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Getting Salmon Back in Salmon Creek: Systematizing Comparative Water Quality Analysis for Targeted Restoration

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Getting Salmon Back in Salmon Creek



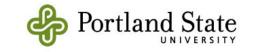
systematizing comparative water quality analysis for targeted restoration

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WHY?

 Millions of dollars spent annually on restoration and green infrastructure efforts

Limited funding for monitoring

- Efficacy of restoration efforts minimally understood
 - Are we prioritizing restoration efforts appropriately?

Project Context – Simplifying Complexity

Land Cover Change

- Extent
- Type
- distribution

Restoration

- Extent
- Type
- Goals

Cultural and Institutional Policies

- Sphere of influence/
 Networks
- Perceptions
- Policy instruments

Climate – Hydrology

- Precipitation
- Flow volumes
- Types/features

Geomorphological variation

- Soils
- Topography
- Geology

Stormwater Systems

- Type
- Extent
- distribution

Water Quality

- Biotic Integrity
- Abiotic Measures

Project Context – Simplifying Complexity Land Cover Change Restoration Extent Extent Type Type distribution Goals Cultural and Institutional Policies Climate - Hydrology Sphere of influence/ Precipitation Networks Flow volumes Perceptions Types/features Policy instruments Geomorphological variation Stormwater Systems Soils Type Topography Extent Geology Water Quality distribution **Biotic Integrity** Abiotic Measures

Project Context – Simplifying Complexity Land Cover Change Restoration Extent Extent Type Type distribution Goals Cultural and Institutional Policies Climate - Hydrology Sphere of influence/ Precipitation Networks Flow volumes Perceptions Types/features Policy instruments Geomorphological variation Stormwater Systems Soils Type Topography Extent Geology Water Quality distribution Biotic Integrity Abiotic Measures

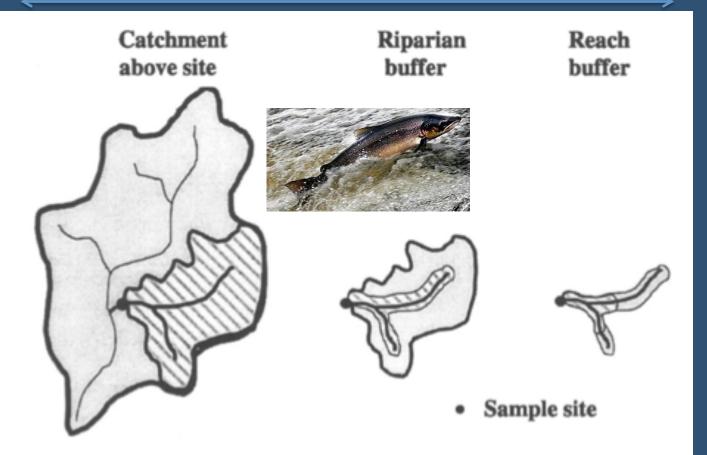


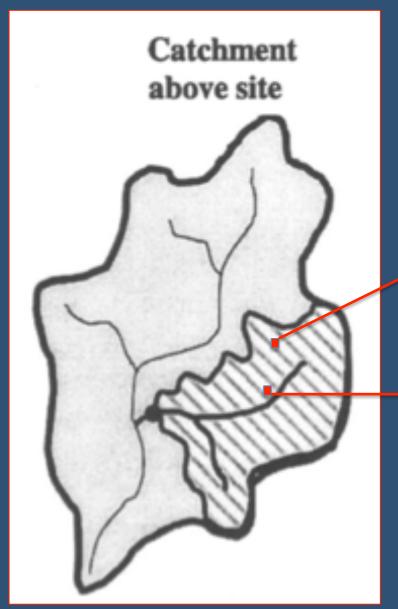
Figure 3 Three spatial scales widely used in relating landscape variables to some physical or biological measure of stream condition. The catchment typically is a subcatchment of a larger basin. Buffer widths of 100–200 m (each bank) are common. Modified from Morely & Karr (2002).

Modified from Allan, D. 2004. Landscapes and Riverscapes: The influence of land use on stream ecosystems. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evol and Systematics* 35. (picture from salmonaid.org)

What is the value of existing data?

- How best to patch together existing data sets?
 - Just using Metro as a case study we have 4 distinct data sets to combine of 12 abiotic variables and a number of biotic indeces
 - Problems with aggregate indeces
- How can we systematically examine trends in existing data sets?
 - Consequence of spatial and temporal scales?
- What explanatory variables can we use?
 - Land Use, Policy, Etc
 - Novel distance weighted metrics

Inverse Distance Weighting



Blend known physical interactions with A statistical metric

A cell (of any attribute) farther away has less weight than one closer to the stream channel

A first order approximation for understanding the impacts of patterns of land use on process of water quality degradation

Includes slope as proxy for flow rate

And distance as proxy for signal degradation effects

Outcomes

- A solid comparative framework to analyze
 - Trends in abiotic and biotic indicators of water quality
 - Statistical relationships to explanatory variables of
 - Distance weighted land use
 - Land management policy
 - Restoration types and extents
- Leading to:
 - Data gap identification
 - Prediction of restoration impacts