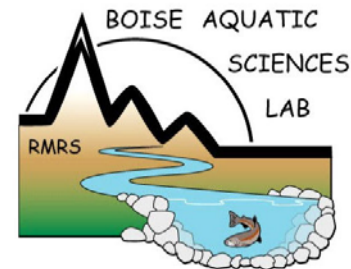
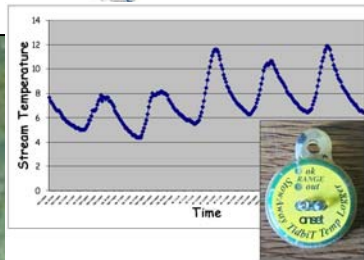
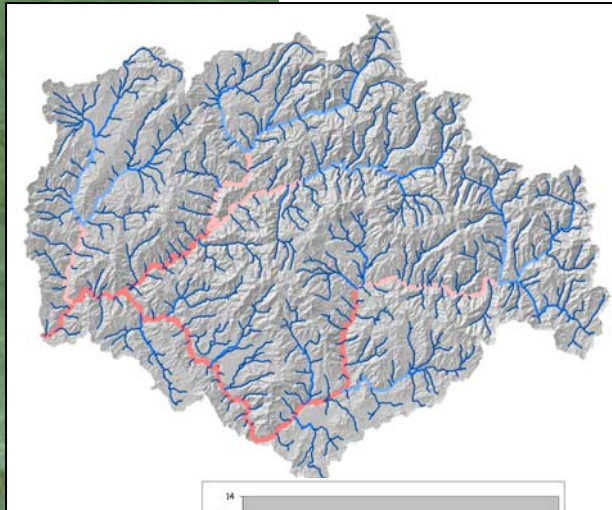


Predicting Stream Temperatures Using a Spatial Statistical Model for Stream Networks

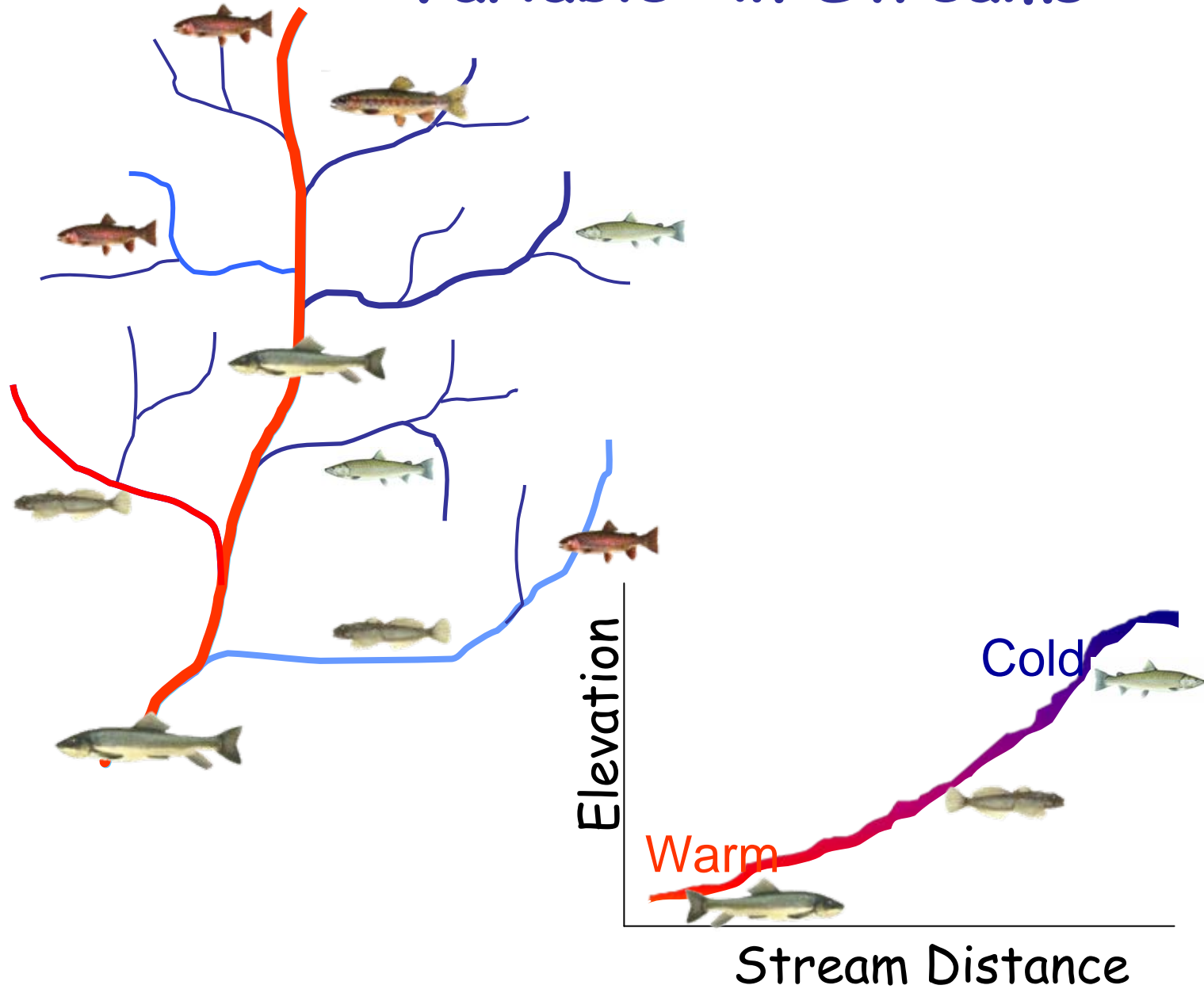
Dan Isaak, Charlie Luce, Bruce Rieman,
Dave Nagel, and Erin Peterson¹

U.S. Forest Service
Rocky Mountain Research Station
Boise, ID 83702

¹CSIRO Mathematical and
Information Sciences
Indooroopilly, Queensland, Australia

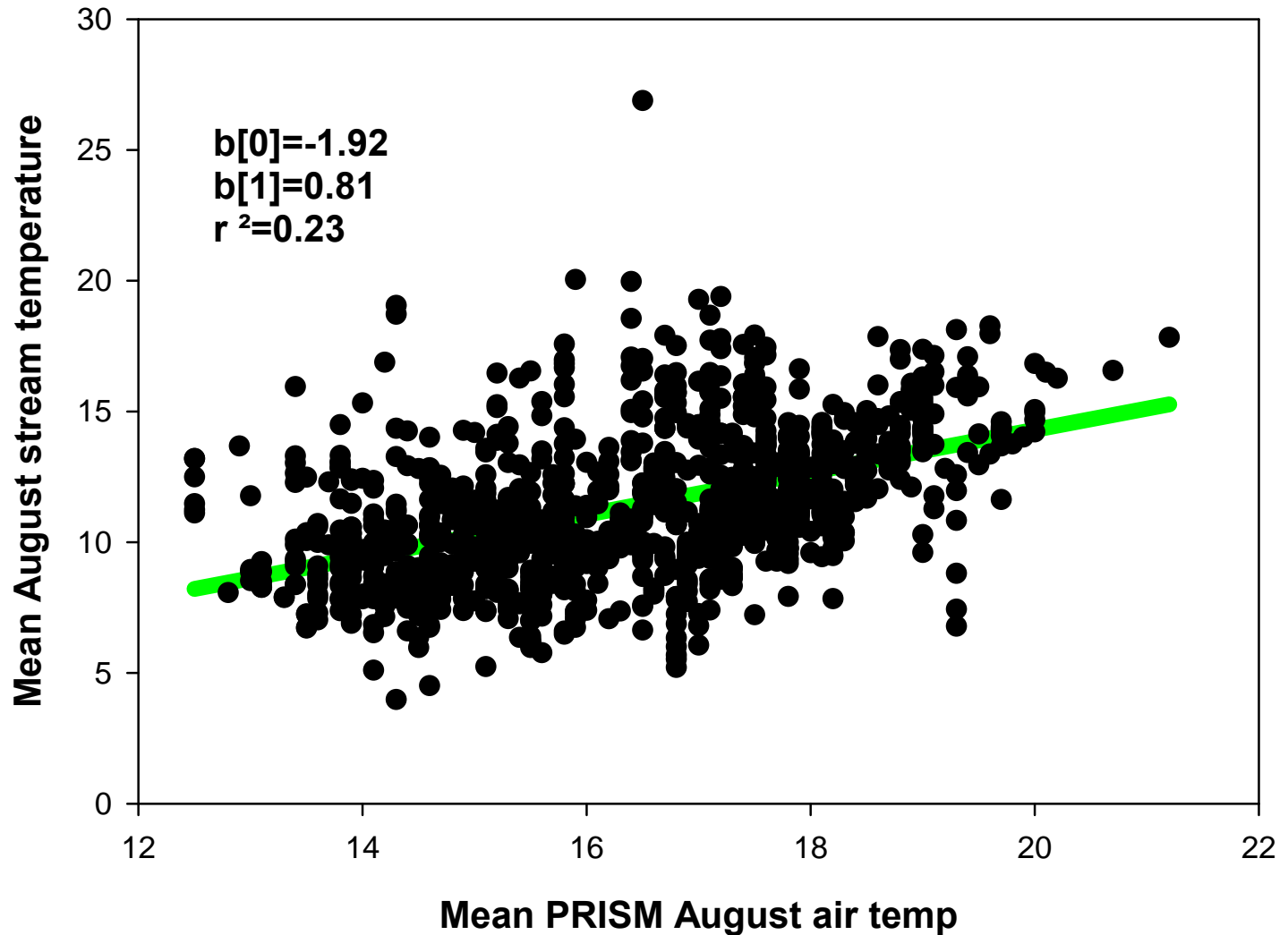


Temperature is a "Master Variable" in Streams



Air temp \neq water temp

PRISM air vs. water temperature in PNW dataset



Boise River Watershed

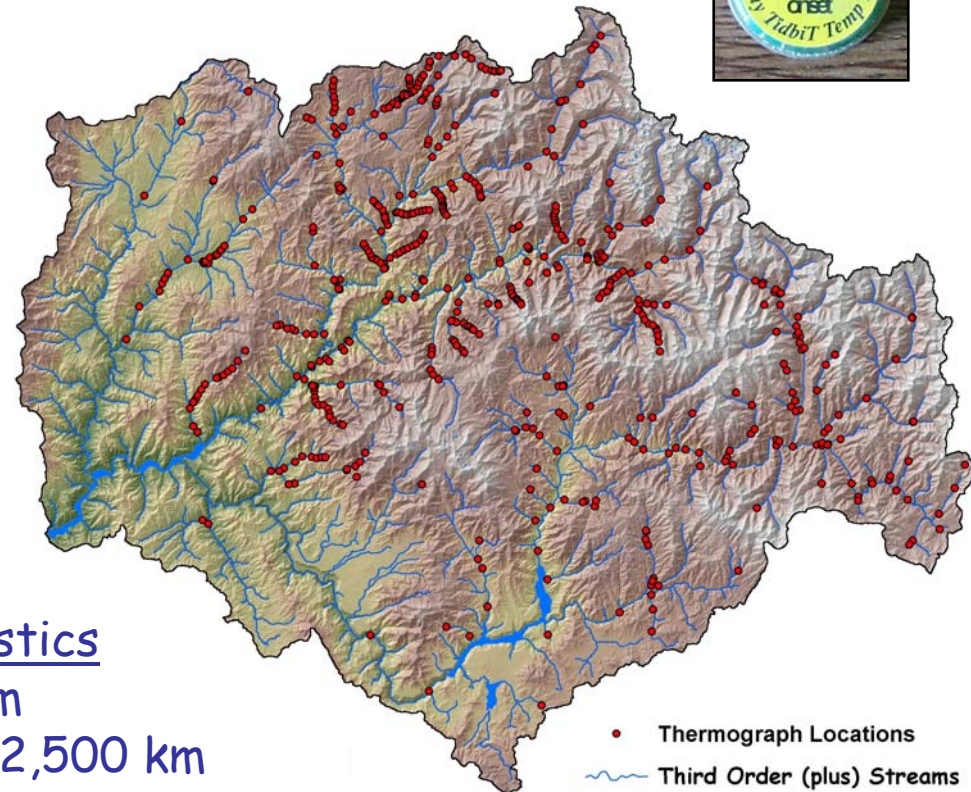


Stream Temperature Database

780 observations

518 unique locations

14 year period (1993 - 2006)



Watershed Characteristics

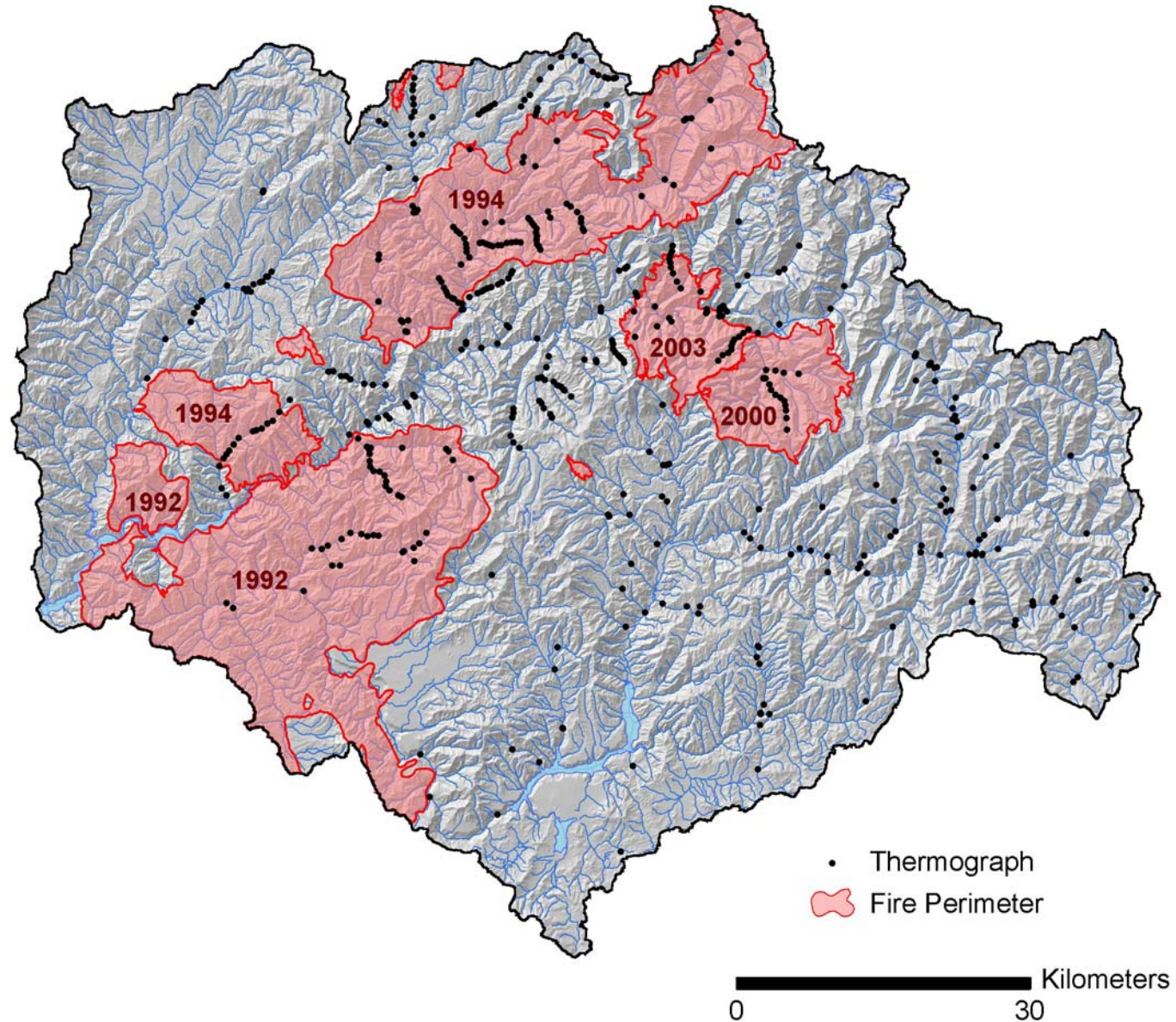
Ele Range 900 - 3300 m

Fish bearing streams ~2,500 km

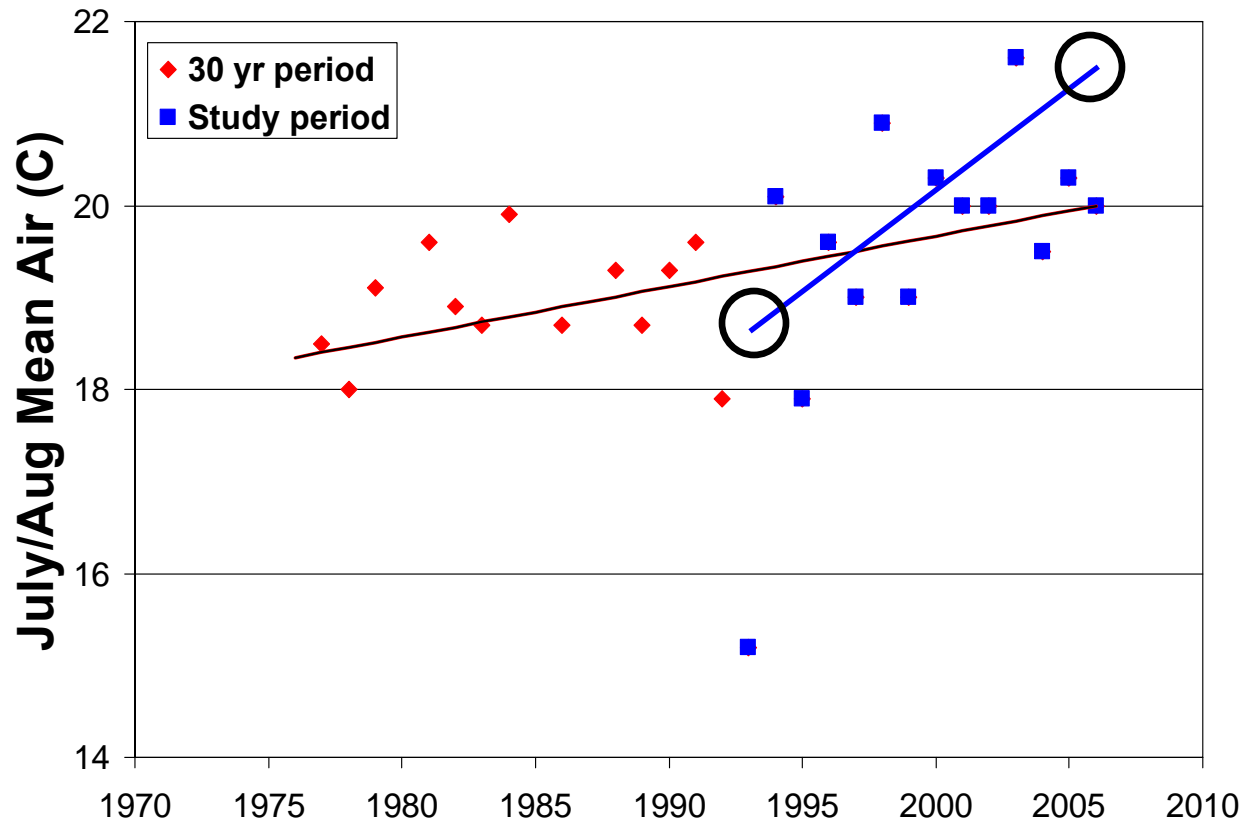
Watershed area = 6,900 km²

Recent Fires in the Boise Basin

25% burned since 1992



Air Temp Trends in the Boise



1976 - 2006

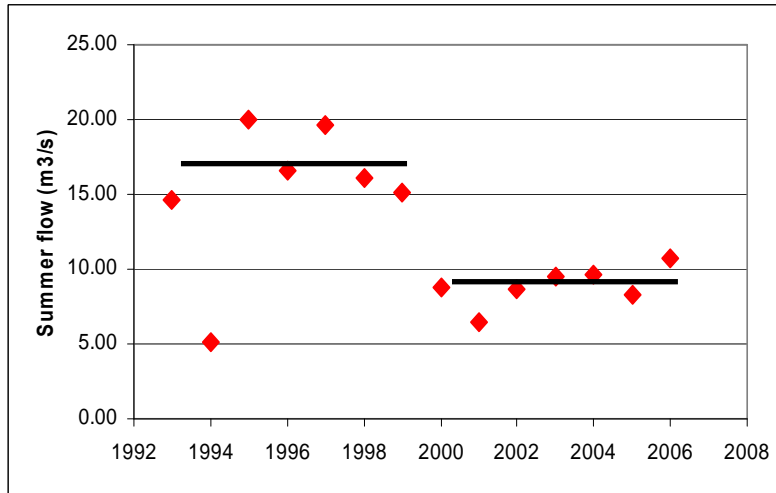
Summer Mean = $+0.57^{\circ}\text{C}$
Summer MWMT = $+0.70^{\circ}\text{C}$
Or $\sim 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{decade}$

Study period (1993-2006)

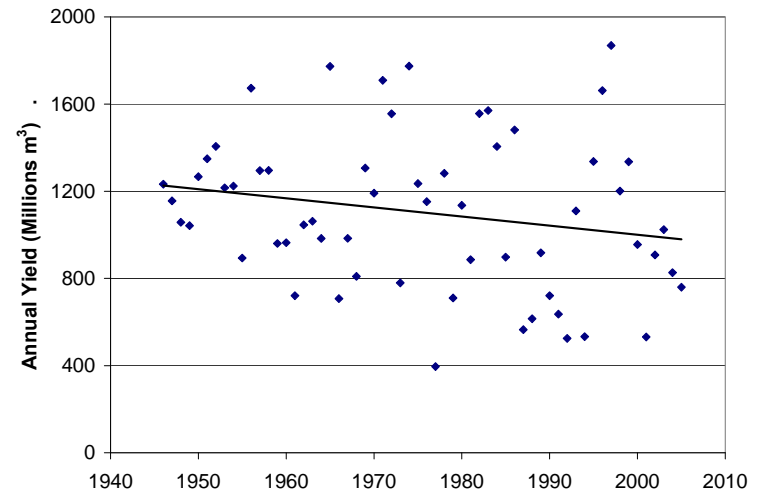
Summer Mean = $+1.3^{\circ}\text{C}$
Summer MWMT = $+2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$
Or $\sim 1.2^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{decade!}$

Stream Flow Trends in the Boise

Study Period



1946 - 2006 Water Yield





Response Variable

Stream MWMT (highest 7-day moving average of the maximum daily temperatures)

Summer Mean (average temperature July 15 - Sept 15)

Predictor Variables

Geomorphic attributes (DEM derived)

- basin elevation
- basin size
- reach slope
- glaciated valley extent
- alluviated/flat valley extent

Climate attributes (3 weather & 2 flow stations)

- annual summer discharge
- annual air MWMT

Solar radiation (TM satellite imagery pre- & postfire)

Solar Radiation Estimates from Remote Sensing



TM satellite imagery classifies riparian vegetation pre- & postfire into (open, shrub, conifer)

Open



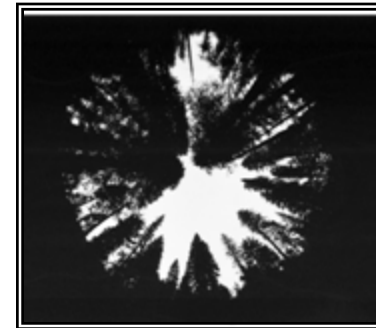
Willow



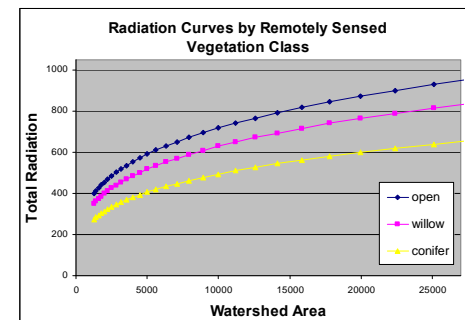
Conifer



Canopy Photography estimates site-level radiation for each class (181 sites)



Predicted radiation across stream network



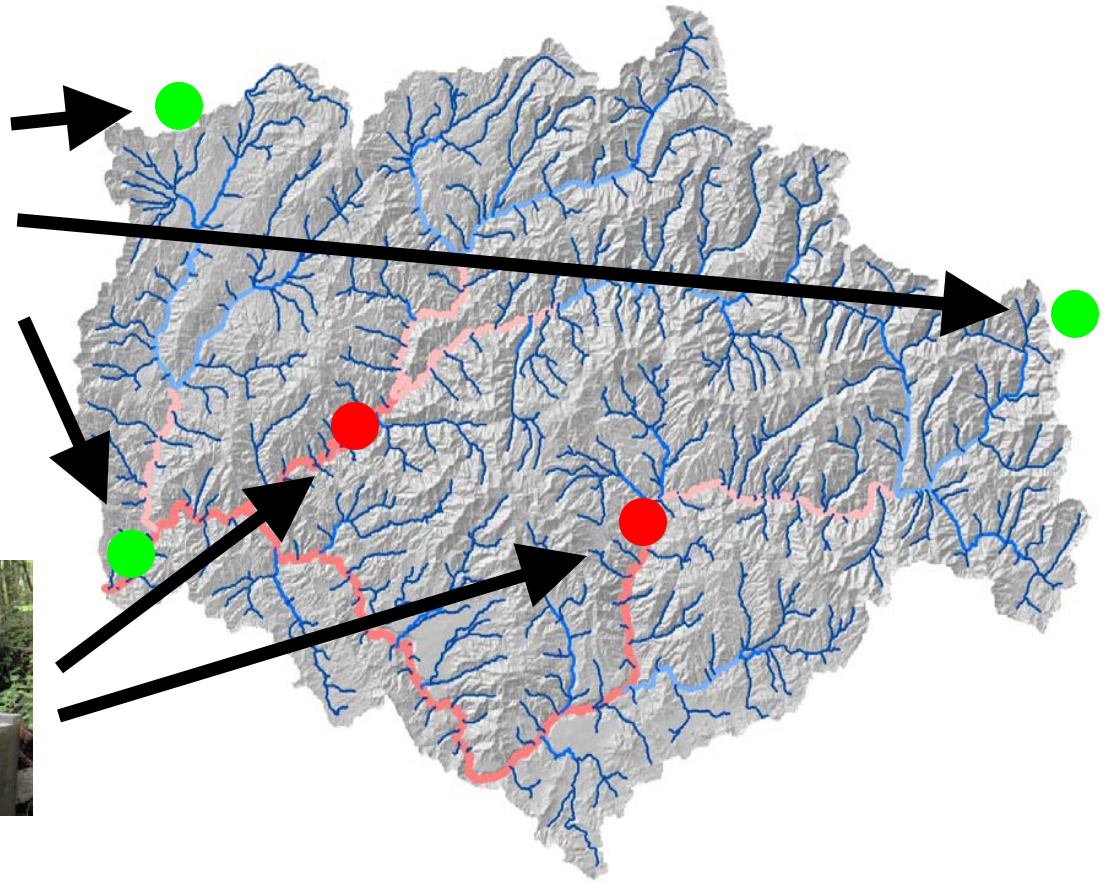
Radiation curves by vegetation class

Air Temperature & Stream Flow Effects

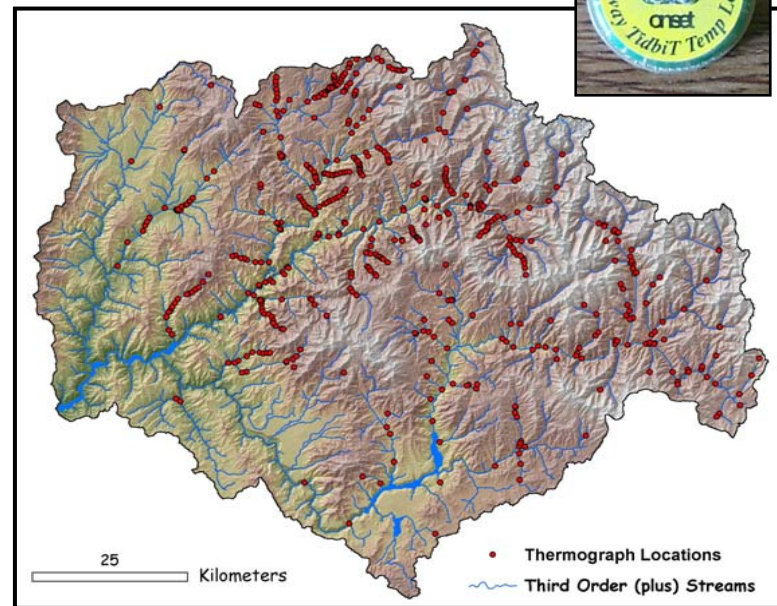
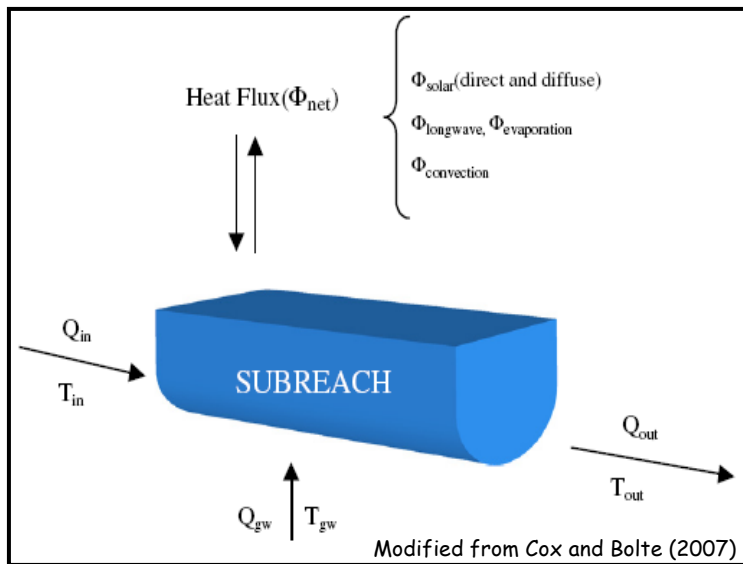
Air Temps



Stream flow



Statistical vs Mechanistic Stream Temperature Models



Spatial Statistical Models for Stream 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**

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

ArcGIS tools for Network-based analysis of freshwater ecosystems

Authors:

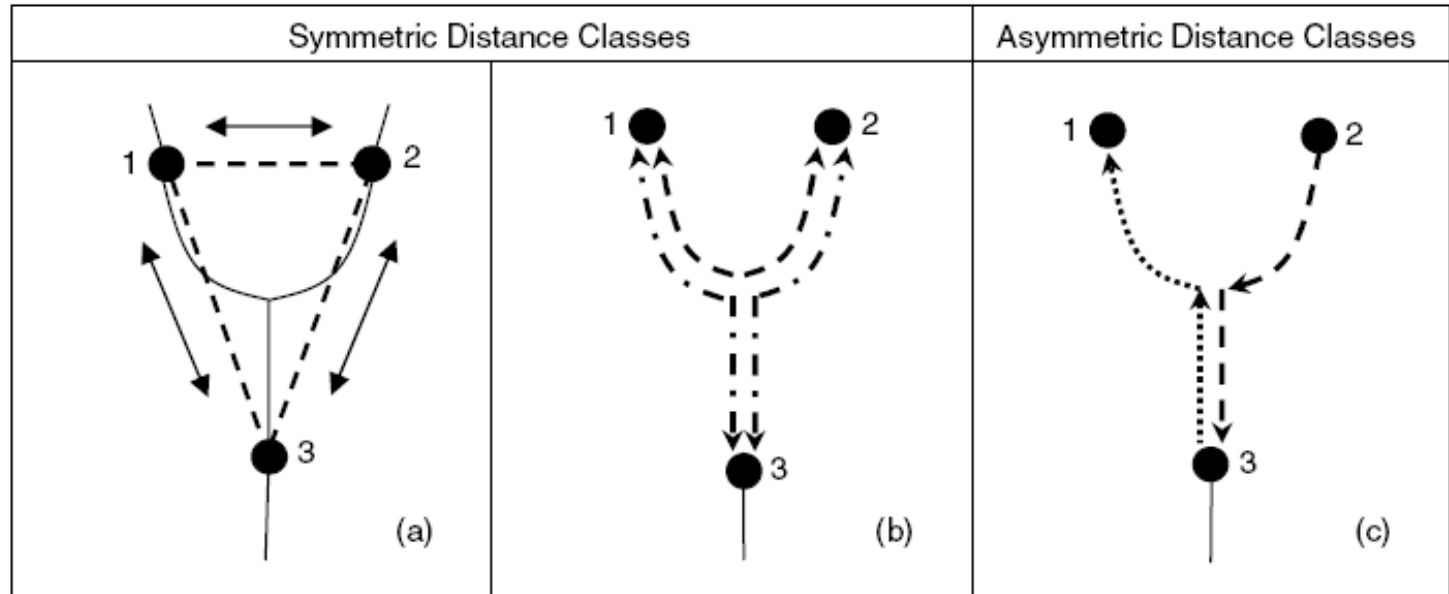
David M. Theobald
John B. Norman
E. Peterson
S. Ferraz
A. Wade
M.R. Sherburne

Contact info:

Natural Resource Ecology Laboratory
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523

www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/starmap
starmap@nrel.colostate.edu

Spatial Statistical Models for Stream Networks



Advantages:

- flexible covariance structures account for different spatial autocorrelations
- weighting by stream size
- improved predictive ability & parameter estimates relative to OLS

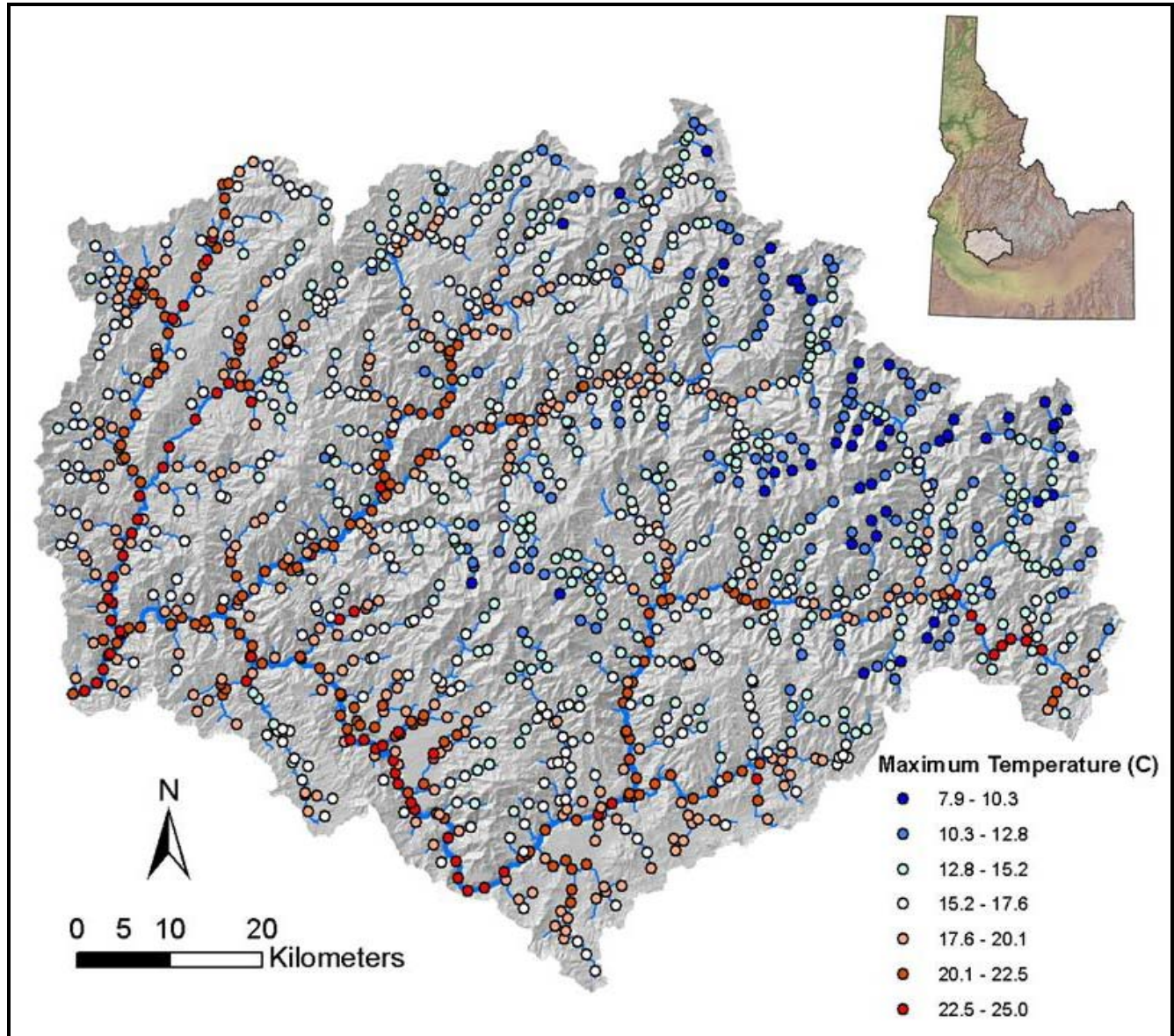
Comparison of Model Results

Spatial vs. Ordinary Least Squares Estimates

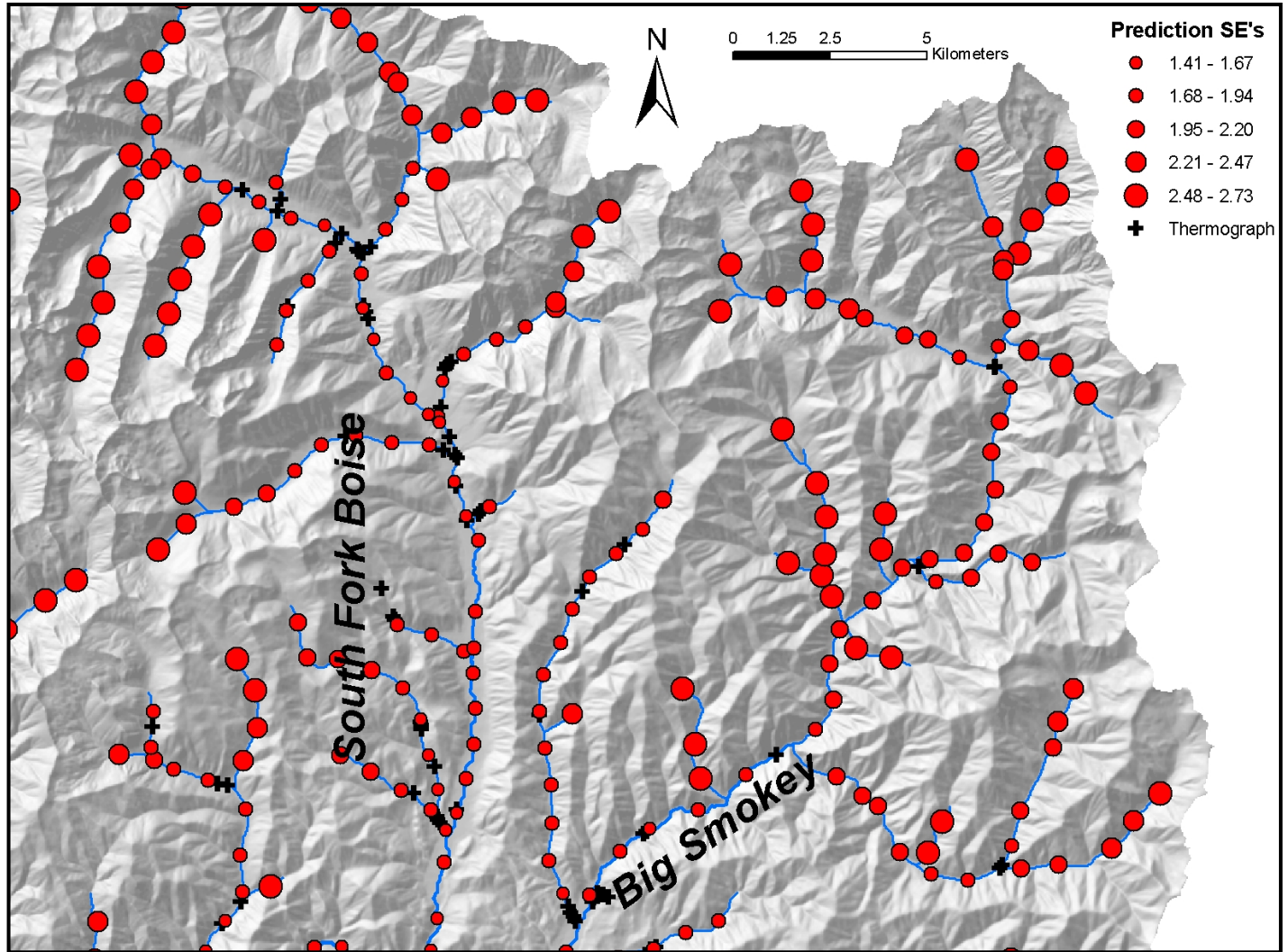
Response Variable = Maximum 7-day Max Temp

Model Type	Model Predictors	RMSPE	$\Delta AICc$	R ²	Variance Component	
					Fixed Effect	Spatial Error
Spatial	Elevation, Radiation, Air Temp, Stream Flow	1.54	0	0.86	0.63	0.37
OLS	Elevation, Radiation, Air Temp, Stream Flow	2.75	787	0.54	1.00	--

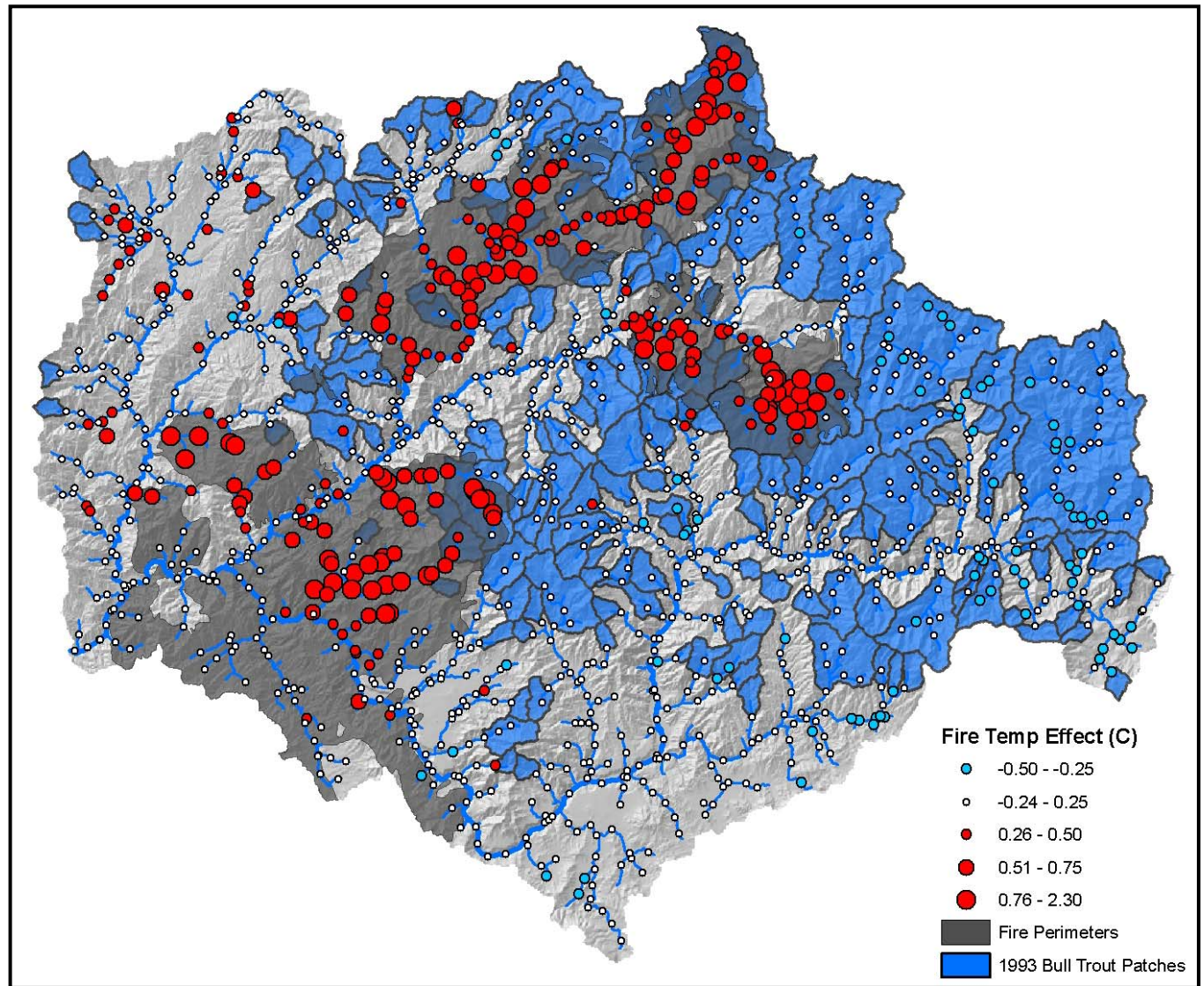
Stream Temperature Predictions



Temperature Prediction Precision



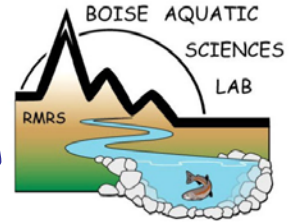
Fire Effect on Stream Temperature



Conclusions...

- 1) New spatial statistical models for stream networks improve predictive accuracy relative to OLS models. Response metric can be any stream attribute.
- 2) Integration of remote sensing & use of GIS routines to quantify predictor variables makes predictions possible for broad areas w/minimal field effort.
- 3) Model applications could include...
 - a. Delineation of suitable habitat patches for sampling
 - b. Development of efficient temperature monitoring protocols
 - c. Describe/forecast habitat distributions under various climate & fire scenarios
 - d. Compliance with water quality standards
 - e. Block kriging to derive stream-scale population estimates from fish survey data

US Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station



website: www.fs.fed.us/rm/boise