

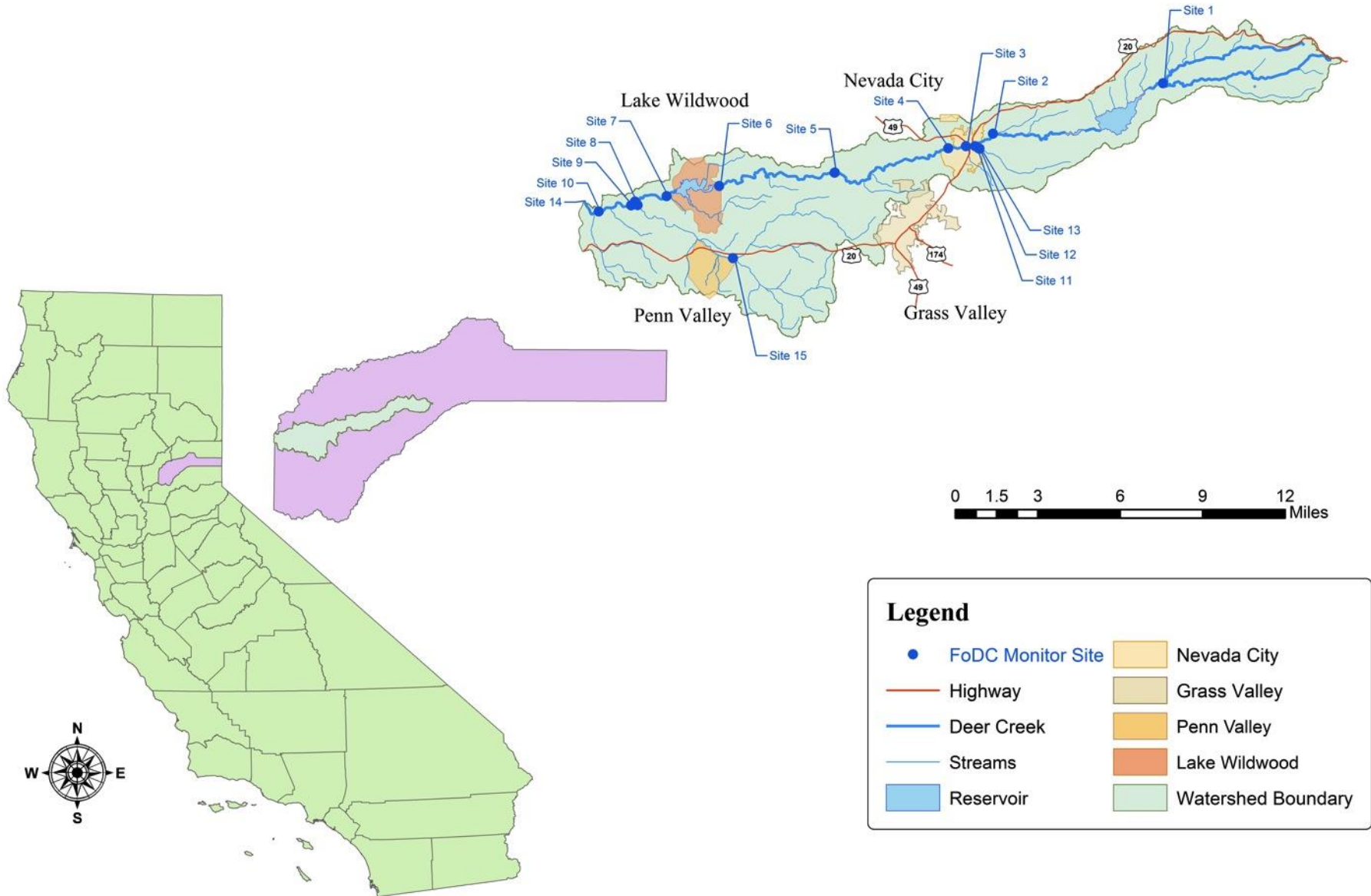
# **Bioassessment in Deer Creek: Long-term and Case-specific Variation using an IBI and a Multivariate Approach**

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Sierra Streams Institute  
Nevada City, CA**





# Deer Creek Watershed



## Legend

- FoDC Monitor Site
- Highway
- Deer Creek
- Streams
- Reservoir
- Nevada City
- Grass Valley
- Penn Valley
- Lake Wildwood
- Watershed Boundary



# Deer Creek Bioassessment

Step 1:  
Assess biological condition

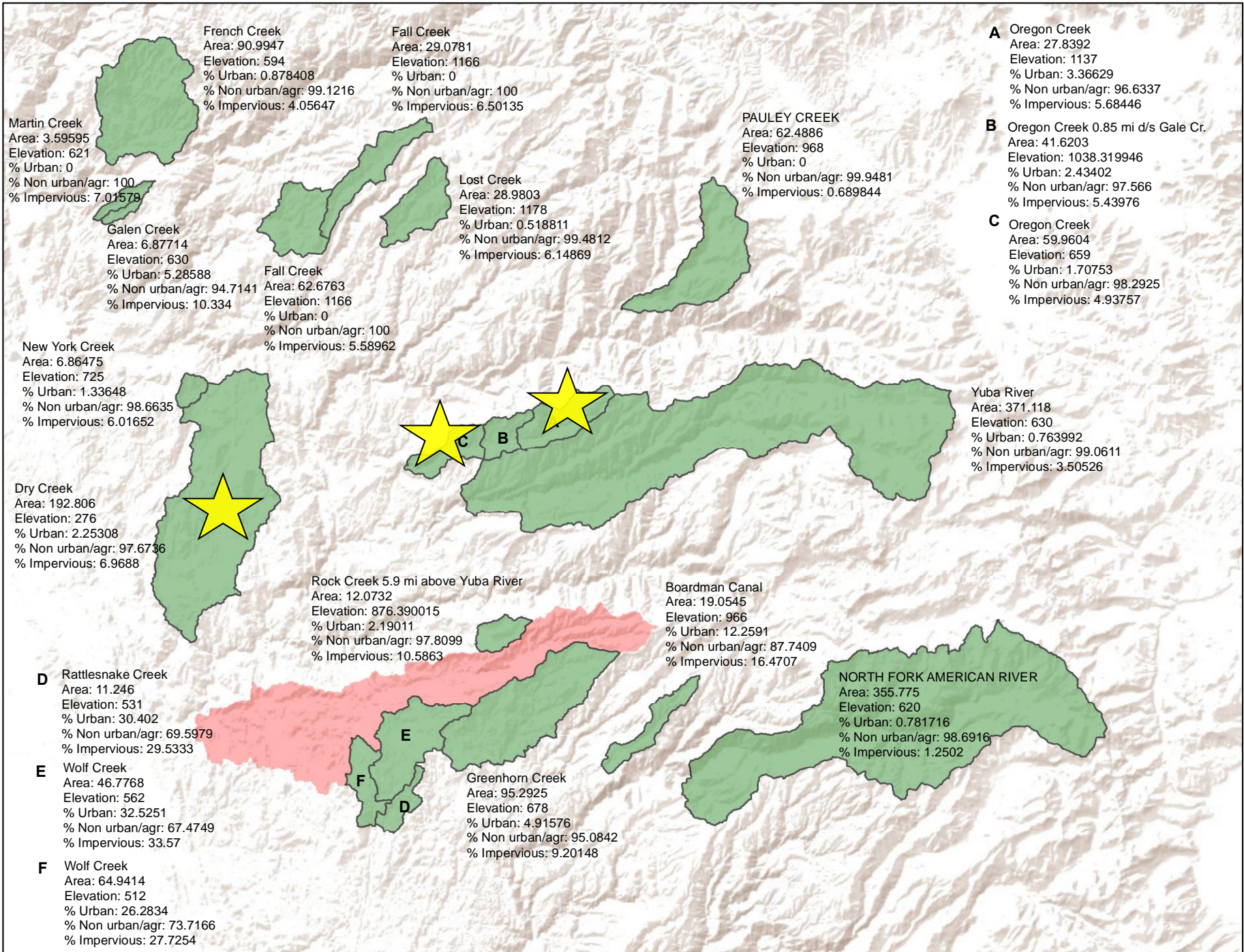
Step 2:  
What changed and  
why?

# Index of Biotic Integrity

- The composition of the benthic macroinvertebrate assemblages provide a direct measure of the integrity of the stream's ecological condition
- Family-level IBI
  - Utilizes citizen science data
  - Affordable for non-profit watershed groups
  - Facilitates communication to the public about ecological conditions
- Macroinvertebrate families have varying responses to anthropogenic disturbance gradients

# The search for the reference condition.....

- Streams within a 25 mile buffer of the Deer Creek watershed
- Watershed area & elevation
- Quantitative GIS land cover analysis
  - Urban Development (<5% of watershed)
  - Impervious Surfaces (<10% of watershed)
  - Density of Roads (<2km roads/km<sup>2</sup>)
  - Riparian Development (2km by 200m upstream)
- Ground truthing
  - Field visits, water quality, physical habitat assessment, site access



	Reference Sites			Deer Creek
	Oregon Creek: Tippe Canoe	Oregon Creek: Camptonville	Dry Creek	
<b>Watershed Area (sq. mi.)</b>	12.40	23.06	72.67	84.50
<b>Elevation (ft)</b>	3,678	2,194	950	4,800-300
<b>% Urban</b>	2.92	1.71	2.31	10.04
<b>% Impervious</b>	6.01	4.93	7.05	14.51
<b>Road Density (km/km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	2.00	2.12	2.24	3.31
<b>Dams</b>	-	-	1	3



# Metrics

- Richness Measures
- Composition Measures
- Tolerance Measures
- Trophic or functional feeding group

## Criteria for Candidate Metrics

- Sufficient range for scoring
- Responsiveness to disturbance gradients
- Limited seasonality
- Minimal correlation with other responsive metrics

## Scoring System

- Establish metric breaks using reference conditions
- Apply numerical value to metrics
- Add metrics together to get IBI score

# IBI Development Details

- 48 candidate metrics
- BMIs ID'ed to family by volunteers (with QA/QC)
- Disturbance stressor gradients:
  - % of watershed urban development
  - % of riparian area (2km x 200m upstream) impervious surfaces
  - Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)
  - pH
  - Turbidity (ntu)
  - Nitrate (mg/L)



## Richness Measures

Total Taxa	Trichoptera Taxa
Insect Taxa	Diptera Taxa
Non-insect Taxa	Coleoptera Taxa
Ephemeroptera Taxa	Plecoptera & Trichoptera Taxa
Plecoptera Taxa	EPT Taxa

## Trophic or Functional Feeding Group Measures

% Collector/gatherers	Collector/gatherers Taxa
% Filterers	Filterer Taxa
% Predators	Predator Taxa
% Scrapers	Scraper Taxa
% Shredders	Shredder Taxa

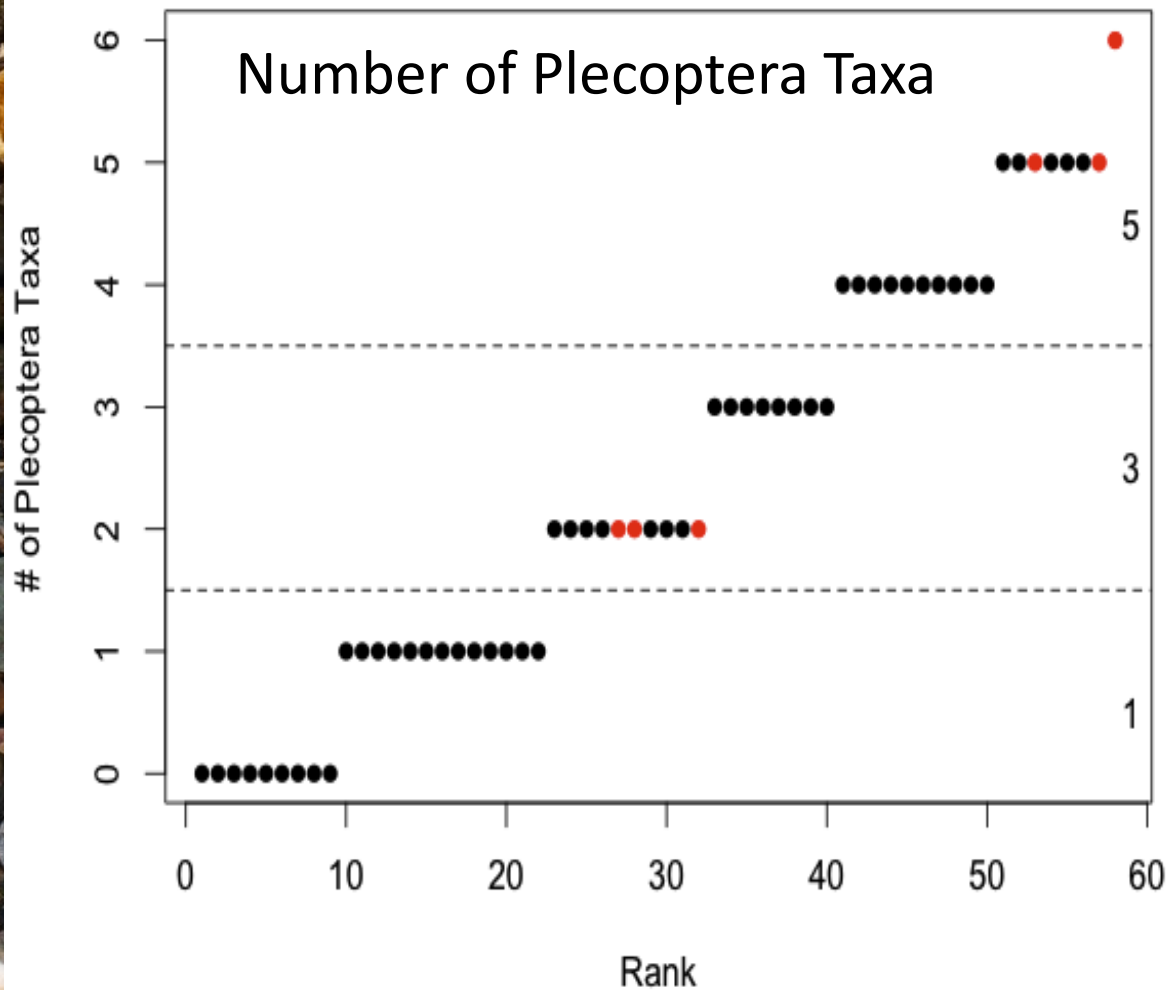
Insufficient range for scoring  
Unresponsive to disturbance  
Obvious seasonality  
Correlated with other metrics

## Tolerance Measures

% Tolerant	Intolerant Taxa
% Intolerant	Beck's Biotic Index
Tolerant Taxa	Hilsenhoff's Biotic Index

## Composition Measures

% Non-insect	% Chironomidae
% EPT	% Amphipoda
% EPT excluding Baetidae	% Gastropoda
% Ephemeroptera	% Isopoda
% Ephemeroptera (w/o Baetidae)	% Oligochaeta
% Plecoptera	Shannon-Wiener Index
% Trichoptera	Margaleff's Index
% Plecoptera & Trichoptera	Simpson's Index
% Coleoptera	% Dominant Taxon
% Odonata	% 3 Most Dominant Taxa
% Diptera	



### Metric Scoring

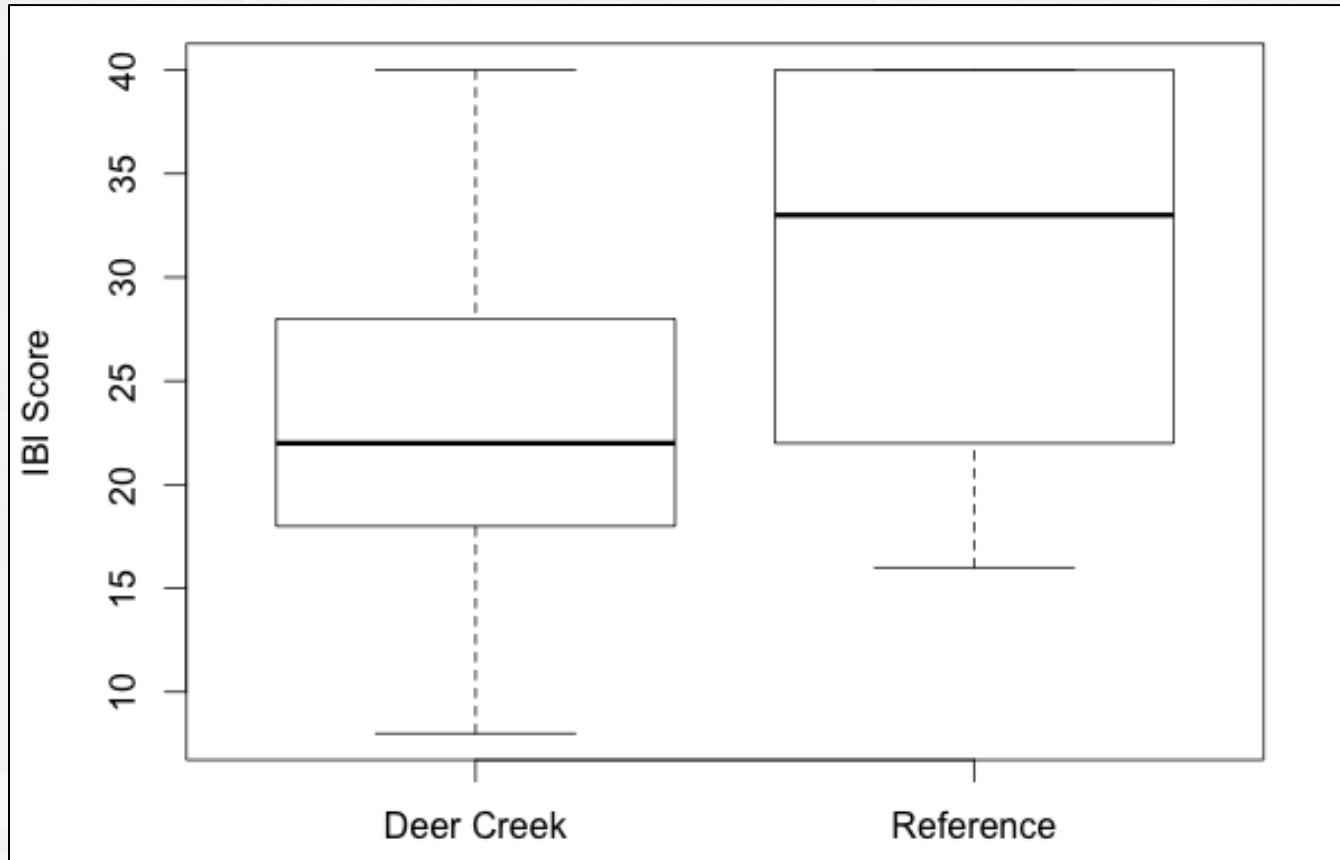
Scores:

- 5 (Healthy)
- 3
- 1 (Impaired)

Total IBI score out of 40

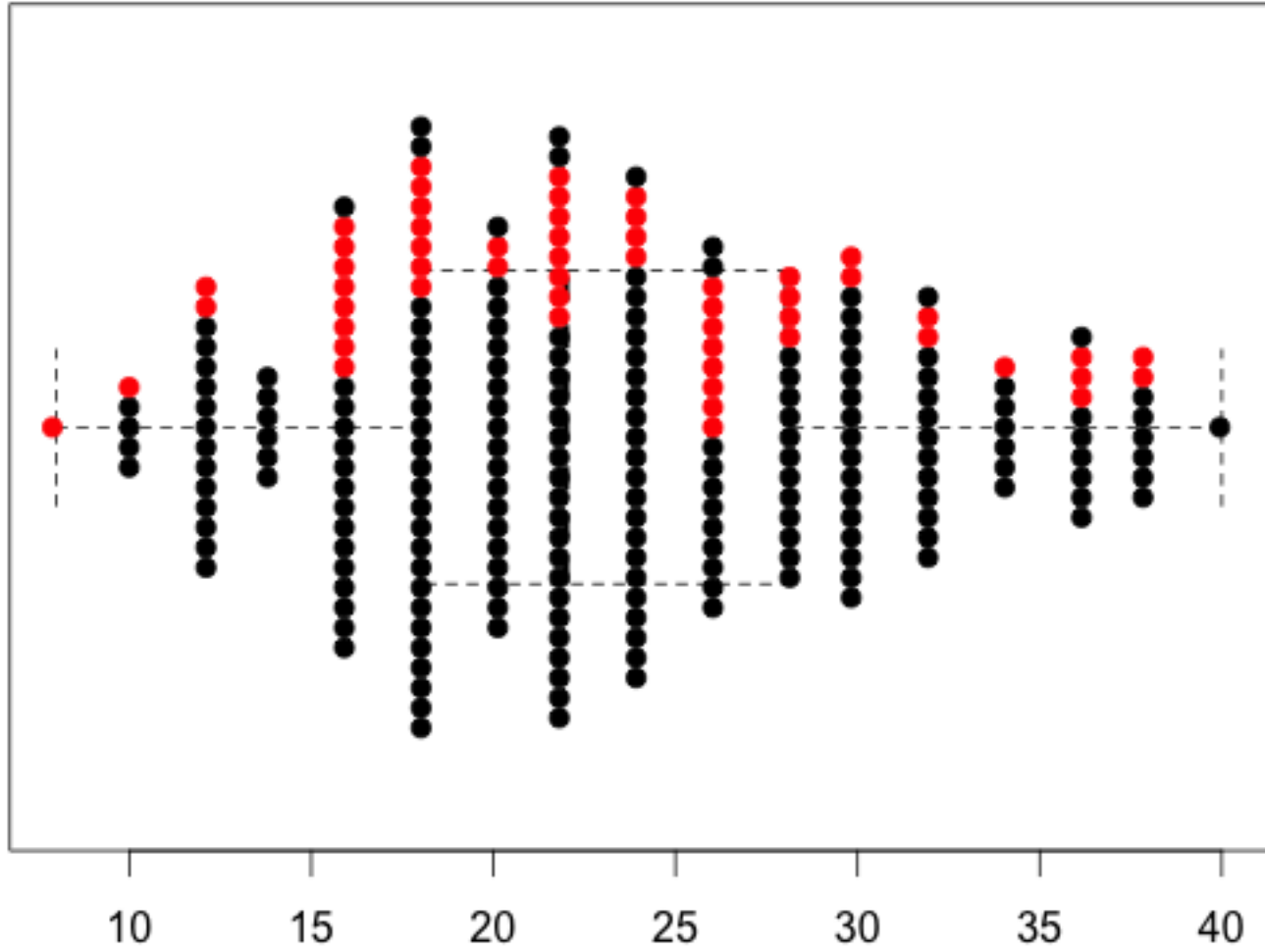
- Development set (2009 & 2010, June and October)
- Reference Sites (2012, June and October)

# Reference IBI Score



Watershed Area	Reference	Deer Creek
Upper	40	32.7
Middle	32	21.5
Lower	18	16.6

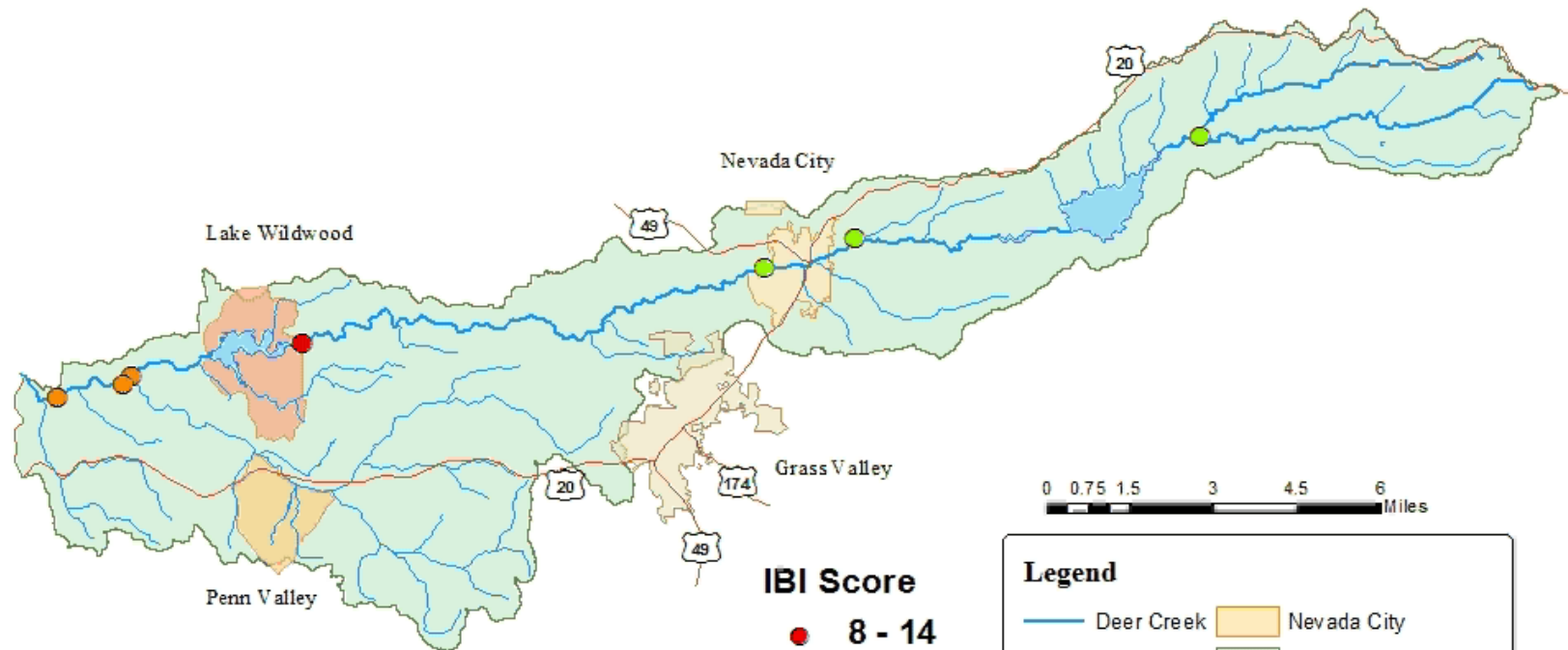
# Full Dataset Distribution of IBI Scores



- Full Dataset
- Development Set

# Deer Creek Index of Biotic Integrity

Oct 2000

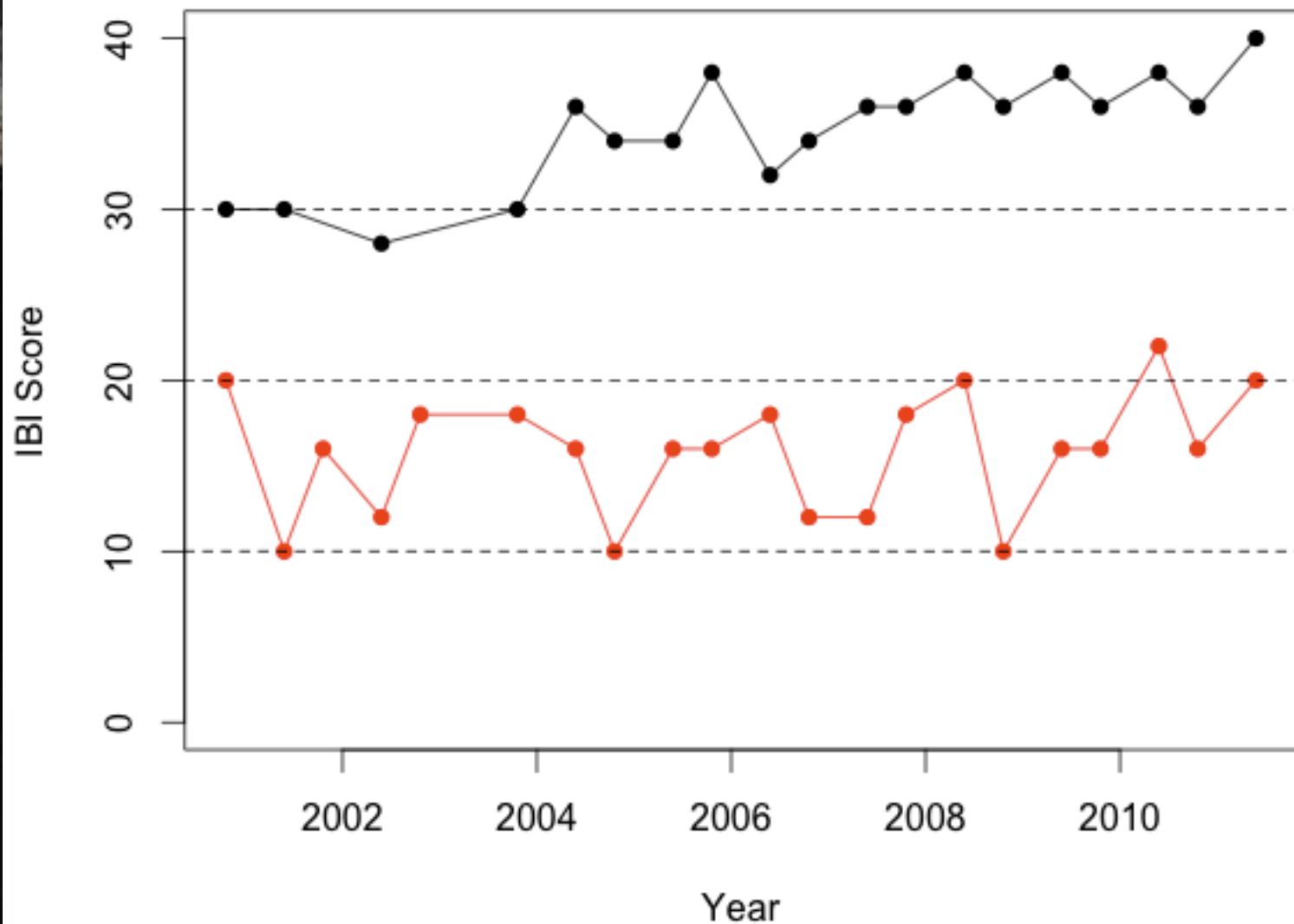


## IBI Score

- 8 - 14
- 15 - 20
- 21 - 26
- 27 - 32
- 33 - 40

## Legend

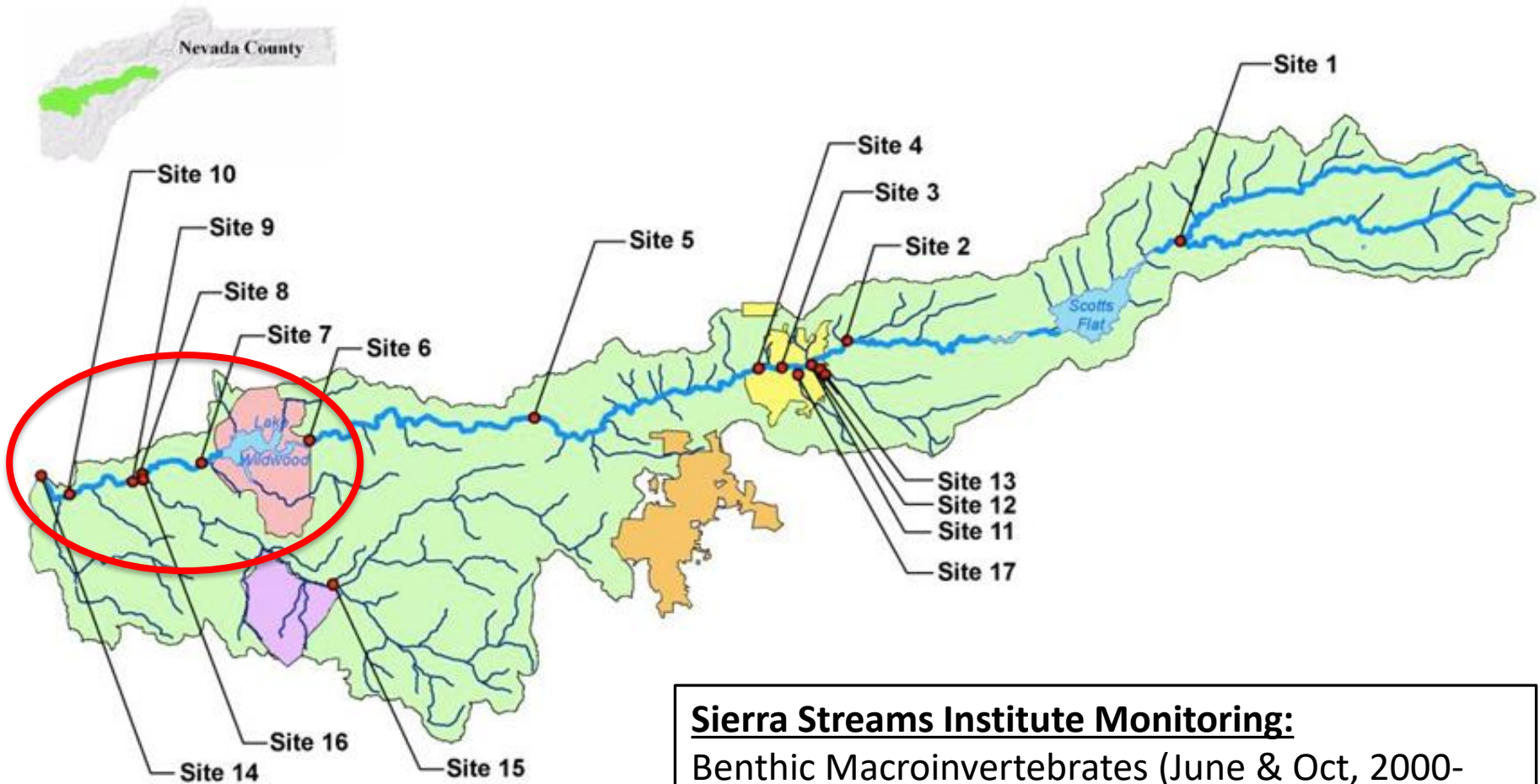
- Deer Creek
- Streams
- Highway
- Nevada City
- Grass Valley
- Penn Valley
- Lake Wildwood
- Watershed Boundary
- Reservoir



- Upper Watershed (Site 1) Urban development = 2.29%
- Lower Watershed (Site 10) Urban development = 10.04%



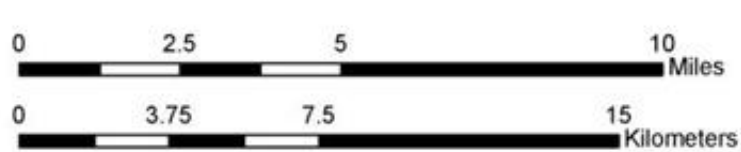
# Deer Creek Monitoring Sites



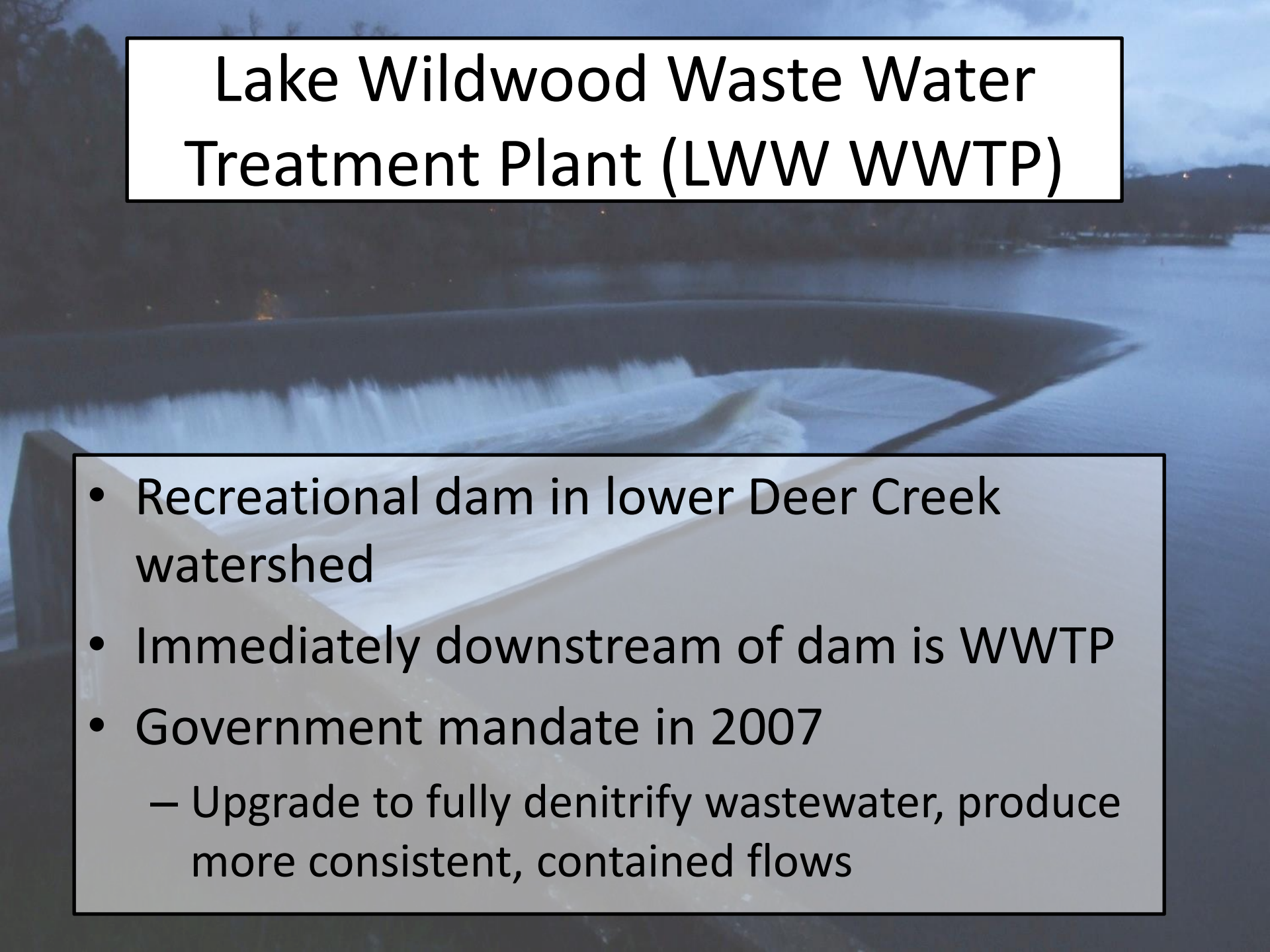
**Legend**

● Monitoring Sites	■ Nevada City
— Deer Creek	■ Grass Valley
— Tributary	■ Penn Valley
■ Reservoir	■ Lake Wildwood
■ Watershed Boundary	

**Sierra Streams Institute Monitoring:**  
 Benthic Macroinvertebrates (June & Oct, 2000-present)  
 Water Quality (Monthly, 2000-present)  
 Algae (May-Oct, 2004-present)



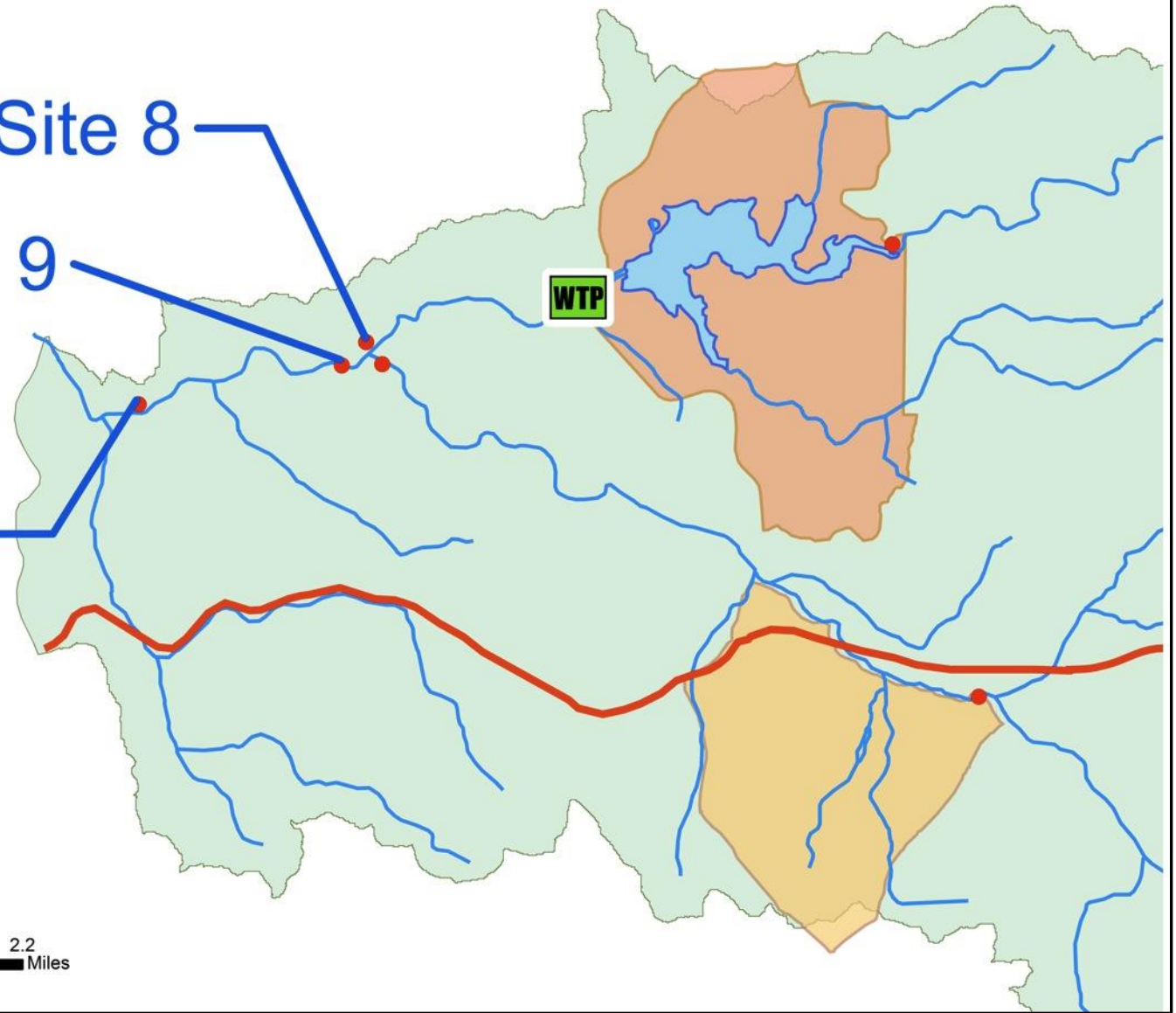
# Lake Wildwood Waste Water Treatment Plant (LWW WWTP)



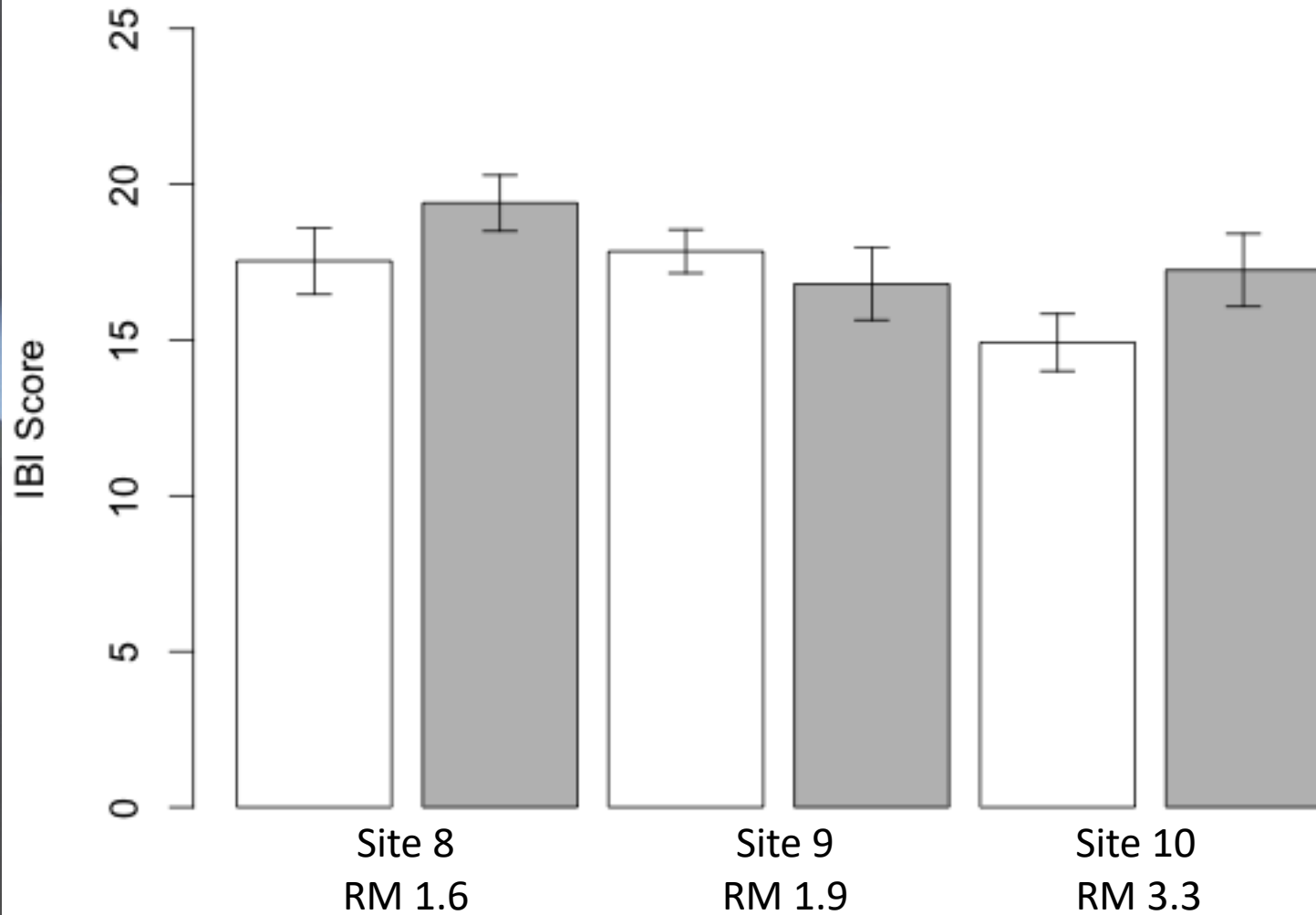
- Recreational dam in lower Deer Creek watershed
- Immediately downstream of dam is WWTP
- Government mandate in 2007
  - Upgrade to fully denitrify wastewater, produce more consistent, contained flows

Site 8  
Site 9  
Site 10

WTP



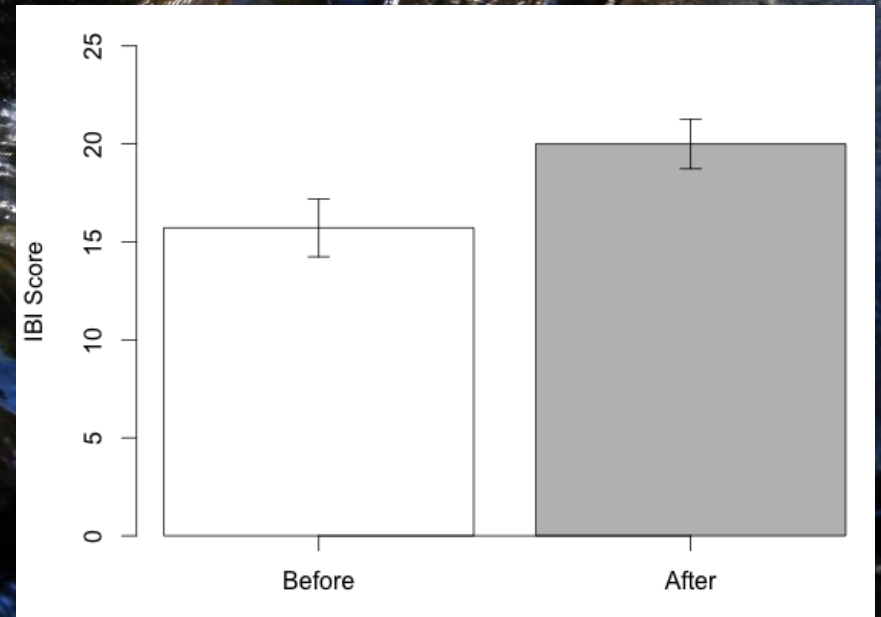
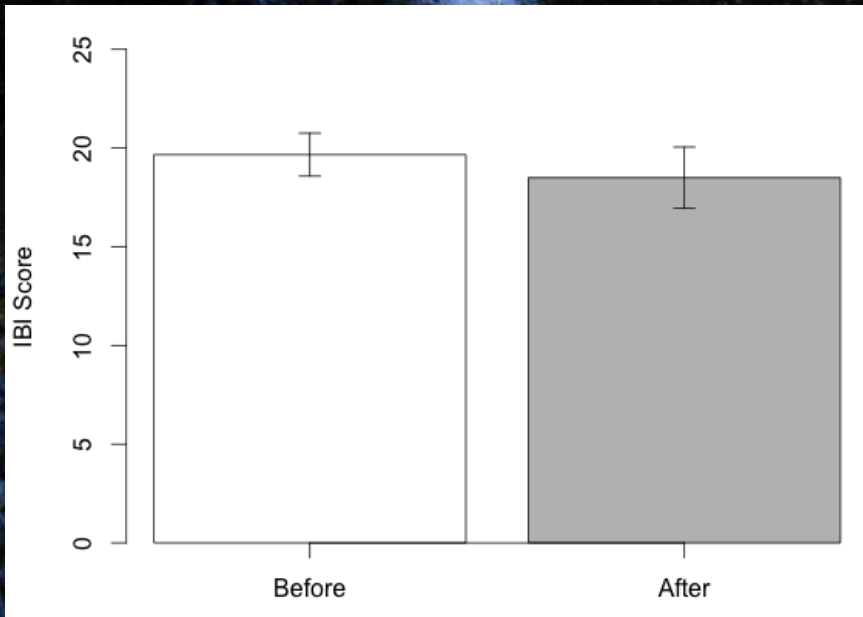
# IBI Scores below treatment plant:



# Site 8 seasonality after upgrade

June

October



P=0.5058

P=0.04972

# Deer Creek Bioassessment

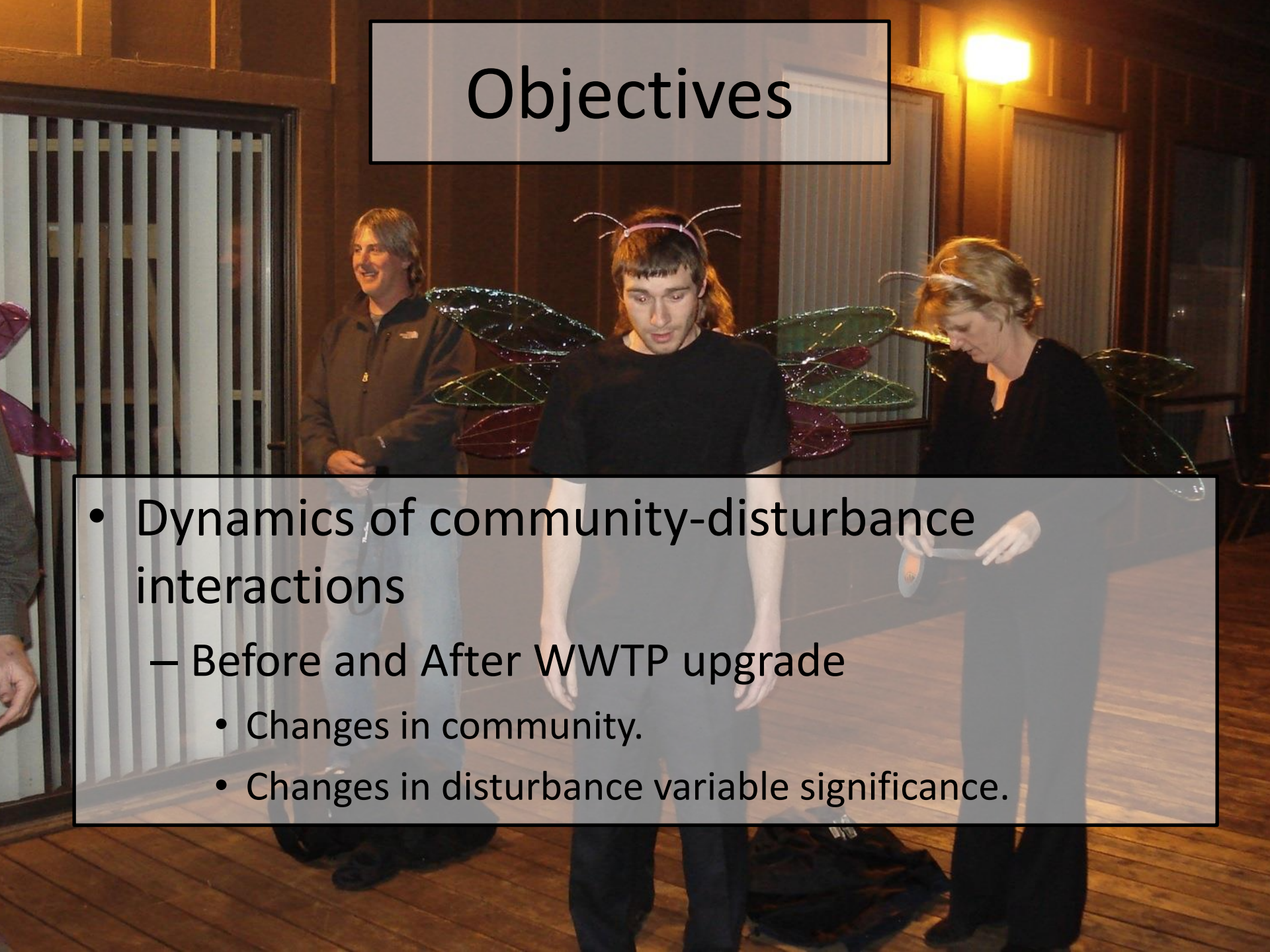


Step 1:  
Assess biological condition

Step 2:  
What changed and  
why?

# Objectives

- Dynamics of community-disturbance interactions
  - Before and After WWTP upgrade
    - Changes in community.
    - Changes in disturbance variable significance.



# Methods

Community-Environment  
Interactions

Non-metric Multidimensional Scaling (NMS)

Environmental  
significance at site(s)  
of interest



Yes

No

Change in community  
composition?

Community Differences

Multi-Response Permutation Procedures  
(MRPP)





# NMS

## Pros

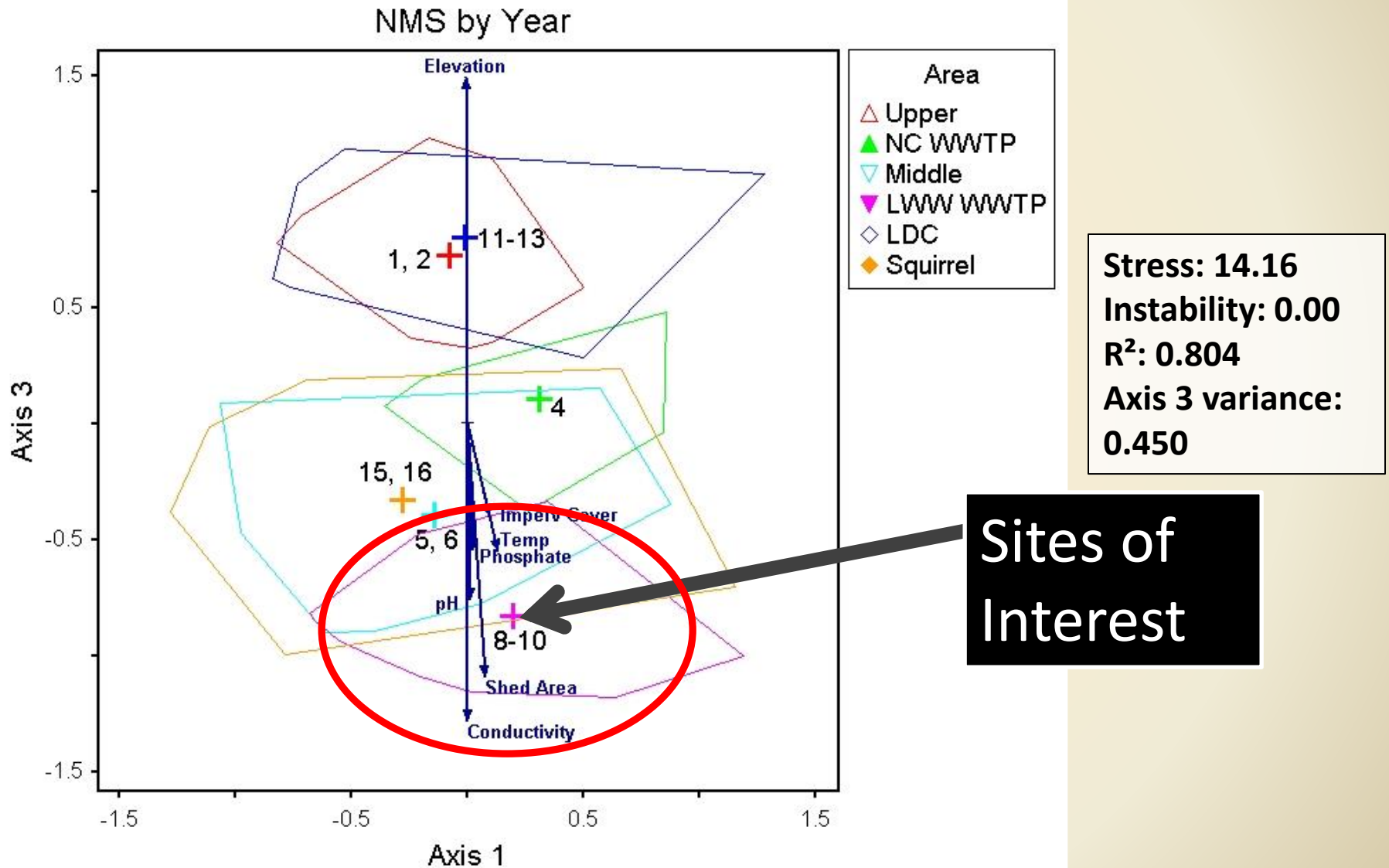
- Non-parametric technique
- Unlike PCA, does not depend on linear relationships among variables.
- Unlike CCA, does not depend on linear combinations of variables for environmental correlations.

## Cons

- Not a “constrained” ordination; environmental correlations may require more interpretation.

McCune & Grace (2002)

# Overall Site Summary



# LWW WWTP

Significant Variables ( $r > 0.20$ ) along Axis 3 in overall NMS:

Correlations	Axis 3 variance
Phosphate	-0.558
Nitrate	-0.451
pH	-0.652
Conductivity	-0.843
Water Temperature	-0.571
Shed Area Above	-0.789
Urban Cover	-0.413
Impervious Cover	-0.486

# LWW WWTP

- Did Nitrate inputs actually decrease?
- What other water quality parameters changed?

Parameter	W	p
Phosphate	286.5	0.4108
Nitrate	421.5	<0.01
pH	243	0.8819
Conductivity	266.5	0.7148
Turbidity	210.5	0.3729
D.O.	195	0.2131
Water Temp.	292.5	0.3373

# LWW WWTP

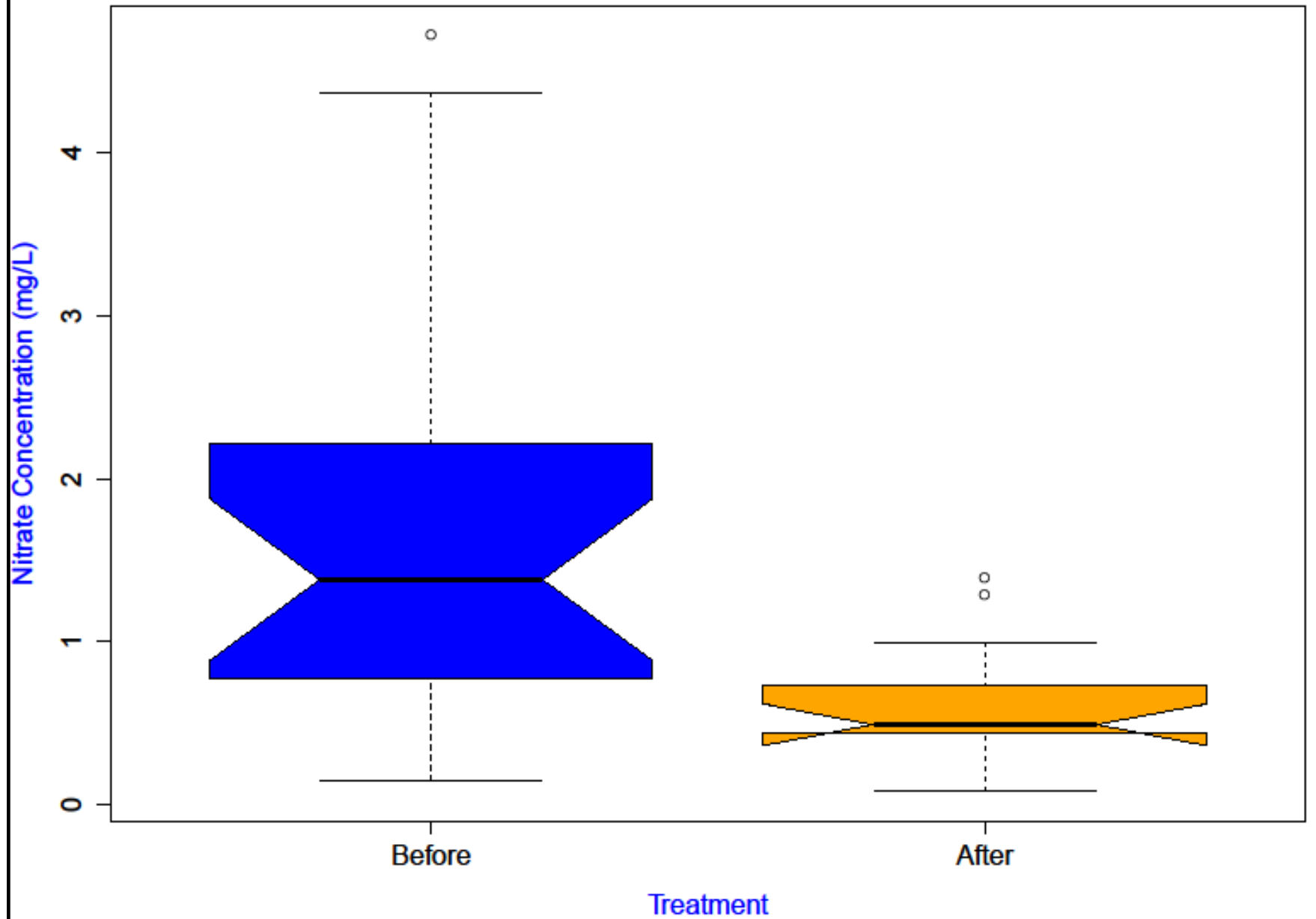
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<b>Nitrate</b>	<b>421.5</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>
pH	243	0.8819
Conductivity	266.5	0.7148
Turbidity	210.5	0.3729
D.O.	195	0.2131
Water Temp.	292.5	0.3373

Reduced  $\text{NO}_3$  from  $\mu = 1.085$  mg/L to 0.67 mg/L

(SE  $\pm$  0.18, z= -440.5, p= 0.03)

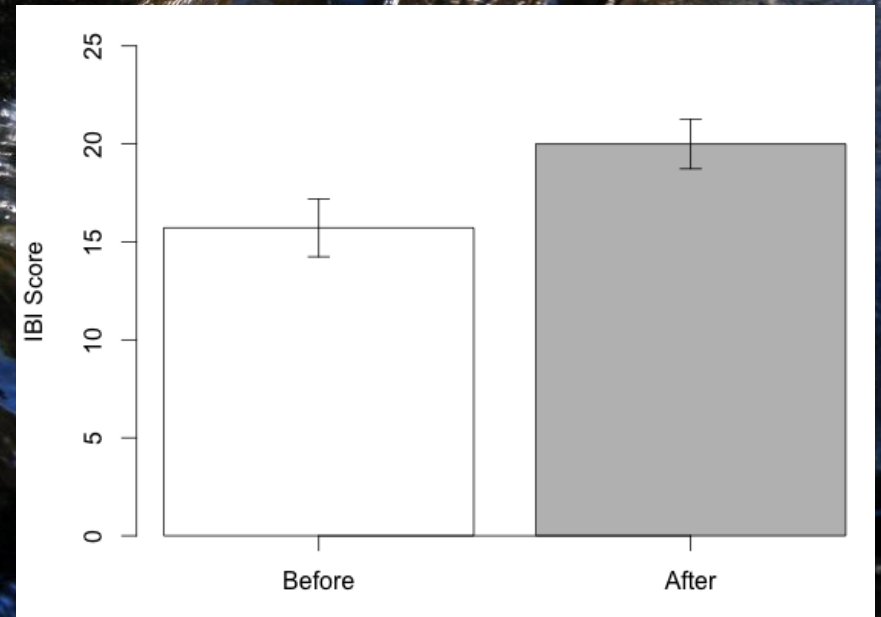
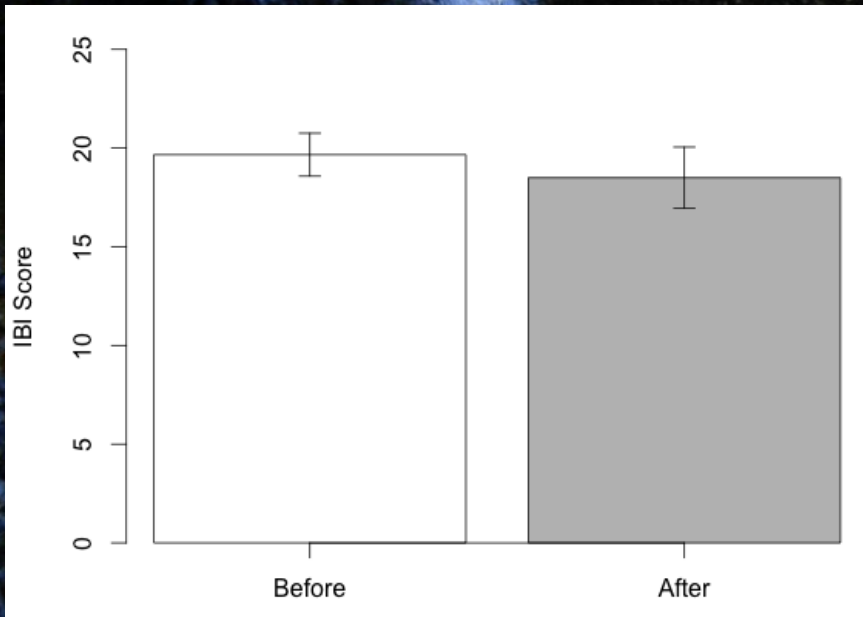
# Nitrate Concentrations Below WWTP



# Site 8 seasonality after upgrade

June

October



P=0.5058

P=0.04972

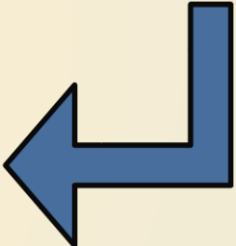
# LWW WWTP

## MRPP of BMI Composition

**Treatment**  
T = -0.890  
A = 0.014  
p = 0.173



**Season/Treatment**  
T = -5.47  
A = 0.151  
p = <0.01



Before vs After	T	A	p
June	-1.93	0.07	0.04
October	-6.72	0.19	<0.01



# LWW WWTP

## MRPP of BMI Composition

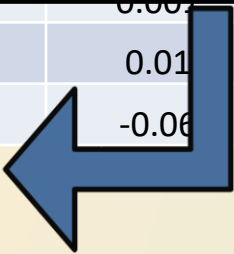
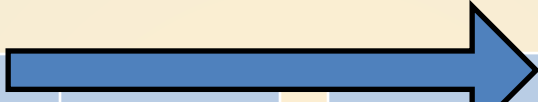
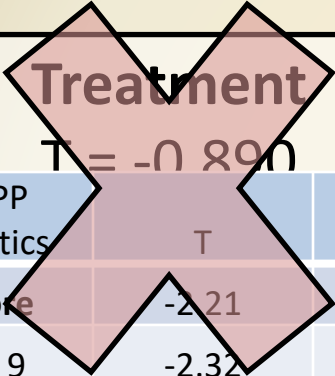
**Treatment**  
T = -0.890

MRPP Statistics	T	A	p
<b>Before</b>	-2.21	0.12	0.02
8 vs 9	-2.32	0.13	0.02
8 vs 10	-1.74		
9 vs 10	-0.77		

**Season/Treatment**  
T = -5.47  
A = 0.151  
p = <0.01

Before vs After	T	A	p
<b>June</b>	-1.93	0.07	0.04
<b>October</b>	-6.72	0.19	<0.01

Statistics	T	A	p
<b>After</b>	0.32	0.013	0.59
8 vs 9	-0.03	0.001	0.44
		0.01	0.35
	-0.06		0.91



# LWW WWTP

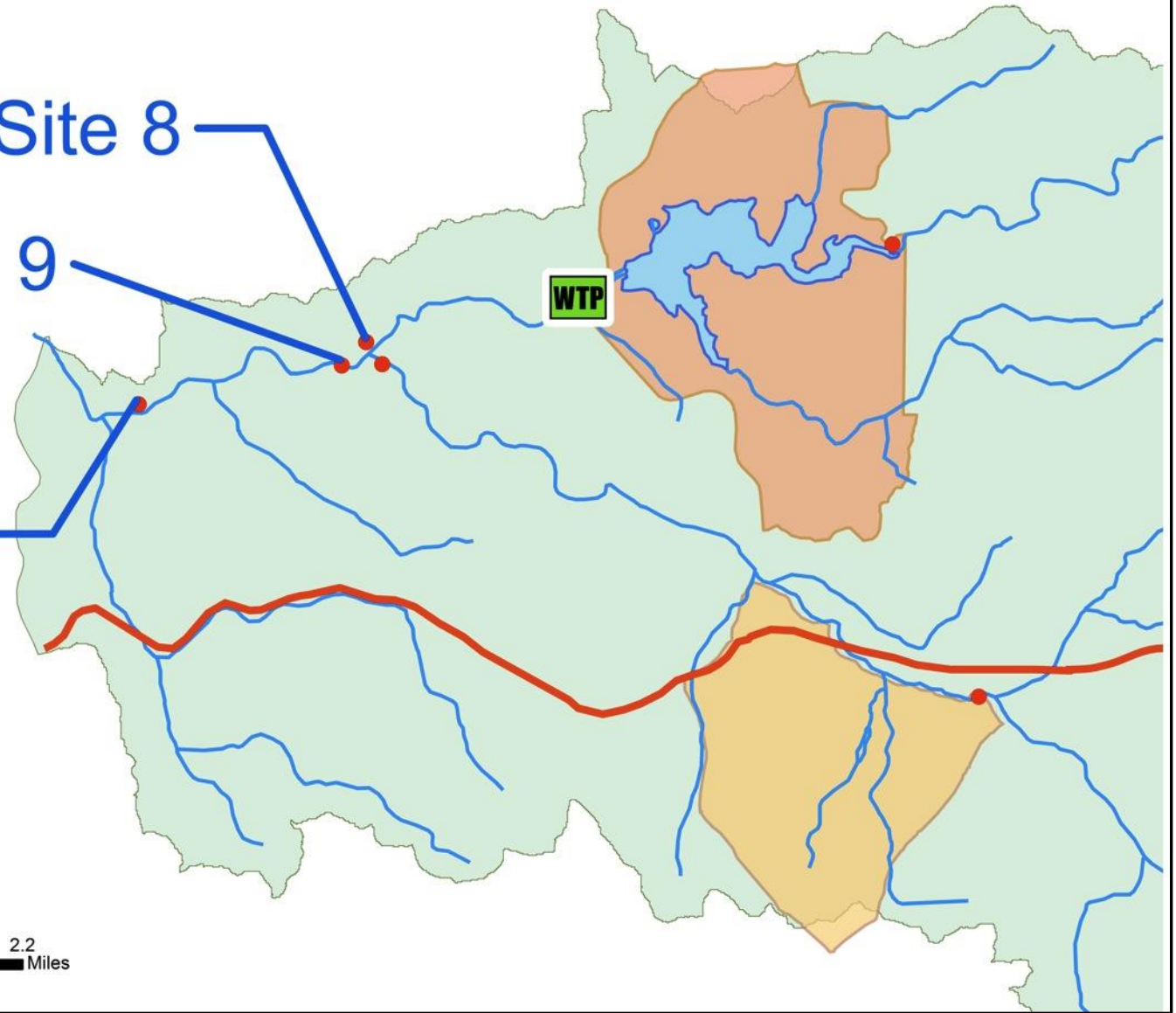
## MRPP of BMI Composition

MRPP Statistics	T	A	p
<b>Before</b>	-2.21	0.12	0.02
8 vs 9	-2.32	0.13	0.02
8 vs 10	-1.74	0.11	0.06
9 vs 10	-0.77	0.04	0.21

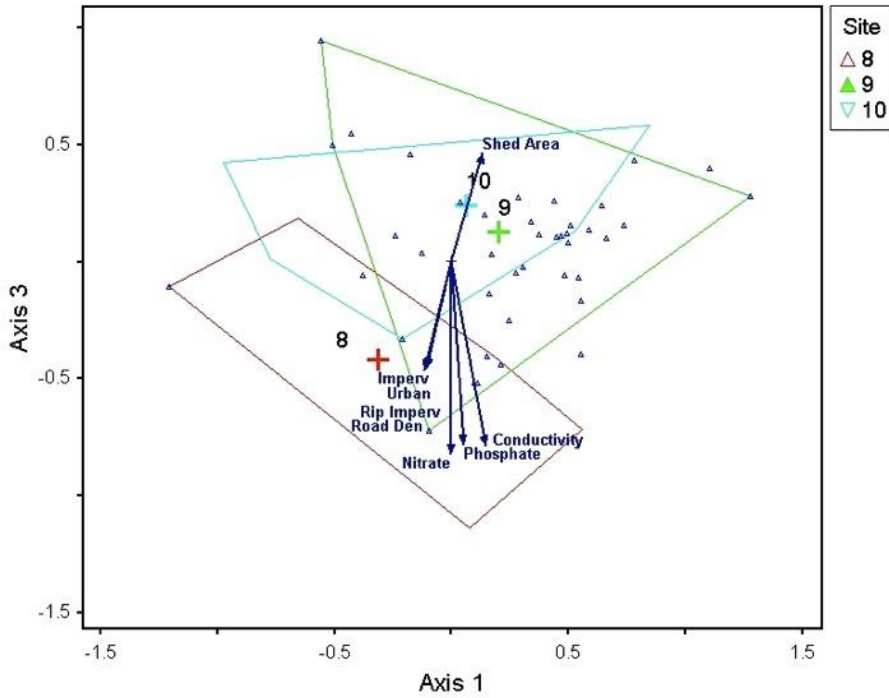
MRPP Statistics	T	A	p
<b>After</b>	0.32	-0.013	0.59
8 vs 9	-0.03	0.001	0.44
8 vs 10	-0.26	0.01	0.35
9 vs 10	1.2	-0.06	0.91

Site 8  
Site 9  
Site 10

WTP



WWTP Before



**Stress: 13.19**

**Instability: 0.00**

**R<sup>2</sup>: 0.769**

**Axis 3 R<sup>2</sup>: 0.211**

Correlations	r	τ
Phosphate	-0.723	-0.639
Nitrate	-0.740	-0.547
pH	0.369	0.326
Conductivity	-0.726	-0.484
Dissolved Oxygen	-0.289	-0.284

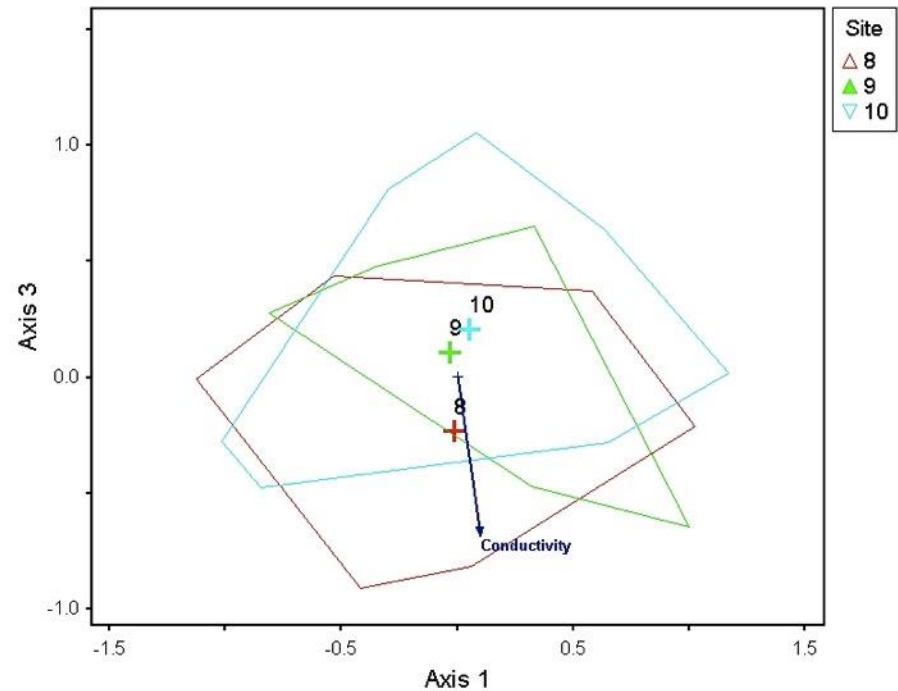
**Stress: 13.19**

**Instability: 0.00**

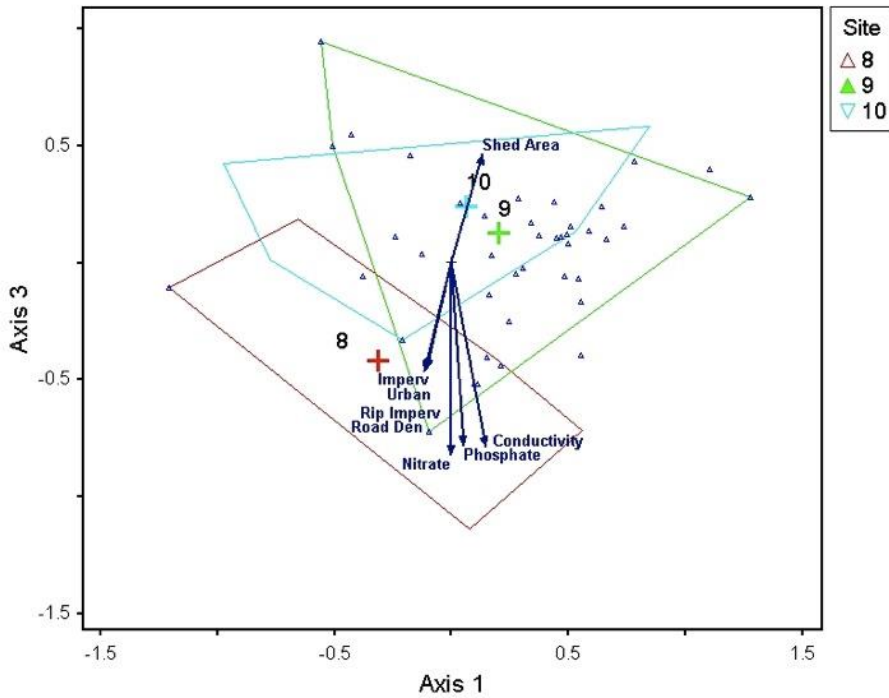
**R<sup>2</sup>: 0.769**

**Axis 3 R<sup>2</sup>: 0.330**

WWTP After



WWTP Before



**Stress: 13.19**  
**R<sup>2</sup>: 0.769**

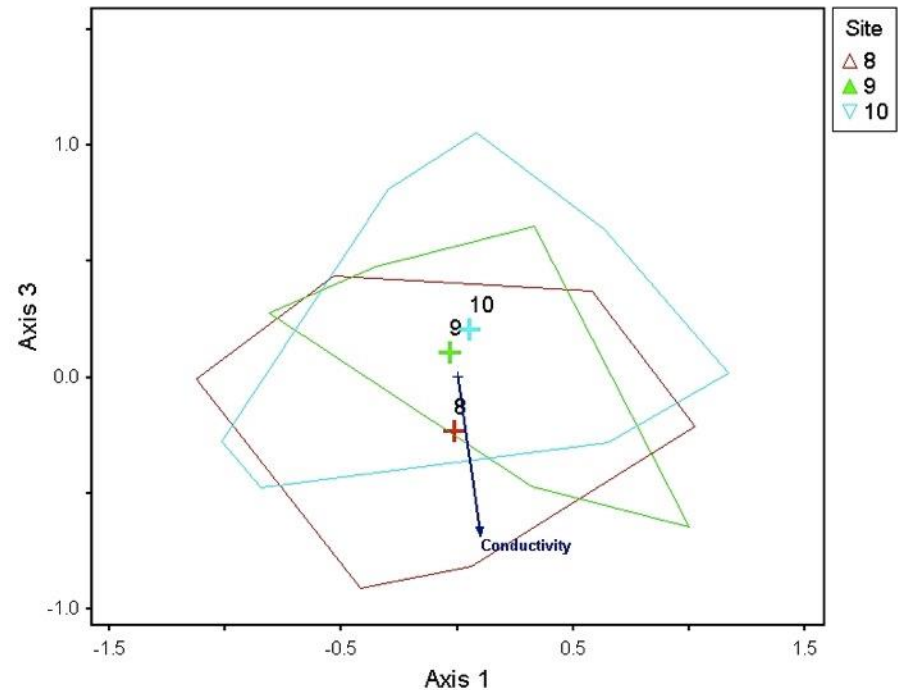
**Instability: 0.00**  
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Correlations	r	τ
Phosphate	-0.723	-0.639
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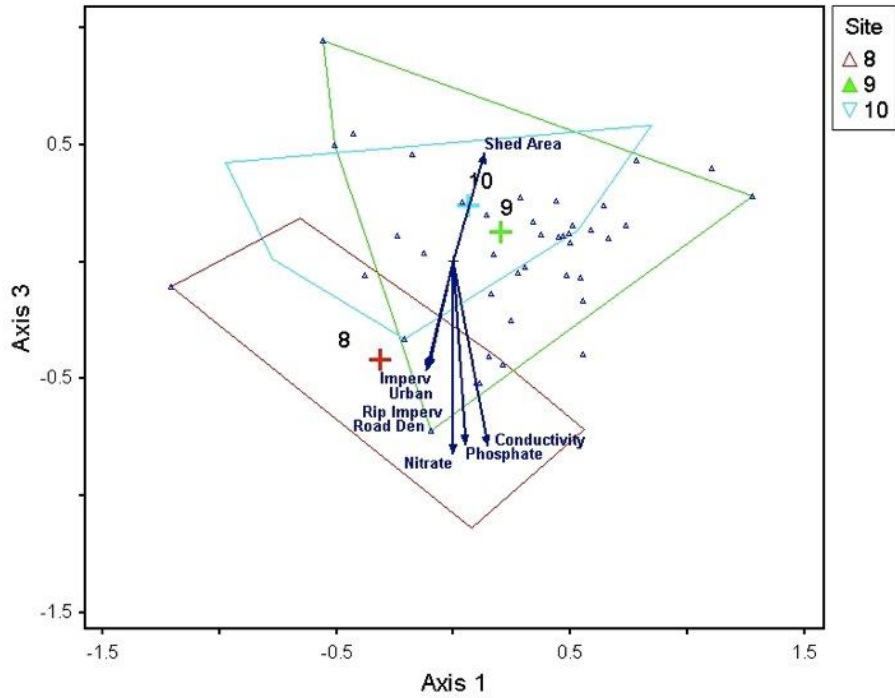
**Stress: 13.19**      **Instability: 0.00**  
**R<sup>2</sup>: 0.769**      **Axis 3 R<sup>2</sup>: 0.330**

Correlations	r	τ
Phosphate	-0.40	-0.26
Nitrate	-0.44	-0.33
Conductivity	-0.57	-0.29
Turbidity	0.37	0.33
Water Temperature	0.20	0.03

WWTP After



WWTP Before

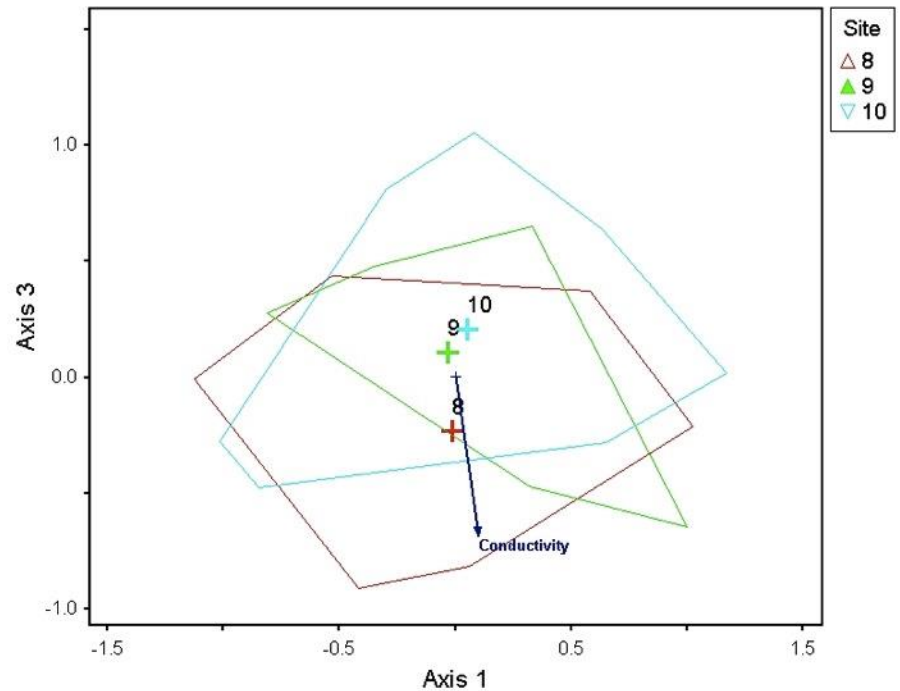


**Stress: 13.19**  
**R<sup>2</sup>: 0.769**

**Instability: 0.00**  
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**Stress: 13.19**      **Instability: 0.00**  
**R<sup>2</sup>: 0.769**      **Axis 3 R<sup>2</sup>: 0.330**

WWTP After



# Indicator Species Analysis

## Before

Coleoptera, Dytiscidae  
"Water Tiger", Diving Beetle  
IV = 20.0,  $p = 0.0340$   
Tolerance Value 5, Predator

Corangamite Waterwatch and Waterwatch Victoria

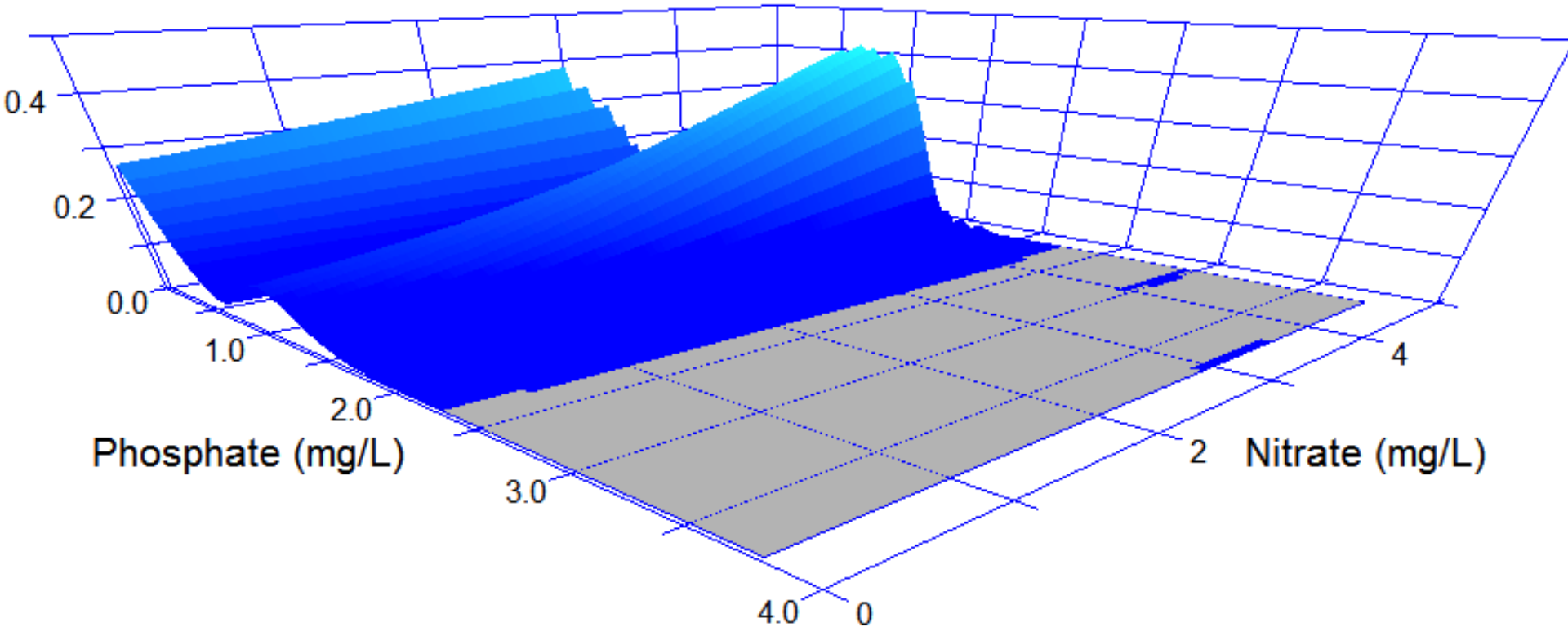


NABS ([www.benthos.org](http://www.benthos.org))

## After

Diptera, Tipulidae  
Crane Flies  
IV = 32.9,  $p = 0.0382$   
Tolerance Value 3, Shredder/Collector

# Coleoptera, Dytiscidae



## Before

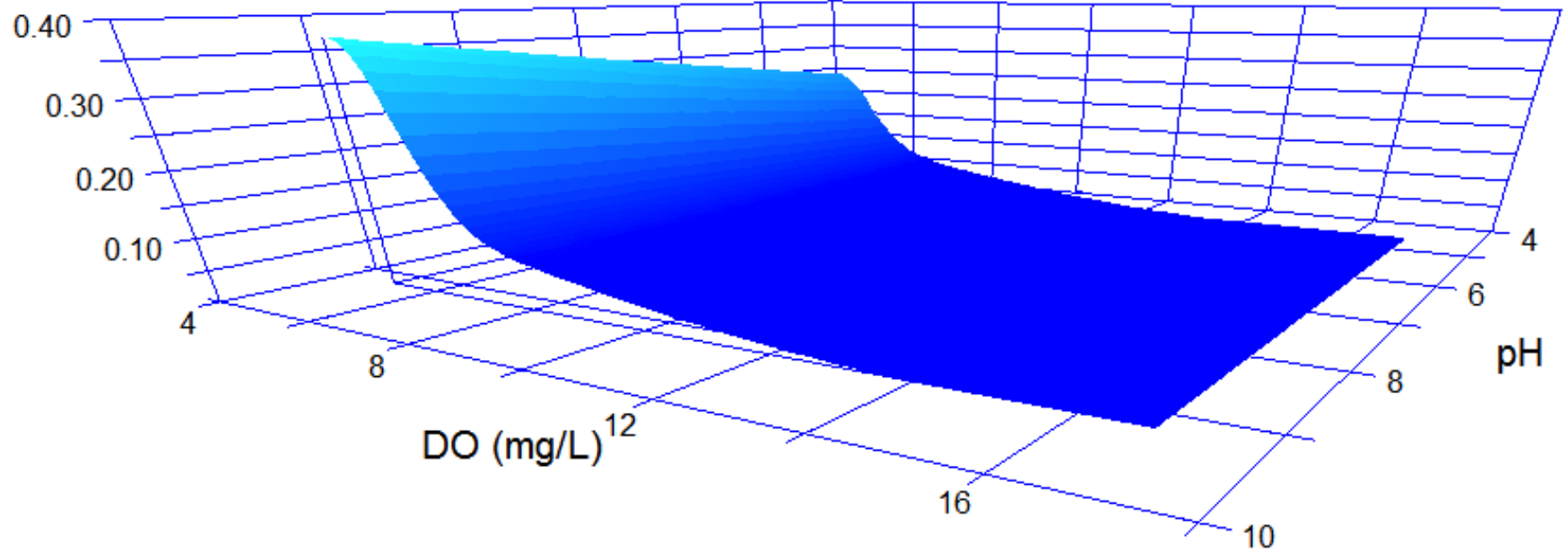
IV = 20.0,  $p = 0.0340$

Tolerance Value 5,

Predator

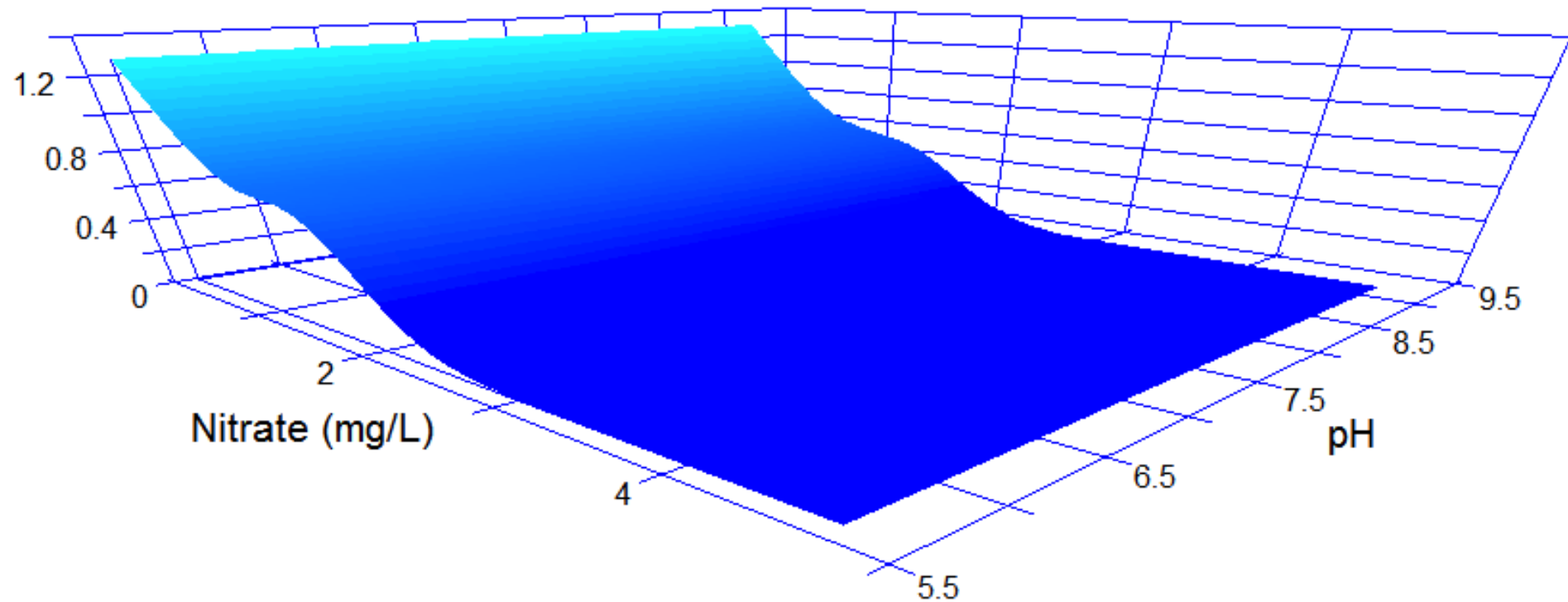


# Coleoptera, Dytiscidae



Model for all observations

# Diptera, Tipulidae



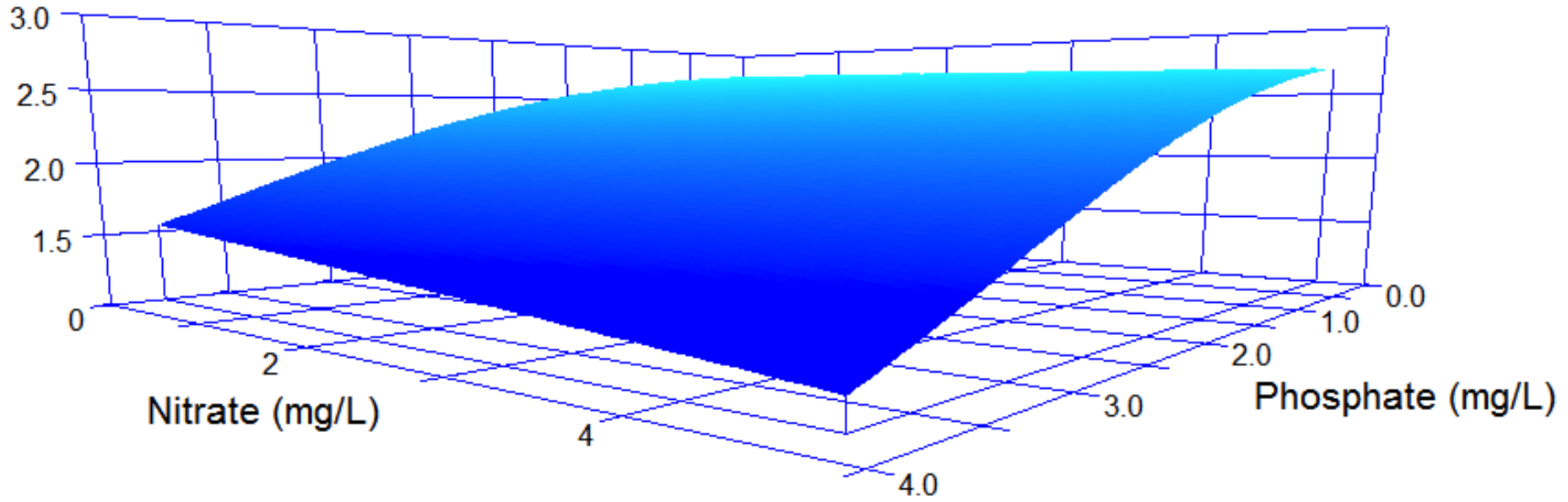
## After

IV = 32.9,  $p = 0.0382$

Tolerance Value 3,

Shredder/Collector

# Diptera, Tipulidae



Model for all observations

# Conclusions

- Nitrate load decreased below the WWTP
- Community composition changed downstream of the WWTP
  - IBI showed increase in score between Oct. before and after at site 8.
  - Multivariate analysis did show seasonality, and that site 8 changed the most significantly.

# IBI / Multivariate Methods

	IBI	Multivariate
Change in community	✓	✓
Change in health	✓	
Environmental Correlations		✓
Changes through time	✓	+/-
Clear dissemination to Stakeholders	✓	

Note: Not a comparison! Simply shows that both methods should be used together.

# But what does this all mean?

- Citizen-science data can successfully be used for robust bioassessments.
- Multi-metric methods can be amenable to smaller watersheds with varied disturbances conditionally.
- Family level IBI is sensitive enough for analysis.
- The “causal analysis” can also be used as a validation step for the IBI scores when using smaller datasets.

# Future Directions

- Collect more data points at the reference sites
- Carry out more inclusive multivariate analysis including reference sites and IBI scores for more direct validation.
- Expand dataset to include citizen science data from other watersheds



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[www.sierrastreamsinstitute.org](http://www.sierrastreamsinstitute.org)

