







OUTLINE

- Purpose of Assessment
- Physical and Biological Setting
- Methods
- Selected Results
- Next Steps...



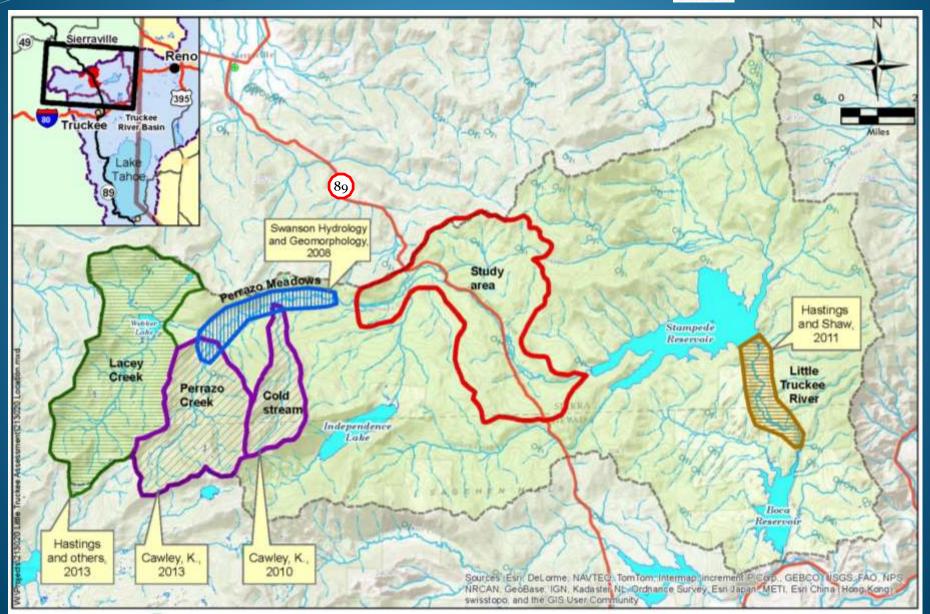
Purpose of Assessment

Perform a transitional technical study to guide Trout Unlimited and their partners in:

- 1) Conserving functioning areas with high ecological value;
- 2) Identifying disturbed areas with impaired functions and values
- 3) Understanding the root cause(s) of disturbances
- 4) Identifying land- and watershed-management strategies
- 5) Completing study of the greater watershed

Study Area Location

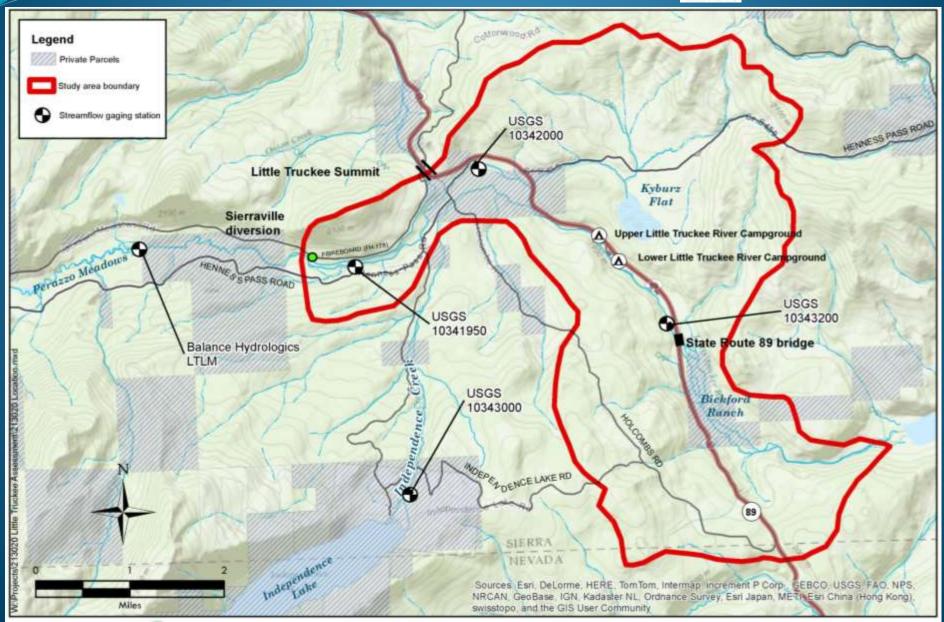




Study Area Location



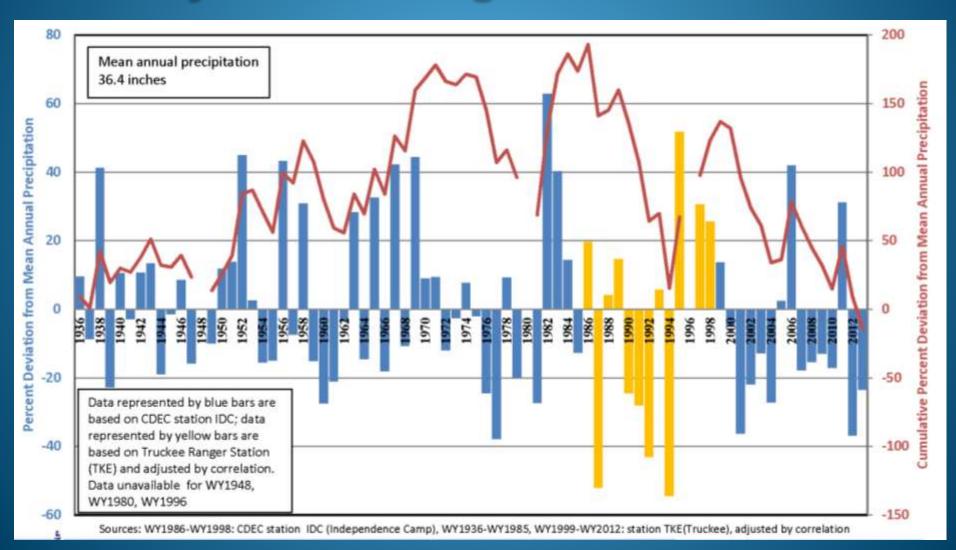


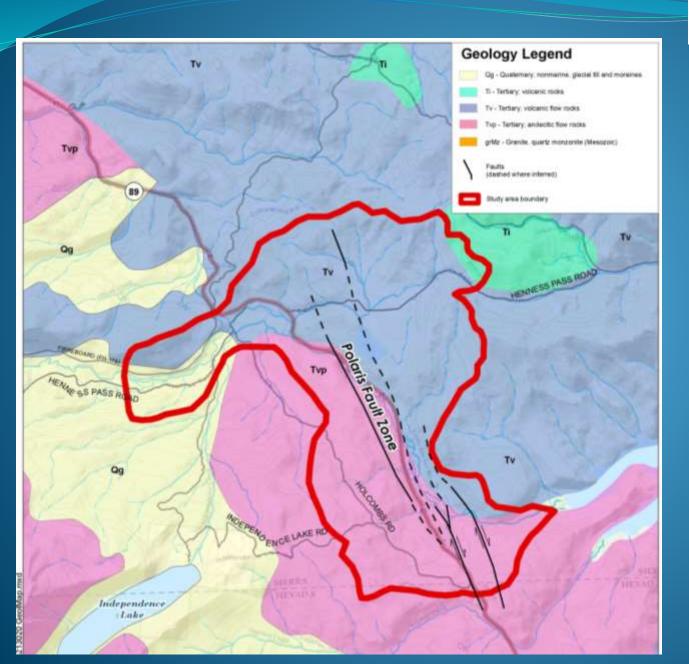






Physical Setting: Climate



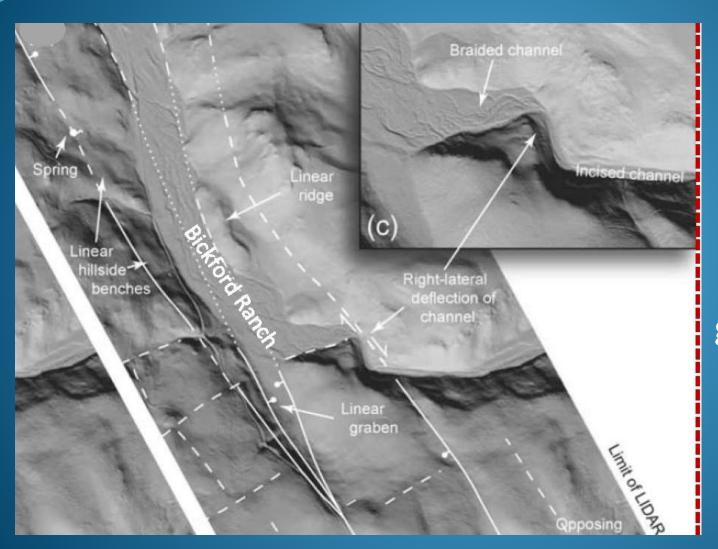




Physical Setting

Geology: Volcanics Faulting





Physical Setting

Tectonic geomorphology

Legend

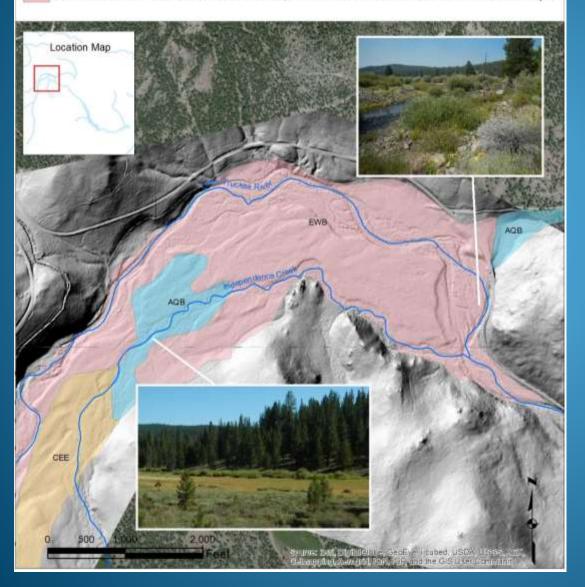


Soil type

AQB - AQUOLLS AND BOROLLS, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES - Wetland Soils

CEE - CELIO-GEFO-AQUOLLS COMPLEX, 2 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES - Soils Formed on Glacial Deposits

EWB - INVILLE-RIVERWASH-AQUOLLS COMPLEX, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES - Soils Formed on Glacial Deposits

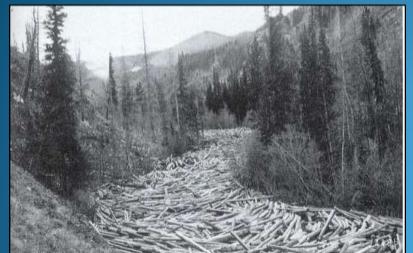




Physical Setting

Glaciation and Geomorphology





Historical Land Uses, Practices and Culture

Logging



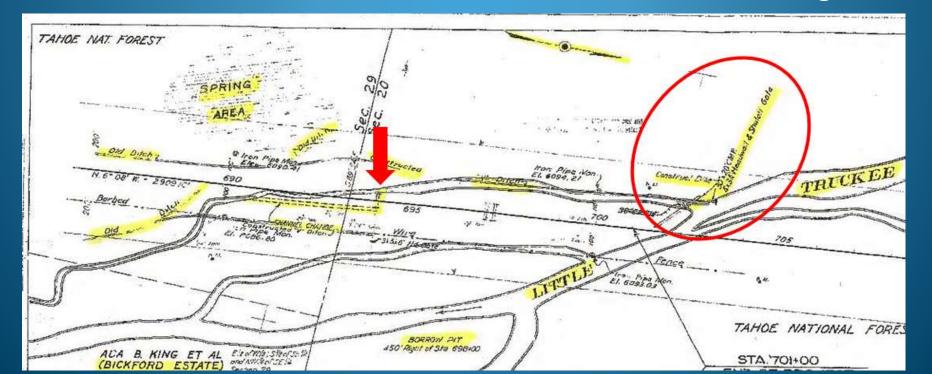




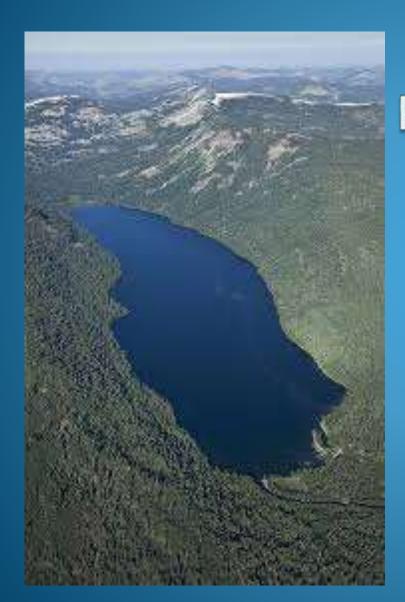


Historical Land Uses, Practices and Culture

Grazing Road Building







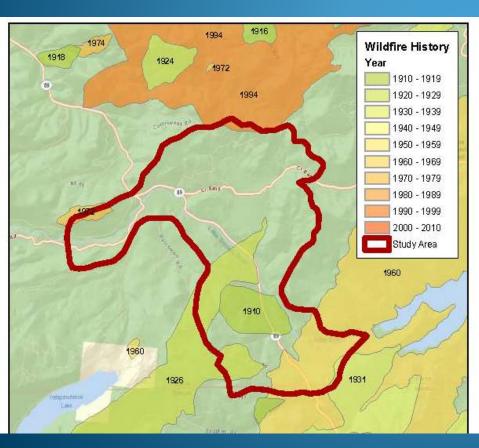
Historical Land Uses, Practices and Culture

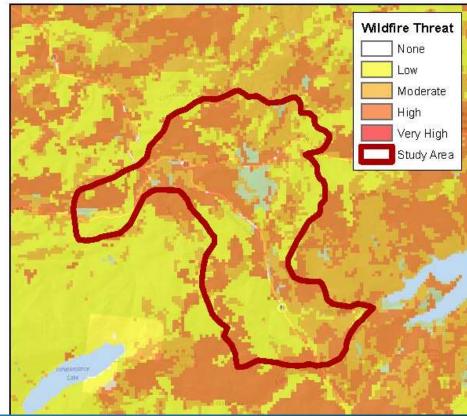
Water management and diversions





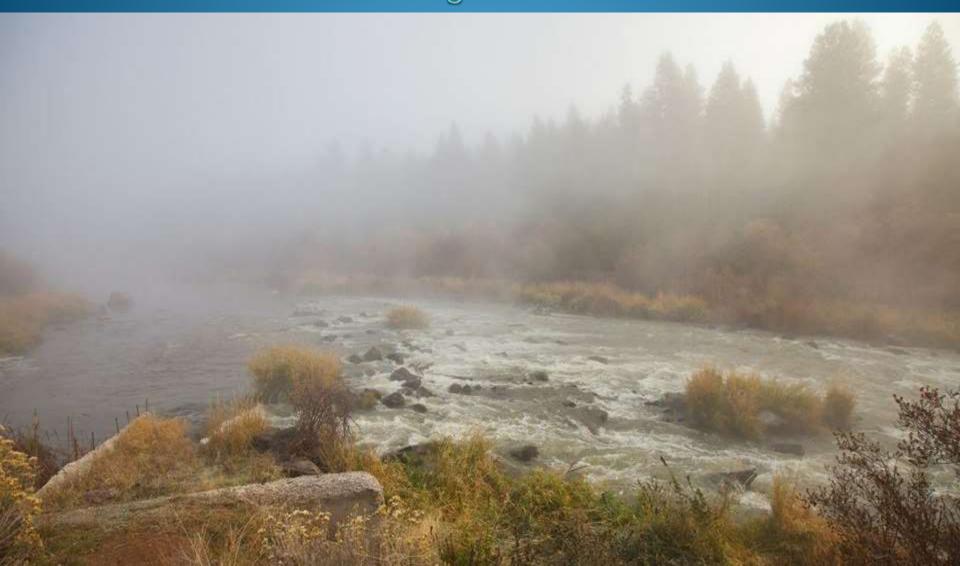
Historical Land Uses, Practices and Culture Wildfire and Wildfire Suppression







Biological Setting – Vegetation







Biological Setting – Fishes

- 1) Historic Assemblage of Native Fishes
- 2) Pronounced Impact of Non-Native Fishes







Biological Setting – Fishes Continued...

- Stocking historic and current impact on River
- Connection to Stampede Reservoir presents significant challenges









Biological Setting -

Amphibians and Reptiles

The Northern Sierra supports diverse aquatic herpetofauna

 Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frogs (Rana sierrae)

Pacific chorus frog (Pseudacris regilla)





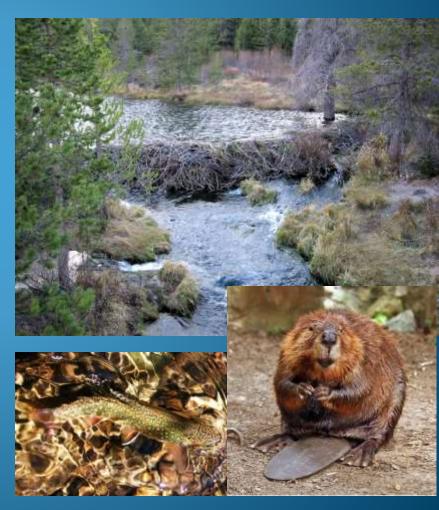




Biological Setting –

Beaver

- 1) North American beaver (*Castor canadensis*)
- 2) Beaver affects stream condition
 - Most pronounced alteration of channel patterns, especially in high energy systems
 - Geo-relevant studies linking
 Beaver presence to increased trout densities







Assessment Methods –

Vegetation Survey

Vegetation surveys for the inner riparian zone









Assessment Methods –

Fish and Macroinvertebrate Survey



- Timed visual encounter surveys (VESs)
- 2) Invertebrate samples using multi-habitat sampling methods
- Sent to the Aquatics Ecosystems Analysis
 Laboratory at UNR for sorting and identification







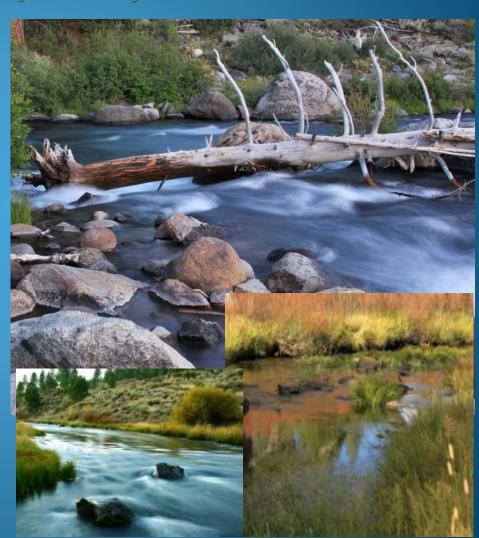
Assessment Methods-

USFS Stream Inventory Survey

Surveys conducted September 26-29, 2013

- Conducted one to two surveys in each channel reach
- 2) Survey at each "Channel Unit"

^{*}Other Measurements: Substrate, Wolman Pebble Counts, and Channel Alterations, Shade, Water Quality, Streamflow, Aquatic Biota, Data Analysis





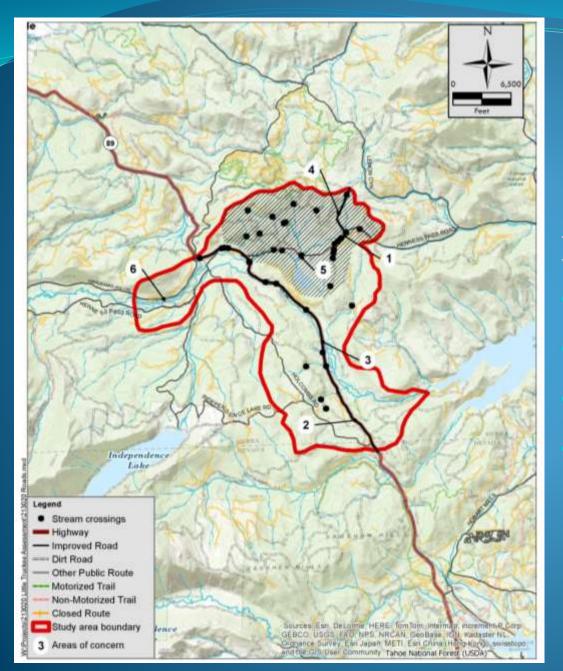
<u>Assessment Methods</u>

Physical methods (hydrology and geomorphology):

- Road network survey
- 2) Stream reconnaissance
- 3) Stream gage analysis
- 4) Historical aerial imagery/maps
- 5) Existing studies



Hydrologic and Geomorphic Assessment



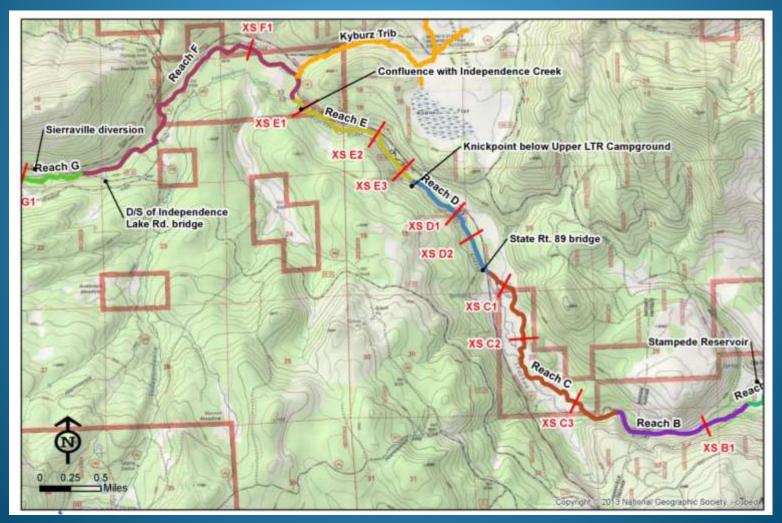


Hydrologic and Geomorphic Assessment Road Network Survey:

- 61 miles of road
- 3.7 miles/square mile
- 37 stream crossings
- 6 areas of concern

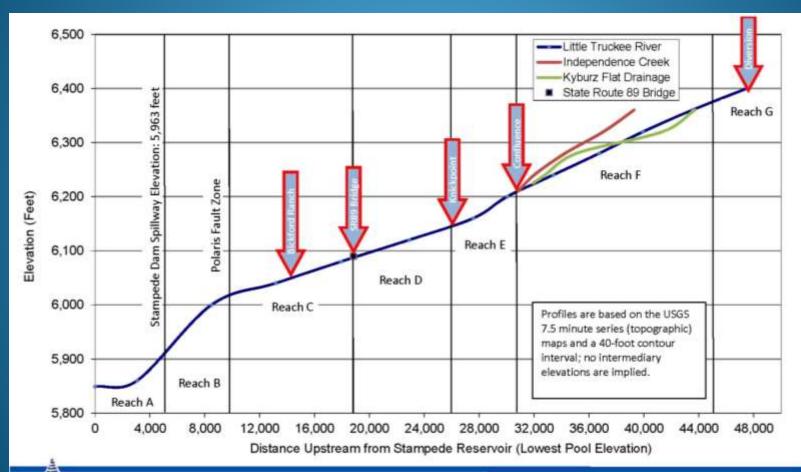


Hydrologic and Geomorphic Assessment Channel Reach Classification







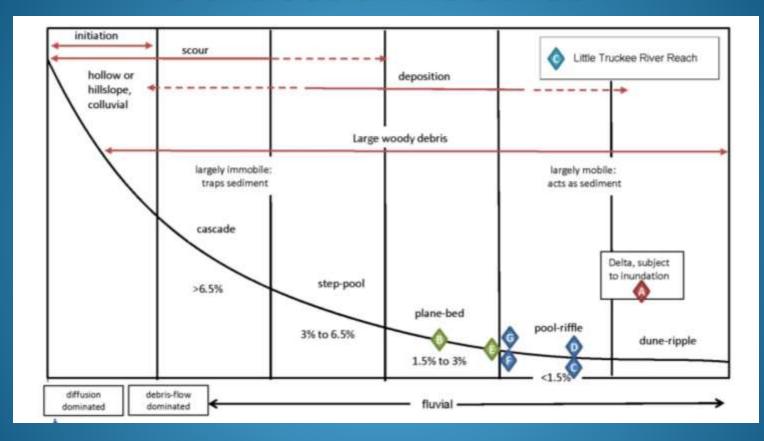


Balance Figure 18.
Hydrologics, Inc.

Longitudinal Stream Profile, Little Truckee River and Tributaries, Sierra County, California. The Little Truckee River, within the study area, can be divided into five basic reaches (Reaches A-G) defined by channel slope, morphology, and river processes.





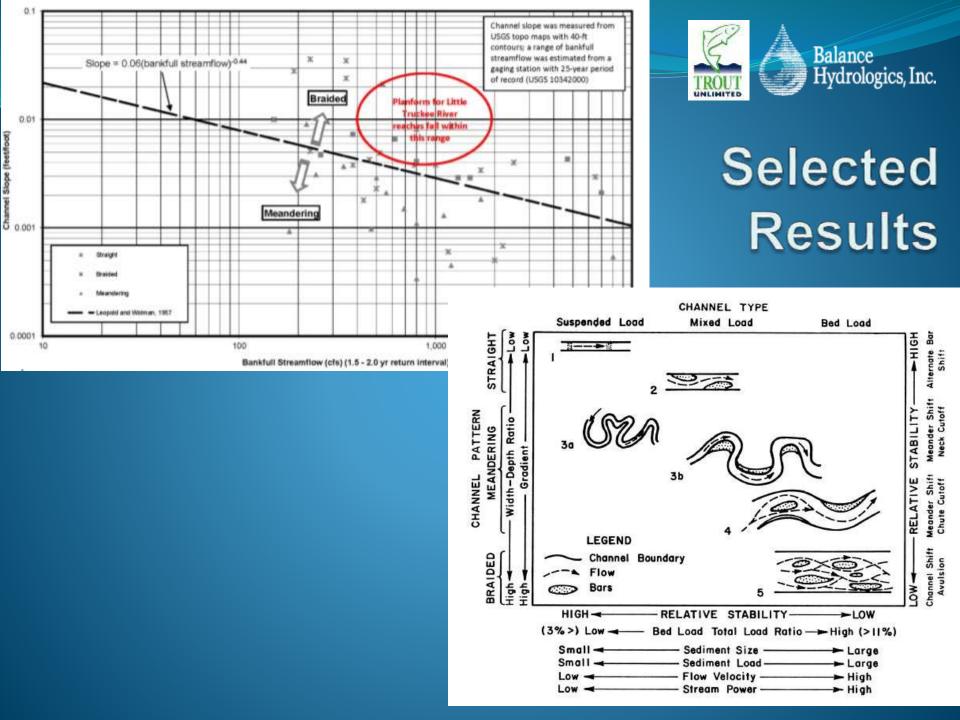


















-Absence of instream wood

Hydrologic and Geomorphic Assessment:

Channel conditions

-Abundant sediment supply









Knick point

Knick point

Zone of incision

Knick points and incised valley sections retreat upstream

Hydrologic and Geomorphic Assessment:

Channel conditions

-Incising + widening channel







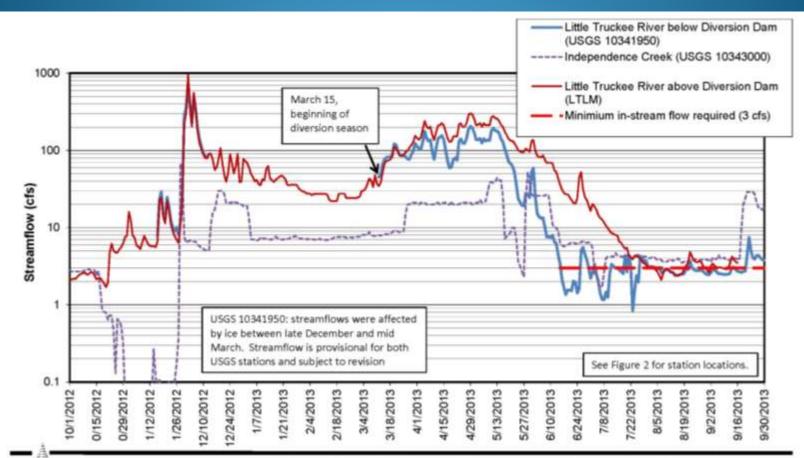
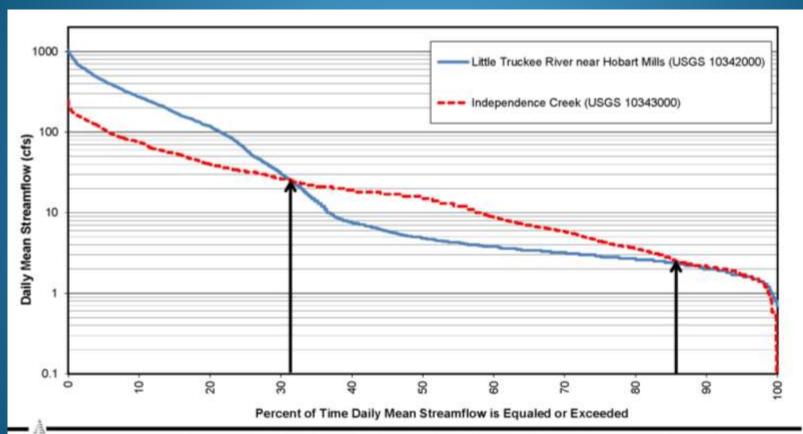


Figure 16. Balance Hydrologics, Inc.

Daily Streamflow, Little Truckee River (above and below Diversion) and Independence Creek, Sierra County, California, WY2013 Recent gaging records below the Sierraville diversion suggest periods of time between June 15 and August 1, 2013 when instream flows requirements were not met. Streamflows receded rapidly through the summer and daily values were below 3 cfs at times upstream of the diversion (LTLM). Independence Creek provided additional baseflows during the summer and into the fall.



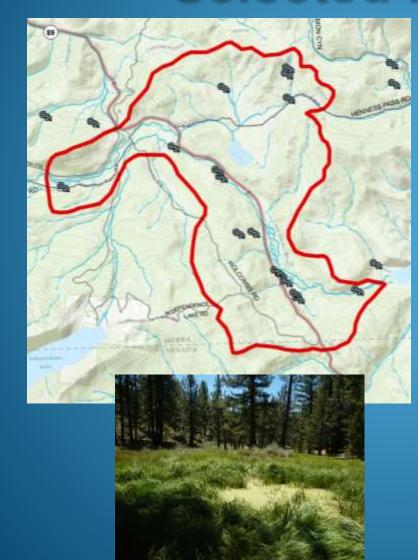




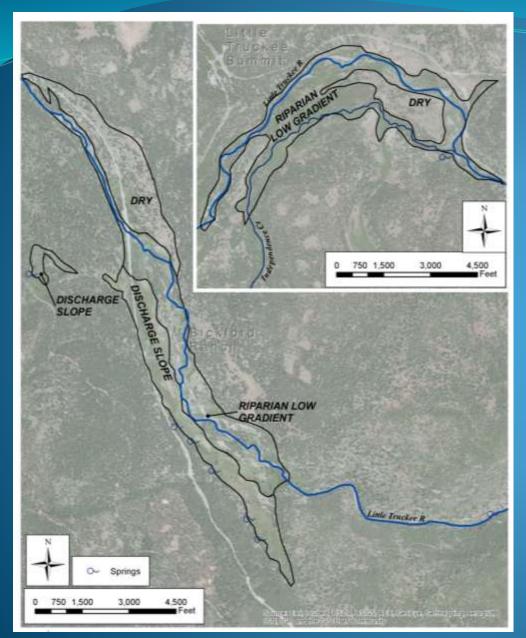
Balance Figure 7.
Hydrologics, Inc.

Baseflow Duration Curves, Little Truckee River above Independence Creek, and Independence Creek, Sierra County, California. Daily mean streamflows between June 1 and September 30 (baseflows) for each year were used for this analysis for each station's period of record. These data show that Independence Creek accounts for more than half (as high as 75 percent) of the total flow in the Little Truckee River during active diversion at Sierraville Dam Furthermore, this occurs roughly 55 percent of the time between June and September of each year.











Functional meadow types

-HGM mapping



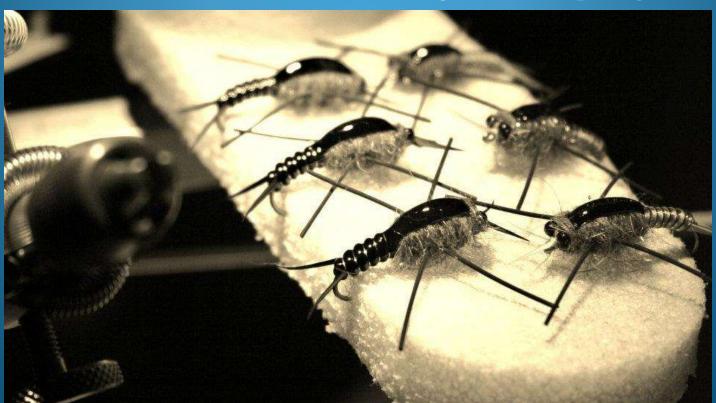
Biological Assessment





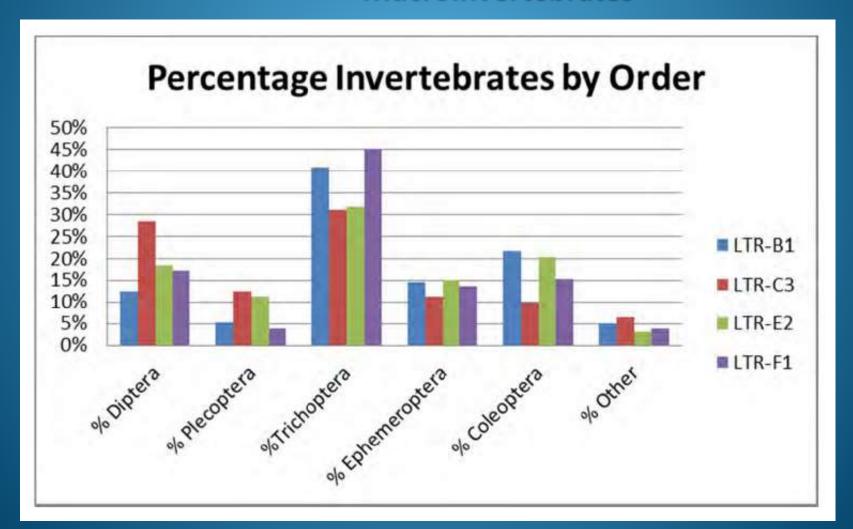
Macroinvertebrates

Overall, the taxonomic diversity (38 families, 48 species) and the abundance of macro-invertebrates sampled suggests that invertebrate production is robust and diverse, an overall indicator of good water quality





Macroinvertebrates







Macroinvertebrates

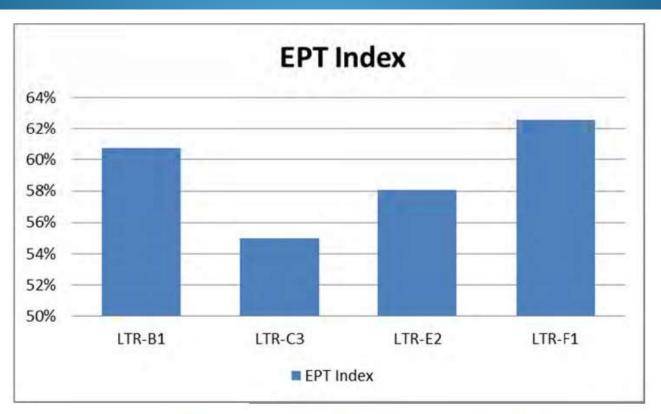






Figure 27. Macroinvertebrate Results, Little Truckee River Study Area, Sierra County, California Data suggest abundant and diverse taxon with high EPT index—an indicator of good water quality.





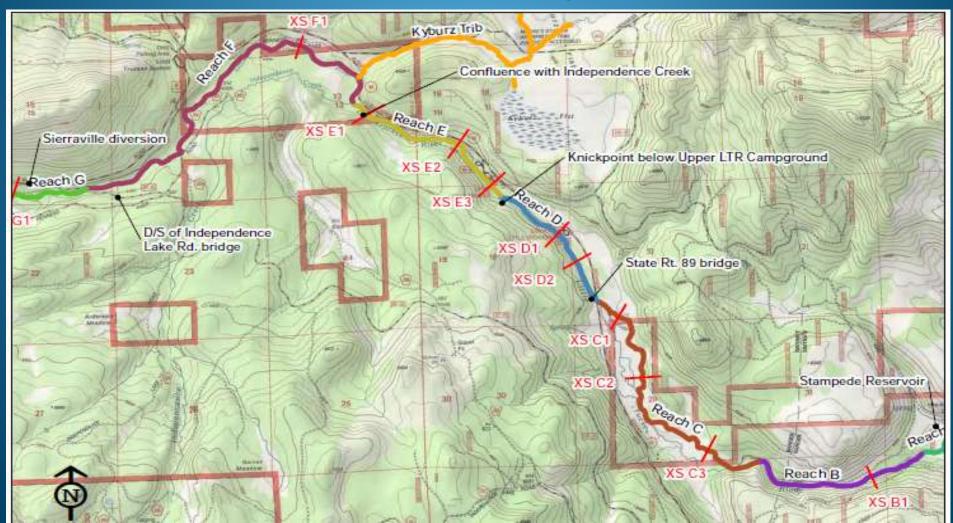
Fish Survey Results



Overall, presence, density and diversity of native and non-native game fishes are low throughout the study area, as compared to similar Sierra systems.

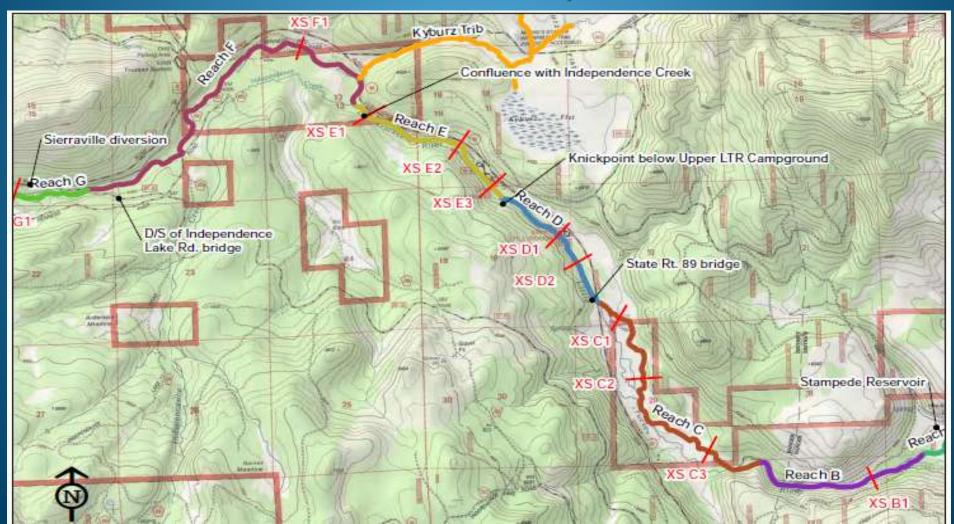


Reach B1 Survey Results



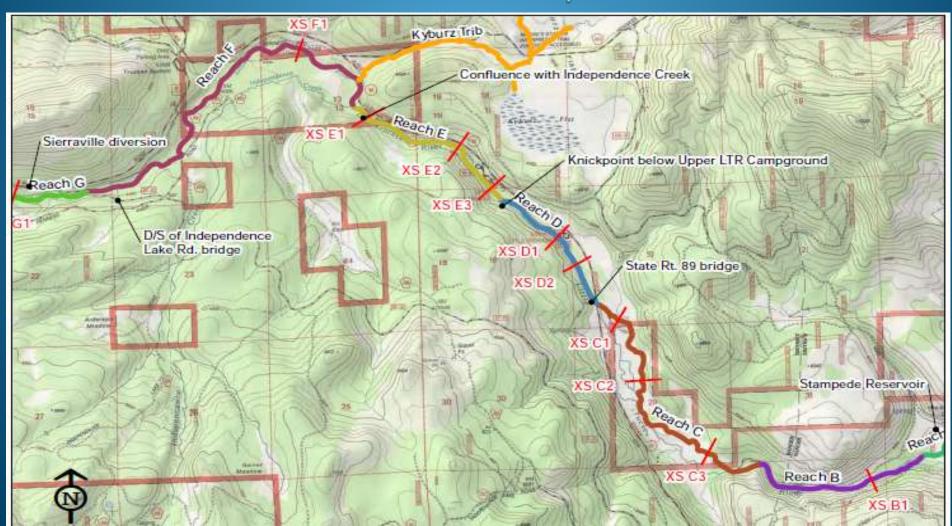


Reach C3 Survey Results



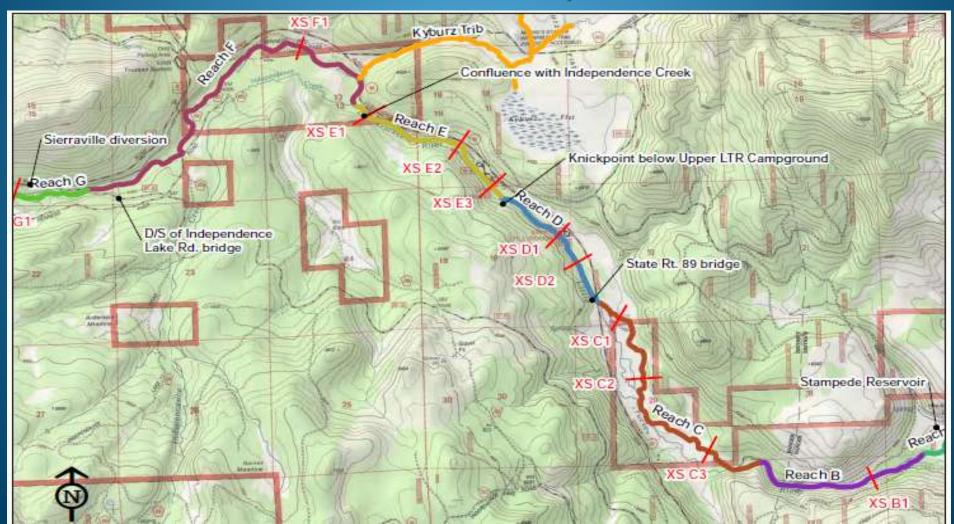


Reach C1 Survey Results



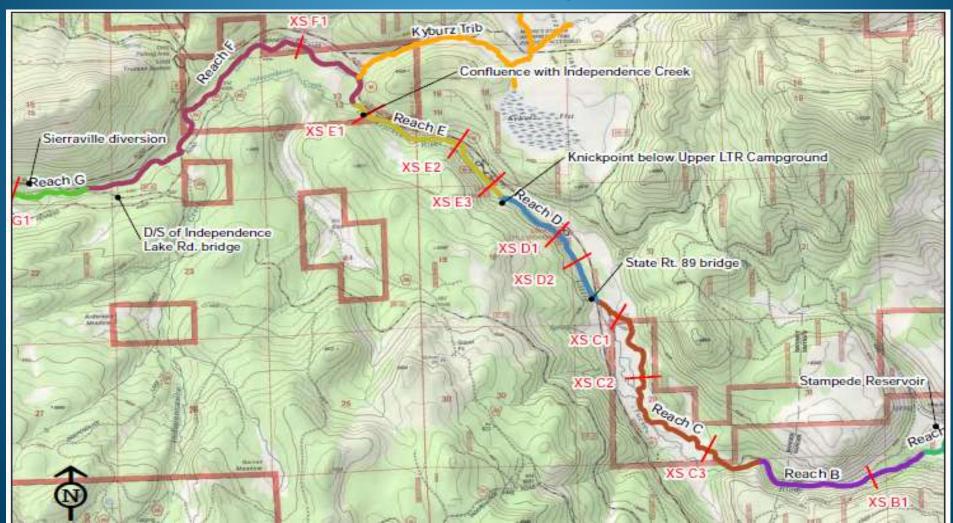


Reach D2 Survey Results



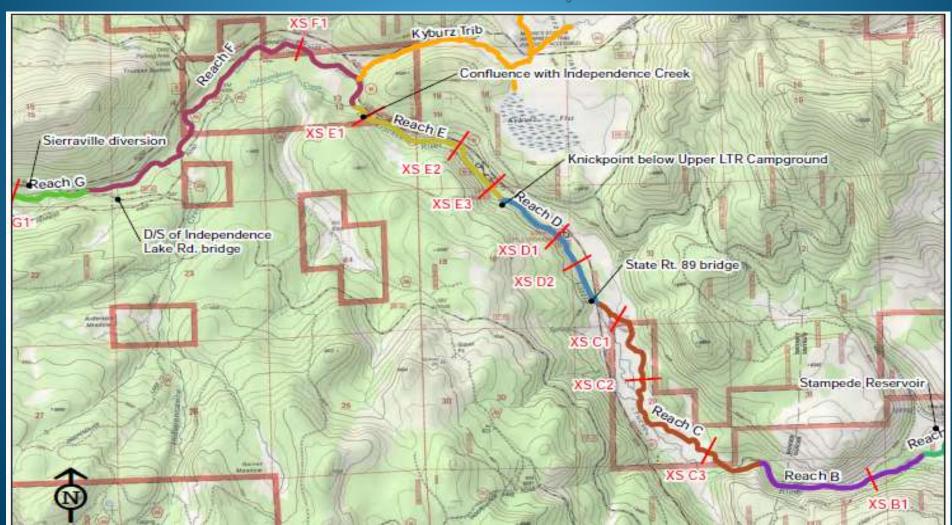


Reach E2 Survey Results



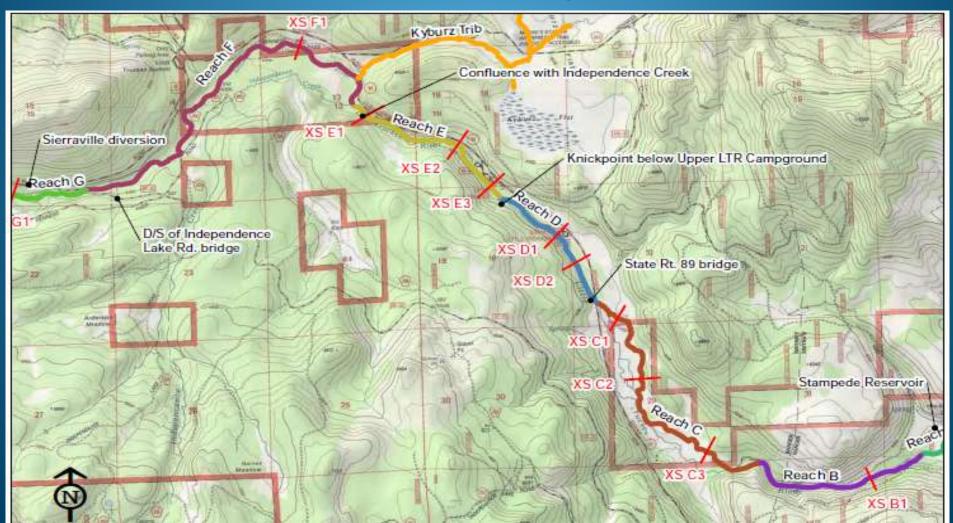


Reach F1 Survey Results



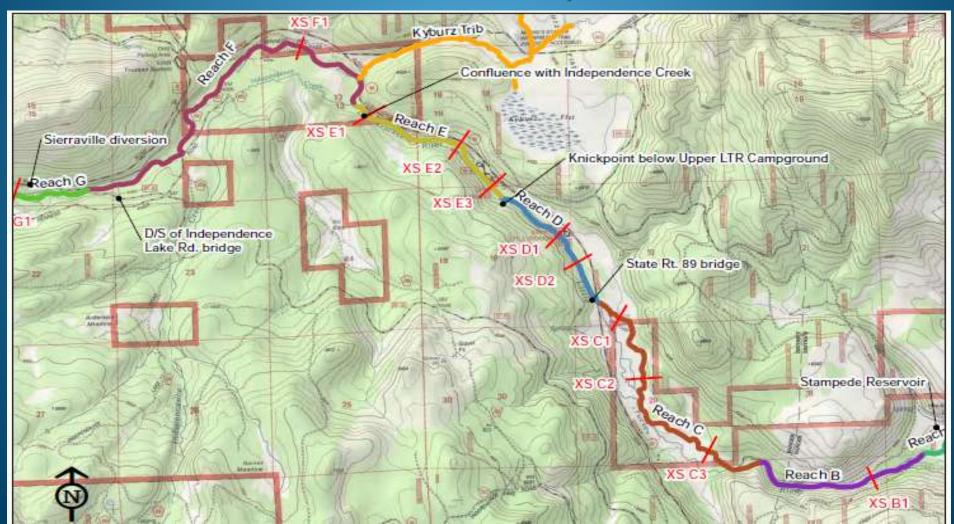


Reach F2 Survey Results





Reach G1 Survey Results





Next Steps

Management Strategies and Restoration Recommendations

Roads:

- -Improve Kyburz Flat road drainage
- -Restore meadow functions at SR89 Bridge

Hydrology:

- -Enhance or manage baseflows during spawning periods
- -Protect and/or enhance groundwater recharge and discharge zones

Channel Geomorphology:

-Restore channel-floodplain connectivity in reaches where its impaired

• Aquatic Habitat:

- -Introduce instream wood in strategic reaches
- -Install temporary livestock-exclusion fences
- -Encourage beaver activity



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