California Results from the 2011 National Wetland Condition Assessment

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Outline

- California's NWCA sites
- USA-RAM and CRAM Structure
- Preliminary Results
- Next Steps









USA-RAM and CRAM

- Rapid Assessment Methods (RAMs)
- California's NWCA intensification used both methods (in addition to all standard NWCA methods)
- USA-RAM assesses all wetland types with one method, CRAM has modules for different types
- USA-RAM quantifies stressor severity, CRAM has a qualitative stressor checklist
- Both look at 4 Attributes



Each attribute is represented by 1 or more metrics in both USA-RAM and CRAM

Depressional and Estuarine CRAM Score CFDs



Metric Scores for Depressional and Estuarine Wetlands



Correlation between stressors and condition metrics

- Stressor indices from USA-RAM
- Condition metrics from CRAM
- Relationship may indicate causes and effects





Pearson's r = -.427, p = .003, N = 45

r = -.544, p = .0001, N = 45



r = -.701, p = .0000, N = 45

r = .885, p = .0000, N = 45

Nutrients and Toxins

- Phosphorus adheres to sediment
- Re-suspension through mixing brings nutrients to water column
- No relationship between Total P and Microcystin concentrations (R² = 0.04, P = 0.38)

Total P and Microcystin



Total P and Microcystin, Outlier Removed



Nutrients Below Threshold

 Cumulative Frequency Distribution
 All sites below 0.5 ug/L except one outlier



Extent of High Level Stressors



California vs. USA



Extent of High stress condition for wetland stressors in the United States



Percent of acres

Stressor Classes by Acreage



California vs. USA





Acreage of stressors in California wetlands

NWCA future analysis

- NWCA could be used to validate RAM models
- Past analysis of CRAM data found significant correlation to Level 3 data (Stein et al. 2009)
- Use NWCA Level 3 to validate USA-RAM and CRAM

Candidate NWCA Level 3 datasets for validation of Level 2 (USA-RAM and CRAM) Plant Indices (species richness, invasive cover, etc.) Water Quality measurements Algal toxicity Soil? Any indices? Other condition data?

Nitrate/Nitrite vs. CRAM Index Score



Next Steps

Compare CA data to the nation Final binning for **USA-RAM** Designation of "good, fair, poor" for various metrics and analytes



Communicate results to policy makers and the public (CWQMC, media, etc.)

Planning for 2016

Discuss site selection for the west
Sample frame issues
Best available maps (CARI)
Indicator and method selection

Thank you



Field Highlights



Extreme Heat





Thunder and Lightning



Publicity



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Stone Lakes refuge among wetlands being assessed nationwide

By Anne Gonzales Bee Correspondent

Published: Friday, Jun. 3, 2011 - 12:00 am | Page 1B Last Modified: Friday, Jun. 3, 2011 - 8:03 am

A national wildlife refuge near Elk Grove is part of a far-reaching effort to assess water and soil conditions in some of the nation's most vulnerable ecosystems.

Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge is among the more than 1,000 areas being studied that could help shape protection efforts of wetlands and aquatic resources.

Up to 95 percent of the nation's wetlands – also known as streamside riparian habitats – have been wiped out or modified, said Jonathan Bishop, chief deputy director of the State Water Resources Control Board, one of the partners of the survey.

Nutrient-rich and easy-to-till wetlands were historically seen as good farmland, but many of



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Assessment team members, from left, Kevin O'Connor, Cara Clark and Sangeet Khalsa hike Thursday through part of the Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge near Elk Grove. The National Wetlands Condition Assessment is expected to produce a report on water and soil conditions in the nation's wetlands in 2013.

Slideshow: National Wetland Condition Assessment

MORE INFORMATION

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Wetlands could bog down development 1 month, 1 week ago

Viewpoints: Decision by Ken







Not so Fun Times







Thank you



USA RAM: Percent with Buffer

- Every single site had 100% buffer
- Most sites in large wetland complexes
- Very little variability for analysis





USA RAM: Buffer Width



USA-RAM stressors vs. CRAM metrics

Water Quality Stress was significantly correlated with: Biotic Structure (CRAM Attribute) and Water Source (CRAM metric)

 Hydroperiod Stress was significantly correlated with: Hydrologic Connectivity (CRAM metric)

USA-RAM stressors vs. CRAM metrics

 Substrate Stress was significantly correlated with: Vegetation Stressors (USA-RAM stressor metric), CRAM Index score, CRAM Attributes Buffer and Landscape and Biotic Structure, CRAM metrics Buffer, Plant Community and Vertical Structure

Invasive Cover Stress was significantly correlated with: the Percent Invasive CRAM metric

USA-RAM stressors vs. CRAM metrics

 Vegetation Stress was significantly correlated with: Buffer Stress, Substrate Stress, CRAM Index Score, CRAM Attributes Buffer and Landscape Context and Biotic Structure, CRAM metrics Buffer, Plant Community, and Vertical Structure

Depressional CRAM Score Cumulative Frequency Distribution (CFD)



Estuarine CRAM Score CFD

