

# Mapping the Distributions of the Freshwater Fishes of North America: Data and Tools



# Comparing Apples, Oranges and Pineapples: Mapping the distribution of brook trout; Lessons learned from the Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture

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1. Many recent and historic events have changed the distribution of fishes making the creation of distribution maps of fishes problematic.
2. Unbiased assessments at the appropriate scale are critical for the conservation of fishes.



# Mapping and Distribution Problems

- Collection methods
- Data resolution
- Data quality
- Age of data
- Database compatibility
- Incomplete data
- Historic distribution
- Absence rule sets
- File cabinet data
- Meta data







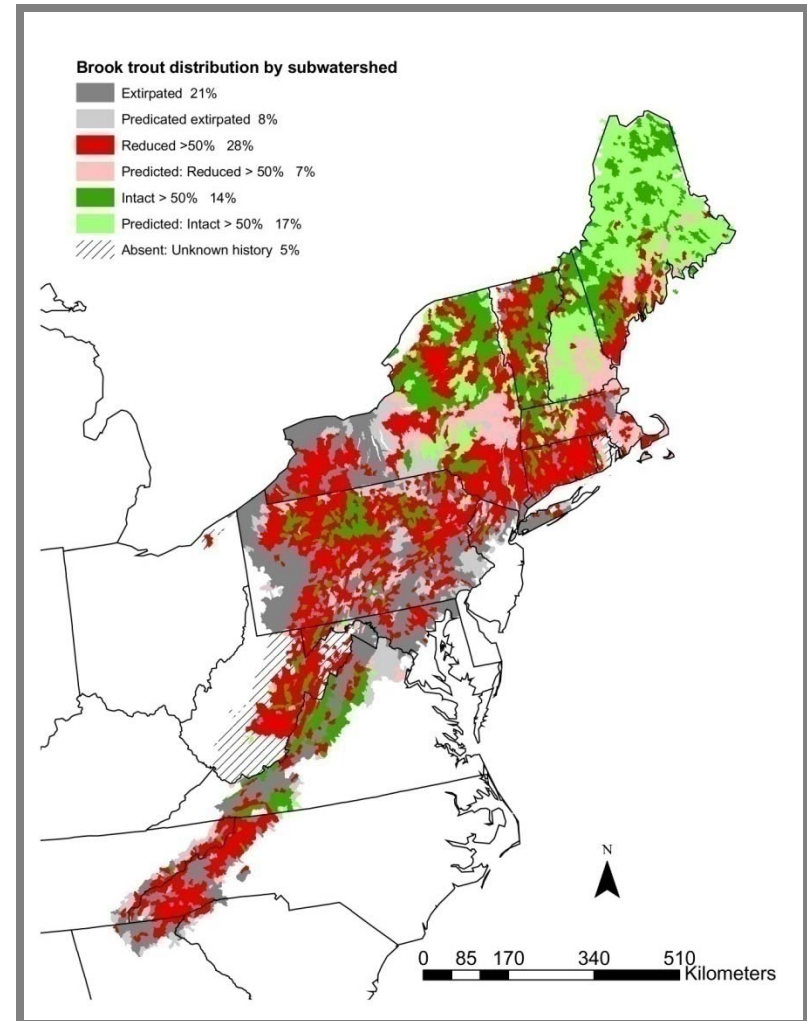
# Case History: Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture

1. Evaluate the distribution of brook trout for the EBTJV assessment.

2. Context:

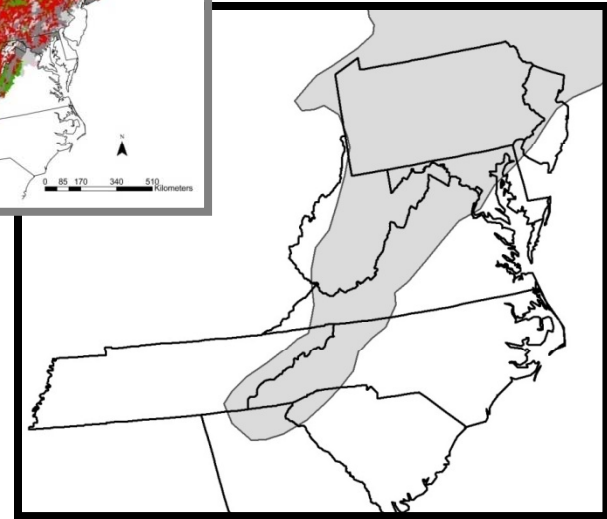
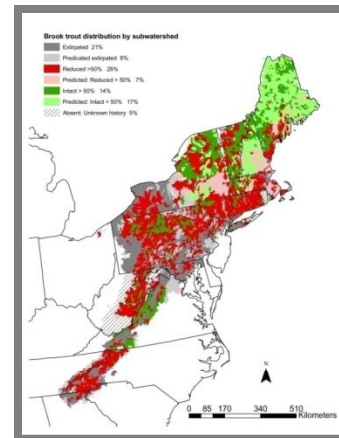
-lots of states

-inconsistent fine scale data



# Today's Objectives

Evaluate differences in distribution at four scales on a subset of the data.





# Assessment Scales

Sub-basins (4<sup>th</sup> HUC; 8 digit)

53 (avg size= 254,172 ha)

Watersheds (5<sup>th</sup> HUC;

10 digit)

690 (avg size = 41,201 ha)

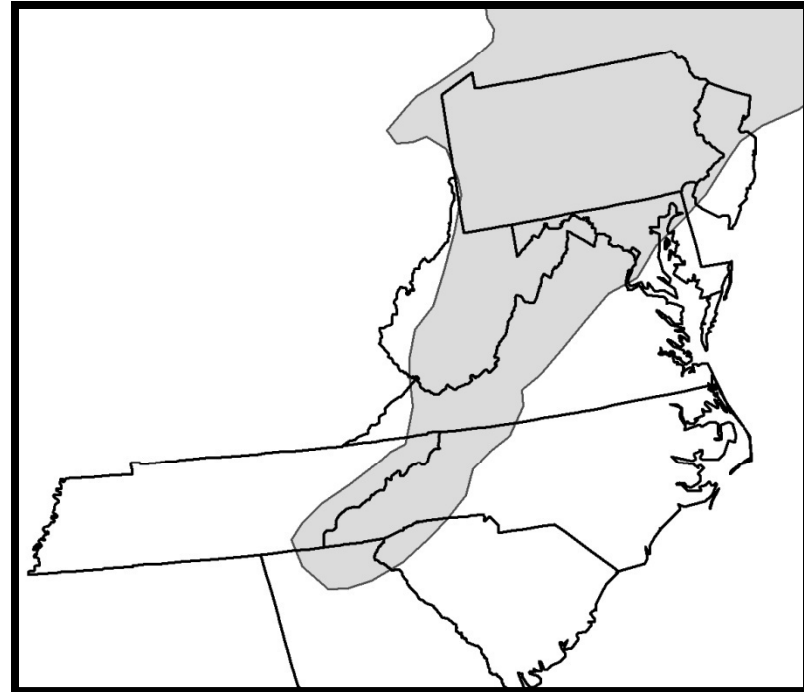
Subwatersheds (6<sup>th</sup> HUC;

12 digit)

3,079 (avg size = 8,879 ha)

Catchments (14 digit ?)

124,688 (avg size = 237 ha)



Eastern Brook Trout  
**JOINT VENTURE**



# Methods

# Data Collection

- 17 states
- 115 fisheries biologists
- > 30 electronic data bases
- Collected all available data bases
- Put into GIS (subwatershed level)
- Validated with experts at local office.
- Added "file cabinet data" following age and QA/QC rule sets.



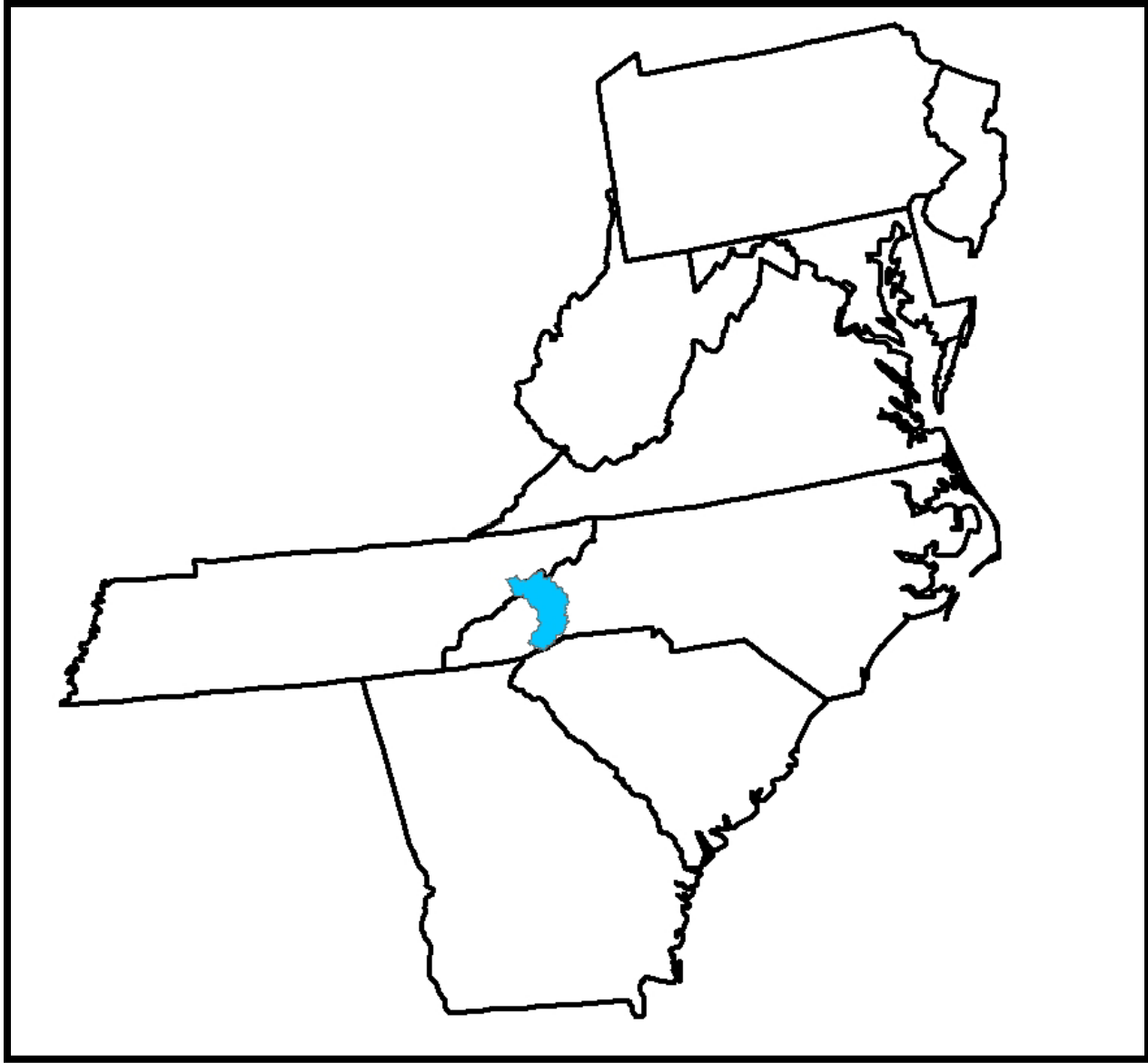
Hudy et al. 2008 NAJFM 28:1069-1085



The image features a heatmap visualization on a grid. The background is a dark blue-grey color. Scattered across the grid are numerous small, circular spots. Some spots are bright yellow, while others are bright red. The red spots are often surrounded by a faint, circular blue halo. The overall pattern is somewhat irregular, with a higher density of spots in the upper half of the image. In the bottom right corner, there is a large, solid red area. Overlaid on the center of the heatmap is the word "Results" in a large, black, handwritten-style font.

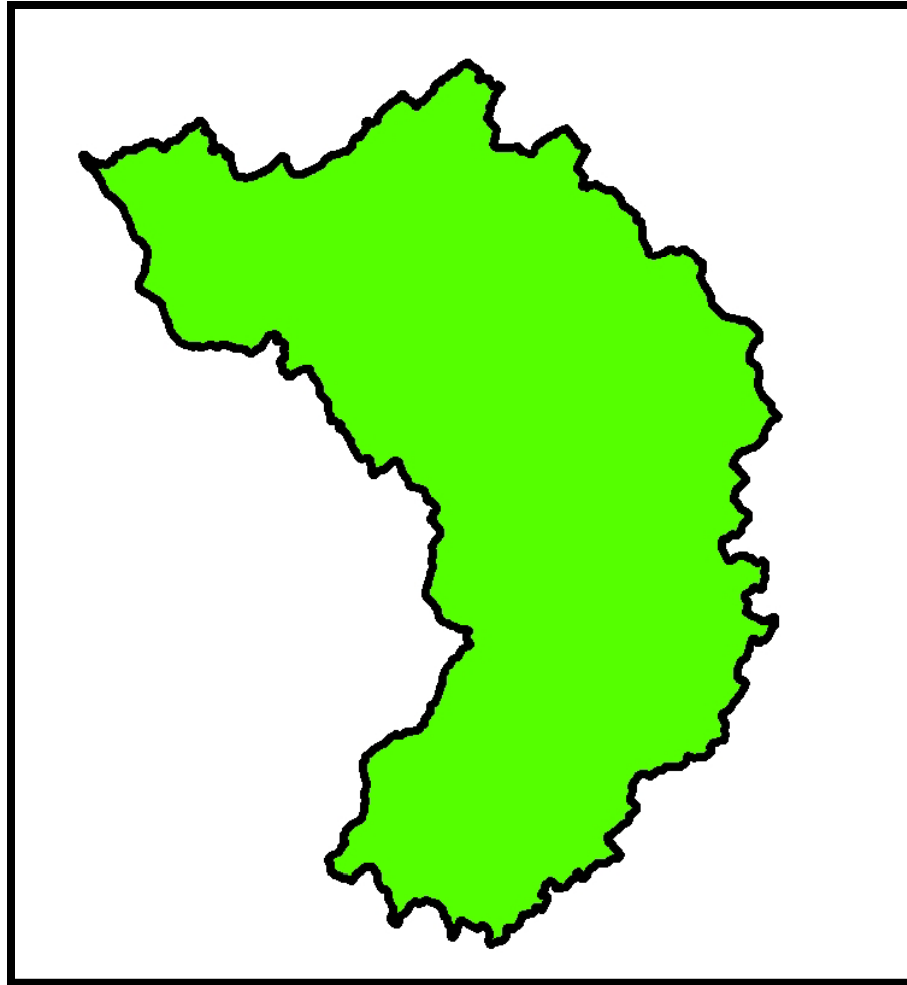
# Results



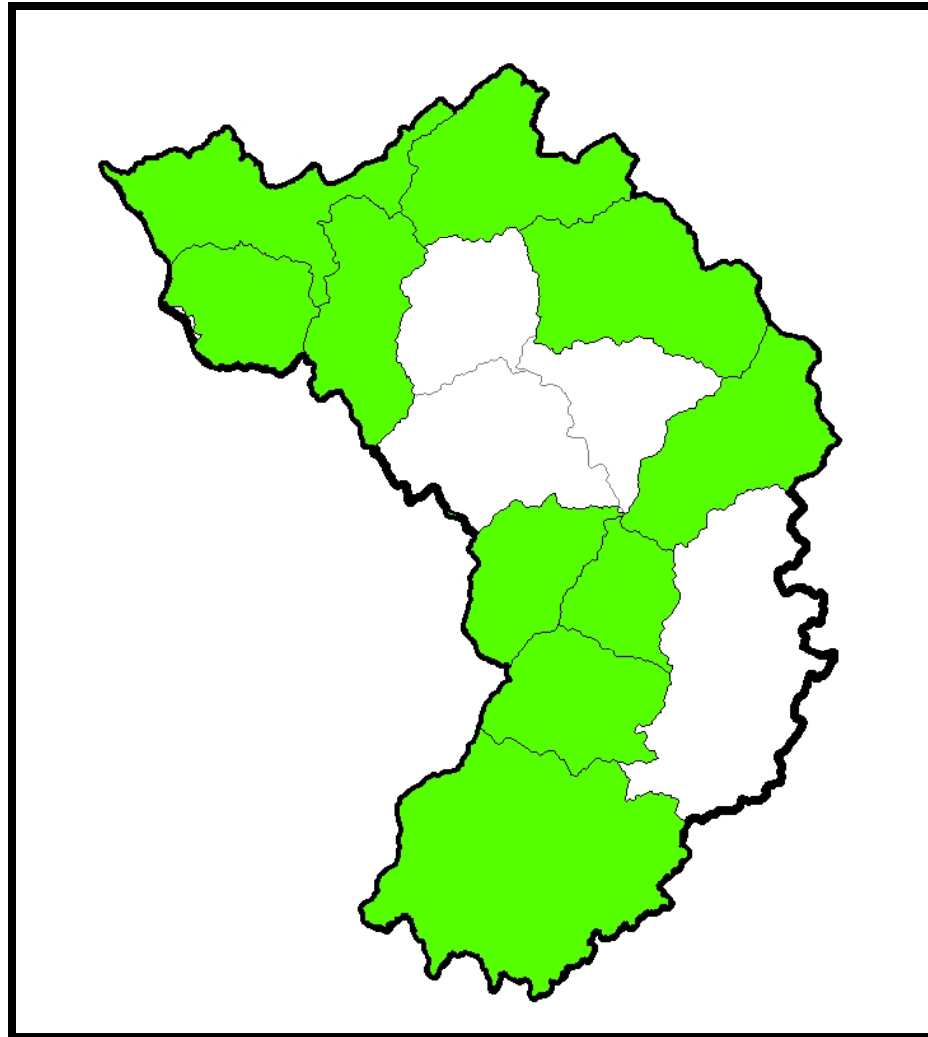


Eastern Brook Trout  
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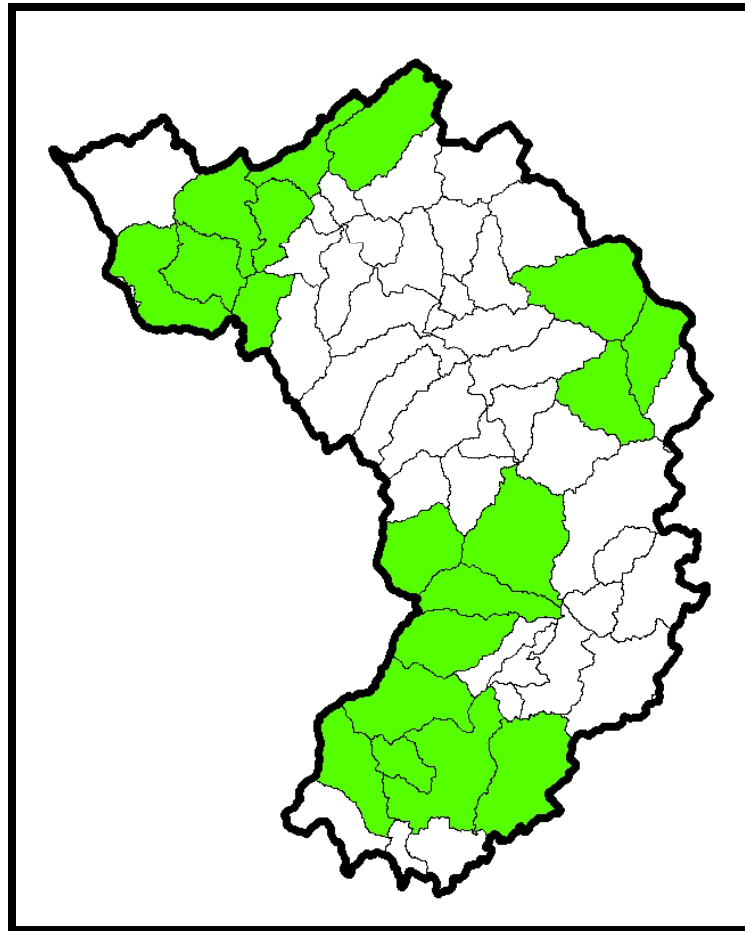
# Sub-basins (4<sup>th</sup> HUC) 100%



# Watersheds (5<sup>th</sup> HUC) 76%

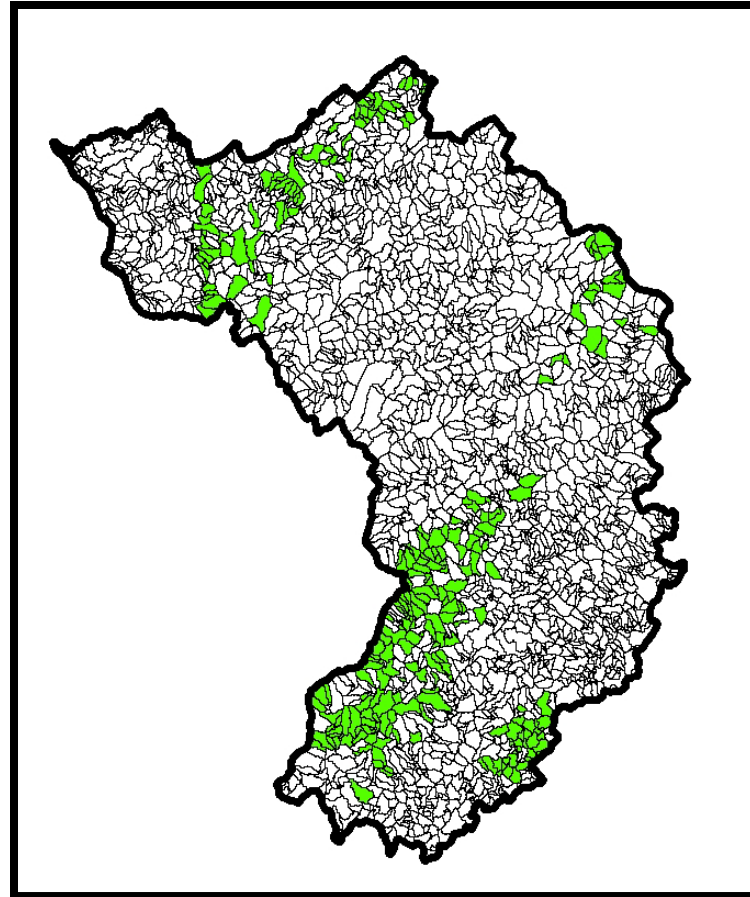


# Subwatersheds (6<sup>th</sup> HUC) 33%



# Catchments

## 11%



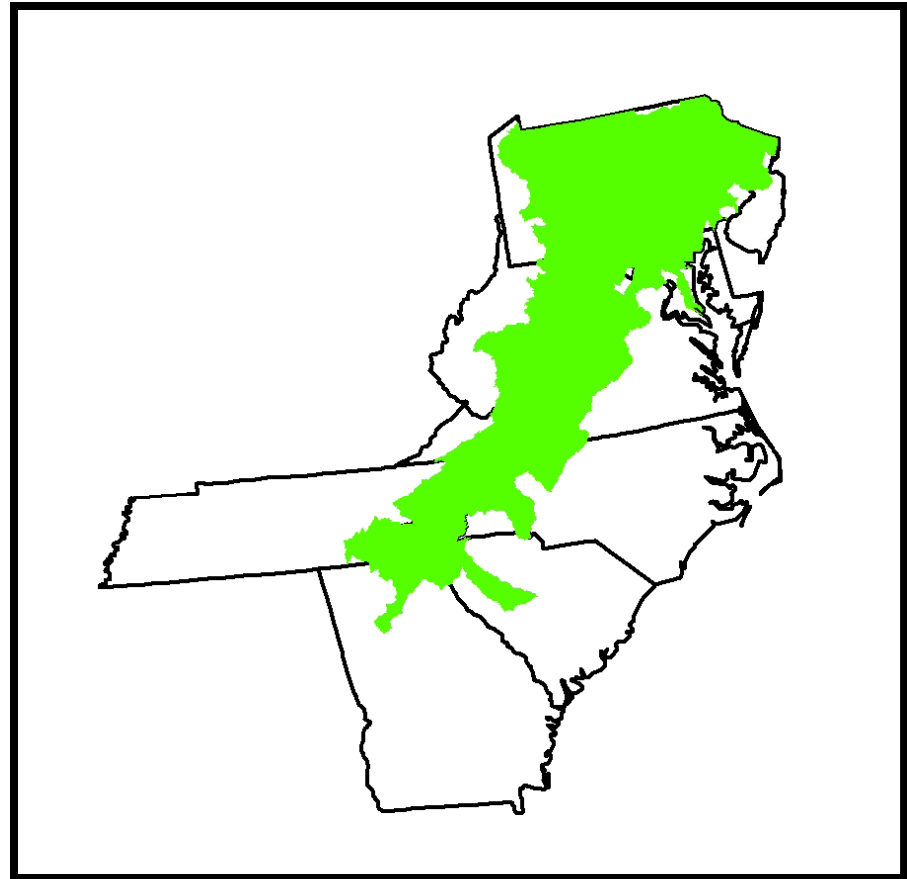




## Brook Trout Distribution: Sub-basin (4<sup>th</sup> HUC)

88% of 85 sub-basins

"Brook trout are well distributed throughout their native range".

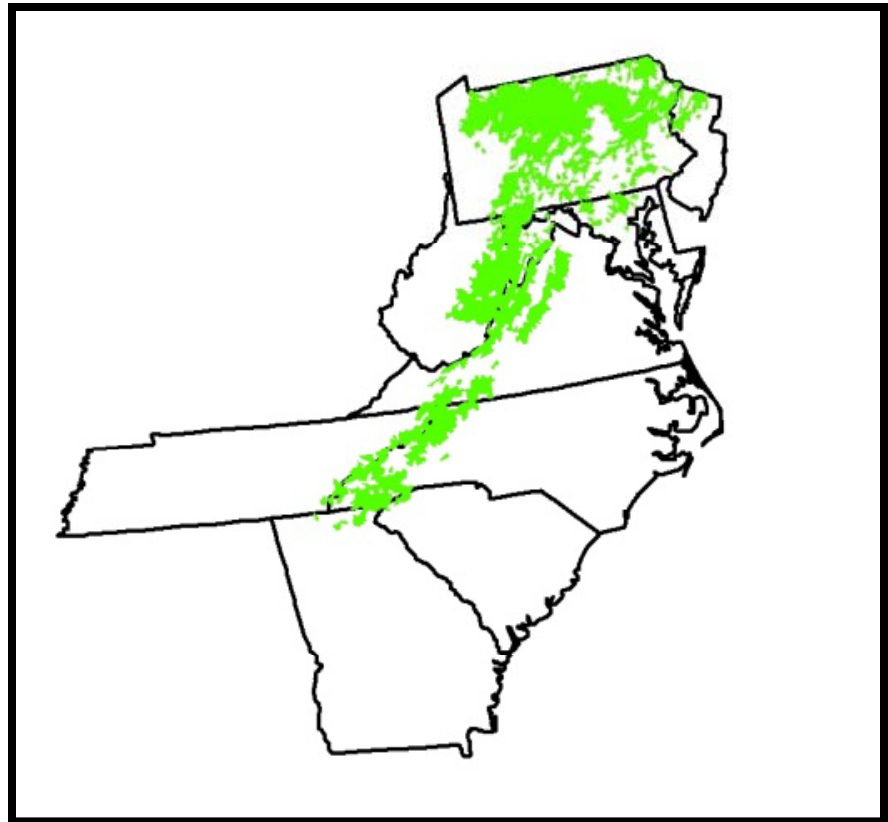


Eastern Brook Trout  
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## Brook Trout Distribution: Watershed (5<sup>th</sup> HUC)

72% of 690  
watersheds

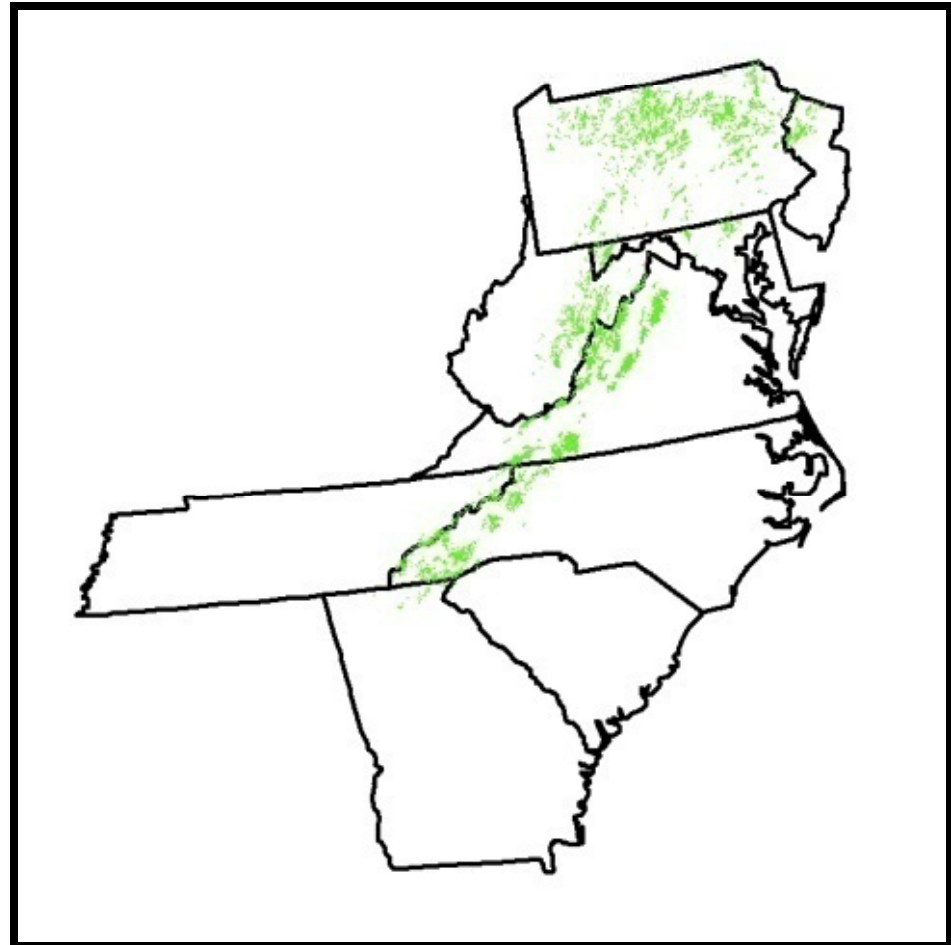
"There have been  
some losses of brook  
trout but they are  
still found in  
approximately 75%  
of their range".



## Brook Trout Distribution: Subwatershed (6<sup>th</sup> HUC)

47 % of 3,079  
subwatersheds

"Brook trout have  
been extirpated  
from over half of  
their historic  
subwatersheds".

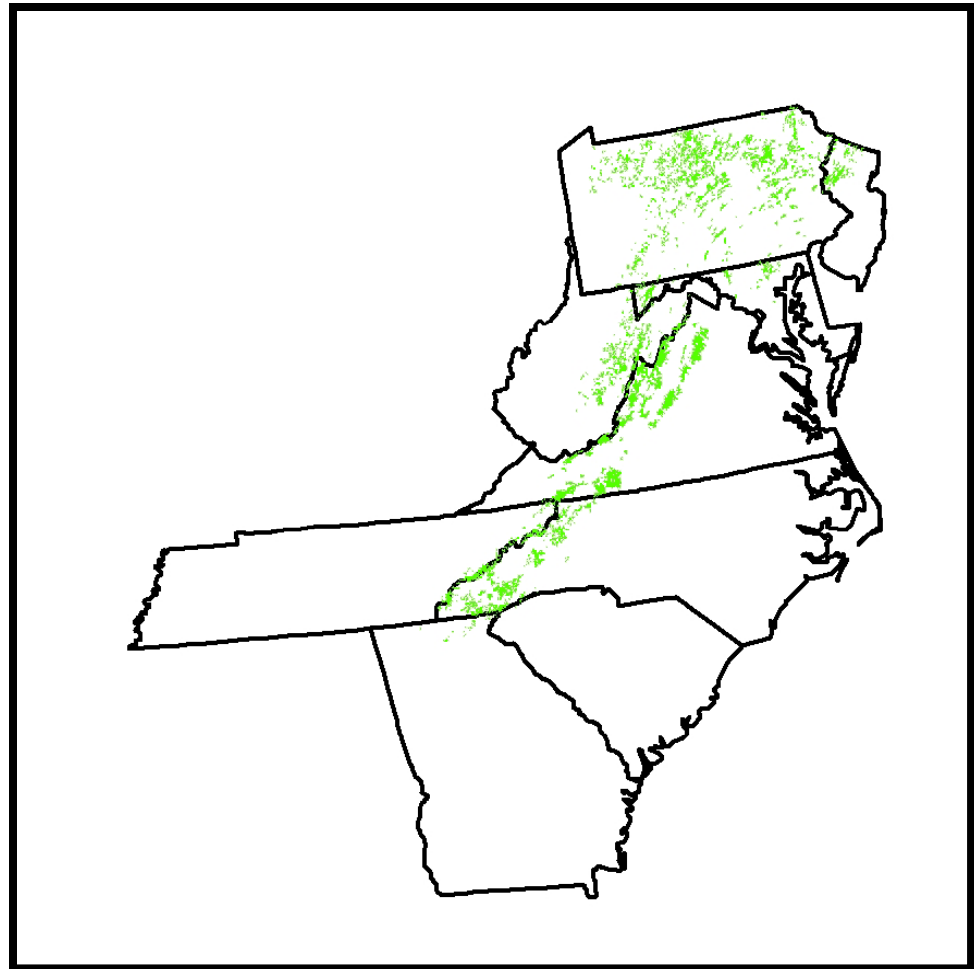


Eastern Brook Trout  
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# Brook Trout Distribution: Catchments

11 % of 124,688  
catchments

"Brook trout have  
been extirpated  
from 90% of their  
historic  
catchments".









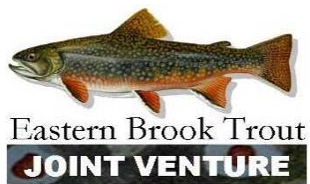
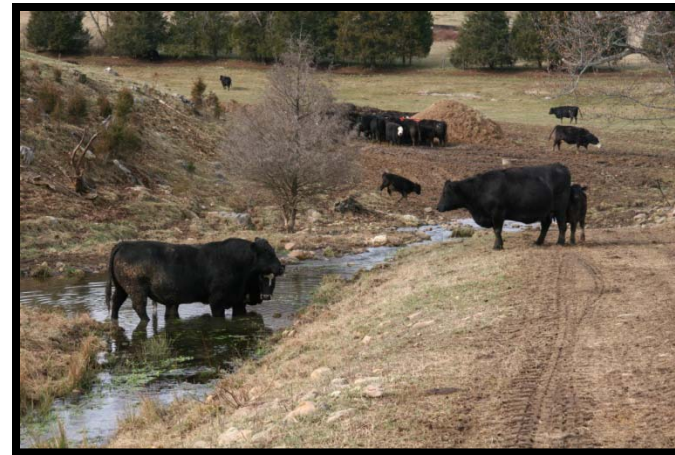
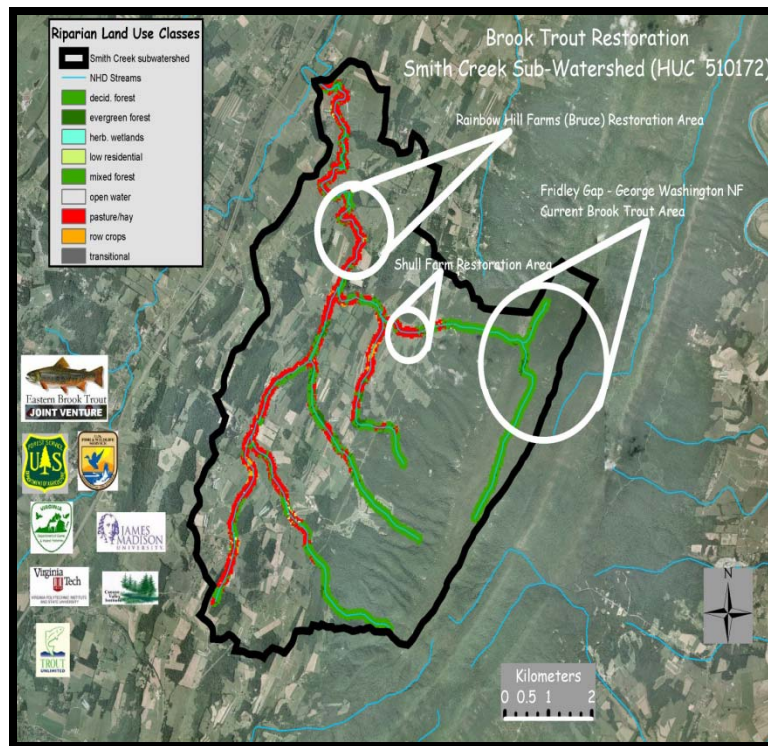
# Lessons Learned

The background of the slide is a complex, colorful pattern. It features a grid of blue circles, each containing a red dot. These circles are set against a dark blue background that transitions into a red background at the bottom. The overall effect is a dense, textured field of these colored elements.

**Lessons ~~Learned~~  
Observed**



# 1. What's the question! Match the mapping scale to the Question.

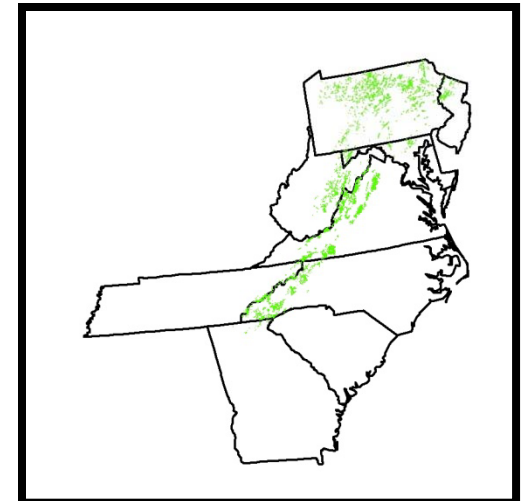
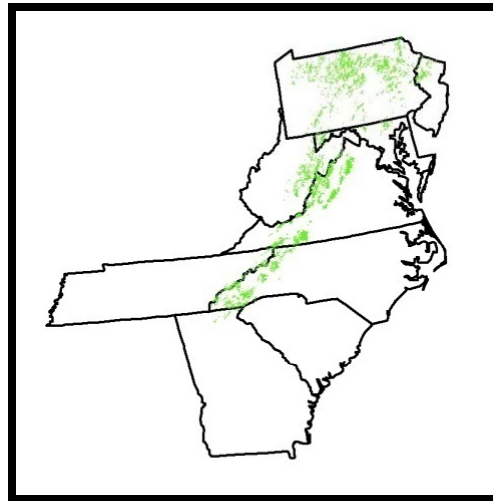
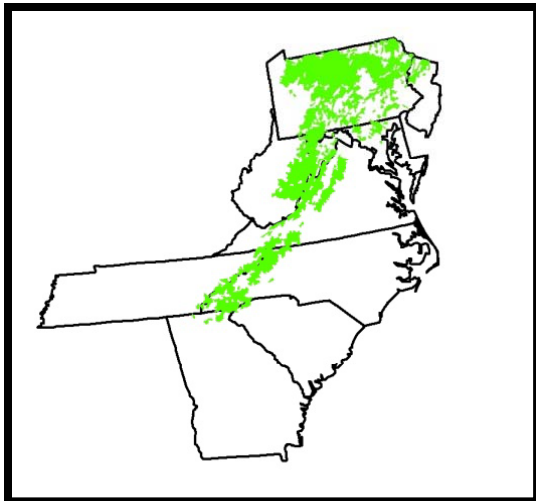
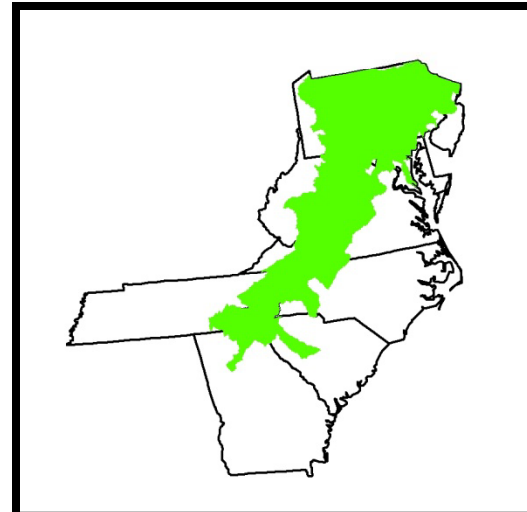


1. What's the question! Match the mapping scale to the Question.

Corollary lesson: "It is often just as important to explain what the distribution/assessment is not to prevent misuse of the data".



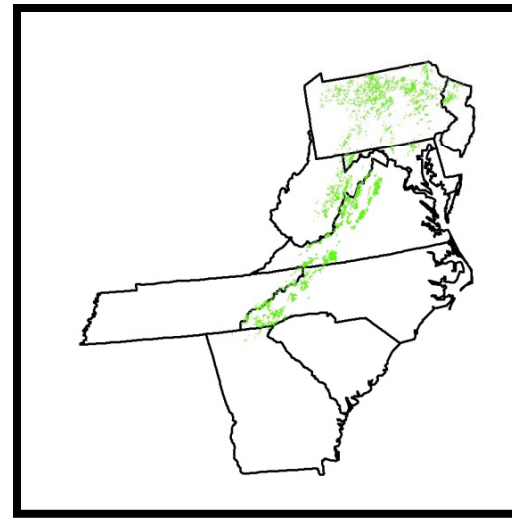
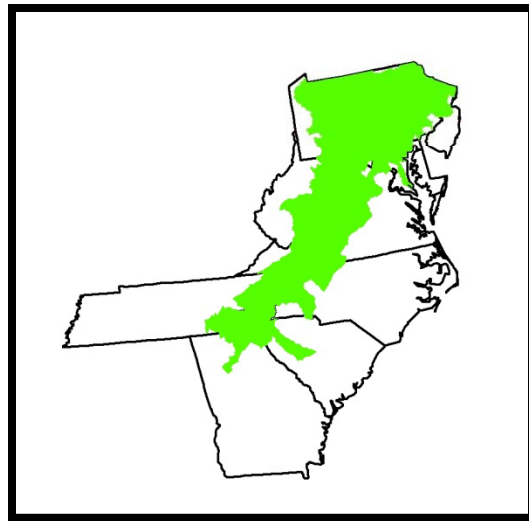
2. The scale at which results are reported can bias impressions of the true distribution.



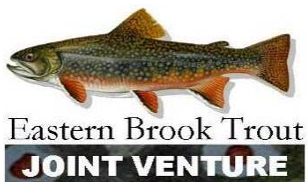


2. The scale at which results are reported can bias impressions of the true distribution.

Corollary lesson: "The same database will be used to support opposite opinions!"

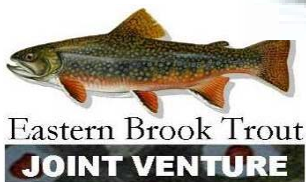


3. Large scale analyses may require a least common denominator (LCD) approach for a “apples to “apples comparison.



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Corollary Lesson: “People will throw fruit at you for throwing out their unique data” !



4. Regardless of what the GIS analyst says:  
All the distribution data is not in the GIS  
data base!



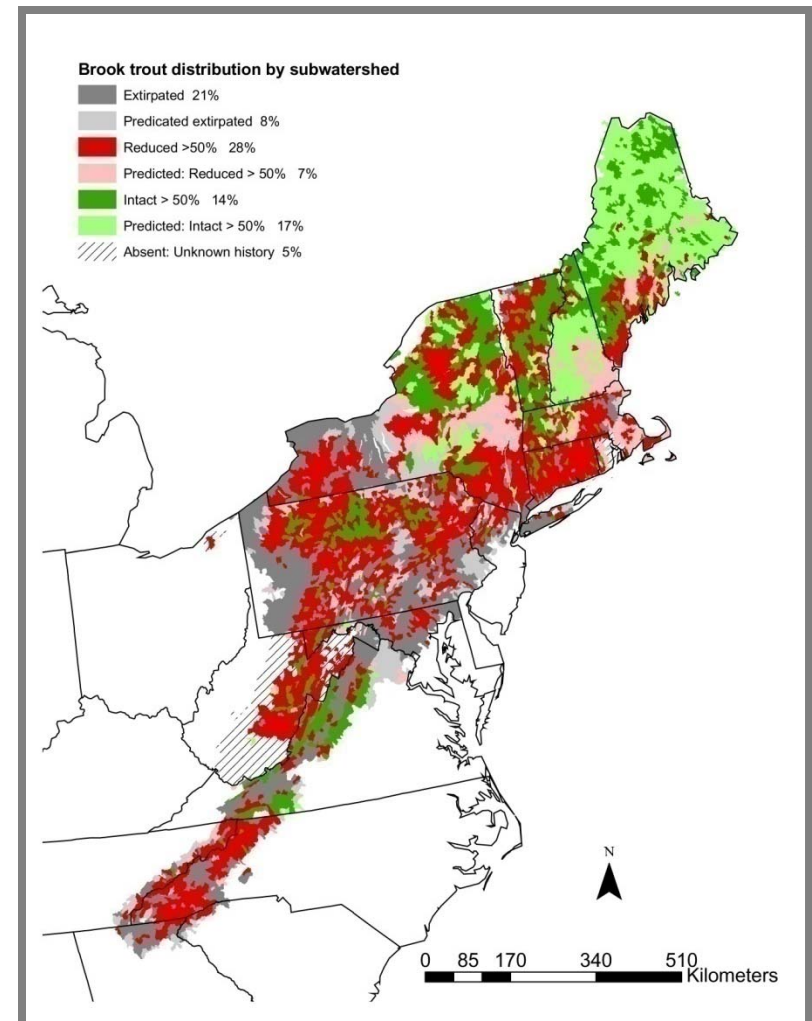
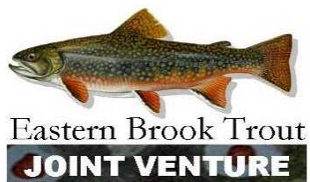
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All the distribution data is not in the GIS  
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Corollary Lesson: "No we could not have just used  
Nature Serve"!



## 5. The finer the scale the more unknown status calls. Models?

Land Use metrics predicted brook trout status correctly 71 % of the time on 5,000 6<sup>th</sup> level HUC's (Hudy et al. 2008)

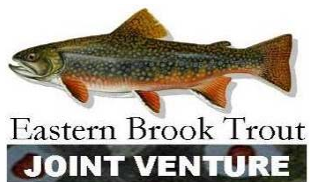




5. The finer the scale the more unknown status calls. Models?

Corollary Lesson: "What's that question again"!

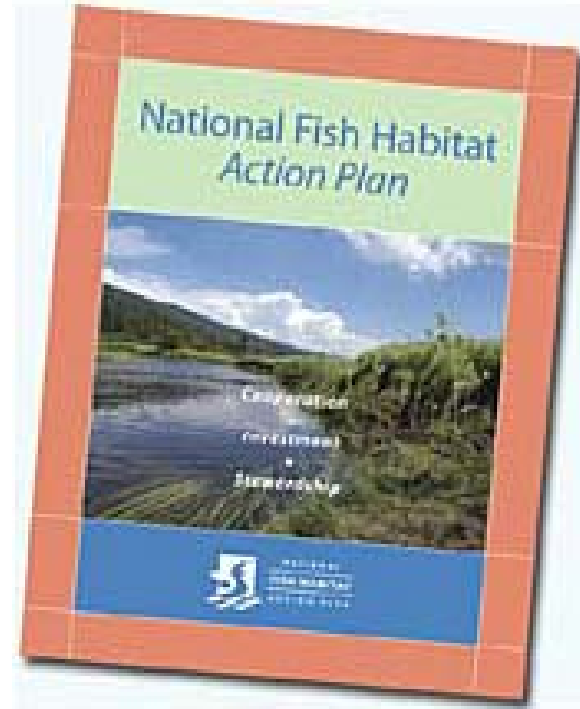
The 33 % rule!



Thanks to the EBTJV Partners!



Eastern Brook Trout  
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WHENEVER YOU TALK,  
I THINK ABOUT MY  
FISHING LURES UNTIL  
THE NOISE STOPS.

