

Geomorphic Influences
on
River Corridor Resilience
to
Wildfire Disturbances



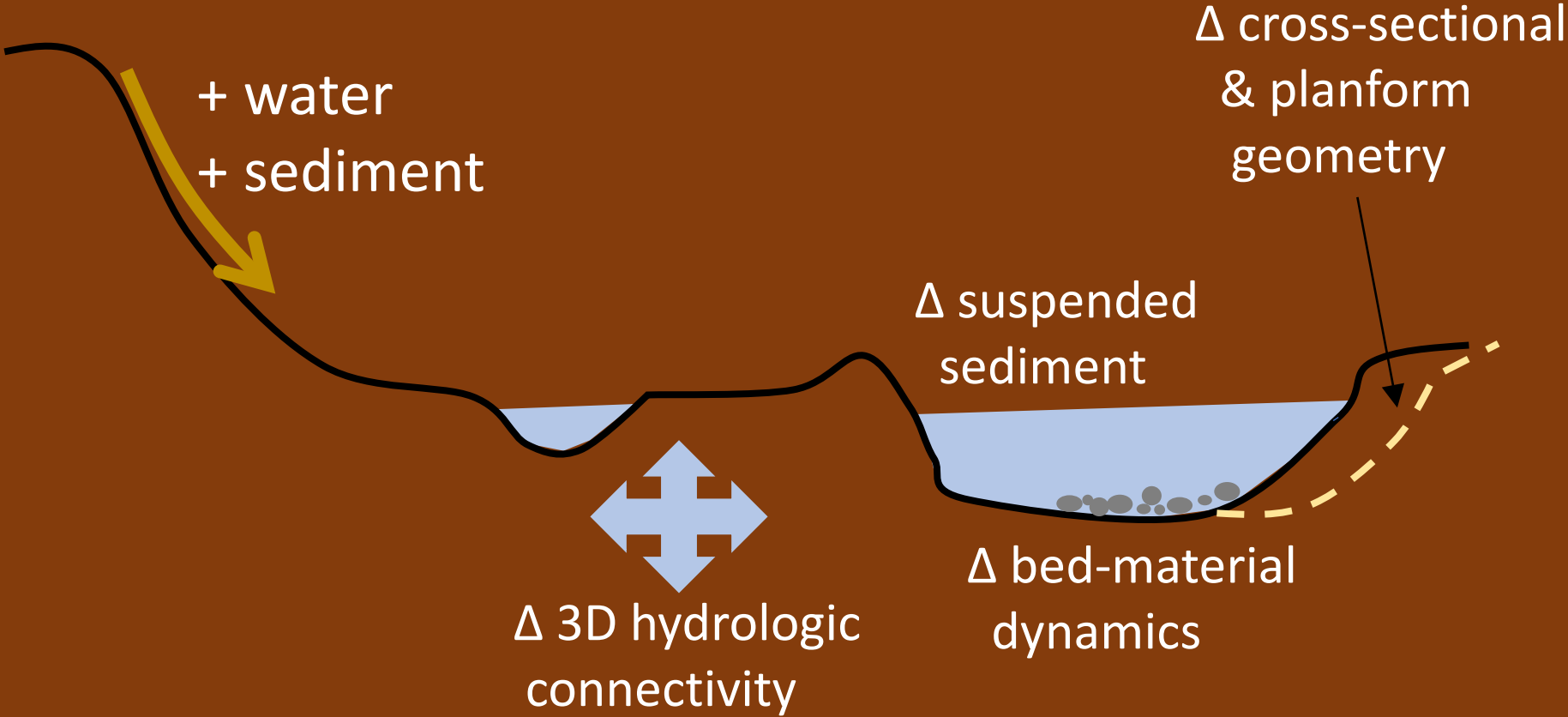
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Wildfire Disturbance Cascade



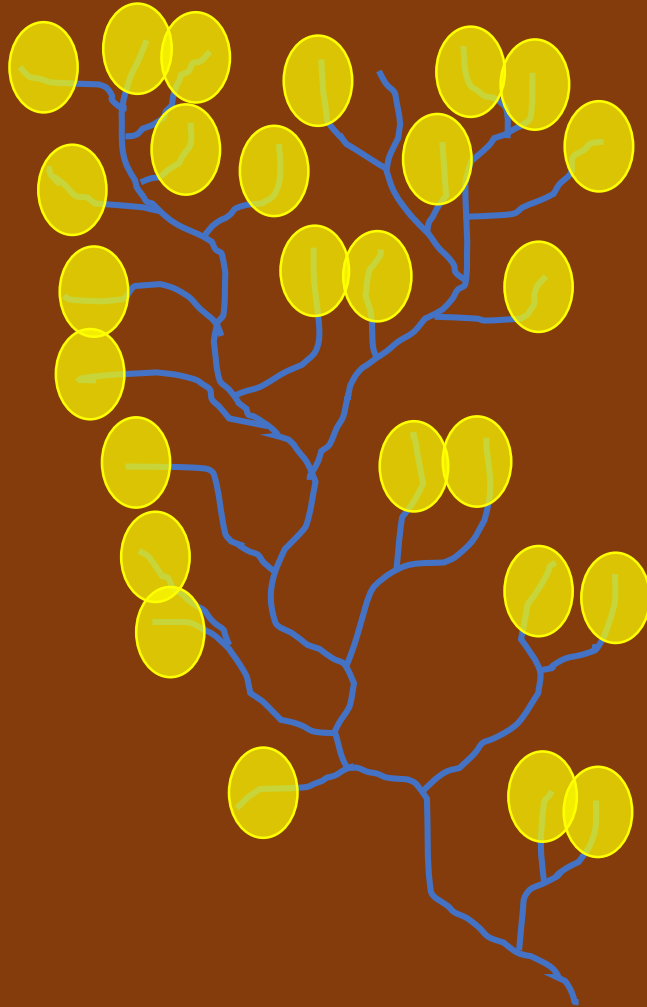
Resilience

ability to recover to pre-disturbance conditions

continuum dependent on time & space scales, rather than binary

system (e.g., river network or river corridor) includes individual components with different levels of resilience

Disturbance cascade within a reach & transmission downstream within a river network



Resilience at the network-scale is fostered by attenuating inputs at the reach-scale

cumulative importance of headwaters

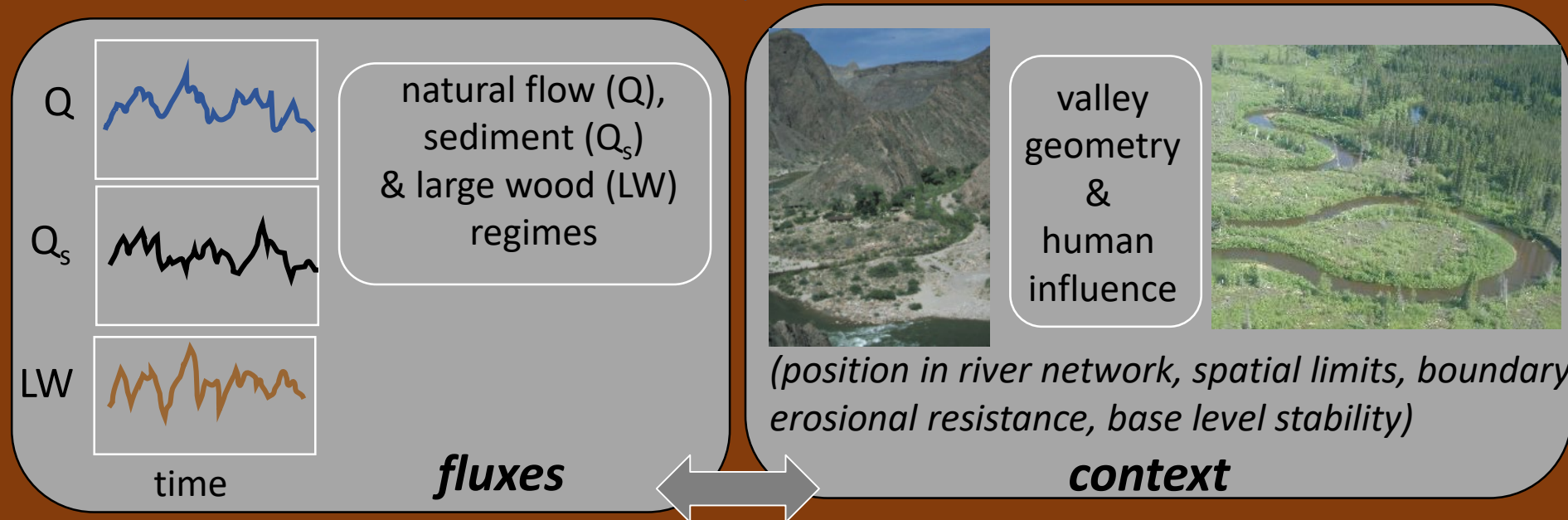
What characteristics of a river corridor influence the disturbance cascade at the reach-scale?

- configuration & stability of river corridor
 - valley floor lateral confinement & gradient
 - flow regime
 - sediment regime
 - vegetation & large wood regime
 - biota
- post-fire water & sediment inputs (magnitude, frequency, duration, timing)

Pre-existing

Disturbance

fire-influenced
water & sediment
inputs



Dynamic

Configuration & stability influence resilience

and

the details of inputs following disturbance
govern how the river corridor might be altered

Example: Little Beaver Creek, Colorado

drainage area 40 km²

old-growth montane forest

abundant large wood & history of beaver activity

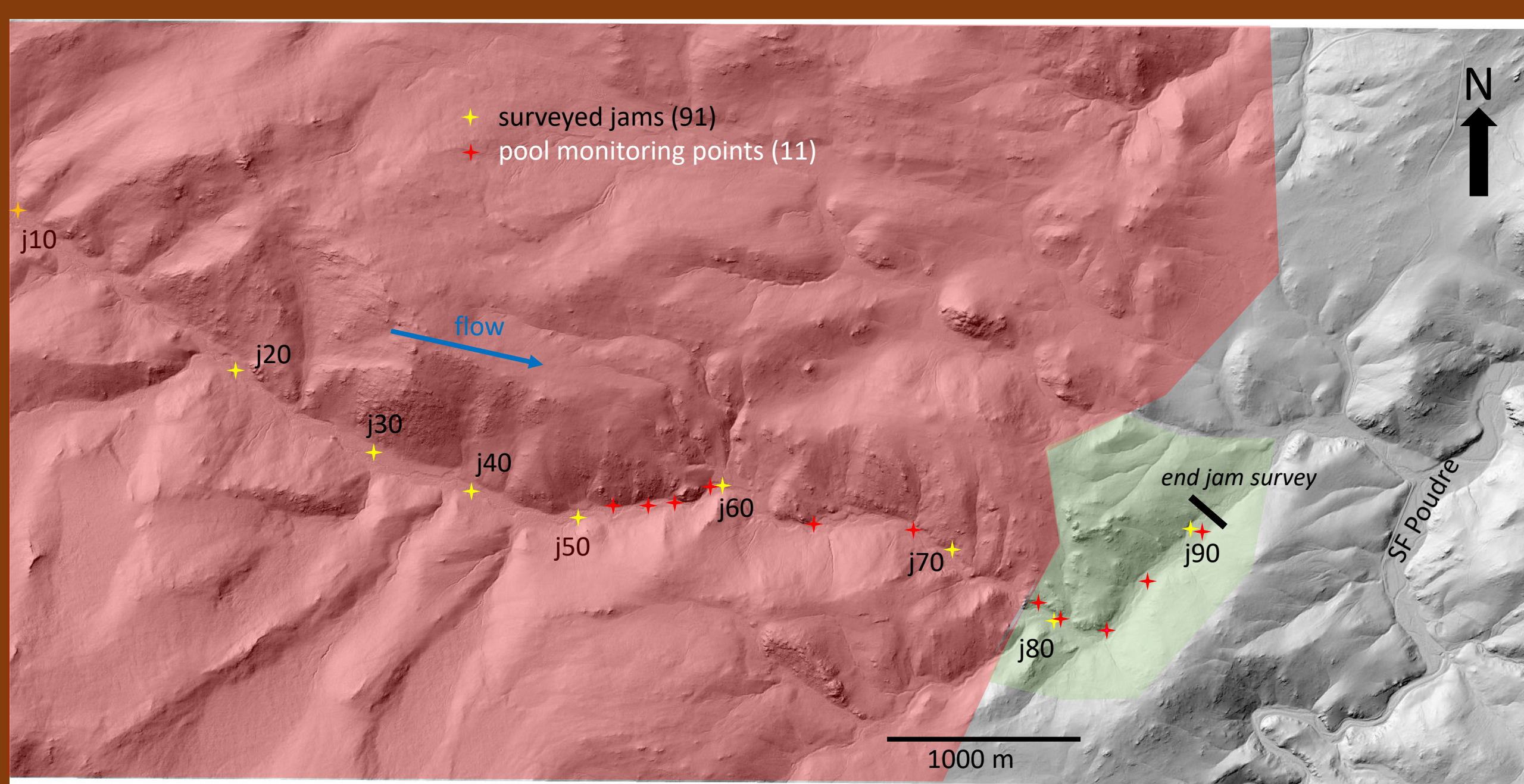
avg S 0.025 m/m; cobble-boulder substrate; pool-riffle
to wood-forced steps

floodplain width 15 to 50 m

single-thread to anastomosing planform

snowmelt peak flow with summer convective storms

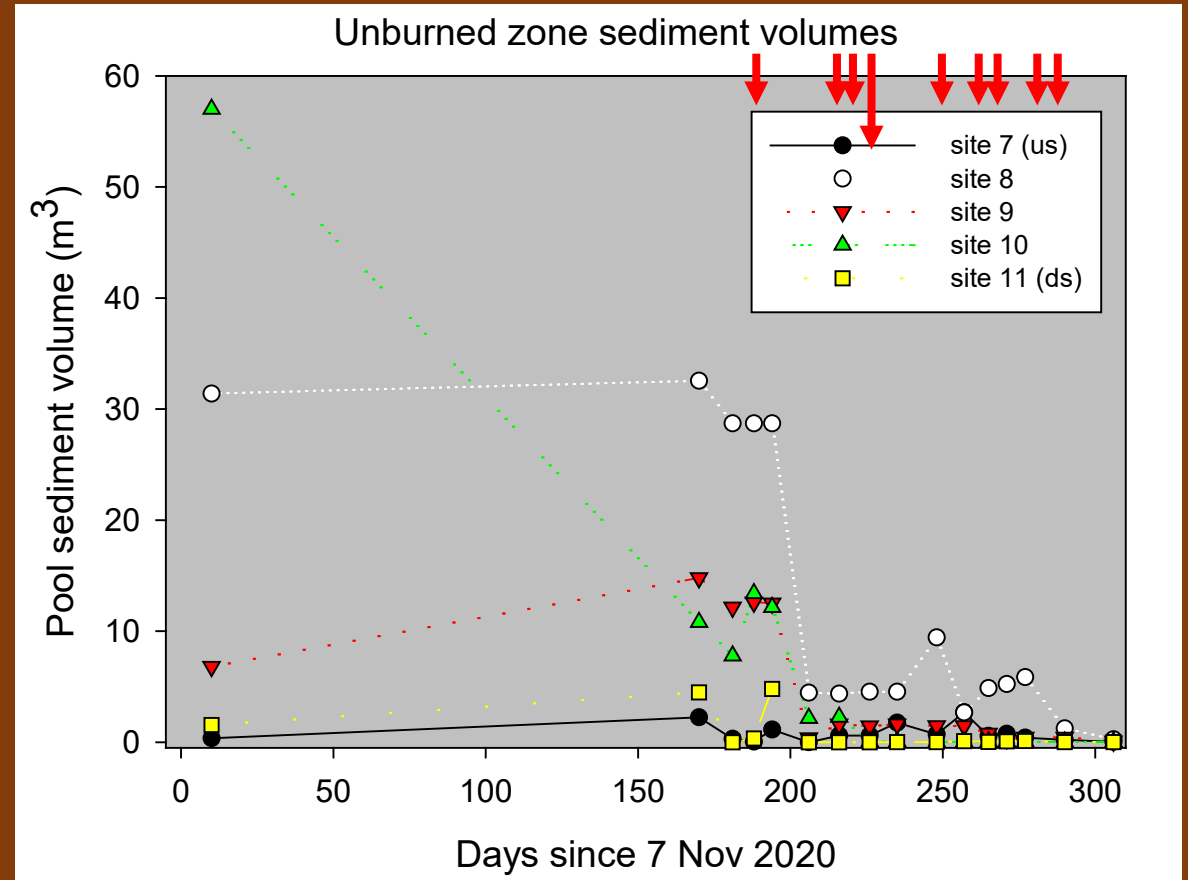
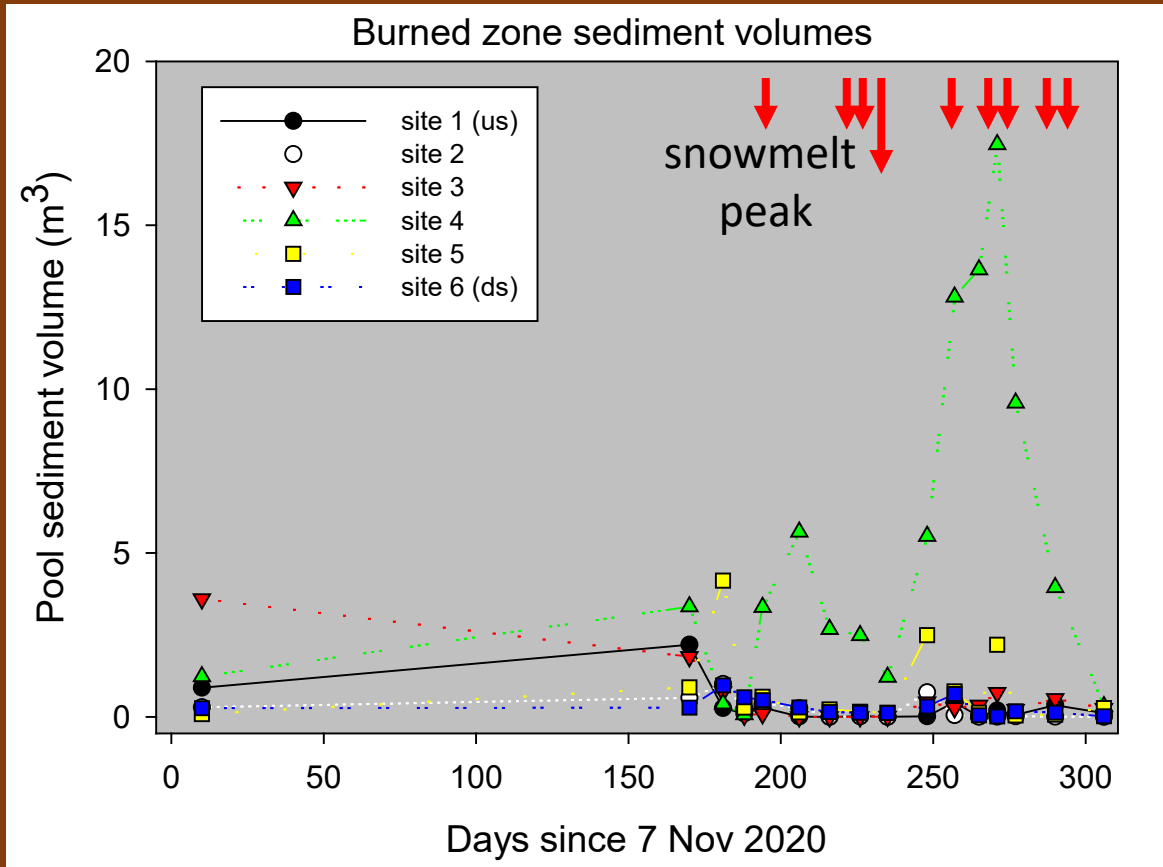




red area burned, green did not

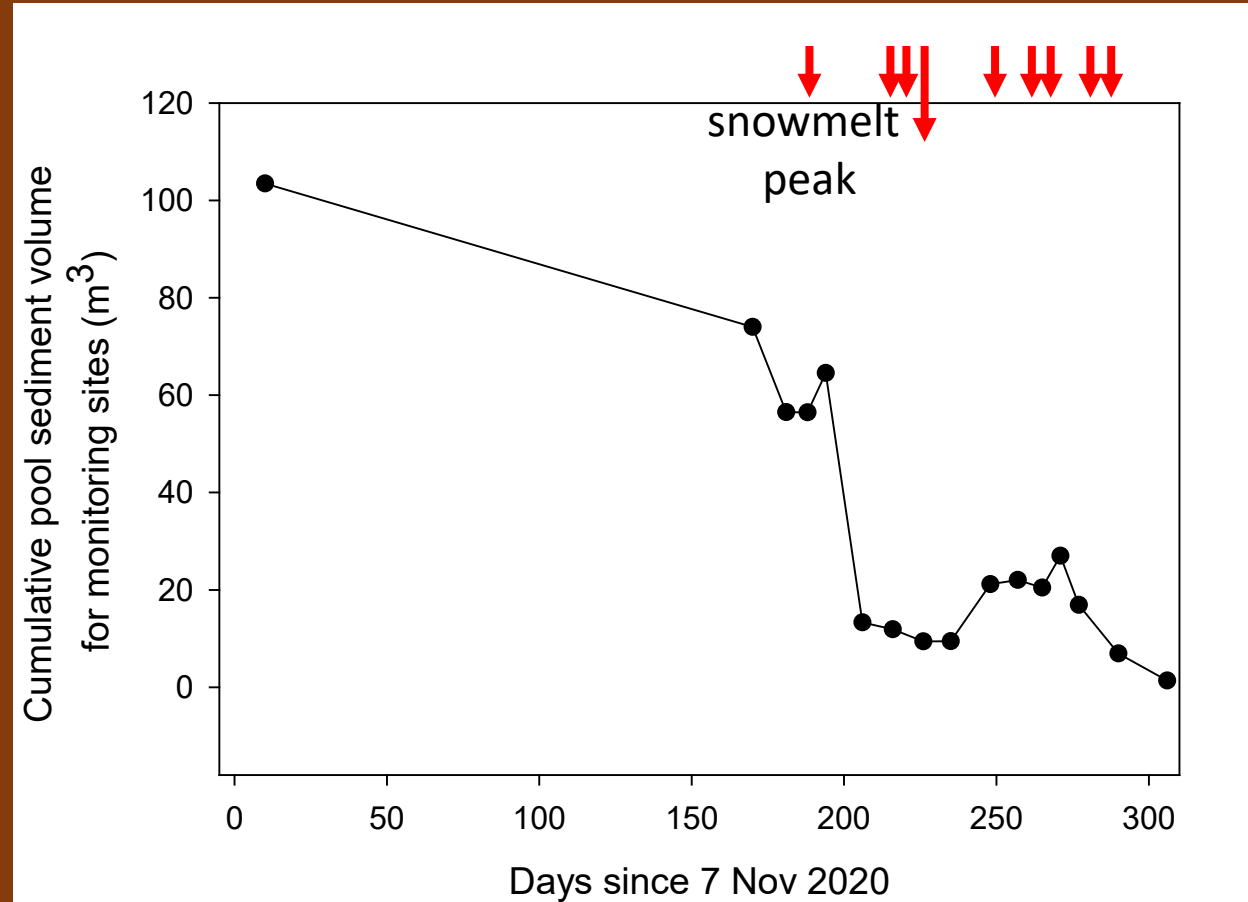


Temporal changes not consistent between sites



Differences in volume of sediment stored in logjam backwaters more strongly influenced by size & stability of logjam than by discharge or sediment supply

Cumulative sediment storage at 11 monitoring sites declines with time



Largely as a result of jams breaking up & losing storage capacity

26 April



9 September



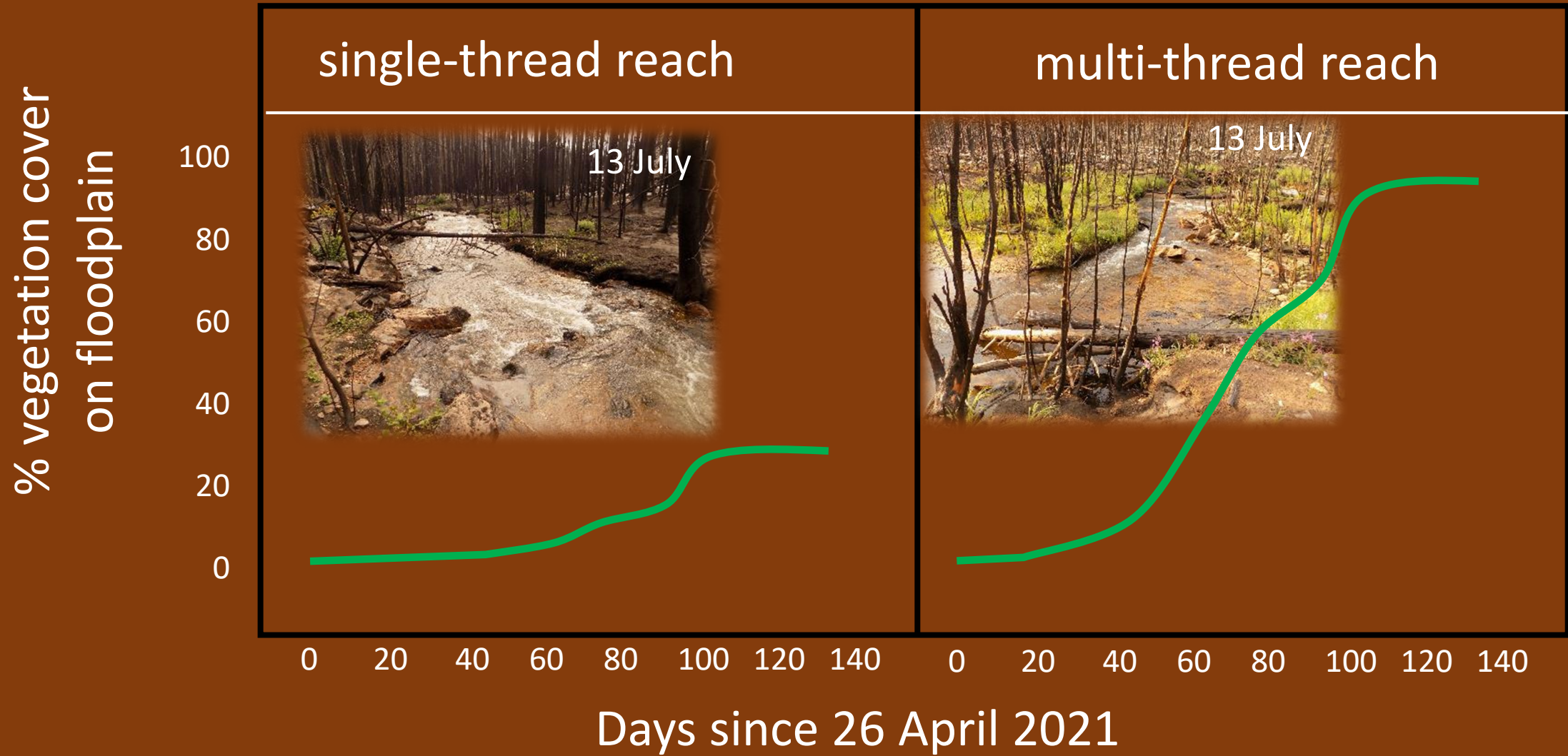
Logjams & relict beaver dams that are now vegetated berms foster formation of secondary channels & channel-floodplain-hyporheic connectivity



Portions of the river corridor with greater spatial heterogeneity & connectivity more effectively attenuate downstream fluxes of water and sediment & facilitate vegetation regrowth on the floodplain, thus enhancing downstream resilience to the wildfire disturbance



Reach-scale response for floodplain vegetation during first year following fire



Within a reach, spatial heterogeneity promotes in-channel & floodplain deposition & floodplain re-vegetation (single-thread, steeper channel reaches tend to quickly pass water & sediment downstream & have more bank erosion)



At the network scale, the presence of more heterogeneous, retentive reaches presumably reduces the effects of the disturbance cascade to downstream portions of the network

Valley segments with less lateral confinement & greater spatial heterogeneity most effectively attenuate downstream fluxes of post-fire water & sediment inputs –

storage in backwaters, secondary channels, on floodplain

Management & restoration that foster spatial heterogeneity within selected reaches can enhance resilience to wildfire disturbance cascade

wide, low gradient reaches

Reach-scale valley geometry
(10^2 m^2)



old beaver-dam berm traps wood →
channel-spanning logjam

**SPATIAL HETEROGENEITY →
RESILIENCE**



logjam backwater stores sediment &
jam promotes overbank flow, secondary
channels, & hyporheic exchange flow



beaver return & build new dams

higher water table & sediment deposition
promote floodplain re-vegetation



Go to www.menti.com and use the code 8302 0921

What is your primary reason for trying to understand or foster resilience after wildfire?



- attenuating downstream water & sediment fluxes
- protecting river biota
- maintaining water quality
- all of the above
- other

