Kootenai River Habitat Restoration Program



Susan Ireland * Kootenai Tribe of Idaho * KVRI Meeting * July 19, 2021

Program Goal

Restore habitat conditions to support self-sustaining, healthy populations of native fish by addressing reachscale limiting factors.



Program Overview

Reach-scale limiting factors

Reach-scale objectives

Reach-scale restoration strategy = multiple treatments

> Project = multiple treatments grouped for construction and feasibility



Kaniksu National Forest

Moyie Springs

Bonners Ferr





Braided Reach Objectives

Improve Habitat for Native Aquatic Species

- Provide longitudinal "ladder" of deep pools to support upstream movement of Kootenai sturgeon
- Install structures that create hydraulic complexity, reduce bank erosion, provide cover, and establish streambank vegetation
- Enhance off-channel features (side channels, wetlands and alcoves) to improve habitat for wildlife, waterfowl and juvenile fish

Braided Reach Objectives

Food Web Support

 Improve floodplain function by constructing floodplain surfaces that interact with the current Libby Dam hydrologic regime to promote riparian and wetland vegetation

River Stewardship

- Partner with landowners to implement projects on private land
- Address land use practices
- Reduce land loss







WONATSU



6 mega-pools constructed over three river miles

24,000 linear feet of bank structures





13 Pool-forming Structures

6 Side Channels

90 Acres of New Floodplain Surfaces

27,000 Plantings 40,000 Cuttings Nearly 8 Miles of Fence





93,000 Pieces of Wood



Project implementation for 8 consecutive years (including 2014 SEPP)



6 mega-pools constructed over three river miles



24,000 linear feet of bank structures and 13 poolforming structures

90 acres of new floodplain surfaces and 6 side channels

27,000 plantings on 40 acres protected by nearly 8 miles of fence



93,000 pieces of wood added



762,000 cubic yards of earthwork



Summary Braided and Straight Reaches

- Transformation of a degraded river corridor
- Increased habitat complexity and diversity
- Sturgeon movement upstream
- Native salmonid use
- Increased river metabolism
- Increased recreational use
- New generation of cottonwoods
- Successful collaborations with landowners
- Excellent construction safety, and environmental compliance record

Sharing Information to Identify Lessons





Importance of Meander Reach

- Wetlands, off-channel, and floodplain habitat critical to ecosystem
- Floodplains provide food and nutrients
- Important larval and juvenile rearing habitat (sturgeon and burbot)
- Adult staging, holding and spawning habitat
- Connection to Kootenay Lake
- Includes ESA Critical Habitat
- Tributary habitat and access (kokanee, salmonids)

Meander Reach Restoration Strategy

- Improve the food web by increasing nutrient inputs to develop a "nutrient ladder"
- Reconnect the floodplain where possible
- Create more complex and diverse habitats for fish (e.g., off-channel habitat)
- Increase ecosystem function



Elk Mountain Farms Restoration Overview

- Identified 8 sites potential restoration sites within Elk Mountain Farms – narrowed to 4 sites along the river
- KRHRP Goals/Objectives to be Addressed:
 - Enhance & expand floodplain & point bar habitats
 - Increase aquatic & riparian habitat diversity
 - Improve primary productivity
 - Increase area of riparian shrub and forest habitat



Downstream Point Bar Restoration Concept

- Individual treatment descriptions presented in the following slides
- Treatments are similar for all Elk Mountain Farms sites.

POINT BAR ENHANCEMENT - reed canarygrass sod & substrate placement, floodplain roughness WILLOW & BRUSH TRENCHES

PRESERVATION – existing cottonwoods & willows

AQUATIC BED ENHANCEMENT – partially submerged logs for aquatic habitat diversity & primary production support

FLOODPLAIN GRADING, ROUGHNESS, PLANTING, BROWSE PROTECTION – Target revegetation zones for shallow aquatic/emergent & riparian shrub/tree

PRESERVATION – existing bulrush & native emergent vegetation

REED CANARYGRASS SOD REMOVAL (BLACK HATCH) – re-establish diverse vegetation communities

> ACCESS ROUTE

STAGING AREA & upland reed canarygrass sod placement





Aquatic Bed Enhancement

- Add partially submerged logs to open water areas in alcoves to:
- Provide substrate for algae and other aquatic vegetation growth increase primary production
- Increase aquatic habitat diversity





Reed Canarygrass Removal

- Remove reed canarygrass sod
- Prepare for native revegetation woody and herbaceous species
- Salvage for use in point bar enhancement



Create floodplain elevations to support a range of vegetation communities:

- Shallow aquatic vegetation
- Emergent, wetland vegetation
- Shrub & tree vegetation

Balance cut/fill within project extents as much as possible

Point Bar Treatments

- Submerge reed canarygrass sod at deep elevations along outside edge of point bar
- Place substrate to increase the area of connected floodplain
- Install floodplain roughness to create microsites to support natural colonization
- Place willow cuttings and brush in trenches to:
 - Promote revegetation
 - Disperse surface flows
 - Increase floodplain habitat complexity



Floodplain Roughness

Partially bury wood & brush in the floodplain to:

- Create diverse microsites
- Support natural recruitment

Planted Brush

Install brush bundles vertically in the floodplain to:

- Provide browse protection
- Create habitat complexity

Planting – Trees & Shrubs

Planting – Herbaceous Plugs

Install container-grown trees and shrubs - shown with weed mats at base & individual browse protector cages

Install herbaceous plugs in shallowaquatic/emergent planting zonesshown with stake & twine browse protection

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Feasibility Issues Evaluated

- Compatibility with EMF operations
 - Locate staging area outside levee
 - Haul truck & construction traffic on EMF roads
- Constructability
 - Wet working conditions for heavy equipment
- Erosion Risk:
 - Model effects to opposite streambank & upstream end of point bar
- Maintenance & Evaluation
 - Arrange future access for KRHRP monitoring and maintenance















Ball Creek Tributary – Phase 1 Observations

 Constructed, seasonal side channel activated in Year 1 – dispersed water into northern floodplain





 Northern floodplain wetlands dominated by reed canarygrass are inundated & saturated to support wetland conversion

Ball Creek Tributary – Phase 2

Proposed Actions

- Construct additional seasonal side channel
- Wetland grading for reed canarygrass management & wetland enhancement to establish native emergent wetland & shrub communities



