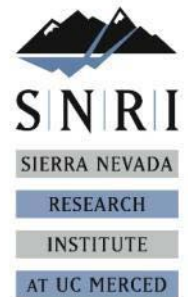


# Evaluation of catchment pairs and the seasonal effects of drought on source water in forested mountain streams

SARAH MARTIN & MARTHA CONKLIN  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, MERCED



# Overview

---

## Project Background

- *What is the **Sierra Nevada Adaptive Management Project**?*

## Catchment Comparison

- *What do the similarities or difference between study catchment water sources, discharge patterns, and chemistry imply about **paired catchment study design**?*

## Drought Patterns

- *How did the **recent/current drought** affect discharge, water chemistry, and source waters?*

# Sierra Nevada Adaptive Management Project

---

- **CONSENSUS** that forests are at risk
- **CONTROVERSY** over USFS management
- **UNCERTAINTY** on how to best reduce risk
- Acknowledged **NEED** to learn more

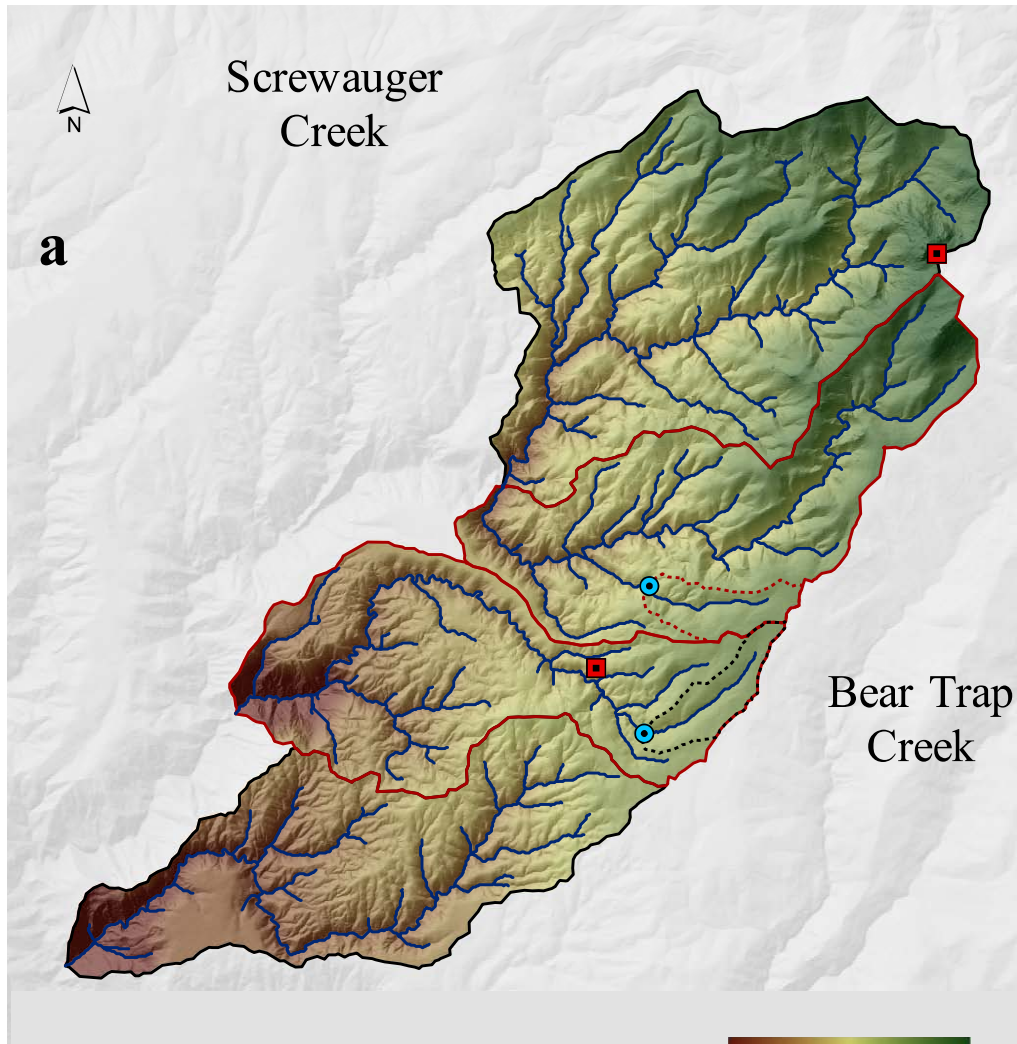
*What are the ecosystem effects of USFS fuels treatments?*



# Sierra Nevada Adaptive Management Project

---





Site Characteristics	BTP	FRZ
Elev (m)	1560	1605
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1.76	1.68
Aspect	southwest	west
Soil	sandy loam / loam	
Bedrock	Miocene –Pliocene andesitic volcanics; sandstones/ siltstones/slates	
Vegetation	mixed conifer	

## Last Chance Site



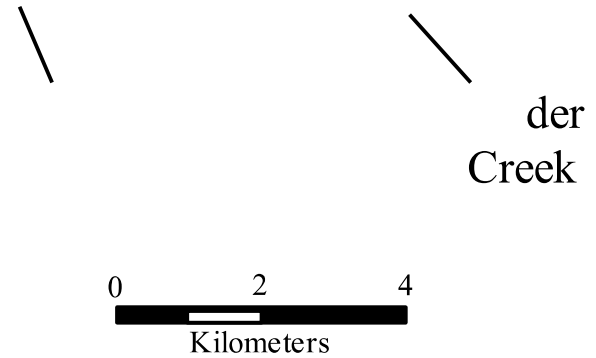


Site Characteristics	BSN	SPK
Elev (m)	1778	1719
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	2.47	1.62
Aspect	southwest	northwest
Soil	loamy sand/ sand	
Bedrock	tonalite	
Vegetation	mixed conifer	

- Fireshed treatment
- Fireshed control
- ..... Headwater treatment
- ..... Headwater control

**b**

# Sugar Pine Site



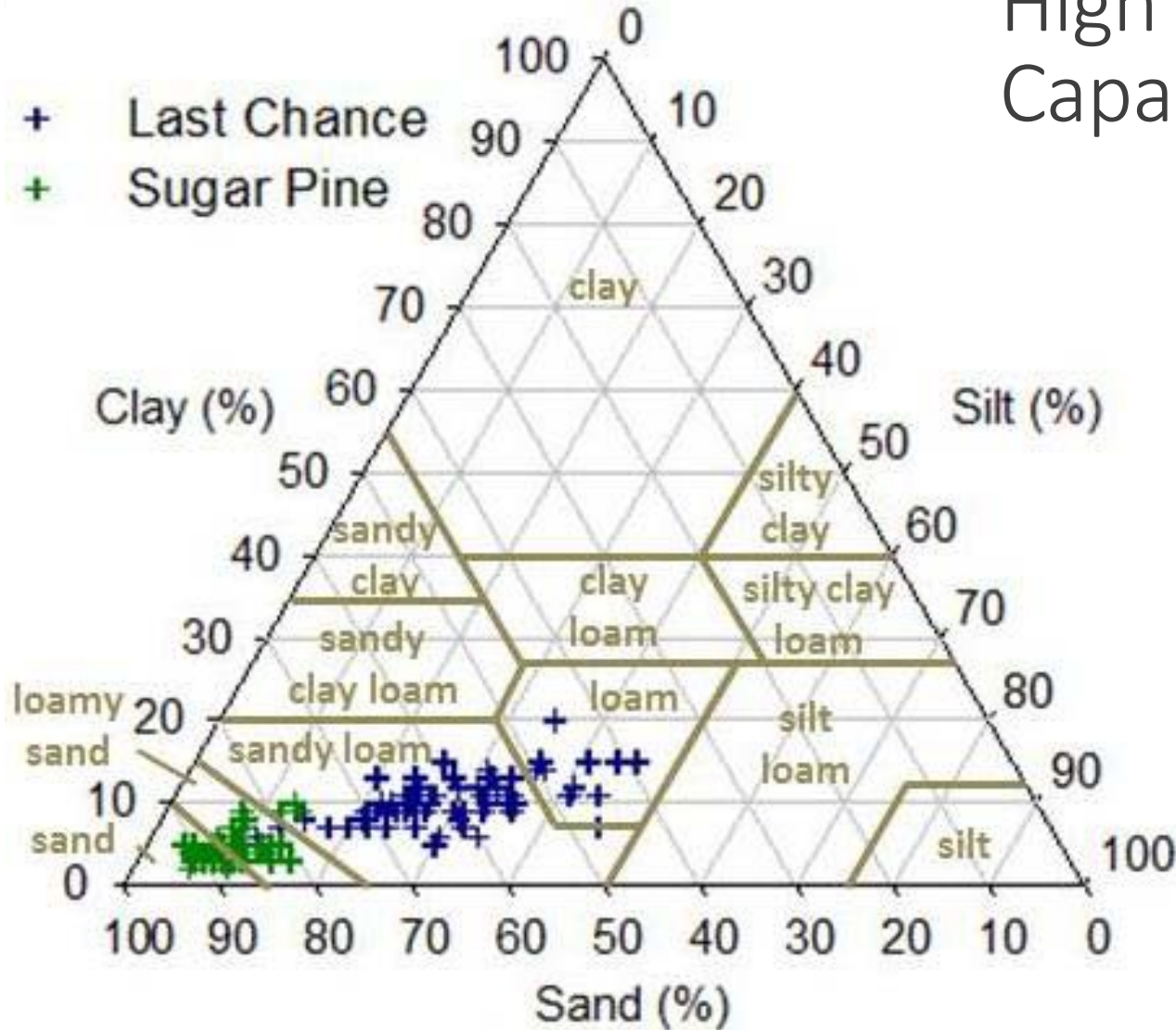
# Measurements

---

15-minute	Grab Samples (weekly to bi-monthly)	Additional Measurements
Stage	Conductivity	Snow chemistry
Temperature	Temperature	Spring samples
Conductivity	Major ions	Groundwater well samples
	Stable Isotopes	Soil texture
Precipitation		
Snow depth		
Soil Moisture		



# High Infiltration Capacities

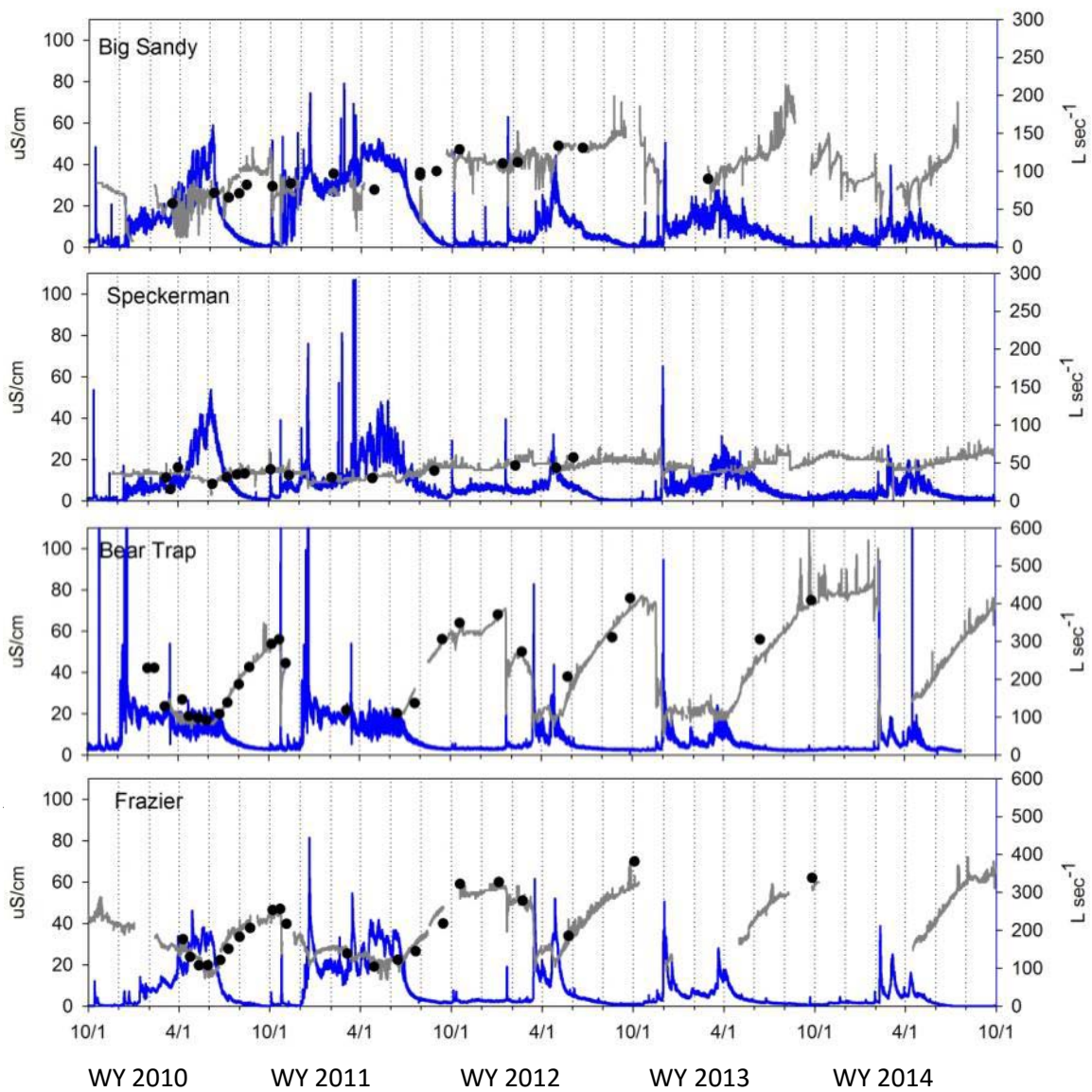




# Catchment Comparison

---





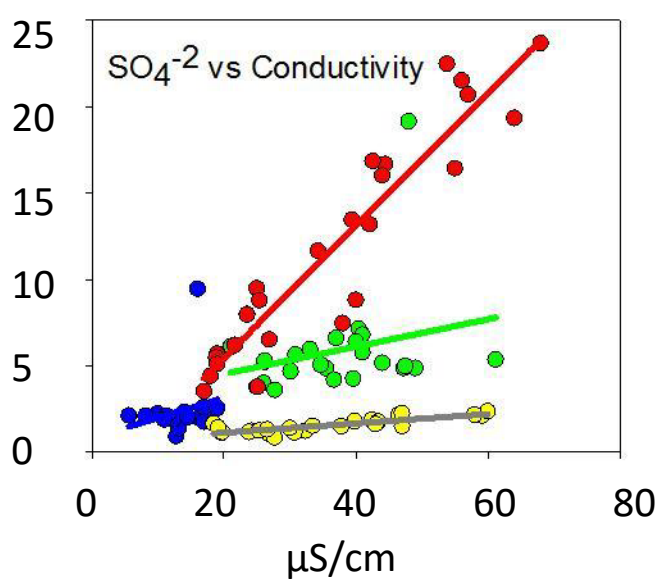
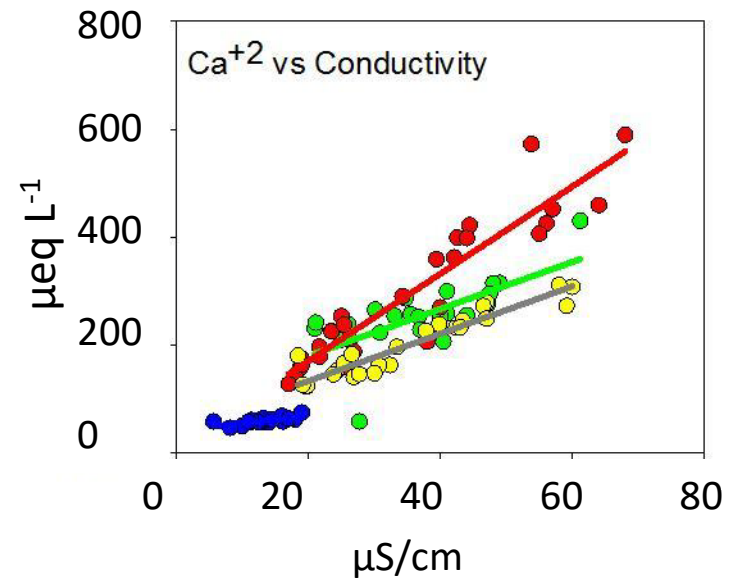
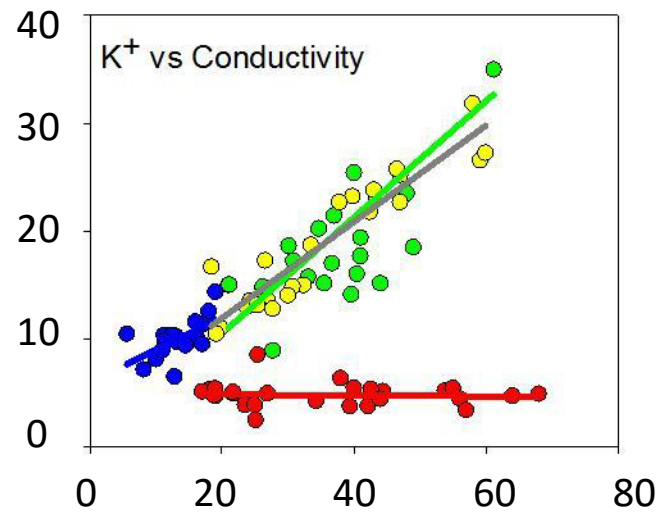
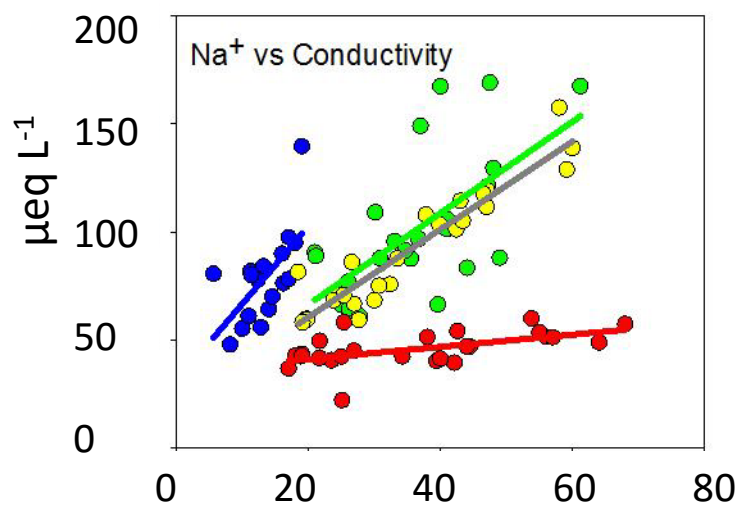
# Specific Conductivity & Discharge



- discharge
- specific conductivity(continuous)
- specific conductivity(manual)



# Major Ions vs. Conductivity



- Big Sandy
- Speckerman
- Bear Trap
- Frazier



# Drought

---

2009

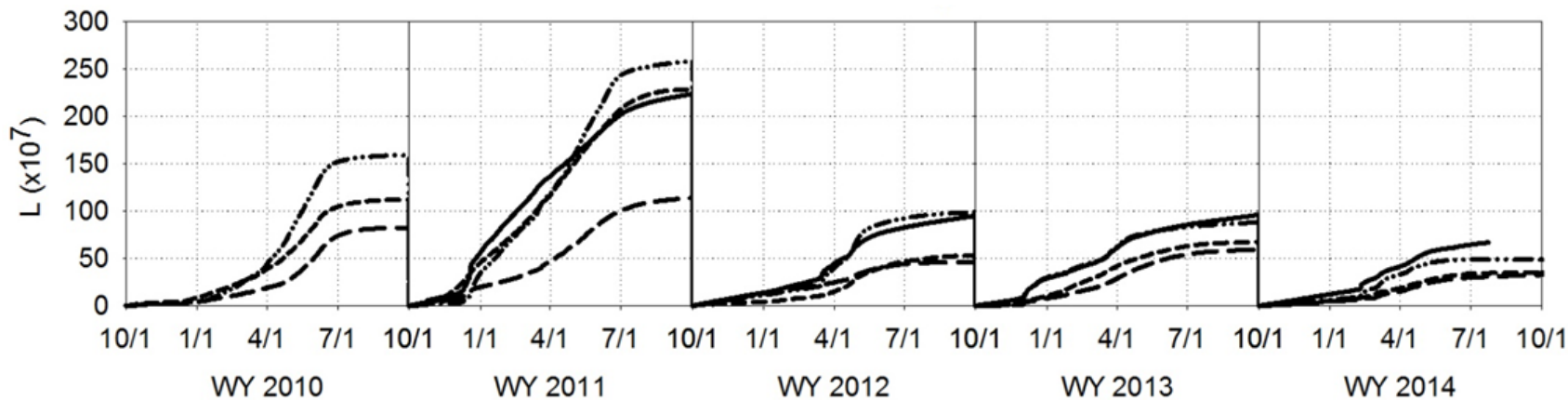


2012





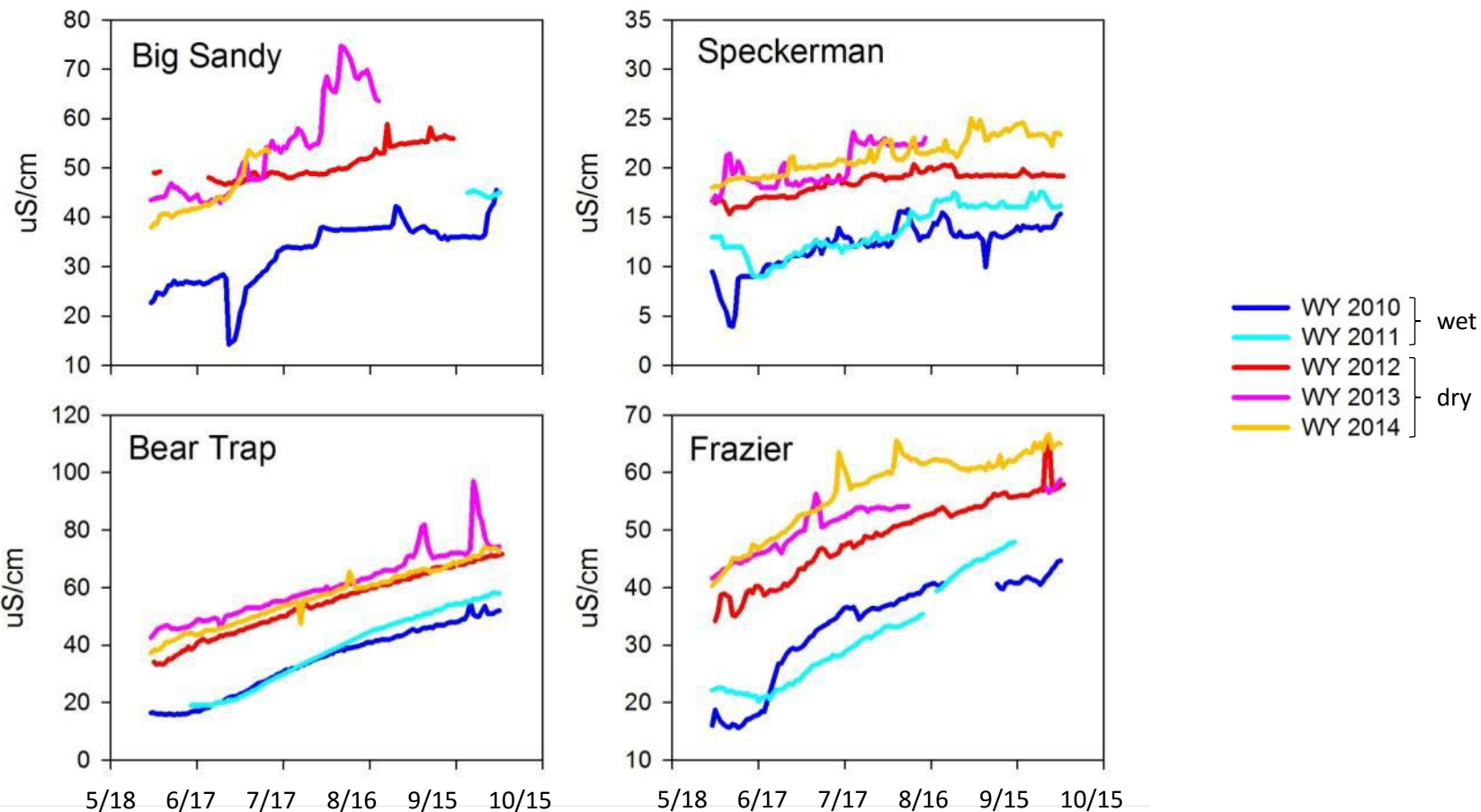
# Cumulative Discharge



- Big Sandy Creek
- - - - - Speckerman Creek
- Bear Trap Creek
- ..... Frazier Creek



# Baseflow Specific Conductivity

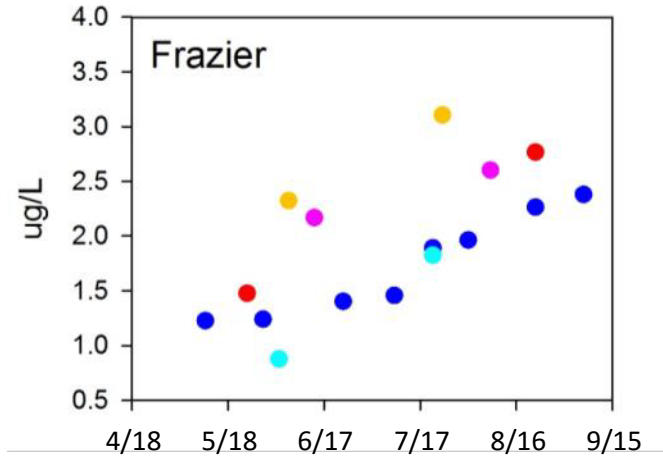
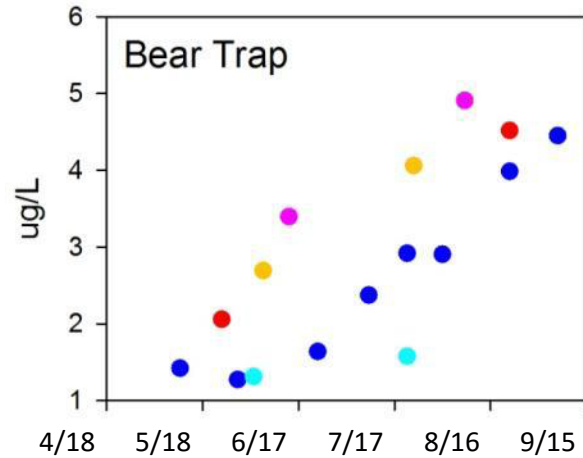
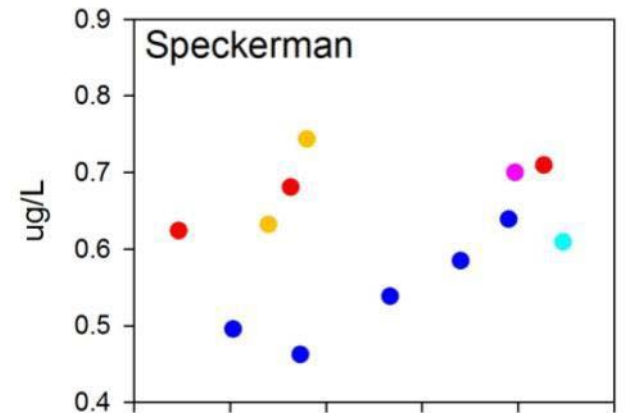
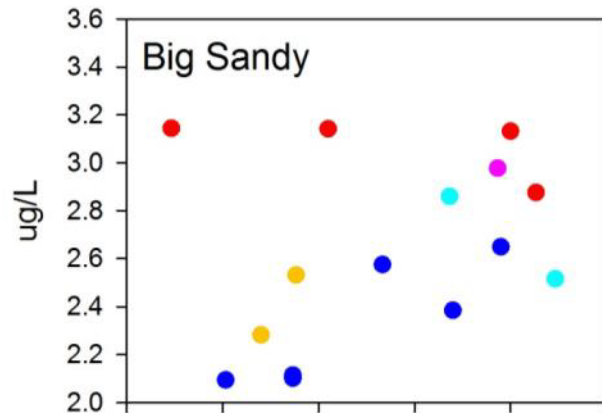




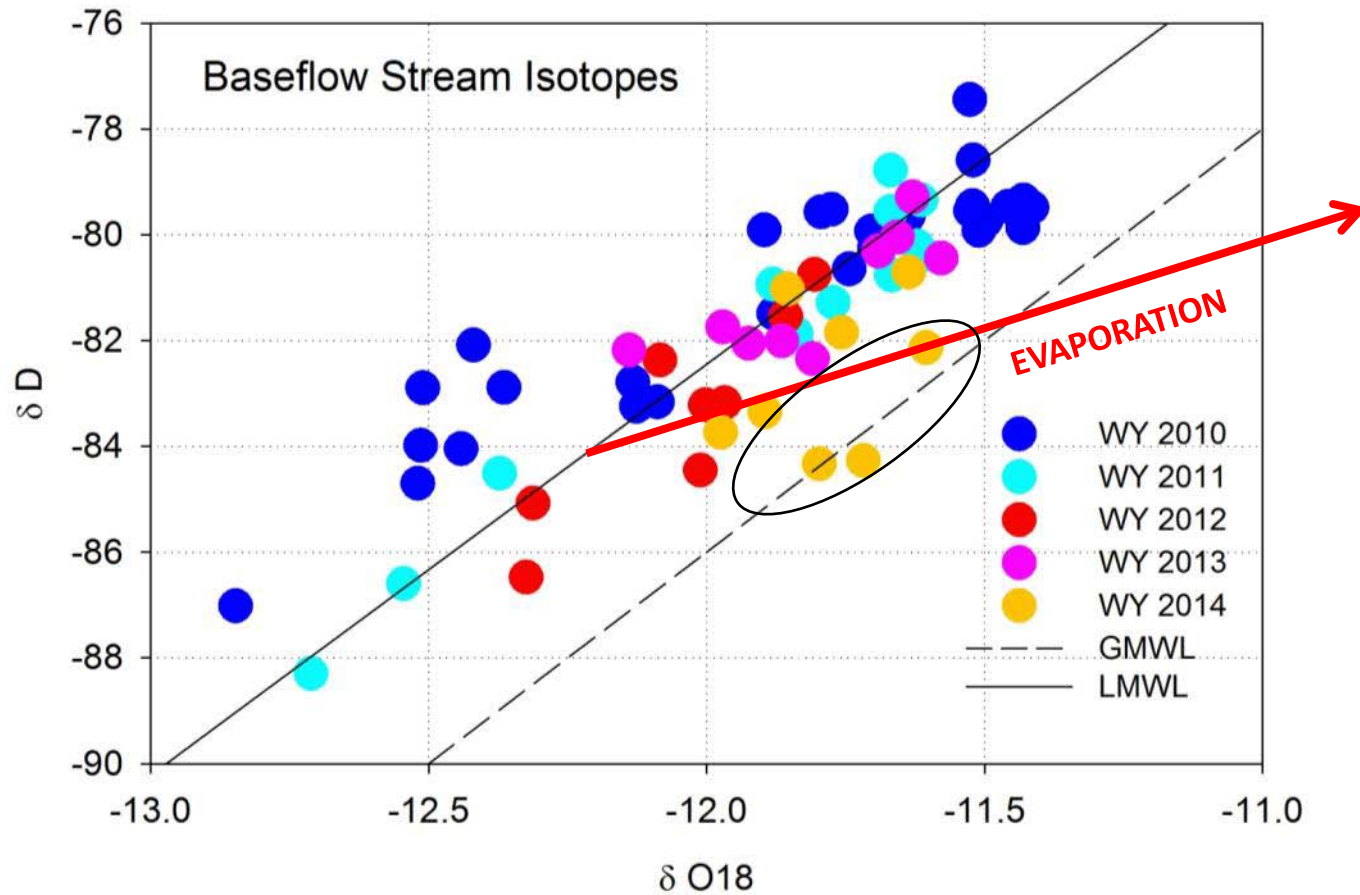
# Baseflow $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ Ion Concentrations



- WY 2010
- WY 2011
- WY 2012
- WY 2013
- WY 2014

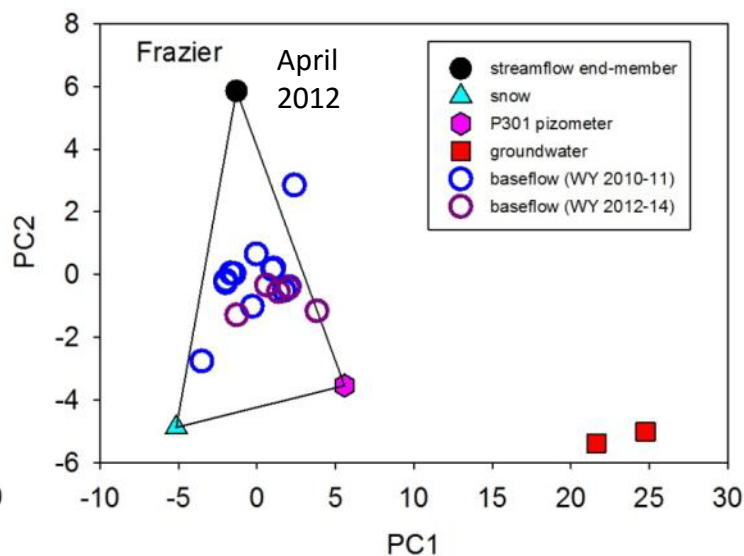
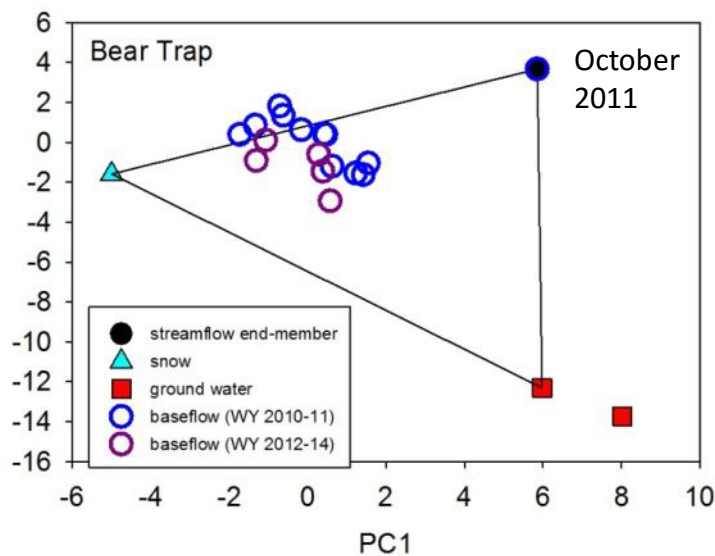
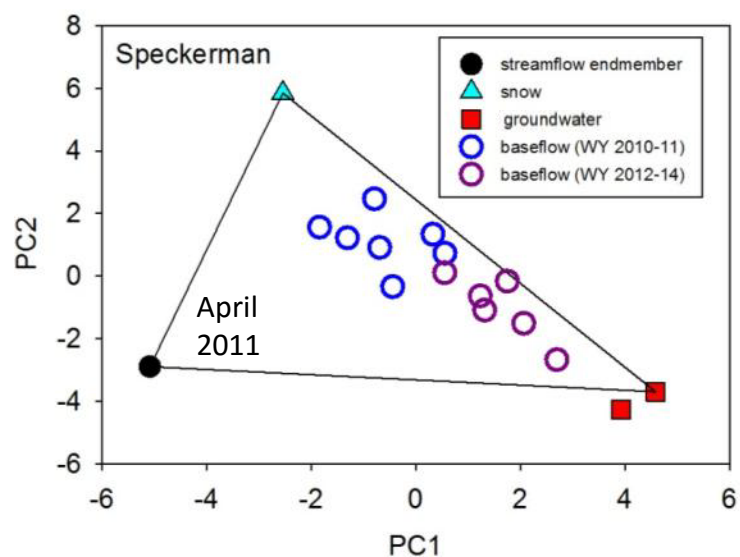
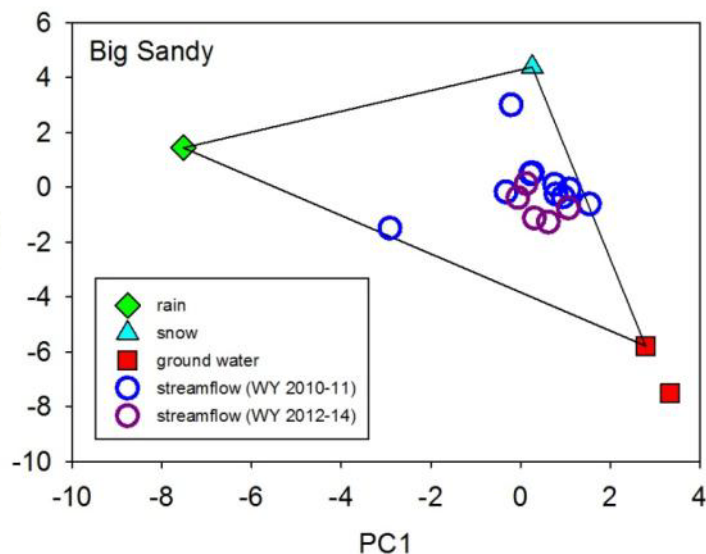


# Stream Isotopes





# End-Member Mixing Analysis





# Implications

---

## Paired Catchments

- Differences in chemistry and source waters
- Hydrologic pathways and biogeochemical processes should be considered along with physiographic similarities

## Drought

- Greater proportion of groundwater during dry years
- Drought effects in summer low flow
- Climate change leads to less groundwater recharge and less resiliency of systems

## Management Recommendations

- Caution in applying data from one catchment to model another without supporting field measurements
- Detailed, long-term field datasets highlight inter-annual variability and differences between catchments



# Questions?

---



Sarah Martin

[smartin@ucmerced.edu](mailto:smartin@ucmerced.edu)

Martha Conklin

[mconklin@ucmerced.edu](mailto:mconklin@ucmerced.edu)

*A special thanks to Fenjing Liu,  
Phil Saksa, Roger Bales, and  
Patrick Womble for help with this  
work.*