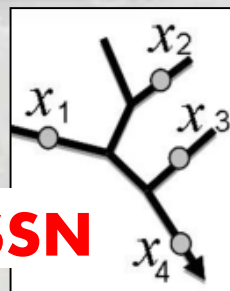
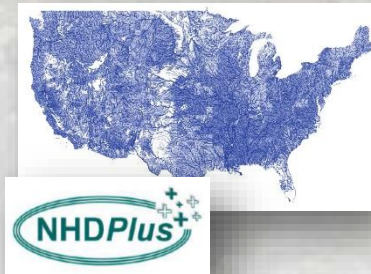


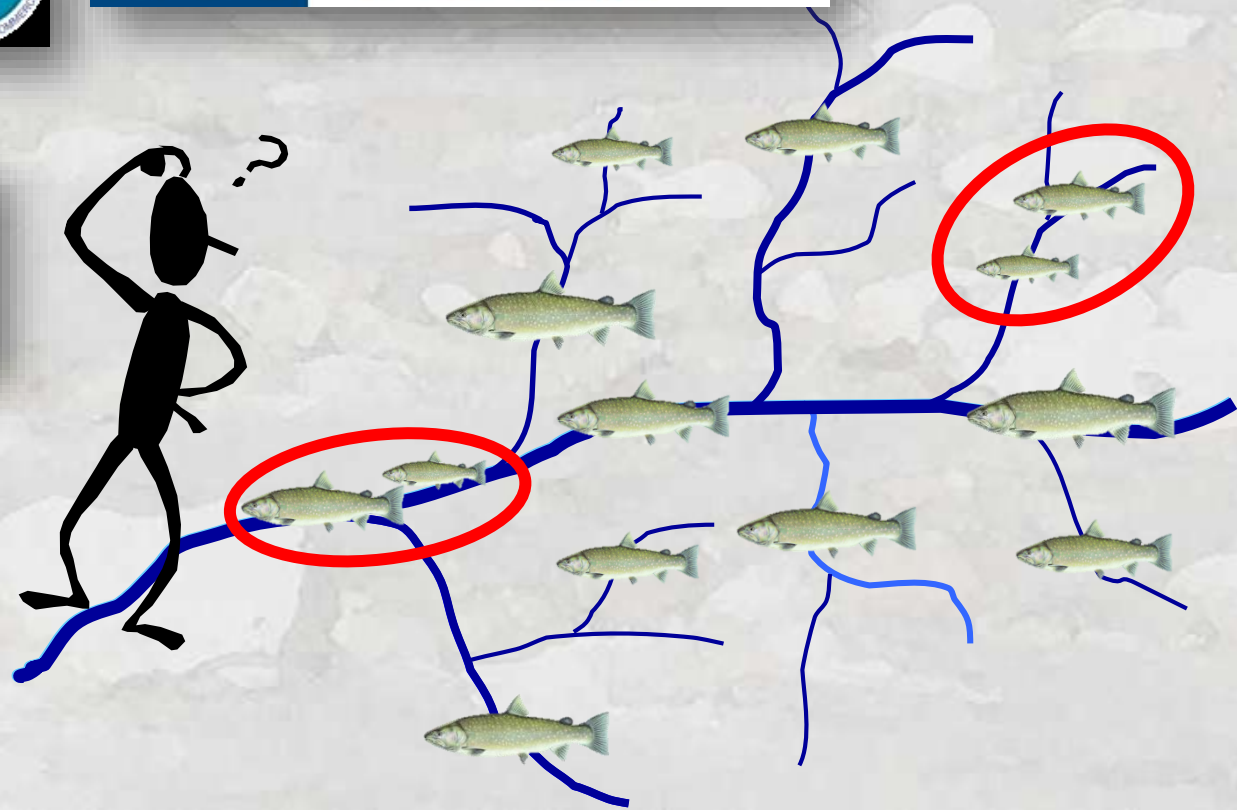
# How Many Fish Live in that Stream or River Network?

## A Scalable Population Estimator Using SSN Models, Fish Density Datasets, and National Geospatial Database Frameworks

Dan Isaak, Jay Ver Hoef<sup>1</sup>, Erin Peterson<sup>2</sup>, Dona Horan, Dave Nagel



**SSN**



# Local Population Methods

Depletion-removal (Morin 1951; Zippin 1958)


THE REMOVAL METHOD OF POPULATION ESTIMATION<sup>1</sup>

*Calvin Zippin*



Mark-recapture (Lincoln 1930; Peterson 1896)

Direct observation


 United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest Service

Intermountain  
Research Station

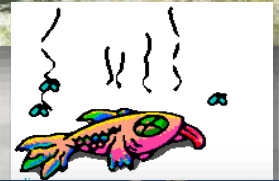
General Technical  
Report INT-GTR-307

July 1994

 UAS

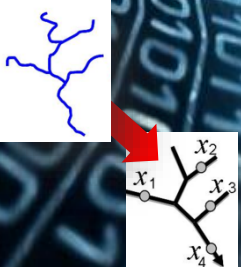
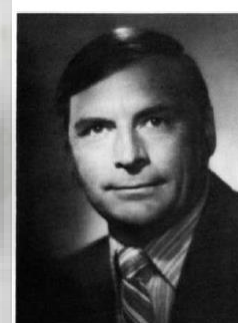
## Underwater Methods for Study of Salmonids in the Intermountain West

Russell F. Thurow



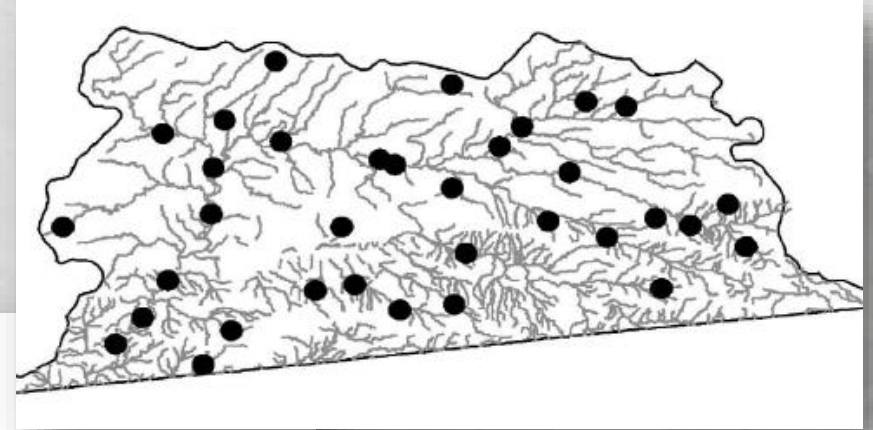
Blow em' up & count (Platts 1979)

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG STREAM ORDER,  
FISH POPULATIONS, AND AQUATIC GEOMORPHOLOGY  
IN AN IDAHO RIVER DRAINAGE



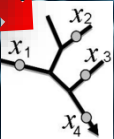


# Large-Scale Population Methods: Random Sampling Estimators (GRTS, systematic, stratified, etc.)



$$\text{sample mean} = \bar{y} = \hat{\mu} = \frac{y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n}{n}$$

estimate for population total =  $\hat{\tau} = N \times \bar{y}$  (expansion estimator)



# Large-Scale Population Methods: Random Sampling Estimators (GRTS, systematic, stratified, etc.)

Estimating Total Fish Abundance and Total Habitat Area in Small  
Streams Based on Visual Estimation Methods

David G. Hankin

*Department of Fisheries, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521, USA*

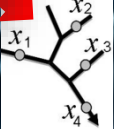
and Gordon H. Reeves



“Riverscape” snorkeling approach  
Studies by Torgersen & colleagues

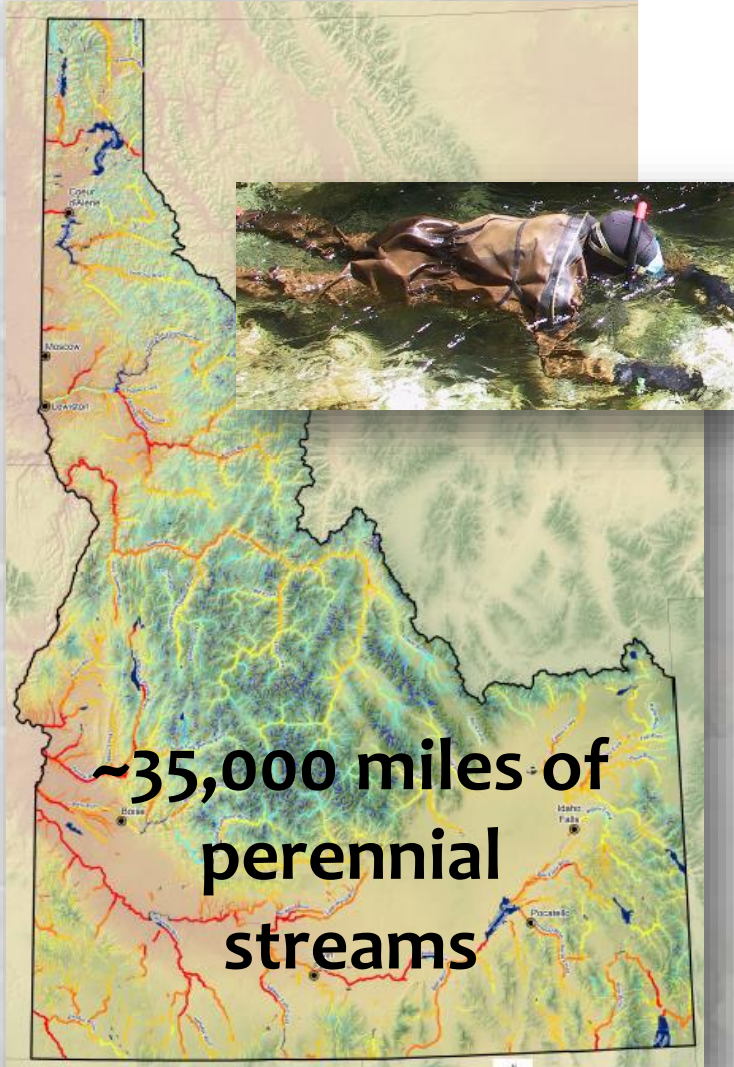
Same with electrofishing samples  
(or combinations of gear types):

- Hilderbrand 2000 (cutthroat trout)
- Cook et al. 2011 (cutthroat trout)
- High et al. 2008 (bull trout)
- Korman et al. 2016 (rainbow trout)

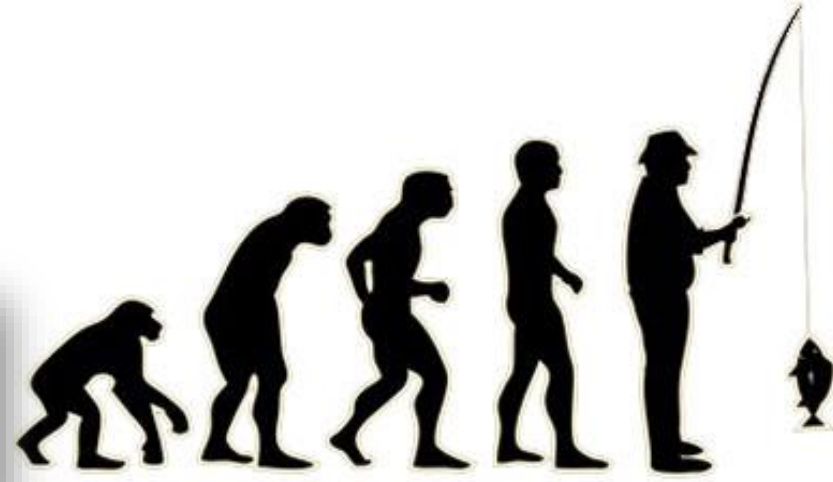




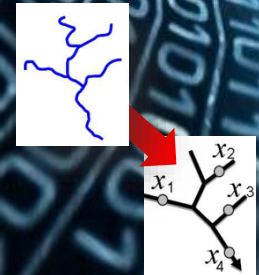
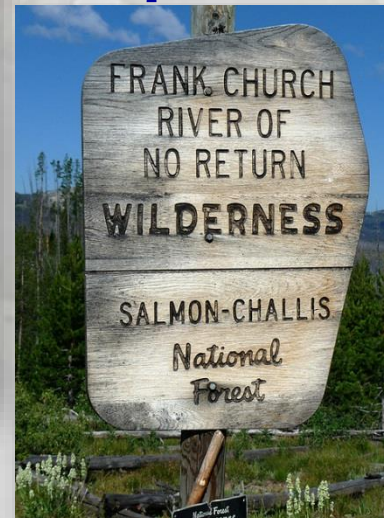
# Problems: 1) Crawling forever is not a pleasant option



~35,000 miles of  
perennial  
streams



2) Random sampling is  
expensive &/or often  
impossible



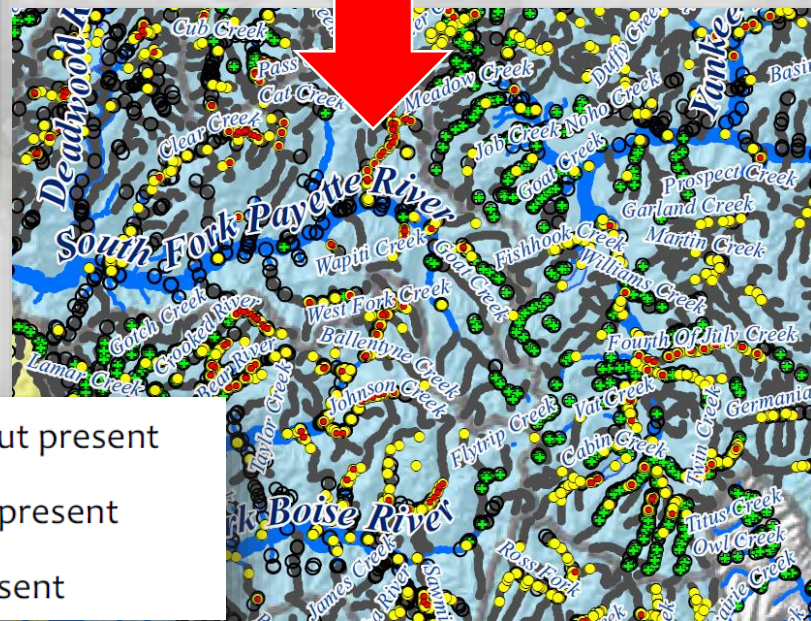


# Problem 3: Discounts huge amounts of data that are nonrandomly located (millions US\$)

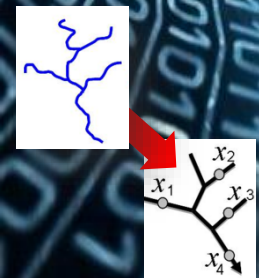
>20,000 fish sample sites



Isaak et al. 2017. Big biology meets microclimatology. *Ecol. Apps.* 27



- juvenile bull trout present
- adult bull trout present
- ✚ brook trout present



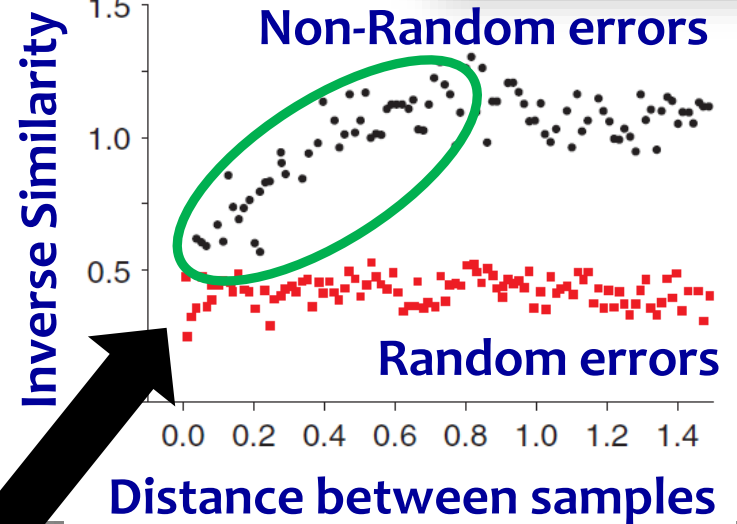
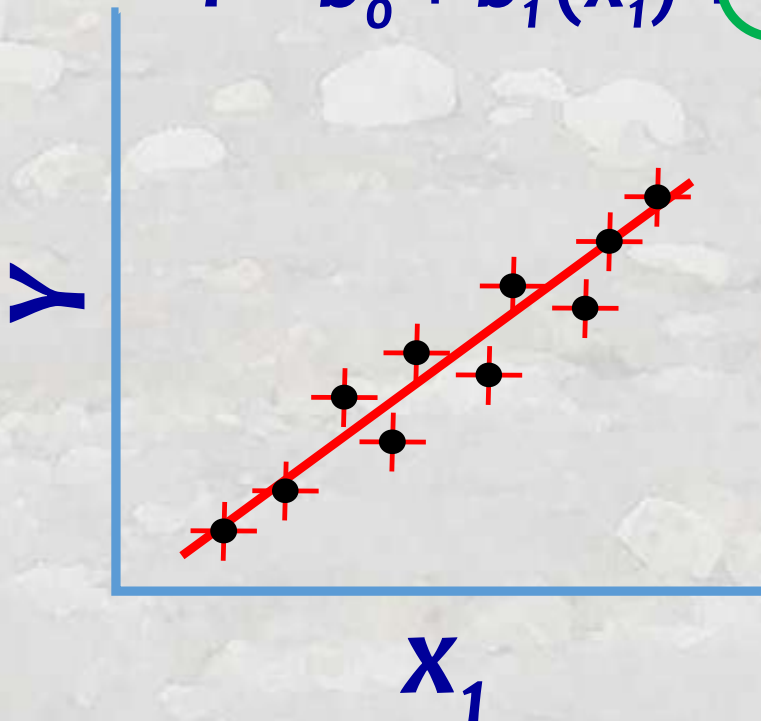


# Spatial Linear Models for Non-Random Data

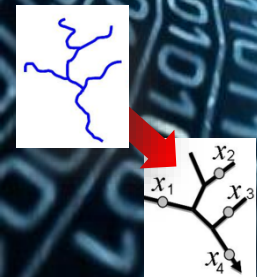
Cressie. 1993. Statistics for spatial data. John Wiley & Sons.



$$Y = b_0 + b_1(x_1) + \epsilon$$



AutoCovariance Function Models  
Spatial Structure in Residual Errors



# Spatial-Stream-Network (SSN) Models for Non-Random Data on Networks

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

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

**Spatial statistical models that use flow and stream distance**

Jay M. Ver Hoef · Erin Peterson ·  
David Theobald

**2006**



*Journal of Statistical Software*

January 2014, Volume 56, Issue 3.

<http://www.jstatsoft.org/>

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

Jay M. Ver Hoef  
NOAA National  
Marine Mammal Laboratory

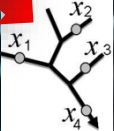
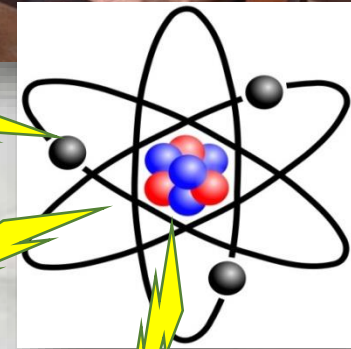
Erin E. Peterson  
CSIRO, Brisbane

David Clifford  
CSIRO, Brisbane

Rohan Shah  
CSIRO, Brisbane

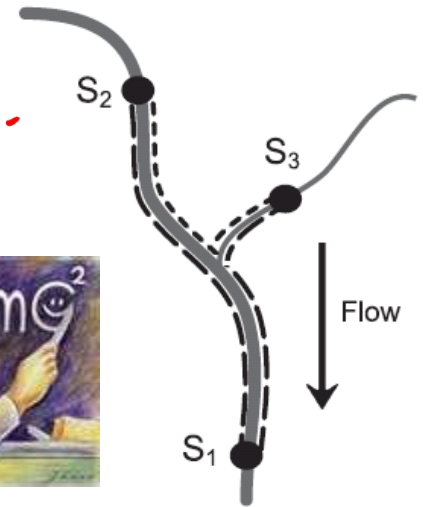
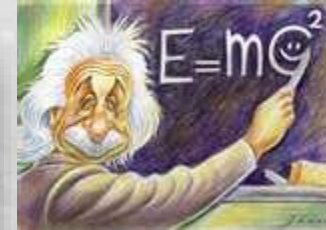
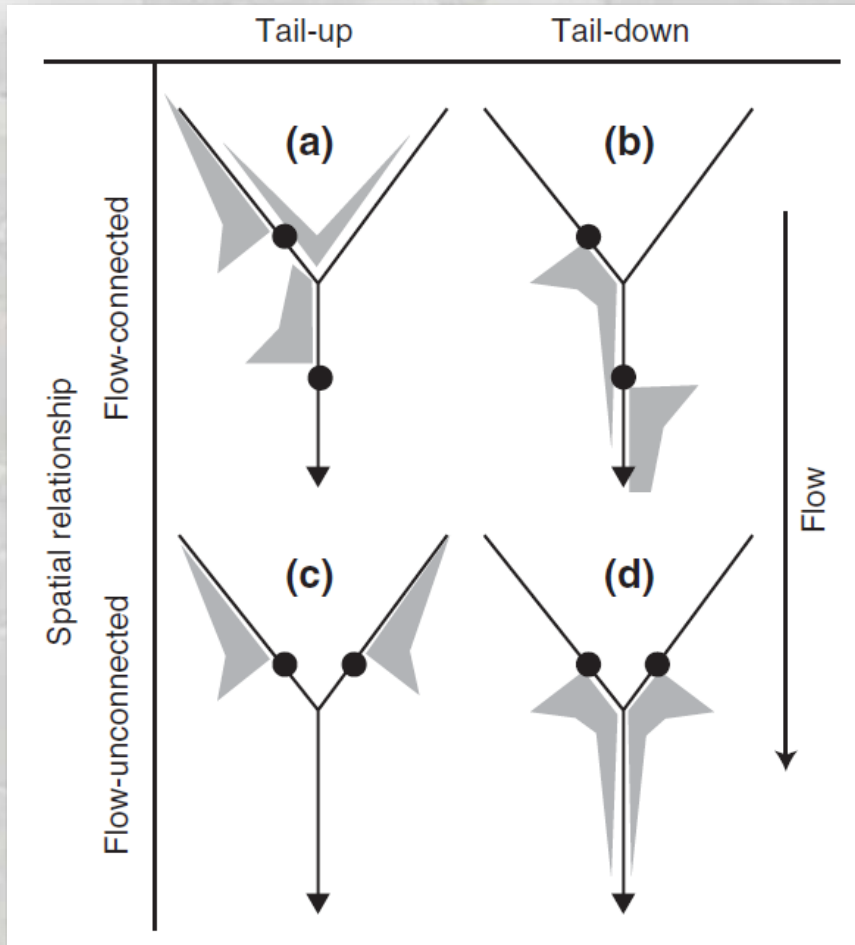
**Functional Linkage of Watersheds and Streams (FLoWS)**

- ArcGIS Geoprocessing Toolbox written in Python v2.5 for ArcGIS v9.3
- Developed by Dr. Dave Theobald and John Norman at Colorado State





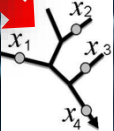
# Key Innovation is Covariance Structure Based On Network Structure



- Models “understand” how information moves among locations
- Models account for spatial autocorrelation among observations

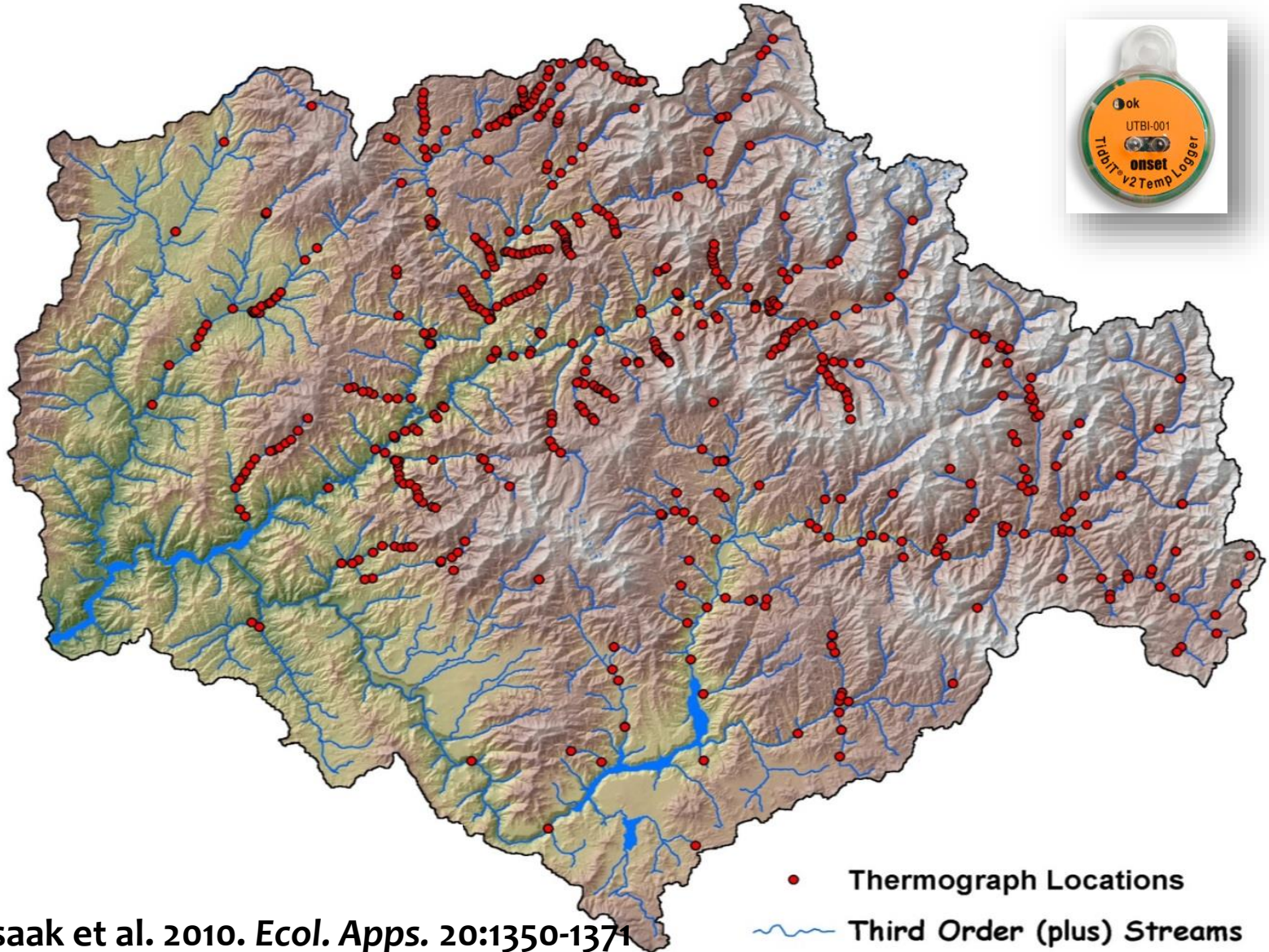
Peterson et al. 2007. *Freshwater Biology* 52:267-279;

Peterson & Ver Hoef. 2010. *Ecology* 91:644-651.





# Accurate Information from Non-Random Datasets With Spatially Dependent Samples





# Accurate Information from Non-Random Datasets With Spatially Dependent Samples

Non-spatial Stream Temp =

$$\begin{aligned} & - 0.0064 * \text{Elevation (m)} \\ & + 0.0104 * \text{Radiation} \\ & + 0.39 * \text{AirTemp (}^\circ\text{C)} \\ & - 0.17 * \text{Flow (m}^3\text{/s)} \end{aligned}$$



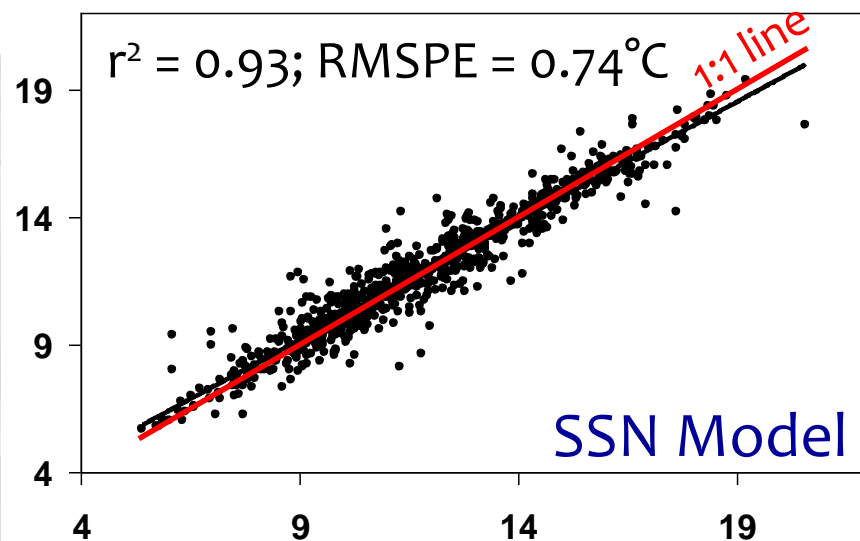
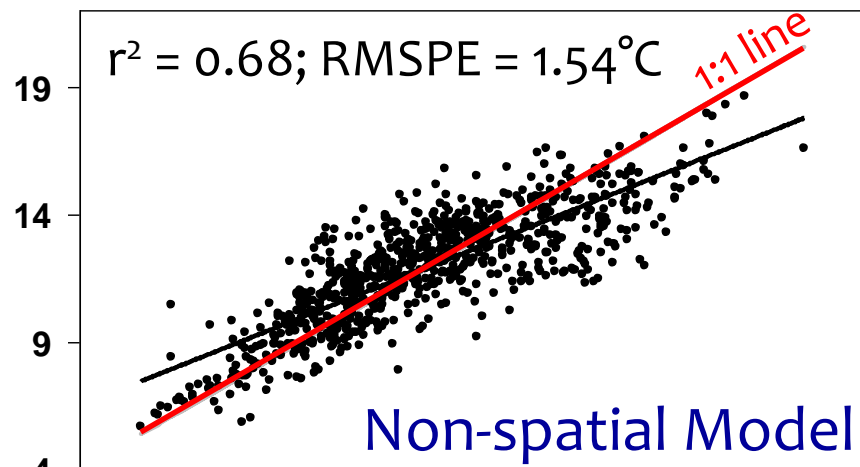
Autocorrelation  
affects parameter  
estimates

SSN Stream Temp =

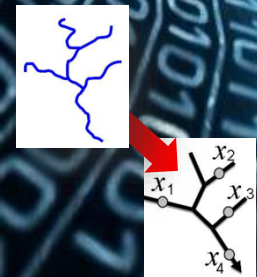
$$\begin{aligned} & - 0.0045 * \text{Elevation (m)} \\ & + 0.0085 * \text{Radiation} \\ & + 0.48 * \text{AirTemp (}^\circ\text{C)} \\ & - 0.11 * \text{Flow (m}^3\text{/s)} \end{aligned}$$

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

## Mean Summer Stream Temp



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



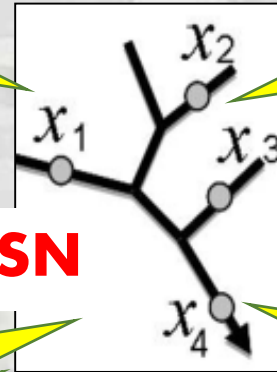
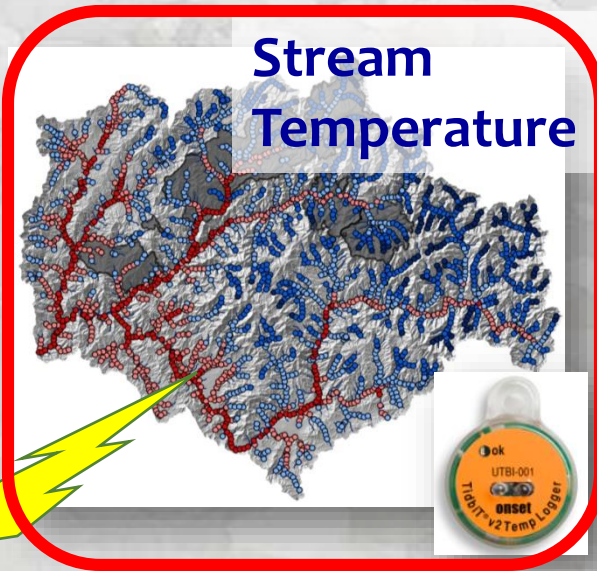


# SSN Models are Generalizable...

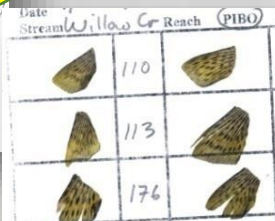
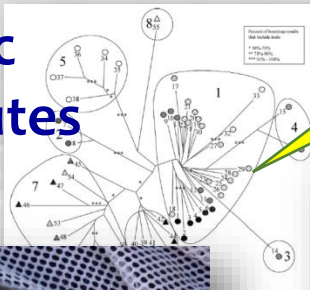
## Response Metrics

- Gaussian
- Poisson
- Binomial

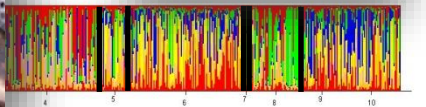
## Distribution & abundance



## Genetic Attributes



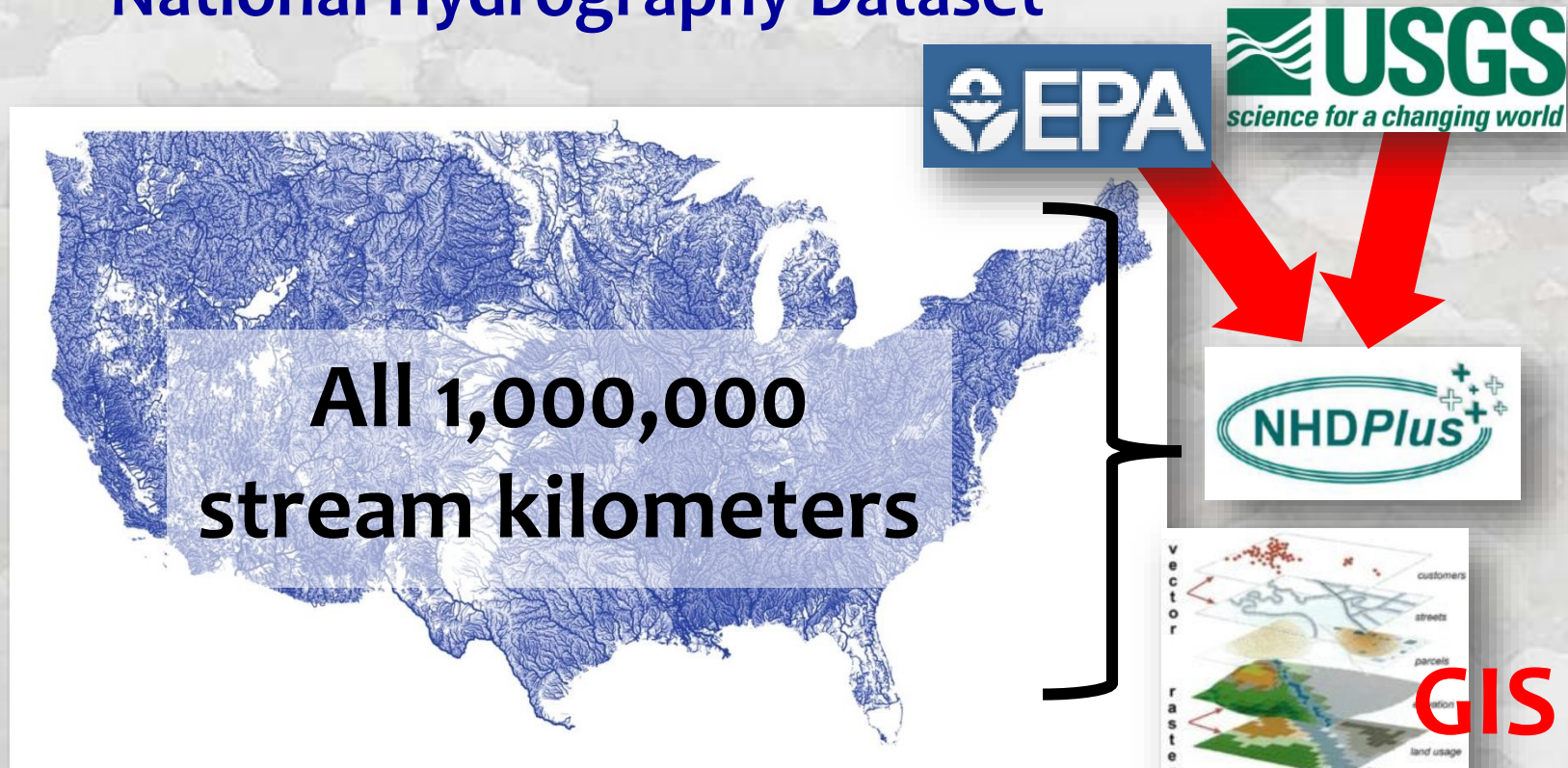
## Water Quality Parameters





# Generalizable Data Framework

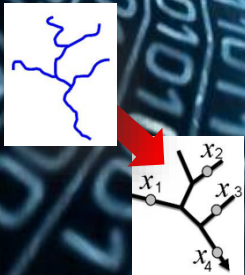
## National Hydrography Dataset



McKay et al. 2015. NHDPlus Version 2: User Guide.

Available at: [ftp://ec2-54-227-241-43.compute-1.amazonaws.com/NHDplus/NHDPlusV21/Documentation/NHDPlusV2\\_User\\_Guide.pdf](ftp://ec2-54-227-241-43.compute-1.amazonaws.com/NHDplus/NHDPlusV21/Documentation/NHDPlusV2_User_Guide.pdf)

Cooter et al. 2010. A nationally consistent NHDPlus framework for identifying interstate waters: Implications for integrated assessments and interjurisdictional TMDLs. *Environmental Management* 46:510-524.





# Bonus: The “PLUS” part of NHD-Plus (Stream Reach Descriptors)

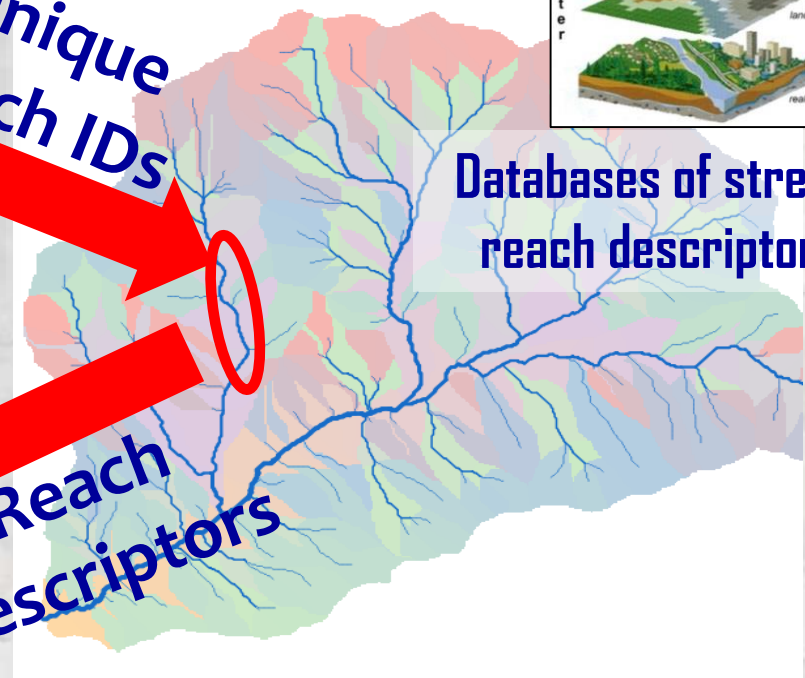


Unique  
reach IDs

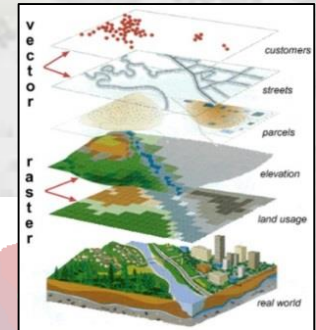
- Elevation
- Slope
- %Landuse
- Precipitation

100's more...

Reach  
descriptors



Databases of stream  
reach descriptors

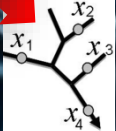


Wang et al. 2011. A hierarchical spatial framework and database for the national river fish habitat condition assessment. *Fisheries* 36: 436-449.

Available at: [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Lizhu\\_Wang2](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Lizhu_Wang2)

Hill et al. 2016. The stream-catchment (StreamCat) dataset: A database of watershed metrics for the conterminous USA. *The Journal of the American Water Resources Association*.

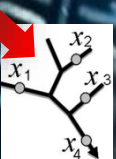
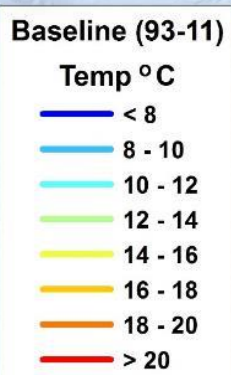
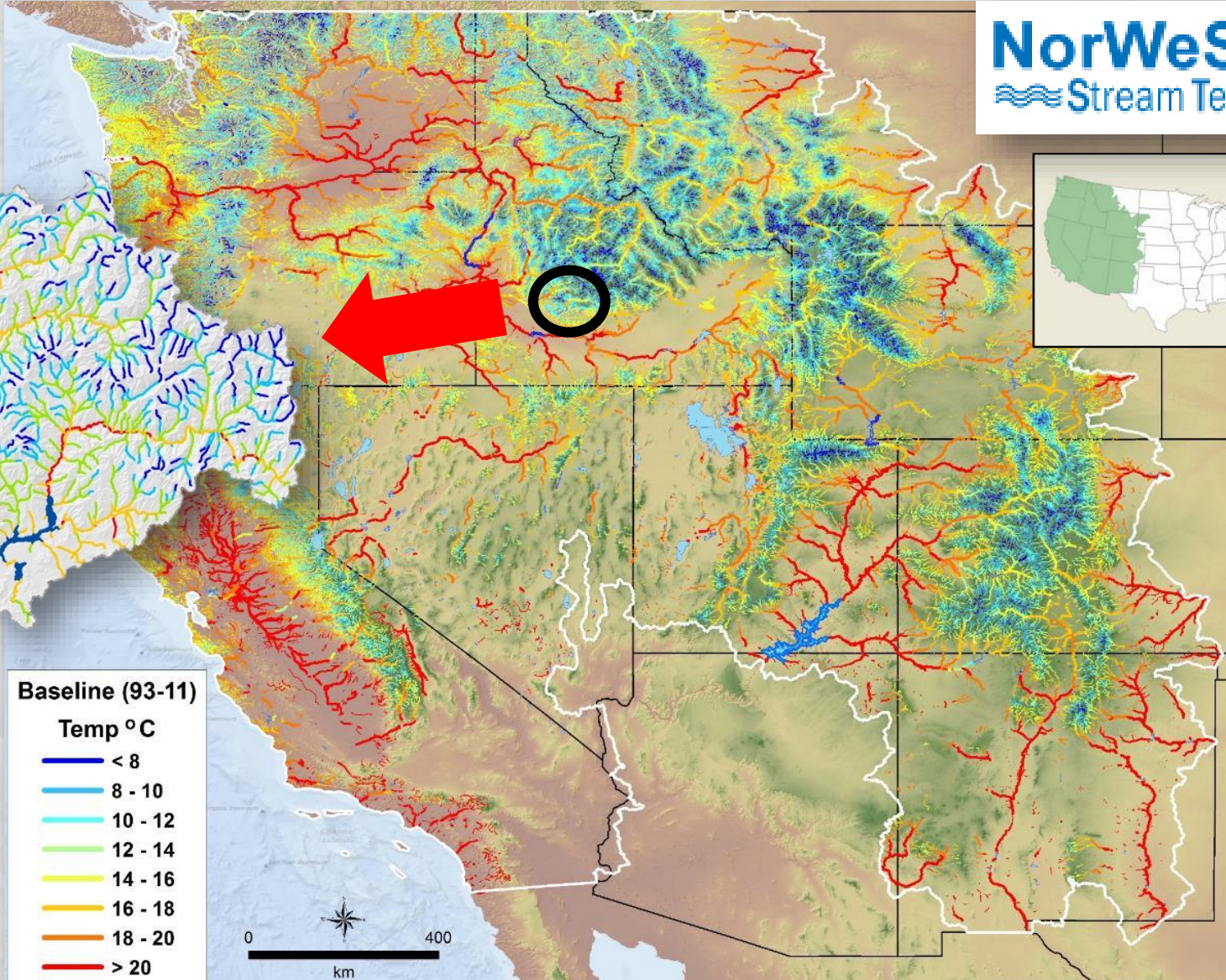
Available at: <http://www2.epa.gov/national-aquatic-resource-surveys/streamcat>





# Consistent Model Predictions In River Networks Large & Small

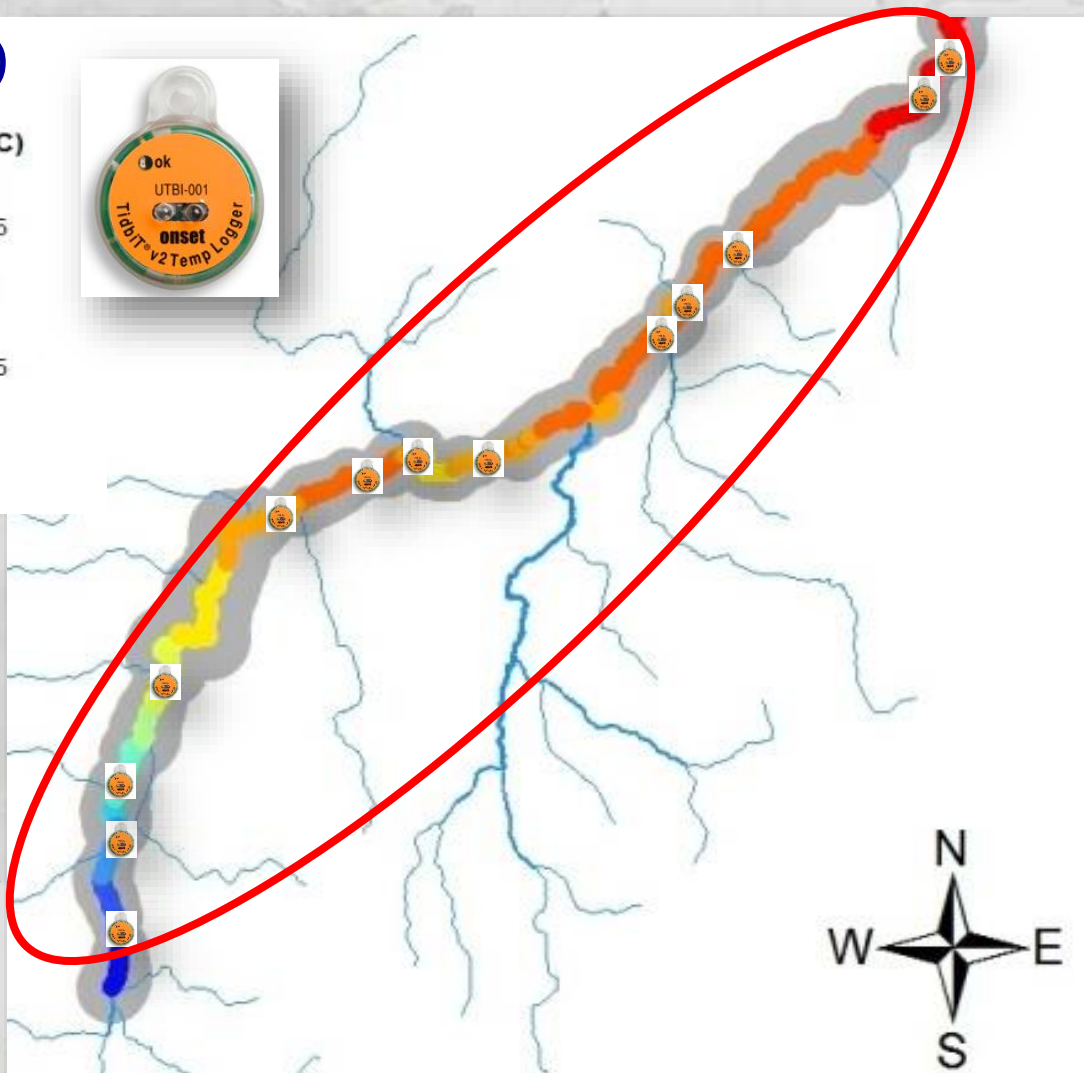
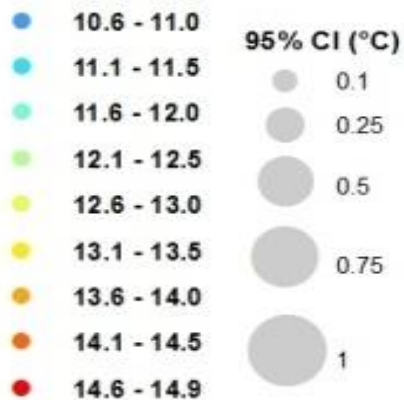
**NorWeST**  
Stream Temp



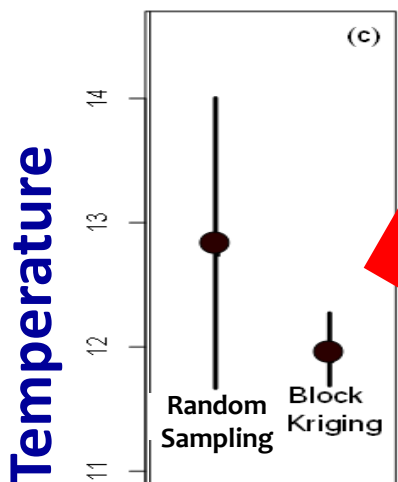


# SSNs Models Represent Spatial Variation in Prediction Precision

## Temperature (°C)



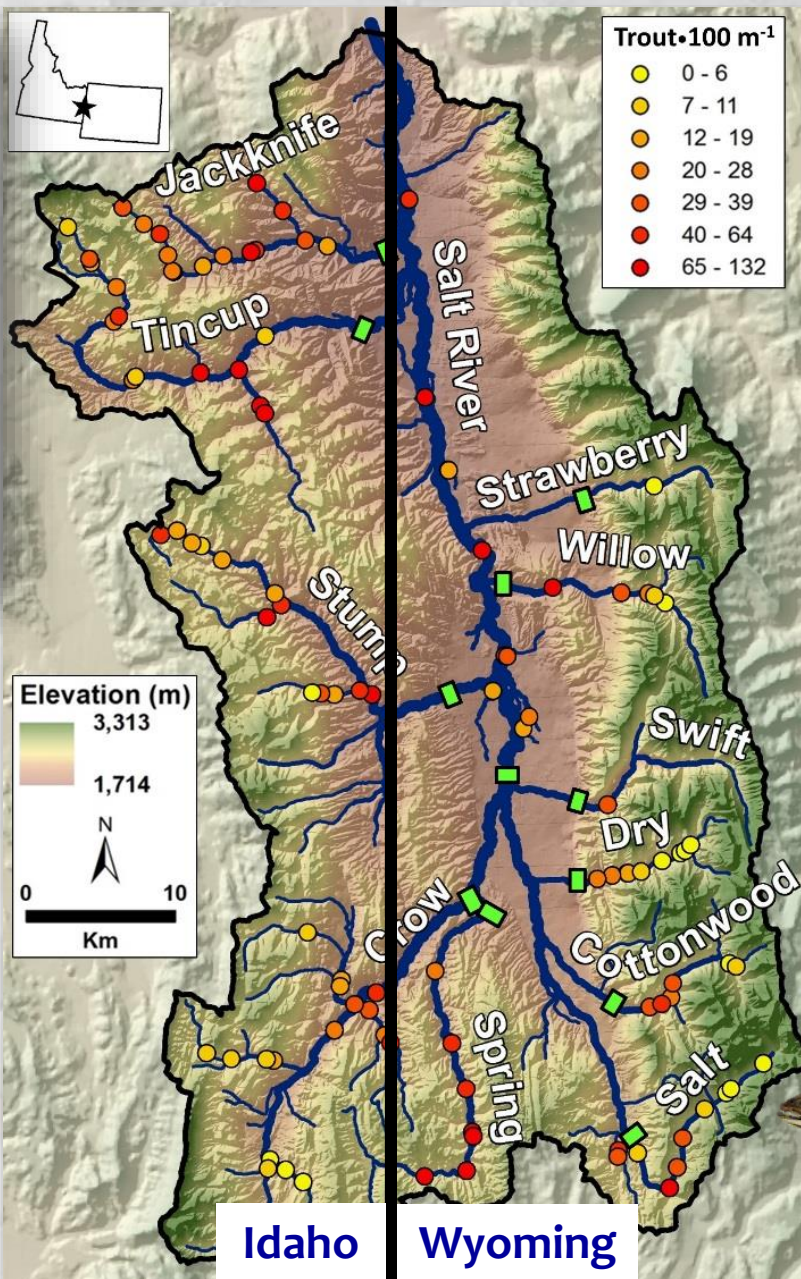
## Mean Temperature



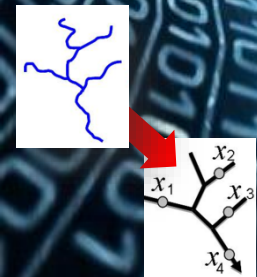
Mean for discrete area (i.e., "block")



# Example Salt River Fish Density Dataset



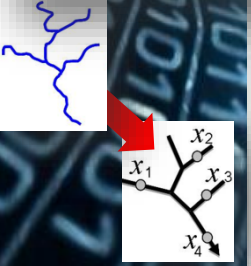
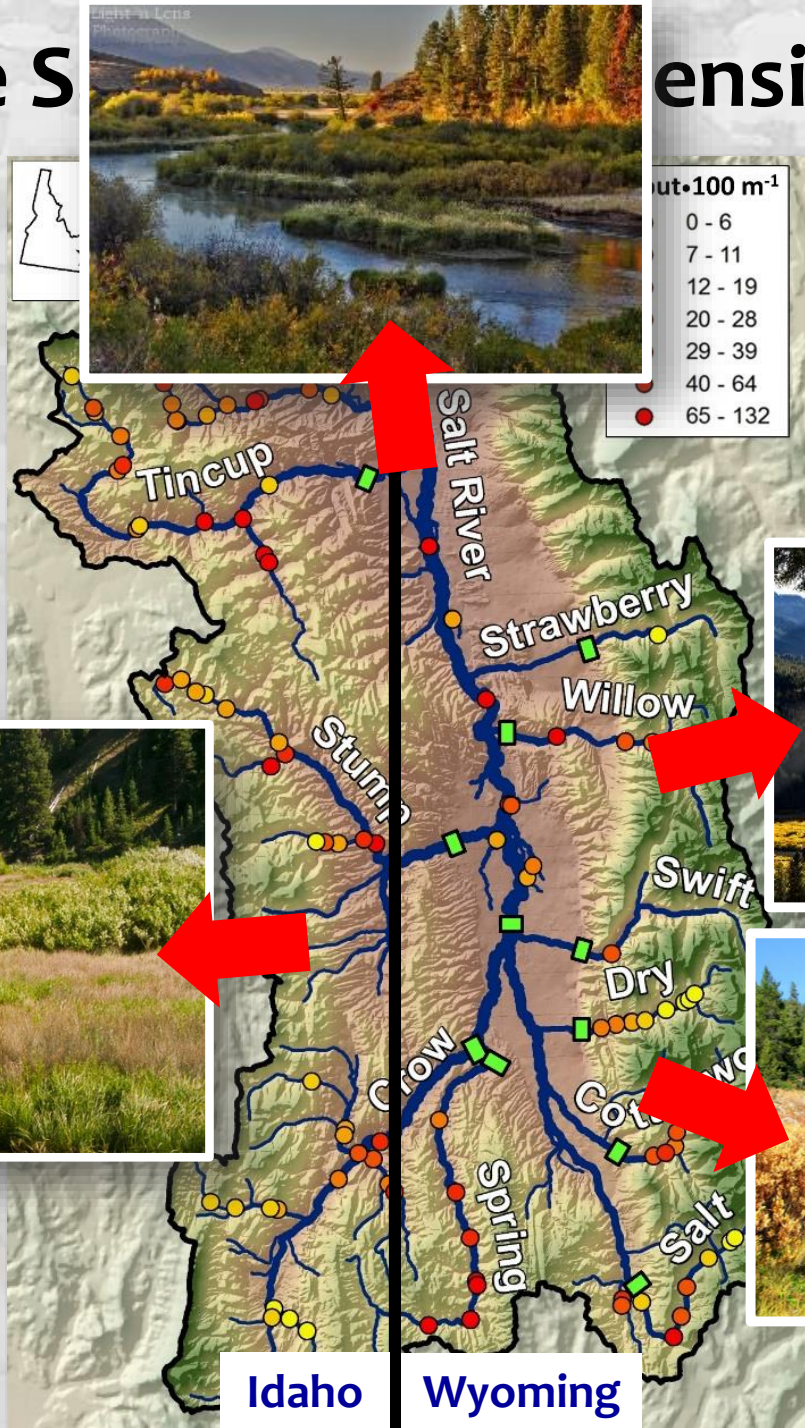
- Strong contrasts in mountain range geomorphologies & streams
- 735 km network of fish-bearing streams
- 108 sites sampled (104 backpack electro-depletion; 4 river sites WYGF raft mark-recapture)
- ~5,000 trout handled (83% were cutthroat trout)





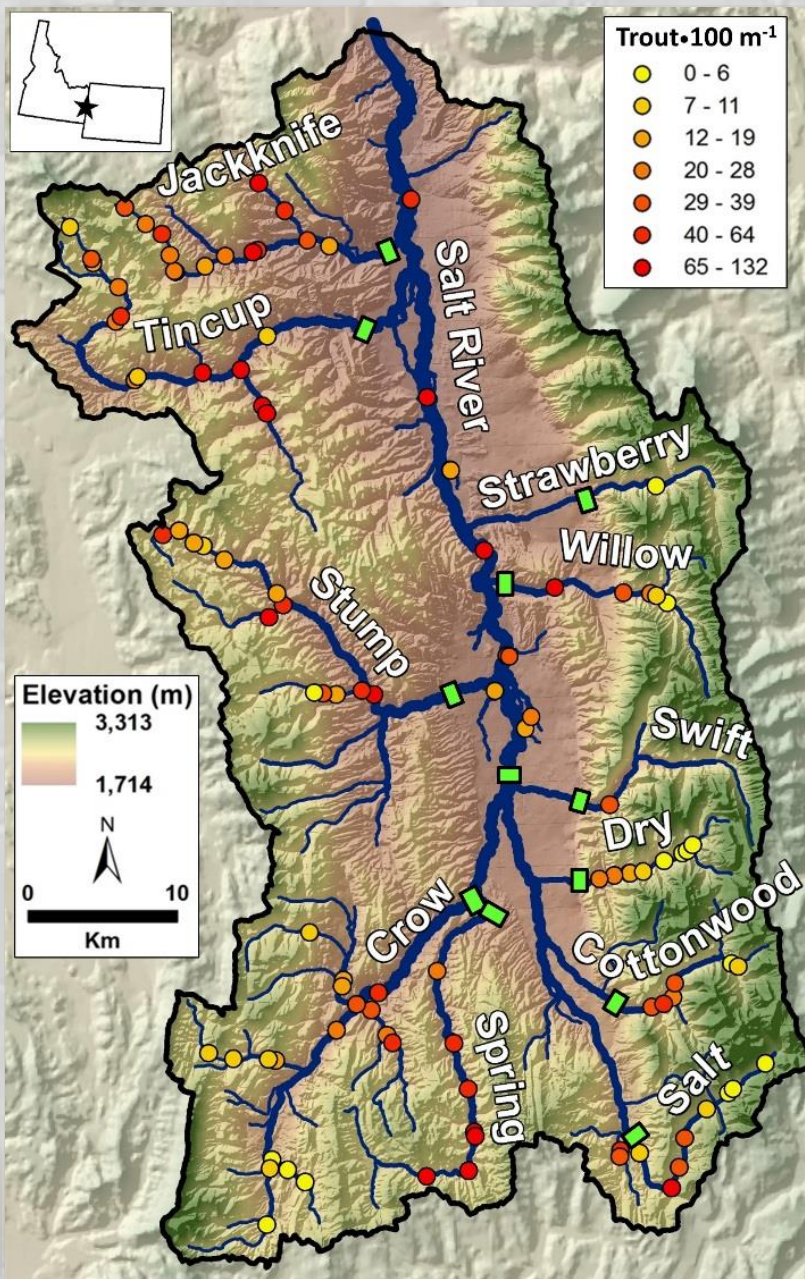
# Example S

# ensity Dataset

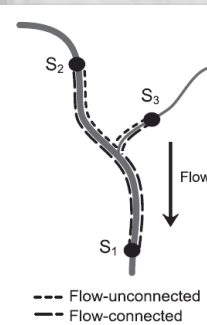




# Spatial Correlation in Fish Densities

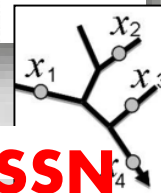
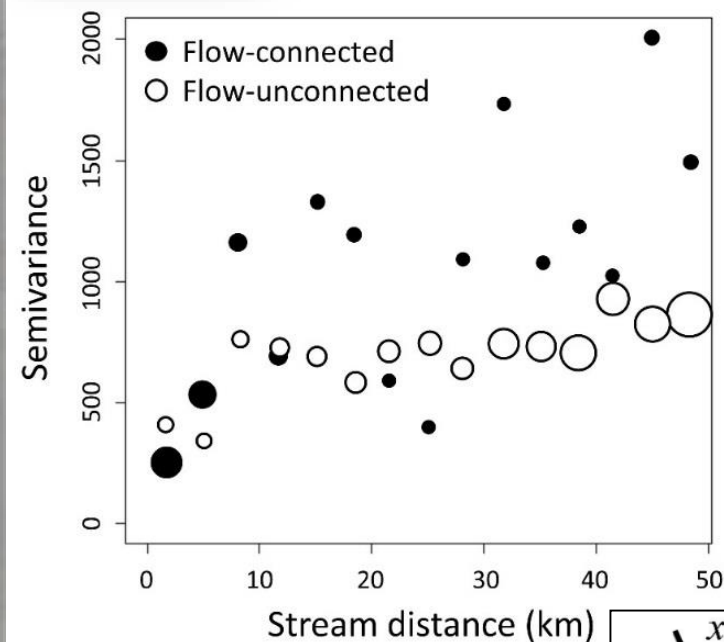


## Torgegram (semivariogram for stream networks)



Zimmerman & VerHoef. 2017. The Torgegram for fluvial variography: characterizing spatial dependence on stream networks. *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics* DOI:

10.1080/10618600.2016.1247006



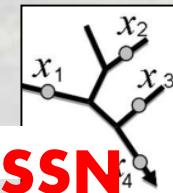
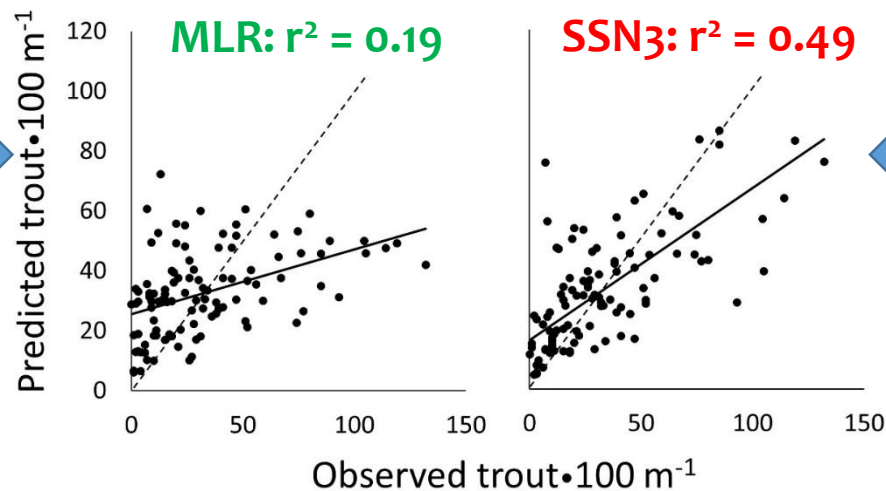


# Model Fish Density Dataset w/Covariates

## Comparison of SSNs & multiple linear regression (MLR)

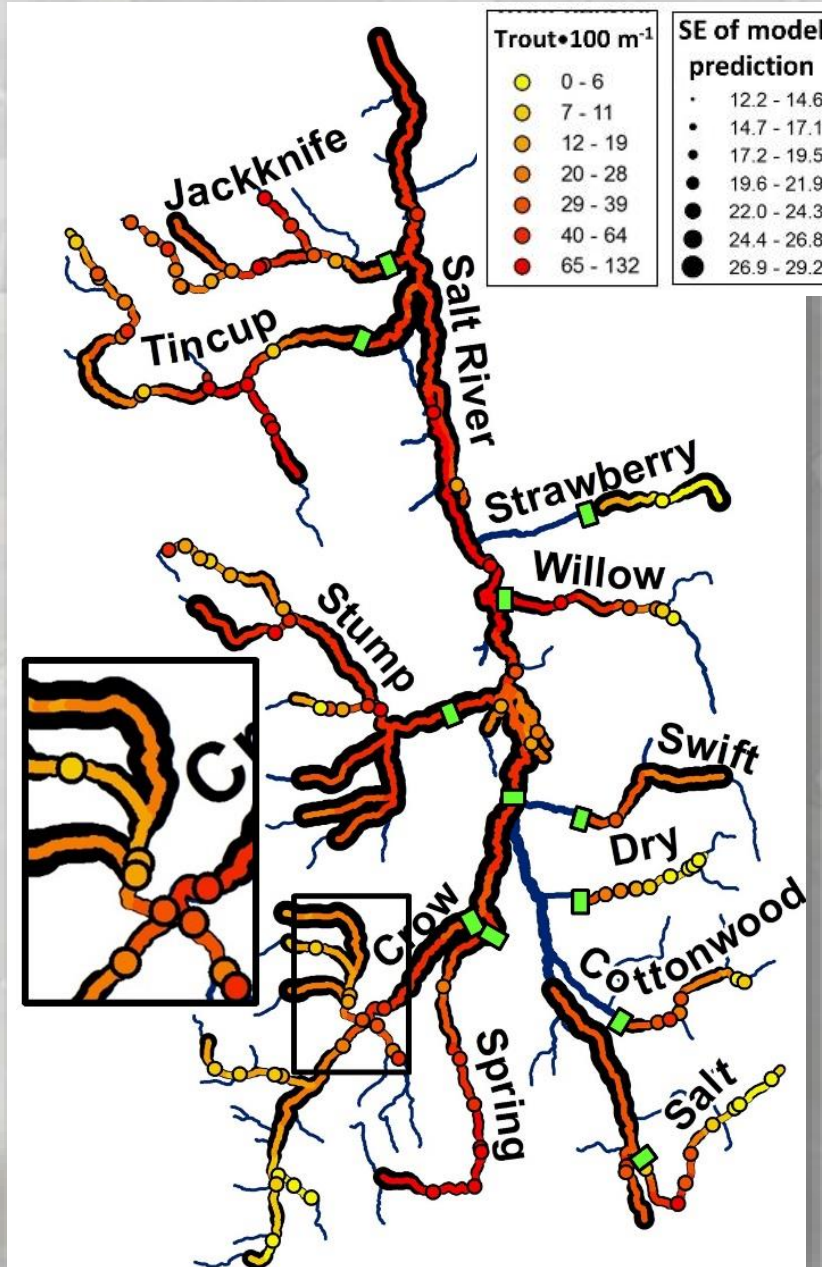
Model	Covariate	$b$ (SE)	$p$ value	Autocovariance*	$n_p$ †	$\Delta$ AIC	CV $r^2$ ‡	RMSPE§
MLR	Intercept	-55.0 (20.5)	<0.01	—	4	27	0.19	26.3
	Slope	36.7 (126)	0.77					
	Temperature	6.75 (1.43)	<0.01					
	Canopy	0.379 (0.163)	0.02					
SSN1	Intercept	-51.6 (29.1)	0.08	TU, TD	9	1	0.49	21.0
	Slope	103 (103)	0.32					
	Temperature	6.61 (2.22)	<0.01					
	Canopy	0.255 (0.173)	0.14					
SSN2	Intercept	-51.4 (29.7)	0.09	TU, TD, EUC	11	5	0.49	20.9
	Slope	104 (104)	0.32					
	Temperature	6.60 (2.27)	<0.01					
	Canopy	0.249 (0.18)	0.16					
SSN3	Intercept	-18.3 (19.1)	0.34	TU, TD	7	0	0.49	20.8
	Temperature	4.57 (1.67)	<0.01					
SSN4	Intercept	31.9 (5.69)	<0.01	TU, TD	6	5	0.49	20.9
SSN5	Intercept	31.4 (9.00)	<0.01	TU, TD, EUC	8	7	0.50	20.5

\*TU, tail-up; TD, tail-down; EUC, Euclidean.



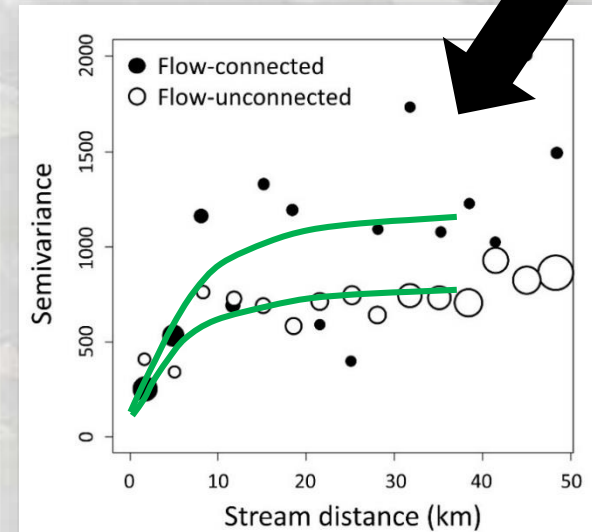


# Krige (i.e., predict) Fish Densities & SEs

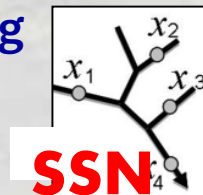


- Kriging routine “honors the data” by matching observed values
- Interpolations based on covariates & autocorrelation function

$$Y = b_0 + b_1(x_1) + \epsilon$$

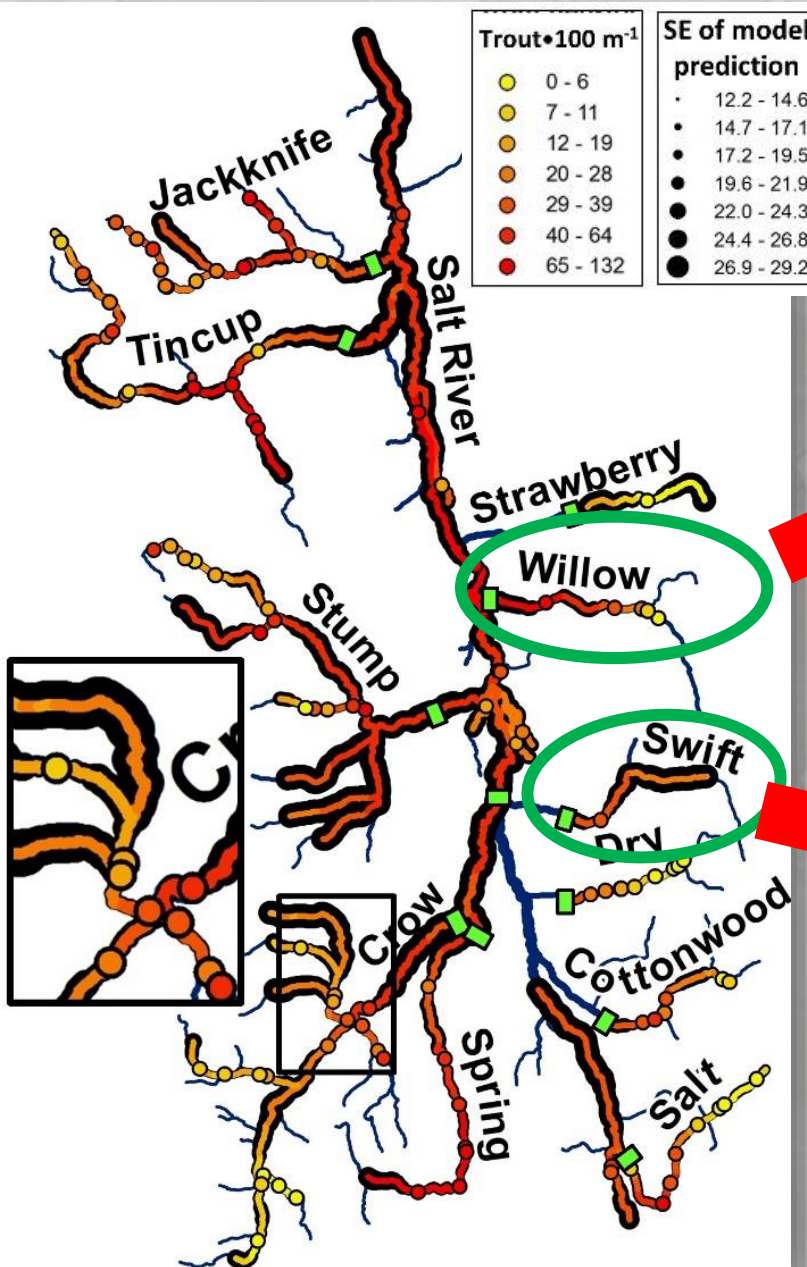


- Prediction precision varies based on local empirical support
- Spatial precision could be used to guide subsequent sampling



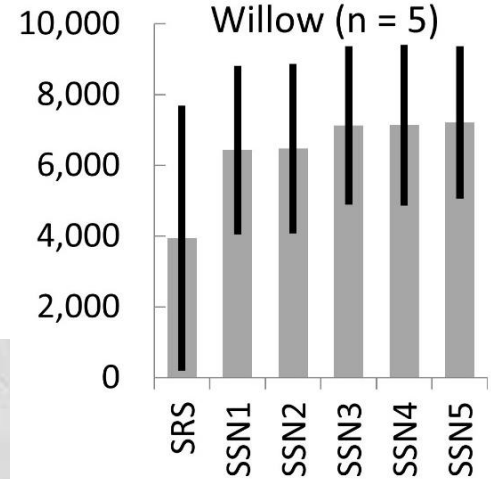


# Block-Krige (i.e., summarize) Densities for Population Estimates



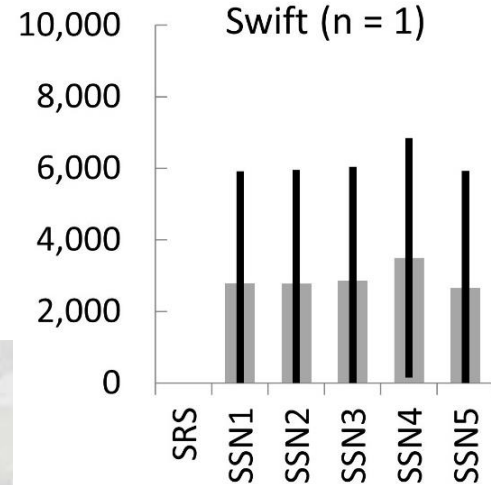
## Population Estimates

Population size



Model

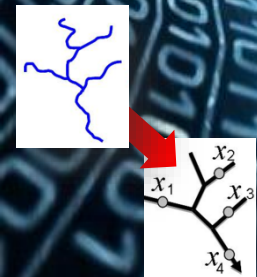
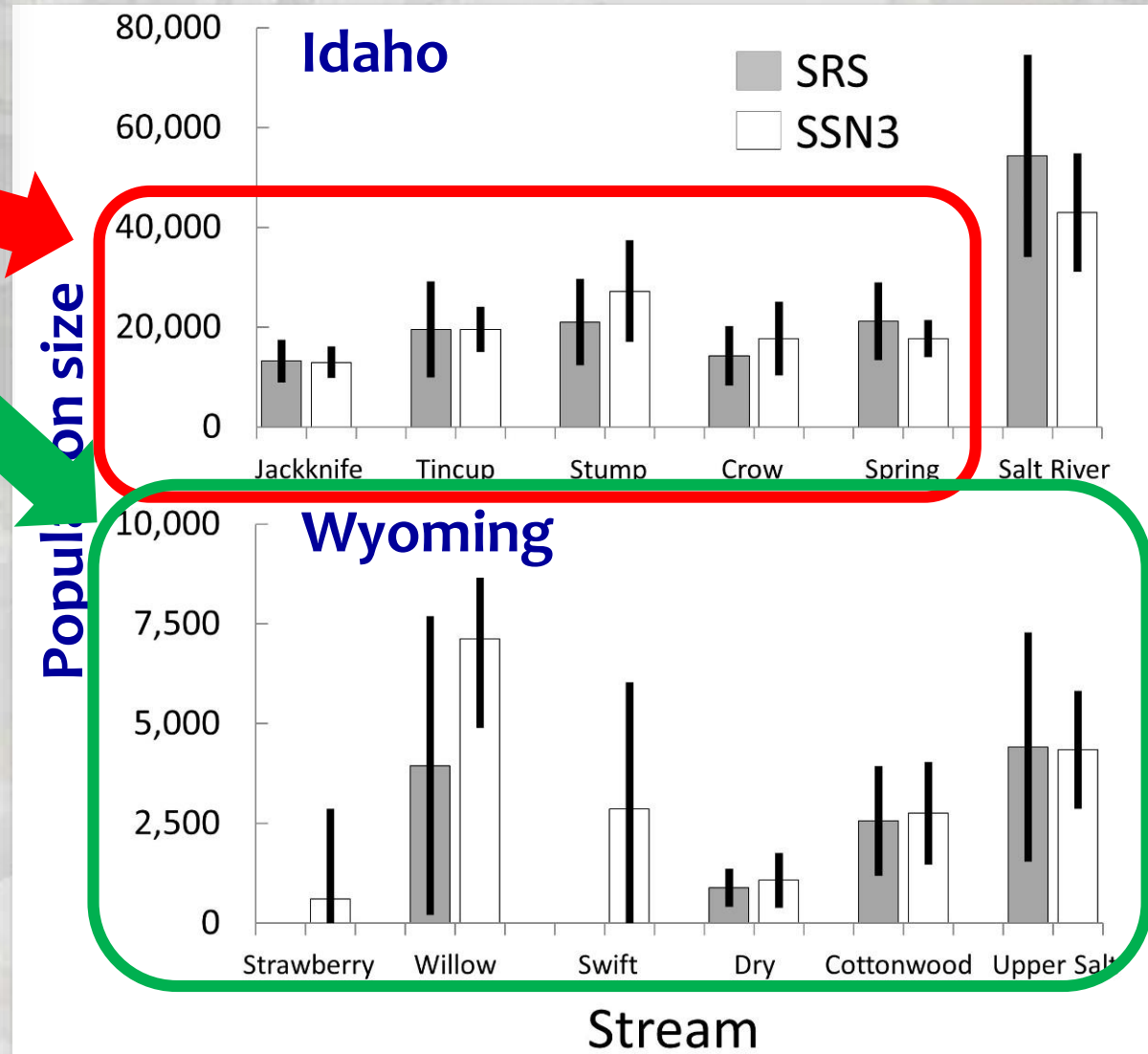
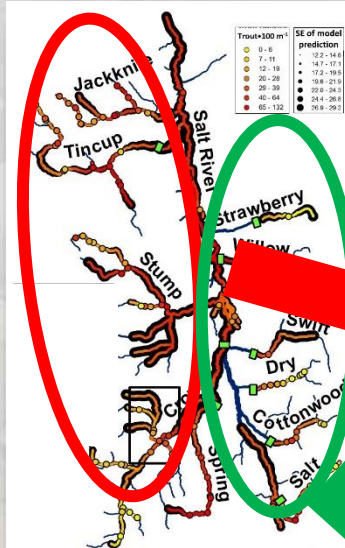
Population size



Model

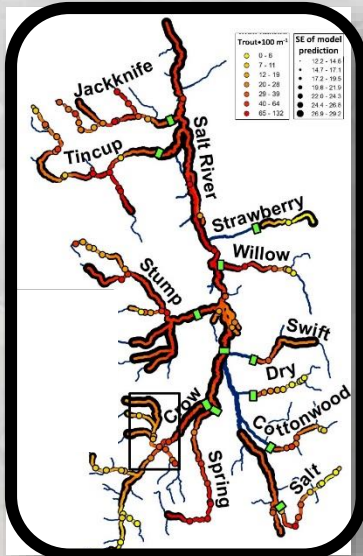


# Block-Krige (i.e., summarize) Densities for Population Estimates

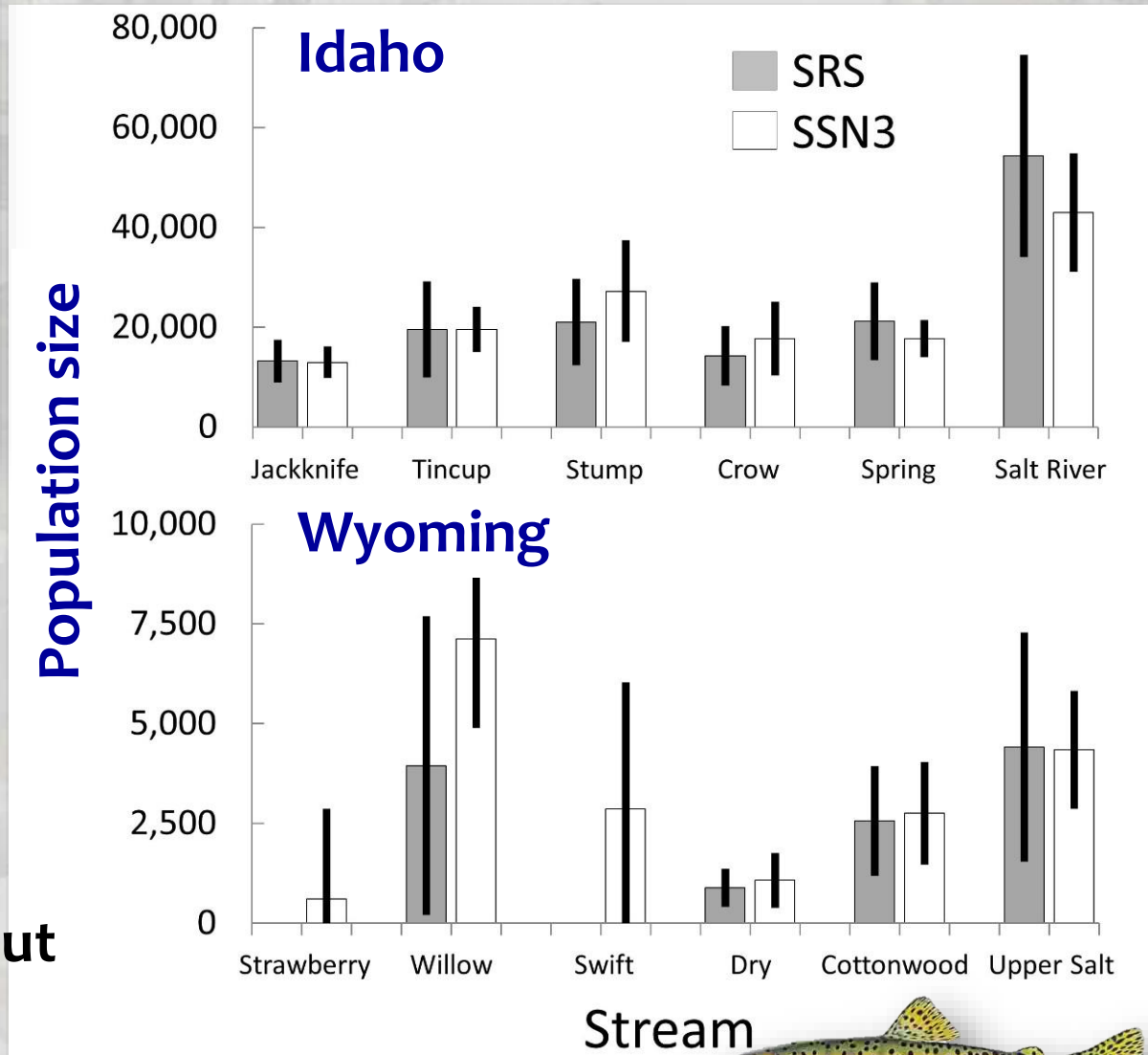




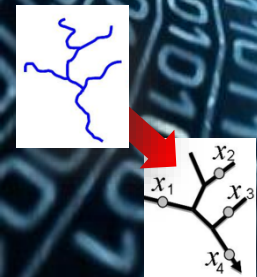
# Block-Krige (i.e., summarize) Densities for Population Estimates



Grand pop. estimate =  
184,030  
(+/- 27,263) trout



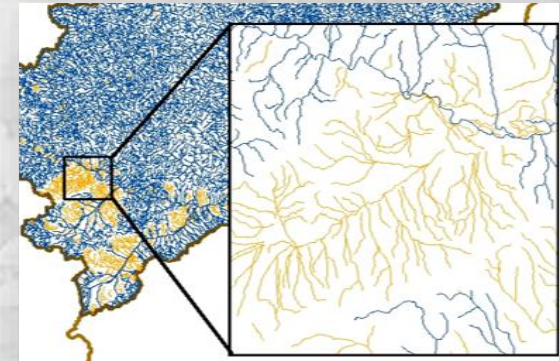
~150,000 age 1+ Yellowstone cutthroat





# Caveats:

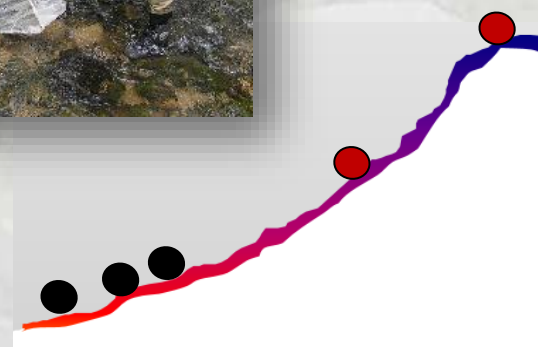
1) Need accurate stream network length – 735 km by reducing NHD 1:100,000-scale bluelines 60% (deleted reaches >10% slope & intermittent (Fcode = 46003))



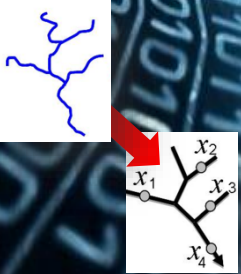
2) Multipass depletion estimator is biased low (adjust for detection efficiency or use mark-recap?)



3) SSN-BK works with nonrandom data (within reason). Samples should also have geographic breadth



4) GIS & statistical skills needed to run SSN models (2-person teams)





# Published & Online; Take it for a Spin



RAPID COMMUNICATION

Scalable population estimates using spatial-stream-network (SSN) models, fish density surveys, and national geospatial database frameworks for streams

Daniel J. Isaak, Jay M. Ver Hoef, Erin E. Peterson, Dona L. Horan, and David E. Nagel

Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 00: 1–10 (0000) [dx.doi.org/10.1139/cjfas-2016-0247](https://doi.org/10.1139/cjfas-2016-0247)

## Supplemental A.

A ZIP file containing the LSN object file “LSN\_TroutDensity\_BlockKrige.ssn” and ESRI geodatabase “LSN\_TroutDensity\_BlockKrige.mdb” to replicate the Salt River analysis is downloadable at the SSN/STARS website “Software and Data” subpage ([www.fs.fed.us/rm/boise/AWAE/projects/SSN\\_STARS/software\\_data.html](http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/boise/AWAE/projects/SSN_STARS/software_data.html)).

The annotated R script “SaltRiver\_TroutDensity\_BlockKriging.R” given below is used to estimate trout densities in the Salt River and derive block-kriging population estimates with the LSN object file.

```
#Load SSN package into R  
library("SSN")
```

```
#Set working directory to location of .ssn directory  
setwd("C:\\...")
```

```
#import the data from the .ssn directory and create a SpatialStreamNetwork object with basic set of prediction  
points for all reach midpoints  
SaltWQ <- importSSN("lsndata/LSN_TroutDensity_BlockKrige.ssn", predpts = "preds")
```



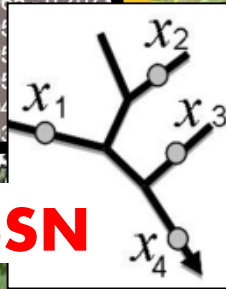
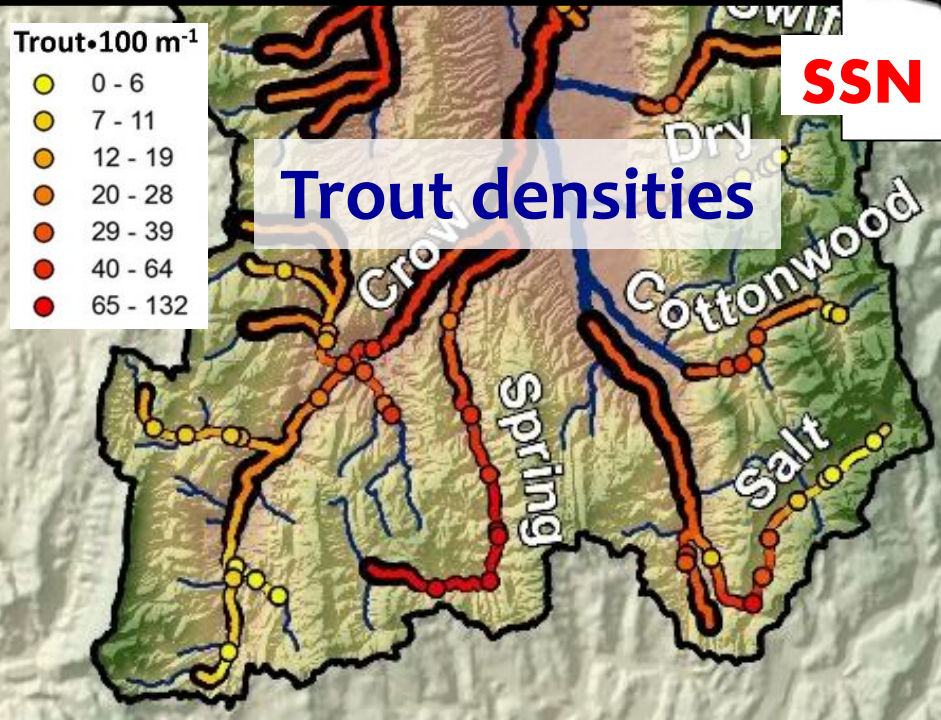
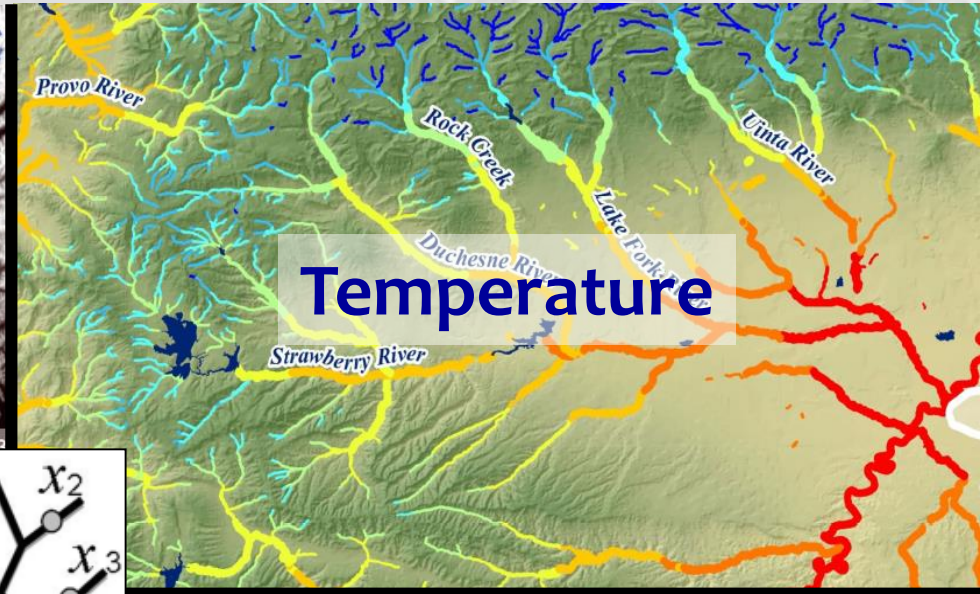
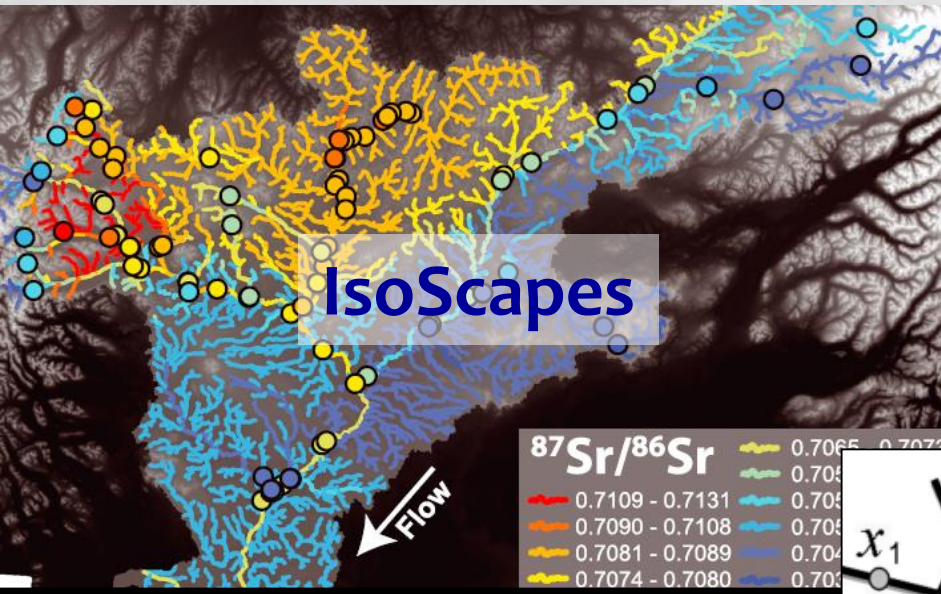
	A	B	C
1			
2	Stream:	Elk Creek	
3	Georeference:	610234 E, 4402546 W	
4			
5	Date	Time	Temp (°C)
6	7/15/2005	22:53	15.59
7	7/15/2005	22:53	15.11
8	7/15/2005	22:23	14.64
9	7/15/2005	22:53	14.32
10	7/15/2005	23:23	13.86
11	7/15/2005	23:53	13.55
12	7/16/2005	0:23	13.24

Dataset

SSN & STARS Website – Tools for Spatial Modeling on Stream Networks:  
<https://www.fs.fed.us/rm/boise/AWAE/projects/SpatialStreamNetworks.shtml>



# Stream Networks & Statistics are Cool



**Your Data Here!**

5<sup>th</sup> annual SSN training workshop  
March 29-31/April 3-5 (full already)