## Stream Concavity as a Predictor of River Corridor Exchange

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## Ecosystem Informatics Summer Institute

Methods

### \* Rivers flow



- Rivers flow
- Exchange water and solutes with the landscape

**Methods** 



- Rivers flow
- Exchange water and solutes with the landscape
- Exchange results in TRANSIENT STORAGE

**Methods** 



\* Rivers flow

Introduction

- Exchange water and solutes with the landscape
- Exchange results in TRANSIENT STORAGE
- Provides ecosystem services

**Methods** 



- Decades of research, no predictive capacity
- Studies report contrasting results



### Introduction

#### Methods



- Decades of research, no predictive capacity
- Studies report contrasting results



### Introduction

#### Methods



- Decades of research, no predictive capacity
- Studies report contrasting results
- Likely related to physical environment and hydrologic forcing



Discussion

### Introduction

Methods

- Decades of research, no predictive capacity
- Studies report contrasting results
- Likely related to physical environment and hydrologic forcing



### Introduction

Methods

Results

- Decades of research, no predictive capacity
- Studies report contrasting results
- Likely related to physical environment and hydrologic forcing



### Introduction

#### Methods



- Decades of research, no predictive capacity
- Studies report contrasting results
- Likely related to physical environment and hydrologic forcing
- Need for predictive framework



## Introduction

Methods

Results

## **Objectives**

1) Assemble comprehensive dataset assessing exchange across gradient of geomorphic and hydrologic conditions

### Introduction

#### Methods

#### Results

## Lookout Creek Drainage Network -- HJA Experimental Forest



# **Objectives**

1) Assemble comprehensive dataset assessing exchange across gradient of geomorphic and hydrologic conditions

2) Predict response of river corridor exchange with respect to TOPOGRAPHIC, HYDROLOGIC, and CONCAVITY indices.

### Introduction

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# **Objectives**

1) Assemble comprehensive dataset assessing exchange across gradient of geomorphic and hydrologic conditions

2) Predict response of river corridor exchange with respect to TOPOGRAPHIC, HYDROLOGIC, and CONCAVITY indices

3) Compare performance of linear models and machine learning techniques in predicting exchange response

### Introduction

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. 20



100











. 20



. 20







![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

## **Exchange Response**

![](_page_26_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_0.jpeg)

Introduction

#### **Methods**

![](_page_29_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Figure_0.jpeg)

## Topographic & Hydrologic Predictors

- Valley Slope
- Valley Width
- Sinuosity
- \* Discharge
- \* Velocity

![](_page_31_Picture_6.jpeg)

#### Introduction

### Methods

![](_page_31_Picture_10.jpeg)

Section Sec

![](_page_32_Picture_2.jpeg)

Discussion

#### Introduction

### Methods

- Section 2 Sec vertical 'curviness'
- Stream concavity induces hyporheic exchange

![](_page_33_Picture_3.jpeg)

#### Introduction

### **Methods**

- Essentially measures vertical 'curviness'
- Stream concavity induces hyporheic exchange
- Second derivative describes shape

![](_page_34_Figure_4.jpeg)

#### Introduction

### Methods

Results

- Essentially measures vertical 'curviness'
- Stream concavity induces hyporheic exchange
- Second derivative describes shape
- Sum +/- areas

![](_page_35_Figure_5.jpeg)

#### Introduction

### Methods

Results

## **Linear Modelling Results**

- Simple analysis, assume no interaction among predictors
- Automated Model Selection

![](_page_36_Picture_3.jpeg)

Discussion

Results

#### Introduction

#### Methods

# **Linear Modelling Results**

Simple analysis, assume no interaction among predictors

**Methods** 

- Automated Model Selection
- \* Poor results

| <b>Model Form</b>                         | ula Adj. R <sup>2</sup> |  |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| <b>T99 ~</b> Discharge + V<br>+ Concavity | /elocity <b>0.32</b>    |  |
| <b>Skewness ~</b> Valley<br>+ Valle       | y Width                 |  |
| CV ~ Discharg                             | ge <b>0.05</b>          |  |
| Holdback ~ Valley<br>+ Valley             | y Width <b>0.06</b>     |  |
| Results                                   | Discussion              |  |

# **Linear Modelling Results**

- Simple analysis, assume no interaction among predictors
- Automated Model Selection
- Poor results
- Best performance with T99

| 24/2 | Model Formula                                    | Adj. R <sup>2</sup> |
|------|--|---------------------|
| (    | <b>T99 ~</b> Discharge + Velocity<br>+ Concavity | 0.32                |
|      | <b>Skewness ~</b> valley slope<br>+ Valley Width | 0.08                |
|      | CV ~ Discharge                                   | 0.05                |
|      | <b>Holdback ~</b> Valley Slope<br>+ Valley Width | 0.06                |
|      |  |                     |

Kesuits

DISCUSSION

Introduction

#### Methods

## Compare multiple modelling approaches

![](_page_39_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Methods

Results

![](_page_39_Picture_5.jpeg)

Compare multiple modelling approaches 5-fold cross validation

**Methods** 

![](_page_40_Figure_2.jpeg)

- Compare multiple modelling approaches
- 5-fold cross validation

![](_page_41_Figure_3.jpeg)

#### Introduction

#### Methods

- Compare multiple modelling approaches
- S-fold cross validation
- Similar performance across all models

![](_page_42_Figure_4.jpeg)

Introduction

Methods

Results

- Compare multiple modelling approaches
- 5-fold cross validation
- Similar performance across all models
- No models beat baseline predictions

![](_page_43_Figure_5.jpeg)

Results

Discussion

Introduction

Methods

## What does it all mean?

 Maintain limited predictive power of river corridor exchange

**Methods** 

![](_page_44_Figure_2.jpeg)

## What does it all mean?

- Maintain limited predictive power of river corridor exchange
- Hydrologic indices are likely substantial drivers

![](_page_45_Figure_3.jpeg)

#### Introduction

#### Methods

## What does it all mean?

- Maintain limited predictive power of river corridor exchange
- Hydrologic indices are likely substantial drivers
- Stream concavity appears to be of lesser influence

![](_page_46_Figure_4.jpeg)

#### Introduction

#### **Methods**

![](_page_47_Picture_0.jpeg)

### **Billy Stansfield & Tadd Bindas**

## Julia Jones, Rebecca Hutchinson, Skuyler Herzog, Paige Becker & Adam Ward

![](_page_47_Picture_3.jpeg)