Process Linkage Report Update

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South Valley



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- 1 Habitat Maps/Restoration Potential
- 2 Geomorphology
- 3 Habitat Curves and Time Integrated Habitat Metric
- 4 Conclusions
- **5** Future Recommendations/Limitations



From Isleta Diversion Dam to San Acacia Diversion Dam

Total length = 53.1 mi

Isleta:

ullet

• Sub-reaches 11-16

Rio Puerco:

Sub-reaches P1 – P5

Map Delineations

| Sub-reach | Agg/Deg |
|-----------|-----------|
| 11 | 657-700 |
| l2a | 700-760 |
| l2b | 760-815 |
| l3a | 815-875 |
| I3b | 875-920 |
| l3c | 920-964 |
| 14 | 964-1015 |
| 15 | 1015-1053 |
| 16 | 1053-1097 |
| P1 | 1097-1126 |
| P2 | 1126-1151 |
| P3 | 1151-1182 |
| P4 | 1182-1191 |
| Р5 | 1191-1206 |

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Habitat Maps/Restoration Potential

Hydraulic Modeling Methods





RAS Mapper (2012)

1-D modeling Years 1962, '72, '92, 2002,'12 Q = 0-5,000 cfs at 500 cfs increment + 6k, 8k and 10k cfs Velocity (cm/s) Depth (cm) Stage

| Larvae | 0-5 | 0-15 |
|----------|------|------|
| Juvenile | 0-30 | 1-50 |
| Adult | 0-40 | 5-60 |
| | | |

4 5. 3 5 3 5 7 2.5 0.5 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 Discharge (cfs)



| Stage | Velocity (cm/s) | Depth (cm) |
|----------|-----------------|------------|
| Larvae | 0-5 | 0-15 |
| Juvenile | 0-30 | 1-50 |
| Adult | 0-40 | 5-60 |



Juvenile

- Adult

Habitat Curves

12000

Habitat Maps (2012)

Overtopping Discharge

Rio Puerco



Isleta Sub-reach I1: agg/deg 657 – 700 Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)



Sub-reach I2a: (agg/deg 700-760)

Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)







Sub-reach I2b: (agg/deg 760-815)

Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)







Sub-reach I3a: (agg/deg 815-875)

Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)







Isleta Sub-reach I3b: agg/deg 875 – 920 Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)



Isleta Sub-reach I3c: agg/deg 920 – 964 Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)



Isleta Sub-reach I4: agg/deg 964 – 1015 Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)



Isleta Subreach I5: (agg/deg 1015 - 1053) Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)



Isleta Sub-reach I6: (agg/deg 1053 - 1097) Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)



Rio Puerco Sub-reach P1: (agg/deg 1097-1126) Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)



Rio Puerco Sub-reach P2: (agg/deg 1126 - 1151) Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)



Rio Puerco Sub-reach P3: (agg/deg 1151-1182) Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)



Rio Puerco Sub-reach P4: (agg/deg 1182-1191) Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)



Rio Puerco Sub-reach P5: (agg/deg 1191- 1206) Restoration Potential (Low, Medium, High?)





Restoration Potential Assessment

| Sub-reach | CSU's Prelim. Assessment | UNM/ASIR's Assessment!!! |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11 | High | |
| 12 | Medium-High | |
| 13 | Medium | |
| 14 | Low | |
| 15 | Low | |
| 16 | Medium | |
| P1 | Medium | |
| Ρ2 | Medium-High | |
| Р3 | Low-Medium | |
| Ρ4 | Low | |
| Р5 | Low | |

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Habitat Maps/Restoration Potential

2 Geomorphology



M = Migrating

















753























Larvae Juvenile Adult











Rio Puerco

















1972: Agg/Deg 1133 (Rangeline 815)



1992: Agg/Deg 1133 (Rangeline 815)



2002: Agg/Deg 1133 (Rangeline 815)











































Stage 1





| Isleta | Geomorphic Stage Classification | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Subreach | 1962 | 1972 | 1992 | 2002 | 2012 |
| 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | M5 |
| 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | M4 |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | M7 | M8 |
| 14 | 1 | 1 | 3 | M5 | M5 |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | M4 |

| Rio Puerco | Geomorphic Stage Classification | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Subreach | 1962 | 1972 | 1992 | 2002 | 2012 |
| P1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | M4 |
| P2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Р3 | 1 | 3 | M4 | M5 | M5 |
| P4 | 1 | 3 | M4 | M7 | M8 |
| P5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | M4 | M6 |

Typical Patterns











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Habitat Curves From Width-Slice Method

- HEC-RAS steady flow analysis for years 1962, '72, '92, 2002, and 2012. Flow distribution data with 20 width-slices assigned to the floodplain and 5 slices to the channel in HEC-RAS.
- In excel, data for each cross-section is analyzed to determine how many slices meet the RGSM depth and velocity criteria for each life stage.
- A width of suitable habitat is obtained, multiplied by 500 ft (distance between agg/deg lines) and normalized based on the length of the reach.



| Stage | Velocity (cm/s) | Depth (cm) |
|----------|-----------------|------------|
| Larvae | 0-5 | 0-15 |
| Juvenile | 0-30 | 1-50 |
| Adult | 0-40 | 5-60 |



Isleta and Rio Puerco Combined Habitat Curves



4.5 3.5 Habitat (Million ft²/mi) 2.5 1.5 0.5 Discharge (cfs)

Juvenile Habitat

Isleta and Rio Puerco Combined Habitat Curves

₩ 1962 ₩ 1972 ■ 1992 ■ 2002 ■ 2012

1962 1972 ■1992 ■2002 ■2012



Isleta and Rio Puerco Combined Habitat Curves

Adult Habitat

Temporal Interpolation of Flow-Habitat Curves

Time Integrated Habitat Metric (TIHM)

Macro calculates amount of habitat on that day

Rio Grande at Albuquerque Gage (08330000)

TIHM Results – Representative Sampling Months

TIHMs Results – Life Stage Over Entire Year

Fish Population Density

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Conclusions

- For all Isleta sub-reaches, earlier years (1962 and 1972) showed distinct geomorphic stage 1 patterns, while years 1992 - 2012 shifted to geomorphic stages 3 - M8. For Rio Puerco sub-reaches, we see earlier shifts in geomorphic stage than Isleta.
- Stages 1-3 tend to have "round" habitat curves while other stages tend to have "step" and 'hook" habitat curves above bankfull discharge.
- ▶ For RGSM habitat restoration potential, the best sub-reaches are I1-I3 and P1/P2.
 - These sub-reaches have disconnected areas close to the main channel that could be reconnected to increase habitat.
- ▶ The larvae TIHM seems to correlate well with the RGSM population density.

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Future Recommendations/Limitations

- For 1-D modeling, more LIDAR data will be needed (approximately every 10 years and same year as Agg-deg surveys) to map the RGSM habitat. This would better describe changes in habitat and restoration potential.
- Manning's n can significantly change velocity, and thus habitat results; therefore, accurate Manning's n on floodplains are desirable.
- > 2-D modeling is recommended for areas with better habitat restoration potential.
 - 1-D models do not account for flow distribution between cross-sections and do not always accurately predict the amount of water in the main channel vs floodplain (USBR, 2020).

Thank you!