



Willits Highway 101 Bypass Project: Multi-year Aquatic Bioassessment of Eight Non-Perennial North Coast Streams; Challenges and Opportunities

*California Aquatic Bioassessment Workgroup
19th Annual Meeting*

November 8, 2012

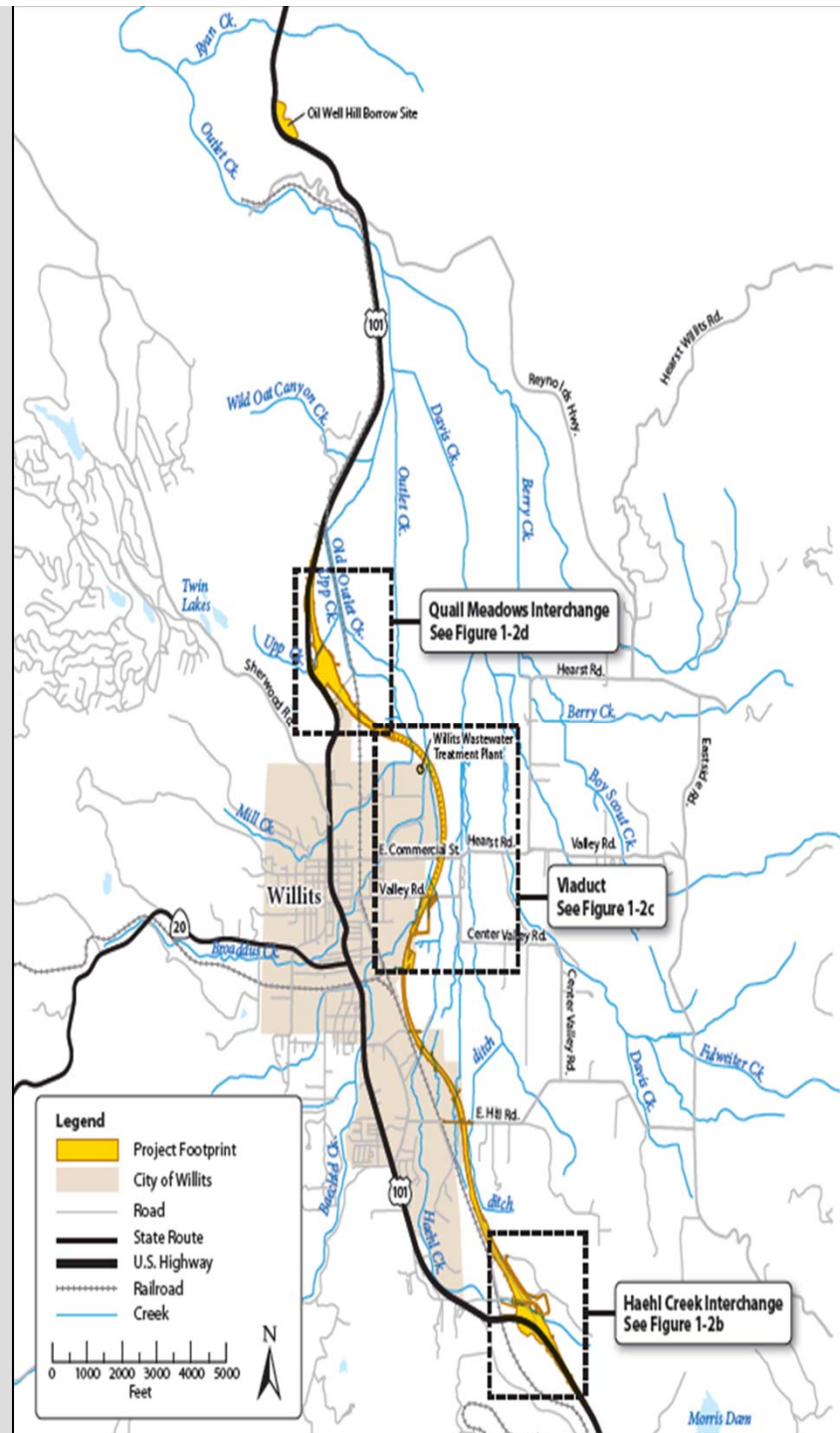
Introduction / Outline

- ◆ Background/Objectives
- ◆ Watershed Characteristics
- ◆ Methods
 - Challenges and Opportunities
- ◆ Results/Discussion
- ◆ Summary

Project Background

- ◆ Construction of Willits Bypass project, a new section of U.S. Highway 101 to improve traffic circulation
- ◆ Numerous mitigation components (onsite vs offsite)

Highway Relocation



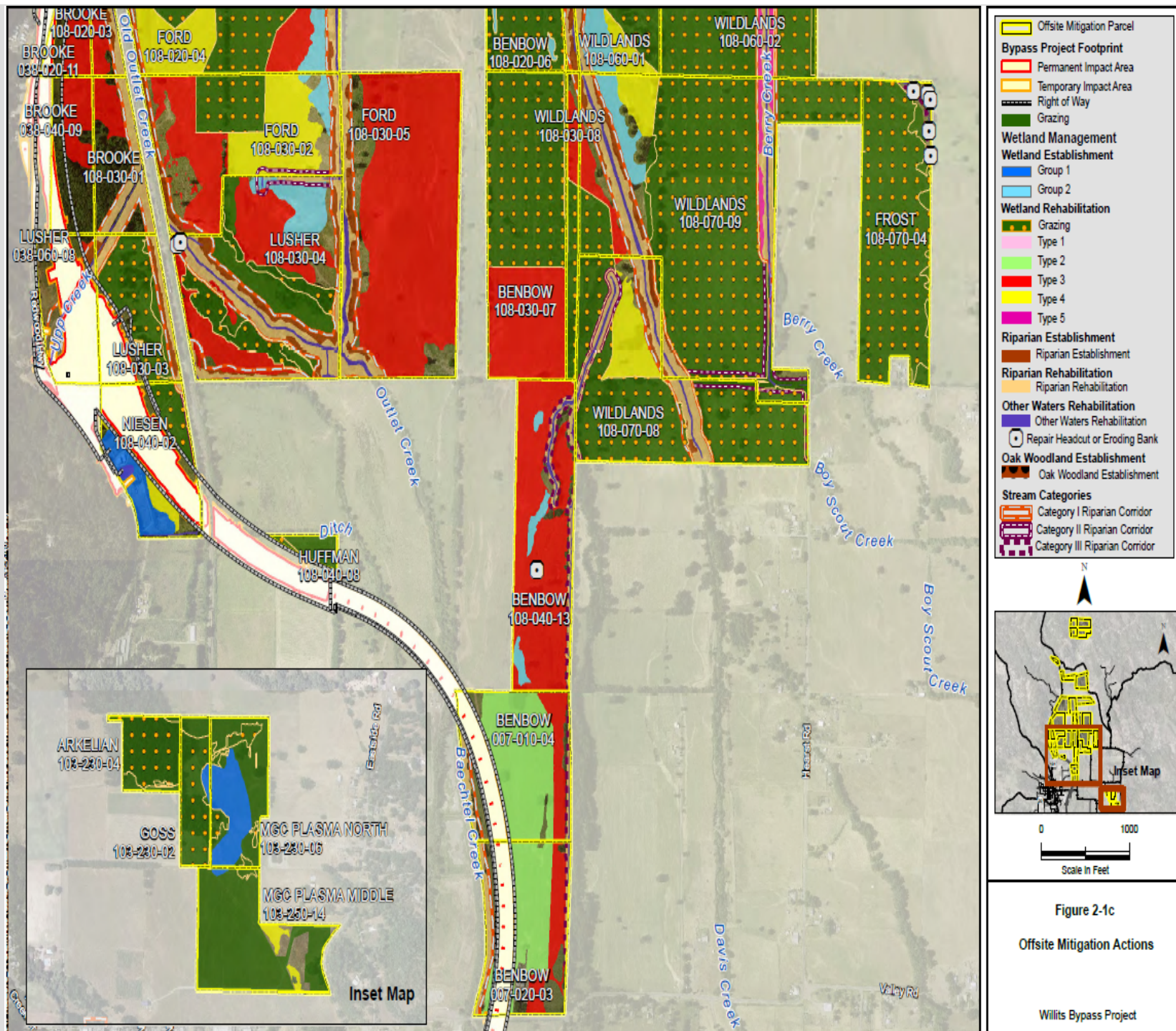
Project Objectives

- ◆ *Provide RWQCB with baseline conditions*
- ◆ Assess changes in stream ecosystems as result of project construction and mitigation activities
- ◆ Assess changes to biological integrity of streams under the project's mitigation and monitoring program



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Watershed Characteristics

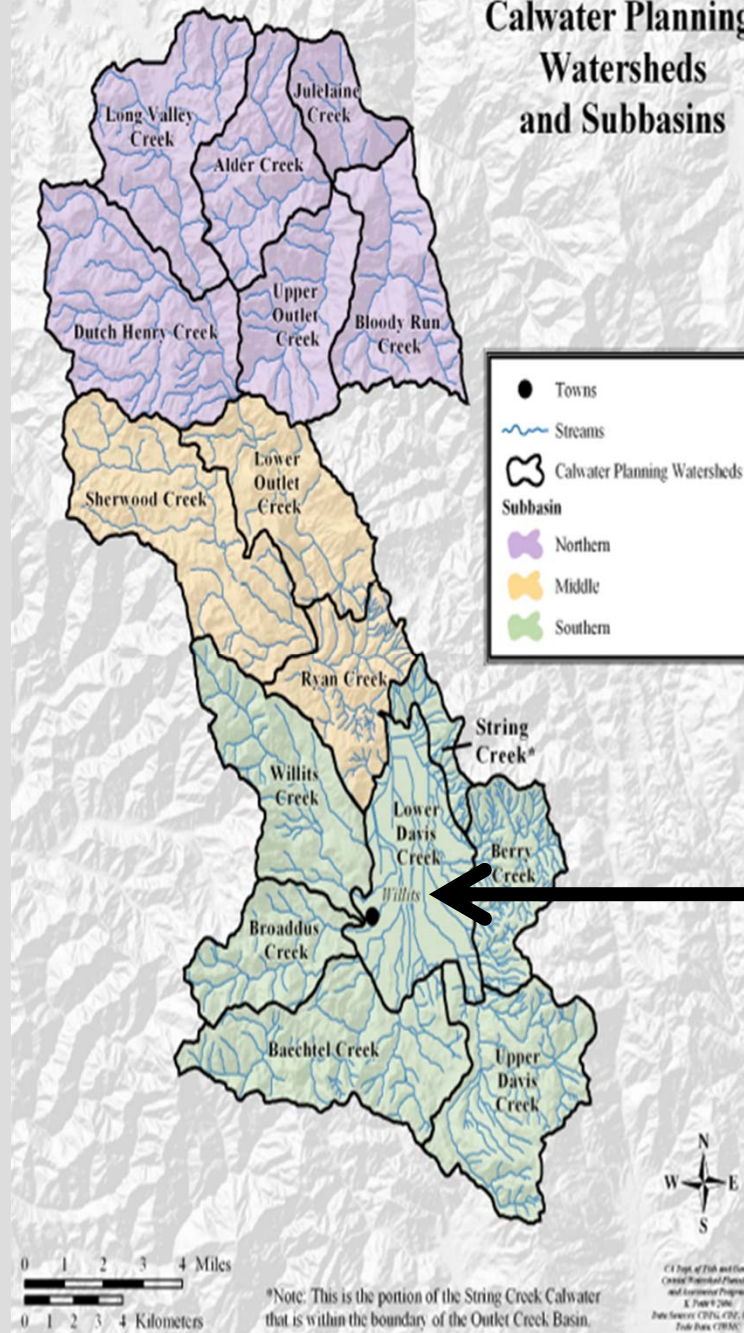
- ◆ Drainage basin 67 sq miles (43,063 acres)
- ◆ 11 named streams in project area!
- ◆ Former lacustrine setting
- ◆ Intermittent/ephemeral



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Outlet Creek Basin Calwater Planning Watersheds and Subbasins



**Outlet Creek basin
w/in Little Lake
Valley**



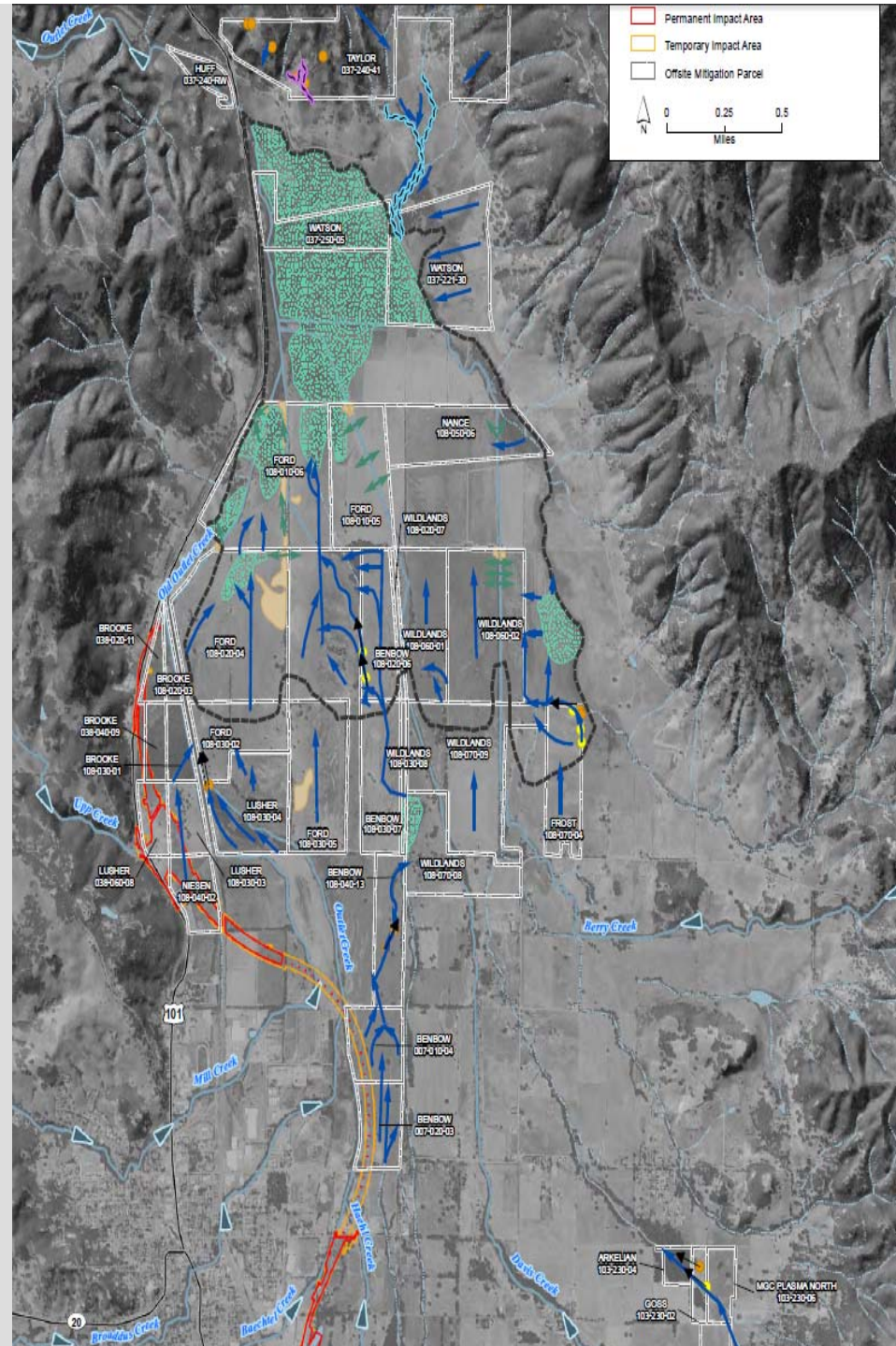
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Many flow
patterns

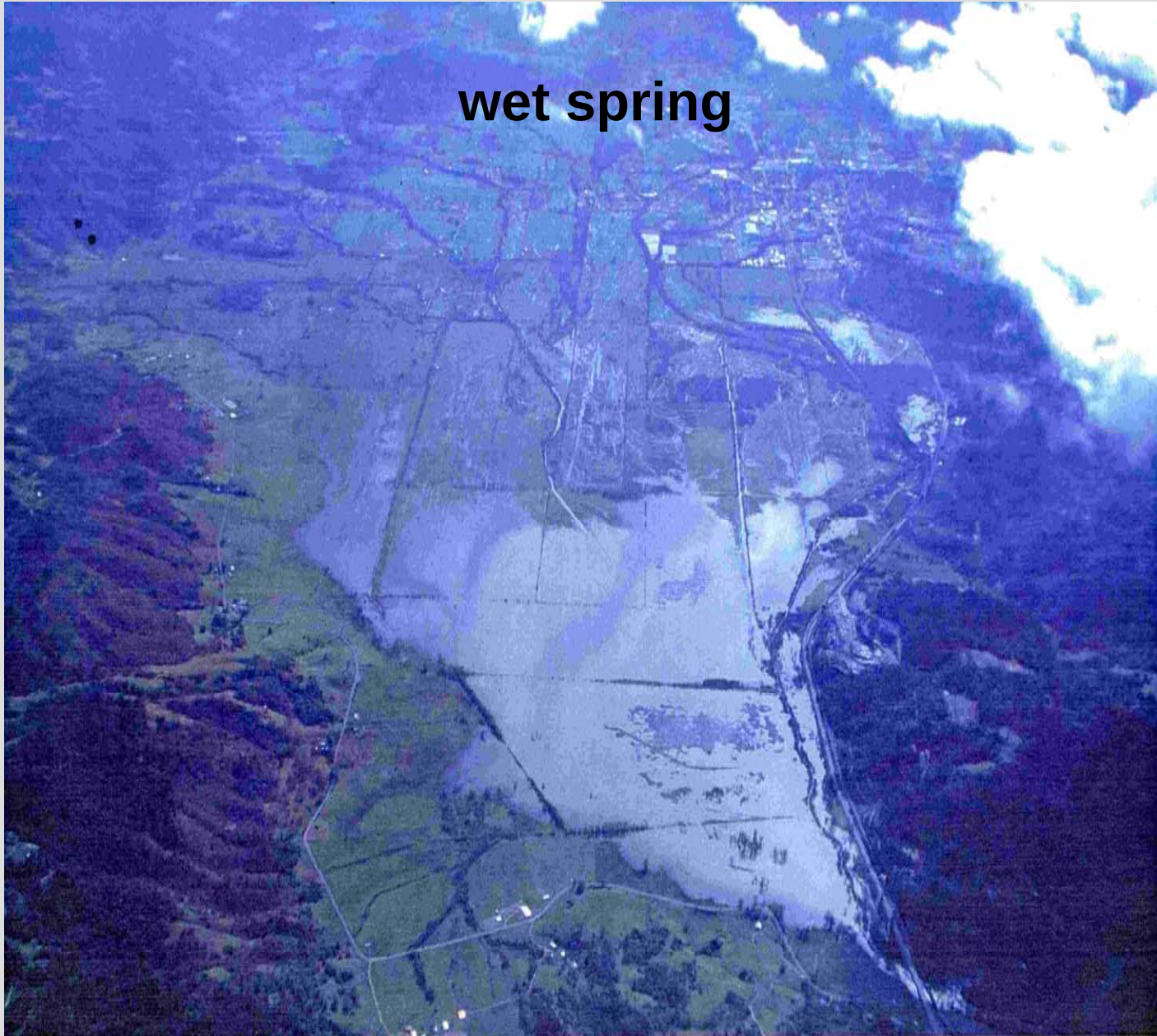
Many channels

Former lake





wet spring



wet spring



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1956



2005



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Lower Davis Creek

**Haehl Creek near
Baechtel Creek
confluence**



PHAB Data

- ◆ Standard methods
- ◆ WQ
- ◆ Reach conditions
- ◆ Slope
- ◆ RBP habitat parameters
- ◆ Main/inner transects

SWAMP Stream Habitat Characterization Form FULL VERSION Revision Date: February 9th, 2011

REACH DOCUMENTATION Standard Reach Length (vetted width ≤ 10 m) = 150 m Distance between transects = 15 m
Alternate Reach Length: vetted width > 10 m = 240 m Distance between transects = 25 m

Project Name: *Willits Bypass Bioassessment* Date: *07/21/2011* Sample Collection Time: *1315*

Stream Name: *Boachtel Creek* Site Name/Description: *below confluence w Hack Creek*

Site Code: *BA-4* Crew Members: *A. Humphrey, J. Howe, J. R. T. & L. T. & S. & S.*

Latitude (actual - decimal degrees): *N 39.412408036* datum: *NAD83*

Longitude (actual - decimal degrees): *W 123.340185102* other: *WGS 84* GPS Device: *Trimble Geo Explorer XT (100)*

AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MEASUREMENTS turbidity and silica are optional, calibration data required

Temp (Deg C)	<i>18.2</i>	pH	<i>7.5</i>	Alkalinity (mg/L)	<i>68</i>	Turbidity (ntu)	<i>0.42</i>
cal. date	<i>7/21/11</i>	cal. date	<i>7/21/11</i>	cal. date	<i>7/21/11</i>	cal. date	<i>7/21/11</i>
Dissolved O ₂ (mg/L)	<i>8.46</i>	Specific Conduct (uS/cm)	<i>187.5</i>	Salinity (ppt)	<i>0.1</i>	Silica (mg/L)	<i>/</i>
cal. date	<i>7/21/11</i>	cal. date	<i>7/21/11</i>	cal. date	<i>7/21/11</i>	cal. date	<i>/</i>

REACH LENGTH

Actual Length (m) (see reach length guidelines at top of form) *130*

Explanation:

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS check if discharge measurements not possible (explain in field notes section) ☐

measurement = left bank (looking downstream)

VELOCITY AREA METHOD (preferred) cal. date *7/21/11* Transect Width (m): *2.1*

	Distance from Left Bank (cm)	Depth (cm)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Distance from Left Bank (cm)	Depth (cm)	Velocity (ft/sec)	
1	11	3	0.02	11	121	6	0.58
2	22	5	0.05	12	132	8	0.45
3	33	6	0.09	13	143	6	0.35
4	44	6	0.20	14	154	6	0.27
5	55	6	0.24	15	165	7	0.31
6	66	6	0.34	16	176	8	0.43
7	77	6	0.25	17	187	8	0.35
8	88	6	0.38	18	198	7	0.10
9	99	8	0.33	19	209	4	0.01
10	110	8	0.66	20			

BUOYANT OBJECT METHOD (use ONLY if velocity area method not possible)

	Float 1	Float 2	Float 3
Distance (m)			
Float Time (sec)			

Float Reach Cross Section

	width (m)	Upper Section	Middle Section	Lower Section
width (m)				
depth (cm)				
Depth 1				
Depth 2				
Depth 3				
Depth 4				
Depth 5				

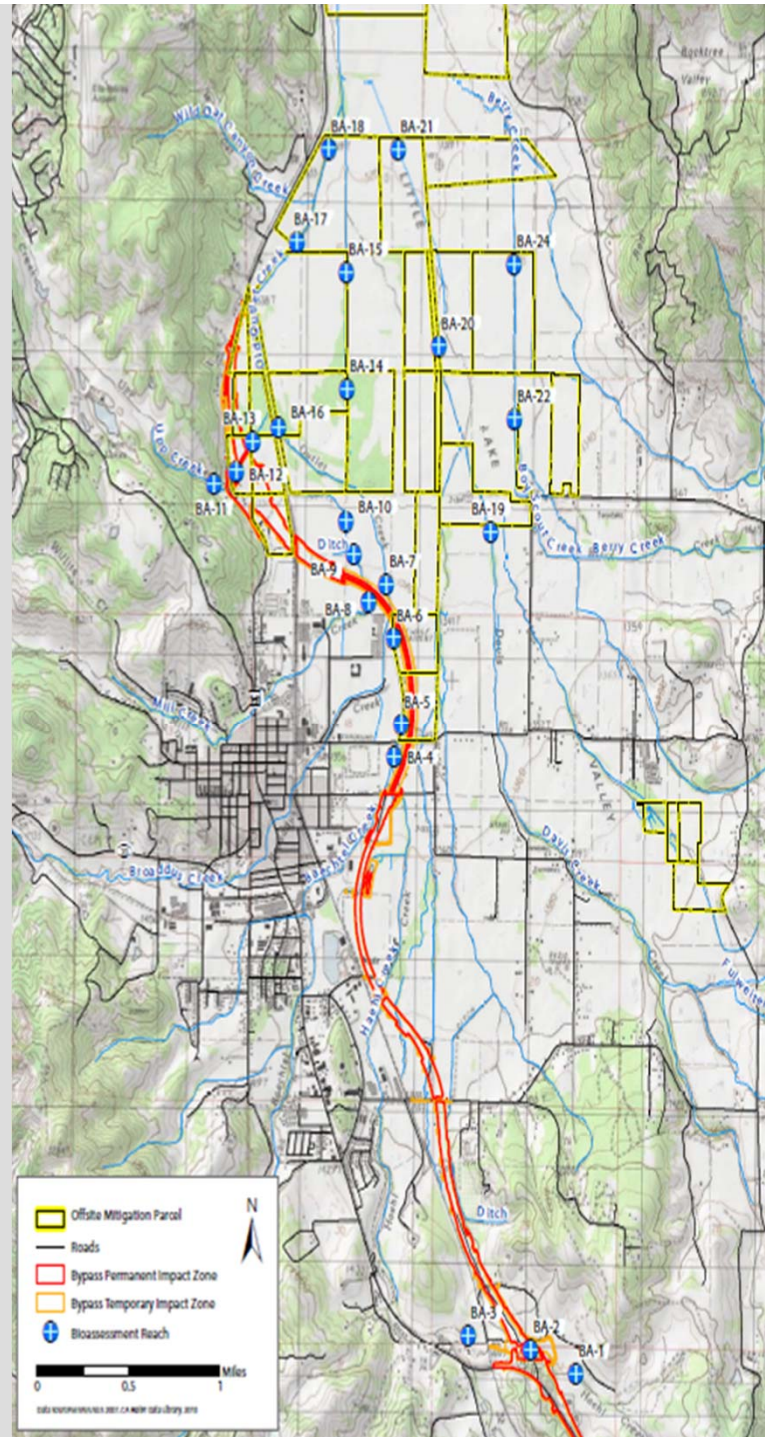
NOTABLE FIELD CONDITIONS (check one box per topic)

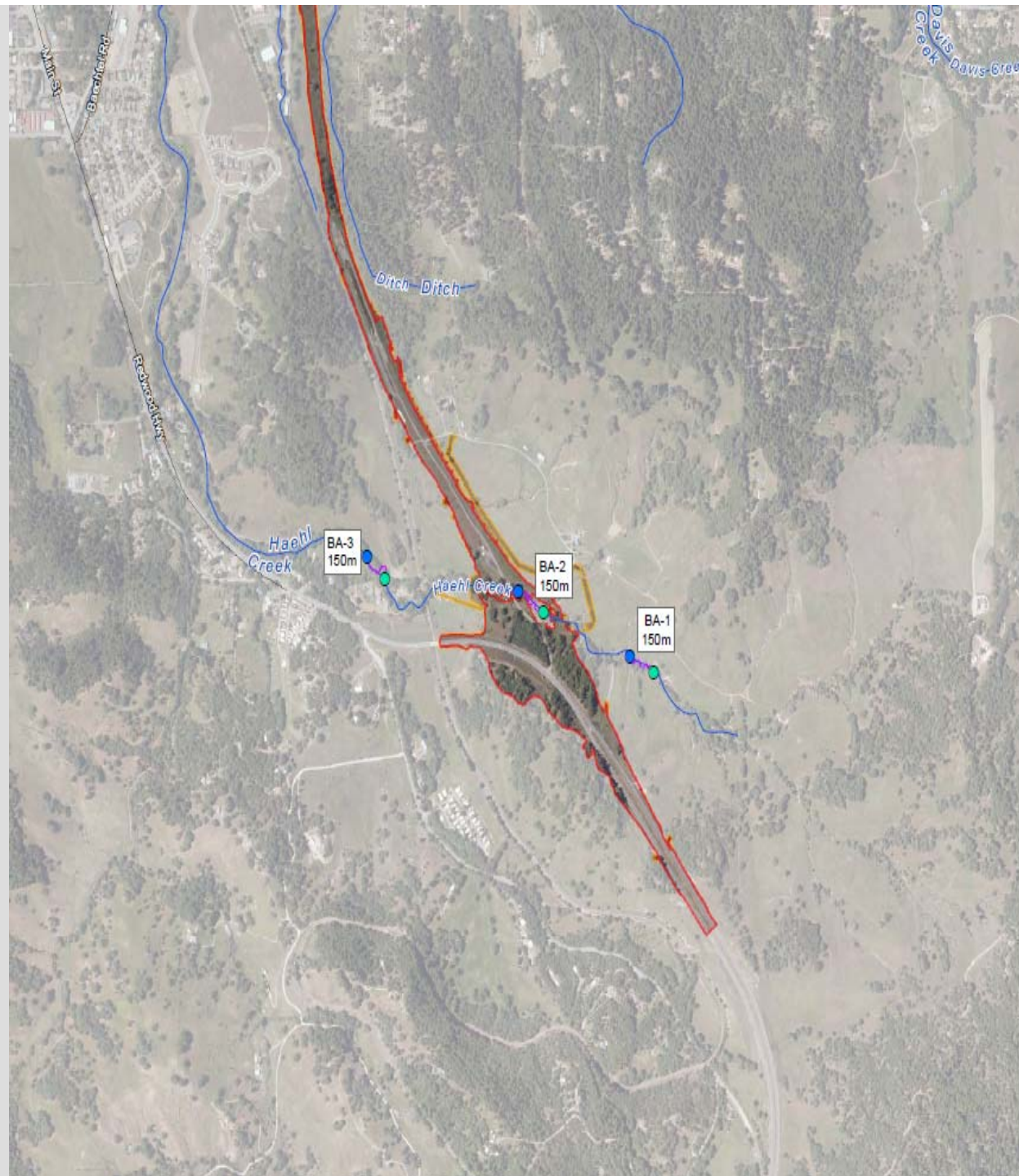
	NO	minimal	>10% flow increase
Evidence of recent rainfall (enough to increase surface runoff)	☒	☐	☐
Evidence of fires in reach or immediately upstream (<500 m)	☒	☐	☐
Dominant landuse/landcover in area surrounding reach	☐	☐	☒
Agriculture	☐	☐	☒
Urban/Industrial	☒	☐	☐
Suburb/Town	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

ADDITIONAL COBBLE EMBEDDEDNESS MEASURES (carry over from transect form; if needed to attain target count of 25; measure in %)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
75	40	55	35	0	5	40	40	20	50	30	45	40	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
90	0	30	5	0	25	0	45	10	50				

Bioassessment Site Locations





- Offsite Mitigation Parcels
- Permanent Impact Area
- Temporary Impact Area
- Streams
- Bioassessment Site**
- Bioassessment Reach
- Downstream Point
- Upstream Point
- BA-1
150m Bioassessment Reach #
and Length (Meter)

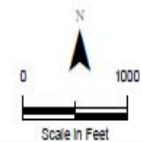
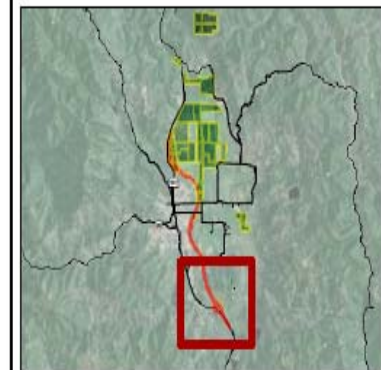
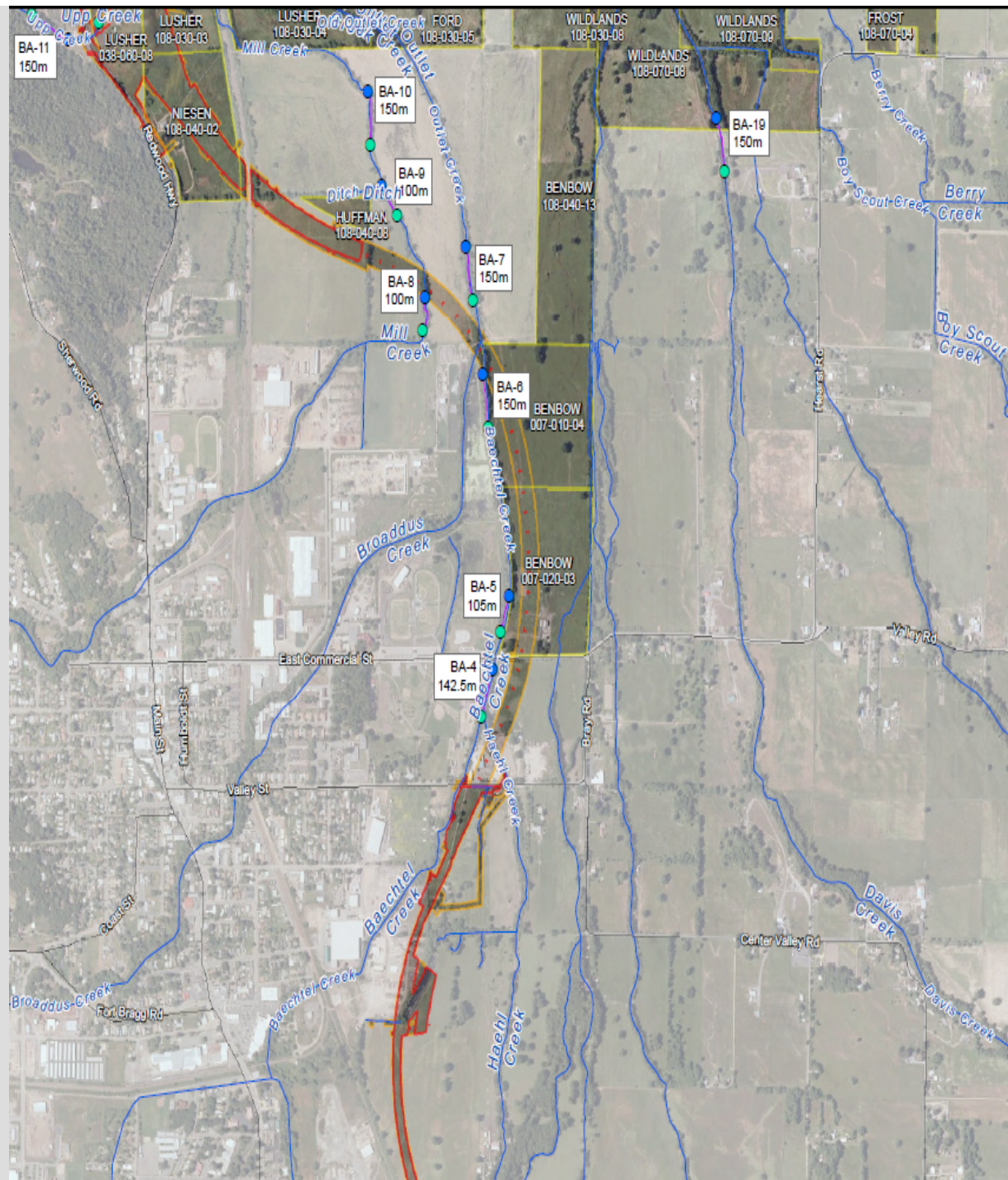


Figure 2c
Bioassessment Sites
Willits Bypass Project



- Offsite Mitigation Parcels
- Permanent Impact Area
- Temporary Impact Area
- Streams
- Bioassessment Site**
- Bioassessment Reach
- Downstream Point
- Upstream Point
- BA-1
150m Bioassessment Reach # and Length (Meter)

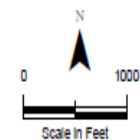
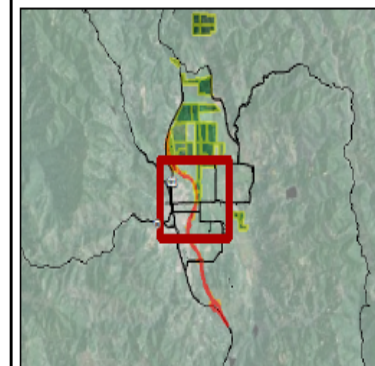
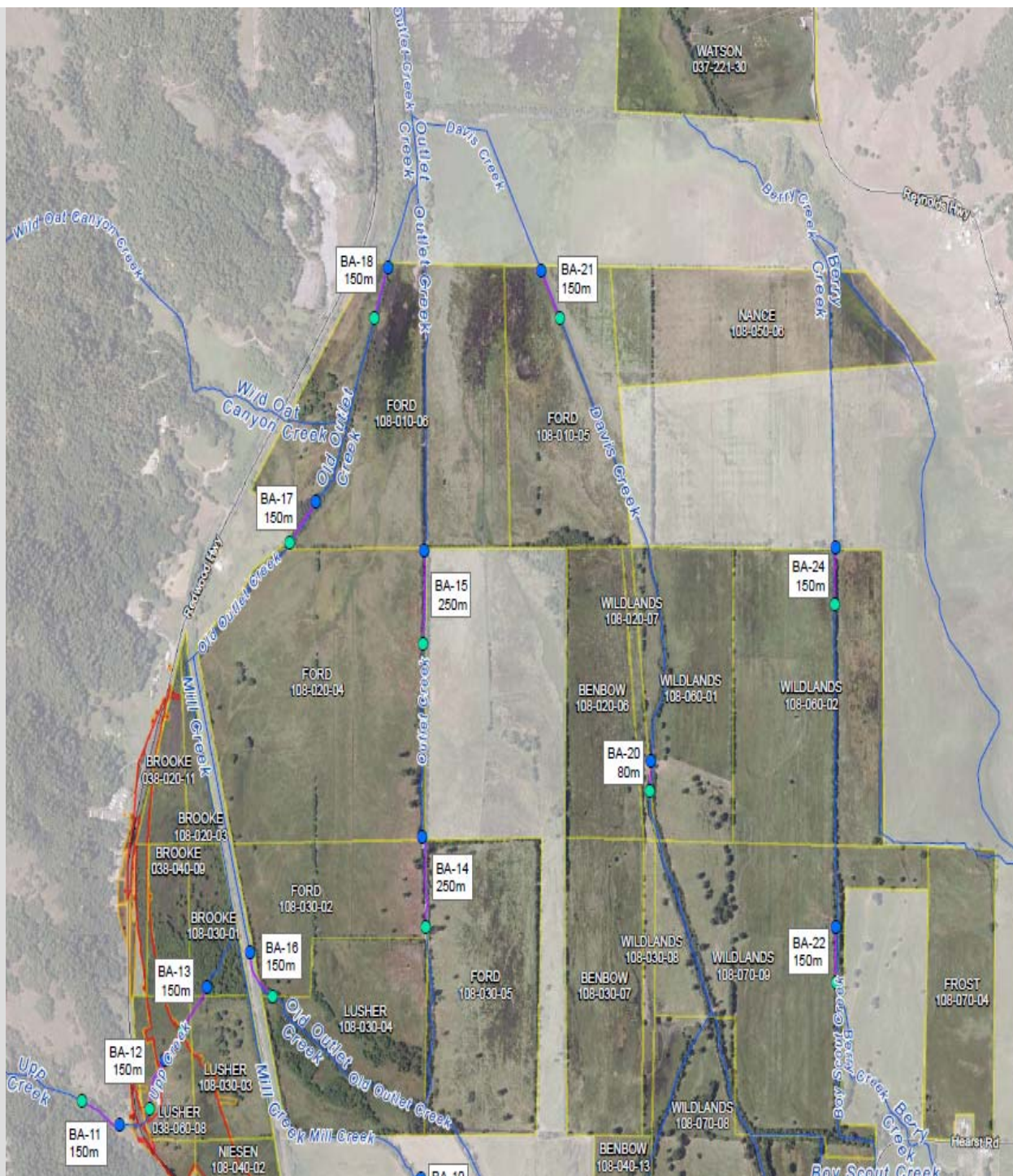


Figure 2b
Bioassessment Sites
Willits Bypass Project



- Offsite Mitigation Parcels
- Permanent Impact Area
- Temporary Impact Area
- Streams
- Bioassessment Site**
- Bioassessment Reach
- Downstream Point
- Upstream Point
- BA-1
150m Bioassessment Reach # and Length (Meter)

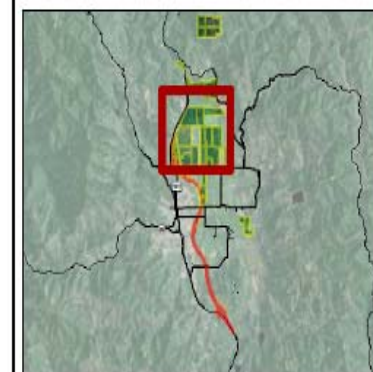


Figure 2a
Bioassessment Sites
Willits Bypass Project

PHAB Results

- ◆ Typical low-gradient (< 1%) valley floor streams that flow through depositional substrates
- ◆ Highly channelized/incised
- ◆ Fine substrates and homogenous habitats (plane-bed)

SWAMP Stream Habitat Characterization Form FULL VERSION Revision Date: February 9th, 2011

Site Code: BA-4 Date: 07/21/2011

SLOPE and BEARING FORM (transect based - for Full PHAB only)

AUTOLEVEL: ☒ CLINOMETER: ☐ HANDLEVEL: ☐ OTHER: ☐

Starting Transect	MAIN SEGMENT (record percent of inter-transect distance in each segment if supplemental segments are used)					SUPPLEMENTAL SEGMENT (record percent of inter-transect distance in each segment if supplemental segments are used)				
	Stadia rod measurements	Slope (%) or Elevation Difference cm ☐ % ☐	Segment Length (m)	Bearing (°-359°)	Percent of Total Length (%)	Stadia rod measurements	Slope or Elevation Difference cm ☐ % ☐	Segment Length (m)	Bearing (°-359°)	Percent of Total Length (%)
K	98 57									
J ^{JK}	98 43	0.14	6.5	46	50					
J	98 43	0	6.5	316	50					
I ^{JS}	98 43	0	6.5	316	50					
I	98 43	0	6.5	348	50					
H	98 435	-0.005	13	2	100					
G	98 435	0	13	2	100					
F ^{FG}	98 415	0.02	6.5	2	50					
F	98 205	0.21	6.5	12	50					
E ^{EF}	98 21	-0.005	6.5	340	50					
E	98 20	0.01	6.5	16	50					
D	98 205	-0.005	13	16	100					
C ^{CD}	98 205	0	6.5	16	50					
C	98 205	0	6.5	2	50					
B	98 205	0	13	2	100					
A ^{AB}	98 20	0.005	6.5	2	50					
A	98 155	0.065	6.5	346	50					

Additional calculation area: slope = rise/run = 0.435/130 = 0.0033

ADDITIONAL HABITAT CHARACTERIZATION High Gradient ☐ Low Gradient ☐

Parameter	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
Epifaunal Substrate/Cover	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for mollusk colonization and fish cover (50% for low-gradient streams); risk of submerged logs, unconsolidated banks, cobble or other stable habitat	40-70% mtr of stable habitat (50-50% for low-gradient streams); well-sorted for full colonization potential	20-40% max of stable habitat (10-30% in low-gradient streams); substrate frequently disturbed or removed	Less than 20% stable habitat (10% in low-gradient streams); lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking
Score:	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
Sediment Deposition	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition (<20% in low-gradient streams)	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand, or fine silt/clay; 5-20% of the bottom affected (20-50% in low-gradient streams)	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand, or fine sediment on bars; 50-50% of the bottom affected (50-60% in low-gradient streams)	Heavy deposits of fine material; increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently (>80% in low-gradient streams)
Score:	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
Channel Alteration	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern	Some channelization present, (e.g., bridge abutments); evidence of past channelization (>20%) may be present but recent channelization not present	Channelization may be extensive; bankarm, rills or shoal structures present on both banks; 40 to 80% of stream reach disrupted	Banks shored with piers or cement; Over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted; instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely
Score:	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0

PHAB Results

- ◆ Grazing...sediment easily mobilized
- ◆ Riparian veg cover varies but generally high
- ◆ RBP habitat parameter scores generally low
- ◆ “Flashy” regime

SWAMP Stream Habitat Characterization Form FULL VERSION Revision Date: February 9th, 2011

Site Code: BA-4 Site Name: Boulder Creek at its confluence w/ Hawk Creek Date: 02/21/2011

Wetted Width (m): 2.7 Bankfull Width (m): 8.0 Bankfull Height (m): 0.38 Transect A

Transect Substrates									
Position	Dist from T.B. (m)	Depth (cm)	mm size class	% Cobble/Gravel	CPOM	Microalgae Thickness Code	Macroalgae Attached	Macroalgae Unattached	Macrophytes
Left Bank	0	0	GC		PA	0	PA D	PA D	PA D
Left Center	67	3	CB	90	PA	1	PA D	PA D	PA D
Center	135	6	GF		PA	1	PA D	PA D	PA D
Right Center	202	8	GC		PA	1	PA D	PA D	PA D
Right Bank	270	5	GF		PA	0	PA D	PA D	PA D

Note: Substrate sizes can be recorded either as direct measures of the median size of each particle or one of the size class categories listed on the supplemental page (direct measurements preferred)

RIPARIAN VEGETATION (looking downstream)			INSTREAM HABITAT COMPLEXITY		DENSIMETER READINGS (0-17) count covered dots					
Vegetation Class	Left Bank	Right Bank								
Upper Canopy (>5 m high)			0	1	2	3	4			
Trees and saplings >5 m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Lower Canopy (0.5m-5 m high)			0	1	2	3	4			
All vegetation 0.5 m to 5 m	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Ground Cover (<0.5 m high)			0	1	2	3	4			
Woody shrubs & saplings <0.5 m	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Herb/Grasses	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Barren, bare soil/duff	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4

HUMAN INFLUENCE (circle only the closest to wetted channel)			BANK STABILITY (circle only the closest to wetted channel)							
	Left Bank	Channel	Right Bank							
Wetland/Riparian Zone	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Buildings	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Paved/Cleared LULU	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Road/Railroad	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Pipes/Drain Outlets	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Landfill/Trench	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Pestic/Lawn	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Bar Crop	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Pasture/Range	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Logging Operations	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Mining Activity	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Vegetation Management	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Bridge/Abutments	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P
Culverts/Vegetation	P	C	B	0	Y	N	0	B	C	P

BANK STABILITY (circle only the closest to wetted channel)			
Left Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable
Right Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable

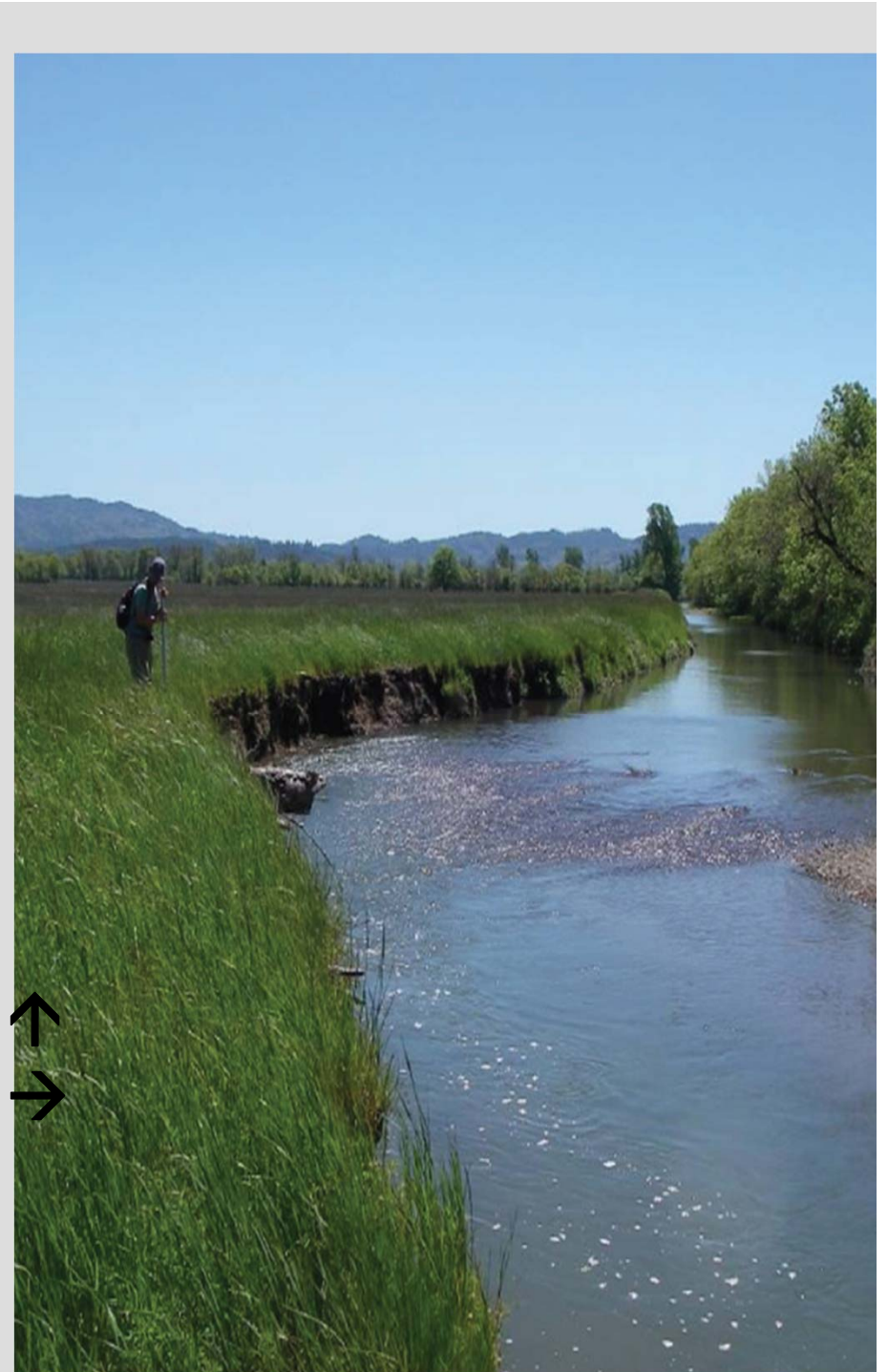
TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS (check box if taken & record photo code)

Downstream (optional) ☐ JP 109

Upstream (required) ☐ JP 110



Lower Outlet Creek 2010 ↑
 2012 →



PHAB Results and Canopy Cover Task

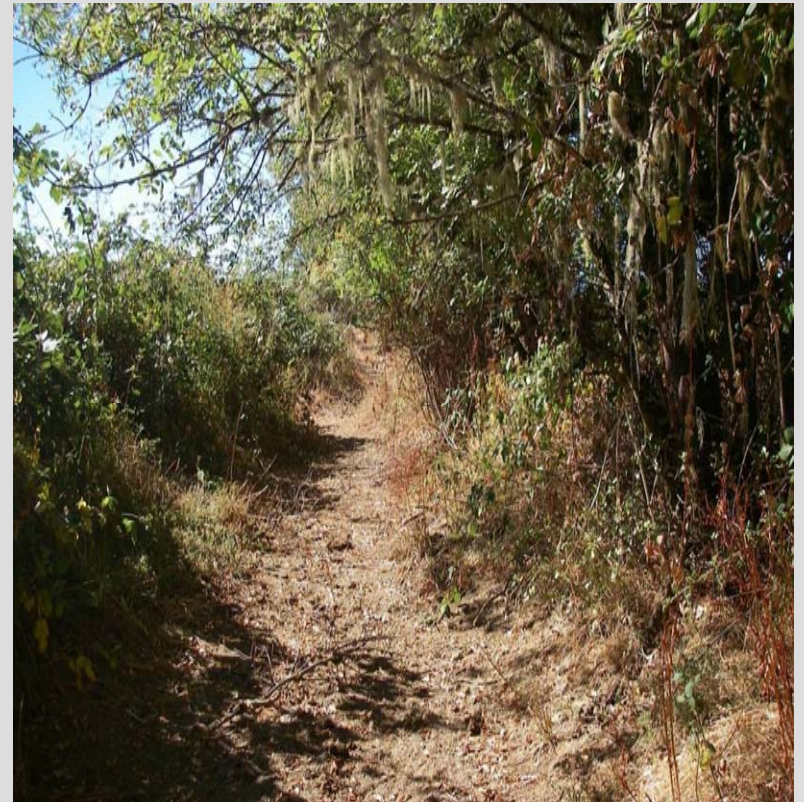
Table 4-6. Comparison of Canopy Cover Solar Pathfinder Results to Bioassessment Sampling Reach Densiometer Results.

Canopy Cover Sub-Reach	Bioassessment Sampling Reach	Reach-Wide (Average) Densiometer Reading (%)	Effective Shade (%)	
			July	August
CC-1	BA-2	82.1	86.79	87.98
CC-2	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			
CC-3	BA-4 ^a	87.9	81.99	84.81
CC-4	BA-5	88.0	91.22	90.03
CC-5	BA-6	82.5	82.3	94.1
CC-6	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			
CC-7a	BA-12/BA-13 ^b	27.4/32.3	7.83	8.48
CC-7b	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			
CC-8	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			
CC-9	BA-16	89.8	98.74	98.19
CC-10	BA-17	84.2	83.25	80.04
CC-11	BA-18	84.5	86.03	87.06
CC-12	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			
CC-13	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			
CC-14	BA-14	48.6	72.86	74.44
CC-15	BA-15	50.3	67.55	66.09
CC-16	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			
CC-17	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			
CC-18	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			
CC-19	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			
CC-20	BA-19	29.5	41.88	46.17
CC-21	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			
CC-22	BA-20	29.3	60.21	58.79
CC-23a	BA-21 ^c	0	0	0
CC-23b	BA-21 ^c	0	0	0.05
CC-24a	BA-21 ^d	0	0	0
CC-24b	BA-21	0	0	0
CC-25	BA-22	68.9	86.72	82.62
CC-26	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			
CC-27	BA-24	96.5	89.6	88.33
CC-28	(no nearby applicable bioassessment sampling reach for comparison)			



PHAB Results and Canopy Cover Task

- ◆ Riparian veg cover varies but generally high (densiometer)
- ◆ Riparian veg cover varies but generally high (solar pathfinder)
- ◆ **SWAMP WORKS**



Lower Berry Creek



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PHAB Results and Geomorphology Task

- ◆ Substrate composition and embeddedness
- ◆ Bankfull width and depth
- ◆ Slope
- ◆ Sinuosity
- ◆ **SWAMP WORKS**



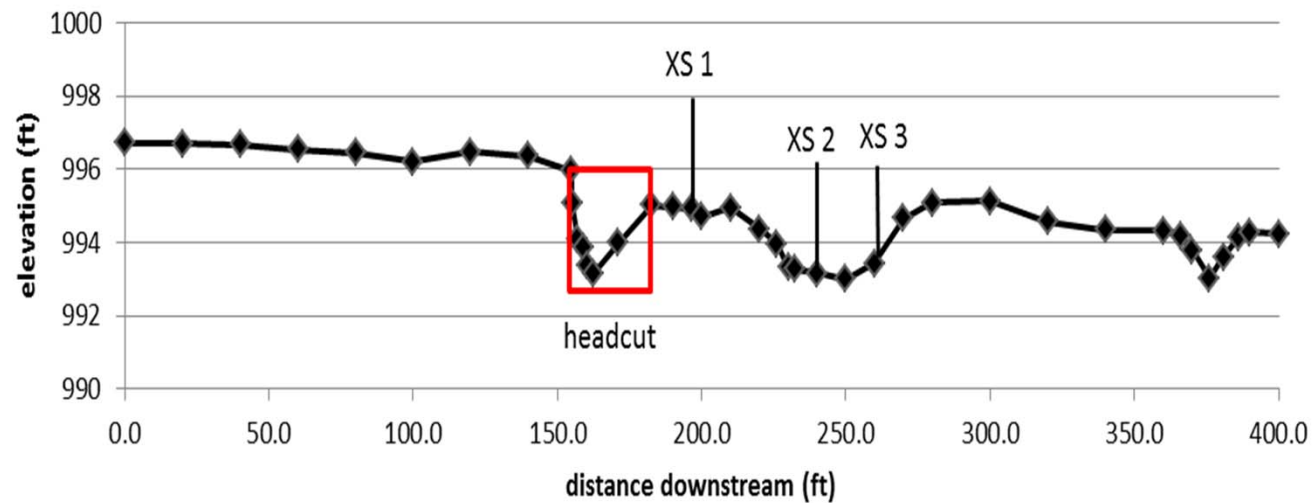
Wild Oat Canyon Creek



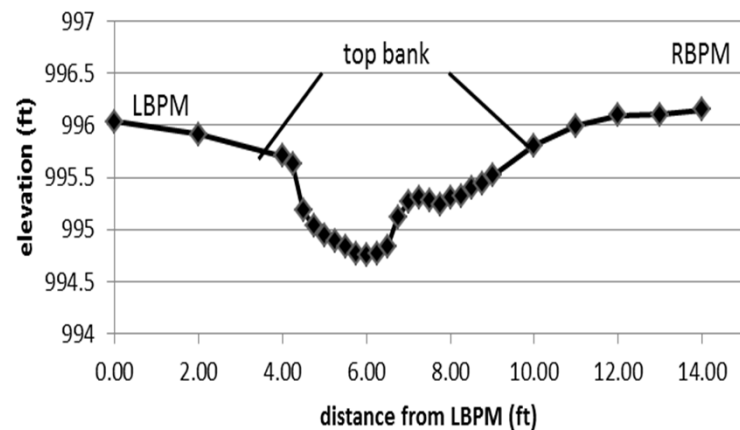
Middle Davis Creek



Benbow 108-040-13_3 **slope = 0.0062, 40x VE**



Benbow 108-040-13_3 **XS 1, 5x VE**



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Methods

◆ Field Collections

- 23 Reaches on Eight Non-Perennial Streams Surveyed in 2010-2011
 - Spring and Summer Survey Periods
- SWAMP Protocols – BMI (Ode 2007)
 - Reach Adjustments/Non-Wadeable Habitats
 - PHAB
- SWAMP Protocols – Algae (Fetscher, *et al* 2010)

◆ Laboratory Processing

- ECORP Laboratory/EcoAnalysts

◆ QA/QC

- CDFG – Chico Laboratory

Methods

◆ SWAMP Database Input

◆ Data Analyses

- BMI

- Selection of Appropriate B-IBI(s) – Nor-Cal? / So-Cal?

- Use of Selected Un-Modified Community Metrics
(Based on initial summer results)

- SDI, Simpson Index
 - % Diptera
 - % Oligochaetes
 - Tolerance Indices
 - % Dominant Taxa
 - % Chironomidae
 - Tolerance Value
 - Functional Feeding Groups

Methods

- **Algae**
 - **Selection of Analysis Tools**
 - **Use of Selected Metrics** (Based on Initial Summer Data Results)
 - Community Composition : Soft Bodied Algae vs. Diatoms
 - Quantitative Diatom Metrics
 - SDI
 - % Dominant Taxa
 - % Pollution Tolerant (Based on Pollution Class)
 - % Motile (Siltation Index)
 - Eutraphentic Species (Based on Trophic Class)
 - Chlorophyll a and AFDM
 - Quantitative Soft-Bodied Algal Collections
 - Qualitative Collections



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Results / Discussion

◆ PHAB - BMI - Algae

◆ Reaches and Seasons Surveyed and Evaluated

- 23 Reaches in Spring (wet)
- 16 Reaches in Both Summers (wet)
 - PHAB Data Only Collected at Dry Sites

◆ Selected Results for 6 Reaches on 5 Non-Perennial Streams

Baechtel Creek / Outlet Creek, Old Outlet Creek, Davis Creek, Upp Creek

- Representative of Range of:
 - Stream Habitats
 - Channel Characteristics / PHAB
 - Potential Sources of Effects on Habitat and Biota
 - Utilization by Anadromous Salmonids



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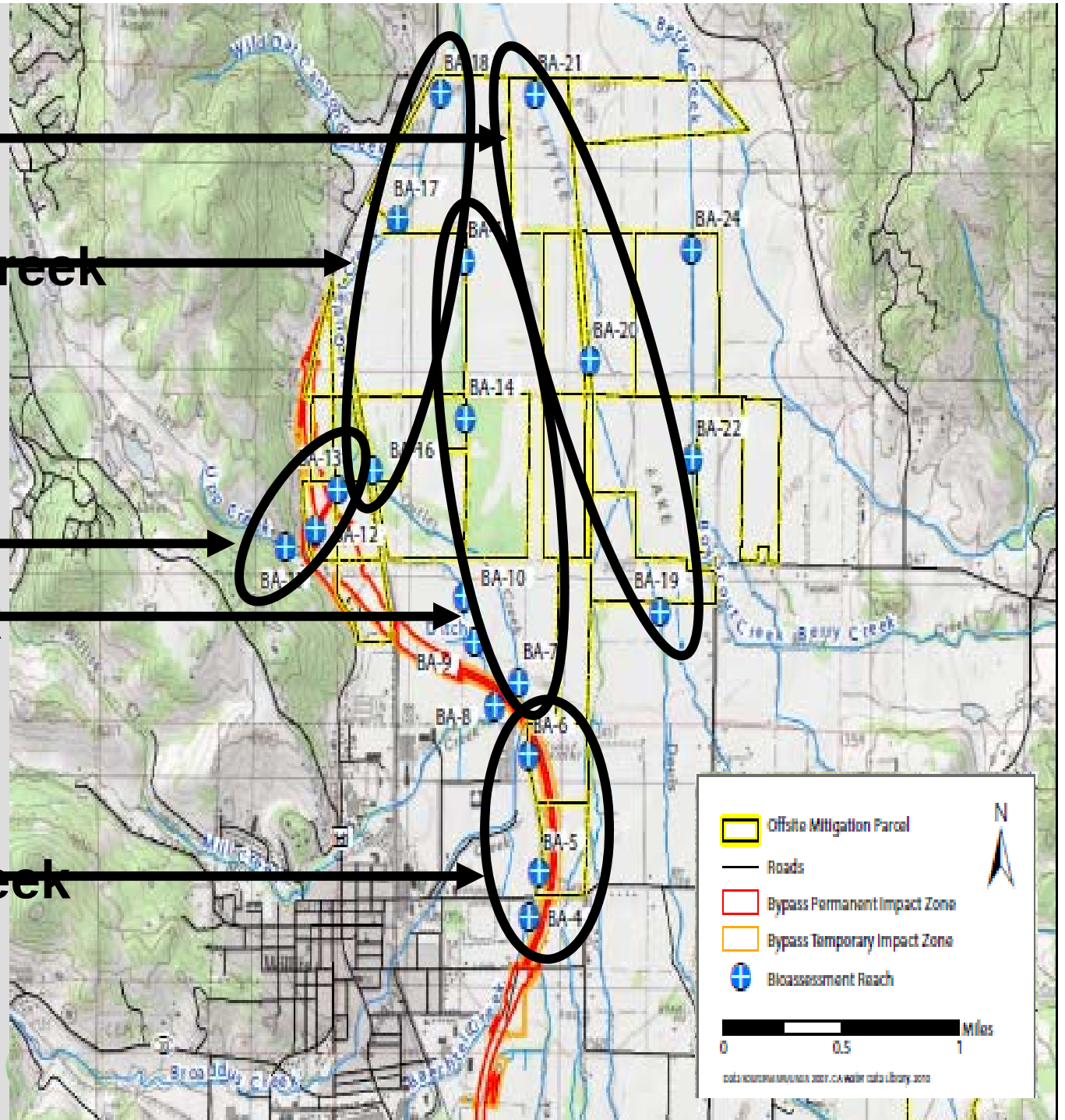
Davis Creek

Old Outlet Creek

Upp Creek

Outlet Creek

Baechtel Creek



Results / Discussion

◆ Results Presented by Reach

- Comparison of PHAB, BMI, and Algae
- BMI Data Provided for:
 - B-IBIs
 - Nor-Cal
 - So-Cal
 - Selected Un-Modified Metrics:
 - SDI
 - % Dominant Taxa / % Chironomidae / % Oligochaeta
 - Tolerance Value
 - Tolerance Indices



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Results / Discussion

Algal Data Provided for:

- Quantitative Diatoms (metrics based on initial summer sampling results)
 - SDI
 - % Dominant Taxa
 - % Motile / % Eutraphentic
 - % Pollution Tolerant
- Quantitative Soft-Bodied Algae
 - % of community
- Chlorophyll a



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Results / Discussion

Diatoms

- Valuable indicators of stream ecosystem conditions
- Respond quickly and predictably to changes in stream chemistry and habitat quality
- Species' sensitivities and tolerances to environmental conditions are consistently and reliably related to gradients of human disturbances
- Taxonomically diverse and geographically ubiquitous
- Sensitive to substratum conditions and pollutants
- Excellent indicators of water quality conditions, sensitive to:
 - Nutrient and organic enrichment – Nitrogen / Phosphorus
 - Water temperature, conductivity
 - Water velocity
 - Dissolved oxygen, pH, and more

Results / Discussion

◆ Baechtel Creek (Reach BA-4)

- Migration Corridor for Anadromous Salmonids
- Adjacent to Horse Pasture, City Corporate Yard



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Baechtel Creek (BA-4)

Habitat/Flow	BMI - Summer	2010	2011	Algae - Summer
Dominant substrates: coarse gravel / sand	Nor-Cal B-IBI	42	48	Diversity: high 2010, moderately low 2011
	So-Cal B-IBI	43	46	Dominant Taxon: <i>Nitzschia inconspicua</i> (40%)
Dominant habitat: glide and pool Flow: < 0.5 cfs	Both IBIs in 'Fair Condition' Dominant Taxa: <i>Sigara sp./ Gumaga sp.</i> (caddisfly) 40% 2010 Low SDI / high Simpson's Index 2011 Higher SDI / increased TR Tolerant Organisms: ~ 25% both summers			Motile species: 57% Eutraphentic species: 80% % Pollution Tolerant species: low
Habitat/Flow	BMI - Spring		2011	Algae - Spring
Dominant substrates: coarse gravel / sand	Nor-Cal B-IBI		58	Diversity: moderately low
	So-Cal B-IBI		59	Dominant Taxa: <i>Nitzschia sp.</i> 65%
Flow: 9 cfs	Both IBIs in upper 'Fair Condition' Co-Dominant Taxa: Unidentified stonefly 24% and Unidentified mayfly 14%			Motile species: > 90% Eutraphentic species: 50% % Pollution Tolerant species: low

Results / Discussion

◆ Outlet Creek (Reach BA-7)

- Migration Corridor for Anadromous Salmonids
- Adjacent to City of Willits Wastewater Treatment Facility and Outfall



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Outlet Creek (BA-7)

Habitat / Flow	BMI - Summer	2010	2011	Algae - Summer
Dominant substrates: fine / coarse gravel	Nor-Cal B-IBI	30	40	Diversity: High 2010, moderately low 2011
	So-Cal B-IBI	37	43	2010 Dominant Taxa: <i>Nitzschia</i> sp.
Dominant habitat: glide and pool	IBIs 'Poor Condition' 2010, 'Fair Condition' 2011			2010 Motile species: 50%, eutraphentic species 62%
Flow: < 0.5 cfs & 1 cfs	Dominant Taxa: 2010 Chironomidae 81%, <i>Micropsectra</i> / <i>Tanytarsus</i> sp. 2011 Chironomidae 43%, Oligochaeta / <i>Tanytarsus</i> sp. SDI high 2010, decreased value in 2011			2011 Dominant Taxon: <i>Nitzschia inconspicua</i> 2011 Motile species: 60%, eutraphentic species 90%
				% Pollution Tolerant species: low
Habitat / Flow	BMI - Spring		2011	Algae - Spring
Dominant substrates: fine / coarse gravel	Nor-Cal B-IBI		41	Diversity: high and fairly evenly distributed
	So-Cal B-IBI		53	Co-Dominant Taxa: <i>Nitzschia inconspicua</i> & 3 species of <i>Navicula</i>
Flow: 13 cfs	IBI in 'Fair Condition'			Motile species: 60%, eutraphentic

Results / Discussion

◆ Outlet Creek (Reach BA-14)

- Migration Corridor for Anadromous Salmonids
- Adjacent to Pasture Land/
Cattle Grazing (cattle not excluded from stream)



Outlet Creek (BA-14)

Habitat/Flow	BMI - Summer	2010	2011	1
Dominant substrates: mixed gravel / hardpan Dominant habitat: glide and pool Flow: < 0.25 cfs - < 1 cfs	Nor-Cal B-IBI So-Cal B-IBI IBI in 'Poor Condition' 2010 Rep 2 for SoCal IBI in 'Fair Condition' Dominant Taxa: 2010 Oligochaeta 33% 2010 Chironomidae 42% of community 2011 Chironomidae 54% of community SDI moderately low in both summers	32	19	Diversity: Moderate - high 2010, mod. low 2011 2010 Dominant Taxa: ~20% non-motile and motile species (2 reps) 2010 Motile species: 45%, eutraphentic: 62% 2010 % Pollution Tolerant species: low 2011 Dominant Taxa: <i>Nitzschia inconspicua</i> 33% 2011 Motile species: 80%, eutraphentic: 90% 2011 % Pollution Tolerant species: low Chlorophyll a slightly elevated (77 mg/m2)
Habitat/Flow	BMI - Spring	2011		1
Dominant substrates:	Nor-Cal B-IBI		45	Diversity: high and evenly distributed

Results / Discussion

◆ Old Outlet Creek (Reach BA-12)

- Salmonids not Observed
- Adjacent to Pasture Land/
Cattle Grazing (cattle not
excluded from stream)



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Old Outlet Creek (BA-18)

Habitat/Flow	BMI - Summer	2010	2011	Algae - Summer
Dominant substrates: sand and fines Dominant habitat: glide and pool Flow: ~ 1 cfs	Nor-Cal B-IBI So-Cal B-IBI IBIs in 'Poor Condition' 2010, 'Very Poor' 2011 Dominant Taxa: 2010 Chironomidae 83%, <i>Tanytarsus</i> sp. 2011 Chironomidae 75%, <i>Tanytarsus</i> sp. Oligochaeta ~ 15% both summers	24	19	Diversity: High in 2010, moderate in 2011 Co-Dominant Taxa: <i>Navicula</i> sp. and <i>Nitzschia</i> sp. Motile species: 50%; eutraphentic species: 70% % Pollution Tolerant species: low
Habitat/Flow	BMI - Spring	2010	2011	Algae - Spring
Dominant substrates: Sand and hardpan Flow: 5 cfs (delayed sampling)	Nor-Cal B-IBI So-Cal B-IBI IBIs in 'Poor Condition' Dominant Taxa:	11	16	Diversity: Moderate Dominant Taxon: <i>Nitzschia inconspicua</i> > 40% Motile species: 77%; eutraphentic species: 83% % Pollution Tolerant species: low

Results / Discussion

◆ Davis Creek (Reach BA-19)

- Migration Corridor for Anadromous Salmonids
- Within Cattle Ranch (cattle not excluded from stream)



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Davis Creek (BA-19)

Habitat/Flow	BMI - Summer	2010	2011	Algae - Summer
Dominant substrates: coarse gravel	Nor-Cal B-IBI	54	59	Diversity: Moderate to high, relatively even distribution
Dominant habitat: glide	So-Cal B-IBI	76	79	2010 Dominant Taxa: <i>Achnanthes minutissima</i> 15%
Flow: < 1 cfs	IBIs 'Fair Condition' and 'Good Condition'			2010 Motile species : 33%, eutraphentic species: 67%
	Dominant Taxa: Chironomidae 47% - 50%			2011 Dominant Taxa: <i>Rhoicosphenia abbreviata</i> 27%
	Similar SDI, Simpson's Index			2011 Motile species: 34%, eutraphentic species: 67%
				% Pollution Tolerant species: low both summers
Habitat/Flow	BMI - Spring	2010	2011	Algae - Spring
Dominant substrates: coarse gravel	Nor-Cal B-IBI	63		Diversity: Moderately high
	So-Cal B-IBI	76		Dominant Taxa: <i>Nitzschia inconspicua</i> 28%
Flow: ~ 17 cfs	IBIs in 'Good Condition'			Motile species: 55%, eutraphentic species: 55%
	Dominant Taxa: Unidentified			

Results / Discussion

◆ Upp Creek (Reach BA-12)

- Migration Corridor/Rearing/Spawning(?) for Anadromous Salmonids
- Adjacent to Pasture Land/
Cattle and Horse Grazing



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Upp Creek (BA-12)

Habitat / Flow	BMI - Spring	Algae - Spring
Dominant substrates: coarse/fine gravels and hardpan Dominant habitat: pool, riffle and glide Flow: ~ 2 cfs	Nor-Cal B-IBI	Diversity: Moderately low, uneven distribution
	So-Cal B-IBI	Dominate Taxon: <i>R. abbreviata</i> 36%
	IBIs in 'Fair Condition' and 'Good Condition' Dominant Taxa: Oligochaeta 19% Mayfly taxa: 33% of community Moderate SDI, most balanced community	Motile species: 13%: eutraphentic species: 66% % Pollution Tolerant species: low Chlorophyll a: low



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Benthic Macroinvertebrates

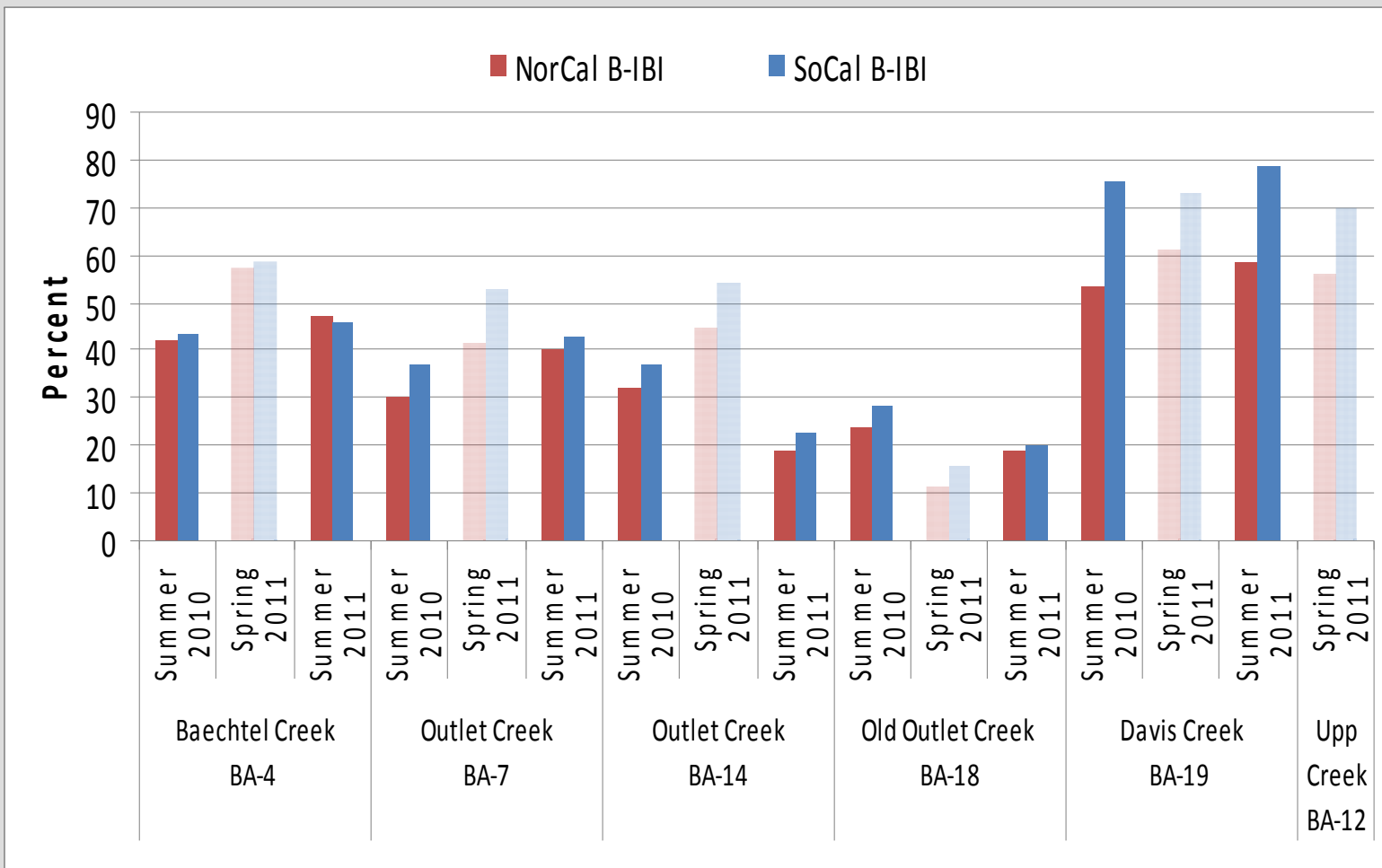


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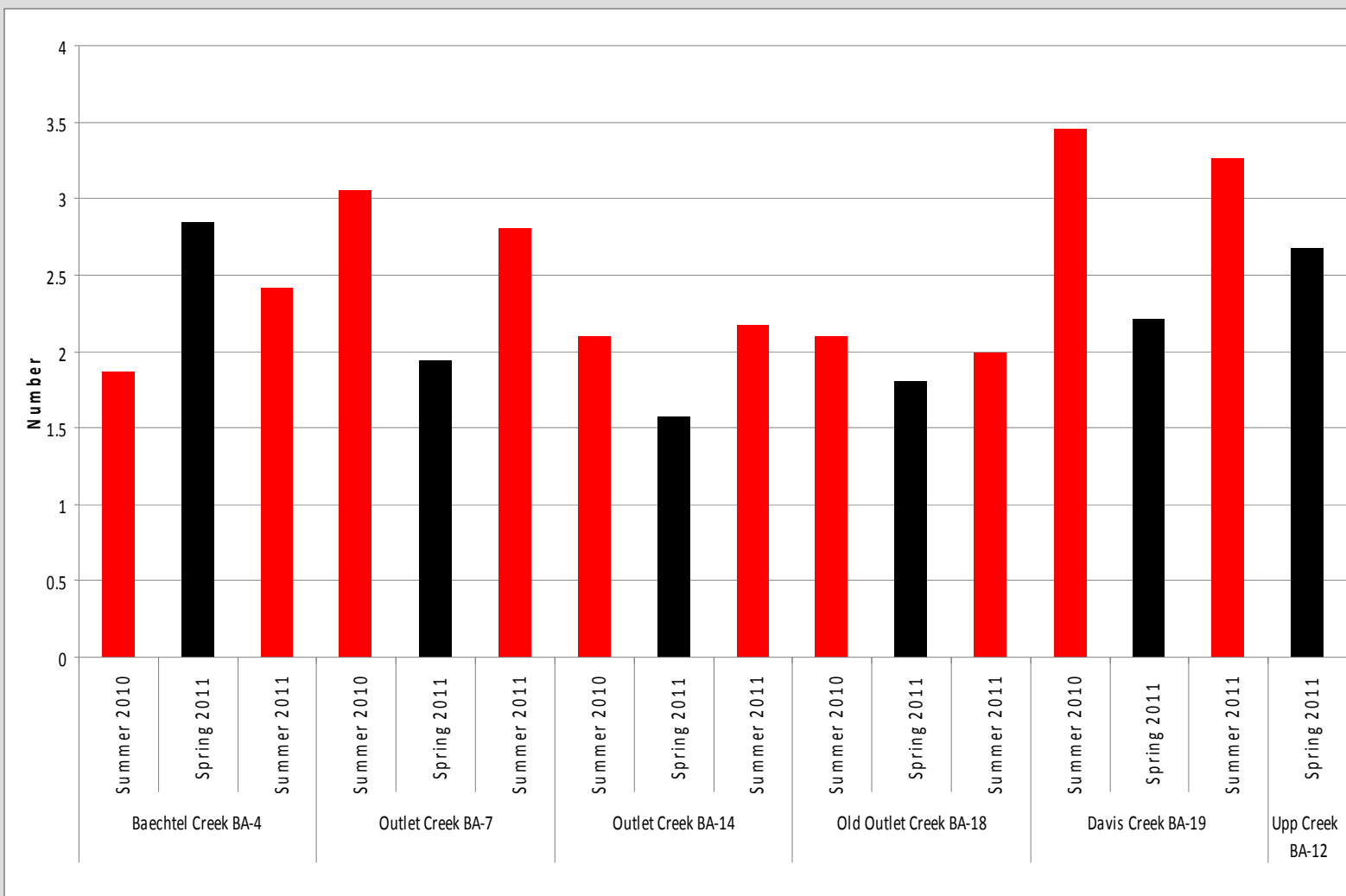
Indices of Biological Integrity



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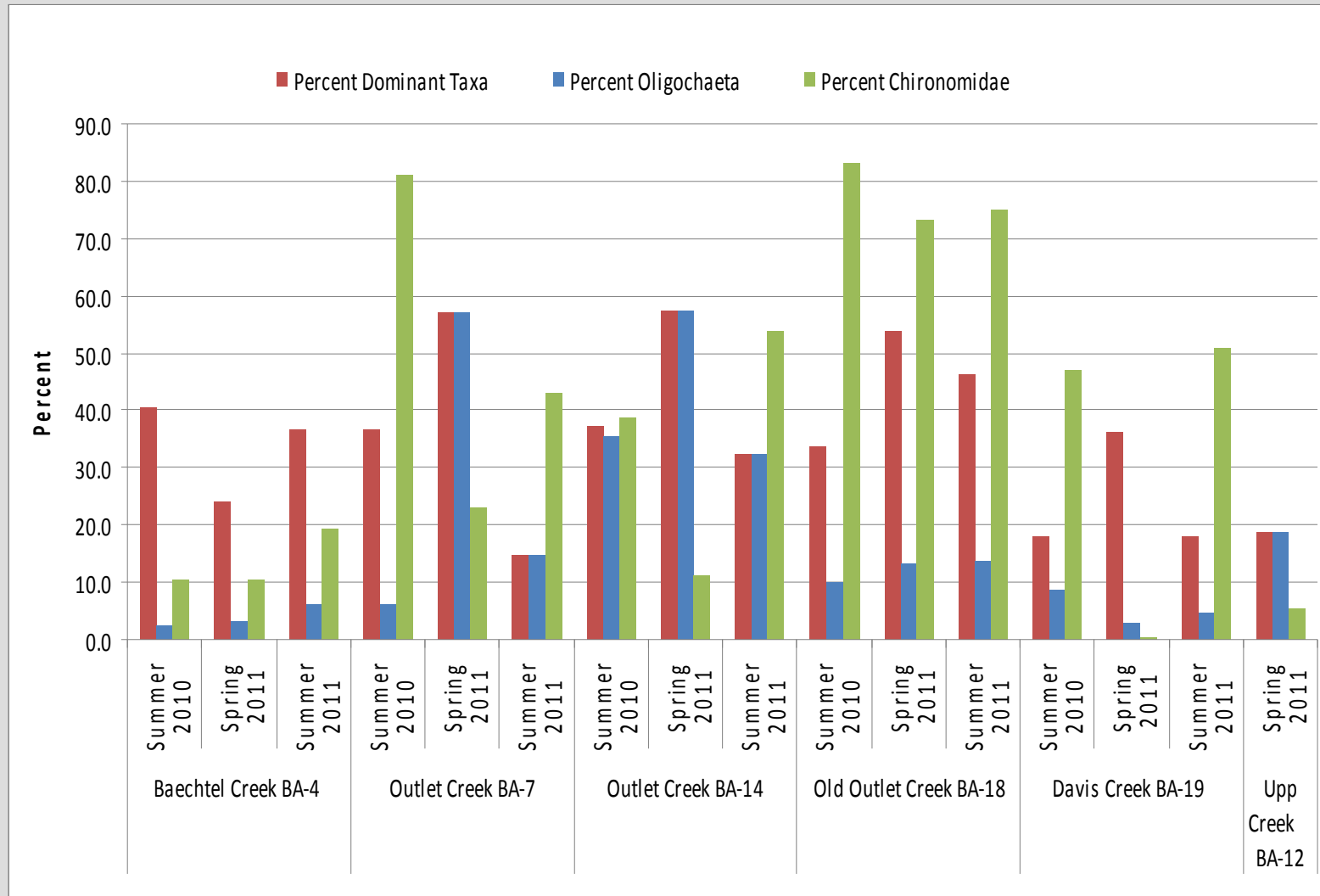
Shannon Diversity Index



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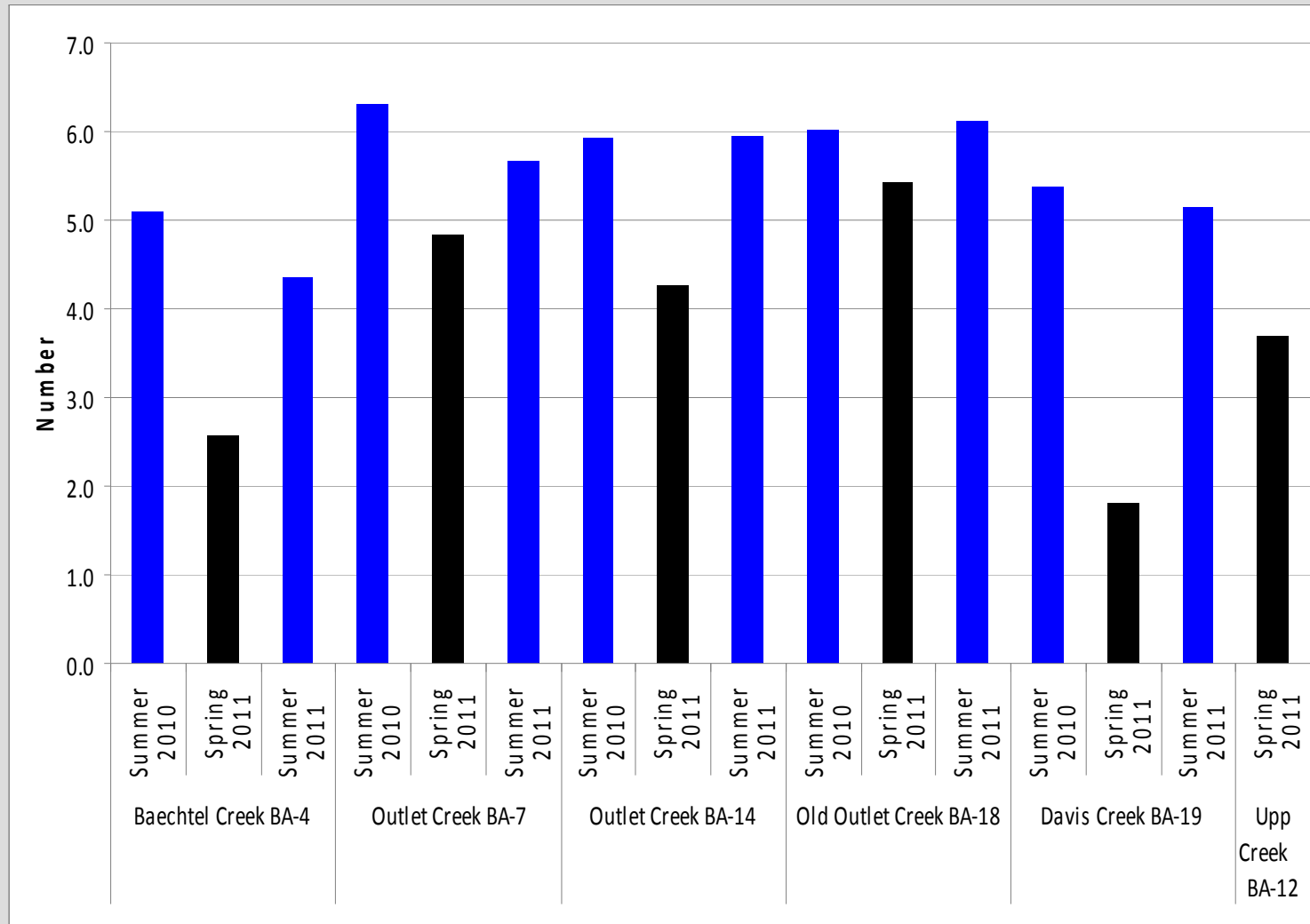
Dominant Taxa, Oligochaeta and Chironomidae



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Tolerance Value

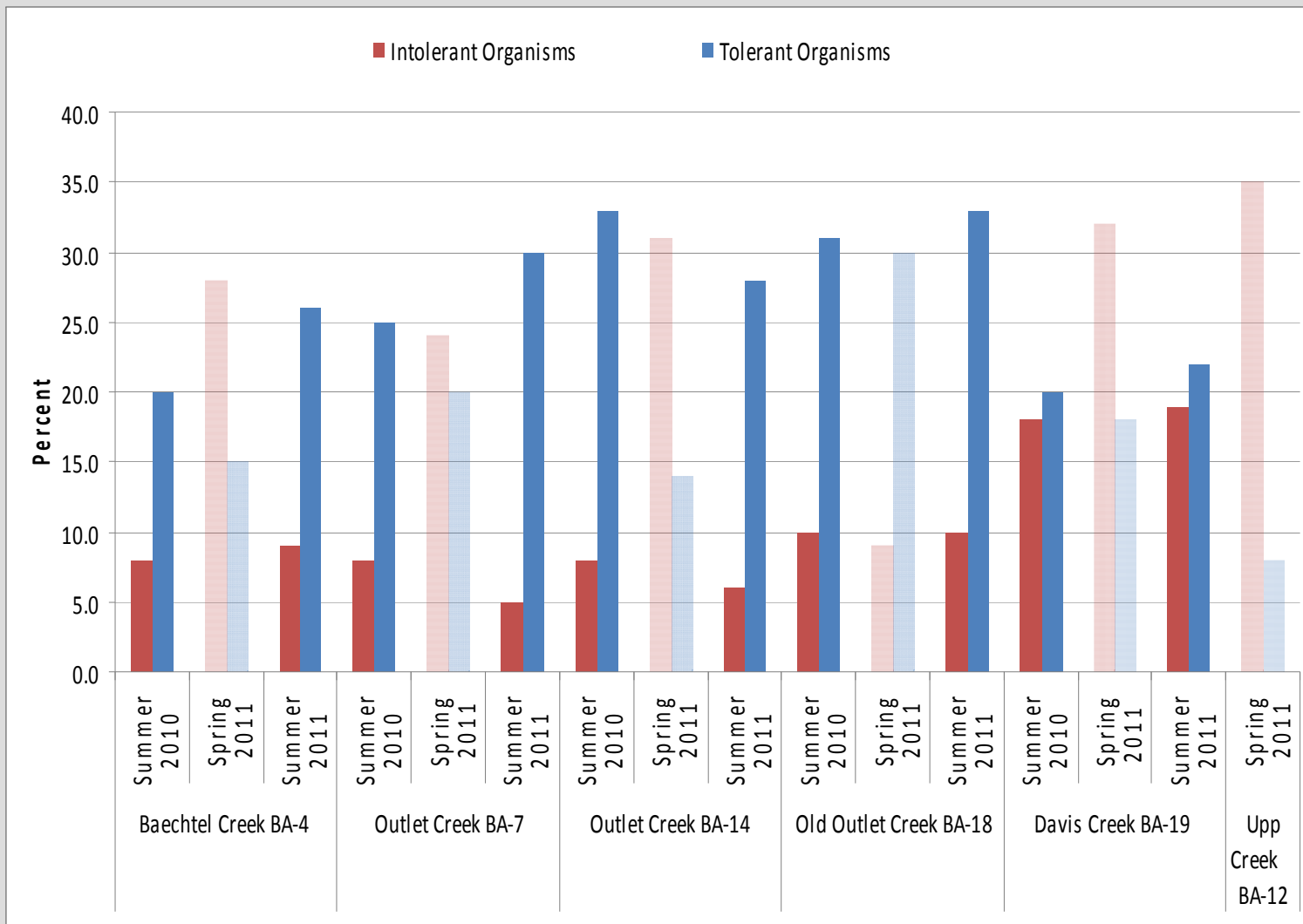


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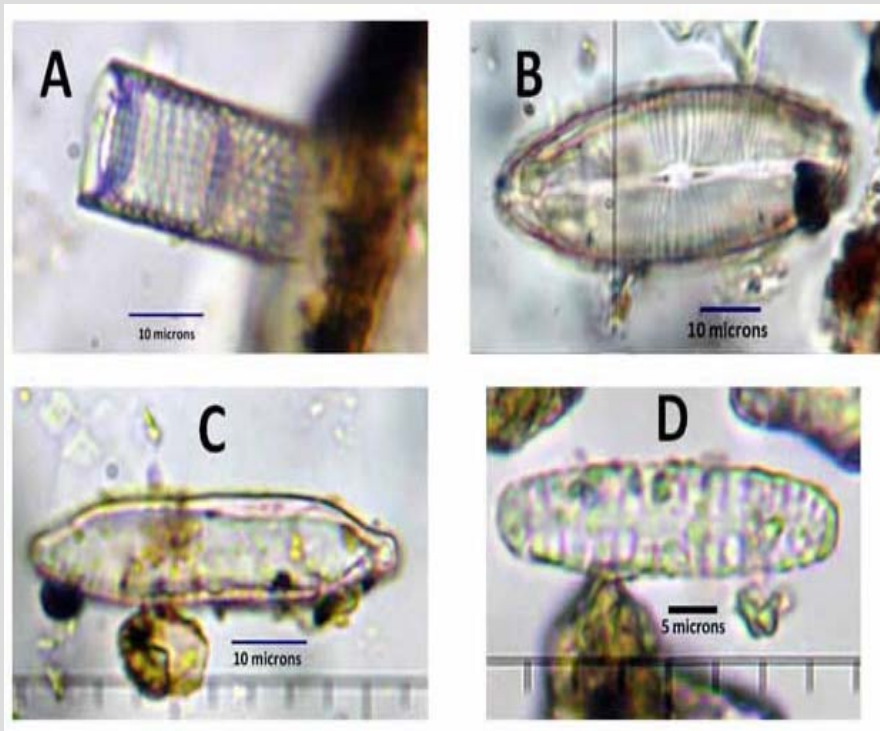
Tolerance Indices



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Freshwater Algae



A. Aulacoseira; B. Navicula; C. Nitzschia; and D.

Rossithidium



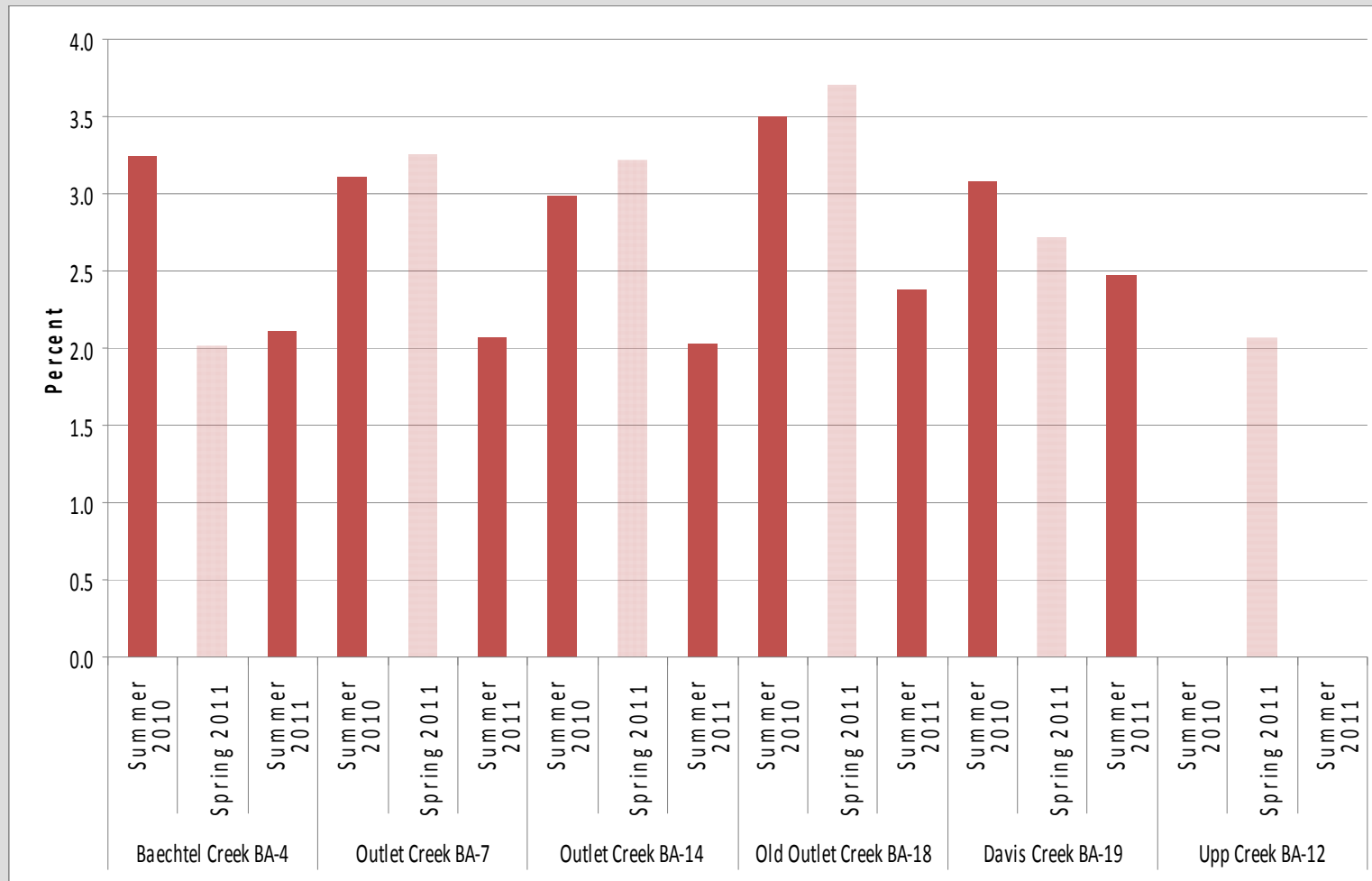
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Diatom Shannon Diversity Index*

* Based on 600 count

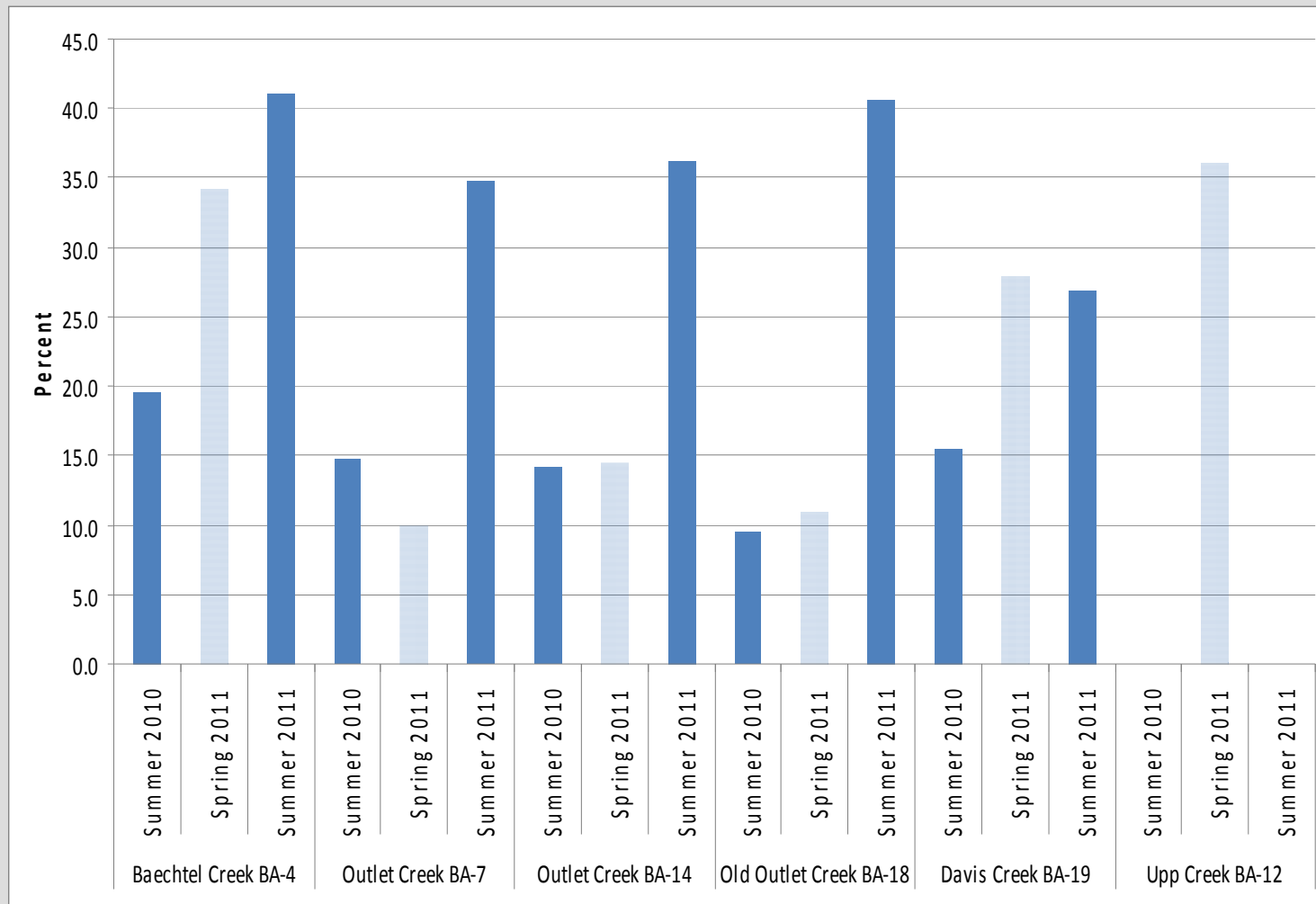


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Diatom Percent Dominant Taxon*

* Based on 600 count

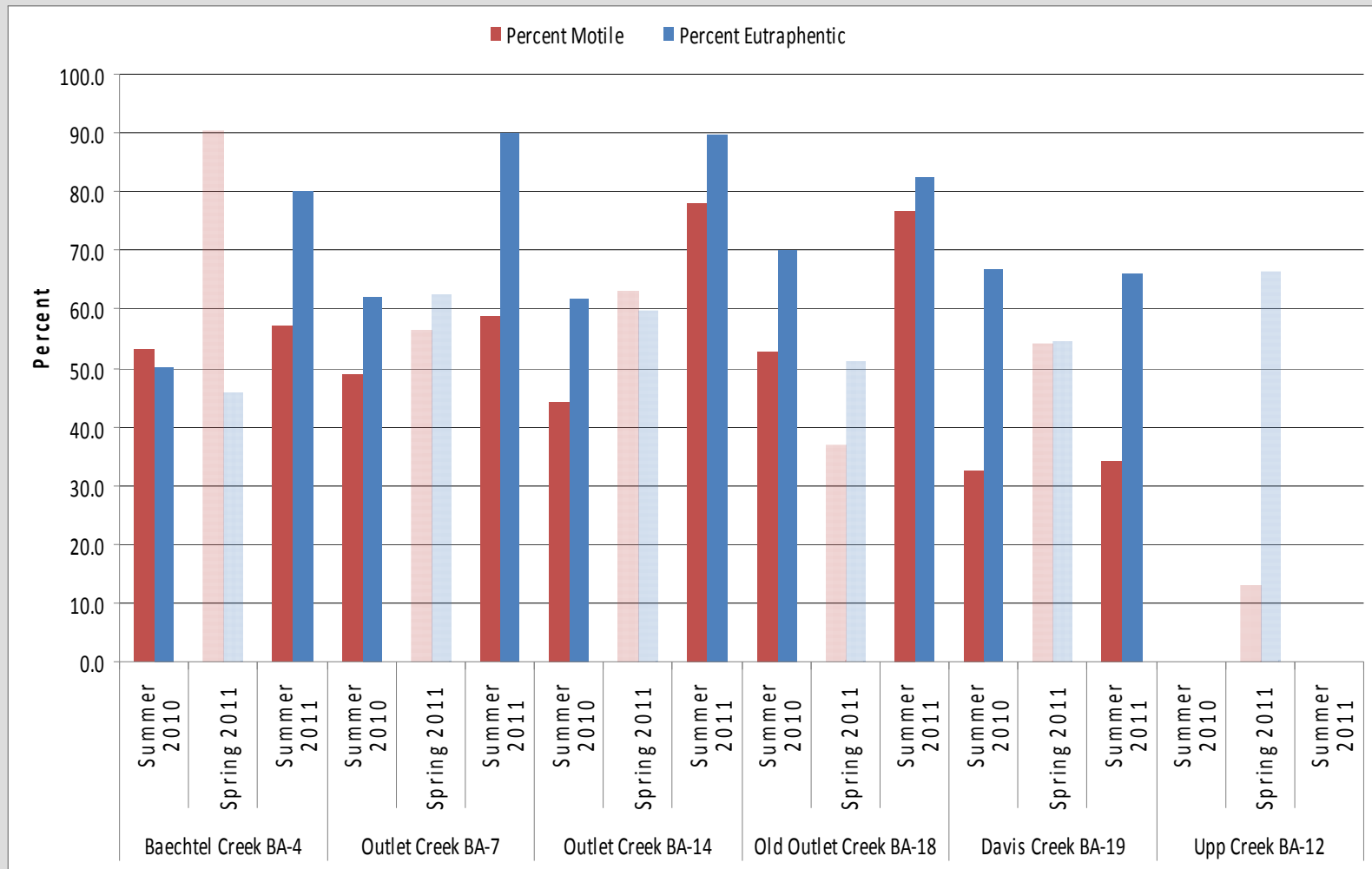


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Percent Motile and Percent Eutraphentic Diatoms*

* Based on 600 count

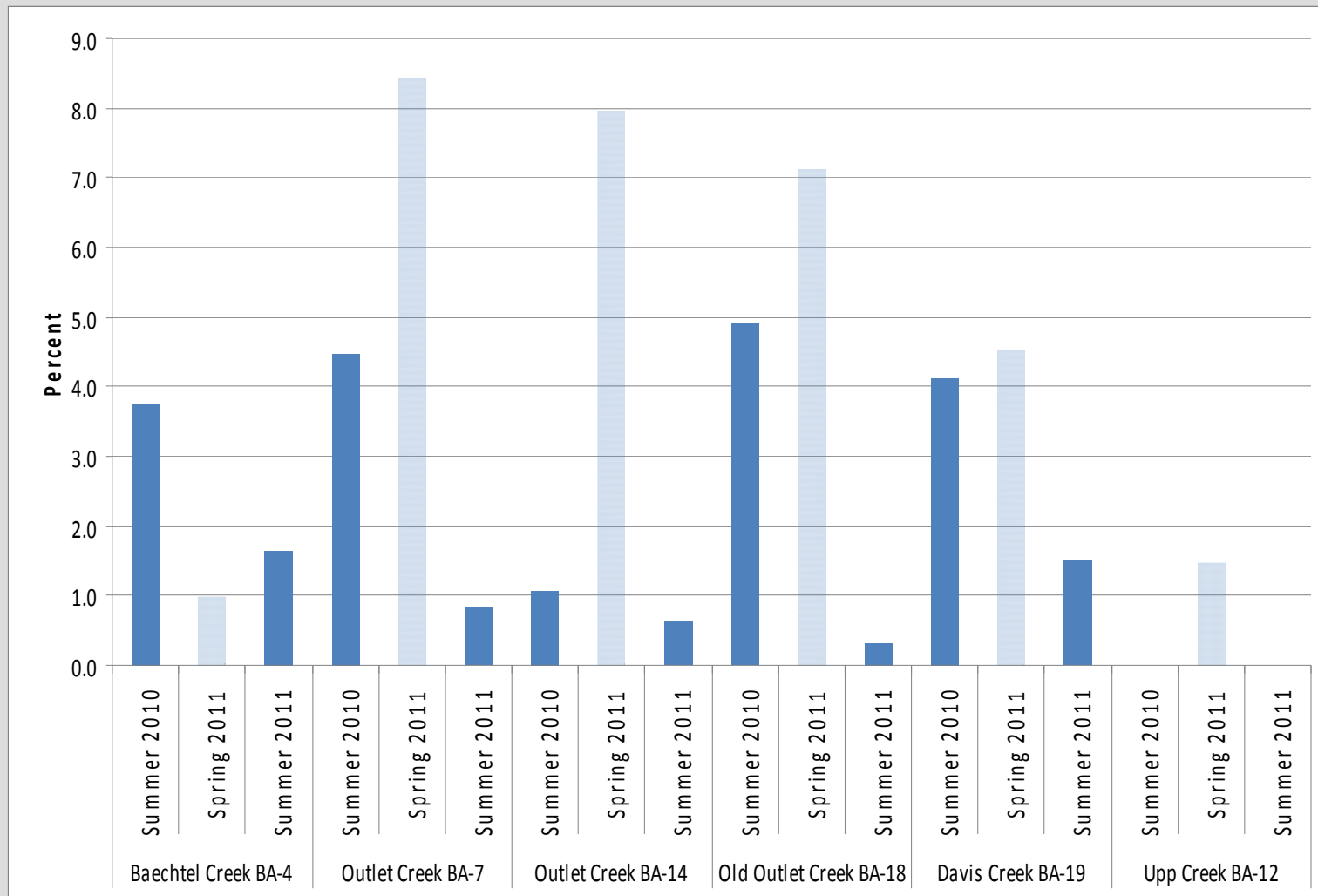


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Percent Pollution Tolerant Diatoms*

* Based on 600 count

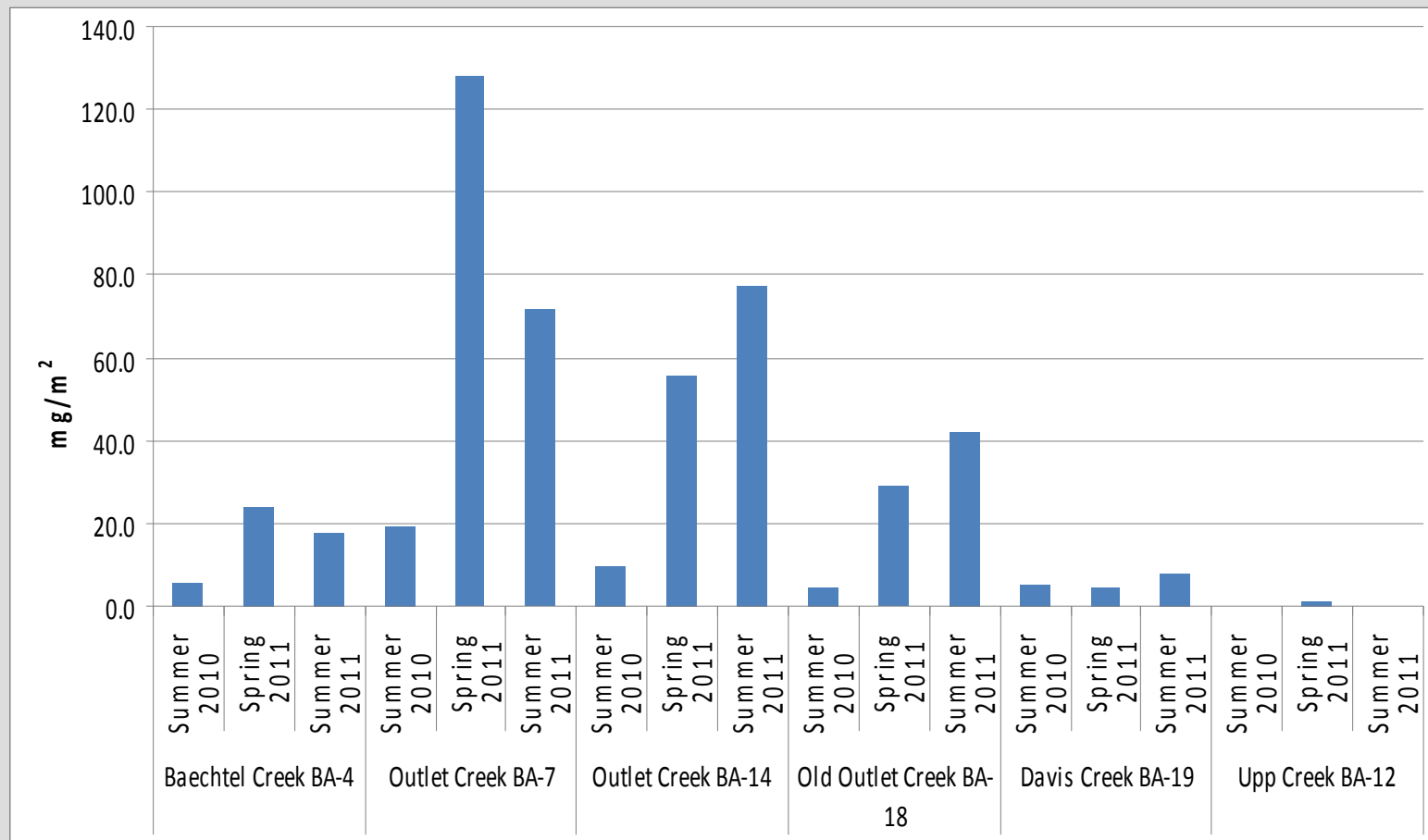


Chlorophyll a values*

* < 75 mg/m² = unenriched (Lohman, et. al., 1992)

>100 mg/m² = moderately enriched (Tetra Tech, 2006)

>150 mg/m² = highly enriched



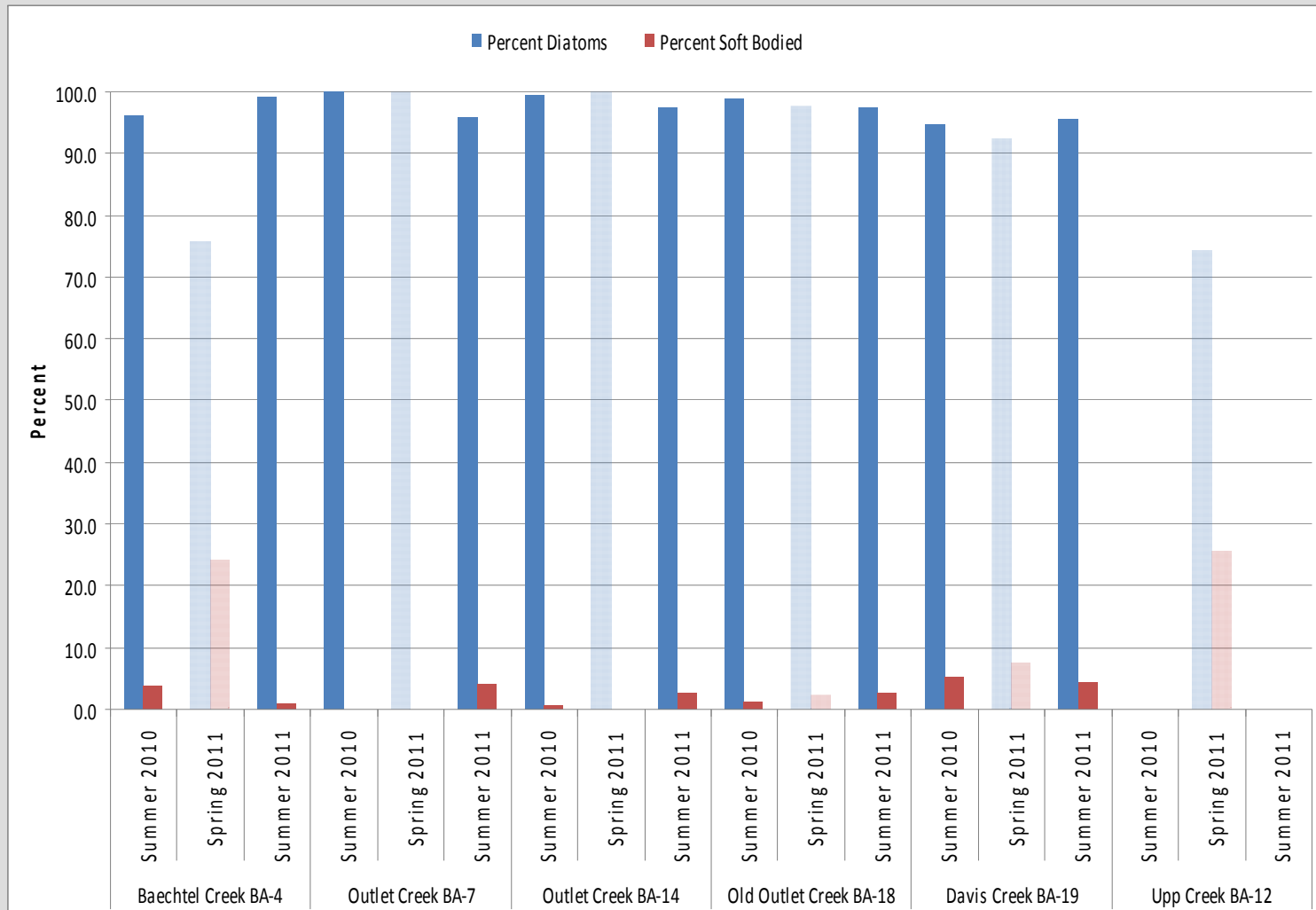
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Quantitative Soft-Bodied Algae Sample Results*

* Based on 300 count



Summary

- ◆ During summer, substrate composition, streamflow pattern, and nutrient input were the primary characteristics influencing benthic communities
 - Substrates composed primarily of fine gravel, sand, fines
- ◆ Higher summer 2011 flows = improved community metrics relative to summer 2010, except for reaches with active grazing
- ◆ BMI
 - So-Cal B-IBI appeared to better represent seasonal benthic communities: inclusion of non-perennial streams, Percent Tolerant Taxa metric (high at most reaches)
 - Nor-Cal and So-Cal B-IBIs more similar at reaches with singular habitat type (pool / glide), increased flows, low-velocities
 - Un-modified metrics provided additional information relative to community composition not reflected in the IBIs, non-distinct taxa excluded



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Summary

◆ Algae (summer)

◆ Diatoms dominated most communities

- Most reaches dominated by tolerant taxa adapted to unfavorable conditions
- Reaches with easily mobilized substrates dominated by motile diatom genera
 - Associated with degraded stream conditions & poor water quality
- Reaches with coarser substrates had higher % of non-motile taxa
- Reaches with nutrient input (livestock grazing, wastewater treatment facility outfall) = high % of eutraphentic diatoms
- Pollution Tolerant species present at many reaches – generally lower % in summer
- Soft-bodied algae – low TR, low #s – species tolerant of degraded conditions
- Chlorophyll a values generally highest at most reaches during summer 2011 likely associated with increased nutrient input during spring runoff



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Summary

- ◆ **During spring**, increased streamflow (relative to both summers), substrate mobility, and water quality - appear to be the primary characteristics influencing benthic communities
- ◆ BMI
 - Both B-IBI values generally improved
 - Substantial increases in Percent Intolerant Organisms
 - Percent Tolerant Organisms generally decreased
 - SDI values at reaches downstream of nutrient input areas were lower than summer values
 - Chironomids decreased / oligochaetes increased at most reaches
 - Un-modified metrics provided additional information relative to community composition not reflected in B-IBIs



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Summary

◆ Algae (spring)

- Diatoms dominated communities at all reaches
- Percent Motile species variable, lowest values recorded at some reaches
- Percent Dominant Taxa values variable relative to summer
- Percent eutraphentic diatoms generally elevated at most reaches
- Highest Chlorophyll a values recorded at most reaches, some values elevated
- Soft-bodied algae more numerous, Taxa Richness similar to summer

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