Validation of the Oklahoma Rapid Assessment Method (OKRAM) in Depressional and Lacustrine Fringe Wetlands

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Outline

Introduction

Wetland Assessments
Assessments in Oklahoma

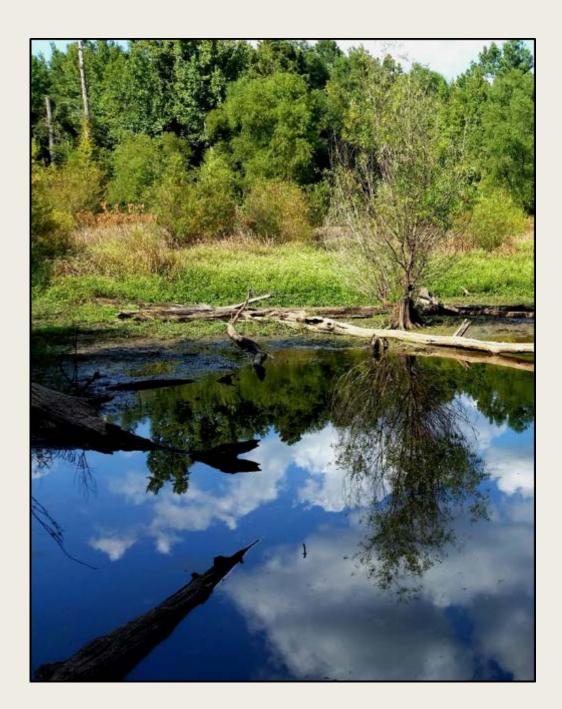
Depressional Wetlands

Objectives/Methods
Results

Lacustrine Fringe Wetlands

Objectives/Methods
Results

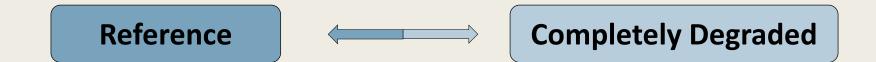
Future Needs



Wetland Assessments

Consistent methods to evaluate wetland condition

Determine where a wetland lies on a disturbance gradient



Applications:

Tracking broad trends in wetland health

Identifying high quality wetlands for protection

□ Identifying low quality wetlands in need of restoration

Monitoring compensatory mitigation projects

EPA's 3-Tiered framework

Level 1: GIS-based landscape assessments

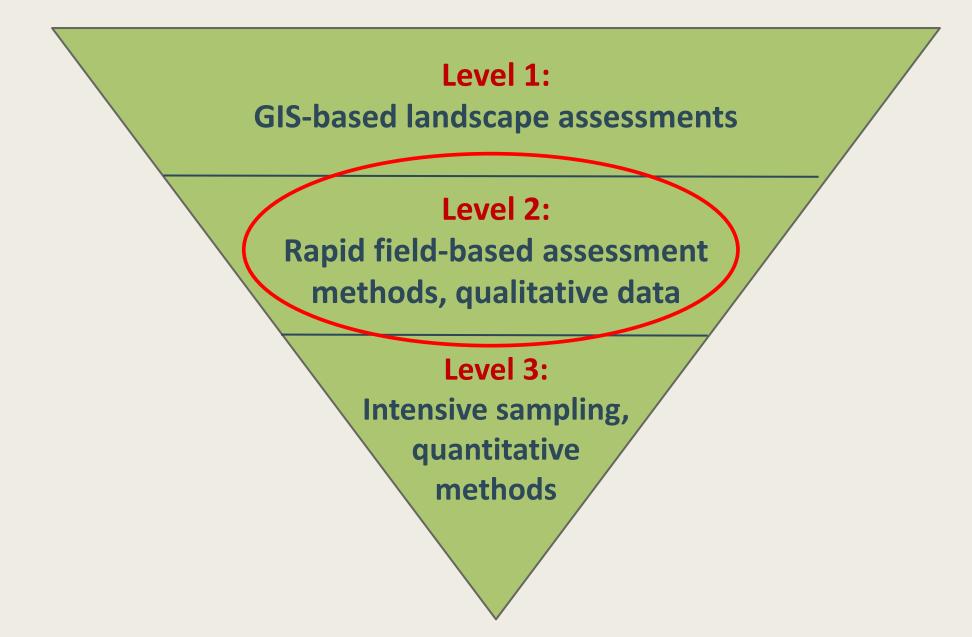
Level 2:

Rapid field-based assessment

methods, qualitative data

Level 3: Intensive sampling, quantitative methods

EPA's 3-Tiered framework



Rapid Assessment Methods (RAMs)

RAM Requirements:

Metrics are aggregated into a single condition score

Rapid: 2 people, ½ day in field, ½ day in office

On-site assessment

Must be validated

Fennessy et al. (2007) Evaluation of Rapid Methods for Assessing the Ecological Condition of Wetlands. Wetlands 27: 543-560

RAM Validation

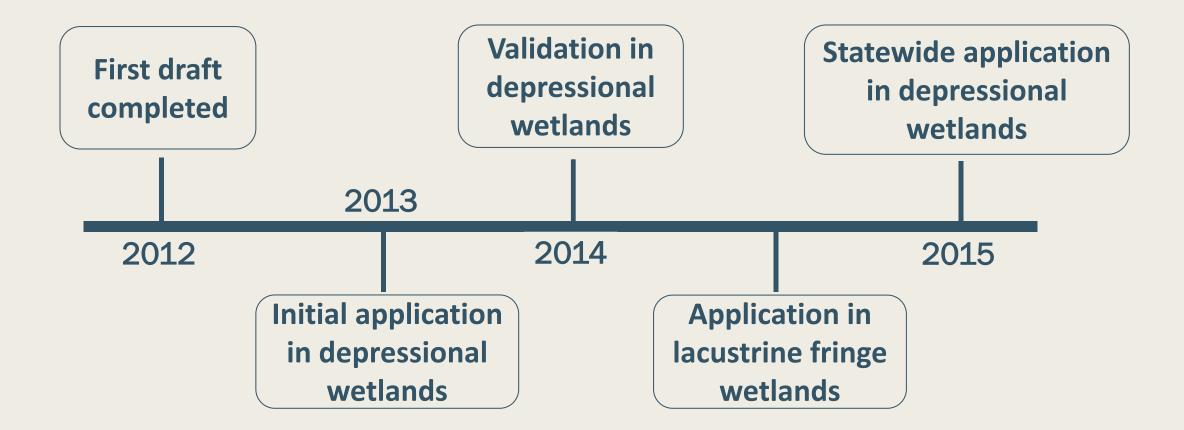
Metrics are qualitative measurements based on best professional judgment and inferred relationships

Document relationships between a RAM and independent measures of wetland condition

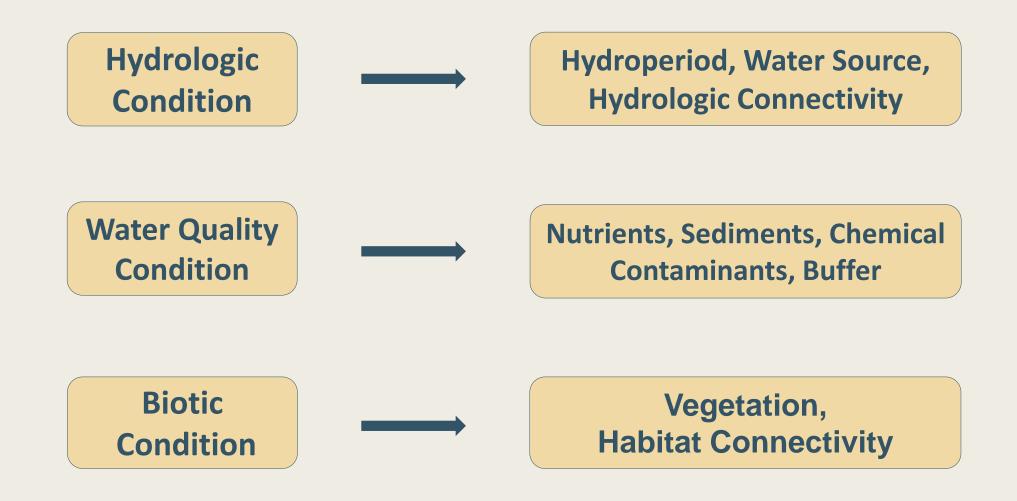
Level 3 assessments (vegetation, invertebrates, amphibians, birds, soil/water chemistry)

Level 1 assessments for additional support

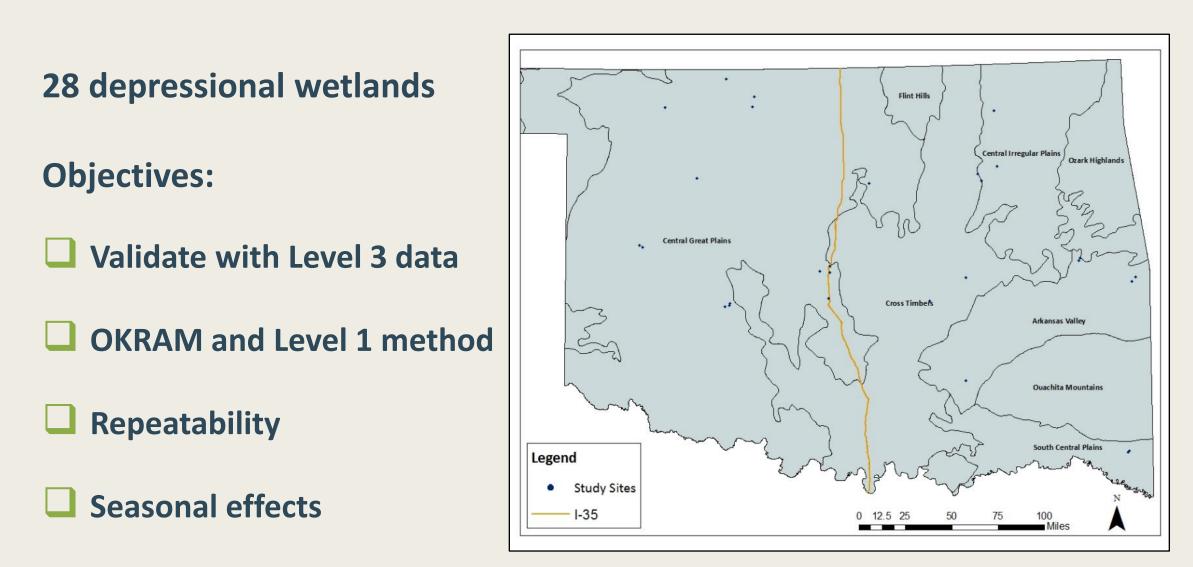
Oklahoma Rapid Assessment Method (OKRAM)



OKRAM Attributes and Metrics



Depressional Wetlands



Level 1: Landscape Development Intensity (LDI)

Based on land-use surrounding wetlands

Assessed within 100 m, 500 m, and 1,000 m of wetlands

Land-Use Types	LDI Coefficient
Natural System	1.00
Open Water	1.00
Pasture/Hay	2.77
Developed, Open Space	6.92
Agriculture	7.00
Developed, Low Intensity	7.55
Barren Land	8.32
Developed, Med. Intensity	9.42
Developed, High Intensity	10.00

(Brown & Vivas 2005; Mack 2006)

Level 2: RAMs

RAM Application

- Summer assessment: OKRAM, CRAM, and FACWet methods
- Spring assessment: OKRAM reapplied in 10 wetlands





Level 3: Intensive data collection

Validation data:

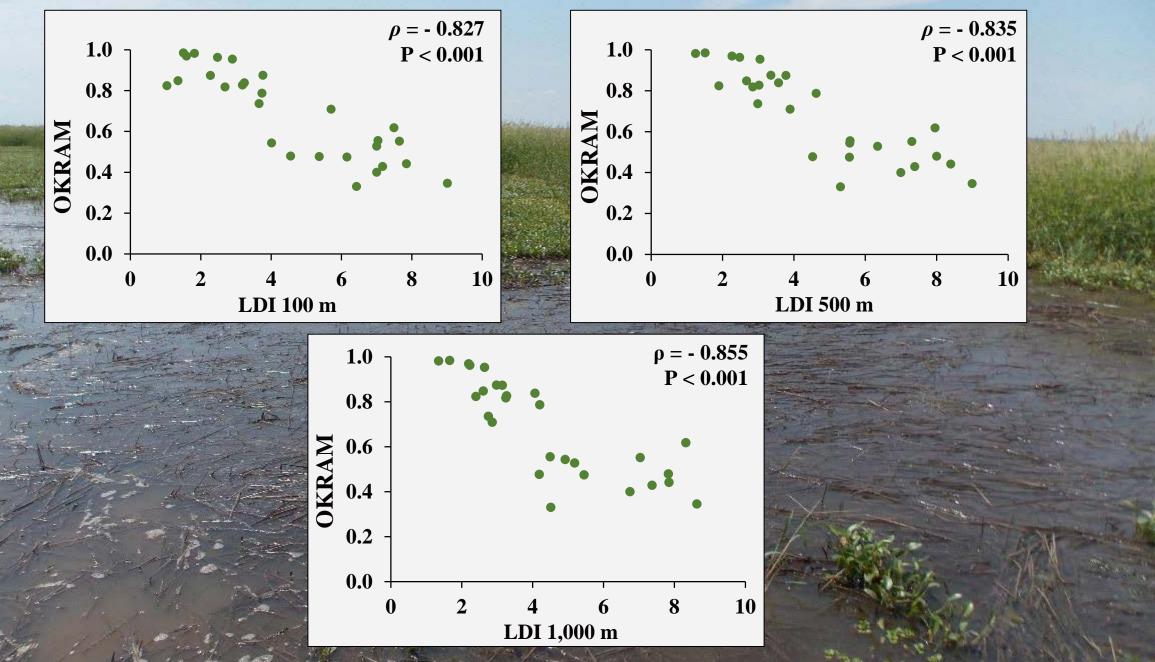
- Vegetation
- **Soil chemistry**
- Invertebrates
- Water quality



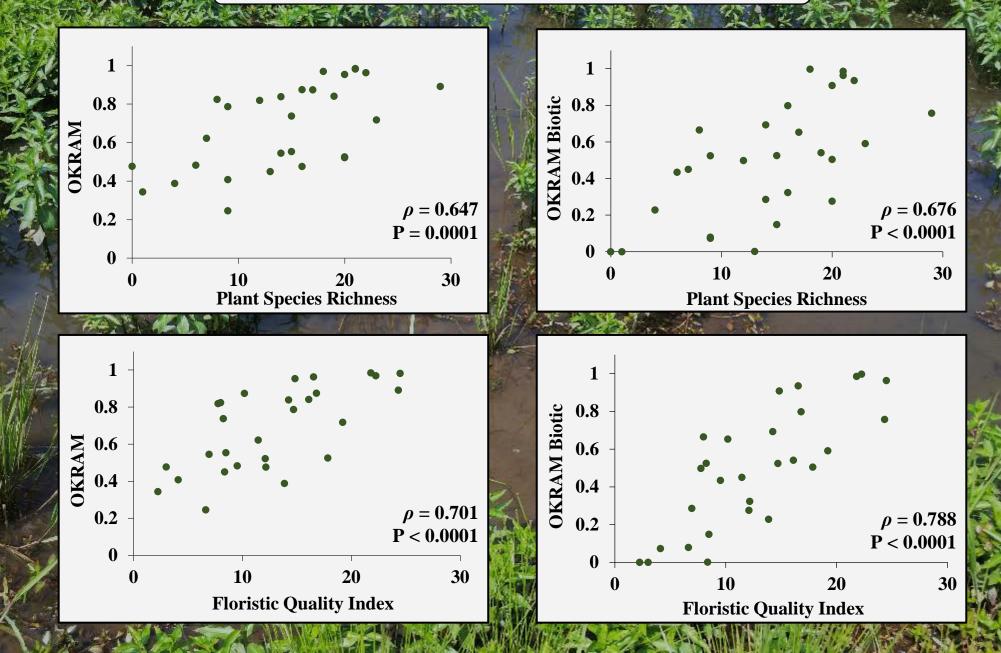




OKRAM Relationships with LDI



OKRAM Relationships with Level 3



OKRAM Repeatability

Metric	Avg. Evaluator Difference (%)
Hydroperiod	1.2
Water Source	8.4
Hydrologic Connectivity	3.0
A1: Hydrologic Condition	4.0
Nutrients	1.6
Sediment	2.3
Chemical Contaminants	1.2
Buffer Filter	2.0
A2: Water Quality	1.4
Vegetation	3.1
Habitat Connectivity	4.2
A3: Biotic Condition	3.9
Overall OKRAM	1.9

OKRAM Seasonality Analysis

	Avg. Seasonal
Metric	Difference (%)
Hydroperiod	0.5
Water Source	3.6
Hydrologic Connectivity	0.0
A1: Hydrologic Condition	1.5
Nutrients	1.5
Sediment	1.8
Chemical Contaminants	2.0
Buffer Filter	0.9
A2: Water Quality	1.4
Vegetation	12.8
Habitat Connectivity	1.5
A3: Biotic Condition	7.9
Overall OKRAM	2.4





OKRAM in Depressional Wetlands

Validated with Level 1 and Level 3 assessments

□ All metrics are repeatable

OKRAM can be applied regardless of time of year

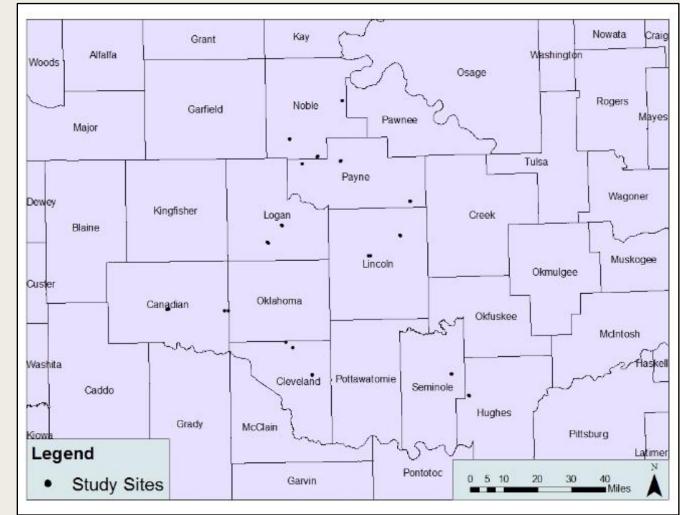


Lacustrine Fringe Wetlands

30 lacustrine fringe wetlands in Central Oklahoma

Objectives:

- Validate with Level 3 data
- OKRAM and Level 1 method



Methods: Lacustrine Fringe Wetlands

Level 1: LDI Level 2: RAM Application

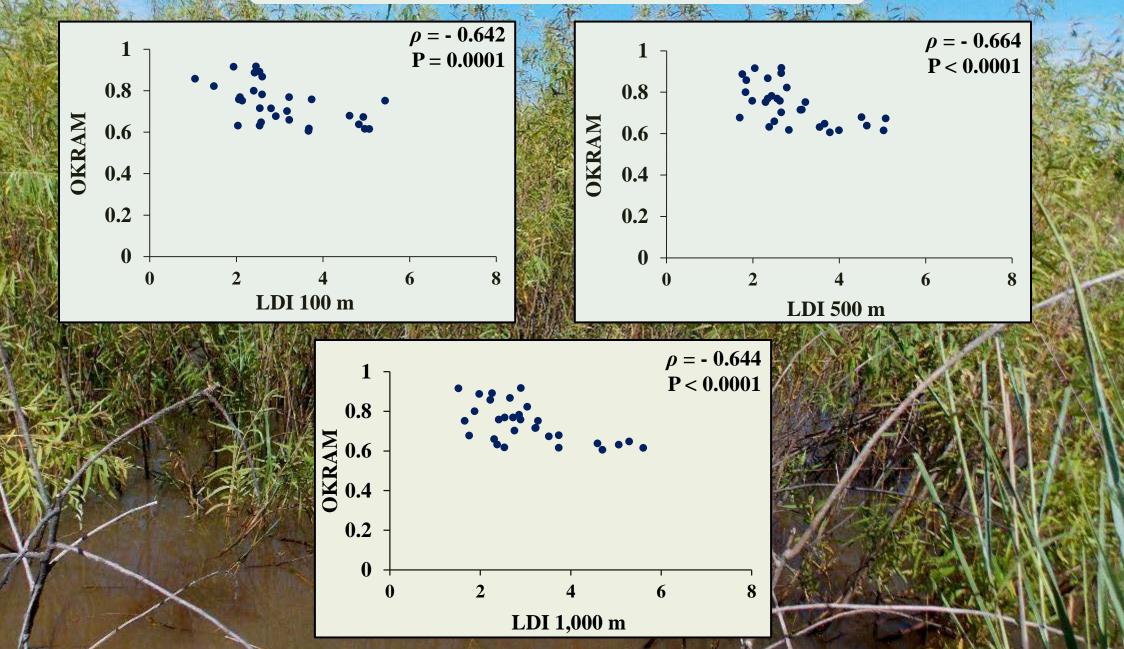
- Summer assessment: OKRAM, CRAM, and FACWet methods
- Spring assessment: OKRAM reapplied in 10 wetlands

Level 3: Vegetation, soil, invertebrates, water quality

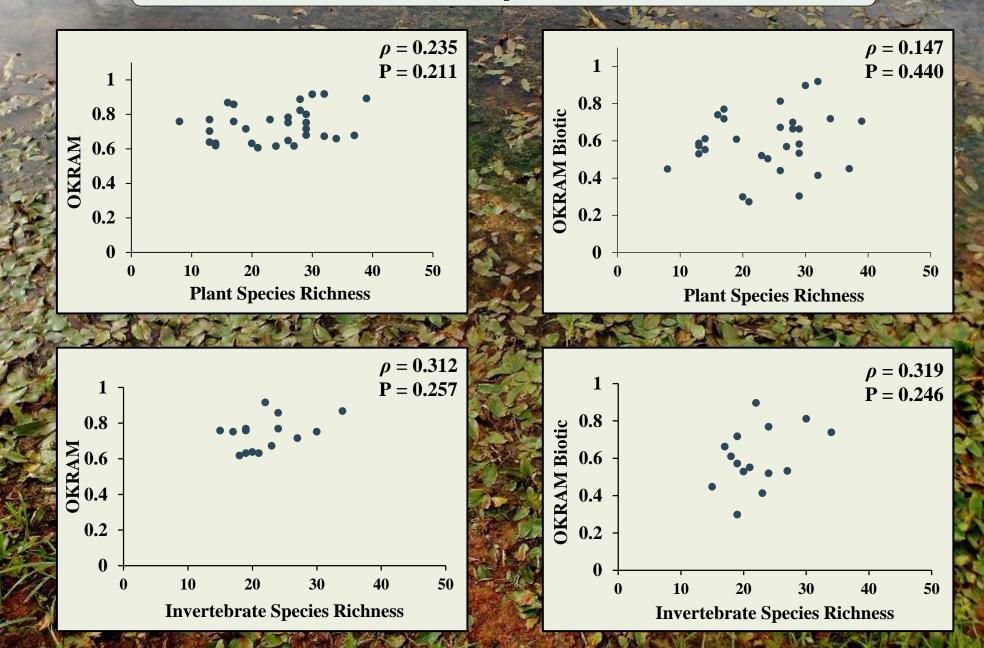




OKRAM Relationships with LDI



OKRAM Relationships with Level 3 Data



Reservoir hydrology

Man-made and highly regulated

Stable water levels
 Lower species richness
 Lower diversity
 Monocultures

Extreme water level fluctuations
 Stressed plant communities



Site Selection

Narrow OKRAM score range

- Site selection did not capture entire disturbance gradient
- Evaluate the existing range of conditions
 Do high quality, reference sites exist?
 Do extremely degraded sites exist?





Future Needs

Depressional wetlands

Validation with a larger sample size
 Repeatability with more evaluators
 Develop a guidebook

Lacustrine fringe wetlandsModification of metricsFurther validation

Riverine wetlands

- Initial application/calibration
- Validation statewide





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Questions?