Developing metrics to characterize heat budgets in off-channel habitats, Willamette River, OR

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Motivation

Fish Need to Cool Off, Too

- The Willamette River exceeds regulatory temperature standards during late spring, summer, and early fall.
- Cold water in side channels and alcoves provide ecosystem services critical for cold water fishes.
- Thermal regimes vary between and within off-channel habitat sites.

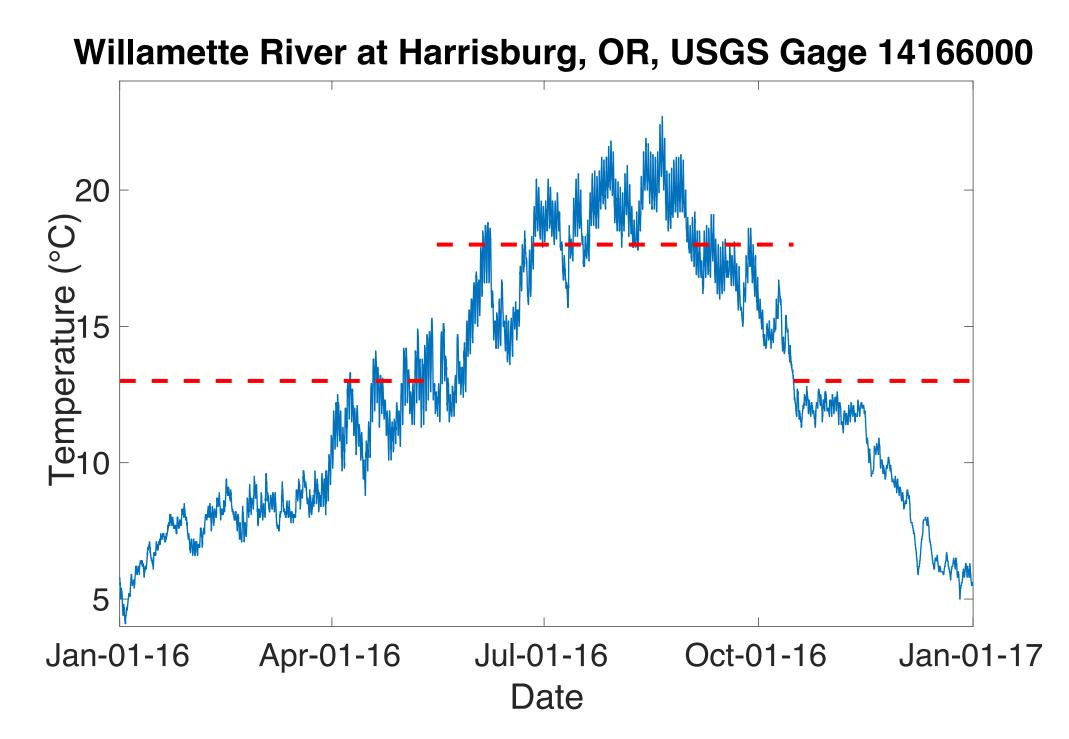


Figure 1. Dashed red lines indicate temperature standards for spawning (13 °C), and rearing and migration (18 °C) for Chinook salmon and cutthroat trout.

Study Site and Methods

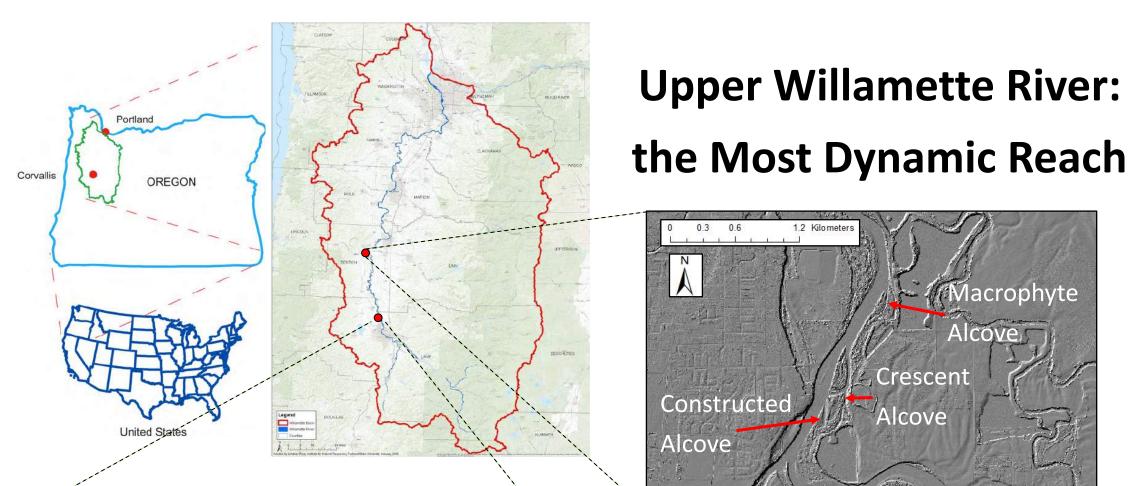
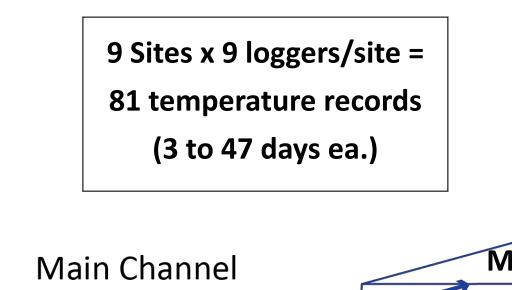


Figure 2. High concentration of off-channel sites allowed collection of temperature measurements at 9 sites between July and September, 2017. Oregon map adapted from Kepner et al. 2012.



Temperature Logger Deployments: Characterizing Thermal Regimes by Length and Depth

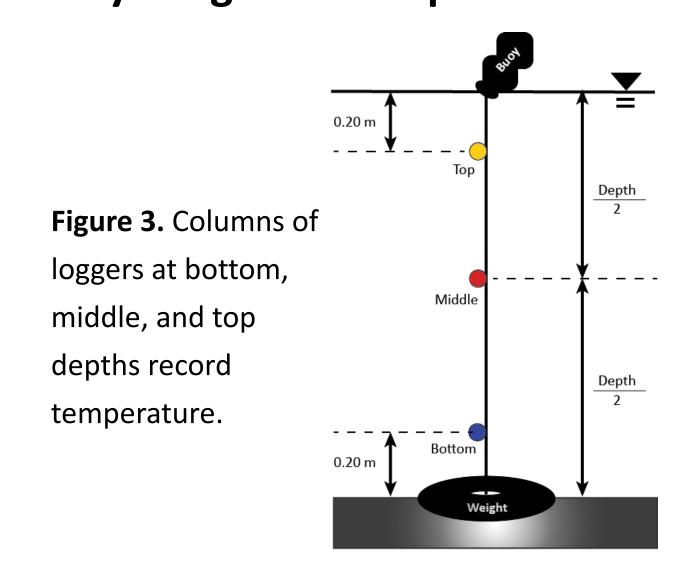
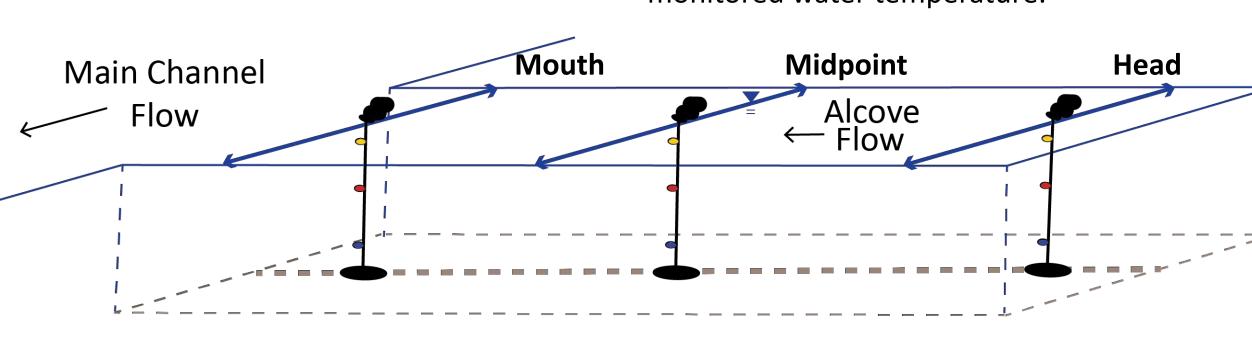
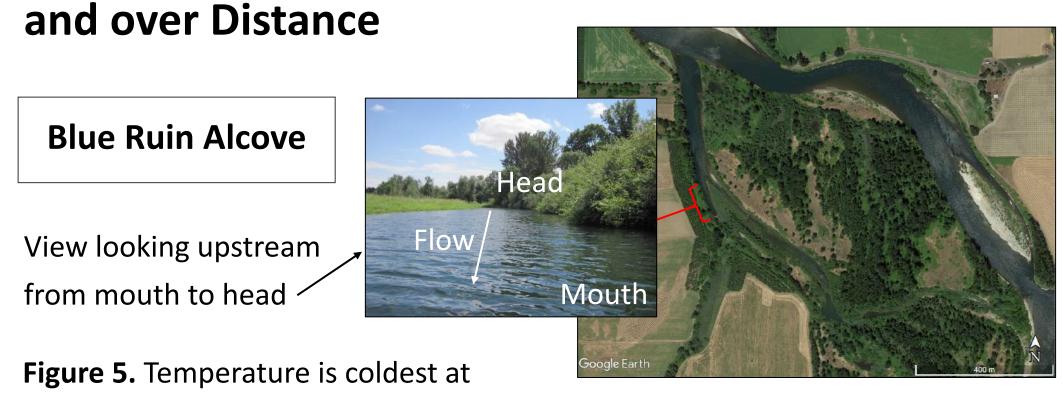


Figure 4. Three deployment locations at the head, midpoint, and mouth continuously monitored water temperature.



Results

Temperature Varies in Time, with Depth,



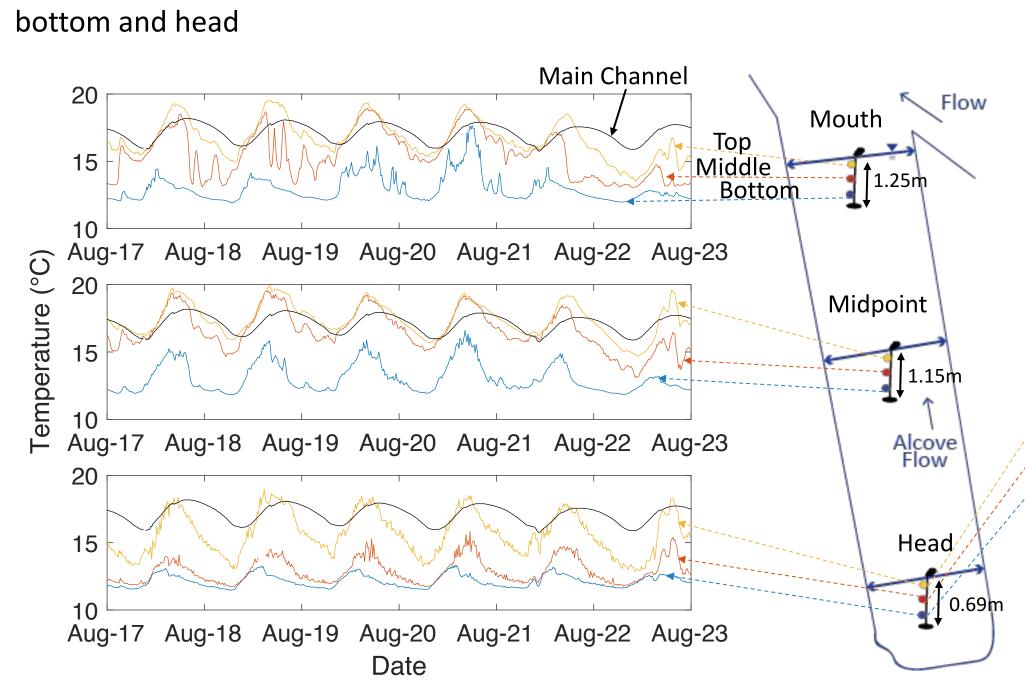
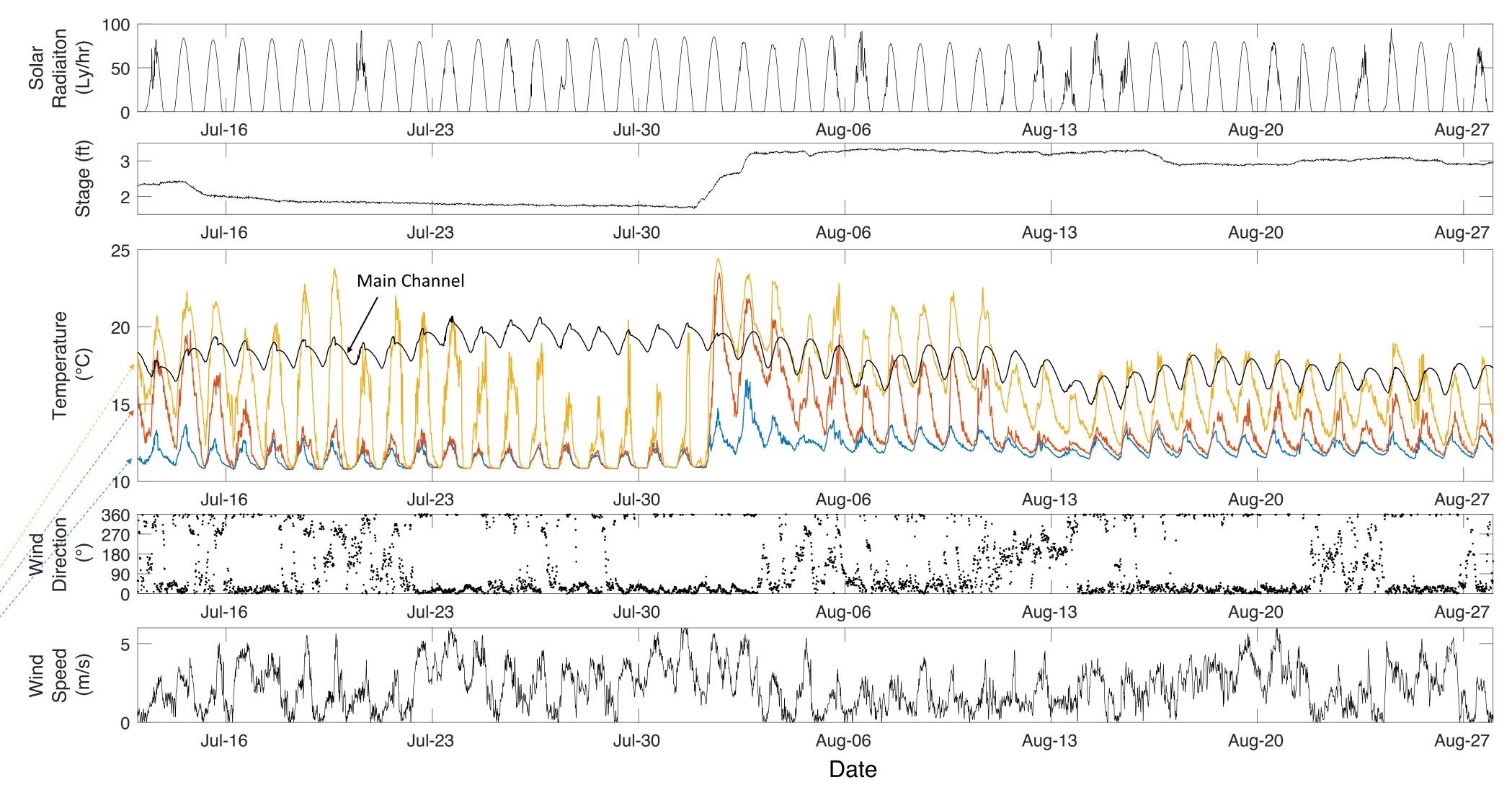


Figure 6. Variations in temperature at alcove head may be explained by solar radiation, stage, and/or wind



Emerging Stories

Hierarchy of Control?

Advection

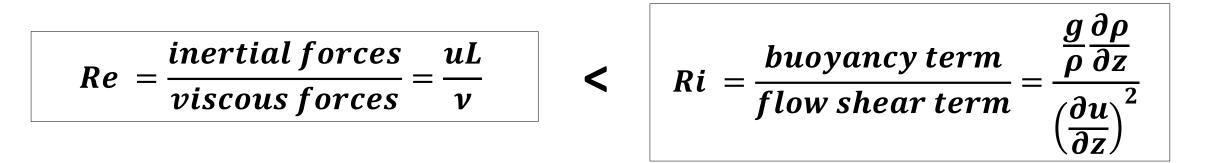
Heat carried by flowing surface water dominates heat budgets in channel

Insolation Stratification

Typically dominant among external Water near surface shades deeper heat sources and sinks water (Richardson trumps unless shaded Reynolds!)

Hyporheic

Supplies cool water, but typically overpowered by advection and insolation



Beavers!

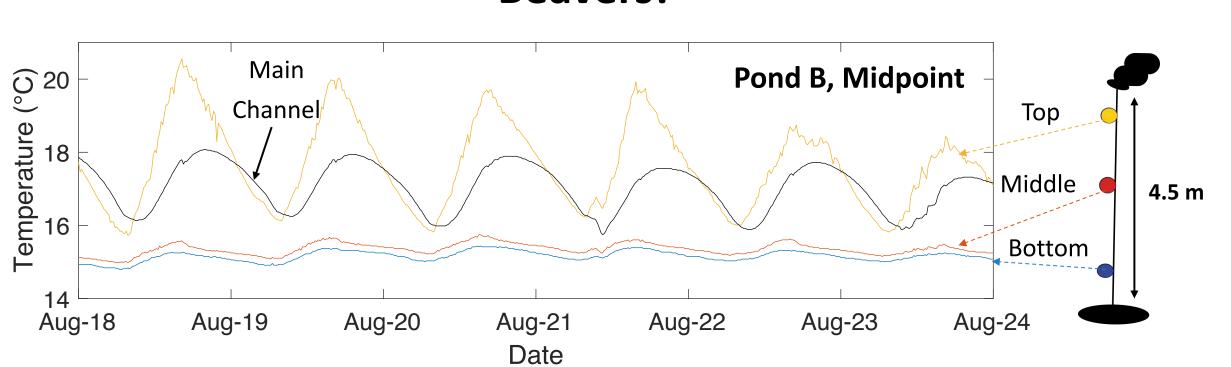
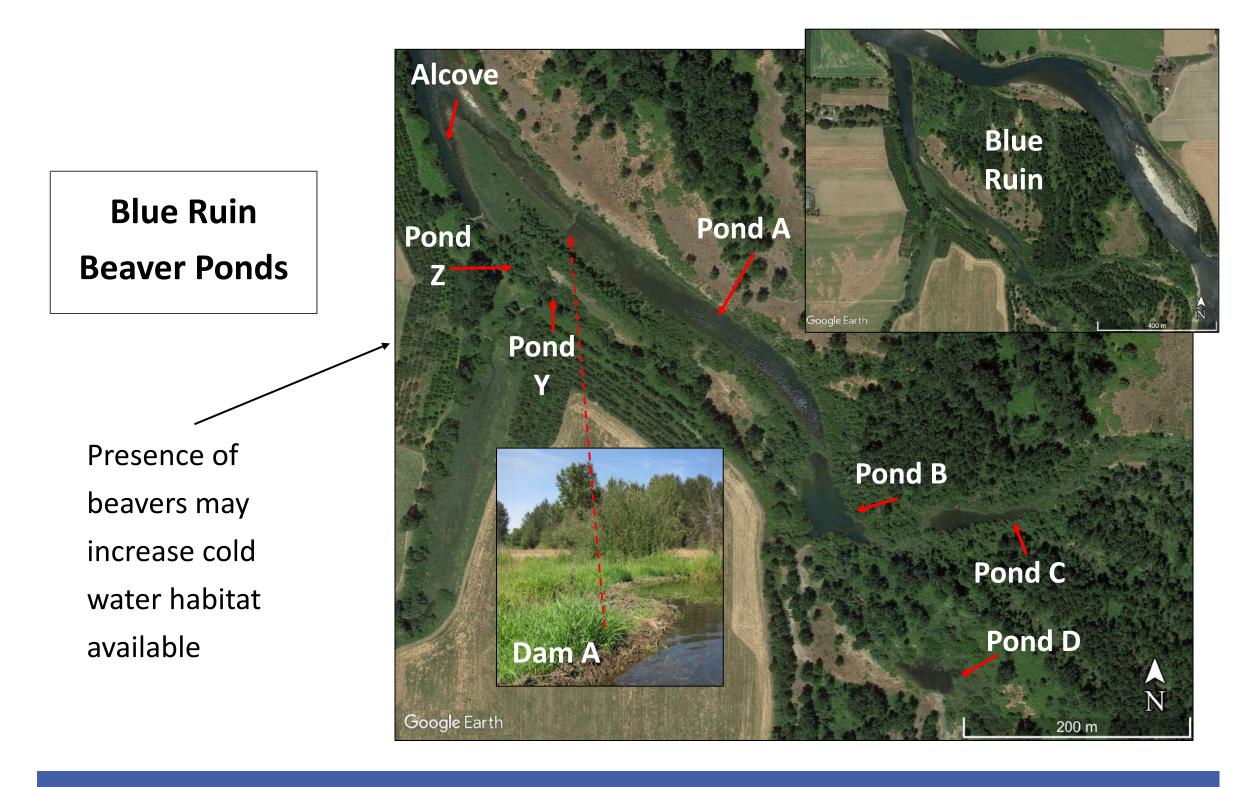


Figure 8. Cold water refuge: temperature in ponds is 2 °C cooler than main channel



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