Integrating Remote-Sensing and Ecological Forecasting into Decision-Support for Wetland Wildlife Management and Ecosystem Services in the Central Valley of California: Optimizing Across Multiple Benefits (NNX17AG81G)

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Conservation science for a healthy planet

Black-necked Stilt in Central Valley Rice

Project Team

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Central Valley has <10% wetlands remaining



Data Sources: Central Valley Historic Mapping Project, GIC, Chico State; Modern Wetlands, Ducks Unlimited & Central Valley Joint Vent Map Design: Ducks Unlimited, Western Regional Office

Wetland habitat is dynamic – driven by weather and management



Reiter et al. 2015









Where to put water and when to maximize multiple benefits?

Coordinated Data-Driven Decision Support Optimizes Water Management to Achieve Multiple-Benefits for today and 100 years from now







Biological Targets Waterfowl Shorebirds Giant Garter Snake







Ecosystem Service <u>Targets</u> Groundwater Recharge Freshwater Biodiversity











Objectives and Decisions

Within-year forecasts of biological and ecosystem services targets

- TNCs dynamic conservation program BirdReturns
- Annual wetland water management planning (Federal, State, Private)

Long-term forecasts (50-100 years) of biological and ecosystem services targets under multiple scenarios

- Strategic implementation of Central Valley Joint Venture habitat goals
- Habitat restoration potential maps for USFWS



Our Workflow





Water

Open Water Data 2000-2018 (Landsat 5 & 8)



Spatial Covariates



Reiter et al. 2018

Hotspots of Change in Drought





Habitat Quantity / Quality

Landsat 5 & 8 2007-2017



Wetland Productivity



Crop Productivity

Spatial Covariates









Swamp Timothy: 32,369 ha ± 2,524 ha Watergrass/Smartweed: 13,012 ha ± 1,384 ha

Significantly more swamp timothy and less productivity in critical drought years across the Central Valley, public and private lands



Plant Area

Productivity



What are the key drivers?



- Bird data (Point Blue structured surveys/filtered eBird)
- Snake capture data
- Boosted Regression Trees
- Identify key drivers for forecasting
- Assessed Real-Time versus Long-Term Average
- Drought vs. Non-Drought Years









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Suitability varies by species



Suitability is seasonally dynamic









Suitability is dynamic among years

Species Distribution Models















Giant Garter Snake

Covariates

Average (2001-2017) of flooding for two week periods and the period March 1-Oct 15

Fraction of landscape that is growing rice, fallow rice and post-harvest flooded rice

Density of canals at 300m, 1000m, and 3000m

Density of streams at 300m, 1000m, and 3000m

Average and standard deviation (across 2001-2016) of day of year of maximum greenness

Average and standard deviation (across 2001-2016) of maximum NDVI













Variable Importance

Species Distribution Models





Forecasting Water – Within Year

Driver covariate forecasts

Forecast of where to put water to achieve objectives
Apr 1,

 $July_{t} - April_{t+1}$

Model forecast accuracy varied by month... wetter months were harder to forecast

Accuracy \rightarrow 80-90%

Covariate	Time Period	Source	Importance	_
10-year average water (pixel)	10-year	Landsat 8	66-95%	>
Basin	NA	VIV	3-11%	
Water Supply Index	WSI forecast monthly	CA DWR	7-16%	>
Months in the future	NA	calculated		
Month predicted to	NA	calculated		







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C https://data.pointblue.org/apps/autowater/?page_id=196



Forecasting – Future

Driver covariate forecasts



Forecasting Recharge Benefits



