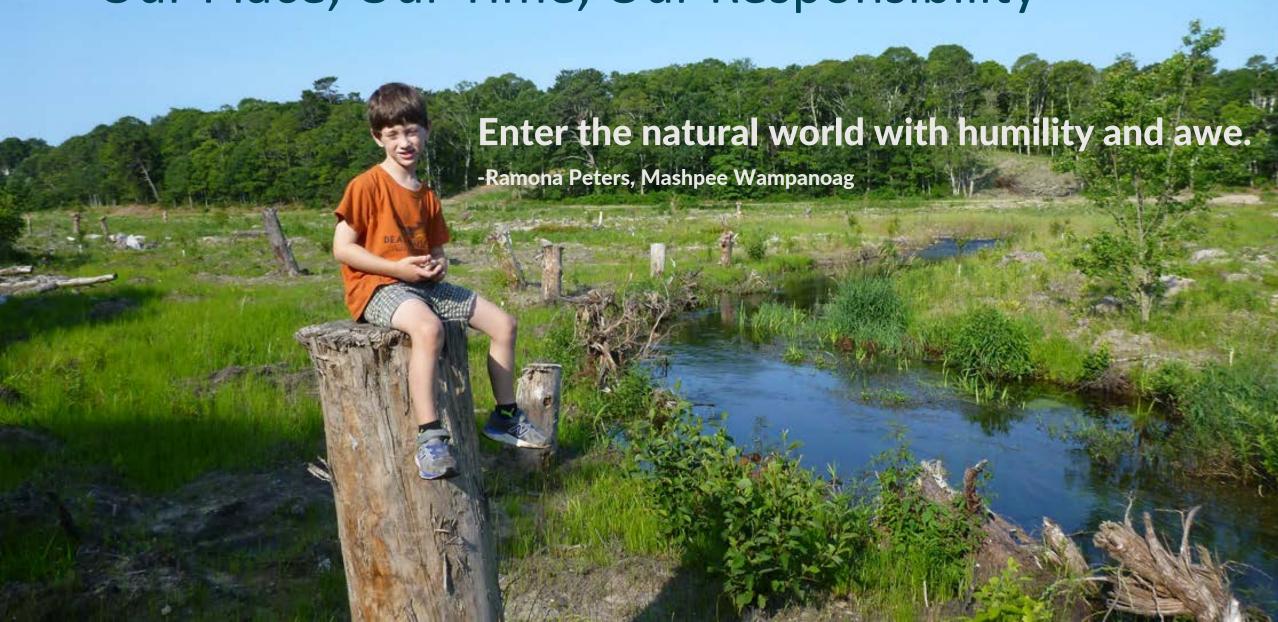




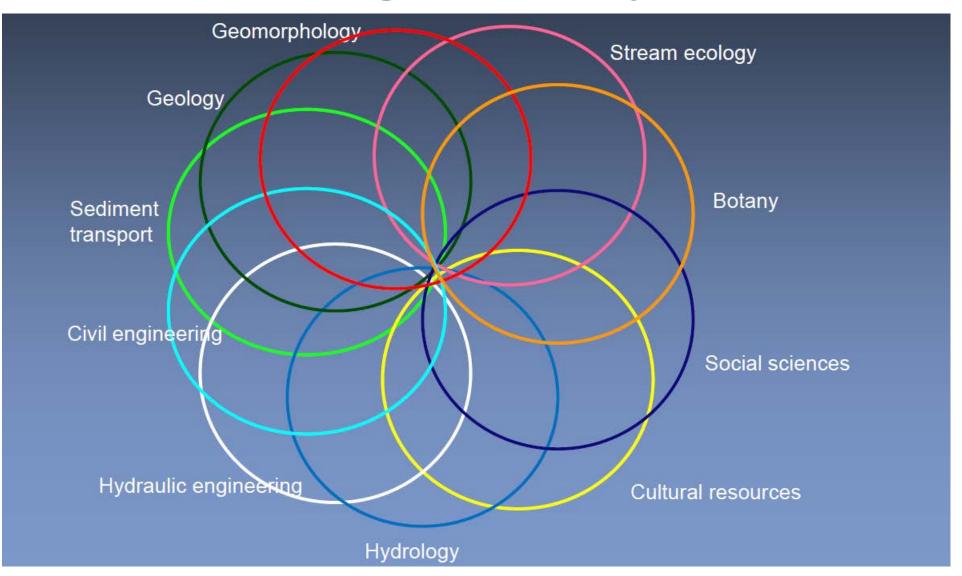


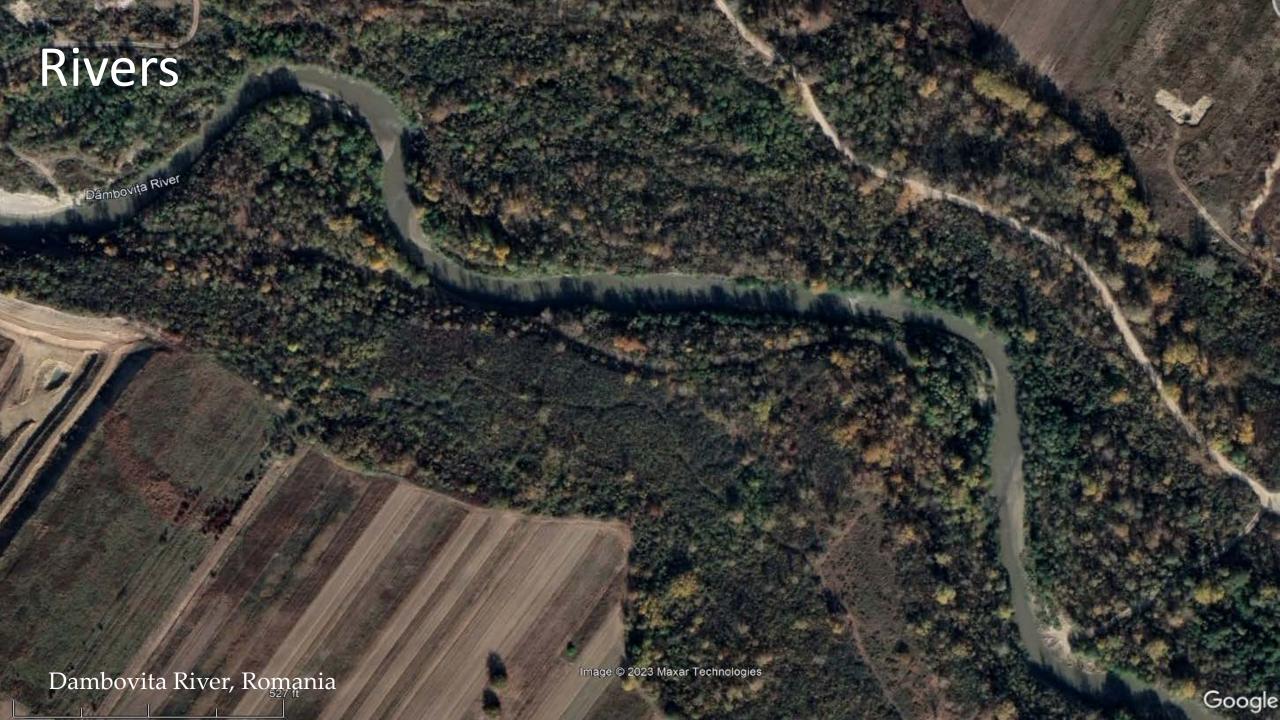


Our Place, Our Time, Our Responsibility

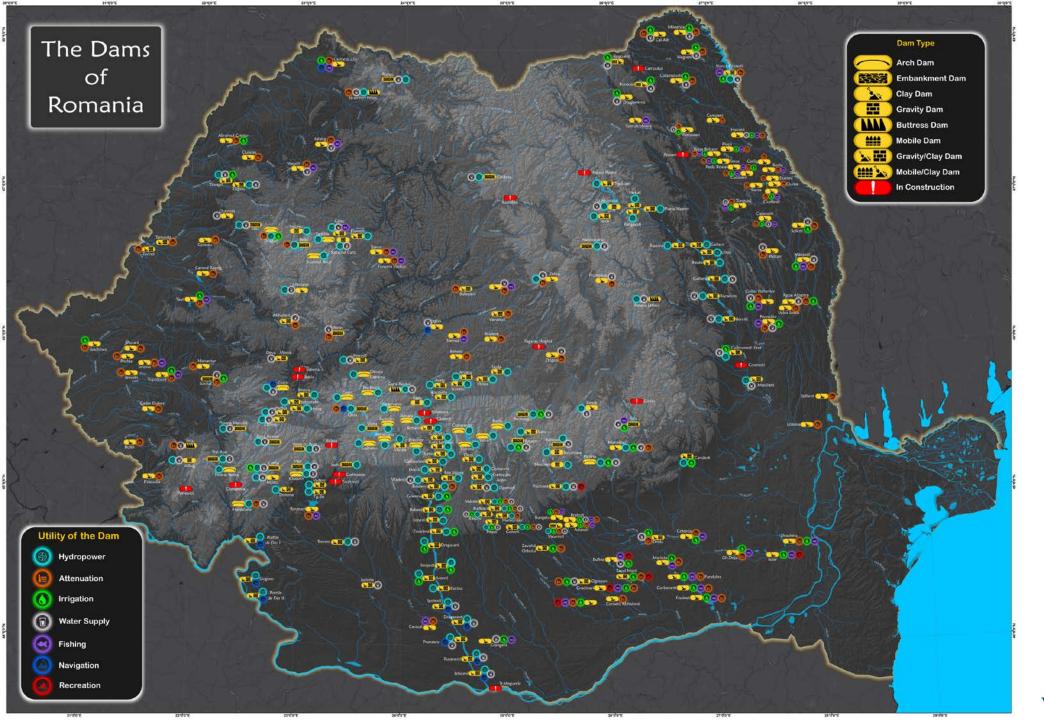


Rivers are complex, requiring an understanding of many disciplines

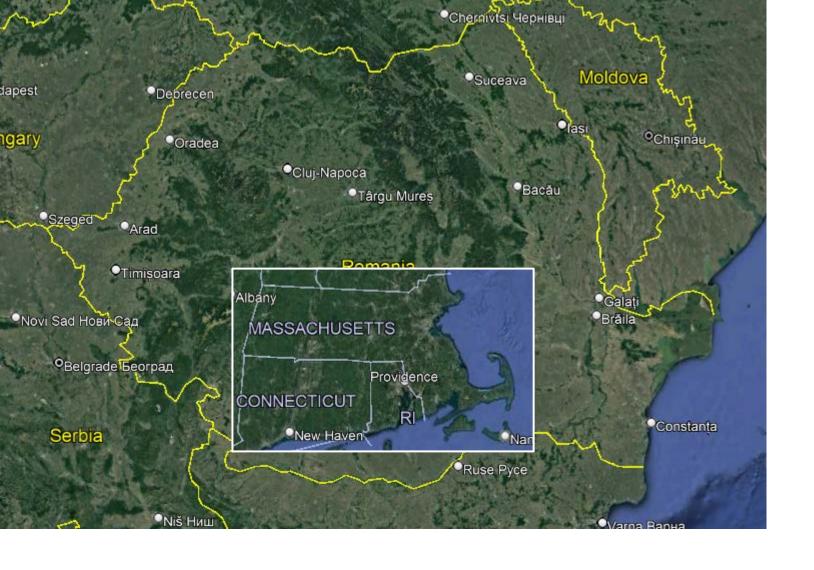


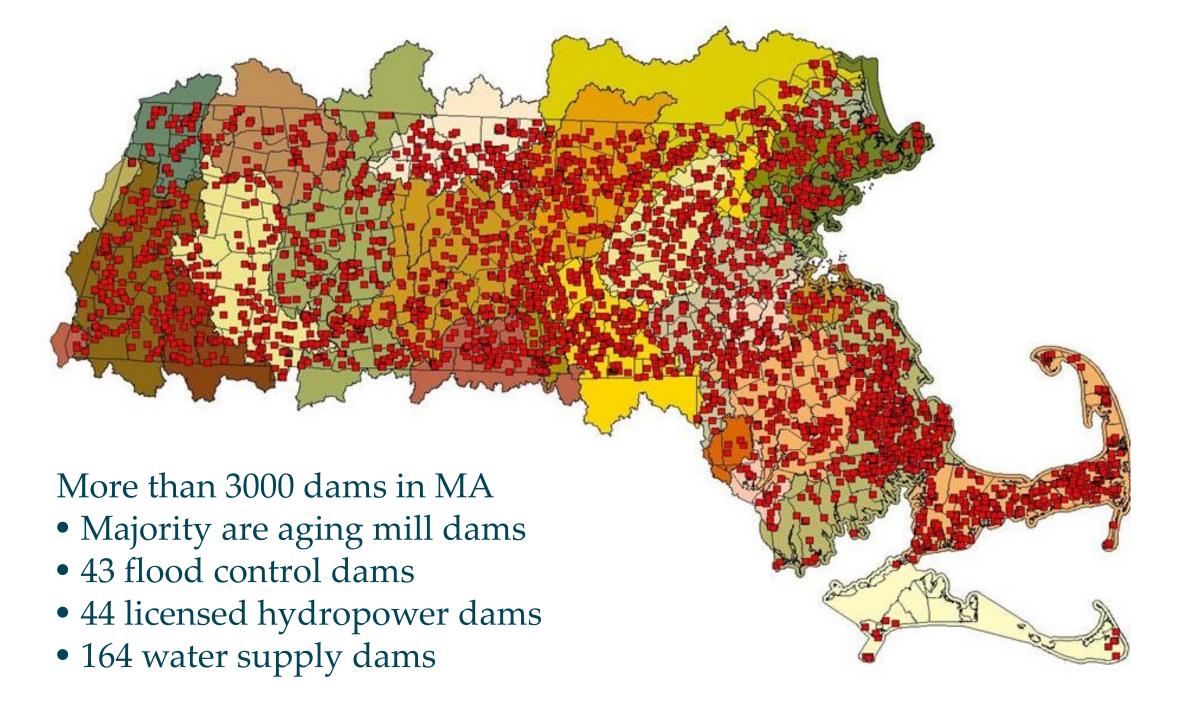




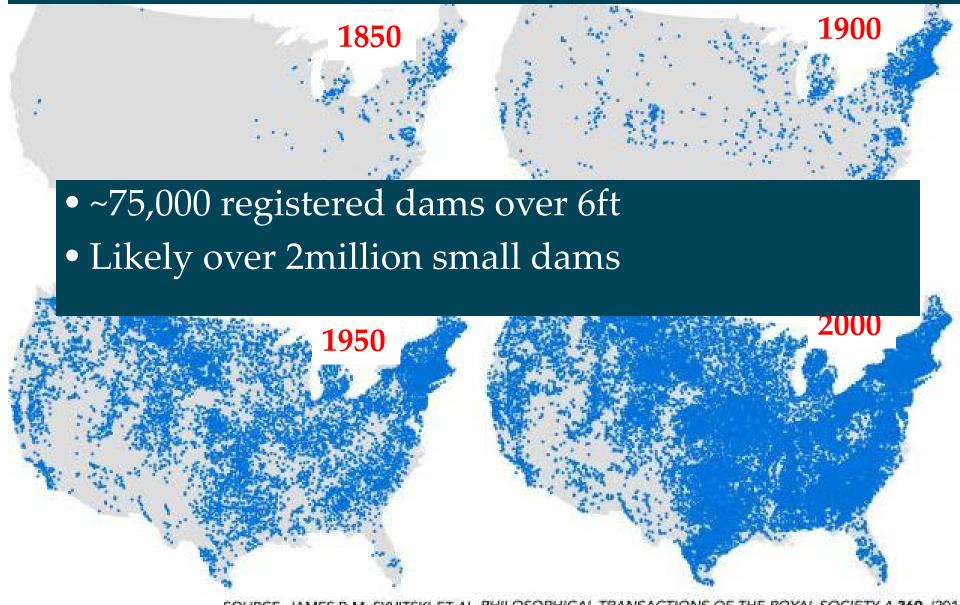


Dams





Dams in the U.S.



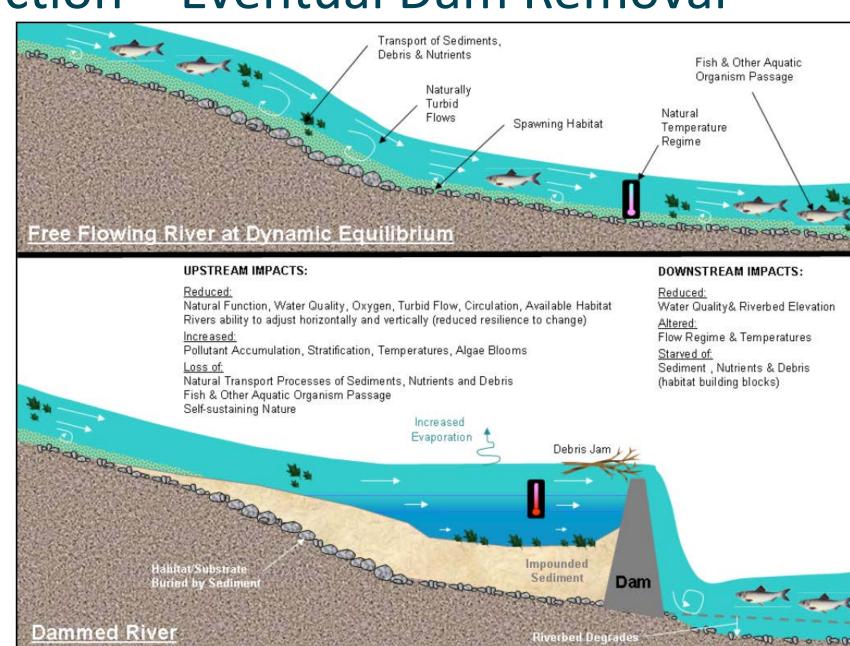
SOURCE: JAMES P. M. SYVITSKI ET AL. PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY A 369, (2011)

Dam Construction = Eventual Dam Removal



Dam Construction = Eventual Dam Removal

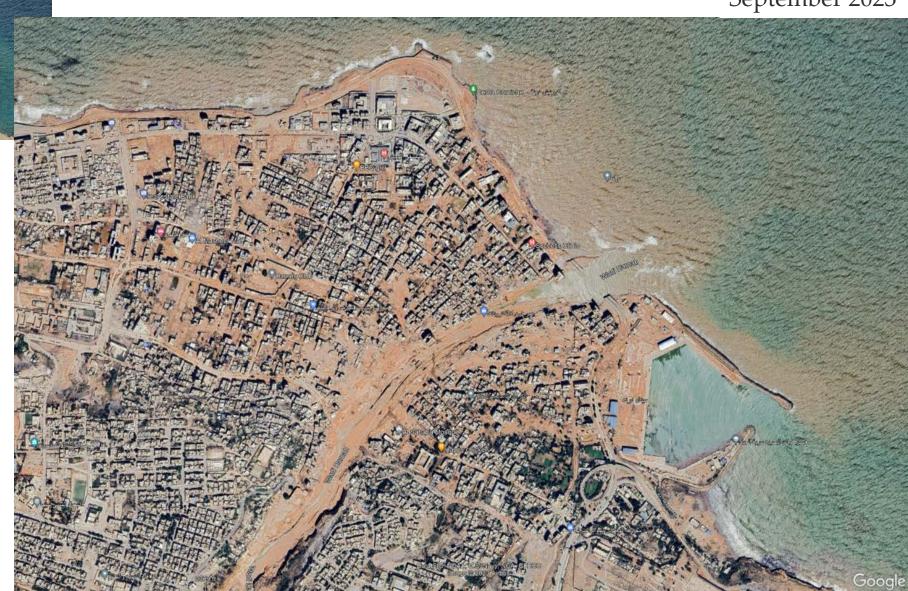
- Catastrophic failure
- Active sediment management
- Passive sediment management





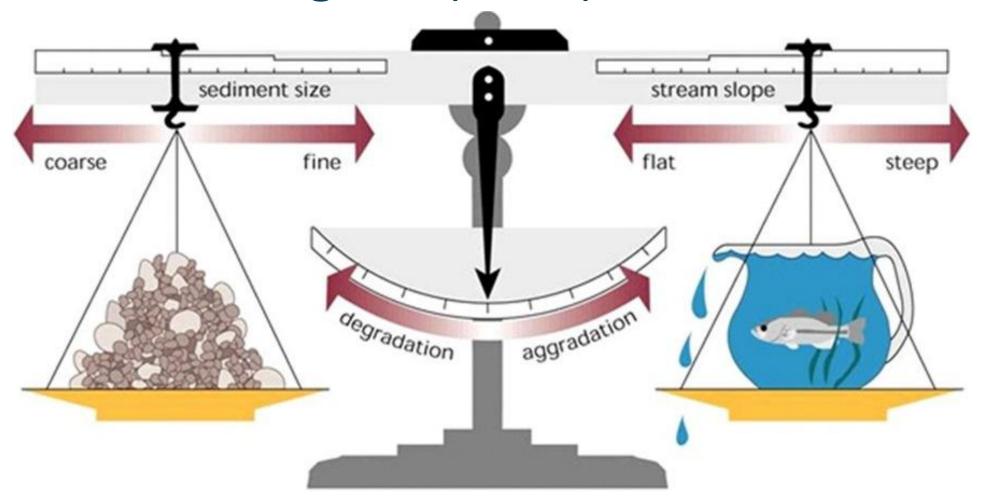








Lane's Diagram (1955)



- Sediment deficit vs sediment surplus
- What is the balance at your dam?

Active Sediment Management: physically remove impounded sediment

Active

- Active construction
- Extensive design and bio-engineering
- Contaminated sediment
- Downstream infrastructure
- \$\$\$\$\$\$
- Immediate channel stability
- Immediate habitat creation







Constructed geomorphology and habitat = ecosystem restoration

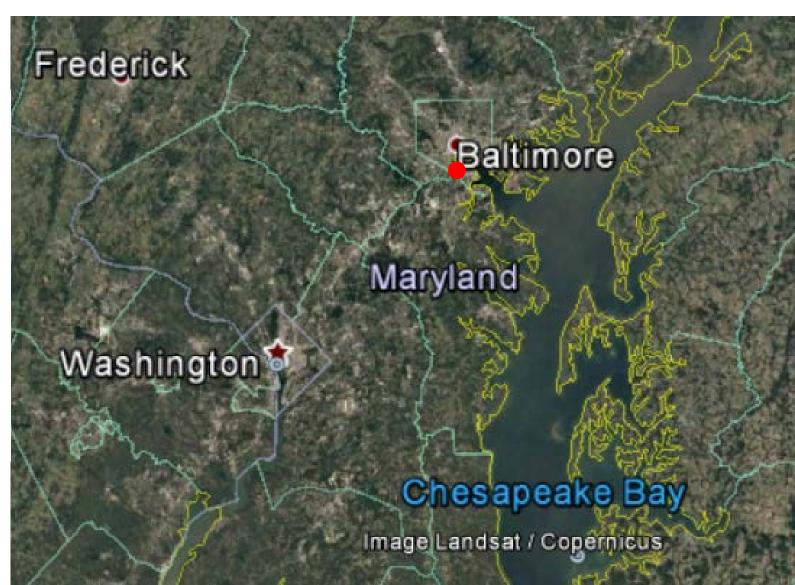




Passive Sediment Management: Patapsco River, Maryland – Simkins and Bloede Dams

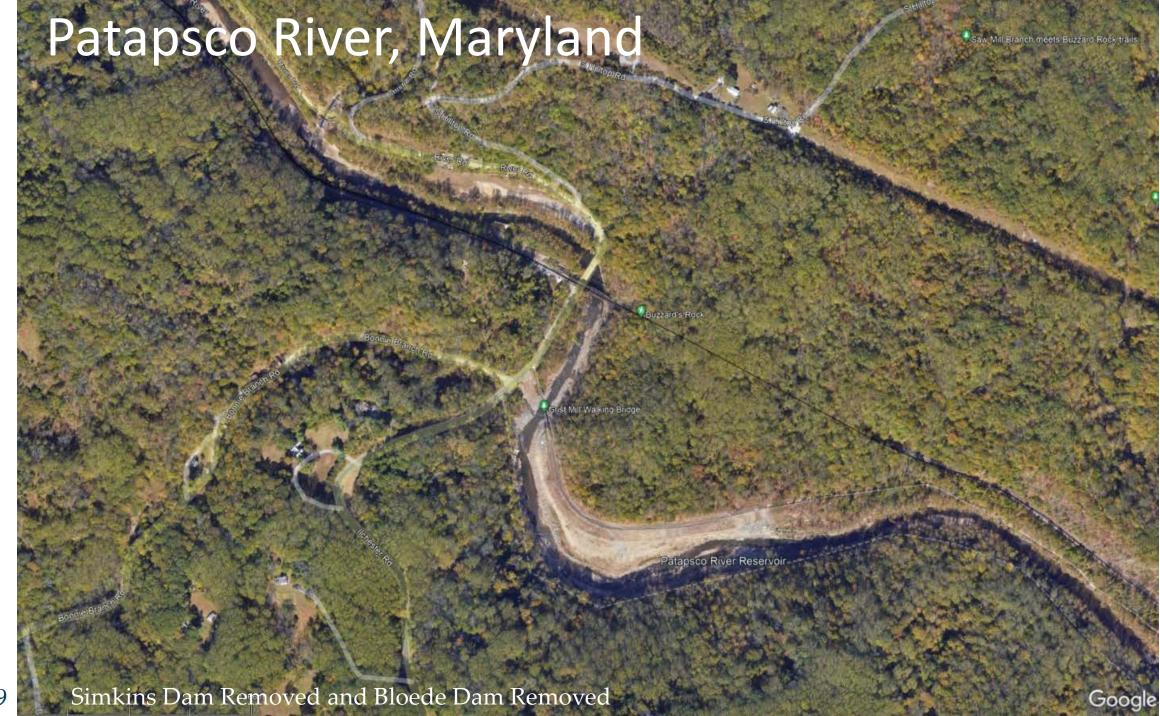
Passive Management

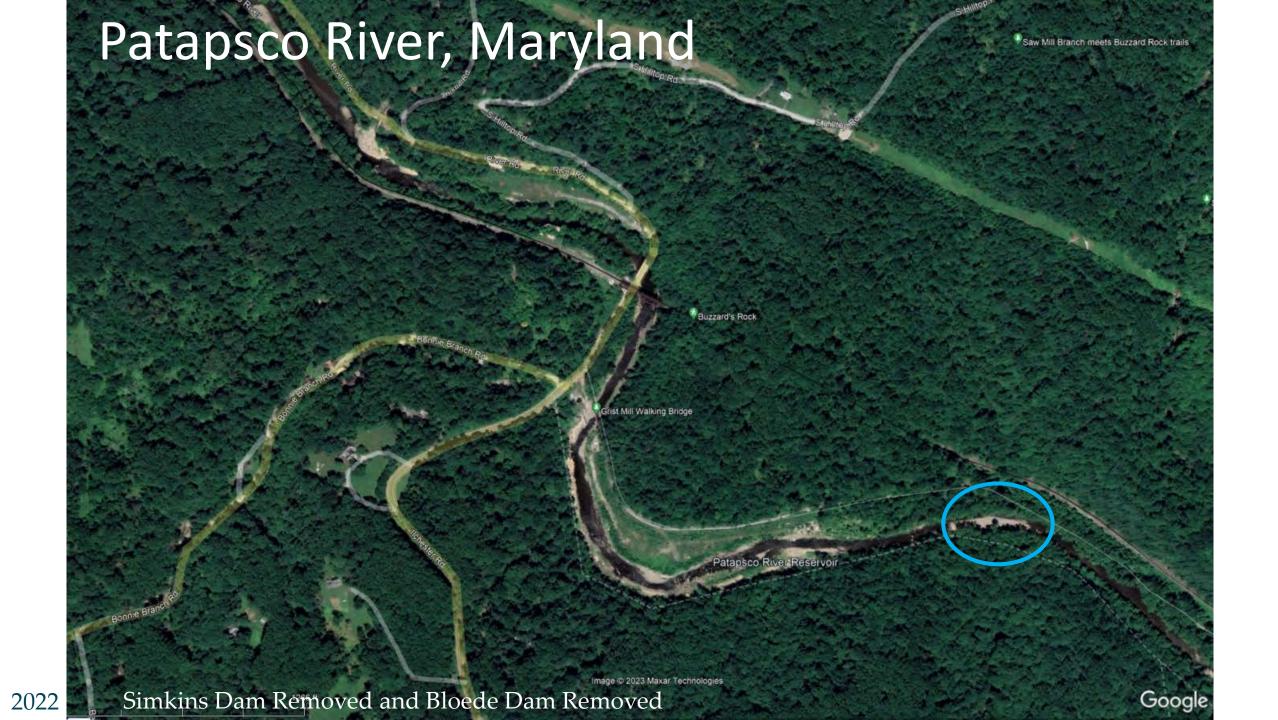
- Limited predictability
- Upstream/downstream infrastructure
- Less costly
- Self-forming habitat
- Benefits marsh restoration

















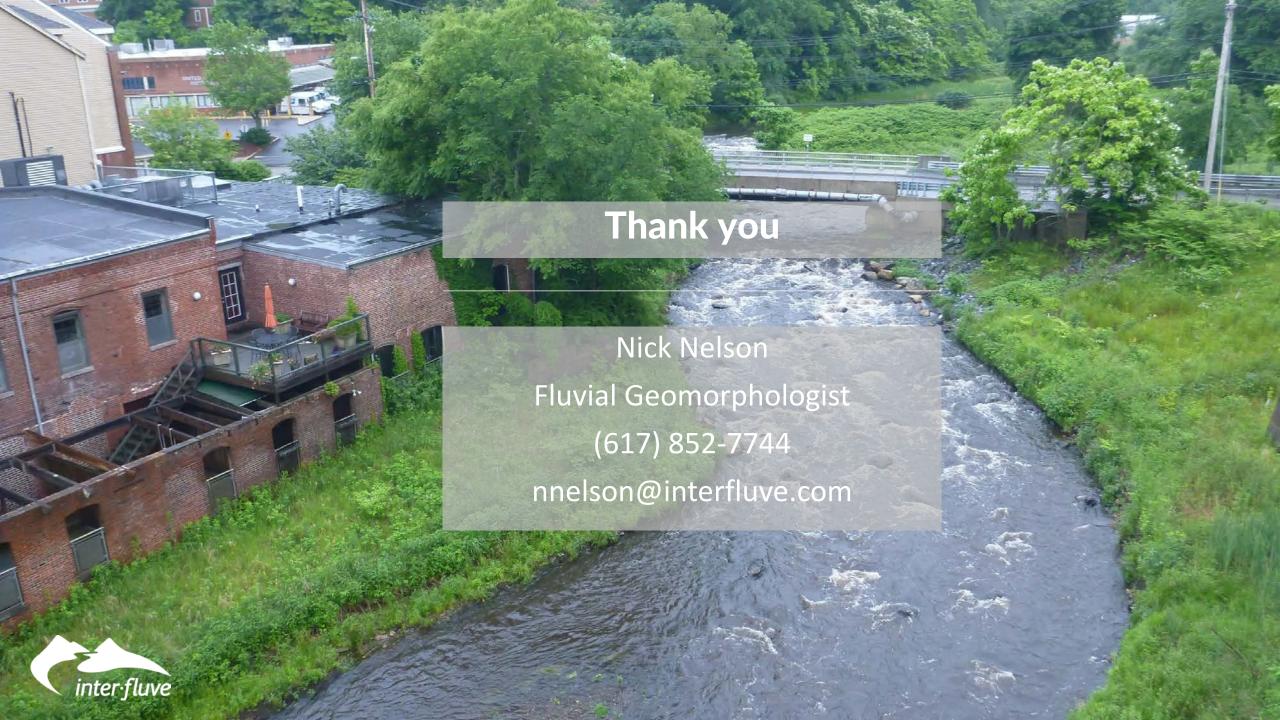




Creative Solutions







Bonus slides with pictures of habitat creation. It's not just barrier removal to consider but what's the habitat available after?

Habitat Creation and Enhancement



