Bluff Stabilization along Lake Michigan, using Active and Passive Dewatering Techniques Allegan Co. Michigan

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Presentation Outline

Problem Previous Studies Planned solution to problem Current work & technology Conclusions Future Work



Problem:

Bluff recession along Lake Michigan's Coast causes substantial property loss annually.

Recession rates:- 1 to 2 ft/yr at study site over the past 135 years.

Engineered structures consistently fail to deter erosion:

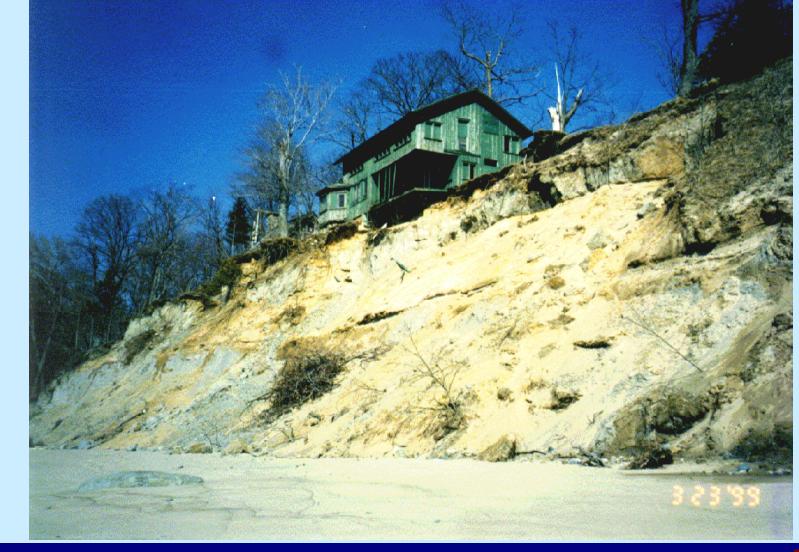
•Typically designed to prevent toe erosion, while precipitation and groundwater discharge from the bluff face may be the governing factor in bluff failure.



Problem

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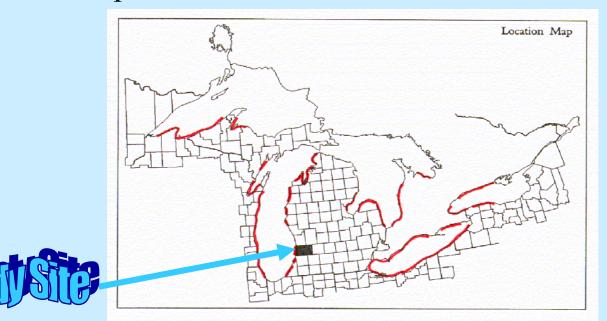






Phase I - Monitoring

Study at Allegan County, Miami Park South
Through long term (8 years) monitoring correlations were made between bluff displacement and climate.

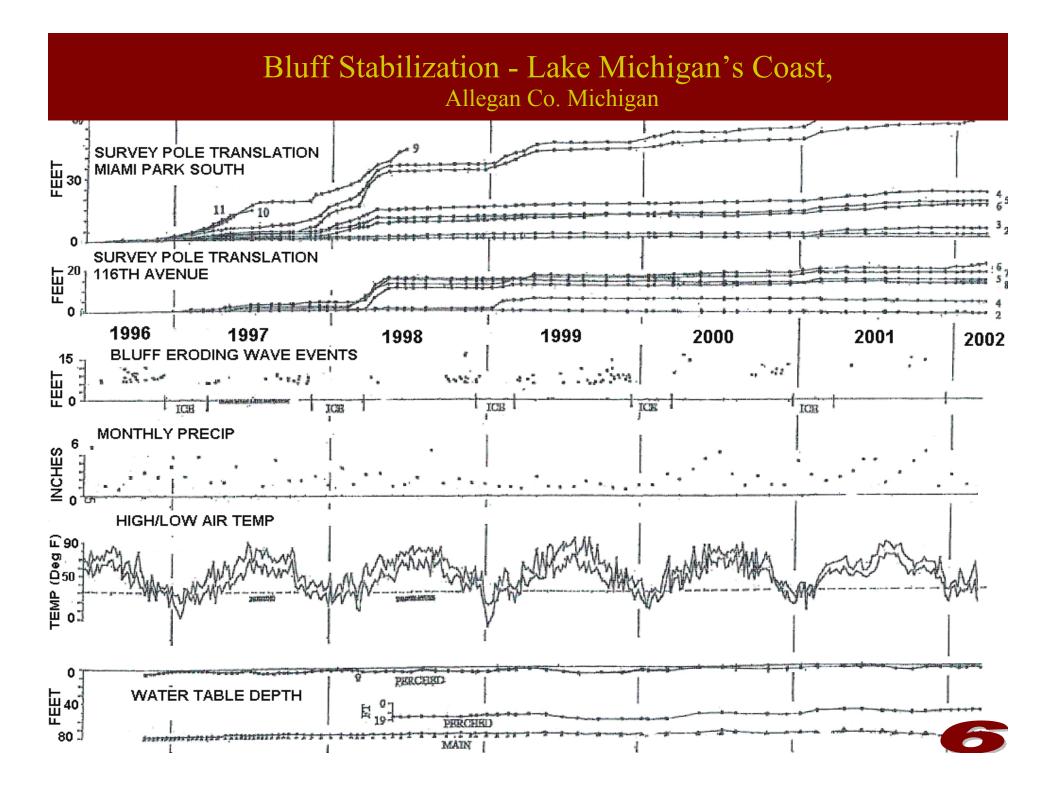




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> Conclusions of monitoring 1996 to 2002

•High lake levels contributed to magnitude of earlier displacements (pre 1999).

•Bluff movements \Leftrightarrow rises in perched water levels

•Rises in perched water tables & pore pressures ⇔ **bluff face freezing**.

•Wave erosion: removal of displaced materials => more slumping.

•Continued slumping despite little toe erosion



Phase II - Dewatering the site

•Developed plan to dewater with pumps in vertical wells & passive horizontal wells drilled into bluff face

•Plan included instrumentation of slope for remote monitoring of:-

- •displacement
- groundwater levels
- •ground temperatures
- •atmospheric conditions
- •bluff face freezing



• Three recognized potentiometric surfaces

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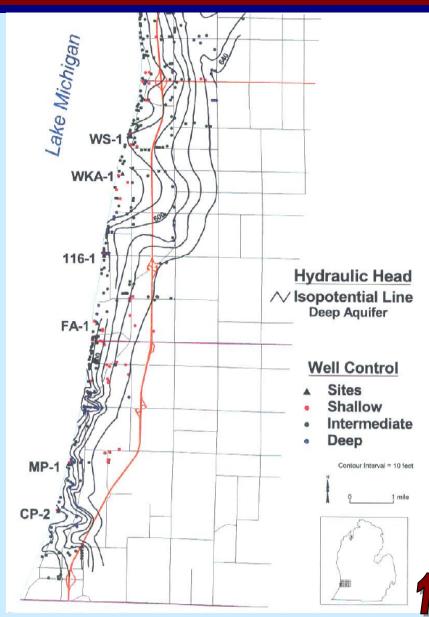
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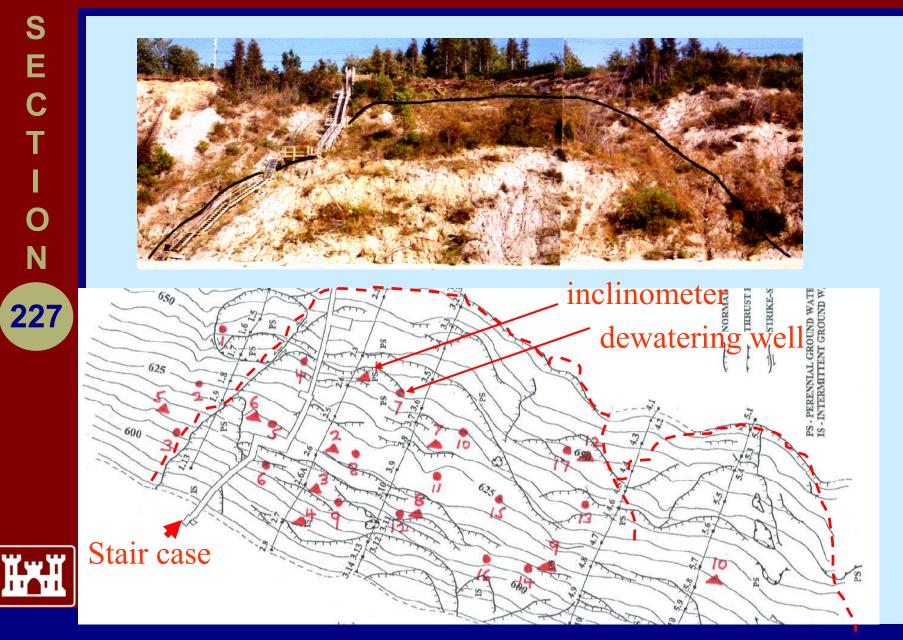
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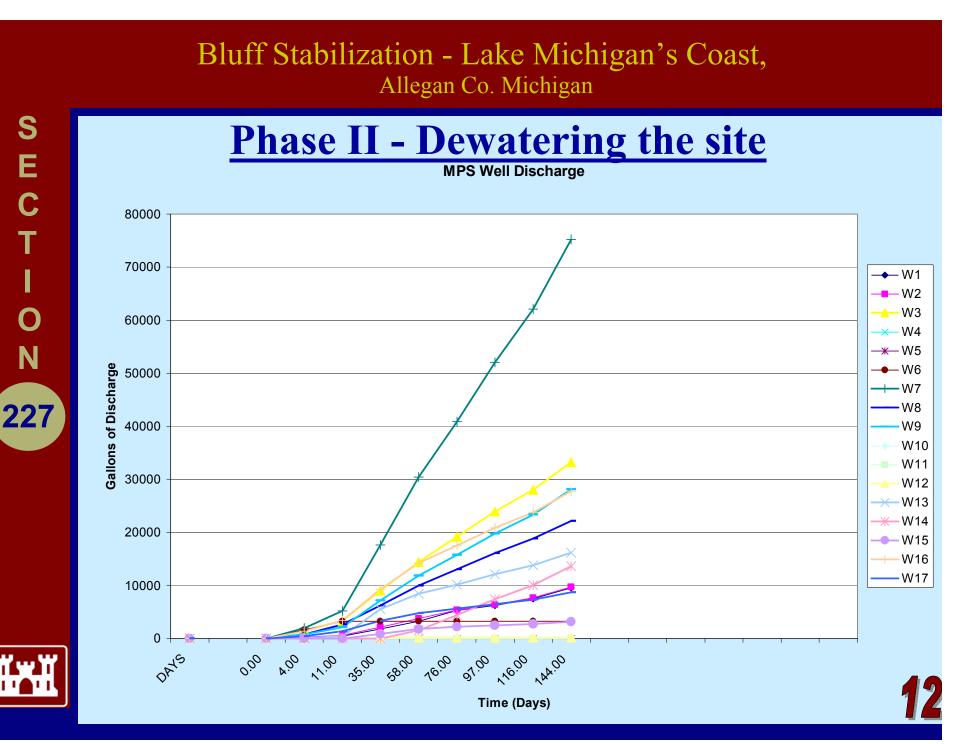
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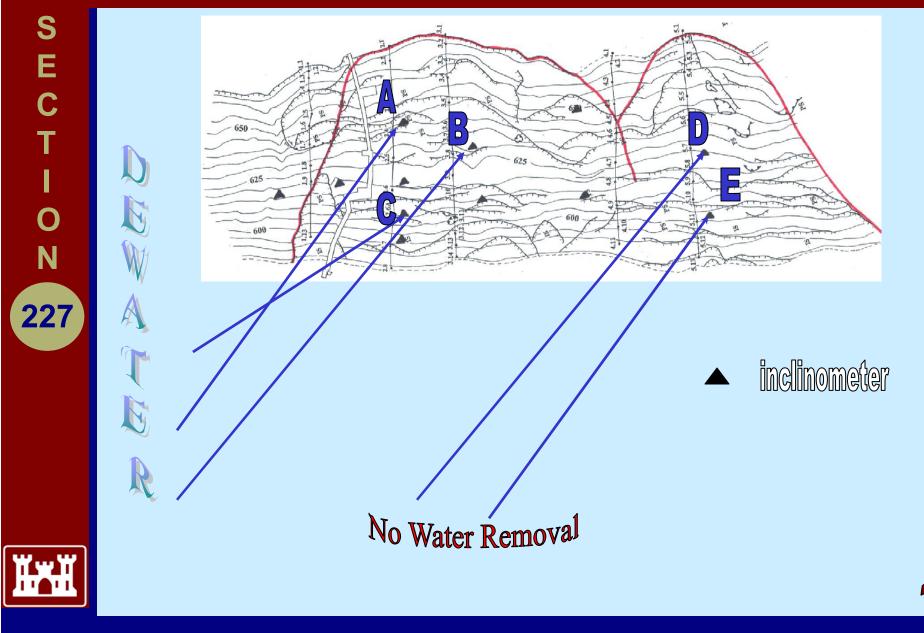
- Deep (extension of lake level
- Intermediate (perched)
- Shallow (perched)

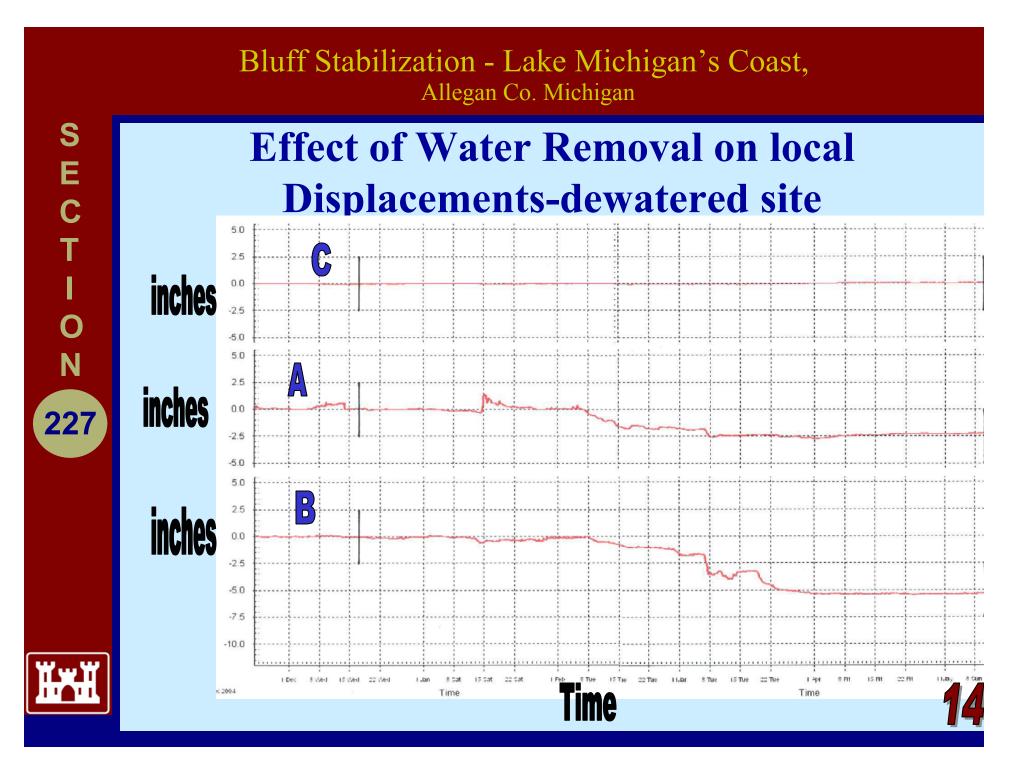
(after Montgomery, 1998)

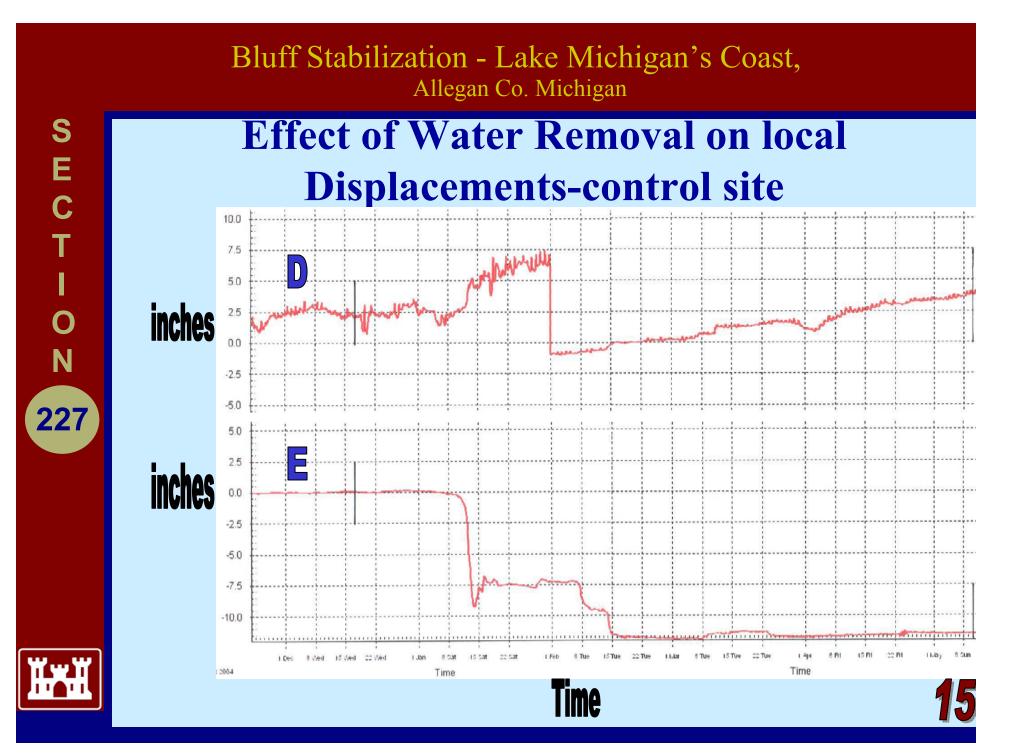












Conclusions of first year's dewatering efforts

- •After bluff face froze, groundwater flow direction changed periodically
- •Horizontal passive wells not as effective as vertical active wells.
- •Mean shear displacement in wells on dewatered site was about 2.83 in. per well
- •Mean shear displacement in wells on control site was about 11.50 in. per well
- •Removal of perched groundwater during the 2004-05 winter spring cycle created a three times more stable bluff than at control site
- •Repeated experiments between now and 2009 will test repeatability of 2004-05 results



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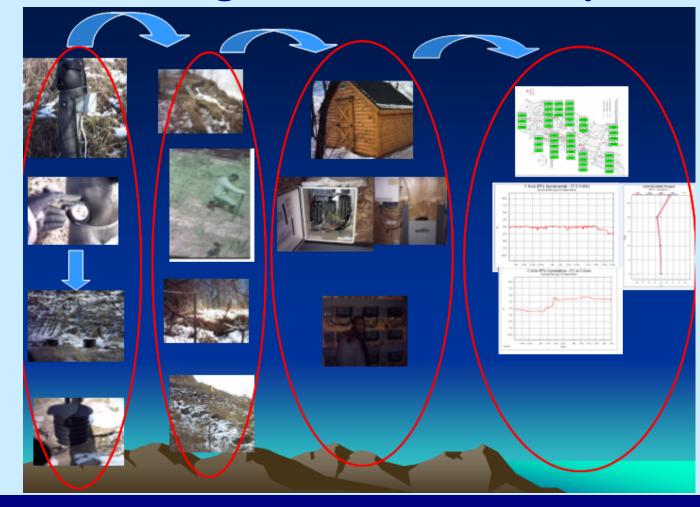
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Future Work-development of knowledge-based data base system



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Property owners – (private and government) for allowing unlimited access to the bluff.



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