



Balancing costs and benefits of non-engineered large woody debris placement



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Placement of non-engineered units may provide a cost-effective strategy to incorporate wood additions during stream restoration.

BACKGROUND

- Adding large woody debris (LWD) to newly restored streams can increase habitat complexity for rearing juvenile salmon
- Traditional placement methods which engineer wood to prevent movement and LWD loss are expensive



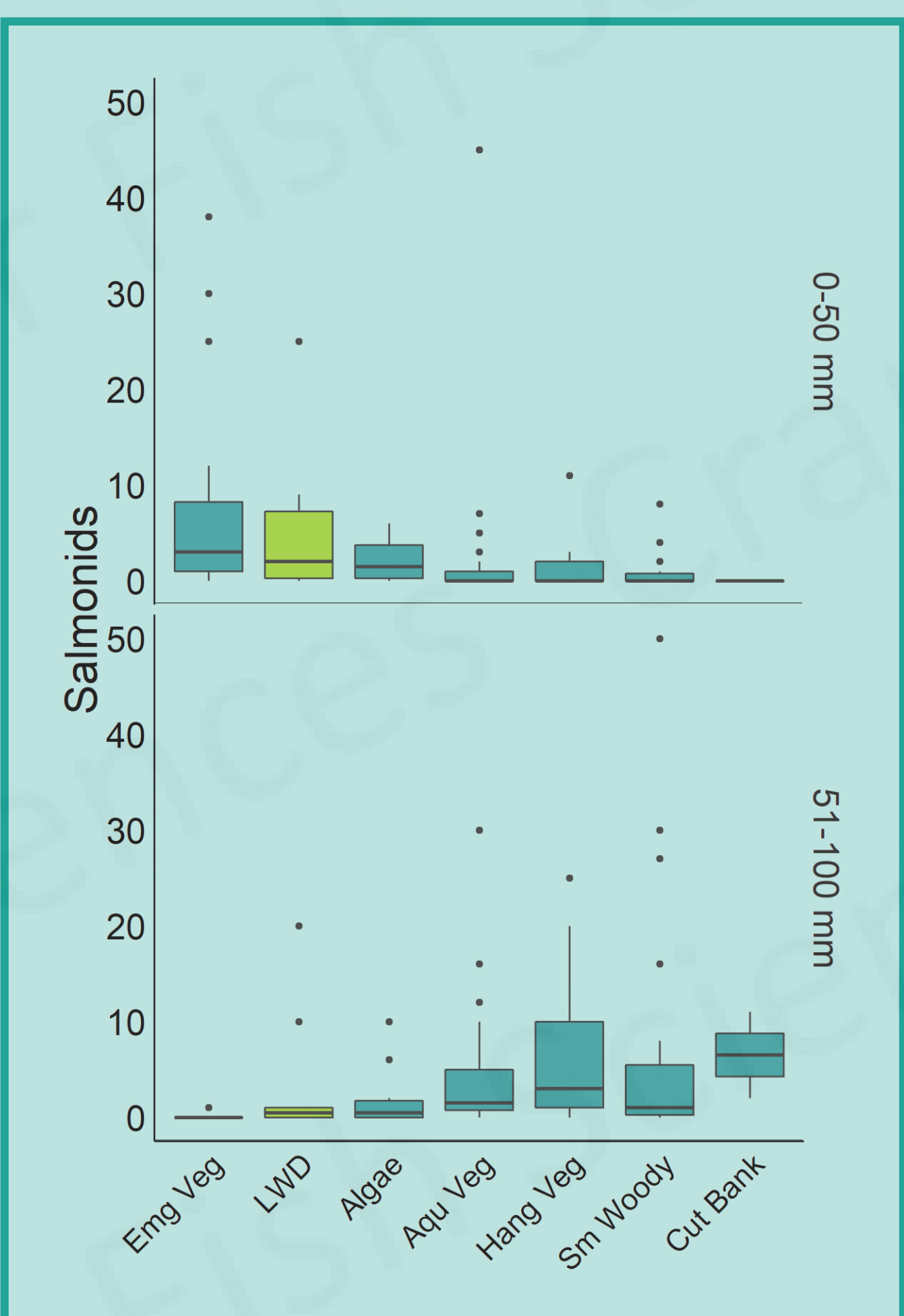
Can non-engineered placement ameliorate costs and still provide benefits of LWD placement?

BENEFITS: FISH UTILIZATION



Juvenile salmon use LWD more at smaller size classes

Salmon associate with velocity breaks, not strictly from LWD



COSTS

Placement of non-engineered LWD is far less expensive

- Similar costs: contractor fees, equipment rental, biologist supervision
- More expensive for engineered: design, implementation, non-wood materials (concrete, rebar, cable), time



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JD Wikert with USFWS
CFS staff past and present



CONTACT

We have a booth! (201)
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