Old Friends

W. Gregory Hood Skagit River System Cooperative





<u>Prediction is necessary</u>: for planning and design to evaluate outcomes (monitoring) to better understand our system

Qualitative vs. Quantitative predictions

Allometry of marsh islands and channel geometry.

 $P = cA^b \rightarrow log(P) = log(c) + b log(A)$

Benefit: Prediction of a suite of useful channel geometries.

Application: [1] Diagnosis, [2] Planning

Hood WG. 2007. Scaling tidal channel geometry with marsh island area: a tool for habitat restoration, linked to channel formation process. *Water Resources Research* 43, W03409, doi:10.1029/2006WR005083



Non-additive cumulative effects



Application: [3] Restoration Design, [4] Monitoring/evaluation

How many tidal channels, how many dike breaches?

We are underestimating the number of dike breaches necessary to mimic reference marsh systems by 5-fold. This likely affects fish access to tidal channel networks.

Hood WG. 2015. Predicting the number, orientation, and spacing of dike breaches for tidal marsh restoration. *Ecological Engineering* 83:319-327



Island area (ha)







Hood WG. 2013. Applying and testing a predictive vegetation model to management of the invasive cattail, *Typha angustifolia*, in an oligohaline tidal marsh reveals priority effects caused by non-stationarity. *Wetlands Ecology and Management* 21:229-242



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