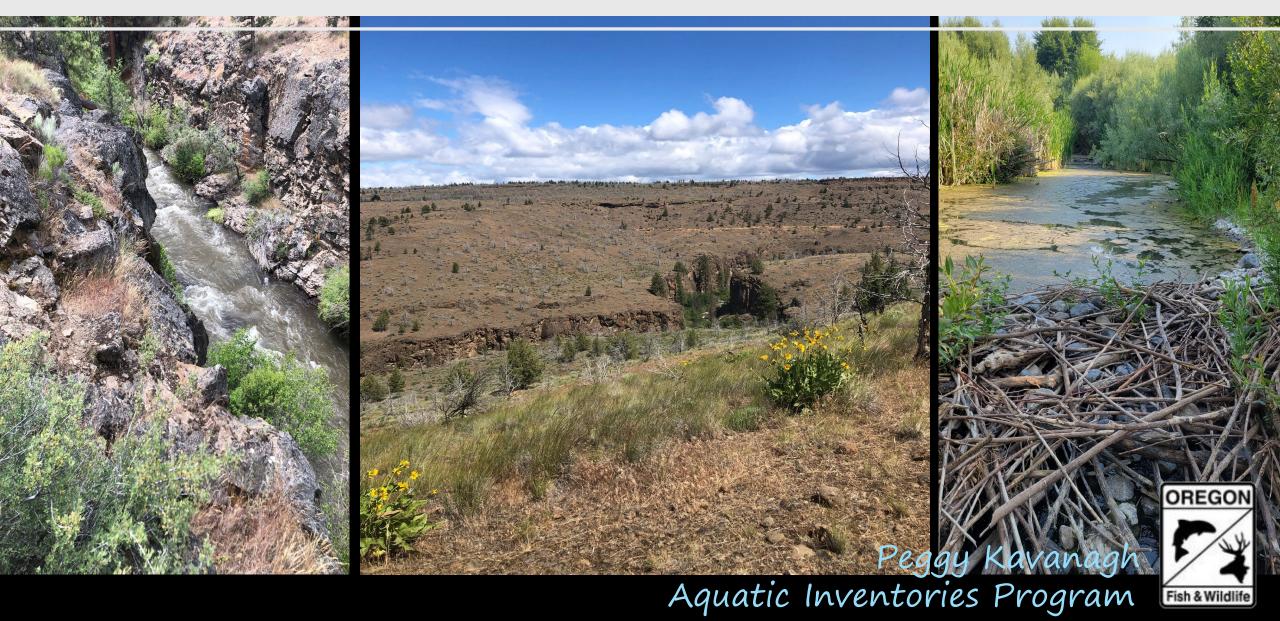
Aquatic Habitat Monitoring



Overview



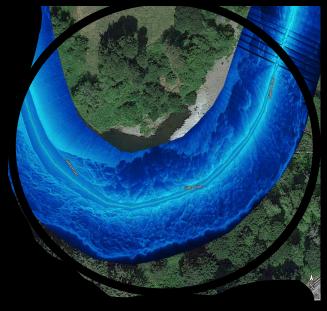
What are stream habitat surveys?
Where has AQI surveyed?
Aquatic habitat monitoring attributes
Fish needs & HabRate
Summary











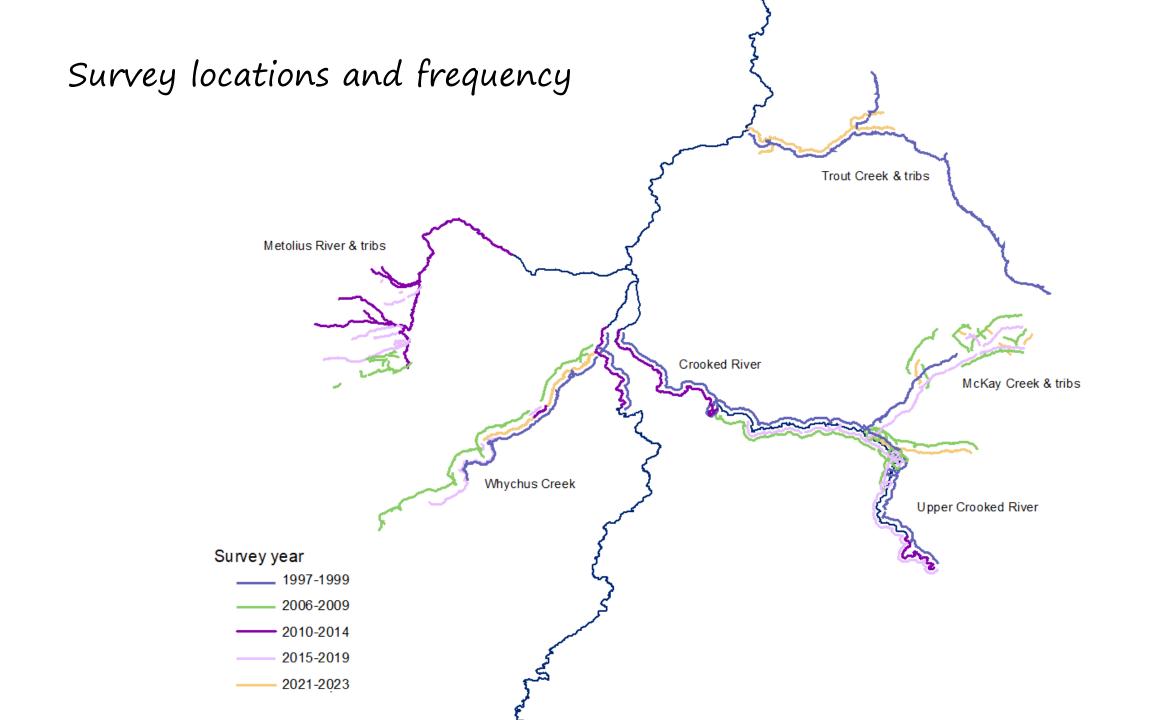
- Statewide protocol
- Crosswalk to other protocols
- Survey types
 - Census wadeable habitat
 - GRTS-based wadeable habitat
 - Non-wadeable habitat
 - Aerial (UAS)
 - Sonar
- First partnered with PGE in 1997
- 853km (530mi) of mainstem 117km (73mi) of side channel habitat in the Deschutes basin







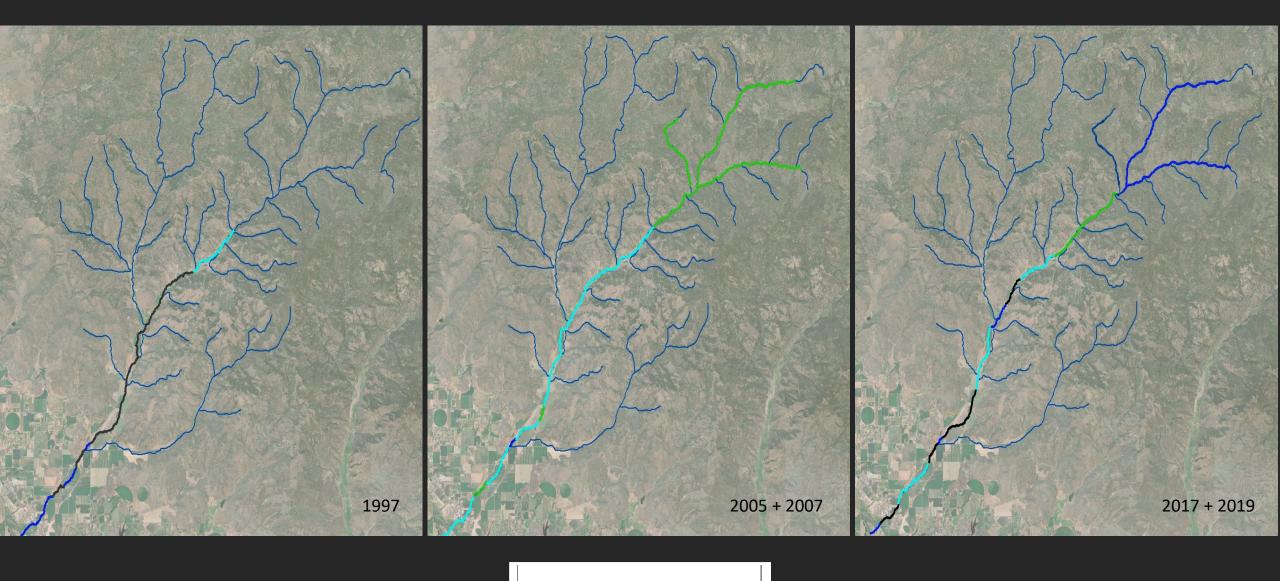




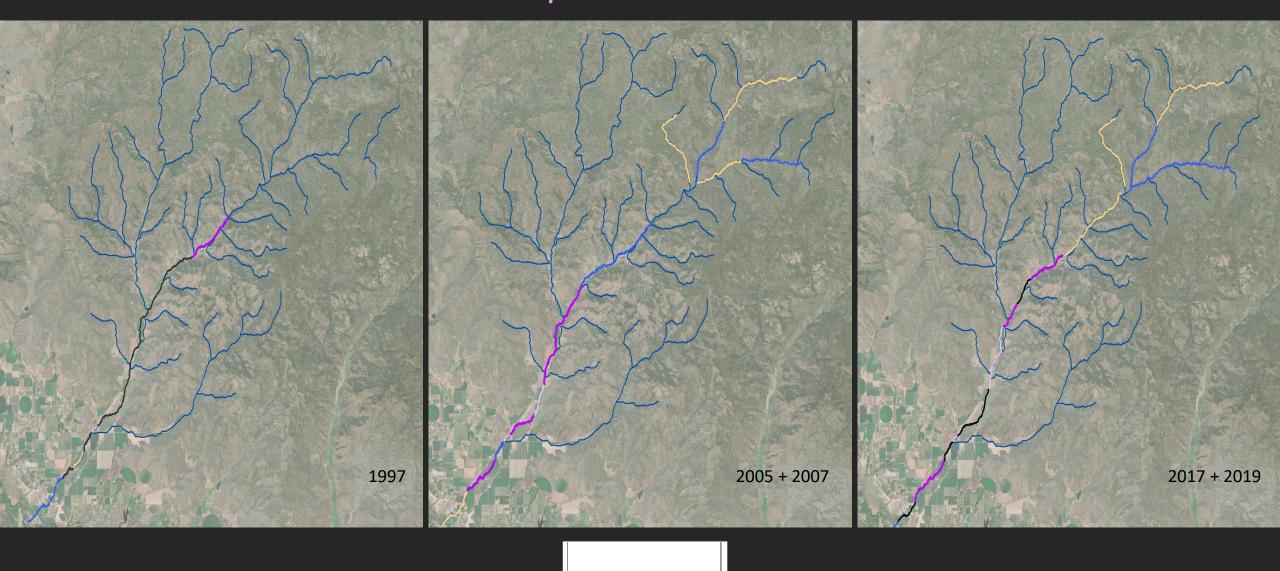
McKay Creek & tributaries



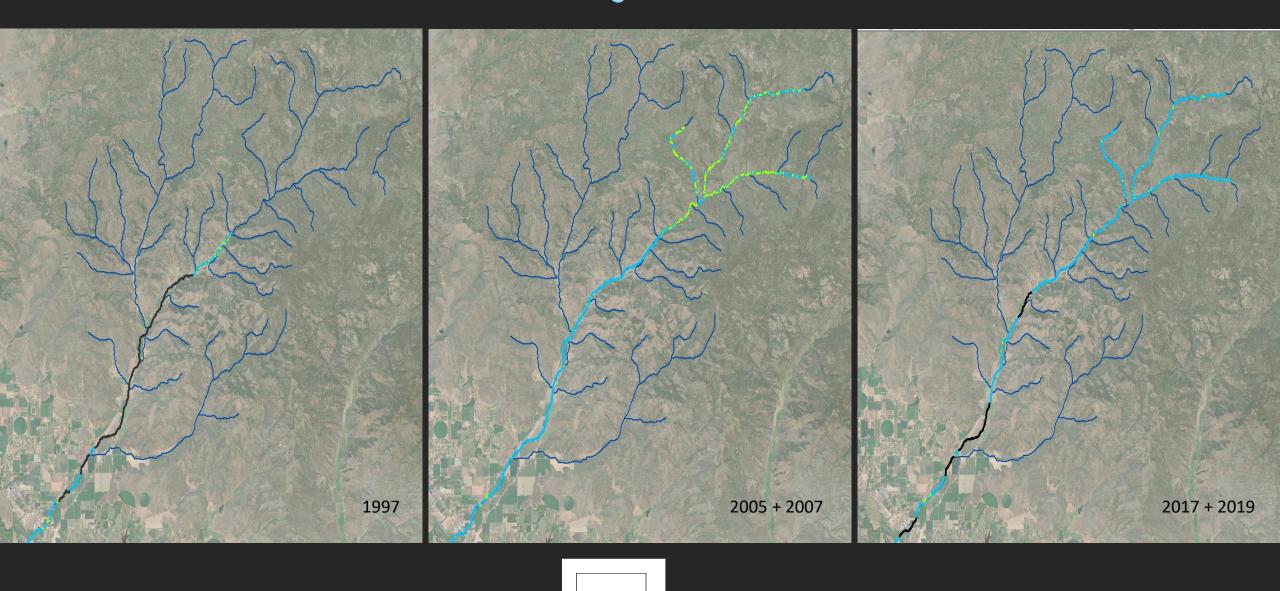
Reach level view - Percent fine sediment in riffle habitat



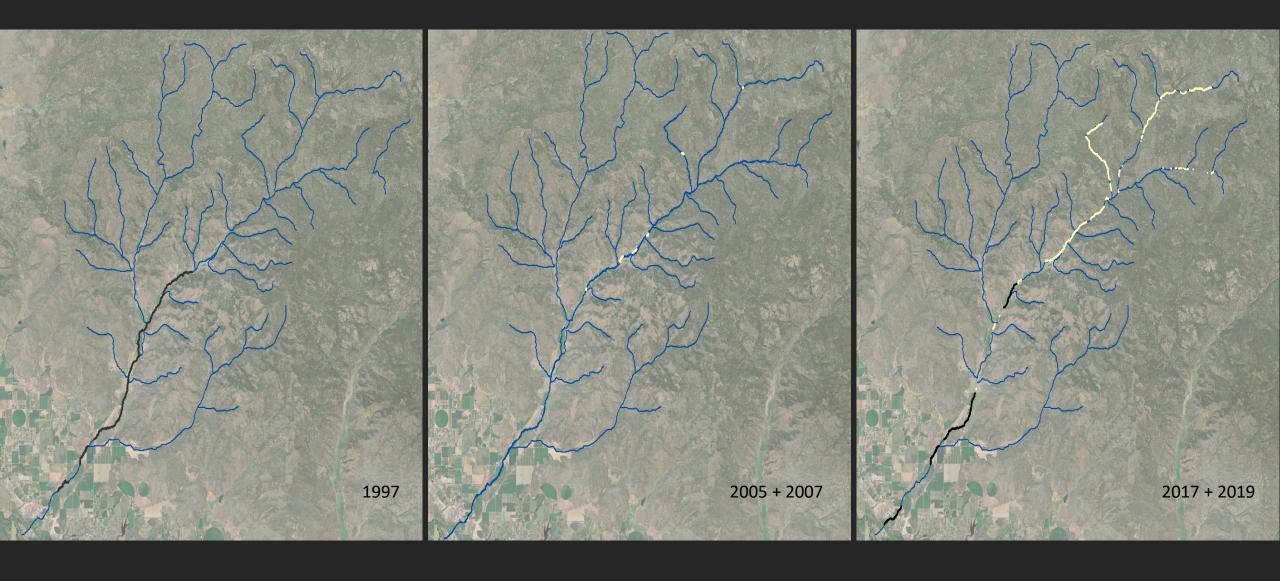
Reach level view - Percent pool habitat



Unit level view - Habitat with gravel substrate

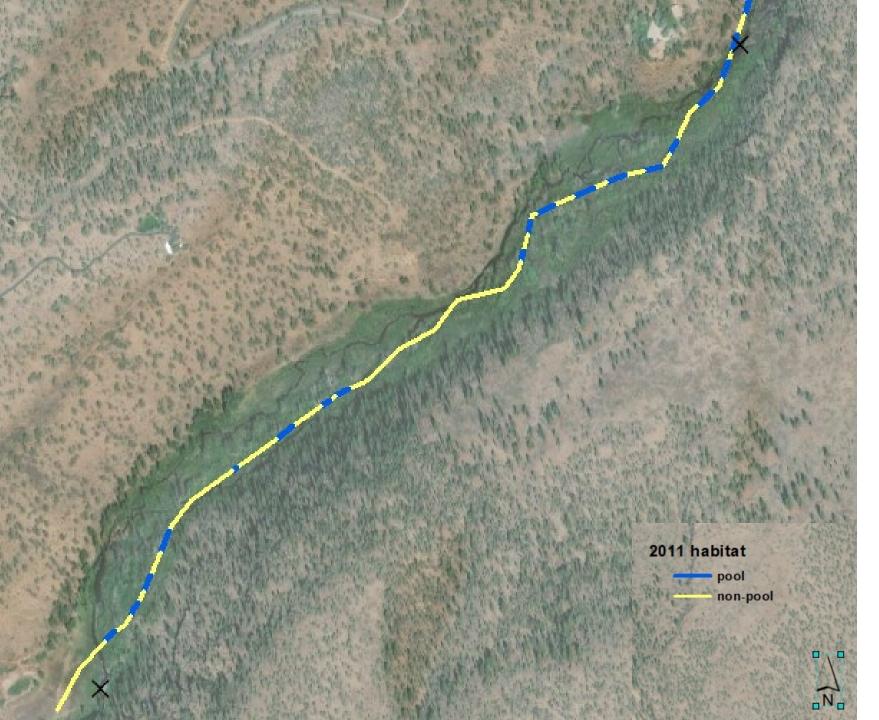


Unit level view – Dry habitat



Whychus Creek





Canyon Preserve pre-restoration

straight, entrenched channel

<4% side channel habitat

low fine sediment & moderate gravel

27% pool habitat

deep pools (n=20)

4 pieces wood/km no key pieces

2022 habitat pool ≥0.8m deep pool non-pool Earl Maxer Fartheter George titles and the GIS

Canyon Preserve 5 years postrestoration

Three-fold increase side channel habitat (1600m : 3590m)

Wider channel and floodplain

High levels fine sediment & good gravel

38% pool habitat

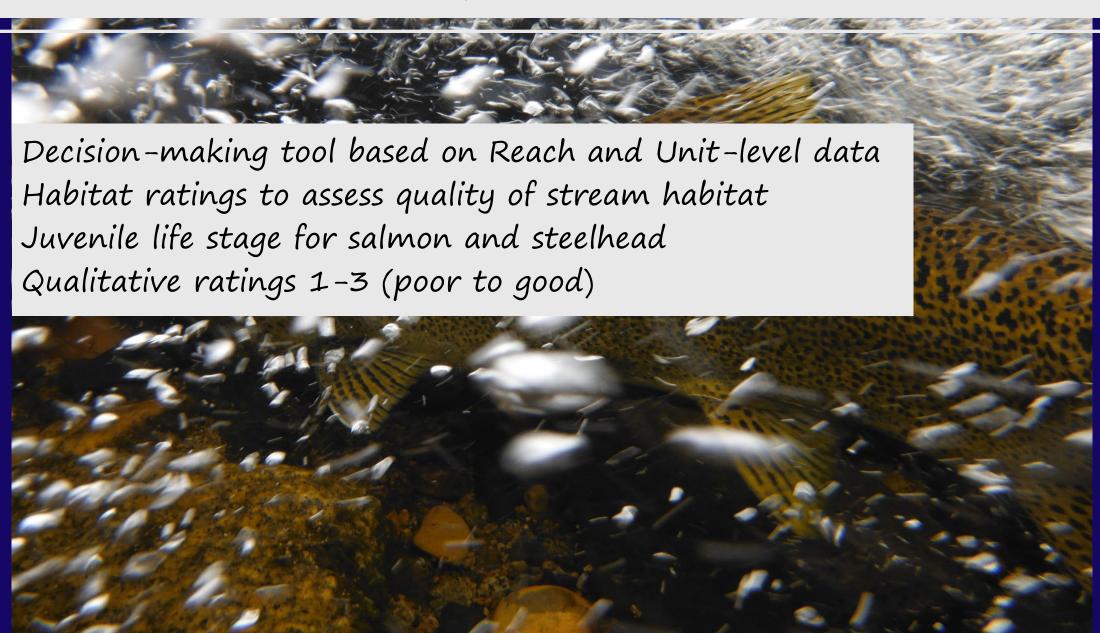
Deep pools (n=14)

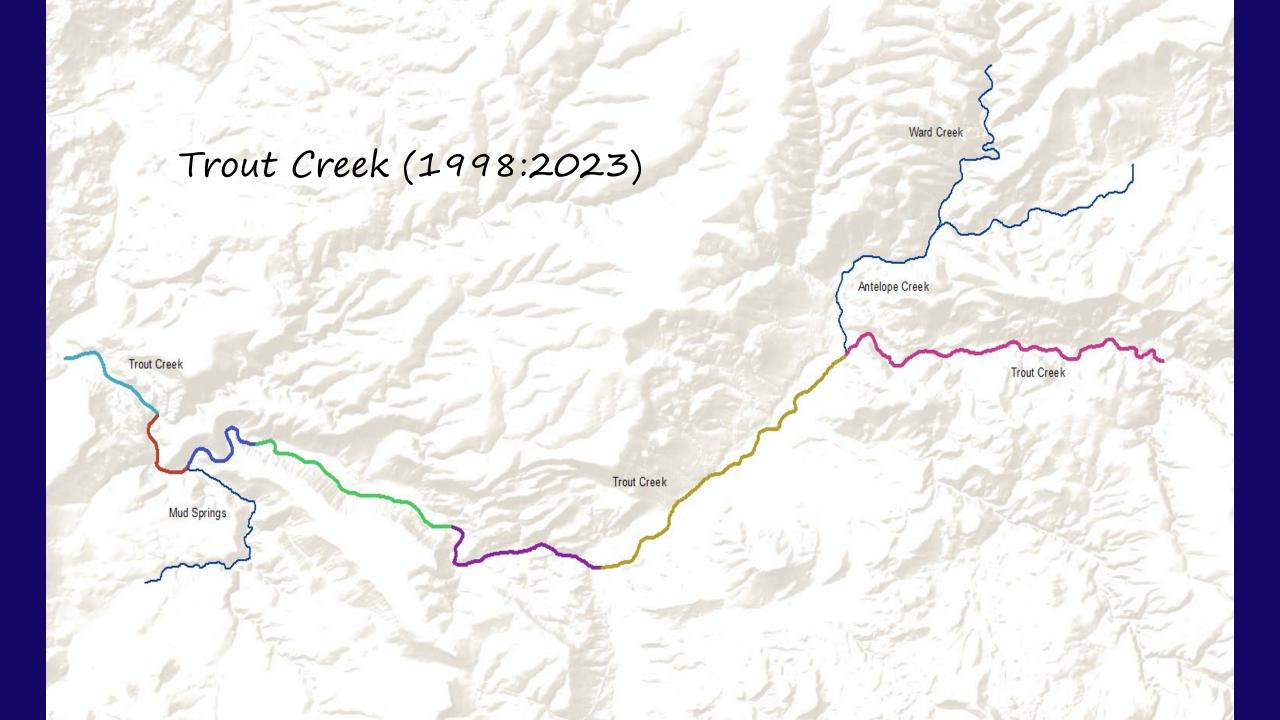
Increase complex pools (5.4/km)

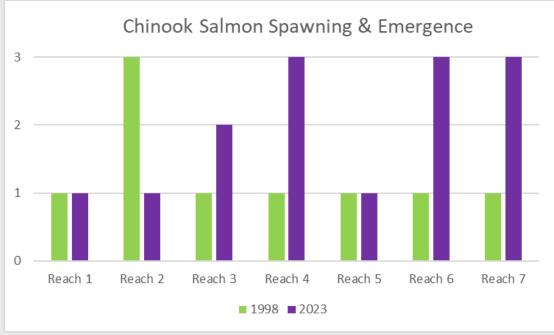
28 pieces of wood/km

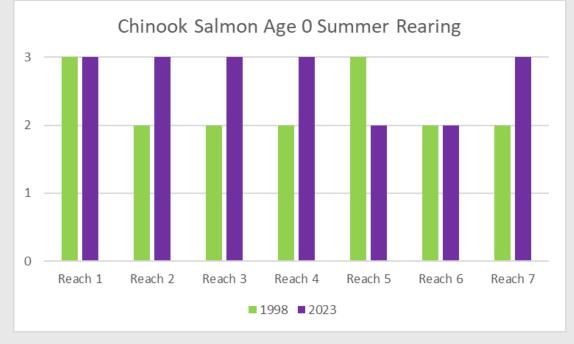
0.2 key pieces/km

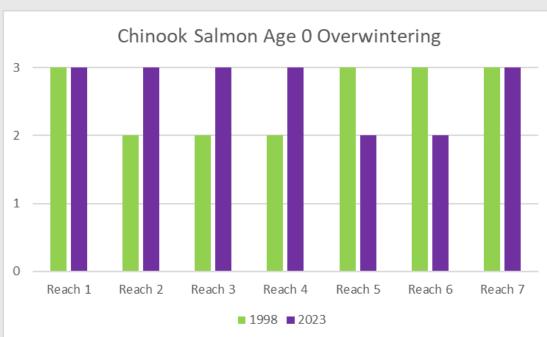
HabRate

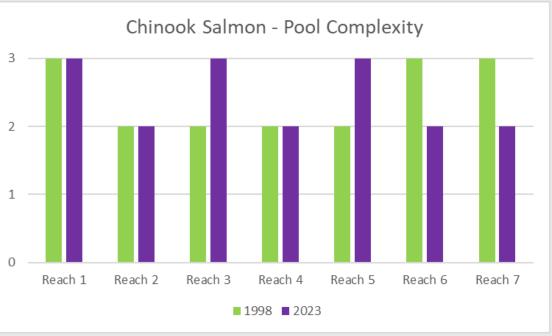




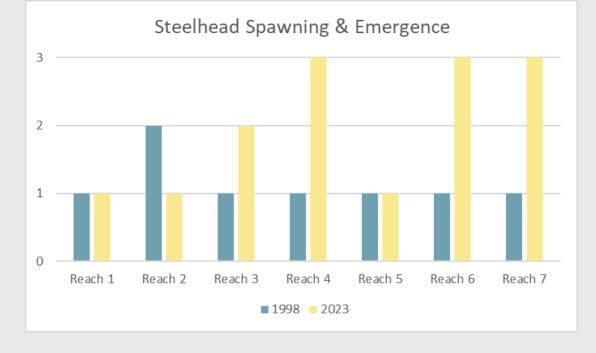


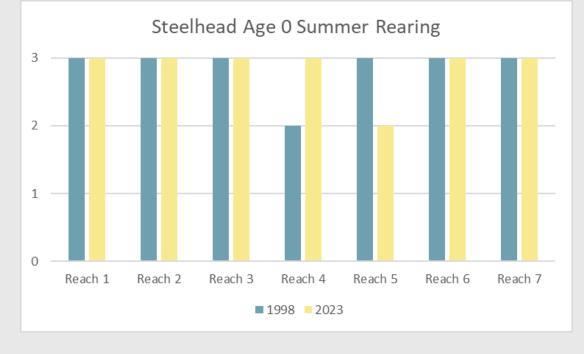


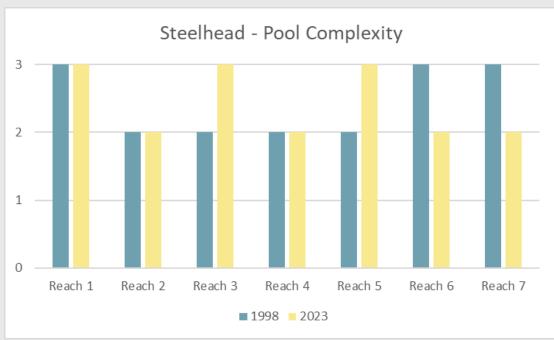




Habitat quality: 3 = good, 2 = fair, 1 = poor







Habitat quality: 3 = good, 2 = fair, 1 = poor

Summary

