

# Restoring Connections

## Lessons from 20 Years of Riparian Restoration in the Methow River Watershed



**John Crandall**

**2026 Eastern Washington Riparian Symposium**

**26 February 2026**



**METHOW SALMON  
RECOVERY FOUNDATION**



2004

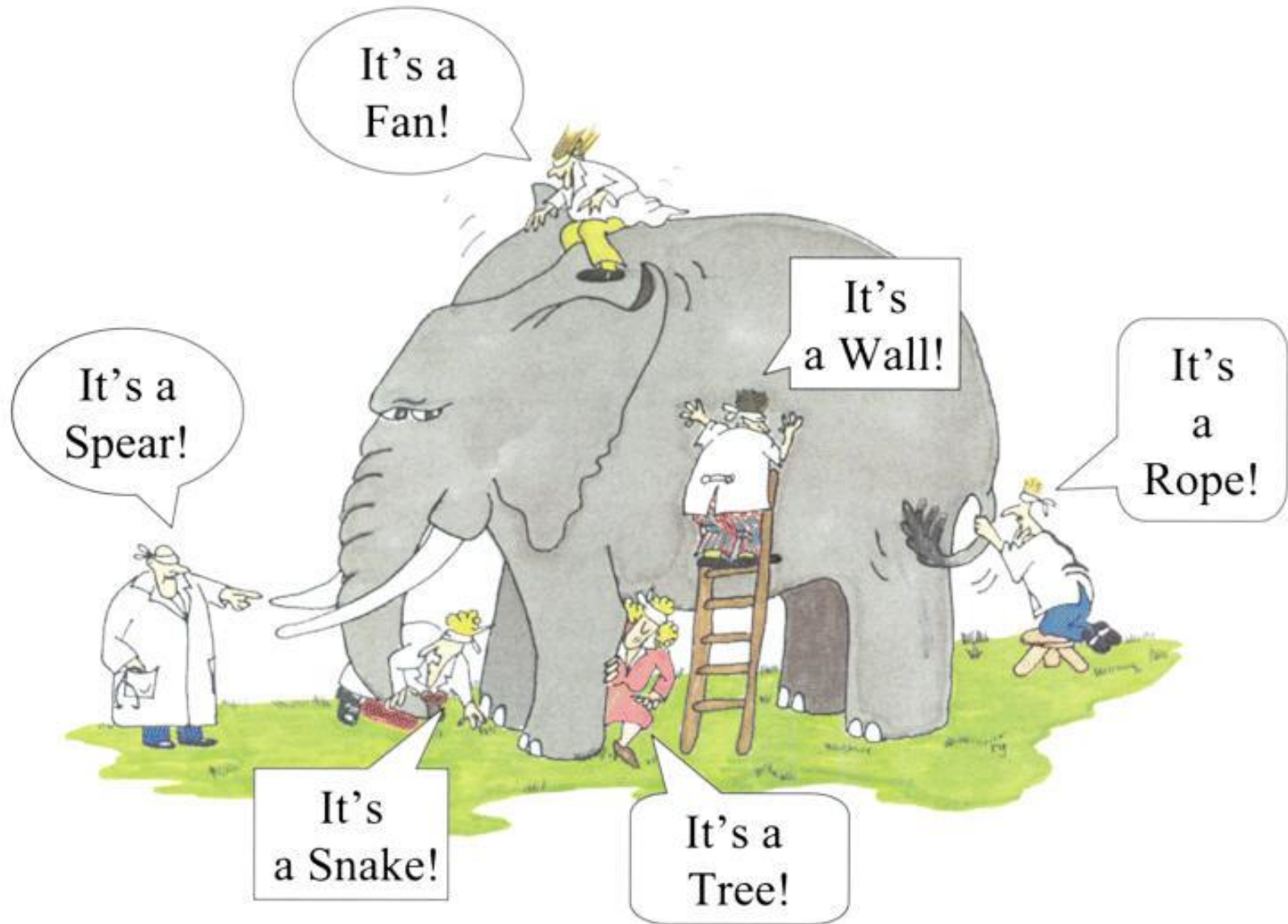


2006





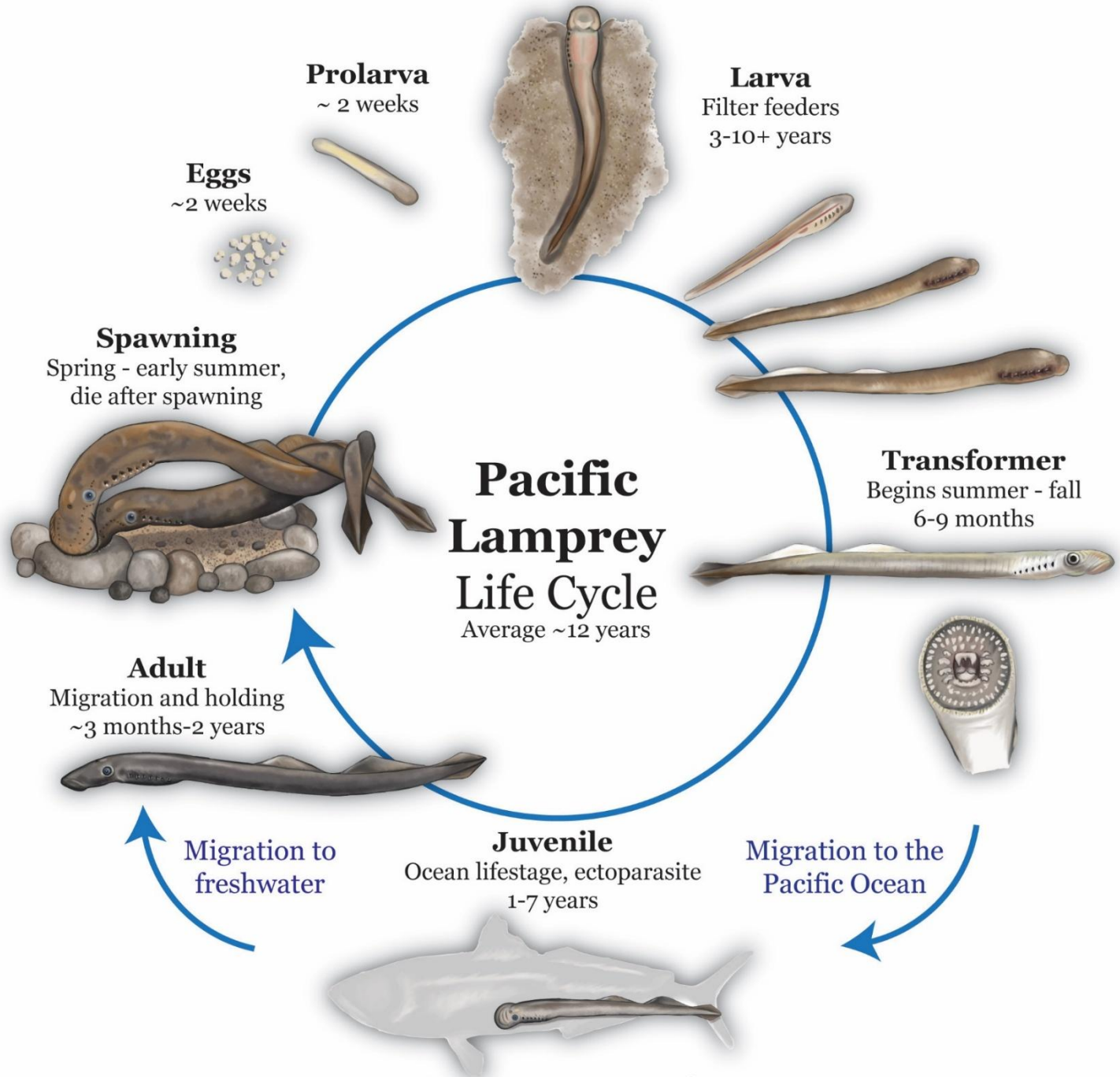
# SEE THE BIG PICTURE











Illustrations by Monica Blanchard



# Process-Based

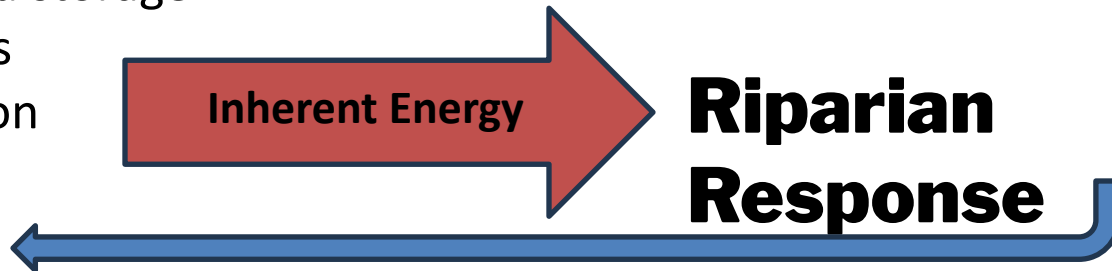
“Process-based **Restoration** aims to reestablish normative rates and magnitudes of physical, chemical, and biological processes that sustain river and floodplain ecosystems.” Beechie et al. 2010



- Water routing and storage
- Sediment regimes
- Erosion/Deposition
- Nutrient Cycling
- Food Webs

Inherent Energy

**Riparian  
Response**



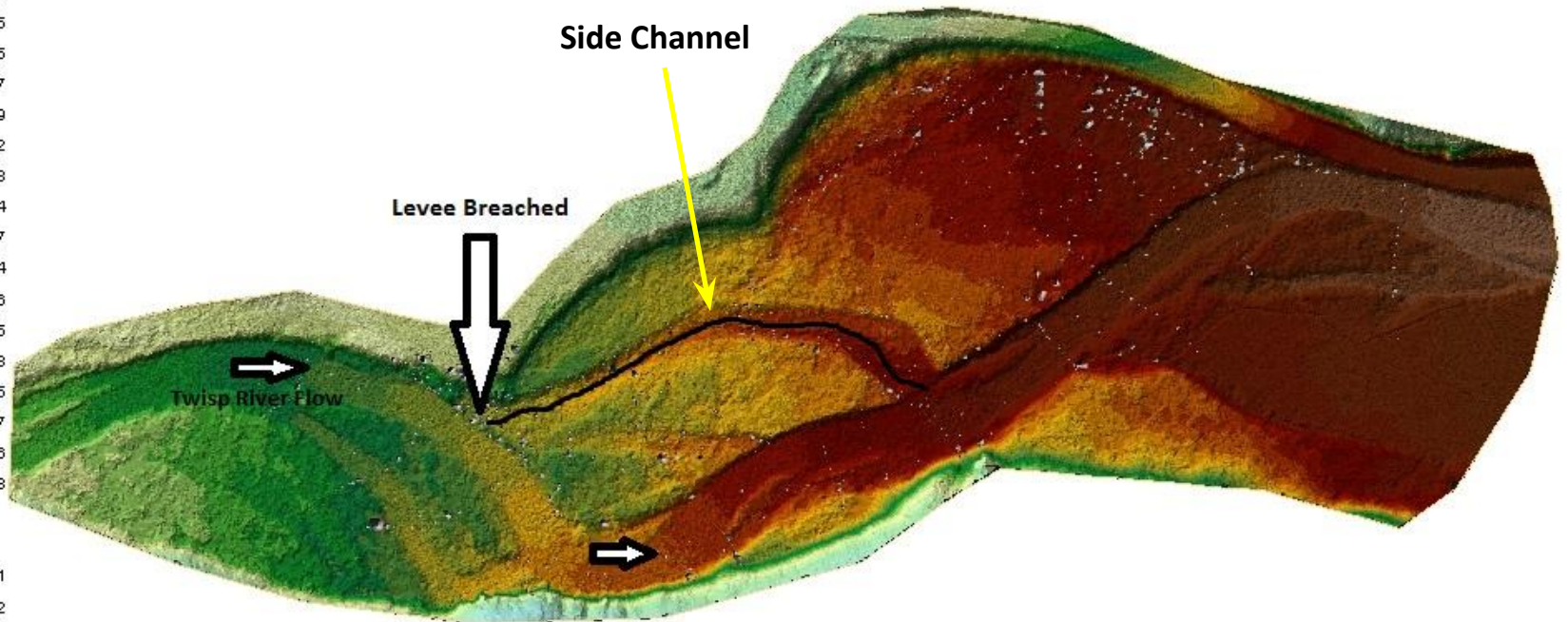




# Elbow Coulee Site with LiDAR and Survey Data Combined

## Legend

### Elevation (meters)



0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles

N









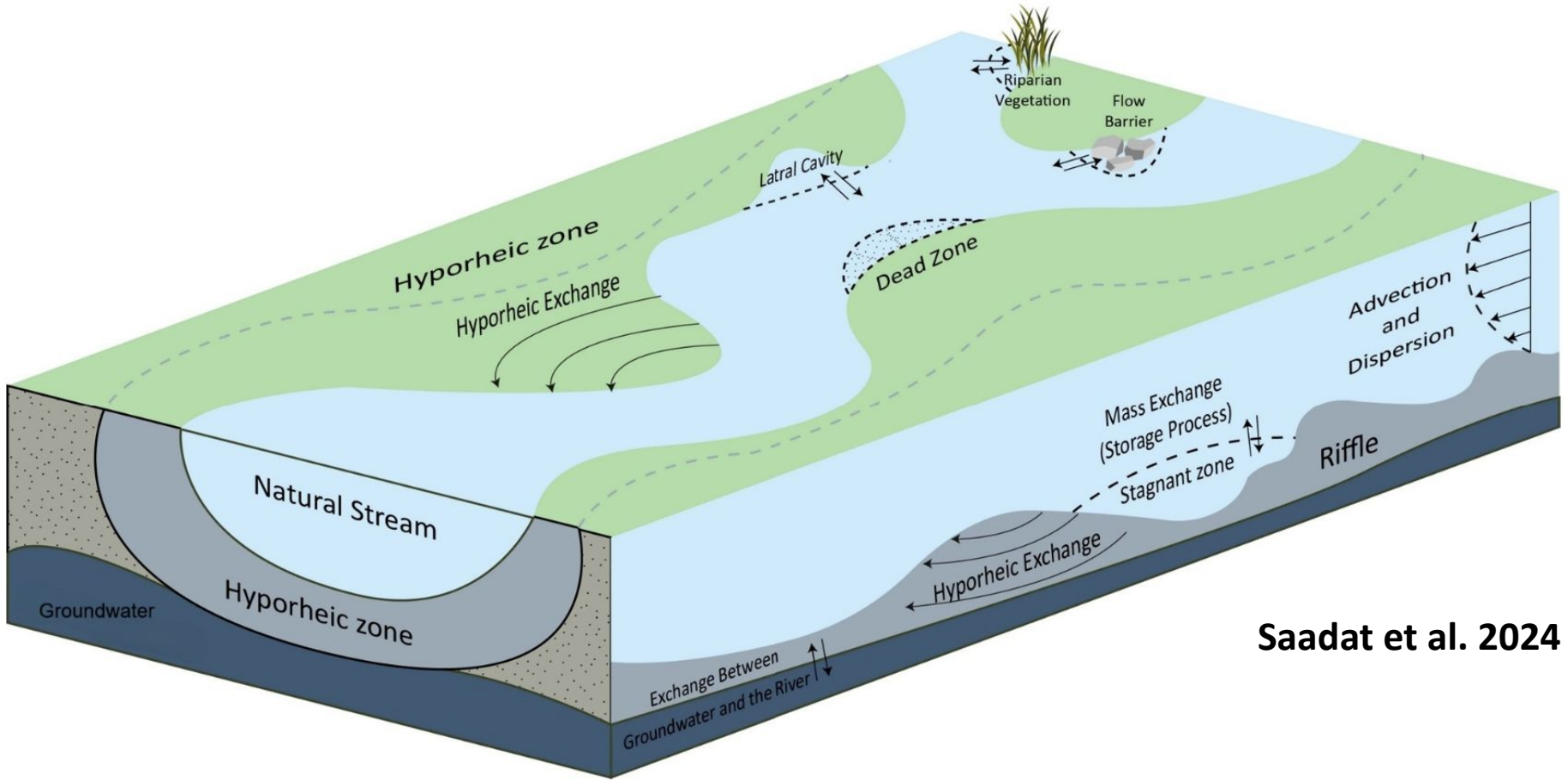








# FOLLOW THE HYPORHEIC



Saadat et al. 2024

**Water exchange and mixing  
Upwelling - Downwelling**



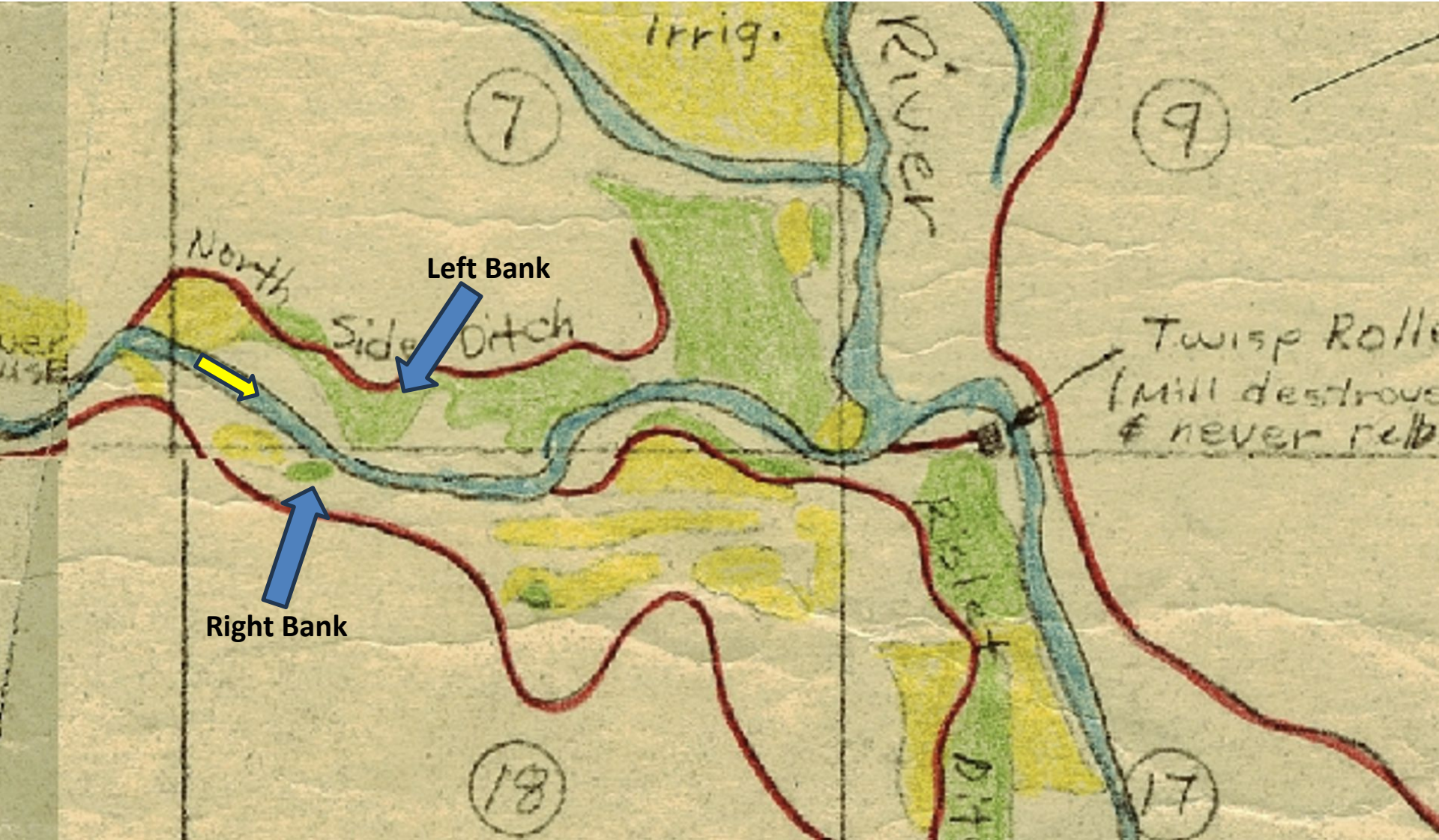
# Hyporheic – What's It Good For?

- Primary link between stream and riparian zone
- Retention and processing of nutrients
- Strong influence on water quality - Temperature
- Habitat for a diverse suite of organisms



# Twisp Ponds Project

## 1924 Map



**1995**

Pre-Project Conditions – Cleared Lands, Old Irrigation Ditches  
Low Hydrologic Connectivity



**2004**

Right Bank Ponds, Twisp River Side Channel Complexity, and  
Initial Plantings



**2009**

Left Bank Initial Plantings and Planning, Right Bank Continuing Plantings



**2013**

Left Bank Wetlands and Plantings, Right Bank Nursery & Plantings



**2017**

Left Bank Side Channel, Continued Plantings and Mainstem Large Wood



**2020**

Left Bank Plantings, Right and Left Banks Planting Maintenance



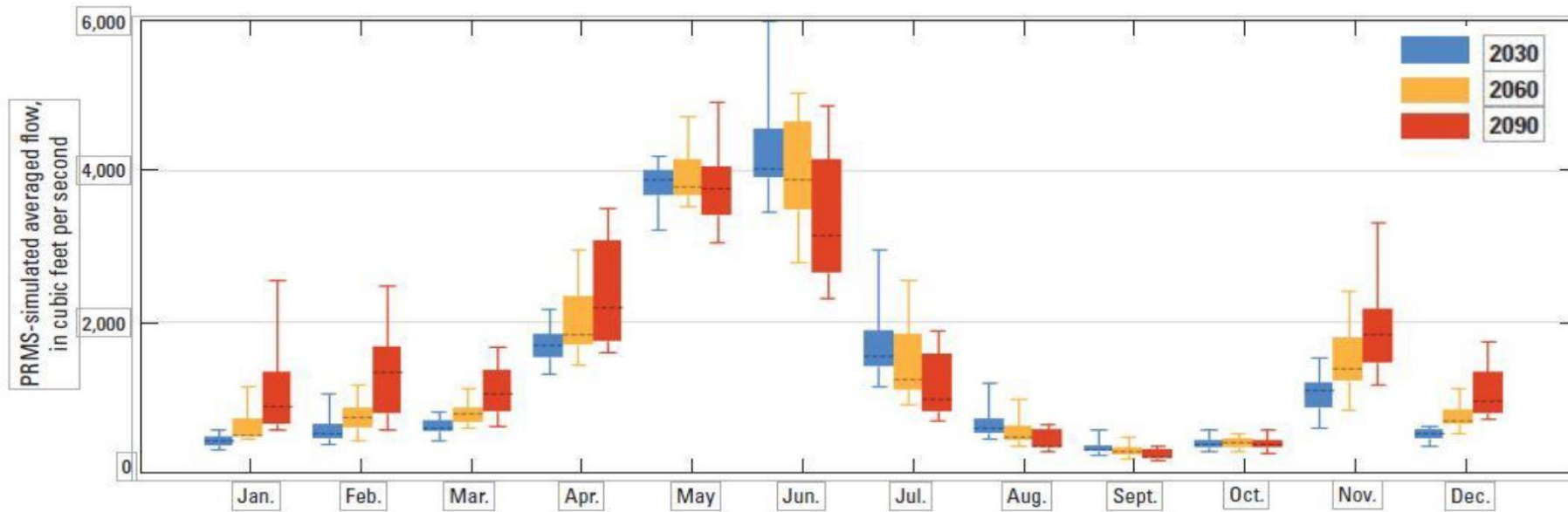
**2022**

Right and Left Banks Planting Maintenance



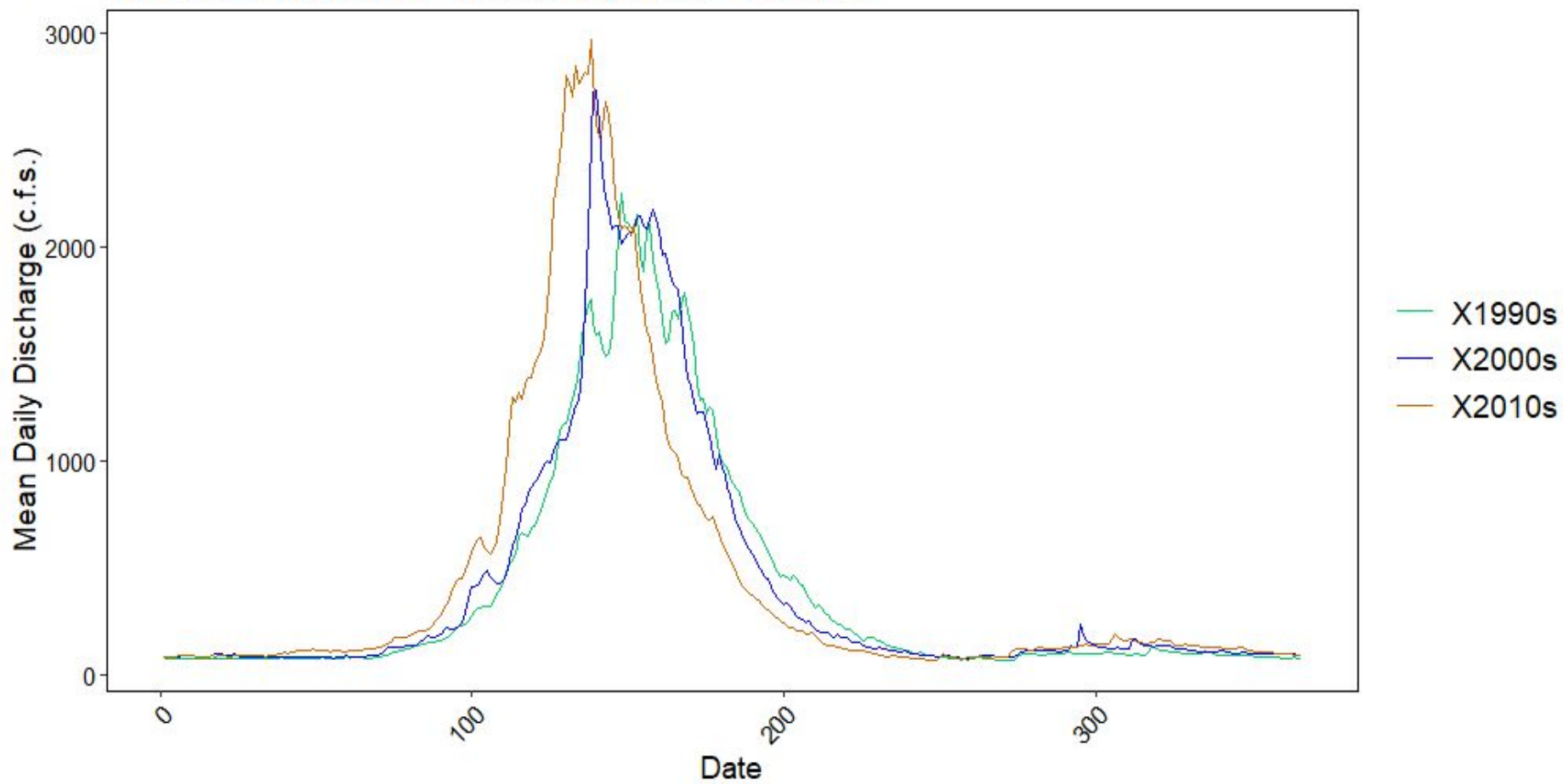


# CLIMATE CHANGE



Voss and Mastin 2012

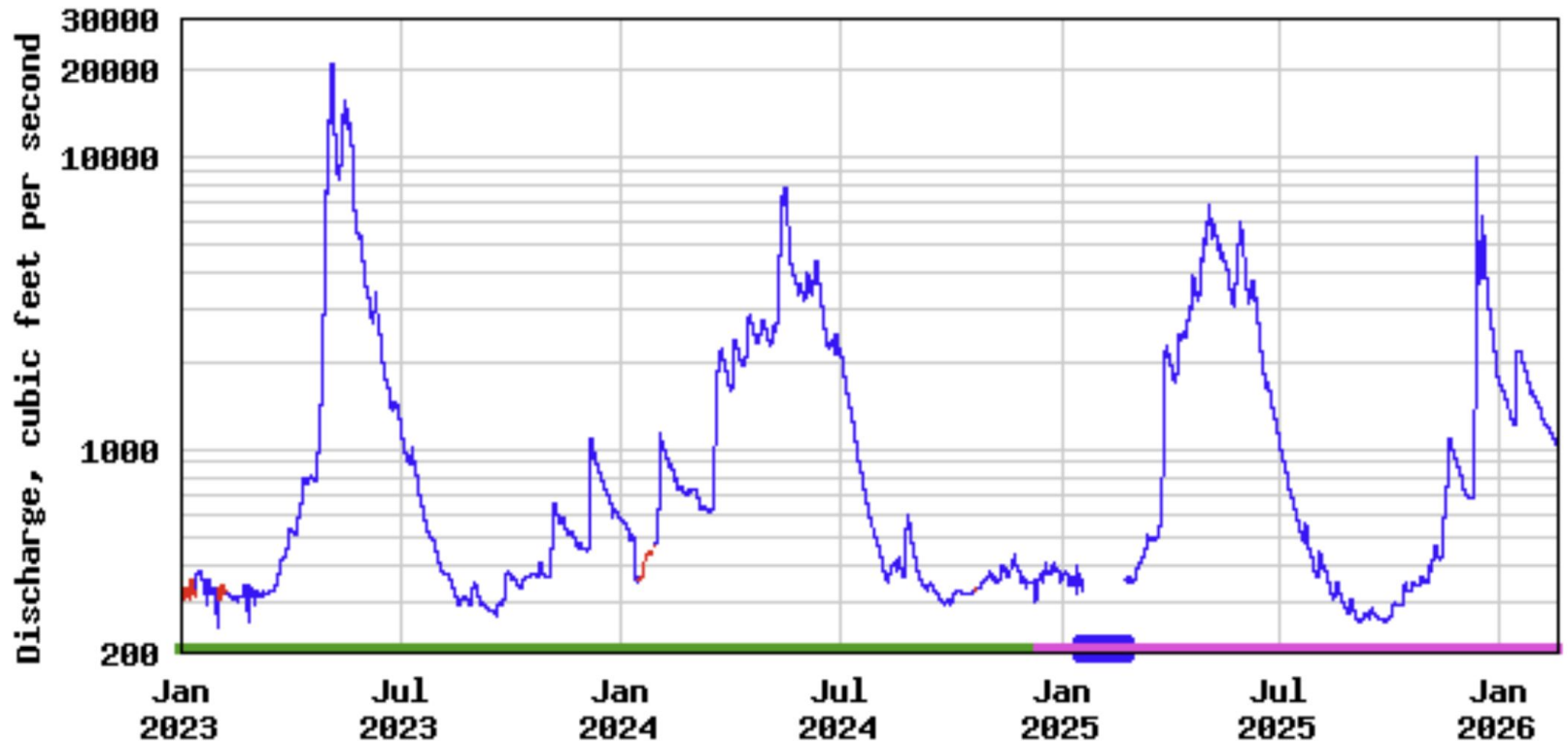
Chewuch 12448000 - Mean Daily Flow - Decadal



# Discharge, cubic feet per second

Most recent instantaneous value: 1050 02-17-2026 04:15 PST

USGS 12449950 METHOW RIVER NEAR PATEROS, WA





Salmonid life history timing in the lower Chewuch River related to potential streamflow and water temperature impacts from climate change.



Increased summer temperatures may decrease growth or kill juvenile salmonids where temperatures are already high, but may increase growth where temperatures are low.



Decreased summer low flow may contribute to increased temperatures, decrease rearing habitat capacity for juveniles, and decrease access to/or availability of spawning areas.



Increased winter floods may increase scour of eggs or increase mortality of rearing juveniles where spawning areas are not accessible or available.



Reduction/loss of spring snowmelt may decrease spawning opportunities for steelhead, and may decrease eggs or fry of other salmonids.

Figure adapted from Beechie et al. 2012





**BE RESILIENT**









# FAILURE OR SUCCESS?





# METHOW RIPARIAN PLANTINGS

## LESSONS LEARNED TOP 10!!!

1. Roots down - Green side up!
2. Develop a site-specific approach
3. Supplemental watering goes a long way in Eastern Washington
4. Grow along with your failures
5. Irrigation systems – size matters, so scale accordingly
6. Mulch for the win
7. Find the water table and know its tendencies
8. Thoughtful plant layouts for long-term maintenance efficiency
9. Get to know your competition
10. Test plantings - if possible