

# Planning for the Future: Utilizing Habitat and Climate Modeling to Prioritize Restoration Actions for Salmonids



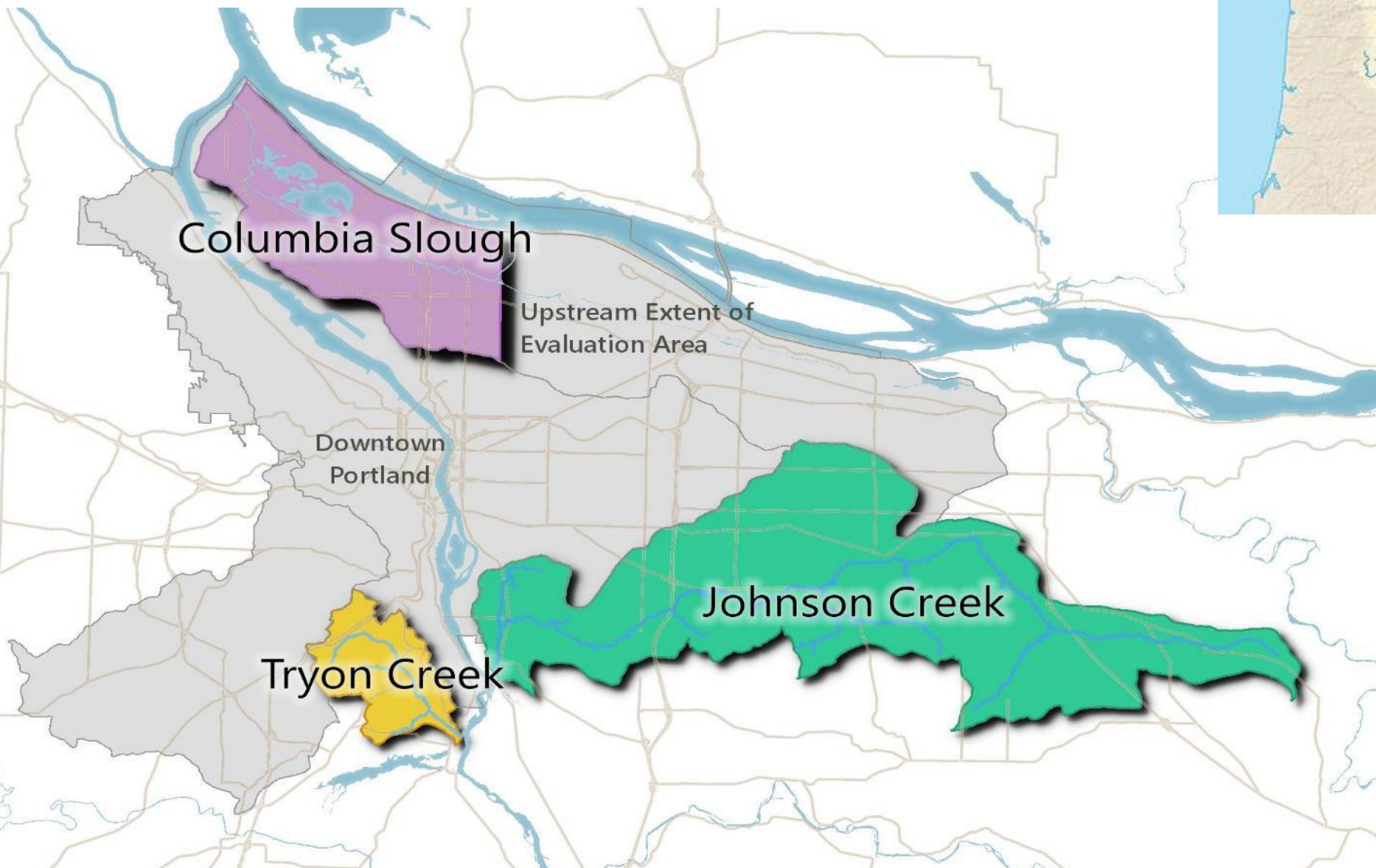
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City of Portland- BES

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# Challenges and opportunities- urban streams

- **Runoff from paved areas**
- **Degradation of riparian zones**
- **Noise/ light pollution**
- **Development of floodplain and groundwater sources**
- **Tiling and channelization**
- **Culverts/ dams**
- **Climate change**
- **Restoration of riparian areas**
- **Habitat reconnection**
- **Floodplain expansion**
- **Channel reconfiguration**
- **Culvert removals and repairs**

“The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn”  
— Ralph Waldo Emerson





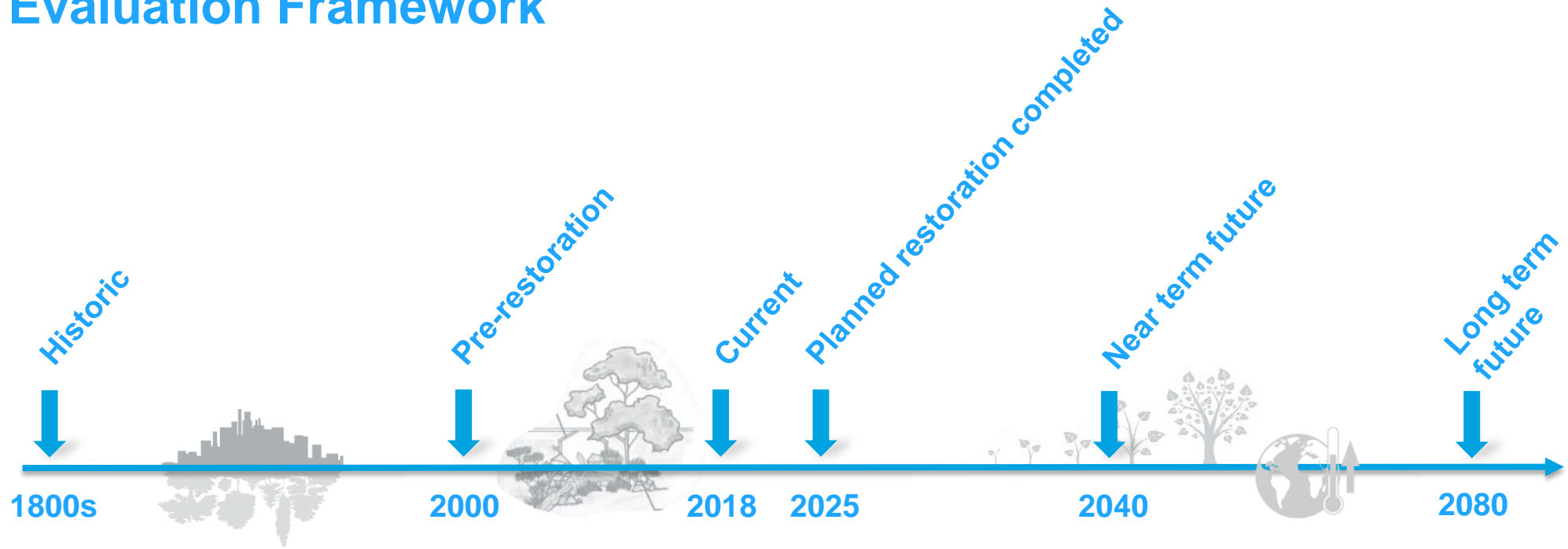
# Ecosystem modeling and evaluation

Evaluation of habitat for Salmon Safe certification, restoration planning, and stormwater system planning

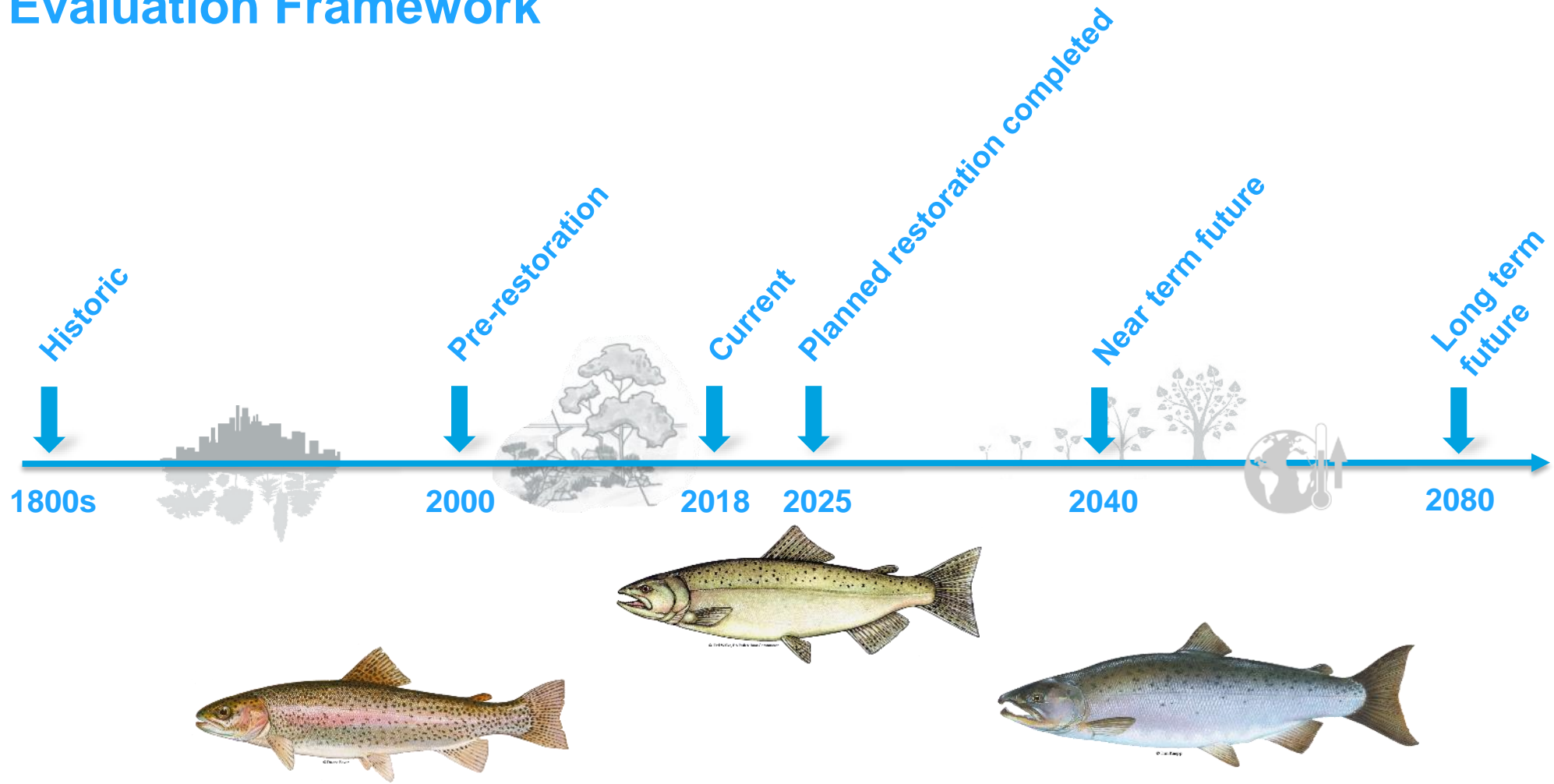
Utilized Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment (EDT) for Johnson Creek and Tryon Creek

Examined countervailing effects of climate change and maturing restoration actions throughout watersheds over time

# Evaluation Framework



# Evaluation Framework



# Overview of the Model





# Overview of the Model



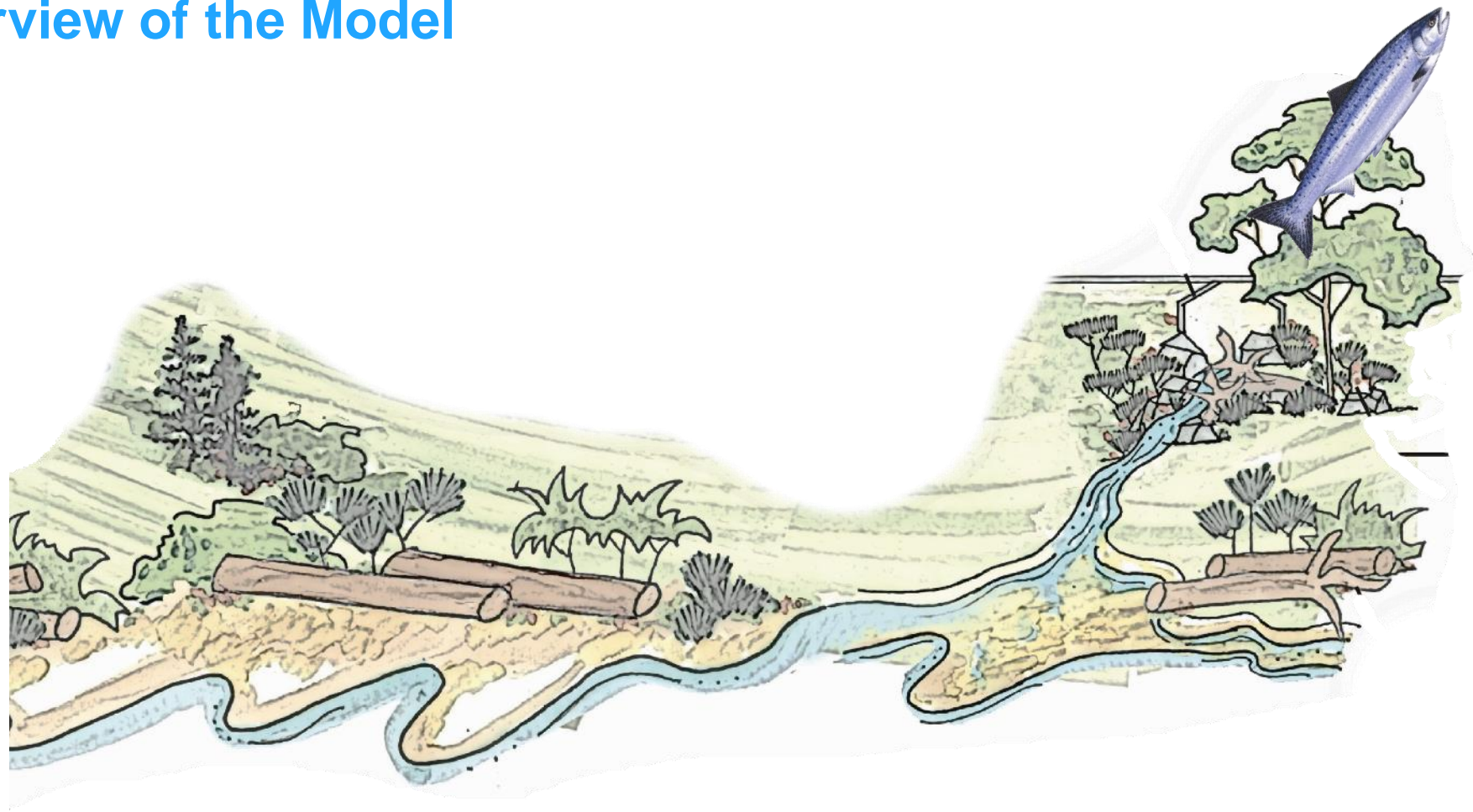
# Overview of the Model

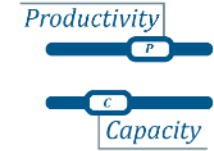


# Overview of the Model



# Overview of the Model





### SYSTEM GEOMETRY

- Connectivity
- Length
- Obstructions

### HABITAT ATTRIBUTES

- Vary by reach, month, and scenario
- Dozens of environmental attributes

*Aggregation of attributes by reach and month into survival factors*

### LIFE HISTORIES

- Spawning locations
- Timing of life stage transitions
- Speed
- Thousand of “trajectories” sampling the environment

*Trajectories continue to move through system: survival, growth, and capacity limited by environmental conditions*

### RULES

Survival factors (such as channel stability, temperature, sediment load, etc.) degrade benchmark productivity and/or capacity by life stage.

#### BENCHMARKS

- Maximum density fish/m<sup>2</sup> per life stage and species
- Benchmark survival per life stage
- Benchmark growth factor per life stage

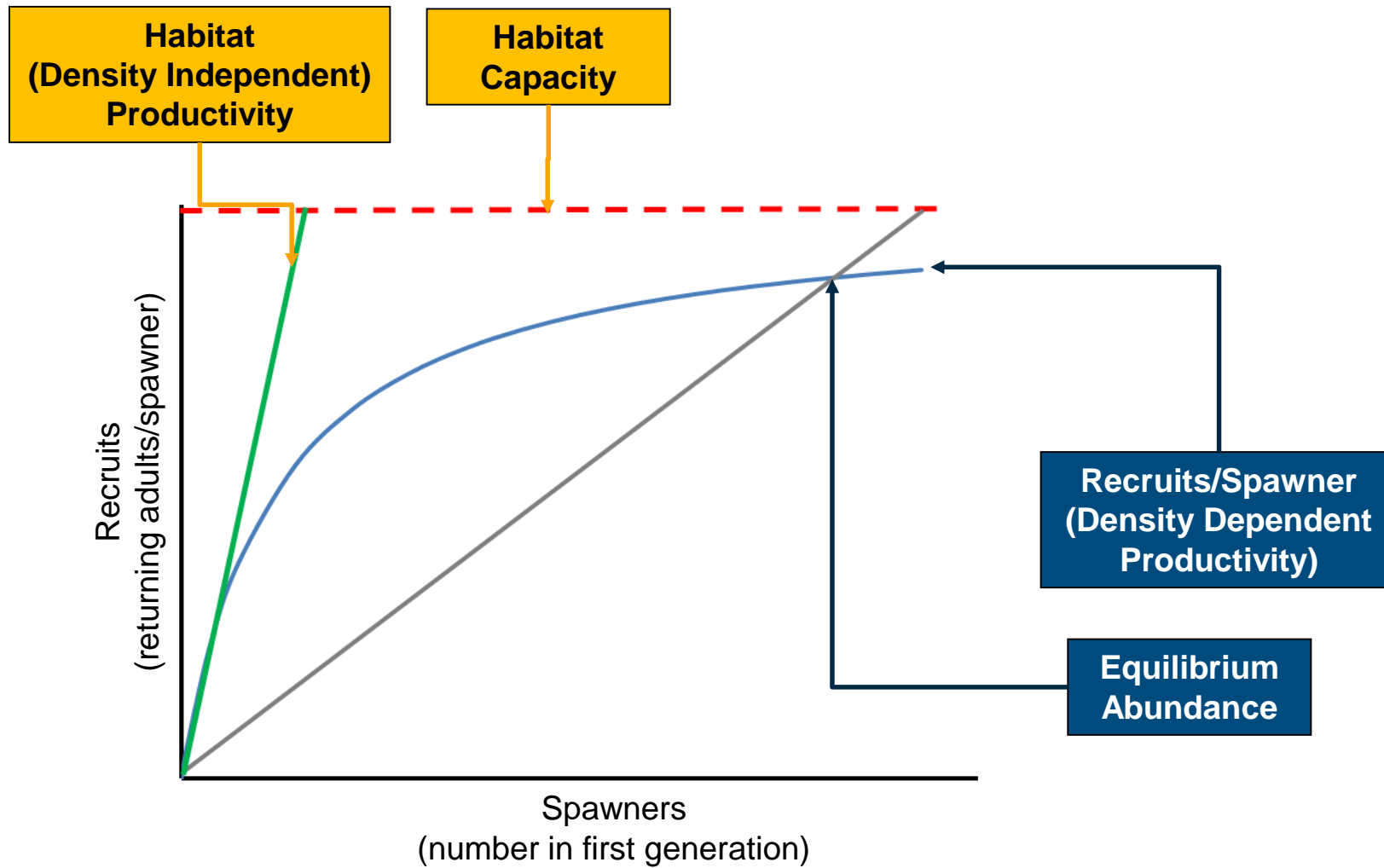
### EQUILIBRIUM ABUNDANCE

Overall system equilibrium abundance, and capacity and productivity.

## EDT- Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment- framework



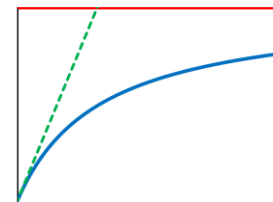
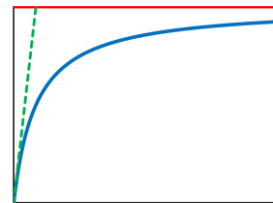
# The Beverton-Holt Function



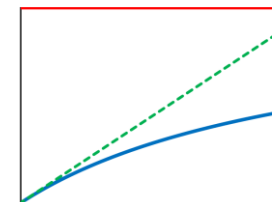
# Aggregate Life Stage $P = \text{Population}$

$P$

SPAWNING  
ADULTS  
SUBADULTS



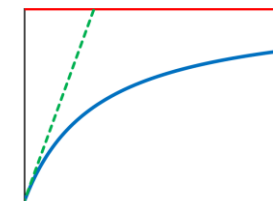
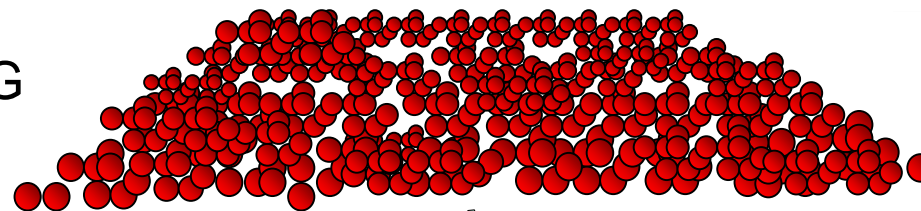
SMOLT  
S



FRY/PAR  
R



EGG  
S



## Future conditions (2040-2080)

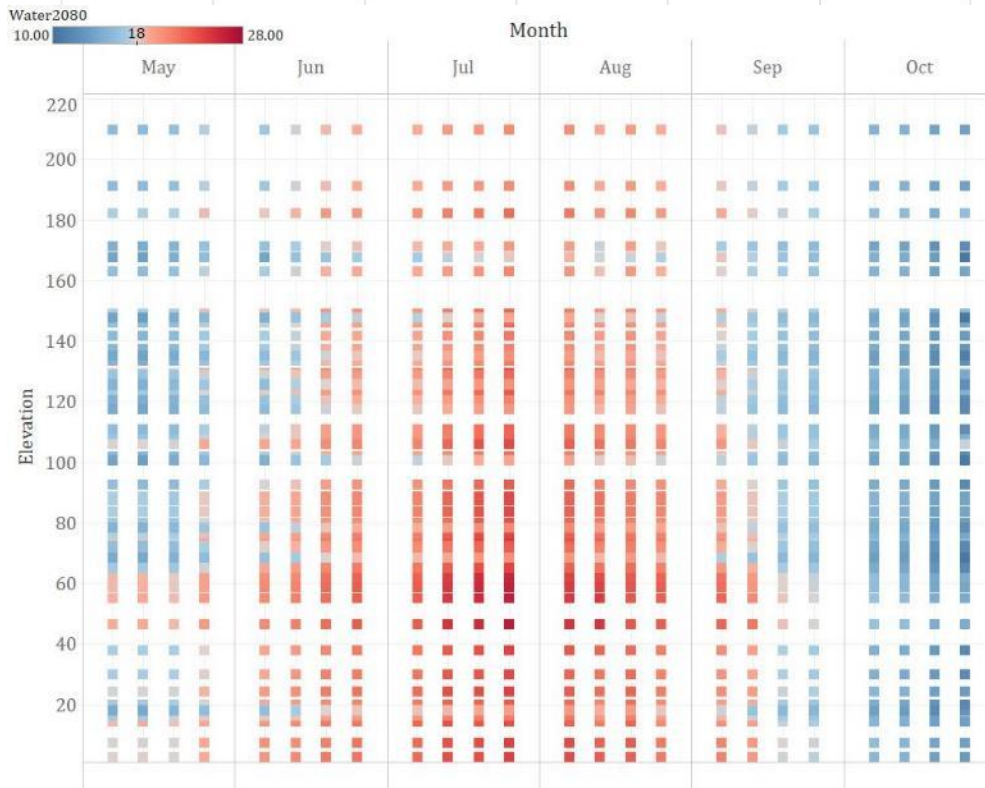


- Temperature Modeling (USFS Boise Lab STARS-SSN tools—Isaak et al)
- Input (GIS)
  - Empirical water temperature data (PAWMAP, USGS)
  - Empirical air temperature data (PRISM—Oregon State)
  - Shade estimated from canopy coverage (LiDAR top hit)
- Prediction (R Tools)
  - Water temperature estimated using shade, catchment, elevation, and future air temperature.
  - Air temperature from downscaled climate modeling, 2040 and 2080 RCP 8.5





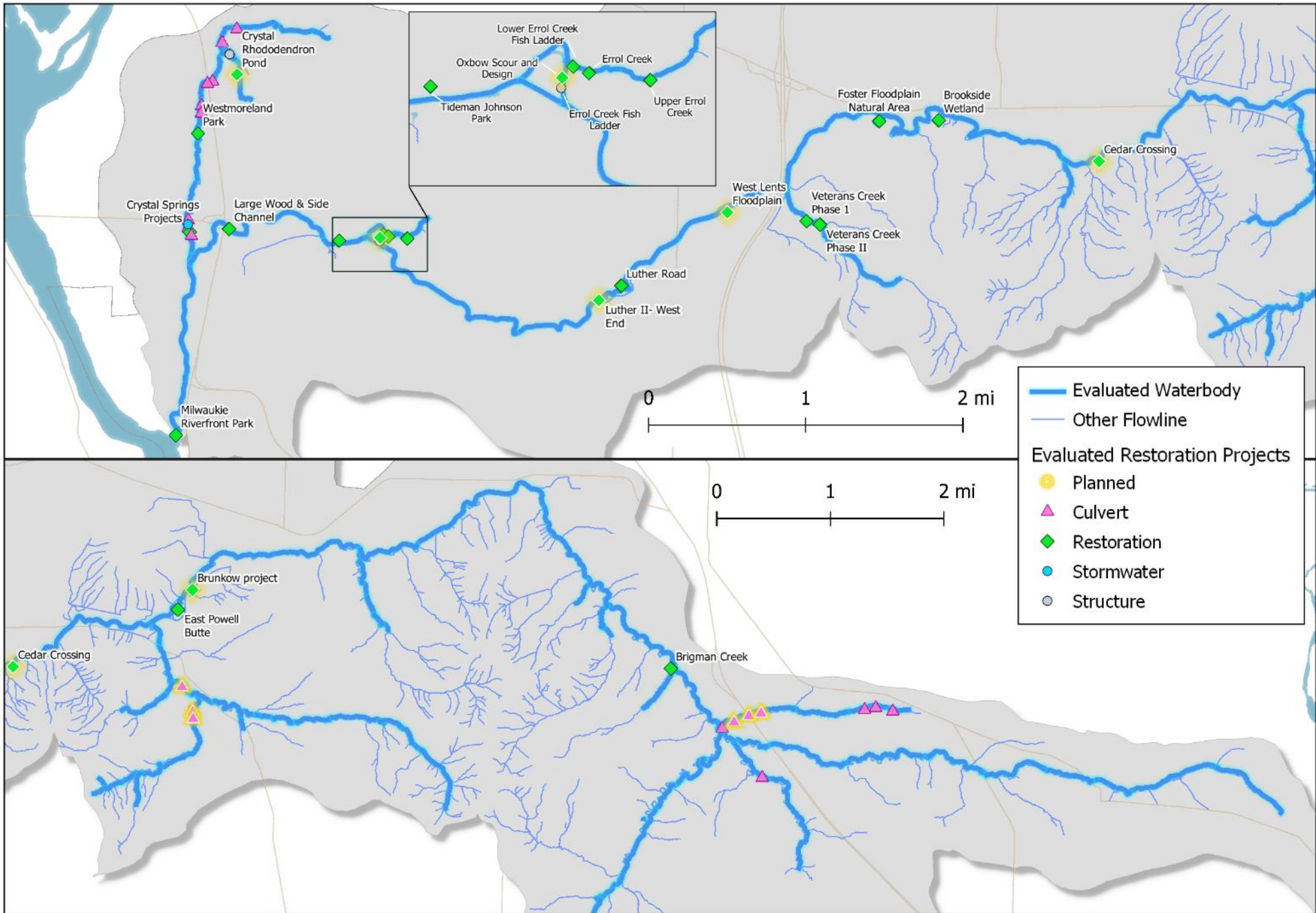
Johnson-  
Current



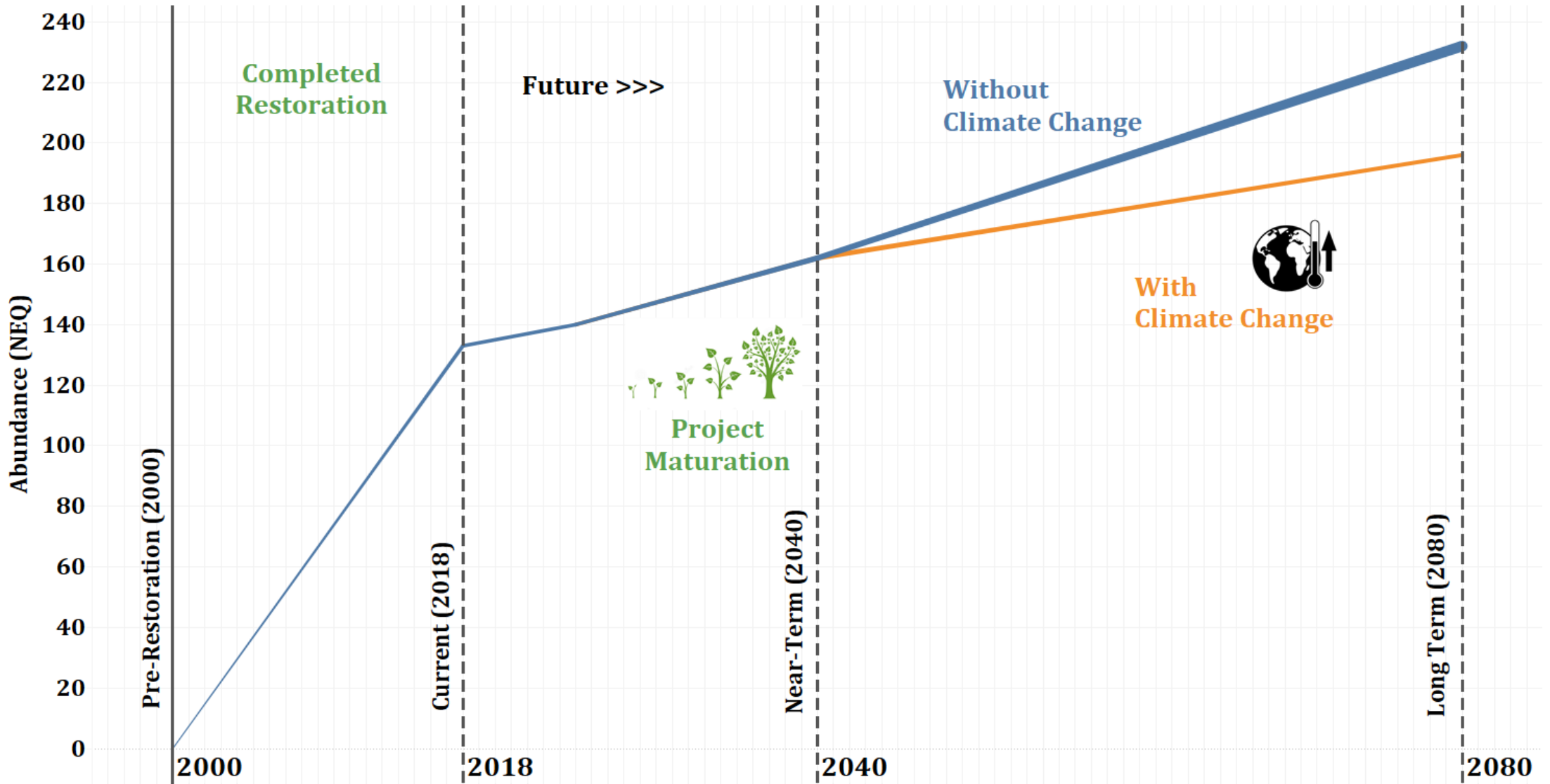
Johnson-  
2080

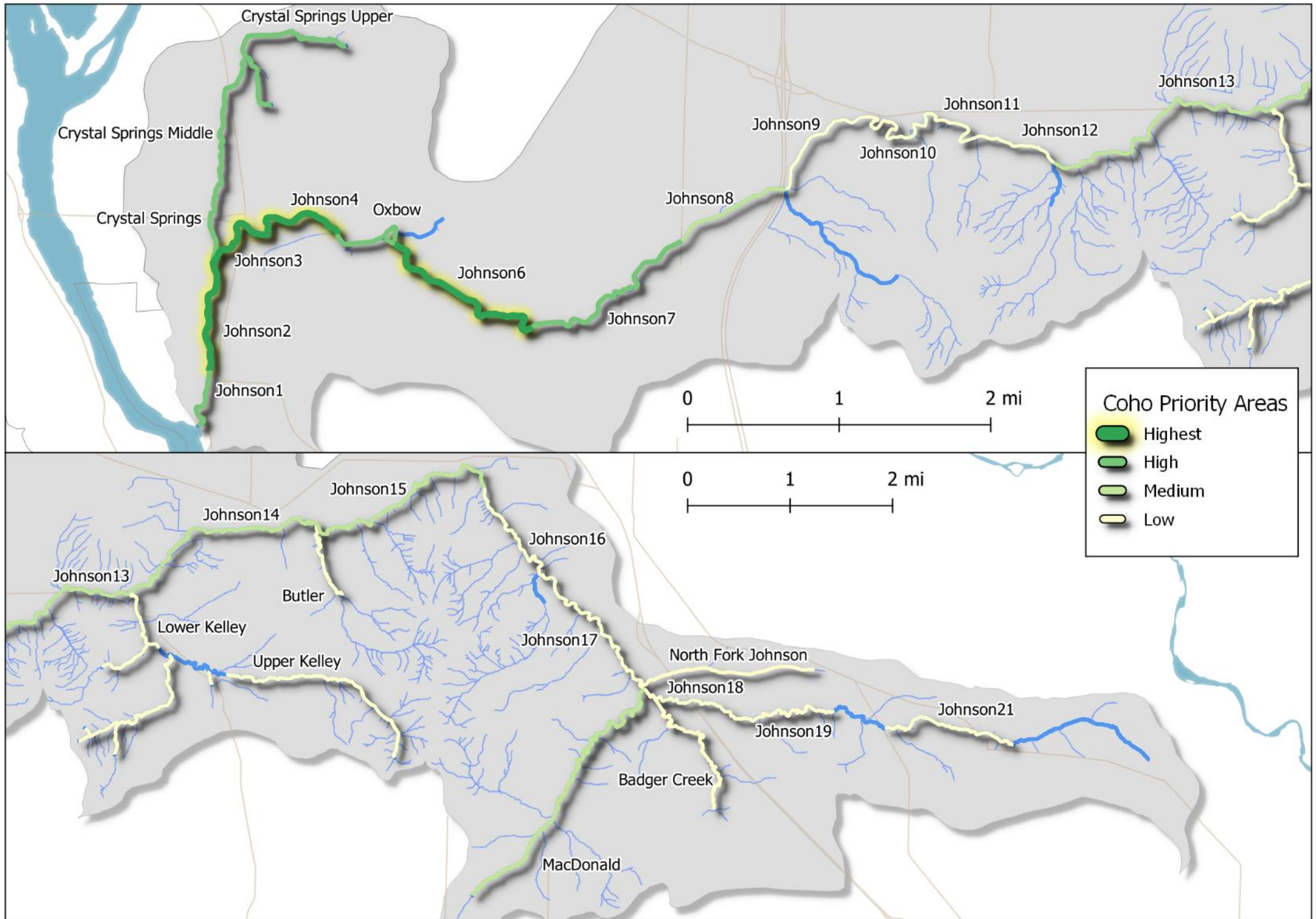
Climate Change



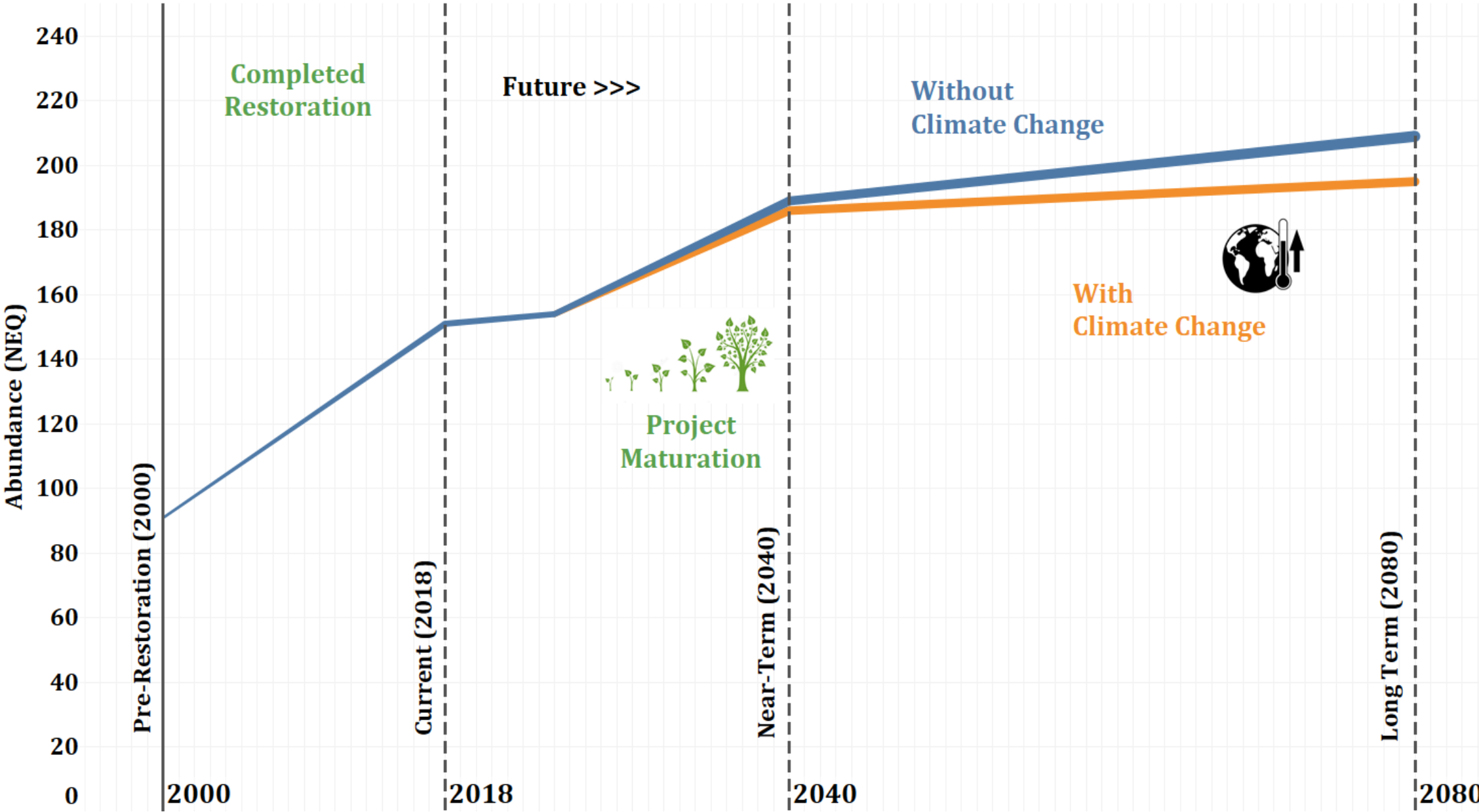


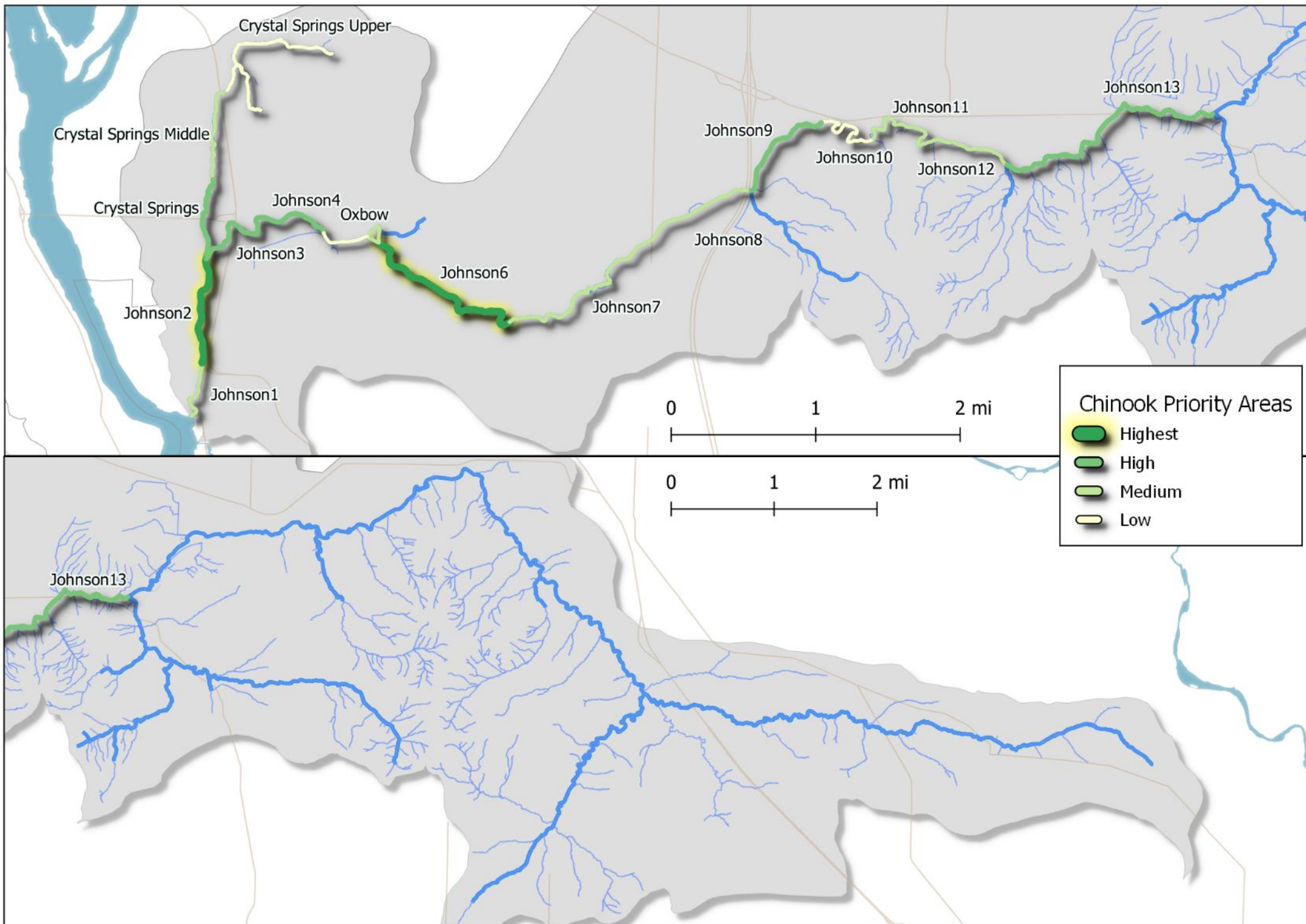
# Results: Johnson Creek – Coho



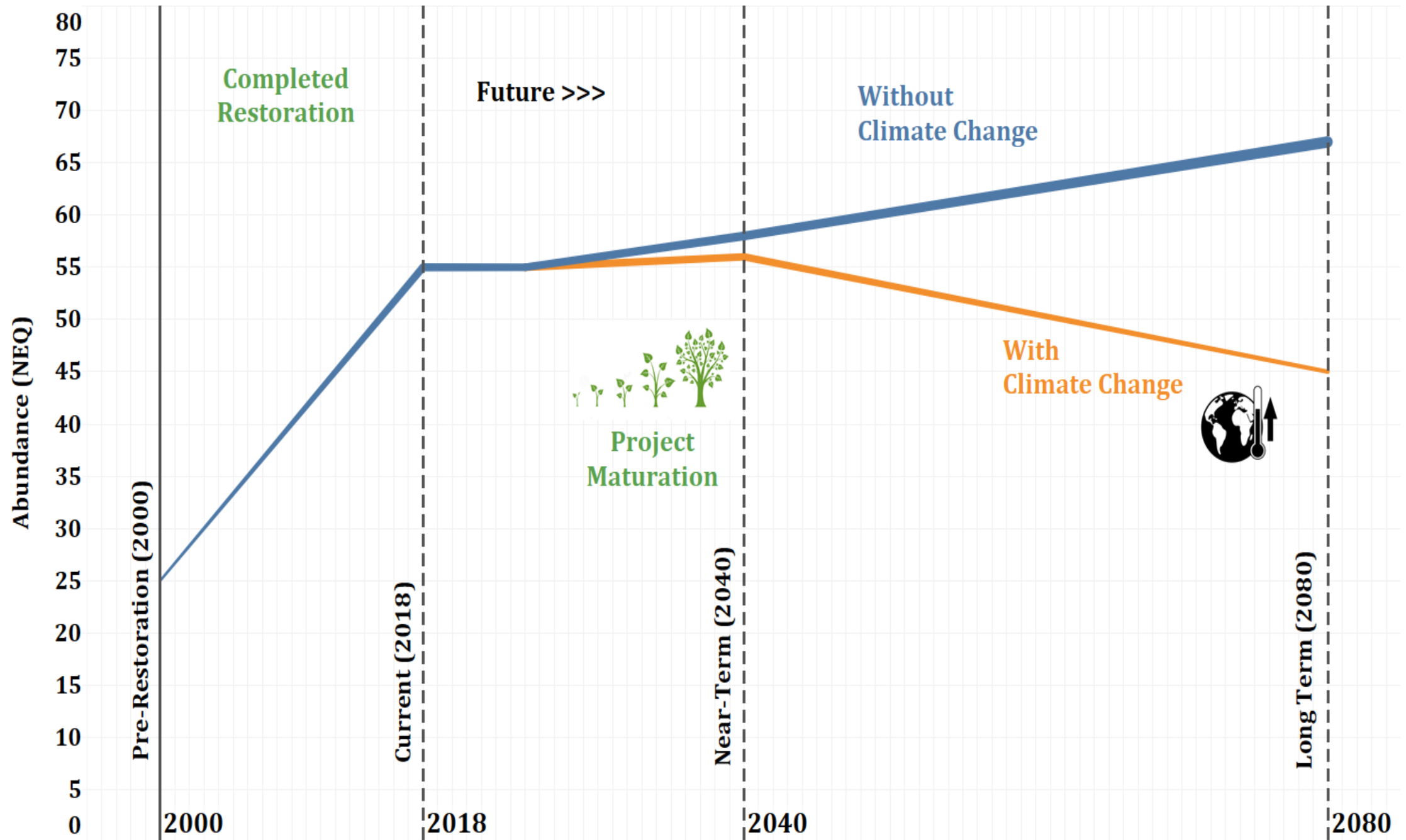


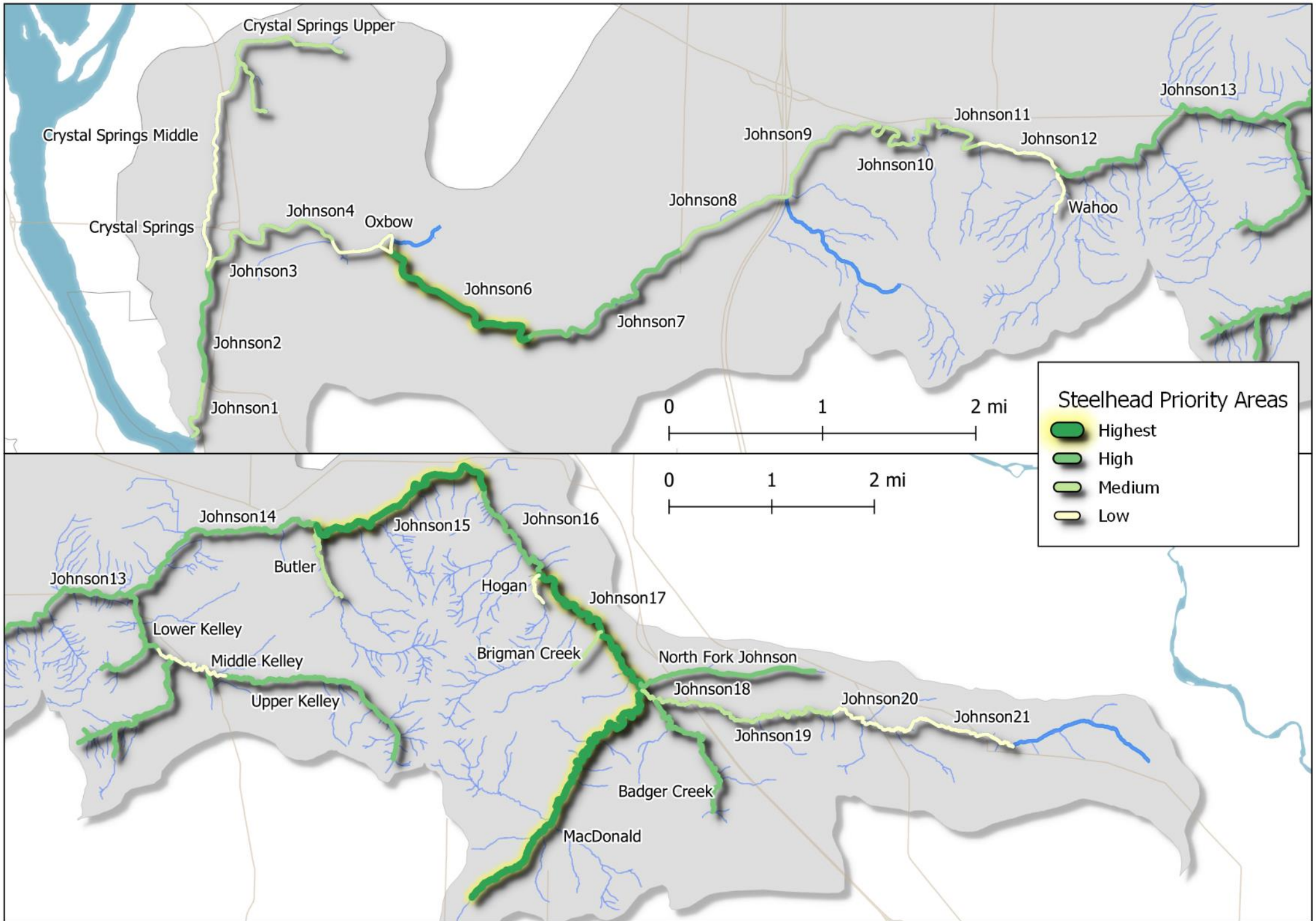
# Results: Johnson Creek – Chinook





# Results: Johnson Creek – Steelhead







## Conclusions

- In Johnson Creek, greatest restoration potential for Chinook and Coho is in lower reaches, while greatest restoration potential for steelhead is in upper reaches
- Incorporating both climate change and restoration project maturation into urban planning provides more accurate information
- Addition of predicted future land and incorporation of additional data could provide useful information

## Acknowledgements

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