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**Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program** 

WERF Explores Research Needs for Large Rivers: Focus on Reference Conditions

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#### WERF is ...

- A Non Profit Research Foundation providing sound science for the water quality community
- Our funding comes from subscribers (municipal utilities, states, industry and corporate) and cooperative agreements and grants (U.S. EPA and others)
- We have Six Research Program Areas:
  - Watershed Management & Water Quality
  - Stormwater
  - Infrastructure Management
  - Conveyance Systems
  - Wastewater Treatment and Reuse
  - Solids Treatment, Residuals and Reuse

#### WERF's Interest in Large Rivers

- Significant number of WERF subscribers located on Large River Systems
- Utility subscribers are responsible for a host of water quality management functions, and asked WERF to define research needs
- Large River Systems, particularly the humanaltered Great Rivers, do not behave the same as wadeable streams and other water bodies.

#### Large Rivers, reference conditions..







#### and flying pigs....

#### WERF's Workshop on Large Rivers

WERF's research team, led by Bruce Lippincott at LMS, developed an annotated bibliography and convened a group of academics, utility and government representatives (USGS, U.S. EPA, NSF, state government)

 Participants developed a list of eleven higher priority research needs and a larger list of needs



Photo: USEPA

## Criteria Used in Considering Research Needs

- **Focus:** large rivers and floodplains
- Relevance to WERF subscribers and others
- Connection to regulatory policy
- Contribution to understanding large river system function
- Potential for demonstrable products within 10 years
- Contributes to areas of research not currently adequately funded
- Enables changing perspectives (understanding how humans and rivers interact)
- Multiple scale research—temporally and spatially, linking geomorphology, hydrology and ecology.

#### **Topics For Discussion**

Six broad categories discussed: Biodiversity ■ Restoration ■ Flow, Hydrology and Ecology Scale Drivers of altered states ■ Contaminants



Photo: USCOE

## Framing the Priorities: Research Drivers and Common Themes

- Given that most large rivers have been altered by man, need to define an adequate reference condition
- Large rivers and small rivers are perceived and used differently
- Interest in both history and prehistory to help determine former conditions



## Framing the Priorities: Research Drivers and Common Themes

- Need for large, long term databases—to understand historic condition, and connectivity between habitats, land and water, hyporheos and channels
- Need to identify and measure thresholds of change
- Need for a good mechanistic understanding of population and community characteristics

#### Large Rivers "Top Eleven" list...

The top three:

- Large Rivers Status and Inventory
- Historical Records
- Effects of Compression on Ecological Function

All of these strongly tie to the need for reference conditions in large river systems.....

# Large Rivers "Top Eleven" list... (cont.)

And those that remain (not in a ranked order)

- Flow Regime Effects on Ecological Processes
- Biological Function and Bio-Information
- Normative—Restoration—Tools
- Assessment Technology Development
- New Technologies for Large Rivers
- Social Values and Relations
- Landscape forecasting Tools
- Trophic Level and Spatial Transfer of Contaminants

# Priority #1: Large Rivers Status and Inventory...

- Develop an inventory of large rivers or natural segments of large rivers
- Identify least impacted reaches
- Will help establish/define reference conditions (least impacted by humans)
- Which human activities most impact large river systems?
- Data exist, but are not synthesized
- Go beyond the Nationwide Rivers Inventory
- Useful for other research endeavors as well

#### **Priority #2: Historical Records...**

- Search historical records—mine and synthesize information regarding former conditions of large river systems
- Could prove useful in help define reference conditions
- Could provide useful insight into restoration end points

# **Priority #3:** Effects of Compression on Ecological Function...

- What are the effects of spatially compressing (and fragmenting?) ecological function?
- Altering large rivers for navigation and other reasons has spatially compressed ecological function into reduced areas
- Therefore the array of functions and processes must be simulated in these small spaces
- Intensive management activities necessary
- Better understanding would be very useful for planning and designing restoration efforts

# Other Top Priorities: Flow Regime Effects on Ecological Processes...

- Quantify the relationship between flow regime and ecosystem processes: frequency magnitude, duration, relates to sediment transport, etc.
- Determination of ecological services provided by suite of flow regimes
- Eliminating the "seams" between socioeconomic and hydrogeologic models; hydrogeologic and hydrologic models; and hydrologic and ecological models.
   Presence of "seams" is complicated by issues of scale in large river systems.
- Better understand extreme high and low flow events.
- Identify and mechanistically understand thresholds of change

# Other Top Priorities: Normative— Restoration—Tools

- Normative condition is the goal or endpoint of the effort: what is possible and realistic, given competing human needs?
- What normative is NOT:
  - Pristine, the best, historical, normal
- This topic speaks to "how do we define the normative condition" and then develop the tools needed for restoration
- Link retrospective analysis and ecological theory to describe system potential

# Other Top: Biological Function and Bio-Information...

- Gain an understanding of the basic ecological roles of organisms in large rivers (e.g., trophic dynamics, life histories, influence of exotic species)
- Emphasis on species specific to large rivers
- Critical to understanding baseline conditions and for working on restoration efforts

#### Other WERF research...

- Suite of Research examining "multiple stressors" that have application to large river systems
  - Literature Review and Database and Experimental Design to move from identification of impairment and single stressors to working toward the understanding of predicting effects of combinations of stressors.
  - Workshop in September 2004 to work on next steps
    Much to be done to better predict effects
    Many tools available that can help, if used with a
    - framework.

# Other WERF research...What if we can't define reference conditions on large rivers?

- WERF Project focused on urban waters, 01-WSM-3 Bioassessment: A Tool for Managing Urban Aquatic Life Uses
- Same kind of challenge with reference conditions in a different context
- Exploring the use of bioassessment for characterizing urban impacts and developing an urban biological indicator
- Developing methods for defining not reference conditions, but BIOLOGICAL POTENTIAL across urban gradients
- Would similar approach work for large rivers?

#### Outcomes, Next Steps

- WERF didn't get further specific Large Rivers research off the ground
  - The most pressing needs (inventories and databases) didn't fit well in WERF's usual research approach
- Clearly, it's time to share the results of the workshop with the broader public and see if there are others for whom this type of research is better suited
- Large Rivers are also increasing in interest again, and therefore may be a part of WERF research in the future

For More Information, please contact me at....

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