

## 1.1) Santa Fe Baldy in 1916



This image shows the south side of Santa Fe Mt Baldy in 1916. Fires between the growing seasons of 1879 and 1880 burned much of the area. The slope and the foreground show the severity of these fires. Burnt trees still litter the ground, but the lack of color in the image makes it hard to tell the extent of succession that occurred post-fire. Based on later photos, the shadowy shapes close to the ridge are trees that survived the initial fires.



## 1.2) Santa Fe Baldy in 1999 (Craig Allen retake)



This image shows the same side of Santa Fe Mt Baldy in 1999. With over a century of regrowth, the once-charred terrain is filling out once more. The slope and foreground are no longer littered with burned logs, and the resurgence of trees is most pronounced near the ridge line (middle, far left), where a small number of trees thrived after surviving the initial fires. This photo was taken approximately 20 meters southwest of the junction of the Windsor Trail to Spirit Lake and the Skyline Trail.

## 1.3) Santa Fe Baldy in 2023 (WPI retake)



This image shows the same side of Santa Fe Mt Baldy in 2023. Trees in the foreground have experienced significant growth - so much so that the view of the mountain is partially obscured. The visible part of the slopes shows much thicker foliage than in the 1999 repeat, but it is difficult to determine the extent of this regrowth. This photo was taken approximately 20 meters southwest of the junction of the Windsor Trail to Spirit Lake and the Skyline Trail.

## 1.4) Santa Fe Baldy in 2023 (WPI retake, from a tree)



This image shows the same side of Santa Fe Mt Baldy, also in 2023. To better capture forest regrowth on Mt Baldy, this photo was taken from a tree approximately 20 feet above ground level. This repeat makes the significant thickening of foliage on the mountain's slopes much more visible. The stringer along the middle ridge has grown down to meet the new forest growth up from below. This photo was taken approximately 20 meters southwest of the junction of the Windsor Trail to Spirit Lake and the Skyline Trail.



## 2.1) McClure Reservoir hill in 1916



This historical photograph shows the south side of a hill situated along the Santa Fe River (what would become the northeastern portion of the McClure Reservoir) in 1916. The impact of deforestation, combined with severe and widespread goat grazing, led to significant erosion in the area. The lower portion of this hill showcases the consequential erosion with numerous deep rills cutting down into the slope.

## 2.2) McClure Reservoir hill in 2000 (Craig Allen retake)



This image, captured in the year 2000, showcases the same side of the unnamed hill. Substantial regrowth has taken place, and the rills from overgrazing and deforestation are no longer visible. The foreground has also significantly altered, as the hill now sits alongside the McClure Reservoir rather than the river. The bank at the base of the hill reveals that the reservoir was quite low during this retake. It is likely that the closing of the watershed to the public in 1932 has allowed the hill to be reforested.

## 2.3) McClure Reservoir hill in 2023 (Craig Allen re-retake)



This image shows the same side of the unnamed hill in early June, 2023. The McClure Reservoir is much more full than in the 2000 repeat, and the trees are somewhat thinned.



### 3.1) McClure Reservoir in 1926 (before reservoir)



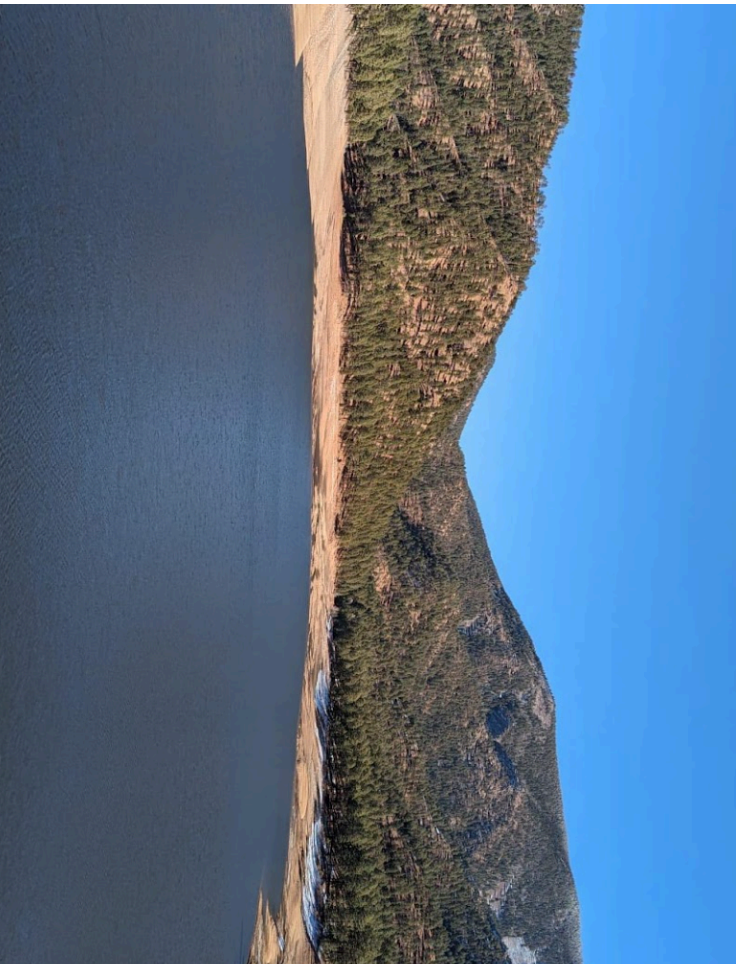
This image shows the Santa Fe River as it flows west towards Santa Fe. Visible in the background is the west side of the same hill from 2). Significant erosion is also present in this view. Part of the background is obscured by what appears to be fog, but the lack of color makes it difficult to determine. The picture is taken facing east, towards the Sangre de Cristo mountains.

### 3.2) McClure Reservoir from dam in 2000 (Craig Allen retake)



This image shows approximately the same view as 3.1). It is likely that the original photopoint is submerged in the McClure Reservoir. The hill present in the foreground of the original photo has been removed entirely, and the valley widened and deepened to create the reservoir. The eroded hill spotlighted in 2) is still visible, and has been significantly reforested. Looking at the banks, it is clear that the reservoir is fairly low during this retake. This photo was taken from the top of the McClure Dam.

### 3.3) McClure Reservoir from dam in 2023 (WPI retake)



This image shows the same view of McClure Reservoir as 3.2). The concrete tower visible in the 2000 retake no longer exists. Trees on the unnamed hill from 2) (on the left of the photo) are noticeably thinner. The reservoir is once again fairly low. This photo was taken from the top of McClure Dam.



Upper Watershed between Nichols and  
McClure Reservoirs - early 1900's



closer view of Granite Point ranger station (built 1910)

## Archbishop's Garden - 1887 and 2001



Figure 6: "Carp pond, Archbishop's garden, Santa Fe, NM, ca. 1887". Flow from this area gave Water Street its name. Photo courtesy Museum of New Mexico, negative number 15264.



Figure 7: The locations of the wetland, pond, and garden are now (September 2001) occupied by a parking lot and structures. Perspective is slightly different than in Figure 6 due to structures and trees. Photo by Steven Tharnstrom, September 2001.