Current WCF Data Collection

Brian Staab Regional Hydrologist, Pacific Northwest Region

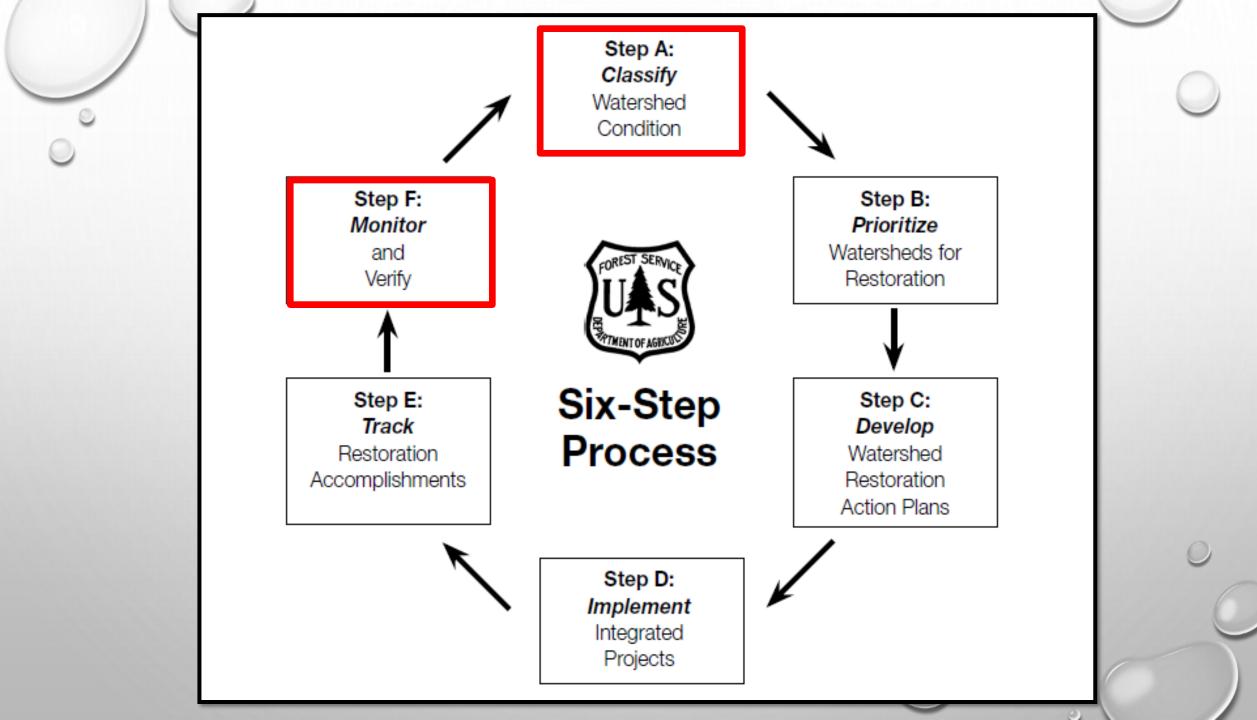
> Fort Collins, CO September 6-7, 2017





WCF

- System for
 - assessing watershed condition
 - monitoring and tracking conditions over time





Some Notions

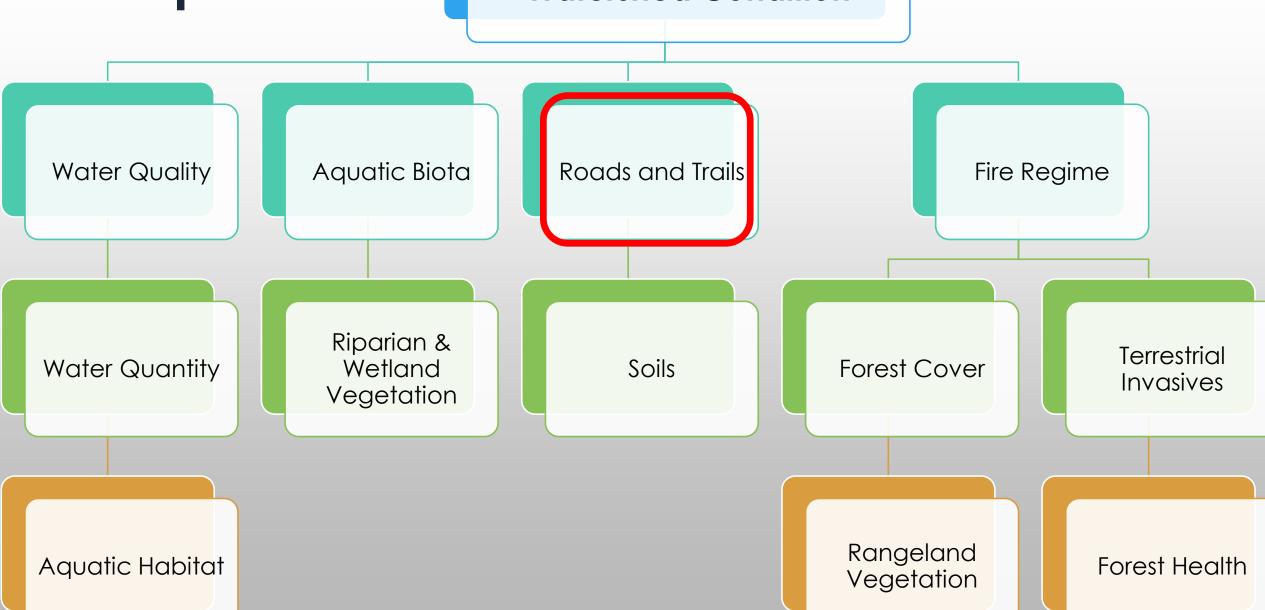
- Assessment & Monitoring are distinctly different.
 - 'Assess'
 evaluate existing information to make a judgement about something
 - 'Monitor'
 collect information to evaluate effects of actions or changes in conditions

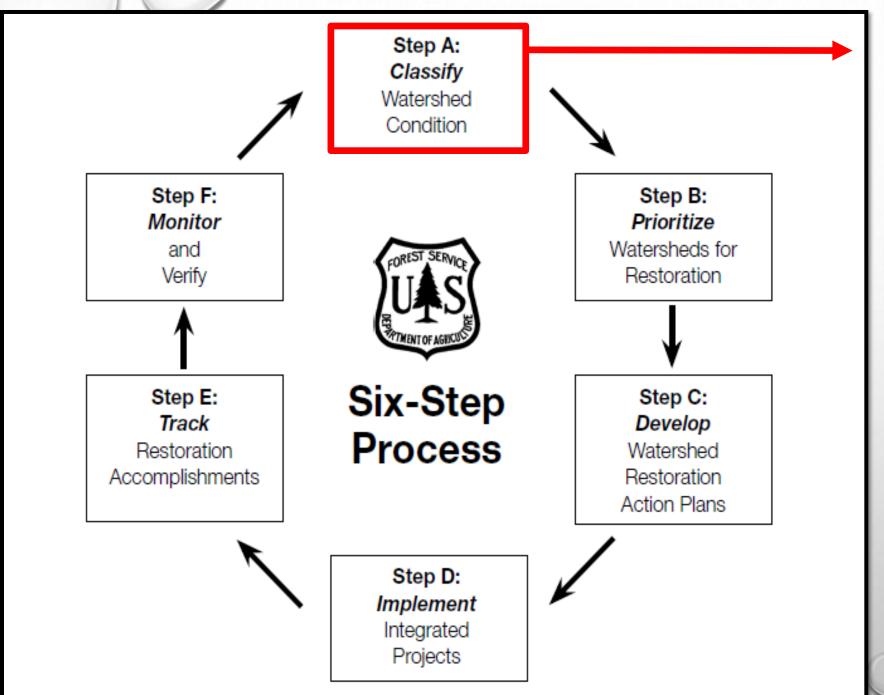
Some Notions

- Assessment & Monitoring
 - Need not (often cannot) use same
 - indicators, data, evaluation methods
 - Difficult to link explicitly.
 - scale, resolution
 - Can be (must be) linked conceptually.
 - New technologies are creating new opportunities.

Step A

Watershed Condition





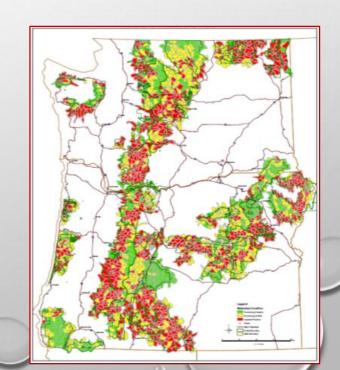
To assess WC, **probabilities** matter.

 \uparrow roads = \uparrow risk of \uparrow

- surface erosion
- mass wasting
- etc.

Road Density, based on:

existing digital road maps



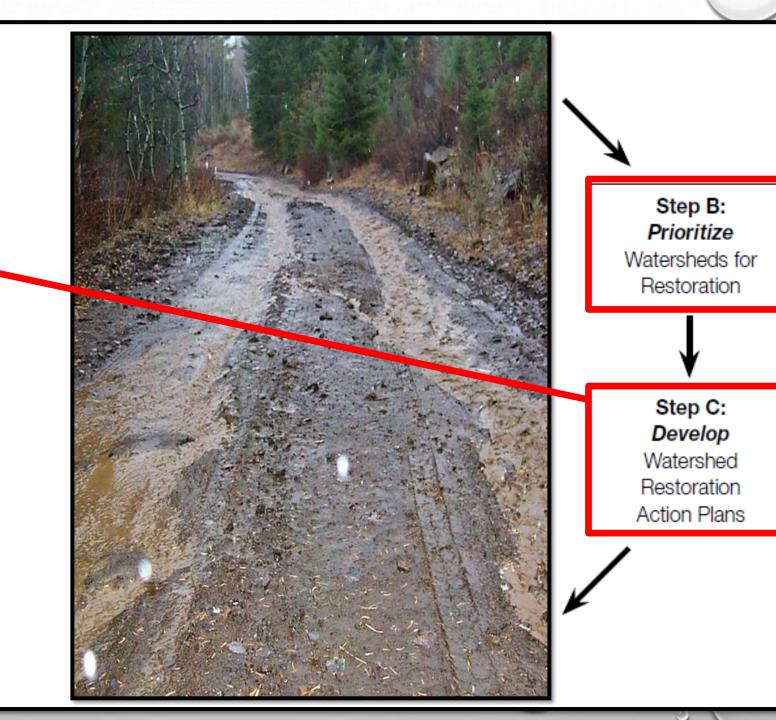


To treat roads, realities matter.

Fine sediment delivery, mass wasting risk, etc.

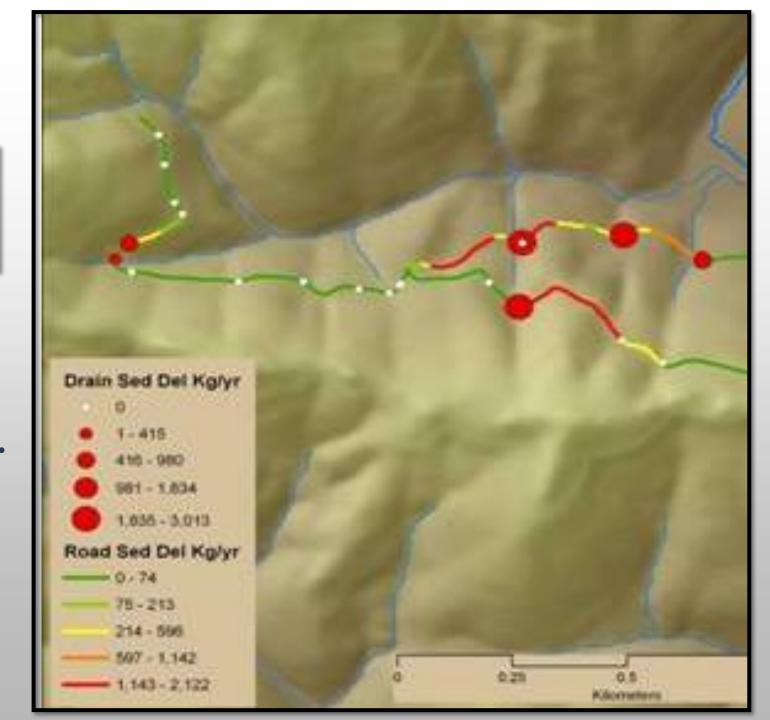
based on:

- field inventories
- models



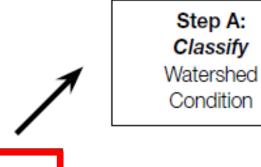
Wall Creek Watershed GRAIP Roads Assessment

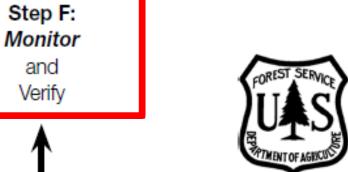
12% of roads deliver 90% of fine sediment.











Step E:

Track

Restoration

Accomplishments



Step C: Develop Watershed Restoration Action Plans

Step B:

Prioritize

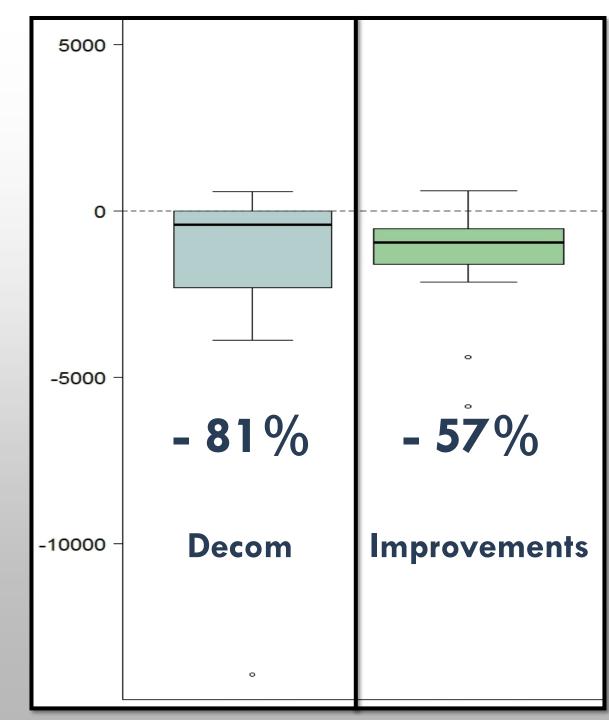
Watersheds for

Restoration

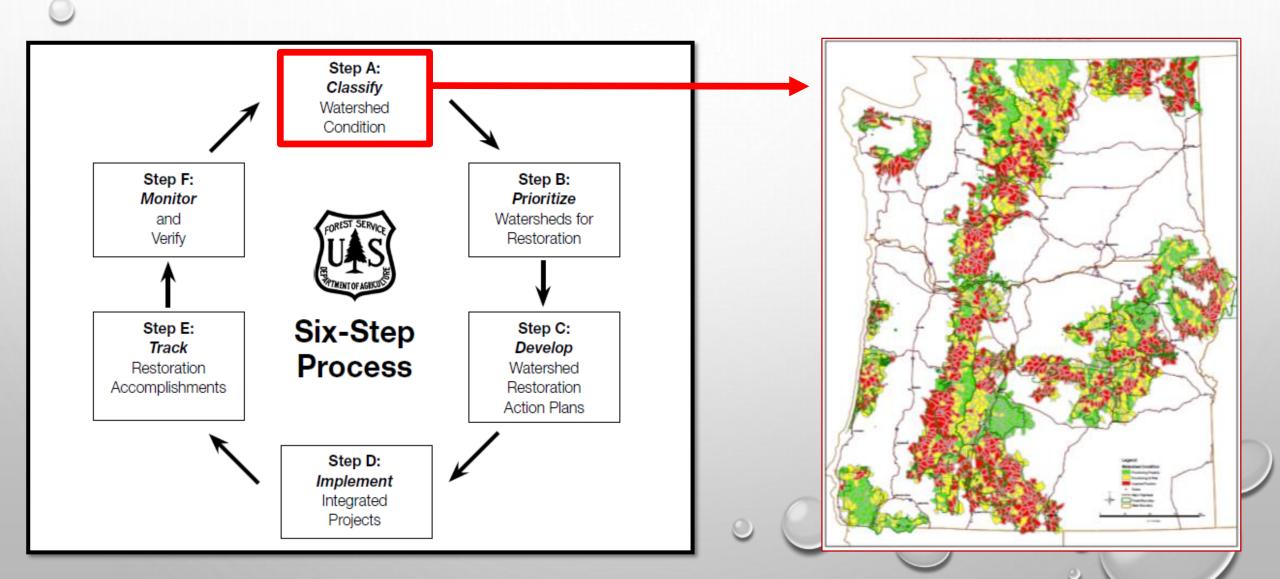
Step D: Implement Integrated Projects

Fine Sediment Delivery (kg/yr/km)





Improved Watershed Condition?





Conclusions

- WCF needs all 6 steps.
- Assessment and Monitoring often need different
 - indicators, data, evaluation methods
- Linkages
 - more conceptual than explicit

Conclusions

- Data-driven, DSM approach has some potential to improve linkages.
- Need
 - sensitive indicators
 - common meaning
 - consistent data
- New technologies may help.

