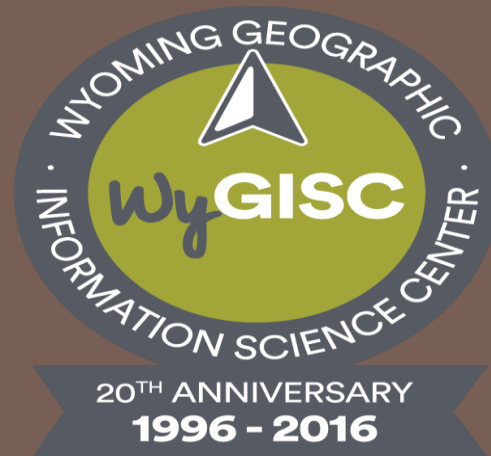
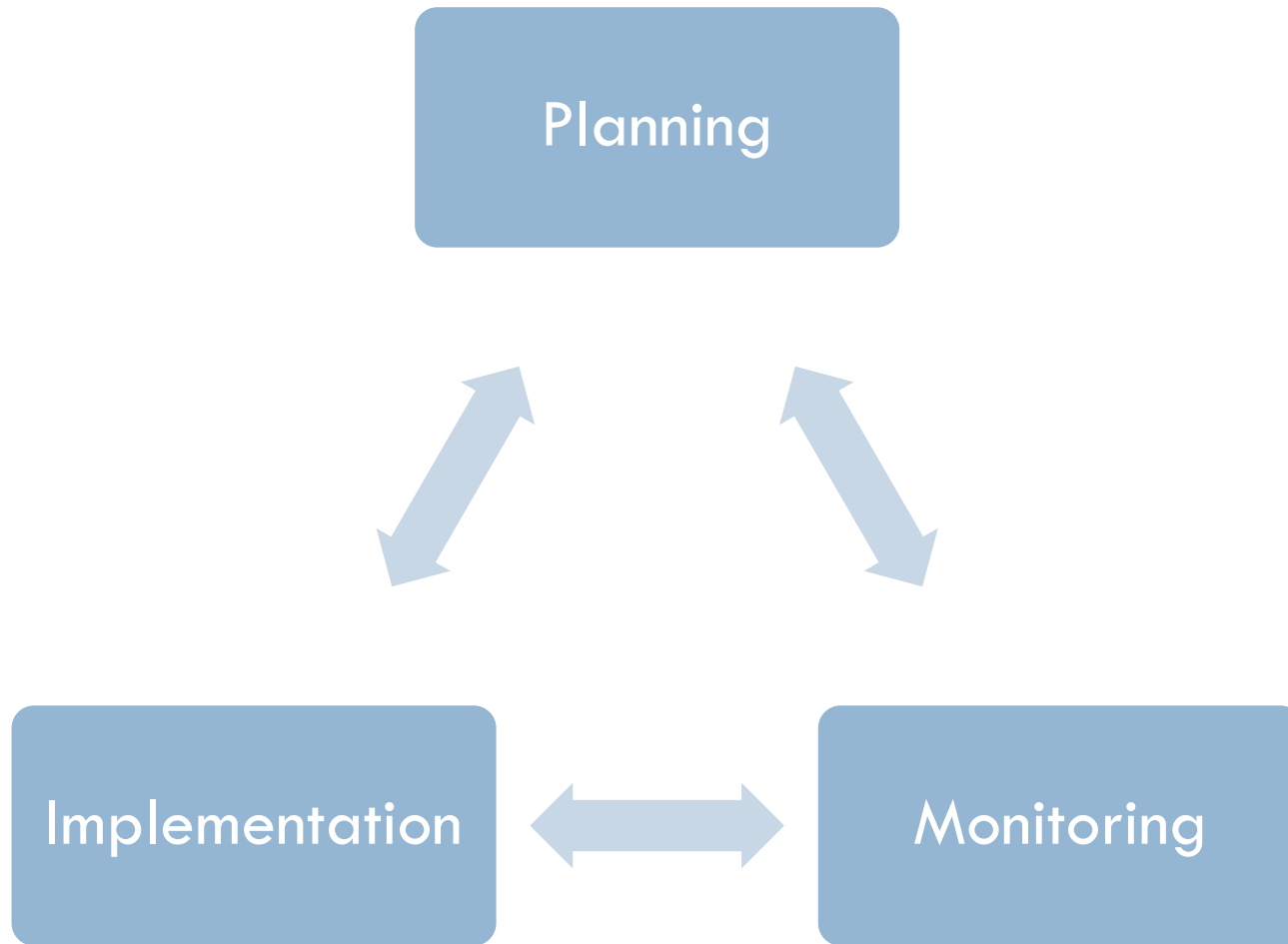


IMPROVING MONITORING EFFICACY FOR MULTIPLE LAND USE AND DATABASE IMPROVEMENT



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Reclamation as a process



Planning

- Location
- Land use goals
- Regulatory requirements
 - Reference Site Selection/Baseline Inventory
- What's available/affordable (seed mixes)?



Reclamation Requirements

Field Office	Percent Cover	Erosion Control/Soil Stability **	Weeds **	Grass Richness+ *	Forb Richness	Forb Density Or Frequency	Shrub Richness	Shrub Density or frequency	Plant Vigor **
Jonah Interagency Office	Greater than or equal to reference site	Site must be stable according to BLM Tech Note 346	No noxious weeds or highly competitive Invasives	At least 2 bunch grass species and 3 total species	Equal or greater than reference	At least 75% of reference	Equal to or greater than reference	At least 50% of reference with no more than 10% rabbitbrush	Plants must be resilient as displayed by root system, flowers, and seed heads
Pinedale Anticline Project Office	Plant community sufficient to minimize visual impacts, provide habitat and forage, impede noxious weed invasion	Plant community must stabilize soils	No state or federally listed noxious weeds. Active treatment in place for weedy bromes	At least 2 bunch grass species and 3 total species	Equal to or greater than reference within 5 years	At least 75% of reference within 5 years	Equal to or greater than reference within 5 years	At least 50% of reference within 5 years	Plants must be resilient as above. Removal of external influences required for at least 1 year
Kemmerer BLM	Greater than or equal to 80% of reference site	Disturbed areas are immediately stabilized by mulching	Less than or equal to 10% of total vegetative cover						
Rawlins BLM	Greater than or equal to 80% of reference site	Erosion features equal to or less than reference	No noxious weeds						
WDEQ	Greater than or equal to 70% of reference	Grass must extend to any active roadway unless permanent anchor in place							

Reference Sites (SERI 2004)

- Reference Ecosystem – A model for planning a restoration project
- Natural Ecosystem – Developed by natural processes and is self-organizing and maintaining
- Cultural (or semi-natural) Ecosystem – Developed under the joint influence of natural processes and human-imposed organization



Implementation



Monitoring

- A sound monitoring plan should be:
 - ▣ Cost-effective
 - ▣ Defensible (Quantitative, Repeatable, etc.)
 - ▣ Able to measure 'Core indicators' or 'key performance indicators'
 - ▣ Able to meet needs of multiple stakeholders/regulatory criteria
 - ▣ Able to Improve Decision Making

2017/06/22

WGSN: 45° 25.07'N
N: 52° 29' 45.14"E

Current Monitoring Practices

- Ocular estimates
- Daubenmire frames
- Line-point intercept (along transect)
- Step-point



2017/07/30

W:106° 18' 42.372"
N:044° 21' 33.90"

Using images and spatially balanced sampling design

- Image-based monitoring (Cagney et al. 2011)
- SamplePoint (Booth and Cox 2006)
 - ▣ Free, easy to use software for image analysis
- Balanced acceptance sampling (Robertson et al. 2013)
 - ▣ “It makes intuitive sense to spread the sample evenly over the study area”



Balanced Acceptance Sampling (Robertson et al. 2013, 2017)

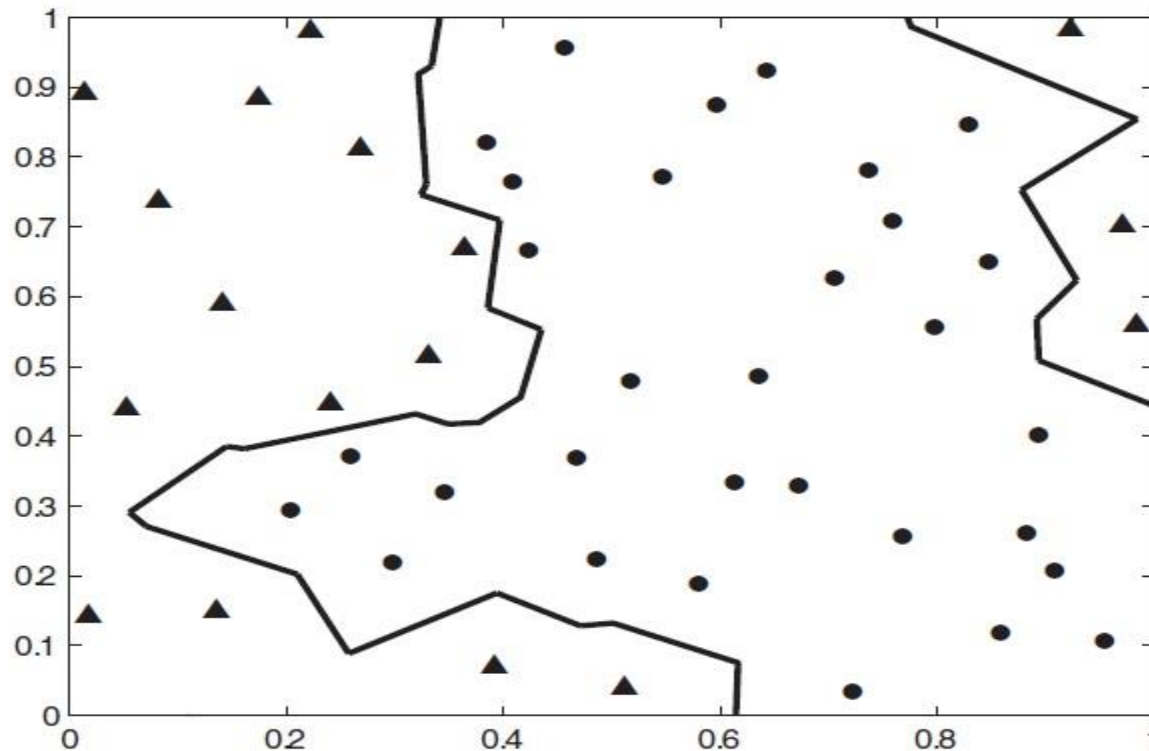
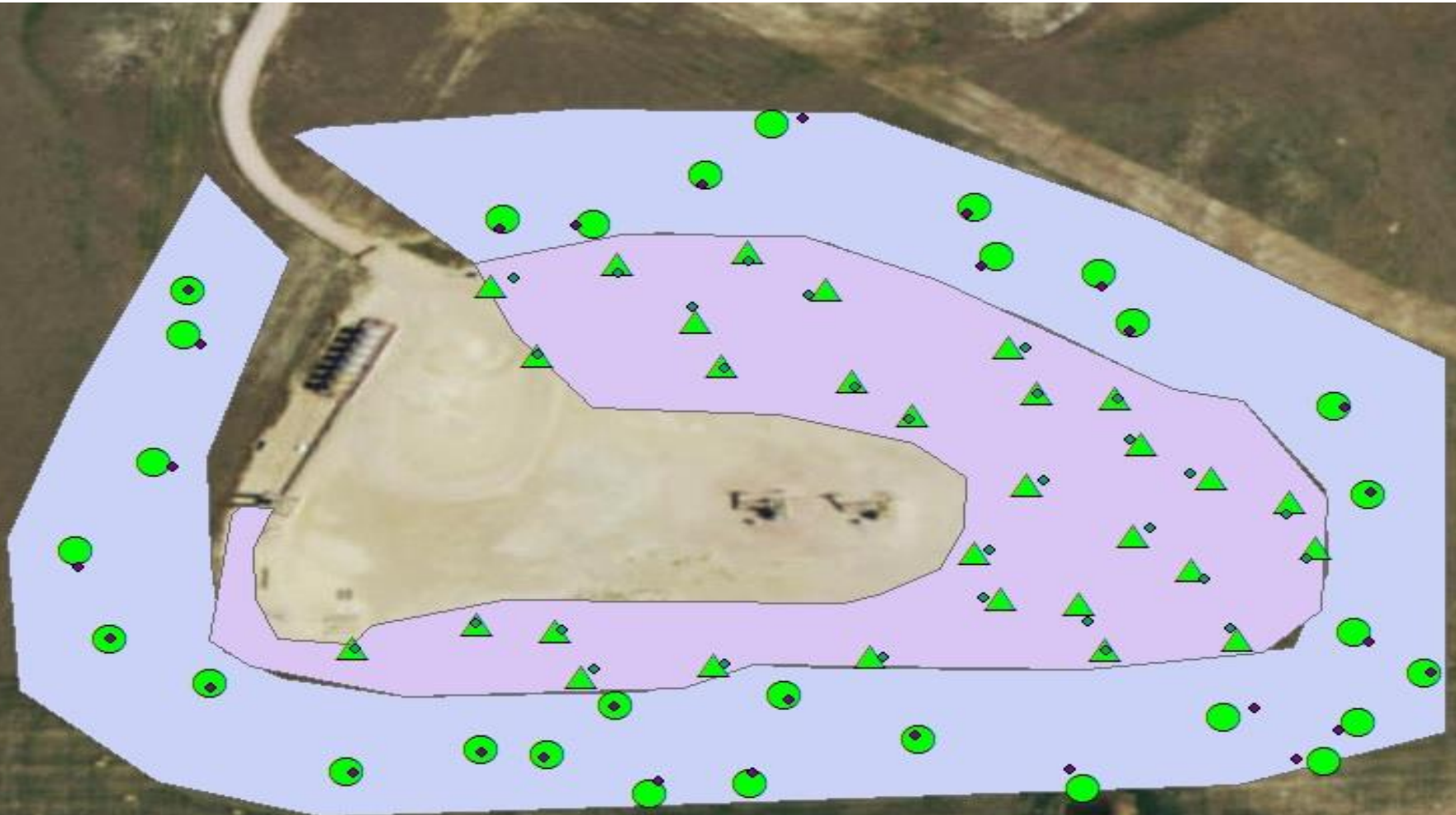


Figure 1. Selecting $n = 30$ spatially well-balanced BAS points in a two-dimensional study area. Points denoted \bullet are in the study area and points denoted \blacktriangle are not. A total of $v = 47$ random-start Halton points were used to obtain the sample.

Utilizing Geo-tagged Imagery and Spatially Balanced Sampling (Curran et al. *In Review* – *Restoration Ecology*)





RIMG2079.JPG RIMG2076.JPG
RIMG2075.JPG

RIMG2083.JPG
RIMG2084.JPG RIMG2035.JPG

RIMG2048.JPG RIMG2032.JPG

RIMG2088.JPG RIMG2051.JPG RIMG2074.JPG

RIMG2090.JPG RIMG2054.JPG RIMG2072.JPG

RIMG2092.JPG RIMG2056.JPG RIMG2066.JPG RIMG2070.JPG

RIMG2095.JPG RIMG2065.JPG

RIMG2098.JPG RIMG2058.JPG RIMG2064.JPG

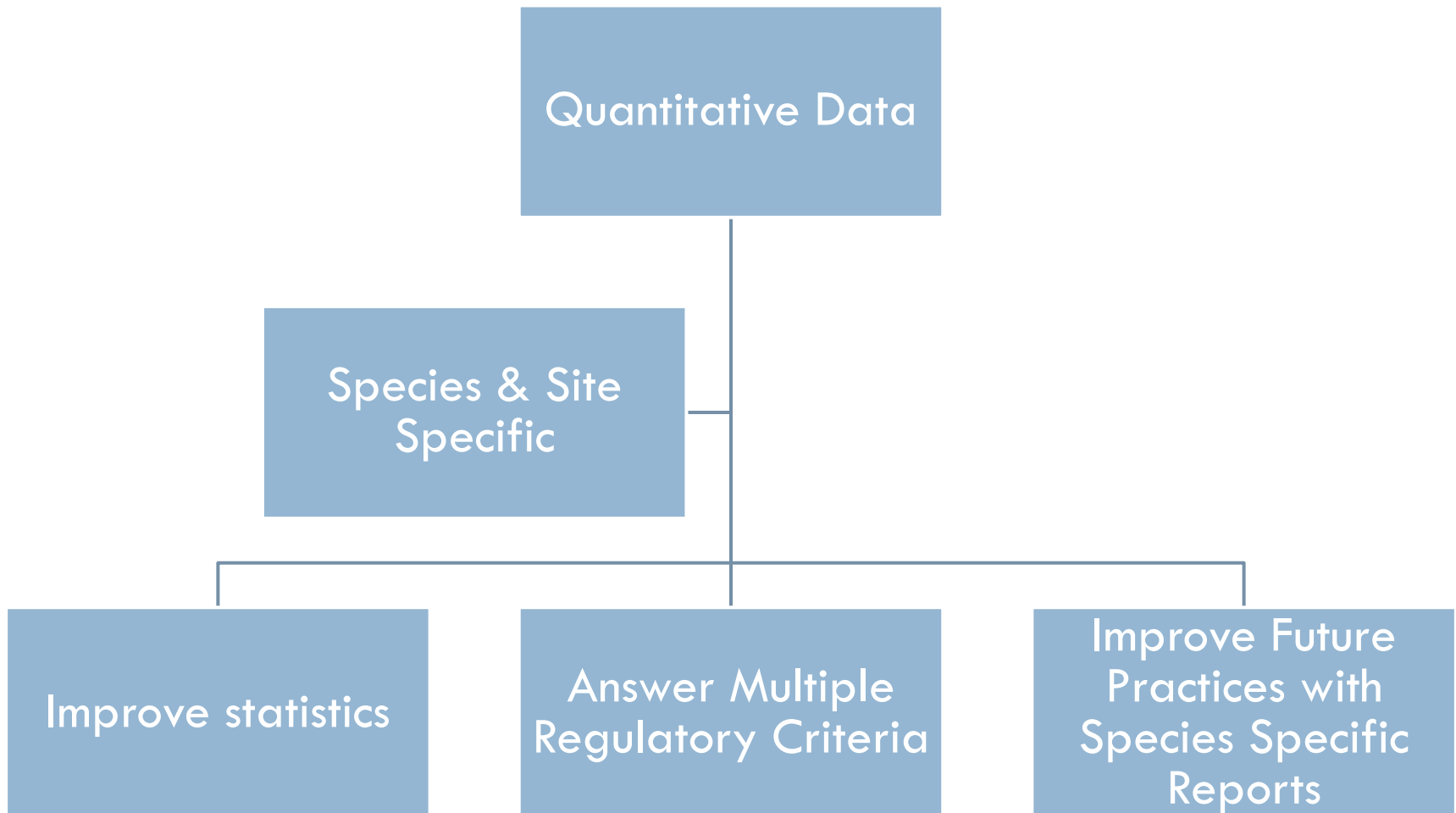
RIMG2063.JPG

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RIMG2103.JPG RIMG2112.JPG

RIMG21

Report Generation



WDEQ/SGEO/Field Office Criteria

- WDEQ SWPPP
 - ▣ 70% cover compared to reference
- SGEO
 - ▣ 2 native forb species, 2 native grass species (1 bunch), within 60 m of \geq 5% sagebrush
- BLM Field Offices
 - ▣ Each one different
 - ▣ JIO/PAPO most stringent in state
 - ▣ Appendix M

WDEQ/SGEO/Field Office Criteria (con't)

□ JIO Criteria

- Ground cover on reclaim must be \geq reference (pass)
- Forb richness \geq reference (pass)
- Forb density \geq 75% reference (pass)
- Shrub density \geq 50% reference (pass)
- Shrub richness \geq reference (fail)
- Grass richness (3 grasses, at least 2 bunch) (pass)
- Site stable/lack of erosion features (pass)
 - * documented outside of SamplePoint
- Plants resilient based on seed heads (pass), flowers (pass), roots(?)

Collect Once, Use Many Times

DATA



Queries

X

Y

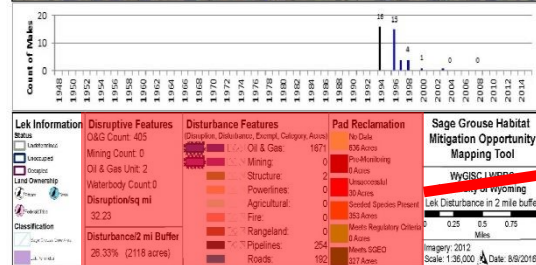
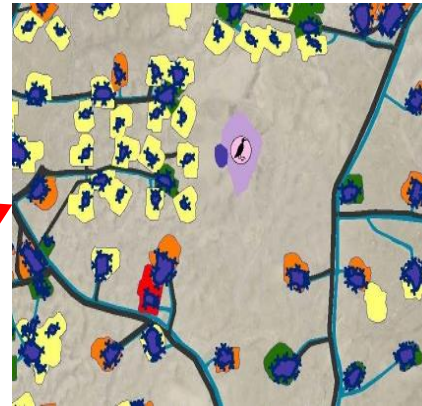
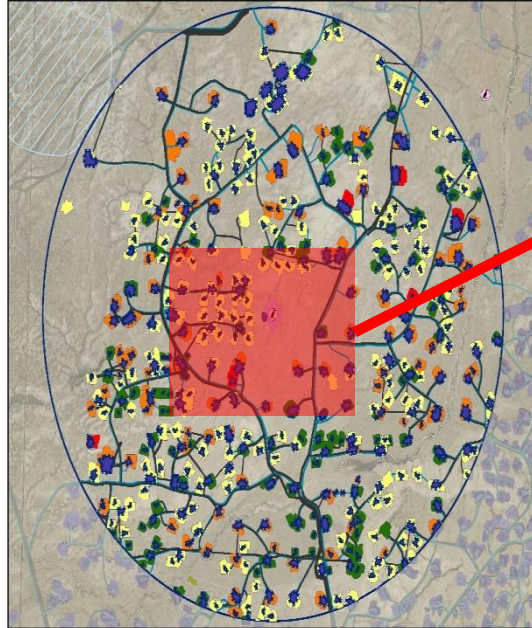
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Agencies

MOM Tool Example

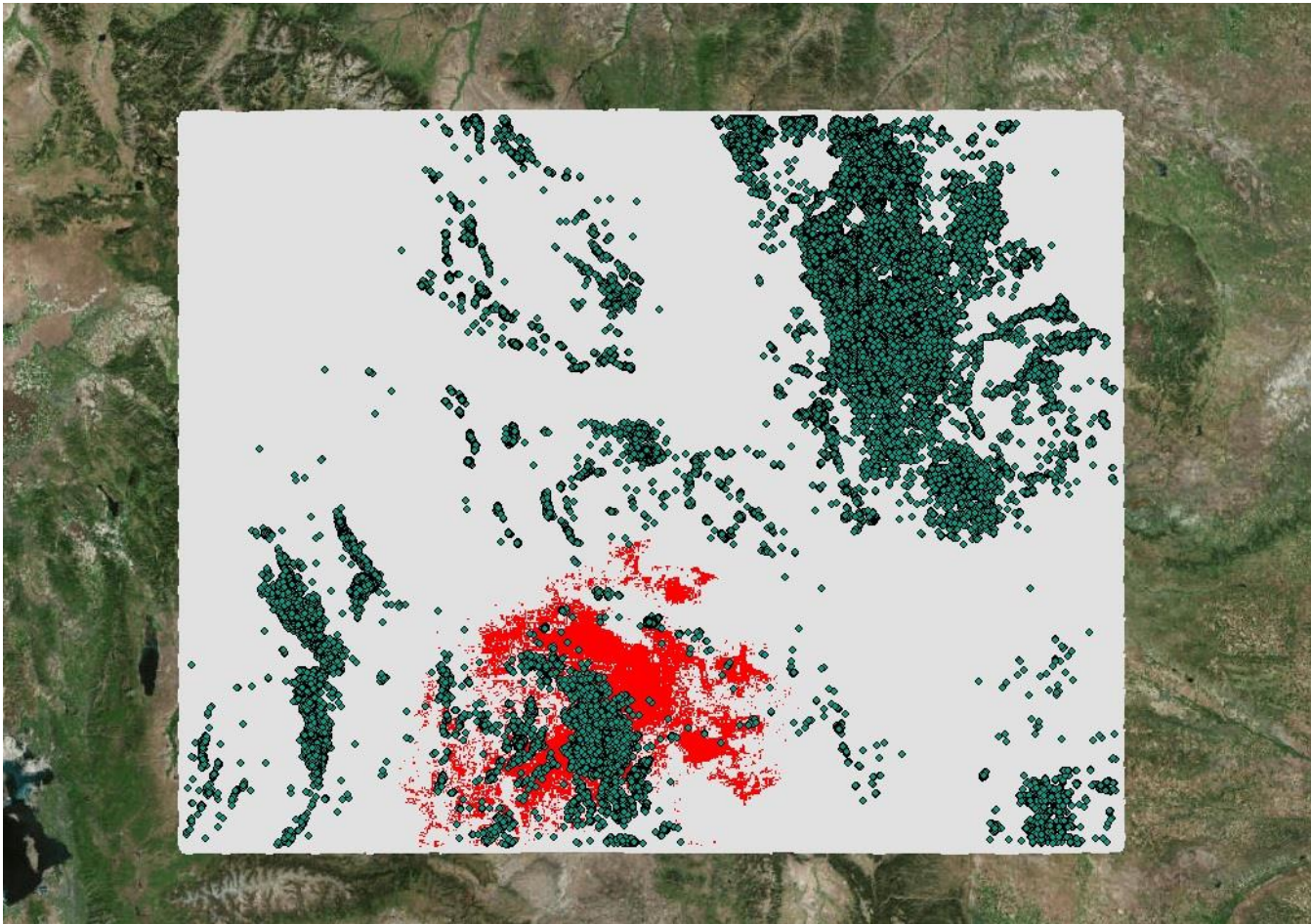
17

Lek: D-Clay Hill Well GF Region: Pinedale BLM Office: Pinedale



Disruptive Features	Disturbance Features	Pad Reclamation
O&G Count: 405	(Disruption, Disturbance, Exempt, Category, Acres)	No Data
Mining Count: 0	Oil & Gas: 1671	636 Acres
Oil & Gas Unit: 2	Mining: 0	Pre-Monitoring
Waterbody Count: 0	Structure: 2	0 Acres
Disruption/sq mi	Powerlines: 0	Unsuccessful
32.23	Agricultural: 0	30 Acres
Disturbance/2 mi Buffer	Fire: 0	Seeded Species Present
26.33% (2118 acres)	Rangeland: 0	353 Acres
	Pipelines: 254	Meets Regulatory Criteria
	Roads: 192	0 Acres
		Meets SGEQ
		327 Acres

Pocket Gopher



Operator Dashboard



Forb Management Dashboard



Pre-monitoring. Obtain quantitative data.



0 Forbs. Re-seed with forb mix.



1 Native Perennial Forb. Re-seed with forb mix.



2-4 Native Perennial Forbs. Consider re-seeding.



>5 Native Perennial Forbs. No action.



Site meets rollover criteria, not SGEO.



Site meets SGEO, regardless of rollover.



Large scale (Warren Resources/Anadarko/Southland/EFTS)

- ❑ 1,800 pads monitored prior to Aug 1.
- ❑ Quantitative reports generated daily
- ❑ Geo-spatial component allows for data/photos to be linked to site
- ❑ Technicians (1 person team) doing 10-12 sites per day (data collection and report generation)
 - Transect method (2 person team) was doing ~7 sites per day (data collection)

2015-08-25

41007 36 28.118
41011 36 36.433

Drawbacks

- ❑ SamplePoint does not measure height, canopy gap, or basal coverage
- ❑ Sometimes tough to ID grass to species
- ❑ Images are large files (cumbersome data)
- ❑ Added expense of camera

2017/06/22

N3100° 44' 05.915"
E1042° 29' 47.86"

Positives

- ❑ Improved data quality
- ❑ Reduction of time spent collecting data
- ❑ Permanent record
- ❑ Spatially-explicit
- ❑ Overall cost saving

2017/08/16

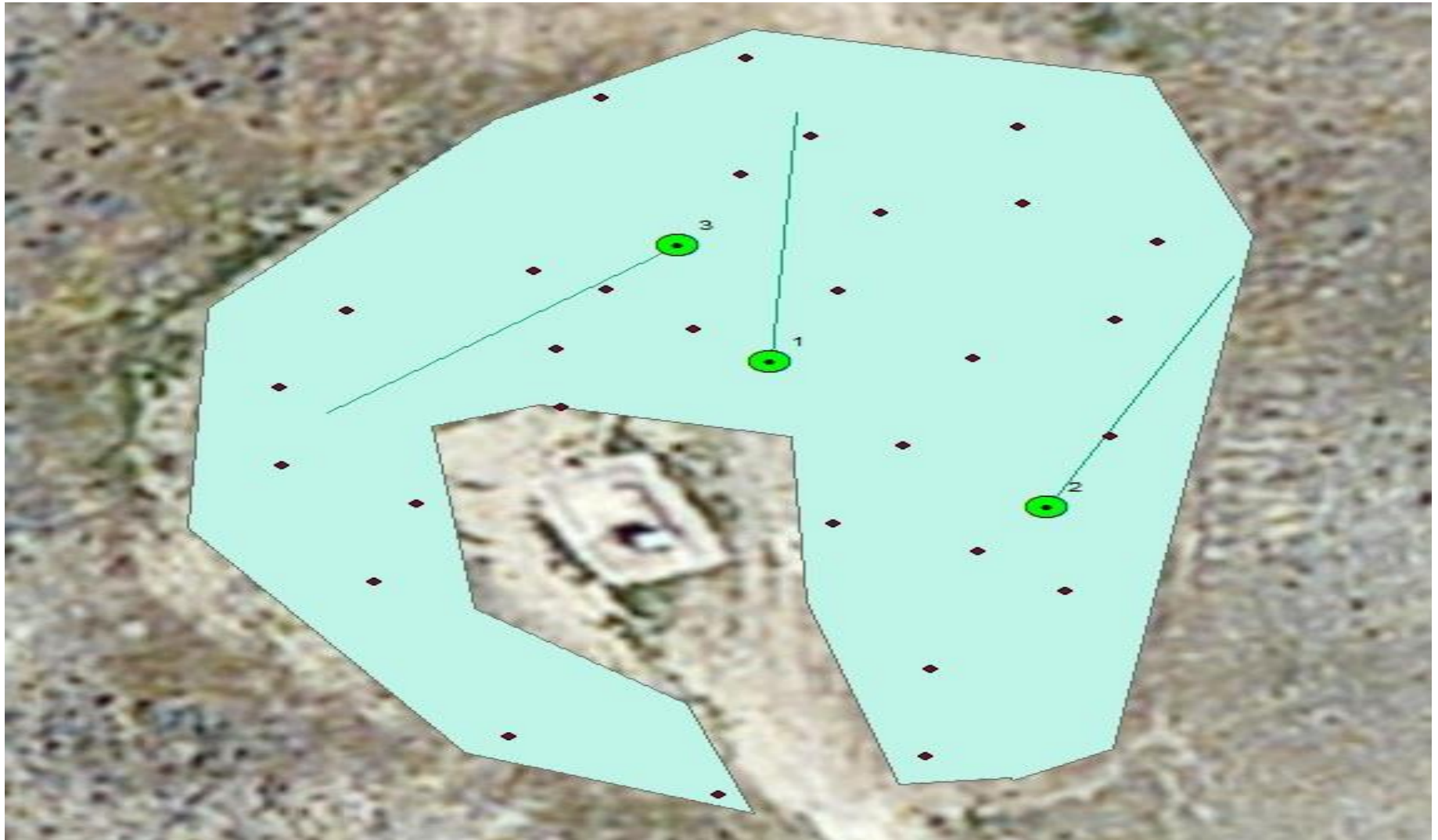
W: 109.44° 03.908°
N: 042.09° 49.758°

Future Research

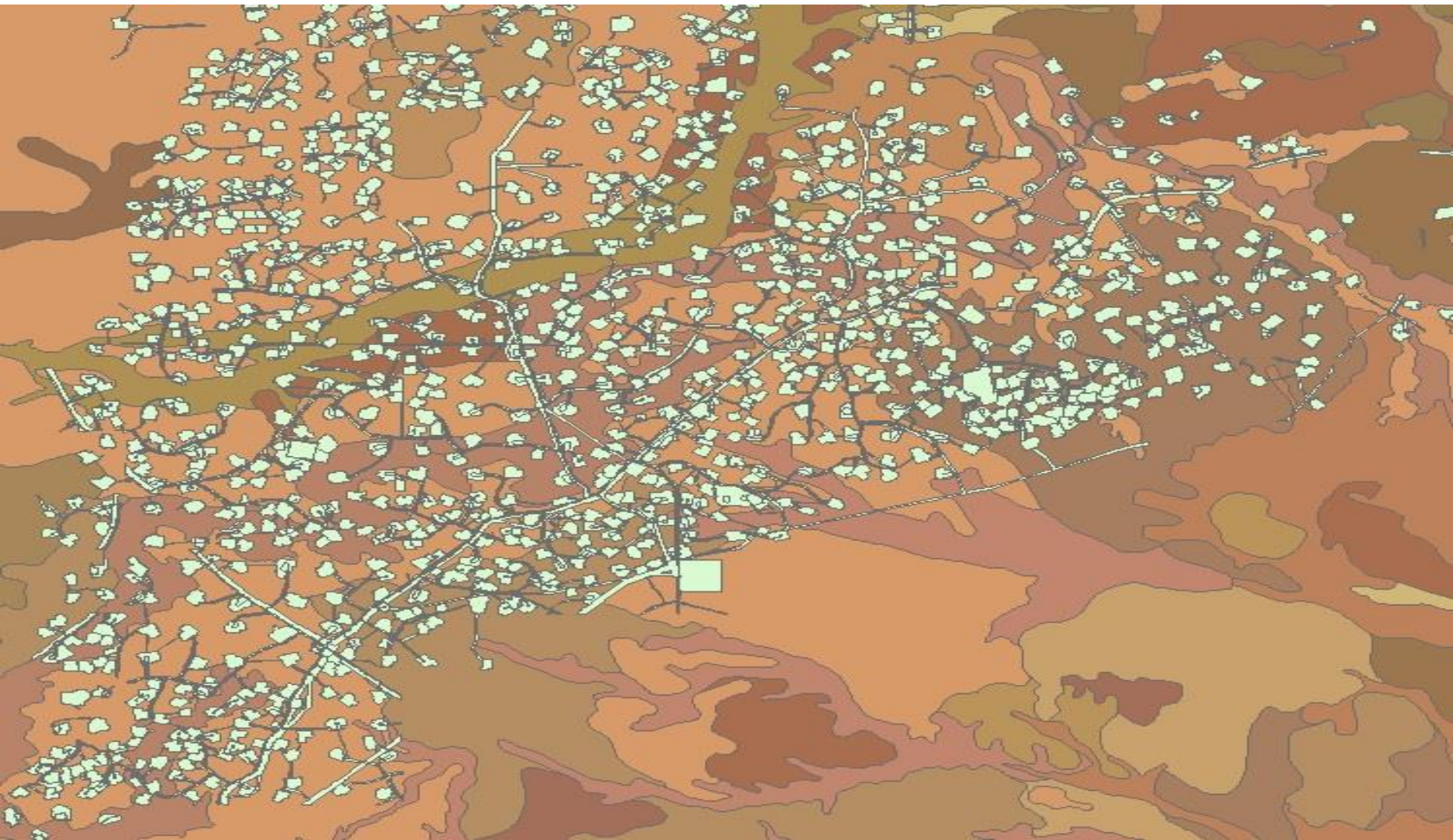
- ❑ Direct comparison between methods
- ❑ Improving reference site selection
- ❑ Life cycle monitoring for reclaimed sites



WRRRC-BLM Study (Buffalo & Rawlins offices)



Ecological Site Descriptions: Suggestions for Improvements and Use as Reference Sites (Curran et al. *in prep.*)



Acknowledgements

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- The background of the slide is a photograph of two people standing in a vast, open field. The person on the left is wearing a dark jacket and the person on the right is wearing a dark jacket and a hard hat. They appear to be looking at something together. The field is covered in low-lying green vegetation with many small white flowers. In the far distance, there are blue, hazy mountains under a clear sky.
- Co-authors (Curran, Graf, Robinson, Robertson, Rogers, Sherman, Cox, Adams, Strom, Stahl)
 - Jonah Energy
 - Warren Resources
 - Escalera Resources
 - Anadarko Petroleum Corporation
 - BP American Production Company
 - BLM
 - WGFD
 - WWNRT
 - PAW
 - CPNPP