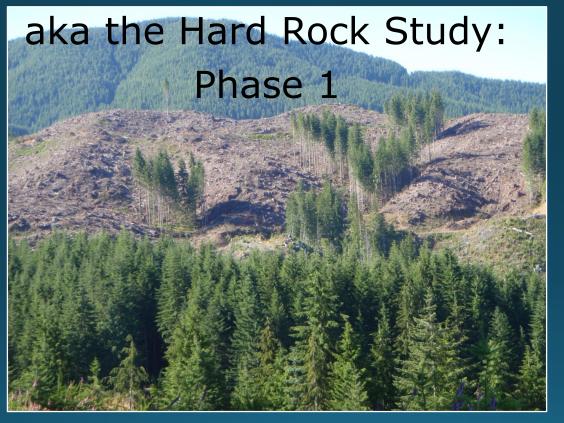
Effectiveness of experimental riparian buffers on perennial non-fish-bearing streams on competent lithologies in western Washington



Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Committee (CMER)

Landscape and Wildlife Advisory Group (LWAG)

Riparian Scientific Advisory Group (RSAG)

# Study Purpose

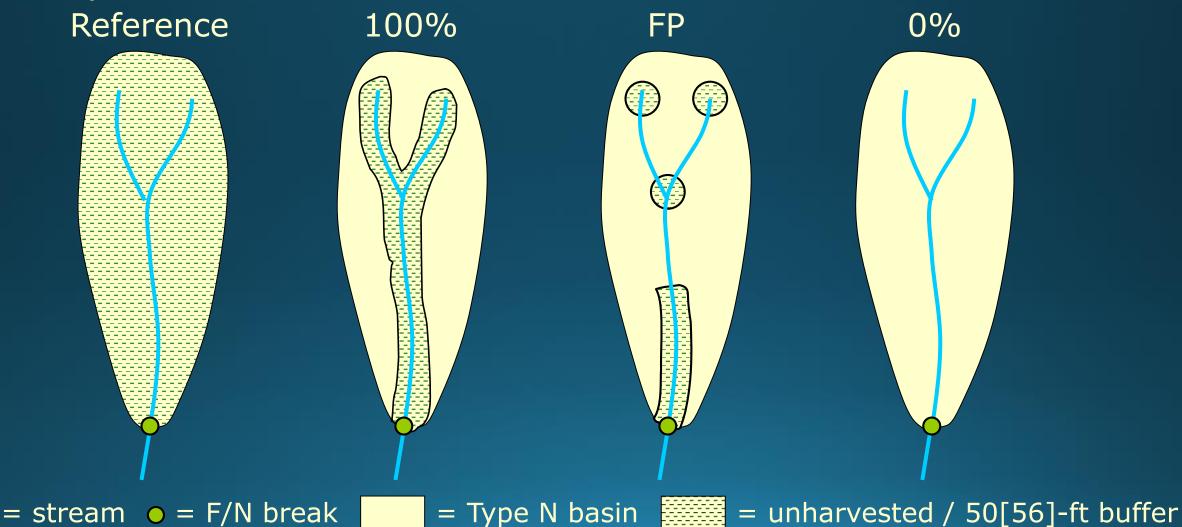
- Evaluate effectiveness of riparian buffer prescription for Type Np streams
- Compare to alternatives more and less restrictive





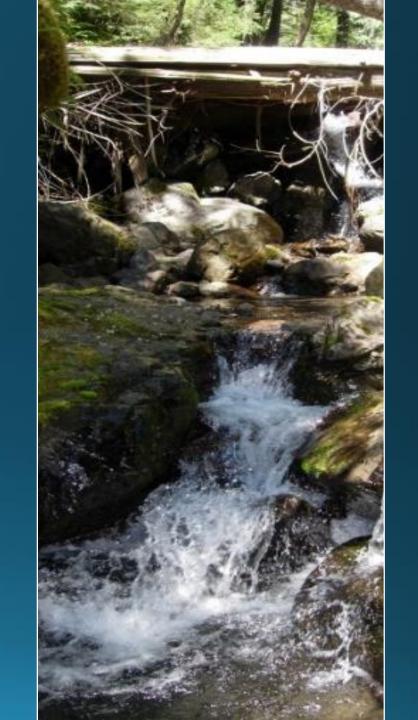
# Before-After/Control-Impact Study Design

- Four experimental treatments
- Response relative to unharvested condition



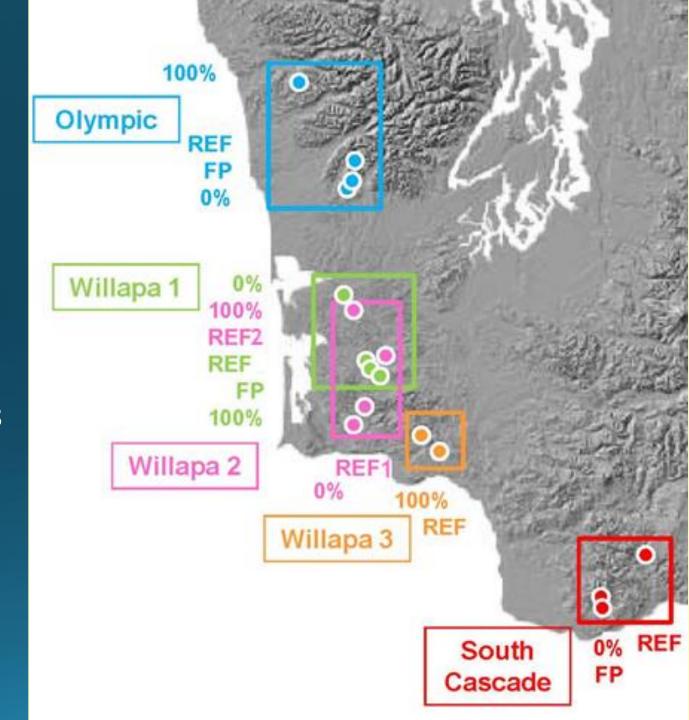
# Site selection All Type Np basins (N ~36,000)

- Amphibian presence
  - Driven by stream substrate size
  - Related to underlying lithology
- 6,125 potential sites ID'd via GIS
- 11 landowners provided stand age and harvest info (N >4,480)
- ~500 meet age and harvest timing
- ~350 sites surveyed
- 48 sites met GIS, age, harvest & amphibian presence criteria



# Study Sites (n = 17)

- Two year process to identify sites and secure permission
- Sites are:
  - Perennial, Type N streams
  - $\sim 30-130$  acre basins
  - Managed 2<sup>nd</sup>-growth forests
  - 30-80 year old stands
  - Private/state/federal



## Timeline

2004 - 2006 Site selection

2006 - 2008 Pre-harvest data collection

2008 - 2009 Harvest

2009 - 2011 Post-harvest data collection



# Collaborators - Study Principle Investigators

- NWIFC (D. Schuett-Hames, G. Stewart)
- WDFW (M. Hayes, A. McIntyre, R. Ojala-Barbour, T. Quinn)
- WA Ecology (W. Ehinger, S. Estrella)
- WSU/The Wilds (S. Spear, A. Storfer)
- Weyerhaeuser (R. Bilby, J. Jones, A.J. Kroll, J. Walter)











### Landowners

Fruit Growers Supply Co.

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Green Crow

Hancock Forest Management

Longview Timber

Olympic National Forest

Rayonier

The Nature Conservancy

WA Department of Natural Resources

Weyerhaeuser Company















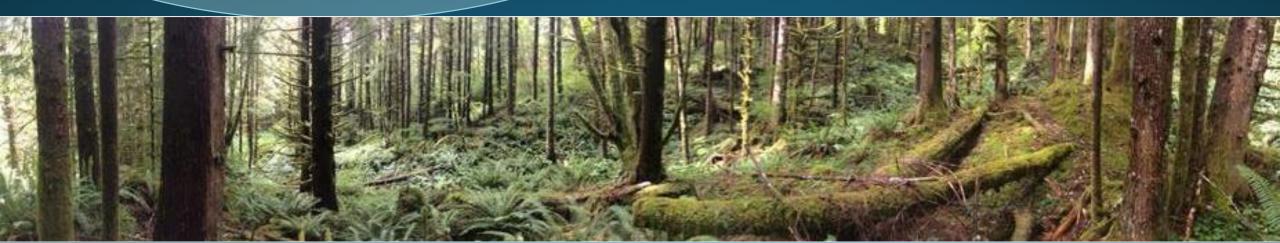




## Forests and Fish

- ✓ Key aquatic conditions and processes affected by forest practices were identified
- ✓ Resource objectives were developed for
  - Large Wood/Organic Inputs
  - Heat/Water Temperature
  - Sediment
  - Hydrology
  - In-/Near-stream Habitat (Type N)

- Chemical Inputs
- Stream Typing
- Fish Passage
- Stream-associated Amphibians



# Large Wood / Organic Inputs Objective

#### Responses:

- Riparian tree mortality
- In-channel wood recruitment
- In-channel wood load
- Organic input/export (litterfall/detritus)



# Riparian tree mortality

Tree mortality in RMZ buffers: REF = 100% < FP

Tree mortality in PIP buffers: REF < 100% = FP

However, there was a lot of variability in the 100% and FP treatments.

# Large Wood Recruitment

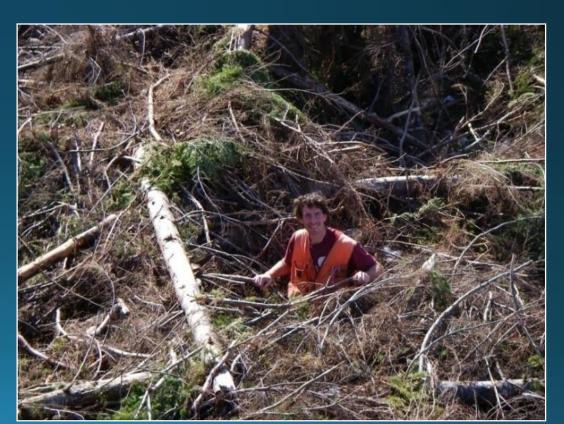
Recruitment in RMZ buffers: REF = 100% = FP

Recruitment in PIP buffers: REF < 100% = FP

Most trees were suspended above the active channel.

# Wood Loading

- Total Wood loading increased in all buffer treatments
- Small Wood: >75% of all pieces
- Small Wood loading increased in all buffer treatments
  - Greatest in 0%



# Organic Input - Litterfall

No change in 100% and FP treatments.

Decreased total and deciduous litterfall in the 0% treatment





# Organic Matter Export

#### Detritus

- No change in 100% and FP.
- Decreased export in the 0% treatment

#### Macroinvertebrates

 No change for total macroinvertebrates or major shifts in most functional feeding groups





# Heat/Water Temperature

#### Responses:

- Shade
- Stream temperature



### Shade

Reductions in shade in all buffer treatments

- 5-10% reduction in 100%
- 20-30% in FP
- 70-80% in 0%

## Stream Temperature – 7-day average daily max

#### Temperature increased:

- 1.2°C in 100%
- 1.2°C in FP
- 3.2°C in 0%

Remained above pre-harvest levels in downstream reaches

# Hydrology/Sediment/Nutrient export

#### Response:

- Stream discharge
- Suspended sediment
- Nitrogen export
- Phosphorus export



## Stream Discharge – Water Yield

Net increase in all buffer treatments

Roughly proportional to buffer length and the proportion of the basin harvested

# Suspended Sediment Export

No change across treatments.

Streams appear to be sediment supply-limited.

# Nitrogen Export

Increased in all buffer treatments

Greatest change in 0%, least in 100%.

# Phosphorus Export

Slight increase in all buffer treatments with no difference among treatments.

Likely a result of higher flows.

# Stream-associated Amphibians

#### Response:

Amphibian density



Coastal Tailed Frog (Ascaphus truei)



**Torrent Salamanders** (3 *Rhyacotriton* species)



Giant Salamanders
(2 Dicamptodon species)

# Amphibians Density: Tailed Frog

Increase in larval density in the 100% and FP treatments. No change in 0%.

Increase in post-metamorph density in 0% treatment







## Amphibian Density: Torrent and Giant Salamander

No change in Torrent salamanders.

No change in Giant salamanders except in lower portion of FP treatment streams.







# Summary

√100% treatment most effectively maintained pre-harvest conditions

✓ Collectively, greatest effects in 0% treatment

# Next Steps

Phase 2 report (extends through 2017).





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