



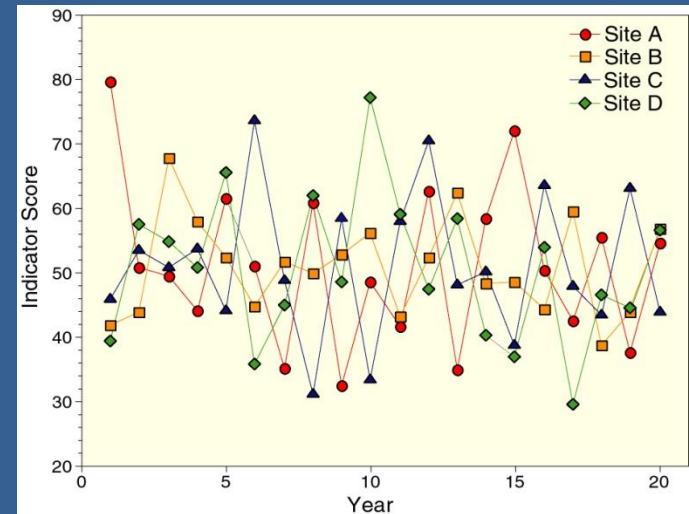
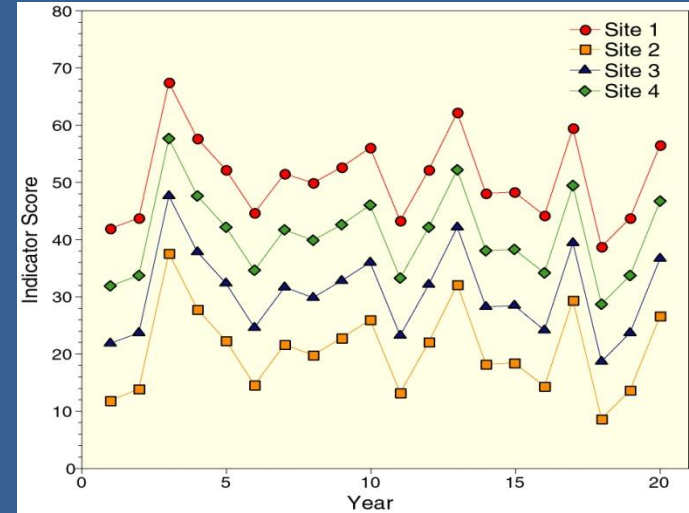
Variance Decomposition

Phil Larsen (Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission)
and many others

- Conceptual framework
- Summary of datasets
- 2011-2012 CHaMP variance decomposition
 - General summary
 - Illustrative interpretation—what we can learn from variance decomposition

CHaMP VARIANCE DECOMPOSITION

- Spatial
 - Sites
 - Model
 - Classification
- Temporal
 - Coherent (Synchronous) 
 - Interaction
 - Site specific trend
 - Year to year site variation
- Residual
 - The rest 
 - Protocol
 - Crew
 - Within index period temporal pattern
 - noise



AUGMENTED SERIALY ALTERNATING

	TIME PERIOD (ex: YEARS)													
PANEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	...
0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1	X				X				X				X	
2		X				X				X				
3			X				X				X			
4				X				X				X		


SERIALY ALTERNATING WITH CONSECUTIVE YEAR REVISITS

	TIME PERIOD (ex: YEARS)													
PANEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	...
1	X	X			X	X			X	X			X	
2		X	X			X	X			X	X			
3			X	X			X	X			X	X		
4				X	X			X	X			X	X	



CHaMP Why variance decomposition?

- Informs design
 - Status
 - Trend
- Rule: Put effort where variance is greatest
- Estimates noise
 - Natural variation
 - Protocol variation: is the protocol repeatable
 - Crew variation: is the protocol repeatable among crews?
- QA check



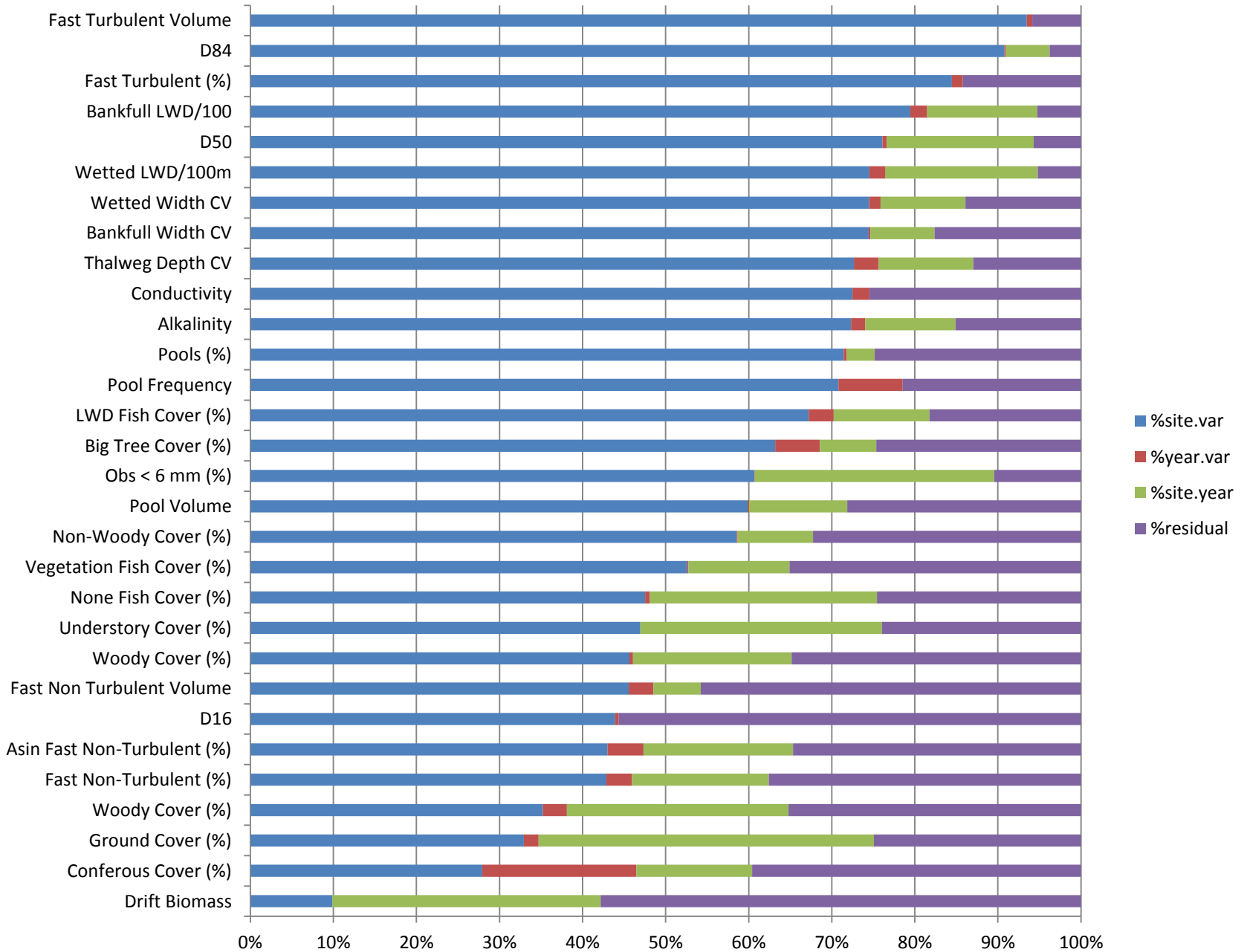
CHaMP 2011-2012 Data pool

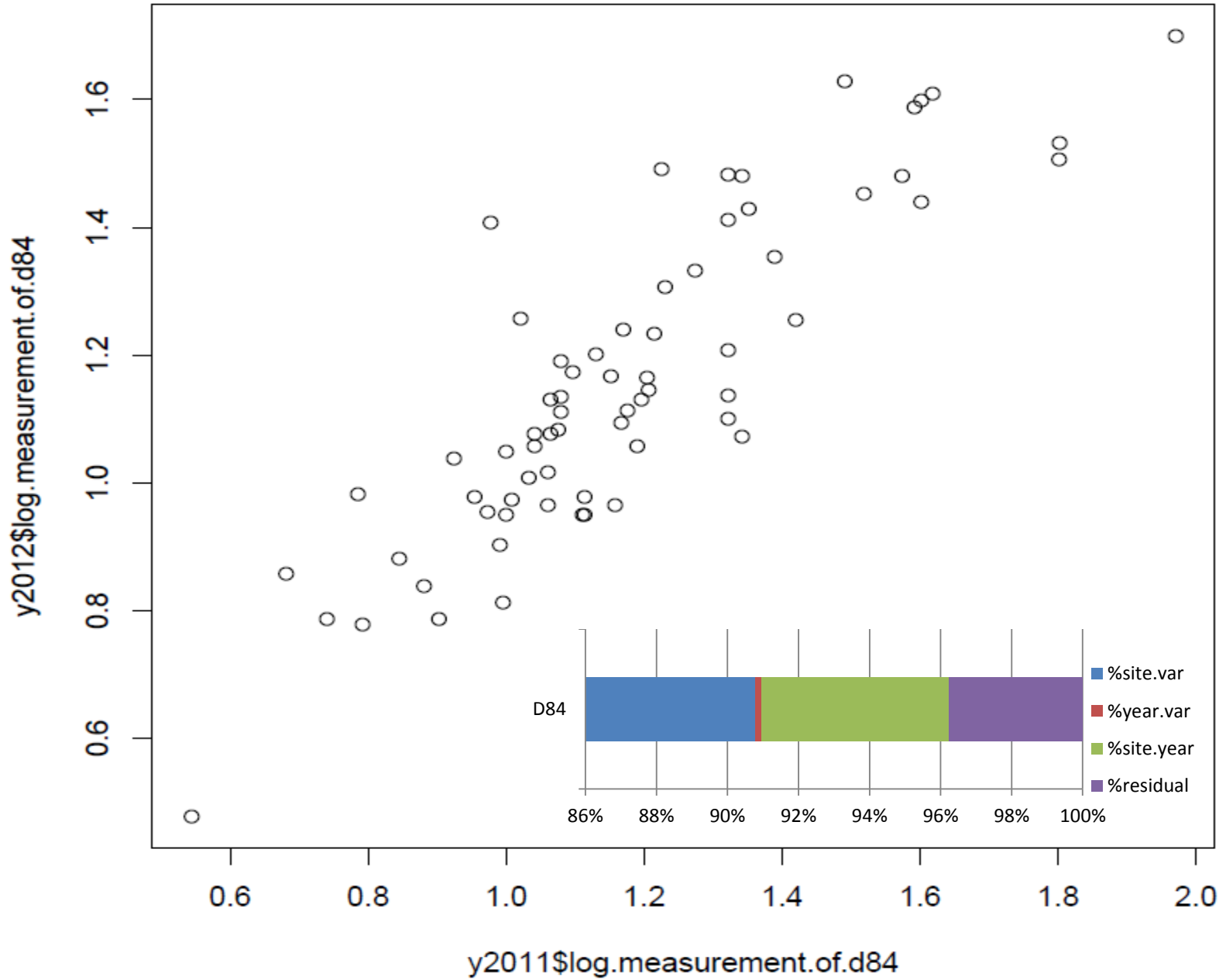
- Annual sites
 - Sampled in 2011 and 2012 (71 sites)
- RP1 and RP2 sites
 - Sampled only in 2011 or 2012 (323 sites)
- QA revisit sites
 - revisits during index window (19 sites)
- Special crew variability sites
 - 2011 crew revisit study (6 sites)
 - 2012 CHaMP-PIBO crew comparison study (3 sites)
- [MetricsAndCovariates_CHaMP_FinalWorkshop_20121117.xlsx](#)

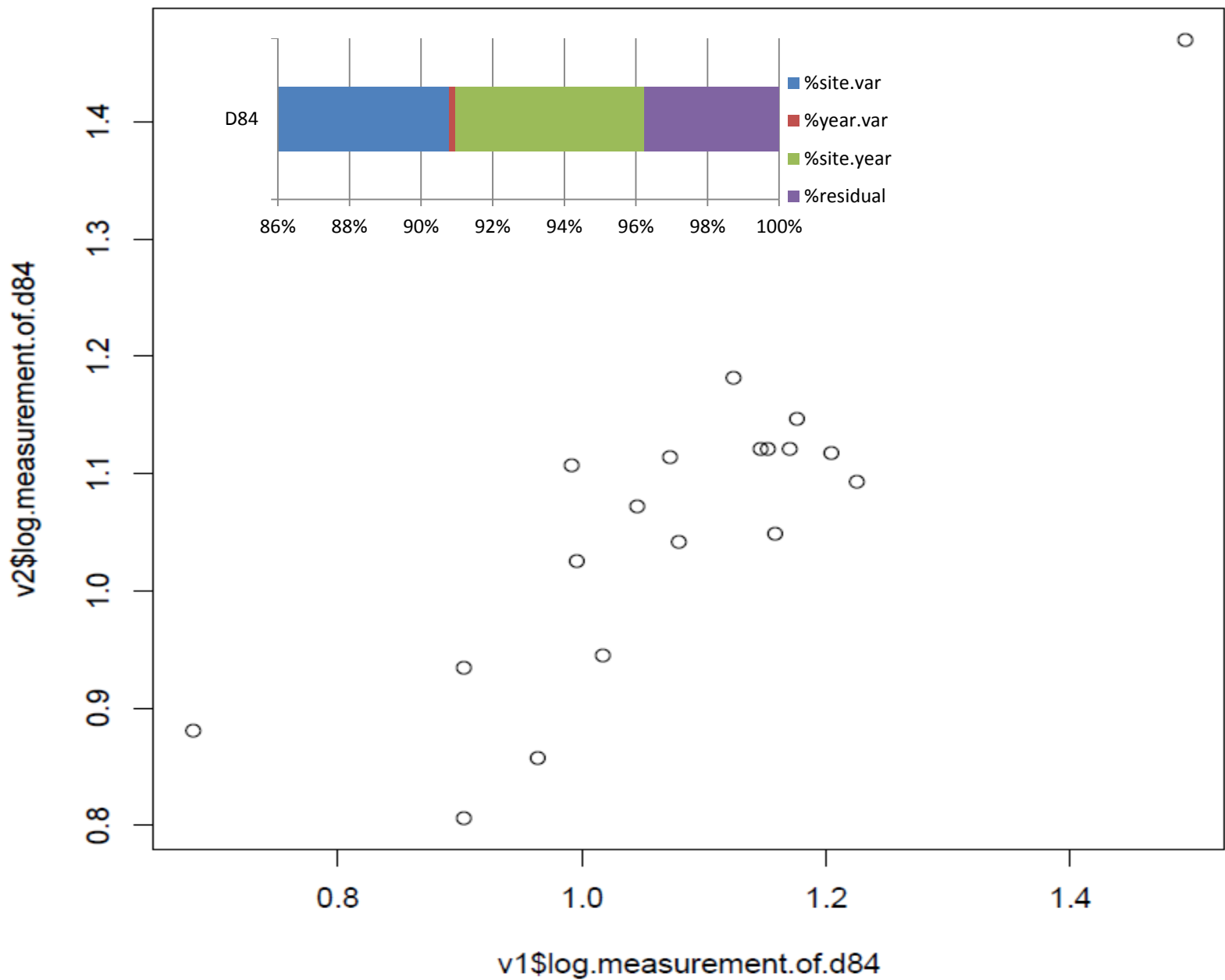
Conceptual Framework

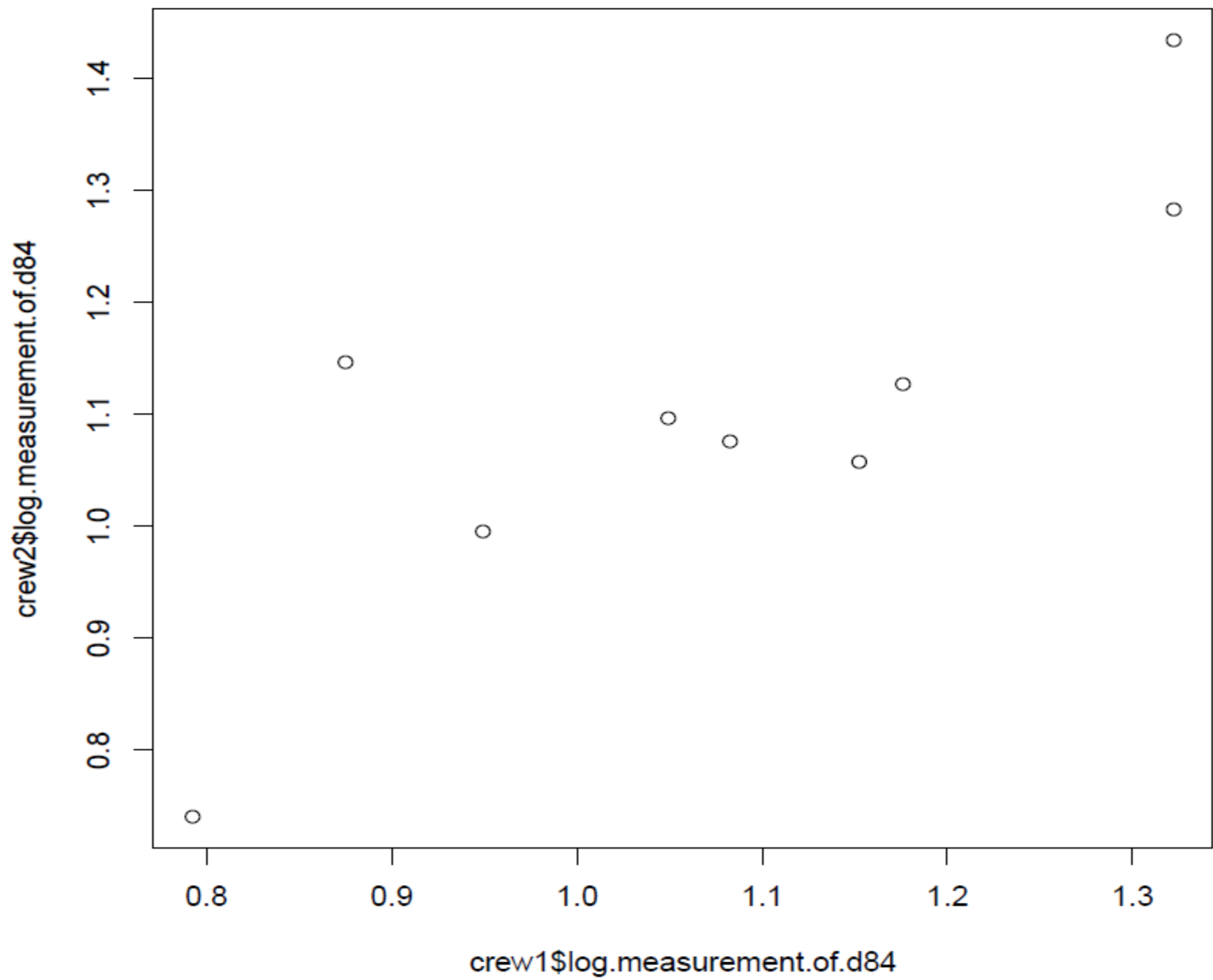
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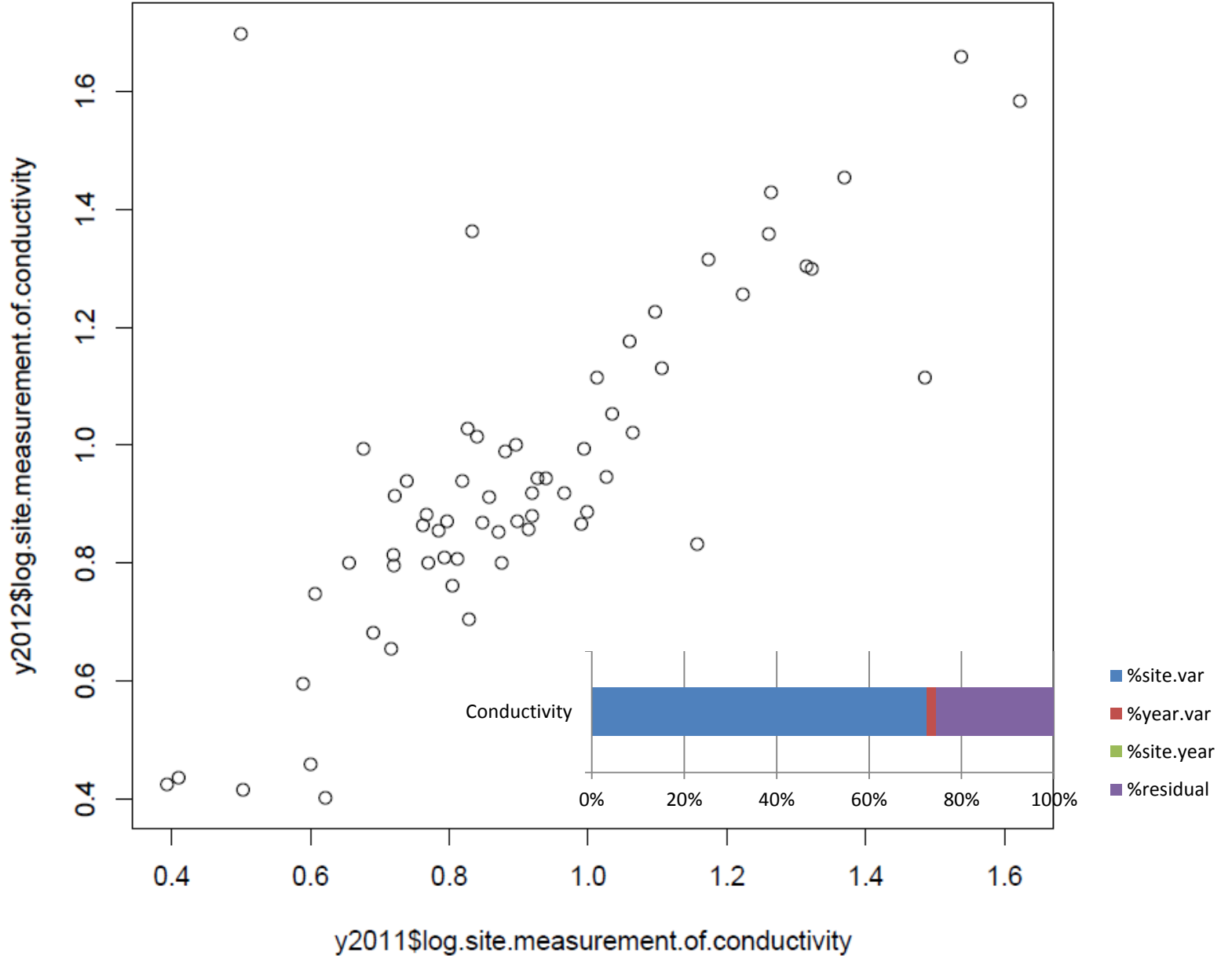
- R library: lme4
- Function: lmer
- Code
 - `lmer(attribute.x~1+(1|(site.id)) + (1|(year))+ (1|(site.id:year)),data=df, REML=T)`
- Estimates variances for site, year, interaction, and residual

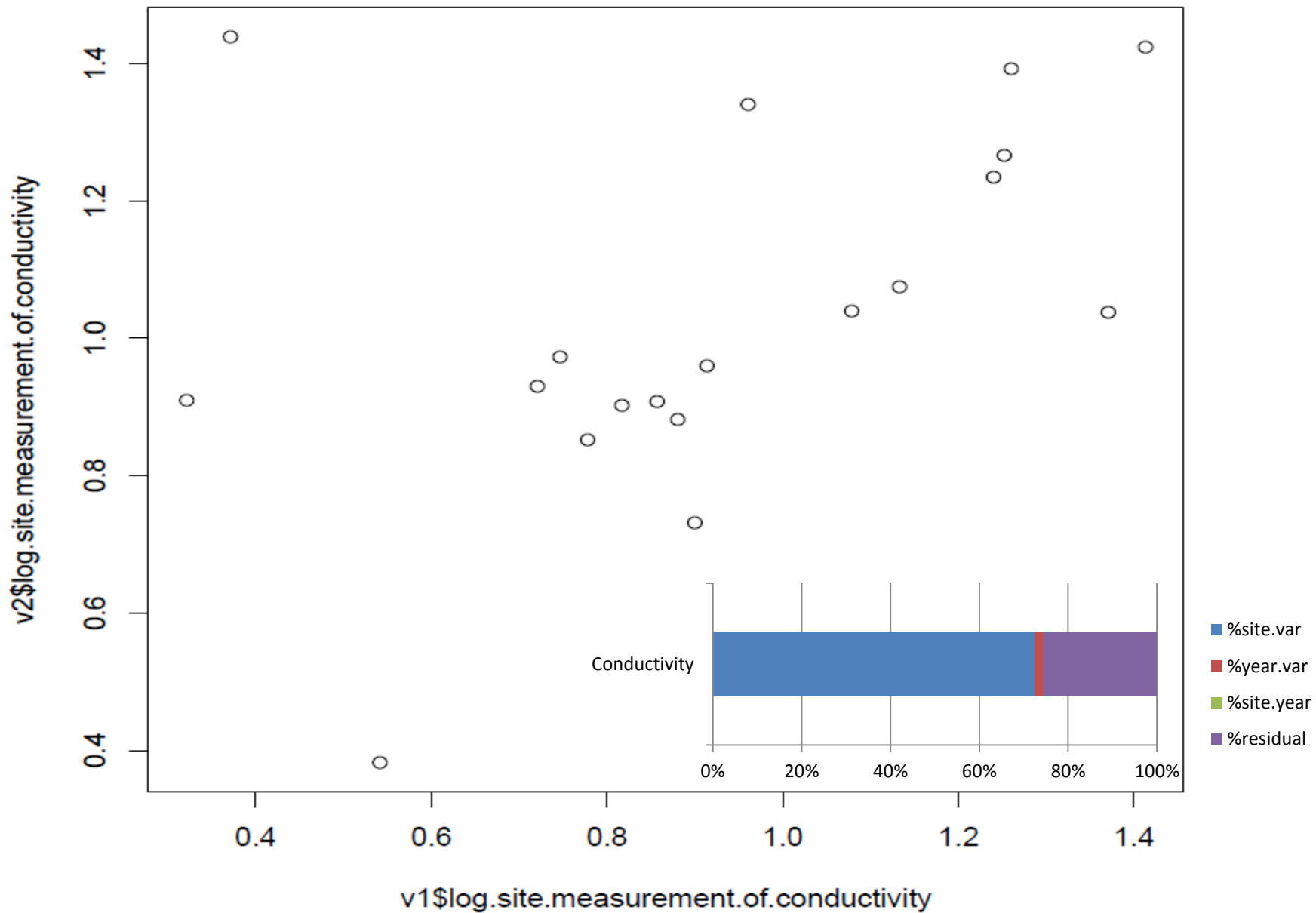


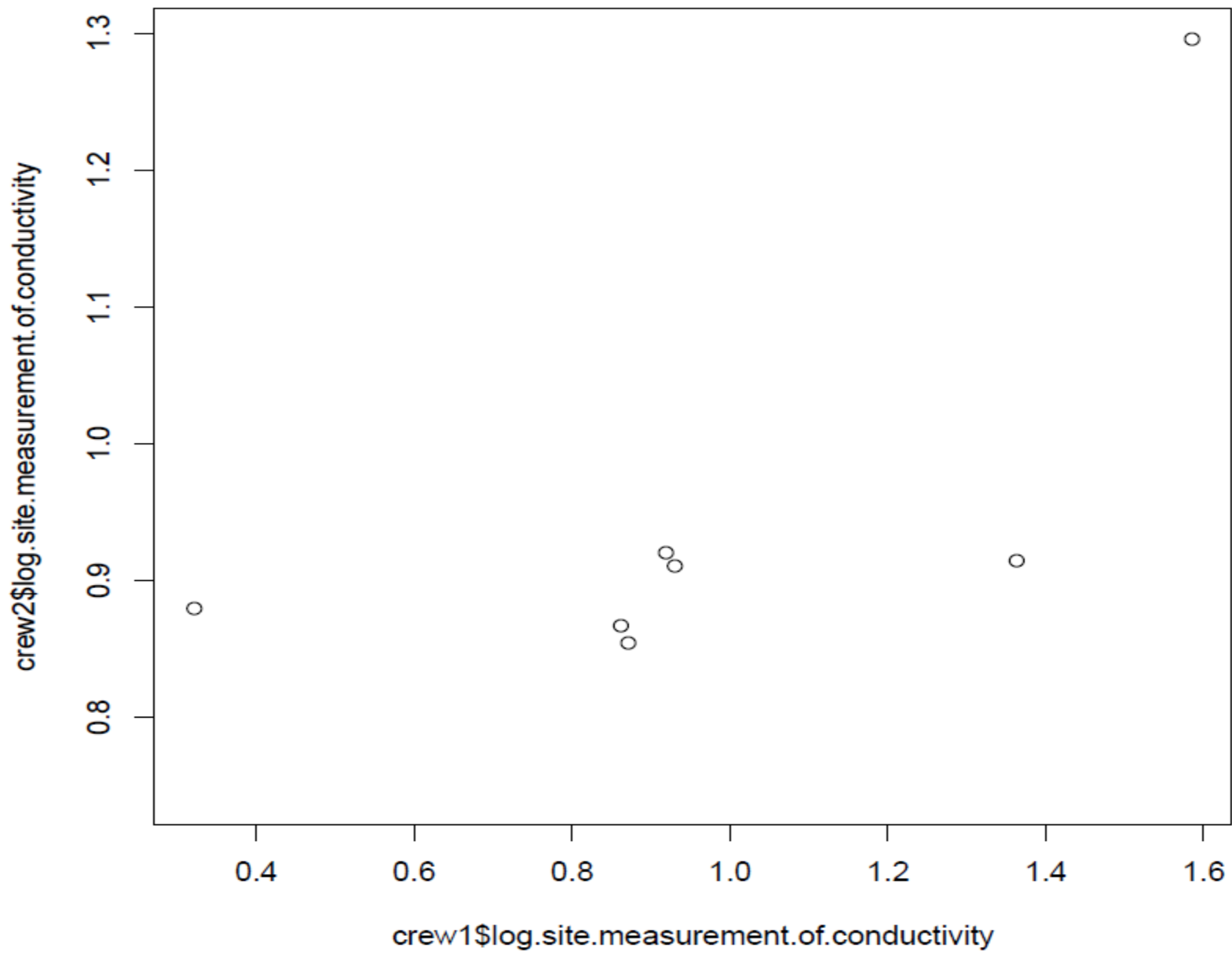


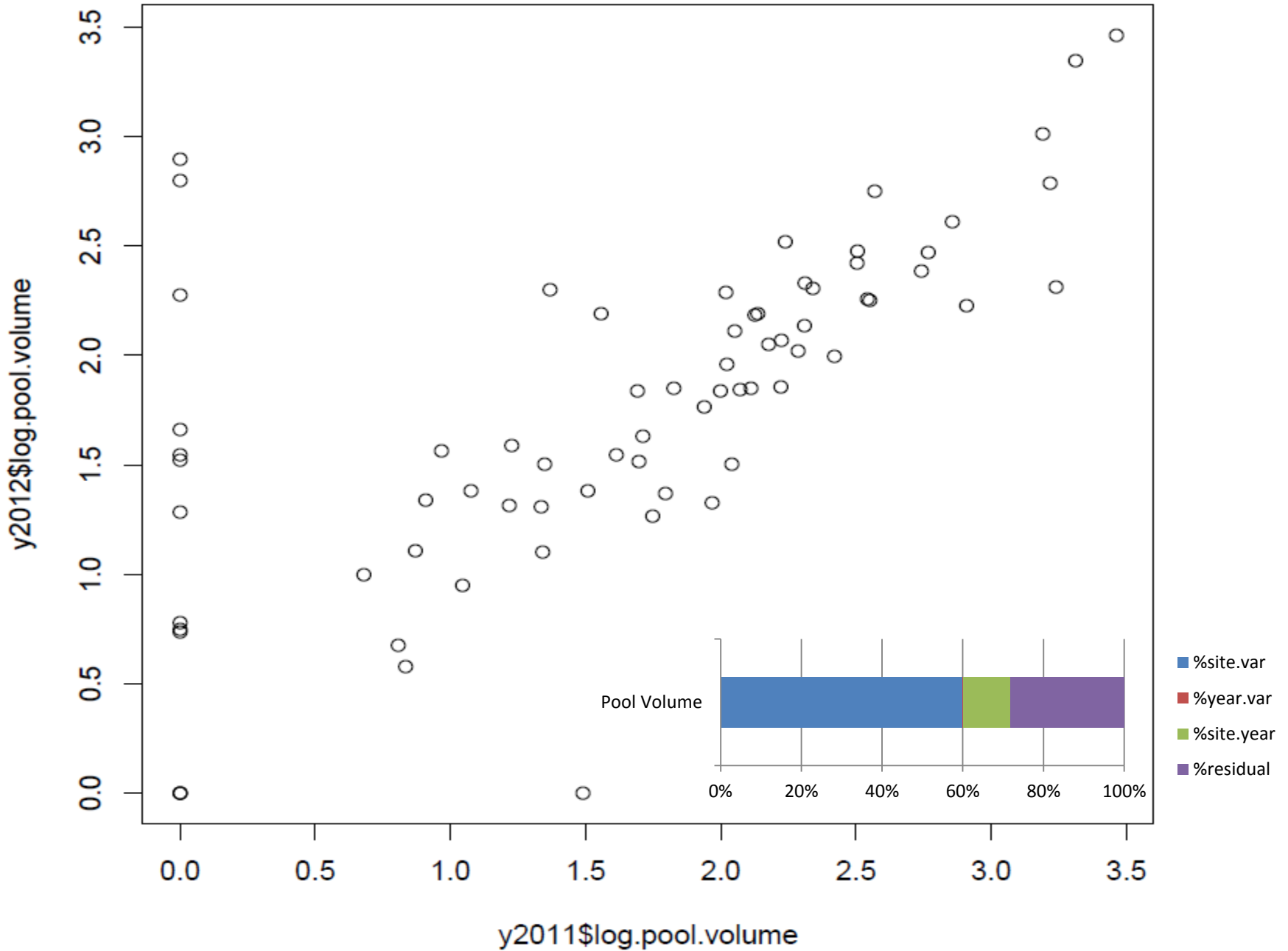


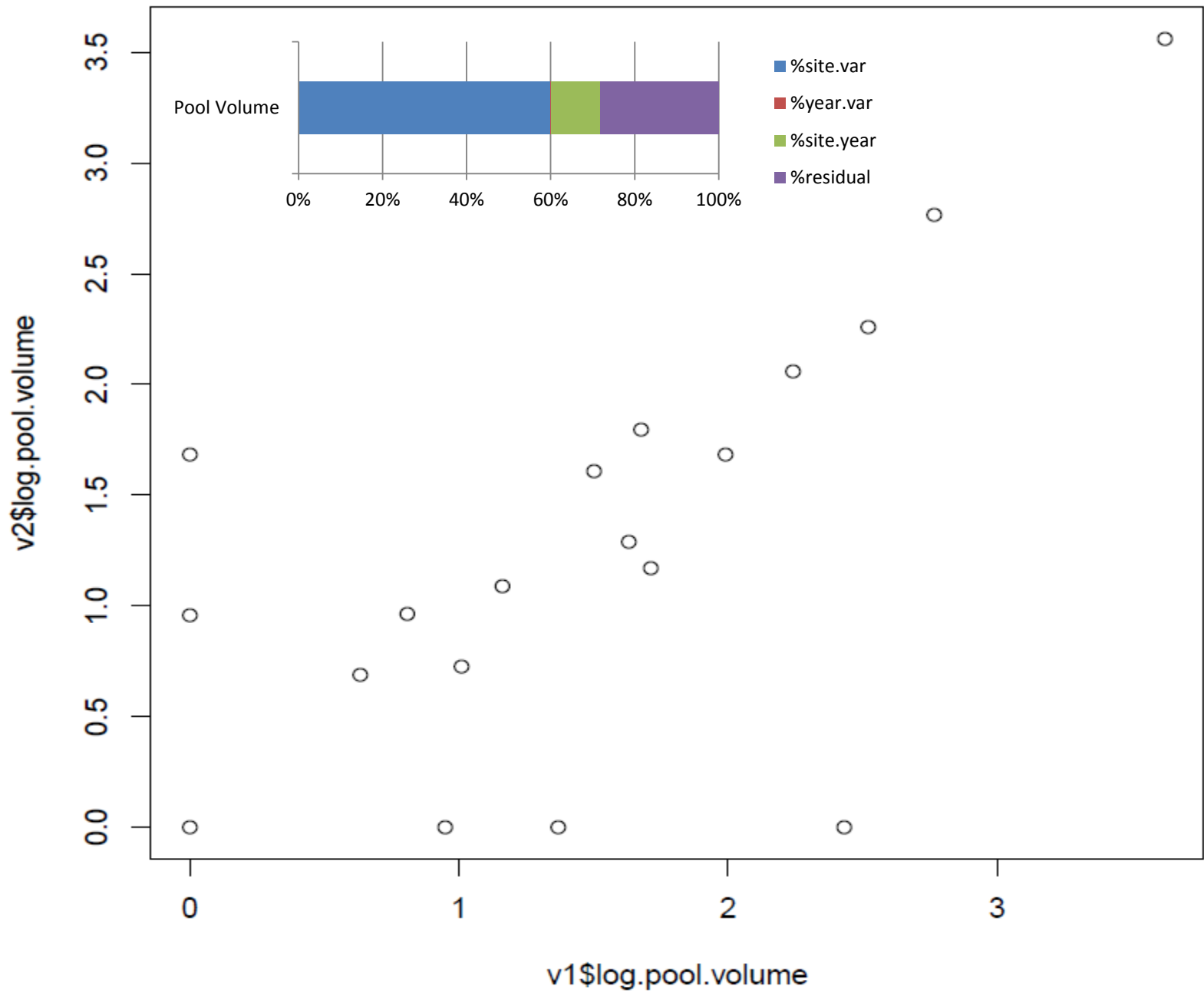


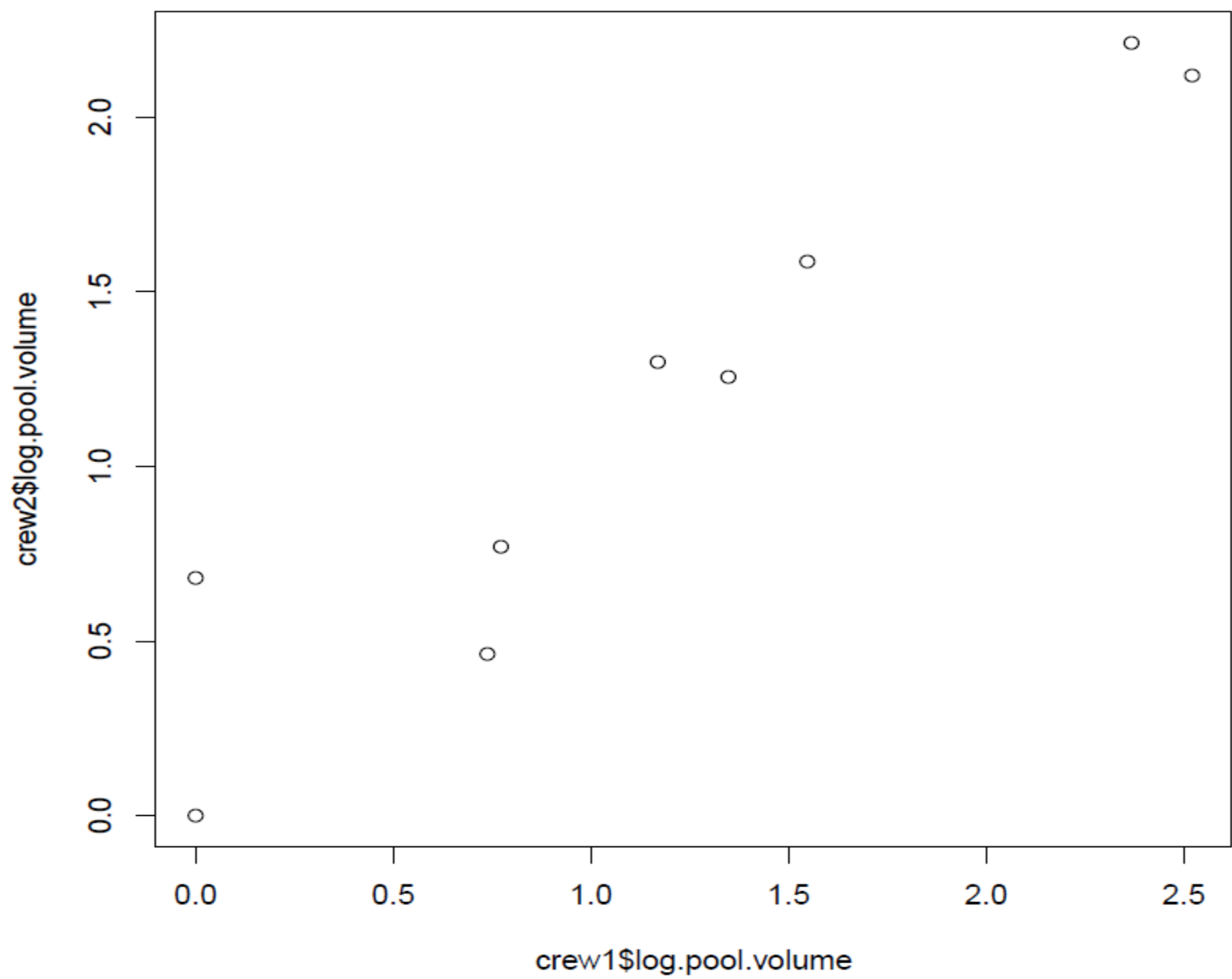


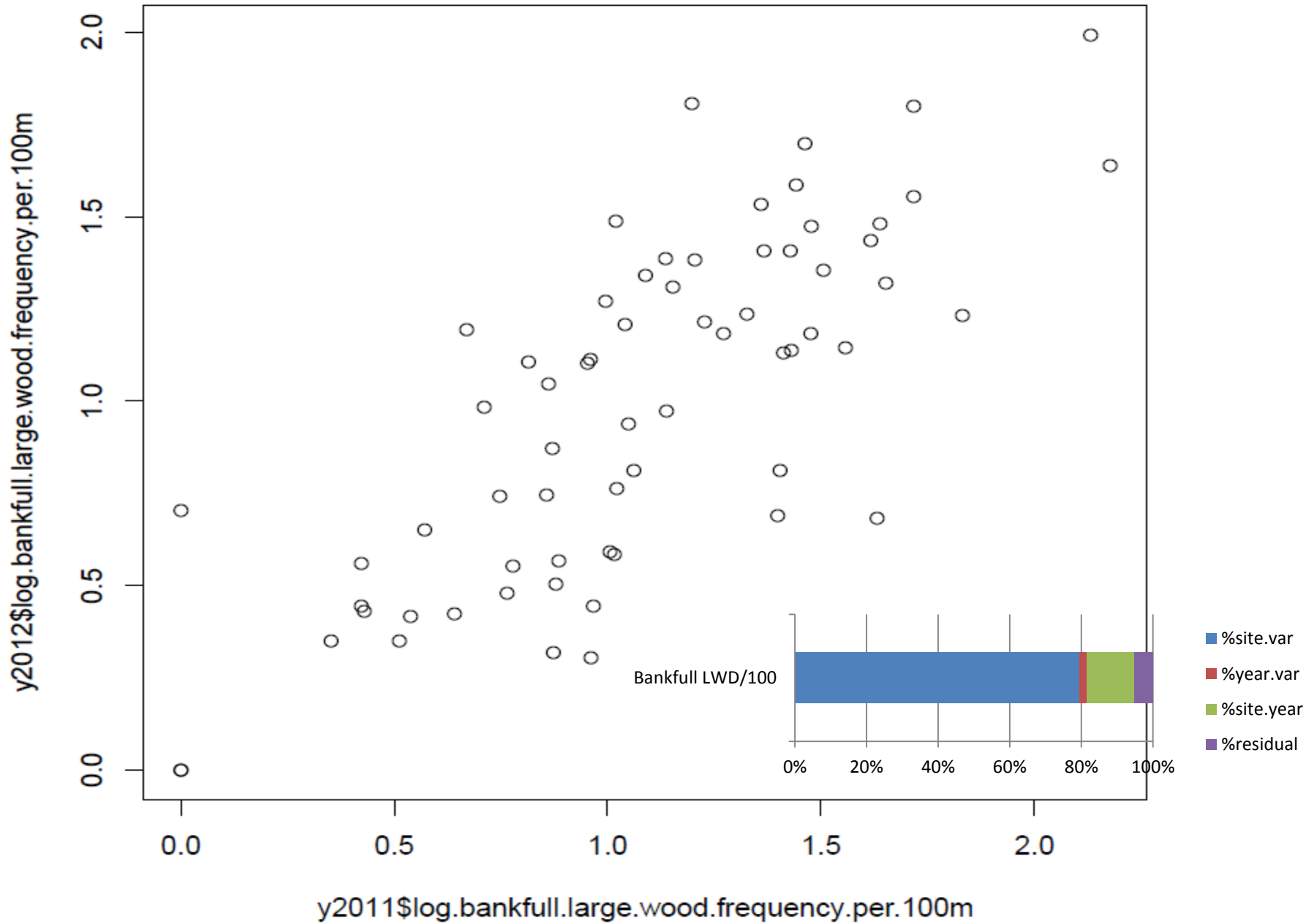


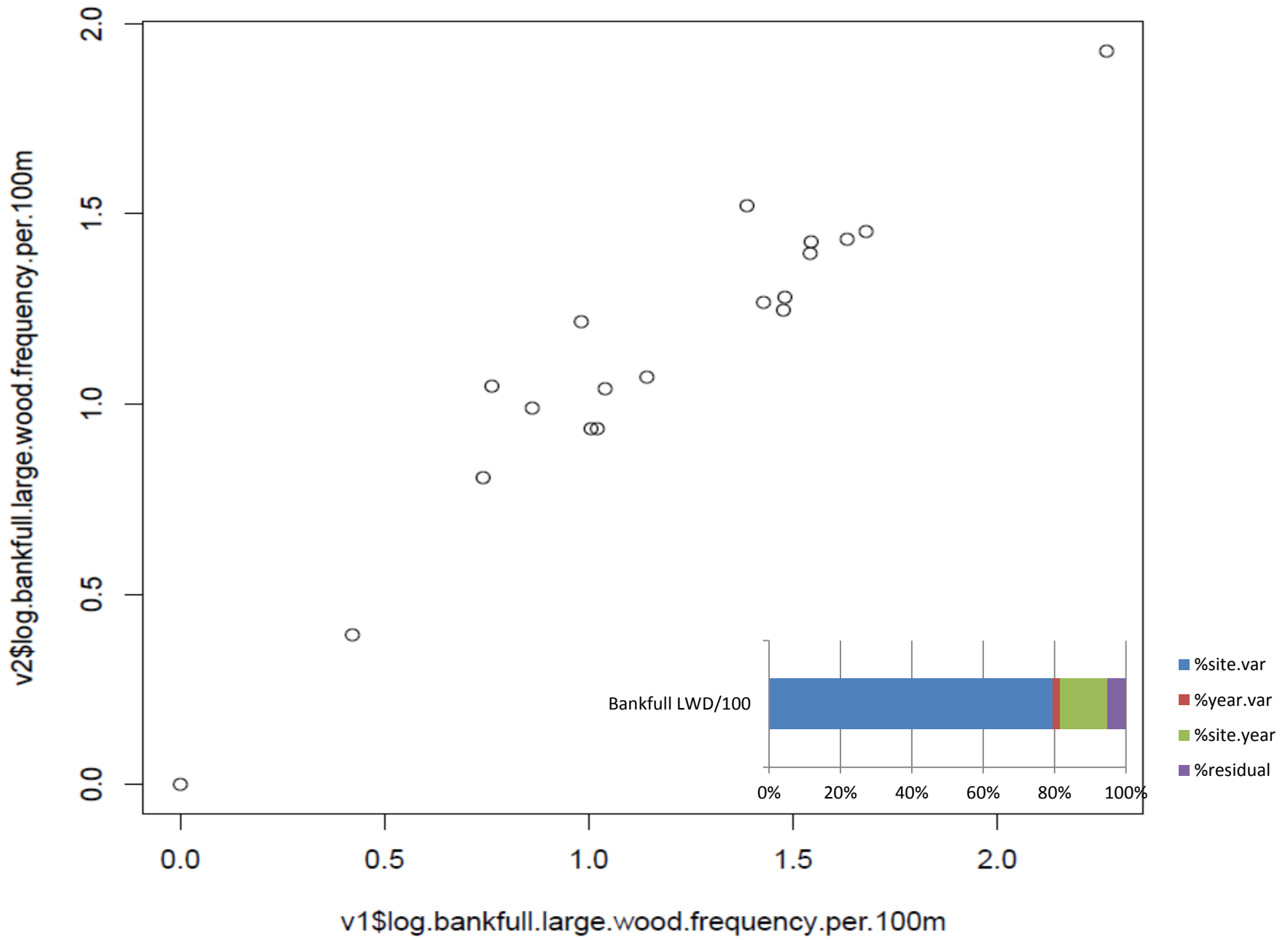


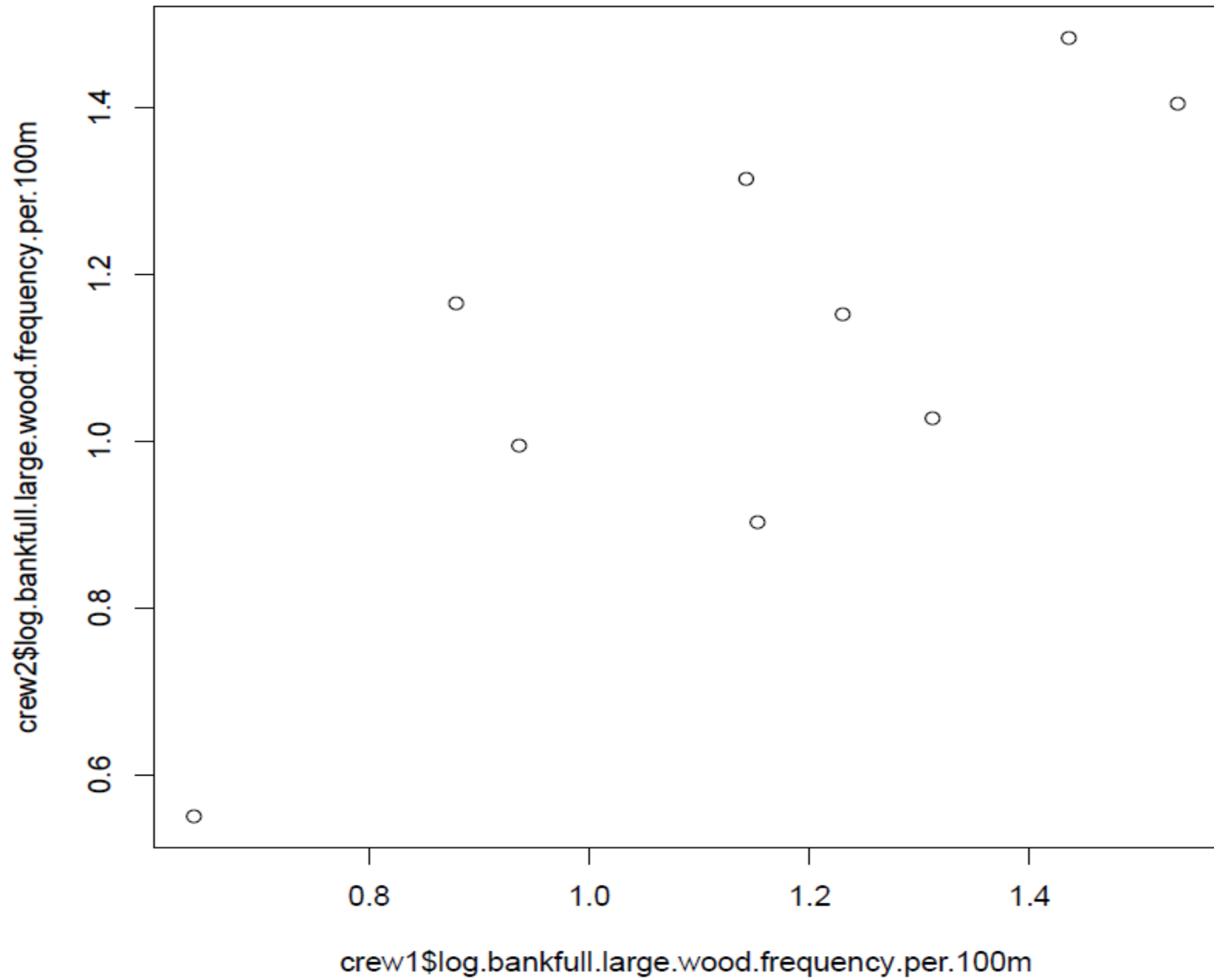


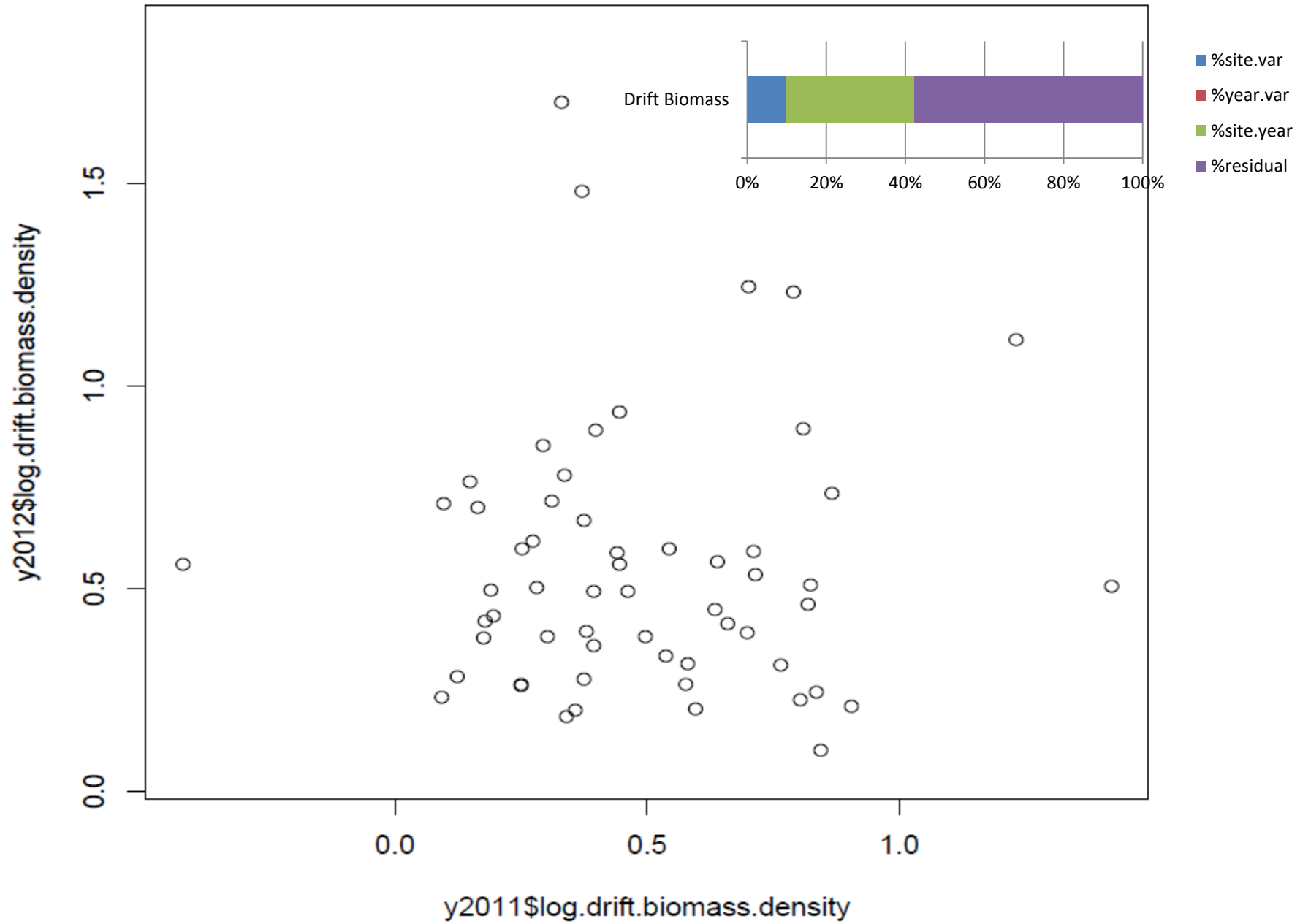


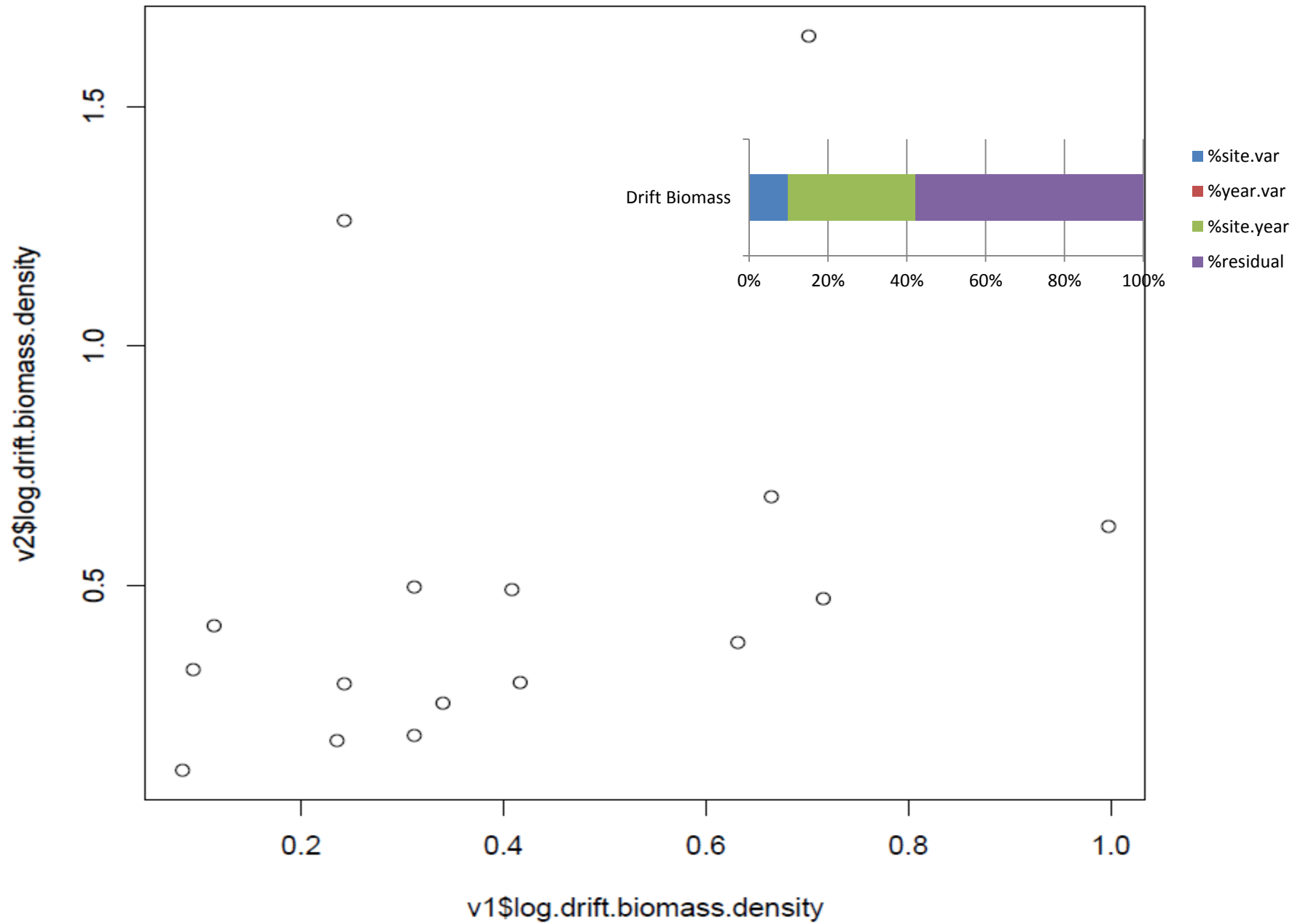


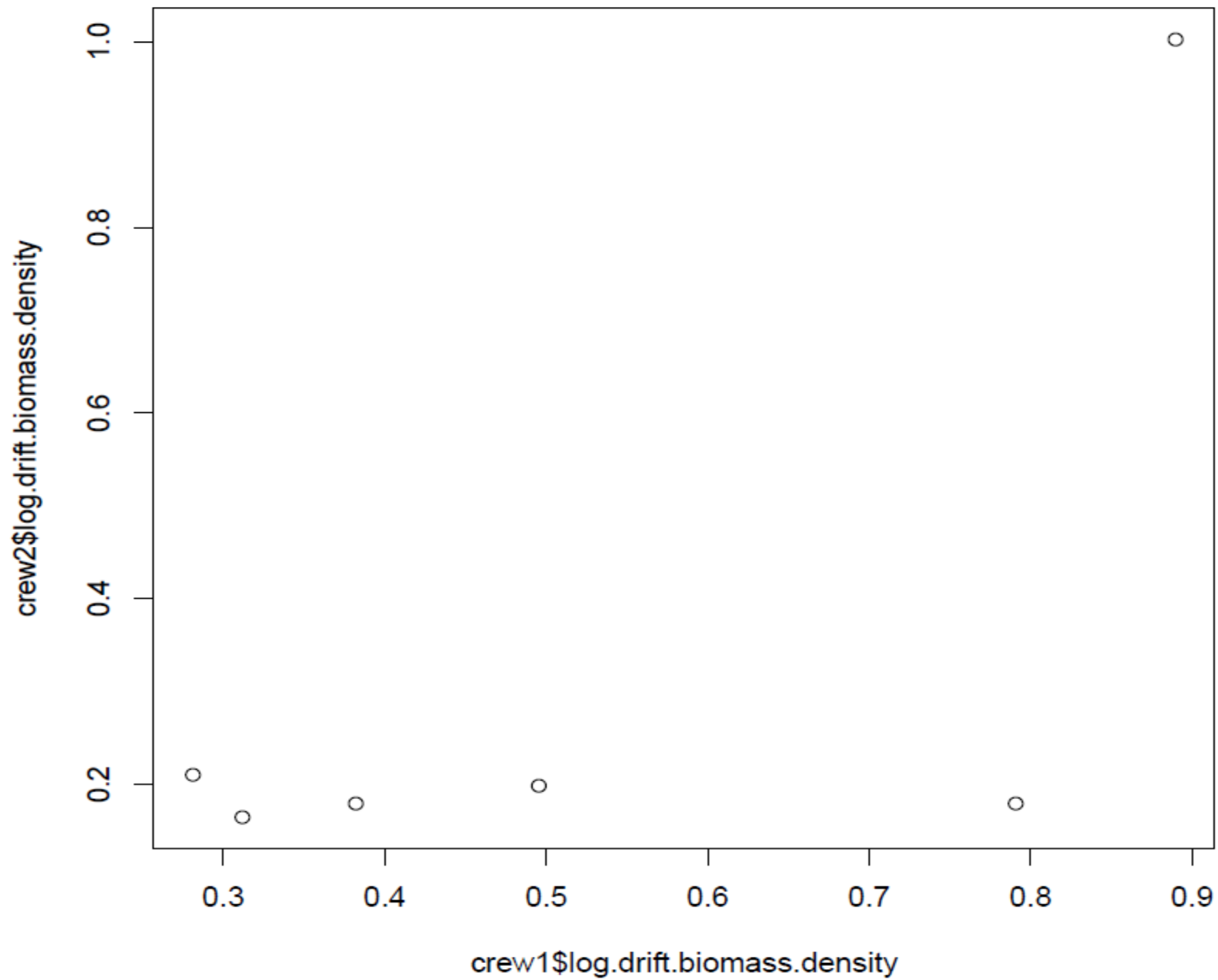


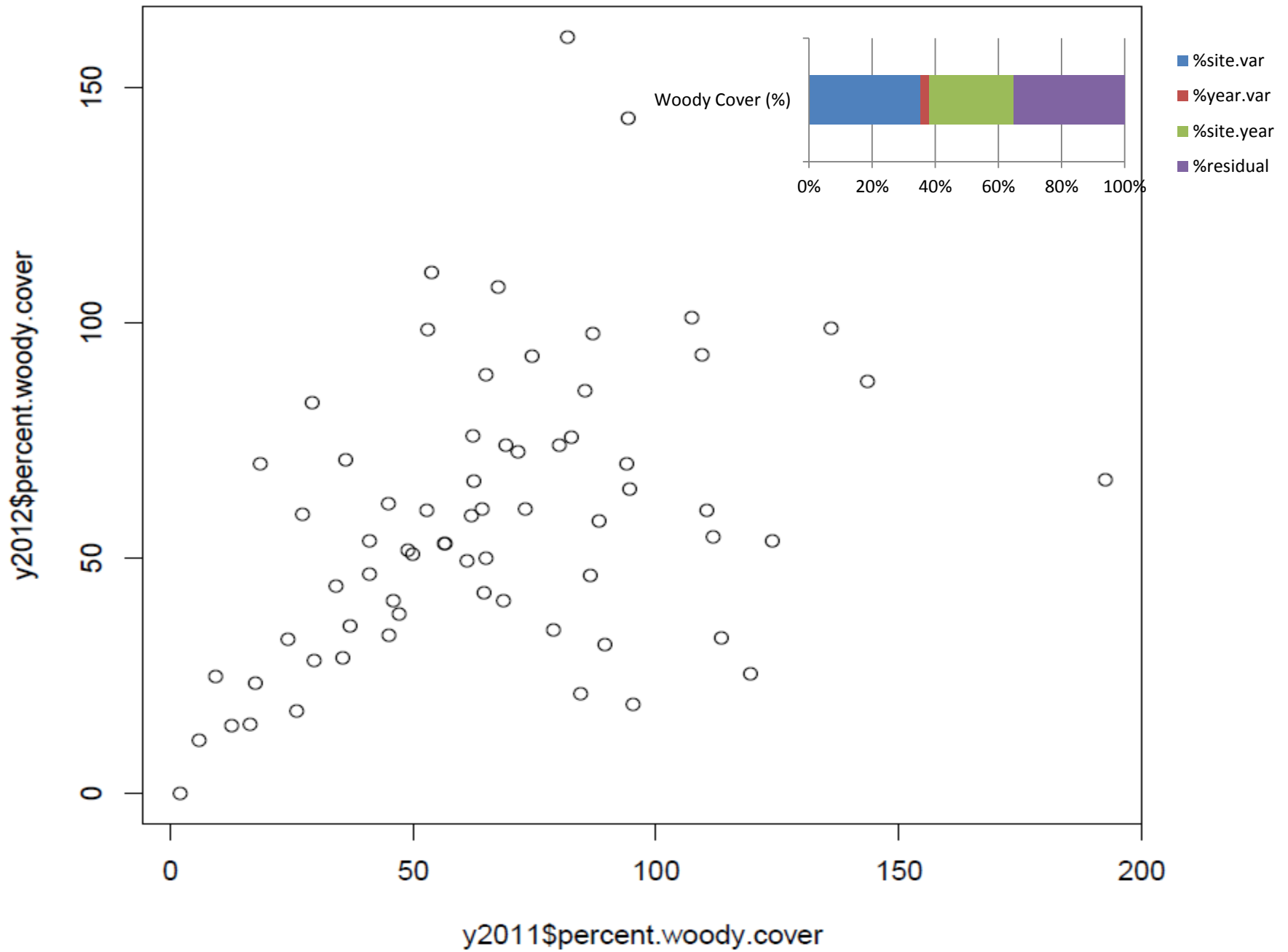


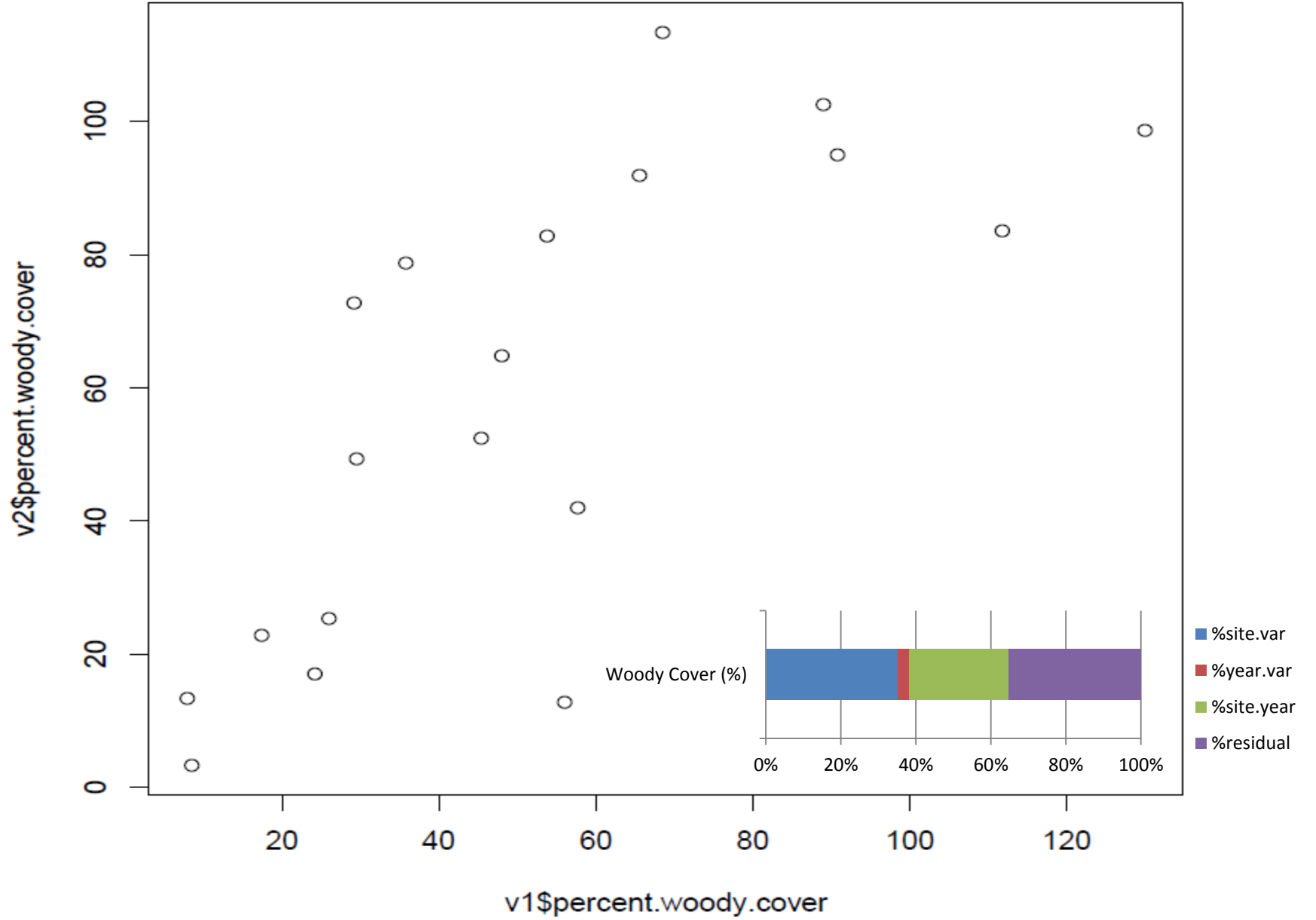


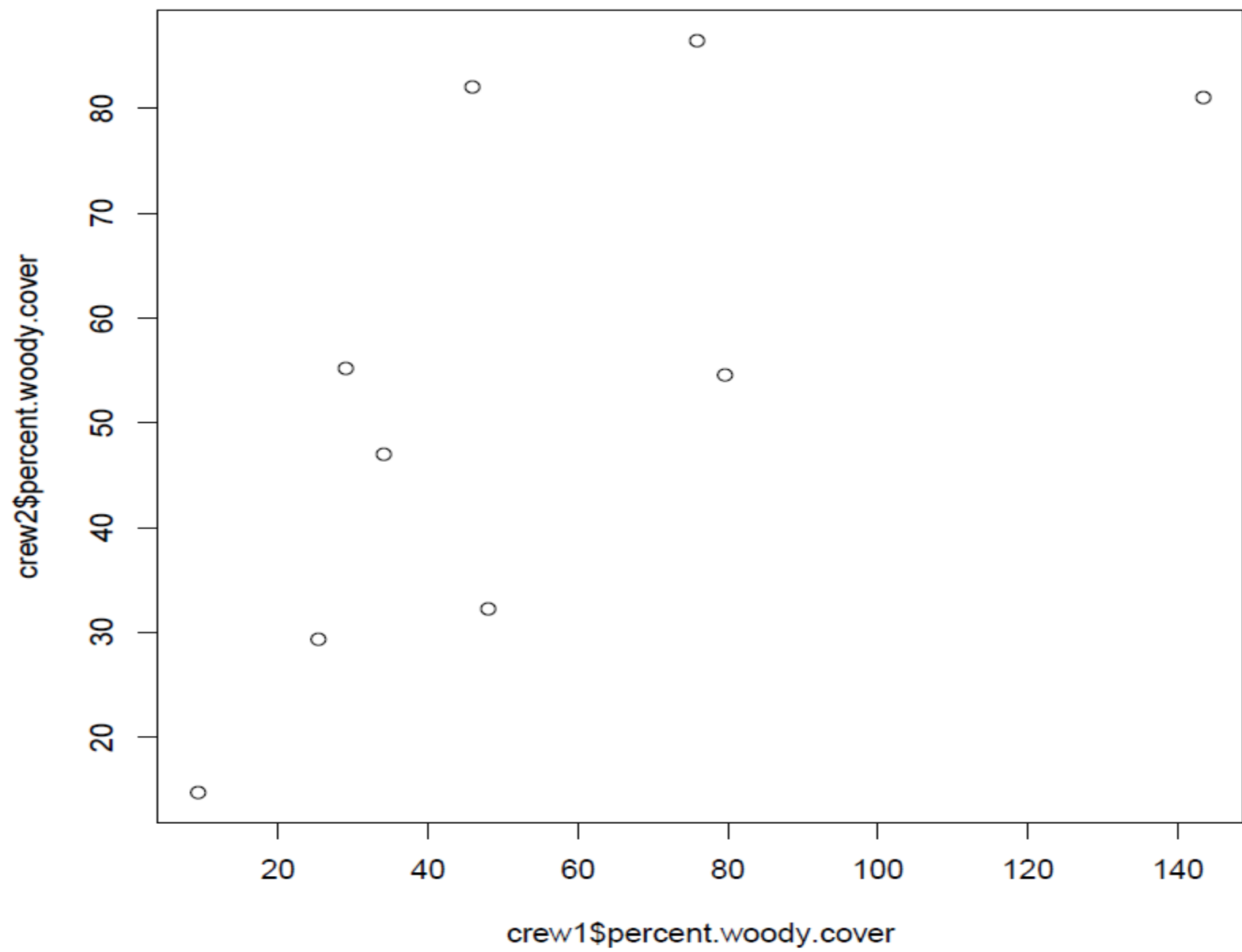












Crew Variance: Survey Residual Variance

0 - 0.5

Wetted Width CV
Fast Turbulent
Volume
Bankfull Width CV
Pool Volume
Alkalinity
Drift Biomass
Fast Turbulent (%)

>1.5

Obs < 6 mm (%)

0.5- : 1.0

Pools (%)
None Fish Cover (%)
Big Tree Cover (%)
Vegetation Fish Cover (%)
D50
D16
Fast Non-Turbulent (%)
Woody Cover (%)
Coniferous Cover (%)
LWD Fish Cover (%)

1.0 : 1..5

Bankfull LWD/100
Conductivity
Fast Non Turbulent Volume
Woody Cover (%)
Understory Cover (%)
Asin Fast Non-Turbulent (%)
Wetted LWD/100m
Non-Woody Cover (%)
Ground Cover (%)
D84
Pool Frequency
Thalweg Depth CV



CHaMP Conclusions

- Variance decomposition is
 - Informative
 - Useful as part of a QA toolbox
 - Sensitive to transformations and outliers
- Some metrics well behaved, some not...
- Incomplete dataset provides preliminary insights