

HOLISTIC METHOD: INTEGRATION OF MULTIPLE COMPONENTS IN FLOW MODELING

Presented to Third International
Workshop on Instream Flows
Portland, Oregon – April 30, 2015

Thomas R. Payne
Normandeau Associates, Inc.



HOLISTIC INSTREAM FLOW METHODS: INTEGRATION OF MULTIPLE COMPONENTS IN FLOW MODELING

Presented to Third International
Workshop on Instream Flows
Portland, Oregon – April 30, 2015

Thomas R. Payne
Normandeau Associates, Inc.



HOLISTIC INSTREAM FLOW METHODS: INTEGRATION OF MULTIPLE COMPONENTS IN HYDRAULIC HABITAT MODELING

Presented to Third International
Workshop on Instream Flows
Portland, Oregon – April 30, 2015

Thomas R. Payne
Normandeau Associates, Inc.



“HOLISTIC” - A DEFINITION

Holism: A theory or belief that the whole is greater than the sum of the parts.

Holistic: Relating to a study of the whole instead of a separation into parts.

HOLISTIC METHODS

Derived from natural flow concepts

“Holistic methodologies aim to address the water requirements of the entire riverine ecosystem.”

Arthington et al. 1992

“All components or attributes of an ecosystem and their interrelationships are addressed.”

Tharme 1996

“The ecological integrity of river ecosystems depends on their natural dynamic character.”

Poff et al. 1997

HOLISTIC METHODS (1996)

- Building Block Methodology/DRIFT
- The Holistic Approach
- Expert Panel Assessment Method
- Multi-attribute Tradeoff Analysis
- Energy Analysis
- Habitat Analysis Method
- Flow Restoration Methodology

“COMPREHENSIVE” - A DEFINITION

Comprehensive: complete; including all or nearly all elements or aspects of a topic

Does holistic equal integrative?

Does comprehensive equal analytic?

Which approach – holistic/integrative or comprehensive/analytic – is better for addressing uncertainty?

HOLISTIC/COMPREHENSIVE METHODS

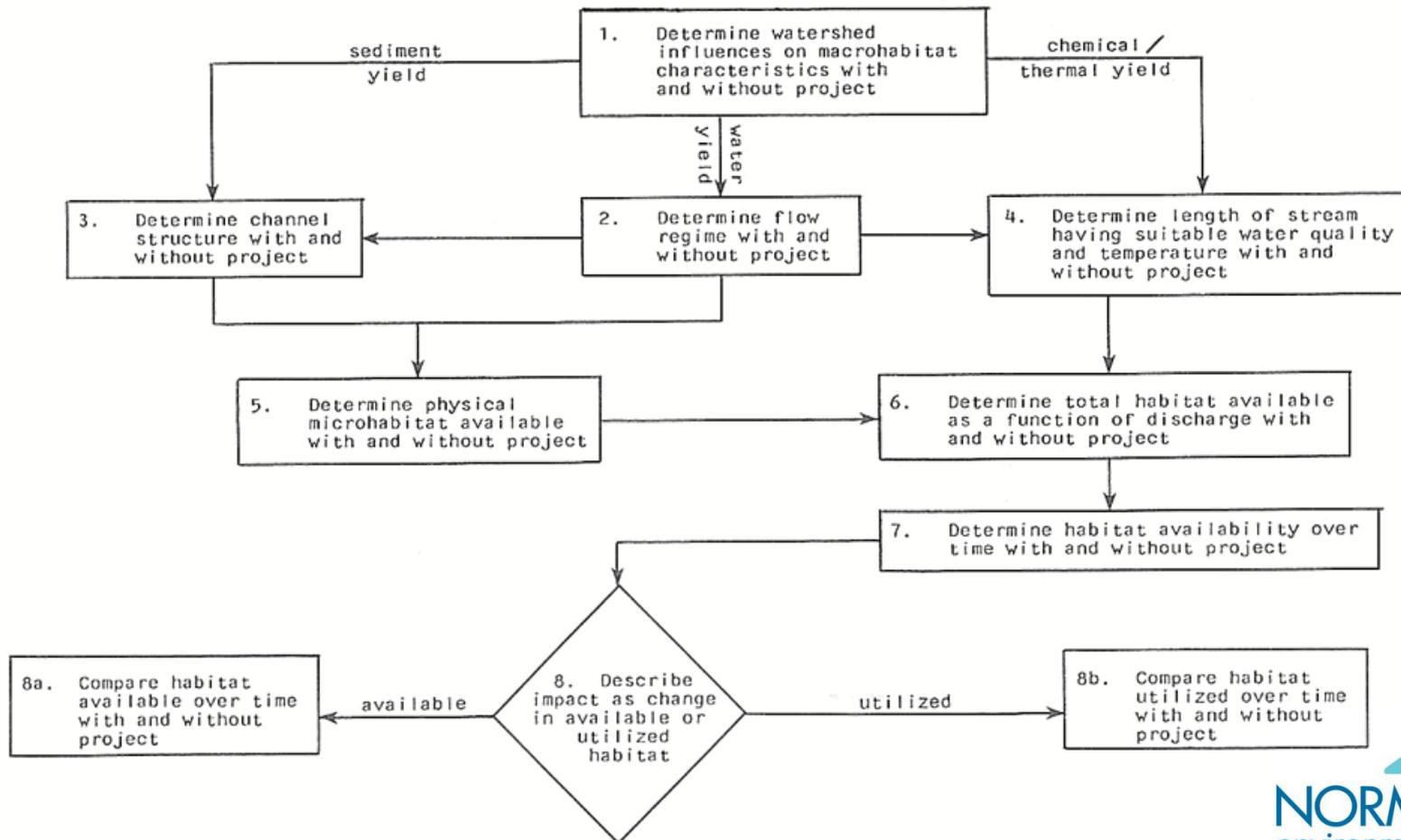
- Baxter – Scotland – 1961
 - “A variable compensation flow regime based on the seasonal needs of fish and of the river, and incorporating (essentially) provision for the release of freshets.”
 - Hydrologic variability, salmon life history (attraction, spawning, incubation, maintenance), food supply, angling, freshets, percent ADF

HOLISTIC/COMPREHENSIVE METHODS

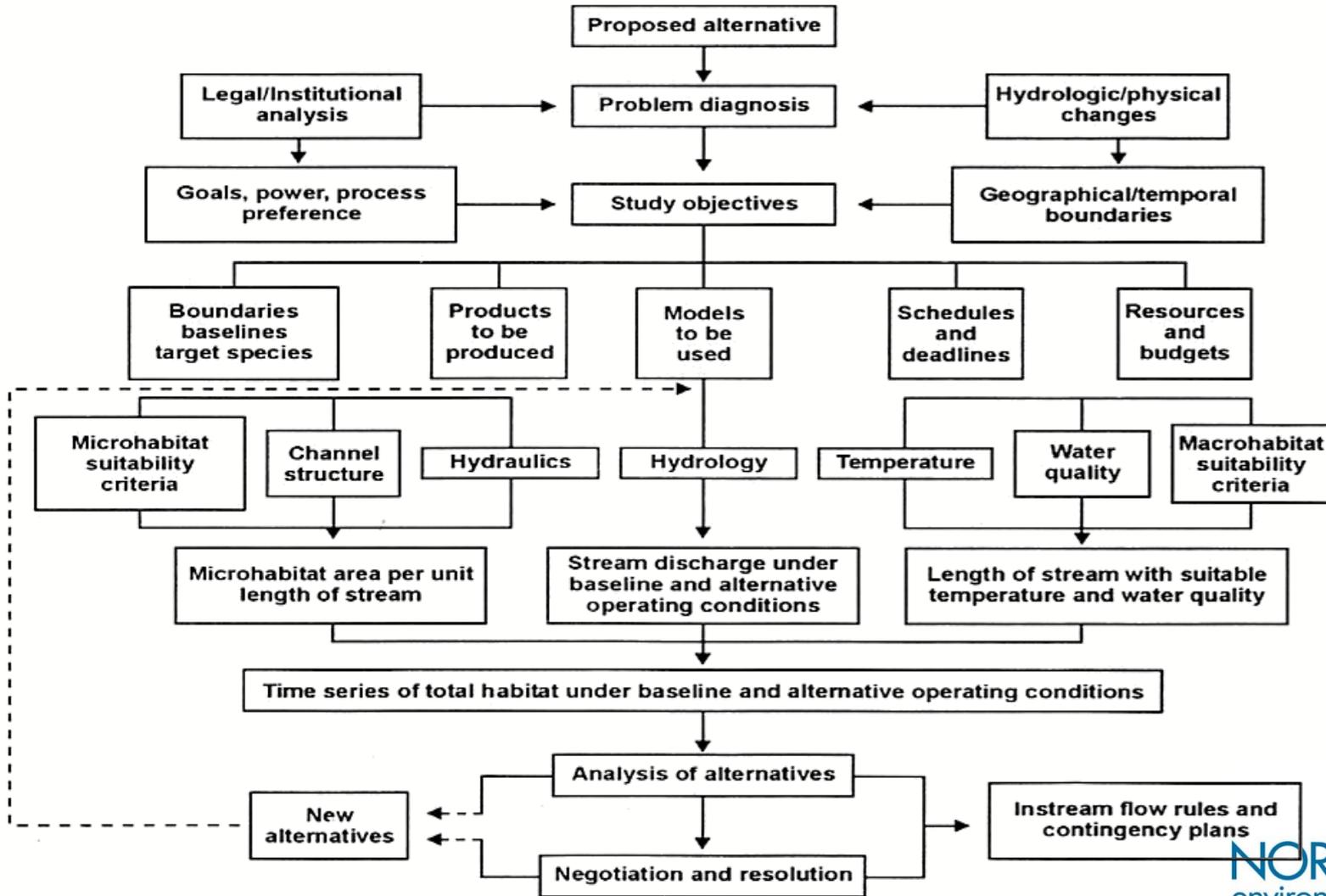
- Tennant – Montana – 1975
 - “Flows to protect the aquatic resources in both warmwater and coldwater streams based on their average flow... to protect the natural environment on most streams.”
 - Hydrologic variability, channel widths, depths, and velocities, wetted side channels, wildlife habitat (nesting, denning, nursery, refuge), water temperature, riparian vegetation, recreation, aesthetics, percent MAF

ANALYTIC/COMPREHENSIVE METHODS

Instream Flow Group – Colorado - 1978



INSTREAM FLOW INCREMENTAL METHODOLOGY



INSTREAM FLOW (U.S.) CIRCA 1990

- Instream flow management decisions
 - Single/few fish species management
 - Other species neglected
 - Ecosystem processes neglected
 - Riparian vegetation neglected
 - Geomorphic processes neglected
 - Hydrologic variability neglected
- You don't blame the cookbook when the chefs don't follow the recipe!

REACTION FROM ECOLOGISTS

- 1990s approaches were “overly simplistic and reductionist” of complex ecosystem processes
 - Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration
 - Richter et al. 1996
 - Holistic Methods
 - Tharme 1996
 - Range of Variability Approach
 - Richter et al. 1997
 - The Natural Flow Regime
 - Poff et al. 1997

SO WHERE ARE WE NOW?



TWO MAJOR DIRECTIONS

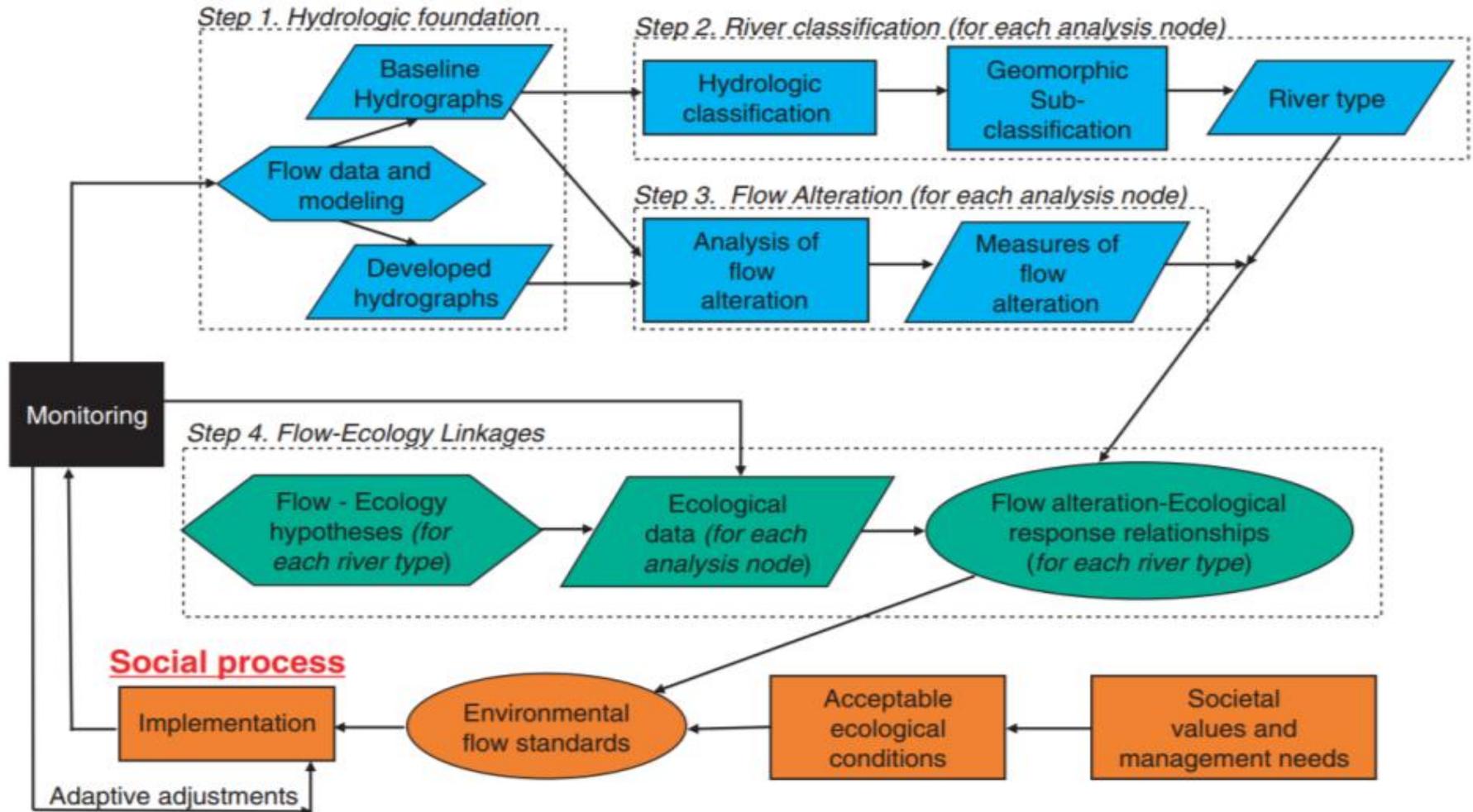
- Holistic/Integrative – start with hydrology and incorporate ecological response mechanisms
- Comprehensive/Analytic – start with biological and physical mechanisms and incorporate hydrology

How do either or both help us deal with uncertainty?

ELOHA (ECOLOGICAL LIMITS OF HYDROLOGIC ALTERATION)

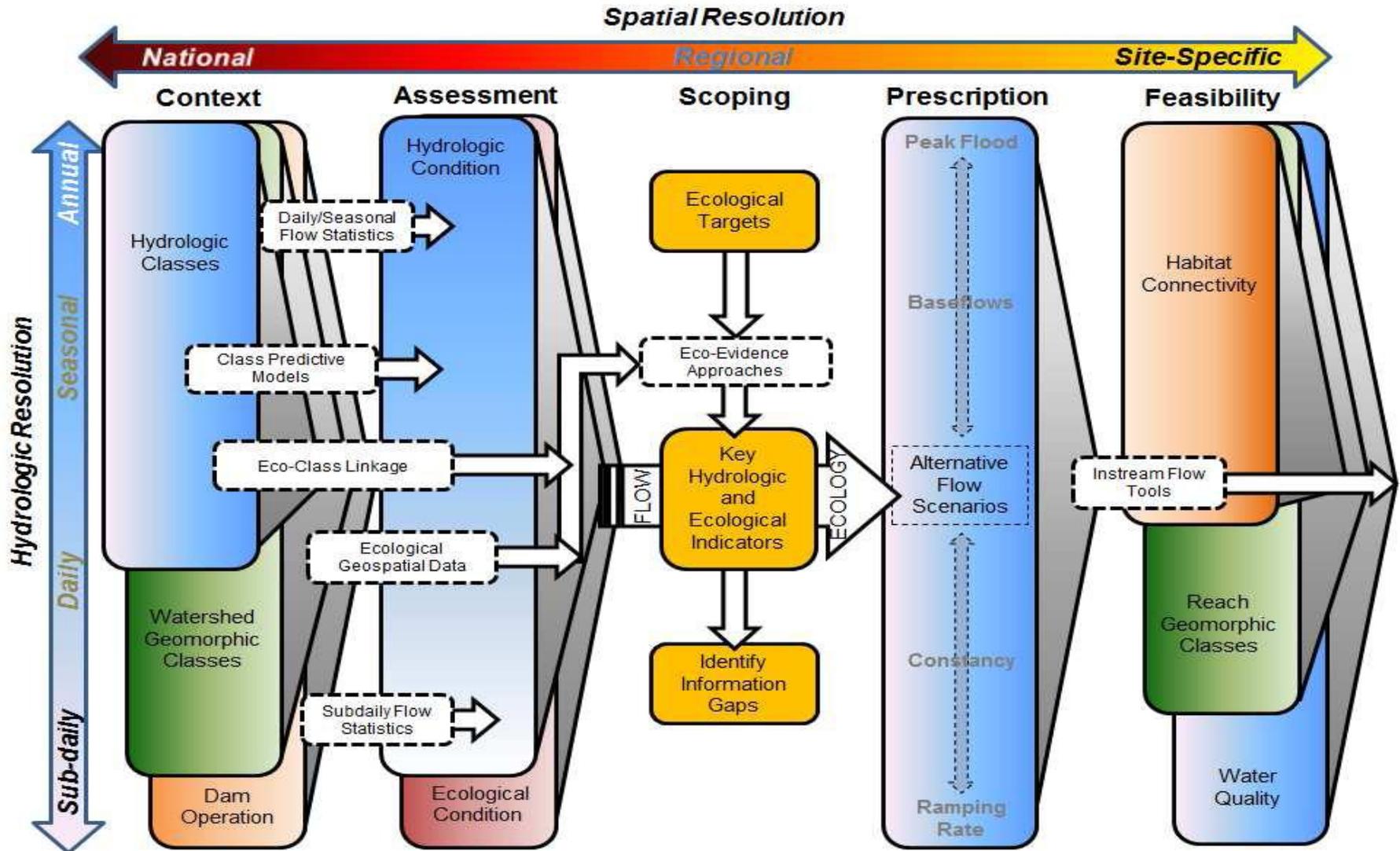
Poff et al. 2009

Scientific process



HEFLOW (HYDROPOWER ENVIRONMENTAL FLOW)

McManamay and Bevelheimer 2013



SEFA (SYSTEM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL FLOW ANALYSIS)

Payne and Jowett 2012

The screenshot displays the SEFA software interface. The main window is titled "SEFA - simple_reach_lab1.rhb" and contains a menu bar with options: File, Edit/Display, Hydraulic Calibration, HSC, Hydraulic Habitat, View, Sediment, Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Time Series, and Help. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with various icons for file operations and analysis. The central area features a "SEFA flow path" diagram, which is a flowchart showing the relationship between different components of the system. The diagram is organized into several columns and rows, with boxes connected by thick black lines. The left column includes "Legal/Institutional Analysis", "Scoping and Planning Analysis", and "Study Objectives". The middle column includes "Hydrological Analysis", "River Model", and "Standard Setting Methods". The right column includes "Ecology Relationship", "Suitability Criteria", "Water Temperature", "Dissolved Oxygen", "Hydraulic Habitat", "Riparian Model", "Sediment Analysis", and "Time Series Analysis". The bottom right corner of the diagram area is labeled "Ecological Evaluation and Negotiation". Below the diagram is a "SEFA File Information" section with the following text: "C:\SEFA\example_data\Simple_reach_lab1.rhb", "Lab1 example from USGS", "Representative reach", "4 cross-sections in single channel reach", and "Flow series file not opened". At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with three sections: "Display units: feet", "31% memory in use, available memory (k): 2084495", and "simple_reach_lab1.rhb".

SEFA flow path

Legal/Institutional Analysis
Scoping and Planning Analysis
Study Objectives
Hydrological Analysis
River Model
Standard Setting Methods
Ecology Relationship
Suitability Criteria
Water Temperature
Dissolved Oxygen
Hydraulic Habitat
Riparian Model
Sediment Analysis
Time Series Analysis
Ecological Evaluation and Negotiation

SEFA File Information
C:\SEFA\example_data\Simple_reach_lab1.rhb
Lab1 example from USGS
Representative reach
4 cross-sections in single channel reach
Flow series file not opened

Display units: feet 31% memory in use, available memory (k): 2084495 simple_reach_lab1.rhb

SEFA (SYSTEM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL FLOW ANALYSIS)

- Merges PHABSIM (Milhous), RHABSIM (Payne), and RHYHABSIM (Jowett)
- Based on IFIM implementation schematic and includes numerous analytic elements
- User-friendly format, menu-driven, report-quality graphics, interactive help files
- Contains several environmental flow methods, with the ability to incorporate, compare, or contrast alternative approaches

ELEMENTS OF SEFA

- Hydraulic Habitat Analysis (1D and 2D import)
- Habitat Suitability Criteria (HSC)
- Water Temperature Modeling (reach daily)
- Water Quality Modeling (D.O., dilution)
- Sediment Analysis (flushing, transport, deposition)
- Riparian Vegetation Analysis (inundation, scour)
- Hydrologic Analysis (IHA and statistics)
- Habitat Duration and Time Series
- Legal-Institutional Analysis (LIAM)

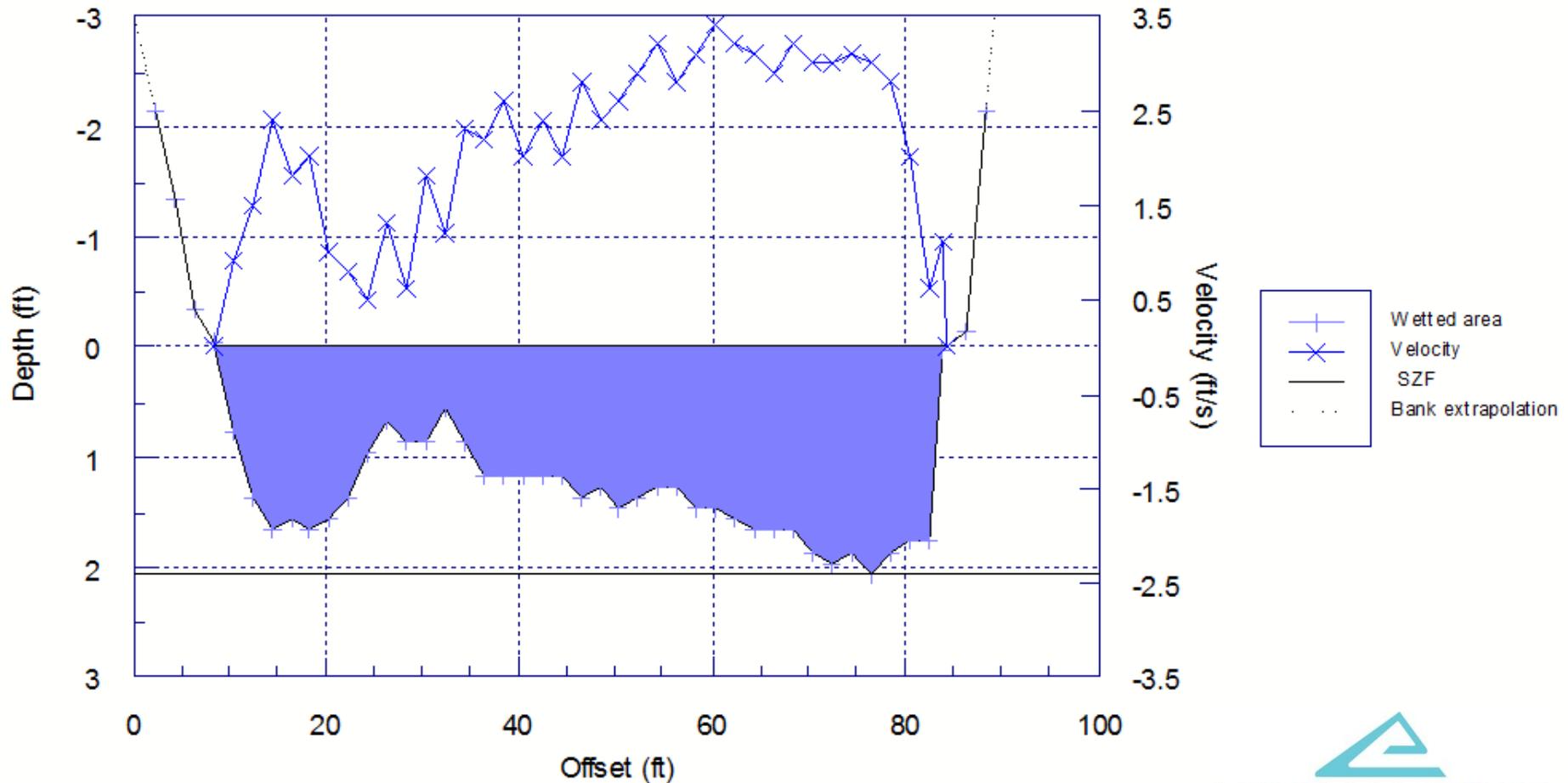
IMPLEMENTATION OF SEFA

- Completely open to user choice:
 - Start from the first module
 - Start anywhere within the program
 - Select modules to run or not run
 - Use alternative models and return with data
- Link results from different elements
 - Habitat analysis with water temperature
 - Combine 1D and 2D habitat modeling

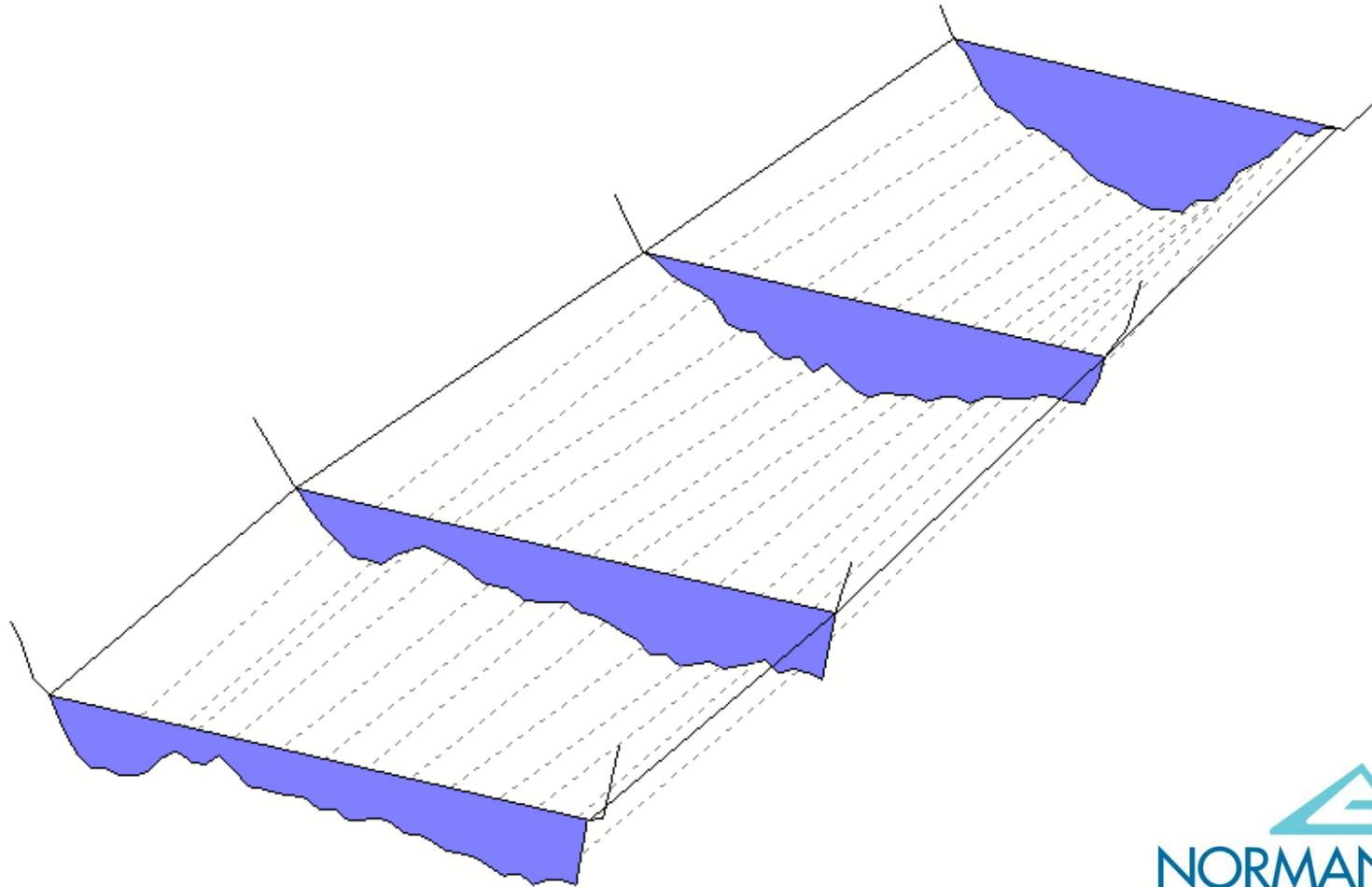
HYDRAULIC MODELING ELEMENT

- Log-log floating or bound regression, channel conveyance, and step-backwater water surface simulation methods
- Manning's n , hydraulic conveyance, and logD velocity simulation methods
- Interactive water surface calibration
- Interactive water velocity calibration
- Models split channels in a single file
- Uses either metric or US units

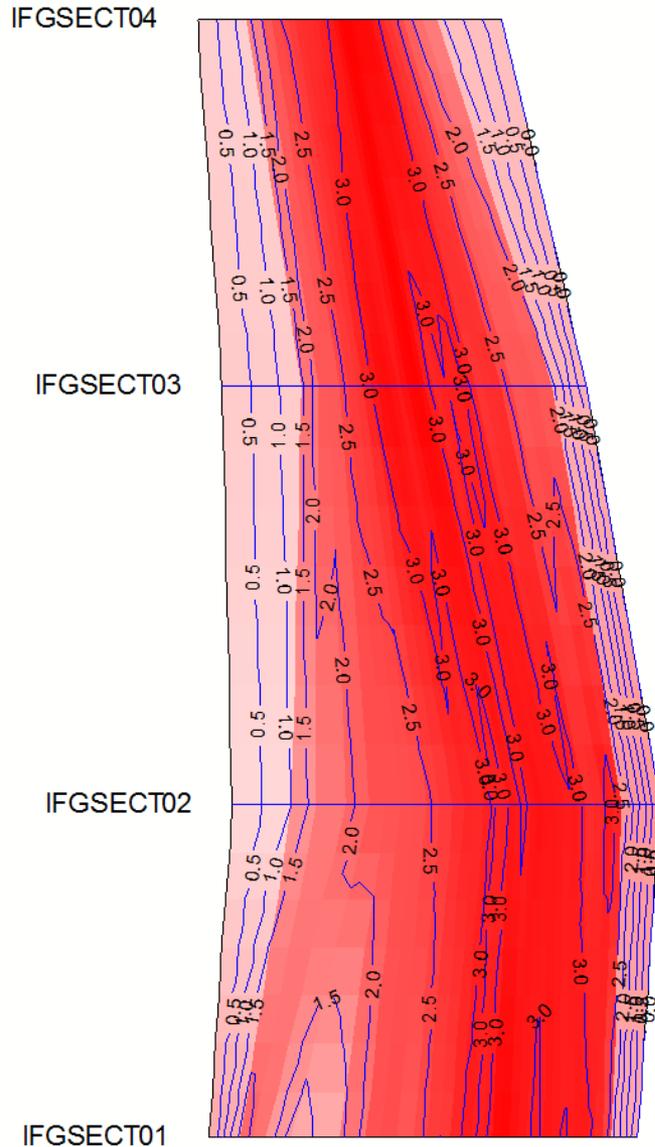
CROSS SECTION PROFILE AND VELOCITY



ISOMETRIC VIEW OF CROSS SECTIONS

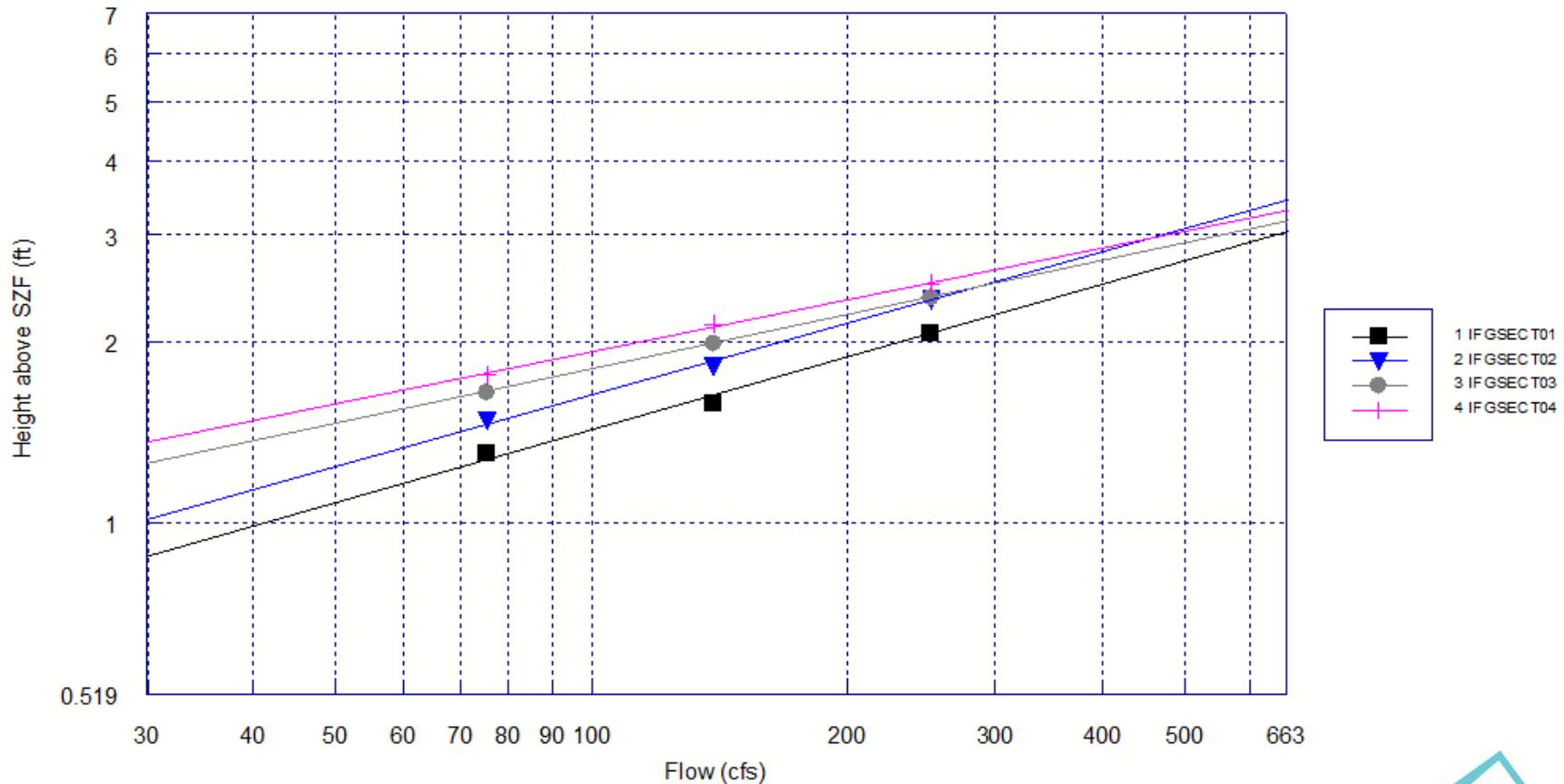


REACH PLAN VIEW OF CROSS SECTIONS



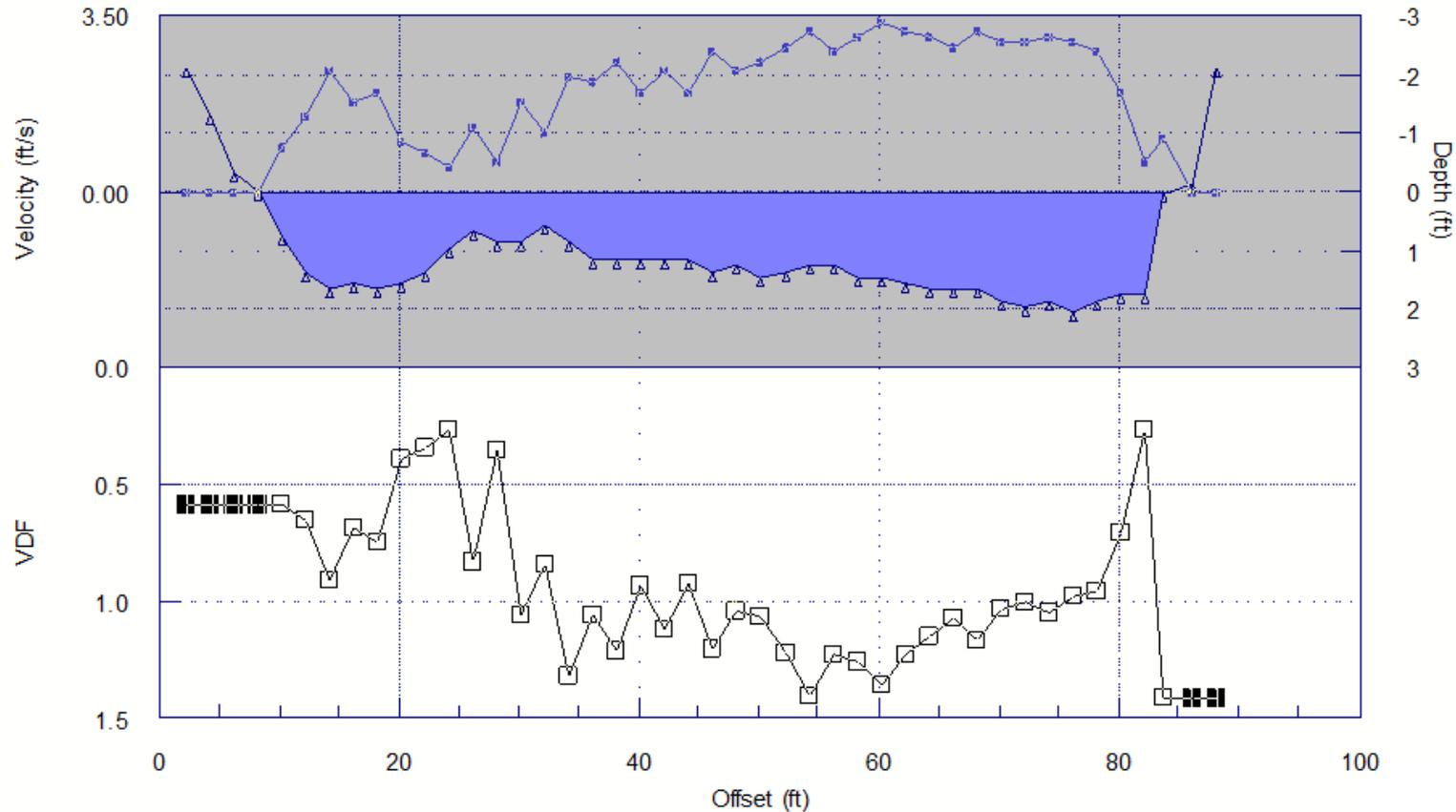
STAGE-DISCHARGE RATING CURVES

SZF ratings for all cross-sections

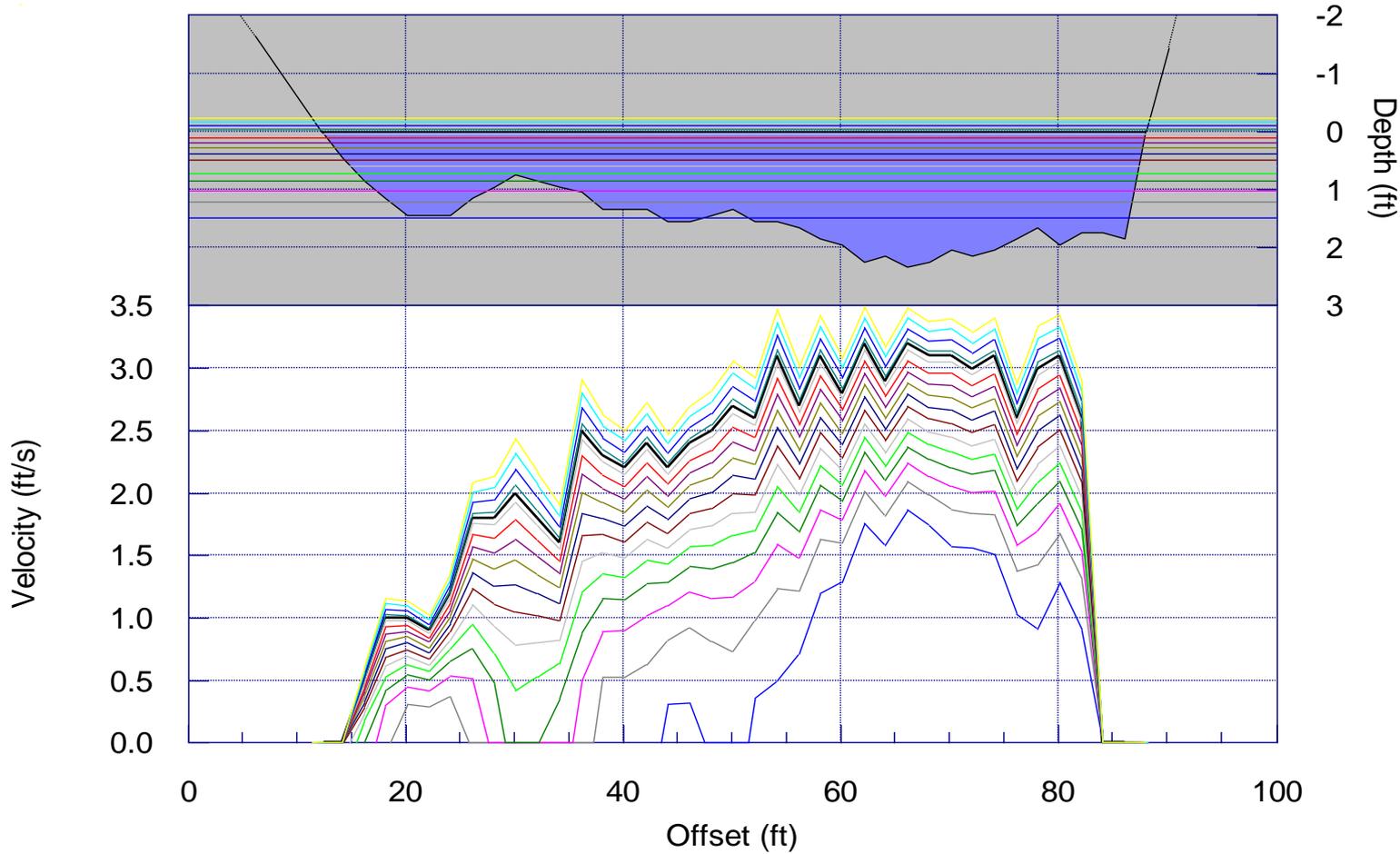


WATER VELOCITY CALIBRATION

Cross-section: IFGSECT01



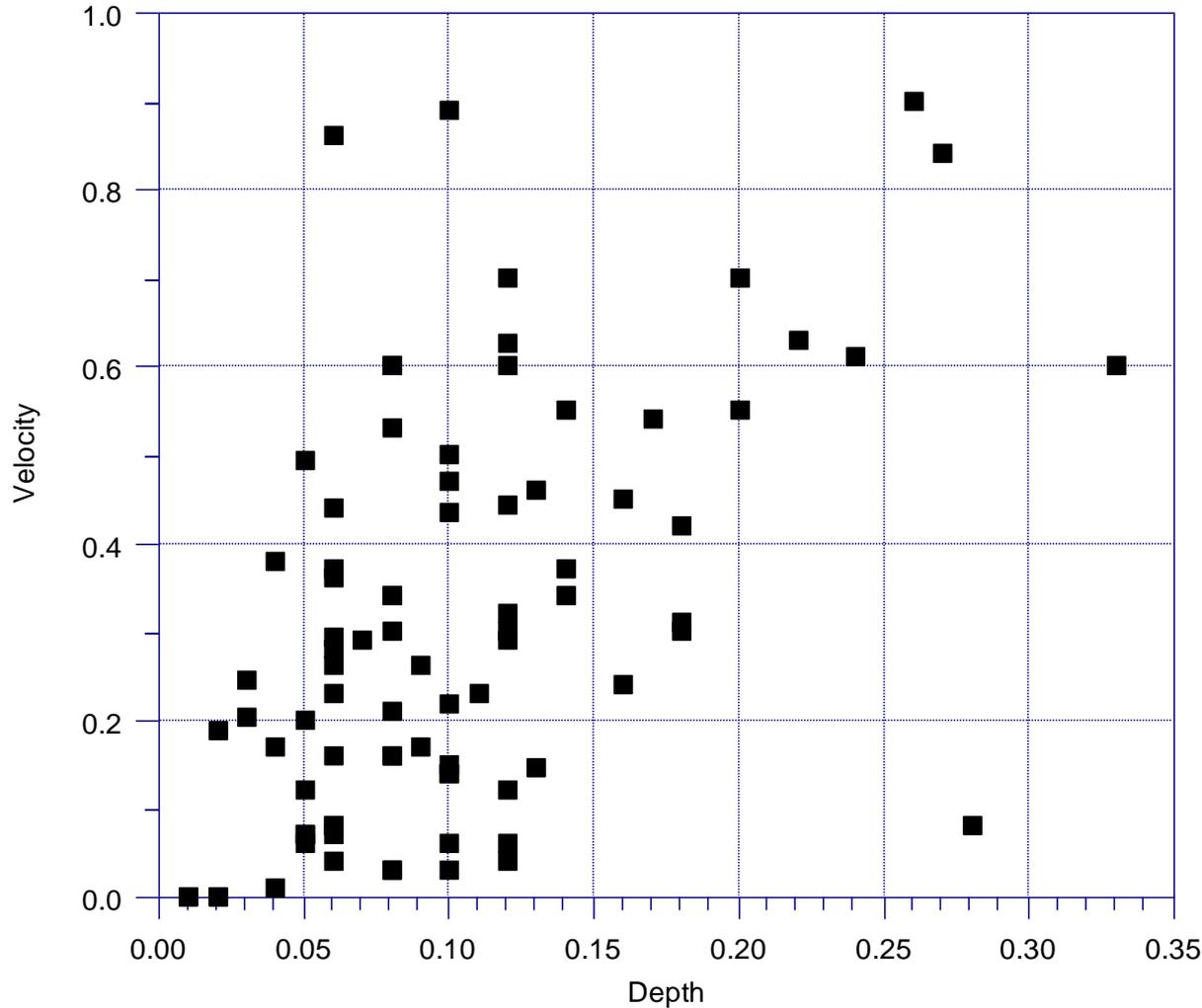
VELOCITY AND DEPTH SIMULATION



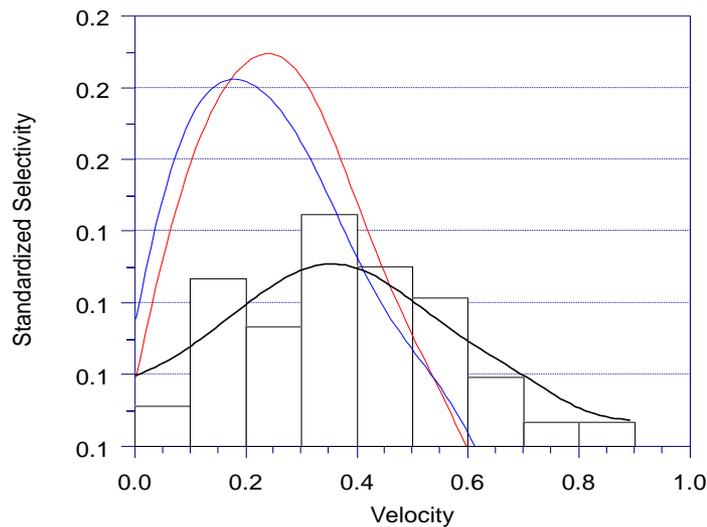
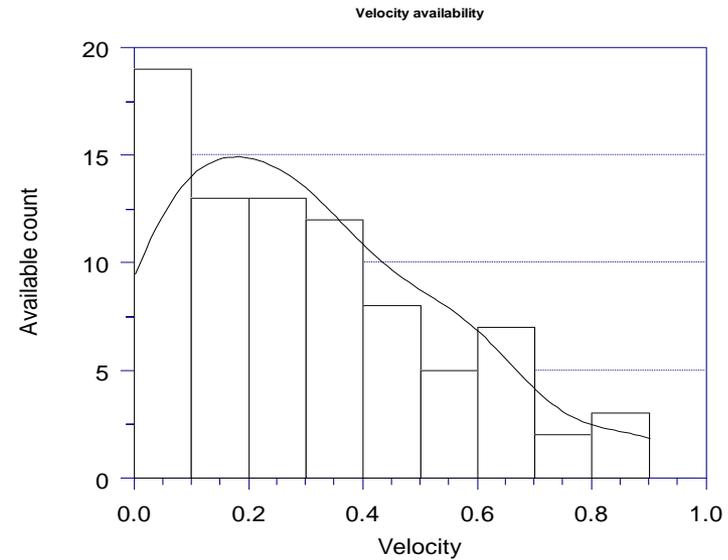
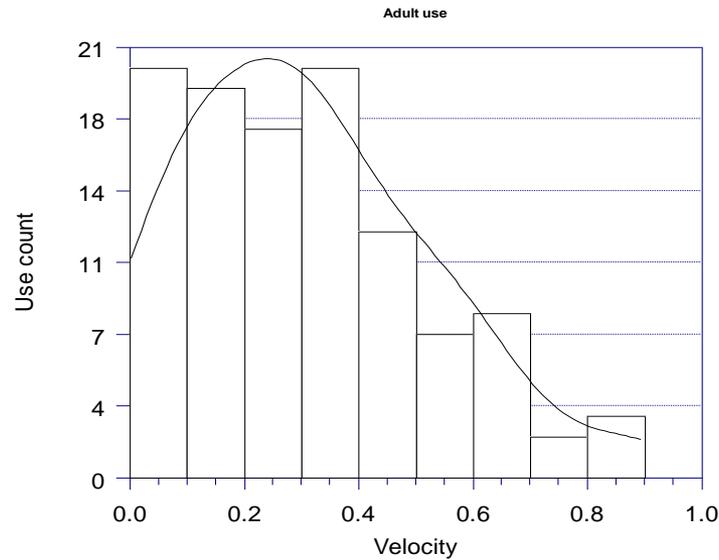
HABITAT SUITABILITY CRITERIA ELEMENT

- Maintains libraries of HSC
- Creates HSC from sampling data
- Linear, kernal, lowess, and loess smoothing
- Multiple regression models
- Generalized additive models (GAMS)
- Generalized linear models
- Variable interactivity evaluation

FISH OBSERVATION SCATTER PLOT



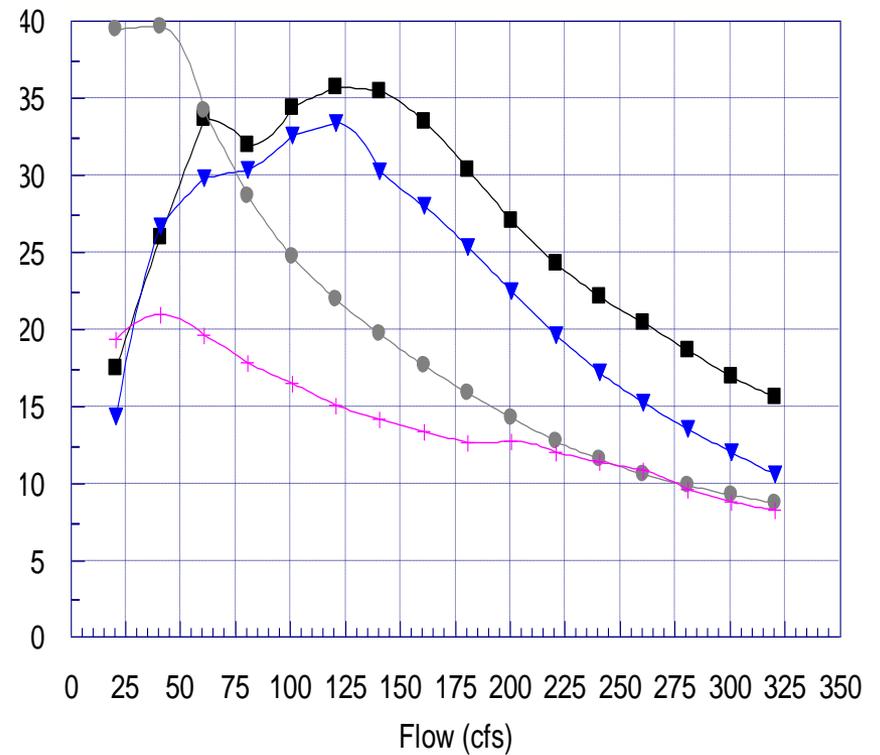
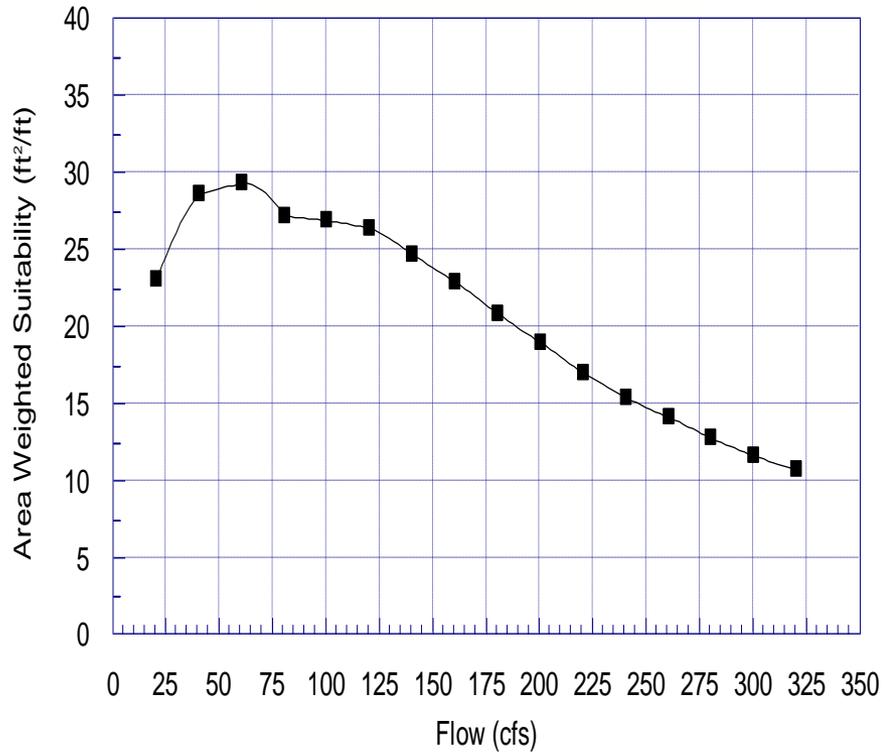
HSC DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION



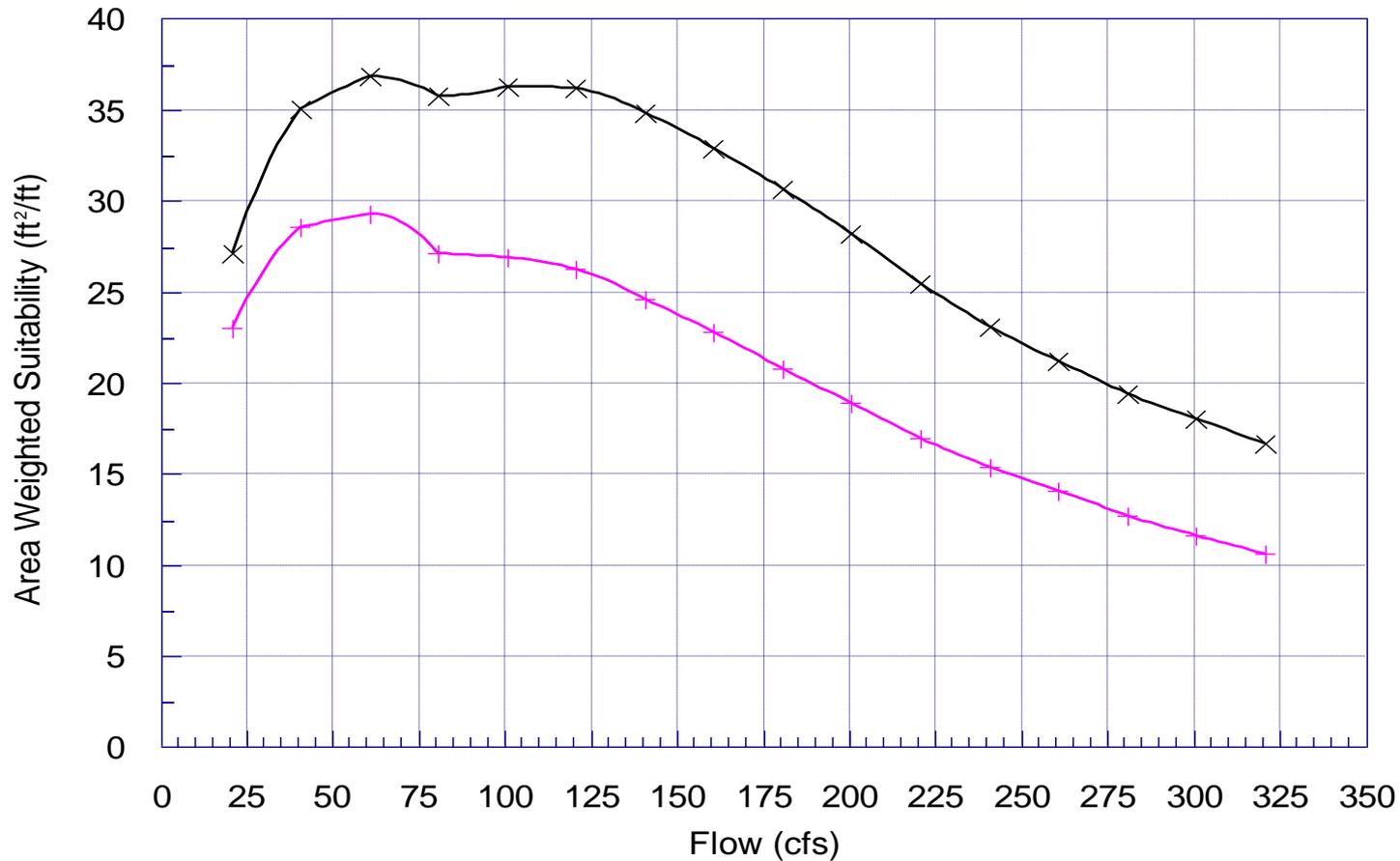
HYDRAULIC HABITAT SIMULATION

- Links hydraulics with HSC to compute Area Weighted Suitability (AWS) (~~WUA~~)
- Multiple methods of linkage
 - Multiplication of individual suitabilities
 - Geometric mean of individual suitabilities
 - Minimum of individual suitabilities
- Habitat predictions for points (~~cells~~), cross-sections, and reaches
- Sensitivity analysis

HABITAT INDEX BY REACH AND TRANSECT

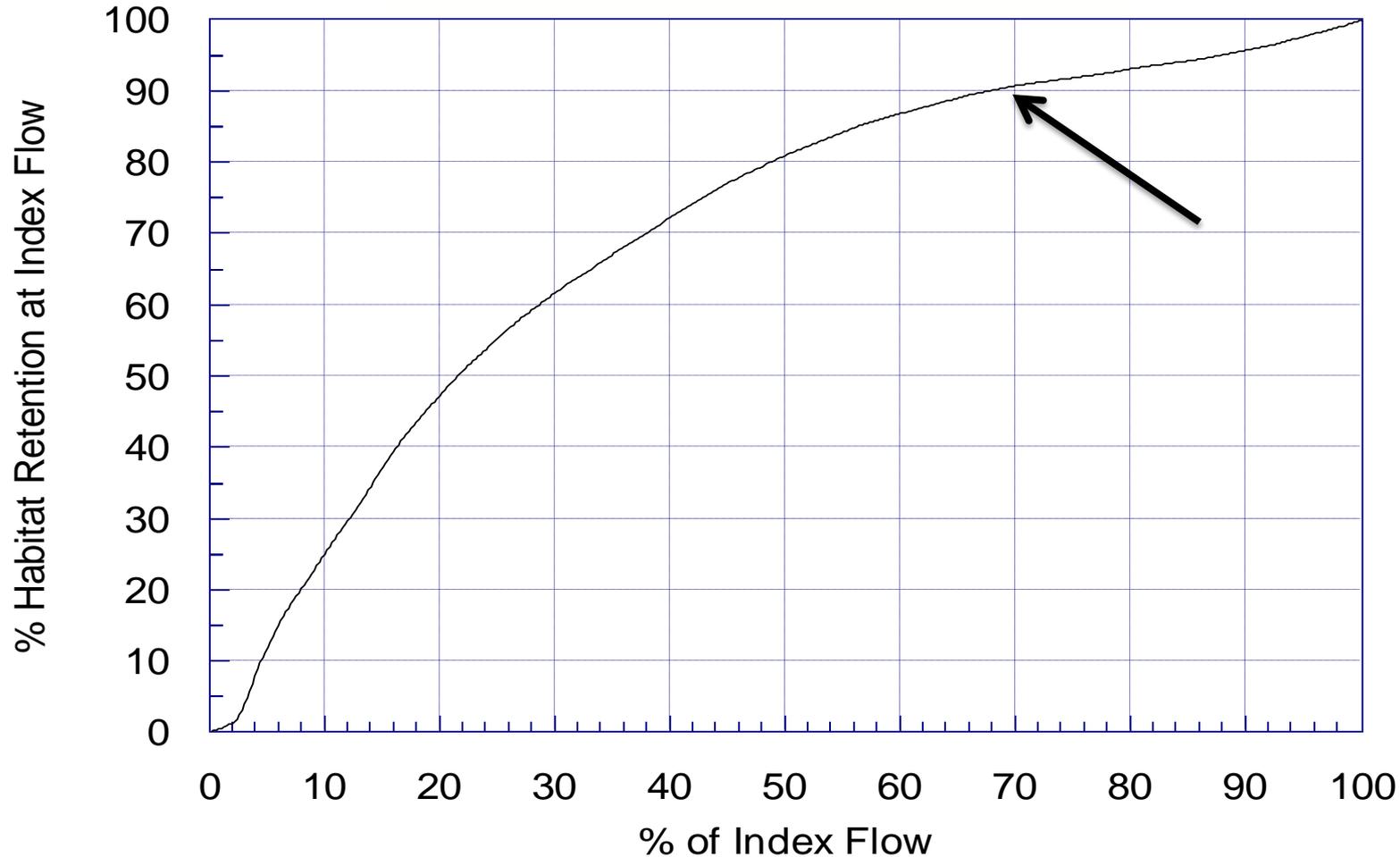


HABITAT INDEX OVERLAY



HABITAT RETENTION METHOD

STANDARD SETTING

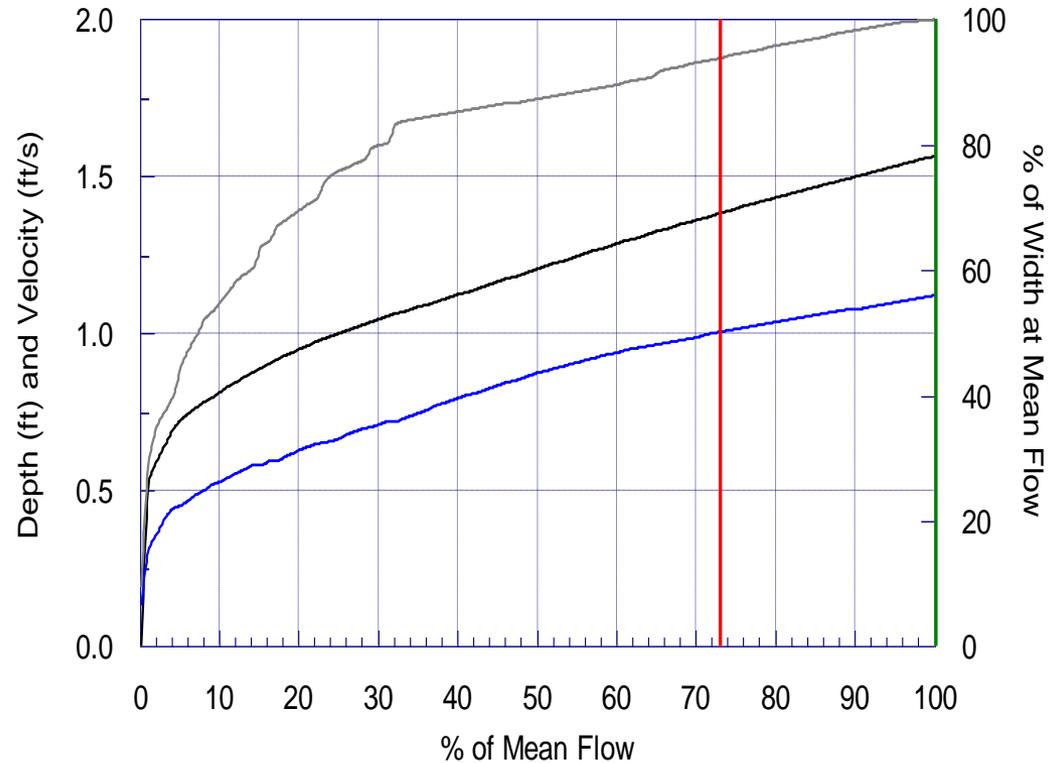


e.g. Habitat retention set to 90% of MALF (index)

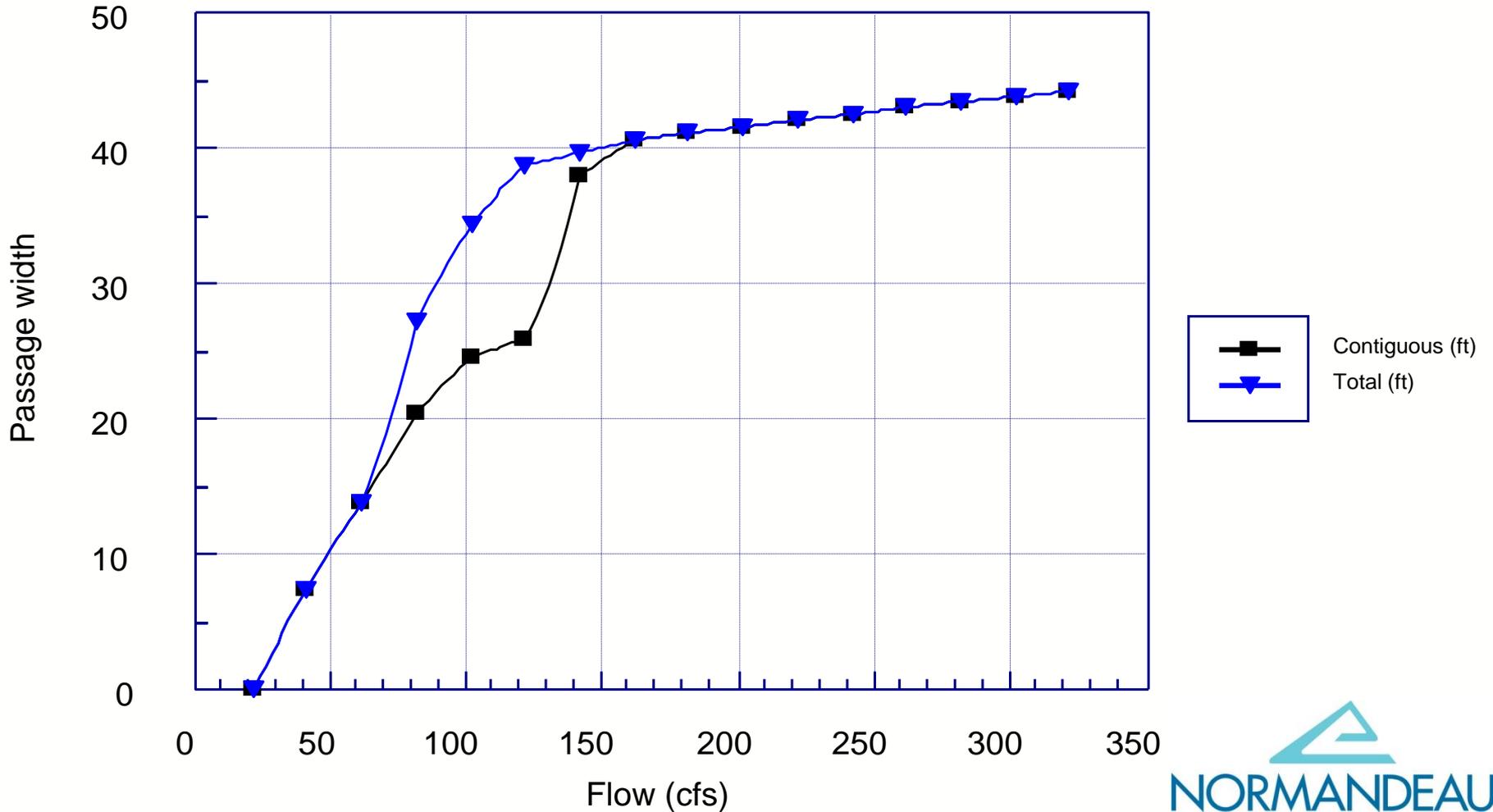
TENNANT METHOD

STANDARD SETTING

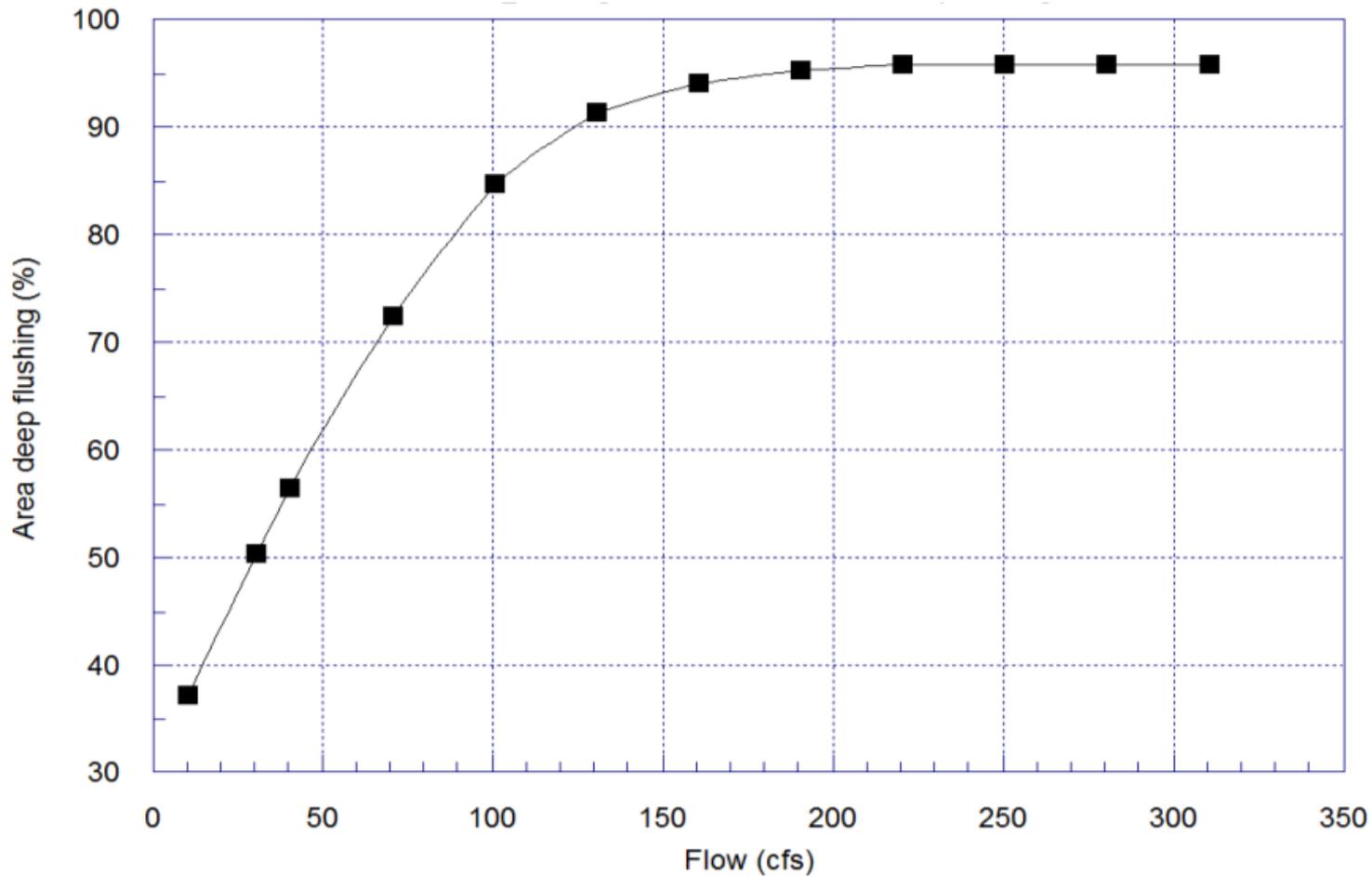
Maintenance state	Recommended base flow regimens (cfs)			
	Winter (Oct.-Mar.)		Summer (Apr.-Sept.)	
Flushing or maximum	458.1	200%	458.1	200%
Optimum range	137.4-229.1	60%-100%	137.4-229.1	60%-100%
Outstanding	91.6	40%	137.4	60%
Excellent	68.7	30%	114.5	50%
Good	45.8	20%	91.6	40%
Fair or degrading	22.9	10%	68.7	30%
Poor or minimum	22.9	10%	22.9	10%
Severe degradation	0-22.9	0-10%	0-22.9	0-10%



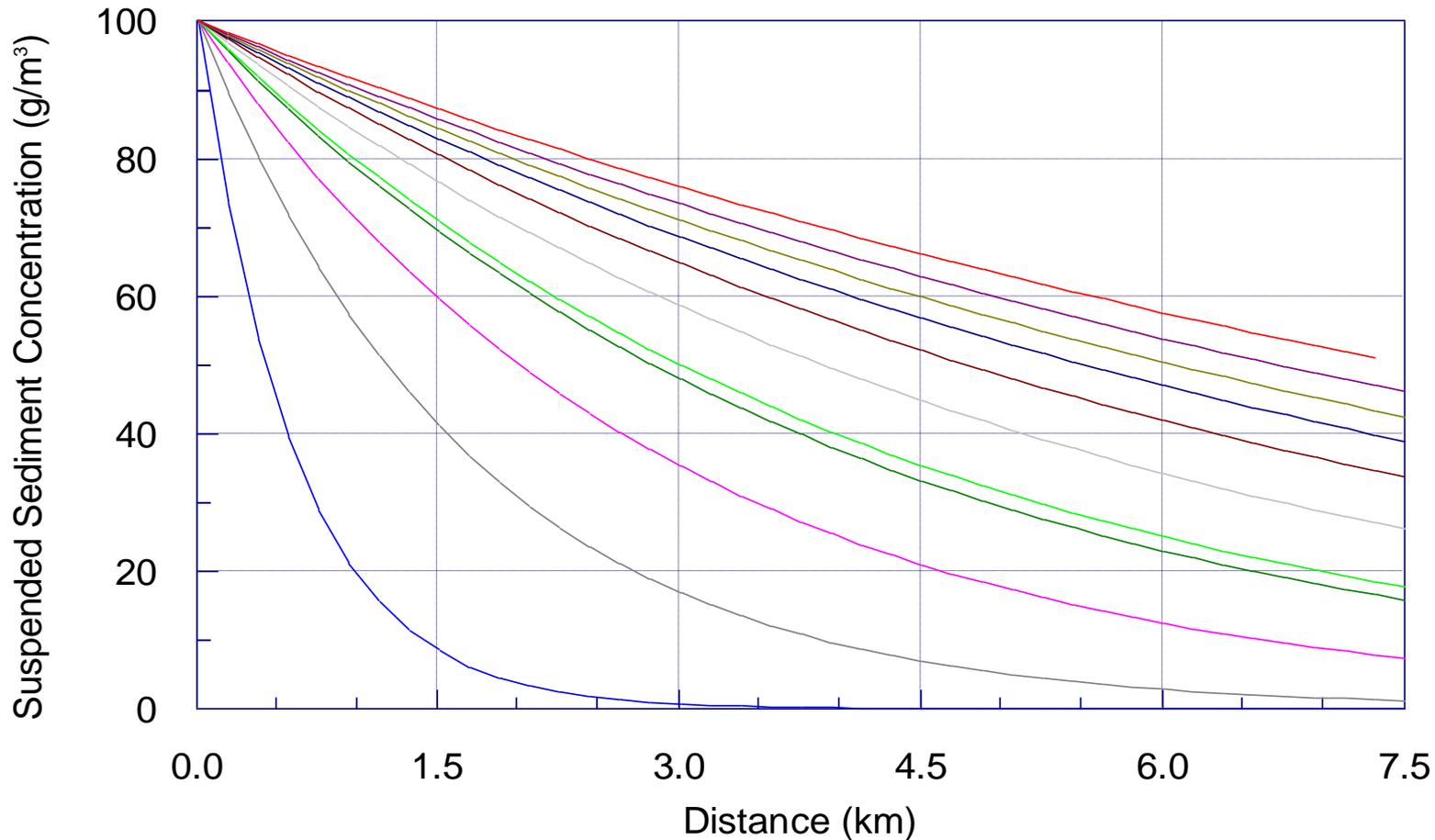
FISH PASSAGE ANALYSIS



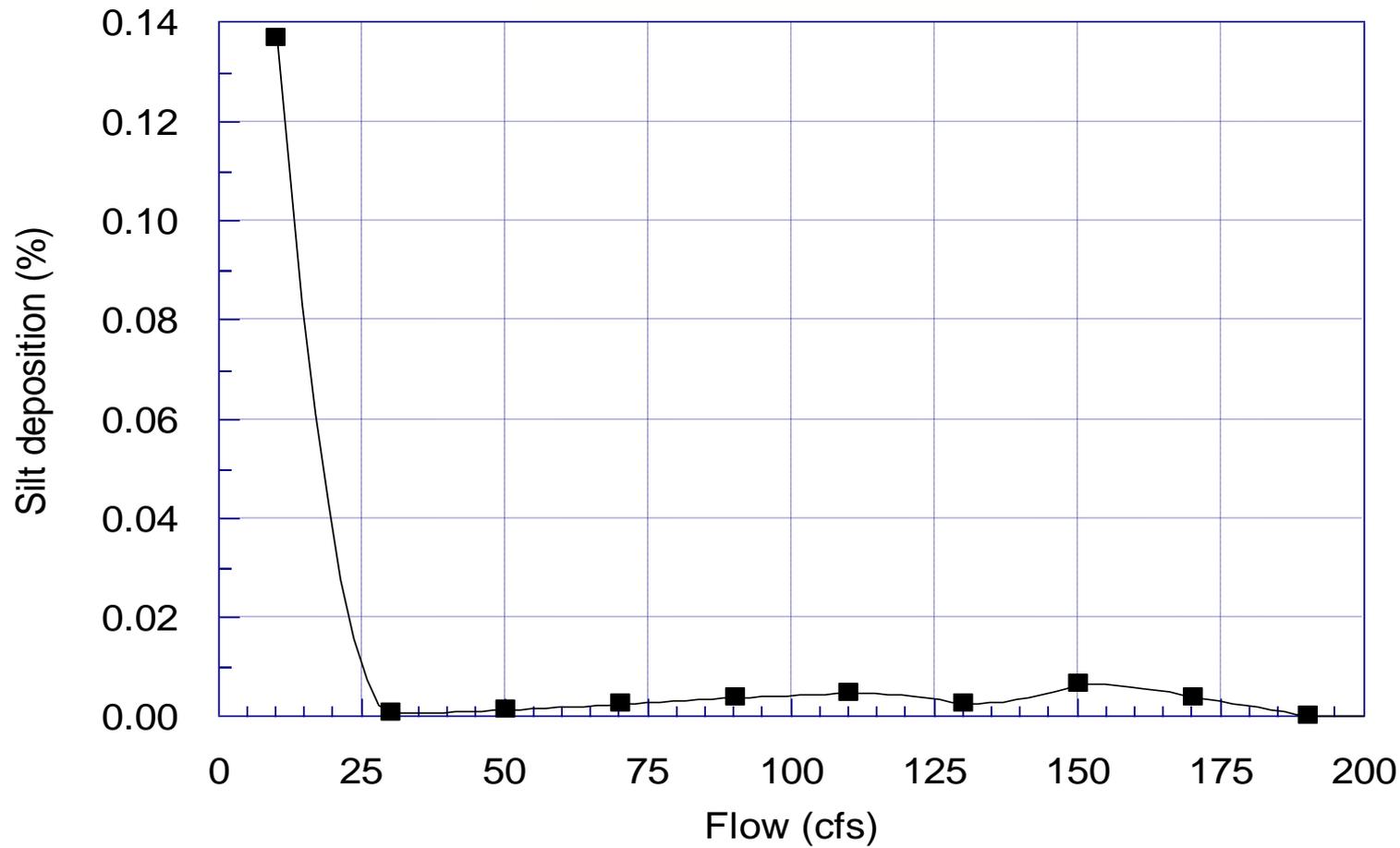
SEDIMENT FLUSHING FLOW ANALYSIS



SUSPENDED SEDIMENT ANALYSIS

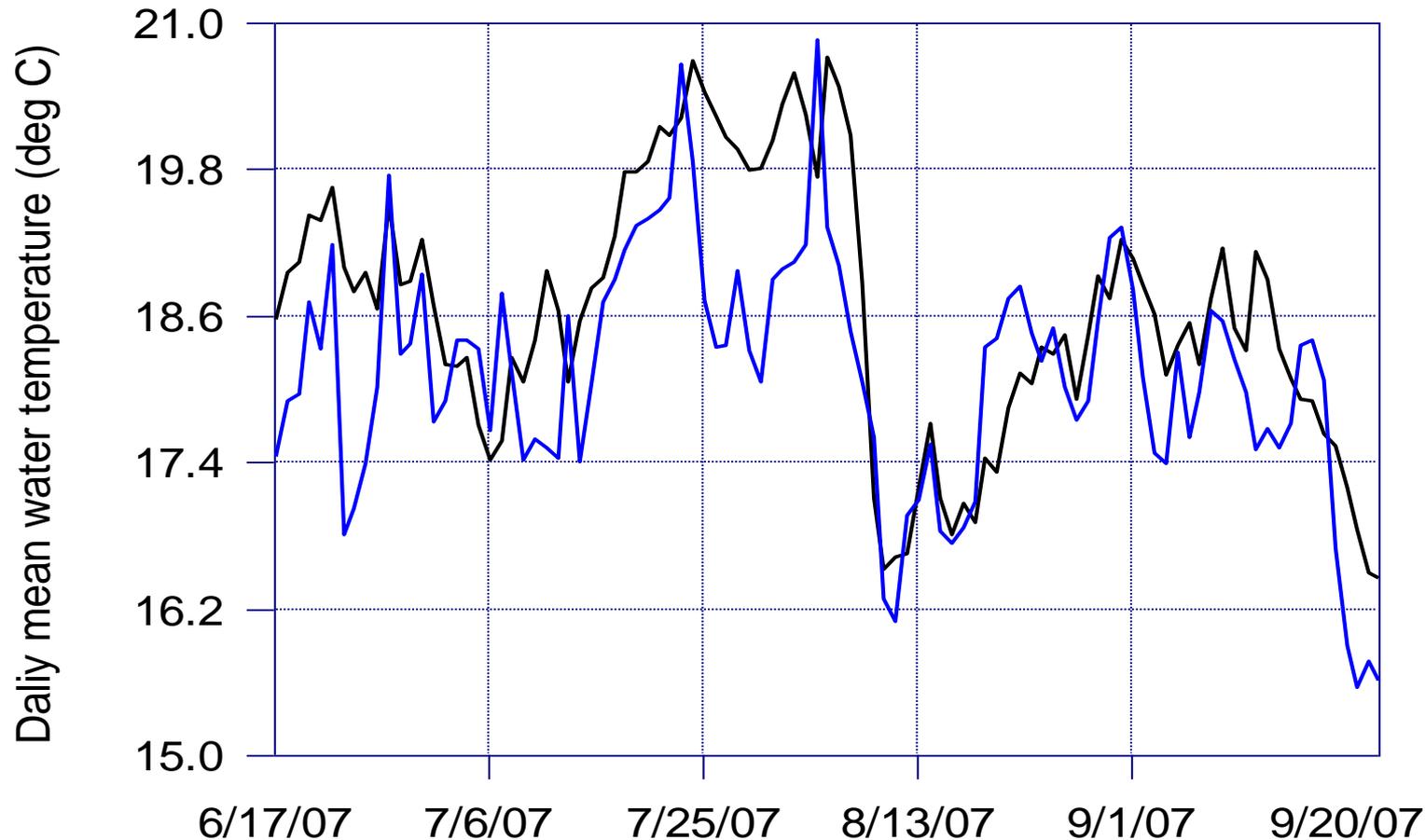


SEDIMENT DEPOSITION ANALYSIS



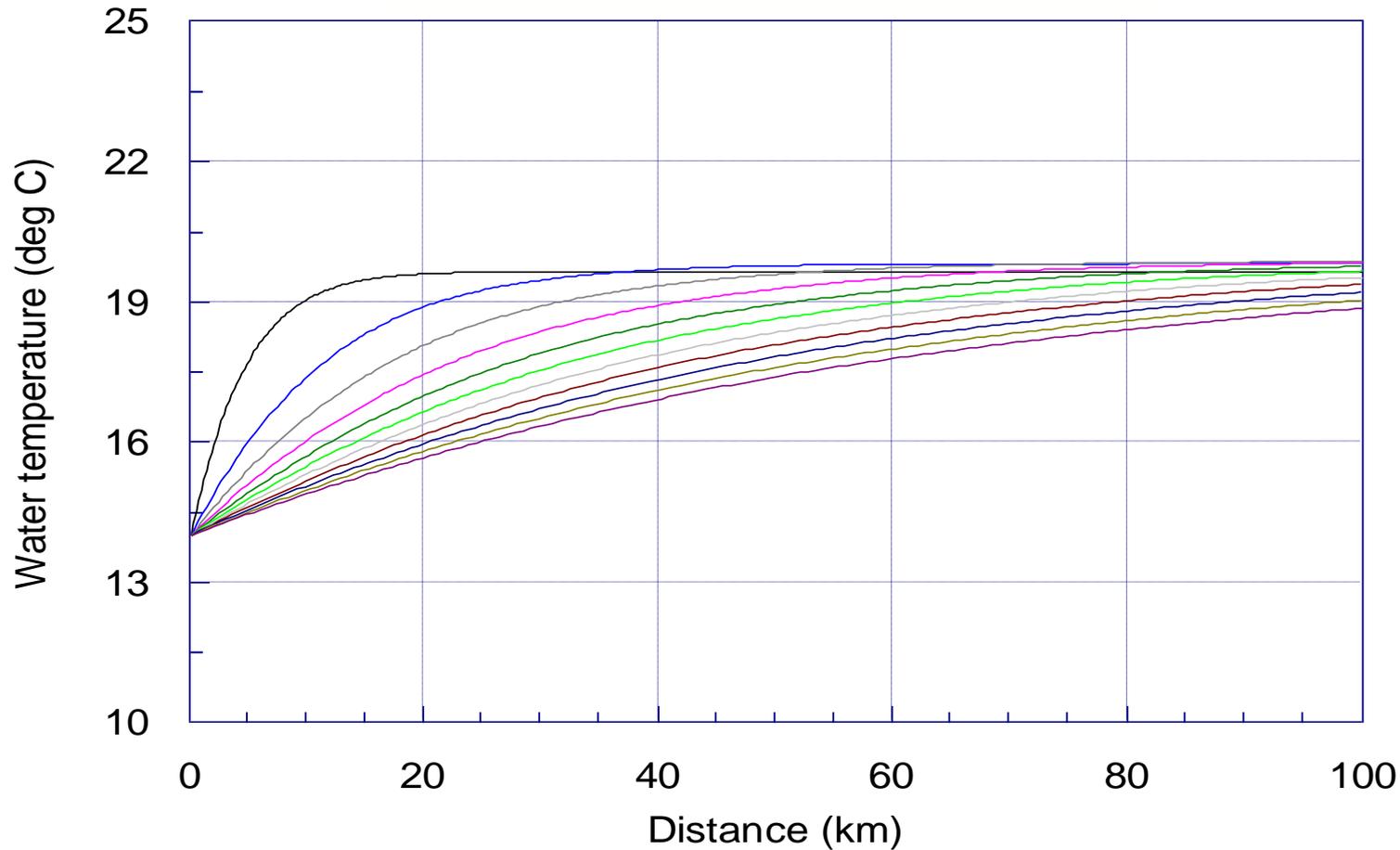
WATER TEMPERATURE MODELING

Daily water temperature calibration



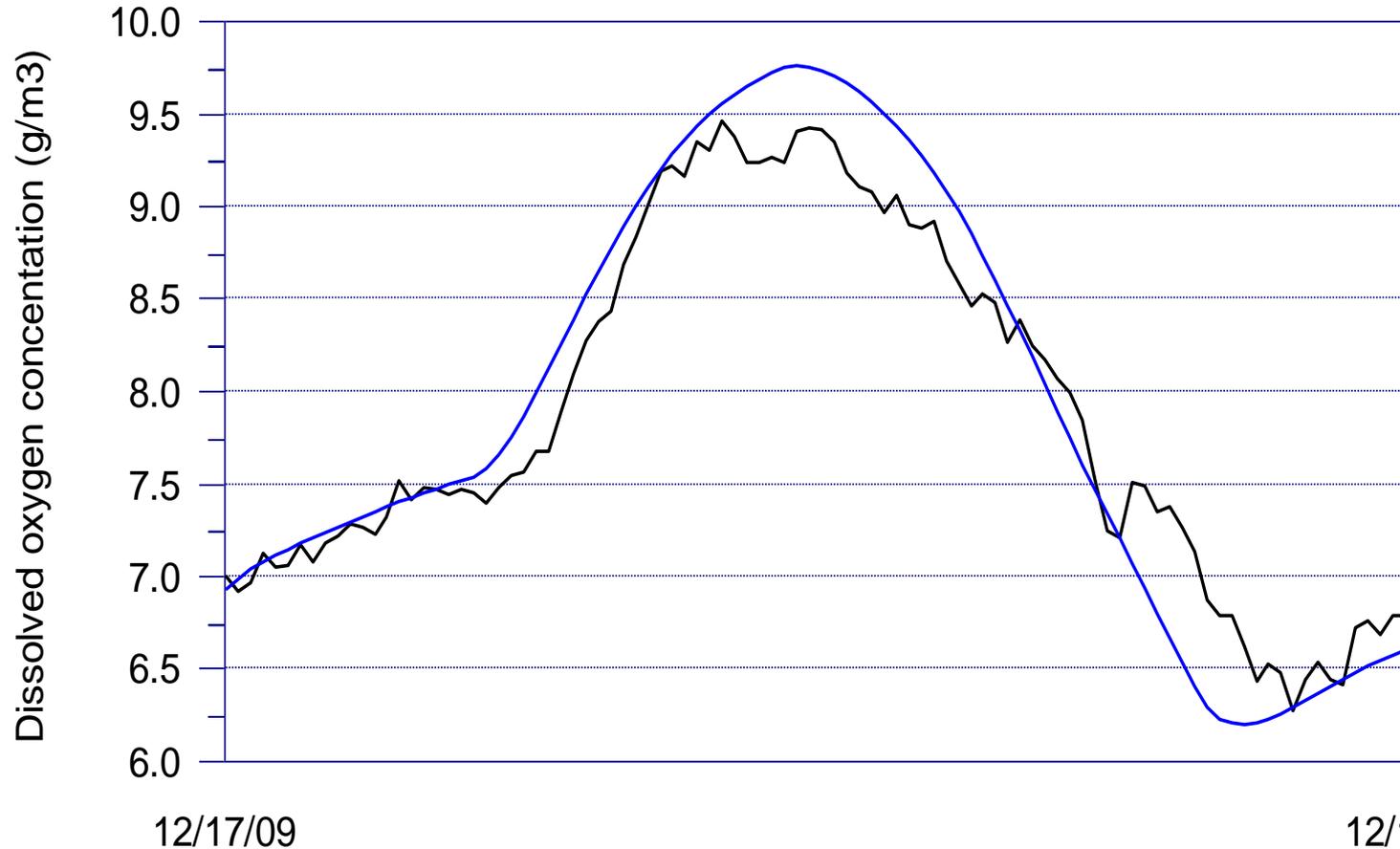
WATER TEMPERATURE MODELING

Downstream water temperature simulation



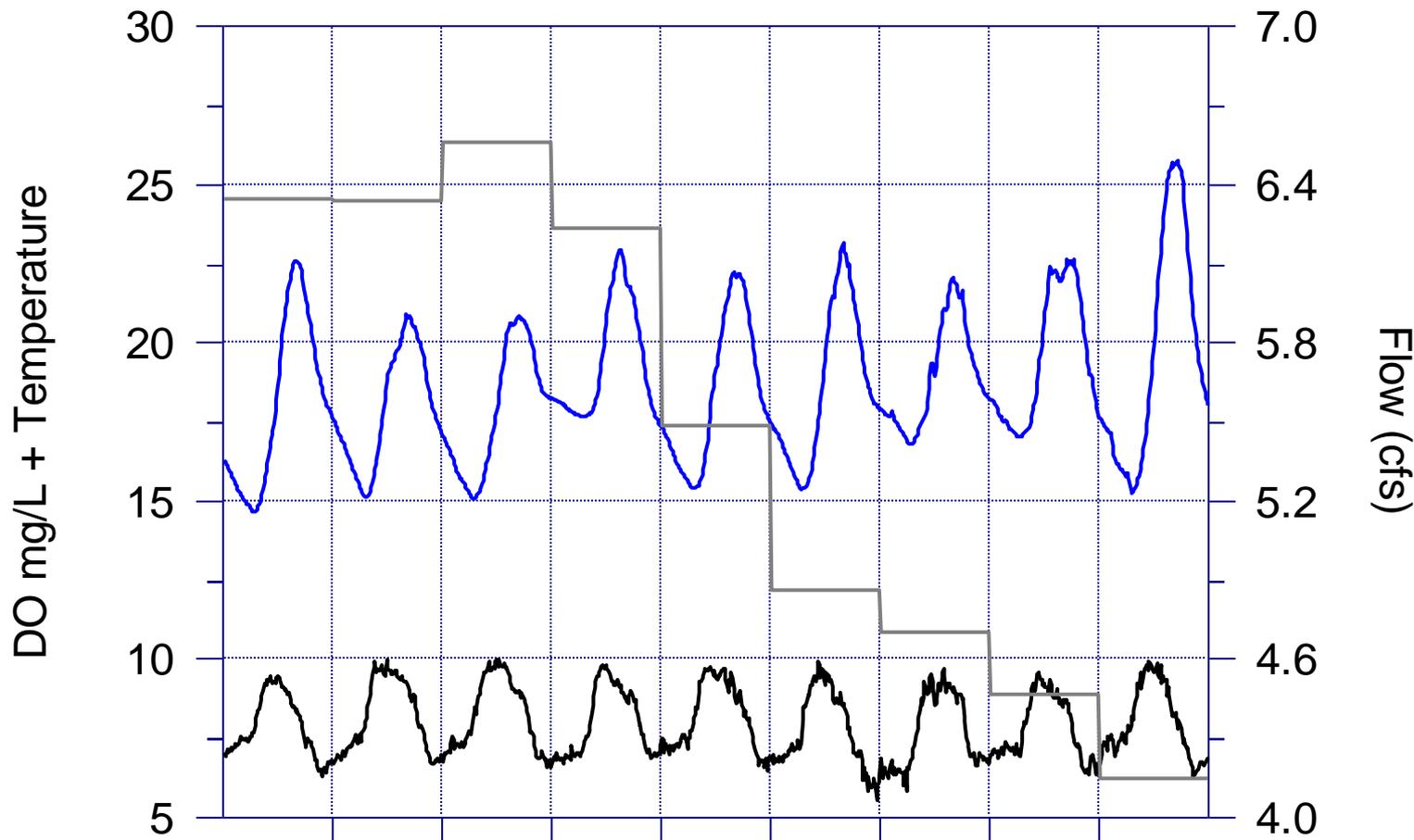
DISSOLVED OXYGEN MODELING

Daily DO cycle calibration



DISSOLVED OXYGEN MODELING

Daily DO simulation with temperature and flow



TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

Import and analysis

- Works with any data type over time
 - Discharge (text, Excel, USGS format input)
 - AWS habitat index
 - Lake or spring elevations
 - Turbidity
 - Temperature
 - Dissolved oxygen
 - Primary productivity

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

Available processes

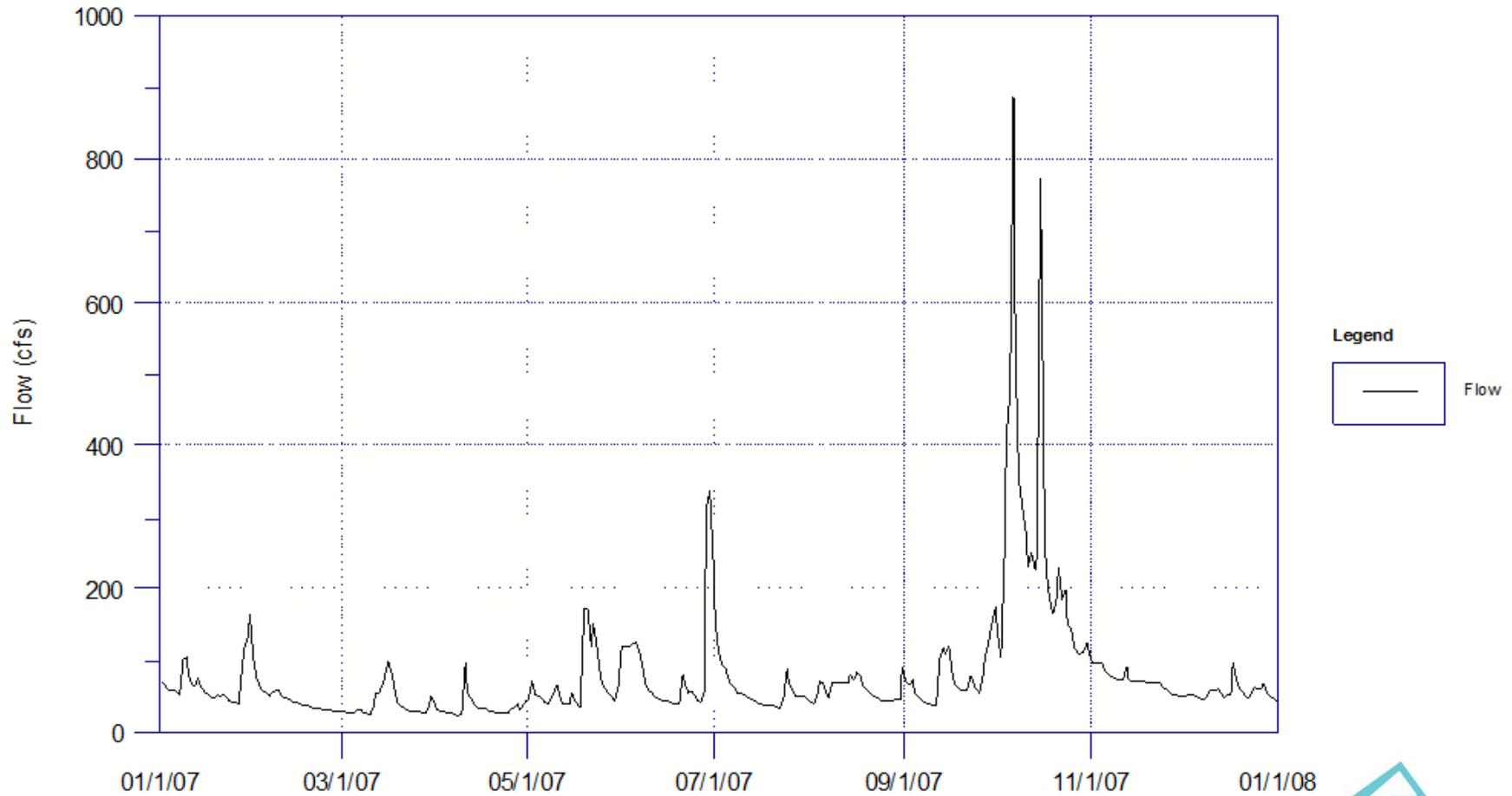
- Plots of variable over time
- Duration graphs w/ time filters
- Box & whisker plots w/ time filters and statistics (max, min, mean, median, percent exceedance)
- Multiple event occurrence analysis
- Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration (with daily flow data)

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

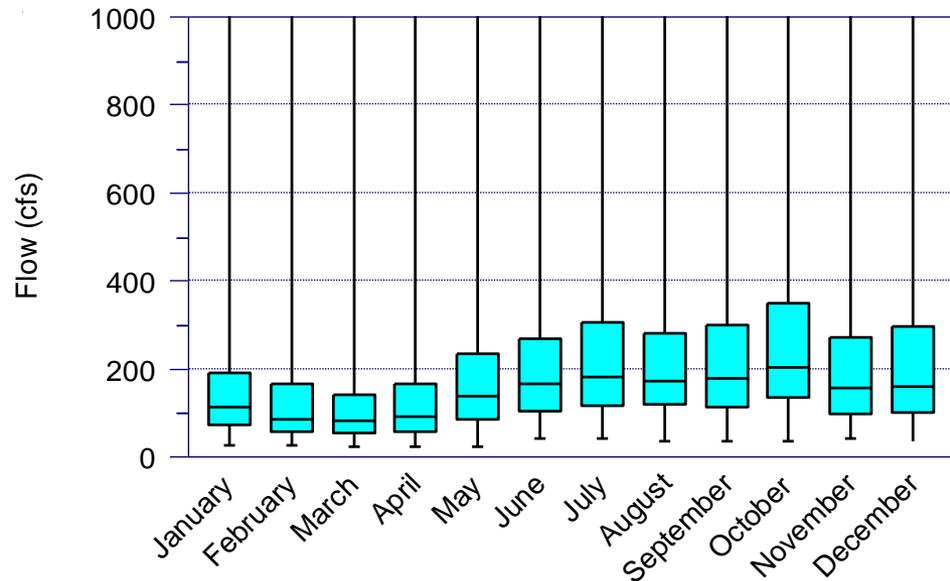
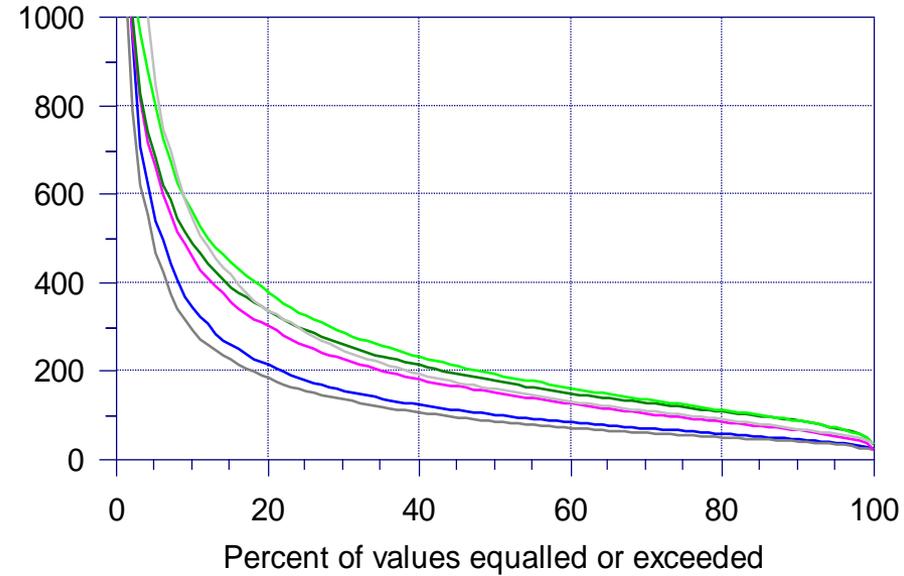
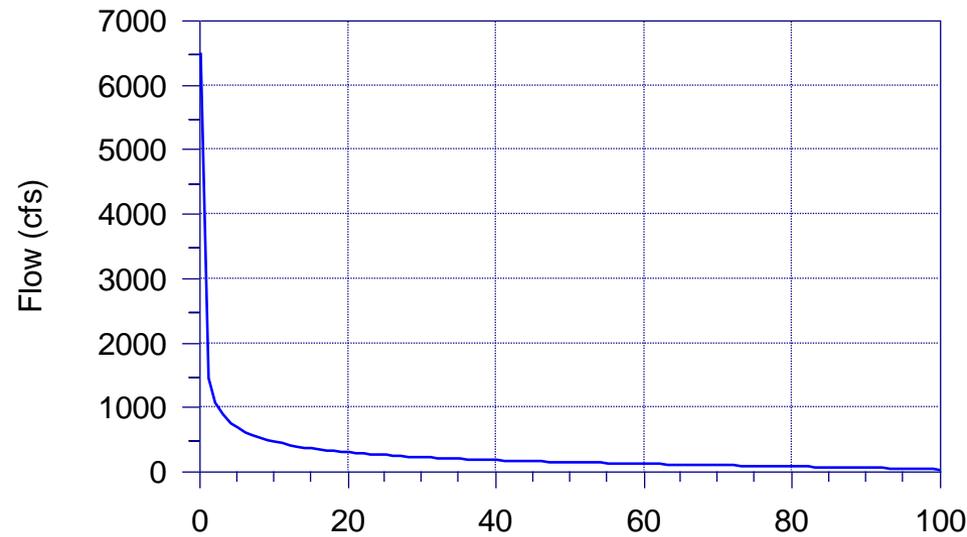
Available processes (continued)

- Import of any habitat index (2D model, Demonstration Flow, MesoHABSIM, etc.)
- Habitat duration graphs w/ time filters
- Habitat event occurrence analysis
- UCUT – (Uniform Continuous Under Threshold analysis)
- Riparian inundation analysis
- Benthic population modeling

FLOW TIME SERIES

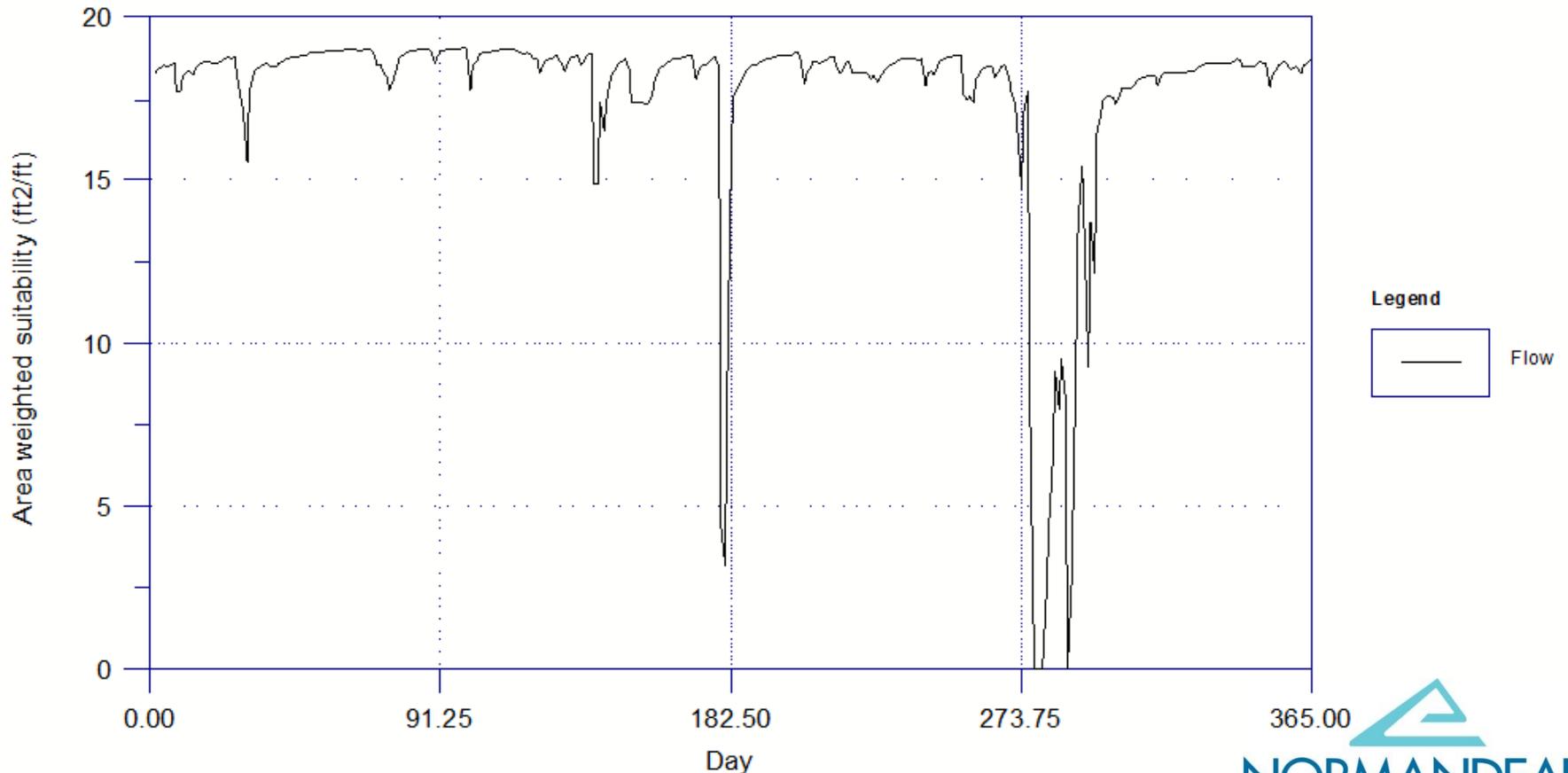


FLOW DURATION ANALYSIS



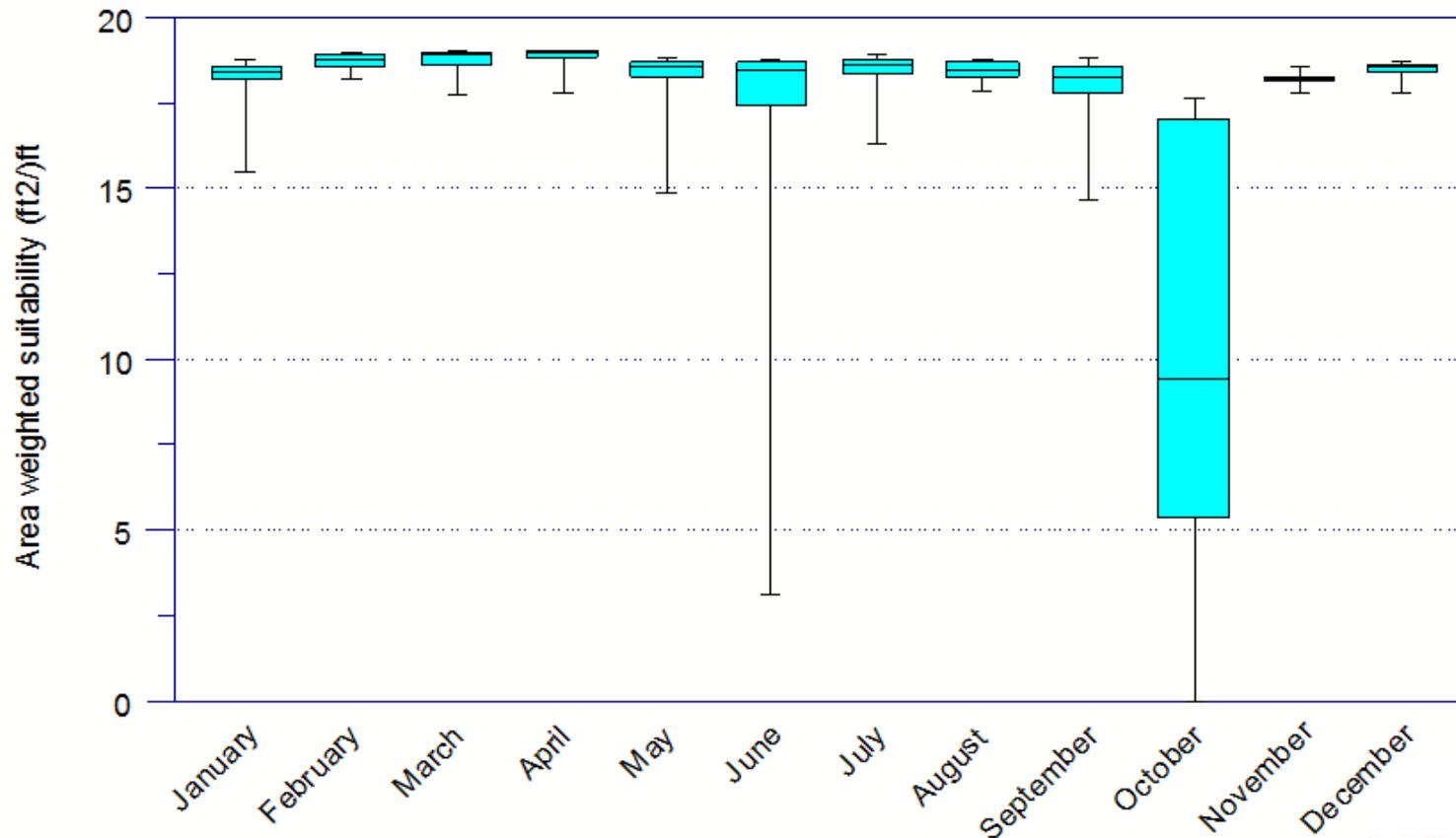
AWS TIME SERIES

AWS for Chinook salmon adult spawning



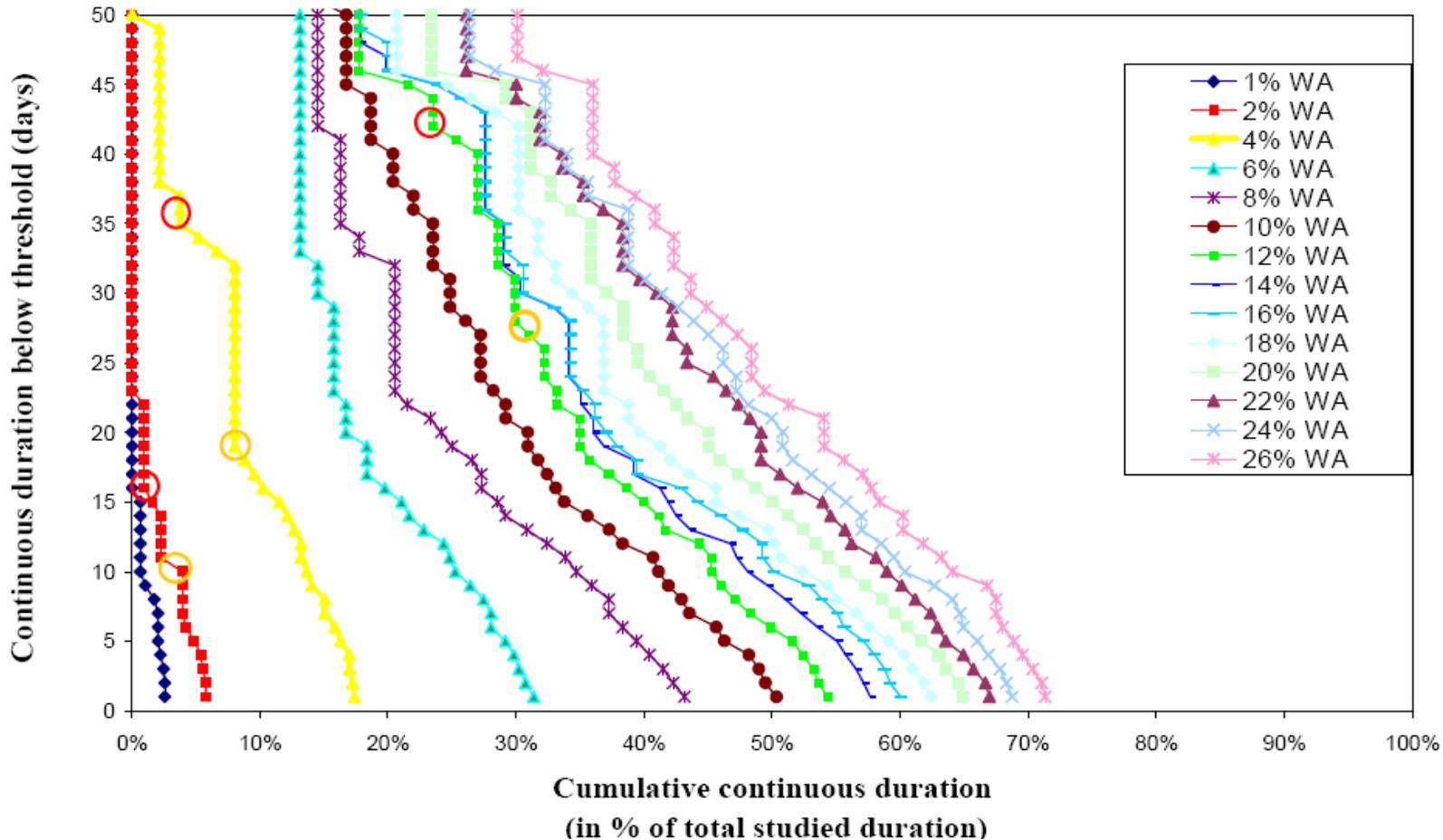
AWS EVENT ANALYSIS BY TIME PERIOD

Period analyzed 1 year



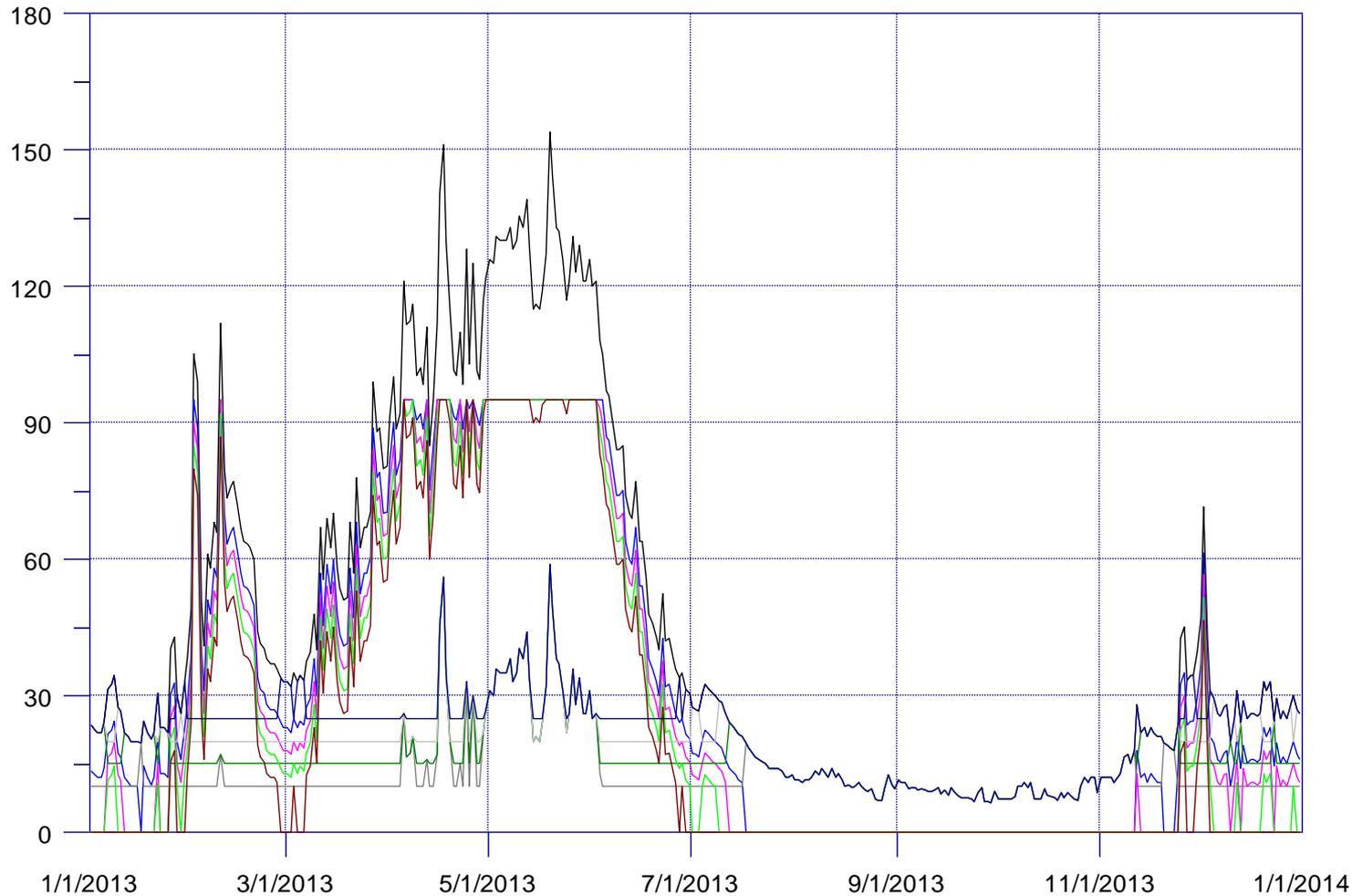
UCUT

(Capra et al. 1995, Parasiewicz 2007)



HYDRO OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

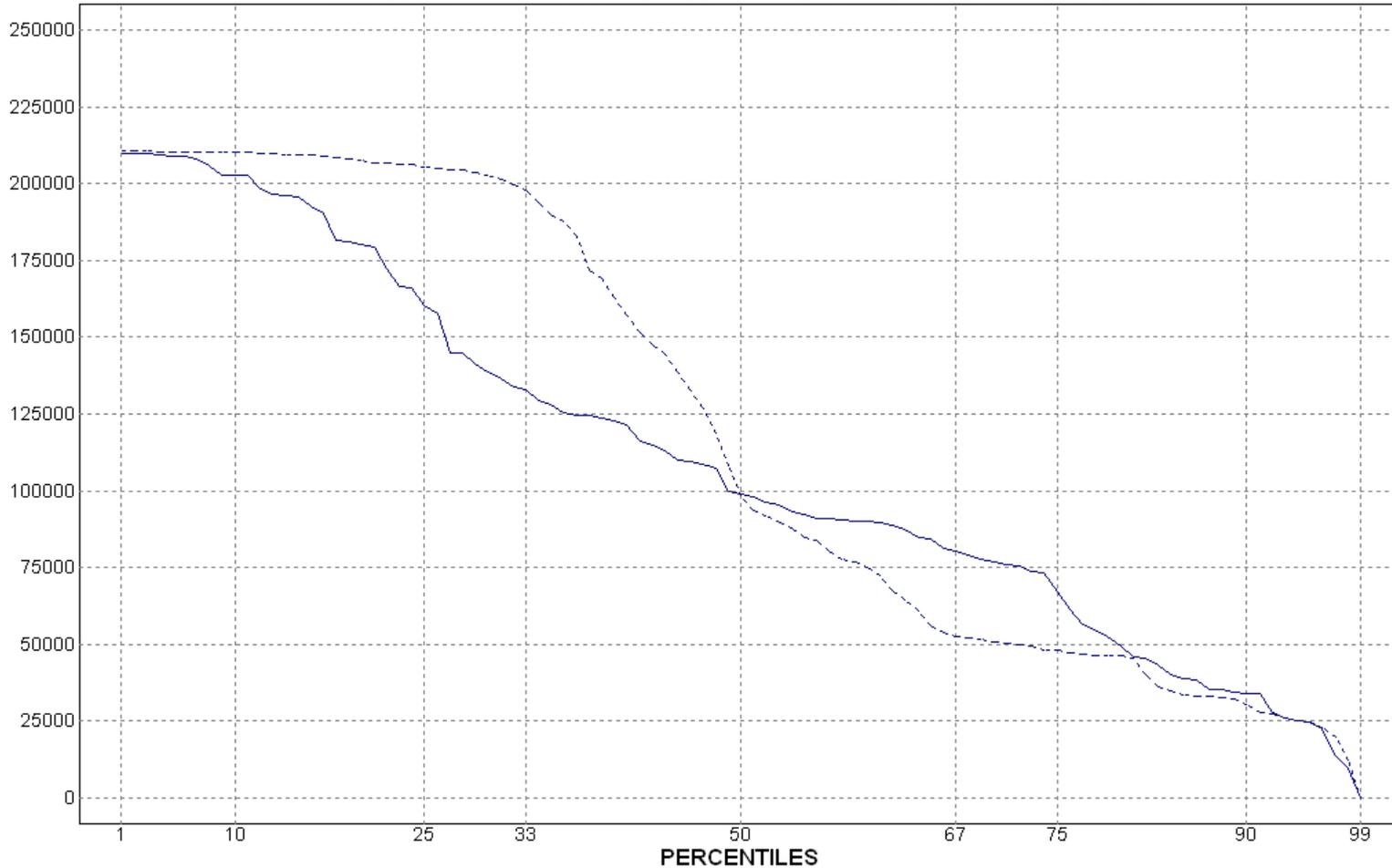
(Under construction)



AREA-UNDER-THE-CURVE ANALYSIS

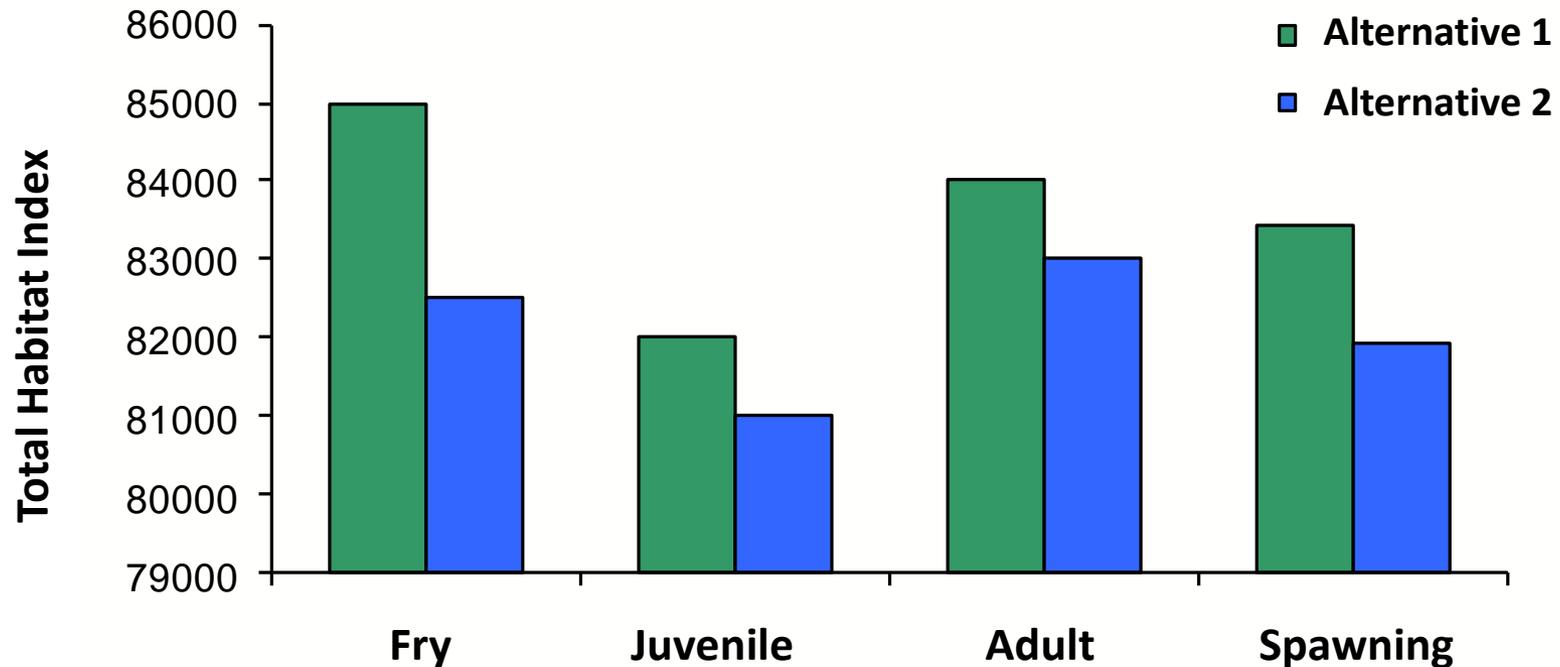
(Under construction)

SMALLMOUTH BASS JUVENILE WINTER - AVERAGE WATER YEAR



TOTAL HABITAT TIME SERIES

(Under construction)



MAINTENANCE OF SEFA

- Web site (www.sefa.co.nz) for information, version upgrades, bug fixes, and suggestions
- Available at minimal cost or 30-day free trial
- “Advanced Habitat Modeling with SEFA”
Jowett, Milhous, Payne @ Ft. Collins 10/13-15/15
- Continuous improvements, including links to other models and incorporation of new models and features

CONCLUSIONS

- Both the holistic/integrative and the comprehensive/analytic approaches are still developing
- The trends appear to show some level of convergence between the approaches
- Both approaches could use better ecological models
- Only increased knowledge will further decrease uncertainty

Thank you!

