

Yearly, BEMP serves

4,000 K-12 STUDENTS

at
57
SCHOOLS



↳ 56% TITLE I

↳ 26% RURAL in



6 New Mexico COUNTIES

with **1,500** KIDS
collecting **REAL DATA** in the
field each month

supporting
workforce development,
creating STEM pathways,
and providing data to

30+ PARTNERS

in statewide public and private
land management

FUNDERS & PARTNERS



With special
thanks to our
K-12 school
partners...
And people
like you!



Scan to donate
to BEMP



 **BEMP**
Bosque Ecosystem Monitoring Program



Community science, education and
stewardship: Equitable and inclusive hands-
on student research essential to the
management of the Rio Grande ecosystem

29 YEARS

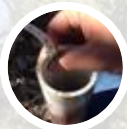
OF COMMUNITY DATA

MONTHLY



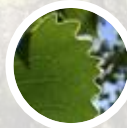
METEOROLOGY

Precipitation and high frequency temperature data



GROUNDWATER DEPTH

Depth to groundwater at 160 wells along the Rio Grande



LITTERFALL

Species-level leaf fall, wood drop, and reproductive biomass

SEASONAL



WATER QUALITY

Annual monitoring of *E. coli* and other contaminants



ARTHROPODS

Pitfall trapping three times yearly since 1997



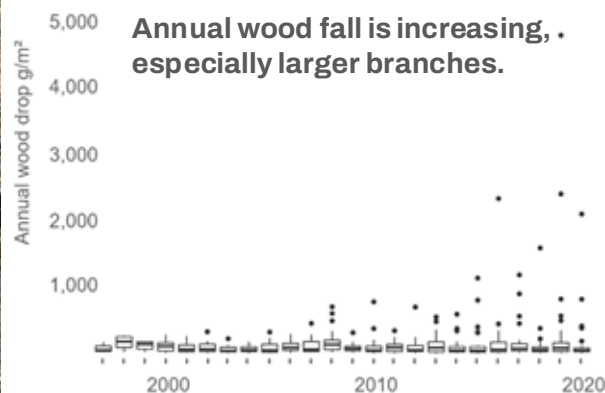
VEGETATION

Annual monitoring of up to 9,900 cumulative meters of vegetation cover

SCIENCE FOR A BETTER BOSQUE

BEMP DATASETS HAVE TOLD THE STORIES OF A CHANGING BOSQUE SINCE 1997.

These and other student-collected datasets have been requested and used by federal, state, and tribal agencies to make informed management decisions on the river and bosque.

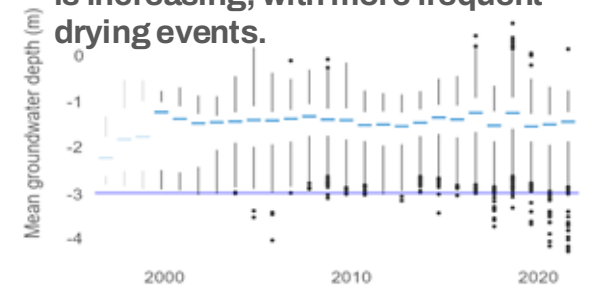


Annual wood fall is increasing, especially larger branches.

High wood fall provides fuel for more frequent and intense fires.

BEMP wood fall and fuel load data have helped land managers quantify fire risks and plan for a safer future.

Variability in depth-to-groundwater is increasing, with more frequent drying events.



When groundwater drops below 3m, cottonwood trees can drop limbs or die.

BEMP and its partners are exploring innovative methods of supporting bosque habitat in the face of water scarcity.

Cottonwood cover is recovering slowly after the 2007 fire in Belen.



18 years post-burn, the cottonwood canopy is at 40% of its former cover.

But regrowth of non-native trees has been successfully suppressed by active management. BEMP monitoring provides long-term perspective on project impacts.