



USGS FaST System Updates

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U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey

GSARP April 17, 2019

Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Flood and Storm Tracker (NAS FaST) Maps

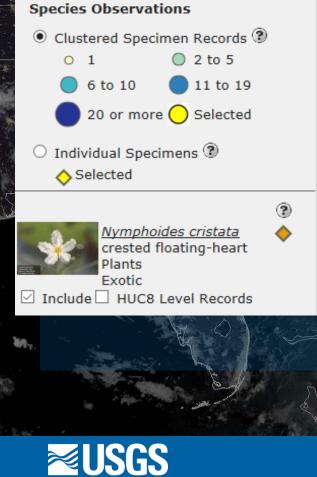
Created to help assess transportation of nonindigenous aquatic species between drainages due to storm surge and inland flooding

- As part of the EDRR system, the NAS program is interested in alerting managers of these possible new introductions
- Once a species is introduced, the best chance of eradication or containment is as an incipient population

<image>



Location of current established populations

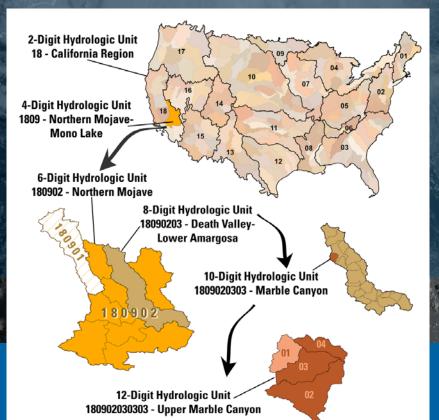




Location of current established populations

Defined area where flooding may have occurred and units within that area delineated by hydrology

Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUCs), drainage basins, watersheds, etc.





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Measurements of flood heights

Streamgages, high water marks (hwm)

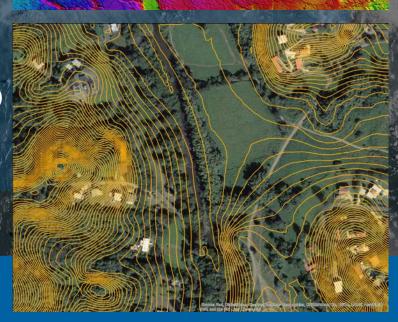
USGS WaterWatch http://waterwatch.usgs.gov USGS Flood Event Viewer https://stn.wim.usgs.gov/FE\





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- Measurements of flood heights
 - Streamgages, high water marks (hwm)
- Topography around drainage divides
 - Contours, Digital Elevation Models (DEMs)





Alabama Plant Atlas Alabama Herbarium Consortium & The University of West Alabama



MISSISSIPPI STATE

Southeast Regional Network of Expertise and Collections Course

- Measurements of flood heights
 - Streamgages, high water marks (hwm)
- Topography around drainage divides
 - Contours, Digital Elevation Models (DEMs)
- Post-storm surveys













NAS FaST Maps

Stage 1 2-4 Days Initial rapid response and the creation of a map of potential flooded HUCs. Maps will include information about NAS that could spread.

Stage 2 4-6 Weeks Follow-up assessment of drainages that had flooding conditions that could breach drainage divides from coastal storm surge or inland flooding.

Stage 3 12-18 Months

Final review of which drainages were connected from flooding and any records of potential NAS transport due to coastal storm surge or inland flooding.



NAS FaST Maps https://nas.er.usgs.gov/viewer/Flooding/



Hurricane Lane - Initial map

Hawaiian Islands

August 17, 2018 - August 27, 2018



Hurricane Florence - Initial map

The Carolinas

September 14, 2018



Hurricane Michael - Initial map

Florida Panhandle

October 10, 2018





Hurricane Harvey - Revised map

Gulf coast of east Texas and western Louisiana August 25, 2017 - September 3, 2017



Hurricane Irma - Revised map

Peninsular Florida and Atlantic coast of Georgia and South Carolina August 30, 2017 - September 16, 2017



Island of Puerto Rico September 16, 2017 - October 3, 2017

Hurricane Maria - Revised map



Hurricane Nate - Revised map Eastern Gulf Coast states October 4, 2017 - October 11, 2017



Future maps

Any future hurricane or storm event with significant flooding

Previous storms to validate

Midwest Spring Flood - Initial map

Upper Mississippi River Basin

March 18, 2019





October 2015 North American storm complex

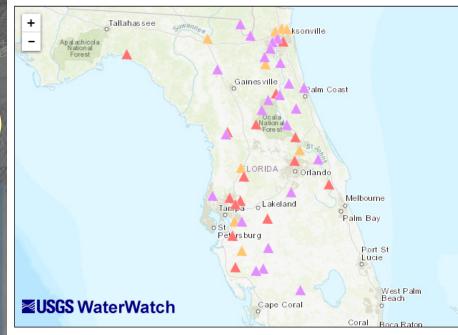
2016 Hurricane Matthew

August 2016 Baton Rouge, LA flood

Stage 1 (2-4 days post-storm)

Area of interest was defined using USGS WaterWatch data on flood and high flow conditions

The areas with streamgages or storm tide sensors at flood stage were selected



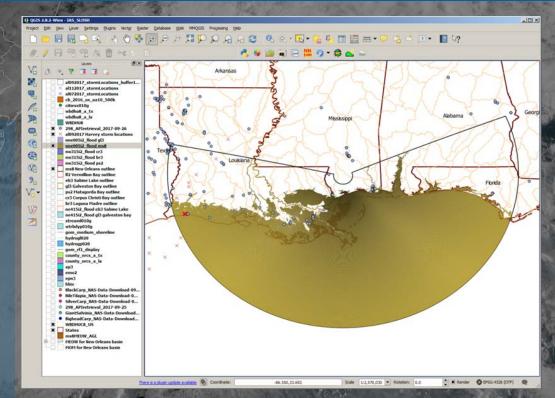
Explanation

- A USGS streamgages above major flood stage as defined by the National Weather Service
- USGS streamgages above moderate flood stage as defined by the National Weather Service
- USGS streamgages above flood stage as defined by the National Weather Service
- The map was created by using known locations of established or possibly established species
- All surrounding hydrologic units (HUCs at the 8 digit level) were selected as potential areas of infestation



Storm surge

- Storm surge of hurricanes based on data from NOAA:
 - Storm category
 - Direction
 - Forward speed
 - Initial tide level
- Identify coastal drainages that have the potential to flood
- Led by Bogdan Chivoiu



Modeled storm surge flooding

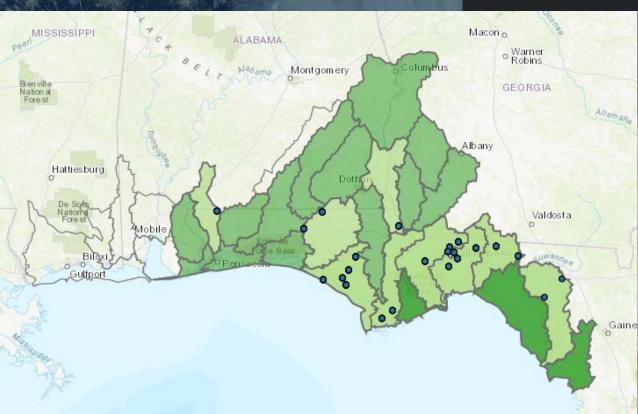


Initial Hurricane Michael Map

Cuban bulrush

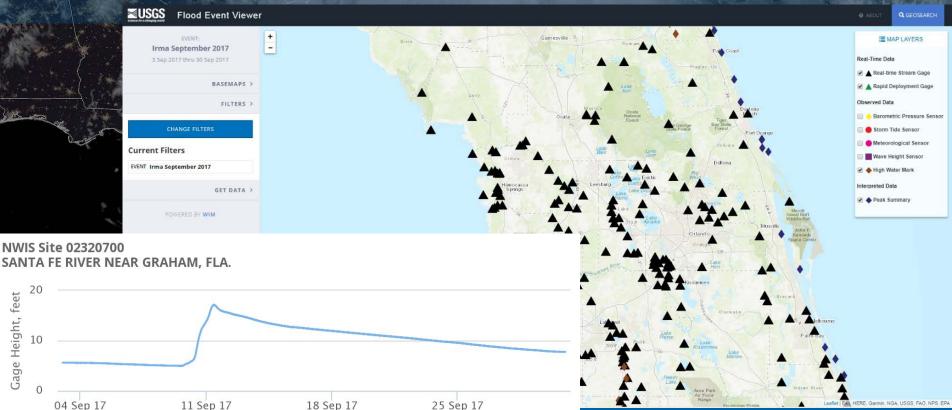
(Cyperus blepharoleptos)

- Native to South America and the West Indies
- Introduced range throughout southeast (mostly FL)



Stage 2 (4-6 weeks post-storm)

- Utilize digital elevation model contours to find heights at drainage divides (typically state-by-state)
- Make use of USGS WaterWatch data of streamgages or storm tide sensors at flood stage
- Identify which drainages that had flooding conditions that would also breach drainage divides



Stage 2 high water marks

Photo of hwm at Elfers Parkway stone angels, Pasco County, FL, 09/30/2017. Photograph by Andrew Knaak, USGS GA.



SHORT-TERM NETWORK MONITORING

Revised Hurricane Irma Map

Hurricane Irma - Revised map

Click on a drainage in the map or select a species from below.

Select a species:

crested floating-heart (Nymphoides cristata)

Map updated 3/28/2018



Nymphoides cristata crested floating-heart Plants Exotic <u>View Species Profile</u>

Present in watershed Potential spread due to flooding

- Connection points
- Species Observations





Stage 3 12-18 months post-storms

Review post-hurricane NAS surveys or sightings to identify any species that could have been transported by flooding

Will take time to potentially find

 Utilize final USGS WaterWatch data to determine which drainages were connected

> Picture from Twitter showing the Colorado River flooding into the San Bernard River





#<u>HurricaneHarvey</u> caused such significant flooding the rivers have jumped over watershed boundaries! #txwx #txflood #HarveyFlood #houwx

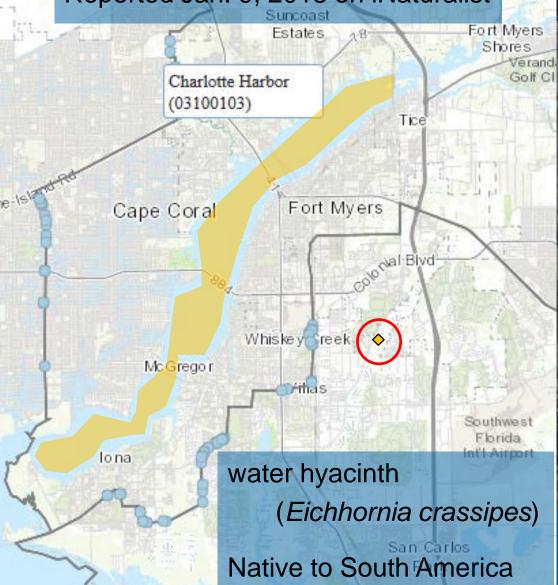
Follow



10:20 AM - 3 Sep 2017

Hurricane Irma Stage 3

Reported Jan. 9, 2018 on iNaturalist



ood Duck

Otter Pond

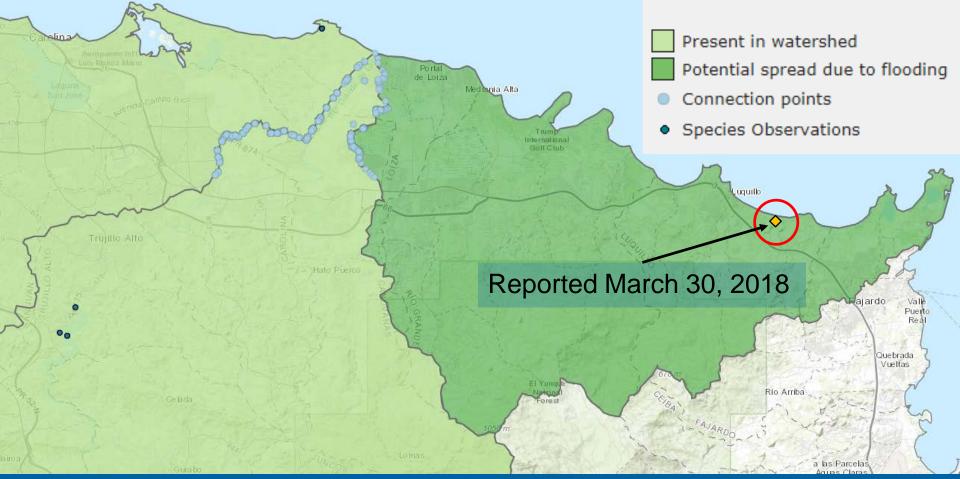
Gator Lake

Hurricane Maria Stage 3

Map updated 3/28/2018



Eichhornia crassipes floating waterhyacinth Plants Exotic <u>View Species Profile</u>



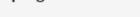


Common Water Hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes) () Research Grade

Naturalist







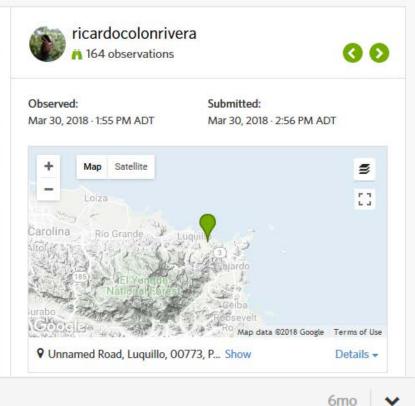
Do you know how long this population has been present?

ricardocolonrivera commented

6mo

Follow -

Yes actually, we first noticed them about a month after Hurricane Maria. Since that time they have colonized a 100 m stretch of a channel that is between 5-10 m wide. Another aquatic that I have observed in adjacent areas is Lemna minor but that species did not became a problem or grew above 20% cover.



Upcoming enhancements Addition of life history traits Assess the species ability to be transported in flood conditions

- Salinity tolerance (freshwater lens around coastal areas)
- Ability to float (e.g., apple snails)
- Movement of nonindigenous plants by vegetative fragmentation

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Giant salvinia (Salvinia molesta) Post-Hurricane Katrina

Fuller, P.L., M.G. Pursley, D. Diaz, and W. Devers. 2010. Effects of Hurricane Katrina on an incipient population of giant salvinia *Salvinia molesta* in the lower Pascagoula River, Mississippi. Gulf and Caribbean Research 22:63-66

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Questions?

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