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Session B3 - Road crossings as barriers to pearly mussel distribution in the southwestern Lake Ontario basin

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ROAD CROSSINGS AS BARRIERS TO PEARLY MUSSEL DISTRIBUTION IN THE SOUTHWESTERN LAKE ONTARIO BASIN

Marie Schrecengost
Fishery Biologist



Lower Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Pearly Mussels of Western New York

- NYS DEC: 2009-2011
 - 22 Species Found
 - 13 were Species of Greatest Conservation Need (*)

Black sandshell*	Floater / Giant floater	Pocketbook*
Creek heelsplitter	Flutedshell	Rainbow*
Cylindrical papershell	Fragile papershell	Spike
Deer toe*	Green floater*	Squawfoot / Creeper
Eastern elliptio	Kidneyshell*	Three-ridge*
Eastern pondmussel*	Lilliput*	Wabash pigtoe*
Elktoe*	Paper pondshell*	
Fat mucket	Pink heelsplitter*	

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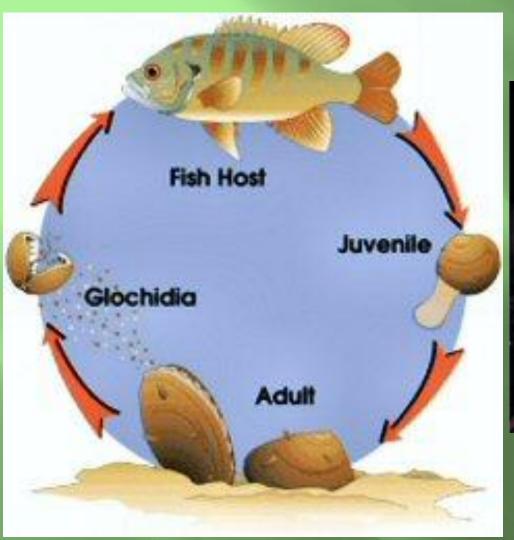
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Fat mucket	Pink heelsplitter*	

Pearly Mussel Decline

- Pollution
- Invasive Species
- Stream channelization
- Habitat fragmentation
 - Impoundments
 - Road Crossings



Fish and Mussel Interaction

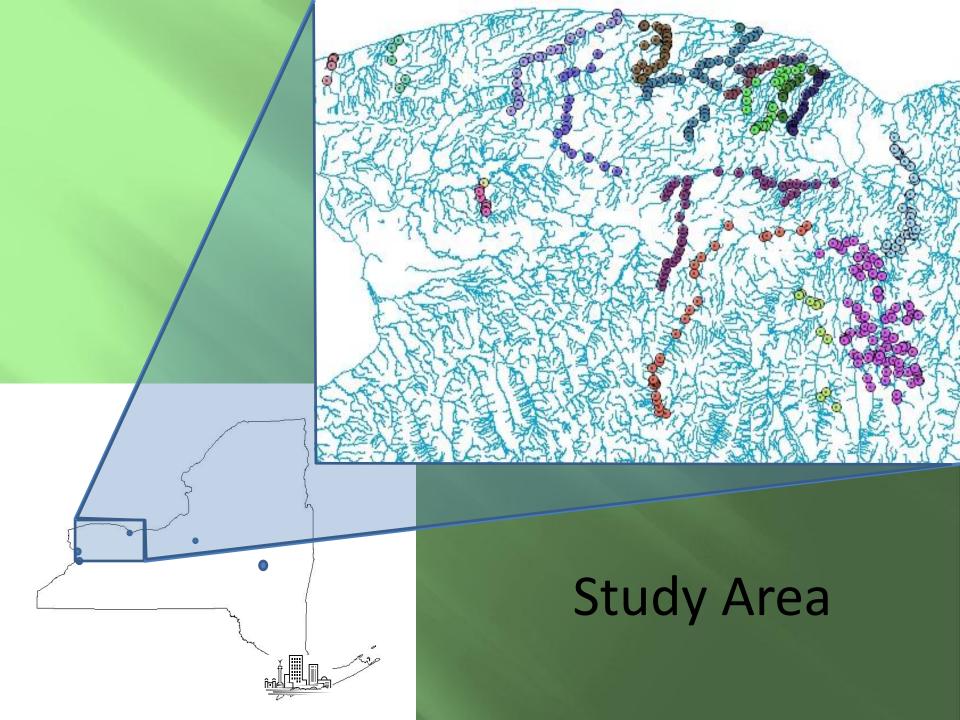


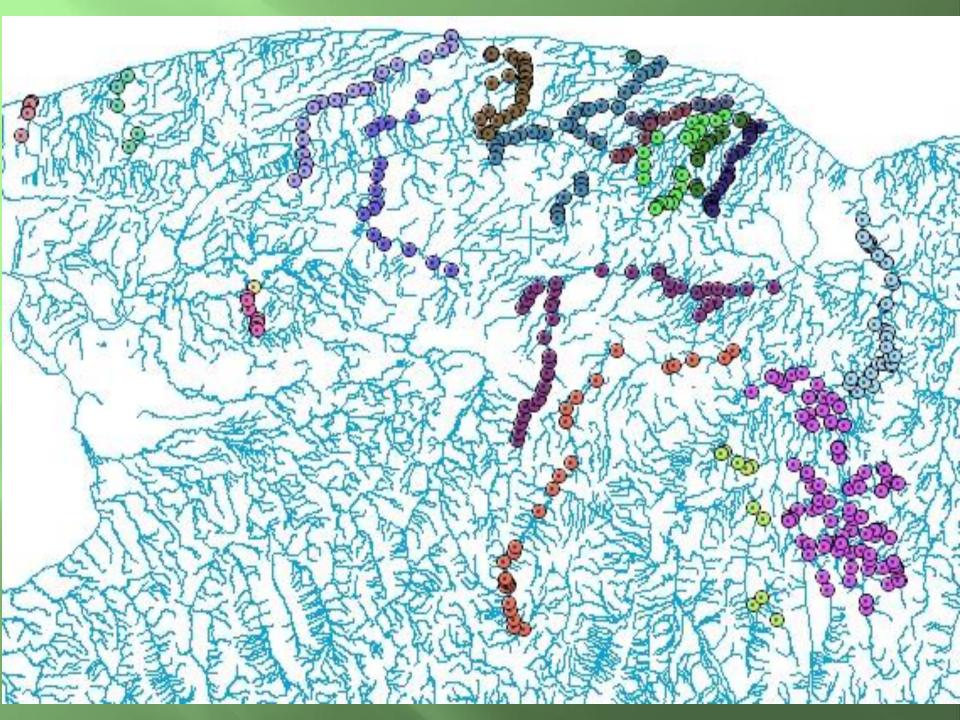


Pocketbook, Lampsilis ovata

Road Crossings

- Road crossing field assessments were completed by the USFWS in 2010-2011
 - 437 crossings
- Assessment Protocol included:
 - Physical dimensions of the road-crossing
 - Slope of culvert and a comparison to stream slope
 - Crossing type, construction material
 - Water depth, pool presence, etc.
 - Pictures!



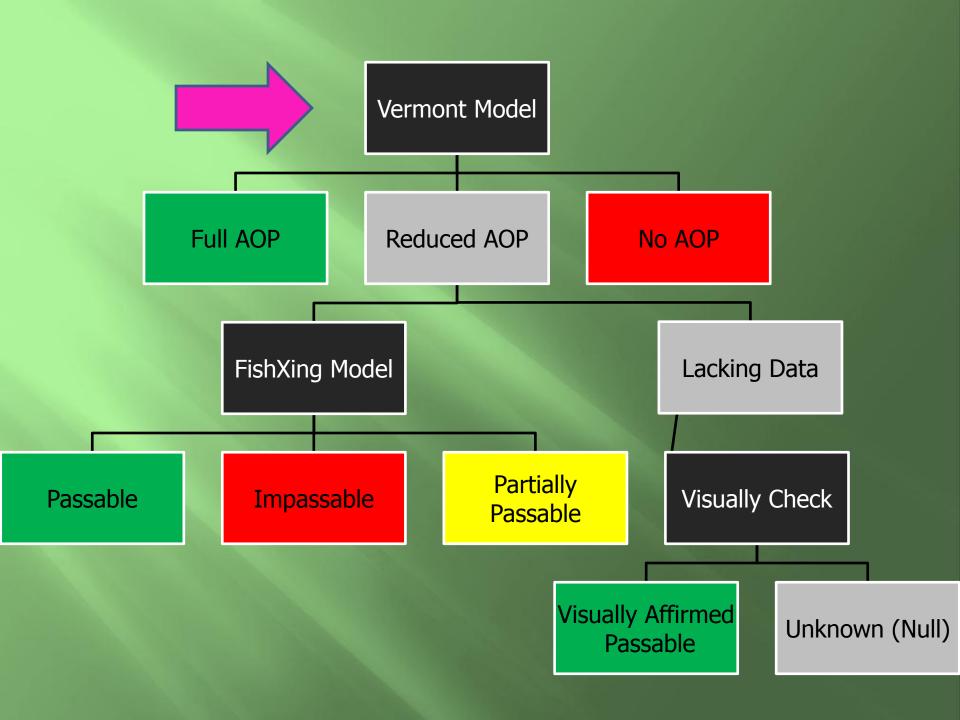


Determining Passability

- We looked at numerous models and chose two that would complement each other
 - The Vermont Culvert Aquatic
 Organism Passage Screening
 Tool (or the Vermont Model)
 - Vermont Agency of Natural Resources
 - FishXing
 - U.S. Forest Service



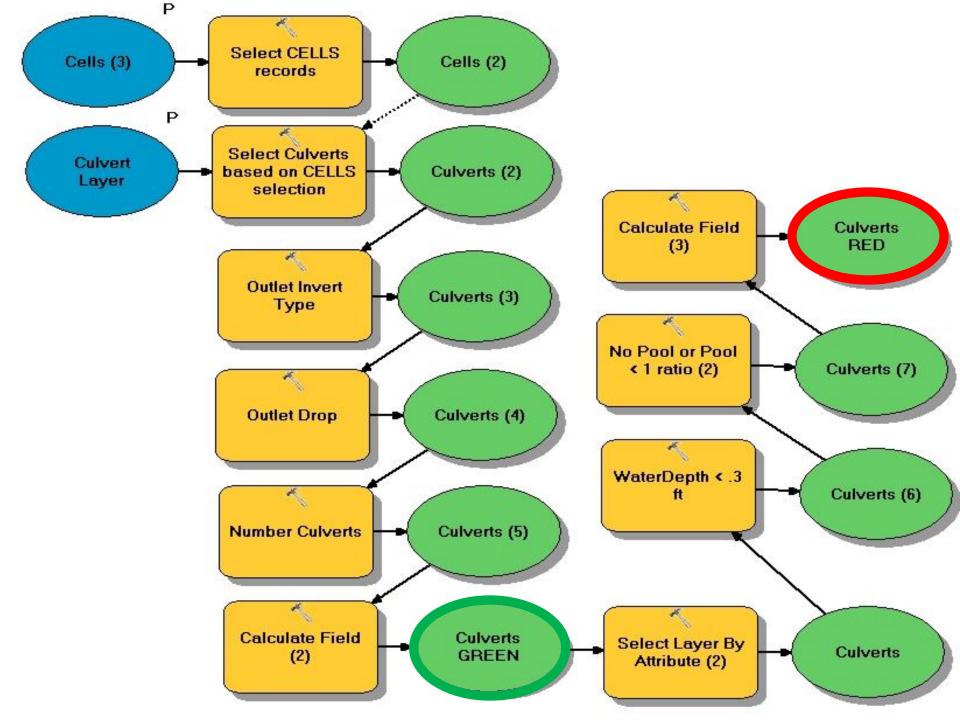




The First Step: Vermont Model

VT Aquatic Organism Passage Coarse Screen	Full AOP	Reduced AOP	No AOP			
Updated 2/25/2008	for all aquatic organisms	organisms except		ns except	for all aquatic organisms including adult salmonids	
AOP Function Variables / Values	Green (if all are true)	Gray (if any are true)	Orange Red		ed	
Culvert outlet invert type	at grade OR backwatered	cascade	free fall AND free fall AND		ill AND	
Outlet drop (ft)	= 0		> 0 , < 1 ft OR ≥ 1 ft OR		t OR	
Downstream pool present			= yes	(= yes AND	= no OR	(= yes AND
Downstream pool entrance depth / outlet drop			n/m	<u>></u> 1)	n/a	< 1) OR
Water depth in culvert at outlet (ft)			< 0.3 ft		.3 ft	
Number of culverts at crossing	1	1 >1				
Structure opening partially obstructed	= none	≠ none				
Sediment throughout structure	yes	no				

Orange column became gray



Passable Road Crossings Full AOP (Aquatic Organism Passage)

- No Upstream Obstruction
- Natural Substrate inside the Culvert
- Outlet at grade
- One Cell



Impassable Crossings No AOP

- Free fall with an outlet drop greater than 1 ft
- OR a free-fall (any size) and no pool
- OR a free-fall and a pool less than 1 ft deep
- OR a free-fall and a water depth less than 0.3 feet inside the culvert at outlet



Reduced AOP: Vermont Model

	•			
VT Aquatic Organism Passage Coarse Screen	Reduced AOP	No /		
Updated 2/25/2008	for all aquatic organisms	for all aquatic organisms except adult salmonids		
AOP Function Variables / Values	Gray (if any are true)	Orange		
Culvert outlet invert type	cascade	free fall AND		
Outlet drop (ft)		> 0 , < 1 ft OR		
Downstream pool present		= yes	(= yes AND	
Downstream pool entrance depth / outlet drop		n/m	<u>></u> 1)	
Water depth in culvert at outlet (ft)				
Number of culverts at crossing	> 1			
Structure opening partially obstructed	≠ none			
Sediment throughout structure	no			

Reduced AOP (Nulls)

If ANY of the following is true:

- A cascade is present
- A free-fall less than 1 foot
- A pool is present and is 1 foot or more deep
- There is more than 1 cell
- An upstream obstruction is present
- There is no natural substrate in the structure



Upstream Blockage and Box Culvert



Reduced AOP from Cascade

If a cascade was present = Automatic Null



Vermont Model Adjustments

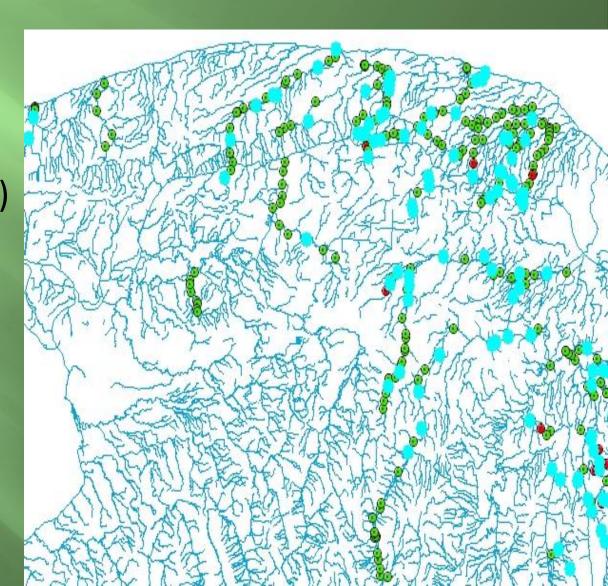
- Problem: Creates Nulls (grays) if more than one cell is present.
- Solution:
 - If a bridge, it is made passable;
 barring any obstructions or if it is not at grade.
 - Rerun model with bridges added on with those exemptions

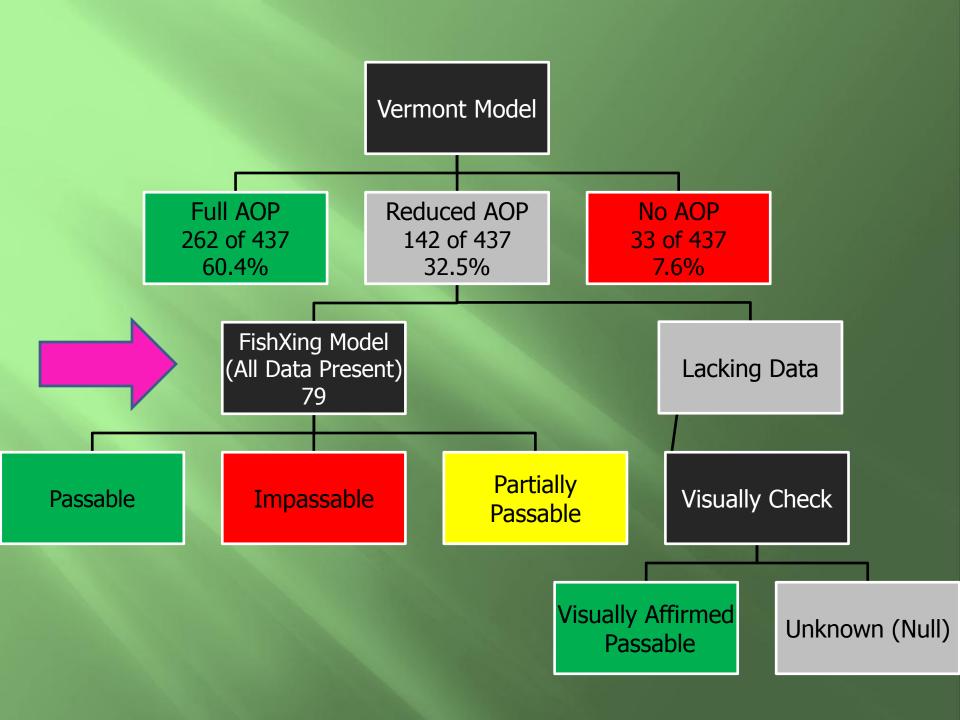
Ľ	tulverts_z				
		BarrID *	CROSSTYPE	V_Model_Passability	
		20089021	bridge	green	
		20099137	bridge	green	
		20099215	bridge	green	
		20099277	bridge	green	
		20099295	bridge	≼Null>	

Vermont Model Results

• Full AOP:

- 262 of 437 (60.4%)
- Reduced AOP (Nulls)
 - 142 of 437 (32.5%)Nulls
- No AOP:
 - 33 of 437 (7.6%)





Target Species

- Greenside Darter (Etheostoma blennioides)
 - Worst swimmer and jumper that is native to the area and is a host species for mussels
 - 6 cm length

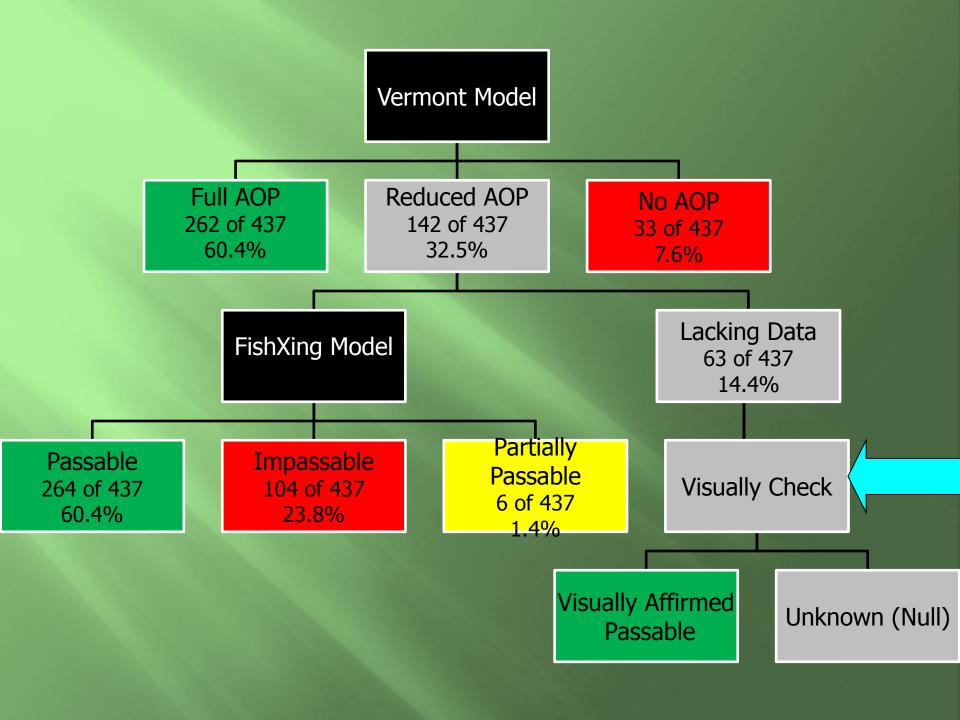


Limitations and Assumptions of FishXing

- Originated from either our data or the software
- In some instances, we set a constant to be used for all crossings to maintain consistency
- Examples
 - Velocity Reduction Factor
 - Embededness
 - Presence of Multiple Cells
 - Bottom Roughness (0.035 Manning's "n")

FishXing Results

- Vermont Model + FishXing
 - -Passable: 60.4%
 - -Impassable: 23.8%
 - -Partial: 1.4%



Visual Passability

- 62 Nulls remained after running FishXing and the Vermont Model
- Visually go through pictures
- Determined passability for bridges and open bottoms based on visual assessment

Visually Affirmed



Visually Affirmed



Final Passibility in ArcMap

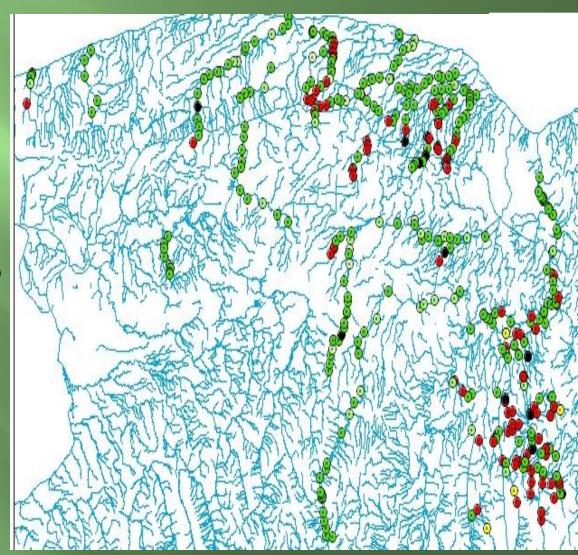
V. Model + FishXing +Visual

- 104 impassable: 23.8%

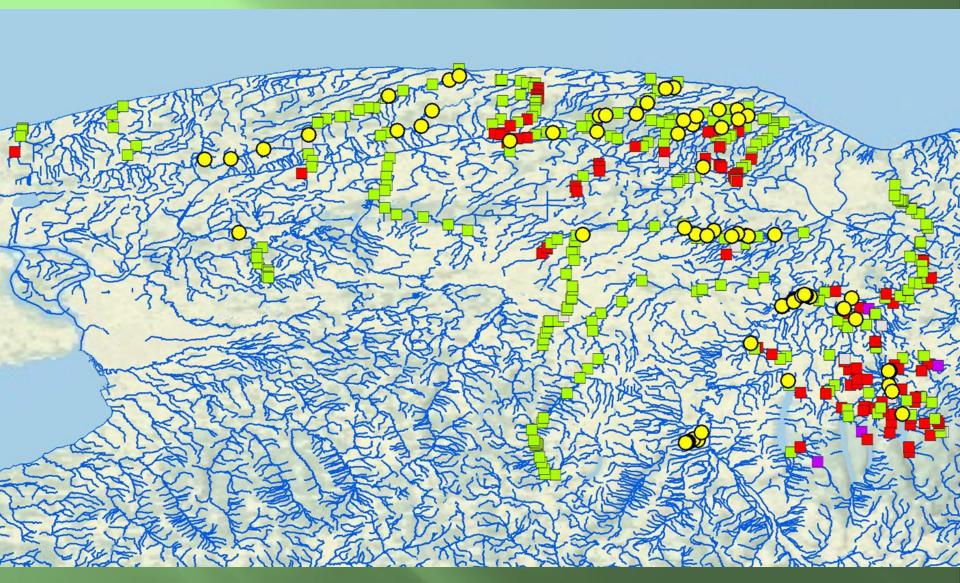
- 318 Passable: 72.8%

6 Partial Passable:1.4%

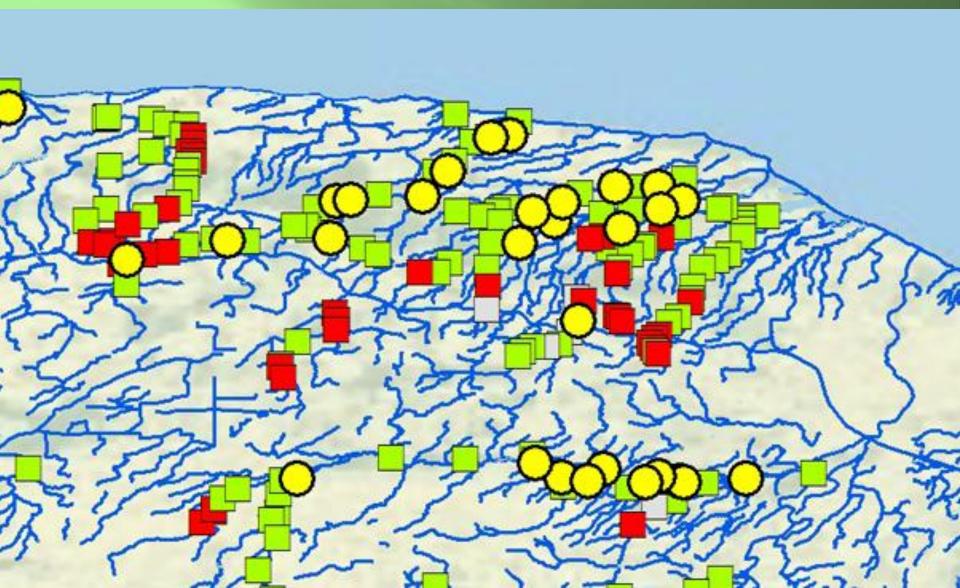
- 15 Nulls: 3.4%



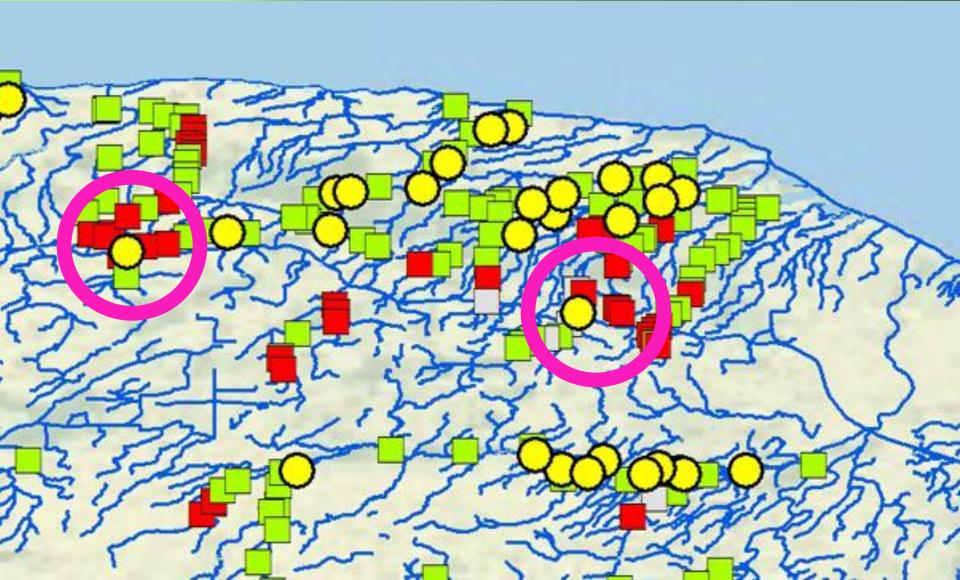
Road Crossings and Mussels



Road Crossings and Mussels



Road Crossings and Mussels



Next Steps

- Reassess crossings with lacking data
- Survey other mussel-bearing streams
- Prioritize barriers
 - Connectivity achieved
 - Mussel SGCN presence
 - Host fish presence
 - Water Quality
- Coordinate restoration



USFWS

- Chris Castiglione
- Raymond Li
- Karolyn Lock
- NYS DEC
 - Jenny Landry
 - Amy Mahar



