

# **A Method for Assessing Hydrologic Alteration within Ecosystems**

(Running Head: A Method for Assessing Hydrologic Alteration)

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**Abstract:** *Hydrologic regimes play a major role in determining the biotic composition, structure, and function of aquatic, wetland, and riparian ecosystems. However, human land and water uses are substantially altering hydrologic regimes around the world. Improved quantitative evaluations of human-induced hydrologic changes are needed to advance research on the biotic implications of hydrologic alteration, and to support ecosystem management and restoration plans. To facilitate such improved hydrologic evaluations, we propose a method for assessing the degree of hydrologic alteration attributable to human impacts within an ecosystem. This method, referred to as the **Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration (IHA)**, is based upon an analysis of hydrologic data available either from existing measurement points within an ecosystem (such as at streamgauges or wells) or model-generated data. We use 32 different parameters, organized into five groups, to statistically characterize hydrologic variation within each year. These 32 parameters provide information on some of the most ecologically significant features of surface and ground water regimes influencing aquatic, wetland, and riparian ecosystems. The hydrologic perturbations associated with activities such as dam operations, flow diversion, ground water pumping, or intensive land use conversion are then assessed by comparing measures of central tendency and dispersion for each parameter, between user-defined "pre-impact" and "post-impact" time frames, generating 64 different "Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration." The IHA method is intended to be used conjunctively with other ecosystem metrics in inventories*

*of ecosystem integrity, in planning ecosystem management activities, and in setting and measuring progress towards conservation or restoration goals.*

## **Introduction**

A basic goal of ecosystem management is to sustain ecosystem integrity by protecting native biodiversity and the ecological (and evolutionary) processes that create and maintain that diversity. Faced with the complexity inherent in natural systems, achieving that goal will require that resource managers explicitly describe desired ecosystem structure, function, and variability; characterize differences between current conditions and those that are desired; define ecologically meaningful and measurable indicators that can mark progress toward ecosystem management and restoration goals (see Keddy et al. 1993); and incorporate adaptive strategies (Holling 1978) into resource management plans.

The biotic composition, structure, and function of aquatic, wetland, and riparian ecosystems depend largely on the hydrologic regime (Gorman & Karr 1978; Junk et al. 1989; Poff & Ward 1990; Mitsch & Gosselink 1993; National Research Council 1992; Sparks 1992). Intra-annual variation in hydrologic conditions is essential to successful life cycle completion for many aquatic, riparian, and wetland species; inter-annual variation in hydrologic conditions often plays a major role in the population dynamics of these species through influences on reproductive success, natural disturbance, and biotic competition (Poff and Ward 1989). Modifications of hydrologic regimes can indirectly alter the

composition, structure, or function of aquatic, riparian and wetland ecosystems through their impacts on physical habitat characteristics, including water temperature, oxygen content, water chemistry, and substrate particle sizes (Stanford & Ward 1979; Ward & Stanford 1983, 1989; Bain et al. 1988; Lillehammer & Saltveit 1984;; Rood and Mahoney 1990; Dynesius & Nilsson 1994).

Collectively, limnology research suggests that the full range of natural intra- and inter-annual variation of hydrologic regimes is necessary to sustain the native biodiversity and evolutionary potential of aquatic, riparian, and wetland ecosystems. This emerging paradigm is expressed in numerous recent statements about the necessity of protecting or restoring "natural" hydrologic regimes (e.g., Sparks 1992; National Research Council 1992; Doppelt et al. 1993; Noss & Cooperrider 1994; and Dynesius & Nilsson 1994). For instance, Sparks (1992) suggested that rather than optimizing water regimes for one or a few species, "a better approach is to approximate the natural flow regime that maintained ... the entire panoply of species."

Despite the importance of natural hydrologic variation in aquatic, wetland, and riparian ecosystems (Kusler & Kentula 1989; Allan 1995; National Research Council 1992; Noss & Cooperrider 1994), most ecosystem management and restoration efforts (e.g., Toth et al. 1993; Hesse & Mestl 1993) have one or more shortcomings with respect to hydrology. Management decisions generally have focused on the known or perceived hydrologic requirements of only one, or at most a few, target aquatic species (Reiser et al. 1989), potentially neglecting the needs of other species and ecosystem processes and functions in general. For instance, the vast majority of instream flow prescriptions and

water rights have been based solely upon the requirements of selected species of fish (e.g., Bishop et al. 1990; Beecher 1990; Kulik 1990; Zincone & Rulifson 1991). The range of flows needed to sustain aquatic-*riparian* ecosystems may be considerably greater than what would be prescribed for the aquatic system alone if the hydrologic requirements of riparian species also are considered (Hill et al. 1991). Other shortcomings include the failure to consider the influence of hydrologic processes on geomorphic changes, or on ecosystem functions such as material transport and cycling or food web support; and the failure to consider the full range of temporal variability in hydrologic regimes.

Effective ecosystem management of aquatic, riparian, and wetland systems requires that existing hydrologic regimes be characterized using *biologically-relevant* hydrologic parameters, and that the degree to which human-altered regimes differ from natural or preferred conditions be related to the status and trends of the biota. Ecosystem management efforts should be considered experiments, testing the need to maintain or restore natural hydrologic regime characteristics in order to sustain ecosystem integrity. Unfortunately, few limnology studies have closely examined hydrologic influences on ecosystem integrity, in part because commonly-used statistical tools are poorly suited for characterizing hydrologic data into biologically relevant attributes. The lack of appropriate or robust statistical tools has in turn constrained knowledge about the effects of hydrologic alteration on ecosystem integrity. Without such knowledge, ecosystem managers will not be compelled to protect or restore natural hydrologic regime characteristics.

In this paper, we present an approach: (1) to statistically characterize the temporal variability in hydrologic regimes using biologically relevant statistical attributes; and (2) to

quantify hydrologic alterations associated with presumed perturbations (such as dam operations, flow diversion, or intensive conversion of land uses in a watershed) by comparing the hydrologic regimes from "pre-impact" and "post-impact" time frames. We then illustrate the application of this method with a case study from the dam-altered Roanoke River in North Carolina (USA). Our intent is to make available to ecosystem managers and researchers an easily-utilized analytical tool for comprehensively summarizing complex hydrologic variation with biologically relevant attributes. However, it is not our intent to describe or predict biological responses to hydrologic alteration. Instead, we hope that this tool will facilitate investigations into the effects of hydrologic modifications on biotic composition, structure and function of aquatic, riparian, and wetland ecosystems.

## **The Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration Method**

The general approach for hydrologic assessment described here is to first define a series of biologically-relevant hydrologic attributes that characterize *intra-annual* variation in water conditions and then use an analysis of the *inter-annual* variation in these attributes as the foundation for comparing hydrologic regimes before versus after a system has been altered by various human activities. Because the proposed method results in the computation of a representative, multi-parameter suite of hydrologic characteristics, or *indicators*, for assessing hydrologic alteration, we refer to it as the *Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration* (or IHA) method. The IHA method has four basic steps:

1. *Define the data series (e.g., streamgauge or well records) for pre- and post-impact periods in the ecosystem of interest.*
  
2. *Calculate values of hydrologic attributes --* Values for each of 32 ecologically-relevant hydrologic attributes are calculated for each year in each data series, i.e., one set of values for the pre-impact data series and one for the post-impact data series.
  
3. *Compute inter-annual statistics --* Compute measures of central tendency and dispersion for the 32 attributes in each data series, based on the values calculated in step 2. This produces a total of 64 inter-annual statistics for each data series (32 measures of central tendency and 32 measures of dispersion).
  
4. *Calculate values of the Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration --* Compare the 64 inter-annual statistics between the pre- and post-impact data series, and present each result as a percentage deviation of one time period (the post-impact condition) relative to the other (the pre-impact condition). The method equally can be used to compare the state of one system to itself over time (e.g., pre- versus post-impact as just described); or it can be used to compare the state of one system to another (e.g., an altered system to a

reference system), or to compare current conditions to simulated results based on models of future modification to a system.

The basic data used in estimating all attribute values are daily mean water conditions (e.g., levels, heads, flow rates). The same computational strategies will work with any regular-interval hydrologic data, such as monthly means; however, the sensitivity of the IHA method for detecting hydrologic alteration is increasingly compromised with time intervals longer than a day. Detection of certain types of hydrologic impacts, such as the rapid flow fluctuations associated with hydropower generation at dams, may require even shorter interval data (e.g., hourly).

### **Hydrologic Attributes**

Hydrologic conditions can vary in four dimensions within an ecosystem (three spatial dimensions and time). However, if the spatial domain is restricted to a specific point within a hydrologic system (such as a measurement point in a river, a lake, or an aquifer), the hydrologic regime can be defined in terms of one temporal and one spatial dimension -- changes in water conditions (e.g., levels, heads, rates) at a single location over time. Such temporal changes in water conditions are commonly portrayed as plots of water condition against time, or hydrographs (see Fig. 1 for example).

Our goal is to characterize the temporal variation of hydrologic conditions using attributes that are biologically relevant, yet also sensitive to human influences such as reservoir operations, ground water pumping, and agricultural diversions. Many different

attributes of hydrologic regimes can be used to characterize the "physical habitat templates" (sensu Southwood 1977, 1988; Poff & Ward 1990; Townsend & Hildrew 1994) or "environmental filters" (sensu Keddy 1992) that shape the biotic composition of aquatic, wetland, and riparian ecosystems. The IHA method is based on 32 biologically-relevant hydrologic attributes, divided into five major groups to statistically characterize intra-annual hydrologic variation (Table 1). These 32 attributes are based upon five fundamental characteristics of hydrologic regimes:

- 1) the *magnitude* of the water condition at any given time is a measure of the availability or suitability of habitat, and defines such habitat attributes as wetted area or habitat volume, or the position of a water table relative to wetland or riparian plant rooting zones;
- 2) the *timing* of occurrence of particular water conditions can determine whether certain life cycle requirements are met, or influence the degree of stress or mortality associated with extreme water conditions such as floods or droughts;
- 3) the *frequency* of occurrence of specific water conditions such as droughts or floods may be tied to reproduction or mortality events for various species, thereby influencing population dynamics;
- 4) the *duration* of time over which a specific water condition exists may determine whether a particular life cycle phase can be completed, or the degree to which stressful effects such as inundation or desiccation can accumulate;

- 5) the *rate of change* in water conditions may be tied to the stranding of certain organisms along the water's edge or in ponded depressions, or the ability of plant roots to maintain contact with phreatic water supplies.

The 32 IHA parameters provide a detailed representation of the hydrologic regime for the purpose of assessing hydrologic alteration. Most importantly, they entail hydrologic statistics commonly employed in limnology studies because of their great ecological relevance (e.g., Kozlowski 1984; Gustard 1984; Poff & Ward 1989; and Hughes & James 1989). Also, because certain streamflow levels shape physical habitat conditions within river channels, we also identified hydrologic characteristics that might aid in detection of physical habitat alteration in lotic systems. For example, changes in the central tendency of annual maxima might suggest changes in river morphology (Leopold 1994).

Sixteen of the hydrologic parameters focus on the magnitude, duration, timing, and frequency of extreme events, because of the pervasive influence of extreme forces in ecosystems (Gaines & Denny 1994) and geomorphology (Leopold 1994); the other 16 parameters measure the central tendency of either the magnitude or rate of change of water conditions. The rationale underlying the five major groupings and the specific parameters included within each are described below.

### **IHA Group #1: Magnitude of Monthly Water Conditions**

This group includes 12 parameters, each of which measures the central tendency (mean) of the daily water conditions for a given month (Fig. 2). The monthly mean of the daily water conditions describes "normal" daily conditions for the month, and thus provides a

general measure of habitat availability or suitability. The similarity of monthly means within a year reflects conditions of relative hydrologic constancy, whereas inter-annual variation (e.g., coefficient of variation) in the mean water condition for a given month provides an expression of environmental contingency (Colwell 1974; Poff & Ward 1989). The terms "constancy" and "contingency" as used here refer to the degree to which monthly means vary from month to month (constancy), and the extent to which flows vary within any given month (contingency).

## **IHA Group #2: Magnitude and Duration of Annual Extreme Water Conditions**

The 10 parameters in this group measure the magnitude of extreme (minimum and maximum) annual water conditions of various duration, ranging from daily to seasonal. The durations that we use follow natural or human-imposed cycles, and include the 1-day, 3-day, 7-day (weekly), 30-day (monthly), and 90-day (seasonal) extremes. For any given year, the 1-day maximum (or minimum) is represented by the highest (or lowest) single daily value occurring during the year; the multi-day maximum (or minimum) is represented by the highest (or lowest) multi-day average value occurring during the year (Figs. 3, 4). The mean magnitude of high and low water extremes of various duration provide measures of environmental stress and disturbance during the year; conversely, such extremes may be necessary precursors or triggers for reproduction of certain species. The inter-annual variation (e.g., coefficient of variation) in the magnitudes of these extremes provides another expression of contingency.

### **IHA Group #3: Timing of Annual Extreme Water Conditions**

Group #3 includes two parameters, one measuring the Julian date of the 1-day annual minimum water condition, and the other measuring the Julian date of the 1-day maximum water condition (Fig. 5). The timing of the highest and lowest water conditions within annual cycles provides another measure of environmental disturbance or stress by describing the seasonal nature of these stresses. Key life cycle phases (e.g., reproduction) may be intimately linked to the timing of annual extremes, and thus human-induced changes in timing may cause reproductive failure, stress, or mortality. The inter-annual variation in timing of extreme events reflects environmental contingency.

#### **IHA Group #4: Frequency and Duration of High and Low Pulses**

The four Group #4 parameters include two which measure the number of annual occurrences during which the magnitude of the water condition exceeds an upper threshold or remains below a lower threshold, respectively, and two which measure the mean duration of such high and low pulses (Fig. 6). These measures of frequency and duration of high- and low-water conditions together portray the pulsing behavior of environmental variation within a year, and provide measures of the shape of these environmental pulses. Hydrologic pulses are defined here as those periods within a year in which the daily mean water condition either rises above the 75th percentile (high pulse) or drops below the 25th percentile (low pulse) of all daily values for the pre-impact time period.

#### **IHA Group #5: Rate and Frequency of Change in Water Conditions**

The four parameters included in this group measure the number and mean rate of both positive and negative changes in water conditions from one day to the next (Fig. 7). The rates and frequency of change in water conditions can be described in terms of the abruptness and number of intra-annual cycles of environmental variation, and provide a measure of the rate and frequency of intra-annual environmental change.

### **Methods for Assessing Hydrologic Alteration**

In assessing the impact of a perturbation on the hydrologic regime, we want to determine whether the state of the perturbed system differs significantly from what it would

have been in the absence of the perturbation. In particular, we want to test whether the central tendency or degree of inter-annual variation of an attribute of interest has been altered by the perturbation (Stewart-Oaten et al. 1986). The assessment of impacts to natural systems often poses difficult statistical problems, however, because the perturbation of interest cannot be replicated or randomly assigned to experimental units (Carpenter 1989; Carpenter et al. 1989; Hurlbert 1984; Stewart-Oaten et al. 1986). The lack of replication does not hinder estimation of the magnitude of an effect, but limits inferences regarding its causes. This issue has received considerable attention recently, and more sophisticated experimental designs that incorporate replication over time and sampling at "control" and "impact" sites have been suggested (Stewart-Oaten et al. 1986, 1992).

While fully cognizant of the replication issue, we have based the IHA method on the simple design of comparing hydrologic attributes of a single site before and after a putative perturbation--the method allows estimation of the magnitude of impacts, but does not enable strong inferences regarding the cause. We take this simpler approach for two reasons. First, in many locations where the method might be applied, no control site may be available. Second, causal inference, while desirable, may not always be a necessary prerequisite for prescribing management or restoration actions to mitigate for observed effects. However, the IHA method is robust and can be easily adapted to more sophisticated experimental designs.

To ensure consistency in the application of the IHA method, users should clearly identify the presumed cause of the impact(s) being evaluated, e.g., the impact of an

upstream reservoir or irrigation diversions on streamflow, or the effects of ground water pumping on wetland pond levels. The time period for which hydrologic records exist prior to the presumed perturbation can be defined as the "pre-impact" period, and the period of record since initiation of the presumed perturbation can be defined as the "post-impact" period. Once pre- and post-impact time periods have been defined, the hydrologic regimes from the two periods can be characterized and compared.

A standard statistical comparison of the 32 IHA parameters between two data series would include tests of the null hypothesis that the central tendency or dispersion of each has not changed. However, this null hypothesis is generally far less interesting in impact assessments than questions about the sizes of detectable changes and their potential biological importance. Accordingly, the results of the IHA method are most usefully presented in terms of the magnitudes of the differences in central tendency (or dispersion) between the pre- and post-impact periods (see Figs. 8-11 for illustration) along with confidence limits for this difference, rather than as  $P$  values for the null hypotheses that the central tendencies are the same. Hypothesis testing may be valuable for specific cases in which biologically relevant thresholds to hydrologic change can be identified. In these cases, an equivalence test (McBride et al. 1993) can be used to test the null hypothesis that the observed difference is greater than some user-identified biologically significant value.

### **Development of Pre- and Post-Impact Data Sets**

When adequate hydrologic records are available for both the pre-impact and post-impact

time periods, application of the IHA method will be relatively straightforward using the statistical procedures described above. When pre- or post-impact records are non-existent, include data gaps, or are inadequate in length, however, various data reconstruction or estimation procedures will need to be employed. Examples of such procedures include the hydrologic record extension techniques described by Searcy (1960) and Alley & Burns (1983). Hydrologic simulation modeling or water budgeting techniques can also be used to synthesize hydrologic records for comparison using the IHA method (Linsley et al. 1982).

### **Accounting for Climatic Differences**

Climatic differences between the pre- and post-impact time periods obviously have the potential to substantially influence the outcome of the IHA analysis. Various statistical techniques can be used to test for climatic differences in the hydrologic data to be compared. When the IHA analysis is to be based upon actual hydrologic measurements rather than estimates produced from models, a reference site or set of sites uninfluenced by the human alterations being examined can be used as climatic controls (Alley & Burns 1983). For example, a streamgauge may exist upstream of a reservoir thought to have impacted a study site. Analyses can establish a statistical relationship between streamflows at the study site and at the upstream reference site using synchronous pre-dam data sets for the two sites. This relationship can then be used to estimate the streamflow conditions that would have occurred at the study site during the post-impact time period in the absence of the reservoir. The IHA method can then be used to compare

the measured post-impact conditions with estimated unimpacted conditions *for the same time period*. Alternatively, a time series of observed impact vs. control differences that spans the time of perturbation at the impact site can be used to assess hydrologic impacts (e.g., Paller et al. 1992); this is the basis for the Before-After-Control-Impact-Pairs design suggested by Stewart-Oaten et al. (1986). In the absence of an appropriate control site, process-based hydrologic models that simulate climatic and runoff processes or other climate analysis techniques can be used to create model data sets for comparison using the IHA method (see Maheshwari et al. 1995 for a similar application).

## **Case Study Application**

The dam-altered Roanoke River in North Carolina has been selected to illustrate the application of the IHA method for assessing hydrologic alteration. Although we have chosen a surface water system for this case study, we want to emphasize the applicability of the method to analyses of ground water alterations as well.

In choosing appropriate estimators of the central tendency (e.g., mean, median) and dispersion (e.g., variance, coefficient of variation) of the hydrologic parameters, careful consideration needs to be given to the efficiency of the estimator, as well as the efficiency and assumptions of statistical tests used to evaluate the difference between time periods. The mean is the most efficient estimator of central tendency when the underlying distribution is Normal, and various  $t$ -like tests based on the mean are applicable even when assumptions of the standard  $t$  test (e.g., Normal distribution, equal variances) are

violated (Stewart-Oaten et al. 1992). In the case study presented below, we use the mean as an estimate of central tendency, and the coefficient of variation (CV) as an estimate of dispersion. However, we have programmed the IHA software to enable non-parametric analysis as well.

For each of the 32 hydrologic parameters, the differences between the pre- and post-impact time periods in both the mean and coefficient of variation are presented, expressed as both a magnitude of difference and a deviation percentage (Table 2). These comparisons of means and coefficients of variation for each of the 32 parameters comprise the 64 different Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration. Approximate confidence limits are also estimated for the difference between means and CV, respectively (Table 2), using standard formulae that are approximately valid when distributions are not Normal or change (e.g., have unequal variances) between time periods (Snedecor & Cochran 1967; Stewart-Oaten et al. 1992).

### **Roanoke River, North Carolina**

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has collected daily streamflow measurements at Roanoke Rapids on the Roanoke River since 1913. Flow values are recorded as cubic feet per second (cfs), but all results are converted here to cubic meters per second (cms). Dam impacts on the Roanoke River system began with the completion of Philpott Lake on the Smith River (in the upper watershed) in August 1950, followed by construction of Kerr Reservoir in 1950 for flood control purposes. In 1955, Roanoke Rapids Lake was built downstream of Kerr Reservoir for "run-of-the-river" hydropower generation purposes.

Another reservoir, Gaston Lake, was subsequently built between the locations of Roanoke Rapids Lake and Kerr Reservoir; however, its influence on flow regimes in the lower Roanoke below Roanoke Rapids Lake are believed to be inconsequential. The pre-impact data set has therefore been defined as 1913-1949 and the post-impact data set covers 1956-1991. Typical pre- and post-dam annual hydrographs are presented in Fig. 1.

The IHA results for the Roanoke River are given in Table 2 and illustrated in Figs. 8-11. The relative differences between means ranged from -73% (annual 1-day maximum flow) to +232% (low pulse counts) for the individual attributes, while the average absolute difference for the five groups ranged from 15% (Group 1: monthly means) to 88% (Group 4: frequency and duration of pulses). For individual attributes, the relative difference in CV ranged from -60% (mean August flow) to +72% (mean April flow); the range for the five groups was 26% (Group 4: frequency and duration of pulses) to 41% (Group 3: timing of extreme events).

The results of the IHA analysis for the Roanoke River reflect the effects of Kerr Reservoir operations for the purposes of flood control, and operations for hydroelectric power generation at Roanoke Rapids Lake. An obvious impact of flood control operations on the Roanoke is the virtual elimination of high-magnitude flooding (Fig. 8). Floods in excess of 8500 cms (cubic meters per second; approx. equal to 30,000 cubic feet per second) occurred in only five of the post-dam years, whereas floods greater than this size occurred in every pre-dam year. Multi-day maxima are likewise affected by the flood control operations (Table 2).

The pulsing behavior of the Roanoke River has been severely impacted, as both high and especially low pulses (Fig. 9) now occur with substantially greater frequency. The average duration of pulses is, on the other hand, much shorter in the post-dam period. This is a byproduct of hydropower generation, wherein water is stored in the reservoir until sufficient head is attained to efficiently generate power, then rapidly released through the dam turbines. The effect on the hydrologic regime is to create a greater frequency of high and low pulses of lesser duration (Group 4), and also to increase the number of hydrograph rises and falls (Group 5).

The magnitude and timing of the annual minima have changed, with a shift from higher, fall season to lower, mid-winter annual lows (Fig. 10). This probably results from attempts to capture winter flows for later spring and summer use in hydropower generation.

Somewhat surprisingly, the average hydrograph rise rate (Group 5; see Fig. 11) for the Roanoke is reduced from the pre-dam period. Typically, areas downstream of hydropower dams experience steeper hydrograph rises due to rapid releases of water from the reservoir during peaking power generation. The apparent reduction in rise rates on the Roanoke is probably due to the fact that flow releases seldom exceed 566 cms (20,000 cfs), which corresponds to turbine capacity limits; in the pre-dam period, flows commonly rose more than 1132 cms (40,000 cfs) in a single day during rainstorms.

Changes in the variability of the 32 IHA parameters are also quite evident (Table 2; Figs. 8-11). In general, variability has been reduced in the summer and winter monthly means, in the extreme low water conditions, in the timing of the annual highs and lows, in

high and low pulse durations, and in the frequency and rate of hydrograph rises and falls. On the other hand, coefficients of variation increased for springtime monthly means and long duration (e.g., 30- and 90-day) high flow magnitudes.

Dam-related alterations to the Roanoke flow regime have been blamed for the drastic reduction of striped bass populations (Zincon & Rulifson 1991). Higher average streamflows in the spring months (May-June) have been associated with less successful rates of juvenile bass recruitment. Aquatic invertebrates inhabiting the littoral zone along the river's edge may be severely impacted by the greater frequency of hydrograph pulses, rises and falls. Rapidly reversing cycles of wetting and drying have been shown to decimate littoral zone benthic fauna unable to migrate with the shifting river edge (Moog 1993; Walker et al. 1992; Armitage 1984). Such losses of benthic fauna may be substantially reducing the availability of prey for the Roanoke's fishes.

Altered flood patterns may lead to significant alterations in the composition and structure of the Roanoke's bottomland hardwood forest by changing the magnitude and duration of floods (Lea 1991; Richter 1993). This forest has been heralded as being the "highest quality and most extensive" bottomland hardwood forest on the southeastern Coastal Plain (Lynch 1991). The different plant species and floodplain forest communities along the Roanoke are thought to be distributed along a gradient of inundation duration (or anoxic stress). With the elimination of high-magnitude flooding, higher floodplain surfaces are now seldom if ever inundated, enabling less-flood tolerant species to become established on lower sites, and thus lowering overall vegetation diversity. Changes in the forest could also have serious implications for neotropical migratory birds using this area

(Zeller 1993).

## **Recommendations for Use of the IHA Method**

During development of the IHA method, a longer list of statistical parameters was consolidated to minimize the number of computations and to reduce redundancy, while at the same time retaining as much sensitivity to different forms of hydrologic alteration as possible. The IHA parameters appear to be robust in their ability to quantitatively describe alterations peculiar to specific human influences such as flood control. We also considered aggregating the results across each parameter group. However, users must bear in mind the risk of losing information when relative differences are averaged across parameters within IHA groups (Suter 1993). We strongly recommend that IHA results be presented in the full scorecard format as shown in Table 2, to retain information about the specific hydrologic alterations associated with the perturbation under investigation. Reporting the full suite of hydrologic parameters will also enable investigators to explore relationships between individual parameters and biotic responses.

This caution about lumping hydrologic parameters into IHA groups and averaging results within groups should not inhibit exploration of the relationship between overall group averages and specific types of human impacts such as reservoir operations, ground water pumping, timber harvest, or urbanization. In fact, such integrative analysis is urgently needed to enable ecosystem managers to better assess or anticipate the impacts of certain land and water uses. The sensitivity and robustness of individual IHA parameters

and IHA groups to a wide range of human impacts in different bioregional settings remains to be tested.

### **Use in Ecosystem Management and Restoration**

The Clean Water Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) called for the restoration and maintenance of the "chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters." Increased use of analytical methods such as the Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration will demonstrate just how far we have to go toward restoring the physical integrity of our nation's rivers, lakes, and aquifers. We anticipate that the IHA method will be used in conjunction with other ecosystem metrics that more directly evaluate the biological conditions and ecological degradation within an ecosystem, such as the Index of Biotic Integrity (Karr 1991, 1993). Other authors (e.g., Karr 1991, 1993; Keddy et al. 1993; Minshall 1993) have emphasized the importance of using a multi-parameter suite of metrics to assess ecosystem integrity, since it is unlikely that any one metric will have sufficient sensitivity to be useful under all circumstances.

As illustrated by the case study, the IHA method is extremely useful in drawing attention to aspects of a hydrologic regime altered by various types of human influences such as dams and ground water pumping. However, elucidation of hydrologic alterations alone tells us little about the nature or degree to which biologic patterns and processes may degrade in response to such alterations. The tough work of interpreting and documenting species- or community-specific responses to hydrologic changes remains. We feel that by revealing the direction and magnitude of hydrologic alterations, the IHA

method will aid ecological researchers in formulating hypotheses about the hydrologic causes of various forms of ecosystem modification. For example, the IHA results for the Roanoke River direct our attention to assessing the impacts of dam operations on fish populations, littoral zone benthic fauna, and floodplain forest communities.

The IHA method should also prove useful in the design of ecological restoration programs. For example, on the Roanoke River, dam-altered flow regimes have been implicated in various forms of ecosystem degradation, as described previously. Based on the IHA results presented in Table 2, restoration hypotheses should be directed at the expected biotic responses to increased frequencies of high-magnitude flooding, reductions in the frequency of high and low pulses, reductions in the frequency of hydrograph reversals between rising and falling river periods, and shifts in the annual minimum flows from winter back to the fall season. Programs to monitor the response to hydrologic restoration could follow two strategies: continue to characterize the hydrologic regime using the IHA method, in order to look for expected decreases in the pre/post deviations in IHA groups; and directly monitor the status of the targeted biota. Both the hydrologic restoration strategy and the biomonitoring program could be continually refined as we adaptively learn about the system.

The utility of the IHA method for designing hydrologic restoration strategies or for assessing *potential* hydrologic impacts associated with various water development proposals will be limited unless hydrologic simulation models can be used to create synthesized records of daily streamflow or water table fluctuations under future climate or development scenarios. If potential hydrologic conditions can be simulated using such

models, these conditions could then be compared with existing conditions (actual hydrologic measurements or simulation of current conditions) using the IHA method. Management decisions could then be based upon the IHA's elucidation of hydrologic regime changes likely to be associated with alternative management scenarios.

## **Software Availability**

The software program developed for computing IHA parameter values and deviations is available. Please contact Smythe Scientific Software in writing at 2060 Dartmouth, Boulder, Colorado 80303 (USA) or by phone at (303) 499-0222 for more information.

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**Table 1. Summary of hydrologic parameters used in the Index of Hydrologic Alteration, and their characteristics.**

<i>IHA Statistics Group</i>	<i>Regime Characteristics</i>	<i>Hydrologic Parameters</i>
Magnitude of Monthly Water Conditions	Magnitude Timing	Mean value for each calendar month
Magnitude and Duration of Annual Extreme Water Conditions	Magnitude Duration	Annual minima 1-day means Annual maxima 1-day means Annual minima 3-day means Annual maxima 3-day means Annual minima 7-day means Annual maxima 7-day means Annual minima 30-day means Annual maxima 30-day means Annual minima 90-day means Annual maxima 90-day means
Timing of Annual Extreme Water Conditions	Timing	Julian date of each annual 1-day maximum  Julian date of each annual 1-day minimum
Frequency and Duration of High/Low Pulses	Magnitude  Frequency  Duration	# of high pulses each year  # of low pulses each year  mean duration of high pulses within each year  mean duration of low pulses within each year
Rate/Frequency of Water consecutive Condition Changes consecutive	Frequency Rate of change	means of all positive differences between daily values means of all negative differences between daily values # of rises # of falls

**Table 2. Results of the Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration analysis for Roanoke River at Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, presented in a "scorecard" format. Basic data used in the analysis were daily mean streamflows, reported here as cubic meters per second.**

	<u>MEANS</u>				<u>COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION</u>				
	<i>Pre-Impact</i>	<i>Post-Impact</i>	<i>Deviation<sup>1</sup> Magnitude / %</i>	<i>Conf. Limits Low-High</i>	<i>Pre-Impact</i>	<i>Post-Impact</i>	<i>Deviation<sup>1</sup> Magnitude / %</i>	<i>Conf. Limits Low-High</i>	
<b>IHA GROUP #1</b>									
October	162	166	4 / 3%	-58 - 66	0.90	0.72	-0.17 / -19%	-0.36 - 0.02	
November	156	184	28 / 18%	-19 - 75	0.56	0.60	0.04 / 7%	-0.10 - 0.17	
December	225	211	-14 / -6%	-71 - 43	0.62	0.48	-0.14 / -23%	-0.27 - -0.01	
January	337	270	- 67 / -20%	-149 - 1	0.64	0.44	-0.21 / -32%	-0.34 - -0.07	
February	350	293	-57 / -16%	-119 - 7	0.40	0.42	0.02 / 5%	-0.08 - 0.12	
March	361	303	- 58 / -16%	-139 - 22	0.47	0.56	0.09 / 19%	-0.03 - 0.21	
April	314	315	1 / 0%	-76 - 79	0.37	0.64	0.27 / 72%	0.15 - 0.39	
May	222	296	74 / 33%	4 - 144	0.43	0.62	0.20 / 46%	0.07 - 0.32	
June	184	206	22 / 12%	-2 - 65	0.47	0.48	0.01 / 3%	-0.10 - 0.12	
July	195	156	- 39 / -20%	-93 - 14	0.68	0.62	-0.05 / -8%	-0.21 - 0.16	
August	201	150	-51 / -26%	-118 - 15	0.97	0.39	-0.58 / -60%	-0.75 - -0.41	
September	164	147	-17 / -10%	-71 - 37	0.90	0.49	-0.41 / -45%	-0.57 - -0.24	
<b>Group #1 Averages<sup>2</sup></b>			<b>15%</b>				<b>28%</b>		
<b>IHA GROUP #2</b>									
1-day minimum	45	28	-17 / -37%	-23 - -11	0.39	0.20	-0.20 / -50%	-0.27 - -0.13	
3-day minimum	48	40	- 8 / -16%	-15 - 0	0.39	0.28	-0.11 / -28%	-0.19 - -0.03	
7-day minimum	51	55	4 / 7%	-5 - 12	0.39	0.29	-0.10 / -24%	-0.17 - -0.01	
30-day minimum		68	81	13 / 19%		0.34	0.31	-0.03 / -8%	-0.11 - 0.05
90-day minimum		116	125	9 / 7%		0.40	0.30	-0.10 / -25%	-0.18 - -0.02
1-day maximum		2209	602	-1607 / -73%		0.47	0.30	-0.17 / -36%	0.26 - -0.08
3-day maximum		1924	581	-1343 / -70%		0.47	0.32	-0.15 / -32%	-0.25 - -0.06
7-day maximum		1338	552	- 786 / -59%		0.46	0.36	0.10 / -22%	-0.20 - 0.00
30-day maximum		633	477	-156 / -25%		0.30	0.44	0.14 / 47%	0.05 - 0.23
90-day maximum		423	363	- 60 / -14%		0.25	0.42	0.17 / 70%	0.09 - 0.25
<b>Group #2 Averages</b>			<b>21%</b>				<b>34%</b>		

<sup>1</sup>The deviations in these columns represent the "Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration"

<sup>2</sup>Group averages are computed as the mean of all deviations (in absolute values) within the group

	<u>MEANS</u>				<u>COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION</u>				
	Pre-Impact	Post-Impact	Deviation Impact	Conf. Limits Magnitude / % Low-High	Pre-Impact	Post-Impact	Deviation Impact	Conf. Limits Magnitude / % Low-High	
<b>IHA GROUP #3</b>									
Julian Date of Annual Minimum	264.0	360.7	96.7 / 37%	75.7 - 117.6	0.17	0.12	-0.05 / -29%	-0.08 - -0.02	
Julian Date of Annual Maximum	71.9	137.8	65.9 / 92%	17.7 - 114.1	0.72	0.70	-0.78 / -53%	-1.05 - -0.51	
<b>Group #3 Averages</b>			<b>65%</b>				<b>41%</b>		
<b>IHA GROUP #4</b>									
Low Pulse Count		11.0	36.4	25.5 / 232%		0.43	0.29	-0.13 / -31%	-0.22 - -0.05
High Pulse Count	15.6	22.7	7.1 / 45%	4.1 - 10.1	0.28	0.34	0.06 / 23%	-0.01 - 0.14	
Low Pulse Duration	7.4	3.2	-4.2 / -57%	-5.5 - -3.0	0.48	0.36	-0.12 / -25%	-0.22 - -0.02	
High Pulse Duration	6.0	4.9	-1.1 / -18%	-2.3 - 0.1	0.41	0.51	0.10 / 24%	-0.01 - 0.21	
<b>Group #4 Averages</b>			<b>88%</b>				<b>26%</b>		
<b>IHA GROUP #5</b>									
Fall Rate	- 55.1	- 59.6	- 4.5 / 8%	-11 - 2	-0.27	-0.21	0.06 / -21%	0.00 - 0.11	
Rise Rate	90.0	60.2	- 29.8 / -33%	-39 - -20	0.29	0.18	-0.11 / -38%	-0.17 - -0.05	
Fall Count	67.7	90.9	23.2 / 34%	19.8 - 26.6	0.11	0.08	-0.03 / -30%	-0.06 - -0.01	
Rise Count	60.9	91.6	30.7 / 50%	27.0 - 34.4	0.14	0.07	-0.07 / -50%	-0.10 - -0.05	
<b>Group #5 Averages</b>			<b>31%</b>				<b>35%</b>		

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*Figure 1. Two (1942 and 1975) hydrographs for the Roanoke River at Roanoke Rapids in North Carolina can be characterized by the five general features of a hydrologic regime: magnitude, frequency, duration, timing, and rates of change. However, these regime features can be altered by human impacts such as dams, as illustrated by a comparison of the upper pre-dam hydrograph for 1942 with the lower post-dam hydrograph for 1975. (note cms = cubic meters per second = 35.315 cubic feet per second)*

*Figure 2. Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration Group 1 parameters are comprised of monthly means for each year of record analyzed. The 1942 hydrograph for the Roanoke River at Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina is used in this figure.*

*Figure 3. Half of the IHA Group 2 parameters are comprised of annual maximum values of 1-, 3-, 7-, 30-, and 90-day averages, computed for each year of record analyzed.*

*Figure 4. The other half of the IHA Group 2 parameters are comprised of annual minimum values of 1-, 3-, 7-, 30-, and 90-day averages, computed for each year of record analyzed.*

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*Figure 5. The IHA Group 3 parameters represent the timing of the annual minimum and maximum for each year, identified by the Julian date (JD) of occurrence.*

*Figure 6. The computations for IHA Group 4 parameters are illustrated. High pulses are identified as those periods during which water levels rise above the 75th percentile of all pre-impact daily flows, which is equivalent to 258 cms for the Roanoke River. Low pulses represent drops in water levels below the 25th percentile, equivalent to 97 cms.*

*Figure 7. The computations for IHA Group 5 parameters are illustrated using a hypothetical hydrograph. Two hydrograph rises and one hydrograph fall are identified in the time period shown, along with their corresponding rates of rise/fall. Note that a single rise or fall may last for multiple days, and is terminated once the hydrograph begins to fall. Note also that rise/fall rates are computed for each day within each year of record analyzed.*

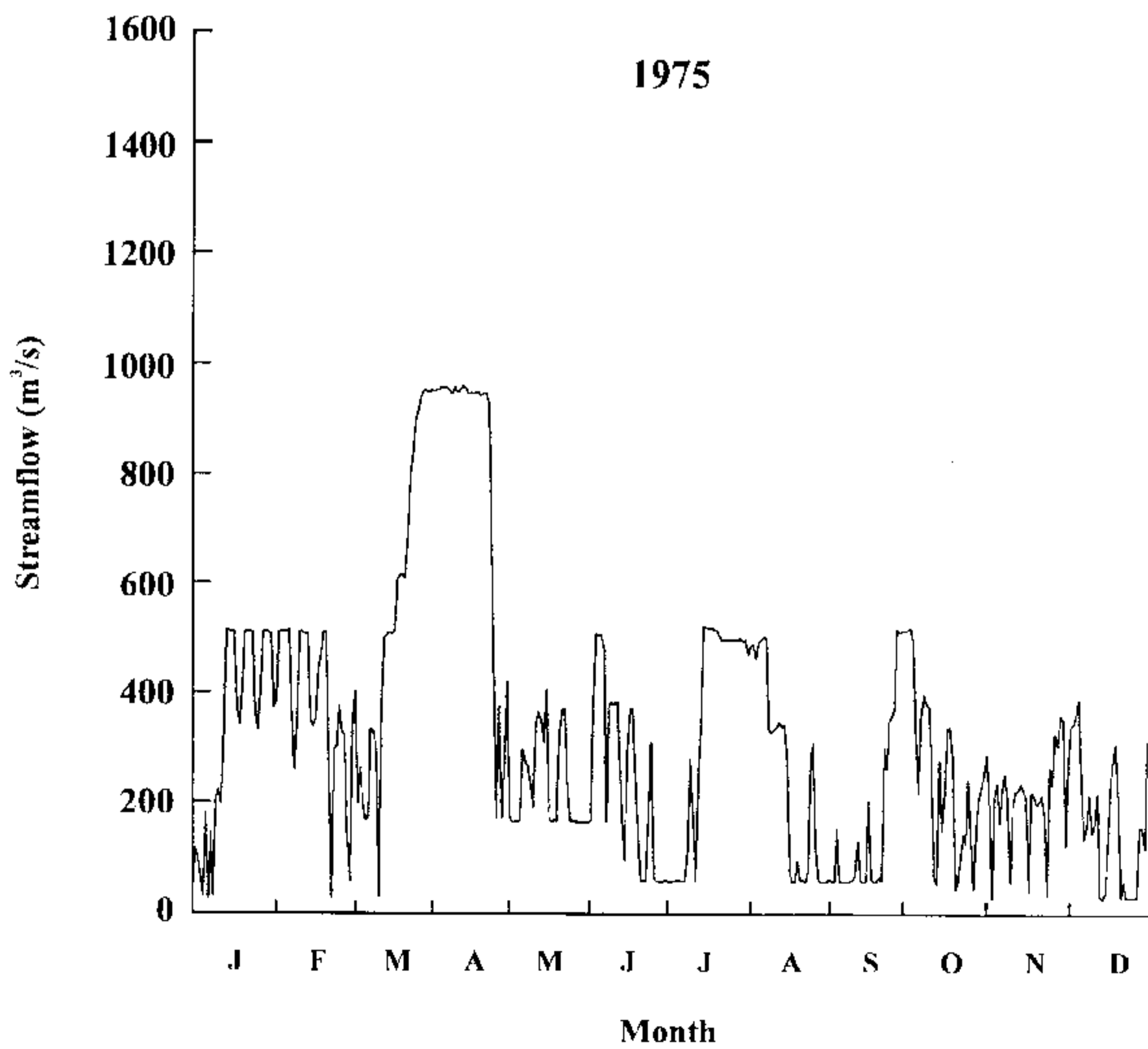
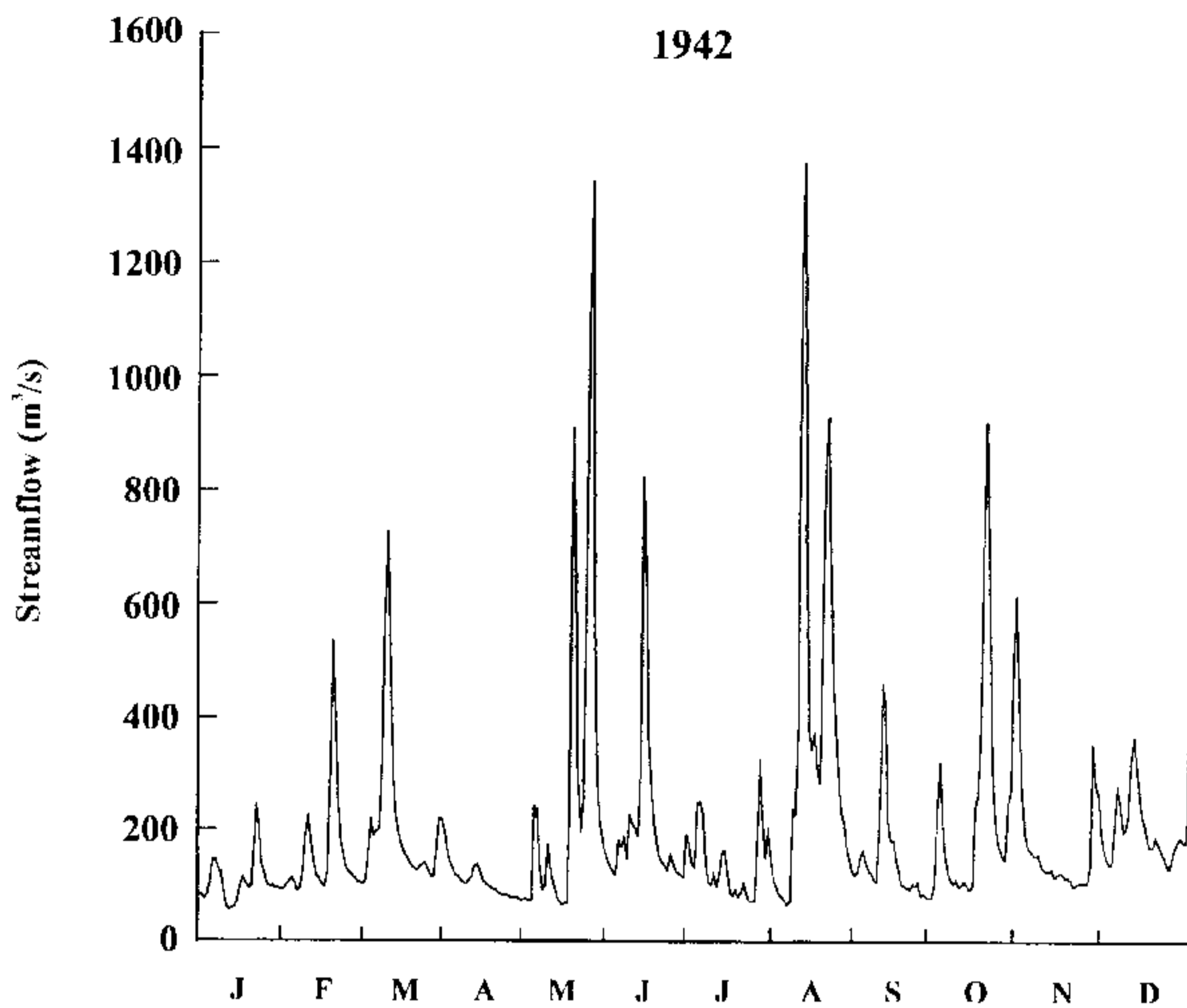
*Figure 8. A comparison of the annual series of annual maximum 1-day values (Group 2) for the pre- and post-impact periods on the Roanoke River is illustrated. Broken lines indicate values of the mean and standard deviation (s.d.) for each period.*

## LIST OF FIGURES, continued

*Figure 9. A comparison of the annual series of annual low pulse counts (Group 3) for the pre- and post-impact periods on the Roanoke River is illustrated. Broken lines indicate values of the mean and standard deviation (s.d.) for each period.*

*Figure 10. A comparison of the annual series of values for the timing (Julian date) of annual minimum 1-day values (Group 3) for the pre- and post-impact periods on the Roanoke River is illustrated. Dashed lines indicate values of the mean and standard deviation (s.d.) for each period.*

*Figure 11. A comparison of the annual series of values for annual average rates of hydrograph rise (Group 5) for the pre- and post-impact periods on the Roanoke River is illustrated. Dashed lines indicate values of the mean and standard deviation (s.d.) for each period.*



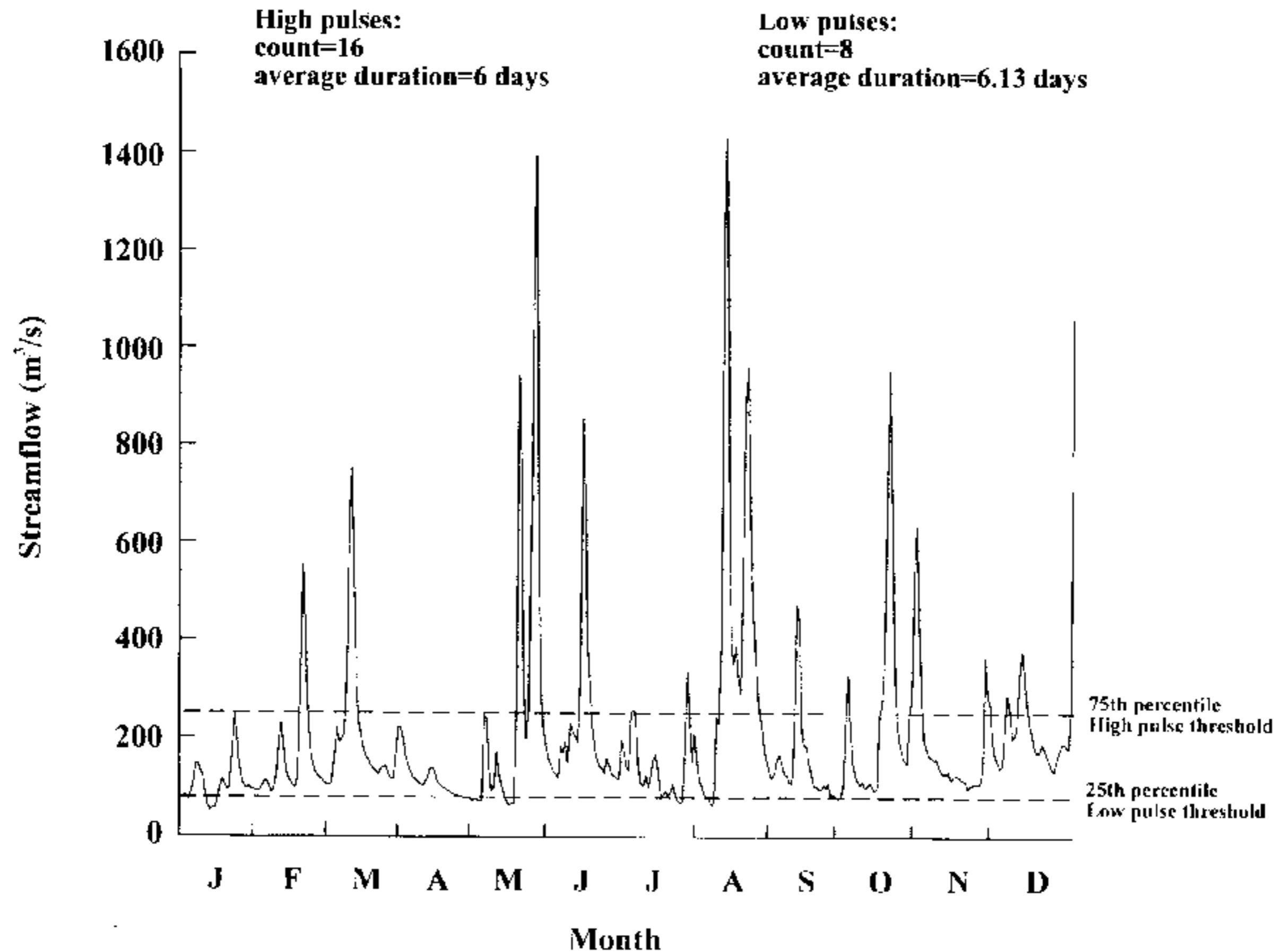


Figure 2. The computations for IHA group 4 paramete-

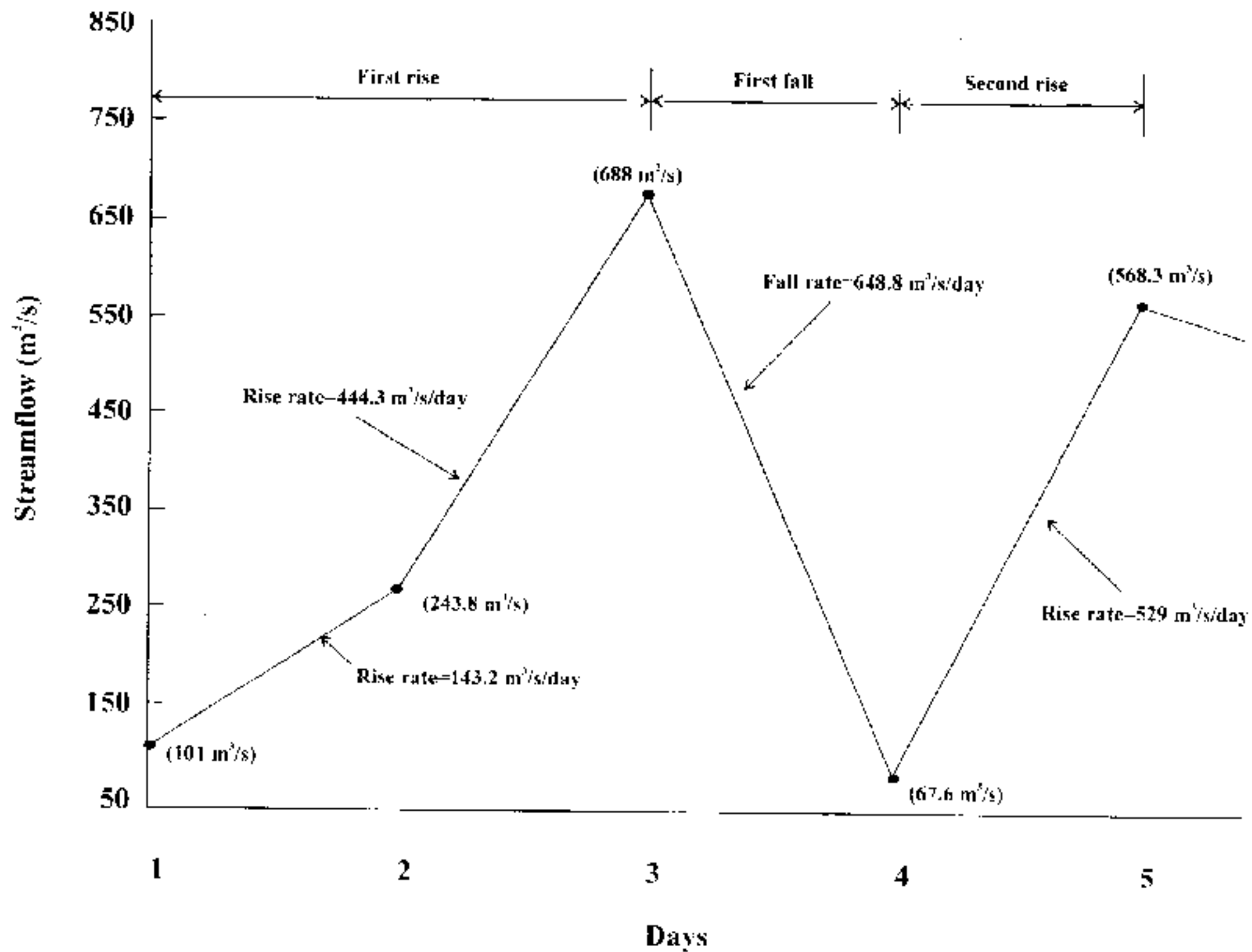
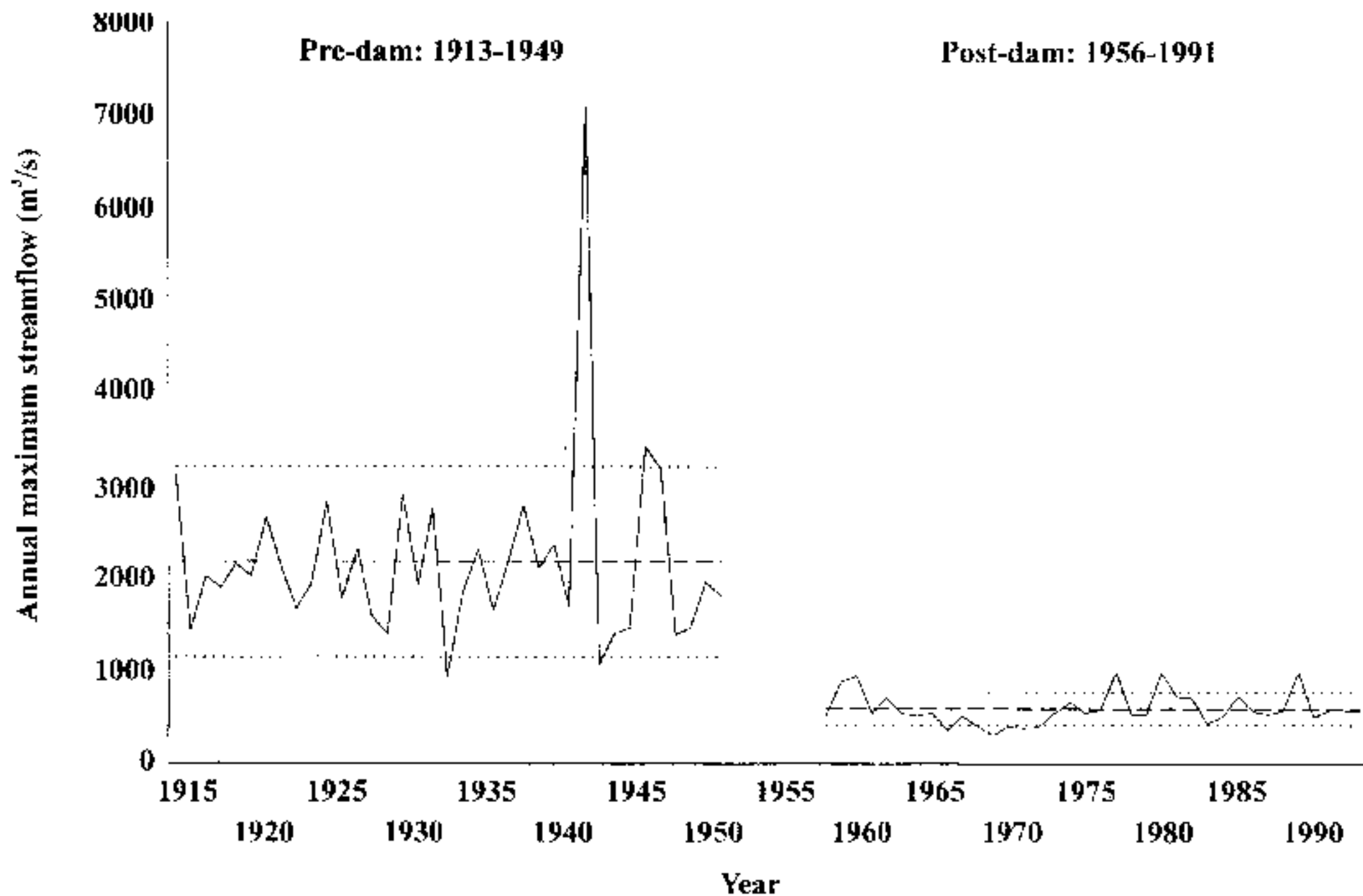


Figure 3. The hydrograph of the streamflow at the outlet of the reservoir.



*Figure 4. A comparison of the annual series of annual*

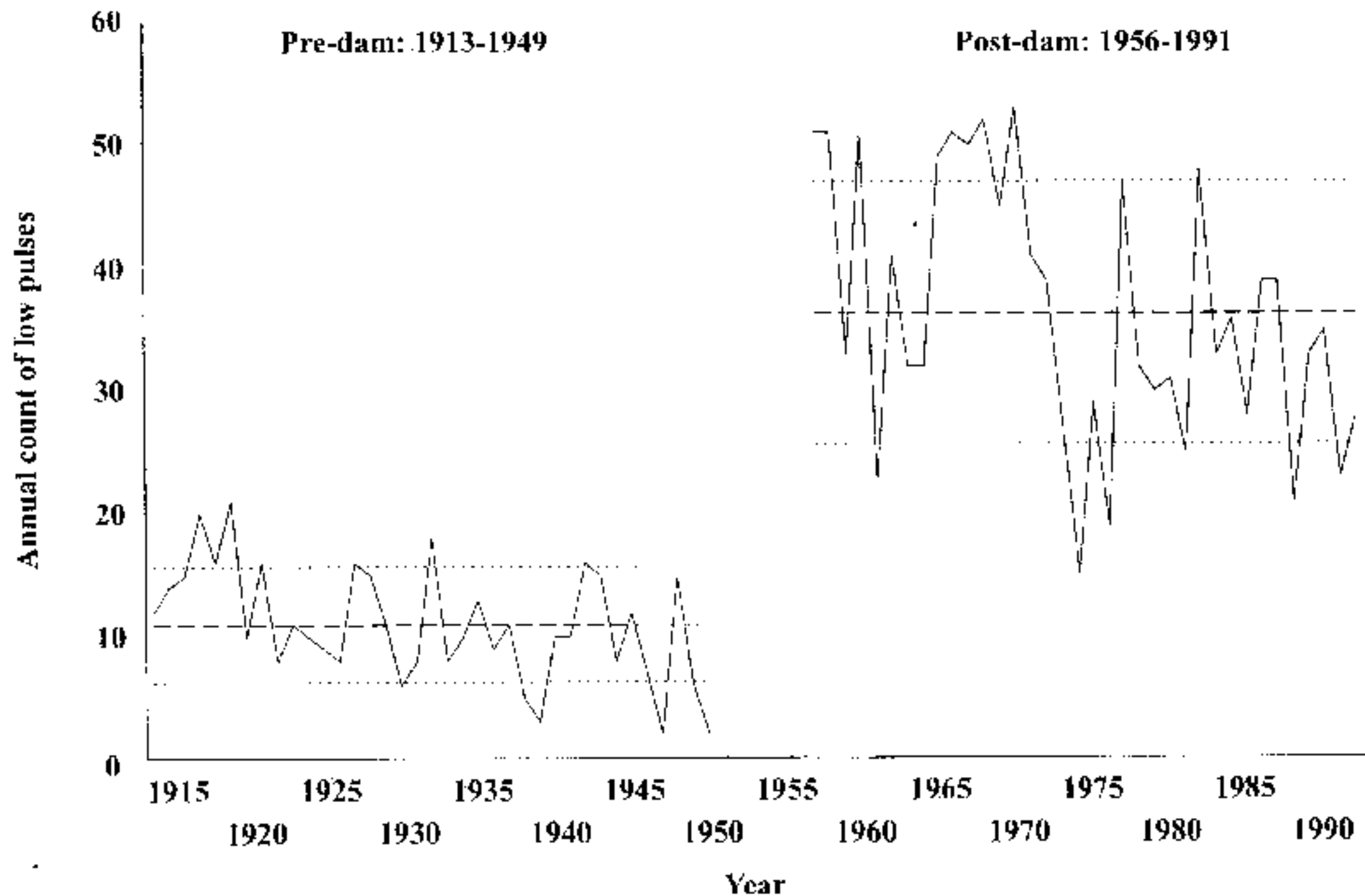


Figure 5. A comparison of the annual series of annual

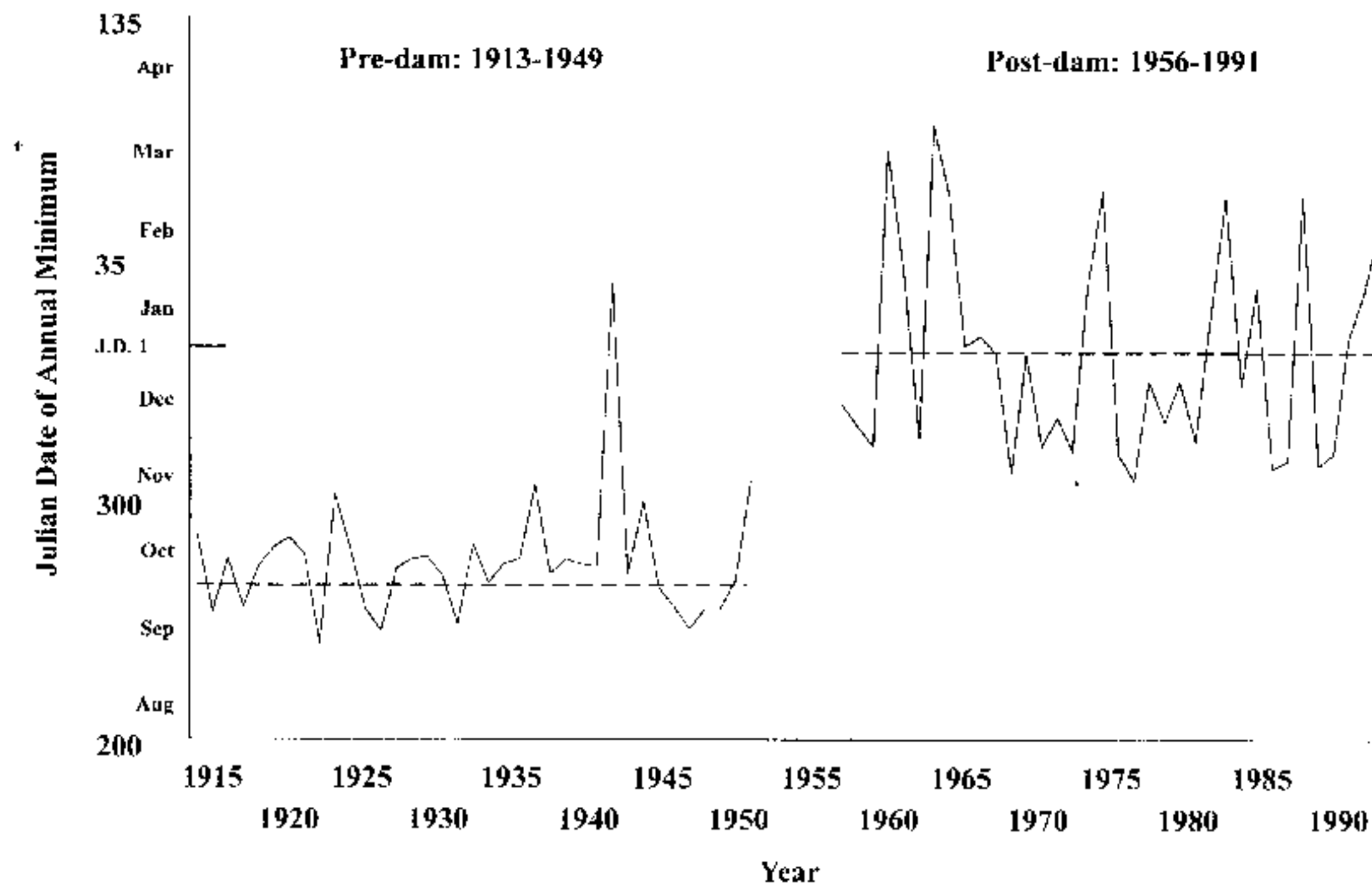
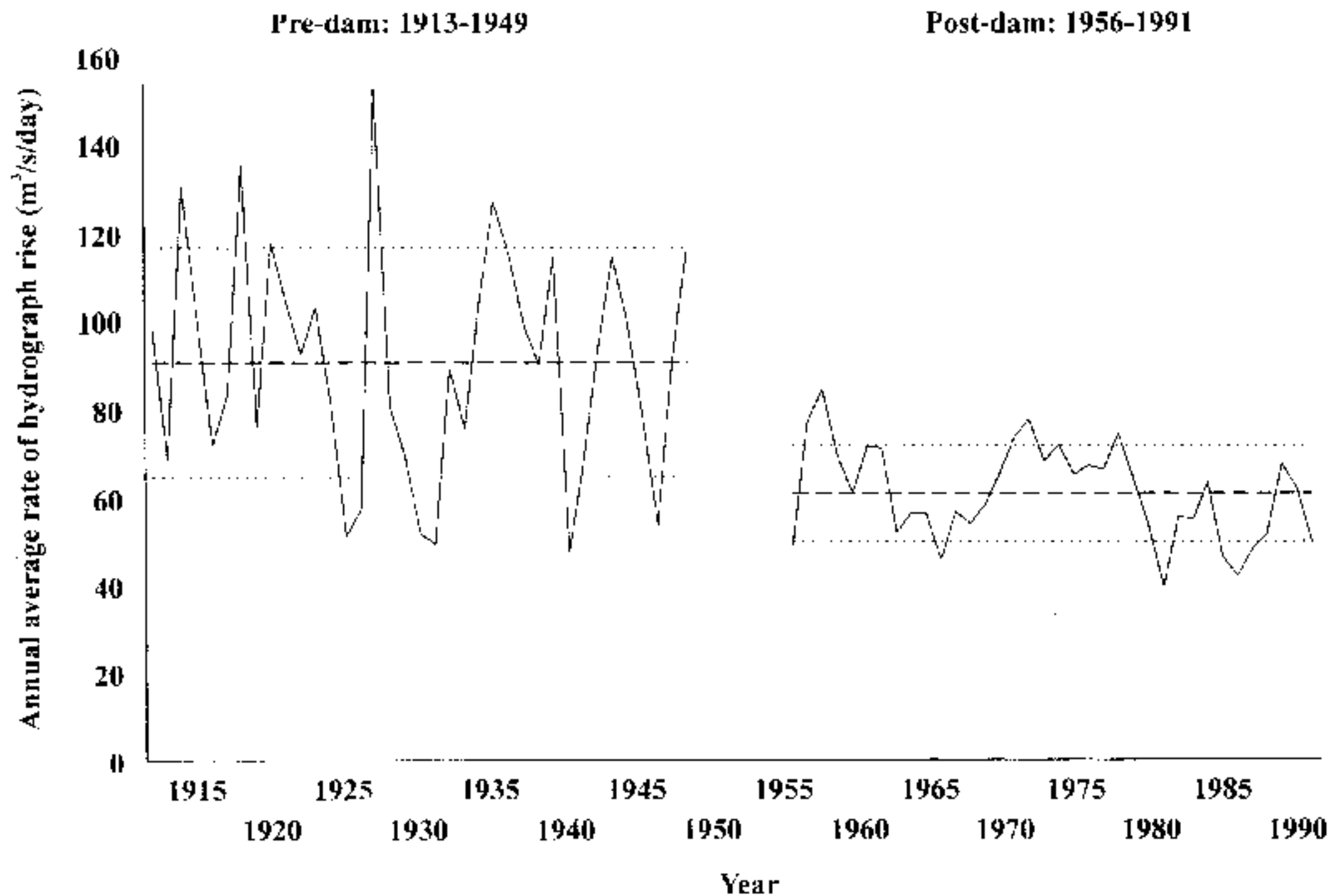


Figure 6. A comparison of the annual series of values



7. A part of the annual series of values