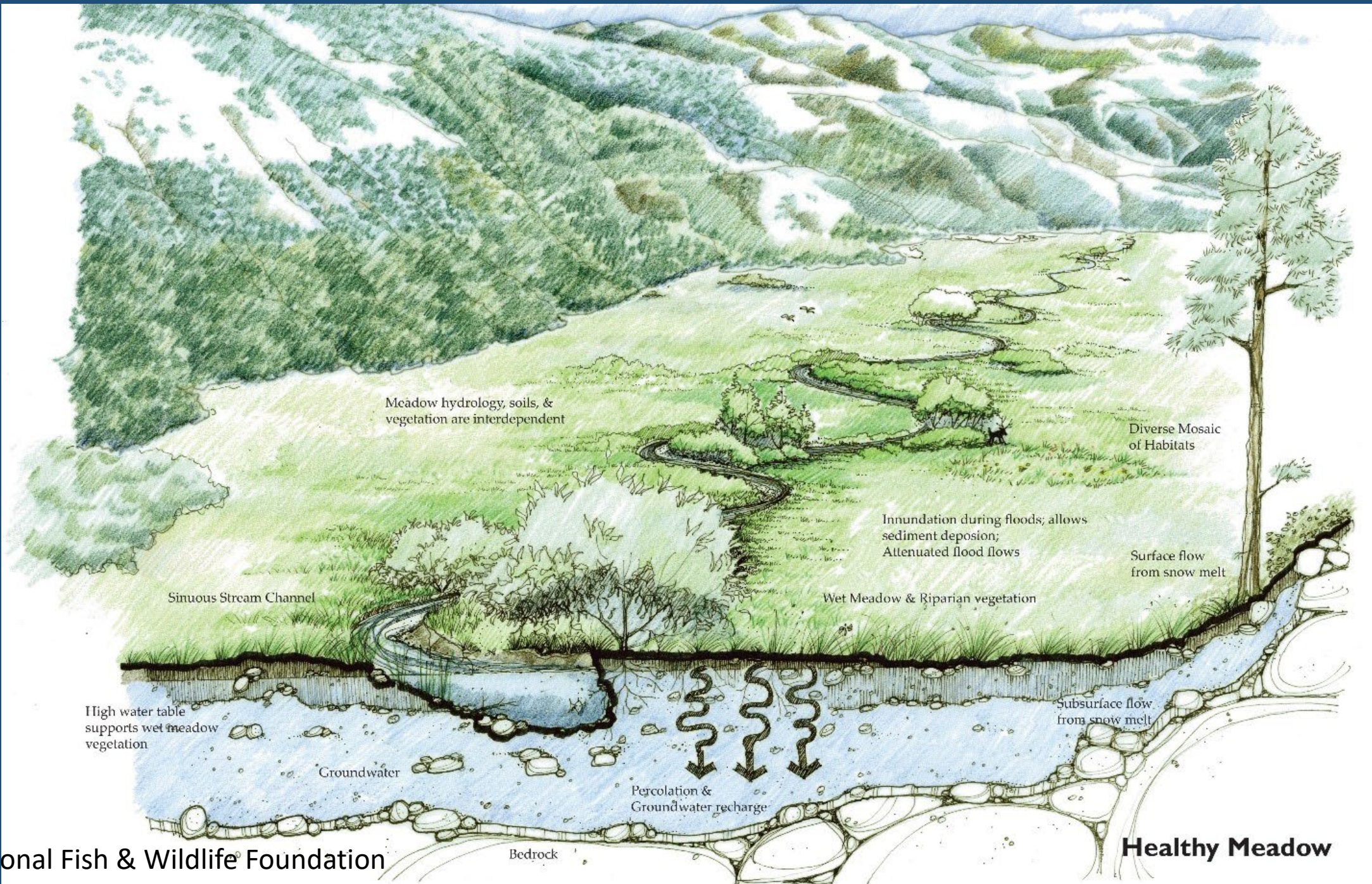


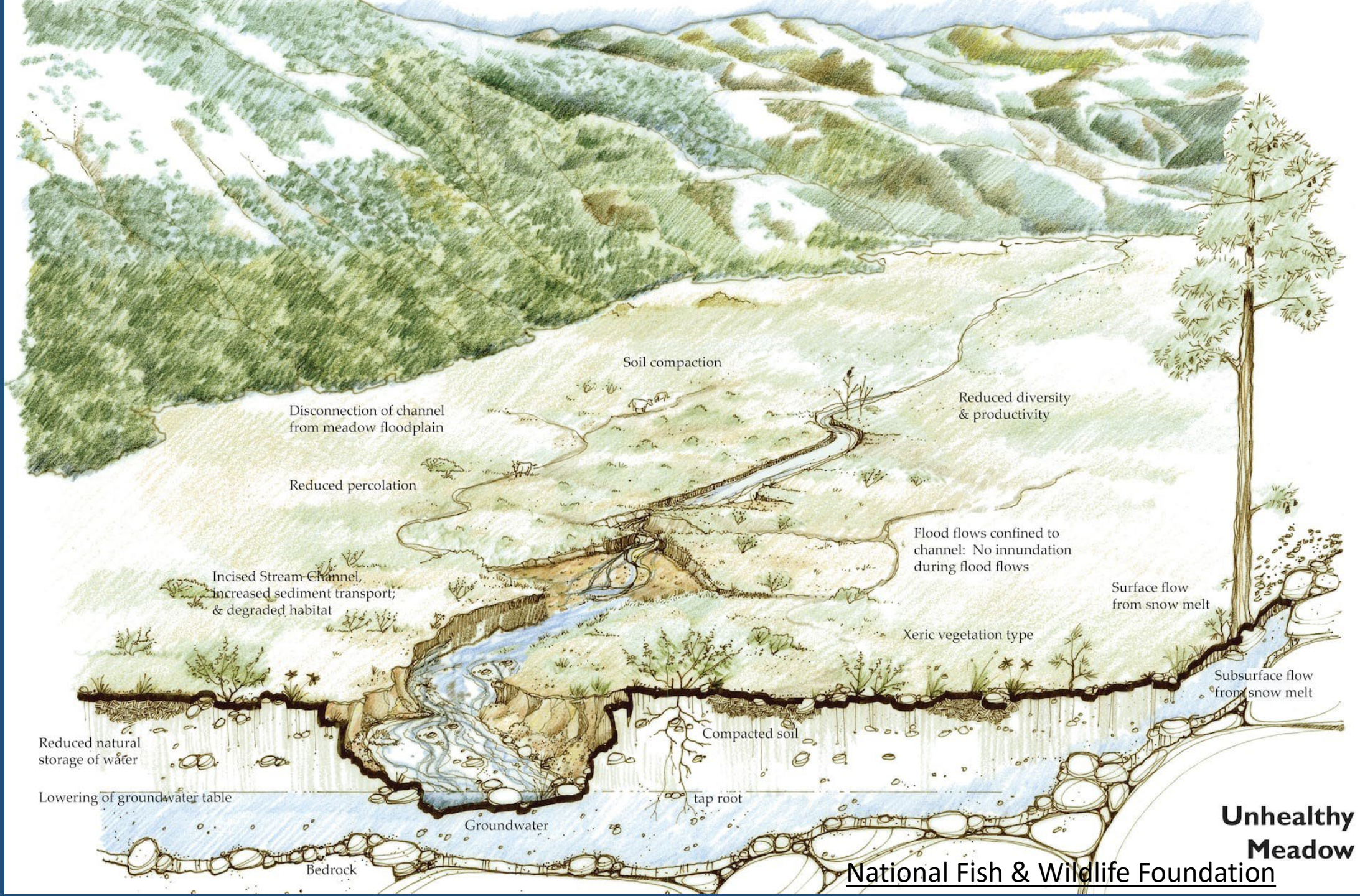


**Tuolumne
River Trust**



Process-Based Restoration – an overview





Soil compaction

Disconnection of channel from meadow floodplain

Reduced diversity & productivity

Reduced percolation

Flood flows confined to channel: No inundation during flood flows

Incised Stream Channel, increased sediment transport; & degraded habitat

Surface flow from snow melt

Xeric vegetation type

Subsurface flow from snow melt

Reduced natural storage of water

Compacted soil

Lowering of groundwater table

tap root

Groundwater

Bedrock

Unhealthy Meadow

National Fish & Wildlife Foundation

A stream comes back to life

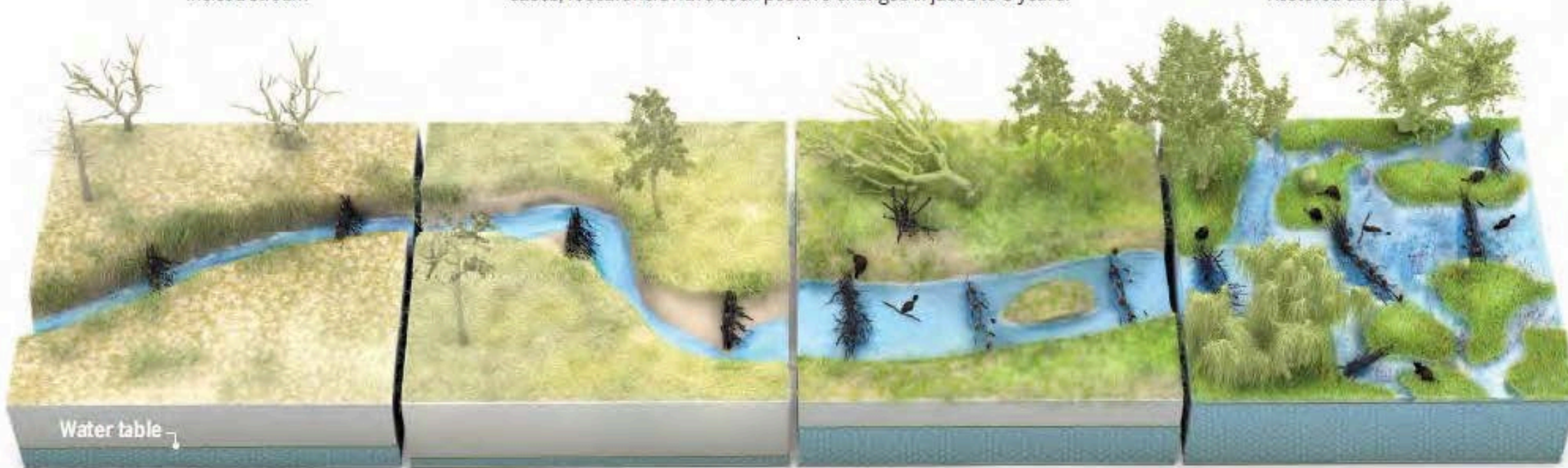
Across the U.S. West, scientists and land managers are using beaver dam analogs (BDAs) to heal damaged streams, re-establish beaver populations, and aid wildlife. In some cases, researchers have seen positive changes in just 1 to 3 years.



Incised stream



Restored stream



Adding dams

Beaver trapping and overgrazing have caused countless creeks to cut deep trenches and water tables to drop, drying floodplains. Installing BDAs can help.

Widening the trench

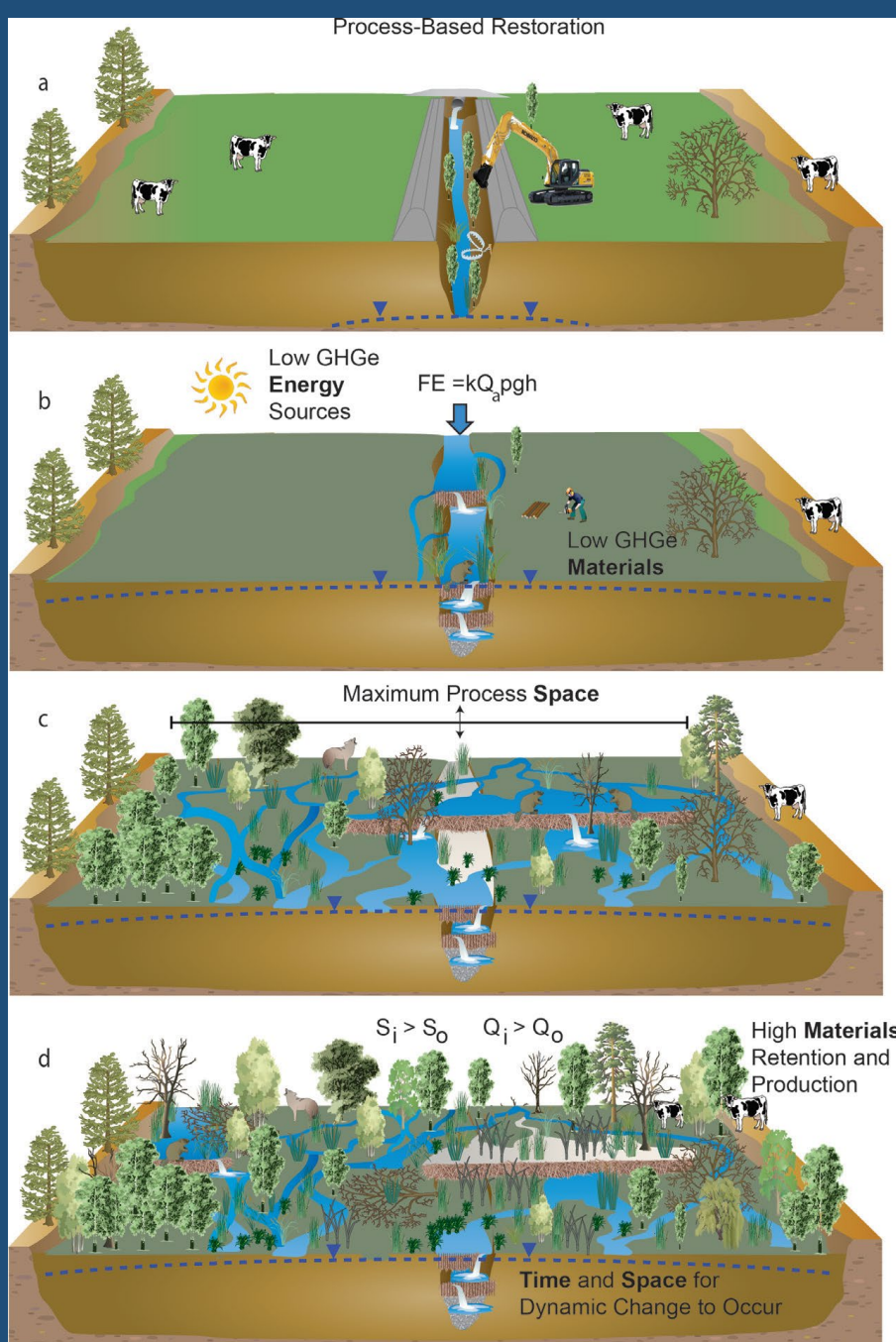
BDAs divert flows, causing streams to cut into banks, widening the incised channel, and creating a supply of sediment that helps raise the stream bed.

Beavers return

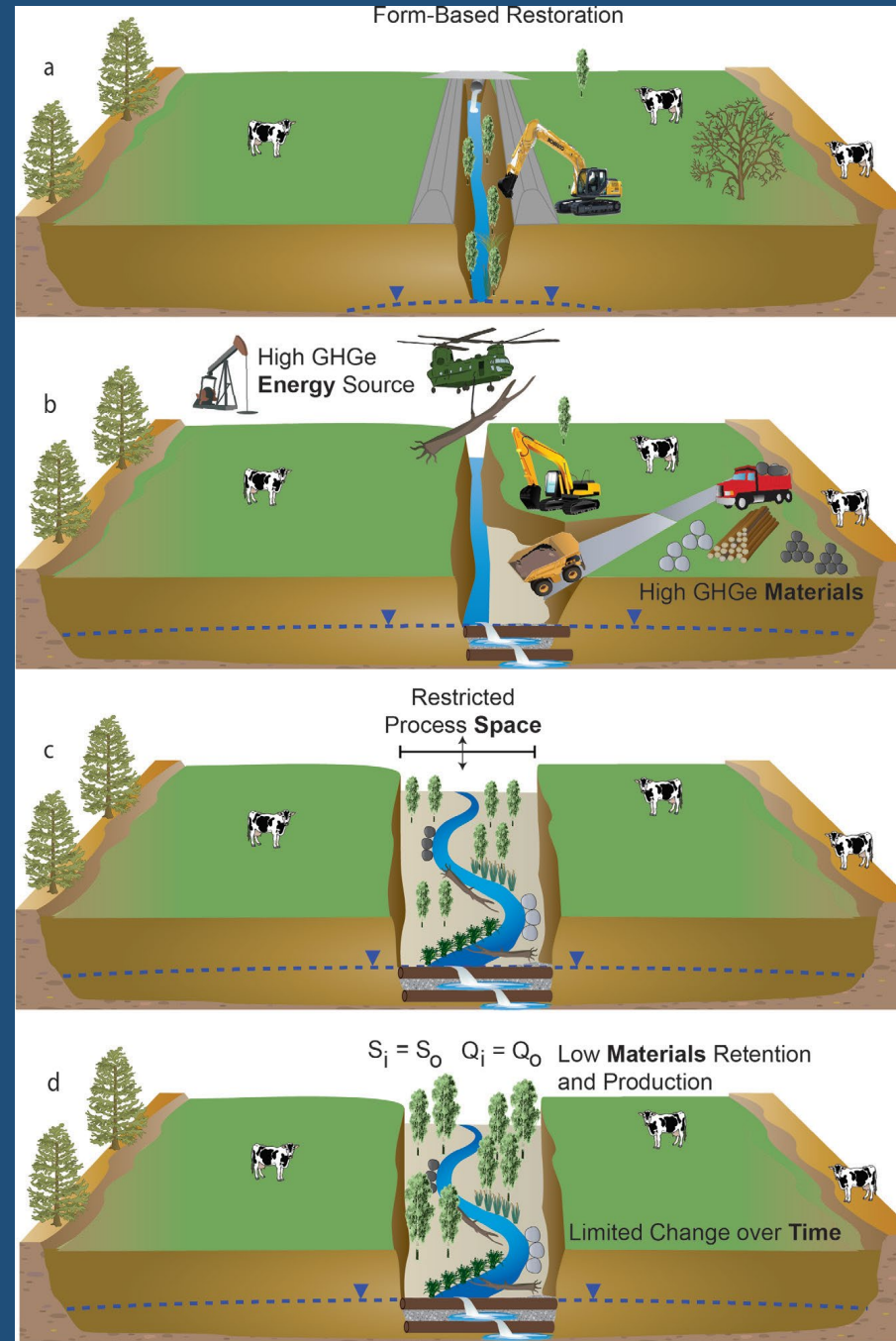
As BDAs trap sediment, the stream bed rebuilds and forces water onto the floodplain, recharging groundwater. Slower flows allow beavers to recolonize.

A complex haven

Re-established beavers raise water tables, irrigate new stands of willow and alder, and create a maze of pools and side channels for fish and wildlife.



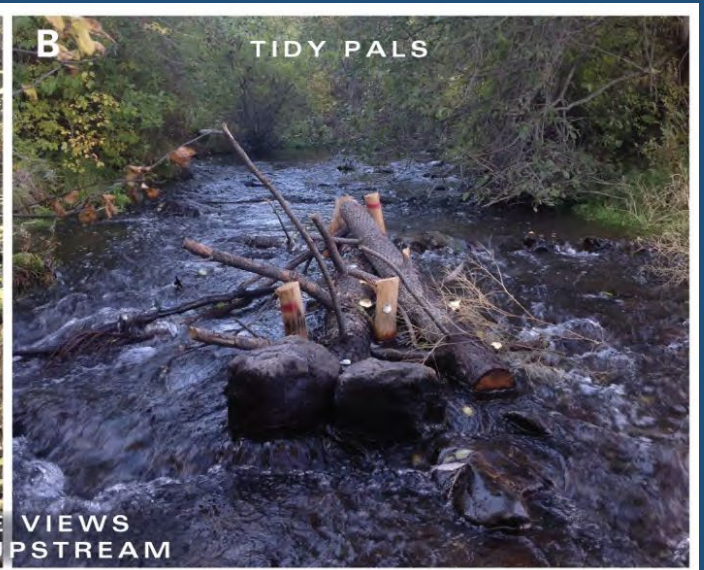
Ciotti et. al



Ciotti et. al



cc i Utah State University



cc i Reid Camp

OBLIQUE VIEWS
LOOKING UPSTREAM

Meadow Projects

CDFW 2024 –

- Boney Flat Implementation

Tuolumne Band of Me Wuk Indians – grant through Sierra Meadow Partnership (Wildlife Conservation Board)

- Murphy Ranch planning and design

WCB 2020 planning, design, and permitting grant (to be done in 2021, project area is 67 acres meadow and .5 acre riverine)

- Boney Flat
- Cottonwood
- Boggy
- Little Rattlesnake Creek Tributary

WCB 2016 grant (20 meadows restored, approximately 157 acres total)

- 1-8. Reynolds Meadows (8 small) - 2018-2019
9. Upper Femmons
10. Lower Femmons_
11. 1751 - 2018
12. 2N55 - 2017
13. Rackerby Jack Springs - 2019
14. Thompson - 2018
15. Walton Cabin Springs - 2018
16. Wet Meadow Springs - 2018-2019
17. Wet Meadow -
18. Indian Springs- 2020
19. Upper Fahey - 2017
20. Lower Fahey -2019

SNC grants 813, 816, and 856 (took place 2014 through 2019) - (3.25 acres spring and 20 acres meadow habitat restored)

- *Springs: 112 spring were visited and assessed, 10 were selected/funded for restoration planning, design, permitting and implementation - of which 8 were restored and 2 were prescribed adaptive management/monitoring:*

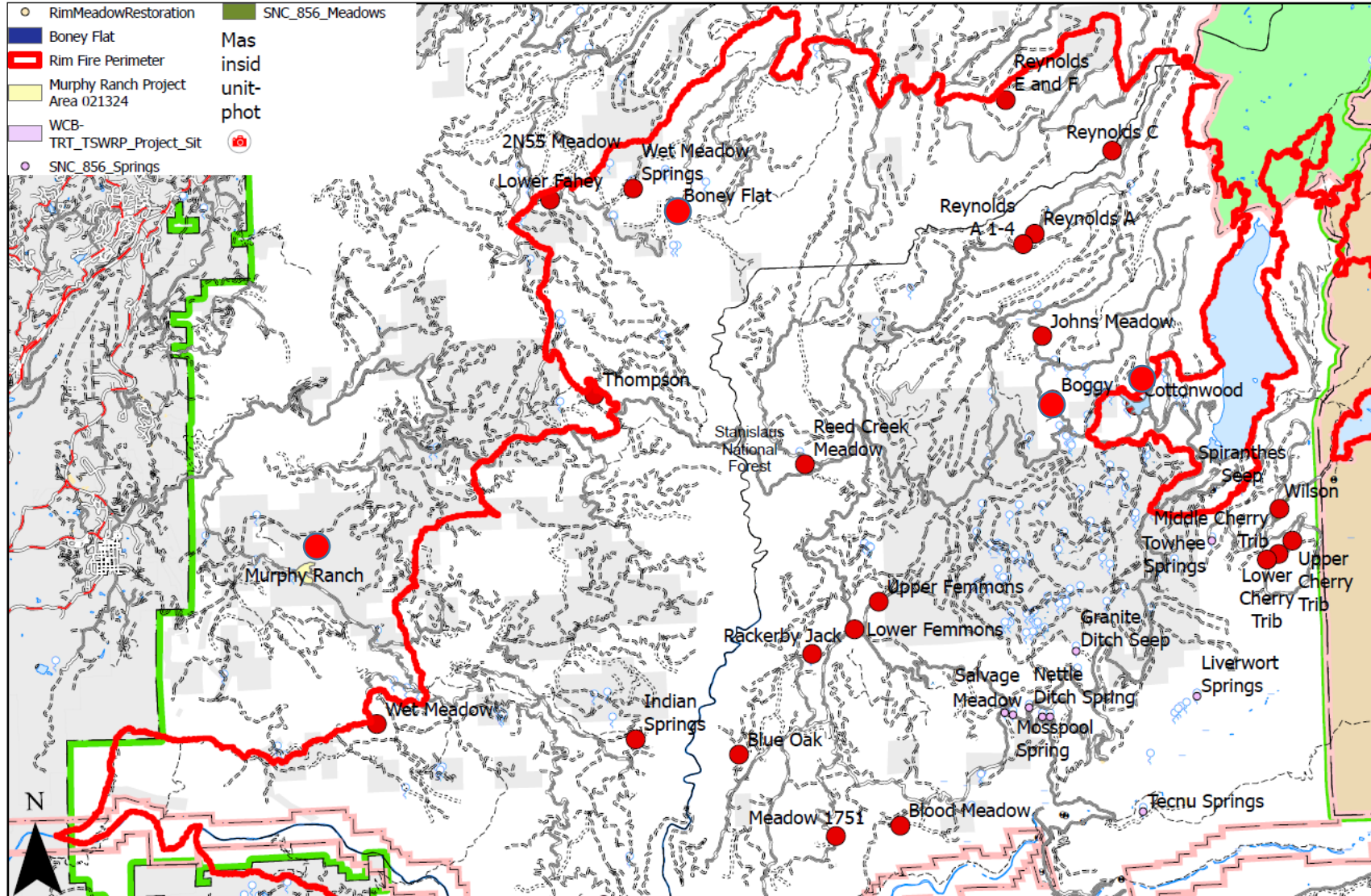
- Mosspool spring
- Nettle Ditch spring
- Cordulegaster spring
- Hopeful spring
- Tecnu spring
- Salvage Meadow spring
- Granite Ditch seep
- Towhee spring
- Spiranthes spring
- Liverwort spring

- *Meadows: 4 meadows were selected/funded for restoration planning, design, permitting and implementation*

- Wilson Meadow
- Upper Cherry Creek Meadow
- Middle Cherry Creek Meadow
- Lower Cherry Creek Meadow

(Also under the SNC 813,816, 856 grants, 205 acres were thinned (with piling for burning) habitat for deer migration, and 2 culverts were replaced.)

Meadow Projects





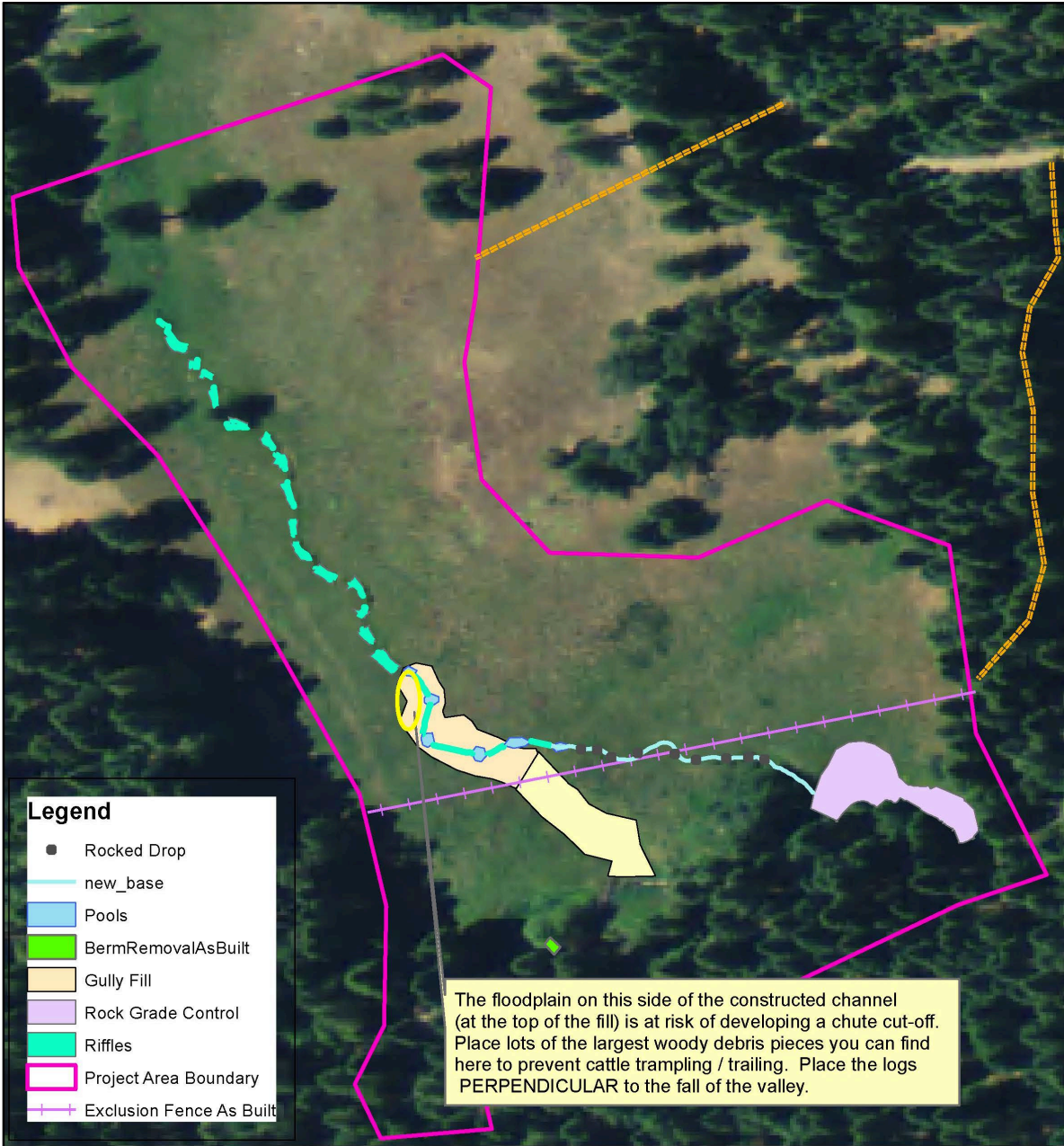
Mechanized Meadow Restoration

- Regrade and reshape stream channels to slow water down in the meadow
- Replant native plant species
- Remove invasive plants
- Exclude livestock for several years post-project work
- Install stabilizing log and rock features to prevent accelerated erosion of stream channel



LHM 11/7/18

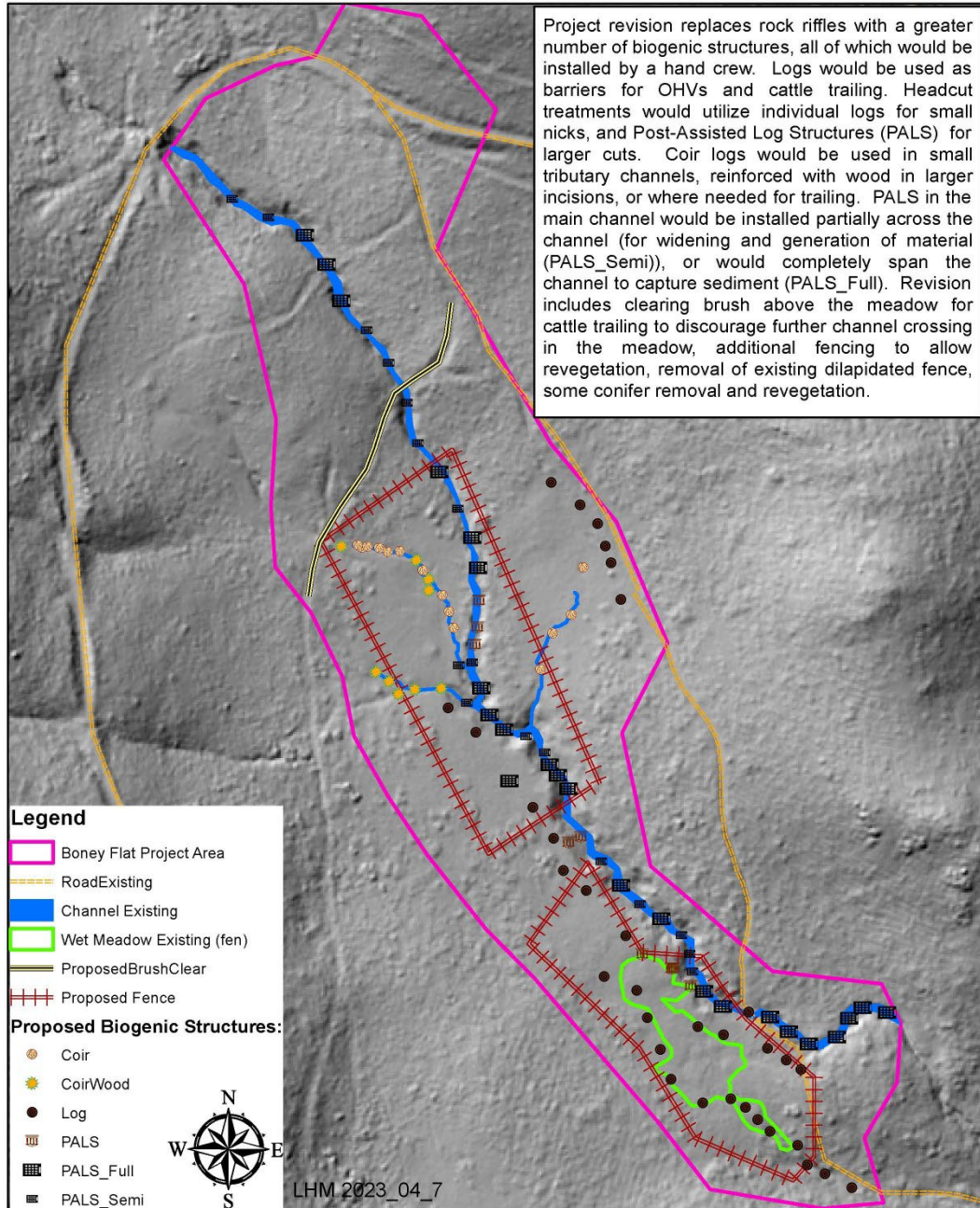
1 inch = 133 feet
0 65 130 260 Feet



Boney Flat Hydrology Improvement Project

Revised Plan View

1 inch = 200 feet
 0 50 100 200 300 400 Feet



Project revision replaces rock riffles with a greater number of biogenic structures, all of which would be installed by a hand crew. Logs would be used as barriers for OHVs and cattle trailing. Headcut treatments would utilize individual logs for small nicks, and Post-Assisted Log Structures (PALS) for larger cuts. Coir logs would be used in small tributary channels, reinforced with wood in larger incisions, or where needed for trailing. PALS in the main channel would be installed partially across the channel (for widening and generation of material (PALS_Semi)), or would completely span the channel to capture sediment (PALS_Full). Revision includes clearing brush above the meadow for cattle trailing to discourage further channel crossing in the meadow, additional fencing to allow revegetation, removal of existing dilapidated fence, some conifer removal and revegetation.





Boney Flat Meadow

- Post-Assisted Log Structures (PALs) and coir logs for slowing erosion and restoring stream channel
- Conifer encroachment, invasive plant removal and fencing other project components
- Funded through CDFW
- Implementation this summer
- Project effectiveness monitoring will continue for a few seasons out
- Volunteer days will be scheduled for folks who want to be involved

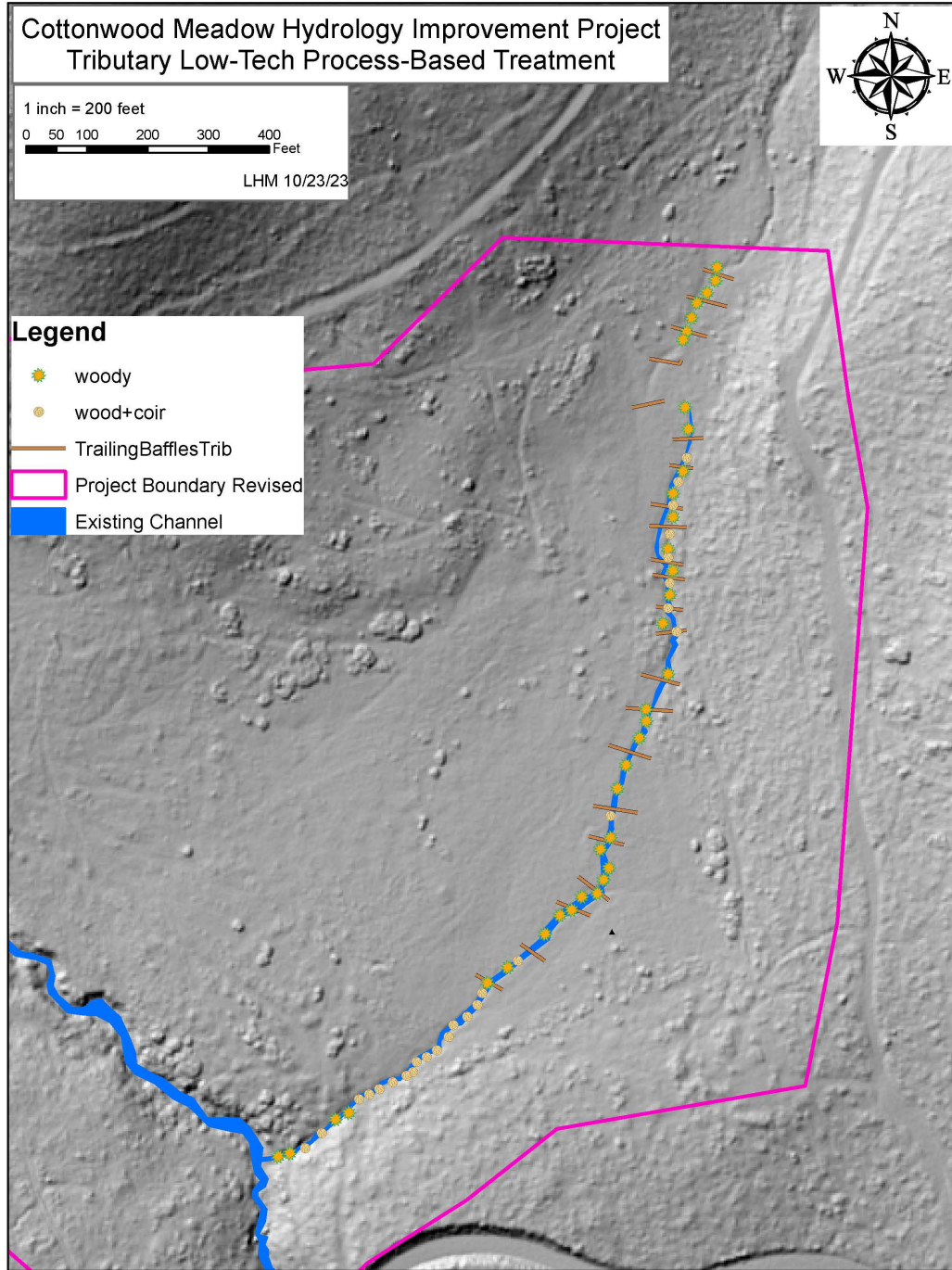
Cottonwood Meadow Hydrology Improvement Project Tributary Low-Tech Process-Based Treatment

1 inch = 200 feet
0 50 100 200 300 400 Feet

LHM 10/23/23

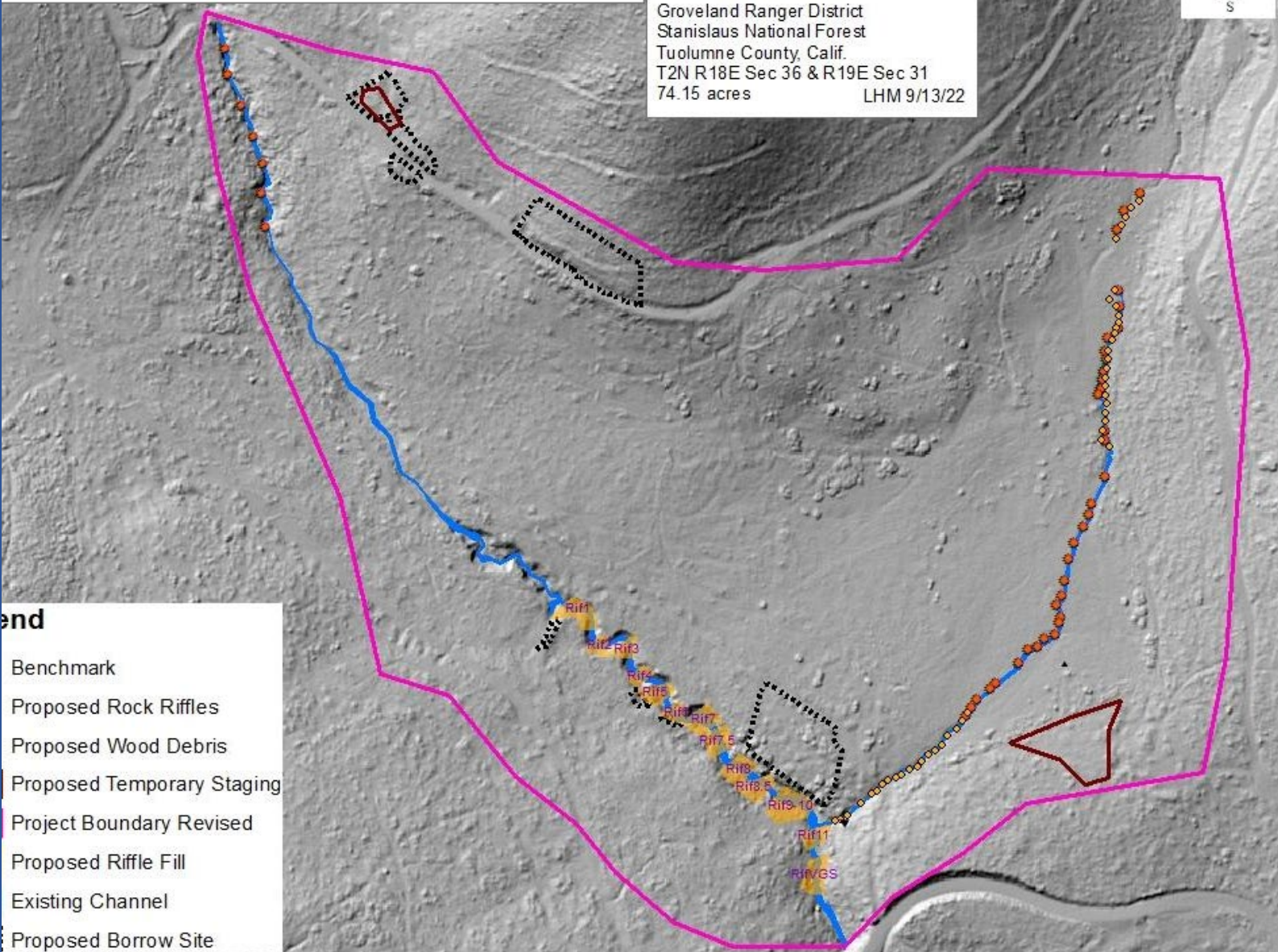


- Legend**
- woody
 - wood+coir
 - TrailingBafflesTrib
 - Project Boundary Revised
 - Existing Channel



Donwood Meadow Hydrology Improvement Project Plan View Revised

0 75 150 300 450 600 Feet
1 inch = 300 feet
Groveland Ranger District
Stanislaus National Forest
Tuolumne County, Calif.
T2N R18E Sec 36 & R19E Sec 31
74.15 acres LHM 9/13/22



- Legend**
- Benchmark
 - Proposed Rock Riffles
 - Proposed Wood Debris
 - Proposed Temporary Staging
 - Project Boundary Revised
 - Proposed Riffle Fill
 - Existing Channel
 - Proposed Borrow Site







References and Resources:

- Wheaton J.M., Bennett S.N., Bouwes, N., Maestas J.D. and Shahverdian S.M. (Editors). 2019. Low-Tech Process-Based Restoration of Riverscapes: Design Manual. Version 1.0. Utah State University Restoration Consortium. Logan, UT. 286 pp. DOI: [10.13140/RG.2.2.19590.63049/2](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.19590.63049/2).
- Damion C Ciotti, Jared Mckee, Karen L Pope, G Mathias Kondolf, Michael M Pollock, Design Criteria for Process-Based Restoration of Fluvial Systems, *BioScience*, Volume 71, Issue 8, August 2021, Pages 831–845, <https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/biab065>
- Tuolumne River Trust website: <https://www.tuolumne.org/restore>
- Sierra Meadow Partnership: <https://www.sierrameadows.org/>
- Plumas Corp: <https://plumascorp.org/>



Meadows in the Upper Stanislaus Watershed

Meadow Areas - Upper Stanislaus Watershed

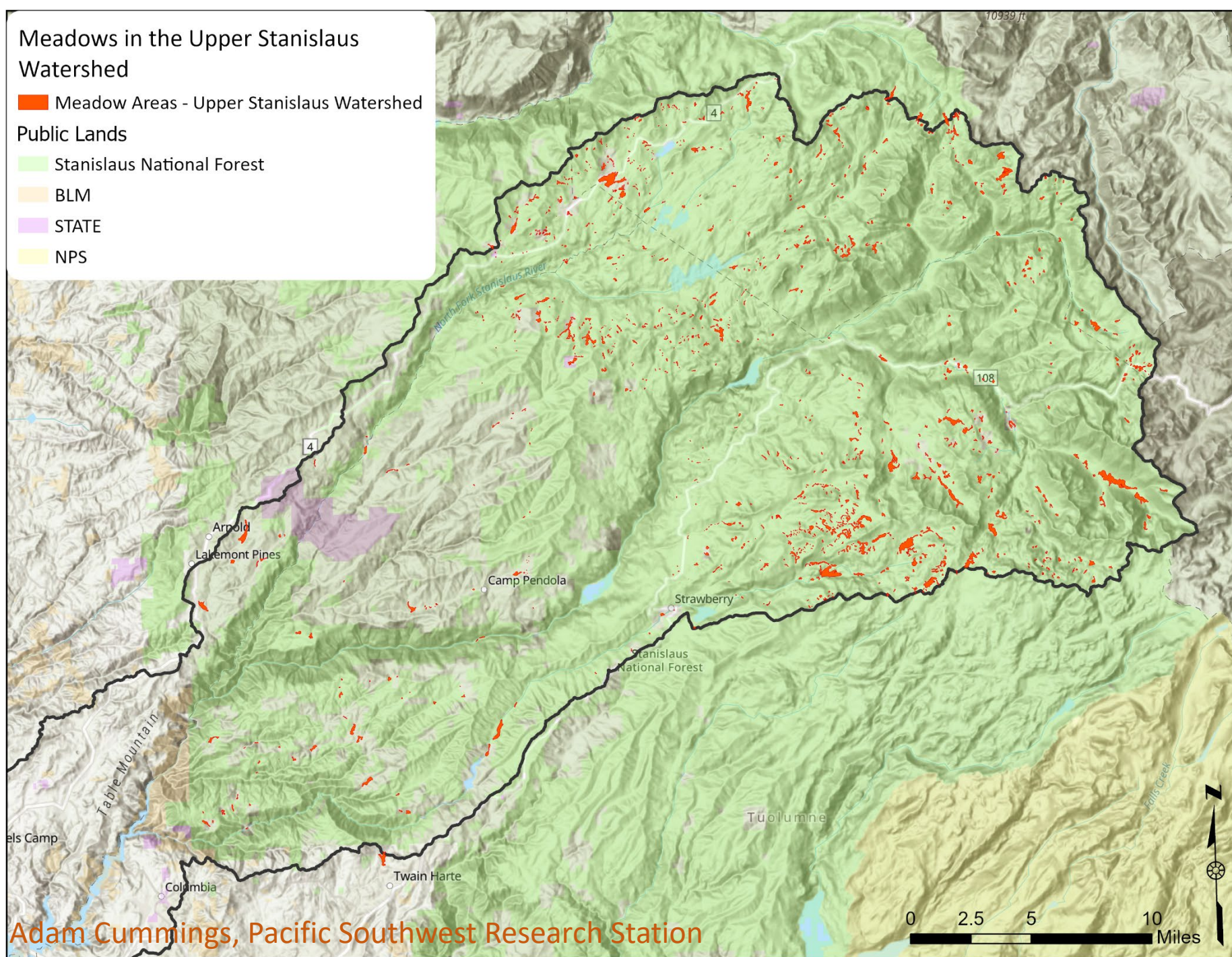
Public Lands

Stanislaus National Forest

BLM

STATE

NPS

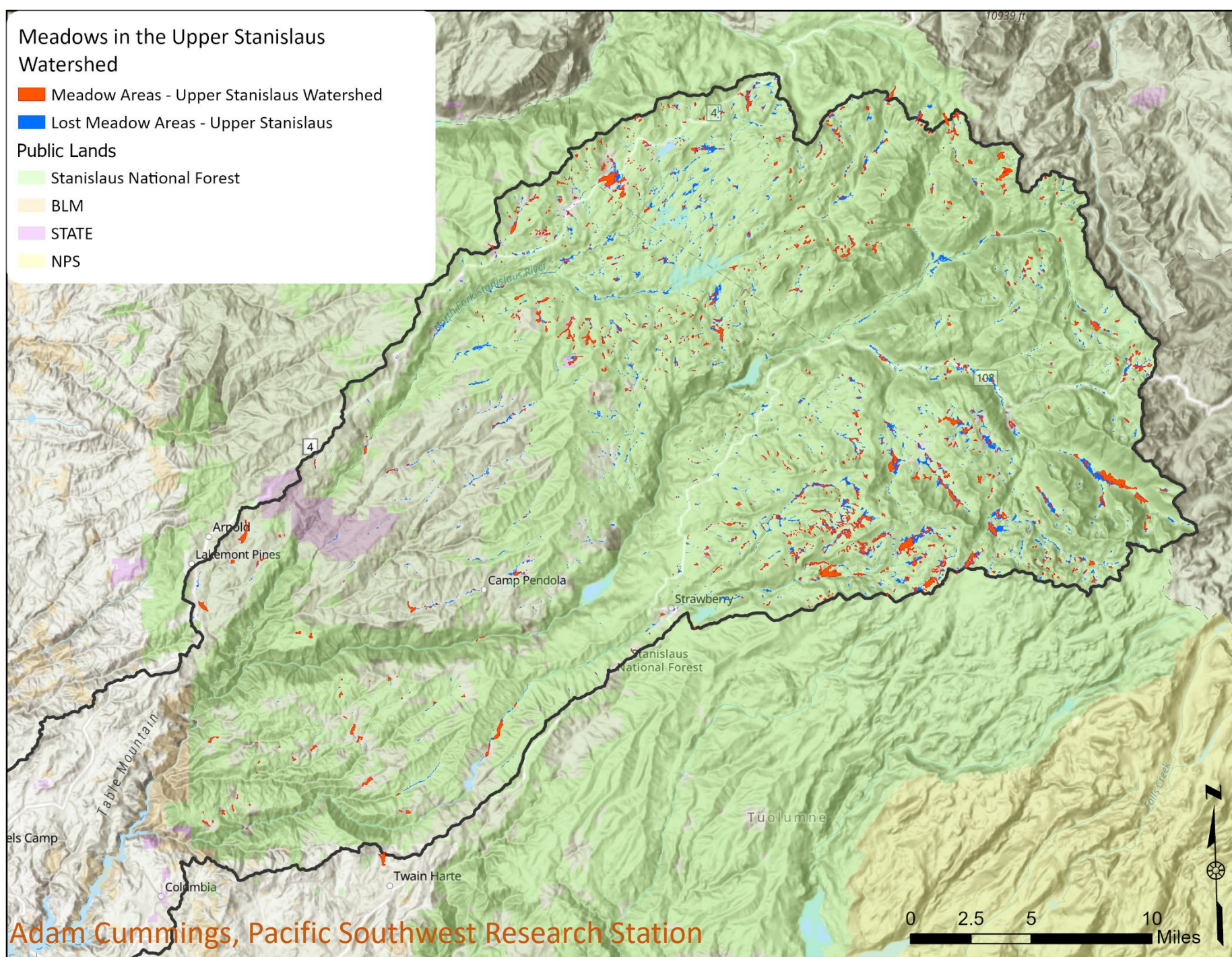


Meadows in the Upper Stanislaus Watershed

- Meadow Areas - Upper Stanislaus Watershed
- Lost Meadow Areas - Upper Stanislaus

Public Lands

- Stanislaus National Forest
- BLM
- STATE
- NPS

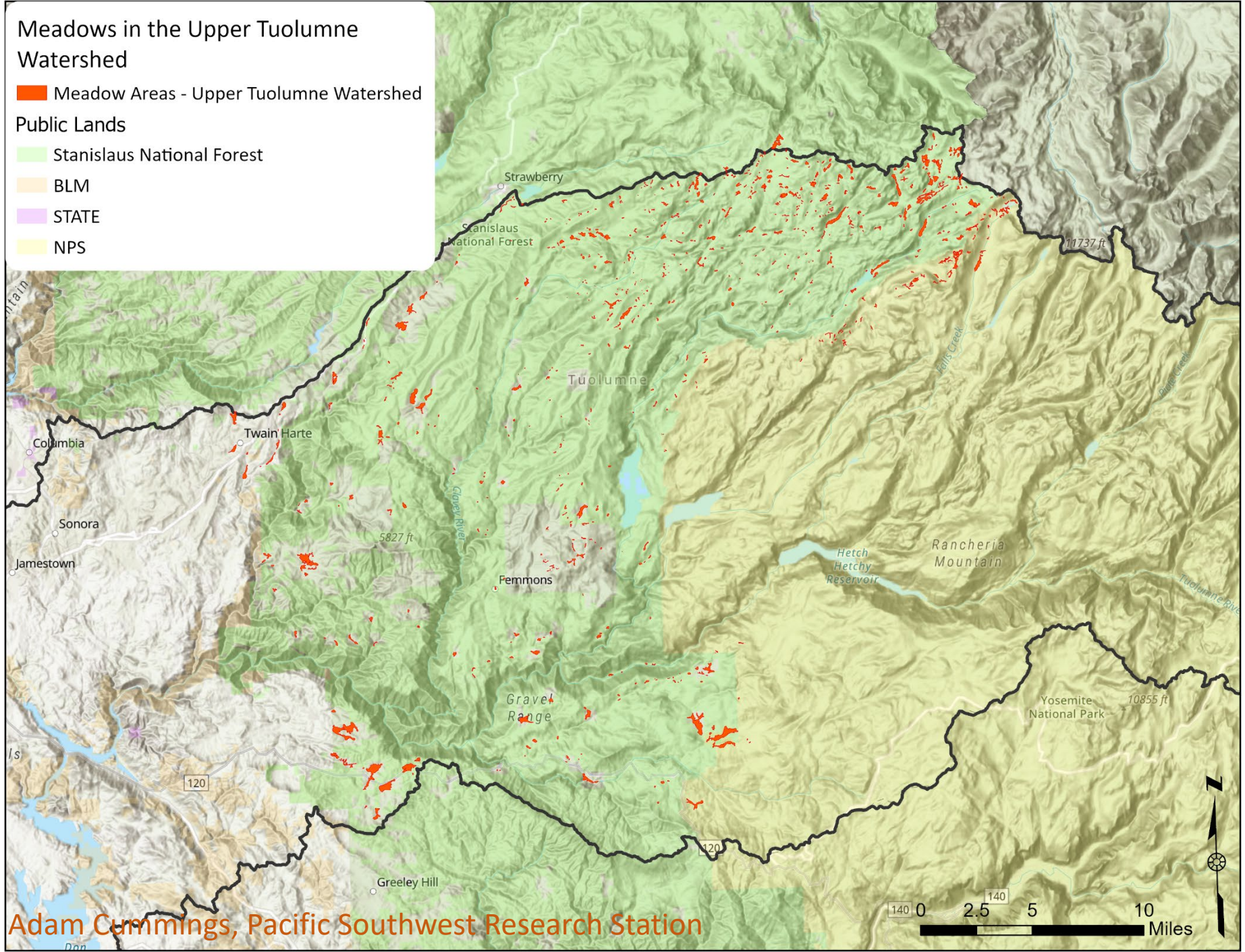


Meadows in the Upper Tuolumne Watershed

Meadow Areas - Upper Tuolumne Watershed

Public Lands

- Stanislaus National Forest
- BLM
- STATE
- NPS



Meadows in the Upper Tuolumne Watershed

Meadow Areas - Upper Tuolumne Watershed

Lost Meadows - Upper Tuolumne

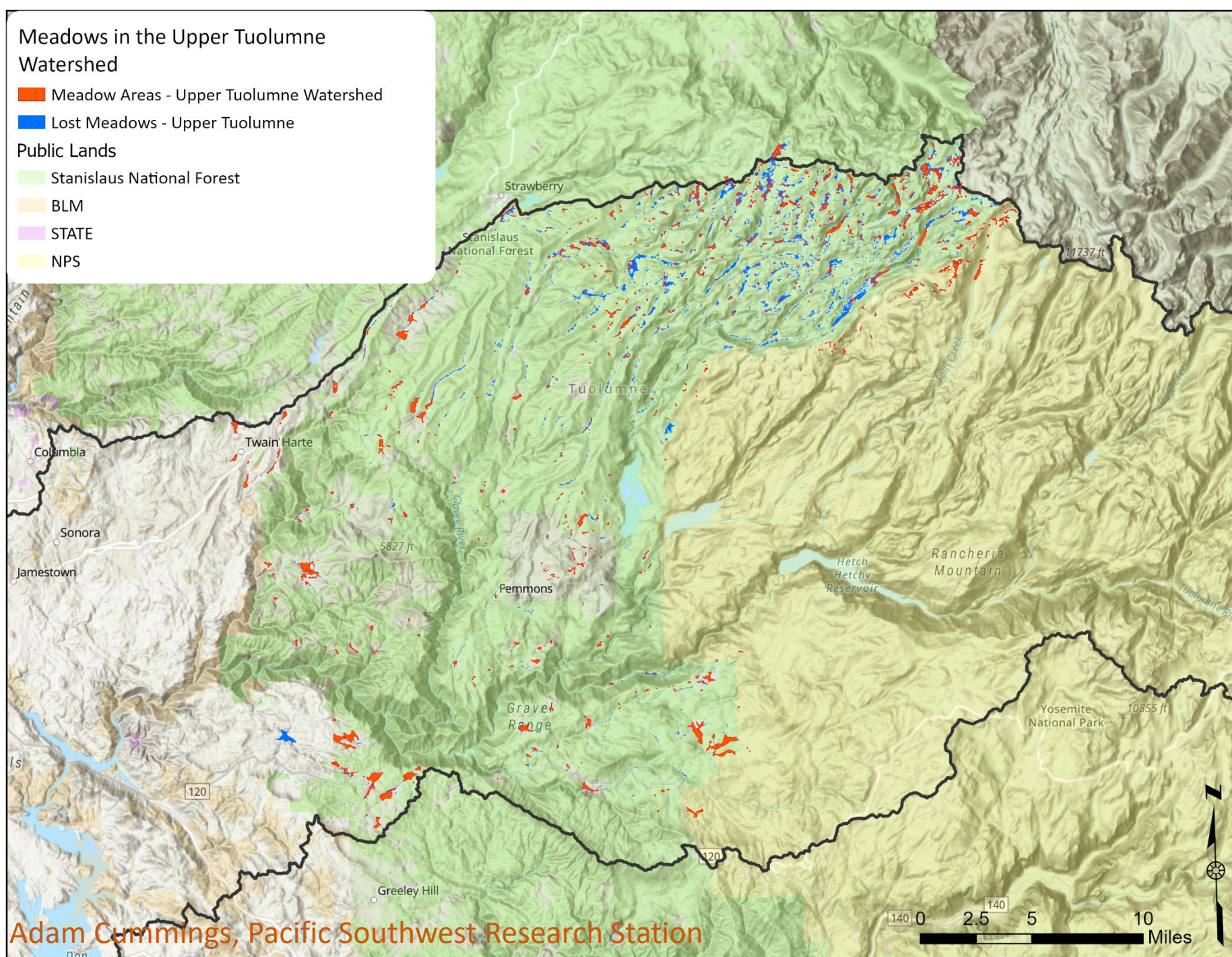
Public Lands

Stanislaus National Forest

BLM

STATE

NPS



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