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Assess physical functioning of riparian systems with an eye toward management

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Key words : Interdisciplinary , hydrology , geomorphology , biology , objectives

Introduction Riparian systems, where aquatic ecosystems transition to terrestrial uplands, focus land uses and hydrologic processes into compact areas. To avoid problems of floods downstream and low flows in dry times, water must be kept on the land longer with riparian proper functioning condition (PFC) (eg., Prichard et al., 1998). PFC occurs when adequate vegetation, landform, and coarse woody debris is present to : dissipate stream (or wave) energy from high flows (winds) reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; improve floodwater retention and ground-water recharge; develop root masses that stabilize banks against cutting action; and develop diverse physical habitats for fish, wildlife, and biodiversity. PFC enables restoration to later seral stages if desired. For each unique area, it is based on the local potential, the highest ecological status that an area can attain, or the capability, the highest it can attain given political, social, or economic constraints. Grazing is not a constraint because livestock or wildlife can be managed to encourage PFC.

Methods PFC assessment uses an interdisciplinary team that understands local watershed hydrology, especially the range and frequency of flows; soils and fluvial geomorphology in relation to deposition and saturation; and biology about habitats needed for local riparian plants, fish, and wildlife. The team discusses potential and/or capability for the lotic stream reach or lentic wetland and then uses a 17 (20) -attribute checklist about hydrology, vegetation, and erosion/deposition to assess the physical functionality of the system. They record notes about at least all improper attributes to develop an understanding of PFC issues. Using the definition, they rate it as PFC, functional-at-risk (trend up, down, or not apparent), nonfunctional, or unknown. Unacceptable conditions outside the control of management are noted, but emphasis on the seventeen (20) attributes often points directly to possible objectives for management. Creeks and Communities" is collaboration among all watershed (catchment) landowners, users, managers, and advocates.

Results and discussion Because all disciplines and agencies work together using the PFC process, an interdisciplinary understanding helps people communicate well. The user-friendly approach helps connect professionals with lay citizens and focuses discussion on important at-risk areas. There, specific attributes can be addressed through management of land and water uses such as grazing or water storage for irrigation, and on catchment features such as vegetation, roads, trails, and floodplains. With some training, ranchers and environmentalists can agree about what they see and designate attributes to be monitored as objectives.

Conclusions The value of PFC is an upward spiral that leads to better conditions for downstream flood prevention and base flows after aquifer recharge. With water and soil for forage, fish, wildlife, and riparian-dependent biodiversity, communities become more beautiful, sustainable, and productive. Putting the focus on physical functionality helps people work together to make the riparian system produce what they all value. This avoids the sense that riparian area management is for other" people. Once riparian areas function properly, they continue to improve. Much resiliency comes from soaking up the water to grow plants that slow the water of future floods and hold soils while retaining nutrients. PFC assures the proper relationship among soil, water, and nutrients thus providing more and better habitats for fish, wildlife, livestock, and people. Proper functioning riparian areas provide a foundation for restoration or other resource objectives.

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