Monitoring Stream Connectivity with Trail Cameras



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RESEARCHARTICLE

WILEY

A novel method to evaluate stream connectivity using trail cameras

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Stream connectivity is important for the ecological health of the stream and downstream waters. In this study, we use the term stream connectivity to mean hydrologically connected pools and riffles that link stream habitat along a longitudinal continuum (upstream to downstream), while also recognizing the lateral dimension (connection to flood plain) and vertical connection to groundwater. There are thousands of man-made structures (i.e. dams, culverts, surface and groundwater withdrawal locations) in Connecticut which negatively impact stream connectivity and can result in aquatic habitat fragmentation. Cost-effective techniques are needed to assess human alteration to streams in order to prioritize management actions to restore stream connectivity. We developed a method to characterize stream connectivity using commercially available trail cameras that cost less than approximately \$500 per deployment. We developed a six-category system to describe the variations in stream connectivity observed using the trai camera images. We then used the categorical data to calculate metrics that quantify stream connectivity. To pilot this approach, we evaluated reference locations with minimal anthropogenic influence on stream connectivity in comparison with stream reaches likely to be impacted by nearby groundwater wells. We found that metrics derived from trail camera images were useful to quantify stream connectivity. We anticipate that the methods outlined herein is a useful stream connectivity assessment tool that can be effectively communicated to scientists and non-scientists. All source code and data for this project are freely available and open source at: https://github. com/marybecker/streamconnectivitymetrics.

habitat fragmentation, metrics, stream connectivity, trail camera

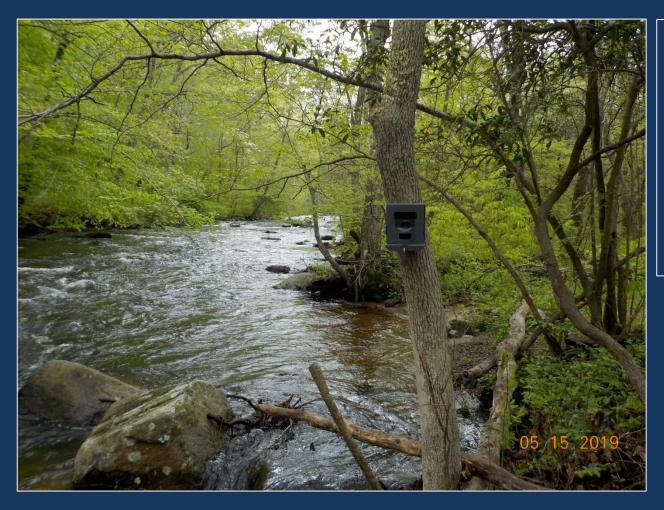
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Overview



- Background
- Method
- Metrics
- Examples





Why monitor streamflow with pictures?

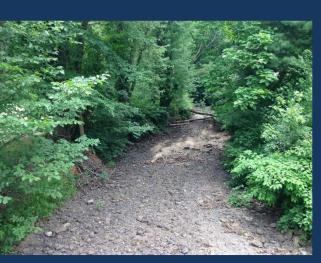




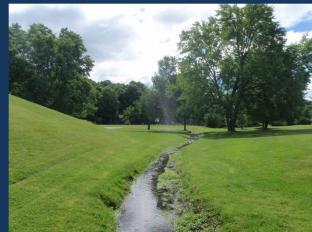


Importance of High-Quality Photos

- Photos are <u>data</u> that provide a record of conditions
- Photos need to be clear, centered, and without any obstructions.





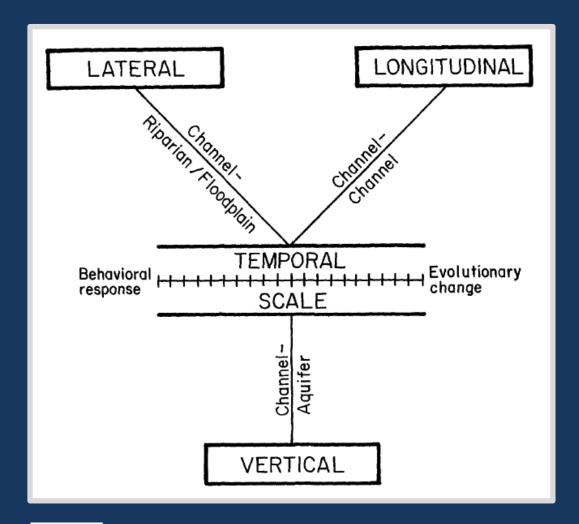


Examples of high-quality photos.





Flow-Habitat Connectivity

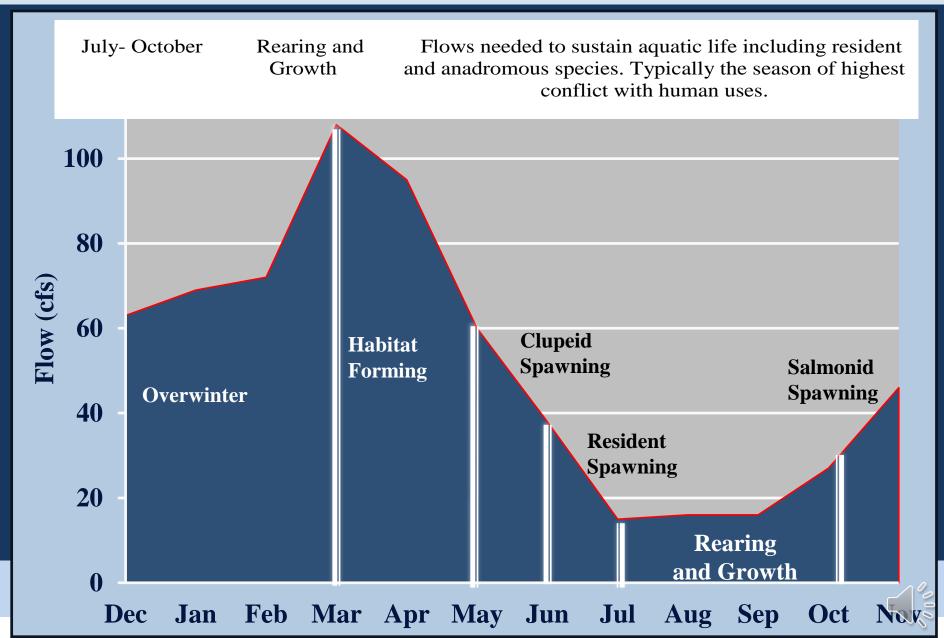




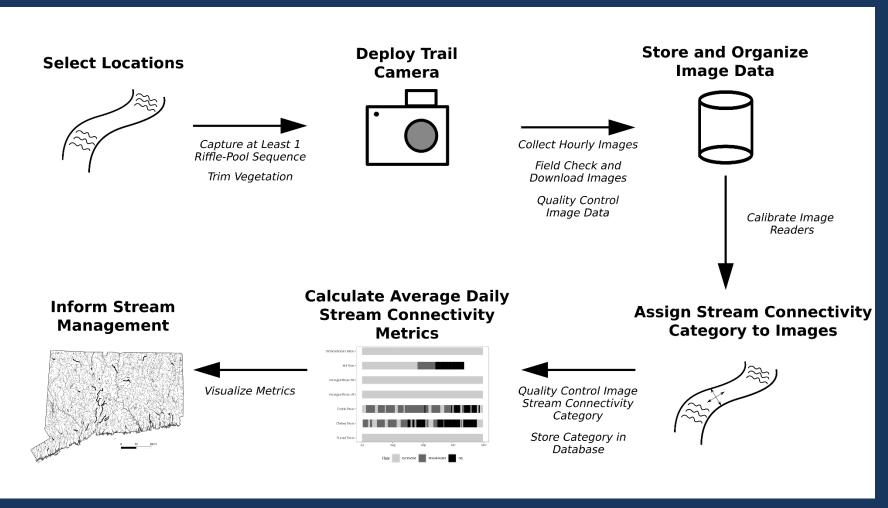




Study Period



Method







Flow Categories







Disconnected







Connected



Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection



30 Stream Connectivity Metrics

DURATION

A period of time an image is associated with a category

Average number of consecutive days in category 1

MAGNITUDE

Provides a statistical summary of a category

Average flow category

FREQUENCY

How often an image is in a category

Number of days in category 1

TIMING

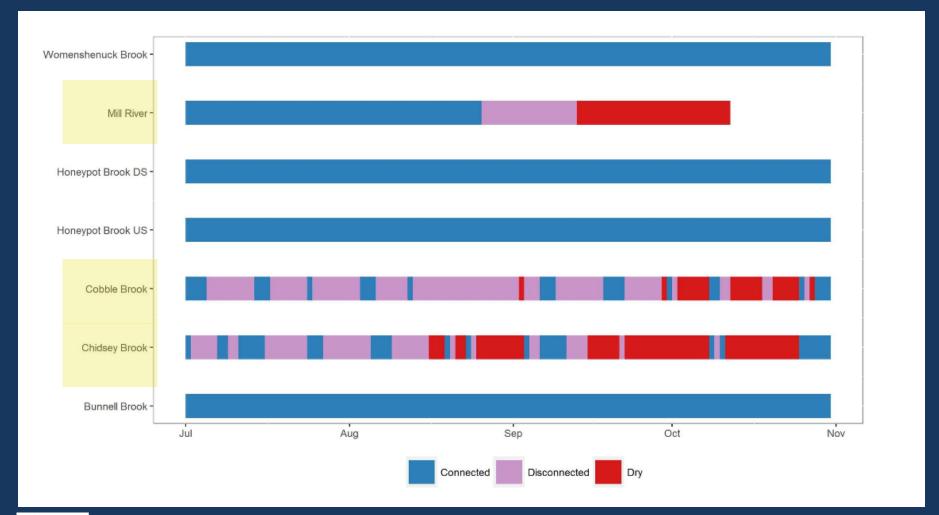
Describes when a category occurs temporally

Julian Day of 1st observation in category 1





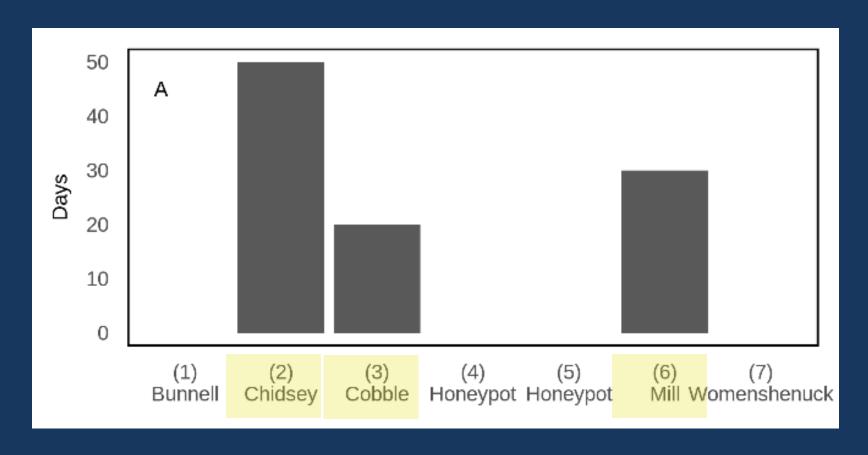
Timing & Duration Metrics







Frequency Metric

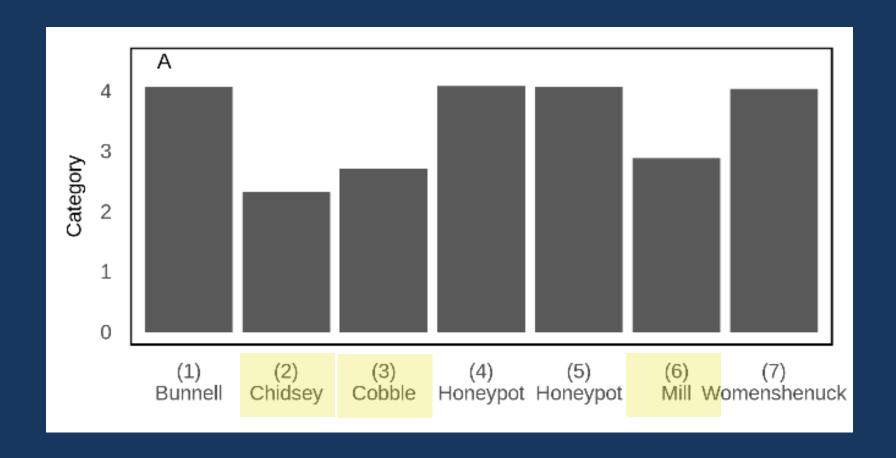


Number of days from July through October in which the flow was dry (Category 1)





Magnitude Metric

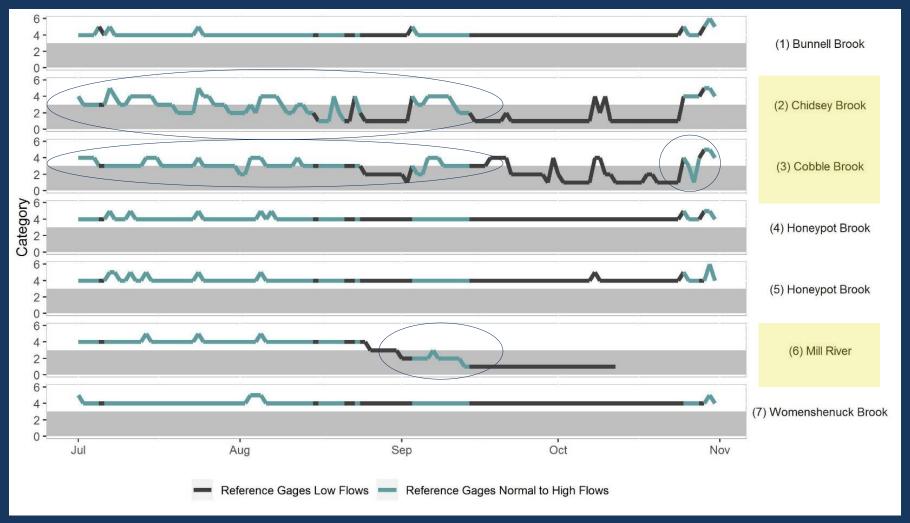


Average Flow Category from July through October





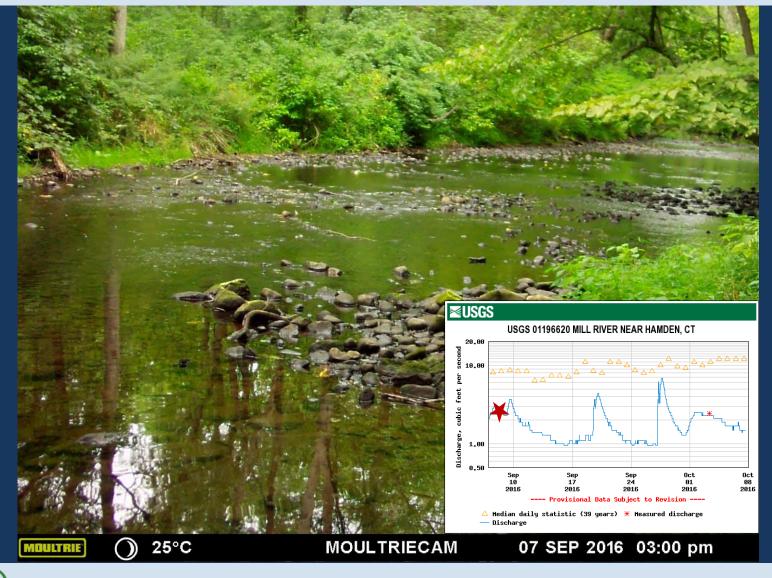
Metrics Example







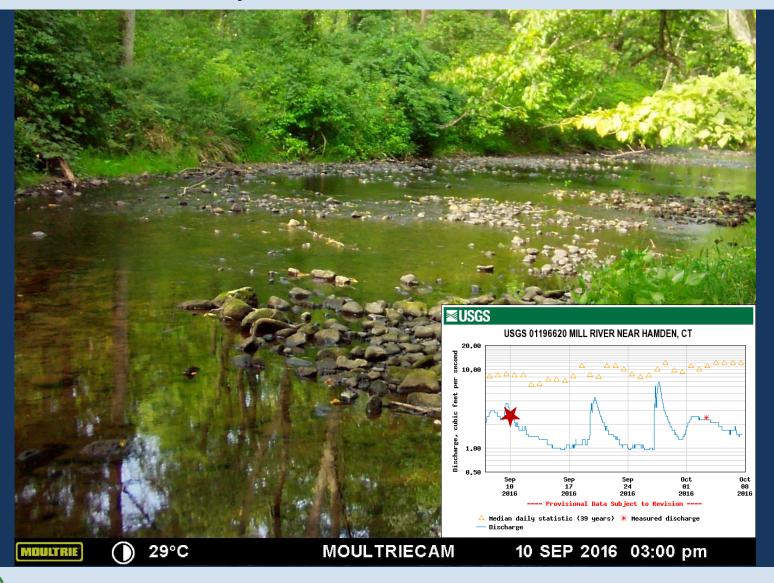
September 7, 2016 – 2.70 cfs







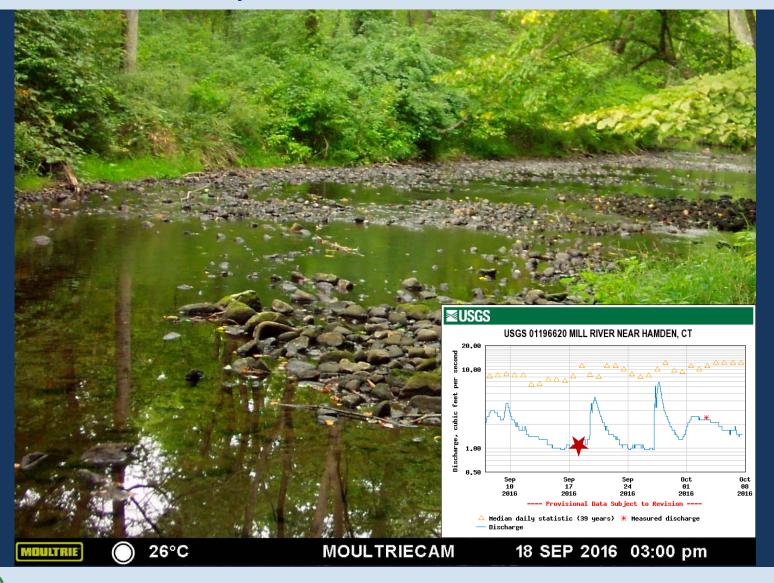
September 10, 2016 – 2.20 cfs







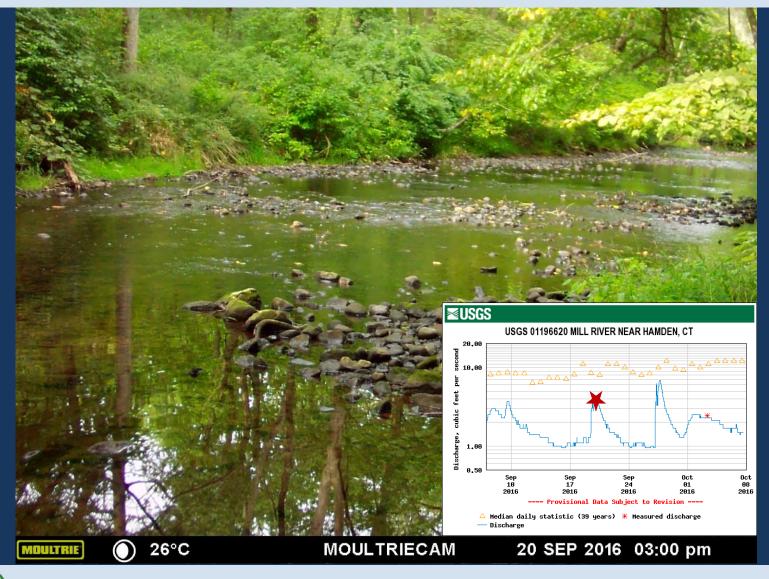
September 18, 2016 – 1.20 cfs







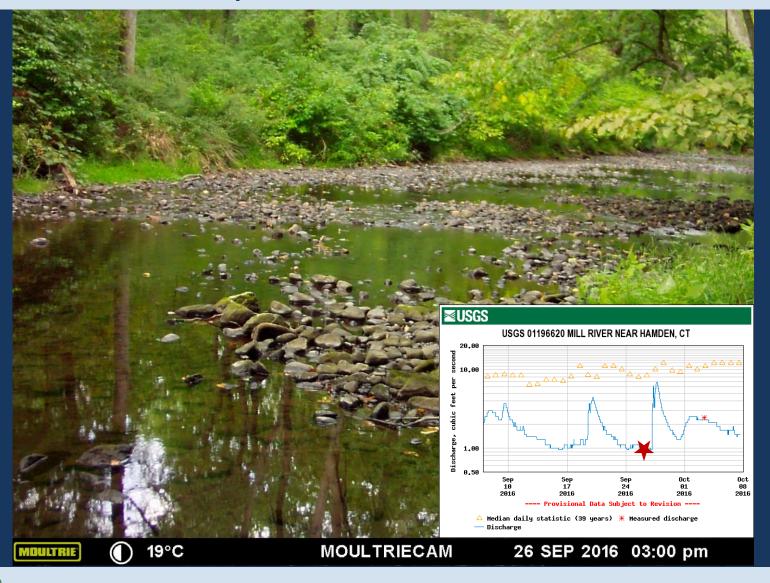
September 20, 2016 – 3.20 cfs







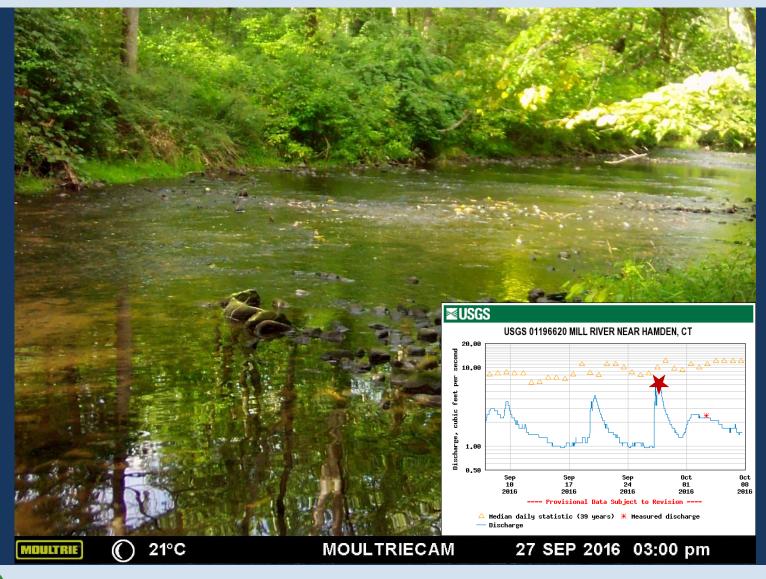
September 26, 2016 – 0.97 cfs







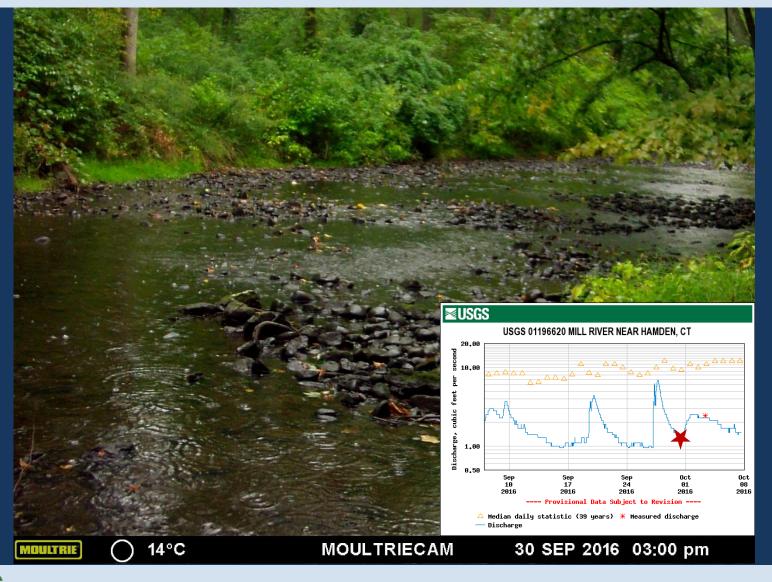
September 27, 2016 – 4.00 cfs







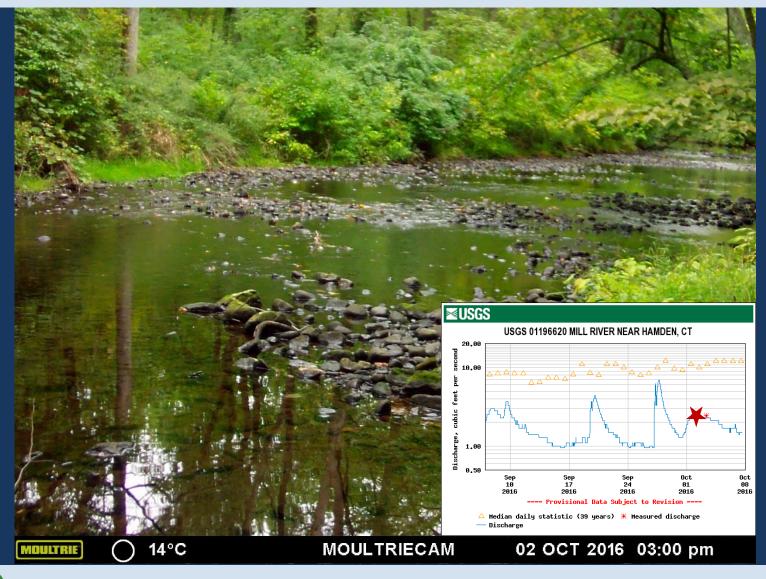
September 30, 2016 – 1.40 cfs







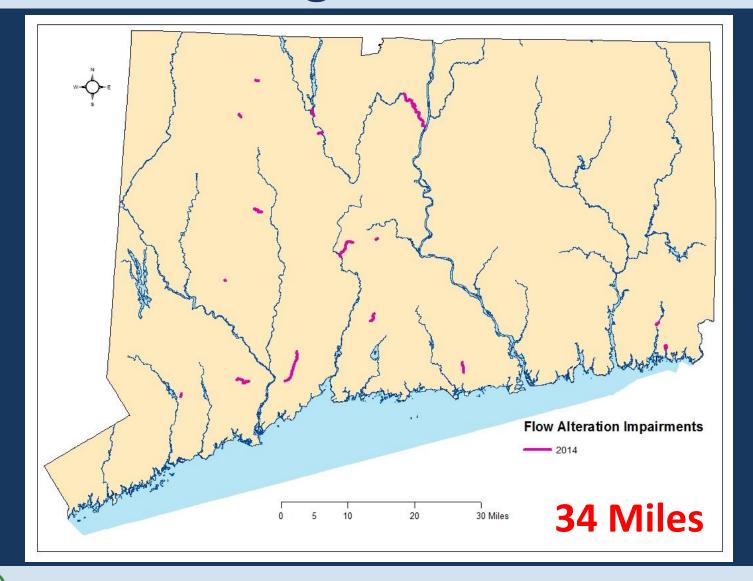
October 2, 2016 – 2.40 cfs







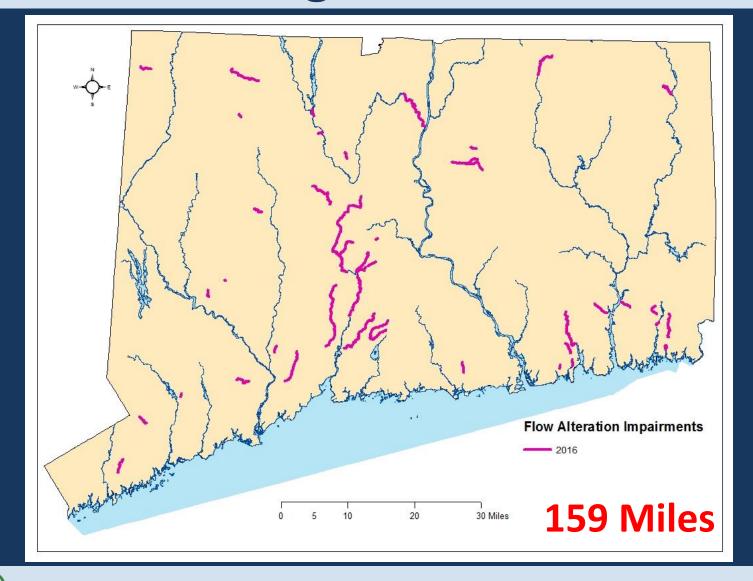
Better Accounting of Flow Alteration







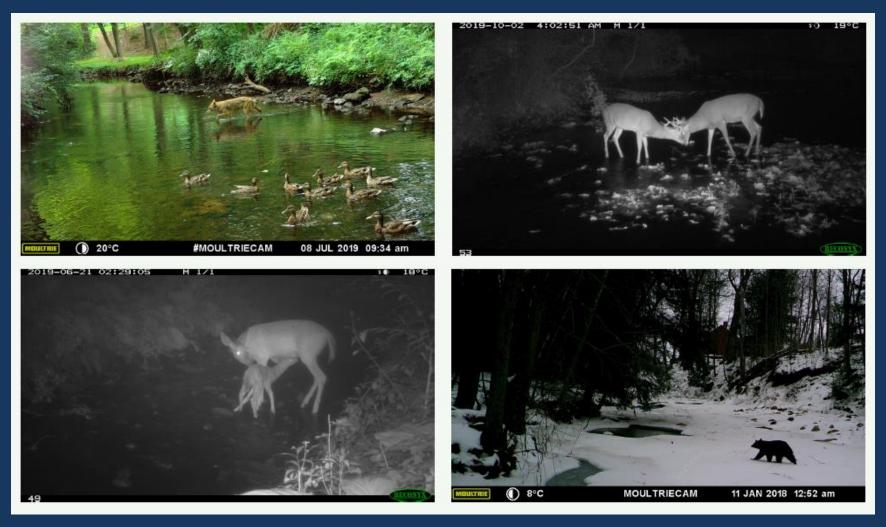
Better Accounting of Flow Alteration







Bonus – Wildlife Images







Source Code & Data

Freely available and open source at: https://github.com/marybecker/streamconnectivitymetrics





Questions?

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