

Technical WorkGroup Meeting Q4 2013 TWG

Geomorphology Studies

December 2, 2013

Prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc. Watershed GeoDynamics

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RSP 6.5 and 6.6 – Presentation Overview²

- Aerial and LiDAR (RSP 6.5.4.4 and Modeling Approach TM)
- Assess Geomorphic Change (RSP 6.5.4.4)
 - Geomorphic Feature digitization for 1950s and 2013 aerials
- Geomorphic Characterization (RSP 6.5.4.1)
 - Geomorphic Field Observations
 - Geomorphic Surface Mapping
- Large Woody Debris (RSP 6.5.4.9)

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Presentation Overview (Cont.)

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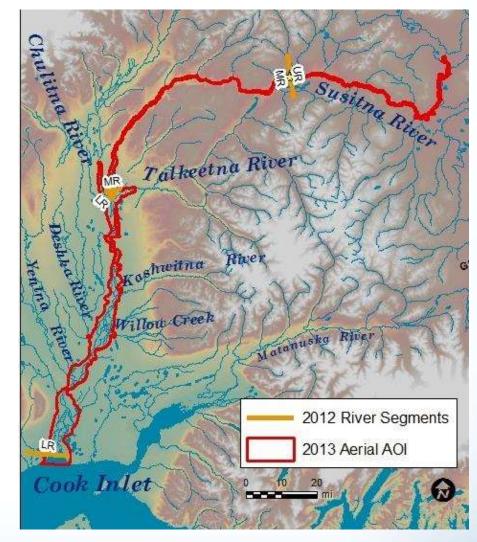
- USGS Sediment Data (RSP 6.5.4.2)
- 1-D Model (RSP 6.6.4.1 and Modeling Approach TM)
 - Current Status and Updates
- 2-D Morphology Model (RSP 6.6.4.1 and Modeling Approach TM)
 - Current Status and Updates

Acquire Aerials (RSP 6.5.4.4)

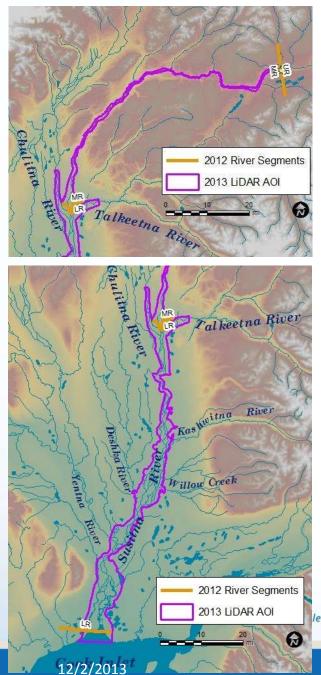
- Complete the effort started in 2012
- Upper River
 - PRM 183 to 262, 9/15/13 @ 21,700 cfs*
- Middle River
 - PRM 102.5 to 149,
 9/24/13 @ 11,300 cfs*
 - PRM 149 to 183, 11/6/13, ~6,000 cfs*
- Lower River
 - PRM 1 to 102.5,
 9/20/13 @ 35,500 cfs*

*Provisional Discharge from USGS gages

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LiDAR (Modeling Approach TM) ⁵

- Acquisition hampered by weather and high flows
- 37% of river corridor flown
- Locations collected:
 - Lower River: PRM 102.3 to PRM 66
 - Middle River: PRM 102.3 to PRM 109
 - 10 miles of the Chulitna
 - 6 miles of the Talkeetna
 - Portions of FA-128
 - Portions of Yentna Confluence
- Indexing 2011 Mat-Su LiDAR

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Assess Geomorphic Change (RSP 6.5.4.4) ⁶

- 2013 geomorphic feature delineation extension
- Geomorphic features digitized from 1950s aerials
- Floodplain/channel turnover analysis



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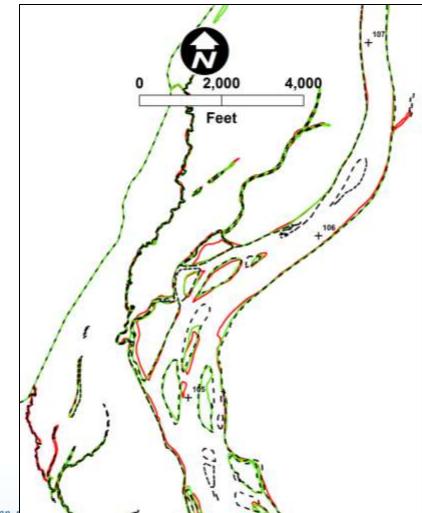


2013 Geomorphic 7 Feature Delineation (RSP 6.5.4.4)

Extension of 2013
 Geomorphic
 Delineation for areas
 in Talkeetna River
 and Chulitna River

Comparative Geomorphic Features ⁸ (RSP 6.5.4.4)





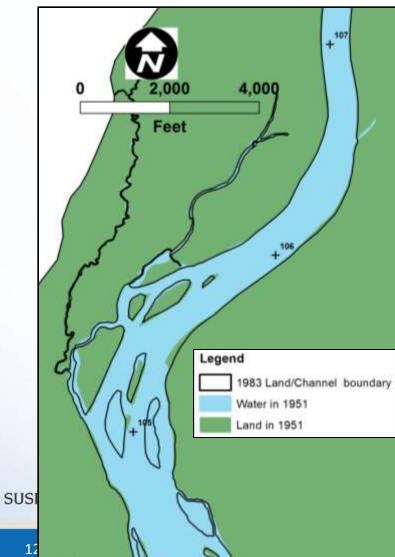
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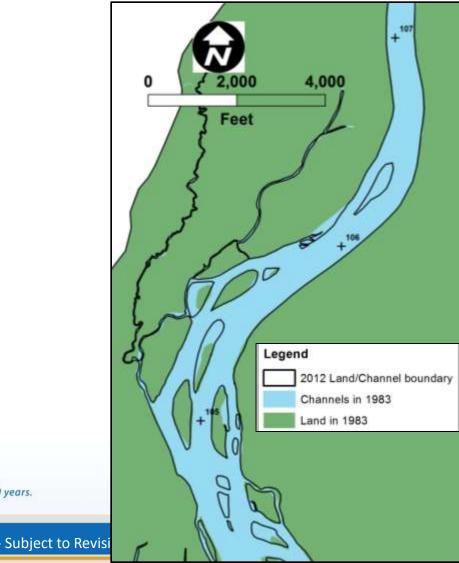
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Turnover Analysis (RSP 6.5.4.4) 9 1983 to 2012 1951 to 1983

0 years.





Geomorphic Characterization (RSP 6.5.4.1) ¹⁰



Observations and processes compiled and identified for Initial Study Report

Concepts developed from 2013 field work

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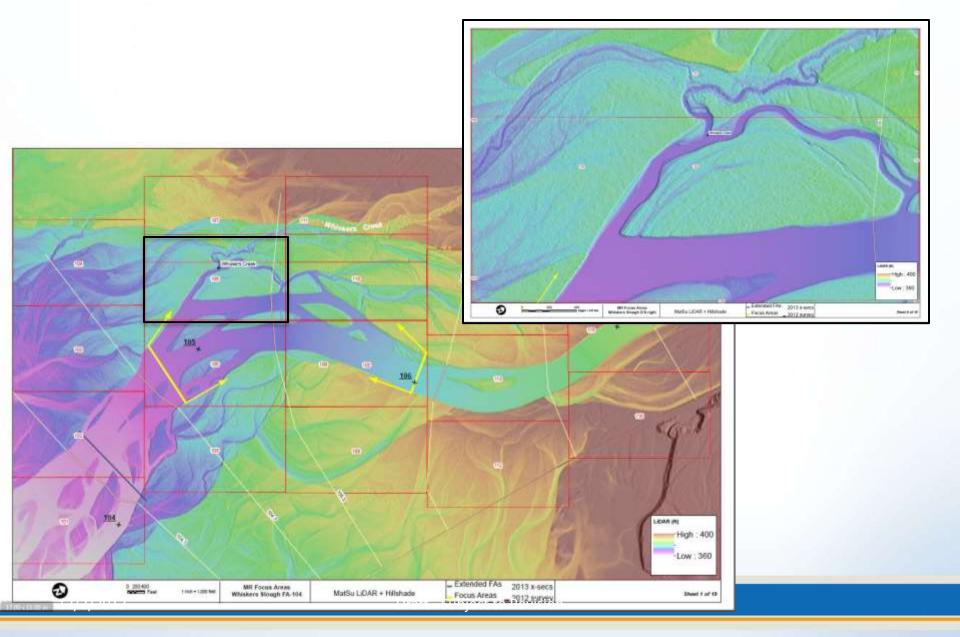
Comparative Era Aerials (RSP 6.5.4.1) ¹¹



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LiDAR and Hillshade (RSP 6.5.4.1) ¹²



2013 Field Observations (RSP 6.5.4.1) ¹³



Observed eroded bank
 – Fluvial and ice scraping





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2013 Field Observations – Beaver Dams





Focus Area	Active	Height (ft)	Latitude	Longitude	Notes		
FA-104	YES	5.5	62.38251	-150.16148	Large beaver dam in upland slough		
FA-104	UNKNOWN	n/a	62.38379	-150.15707	True right bank of beaver pond across from side channel and upland slough		
FA-113	NO	n/a	62.49256	-150.11053	Center of old beaver dam		
FA-113	NO	n/a	62.51766	-150.12950	Abandoned beaver dam that has partially filled in raised water table		
FA-113	NO	n/a	62.51711	-150.12426	Old beaver dam - intact but doesn't appear to be active		
FA-115	YES	n/a	62.51861	-150.12316	Active beaver dam in upland slough		
FA-115	NO	5.0	62.50936	-150.11909	Old abandoned breached beaver dam		
FA-128	YES	n/a	62.66334	-149.92648	Upstream end of side slough - 2 beaver dams		
FA-138	NO	n/a	62.76393	-149.70025	Downstream end of blown out beaver dam		
FA-138	NO	n/a	62.76409	-149.70043	Blown out dam		
FA-138	YES	1.5	62.75810	-149.70290	Beaver dam across side channel		
FA-138	YES	2.0	62.75723	-149.70461	Beaver dam - head of coarse riffle		
FA-138	YES	2.0	62.75803	-149.70290	Beaver dam on side slough		
FA-138	YES	3.0	62.75481	-149.70786	Downstream end of beaver dam		
FA-141	UNKNOWN	3.0	62.78940	-149.64857	Beaver dam across upland slough		
FA-141	YES	4.5	62.78810	-149.65013	Active beaver dam in upland slough		
FA-144	YES	n/a	62.81134	-149.58243	Confluence of side slough at beaver dam & channel coming in from mainstem		
FA-144	NO	n/a	62.81362	-149.57591	Old beaver dam at mouth of side slough (backed up from beaver dam @ WP107)		

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2013 Field Observations (RSP 6.5.4.1) 15

• Sediment deposition in expansion zone

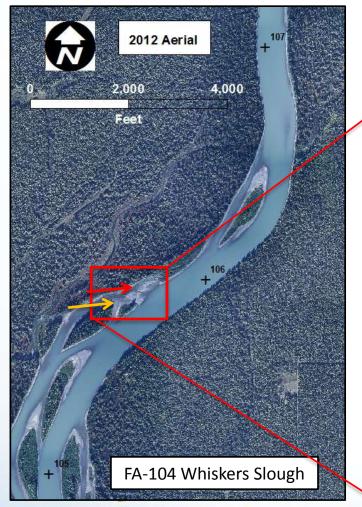


FA-144 Slough 21

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2013 Field Observations (RSP 6.5.4.1) ¹⁶



 Lateral control at heads of secondary channels



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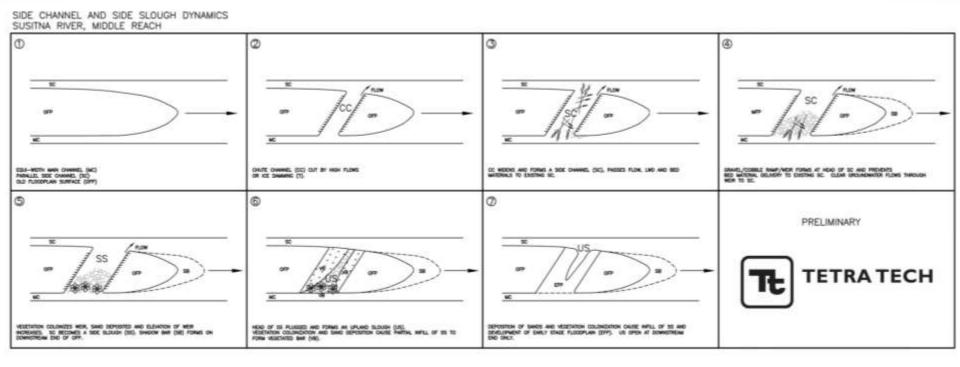
2013 Field Observations (RSP 6.5.4.1): Side Channel and Side Slough Dynamics



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Conceptual Geomorphic Model (RSP 6.5.4.1)¹⁸ Side Channel and Side Slough Dynamics

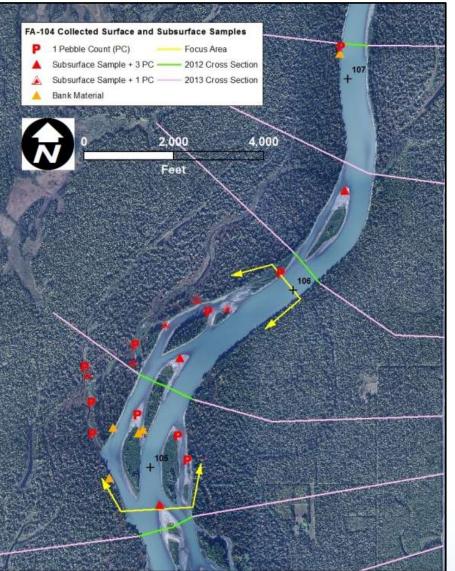


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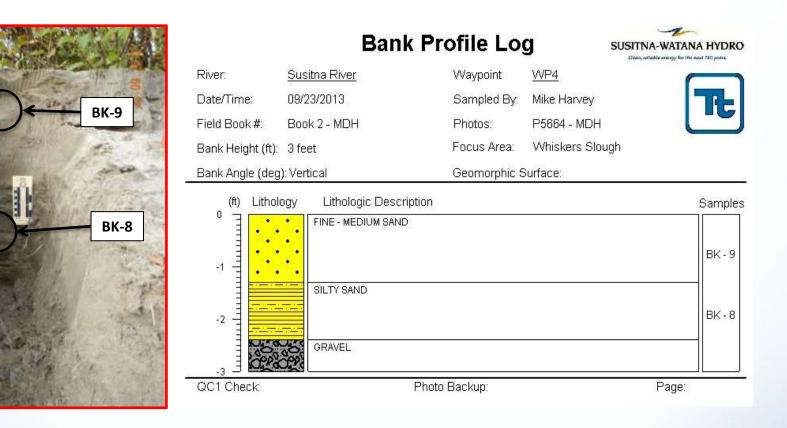
2013 Data Collection – Banks (RSP 6.5.4.1)¹⁹



- > 3 bank samples performed in each Focus Area
- Goal to sample banks of variety of geomorphic surfaces
- FA-104 sampled bank surfaces
 - Young Floodplain
 - Mature Floodplain
 - Terrace
- Surfaces lower than Young Floodplain (Vegetated Bar) not sampled. Observed primarily sand above basal gravel layer in these lower surfaces. This stratification could be found within sampled older surfaces.

2013 Field Observations (RSP 6.5.4.1) ²⁰

BANK SAMPLE: Young Floodplain Surface

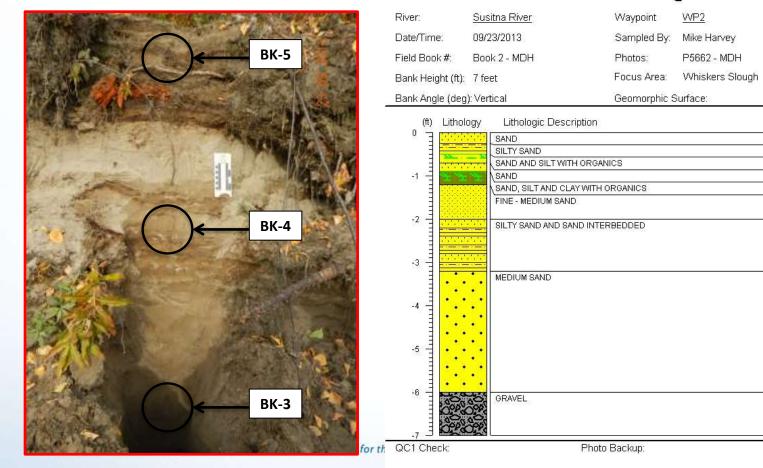


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2013 Field Observations (RSP 6.5.4.1)

BANK SAMPLE: Terrace Surface



Bank Profile Log



Samples

BK - 5

BK - 4

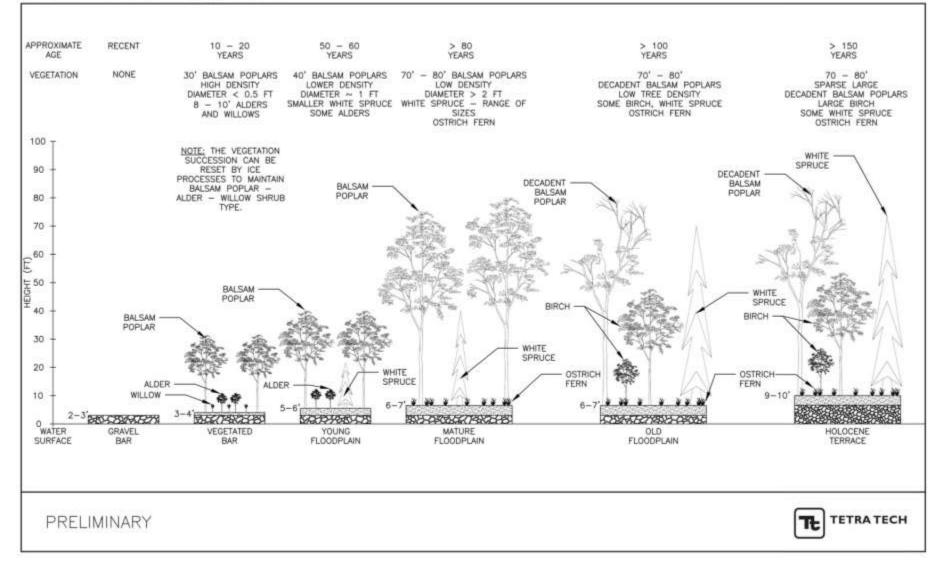
BK - 3

Page:

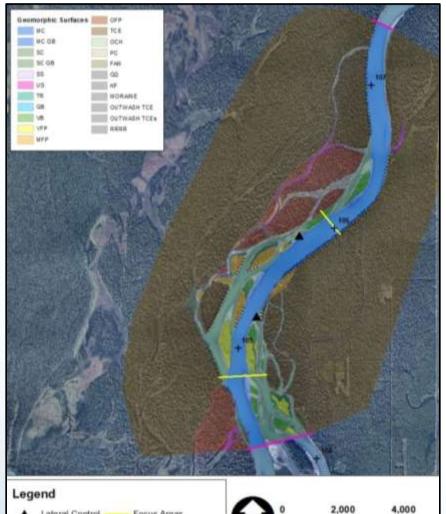
21

Conceptual Geomorphic Model (RSP 6.5.4.1): 22 Geomorphic Succession

GEOMORPHIC SUCCESSION SUSITNA RIVER, MIDDLE REACH



Geomorphic Surface Mapping (RSP 6.5.4.1) 23 FA-104 Whiskers Slough



MC = Main Channel MC GB = Main Channel Gravel Bar SC = Side Chanel SC = Side Channel Gravel Bar SS = Side Slough US = Upland Slough TR = Tributary VB = Vegetated Bar

YFP = Young Floodplain MFP = Mature Floodplain OFP = Old Floodplain TCE = Terrace OCH = Overflow Channel PC = Paleo Channel FAN = Alluvial Fan GD = Grano Diorite KF = Kahlitna Flysch RRRR = Railroad Rip-Rap

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Lateral Control

..... Eroding Banks -

Focus Areas

FA Geomorphic Units

15.

4,000

Feet

2013 Field Observations (RSP 6.5.4.1) Geomorphic Surface Heights



• Geomorphic surface heights from datum (water surface) taken throughout Focus Areas

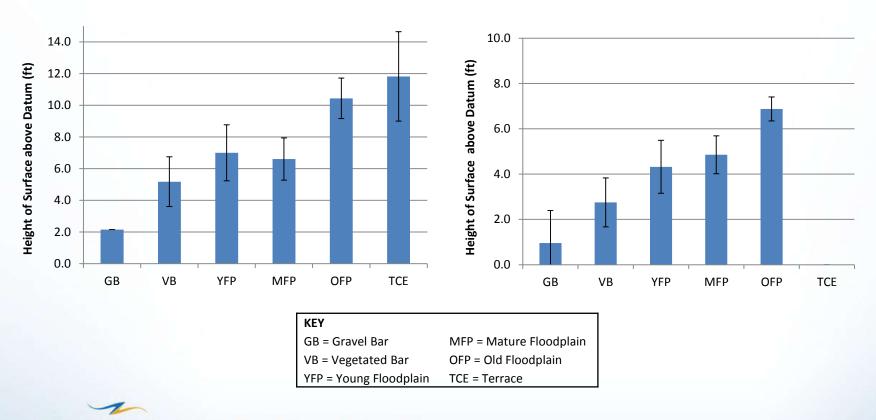
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Geomorphic Surface Heights (RSP 6.5.4.1): 25 Mean and Standard Deviation

FA-104 (Whiskers Slough)

FA-144 (Slough 21)



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Preliminary Analysis – Return Period of Overtopping ₂₆ Flows on Geomorphic Surfaces (RSP 6.5.4.1)

Focus Area	Return Period (yr)						
FOCUS Area	VB YFP		MFP	OFP	TCE		
FA-104 Whiskers Slough	23	117	82	> 1000	> 1000		
FA-113 Oxbow I	9	38	38	61	> 500		
FA-115 Slough 6a	6	n/a	75	125	> 500		
FA-128 Slough 8a	6	4	35	59	n/a		
FA-138 Gold Creek	6	73	97	134	329		
FA-141 Indian River	3	14	10	n/a	37		
FA-144 Slough 21	13	82	153	> 1000	n/a		

KEY	
/B = Vegetated Bar	OFP = Old Floodplain
/FP = Young Floodplain	TCE = Terrace
MFP = Mature Floodplain	

- Return period determined with mean elevation for each geomorphic surface
- Relative surface heights gathered in field. Respective elevations derived from flow-routing model rating curves
- No return period calculated if geomorphic surface was not observed/measured in field.

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Role of Ice? (RSP 6.5.4.1)



- Chute channel during 2013 ice break-up (left)
- Same chute channel post 2013 ice break-up (below)

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Role of Ice? (RSP 6.5.4.1)



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Rafted boulders on channel bank (left)

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 Ice scars (6.5') on trees adjacent to overflow channel (below)





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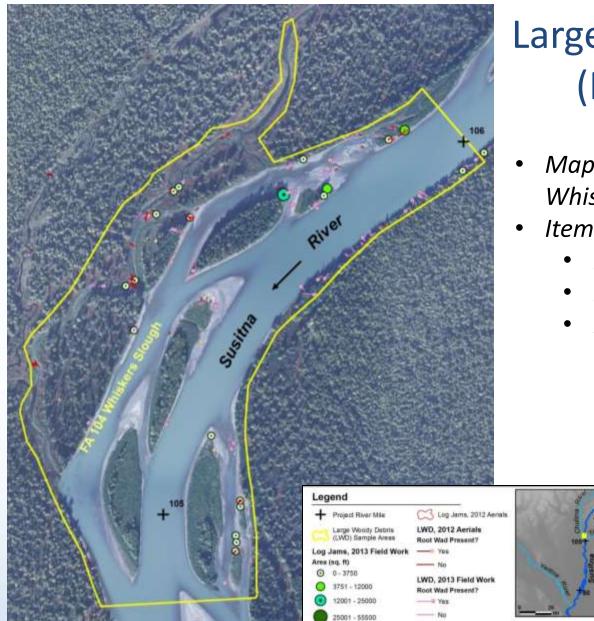
Role of Ice? (RSP 6.5.4.1)



- Sand deposition on high old floodplain surface (left)
- Ice break-up flooding on floodplain surface (below)



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Large Woody Debris ³⁰ (RSP 6.5.4.9)

- Mapped 2013 LWD Data in FA-104 Whiskers Slough
- Items noted:
 - Location of logs
 - Location and size of log jams

ENERGY AUTHORI

750 1,000

Data Sources: See Map References

ection: AK State Plane Zone 4 NACI 1083

File LWD WhiskerStough#Stantitiz must

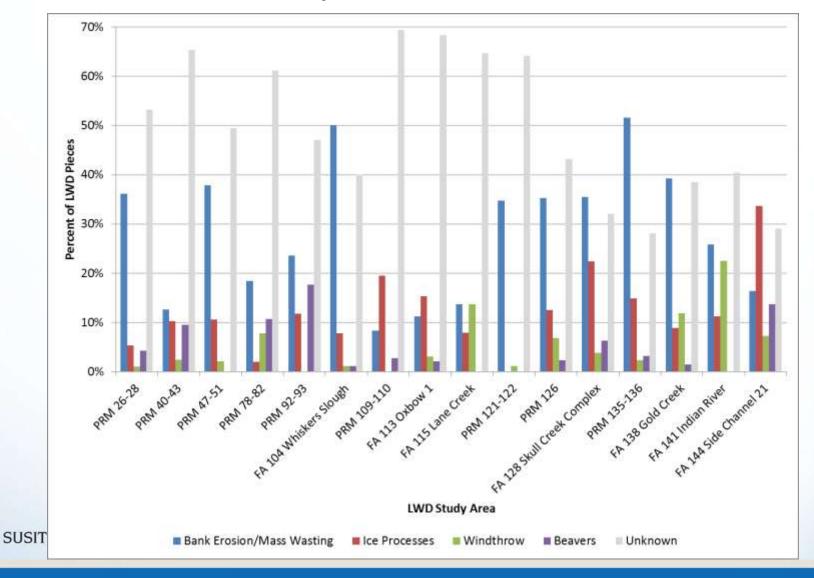
500

Date Saved 11/142013 Map Author: Tetra Tech

• Presence of root wad

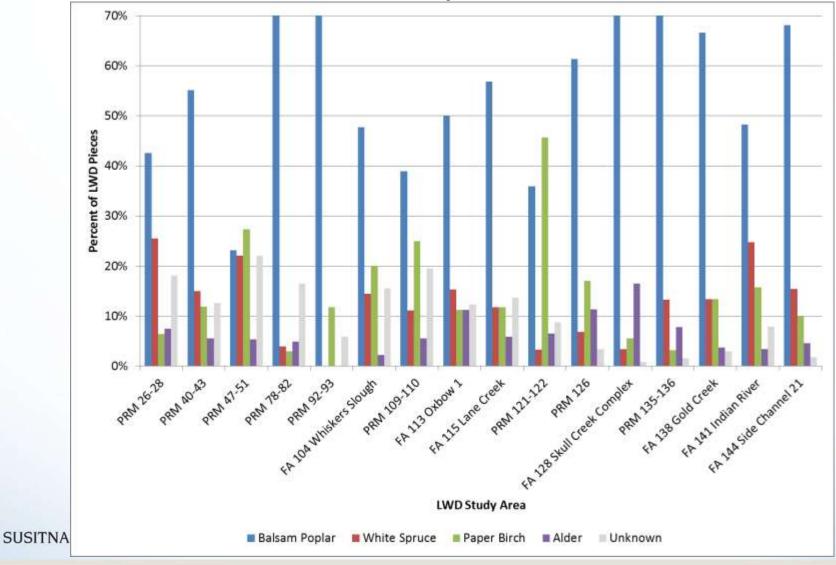
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Preliminary Analysis of LWD Data (RSP 6.5.4.9)₃₁ Input Mechanisms



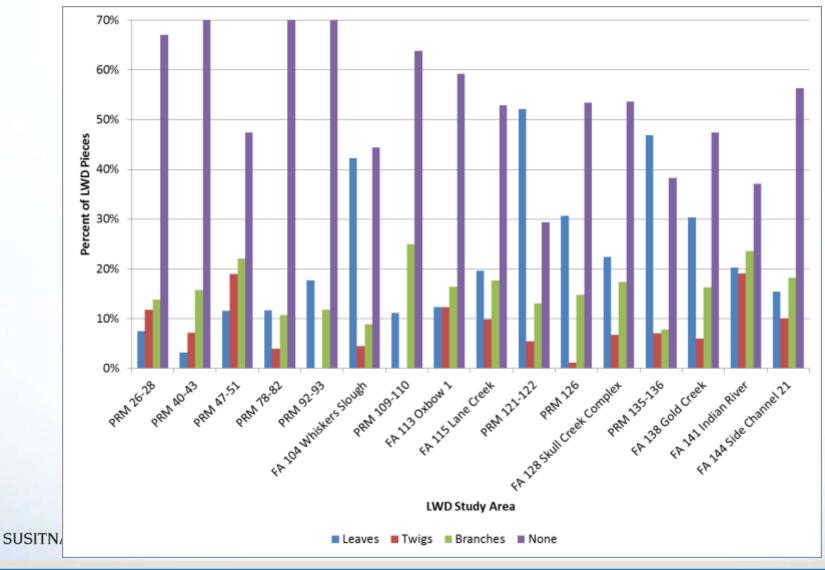
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Preliminary Analysis of LWD Data (RSP 6.5.4.9)₃₂ Tree Species



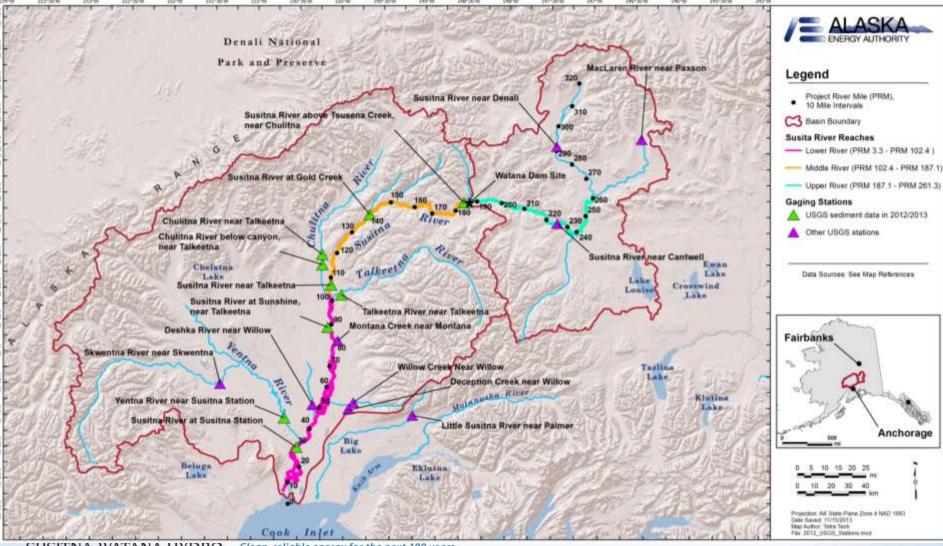
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Preliminary Analysis of LWD Data (RSP 6.5.4.9)₃₃ How Fresh/Local is Wood?



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USGS Sediment Data (RSP 6.5.4.2)³⁴



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USGS Sediment Data (RSP 6.5.4.2)

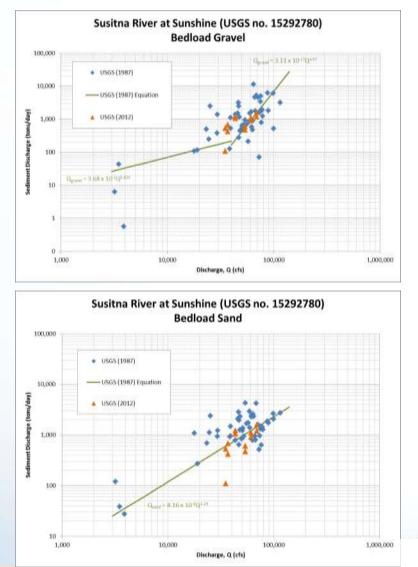
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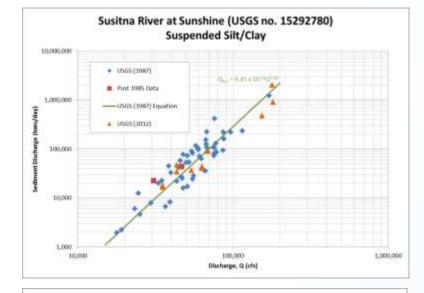
• Summary of samples collected by USGS in 2013

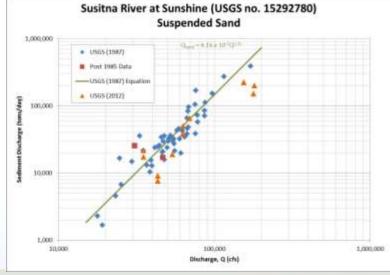
		Year of Collection	Discharge Gage Station (Y/N)	Number of Samples Collected or Planned		
Gage Number	Gage Name			Suspended Sediment	Bedload Sediment	Bed Material
15291700	Susitna R ab. Tsusena Creek Near Chulitna, AK	2013	Ν	3	1	1
15292000	Susitna River at Gold Creek	2013	Y	1	0	0
15292100	Susitna River near Talkeetna, AK	2013	Ν	3	3	0
15292400	Chulitna River near Talkeetna, AK	2013	Ν	2	0	0
15292410	Chulitna River below Canyon near Talkeetna, AK	2013	Ν	0	3	0
15292700	Talkeetna River at Talkeetna, AK	2013	Y	3	3	0
15292780	Susitna River at Sunshine near Talkeetna, AK	2013	Y	3	3	0
15294345	294345 Yentna River near Susitna Station		Ν	4	3	0
15294350 Susitna River at Susitna Station		2013	Y	4	3	0

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USGS Sediment Transport Data Comparison 1980s and Current (RSP 6.5.4.2)







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1-D Models (RSP 6.6.4.1 and Modeling Approach TM)

- Middle River Tributaries
- Lower River Tributaries
- 1-D Mainstem
 - Middle River
 - Lower River
 - Chulitna River
 - Talkeetna River

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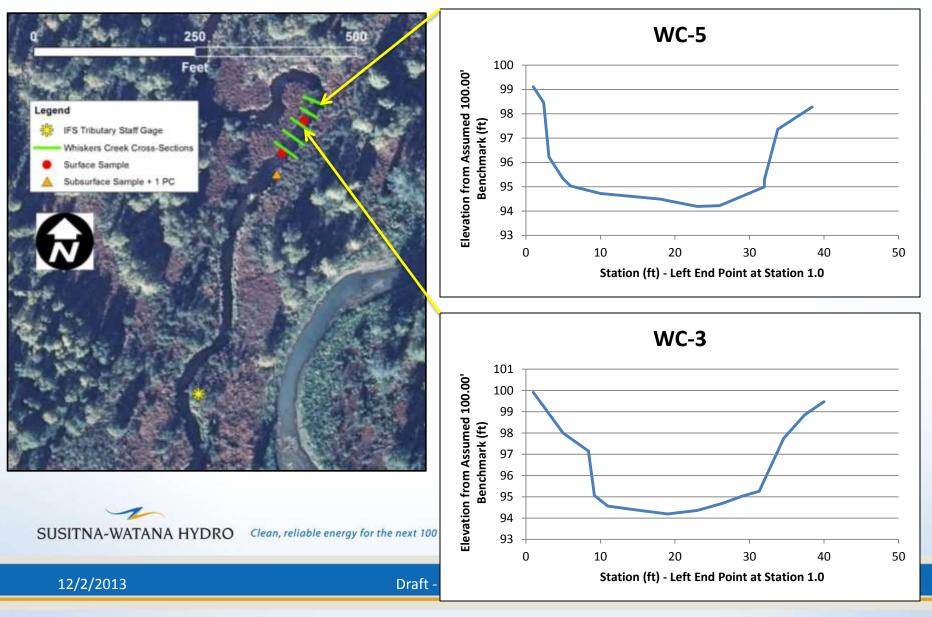
Middle River Tributary ³⁸ Whiskers Cr (RSP 6.6.4.1 and Modeling Approach TM)

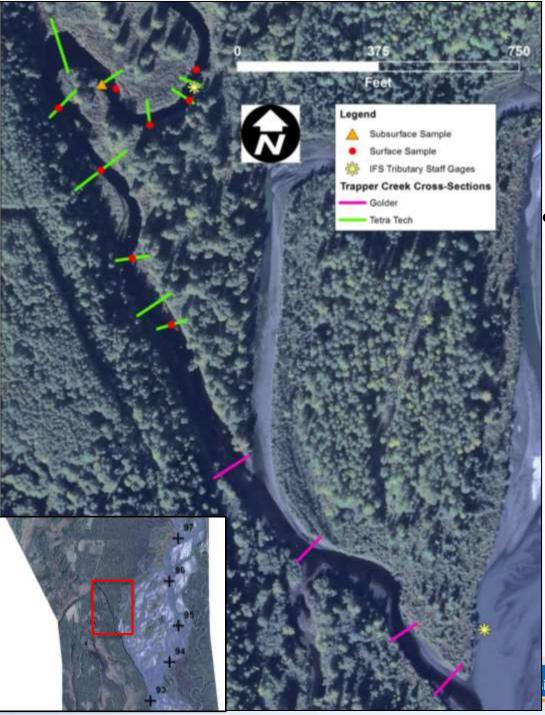
- Whiskers Creek Data Collected
 - Bed Material
 - 2 surface samples
 - 1 subsurface sample
 - Water Surface Elevations
 - Cross-Sections, 5 Total

00 years.

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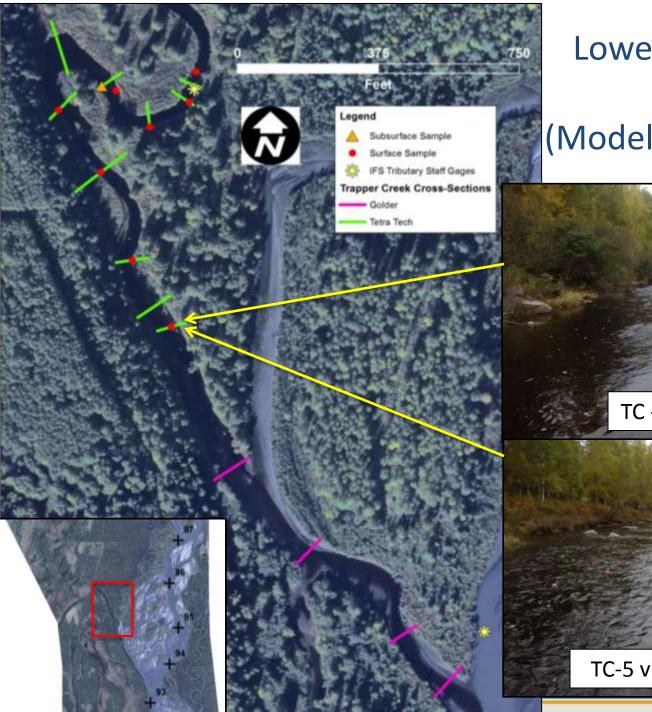
Middle River Tributary – Whiskers Cr (RSP 6.6.4.1 and Modeling Approach TM)





40 Lower River Tributary Trapper Cr (Modeling Approach TM)

- Trapper Creek Data Collected
 - Bed Material
 - 8 surface samples
 - 1 subsurface sample
 - Water Surface
 Elevations
 - Cross-Sections, 14 Total
 - 10 (Geomorphology)
 - 4 (IFS)
 - Note: IFS installed tributary stream gages

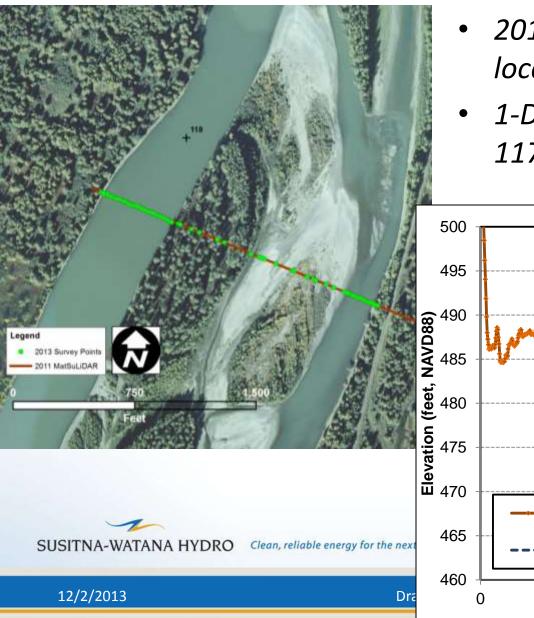


Lower River Tributary ⁴¹ Trapper Cr (Modeling Approach TM)

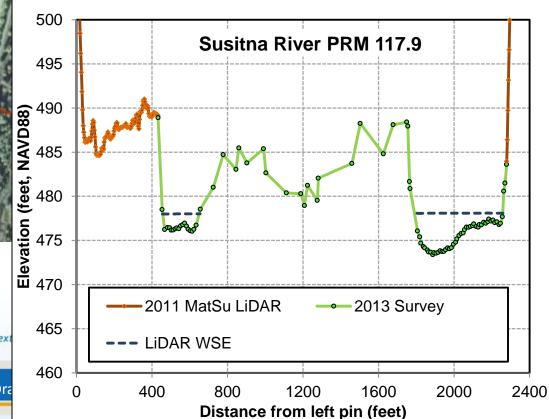




1-D Models (RSP 6.6.4.1 and Modeling Approach TM) ⁴²



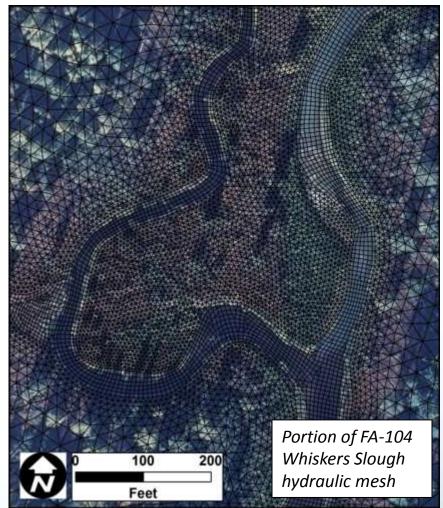
- 2011 LiDAR and 2013 survey locations at PRM 117.9 (left)
- 1-D model cross-section at PRM 117.9 (below)



2-D Models (RSP 6.6.4.1 and Modeling Approach TM)

- Evaluate SRH-2D versus River2D
- Created hydraulic mesh FA-104
- Created sediment mesh FA-104
- Calibrating FA-104 hydraulic model
- Developing hydraulic mesh FA-128
- Developing sediment mesh FA-128

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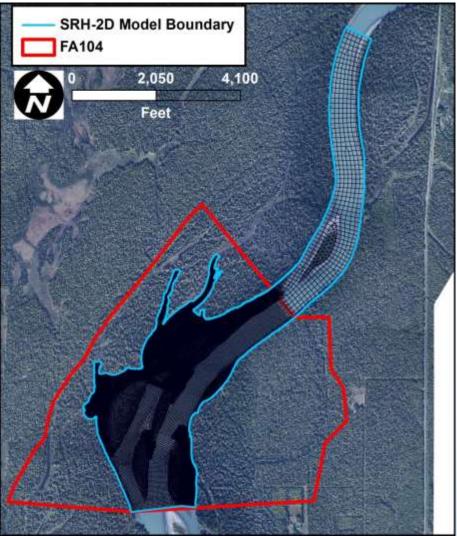


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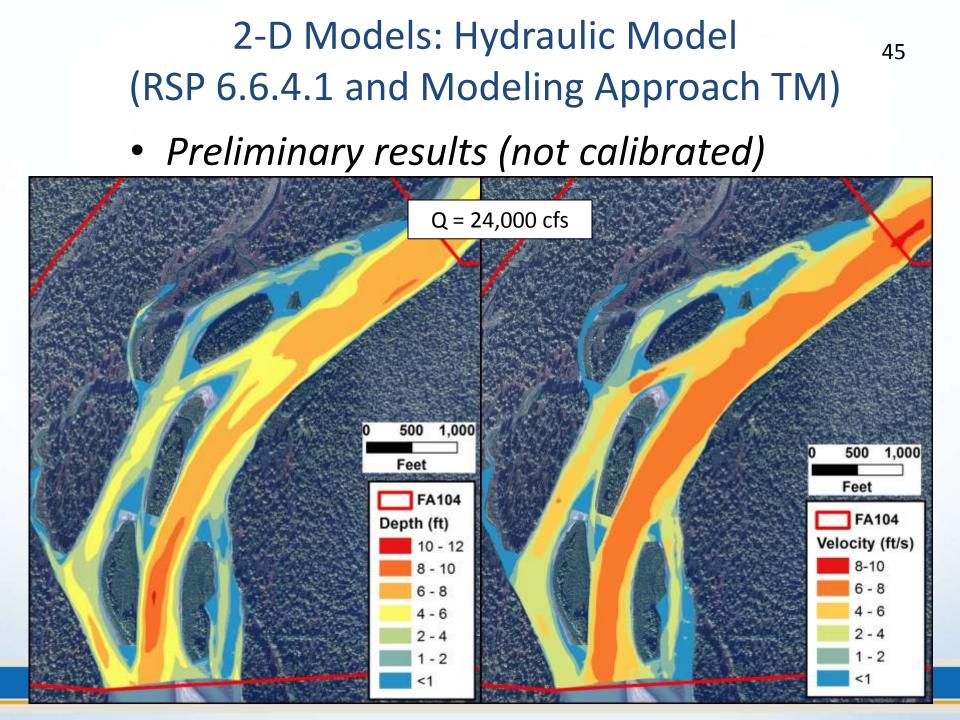
2-D Models: Hydraulic Model (RSP 6.6.4.1 and Modeling Approach TM)

- SRH-2D hydraulic model mesh, FA-104 Whiskers Slough
- Entire mesh extent is 170,000 elements
- Range in size from 2 feet to 100 feet



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Model Calibration (RSP 6.6.4.1 and Modeling Approach TM)⁴⁶

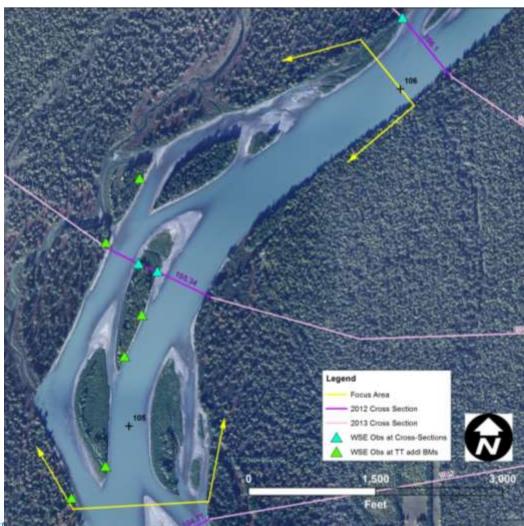
- Water Surface Elevations
 - 2013 measurements by TT (illustrated in figure)
 - 2013 measurements by Geovera
 - 2012 measurements by Geovera

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- ADCP Data
 - Velocity

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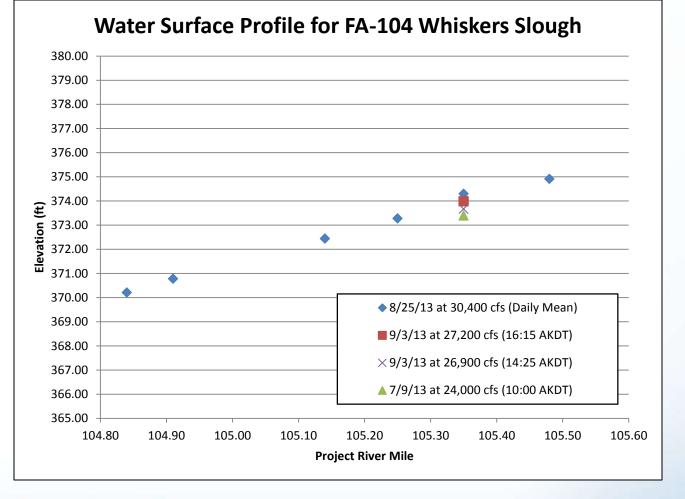
– Discharge



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Model Calibration (RSP 6.6.4.1 and Modeling Approach TM)⁴⁷

- Medium
 flow water
 surface
 profile
- 2013 data gathered by Tetra Tech



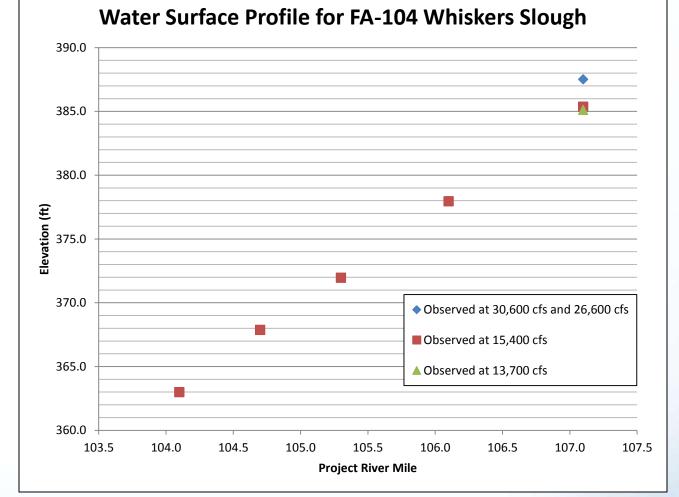
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Model Calibration (RSP 6.6.4.1 and Modeling Approach TM)⁴⁸

- Low flow water surface profile
- 2012 data gathered by Geovera

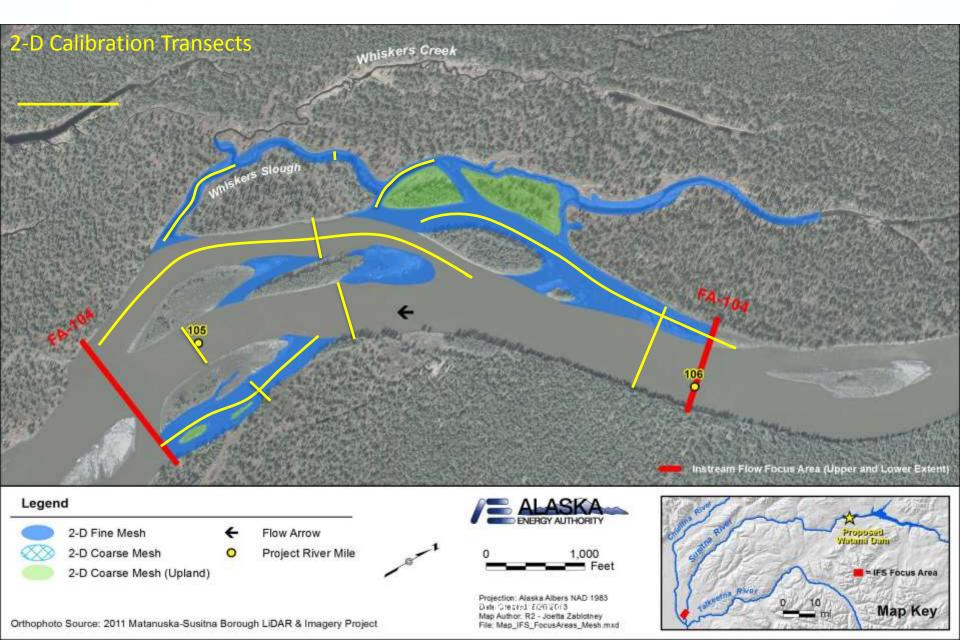


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Model Calibration – ADCP Velocity and Discharge for FA-104 Whiskers Slough (RSP 6.6.4.1 and Modeling Approach TM) ⁴⁹



Variance - Use of LiDAR and FA Bathy/Topo for 50 Macrohabitat Area: (RSP 6.5.4.5 MR and 6.5.6.7 LR)

- 2012 could not collect aerials at all target flows
 - Flow conditions
 - Weather conditions
- Use of bathy/topo in a hydraulic based approach is consistent with modeling effort in Focus Areas

Large Wood Debris – Variances (RSP 6.5.4.9)

- High flow midway through data collection provided additional information on wood transport:
 - Small debris became mobile at approximately 30,000 cfs at Gold Creek gage; large trees started to move at approximately 40,000 cfs
 - Wood in some Focus Areas already inventoried was rechecked after August high flow to determine if wood pieces moved or not

- Planning 2014 summer field activities
- Submit Downstream Effects of Dams Technical Memorandum
 - To be performed in collaboration with Riparian Study Team (RIFS - RSP Section 8.6)
- Update 2013 digitized geomorphic features

- Use 2013 aerials and 2013 field data

- Perform Turnover Analysis for Middle and Lower Susitna River
 - Analyzing channel change between 1950s to 1980s and current aerials using digitized maps of geomorphic features
 - Quantify rate of conversion of channel to floodplain
 - Quantify rate of conversion of floodplain to channel
- Extend macrohabitat mapping from aerials in Middle River to entire segment

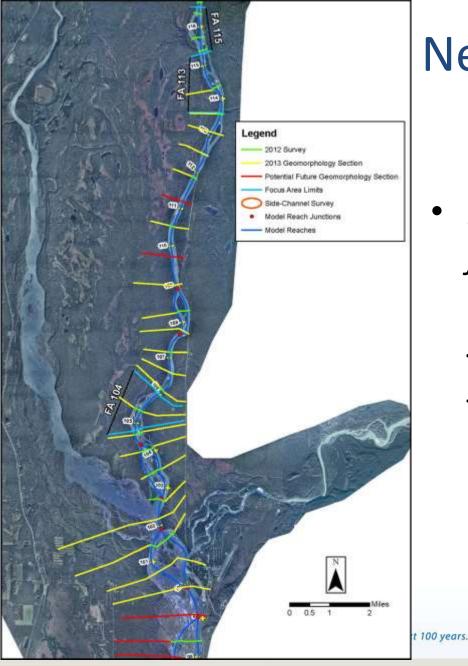
 Finish digitizing LWD on 2012/2013 aerials (some upper and lower river 2012 aerials were at higher than target flows; waiting to see if 2013 aerials were taken under lower flow conditions)





- Plan 2014 summer field activities
- Winter Field Work Through-Ice Bed Material Sampling
 - Characterize substrate
 - Middle River: 1 2 samples per reach
 - Lower River: 1 2 samples per reach
 - Upper River: 2 samples
 - Tributaries: Talkeetna River & Chulitna River

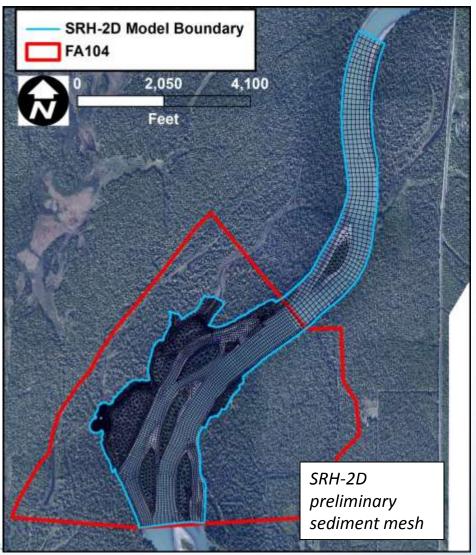




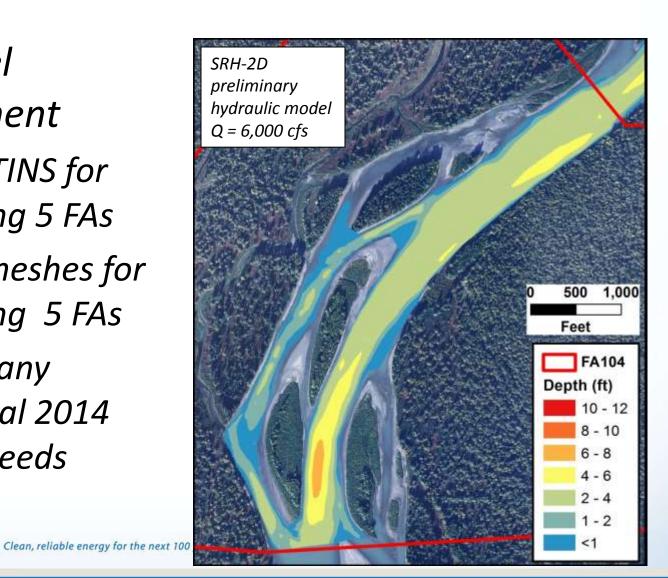
- Run 1-D reach-scale model from Proposed Dam Site (PRM 187.1) to Susitna Station (PRM 30) for 2 scenarios
 - Existing Conditions scenario
 - Max Load Following OS-1
 - Evaluate possible extension of
 1-D model downstream of PRM
 30

- Select 2-D Model – SRH-2D vs. River2D
- Use 2-D models for FA-104 and FA-128 as test sites for comparison
- Complete calibration of hydraulic model
- Develop sediment model
- Perform test runs on hydraulic and sediment models at both FAs

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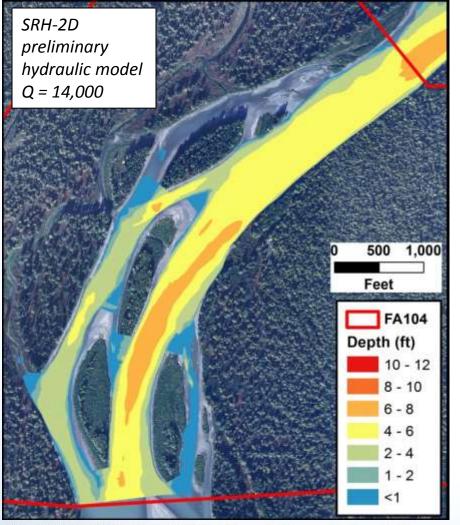


- 2-D Model Development
 - Review TINS for remaining 5 FAs
 - Create meshes for remaining 5 FAs
 - Identify any
 additional 2014
 survey needs



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• Proof of Concept

 Provide 2-D hydraulic model results to Fish and Aquatics Instream Flow Study (RSP 8.5)

- Velocity, depth, water surface elevations
- Range of flows

QUESTIONS?



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDRO Clean, reliable energy for the next 100 years.

12/2/2013

Draft - Subject to Revision