Using GIS to Target Road Management in the Lake Tahoe Basin

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USFS Lake Tahoe Management Unit

BLM Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA)



Approach

- Motivation
- Methods
- Model results
- Limitations

Motivation

Sand H

Glenbroo

Stateline

South Lake Tahoe Indian Hil

Fahce City

ahoë Pines

omewood

Tahoma

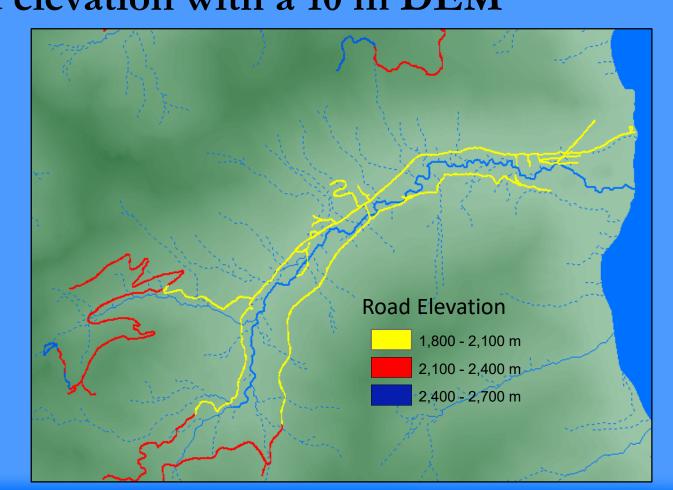
• Preservation – low impact watershed restoration projects.

Motivation

- Preservation low impact watershed restoration projects.
- Roads limiting sources of sediment

Analysis method developed by Longxi Cao Extraction of the road elevation with a 10 m DEM

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Input raster or feature mask data LakeTahoeWestShoreRoads	•	
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- Analysis method developed by Longxi Cao
 - Extraction of the road elevation with a 10 m DEM
 - Determine high and low elevation points along road and split at points

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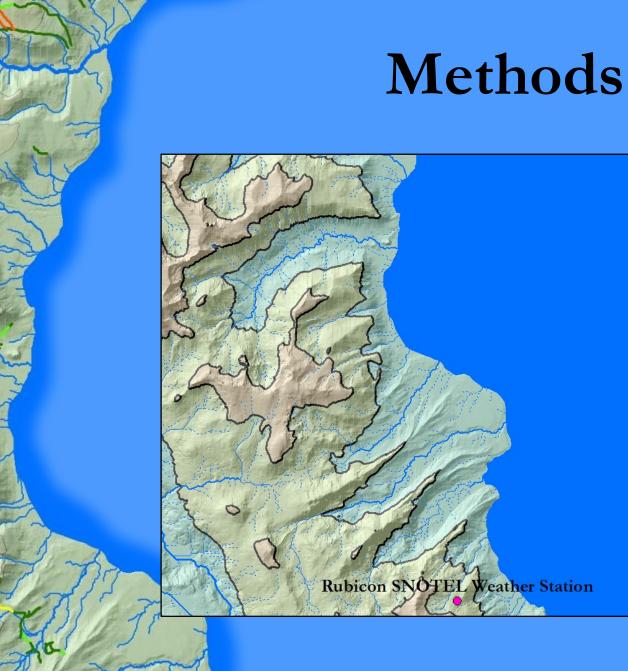


- Analysis method developed by Longxi Cao
 - Extraction of the road elevation with a 10 m DEM
 - Determine high and low elevation points along road and split at points
 - Calculate road segment length, and slope gradient
- 1360 road segments
- Average length ≈ 133 m
- Road grade ≈ 5.4%

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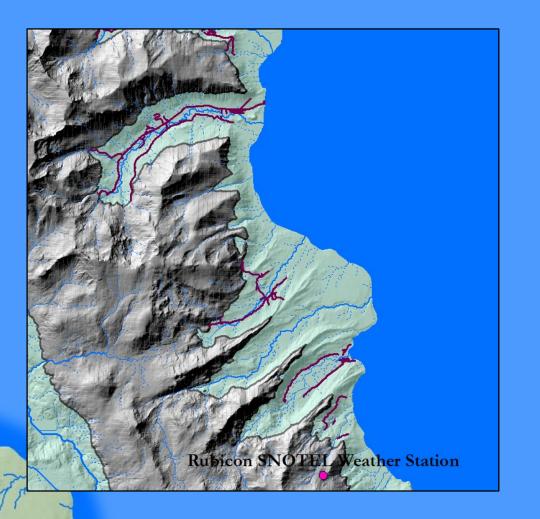
- Analysis method developed by Longxi Cao
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 - Determine high and low elevation points along road and split at points
 - Calculate road segment length, and slope gradient
 - Determine flow length from roads to streams = road
 buffer
 Flow Length
 □ ×

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Using PRISM and Rubicon Snow Tel weather records, define climate layers.

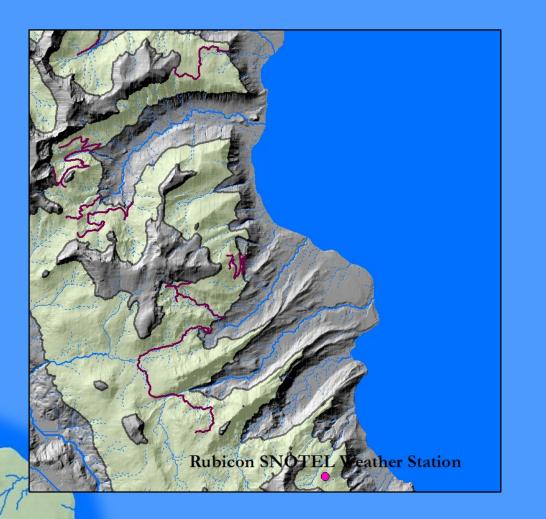
• 300 meter division



Using PRISM and Rubicon Snow Tel weather records, define climate layers.

• 300 meter division

• 1800-2100 m



Using PRISM and Rubicon Snow Tel weather records, define climate layers.

- 300 meter division
- 1800-2100 m
- 2100-2400 m



Using PRISM and **Rubicon Snow Tel weather** records, define climate layers.

- 300 meter division
- 1800-2100 m
- 2100-2400 m
- 2400-2700 m

Develop cross-walk between Lake Tahoe West (LTW) design and database categories

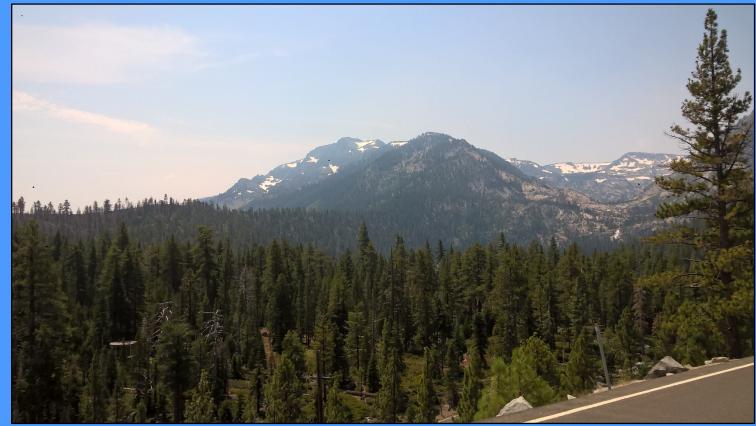
LTW Designation	Design	Surface (default if not specified)	Traffic	Road width	Rk Frag	Tahoe Current Maintenance Levels"
Not maintained	OU	Native surface	no	12	rock 20%	0 - hold over - ignore
Basic custodial care (closed)	OU	Native surface	no	12	rock 20%	1-These are roads that have been placed in storage between intermittent uses.
High clearance vehicles	OU	Native surface	low	12	rock 20%	2 - Assigned to roads open for use by high clearance vehicles. ped - out sloped - 4x4 road
Suitable for passenger cars	OU	Native surface	low	18	rock 20%	3 - Assigned to roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a standard passenger car.
Moderate degree of user comfort	OU	paved	high	24	na	4 - Assigned to roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds.
High degree of user comfort	OU	paved	high	24	na	5 - Assigned to roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience.
Decommissioned roads**						may use as future logging road
		Bituminous				4 - Assigned to roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds.
		Improved native mat	erial			Graveled road - assigned to Levels 1 through 3 above.
Road lengths are at approx 140 m						

FS WEPP Road Batch https://forest.moscowfsl.wsu.edu/fswepp/

Forest Service WEPP Interfaces WEPP:Road WEPP:Road Batch 218 runs, 12333 segments YTD 2083 runs YTD ERMIT 39579 runs YTD 88 runs YTD Disturbed WEPP Disturbed WEPP batch (download) 30105 runs YTD 90 runs YTD **Tahoe Basin Sediment Model Biomass Sediment Model** 189 runs YTD 8 runs YTD FuME (Fuel Management) Rock:Clime 64 runs YTD WEPP Watershed Online GIS **Peak Flow Calculator** Lake Tahoe WEPP Watershed GIS Interface WEPP Post-Fire Erosion Prediction (PEP) Units: Ometric OU.S. customary personality (a to z)

Three scenarios:

• Current Conditions



Three scenarios:

- Current Conditions
- Logged = high traffic



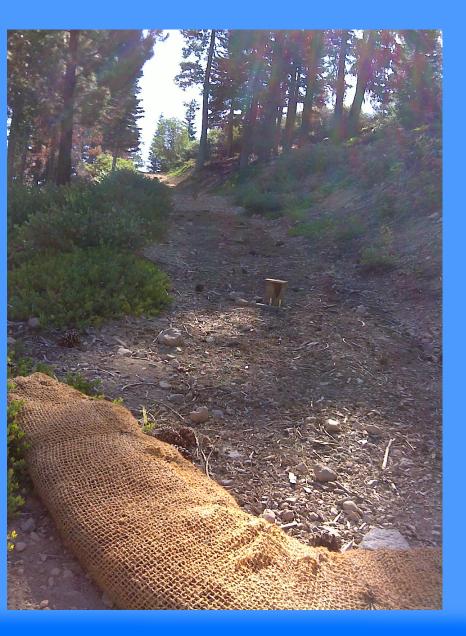


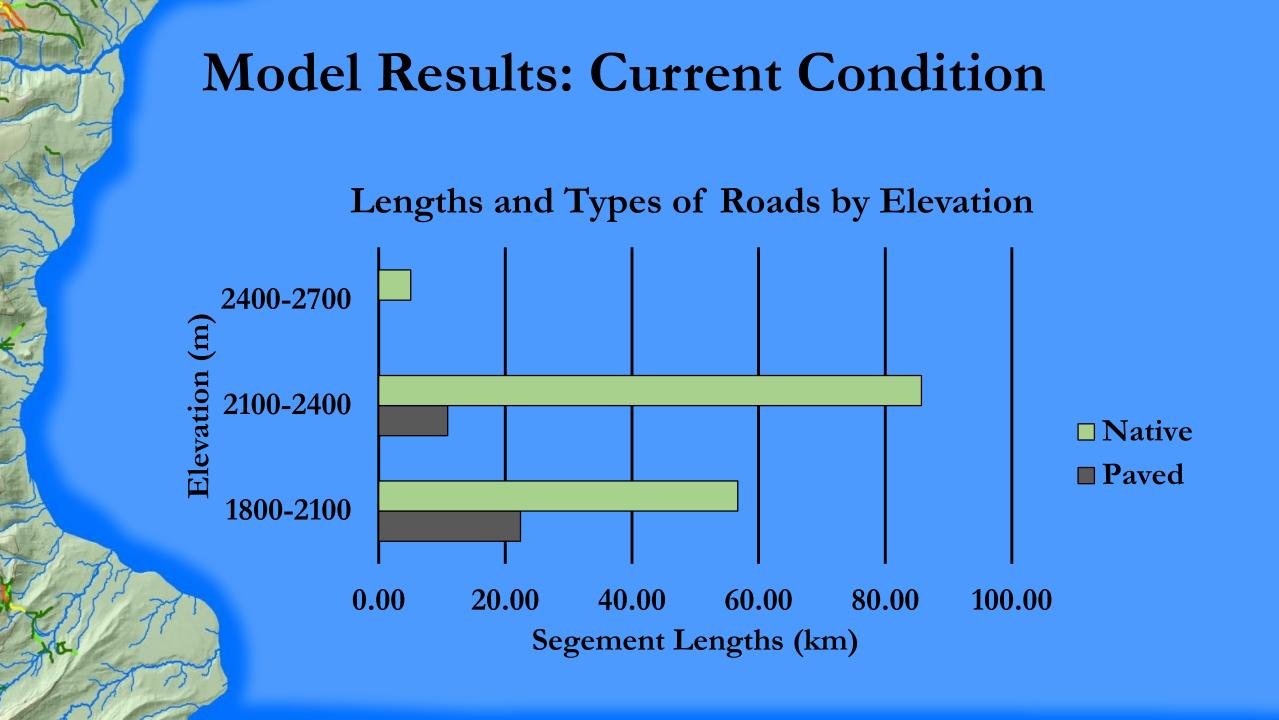
Three scenarios:

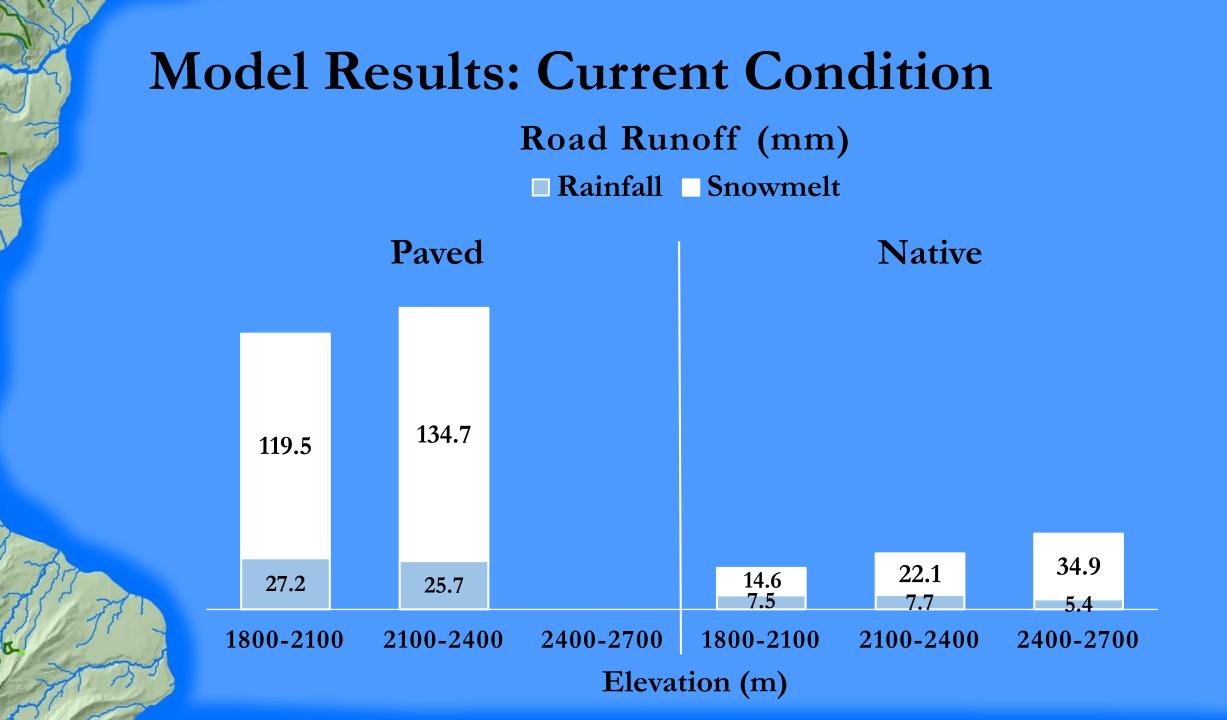
- Current Conditions
- Logged = high traffic

Methods

• Closed = no traffic



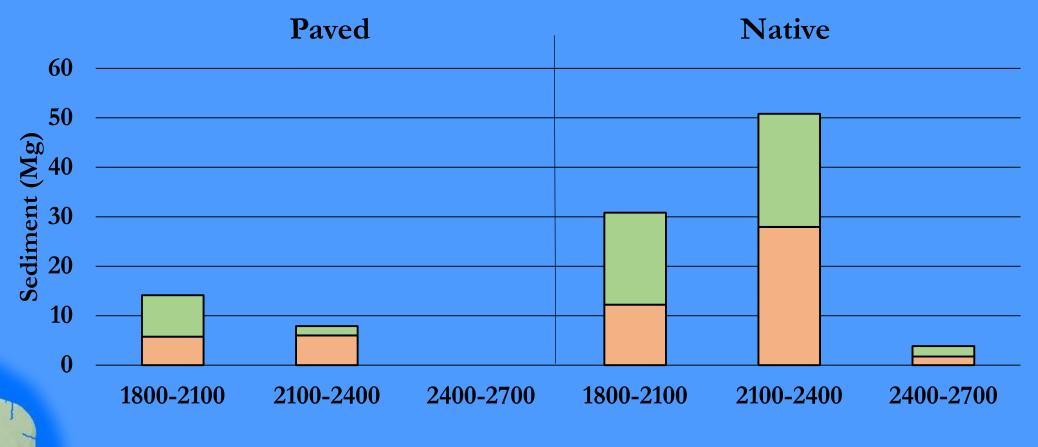




Model Results: Current Condition

Sediment Deposition and Delivery by Elevation

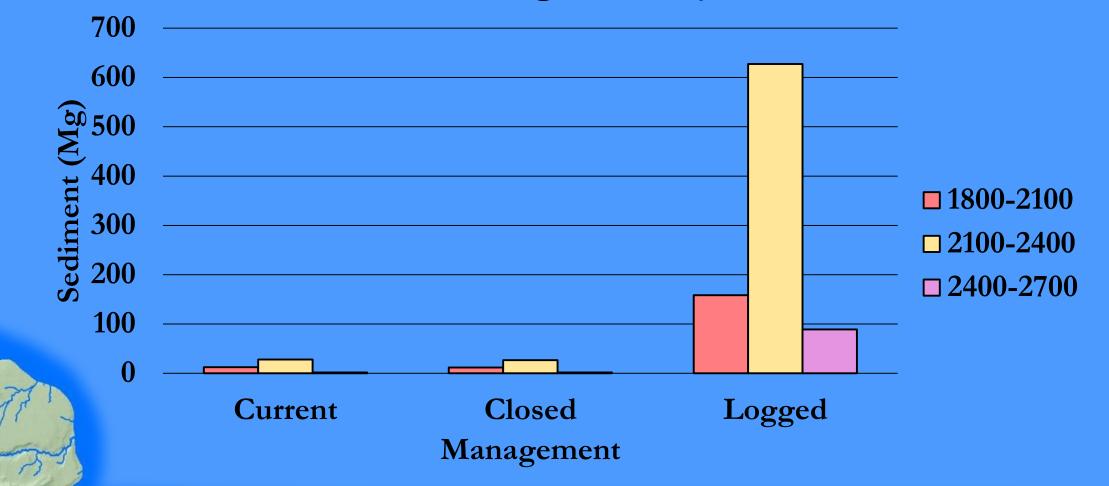
□ Delivery □ Deposition



Elevation Range (m)

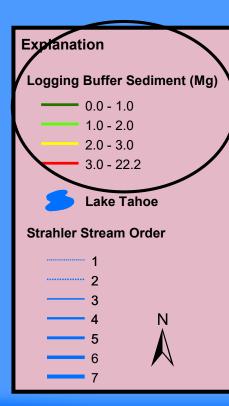
Model Results

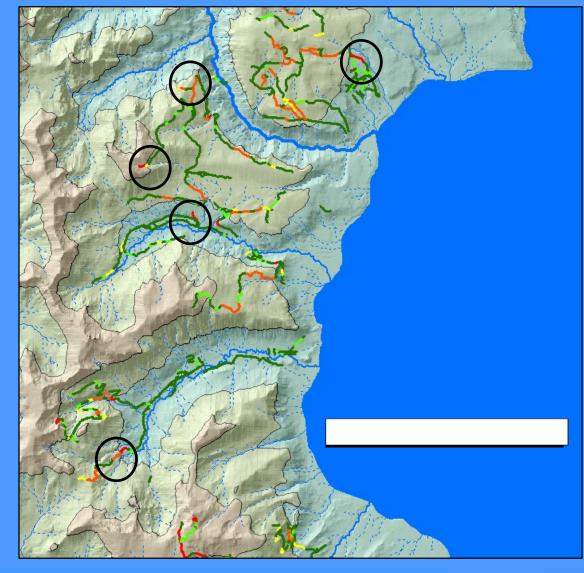
Sediment Leaving Buffer by Scenario



2019 West Shore Lake Tahoe Road Sediment Analysis

Logging: Sediment reaching the channel

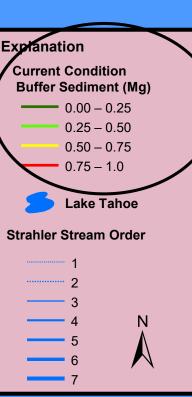


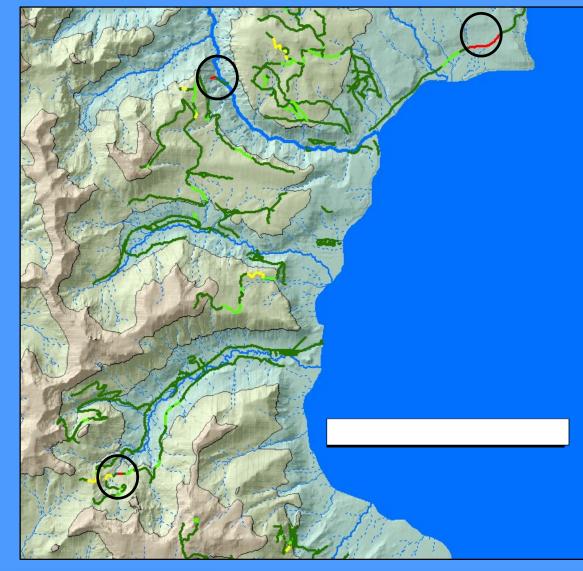


2019 West Shore Lake Tahoe Road Sediment Analysis

Current Conditions: Sediment reaching the channel

<u>Note</u> the much lower sediment values





Limitations

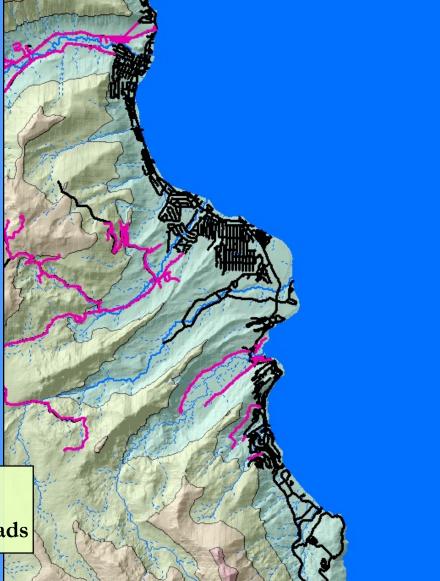
- Over prediction of sediment erosion? WEPP:Road soils are subject to erode more than Tahoe Soils
 - Foltz et al., 2011 suggest maybe 5 times as much
- Current sediment management practices were not considered in analysis

Limitations

- Over prediction of sediment erosion? WEPP:Road soils are subject to erode more than Tahoe Soils
 - Foltz et al., 2011 suggest maybe 5 times as much
- Current sediment management practices were not considered in analysis
- Roads layer did not include all roads

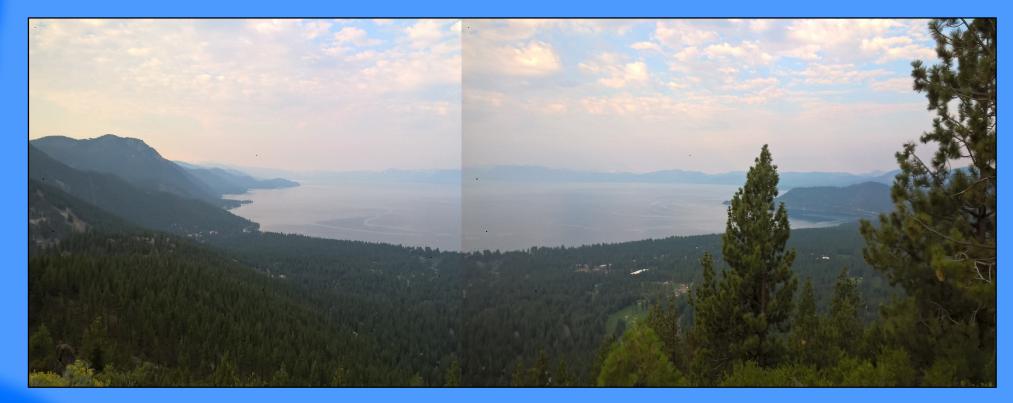
— Roads modeled

All Lake Tahoe roads





• https://forest.moscowfsl.wsu.edu/fswepp/



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