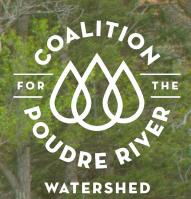
# Low Tech Process Based Restoration -**Cameron Peak Fire Case Study**

Presented By:

Hally Strevey - Executive Director (CPRW) Colin Barry – Geomorphologist (Ayres)





# CPRW

- events
- collaboration

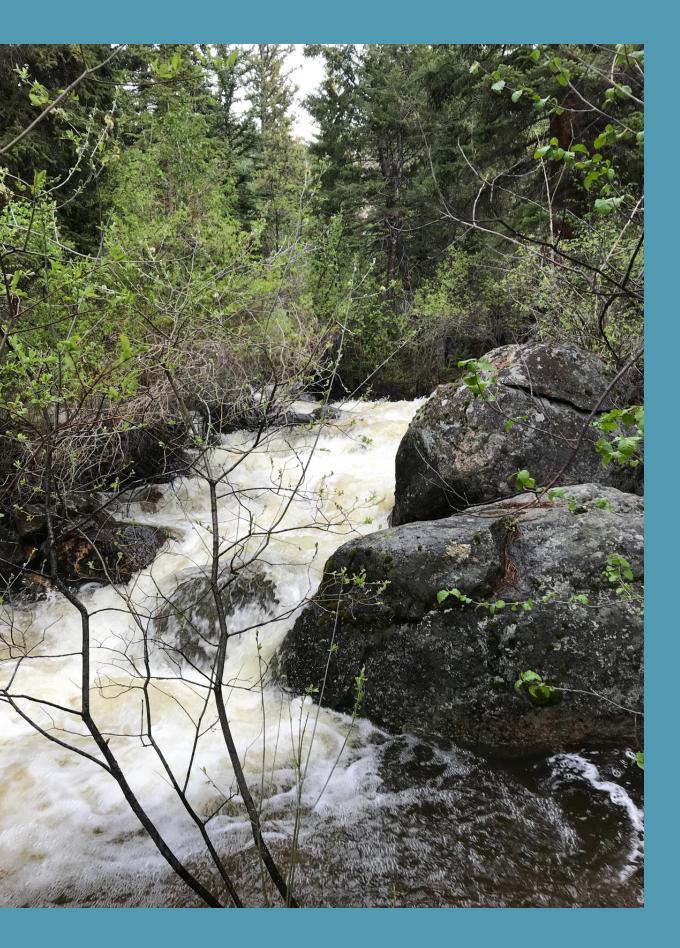


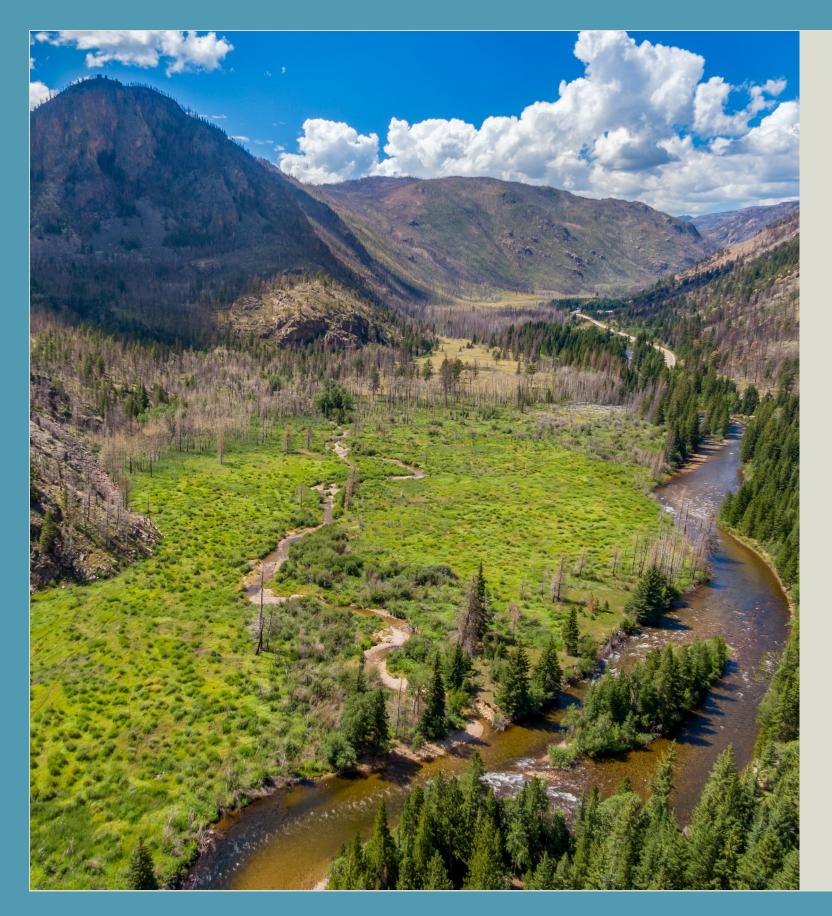
### • Informal coalition following the High Park Fire of 2012 and subsequent flood

• Official 501(c)(3) nonprofit in 2013 Mission: To improve and maintain the ecological health of the Poudre River Watershed through community

### Programs

- Rivers
  - River restoration, fish passage, ditch and diversion restoration
- Forests
  - Forest restoration, wildfire mitigation, landscape-scale planning
- Post-fire Restoration
  - Water quality, river health, infrastructure protection, reforestation
- Science and Monitoring
  - Prioritization, post-project monitoring, water quality monitoring
- Community Outreach
  - Public engagement and education





### **CPRW Post-Fire Mitigation**

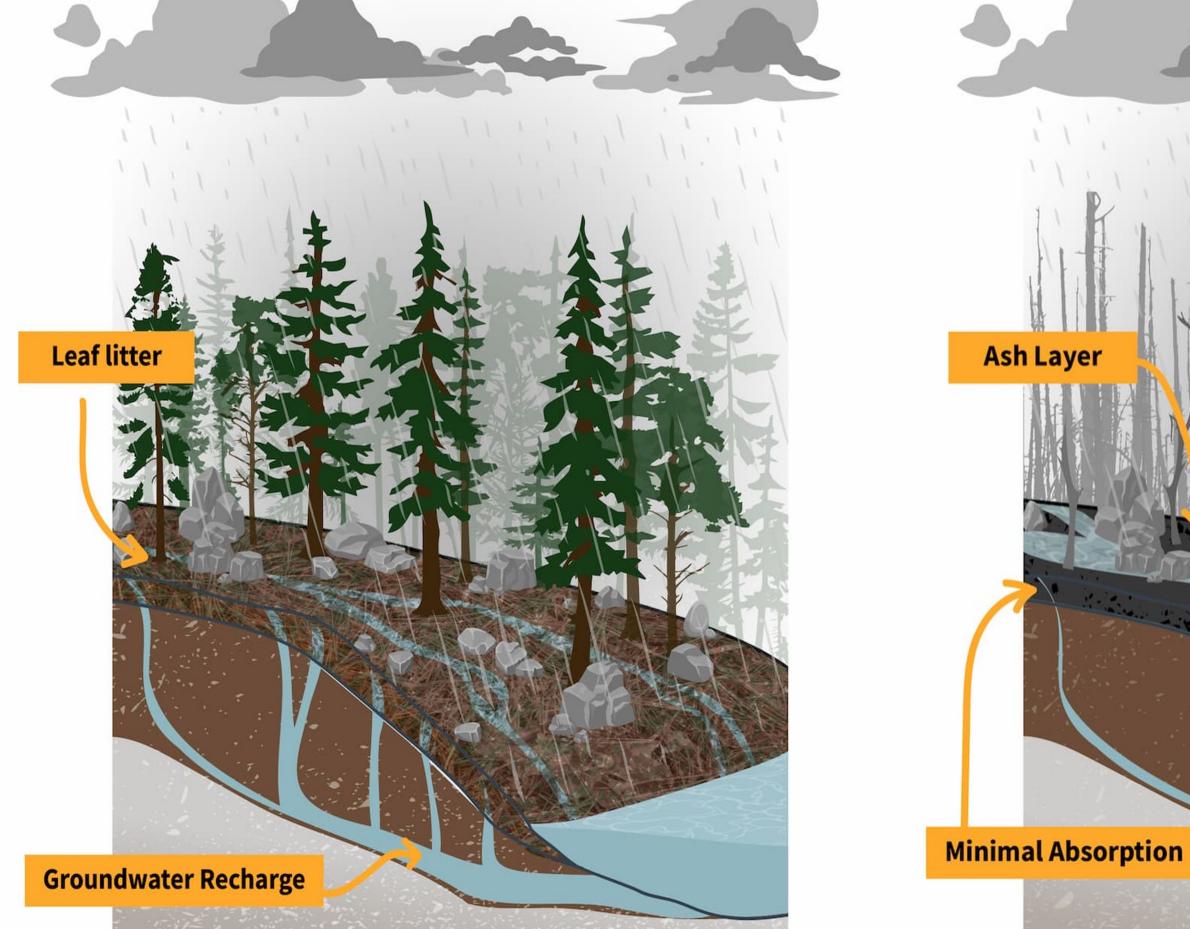
- Several Funding Sources
  - CWCB
  - CDPHE 319 Grant
  - NoCo Fire Fund
- Reforestation
- Adaptive Management

Compliment other mitigation efforts EWP, Aerial Mulching, US Forest Service

• USFS Participating Aggrement

Multi-Year Implementation & Monitoring

## **Post-Fire Impacts & Mitigation Approach**

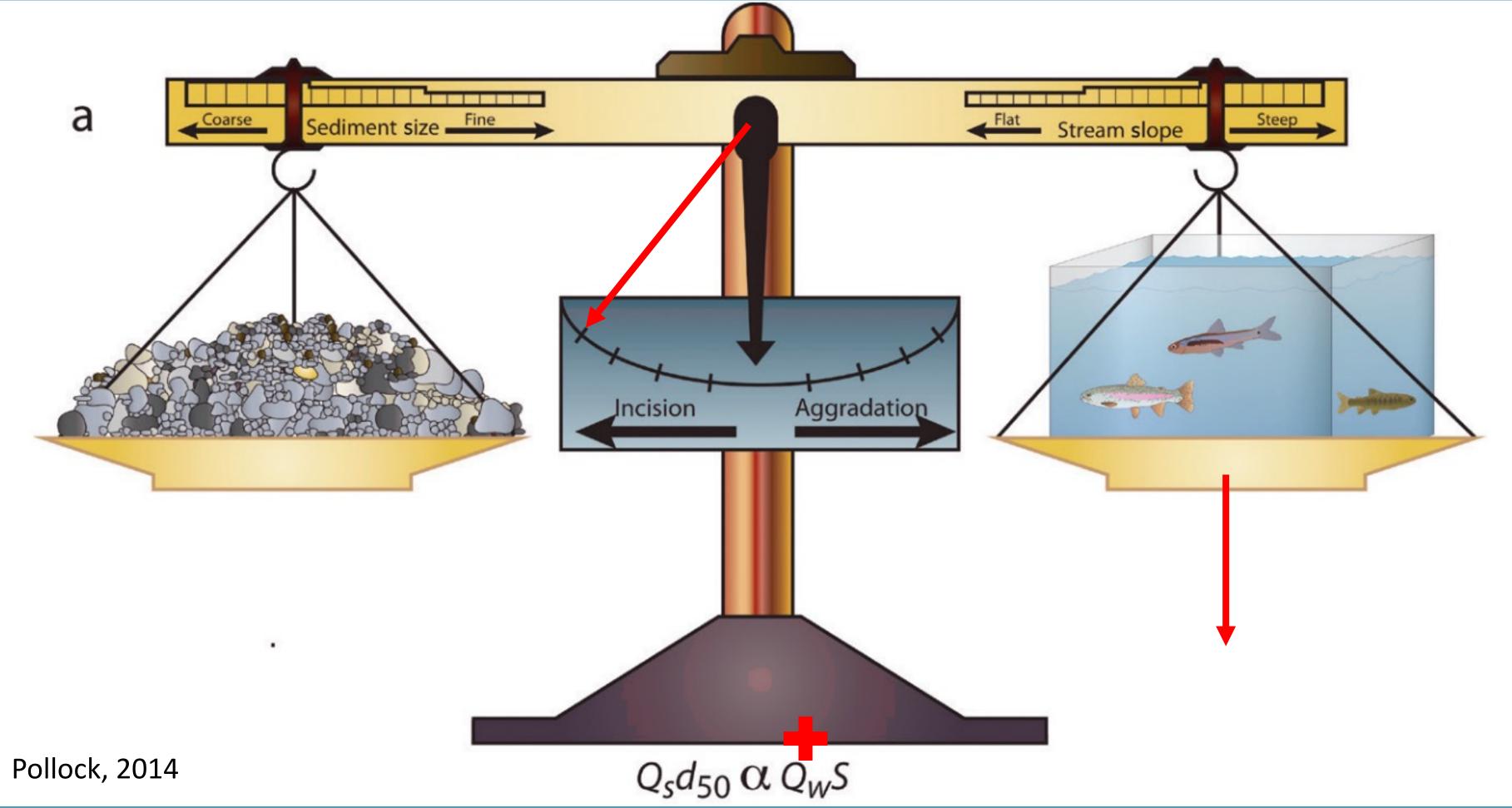


https://labs.waterdata.usgs.gov/visualizations/fire-hydro/index.html#/

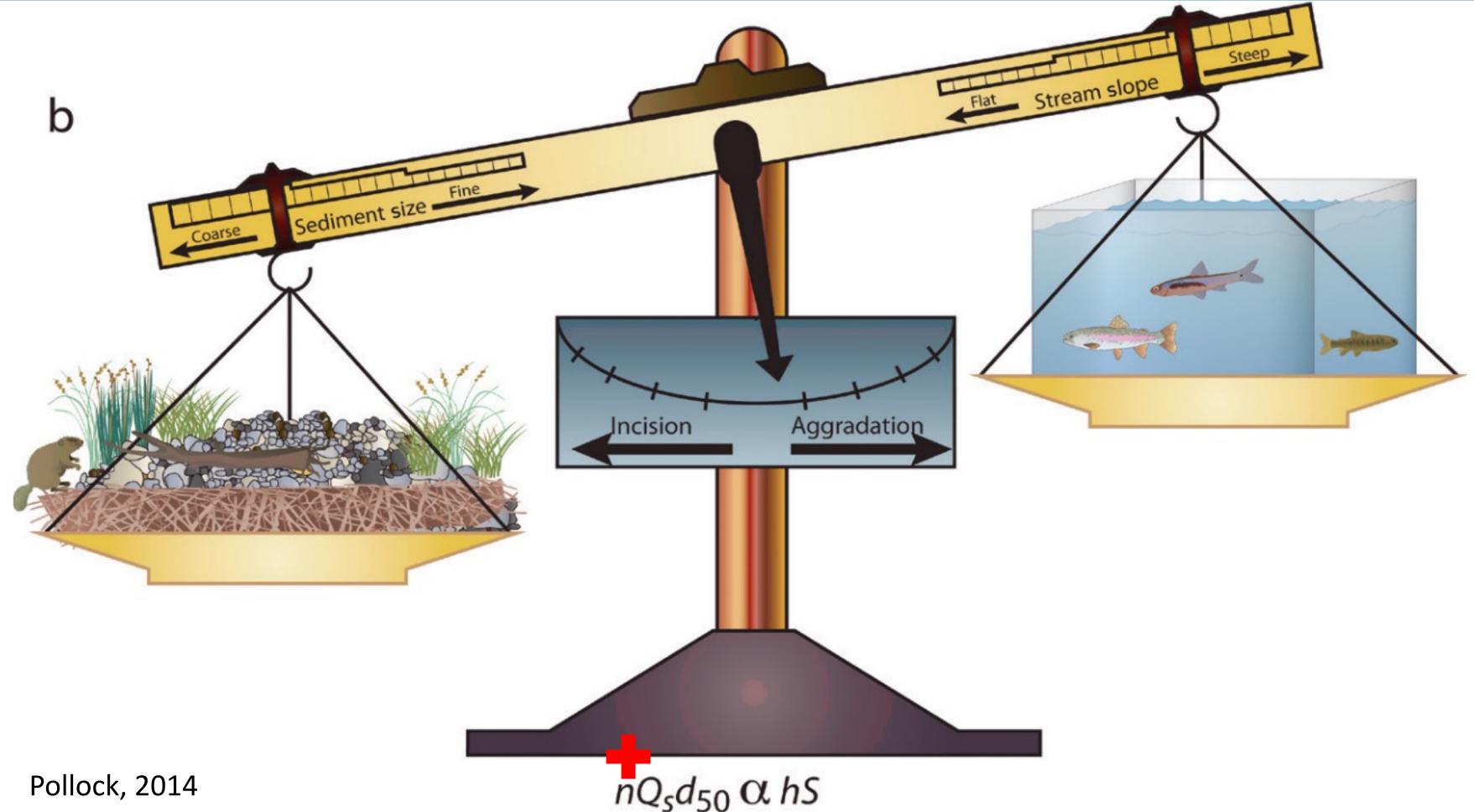
### **Excess Runoff and Sediment**



## Post-Fire Impacts & Mitigation Approach



## **Post-Fire Impacts & Mitigation Approach**



### **Process Based Restoration Umbrella**

### CONSIDERATIONS WHEN SELECTING RESTORATION APPROACHES AND TREATMENTS

When selecting a restoration approach and treatment, water managers and restoration practitioners weigh the following factors. Passive recovery and low-tech active recovery projects fall toward the left and middle of these spectrums, while high-tech active recovery work is on the right side.





### **Process Based Restoration Umbrella**

### **DETAILS & APPLICABILITY FOR PBR APPROACHES:**

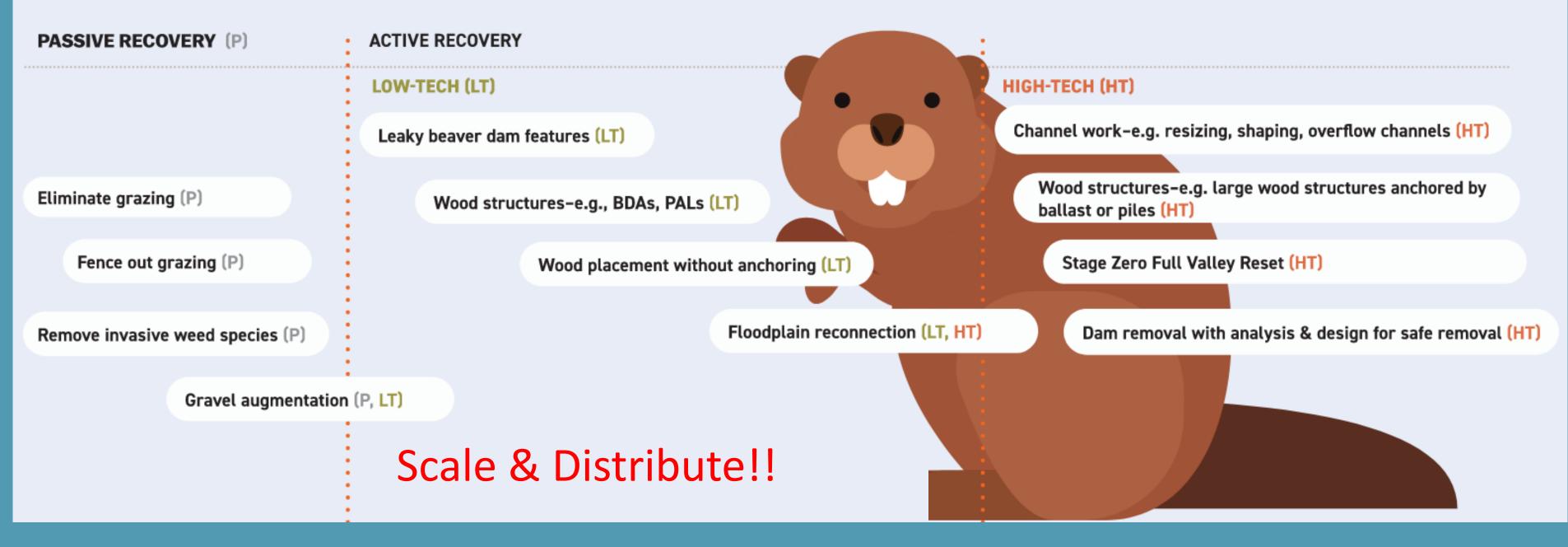
Approach:	Developed for or applicable to:	Limitations:
Passive Recovery (P)	<ul> <li>Any system</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not helpful when causative stress degradation) cannot be removed ( diversion structure)</li> </ul>
LTPBR & other beaver mimicry (LT), including Beaver Dam Analogs (BDAs), Post-Assisted Log Structures (PALs), Simulated Beaver Structures (SBS)	<ul> <li>Remote Areas with Limited Access</li> <li>Permit Limitations</li> <li>Implementation Speed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not intended for non-wadeable, his where causative stressor is other and beaver dams</li> <li>If beaver can't be expected to move area, beaver mimicry structures respectations Appropriate</li> </ul>
Stage Zero Design (LT or HT) Stage Zero falls between LT & HT in required analysis and construction cost. Smaller Stage Zero efforts may have LT characteristics, but a larger project such as work covering a full valley, is closer to HT.	<ul> <li>Most successful in depositional areas with wide valleys and mild slopes to promote deposition</li> <li>Often in small, incised streams in wet meadows headwaters, but can be up-scaled to larger rivers</li> <li>Promote processes that will nudge the system back toward a Stage Zero condition</li> <li>May need sediment supply from upstream to fill incised channels over time</li> <li>Works best with adaptive management, but not required</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Typically low risk areas with low of adjacency to accommodate floods of the valley bottom</li> <li>Access to full floodplain may curred ue to anthropogenic constraints-work well instead with restoration than the full floodplain width</li> </ul>
HTPBR (HT)	<ul> <li>Detailed analysis allows PBR application on a case- by-case basis to any system</li> <li>Works best with adaptive management</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Applies to most systems and cause because customized detailed analespecific constraints</li> <li>Higher cost of analysis and often endoted</li> </ul>



### Common level of design analysis required: ssor (cause of No design required for system recovery (e.g., a dam or Design for safe removal of the causative stressor may be required Engineering design analysis not required higher order systems er than loss of wood LTPBR Manual 2019 provides "guidelines for implementing a subset of low-tech tools (i.e., BDAs and PALs in riverscapes lacking wood and beaver ove in to the restored may be built dams" • Interdisciplinary Design Team! riately or no infrastructure Engineering design analysis varies, typically falling between LTPBR and HTPBR ls covering full width Analysis required to determine target slopes at rently be impractical minimum s—Stage Eight might Full valley reset approach requires significant on to an extent rather analysis Heavier engineering design analysis required isative stressors compared to other approaches, but varies greatly alysis addresses siteacross specific projects construction as well

### **Process Based Restoration Umbrella**

### **EXAMPLES OF TREATMENTS (NOTING OVERLAP ACROSS RESTORATION APPROACH):**



## **Two Project Examples:**

**Upper Elkhorn (2021)** 

- Template Project for future work with USFS
- Relic Beaver Meadow Restoration
- Focused on Floodplain Connectivity, Water Quality Improvements, & **Structural Diversity**

### Sheep Creek (2022)

- Reach-wide Roughness Threshold
- Relic Beaver Meadow Restoration
- Focused on Mitigate Incision, Water Quality Improvements, & Structural **Diversity**

# Template Project!



# Relic Beaver Meadow



# Relic Beaver Meadow



PALS



## PALS



# Sheep Creek 2022

# Reach-wide Roughness Threshold



# Sheep Creek 2022

# Log Structures

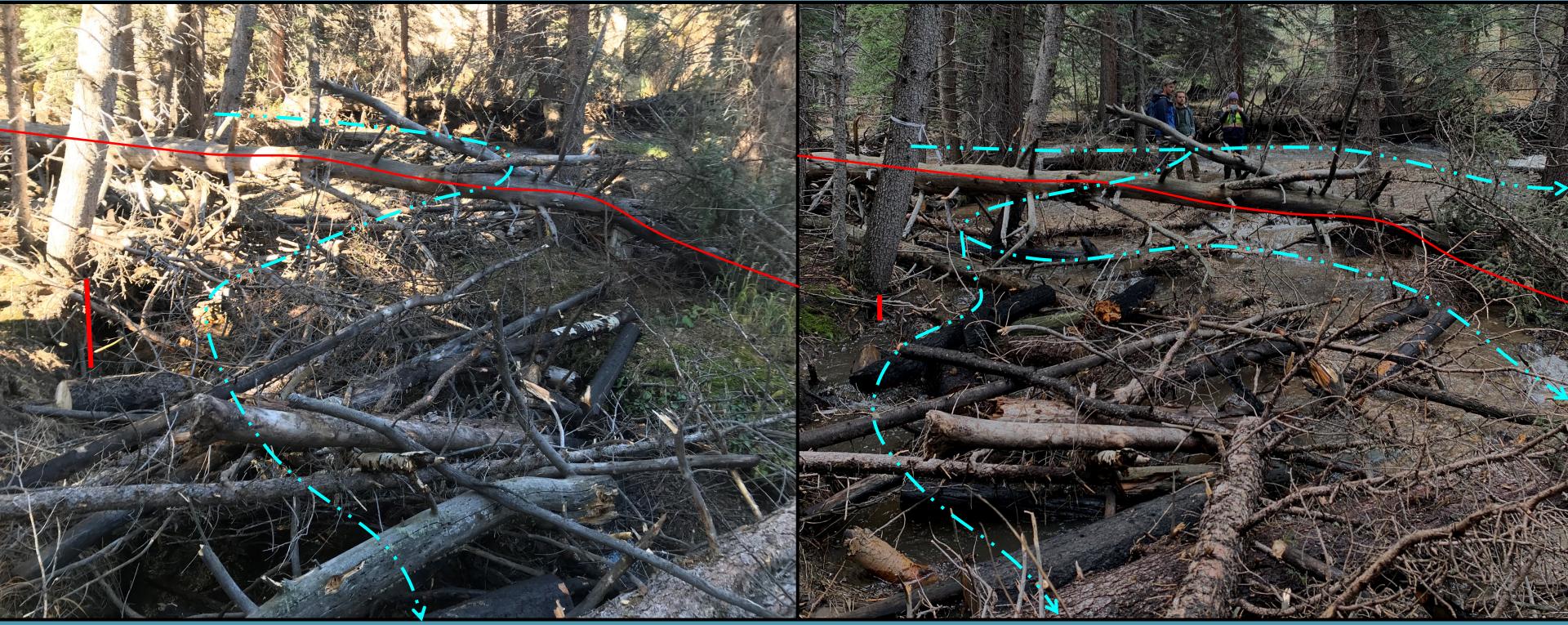


# Sheep Creek 2022

## Log Structures







## 1-yr Post

# Questions?

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