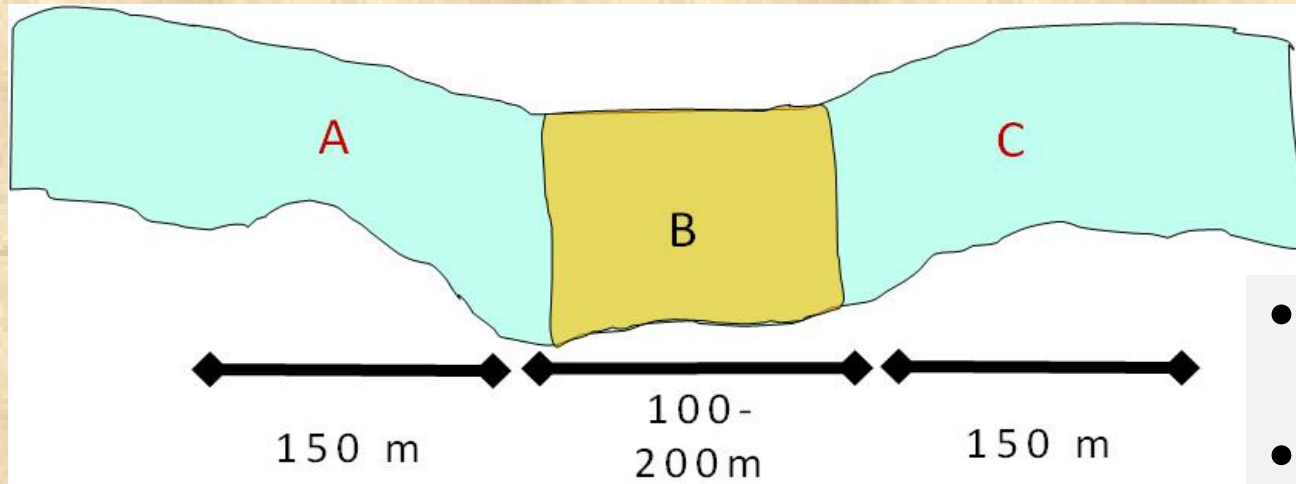
Typical Management Response



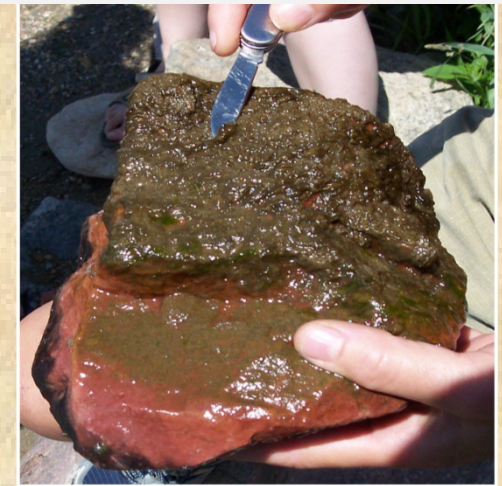
Study Questions

- Is channel armoring (direct hydromodification) associated with changes in the in-stream biological community?
 - ✓ Are there mechanistic relationships that can be implied between physical or hydrologic changes and biological effects?
- Do the effect propagate downstream?

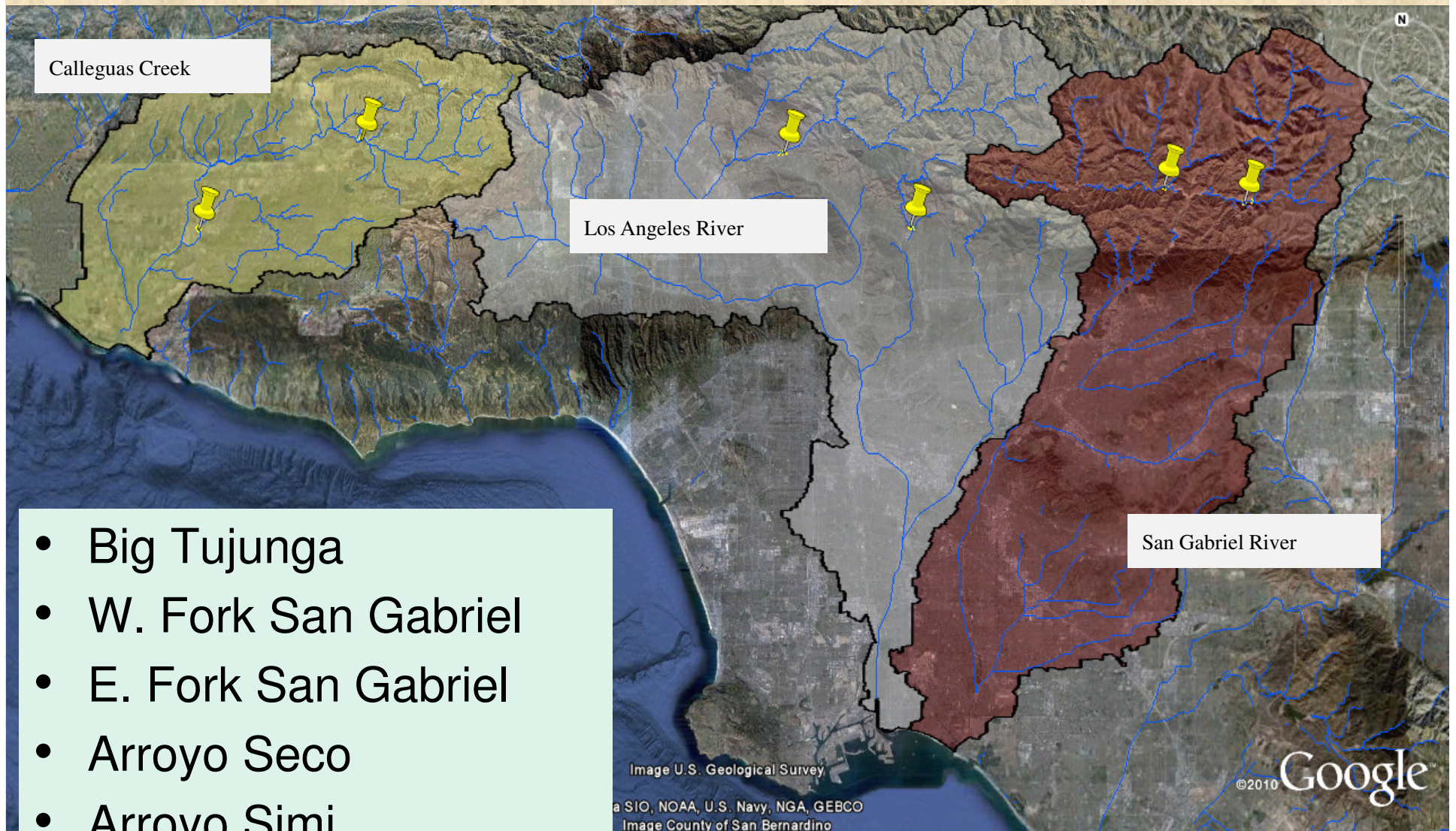
Study Design



- Benthic macroinvertebrates
- Stream algae
- CRAM
- Physical habitat (PHAB)
- Geomorphic assessment



Study Sites



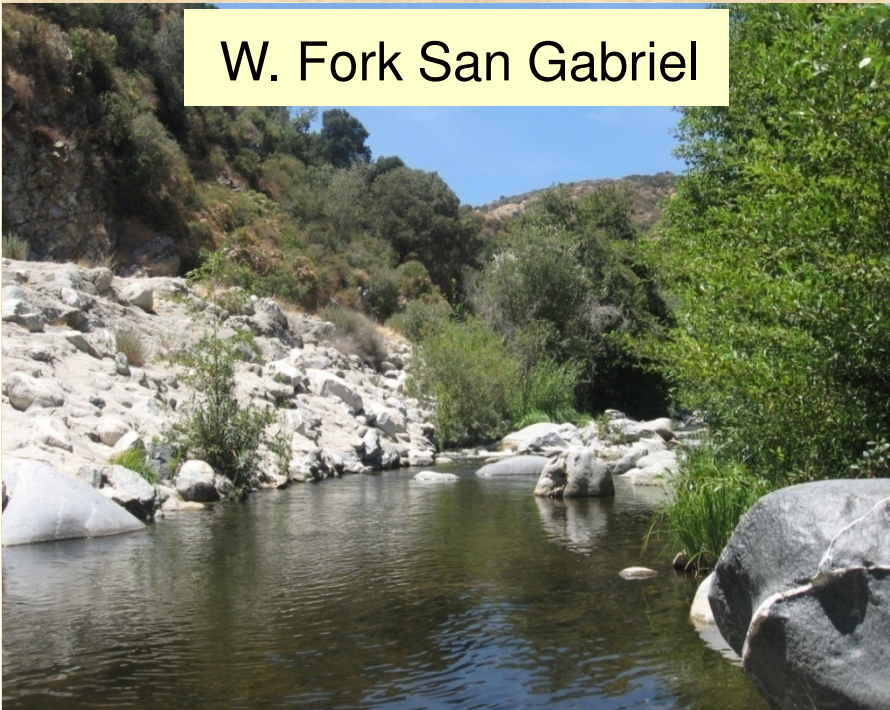
Arroyo Seco



Big Tujunga



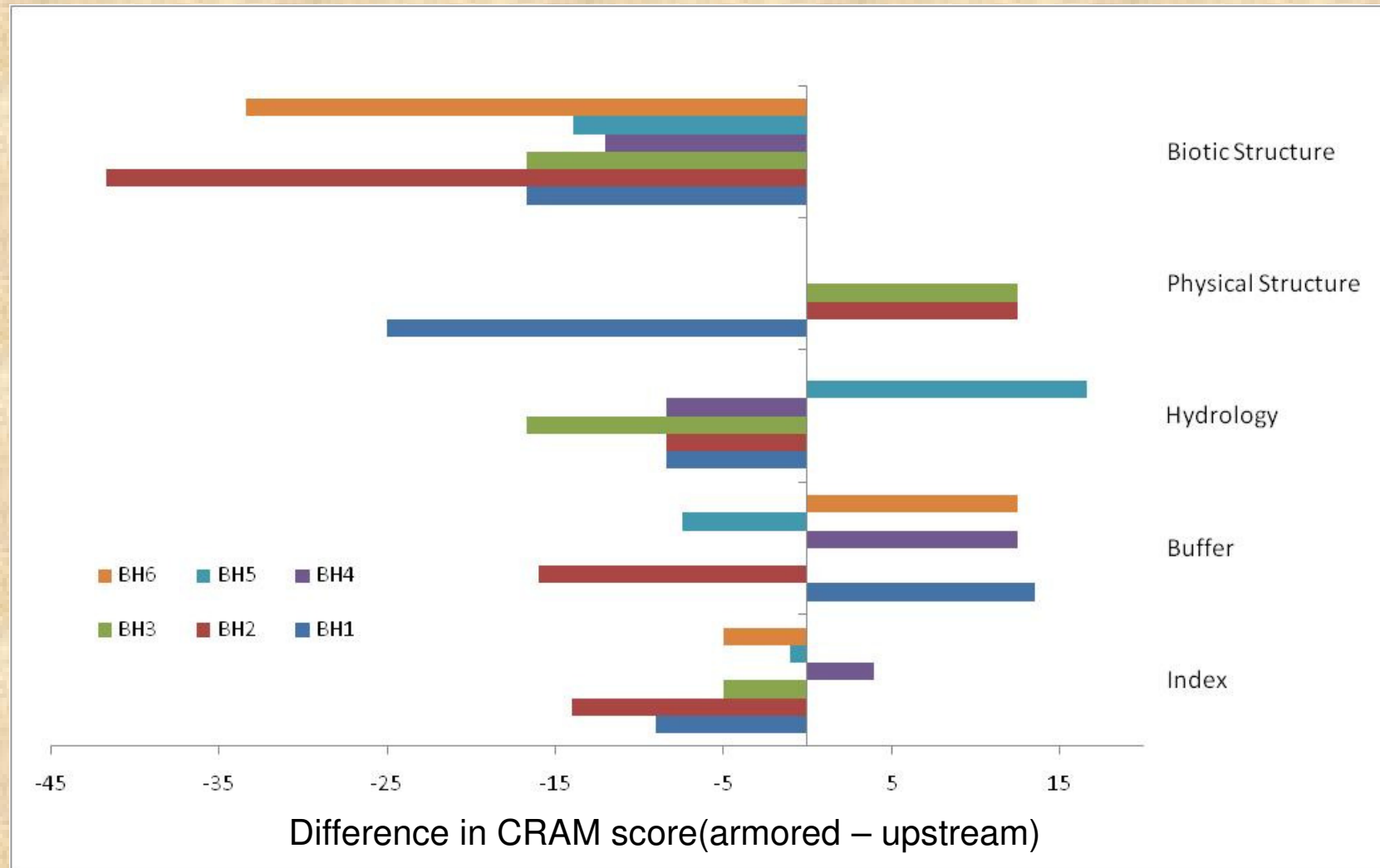
W. Fork San Gabriel



Conejo



Effects Based on CRAM

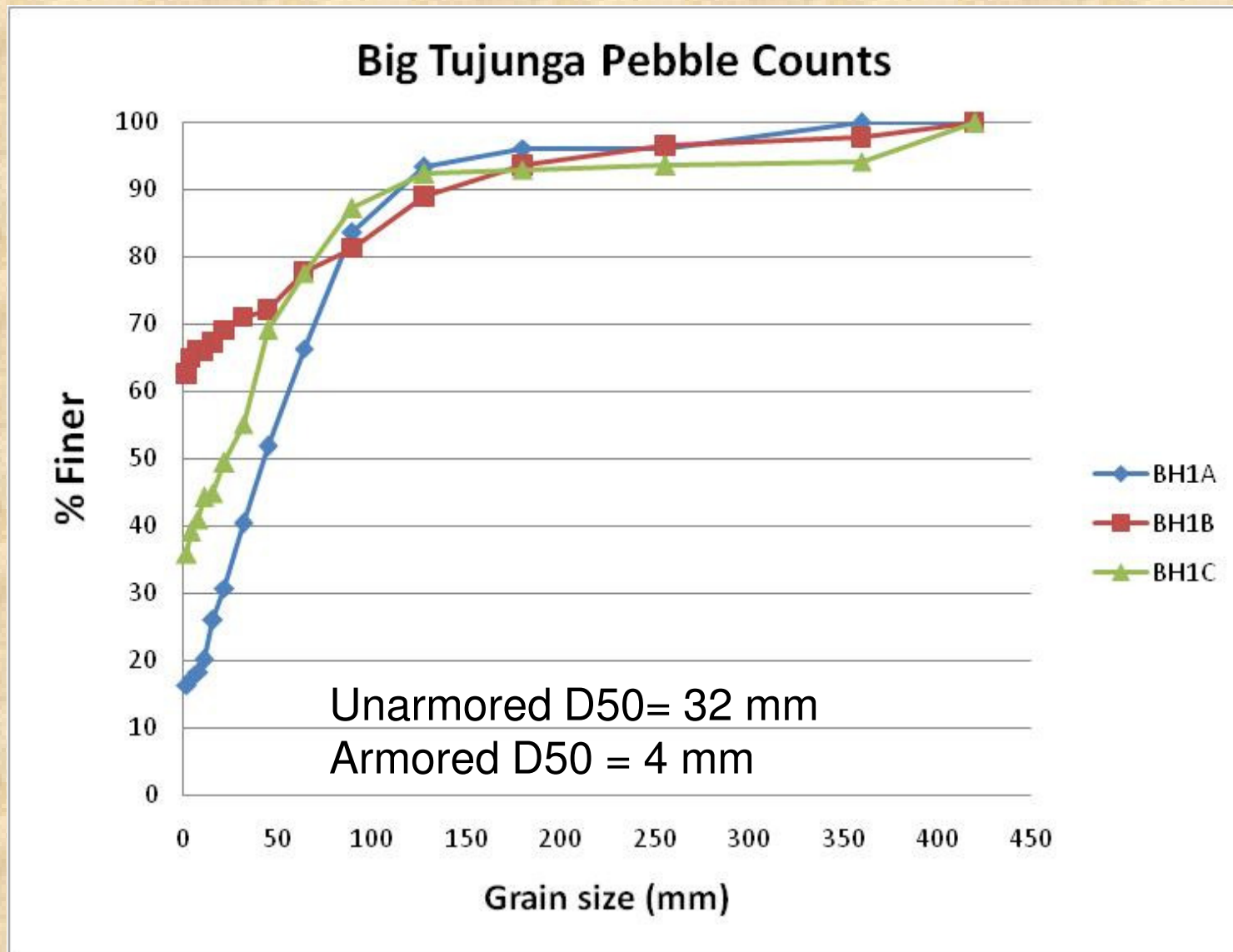


Physical Effects

	Site	%pools armored/ %pools upstream
BH1	Big Tujunga	1.25
BH2	W Fork San Gabriel	2.96
BH3	E Fork San Gabriel	0.85
BH4	Arroyo Seco	2.92
BH5	Arroyo Simil	0.8
BH6	Conejo Creek	0.93

- No consistent patterns
 - ✓ Site heterogeneity
- Some sites showed effects
 - ✓ More pools
 - ✓ Sediment deposition
- No downstream propagation

Sedimentation



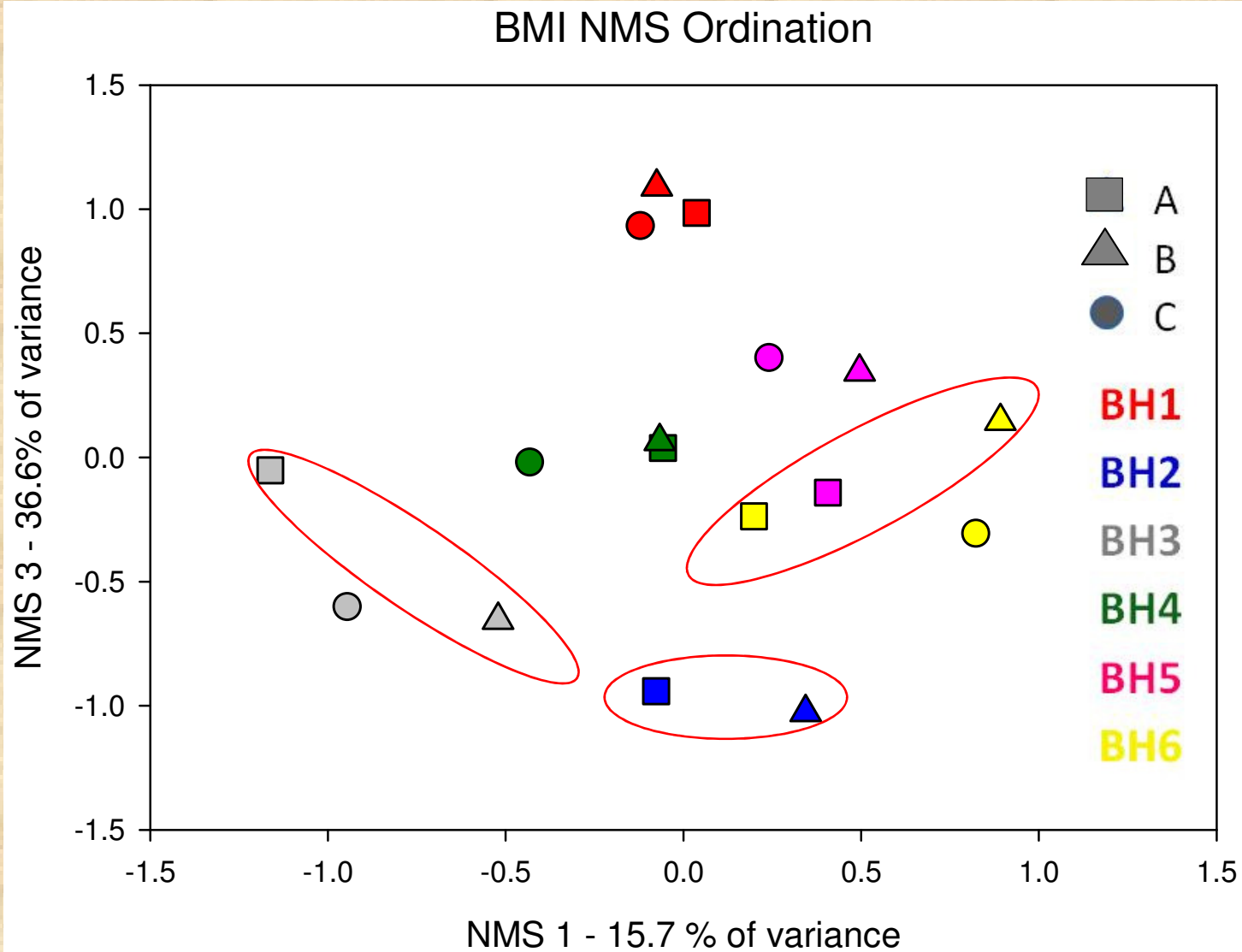
BMI Metrics

Upstream vs. Impact (p value)

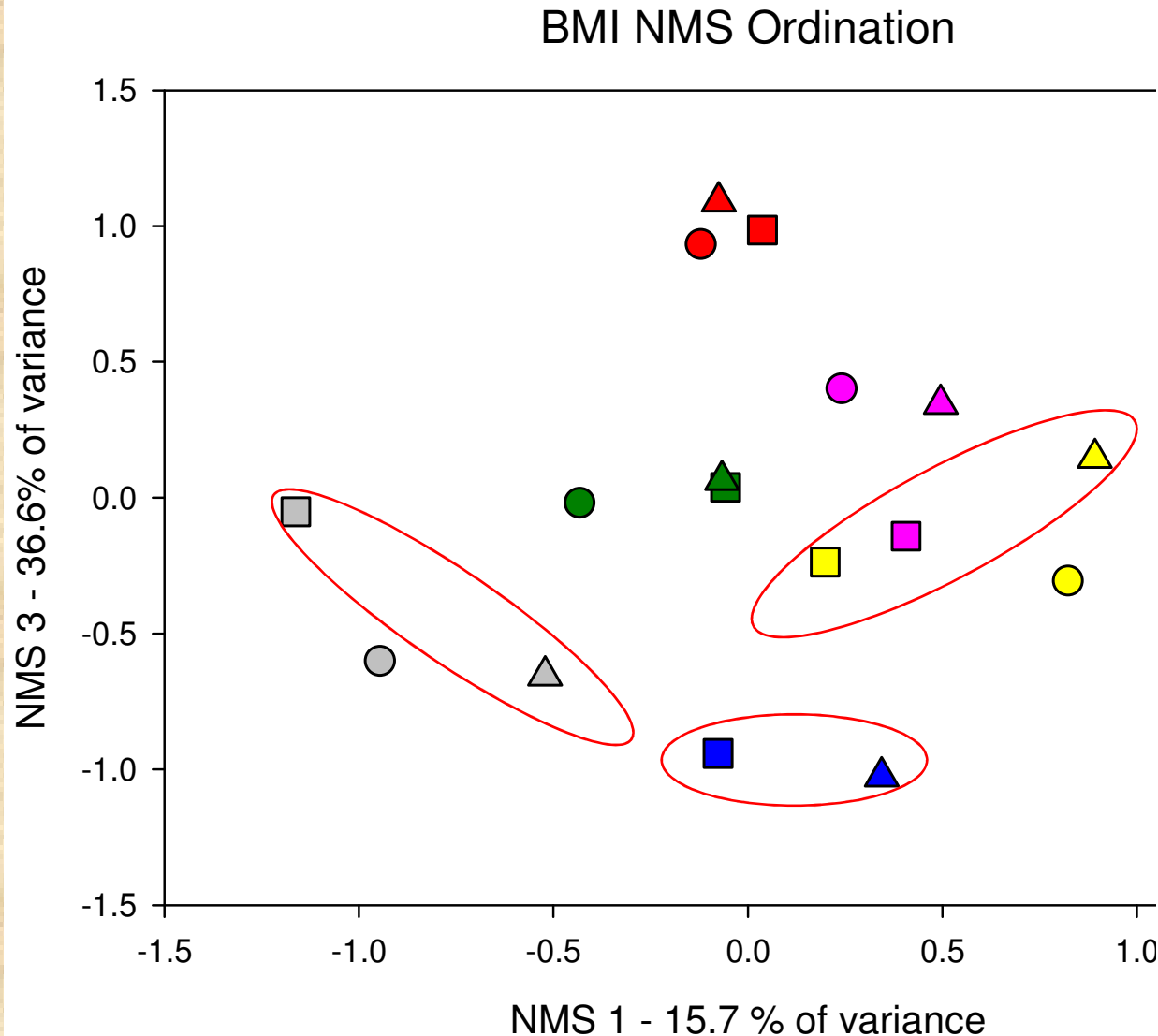
BMI Metrics (expected response)

SC-IBI Score (-)	40.2 / 36.4 (0.19)
Coleoptera Taxa (-)	1.5 / 0.5 (0.055)
EPT Taxa (-)	6.7 / 6.7 (0.50)
Predator Taxa (-)	4.8 / 5.8 (0.89)
% Collector Individuals (+)	80.0 / 81.0 (0.36)
% Intolerant Individuals (-)	5.0 / 3.0 (0.18)
% NonInsect Taxa (+)	25.8 / 23.0 (0.78)
% Tolerant Taxa (+)	21.3 / 25.8 (0.08)

NMS Ordination of BMI



Benthic Invertebrate Results



Correlations with Axis 1

Fastwater (-0.63)

Fine sed (0.57)

Ephemerella (-0.75)

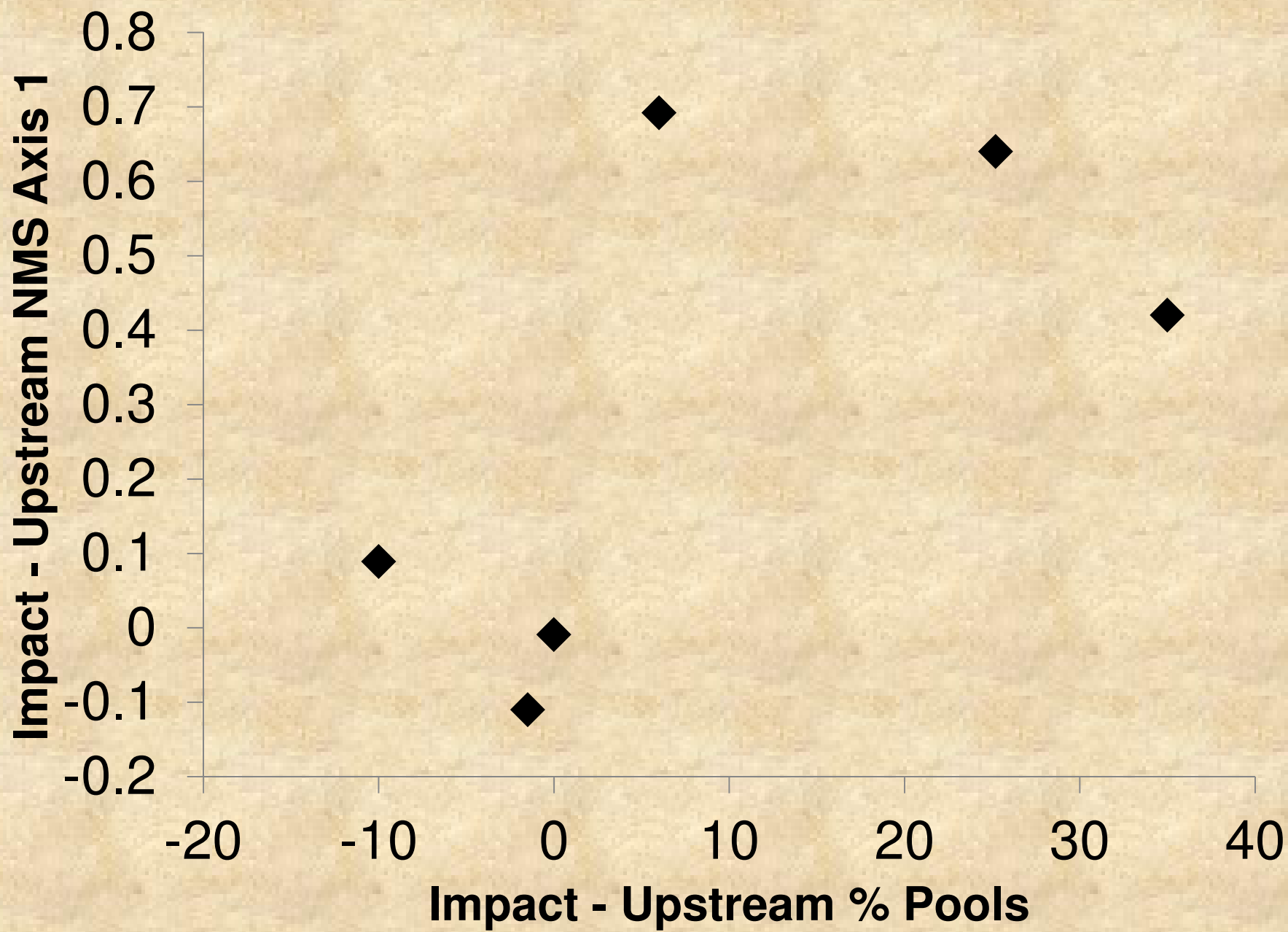
Heptageniidae (-0.73)

Helicopsyche (-0.70)

Calineuria (-0.63)

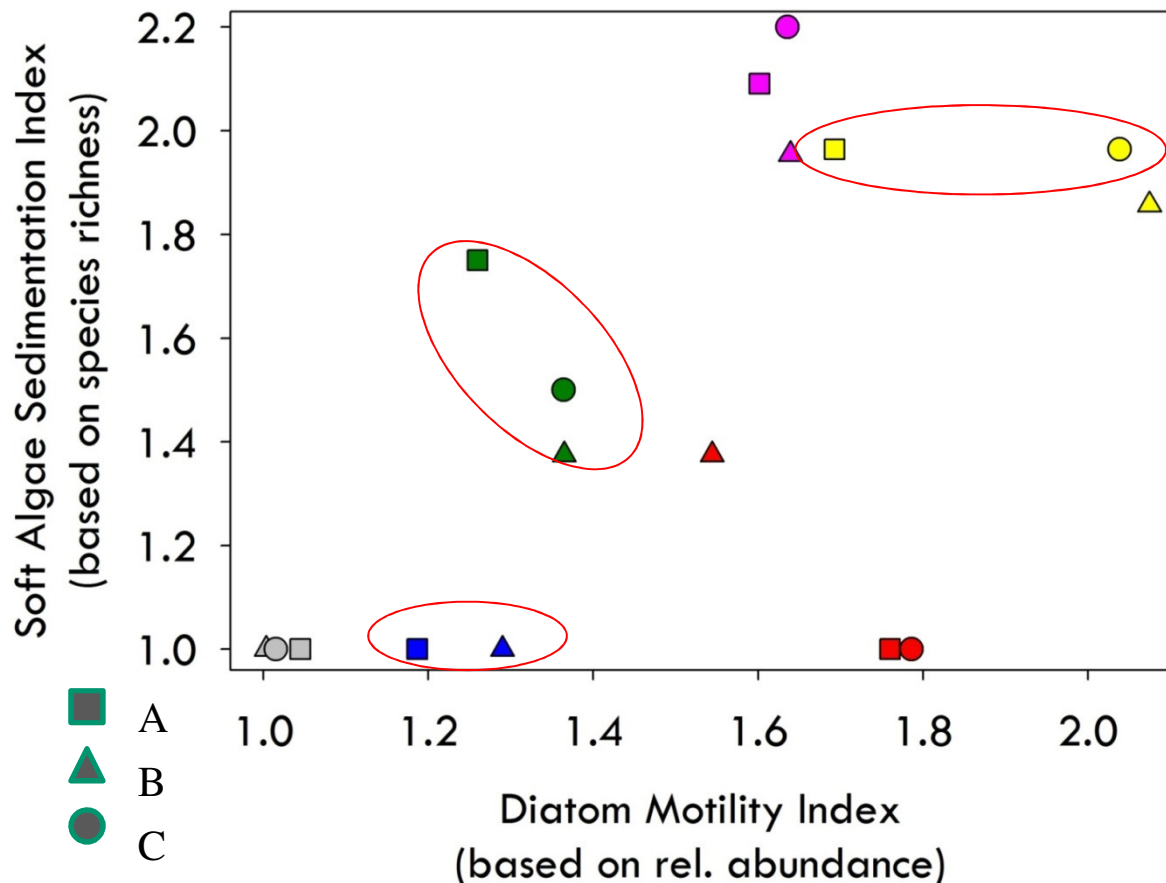
Narpus (-0.62)

Tanytarsus (0.60)



Algae Results

Relationship between Two Assemblages:
Indicators of Sedimentation



- No consistent patterns
- No differences in biomass
- Increase in sediment tolerant taxa in armored reaches at some sites
- No downstream effects

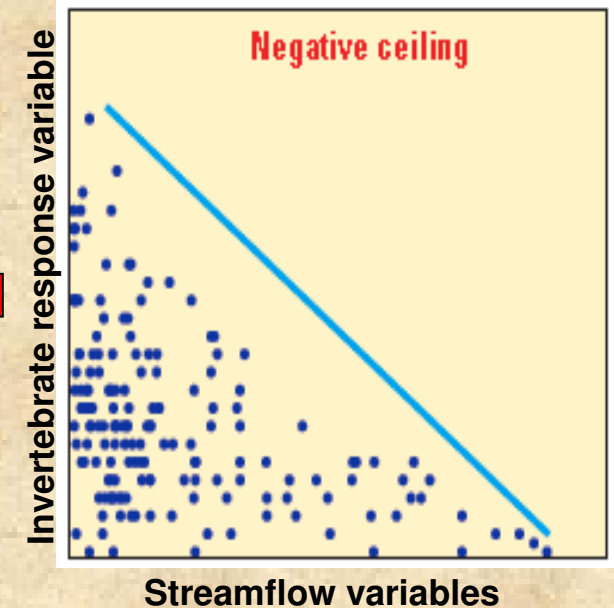
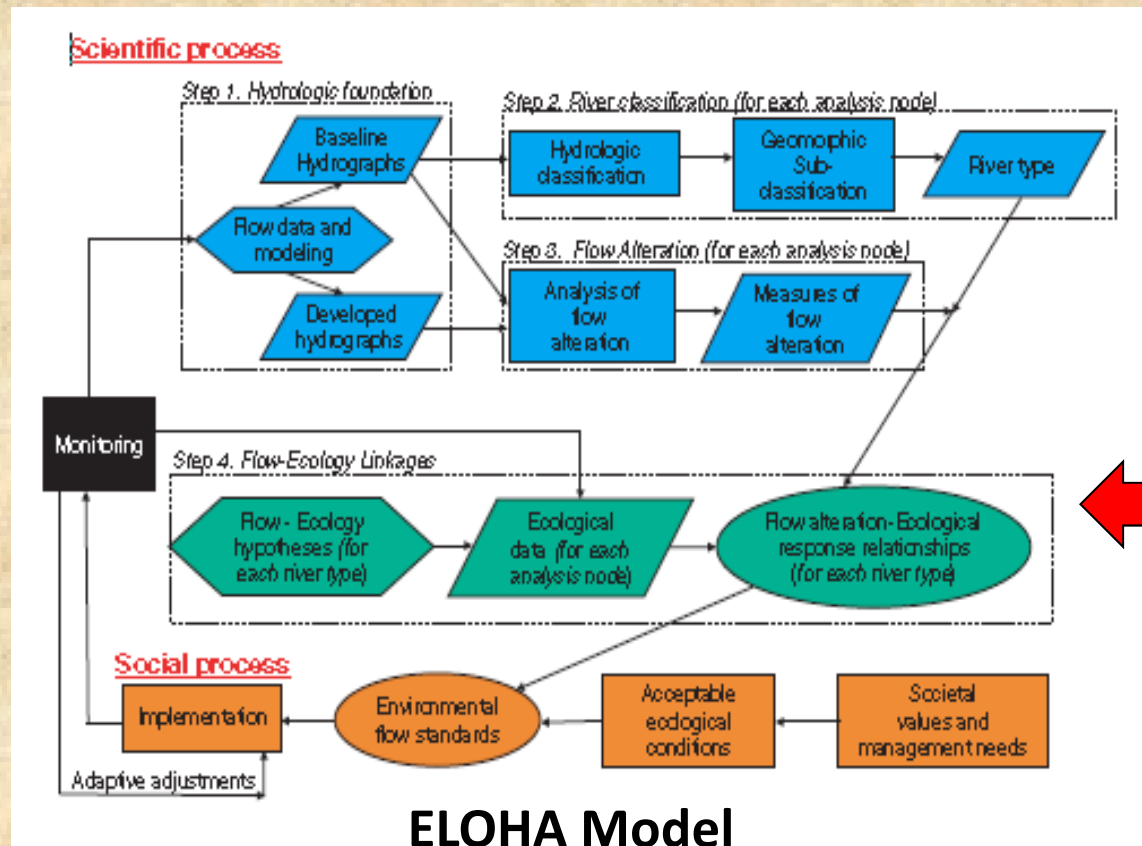
Overall Conclusions

- Biological indicators showed subtle, mechanistic responses to the physical changes in channel conditions in the armored segments, where they were present
 - ✓ Lower CRAM biotic structure scores
 - ✓ More tolerant invertebrate taxa
 - ✓ Sediment tolerant algae taxa
- Site specific factors influence level of response
 - ✓ Confinement
 - ✓ Upstream inputs
- Where responses occur, they suggest a definable mechanism, but responses did not occur at all sites
 - ✓ Sedimentation → sediment tolerant taxa
- No downstream propagation

Overall Conclusions

- Biologically based assessments hold promise for monitoring and evaluation of effects of hydromodification
- Additional work is necessary to refine relationships between physical stress and biological response
- Focus on response at the functional trait level vs. the overall IBI or component metrics

Toward Flow-Ecology Models

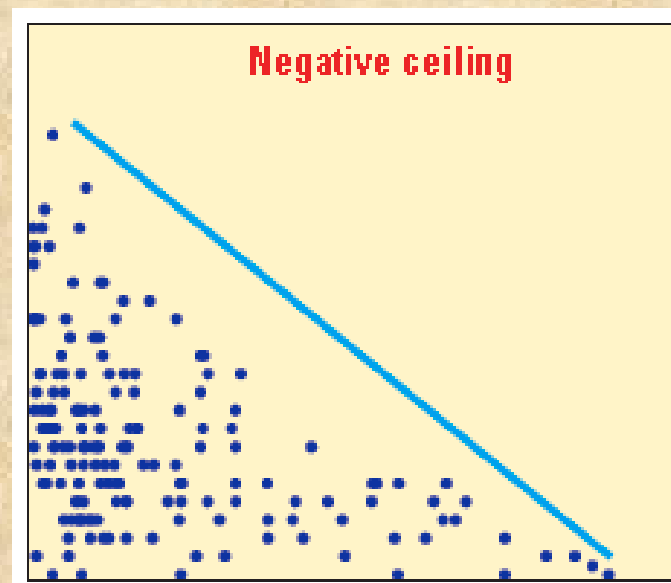
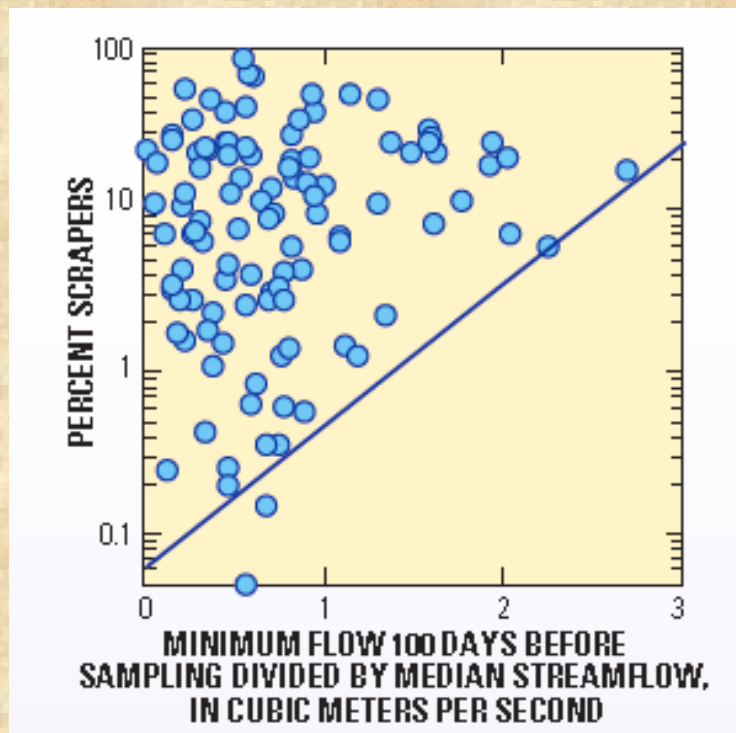


QUESTIONS ?



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Invertebrate response variable

Streamflow variables

Physical Response of Streams

