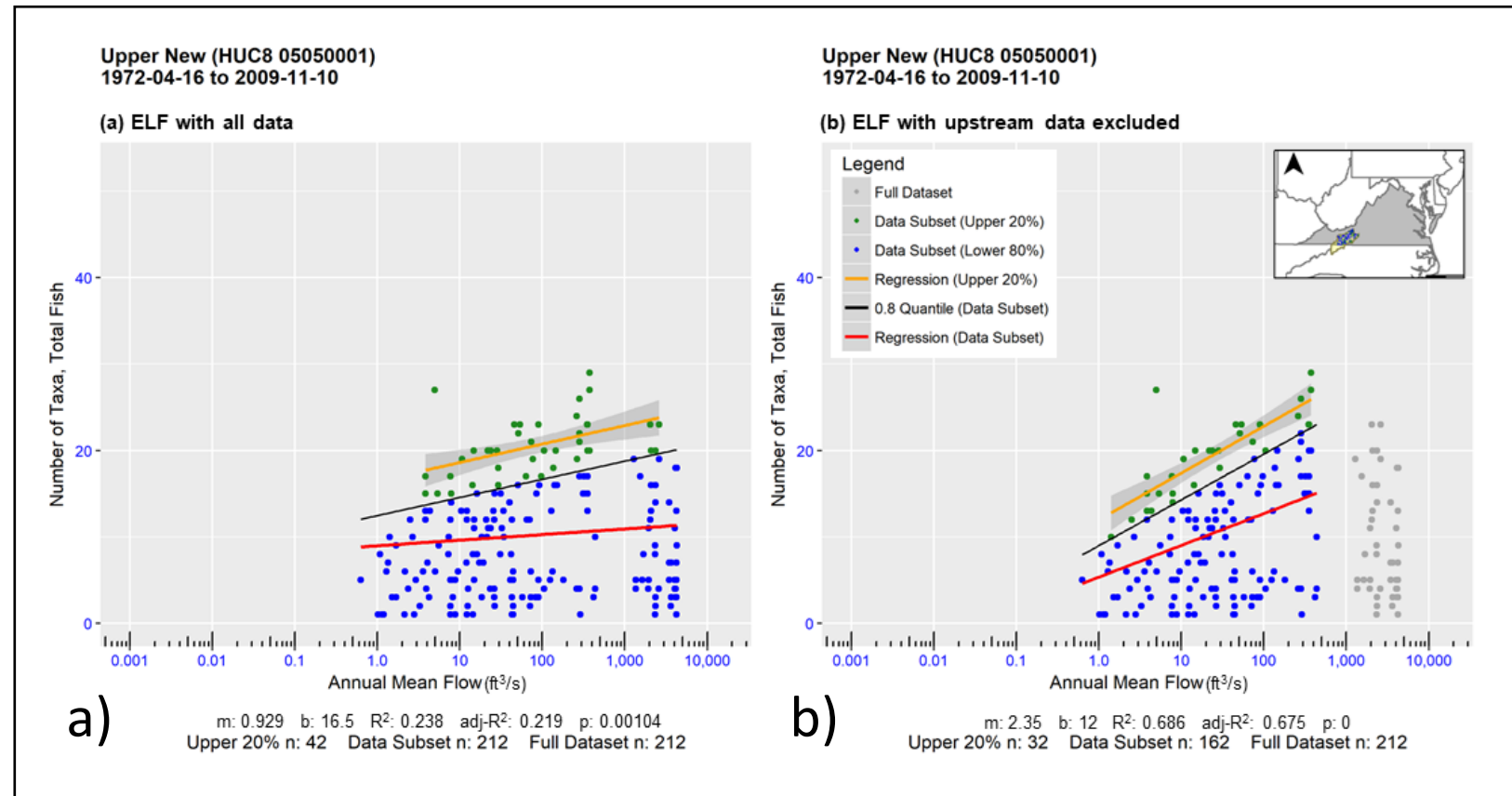


# Models, Water Withdrawals, River Continuum and Ecological Impacts

- Rainfall-Runoff models give us flow time-series at any location we have bio-data.
- New technique leverages old theory to shows strong Biodiversity =  $f(\text{Flow})$ .
- Biodiversity =  $f(\text{flow})$  relationship offers explanation of habitat mapping paradox.
- Drought flow habitat offer evidence of headwater influence on tailwater.
- A roadmap to improve hydro models for even better management of Water Use.

# Flow Alteration: Species Richness & Consumptive Use

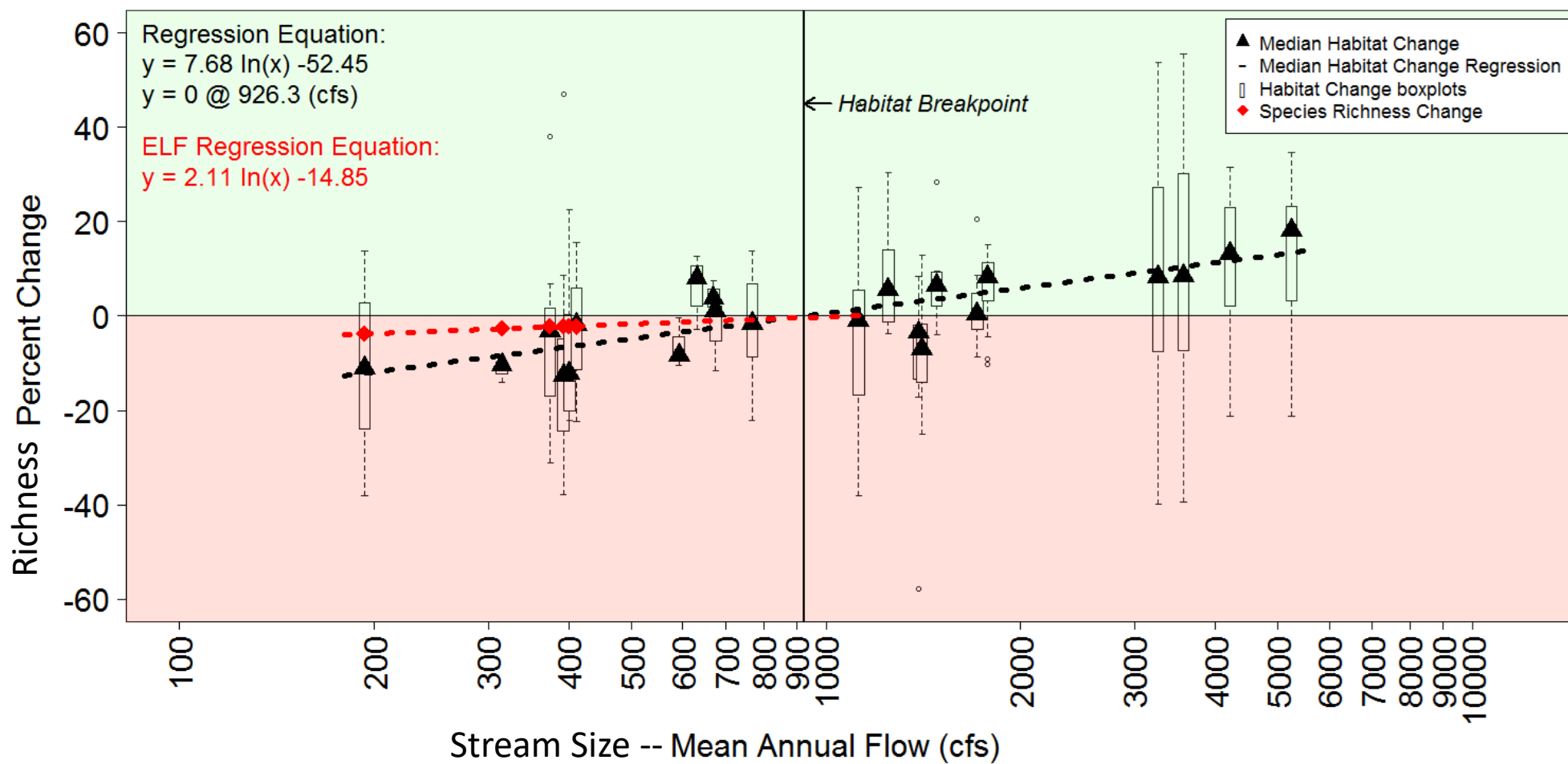
- Instream-flows scientists have struggled to find broad relationships  $d\text{Ecology} = f(dQ)$ .
- Hydro models used because bio-stations  $\gg$  stream gages.
- Models are great @ mean  $Q$ , but worse at fine timescale.
- Percent of Flow (Pof) works w/model &  $E=f(Q)$  uncertainty.**
- Common approach is to group all stream data (see Figure a).
- River Continuum Concept tells us we should see a breakpoint.



- Subset @ RCC Breakpoint yields significant trends in whole data set, and a very strong relationship with upper 20% Quantile Regression (Figure b). Upper 20% line, **Ecological Limit Function (ELF)** <sup>1,2</sup>.
- Result: We can now estimate consumptive-use effect on taxa richness (i.e. biodiversity) at HUC8 scale.**

# Small Streams: Mean Habitat = f(Withdrawal)

Percent change in Habitat due to a 20% withdrawal of stream flow during average flows.



# What Does ELF Say About 10-20% in Virginia?

## Stream Size and Withdrawals

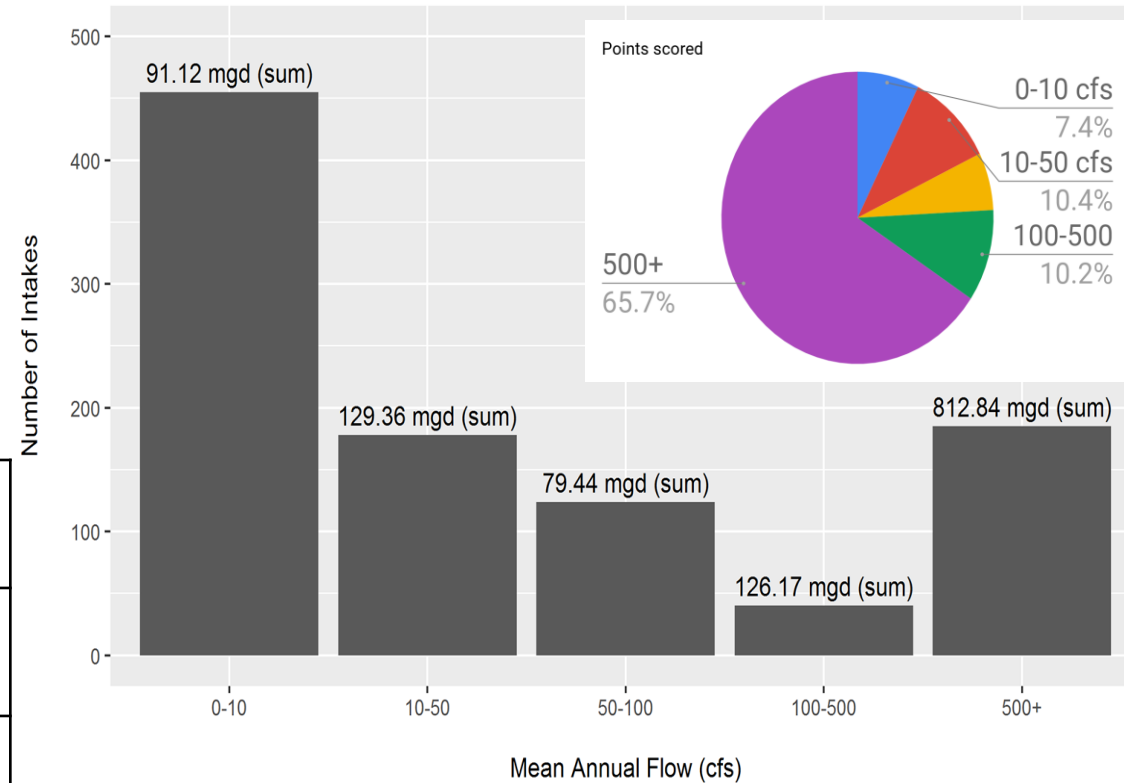
- Small (<10 cfs): ~45% *intakes*, 7% H<sub>2</sub>O
- Large(>500 cfs): ~20% intakes, 65% H<sub>2</sub>O
- Median % Withdrawal in 10 cfs, < 5%

## Potential Taxa Change in 10 cfs Streams

% CU	-10% Taxa	-0.5 NT*	-1.0 NT*
10%	0%	25%	0%
20%	10%	75%	25%

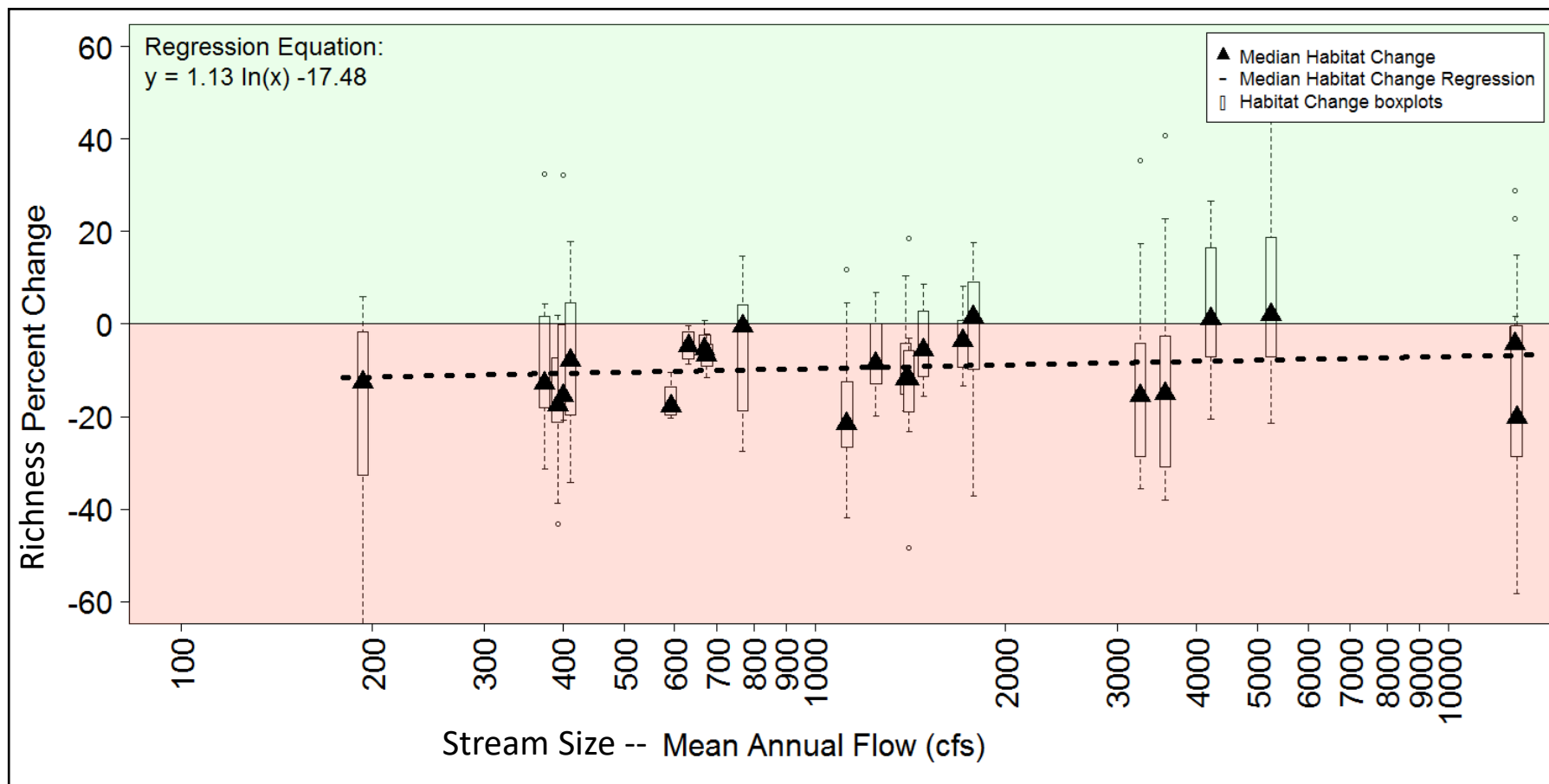
\* Because the ELF is  $\log(Q)$  the number of taxa change as flow decreases is constant at given % flow change.

Summary of Surface Water Intakes by Stream Size



# A continuum: Low-Flow Habitat = f(Withdrawal)

- Percent change in Habitat due to a 20% withdrawal of stream flow during drought conditions (10%ile Q).
- Now we see that low-flow alterations may impact species **all the way from the headwaters to the Bay**.
- \* Now we have to get our models to be really good at monthly low flows.



# Citations

1. **Application of a new species-richness based flow ecology framework for assessing flow reduction effects on aquatic communities**  
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By: Jennifer Rapp, Robert W. Burgholzer, Joseph D Kleiner, Durelle R Scott, and Elaina M Passero. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1752-1688.12877>
2. **elfgen: A New Instream Flow Framework for Rapid Generation and Optimization of Flow–Ecology Relations**  
Journal of the American Water Resources Association  
Joseph Kleiner,Elaina Passero,Robert Burgholzer,Jennifer Rapp,Durelle Scott.  
<https://doi.org/10.1111/1752-1688.12876>