



Colorado River Water Users
Association Conference

December 11, 2014

Basin-wide riparian restoration opportunities

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Executive Director

Outline

- ◉ Tamarisk Coalition overview
- ◉ Summary of invasive plant impacts
- ◉ Potential water savings and other benefits from tamarisk and Russian olive management
- ◉ Management approaches including tamarisk beetle background, movement, and impacts
- ◉ Grassroots collaboration riparian restoration



TAMARISK COALITION

Restore | Connect | Innovate

Our Mission

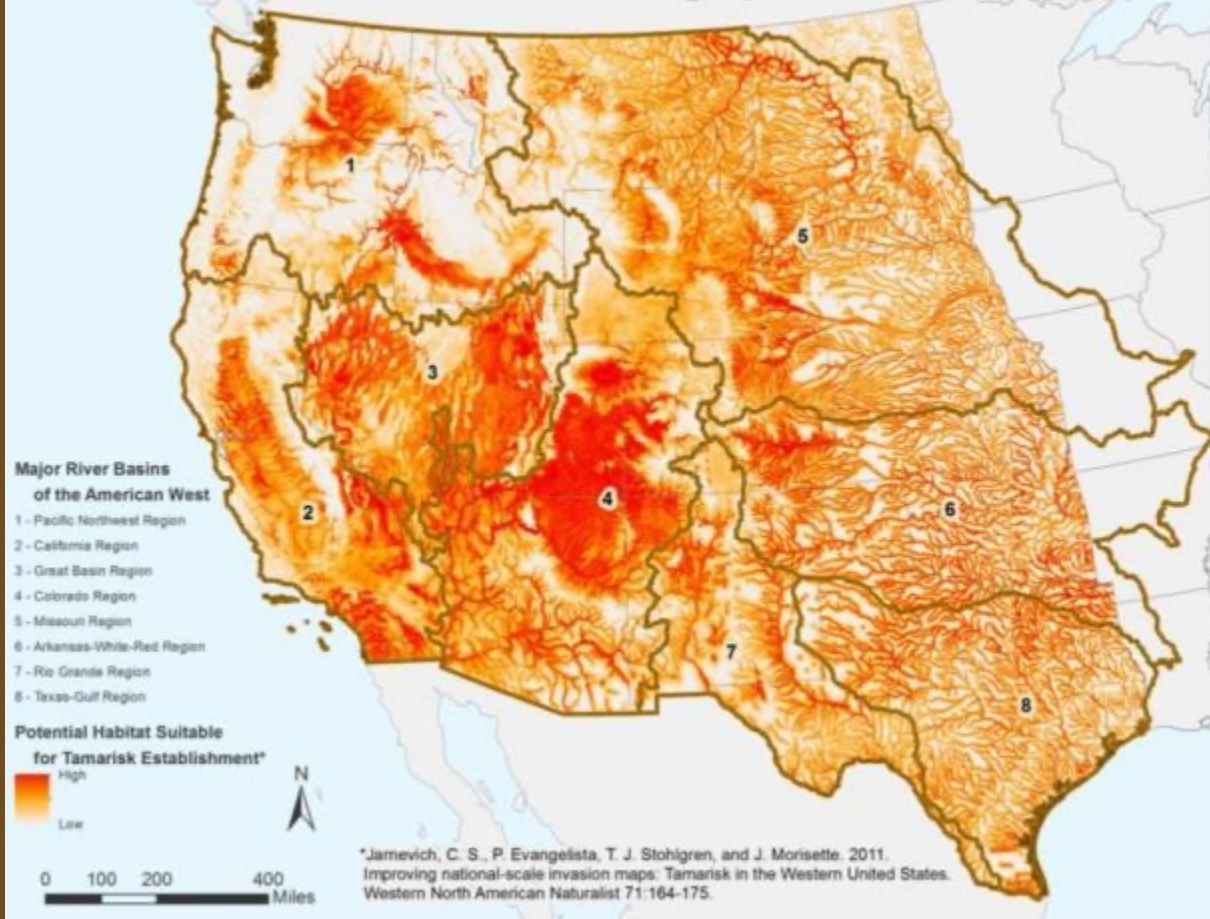
Advancing the restoration of riparian lands through collaboration, education, and technical assistance.

Our Vision

We envision healthy and self-sustaining riparian ecosystems throughout the American West resilient to invasive plant species and supported by enduring communities of stewards.



Tamarisk Coalition Geographic Focus



We promote cross-boundary, ecosystem-wide restoration approaches that employ a landscape-scale perspective

Our Partners

Individuals, agencies and organizations such as local, state, federal and tribal government, land managers, private citizens, watershed groups, universities, nonprofit organizations, and foundations

Act as an Information Clearinghouse

- Web accessible information and resources
- Riparian Restoration Connection for links to training and funding opportunities
- Monitoring of the distribution and extent of the tamarisk leaf beetle



Enhance Frameworks for Restoration

- Improve access to funding opportunities
- Support development of a cross-watershed collaborative network
- Education and outreach



Empower Practitioners

- Host annual conferences and symposia
- Conduct and coordinate training and workshops
- Coordinate and support landscape-scale restoration partnerships



Condition of Western Rivers

- 80-90% loss of riparian areas since pre-settlement conditions
- Approximately 1% of western lands are riparian
 - 80% of vertebrate wildlife use riparian areas
- Loss attributed to:
 - Agriculture
 - Development
 - Gravel mining
 - Reservoir creation
 - Water diversions
 - **Invasive plant infestation**



Western Invasive Riparian Species

- ◉ **Tamarisk**
- ◉ **Russian olive**
- ◉ Phragmites
- ◉ Giant reed
- ◉ Russian knapweed
- ◉ Hoary cress
- ◉ Perennial pepperweed
- ◉ Tree of heaven



Invasive Species Impacts

- ◉ Extirpate native plant species
- ◉ Can increase wildfire risk and severity
- ◉ Impede agricultural and recreational uses of river systems
- ◉ Collective reduce the ecologic and economic benefits rivers provide
- ◉ Phreatophytes have high water usage



Gila River tamarisk wildfire
June, 2008

photo credit David Kadlubowski, Arizona Republic

Opportunity to Save Water?

- 2 Studies
- **Colorado River Basin Tamarisk & Russian Olive Assessment**
 - December 2009
 - Basin states funded
 - Focus on Colorado River Basin
 - Prepared by the Tamarisk Coalition
- **USGS Scientific Assessment**
 - May 2010
 - Assessment per PL 109-320
 - In cooperation with USFS & USBR





Purpose: Colorado River Basin Assessment

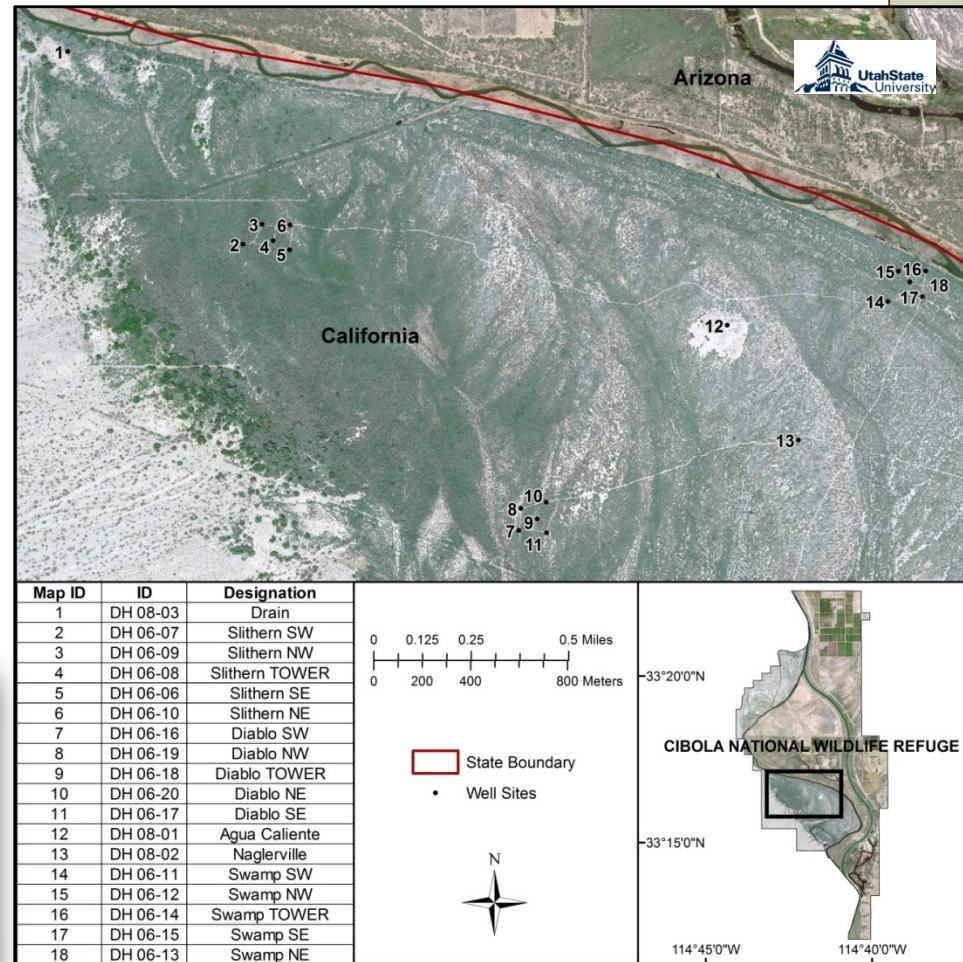
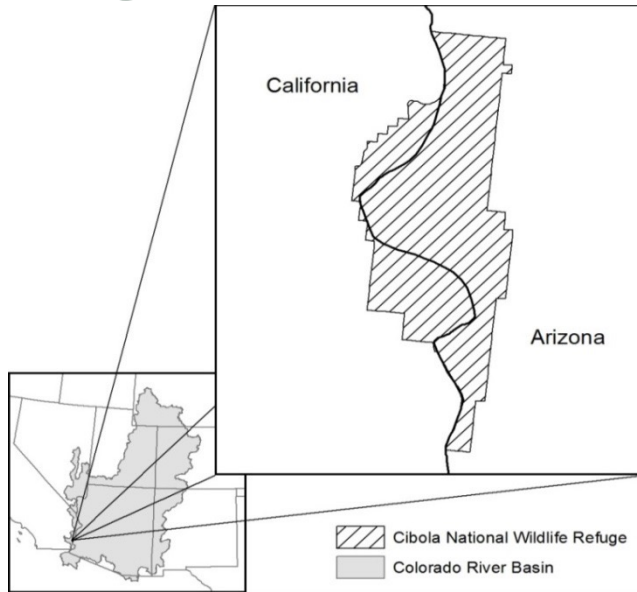
- ◉ Use Existing Data and Information to Assess:
 - ◉ State-of-the-science
 - ◉ Tamarisk & Russian Olive distribution
 - ◉ Full range of impacts and benefits to management
 - ◉ Can water be saved through invasives management?
- ◉ Programmatic Issues
 - ◉ Costs and permitting
 - ◉ Management approaches
- ◉ Identify Demonstration Projects

Major Findings

- 250,000 acres of tamarisk cover in Colorado River Basin
- Potential exists for saving water
 - Depends on the appropriate replacement vegetation (xeric vs. cottonwood-willow)
- Revegetation is critical component of restoration
- Long-term maintenance is required
- Savings are difficult to measure, but could be modeled



Cibola National Wildlife Refuge





Cibola Demonstration Project

- Coordinated by Met; Utah State & USBR
- ET study on pre/post fire affected tamarisk
- Promising results on groundwater increase as ET decreased
- Remote sensing of ET with ground truthing can work for large areas
- Sets the stage for future water balance work that would quantify the amount made available to system

Tamarisk Control Options



- Mechanical
- Chemical
- Prescribed fire
- **Biological control**

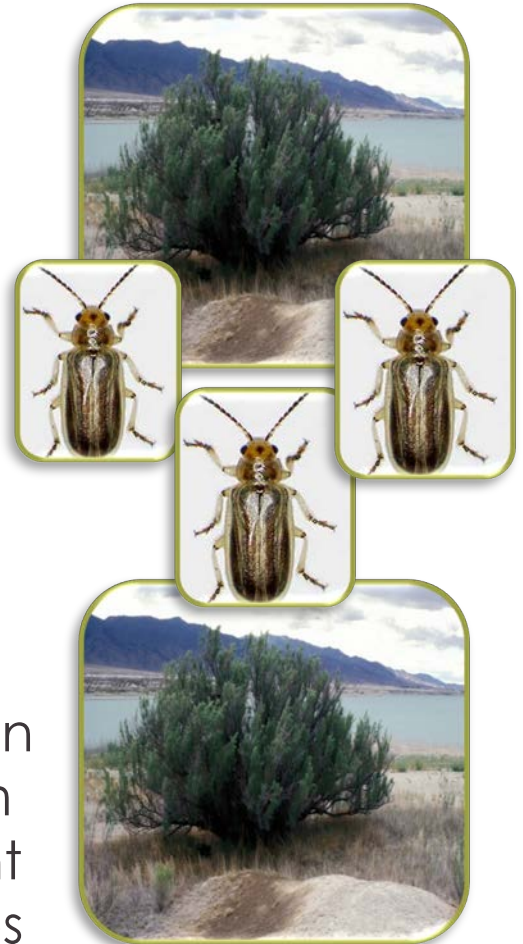


Biological Control

herbivore added



Biological
control results in
an equilibrium
between plant
and herbivores



Tamarisk (*Diorhabda* spp.) Beetle



Photo courtesy of Ed Kosmicki




Photo Sonoran Joint Venture

Beetles and Larvae Defoliating Tamarisk



*Courtesy of Dr. Dan Bean,
Palisade Insectary, Colorado*

East Salt Creek, Mesa County, CO

A landscape photograph from 2007 showing a healthy riparian area. A small, clear stream flows through a dense thicket of green shrubs and trees. The surrounding terrain is flat and covered in similar green vegetation. In the background, a range of low mountains is visible under a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

2007 pre-beetle

A landscape photograph from 2010 showing the same area after a beetle infestation. The stream is still present but appears more turbid. The dense green vegetation has been largely replaced by sparse, brownish, dead-looking shrubs. The surrounding landscape is also affected, with many dead shrubs visible. The background mountains and sky are the same as in the 2007 photo.

2010 post-beetle

Colorado River, Moab, UT



Virgin River, Nevada

Tamarisk Pre-Beetle; June 1st, 2010



Photo: Tom Dudley

Virgin River – Nevada

Tamarisk Post-Beetle; June 20th, 2010

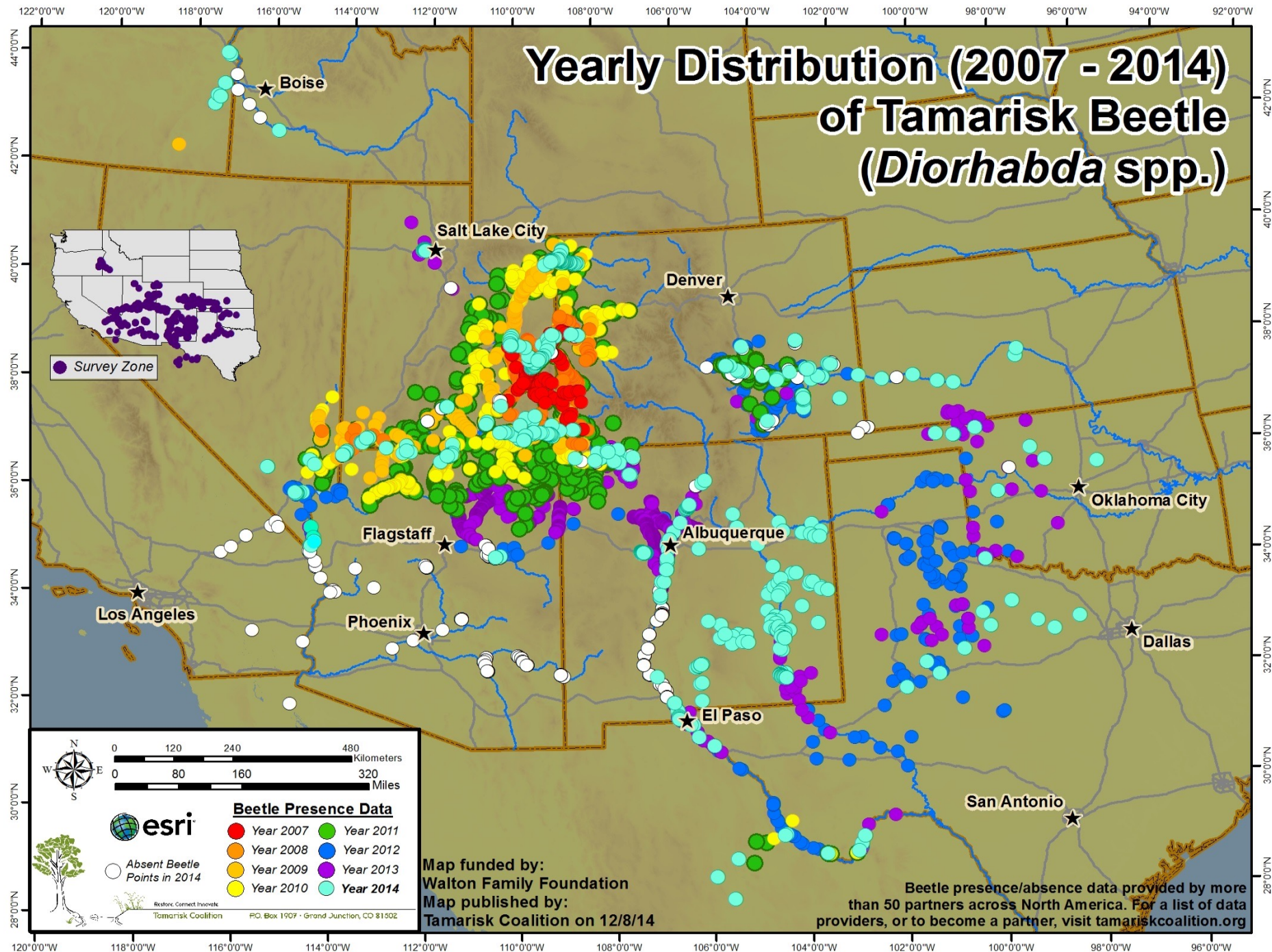


Photo: Tom Dudley

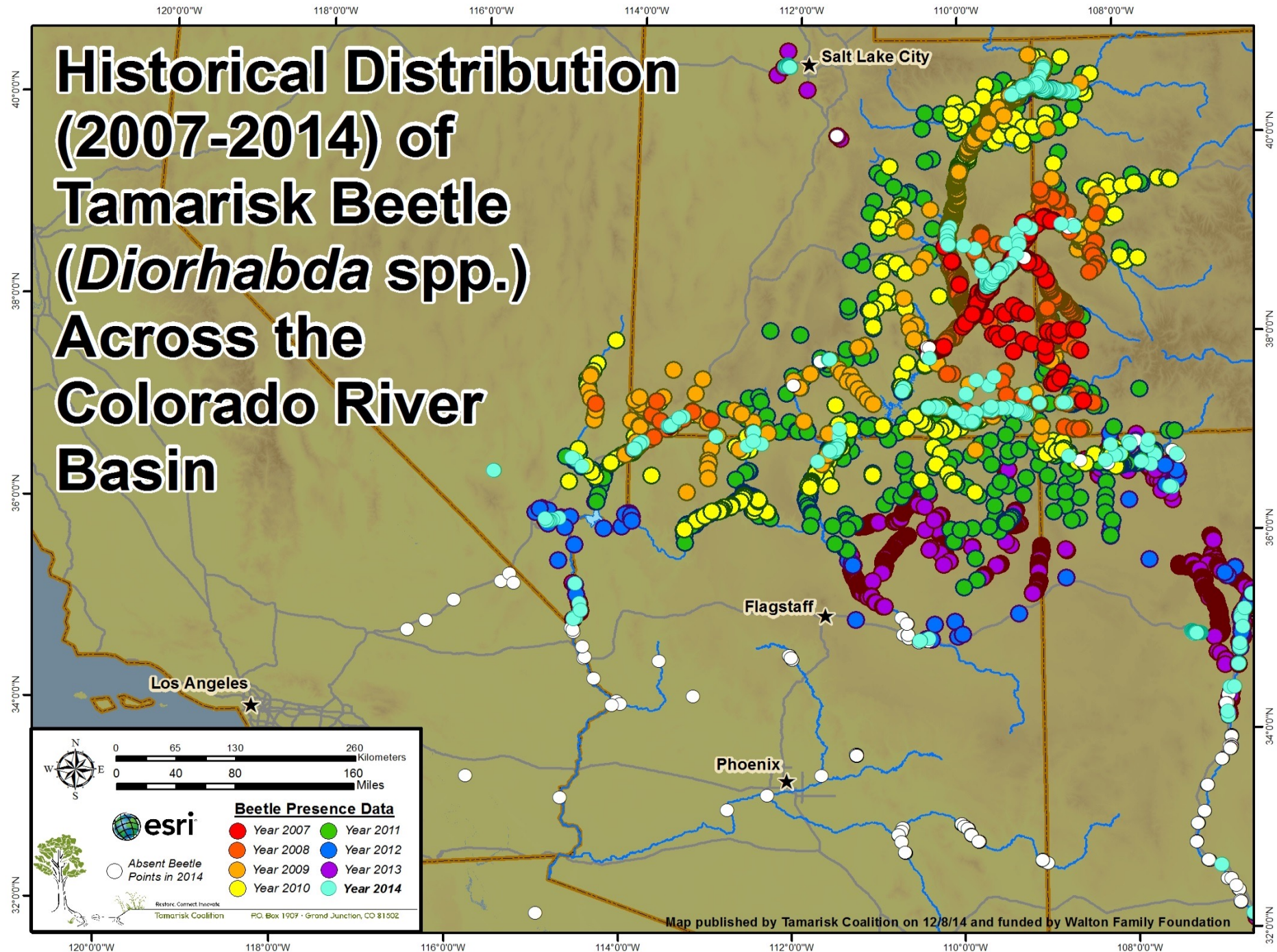
Tamarisk Beetle Monitoring Program

- TC provides
 - Training and awareness
 - Funding assistance
 - Database management
 - Tracking beetle expansion
 - Promotes research





Historical Distribution (2007-2014) of Tamarisk Beetle (*Diorhabda* spp.) Across the Colorado River Basin



Projections

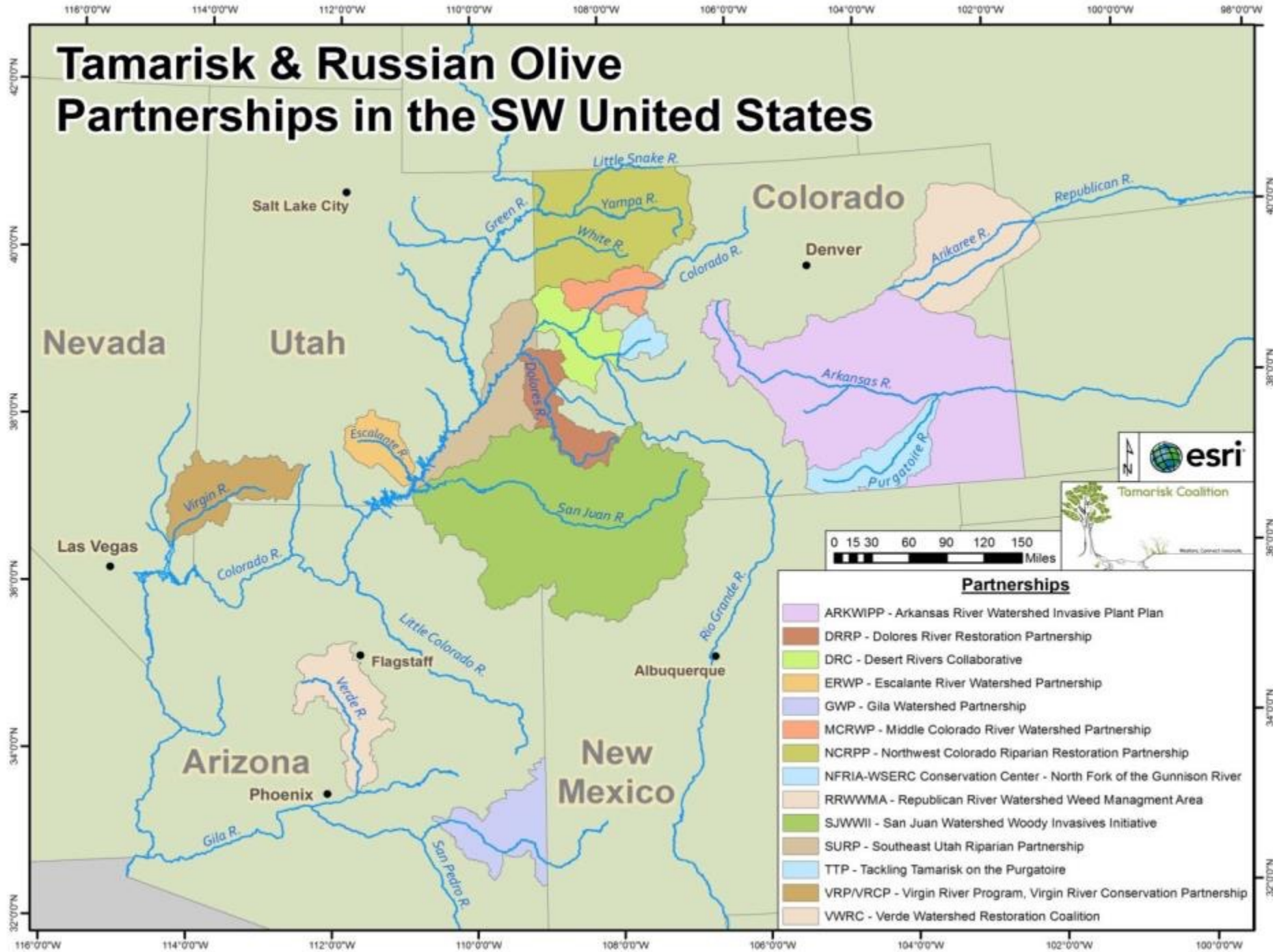
- Models suggest that the tamarisk beetle will further disperse into middle NM and lower AZ in 2015 and 2016.
- Dispersal rates are highly dependent on contiguous or scattered tamarisk stands, topography and other factors.
- Convening an expert panel to identify short and long-term ecosystem impacts
- Active management is needed to mitigate impacts
- Beetle can be a tamarisk management option/tool but is not a silver bullet

Restoring Riparian Lands



- Many challenges and opportunities to restore riparian lands
- Diverse groups
 - private landowners, public land managers, nonprofits, and government agencies
- Tamarisk Coalition supports these people, groups, and organizations to achieve their goals by connecting people to tools and resources
- Comprehensive approach

Tamarisk & Russian Olive Partnerships in the SW United States



Dolores River Restoration Partnership (DRRP)

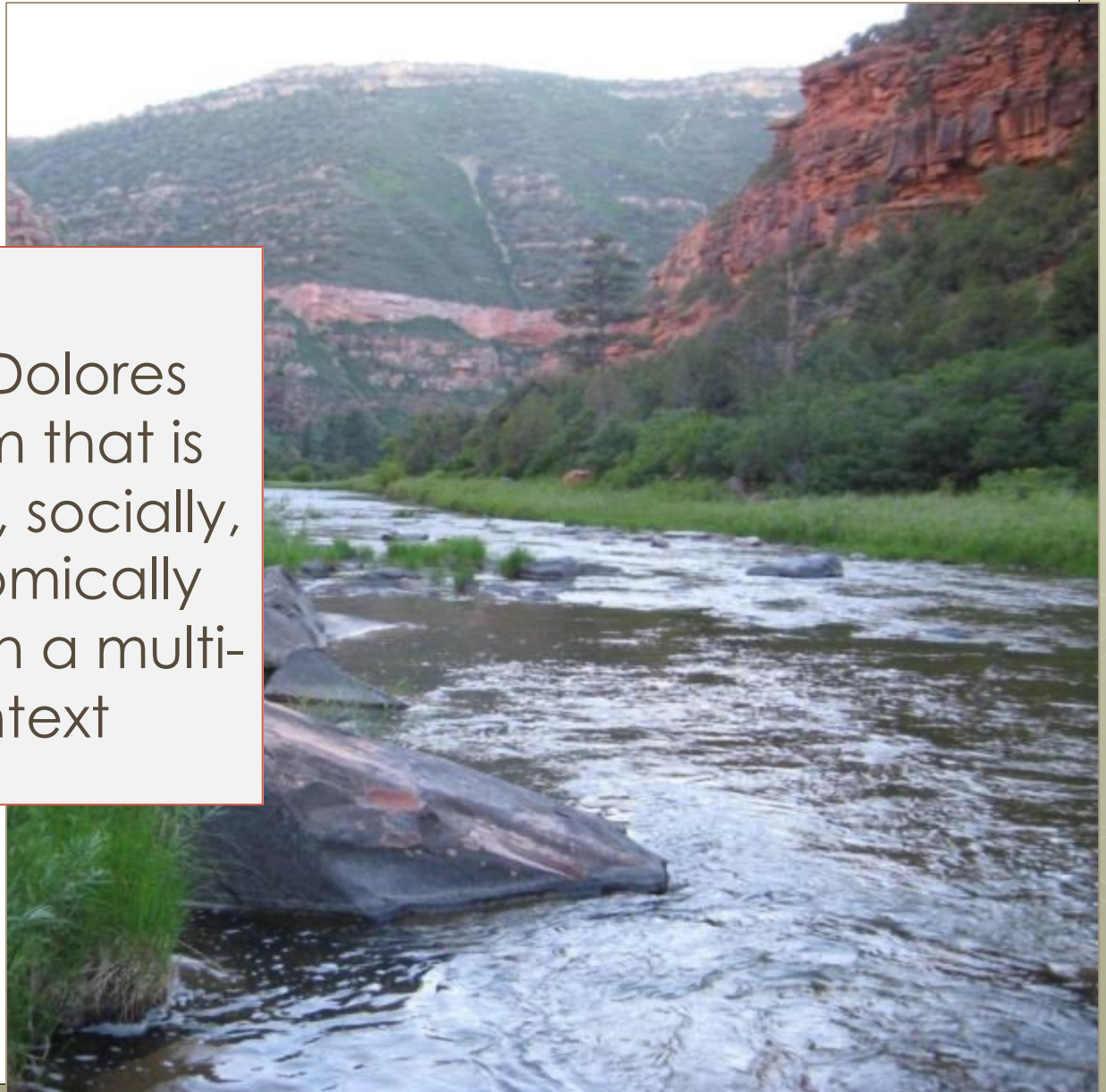


- ◉ Woody invasives removal and native revegetation
- ◉ 175 mile stretch of River in CO & UT
- ◉ 4 BLM Field Offices and private landowners



DRRP Mission

A thriving Dolores River system that is ecologically, socially, and economically sustainable in a multi-use context





Conducted
treatments on over
900 of 1700 acres
prioritized for active
treatment





Photo: Sparky Taber

Before -
Outside of Gateway, CO

OP Ranch

OP19-01 (right)

9/7/2011



Photo: Sparky Taber

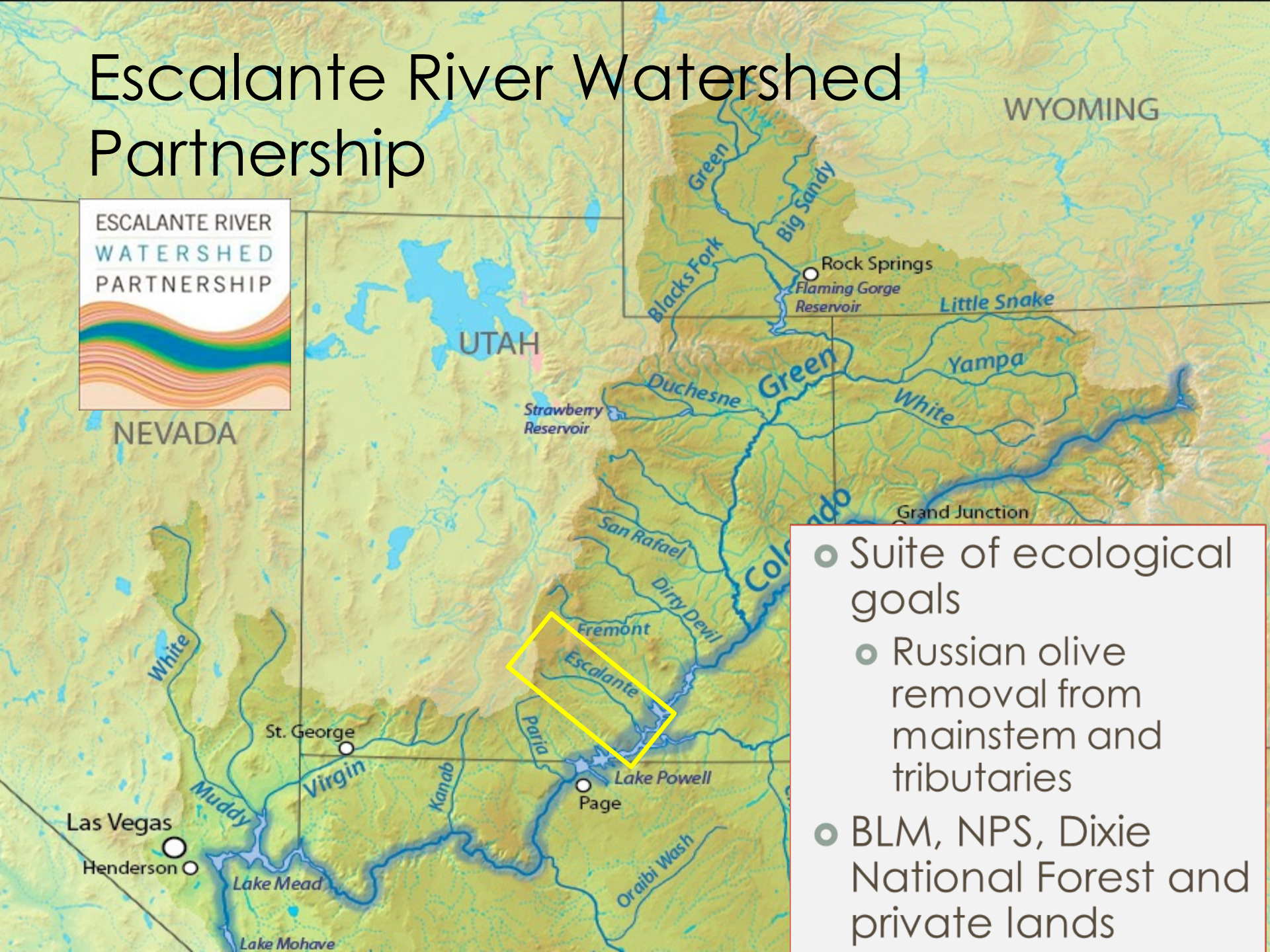
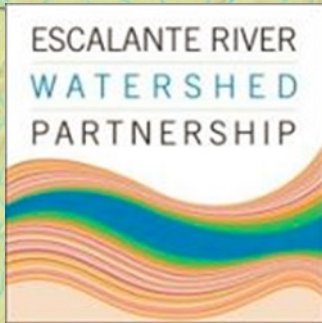
After –
Outside of Gateway, CO

OP Ranch

OP19-01 (right)

12/3/2011

Escalante River Watershed Partnership



- Suite of ecological goals
 - Russian olive removal from mainstem and tributaries
- BLM, NPS, Dixie National Forest and private lands

ERWP Mission

Restore and maintain the natural ecological conditions of the Escalante River and its watershed and involve local communities in promoting and implementing sustainable land and water use practices.





Treated 750 acres
of Russian olive
since 2010



Copyright Ron Rogers



Before – Neon Canyon: 9.5.2008



Photo: Bill Wolverton

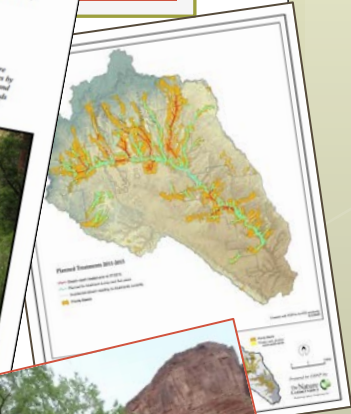
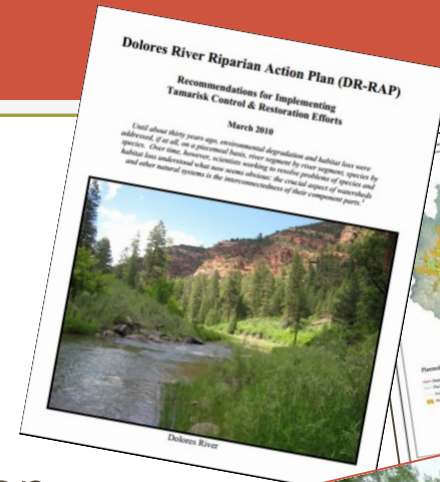
After – Neon Canyon: 7.6.2010



Photo: Bill Wolverton

Tools for Success

- Trust and continuous communication
- Locally, stakeholder driven
- Strong diversity of participants
- Science foundation
- Shared goals/vision
- Comprehensive plan
- Evaluation and adaptive management
- Responsive governance
- Leveraged adequate financial resources
 - Capacity and project implementation
- Transparency
- Part of bigger picture





Opportunities for the Basin

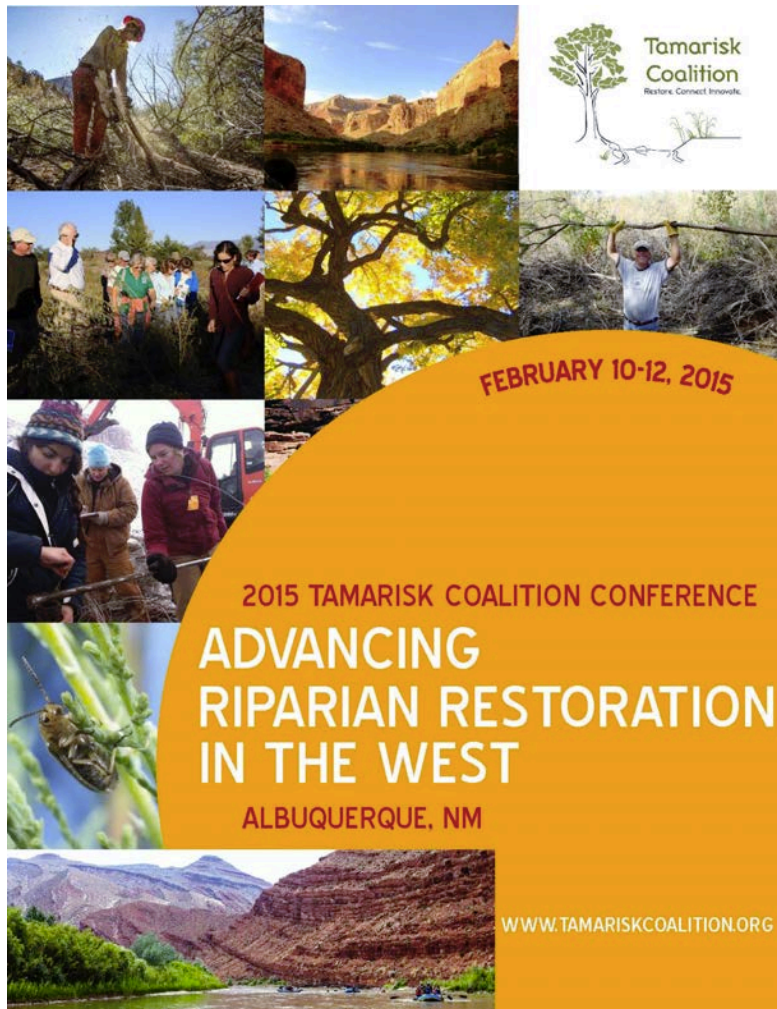
- Est. 30,000 af/y in potential system water savings
- Benefits (economic, cultural, ecologic) to improving riparian corridors as a whole
- Scale-up of watershed-level work
- Community buy-in and long-term stewardship
- Trust built through these projects can provide a foundation for more collaboration

What Can You Do?

- ◉ Invest
- ◉ Partner with us
- ◉ Volunteer
- ◉ Stay informed
- ◉ Learn
- ◉ Inspire others



12th Annual Conference



- February 10-12, 2015
- At Hotel Albuquerque in Old Town
- *Early bird registration ends January 9, 2015*
- tamariskcoalition.org

Thank you!



www.tamariskcoalition.org

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