Decision framework for SCAPE validation: SOP

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# Background

* What are constraints and how are they determined with SCAPE and the landscape model (LSM)
* How is SCAPE used to prioritize/what are high priority sites in SGR
* We need to validate the information for high priority sites
  + Does the landscape model correctly reflect the landscape conditions affecting these sites?
  + Do observed CSCI scores correctly reflect local in-stream conditions?
  + If the above are true, what factors may explain the discrepancy between observed scores and predicted ranges?
* Who this document is for
  + Resource managers in SGR
  + Resource managers elsewhere that might use CSCI/LSM to prioritize
  + Field crews and technicians
  + Assumes familiarity with CSCI and LSM, including interpretation of standard output
* What this document provides
  + Checklist of questions to evaluate for considering validity of CSCI and LSM scores
  + Organized in hierarchy from low to high effort, i.e., desktop exercise to collection/eval of external data, including additional site visits
  + Decision is a judgment call based on available evidence
* What this document is not
  + Not a validation of the CSCI as an index - it is a validation of the sample
  + Not a validation of LSM as a model - it is a validation of the input data
  + No policy recommendations for considering a sample/score valid, this is part of normal QA/QC
  + Does not define what action is pursued once CSCI/LSM are validated

# Validation

## Workflow description

* What is validation?
  + General process of confirming validity of CSCI score and LSM category for guiding management decisions
  + Validation is within a larger framework from identifying high priority sites to follow-up action

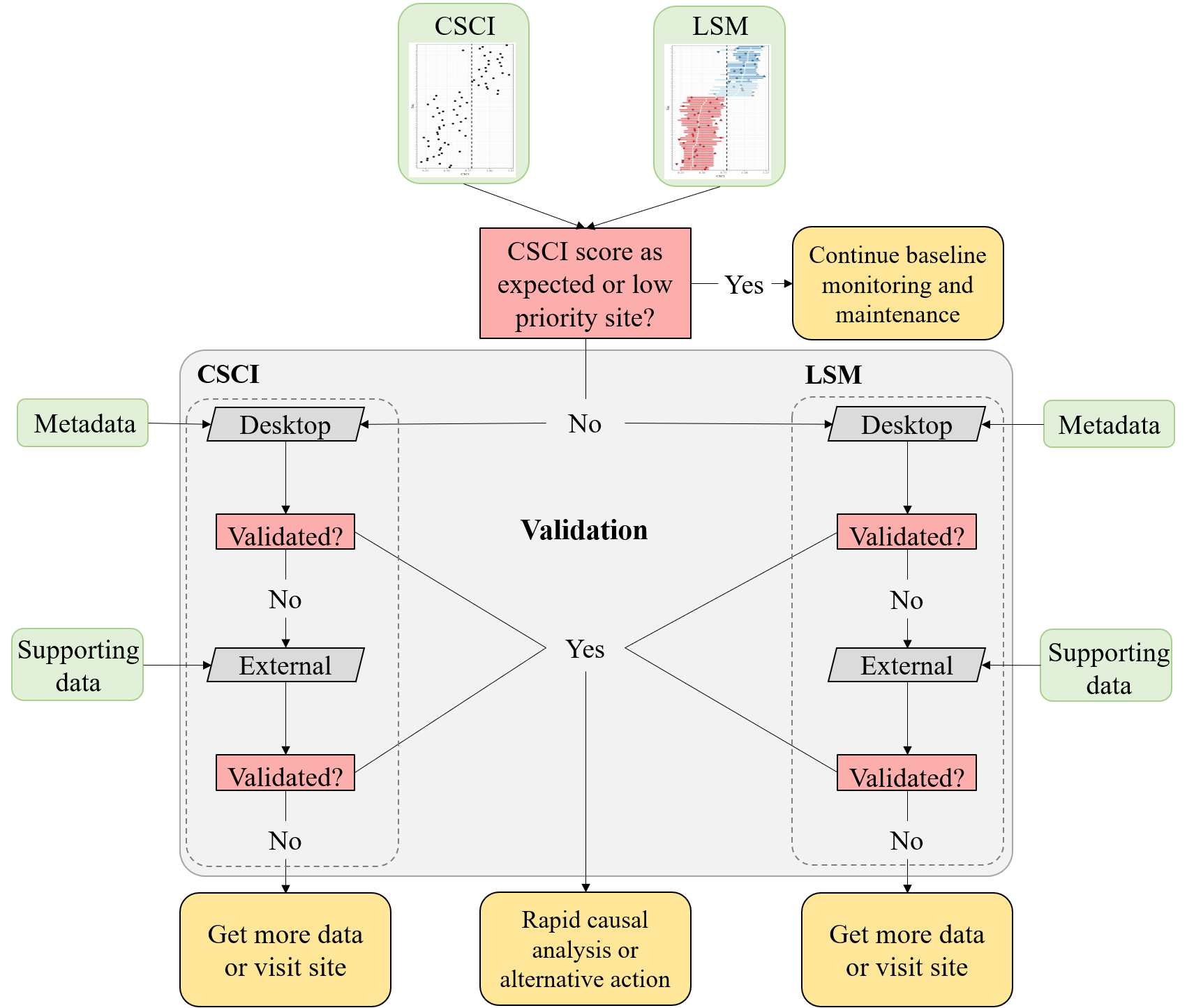


Figure 1 A simplified framework for validating CSCI and SCAPE information.

* The workflow
  + Grey boxes: validation process
  + Green boxes: datasets
  + Pink boxes: decision nodes
  + Yellow boxes: validation outcomes
* Validation process
  + Evaluate both CSCI and LSM
  + Can be invalidated at any step
  + Desktop validation - uses readily available data from CSCI output of SCAPE website
  + External validation - requires evaluation of external datasets, including supporting GIS data, field informatin, etc.
* Datasets as two basic types
  + Metadata or other readily available QAQC info
  + Supporting data (external GIS, field data, etc.)
* Decisions cause you to continue validation or reach a validation outcomes
* Validations outcomes: What decisions do you make once CSCI/LSM are/aren’t validated?
  + The CSCI score is as expected or the site is otherwise low priority - continue baseline maintenance and monitoring
  + Validated
    - Conduct RSCA
    - Other alternative action
  + Not validated for CSCI or LSM
    - trust results anyway
    - get more samples
    - visit site

## Data sources

List of resources to assist with building the validation tool set - can go here or in appendix.

### Metadata

* CSCI metadata (consult CSCI SOP and package documentation)
* SCAPE website
* Reference site information

### Supporting data

* GIS data
  + StreamCat
  + NHD hydrography
  + Catchment/Watershed layers
  + LU/LC data - NLCD 2006, 2011, NAIP aerial imagery
  + GIS metrics for CSCI
  + Google imagery + time slider
* Field data
  + SWAMP, SMC, CEDEN
* Local knowledge
  + Field notes
  + Site photos
* Additional external datasets
  + weather conditions (noaa.gov/weather)
  + Fire perimeters
  + Dredging (?)
  + Mining (?)
  + Timer harvest/silviculture (?)

## CSCI

### Desktop validation

These questions can be addressed by consulting the SOP guidelines for the CSCI and/or the metadata that are included in the CSCI output.

1. Is the sample count sufficnet?

The CSCI provides a consistent measure of the degree of alteration of the macroinvertebrate community from reference conditions. This information is only valid if a sufficient sample has been collected in the field for calculating the index. Low sample counts may not provide a complete picture of the community that was present during sampling. The index output that is generated by the CSCI calculator provides information that can be used to evaluate the sample count. Specifically the “core” output contains a column for each CSCI sample for the sample count:

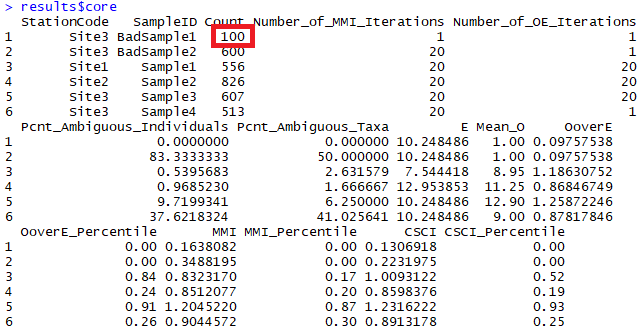


Figure 2 CSCI metadata that can be evaluated from the standard results. The first sample returns an invalid CSCI score because of a low sample count (in red).

In the first row, we see that the first sample was based on only 100 organisms. According to guidance for the CSCI, a minimum of 450 indviduals is needed for the pMMI and 360 for the O/E. Therefore, we can assume that CSCI scores from the first sample are invalid.

1. Are there many ambiguous individuals or taxa?

Ambigous taxa or individuals cannot be used for metric and O/E calculations in the CSCI. This might occur if, for example, a sample is dominated by midges all identified to family. In these cases, a lower sample count of unambiguous individuals is used that can cause depressed MMI or O/E scores.

The taxonomic identifications for macroinvertebrate samples used to calculate the CSCI are compared against SAFIT’s standard taxonomic effort (available at <https://safit.org/ste.html>). The CSCI output returns information on the percentage of observations in a sample that do not conform to the SAFIT taxonomy, both as the percentage of **individuals** from the total count that are ambiguous and the percentage of **taxa** that are ambiguous. Although no maximum number has been established, samples with high percentages may have invalid CSCI scores.

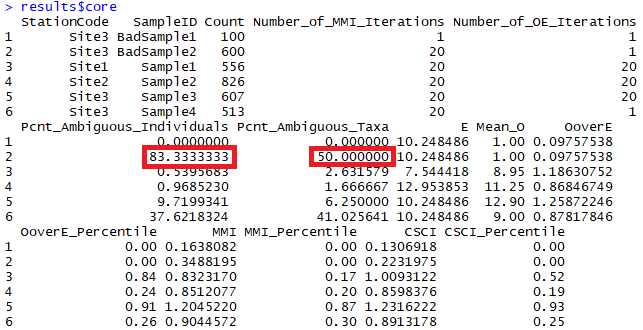


Figure 3 CSCI metadata that can be evaluated from the standard results. The second sample returns an invalid CSCI score because of many ambiguous indivdiuals and taxa (in red).

1. Was the sample outside of the typical index period?

The SOP guidelines for field sampling of macroinvertebraes [@Ode16] states the typical index period from May through September to characterize base flow conditions. This period depends on the region, such that sampling can occur towards the earlier end of this range in soutern California, and later in this range for higher latitudes. Sampling that occurs outside of this range will likely not produce a representative sample for which the CSCI can be used. Sample dates can be verified from the raw data used to calculate the CSCI.

### External validation

These questions require additional datasets or field visits for validation.

1. Was the sample affected by natural or temporary disturbances?

CSCI scores may be invalid if the sample was affected by natural or temporary disurbances, such as drought, scour from high flow events, or wildfire. The SWAMP sampling protocol indicates that sampling should occur during normal, baseflow conditions. Sampling outside of these conditions, even during the normal index period from May to September, may result in depressed CSCI scores. Field notes may indicate if abnormal conditions were present. Exernal datasets, such as flow records or time and location of fire events, may also provide clues of abnormal conditions.

1. Unusual sampling conditions (flow was too low/high for sample nets)?
2. Unusual settings where CSCI is known to give low scores?
3. Uncertainty in score with n = 1?
4. Bad watershed delineation?
5. High variability with repeat site visits?
6. Score is very close to decision points (e.g., 0.77 or 0.80)?

Data to evaluate

* Weather data
* Fire perimeters
* QA reports, CSCI metadata
* Field notes
* Upstream/downstream samples or nearby
* ASCI, PHAB, CRAM, water quality observations
* Pictures
* Reference sites
* GIS data
* watershed data
* Degree of deviation from expectation

## SCAPE

### Desktop validation

* Close to landscape model breakpoints?
* Sampling reach is atypical of segment’s overall conditions (e.g., unconstrained surrounded by constrained)?

### External validation

* Channel has migrated from nominal location (NHD issues)?
* Land cover has changed?
* Constraints not captured by model (e.g., fire impacts, dredging, mining)?

Data to evaluate

* Satellite imagery
* Site photos
* Alternative land use/land cover data (2006, 2011 NLCD)
* PHAB data (metrics and field notes)
* CRAM
* Landscape stressors not characterized by StreamCat
* Google images
* Site location relative to NHD segment
* Catchment size
* When is lu/lc change important?
* Reference GIS data

# High priority sites in SGR watershed

* 405CE0280, SMC00480, SMC00144, SMC02972, SMC04524, SMC06496
* Why are these high priority?
* Validate CSCI/LSM results for each using available data to demonstrate the process
* What conclusions are made?

# Colophon

The current Git commit details are:

#> Local: master L:/San Gabriel RSCA\_MB/Repositories/SGRrsca  
#> Remote: master @ origin (https://github.com/SCCWRP/SGRrsca.git)  
#> Head: [3d09089] 2019-05-29: filling out outline, desktop CSCI conditions