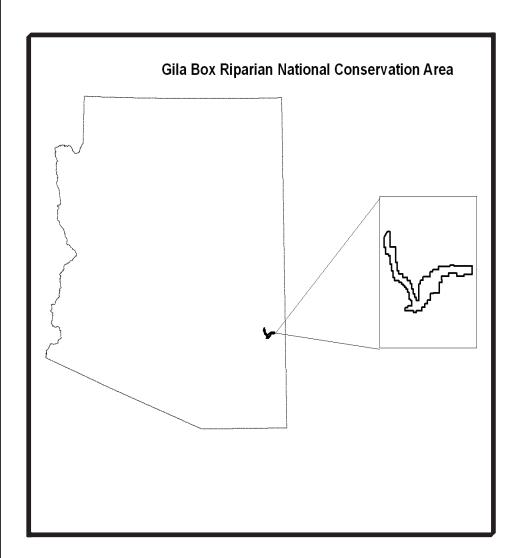
Monitoring changes in the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area



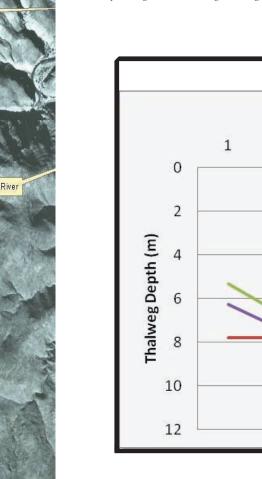
The Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area ("Gila Box"). It was established as a result of the "Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990." The United States Department of the Interior (USDI), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Safford Field Office is tasked with management responsibilities. The objective is to conserve, protect, and enhance its riparian areas and associated resources and the aquatic, wildlife, archaeological, paleontological, scientific, cultural, recreational, educational, scenic, and other resources and values of such areas.

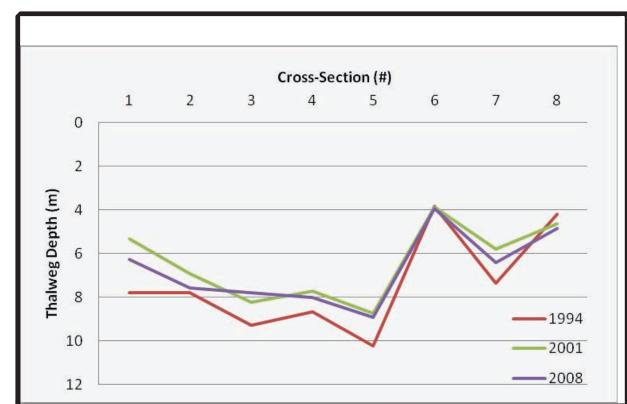
The purpose of this study was to investigate temporal changes that occurred in the stream channel of the Gila River that flows through the

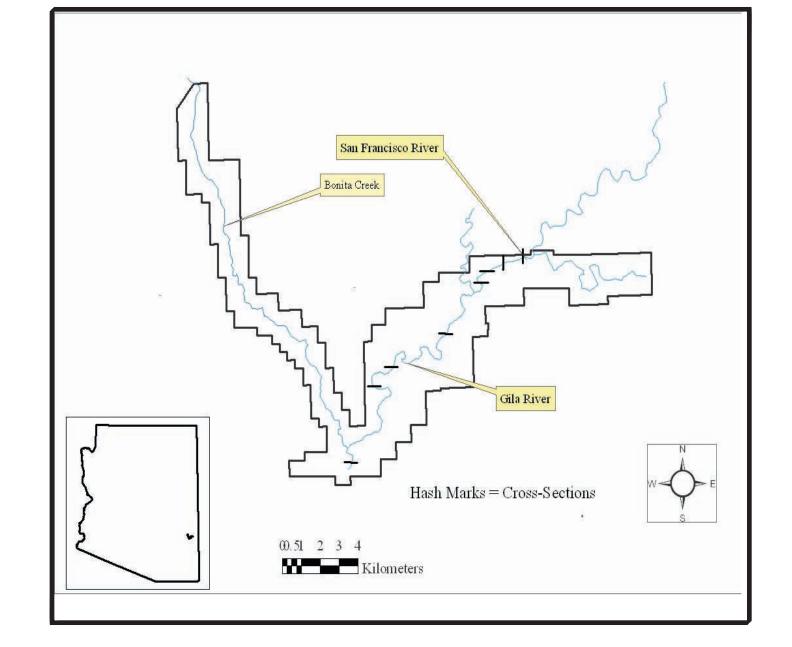
To accomplish this purpose, eight channel cross-sections measured in 1994, 2001, and 2008 were compared; while aerial photographs from 1935 and 2007 were used to measure sinuosity. Results indicate changes have occurred in stream channel geometry. Sinuosity was slightly different between 1935 (1.48) and 2007 (1.41), while thalweg depths were significantly deeper in 1994 than in 2001 and 2008. Climate patterns and particularly precipitation that causes major floods appear to be the major influence on stream channel dimension. Still, management that can lead to increased vegetation in the riparian areas (e.g. exclosure of livestock, all terrain vehicles) can mitigate flood impacts. In this study the stream channel appears more resilient to the 2005 flood when vegetation was better established than in 1993 when past management impacts were still

David Arthun¹, George N. Zaimes² and Jonathan Martin³

¹Rangeland Mangement Specialist, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Safford Field Office, Safford, Arizona, USA ²Lecturer, Laboratory of Management and Control of Mountainous Waters, Department of Forestry and Natural Environment Management, Kavala Institute of Technology, Drama Annex, 1st km Drama Mikrohoriou, Drama, 66100, Greece. Email: <u>zaimesgeorge@gmail.com</u> ³Hydrologist, Dudek Engineering and Environmental, Encinitas, California, USA







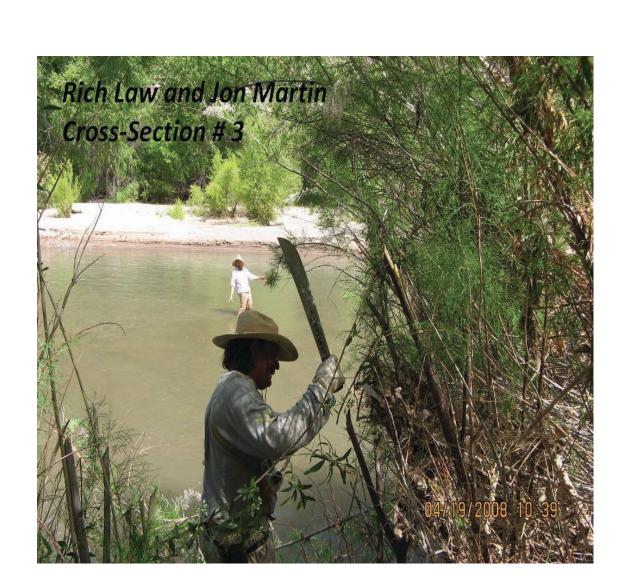
Cross-Section	Thalweg		
	1994	2001	2008
1	7.81	5.31	6.25
2	7.78	6.91	7.57
3	9.27	8.22	7.79
4	8.68	7.72	8.00
5	10.23	8.75	8.91
6	3.85	3.86	3.93
7	7.35	5.80	6.41
8	4.2 1	4.64	4.84

¹ Estimated from chart (missing data sheet)

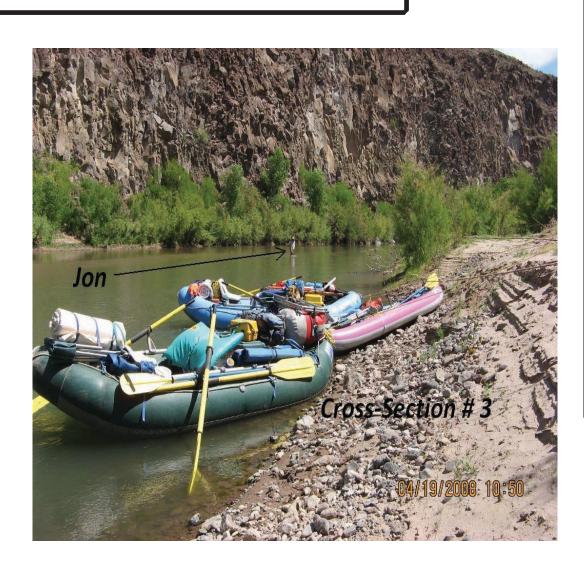
Table 2. Differences in thalweg mean depths (meters) between years.

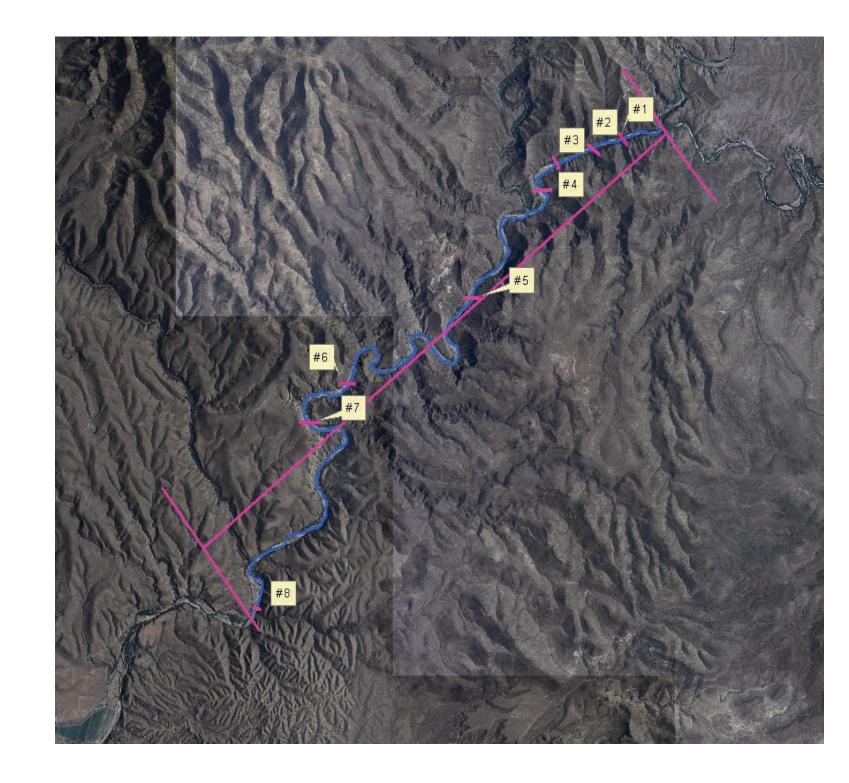
	1994	2001	2008
Thalweg	7.80 ^a	6.40 ^b	6.98 ^c

^{a,b} differ P < .01 Paired Students t-Test, P < .03125 Wilcoxon Matched-Pairs Signed-Ranks Test





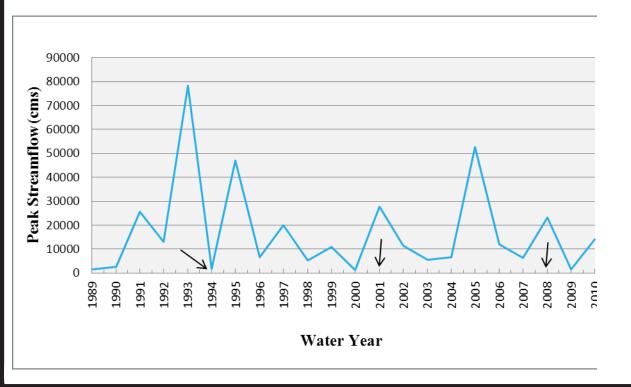




able 3	Regression	coefficient	of thalweg	hetween vears	

	1994 vs 2001	1994 vs 2008	2001 vs 2008	
Regression Coefficient	0.947	0.968	0.949	

Sinuosity (Fig.6) changed little between 1935 (1.48) and 2007 (1.41). This in agreement with Graf (1981) who reported sinuosity remained constant over long periods of time.



^{b,c} differ P < .076 Paired Students t-Test, P < .07812 Wilcoxon Matched-Pairs Signed-Ranks Test

differ P < .01 Paired Students t-Test, P < .03125 Wilcoxon Matched-Pairs Signed-Ranks Test