Watershed-scale drivers of temperature and flow of headwater streams in Northern Maine: Year One Update

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Question and Approaches

What factors explain the temperature and flow of headwater streams?

#1: Network of temperature (n = 100), flow (n = 18) sensors in randomly selected streams

#2: Natural experiments & outliers

#3: Controlled experiment at Smith Brook (n = 3 watersheds, two experiment/one control)

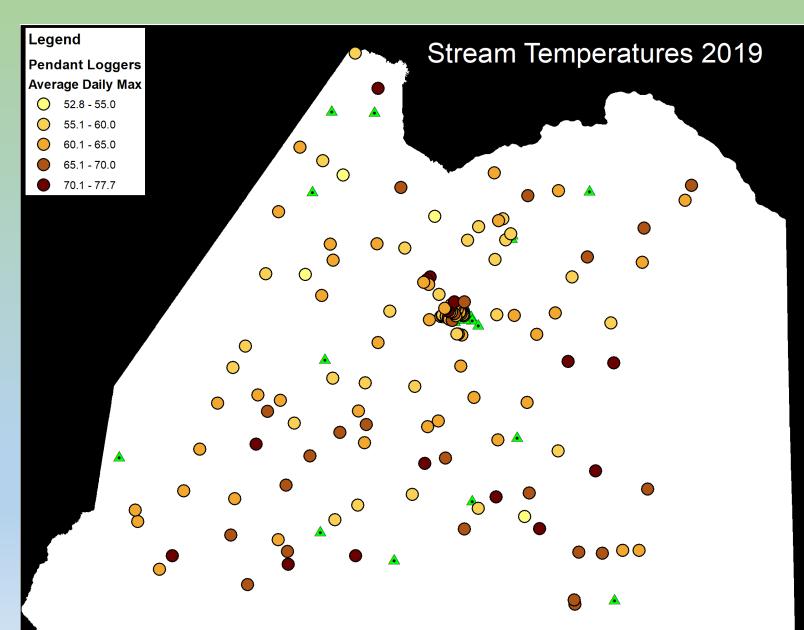
Landscape network: 100+ watersheds

Across ownerships in Northern Maine

Dependent variables: temperature metrics

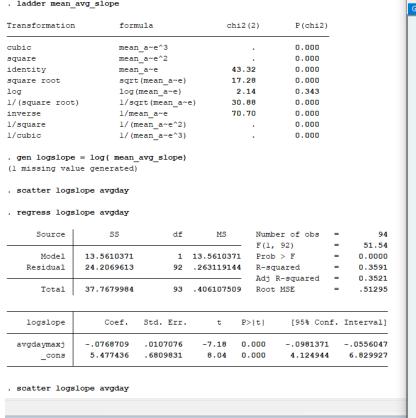
Independent variables:

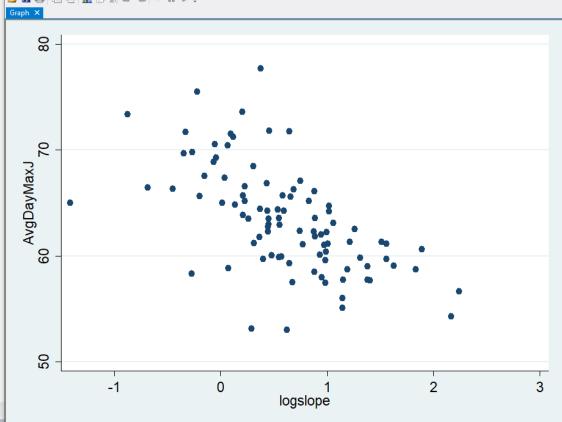
- Total solar radiation
- Area in lakes & ponds
- Area in beaver ponds (2018 air photos)
- Harvest footprint (last 7 years)
- Upland & valley wetlands



Stream Gradient vs. Average Daily Max Temp

- Average stream gradient $R^2 = 0.36$ (strongest so far)
- Streams >2% average gradient did not exceed 70F in 2019
- Waiting on LiDAR coverage for improved metrics (anticipated soon)



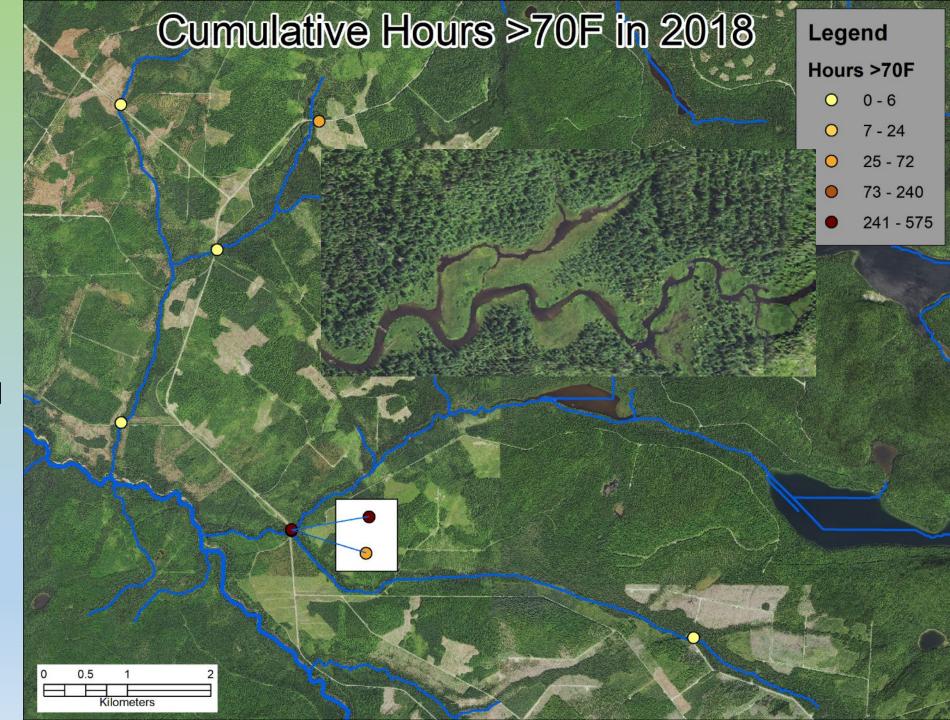


Investigate outliers

Some exceeded 80F
This kills trout in tests

Why this warm?

Others extremely cool

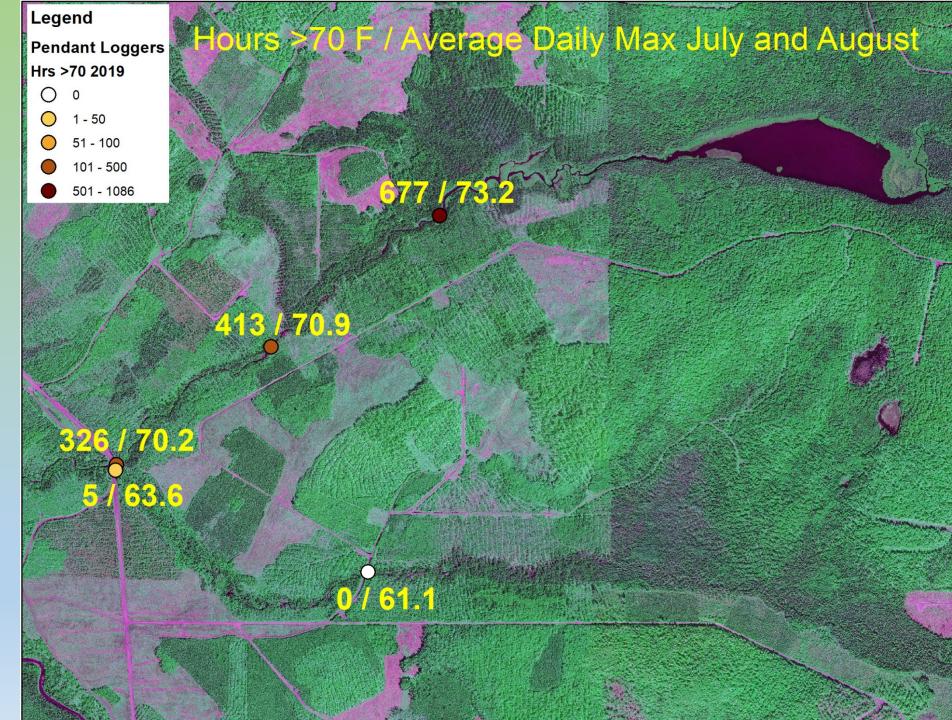


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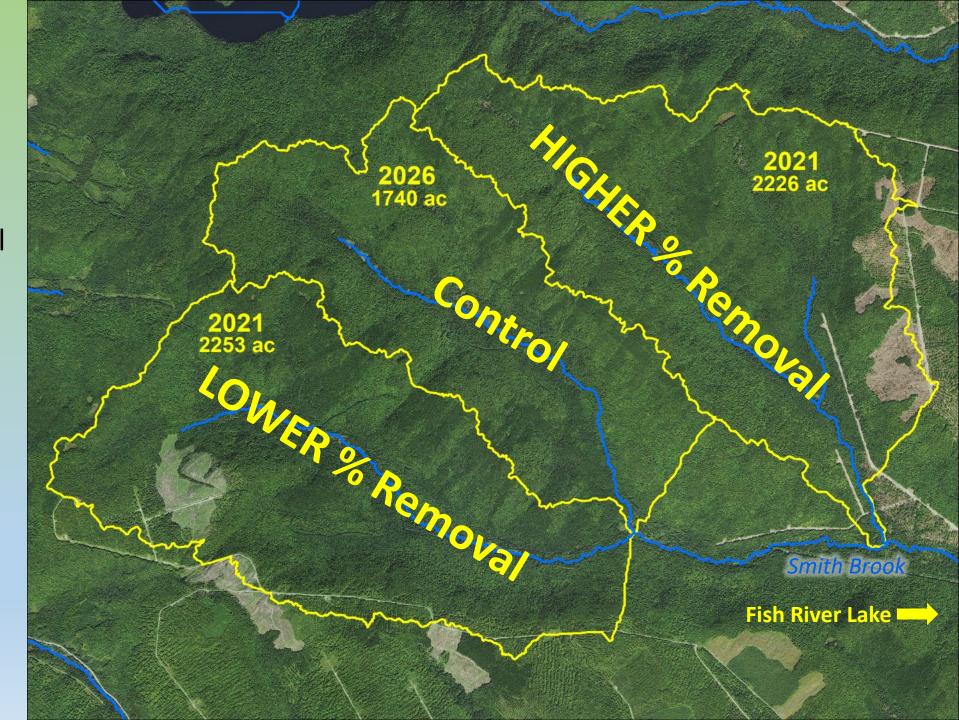
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Isolate the variable

Two levels, % removal

Background: 1950s harvest, Tibetan workers for Great Northern Paper

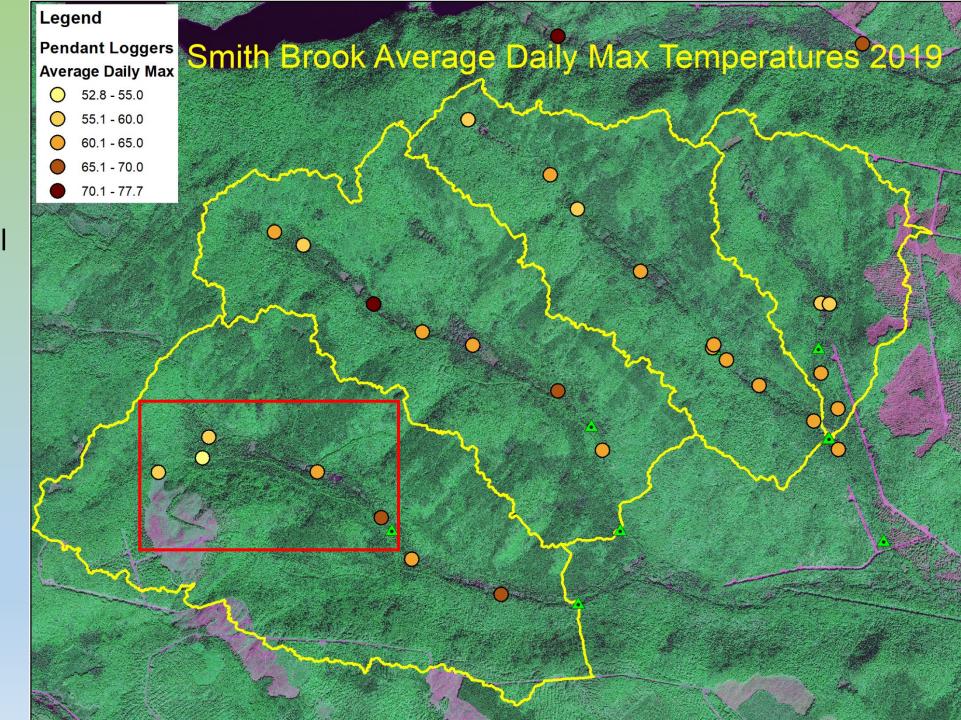


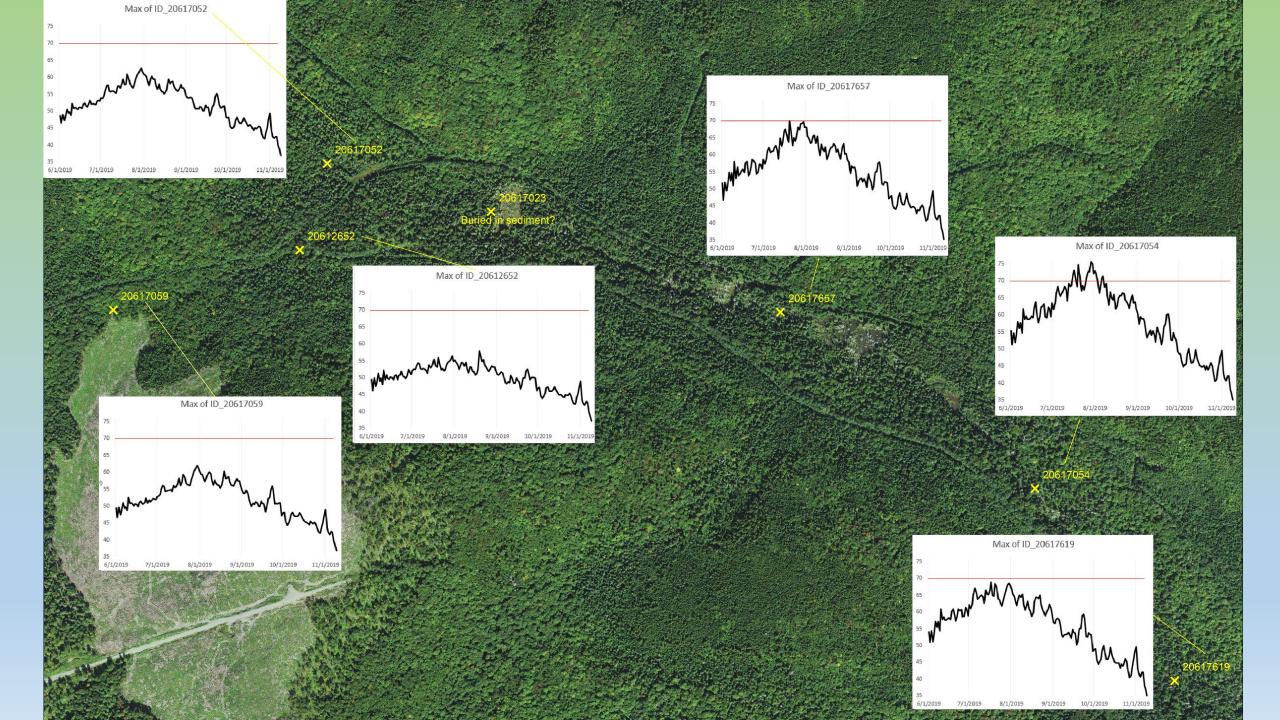
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Background: 1950s harvest, Tibetan workers for Great Northern Paper

Note the two sites in the north as well





Plans for 2020

- Double sample size of landscape network
- Year-round temperature loggers in Smith Brook
- Fly portions of Smith Brook with hyperspectral drone
- Flow calibrations & rain gauges
- Data analysis with forthcoming LiDAR data

Collaboration



Neil Thompson



Antoin O'Sullivan





Jeremiah Wood



