River-wetland corridor impacts and changes

Eric Berntsen Kalispel Tribe Natural Resources Department

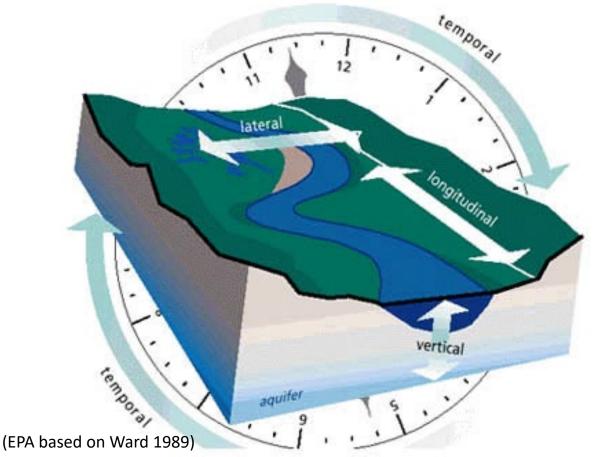




Objectives

- Focus on changes to the "geomorphic template", not on flow or temperature changes
- Provide an overview of how land disturbance affects the geomorphology of river-wetland corridors
- Provide regional context for the Priest River

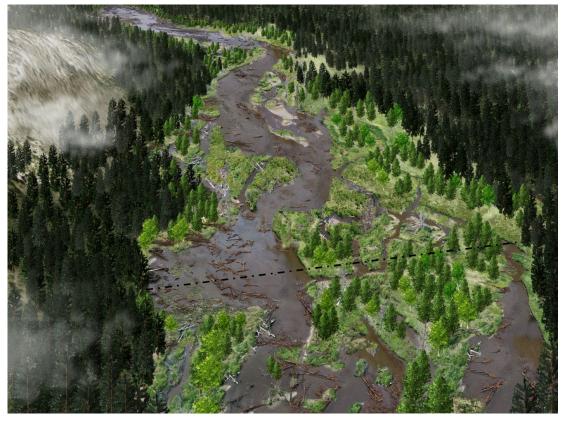
The four dimensions of rivers



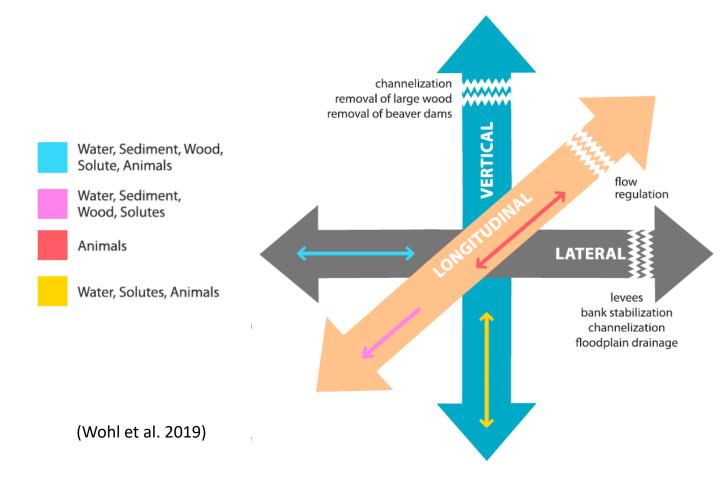


River-Wetland Corridors

(Powers et al. 2022)

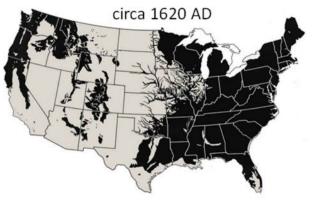


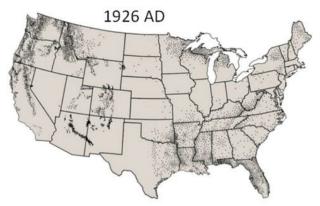






Changes in virgin forest cover within the continental United States

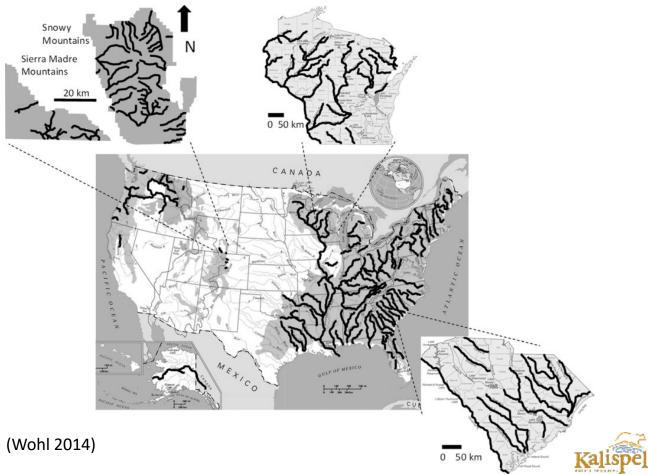


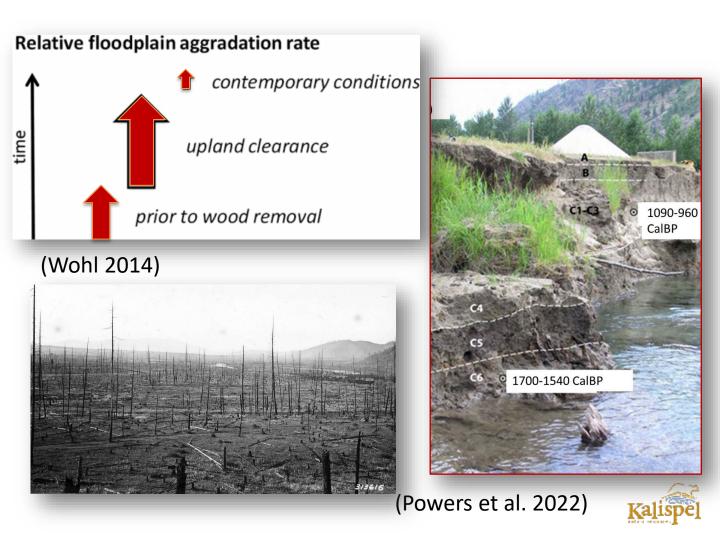




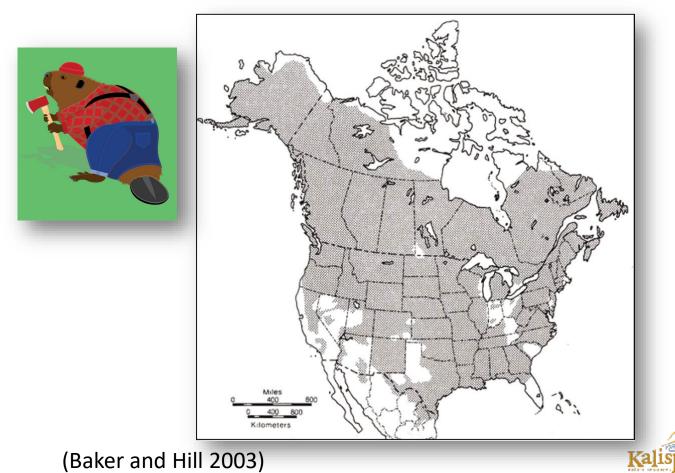
(Wohl 2014)

Historical timber rafting routes

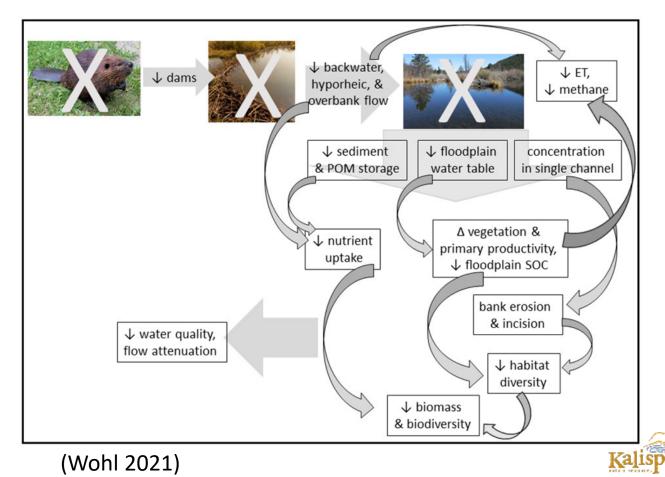


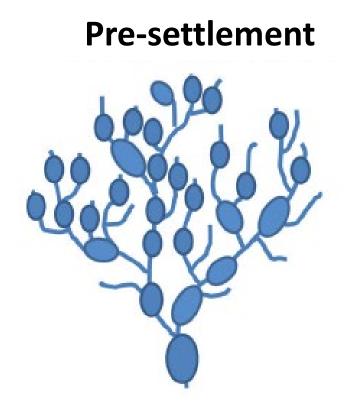


North American beaver distribution

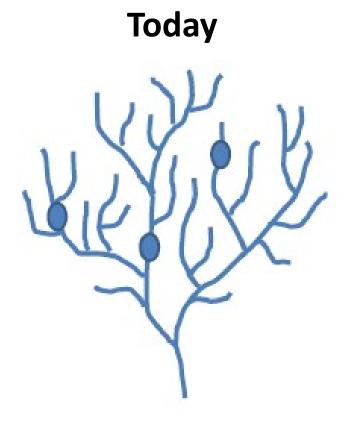


Effects of loss of beaver



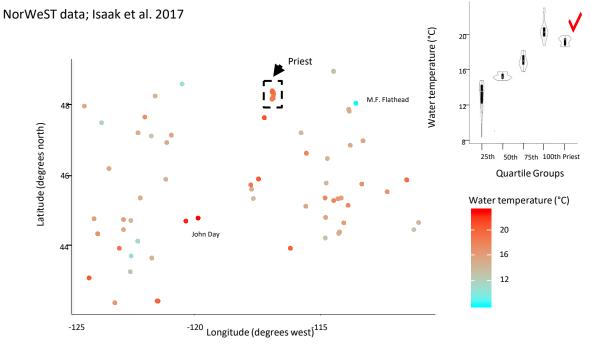


(Wohl et al. 2017)





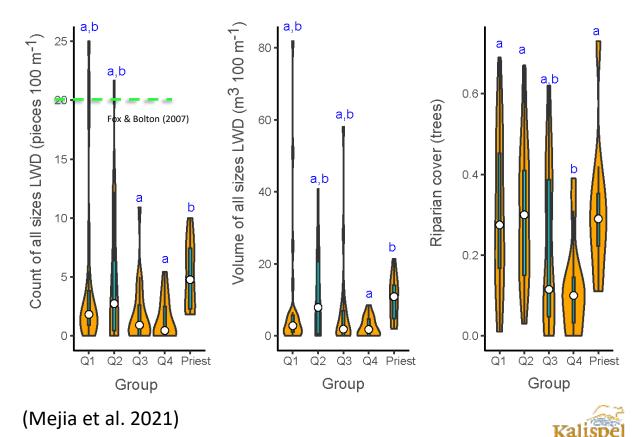
How does the Priest River compare to other medium-sized rivers in the Pacific Northwest & Northern Rockies?



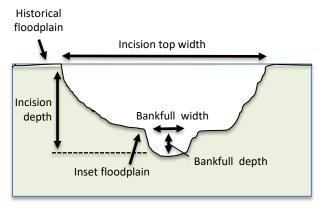


(Mejia et al. 2021)

Instream & riparian cover

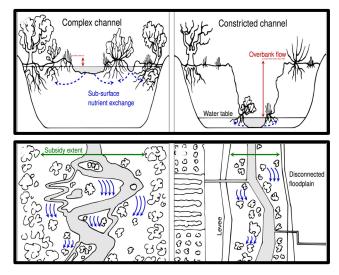


Incised channel with inset floodplain & bankfull channel



(Beechie et al. 2008)

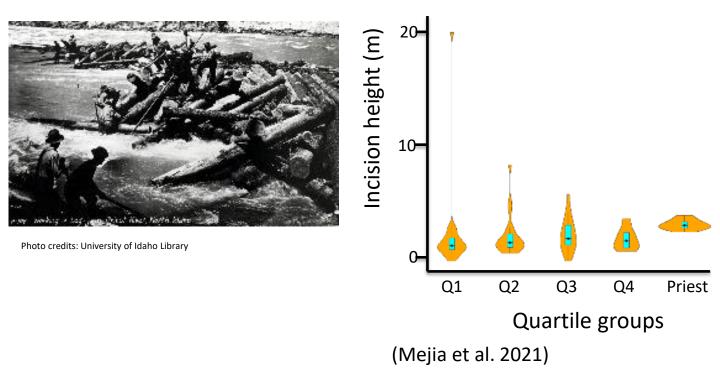
Floodplain disconnection & its impact



(Schindler and Smits 2017)

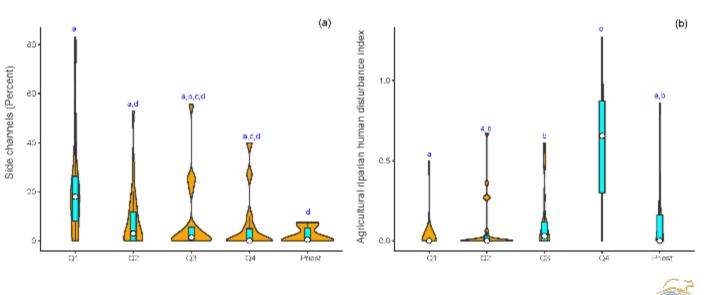


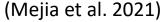
Incision height of medium-sized rivers in the Pacific Northwest





Greater channel planform complexity increases lateral & vertical connectivity & enhances surface water & groundwater exchange



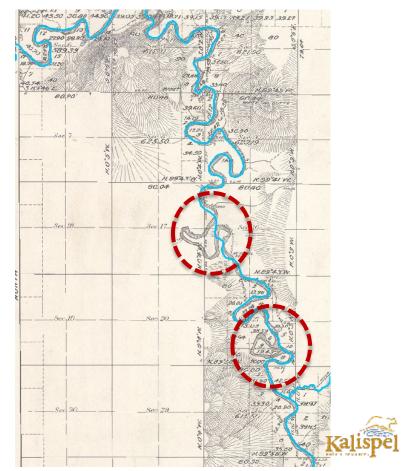


River has become less complex

But not the whole picture...

Present complexity: 18.5 Historic complexity: 27.3

(General Land Office 1913)



River has become less complex

- Narrower corridor
- Less surface area
- Less exchange of materials

Current geomorphic floodplain

Alluvial deposits