



Goals ~ Success

Project Goals

Stream Restoration

Create a stable, hydrologically connected & ecologically improved stream system

Water Quality

Reduce pollution from urban stormwater runoff

Neighborhood Connectivity

Construct urban trail for bicycle & pedestrian use

Community Sense of Place

Create a place to explore & learn about the natural environment

Traffic Calming

Reconfigure intersections & streets to improve traffic safety

Plan for & Determine Success

- Clear project objectives/goals
- Plan for evaluation
- Monitor
- Adaptive response

Stakeholder Success

Aesthetics Economic Benefits Recreation Education

Most effective restoration

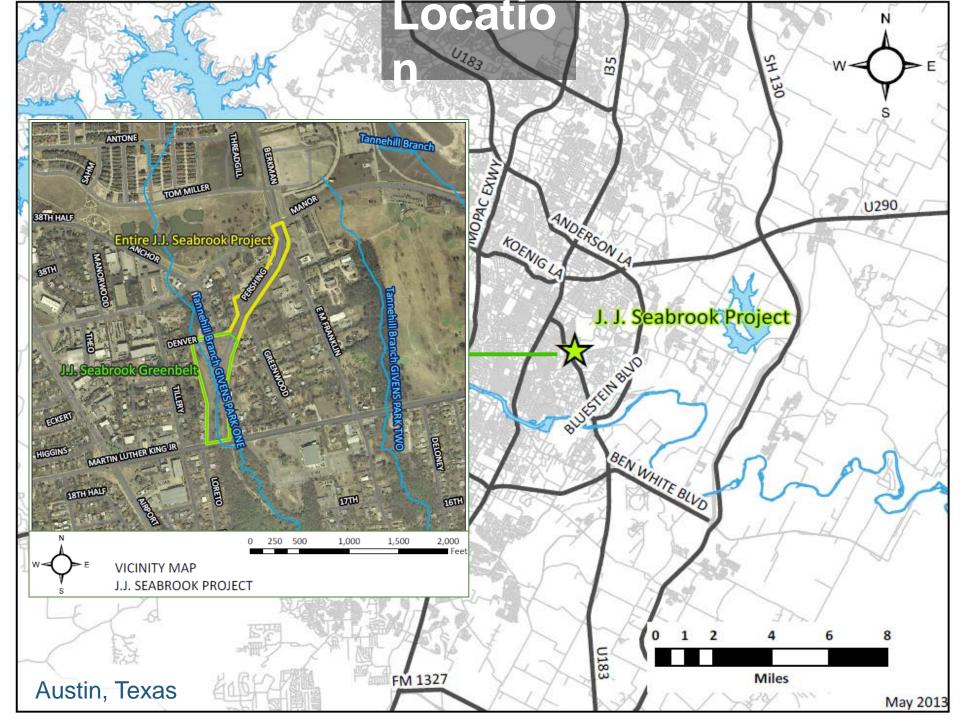
Ecological Success

Guiding image exists Ecological improvement Self-sustaining No lasting harm done Assessment completed

Learning Success

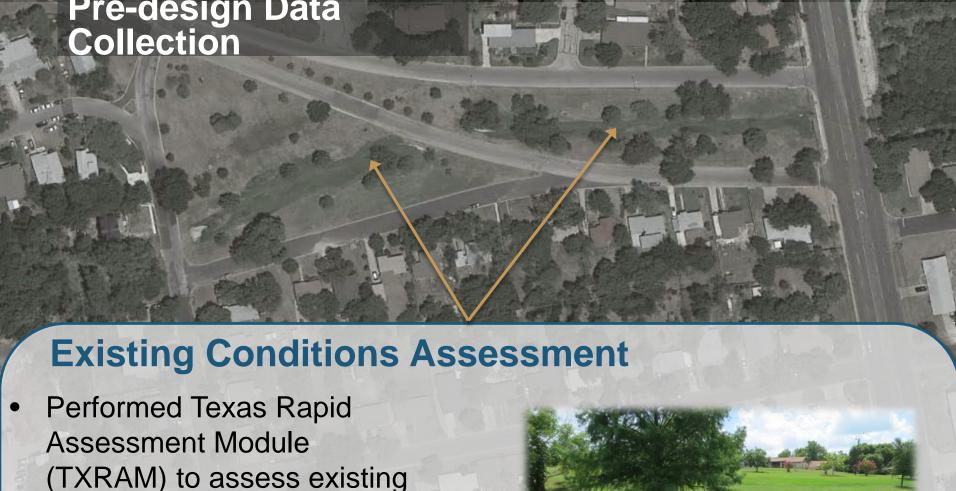
Scientific contribution Management experience Improve methods

Palmer et al. 2005









- (TXRAM) to assess existing conditions
- Established baseline metrics for future monitoring
 - EII: Environmental Integrity Index
 - RFA: Riparian Functional





Existing Conditions Assessment



- Measured metrics at reference reach downstream to inform design
 - Bankfull widths & depths
 - Riffle/pool spacing, depths
 - Sediment size distribution



Soil & Sediment analysis

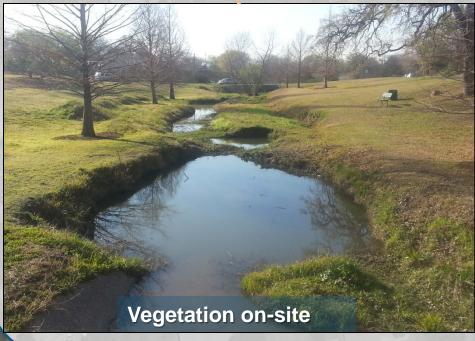
- Sediment size distribution
- Geotechnical borings
- Infiltration rates
- On-site soil testing for soil amendment of reused soils





Geotechnical borings

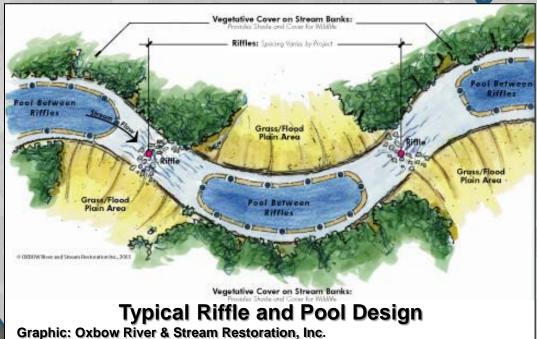
















Enhance hydrologic connection

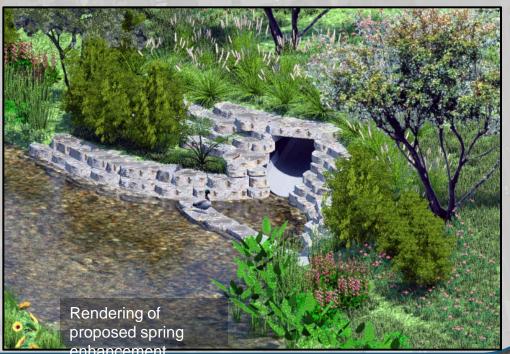
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Spring Enhancement





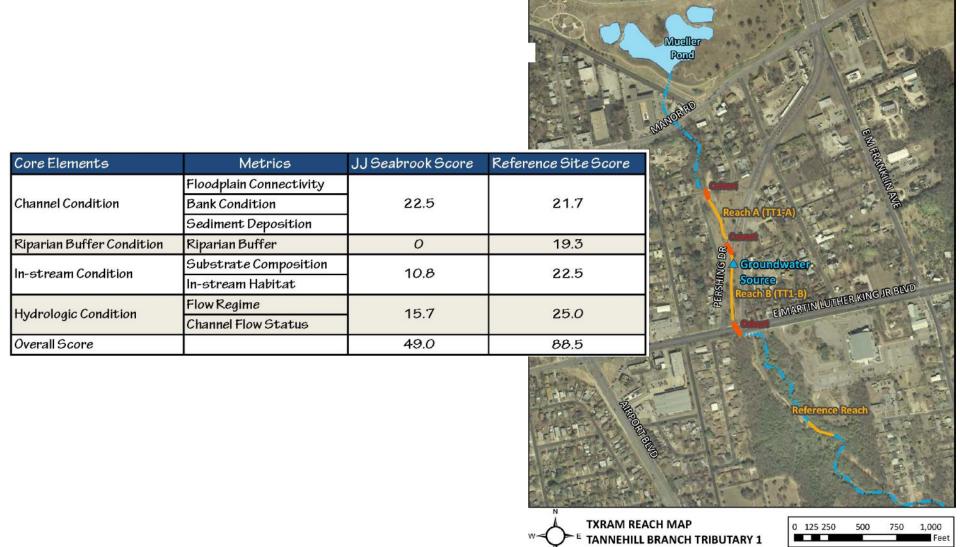






Monitoring: Texas Rapid Assessment Model (TX RAM)

- Rapid, repeatable, field-based method to derive score of stream integrity and health.
- Used to assess a project's impacts to a stream or wetland.



Monitoring: Riparian Functional Assessment

see an

success

Riparian Functional Parameters

0 - 100 scale: 0 = lack of function; 100 = best possible riparian function These are normalized results

- Hardwood Demography: the dominant species are less hydrophilic and present in lower numbers of age classes than those in reference sites
- Recruitment: the site plant community is not being replenished
- Riparian Width: there is little to no riparian b
- Soil Moisture: the soil moisture is high
- Structural Diversity: the diversity is low
- Soil Compaction: compacted soils need improvement
- Canopy Cover: needs more plant cover and increased structural diversity for a healthier, more functional riparsone

Reference **Sites** Seabrook Score* Score **50 → 63 32 → 71 Expectation** is to 100 **78** improvement in most scores it will signal 43 **75** 31 **72**

See also paper by Ana Gonzales, COA,

*Reference: Richter & Duncan (2012) Riparian Functional Assessment: Choosing Metrics that Quantify Restoration Success

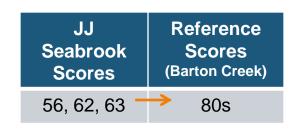
Monitoring: Environmental Integrity Index (EII)

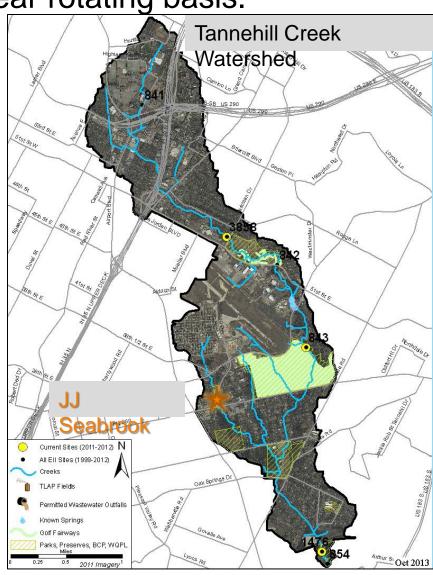
 Program to continuously monitor and assess chemical, biological, physical integrity of Austin's creeks and streams.

All watersheds monitored on 2-year rotating basis.

6 Categories of Data:

- Contact Recreation E. Coli Bacteria
- Non-contact Recreation Visual Assessment
- Water Quality Chemical Measurements
- Sediment Quality Sediment Chemistry
- Habitat Quality visual assessment & direct measurements
- Aquatic Life Benthic Macroinvertebrates
 & Diatom Community





Monitoring: Revegetation





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Vegetation Category	Landscape Performance Criteria Target Values			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
Desired Native Plant Coverage	At least 30- 50%	At least 60- 70%	At least 75- 95%	
Native Plant Species Diversity	No one species should be the dominant species in more than 20% of all the quadrants			
Non-native Invasive Plant Coverage	Non-native plants occupy more than 5% of any quadrat area			



Quadrat Measuring Method



