

Lessons Learned

ASSUMPTIONS AND REALITIES
OF RESTORATION ALONGSIDE
THE BEETLE

Dr. Sarah Sayles, Executive Director



The beetle will be here in 7 years

A small crew can take on a multi-million dollar project

Time and resources are key

Assumptions



Lessons Learned



Early funding
pros and cons



Nature had its
own ideas



New best
practices
were learned

Funding

1

Walton funding

Did the funding come too soon?



The size and breadth of the funding completely changed GWP

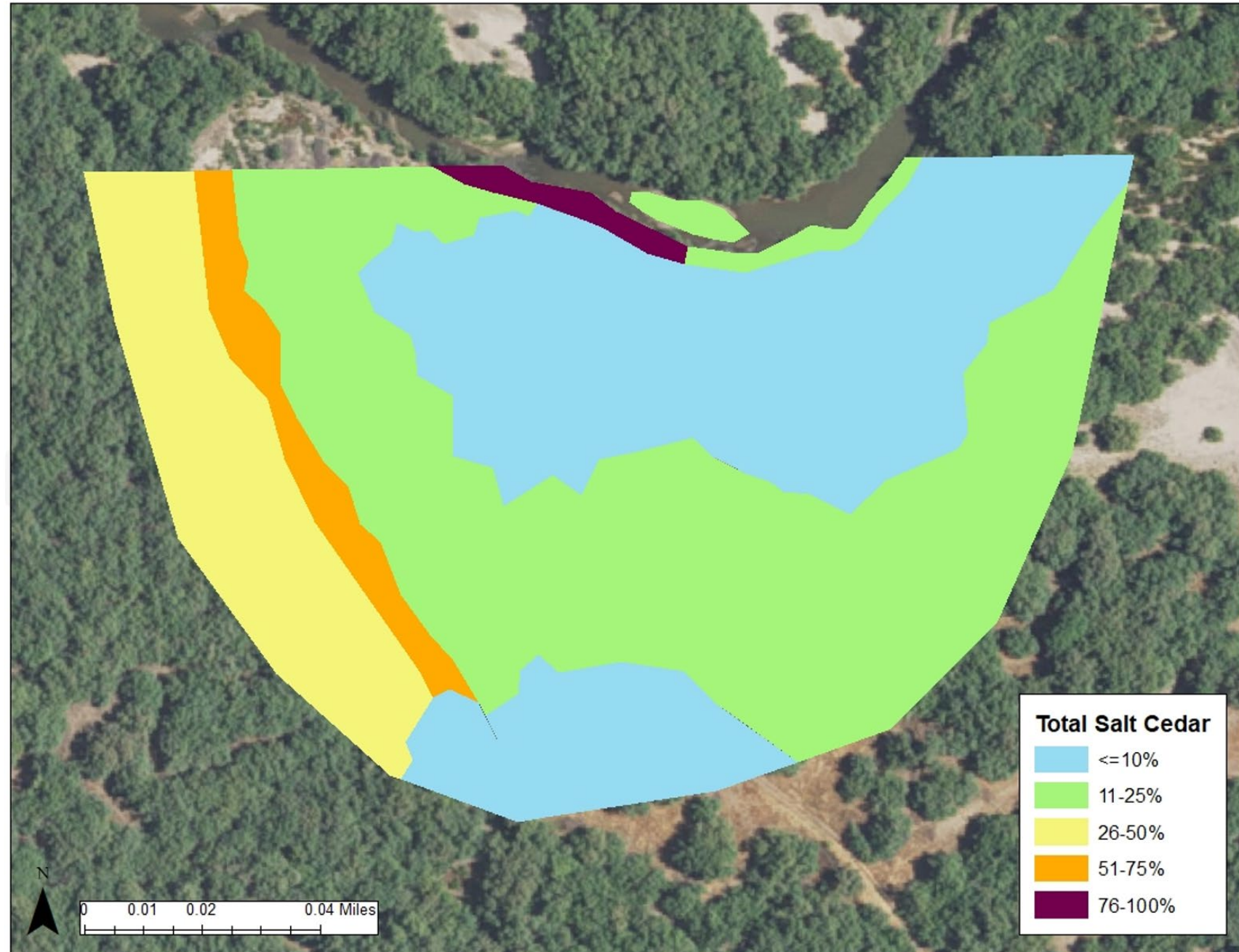


The expectations for the arrival of the beetle were premature

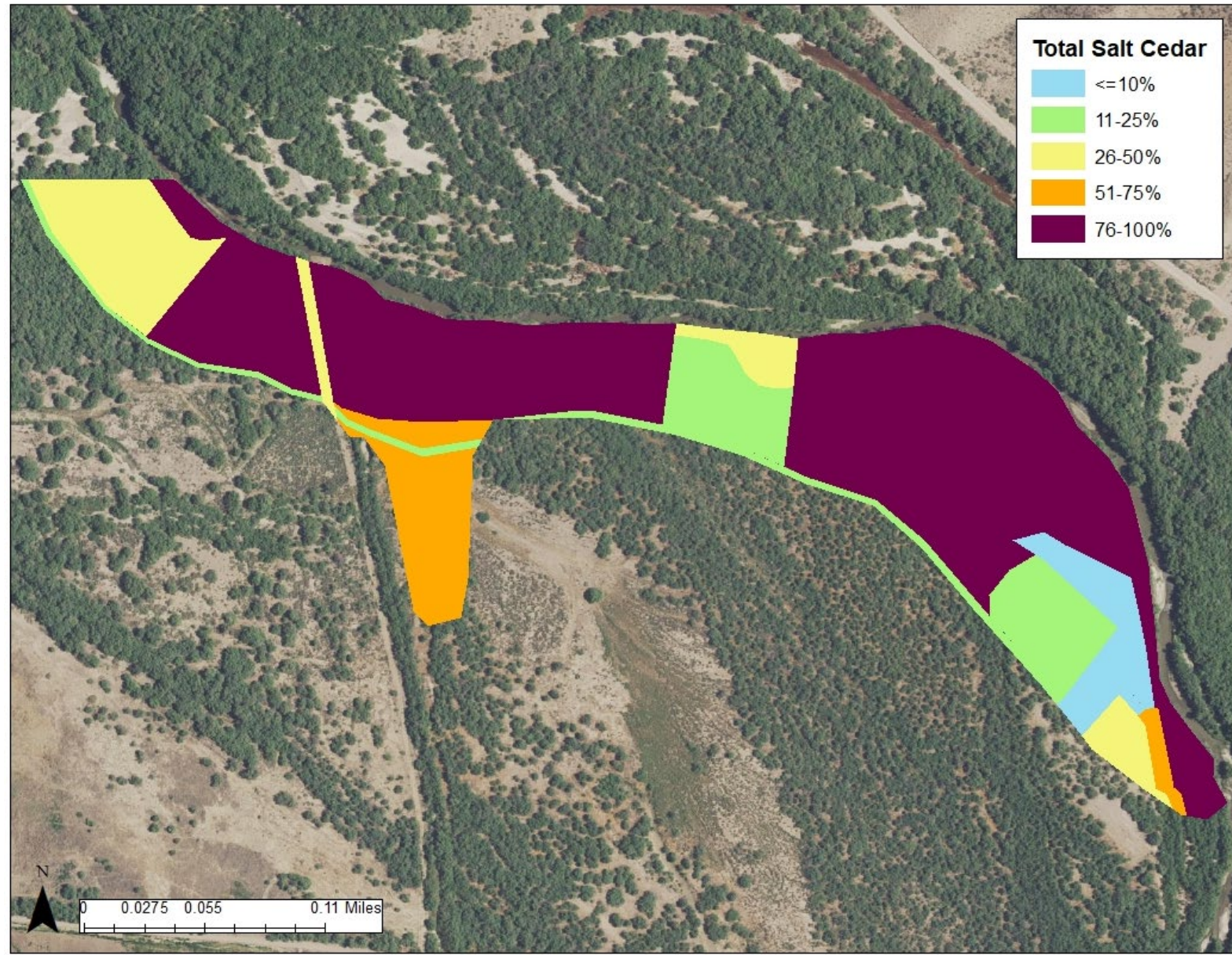


Funding ran out before the projects could really begin to cooperate with the beetle

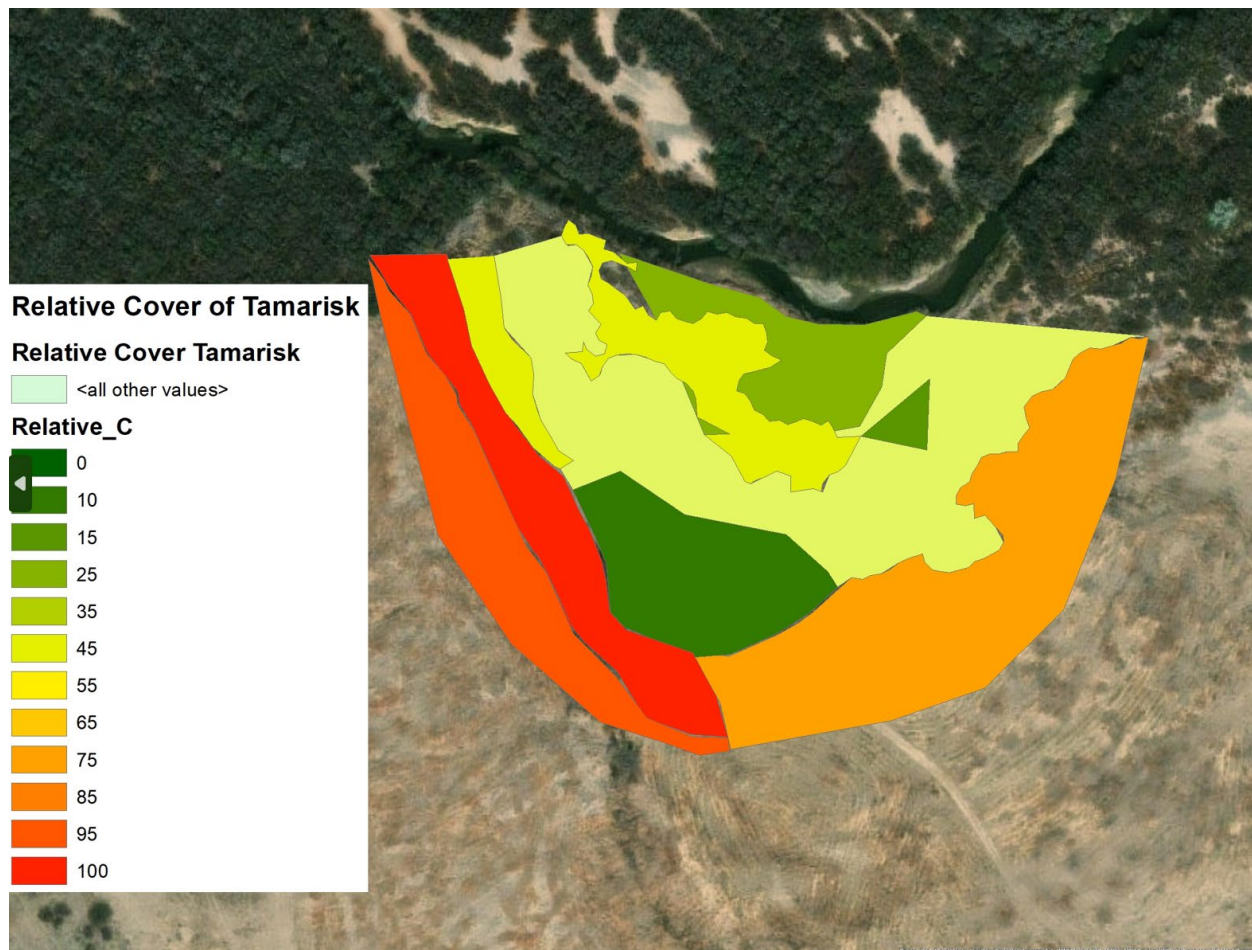
2019 Tamarisk Monitoring - Ro8 (last year of funding)



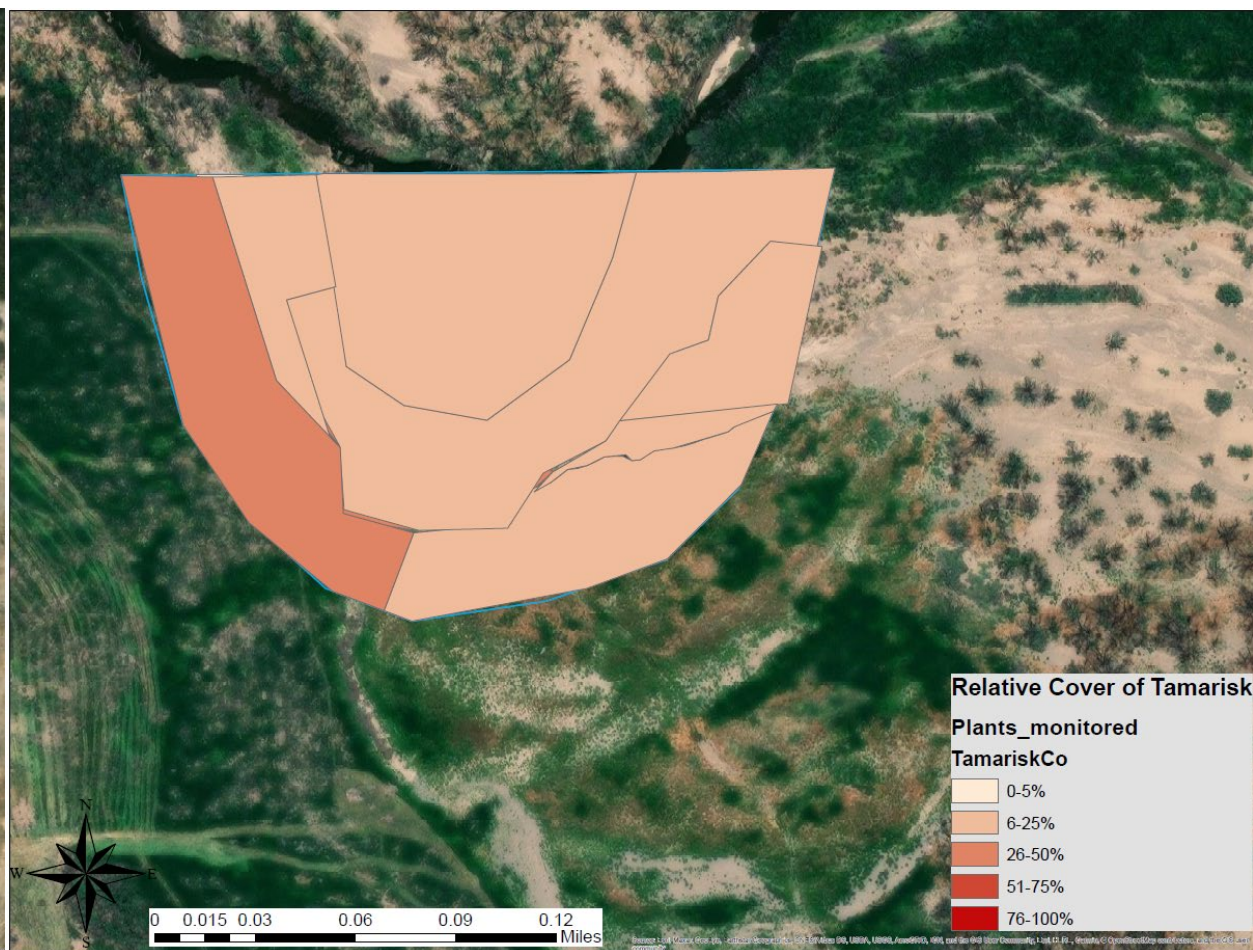
2019 Tamarisk Monitoring - Ro8 (last year of funding)



2022 before manual removal



2023 following manual removal



Nature

2

-
1. Salt Fire
 - 2017
 2. Flooding
 - 2022
 3. Ongoing drought



The lifecycle doesn't match

The beetle and tamarisk
life cycles appear to be
offset just enough to be
problematic



January 22 – low temperature 15, tamarisk greening on top



February 13 – most trees had first green sprigs



March 11 – first single beetles spotted



March 28 – tamarisk completely green



April 1 – tamarisk started flowering



April 11 – first swarms of breeding beetles

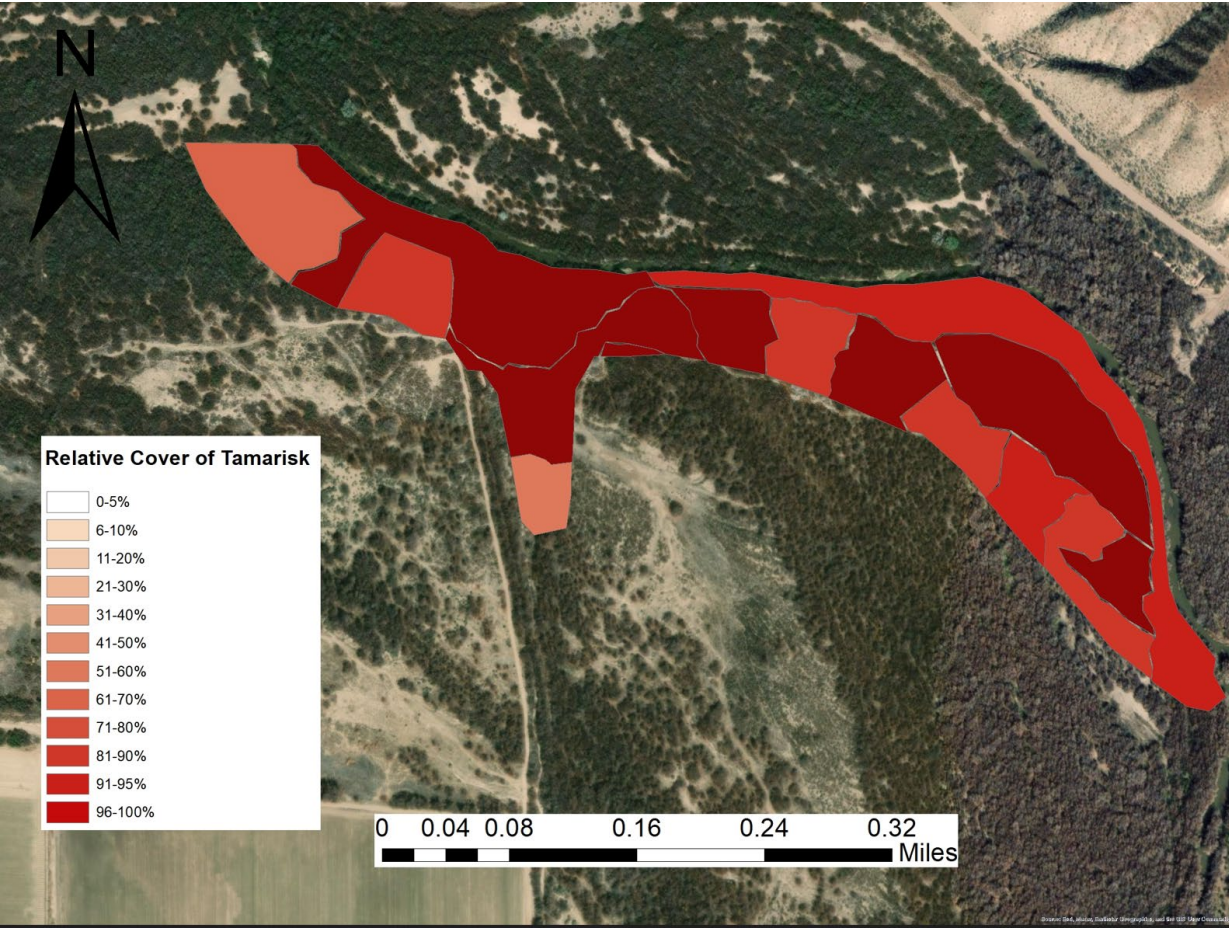
Best practices



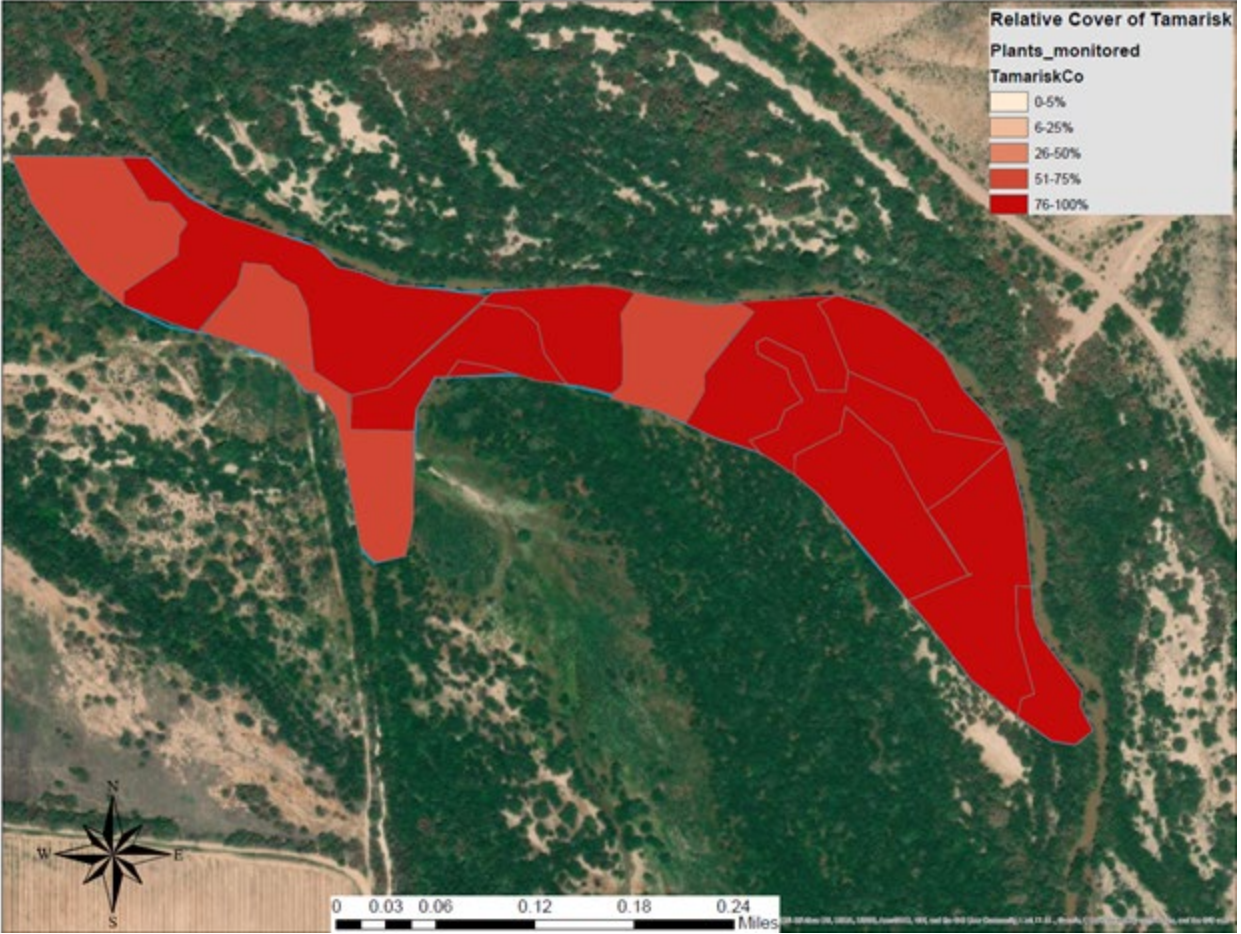


**Basins, plant
grouping**

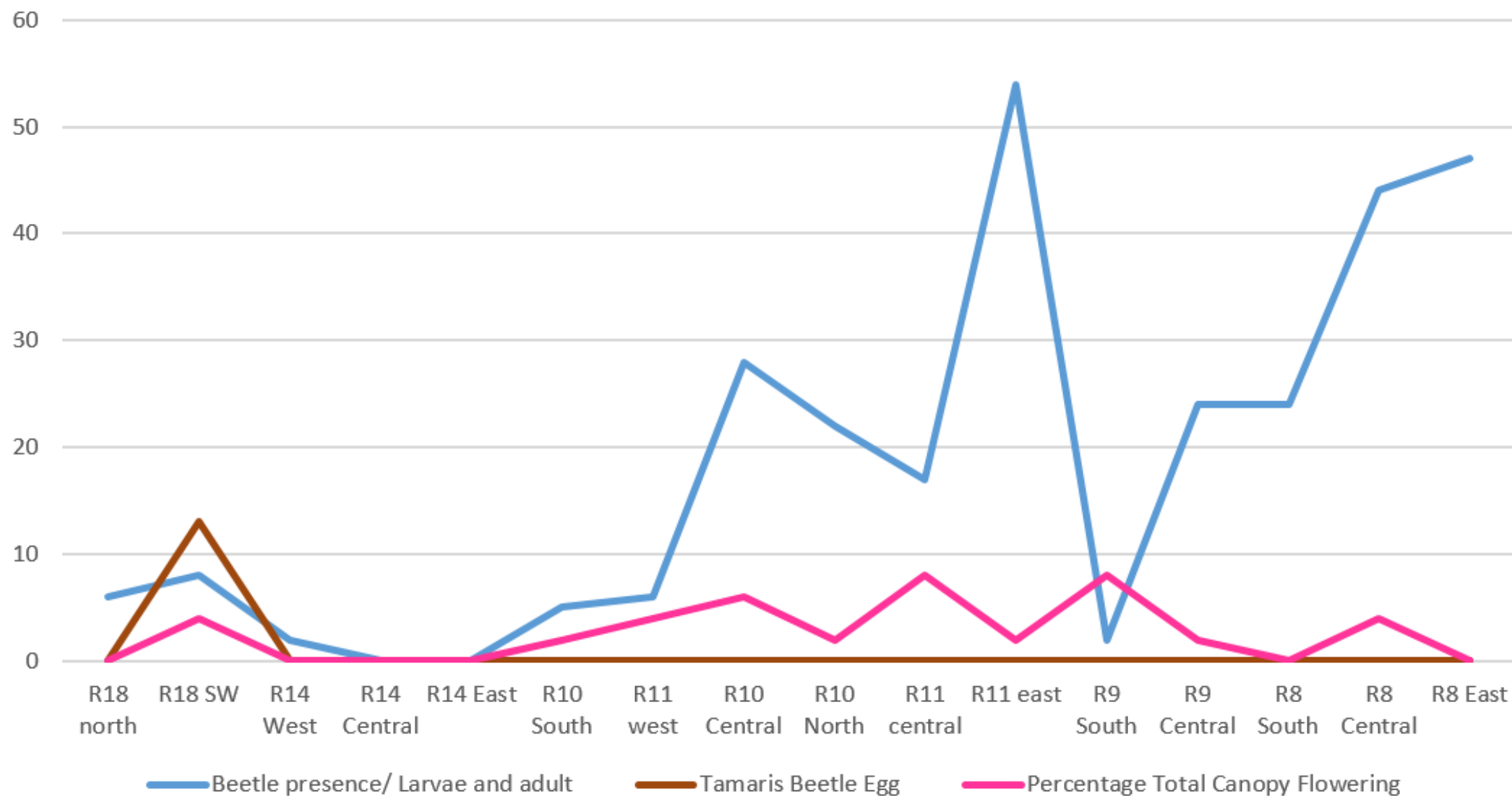
2022 monitoring results, no removal



2023 monitoring results, no removal, first monitoring of beetle



Beetle affect on flowering



Monitoring is a key to success

Collaboration and communication
will move us to the future

The beetle is not going to solve
our tamarisk problem!

Forward





Any questions?

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Please take a sticker!