# Riparian plant restoration and issues impacting success

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ECOGEOMORPHOLOGY

## Riparian Ecosystems



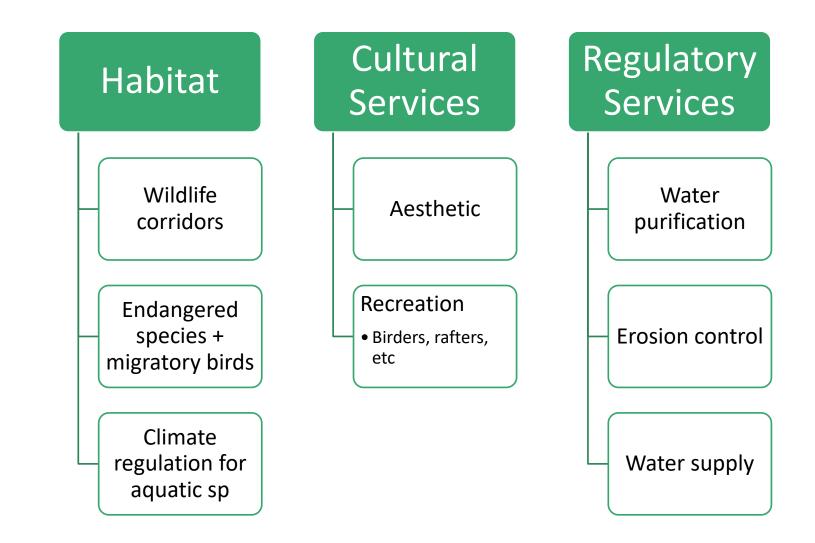


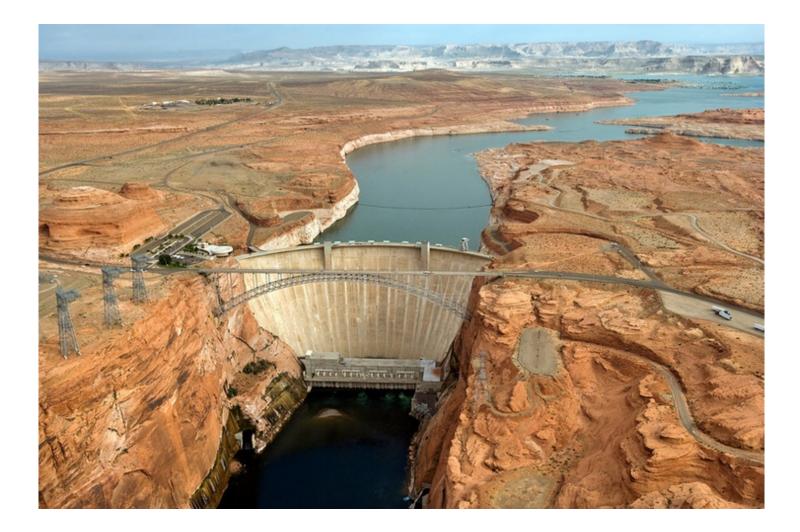




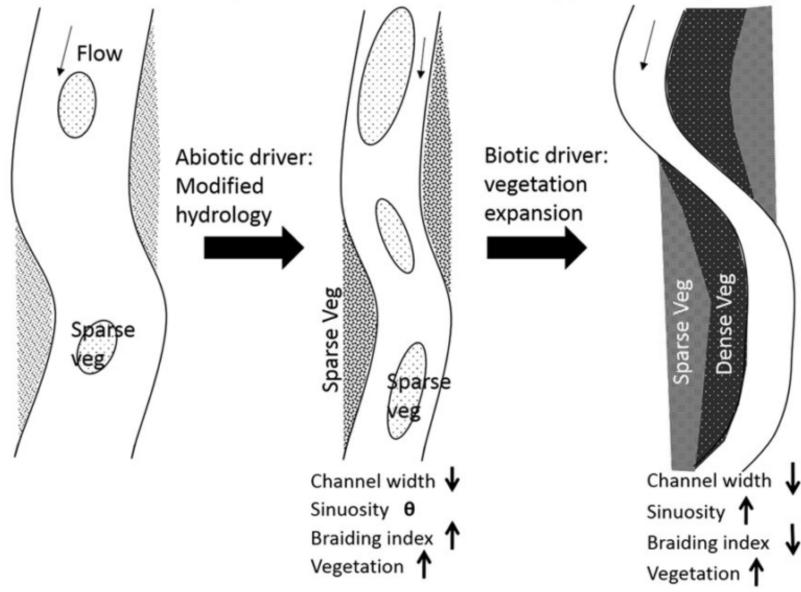
## Original Plant Community

#### Functions and Services





Then came dams and invasions... (a) Undammed channel (b) Post-dam short term (1-5 year) (c) Post-dam long term (>10 years)



↑ salinity
↑ erosion
↑ bank height
↓ overflowing banks
↓ water table
↓ water recharge

## Tamarisk invasion

- High tolerance of low water availability and high salinity (both in soil and water)
- Abundant seed production
- Long seed dispersal period



http://mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/radiowest/files/styles/medium/public/201505/5-19\_tamarisk.jpg

## **Russian Olive**



1991



#### **Escalante River**

http://www.math.utah.edu/~sfolias/canyontales/wolverton/photojournal.php

Status: Degraded

Goal: Restoration

How?

Decrease in biodiversity, erosion control, water supply, etc

Restore native plant communities and get those services back

Can't we just get rid of the invasives and actively plant cottonwood and willow?



Tamarisk Beetle



**Controlled Burns** 



Heavy Machinery



Mechanical removal



Cut-stump herbicide

#### **Tamarisk Removal Methods**

## Restoration of river's natural processes



River is disconnected from it's flood plain

Need pulse flows to restore water table, scour veg, deposit sediment

Flood timing and recession rate needs to occur at time of seed rain

## Is that good enough??

#### Sometimes...short-term



#### Unfortunately...

Creation of alternative stable states in plant community

Resistant to flood disturbance

No spaces open up for cottonwood/willow recruitment



### Case study: Bill Williams River

Successes	Lessons
Base flow release high enough to support shallow water table Sediment deposition and scouring enabled cottonwood and willow establishment	<ul> <li>Native establishment spatially limited</li> <li>Not all floods resulted in establishment</li> <li>Tamarisks also like the flood</li> </ul>



### Case study: Minute 319

<ul> <li>Wetted surface soils, restored shallow groundwater, lowered soil salinity</li> <li>Tamarisk still persisted</li> <li>Did not restore erosion, sediment deposition nor vegetation scour</li> </ul>	Successes	Lessons
<ul> <li>Cottonwood/willow recruitment only in active restoration sites</li> <li>Try to focus water flow to be near areas of active restoration</li> </ul>	restored shallow groundwater, lowered	<ul> <li>persisted</li> <li>Did not restore erosion, sediment deposition nor vegetation scour</li> <li>Cottonwood/willow recruitment only in active restoration sites</li> <li>Try to focus water flow to be near areas</li> </ul>

## How to move on?



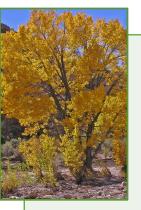
## Consensus: need to treat environmental flows as large scale experiments

- Treat scientifically
- Get more evidence on how flows achieve goals
- More leverage with stakeholders



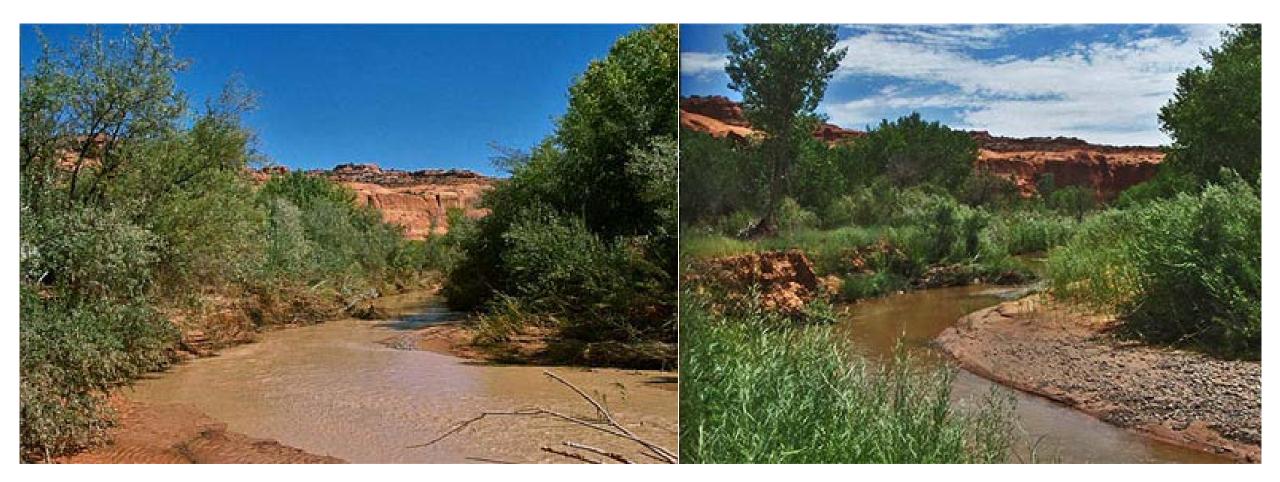
Couple experiments with invasive removal treatment

• Need to fully understand the interaction between these two drivers of ecosystem degradation.



#### Time is of essence

- As years go we lose adult cottonwoods and willows
- Decrease native seed source



#### **Russian Olive Infested**

### 2 years after removal

#### **Escalante River**

http://www.math.utah.edu/~sfolias/canyontales/wolverton/photojournal.php