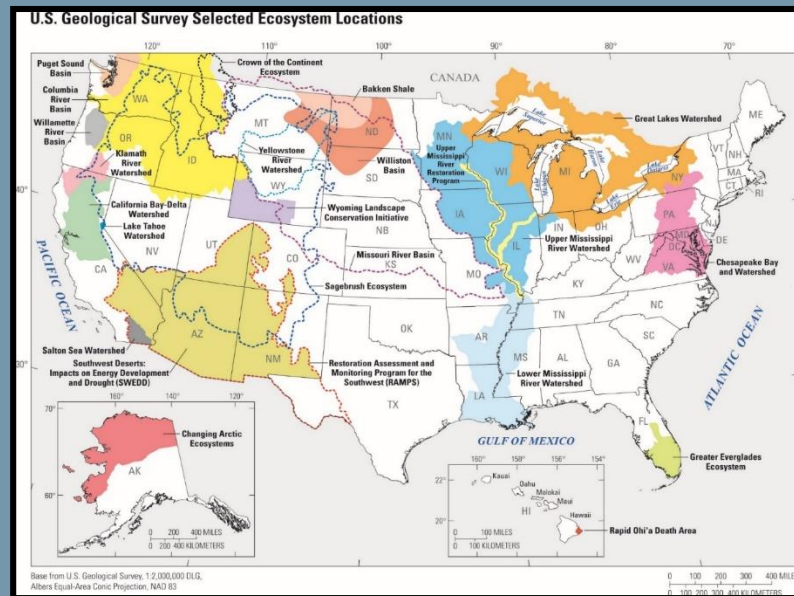


Evolving USGS Chesapeake Studies

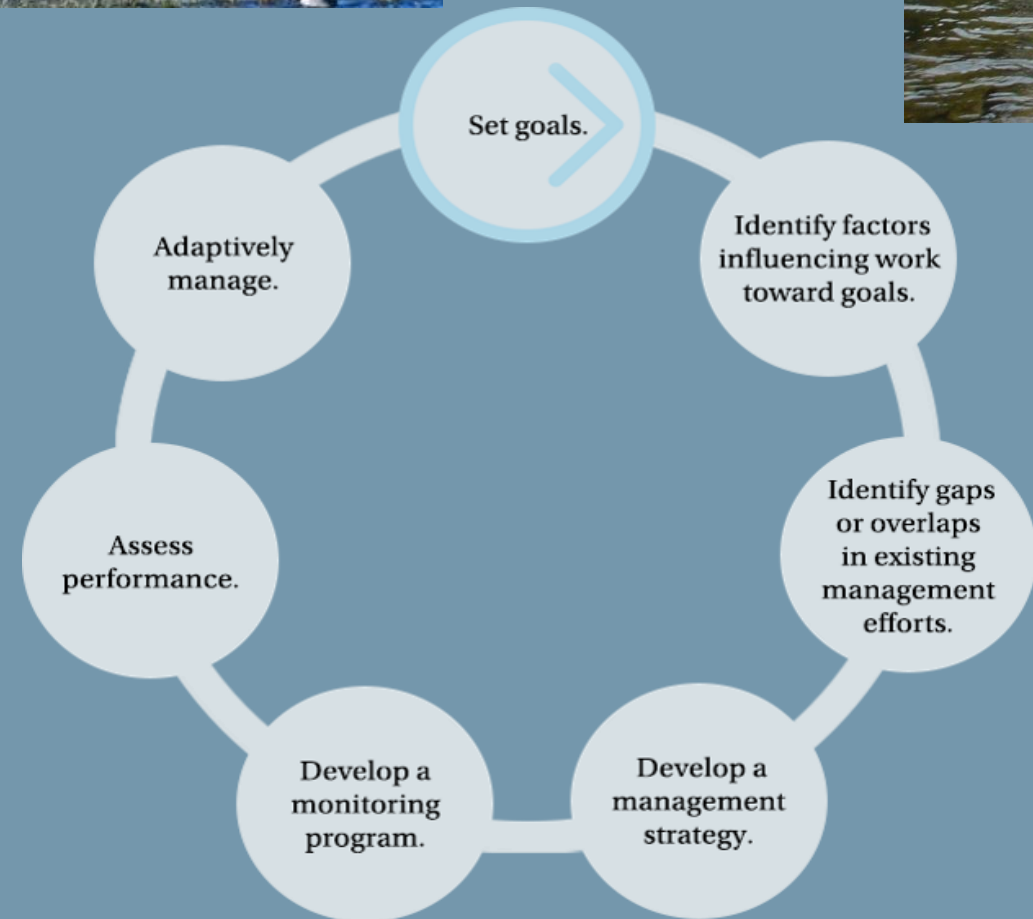
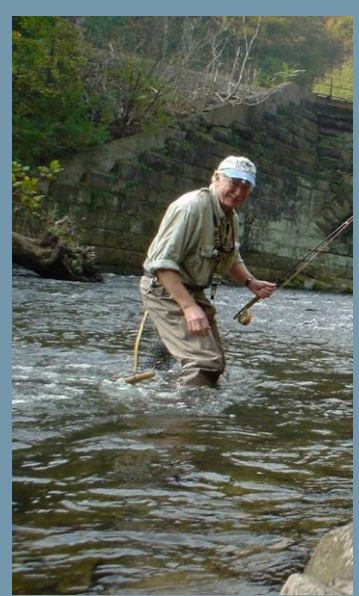


Scott Phillips
USGS Chesapeake Bay Coordinator
Habitat Goal Team Meeting
May, 2019



Outline

- Evolving Science Directions
- USGS Chesapeake Science Themes
- Next Steps
- Habitat Goal Team and WGs



Role of USGS Chesapeake Studies: Providing Science and Evolving for the Future

Chesapeake

- \$100B value
- CBP: 10 goals for restoration and conservation

USGS:

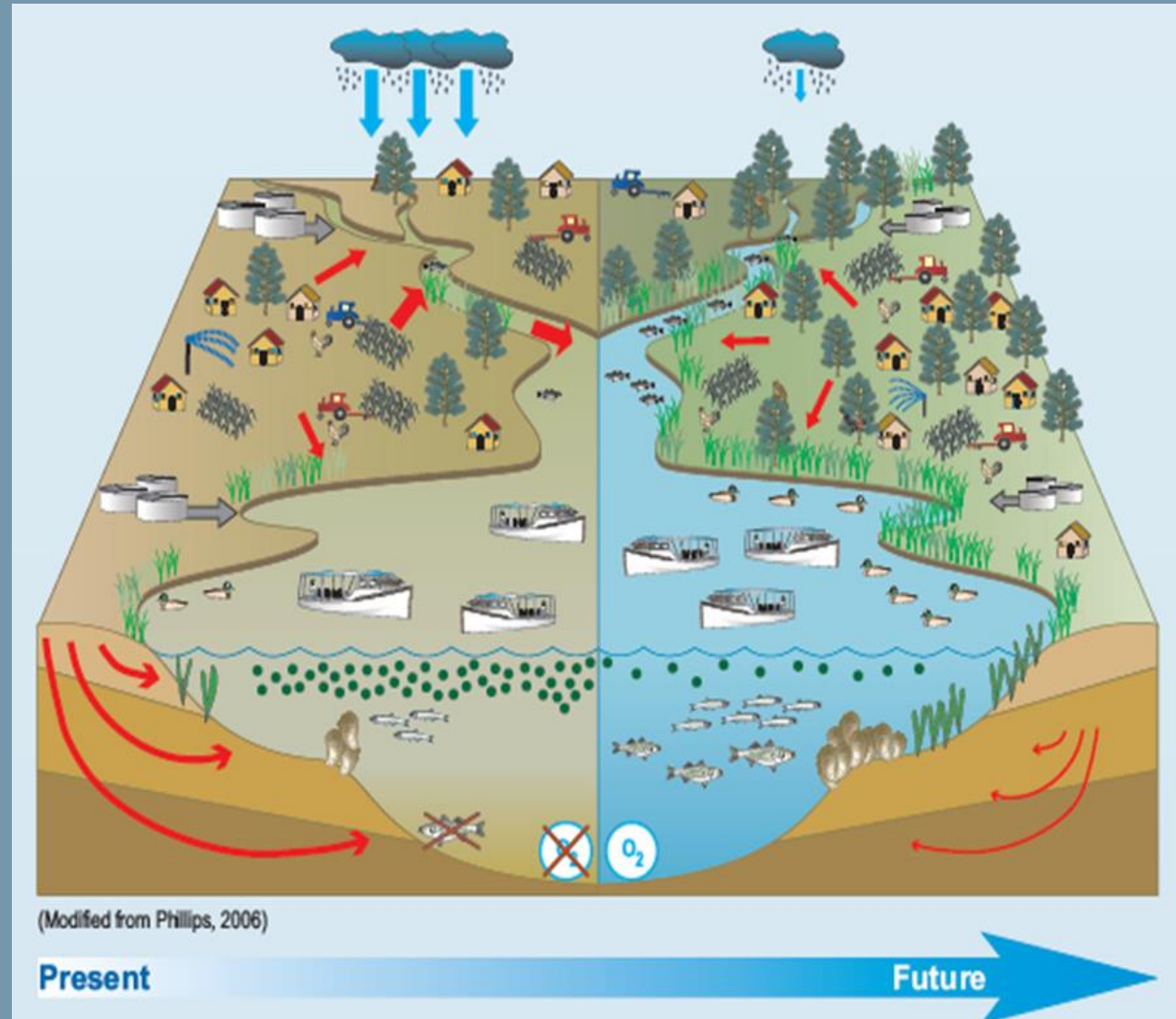
Primary federal science agency

- Completing activities to support TMDL Mid-Point Assessment and states preparing plans
- Reducing nutrient activities

Evolving efforts and new directions

- Increased focus on habitats for fisheries & waterfowl, and lands for people
- CBP Goals and Outcomes, DOI & USGS Priorities

Integrated science to inform stakeholders on restoration and conservation activities



Align with Stakeholder Priorities

- **DOI priorities**

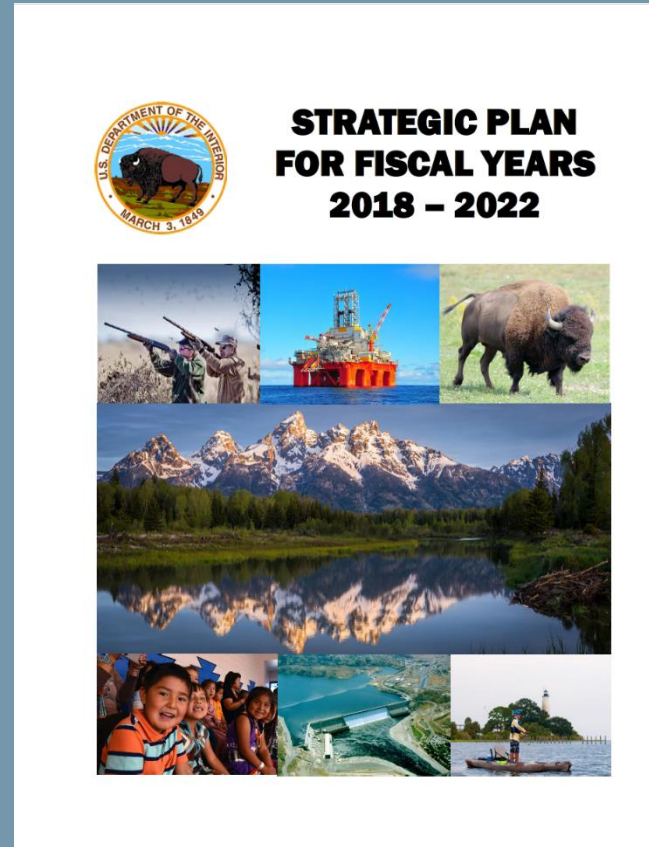
- Federal responsibilities
- Conservation stewardship
- Protecting people
- Modernizing infrastructure

- **USGS Priorities**

- Land, water, and species management
- Safeguard communities
- Deliver mapping and land imaging
- Landscape strategy

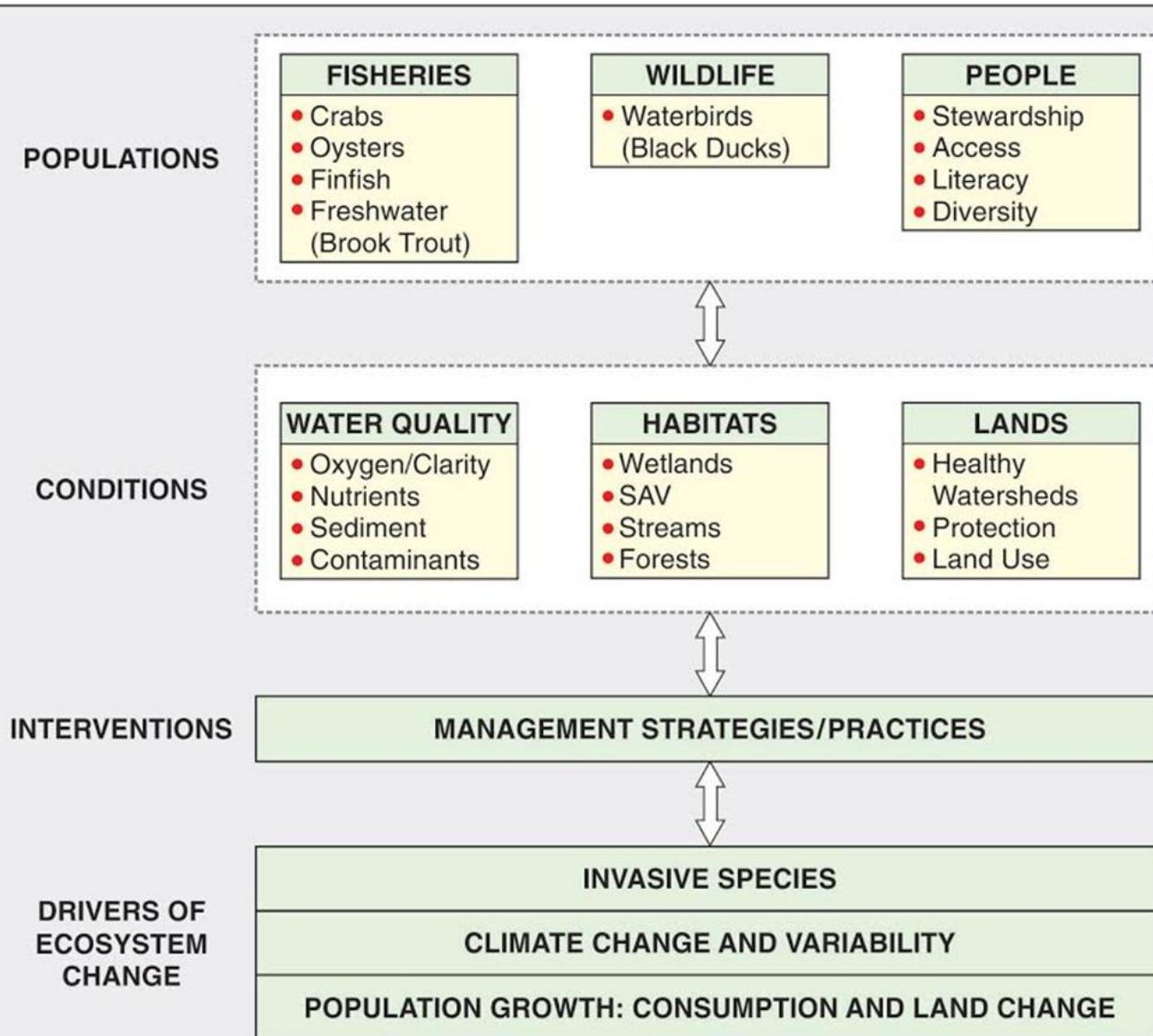
- **Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement**

- Goals and Outcomes
- Goal Teams



USGS Chesapeake Needs and Science Themes

CONCEPTUAL DIAGRAM OF CHESAPEAKE BAY ECOSYSTEM



USGS Themes:

1. Fish habitat, health, and aquatic conditions
2. Coastal habitats and waterbirds
3. Land change and forecasting
4. Integrate and engage stakeholders

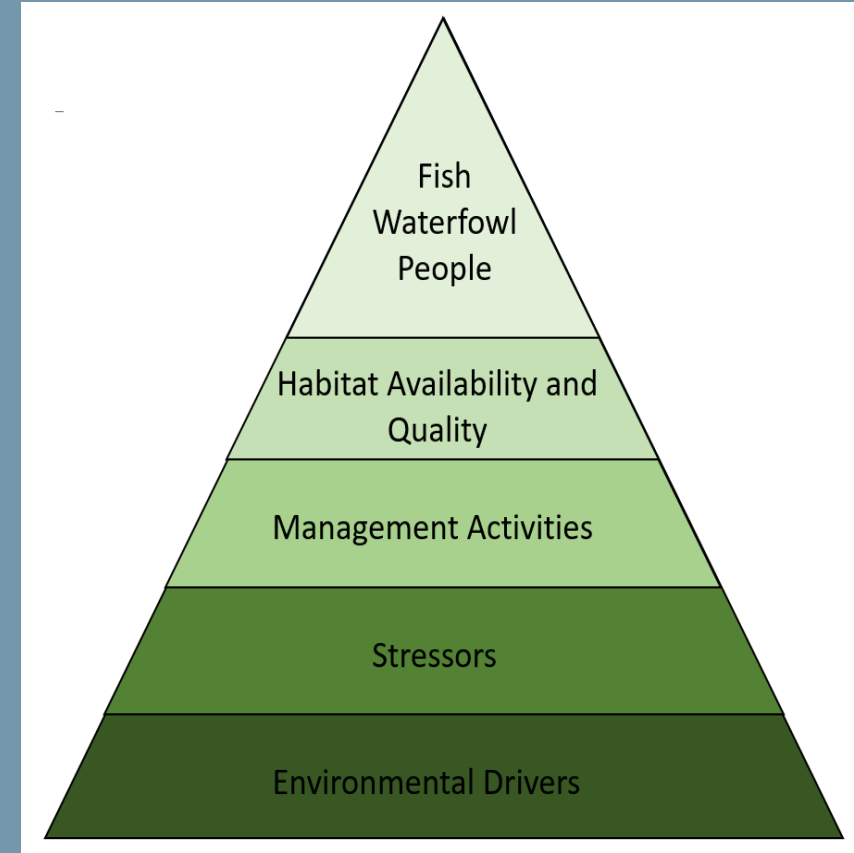
Theme 1: Fish Habitat, Health, and Aquatic Conditions

CBP:

- Fish habitat
- Stream health
- Brook trout
- Fish passage
- Toxic contaminants
- Water quality

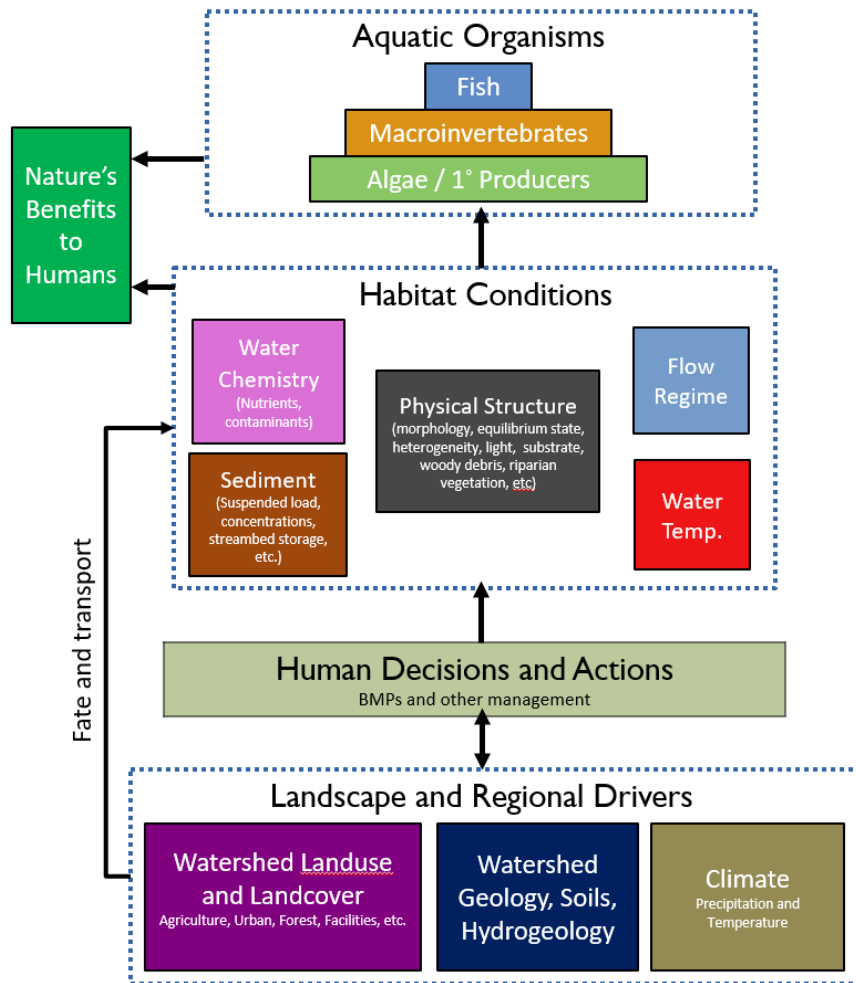
DOI/USGS:

- Biological threats (invasives, disease)
- Fish health
- Aquatic conditions



Theme 1: Fish Habitat, Health, and Aquatic Conditions

Conceptual model for explaining change of fish habitat, fish health, and aquatic conditions in relation to stressors and management activities



Status and Trends

- Fish populations
- Stream biology
- Habitat and aquatic conditions

Characterize and explain factors

Regional fish-habitat assessments

- Fish and macroinvertebrates
- Habitat conditions: spatial patterns and factors
- Biological threats

Explain changes and response to management

- Streams and aquatic conditions
- Brook trout and invasive species
- Fish health, disease, and water quality
- Relation to management practices

Theme 2: Risks to Coastal Habitats and Migratory Waterbirds

Coastal habitats and DOI lands

CBP:

- Wetlands, SAV
- Climate resiliency

DOI/USGS:

- Assess risks to coastal habitats
- FWS Refuges, NPS lands

Migratory Waterbirds

CBP: Black Duck

DOI/USGS:

- Atlantic flyway & 1M wintering waterbirds
- Multiple migratory species
- Factors affecting habitat & food sources
- Biological threats

Matt Rath, CBP



Theme 2: Risks to Coastal Habitats and Migratory Waterbirds

Risks to Coastal Habitats & DOI Lands

- Factors and risks affecting habitats
- Forecast marsh migration, coastal vulnerability & response
- Relation to waterbird habitats

Migratory Waterbirds and Habitats

- Waterfowl distribution
 - Multiple species and black ducks
 - Benthic and SAV abundance
 - Tidal water quality
- Biological threats: avian influenza



Theme 3: Land Characterization and Change to Assess Vulnerability

- Inform conservation to benefit people, fish, and wildlife

CBP:

- Healthy watersheds and streams
- Land protection
- Public access
- Land use

DOI/USGS:

- Forecasting land change
- Landscape characteristics
- Protection/drinking water



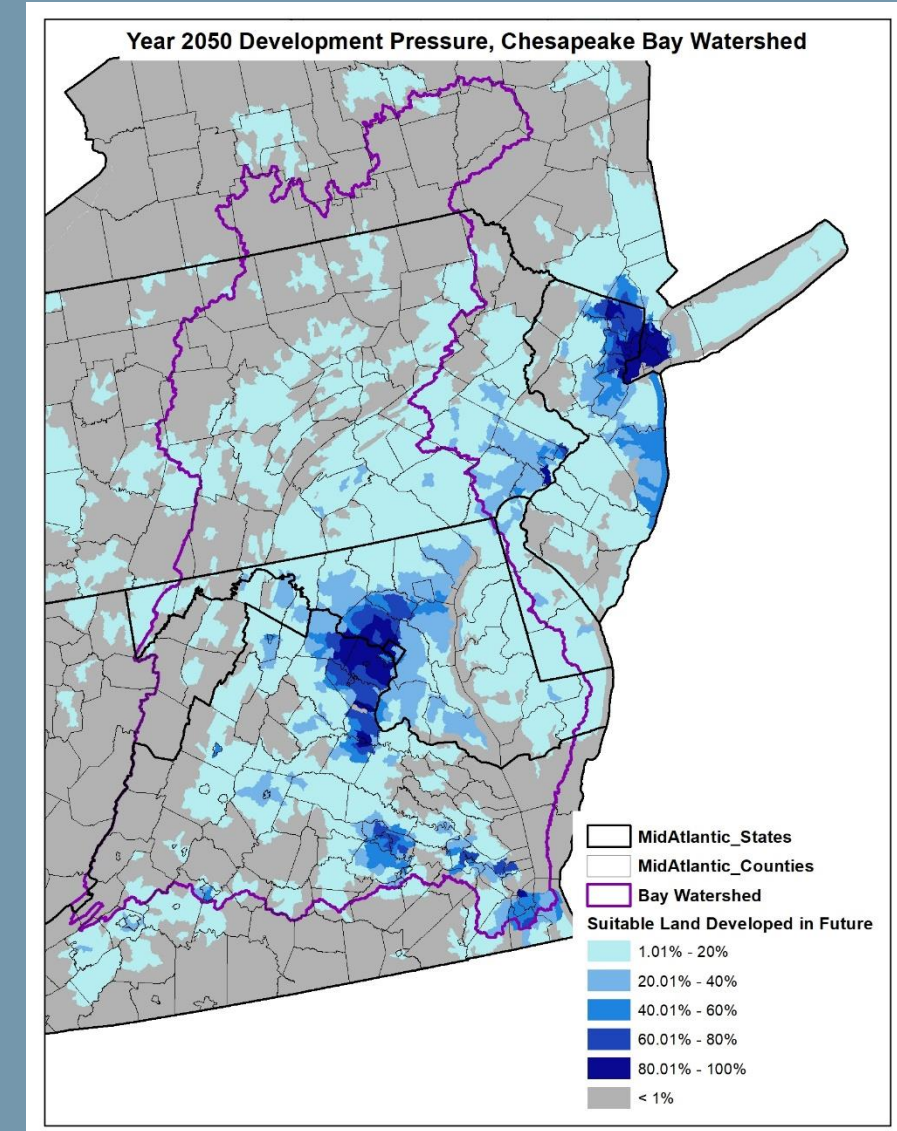
Theme 3: Land Characterization and Change to Assess Vulnerability

Assess and forecast land change

- Vulnerability of healthy watersheds, habitats, vital lands
- Monitor land cover/use change
- Forecast land use change
- Inform land use planning and land protection

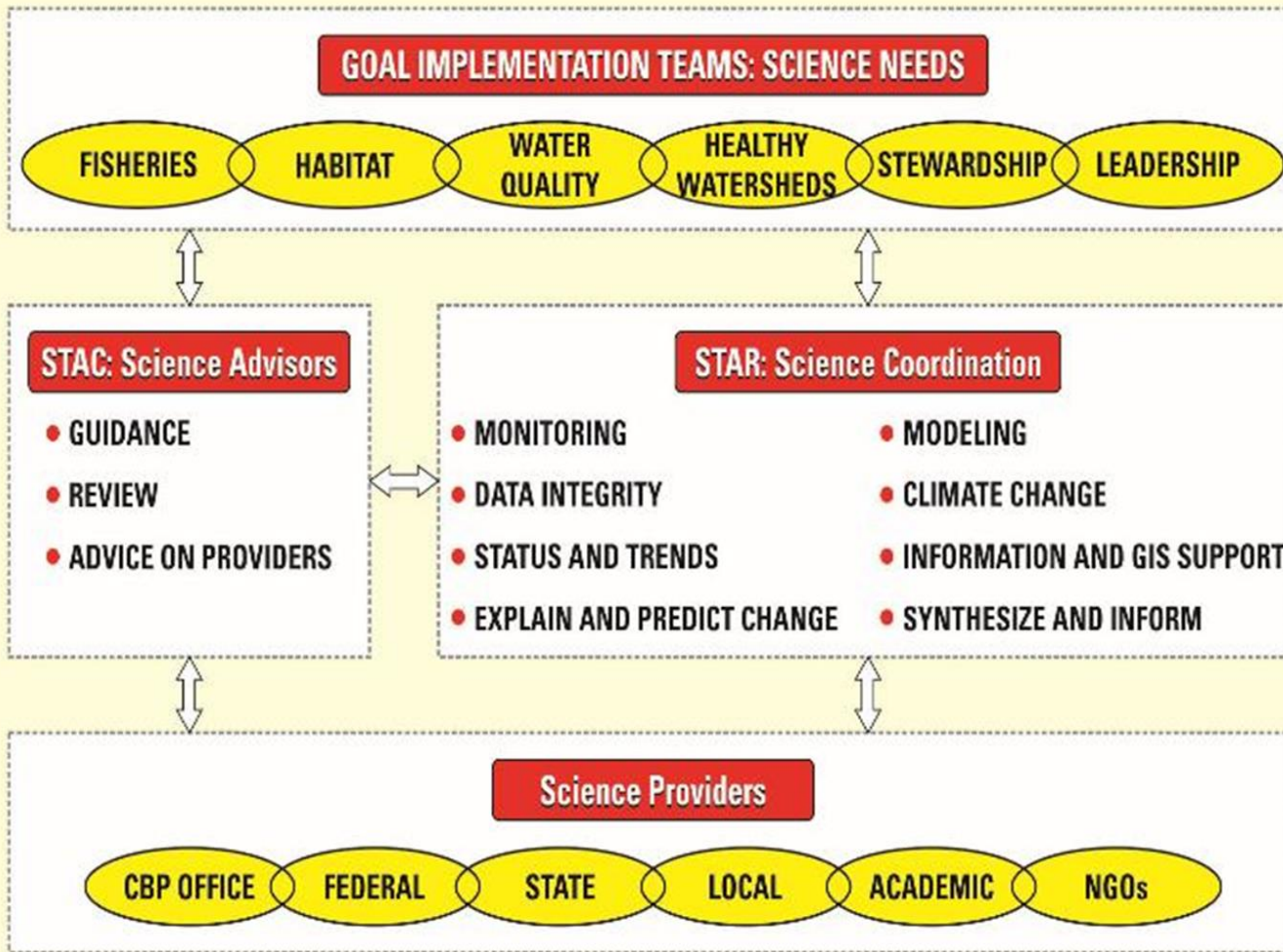
Land characteristics which influence vulnerability and resilience

- Hydrographic datasets
- Stream flow, watershed characteristics & land use change



Theme 4: Integrate Science and Engage Stakeholders

CHESAPEAKE SCIENCE SUPPORT



Science Integration:

- Internal planning & coordination
- Align resources
- Collaboration with external partners
- Data sharing

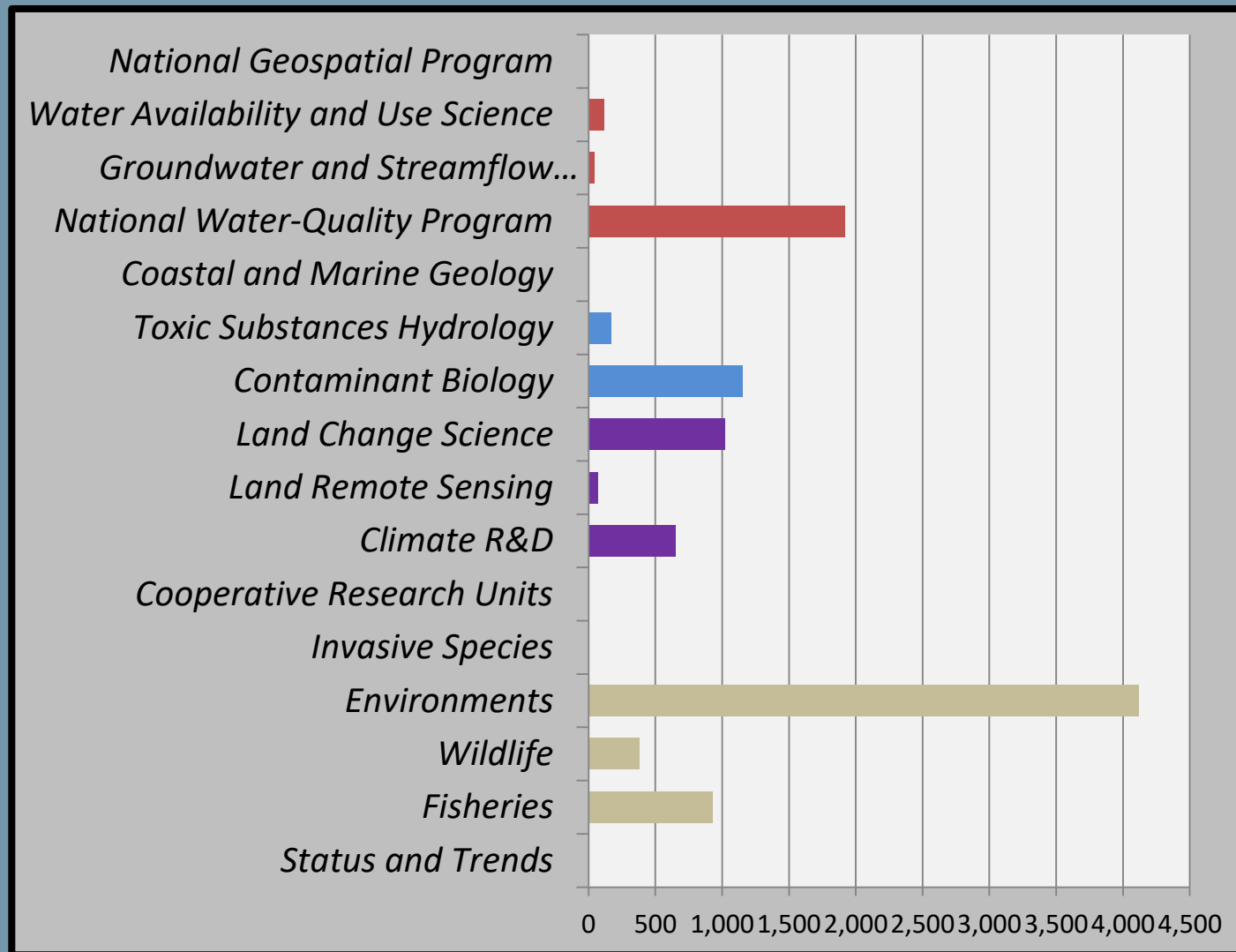
Science synthesis and engage stakeholders:

Interact and co-produce:

- Engage CBP teams
- Synthesize and translate
- Address multiple outcomes
- Awareness to broader audiences

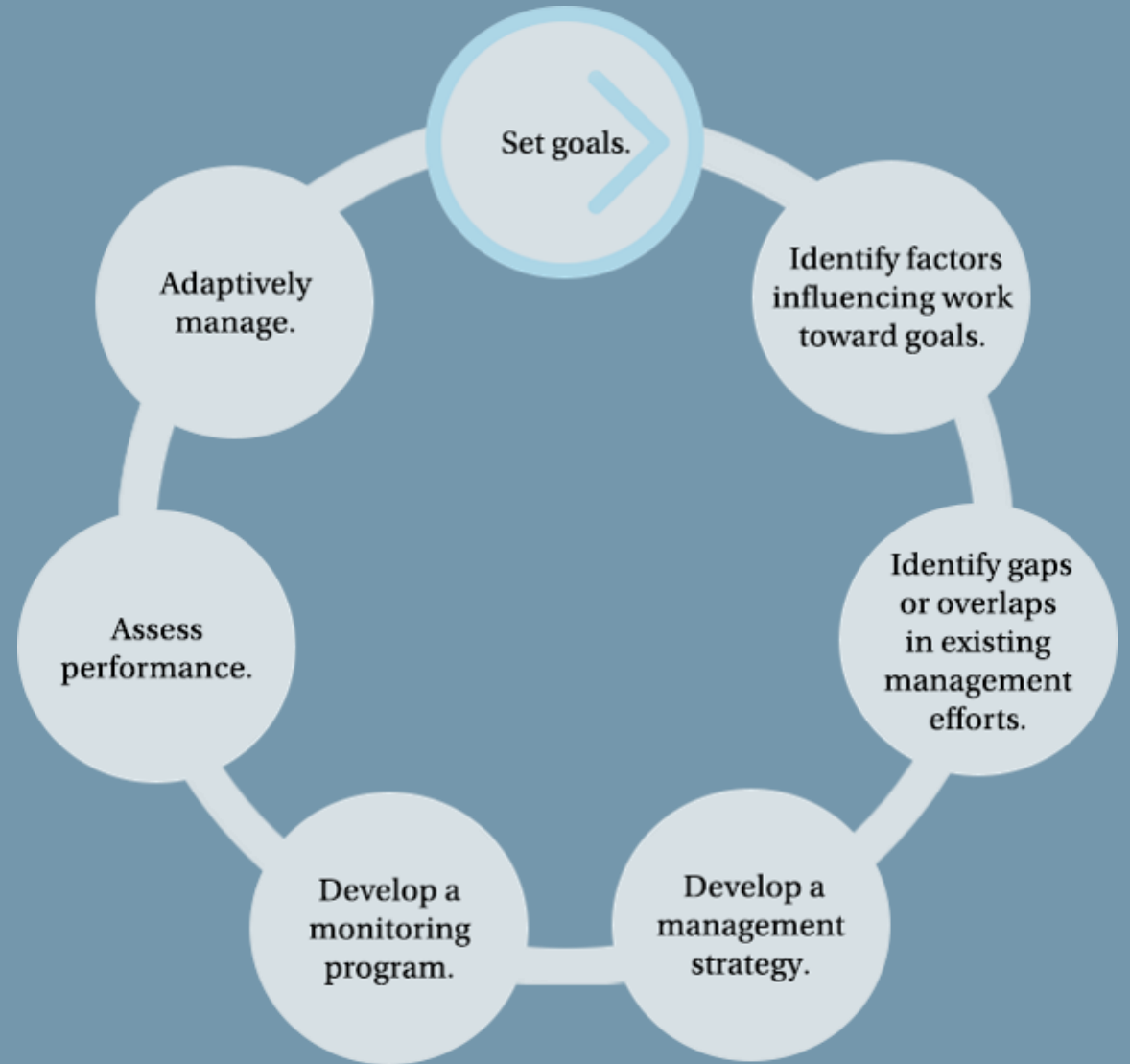
Leveraging USGS Resources for Chesapeake Efforts

- Multiple sources of funds: \$23M
- USGS:
 - Mission Areas and programs: \$13M
 - Most are obligated to specific projects or monitoring
 - PES: More flexible for stakeholder needs and integrated science
- Reimbursable
 - \$10M
 - Mostly for water monitoring



Process and Next Steps

- CBP stakeholder interaction
 - SRS
 - Goal Teams and WGs
 - Strategic Science Framework
- Draft USGS science directions and inventories
- USGS Chesapeake multi-year work plan
- Conduct activities and work with stakeholders



Discussion

- Need a balance of meeting CBP needs and DOI/USGS directions
- Are there CBP outcomes and needs you would like USGS to have a larger (or smaller) role?
 - Fish habitat
 - Stream health
 - Brook trout
 - Fish passage
 - SAV
 - Wetlands
- What other suggestions do you have for USGS?

More information and contacts:

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Ken Hyer, USGS Chesapeake Bay Assoc Coordinator; kenhyer@usgs.gov;
USGS Chesapeake Bay Studies: <https://www.usgs.gov/chesapeake>