

SOUTHEAST AQUATIC RESOURCES PARTNERSHIP

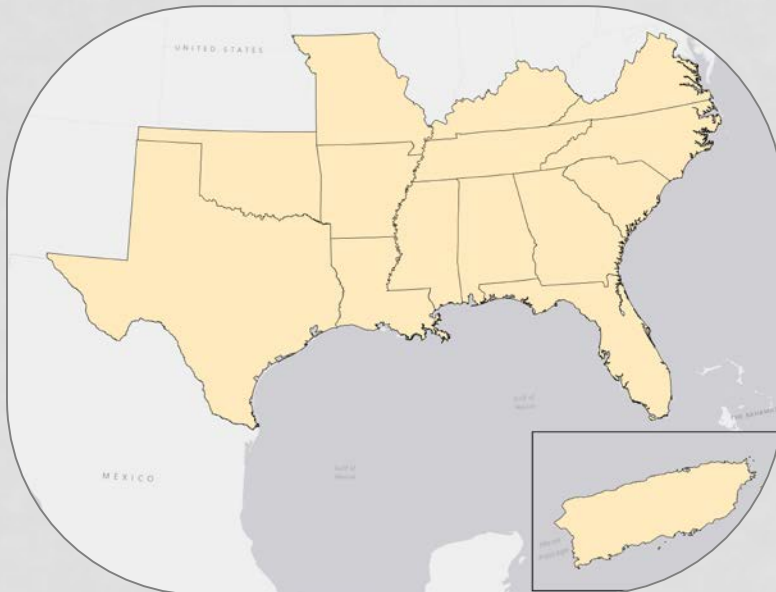


**Gulf States Marine Fisheries
Commission Meeting
Fall 2019**

Dr. Jessica Graham



Mission: SARP will, with partners, protect, conserve, and restore aquatic resources including habitats throughout the Southeast for the continuing benefit, use and enjoyment of the American people.

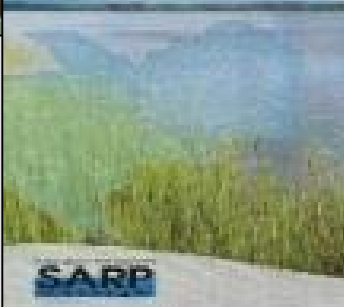


Conserving our Southeastern Aquatic Habitat:
**THE SOUTHEAST
AQUATIC HABITAT PLAN**



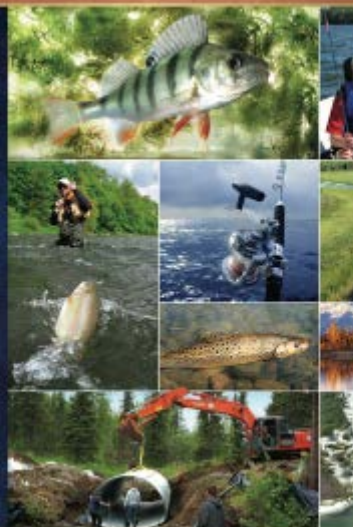
**Conserving Fish
Habitat From
Rivers to the Sea:**

*The Story of the Southeast
Aquatic Resource Partnership*



**NATIONAL
FISH HABITAT
ACTION PLAN
2ND EDITION**

COOPERATION
INVESTMENT
STEWARDSHIP



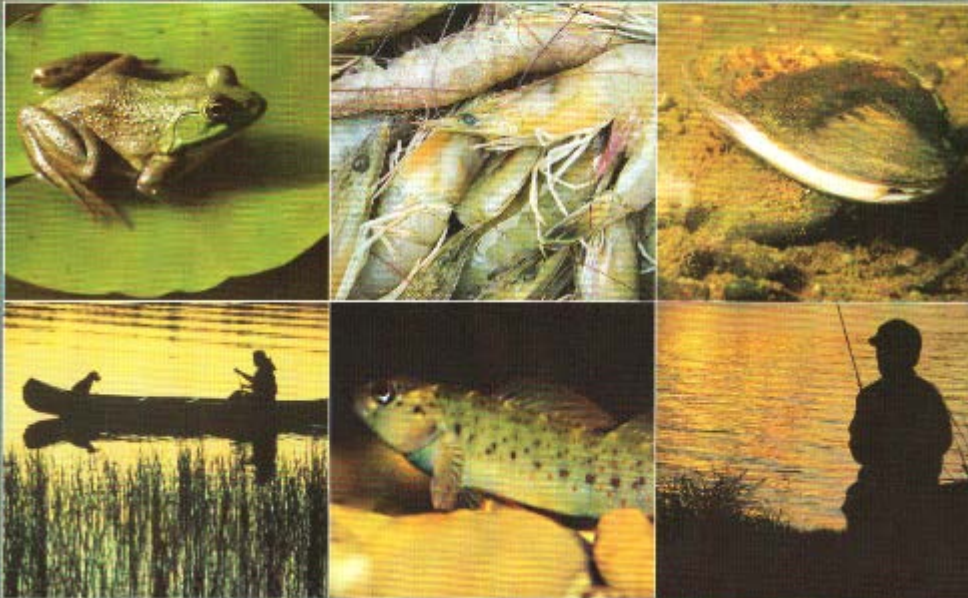
**National Fish Habitat
Action Plan**

*Cooperation
Investment
Stewardship*



Conserving our Southeastern Aquatic Habitat:

THE SOUTHEAST AQUATIC HABITAT PLAN



Native Black
Bass Initiative

Restoration

Connectivity

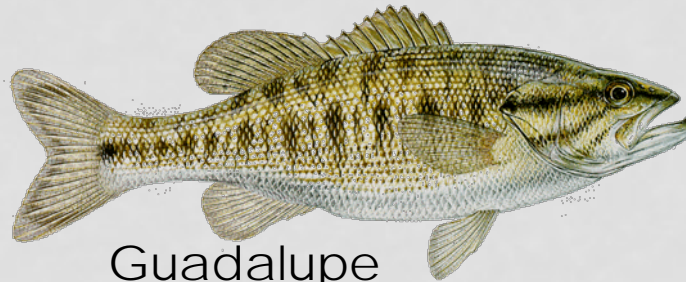
Coastal

Flow

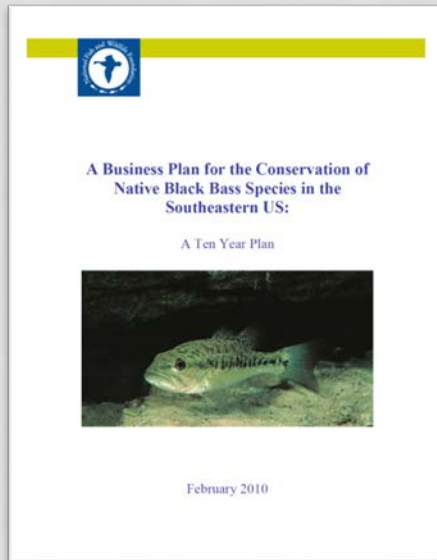
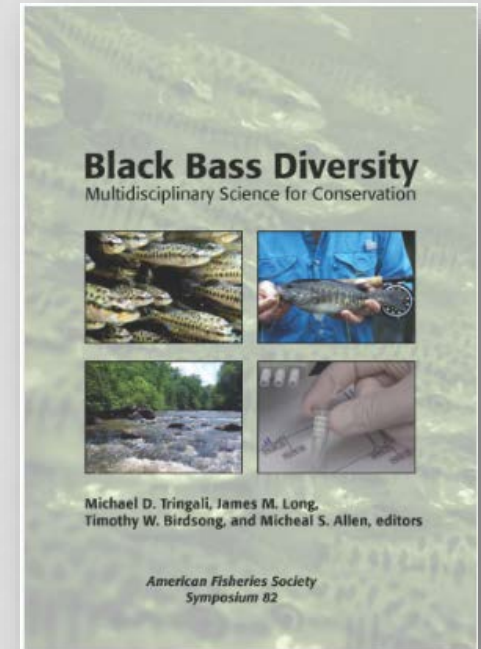
NATIVE BLACK BASS INITIATIVE PHASE I



Redeye Bass

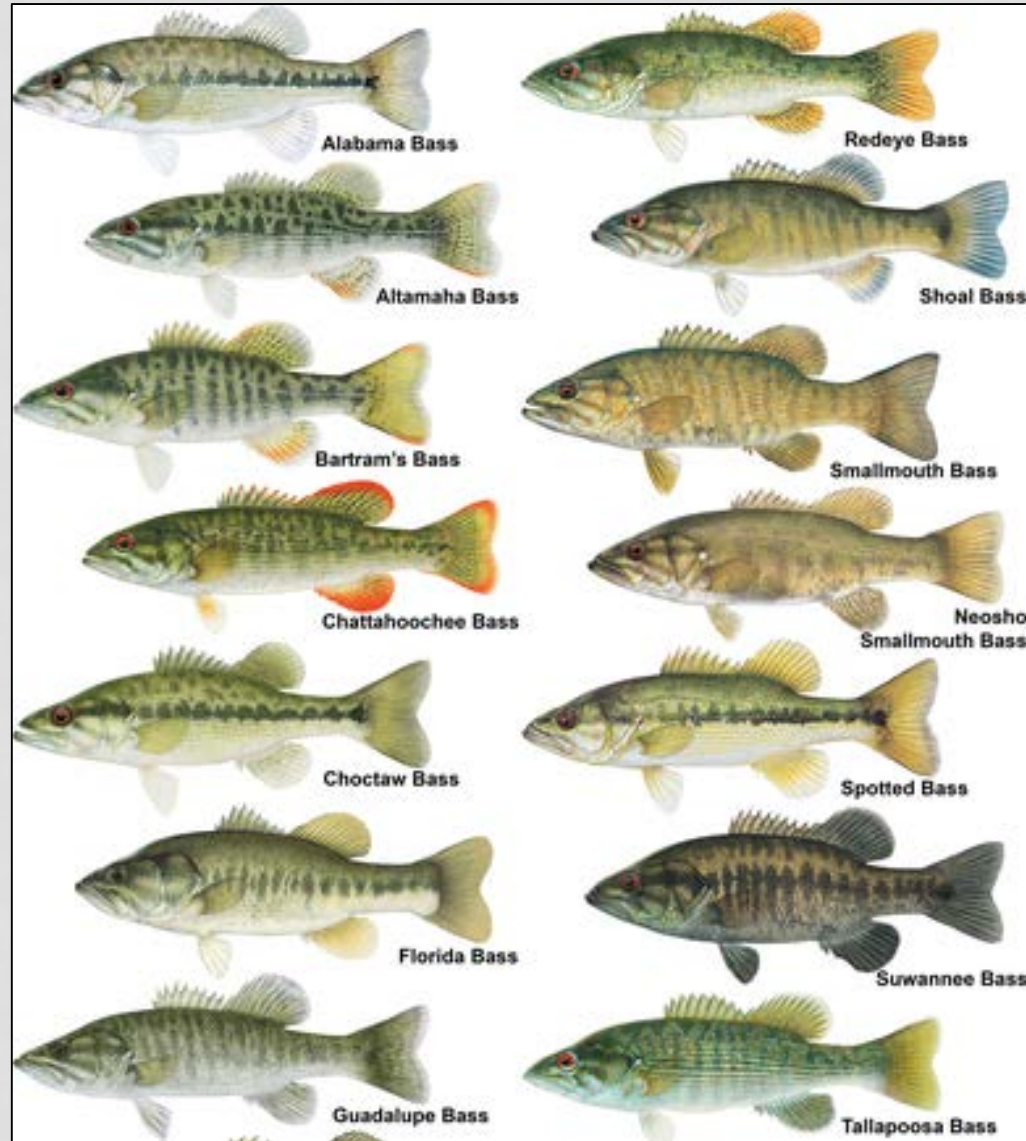


Guadalupe
Bass

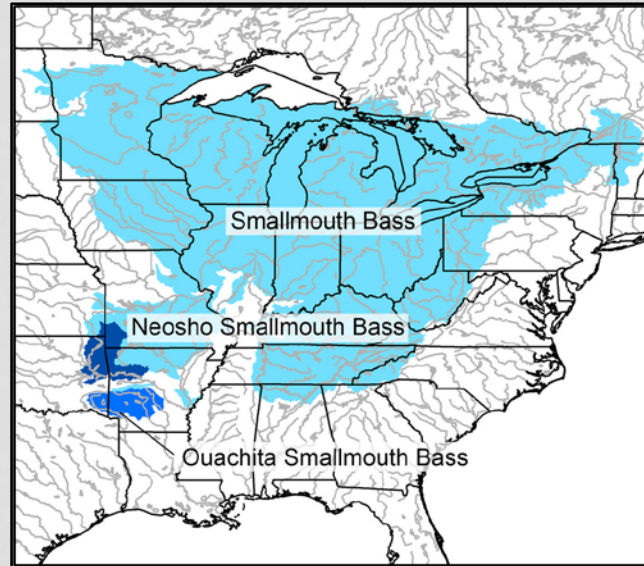


Shoal Bass

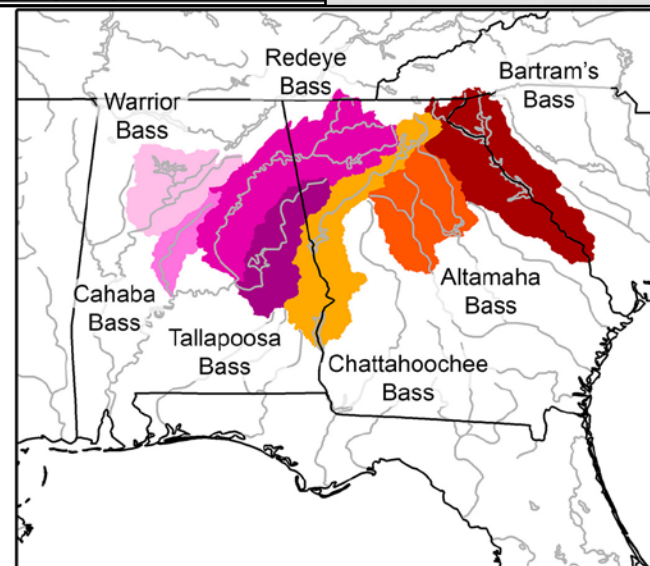
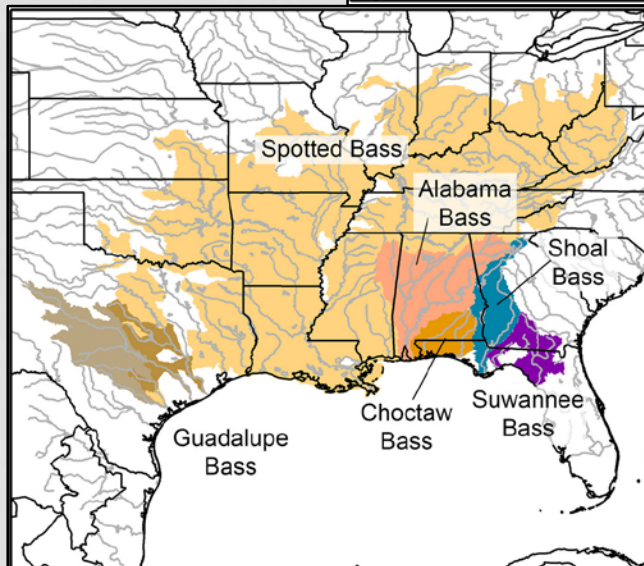
NATIVE BLACK BASS INITIATIVE PHASE II



NATIVE BLACK BASS INITIATIVE PHASE II



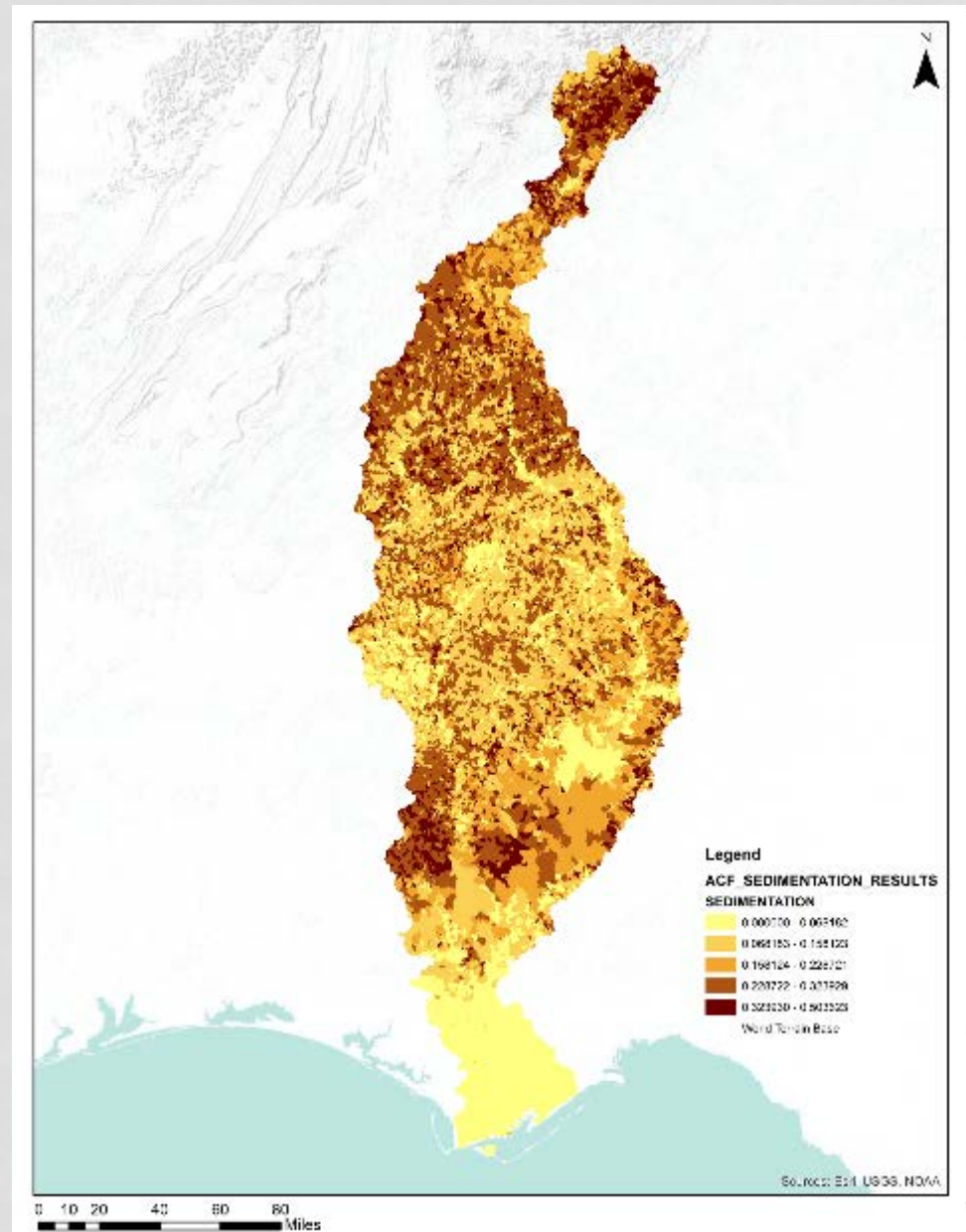
Taylor et al. 2018



THREATS ASSESSMENT

Actionable layers

- Acquisition
- Sedimentation
- Best Management Practices
- Connectivity



WATER CONSERVATION



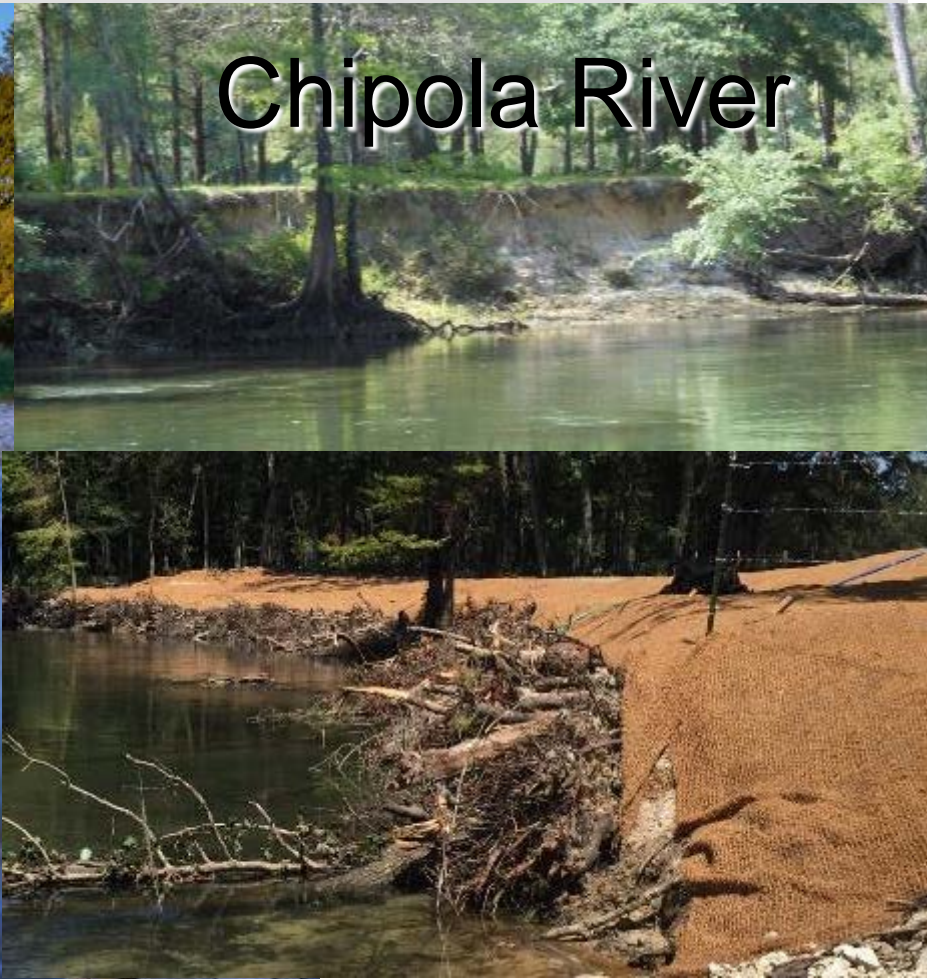
HABITAT RESTORATION



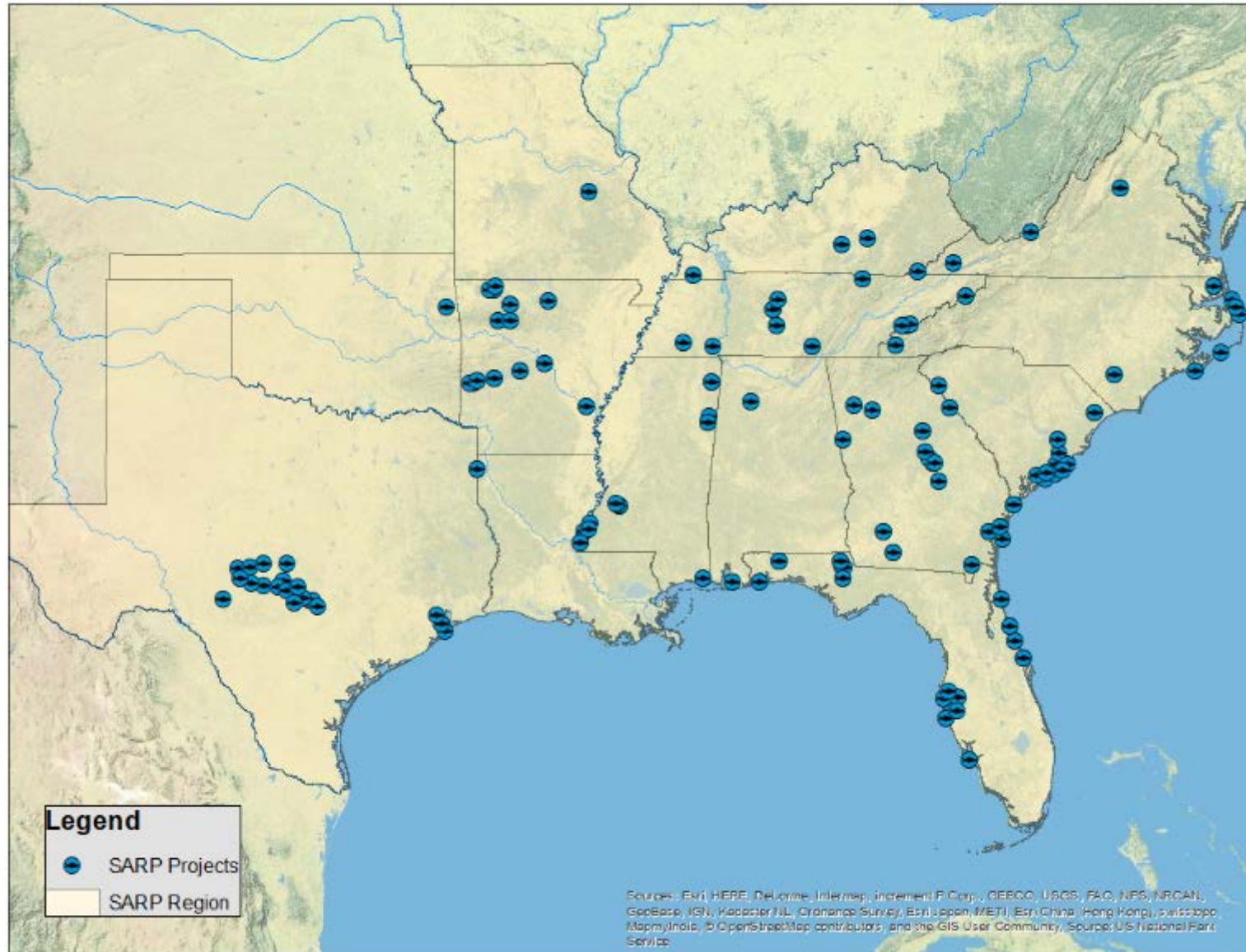
Pedernales River



Chipola River



HABITAT RESTORATION



CONNECTIVITY PROGRAM



Inventory

Prioritization

Connectivity
Teams

CONNECTIVITY PROGRAM

Reconnect rivers and streams to support healthier populations of fish and wildlife in ecologically functioning systems.

Through:



Identifying barriers to aquatic connectivity in the Southeast.



Proactively identify and prioritize sites for stream crossing upgrades/replacements.



Facilitating communication and information sharing among partners in and out of state-based connectivity teams.

CONNECTIVITY PROGRAM



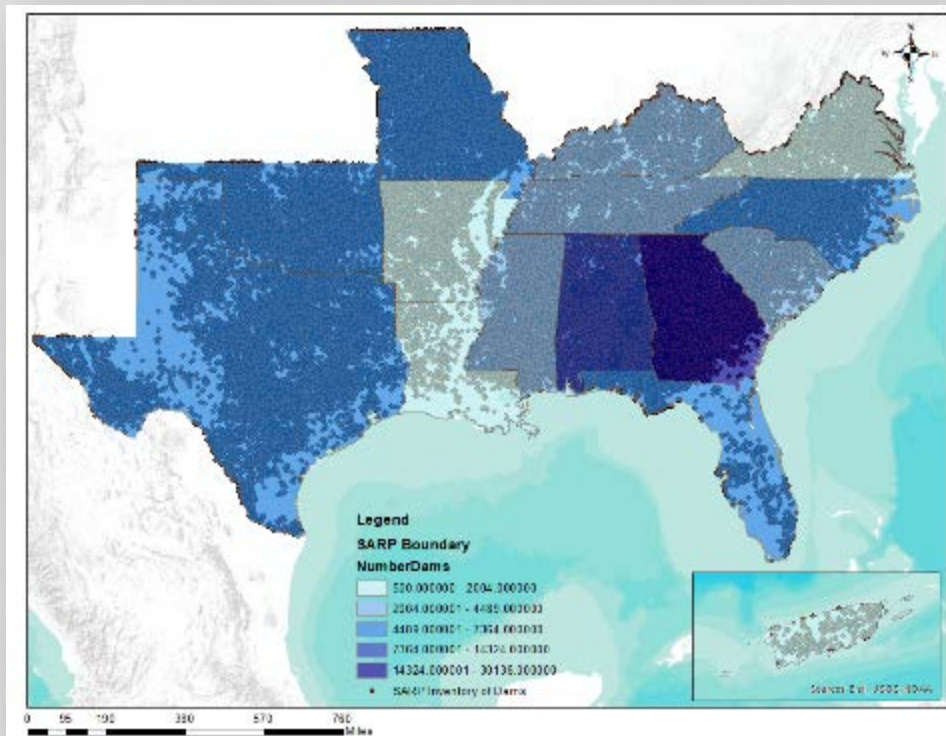
Inventory

Dams

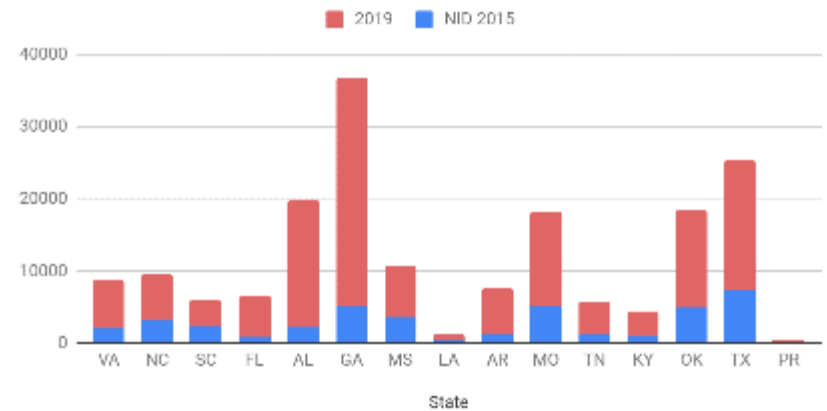
Road Crossings

Waterfalls

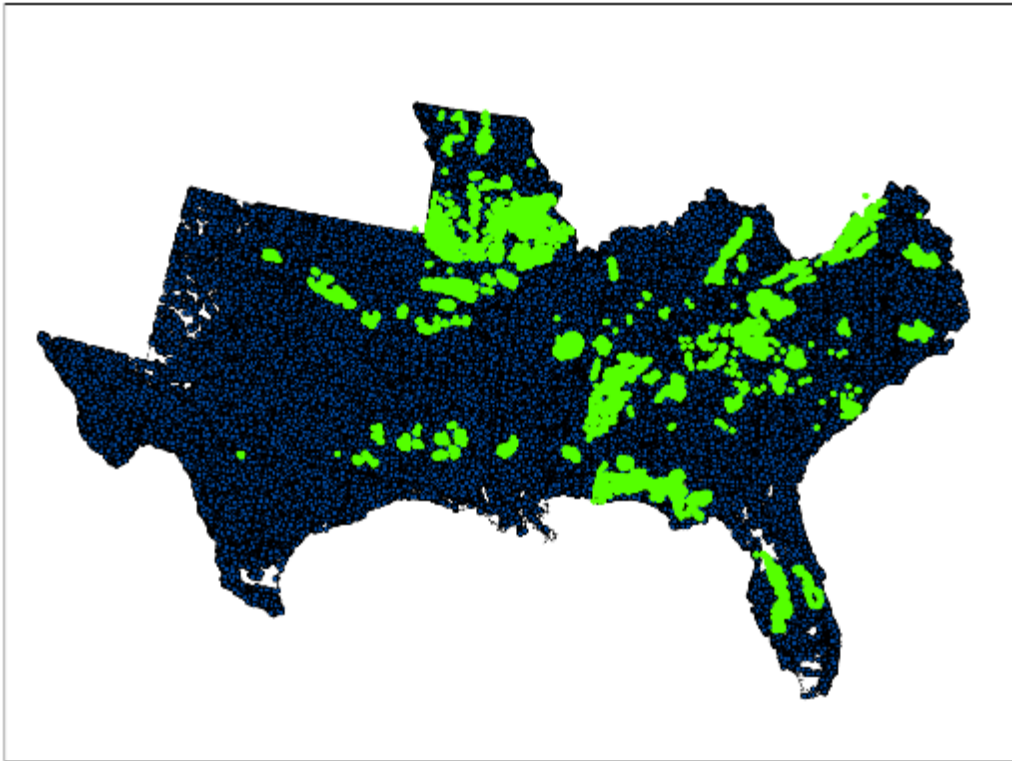
Dams



Improvements to the Southeast Aquatic Barrier Inventory - Dams



Road Crossings



- Crossings are assessed by multiple partners using AOP assessment protocols (green)

Waterfalls



- Sources
 - USGS
 - USFS CATT
 - Local input





AQUATIC CONNECTIVITY
Stream Crossing Survey
DATA FORM

DATE OBSERVED BY: _____ DATE: _____

LOCAL ID NUMBER BY: _____ LOCAL ID: _____

Crossing Code		Local ID (Optional)	
Date Observed (MM/DD/YYYY) _____ Lead Observer _____			
Town/County _____		Stream _____	
Road _____		Type <input type="checkbox"/> MULTILANE <input type="checkbox"/> FINED <input type="checkbox"/> UNFINED <input type="checkbox"/> DRIVEWAY <input type="checkbox"/> TRAIL <input type="checkbox"/> RAILROAD	
GPS Coordinates (Channel Top) _____		GPS Coordinates (Bank Top) _____	
Location Description			
Crossing Type <input type="checkbox"/> BRIDGE <input type="checkbox"/> CULVERT <input type="checkbox"/> MULTIPLE CULVERT <input type="checkbox"/> FORD <input type="checkbox"/> NO CROSSING <input type="checkbox"/> REMOVED CROSSING		Number of Culverts/Bridge Cells _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> BURIED STREAM <input type="checkbox"/> INACCESSIBLE <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIALLY INACCESSIBLE <input type="checkbox"/> NO UPSTREAM CHANNEL <input type="checkbox"/> BRIDGE ADEQUATE			
Photo ID# _____		UPSTREAM _____ DOWNSTREAM _____ OTHER _____	
Flow Condition <input type="checkbox"/> NO FLOW <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL LOW <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE <input type="checkbox"/> HIGH		Crossing Condition <input type="checkbox"/> OK <input type="checkbox"/> POOR <input type="checkbox"/> NEW <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN <input type="checkbox"/> FAILING	
Tidal Site <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		Alignment <input type="checkbox"/> FLOW-ALIGNED <input type="checkbox"/> MISSED (u/s) _____	
Stream Measurement <input type="checkbox"/> Active Channel <input type="checkbox"/> Wetted Channel <input type="checkbox"/> Bankfull Width		Road Fill Height (Top of pavement over surface bridge) _____	
Talwater Scour Post <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> SMALL <input type="checkbox"/> LARGE		Confidence <input type="checkbox"/> HIGH <input type="checkbox"/> UNCONFIRMED	
Riparian Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> Overstory <input type="checkbox"/> Understory <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Level		Construction <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE <input type="checkbox"/> STRONG ONLY BANKS U/L <input type="checkbox"/> ACTIVE CHANNEL	
High <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Low		Crossing Comments _____	
Inlet Scour Post <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> SMALL <input type="checkbox"/> LARGE		BATS PRESENT? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
High <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Low			



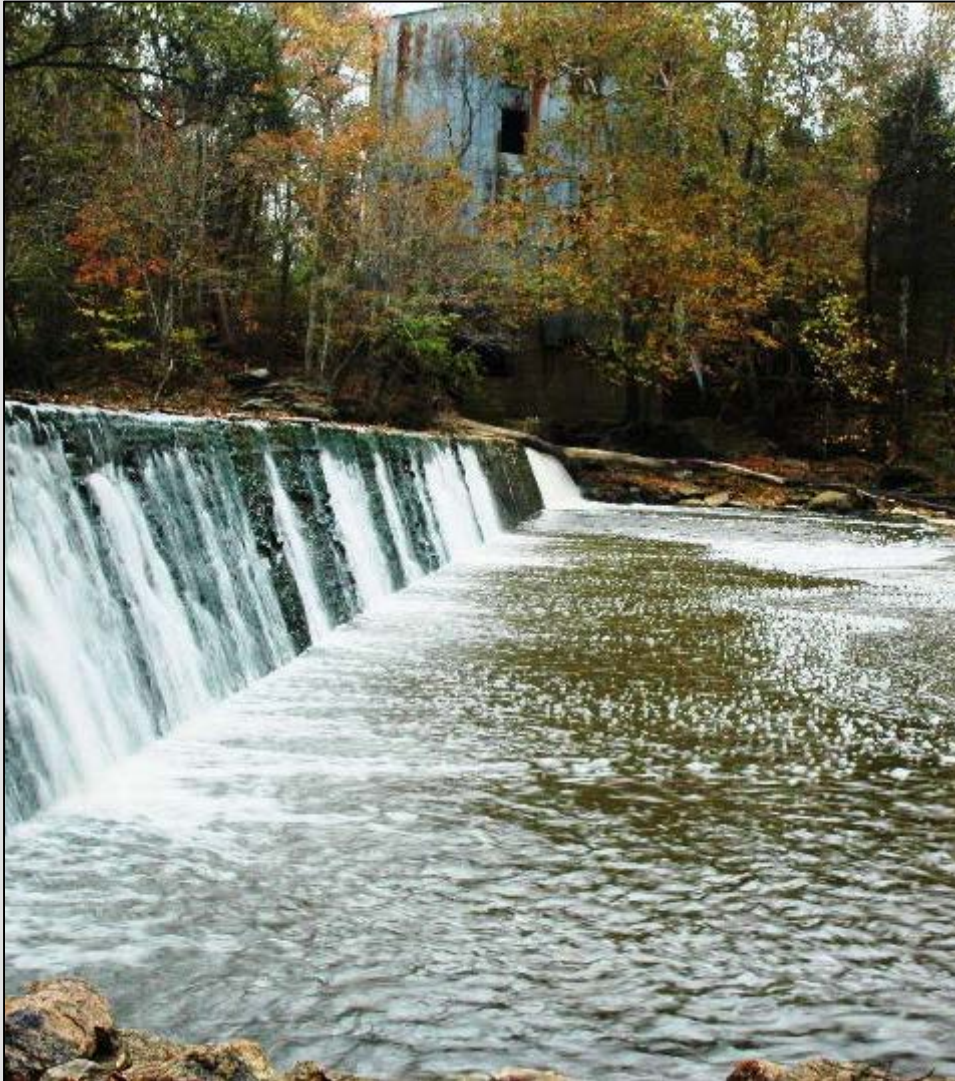
CONNECTIVITY PROGRAM



Inventory

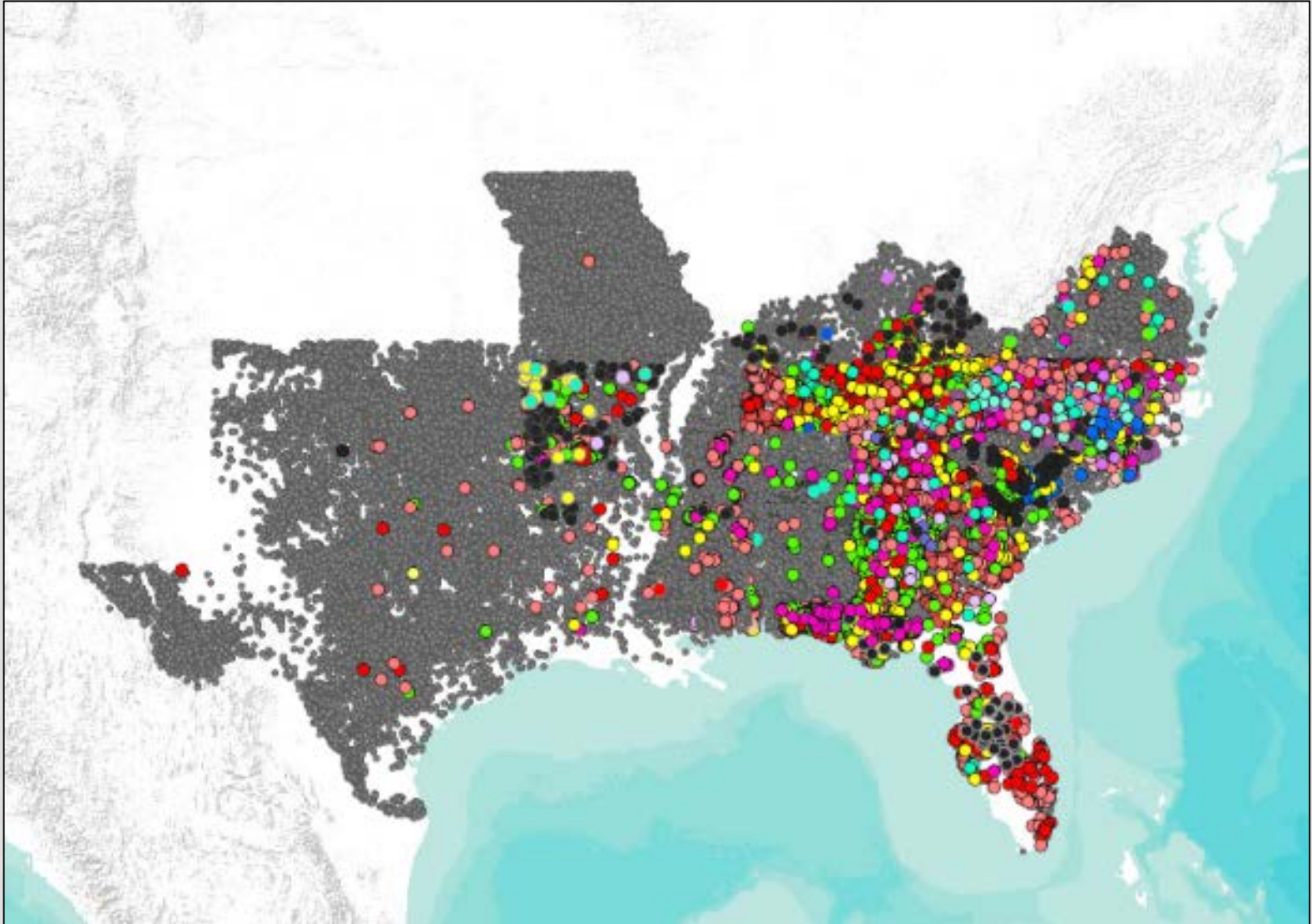
Prioritization

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIZATION



- We considered **3 criteria** to prioritize barriers:
 - **Connectivity:** Removal opens large amounts of habitat
 - **Watershed Condition:** Removal opens access to high quality habitat
 - **Social Feasibility:** Social conditions appear favorable

REFINED PRIORITIZATION

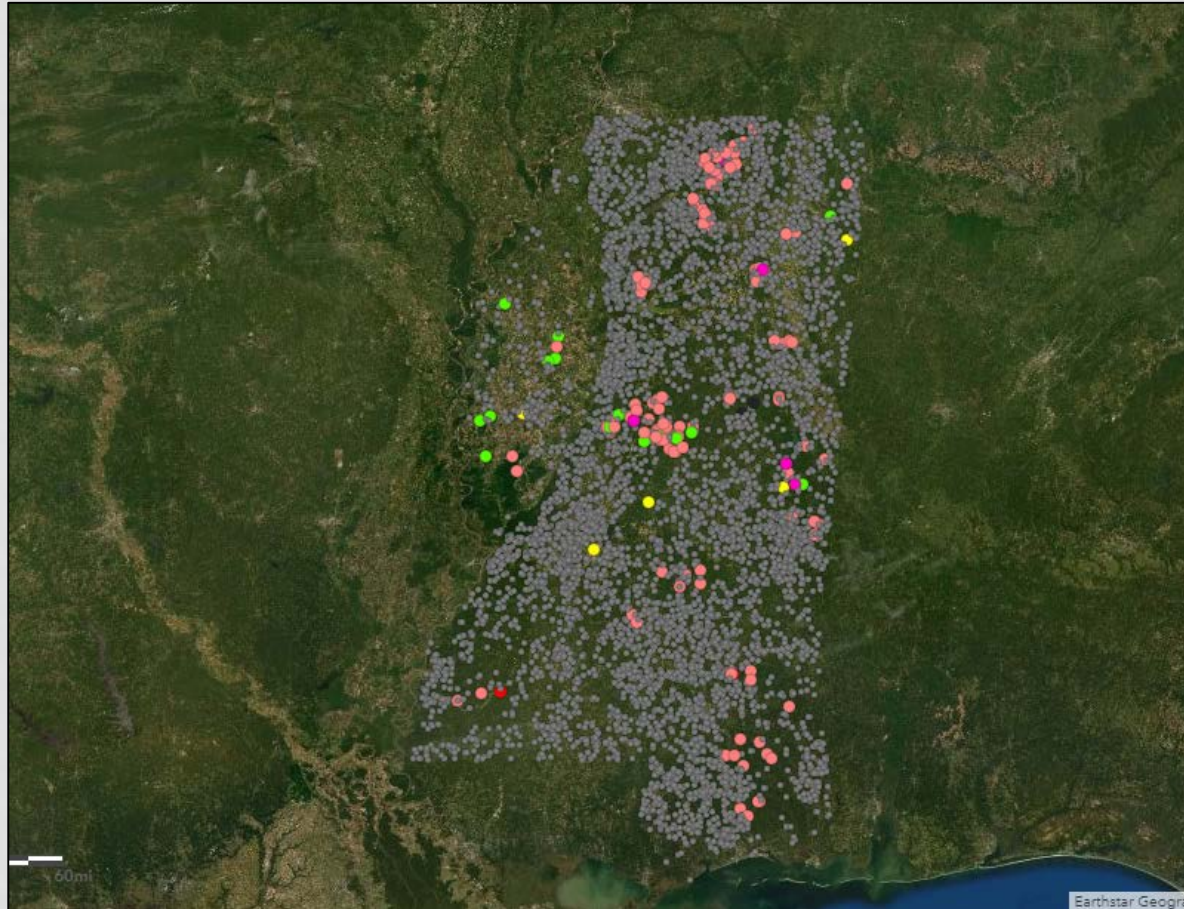


EX 1: REFINED



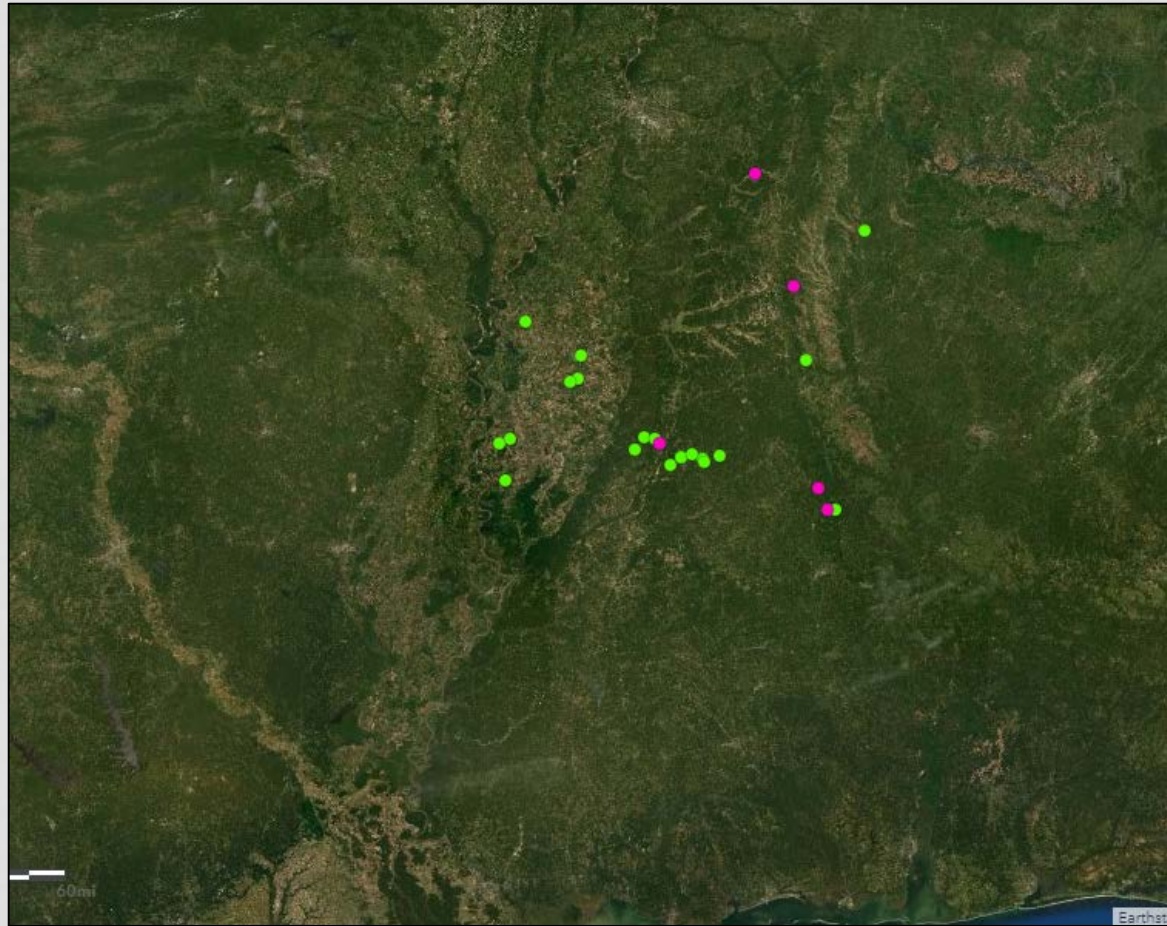
DAMS in MS: 7129

EX 1: REFINED



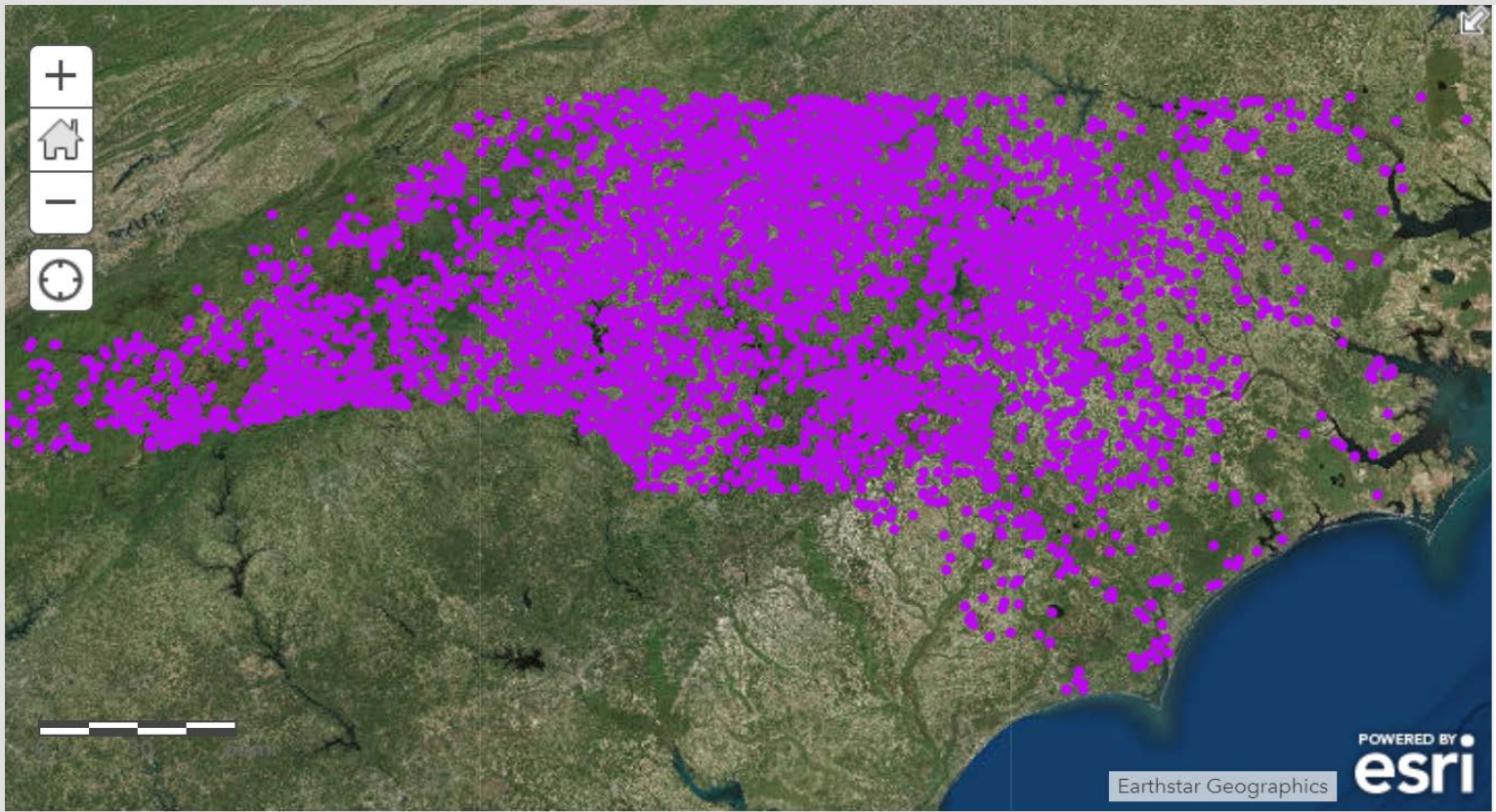
Reconned in MS: 179

EX 1: REFINED



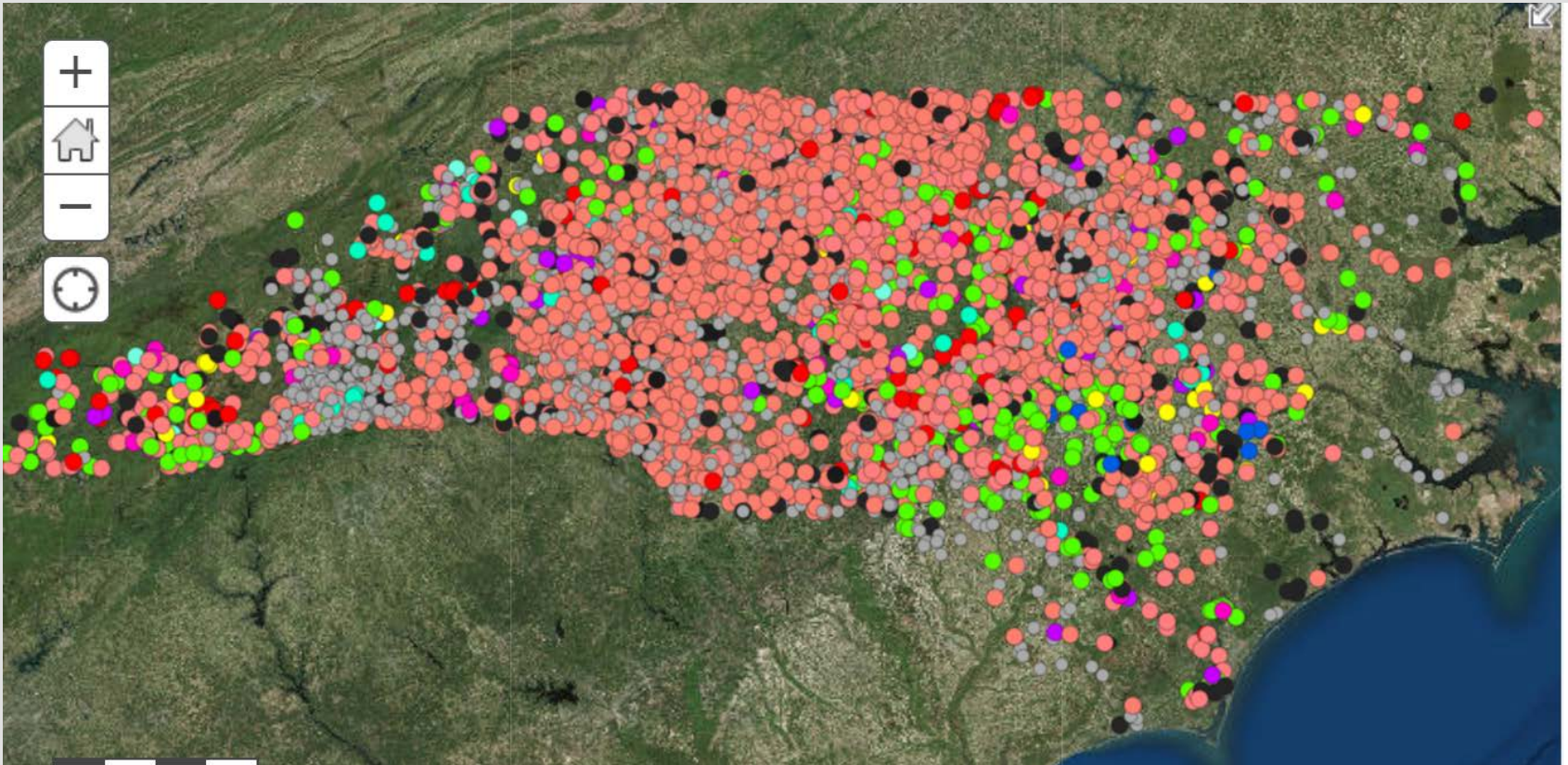
Reconned as potential projects: 26

EX 2: REFINED



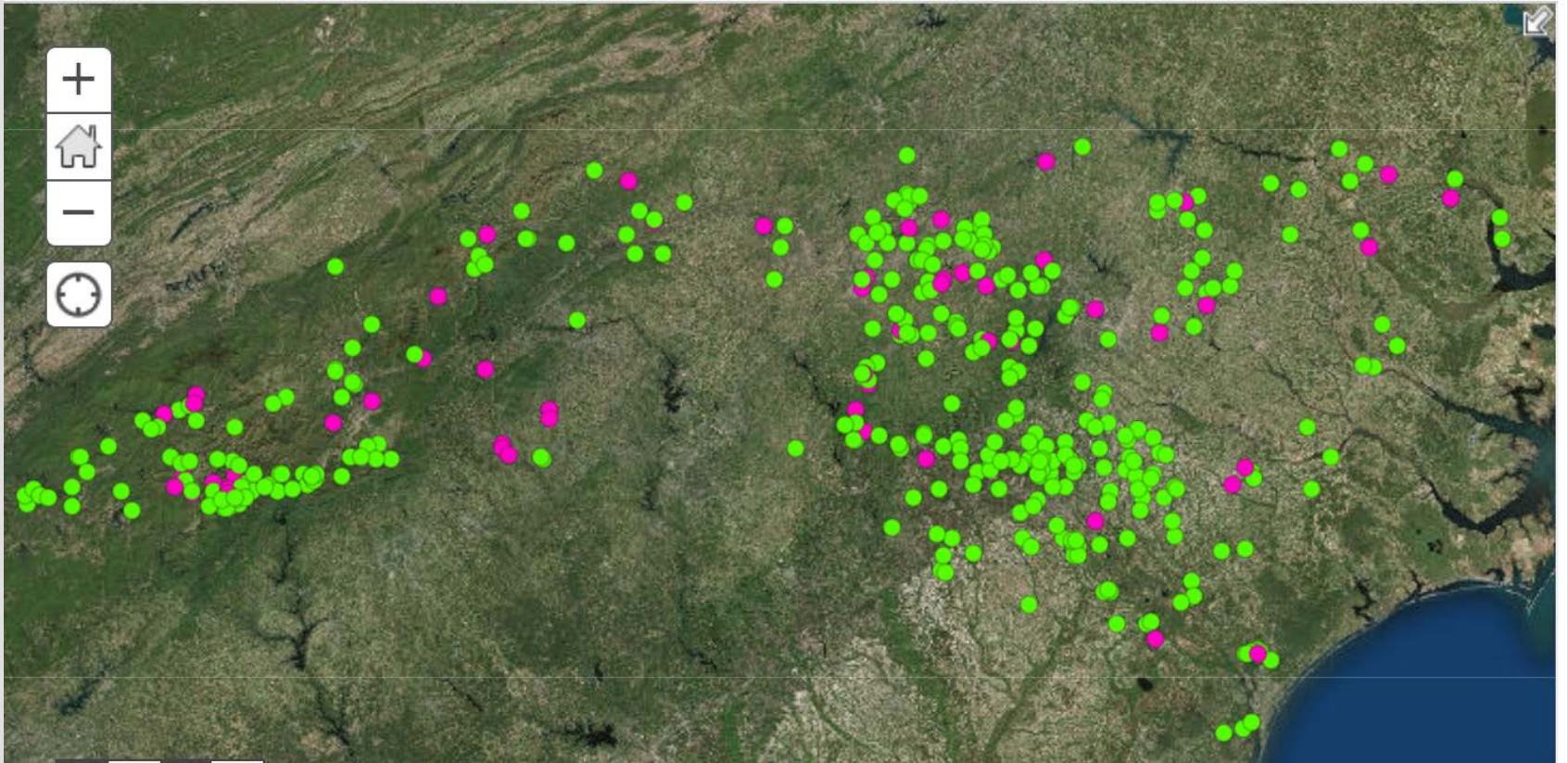
DAMS in NC: 6283

EX 2: REFINED



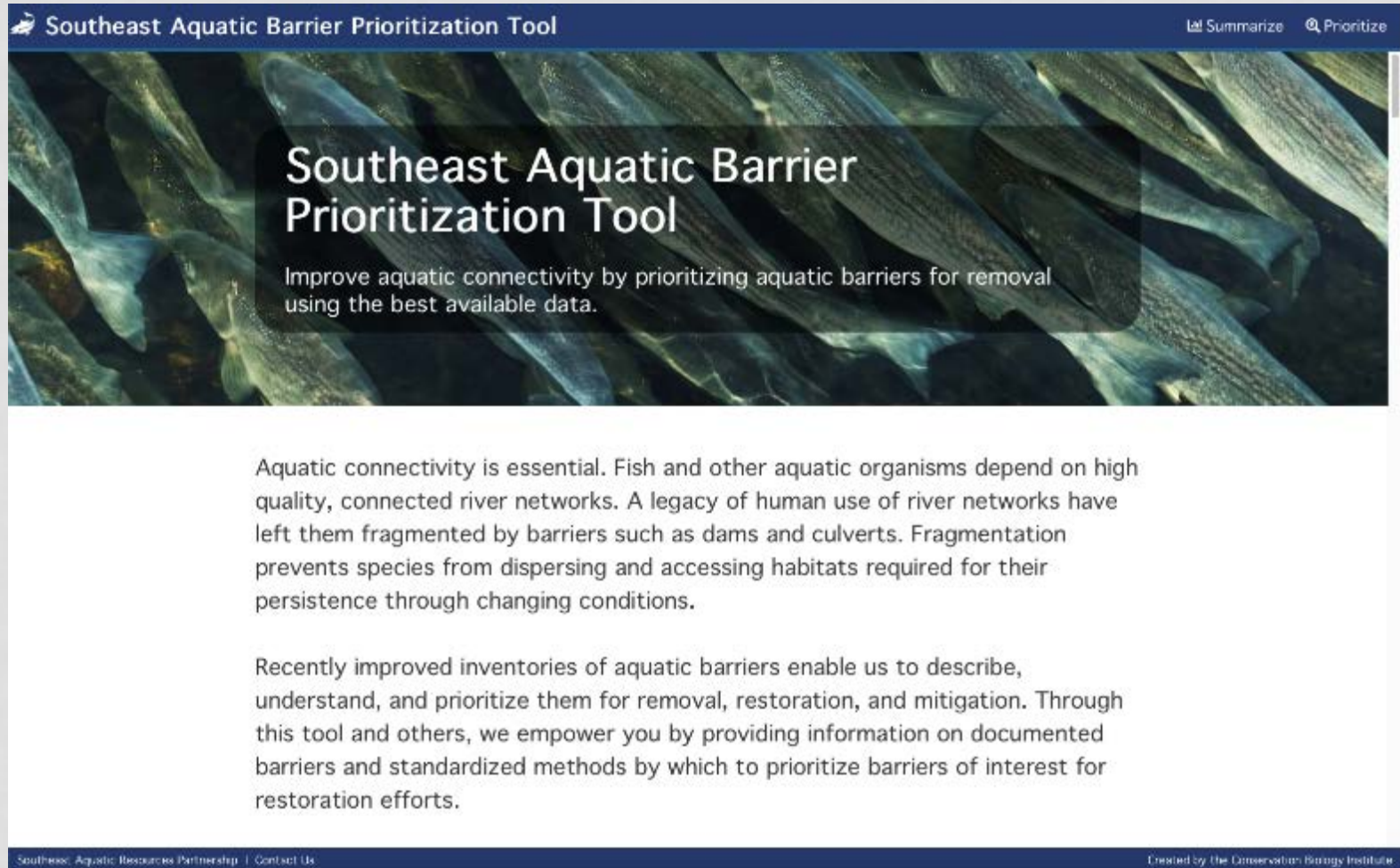
Reconned in NC: 4603

EX 2: REFINED



Reconned as potential projects: 455

ONLINE BASED TOOL



Southeast Aquatic Barrier Prioritization Tool

Improve aquatic connectivity by prioritizing aquatic barriers for removal using the best available data.

Aquatic connectivity is essential. Fish and other aquatic organisms depend on high quality, connected river networks. A legacy of human use of river networks have left them fragmented by barriers such as dams and culverts. Fragmentation prevents species from dispersing and accessing habitats required for their persistence through changing conditions.

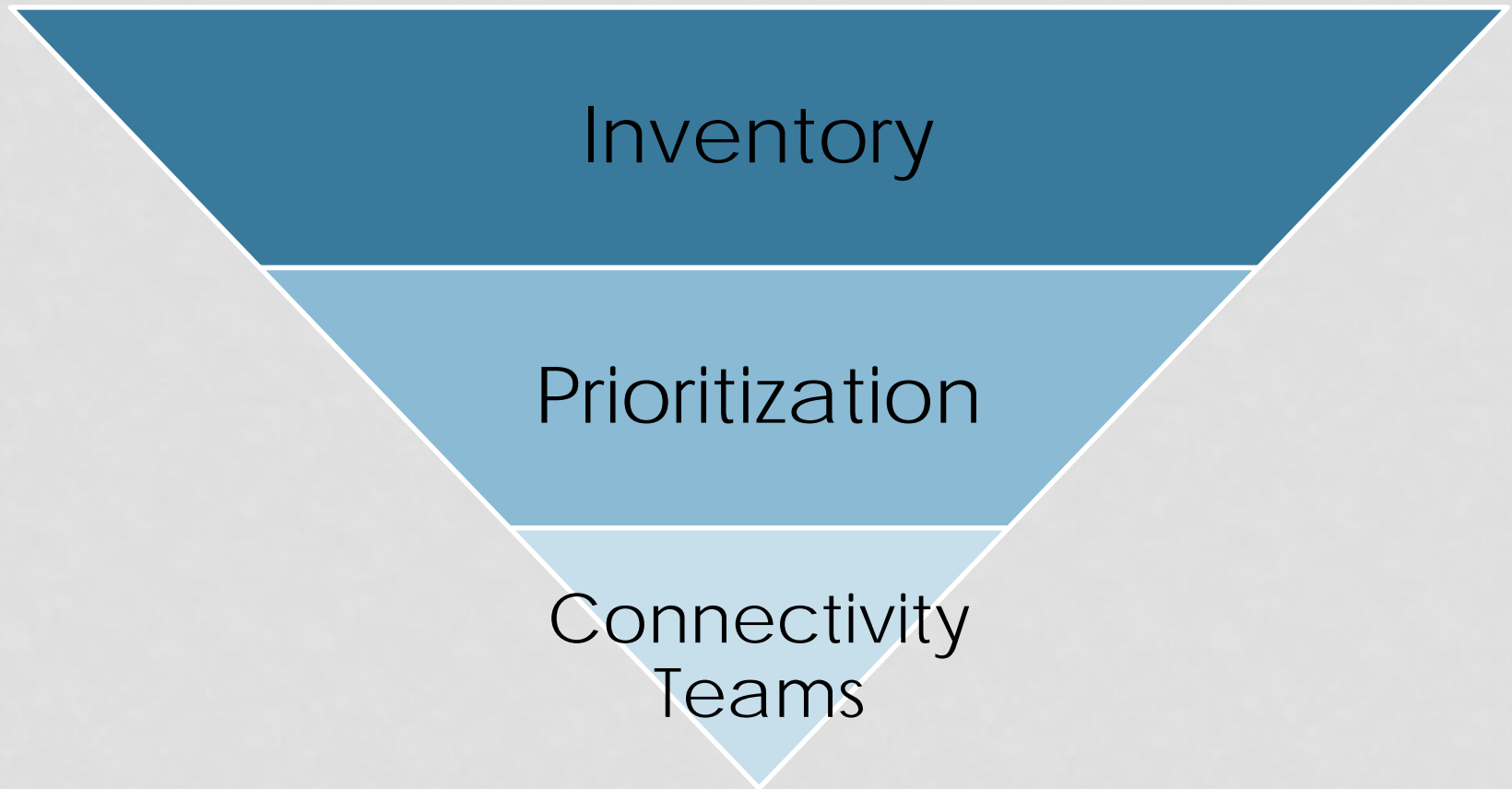
Recently improved inventories of aquatic barriers enable us to describe, understand, and prioritize them for removal, restoration, and mitigation. Through this tool and others, we empower you by providing information on documented barriers and standardized methods by which to prioritize barriers of interest for restoration efforts.

Southeast Aquatic Resources Partnership | Contact Us

Created by The Conservation Biology Institute

connectivity.sarpdata.com

CONNECTIVITY PROGRAM



Connectivity Teams



SCIENCE TO MANAGEMENT

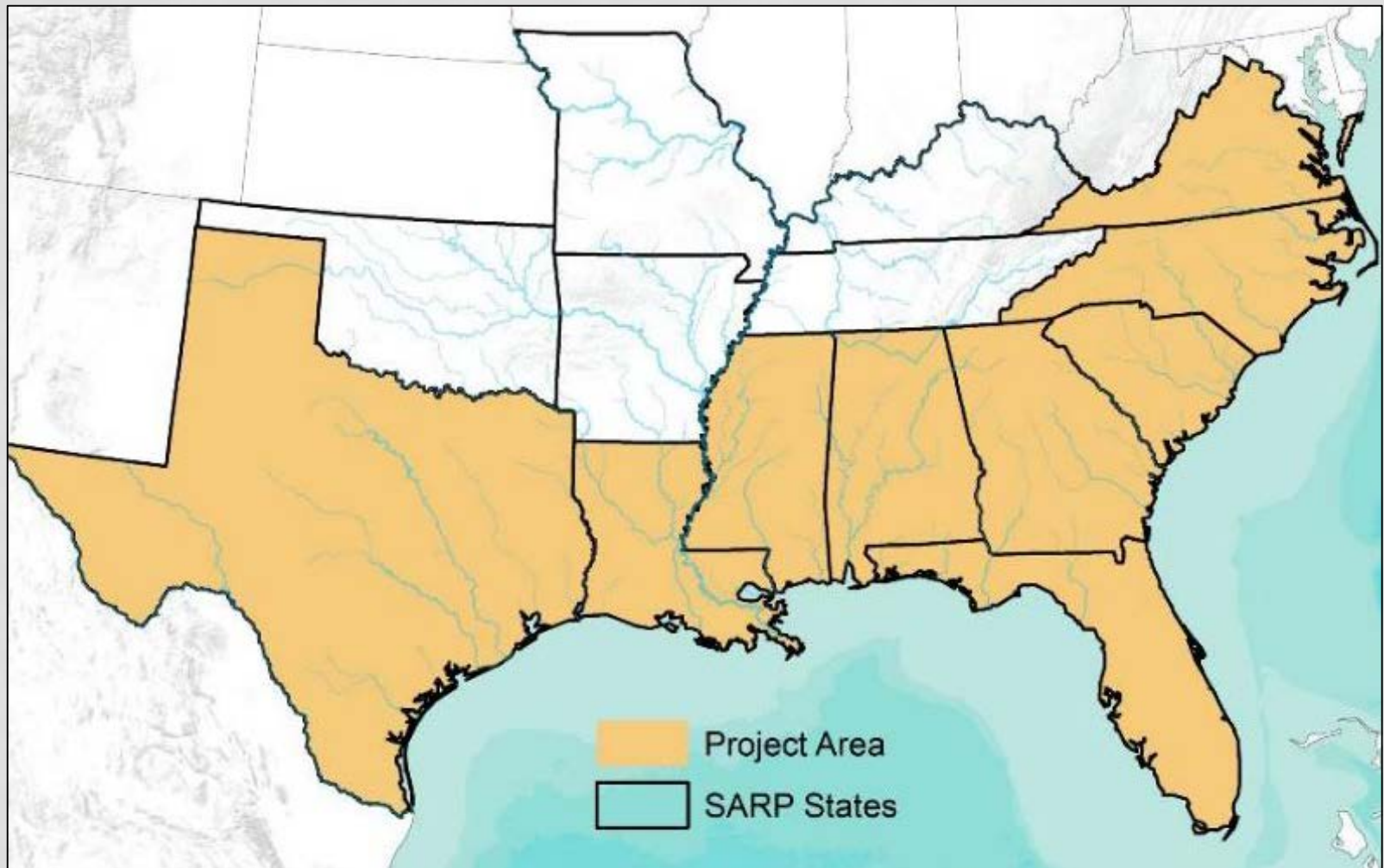
Projects
implemented or
on deck

- White Hall Dam – Georgia
- Mine Creek Dam – Arkansas
- Saupaw Dam – Tennessee
- Sweetwater Creek – Florida



COASTAL PROGRAM

"Sustainable coastal habitats and associated fisheries to increase coastal resiliency and economies across the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Regions."



COASTAL PROGRAM

- SARP aims to be value added
 - Connect Gulf and South Atlantic regions
 - Coordination and Science support
 - Topical Workshops
 - Coastal Hydrological Impairments (FW inflows/upstream connectivity)
 - Derelict Crab Trap removals and recycling
 - Aquaculture

COASTAL PROGRAM

The background of the slide is a black and white photograph of a derelict crab trap floating in the water. The trap is made of a hexagonal mesh and is partially submerged. The water is calm, and the sky is overcast. The trap is the central focus of the image, with its structure clearly visible.

Innovative Methods for
Removal and **Recycling**
of Derelict Crab Traps

FEBRUARY 13

8:30AM - 4PM

HYDROLOGIC IMPAIRMENTS

Connecting Coastal and Connectivity Programs

What Do We Know

about hydrologic
impairments to the
Gulf of Mexico?

A donut chart with a light gray outer ring and a dark gray inner circle. A small black segment at the top represents 5% of the total.

5%

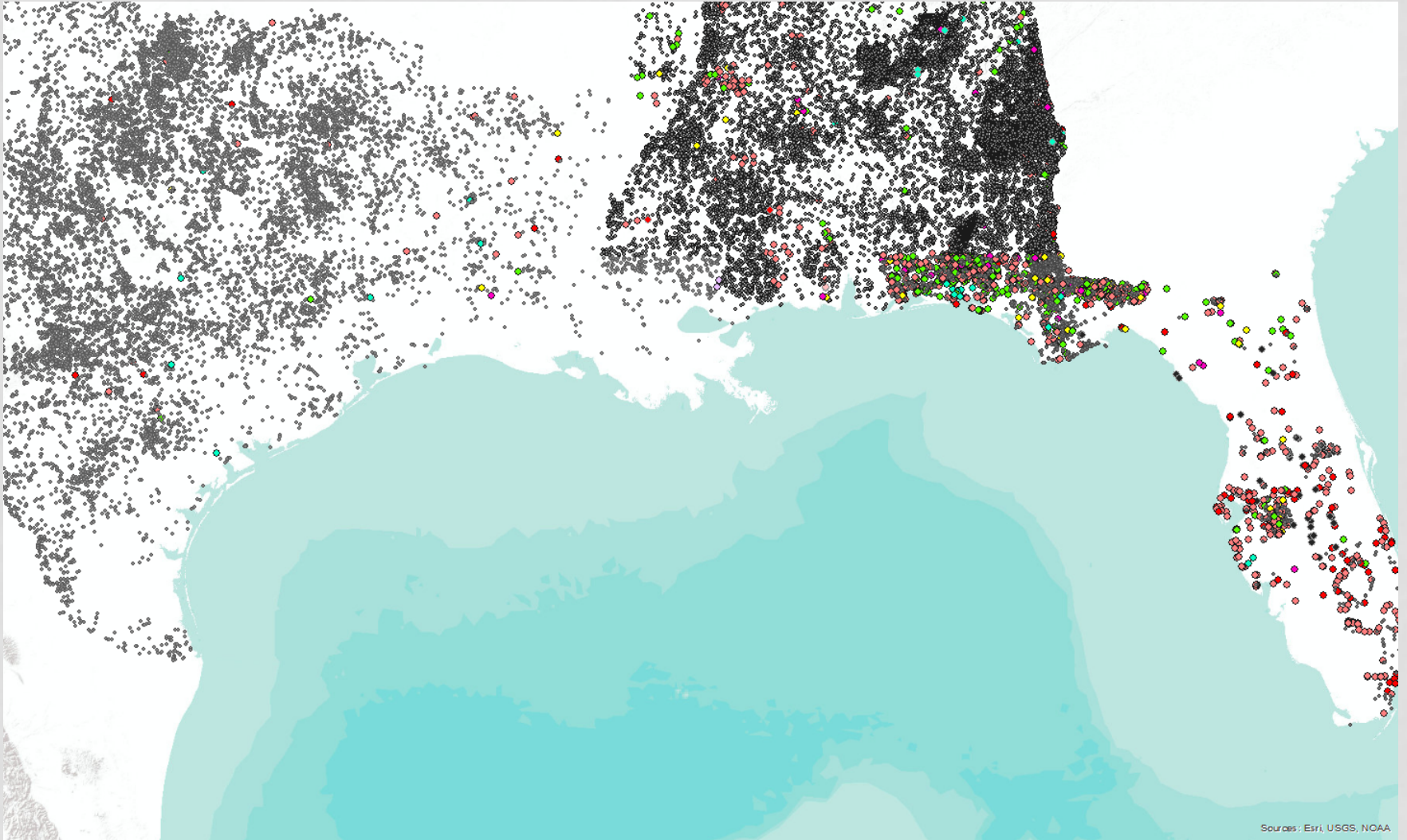
of dams have been
computer-based
reconned to determine
feasibility of removal or
remediation.

A donut chart with a light gray outer ring and a dark gray inner circle. A small blue segment at the top represents 1% of the total.

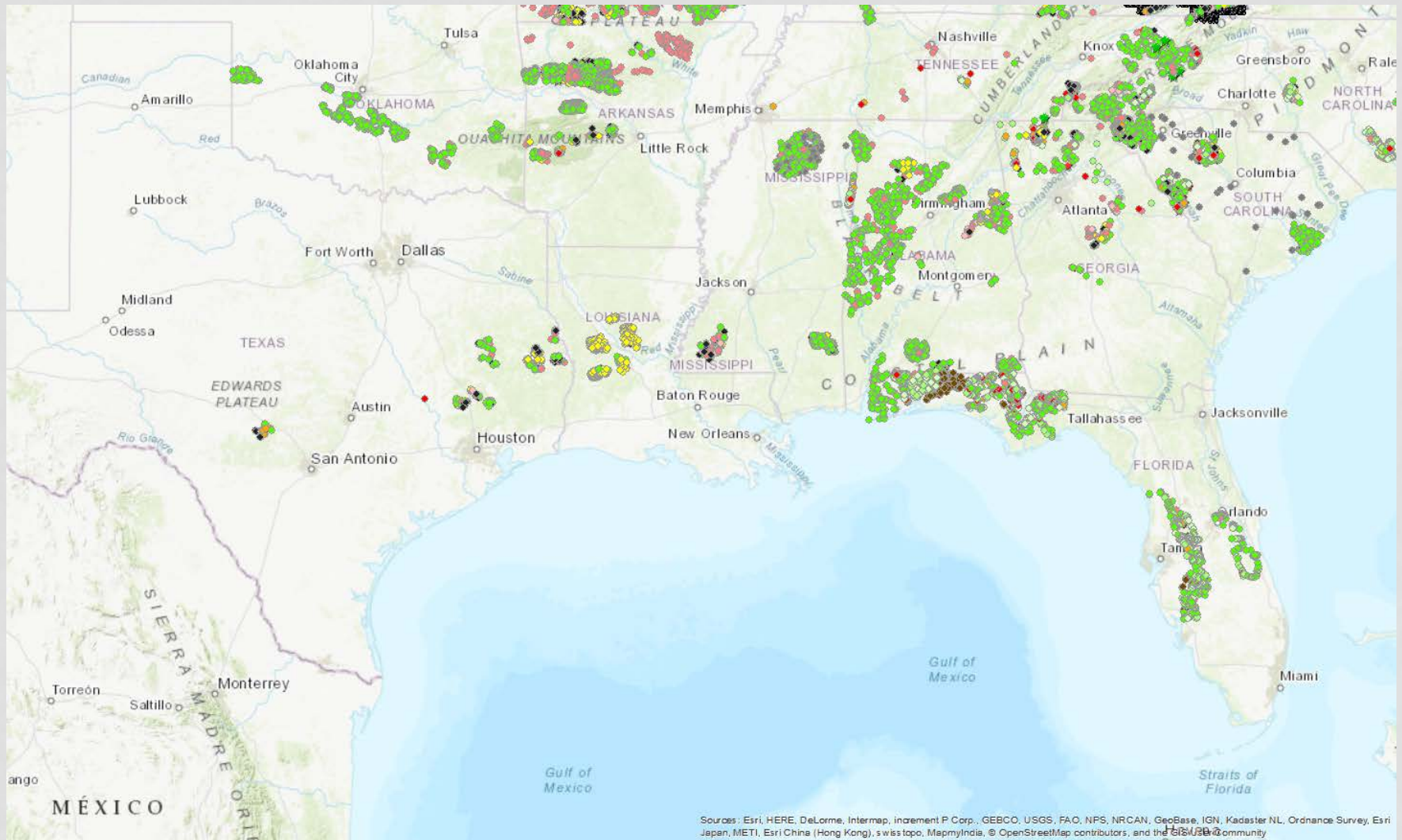
1%

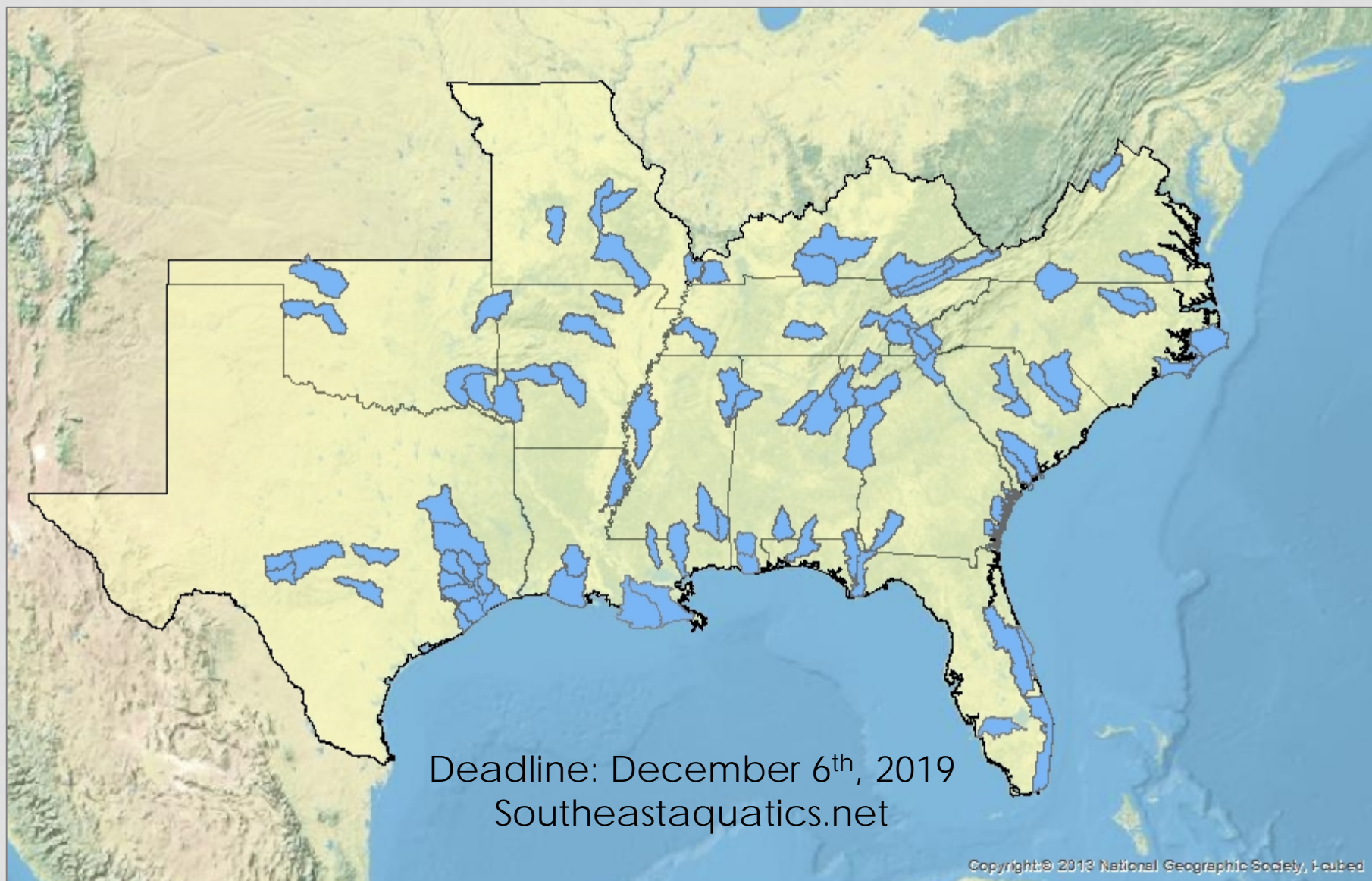
of **road stream crossings**
have been field assessed
to determine the degree
of hydrologic impairment.

FILLING IN GAPS



FILLING IN GAPS





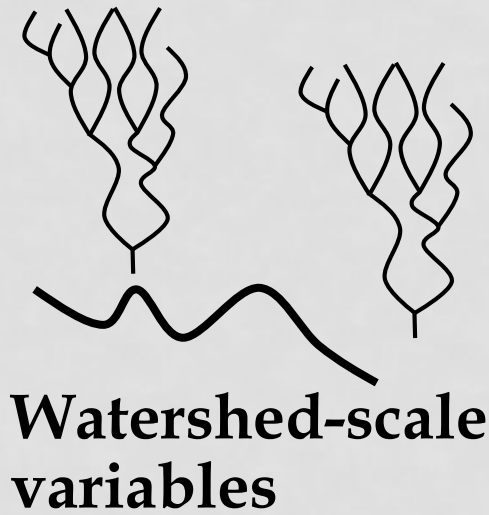
Deadline: December 6th, 2019
Southeastaquatics.net



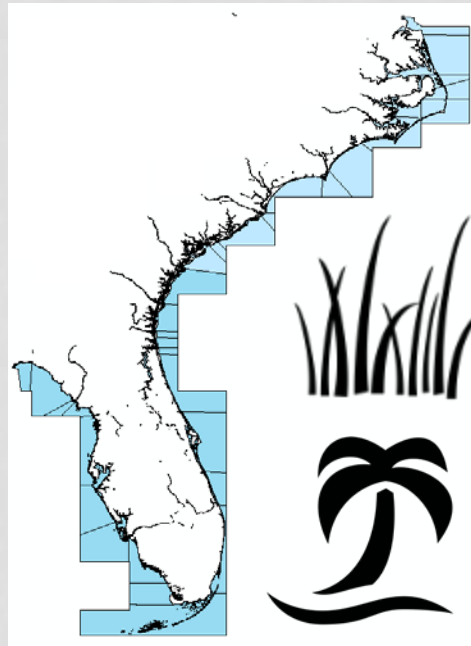
QUESTIONS?

Jessica Graham
Jessica@southeastaquatics.net
850-769-0552 ex. 229

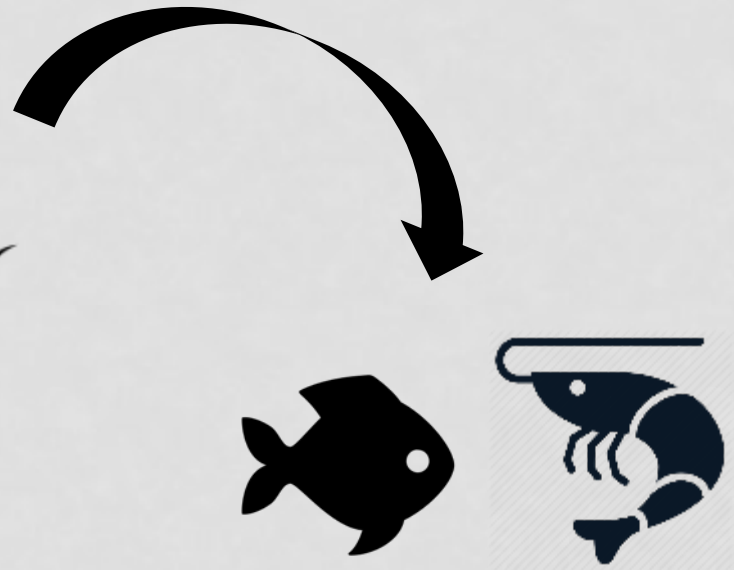
A CROSS-SCALE APPROACH TO MODELING COASTAL HABITAT & BIOTA



*Hierarchical Bayesian &
structural equation modeling*



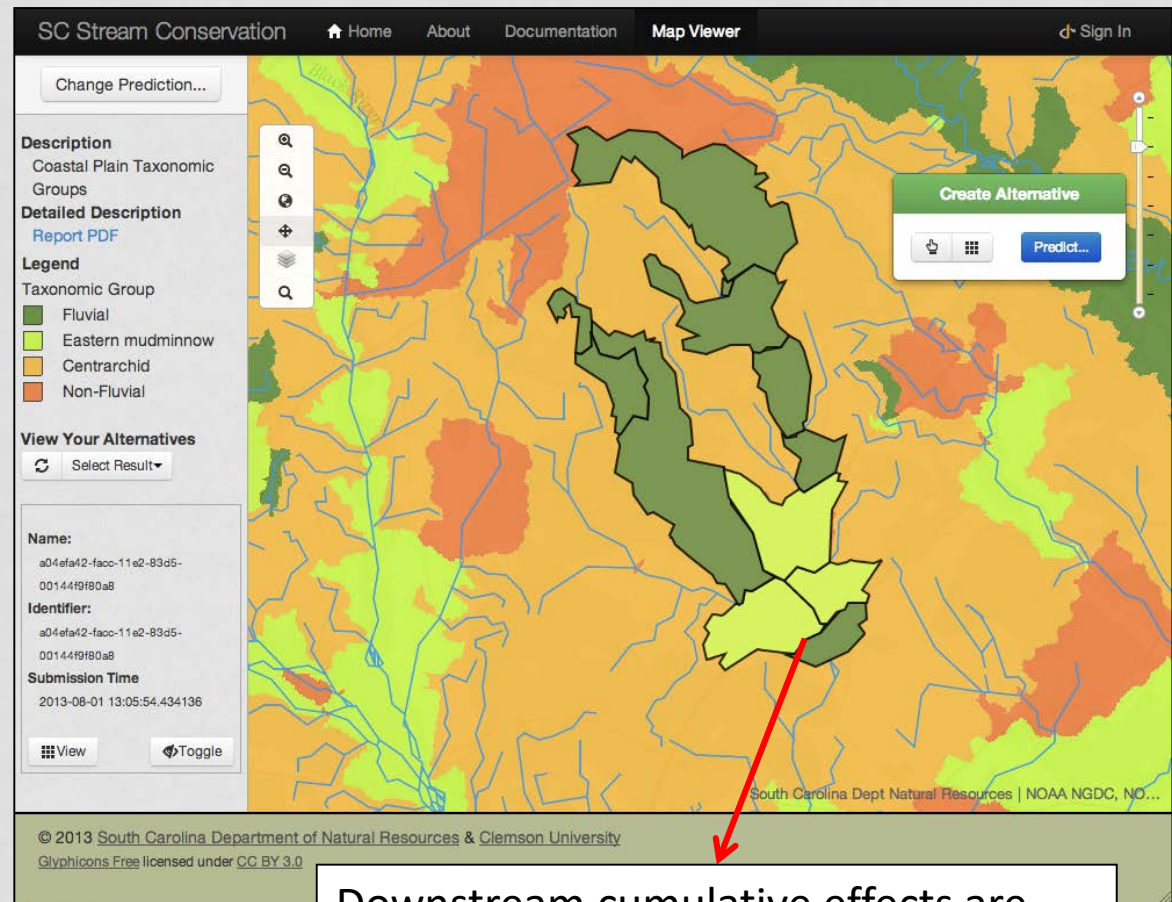
Coastal habitat



Coastal biota

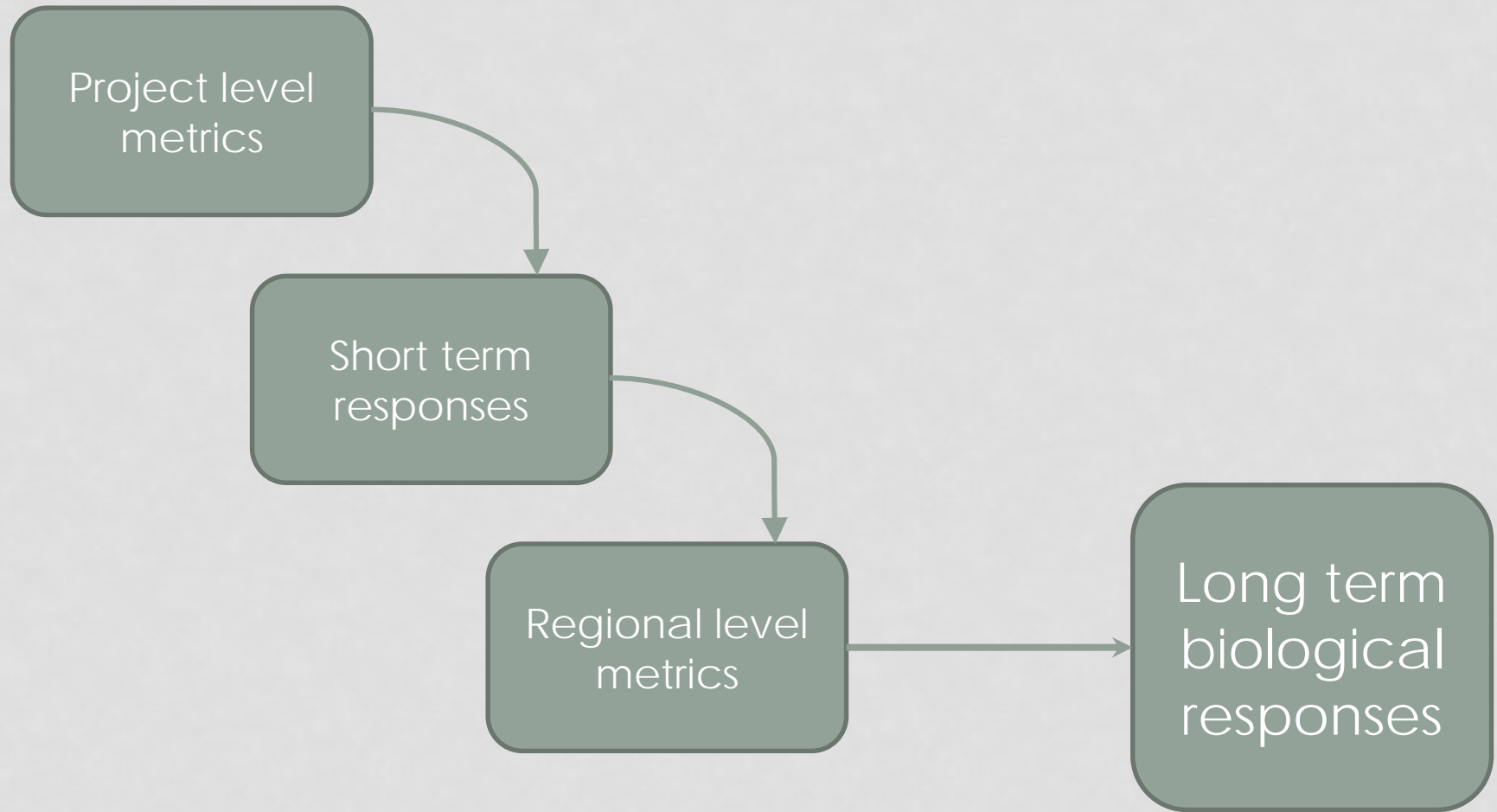
INTERACTIVE CONSERVATION PLANNING

- Server process dynamically executes a random forest prediction inside an R statistical computing environment
- Results are returned and displayed in the map viewer.



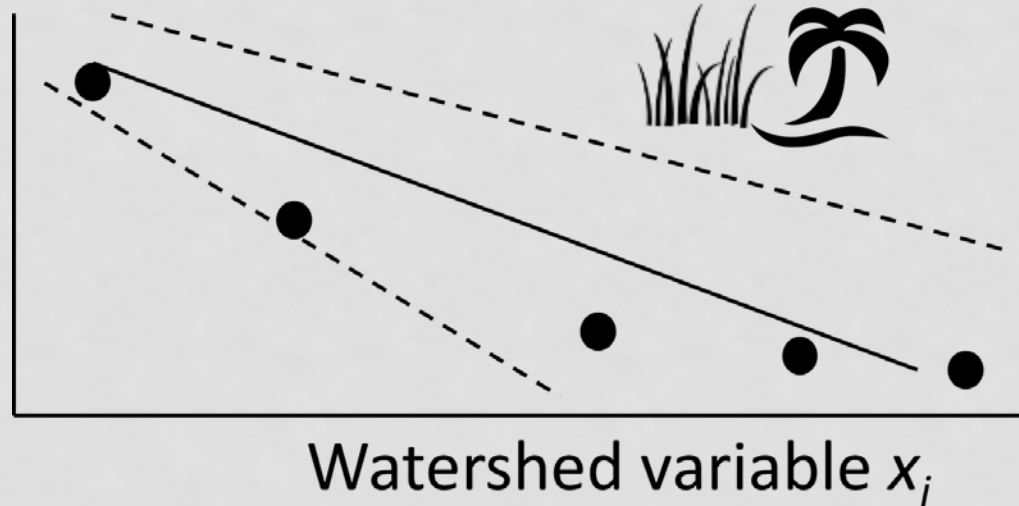
Downstream cumulative effects are automatically calculated and incorporated into prediction.

LONG-TERM INTERESTS

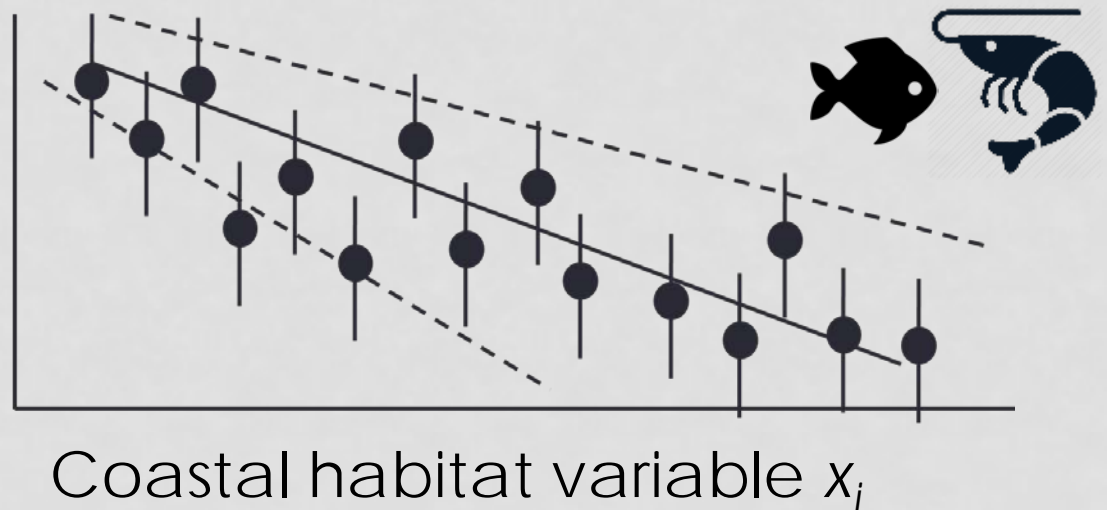


Level 1: estimate effects of watershed attributes on coastal habitat

Coastal habitat variable y_i

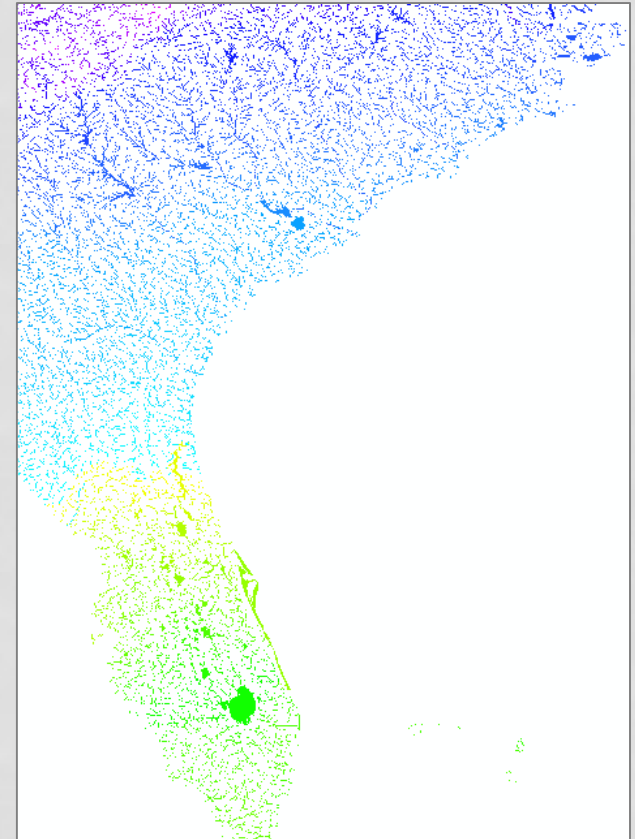


Biotic variable y_i



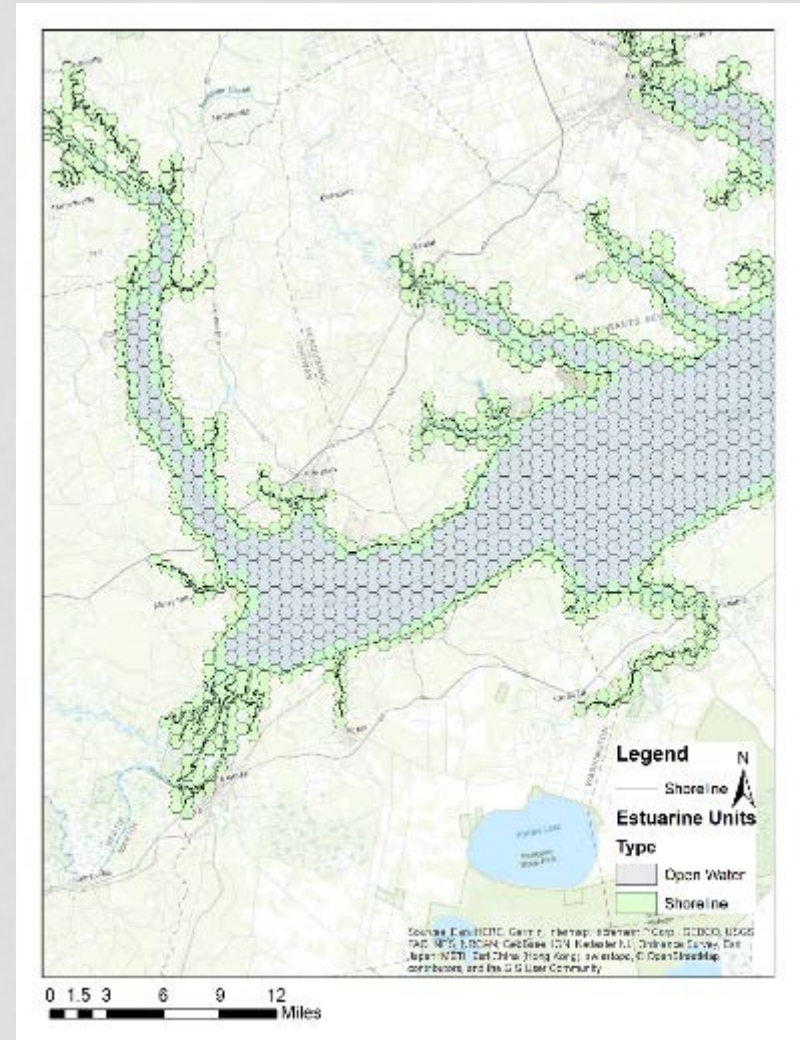
WATERSHED-LEVEL FACTORS & DATASETS

- **Anthropogenic land use:**
 - National Land Cover Database
- **Human population size:**
 - US Census
- **Water quality etc:**
 - US EPA StreamCat dataset
- **Natural attributes**
 - (precip, streamflow, etc): Earth-Env dataset



COASTAL HABITAT VARIABLES: LEVERAGING EXISTING SARP WORK

- **Seagrass & oyster reef habitat:**
 - TNC South Atlantic Bight Marine Assessment
- **Wetland habitat coverage:**
 - National Wetlands Inventory
- **Habitat areas of particular concern:**
 - NOAA



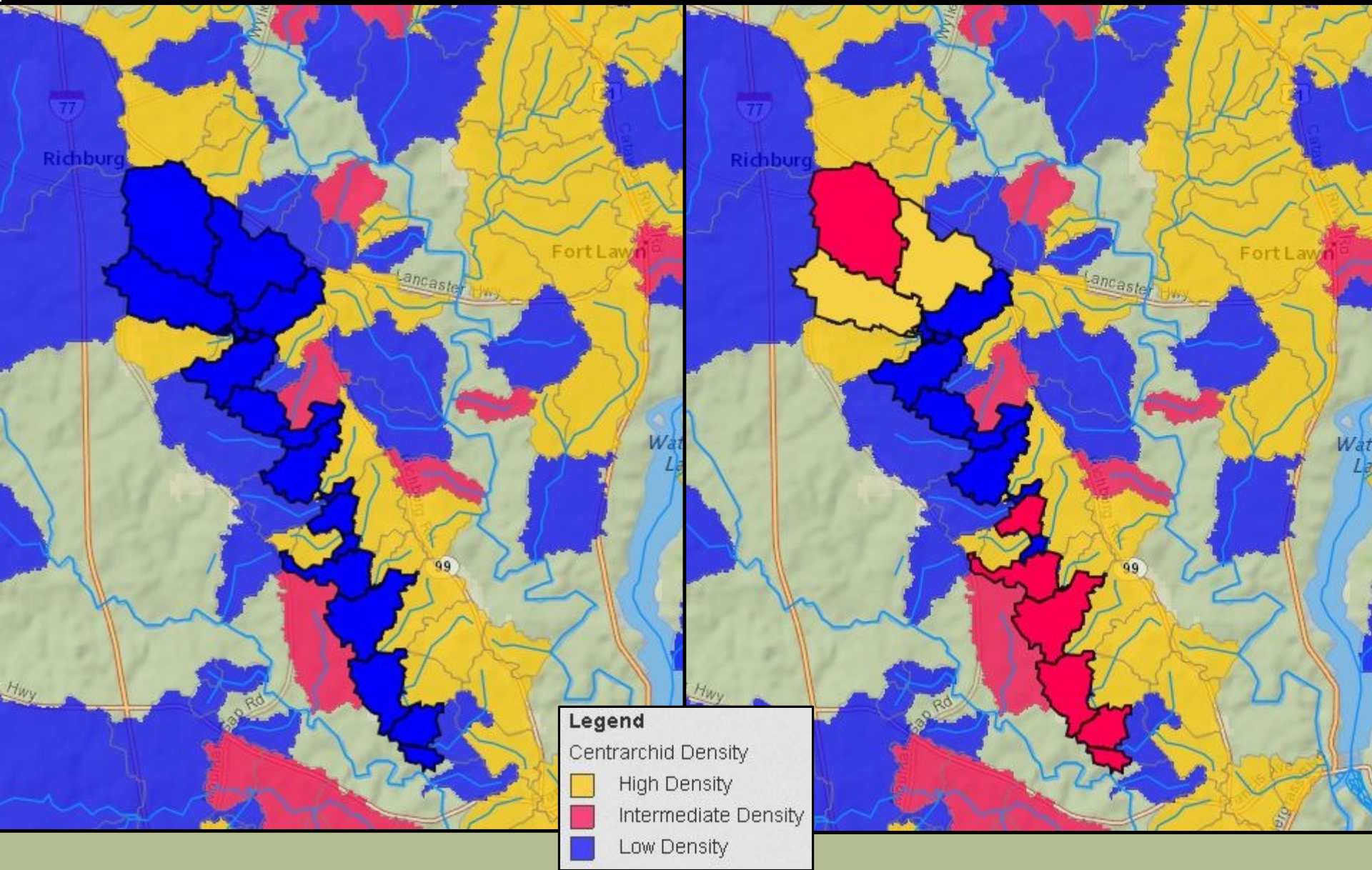
COASTAL BIOTIC DATA

- Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program—
South Atlantic (SEAMAP-SA)
 - Abundance, biomass & size structure of key species
 - Trawl & longline surveys



Initial


↓ Forest 30% ↑ Urban 30%





INSTREAM FLOW

- Research Agenda
 - Long term goals
 - Promote Instream Flow Research
 - Disseminate Information
 - Facilitate Communication
 - Promote Instream Flow Regime Standards



Share Water. Save Us.

Protecting Stream Flows for Life in Alabama

Clean, flowing water in our rivers and streams, provides irreplaceable, life-sustaining services. People, wildlife and plants depend on fresh, abundant water from healthy rivers to meet critical needs every day. Ensuring flows are natural and variable — that they are constantly changing during different seasons and years — is essential for healthy rivers.

Natural instream flows maintain good habitat and allow fish and other aquatic life to feed, grow, and reproduce. High flows, for

The way that water in rivers flows downstream — constantly changing during different seasons and years — is all part of its natural instream flow, one of the most significant aspects of a river's health.

example, cue migration and allow fish to feed in floodplains before spawning. Even natural periods of low flow are important in controlling fish populations and maintaining the rich diversity of aquatic life in our rivers. People also depend on rivers and streams for drinking water, wastewater treatment, and irrigating our crops and lawns — among many other critical uses. Excessive use of water, however, diminishes natural flows. River life can be harmed — but so can the value

Going With The Natural Flow
Water managers around the country are working every day to meet the challenge of sharing our limited water resources between human uses and the environment. It is not an easy job, but scientific information helps us understand and justify the importance of maintaining natural flows and including them in water management policies and practices. With better understanding of the value of river water flowing at different levels throughout the year, we can withdraw, store, and release water in ways that are socially and economically beneficial and make good decisions about sharing this precious resource with fish and other river life whose life cycles depend on the natural cycles of our streams.

While rivers, streams and other water bodies are plentiful across the southern landscape, fresh water is a finite resource. A river's natural instream flow maintains many valuable services, supporting the quality of life we ALL enjoy. By working together to maintain variable flow, we can share water, ensuring that enough of this precious resource is available to support these services today and sustain them for future generations.

