Ecosystem Restoration For Fish and Wildlife Habitat on the UMRS

Presentation for the

2005 Infrastructure Conference

By

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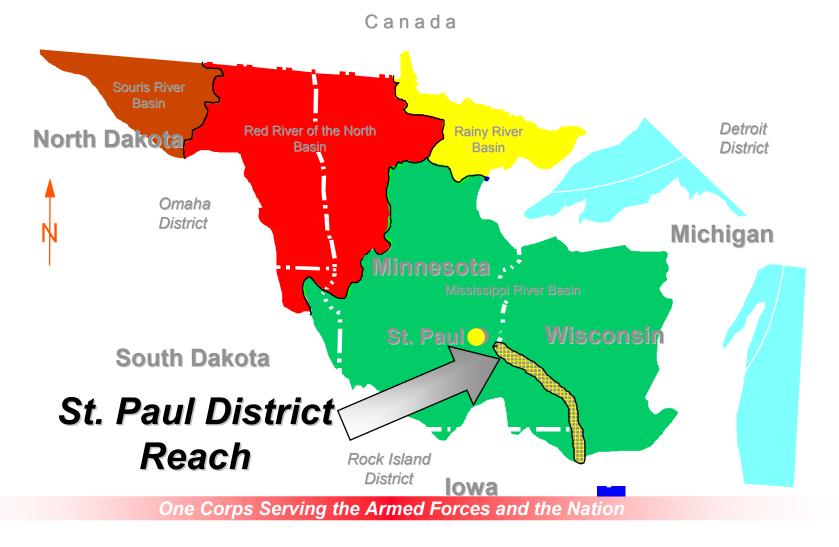
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UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM







Multi-Agency Effort

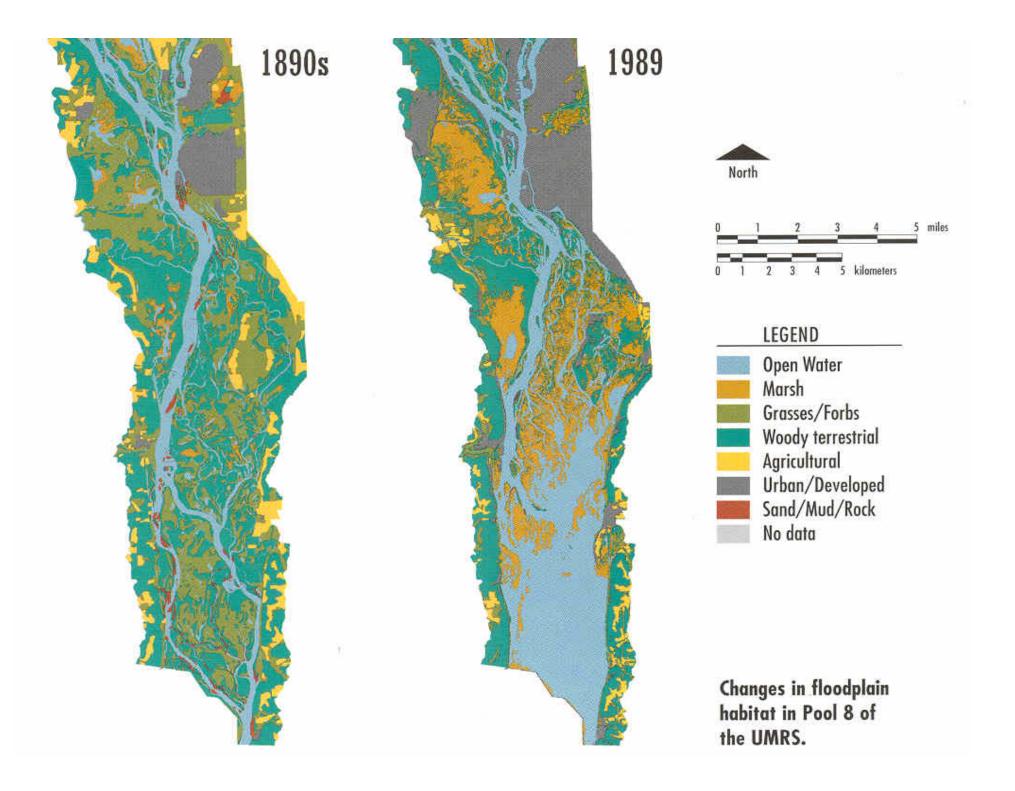
✓ USACE, USFWS, State DNRs, USGS, NGOs

✓ Multi-Discipline

✓ Engineers, Biologists, Planners

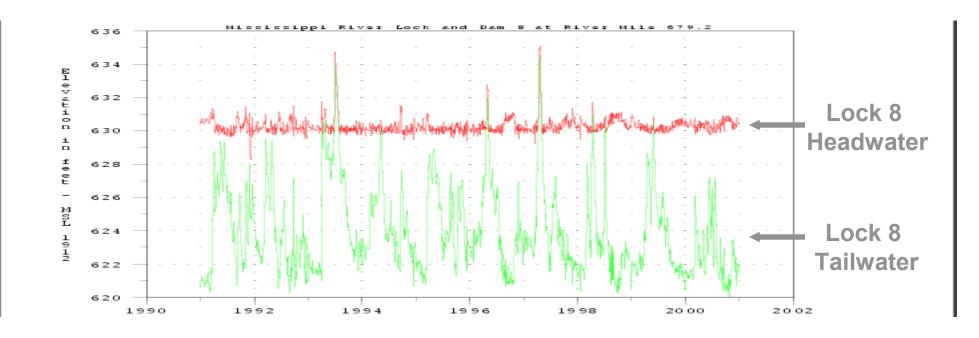
✓ Multi-Use

✓ Navigation, Recreation, Water Supply, Fish and Wildlife Habitat



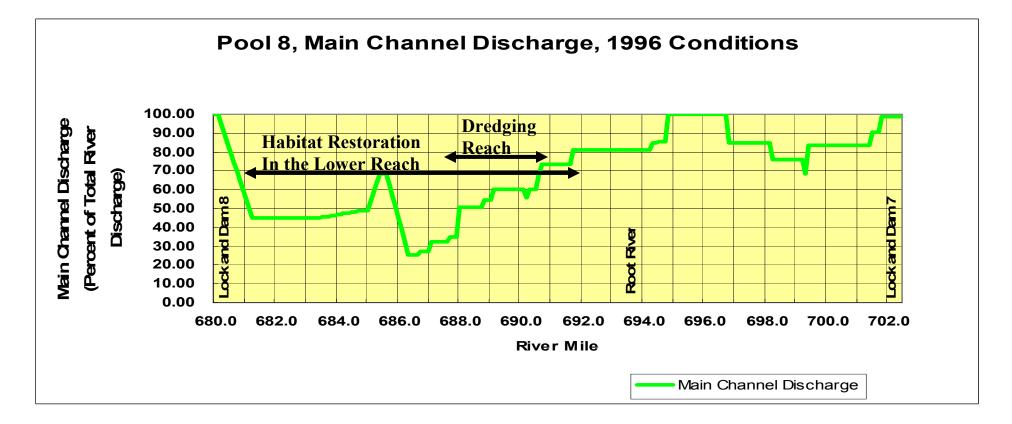


Water Levels Stabilized in Lower Reach of Pool









Island Erosion







Restoring the River

Navigation and Ecosystem Sustainability Program Initiated in 2005

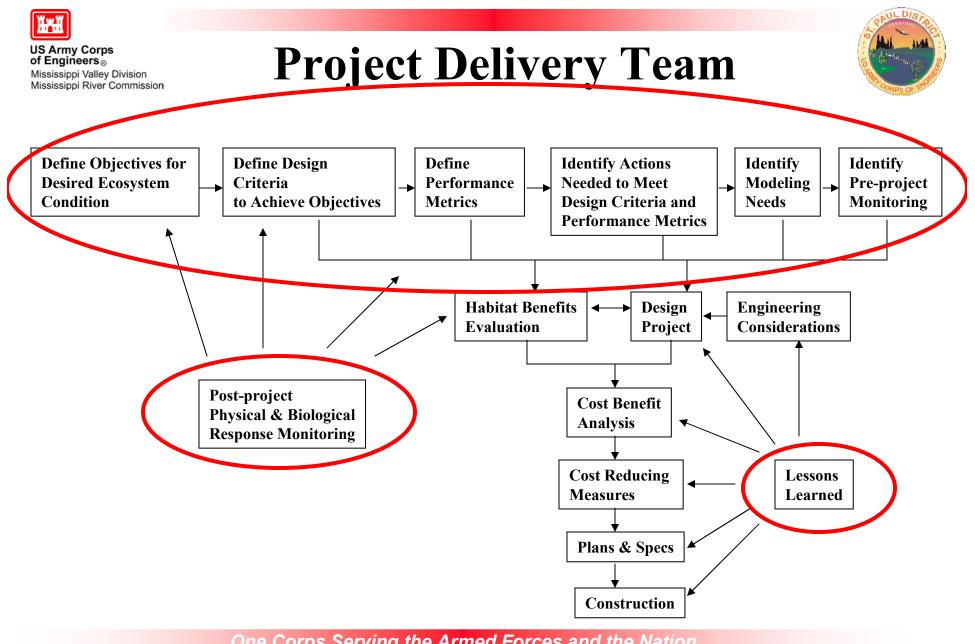
Environmental Management Program 1986 To The Present





Project Delivery Teams Need to Operate Smarter

- Document and Use Lessons Learned
- Do a better job linking objectives, design criteria, performance metrics, actions, modeling, and monitoring needs.
- Work with research community to develop
 - Biological Criteria, Scale of Restoration Guidelines
- Cross-Discipline Training:
 - Engineering, Geomorphology, Biology







Define Objectives

SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time Bound) Objectives

- Example: Increase the area of aquatic vegetation in Weaver Bottoms by the year 2015 as follows:
 - Submersed Aquatic Plants 300 acres
 - ✓ Emerged Aquatic Plants 600 acres
 - Floating Leaf Aquatic Plants 300 acres

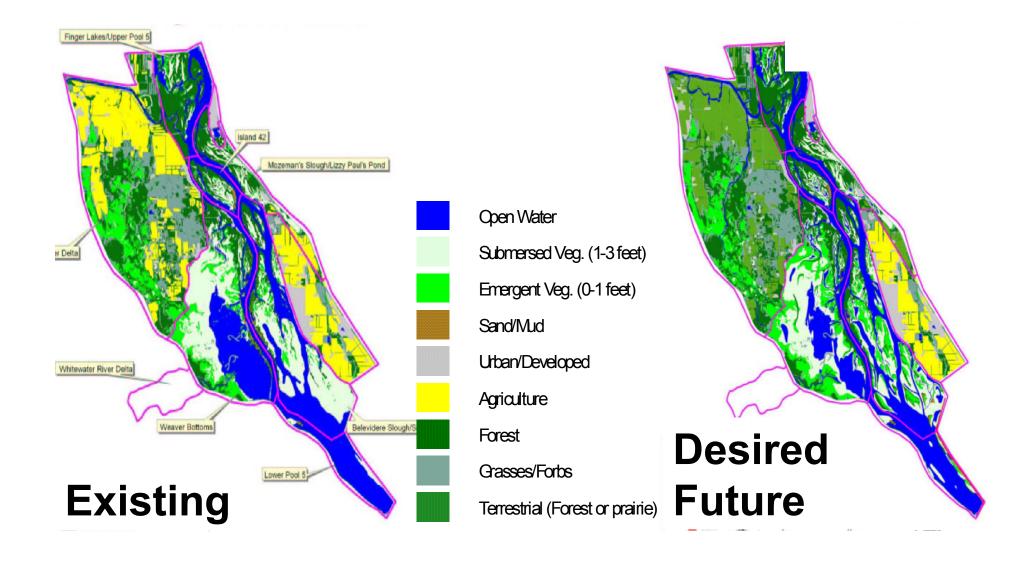
✓ Defined by:

- FWWG (Interagency Team of Biologists, Planners, Engineers)
- Product Delivery Teams





Environmental Pool Plans







Define Design Criteria

Example: Given the light extinction and substrate typical of backwater areas, aquatic plants grow in the following conditions

	Depth (feet)	Average Velocity (fps)	Wind Fetch (miles)	Performance Metric
Emergent Aquatics	0 - 2	< .1	< .75	Area Diversity Community Structure
Submersed Aquatics	1.3 – 5.2	< .5	< .75	
Floating Aquatics	.6 – 2.6	< .2	< .75	



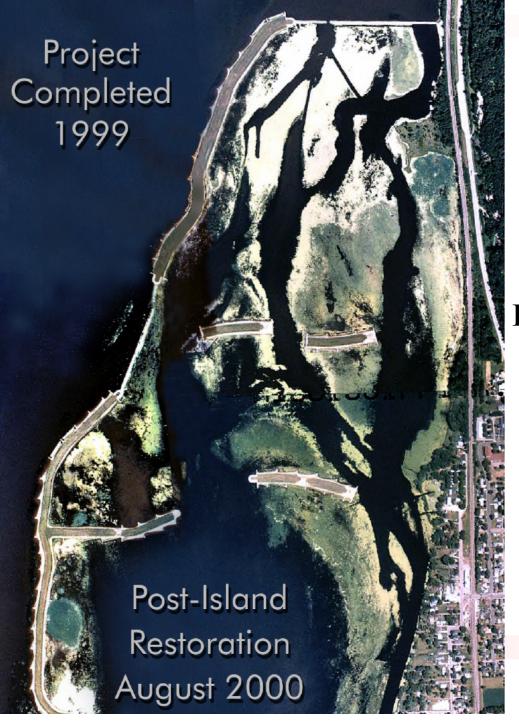


ID Actions Needed to Meet Design Criteria and Metrics

- Water Level Management
- ✓ Islands
- Dredging
- Secondary Channel Restoration
- Shoreline Stabilization
- Training Structure Modifications
- Dredge Material Placement
- Forest Management
- Tributary Delta Restoration
- Fish Passage Structures









ISLANDS



Water Level Drawdowns









Water Level Drawdowns







Secondary Channel Modification







Backwater Dredging







Identify Modeling Needs

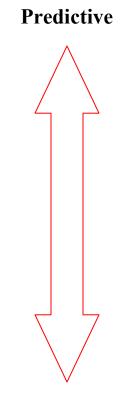
- Hydrodynamic Models

 Steady/Unsteady Flow

 Sediment Transport Models
 Multiple Grain Size
 Sediment Budgets

 Water Quality

 Geomorphology
 - River Meandering, Island Formation
- Ecological Response Models
 - Aquatic and Terrestrial vegetation response
 - Biota

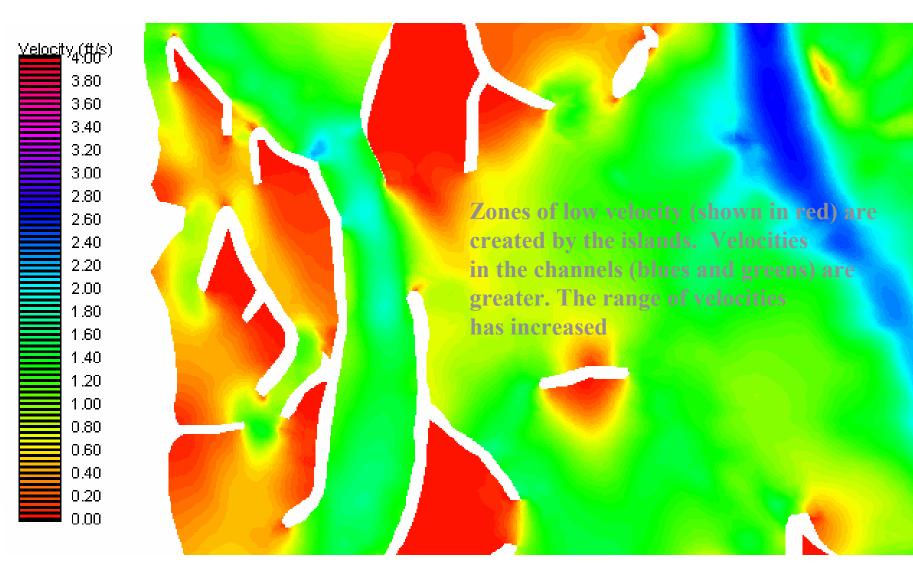


Comparative













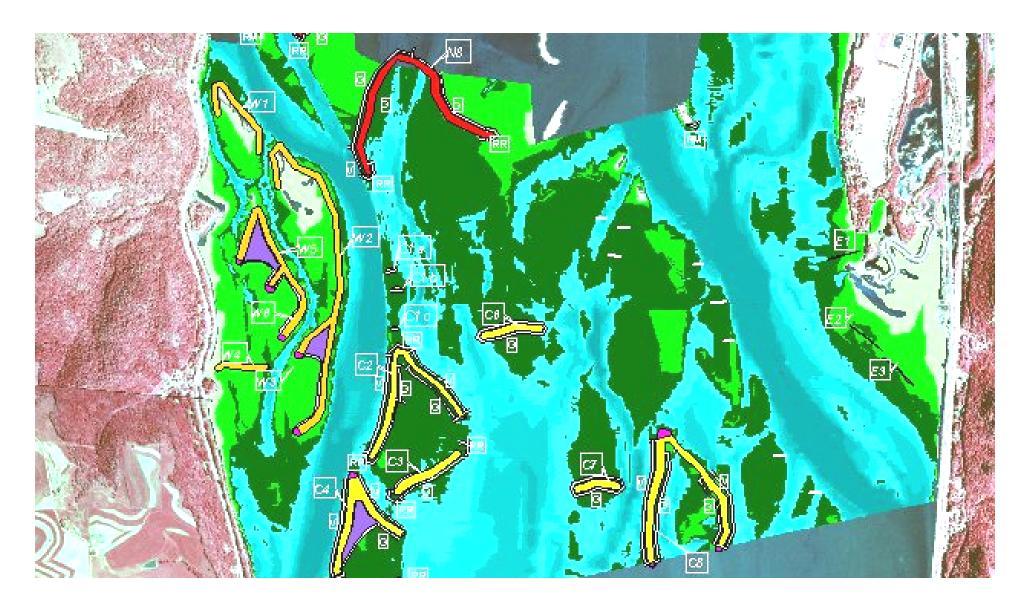
Identify Pre-Project Monitoring Needs

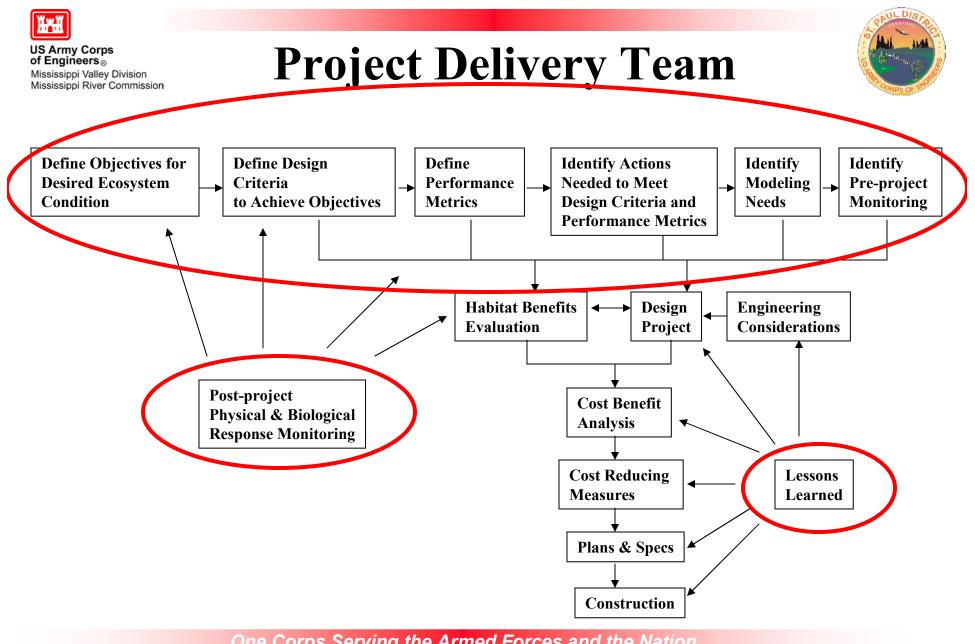
- With goals and objectives, design criteria, performance measures, and actions identified, can develop a pre-project monitoring plan to address critical unknowns
 - Ecosystem condition
 - Topography for plans and specs
 - Data needed for model calibration





Pool 8, Phase 3 Layout









EMP Project Design Handbook

Project Design Criteria Based on:

- ✓ Lessons Learned
- Habitat Design Criteria
 - Fish
 - Migrating Waterfowl (Fall)
 - Aquatic Vegetation
 - Terrestrial Vegetation
 - Loafing Habitat
 - Nesting
- Desired Physical Attributes
 - Water and Sediment
- Engineering Considerations
 - Shoreline stabilization, geotechnical, constructability, ...





Post-project Physical and Biological Monitoring

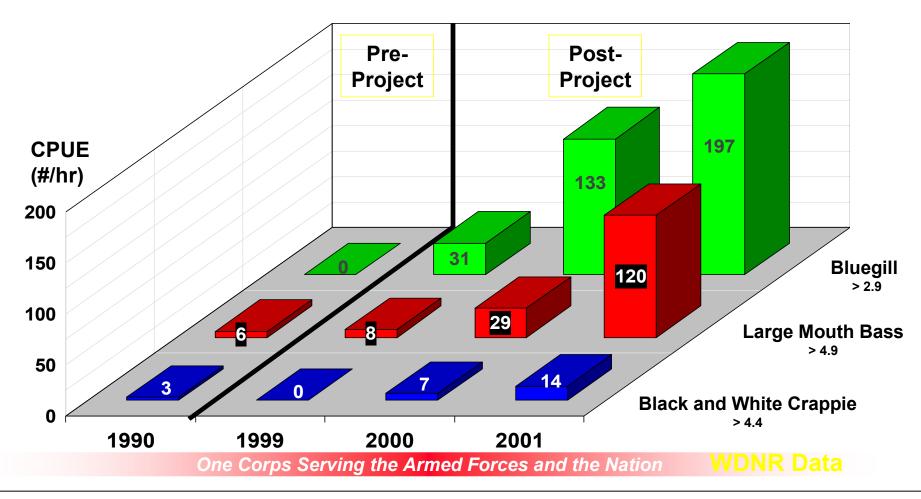
- Monitoring should lead to improved designs (adaptive management) and should quantify the effects at the project scale
- ✓ Our knowledge base should be increased
- Large scale effects of numerous small projects needs to be determined
- Limited by Budgets







Pre- and Post-Project Fall Electro-fishing



The number of fish in the phase II island area has increased significantly.





Conclusion

✓ Strengths

- Cooperative Interagency Effort
- Adaptive Engineering Based on Lessons Learned and Available Knowledge
- ✓ Design Tools: Hydrodynamic Models, GIS, CADD

✓ Weaknesses

- Ecosystem Response Monitoring has been Minimal
- Ecosystem Response Models Are Poor
 - Individual Species Based Models
 - ✓ Matrix Scoring
- Weak Relationship Between Research Community and PDTs