Methods for Monitoring Herbaceous Vegetation

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Funded by: Ecosystem Management and Restoration Research Program

May 28, 2019



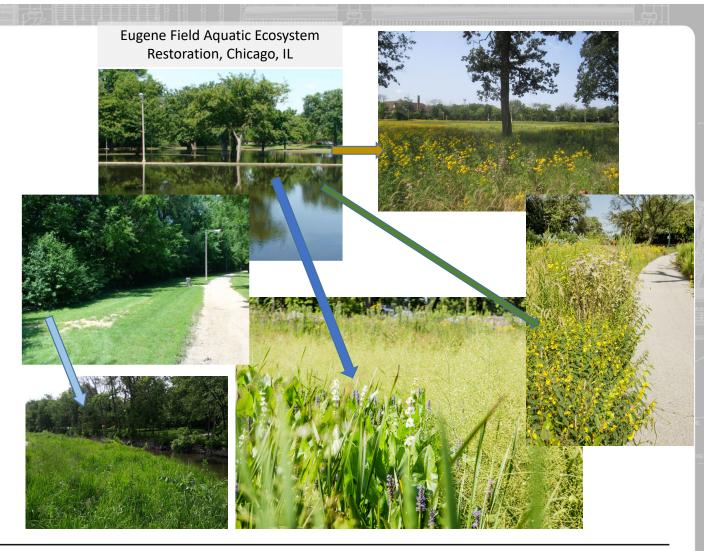






Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration

- USACE's Prime Mission Areas
- Address Environmental Problems
- Invasive Species
- Habitat Fragmentation
- Threatened and Endangered Species



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Monitoring Restoration Projects

Why?

- Determine Success
- Management Decisions
- Advance the Science Pool and Compare Results
- Refine Restoration Techniques
- Reduce Restoration Costs
- Communication to Public





Monitoring Restoration Projects

Challenges to Monitoring

- Time/Budget
- Developing an Effective Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan
- Site Specifics (All Projects are Different)
- None/Few Standard Protocols
- Personal Biases
- Differences in Veg Structure









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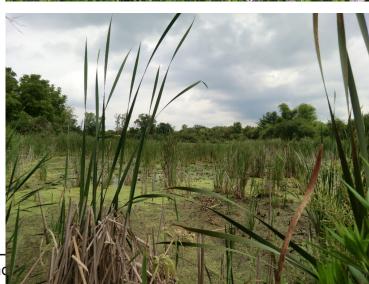
Methods Objectives

- Provide methods for standard data collection and reporting
- Use nationwide in different veg types (e.g., oak savanna, coastal salt marsh)
- Flexible to accommodate different budgets and management questions
- Ability to compare results across sites and between years
- Attempt to minimize for personal biases
- Improve ability to communicate results of restoration projects









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Methods Development Approach Field Data Workshop **Test Site** Collection, Lit Review Draft Selection 2 observers **Protocols** Refine/Finalize Tech Transfer Data Analysis **Protocols**

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Project Schedule

Product	Completion Date
Literature Review	March 2017
Workshop - Develop Testable Version	April 2017
Test Site Selection	June 2017
Draft Protocols Documentation	July 2017
Test Year 1 Summer	July/August 2017
Test Year 2 Spring	March/May 2018
Standard Reporting Metrics Review	June 2018
Test Year 2 Summer	July/November 2018
Data Analysis	January 2019
Finalize Protocols	May 2019
Tech/Knowledge Transfer	June/September 2019

Literature Review - Review of Current Standard Protocols

- Objective(s)
- Protocols
 - Plot size, number of plots, placement of transect and plots, periodicity
- Data Collected
 - Percent cover, frequency, inventory, etc.
- Metrics Reported
 - Quality, species richness, cover of non-native species, etc.

Critical Trends Assessment Program Monitoring Protocols

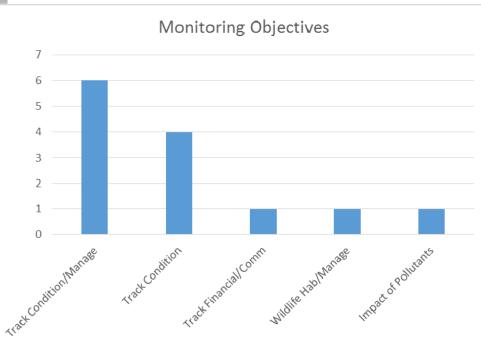


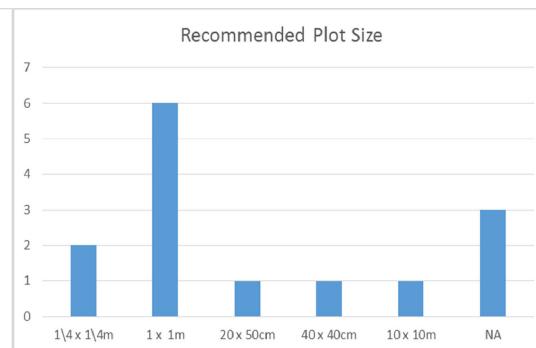
A Monitoring Protocol to Assess Tidal Restoration of Salt Marshes on Local and Regional Scales



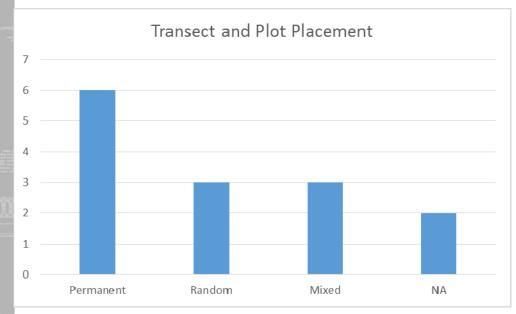
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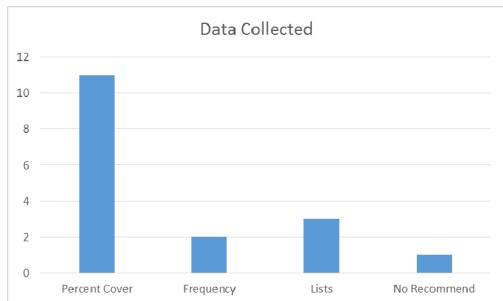
Literature Review - Review of Current Standard Protocols





Literature Review - Review of Current Standard Protocols







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Ecosystem Management and Restoration Research Program

Draft Monitoring Protocols for Herbaceous Vegetation

Brook D. Herman



May 2018

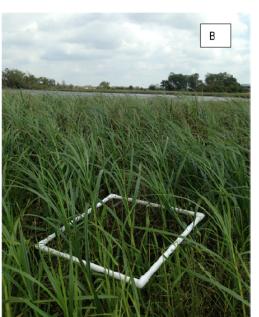
Methods for Herbaceous Vegetation

- Recommend Quantitative and Qualitative Protocols
- 1st: Must Select/Map Management Units (Habitat Types)



Plot Size/Shape - Quantitative







Placement of <u>Transects</u> and Plots - Quantitative

Standard Baseline:

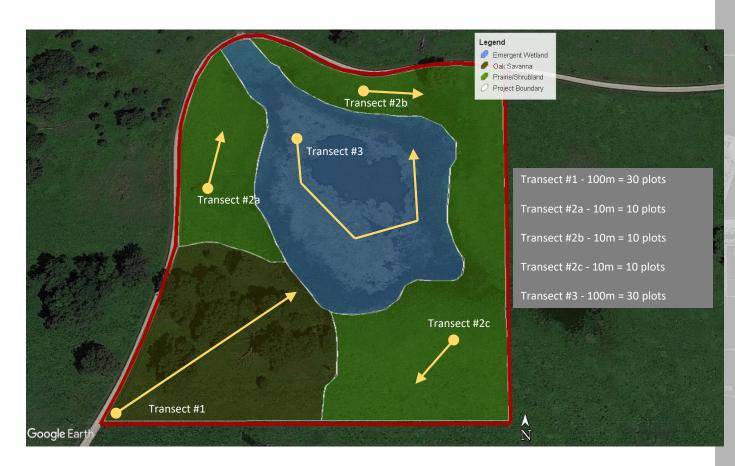
- 1 Transect per Management Unit
- 30 Plots per Management Unit

Placement is Flexible:

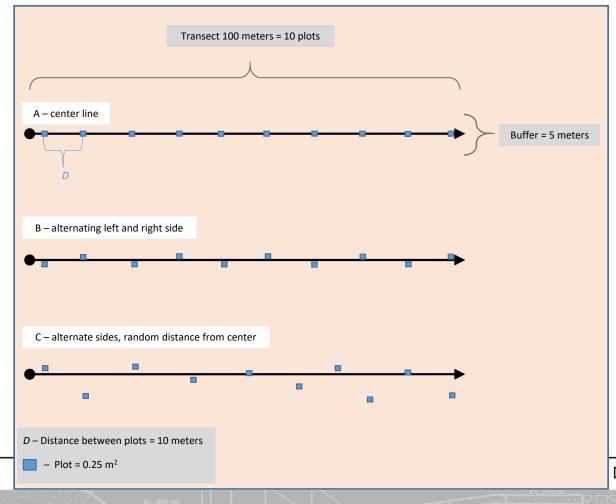
Site Conditions

Placement is Scalable:

 Site Complexity/Data Scrutiny



Placement of Transects and <u>Plots</u> - Quantitative



Placement is Flexible:

• Site Conditions

Placement is Scalable:

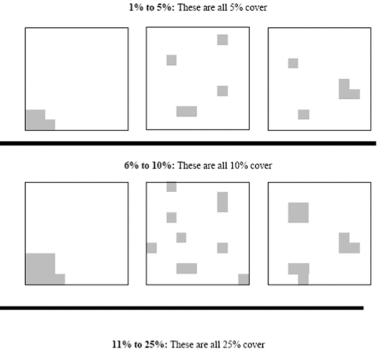
• Site Complexity/Data Scrutiny

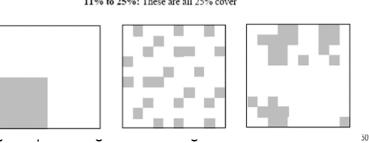
Development Center

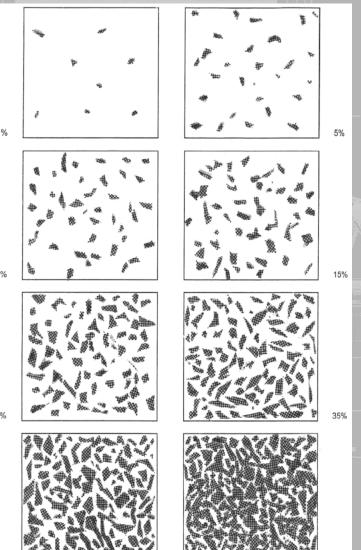
Type of Data Recorded - Quantitative

Standard Baseline:

- Percent Cover (%) per Species in Plot
- 5% increments (1%, 5%, 10%, etc.)



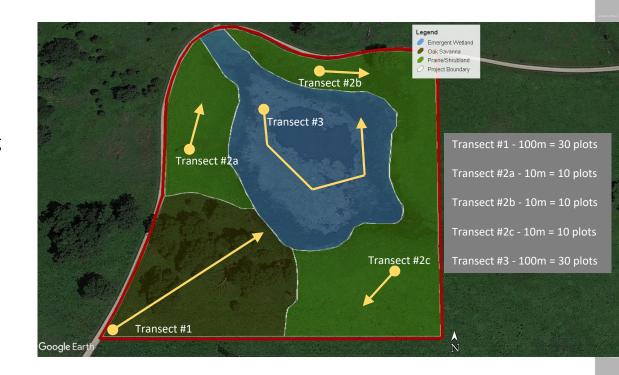




Meander Routes – Qualitative (always in combination with Transects/Plots)

Standard Baseline:

- Timed Searches per Management Unit
- 30 Minutes, add 20 Minute Increments
- Pause time for Sp. Identifications & Walking between Management Units/Meander Routes
- Roughly Map Routes
- Score each Sp.: rare (1-5%), uncommon (5-20%), common (20-45%) or dominant (45-100%)
- Permanent Photo Stations: arrow indicates direction of photo



Frequency and Seasonality – Quantitative & Qualitative

Standard Baseline:

Frequency

1X year during early restoration (1-5 up to 10 years),

• then every 3-5 years

Timing

- Peak Growing Season: July October
- Spring or Fall seasons in addition to peak season if needed (e.g., spring blooming species)



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Data Records and Management - Quantitative & Qualitative

Information	Notes
Date	day, month, year
Name(s) of Monitor	Even though it may be your notebook, and you will know who recorded the data, the person that takes over for you once you leave or retire from the position may need to know this information.
Site	Project name.
Management Unit or Locale	Specific type of vegetation or unique management unit name.
Transect Number and Description	Unique name or label of transect, start location of the transect (GPS coordinates), how far the start is from the edge of management unit, compass bearing/direction toward end, length of transect, location of end (GPS coordinates), rules of plot placement, etc.
No. of Plots	Expected number of plots to be sampled from transect.

e & Qualitative	
July 2417 Orland Grossla MU = Orland Trac Mesic Pro D. Herman Orland Par Iransect: Nord Start: 4/35,135 30 plots, no m blu	Misse moving autos 525/N 8751,3683 W
I Pludhis 15 Solaif 20 Phacru 10 Patpin 25 Fra vir 20 Feela 10 Peagna 5 Zizaur 15 Solaig 1 Applet 5 2 Pan ali	2001 Pruvul CX I pell 3 Sol act 25 Ziz cur 35 Agralb 20 Flaela 25 Iys num 15 Papra 5 Solell 15 Elycun 20

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Data Records and Management – Quantitative & Qualitative

Unknown Species

- Track Frob#1 or Carex A
- Describe, photo, take specimen (if possible)

Data Management

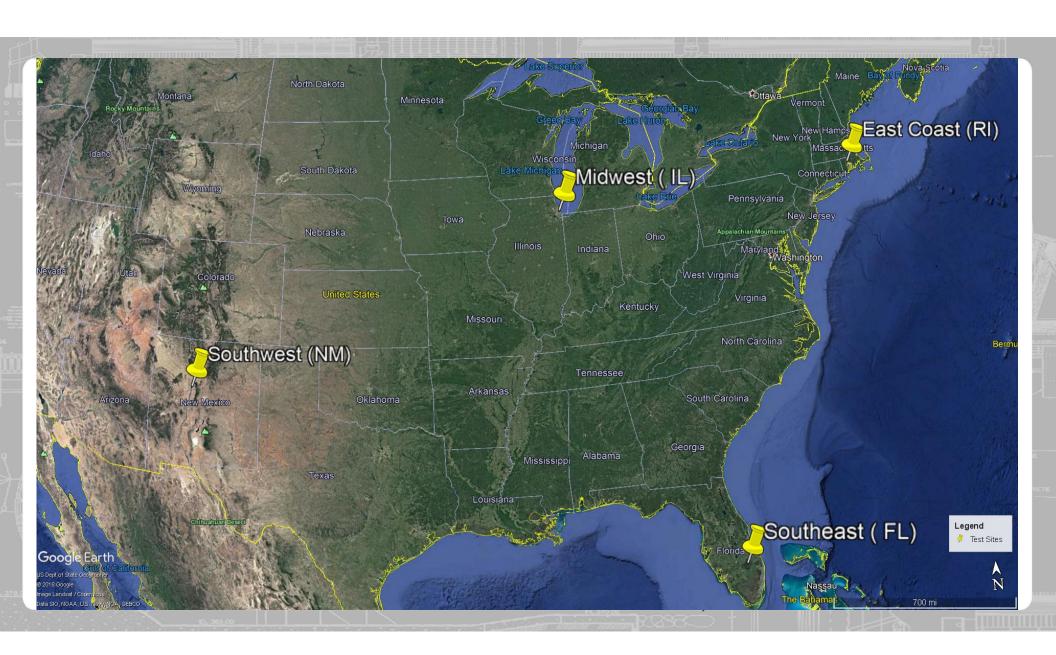
- Electronic Files (e.g., Excel spreadsheet)
- Manage Folders/Files







- A. Orland Tract Grassland sect 206
 - a. Monitoring
 - i. 2010
 - 1. Wet Prairie
 - a. Transects
 - i. Orland_WetPraire_2010_T2.exl



Protocol Testing

Applicability:

• Four regions, multiple habitat types

Efficiency:

- Cost (Time) vs. Number of plots and number of species
- Species estimation (e.g., rarefaction)

Reporting:

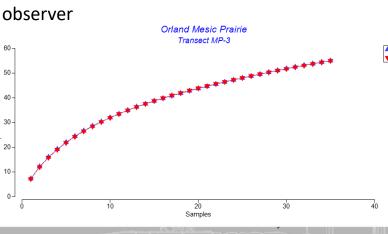
Appropriate success metrics

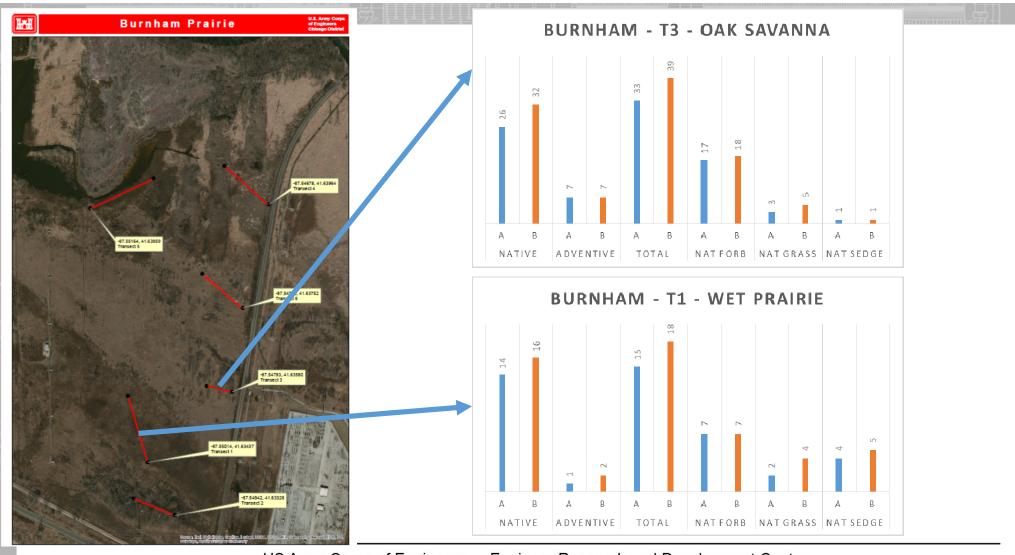
Bias:

How many species were not detected by each observer (e.g., Pseudoturnover)

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Inform calibration process to minimize bias





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Success Metrics Floristic Quality Assessment Index

1. Each Species in Flora Assigned Value – Coefficient of Conservatism (0-10)

Monarda fistulosa (Bergamot) = 4

Plantanthera psycodes (Purple
fringed orchid) = 10

2. List of Species from Area of Concern Calculates Metrics

Mean Coefficient of Conservatism (Mean C)

Mean C =
$$\overline{C}$$
 n

Mean C =
$$(4+10)/2 = 7$$

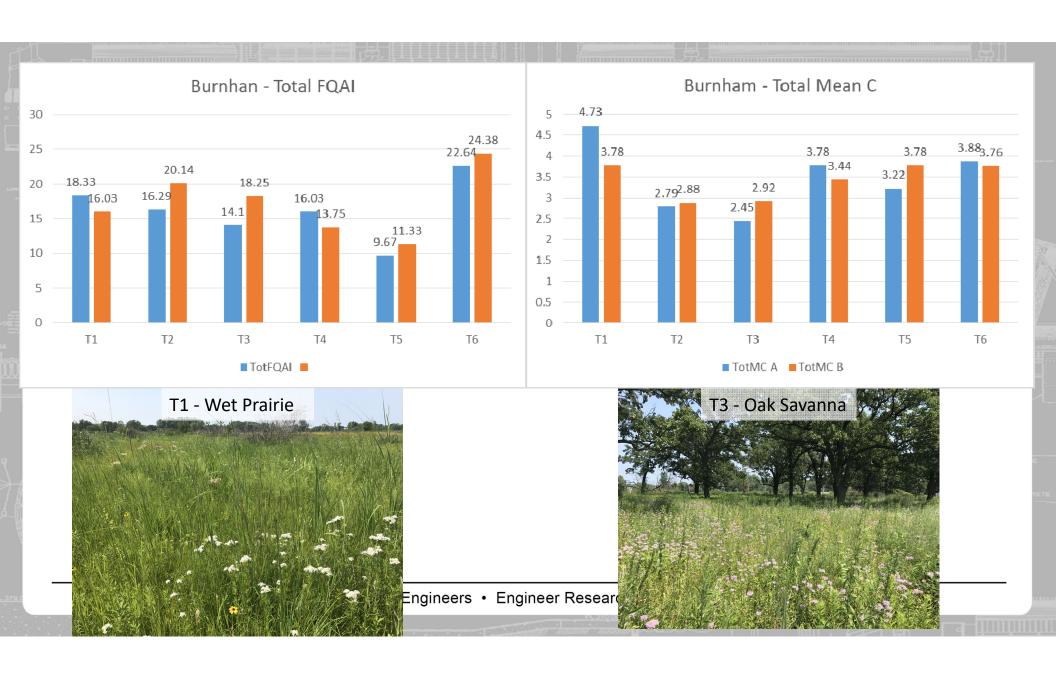
Floristic Quality Assessment Index (FQI or FQAI)

$$\mathbf{FQI} = \overline{C}\sqrt{n}$$

FQI =
$$(7)\sqrt{2} = 9.9$$

https://universalfqa.org/

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Acknowledgements

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Questions?

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