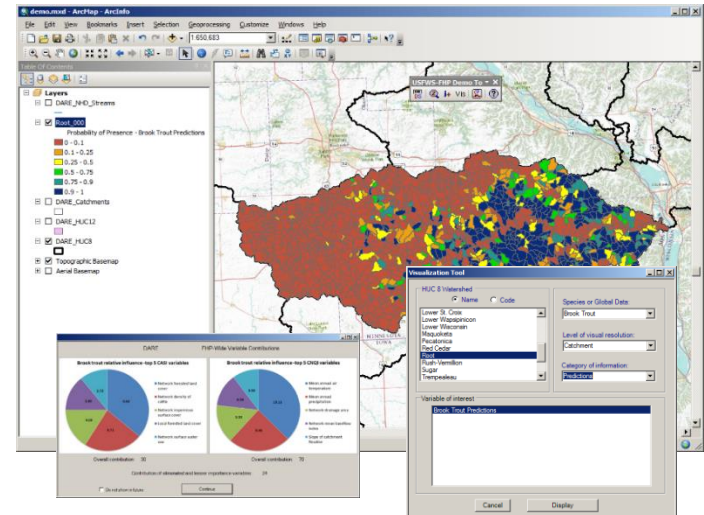


# A view of stream habitats in the Chesapeake Bay from the eyes of Brook Trout



Downstream  
Strategies

Jason Clingerman  
Fritz Boettner

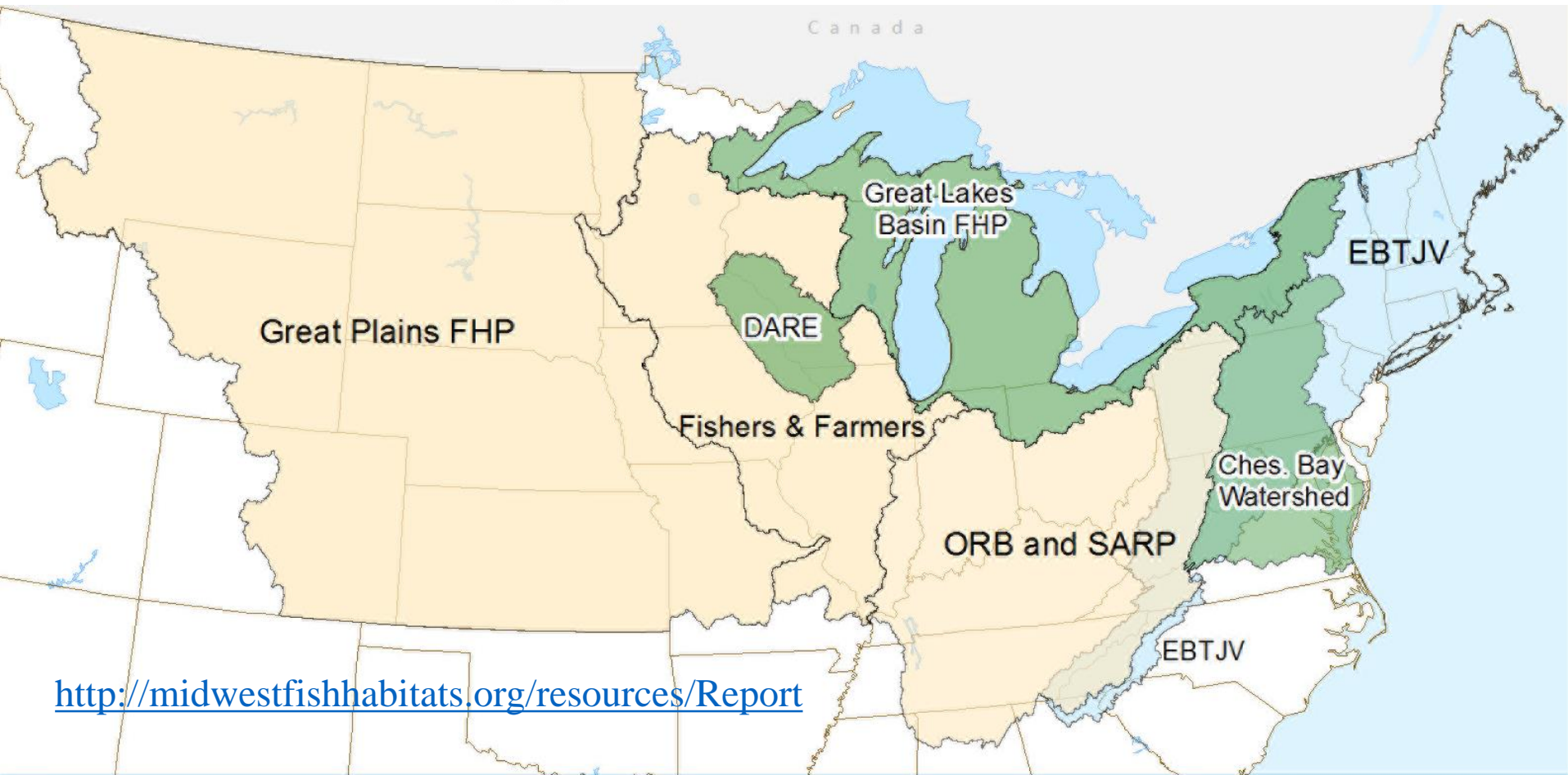


Todd Petty  
Michael Strager



Chesapeake Bay Program – STAR – 12/4/14

# Scale of Application



Legend

- Brook trout model available
- Non brook trout models available
- No models run to date

0 50 100 200 300 Miles



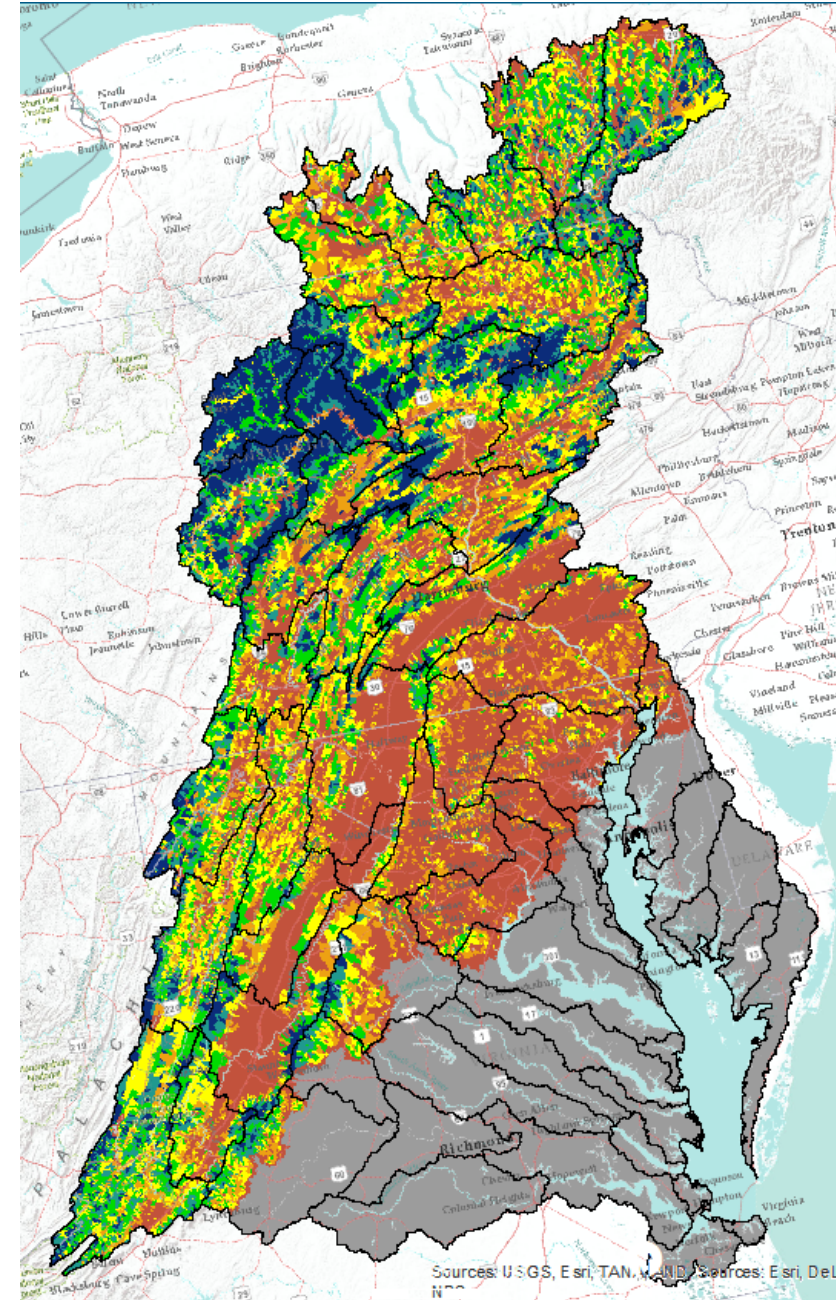
Midwest FHP  
Fish Habitat Assessment  
FHP Boundaries

Map created by:  
Roy Martin, Jason Clingerman  
Sep 05, 2014



# Objectives

Web-based analytical system that makes use of big data and machine learning statistics to facilitate conservation decisions for the Chesapeake Bay watershed.



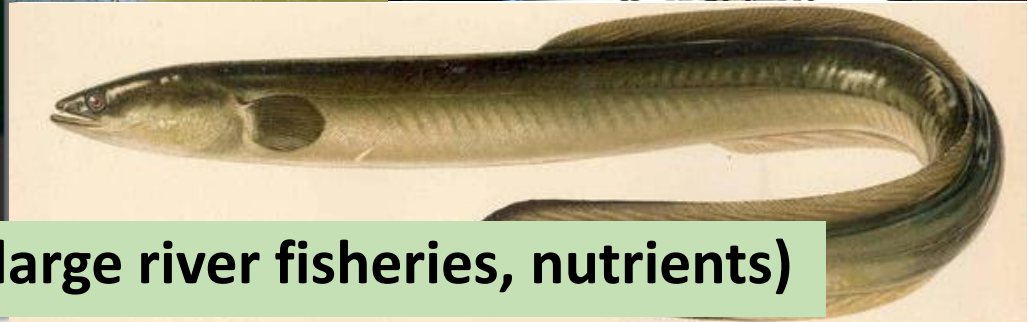
Current predicted likelihood of brook trout occurrence within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Mapped at the 1:100K stream segment scale.





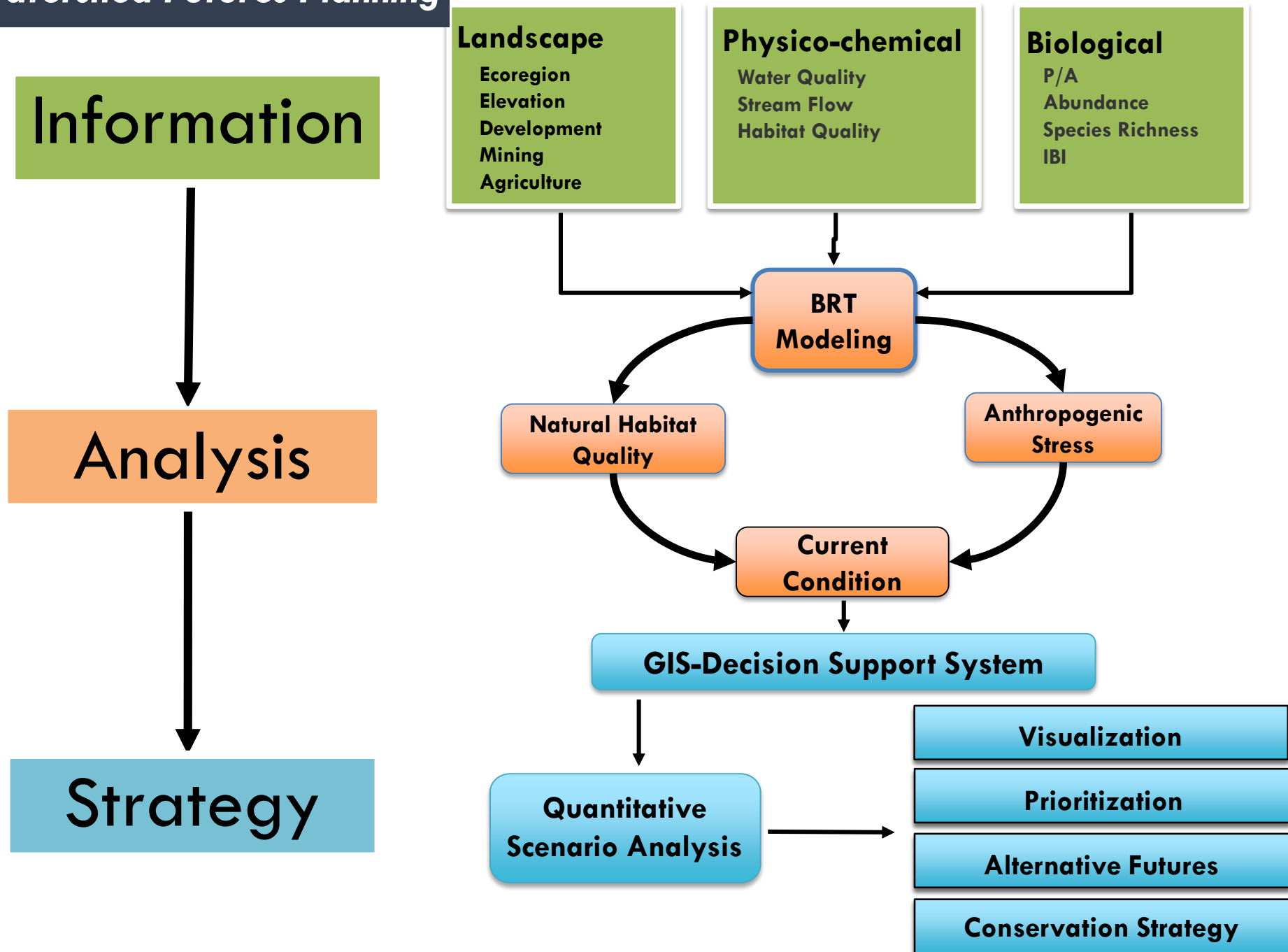
Local benefits (**brook trout habitat quality**)

# Headwater Restoration

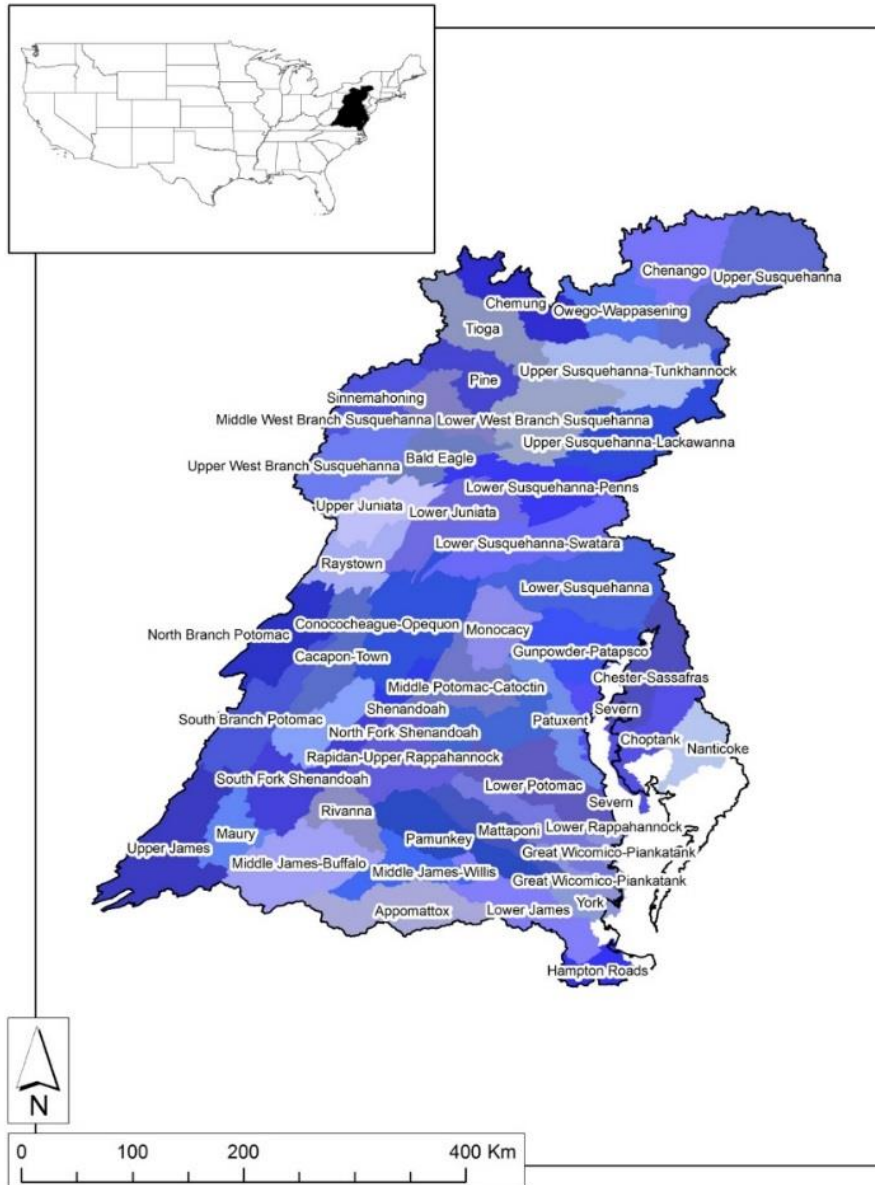


Downstream benefits (**large river fisheries, nutrients**)





# Land cover / Land use



40+ HUC 8 watersheds  
160+ HUC 12 subwatersheds  
64,000+ stream segments

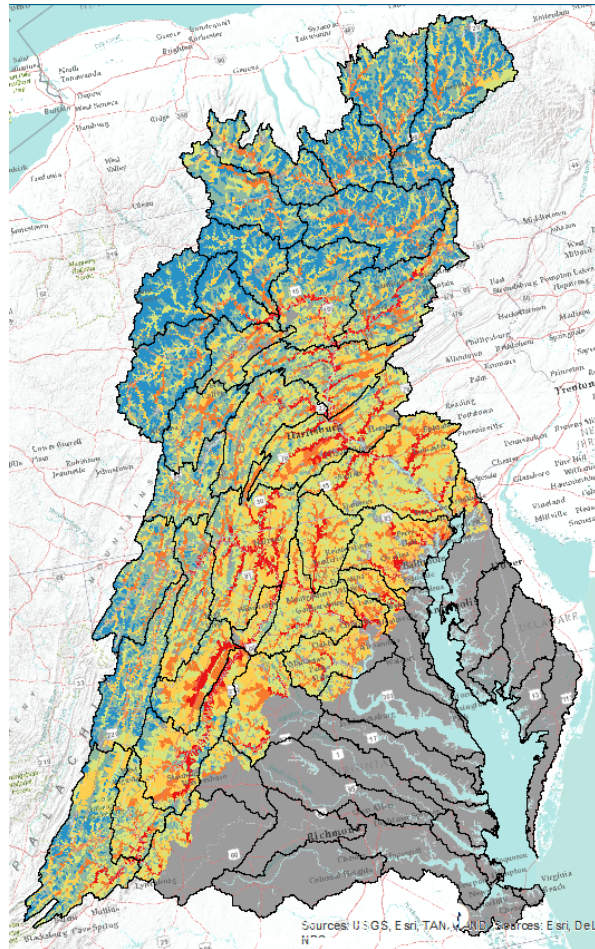
15-20 Land cover / land use  
data sets

- Forest
- Agriculture
- Urban
- Impervious
- NPDES permits
- Super Fund Sites
- Water withdrawal
- Mining
- Geology
- Precipitation
- EcoRegion



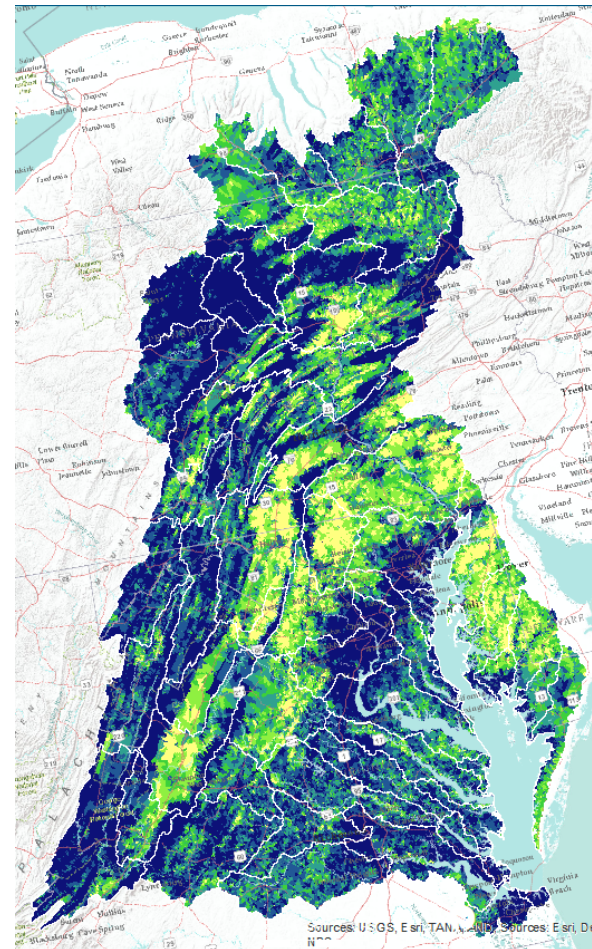
# Land cover / Land use

## Natural Habitat



Water Temp  
Precipitation  
Slope

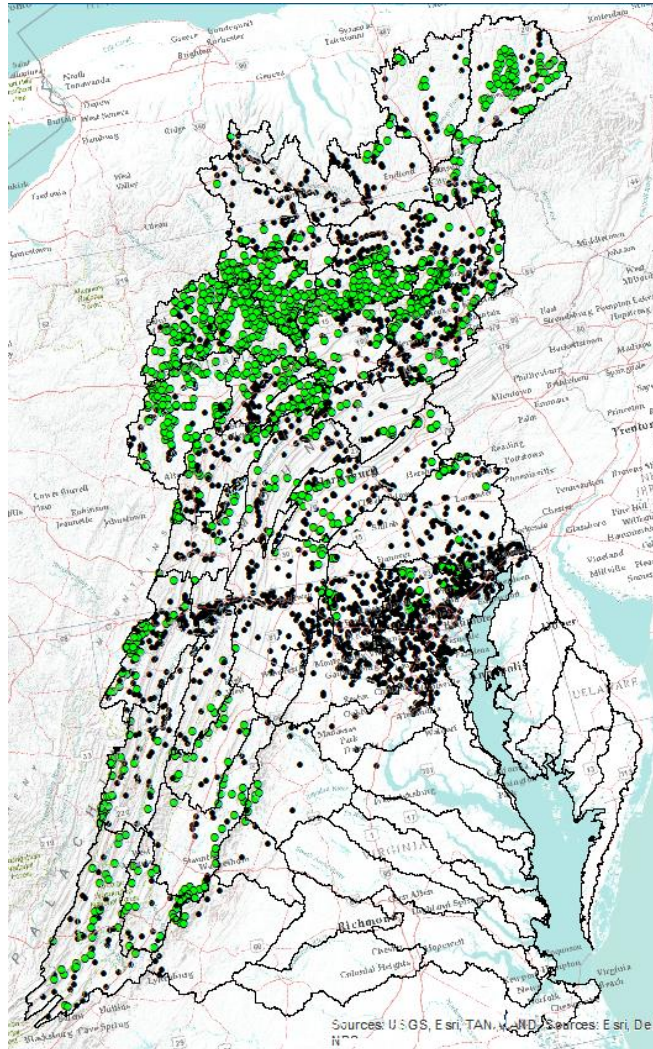
## Stressors



Agriculture  
Urbanization  
Mining

# In-stream / Biological Response

## Brook trout




- 5 states
- 2,949 sample sites
- Dates – within past 10 years
- Multi-species abundance data
- Electrofishing

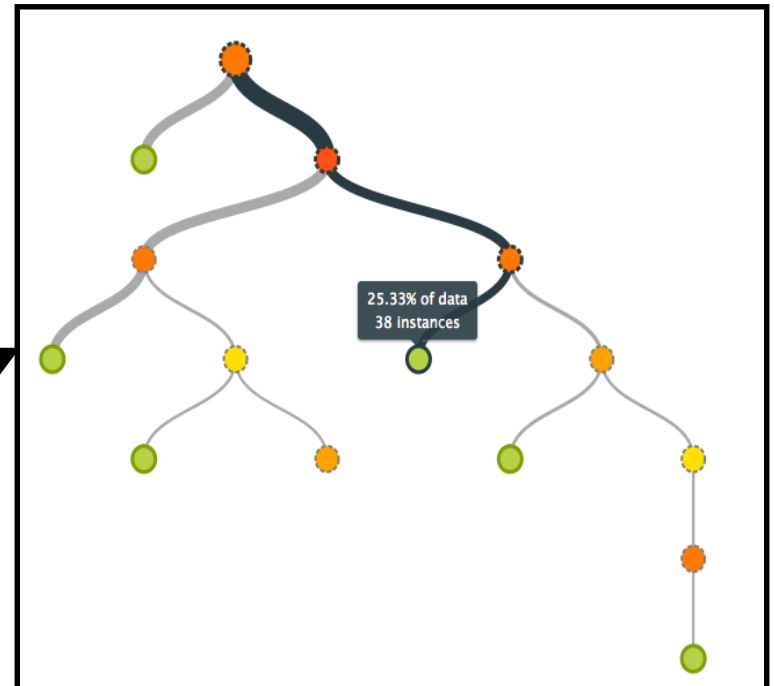
- Brook Trout Present
- Brook Trout Absent



# Modeling approach

- Predict fish occurrence or abundance at segment scale
  - $Pr(\text{occurrence}) = fn$  (natural habitat, stressors)
  - **Boosted Regression Trees** (Elith et al. 2009)
  - Machine Learning Statistics
  - Powerful and Efficient
  - CART on steroids
- 
- A small diagram of a decision tree node, showing a root node branching into two child nodes. The root node is orange with a dashed border. The left child node is green, and the right child node is red. The branches are dark blue lines.

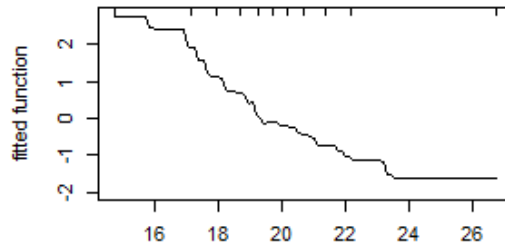
10,000s of decision  
trees constructed  
and averaged



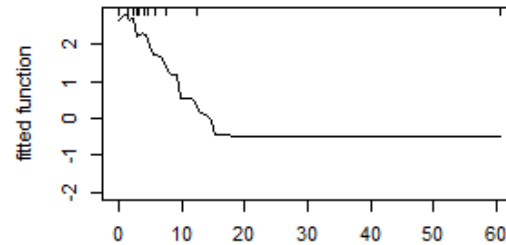
# Model results – factors that affect brook trout

## Natural Quality Stress

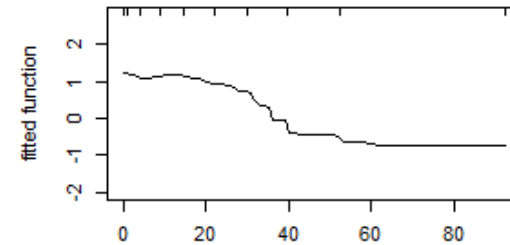
Variable description	% Effect
Average July water temperature	42.7
Network % impervious cover	21.6
Network % agricultural cover	9.7
Segment slope	7.5
Annual precipitation	6.6
Local percent acidic geology	2.5
Network percent mining cover	2.3



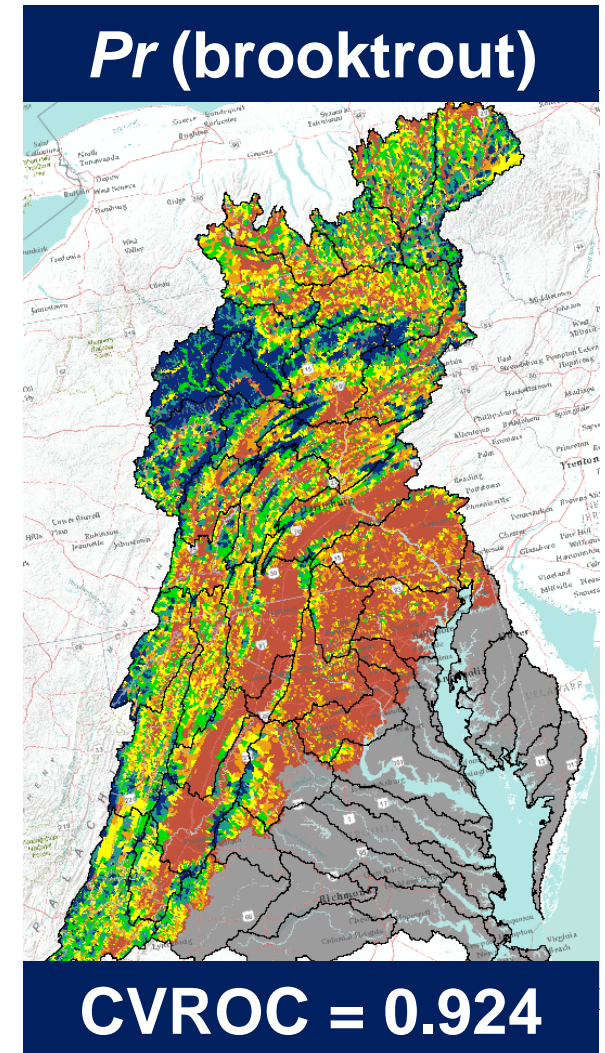
Water Temp (43%)



% Impervious (22%)



% Agriculture (10%)





# Model results – habitat conditions

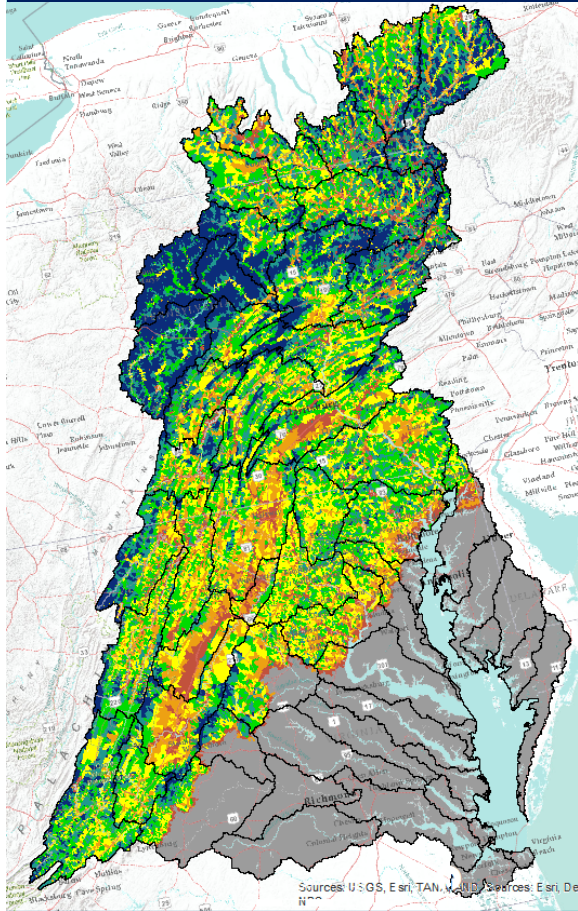
## NHQI – Historic Condition

Expected occurrence of brook trout in the absence of stress given natural habitat features.

- Water temperature
- Slope
- Precipitation

# Model results – habitat conditions

## NHQI – Historic Condition

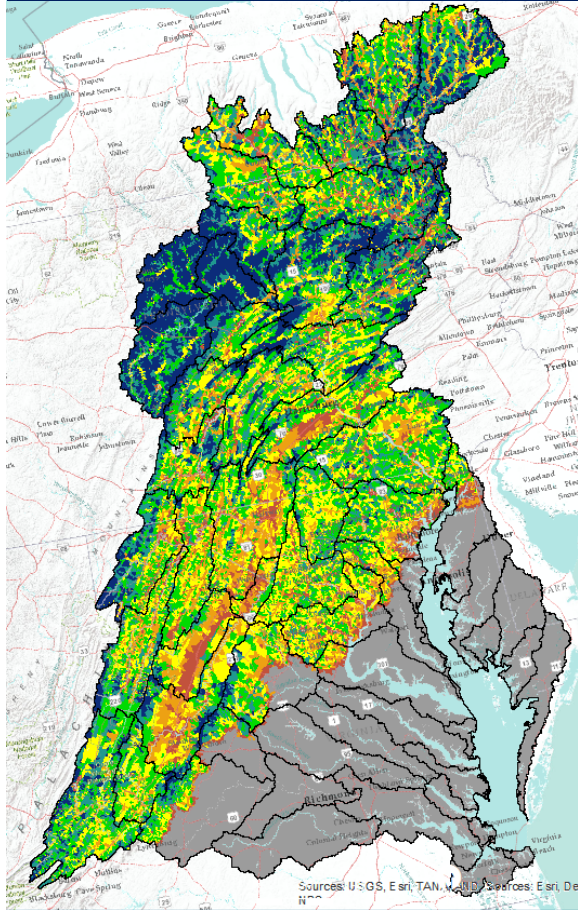


- Water temperature
- Slope
- Precipitation



# Model results – habitat conditions

## NHQI – Historic Condition



- Water temperature
- Slope
- Precipitation

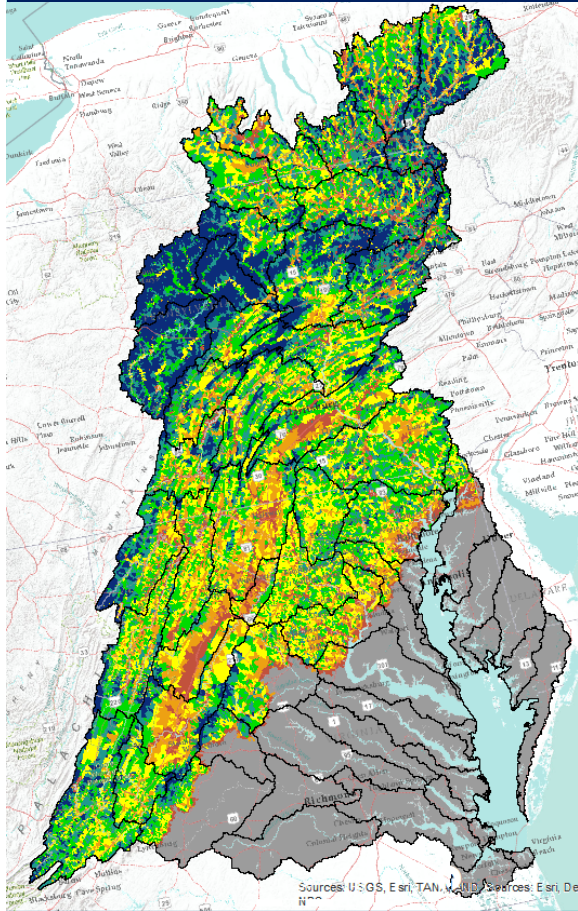
## *Pr* (brooktrout) – Current Condition

Expected occurrence of brook given natural habitat features and current levels of stress.

- Natural habitat quality
- Anthropogenic stress

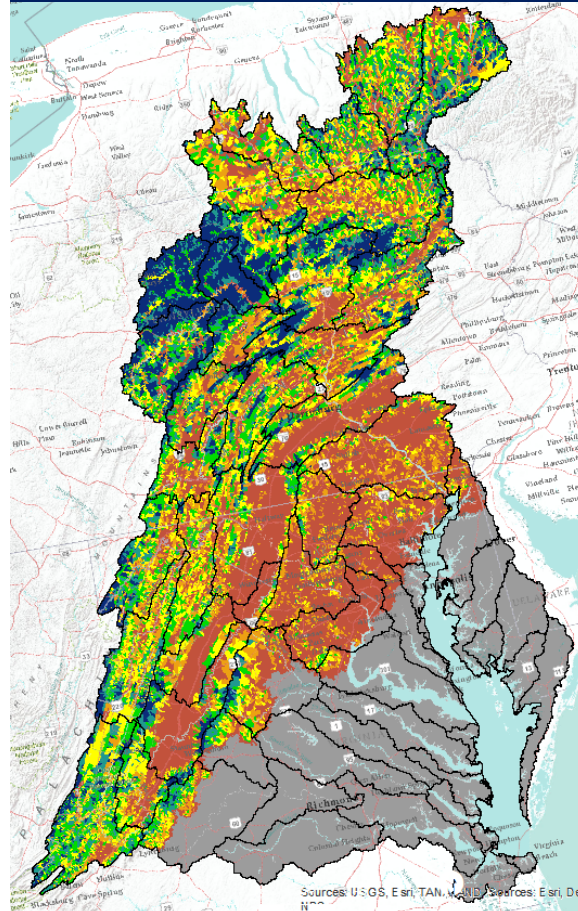
# Model results – habitat conditions

## NHQI – Historic Condition



- Water temperature
- Slope
- Precipitation

## *Pr* (occurrence) – Current Condition

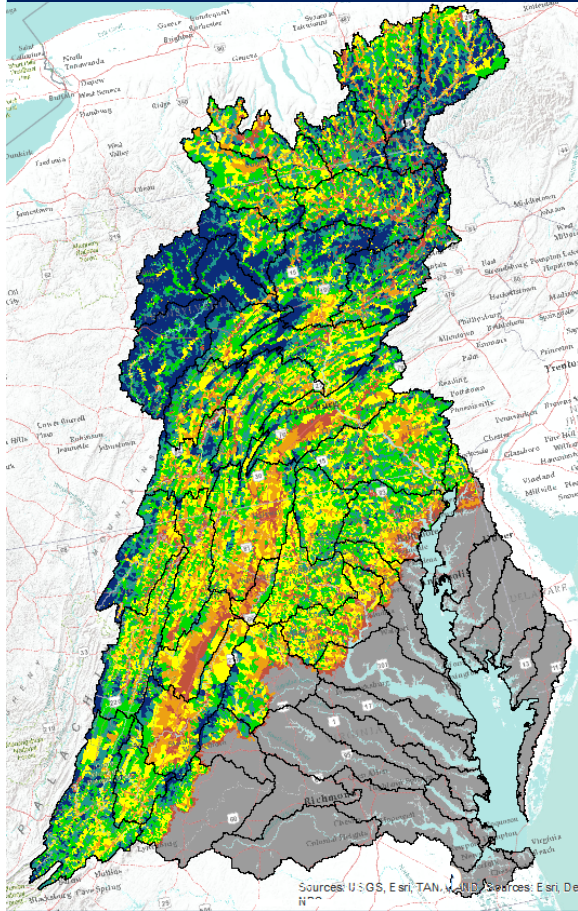


- Natural habitat quality
- Anthropogenic stress



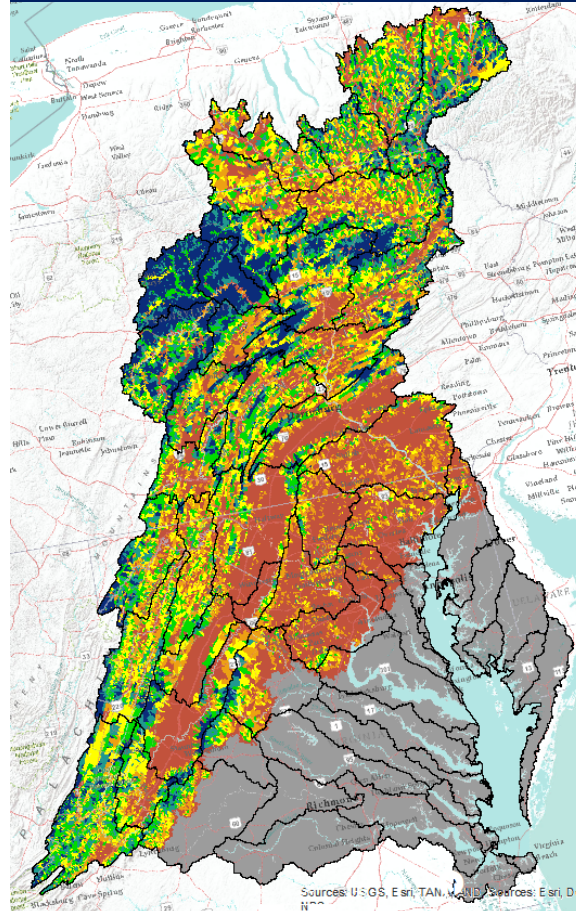
# Model results – habitat conditions

## NHQI – Historic Condition



- Water temperature
- Slope
- Precipitation

## *Pr* (brooktrout) – Current Condition



- Natural habitat quality
- Anthropogenic stress

## CASI – Lost Function

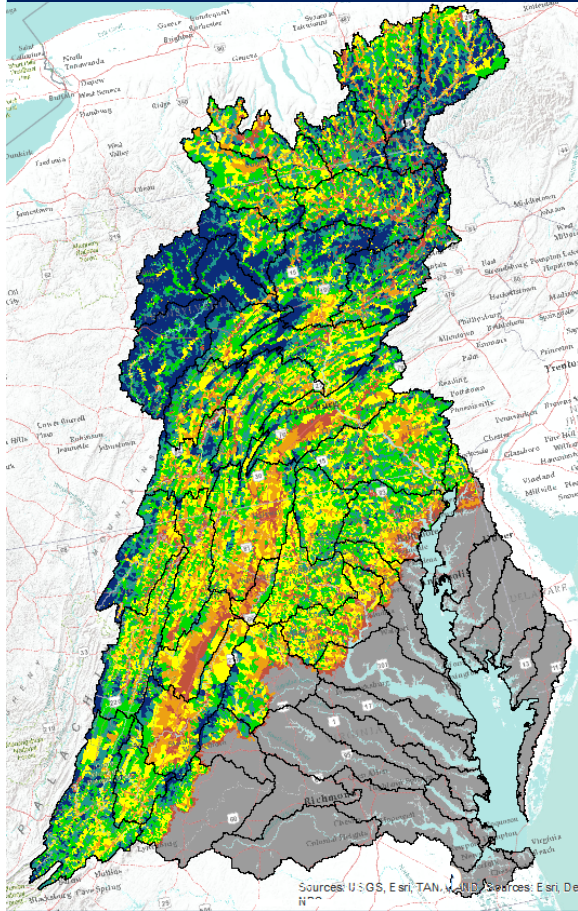
Change in brook trout distributions that can be attributed to stress.

- Impervious surface
- Agriculture
- Mining



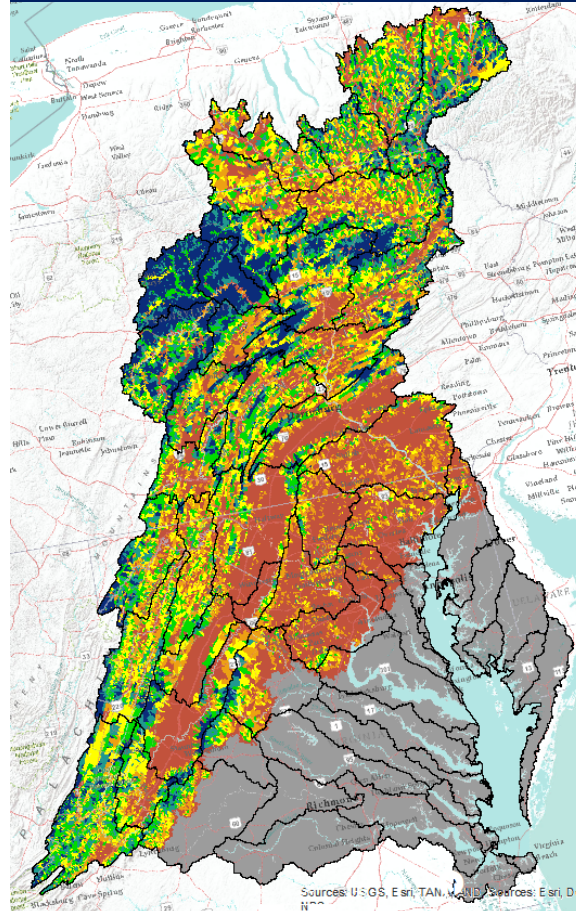
# Model results – habitat conditions

**NHQI –  
Historic Condition**



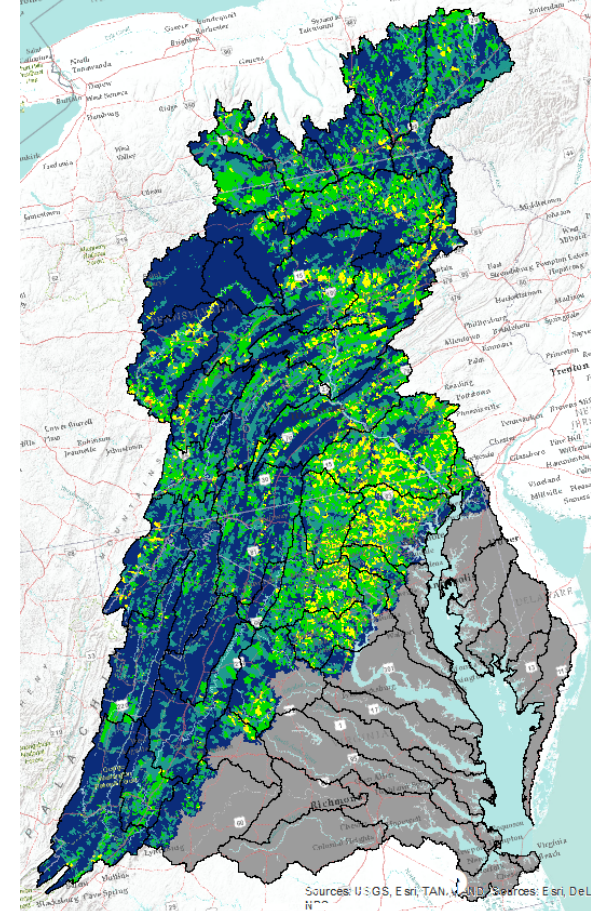
- Water temperature
- Slope
- Precipitation

***Pr* (brooktrout) –  
Current Condition**



- Natural habitat quality
- Anthropogenic stress

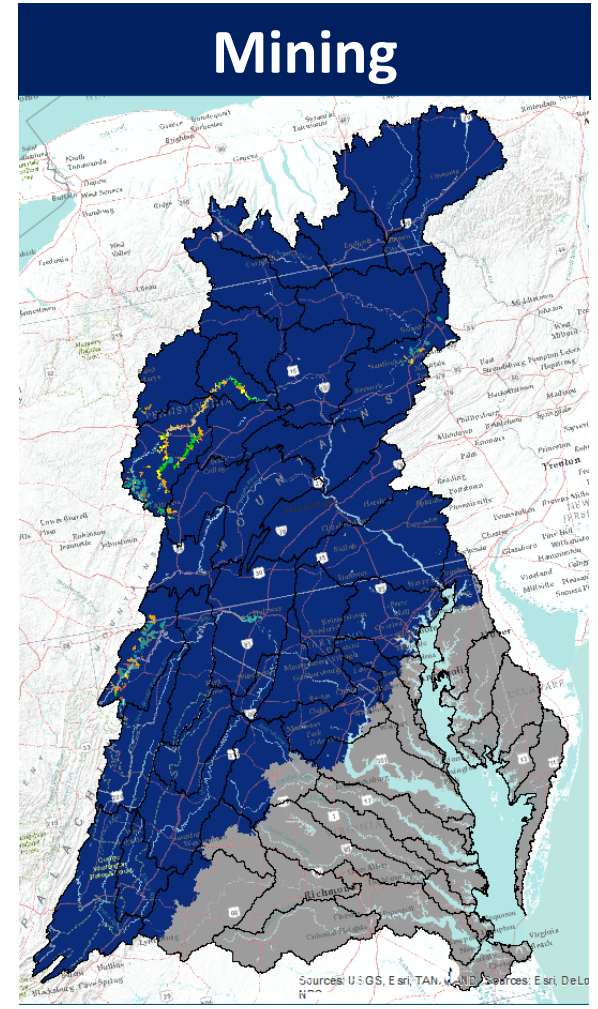
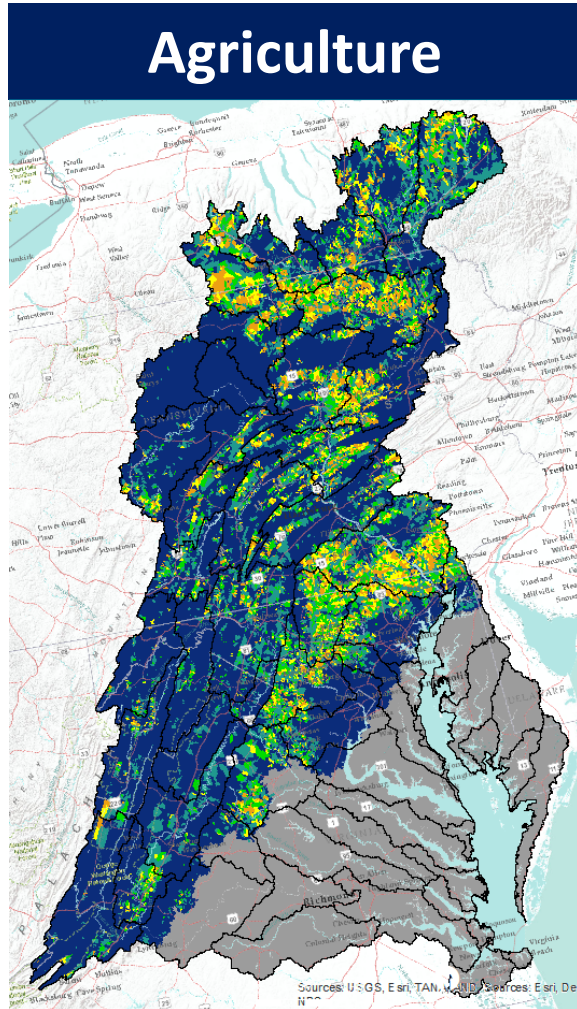
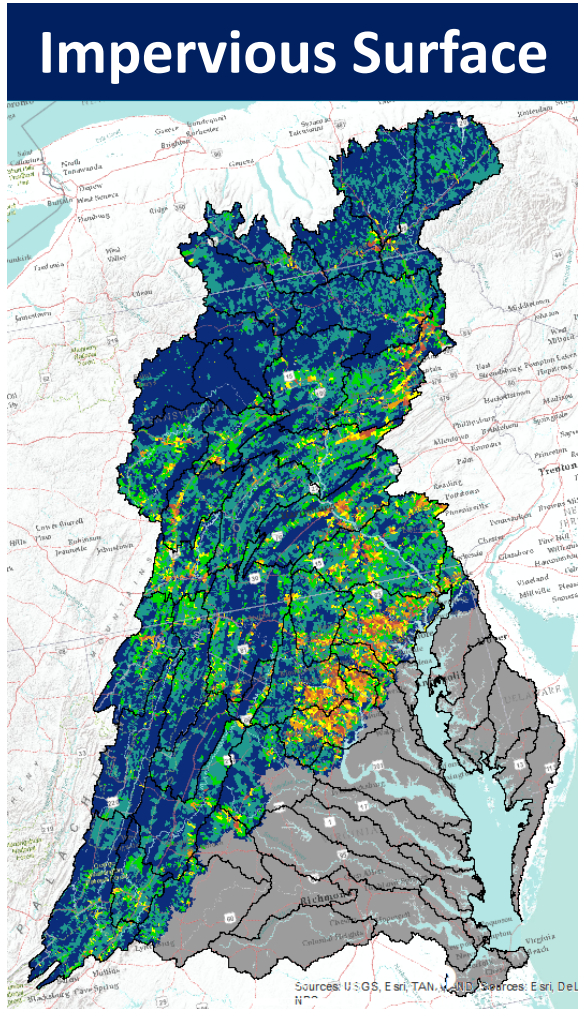
**CASI –  
Lost Function**



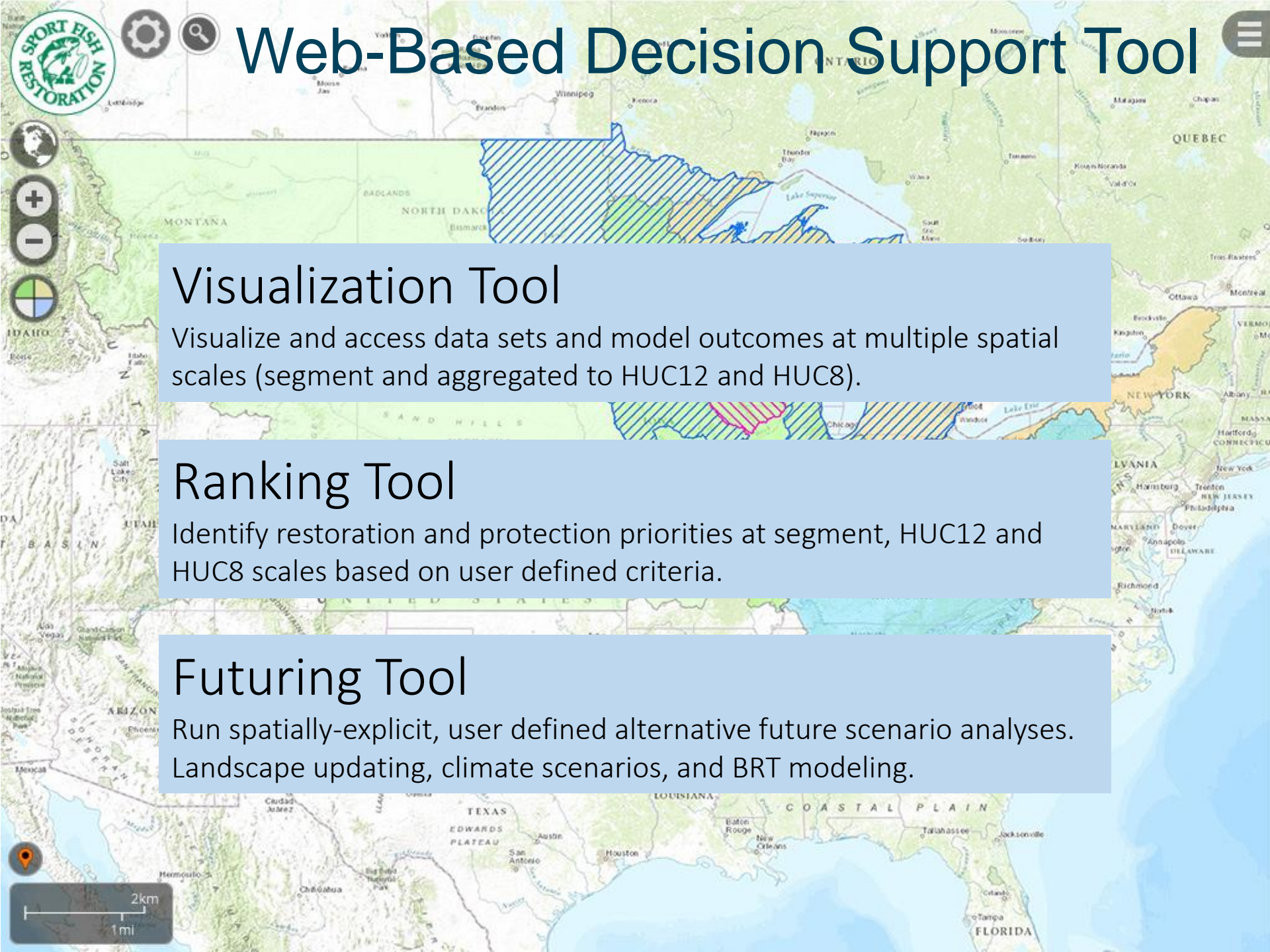
- Impervious surface
- Agriculture
- Mining



# Model results – stressors







# Web-Based Decision Support Tool

## Visualization Tool

Visualize and access data sets and model outcomes at multiple spatial scales (segment and aggregated to HUC12 and HUC8).

## Ranking Tool

Identify restoration and protection priorities at segment, HUC12 and HUC8 scales based on user defined criteria.

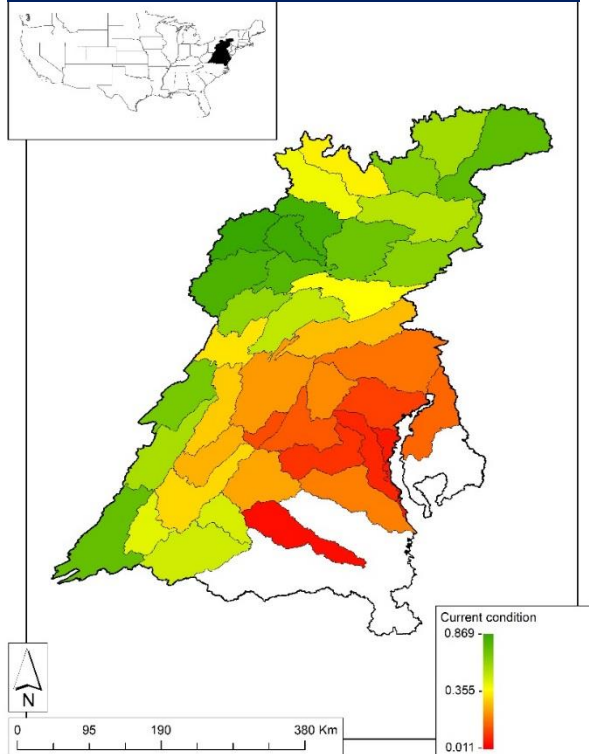
## Futuring Tool

Run spatially-explicit, user defined alternative future scenario analyses. Landscape updating, climate scenarios, and BRT modeling.

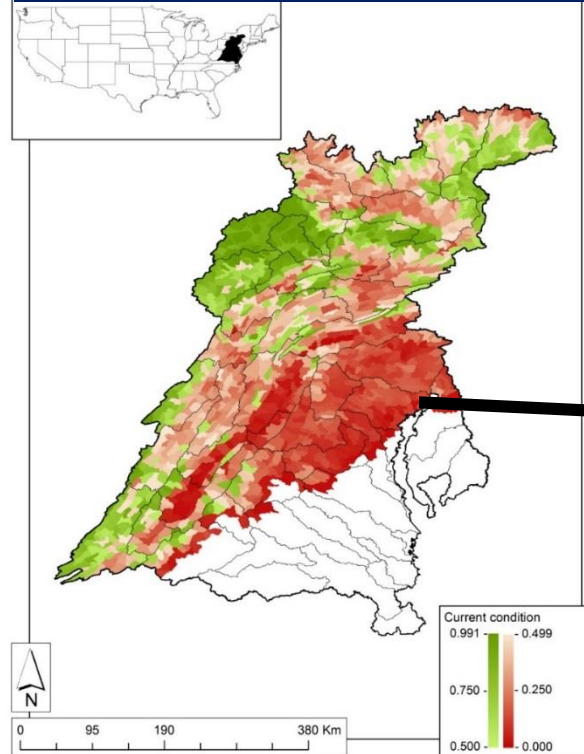


# Hierarchical visualization

**8-Digit HUC  
“regions”**

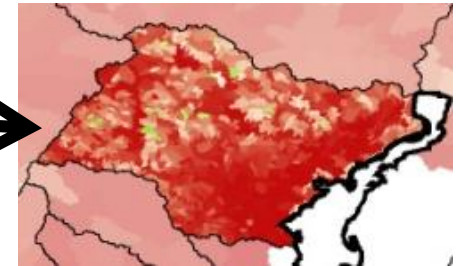


**12-Digit HUC  
“neighborhoods”**

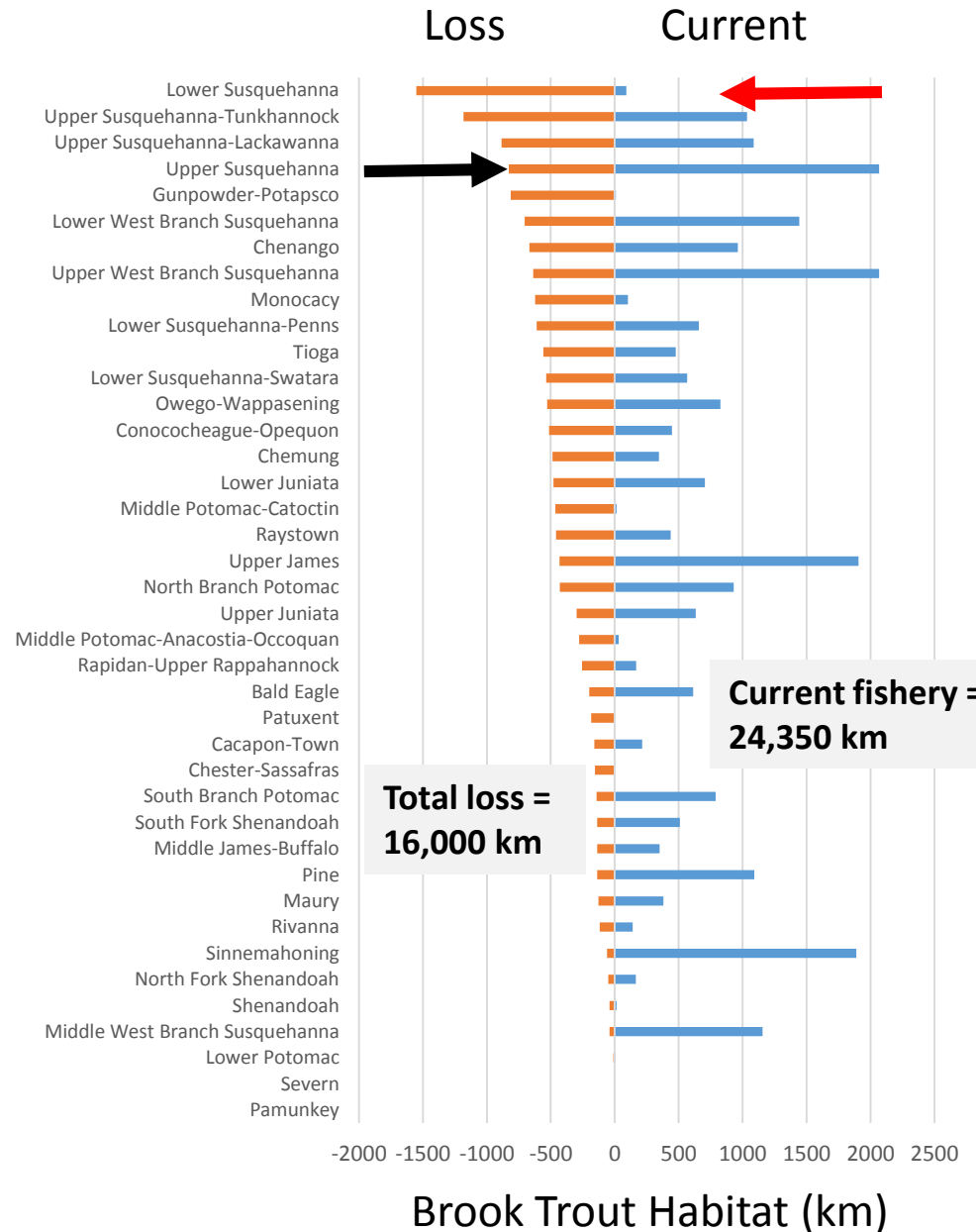
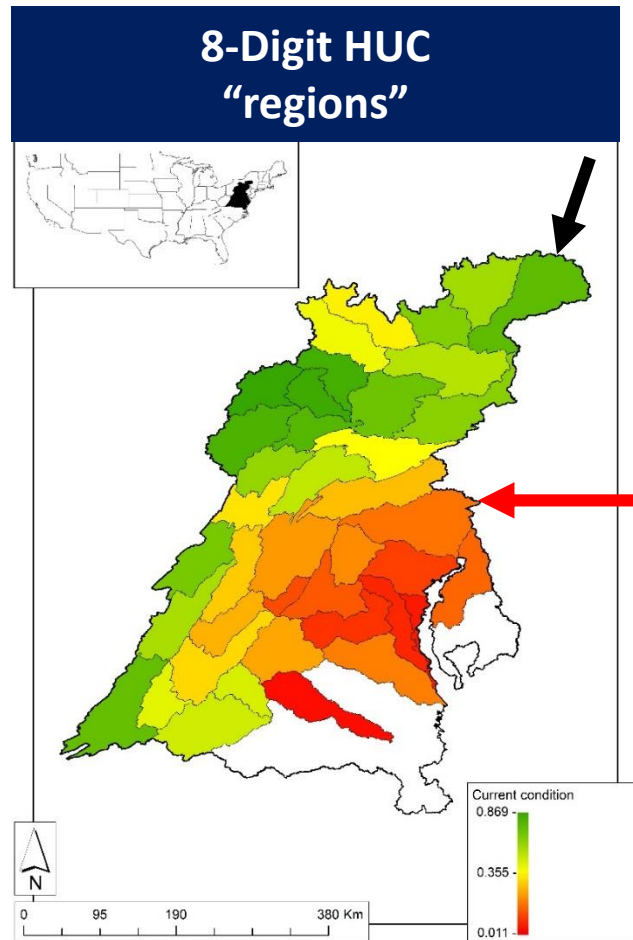


**SLW  
“houses”**

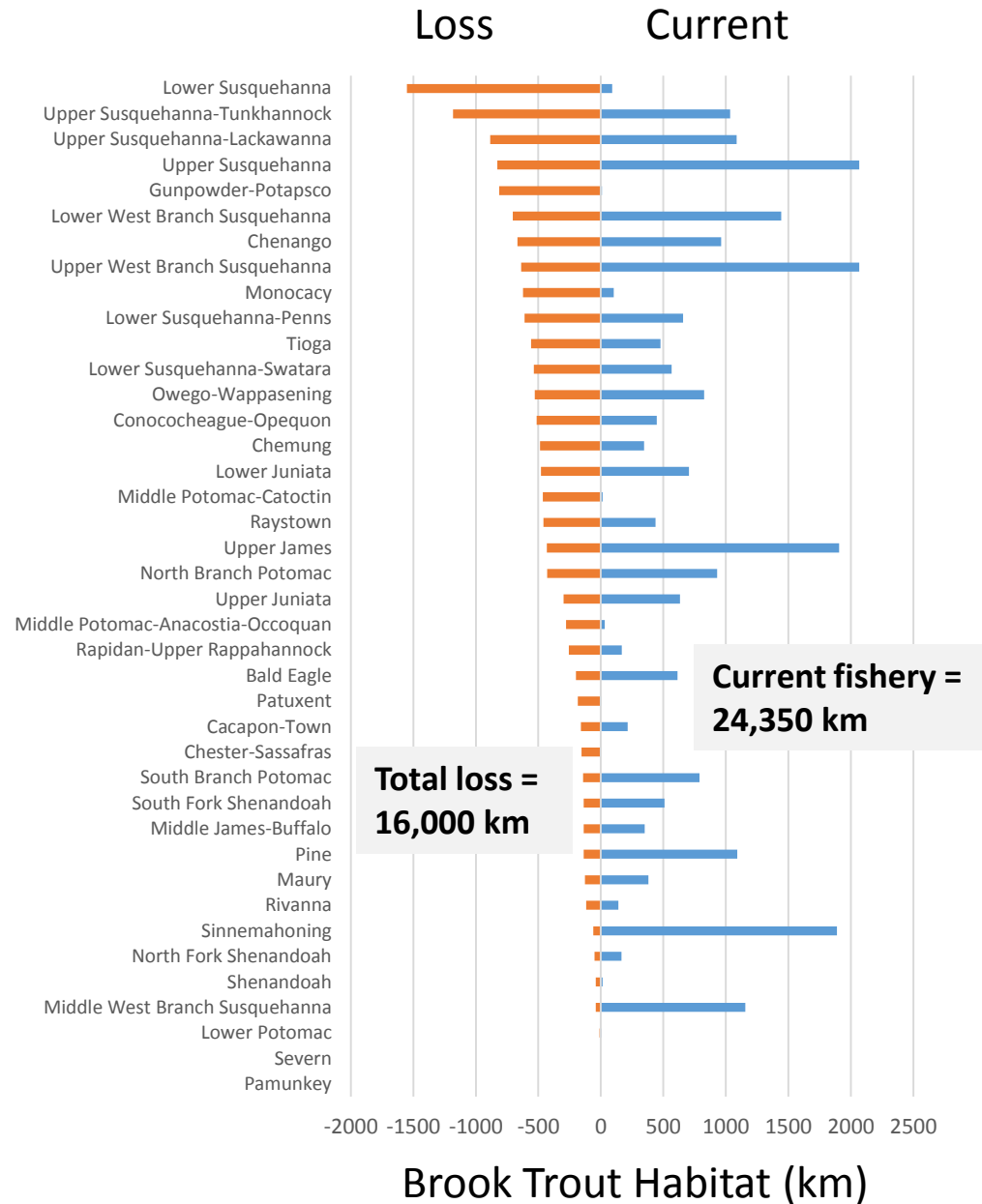
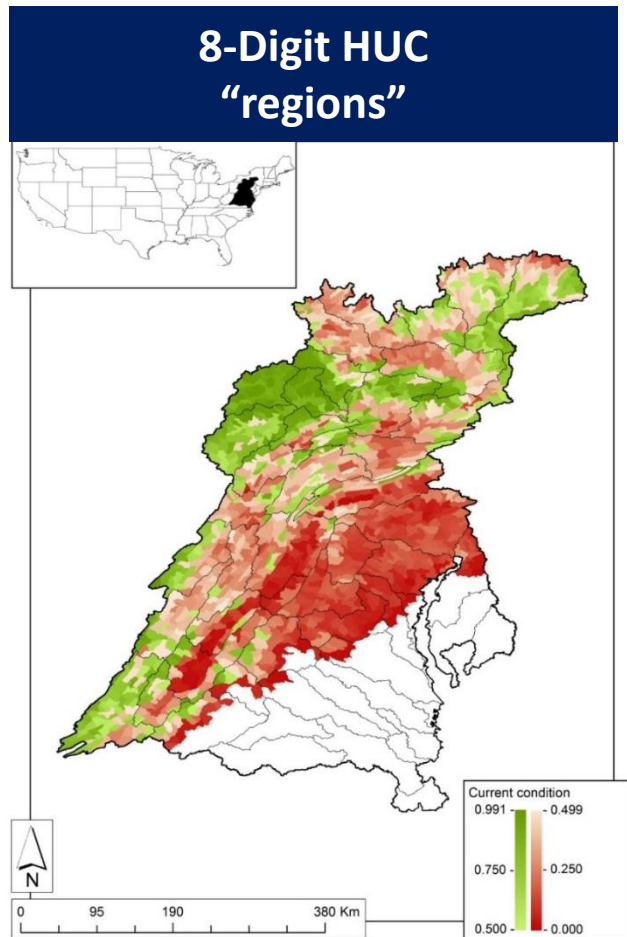
**Gunpowder -  
Potapasco**



# Hierarchical visualization

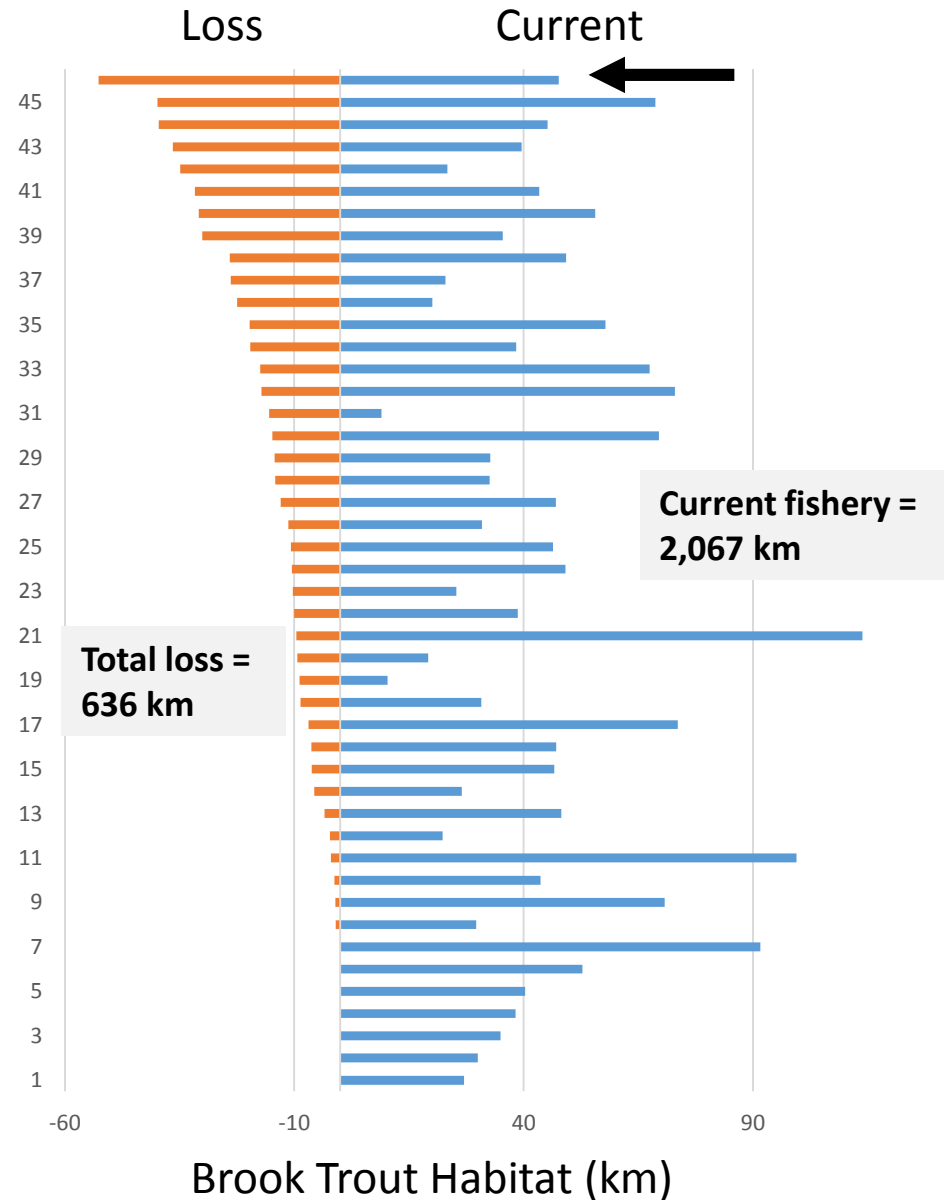
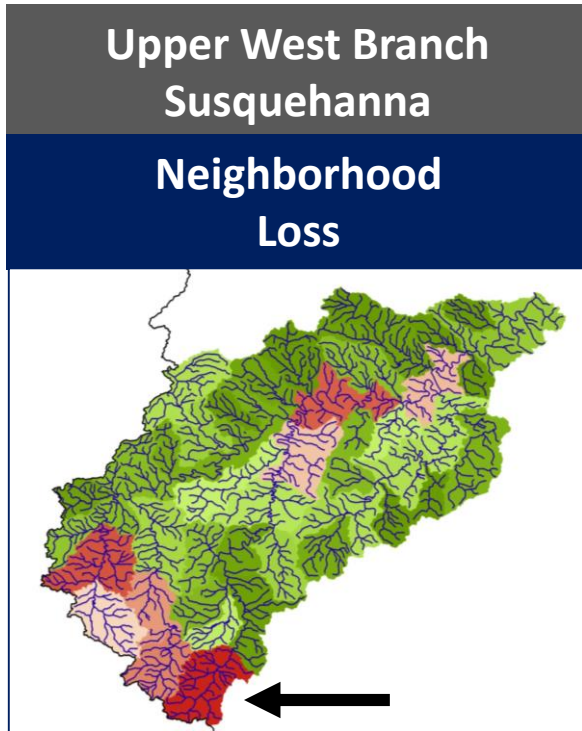


# Hierarchical visualization

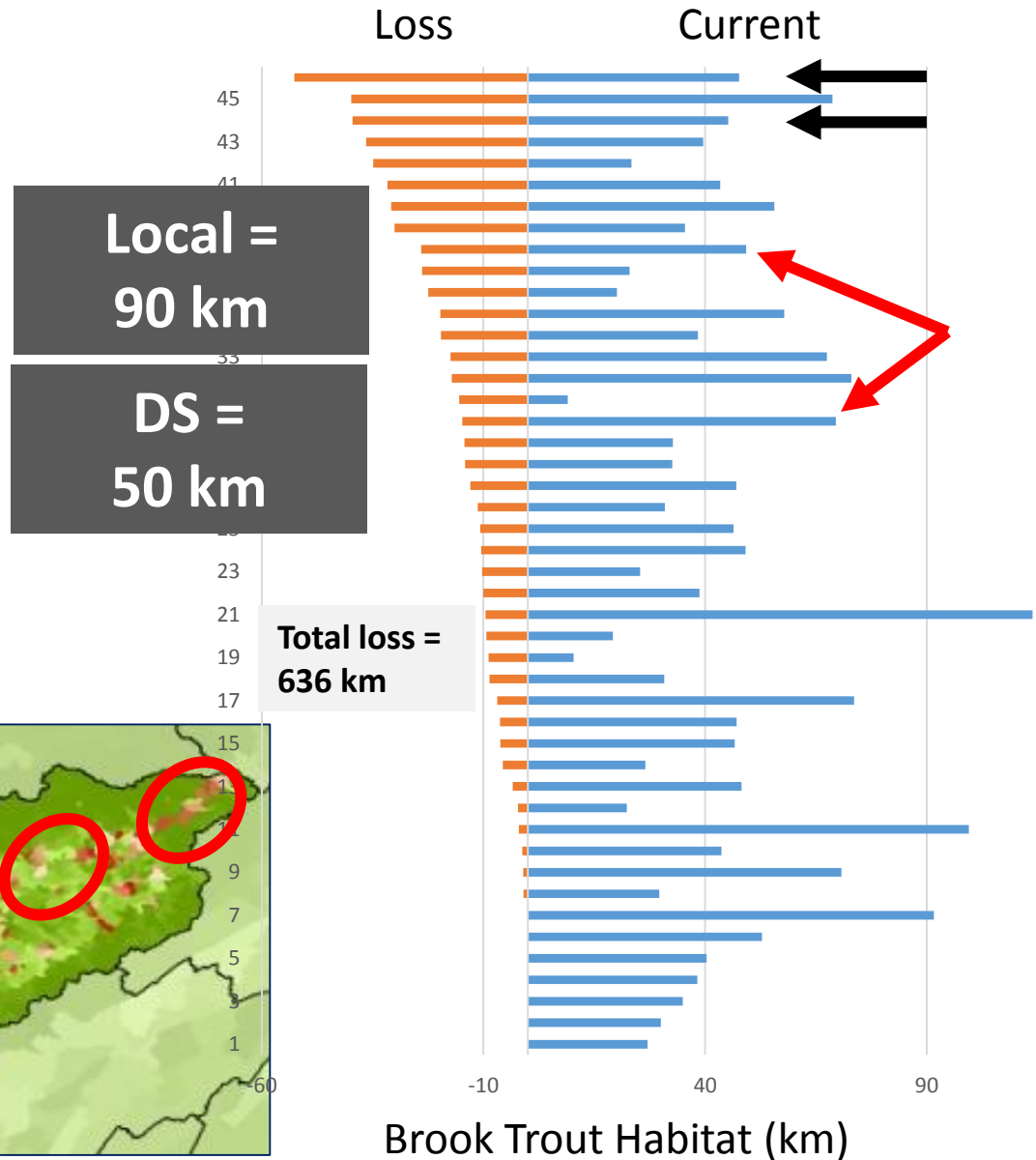
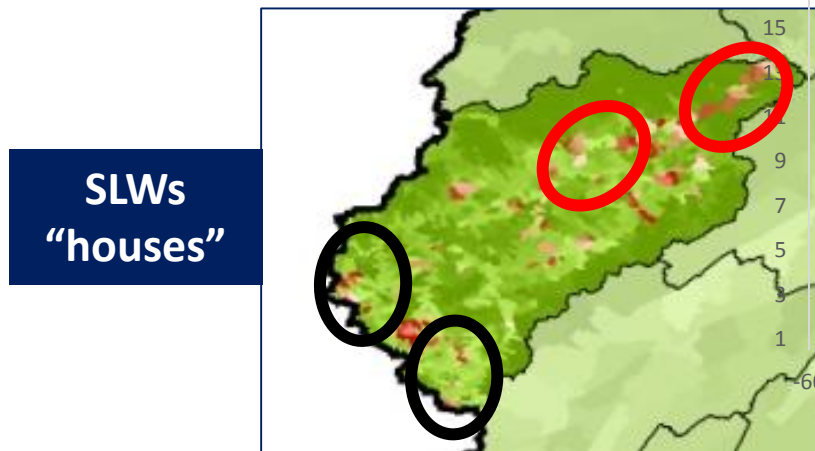
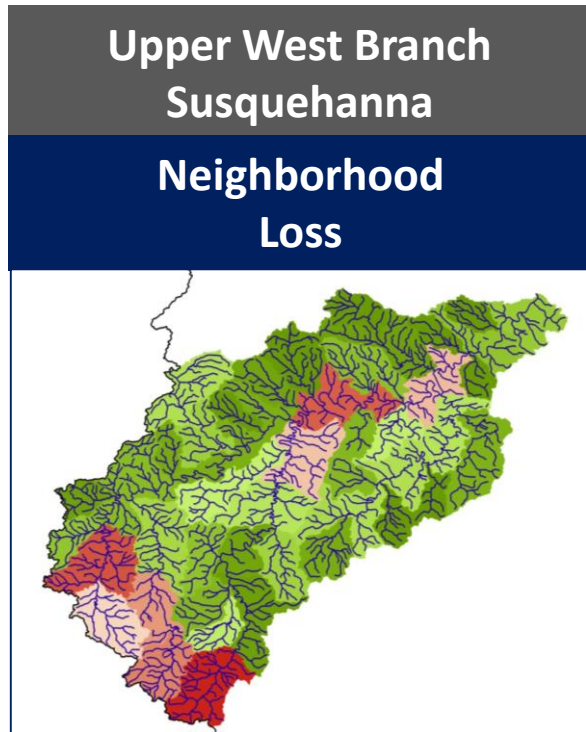




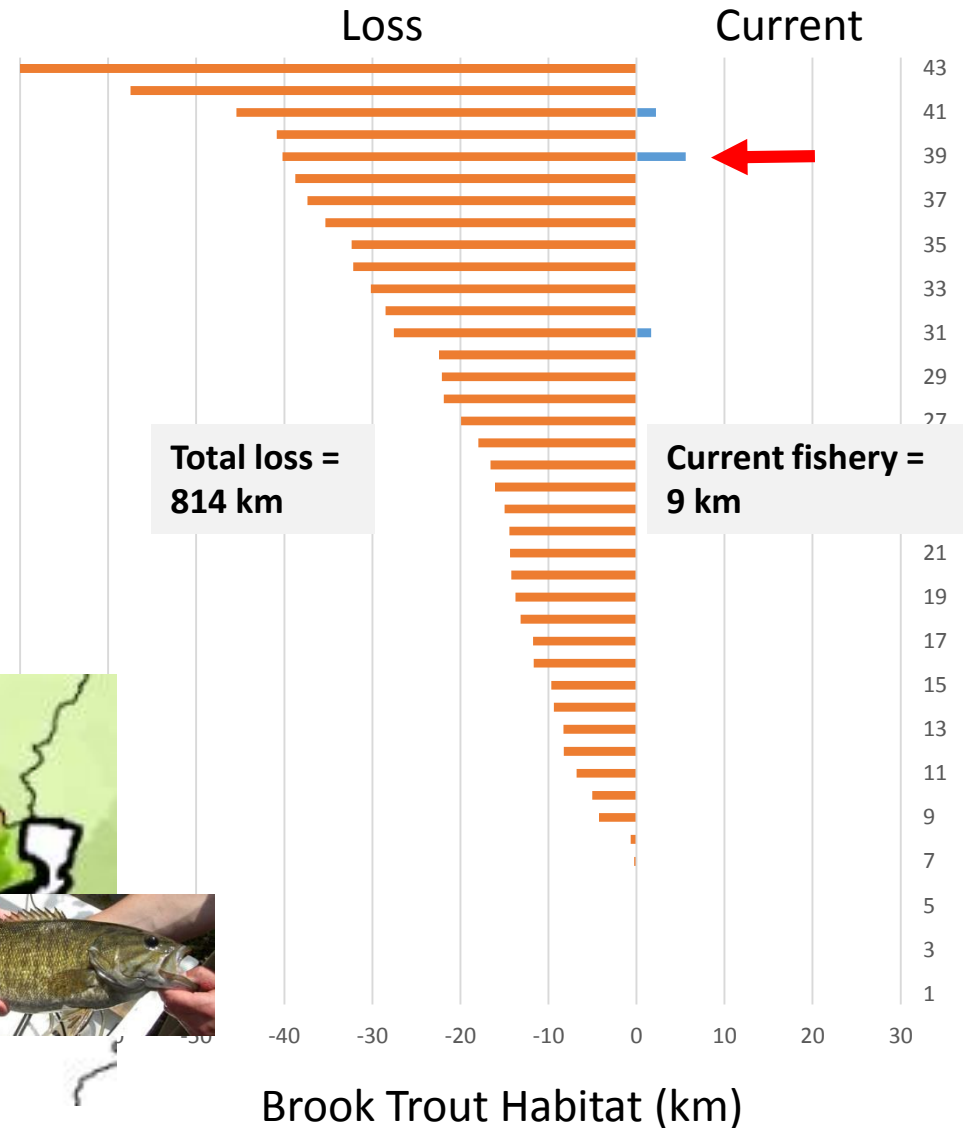
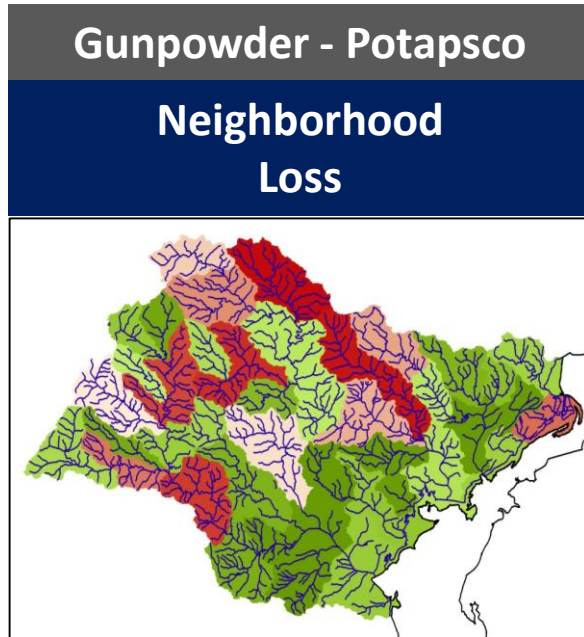
# Hierarchical visualization



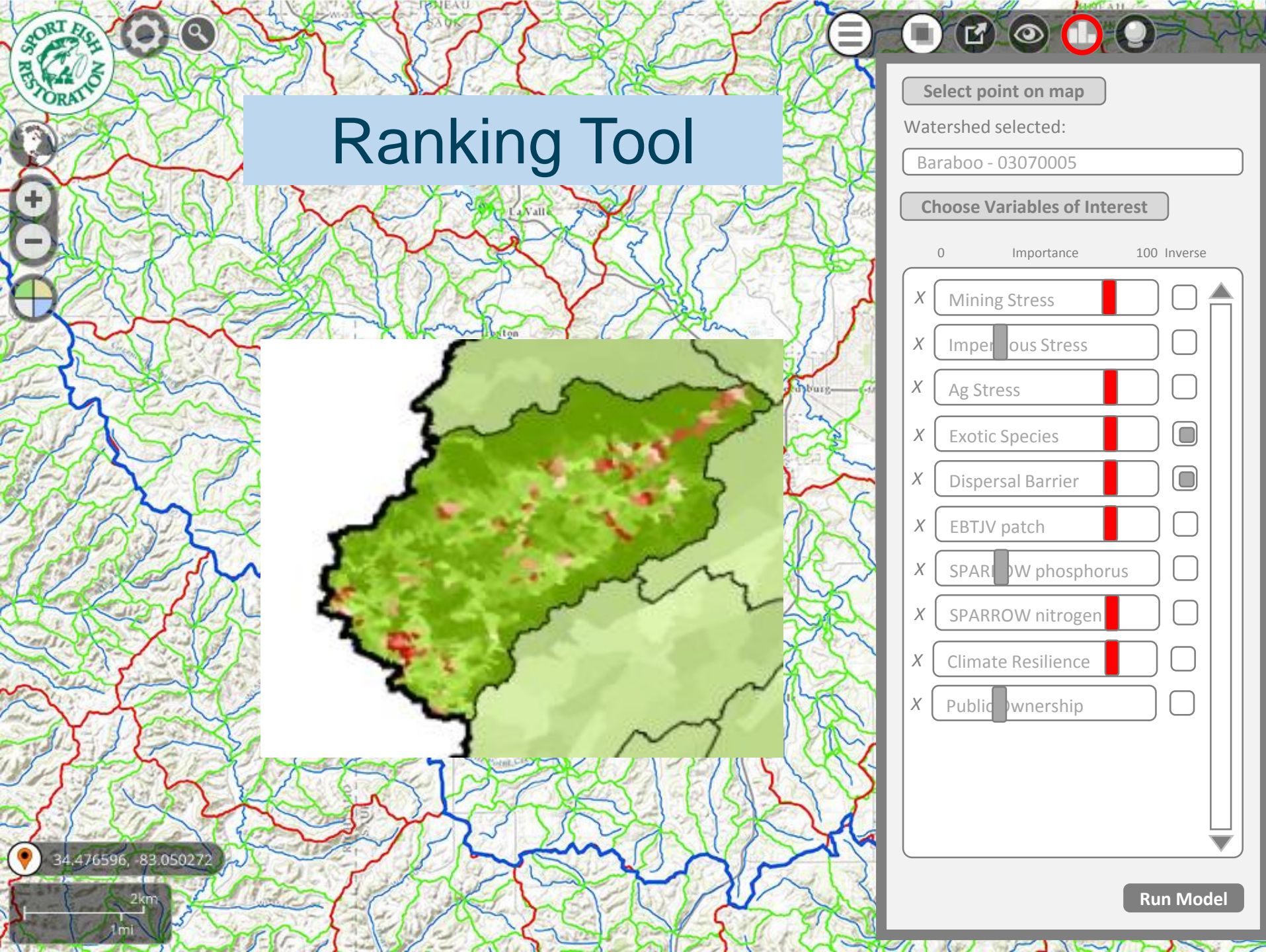
# Hierarchical visualization



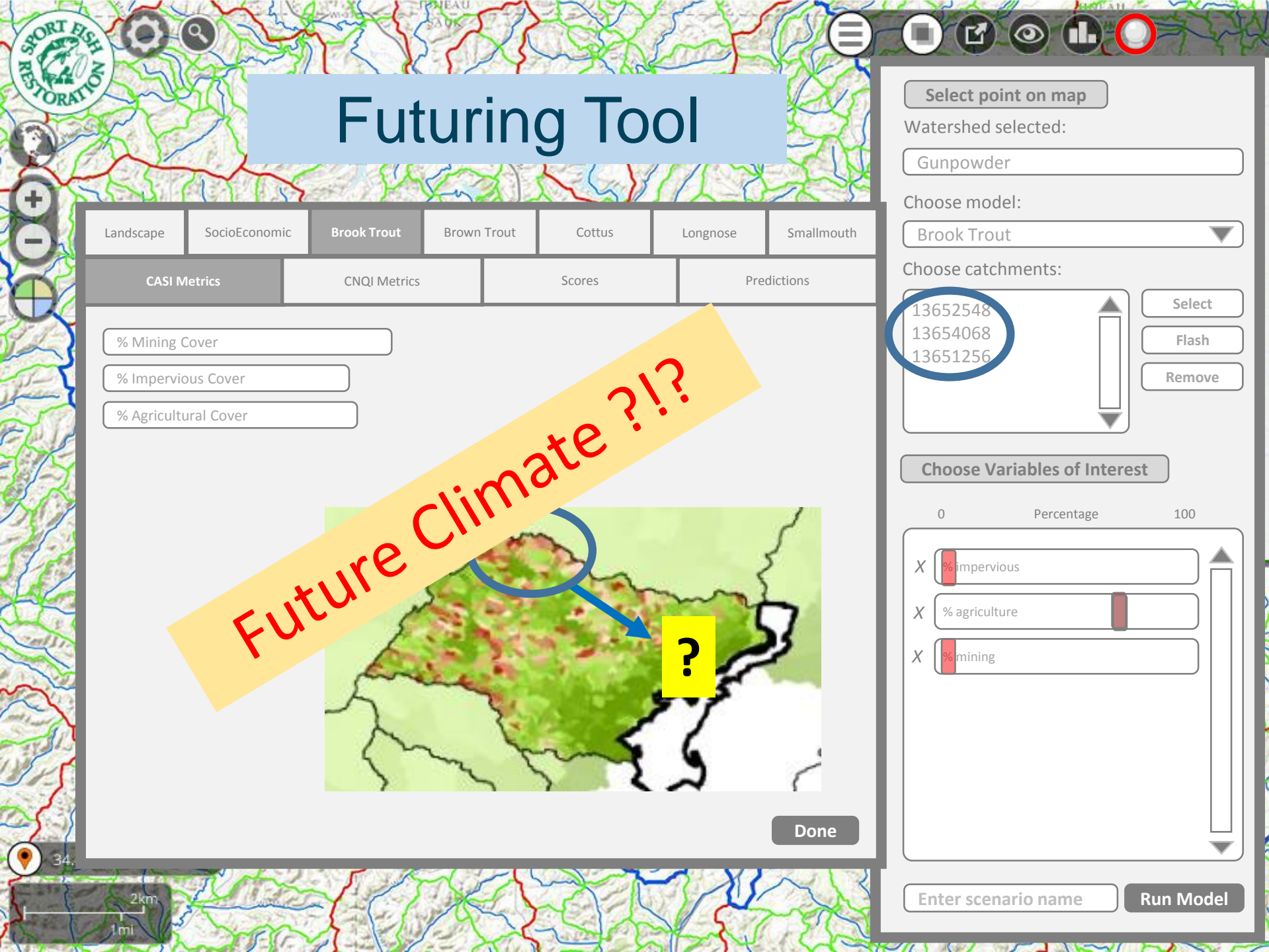
# Hierarchical visualization



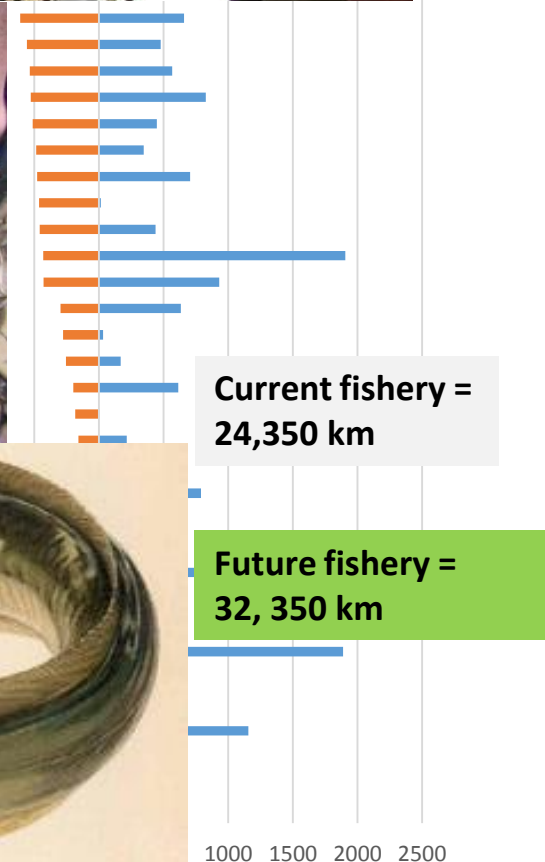
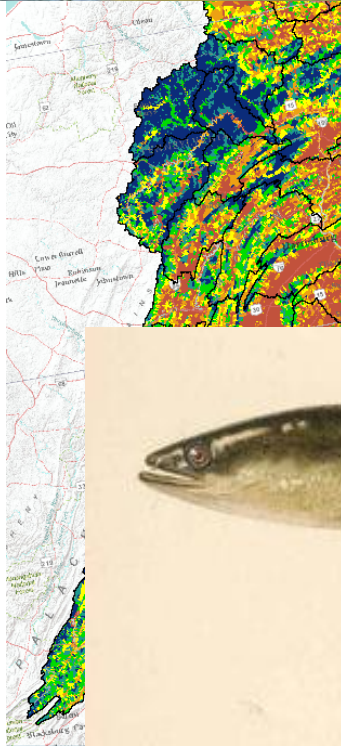








# Let's go



Brook Trout Habitat (km)