Understanding the Impacts of Post-Wildfire Process-Based Restoration on Sediment Fluxes and Transient Groundwater Storage in a Colorado Headwater Stream

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Background Information

- In 2020, the Cameron Peak Fire severely burned the majority of the Cache la Poudre Watershed.

- Caused increased sediment transport rate
- Water quality concerns downstream.

- Post-fire restoration efforts aimed at retaining sediment in the headwater systems began in 2021.

- Structures included Post-Assisted Log Structures (PALS).



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Research Objectives

Objective 1:

- Characterize the impact of PALS on sediment retention and groundwater transient storage **Objective 2:**

- Evaluate the relationships between groundwater transient storage and restoration implementation scenarios through numerical modeling

Project Area – Elkhorn Creek



- Perennial
- 2-4 m channel width
- Seven channel-spanning PALS were constructed
- Five PALS were constructed in the

floodplain/secondary channels

Methods

Sediment Probing

- Depth to Refusal
- Cross sections were taken beginning directly US of each
 PALS at an interval of 1m until the next
 PALS or end of study reach.
- Only in-channel sediment was probed.



Groundwater Wells



20 groundwater monitoring wells

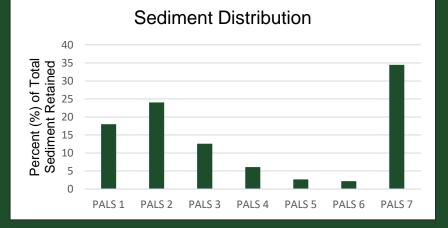
12 in the study reach
8 in the reference reach

Instrumented with a HOBO Water Level Logger measuring pressure and temperature every 15 minutes.

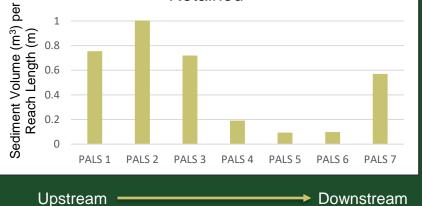
Results

Total Estimated Volume of Sediment Retained In-Channel:

~63 m³ or ~2,224 ft³

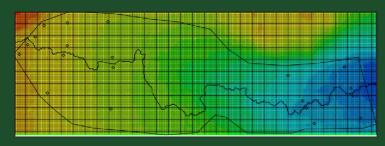


Normalized Volume of Sediment Retained



Current/Future Work

- Estimate volume of sediment deposited on the floodplain
- Further Groundwater Data Analysis
 - Focusing on the groundwater response
- during the receding limb of the hydrograph. - Numerical Modeling
 - MODFLOW-NWT and a hydraulic model
 - Implement various restoration scenarios
 - Determine which scenario creates the greatest groundwater response



Thank You!

- Feel free to contact me at: - Brady.Jones@colostate.edu

Acknowledgments



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