

Assessing Riparian Intactness in the North Saskatchewan River Watershed using a GIS-based Approach

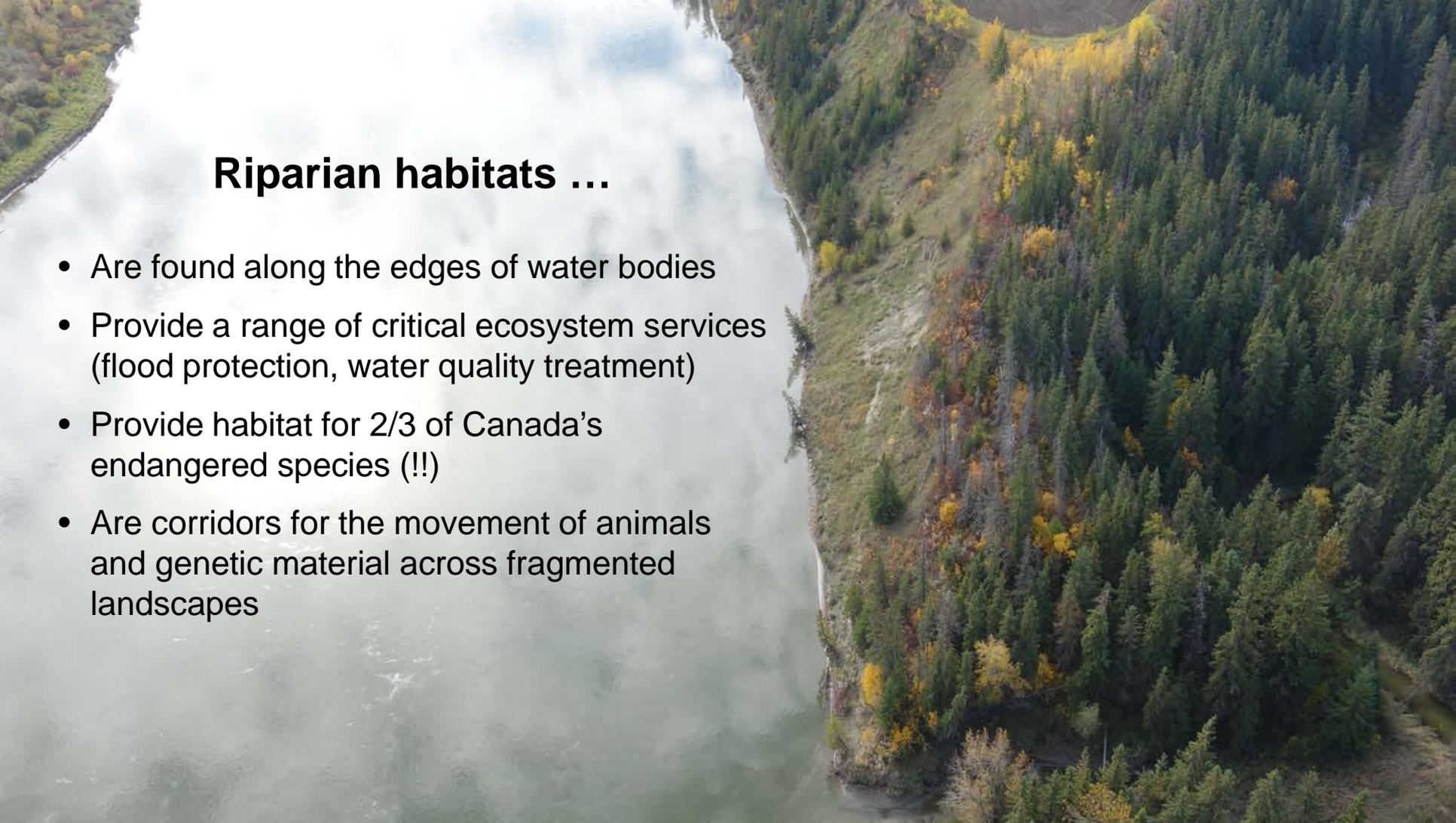
Watershed Wednesday Series

April 28, 2021

Shari Clare, PhD, PBIOL



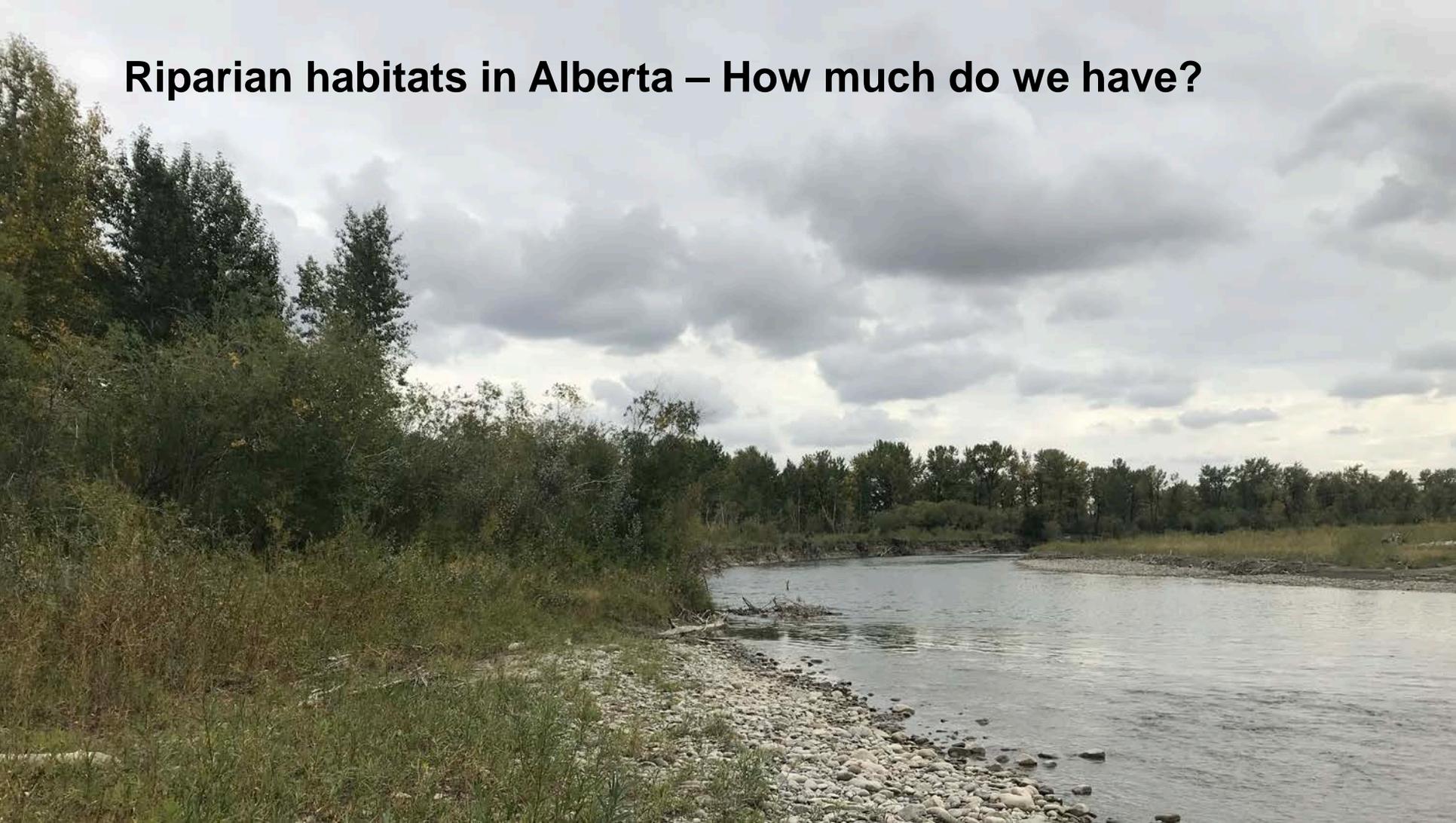
FIERA
Biological Consulting

An aerial photograph of a wide river flowing through a forested landscape. The river is on the left side of the frame, and the forested banks are on the right. The trees are in various stages of autumn, with some showing bright yellow and orange foliage. The water is a light, milky color, possibly due to sediment or algae. The overall scene is a natural, scenic view of a riparian habitat.

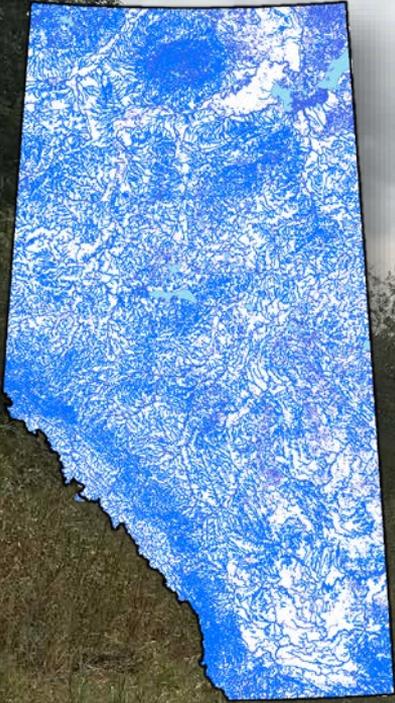
Riparian habitats ...

- Are found along the edges of water bodies
- Provide a range of critical ecosystem services (flood protection, water quality treatment)
- Provide habitat for 2/3 of Canada's endangered species (!!)
- Are corridors for the movement of animals and genetic material across fragmented landscapes

Riparian habitats in Alberta – How much do we have?



Riparian habitats in Alberta – How much do we have?



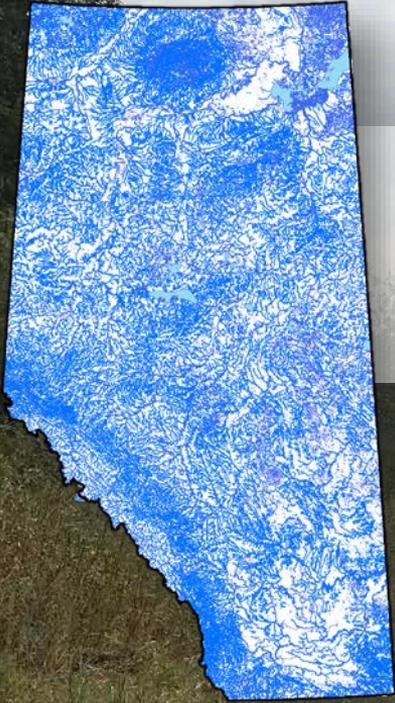
Riparian habitats in Alberta – How much do we have?



Our best guess (based on provincial hydrography data):

- Lake shoreline: ~236,500 km
- Stream shoreline (L+R banks): ~1.2 million km

Riparian habitats in Alberta – How much do we have?



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~31 TIMES

Riparian habitats in Alberta – How much do we have?

Methods for assessing riparian condition in Alberta have included:

- Field based assessments
- Aerial videography assessment



@CowsandFish Twitter



North Saskatchewan Watershed Council

Creating a GIS Method for Assessing Riparian Areas

- In the fall of 2016, the NSWA approached Fiera to complete a videography assessment on ~1,700 km of shoreline in the Modeste watershed
 - We used this opportunity to develop and test a GIS assessment method
 - Existing videography methods were used as the basis for the development of the GIS method



Quantifying Riparian Intactness Using GIS

- “Intactness” is the measure of riparian condition for the GIS approach
- Completely intact habitats are free from human disturbance
- Loss of intactness occurs from a combination of habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation arising from human activities



Quantifying Riparian Intactness Using GIS

- Intactness is calculated using land cover data
- A land cover is typically created using satellite imagery in combination with other data (e.g., terrain information)
- Vegetation and other surfaces (e.g., bare ground, buildings) are classified using machine learning techniques



Unit of Analysis: Riparian Management Area (RMA)

- RMA length = determined by major changes in the proportion of natural vegetation cover (variable length)
- RMA width = 50 m extending from the left & right banks (fixed)



Intactness Metrics

- Intactness within each RMA is assessed using land cover data by quantifying and combining three metrics:
 1. Percent cover of all natural vegetation cover classes
 2. Percent cover of land cover classes that are composed of woody vegetation (e.g., trees and shrubs)
 3. Percent cover of all land cover classes associated with human activity (e.g., agriculture, urban, roads, etc.)



Intactness Categories & Scores



High
(75-100)



Moderate
(50-75)



Low
(25-50)



Very Low
(0-25)

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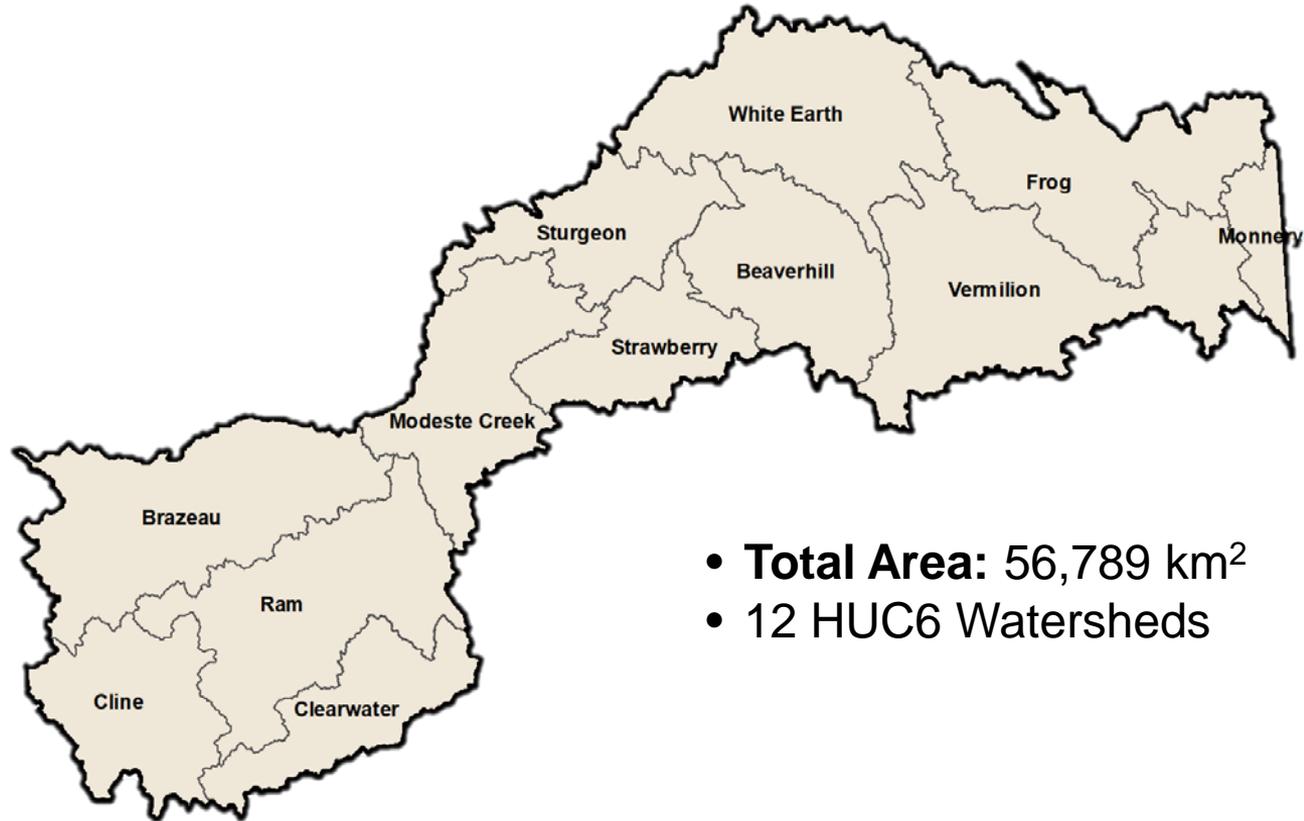
Validation:

- Field: 77% (161 sites samples)
- Videography: 76% (repeatability b/t observers = 72%)

An aerial photograph showing a river meandering through a dense forest of evergreen trees. The river is a light greyish-blue color, contrasting with the various shades of green in the forest. The trees appear to be a mix of coniferous species, with some showing signs of being dead or dormant. The overall scene is a natural, undisturbed riparian environment.

**Riparian Assessment of the
North Saskatchewan River Watershed**

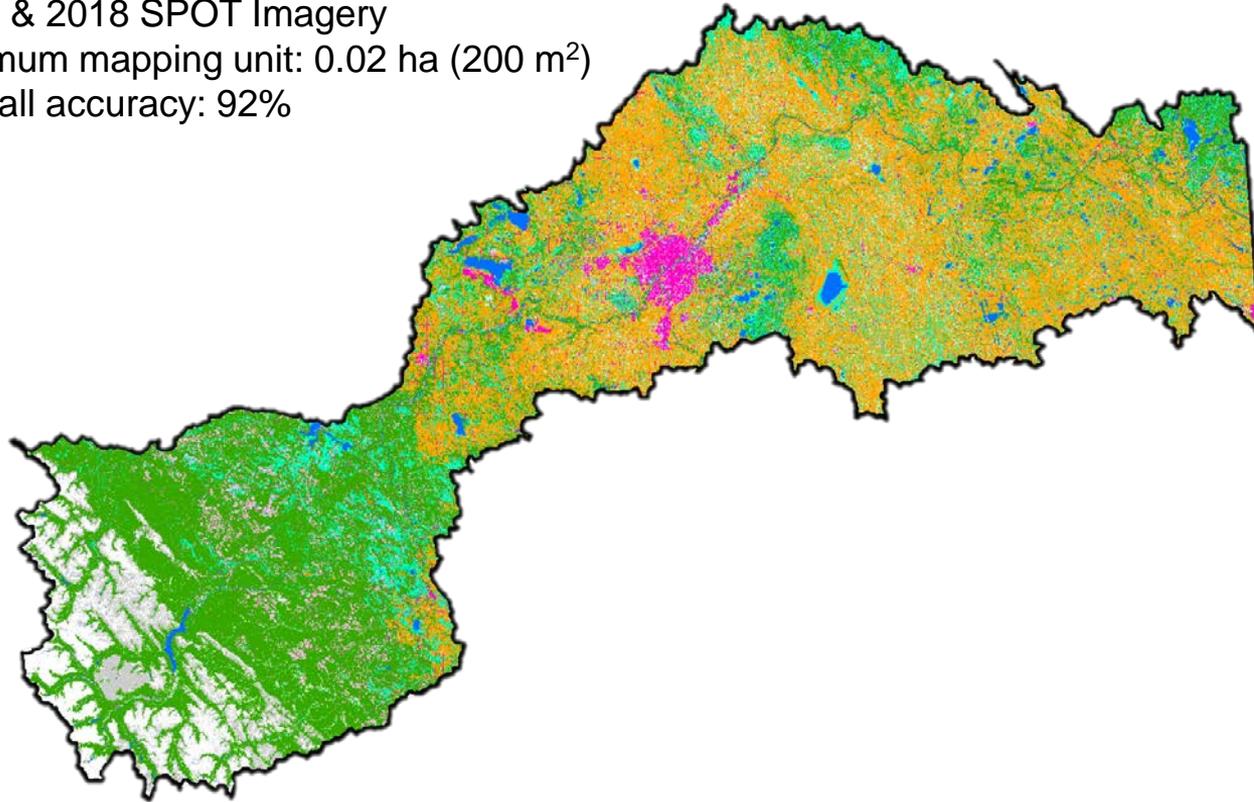
Study Area: NSR Watershed



- **Total Area:** 56,789 km²
- **12 HUC6 Watersheds**

Land Cover: NSR

- 2017 & 2018 SPOT Imagery
- Minimum mapping unit: 0.02 ha (200 m²)
- Overall accuracy: 92%

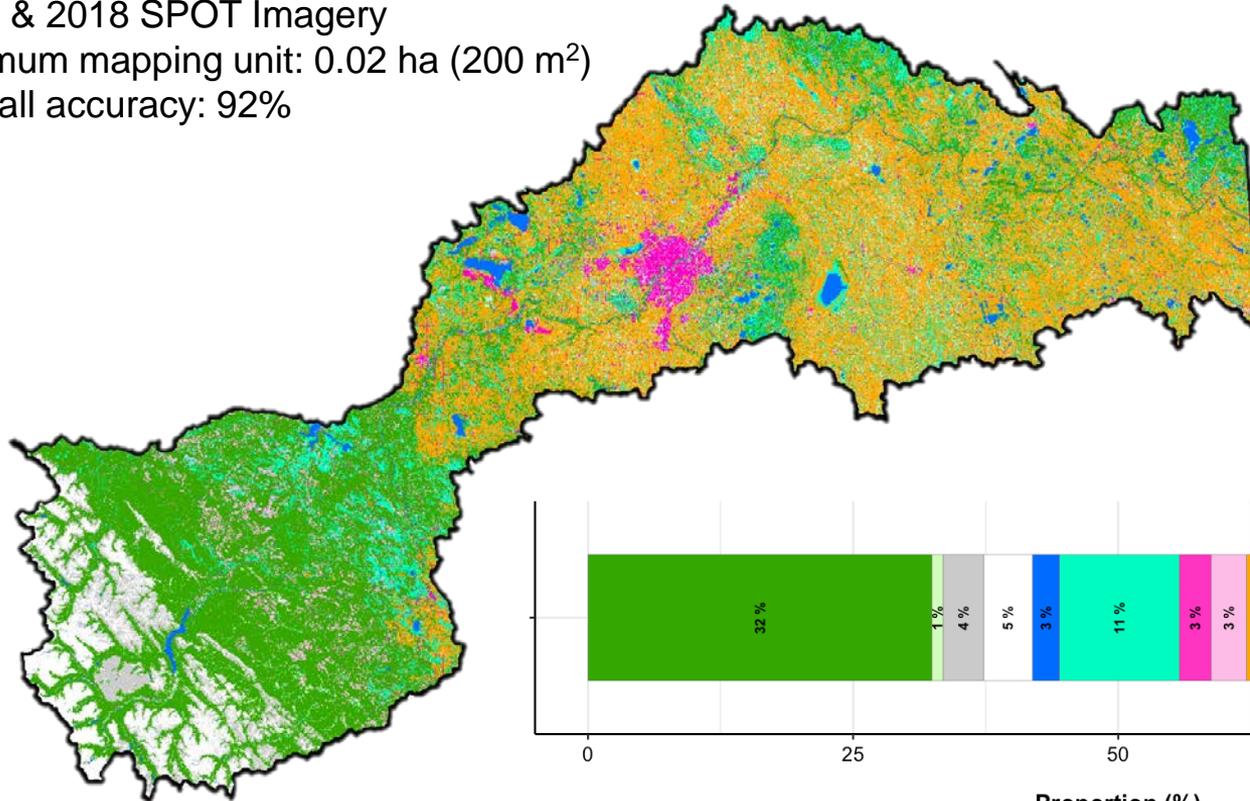


Land Cover

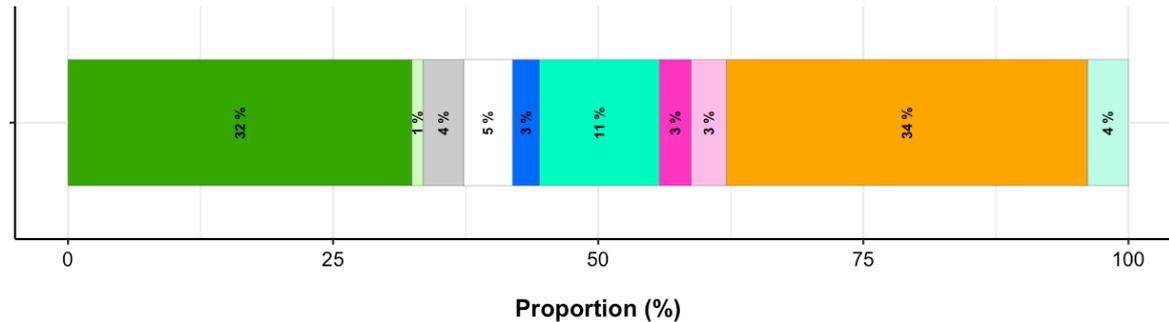


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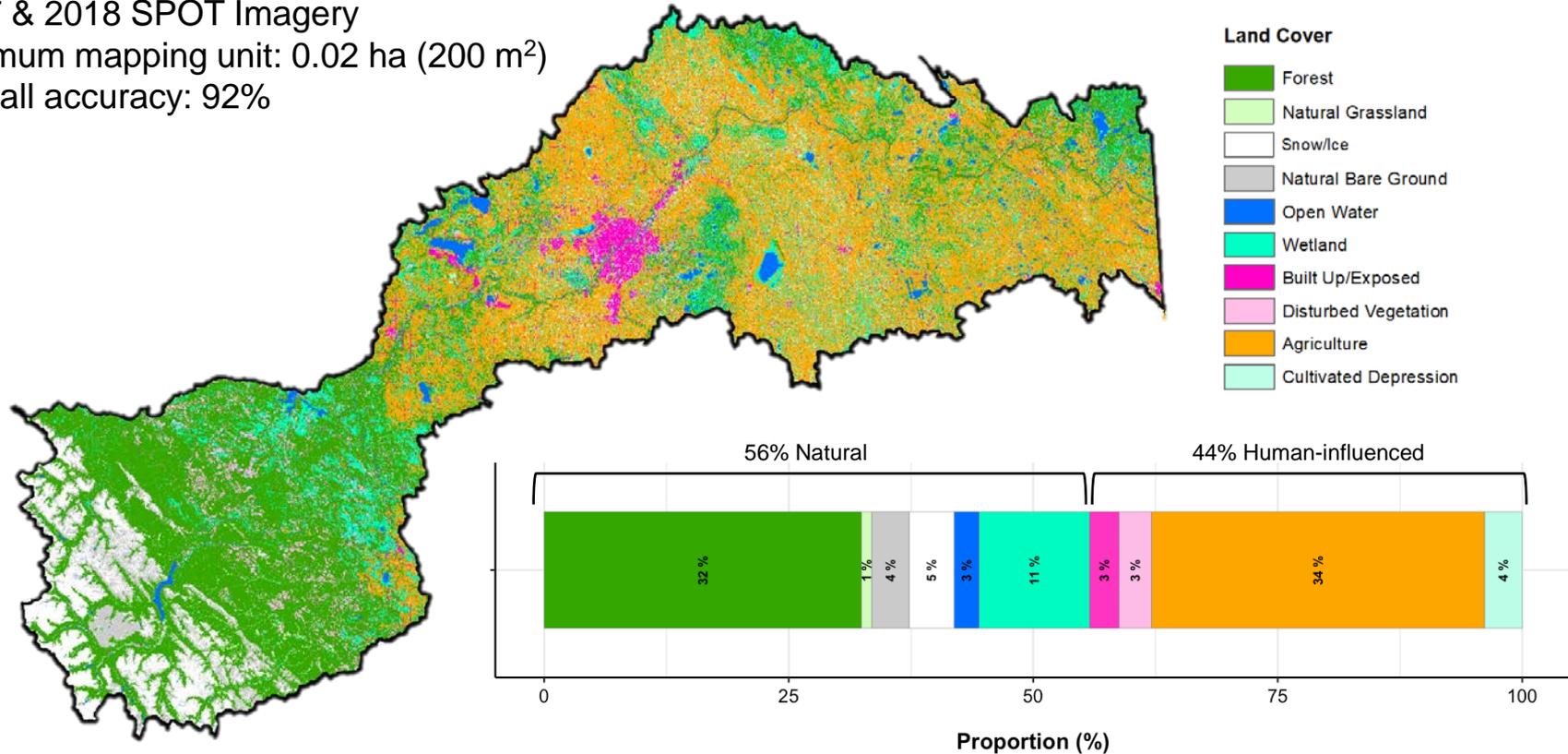


Land Cover



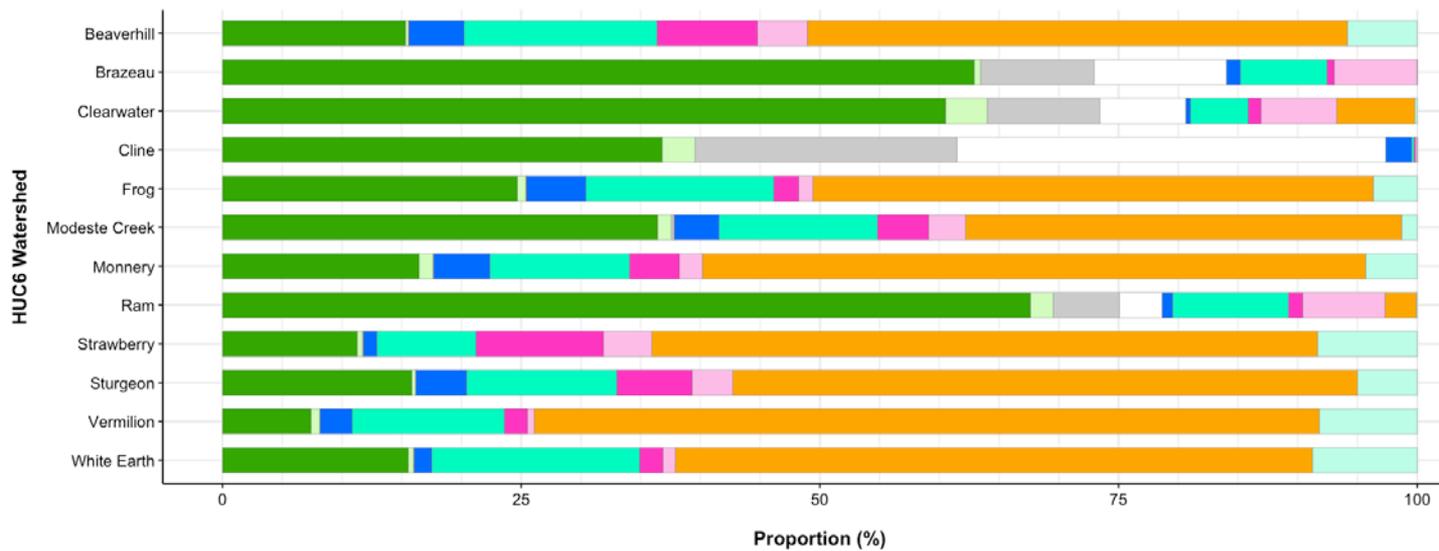
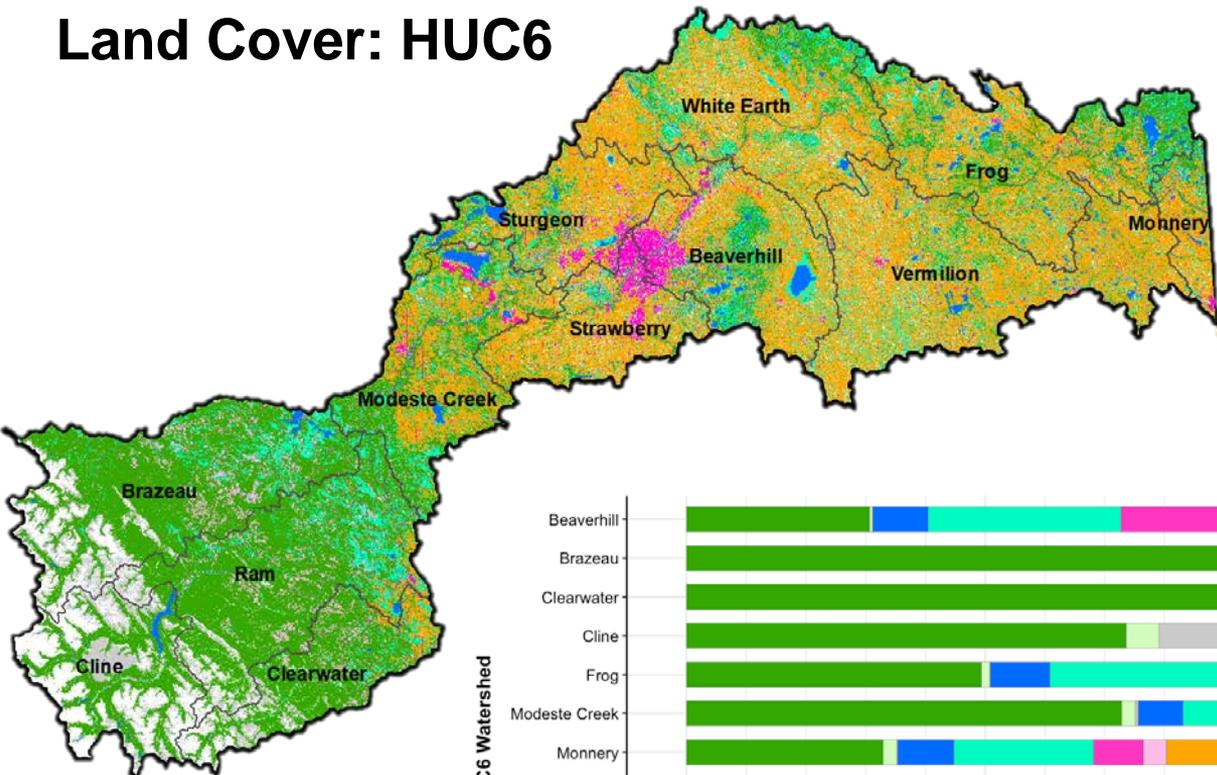
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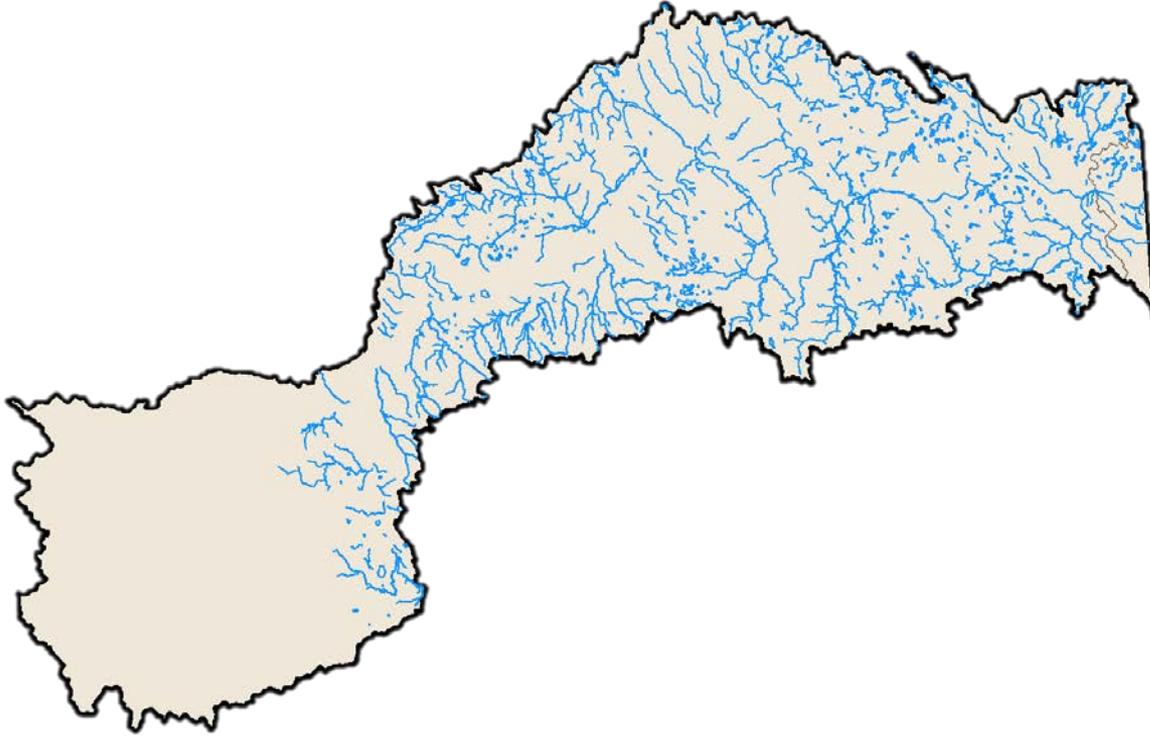


Land Cover: HUC6

Land Cover

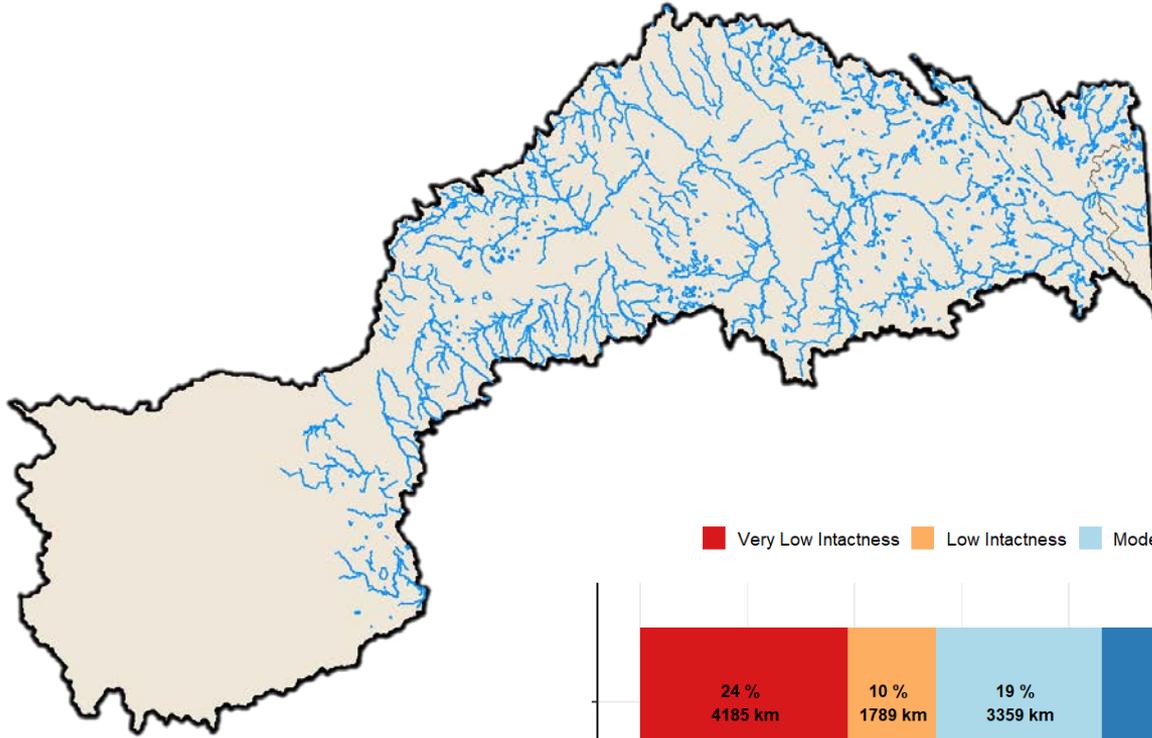


Riparian Intactness: NSR

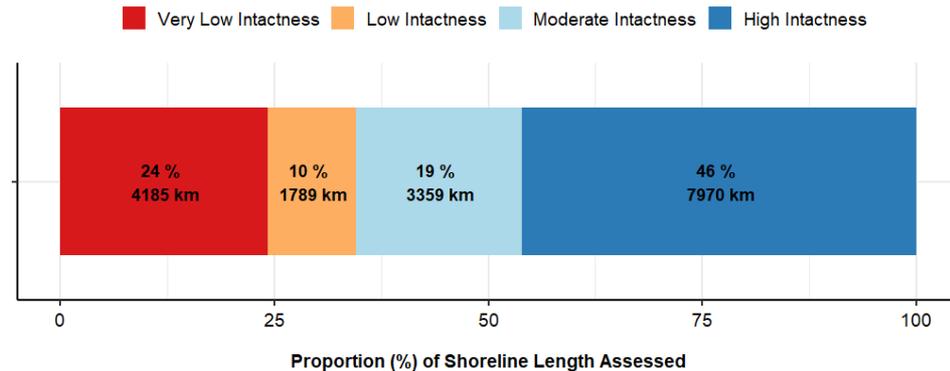


- Intactness was assessed using a second land cover product with a 0.0036 ha minimum mapping unit
- **Total Length of Shoreline Assessed = 17,303 km**

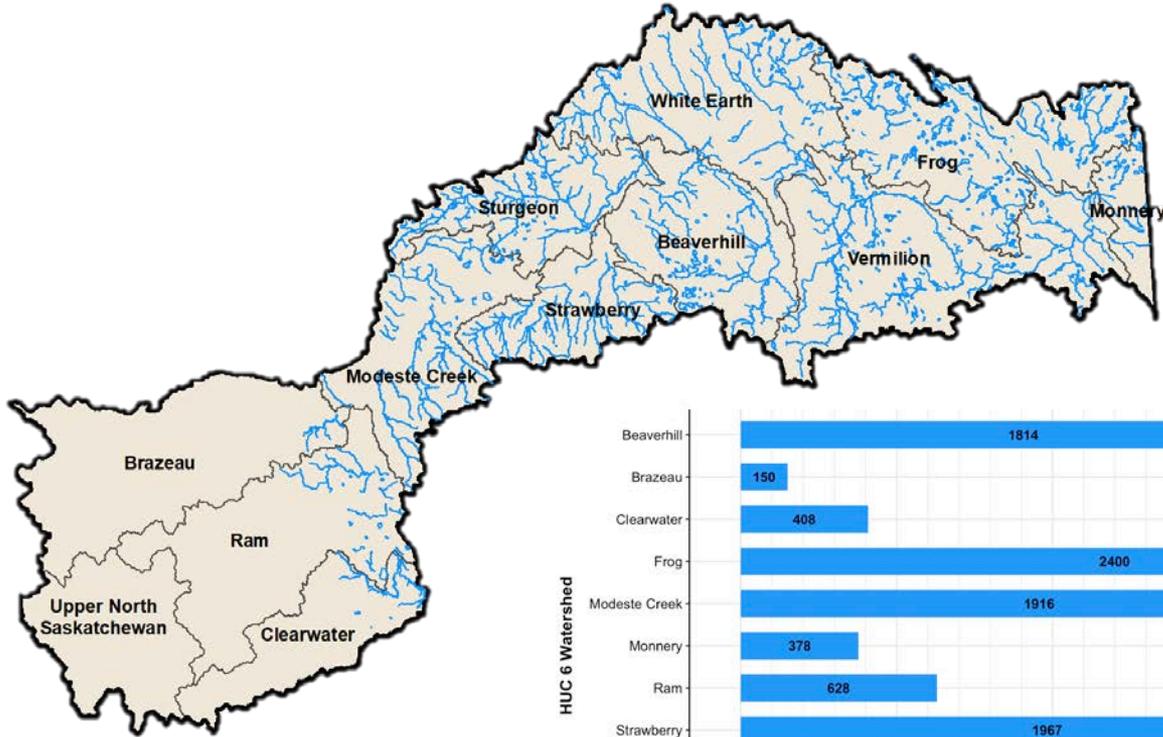
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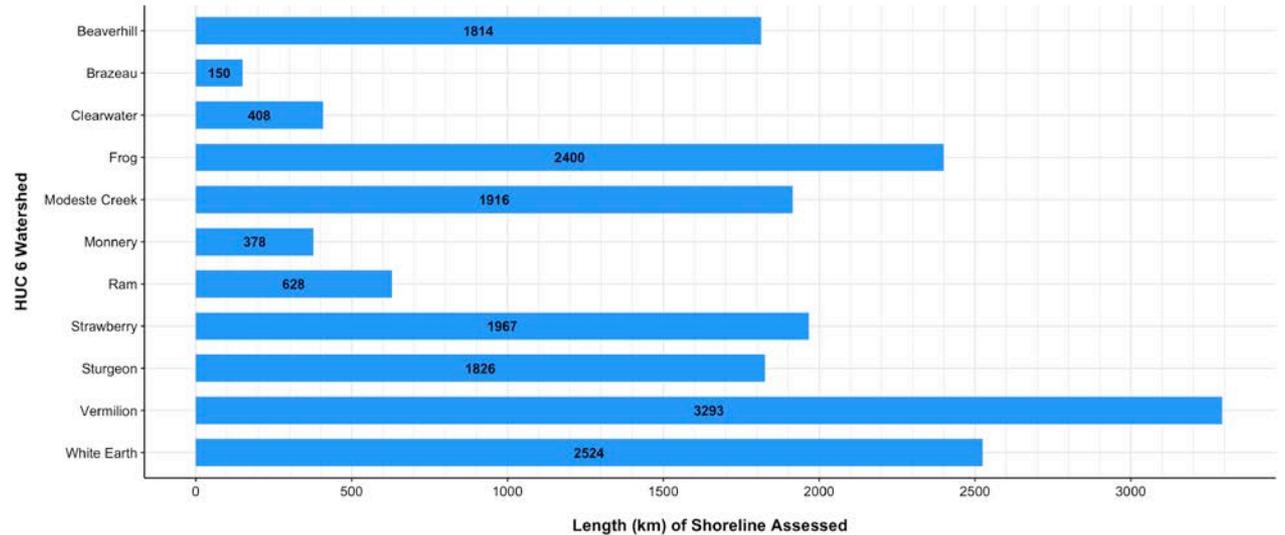
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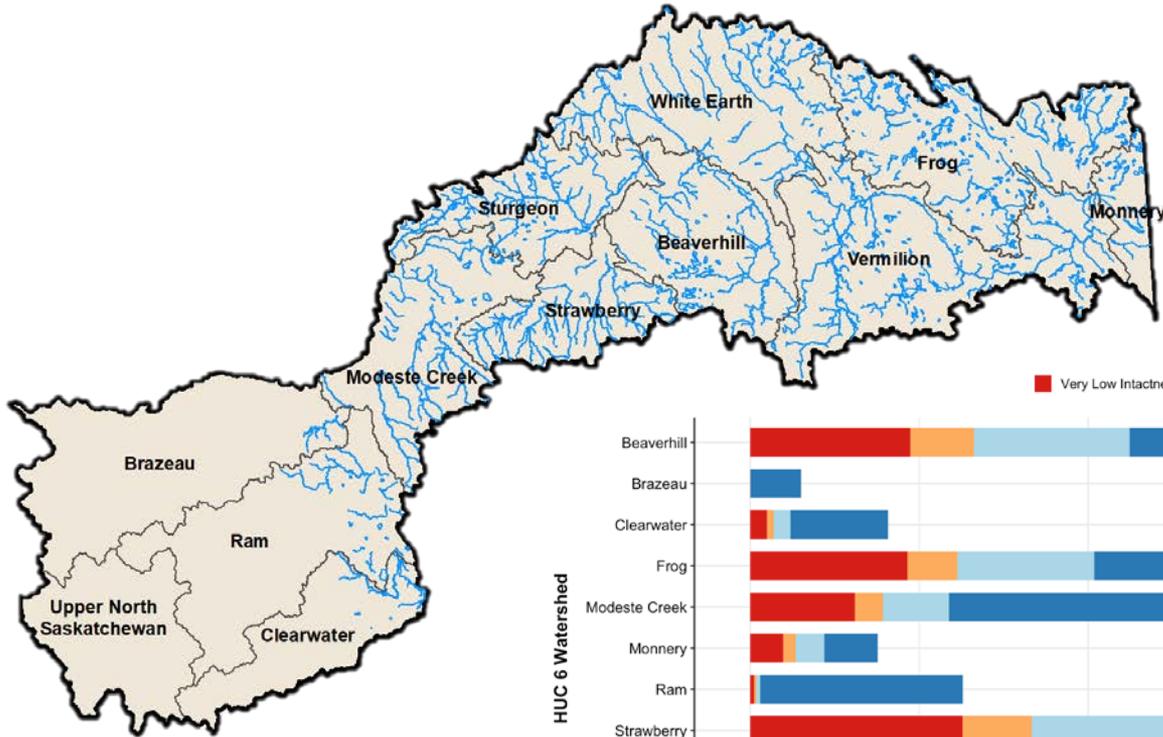
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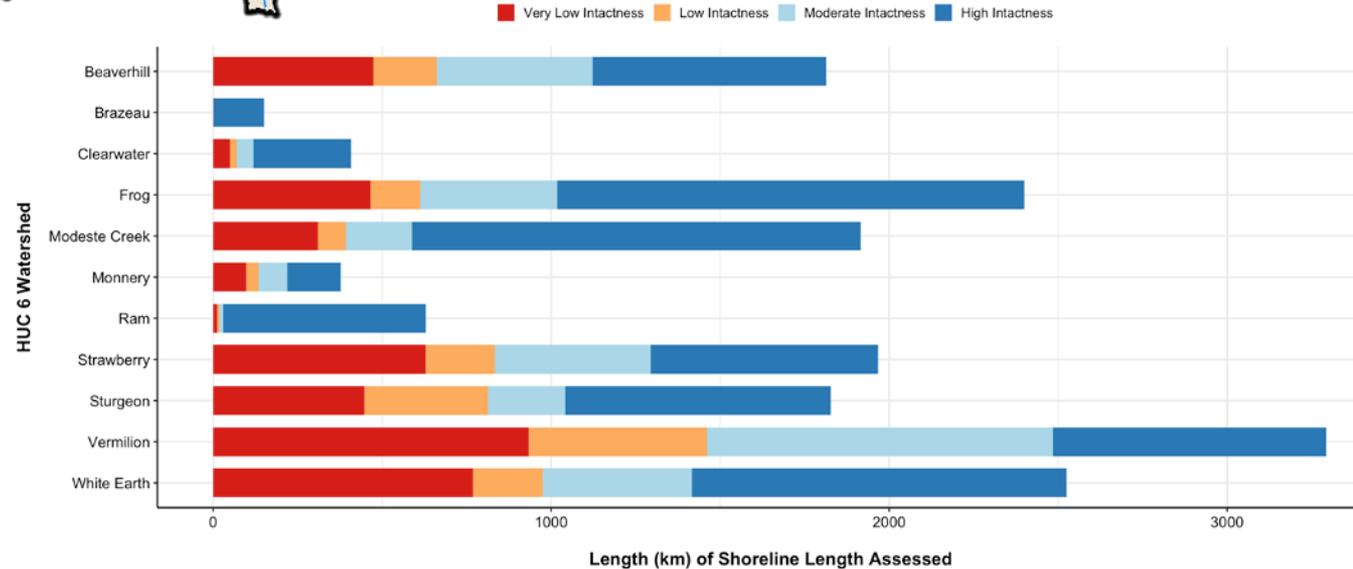
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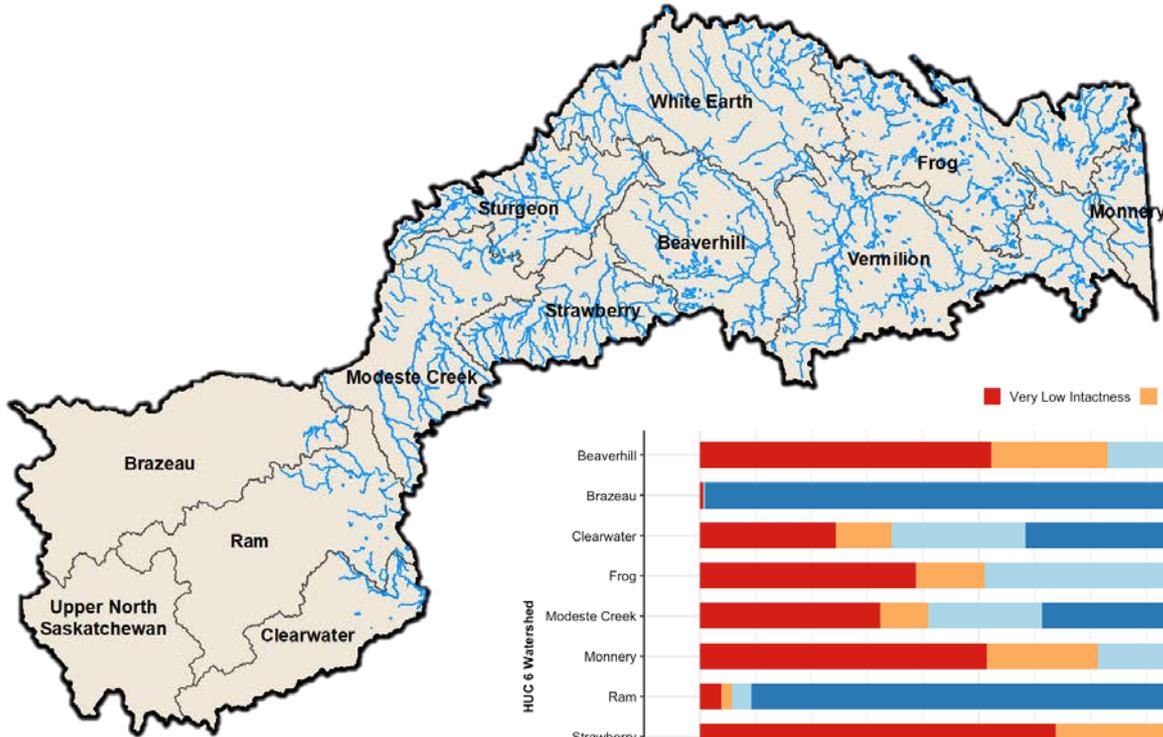
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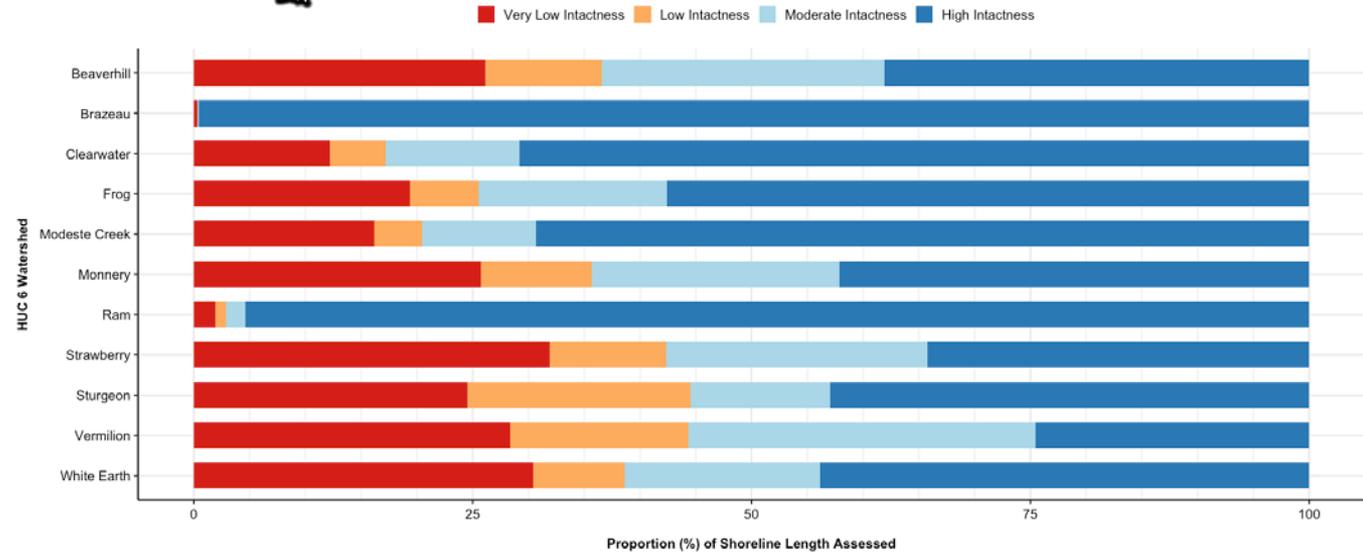
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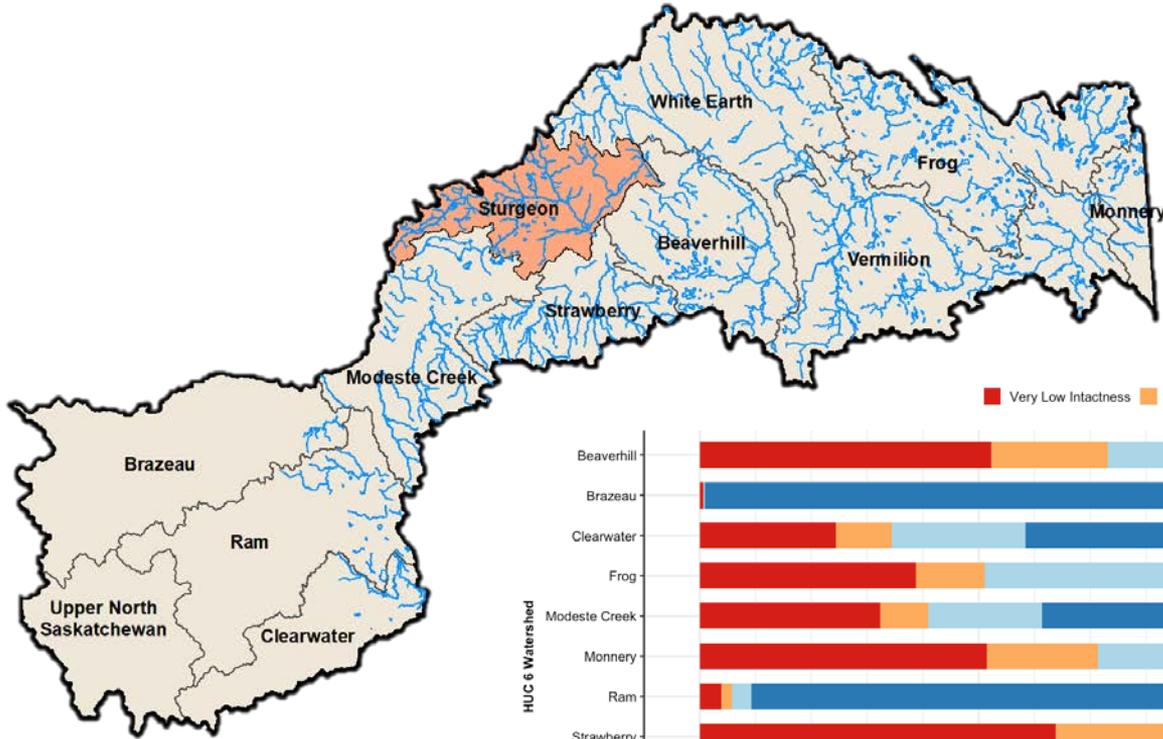
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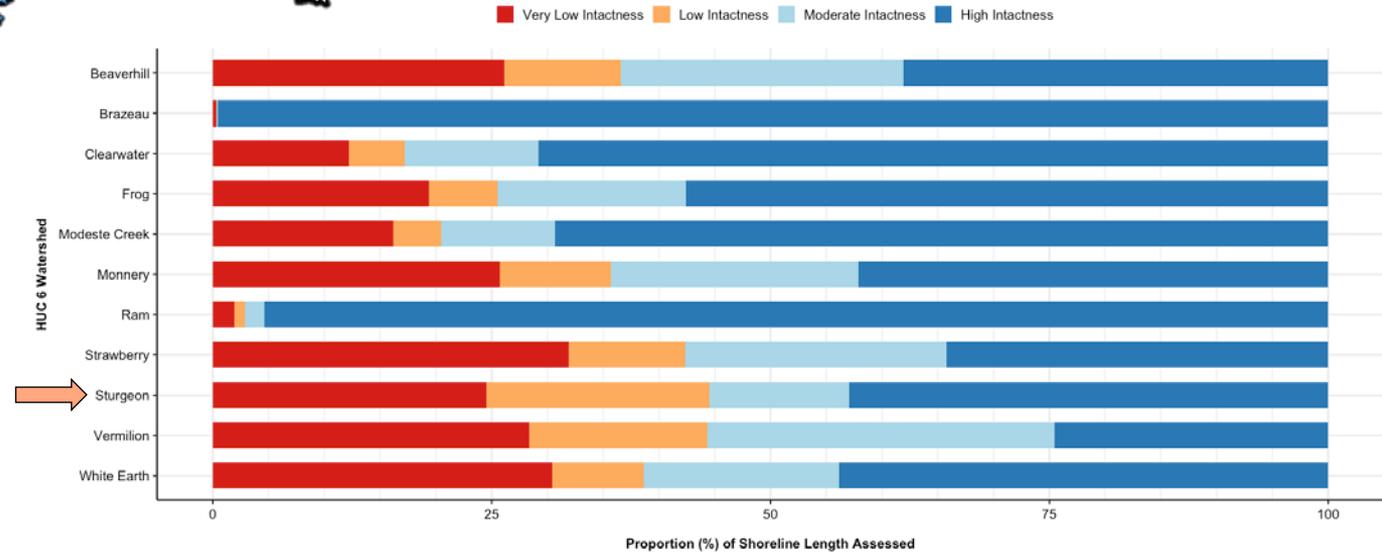
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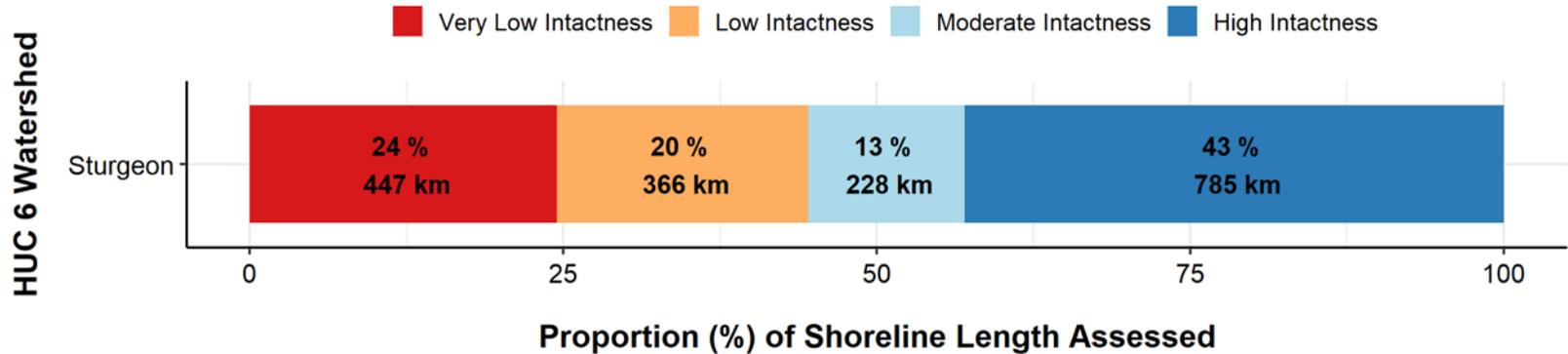
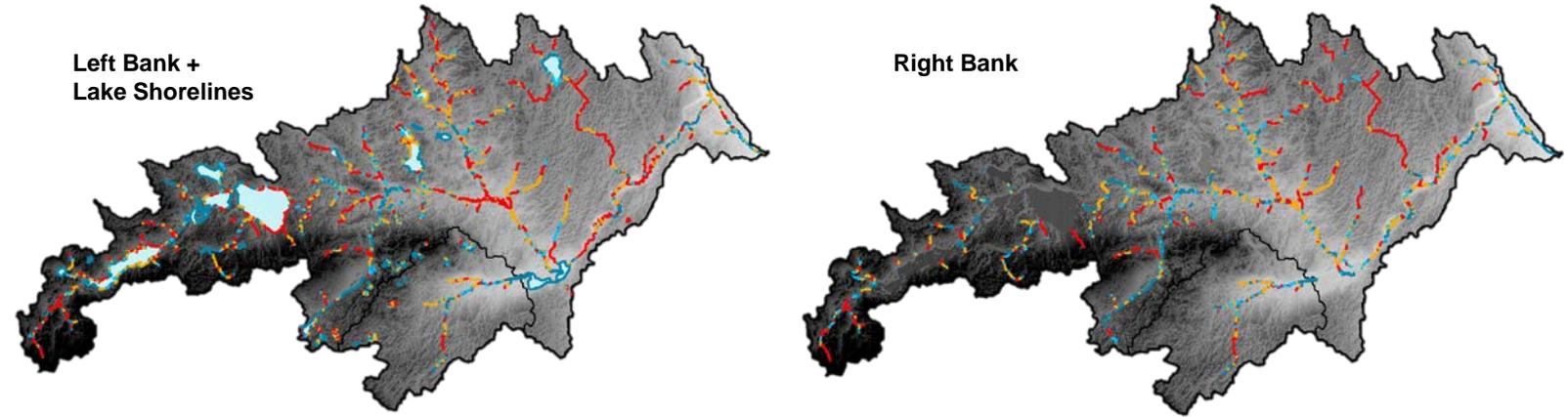
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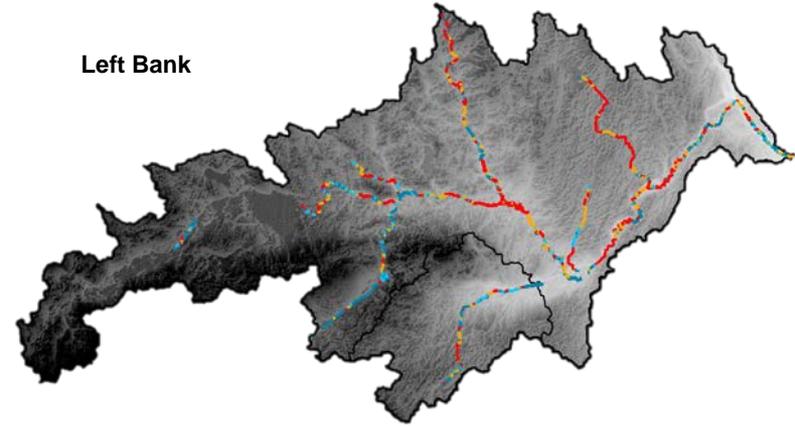


Sturgeon HUC6 (1,826 km)

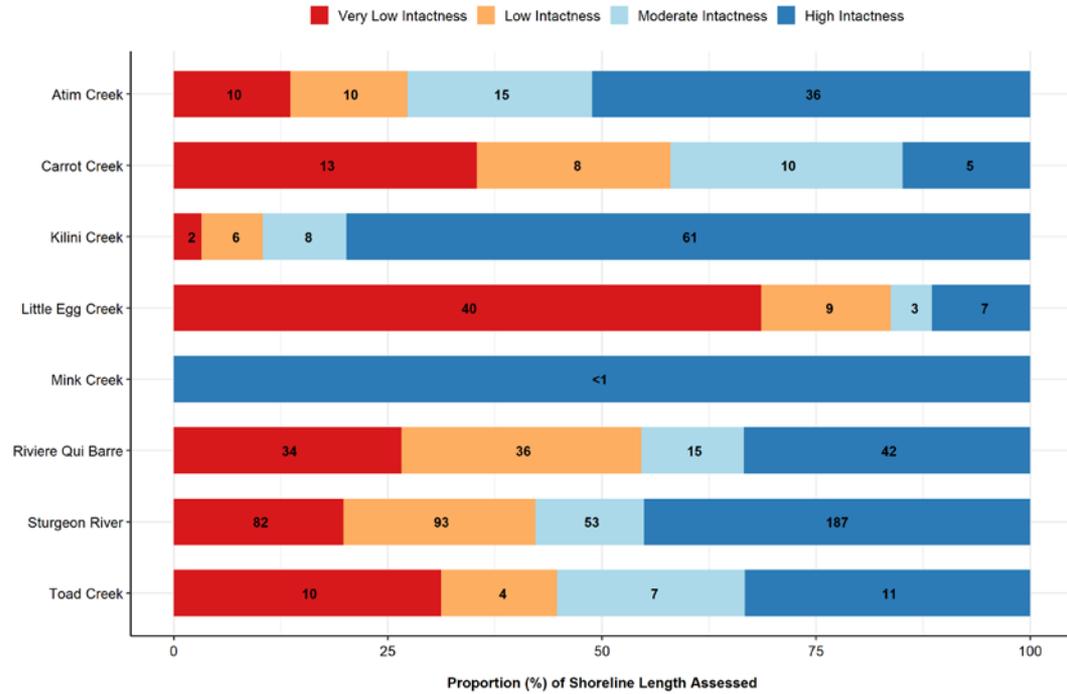
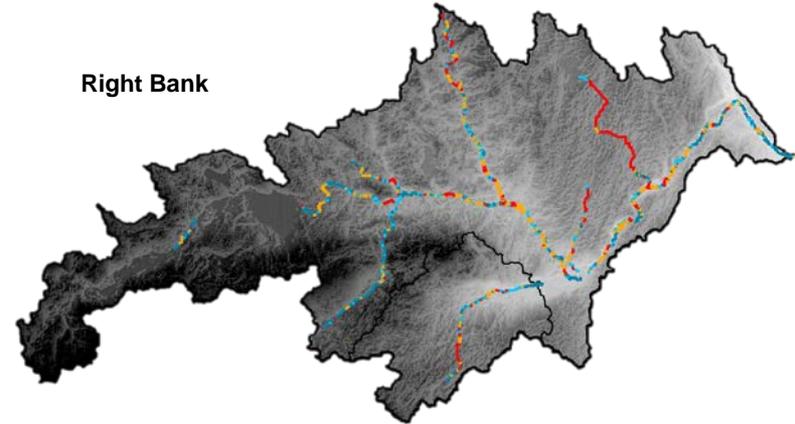


Sturgeon HUC6: Named Creeks & Rivers

Left Bank



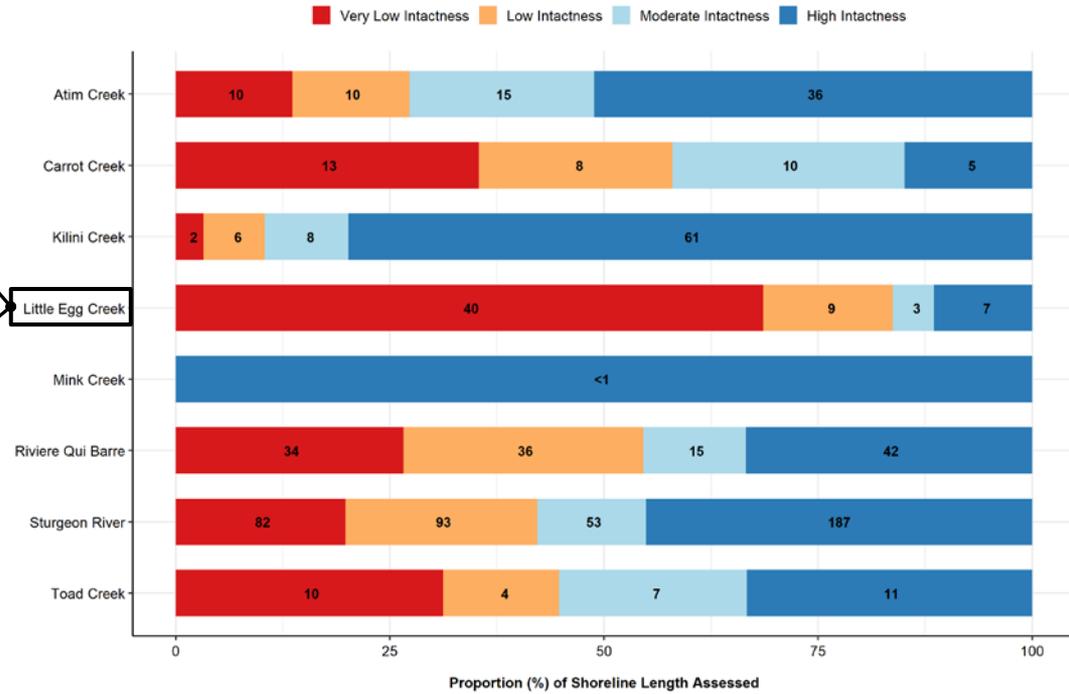
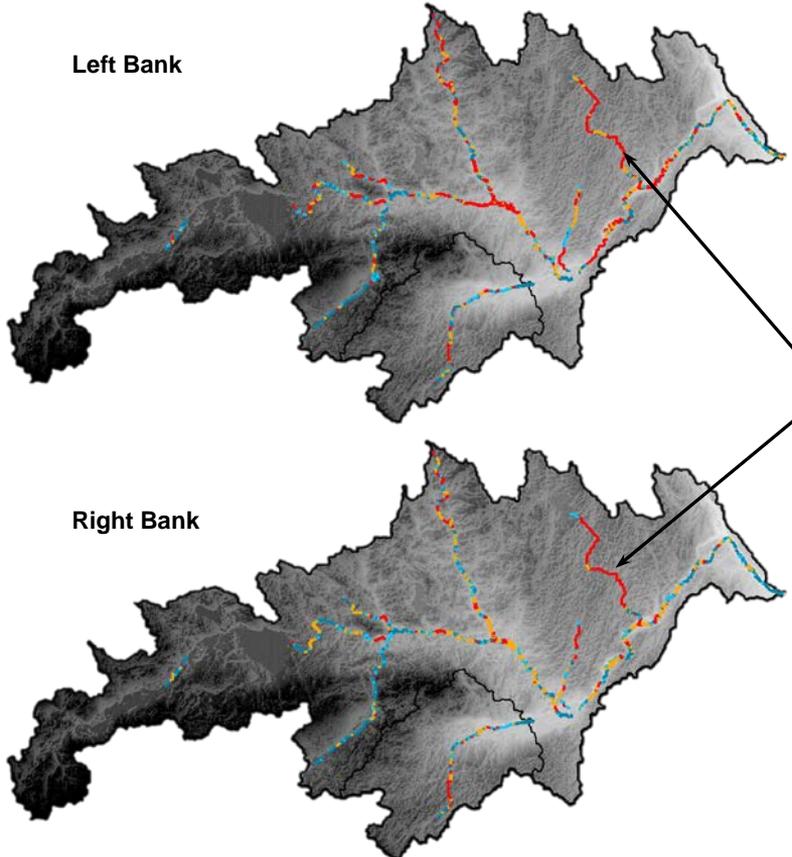
Right Bank



Sturgeon HUC6: Named Creeks & Rivers

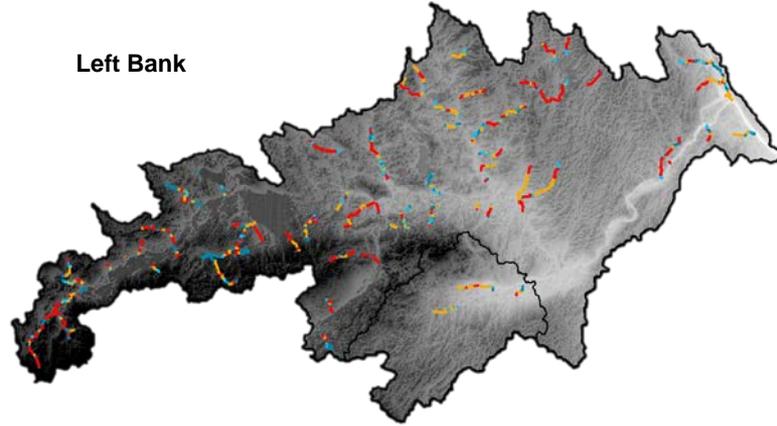
Left Bank

Right Bank

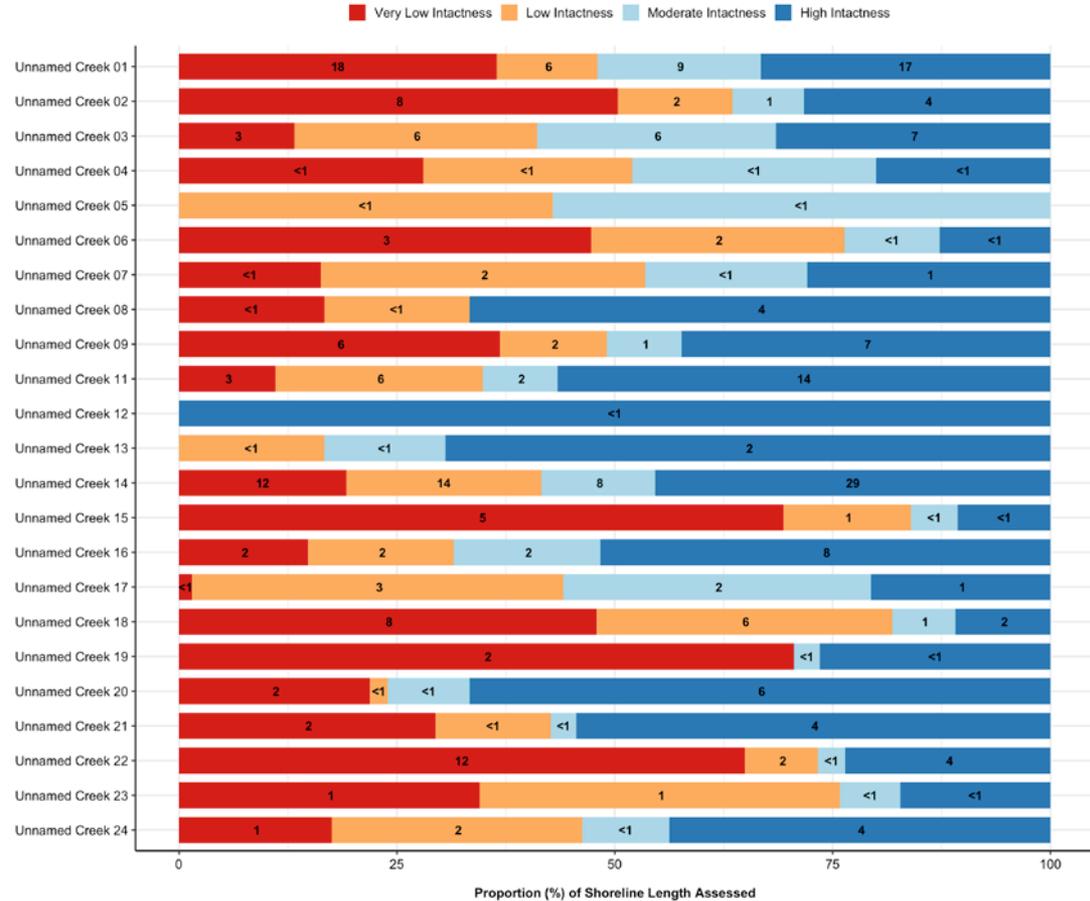
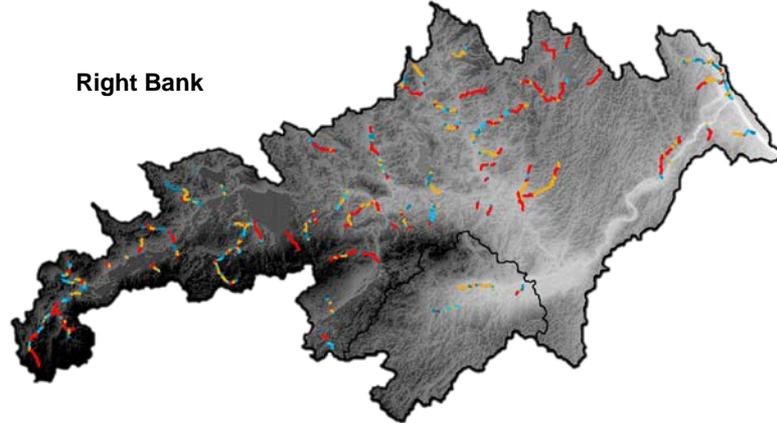


Sturgeon HUC6: Unnamed Tributary Streams

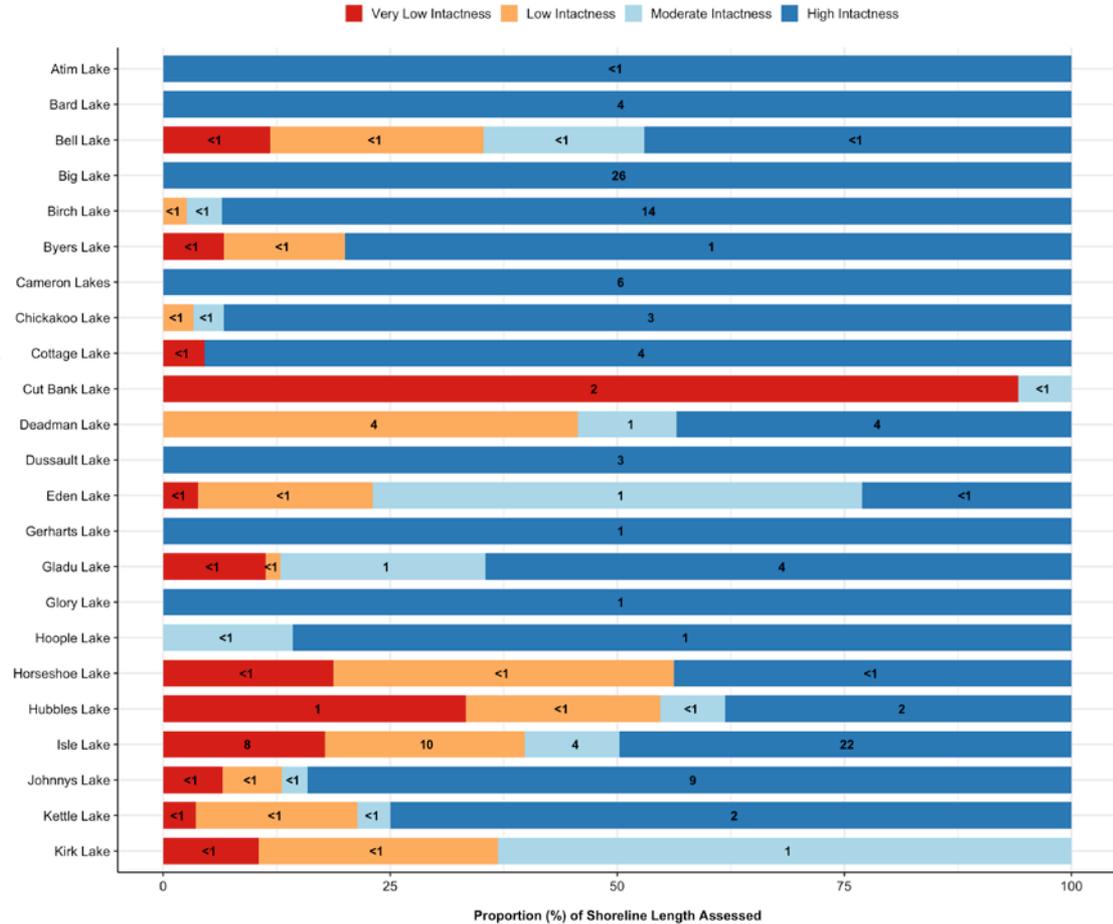
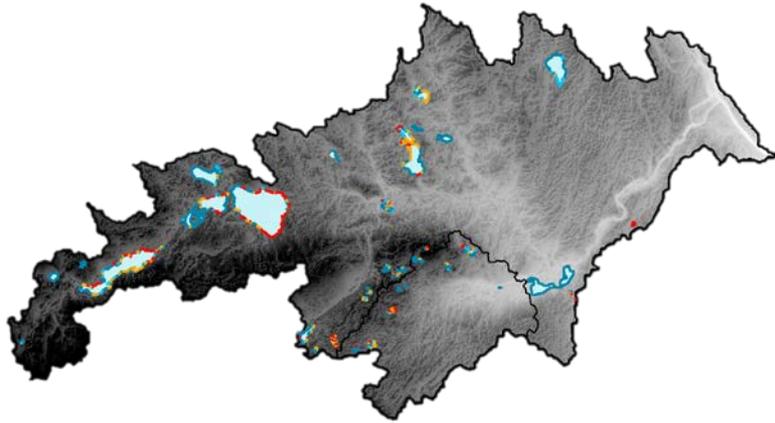
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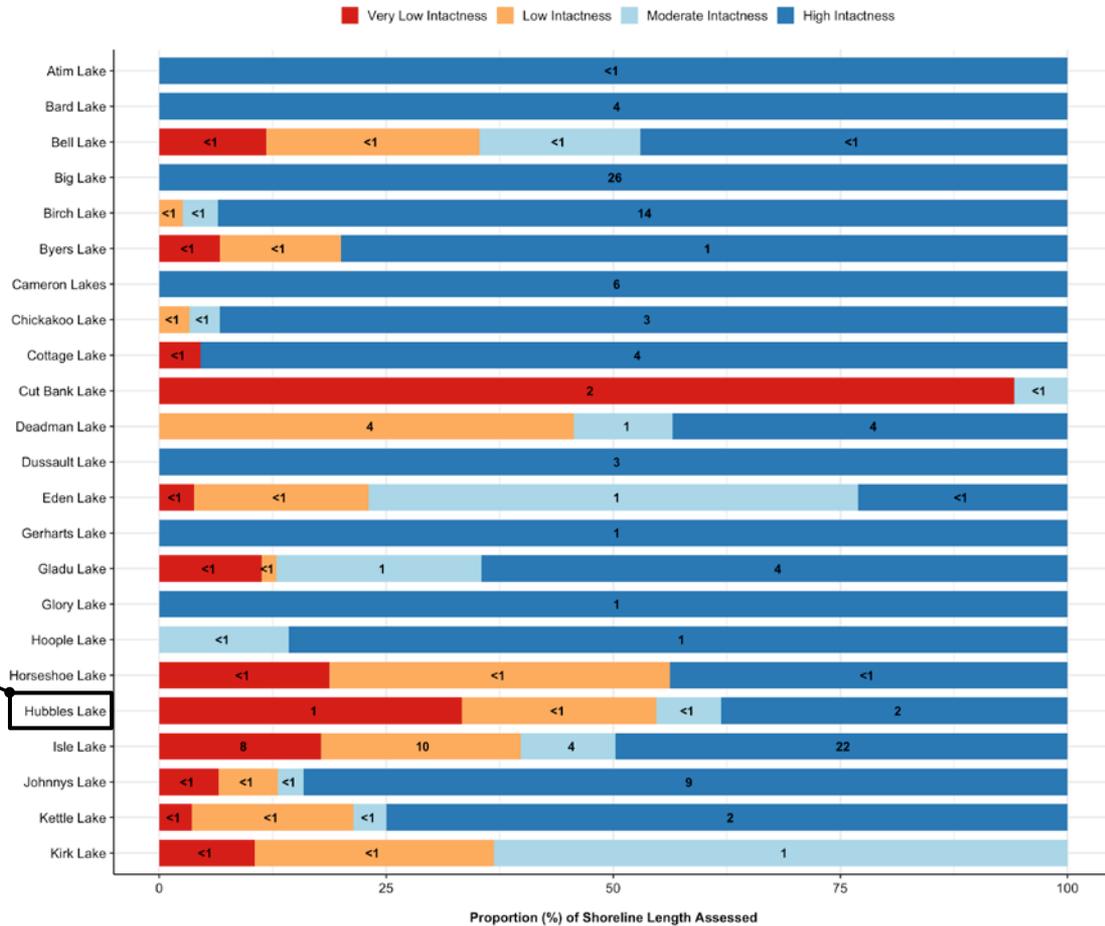
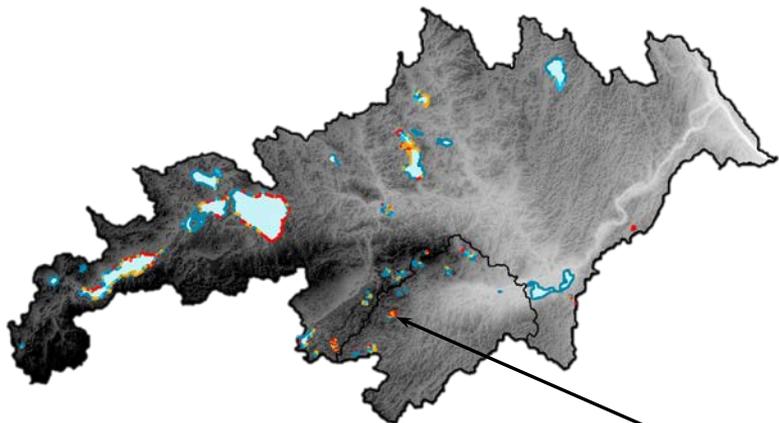
Right Bank



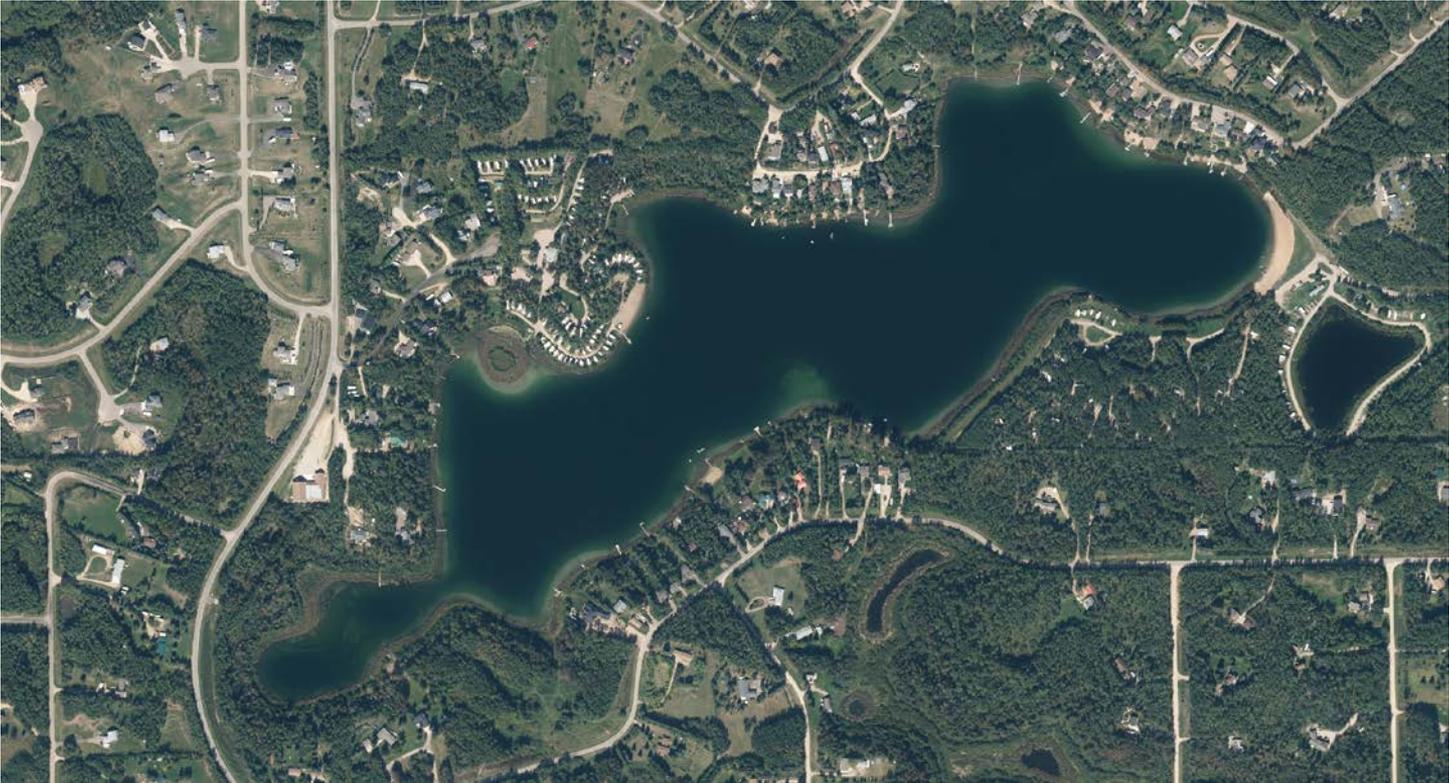
Sturgeon River HUC 6 – Lakes



Sturgeon River HUC 6 – Lakes



Hubbles Lake



Hubbles Lake



Closing Thoughts

- This GIS tool provides a general assessment of riparian management areas that allows for the targeting of areas for restoration or conservation
- Fine scale field evaluation may still be required to assess riparian condition within smaller areas, or to address specific management questions
- By using a semi-automated approach that relies on provincial data, riparian assessments can be conducted at regular intervals to assess condition over time
- This method also allows for a standardized comparison of riparian condition between different water bodies and across jurisdictions



To-date ...

~38,300 km complete
or in-progress

-
- Land Cover & Riparian Assessment Complete
 - Land Cover & Riparian Assessment In-Progress

Questions?



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