Coronado National Forest
Desired Conditions &
Fire Recovery

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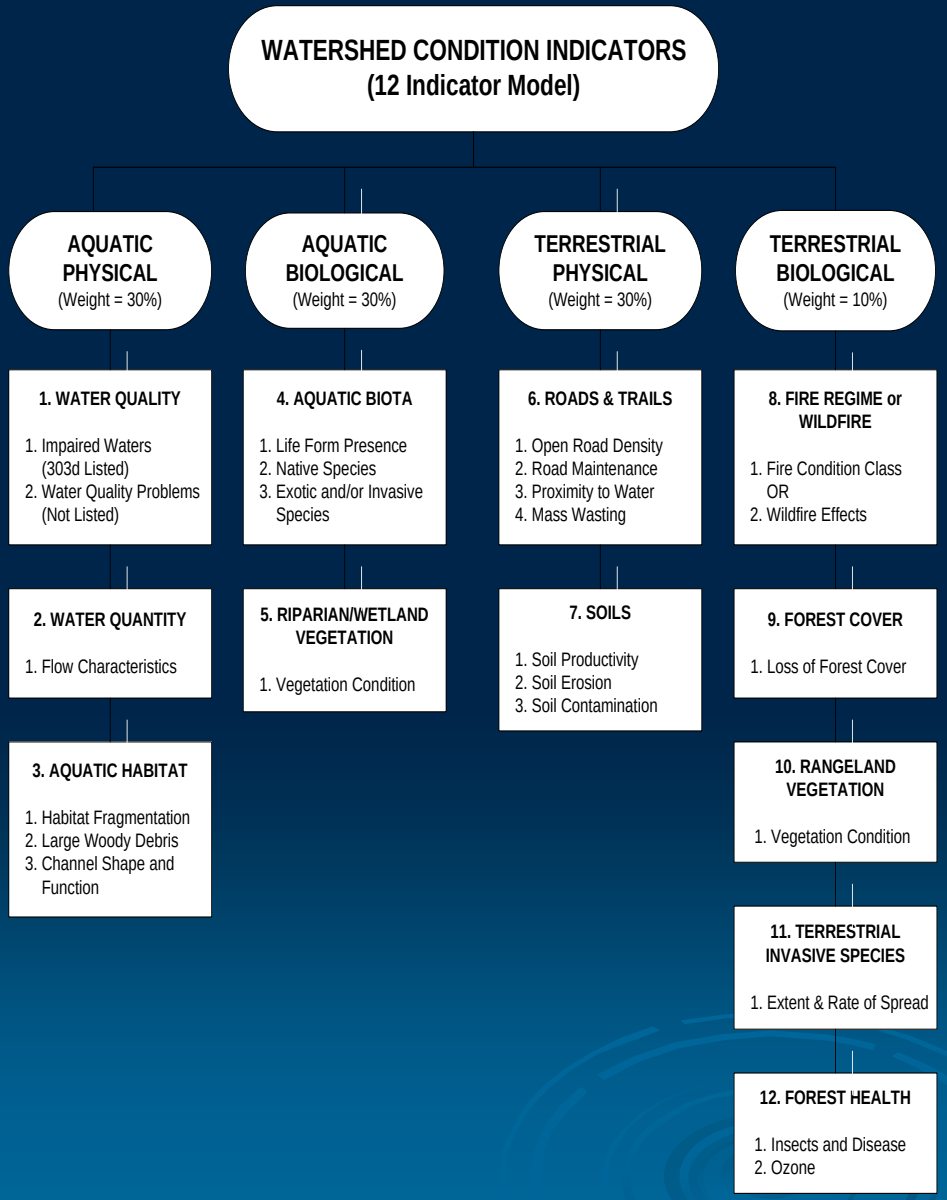
Watershed Program Manager

Watershed Condition Framework

- **Establish a systematic process for determining Watershed Condition Class**
  - **T**he state of the physical and biological characteristics and processes within a watershed that affect the hydrologic and soil functions supporting aquatic ecosystems.

Watershed Condition Indicators



1. Water Quality
2. Water Quantity
3. Aquatic Habitat
4. Aquatic Biota
5. Riparian/Wetland Vegetation
6. Roads and Trails
7. Soils
8. Fire Regime or Wildfire
9. Forest Cover
10. Rangeland Vegetation
11. Terrestrial Invasive Species
12. Forest Health

MILLER CANYON SCORE

Watershed Condition Classes

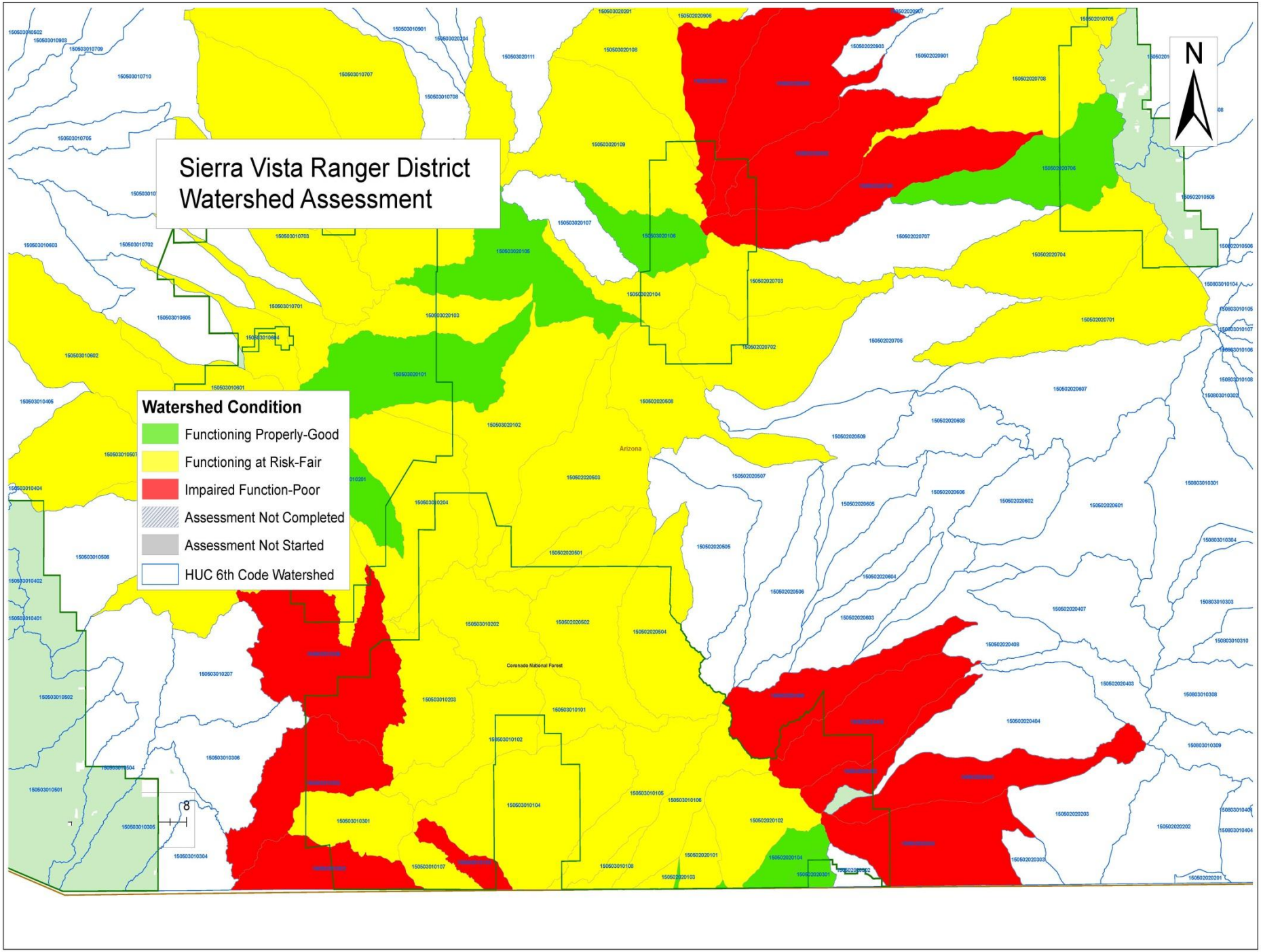
Class 1 = 1.0 to 1.66 – properly functioning

Class 2 = >1.66 and <2.33 – at risk

Class 3 = >2.33 to 3.0 – impaired function

Miller Canyon – functional at risk

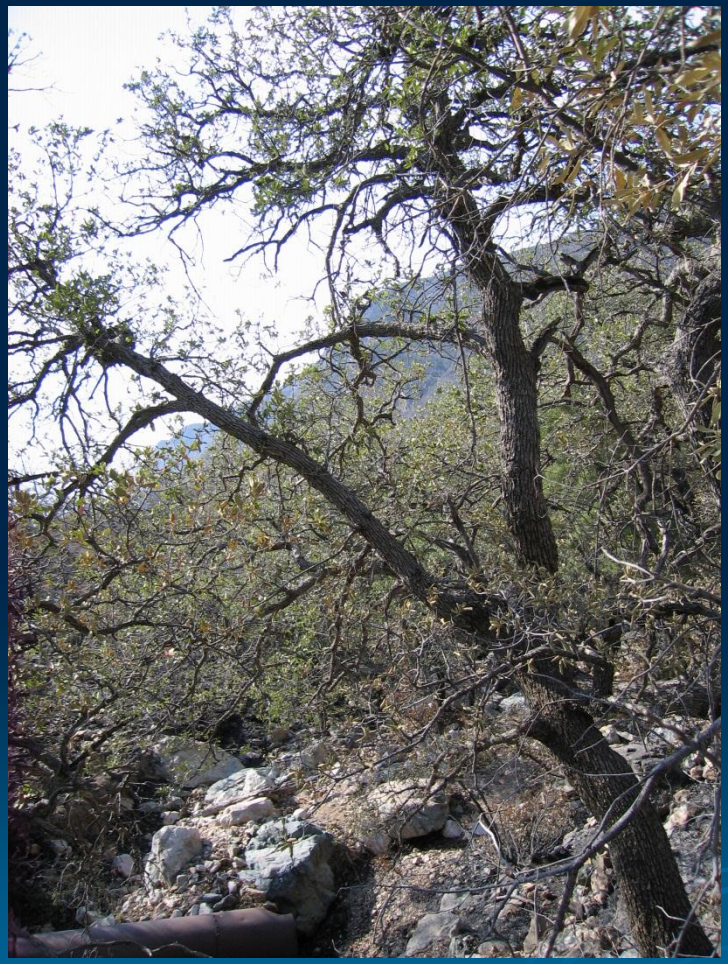
- USFS = 1.6+
- Non-USFS = 3
- Final Rating = 2.3+


Sierra Vista Ranger District
Watershed Assessment
Watershed Condition
Functioning Properly-Good
Functioning at Risk-Fair
Impaired Function-Poor
Assessment Not Completed
Assessment Not Started
HUC 6th Code Watershed
N
Arizona
Coronado National Forest

Watershed Condition Issues in Miller Canyon 6th Code

- Fragmentation
  - Habitat
  - Drainages
- Urban development
- Road density and maintenance
- Fire condition class
- Invasive species

Coronado NF
Draft Forest Plan



Desired Conditions

are described for major vegetation types

Huachuca EMA

- Recreation
- Watershed Health
- Research/Natural Areas
- Arizona Trail
- Wildlife Habitat
- Range Health

Desired Conditions

- Described for major vegetation types
  - Landscape Scale
  - Mid-scale
  - Fine Scale
- Along with a description of:
  - Objectives
  - Guidelines

Desired Conditions for Dominant Vegetation Types

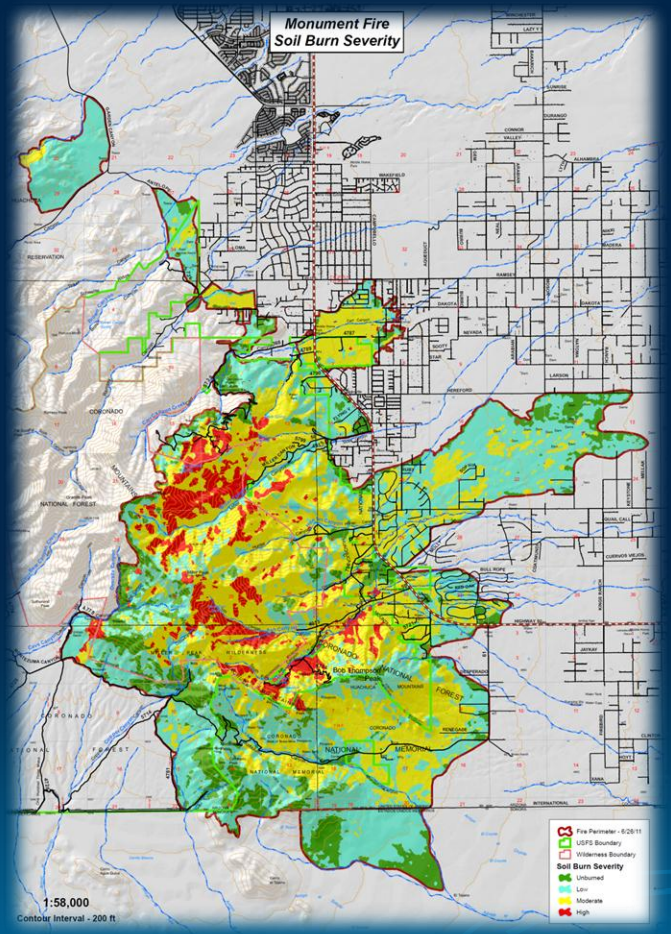
- Desired plant and wildlife species
- Plant basal and canopy cover
- Soil cover and function
- Channel stability and function
- Dead/down woody material

Madrean Encinal Woodland Mid-scale

- Plant basal cover 2-10%
- Litter 20-50%
- Canopy cover
  - Grasses 5-40%
  - Forbs 1-5%
  - Shrubs/succulents 1-10%
  - Trees & large shrubs 10-40%

Fire Recovery

Monument Fire



Soil Burn Severity	Acres	Percent
High	2318	7.3%
Moderate	12493	39.0%
Low	12946	40.0%
Unburned	4317	13.7%
Total	**32,074**	

BAER Treatments

Treatments

- Seeding
- Heli-mulching
- Sand bagging
- Clear drainages
- Road maintenance
- Fence repair
- Flood warning systems
- Invasive species treatment & monitoring

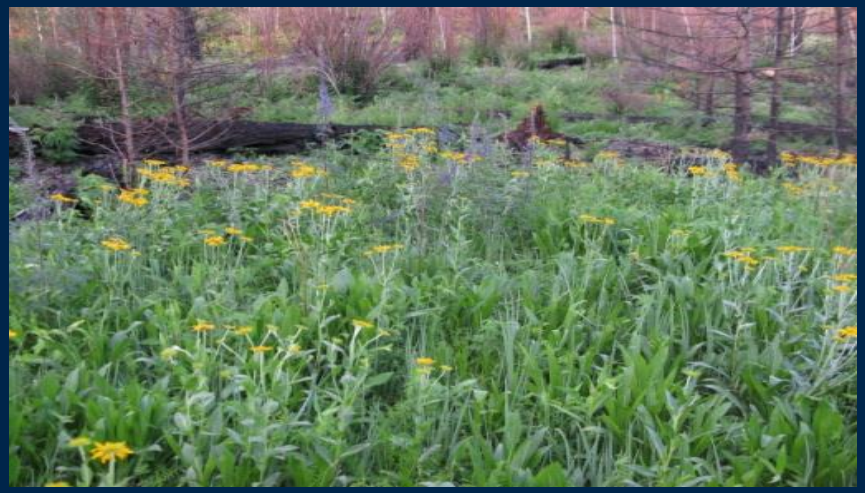
Erosion Control

Ongoing Recovery

Treatments

- Fuels Treatments
- Tank cleaning
- Fence Repair
- Chiricahua leopard frog habitat
- Invasive plant species monitoring and removal

Natural Recovery



Influences on San Pedro Riparian NCA

- Urbanization has occurred in much of the area between BLM and USFS resulting in a loss of watershed function
  - Channel fragmentation
  - Soil Compaction
  - Increased runoff
  - Introduction of non-native species

Hazardous Fuels & Wildfires

- Moderate to high severity wildfires have a negative impact on watershed health
  - Sediment delivery to streams
  - Soil erosion
  - Increased runoff
  - Private property and infrastructure damage
- USFS is working on hazardous fuels reduction on the Huachuca EMA

CNF New Forest Plan

- Objectives
  - Healthy ecosystems by describing Desired Conditions for major vegetation types including biotic and abiotic resources
  - Grazing administered to standards
  - Watershed health
  - Hazardous fuels reduction
  - Recreation opportunities