

# Seven Interns & Seven Projects

A summary of Grand Canyon Trust's  
Utah Forests Program projects  
Summer 2015



GRAND CANYON  
TRUST





# Summer 2015 Intern Projects

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Photo by Collin Smith





# **Assessing Biological Soil Crust**

## **Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument**



Photo by Sujata Gautam







# Assessing Biological Soil Crust

Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument

**Objective:** To monitor cattle grazing impacts on biological soil crust formation



Photo by Sujata Gautam



Photo by Marra Clay



# Assessing Biological Soil Crust

## Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument

### What is it?

- A living network of cyanobacteria, moss, lichen and microfungi that binds soil particles to form a crust

### Why do we care?

- Surface stability
- Water infiltration and retention
- Nitrogen and carbon fixation
- Biodiversity







Photo by Marra Clay

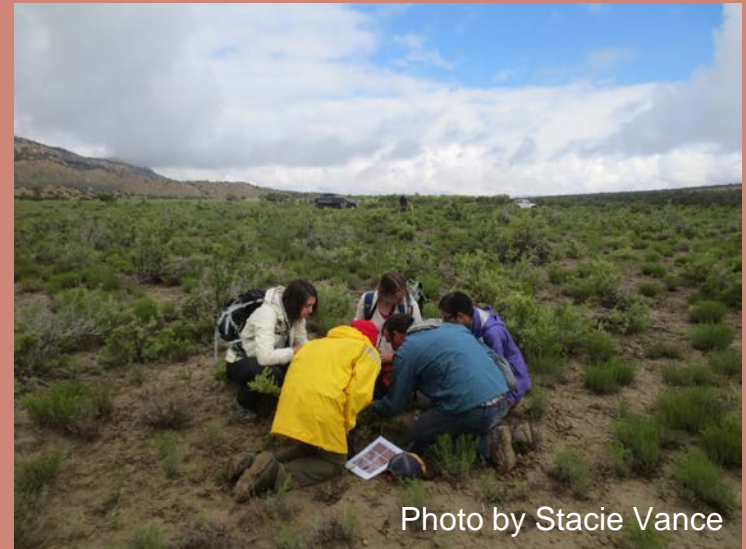


# Assessing Biological Soil Crust

## Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument

### What did we do?

- Ran 100 m transects at previously established BLM sites (2001-2003)
- Recorded vegetation and ground cover every 2m
- Compiled results for comparison with data from previous years





# Assessing Biological Soil Crust

## Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument

### What did we accomplish?

- We successfully surveyed 6 sites for further analysis (rain interfered)
- The data that we gathered will be compared with previous results and used to predict biological soil potential in GSENM
- Data will be used to support the Trust's proposal on the BLM's grazing plan for GSENM





# **Native Grasses Thesis**

**White Mesa Cultural and Conservation Area**



**Photo by Marra Clay**







# The Project

- Ten days in the White Mesa Cultural and Conservation Area (WMCCA) with Sue Smith, who is researching native grass recovery in this ungrazed area
- Grass species are an indicator of ecosystem health, providing habitat for insects, birds and small mammals
- Because the WMCCA hasn't been grazed for twelve years now, it is important to record species found in different habitats (e.g., ponderosa pine, meadow)



Photo by Stacie Vance



Photo by Sujata Gautam



# The Process

- Set up three transects per site
- Characterize the site
- Record species on each transect
- Collect unidentified plant species
- Note exotic grass species
- Assess species richness





# Significance

- Establishes a baseline for rereading in 8 years
- Provides information for:
  - Grand Canyon Trust
  - Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
  - Manti-La Sal NF
- Tracks the fate of native grasses among exotics
- Species diversity promotes healthy ecosystems



Photo by Sujata Gautam



# What Was Accomplished

- We completed 17 sites, a total of 51 transects
- Continued monitoring is important to see if native grasses are able to bounce back after being encroached upon by exotic species
- The data we collected has established a baseline which can then be used to for future comparisons







Photo by Phil Smith

To learn more specifics about this project, please visit the blog post [here](#) or visit the Grand Canyon Trust's website.





# Assessing Springs

## Elk Ridge

**Goal:** Create a comprehensive database to understand the network and condition of springs particularly on White Mesa Cultural and Conservation Area

Compile a database from recognized sources to create a reference of all current locations at which groundwater reaches the surface and understand their trend in terms of water supply

Locate, observe, and comment on spring condition and ungulate activity; collect water samples







# Elk Ridge Springs

Groups involved:

- Grand Canyon Trust
- Utah Valley University
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

Purpose:

- Share knowledge of current spring locations
- Monitor spring conditions
- Conduct groundwater quality research



Photo by Marra Clay



# Why Observe Springs?



Photo by Dave Erley

- Understand spring conditions without cattle impacts
- Water sample results tell story of age, movement, and quality of groundwater
- Understand spring vulnerability in the context of climate change



# Springs Progress Summer 2015



Looked for 18 springs in the compiled database, and...



# Elk Ridge Springs Sampling

... collected water samples at 21 locations over three days, including an additional lake, reservoir, and pond, all possibly fed by groundwater



Photo by Marra Clay



Photo by Dave Erley



# Elk Ridge Springs: Moving Forward

## **Utah Valley University:**

Process water samples and analyze results  
Apply for grant to expand springs research

## **Grand Canyon Trust:**

Continue to locate and monitor springs with no cattle on  
WMCCA, understand as reference area

## **Ute Mountain Ute Tribe:**

Grow interest in Cultural and Conservation Area as permittee

## **ALL:**

Use Elk Ridge springs database to record and compile current  
data and most recent observations, draw connections to form  
bigger picture



# Beaver Habitat Assessments

## Monroe Mountain



Photo by Marra Clay



# **The Volunteer group led by Andrew Mount, Claire Martini, and Mary O'Brien**



Photo by Andrew or Claire







# View of North Box Creek from river left



Photo by Sujata Gautam





Photo by Sujata Gautam



# Dam Observations:

- Activity level
- Current or historic
- Sediment height upstream and downstream
- Water depth upstream and downstream
- Breaks in the dam
- Lodge presence



Photo by Sujata Gautam





**We ran vegetation transects every  
30 meters to see:**

Photo by Sujata Gautam

- How far willow extends back from the bank
- Distance to nearest aspen
- Willow and aspen density
- Presence or absence of browsing



# Why Beaver?

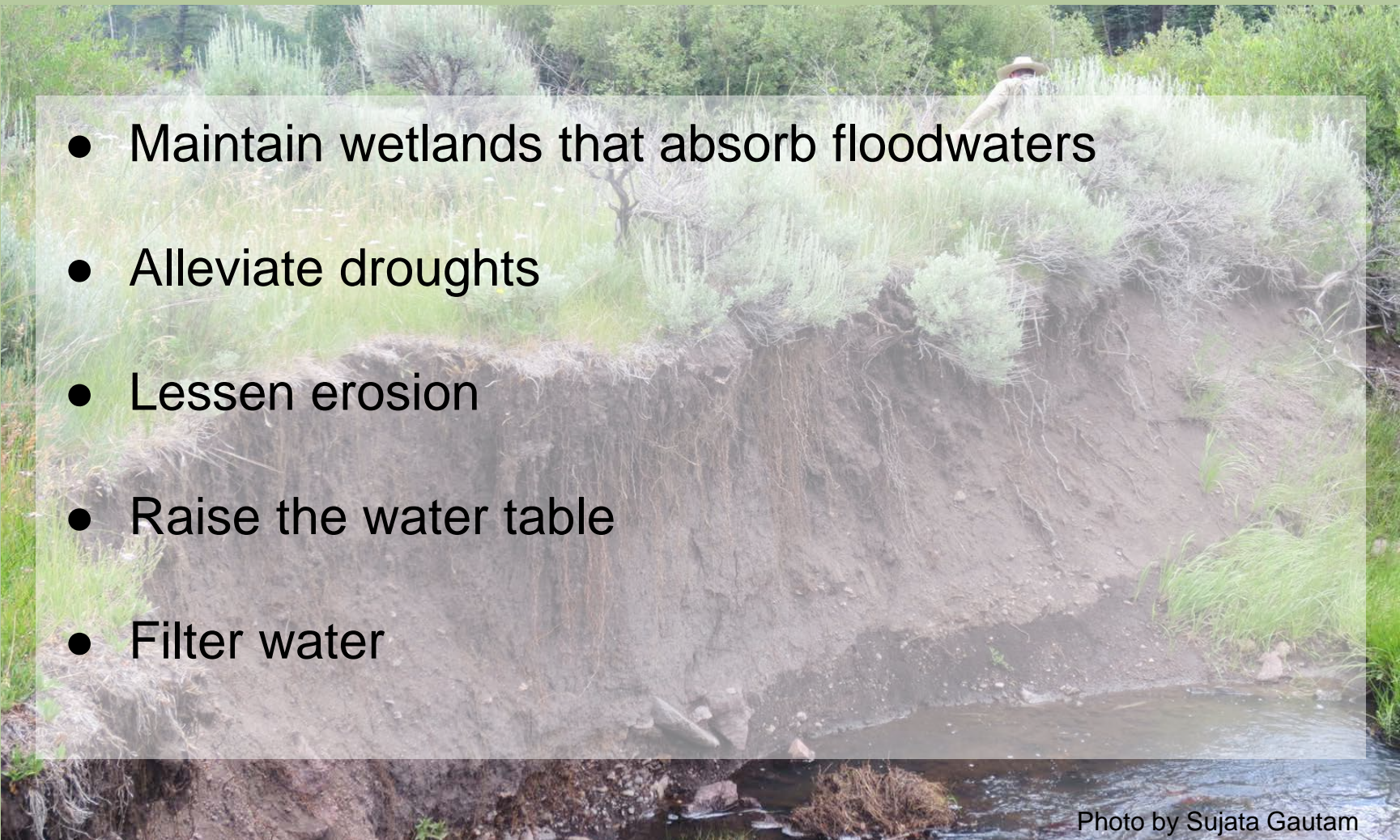
- 
- Maintain wetlands that absorb floodwaters
  - Alleviate droughts
  - Lessen erosion
  - Raise the water table
  - Filter water

Photo by Sujata Gautam



# Conclusion

- These assessments in Box Creek and Tasha Creek were done in past years
- We re-assessed them to see if the number of active dams has changed or not
- **MORE BEAVERS!**



# Surveying Boreal Toads

## Monroe Mountain



Photo by Sujata Gautam



# Boreal



Photo by Sujata Gautam

# Toad



# Chytrid fungus decimates toad populations

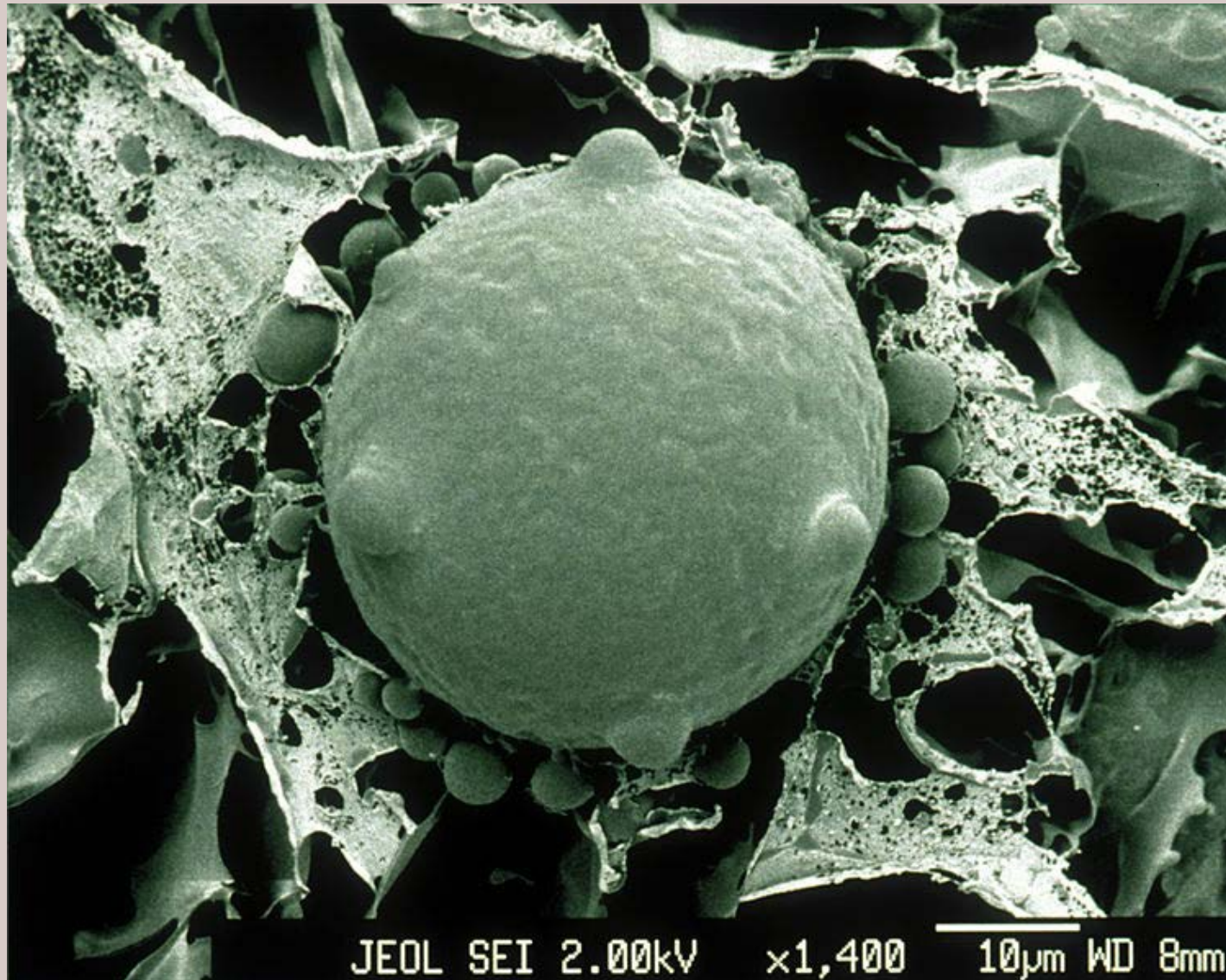


Photo Source Dr. Alex Hyatt, CSIRO



# Our Team:



Photo by Trust Volunteer

# The Monroe Toad Lickers









Photo by Sujata Gautam



Boreal toads breed in ponds



Photo by Sujata Gautam



# Results at the End of the Week:

**Toad Count:**



**15-Year trend indicated by  
Kevin Wheeler**  
(UT Division of Wildlife Resources)

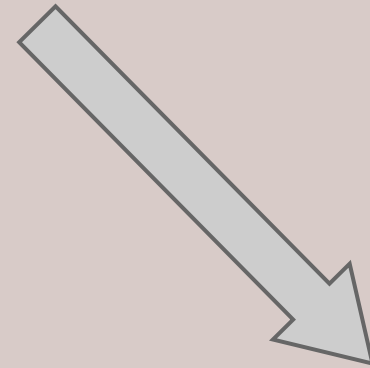






Photo by Trust Volunteer



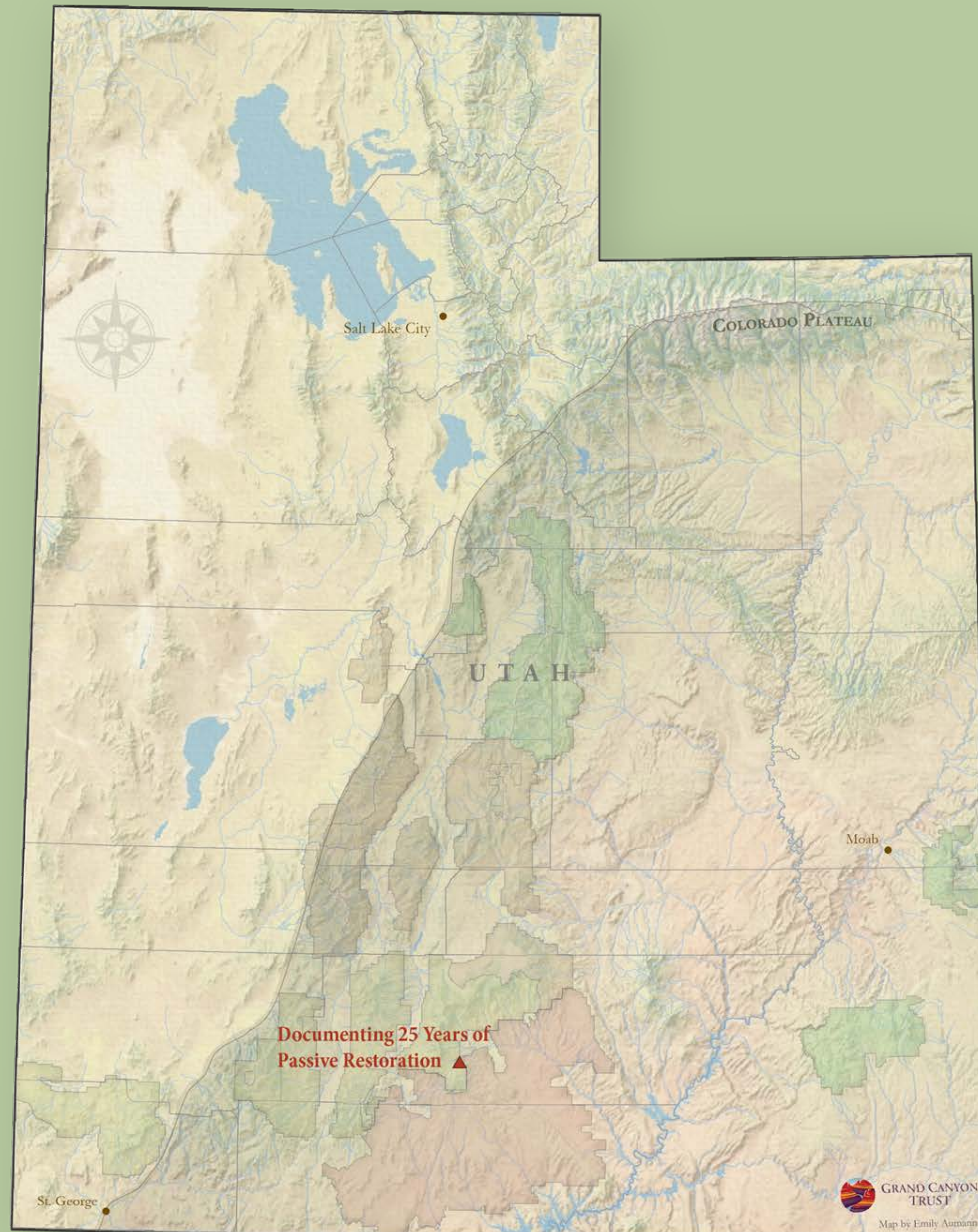
# **South Hollow: 25 Years of Passive Restoration**

## **Escalante, Utah**



South Hollow Property  
Photo by Marra Clay







# The Project

- South Hollow land purchased by the Bramble family in 1992
- Passive restoration project
- Adjacent to Dixie National Forest
- 145 acres

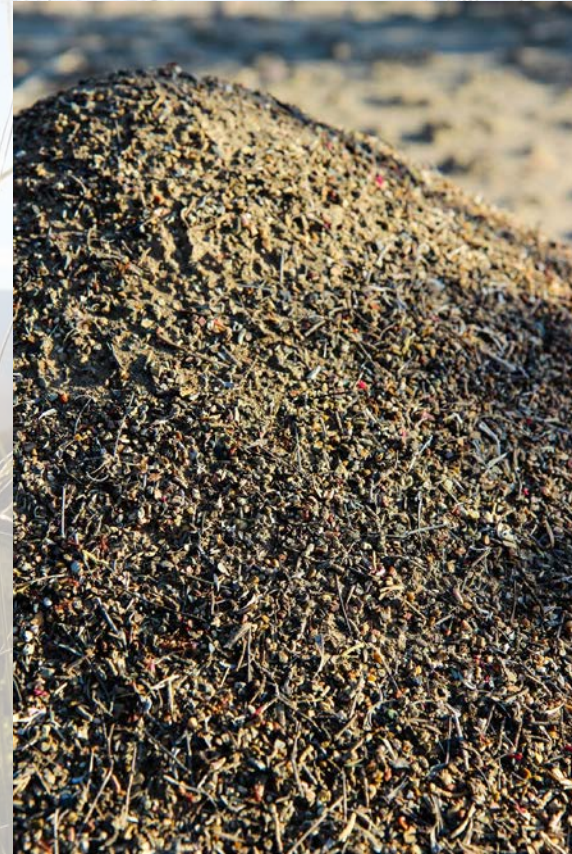


Dennis Bramble  
Photo by Marra Clay



# Documented Improvements

- Increase in native grasses
- Raised water table
- Increase in mammals
  - Coyotes
  - Elk
  - Deer
- Recovery of riparian areas
- Increased ant populations
- Filling in of arroyos





# Significance to the Grand Canyon Trust



South Hollow

Dixie National Forest

Serves as a comparison between grazed Forest Service land and livestock-free land



# Significance to the Grand Canyon Trust



Photo by Marra Clay

Provides inspiration for other private and public lands restoration projects



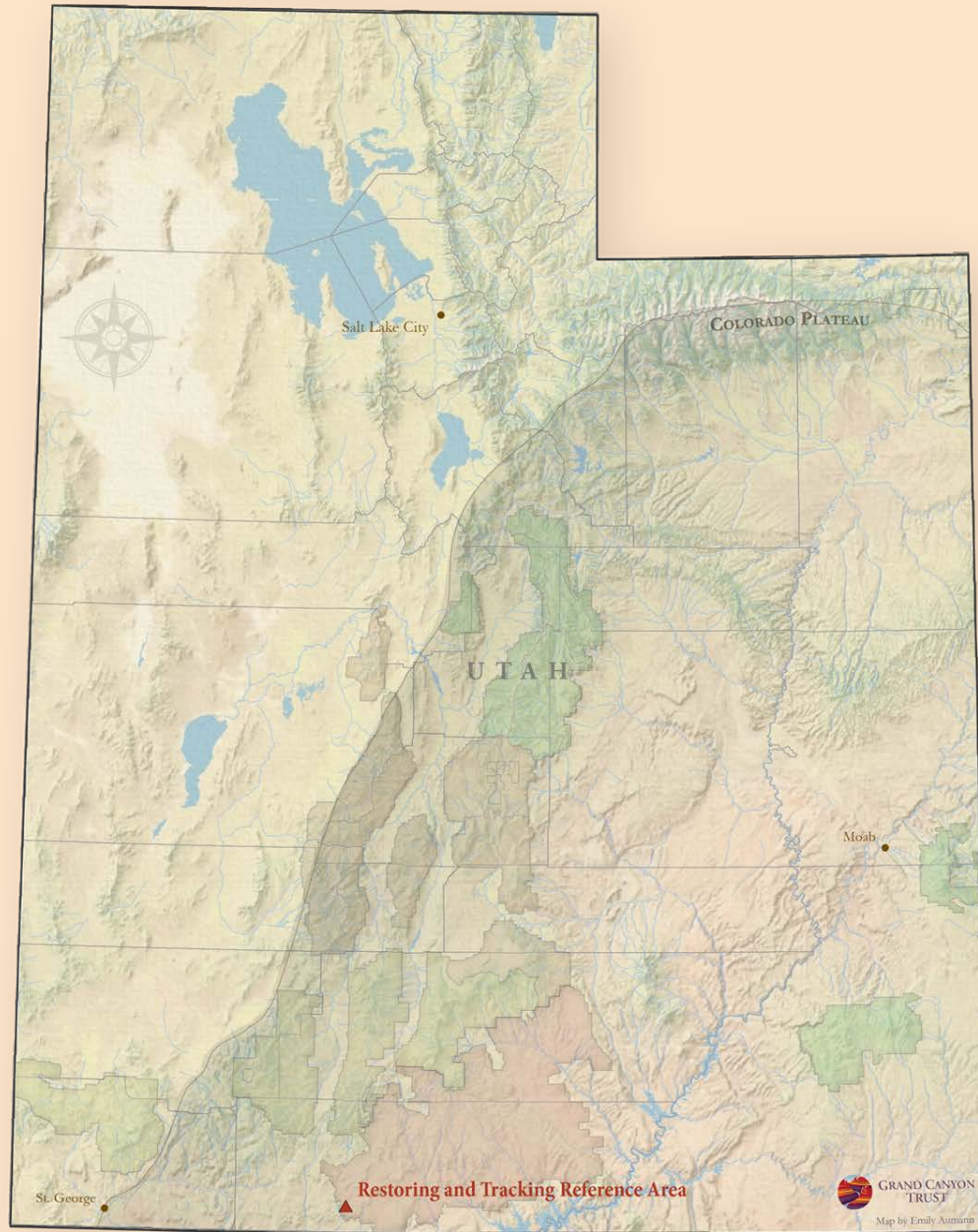
# Johnson Lakes Canyon: Restoring and Protecting a Reference Area

Kanab, UT



Johnson Lakes Canyon Property  
Photo by Marra Clay







# The Project

- Property purchased by Rick and Susie Knezevich
- Active and passive restoration
- Adjacent to Grand-Staircase National Monument
- Site of Native American ruins



*Rick and Susie*  
Photo by Ellen Morris Bishop



# Documented Improvements

- Increase in:
  - Native grasses
  - Cottonwoods
  - Willows
- Improved riparian habitats
- Raised creek bed
- Reduced Russian Olive



*Native Blue Grama*



# Significance to the Grand Canyon Trust



Photo by Marra Clay



Photo by Ellen Morris Bishop



Photo by Grand Canyon Trust

Volunteer Trips:  
Invasive  
removal team  
May, 2015



# Significance to the Grand Canyon Trust



Photo by Marra Clay

Protection of ancient Native American civilizations: pictographs, sharpening rocks, grainery, pot shards



# Significance to the Grand Canyon Trust



Photo by Marra Clay

Strong example of a private restoration project



# What to take away from both restoration projects....



- Demonstrate improvements as a result of both passive and active restoration projects



- Private restoration projects can serve as references for surrounding public lands



# Alpine Vegetation Monitoring

## La Sal Mountains



Photo by Cameron Hancock







# Project Goal

- Establish monitoring protocol for four different sensitive plant species





*Senecio fremontii* Var. *inexpectatus*  
(Fremont's Grounzel)



*Draba abajoensis*  
(Abajo Draba)



*Androsace chamaejasme* Var. *carinata*  
(Sweetflower Rockjasmine)



*Erigeron mancus*  
(La Sal Daisy)



# Project Goals

- Establish monitoring protocol for four different sensitive species
- Set up trail cameras at pre-established utilization cages
- Record goat signs



Photo by Cameron Hancock



# Why Alpine Vegetation Monitoring?

- La Sal alpine zone is a “Sky Island”
- Mountain goats pose a threat to this fragile ecosystem
- Response from plant community could constitute grounds for mountain goat removal



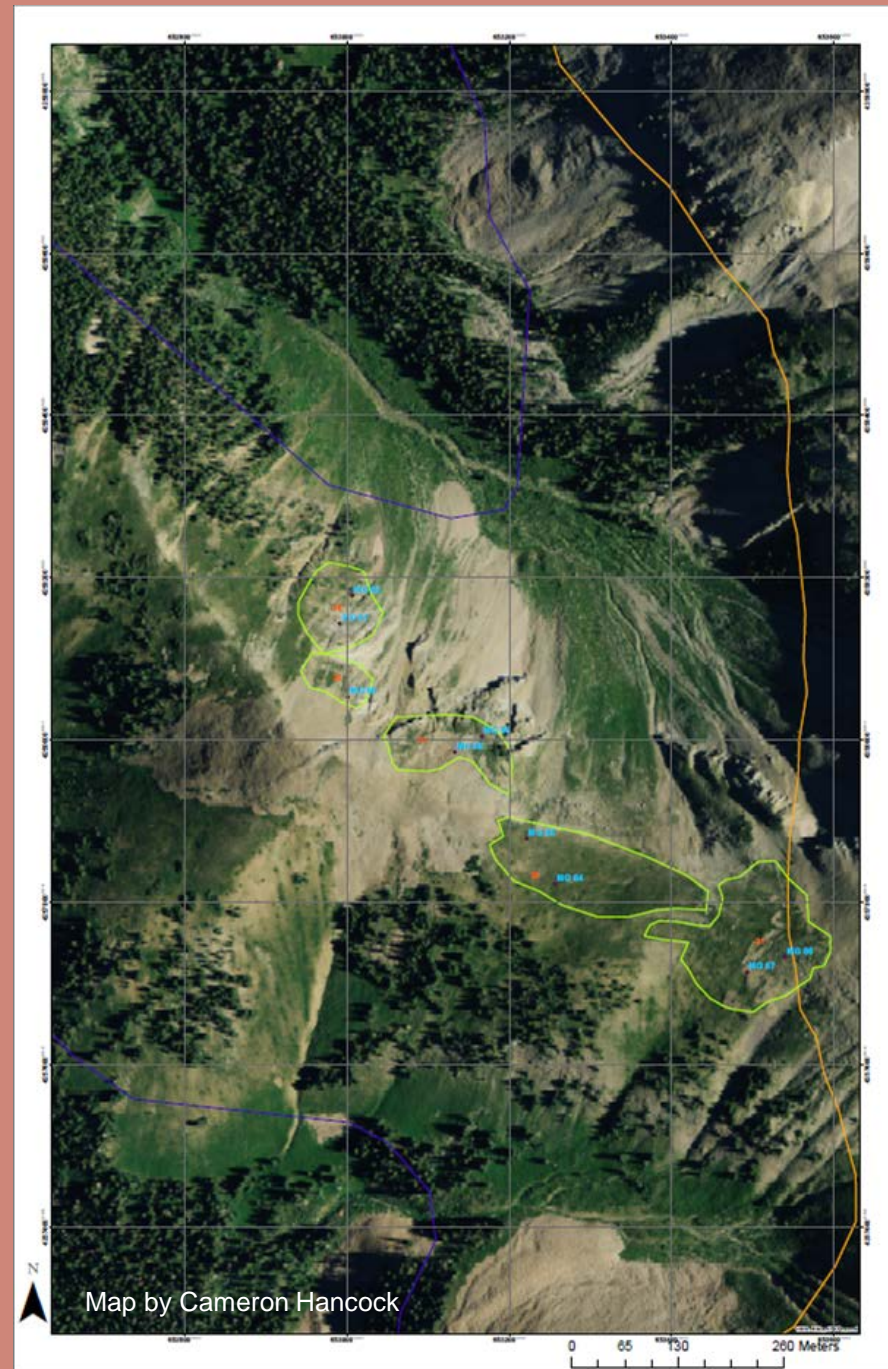
Photo by Cameron Hancock



# Putting Goals into Action

## Monitoring Plan:

- Map alpine turf-rock on Laurel Ridge
- Revise protocol to better fit plant community
- At each site: measure rooted frequency, ground cover, plant list, site description
- Established 42 sites thus far, more to come this season





# Trail Cameras



- Set up four trail cameras at utilization cages
- Less than initial goal due to feasibility, access and resources



# Goat Observations

- Sightings
- Damage (goat and/or other ungulate)
- Observations on behavior and side effects of human presence



Photo by Cameron Hancock



# Current Progress

- Habitat and growth habits of the four sensitive species
- Extent of goat damage and looking to the future
- How to monitor alpine vegetation using a new protocol
- Getting all concerned parties (FS, GCT, UDWR,) on same page





# Other Work in the La Sals

- Wild Utah Project goat impact surveys
- Dr. James Fowler La Sal Daisy (*Erigeron mancus*) study on Laurel Ridge





# Moving Forward

- Monitoring efforts every year for the next five years
- Whitman College Senior Thesis work
- Looking at efficacy of this protocol for measuring impacts: what can we see and what are we missing?
- Comparison with other studies in La Sals
- Analysis of methods and results in terms of Research Natural Area policy, sensitive species policy and management of habitat



# Additional Intern Projects...



- Volunteer thistle removal trip
- Canyon of the Ancients National Monument - proposed cattle return
- Wildcat Knolls seeding experiment with Forest Service
- South Monroe Mountain post-burn aspen transects
- Repeat of North Creek and Pando Clone photo points



# Special Thanks to.....

*Mimi Trudeau & Gerrish Willis*  
*for graciously hosting Cameron Hancock*

*Erik Secrist and Darin Menlove*  
*for graciously hosting Collin Smith*

*Tom Noce*  
*for providing the vegetables for this evening*

*Bob O'Brien*  
*for his constant support and calming presence*

*Doris Duke Conservation Scholars Program*  
*Whitman College Environmental Studies Program*