

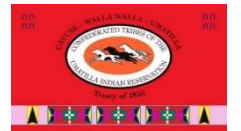
Restoring Watershed Resilience

“Rewetting the Sponge: Using the Umatilla Tribe’s River Vision to restore resilience in the Tucannon sub-basin”



Panoramic of PA-18 - Spring 2020

Kris Fischer, Tucannon Basin Fish Habitat Enhancement Project Lead



Presentation overview:



Upper Tucannon Landslide, 6/2022

First Foods Management with a River Vision

(See Jones et al. 2008)

Traditional
Longhouse
Serving Order

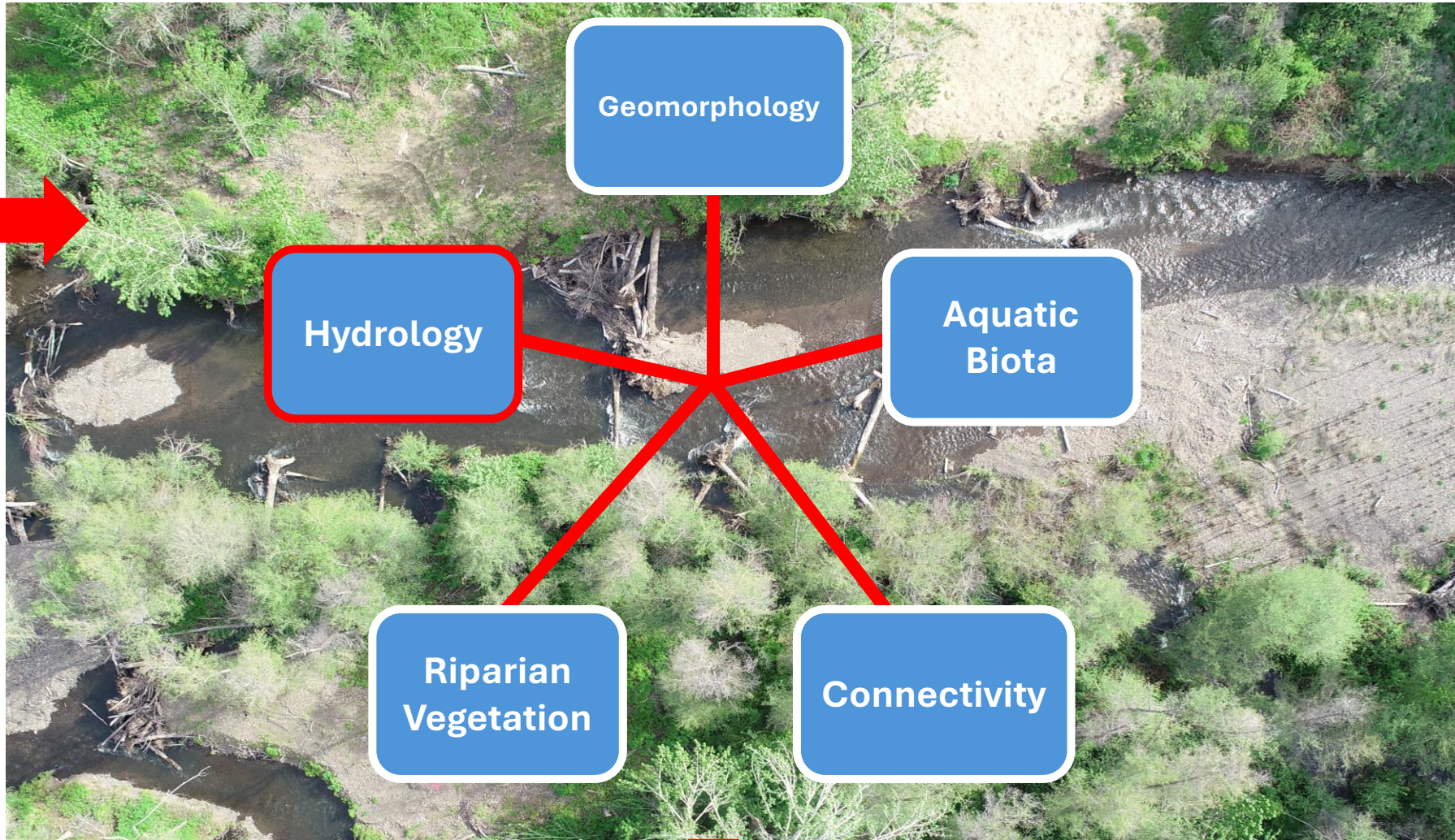
Cúuš
(Water)

Núsux
(Salmon)

Yáamaš
(Deer)

Xáwš
(Cous)

Wíwnu
(Huckleberry)

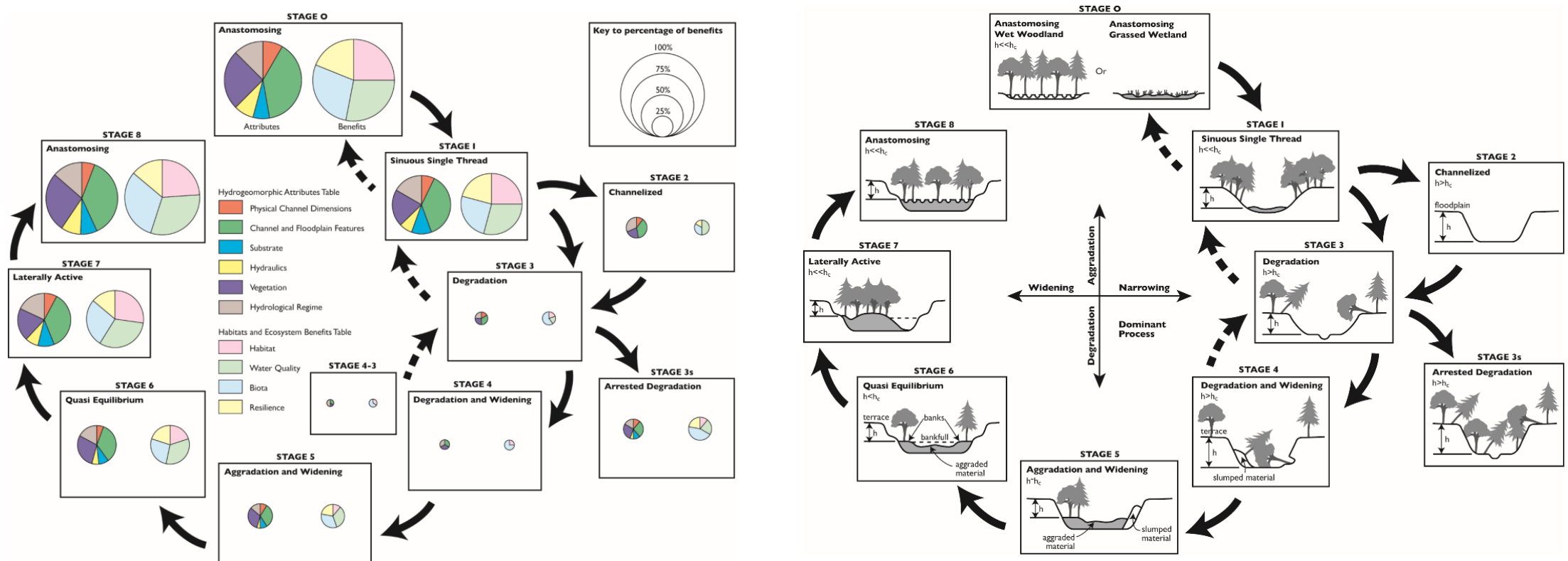


Fisheries Habitat Program Goal

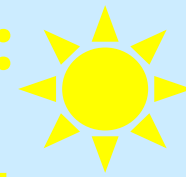
Restore Highly Functioning Floodplains that Increase First Foods for Native Communities

Cluer and Thorne (2013) argued that:

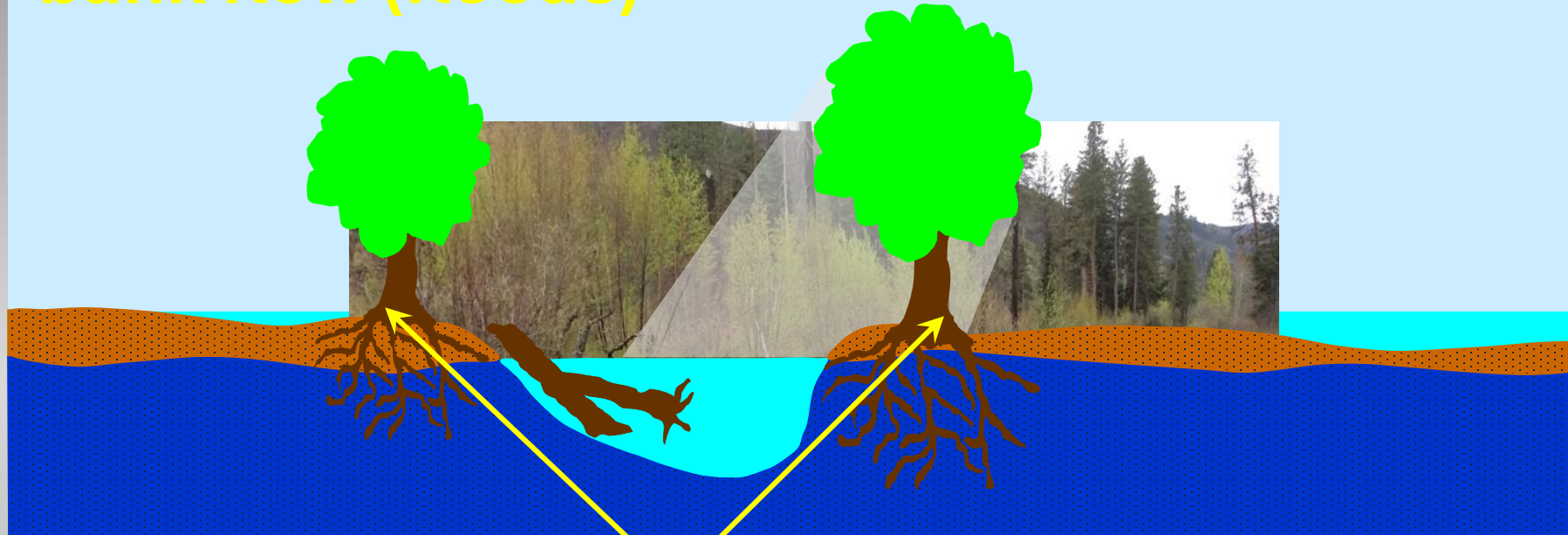
- high capacity 2yr Bank Full channels are not the historic norm,
- there are significant ecological differences between floodplain-connected (8/0/1) and incised stages (2/3/3a/4), as we make it around the different evolutionary stage's



East-Side Rivers:



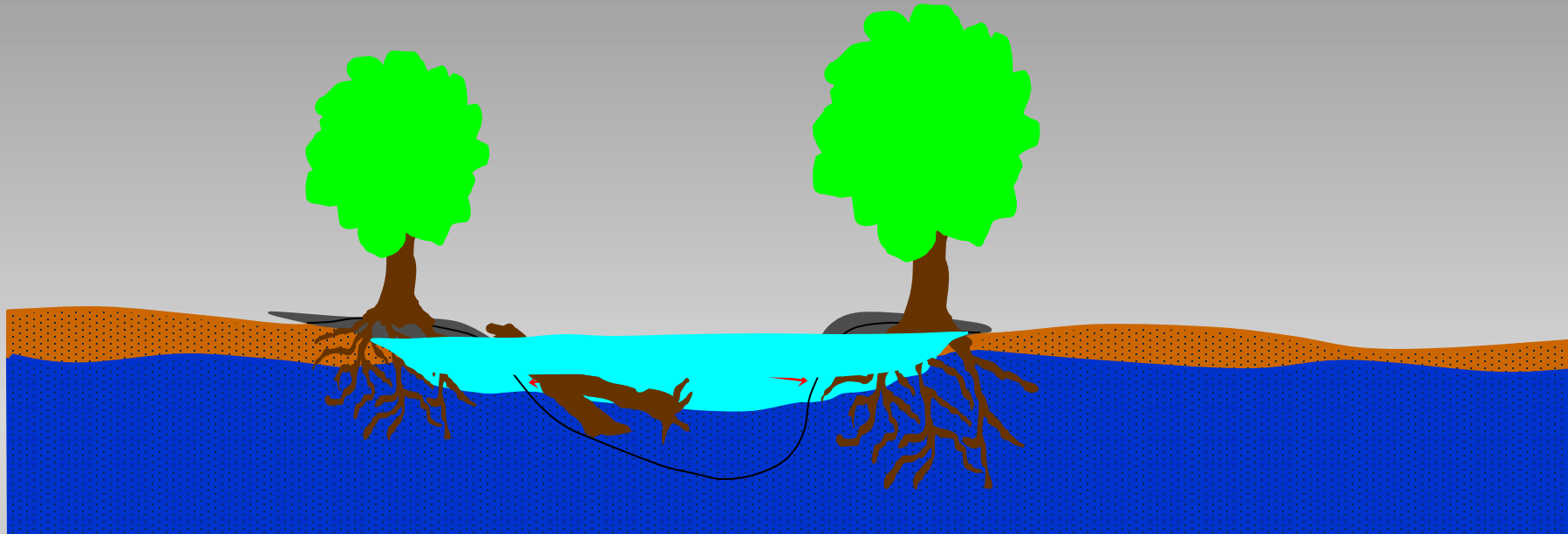
Vital Structural Components and their Ecological Functions
Narrow channel results in frequent over-bank flow (floods)



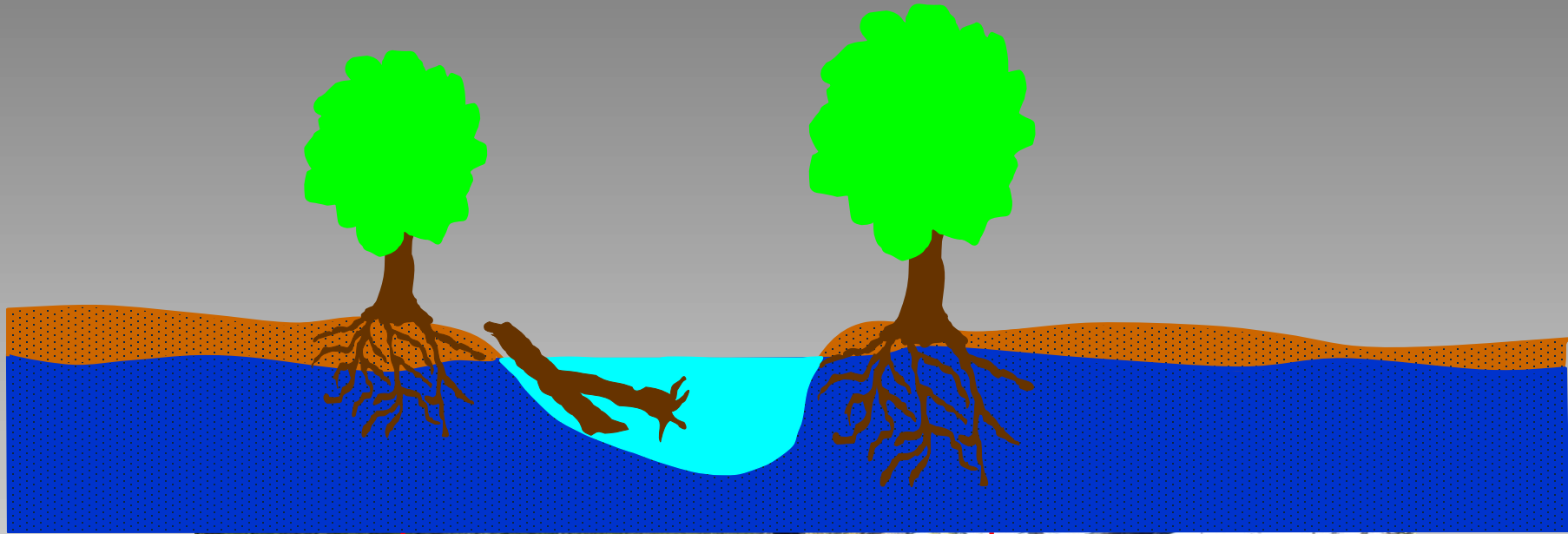
River is a vital habitat, maintains narrow
channel, provides structure, wood, &
ecosystem services, provides habitat
for fish, all year habitat
pools, keeps, meanders

How our rivers have changed over time:

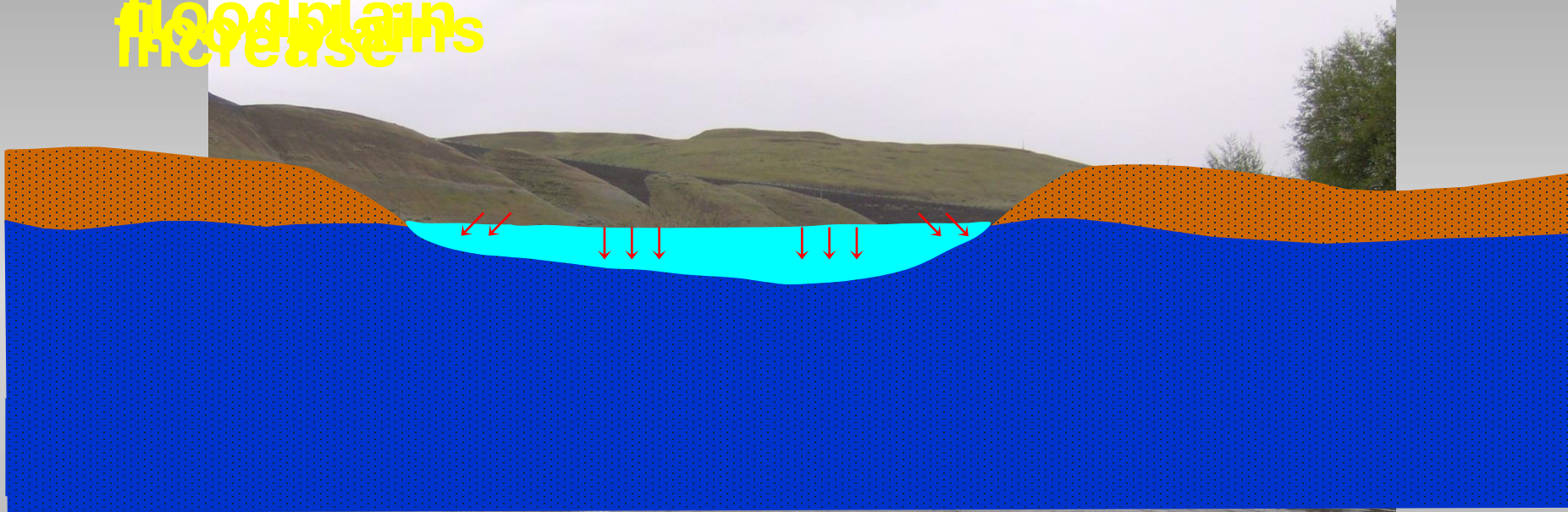
Riparian dammed rivers might be considered degraded in water quality because riparian vegetation (and gravel) is absent and riparian vegetation removed
channel is too complex and habitat reduced



Frequency of over-bank flows reduced, larger water is routed from the flood plain and less channel conveys more flood flow, channel water is stored over time, riparian plants becomes unstable



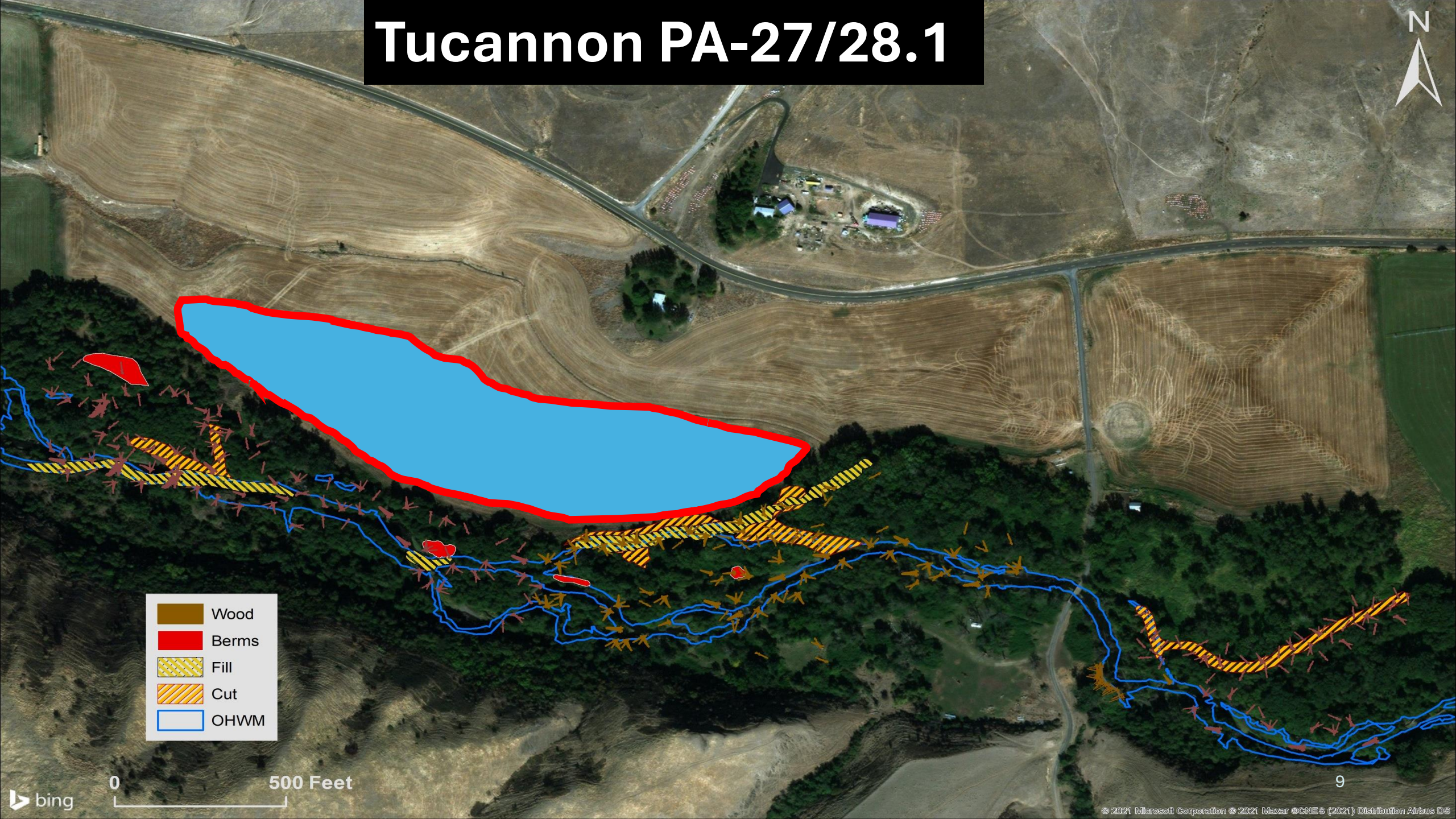
Depending on topography and other factors, high velocities in the river bed increase
As the channel begins to convey more flood flows, high velocities in the river bed
River channel cuts down (incises) into its floodplain



River can lose contact with floodplain, former floodplain dries out
lose important floodplain functions such as water storage

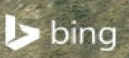


Tucannon PA-27/28.1

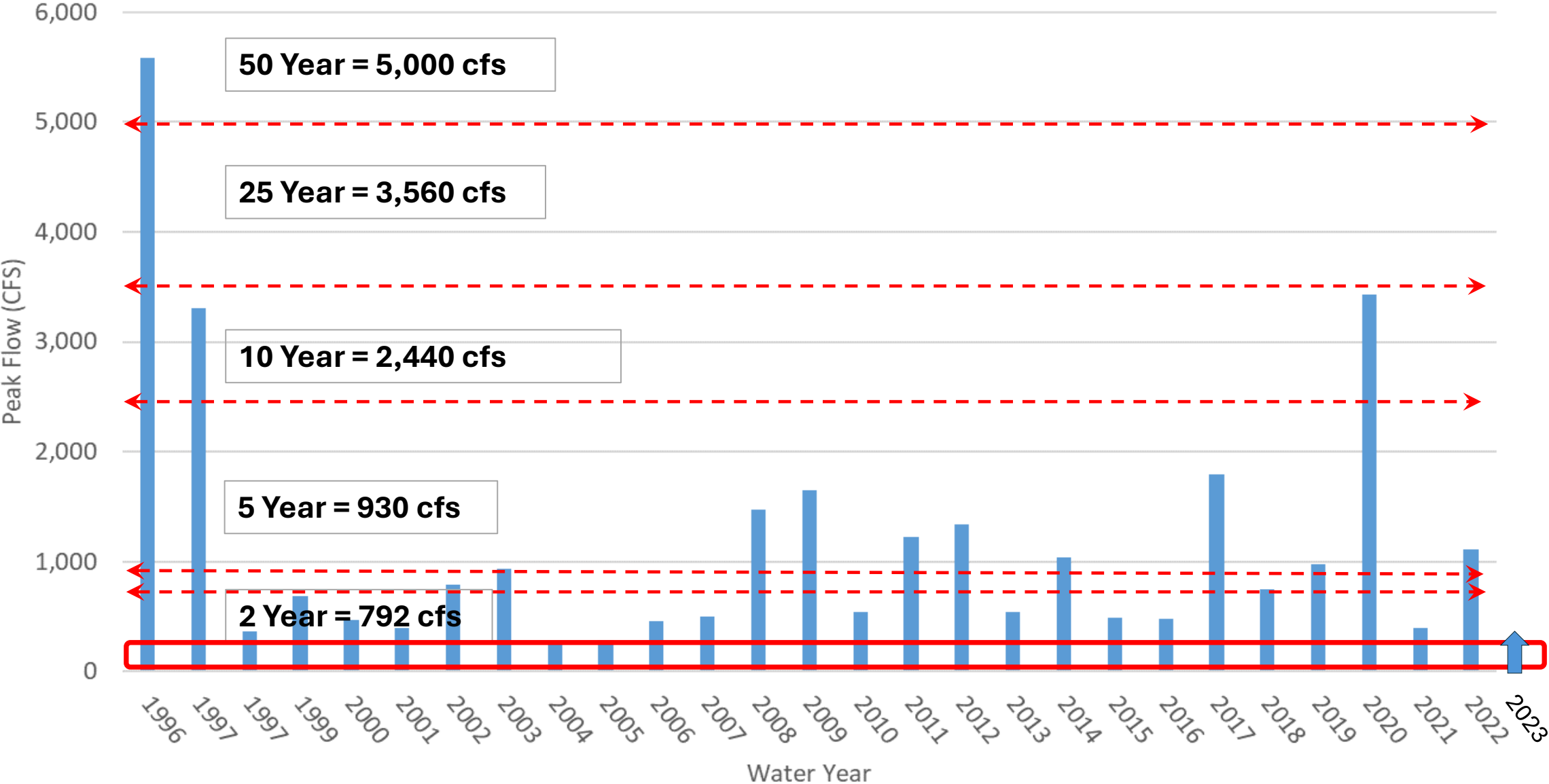


- Wood
- Berms
- Fill
- Cut
- OHWM

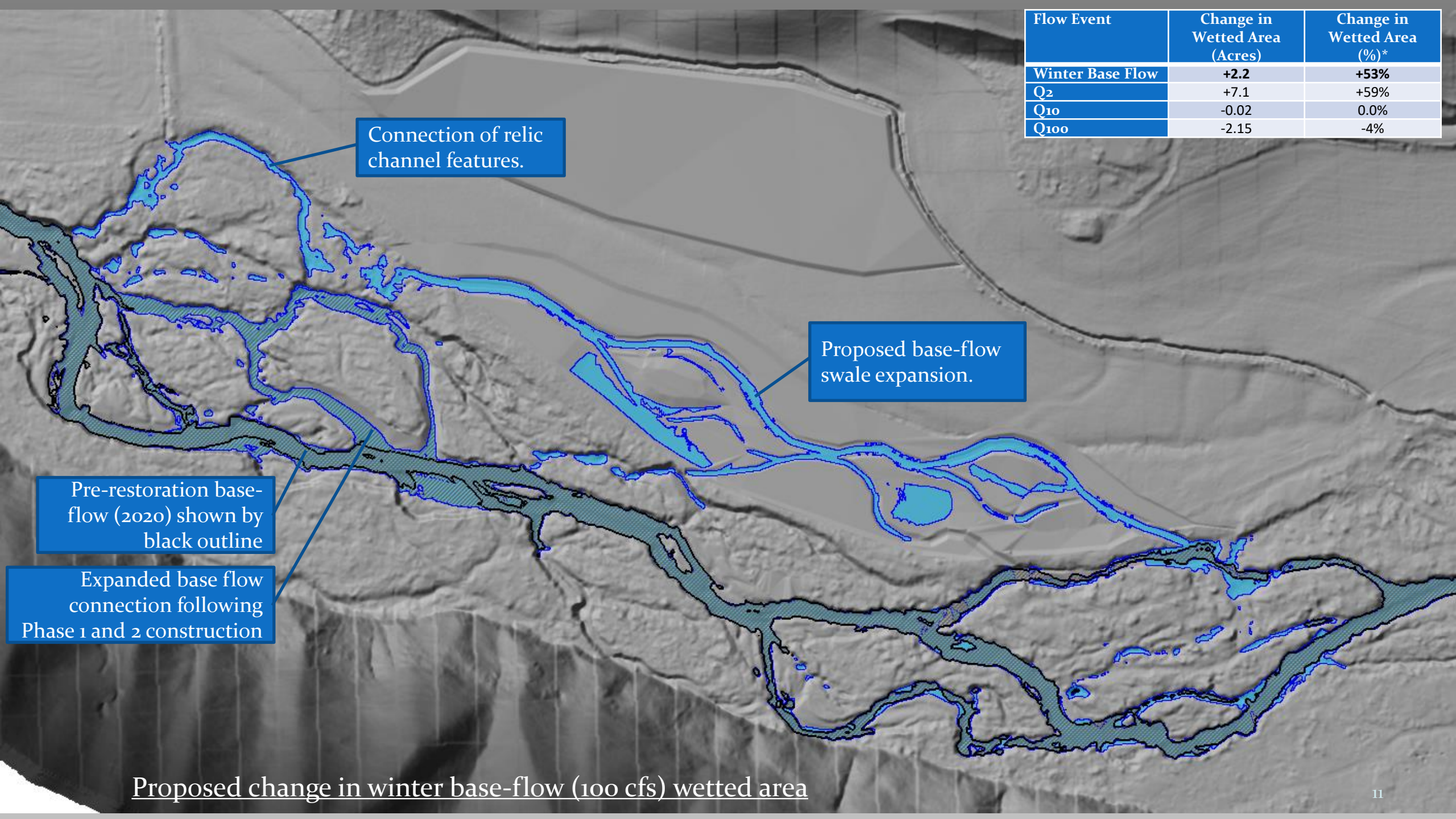
0 500 Feet



Geomorphic Timeline on the Tucannon River



Flow Event	Change in Wetted Area (Acres)	Change in Wetted Area (%)*
Winter Base Flow	+2.2	+53%
Q ₂	+7.1	+59%
Q ₁₀	-0.02	0.0%
Q ₁₀₀	-2.15	-4%



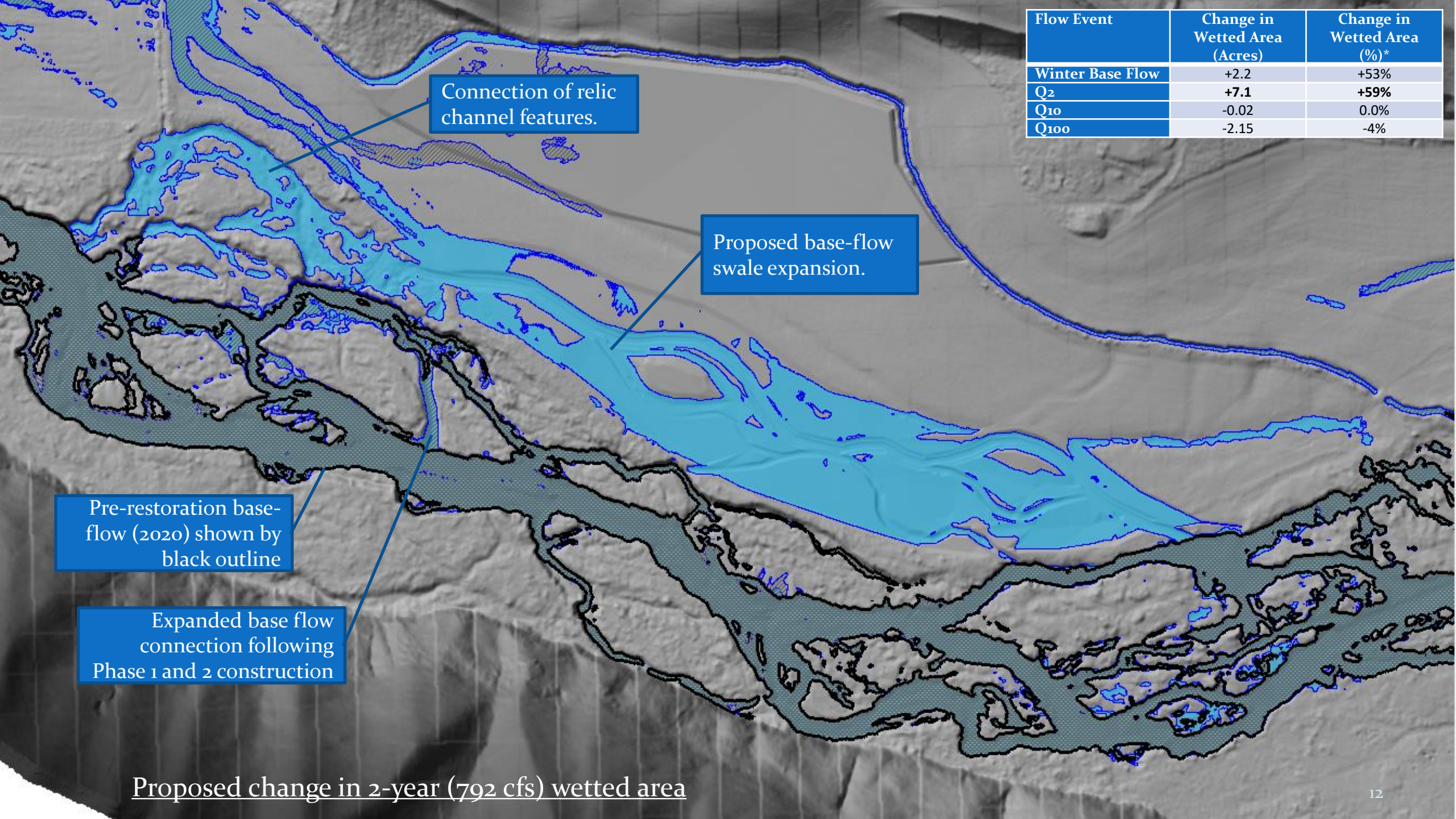
Connection of relic channel features.

Proposed base-flow swale expansion.

Pre-restoration base-flow (2020) shown by black outline

Expanded base flow connection following Phase 1 and 2 construction

Proposed change in winter base-flow (100 cfs) wetted area



Flow Event	Change in Wetted Area (Acres)	Change in Wetted Area (%)*
Winter Base Flow	+2.2	+53%
Q ₂	+7.1	+59%
Q ₁₀	-0.02	0.0%
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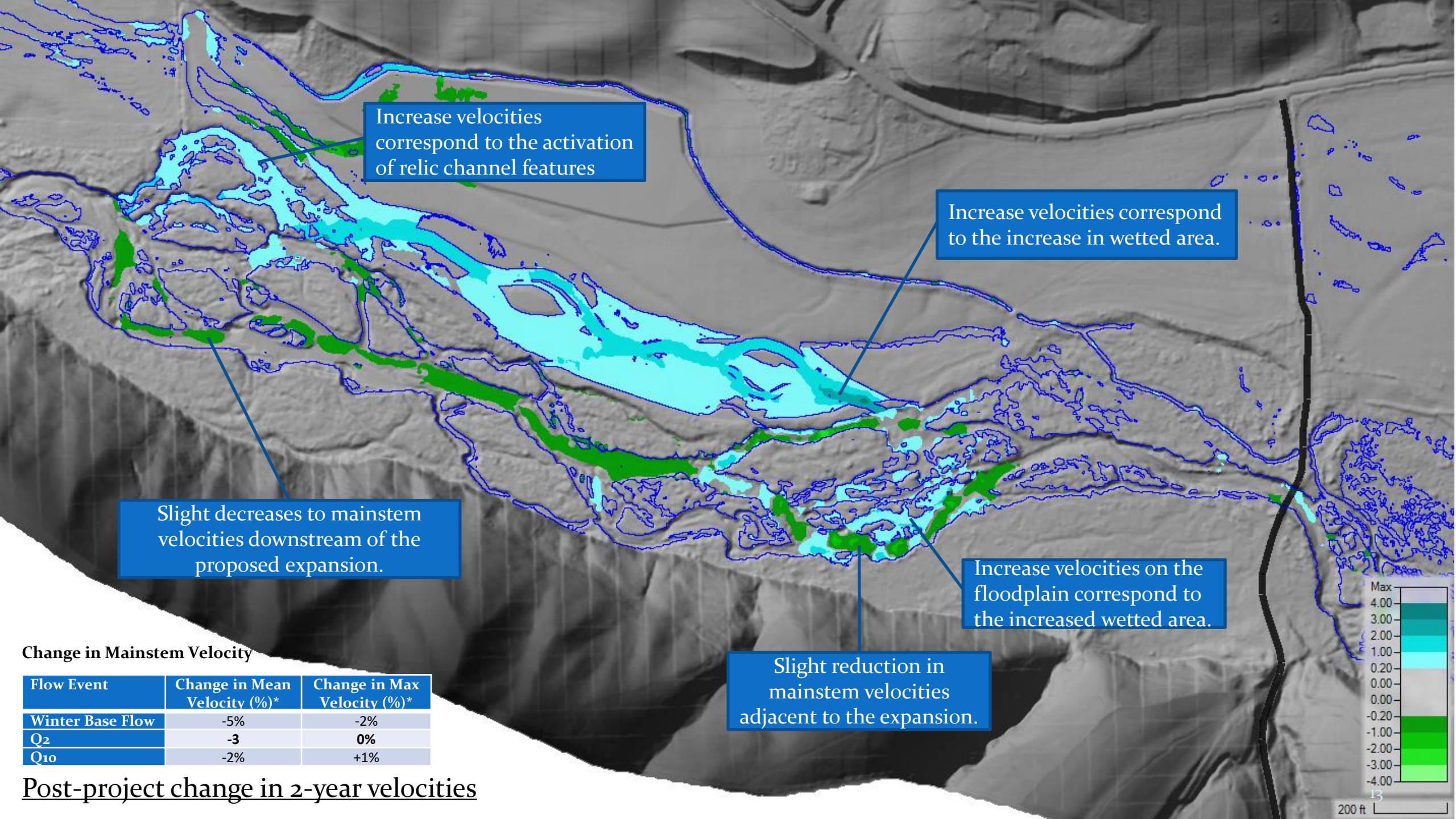
Connection of relic channel features.

Proposed base-flow swale expansion.

Pre-restoration base-flow (2020) shown by black outline

Expanded base flow connection following Phase 1 and 2 construction

Proposed change in 2-year (792 cfs) wetted area



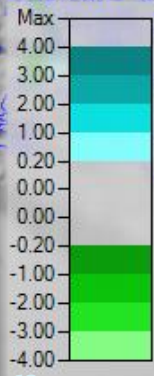
Increase velocities correspond to the activation of relic channel features

Increase velocities correspond to the increase in wetted area.

Slight decreases to mainstem velocities downstream of the proposed expansion.

Increase velocities on the floodplain correspond to the increased wetted area.

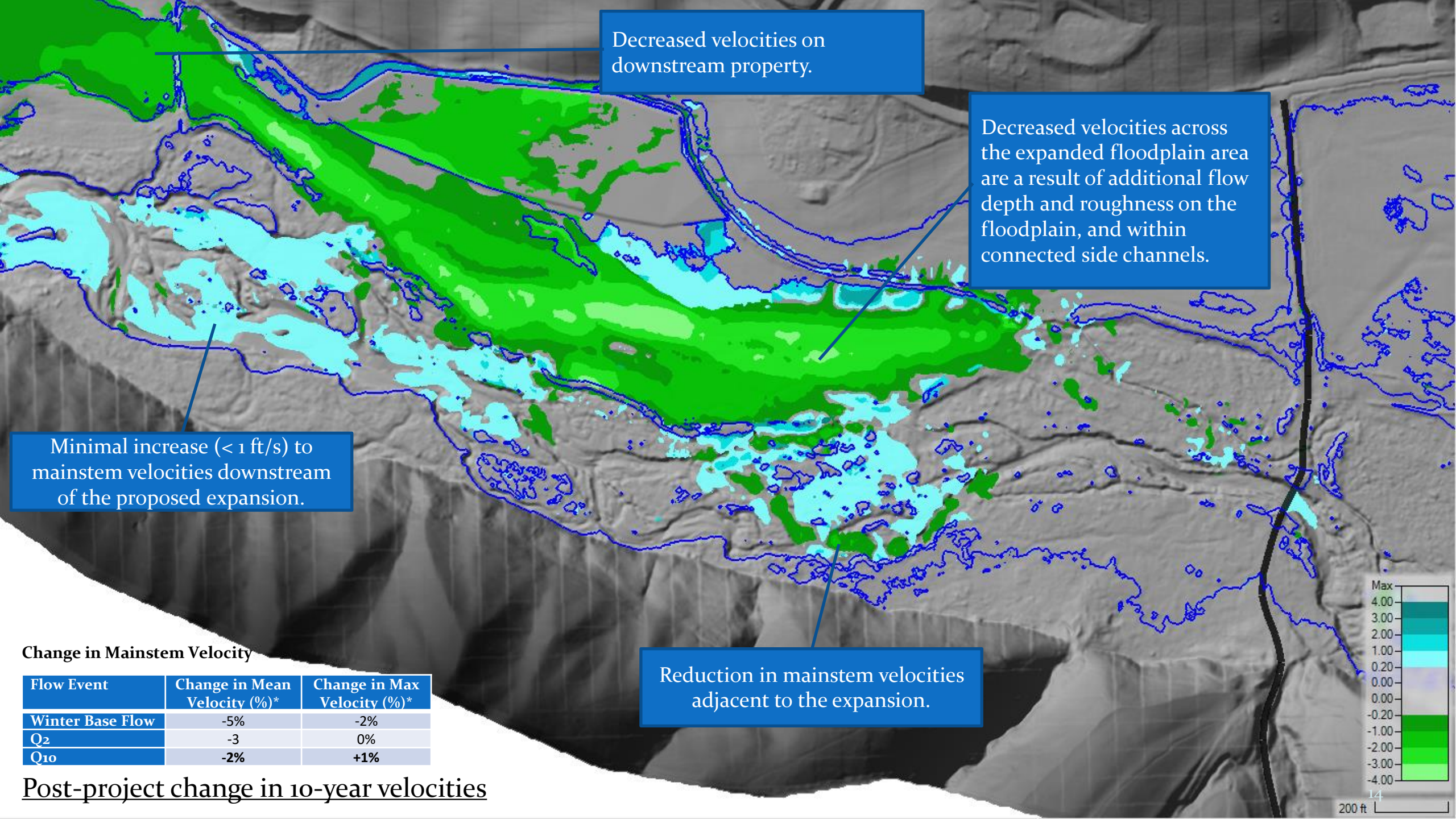
Slight reduction in mainstem velocities adjacent to the expansion.



Change in Mainstem Velocity

Flow Event	Change in Mean Velocity (%)*	Change in Max Velocity (%)*
Winter Base Flow	-5%	-2%
Q ₂	-3	0%
Q ₁₀	-2%	+1%

Post-project change in 2-year velocities



Decreased velocities on downstream property.

Decreased velocities across the expanded floodplain area are a result of additional flow depth and roughness on the floodplain, and within connected side channels.

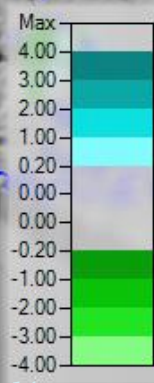
Minimal increase (< 1 ft/s) to mainstem velocities downstream of the proposed expansion.

Reduction in mainstem velocities adjacent to the expansion.

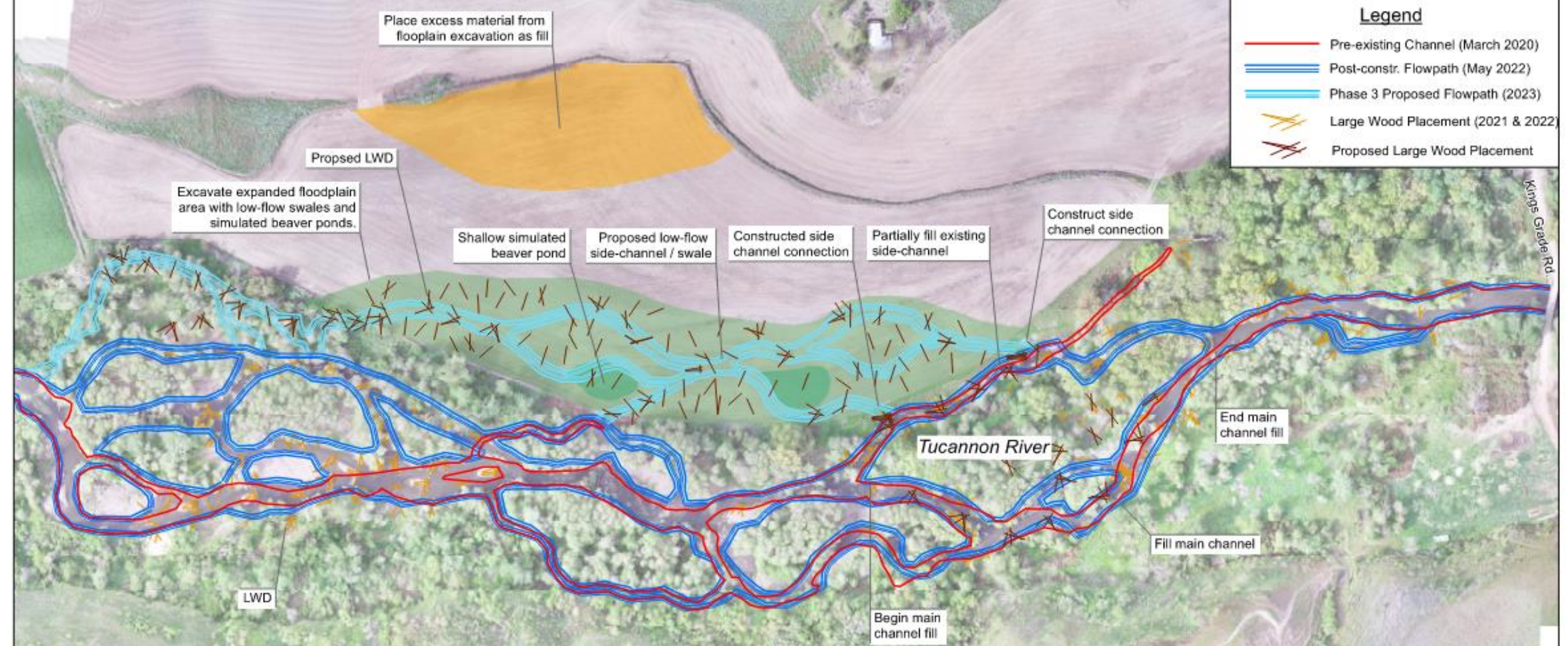
Change in Mainstem Velocity

Flow Event	Change in Mean Velocity (%)*	Change in Max Velocity (%)*
Winter Base Flow	-5%	-2%
Q ₂	-3	0%
Q ₁₀	-2%	+1%

Post-project change in 10-year velocities



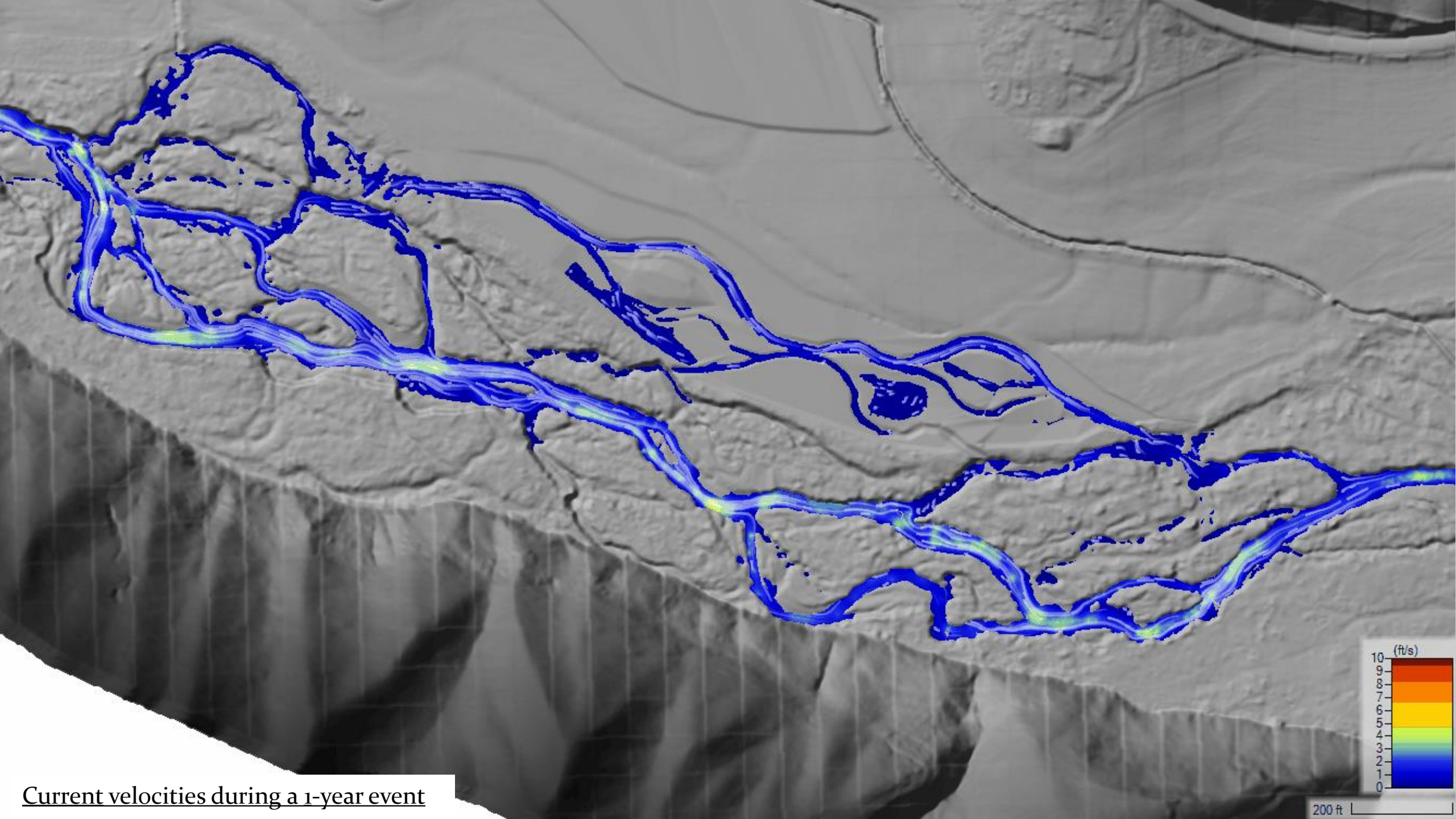
200 ft



- Pre-project**
- 107 LWD (>6m long & 0.3m dia.)
 - 43 pools (#)
 - 1,956 (m²) pool area
 - 474 m perennial side channel
 - 669 m of high flow channels
 - 1.51 km main channel length

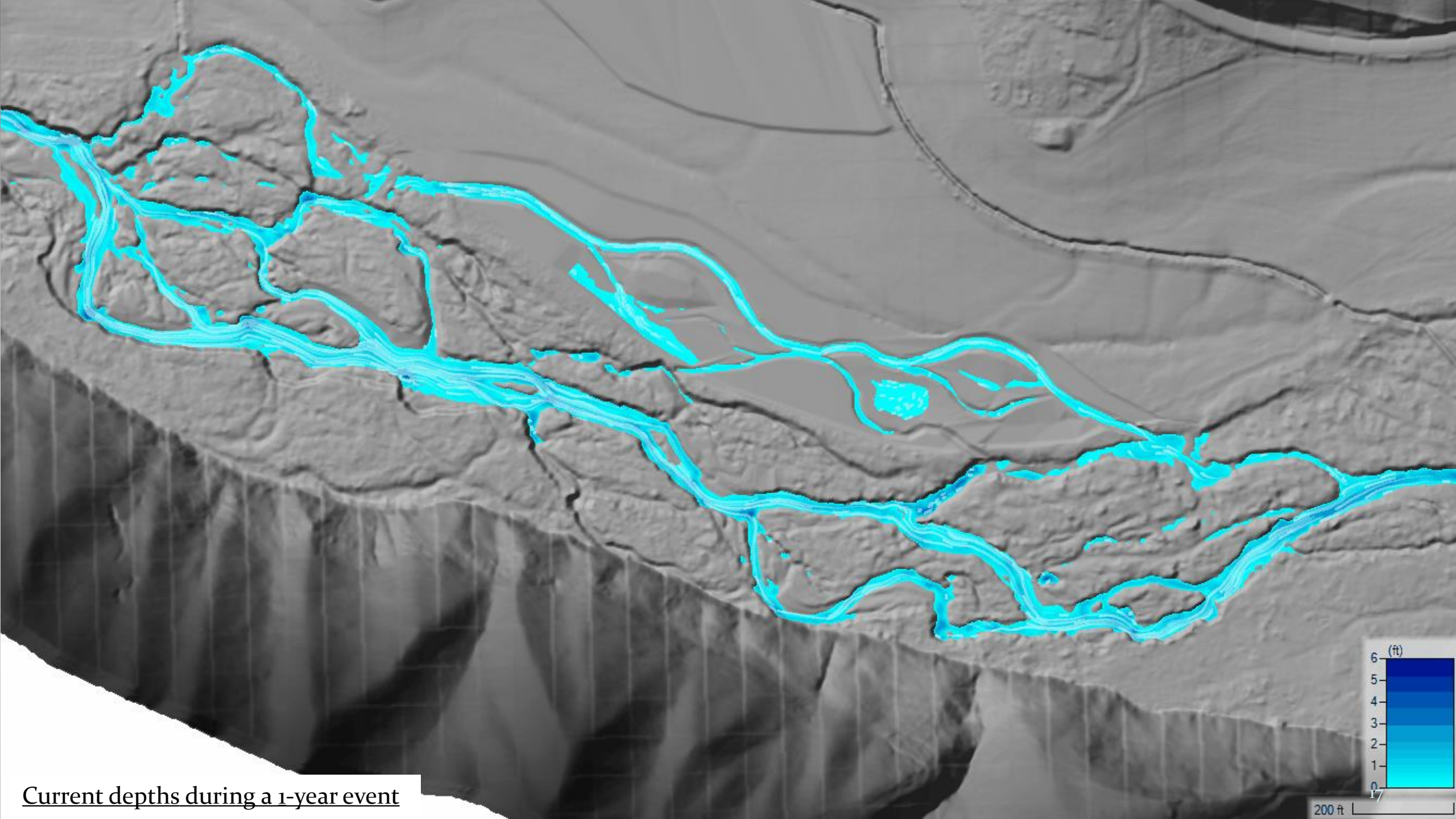
- Post-project in-channel work**
- 911 LWD (>6m long & 0.3m dia.)
 - 81 pools (#)
 - 5,730 (m²) pool area
 - 2,231 m perennial side channel
 - 2410 m of high flow channels
 - 1.65 km main channel length

- Post-project floodplain work**
- 226 LWD (>6m long & 0.3m dia.)
 - 745 m perennial side channel
 - 6.9 Acres of enhanced floodplain
 - 7.1 Acres of passively created wetland

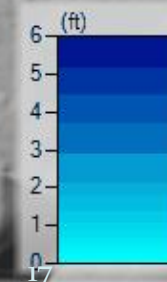


200 ft

Current velocities during a 1-year event



Current depths during a 1-year event

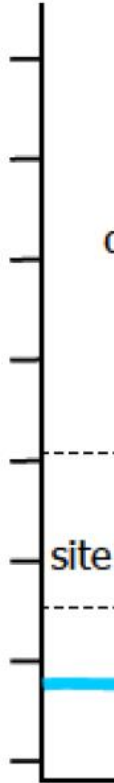


200 ft

So,



bank elevation



ration
l to river
s
oot growth
kind of
is looking
floodplain

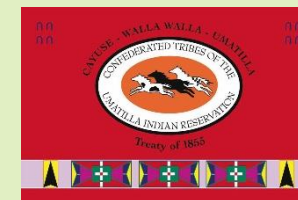
Cottonwoods sprouting at PA 27/28 after the first winter. Peak flow was 308 cfs last year (~ 1.2-year return)!



Tucannon Implementers Workgroup

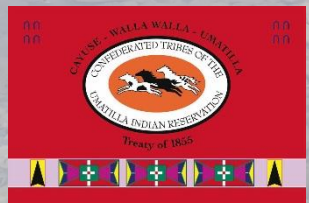
Species recovery is only possible through the planning, coordination and implementation by all Tucannon partners.

Tucannon Landowners





Thanks



Floodplain connectivity on PA 27/28 completed in 2022

Moment of Zen

Salmon returning to the Upper Klamath Watershed!