

# Developing a Wetland Regional Monitoring Network(RMN) in Regions 1,2,3 and 5




2024 Joint Meeting of MAWWG and  
NEBAWWG

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# Developing a Wetlands Regional Monitoring Network - Wetland RMN

A photograph of a wetland area. In the foreground, there is dense, green vegetation, likely a type of wetland plant with small, round leaves and some reddish-brown flowers. In the middle ground, there is a body of water, possibly a lake or a large pond, with a blue surface. In the background, there is a dense line of green trees under a clear blue sky.

Changes in precipitation and temperature from climate change will affect surface and groundwater supply, leading to shifting baselines of wetland condition. Therefore, continuously monitoring multiple indicators in water will improve detection of different stressors and their attributions to wetland condition.

# Developing a Wetlands Regional Monitoring Network - Wetland RMN

- ▶ **Background-** There is lack of long-term continuous data needed to detect and understand shifting baseline conditions in wetlands.
- ▶ Reference sites have long served as a standard against which to assess other waterbodies but lack of understanding of the long-term changes in these systems may undermine their utility for use in assessment, criteria development and other Clean Water Act Protections.





## EPA tool to compliment NWCA and assist in regulatory support

- ▶ National Wetlands Condition Assessments (NWCA)
  - ❓ One of 4 companion surveys under EPA's National Aquatic Resource Survey (NARS)
- ▶ Mitigation requirements under CWA
- ▶ Further our understanding of climate change effects in wetlands and allow for detection of changes and trends.
- ▶ Supports EPA, State and Tribal responsibilities under CWA

## Understanding and tracking hydrologic changes are particularly important for wetlands.

- ▶ It is critical for monitoring programs to document current thermal and hydrologic regimes, identify how they are changing, and understand how these changes are affecting the condition of aquatic ecosystems.
- ▶ Altered patterns of precipitation, increasing temperatures, and related increases in evapotranspiration can result in changes in surface and ground water levels, where a change of only a few centimeters can have dramatic impacts on wetland size, characteristics, and ecosystems services provided.



# 2021 & 2024 EPA RESEARCH GRANTS

- ▶ Engage Federal, State and Tribal partners

***77 participants from Regions 2 and 3!!!***

- ▶ Develop a framework for consistent, long-term data collection which will include:
  - ▶ (1) Reference screening criteria
  - ▶ (2) Site Screening
  - ▶ (3) Prioritized list of data collection protocols
  - ▶ (4) Proposed network of sites
- ▶ **2024 ROAR**
  - ▶ (1) Assemble workgroup
  - ▶ (2) Finalize protocols
  - ▶ (2) Develop QAPP
  - ▶ (3) Expand workgroup to R1, R5
  - ▶ (4) Add additional sites



# WHAT ARE WE MONITORING?

## INDICATORS of change in

- Vegetation (communities, T&E, invasive species)
- Hydrology (+/-, temp)
- Soil (organic carbon, change in redox)

## PROTOCOLS (still under development)

- Vegetation (highest priority)
- Hydrology (highest priority)
- Soils (highest priority)
- Game Cameras (highest priority)
- Wetland Delineation (medium priority)
- Water Quality (lower priority)
- Temperature (lower priority)
- Weather Stations (lower priority)
- Birds (lower priority)
- Amphibians (lower priority)
- Insects (lower priority)
- Algae (lower priority)
- Carbon Sequestration (wish list)
- eDNA (wish list)
- Drone Imagery (wish list)

A photograph of three people in a field, likely engaged in a surveying or field research activity. The individuals are wearing outdoor work clothes and hats. They are standing around two vertical poles, one of which is white and the other is green. The background consists of a dense forest of evergreen trees. The text 'We Need You!' is overlaid in yellow on the lower half of the image.

We Need You!

08.01.2023



Join Workgroup  
Monthly calls  
Webinars  
Develop Protocols  
Site Selection  
Long term maintenance/data pulling  
Temporary storage of large data  
Share data with EPA



## Monitoring Well and Piezometers

- Piezometers - slotted bottom 6"
- Well - slotted throughout
- Riser - not slots
- Flat bottom end - mineral soils or confining layers
- Pointed end - pushing through peat
  - End pieces should have holes drilled for drainage
- Vented well cap
- Master lock
- PVC cutters
- May require angle iron to keep from heaving in certain sites locations (shallow peat)

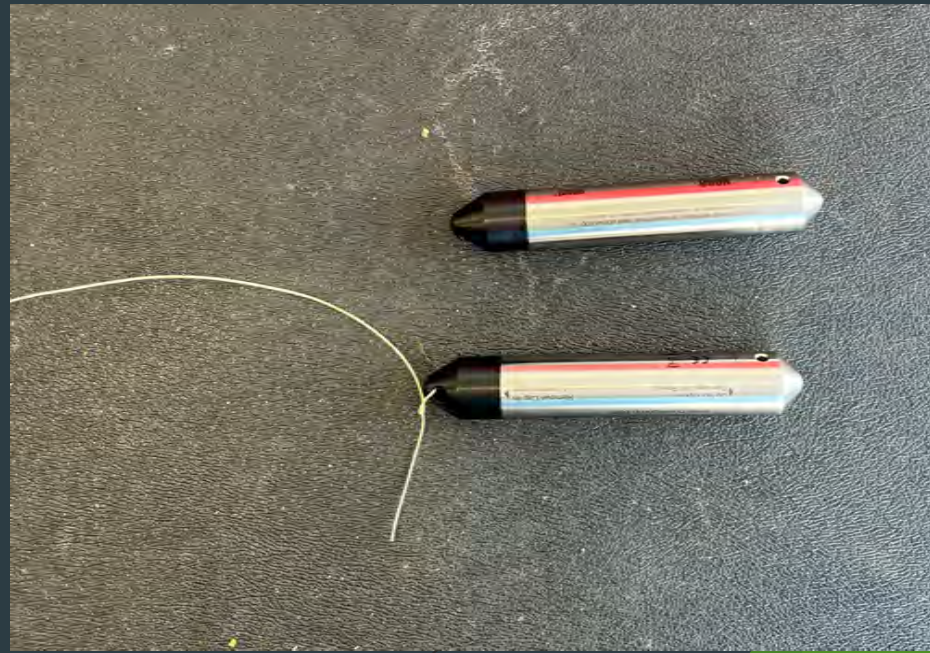




Hobo Waterproof Shuttle to set and read Hobo Data Loggers

## Hobo U20 Data Logger

- Stainless steel for freshwater (U20-001-04)
- Plastic/Titanium for salt/brackish water
- Monofilament or stainless-steel wire to hang Hobo in well



## Barometer or Weather Station

Hobo U20 placed on land to collected barometric pressure

- 2" PVC pipe with holes drilled in it
- 2 end caps

The barometric pressure readings are used to adjust the data loggers within the wells/piezometers on site



Bentonite - to seal the top of the well at surface and for uses in piezometers installations

Sand - sand is packed in the bore hole around the piezometer and sealed with bentonite.



Piezometer installed in shallow peat. Angle iron used to help prevent heaving and destruction by bears. The bears still damage them.

Difficult to see the bentonite seal but its present.



# Reconyx Hyperfire 2 Trail Camera

- Hyperfire 2 Security Enclosure
- \*12 Lithium-Ion Batteries\*
- Wire bike lock







# Aquatic Resource Monitoring with Machine Learning Modeling



Inputs (from camera)



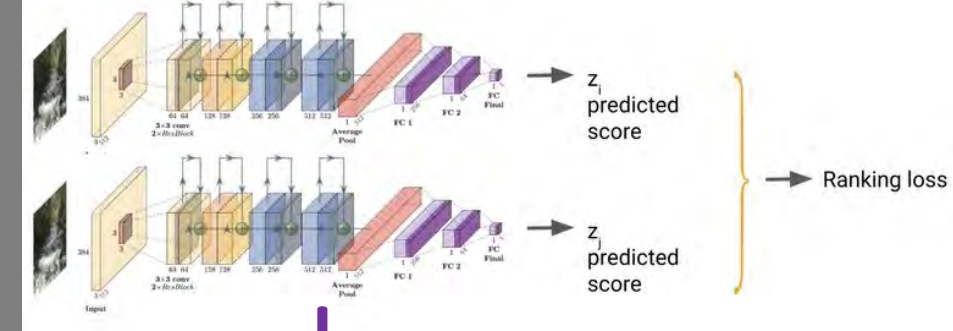
Labels (from annotator)



Which image has higher streamflow?

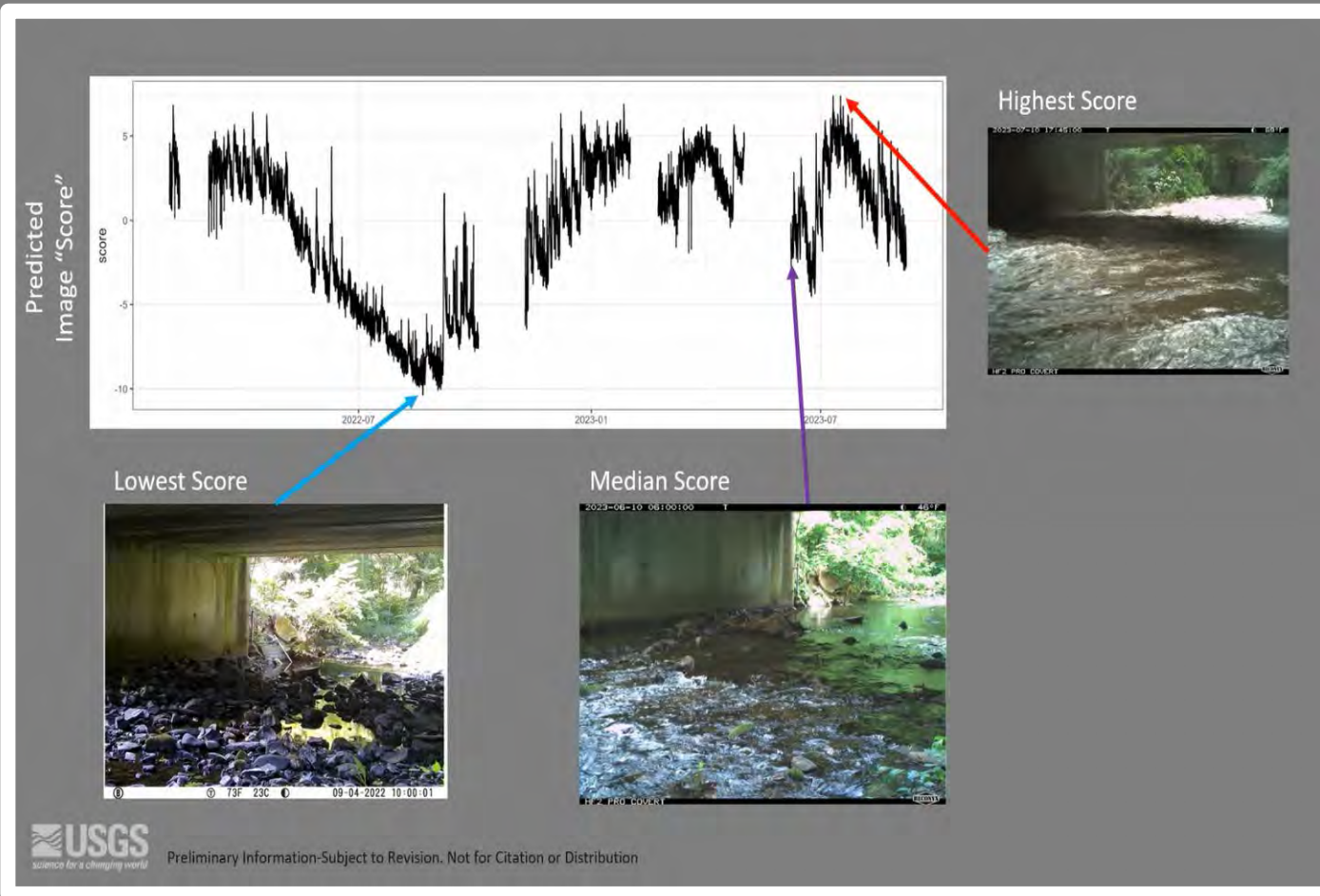


Machine Learning Model



Ranking Scores for each photo (NOT actual values)

243.3      11.1      157.6      -20.9



Flow Photo Explorer  
USGS web-based database & platform



Website

# Estimated Costs

## Wells

Hobo U20 freshwater- \$600

Hobo U20 saltwater - \$740

Hobo Shuttle - \$325

Sand - \$15

Bentonite - \$15

Well screen - \$45

Piezometer - \$45

Riser - \$25

Point/flat bottom - \$15

Filter fabric - \$35

Pipe cutter- \$27

Barometer Holder - \$20

## Camera

Hyperfire 2 - \$400

Hyperfire enclosure - \$50

Strap lock - \$15

Batteries (12 lithium-ion) - \$45

Large SD card and reader - \$50

## Additional Equipment

Auger/shovel/Munsell/Soils pit equipment

Monofilament or stainless-steel wire

Black trash bags

100/50 M Tapes

Tape measure

Write in Rain pen and book

GPS unit

GPS Camera

iPad

Screws

Straps

Drill with bits

Staff gauge

Site with 1 well, barometer and camera

Wells/Barometer = approximate cost \$1725

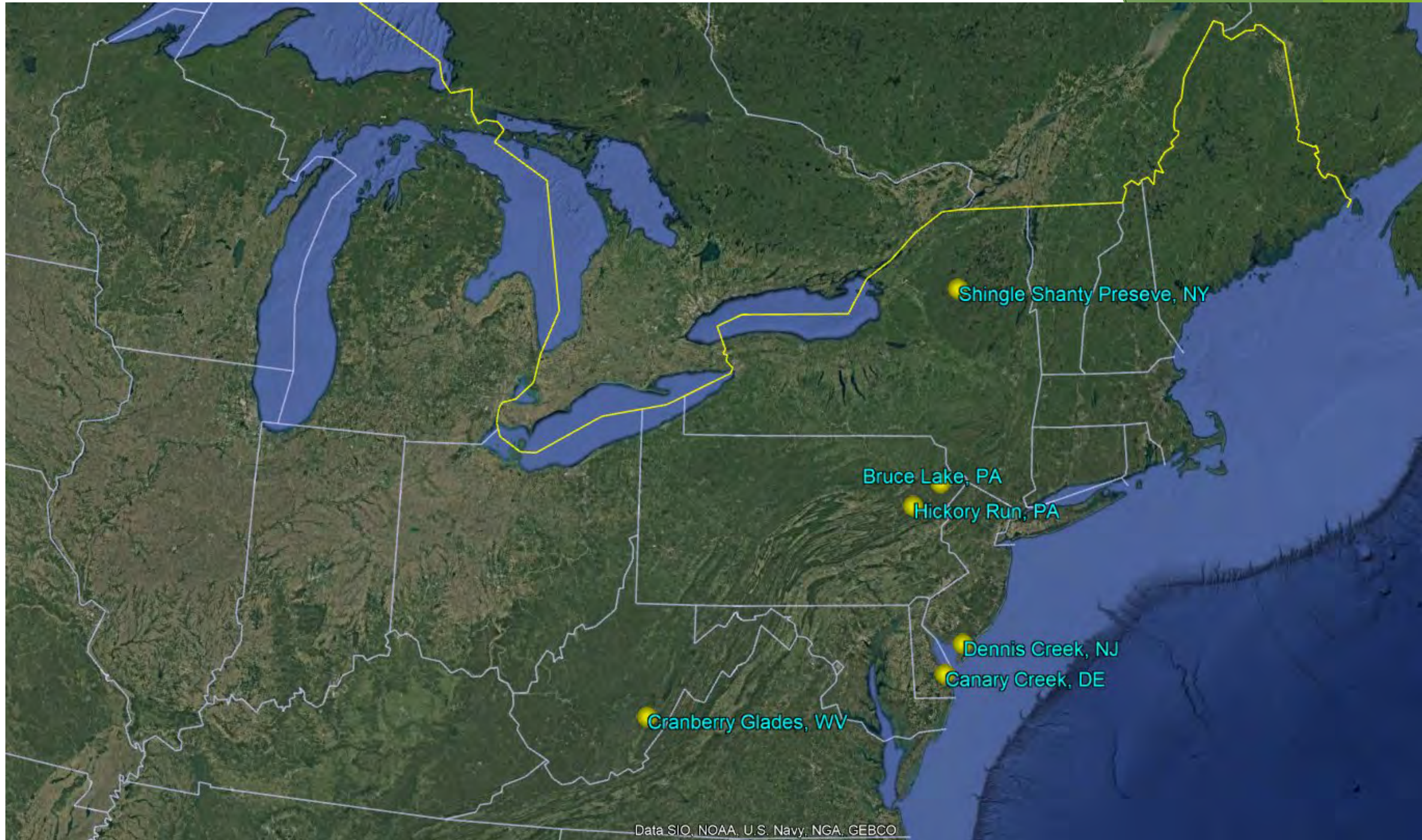
Camera - approximate cost \$560

Total = \$2,285



08.01.2023





# Delaware Station Broadkill Watershed Lewes

UD wind turbine



# Cranberry Glade, WV

**Legend**

- Cranberry Glades, WV
- 📍 level sensor and camera
- 📌 soil
- 🌿 Transect

Cranberry Glades Botanical Area

water level sensor and camera

PFO soil

NWCA & soil

Cranberry Glades, WV

level sensor and camera

alder soil



Bruce Lake, PA



Google Earth



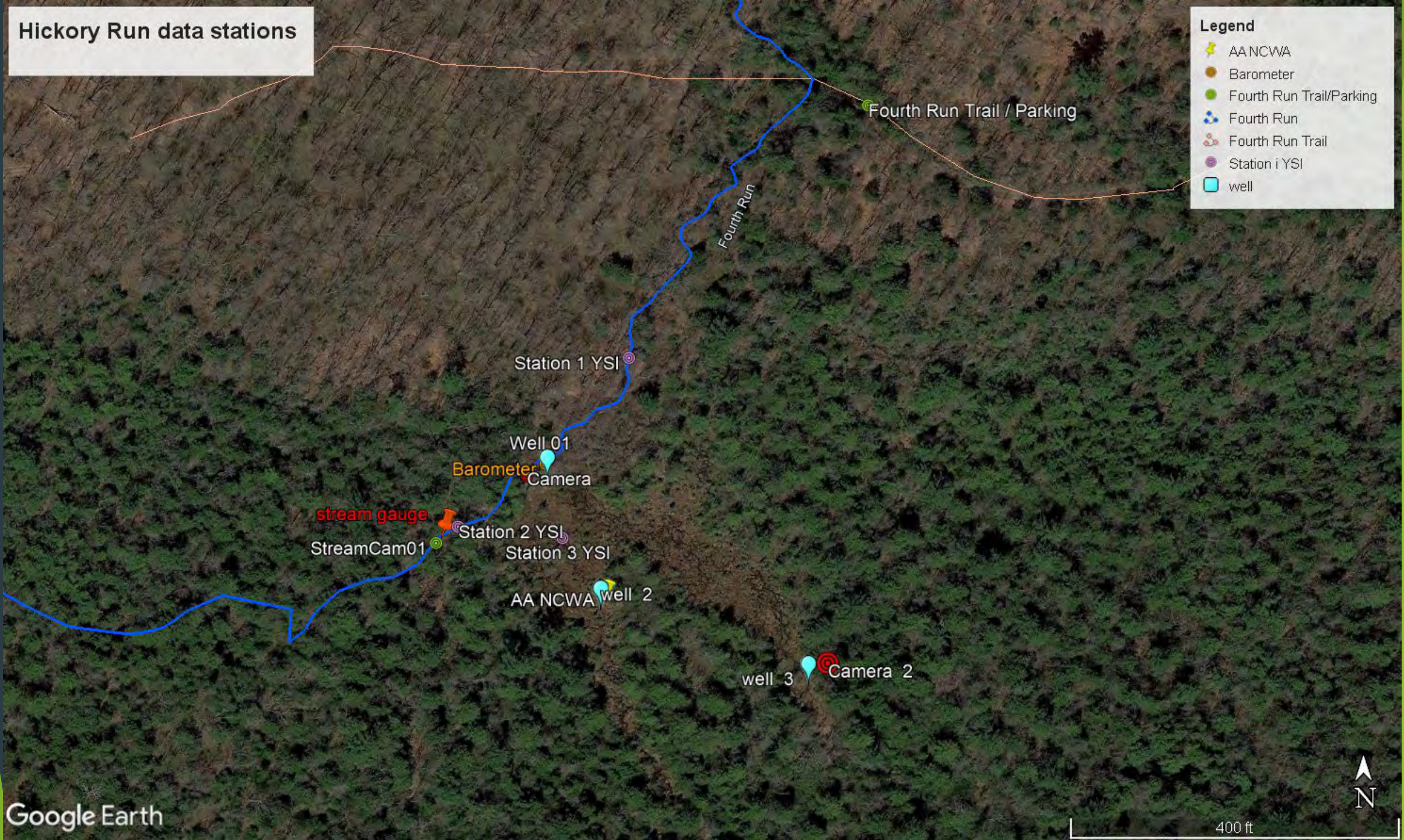
200 ft



# Hickory Run data stations

**Legend**

- AA NCWA
- Barometer
- Fourth Run Trail/Parking
- Fourth Run
- Fourth Run Trail
- Station i YSI
- well



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