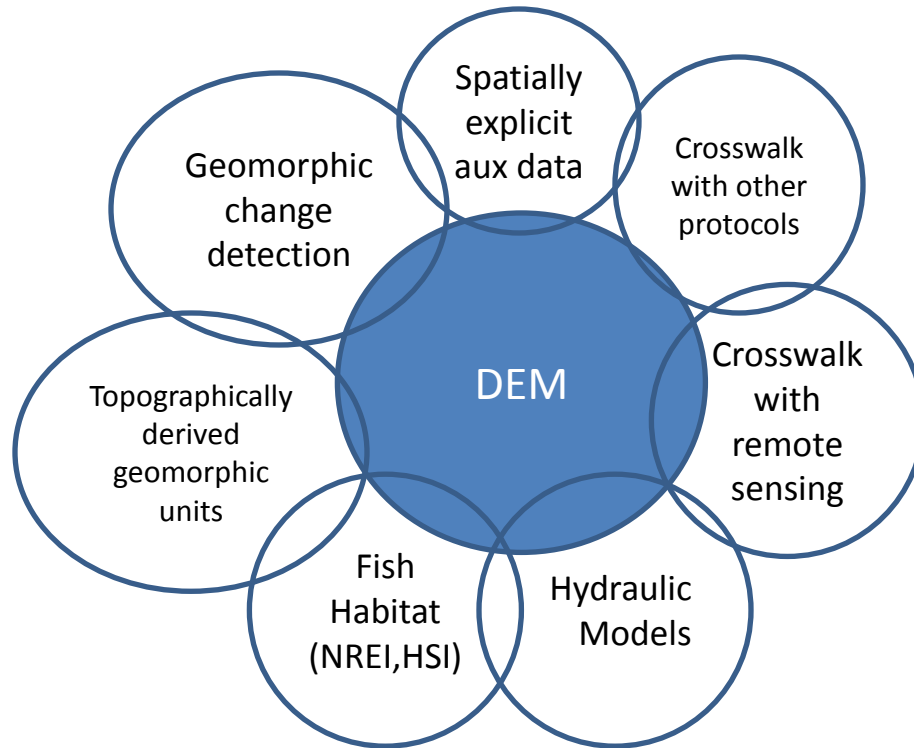
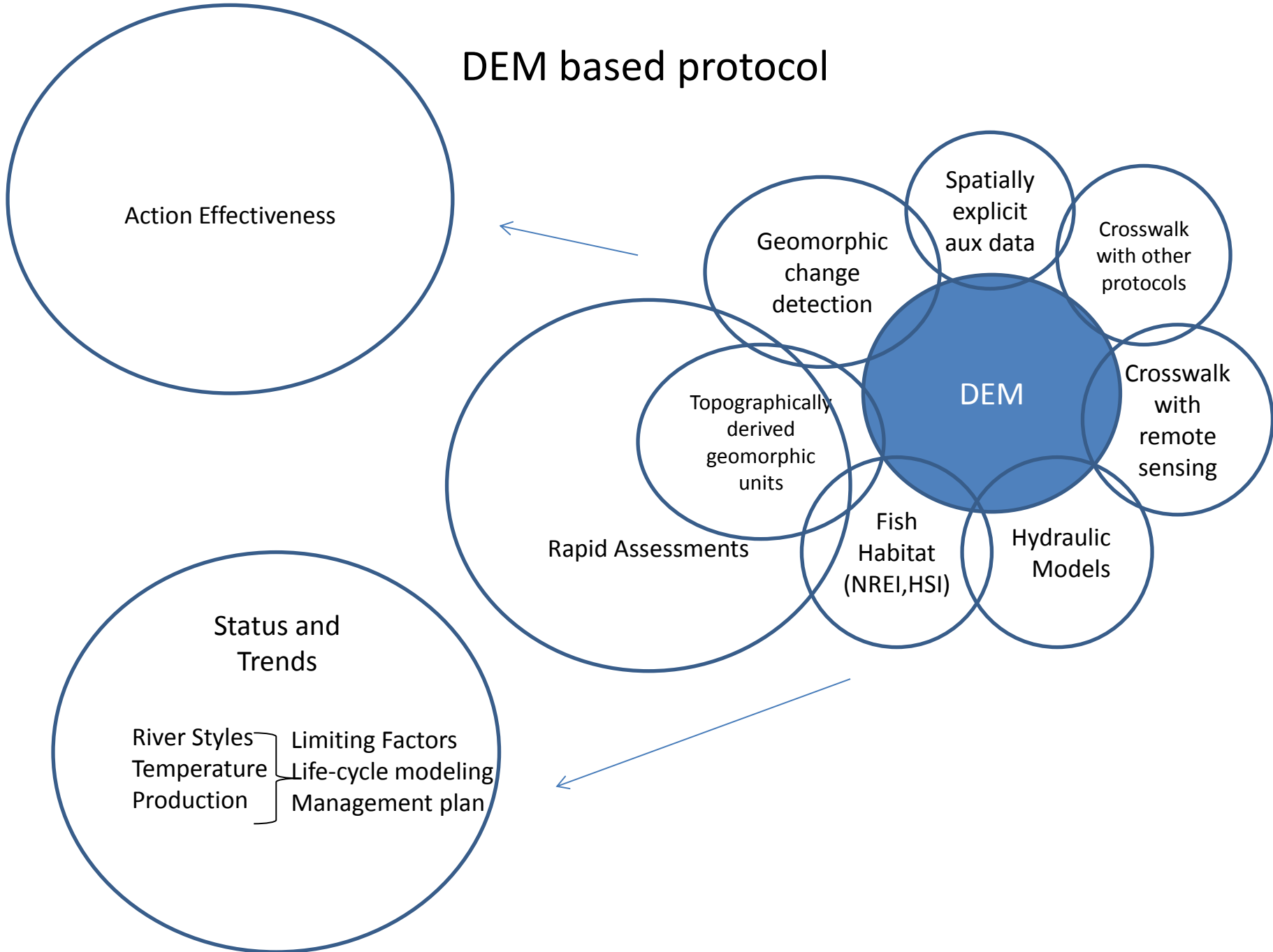


DEM based protocol



DEM based protocol



Action Effectiveness

Geomorphic
change
detection

Spatially
explicit
aux data

Crosswalk
with other
protocols

DEM

Crosswalk
with
remote
sensing

Topographically
derived
geomorphic
units

Rapid Assessments

Fish
Habitat
(NREI, HSI)

Hydraulic
Models

Status and
Trends

River Styles	}	Limiting Factors
Temperature		Life-cycle modeling
Production		Management plan

DEM based protocol

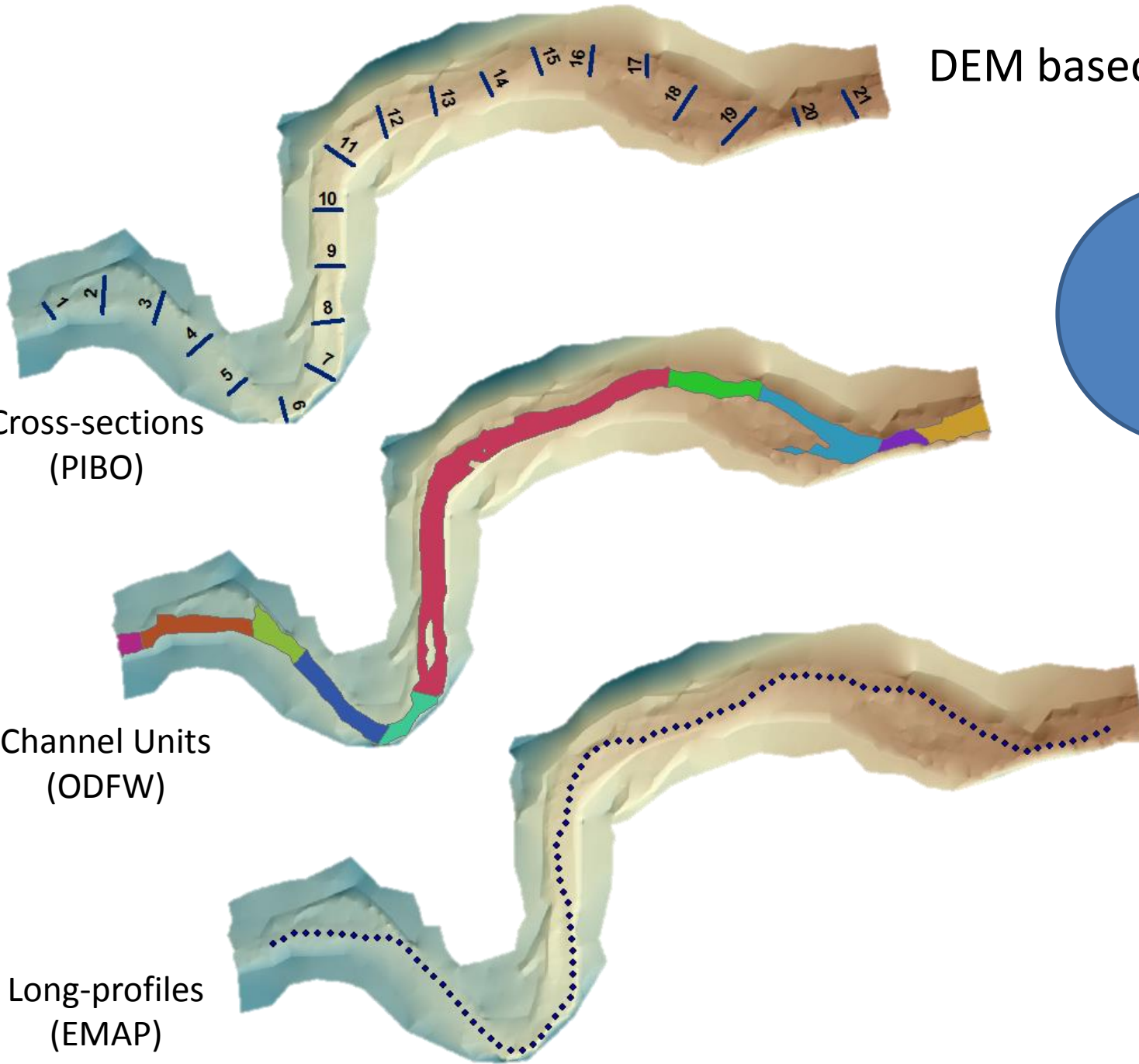
Crosswalk
with other
protocols

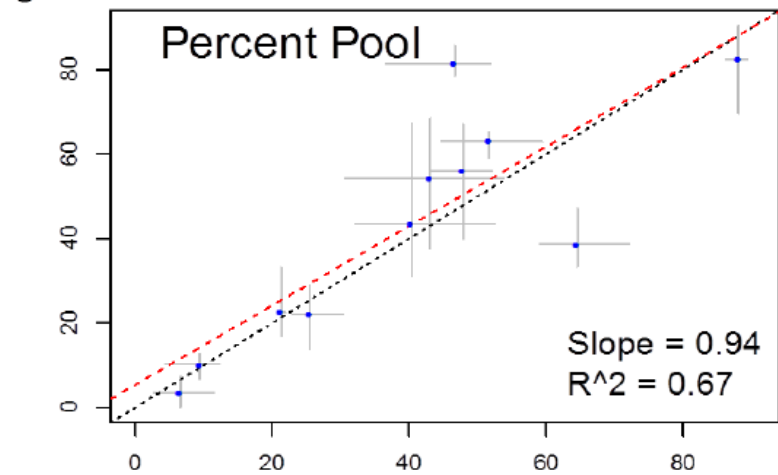
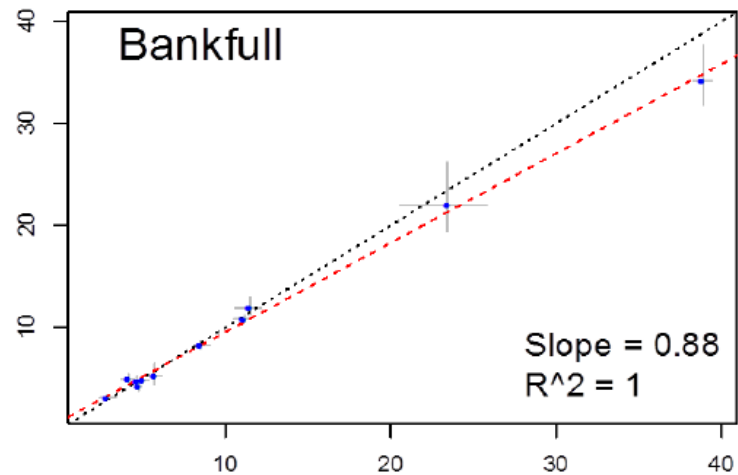
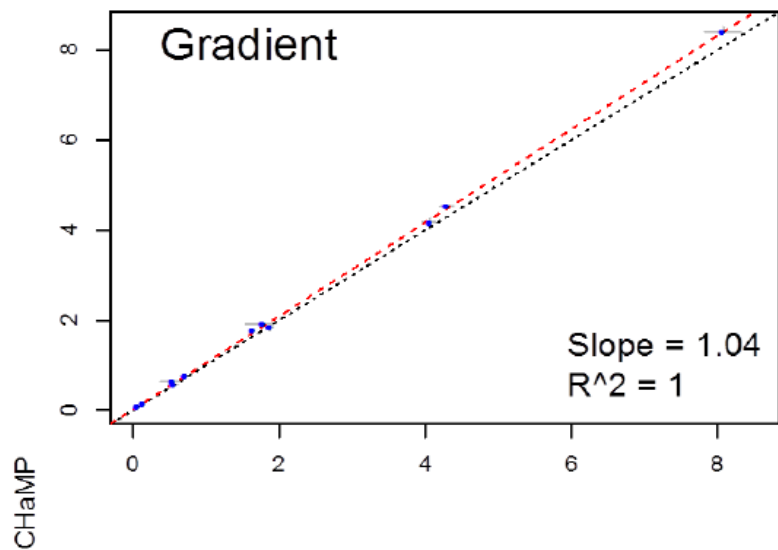
DEM

Cross-sections
(PIBO)

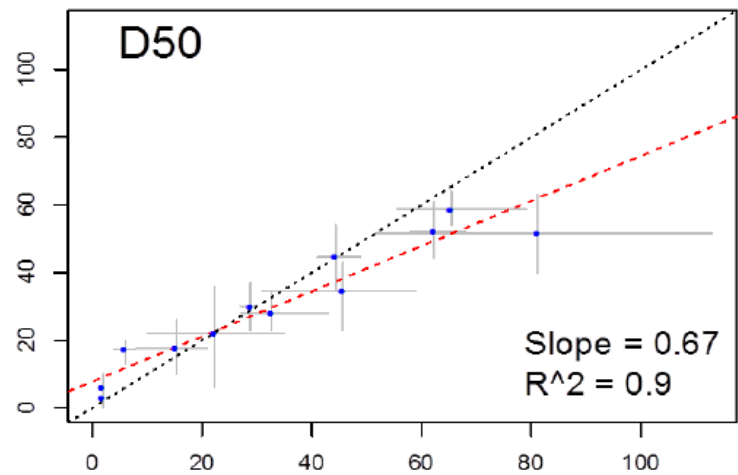
Channel Units
(ODFW)

Long-profiles
(EMAP)

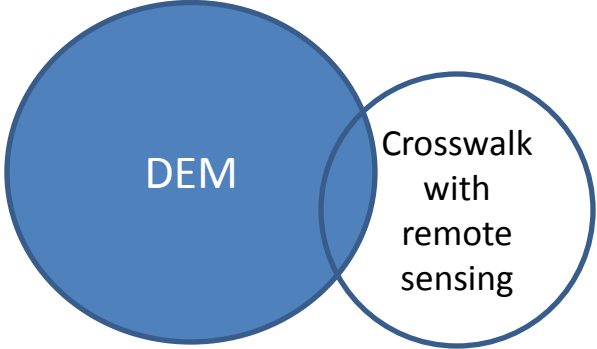
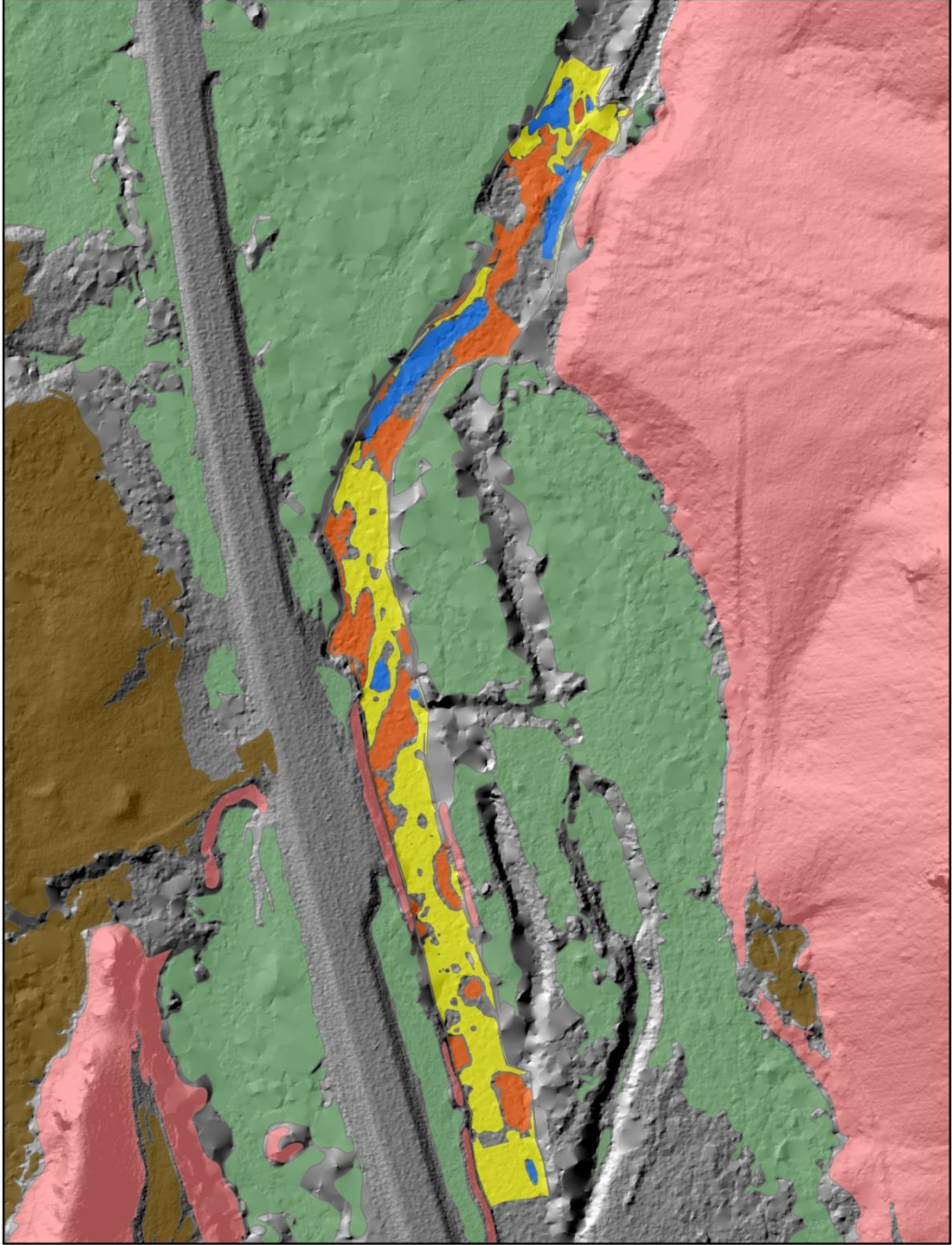




PIBO



DEM based protocol

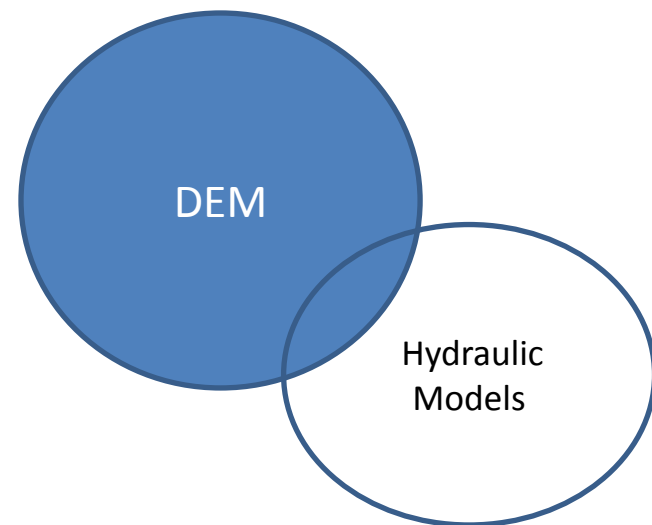
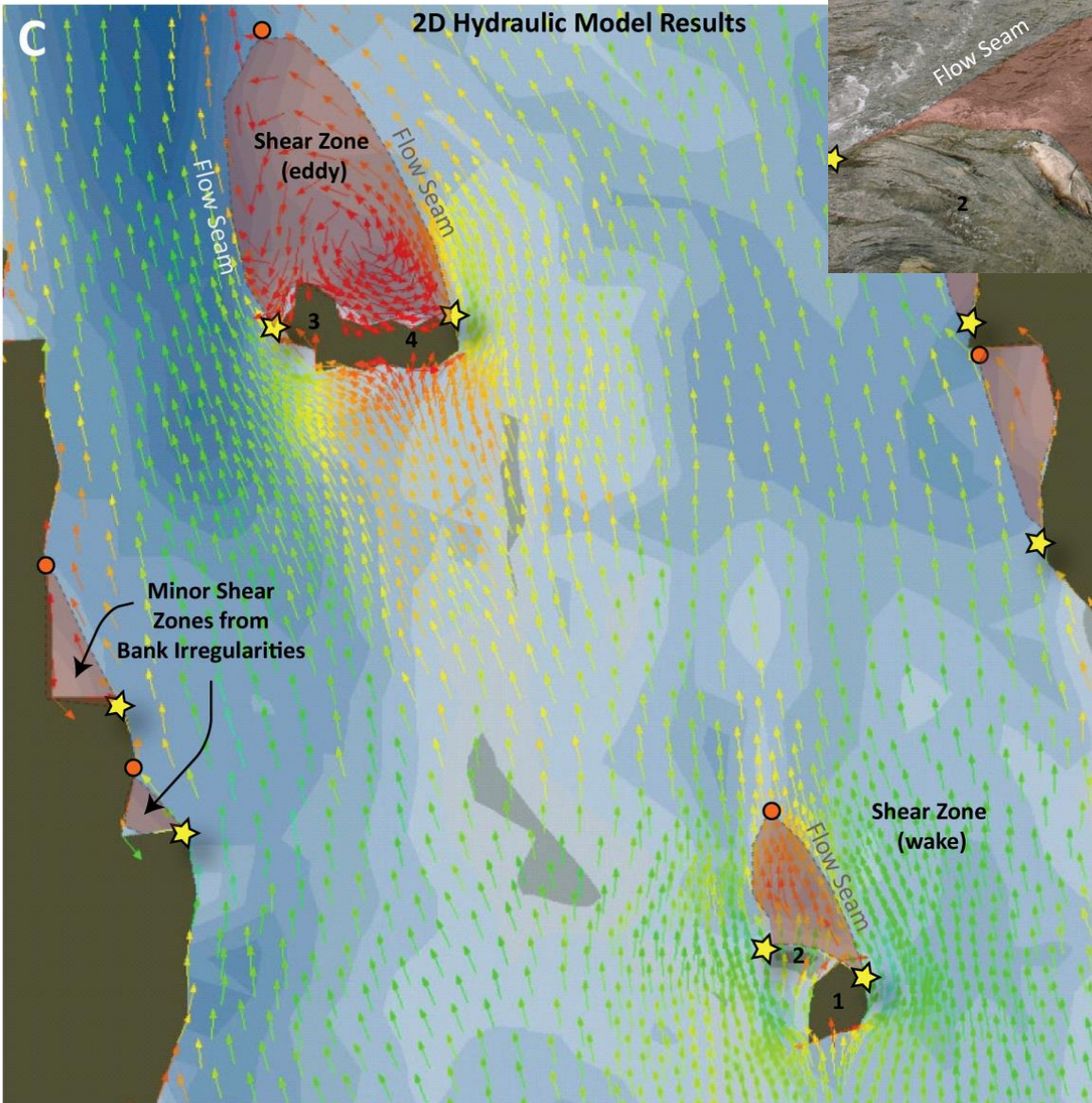
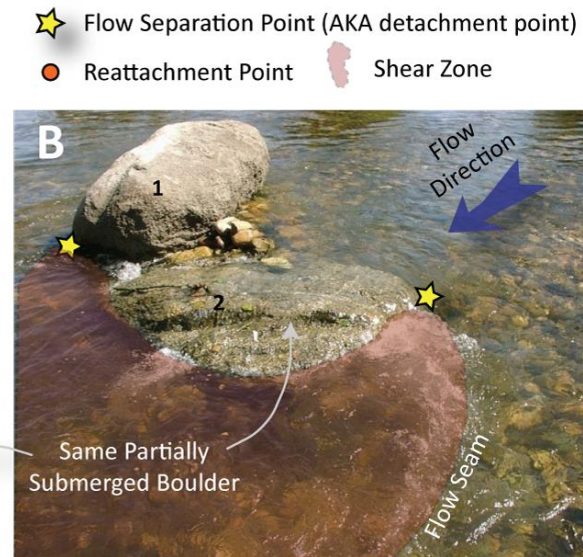


Geomorphic Units

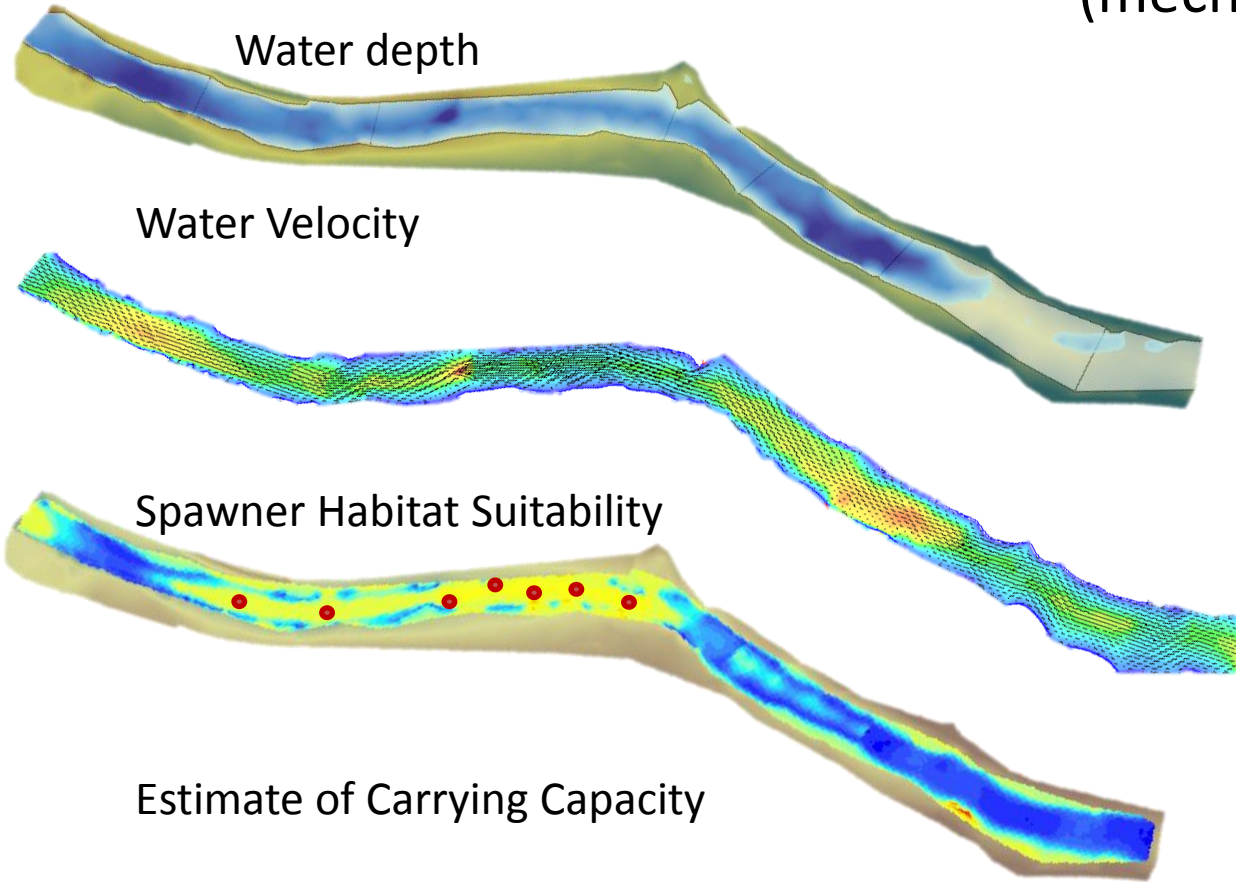
Tier 2 Units

- Active Floodplain
- Banks
- Planar Features
- Concavities
- Convexities
- Fans
- Hillslope/Uplands
- Inactive Floodplain

DEM based protocol

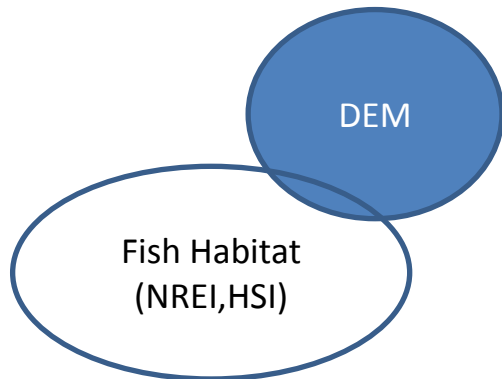


DEM based protocol → HSI → Potential Redd Abundance
(mechanistic model)



CHaMP Surveys collect:

- Substrate
- Topography/Channel Units



DEM based protocol → NREI → Juvenile abundance

(mechanistic model)

DEM (0.1m)

Surface roughness

Hydraulic Model

NREI

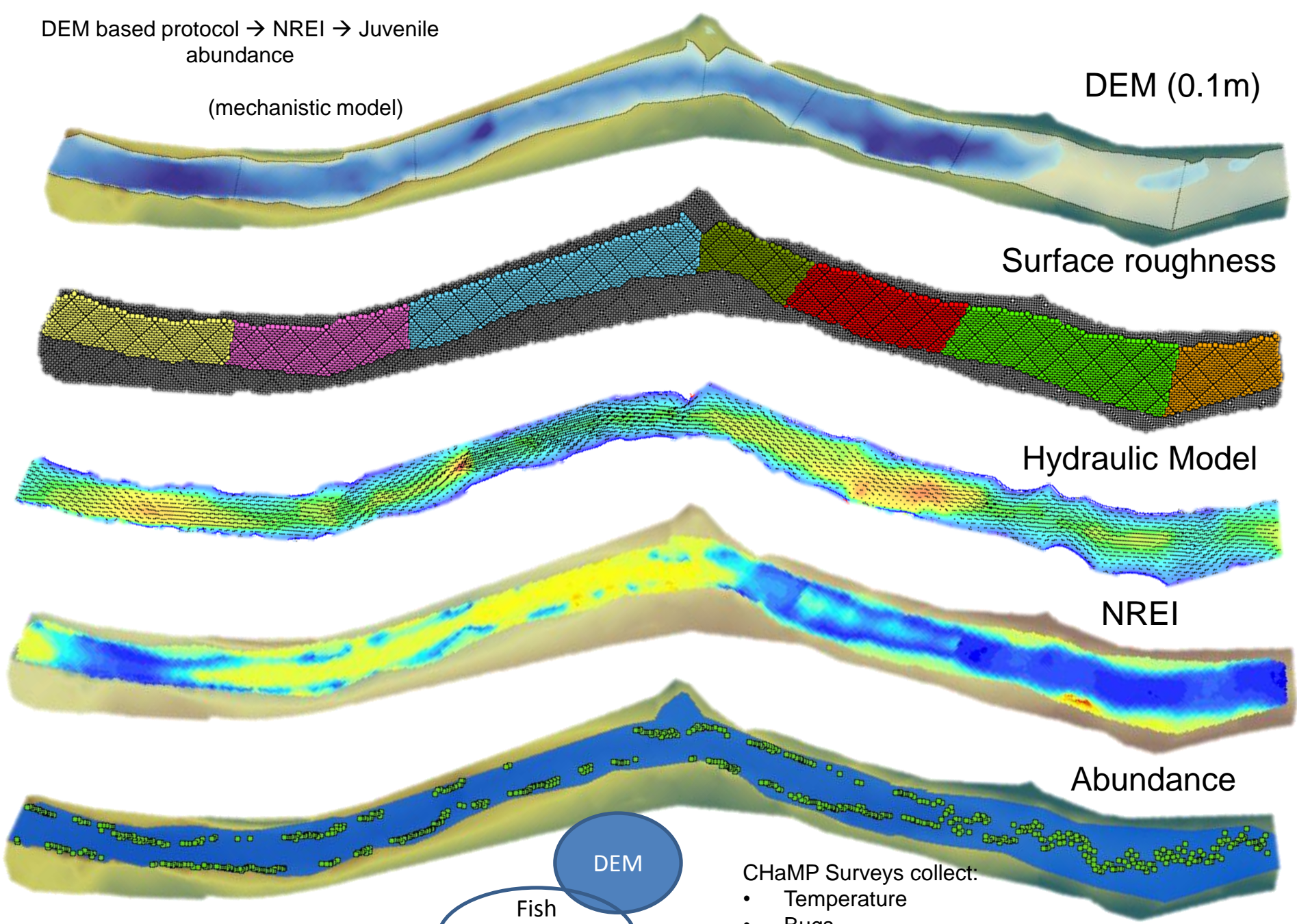
Abundance

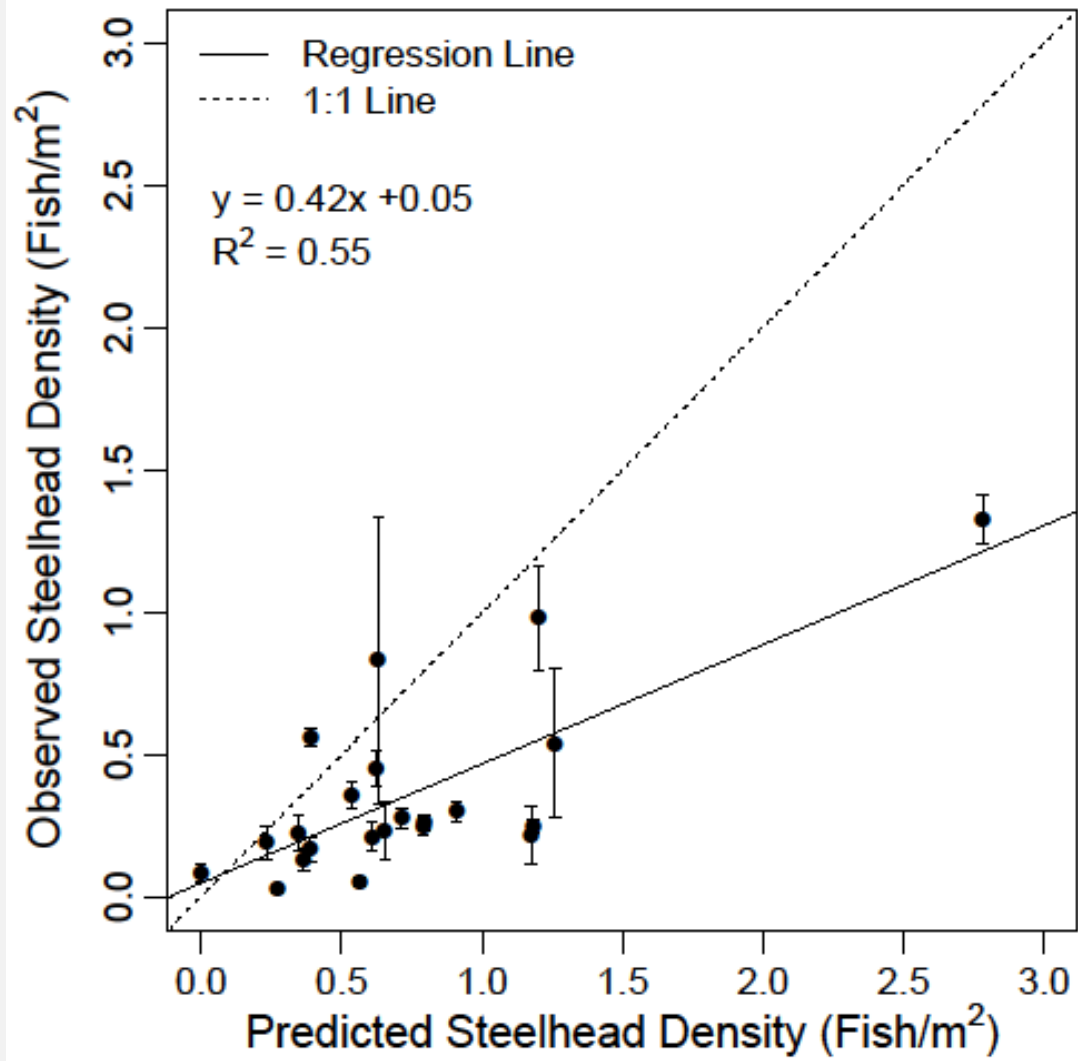
DEM

Fish
Habitat
(NREI, HSI)

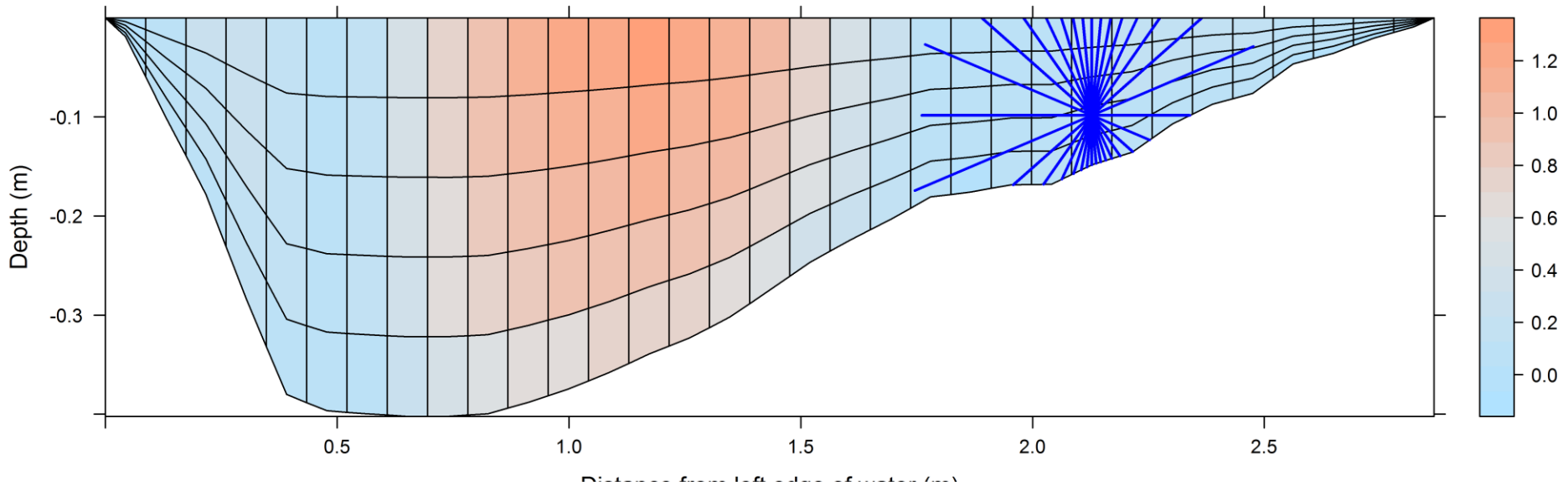
CHaMP Surveys collect:

- Temperature
- Bugs
- Substrate
- Topography/Channel Units

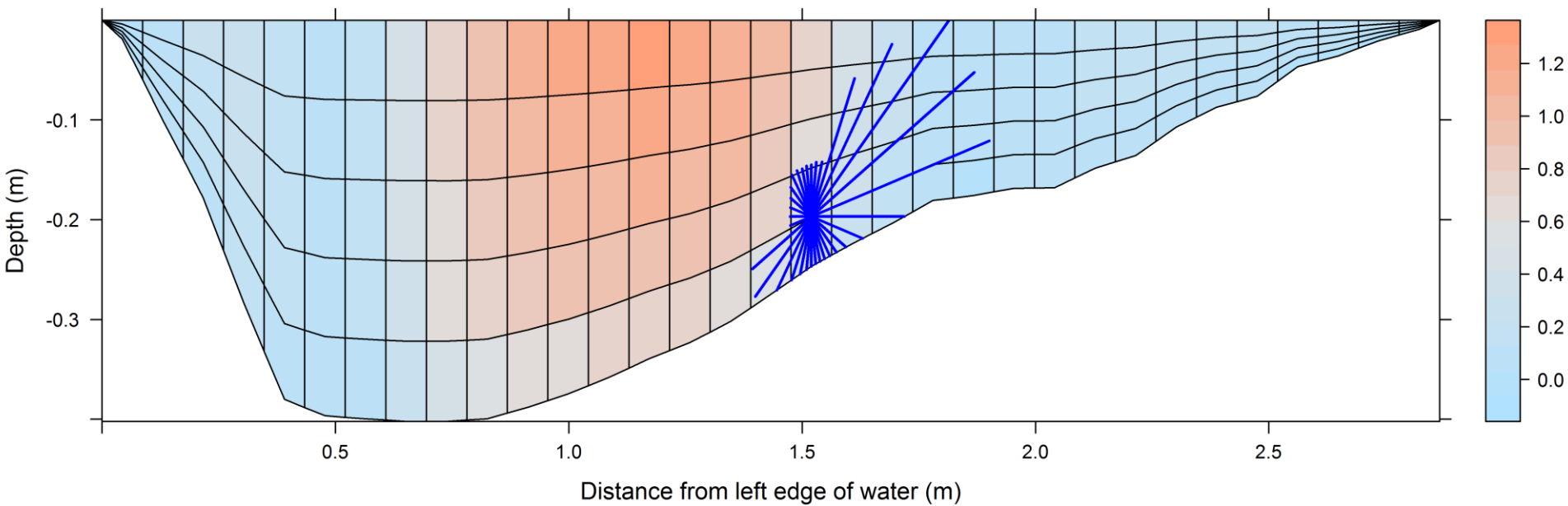




GEI = 139 , SC = 56 , NREI = 84 (J/h)



GEI = 243 , SC = 155 , NREI = 87 (J/h)

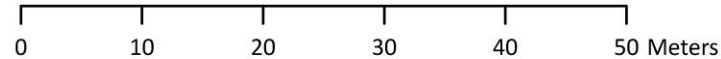
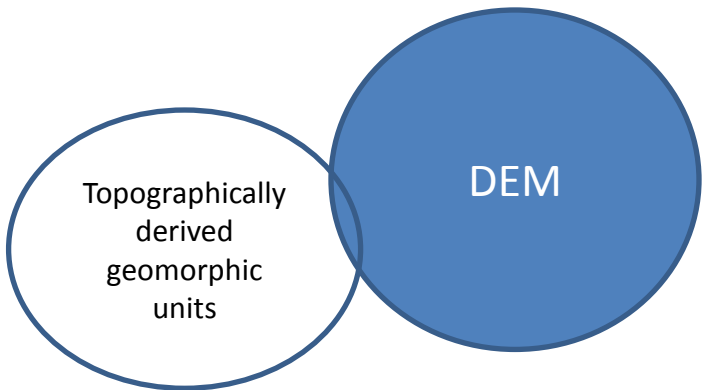
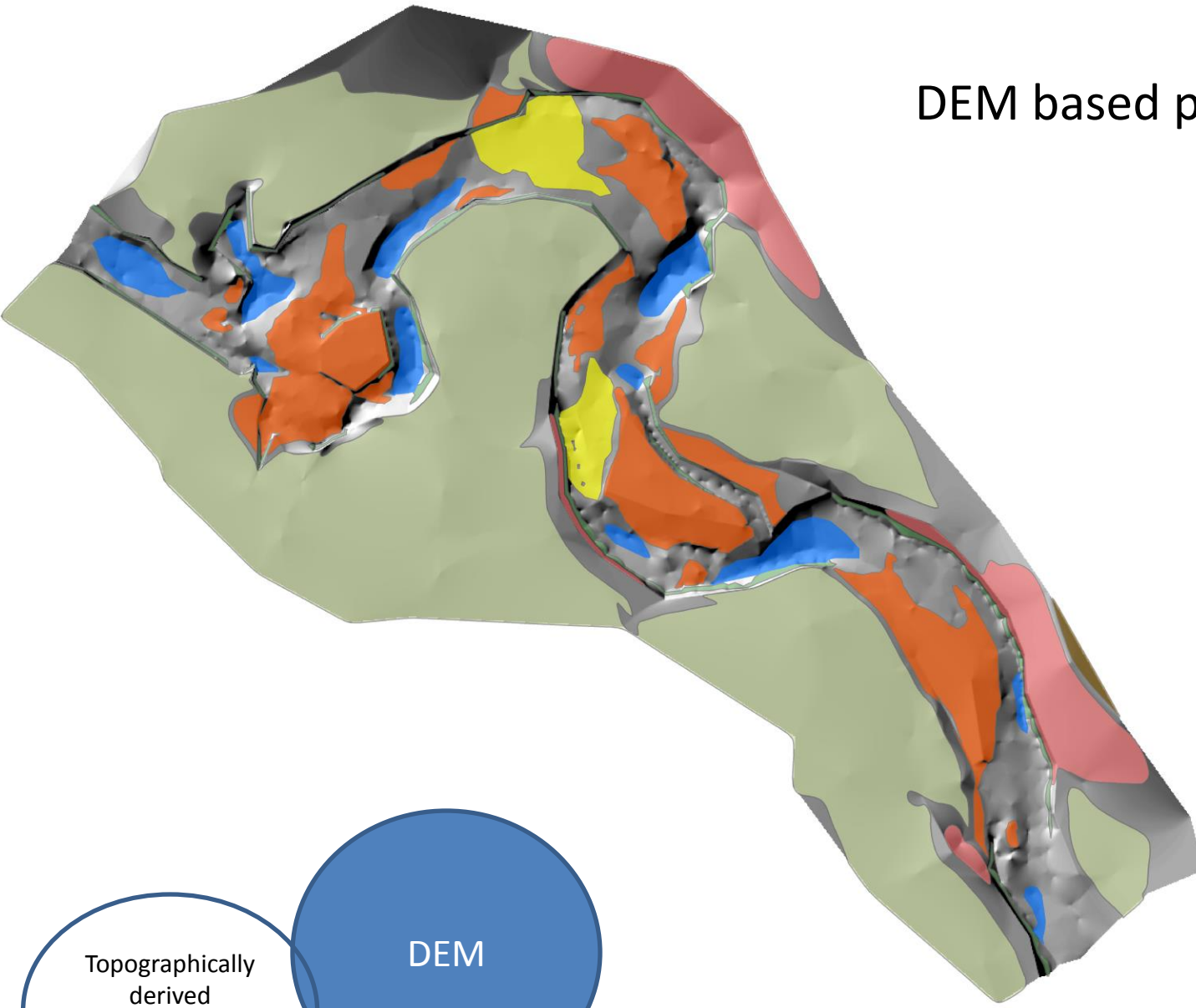


DEM based protocol

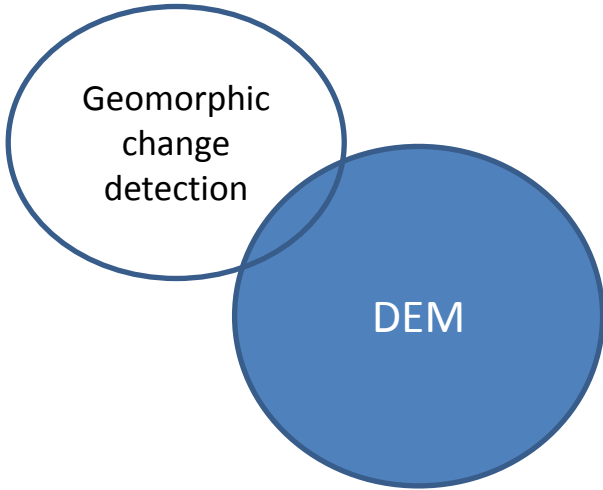
Geomorphic Units

Tier 2

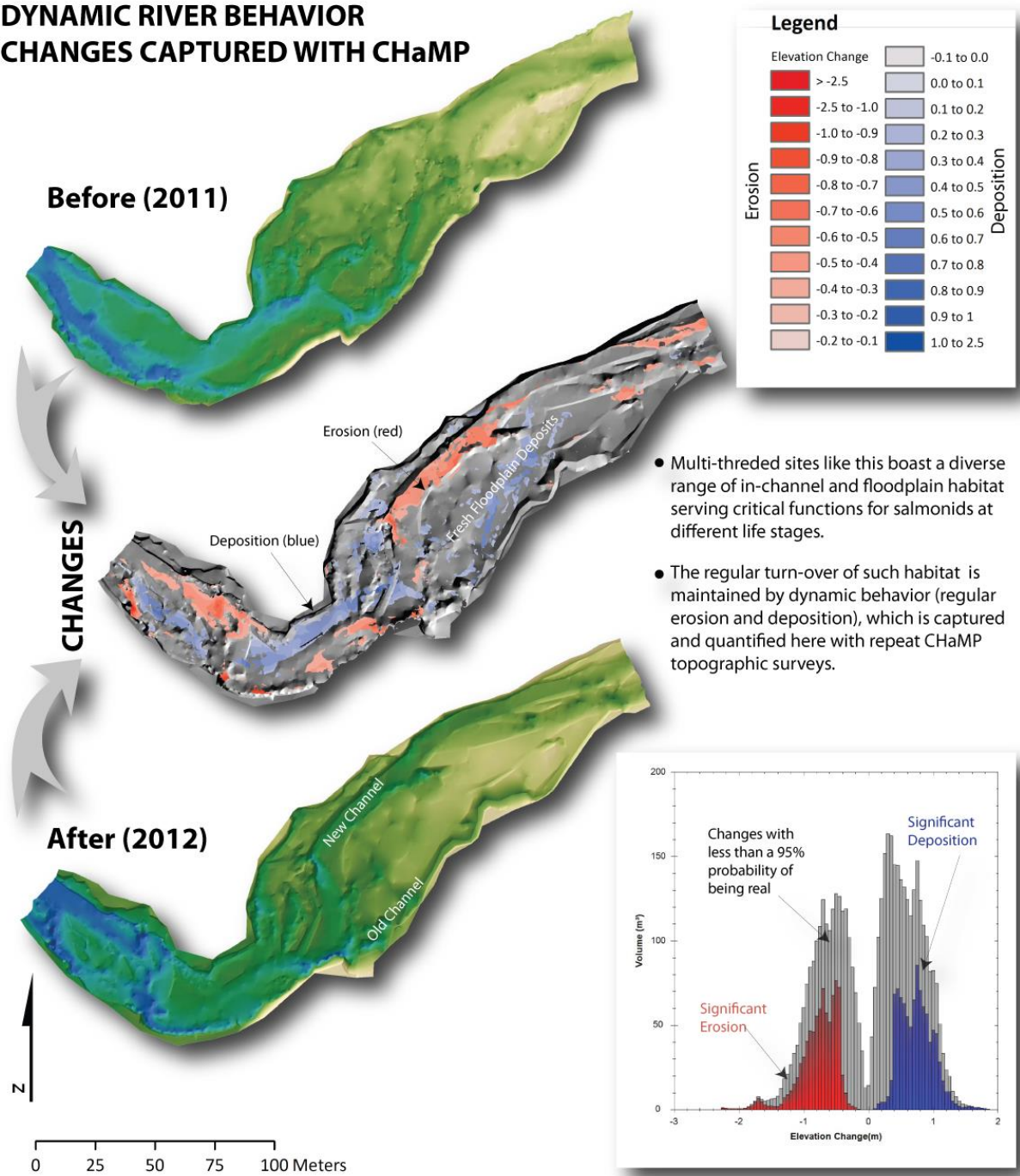
- Active Floodplain
- Banks
- Planar Features
- Concavities
- Convexities
- Fans
- Hillslope/Uplands
- Inactive Floodplain



DEM based protocol

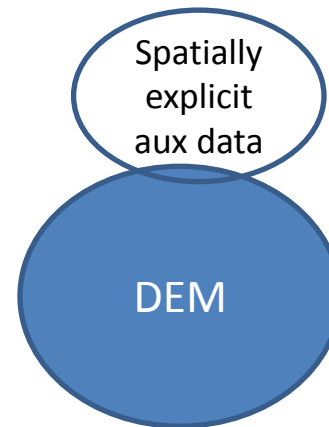
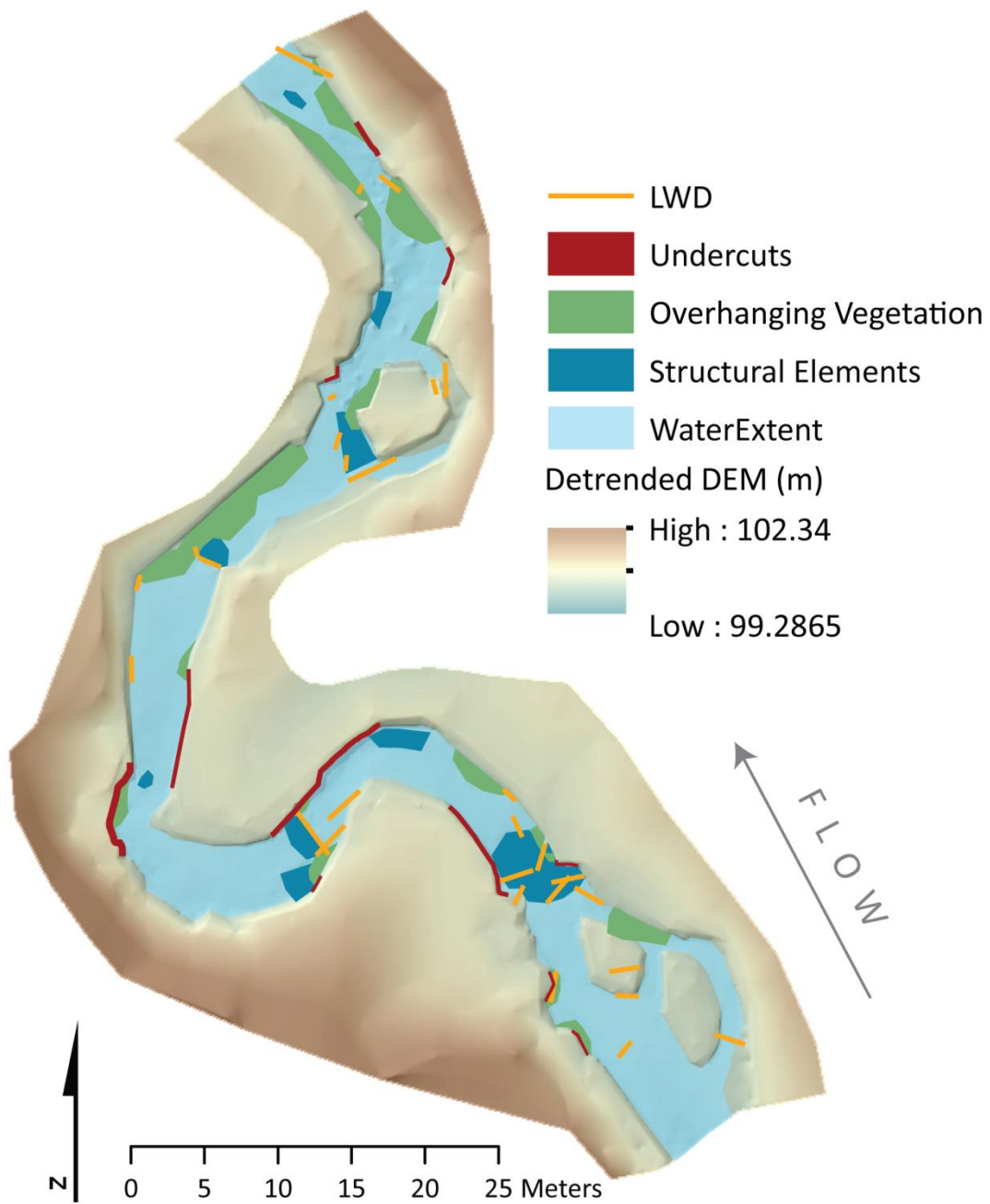


DYNAMIC RIVER BEHAVIOR CHANGES CAPTURED WITH CHaMP

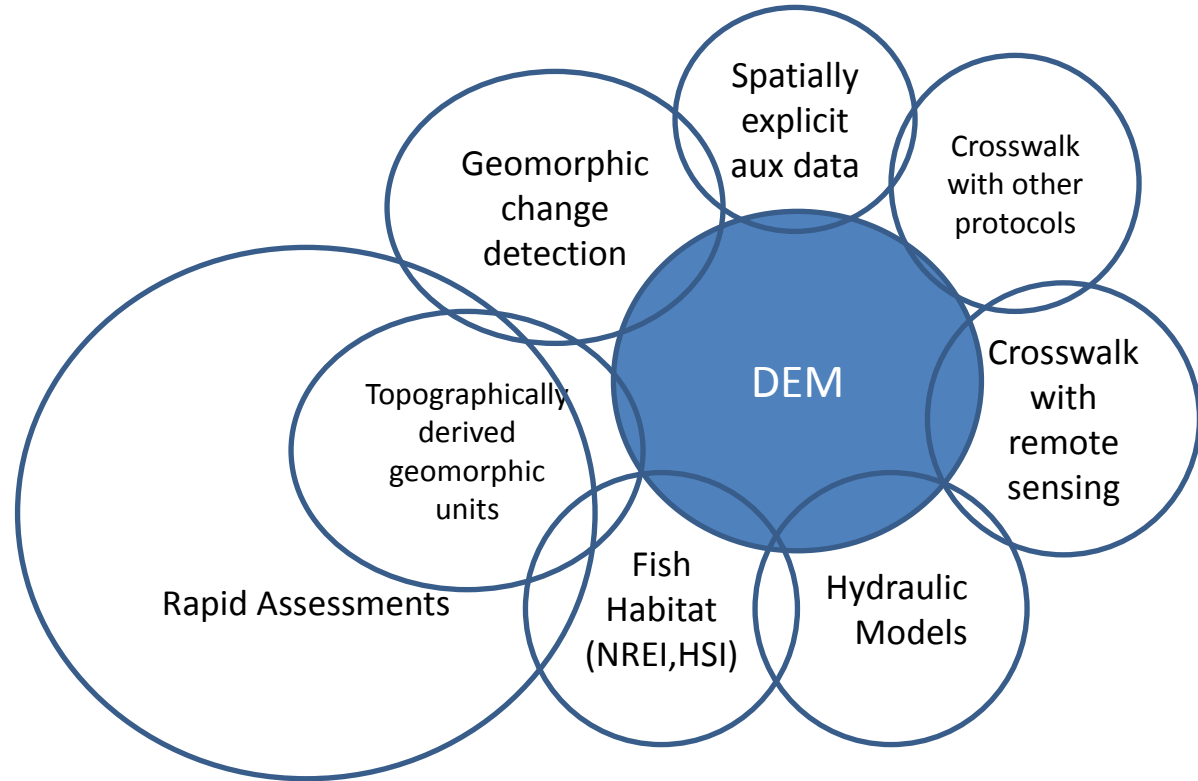


- Multi-threaded sites like this boast a diverse range of in-channel and floodplain habitat serving critical functions for salmonids at different life stages.
- The regular turn-over of such habitat is maintained by dynamic behavior (regular erosion and deposition), which is captured and quantified here with repeat CHaMP topographic surveys.

DEM based protocol

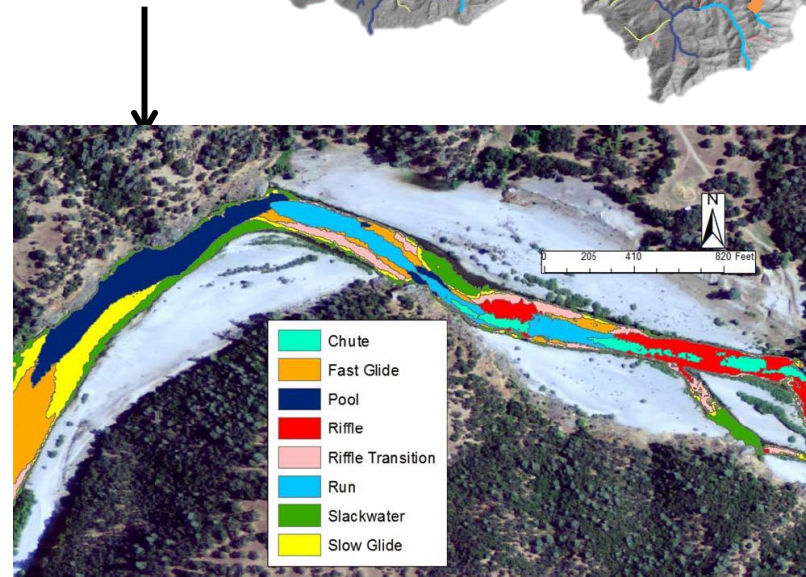
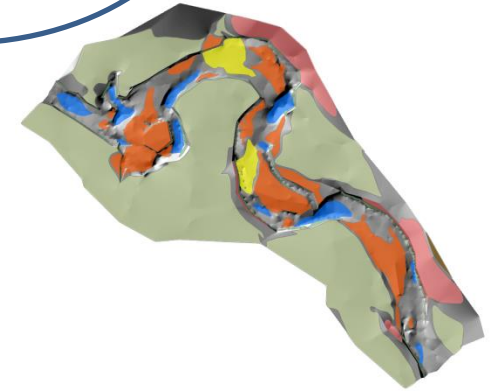
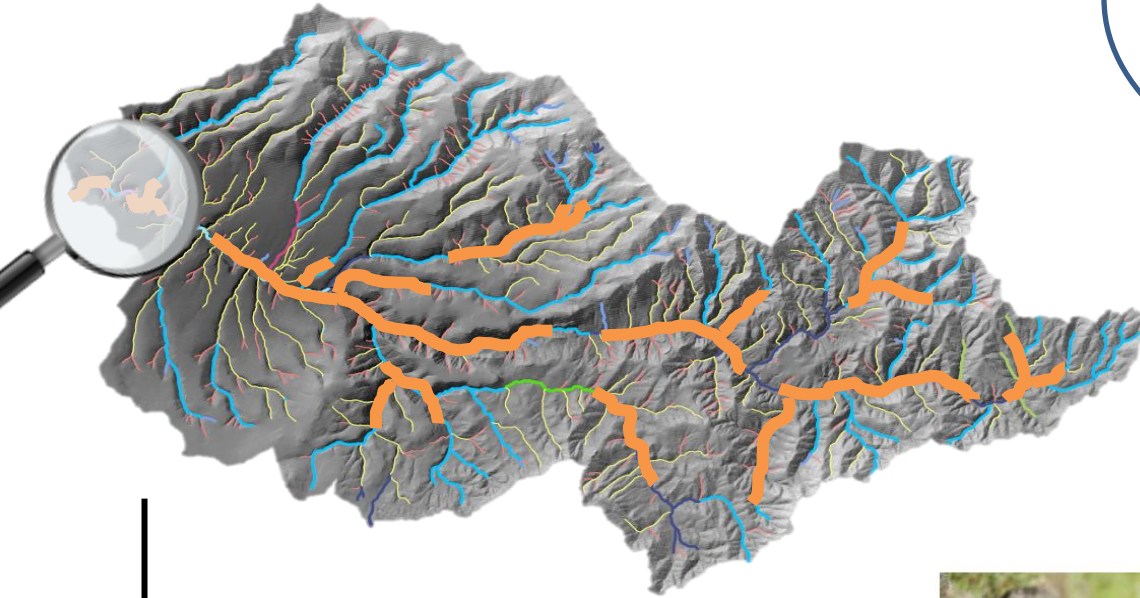


DEM based protocol



Rapid Assessments

Topographically derived
geomorphic units



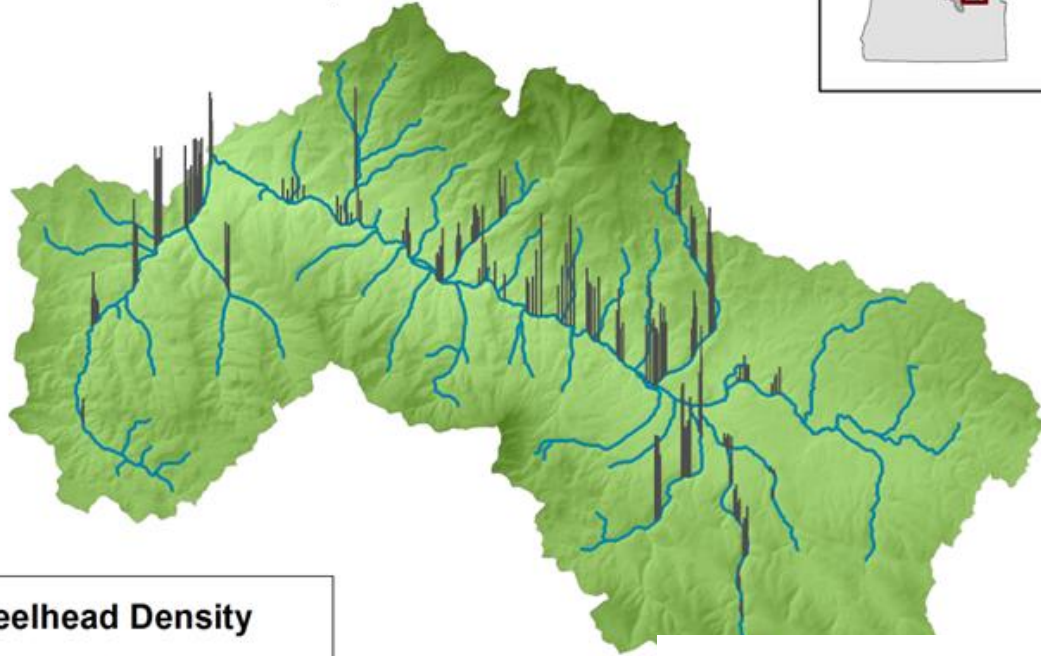
C. Torgersen in action

Surveys collect:

- 1-pass or snorkel counts/channel unit
- Stage independent channel units
(related to depth, velocity)
- Substrate
- Fish Cover

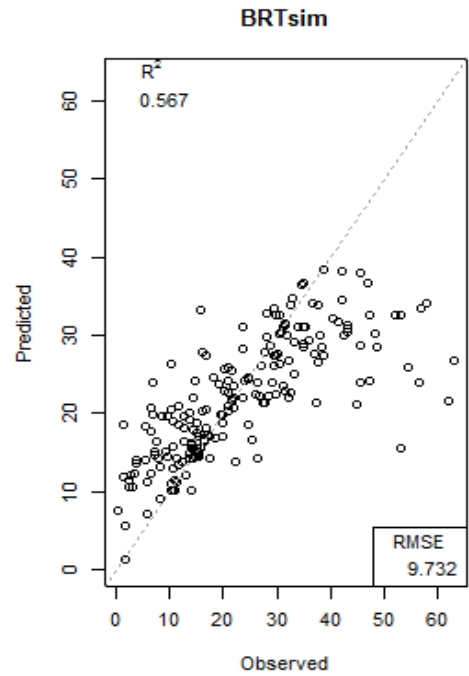
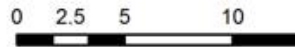
Resolution is channel unit collected over (nearly) continuous space. ~50% of watershed sampled.

Steelhead Density, Middle Fork John Day Watershed

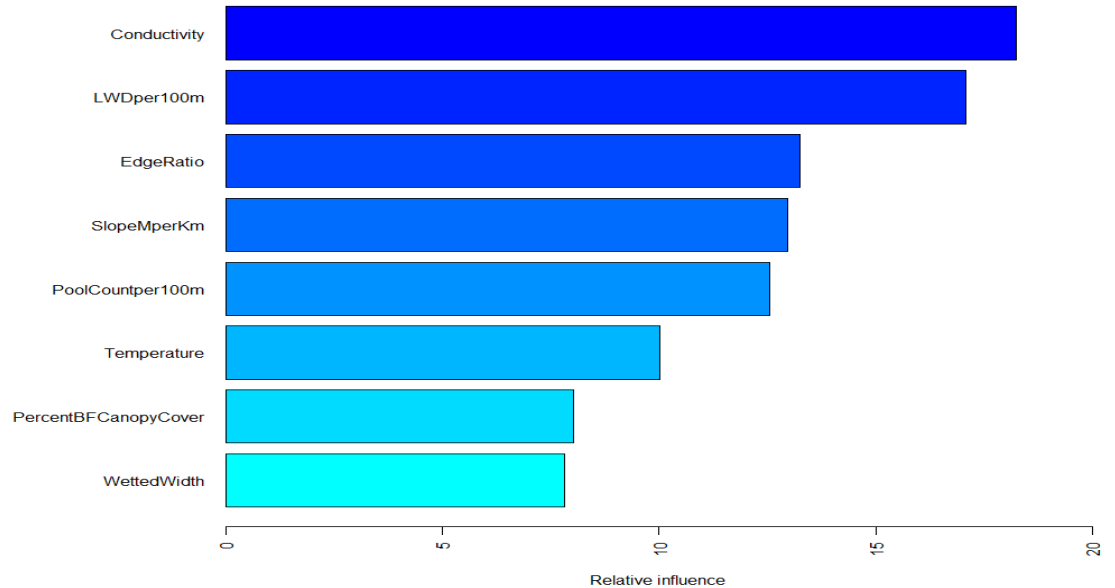


Steelhead Density

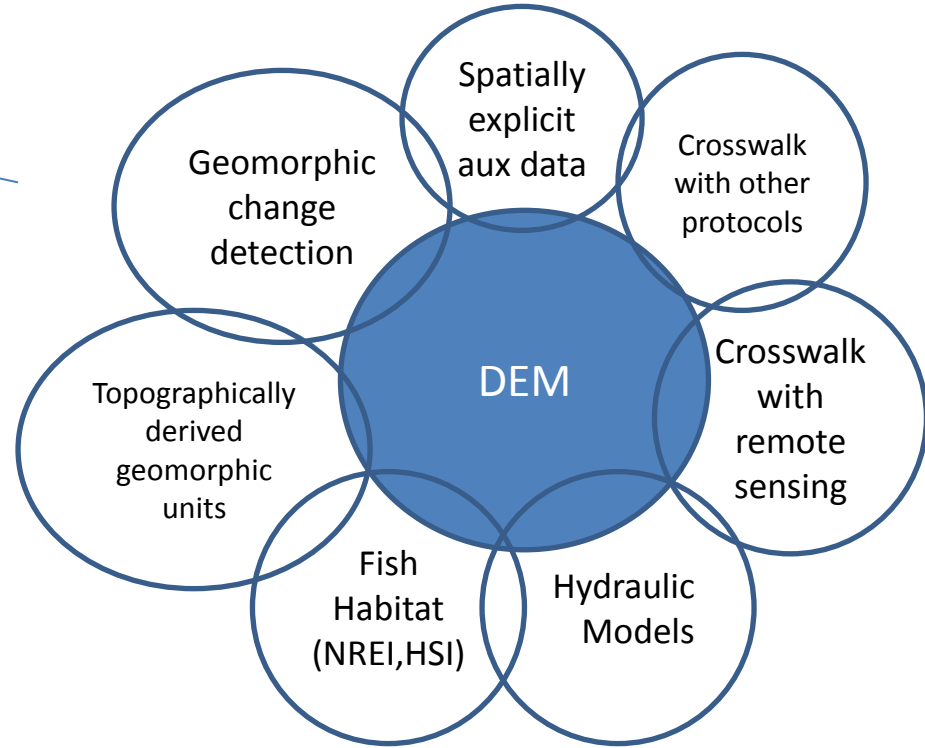
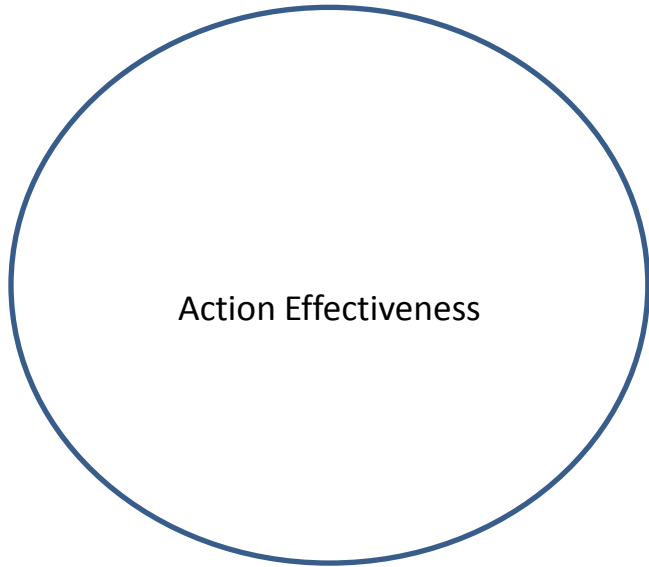
- Steelhead/100m2
- Steelhead Distribution
- MFJD Watershed



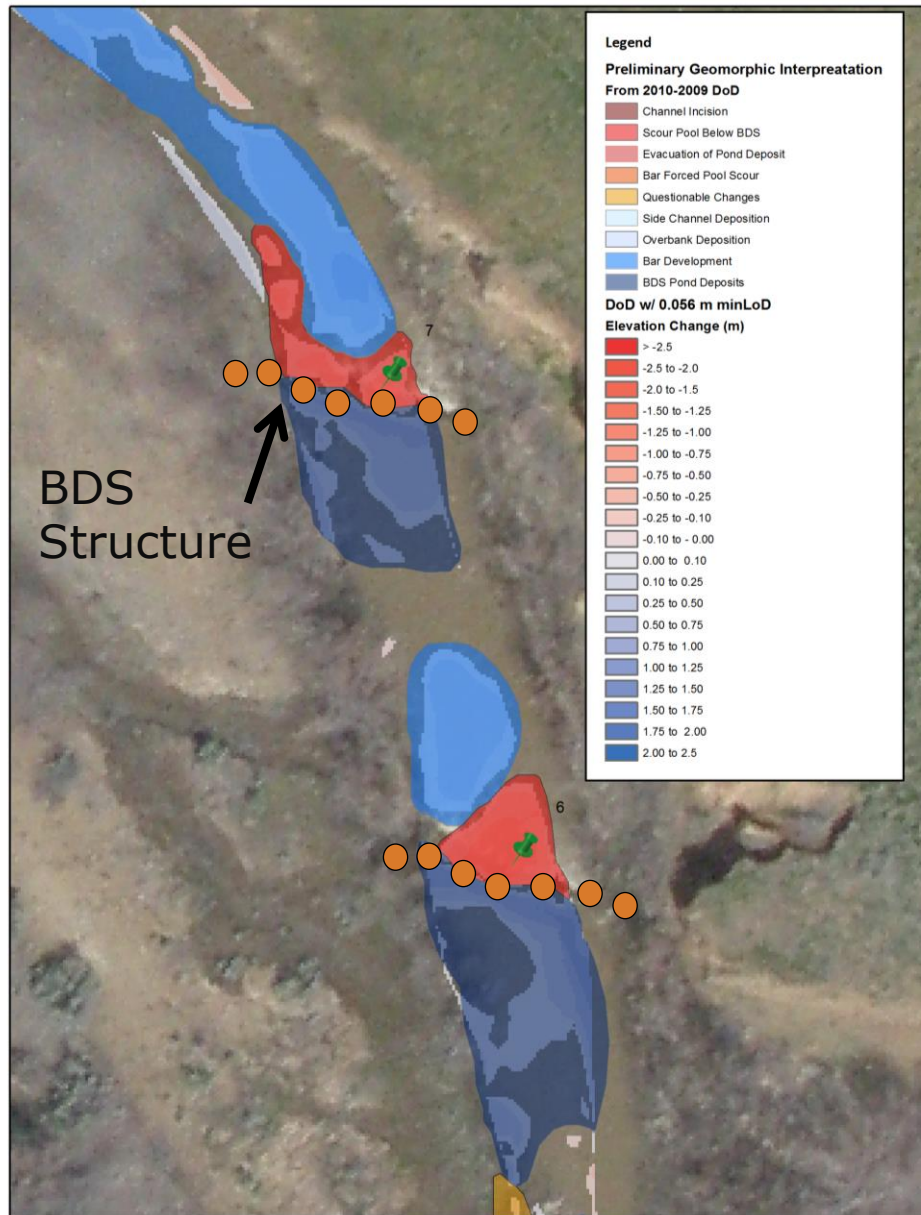
Rapid Assessment



DEM based protocol



DEM of Difference



Bridge Creek - Pats Cabin
2010 DoD

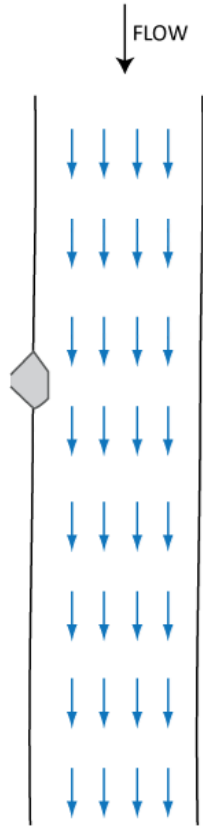


Asotin IMW Post Assisted Log Structures (PALS)

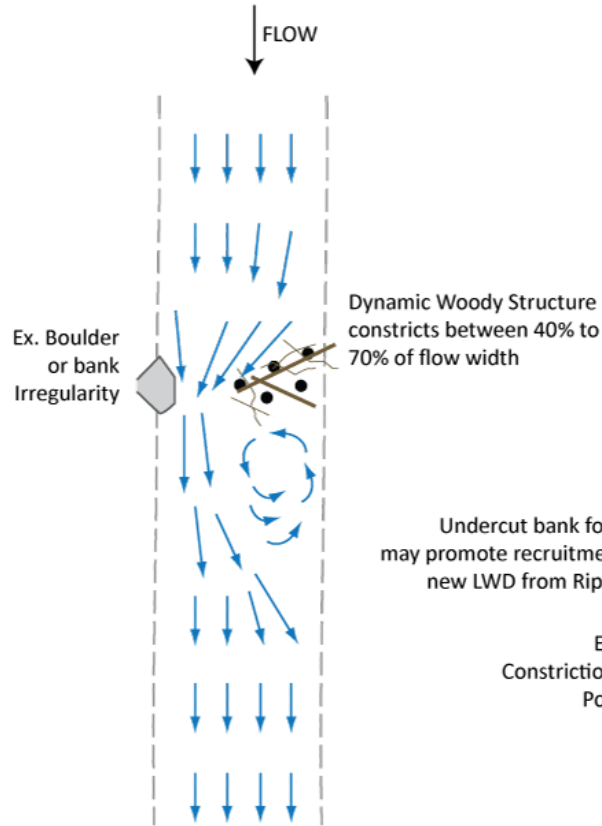




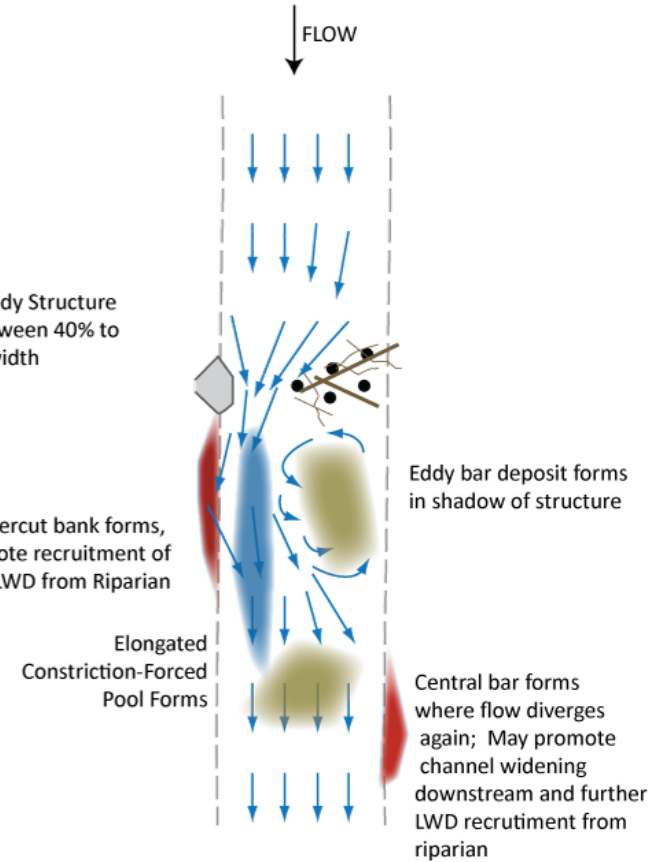
Initial Condition







Design Placement

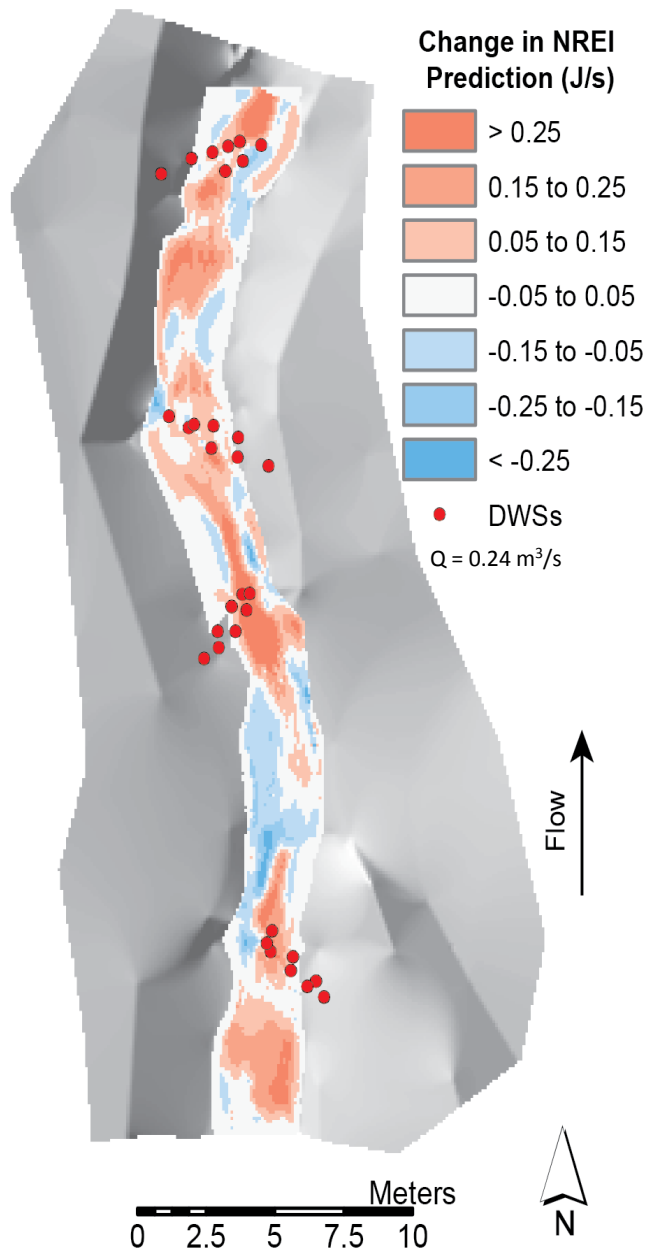
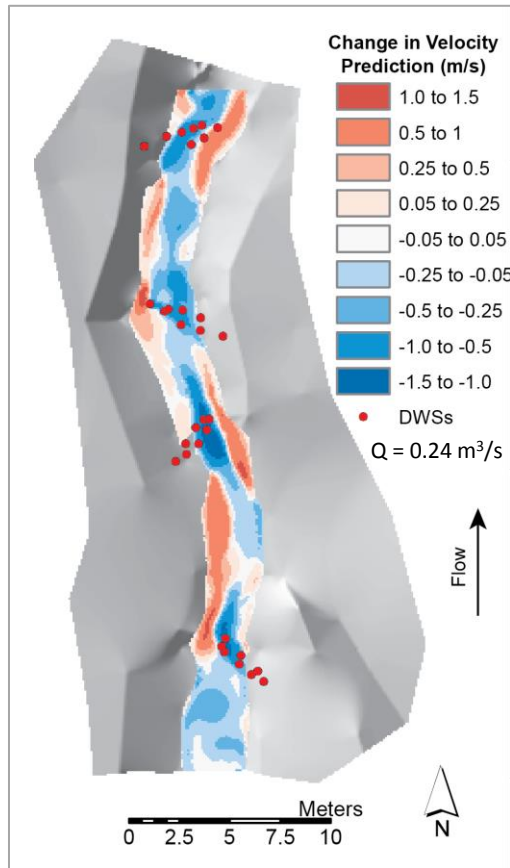
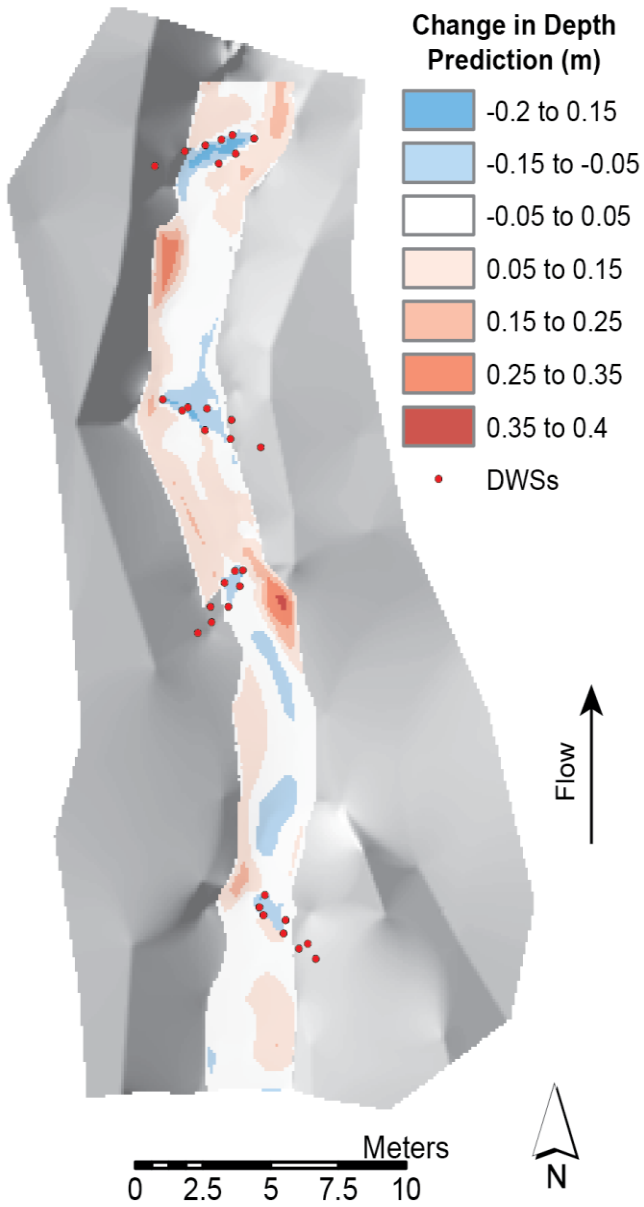


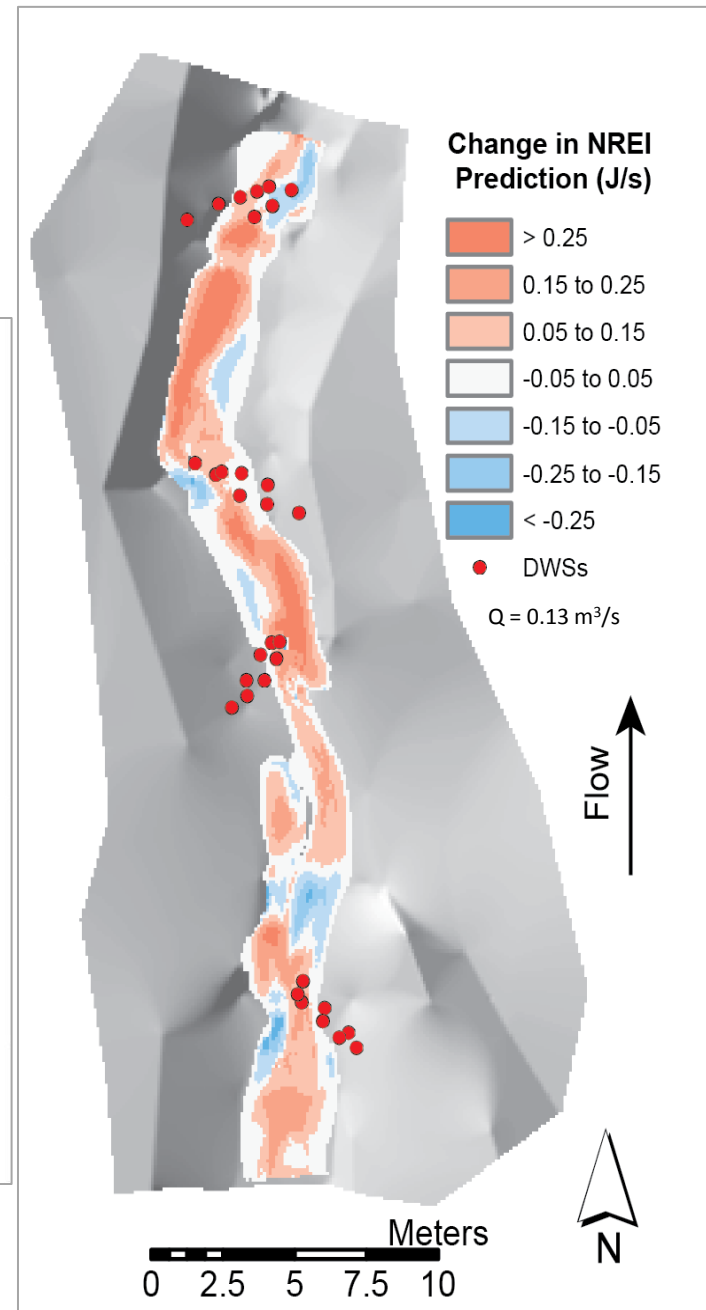
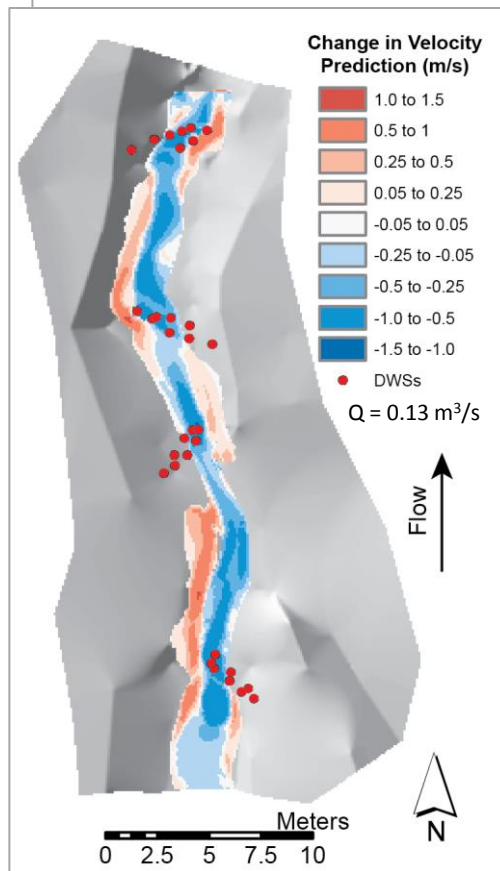
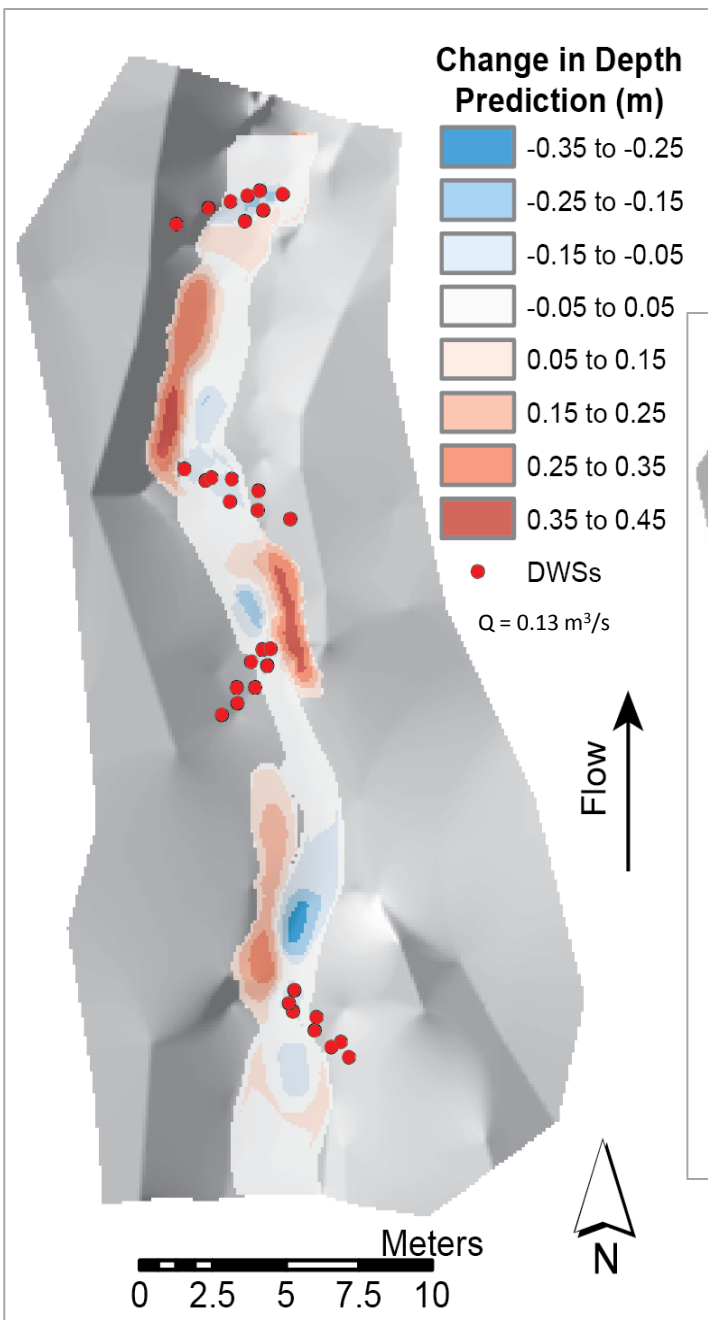
Dynamic Response



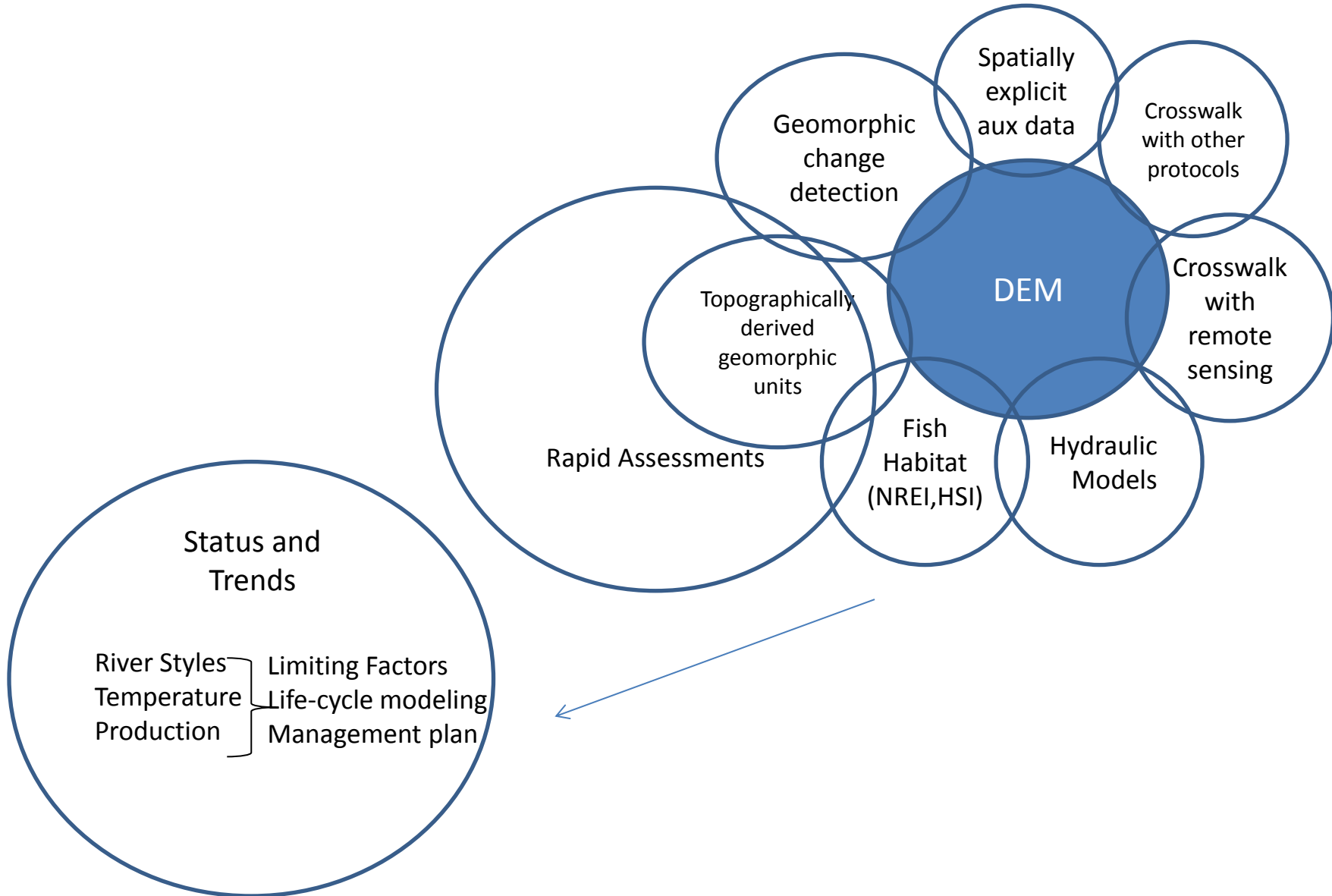
LEGEND

-  Velocity Vectors
-  Wooden Posts (driven into bed)
-  Woody debris of various sizes, shapes & complexity
-  12" to 18" diameter logs (variable length of 4' to 6' and can be handled by two people)



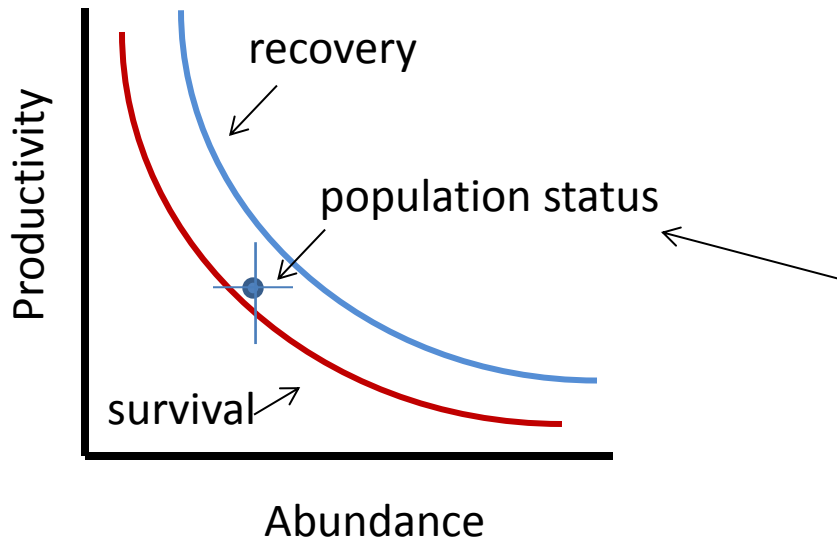


DEM based protocol

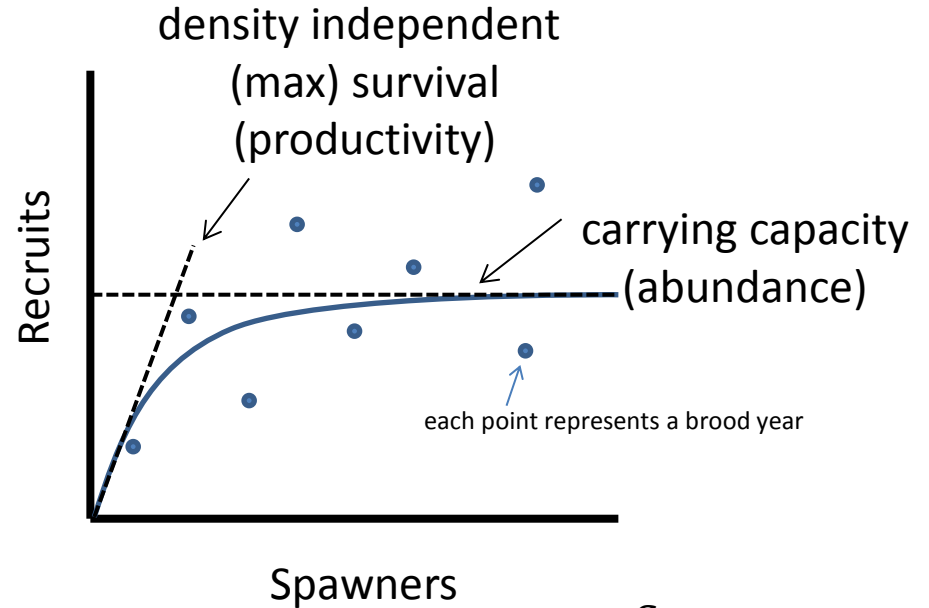


Life-cycle model basics

Viable Salmonid Population (VSP) Criteria



Beverton-Holt



$$R = \frac{pS}{1 + \frac{p}{c}S}$$

S = spawners

R = recruits

(life stage of interest-e.g. smolts. For life-cycle survival R are returning spawners)

c = carrying capacity

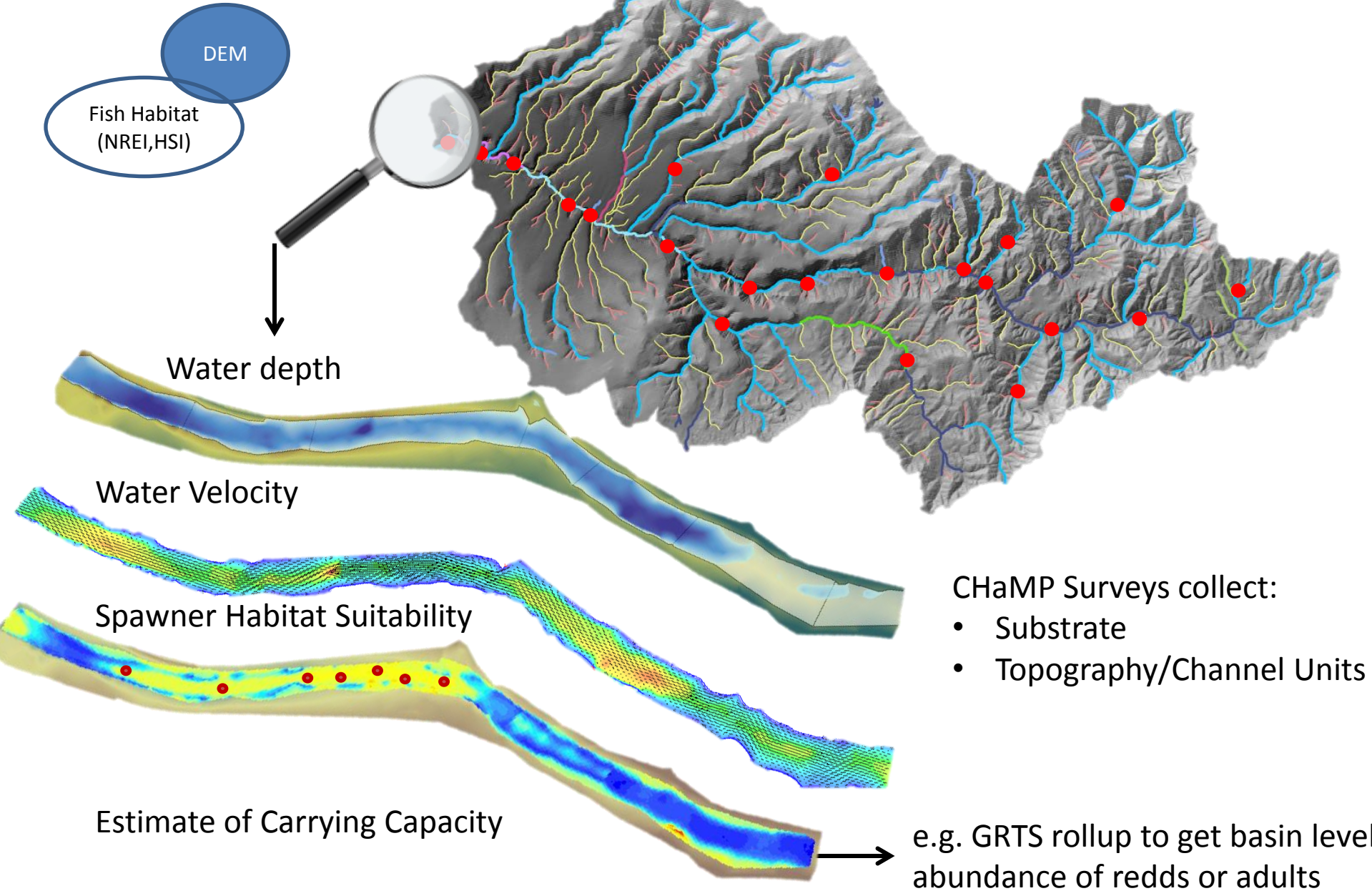
p = productivity

(Moussalli and Hilborn 1986 demonstrated how to make this into a multistage model)

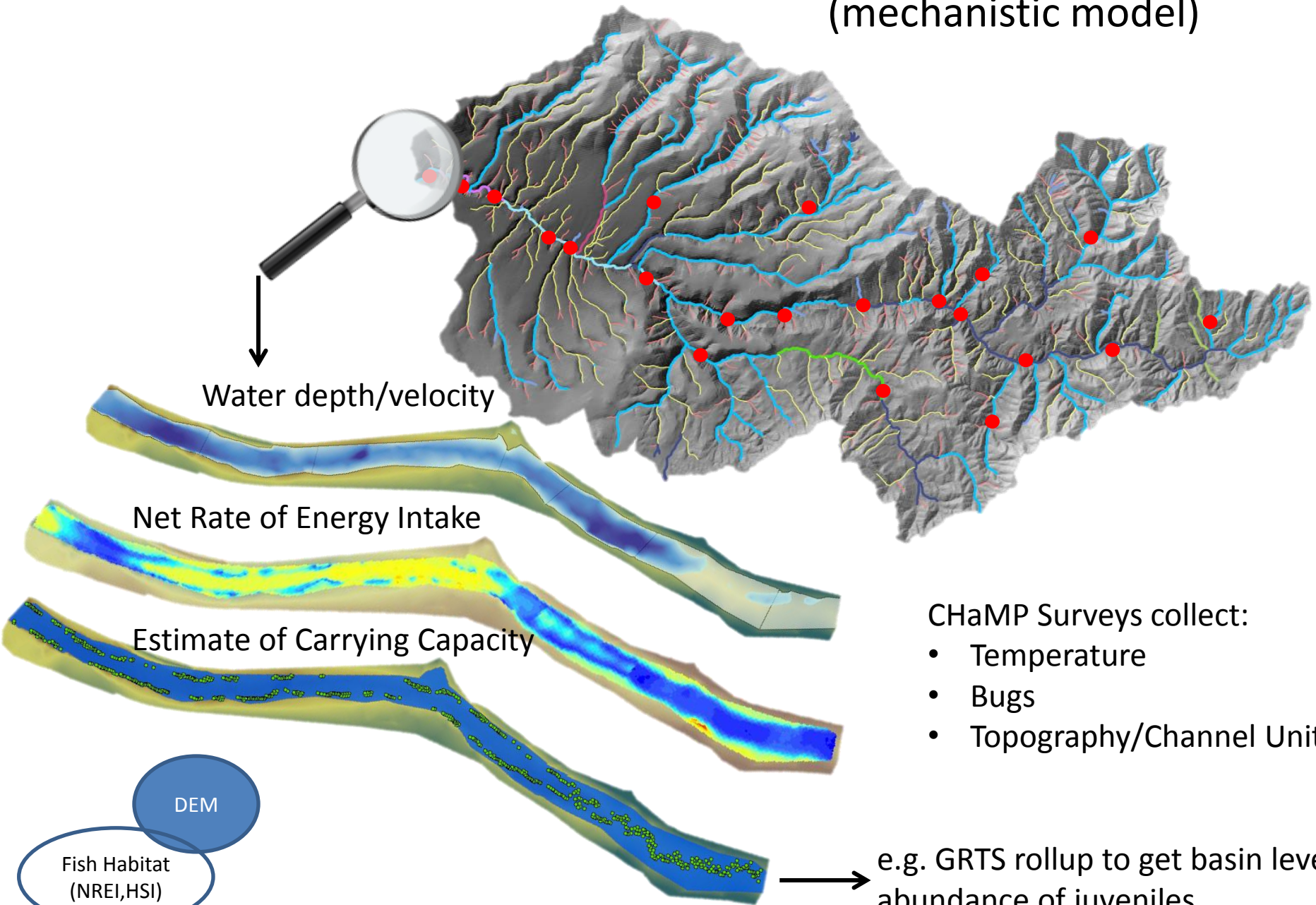
Relate this to freshwater habitat
(juveniles/spawner or smolts/spawner)



DEM based protocol → HSI → Potential Redd Abundance (mechanistic model)



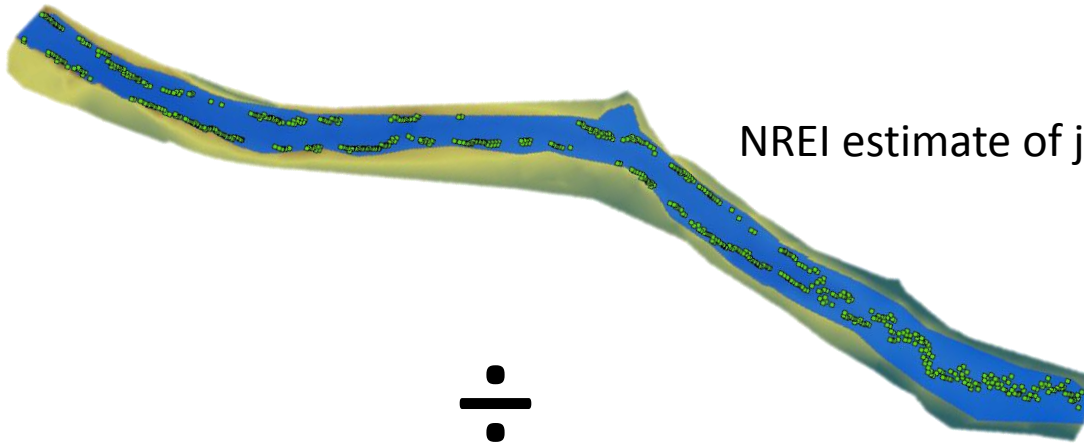
DEM based protocol → NREI → Juvenile abundance
(mechanistic model)



Estimation of Freshwater Survival From Habitat

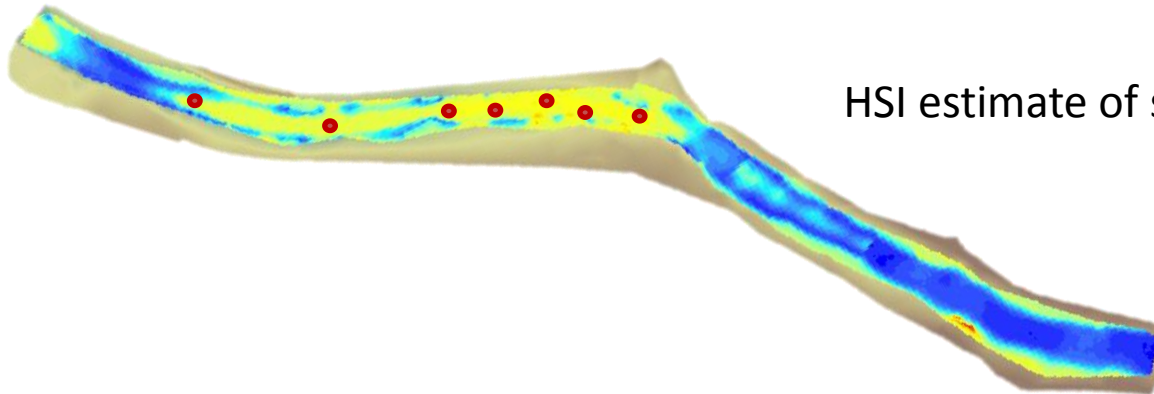
=

juveniles/spawner



NREI estimate of juvenile carrying capacity

÷



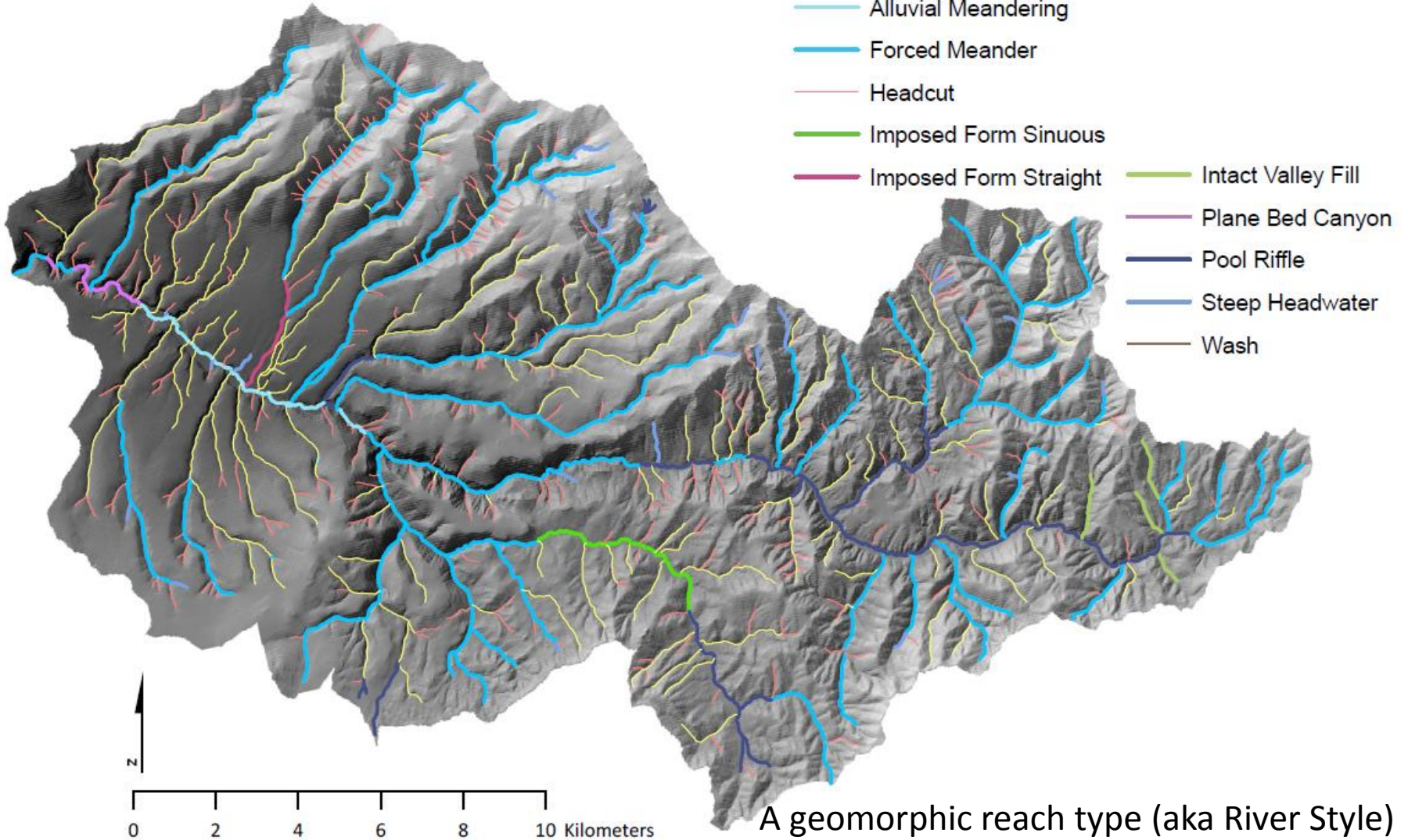
HSI estimate of spawner (redd) carrying capacity

Geomorphic Processes across a network

Murderers Creek River Styles

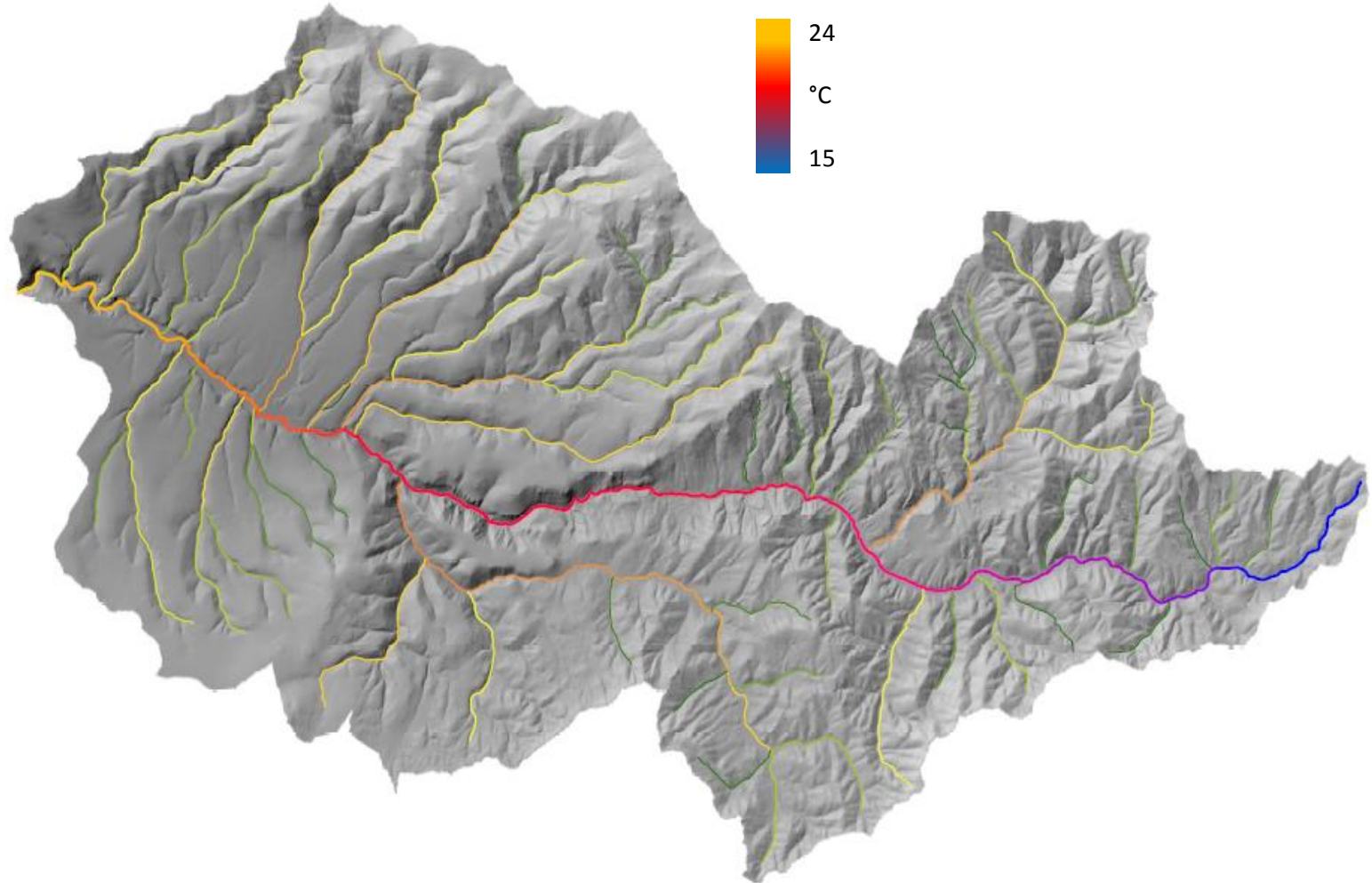
River Style

- Alluvial Meandering
- Forced Meander
- Headcut
- Imposed Form Sinuous
- Imposed Form Straight
- Intact Valley Fill
- Plane Bed Canyon
- Pool Riffle
- Steep Headwater
- Wash

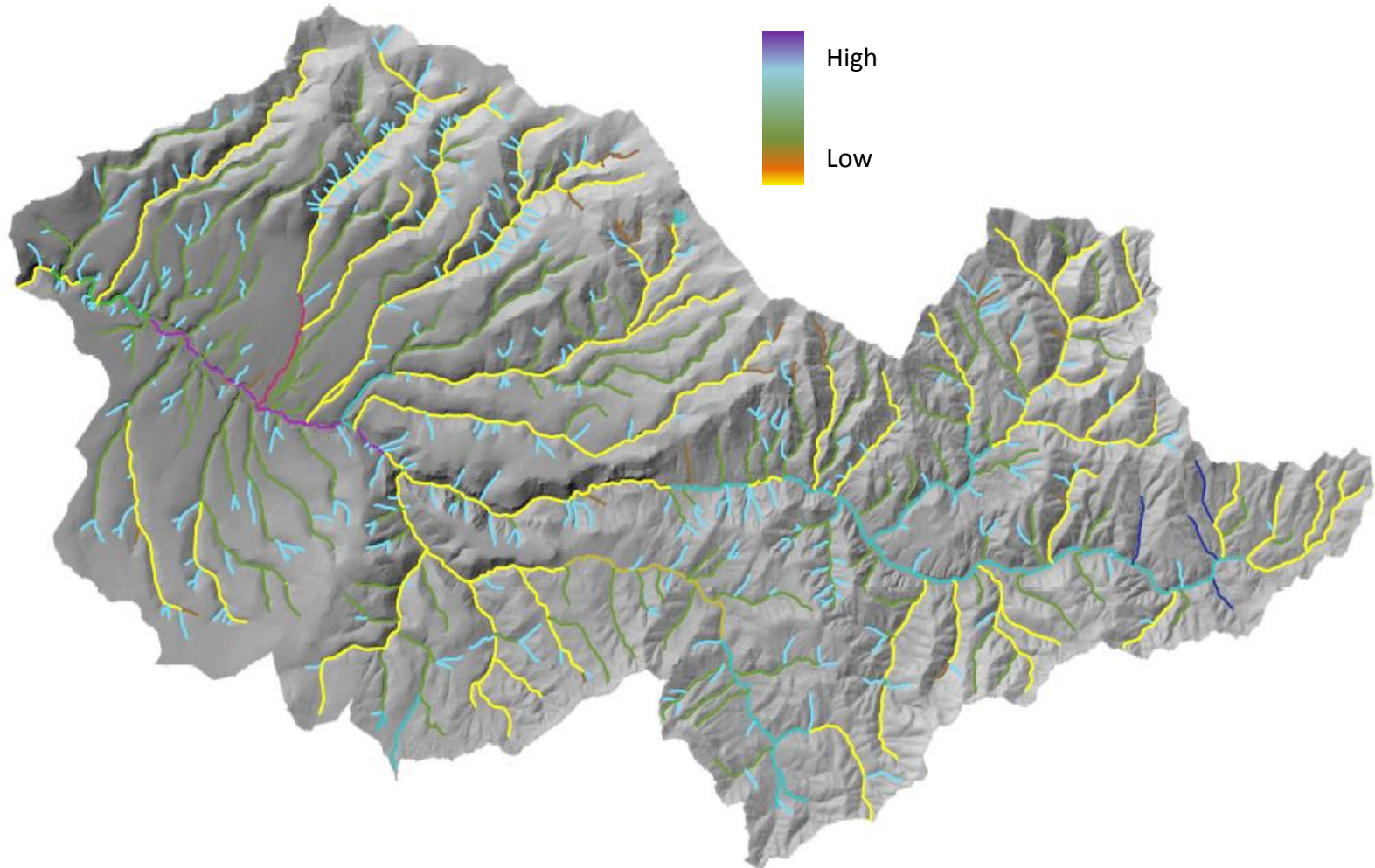


A geomorphic reach type (aka River Style) is an assemblage of geomorphic units. This can be predicted based on larger scale controls.

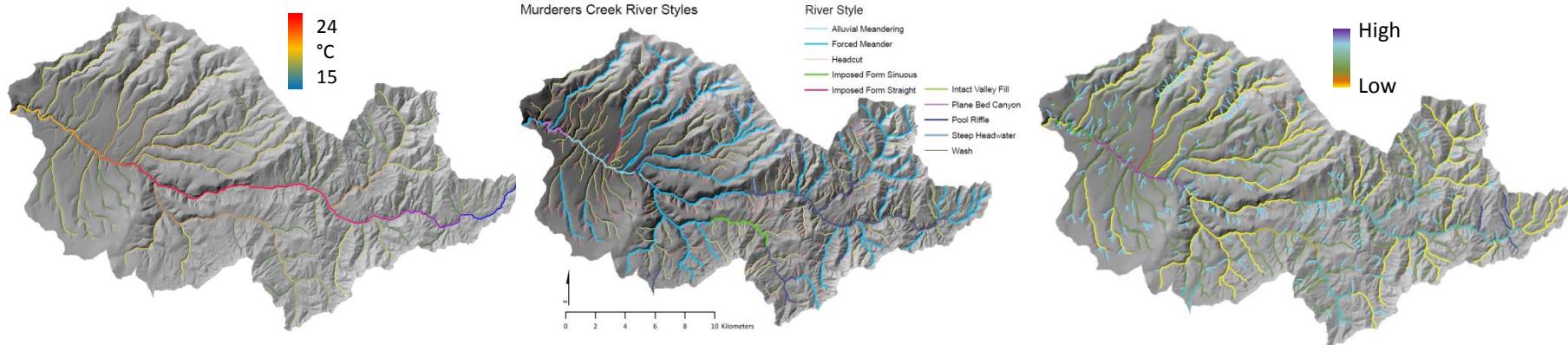
Temperature across the network



Stream productivity (~fish food) across a stream network



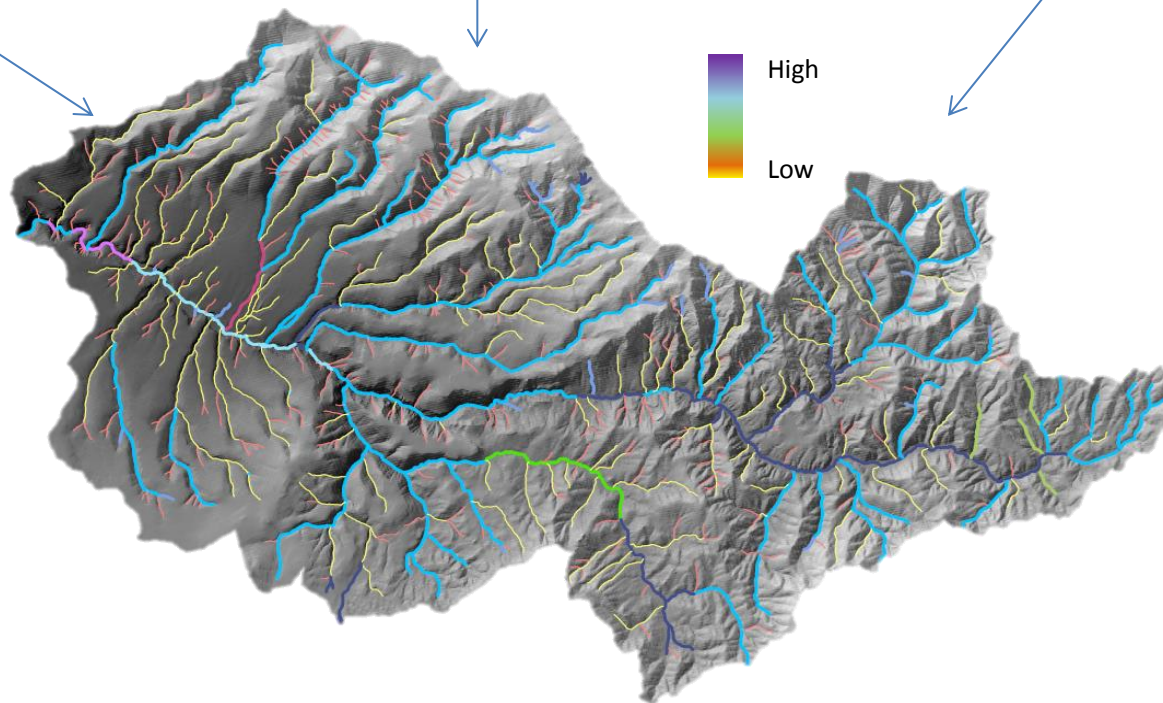
Juvenile steelhead production across a network



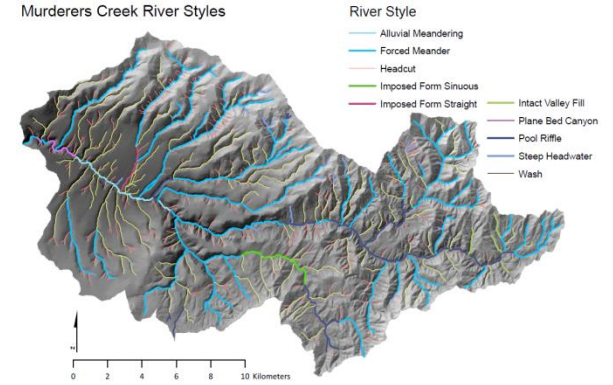
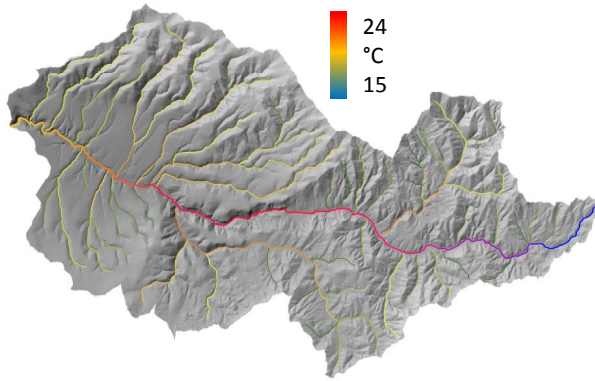
Temperature

Physical Habitat

Stream Productivity



Steelhead redd distribution across a network



Temperature

Physical Habitat

