

ODFW Aquatic Inventories



Methods Designed for Compatibility

Compatible with other stream habitat inventory and classification systems

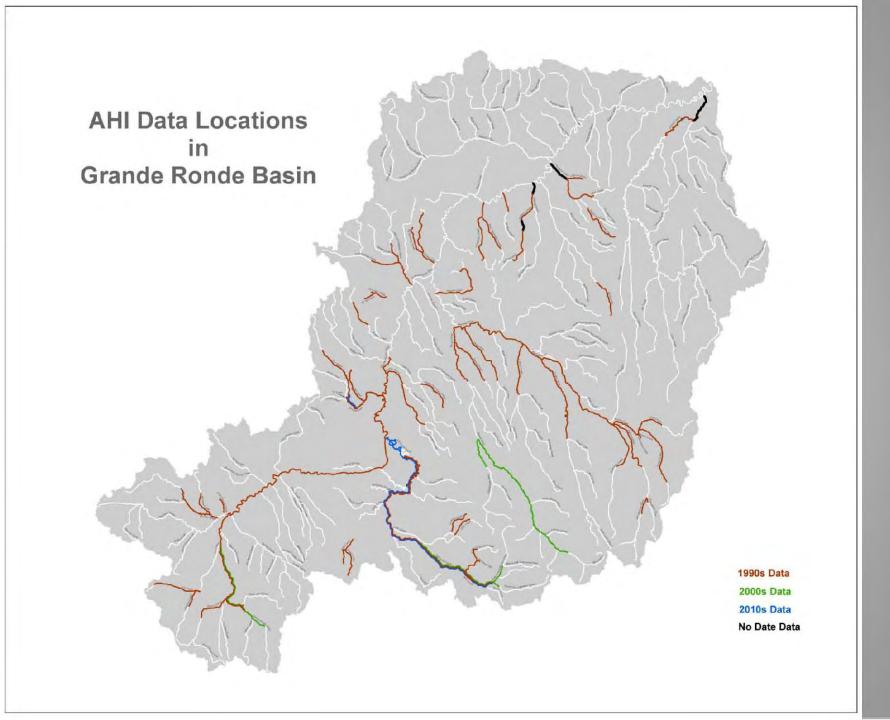
- Rosgen 1985
- Fissell 1986
- USFS Level II 1992
- Hawkins et al. 1993

Summarized at Reach Level

- Valley width
- Channel type
- Slope
- Sinuosity
- Substrate
- Width/depth
- Eroding banks







2010 Fish Habitat Assessment in Catherine Creek Kavanagh et al. 2011

Comparison of aquatic habitat 1991-1995 and 2010

- Secondary channels decreasing
- Fine sediment decreasing
- More large wood in upper sections (protocol change)
- Overall, little change



ODFW Aquatic Inventory's HabRate Model

Attributes used in HabRate for Chinook salmon life history stages Spawning/incubation/emergence, Summer Rearing 0+, and Winter Rearing 0+

- Substrate (fines, gravel, cobble, boulders)
- Cover (undercut, large wood/100m, large boulders/100m)
- Gradient
- Channel morphology
- Interstices (substrate interstitial space)
- Pool area and residual pool depth
- Pool complexity (scour pool depth, large wood)



Catherine Creek (Reaches 5 – 11) Chinook salmon HabRate Criteria for Summer Rearing 0+

Reach	Substrate	Pool area	Pool Cove complexity		Gradient	Rating	
5	2	1	3	2	3	2	
6	2	2	3	2	3	2	
7	2	2	3	2	3	2	
8	2	1	3	2	3	2	
9	2	2	2	1	3	2	
10	2	2	3	2	3	2	
11	2	2	3	2	3	2	

1=poor, 2=fair, 3=good

Chinook Salmon Input Values

Spawning/incubation/emergence

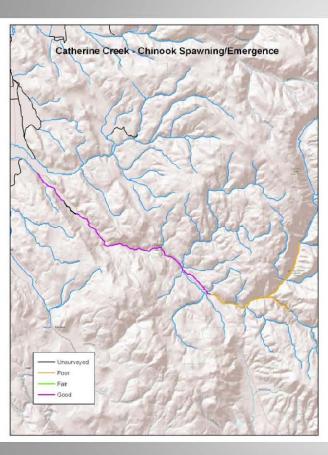
	Criteria and Rating			
Attribute	3	2	1	
Fines (%)	≤ 10	> 10 and ≤ 20	> 20	
Gravel (%)	≥ 30	< 30 and > 15	≤ 15	
Cobble (%)	≥ 20 and ≤ 40	< 20 and ≥ 10 > 40 and ≤ 70	< 10 or > 70	
Pool Area (% pools)	≥ 40 and ≤ 60	< 40 and ≥ 20	< 20 or > 60	
Residual Pool depth (m)	≥ 0.2		< 0.2	
Gradient (%)	< 4		≥ 4	

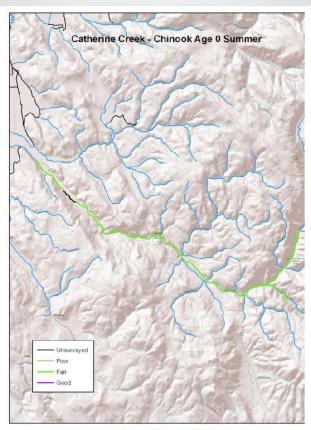
Summer rearing 0+

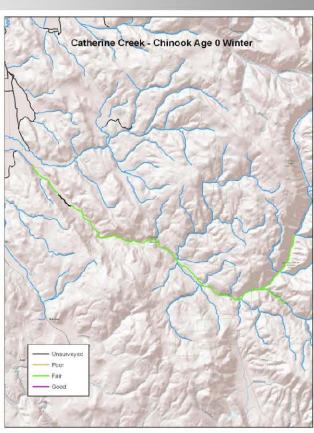
	3	2	1	
Fines (%)	≤ 10	> 10 and ≤ 30	> 30	
Gravel (%)	≥ 15	15 and ≥ 5	< 5	
Cobble and boulders (%)	≥ 15	< 15 and ≥ 8	< 8	
Pool Area (% pools)	≥ 40 and ≤60	< 40 and ≥ 20	< 20 or > 60	
Pool complexity (see below)	3	2	1	
Cover Undercut (%)	≥ 15	15 and ≥ 10	< 10	
Pieces of large woody debris / 100m	≥ 20	20 and ≥ 10	< 10	
Number of boulders / 100m	≥ 20	< 20 and ≥ 5	< 5	
Gradient (%)	≤ 4		> 4	



Aquatic Inventories Habitat Surveys Catherine Creek HabRate Model

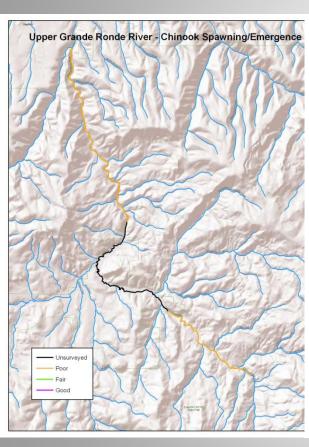


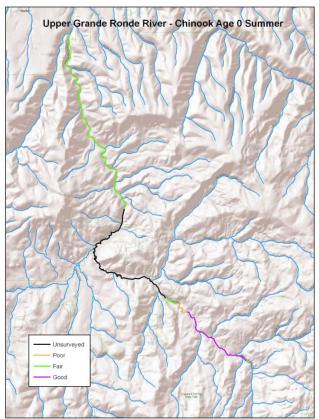


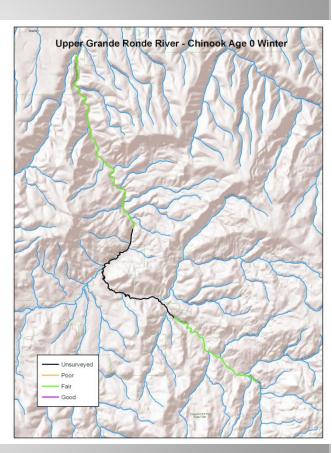




Aquatic Inventories Habitat Surveys Upper Grande Ronde River HabRate Model









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Program

Watersheds

Crew Resources

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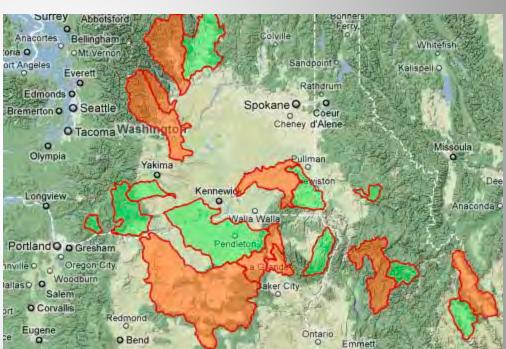
http://www.champmonitoring.org

Scientific Protocol for Salmonid Habitat Surveys within the Columbia Habitat Monitoring Program (CHaMP)

The goal of CHaMP is to generate and implement a standard set of fish habitat monitoring (status and trend) methods in up to 26 watersheds across the Columbia River basin. The watersheds have been chosen to maximize the contrast in current habitat conditions and also represent a temporal gradient of expected change in condition through planned habitat actions. Surveys will be conducted in watersheds with perceived large juvenile life-stage survival gaps due to habitat impairments or that are home to existing high quality fish monitoring infrastructure. CHaMP implementation will occur on the spatial scale of the Technical Recovery Team (TRT) populations with the intention for inference on habitat quality and quantity at the fish population level.

CHaMP

Columbia Habitat Monitoring Program









Home Program

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Temporal Design

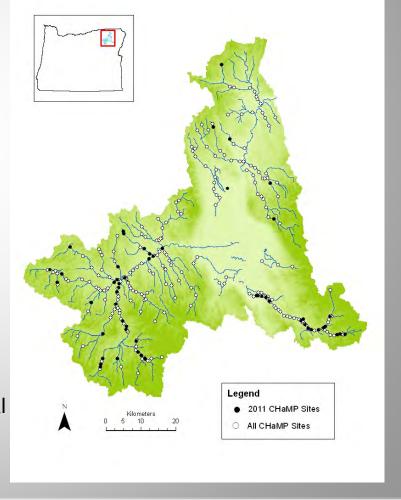
A	Year								
Panel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Annual									
3-year panel 1									
3-year panel 2						H			
3-year panel 3	= 6							1	

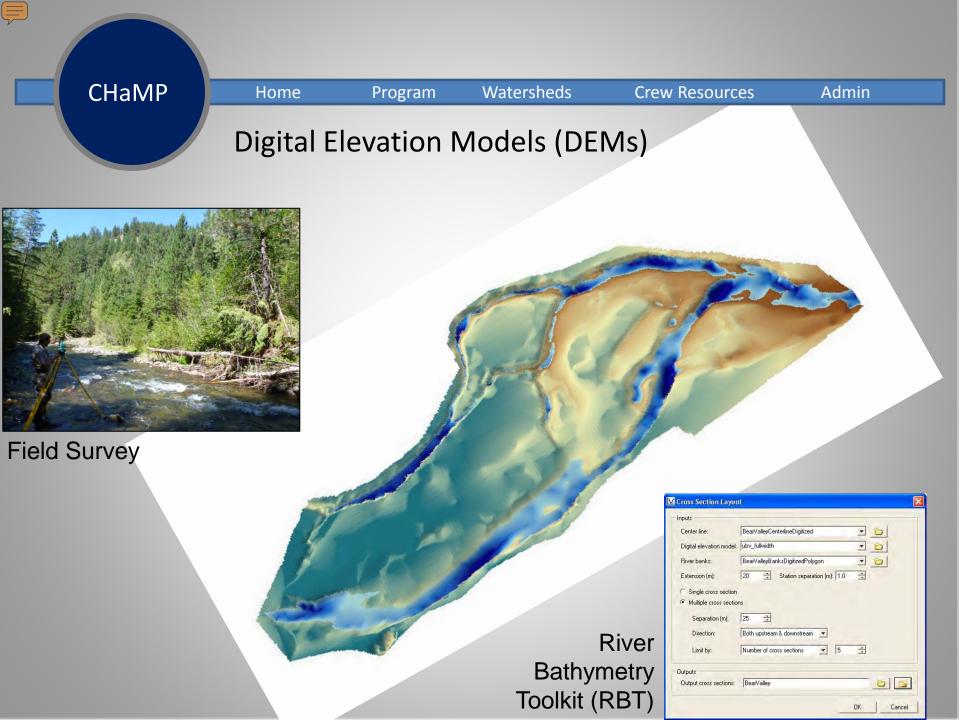
Spatial Strata

CRITFC – Chinook spawning & rearing ODFW – Steelhead spawning & rearing

- Valley Class Source, Transport, and Depositional
- Ownership Private/Public

Spatial Design – GRTS 55 Sites/year





Snorkel Surveys



- Estimates of relative abundance & density of salmonids by species & size class at channel unit scale
- Collaborating with CRITFC
- Data aggregated to reach scale (50 reaches for analysis)

