

Applications of the NorWeST regional stream temperature model to improve conservation and monitoring of aquatic resources

Dan Isaak, Seth Wenger¹, Erin Peterson², Jay Ver Hoef³ Charlie Luce, Steve Hostetler⁴, Jason Dunham⁴, Jeff Kershner⁴, Brett Roper, Dave Nagel, Dona Horan, Gwynne Chandler, Sharon Parkes, Sherry Wollrab

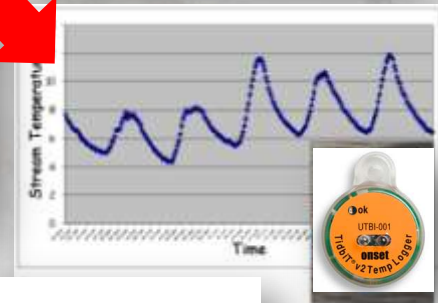
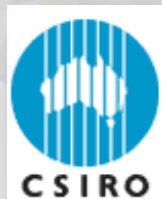
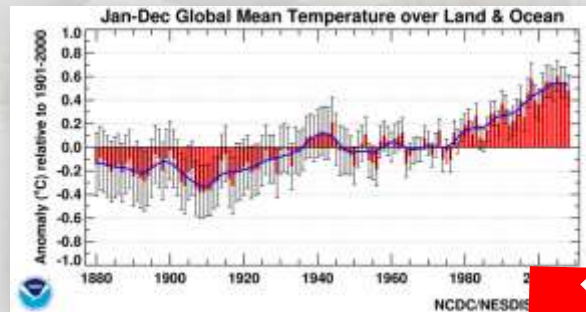
U.S. Forest Service

¹Trout Unlimited

²CSIRO

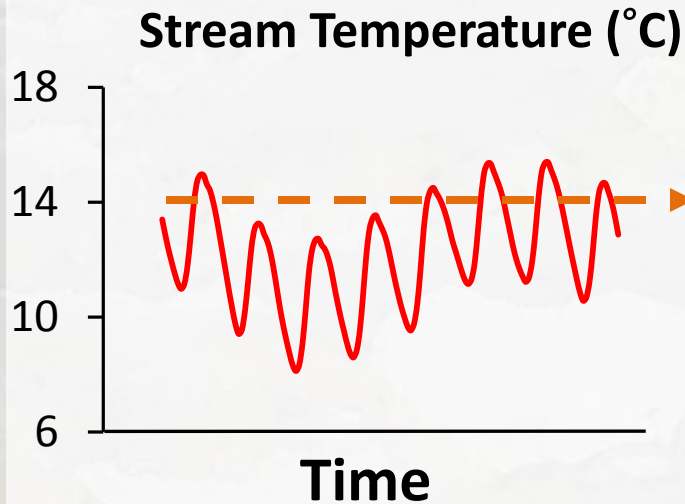
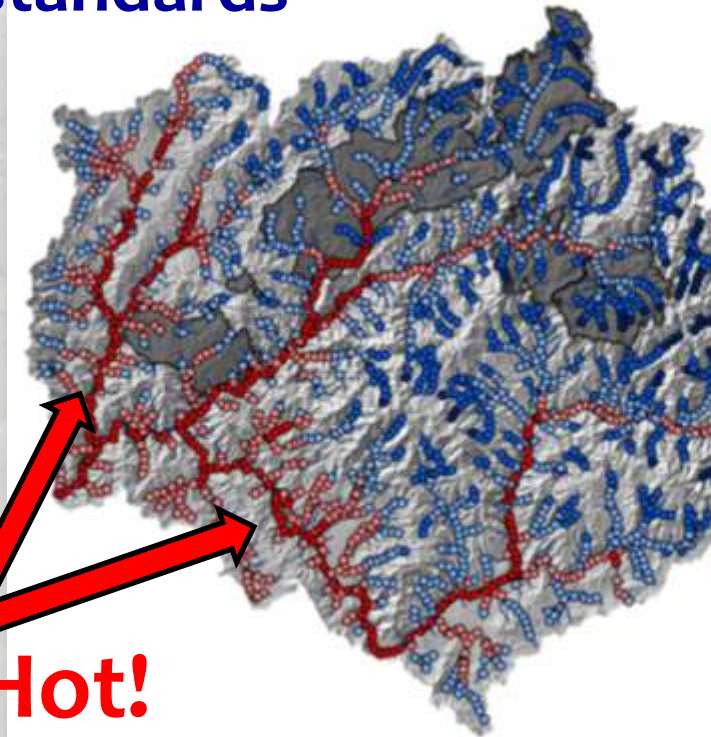
³NOAA

⁴USGS



Temperature is Important Within Regulatory Contexts

TMDL standards



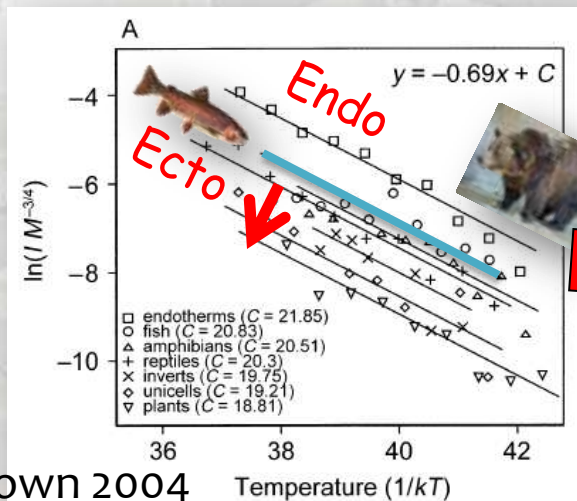
Too Hot!

Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

- 5.35 - 7.92
- 7.92 - 10.5
- 10.5 - 13.1
- 13.1 - 15.6
- 15.6 - 18.2

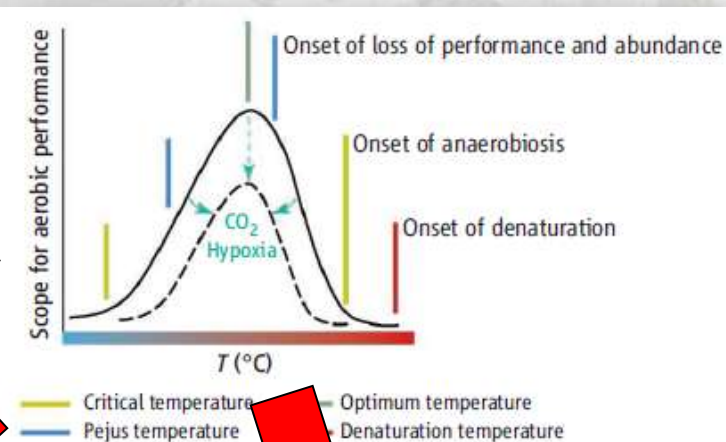
Temperature is Primary Control for Aquatic Ectotherms

Metabolism

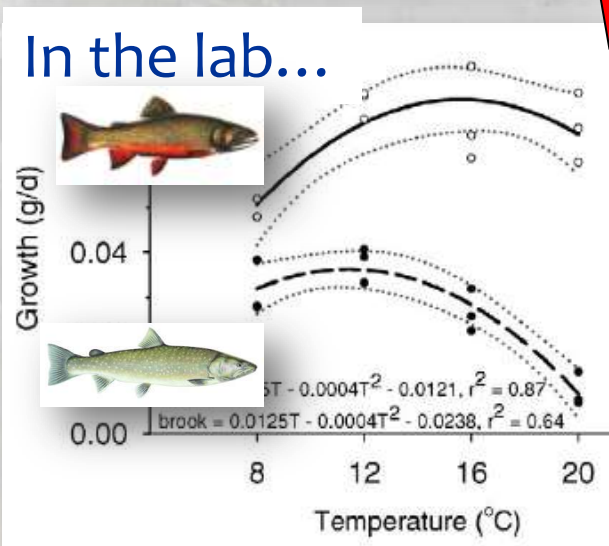


Brown 2004

Thermal Niche

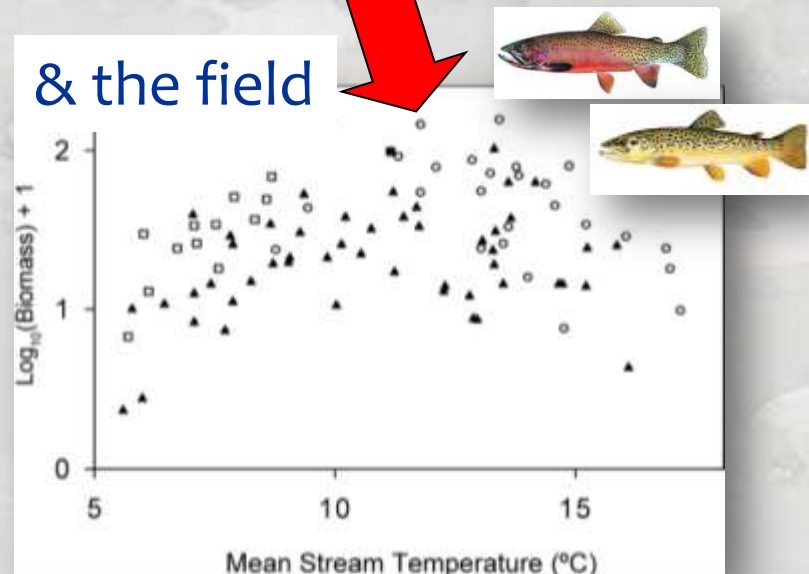


In the lab...



McMahon et al. 2007

& the field

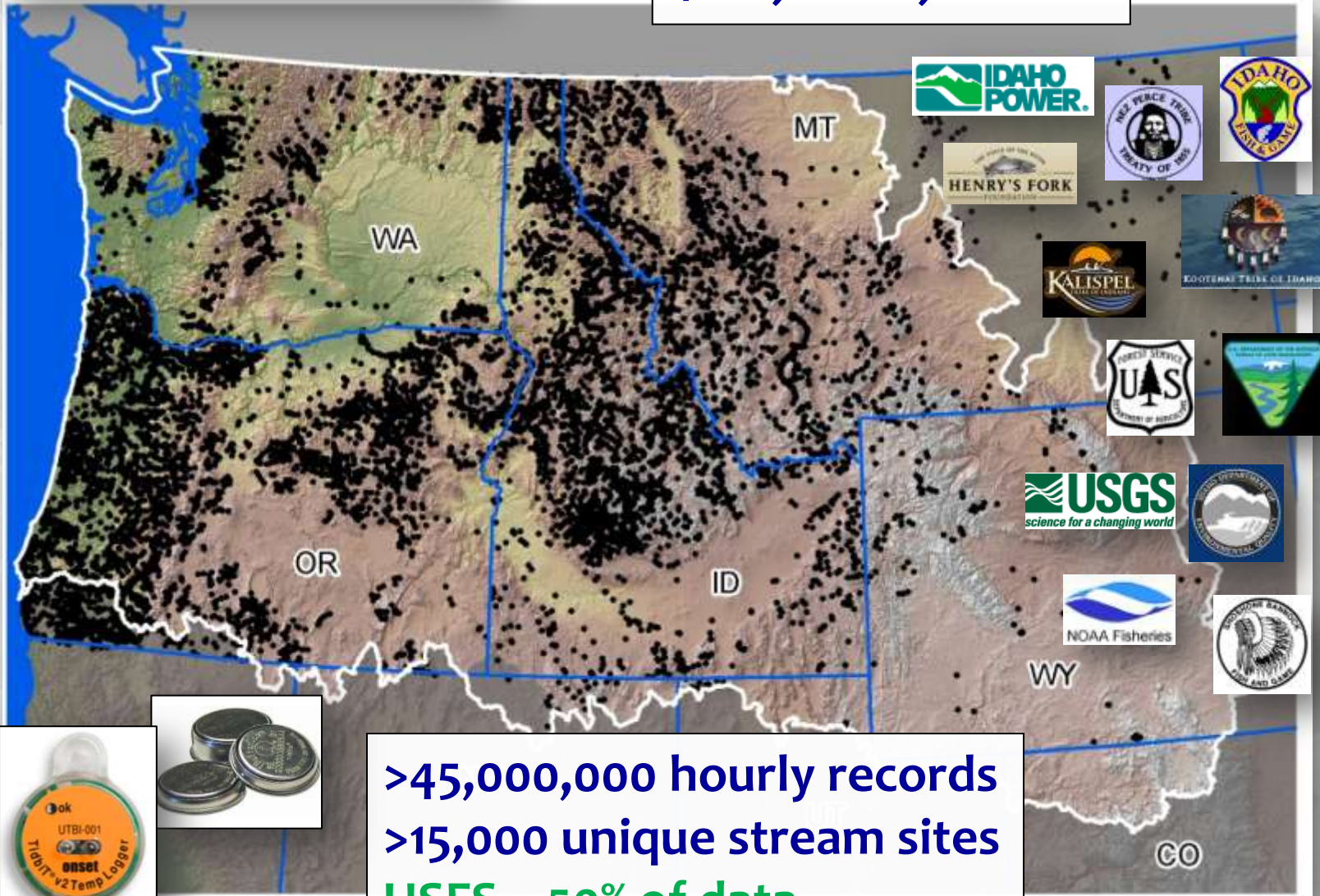


Isaak & Hubert 2004

NorWeST

Stream Temp

>60 agencies
\$10,000,000

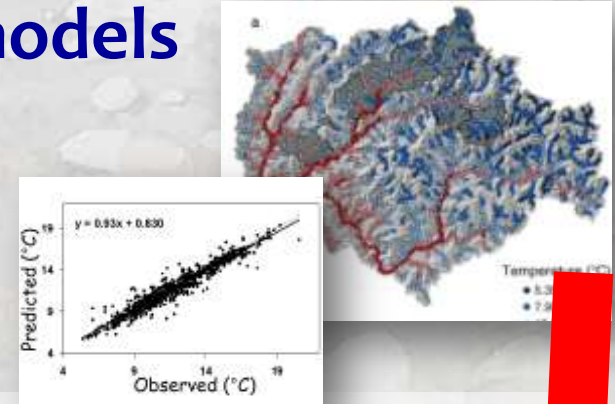
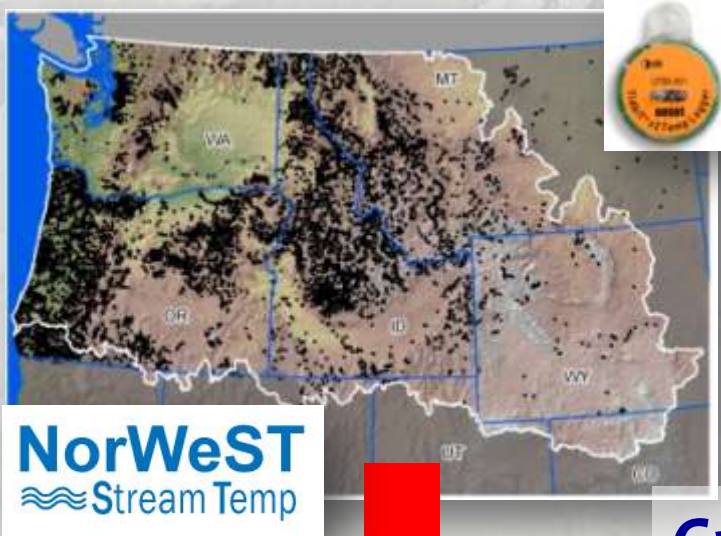


>45,000,000 hourly records
>15,000 unique stream sites
USFS ~ 50% of data



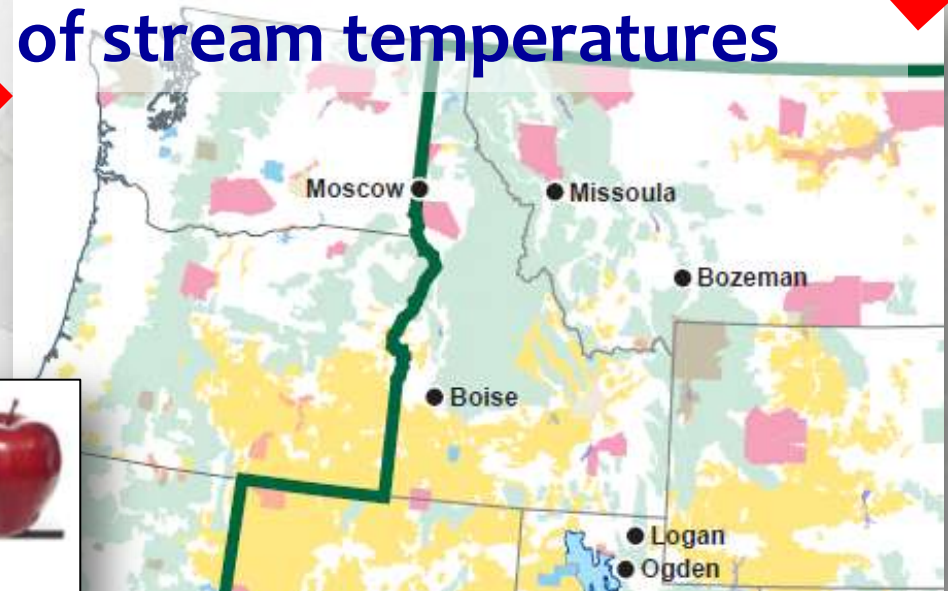
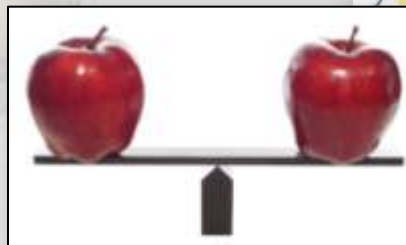
Regional Temperature Model

Accurate temperature models



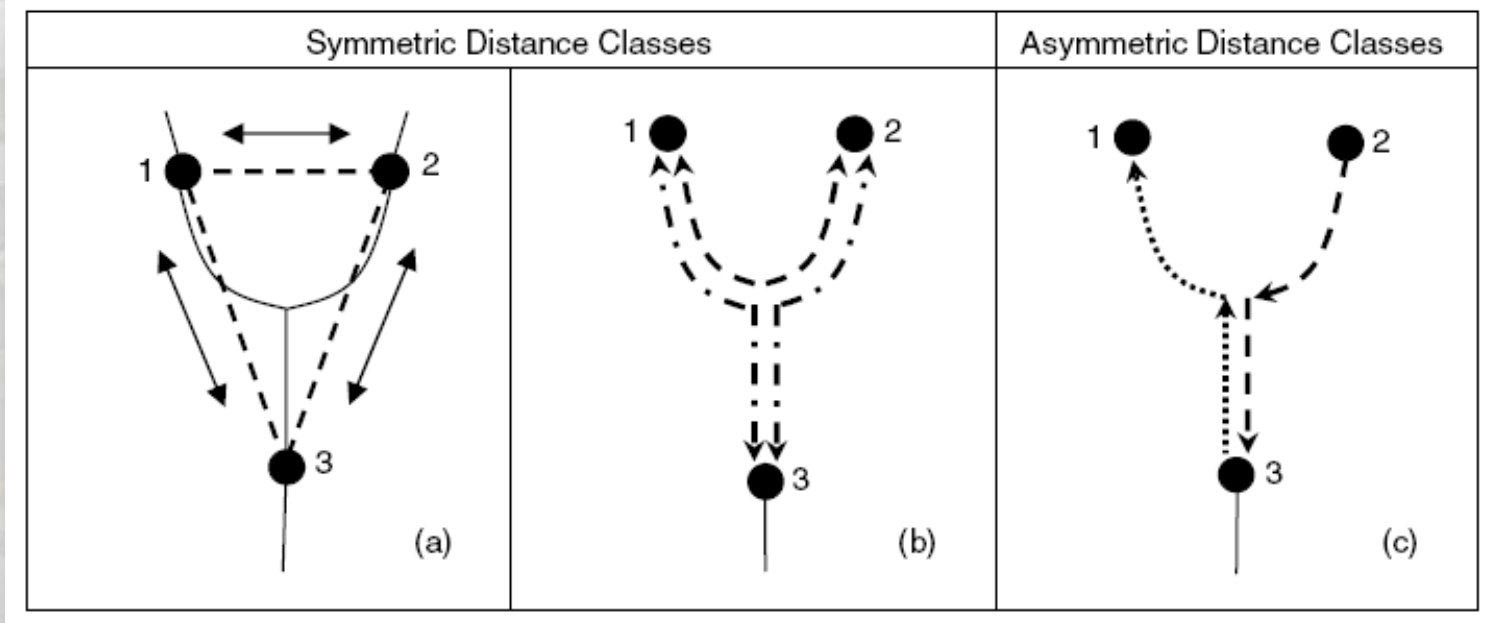
Cross-jurisdictional “maps” of stream temperatures

Consistent datum for strategic assessments across 350,000 stream kilometers



Spatial Statistical Stream Models

Valid means of data interpolation on networks



Advantages:

- Flexible & valid covariance structures that accommodate network topology & autocorrelation
- Much improved predictive ability & parameter estimates relative to non spatial models

Spatial Statistical Stream Models

SSN & STARS Website – FreeWare Tools & R package

Google “SSN/STARS”

SSN & STARS:
Tools for Spatial Statistical Modeling

Rocky Mountain Research Station
RMRS Science Program Areas
Air, Water and Aquatics Science

Rocky Mountain Research Station Home > Science Program Areas > Air, Water and Aquatics > Research Tools for Spatial Statistical Modeling on Stream Networks

SSN & STARS:
Tools for Spatial Statistical Modeling on Stream Networks

Symmetric Distance Classes (a) (b) (c)
Asymmetric Distance Classes (d)

Observations



Environ Ecol Stat (2006) 13:449–464
DOI 10.1007/s10651-006-0022-8

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Spatial statistical models that use flow and distance

Jay M. Ver Hoef · Erin Peterson · David Theobald

Functional Linkage of Water basins and Streams (FLoWS) v1 User's Guide:

ArcGIS tools for Network-based analysis of freshwater ecosystems

Authors:

Chifford Brisbane

Rohan Shah CSIRO, Brisbane

A Moving Average Approach for Spatial Statistical Models of Stream Networks

Jay M. VER HOEF and Erin E. PETERSON

STARS: An ArcGIS toolset used to calculate the spatial data needed to fit spatial statistical models to stream network data

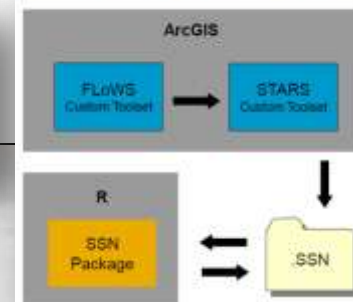


Journal of Statistical Software

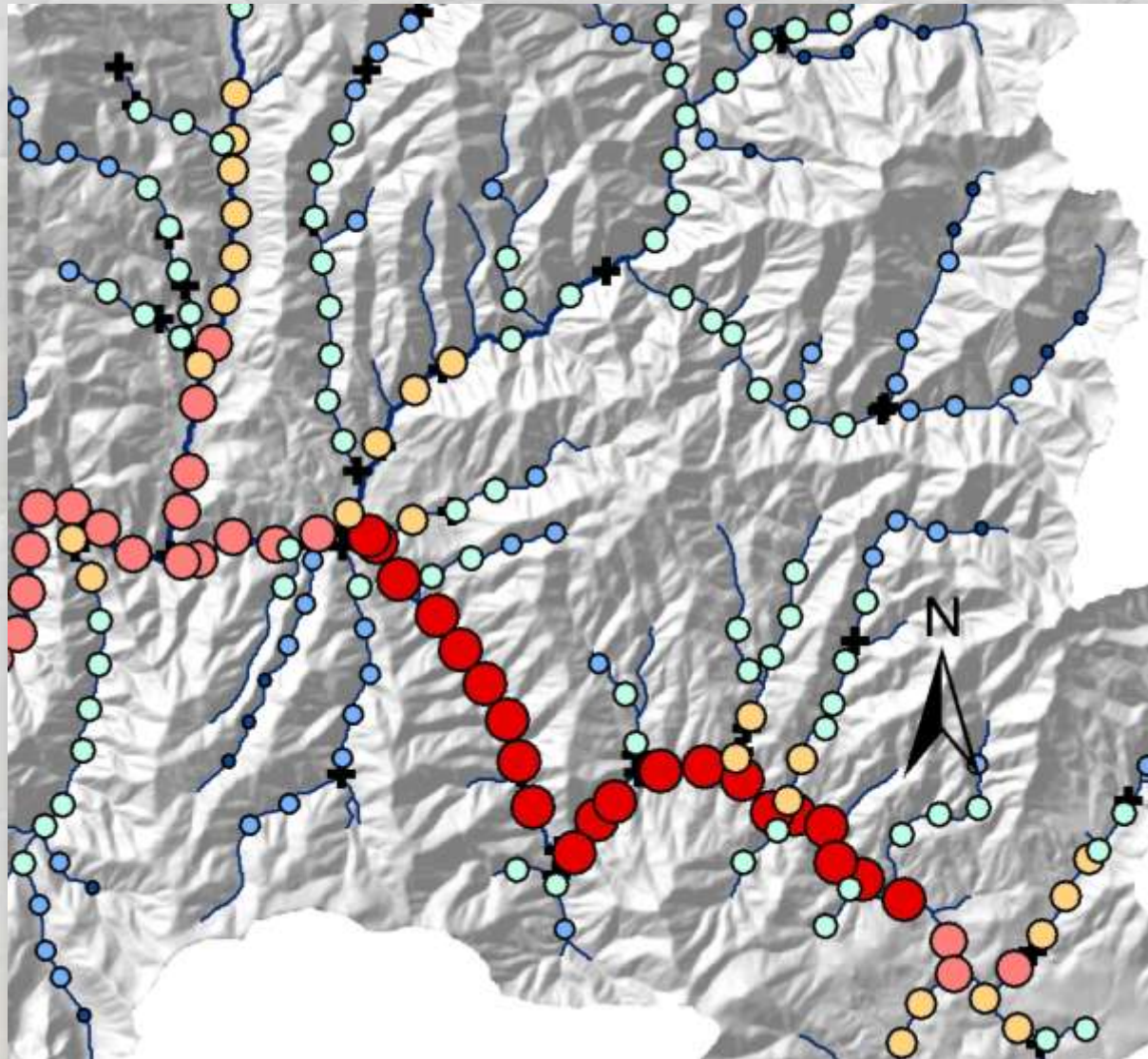
MMMMMM YYYY, Volume VV, Issue II. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/>

SSN: An R Package for Spatial Statistical Modeling on Stream Networks

Suite of GIS and Statistical Tools

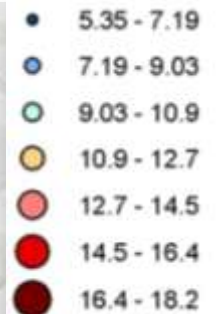


Spatial Network Models Work the Way that Streams Do...



+ = Thermograph

Mean Temp (C)



Temperature Data, but also...

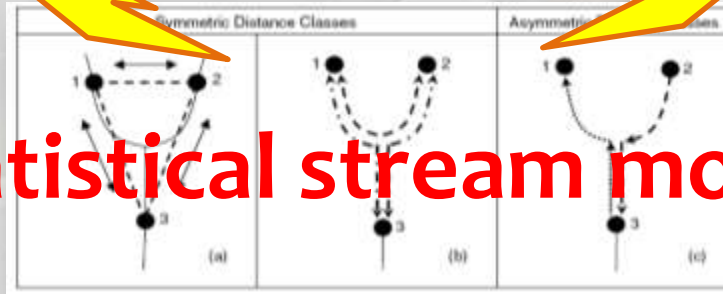
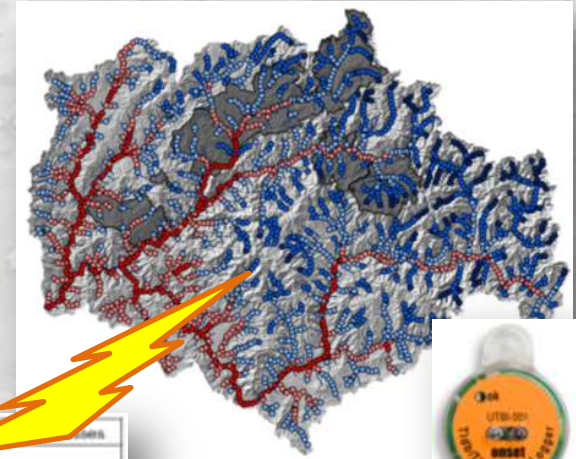


Distribution & abundance



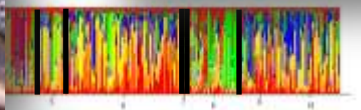
Response Metrics

- Gaussian
- Poisson
- Binomial



Statistical stream models

Genetic Attributes

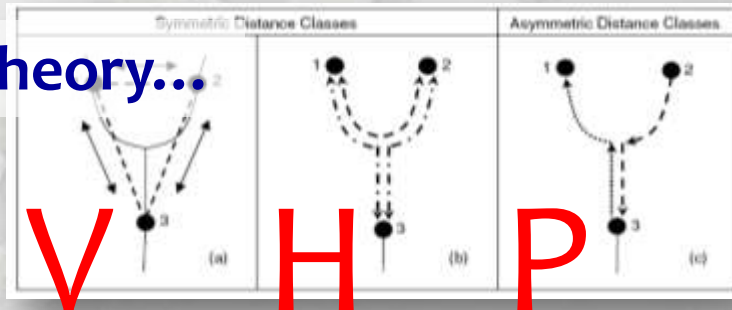


Water Quality Parameters



Regional Infrastructure for Spatial Analysis of Stream Data

Theory...



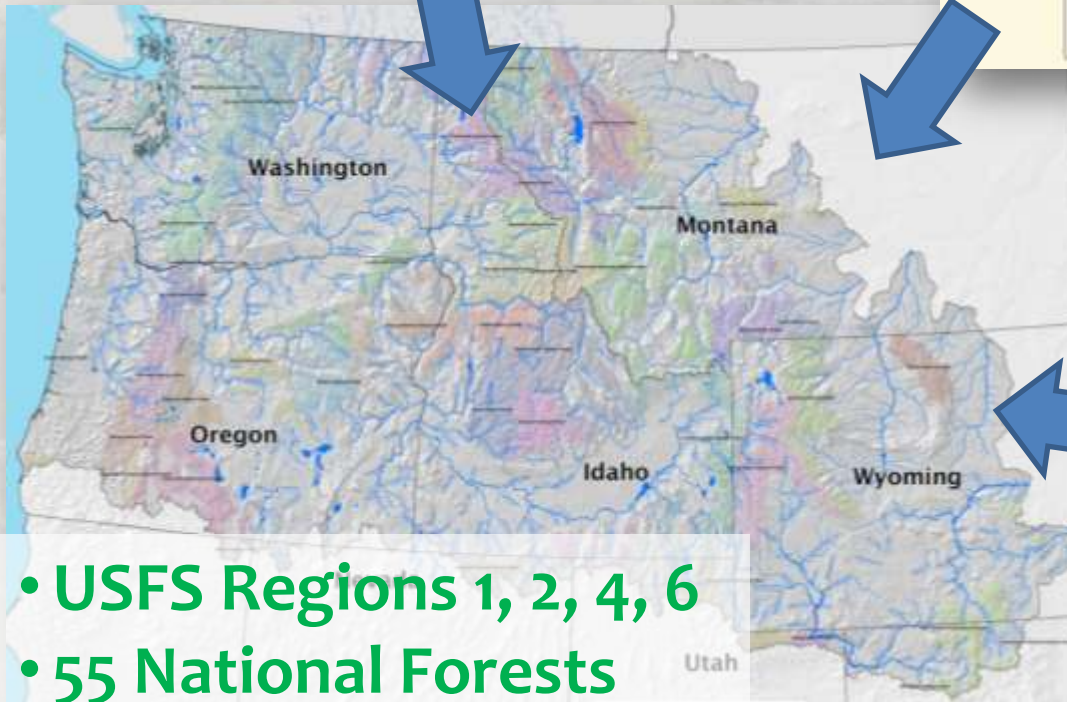
V

H

P

SSN/STARS
Tools for Spatial Statistical Modeling on Stream Networks

Observations → Predictions



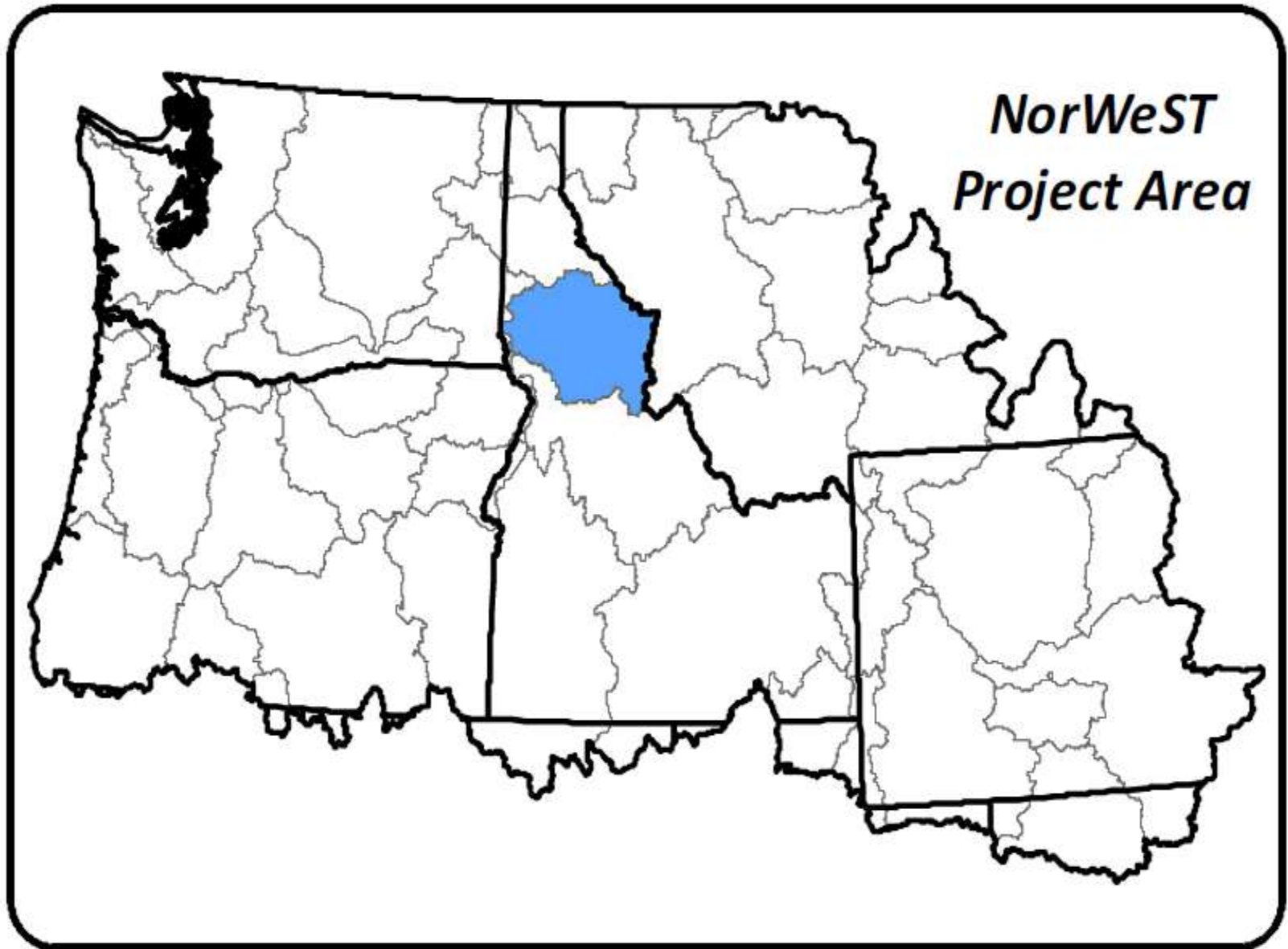
- USFS Regions 1, 2, 4, 6
- 55 National Forests

GIS infrastructure

Legend: • Watershed Unit, • Observation Point

Test stream

Example: Clearwater River Basin

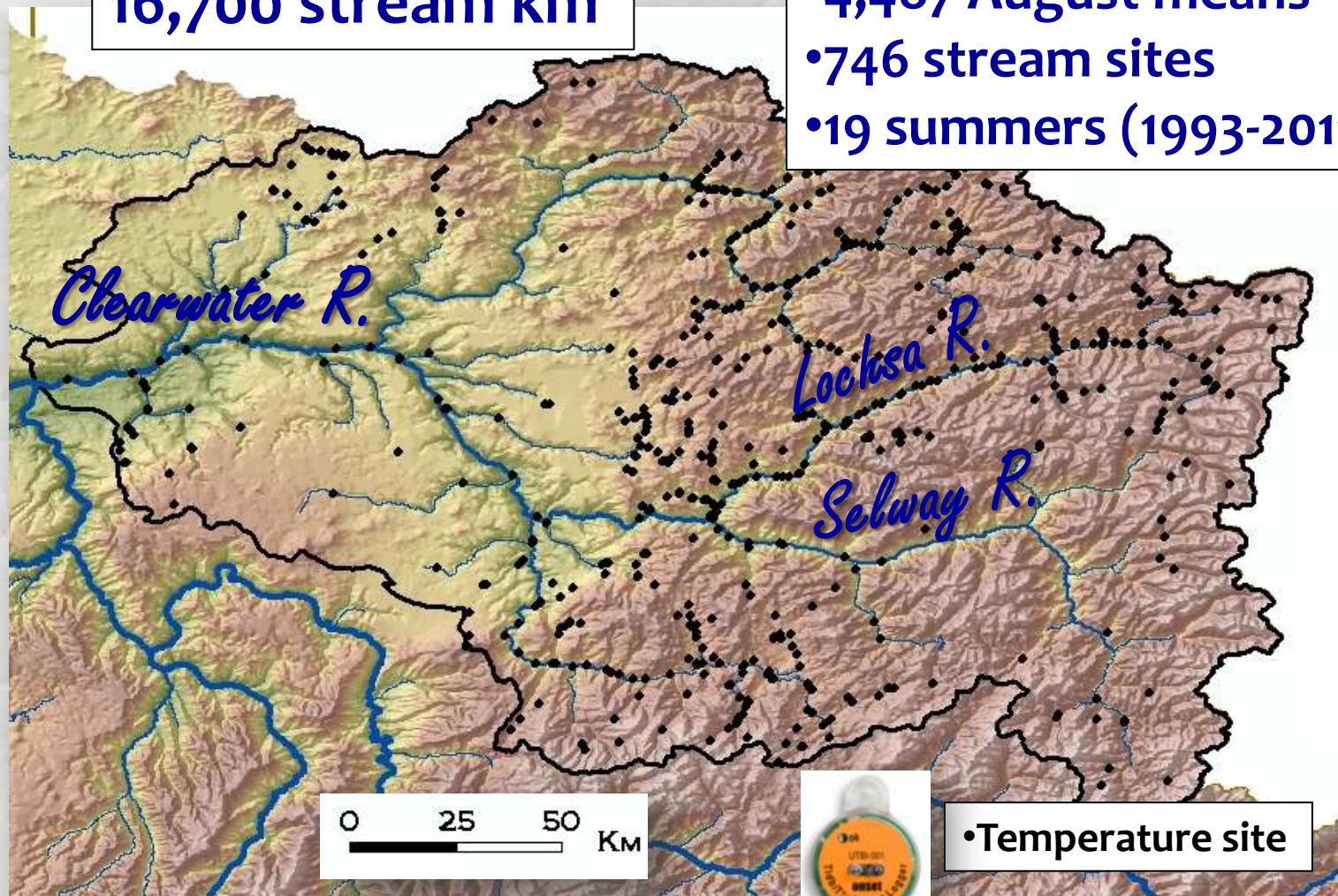


Example: Clearwater River Basin

Data extracted from NorWeST

16,700 stream km

- 4,487 August means
- 746 stream sites
- 19 summers (1993-2011)



0 25 50 Km

•Temperature site



Clearwater River Temp Model

n = 4,487

Covariate Predictors

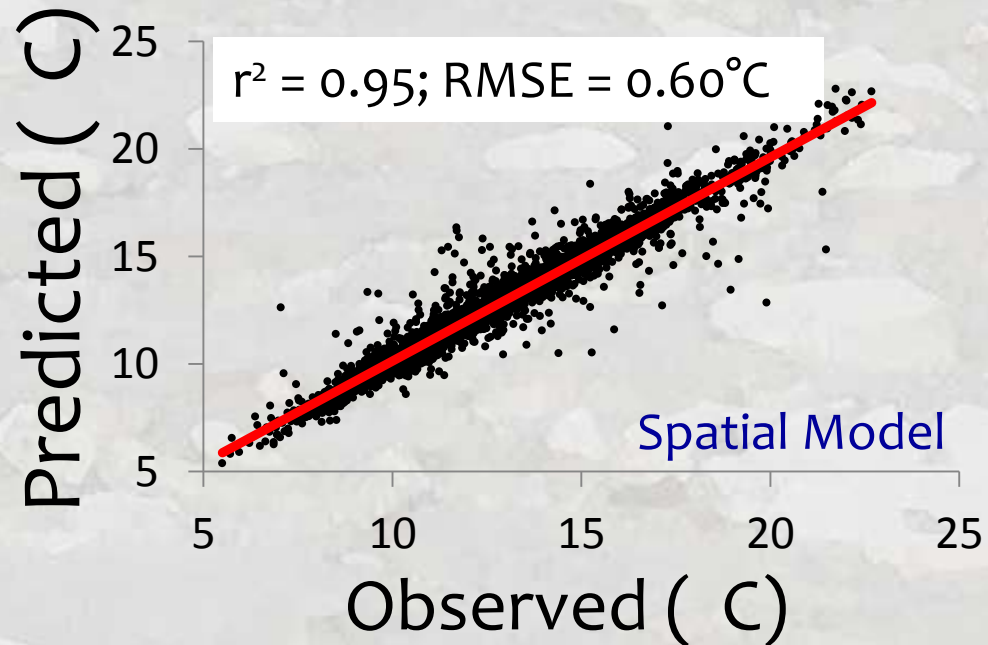
1. Elevation (m)
2. Canopy (%)
3. Stream slope (%)
4. Ave Precipitation (mm)
5. Latitude (km)
6. Lakes upstream (%)
7. Baseflow Index
8. Watershed size (km²)
9. Discharge (m³/s)
10. Air Temperature (°C)

USGS gage data

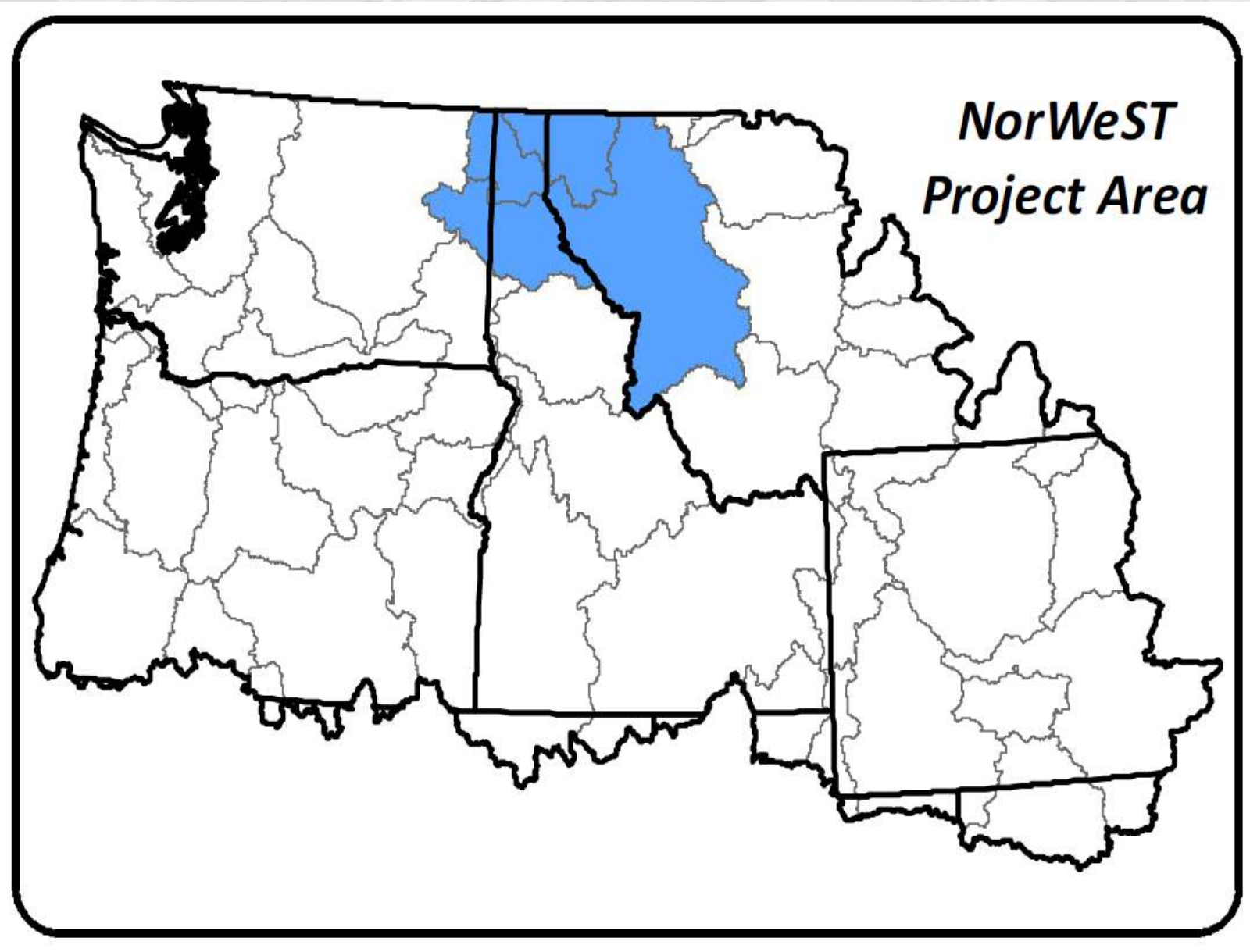
RegCM3 NCEP reanalysis

Hostetler et al. 2011

Mean August Temperature

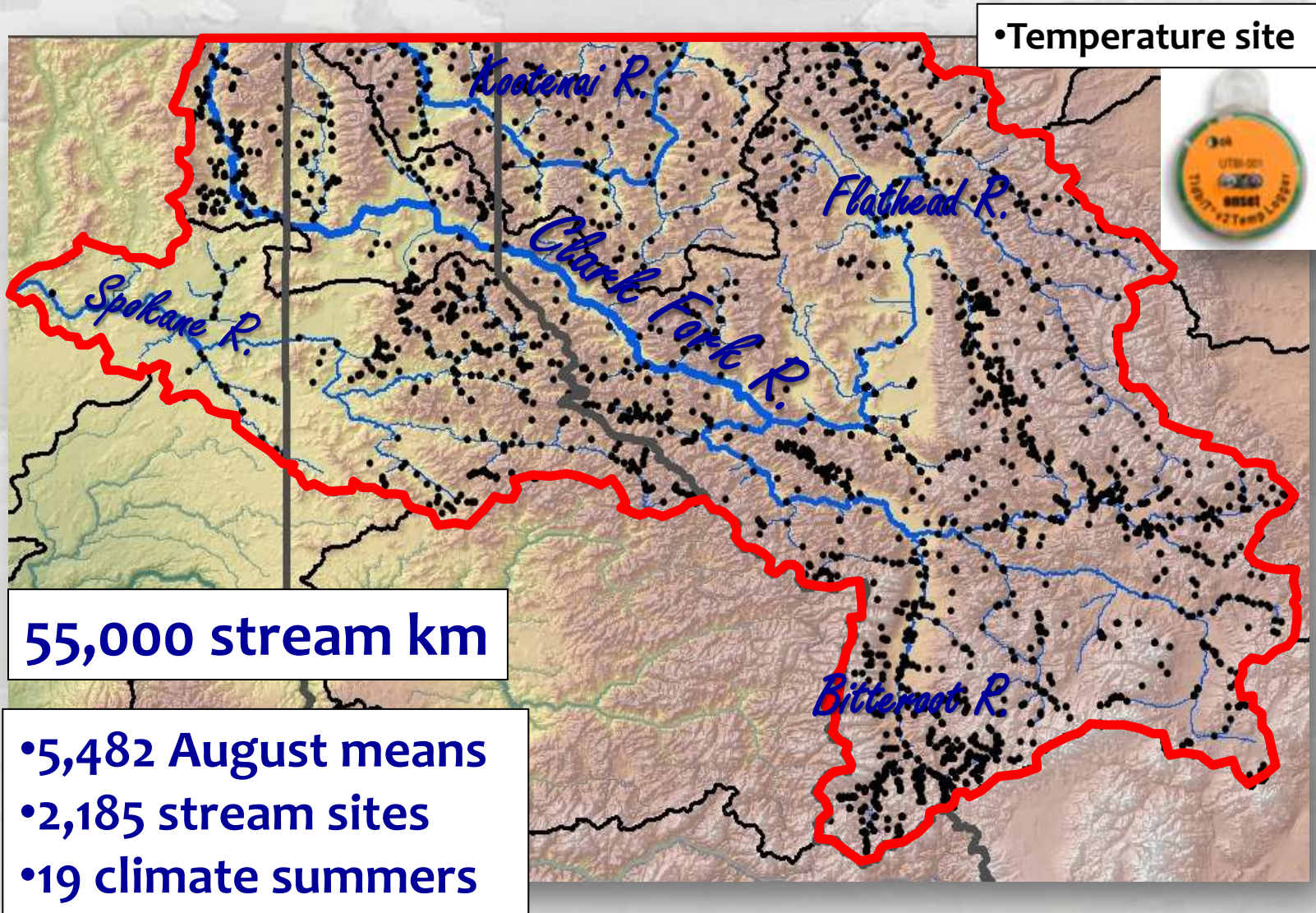


Example: SpoKoot River Basins



Example: SpoKoot River Basins

Data extracted from NorWeST



SpoKoot River Temp Model

n = 5,482

Covariate Predictors

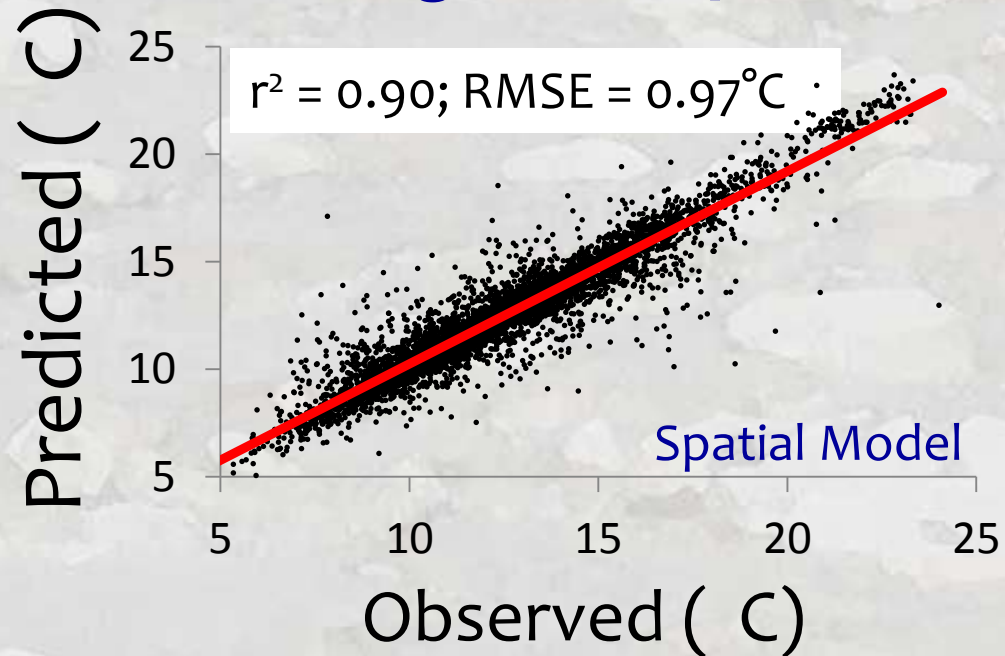
1. Elevation (m)
2. Canopy (%)
3. Stream slope (%)
4. Ave Precipitation (mm)
5. Latitude (km)
6. Lakes upstream (%)
7. Baseflow Index
8. Watershed size (km²)
9. Discharge (m³/s)
10. Air Temperature (°C)

USGS gage data

RegCM3 NCEP reanalysis

Hostetler et al. 2011

Mean August Temperature



Why August Mean Temperature?

- 95% of temperature data are summer only
- All summer metrics are strongly correlated
- Monthly mean is easily linked to regional climate model

MWAT ~ Maximum ~ Minimum
 MDAT ~ AWAT ~ Degree-days ~ Mean

	Summer_mn	Mwmt	Mwat	awat_mn	awmt_mn	August Mean
Summer_mn						
Mwmt	0.93					
Mwat	0.98	0.94				
awat_mn	1.00	0.93	0.97			
awmt_mn	0.96	0.98	0.94	0.96		
August Mean	0.99	0.92	0.96	0.99	0.95	
August MWMT	0.92	0.99	0.92	0.92	0.98	0.92

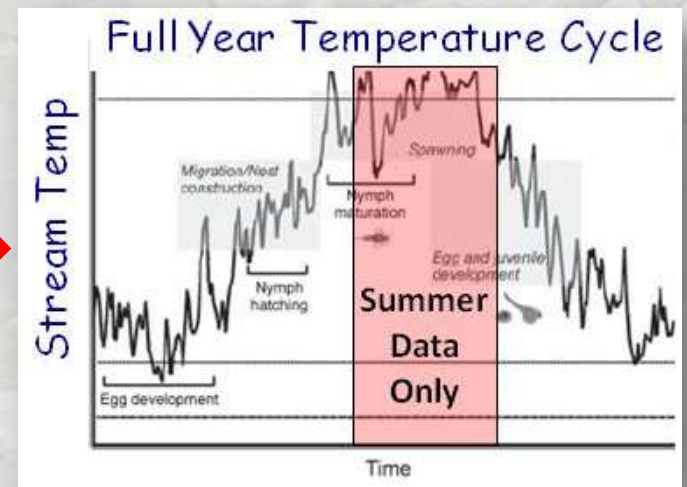
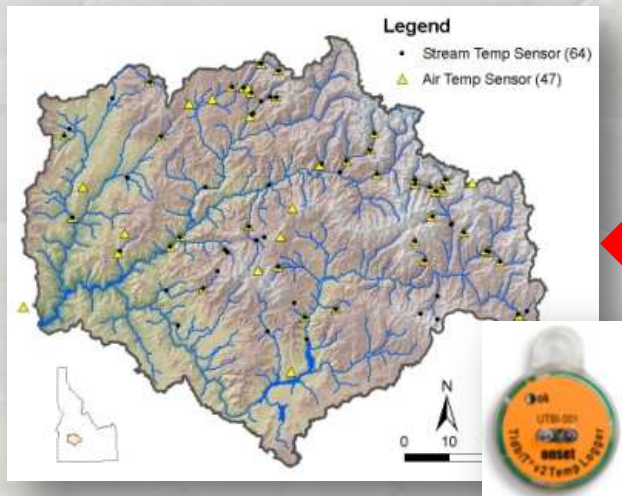
*Modeling each additional metric doubles computational time

*Conversion factors can facilitate metric translation

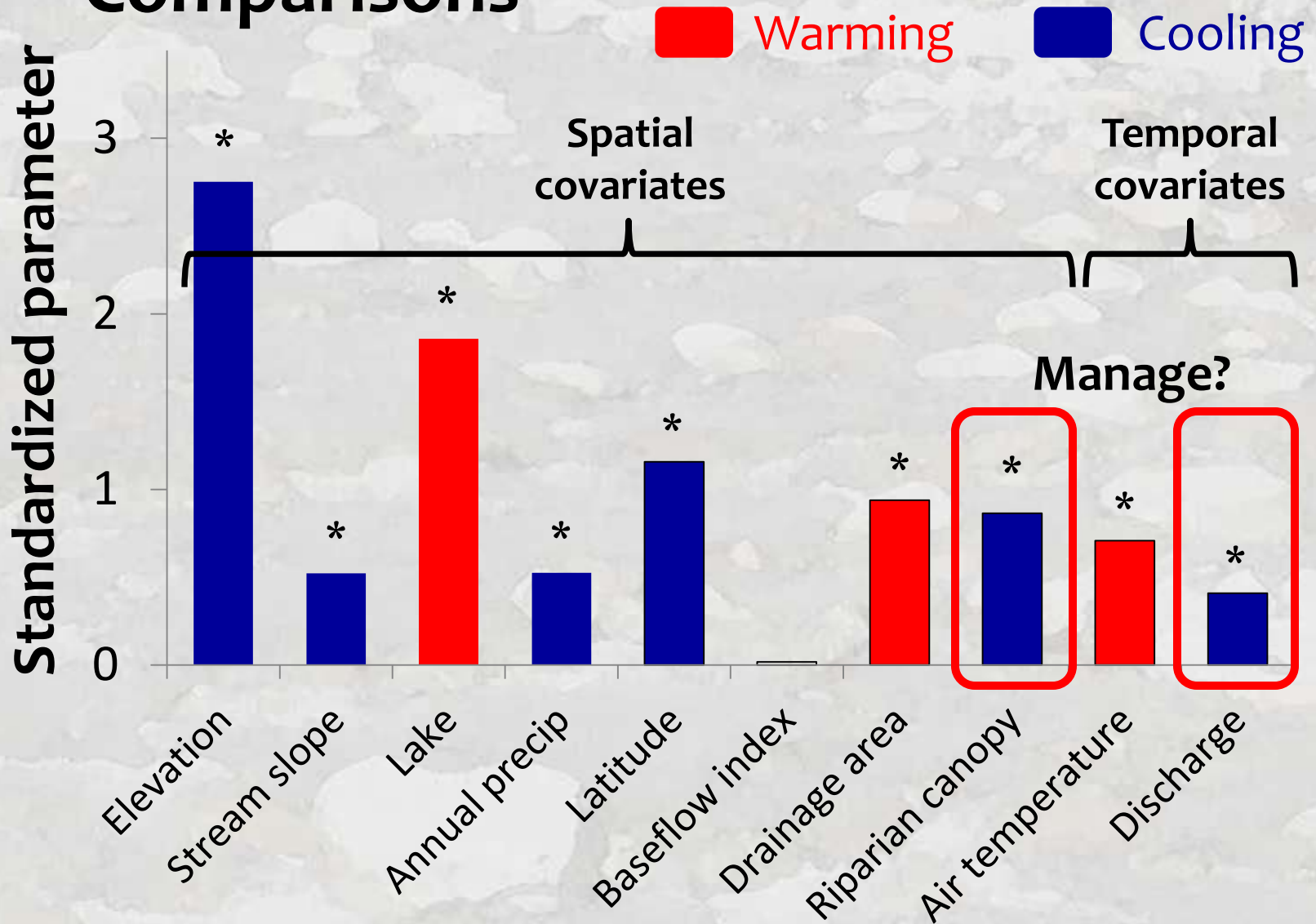


Summer Temperatures ~ Other Seasons

	Fall mean	Fall SD	Winter Mean	Winter SD	Spring mean	Spring SD	Summer Mean
Fall SD	0.87	---					
Winter Mean	0.50	0.02	---				
Winter SD	0.70	0.35	0.83	---			
Spring mean	0.95	0.76	0.51	0.78	---		
Spring SD	0.69	0.77	-0.05	0.29	0.74	---	
Summer Mean	0.91	0.92	0.23	0.45	0.88	0.87	---
Summer SD	0.62	0.77	-0.02	0.15	0.48	0.49	0.65



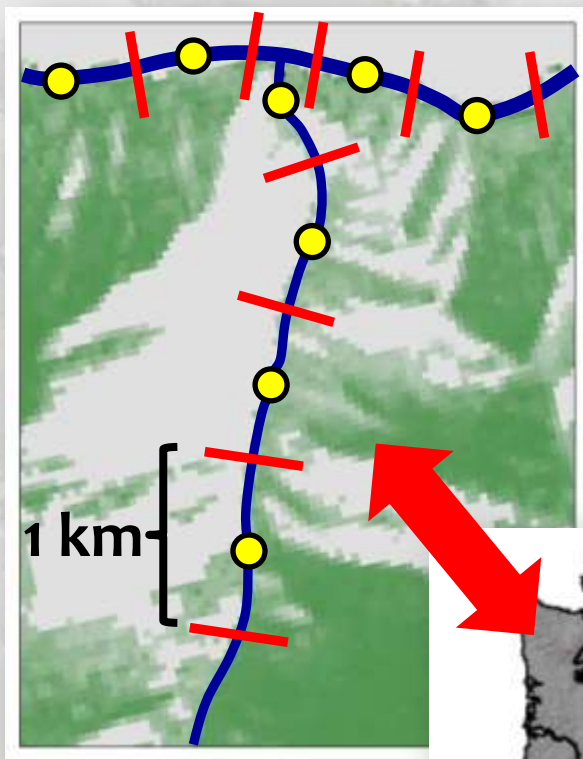
SpoKoot Temp Model Parameter Comparisons



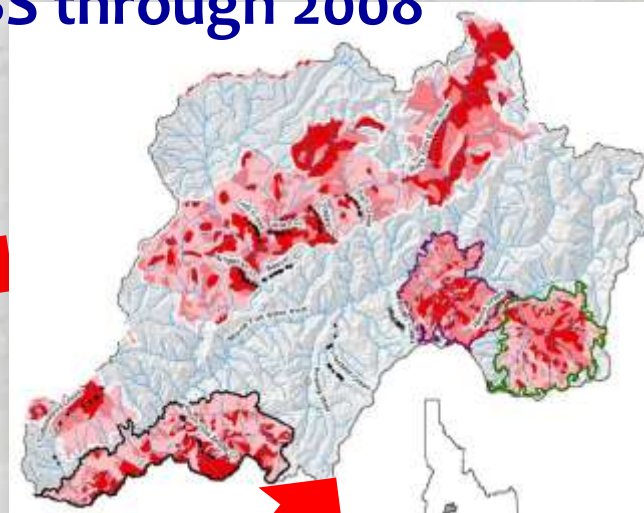
* = significant at $p < 0.05$

Riparian Canopy Predictor

%Canopy variable
from 2001 NLCD

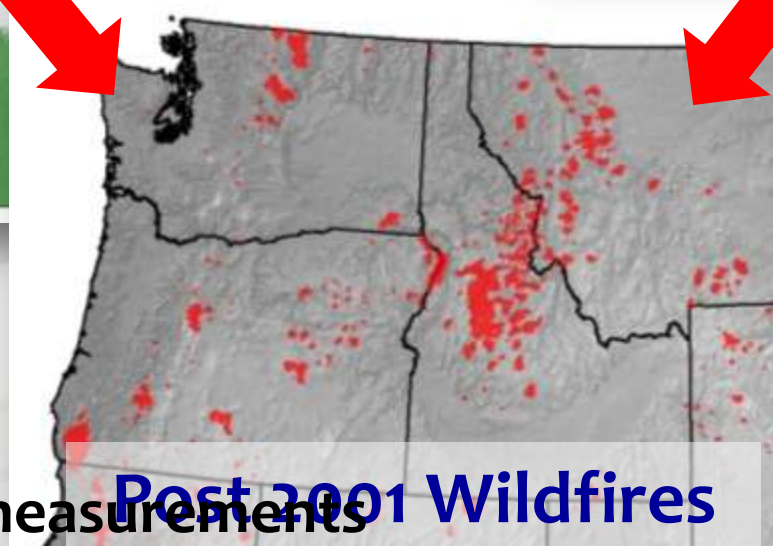


%Canopy adjusted by
MTBS through 2008



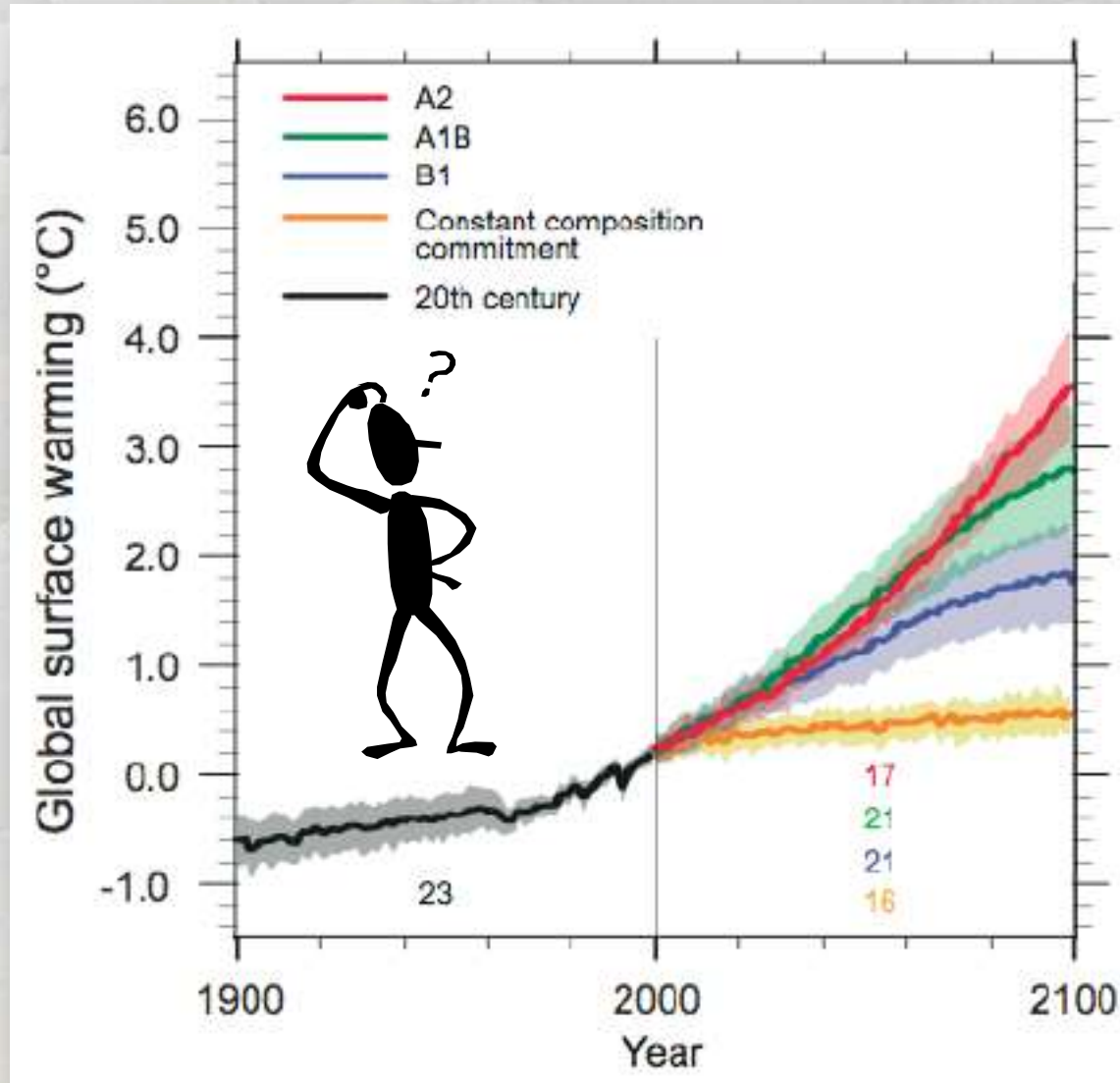
Also tested:

- LandFire
- TreeFrac
- Radiation measurements



Models Enable Climate Scenario Maps

Many possibilities exist...



Adjust...

- Air
- Discharge
- %Canopy

... values to
create scenarios

Climate Scenario Descriptions

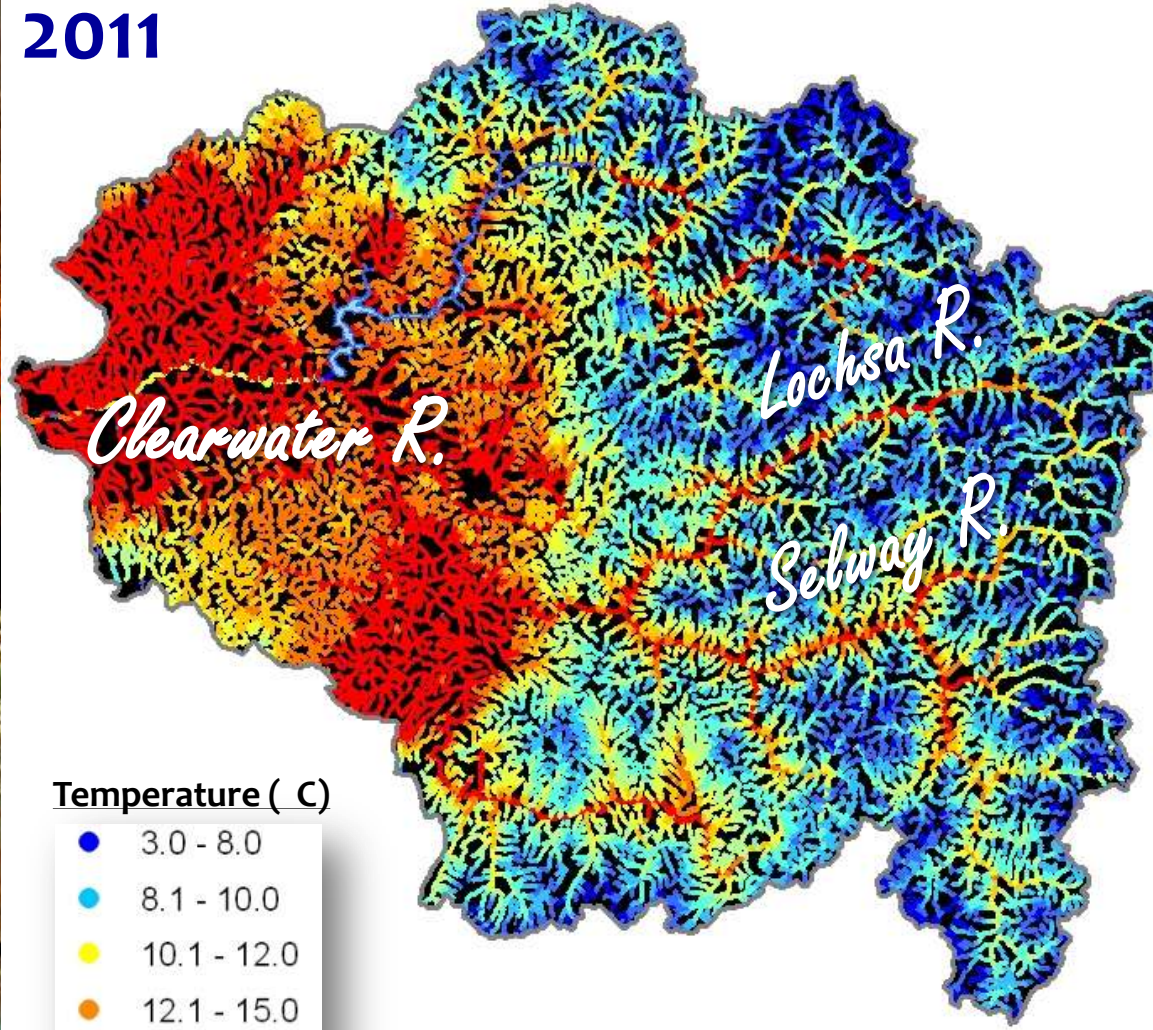
Scenario	Description
S1_93_11	Historical scenario representing 19 year average August mean stream temperatures for 1993-2011
S2_02_11	Historical scenario representing 10 year average August mean stream temperatures for 2002-2011
S3_1993	Historical scenario representing August mean stream temperatures for 1993
S4_1994	Historical scenario representing August mean stream temperatures for 1994
Etc...	
S21_2011	Historical scenario representing August mean stream temperatures for 2011
S22_025C	Future scenario adds 0.25°C to S1_93-11
S23_050C	Future scenario adds 0.50°C to S1_93-11
Etc...	
S33_300C	Future scenario adds 3.00°C to S1_93-11
S34_PredSE	Standard errors of stream temperature predictions



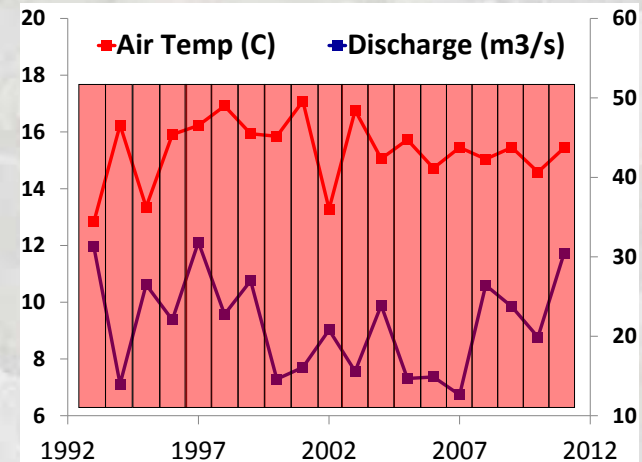
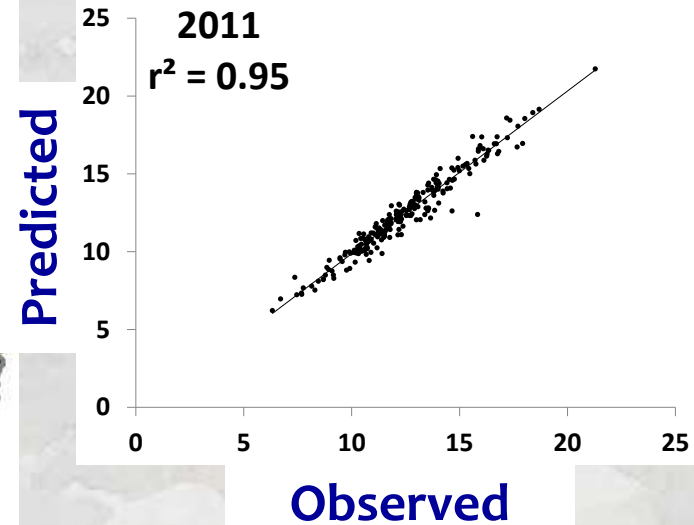
Historical Year Sequence (1993-2011)

Mean August Temperature - Clearwater Basin

2011



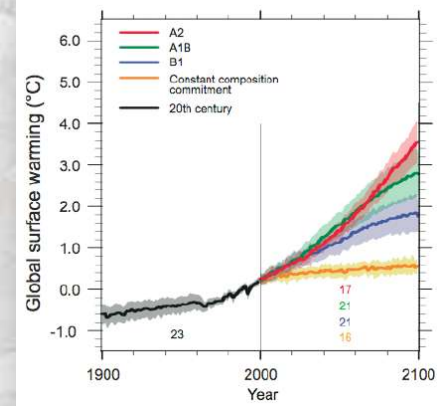
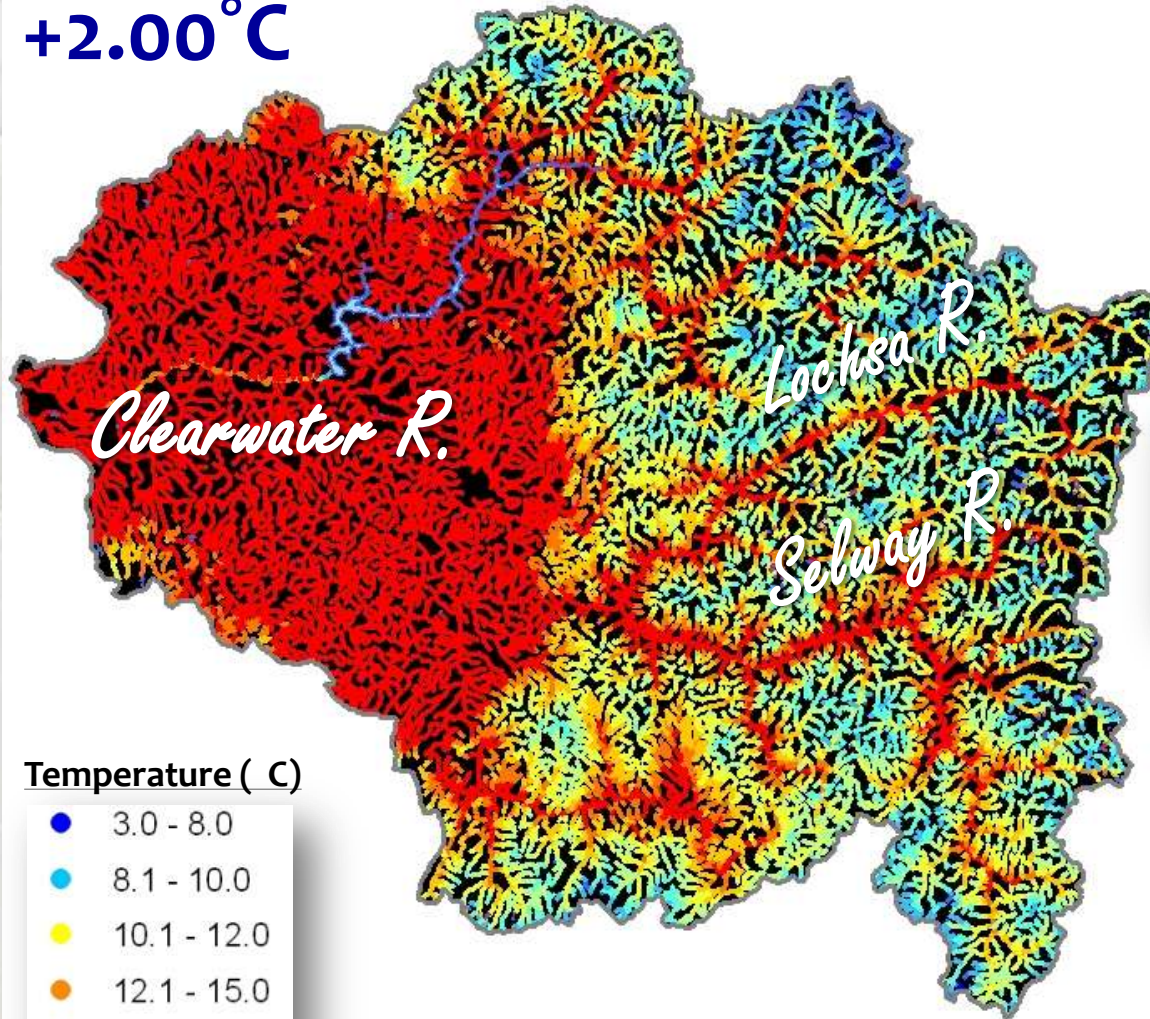
Temperature (C)



Future Scenarios (S1, S25, S29)

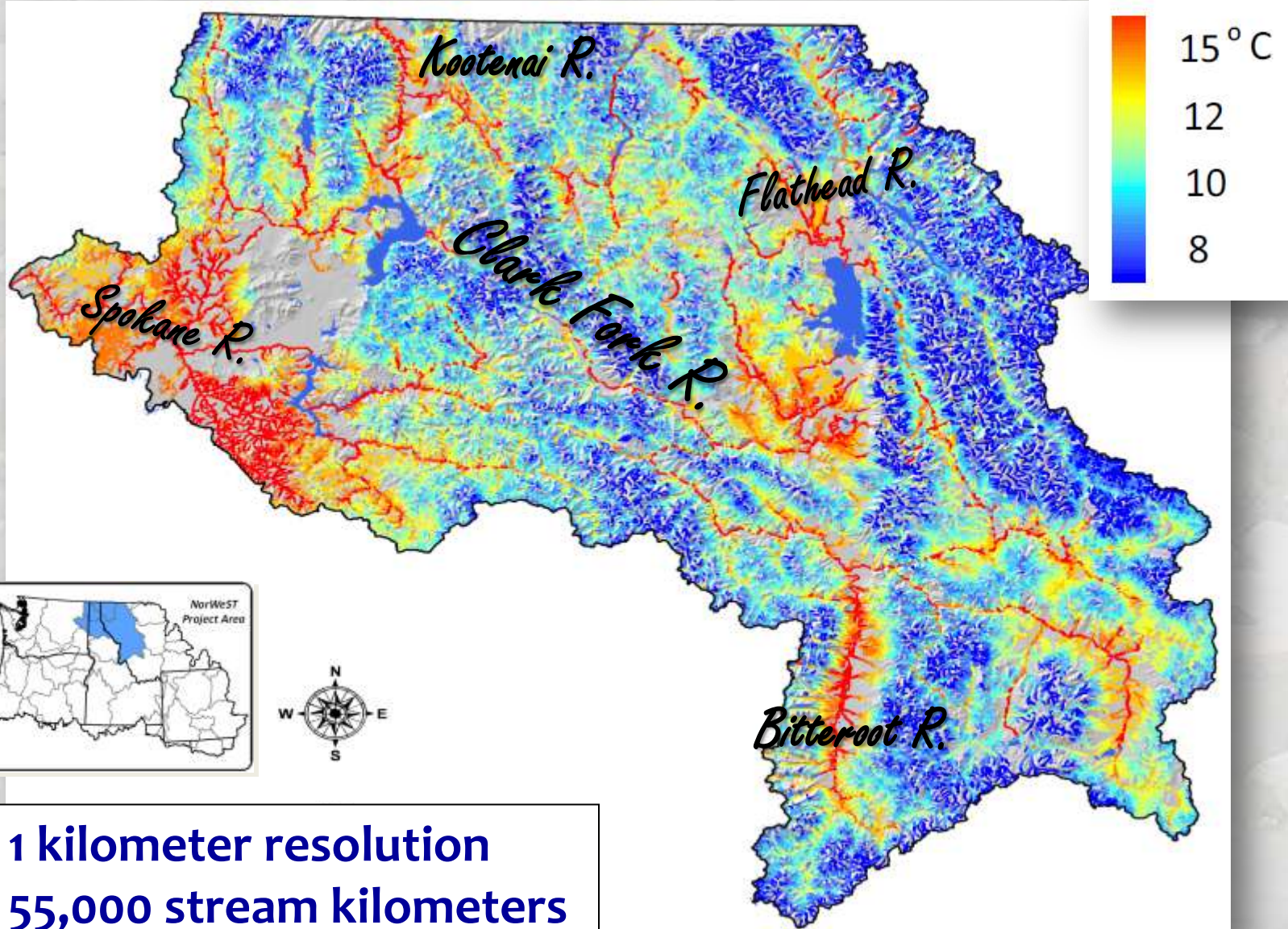
1993-2011, +1.0°C, +2.0°C

+2.00°C



Historic Scenario: SpoKoot Unit (S1_93-11)

1993-2011 mean August stream temperatures

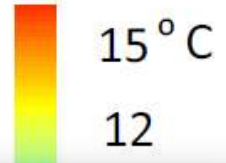
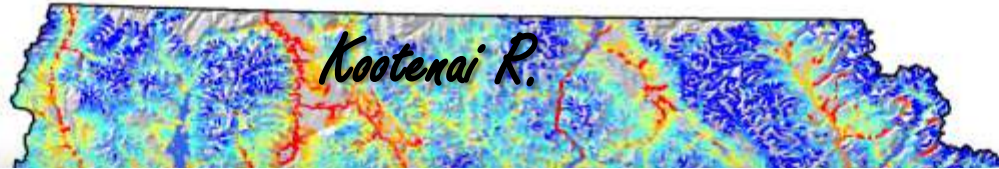


1 kilometer resolution
55,000 stream kilometers



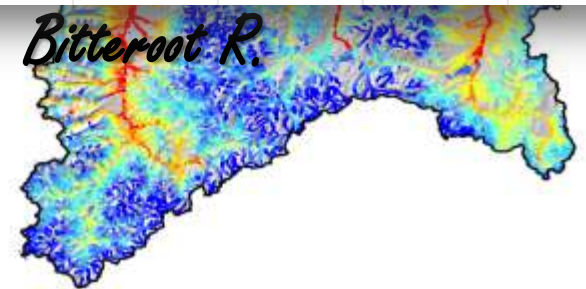
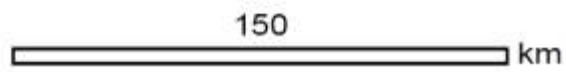
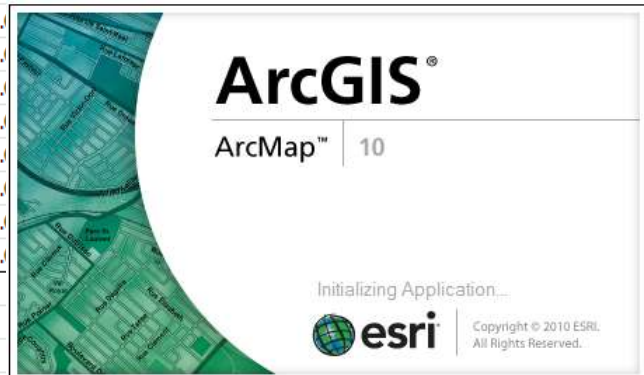
Historic Scenario: SpoKoot Unit (S1_93-11)

1993-2011 mean August stream temperatures



C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
CANOPY	SLOPE	PRECIP	CUMDRAINAGE	COORD	NLCD11PC	NLCD12PC	BFI	Air_August	Flow_August	Stream_August
2.82	0.08857	299.6256	19.833	1623663.32	0	0	79	14.02	35.71	12.0812903
2.82	0.08857	299.6256	19.833	1623663.32	0	0	79	13.20	40.52	12.333771
2.82	0.08857	299.6256	19.833	1623663.32	0	0	79	13.00	38.99	11.4041581
12.23	0.03514	242.42	69.271	1620504.73	0.012	0	80	15.84	18.47	12.2216452
12.23										11.0053548
12.23										12.7445484
12.23										11.9685161
12.23										10.9931936
12.23										11.3862545
12.23										11.4452903
12.23										11.5266484
12.23										10.7834677
67.2										
62.89										
19.84										
61.45	0.1333	1107.499	3.312	1517620.51	0	0	75	13.59	32.75	
42.49	0.10194	984.29	3.36	1516791.23	0	0	75	13.59	32.75	
52.92	0.10194	984.29	3.36	1517620.42	0	0	75	13.59	32.75	

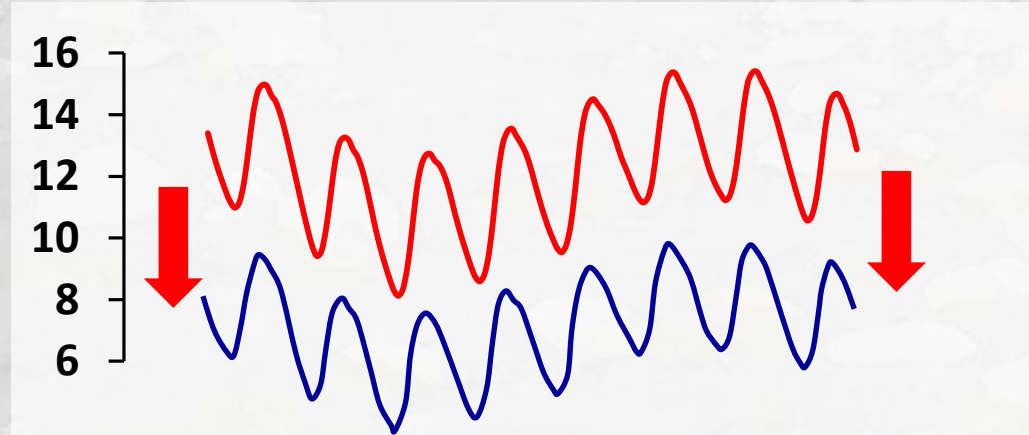
**Scenarios are
Shapefile Tables
Easily Displayed &
Queried in ArcMap**



Application: Quantify Thermal Degradation

What is the thermal “intrinsic potential” of a stream?

“How much cooler could we make this stream?”



1) Pick “degraded” and “healthy” streams to compare

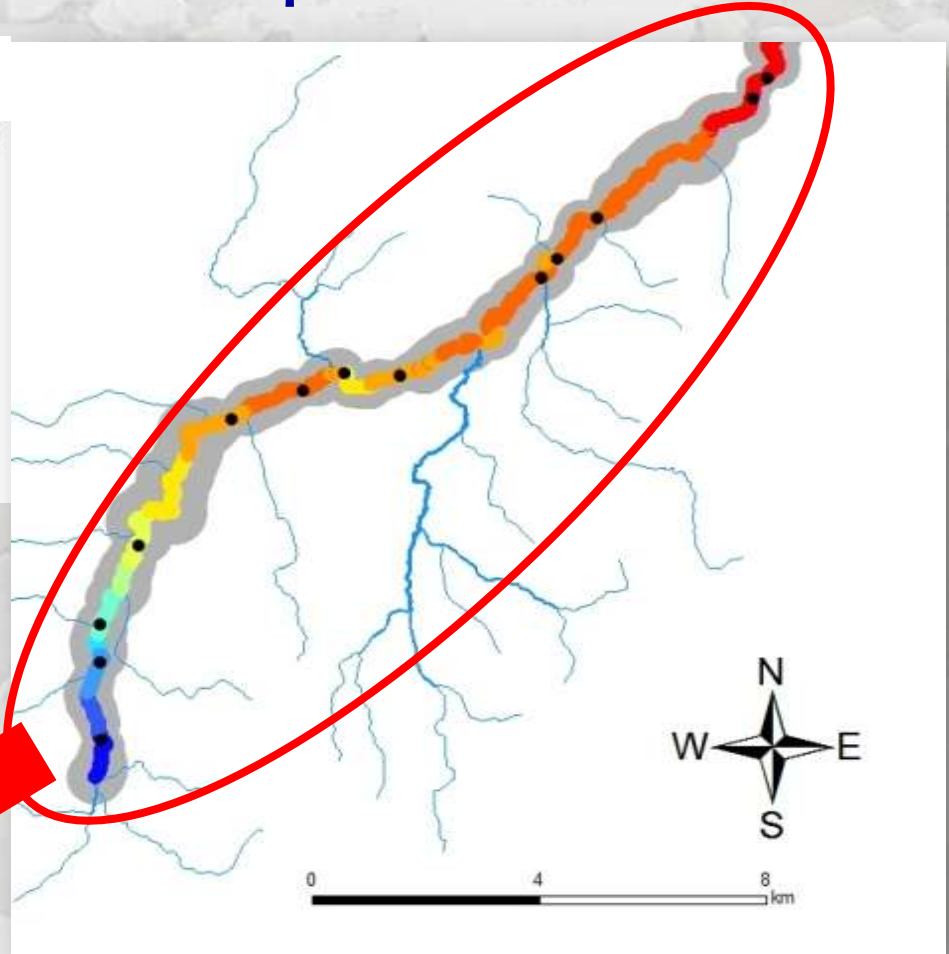
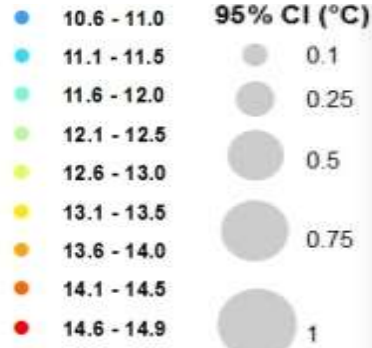


Application: Quantify Thermal Degradation

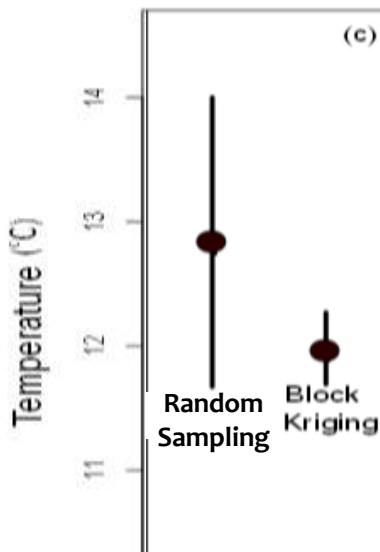
2) Block-krige estimates of temperature at desired scale



Temperature (°C)



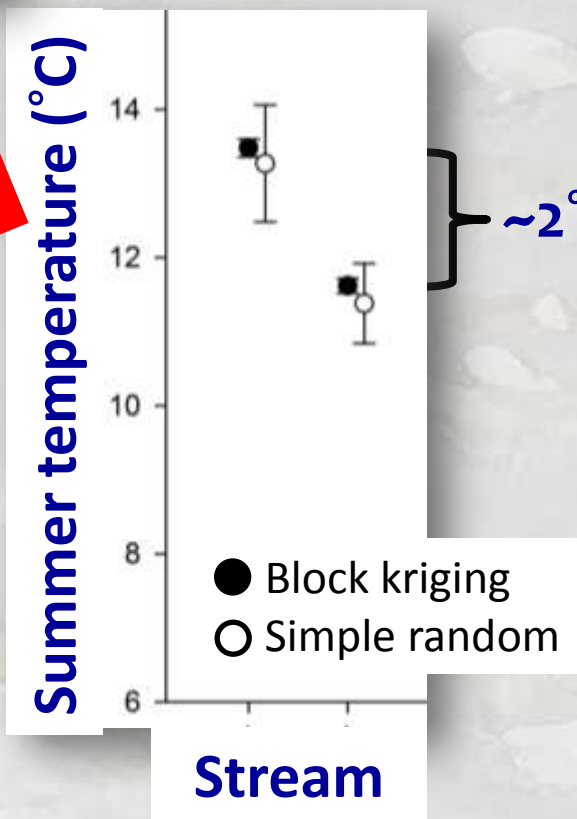
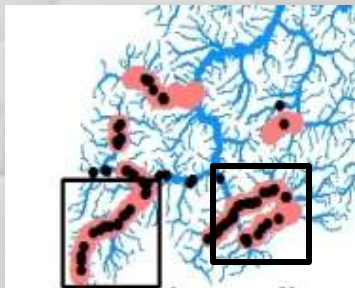
Bear Valley Creek
Mean Temperature



} Precise & unbiased estimates

Application: Quantify Thermal Degradation

3) Compare estimates among streams



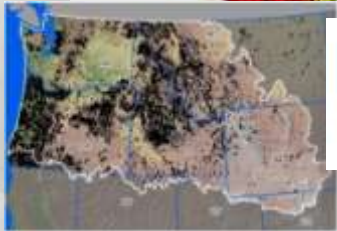
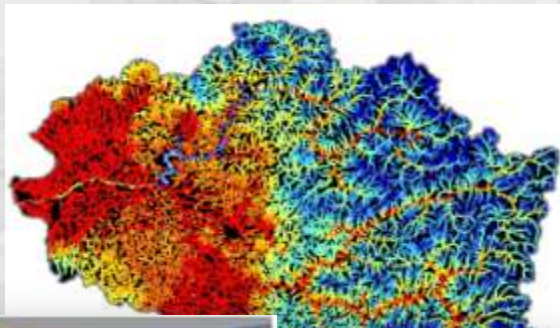
~2°C cooling is possible



Translate Thermal Maps to Thermal Habitats

Apply Regionally Consistent Thermal Criteria

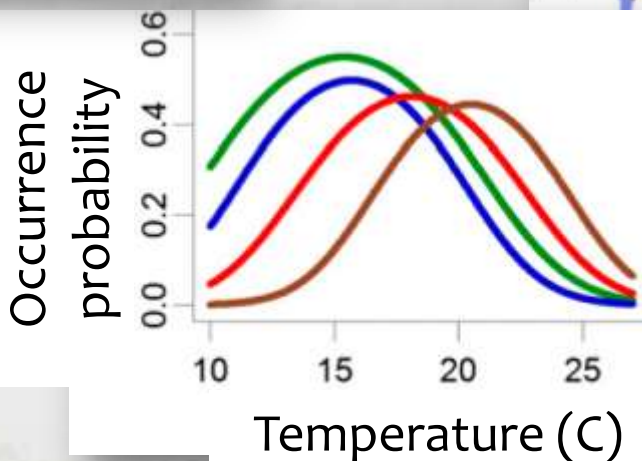
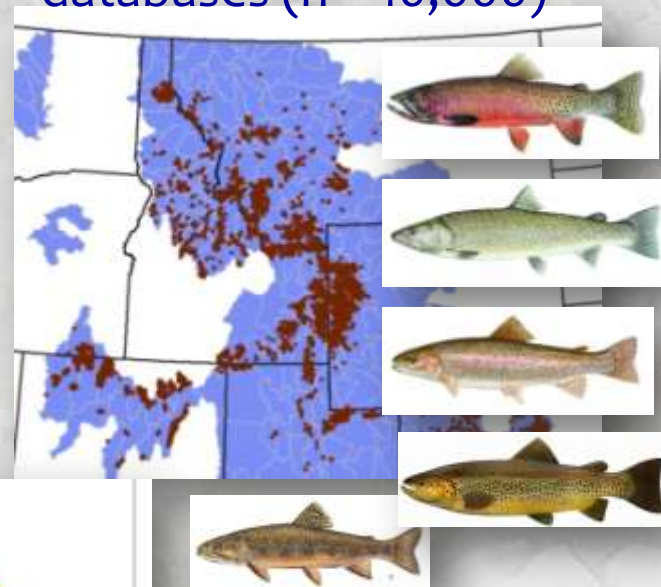
Stream temperature maps



NorWeST
Stream Temp



Regional fish survey
databases (n = 10,000)



Wenger et al. 2011a. *PNAS* **108**:14175-14180

Wenger et al. 2011b. *CJFAS* **68**:988-1008; Wenger et al., *In Preparation*

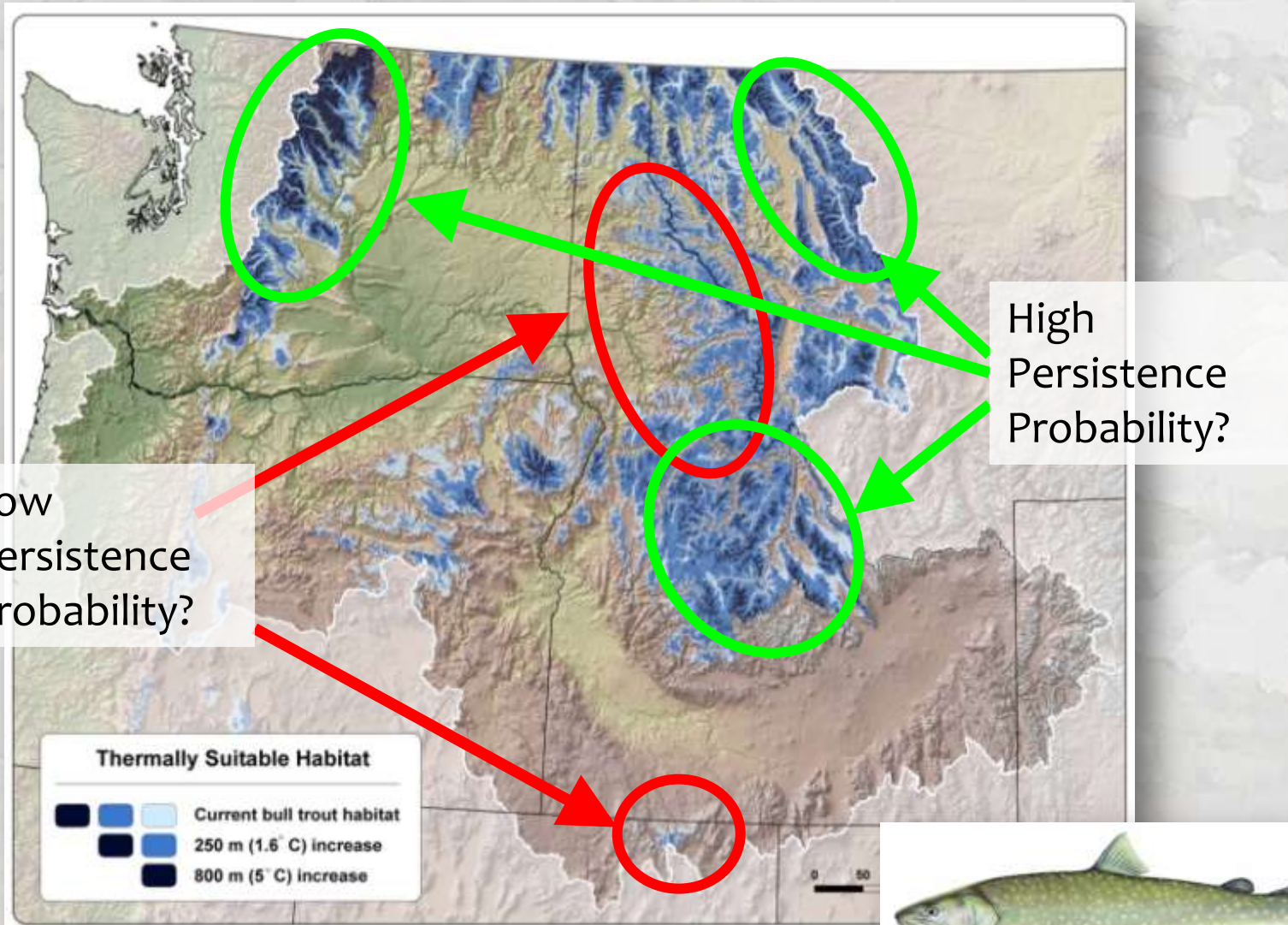
Thermal Niches For All Stream Critters

Just need georeferenced biological survey data



Too warm... Too cold... Just right

Improve Resolution of Climate Vulnerability Assessments



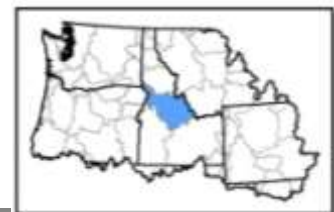
Rieman et al. 2007. *TAFS* 136:1552-1565

Salmon River Bull Trout Habitats

2002-2011 Historical

> 11.2 °C = unsuitable

■ Suitable
■ Unsuitable

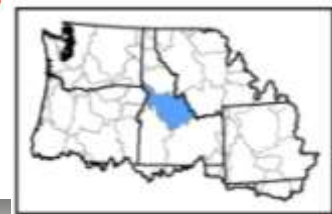


Salmon River Bull Trout Habitats

+1°C Stream Temperature

> 11.2 °C = unsuitable

■ Suitable
■ Unsuitable

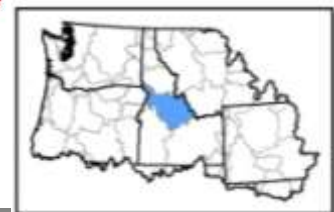


Salmon River Bull Trout Habitats

+2°C Stream Temperature

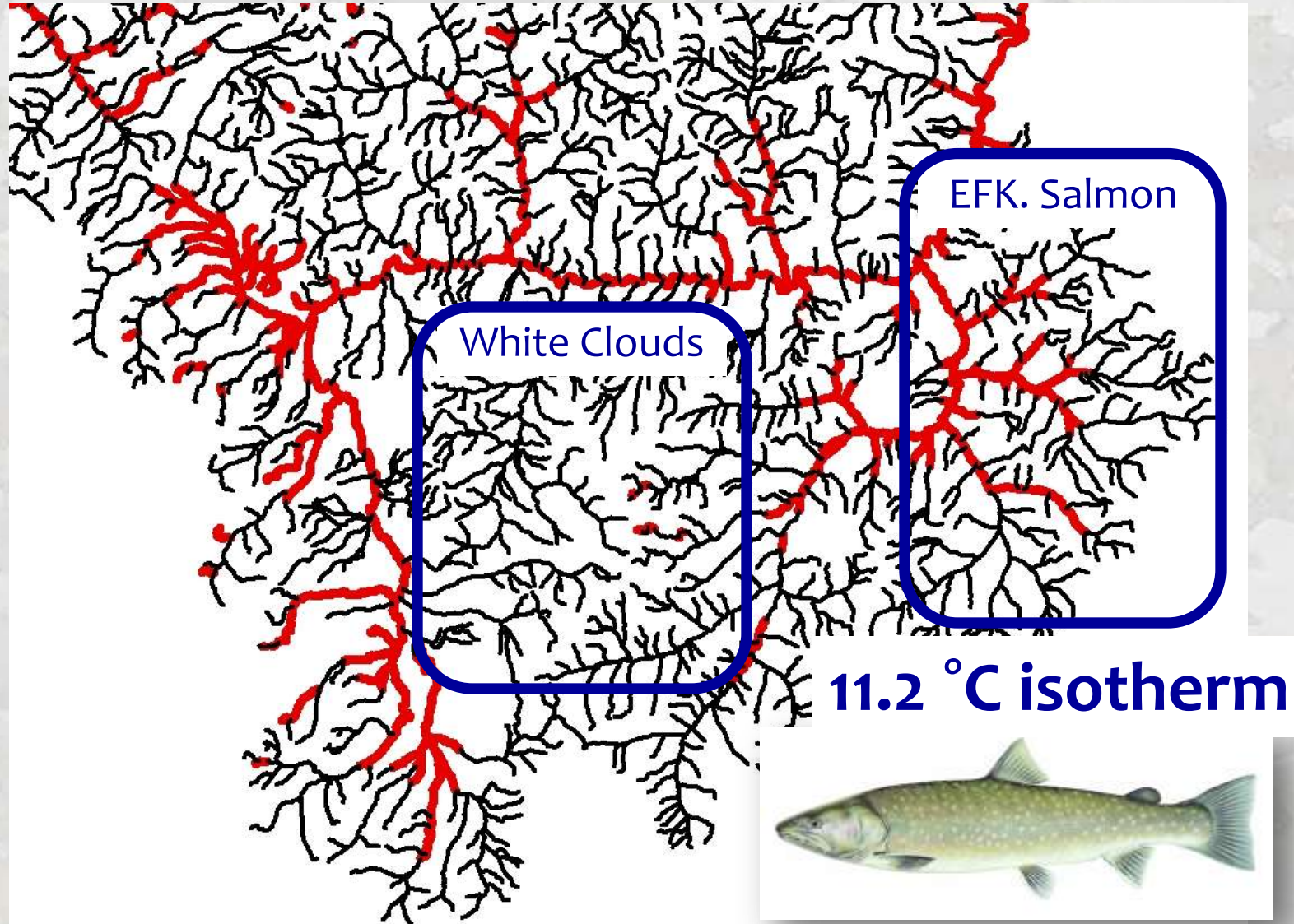
> 11.2 °C = unsuitable

■ Suitable
■ Unsuitable



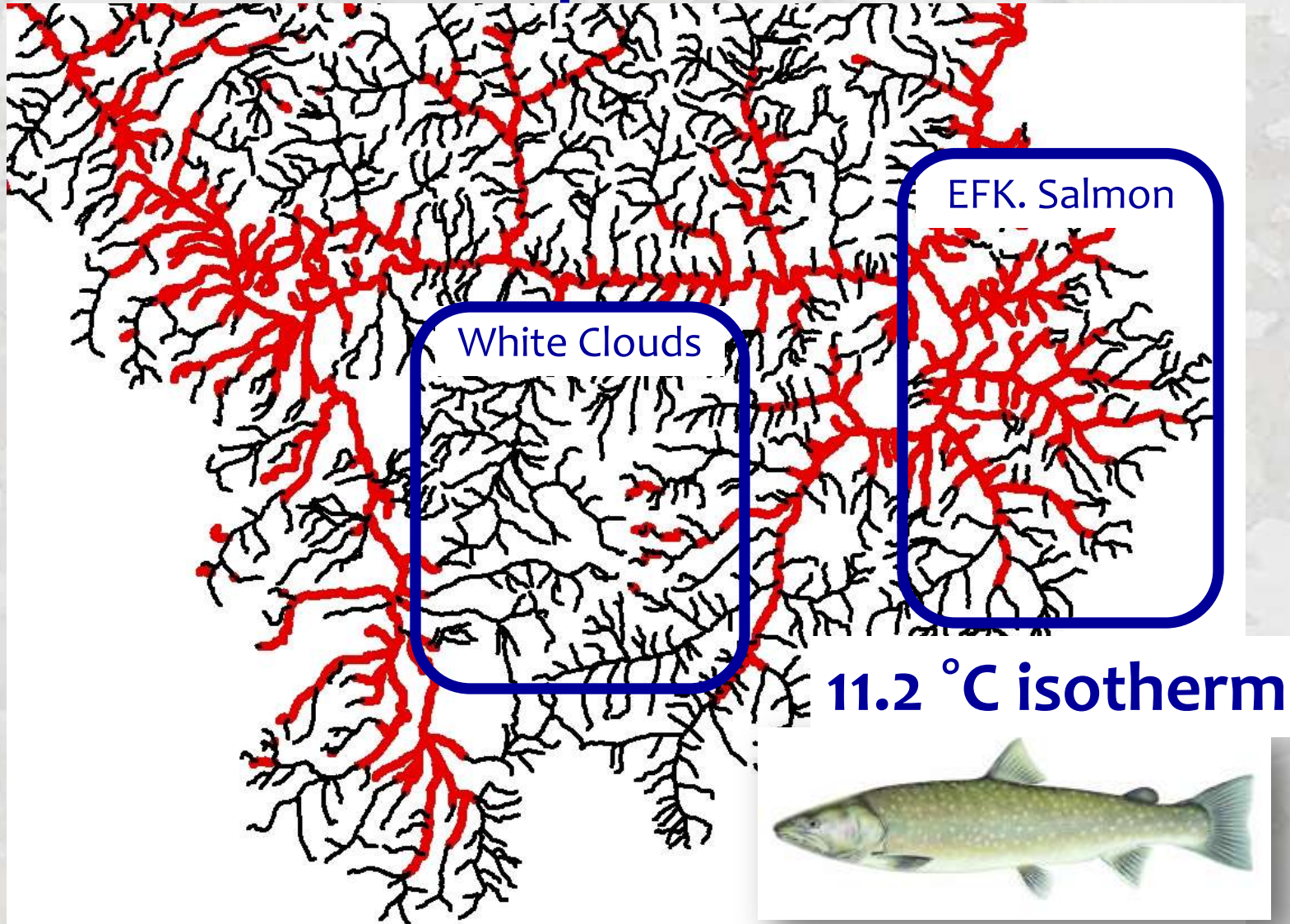
Spatial Variation in Habitat Loss

2002-2011 historical scenario

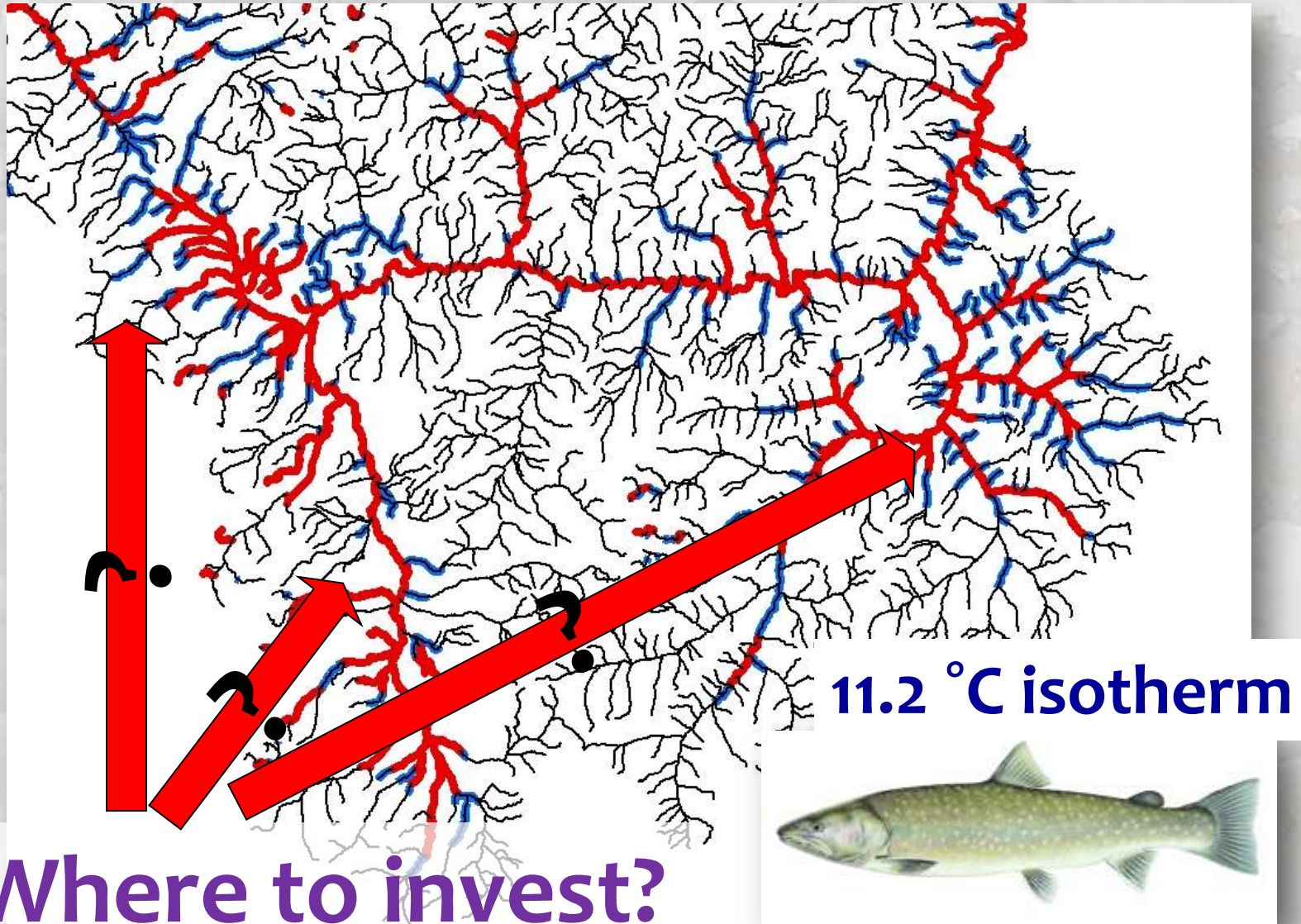


Spatial Variation in Habitat Loss

+1°C stream temperature scenario



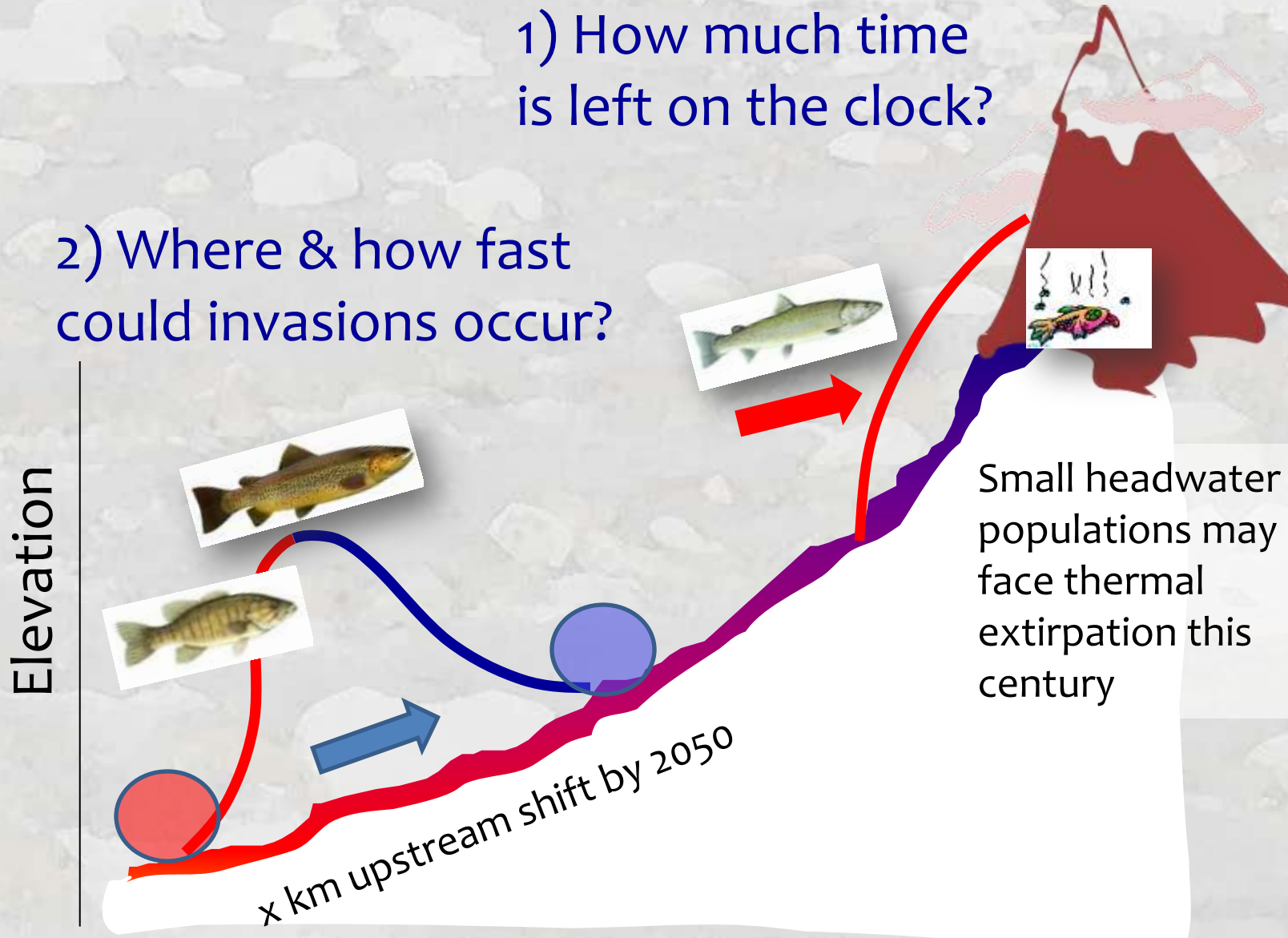
Difference Map Shows Vulnerable Habitats +1°C stream temperature scenario



Precise Information Regarding Potential Species Invasions & Population Extirpations

1) How much time is left on the clock?

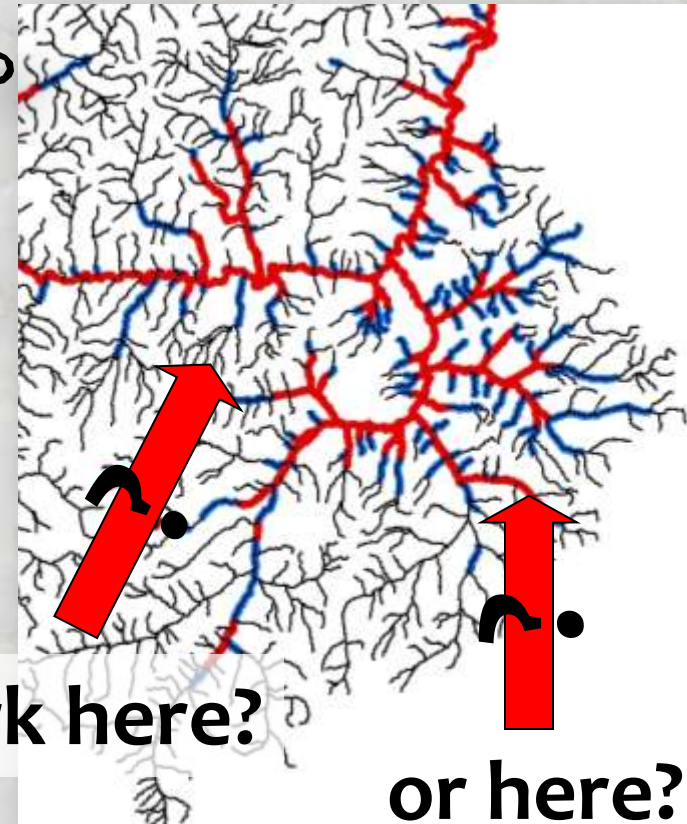
2) Where & how fast could invasions occur?



Small headwater populations may face thermal extirpation this century

Strategic Prioritization of Restoration Actions is Possible

- Maintaining/restoring flow...
- Maintaining/restoring riparian...
- Restoring channel form/function...
- Prescribed burns limit wildfire risks...
- Non-native species control...
- Improve/impede fish passage...

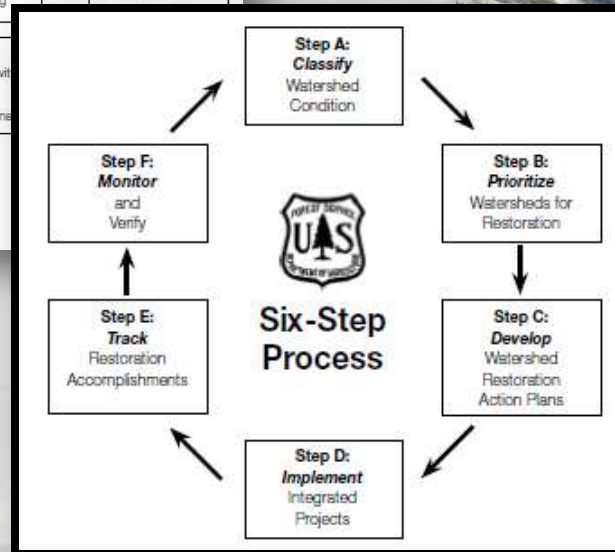
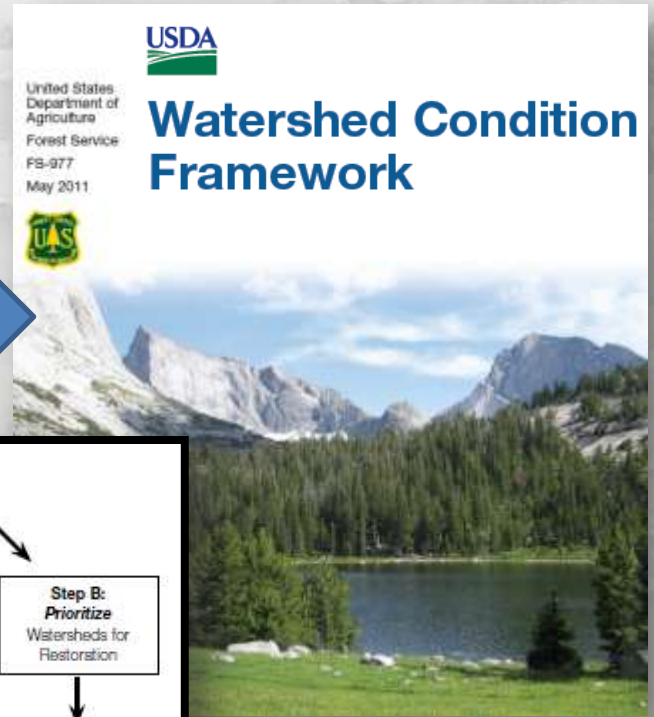
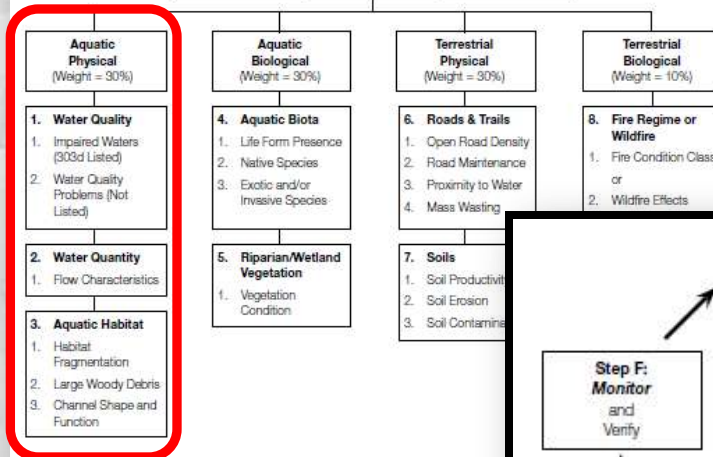


Work here?

or here?

Integrate with...

Watershed Condition Indicators



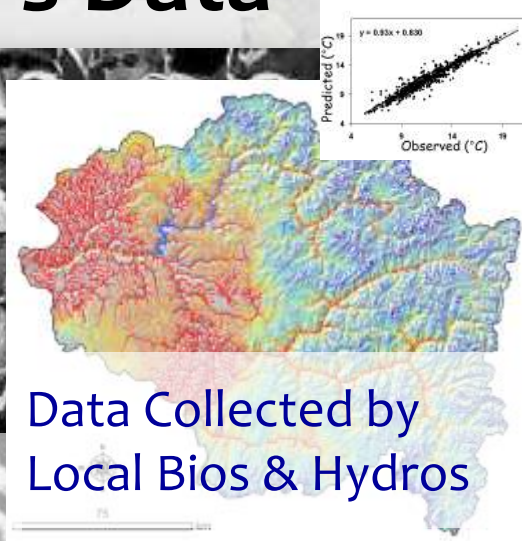
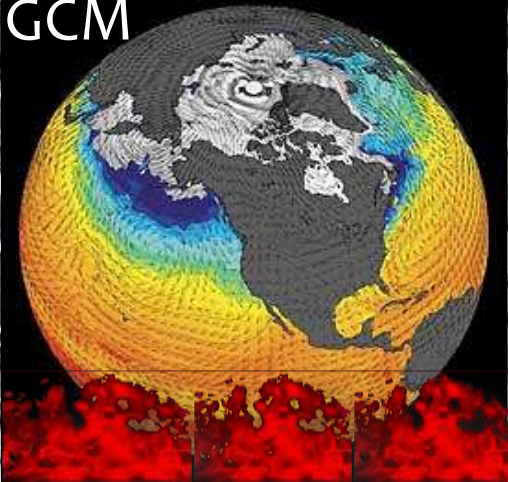
Forest Plan Revisions

 United States Department of Agriculture
 Forest Service
 Northern Region
 March 2007

Proposed
Land Management Plan
Clearwater National Forest

NorWeST is a “Crowd-Sourced” Model Developed from Everyone’s Data

GCM



Data Collected by Local Bios & Hydros

Coordinated, Interagency Responses?

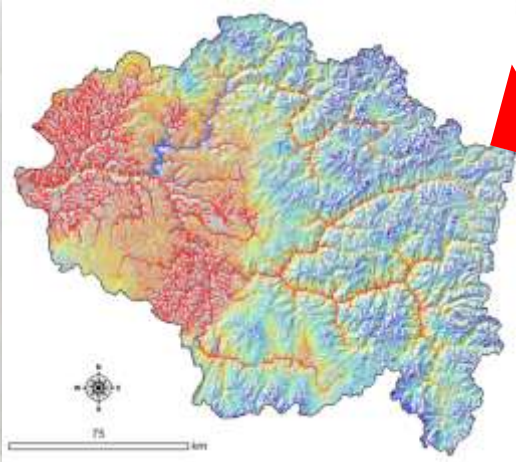


Management Actions

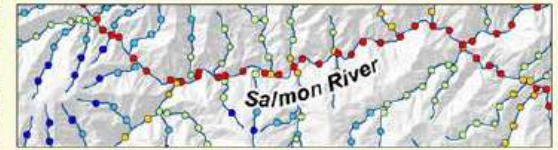


NorWeST Website Distributes Scenarios & Other Temperature Products as GIS Layers

1) GIS shapefiles of stream temperature scenarios

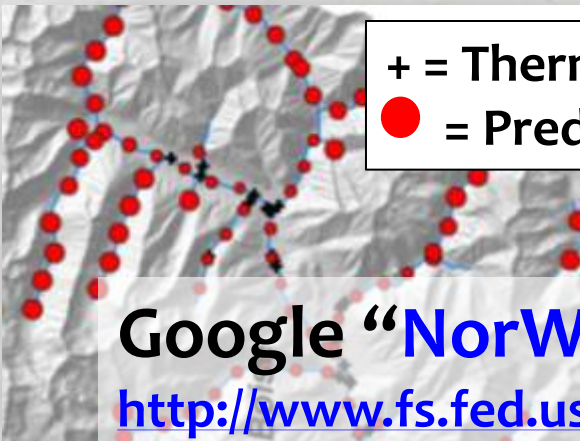


NorWeST
Stream Temp



Regional Database and Modeled Stream Temperatures

2) GIS shapefiles of stream temperature model prediction precision



+ = Thermograph
● = Prediction SE

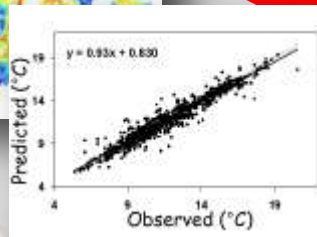
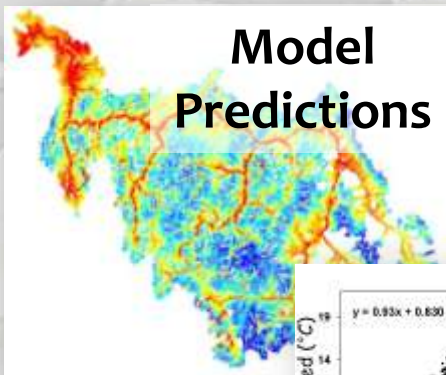
3) Temperature data summaries



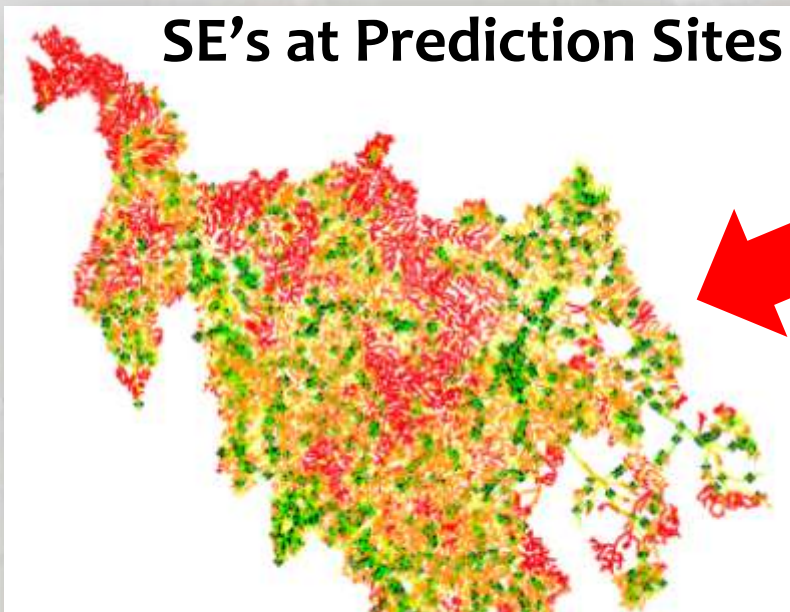
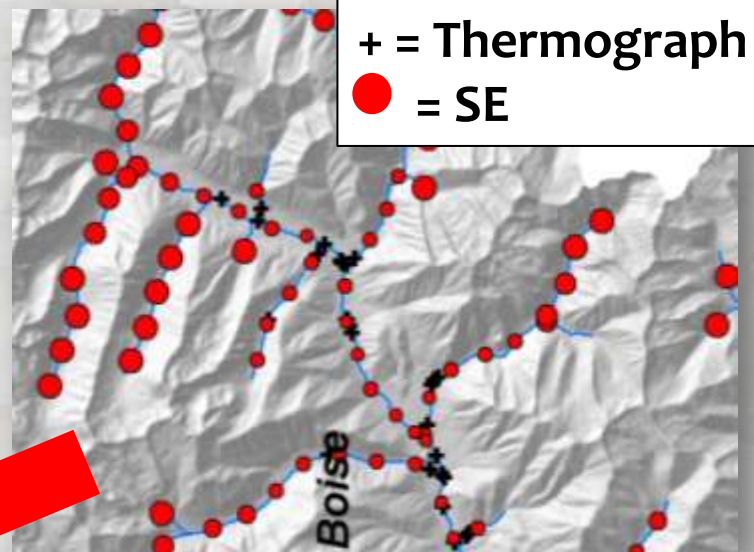
Google **NorWeST** or go here...

<http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/boise/AWAE/projects/NorWeST.shtml>

S34_PredSE = Spatially Explicit Maps of Prediction Uncertainty



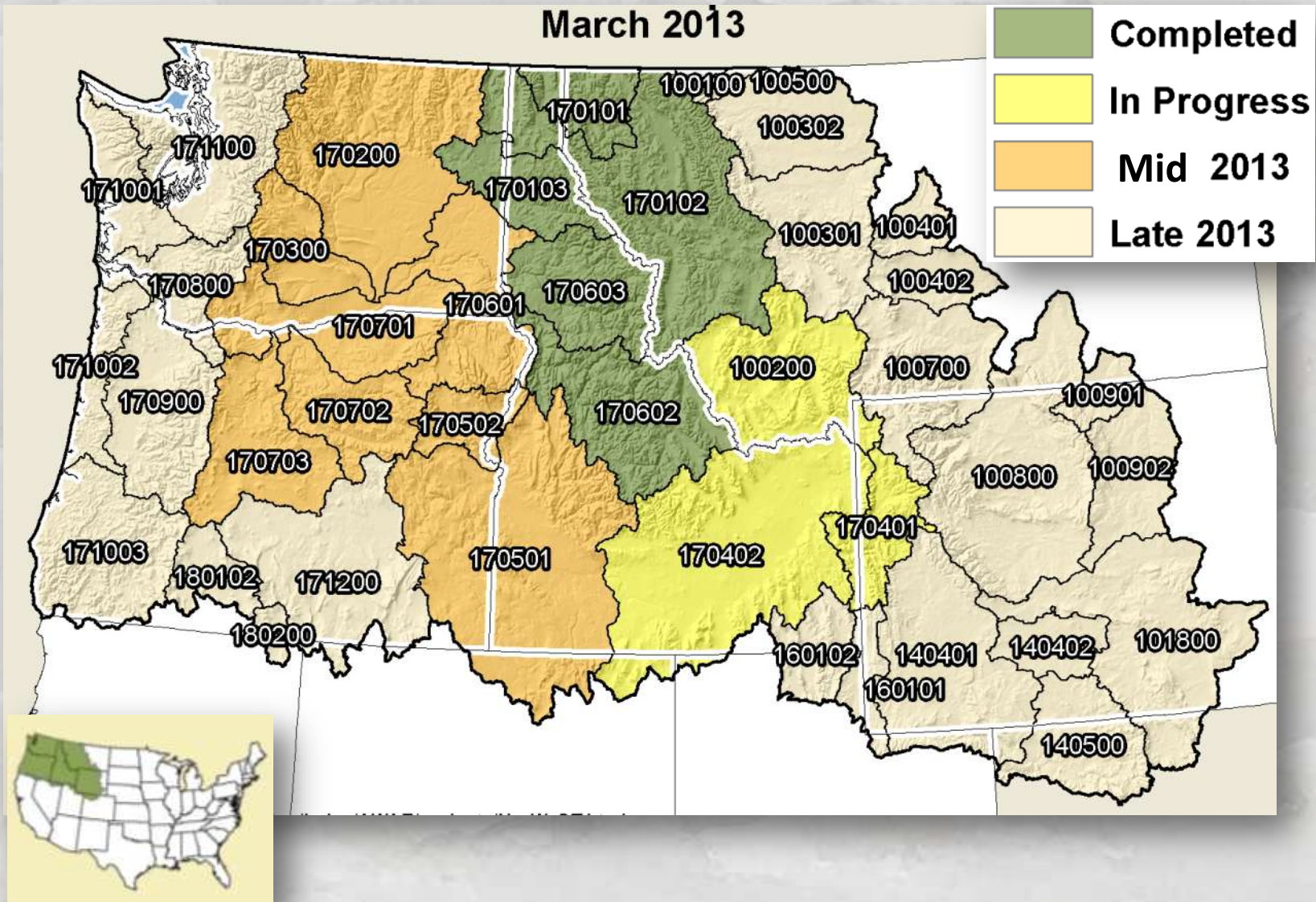
Temperature Prediction SE's



SE's are small near sites with temperature measurements

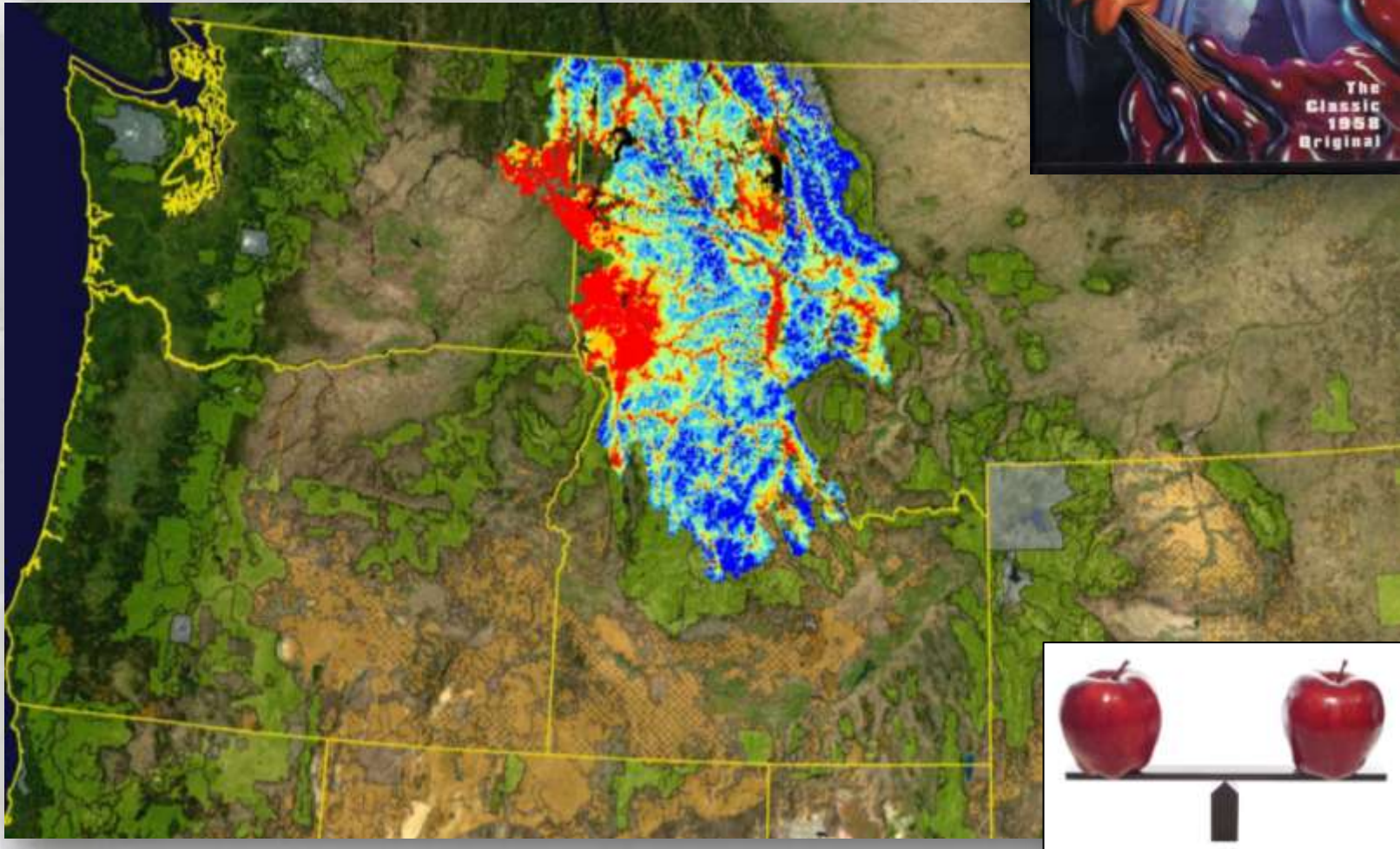
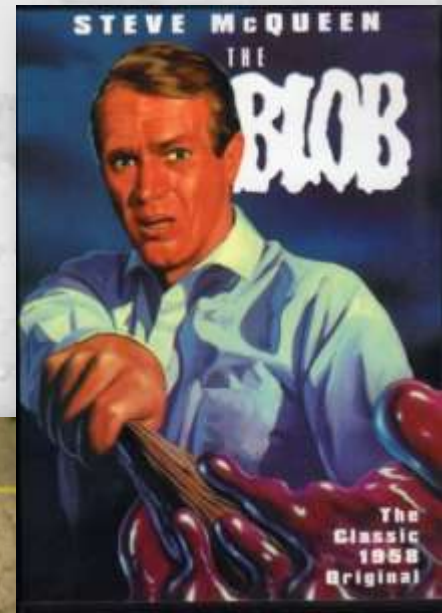
Design of "optimal" monitoring networks now possible

NorWeST Schedule



NorWeST Blob Growing...

- 14,370 summers of data swallowed
- 92,000 stream kilometers of thermal ooze mapped

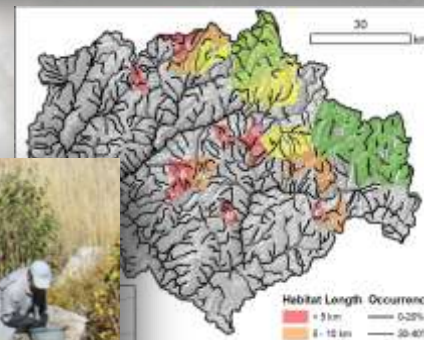


A Special Thanks to The 60+ Data Contributors and Partner Agencies...



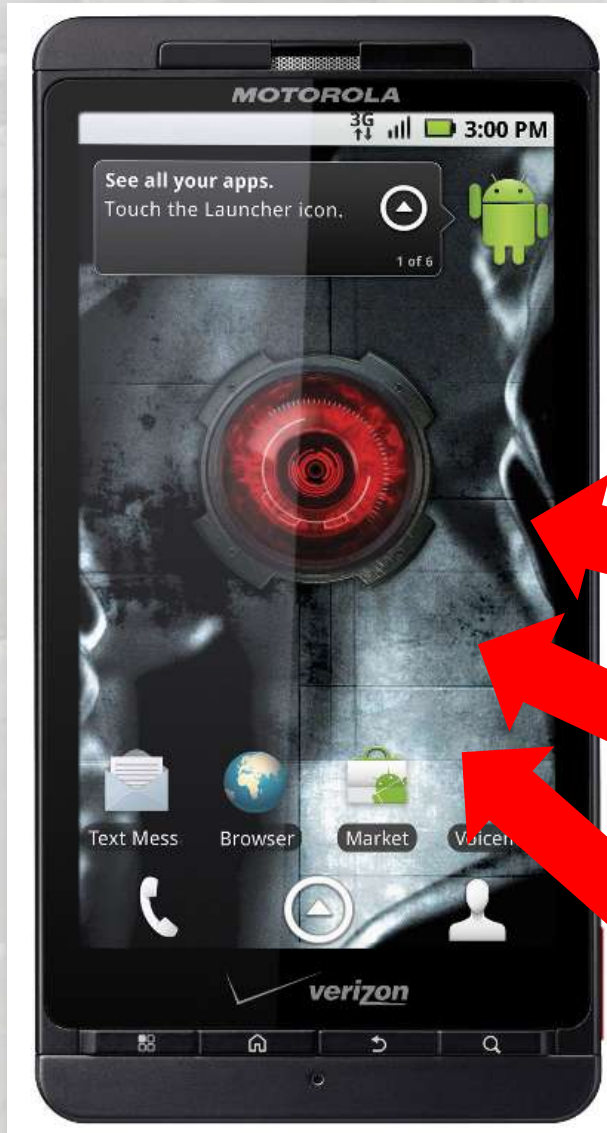
NorWeST Facilitating Related Projects

- Regional bull trout climate vulnerability assessment (J. Dunham)
- Cutthroat & bull trout climate decision support tools (Peterson et al., 2013)
- Landscape-scale bull trout monitoring protocol (Isaak et al. 2009)
- Consistent thermal niche definitions & more accurate bioclimatic models for trout & nongame fishes (S. Wenger, In Prep.)
- Efficient stream temperature monitoring designs



NorWeST Facilitating Related Projects

“Apps” Run on
a Consistent
Data Network



A collage of images related to environmental science and data. It includes a map of a region with a legend for "Habitat Length Occurrence" showing categories like 0-3 km (0.25%) and 3-10 km (20-40%). A person in a blue shirt and backpack is shown in a field, possibly collecting samples. A large, glowing blue sphere is visible in the upper right. A circular logo with "UTB-001" and "00001" is also present. A fish, likely a trout, is shown at the bottom right. The background of the collage contains faint text from various sources, including "ate vulnerability", "climate decision", "et al., 2011)", "out monitoring", "9)", "Definitions &", "ic mod", "(S. Wenger, In", and "ature".



Real-time Access to Stream Spatial Data Anytime, Anywhere

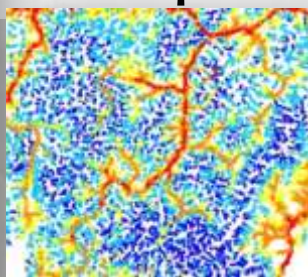
Smartphones as field computers



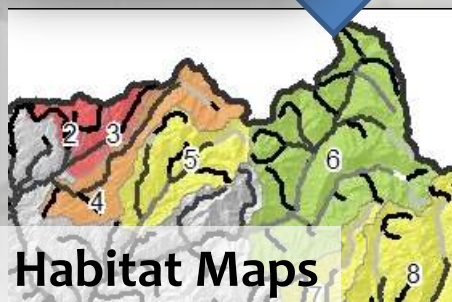
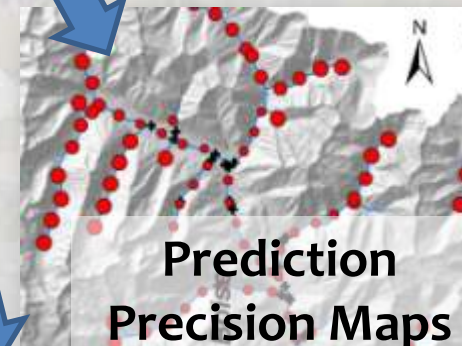
ArcGIS app



Temperature
Maps



Prediction
Precision Maps



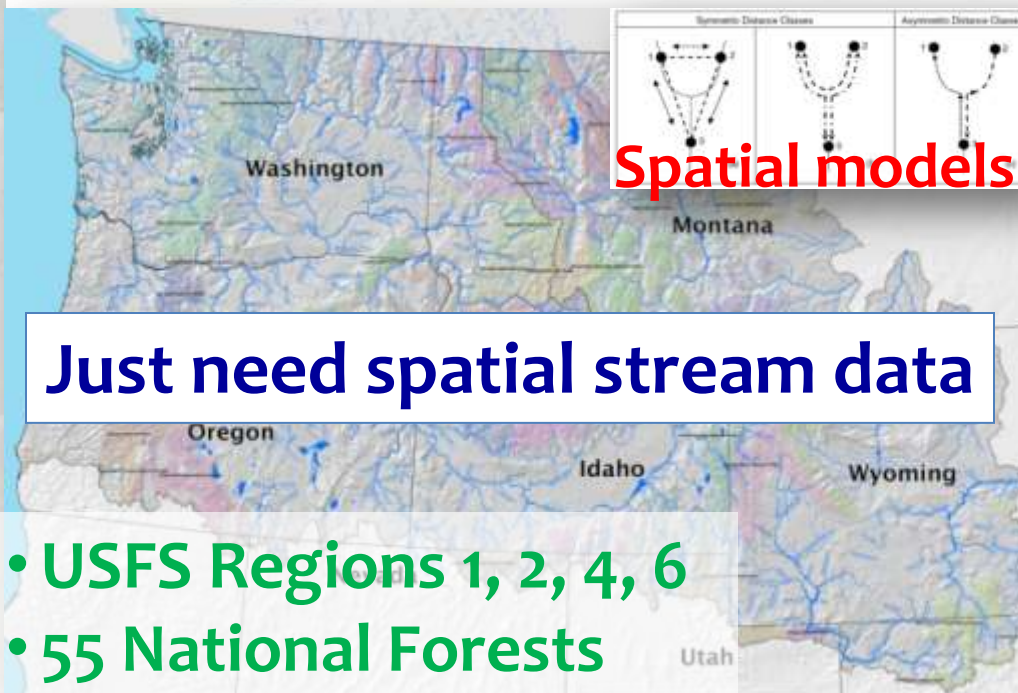
Habitat Maps

GoogleMaps



An InterNet for Stream Data

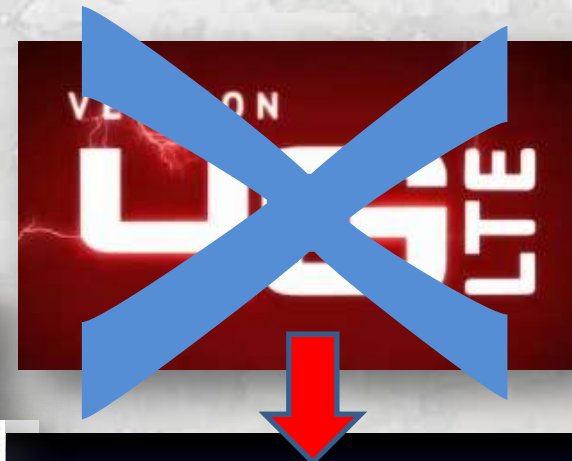
Technical & GIS infrastructure now exist



Spatial models

Just need spatial stream data

- USFS Regions 1, 2, 4, 6
- 55 National Forests



1G LCC
Accurate & consistent scaling of information

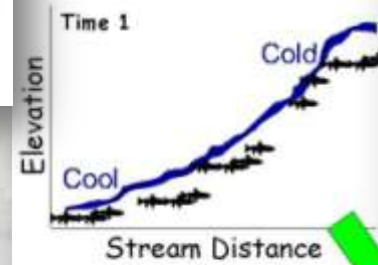
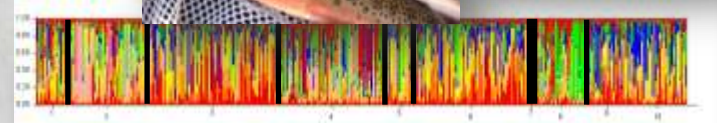


Internet Needs “Packets” of Consistent Data

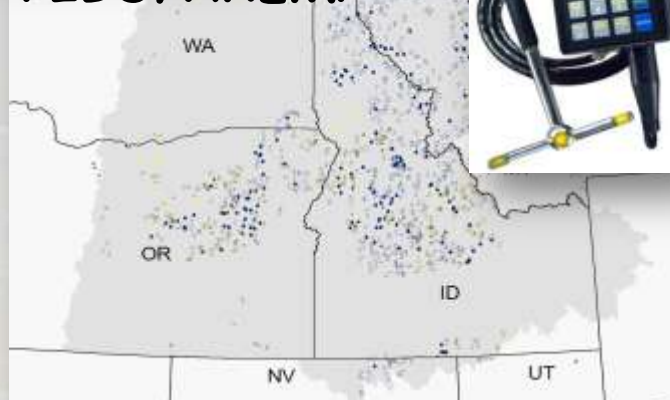
Standardized data collection protocols are key



Date	Sample #	Flow	Temp	PIBO
	110			
	113			
	174			



PIBO/AREMP




Data Needs to be Accessible




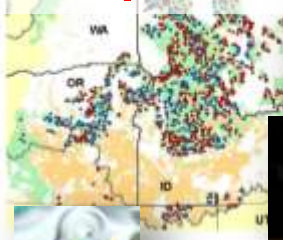
Data In  Information Out

#1

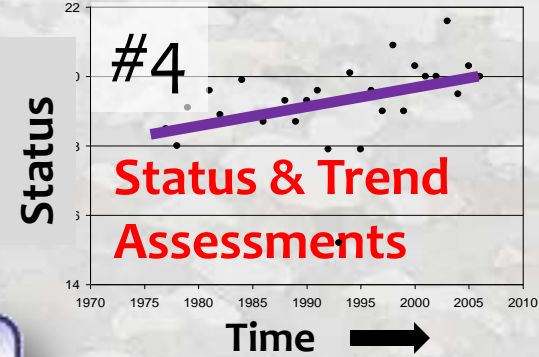
	A	B	C
1			
2	Stream	Elk Creek	
3	Georeference:	610234 E, 4402546 W	
4			
5	Date	Time	Temp (°C)
6	7/15/2005	21:23	15
7	7/15/2005	21:53	15
8	7/15/2005	22:23	14
9	7/15/2005	22:53	14
10	7/15/2005	23:23	13





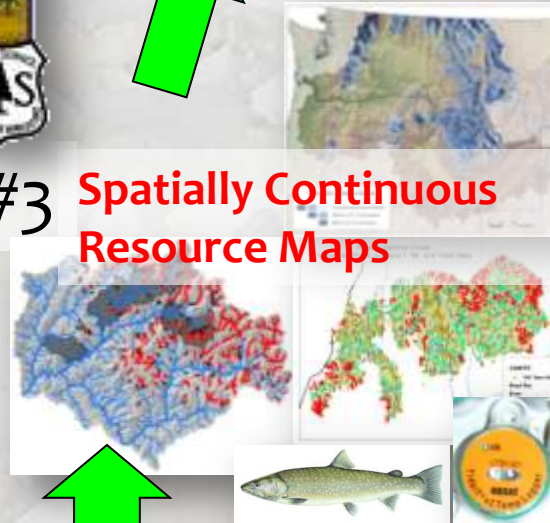
Spatially referenced, corporate database



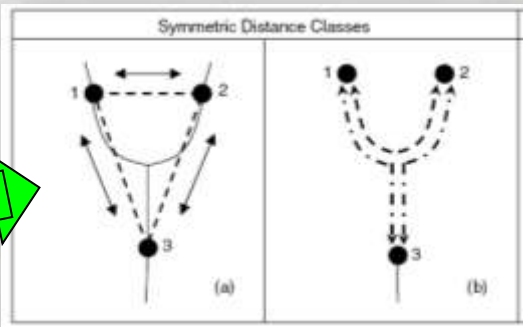
Aquatic Surveys Module



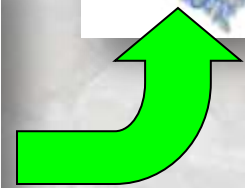
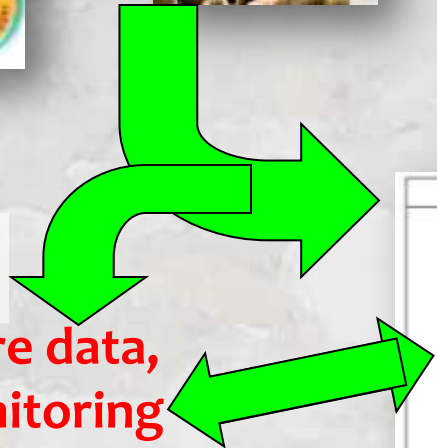
#3 **Spatially Continuous Resource Maps**



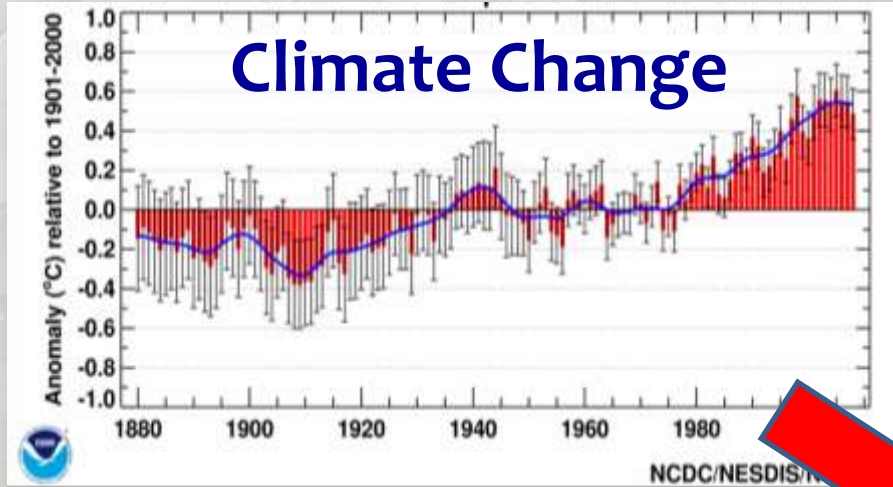
#2 **Analysis**



#2a **More data, monitoring design**



Need to Do More With Less, but What If... We Did Much More?



Urbanization &
Population Growth



Shrinking
Budgets



Supporting Research...

Regional Stream Temperature Modeling Approach...

Ecological Applications, 20(5), 2010, pp. 1350–1371
© 2010 by the Ecological Society of America

Effects of climate change and wildfire on stream temperatures and salmonid thermal habitat in a mountain river network

DANIEL J. ISAAK,^{1,2} CHARLES H. LUCE,¹ BRUCE E. RIEMAN,¹ DAVID E. NAGEL,¹ ERIN E. PETERSON,² DONA L. HORAN,¹ SHARON PARKES,¹ AND GWYNNE L. CHANDLER¹

¹U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Boise Aquatic Sciences Laboratory, 322 E. Front Street, Suite 401, Boise, Idaho 83702 USA

²Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), Division of Mathematical and Information Sciences, Indooroopilly, Queensland, Australia

A Moving Average Approach for Spatial Statistical Models of Stream Networks

Jay M. VER HOEF and Erin E. PETERSON

Journal of the American Statistical Association
March 2010, Vol. 105, No. 489, Applications and Case Studies
DOI: 10.1198/jasa.2009.ap08248

Regional Stream Temperature Trend Assessment...

Climate change effects on stream and river temperatures across the northwest U.S. from 1980–2009 and implications for salmonid fishes

D. J. Isaak, S. Wollrab,
G. Chandler

Climatic Change

An Interdisciplinary, International Journal Devoted to the Description, Causes and Implications of Climatic Change

Co-Editors: MICHAEL OPPENHEIMER
GARY YORE



Climate “Velocity” in streams...

Global Change Biology

Global Change Biology (2012), doi: 10.1111/gcb.12073 (Online at <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/528ISSN1365-2486/accepted>)

Stream isotherm shifts from climate change and implications for distributions of ectothermic organisms

DANIEL J. ISAAK* AND BRUCE E. RIEMAN†

*U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Boise Aquatic Sciences Laboratory, 322 E. Front St., Suite 401, Boise, Idaho †U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station (retired), P.O. Box 1541, Seeley Lake, MT

Isaak & Rieman. 2012. *Global Change Biology* 19, doi: 12073



The End