

Skagit Watershed Recovery: Sediment and Landslides

Skagit Watershed Council

March 15, 2023

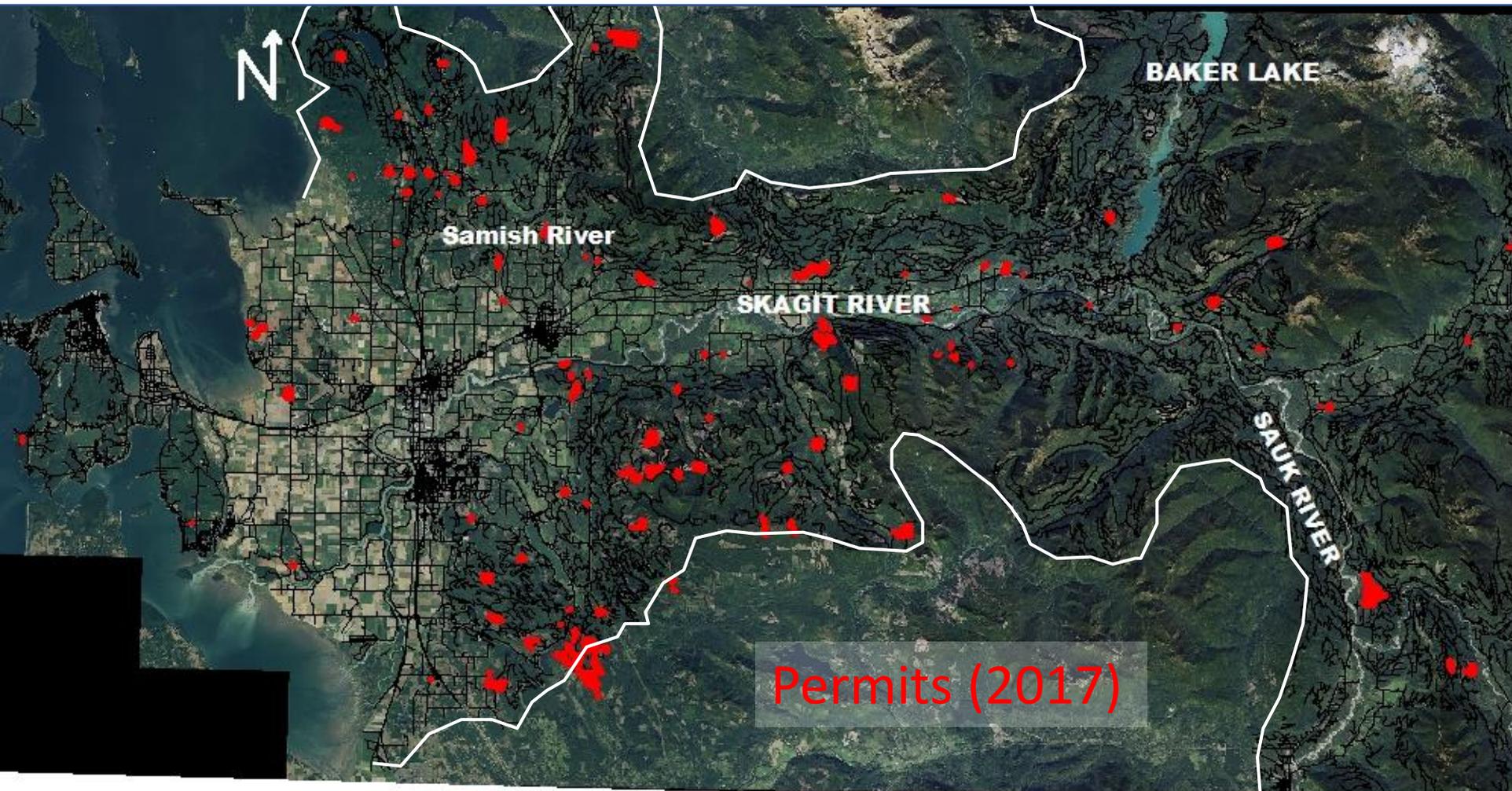
Curt Veldhuisen & Gus Seixas

Forest & Fish Program



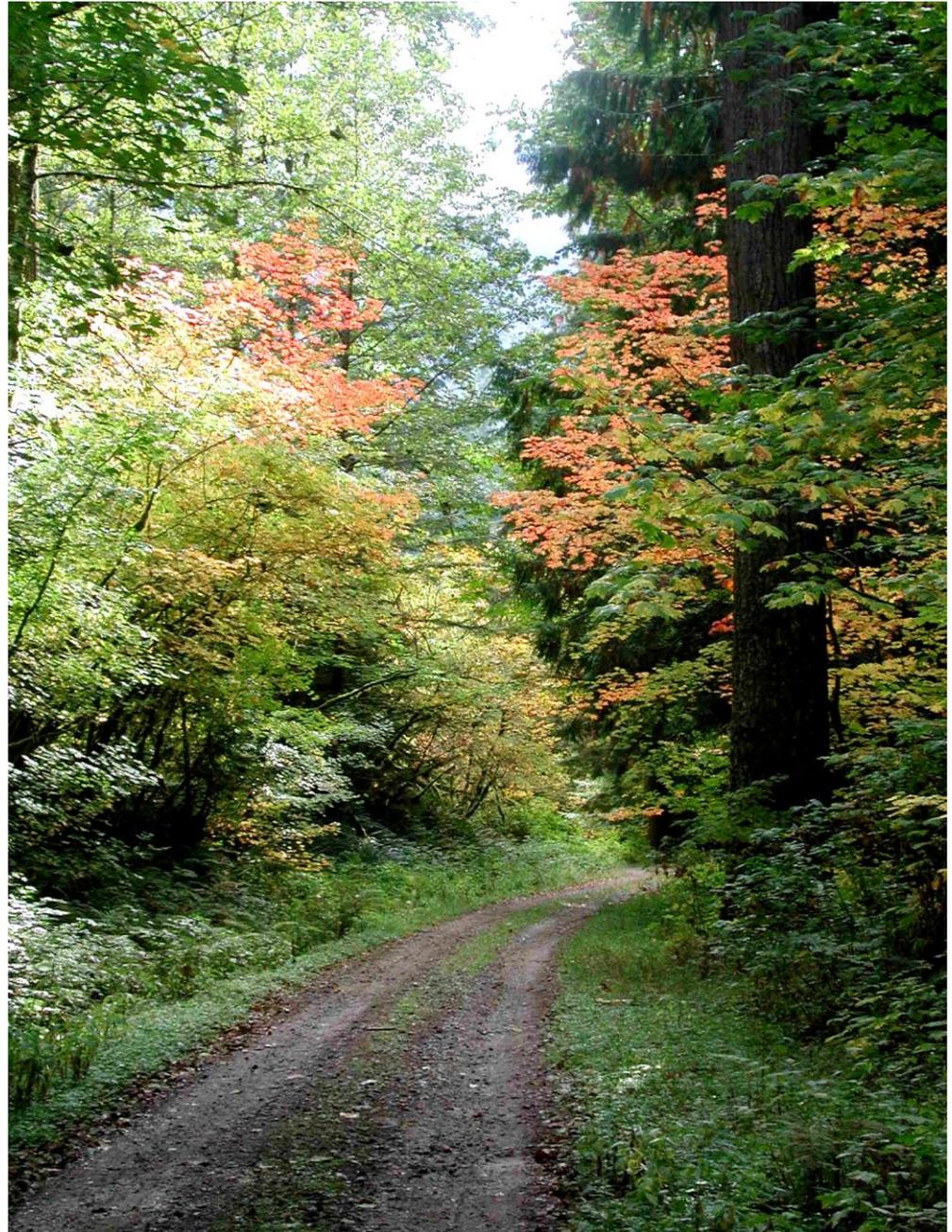
SKAGIT RIVER SYSTEM
COOPERATIVE

SRSC Forest and Fish Program



Where we're headed

- Introduction, Landslides 101 – Curt
- Inventory Study and Results – Gus
- Implications, Recovery – Curt
- Questions and Discussion



A Sediment-Rich Watershed

- Recent glaciation
- Steep slopes
- Two active volcanoes
- Wet climate

Landslides deliver massive volumes during storms

Impacts irreversible





Aquatic Impacts:

- Fine – cloudiness, gravel clogging
- Coarse – pool burial, habitat simplification
- Riparian disturbance
- Wood delivery
- Infrastructure

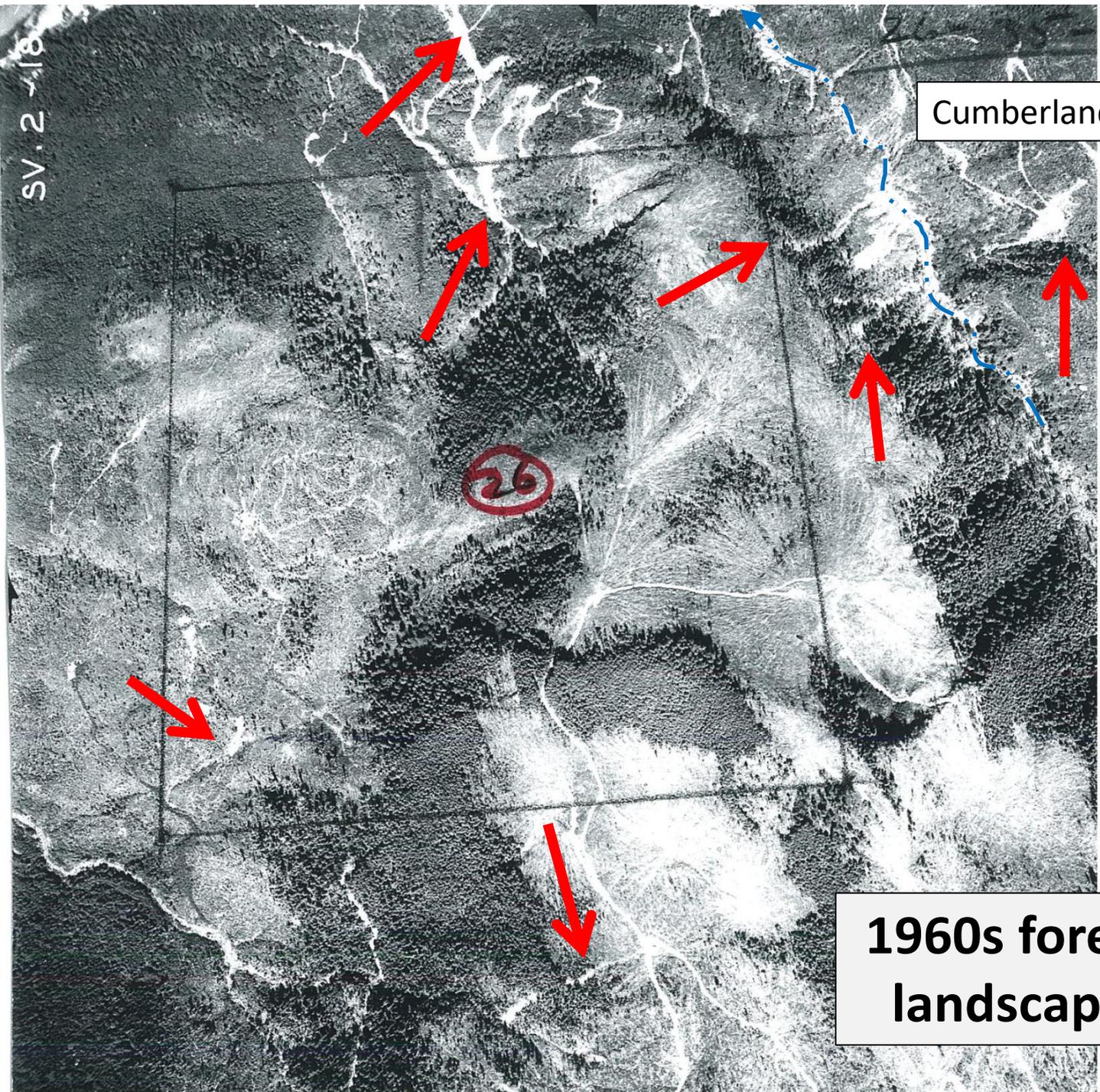
Skagit River

SV. 2 ~18

Cumberland Cr.

26

1960s forest landscape



Forestry triggers

I. Clearcut logging

- Roots decay, 10-15 years
- More water
- Sensitive locations are predictable



II. Logging roads

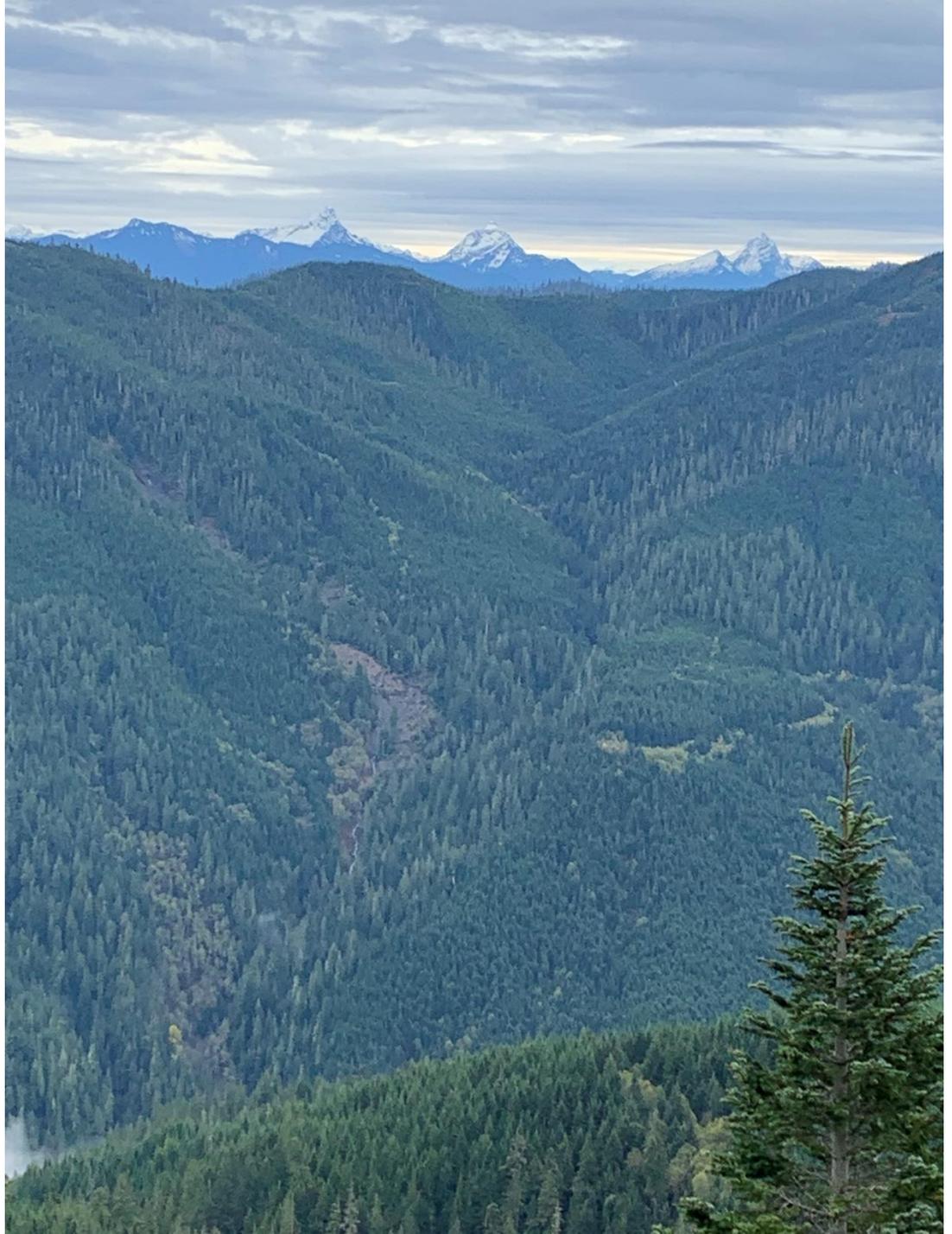
Construction has same impacts as clearcut, plus:

- Redirection of water
- Displacement of soil
- Roads can be repaired or deconstructed

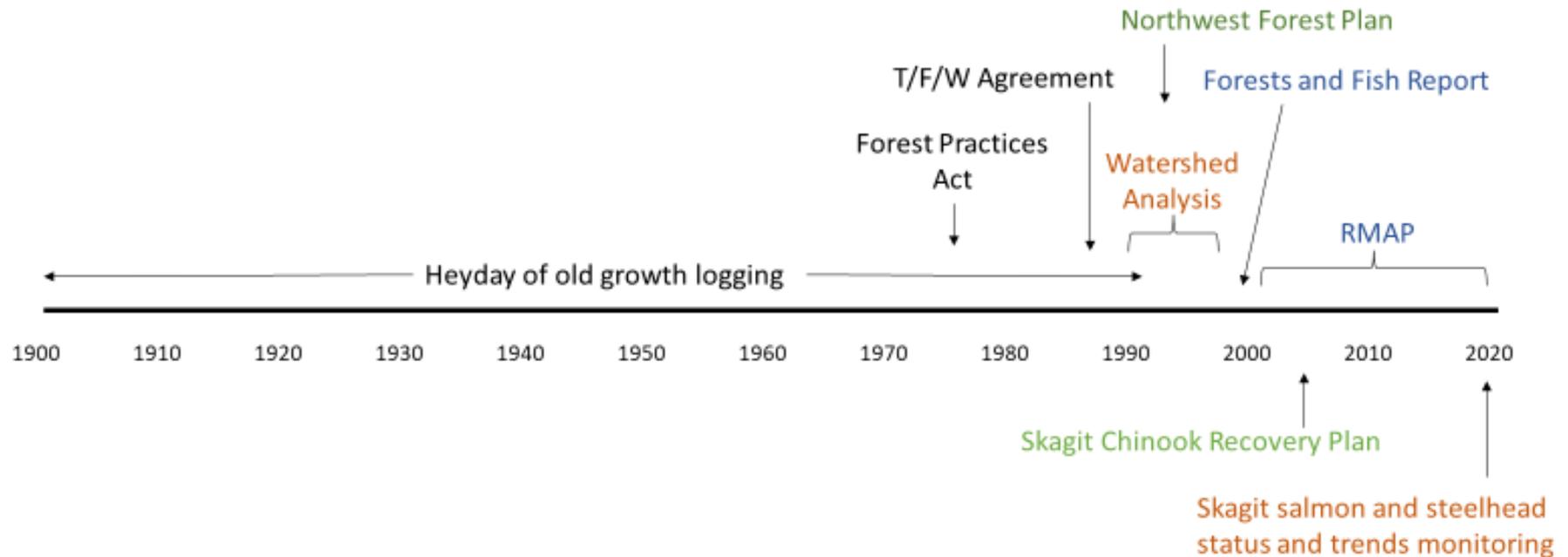


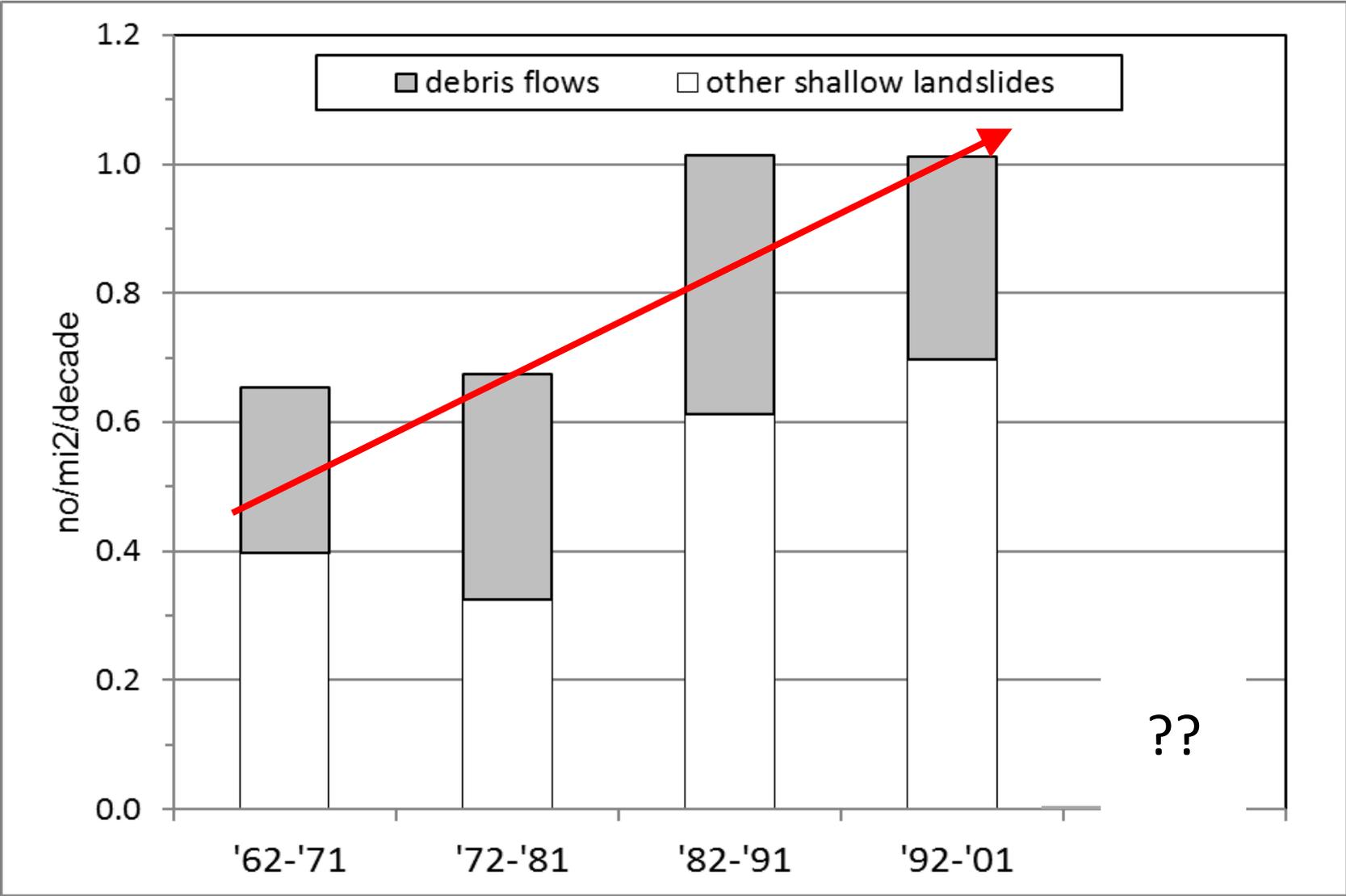
Yet....

the forest
never
sleeps...



A brief history of logging, regulation, and restoration planning in the Skagit watershed





Skagit Watershed Recovery Strategy – 2000

Process Restoration

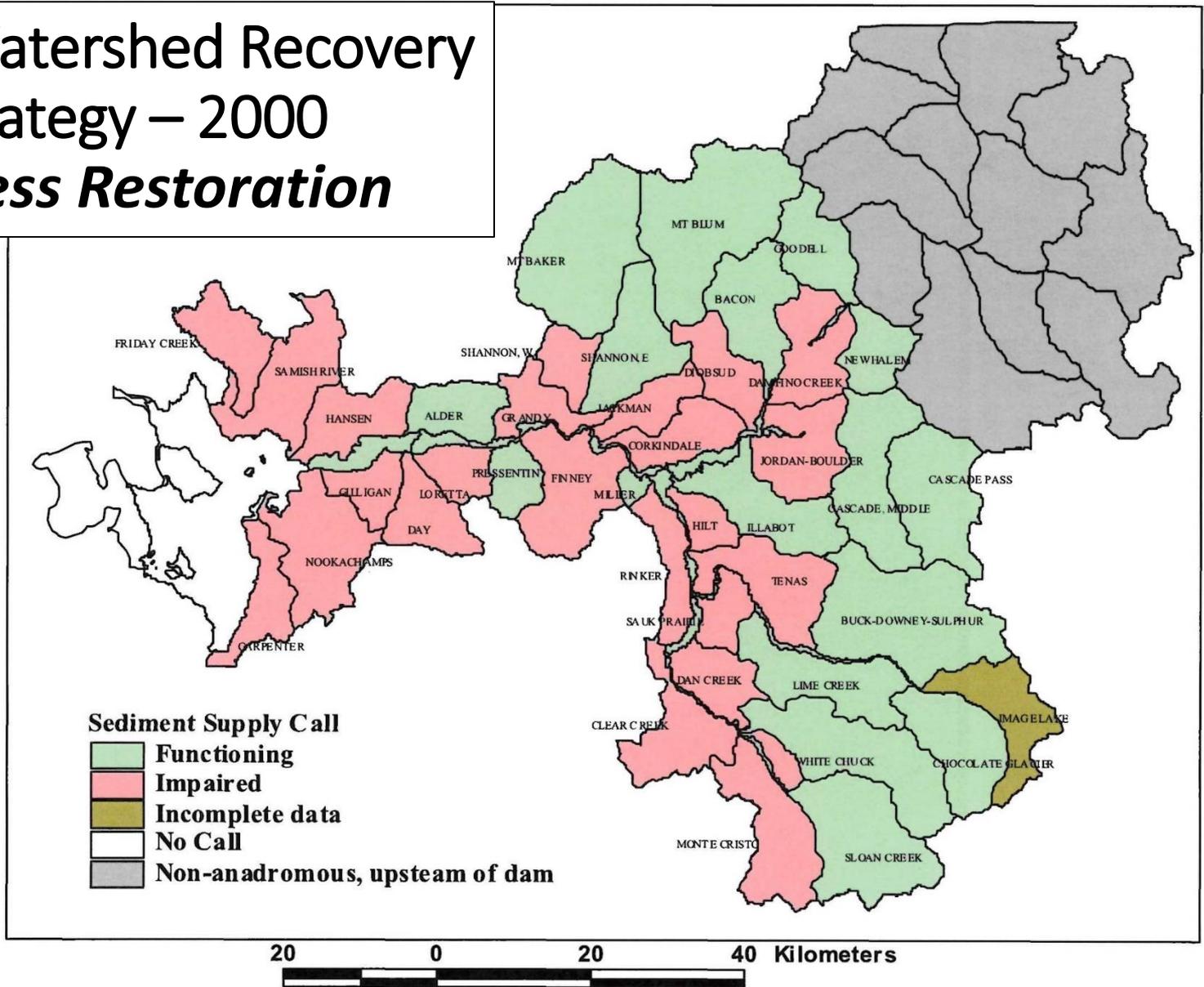


Figure 2-8. Map of WAUs where sediment supply is likely impaired or function.

Sediment Reduction Projects

- Forest Service (4)
- SRSC (3)
- Skagit CD (2)
- Skagit County (1)



Chinook Plan 2005

- Forests & Fish regulations (state/private)
- Slope buffers and road work
- RMAP completion by 2021

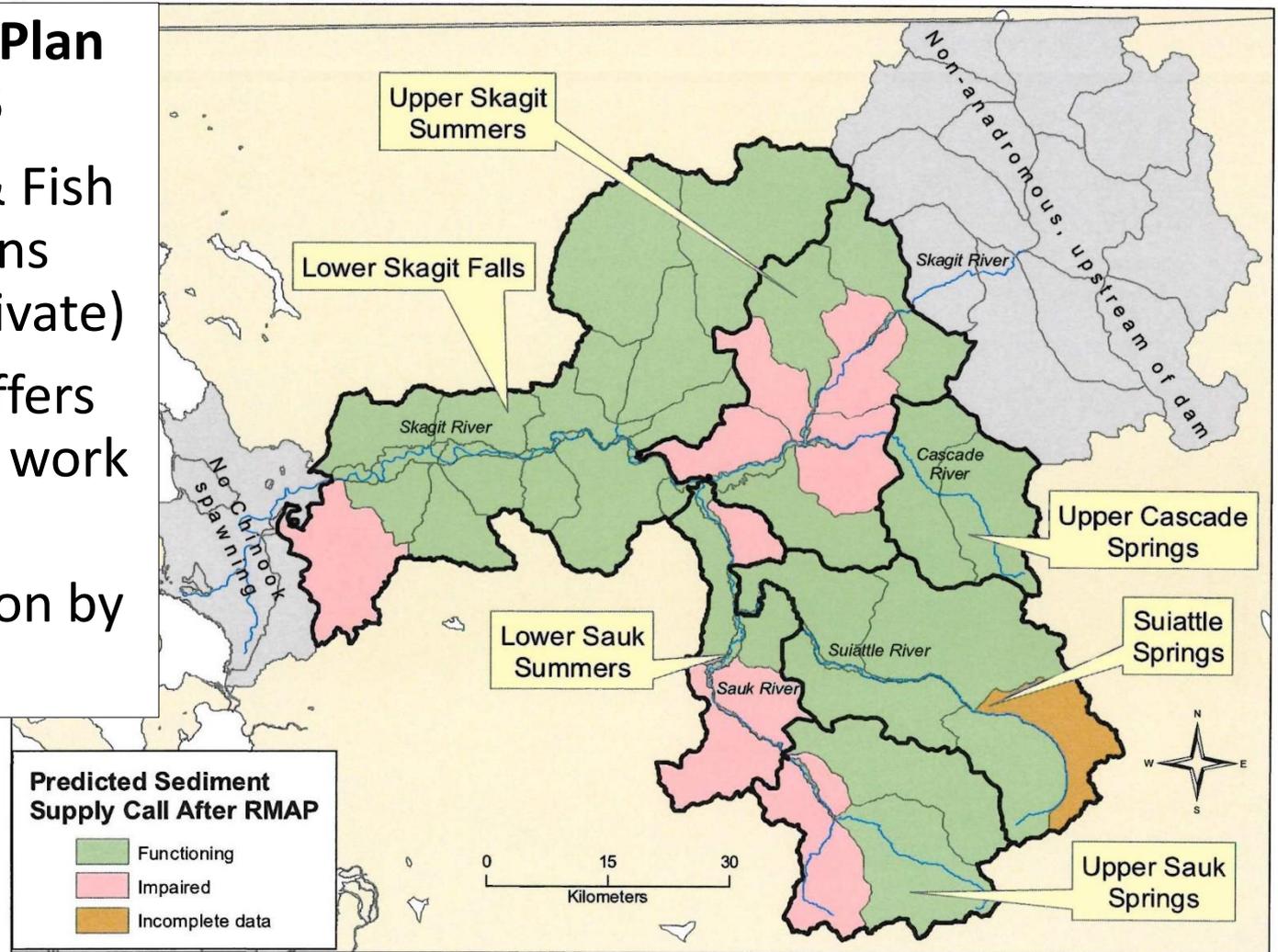
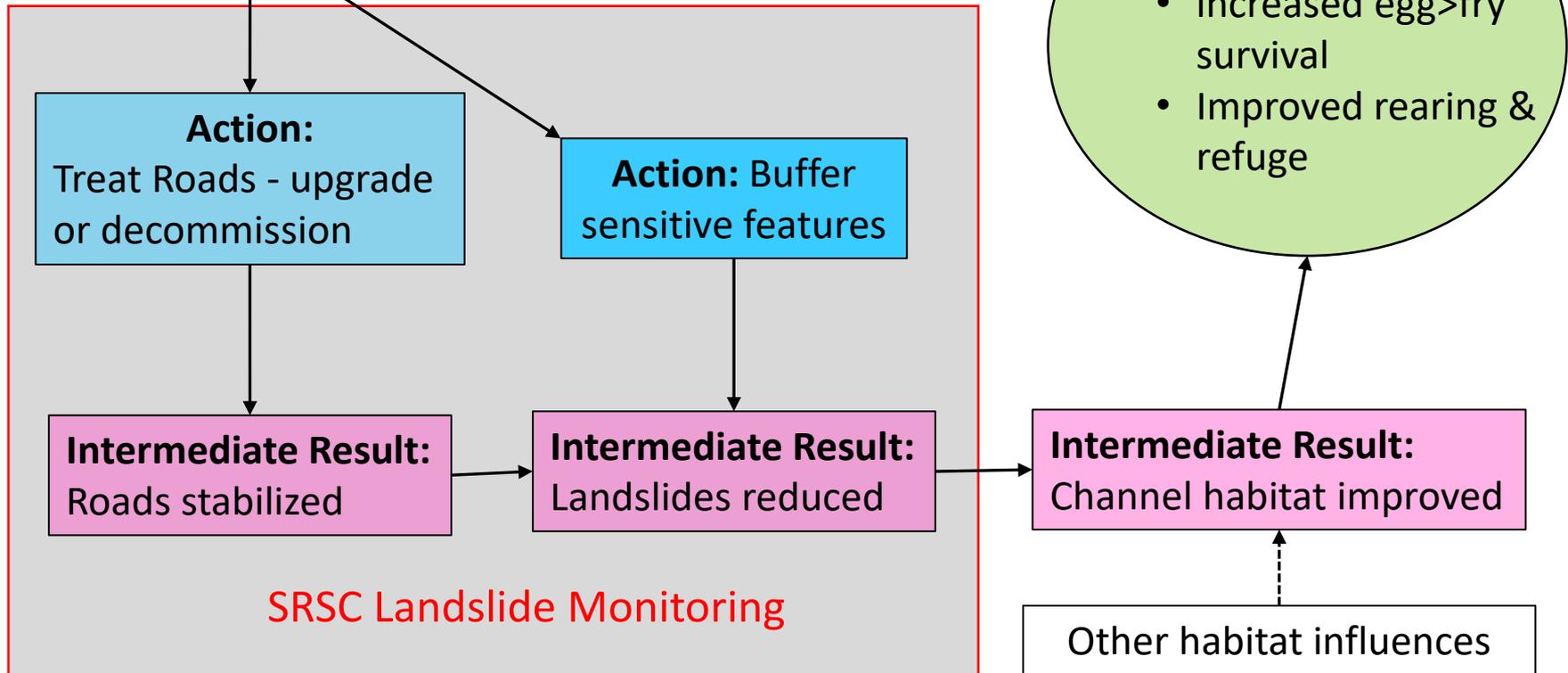


Figure 9.2. Predicted sediment supply call after RMAP. Sediment supply call under predicted conditions with RMAP implementation and selected projects on federal lands.

Conceptual Model - Ch 9. Restoration of Spawning Habitat

Strategy:

- Retain forest on unstable slopes
- RMAP for S&P lands
- Decommission risky federal roads



2023 – are we seeing expected changes?

SRSC Habitat Status and Trends Monitoring

- Freshwater Indicator – Landslides
- Index for Egg-to-Fry Survival

Landslide Inventory Project - Gus

Skagit Landslide Inventory Project

Monitoring questions:

- Are there temporal patterns in landslide abundance?

related to...

Skagit Landslide Inventory Project

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- Regional climate or storm events?

Skagit Landslide Inventory Project

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related to...

- Regional climate or storm events?
- Timber harvest rate?

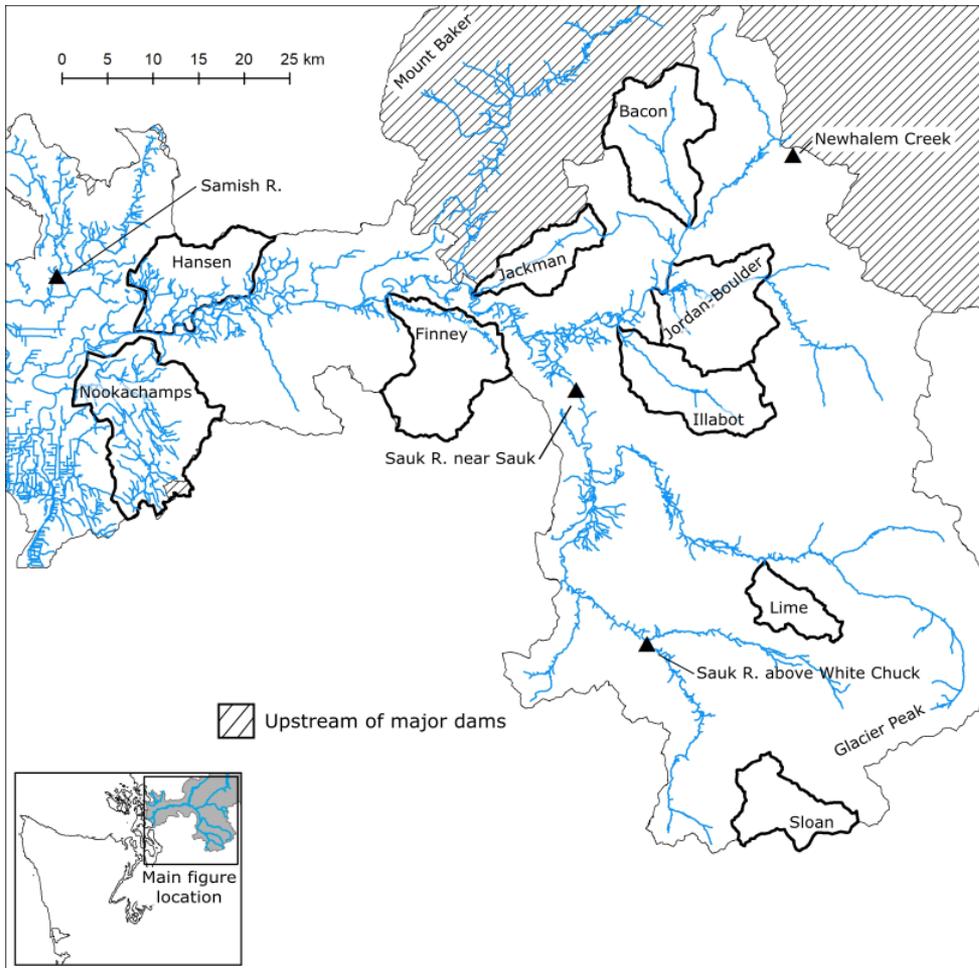
Skagit Landslide Inventory Project

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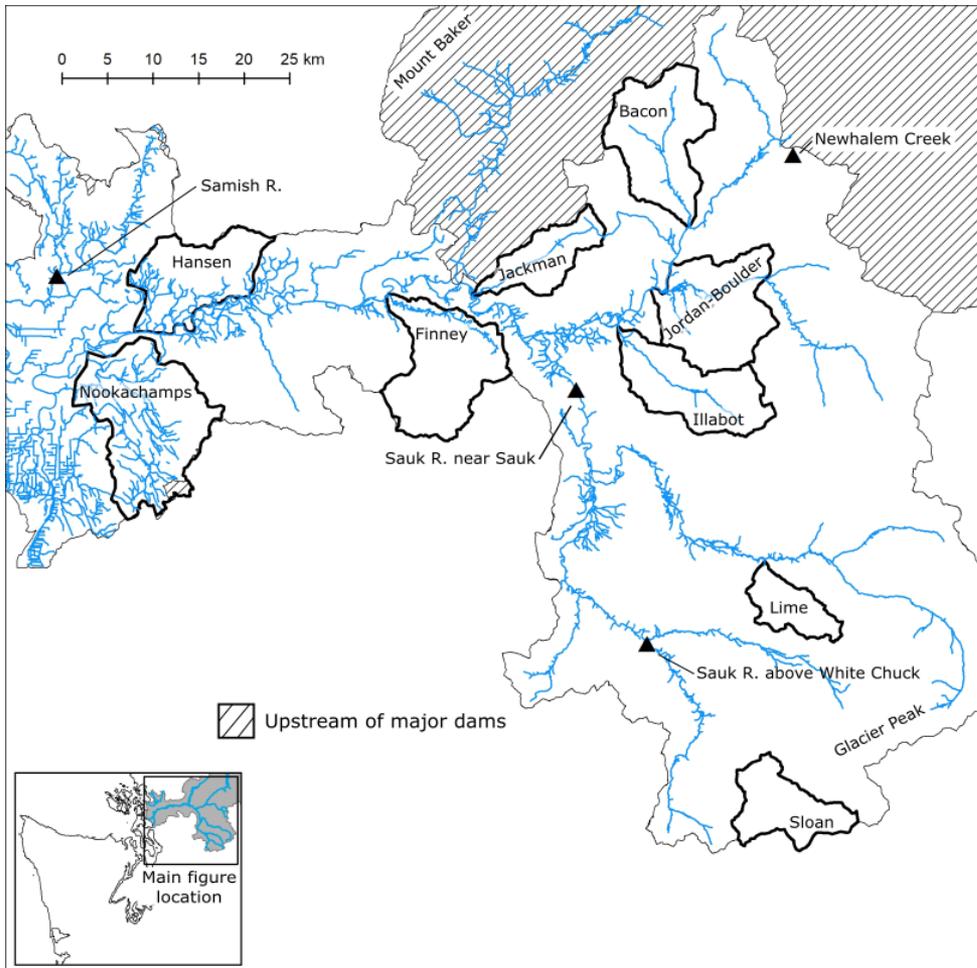
- Are there temporal patterns in landslide abundance?

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- Regional climate or storm events?
- Timber harvest rate?
- Forestry practices?

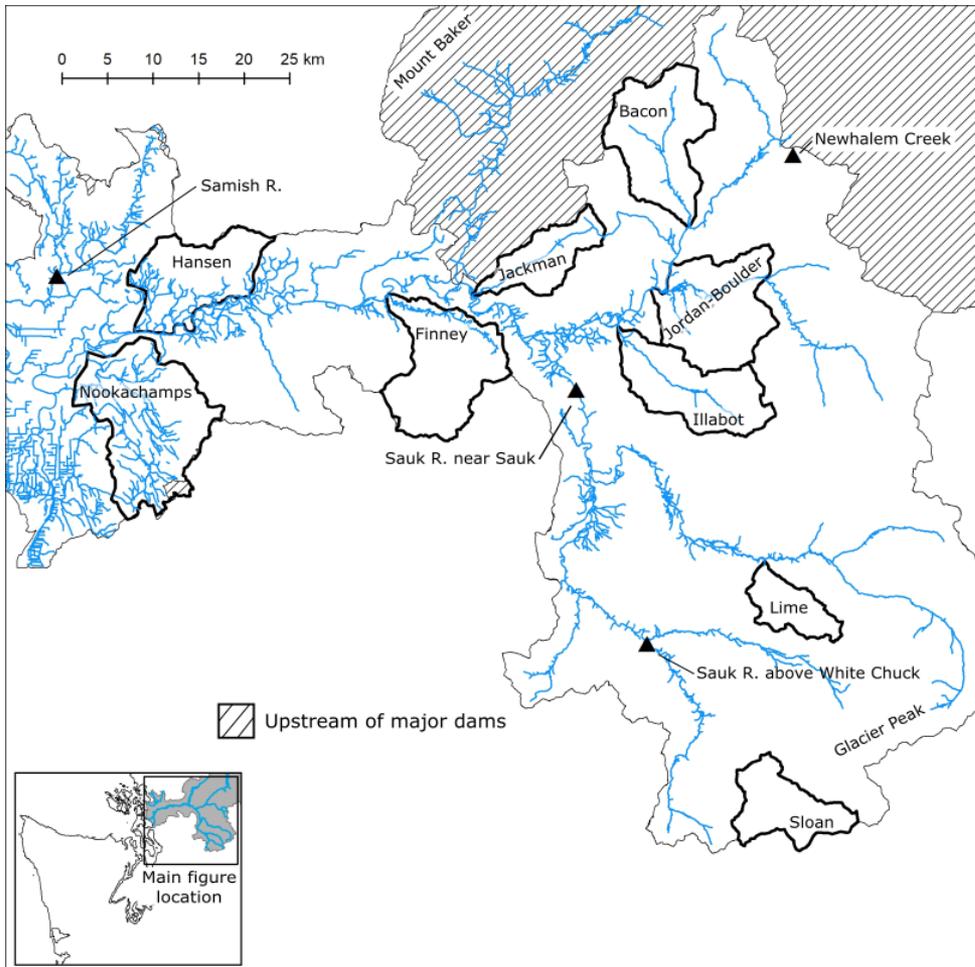


Skagit River study area



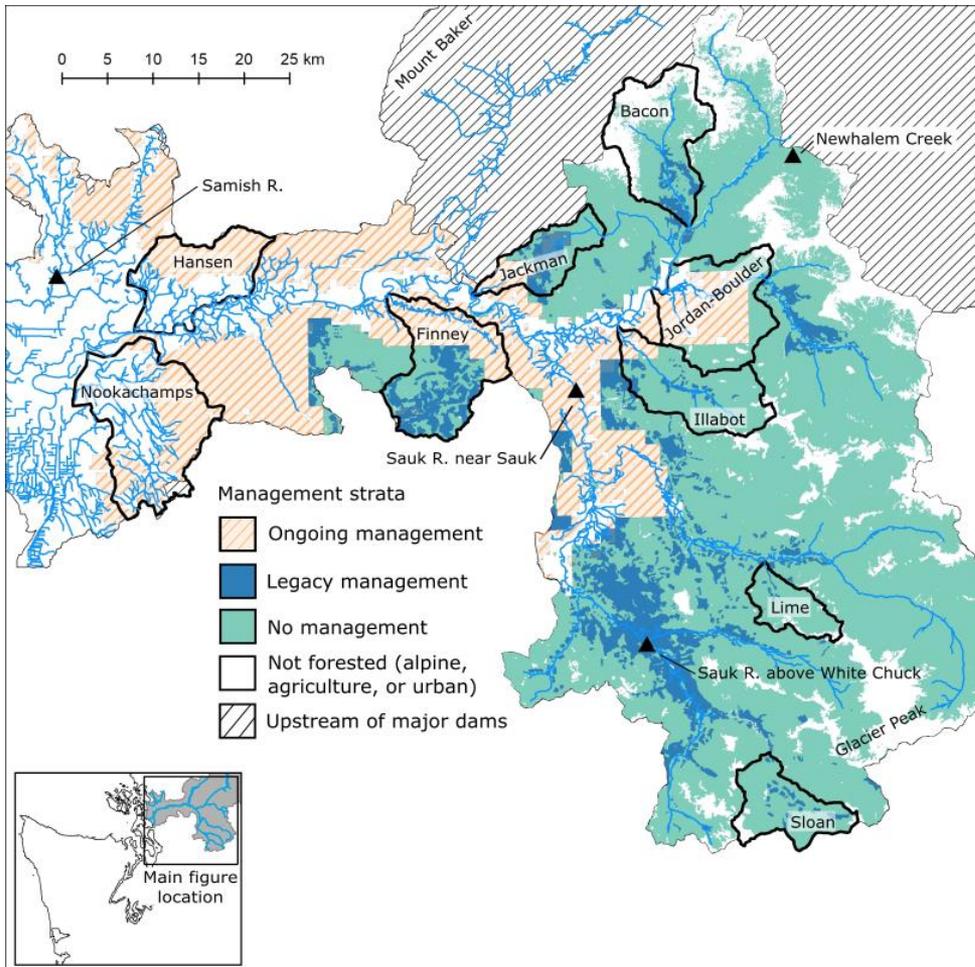
Skagit River study area

- Nine inventory basins.



Skagit River study area

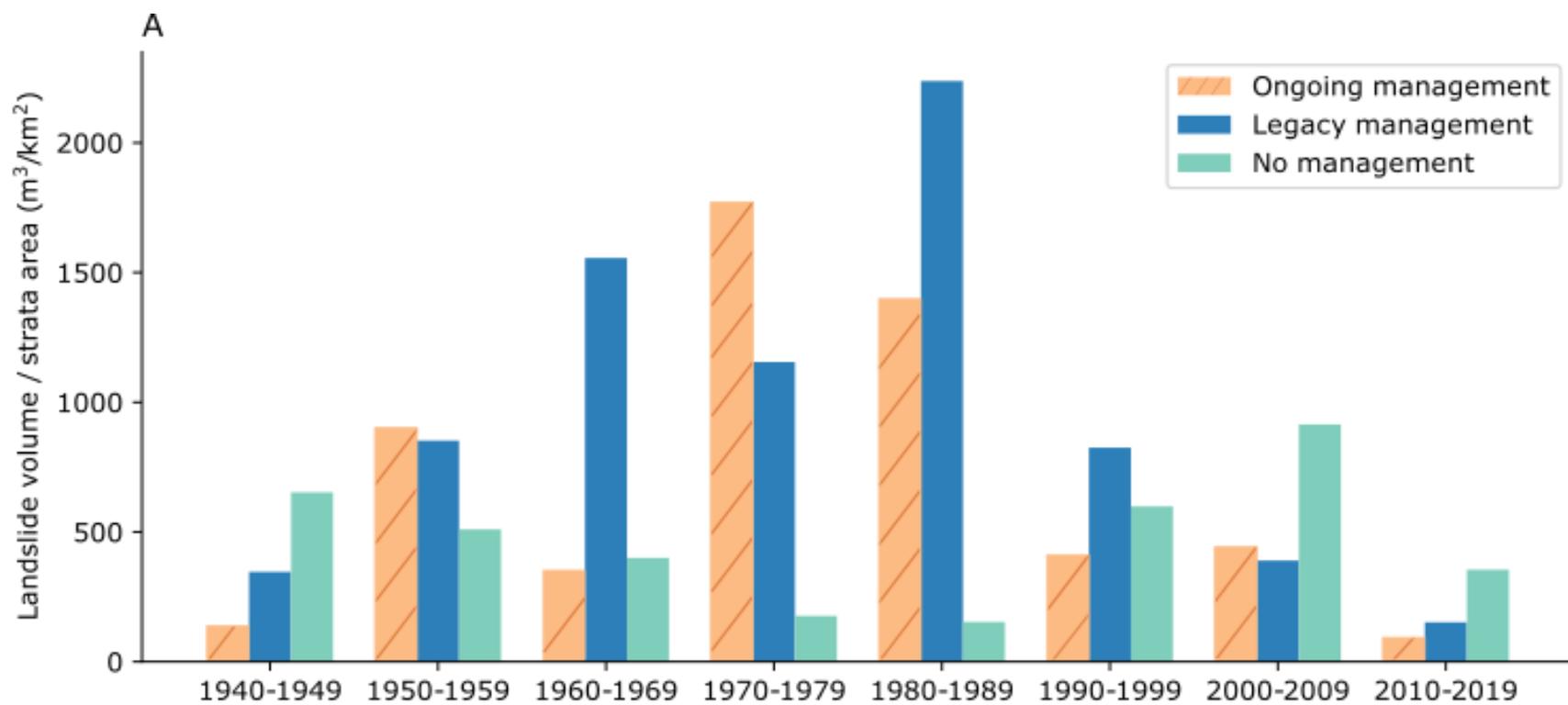
- Nine inventory basins.
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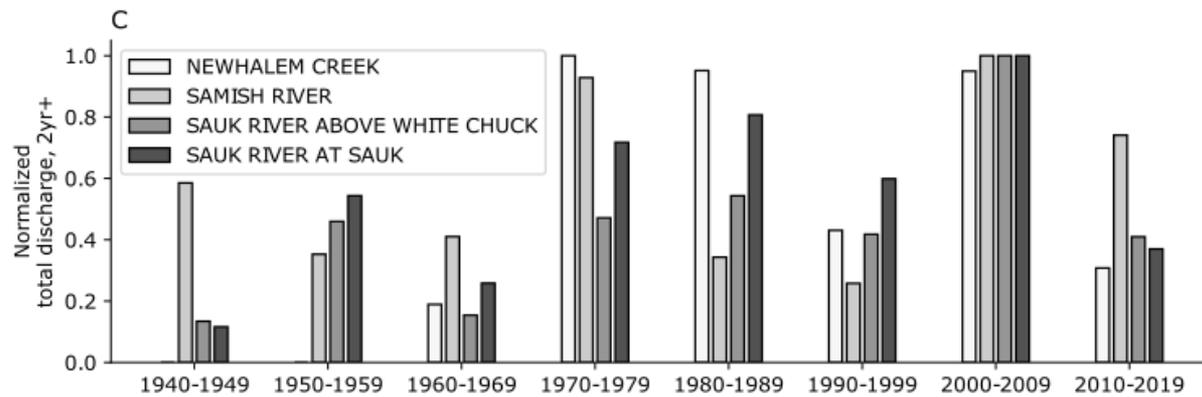
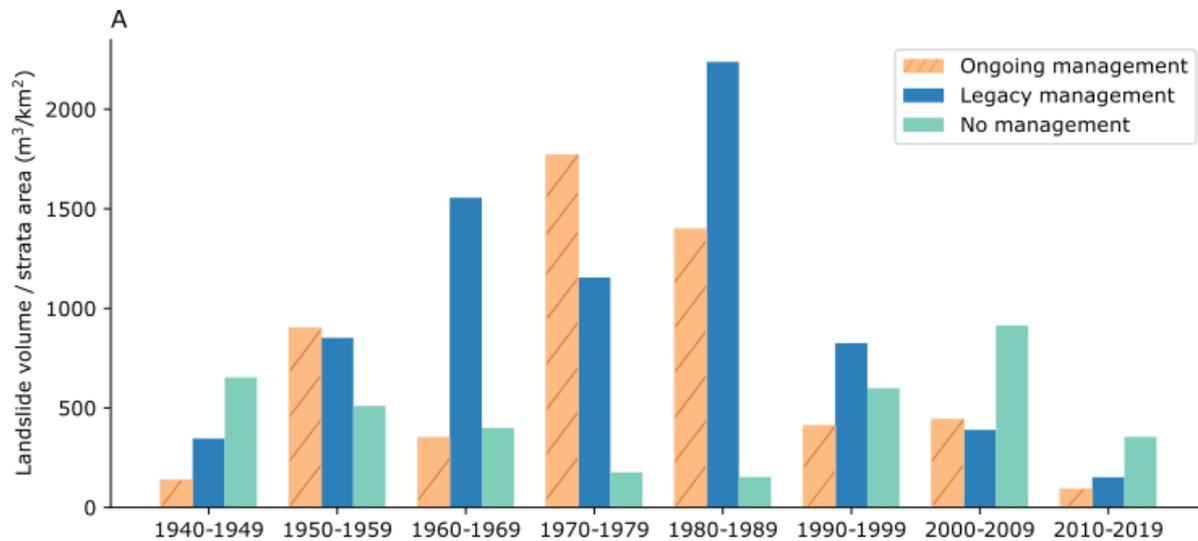
Skagit River study area

- Nine inventory basins.
- Landslide inventories: 1940-2019.
- Management history regimes:
 - Ongoing management
 - Legacy management
 - No management

Are there temporal patterns in landslide abundance?

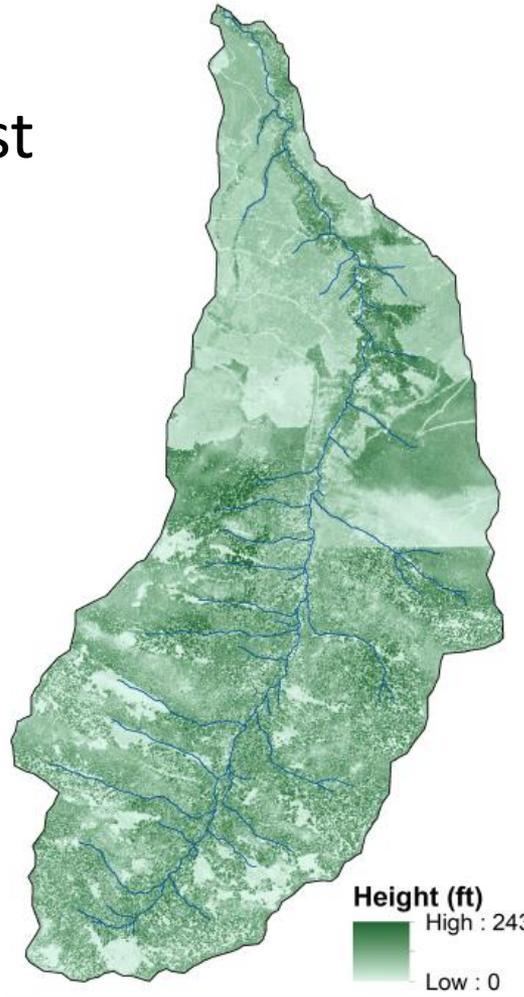


Do temporal patterns correspond to climate or storms?

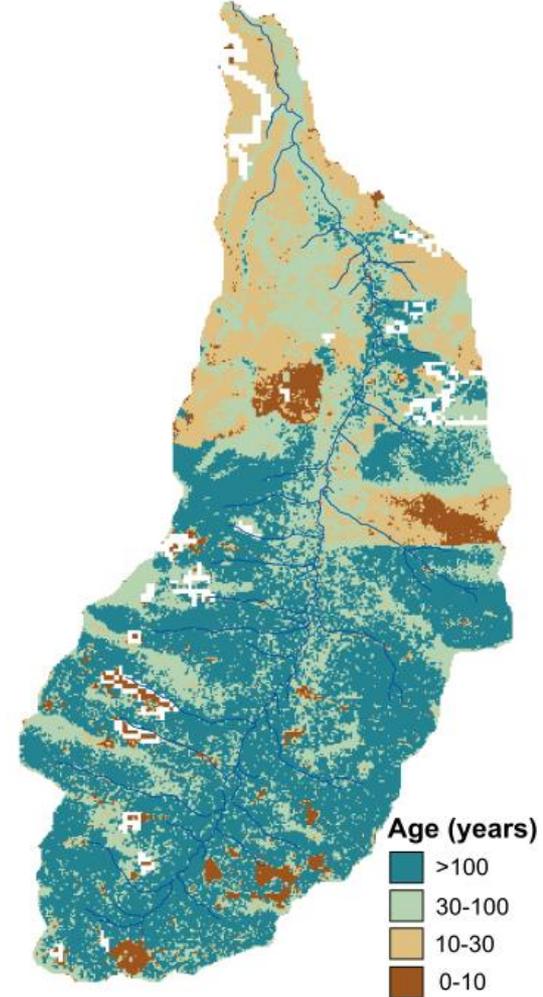


Do temporal patterns correspond to timber harvest rate?

lidar height (2016)

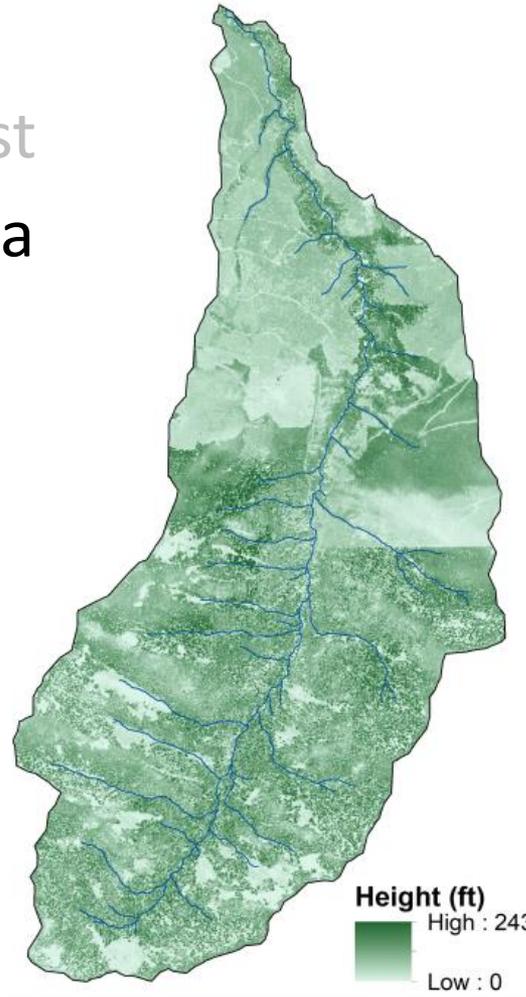


tree age prediction

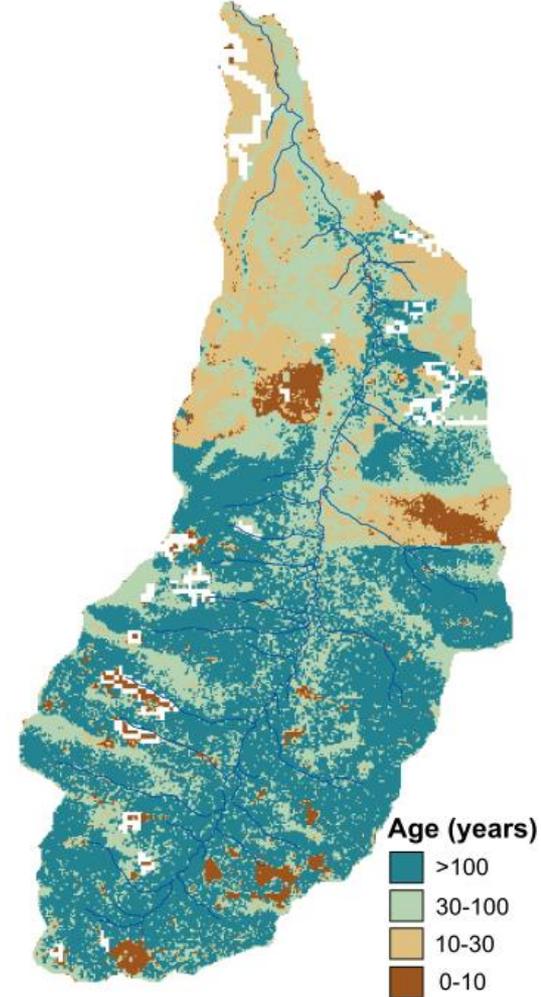


- Tree age = time of harvest

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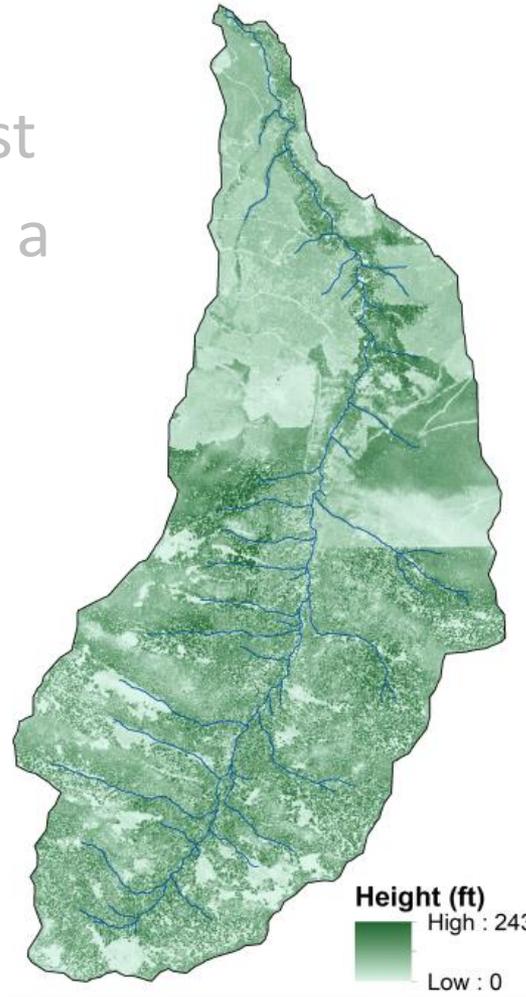


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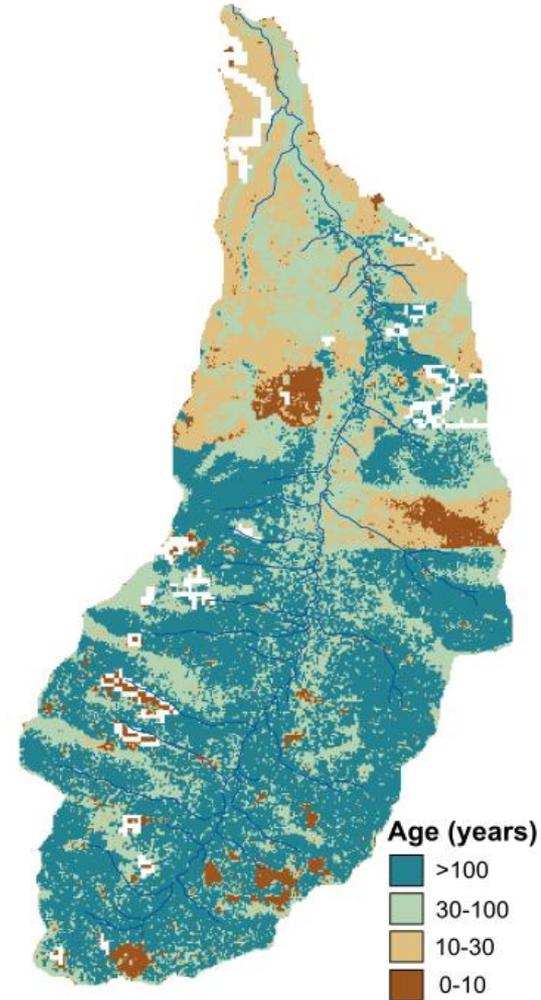


- Tree age = time of harvest
- Stand age model: age as a function of height

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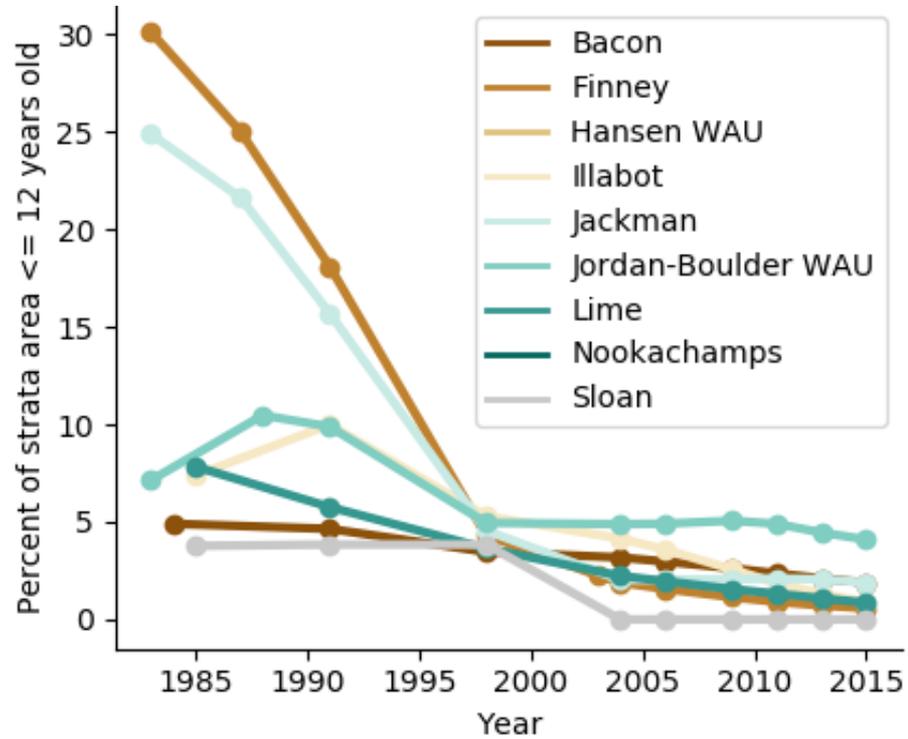


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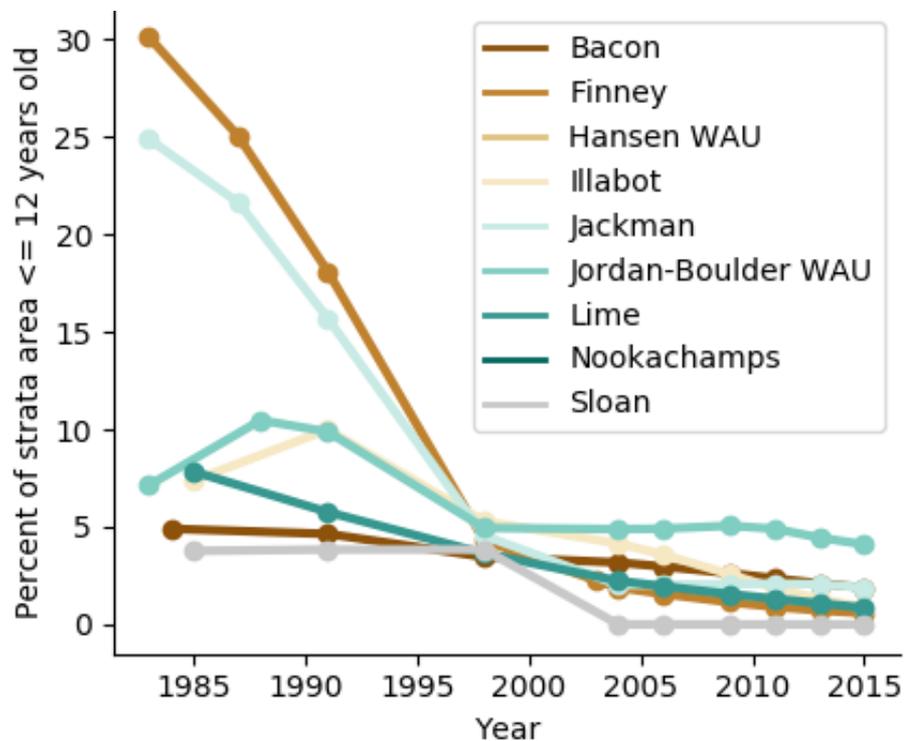


- Tree age = time of harvest
- Stand age model: age as a function of height
- lidar heights -> maps of forest age

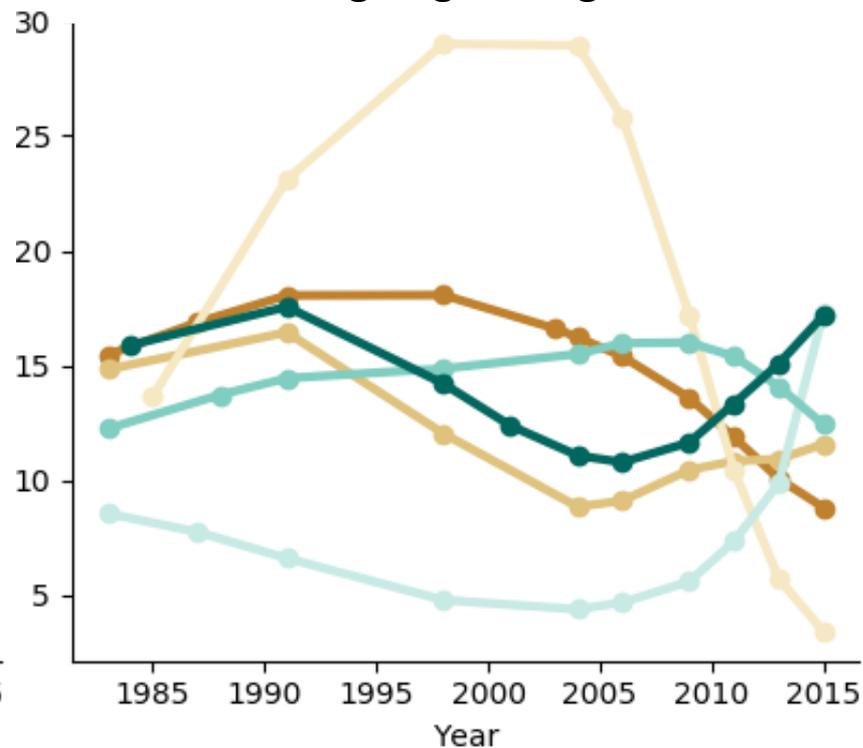
Legacy management



Legacy management



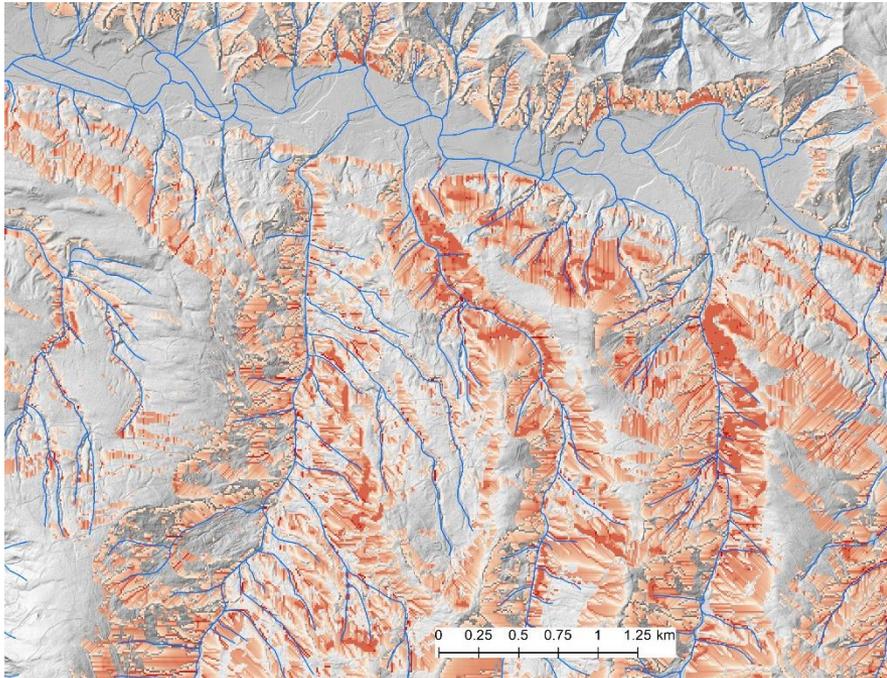
Ongoing management



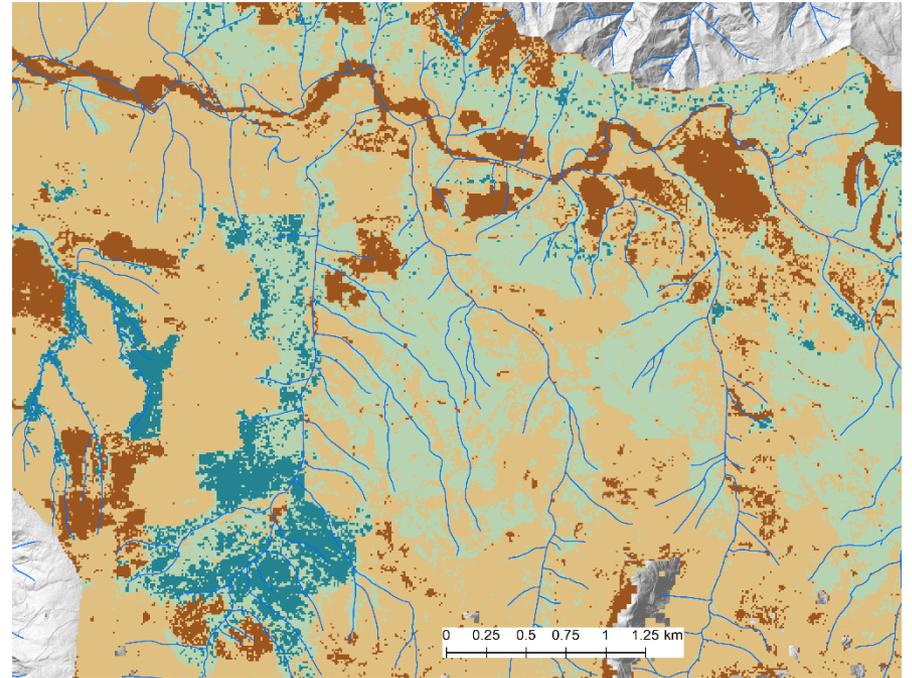
Do temporal patterns correspond to changes in forestry practices?

Verifying hazard avoidance: overlay of topography and stand age

Unstable landforms



Stand age

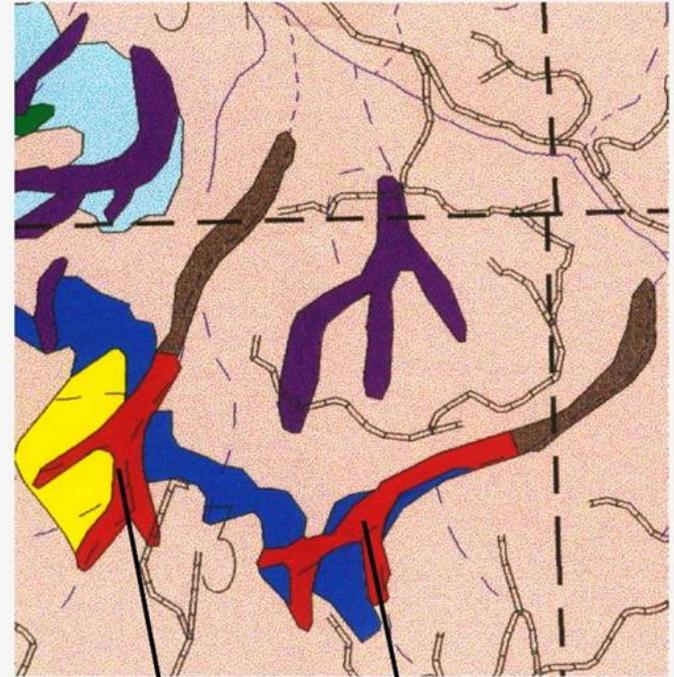


Landform buffers demonstrate hazard avoidance

Effects of Slope Stability Analyses on Patterns of Forest Ages

Slope Stability Map

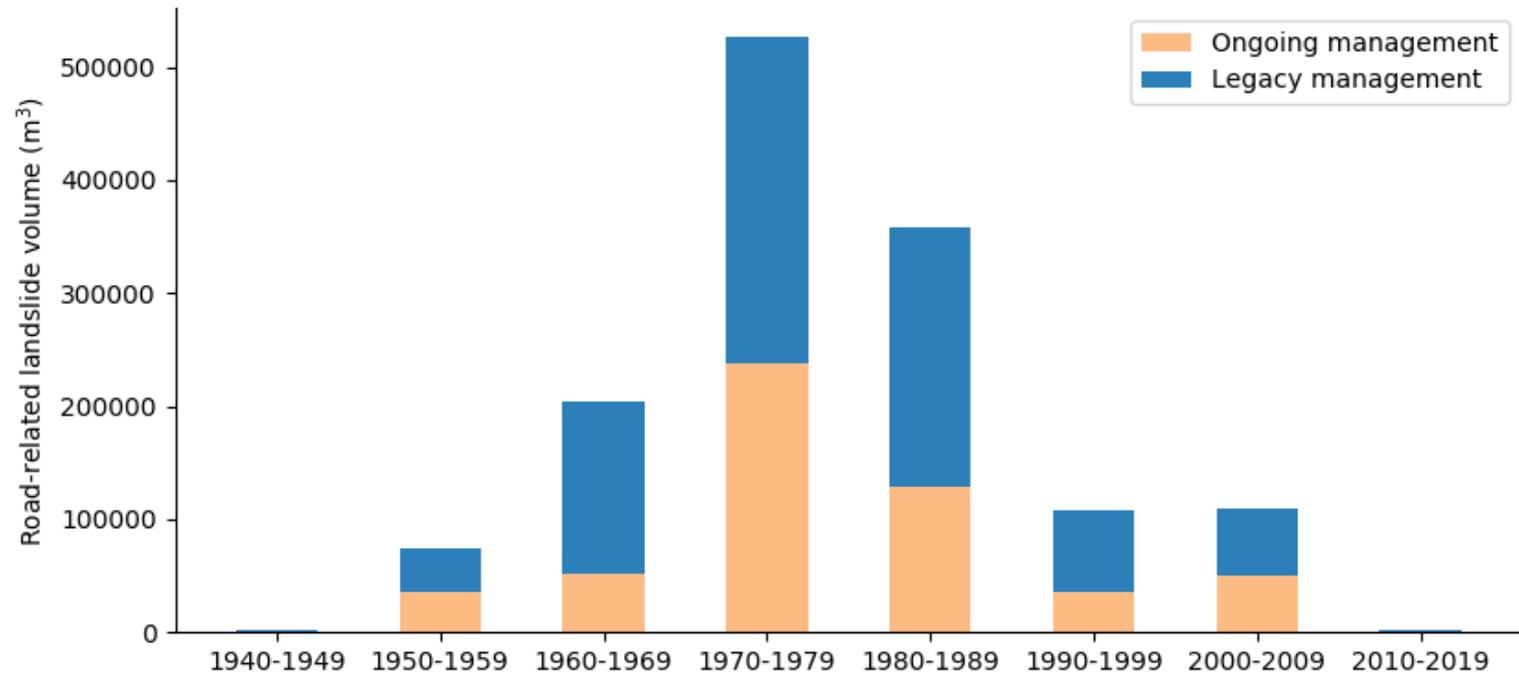
- High Hazard
- Moderate Hazard
- Moderate Hazard



Buffer Areas of Mature Forests

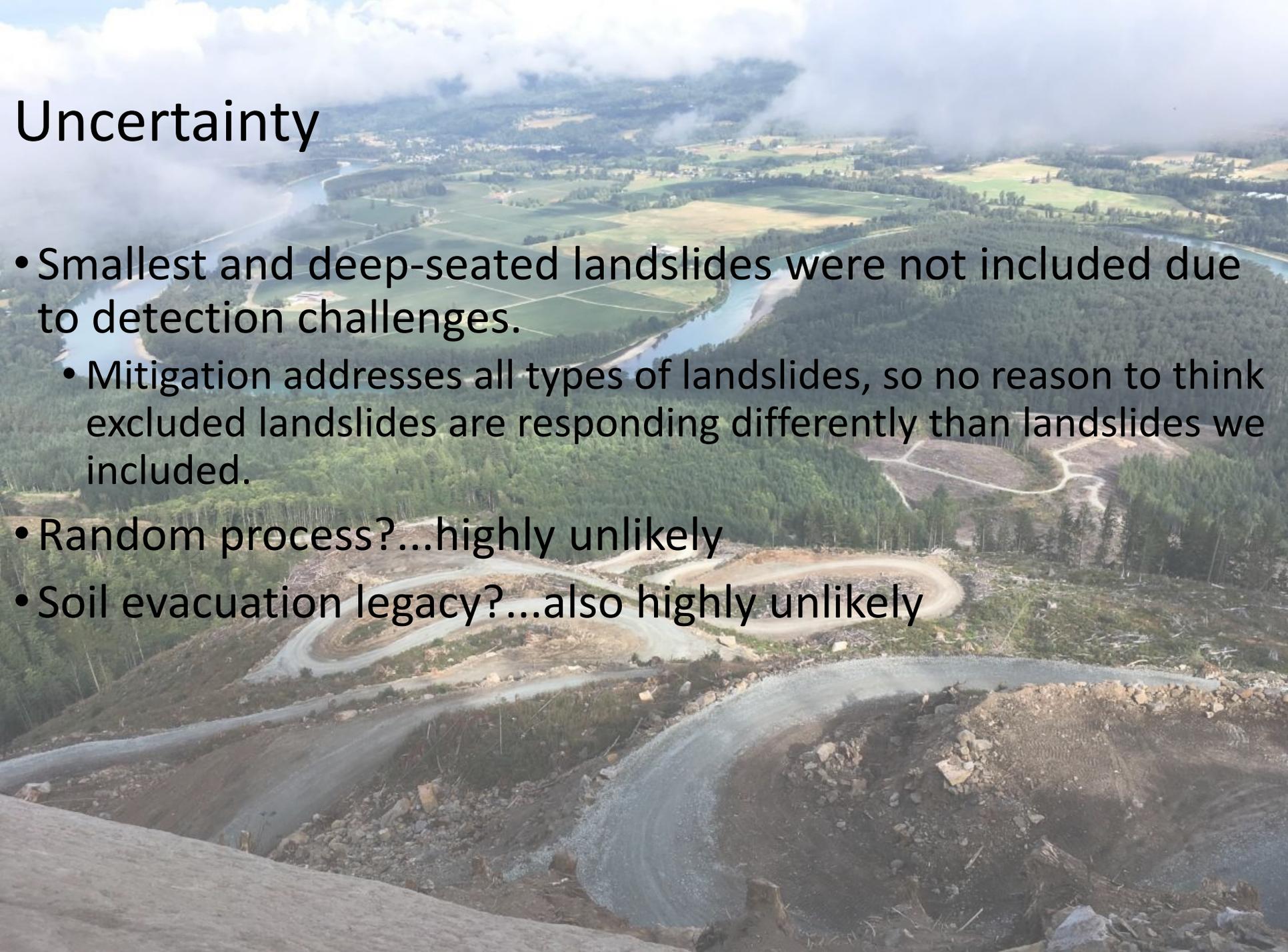


Timeseries of forest road landsliding



Uncertainty

- Smallest and deep-seated landslides were not included due to detection challenges.
 - Mitigation addresses all types of landslides, so no reason to think excluded landslides are responding differently than landslides we included.
- Random process?...highly unlikely
- Soil evacuation legacy?...also highly unlikely



In summary...

- Are there temporal patterns of landslide abundance: Yes!



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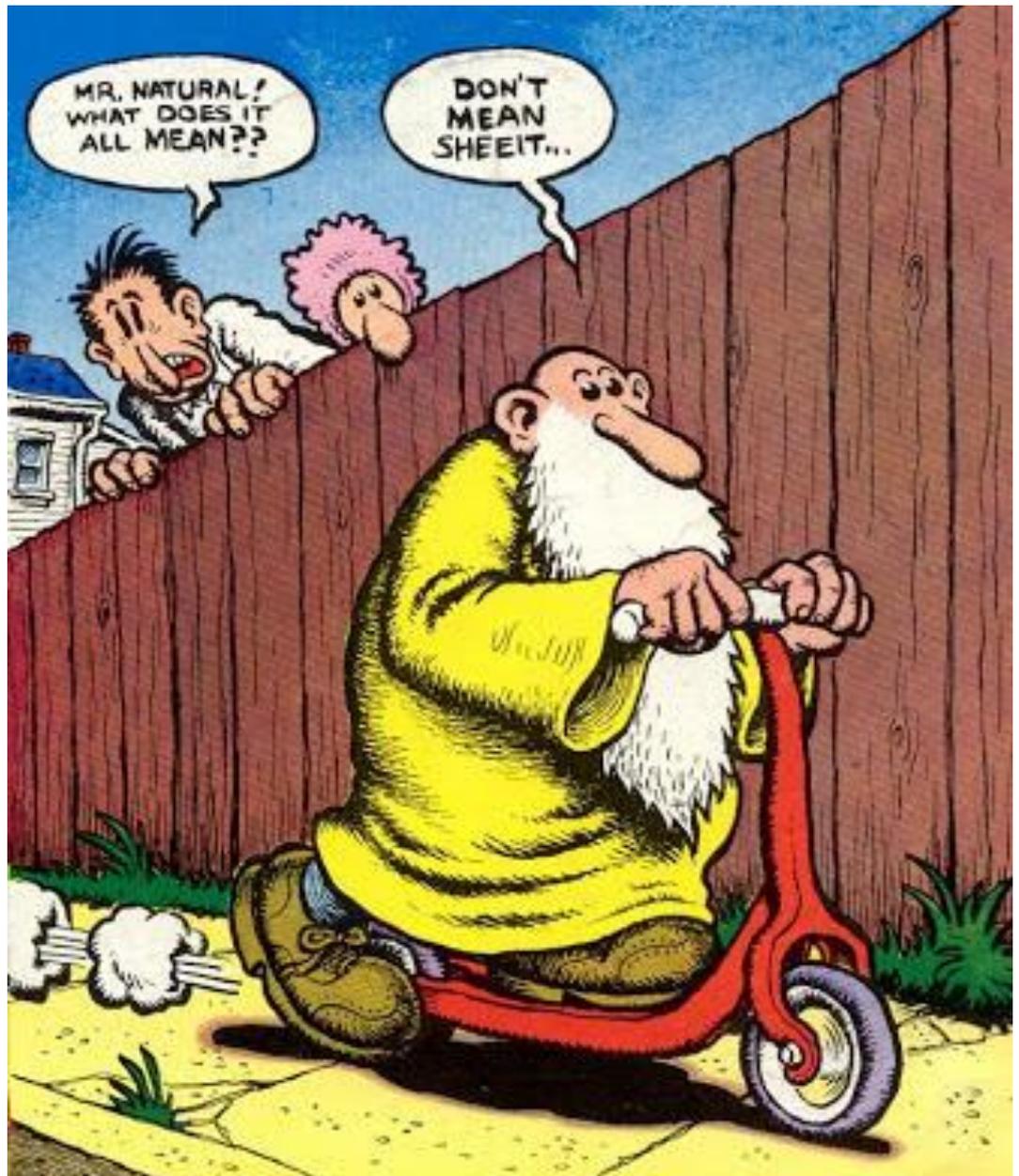
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- Related to forestry practices? Yes!



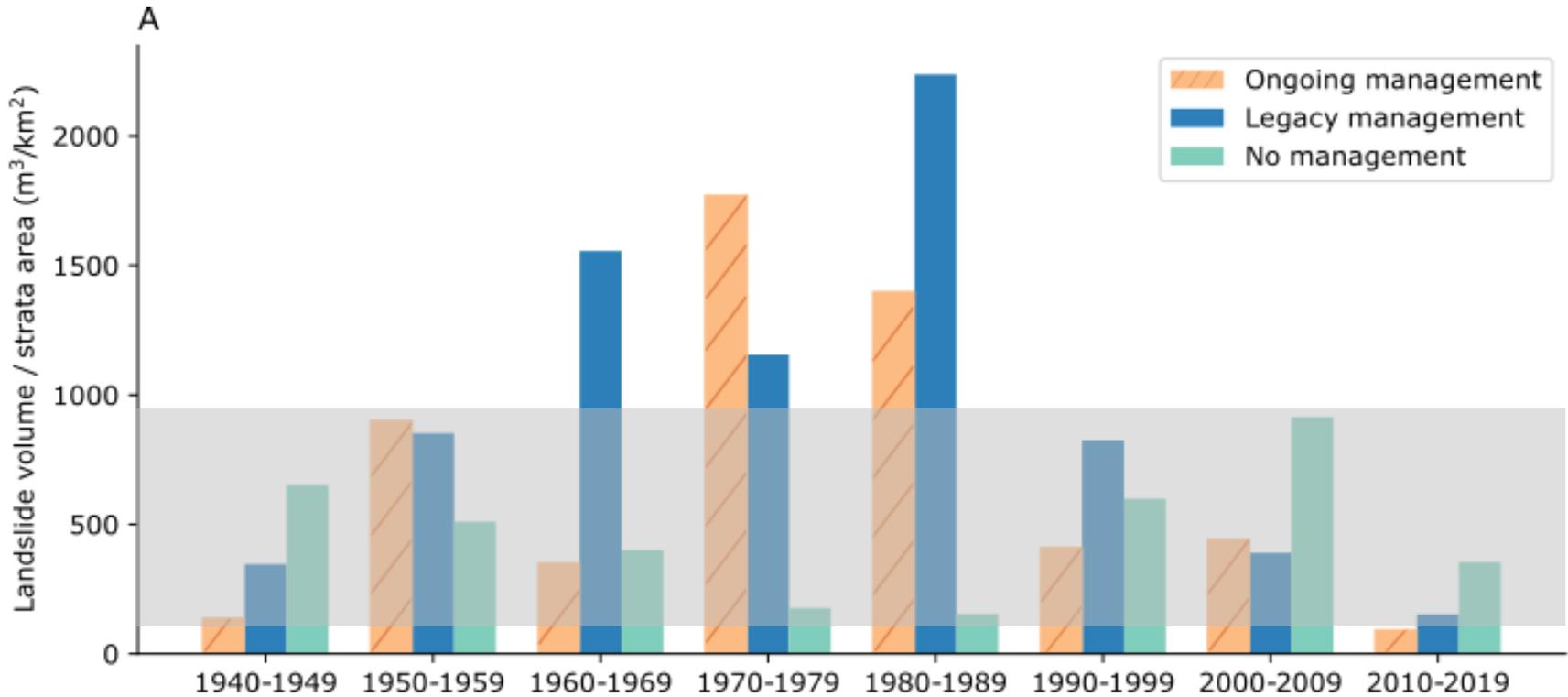
So, what does it all mean...?!

A watershed success story?



Cartoon: R. Crumb

Range of natural variability



Federal Forests (LM – blue)

Shift from timber
emphasis ('90s)

- By mid 2000s,
stabilization recovered

Road network downsized

- Main roads repaired
- Decommissioning (risk
based)
- Revegetation



Private & State Forests (OM orange)

Ongoing harvest with
slope and stream buffers

Road network treated:

- Most roads upgraded
- Abandonment



A photograph of a stream with a fish swimming in the water, surrounded by fallen logs and vegetation. The fish is a reddish-brown color, possibly a salmon, and is swimming towards the right. The water is clear and shallow, with a rocky bottom. The surrounding environment is lush with green moss and ferns, and several large logs are scattered across the stream bed and banks.

Fish Habitat Response

Process approach predictions

- Treatments implemented
- Sediment from forestry has declined
- Aquatic response more complex, involves lags
- Habitat and fish response not assessed in this study

Forests will continue to change

- Return of big fires, burned buffers?
- Climate change: Stronger storms, increased tree growth?
- Shorter timber rotations?
- Revived harvest on federal lands?



Thanks!

LANDSLIDE DATA

UW: Kari Paulson, Dave Parks
Watershed Analysts: Noel
Wolff, Carol Coho, Lee Benda
DNR Geology: Bill Lingley, Pat
Pringle, Matt Brunengo, Karl
Wegman, Laura Vaugeois

REVIEWS

Eric Beamer, Greg Hood,
Drew Coe, Greg Stewart

