# Native Riparian Species Seeding Demonstration Project In the Colorado River Delta



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## **Project Objectives:**

- Research the seeding methodology developed by the US Bureau of Reclamation for native riparian species by implementing a demonstration project in a 5-acre revegetation site
- Enhance restoration of cottonwood-willow and other habitat types while potentially reducing the costs of planting
- Increase genetic diversity of riparian tree species in restoration sites

















# **Project Implementation**

- A. Site Identification
  - Topography
  - Depth to groundwater
  - Soil texture and chemistry
- B. Hydraulic analysis and Irrigation Design
  - Infiltration testing
  - Irrigation design
- C. Site Preparation
  - Clear nonnative species
  - Laser level
  - Creation of furrows

























## **Project Implementation**

- D. Fremont Cottonwood and Gooding's Willow seed collection and preparation
  - Identification of source trees in the area
  - Seed collection
  - Seed treatment and storage
  - Seed viability determination analysis





### **Project Implementation**

- E. Seed design and application
  - Desired tree density: 5 trees per square meter or ~20,000 trees per acre
  - Species layout: Gooding's willow nearest to irrigation canal; Fremont cottonwood furthest from canal; mixed cottonwood and willow in area between
  - Used tree establishment rate of 1% and 10% respectively for Gooding's willow and Fremont cottonwood (GSA 2008, 2009) to determine seeding rate





PROPOSED SEEDING LAYOUT FOR LAGUNA ROJA SEEDING DEMONSTRATION SECTION VIEW



FREMONT COTTONWOOD

**GOODDING'S** WILLOW

IRRIGATION CANAL

**GOODDING'S** WILLOW

MIX

FREMONT COTTONWOOD

NOT TO SCALE

FREMONT COTTONWOOD AND GOODDING'S WILLOW HYDROSEEDING DEMONSTRATION

MIX



GeoSystems Analysis, Inc. Innovations in Hydrology WWW.GSANALYSIS.COM







Vegetation monitoring:

- Vegetation quadrat surveys (1x per month)
- Photo monitoring (1 x per month)
- DBH, height and condition, herbaceous, shrub, and ground cover (2x per year)
- Cover point transects (1x per year)
- Aerial photo monitoring (2-3 times per year)

Depth to groundwater monitoring (1x per week) Water quality of irrigation source (2x per year) Starting to monitor groundwater quality









- Total of 1.3 acres seeded
- Establishment rates:
  - 2,500 trees per acre (total of ~3,240 trees in 1.3 acres)
  - Fremont cottonwood establishment rate of 0.81 trees/m<sup>2</sup> and made up 85% of total trees
  - Gooding's willow establishment rate of 0.26 trees/m<sup>2</sup> and made up 15% of total trees
- Salt cedar and arrowweed had aggressive establishment site was weeded twice during the growing season
- Average height of trees was 1.74 meters after one growing season









Pt. 1-14 8/16/2011



Pt. 1-14 7/11/2011



Pt. 1-14 9/20/2011



Photo point 1-14; 10/25/11





Pt. 1-6 4/21/2011



Pt. 1-6 8/16/2011

Pt. 1-6 7/11/2011



Pt. 1-6 9/20/2011



Photo point 1-6; 10/25/11



• Lower establishment than predicted could be result of high salinity of irrigation water source



Hydroseeding vs. Cuttings

	Hydroseeding	Cuttings
Average height (m)	1.74	1.54
Survival rate (of monitored trees)	100%	92%

# **Seedling Propagation Results**

- Refining seedling propagation protocol with GSA
  - No water baths
  - Use of cleaned seed gives best results and makes it easier to sow
  - Sandy soil
  - Time-consuming still honing methods
  - Will continue on small-scale in 2012







#### **Next Steps**

- Plant remaining 3.7 acres note how difference in salinity of irrigation water affects establishment rate
- Fill in any gaps of the 1.3-acre seeded area with other native species such as salt heliotrope and saltbush
- Scale up the demonstration plot to look at feasibility of hydroseeding for large restoration projects
- Wildlife monitoring to determine if/how species are using habitat – if they prefer less densely planted areas, etc.



