UPPER GRANDE RONDE RIVER

BIRDTRACK SPRINGS FISH HABITAT FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION PROJECT

Presented by Allen Childs Grande Ronde Fish Habitat Project Leader/Senior Biologist

Confederated Tribes Umatilla Indian Reservation Department of Natural Resources Fisheries Program Grande Ronde Basin Fish Habitat









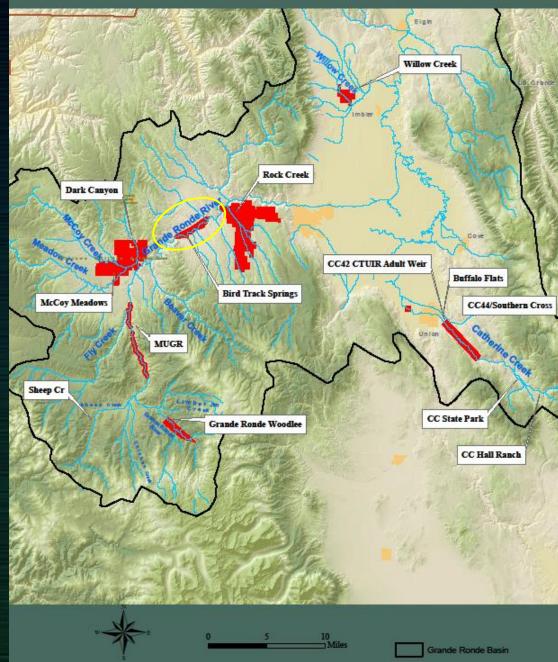


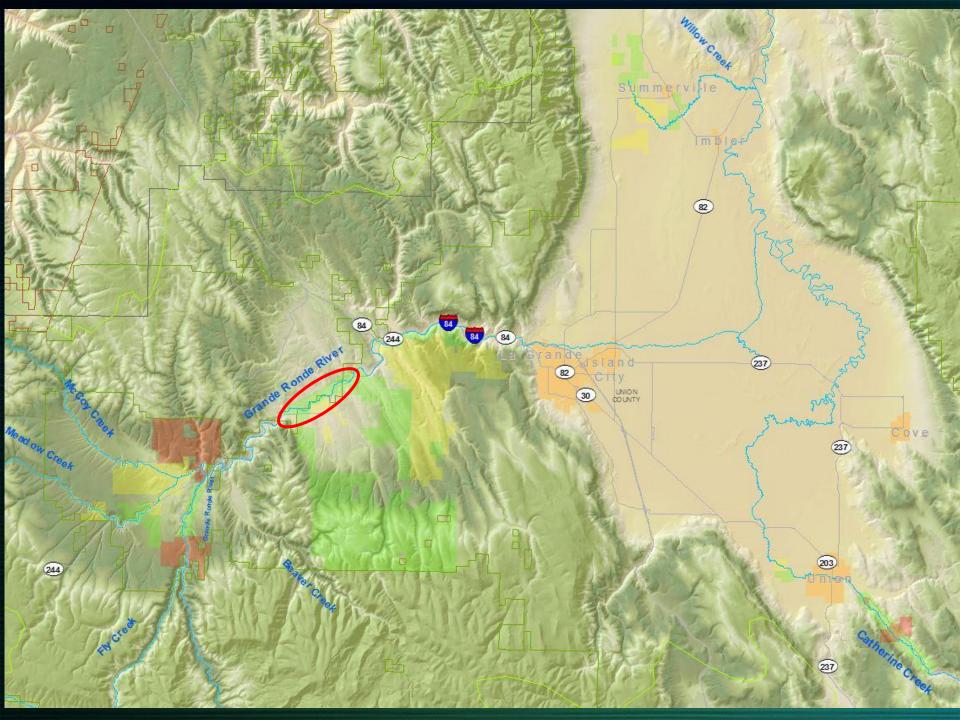




Upper Grande Ronde River Basin Projects

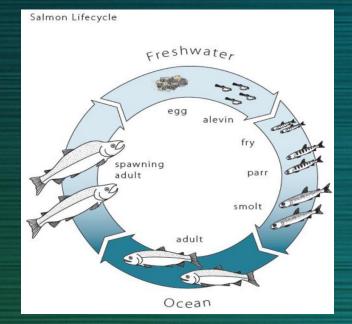








- Grande Ronde Basin salmon and steelhead travel over 1,200 miles on 2 way trip from spawning reaches to ocean and back
- Historically estimated 16-20+ million salmon and steelhead in Columbia Basin
- Estimated 30K in Grande Ronde Basin
- Survival & Mortality
 - Ocean Conditions
 - Commercial/Recreational Fishing
 - Predators
 - Passage
 - Freshwater habitat
 - Spawning, summer rearing, & winter rearing

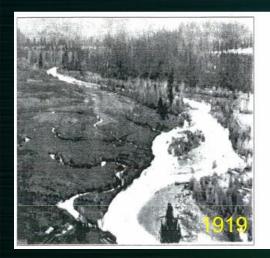


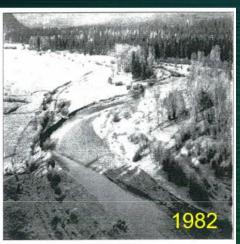
Historic Habitat Changes

1820s-1830s – Fur Trade & Beaver Trapping 1840s-1850s – Emigration & Subsistence 1860s-1870s – Gold Fever & Homesteading 1880s-1890s – Livestock and & Range Wars 1900s-1910s – Railroad Logging 1920s-1930s – Splash Dams, Road Logging & Dredging 1940s-1950s – Channelization, Access Roads & Land Exchanges 1960s-1970s – Multiple Use Policy Changes & Wetland Draining 11920s-1930s – Splash Dams, Road Logging & Dredging 1940s-1950s – Access Roads & Land Exchanges 1960s-1970s – Multiple Use Policy Changes & Wetland Draining 1940s-1950s – Access Roads & Land Exchanges 1960s-1970s – Multiple Use Policy Changes & Wetland Draining 1980s-1990s – Road Decommissioning













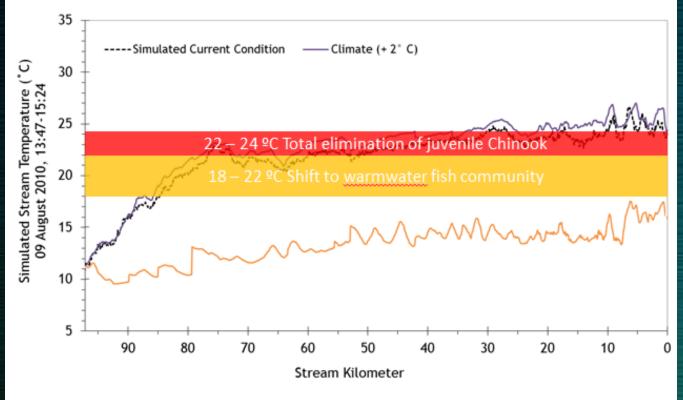
How do can we improve our fishery resources and what do they need?

- Poor habitat cannot support all life stages or high density of fish (competition)
- High in basin juvenile mortality
- Juvenile Fry need velocity refuge and cover to hold, hide & forage
- Larger summer parr have competitive and bio-energetic advantage = fitness/survival
- Quality habitat provides refuge, space, and food supply to support more and larger fish
- Adults require habitat to survive long, hot summers and suitable spawning habitat
- Fish need to be able to find thermal refuge in both summer and winter



Water Temperature

Heat Source model results Mainstem upper Grande Ronde River



(Temperature thresholds from McCullough 1999. USEPA Report # EPA 910-R-99-010)



Large, Deep Pools

- Adult holding
- Juvenile rearing
- Velocity refuge
- -70% Pool Loss since 1940's

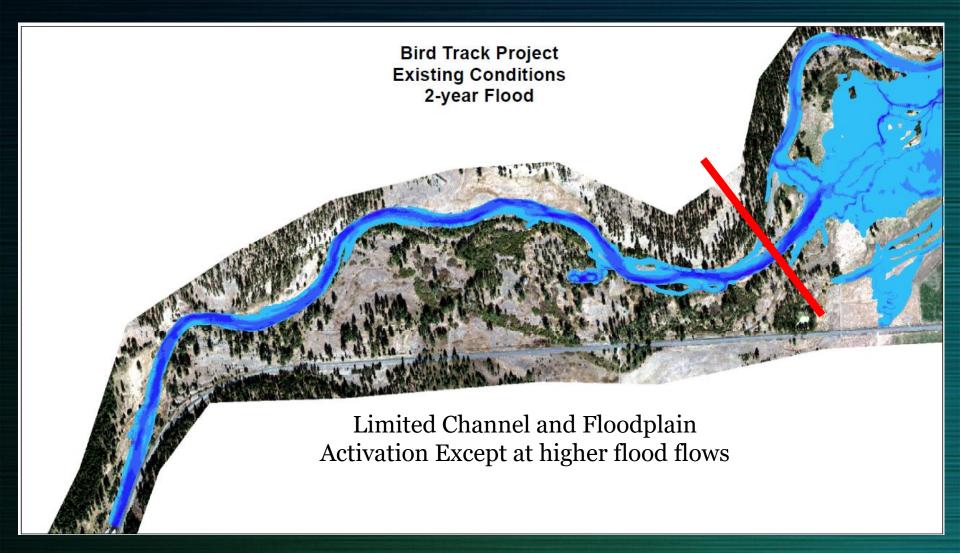


Side Channels High Water Refuge

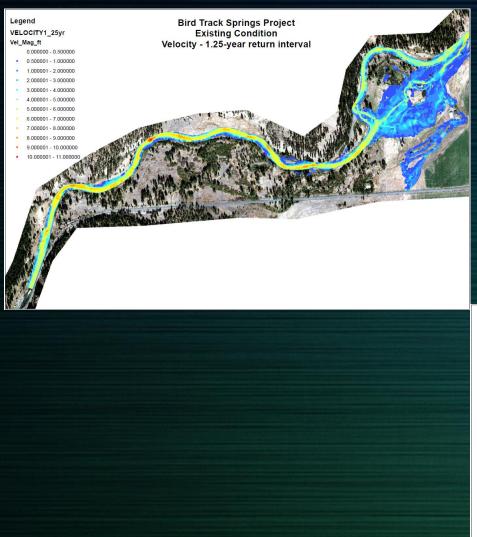
Habitat Diversity & Complexity

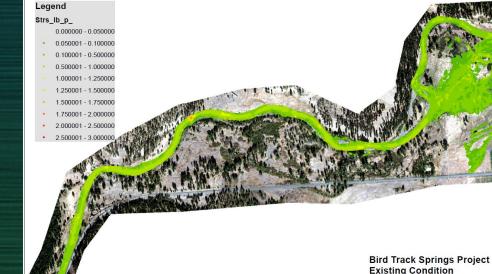
Bird Track Springs Existing Conditions

Confined Channel



Water Velocity and Energy





Existing Condition 1.25-yr - Shear Stress

Project Concepts

Key Driving Forces for Concepts:

1. Geomorphic Planform

Plane Bed to "Forced Island-Braided"

2. Wet the Sponge

Greater frequency & duration of floodplain inundation

3. Side Channels & Alcoves

Connectivity and Availability

4. Cold Water Refuge

5. Complexity and Diversity

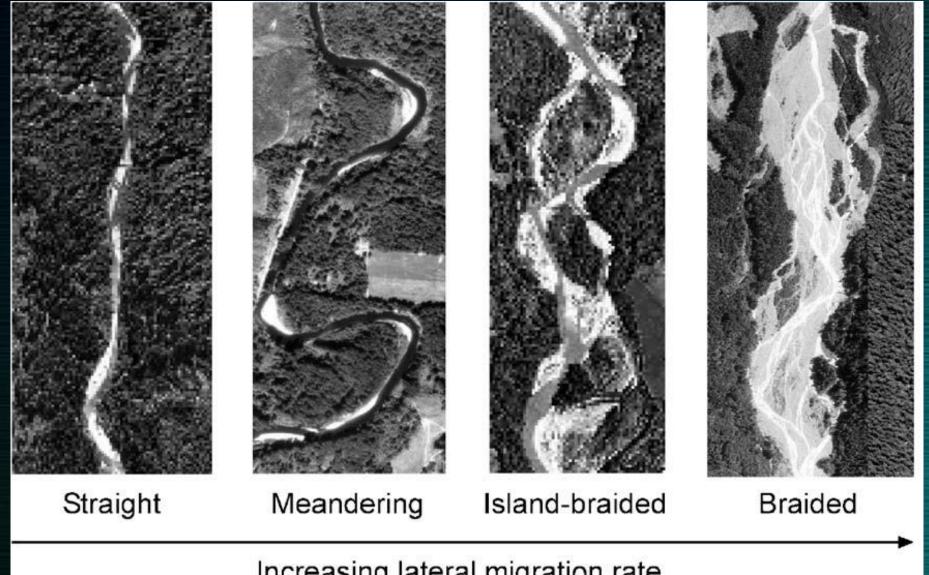
1. Manage Ice

CTUIR's Restoration Goals & River Vision

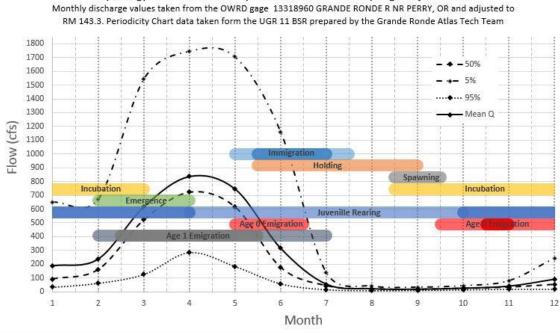
Restore Floodplain and Increase First Foods for Tribal Use

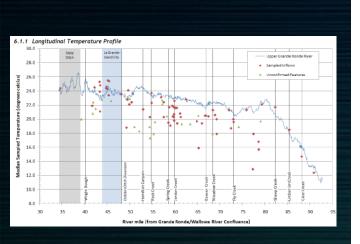


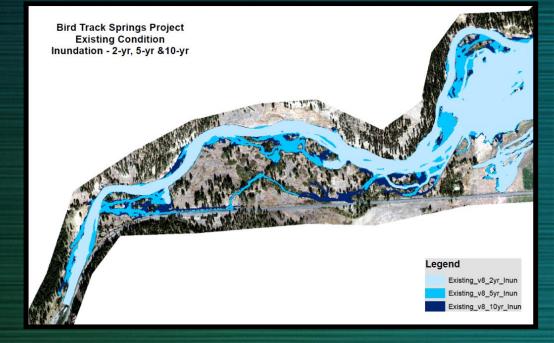




Increasing lateral migration rate

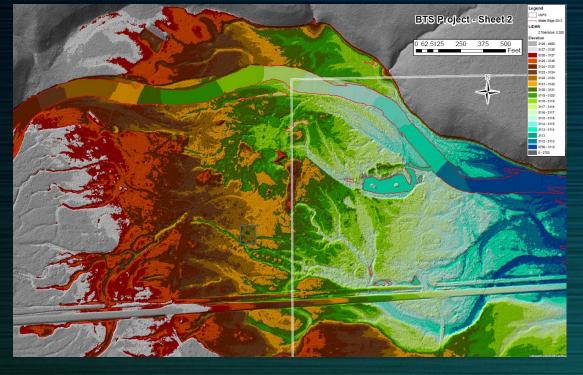






Hydrology - Chinook Periodictiy Chart for the Birdtrack Springs Project Reach

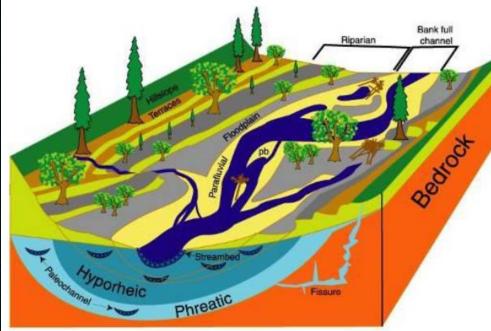
Increase Side Channel and Connectivity



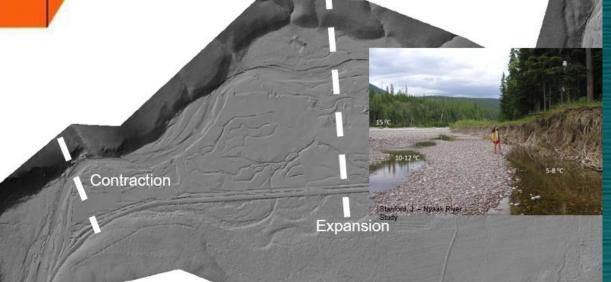




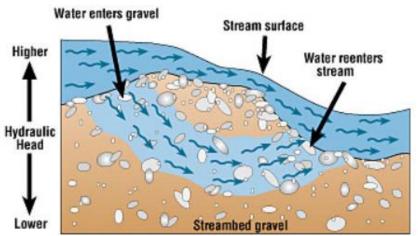
PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT OF COLD WATER REFUGES



High potential for hyporheic cooling - 3-dimensional flowpaths, remnant channels and valley contraction/expansions



Dynamic Channel = Cool Water Seeps



Imbricated (compacted) gravels to mobile gravels – Increase Hyporheic flow

Current ,



Managing Ice







Ice Considerations in the Design of River Restoration Structures Andrew M. Tuthill February 2008



Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory

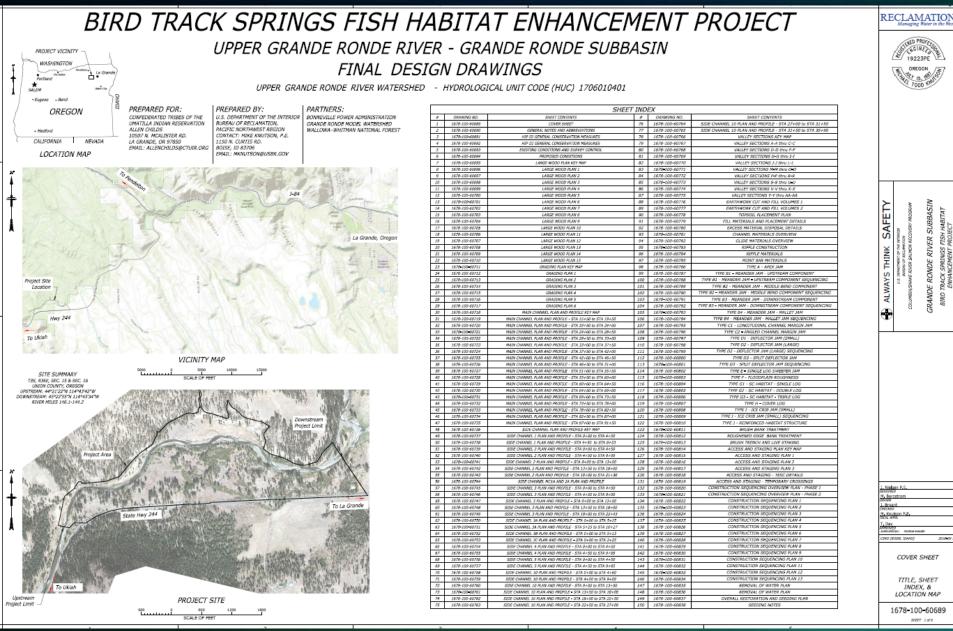
ERDC/CRREL TR-08-2











GRANDE RONDE RIVER SUBBASIN TRACK SPRINGS ENHANCEMENT **GIRD**

HABITAT

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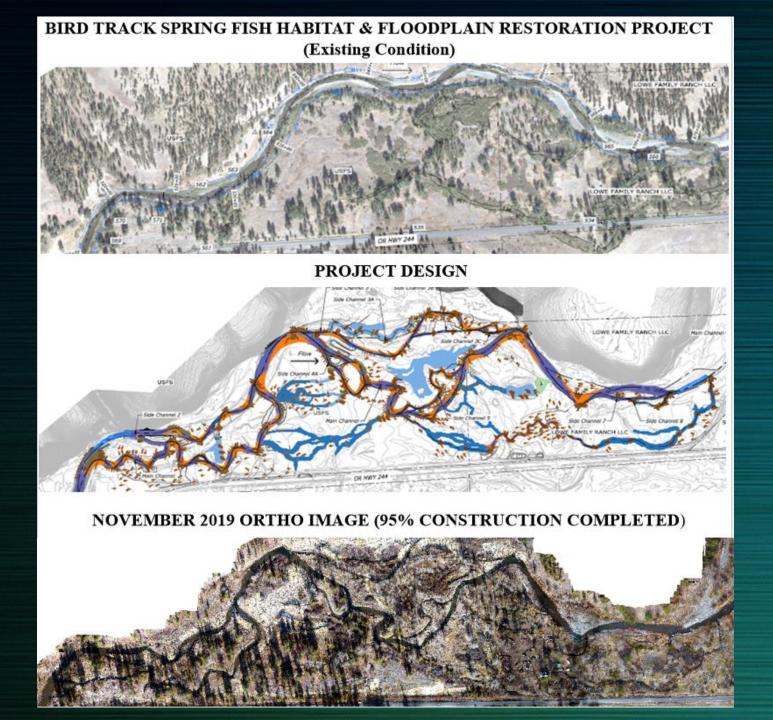
OREGON

Nielsen F NO (SCIESE, JOANO)

COVER SHEET

TITLE, SHEET INDEX & LOCATION MAP

1678-100-60689 0WFT 1 # 6





Project Features

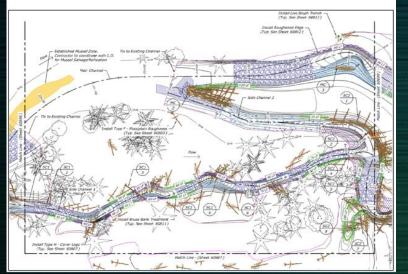
Stream Channels & Floodplain

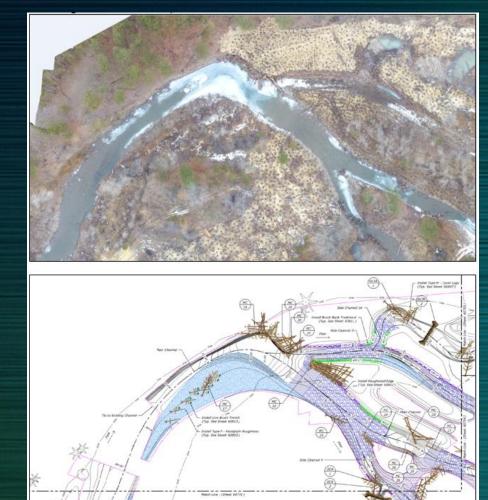
- 9,000 ft. main channel
- 9,500 ft. side channel
- 1,200 ft. alcove
- 2,000 ft. Floodplain Swale
- 120 Acres Floodplain

- 17 Large main channel pools(10 pools/mile) -900%increase
- **47** Medium side channel pools (26 pools/mile)
- 300+ large wood structures
- 250+ floodplain wood
- 3,700 ft. streambank bioengineering





















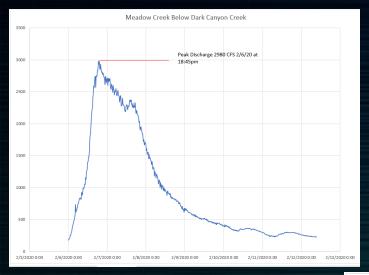


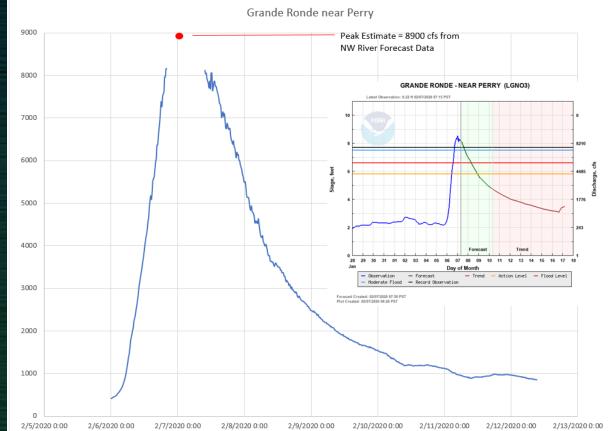






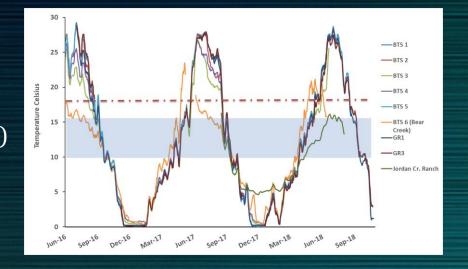


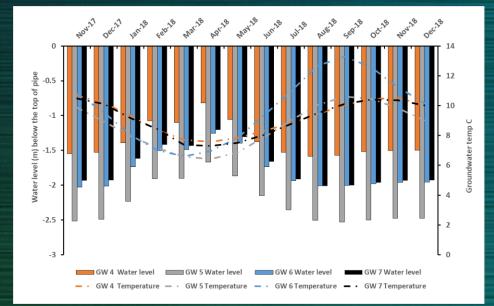




Monitoring & Evaluation

- Adult spawning surveys
- Resident & juvenile fish snorkel surveys
- Juvenile chinook radio tracking (PIT Tags)
- Habitat surveys
- Water and air temperature
- Groundwater (elevations & temperature)
- Vegetation
- Aerial and ground photo points
- Cold water refuge research





QUESTIONS?