The Application of 'Full Spectrum' River Restoration Design in Colorado



Stillwater Sciences





PREPARED FOR SCW CONFERENCE 2019 WESTIN RIVERFRONT RESORT AVON, CO PREPARED BY TRAVIS STROTH STILLWATER SCIENCES 4845 PEARL EAST CIRCLE, SUITE 101 BOULDER, CO 80301

New Tools and Perspectives on River Restoration Design

Overview/Background

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY (CSU)

- MASTER'S IN HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING/RIVER • MECHANICS/STREAM RESTORATION
- NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HIGHWAY RESEARCH . **PROGRAM (NCHRP) RESEARCH REPORT 853**
 - Dr. Brian Bledsoe •
 - Dr. Peter Nelson
 - Dr. Dan Baker

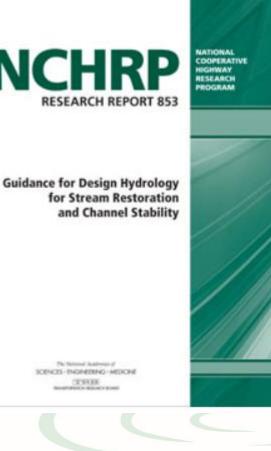
- Dr. Joel Sholtes
- Tyler Rosberg
- Travis Stroth

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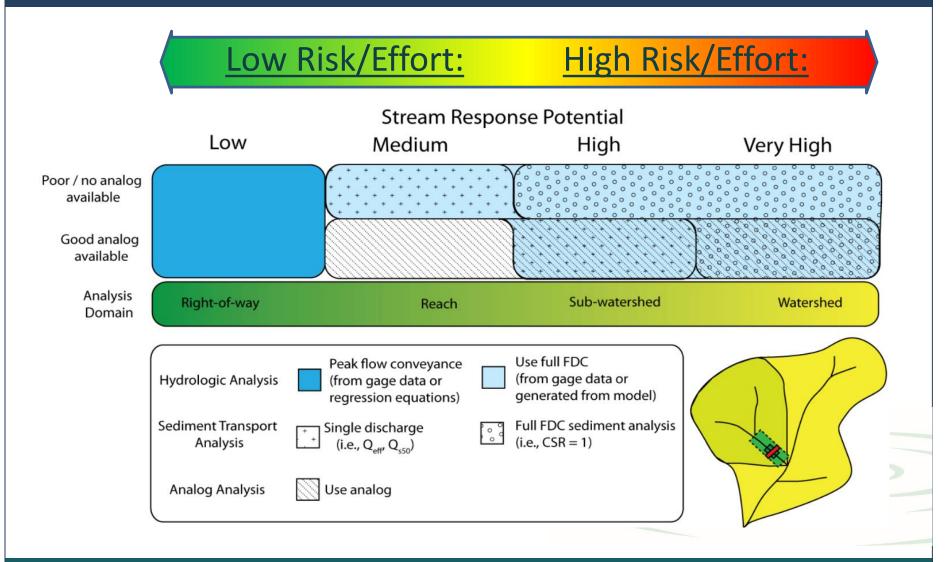
- **RIVER RESTORATION DESIGN AND GEOMORPHIC** • **ASSESSMENTS**
- GEOMORPHIC ENGINEERING •



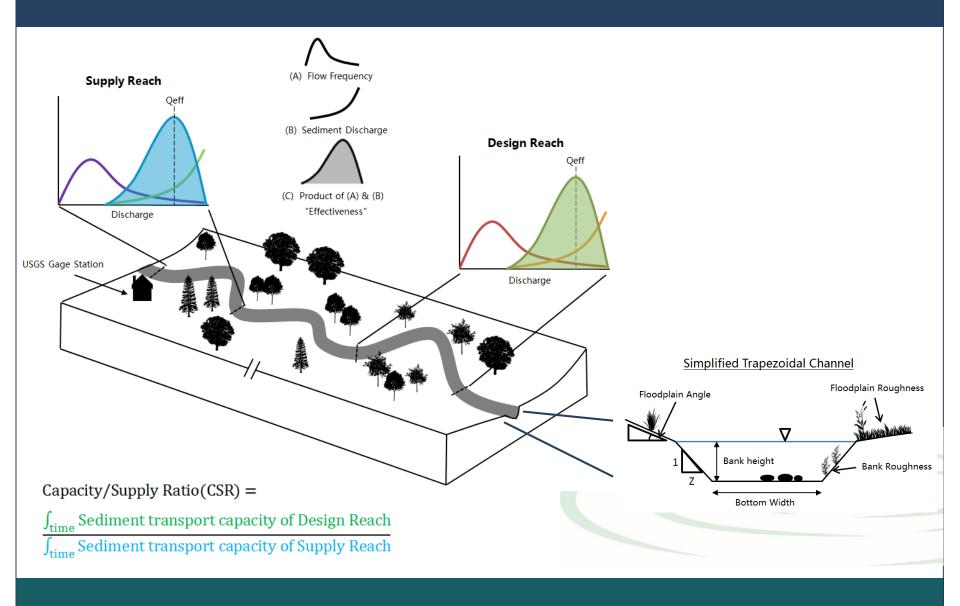
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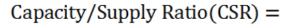
LEVEL OF DESIGN BASED ON STREAM RESPONSE POTENTIAL



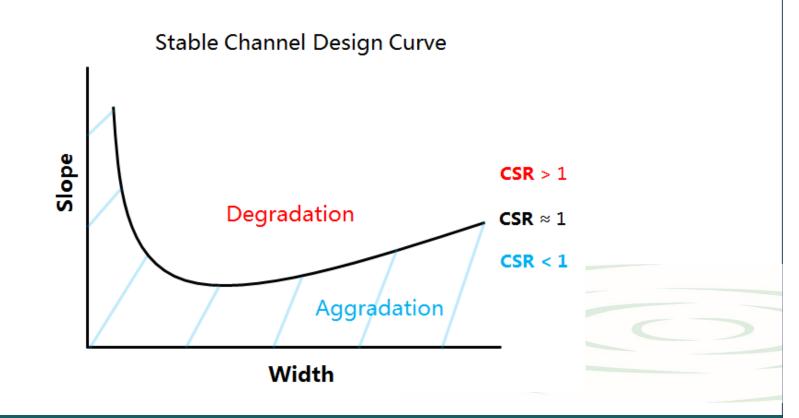
Capacity/Supply Ratio Tool (CSR Tool)



CSR Tool Solutions



 $\frac{\int_{\text{time}} \text{Sediment transport capacity of Design Reach}}{\int_{\text{time}} \text{Sediment transport capacity of Supply Reach}}$



Using 'Full Spectrum' Capacity Balance

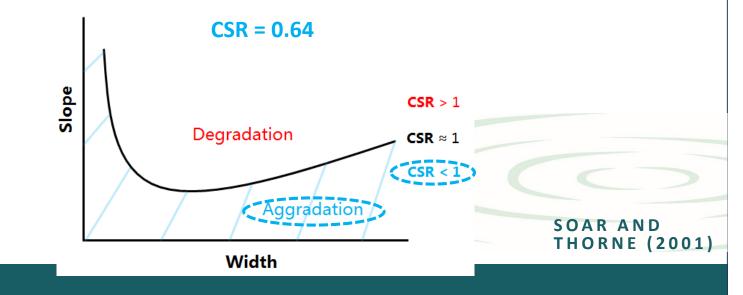
White Marsh Run, Maryland



September 1996



November 1998



4-DIMENSIONAL FRAMEWORK

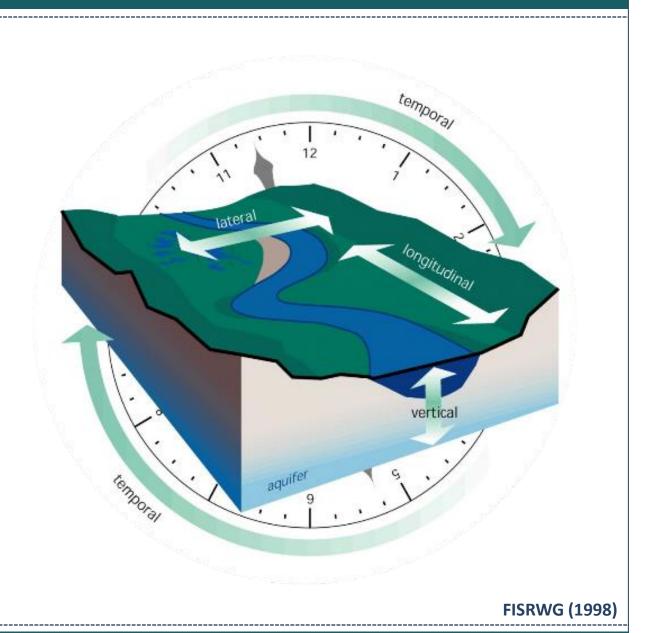
SPACE

VERTICAL

LATERAL

LONGITUDINAL

TEMPORAL



Engineering/Geomorphology as a Spectrum

HOW DO WE PERCEIVE CHANNEL STABILITY?

TRADITIONAL ENGINEERING

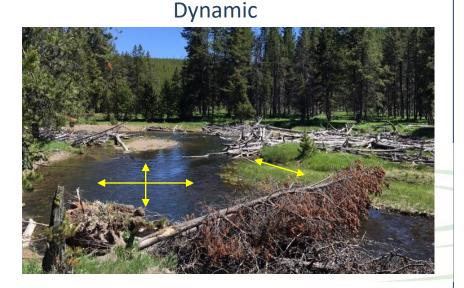
NO CHANGE/RESPONSE EQUALS
STABILITY

FLUVIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY/ECOLOGY

 THE ABILITY TO CHANGE/RESPOND EQUALS STABILITY

Channel Stability





Static

Application of 'Full Spectrum' River Restoration and CSR Tool

River Bluffs Open Space River Restoration

Cache la Poudre River near Windsor, CO

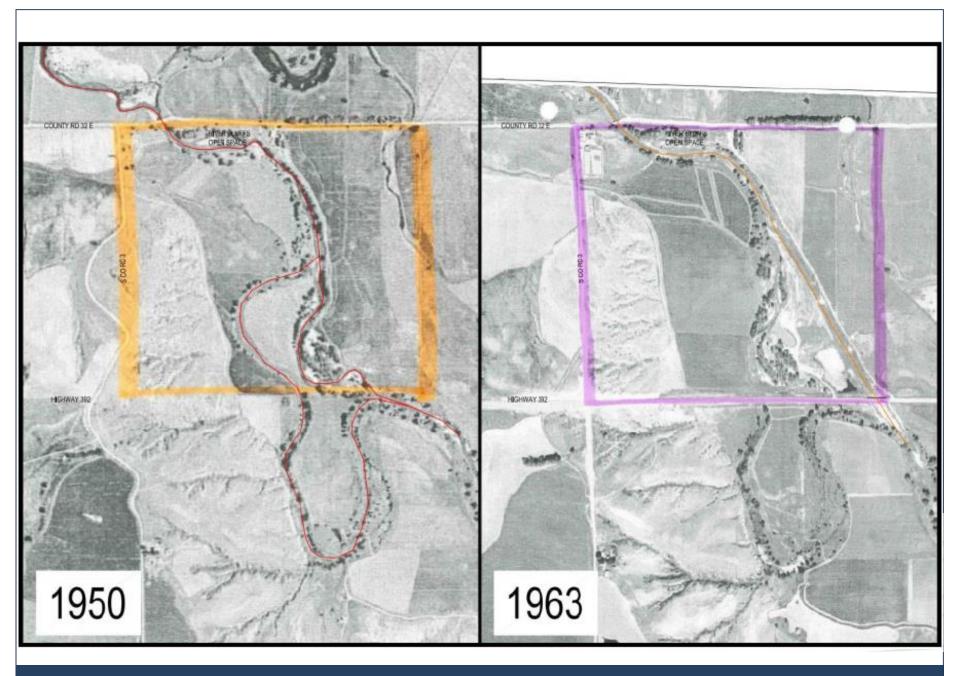
³⁄₄ Mile Reach but worked focused on downstream half

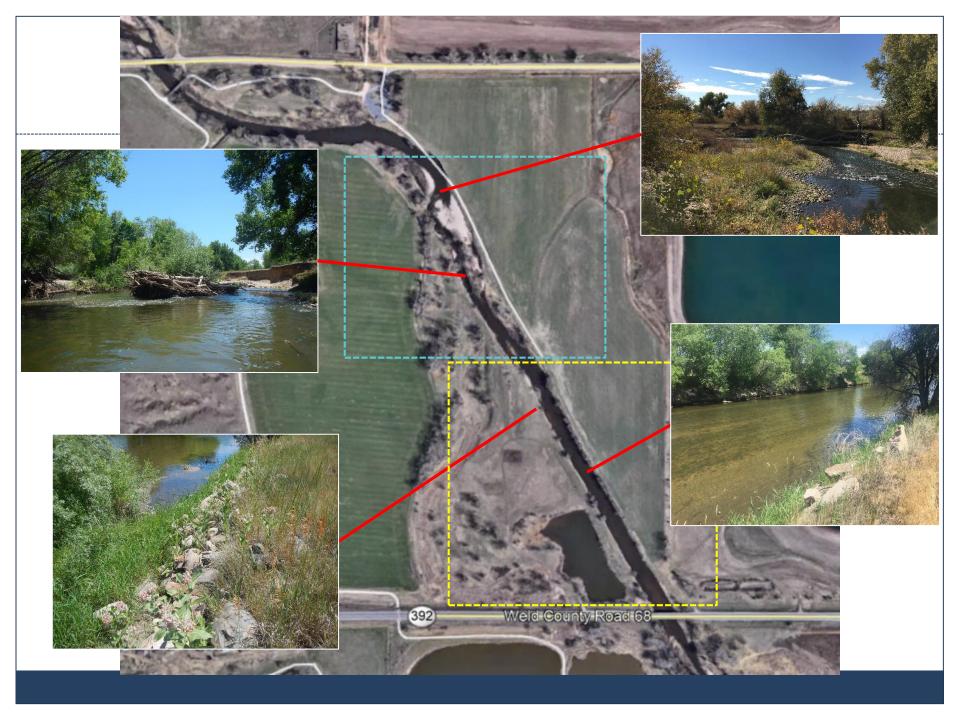
\$1.3 million budget (~150k for design)

Historically channelized and bermed in 50's

Main goal of project is to increase riverine health and function







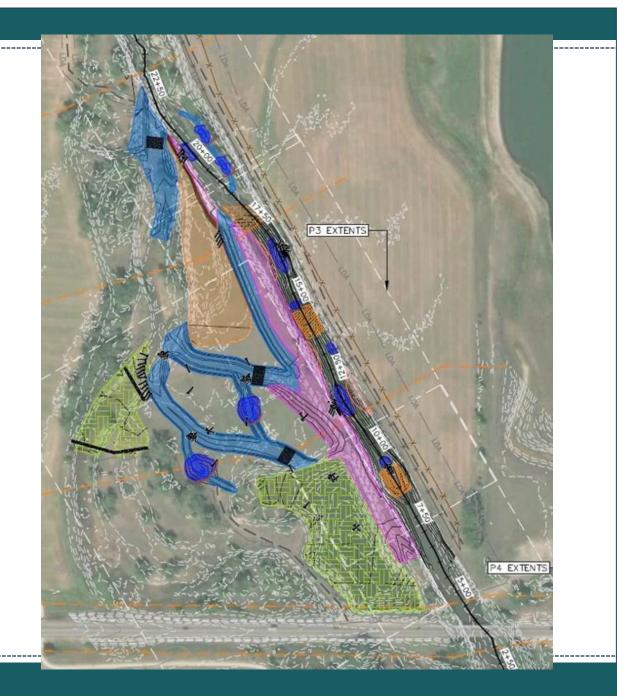
River Bluffs Design

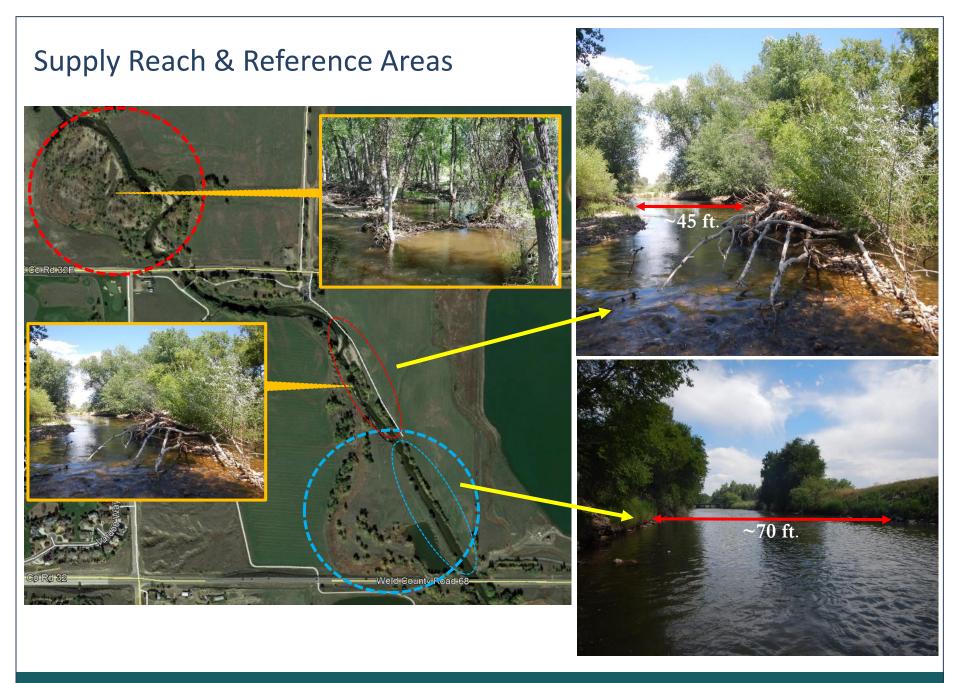
Cutting down berms

Reconnecting relic channel as overflow path with multiple flow paths back to river

Narrowing and reconnecting main channel

Installed ~140 pieces of wood in ELJs





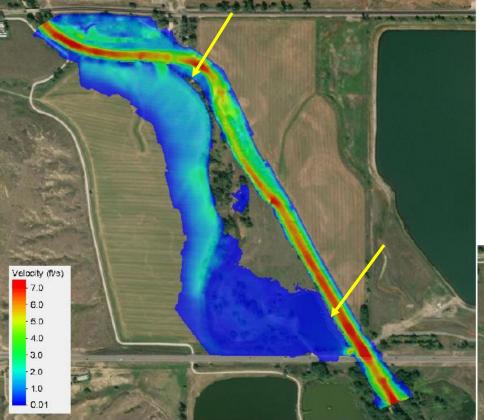


2-D Hydraulic Modeling

Proposed Conditions Velocity @ Q2 flow

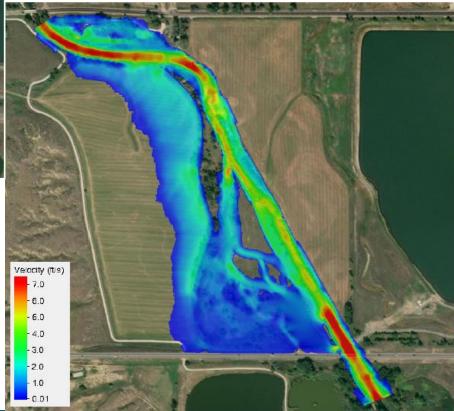


Existing Conditions Velocity @ Q2 flow



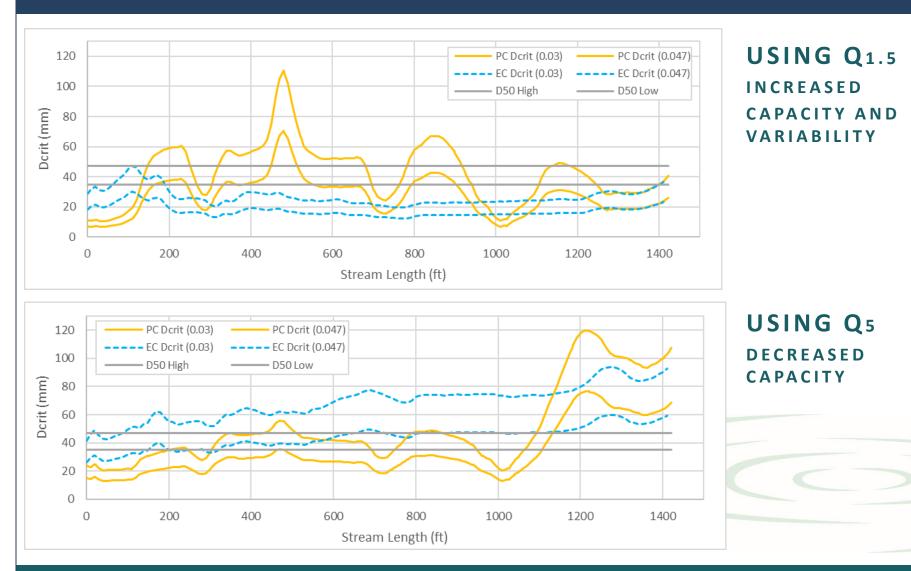
2-D Hydraulic Modeling

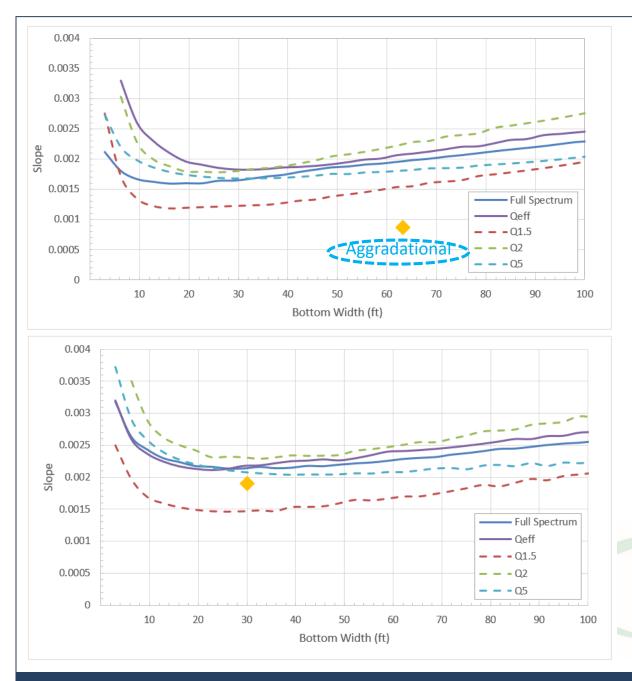
Proposed Conditions Velocity @ Q5 flow



Existing Conditions Velocity @ Q5 flow

Incipient Motion using 2D Outputs



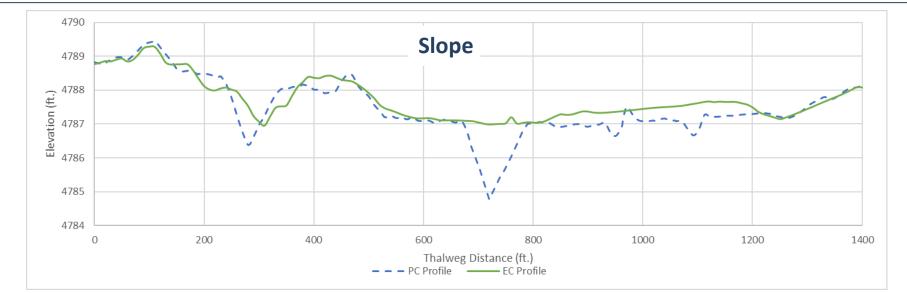


Existing Conditions

• CSR predicts very aggradational

Proposed Conditions

 CSR predicts close to balance through time





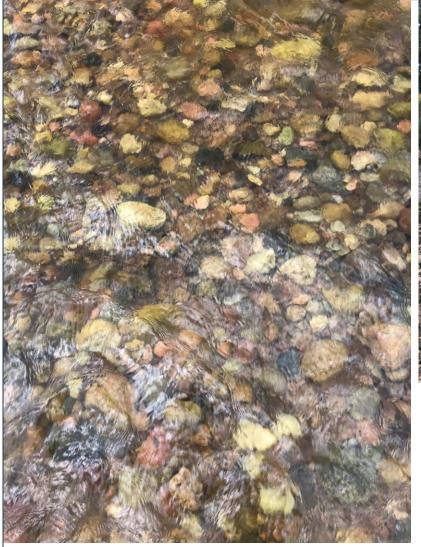
Narrowed channel with midchannel bar







Reconnected the floodplain





Used native materials



Floodplain wood

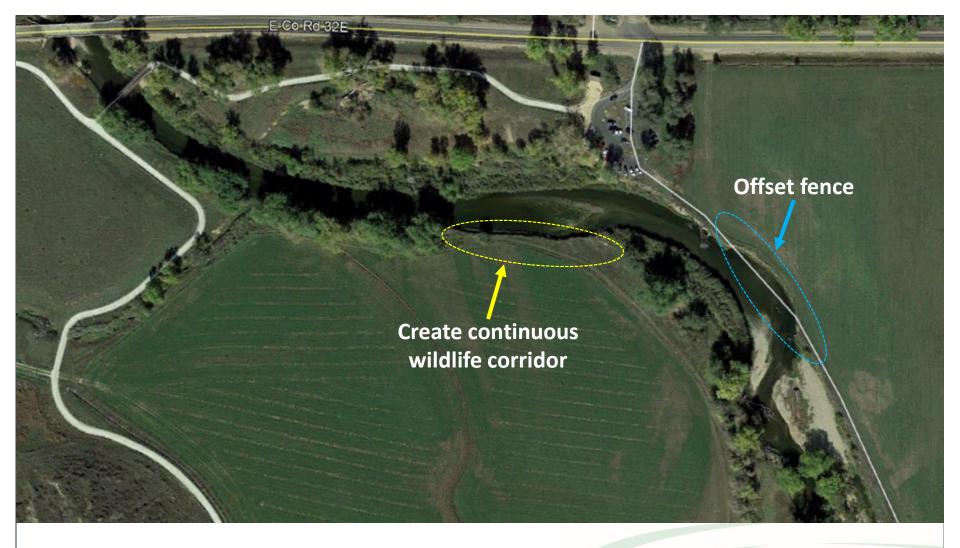


Channel Wood





Moved fences back



Passive Approaches









Conclusions



New Design Tools and Perspectives

- Tools provide useful new outlooks to aid in design
- Keep pushing towards ecological stability or resilience

NEXT STEPS

- Continued monitoring
 - Geomorphological
 - Ecological
- Collaborating with UNC and CSU to continue monitoring



Supplemental Slides

Engineering & Geomorphology as a Spectrum





Engineering/Structural Solution

• Artificially harden bank and bed with riprap, concrete, etc.



Geomorphic/Engineering Solution

•Use bioengineered/ biotechnical approaches to stabilize banks, train flows

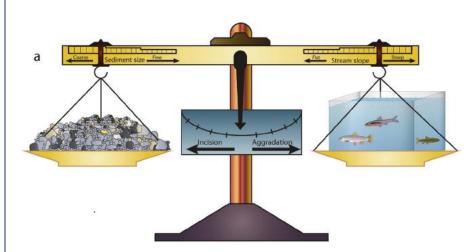


Natural/Geomorphic Solution

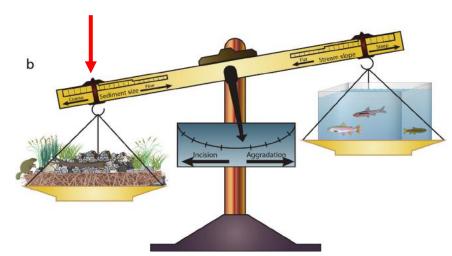
•Let river 'fix itself' through time and perform natural processes

Sediment Transport Balance (CSR =1)

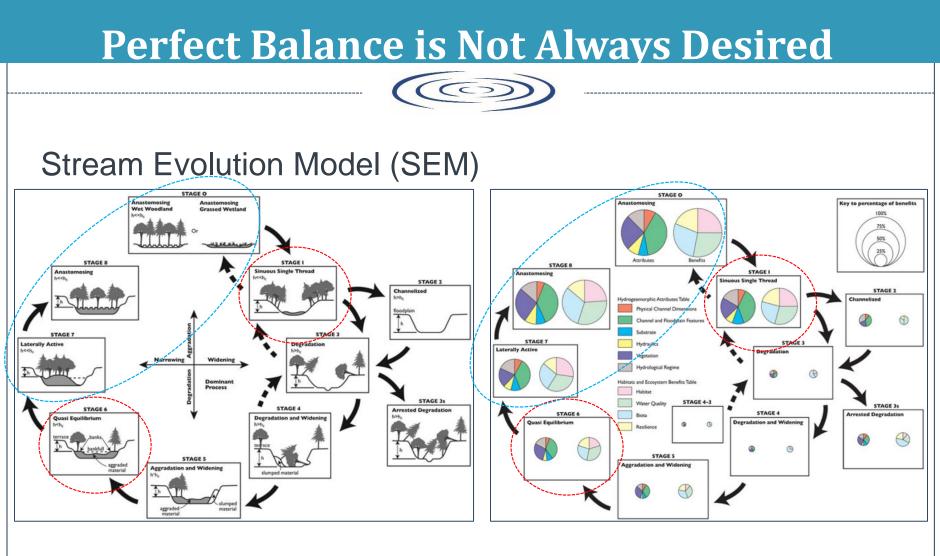












Cluer and Thorne 2013