

OUTLINE

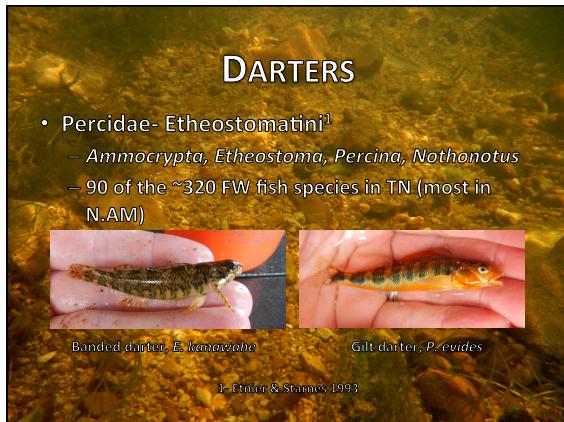
- Introduction
- Darters
- Stream restoration
- Study Objectives
- Methods
- Analysis & Results
- References & Acknowledgements

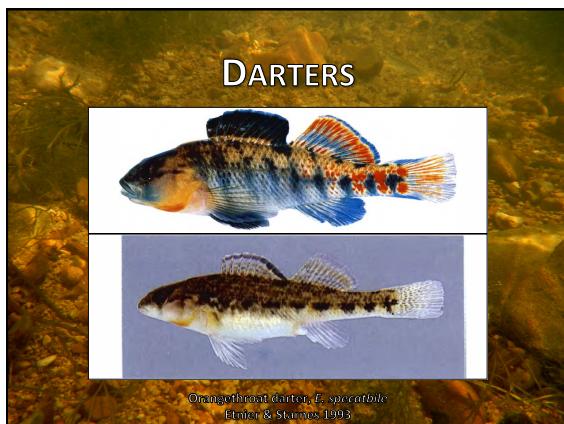
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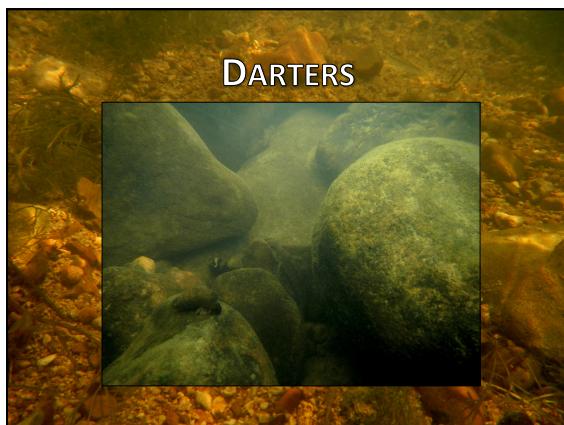
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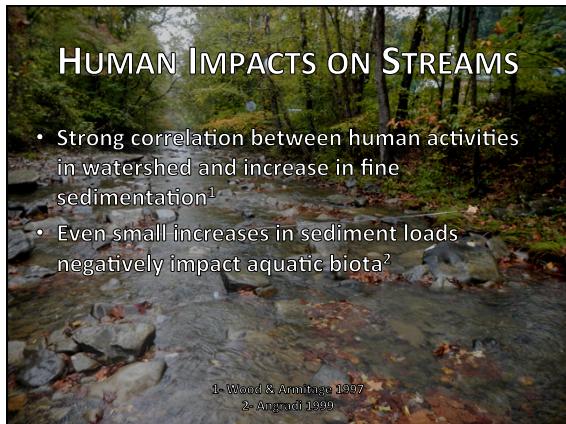
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HUMAN IMPACTS ON STREAMS

- Strong correlation between human activities in watershed and increase in fine sedimentation¹
- Even small increases in sediment loads negatively impact aquatic biota²

1. Wood & Armitage 1997
2. Angermeier 1999



STREAM RESTORATION

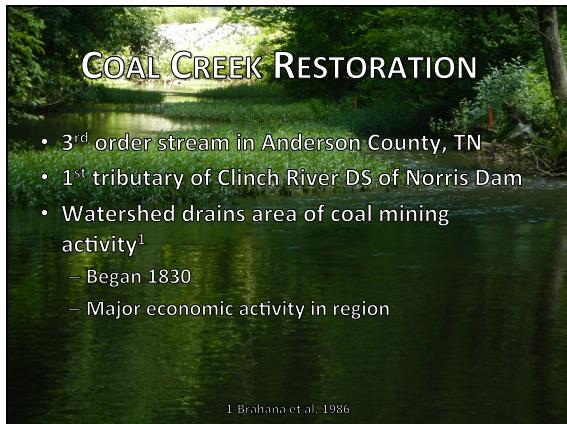
- Ecological engineering¹
 - Ecosystem restoration
- Restore ecosystem services of the stream or watershed¹
- Remediate ‘urban stream syndrome’²

1. Palmer et al. 2013
2. Wilk et al. 2005



STREAM RESTORATION

- Can address biological and geomorphological deficiencies
 - Stream engineering and construction
 - Aquatic faunal relocation









A photograph of Coal Creek showing a restored section. The water is clear and reflects the surrounding greenery. The text "COAL CREEK RESTORATION" is overlaid at the top left. Below it, a bulleted list details the UTK fish relocation effort:

- UTK fish relocation effort¹
- TVA IBI showed larger, pelagic fishes had recolonized stream
- Smaller nongame species still missing
- Collected from Cove Creek and relocated

L Schidling 2009

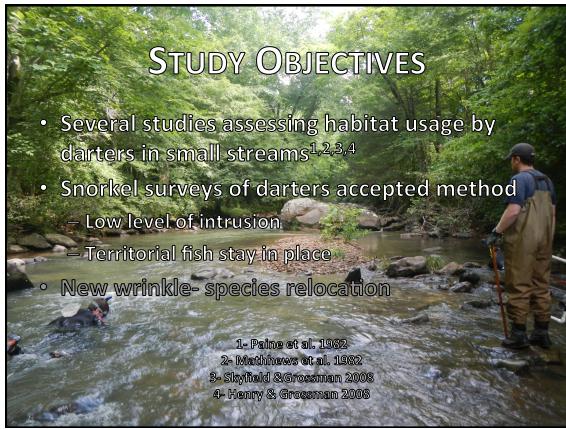




STUDY OBJECTIVES

- Several studies assessing habitat usage by darters in small streams^{1,2,3,4}
- Snorkel surveys of darters accepted method
 - Low level of intrusion
 - Territorial fish stay in place
- New wrinkle- species relocation

1- Paine et al. 1982
2- Matthews et al. 1982
3- Skiffeld & Grossman 2005
4- Henry & Grossman 2005



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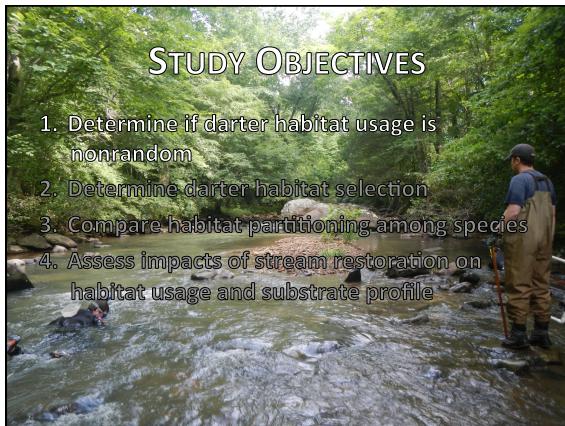
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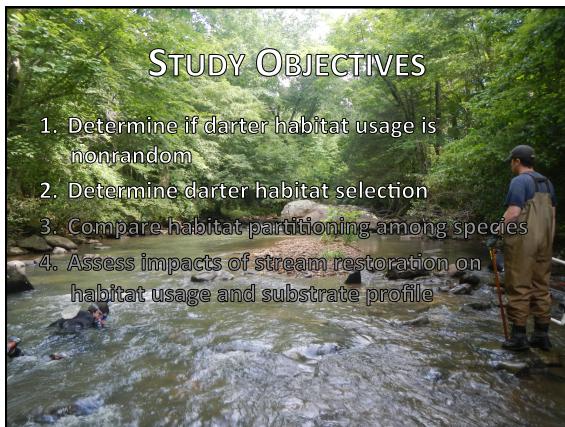


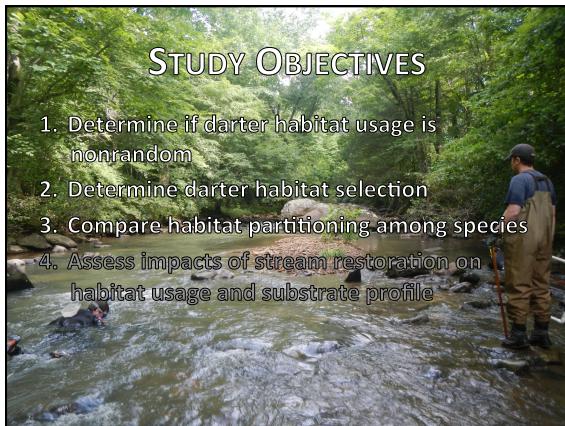
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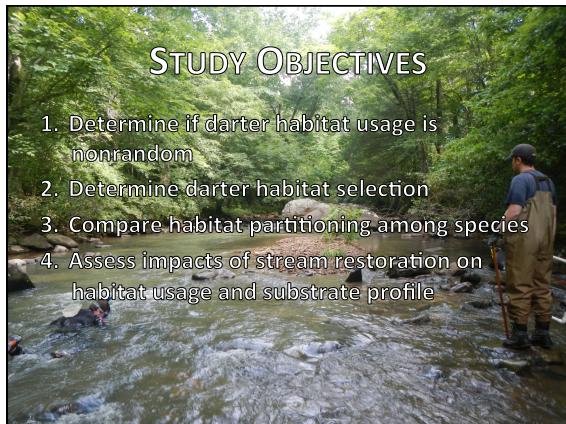
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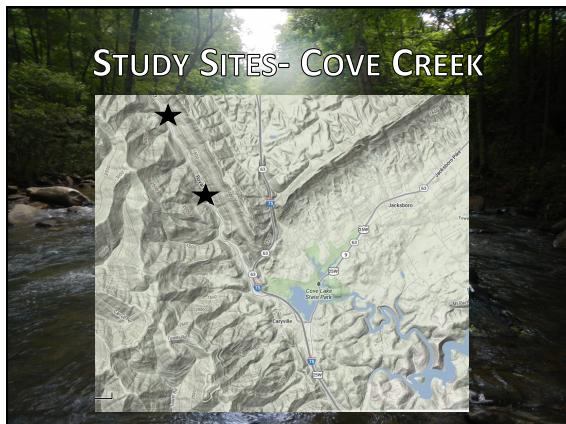
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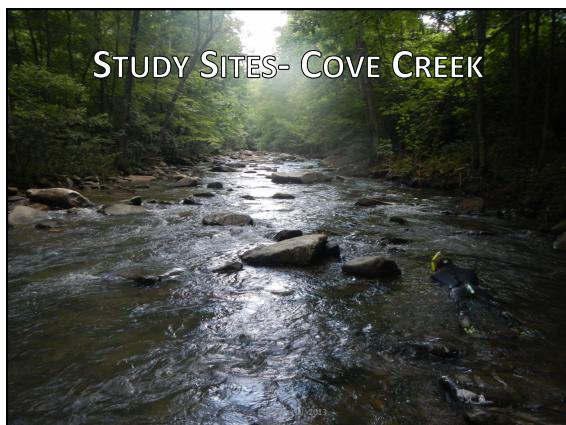


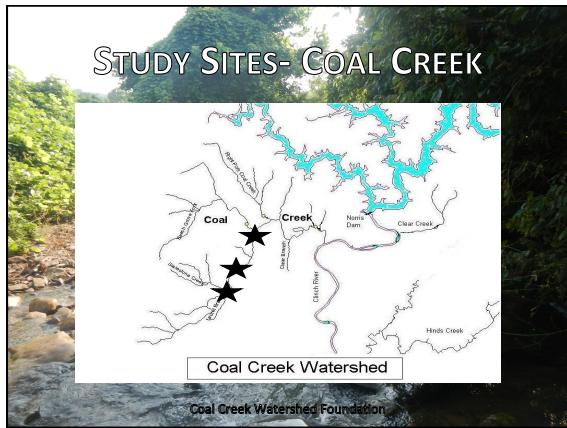




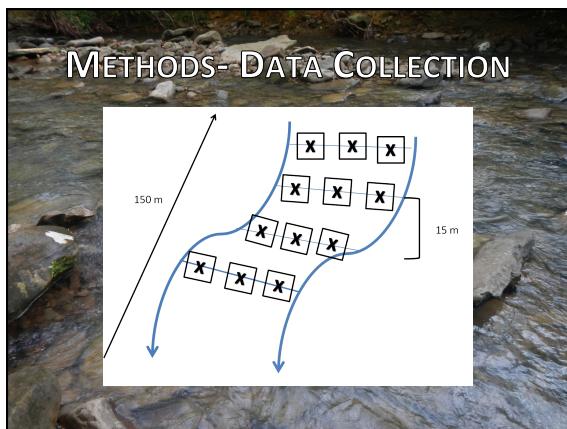


















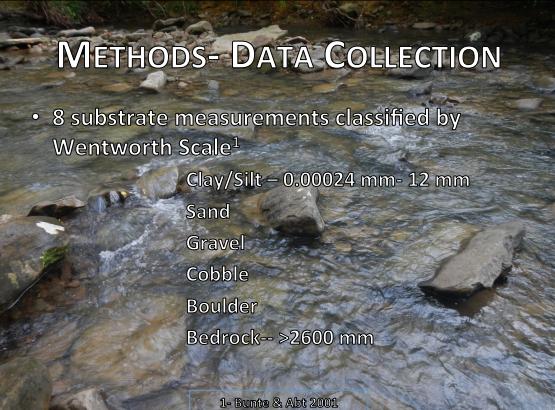
METHODS- DATA COLLECTION



A photograph showing a person crouching in a shallow, rocky stream. They are wearing a blue shirt, tan overalls, and a grey cap. They are holding a white rectangular frame, likely a sediment grab sampler, in the water. The stream bed is made of various sizes of rocks and pebbles.

METHODS- DATA COLLECTION

- 8 substrate measurements classified by Wentworth Scale¹
 - Clay/Silt – 0.00024 mm- 12 mm
 - Sand
 - Gravel
 - Cobble
 - Boulder
 - Bedrock-- >2600 mm



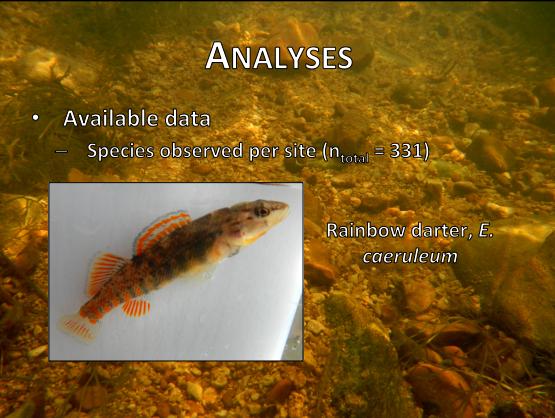
1. Bronto & Abt 2001

ANALYSES

- Available data
 - Species observed per site ($n_{total} = 331$)



Rainbow darter, *E. caeruleum*



ANALYSES

- Available data
 - Species observed per site ($n_{total} = 331$)



Snubnose darter, *E. tennessense*

ANALYSES

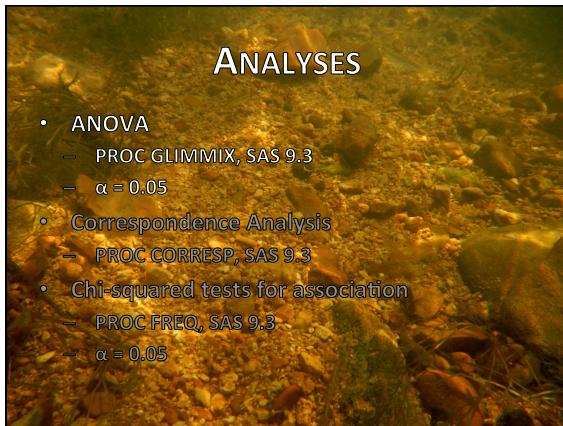
- Available data
 - Species observed per site ($n_{total} = 331$)



Redline darter,
N. rufilineatum

ANALYSES

- Available data
 - Habitat usage by darters
 - Available habitat per site
 - Natural, Disturbed, Restored



ANALYSES

- ANOVA
 - PROC GLIMMIX, SAS 9.3
 - $\alpha = 0.05$
- Correspondence Analysis
 - PROC CORRESP, SAS 9.3
- Chi-squared tests for association
 - PROC FREQ, SAS 9.3
 - $\alpha = 0.05$



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