

About the Watershed

- ► The watershed begins at 2000ft in elevation and climbs to over 5000ft at its northern limits.
- ▶ Most of the area is either grassland or open ponderosa pine forests.
- Very rugged country, with multiple rock bands crossing many hillsides.
- It experiences extremes in temperature and is very dry.

Problem

- ▶ We could not survey dry sites.
- We had to collect data for 40 sites within the watershed. We ended up visiting 63 sites. After driving to or driving and hiking in to sites, 23 were found to be dry.
- ▶ Visiting dry sites takes time, and increased the number of weeks it took to collect data. Hikes of more than 2 miles from the road to sites were not uncommon.
- ▶ If the sites could be chosen partially based on some prediction method to determine whether sites were likely to have stream flow, the project could have been completed multiple weeks earlier, saving time and money.

Data Used

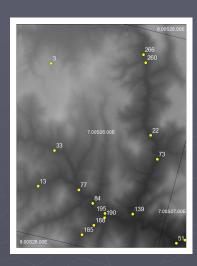
- ▶ 10 meter DEM from the I:\ drive.
- ► Shapefile of all potential survey sites from Demeter Design.
- ▶ Township range maps for orientation.

Predictors

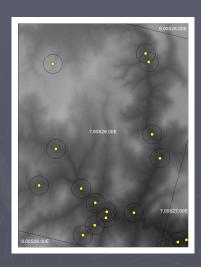
- **▶** Elevation
- ▶ Difference in elevation to lowest point within quarter mile.
- ▶ Difference in elevation to mean point within quarter mile.
- ▶ Flow accumulation
- ► Stream order

Elevation

- ➤ Zonal statistics as table was used to collect elevation data for points.
- ▶ Data was returned for pixel under that point.



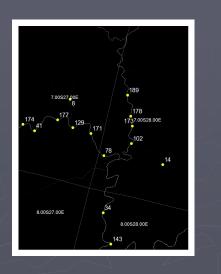
Mean and min within quarter mile



- ▶ ¼ mile buffer was performed on all points.
- Zonal Statistics as Table was used to gain mean elevation and minimum elevation.
- Overlapping buffers which recieved incomplete statistics were exported and statistics were calculated again. Multiple iterations performed to gain complete data.

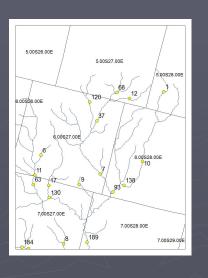
Flow accumulation

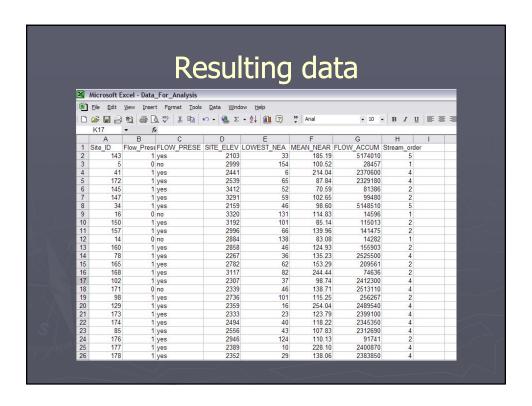
- Stream sites were snapped to the highest value point within 150m, and point statistics were taken.
- ▶ 150m was chosen after some trial and error where shorter distances would not get all points to the streams, and more might allow them to snap down to below a convergence.



Stream order

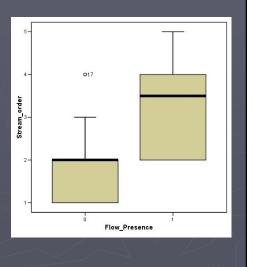
- Stream layer was digitalised and later converted to features from a threshold of 4500 units.
- Small first and second order tributaries not present on area map from summer were removed.
- Streams were converted back to raster and stream order was calculated.
- Data was collected manually point by point and entered into the table.

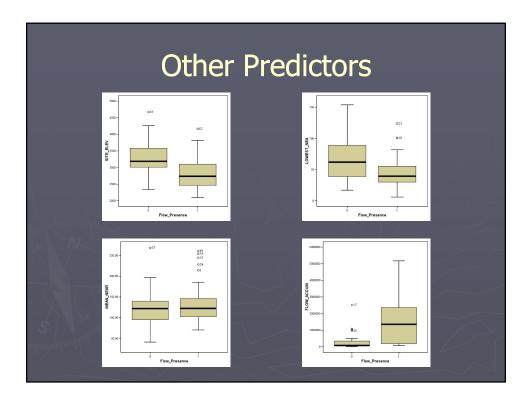




Statistical Analysis

- ▶ A binary logistic regression was performed to see if a significant correlation between stream flow and any of the predictors could be found.
- A statistically significant correlation was only found for stream order. All other predictors seemed to display the behavior expected but not to a statistically significant level.





Conclusions

Stream survey sites can reasonably be eliminated late in the season if they are first order.

