

Assessments for Riparian Environments to Inform The Design of Riparian Restoration Projects

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River Partners

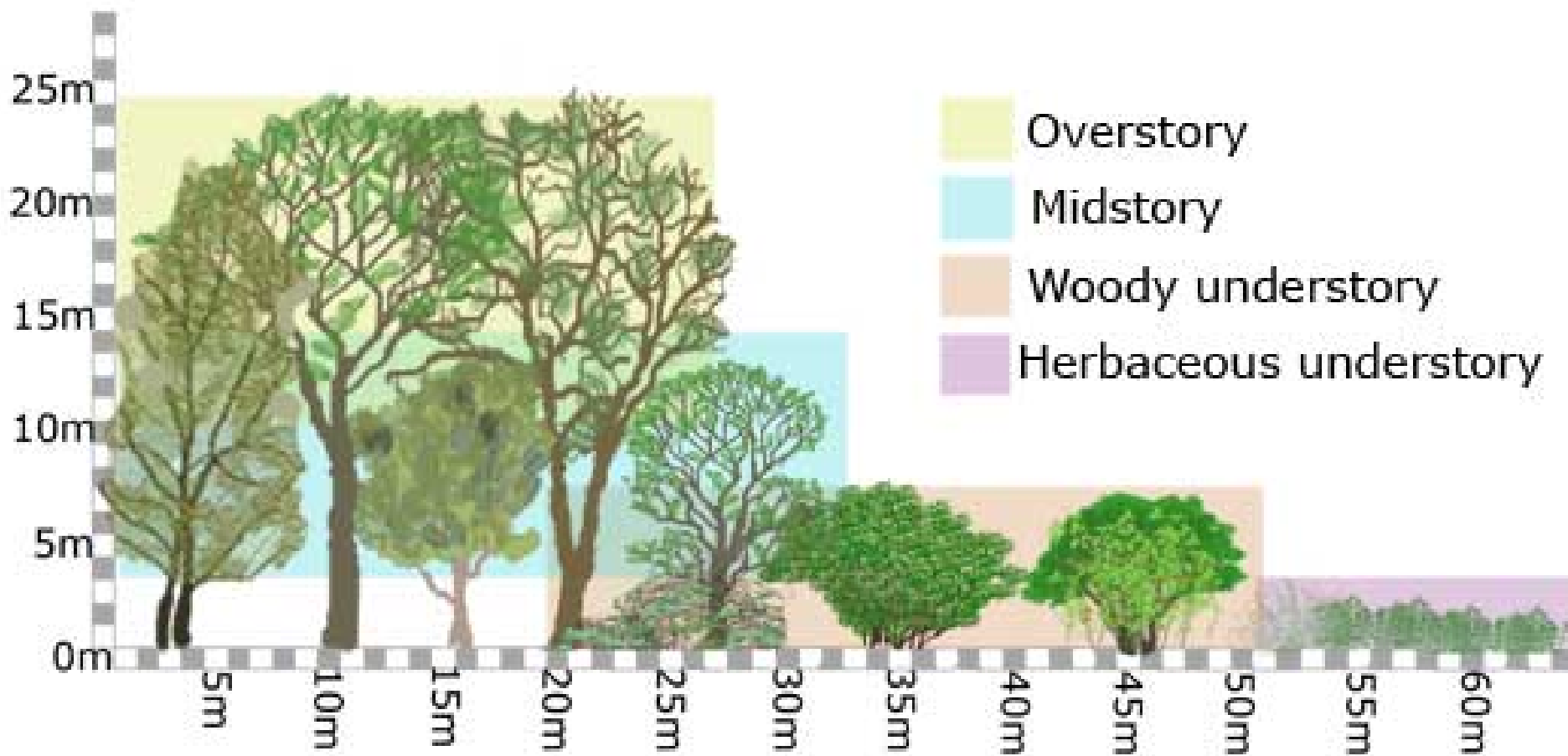
Outline

- 1. Introduction – Riparian Vegetation grows on Floodplains.
 - Definitions: Plant Community and Vegetation
 - Large Rivers in the Central Valley with very Narrow Floodplains, i.e., between Flood-Control Levees.
 - Restoration of Vegetation as Wildlife Habitat
 - Planting and Maintenance – Irrigation and Weed Control for 3 years.
- 2. Assessment for Horticultural Potential of the SITE
 - Soils Description
 - Site-specific Hydrology – Flooding patterns, depth to water table.
 - Historic Land-Use
 - Existing Vegetation

Outline -continued

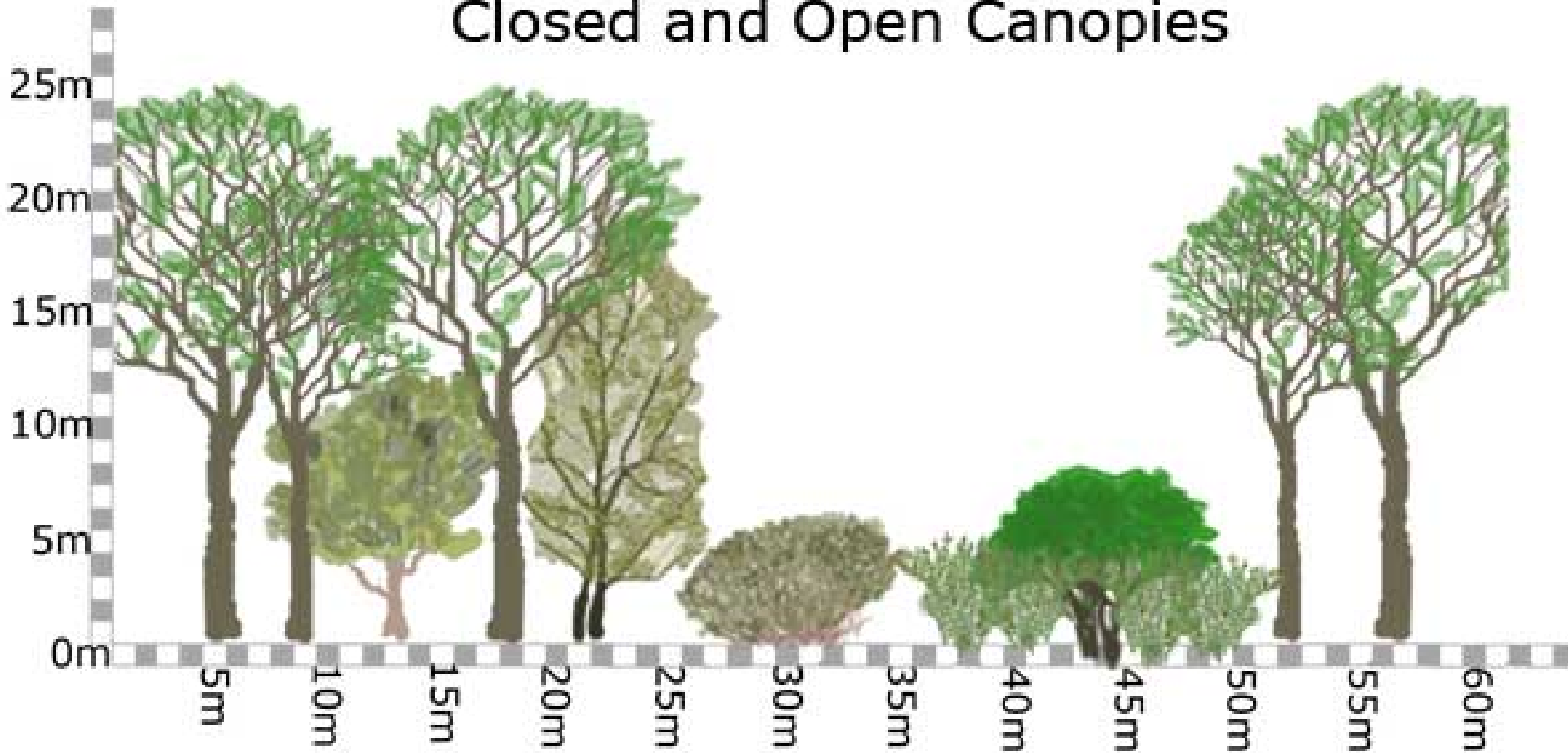
- 4. Assessment of the Project's Effects on Public Safety.
- Assessment (Monitoring) of Wildlife Use and Horticultural Success at End of Project.

Forest Canopy Layers



Wildlife and Vegetation Restoration Design

Closed and Open Canopies



Sacramento River – near Butte City





Mixed Riparian Forest

Willow Scrub



Sacramento River

Sacramento River

Highway 45





Stanislaus River



Sacramento River Wildlife Corridor

Riparian Wildlife





Black-headed Grosbeak

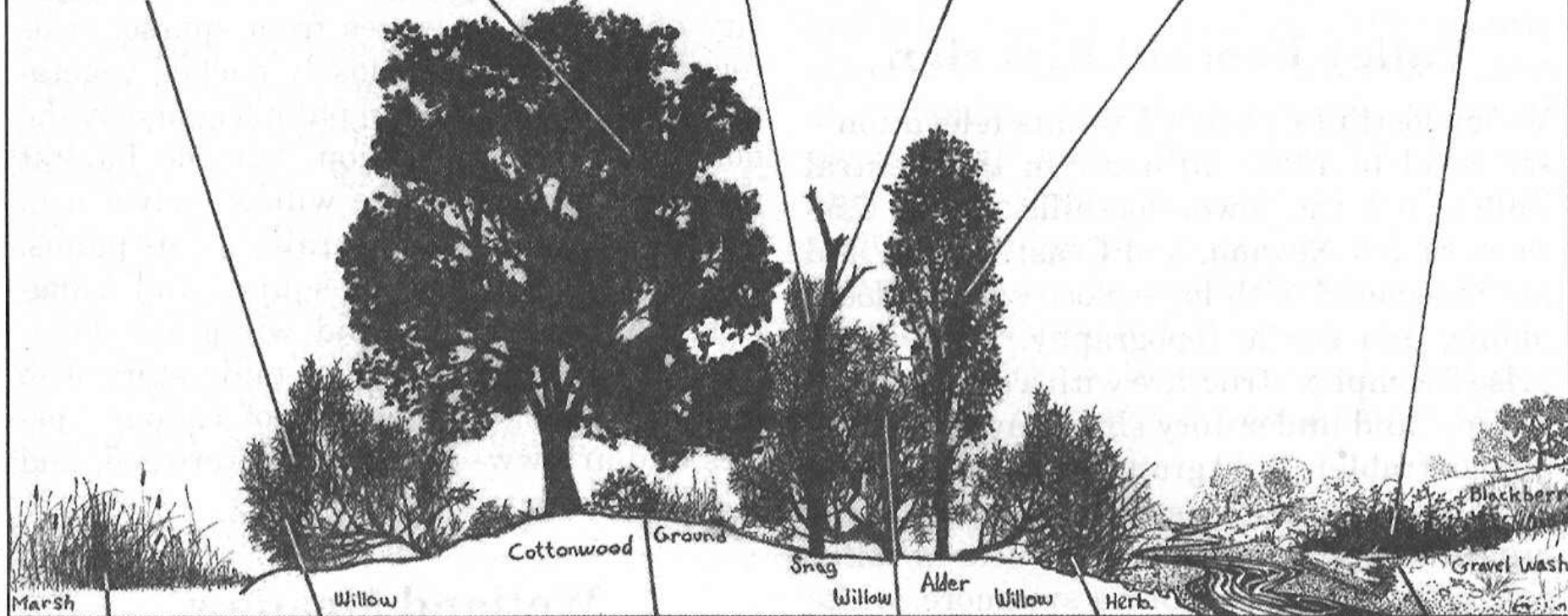
Swainson's Hawk

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

Nuttall's Woodpecker

Yellow Warbler

Song Sparrow



Marsh

Willow

Cottonwood

Ground

Snag

Willow

Alder

Willow

Herb.

Blackberry

Gravel Wash



Common Yellowthroat

Bell's Vireo



Spotted Towhee

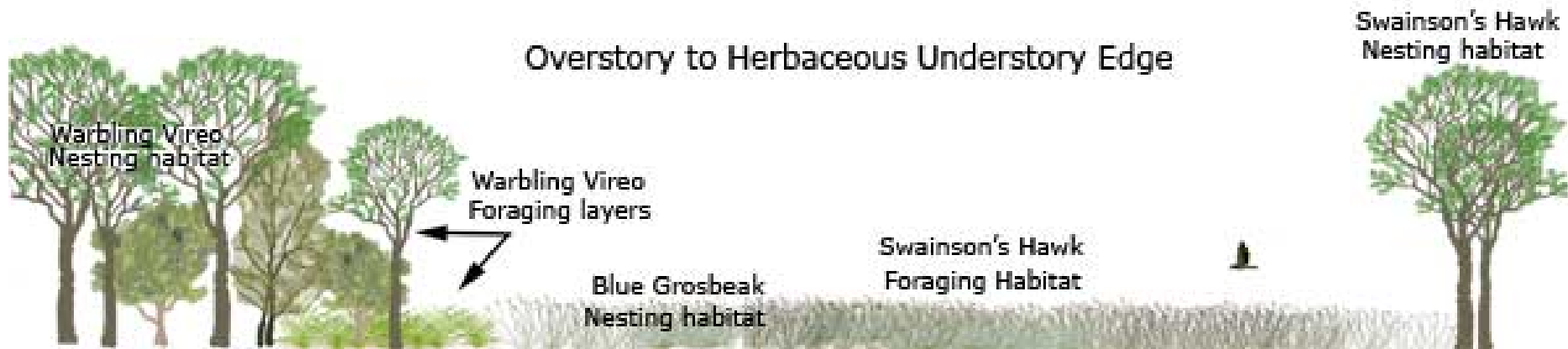
Willow Flycatcher



Blue Grosbeak

Spotted Sandpiper

Wildlife and Vegetation Restoration Design



Wildlife and Vegetation Restoration Design

Dense Willow Thicket with Widely Spaced Trees

Yellow-breasted Chat
Singing perch



Yellow-breasted Chat
Nesting habitat

Irrigation Installation



Planting











Planting



Year 1



Year 2

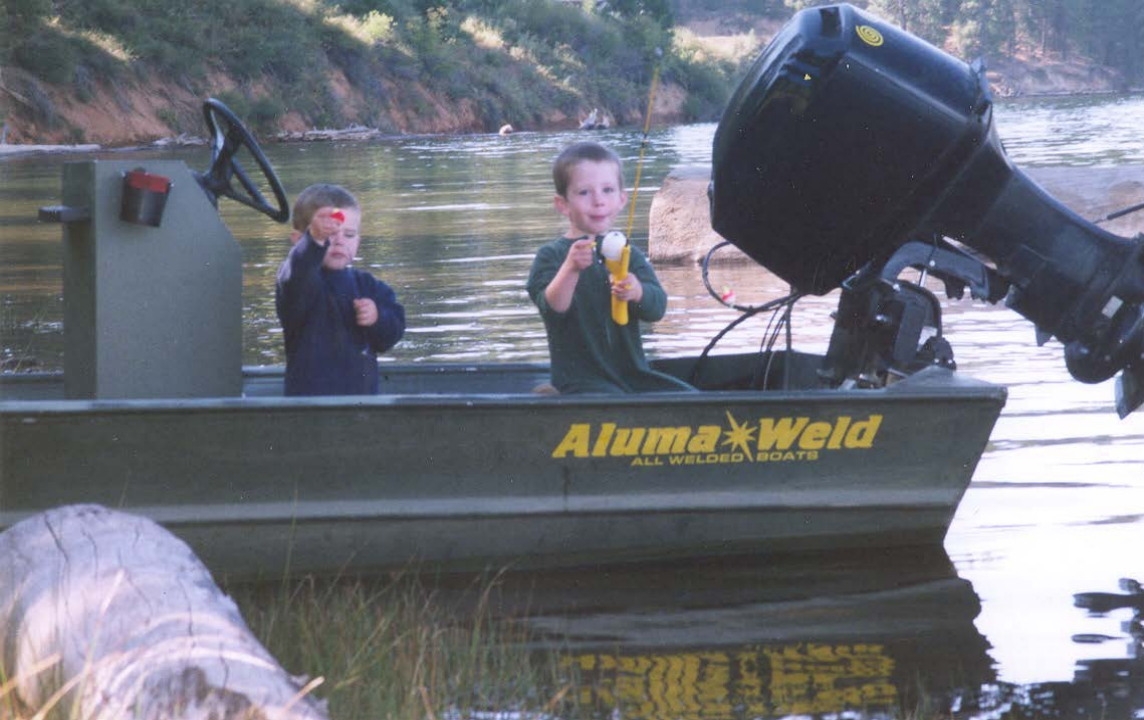


Year 3



The Need for Assessments:


**Riparian Restoration within the
CONTEXT of the Greater
Community**



Irrigation Conveyance



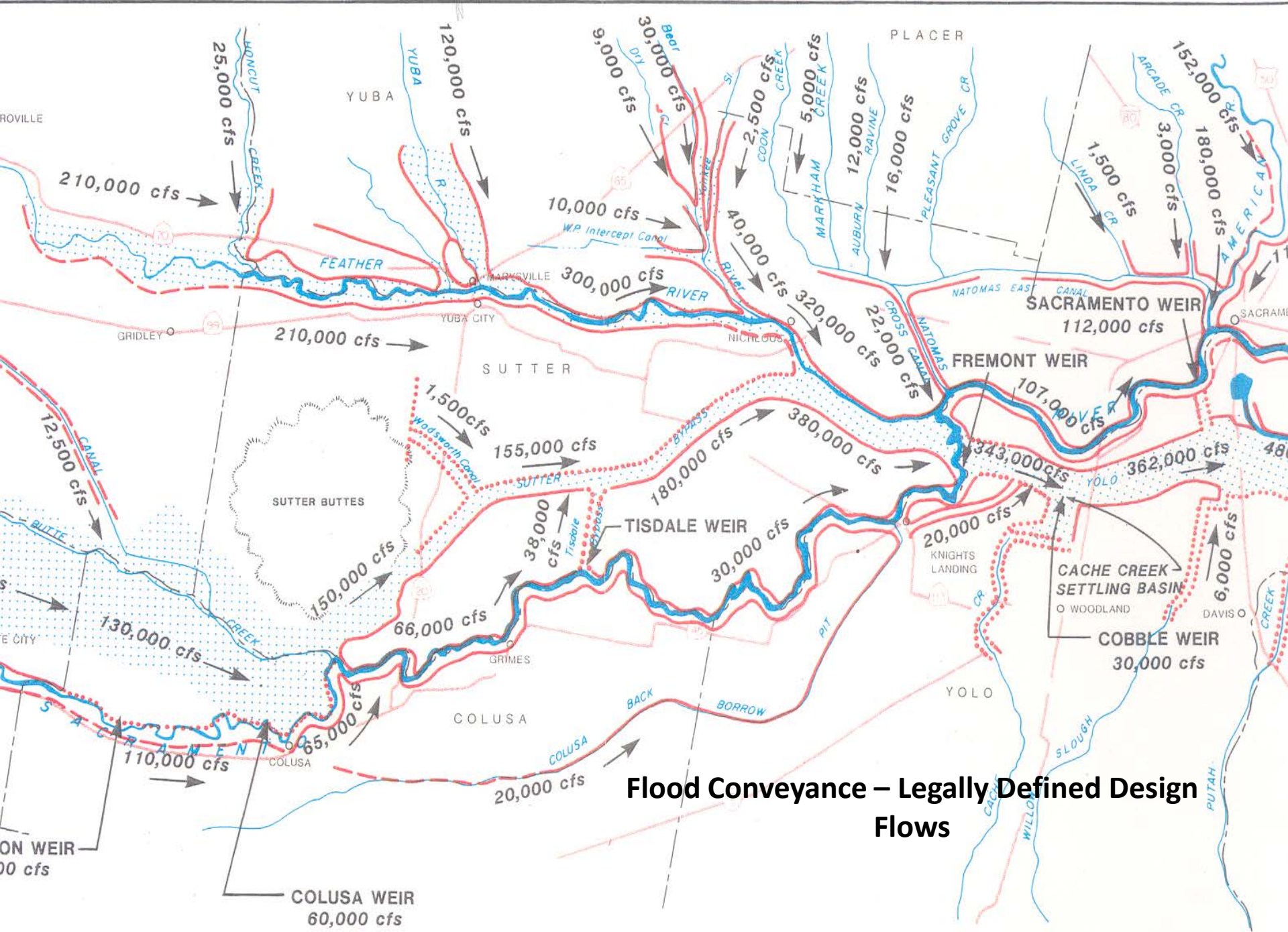
5.31.2004

An aerial photograph showing a residential neighborhood in the foreground, characterized by a grid of streets and numerous houses with brown roofs. To the right and slightly behind the neighborhood is a large, dark blue body of water, possibly a reservoir or a flooded area. The water is bordered by a green grassy strip. In the background, there are more fields, some of which appear to be flooded or have standing water, and a line of trees. The overall scene suggests a focus on water management and public safety in a developed area.

Public Safety and Flood Management

Flood Management and Public Safety





Flood Conveyance – Legally Defined Design Flows

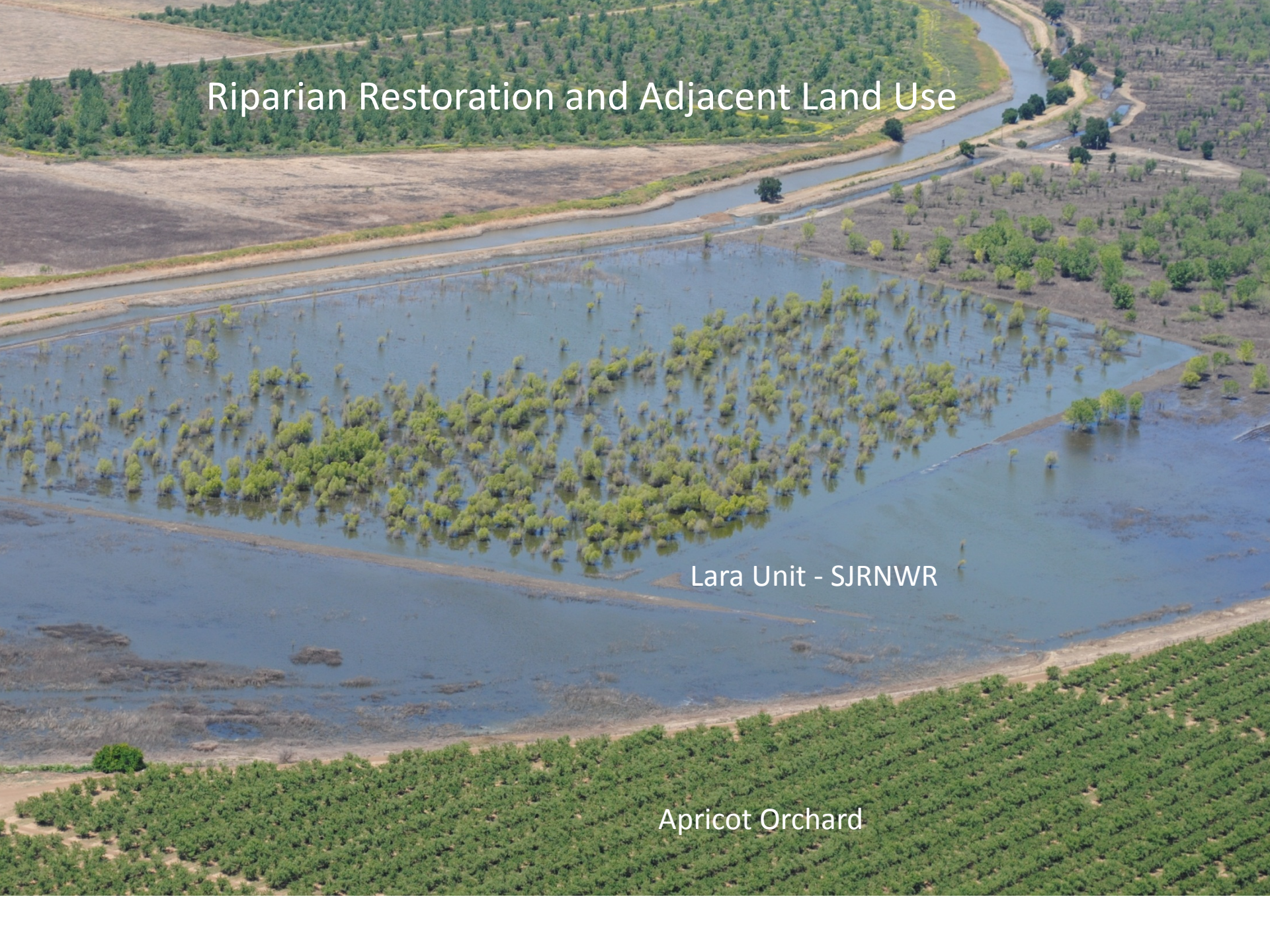


Riparian Restoration on Flood-Prone Land

Riparian Restoration and Adjacent Land Use

Lara Unit - SJRNWR

Apricot Orchard





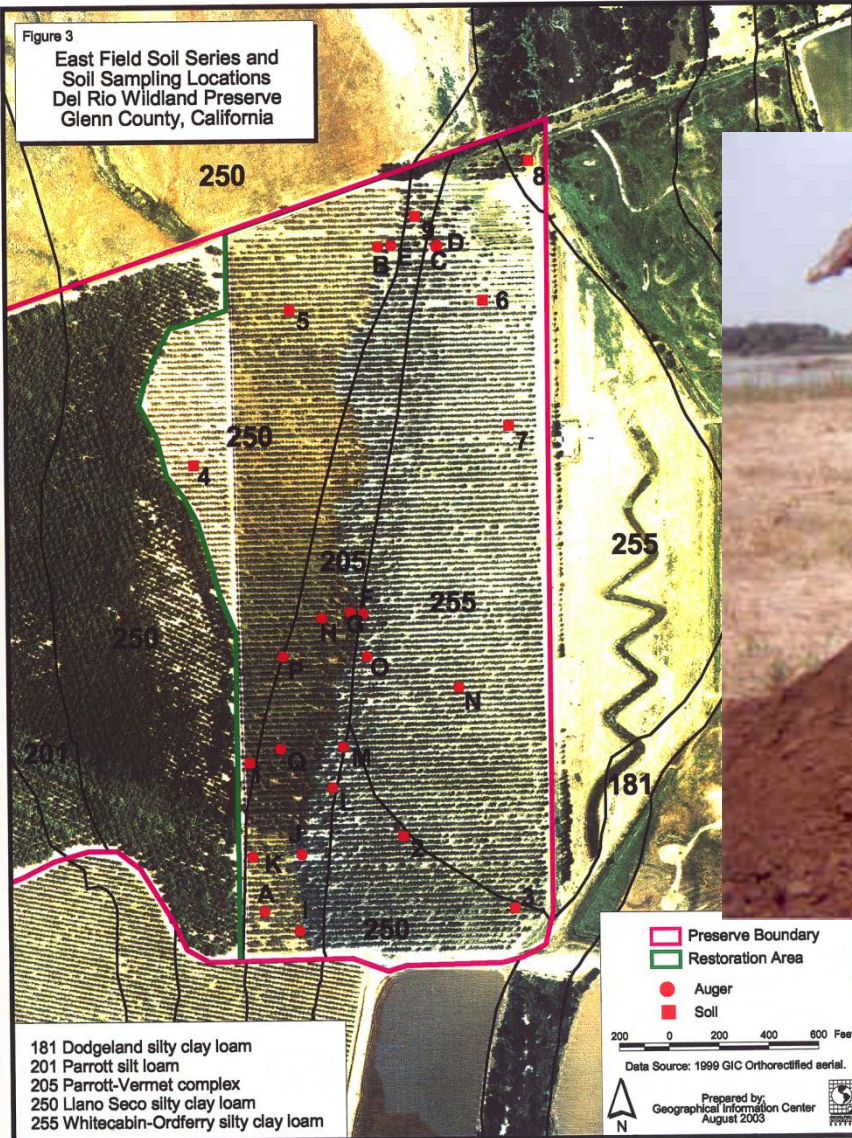
Riparian Restoration

Walnuts

Levee

Site Assessment

Figure 3
 East Field Soil Series and
 Soil Sampling Locations
 Del Rio Wildland Preserve
 Glenn County, California



Evaluation of Site Conditions that support Horticultural Restoration

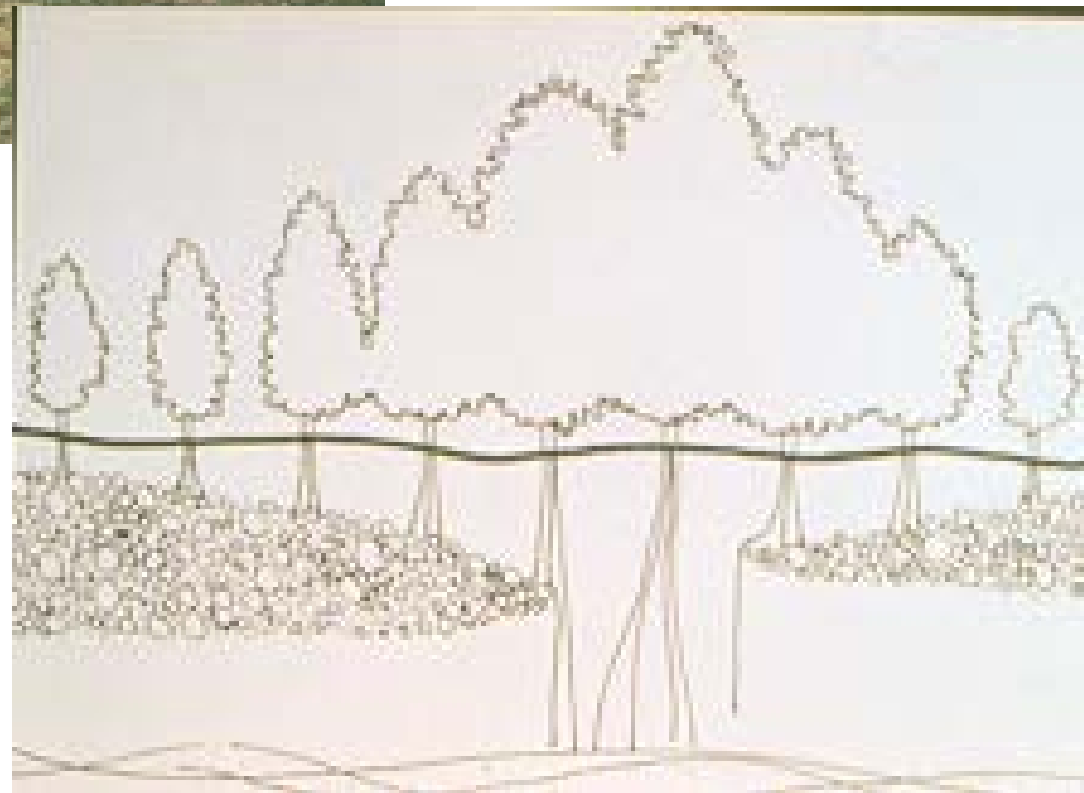






What is
going on
here?

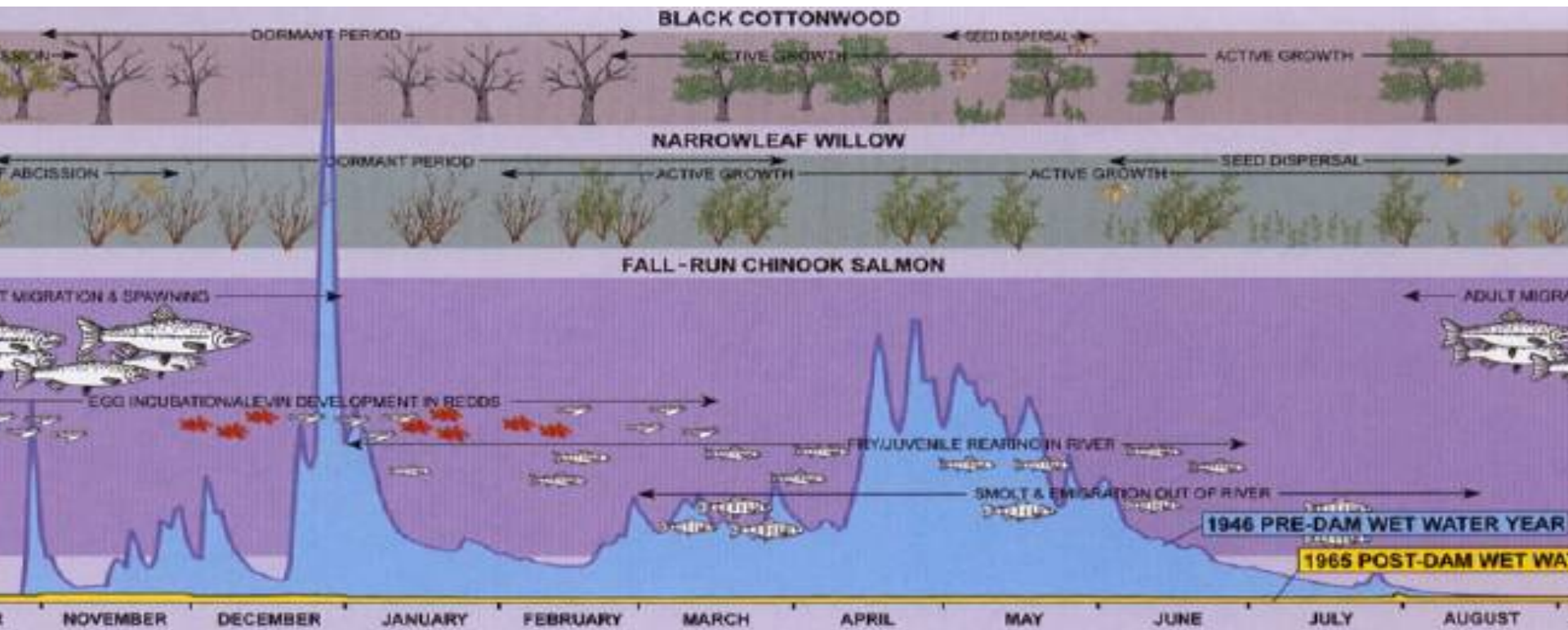
Answer:
Stratified Soil Profile



Soil features
explain plant
growth.

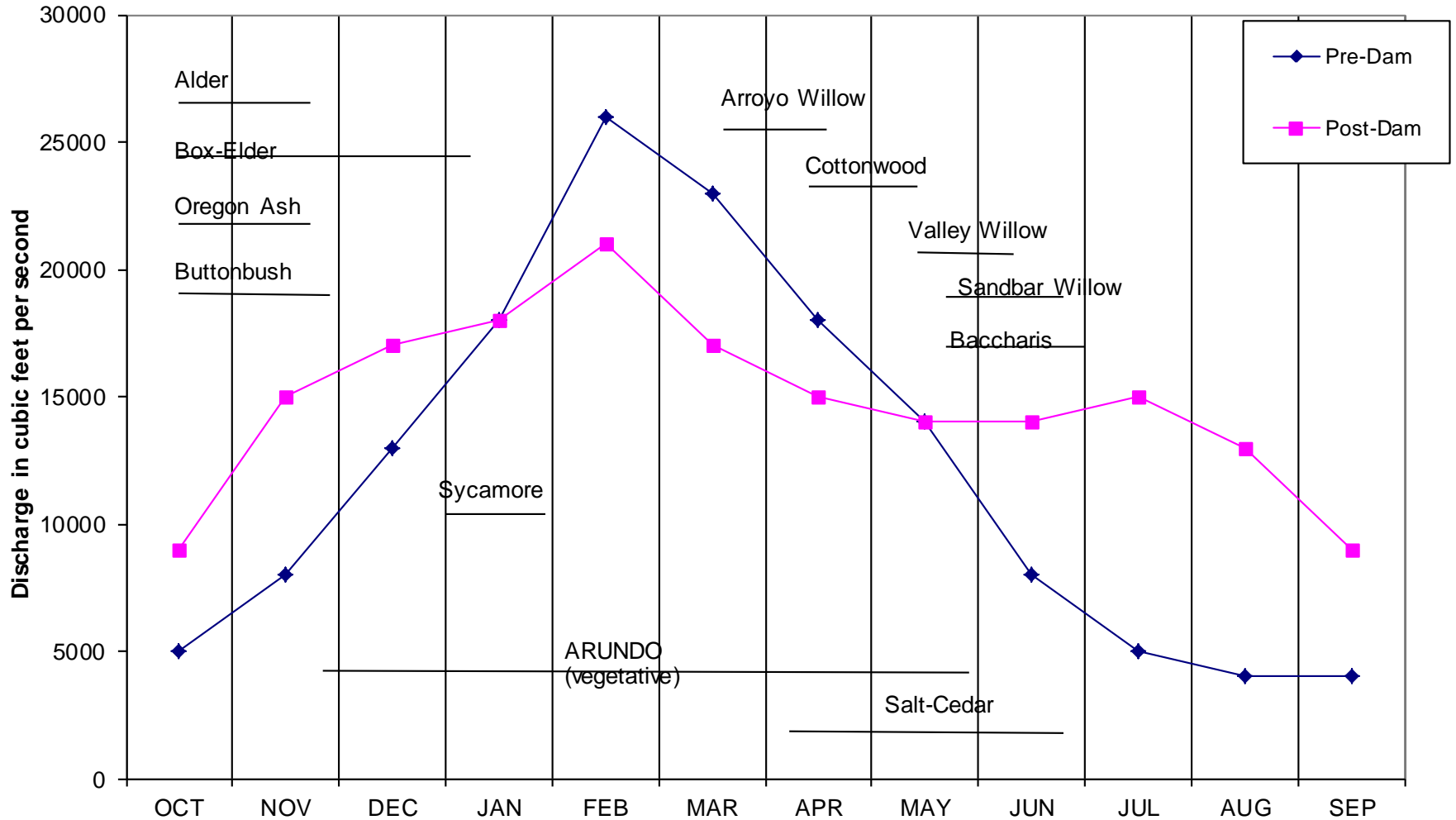


Species' adaptation to the hydrograph of the Trinity River



From McBain and Trush

Dates for Seed-Release by Water-dispersed Riparian Tree Species and the Mean Monthly Discharge for the Sacramento River Pre-Shasta Dam and Post-Shasta Dam





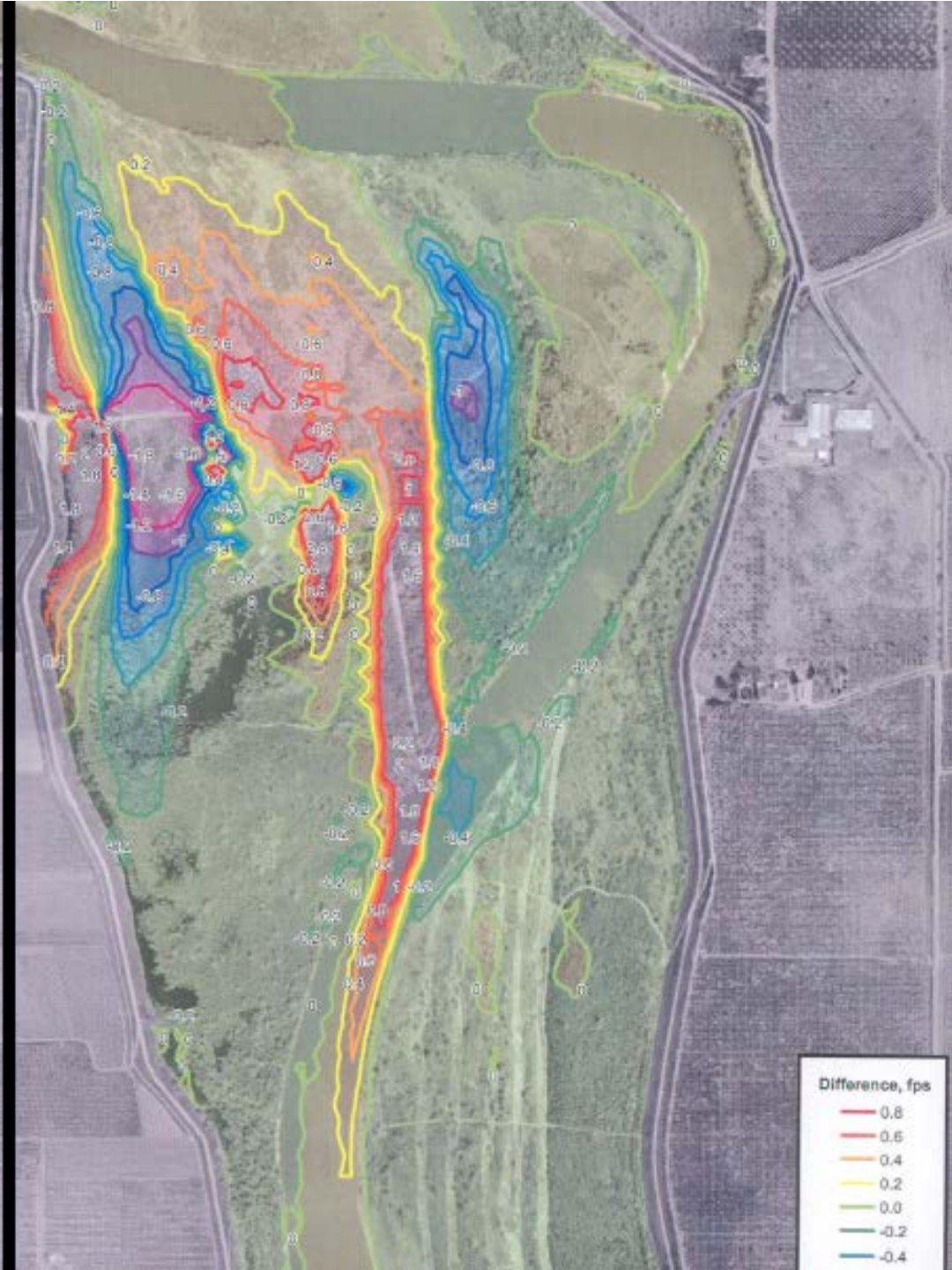
Beaver Browsing During Flood

DEEP FLOWS!

Sediment Transport



Hydraulic Modeling



O'Connor Lakes Project Area

Star Bend

228 acres

Feather River

Funded by:

Wildlife Conservation Board





1969

WR-ADM

1987



O'Connor Lakes story

- O'Connor Lake story shows how vegetation apportioned by different roughness values across the floodplain can be used in a 2-d hydraulic model.
- Objective of modeling was to generate a **FLOOD NEUTRAL** planting design

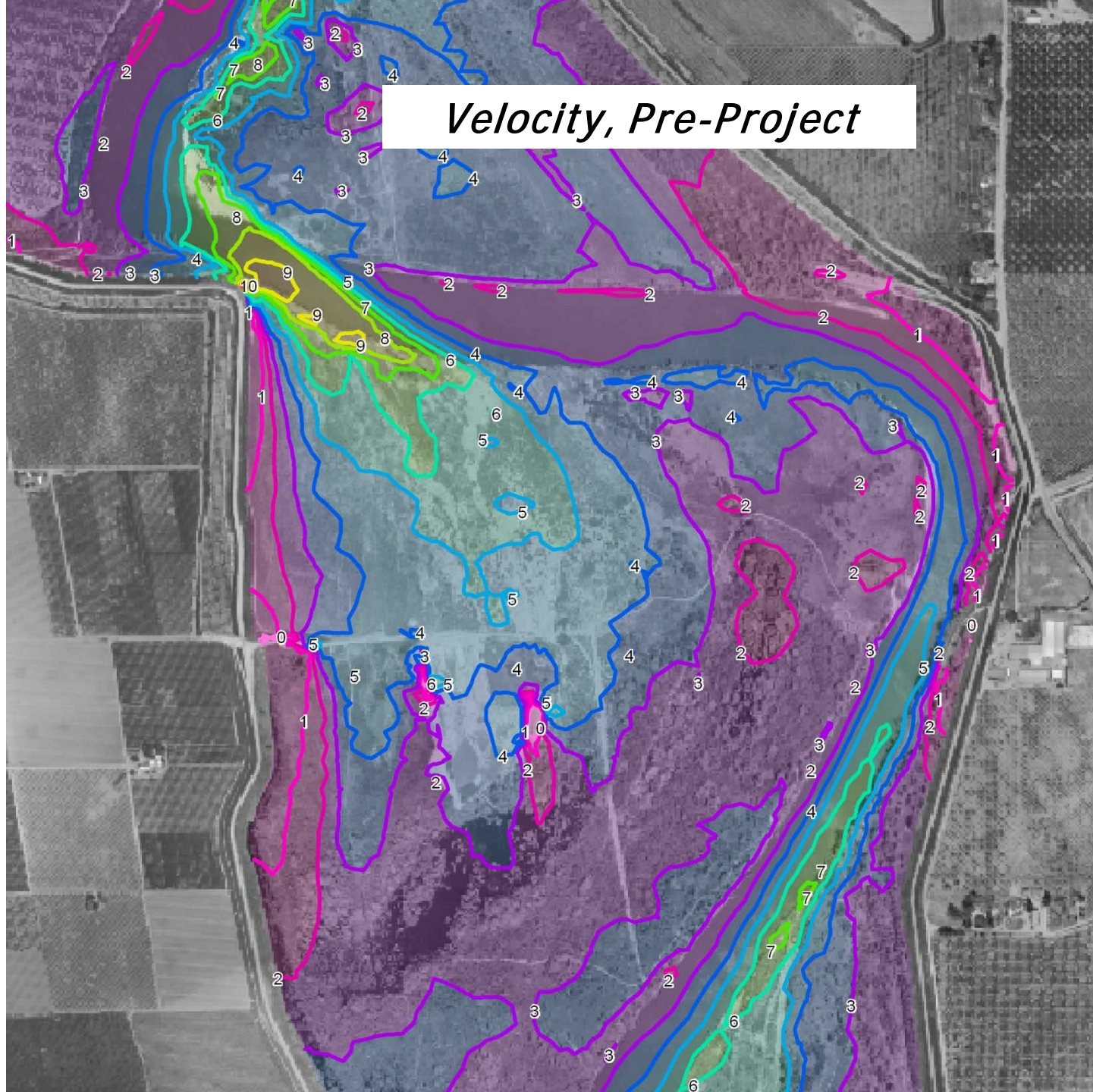
2-Dimensional Hydraulic Model

RMA-2

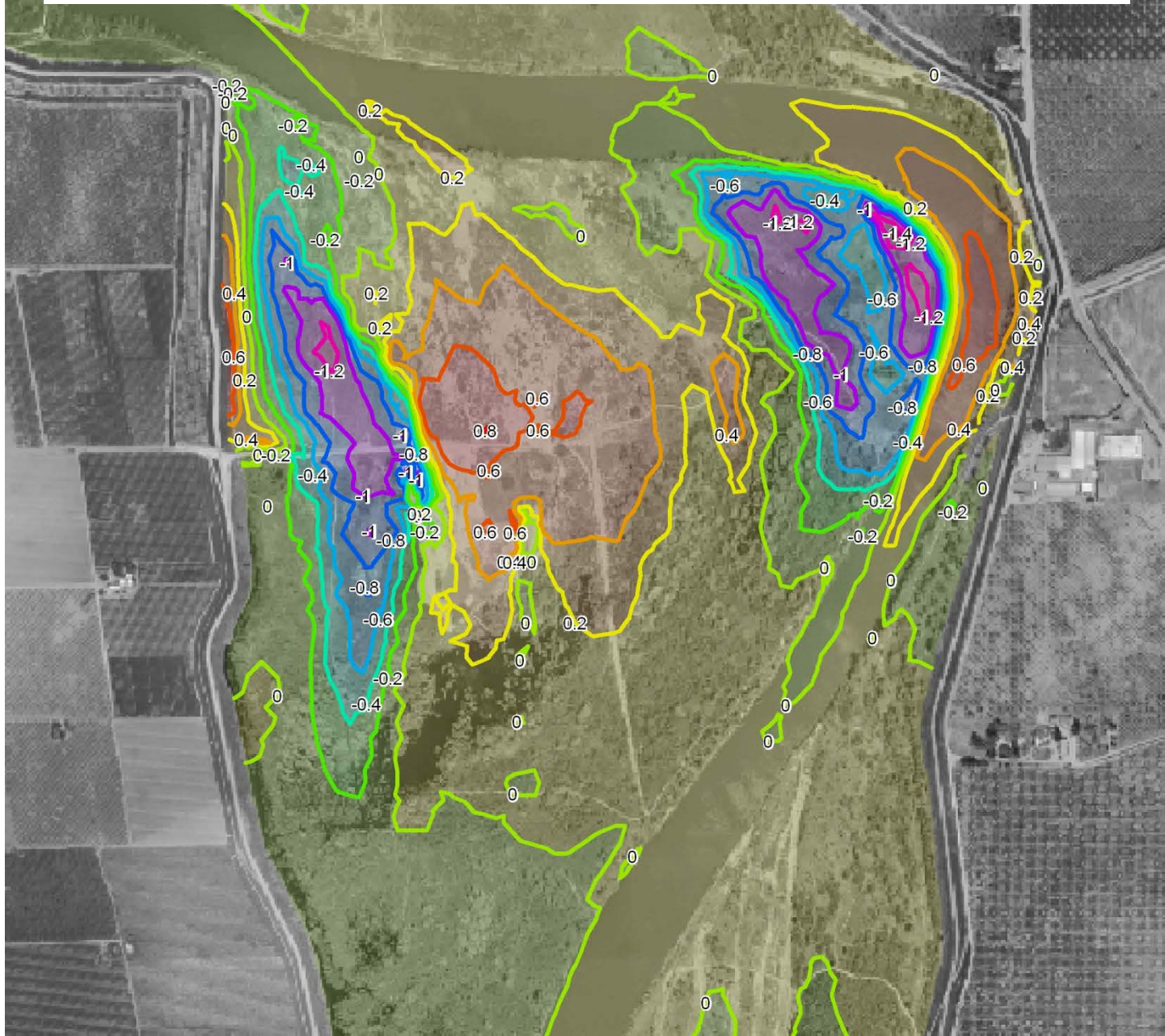
Calculates water surface elevations and
flow velocities

2 9 '04

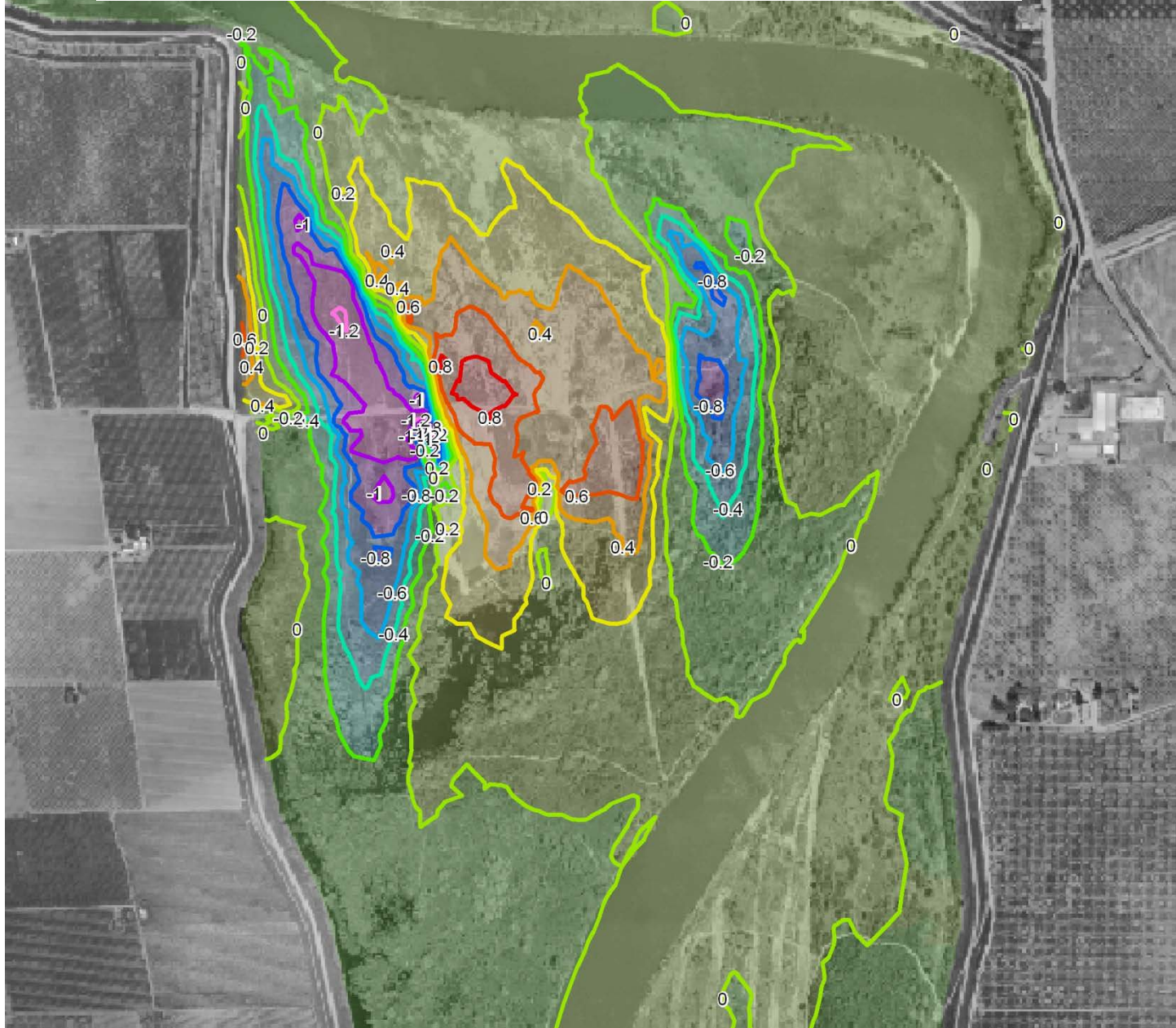
Velocity, Pre-Project



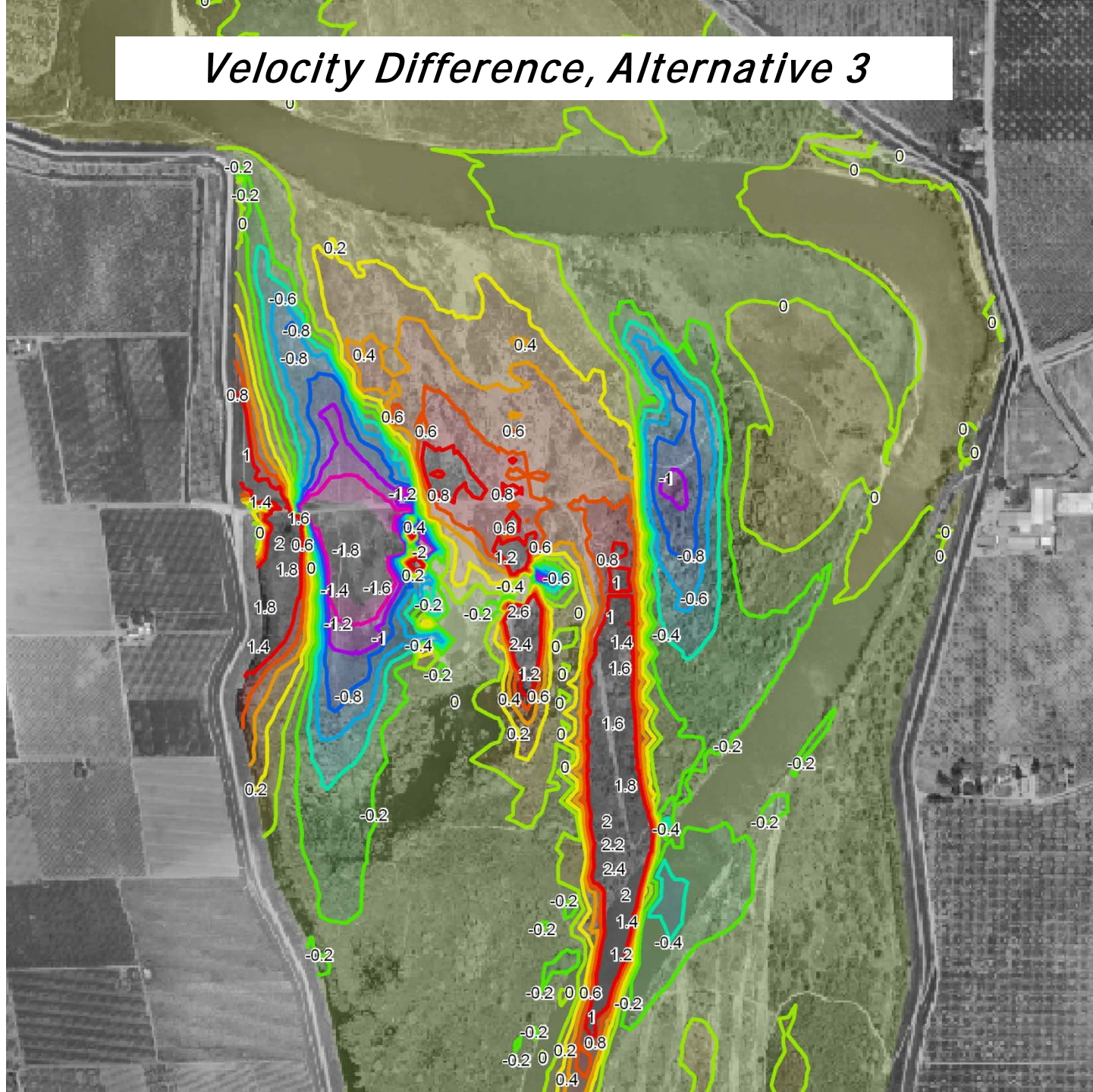
Velocity Difference, Alternative 1



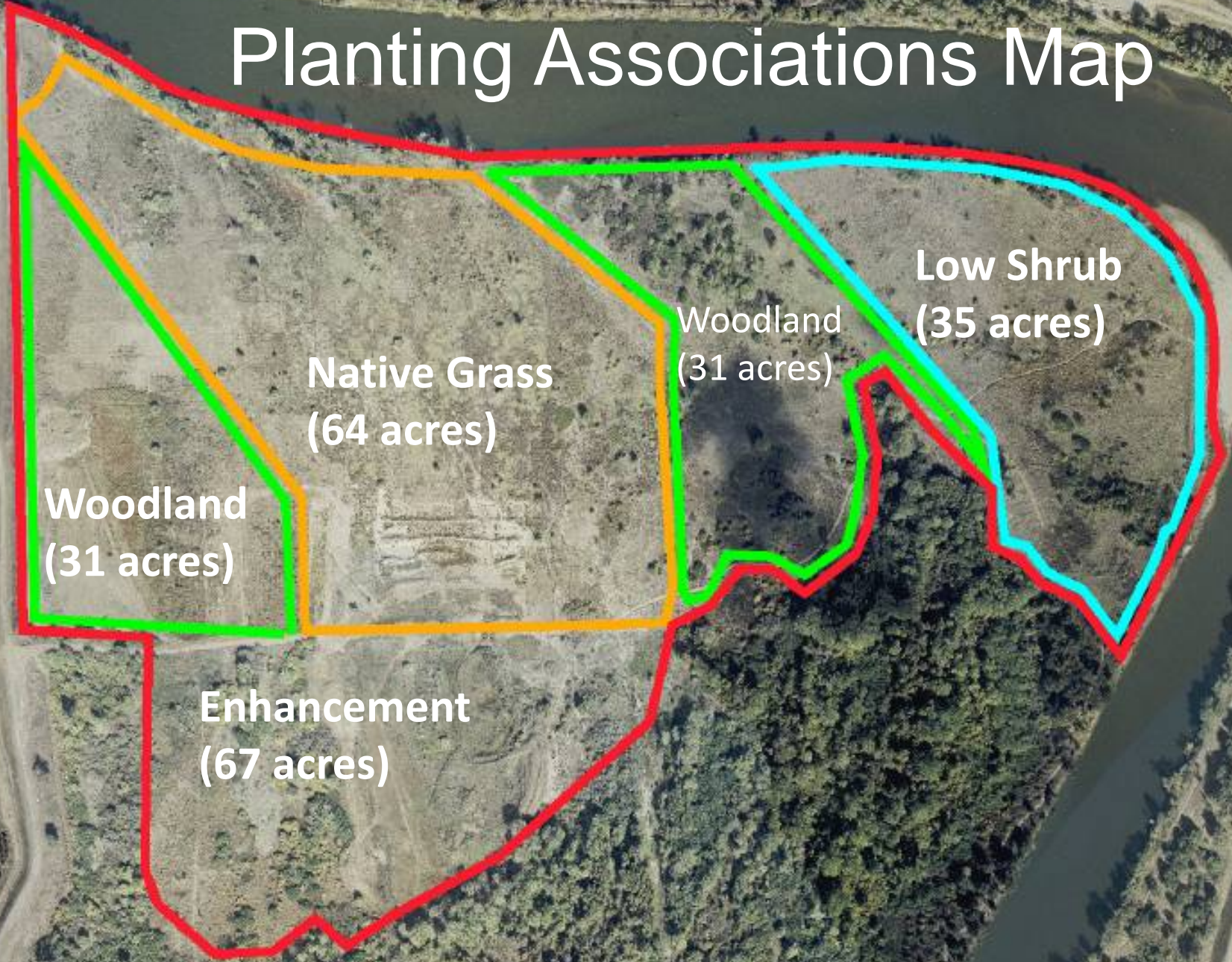
Velocity Difference, Alternative 2



Velocity Difference, Alternative 3



Planting Associations Map



**Native Grass
(64 acres)**

**Woodland
(31 acres)**

**Enhancement
(67 acres)**

**Woodland
(31 acres)**

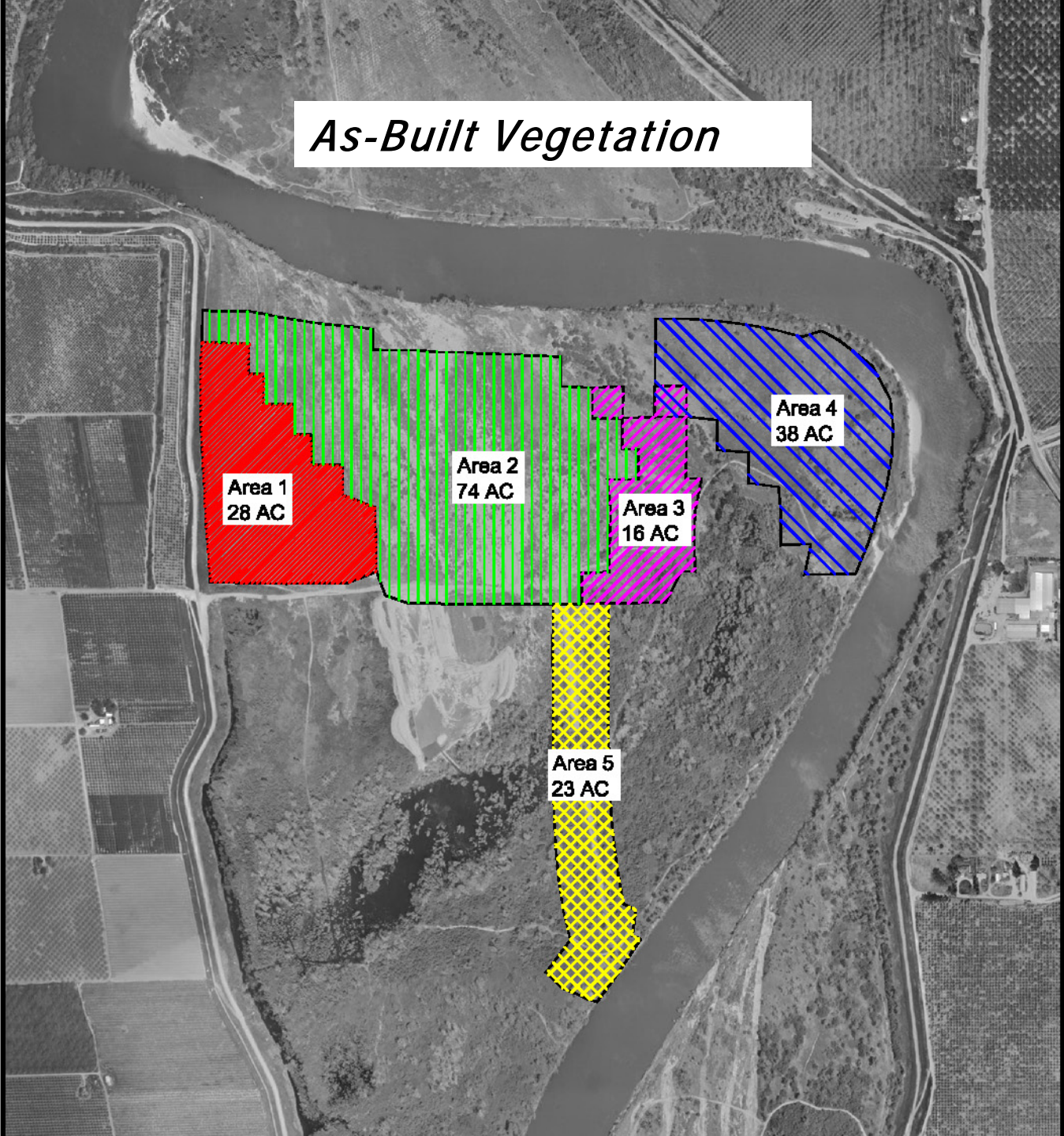
**Low Shrub
(35 acres)**

Hedgerow Planting Design for Flow Conveyance

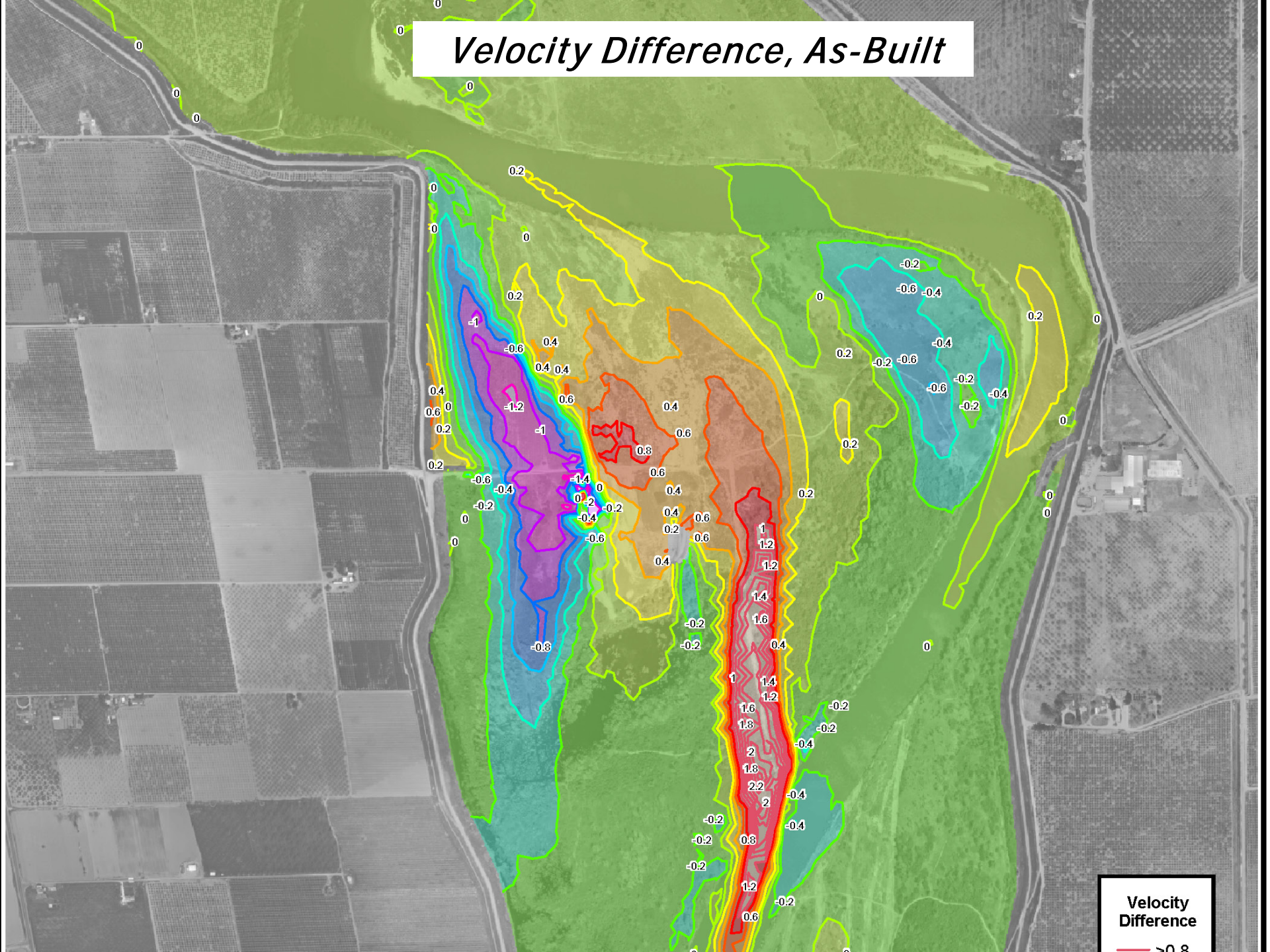


O'Connor Lakes – Feather River

As-Built Vegetation



Velocity Difference, As-Built





Flow: about 65,000 cfs

4 January 2006



9 February 2006



Corridor Flow Depth



Sand Deposition

Conclusions

- 1. Riparian revegetation can be designed to provide quality wildlife habitat AND facilitate flow conveyance and sediment transport.**
- 2. Revegetation can be used to direct flows away from flood-control structures.**
- 3. Restoration can result in lower floodway maintenance costs.**

Assessment of Project Success

Horticultural Success – Individual plant survival and growth

Wildlife Use Monitoring – Nesting, Foraging, Cover



10-year old Restoration Planting



16-year old Restoration Planting






VOTE OF APPROVAL

A photograph of a small, greyish-brown bird perched on a branch, surrounded by green foliage. The bird is facing right and has a small, pointed beak. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting a natural habitat.

Endangered least Bell's vireo

First nesting in Central Valley in 60 years



Red Fox

Gray Fox

March 2013 – Vierra Unit SJRNWR

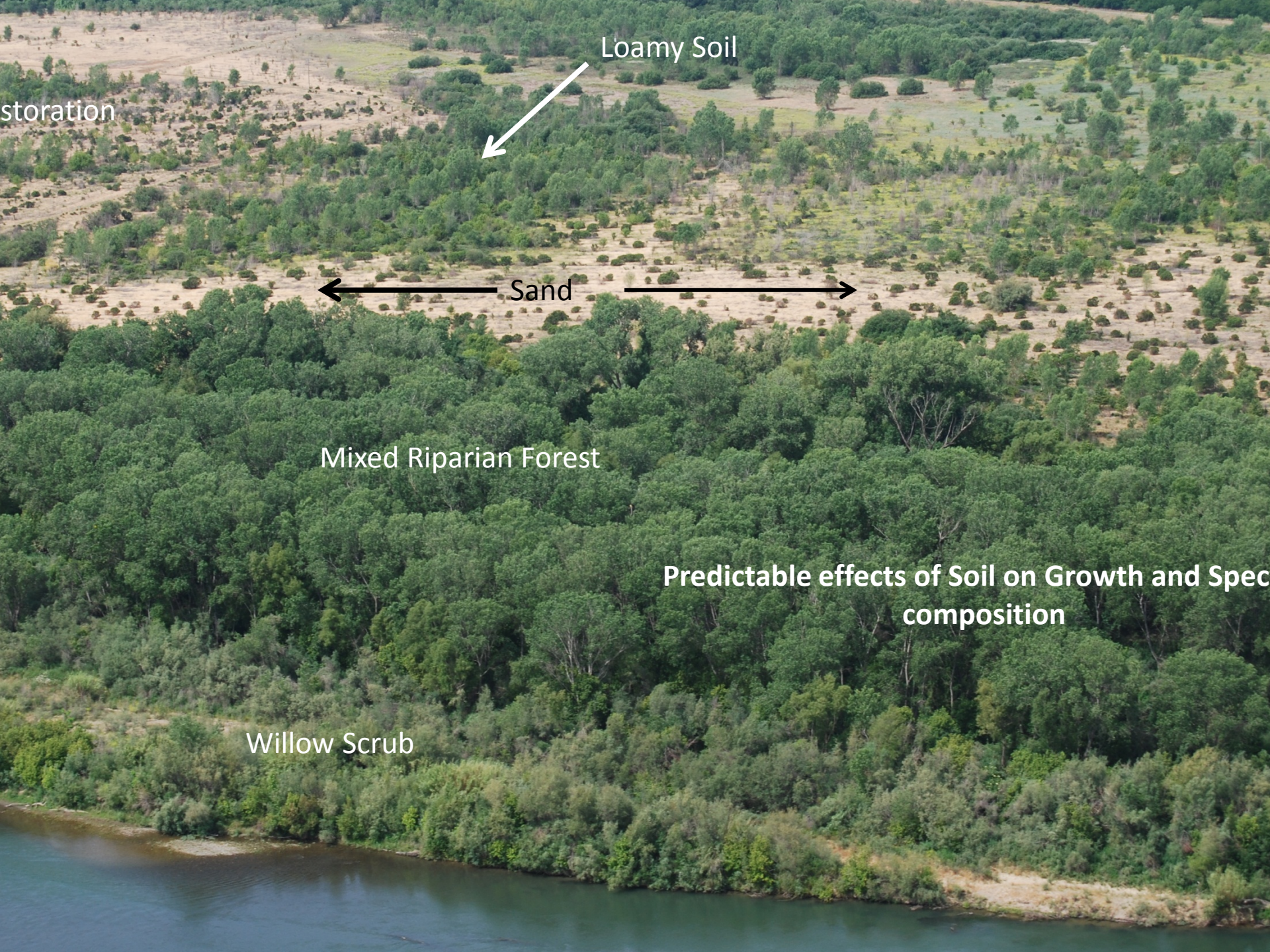
www.RiverPartners.org

**California Riparian Habitat Restoration
Handbook.**

Published By

Riparian Habitat Joint Venture.

[http://www.riverpartners.org/documents/Restoration Handbook Final Dec09.pdf](http://www.riverpartners.org/documents/Restoration%20Handbook%20Final%20Dec09.pdf)



Storage

Loamy Soil



Sand

Mixed Riparian Forest

Willow Scrub

Predictable effects of Soil on Growth and Spec composition