



Photo: D. Kreuzer





# RESTORING TRIBUTARIES TO VALLEY-WIDE CONNECTIVITY

## What does it mean for the estuary?

A case study of the Campen Creek tributary to  
the Lower Columbia River Estuary

Photo: D. Kreuzer



Lower Columbia  
Estuary  
Partnership



WOLF  
WATER  
RESOURCES

Columbia River  
Estuary Conference  
May 13, 2025

Alex Morton, Senior Engineer  
Liz Hamilton, Engineer  
Curtis Loeb, Principal Engineer  
Chris Collins, Principal Ecologist  
Doug Kreuzer, Principal Ecologist



# Role of tributaries

## Ecological & habitat asynchronousities

Rearing and overwintering habitat  
Contrasting thermal and flow regimes  
Suite of habitats that promote expression of juvenile life histories (Schroeder et al., 2016).



## Prey export & foodscapes

**Resource subsidy concept** –primary/secondary production upstream (arthropod prey) and transported downstream (Kiffney et al., 2006).  
Tidal marsh prey export (Roegner GC, Johnson GE (2023); Weitkamp et al., 2022).  
Variation in mainstem, trib/floodplain/estuary habitats provide permutations of habitat use, foraging, growth **potentials in foodscapes** - differentiating growth trajectories that may promote **life history diversity** and population resilience (Rossi et. al, 2024)

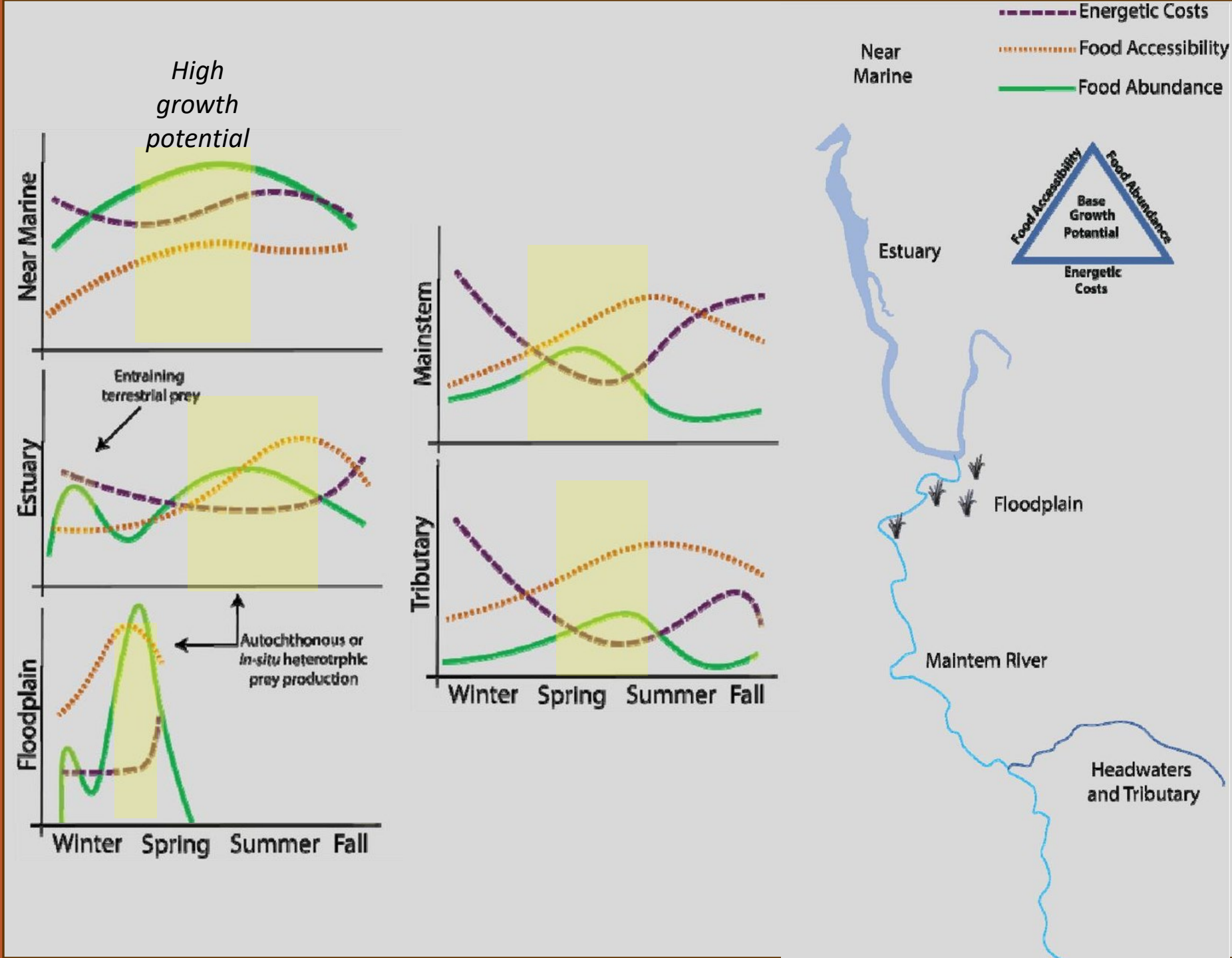
## Water Quality

Thermal stress alleviated by local cold-water plumes in tributaries (Wang et al., 2020)  
Polluted tributary runoff with negative effect on fish and prey health. (NOAA, 2016).

# Tributaries - a foodscape for salmon

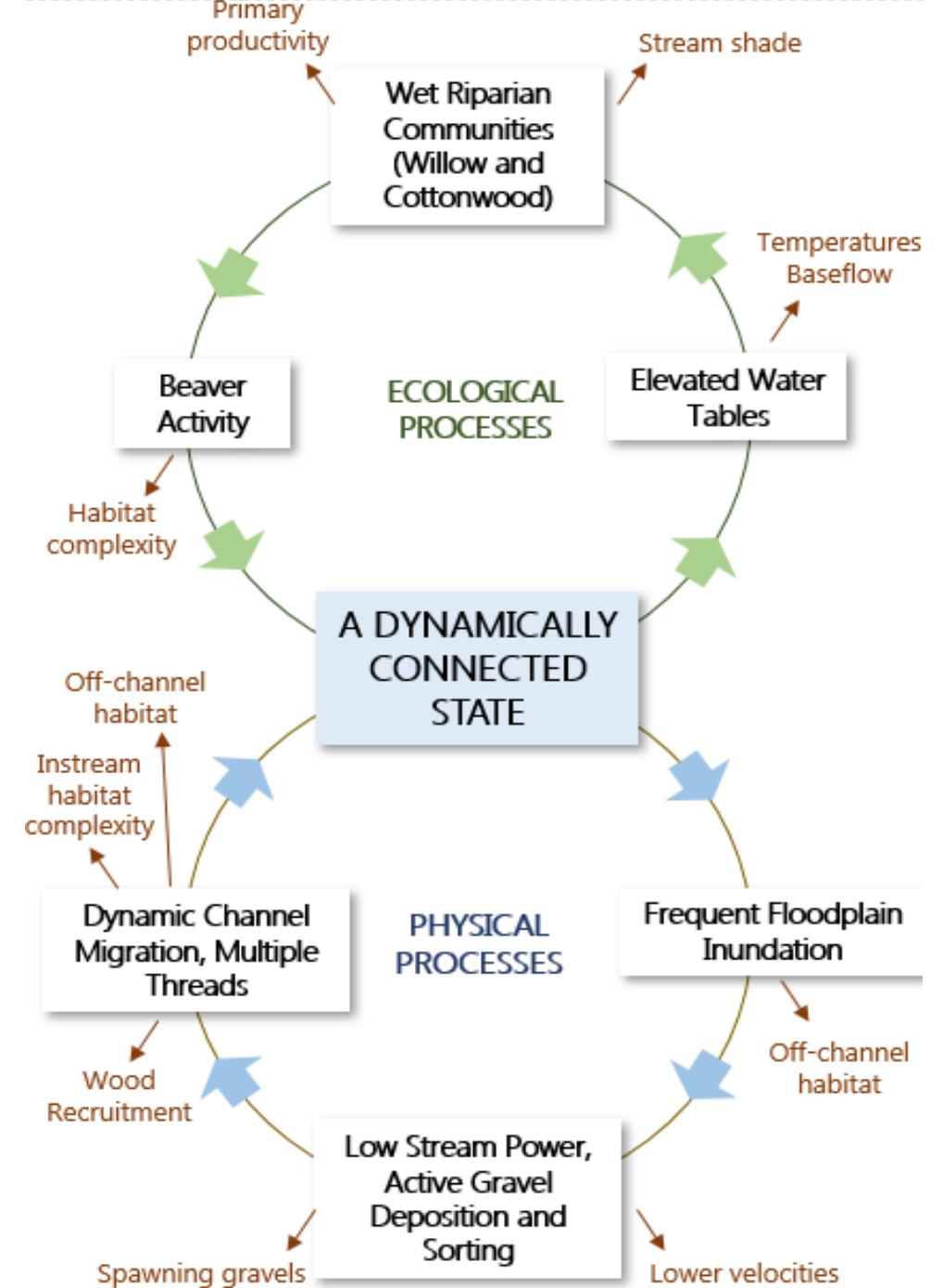
G. Rossi et al., 2024

Integrating  
spatiotemporal  
dynamics of growth  
potential based on food  
abundance, accessibility,  
and foraging cost





High productivity →  
high connectivity:  
channel-floodplain ecosystem  
benefits





# Valley-based connectivity restoration elements

Floodplain grading



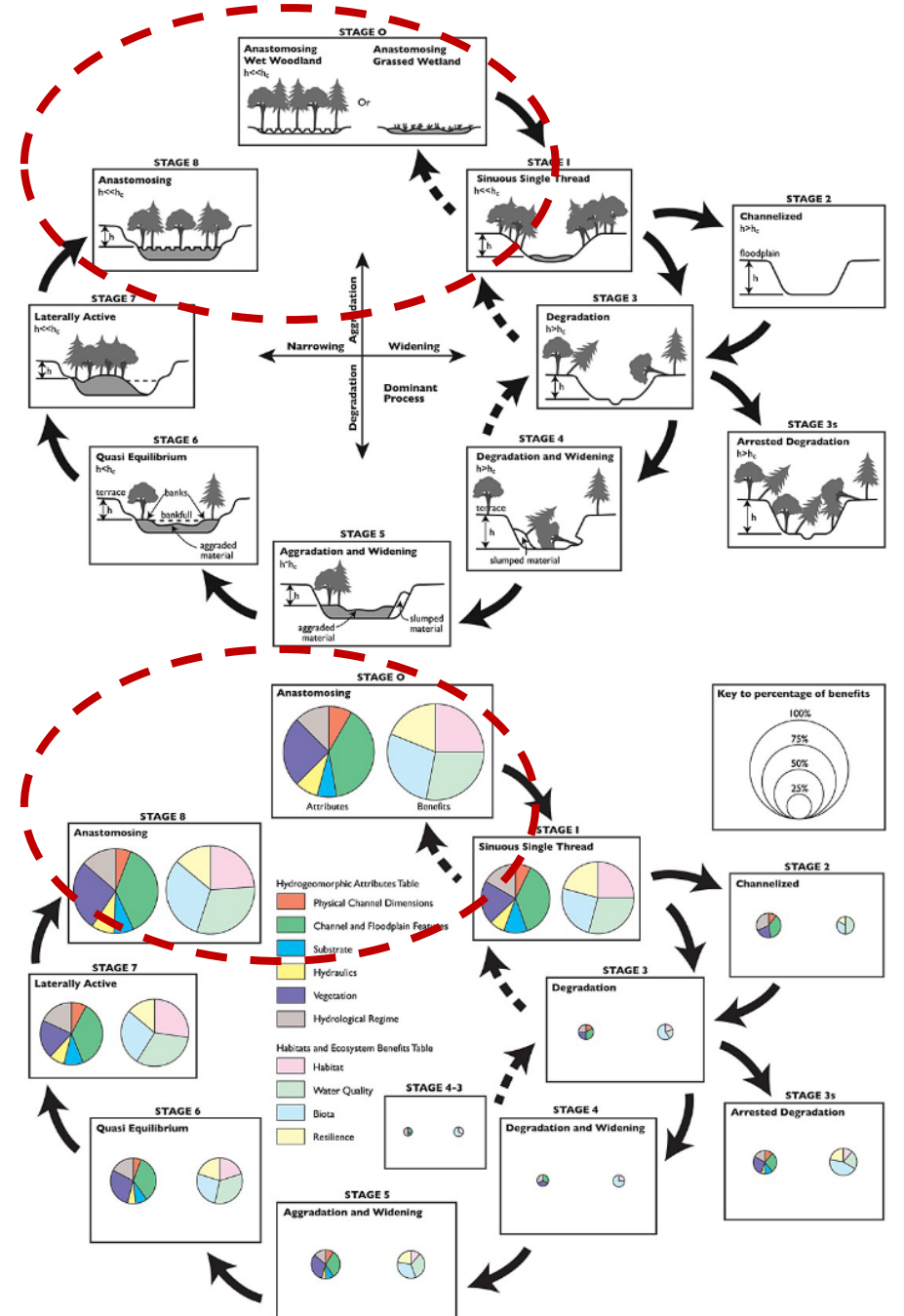
Channel filling



High vegetation-based floodplain roughness



Diverse habitat features



Stream Evolution Model (Cluer and Thorne 2014)



# Stage 0 productivity

- 2016-2023 Whychus Creek

- More cold water & sediment tolerant diatoms & algal biomass (P. Edwards, 2020)
- Increased macroinvertebrate production (1.5x abundance, diversity) (Mathias Perle, 2019)

- 2020 - 2022 SF McKenzie River

- 3x macroinvert. prod. / km valley length (Flitcroft, 2022)
- Biomass density (kg/m<sup>2</sup>) reduction (fewer large bugs, more smaller ones), but overall increase due to larger wetted area





A map of the Gibbons Creek Watershed, showing the creek's path through a network of streets. The creek is highlighted in blue, starting from the bottom left and flowing towards the top right. The surrounding area is a light gray grid of streets. The text "Gibbons Creek Watershed" is prominently displayed in large, bold, white letters across the top half of the map. Below it, in smaller white text, is "(11.1 sq. mi.)". In the bottom right corner, there is a small white box containing the text "Map by".

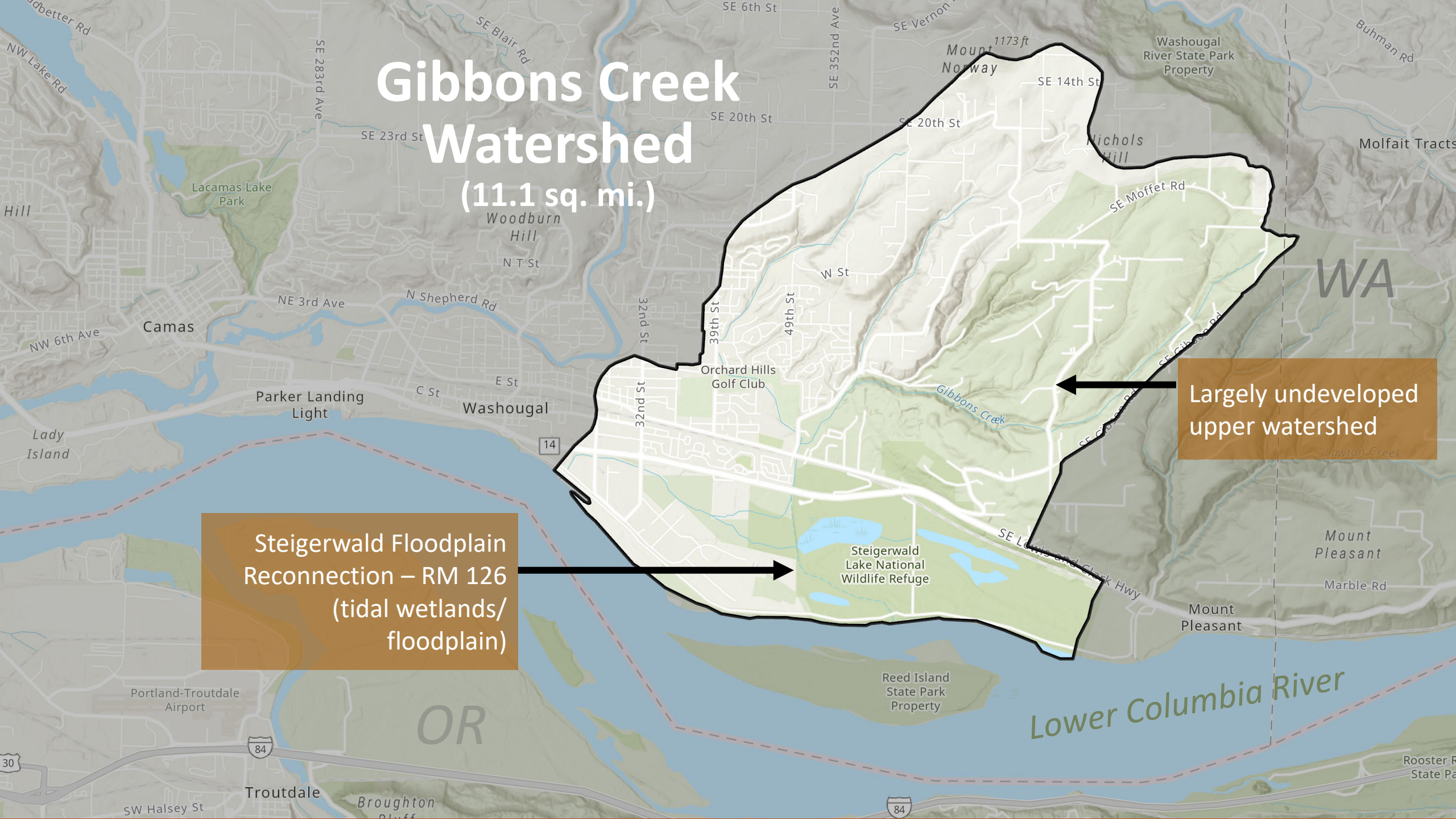
# Gibbons Creek Watershed

(11.1 sq. mi.)

Map by

Largely undeveloped upper watershed

# Steigerwald Floodplain Reconnection – RM 126 (tidal wetlands/ floodplain)

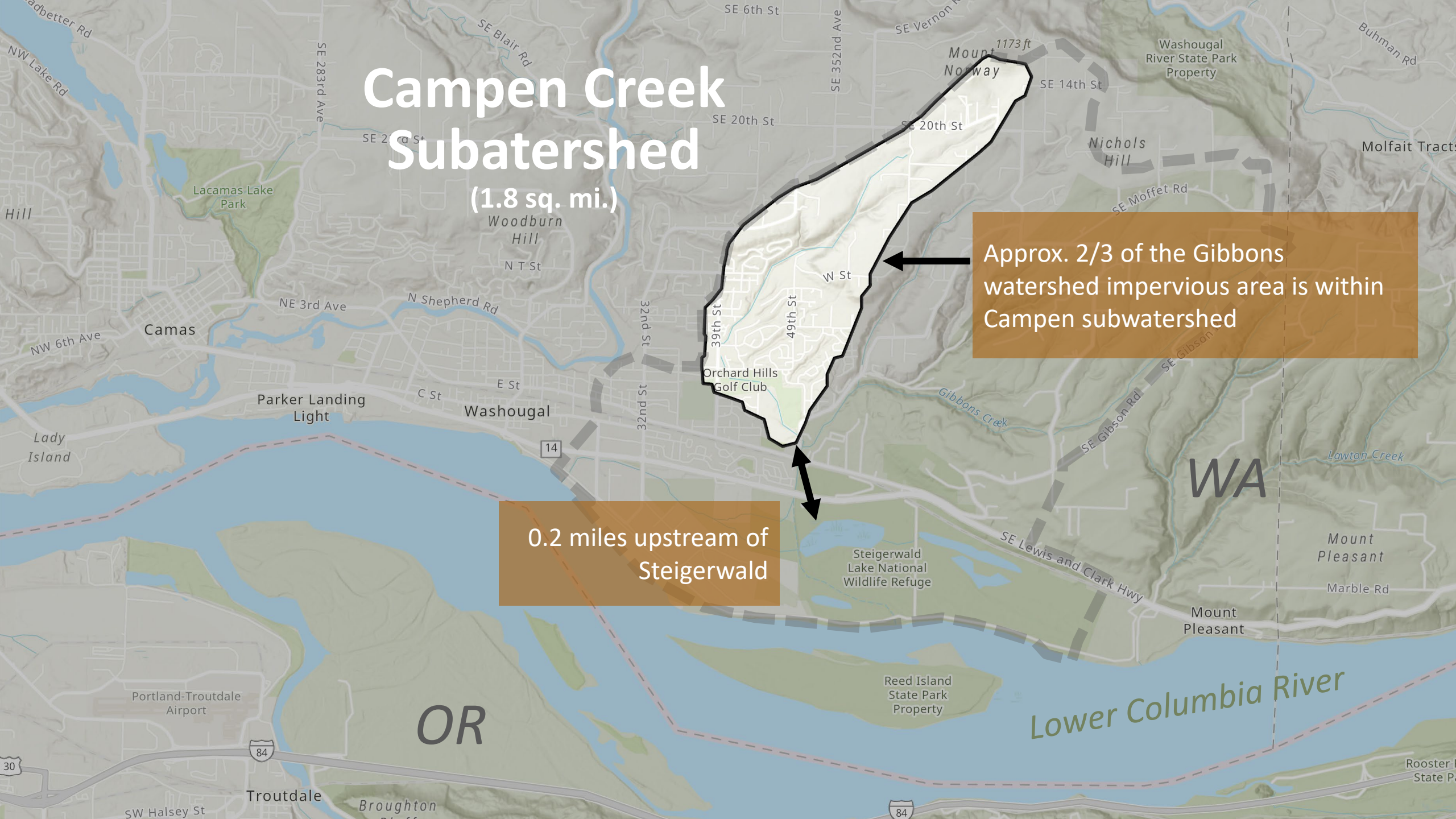




# Campen Creek Subwatershed (1.8 sq. mi.)

Approx. 2/3 of the Gibbons watershed impervious area is within Campen subwatershed

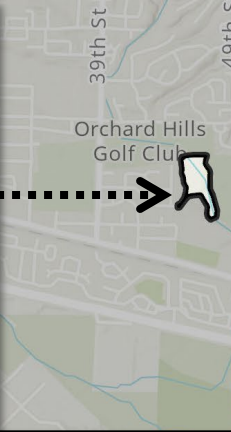
0.2 miles upstream of Steigerwald







*Campen Creek looking south*



# Campen Creek location



*Spawning in Campen  
Creek, Dec. 2023*



# Stage 0 target conceptual model – Campen Creek

OBJECTIVES

Valley-wide floodplain-wetland connectivity at base flows

Establish sustainable communities of native wetland and riparian vegetation

Maintain and enhance public access & trails

BENEFITS

Decreased depth to groundwater

Increase wetted area

Slow flows

Public education

Coldwater refugia

Prey and detritus export

Infiltration

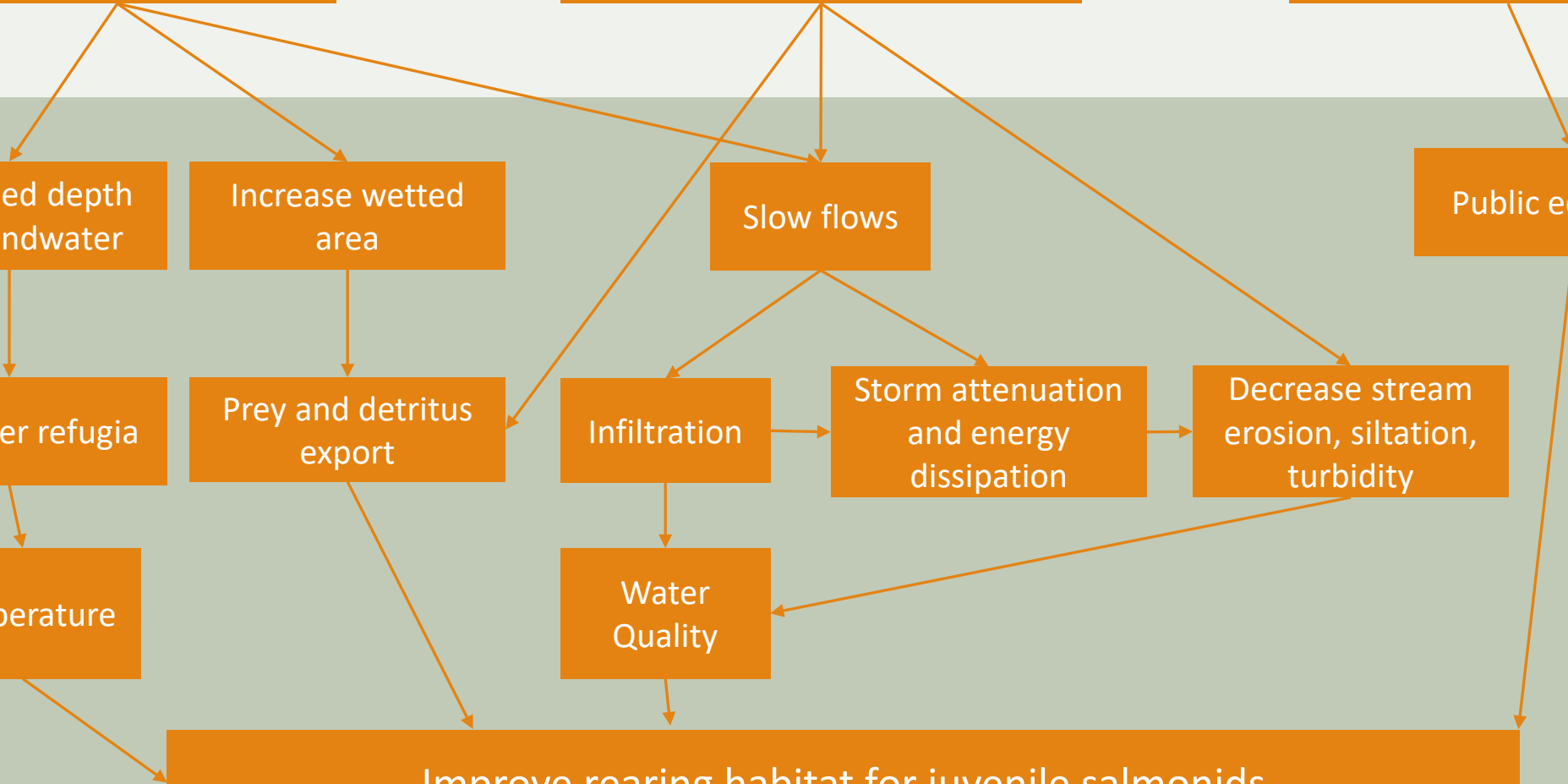
Storm attenuation and energy dissipation

Decrease stream erosion, siltation, turbidity

Temperature

Water Quality

Improve rearing habitat for juvenile salmonids







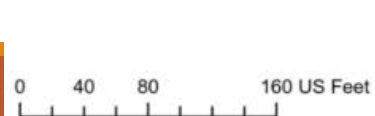
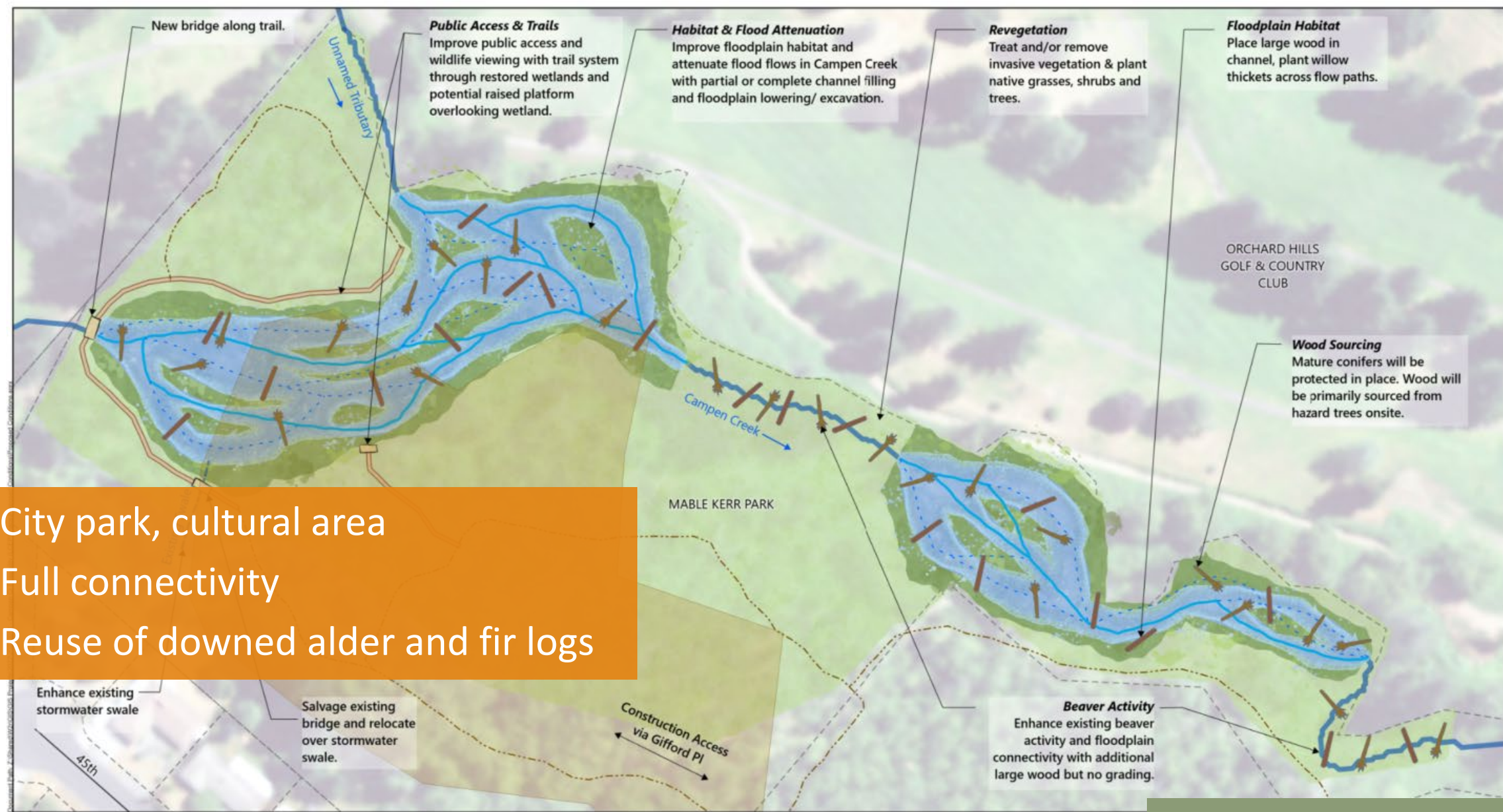
**Existing condition**



**Future condition**



City park, cultural area  
Full connectivity  
Reuse of downed alder and fir logs



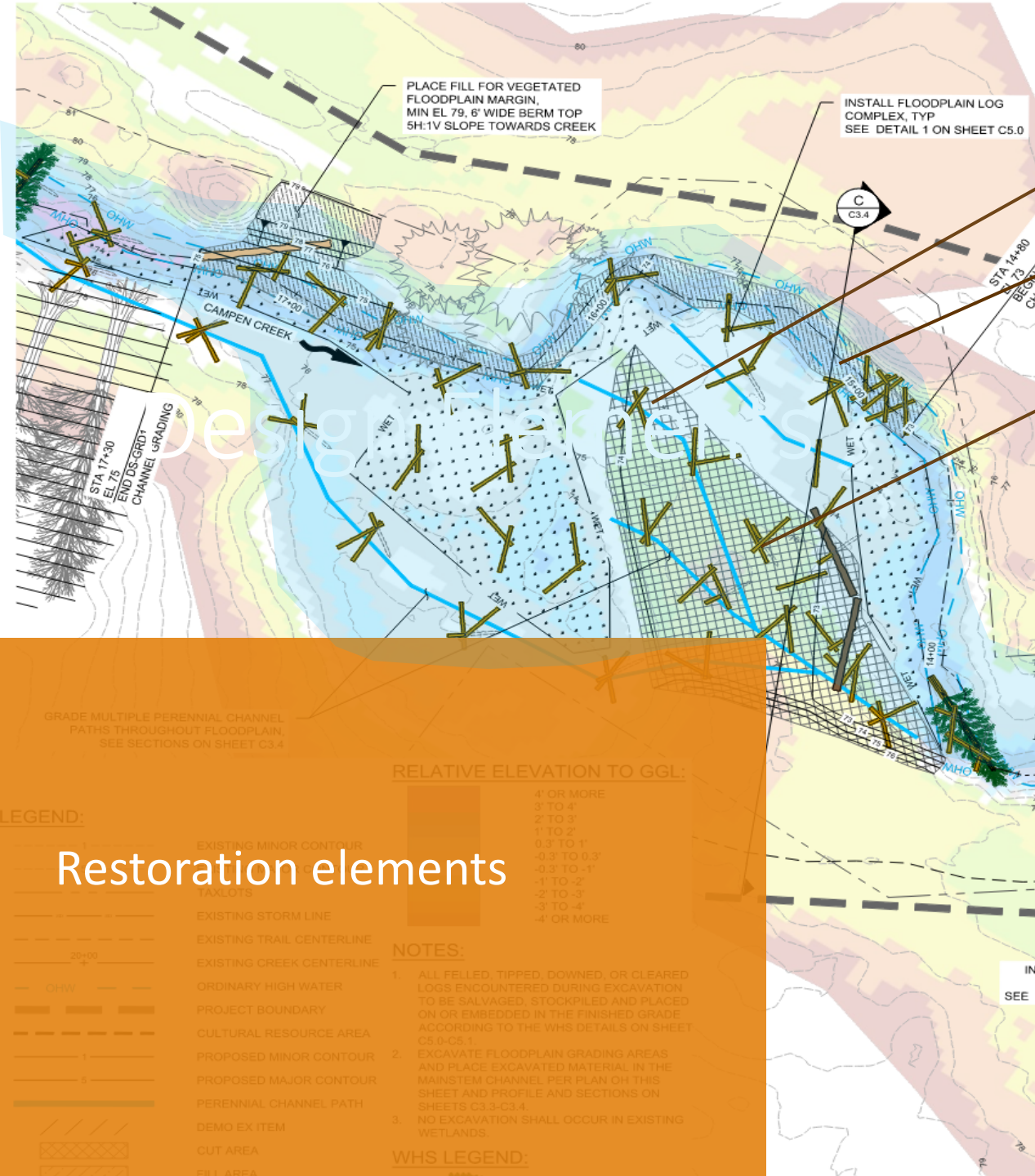
--- Taxlots  
— Existing Creek  
--- Existing Swale  
--- Existing Trail

■ Cultural Resource Area  
■ Mable Kerr Park Revegetation Zone  
■ Bridge  
■ New Trail

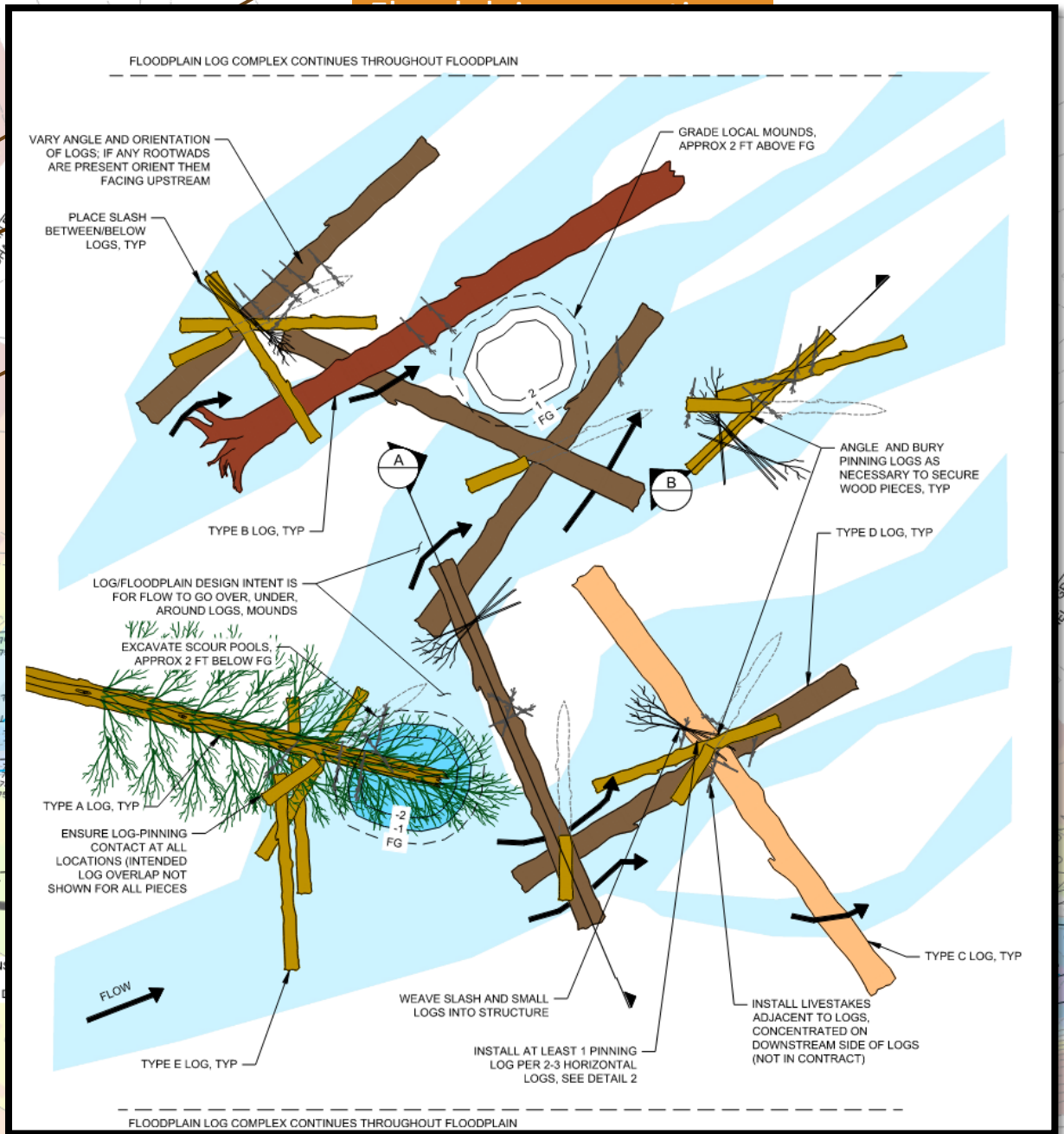
— Large Woody Debris Placement  
— Floodplain Reconnection/ Wetlands and Creek Flow Path

Concept design



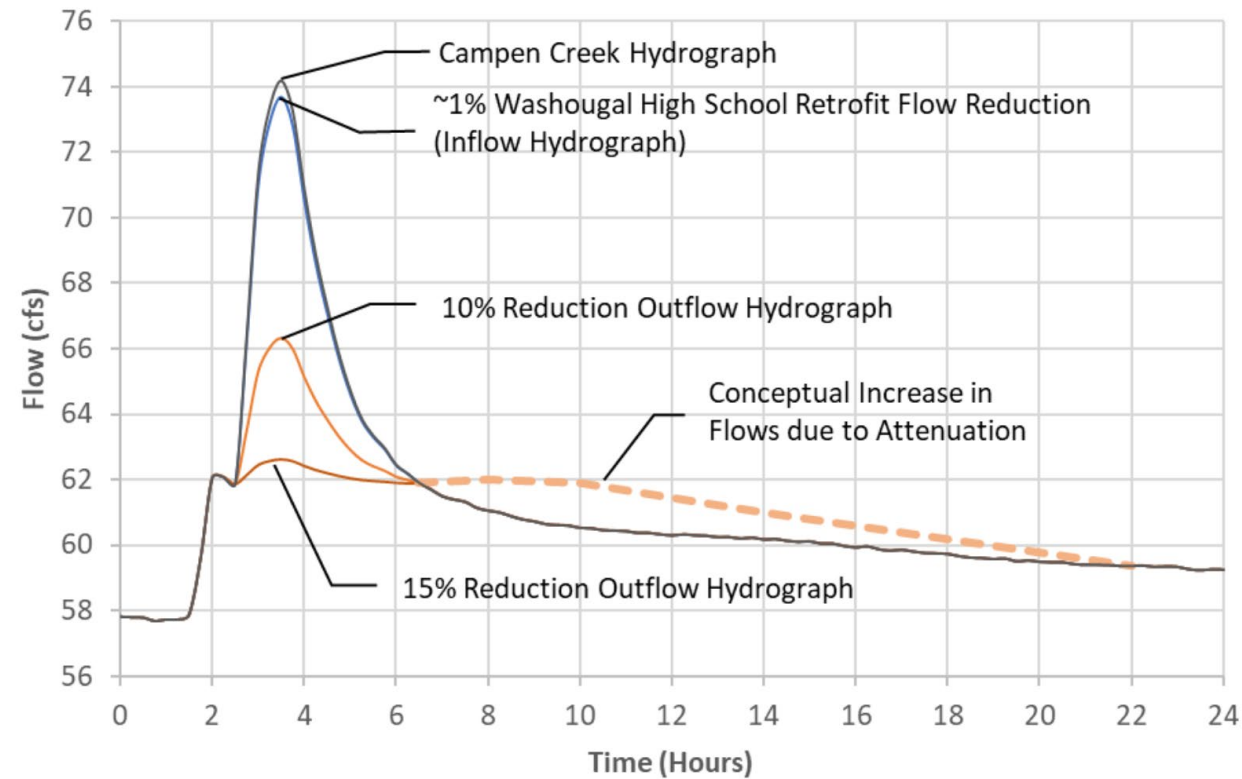
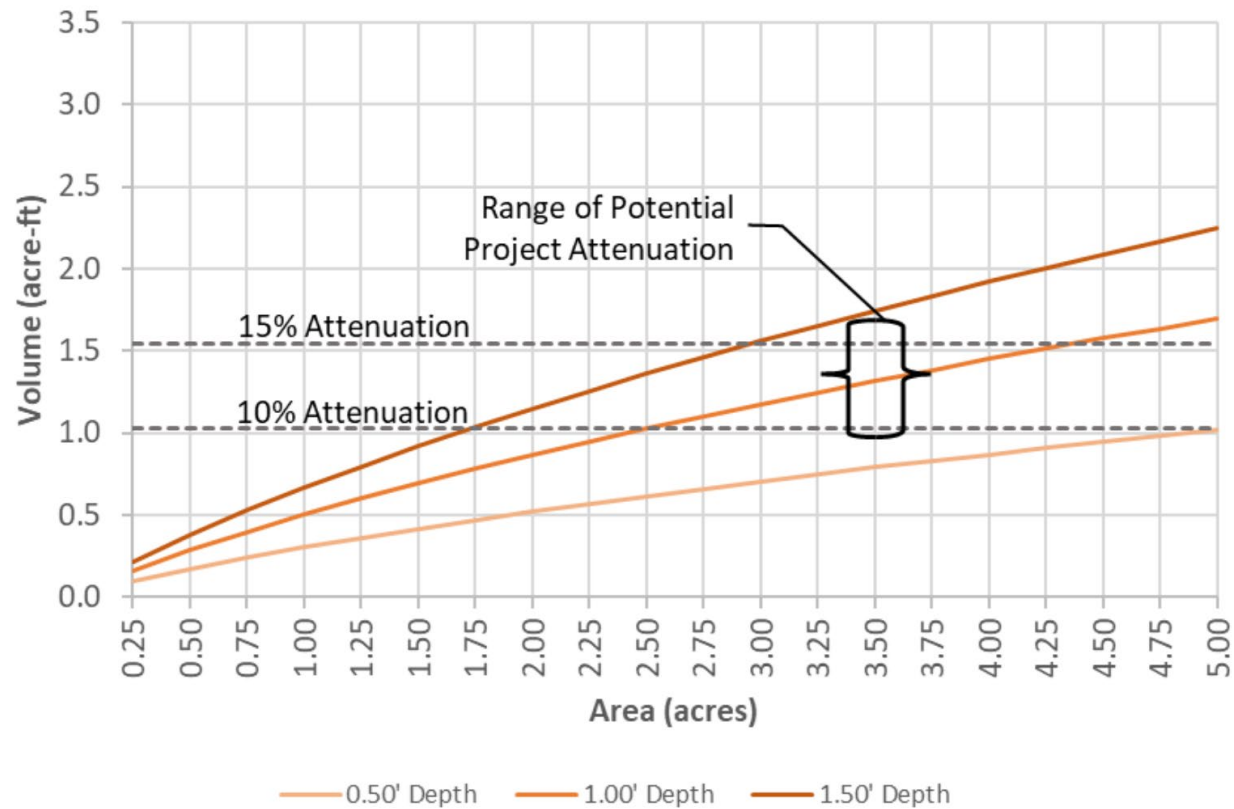


## Restoration elements





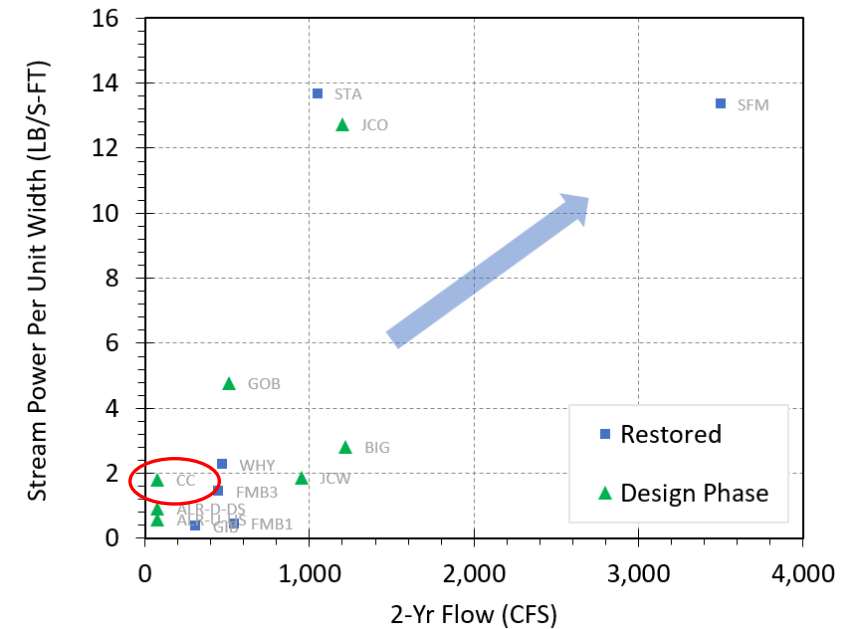
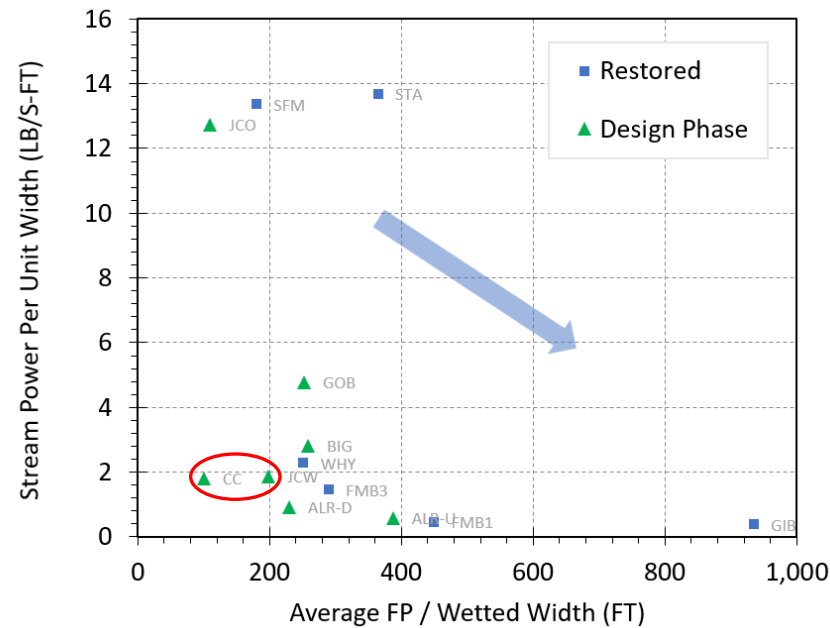
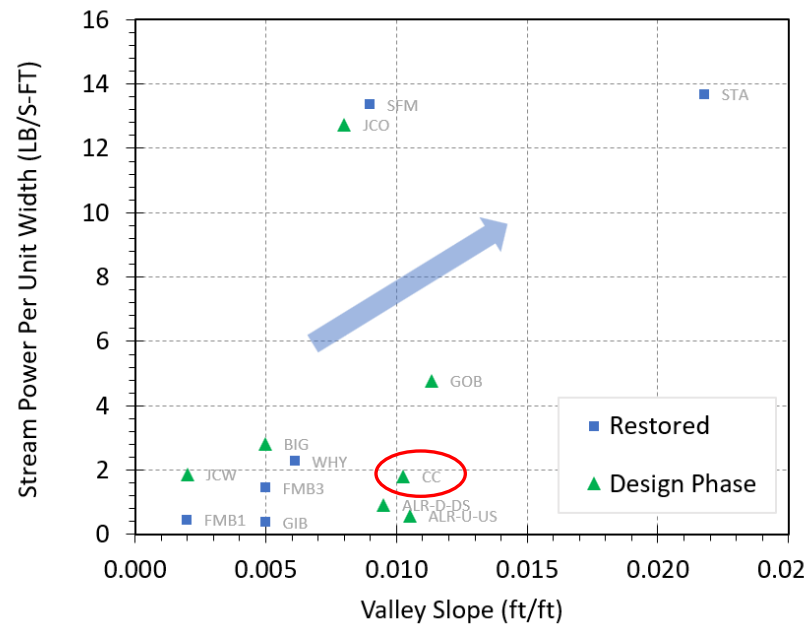
# Flow Attenuation





# Stage 0 design in small creek systems

Are we reducing streampower below beneficial thresholds?





# Summary & recommendations

- Experiment & monitor (streampower, attenuation)
- For LCRE future climates... reduce uncertainty + **maximize inefficiencies**
- Immediate valley reset important when relying on vegetation



Fivemile Creek — muted streampower?



Fivemile Creek - vegetation-based complexity



# Thank you sponsors & partners





# Selected citations

Rossi et al., 2024. Foodscapes for salmon and other mobile consumers in river networks, *BioScience*, Volume 74, Issue 9, September 2024, Pages 586–600, <https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/biae064>+

Flitcroft, R. 2024. Resetting Oregon's Floodplains to Rehabilitate Native Fish Habitats. Article in *Science Findings*, US Department of Agriculture, USFS Pacific Northwest Research Station, 264: March 2024.

Flitcroft, R.L.; Brignon, W.R.; Staab, B., et al., 2022. Rehabilitating valley floors to a Stage 0 condition: a synthesis of opening outcomes. *Frontiers in Environmental Science*. 10: 892268. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2022.892268>.

Roegner GC, Johnson GE (2023) Export of macroinvertebrate prey from tidal freshwater wetlands provides a significant energy subsidy for outmigrating juvenile salmon. *PLoS ONE* 18(3):e0282655. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0282655>

