

Projections by Climate Scientists

 Warming will continue; warmer summers

 Earlier spring runoff; declines in spring snowpack

 Decreases in annual stream flow; decreasing late-summer flows

• Increase in droughts, heatwaves, & wildfires



Barsugli & Mearns 2010 Overpeck et al. 2013 Lukas et al. 2014

Gunnison Climate Working Group Goals

1. Increase understanding of threats of climate change

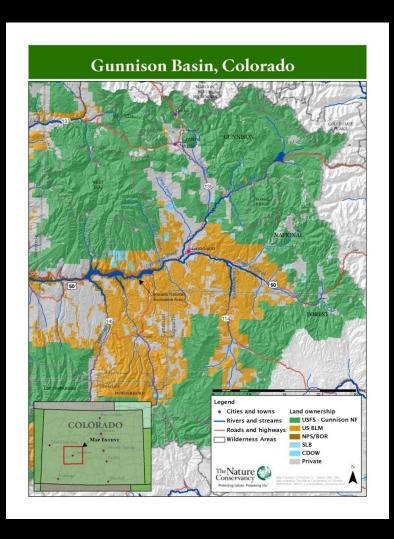
2. Identify & prioritize strategies to reduce impacts

3. Promote coordinated action across boundaries





2009 Climate Adaptation Workshop for Natural Resource Managers







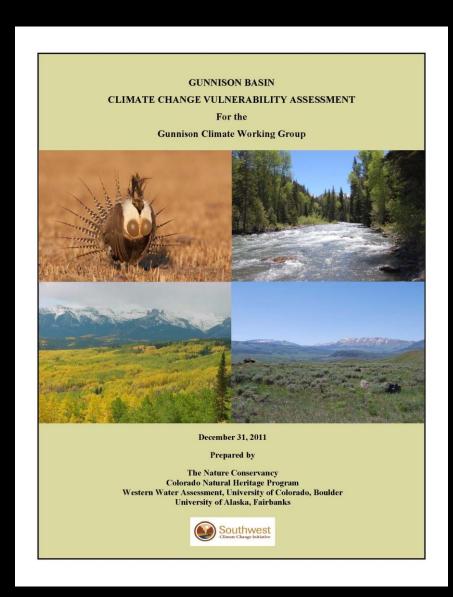


Ecological Vulnerability Assessment

- 14/24 ecosystems
- 53/74 species

Rated highly vulnerable:

- Groundwater dependent montane wetlands
- Riparian ecosystems
- Gunnison Sage-grouse



Riparian/Wetland Ecosystems: Gunnison Sage-grouse Brood-Rearing Habitat



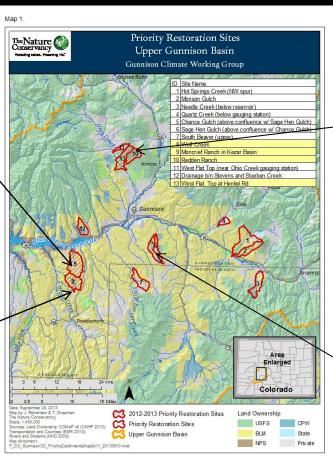
2012-2014 Priority Restoration Sites Upper Gunnison Basin, Colorado



Kezar Basin Private



Wolf Creek BLM & Private





West Flat Top USFS & Private



Chance Gulch BLM & Private

Project Goal

Enhance resilience of riparian & wetland habitats to help Gunnison Sage-grouse & other wildlife species adapt to climate change







Defining Resilience

Functioning hydrology/ecology:

- Stream channel connected to floodplain
- Stream banks hold moisture & reduce erosion during floods
- Stabilize head-cuts

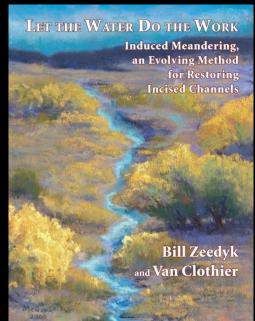




Techniques

- Rock and log structures:
 - One Rock Dam (ORD)
 - Media Luna
 - Sod Dam
 - Lay Back
 - Zuni Bowl
 - Log and Fabric Step Falls
- Plug and Spread
- Drift Fences

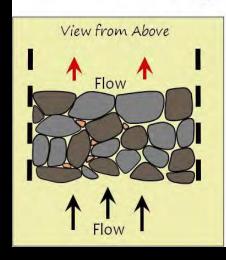


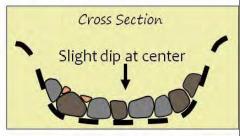


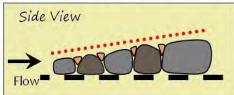
One Rock Dam

One Rock Dam

= 1 rock high + uniform surface



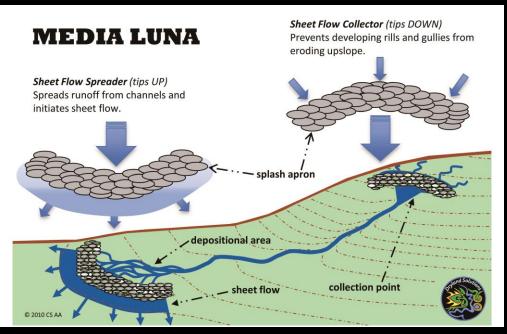








Media Luna







Zuni Bowl







Log and Fabric Step Falls





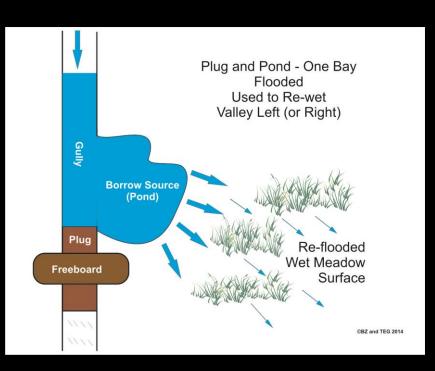
Gully system on West Flat Top, Gunnison National Forest

Lay Back





Plug and Spread





Drift Fence





Kezar Basin, B. Neely 2013

Monitoring

- Soil moisture & temperature
- Groundwater wells & temperature sensors
- Geomorphology
- Vegetation

NRCS-soil moisture monitoring

Questions

- Does the project result in the retention of soil moisture throughout the growing season in floodplain?
- Does the project affect the shallow water table (<20")?
- Can temperature be used as a proxy for detecting a saturated water table?
- Will this method allow one to detect changes in the water table and soil moisture as result of precipitation event?

Approach

- Paired site approach: treated and untreated.
- 2 moisture and 2 temp sensors were placed in the treated area and 2 in the untreated area upstream of work.
- Readings occur every 2 hours.

Soil Moisture





Groundwater Monitoring

- 8 piezometers installed in 2013 at Wolf Creek.
- Depths are 5 ft.
- Along horizontal gradient away from channel.
- Paired with vegetation monitoring.
- 4 weeks of measurements in 2013
- Plan to install temperature sensors at 1 ft. below surface (Soles, 2012 in Cebolla Canyon Closed Basin).



Lower Wolf Creek Meadow A. Breibart 2013

Geomorphological Monitoring



- Longitudinal profile
- Cross section

Vegetation Monitoring & Permanent Photo-Points





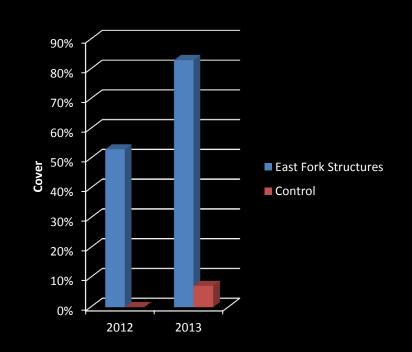
Objectives: *Increase* average cover of sedges, rushes, willows, and wetland forbs; *Decrease* upland species

Wetland Species Positively Responded to Structures

 Canopy cover of wetland species significantly increased (P≤0.05) between 2012 & 2013

 The canopy cover slightly increased in the control (not restored).

East Fork Wolf Creek Wetland Species



Media Luna 2012-2014







Wolf Creek Ranch R. Rondeau & B. Neely

Drift Fence

August 2013



August 2014



Scaling-Up Resilience Project

- 1. Restore hydrologic/ecologic function
- 2. Build sustainable & enduring program w/local capacity



- 3. Ensure scientific rigor
- 4. Develop & evaluate new cost-effective tools
- 5. Share best practices & lessons learned

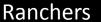


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Terra Foundation Michael Banks





