

Technical WorkGroup Meeting

Fish Distribution and Abundance Sampling – Upper River

8 February 2013

Prepared by R2 Resource Consultants

- Oshetna to dam site
- Consistent habitat
- Random systematic transect sampling
 - 20 transect samples (every 2.4 miles)
- Sample habitats that are found
 - Random selection of single habitat unit of each habitat type

Tributaries above Devil's Canyon 3

- Tributaries mapped by HDR + 4 unnamed
- Sampling from mouth up to 3000 ft
- Some tributaries are not accessible
- Accessible tributaries sampled using probabilistic sampling design
- Abundance estimates apply to accessible portions of tributaries only

Sampling Options

- Simple random sample clump
- Systematic samples would work for tributaries, BUT:
 - Missing samples due to accessibility would leave a hole
- GRTS sampling

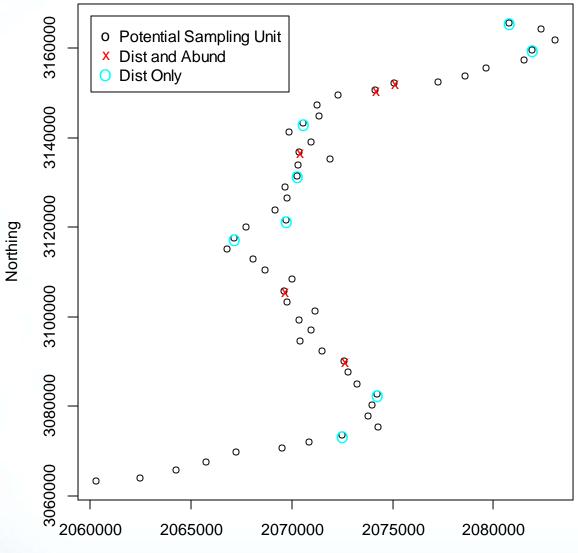
Generalized Random Tesselation Stratified₅ (GRTS) Random Sampling

- Stevens, D. L., Jr. and A. R. Olsen (2004). "Spatially-balanced sampling of natural resources." Journal of American Statistical Association 99(465): 262-278.
- Spatial coverage and random
- Random sampling on sub-regions of the map
- Routines readily available
- Missing samples do not have large impact on spatial balance of sample

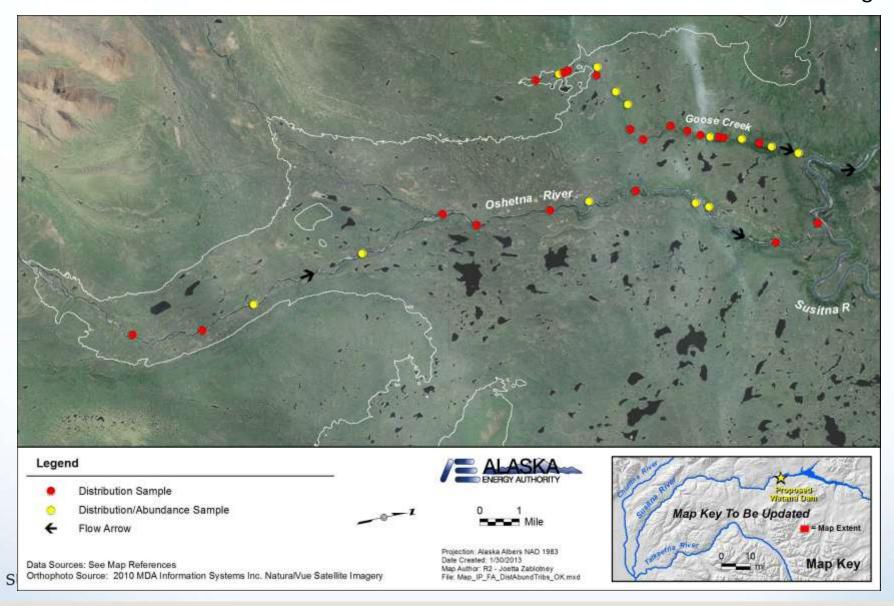
Generalized Random Tesselation Stratified₆ (GRTS) Random Sampling

- Accessible tributaries divided into potential sampling units
 - 200m, 400m, 800m
- 15-25% of the sampling units for distribution sampling
- 10% for abundance sampling
- GRTS oversample
 - Missing samples do not compromise spatial coverage

GRTS Sample on the Oshetna River







- Selected sampling units reviewed on video
- One habitat unit of each type will be selected at random and 40m section will be sampled