

# *Intermountain Adaptation Partnership: Aquatic Organisms*

*Dan Isaak, Mike Young, Cynthia Tait, Dan Duffield, Dona Horan, Matt Groce*



Kings Peak



Ogden, Utah, 4 May 2016



# Outline

## Climate to streams:

- Changes in flow
- Changes in temperature



## Quantitative assessments:

- Bull trout (ESA listed)
- Cutthroat trout



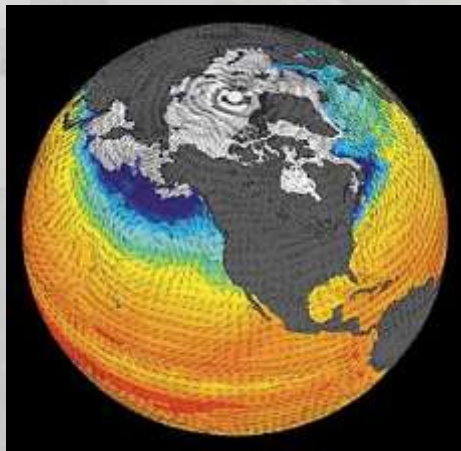
## Final thoughts

- Strategies for other taxa
- Prioritization



# Taking Climate into the Water...

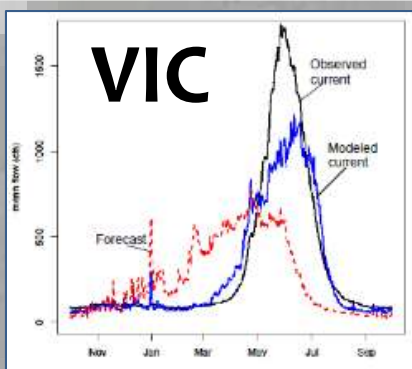
Climate model (air temp & precip)



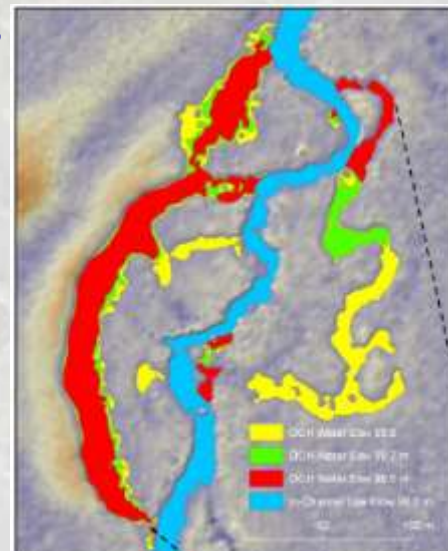
Regional patterns



Stream temperatures & flow

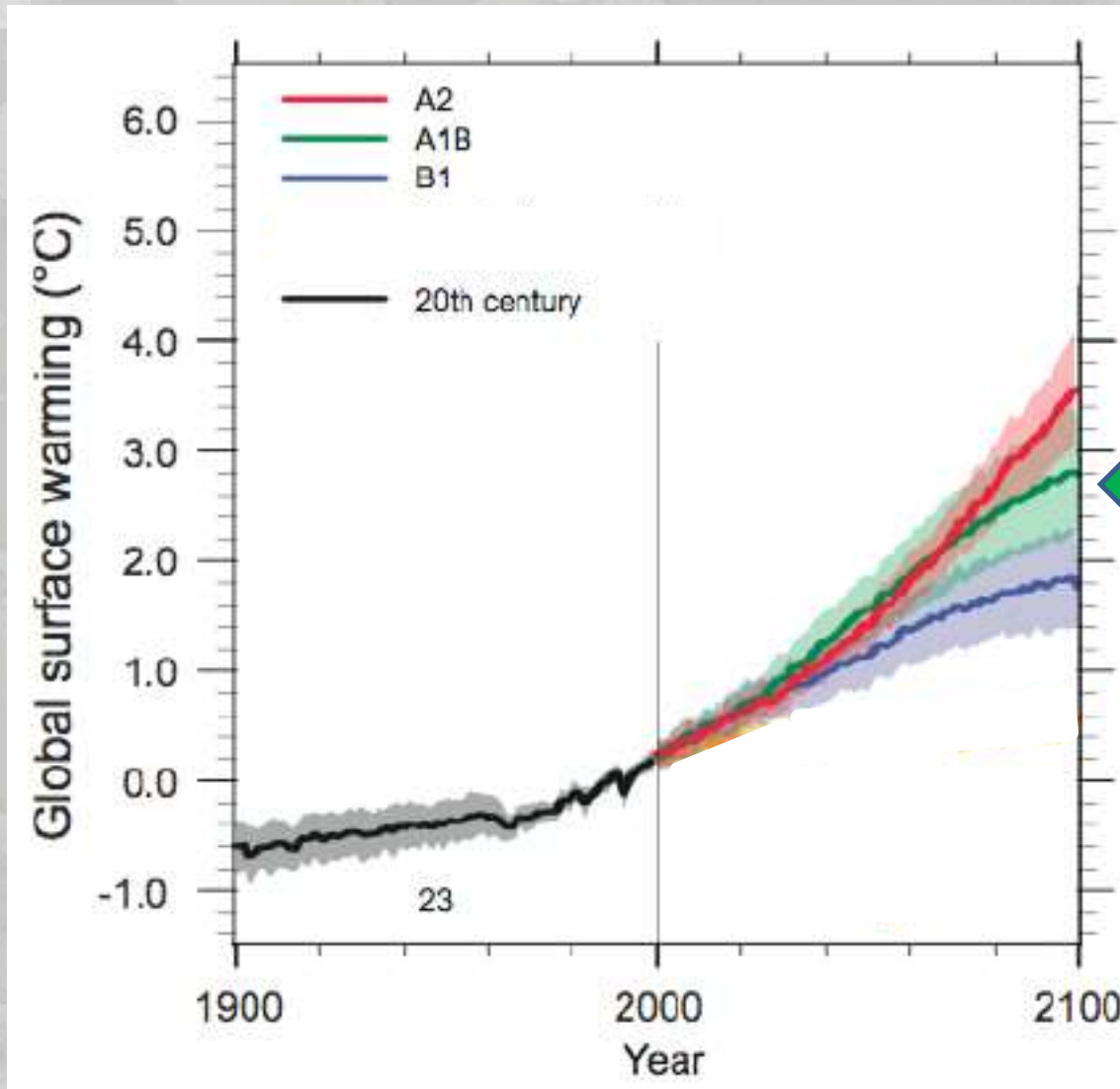


Stream reach patterns



# Future Climate Scenarios

## A1B 10 GCM Ensemble from CIG



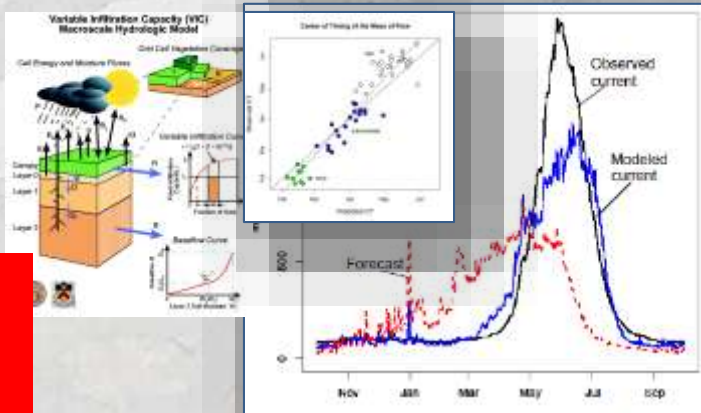
**A1B**

~RCP 6.0

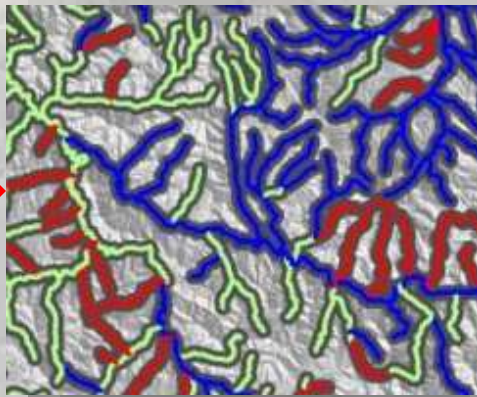
- Historical baseline (1970-1999)
- 2040s (2030-2059)
- 2080s (2070-2099)

# Flow scenarios from Stream Flow Metrics website (ArcGIS & .pdfs & Excel)

VIC streamflow scenarios



NHD+ stream segment resolution



Google “Stream flow metrics”

Website: [fs.fed.us/rm/boise/AWAE/projects/modeled\\_stream\\_flow\\_metrics.shtml](https://fs.fed.us/rm/boise/AWAE/projects/modeled_stream_flow_metrics.shtml)

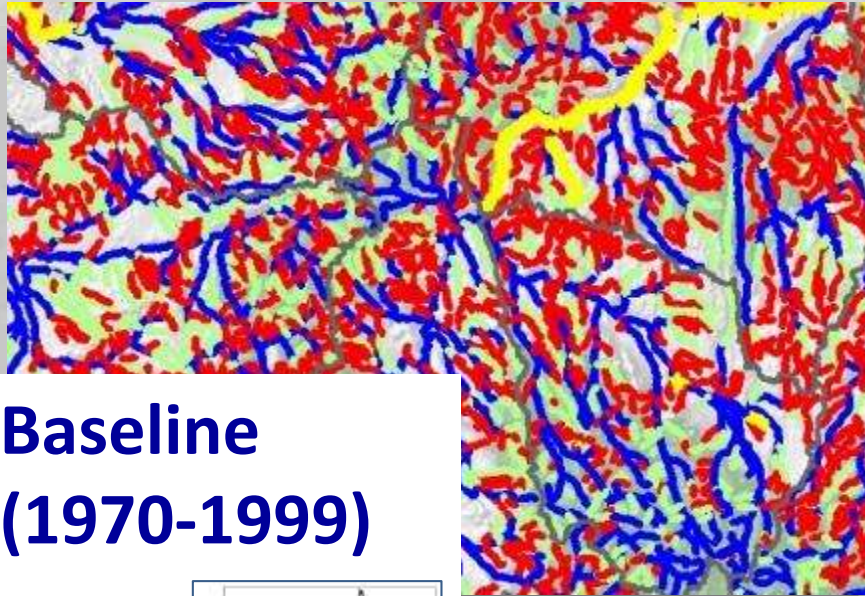
Liang et al. 1994. *J. Geophys Res* **99**:14415–14428.

Wenger et al. 2010. *Water Res Res* **46**:W09513.

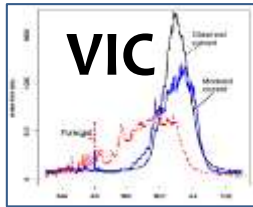
Safeeq et al. 2014. *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences* **11**:3315-3357.

# Stream Hydrography Base Layer

1:100,000 NHDPlus



Baseline  
(1970-1999)

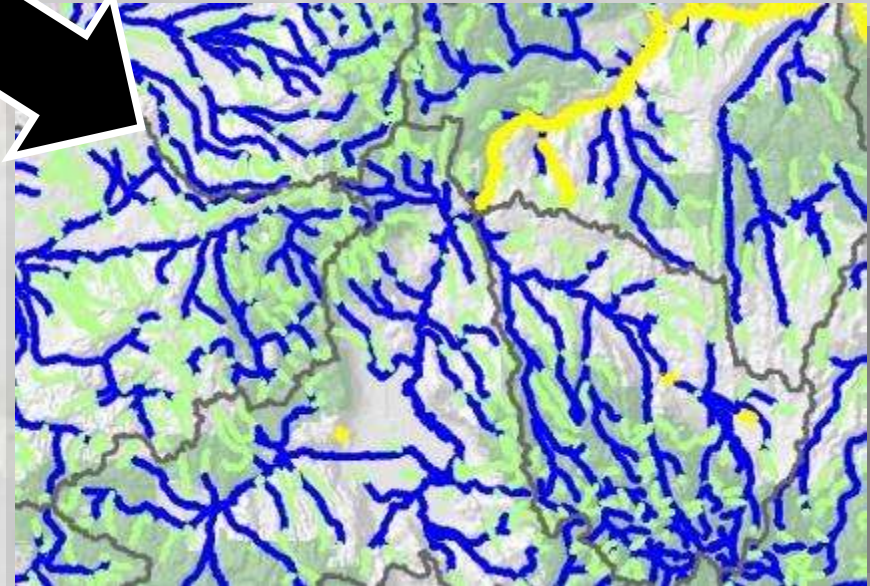


$>0.006 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  summer flow



$<15\%$  slope

Deleted intermittent channels

$\sim 65\%$  network  
reduction

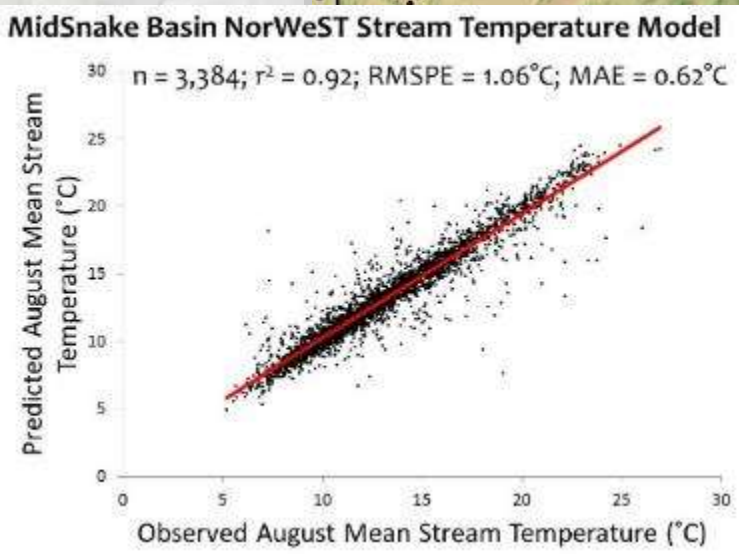
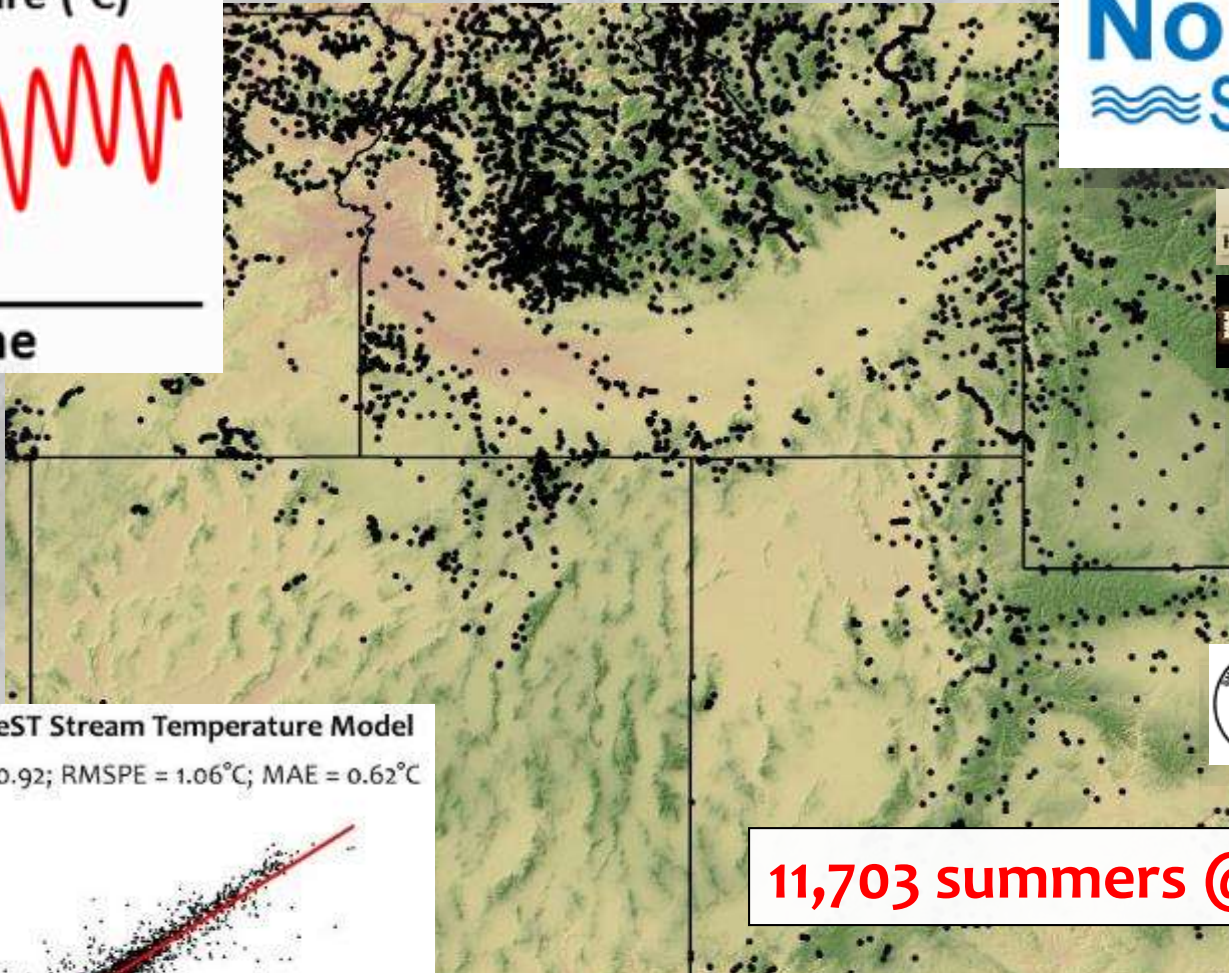
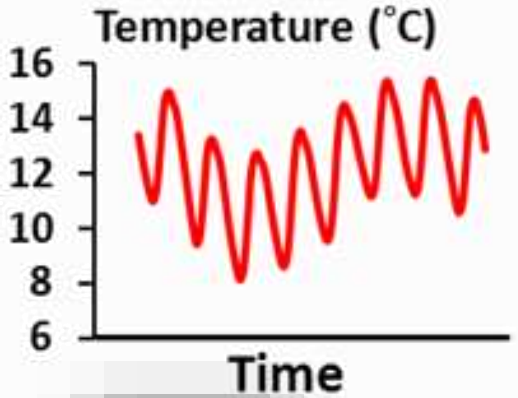


# Stream Flow Statistics for A1B Warming Scenario

		Non-FS lands		FS lands	
Flow metric	Climate period	Water year day	Days Advance	Water year day	Days Advance
Median flow date	1980s	190	-	202	-
	2040s	181	-9 days	187	-15 days
	2080s	174	-16 days	175	-27 days
		Number of days	Days increase	Number of days	Days increase
 Winter high flow days	1980s	5.5	-	3.0	-
	2040s	7.9	2.4	5.8	2.8
	2080s	10.0	4.5	9.1	6.1
		m <sup>3</sup> /s	% change	m <sup>3</sup> /s	% change
 Mean summer flow	1980s	11.0	-	1.9	-
	2040s	8.0	-29.2	1.1	-42.1
	2080s	6.4	-43.4	0.8	-55.8
Mean annual flow	1980s	14.3	-	2.3	-
	2040s	14.9	4.2	2.4	4.3
	2080s	15.3	7.0	2.5	8.7

# Stream Temperature Database & Scenarios

**NorWeST**  
Stream Temp



**11,703 summers @ 5,461 sites**

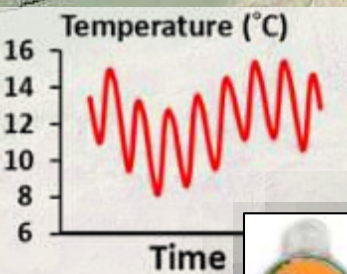
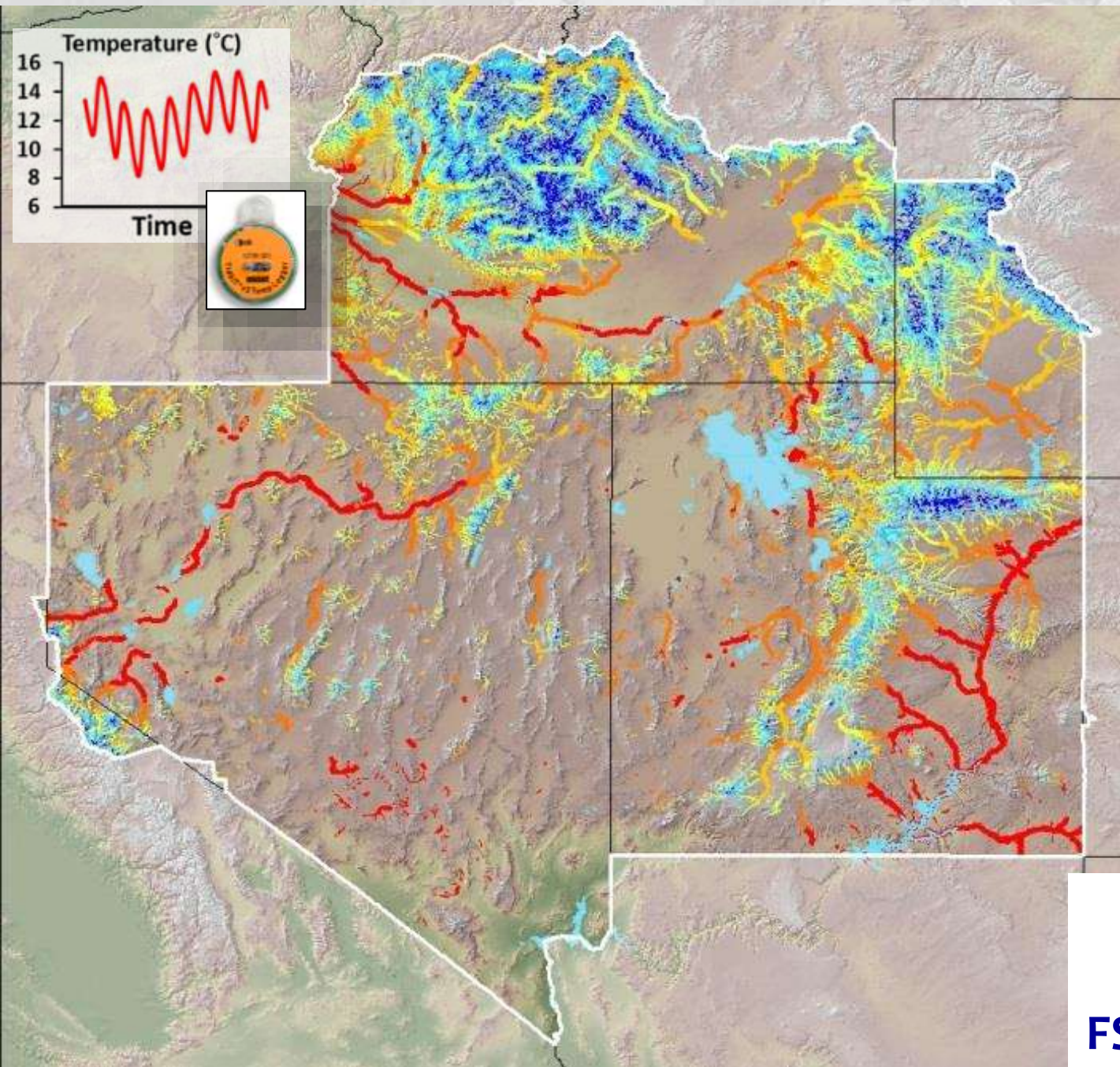
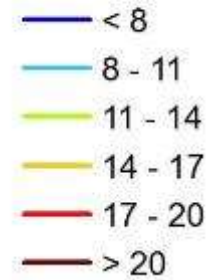
Isaak et al. 2010. *Ecol. Apps.* **20**:1350-1371  
Isaak et al. 2012. *Climatic Change* **113**:499-524.  
Luce et al. 2014. *Wat Res Res DOI*: 10.1002/2013WR014329  
Ver Hoef et al. 2006. *Environ Ecol Stat* **13**:449-464.  
Ver Hoef & Peterson. 2010. *Journal Am Stat Ass* **105**:6-18.



# 2000s

**NorWeST**  
Stream Temp

August Mean Temp ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )



**Overall = 14.1  $^{\circ}\text{C}$**

**FS streams = 11.1  $^{\circ}\text{C}$**

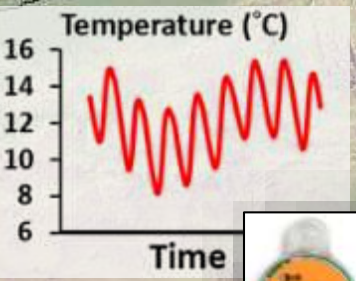
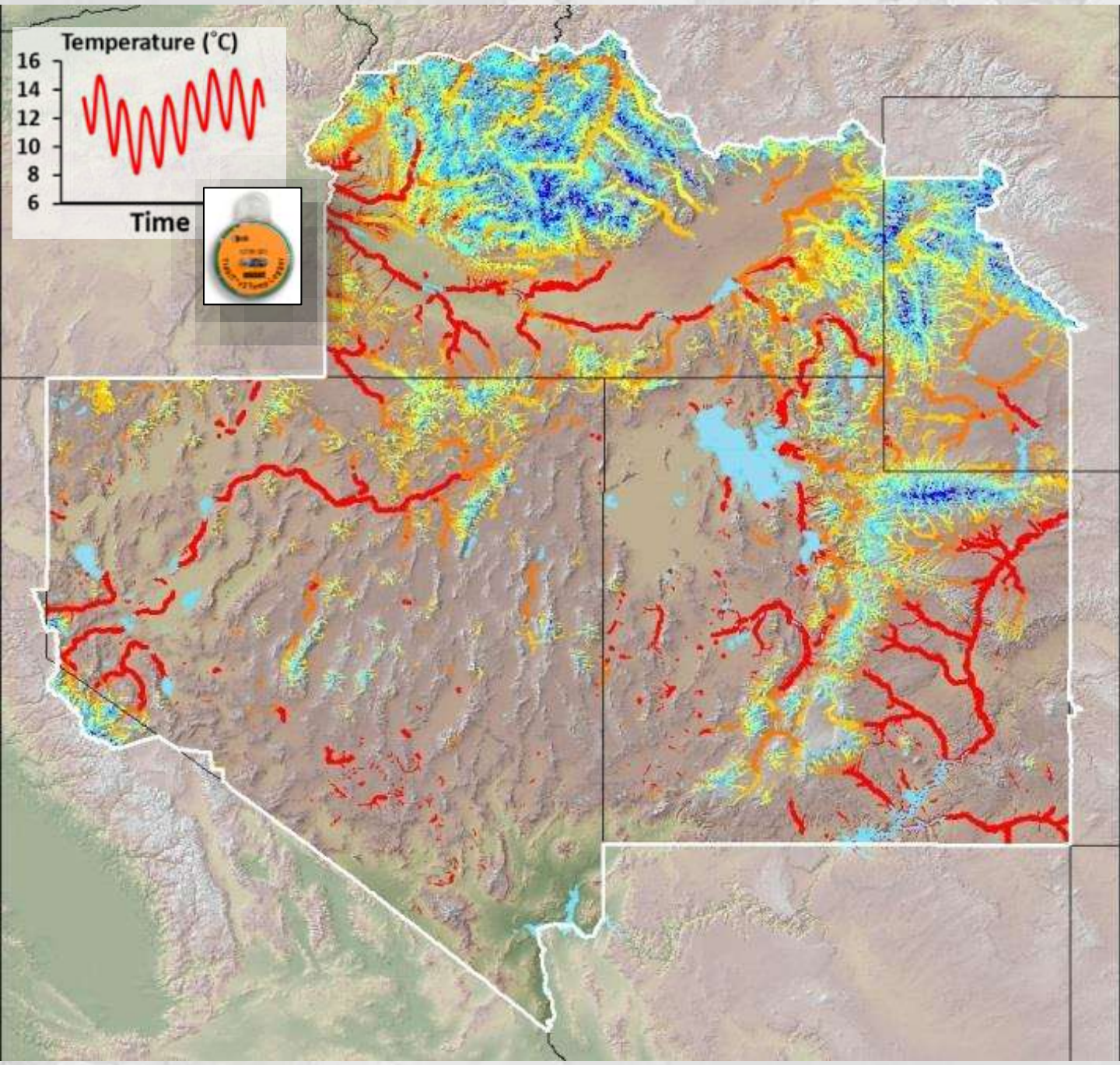
# 2040s

**NorWeST**  
Stream Temp

August Mean Temp (°C)

- < 8
- 8 - 11
- 11 - 14
- 14 - 17
- 17 - 20
- > 20

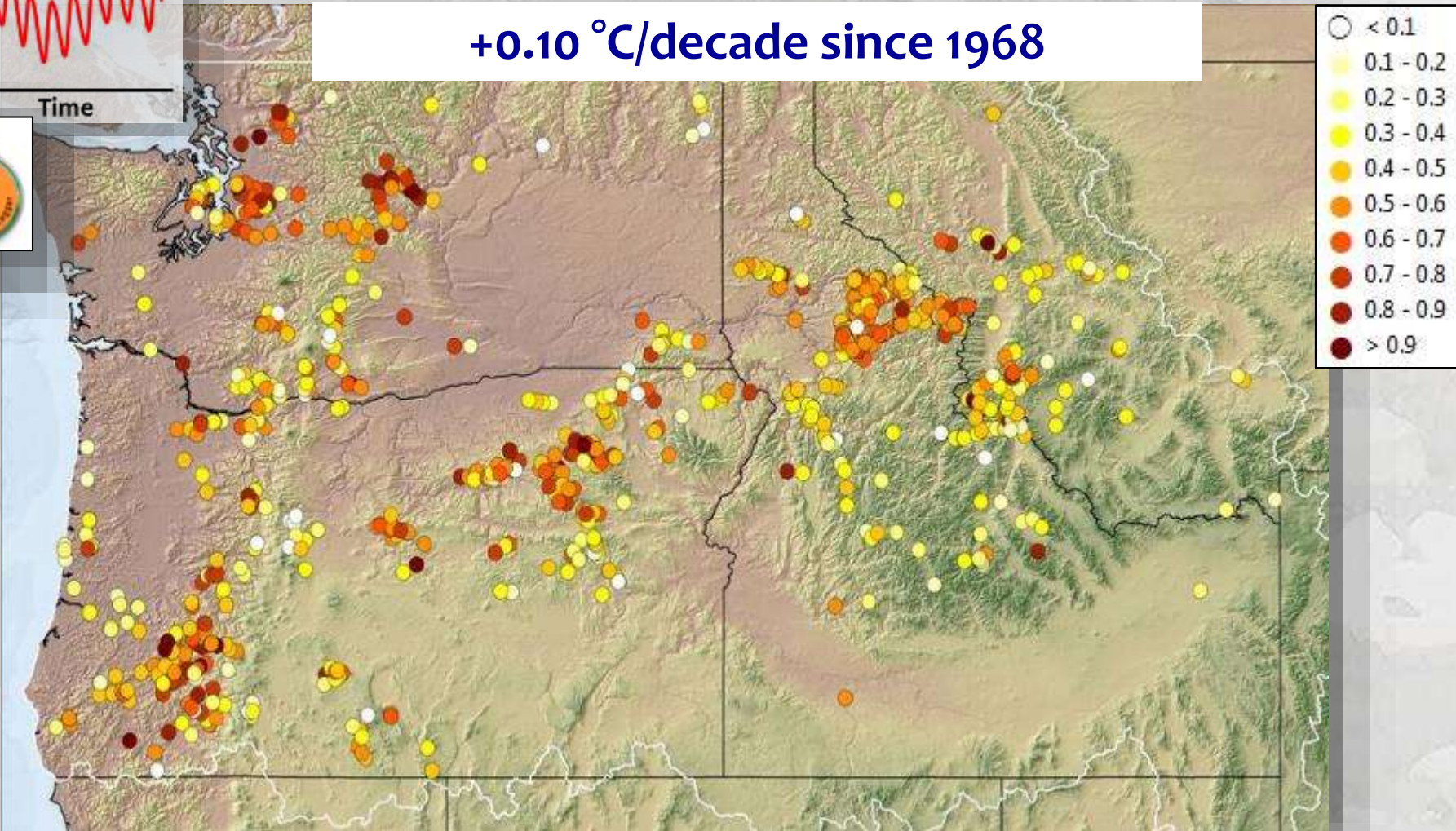
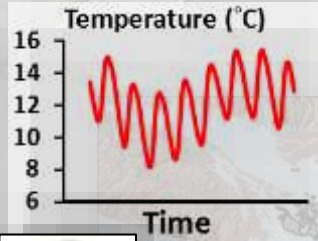
## + 1.0 °C



# Slow Stream Warming Rates 1968-2011

923 sites in NorWeST database with >10 year records

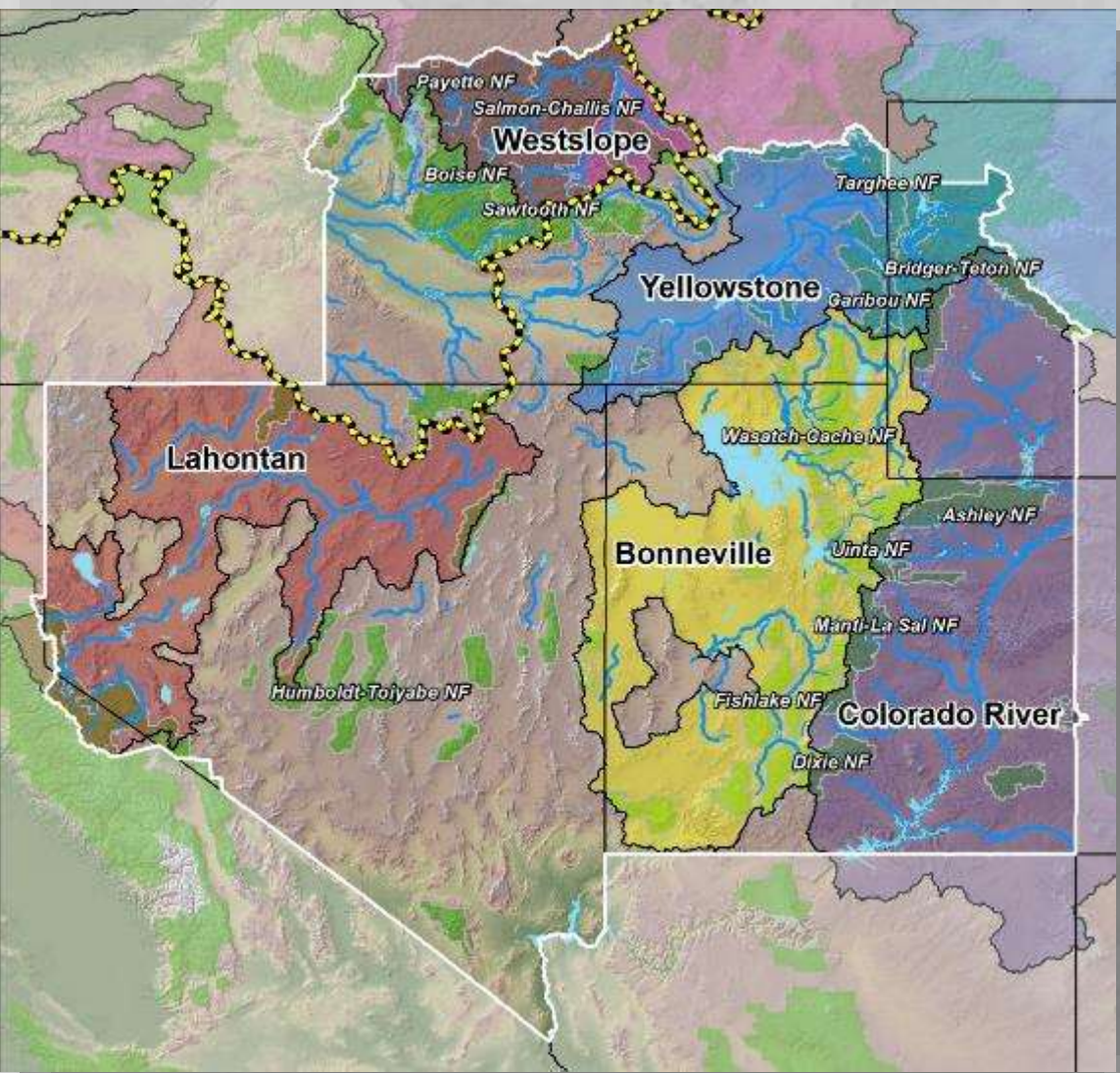
+0.10 °C/decade since 1968



Isaak et al. 2016. Slow climate velocities of mountain streams portend their role as refugia for cold-water biodiversity. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sciences* 113: 4374–4379.

# Quantitative assessments for:

- Bull trout
- Cutthroat trout



## Historical Range

### *Bull Trout*

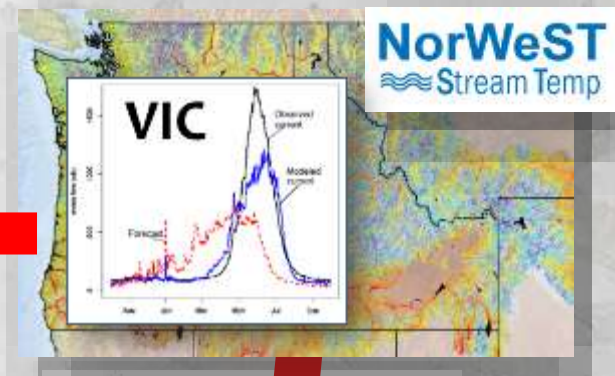
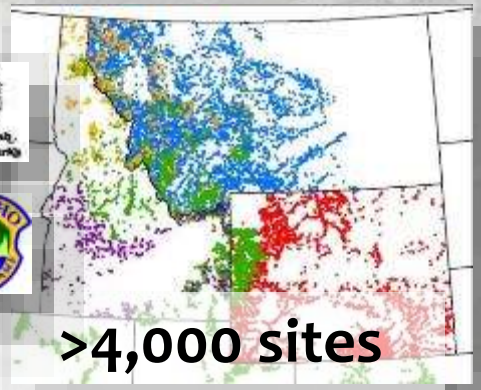
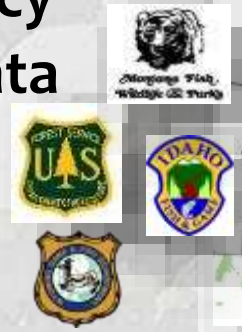


### *Cutthroat Trout Subspecies*

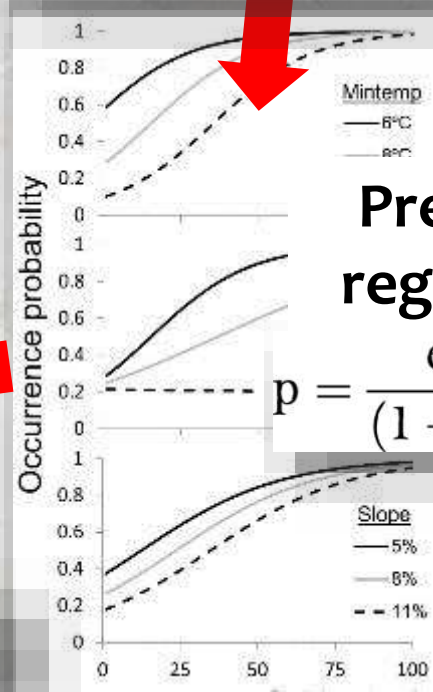
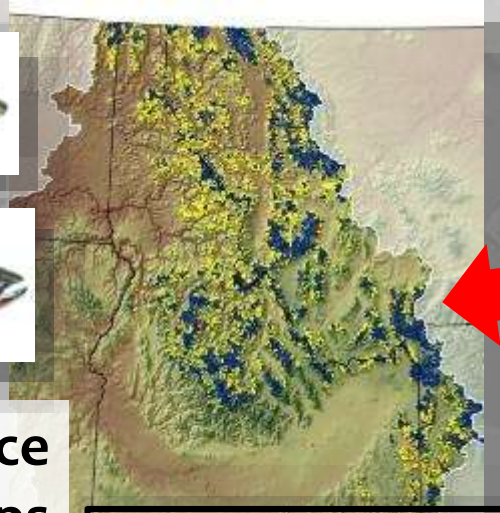
-  Bonneville
-  Colorado River
-  Lahontan
-  Westslope
-  Yellowstone
-  Forest Land

# Species Distribution Models for Native Trout Climate Refugia

Agency biodata



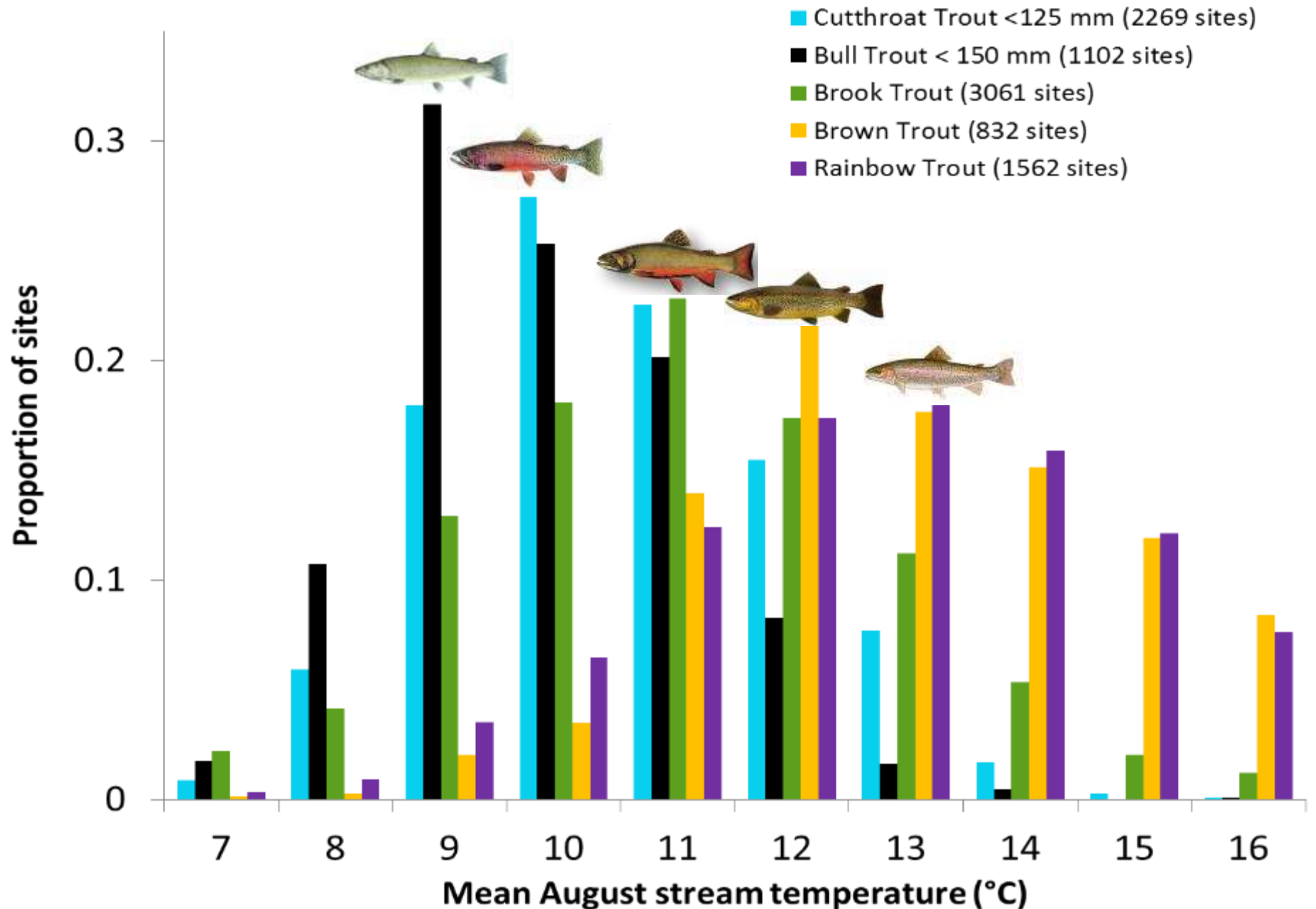
Occurrence probability maps



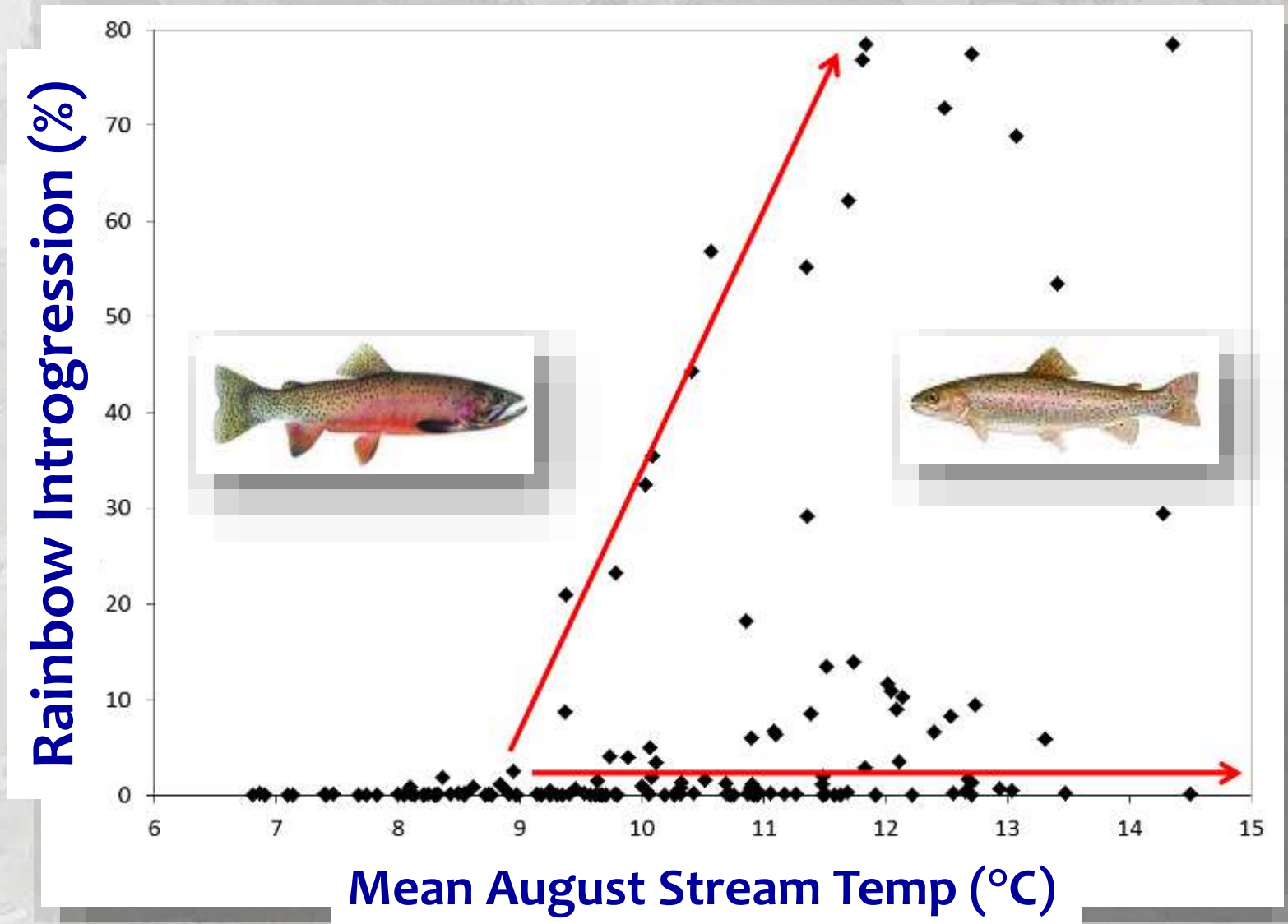
Predictive logistic regression models

$$p = \frac{\exp(a + bx \dots ny)}{1 + \exp[a + bx \dots ny]}$$

# Cold Streams Exclude Most Invaders



# Cold Streams Exclude Rainbow Trout Hybrids

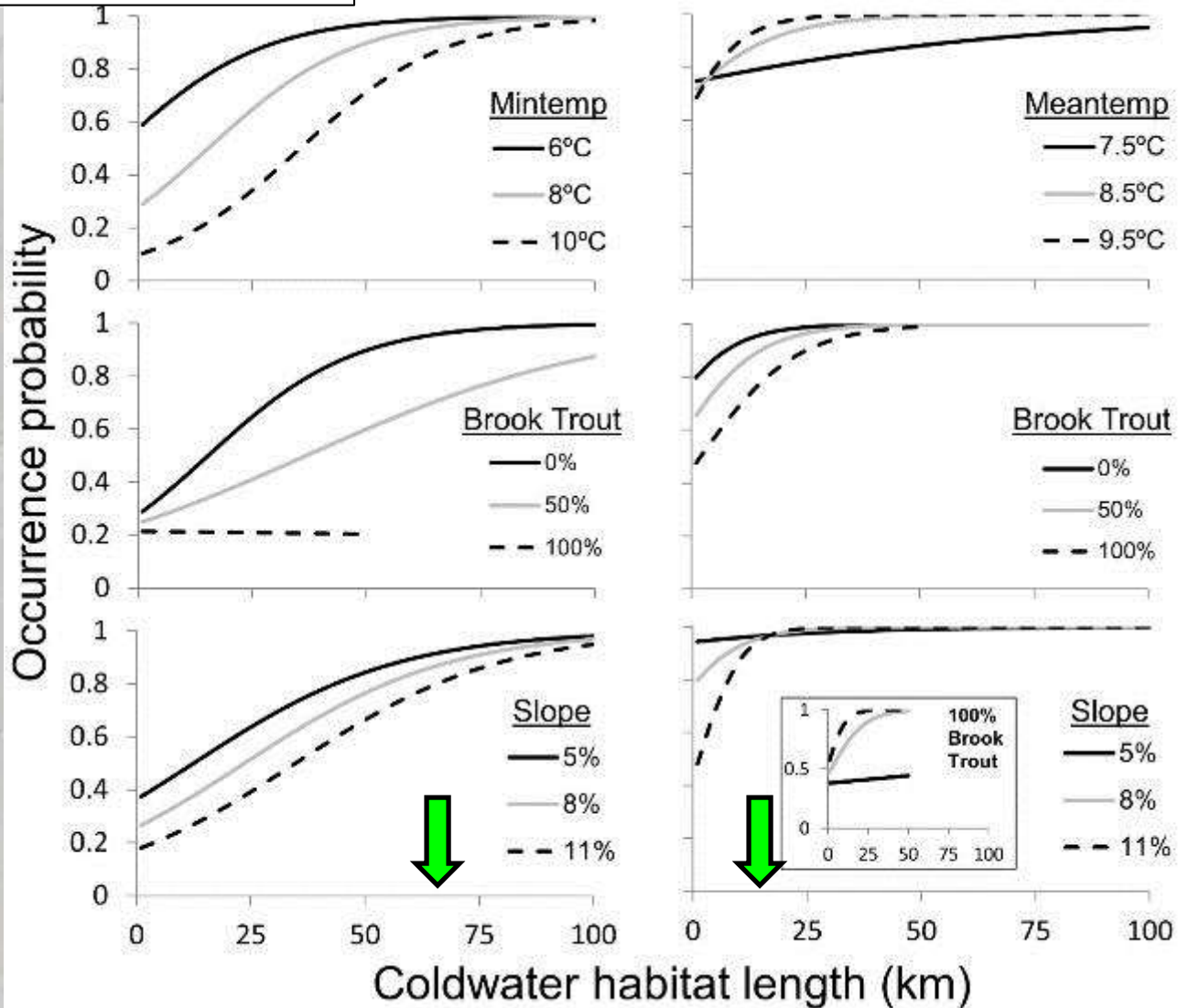




**78% classification accuracy**



**85% classification accuracy**



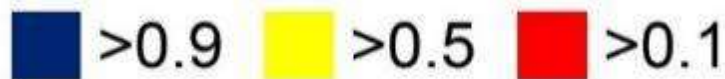


# Bull Trout Probability of Occupancy

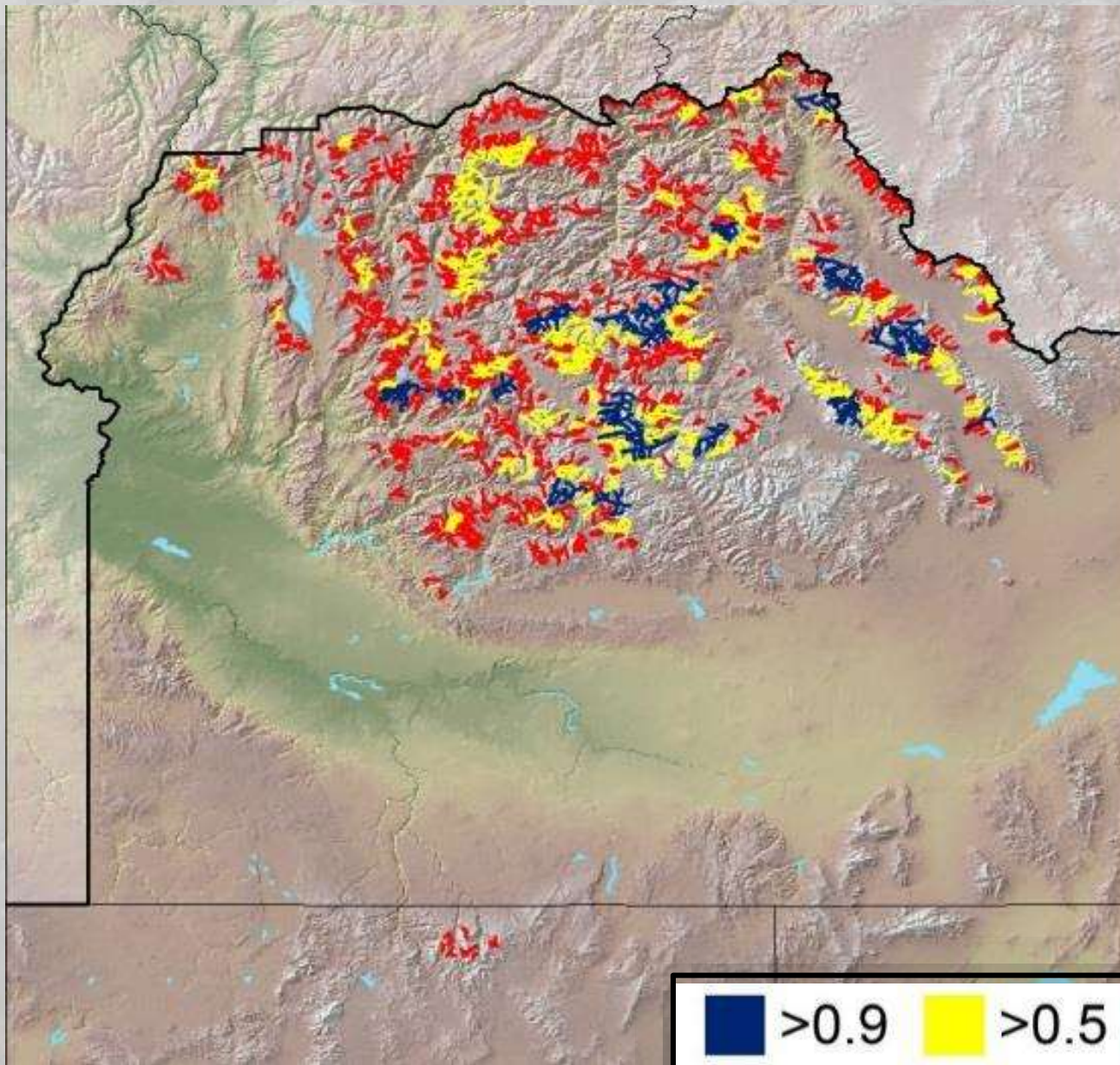
**2000s**



Stream  
population scale  
predictions



# Bull Trout Probability of Occupancy



**2040s**



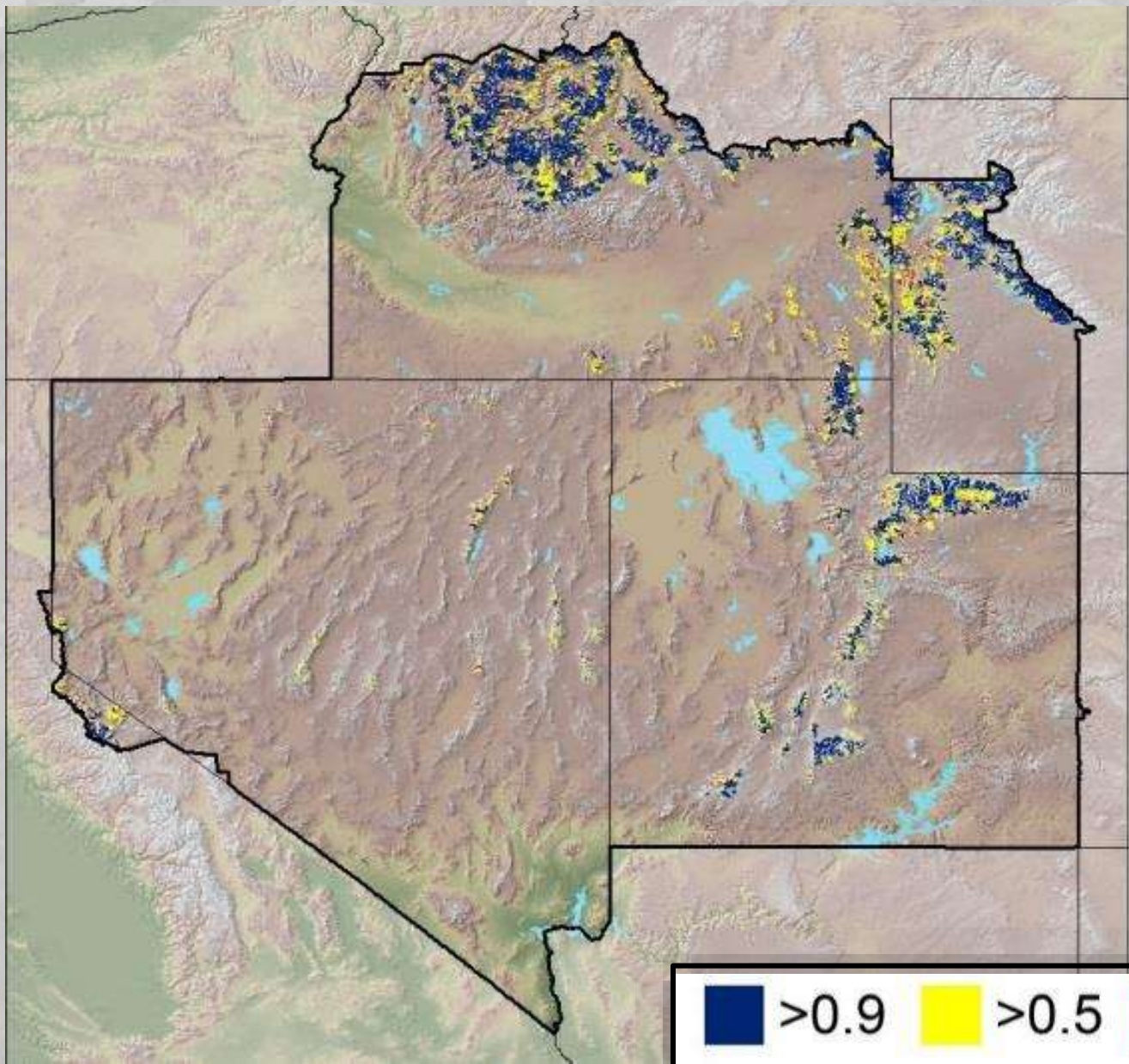
**>0.9** **>0.5** **>0.1**

# Number and Length of Bull Trout Habitats

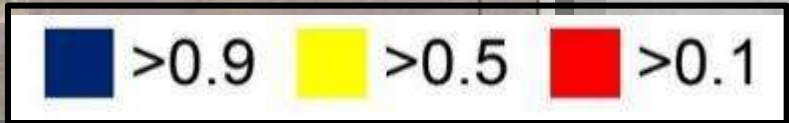
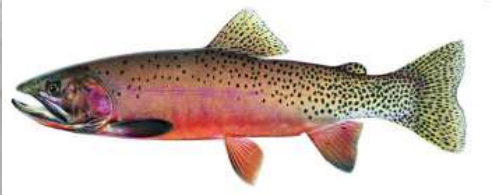


Number of habitats		Probability of Occurrence					Number
		< 0.25	0.25-0.50	0.50-0.75	0.75-0.90	> 0.90	
	2000s	406	289	141	70	78	984
★	2040s	538	216	90	31	23	898
	2080s	387	215	76	22	12	712
Length of habitats							Stream KM
	2000s	1,863	2,382	2,003	1,614	4,516	12,378
★	2040s	2,623	1,983	1,407	747	1,233	7,993
	2080s	1,704	1,608	1,038	465	553	5,368

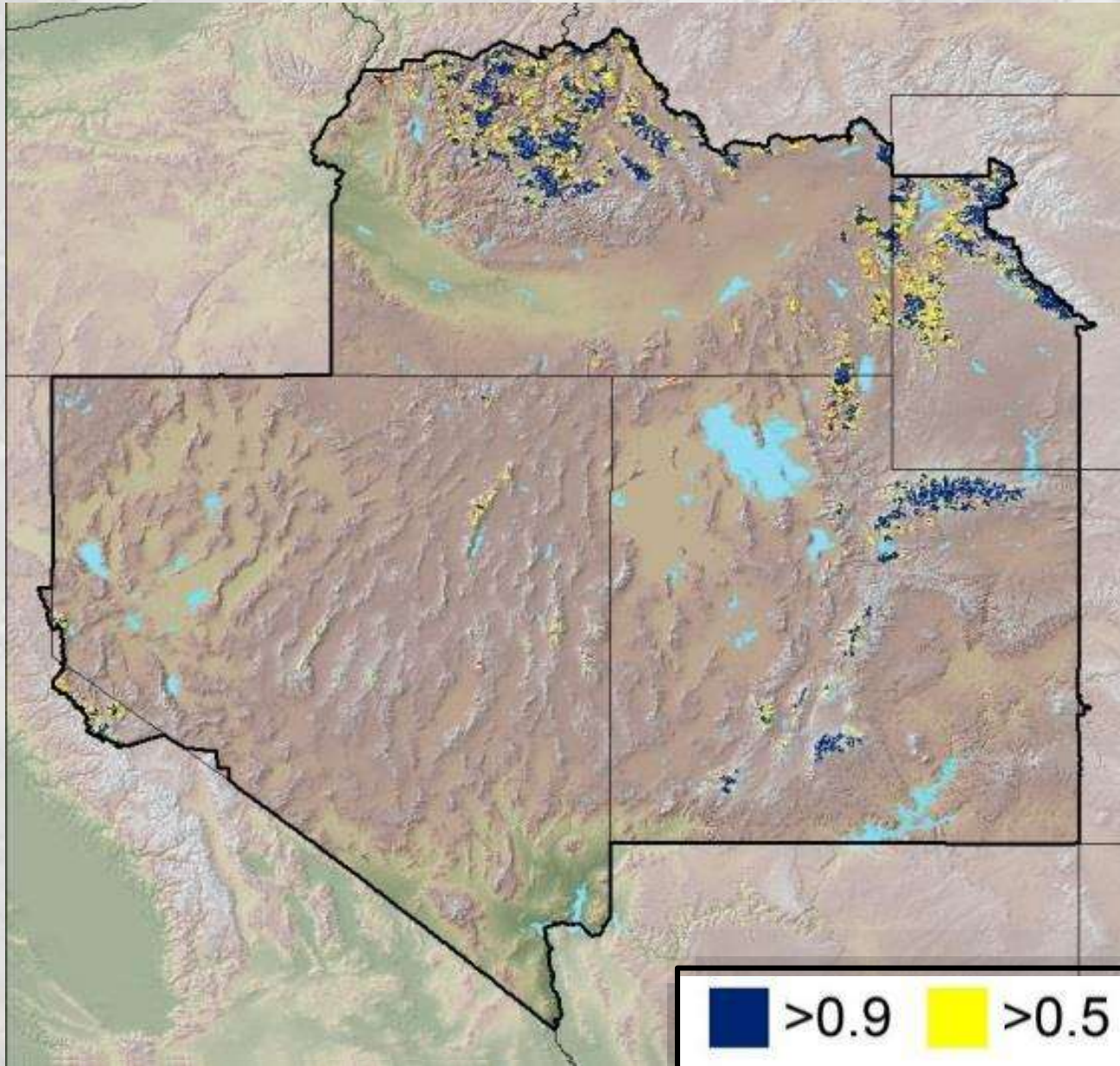
# Cutthroat Trout Probability of Occupancy



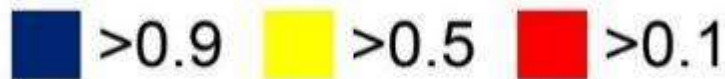
**2000s**



# Cutthroat Trout Probability of Occupancy



**2040s**



# Number and Length of Cutthroat Trout Habitats





Number of habitats		Probability of Occurrence					Number
		< 0.25	0.25-0.50	0.50-0.75	0.75-0.90	> 0.90	
	2000s	73	206	540	872	909	2,600
★	2040s	49	170	544	791	680	2,234
	2080s	66	252	479	572	476	1,845
Length of habitats							Stream KM
	2000s	346	624	2,047	3,737	14,152	20,906
★	2040s	110	464	1,530	2,990	9,448	14,542
	2080s	150	641	1,498	2,256	5,899	10,444

# About that Brook Trout Effect...



## Size of Refugia for Probability >0.9

	Period	Median size (km)	
Cutthroat Trout 	2000s	11	} <b>2x larger</b>
	2040s	10	
	2080s	9	
Bull Trout 	2000s	51	
	2040s	54	
	2080s	53	



... but steeper streams are also invasion resistant

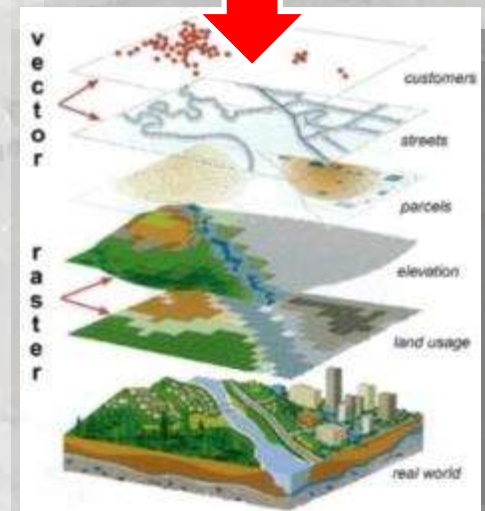
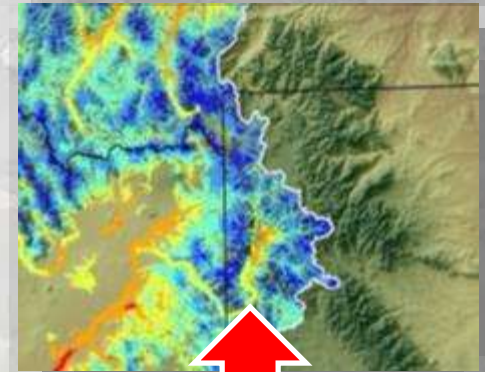
# Land Administration GAP Analysis

## <11 °C streams in bull trout range

Land status	2000s	2080s
Private	5,580 (10.5)	1,099 (5.3)
Tribal	1,779 (3.4)	713 (3.4)
State/City	1,621 (3.1)	420 (2.0)
BLM	1,534 (2.9)	512 (2.5)
NPS	652 (1.2)	182 (0.9)
TNC	157 (0.3)	30 (0.1)
FS-wilderness	6,483 (12.2)	2,854 (13.8)
FS-nonwilderness	34,068 (64.3)	14,575 (70.2)
Other	<u>1,093 (2.0)</u>	<u>367 (1.8)</u>
Totals:	52,966	20,752

**>90% on public lands**

**<15% protected in Wilderness  
or National Parks**







# Website Provides Trout Scenarios in User-Friendly Digital Formats

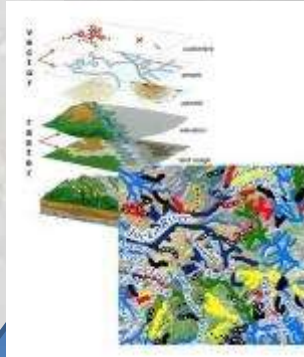


Just Google “Climate Shield trout”

## Presentations & Publications



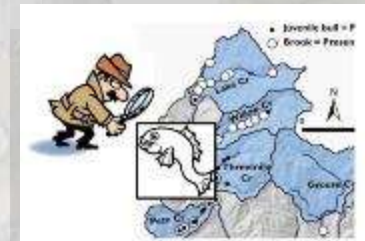
## Digital Maps & ArcGIS Shapefiles



## Fish Data Sources



## Distribution Monitoring



## File formats:

- ArcGIS files
- pdf files

## 15 Scenarios:

- 3 climate periods
- 5 Brook invasion levels

## Narrative assessments for:

- Western pearlshell mussel
- Spring snails
- Rocky Mountain tailed frog
- Idaho giant salamander



## Future Need: Better Biological Occurrence Databases



**Aquatic eDNA sampling revolutionizing that**

# eDNA assays & analyses

- Bull trout<sup>M</sup>
- Brook trout<sup>M</sup>
- Rainbow trout<sup>M</sup>
- Westslope cutthroat trout<sup>M</sup>
- Yellowstone cutthroat trout<sup>M</sup>
- Brown trout<sup>M</sup>
- Lake trout
- Dolly Varden<sup>MP</sup>
- Arctic charr
- Salmon: Chinook, chum<sup>MP</sup>, coho<sup>MP</sup>, pink, sockeye<sup>MP</sup>
- Arctic grayling<sup>M</sup>
- Pacific & brook lamprey<sup>MP</sup>
- Northern pike<sup>MP</sup>
- Sculpin (several)<sup>MP</sup>
- N. leatherside dace<sup>MP</sup>
- Loach minnow<sup>MP</sup>
- Spikedace<sup>MP</sup>
- Siberian sturgeon
- Rocky Mountain tailed frog
- Opossum shrimp<sup>M</sup>
- Capniid stoneflies
- Western pearlshell mussel<sup>MP</sup>
- Crayfish (several)
- River otter<sup>M</sup>
- Any fish<sup>MP</sup>
- ...and many others

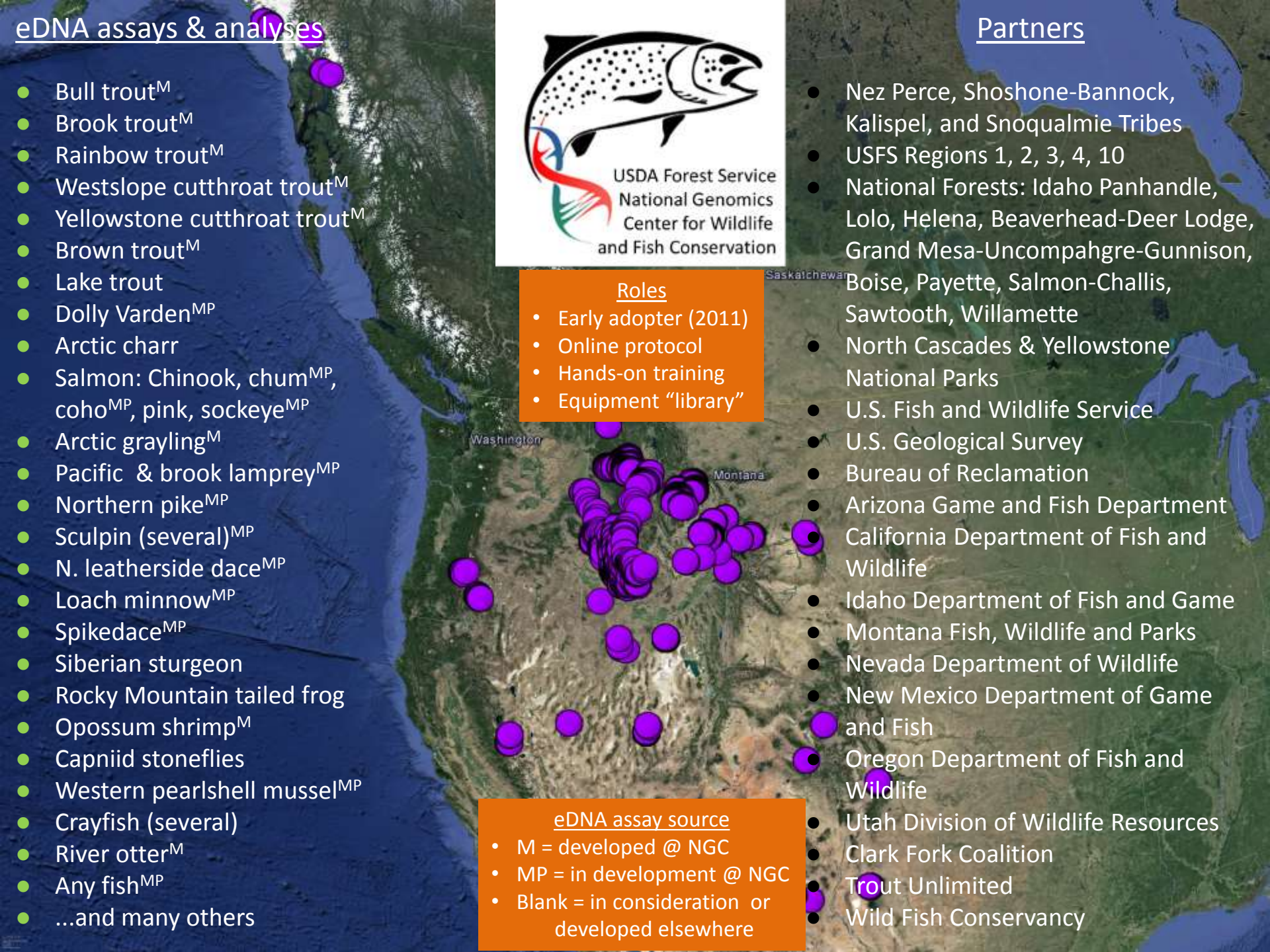


- Roles
- Early adopter (2011)
  - Online protocol
  - Hands-on training
  - Equipment "library"

- eDNA assay source
- M = developed @ NGC
  - MP = in development @ NGC
  - Blank = in consideration or developed elsewhere

# Partners

- Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock, Kalispel, and Snoqualmie Tribes
- USFS Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 10
- National Forests: Idaho Panhandle, Lolo, Helena, Beaverhead-Deer Lodge, Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre-Gunnison, Boise, Payette, Salmon-Challis, Sawtooth, Willamette
- North Cascades & Yellowstone National Parks
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Arizona Game and Fish Department
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Idaho Department of Fish and Game
- Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
- Nevada Department of Wildlife
- New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
- Clark Fork Coalition
- Trout Unlimited
- Wild Fish Conservancy





# Rocky Mountain Research Station

## Air, Water, & Aquatic Environments Program



GO

search only AWAE

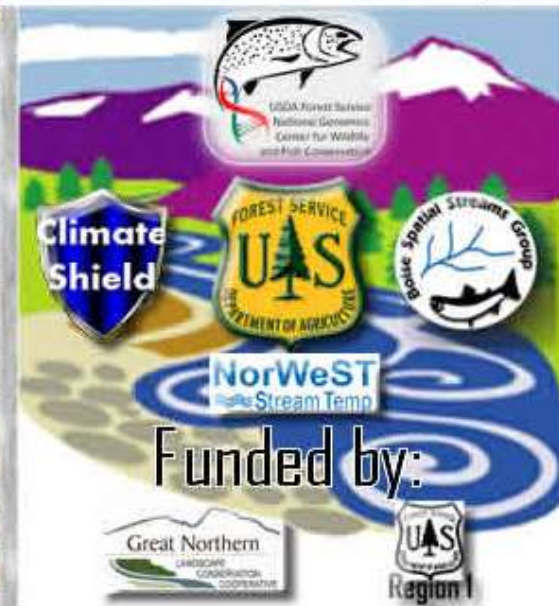
ABOUT AWAE

RESEARCH ▾

PROJECTS, TOOLS, &amp; DATA ▾

PUBLICATIONS ▾

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## The Rangelwide Bull Trout eDNA Project

[HOME](#) ► [PROJECTS](#) ► [THE RANGE-WIDE BULL TROUT eDNA PROJECT](#)

The bull trout is an ESA-listed species with a historical range that encompasses many waters across the Northwest. Though once abundant, bull trout have declined in many locations and are at risk from a changing climate, nonnative species, and habitat degradation. Informed conservation planning relies on sound and precise information about the distribution of bull trout in thousands of streams, but gathering this information is a daunting and expensive task. To overcome this problem, we coupled 1) predictions from the range-wide, spatially precise **Climate Shield** model on the location of natal habitats of bull trout with 2) a sampling template for every 8-digit hydrologic unit in the historical range of bull trout, based on the probability of detecting bull trout presence using environmental DNA (eDNA) sampling ([McKelvey et al. 2016](#)). The template consists of a master set of geospatially referenced sampling locations at 1-km intervals within each cold-water habitat. We also identified sampling locations at this same interval based on the USFWS's designation of critical spawning and rearing habitat. Based on field tests of eDNA detection probabilities conducted by the **National Genomics Center for Wildlife and Fish Conservation**, this sampling approach will reliably determine the presence of populations of bull trout, as well as provide insights on non-spawning habitats used by adult and subadult fish. The result will be a rapid, robust, and repeatable range-wide assessment of natal habitats of this species, completed by 2018.

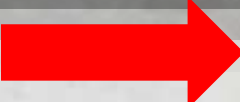
# Climate Vulnerability Could Provide a Context for Prioritizing Stream Restoration Efforts...

2013 Aquatic and Riparian Restoration Annual Report  
USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region



- Modifying road culverts...
- Maintaining/restoring flow...
- Maintaining/restoring riparian...
- Restoring channel form/function...
- Non-native species control...
- Large woody debris...



Before  After



# Forest Datasets Were Key to The Quality of This Assessment...



**& Will Be Key to Improving  
Assessments in *Future* Decades...**