The Hydro-Geomorphic Method (HGM) for Establishing Landscape Scale Conservation Priorities in Large River

Floodplain Corridors
ILMA 29th Annual
Conference

Friday April 11th 2014

Joe Bartletti
Environmental Scientist





Thank You to these partners for providing an opportunity to be able to present here today

Dr. Mickey Heitmeyer, (Duck Dr.)
 Greenbrier Wetland Services

Josh Eash,
 United States Fish and
 Wildlife Service



- Eastern Tallgrass Prairie and
- Big Rivers Landscape Conservation Cooperative
- Plains and Prairie Potholes Landscape Conservation Cooperative

### **Landscape Conservation Cooperatives**

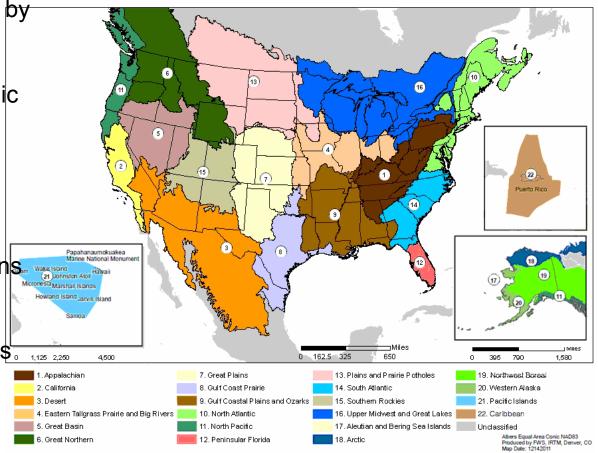


(LCC) -21 LCCs established by Secretarial Order No. 3289

Focus on-the-ground strategic conservation efforts at the landscape level.

Management-science partnerships that carry out resource-management action

Address" stressors"
within and across landscapes.
(Climate Change)



# HGM = The Hydro-Geomorphic Noethadd the USACE wetland classification system

Really a generic terminology that has caught on in recent years

First Developed in 1998 by Chuck Theiling of RI USACE

Conservation planning strategy – GIS analysis "customized" based on what data is actually available in digital format

### What are the Primary Steps to the

- 1) Data collection -Collect and compile available GIS data and non GIS data
- 2) Assess pre-settlement ecological conditions and functions;
- 3) Assess what conditions have changed over time;
- 4) Make recommendations on what communities to restore and where to restore them, based on results from HGM analysis

### **Analysis – Development of the HGM**

Matrix trial and error-No SOP due to the variability of data sets

Overlay the data and run spatial analysis to create a unique set of polygons

New polygons use to develop the HGM "Matrix" of potential historic habitat community distribution

Becomes basis for developing potential restoration options

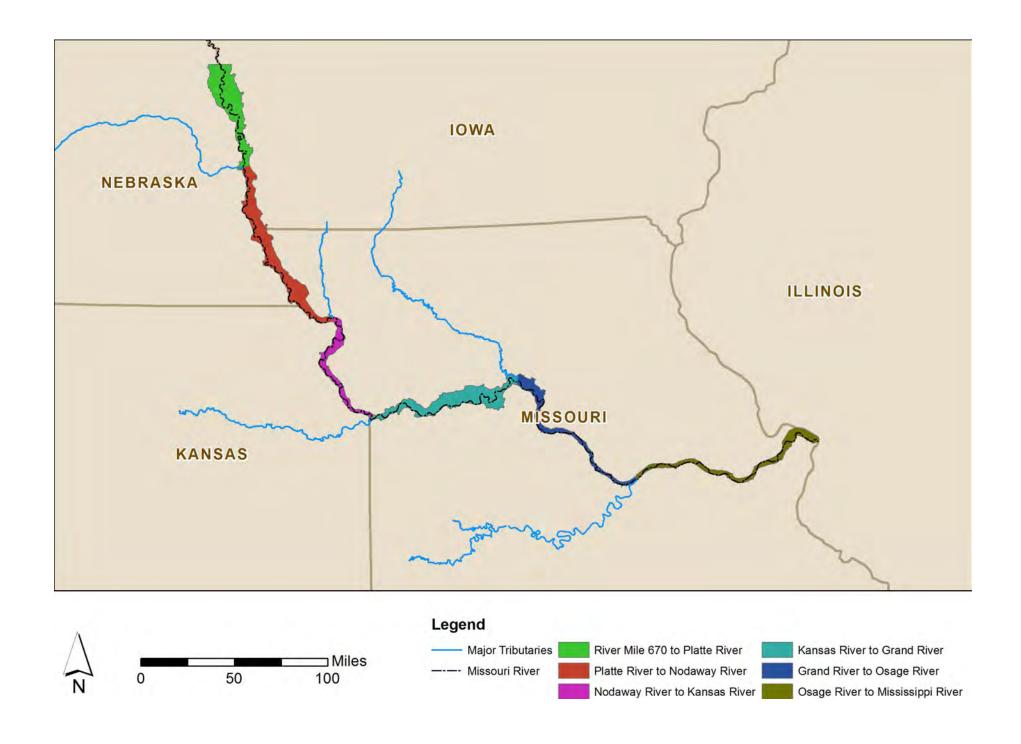
### HGM assessment for the lower 670 miles of the Missouri River from Decatur, Nebraska to St. Louis, Missouri.

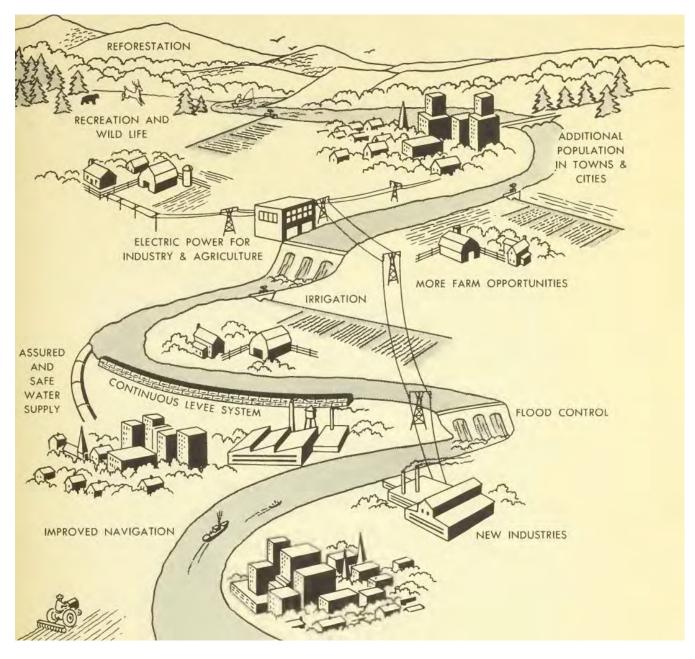
### 6 Study Reaches – From Downstream (DS) to Upstream (US)

- 1. Confluence of MO/Miss to the entry of the Osage River
- 2. Osage to entry of Grand River
- 3. Grand to entry of Kansas River
- 4. Kansas to entry of the Nodaway River
- 5. Nodaway to entry Platte River (River mile 670
- 6. Platte River to (River mile 670)

Covers Three National Wildlife Refuges and hundreds of other state federal and local conservation holdings

Longest NA River coined the "Big Muddy"





Historically the River has been viewed as something to be "controlled"

Productively at work for the "benefit of Man"

Very arrogant views –led to massive "taming efforts begining in 1930s

### Summary of major changes to River

- ■Prior to 1930 river natural uncontrolled state
- ■1941 -1952 first major construction period "current design channel"
- Historic flood of 1952
- ■1952 construction of a 9 foot design channel
- ■1940-1964 Construction of 6 earthen dams
- ■1000s of river training structures installed to "lock the design channel and stop the shifting sands that defined the complex system

## The primary goals of the Missouri River HGM project

1.) develop a <u>common set of restoration targets</u> for the entire 670 river miles; (Too many cooks in the Kitchen)

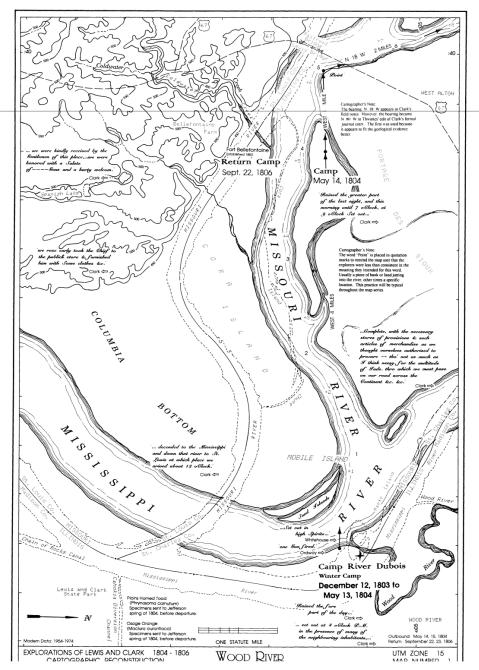
2) Guide public and private land managers to make more objective <u>scientifically based management</u> <u>decisions</u> (eliminate reactive gut based restoration)

3) Identify **Best new areas** for acquisition, restoration and protection

# HGM Data – Unique to Missouri River Many Historically Significant Data Sets to be used for this project

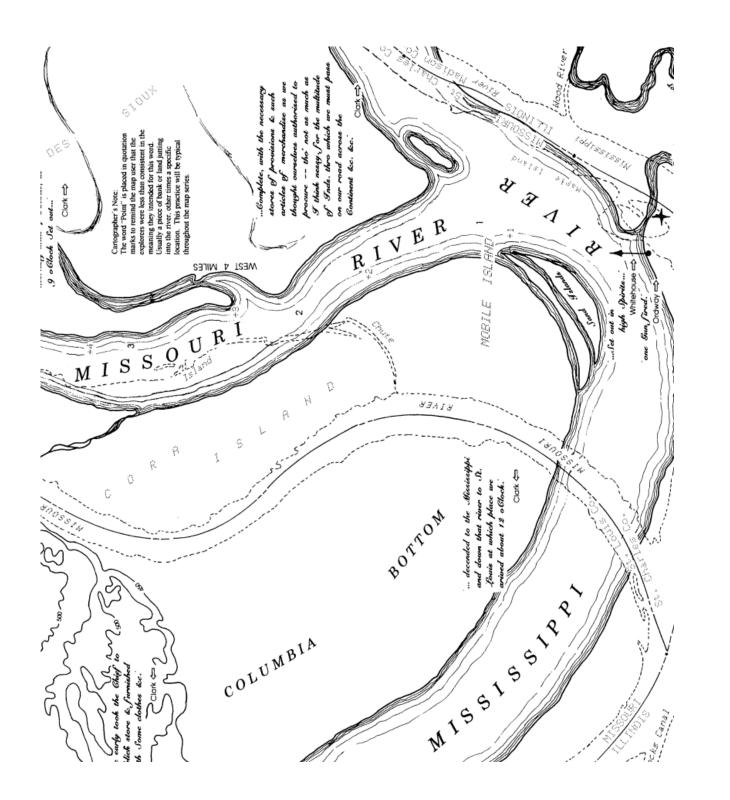
- 1. Lewis and Clark Survey data
- 2. Missouri River Commission (MRC)
- 3. Witness Tree Data
- 4. Geomorpholgy

Other datasets used include, USGS topographic maps, lidar data, hydrology data sets, land cover, SSURGO soils, etc.





# Following in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark!

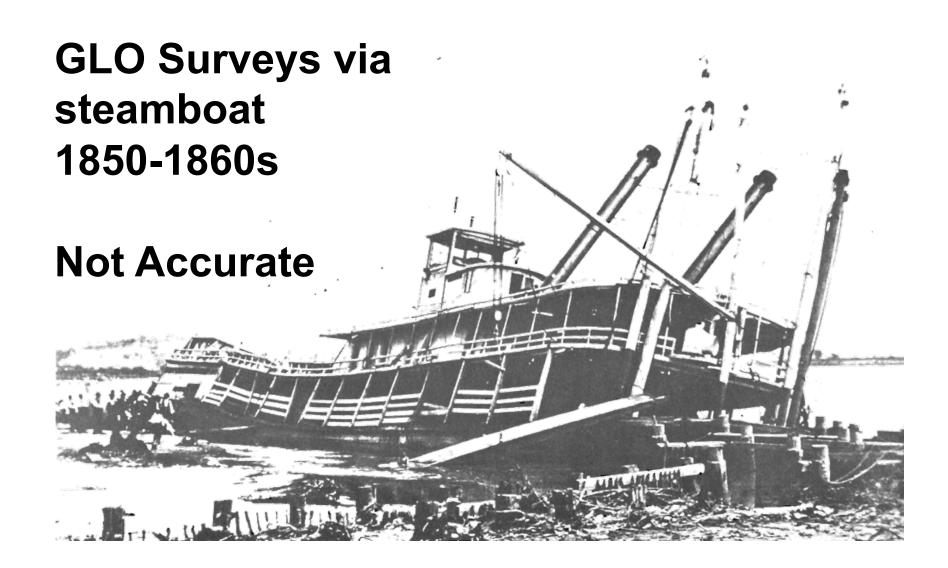


# Whats the big deal about Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their observations?

Their maps and notes are incredible sources of presettlement data on river processes geomorphology, vegetation, and wildlife species.

Lewis wrote this description of flood plains and terraces before any descriptions of the supes of geomorphic

features were p

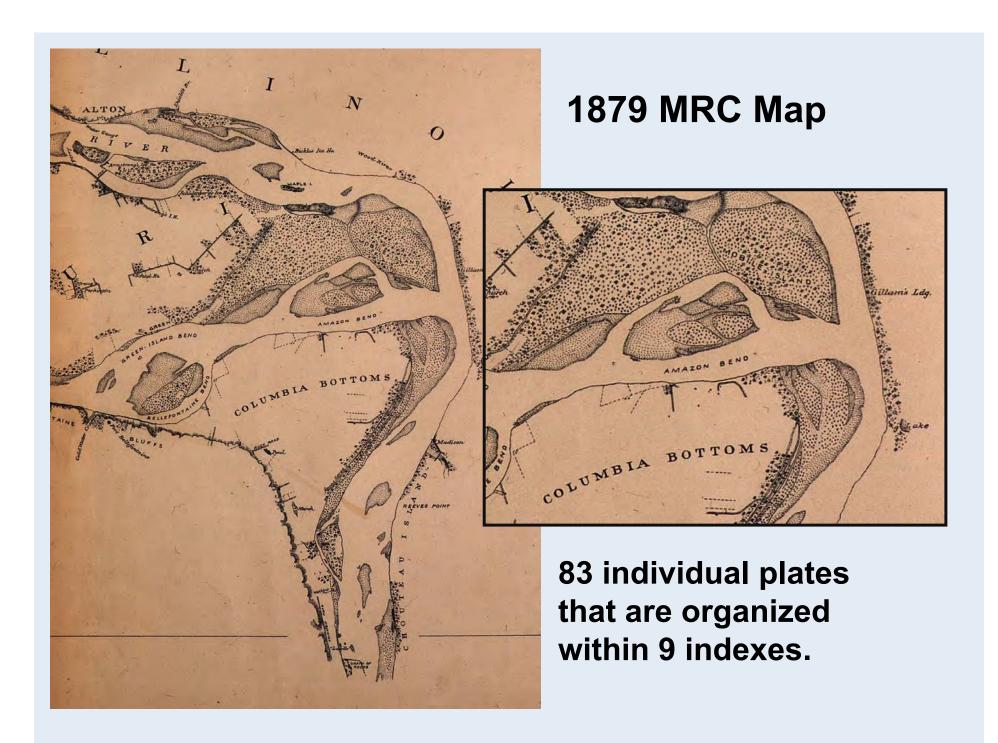




### Survey of 1879published 1881

First detailed study of entire river

1891 resurvey-(Suter Mapping) numerous changes to channel in just over 10 years



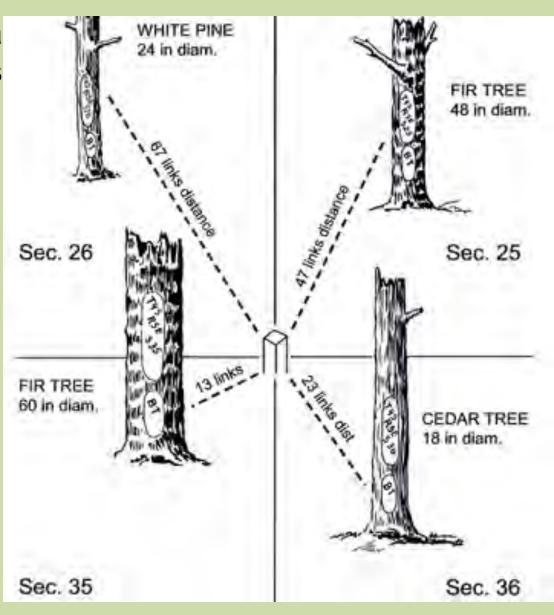
#### **Witness Trees**

The GLO surveys created a dataset spanning 200 years and covering nearly 1.5 billion acres.

Trees noted and marked in field notes by the original General Land Office surveyors.

Withstand the test of time used for the reestablishment of property lines in their original locations.

Data-Distances to selected witness trees, species and diameters of the trees



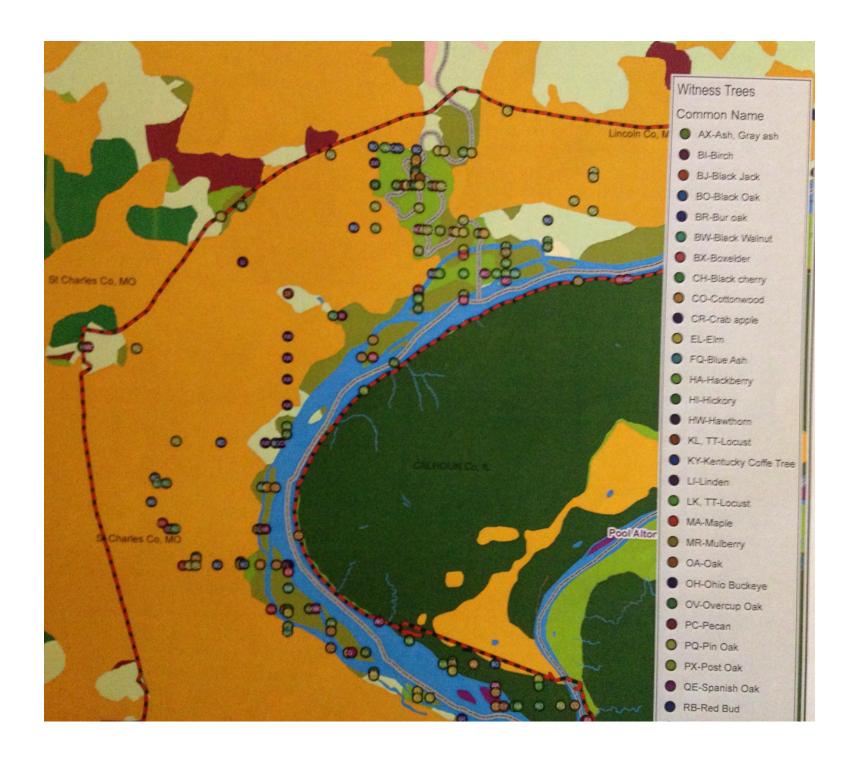
Ecologists, historians, and others have used GLO records as a source of information on landscape condition prior to settlement

2 witness trees at quarter corners and at river crossings

4 witness trees at section corners.

Scribed with the appropriate township and range number.





#### Geomorphology

Very Important and often overlooked feature in restoration

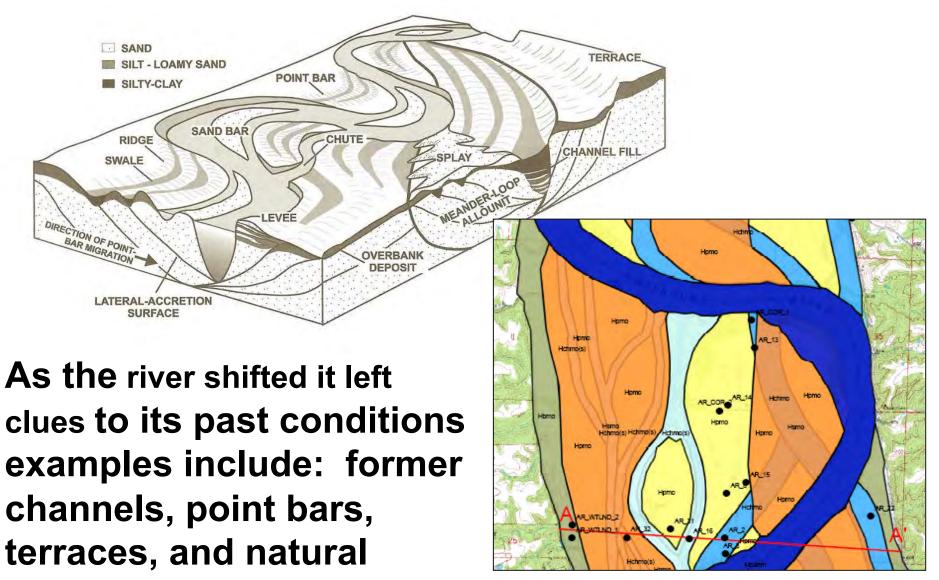
The parent material within which soils form

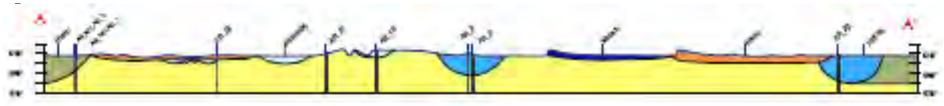
Effects on surface habitat drastic

- -moisture retention and infiltration capacity surface soil,
- -potential and rate of surface- and ground-water interaction,
- -medium through which shallow ground water flows.

Foundation materials are physical controls

Surface alluvium serves as an important control on habitat distributions.



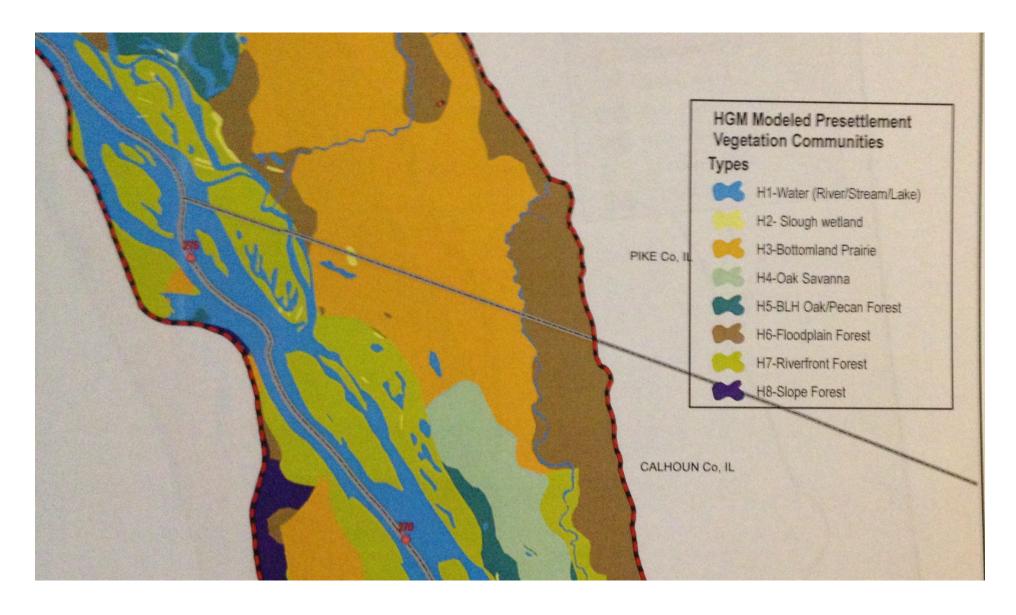


### HGM Analysis Interpretations and

**Ottimizatiom** of the HGM analysis ultimately yields a set of mapping that identify **common restoration targets** for major habitat types.

Land managers can use these "32,000 ft" maps to make scientifically based management decisions on restoration and management. The HGM can then be focused on smaller units for more refining

The HGM tells us where acquisition should focus. It identifies what we are currently protecting and what habitats are underrepresented in our conservation holdings



Example of Final Mapping Generated-Locations where restoration of each community can occur and likely be successful

