

# NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup> 2018

## FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING



### 9:00 am *WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS (Kara & Shannon)*

- Introductions and brief partner updates
- Meeting guidelines, focus and goals

### 9:20 am *MONITORING REPORTING (Kara & Tim G.; with group discussion)*

- Vegetation Response Monitoring Report & Tim Graham Beetle Monitoring Report update
- Information about USGS monitoring efforts (vegetation recruitment transects & leaf litter)
- Input from the group
  - *What information (climate, geomorphology etc.) would be helpful?*
  - *What are your burning questions (if any) that monitoring efforts can help inform?*



# VEGETATION RESPONSE MONITORING REPORT 2018-2019

UPDATE on  
Overall Report  
And  
Detailed Site Reports

- Rim to Rim has monitored vegetation response at treatment sites since 2007
- Line intercept transects are the primary quantitative measure – sites have up to 5
- Total Native Cover, Total Exotic Cover and Relative Native Cover were chosen as the primary metric to compare site conditions over time, and to each other
- Monitoring sites are located along the Colorado River from the mouth of the Dolores River to Williams Bottom, just opposite Kane Creek, approximately 49 river miles.



FINAL REPORT WILL HAVE TWO MAJOR COMPONENTS: a summary report and detailed site reports for each data collection location

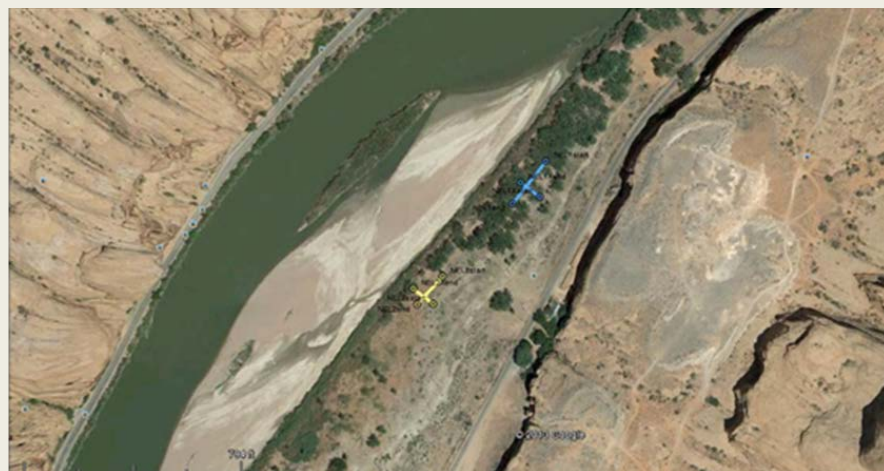
# Site report example: Nelsons

Site Details	
Site Name	Nelsons
Location Description	Downstream of Matheson Wetlands, access from Kane Creek Road
Years Monitored	2011, 2017
Size of Monitoring Area	2 transects
Group	Colorado River
Site Type/ Classification	Colorado River main stem
Geomorphological Reach	Professor Valley Reach
Characteristics	Some in flood zone, cotton wood canopy cover, upland dominated by gumweed
Land Management	Private Property
Land Use	Private
Primary Invasive Species	Russian Olive
Secondary Invasive Species	Tamarisk
Initial Removal	2011, Timber axe, no herbicide
Follow-Up Treatments	Paint and sand beaver protection on cottonwoods
Other Notes	

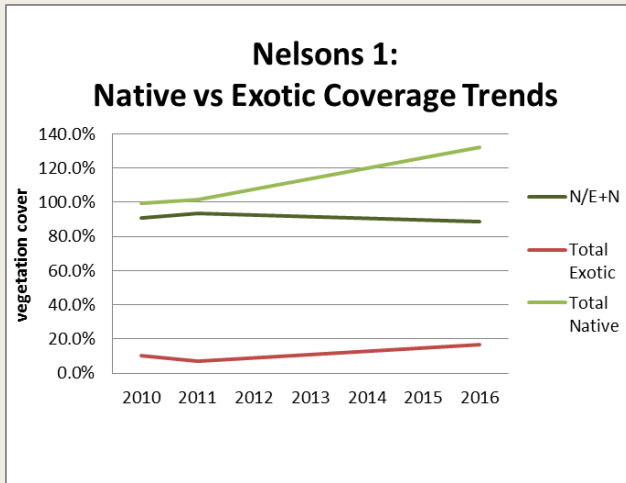
In addition to line intercept transects:

- Land use history
- Vegetation manipulation history
- Notable vegetation after initial treatment
- Perimeter ssp present

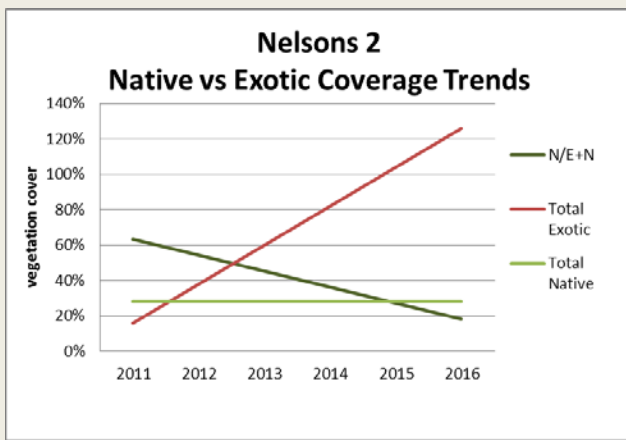
Table 1. Species Key		
<b>Native Species</b>		
Rabbit brush	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	CHNA
Salt grass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	DISP
Alkali Mallow	<i>Malvella leprosa</i>	MALE
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	PACA
Willow	<i>Salix exigua</i>	SAEX
Cottonwood	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	POFR
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	SPCR
Pursh povertyweed	<i>Iva axillaris</i>	IVAX
<b>Exotic Species</b>		
Cheat grass	<i>Bromus Tectorum</i>	BRTE
Russian knapweed	<i>Centaurea repens</i>	CERE
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	ELAN
Hare/mouse barley	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	HOLE
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	KOSC
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix ramisissima</i>	TARA



# Site report example: Nelsons



As of 2017, native species are the most abundant at above 120% coverage, while exotic species are below 20% coverage (Figure 1). Cottonwood (POFR) is the native species driving this coverage (Figure 5), the other native species commonly found is poverty weed (IVAX). As for exotic species, tamarisk (TARA) was still present just below 14% coverage, and increasing from 2012 (Figure 4).



This transect has only been monitored for 2 years, therefore not many clear conclusions can be drawn. Kochia (KOSC) and knapweed (CERE) are the most common exotic species (Figure 4). Rabbit brush (CHNA) is the most common native at nearly 25% coverage (Figure 3). There is more exotic coverage than native (Figure 1).

# Summary Report: Observations

Change in NN+E	
	Change Rel cover
<b>Colorado River Sites</b>	
Nelsons 2	-22%
Beckstrand	-22%
Potash Bum	-21%
Nelsons 1	-21%
Grandstaff (mouth)	7%
191 Bridge/Bills Site	8%
Cottonwood Bend	10%
BLM 14 (DOT to Ida Ramp)	10%
Nemitz	20%
Kane Creek 1	21%
BLM 15 (Upstream Ida)	22%
Mayberry	23%
Goose Island	27%
BLM 10 (Take Out) C	32%
BLM 10 (Take Out) A	41%
<b>Side Canyon Sites</b>	
change rel cover	
Stevens Site	-24%
Anonymous	-30%
Lower Mill Creek (500 W?)	-34%
Mulberry Grove	-17%
Matheson (Mill Creek)	-1%
Tom Todd	1%
Pack Creek (Holland/Wisgarden)	2%
Kane Creek 3	3%
Mill Creek Pkwy (confluence to 500 W)	4%
Kane Creek 2	6%



Total Native Cover, Total Exotic Cover and Relative Native Cover were chosen as the primary metric to compare site conditions over time, and to each other

# Summary Report: Observations

	last year of data			first year of data			Change over time		
	Current N/N+E	Current total N	Current total E	Initial N/N+E	Initial total N	Initial total E	change rel cover	change native	change exotic
<b>LARGE REMOVAL SITES (15 - 20 acres)</b>									
Cottonwood Bend (pvt)	30%	34%	87%	15%	18%	116%	16%	16%	-29%
Goose Island (BLM)	29%	29%	73%	2%	4%	258%	27%	25%	-185%
<b>MEDIUM REMOVAL SITES (10 -15 acres)</b>									
191 Brige/Bills Site (FFSL)	13%	8%	77%	4%	26%	137%	9%	-18%	-60%
Potash Burn BLM LC 04A &	24%	44%	155%	27%	14%	64%	-3%	31%	90%
Nelsons 2	18%	28%	126%	64%	28%	16%	-45%	0%	110%
Kane Creek 1 BLM LC 09	43%	71%	94%	22%	39%	136%	21%	33%	-42%
<b>SMALL REMOVAL SITES (5 - 10 acres)</b>									
Nemitz	53%	50%	49%	33%	39%	80%	20%	11%	-31%
Mayberry	50%	47%	49%	24%	12%	33%	26%	34%	16%
BLMUC05 (Upstream Ida)	31%	42%	98%	9%	12%	150%	22%	31%	-52%
BLMUC04 (14D)	61%	70%	46%	43%	49%	64%	17%	22%	-19%
BLMUC03 (14C)	9%	17%	179%	26%	29%	81%	-18%	-11%	99%
BLMUC02 (14B1 & B2)	70%	144%	64%	32%	42%	87%	38%	103%	-23%
BLMUC01 (14A)	28%	41%	105%	7%	13%	158%	21%	29%	-54%
Williams Bottom	50%	79%	79%	3%	207%	7%	47%	-127%	73%
<b>VERY SMALL REMOVAL SITES (under 5 acres)</b>									
Grandstaff (mouth)	7%	6%	94%	1%	0%	100%	7%	6%	-6%
BLMMC12 (Take Out) A	57%	93%	69%	15%	18%	105%	43%	74%	-36%
BLMMC10 (Take Out) C	38%	44%	71%	6%	8%	123%	32%	36%	-52%
Beckstrand	12%	8%	58%	33%	33%	29%	-22%	-26%	29%
Nelsons 1	89%	132%	17%	91%	99%	37%	-2%	33%	-20%
JayCee Park BLM LC 05	18%	78%	17%	7%	118%	8%	11%	-40%	8%

# Changes in Understanding over time

## OBSERVATION or HYPOTHESIS 2013

## OBSERVATION or HYPOTHESIS 2017

It can be said that on most if not all removal sites there has been a significant reduction, and in some cases elimination, of tamarisk and Russian olive plants.

In some locations tamarisk have regrown, though sizes are still small. Russian olive trees are appearing in some monitoring locations.

It can also be said that secondary weeds have increased on many sites, especially at sites where knapweed was present and has not been treated, or on sites where herbicide has been repeatedly used in a broad application rather than a targeted manner

Knapweed has notably reduced in many sites, despite little to no knapweed control work. This may be a function of drought, and perennial herbaceous weeds should be monitored closely in the future

Secondary weeds composed mostly of annuals such as kochia and Russian thistle appear to fluctuate with weather and there is not a clear trend of reduction or increase at many sites. Some sites with active, targeted annual weed control work may have an overall reduction in annual weeds. Annual weed reduction over time may correlate with native plant increases, however this is not yet clearly supported by the analysis to date.

Herbaceous annuals continue to fluctuate over time. Longer intervals between data collection events makes this harder quantify on an annual basis, but it does appear to be true that sites with minimal or reduced broadcast spraying for broadleaf annuals are showing more native perennials establishing.

Sites with thick stands of kochia that are not repeatedly manipulated appear to “mulch themselves out” over time, which mirrors the experience of Greg Fenchel at the NRCS Los Lunas Plant Materials Center.

Kochia is still a problem, but some sites, notably Grandstaff and Bills Site where kochia was thick and seemed impenetrable in 2013 has more space between the plants and lower cover rates in these transects as well as qualitatively (check the tables) at these sites in 2017

Secondary weeds that are more noxious in nature—most notably knapweed—do appear to have a significant impact on the increase or decrease of native plants on a transect.

The notable reduction in knapweed cover in data collected in 2016 and 2017 confounds this statement to some degree. There is increased RNC on many knapweed dominated sites (notably Nemitz and Cottonwood Bend) but other sites (below Rocky Rapid) are quite different in response (and also are closer to the river level)

Sites that have had an increase in native plant presence and diversity are few, and the increase in native plant presence is very slow in most cases.

Relative native cover has increased notably at many sites 10 years after initial removal, in many cases regardless of any follow up work. In some sites this is also reflecting an absolute increase in native cover, but in others it is merely a reduction in exotic cover. More exploration of this relationship is needed.

In most cases, whether sites are seeded, planted or there is no active revegetation efforts, perennial vegetation response is relatively slow. Annual vegetation response is highly variable in the same time frames.

This statement is reinforced by the later years of data collection. Continued data collection may be useful to determine if there is a “tipping point” where perennial native plants begin to colonize more rapidly than in the years immediately following large scale vegetation manipulations.



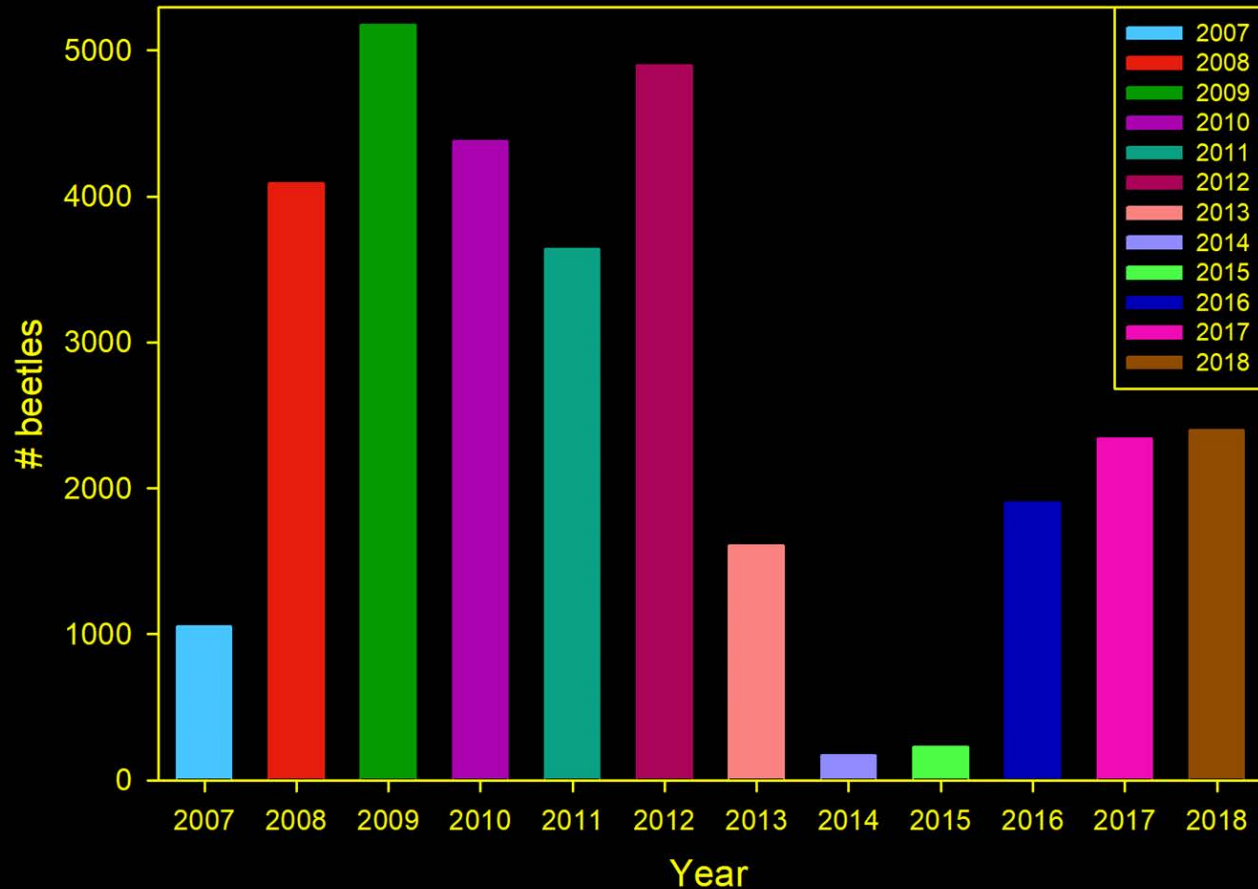


# BEEBLE MONITORING REPORT 2018-2019

UPDATE on reporting progress

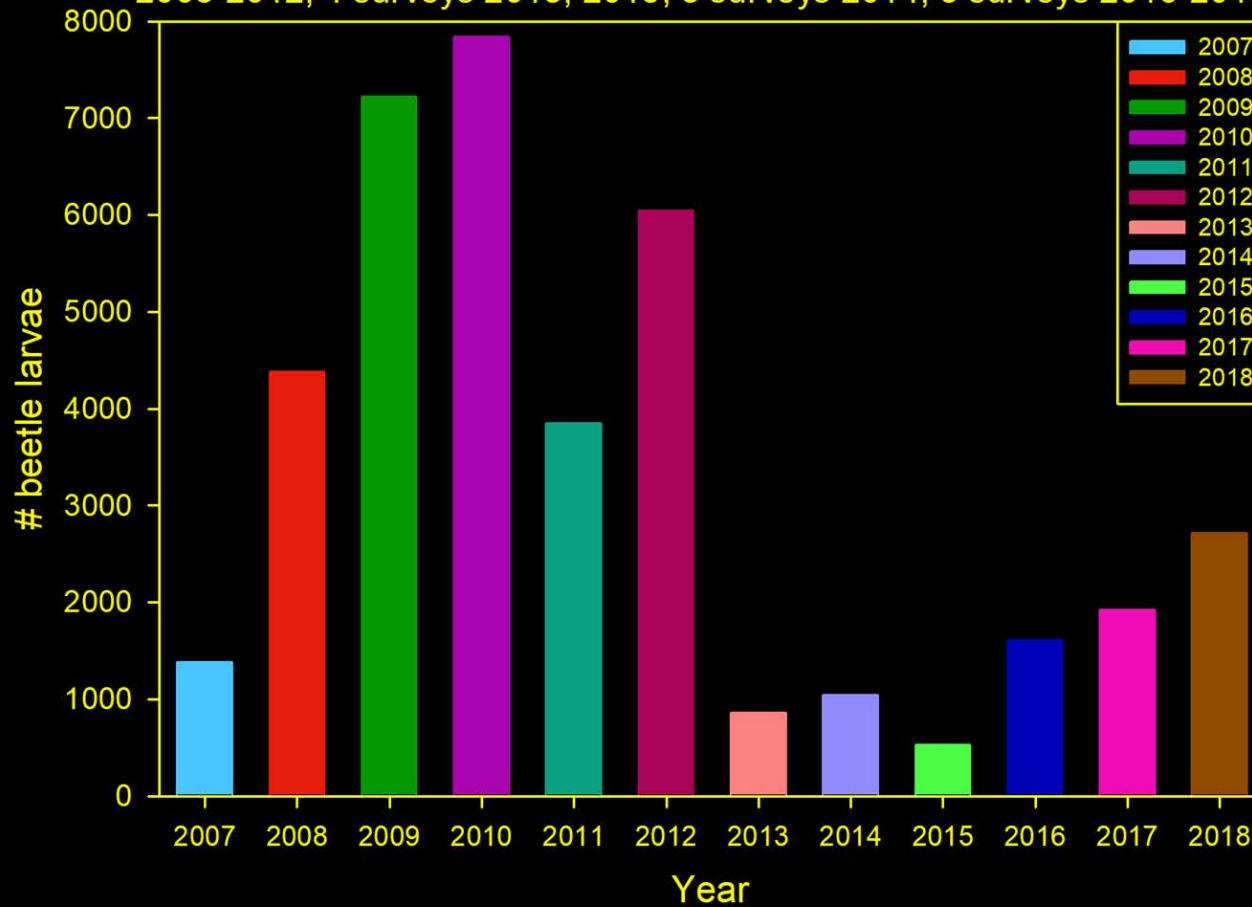
# Tamarisk Beetle Monitoring

Total number of adult tamarisk beetles counted over all survey periods of all sites monitored in Grand County, 2007-2018. 14 surveys each year, 2008-2012, 4 surveys 2013, 2015, 3 surveys 2014, 8 surveys 2016-2018.

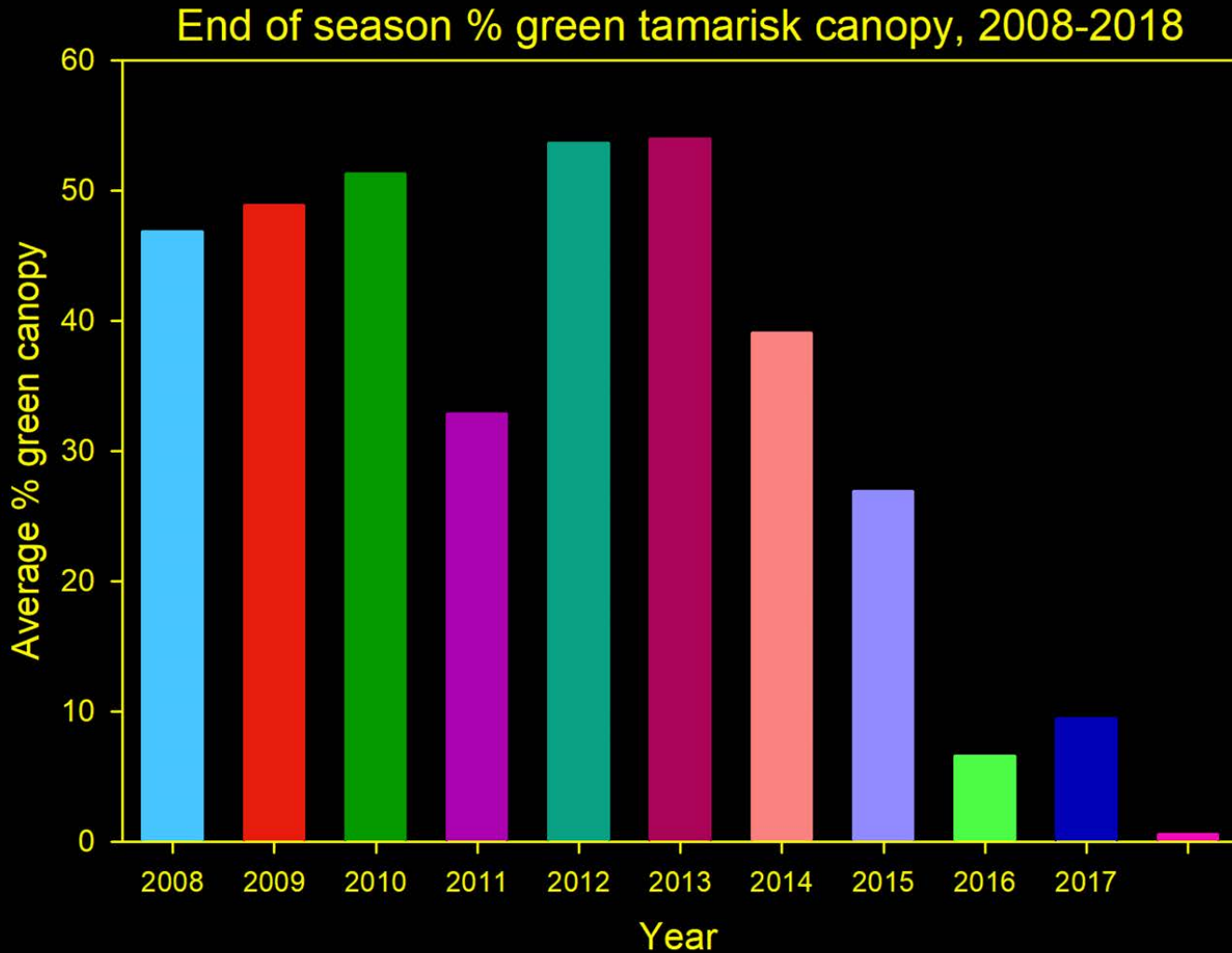


# Tamarisk Beetle Monitoring

Total number of larval tamarisk beetles counted over all survey periods of all sites monitored in Grand County, 2007-2018. 14 surveys each year, 2008-2012, 4 surveys 2013, 2015, 3 surveys 2014, 8 surveys 2016-2018.



# Tamarisk Beetle Monitoring



NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup> 2018  
FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING



What do YOU hope to learn  
from monitoring information?

NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup> 2018  
FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING



*10:05 am COLORADO RIVER CONSERVATION PLANNING REPORT (Tony)*

- Report use and how to access it
- Data exploration as it relates to current projects



Using “Conservation Planning for the Colorado River in Utah”  
(Rasmussen, Shaffroth 2016) to plan Restoration Actions

<https://my-beta.usgs.gov/crcp/>



### Partner Agencies



## Welcome to the Colorado River Conservation Planning Project

The Colorado River project area extends from the Utah/Colorado border to the upper limit of Lake Powell, covering 146 river miles and nearly 20,000 acres of river bottomland. The project area includes habitats for many different wildlife and fish species and human interactions. Data presented here have been developed in cooperation with land managers, resource experts and restoration professionals for use in restoration and conservation planning.

### On this site you will find:

- A detailed report (see link on this page) that summarizes data sources, methods, ecology of the study area, assessment results, and recommendations for restoration approaches;
- Downloadable spatial (GIS) data collected or created for the project;
- Interactive maps showing natural resource data such as vegetation and channel classification, relative habitat quality for groups of species, threats to habitats, and relative treatment costs; and,
- Descriptions of each of the 20 river reaches in the project area and results of habitat mapping.

This project was co-sponsored by the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, The Nature Conservancy, the United States Geological Survey, and Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands, with additional funding from the Southern Rockies Landscape Conservation Cooperative.

[Final Report High Resolution version](#)

[Download Final Report](#)

[Download Executive Summary](#)



**GIS Data**  
Downloadable GIS data sets related the Colorado River Restoration Planning Project Area.

**Data Sets**

Data sets are organized thematically. Use the 'Search' function or expand the folders to explore their contents.

[Clear Search](#)

- [-] [Folder] All Cover
- [-] [Folder] Associated Models
  - [-] [Folder] Cost of Restoration
    - [-] [Folder] Cost of Restoration Component Layers
      - [Image] Access to the Site for Relative Cost of Restoration M
      - [Image] Density of Non-Native, Herbaceous Species for Relat
      - [Image] Density of Non-Native, Woody Species for Relative C
      - [Image] Structural Types of Non-Native Species for Relative (
    - [Folder] Cost of Restoration Model
  - [-] [Folder] Restoration Potential
    - [Folder] Restoration Potential Component Layers
    - [-] [Folder] Restoration Potential Model
      - [Image] Potential for Natural Recovery Model Model Output C
  - [-] [Folder] Risk of Fire
    - [-] [Folder] Risk of Fire Component Layers
      - [Image] Density of Native Riparian Trees for Fire Risk Model
      - [Image] Density of Tamarisk for Fire Risk Model
      - [Image] Proximity to human ignition sources for Fire Risk Mo
    - [-] [Folder] Risk of Fire Models
      - [Image] Fire Risk Model with Human Ignition Sources Output
      - [Image] Fire Risk Model without Human Ignition Sources Out
- [Folder] Fluvial Geomorphology
- [Folder] Habitat Models

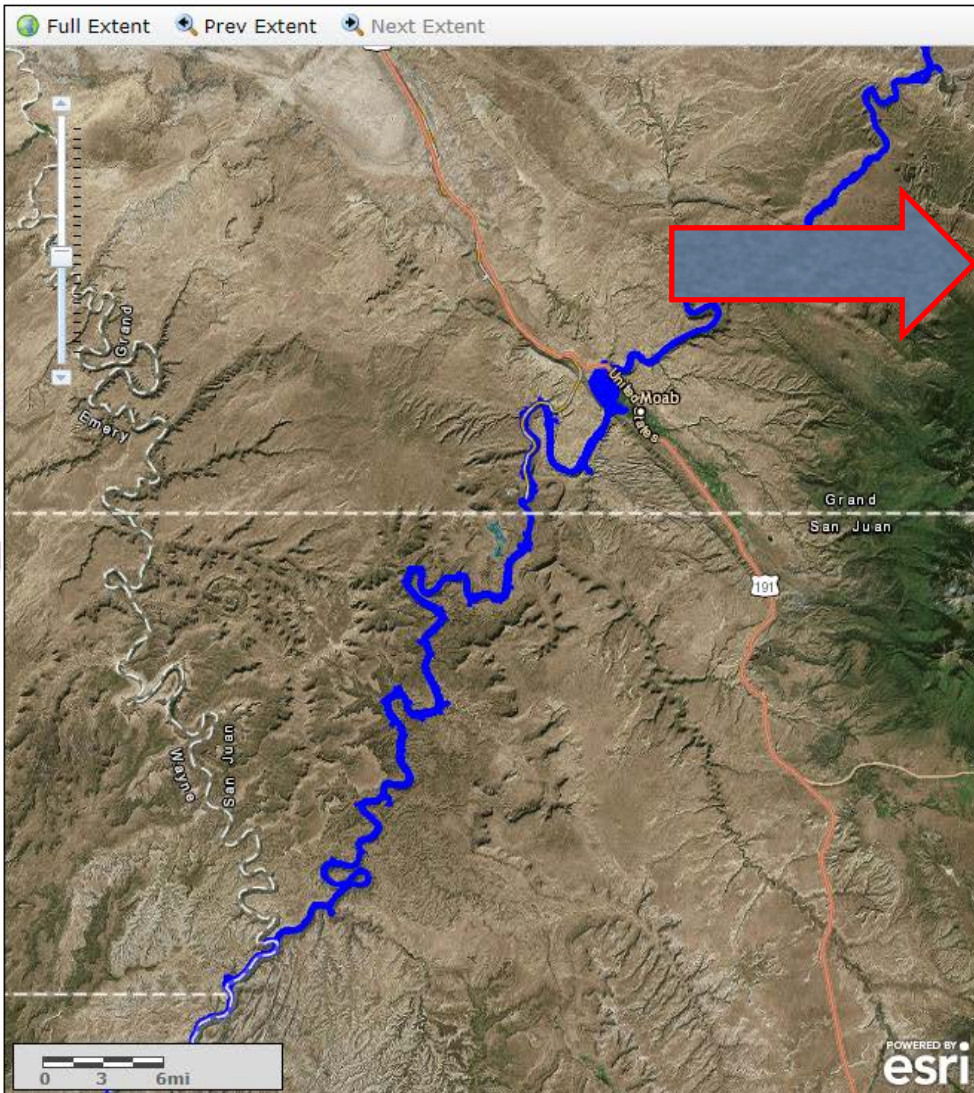
A preview of the selected GIS dataset will be displayed in this area.

**Data Sets**

Data sets are organized thematically. Use the 'Search' function or expand the folders to explore their contents.

Search CRCP Data    
Clear Search

- [-] All Cover
- [-] Associated Models
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  - [-] Restoration Potential
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    - [-] Restoration Potential Mode
    - [-] Potential for Natural Re
  - [-] Risk of Fire
  - [-] Fluvial Geomorphology
  - [-] Habitat Models



**Conservation Planning for the Colorado River in Utah - Potential for Natural Recovery Model Model Output Data for Colorado River in Utah**

[View Full FGDC Metadata](#)

**Abstract:** This is a model of the potential for natural recovery in vegetation communities of the Colorado River bottomland in Utah. The model incorporates the prevalence of native species, areas inundated in hi... (More)

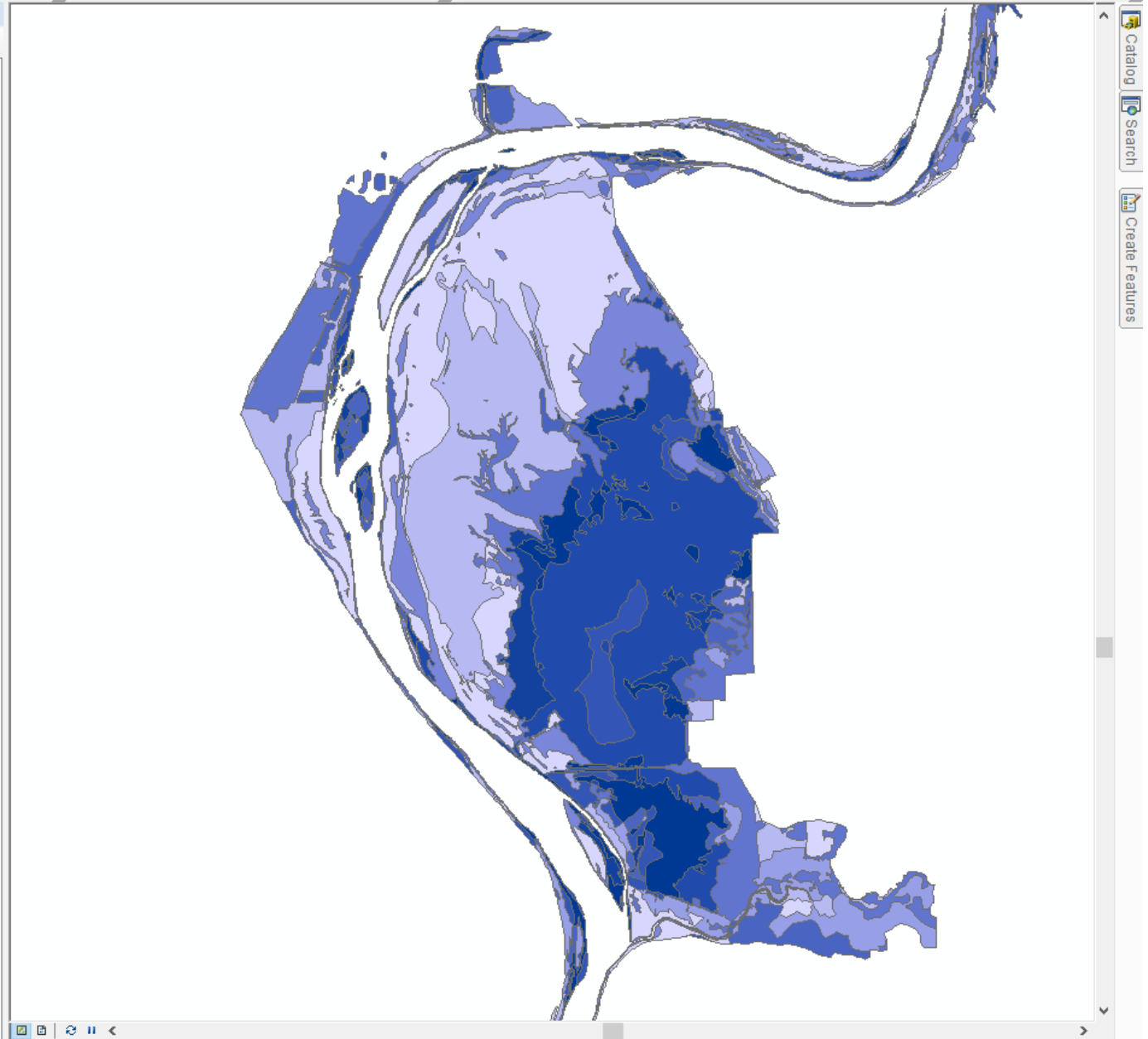
**Purpose:** The map was generated to estimate the potential for areas on the bottomland to recover or maintain desired conditions, without interventions. Estimate is based on the prevalence of native species, the presence of overbank flows, and the prevalence of non-native species present.

**Keywords:** biota, environment, inlandWaters, riparian, conservation planning, habitat suitability, tamarisk

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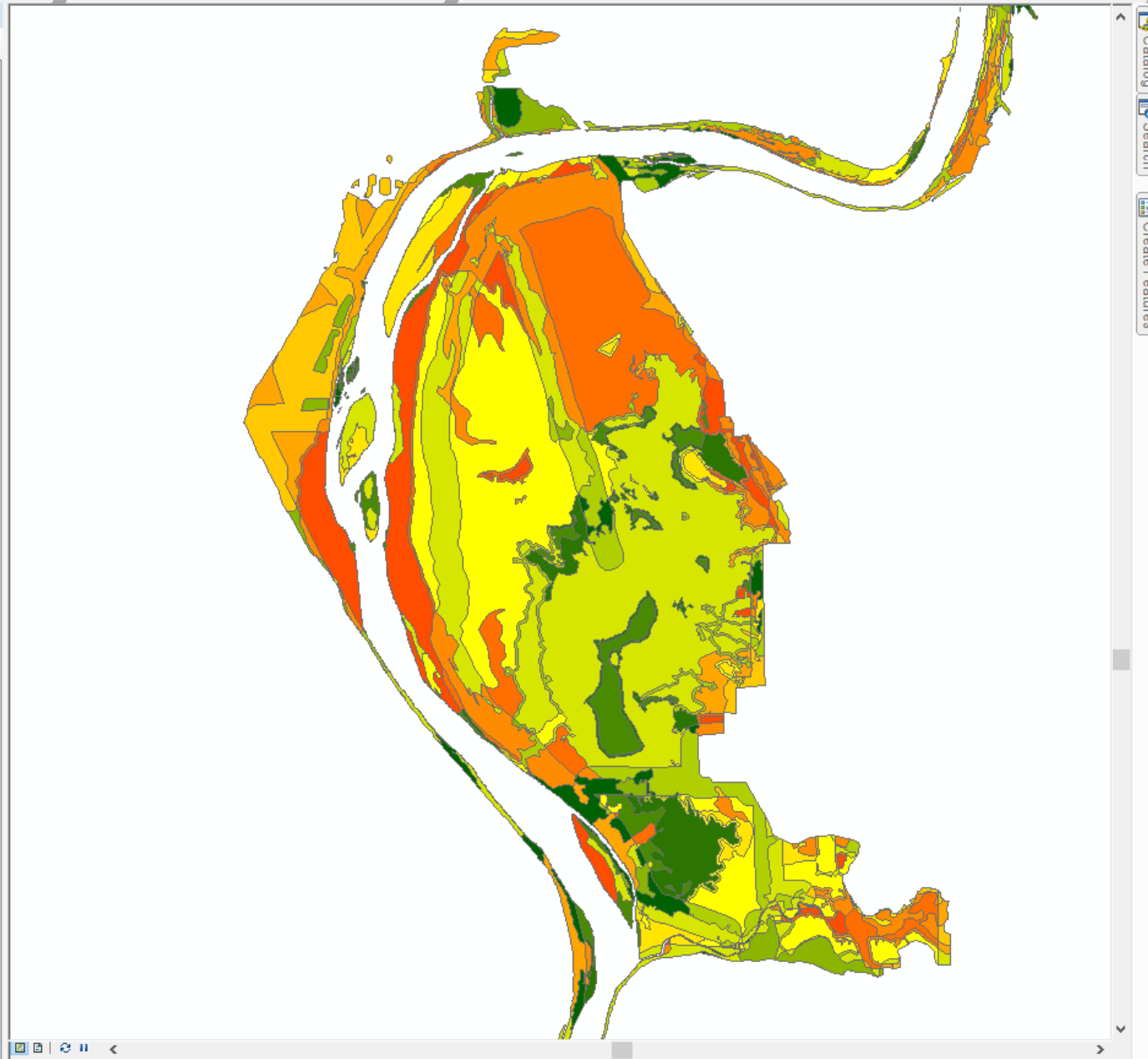
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      - 3
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      - 5
      - 6
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  - FFSL.LANDS.SovereignLands
  - Parcels\_Grand\_LIR
  - Grand Co. Parcels
  - FFSL\_Surface\_Authorizations\_2016
  - Grand\_Co\_Veg\_Mortality\_Sites
  - SGID93.TRANSPORTATION.Roads
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Catalog Search Create Features

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      - 15
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  - Potential\_for\_natural\_recovery
  - Low\_Recov\_Veg\_Cover
  - Low\_Recovery\_Potential
  - FFSL.LANDS.SovereignLands
  - Parcels\_Grand\_LIR
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  - SGID93.TRANSPORTATION.Roads
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Editor

Georeferencing

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- Layers
  - All\_Cover\_2010
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    - Patch\_Dscr
    - Box-elder Woodland
    - Cottonwood Woodland
    - Coyote Willow Shrubland
    - Desert Olive (New Mexico Privet) Shrubland
    - Gambel Oak Shrubland
    - Gooding's Willow Woodland
    - Hackberry Woodland
    - Knapweed Herbaceous Vegetation
    - Mesic Herbaceous Vegetation
    - Non-native Herbaceous Vegetation
    - Rec/Resid Development
    - Russian Olive (Elm or Mulberry) Woodland
    - Sand bar or island
    - Seepweed Shrubland
    - Skunkbush Sumac Shrubland
    - Tamarisk Shrubland
    - Transportation corridor
    - Wetland Herbaceous Vegetation
    - Xeric Native Grasses
    - Xeric Native Shrubland
  - Potential\_for\_natural\_recovery
  - Low\_Recovery\_Potential
  - FFSL.LANDS.SovereignLands
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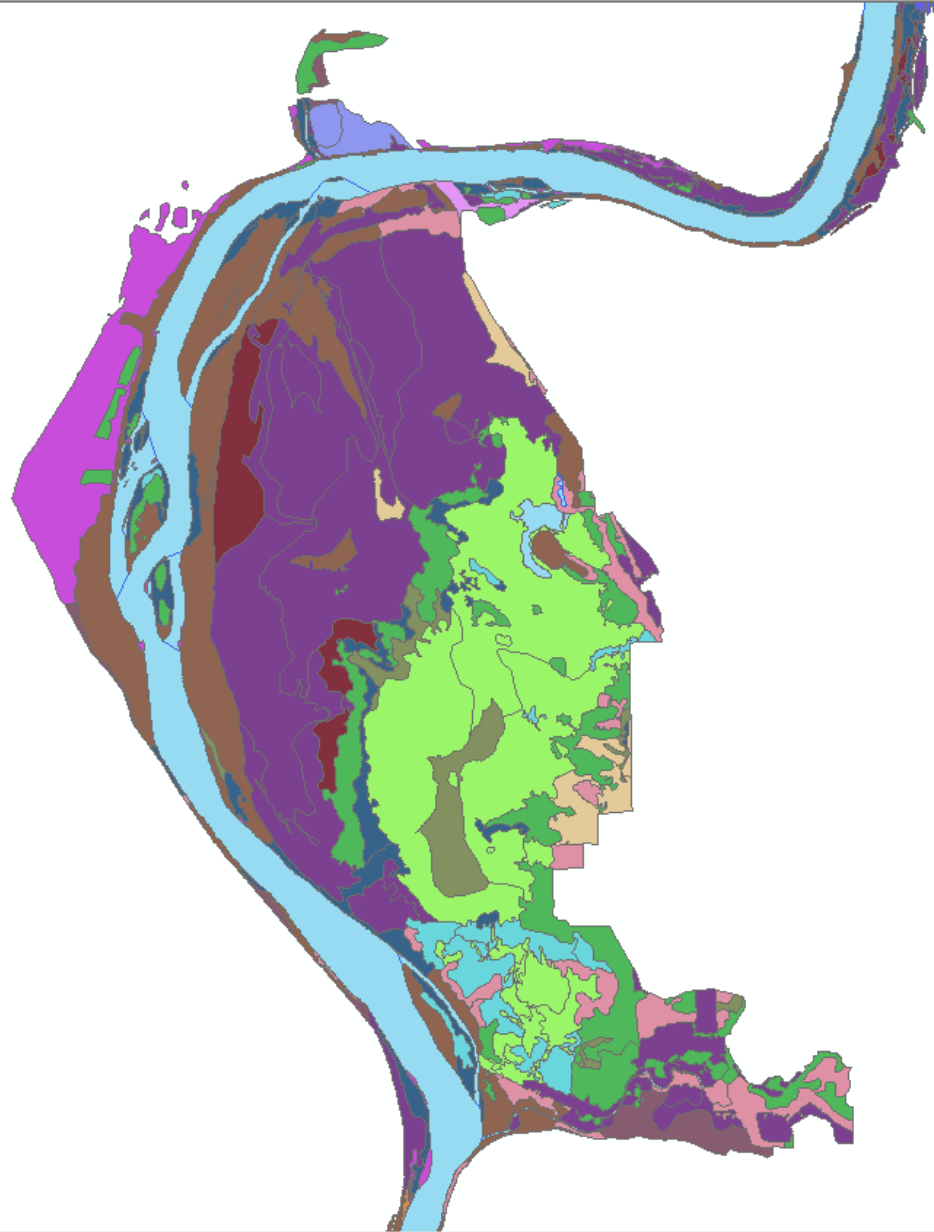


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  - Overstory Habitat at H I Risk
  - Highest\_Human\_Ignition\_Risk
  - Riparian\_Overstory\_Tamarisk\_Penalty
  - HHR\_Low Cost
  - Low\_Cost
  - All\_Fire\_Risk
  - Low Cost High Potential
  - Relative\_cost\_of\_restoration
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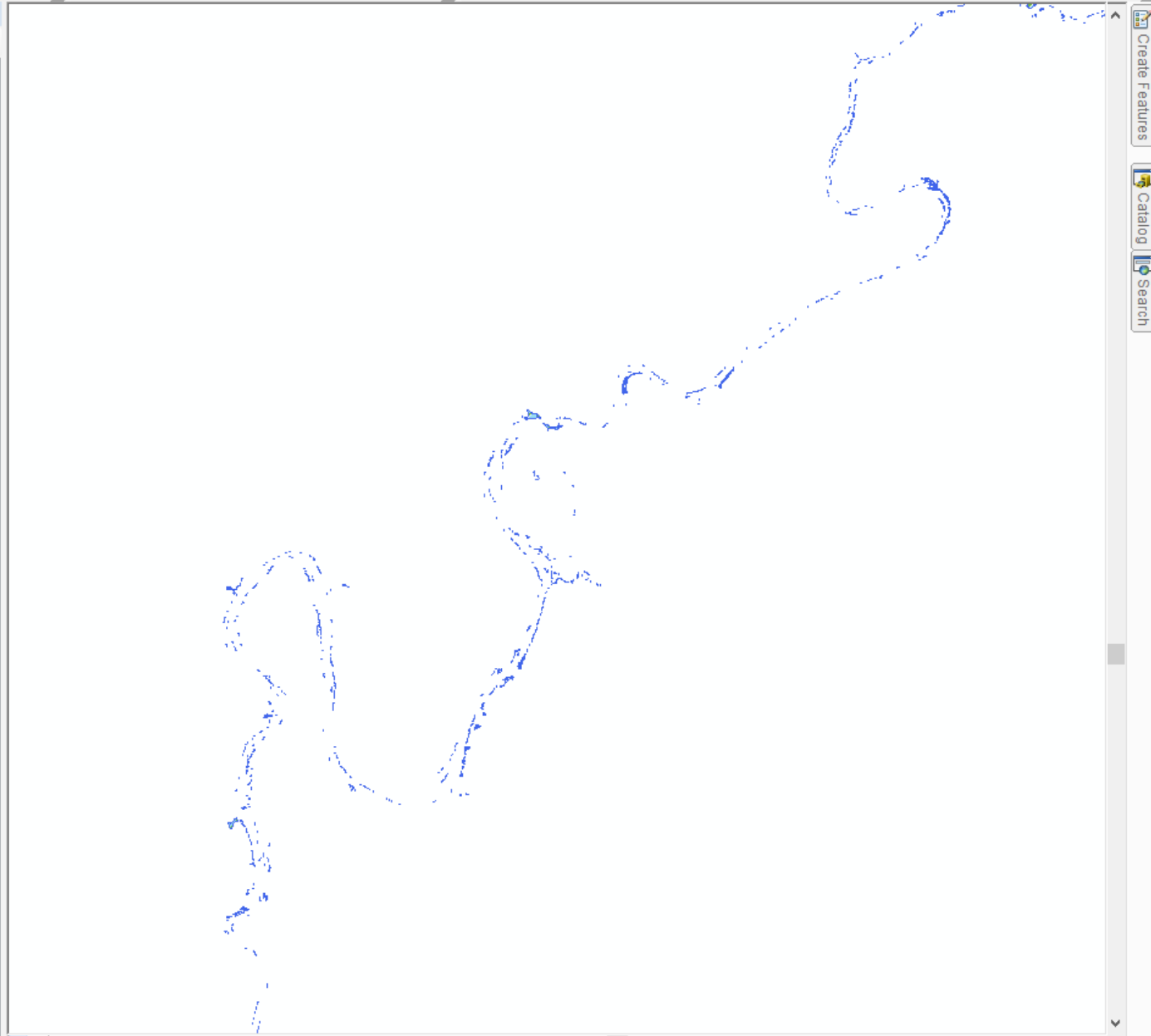
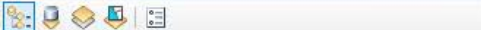


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  - All\_Fire\_Risk
  - Low Cost High Potential
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Layers

- Overstory Habitat at H I Risk**
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- 8
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NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup> 2018  
FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING



*10:35 am Break*

*10:45 am GEODATABASE (Tony, Shannon & Kara)*

- Explore ArcGIS online (briefly look at example from Colorado)
- Discuss how partners can contribute and/or view data
- Past site assessment parameters suggestions (this work will begin soon!)

NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup> 2018  
FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING



*11:00 am PARTNERSHIP UPDATES (Kara & Shannon)*

- Belated quarterly update
- Colorado River Restoration 2.0 (WRI 4374) update of progress & v. 2.5 discussion
- Values and Vision summary from summer meeting



# Colorado River WRI 4374 progress update

- UCC work is largely complete. Jake is working on a map & acreage of the sites.
- Grandstaff: The olives that were resprouting so vigorously were not the ones frill cut by UCC last year but rather were trees that had been girdled circa 2008. All of these were cut and treated and any frills from last year that grew this year have also been retreated. Ravenna has been treated up this canyon; need to scout upper areas
- Planting was done at lower Goose, Goose Island, Onion Camp and Ramp and Take Out. Over 1000 trees shrubs forbs and grasses were planted and watered in well.
- WORK LEFT FOR 2019:
  - 3 weeks for FFSL are outstanding*
  - 2 weeks WW mitigation once other contractor is complete*
  - 1 week WW canyon with BLM or Bald Eagle or both*
  - 2 to 3 weeks of "olive and Ravenna everywhere" good for follow up in 2019*
  - 1 week PRI/Potash*
  - 1 week Mayberry*
  - 1 week rec funding to clear cottonwoods etc in camps*



# Colorado River WRI Project 2.5

- Project footprint will focus on legacy projects, especially those on RR that have focused on improving fisheries via efforts to reestablish backwaters or side channels
- Private lands – Nelsons and TNC may be a focus
- Work will likely be hand work with UCC or other crew
- This will allow time for the geodatabase to be set up and for site reassessment to occur at older legacy sites.



Formerly Big  
Sandy Beach

There is a great  
deal more in the  
legacy cut area  
than tamarisk



# VALUES of SE Utah Riparian Partnership

From the plan drafted in 2007 and a group meeting held in the summer of 2018 the core values on which the group agrees have not changed much. The group values the following:

- Collaboration and communication, including information sharing about lessons learned, effective methods and ways to work together effectively.
- Environmental quality – with a focus on improving riparian areas and fisheries
- Inclusive work – both accepting the multiple uses of much of the land as public land and the diversity of agency participation as well as working on projects that meet multiple objectives.
- Follow up and accountability – both following up to make sure projects are completed and also to evaluate projects and work to help inform better work in the future

The group agreed that the partnership approach has value, and improves work effectiveness for those participating and it is worth this group continuing to meet.



# Vision 2023

By 2023 we will:

- Have effectively shared information gathered through various monitoring efforts (beetle and vegetation monitoring) to help with evaluating site conditions and to help inform land management decisions about work. And the group will continue to actively share data, information and knowledge about project success and failure.
- Be able to maintain project sites and improve management techniques through use of a geodatabase that allows all members to access information about legacy project sites, and that is updated with information about current site conditions and continued monitoring efforts.
- Actively use tools to prioritize projects based on science, site conditions and articulated land management goals.
- Provide accurate and useful information to the community about river restoration, riparian land management and stewardship as well as share information between partners.
- Have a stable funding plan and ability to meet the needs of the partners.
- Be a welcoming and inclusive partnership, for those who have been involved since its inception and for any new collaborators who want to work with this group.



# Mission Revision?

At the Summer 2018 meeting the mission was discussed and whether it should be revised?

- **PROPOSED REVISION:** The SE Utah Riparian Partnership is committed to supporting, informing, and advocating for the restoration, protection, and maintenance of healthy riparian ecosystems in Utah's Colorado River Watershed.
- **CURRENT MISSION STATEMENT:** The Partnership is committed to restore, protect and maintain a healthy riparian ecosystem in Utah's Colorado River watershed

NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup> 2018  
FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING



*11:30 am WORKING LUNCH - FUTURE PARTNERSHIP WORK & 2019  
BUDGET DISCUSSION (ALL)*

- Budget and capacity discussion
- Purpose of group moving forward: Management plan revision and/or work on tools for land managers and coordination of efforts? Or something in between?



# NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup> 2018 FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING



■ GENERAL ONGOING COMMUNICATION	175 to 200 hrs/yr
■ FUNDRAISING	120 hrs/yr
■ EDUCATION AND OUTREACH	120 to 180 hrs/yr
TOTAL TIME needed for coordination and capacity building	415 to 500 hrs/yr \$29-35,000 /yr

Work in 2018 focused on the first topic with some time spent on the second two.

Shannon and Kara plan on monthly phone meetings to help put more focus on fundraising and education/outreach

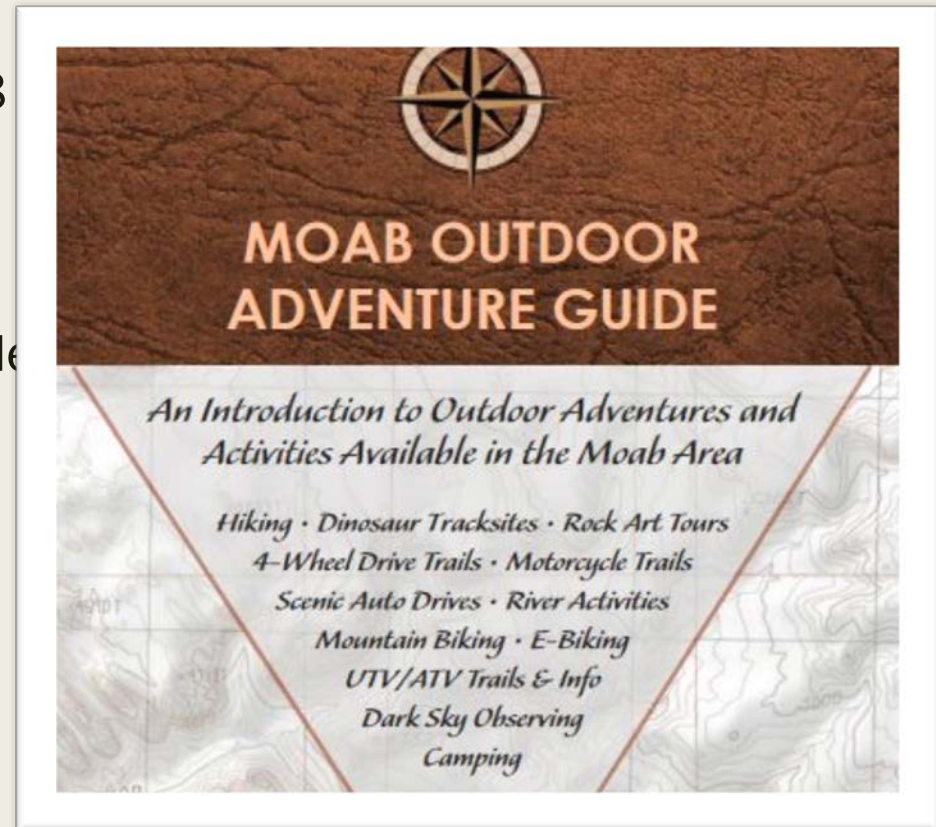
# NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup> 2018 FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING



## ■ EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

120 to 180 hrs/yr

Main accomplishments in 2018 were the joint press release which turned into an article (in old TI style) and a space in the Travel Council's area guide focused on the SE Utah Riparian Partnership.



# NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup> 2018 FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING



## Tamarisk Control & Restoration

Tamarisk, also known as saltcedar, was introduced into the United States in the 1820s as an ornamental and was later used for windbreaks and stream bank stabilization. In some locations tamarisk has since taken the place of native trees and shrubs, like cottonwood, willow, and even some upland species, and it now infests rivers, streams, wetlands, reservoirs, and springs across the West. Tamarisk has been declared a noxious weed in all western states, except Idaho.

- Tamarisk is a concern to communities and recreationists because it forms dense stands that block access to river and stream banks – areas which support a range of native plant materials and other important cultural resources.
- The replacement of native vegetation with tamarisk affects plant and animal diversity, especially in riparian areas. Tamarisk can be poor habitat for many types of wildlife, poor forage for livestock, and can increase soil salinity and wildfire severity.
- Tamarisk infestations along waterways can change hydrological patterns and there can be a high rate of water loss associated with tamarisk evapotranspiration.

### Why are the trees along the Colorado River turning brown and what are those tiny beetles near the river?

Biological control (biocontrol) is the introduction of an insect or other "natural enemy" of the plant of concern. The tamarisk beetle (*Diorhabda* spp.) was tested by the US Department of Agriculture for decades to ensure that it would be effective and would not feed on native plants or crops in the western US. It was first released along the Colorado River in



2004. The tamarisk beetle and its larvae feed on the leaves of tamarisk, leaving them dry and brown with many straw-like leaves still attached to the plant. This "defoliation" or "browning" may happen several times during a growing season and does not necessarily indicate death. While many trees may die after 5-7 years of beetle defoliation, others may continue to live. However seed viability and general vigor are reduced, allowing native plants take advantage of available resources such as water, sunlight, and nutrients.



For more information visit [discovermoab.com/tamarisk-tree/](http://discovermoab.com/tamarisk-tree/), or scan the QR code on the right with your mobile device.



### Working Together

Beetle activity in the area prompted the Southeast Utah Riparian Partnership to form in March of 2006. It is comprised of local, state, and federal agencies; businesses; non-profit organizations; and individuals who work in riparian areas. The Partnership shares information and provides networking opportunities to foster collaborative and interdisciplinary action to find creative, lasting methods to improve vegetation and habitat along the Colorado River and its tributaries in Utah.



Rim to Rim Restoration, along with RiversEdge West, helps coordinate and lead the Partnership. Rim to Rim Restoration is a Moab based non-profit dedicated to the reestablishment of native vegetation to support maintaining sustainable watersheds in the Upper Colorado Plateau. Rim to Rim helps build community and facilitate regeneration of native plants through collaboration on projects focused on improving conditions in high use areas in SE Utah and learning from the plants grown for these projects.

For more information visit [revegetation.org](http://revegetation.org), or scan the QR code on the right with your mobile device.



RiversEdge West (formerly Tamarisk Coalition) is a regional non-profit that focuses on riparian forest and floodplain health in the American West to address impacts from invasive riparian plants and associated challenges and stressors that may result in diminished biodiversity and ecosystem services. In addition to providing information on the best practices and technical aspects of restoration, RiversEdge West specializes in fostering grassroots leadership by coalescing diverse stakeholders across boundaries to coordinate the riparian restoration, such as evidenced with its work with the Partnership.



For more information visit [riversedgewest.org](http://riversedgewest.org), or scan the QR code on the right with your mobile device.



# NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup> 2018 FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING



## ■ FUNDRAISING

120 hrs/yr

Kristen worked with Shannon and Kara to develop the beginnings of a fundraising plan. In the past several years we have accomplished more as a group by having the funds from ROR.

REW has a commitment from TNC to fund Shannon's time in 2019.

RRR is working on funding for Kara's time. WRI 4374 funds helped this year. Any left over ROR from 2018 will be used for the same purpose in 2019. BLM has also been very helpful with Cooperative Agreement funding that has helped with some project work taking pressure off of funds for capacity.

# NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup> 2018

## FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING



Tasks	Potential Recipient	Total Estimated Cost	FUNDS TOTAL	BUDGET SHORTFALL
Partnership coordination	RRR	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
	REW	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00
Geodatabase Development and Maintenance	planning stages	??	\$5,000.00	\$0.00
Project Site Reassessment	planning stage	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$0.00
Veg Response Monitoring report	RRR	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00
BLM reporting monitoring to group	internal BLM		\$0.00	\$0.00
Beetle Monitoring data collection	Grand Co	??	\$0.00	
Beetle Monitoring Data & Summary Report	Tim G	??	\$0.00	
Veg Monitoring Data Collection	RRR	\$18,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$10,500.00
Community based planning: Mill Creek and Castle Creek	RRR	\$35,000.00	\$32,500.00	\$2,500.00
Colorado River WRI	various			
Mill Pack Vegetation WRI			\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTALS		\$112,000.00	\$74,000.00	\$43,000.00
Total Estimated Costs			funds total	shortfall

The budget needs information to complete it

# NOVEMBER 27<sup>th</sup> 2018 FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING



1:00 pm – 3:00 pm **FIELD SITE VISIT & GROUP DISCUSSION**

- Tour Kane Creek site