

Where Does it Hurt? Ecological Needs of the Poudre

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Outline

Address three questions:

- How does the river work (ecologically)?
 - River integrity
 - Hydro-ecology 101
- What kind of river do we have today, and what might we be most concerned about in the future (ecologically)?
- What can we do?

Take home messages and a question for you

Geographic Focus

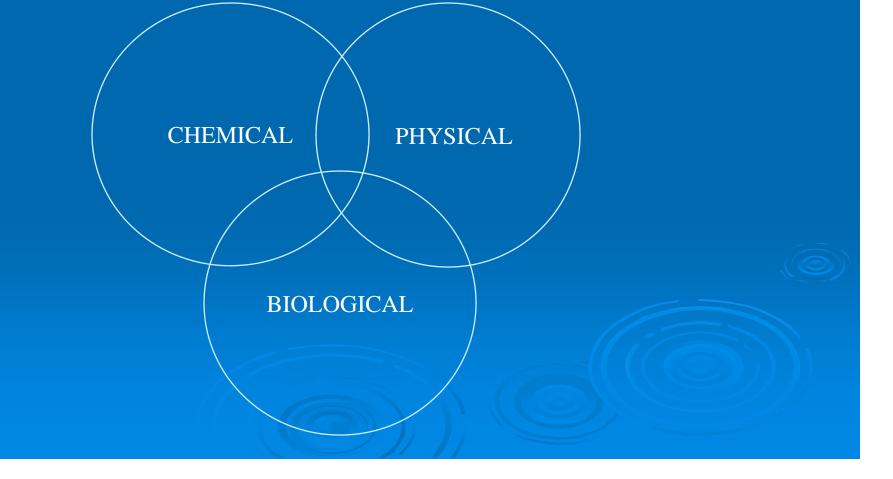
Canyon mouth to Greeley

- integrates the 1000+ square miles upstream
- hardest working segment of the river
- most vulnerable segment of the river
- a focal point of the relationship between people and the river

How does the river work (ecologically)?

What is river integrity?

"To restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters"





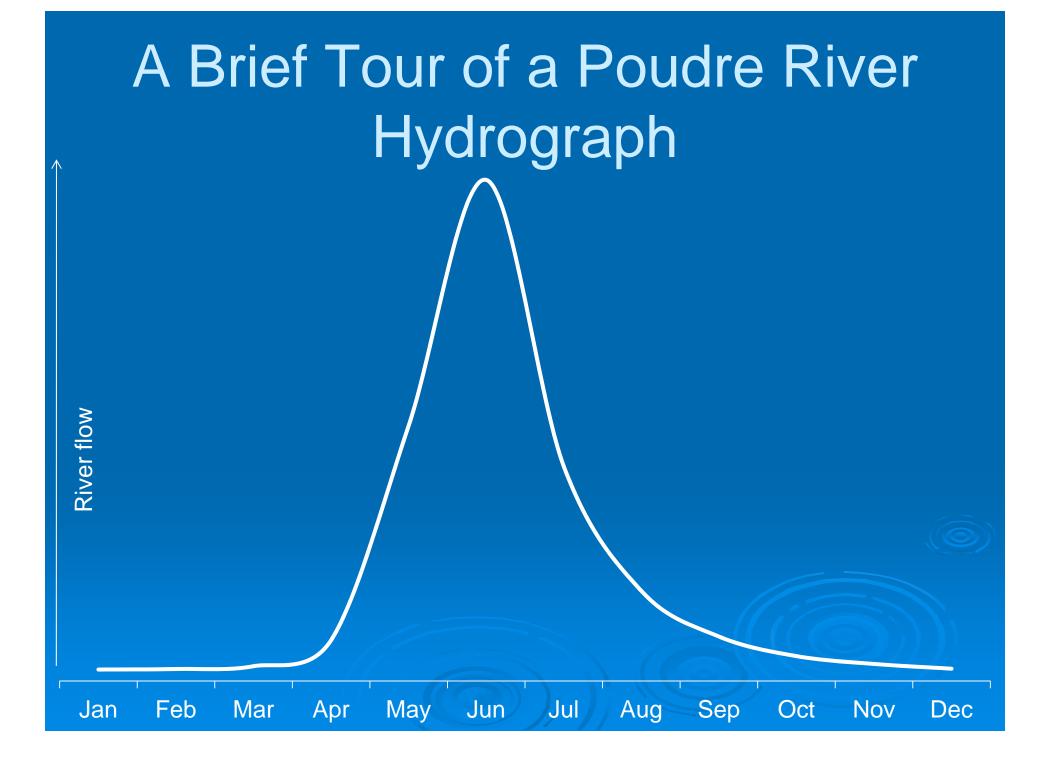


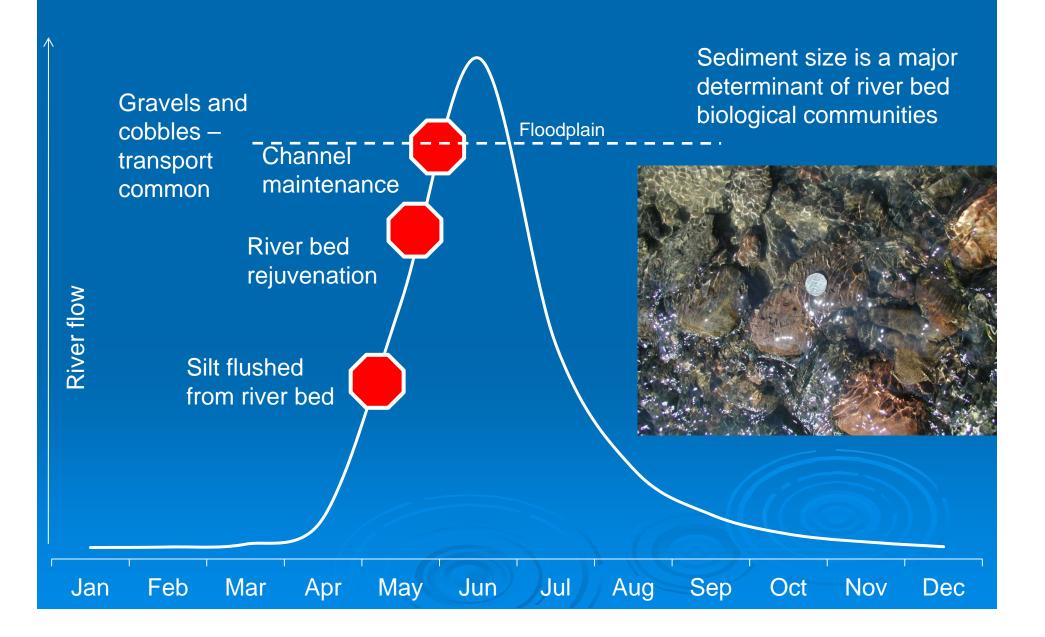


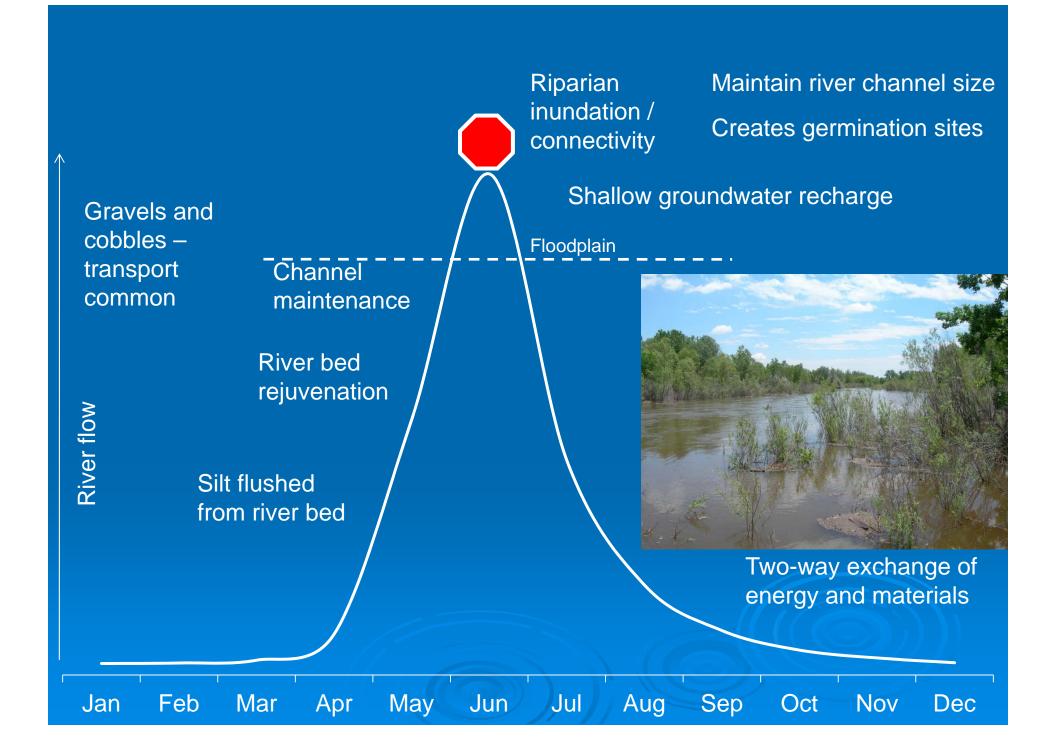
River Flow Patterns

 The "conductor" or master variable of the river ecosystem

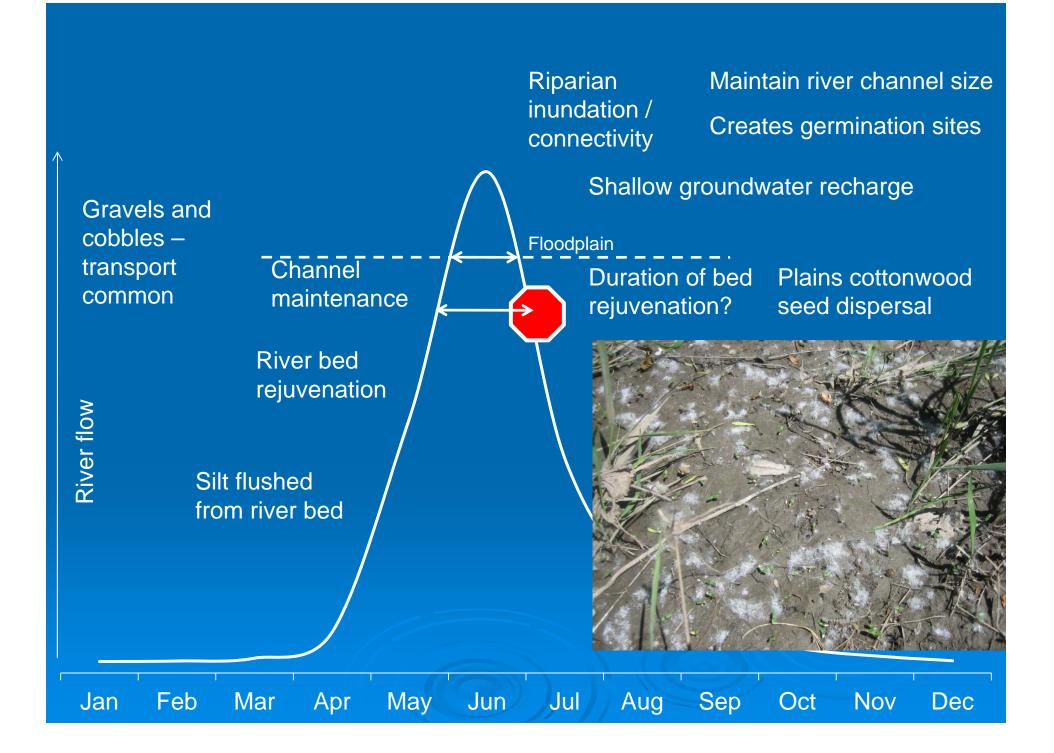
5 key characteristics:
Magnitude
Frequency
Duration
Timing
Rate of Change

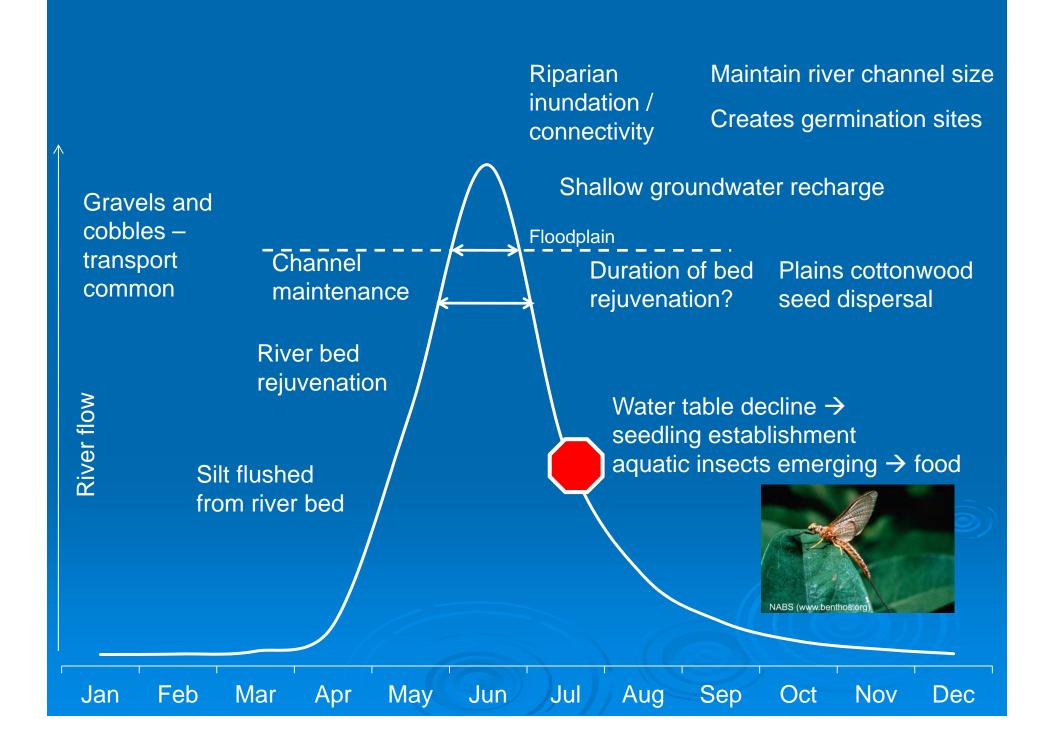






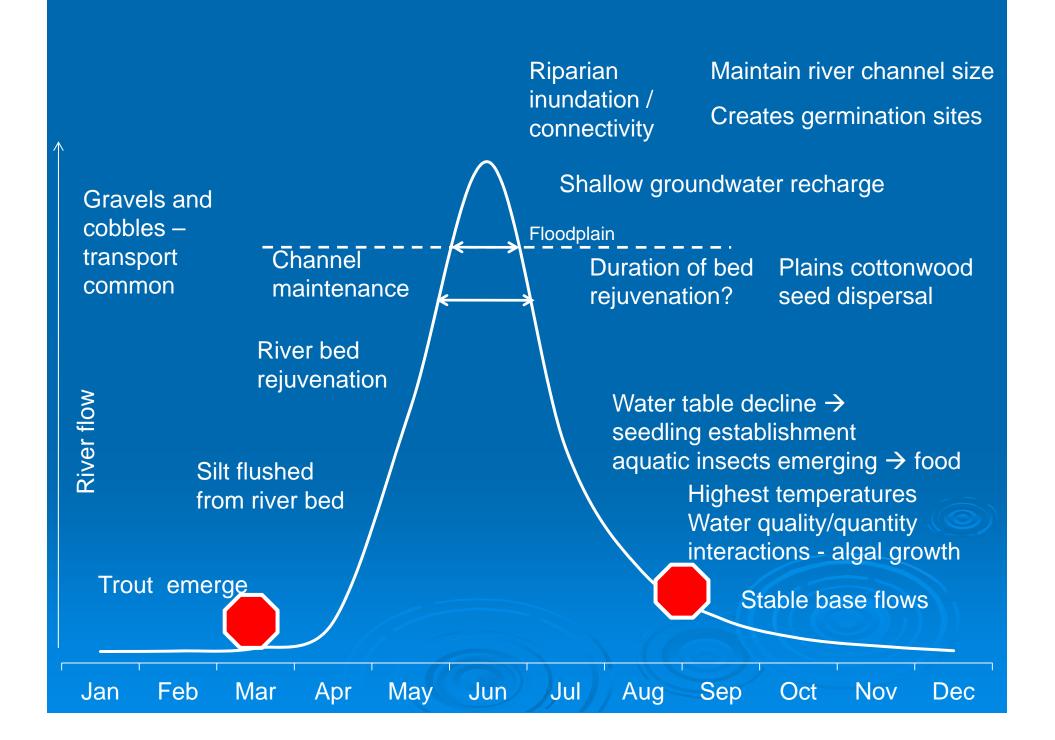














Brown trout

Late summer / fall temps Fall spawning

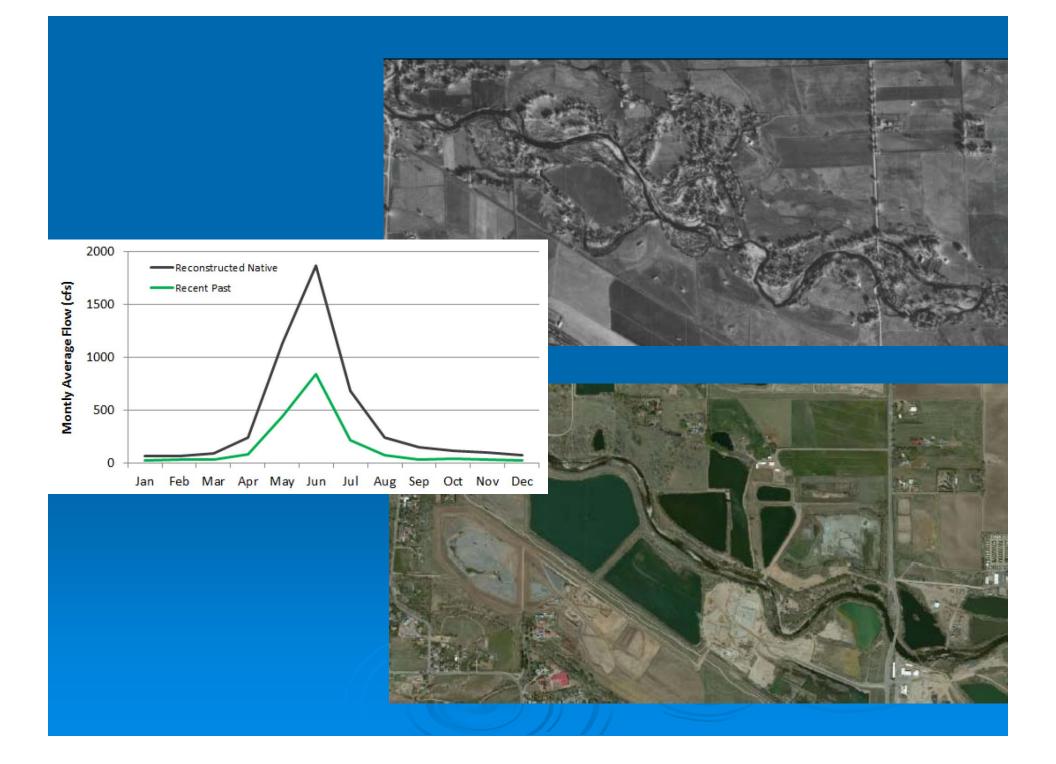
Spring emergence

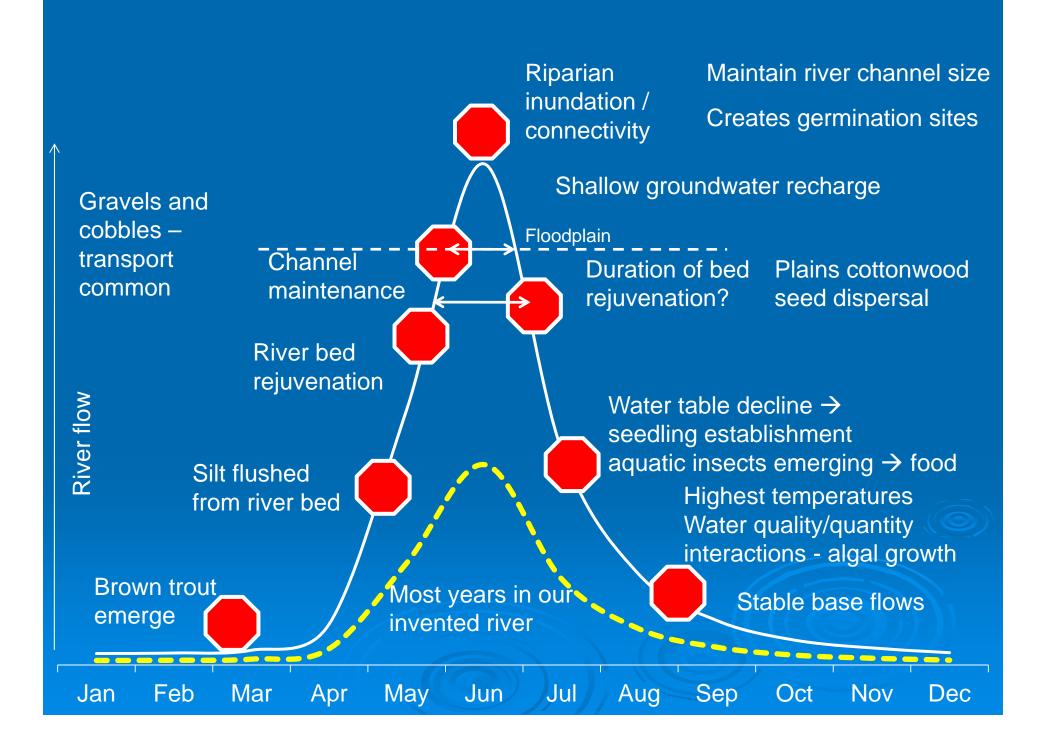


What kind of river do we have today (ecologically)?

What might we be most concerned about?







Some Key Concerns

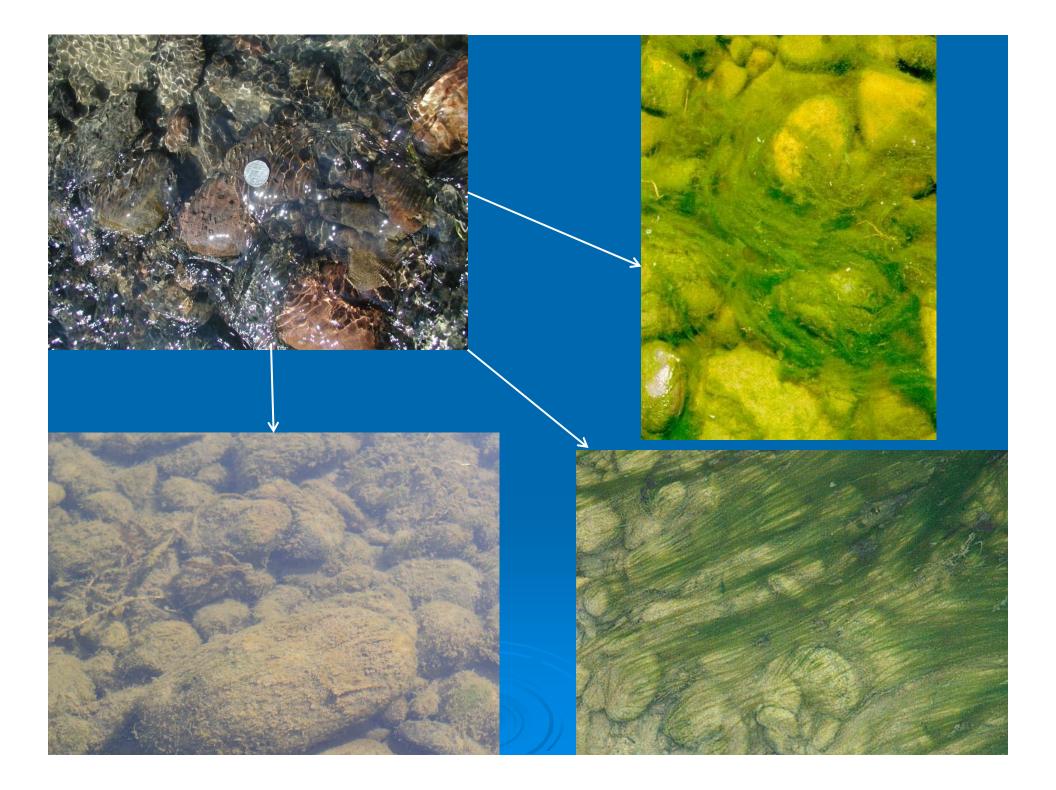
Degraded water quality

River bed clogged with sediment
More filamentous algae

Maintain fisheries (trout and native)
Maintain flood conveyance
Maintain recreation and aesthetic appeal
Maintain valued biota

Reduced Summer Low Flows

Loads of N and P result in higher concentrations in less water / less scour > Higher temperatures > Water quality / quantity interactions MORE PRODUCTION OF ALGAE WITH SHIFTS TO FILAMENTOUS FORMS reduced aesthetic appeal for fishing and recreation, also food web effects



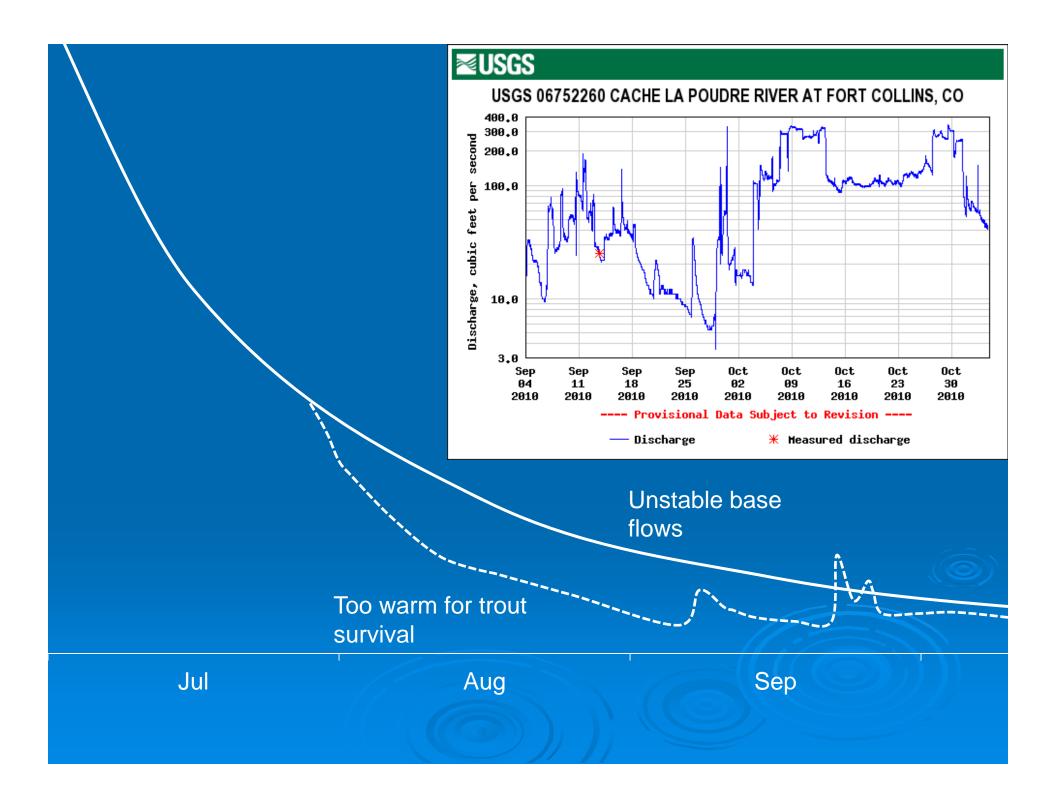
Summer / Fall Base Flows



Stable base flows

Temperatures cool enough to maintain trout

Jul Sep Aug



What if very low flows extend into winter?



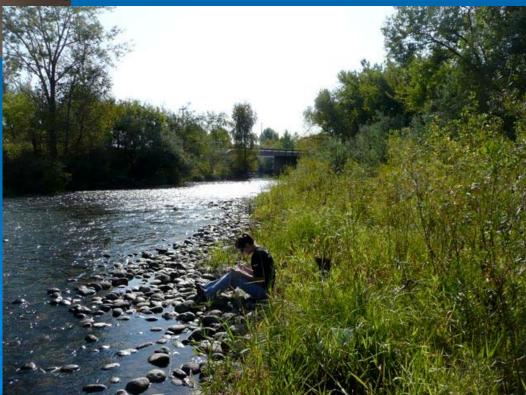
Spring emergence or frozen?

Flood Conveyance



Looking upstream from Shields Ave. in Fort Collins - 2004

Same location 2010









Fort Collins 1904

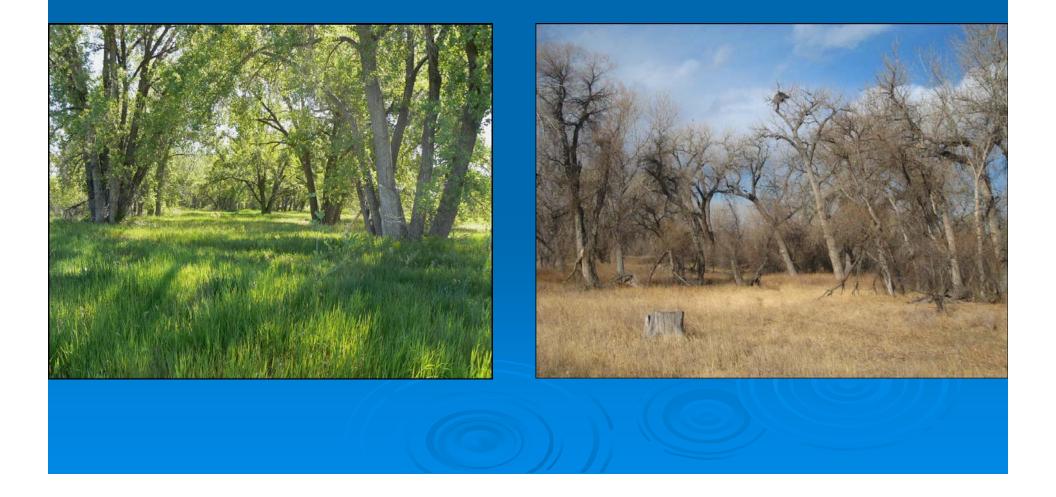




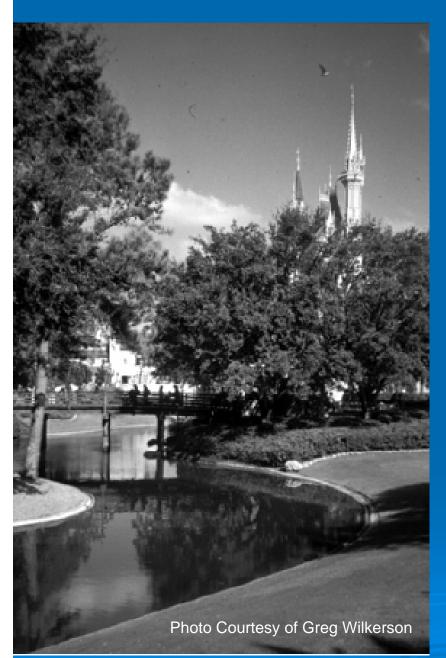
1999

Valued biota

Plains cottonwood



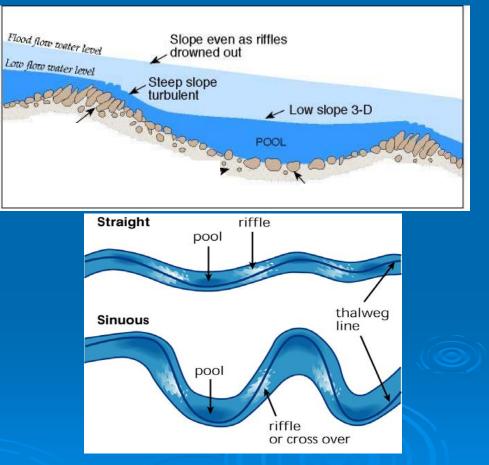
Trout and Native Fish Habitat



Cinderella's castle - Disneyland

A meandering river...

But does it have diverse habitat for fishes?



Many combinations of depth, flow velocity, and gravel sizes?

What can we do?

What can we do?

> Work towards environmental flows that conserve river amenities and functions

- Some aspects easier than others
- Engineers need numbers
- Reduce waste and inefficiency
- Cooperation, conservation, reuse

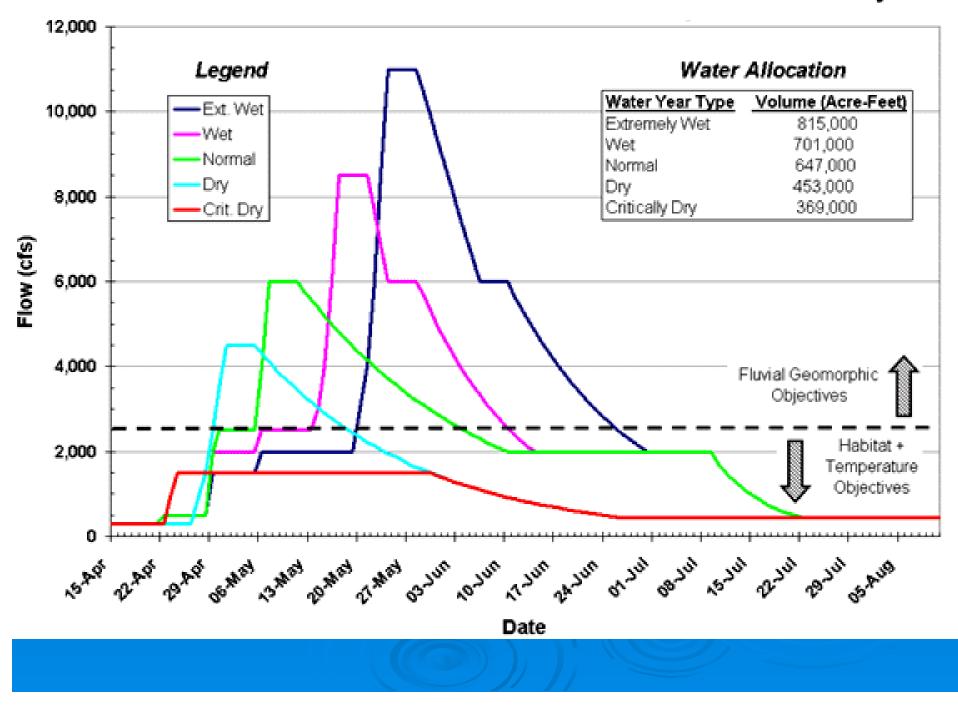
"Pearls on a String" / "Room for the River"

Economic valuation of ecosystem services

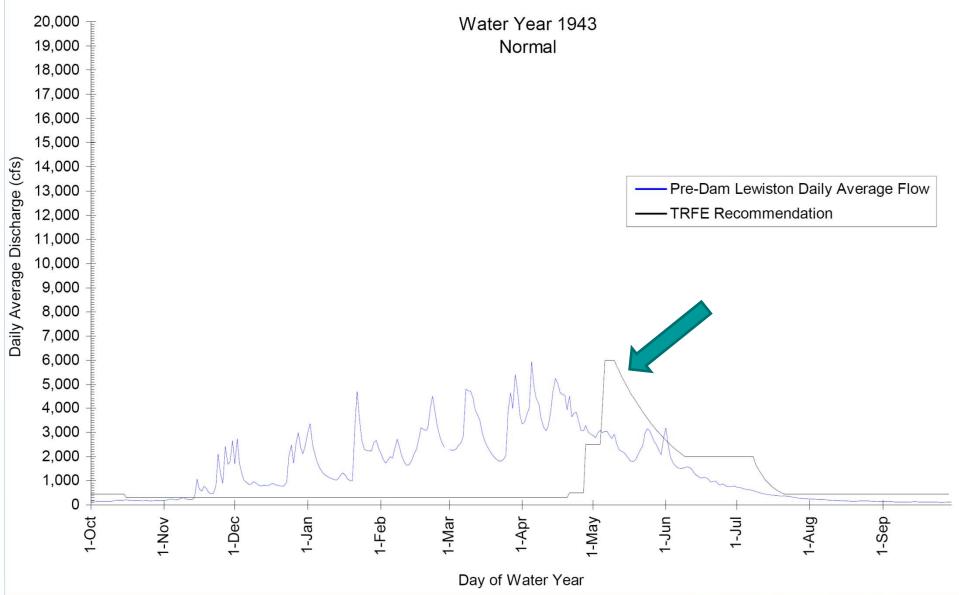
Environmental Flows

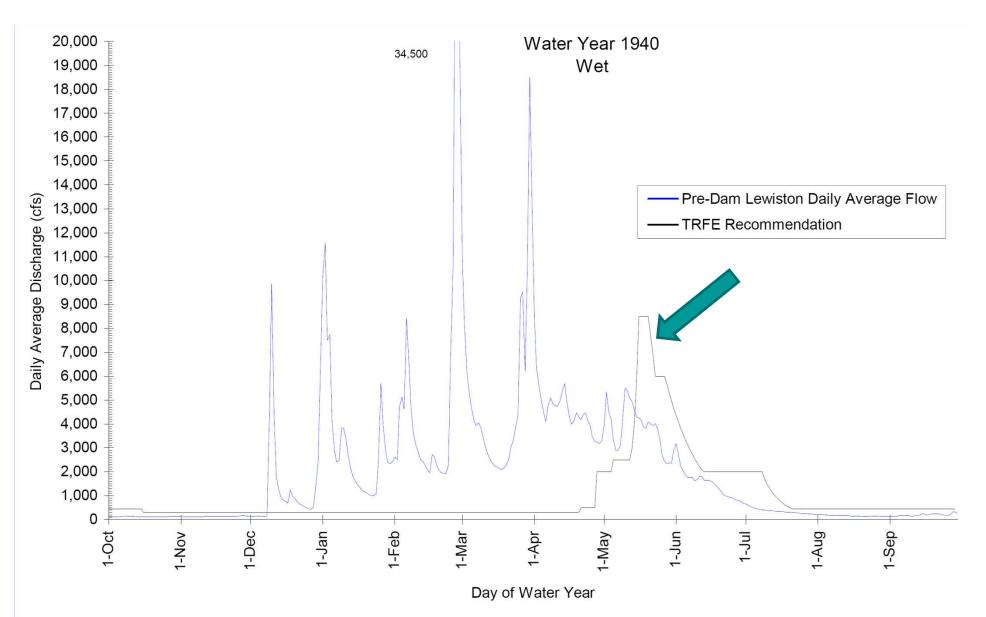
Amount of the original flow regime of a river that should continue to flow down it and onto its floodplains to maintain specified, valued features of the ecosystem such as:

- recreation and aesthetics
- channel form and capacity
- habitat quantity, quality, complexity
- fish and wildlife
- life history patterns spawning and recruitment
- longitudinal continuity
- riparian vegetation

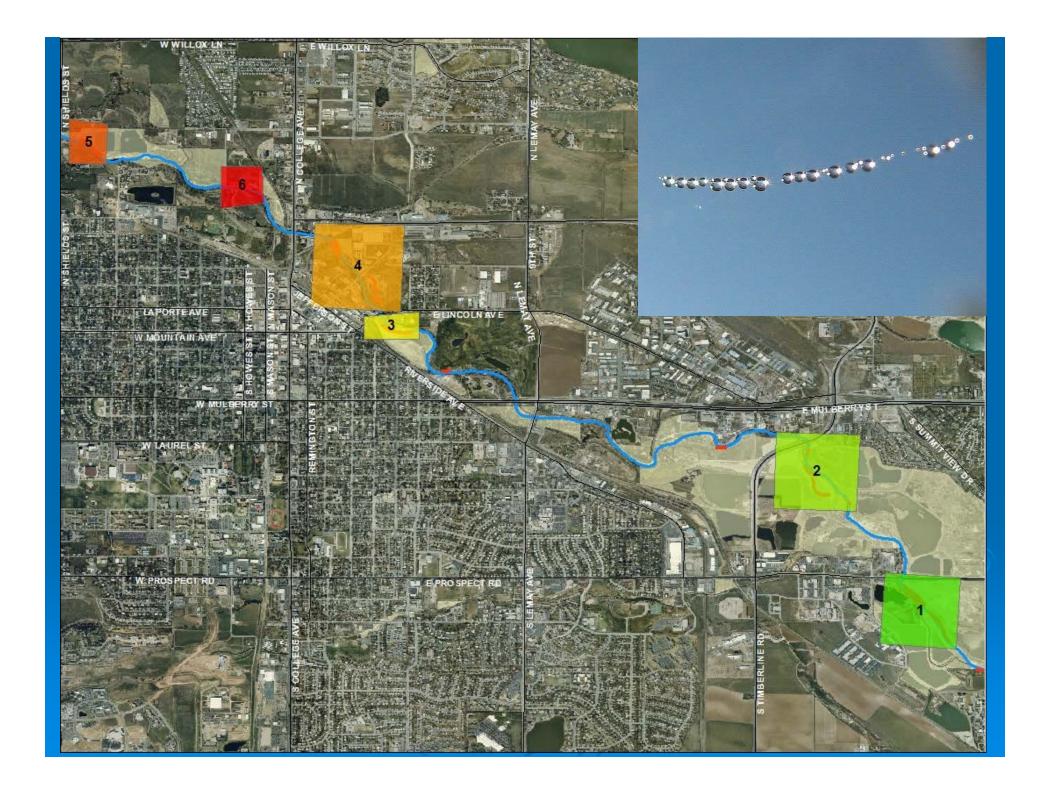


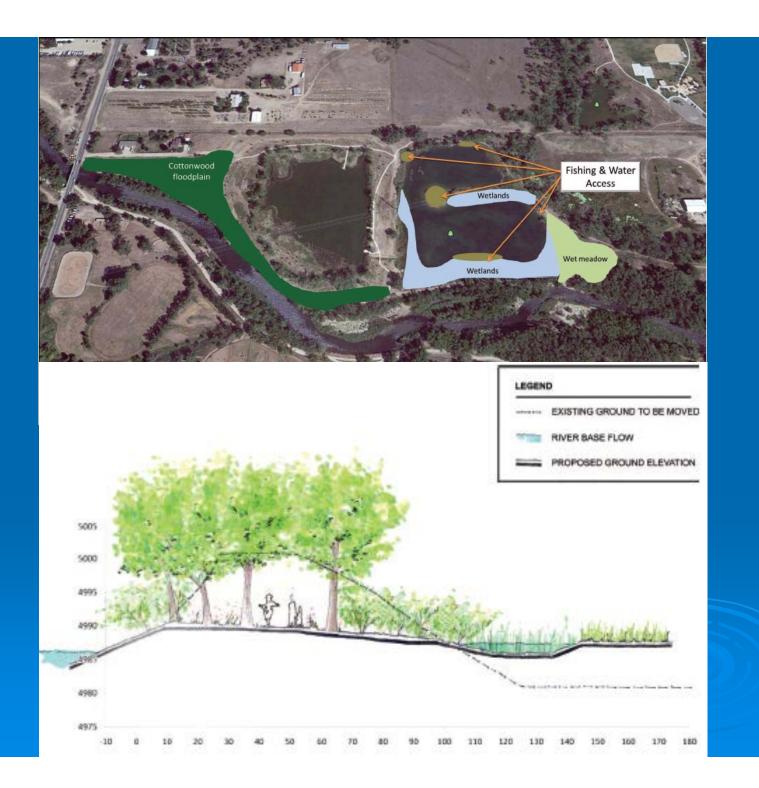
ROD Recommended Flow Releases from Lewiston Dam to the Trinity River











Urban River Parkways

An Essential Tool for Public Health

Richard J. Jackson, MD, MPH - UCLA Fielding School of Public Health Tyler D. Watson, MPH - UCLA Fielding School of Public Health Andrew Tsiu, MPH - UCLA Fielding School of Public Health Bianca Shulaker, MURP - USC Department of Urban Planning Stephanie Hopp, MPH - Johns Hopkins School of Public Health Mladen Popovic - UC Santa Barbara

July 2014

CO EH

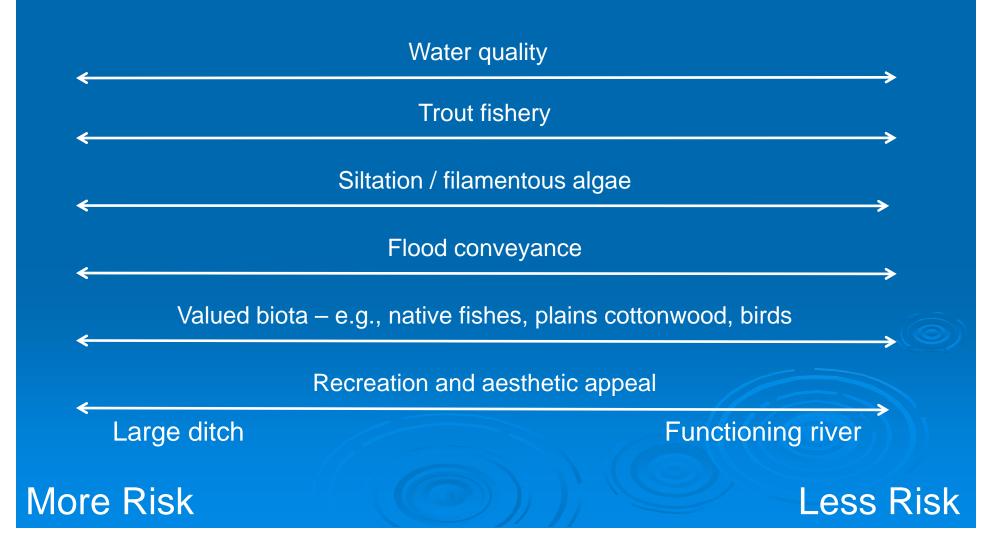
Center for Occupational & Enviromental Health UCLA

Every dollar spent results in \$3 direct medical benefit

Restoration?

Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed.

A Spectrum of Poudre River Futures



Take Home Messages

The Poudre River is not going back to predevelopment conditions – irreversible change has occurred – now an invented river ecosystem

Restoration is not returning the river to an undeveloped historical condition. It is assisting and sustaining the recovery of an ecosystem that has been damaged.

Take Home Messages

- The current trend of deteriorating river integrity and amenities can be reversed with environmental flows and sound longterm stewardship that balances human demands with ecosystem needs.
- A wide range of alternative river futures is still available to us (for now).

Engineers need numbers – those numbers are mostly available.

Take Home Messages

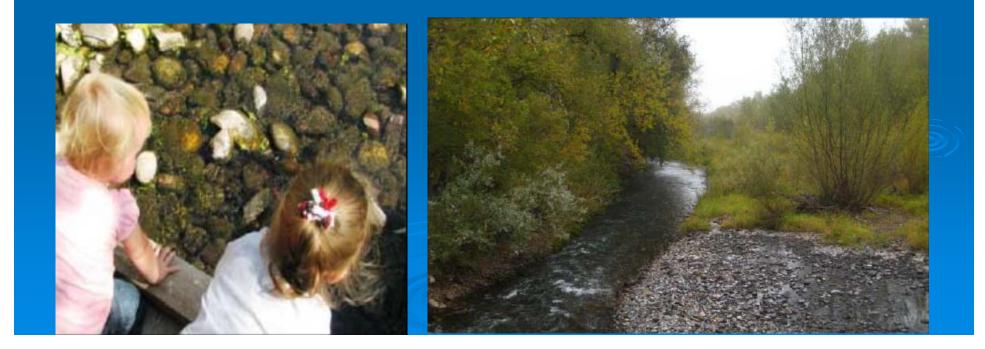
Focus on river services / amenities that we value the most:

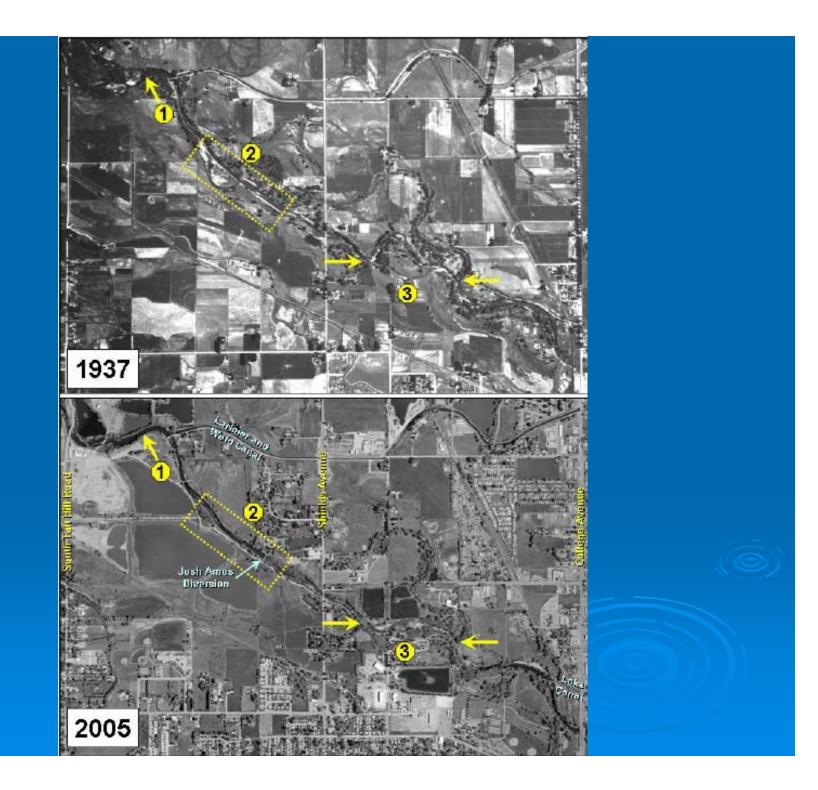
- Clean water
- Trout and native fishes
- Valued flora and fauna
- Flood conveyance
- Recreation and aesthetic appeal...

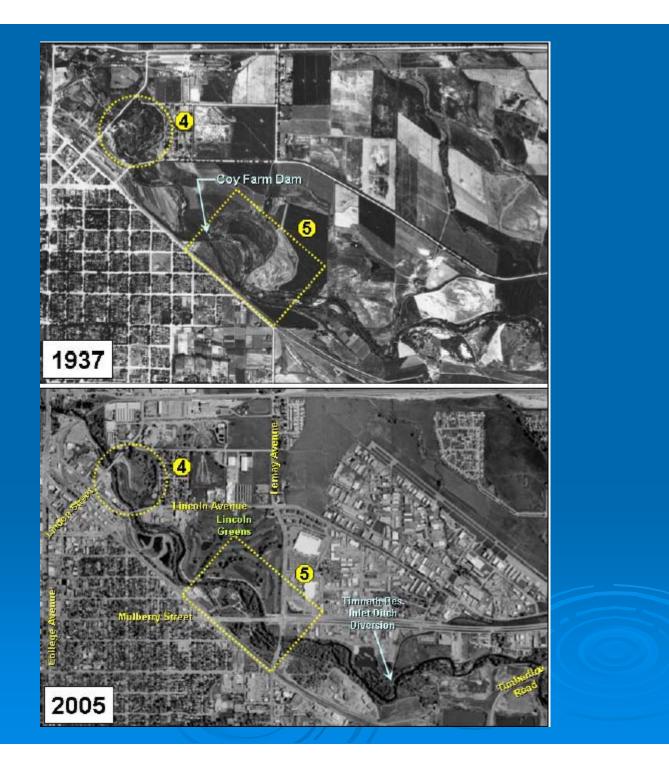
 Healthy farms and cities are compatible with sustaining these river amenities
 WE MUST HAVE A VISION!

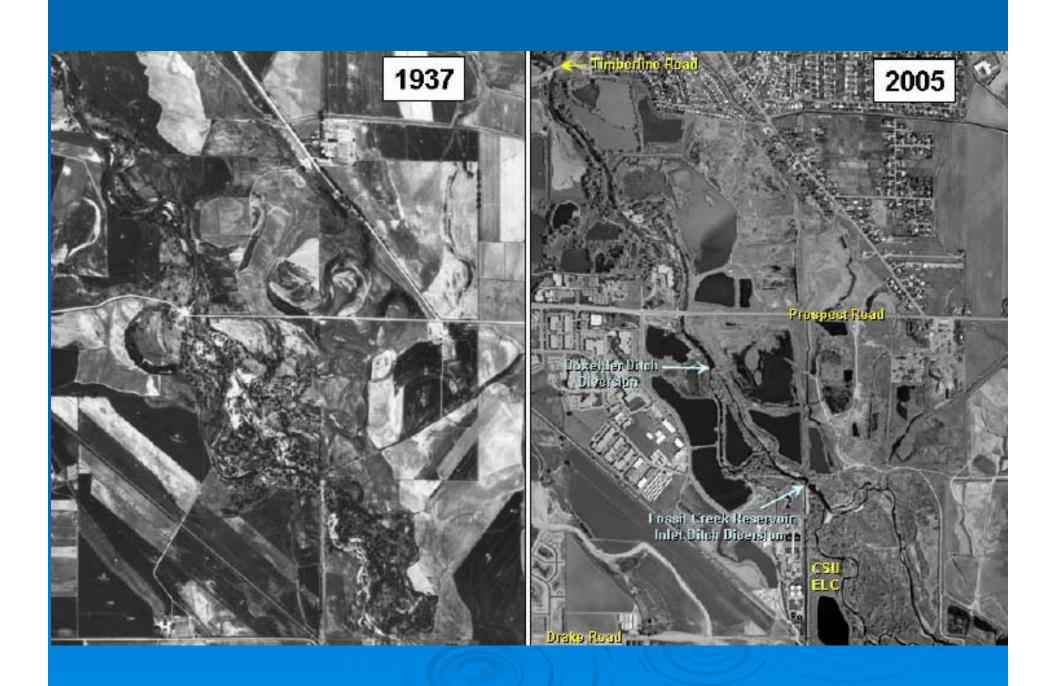
Planning a future for the river

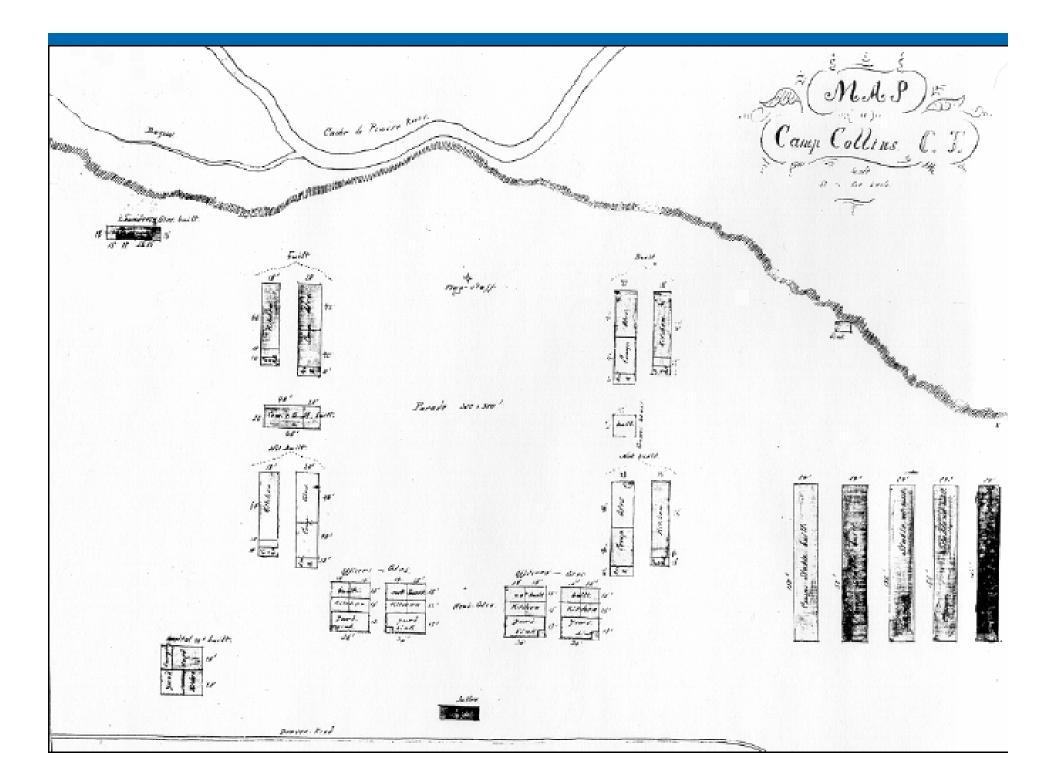
What's your vision?



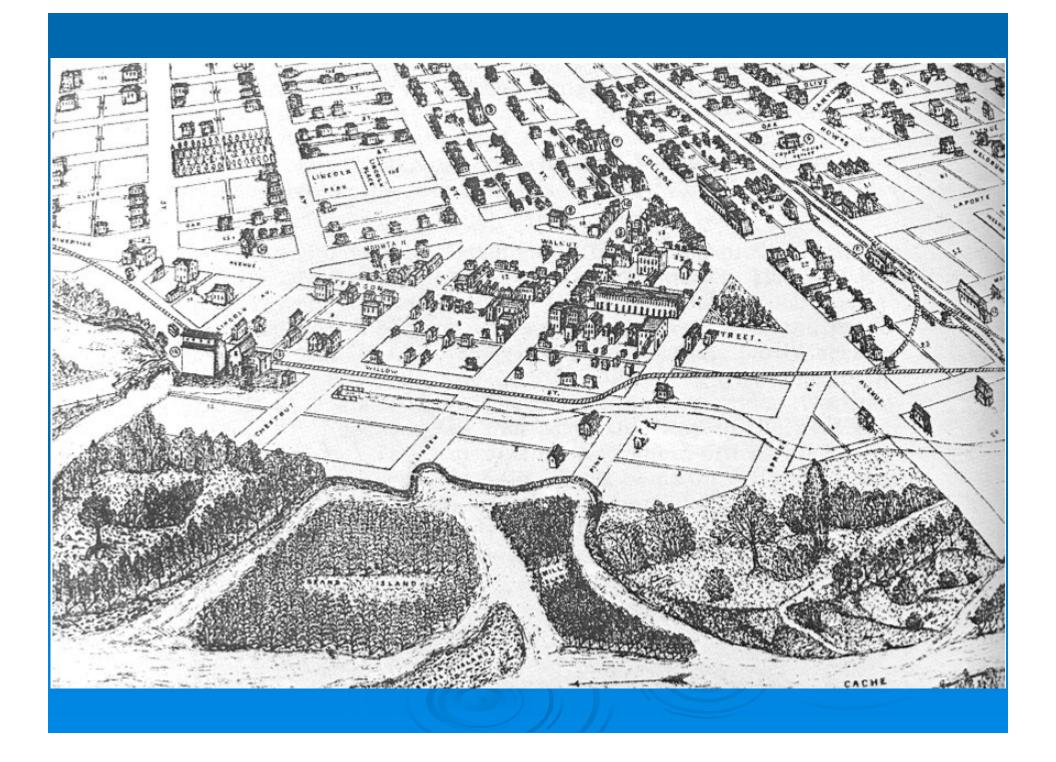


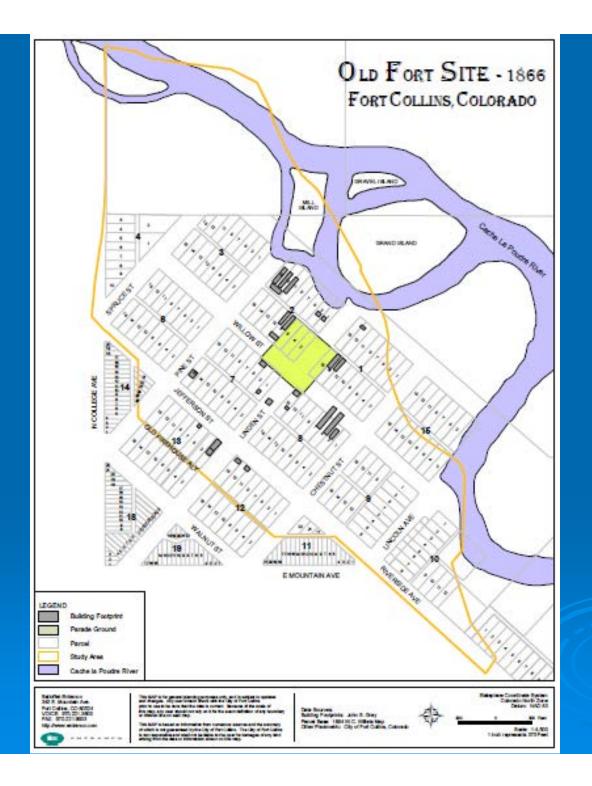




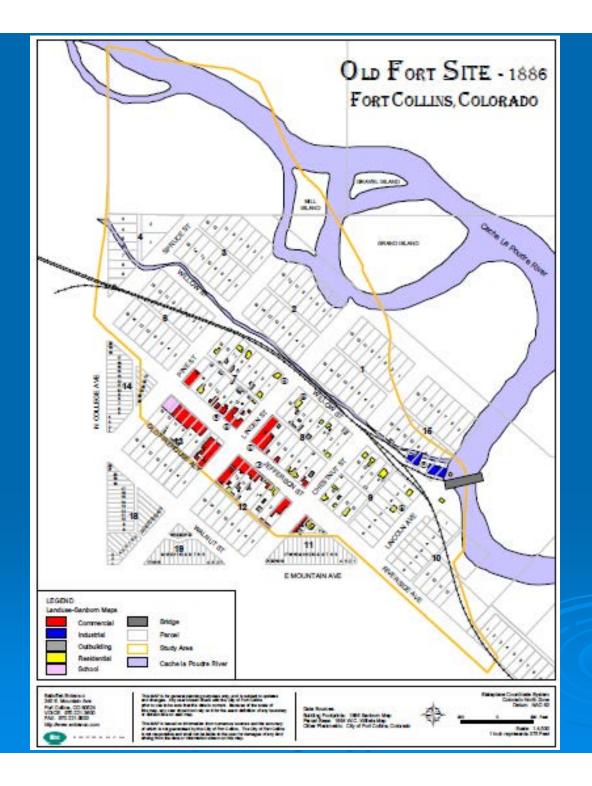


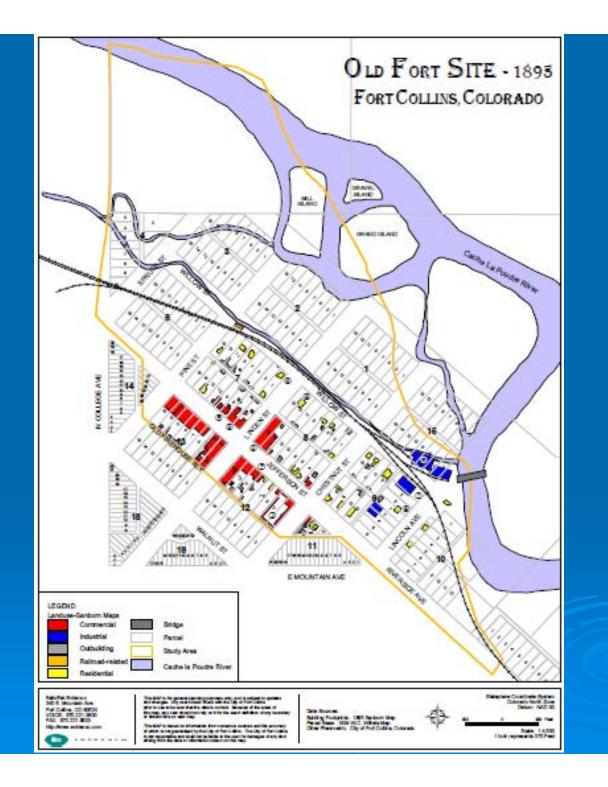


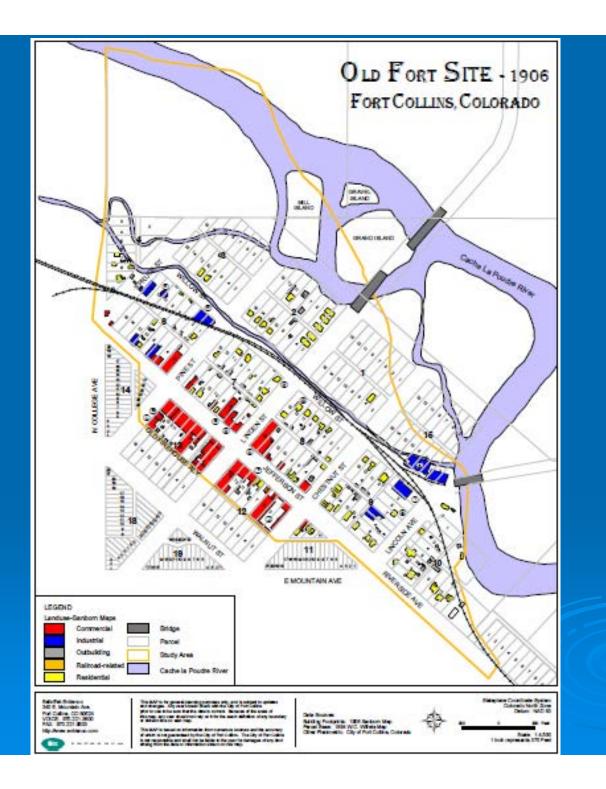


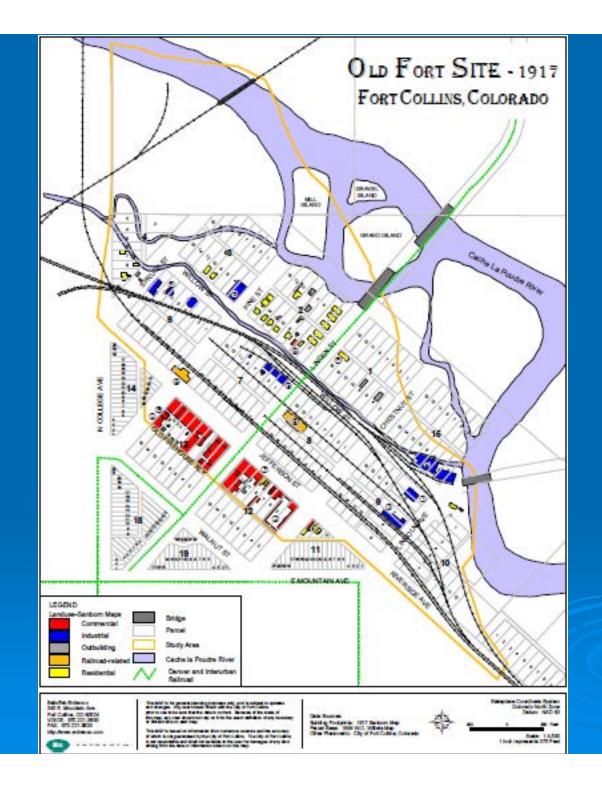


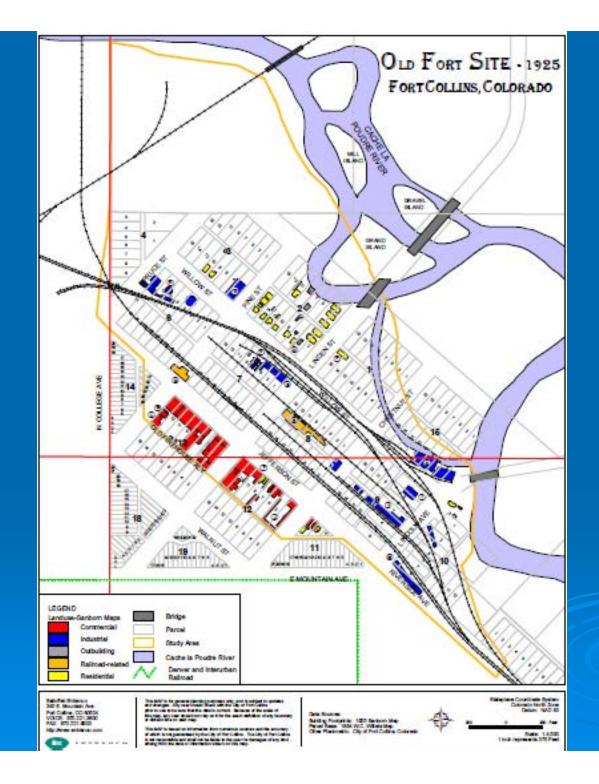


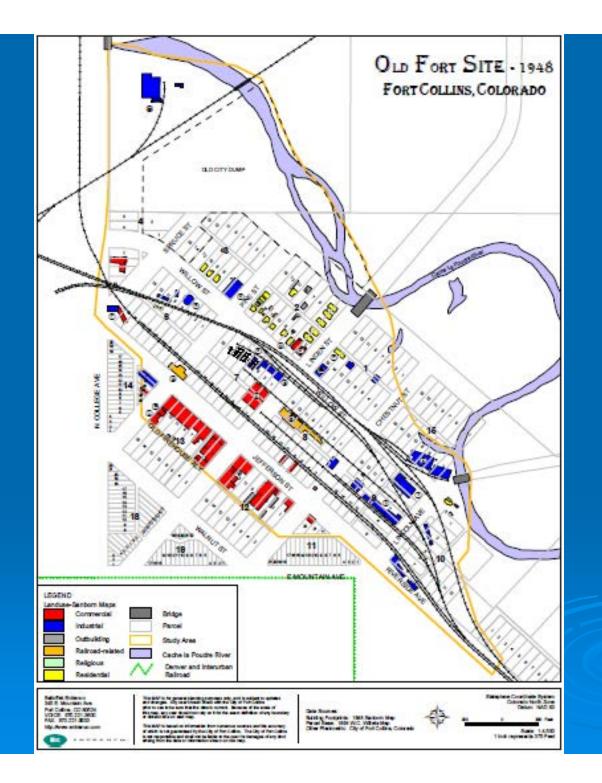


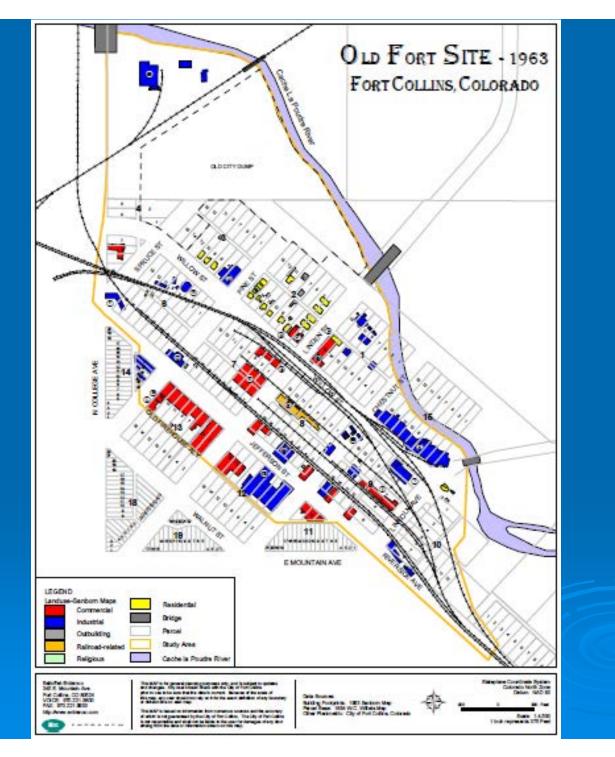




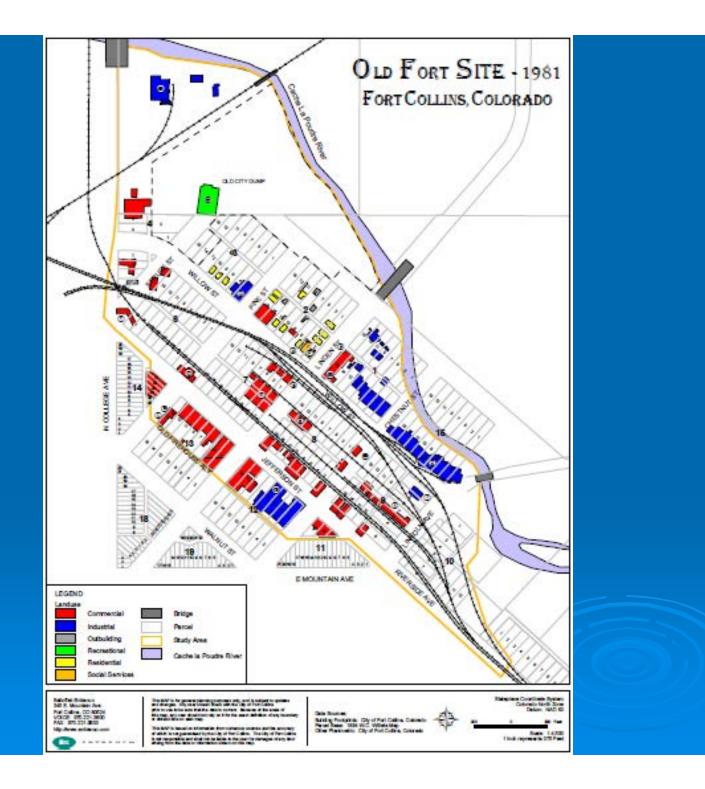


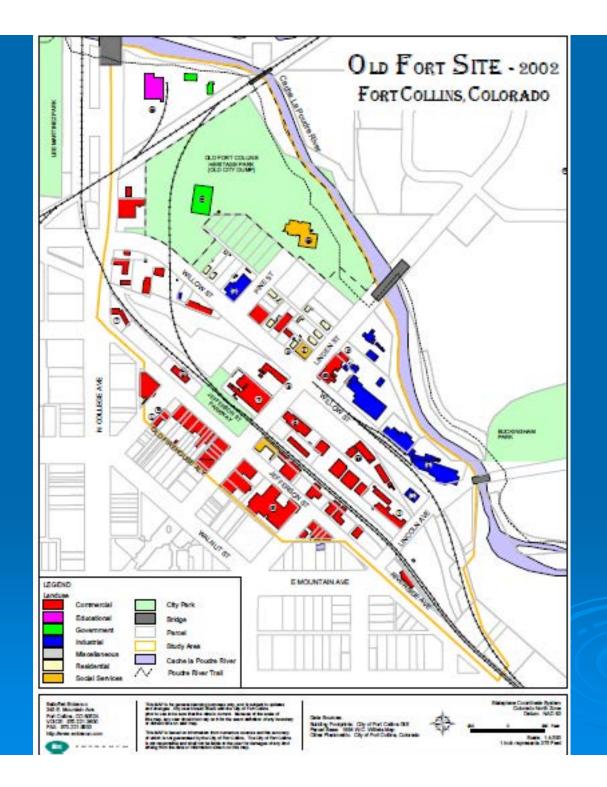












HIGH

HARDENED ENGINEERING TO PROTECT INFRASTRUCTURE

WHITEWATER PARKS

 in-stream, engineered recreational features may be suitable on steep reaches

impervious catchment causes higher flood peaks, induces incision and widening in unprotected channels

- biotechnical approaches probably ineffective
- opportunities to provide amenities along urban streams (open space, trails, recreation, woodlands, limited habitat)

ANTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT

 identify hotspots of likely erosion to setback infrastructure

FLOW + SEDIMENT RESTORATION

- flow regulation + sediment trapping by upstream dams shift channel dynamics downward
- restoring high flows + sediment can increase potential for self-restoration

ESPACE DE LIBERTE or Erodible Corridor

- where flow dynamic and sediment load intact (or nearly so) can set aside a corridor for flooding and for the active channel to erode, deposit and migrate
- high potential for self-restoration

Kondolf (2011)

"GARDENING" URBAN RIVER RESTORATION

- removing barriers
- planting riparian vegetation
- removing invasive plant species
- high potential for social benefit of trails, parks,
 - recreation

CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION

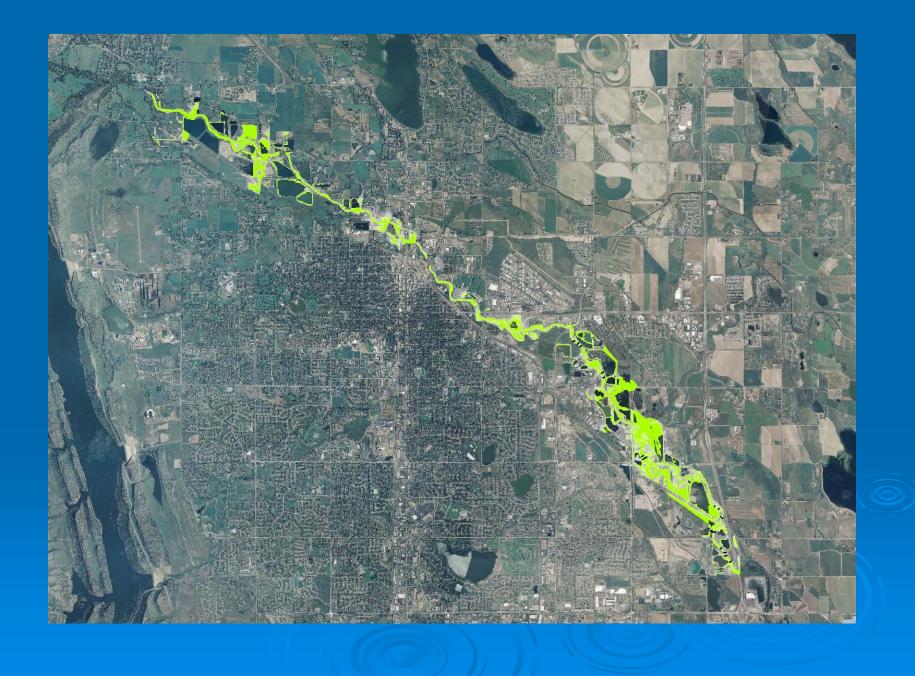
- river may be slow to self-heal
- reconstruction and habitat structures may be justified

– ENCROACHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT IN RIVER CORRIDOR FLOODPLAIN –

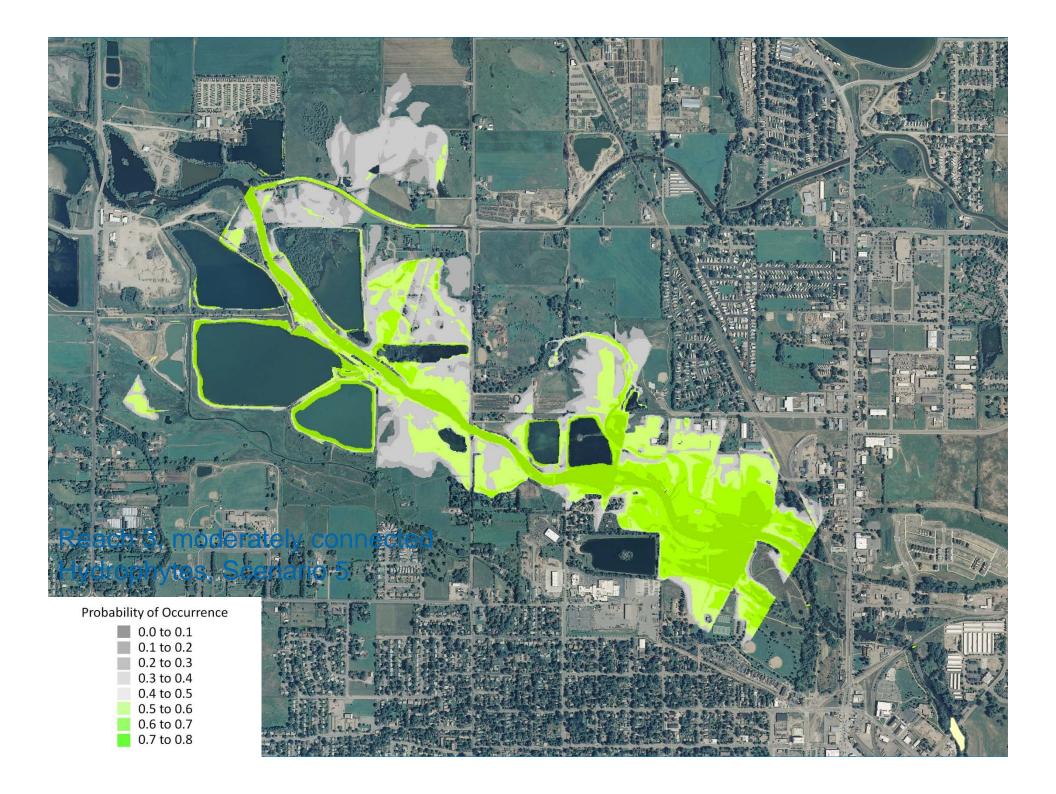
LOW wilderness

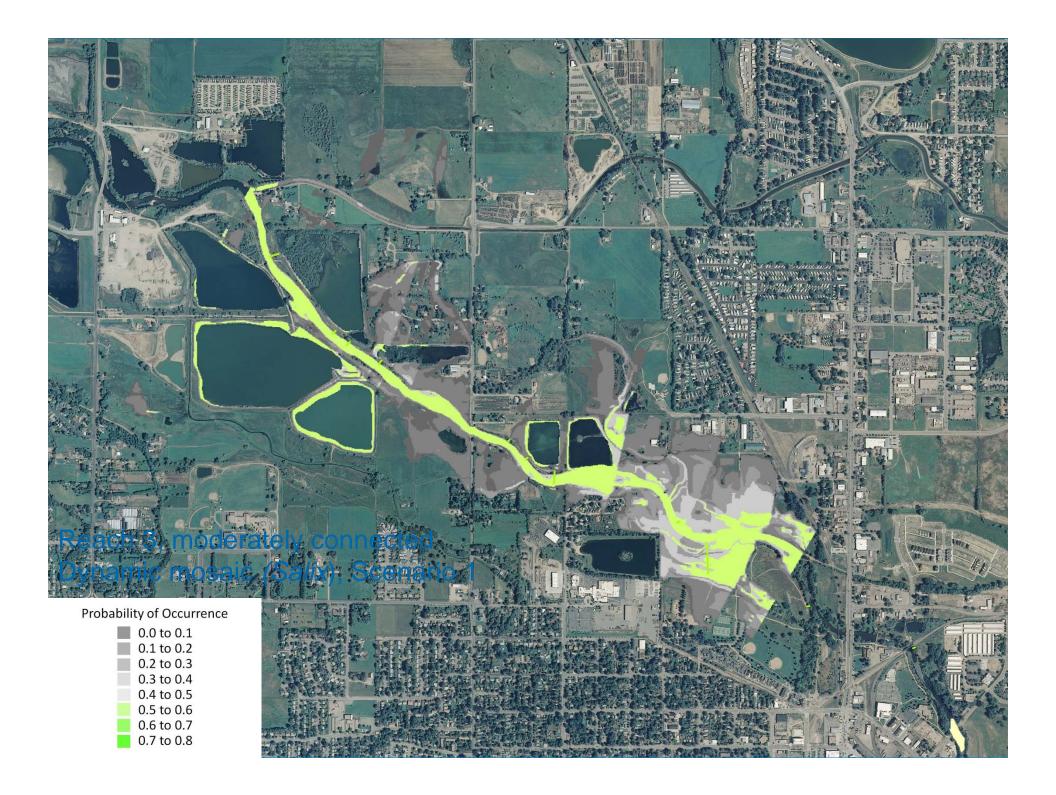
LOW

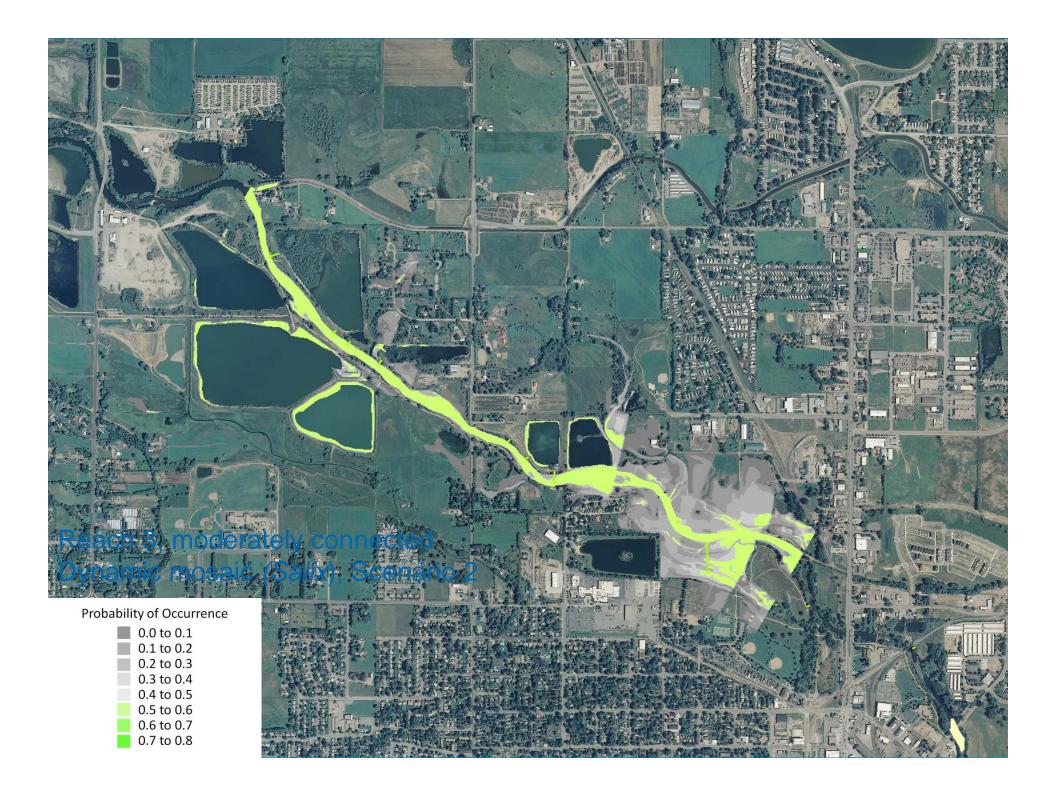




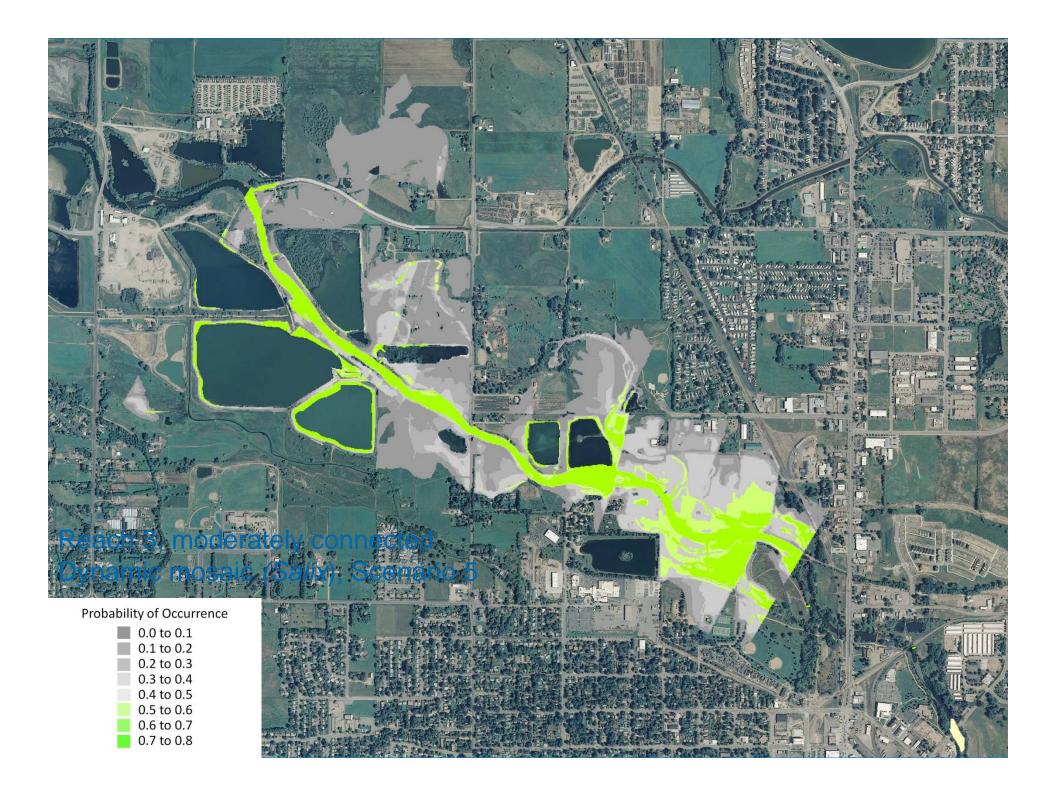


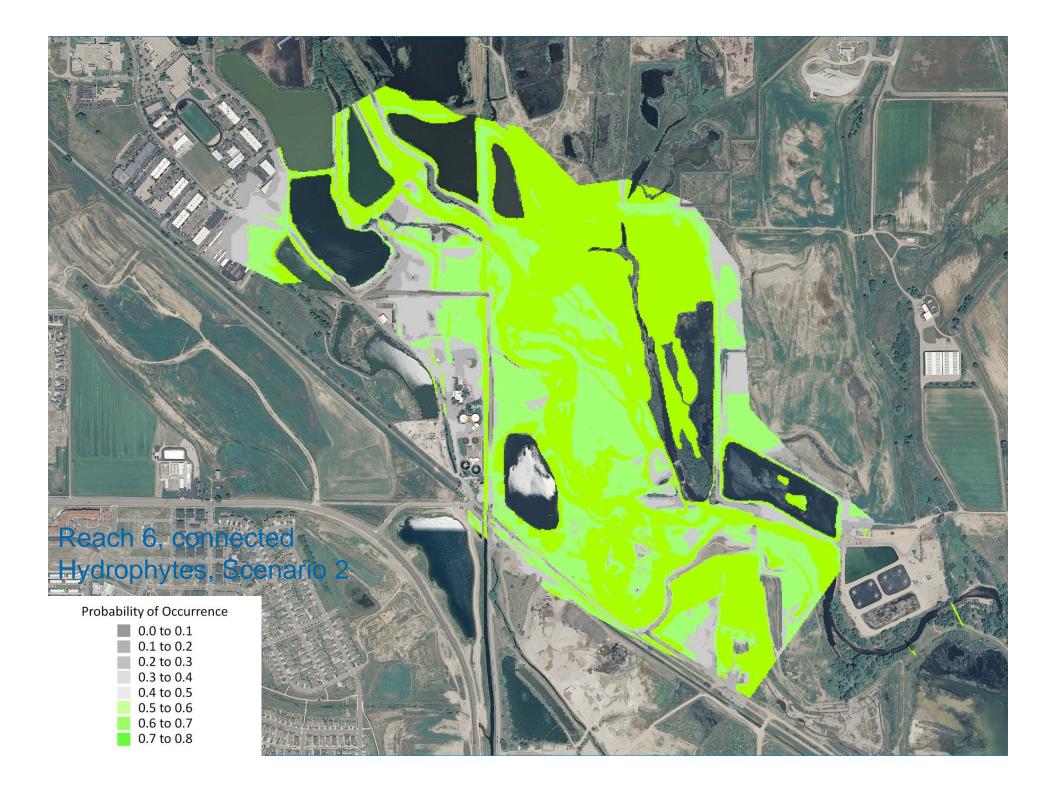


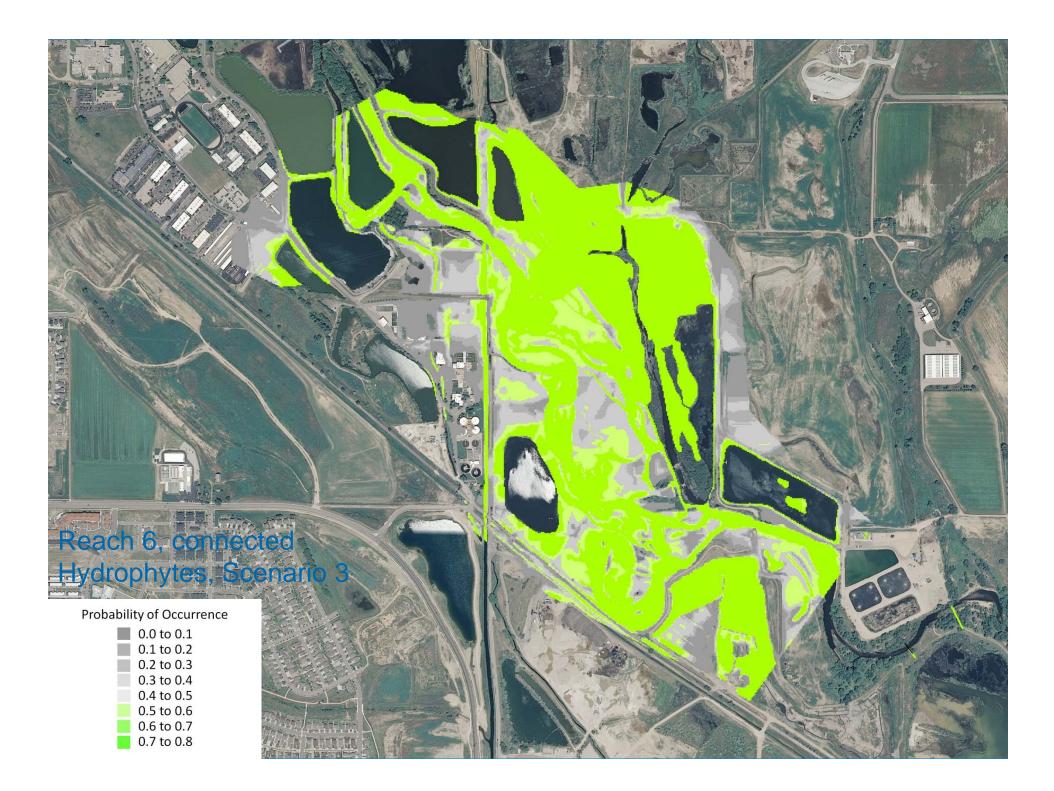






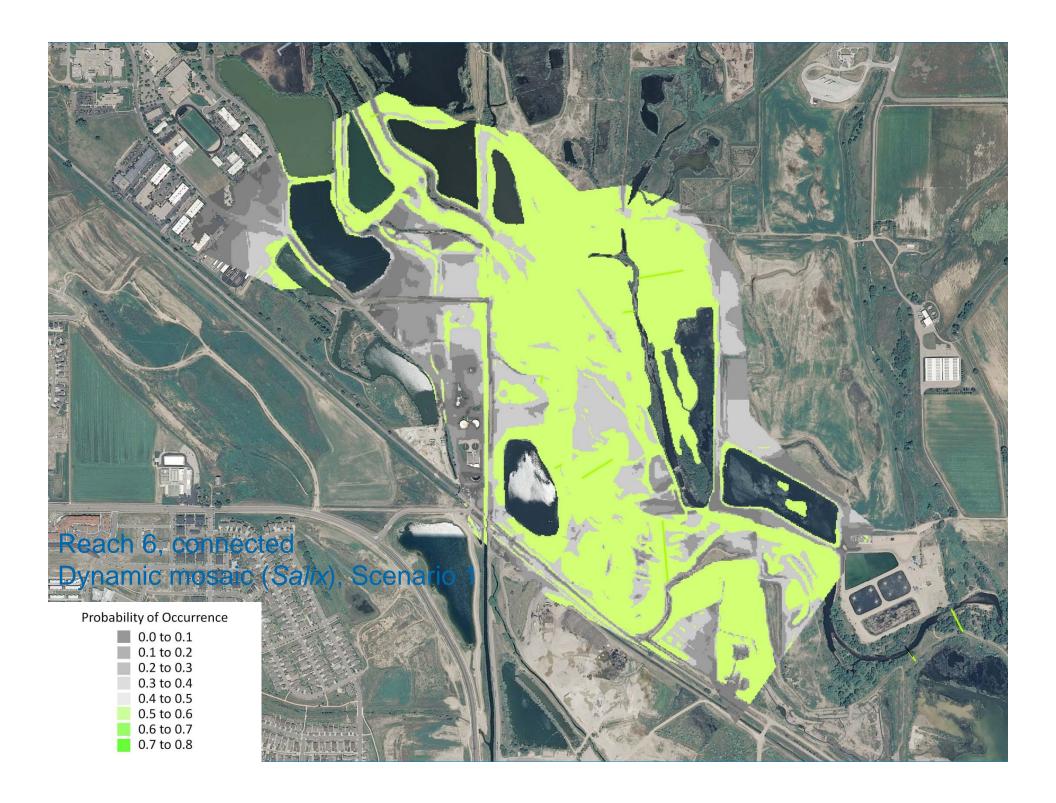


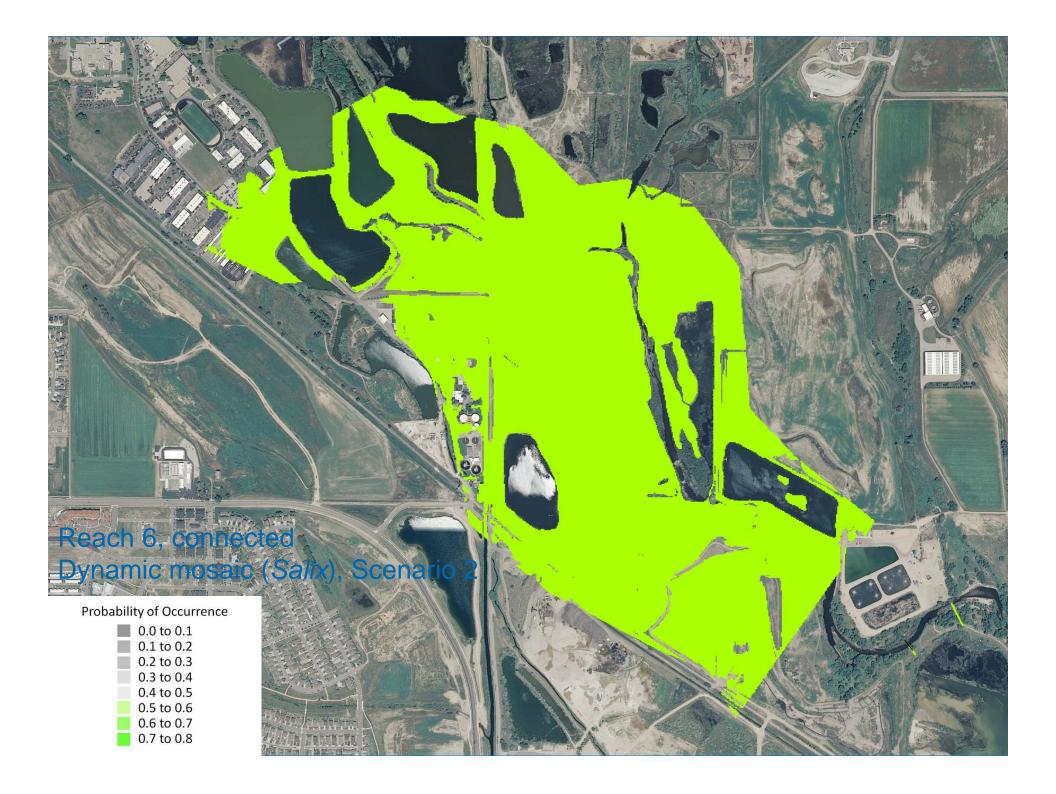


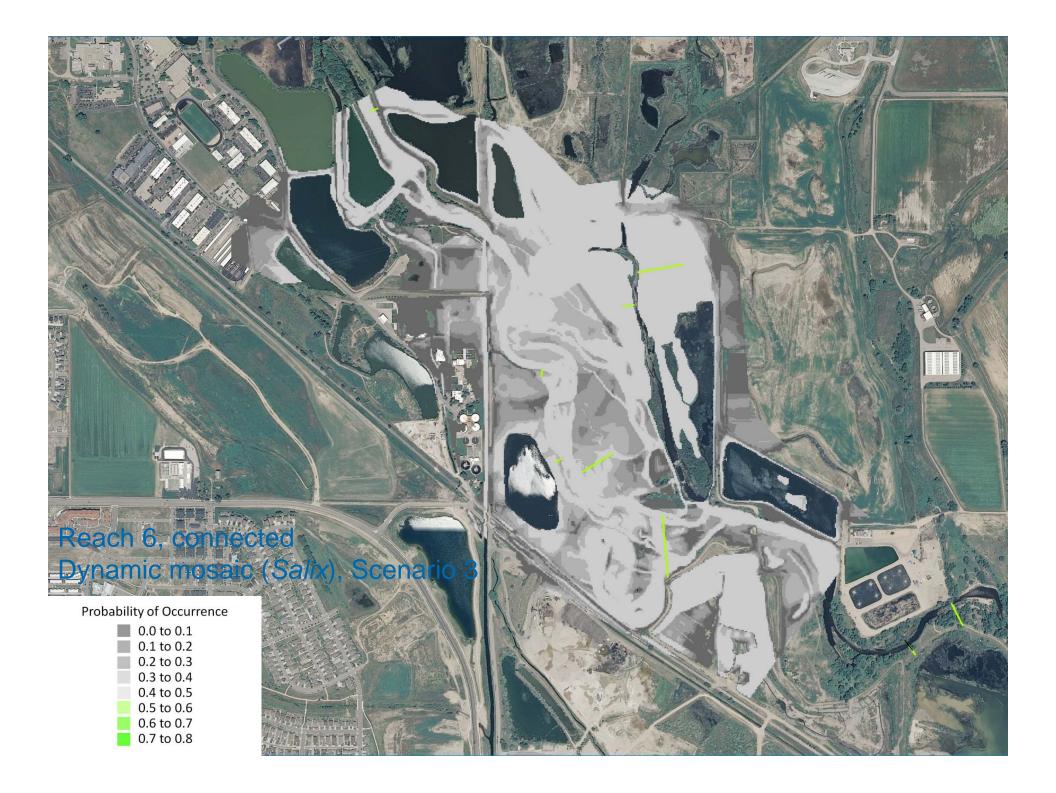


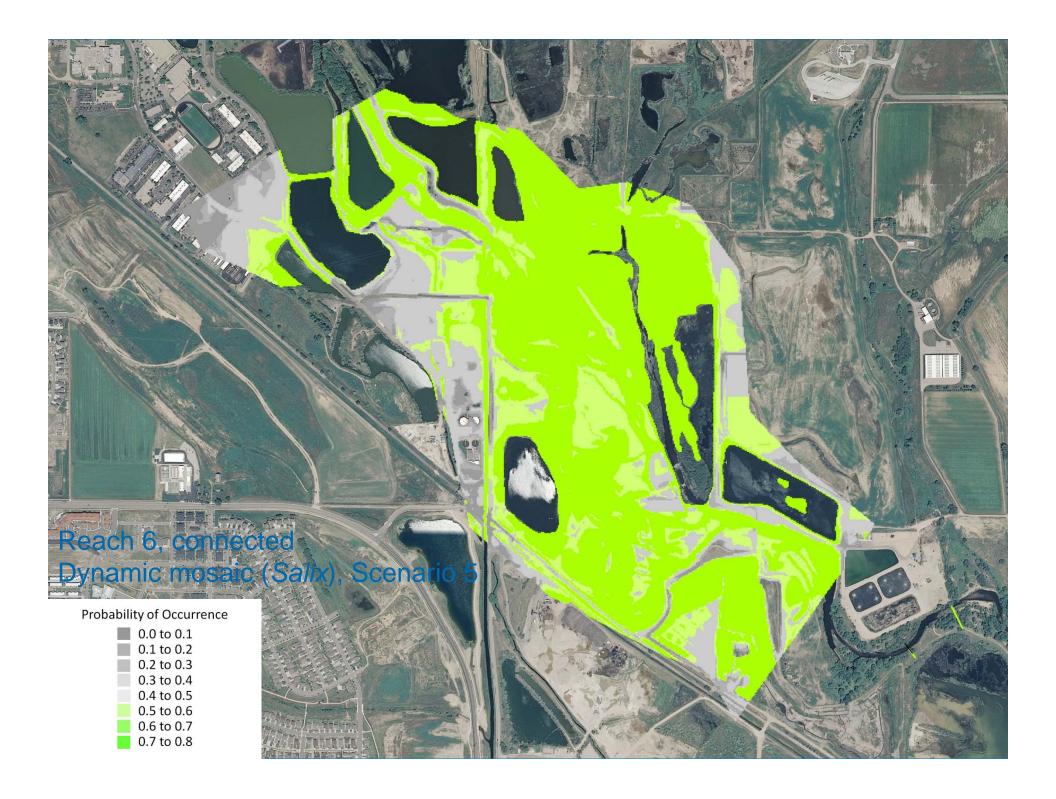


0.0 to 0.1
0.1 to 0.2
0.2 to 0.3
0.3 to 0.4
0.4 to 0.5
0.5 to 0.6
0.6 to 0.7
0.7 to 0.8









"The significant problems we face cannot be solved at the same level of thinking we were at when we created them."

-Albert Einstein

Einstein also studied rivers:

Einstein, A., 1926. <u>The cause of the formation of meanders in the courses of rivers and of the so-called Baer's Law.</u> Read before the Prussian Academy, January 7, 1926. Published in *Die Naturwissenschaften*, Vol. 14. [English translation in "Ideas and Opinions," by Albert Einstein, Modern Library, 1994].