Rising Watershed and Bay Water Temperatures—Ecological Implications and Management Responses

June 23, 2021, Sustainable Fisheries GIT

Nora Jackson, CRC

Workshop objectives

* Summarize major findings on the ecological impacts of rising water temperatures, including science-based linkages between causes and effects; and
* Develop recommendations on how to mitigate these impacts through existing management instruments, ranging from developing indicators, identifying best management practices, and adapting policies.

Phase 1 (2021): Information collection and synthesis

- In-depth compilations of our current understanding about watershed and tidal water temperature increases

Phases 2 and 3 (early 2022):Two-part STAC Workshop recommending CBP responses

- Workshop Day 1: Concurrent tracks for watershed and tidal areas, addressing ecological impacts and management implications
- Workshop Day 2: Discussion on resulting synthesis from Workshop 1, refine findings and develop action recommendations

1. Stream Health

… Watershed Fish Populations and Overall Stream Health Including Identification of Critical Temperatures/Temperature Changes (*Steve Falkner, USGS and Frank Borsuk, EPA*)

2. Fisheries

… Bay Fish, Shellfish and Crab Populations and Their Prey Including Identification of Critical Temperatures/ Temperature Changes (*Bruce Vogt, NOAA and Justin Shapiro, CRC)*

3. SAV

…Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Communities and Individual Species Including Identification of Critical Temperature Changes *(Brooke Landry, MD DNR)*

4. Watershed Characteristics

Identification of the Characteristics of Watersheds and Certain Key Landscape Factors to Inform Opportunities for Conservation and Reducing Land Conversion in Areas Vulnerable or Resilient to Stream Temperature Changes (*Renee Thompson, USGS and Nora Jackson, CRC)*

5. Ecosystem processes

Past, Current and Projected Changes in Watershed and Tidal Water Temperatures and Implications for Ecosystem Processes Influencing Stream, River and Estuarine Health *(Rich Batiuk and Nora Jackson, CRC)*

6. Factors and geographies

Factors and Geographies Most Influencing Water Temperatures in Local Waters Throughout the Watershed and Across all the Bay's Tidal Waters *(Rich Batiuk, Gary Shenk, USGS and Lew Linker, EPA)*

7-8. BMPs; Habitat restoration

Where Habitat Restoration Can Mitigate Rising Water Temperatures and Where Rising Temperatures Can Impair Habitat Restoration and Identification and Characteristics of BMPs Which Can Help Mitigate or Exacerbate Rising Local Stream, River, Groundwater and Tidal Water Temperatures *(Katie Brownson, USFS and Tom Scheuler, CSN)*

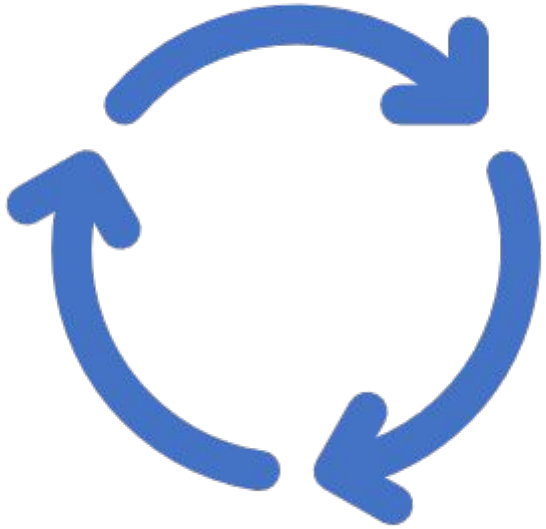
9. Temperature indicator

Synthesis of Information Supporting Development of and Options for a Tidal Bay Temperature Indicator *(Julie Reichert-Nguyen, NOAA)*

10. Monitoring networks

Needs for Enhancing the Partnership's Monitoring Networks as Needed to Support Reporting of the Water Temperature Indicator or Other Instruments *(Scott Phillips, USGS)*

Monday, June 21,
9:30-4pm

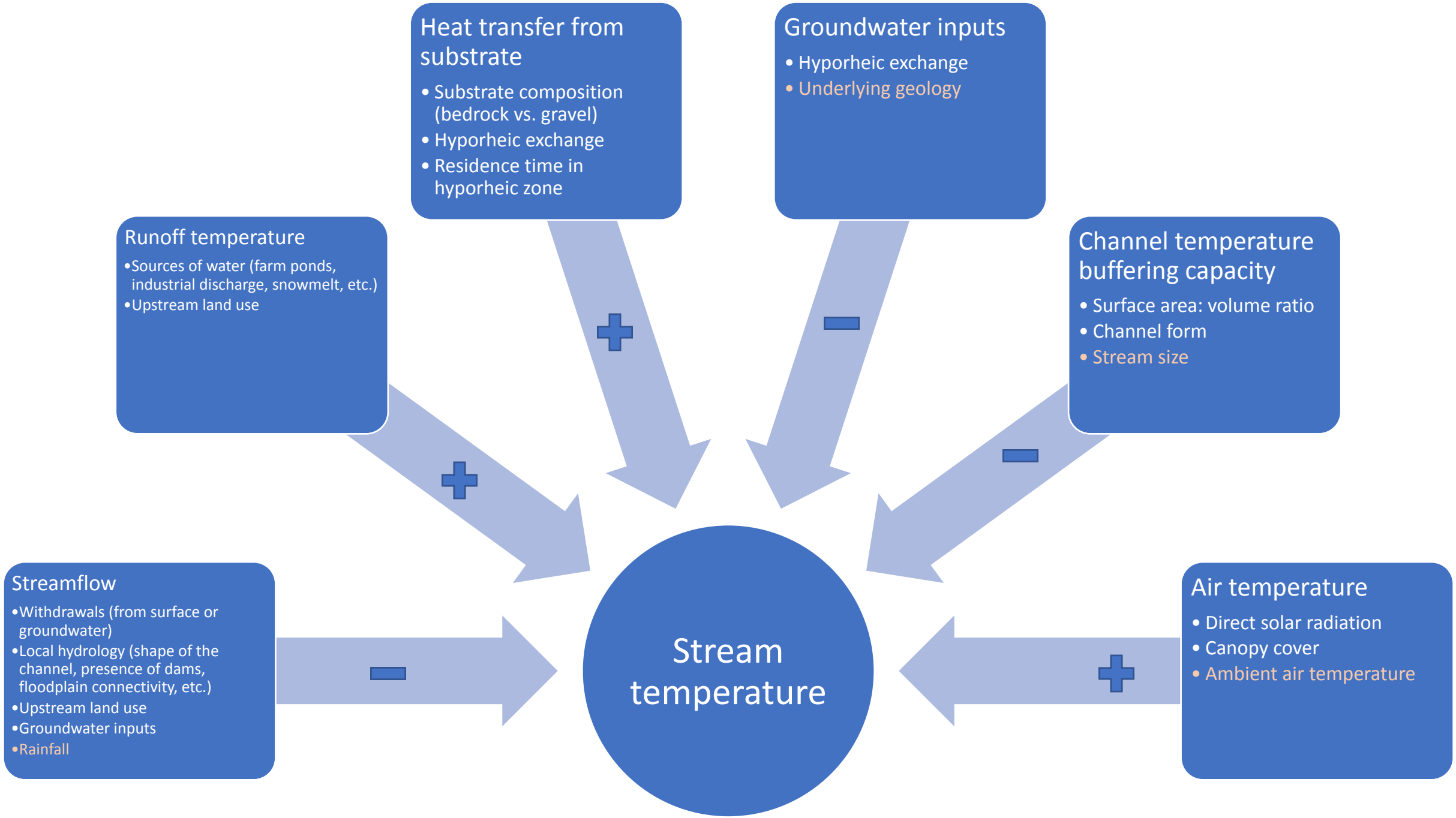


Special cross-workgroup meeting to share results from synthesis assignments in preparation for the Rising Water Temperature STAC Workshop.

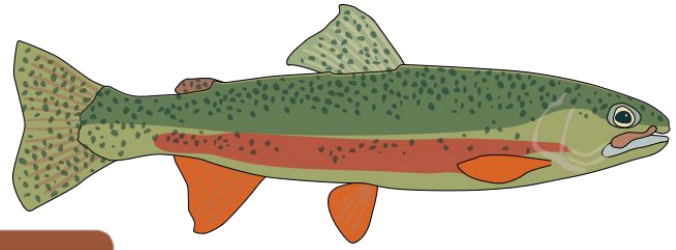
Overall goal of meeting is to **share and assess what we know** and don't know about the effects of rising water temperatures on habitats and living resources and **potential management strategies to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience.**

From our discussions, we will see if there are emerging storylines about the effects of rising water temperatures on non-tidal and tidal resources and identify strong and weak points in information.

The **morning sessions** focus on **non-tidal watershed** topics and afternoon on **tidal Bay** topics.


Heat transfer from substrate
• Substrate composition (bedrock vs. gravel)
• Hyporheic exchange
• Residence time in hyporheic zone
Groundwater inputs
• Hyporheic exchange
• Underlying geology
Runoff temperature
•Sources of water (farm ponds, industrial discharge, snowmelt, etc.)
•Upstream land use
Channel temperature buffering capacity
• Surface area: volume ratio
• Channel form
• Stream size
Streamflow
•Withdrawals (from surface or groundwater)
•Local hydrology (shape of the channel, presence of dams, floodplain connectivity, etc.)
•Upstream land use
•Groundwater inputs
•Rainfall
Stream temperature
Air temperature
• Direct solar radiation
• Canopy cover
• Ambient air temperature

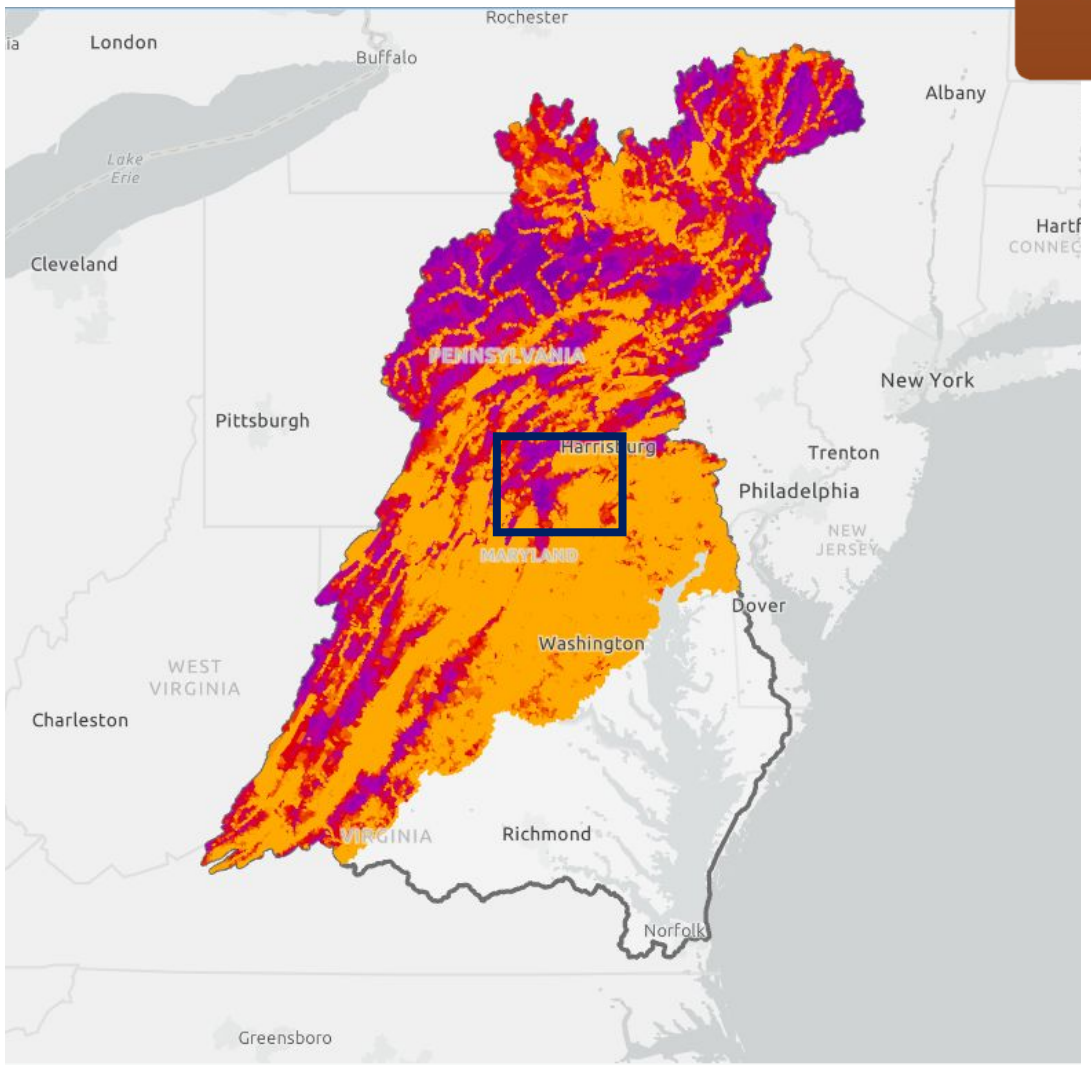
Current Brook trout vs. Brook trout 6 deg C. increase

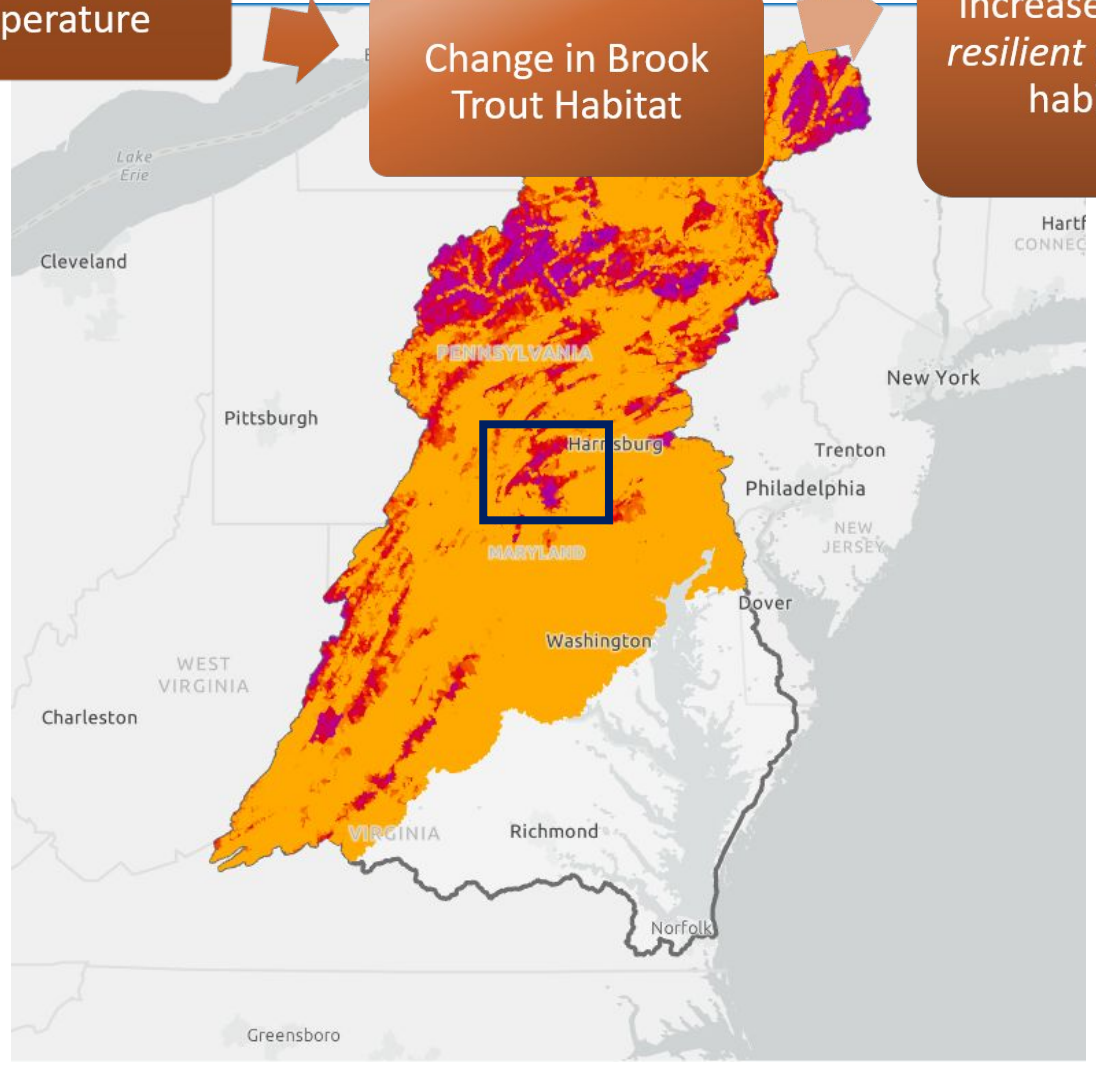


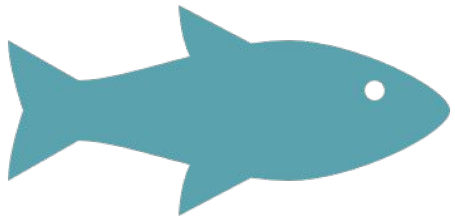
Change in Stream Temperature

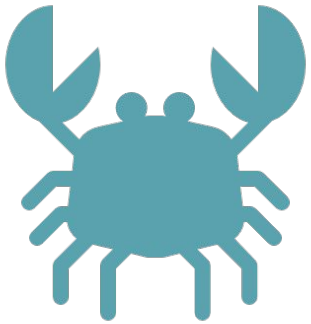
Change in Brook Trout Habitat

Where to protect/restore brook trout habitat to increase climate *resilient* occupied habitat?









Share information on the **vulnerability and impacts** for increasing temperatures on representative species and their habitats. Consider key factors; **ecological importance, economic value, cultural significance, biological diversity**, and differing **anticipated responses** to increasing temperatures.

Introduce the climate science and management **frameworks** NOAA has developed to reduce impacts and increase resilience

Review vulnerability scores for species and habitats of interest. Representative species: blue crab, oysters, striped bass, summer flounder, and forage fish (ex. anchovy, menhaden, polychaetes)

Review NOAA Climate Science Strategy and Climate Ready Fisheries as frameworks to help reduce impacts and increase the resilience of valuable living marine resources and the communities that depend on them.

Are we compiling the right kind of information?

What other research or resources are we missing?

Questions?