US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

WV R-EMAP Study: Multiple Objective Sampling Design Framework

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WV R-EMAP PROJECT

COLLABORATORS

- WV DNR WRS
- US EPA-NERL (Cincinnati) and TetraTech
- US EPA-NHEERL (Duluth)
- US EPA-NHEERL (Corvallis) and WV DEP
- US EPA Reg III (Wheeling)
- Canaan Valley Institute

ROLES

- Field collections & IBI development
- Water quality data and IBI development
- Watershed characterization and classification
- WV "State-of-the-Streams" Report (305b data)
- Advisement
- Tech transfer/watershed studies
- God (Tom DeMoss alternate)
 Sanity and safety advisement

BACKGROUND

Year and/or Event

- 1972-FWPCA
- 1977-CWA

- 1981-Karr's IBI
- 1989-Plafkin et al. 1989
- 1992-Law Suits
- 1993-98 EMAP
- 2001-2003

Action

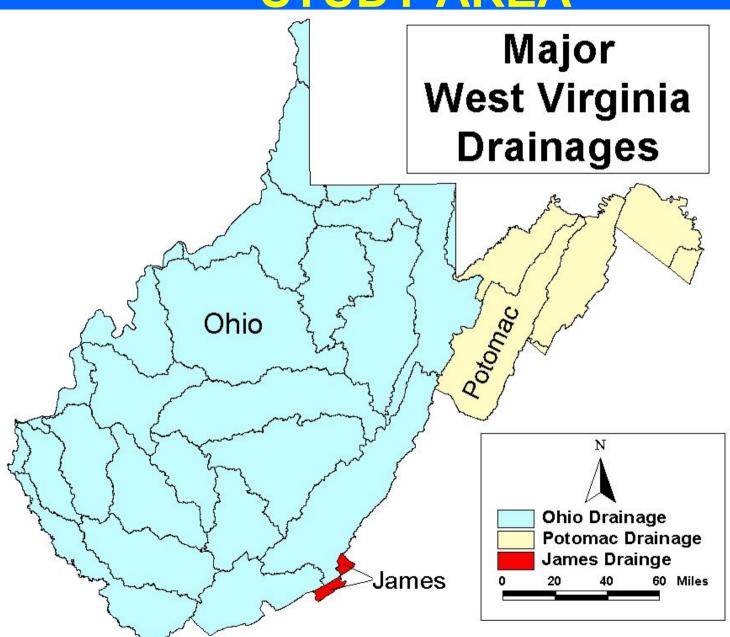
- "...restore and maintain chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters."
- State Programs implement and emphasize chemical and invertebrate analysis
- Water Quality Assessment using fishes
- Encourage State Agency Use of RBPs
- EPA and States upgrade monitoring programs
- Mid-Atlantic Highland Collections (WV participates in 1998)
- R-EMAP funding for WV

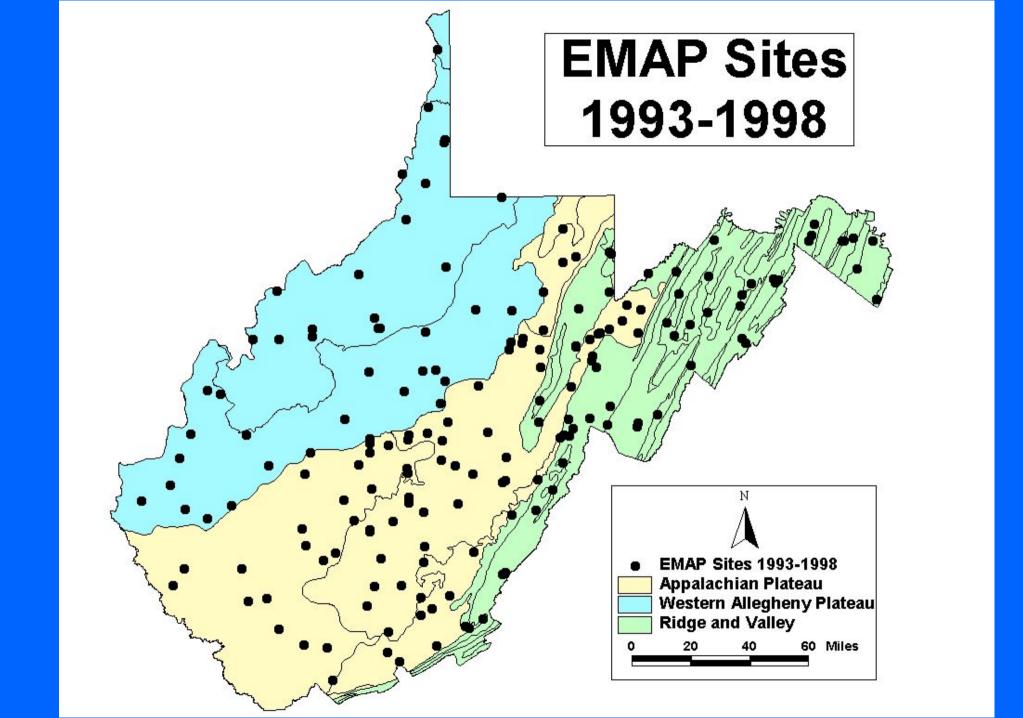
OBJECTIVES

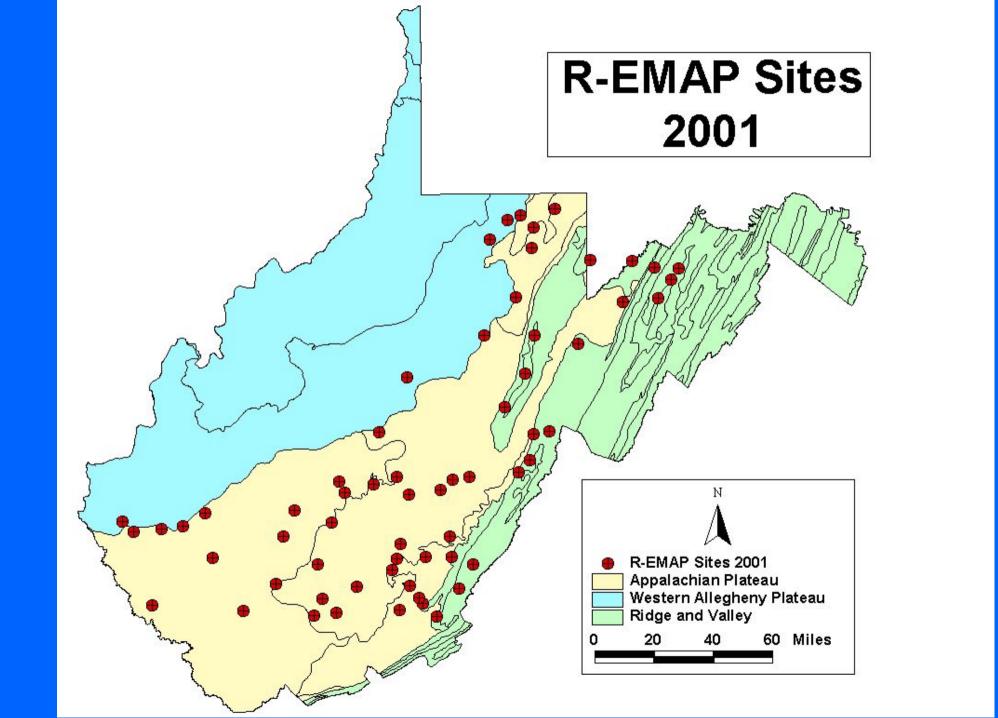
"A Small Watershed Characterization, Classification, and Assessment for West Virginia utilizing EMAP Design and Tools"

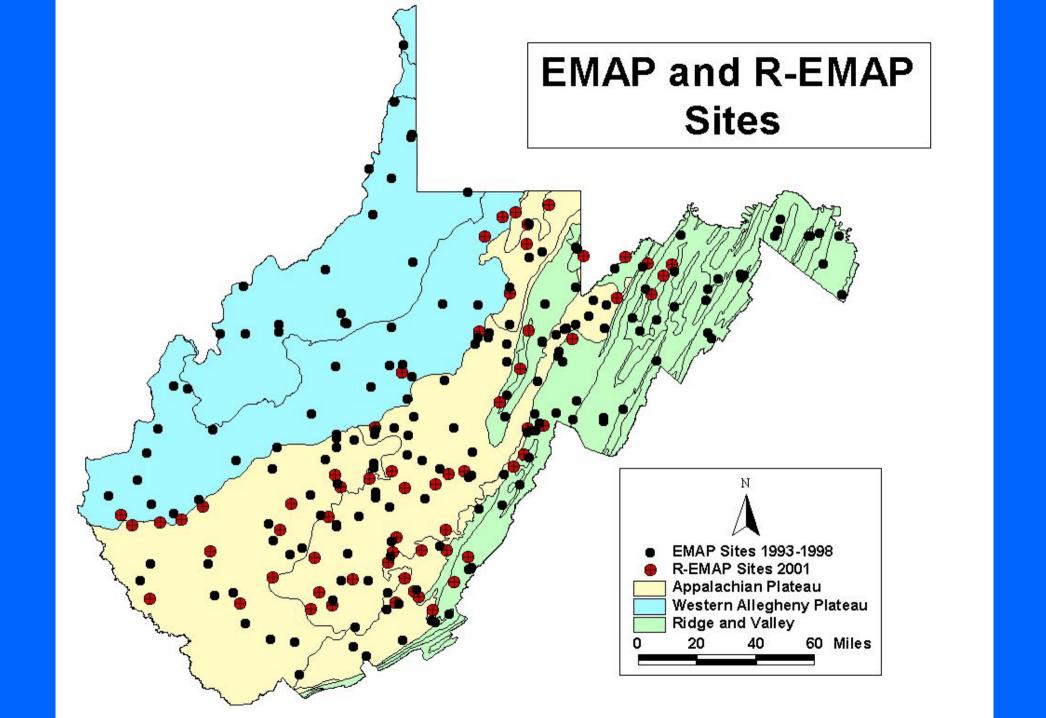
- Develop IBI specific to WV's wadeable streams and small watersheds utilizing a probability based design
 - Coldwater vs warmwater
 - Landscape-based prediction of thermal regime
- Develop and test a small watershed characterization and classification system to explain variation in reference condition (400-40000 ha watersheds)
- Establish baseline for assessing biological impairments by identifying stressor impacts and small watershed vulnerability
- Produce a "State-of-Streams" report (based on 5 years of statewide 305b data)

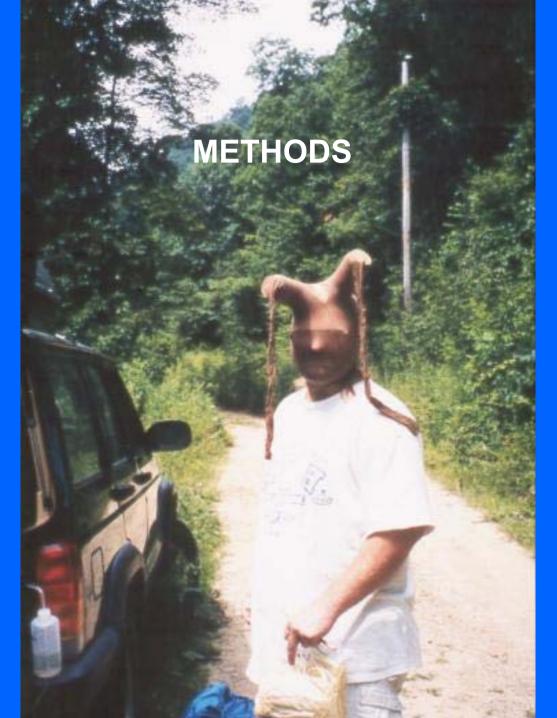
STUDY AREA









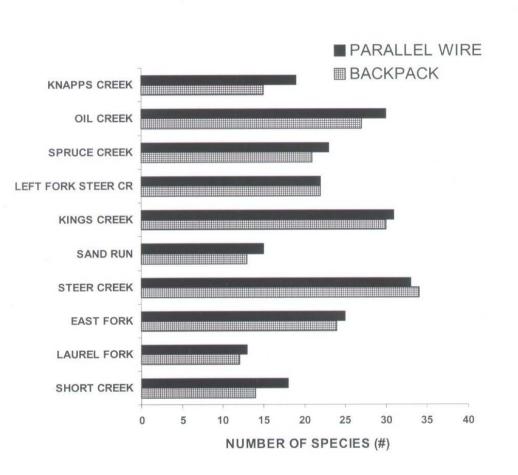


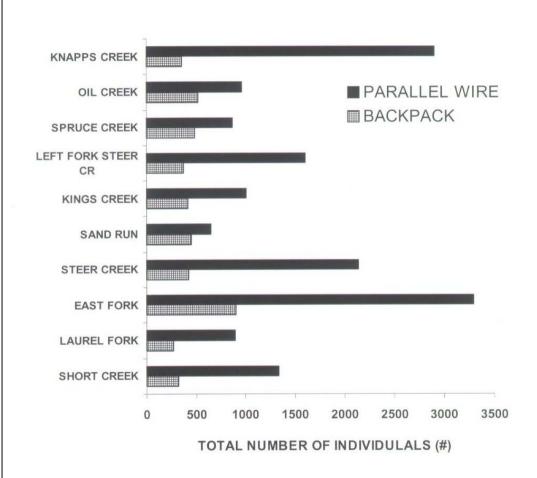
FISH COLLECTION METHODS

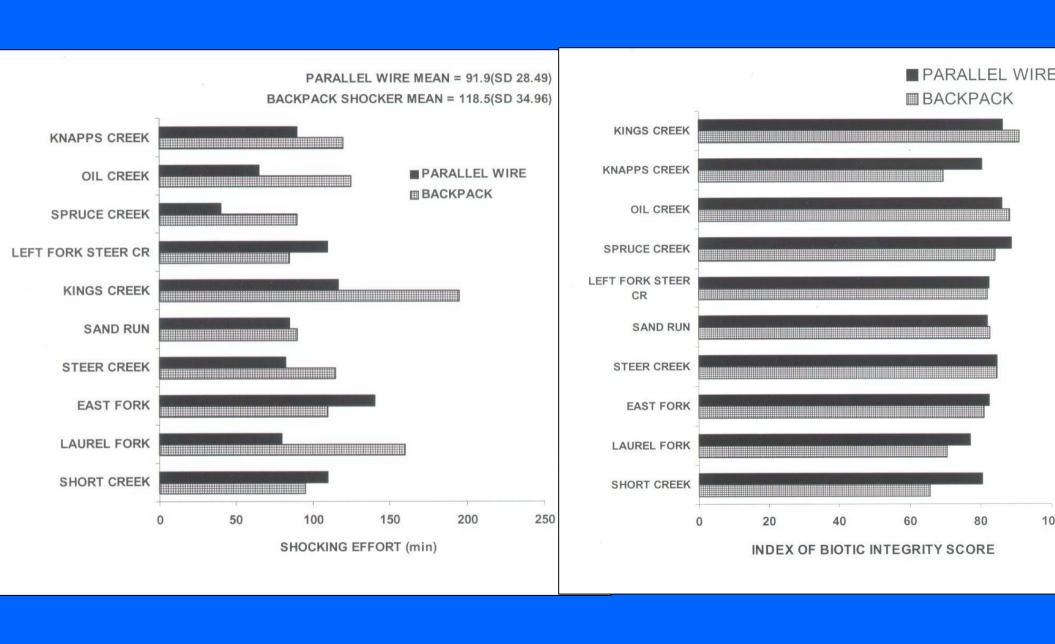




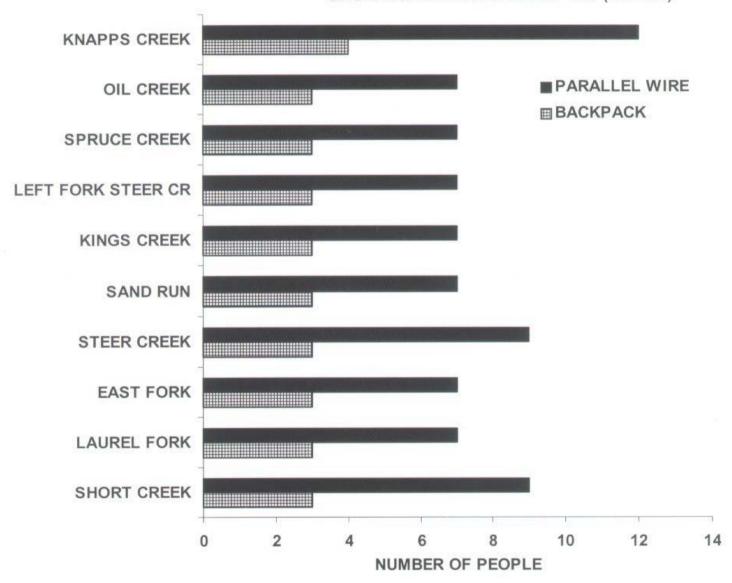








PARALLEL WIRE MEAN = 7.9 (SD 0.52) BACKPACK SHOCKER MEAN = 3.1 (SD 0.31)



HABITAT MEASUREMENTS

(EMAP Protocols = Kaufman + Robinson 1998)

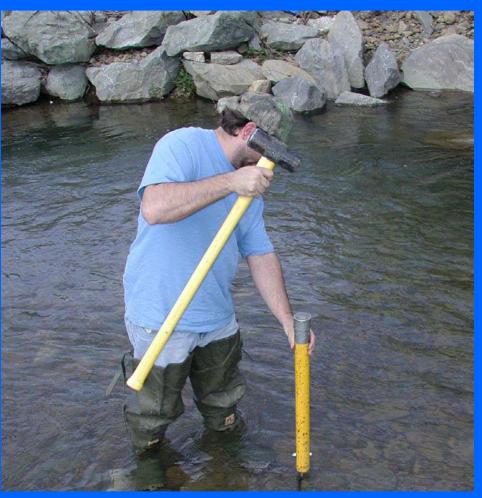


WATER QUALITY MEASUREMENTS

(EMAP protocols = Herlihy 1998)



TEMPERATURE LOGGERS



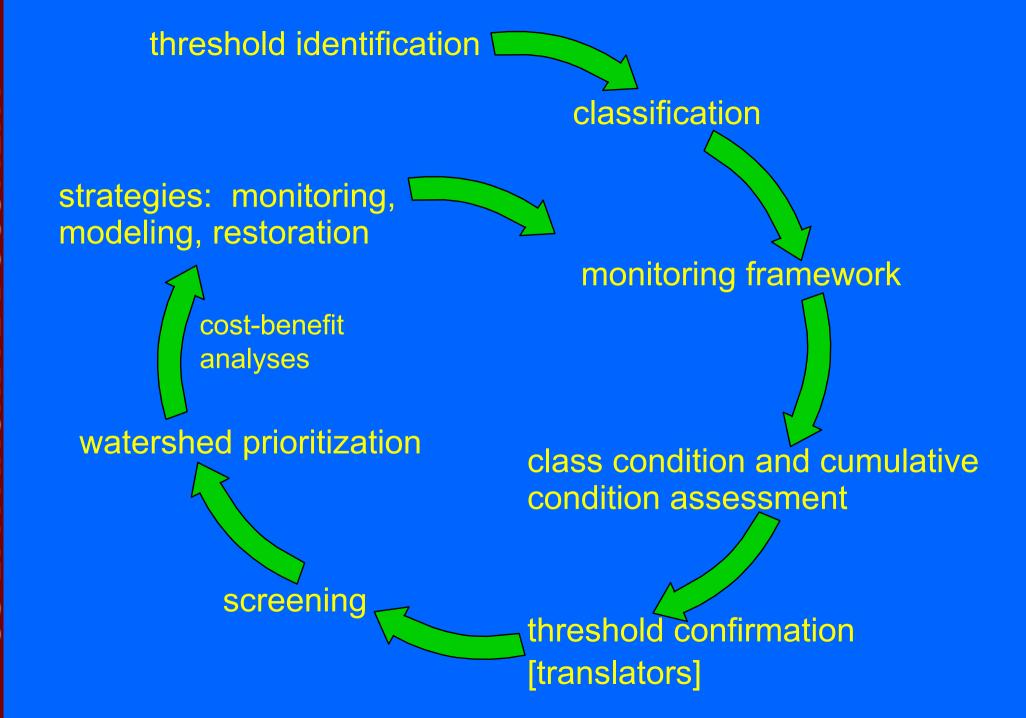


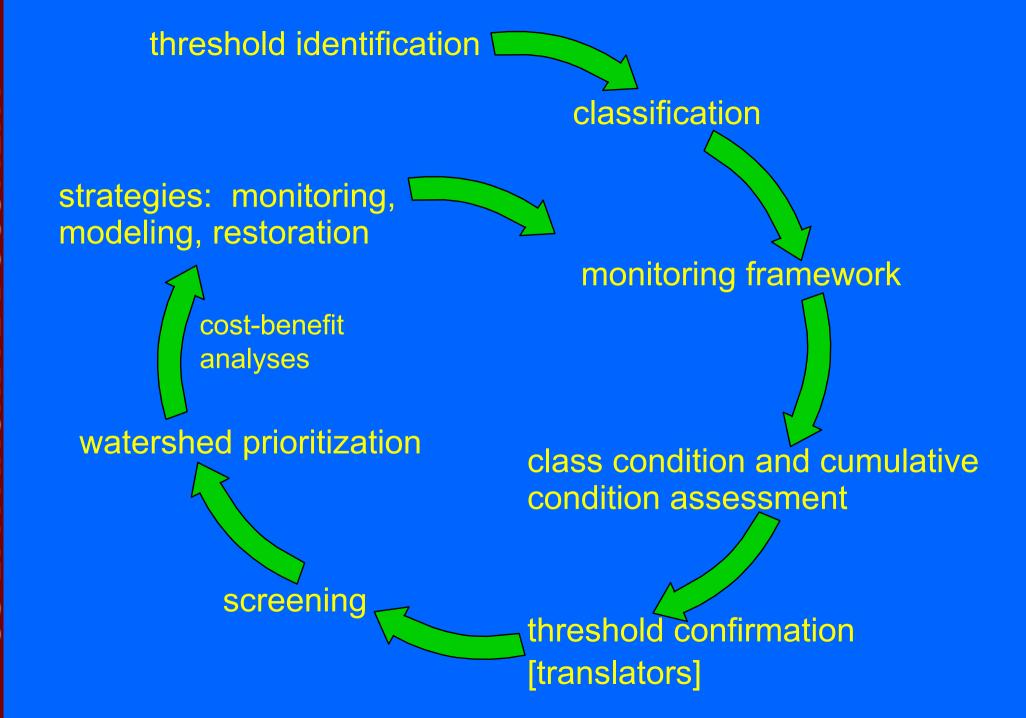
Questions of interest for 305b vs 303d programs

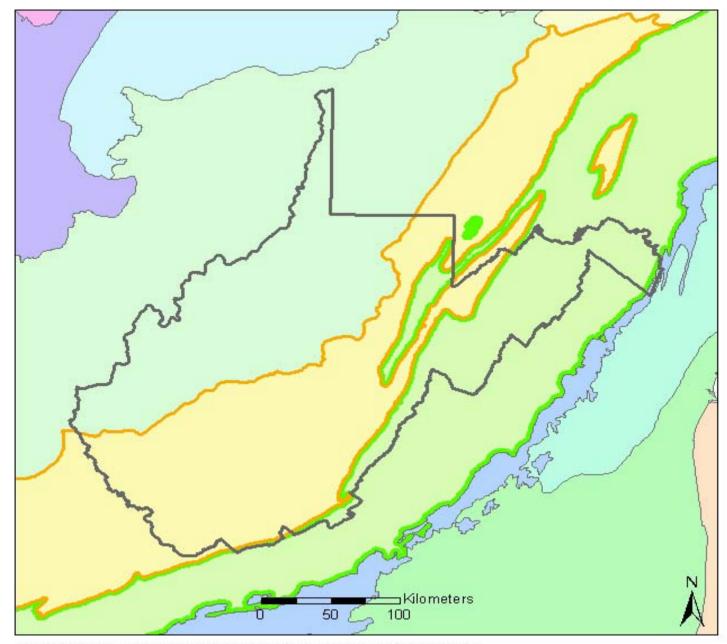
- 305b assessments
 - % impaired water bodies by region
 - temporal trends in impairment by region
- 303d listings
 - site-specific identification of all impaired water bodies
 - probability of impairment by watershed class to facilitate extrapolation

Combined approaches for consolidated assessment and listing methods

- Monitor all water bodies prob not feasible
- Probability sample w RTS (EMAP) design to spatially distribute sample points
- Random-stratified design using watershed units (12-digit HUCs)





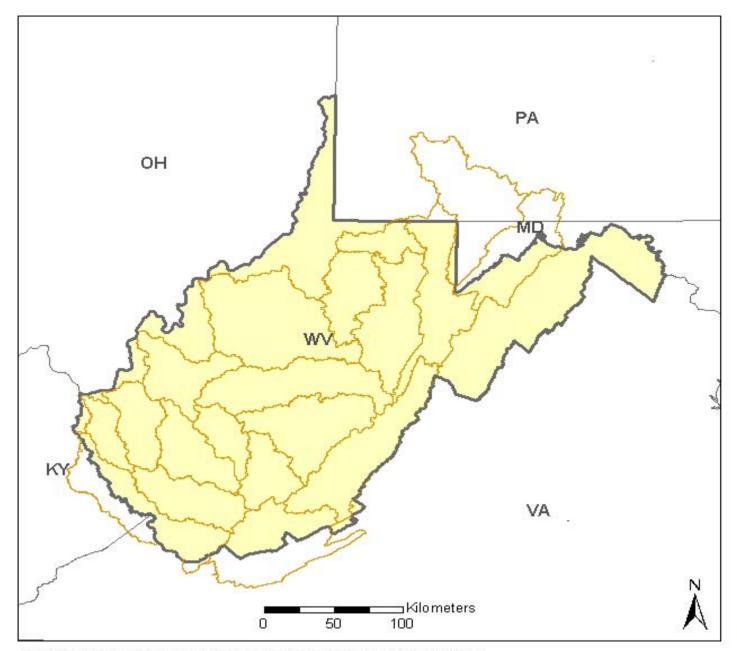


West Virginia Ecoregions

Central Appalachian Ridges and Valleys and Central Appalachian Plateau

_egend
West Virginia
coregions
Blue Ridge Mountains
Central Appalachian Ridges and Valleys
Central Appalachians
Eastern Corn Belt Plains
Erie/Ontario Lake Hills and Plain
Huron/Erie Lake Plains
Interior Plateau
Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain
North Central Appalachians
Northern Piedmont
Piedmont
Southeastern Plains
Western Allegheny Plateau



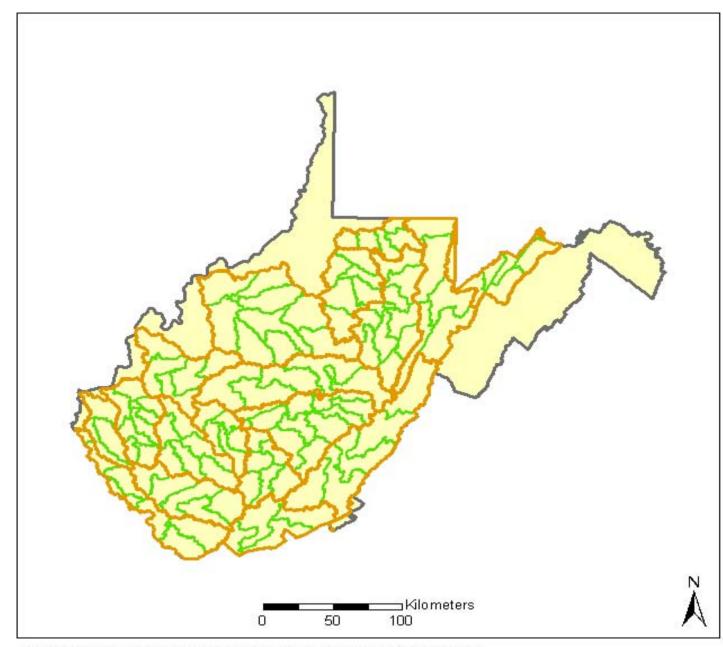


West Virginia with 8-Digit HUC Boundaries

(With 10 and 12-Digit Data Available





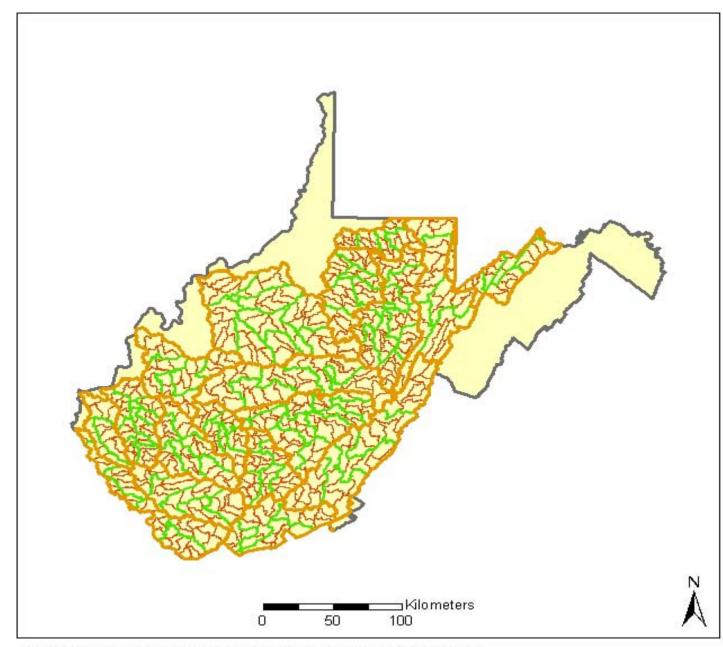


West Virginia with 8 and 10-Digit HUC Boundaries

(Clipped to State Boundary)





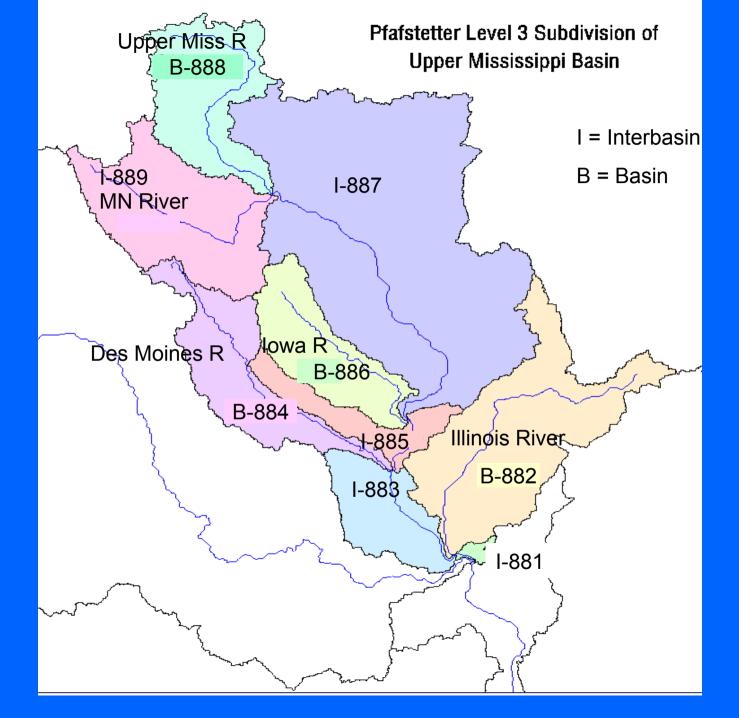


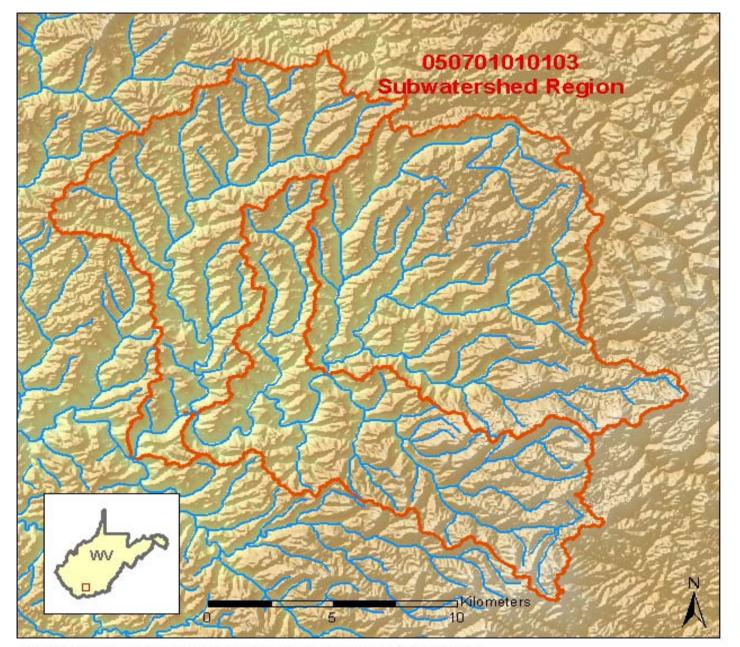
West Virginia with 8, 10, and 12-Digit HUC Boundaries

(Clipped to State Boundary)

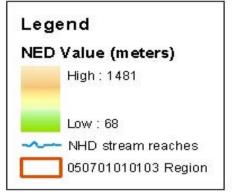








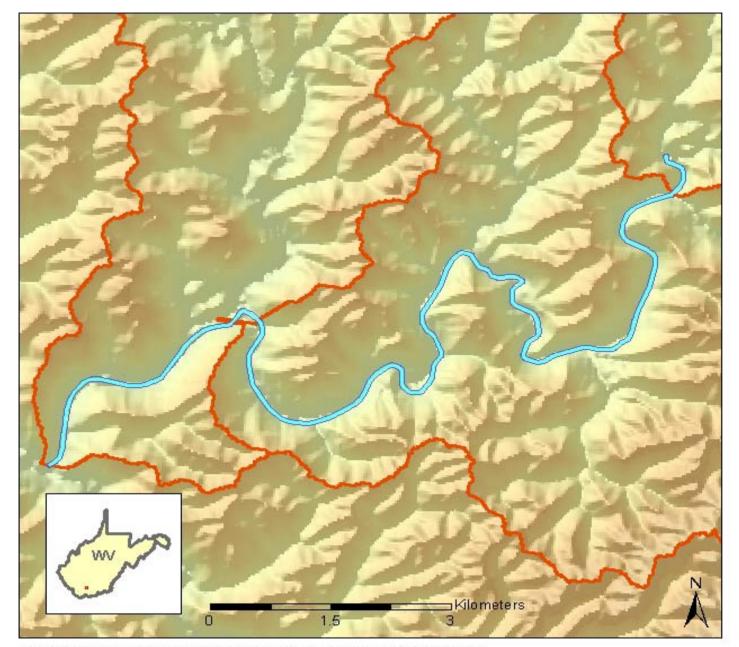
HUC 050701010103 Region with NHD and Shaded NED





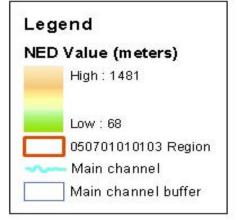
Potential variables¹ affecting peak flow for West Virginia streams

- watershed area
- channel slope
- watershed storage
- percent forest
- main channel length
- elevation
- snowfall
- average annual precipitation
- soil infiltration rate
- average minimum January temperature
- 1 from Frye, P.M. and G.S. Runner. 1970. A proposed streamflow data program for West Virginia. US Dept. of the Interior Geological Survey Water Resources Division, Open-file report, Charleston, WV.

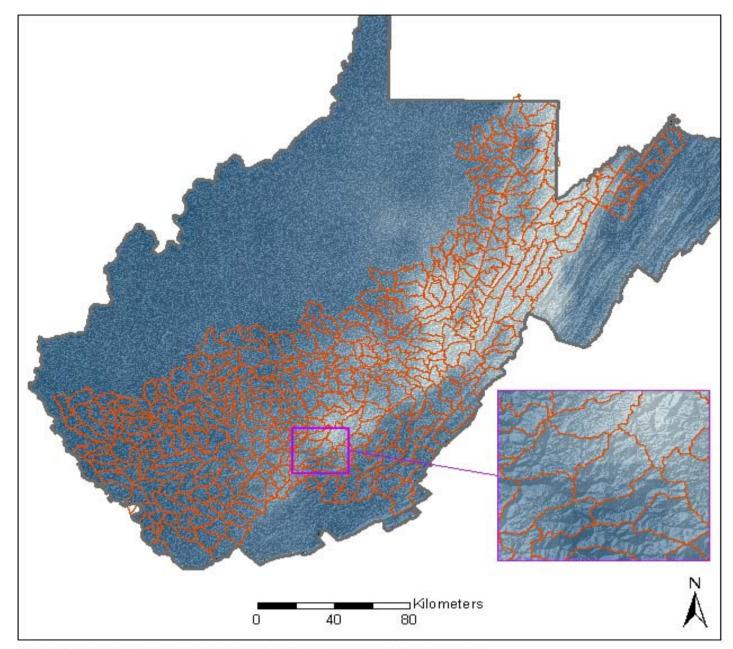


HUC 050701010103 Region with NHD and Shaded NED

Main Channel Buffer

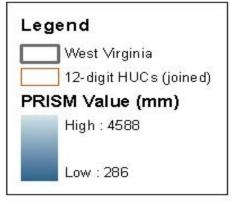




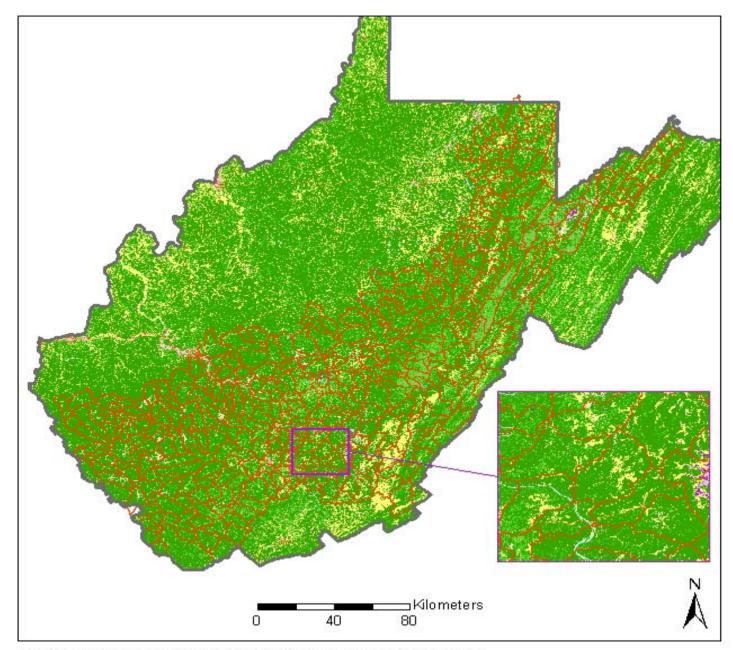


Derivation of Watershed Attributes

(PRISM Average Annual Snowfall)





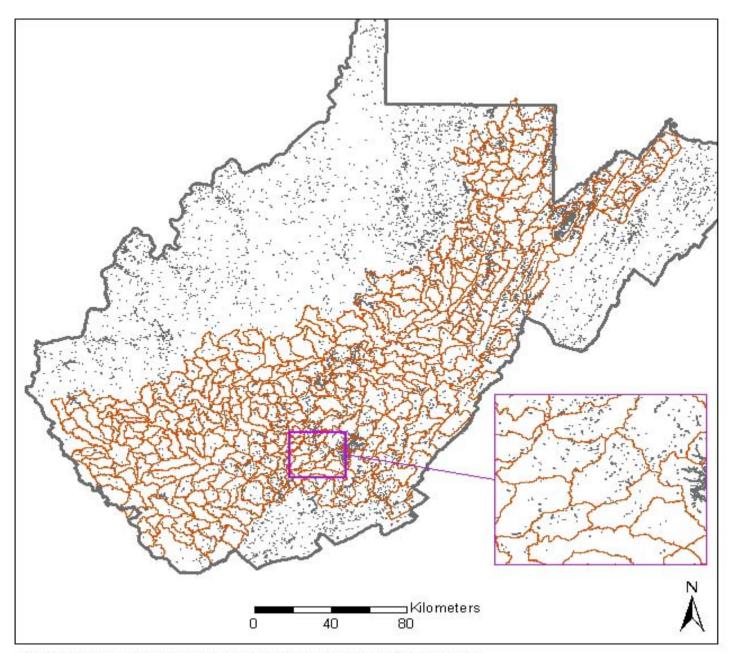


Derivation of Watershed Attributes

(Mining-Modified NLCD)

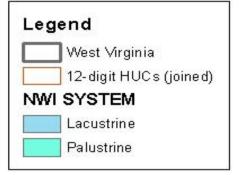






Derivation of Watershed Attributes

(NWI)





Analysis of factors affecting peak flow for West Virginia streams in Central Appalachian Plateau and Ridge and Valley Province

Potential variables: watershed area, channel slope, watershed storage, percent forest, main channel length, elevation, snowfall, average annual precipitation, soil infiltration rate, and average minimum January temperature

Results of regression analysis (Mallow's Cp statistic)

$$Q_2 = A^a P^p T^t Sn^{sn} St^{st}$$

where Q2 = 2-year peak flow

A = watershed area

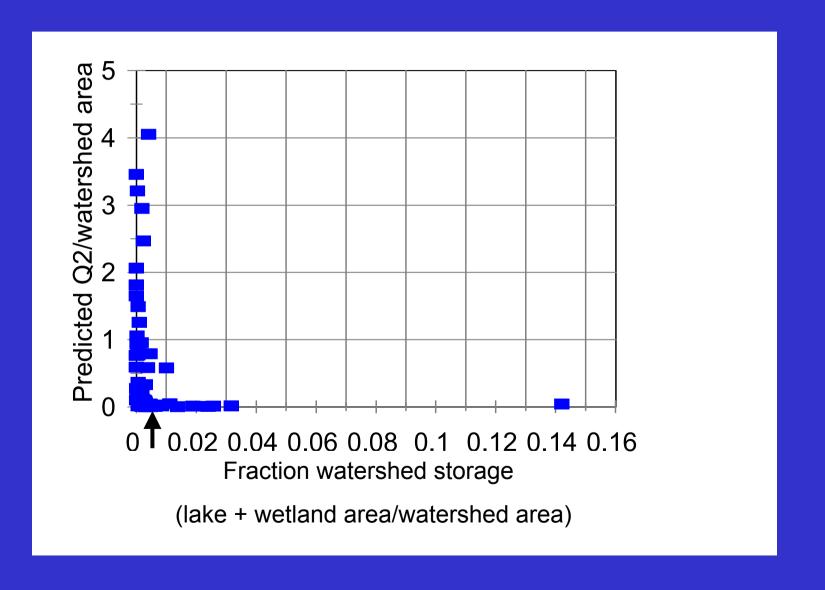
P = average annual precipitation

T = average minimum January temperature

Sn = snowfall

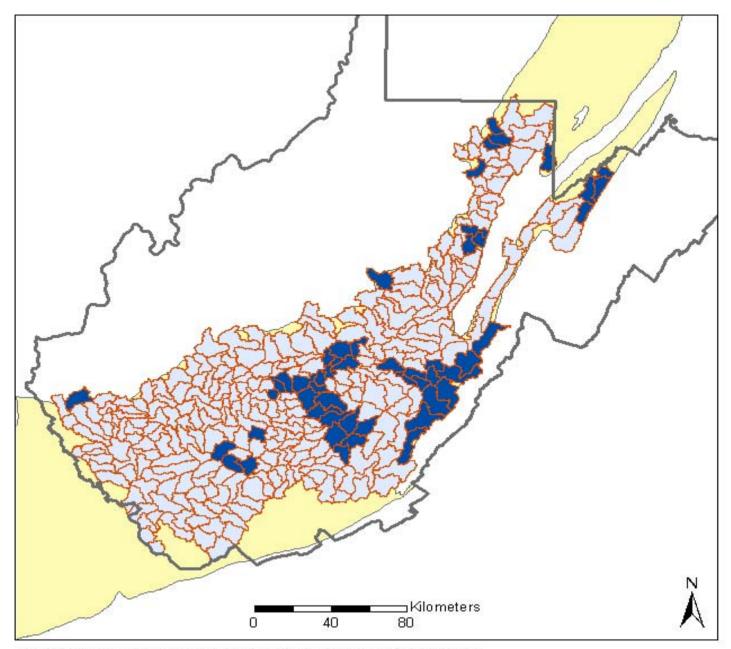
St = watershed storage

Graphical analysis of WV hydrologic threshold

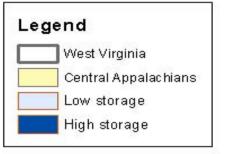


Potential Land-Use Threshold Values for WV

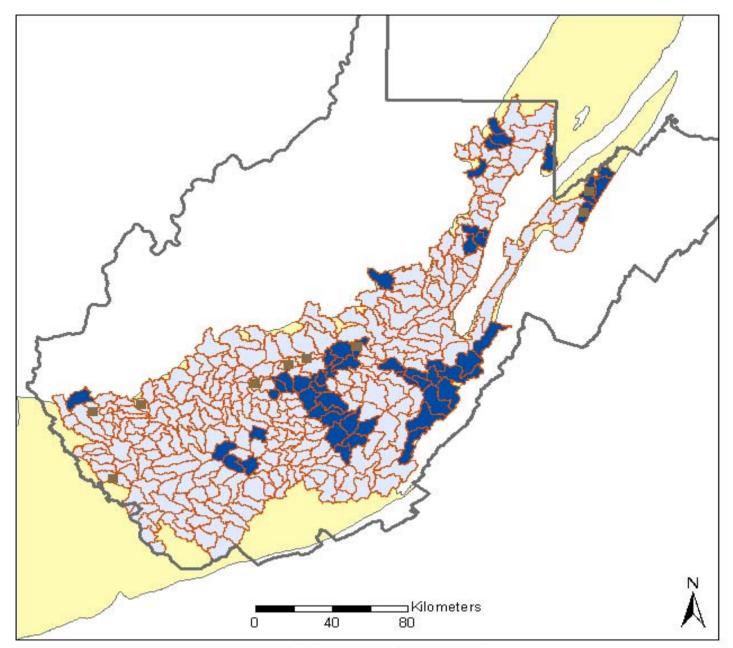
- Peak flow equations (Q₅, Q₁₀) for full state
 - % forest alone showed no threshold effect
 - forest * (snowfall * Jan min temp) : "noisy" threshold
- Agriculture
 - MD Biological Stream Survey Data
 - water quality threshold at > 25% (Berrigan et al, unpubl.)
- Impervious surface area
 - >10-15% (most literature sources)
 - species shifts at > 2% (MD BSS Data)
- Mining
 - Peak flow model results: >30% disturbed area (Scott 1984)
 - Disturbed area analogous to impervious area: > 10%



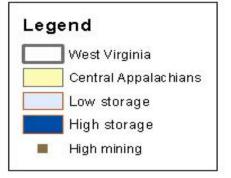
Low vs. High Storage



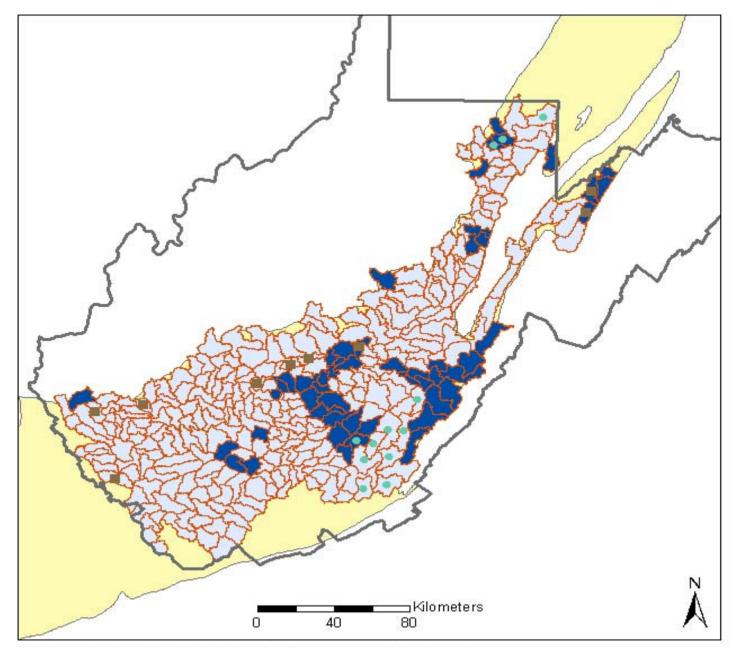




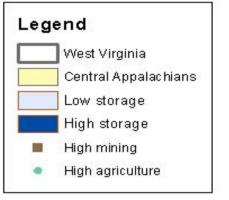
Low vs. High Storage with High Mining



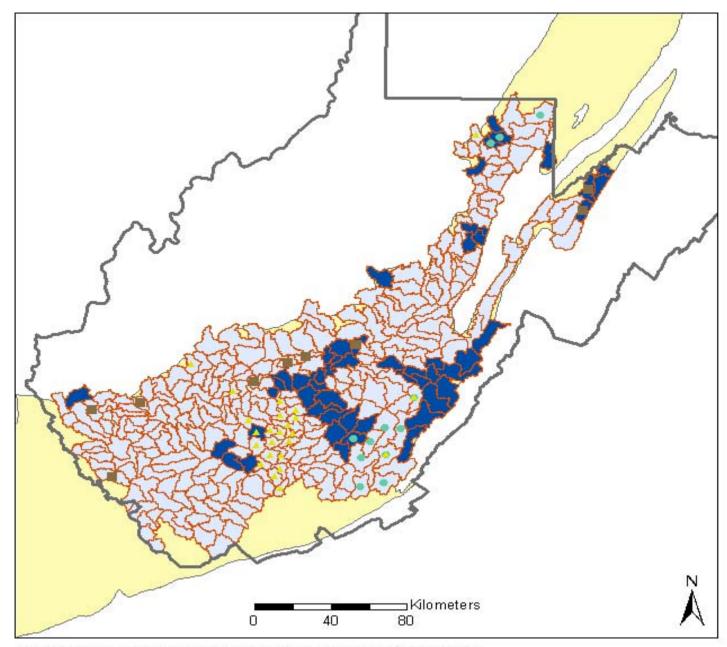




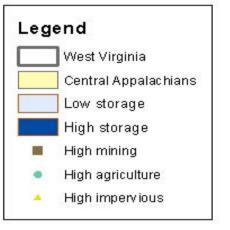
Low vs. High Storage with High Mining High Agriculture



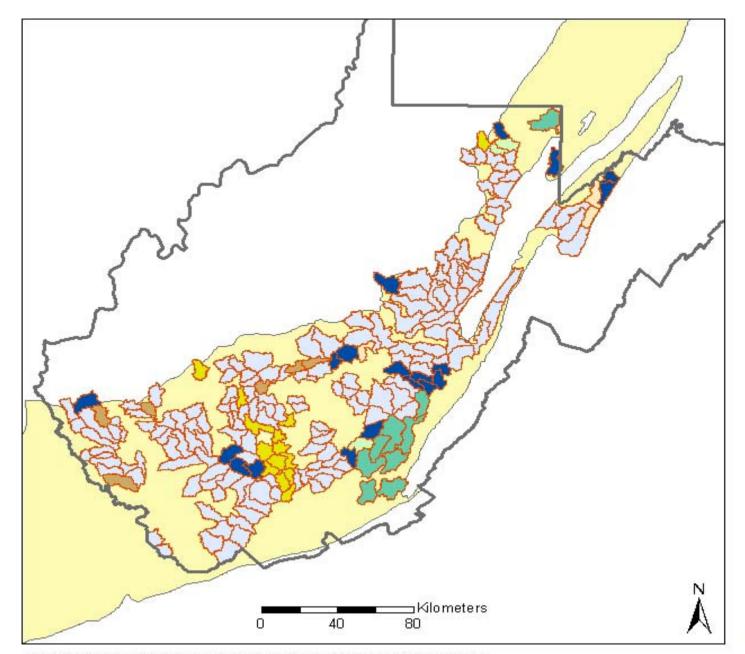




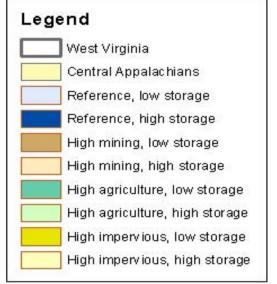
Low vs. High Storage with High Mining High Agriculture High Impervious Surface



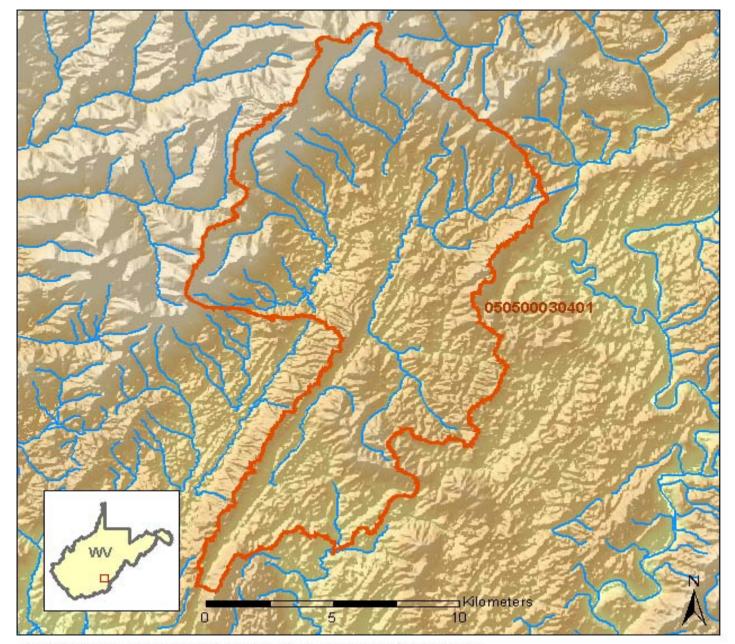




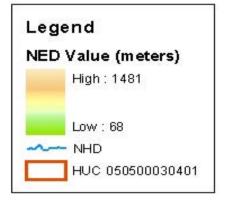
Final Watershed Classes



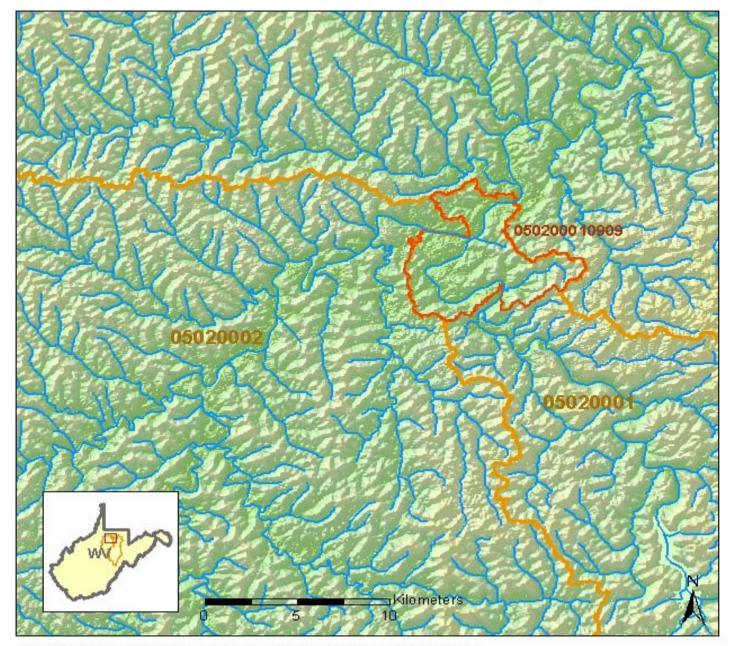




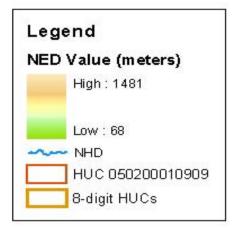
Example of HUC Removed From Sampling Process (Internal Drainage)



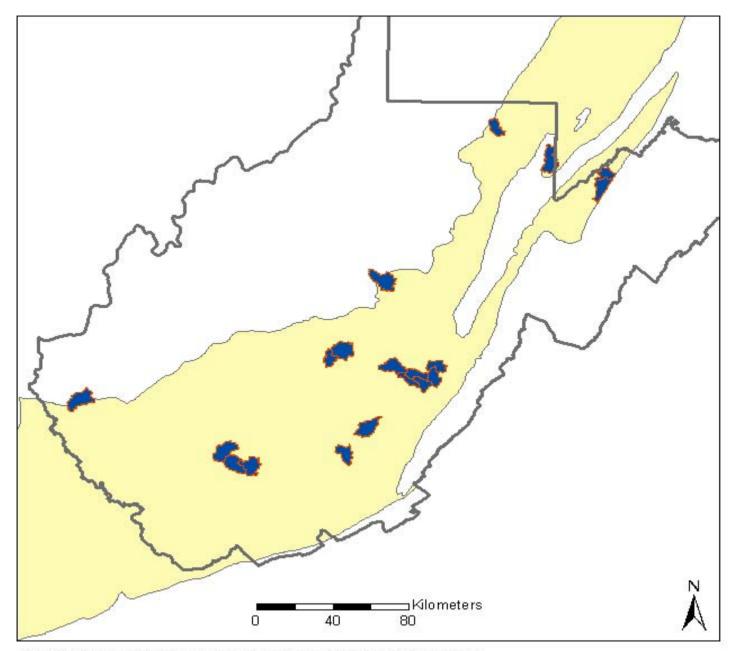




Example of HUC Removed From Sampling Process (12-Digit HUC with Upstream 8-Digit HUC)



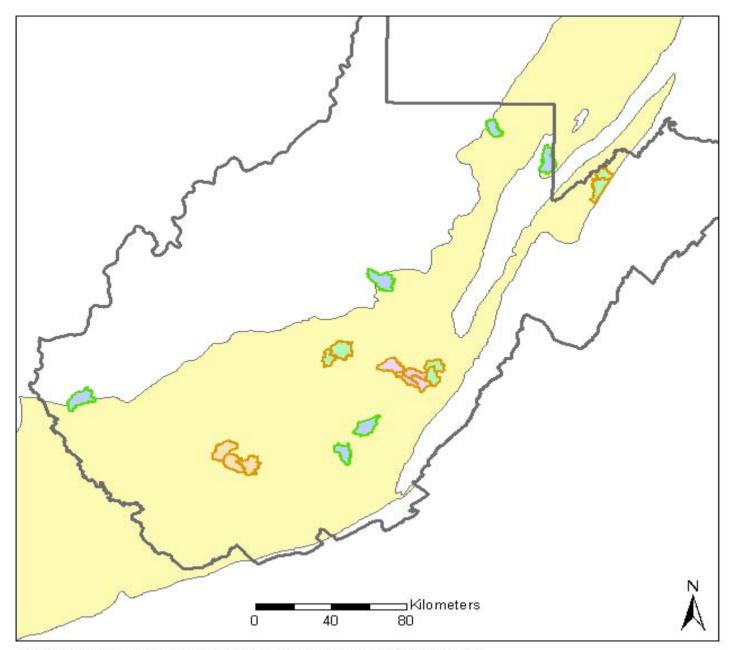




Weighting Procedure



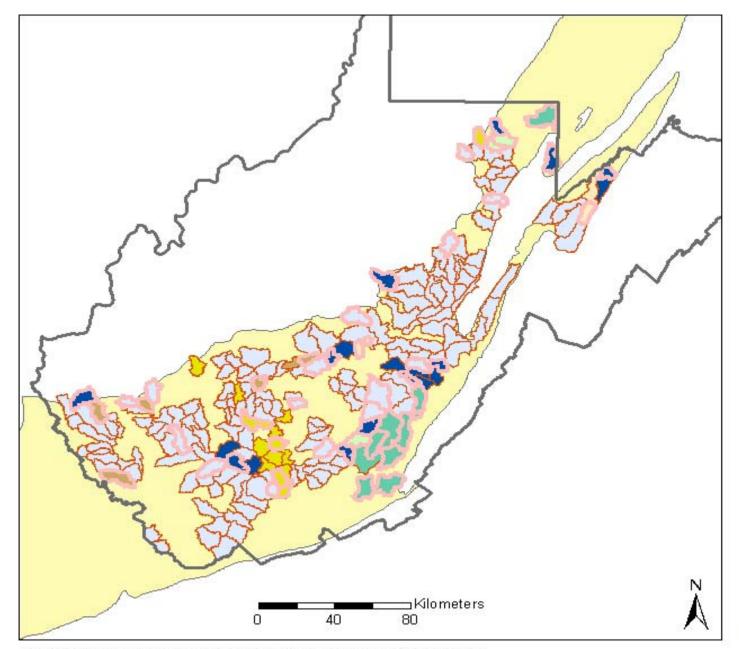




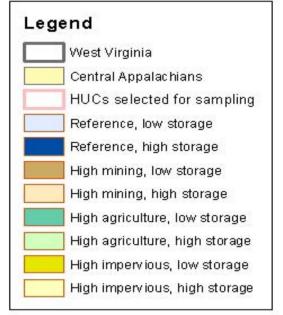
Weighting Procedure

Leg	gend
	West Virginia
	Central Appalachians
	Independent 12-digit HUCs
	Dependent 12-digit HUCs
Incl	usion Probabilities
7	0.013
	0.018
	0.026
	0.053





Random-Stratified Selection of HUCs for Sampling





Next steps

- Site selection for 2002 within W Alleghany Plateau
- Preliminary data analysis
 - Confirm thresholds
 - Compare fish community, habitat condition across watershed classes
 - Evaluate probability of impairment
 - Multivariate analysis to confirm main driving factors
 - Methods for predicting thermal regime and associated fish community reference condition
 - IBI development

Use of Classification and Regression Tree (CART) Analysis to Identify Hydrologic Thresholds for W Alleghany Plateau

