

Policy Advisory Group Meeting: September 6^{th, 2018}

UCSRB Snow2flow: A decision-support tool to support salmon recovery with targeted forest restoration

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AGENDA

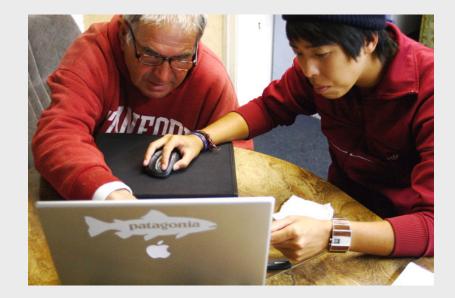
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ECOTRUST

We focus on middle ground solutions to address resource management issues:

- stakeholder engagement
- economic analysis
- decision support tools



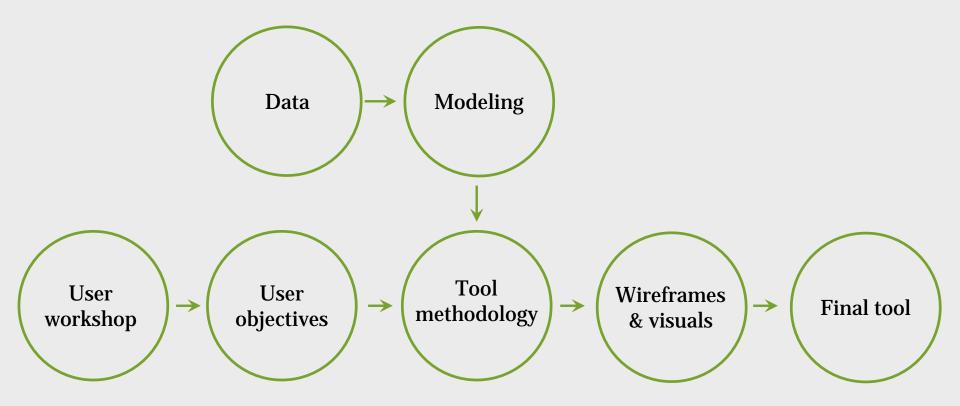


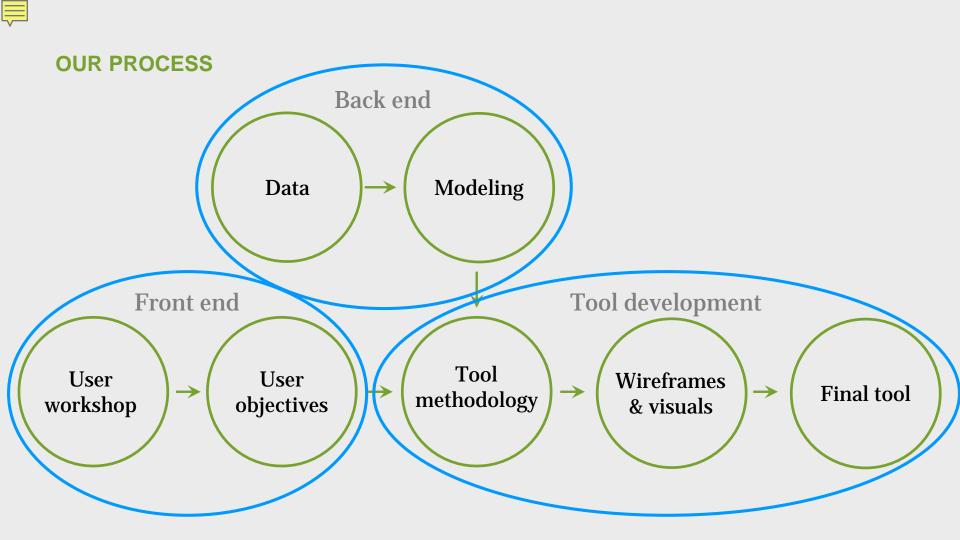
Allow users to explore the effects of forest management (prescriptions and treatment locations) on snowpack and resulting stream flows.



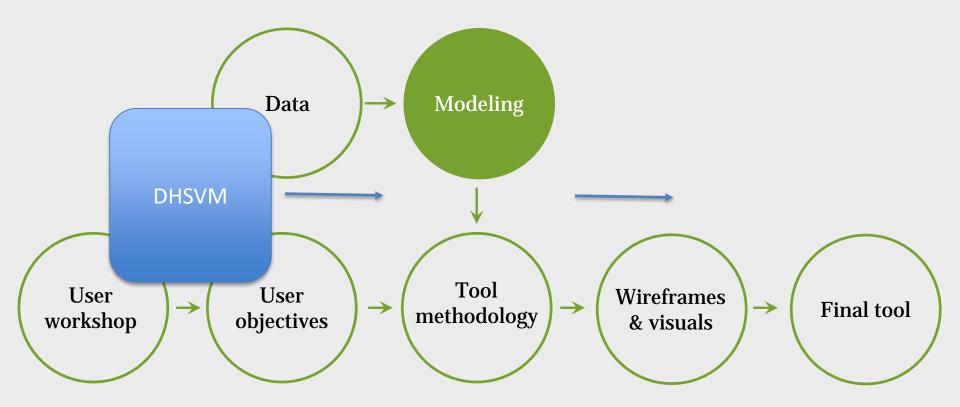


OUR PROCESS





BACK-END MODLEING

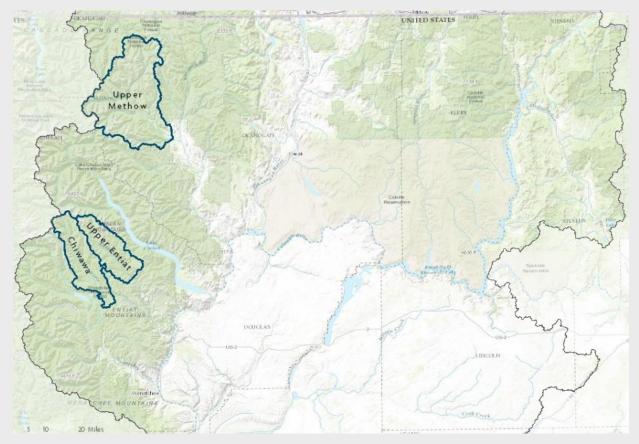


Phase I model

Designed to evaluate the effects of vegetation and vegetation change, on the hydrological cycle at spatial scales that are *relevant for forest* management practices.



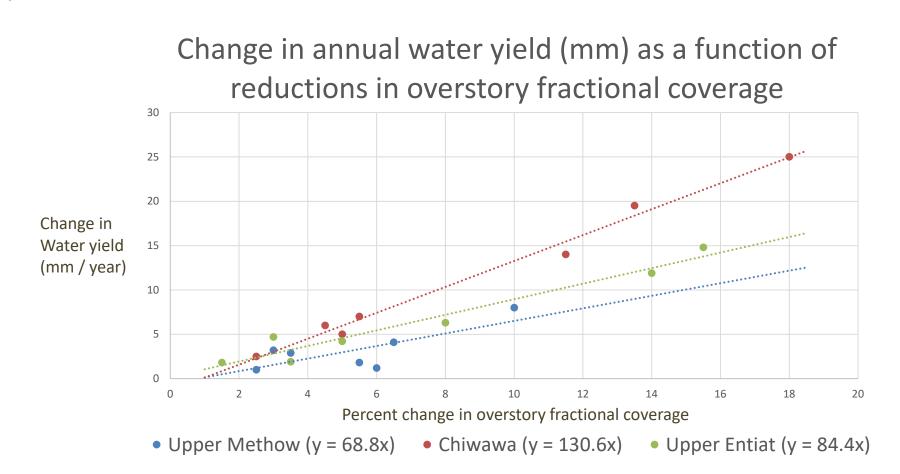
PHASE I MODEL



DHSVM Scenario Descriptions

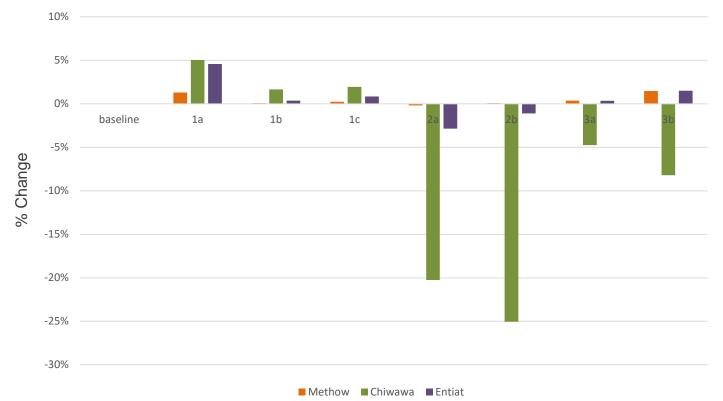
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Scenario	Forest Type	Land Form	Geographic Consideration	Resulting Fractional coverage
1a	Dry and Moist	Ridgetops	All	30%
1b	Dry and Moist	South Facing	High Elevation	50%
1c	Dry Moist	South Facing	All	50%
2a	Cool and Cold	All	Top 30% Fire Risk	30%
2b	Cool and Cold	All	Top 50% Fire Risk	50%
3a	All	North Facing and Valley Bottoms	Top 10% Fire Risk	0%
3b	All	North Facing and Valley Bottoms	Top 30% Fire Risk	0%



(Wigmosta et al, 2015)





Change in Average 7-day low flows in September for different scenarios

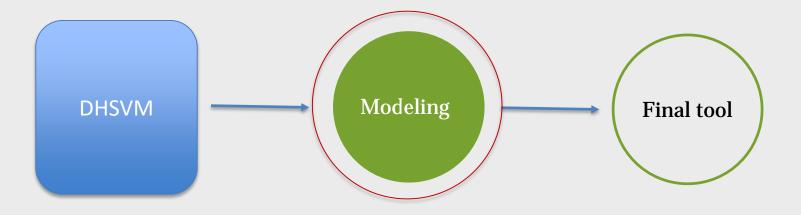
Tool methodology



GOAL (Phase 2)

<u>Allow users to explore</u> the effects of forest management (prescriptions and treatment locations) on snowpack and resulting stream flows.

BACK-END MODLEING



BACK-END MODLEING

- Develop relationship between DSVM modeled and non-modeled watersheds in the region using a set of variables that most affect flows.
- "Impute" DHSVM outputs from modeled watersheds to non-modeled watersheds.



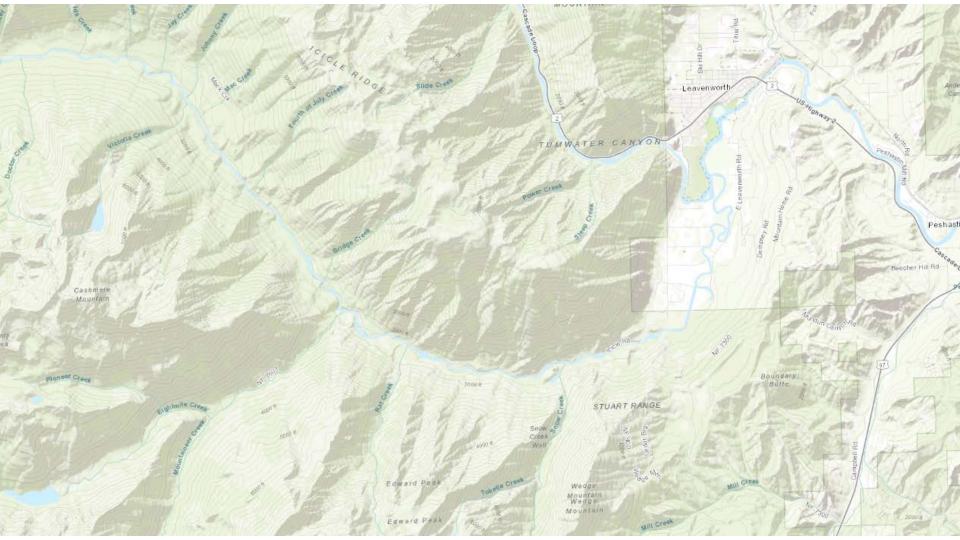
Output = *f*(W,V,M)

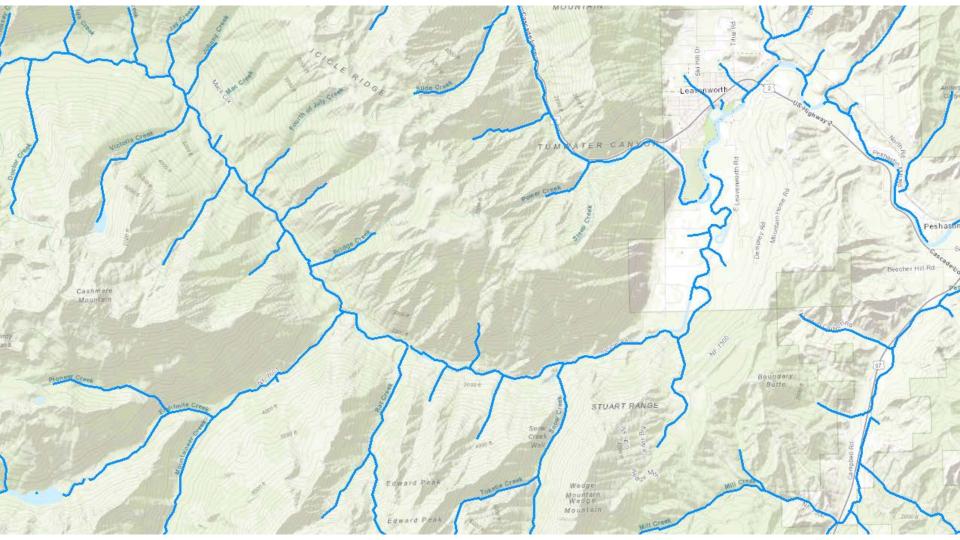
Where:

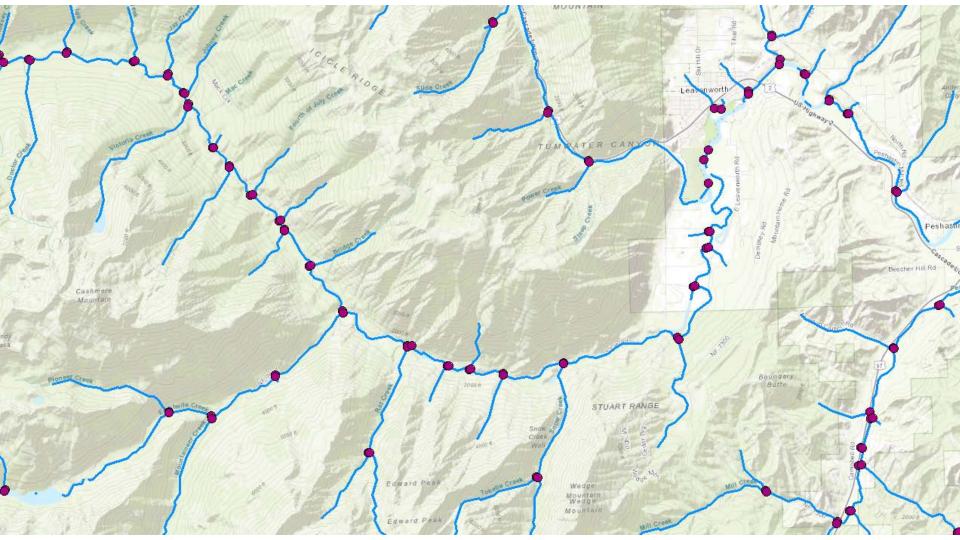
- Output is an aggregate term related to a hydrologic classification of a watershed that represent important factors for salmon.
- W = a set of watershed characteristics expressed at the watershed scale e.g. proportion of watershed above 60% slope.
- V = a set of land type characteristics expressed at the watershed scale e.g. proportion of watershed covered by dry forests on south facing slopes.
- M = a set of meteorological conditions

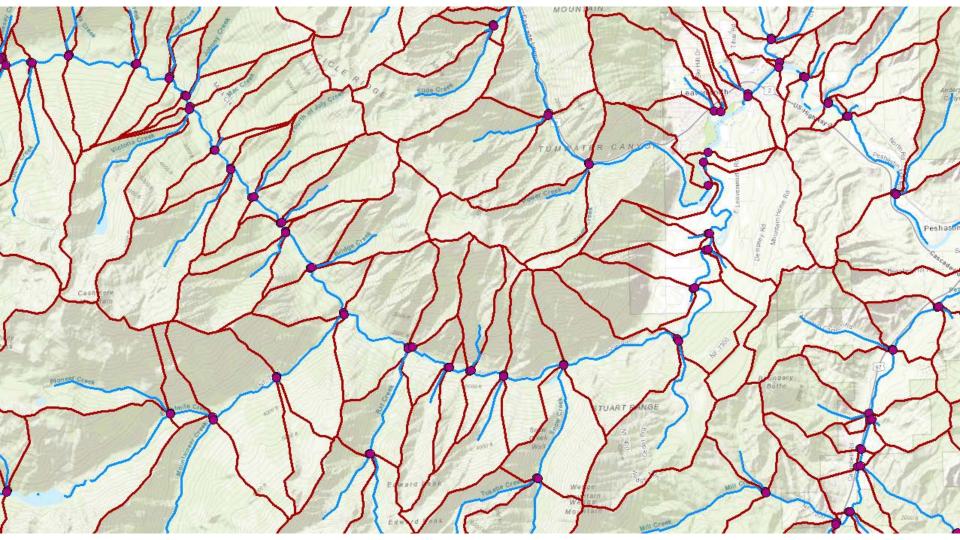
Watershed specific hydrologic classification

- All watersheds in study area are classified into a discrete number of classes.
- Watersheds in DHSVM modeled basins are matched with watersheds outside of DHSVM domain based on varying levels of aggregation within the classification.
- DHSVM outputs are "imputed" into the matched watersheds.

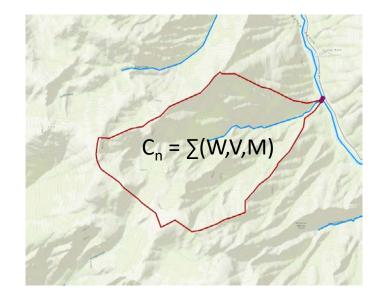


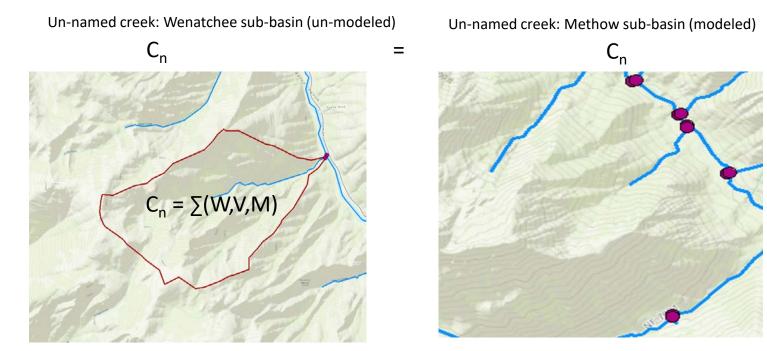




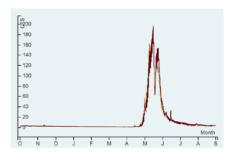


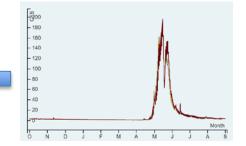
Un-named creek: Wenatchee sub-basin (un-modeled)





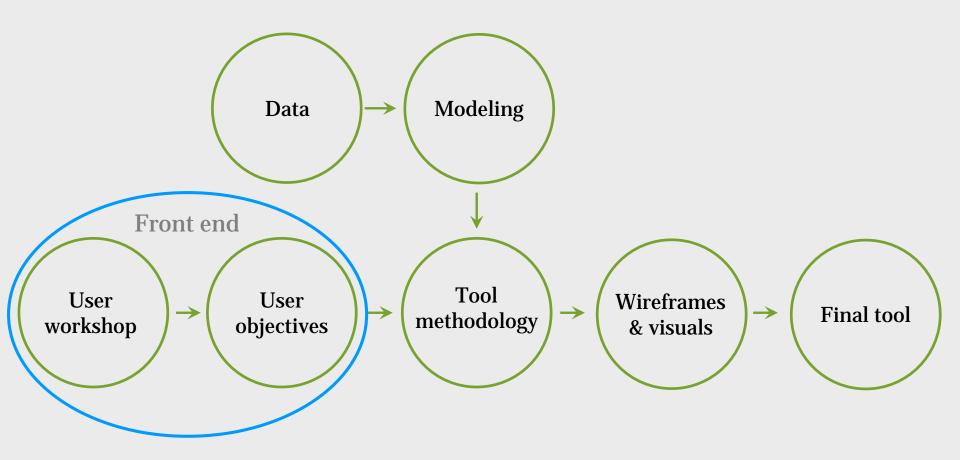
Impute





Modeled watersheds = 1,144 Non- Modeled watersheds = 4,548

USER EXPERIENCE





USER OBJECTIVES

How do I increase flow at a given location on the landscape? How do my forest management practices impact flow?



USE CASES

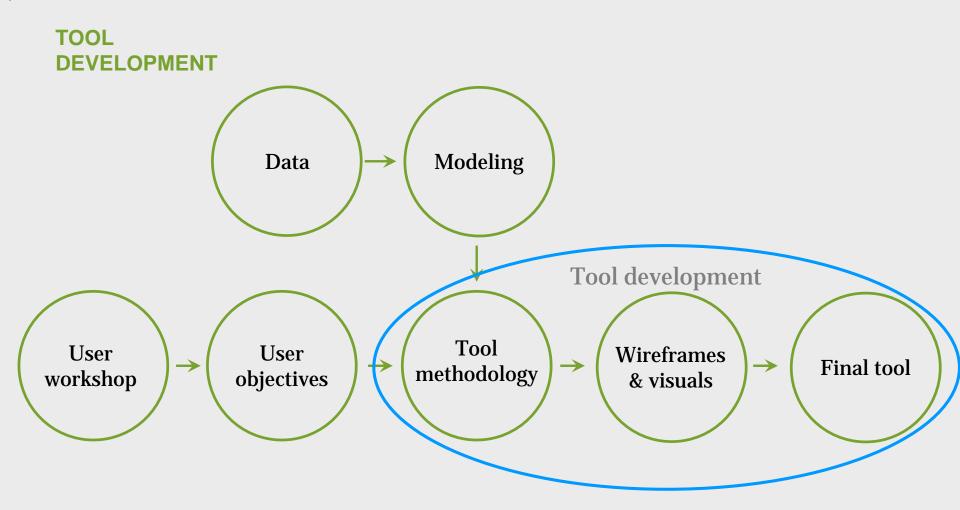
Water Users:

 users interested in flows for specific locations and how treatments affect those flows

Forest managers:

- Understanding impacts to flows when planning forest management activity
- Testing impacts to flows of proposed management





05 *Tool Demo*

http://s2fdemo.ecotrust.org



Next steps

Tool Rollout

- Beta testing through September
- Outreach
- Final release available October 1st on UCSRB website

Interested in beta testing tool?

- Mike Mertens, Ecotrust, <u>mike@ecotrust.org</u>, (503) 467-0775
- Jocelyn Tutak, Ecotrust, jtutak@ecotrust.org (503) 467-0750

Thank you

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