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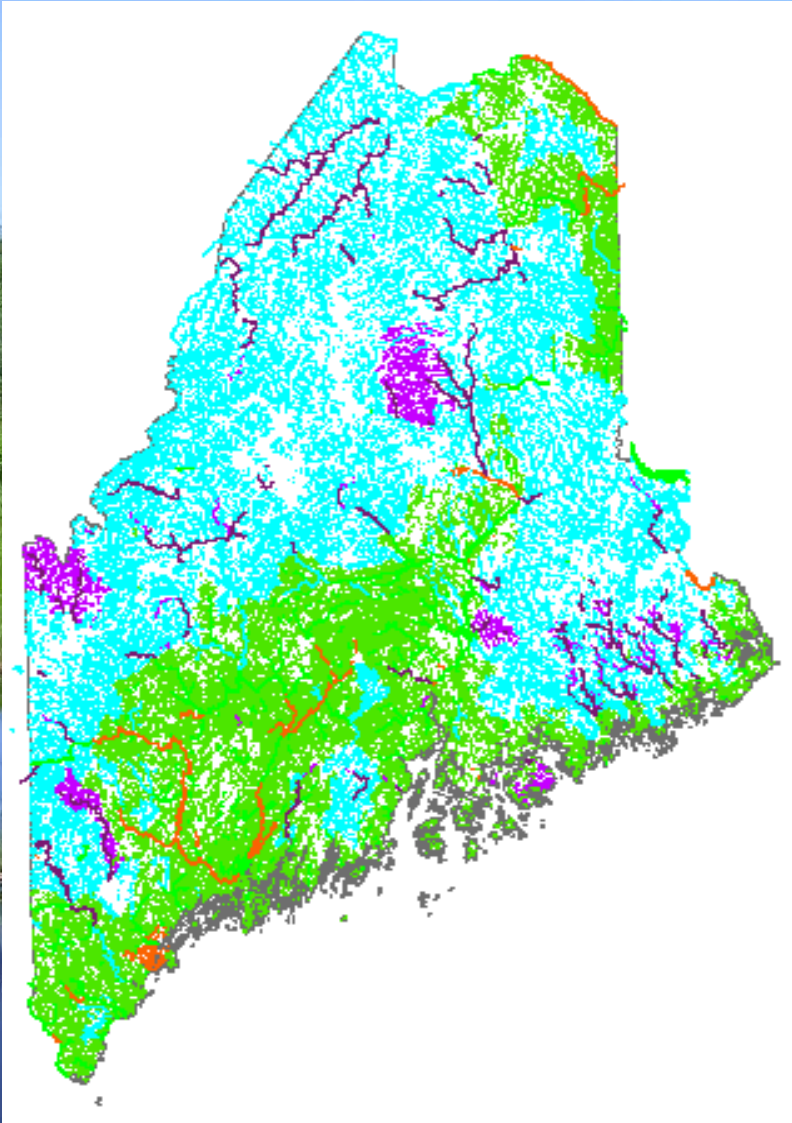
Stream Algal Model for Predicting Attainment of Maine Biological Criteria

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Beth Connors**

**Maine Department of Environmental Protection
and**

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Stream Classes



% OF LINEAR MILES OF STATUTORY CLASSIFICATIONS

Class AA = 6%

Class A = 45%

Class B = 47%

Class C = 2%

(Class C ~8-10% for large rivers and urban streams)

Maine DEP's Biological Monitoring Unit

- Determine if streams, rivers, and wetlands are attaining aquatic life criteria
- Provide water quality data for many other programs
- >25 years with stream macroinvertebrates.
- 10 years with stream and wetland algae and wetland macroinvertebrates.

Leon Tsomides
Beth Connors
Jeanne DiFranco
Tom Danielson



Sampling



Macroinvertebrate Sample



Taxa List

<i>Pteronarcys</i>	2
<i>Acroneuria</i>	7
<i>Epeorus</i>	23
<i>Baetis</i>	14
<i>Leucrocuta</i>	10
<i>Chimarra</i>	25
<i>Psilotreta</i>	8
...	

Statistical Model

Predicts
probability of a
sample attaining
Class A, Class B,
or Class C

Compare Result to Assigned Class

1. Attains assigned class or is better 😊
2. Does not attain assigned class ☹️

Foundations of Algal Model

- **Maine's narrative aquatic life criteria (aka, biocriteria)**
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Biological Condition Gradient (BCG)**
 - **Davies, S.P. and S.K. Jackson (2006) The Biological Condition Gradient: A Descriptive Model for Interpreting Change in Aquatic Ecosystems. *Ecological Applications* 16(4):1251–1266**

Aquatic Life Criteria

Class AA

as naturally occurs

Class A

Class B

support all aquatic species indigenous to the receiving water; no detrimental changes to the resident biological community

Class C

maintain the structure and function of the resident biological community

Non-attainment (NA) stream does not meet minimum criteria

BCG Tolerance Groups

- **Sensitive-rare taxa**



Pteronarcys



Slimy Sculpin

- **Sensitive-ubiquitous**



Stenonema



Brook Trout

BCG Tolerance Groups

- Taxa of intermediate tolerance



Neureclipsis

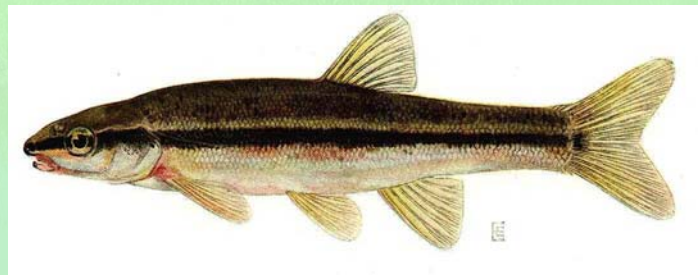


Common Shiner

- Tolerant taxa

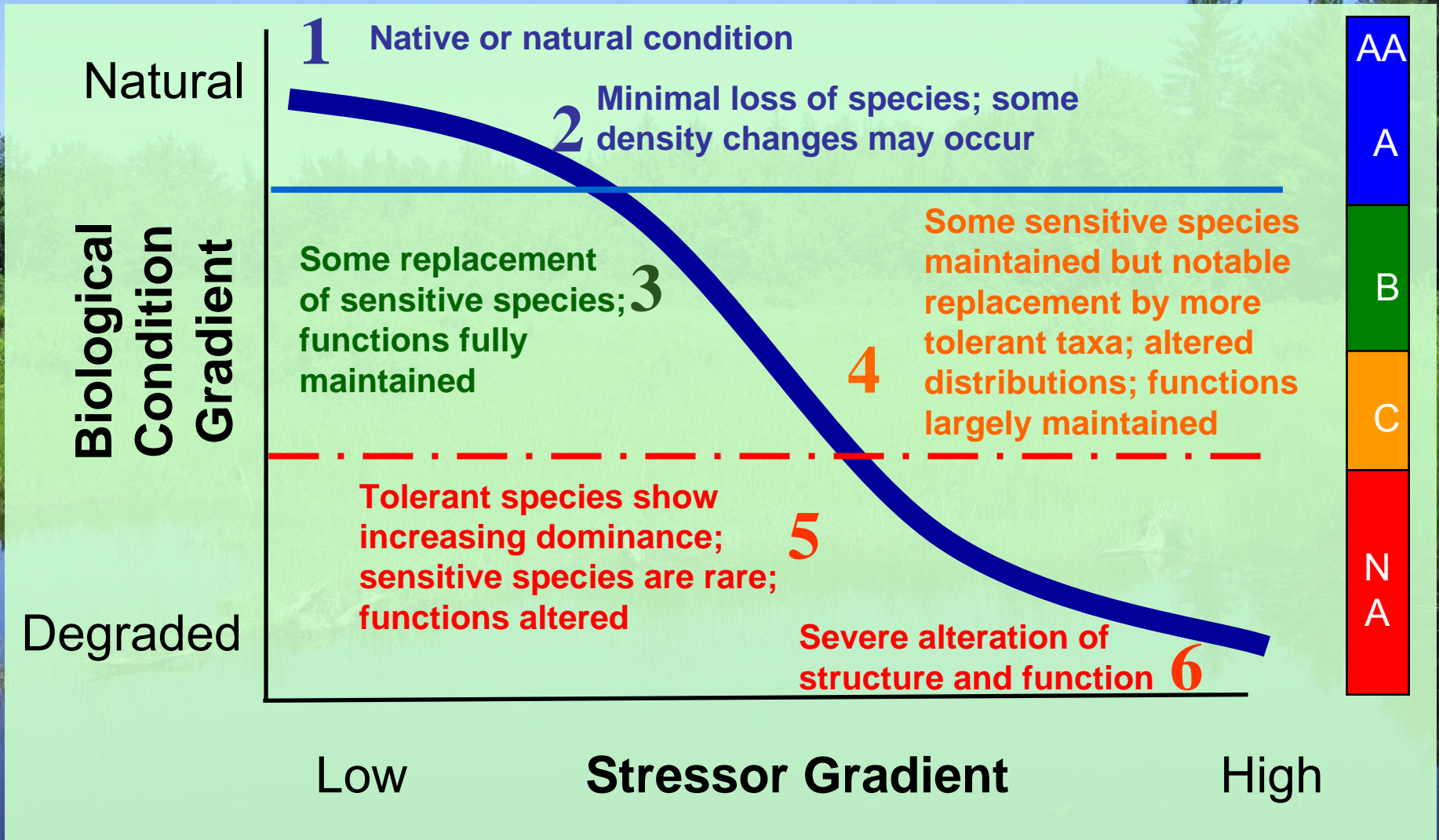


Chironomus



Blacknose Dace

Biological Condition Gradient (BCG) and Tiered Aquatic Life Use (TALU)

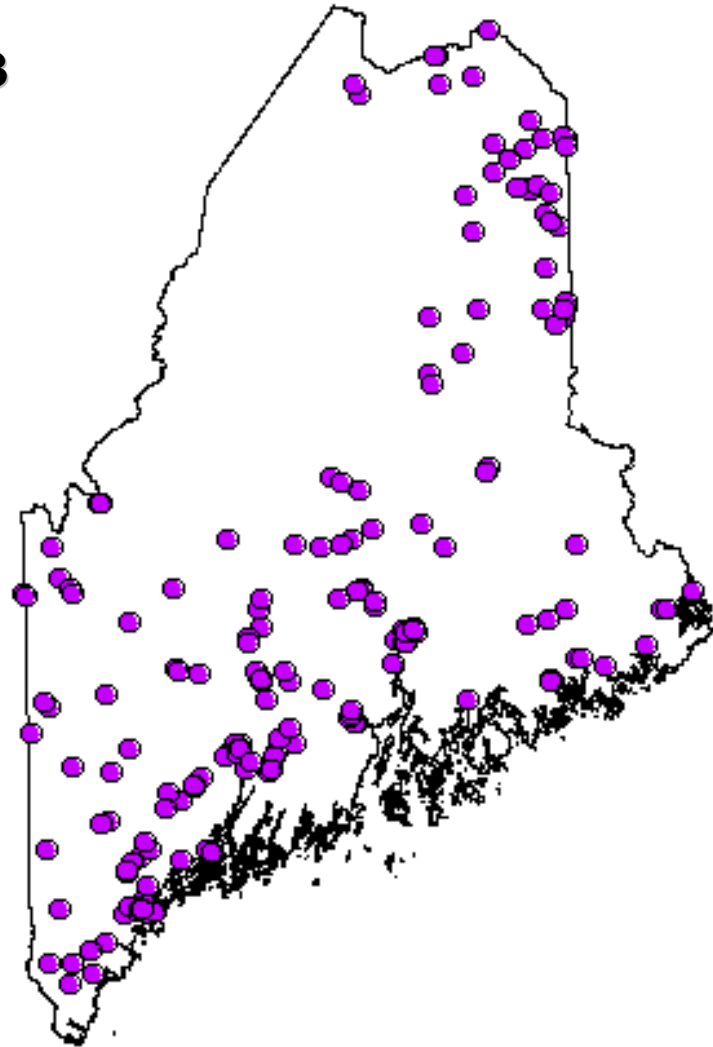


Developing Algal Model

- **Phase 1** – Collected data
- **Phase 2** - Revised the BCG for Maine stream algae
 - What is a “natural” algal community?
 - Which algae are sensitive, intermediate, or tolerant?
- **Phase 3** - Interpreted algal samples and assigned Maine classes and BCG tiers.
- **Phase 4** – Built and tested model.

Sample Locations

N=243



Range of Condition



Minimally Disturbed Reference Sites

- **>95% of upstream watershed is forest & wetlands**
- **No point source discharges**
- **No dams**
- **No atypical source of pollution (e.g., iron mining)**

Natural Substrate Samples

- **Establish 6 transects**
- **Collect 3 rocks per transect**
- **Total of 18 rocks**
- **Scrape area of rocks within circle with a brush**
- **Composite sample**



Natural Substrate Samples

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Taxonomic Diversity

1999-2008 Stream Samples

Genera

Species/
Forms



Diatoms

90

806



Green Algae

59

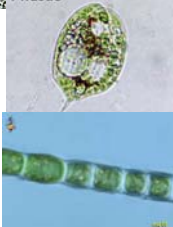
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Cyanobacteria

51

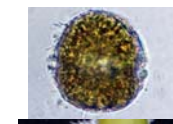
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Euglenoids

4

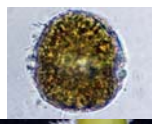
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**Yellow-green
Algae**

5

7



Dinoflagellates

2

3



Red Algae

4

2



Chrysophytes

5

4

Weighted Average Optima

$$\theta_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_{ik} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n y_{ik}}$$

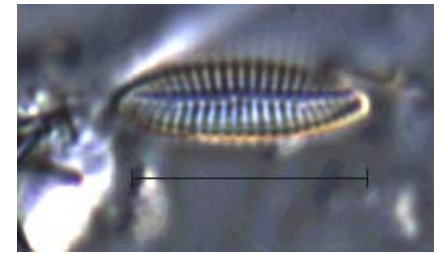
where:

θ_k = optima of species k

y_{ik} = abundance of species k in sample i

x_i = value of environmental parameter in sample i

A Simple Example (*Achnanthes conspicua*)



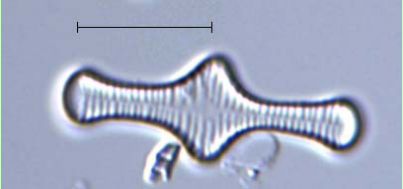
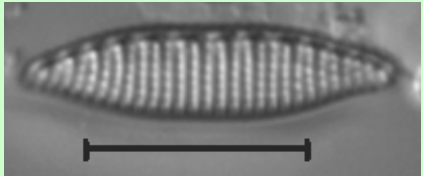
Sample	Abundance*	TP (ppb)	Log (TP)	Log(TP) x Abundance
Sucker Brook	16,273	21	1.322	21,512.9
Rocky Brook	7,018	20	1.301	9,130.4
Little Ossipee River	1,048	10	1.000	1,048.0
Togus Stream	29	77	1.886	54.7
Penjajawoc Stream	6	21	1.322	7.9
Carrabassett River	5	6	0.778	3.9
	Sum = 24,379			Sum = 31,757.8

* This example is with abundances, but we used square root percent abundances for the project.

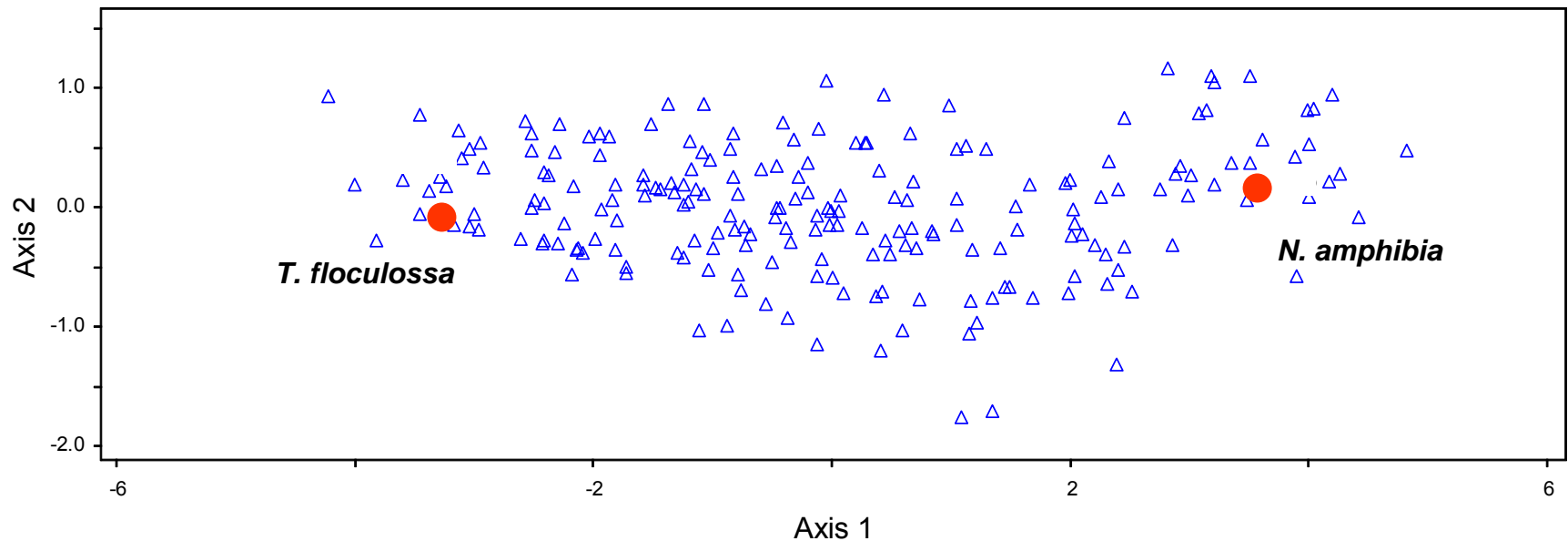
$$\text{Optimum log(TP)} = \frac{31,758}{24,379} = 1.303$$

$$\text{Optimum TP} = 10^{(1.303)} = 20\text{ppb}$$

Weighted Average Optima

<u>Environmental Variable</u>	<i>Tabellaria flocculosa</i> 	<i>Nitzschia amphibia</i> 
Percent of Watershed that is Forest or Wetland	98%	16%
Percent of Watershed that is Impervious Surface	1%	40%
Specific Conductance	22 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	475 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$
Total Nitrogen	331 ppb	711 ppb
Total Phosphorous	8 ppb	39 ppb

PCA Identified Major Pattern in Species Optima



- **Axis 1 represents 86% of variance**
- **Rescaled axis to 1 (most sensitive) to 100**
- **Grouped taxa into Sensitive (<32.2), Intermediate (32.2-60), and Tolerant (>60).**

Tested Attributes

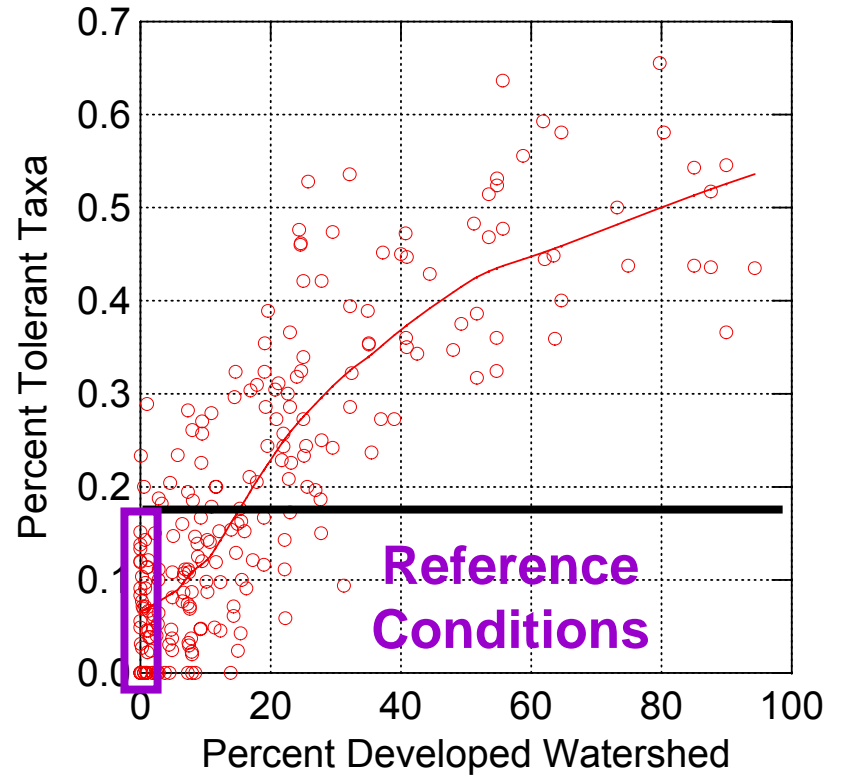
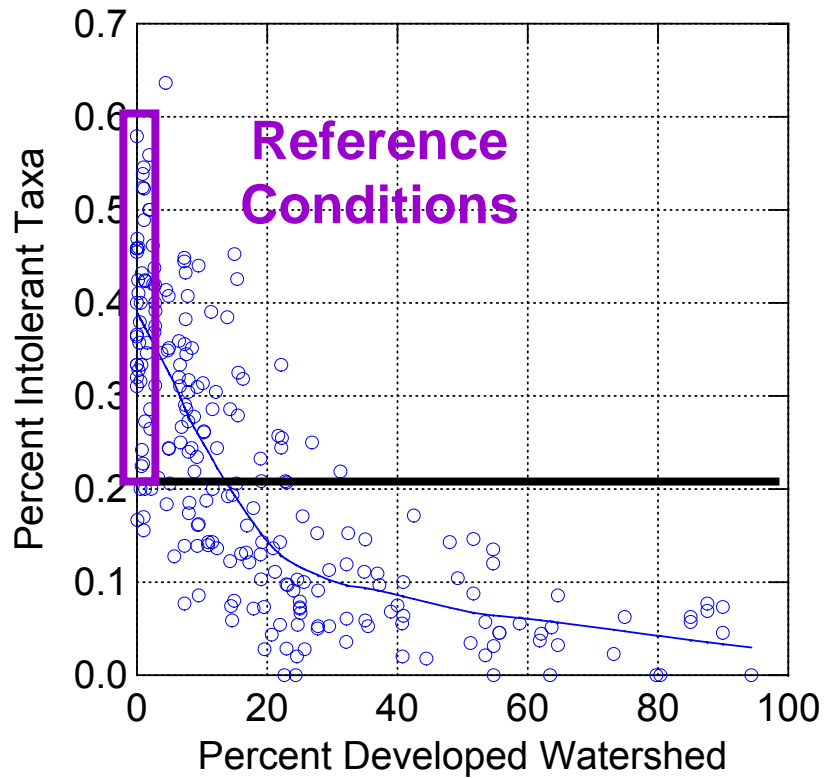
FROM LITERATURE (Examples)

- **Relative abundance**
 - motile diatoms
 - polysaprobic diatoms
 - eutraphentic diatoms
 - low oxygen diatoms
 - salt tolerant diatoms
 - dominant species
- **Total Richness**
- **Shannon-Wiener Diversity**

NOVEL (Examples)

- **Relative richness**
 - Sensitive taxa
 - Tolerant taxa
 - *Brachysira, Eunotia, Tabellaria, and Anomoneis* (BETA)
 - Bacillariaceae, Catenulaceae, Rhoicospheniaceae, and Surirellaceae (BCRS)
- **Relative biovolume**
 - Sensitive taxa
 - Tolerant taxa

Algal Metrics



Class Assignments

- **5 biologists in the DEP Biomonitoring Unit**
 - Beth Connors
 - Tom Danielson
 - Jeanne DiFranco
 - Caitlin Kersten
 - Leon Tsomides
- **Independently interpreted metrics and community structure in relation to:**
 - Maine narrative aquatic life criteria
 - Stream algal BCG framework

Materials given to biologists

- **Summary variables and metrics for each sample (n=230)**
- **Taxa lists with abundances, relative abundances, tolerances, etc. for each sample**
- **Samples identified by random number**
- **Only biological data provided**
- **Report with metric graphs and descriptions**

Class Assignments

- **Biologists independently evaluated samples**
 - **Maine class (A, B, C, NA)**
 - **BCG Tier (1-6)**
- **Biologists later compared results and made consensus assignments.**

Biologist Class Assignments

- **105 Class A, 46 Class B, 46 Class C, and 33 non-attainment.**
 - **53% unanimous**
 - **22% 4 vs. 1 (differed by one class)**
 - **20% 3 vs. 2 (differed by one class)**
 - **5% differed by more than one class**

Discriminant Analysis Model

- **Predicts group membership (i.e., A, B, C, NA) based on linear combination of metrics**
- **230 samples**
 - **150 used to build the model (training set)**
 - **80 used to test the model (test set)**

Discriminant Analysis Model

Variable	Transformation	A	B	C	NA
Constant		-402.743	-345.655	-271.173	-212.396
BCRS_RD	4 th root	103.154	101.749	99.952	112.145
EREC_RD	4 th root	-22.778	-20.192	-21.129	-14.504
HIGH_R	square root	-0.355	0.008	0.269	-2.056
INT_RB	arcsine	64.054	63.318	53.664	30.441
INT_RR	arcsine	52.328	73.567	47.320	25.235
INTTOL	4 th root	540.168	488.664	444.500	408.181
SEN_RB	4 th root	87.324	86.118	74.211	45.088
SEN_RR	arcsine square root	1749.161	1580.800	1394.386	1244.261
SENTOL	4 th root	-631.965	-576.899	-519.906	-468.459

Linear Discriminant Model

Probability of belonging to the Class A group =
constant +
variable1 * coefficient1 +
variable2 * coefficient2 +
variable3 * coefficient3 +
...
variable9 * coefficient9

95% Correct Model Performance with Training Data (n=150)

(Row percents with number of samples in parentheses)

	Algal LDM Predicted Class			
	A	B	C	NA
<i>a priori</i> Class A	97% (67)	3% (2)	--	--
<i>a priori</i> Class B	3% (1)	90% (27)	7% (2)	--
<i>a priori</i> Class C	--	--	93% (28)	7% (2)
<i>a priori</i> NA	--	--	--	100% (21)

91% Correct Model Performance with Validation Data (n=80)

(Row percents with number of samples in parentheses)

	Algal LDM Predicted Class			
	A	B	C	NA
<i>a priori</i> Class A	97% (35)	3% (1)	--	--
<i>a priori</i> Class B	13% (2)	81% (13)	6% (1)	--
<i>a priori</i> Class C	--	13% (2)	88% (14)	--
<i>a priori</i> NA	--	--	9% (1)	91% (10)

Comparison of Algal LDM with Macroinvertebrate LDM (n=147)

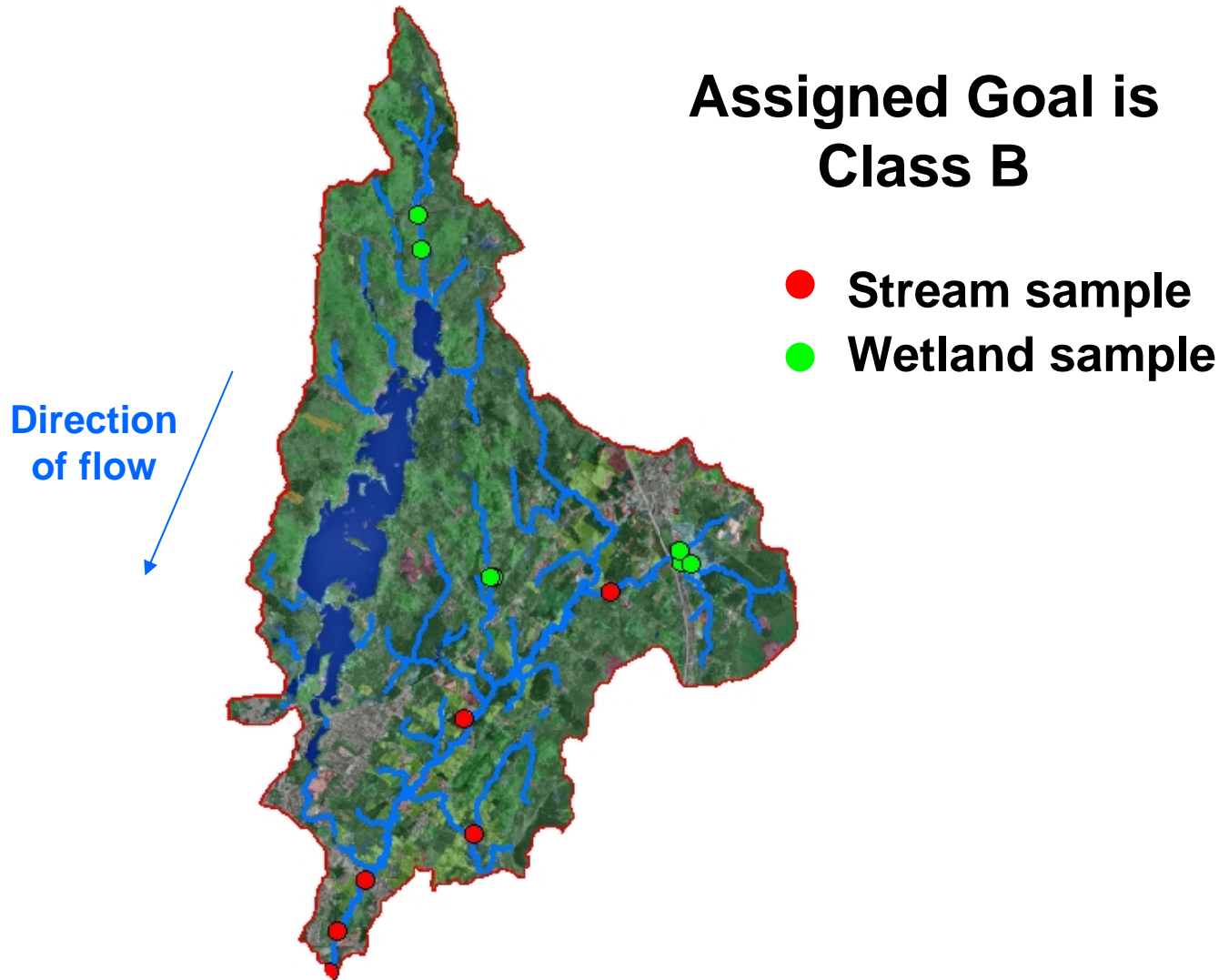
(Row percents with number of samples in parentheses)

	Macroinvertebrate LDM Class			
	A	B	C	NA
Algae Class A	82% (67)	10% (2)	6% (4)	2% (1)
Algae Class B	29% (8)	54% (15)	14% (4)	4% (1)
Algae Class C	28% (9)	28% (9)	28% (9)	16% (5)
Algae NA	12% (3)	16% (4)	24% (6)	48% (12)

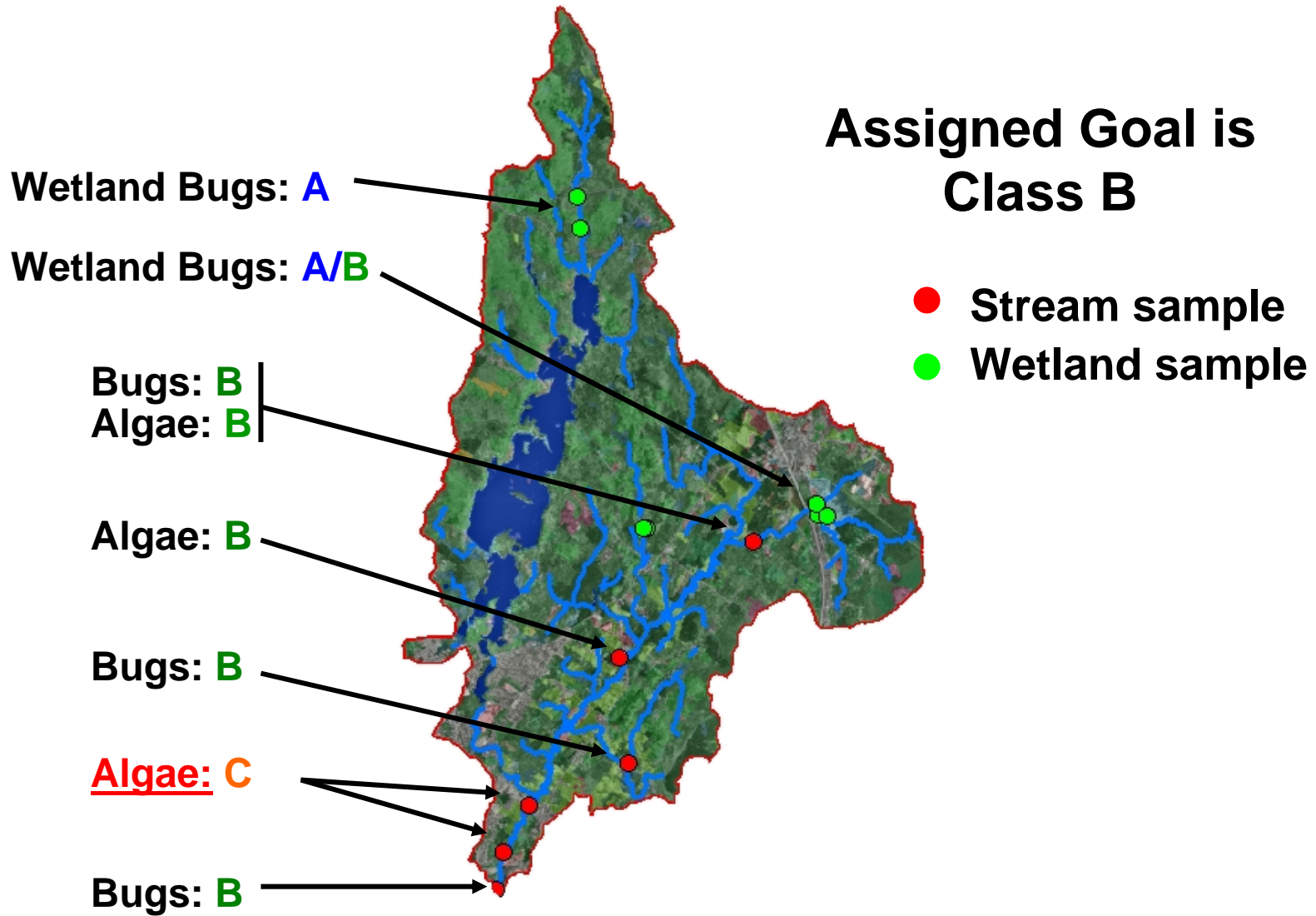
Diagnosing Stressors and Tracking Incremental Improvements

- **Conflicting algal and macroinvertebrate model predictions can provide information about likely stressors.**
- **Diagnostic metrics**
 - **Percent motile diatoms (sedimentation)**
 - **Percent salt tolerant diatoms**
 - **Percent acidobiontic diatoms**
- **Inference models**
 - **Predict environmental conditions based on diatom community composition**
 - **TP, TN, specific conductance, % developed in watershed, % impervious surfaces**

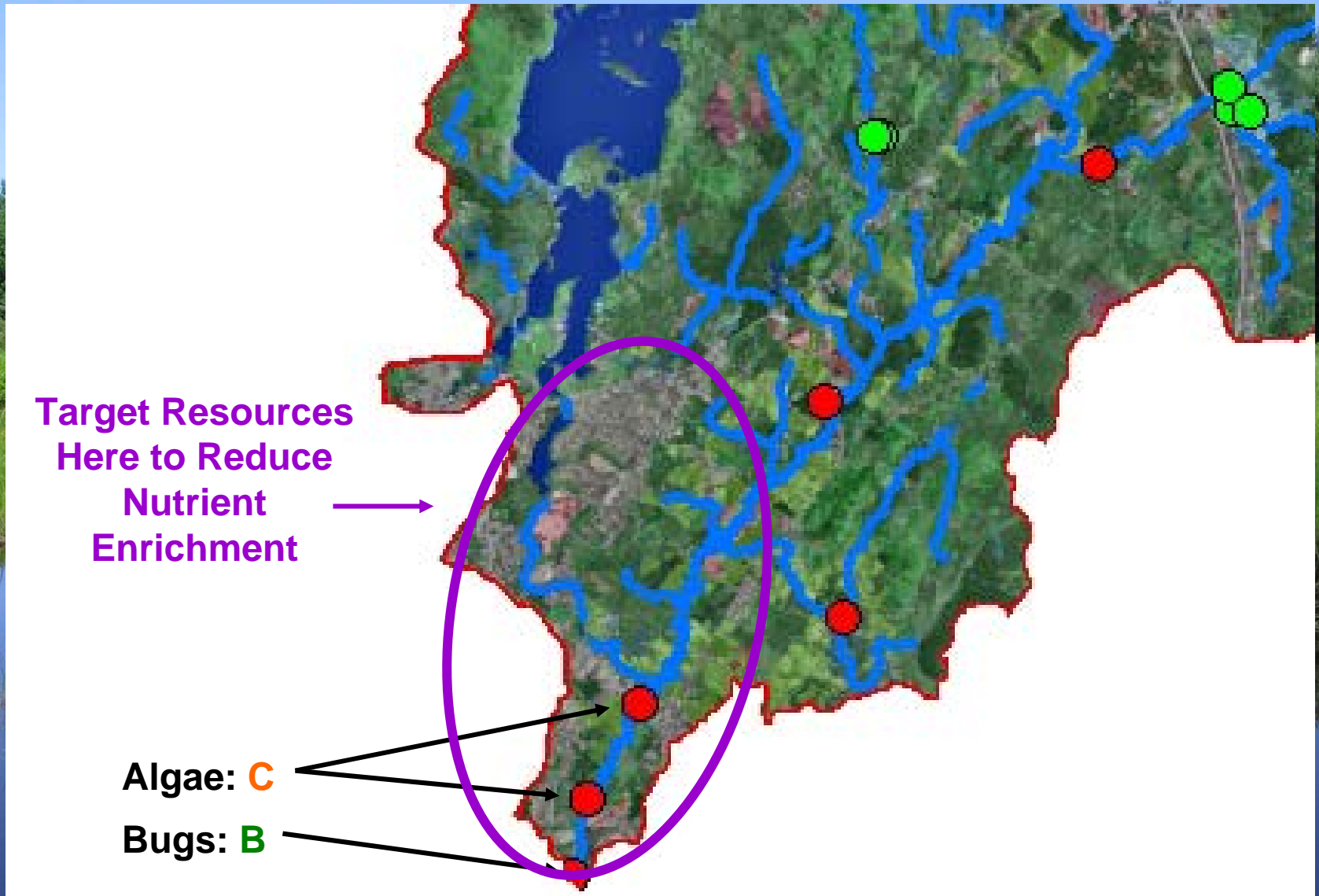
Watershed Assessment Pleasant River, Windham



BCG is a Crosswalk



BCG Helps Targets Resources



Acknowledgements

- **Funding**

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- USGS Maine Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit

- **DEP Staff**

- Dave Courtemanch
- Leon Tsomides
- Jeanne DiFranco
- Beth Connors
- Susanne Meidel
- Chris Halsted
- Mike Smith (now with OGIS)
- >50 interns, conservation aides, Americorps, and volunteers

- **Partners**

- Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians
- Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences

- **PhD Committee (UMaine)**

- Dr. Cynthia Loftin, advisor
- Dr. Francis Drummond
- Dr. Susan Brawley
- Dr. R. Jan Stevenson (Michigan State University)
- Dr. Dave Courtemanch (Maine DEP)