



JEFFERSON COUNTY ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION

Quantifying the Effects of Hydrologic Restoration
in the Camas National Wildlife Refuge and Mud
Lake Wildlife Management Area

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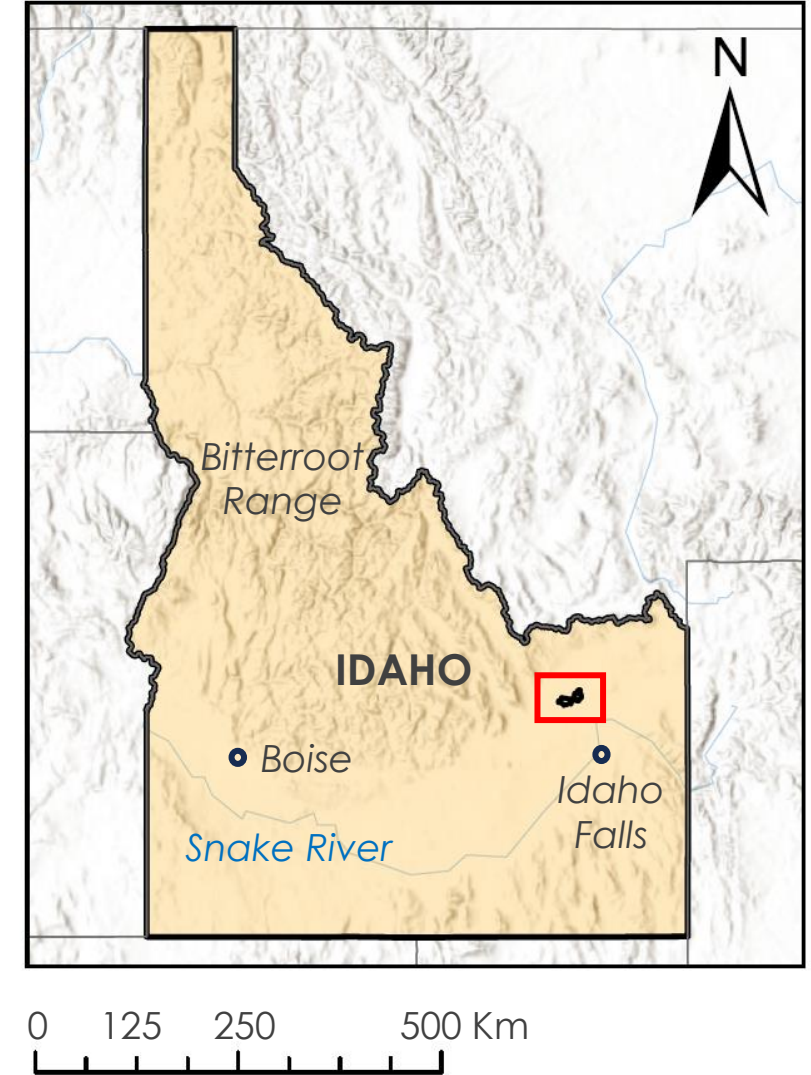
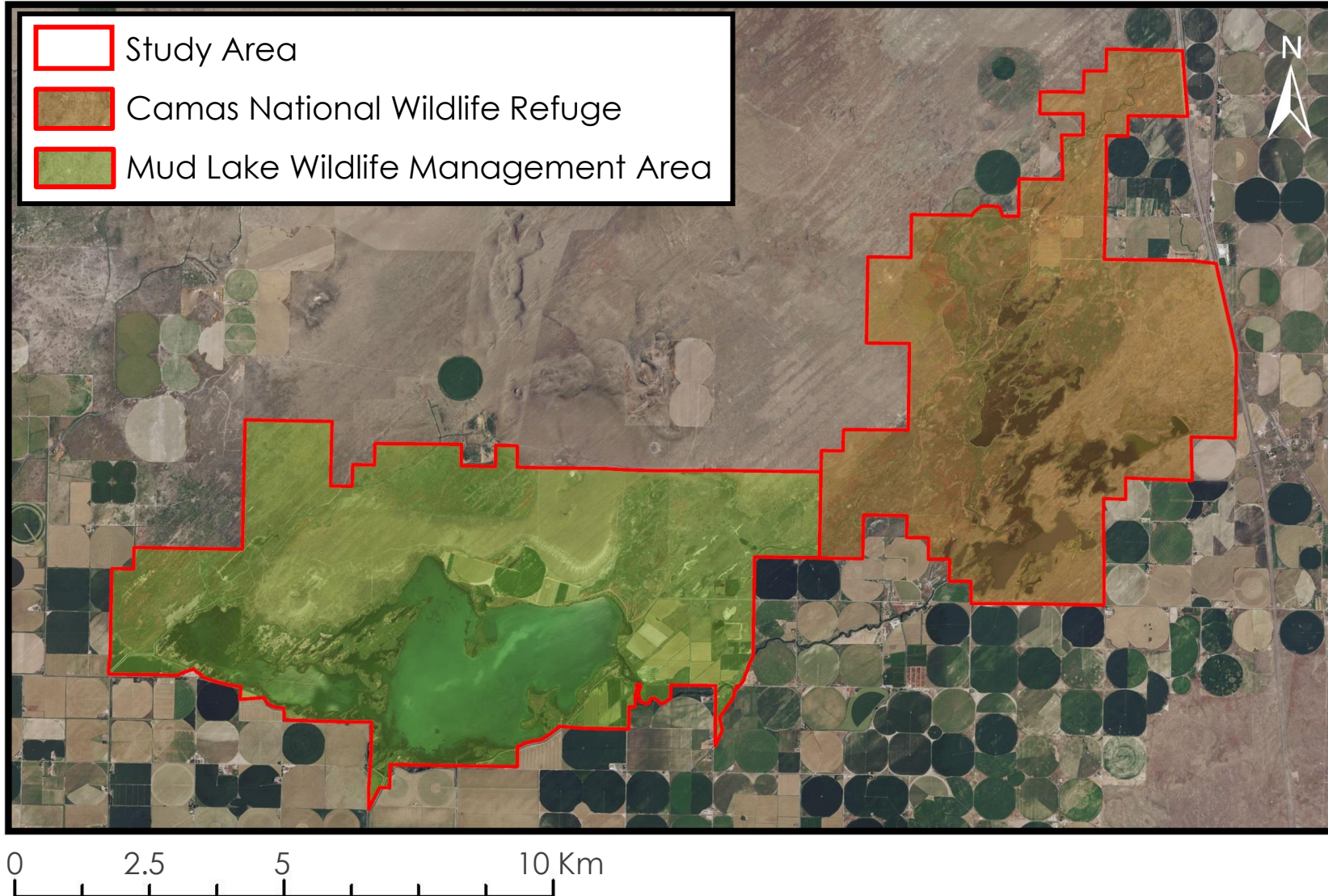
Kevin Jo



Idaho – Pocatello | Spring 2024



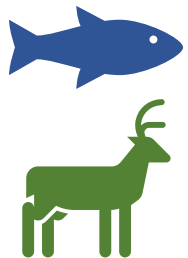
Jefferson County, Idaho 2011 – 2023, Forecasting to 2060



Basemaps: 2017 NAIP, ESRI World Terrain

Partners

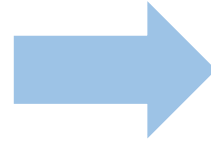
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)



Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG)

Community Concerns

- Surface water decline since 1980's
- Lowered aquifer level



Riparian habitat degradation



Project Objectives

Quantify wetland extent and change

Provide methods to guide future monitoring and decision-making



Earth Observation Sensors

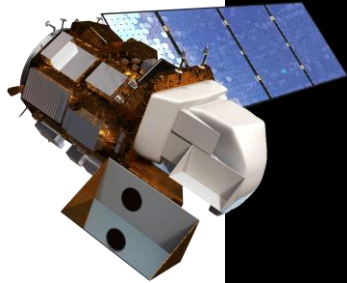
**Landsat 5
TM**

2011



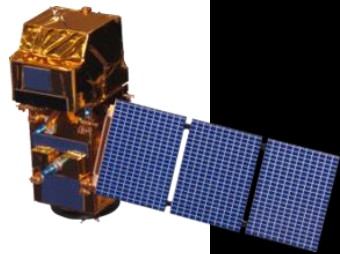
**Landsat 8
OLI**

2016 – 2020



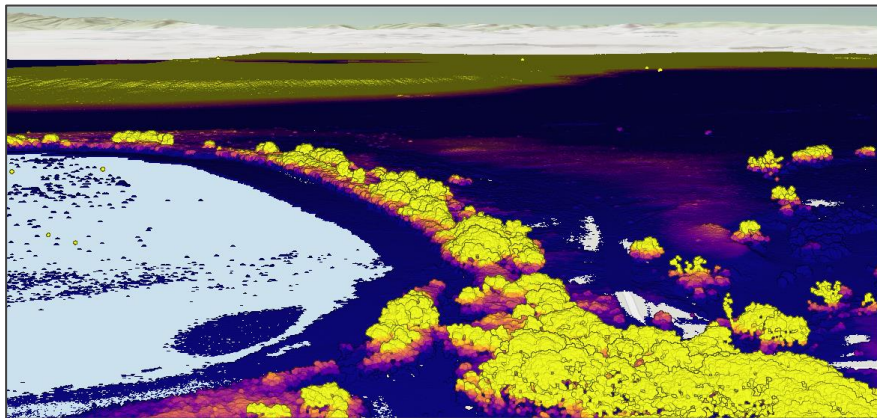
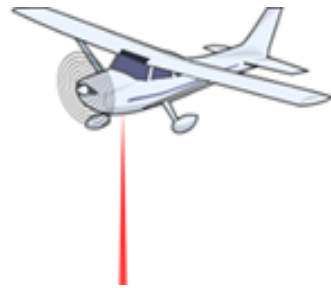
**Sentinel 2
MSI**

2016 – 2023



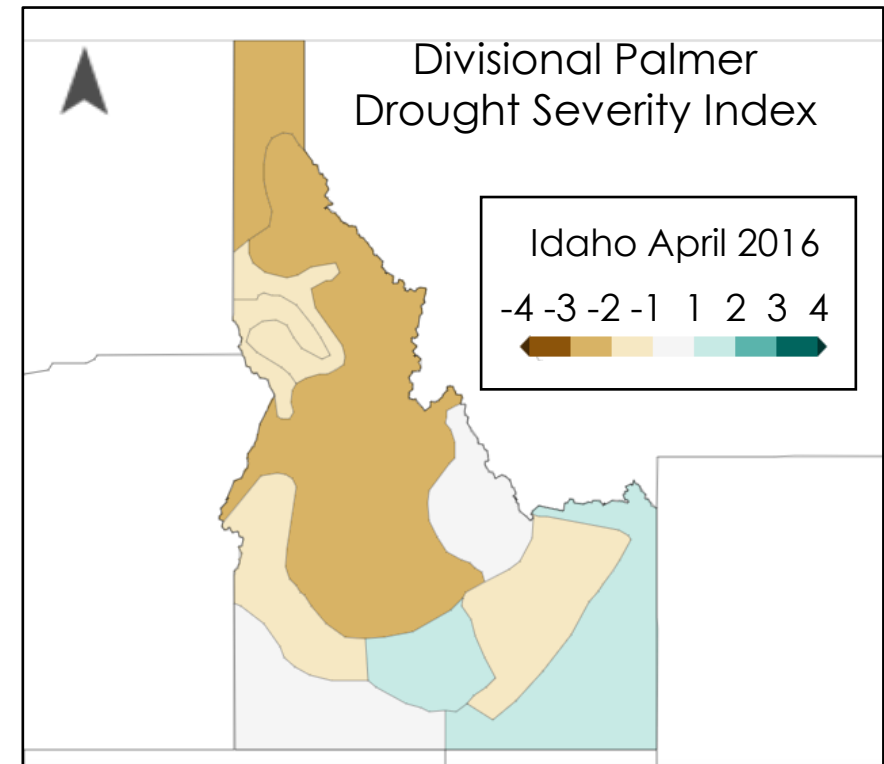
Additional Data

Light Detection and Ranging (lidar)



Use: topographic variables and vegetation change analysis

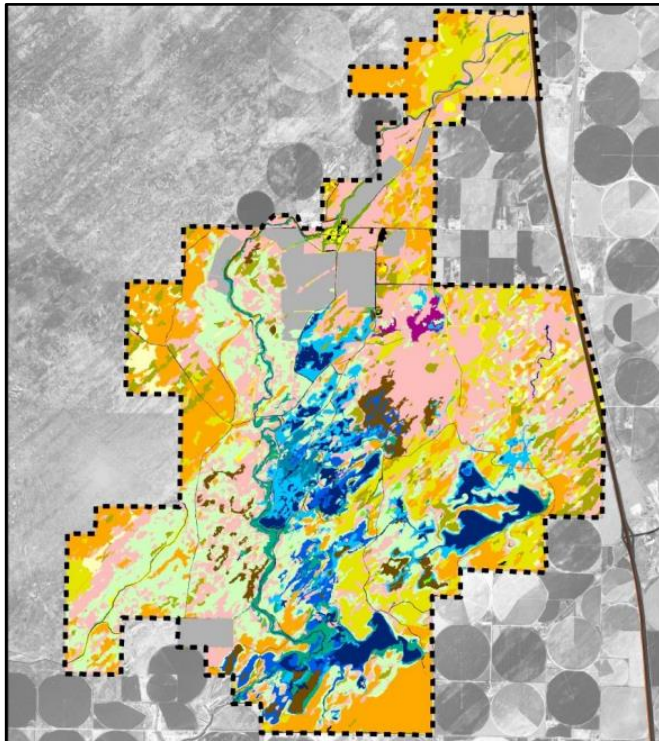
Historical Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)



Use: determine years with similar drought levels

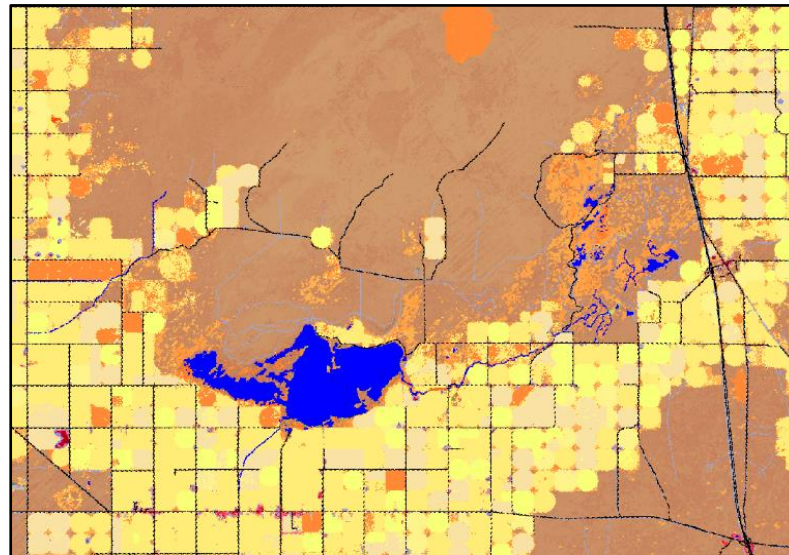
Additional Data

Camas Vegetation Dataset



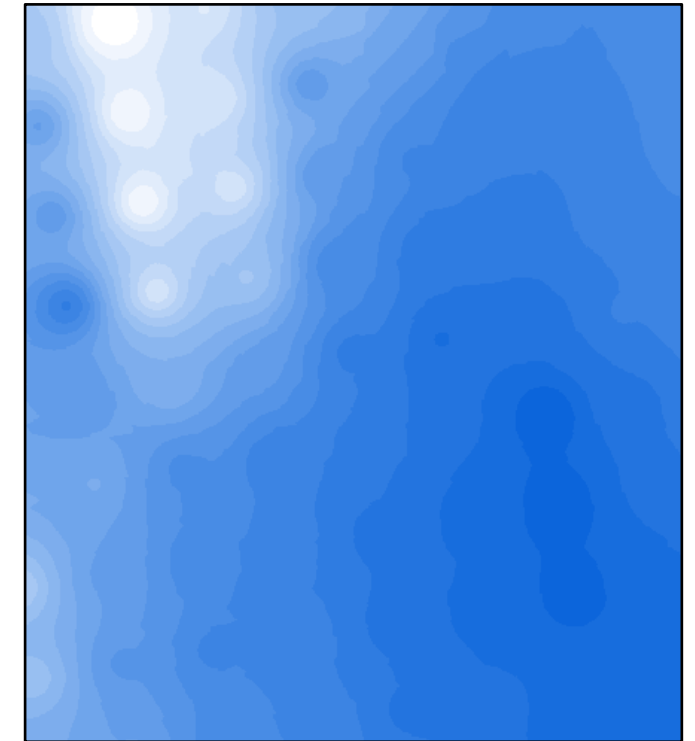
Use: Reference for creating training and validation sites

LandFire Existing Vegetation Cover (EVC), Existing Vegetation Type (EVT)



Use: Reference for creating training sites and validation sites

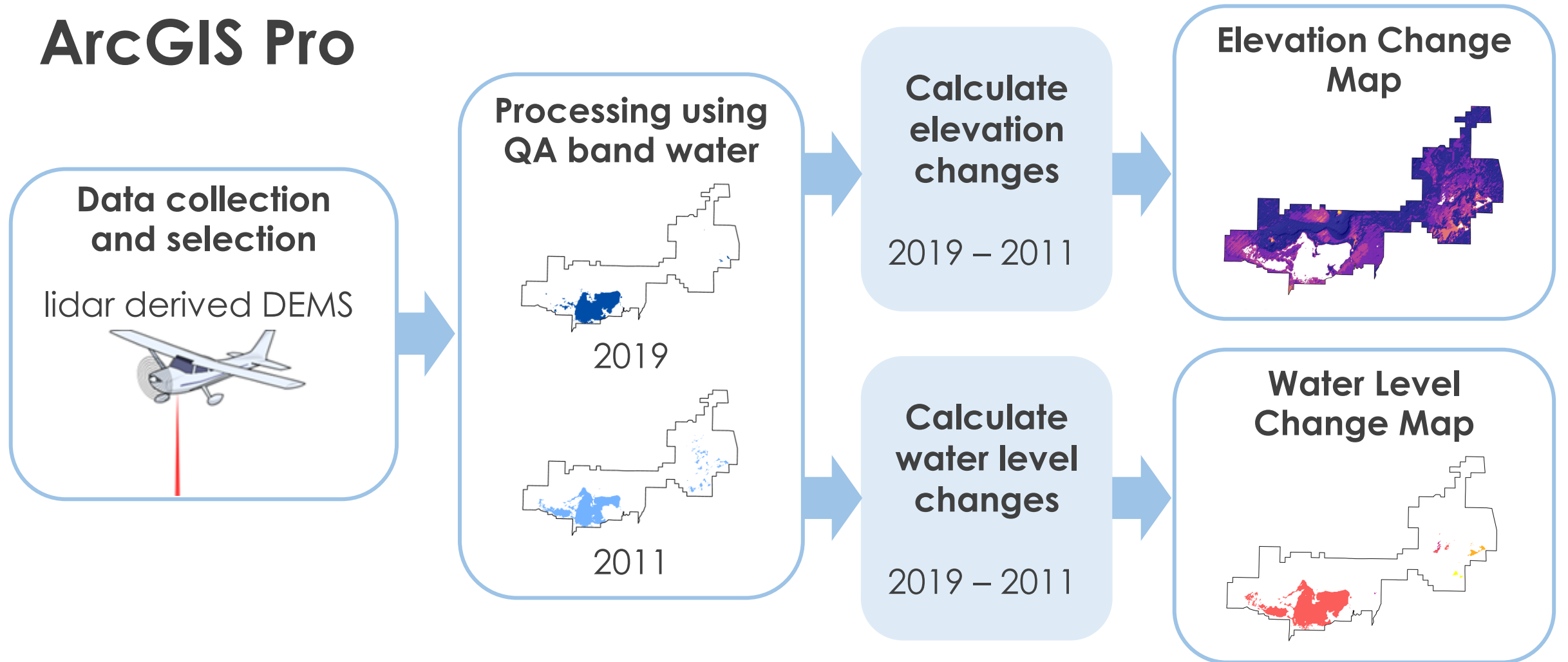
Precipitation Dataset



Use: Land Change Modeler predictor variable

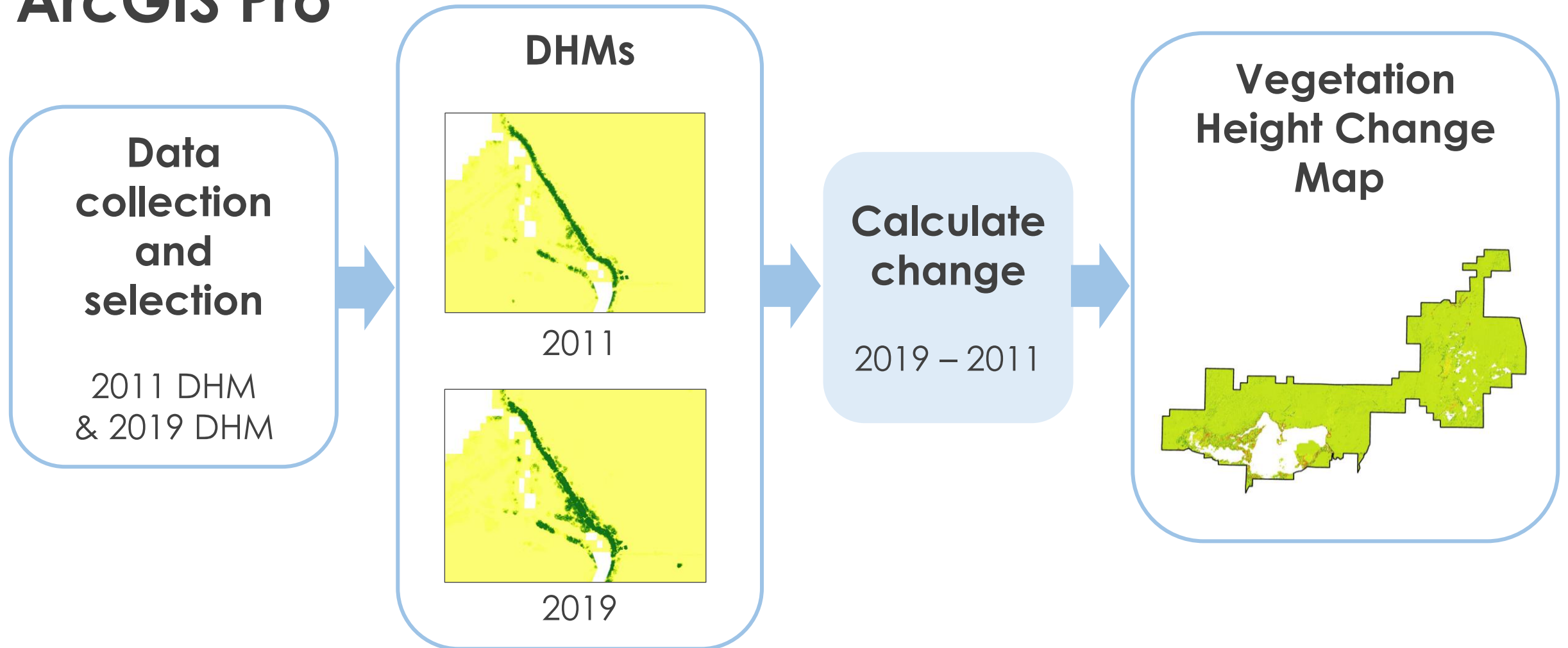
Methods: Lidar Analysis

ArcGIS Pro



Methods: Lidar Vegetation Analysis

ArcGIS Pro



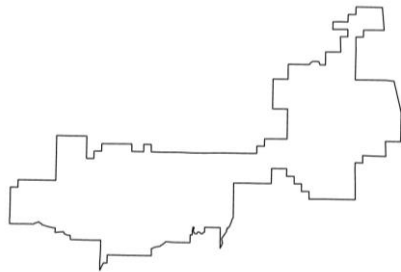
Methods: NDVI Vegetation Health

Google Earth Engine

Data collection and filtering

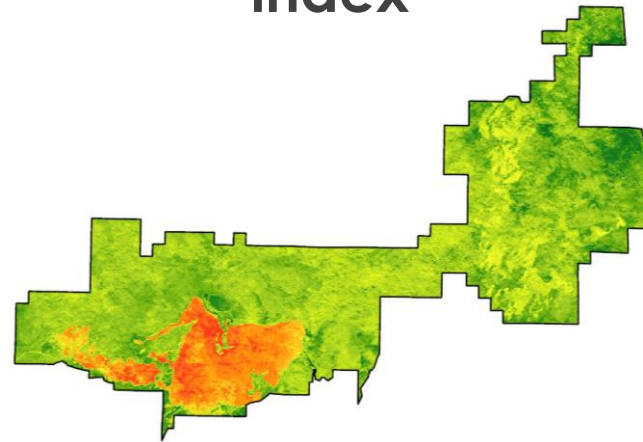


Sentinel 2



Study Area

Calculate vegetation index



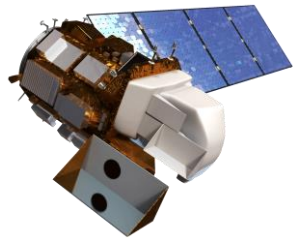
NDVI

Annual median for April – May

Methods: Classification

Google Earth Engine

Data collection and filtering



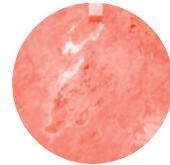
Landsat 8



Study Area

Calculate indices and generate individual bands

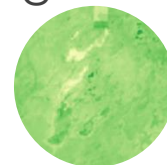
red



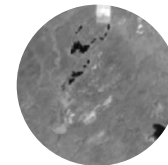
blue



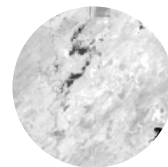
green



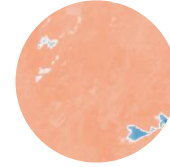
nir



swir 1 & 2



MNDWI



NDVI

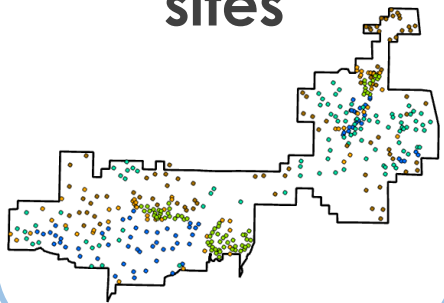


Annual median for each season 2016 and 2020

Methods: Classification

ArcGIS Pro

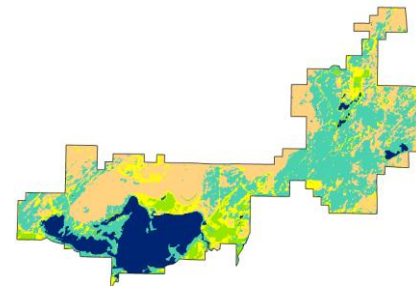
Create training and validation sites



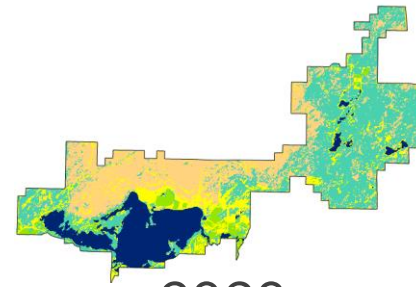
Forest-based Boosted Classification



Classification Maps



2016



2020



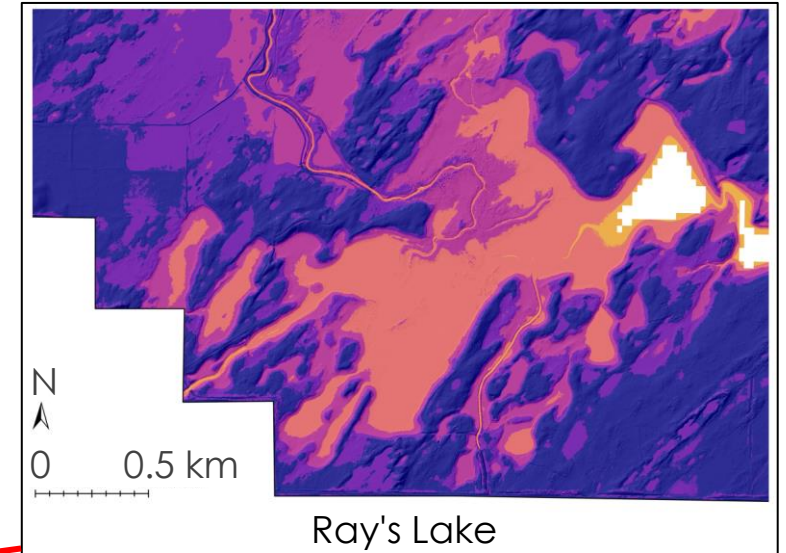
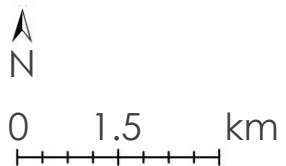
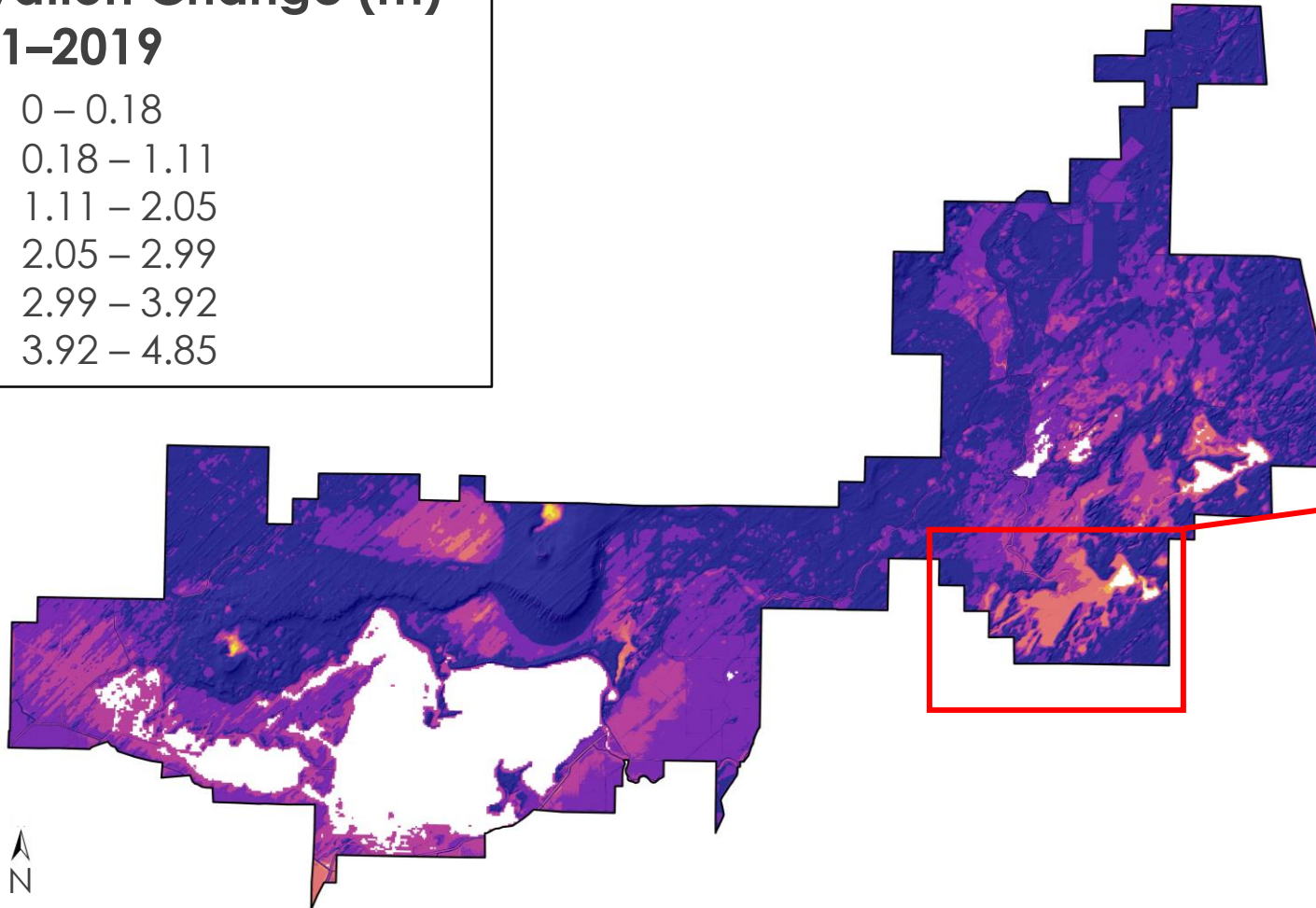
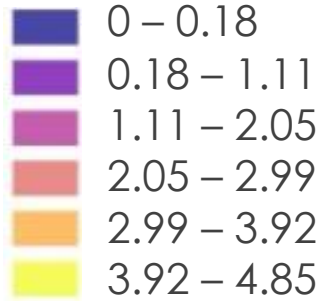
Precipitation data

TerrSet

Generate Land Change Modeler 2060 prediction map

Results: Lidar Elevation Change

Elevation Change (m) 2011–2019

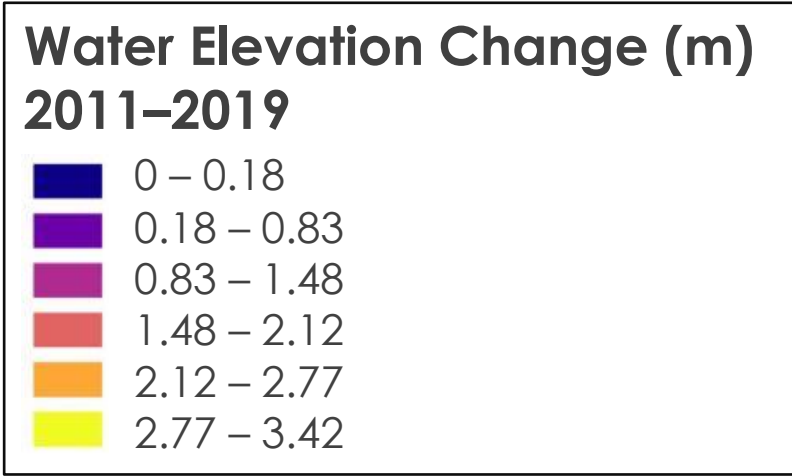


Ray's Lake

Range	Percent
0 – 0.18 m	51.82%
0.18 – 1.11 m	31.20%
1.11 – 2.05 m	14.56%
2.05 – 2.99 m	2.26%
2.99 – 3.92 m	0.13%
3.92 – 4.85 m	0.03%

1 m Resolution with Error: ± 0.18 m

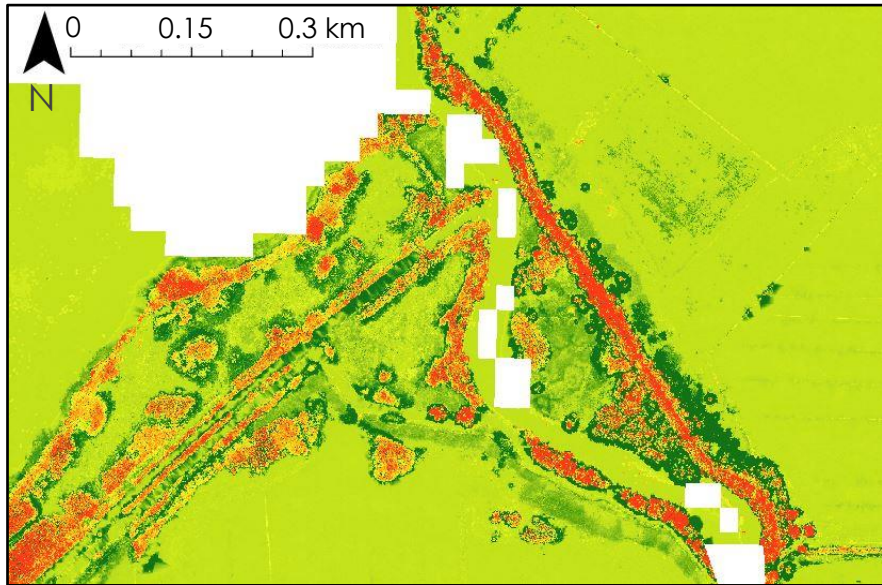
Results: Lidar Water Elevation Change



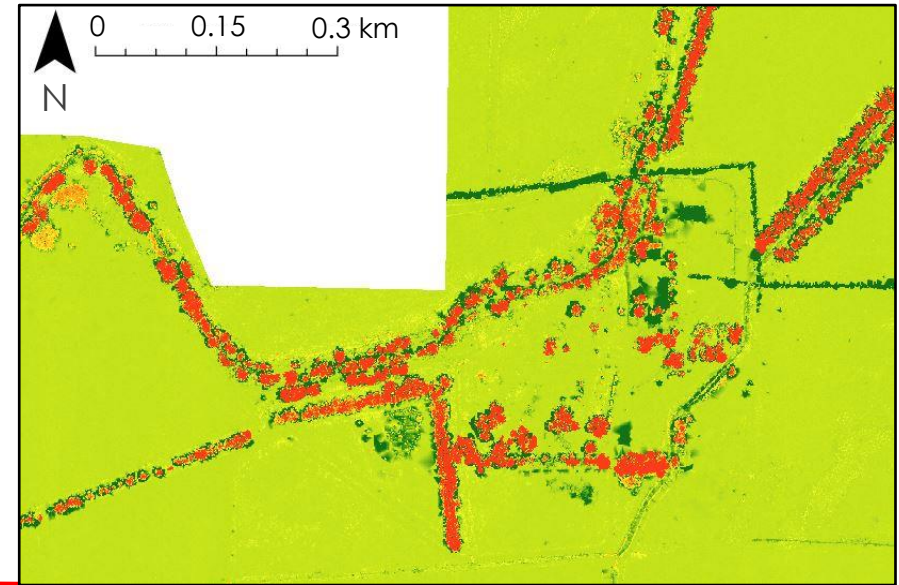
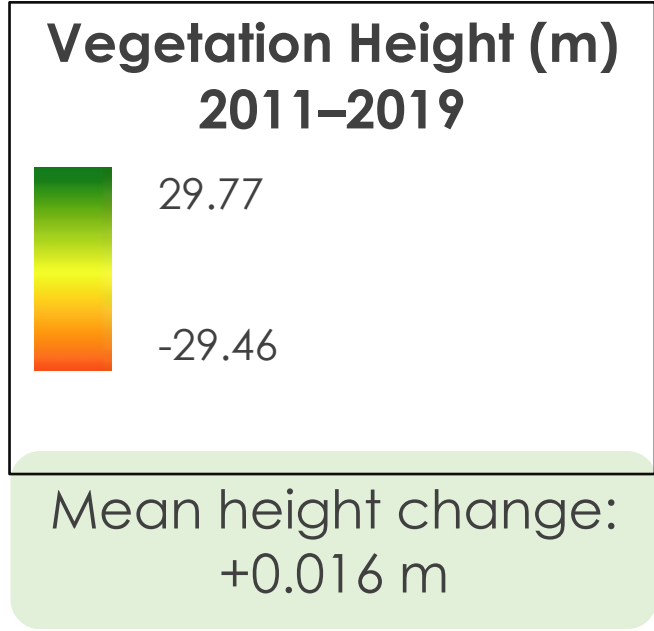
Range	Percent
0 – 0.18 m	0.00%
0.18 – 0.83 m	0.04%
0.83 – 1.48 m	0.63%
1.48 – 2.12 m	96.01%
2.12 – 2.77 m	2.43%
2.77 – 3.42 m	0.89%

1 m Resolution with Error: ± 0.18 m

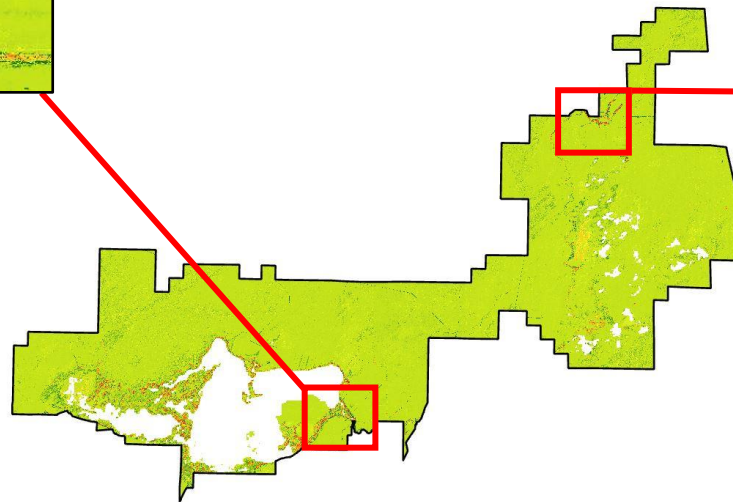
Results: Lidar Vegetation Height Change



Vegetation change in SE corner of Mud Lake, around the Camas Creek delta.

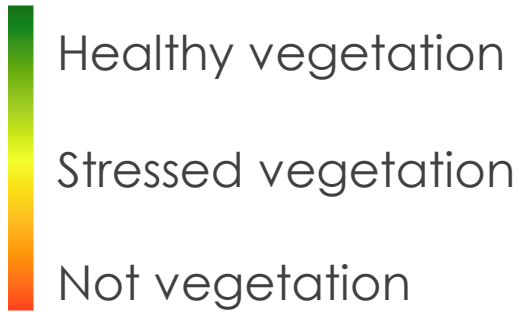


Vegetation change in the northern region on Camas NWR. This cohort of cottonwood trees is about 70 years old.

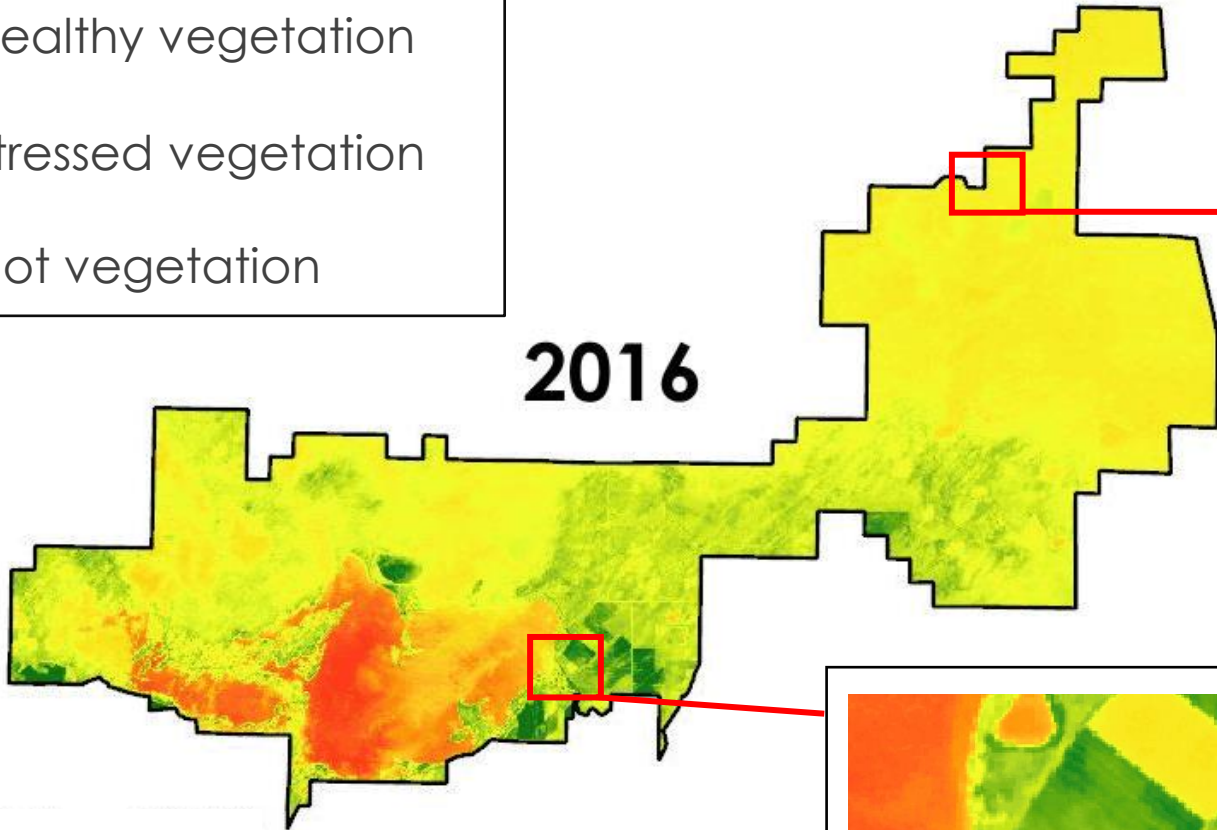


Results: NDVI Vegetation Health

NDVI Values



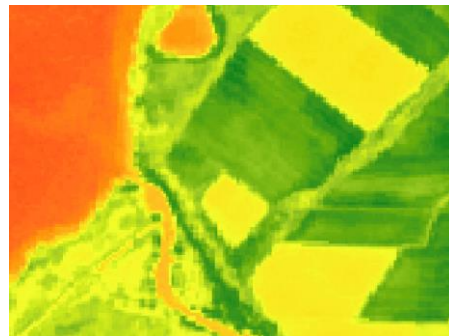
2016



0 0.15 0.3 km



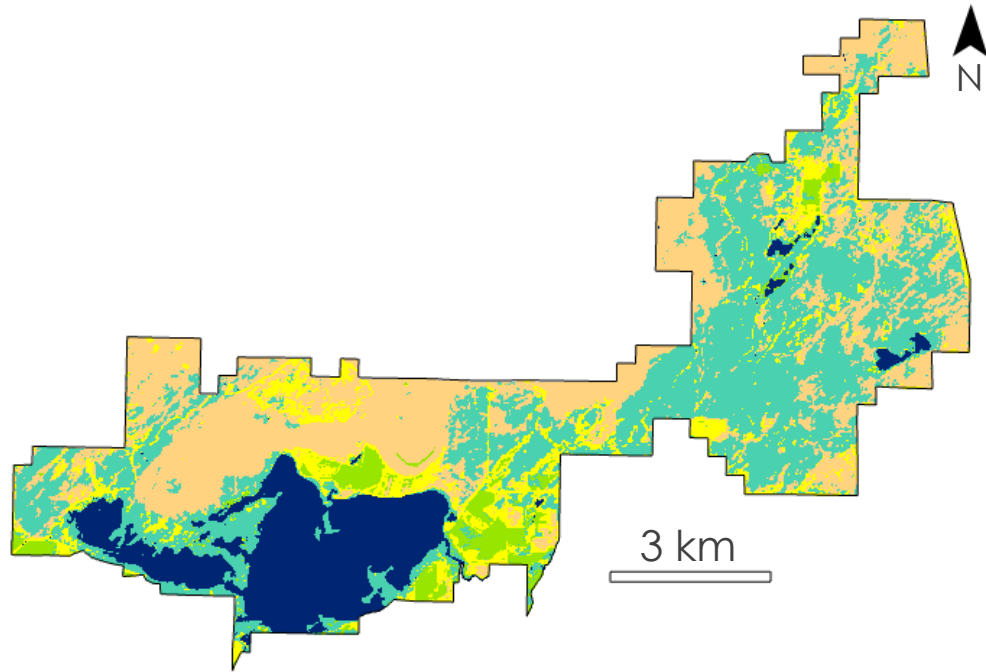
NDVI change in the northern region on Camas NWR.



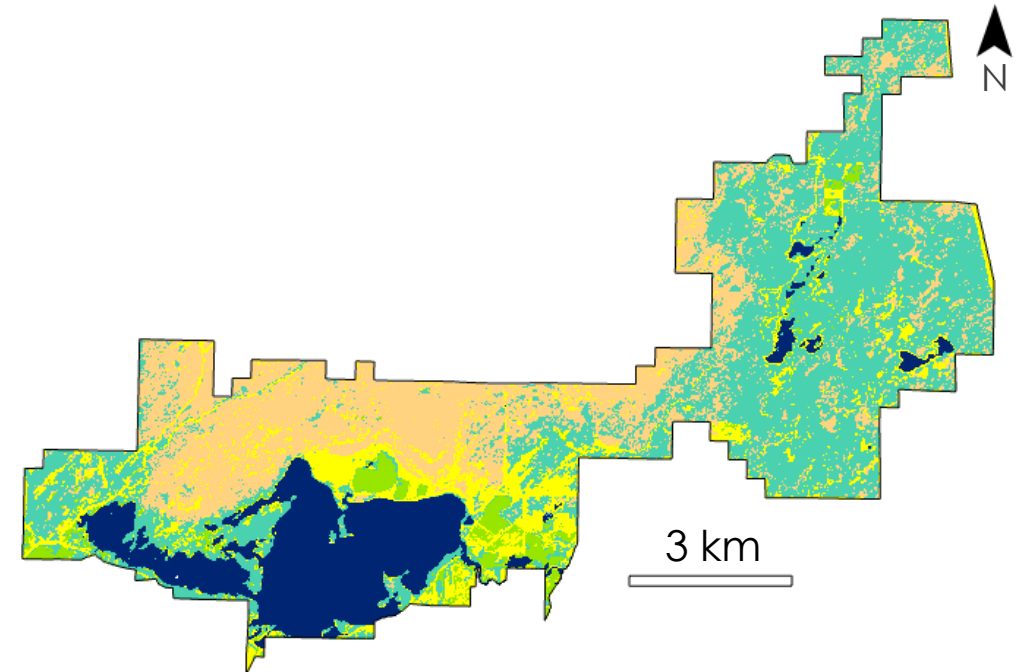
NDVI change in SE corner of Mud Lake, around the Camas Creek delta.

Results: Forest-based Boosted Classification

2016



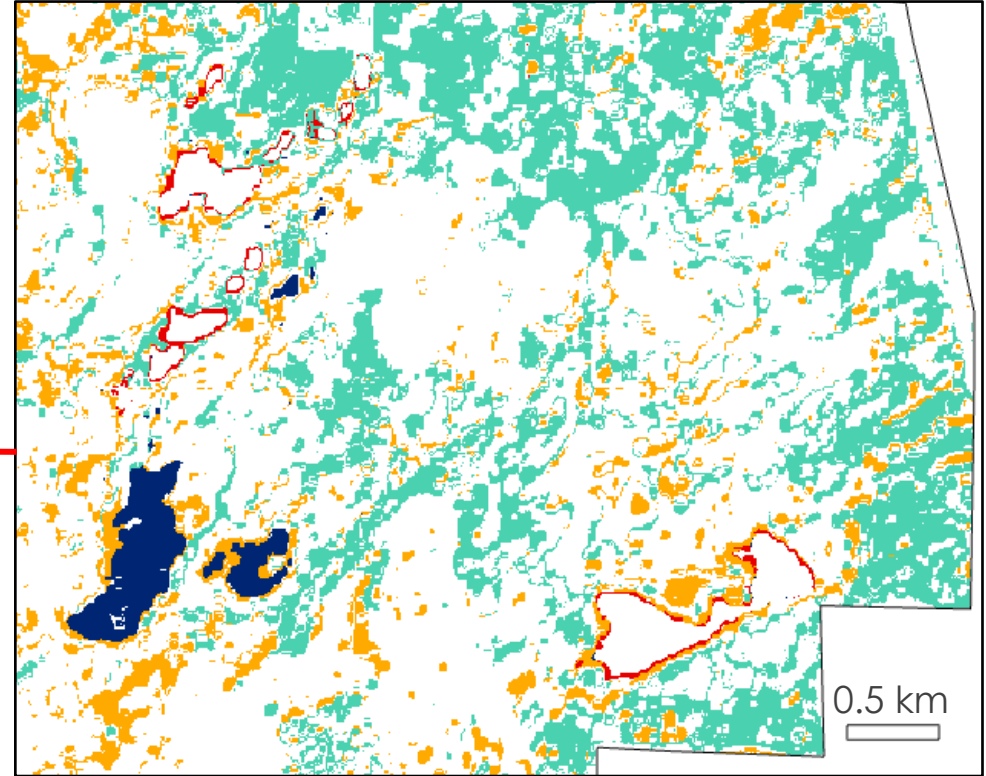
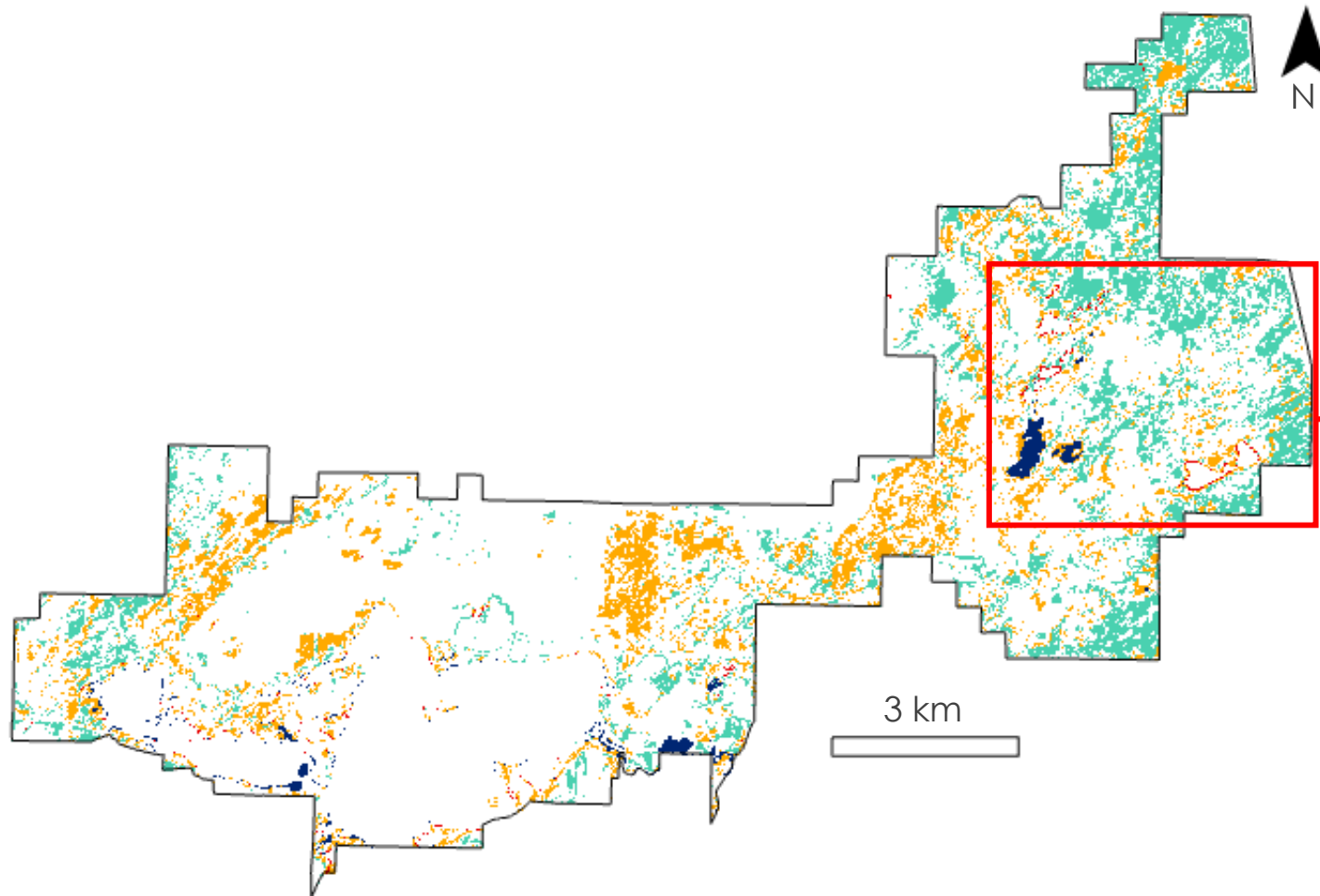
2020



- **86.52%** overall accuracy
- **Kappa: 0.83**

- **84.27%** overall accuracy
- **Kappa: 0.80**

Results: Land Cover Change 2016–2020



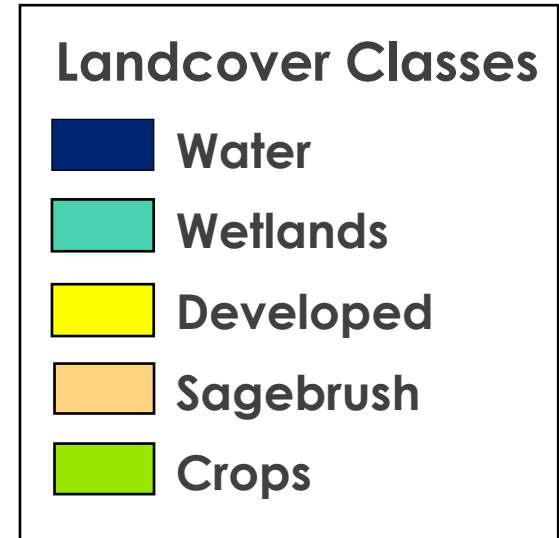
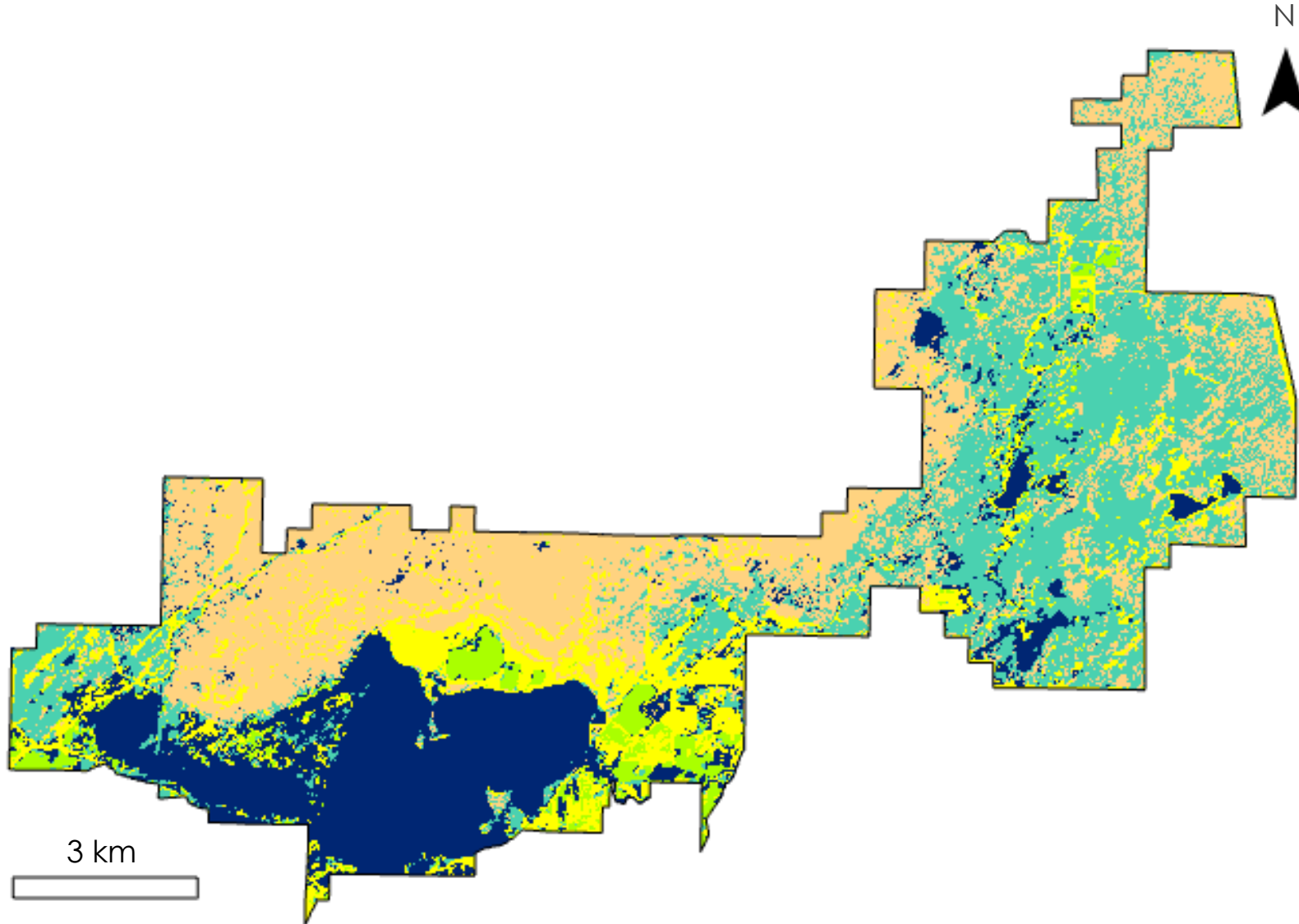
From 2016 to 2020

Water: 8.28% increase

Wetlands: 4.37% increase



Results: Forecasted Model to 2060



From 2020 to 2060

Wetlands: 38.96% decrease

Water: 27.98% increase

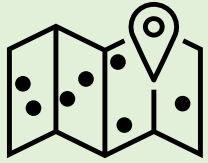
Conclusions

- **Detected** elevation, water level, and vegetation height changes using **lidar**
- **Forest-based Classification** using remotely collected training data can identify wetlands with **greater than 84% validation accuracy**.
- **Change analysis** showed that wetlands extent **increased by over 8% between 2016 and 2020**
- **Land Change Modeler** predicted wetlands to **decrease by 38.96% by 2060**
- **Created repeatable monitoring workflow** through **tutorial** for partners



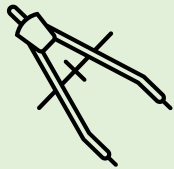
Image Credit: Nick Athanas

Limitations & Errors



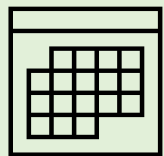
Lack of in-situ training sites for classification

Discrepancies between partner knowledge of wetland extent and classification results



Coarse and inconsistent spatial resolution

2060 Landcover only a **prediction**



Future Work

- **Collect** ground truth sites to improve classification
- **Include** high resolution imagery to increase spatial precision
- **Utilize** multispectral imagery to distinguish vegetation type and health
- **Expand** study to more years
- **Explore** QA band water accuracy



Acknowledgments

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Fellows

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- Michael Pazmino

Others

- Ryan Healey, Intermountain Bird Observatory
- ISU GIS Training and Research Center

Partners

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- **Idaho Fish and Game:** Brett Panting, Ailvie Freestorm

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