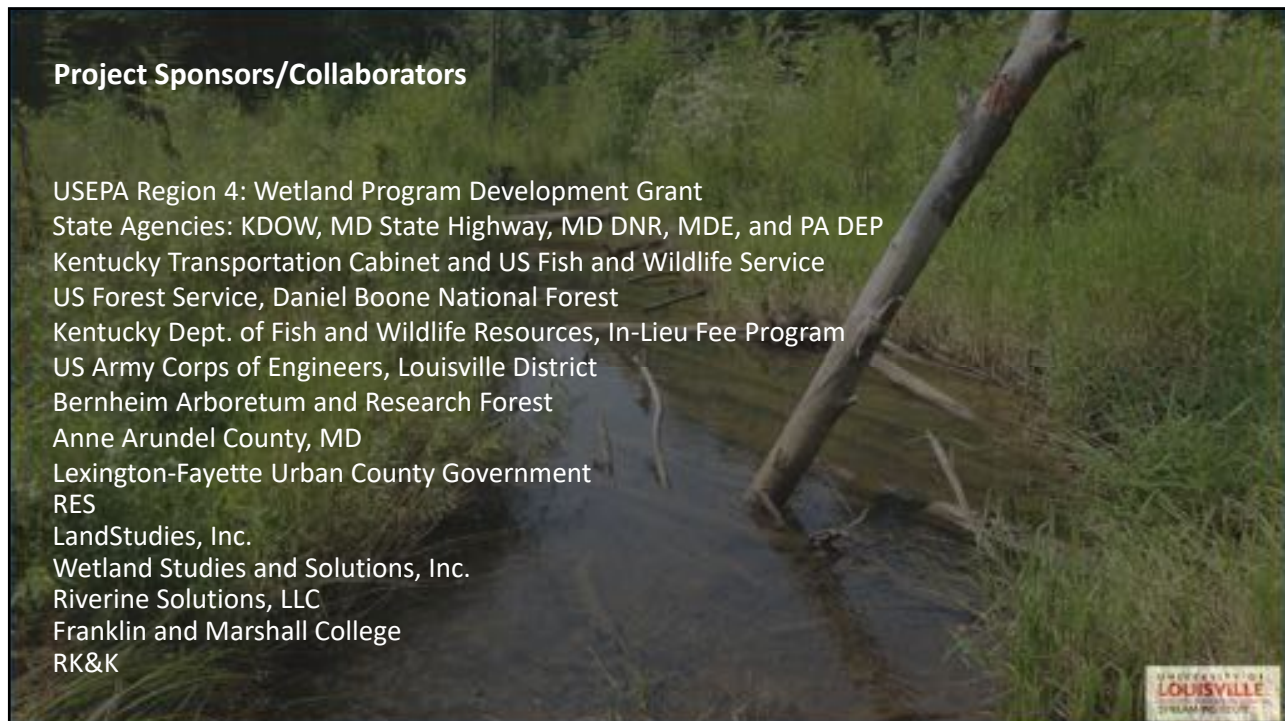




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Purpose of Ecological References: Assessment of Existing Conditions


What functions were lost or diminished?



Reference: Pre-settlement functions



LandStudies



4

Purpose of Ecological References: Functional Reference for Design Objectives

Design objectives to restore functions



Reference: Pre-settlement functions



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Purpose of Ecological References: Success Criteria and Performance Standards

Restored stream-wetland functions



Reference: Pre-settlement functions



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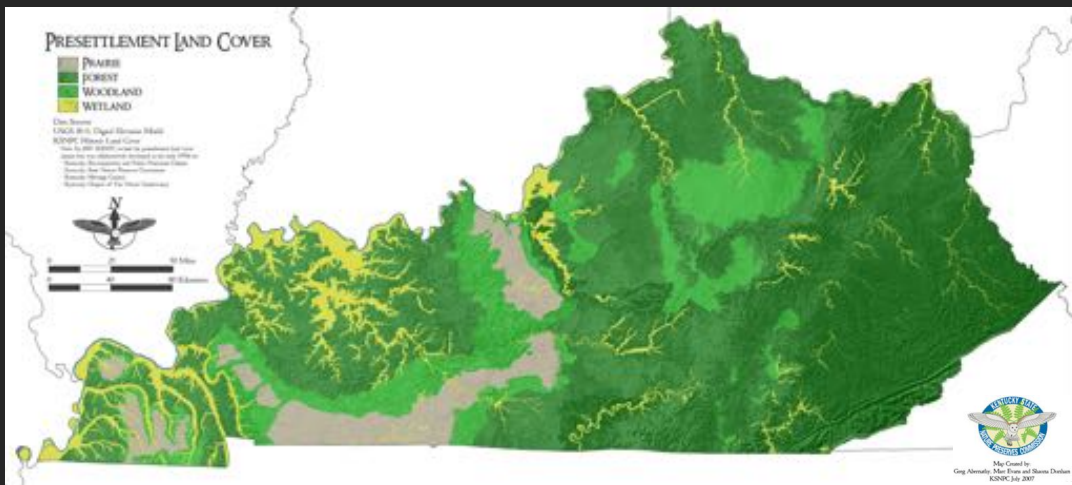
Ecological Reference: Least Disturbed Sites



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Pre-Settlement Kentucky



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Historical Mapping

Note: Not pre-settlement maps



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Pre-Beaver-Removal

Stream-Wetland-Beaver Complex



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Stratigraphy of Valley Materials



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Stratigraphy of Valley Materials



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Stratigraphy of Valley Materials—Beaver Gnawed Wood



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Test Pits

- Profile valley material
- Determine bedrock elevation
- Evaluate groundwater conditions



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First Cut Wood on Floodplain of Major River



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Historical Floodplain—Highly Retentive Systems

- Bank height
- Floodplain connectivity
- Channel connectivity to groundwater
- Tree root access to groundwater
- Infrequent substrate movement



Floodplain Soils –
Peaty, Organic, Porous

Cobble/
Gravel
Bed

Bedrock

Modified from
LandStudies, Inc.

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Existing Conditions—Export and Transport System

Bank height

Floodplain connectivity

Channel connectivity to groundwater

Legacy Sediments

Tree root access to groundwater

Frequent substrate movement

Modified from LandStudies, Inc.

Historical Floodplain Soils

Cobble/Gravel Bed

Bedrock

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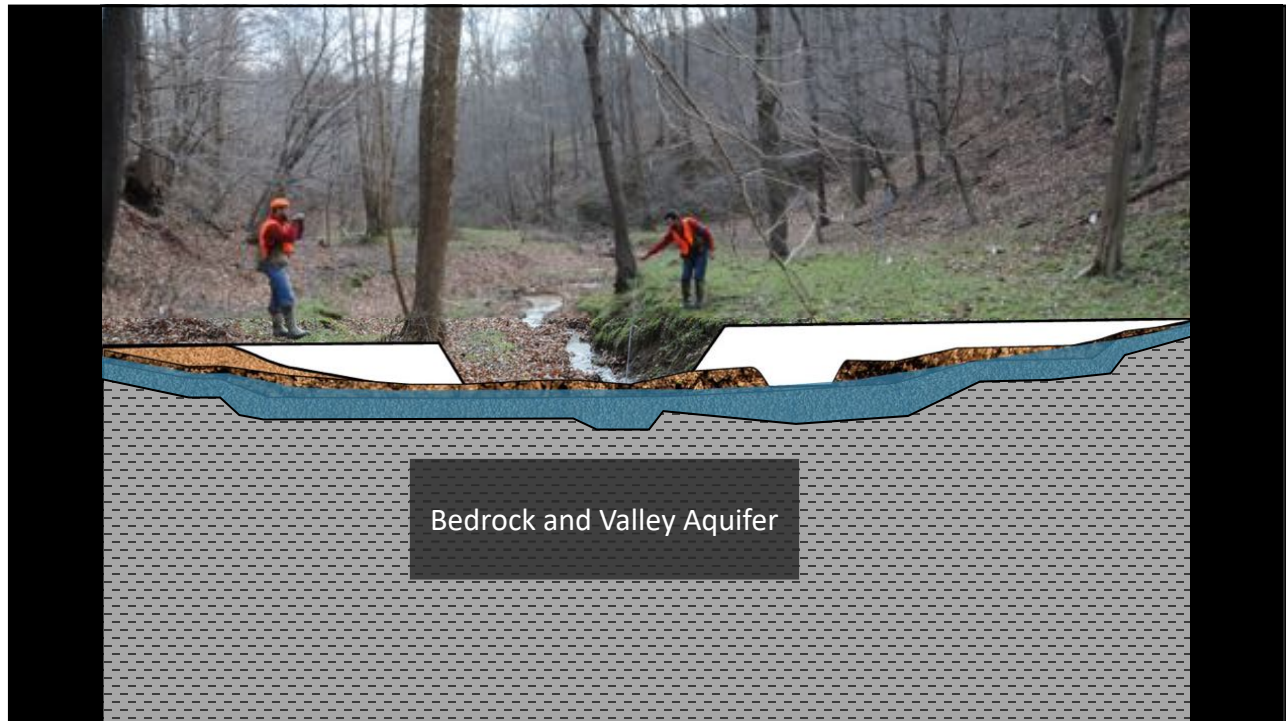
Detailed description: This diagram illustrates the subsurface structure of a river channel and its floodplain. The top layer is the soil surface, which is higher on the banks and lower in the channel. Below the soil is a layer of historical floodplain soils, which are shown as a thick, light-colored layer. Underneath this is a layer of cobble and gravel, which is thicker in the channel and thinner on the banks. At the very bottom is the bedrock, shown as a dark, textured layer. The diagram also shows tree roots extending down into the soil and gravel layers, indicating access to groundwater. The channel is shown with water flowing through it, and the floodplain is shown as a flat area adjacent to the channel.

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Bedrock and Valley Aquifer

Detailed description: This image shows a stream flowing through a forested area. Two people are standing on the banks, looking at the stream. A cross-section overlay is shown at the bottom of the image, illustrating the subsurface structure. The top layer is the soil surface, which is higher on the banks and lower in the channel. Below the soil is a layer of sediment, which is thicker in the channel and thinner on the banks. At the very bottom is the bedrock, shown as a dark, textured layer. The diagram also shows the valley aquifer, which is a layer of sediment that is thicker in the channel and thinner on the banks. The stream is shown with water flowing through it, and the forest is shown as a dense area of trees.

18



19

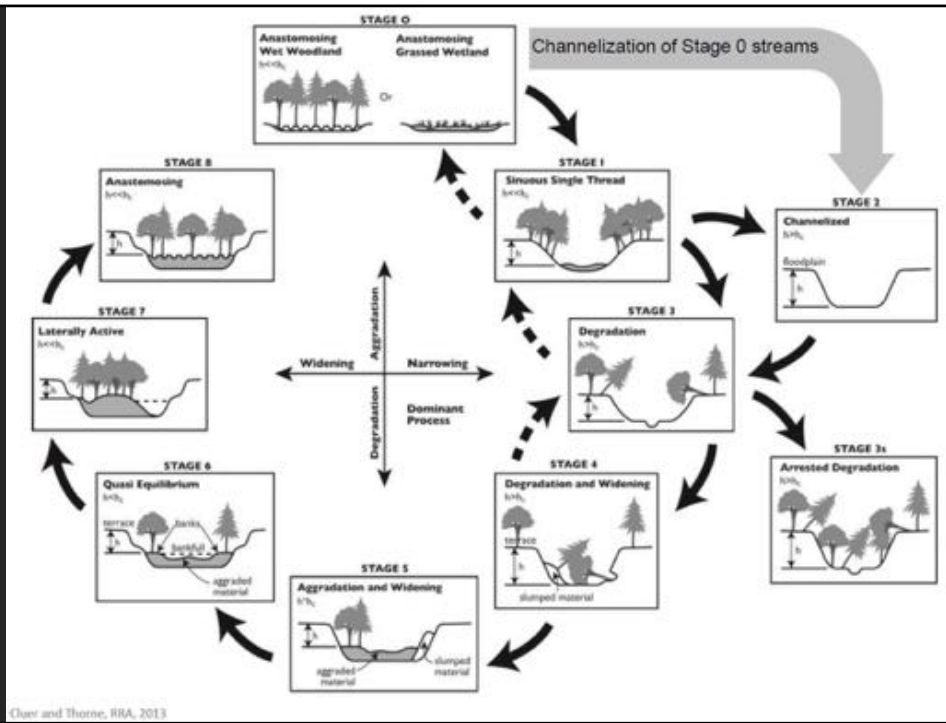
Channel and Floodplain

Reference for channel geometry—measurement of channels on site or in low sediment transport systems in the region

Analytical relations—radius of curvature to channel width

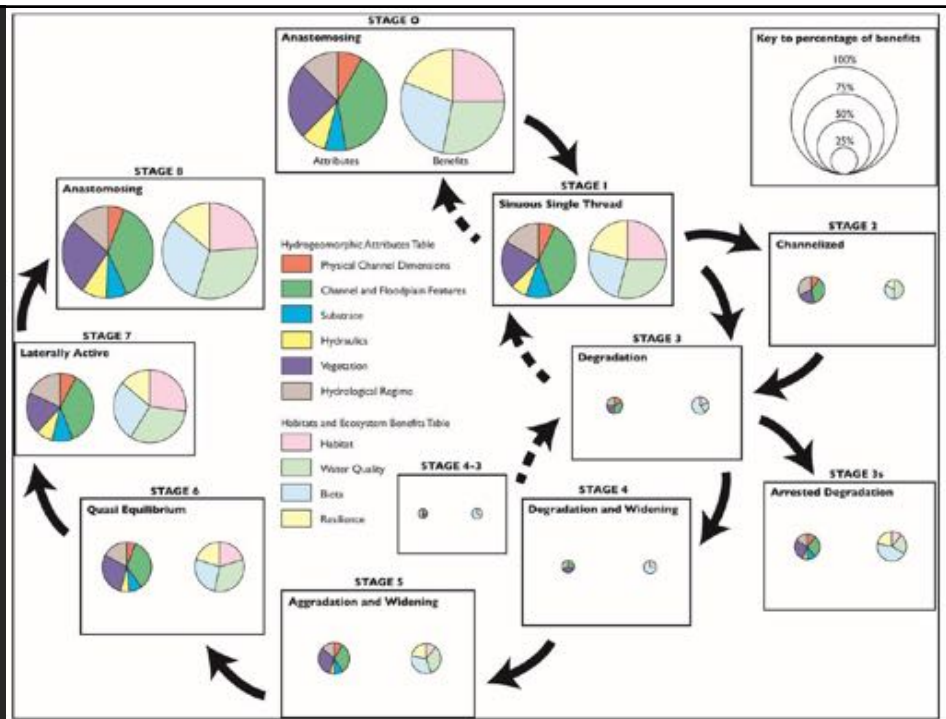
20

Channel Evolution Model



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Ecological Benefits



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Pre-Beaver-Removal

Stream-Wetland-Beaver Complex



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**Some Important
Functions of
Pre-Settlement
Stream-Wetland
Complexes**



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Develop References Based on All Relevant Available Information

- Consider regional historical information for stream/valley characteristics and impacts.
- Use valley stratigraphy to inform the ecological reference.
- Focus on historic reference physical functions
- Consider the effect of the loss of beaver.



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Some Concluding Thoughts

- Do not let observations of our current least disturbed reference sites limit what can be.
- We may be able to restore much of the functionality of pre-settlement aquatic ecosystems especially in small watersheds
- Develop valley-specific ecosystem references based on valley stratigraphy.
- Beaver were probably a major morphological, hydrological, and ecological factor of many 2nd through at least 4rd order streams.
- Beaver complexes would not have been mature forested valley bottoms.

