

An aerial photograph showing a river winding through a landscape. On the left bank, there is a large industrial or lumber yard with numerous stacks of cut logs and several buildings. The river flows from the upper center towards the lower right. The right bank features a large, open field, possibly a pasture, with a dirt road running parallel to the river. The background shows rolling hills and mountains under a cloudy sky. The text 'RIVER CORRIDORS / FLOODPLAINS' is overlaid in the top right corner in large white letters, with the names 'Scott Hamshaw' and 'Doug Denu' below it.

RIVER CORRIDORS / FLOODPLAINS

Scott Hamshaw
Doug Denu

Sediment Regimes of Vermont Rivers

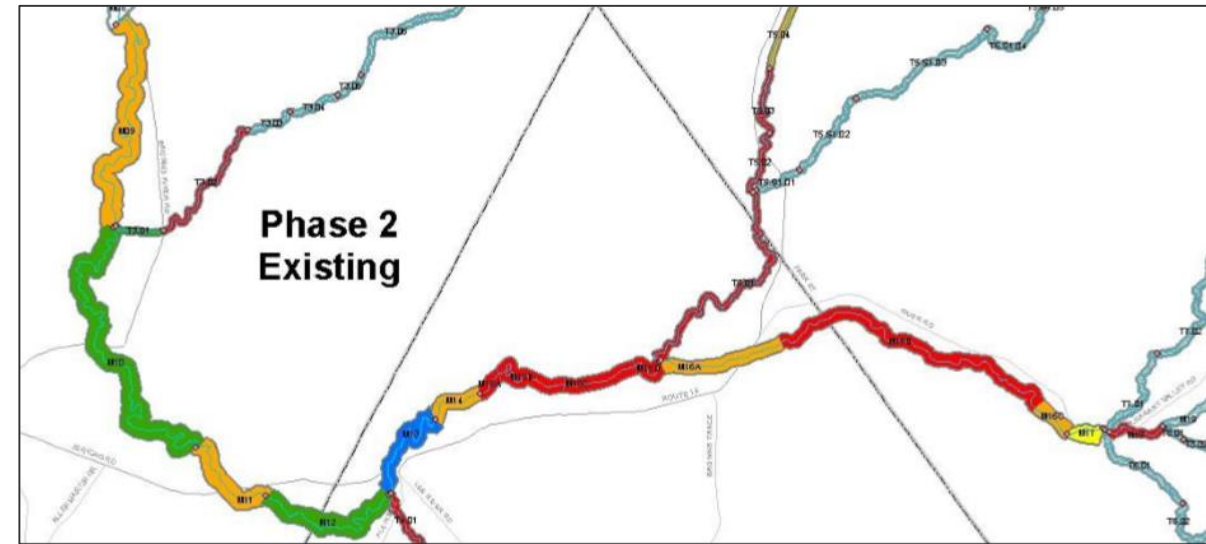
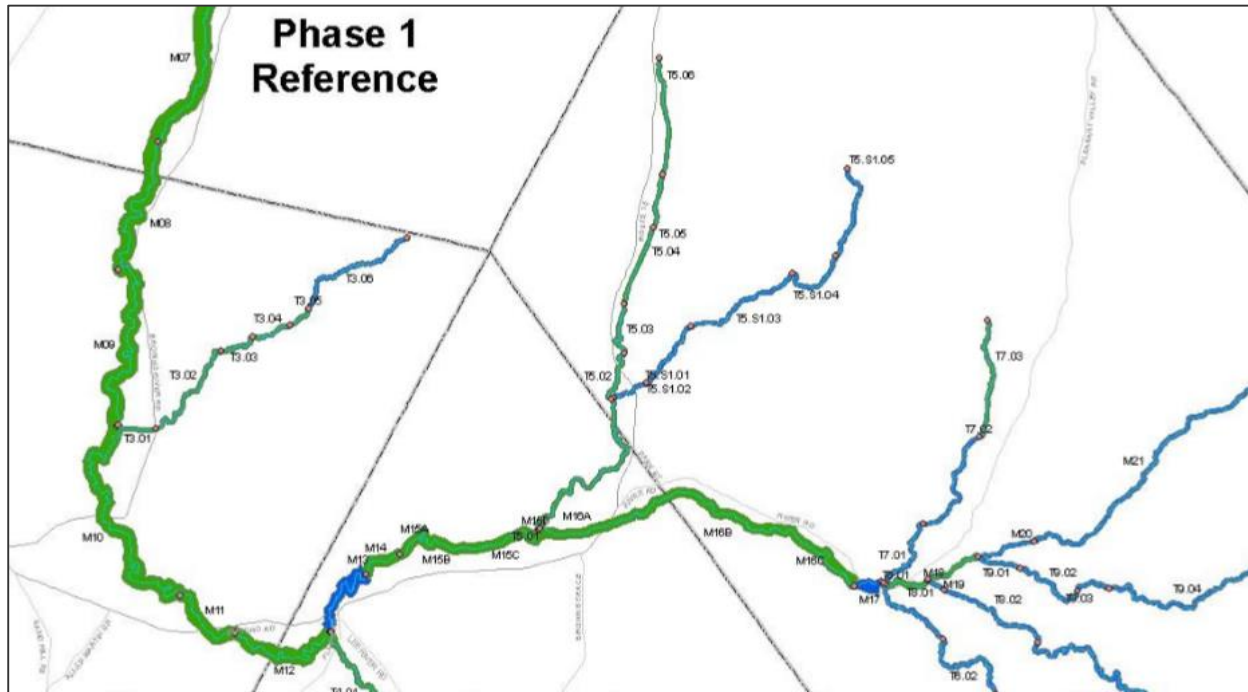
Reference “Ideal” condition

(e.g. floodplain encroachment)

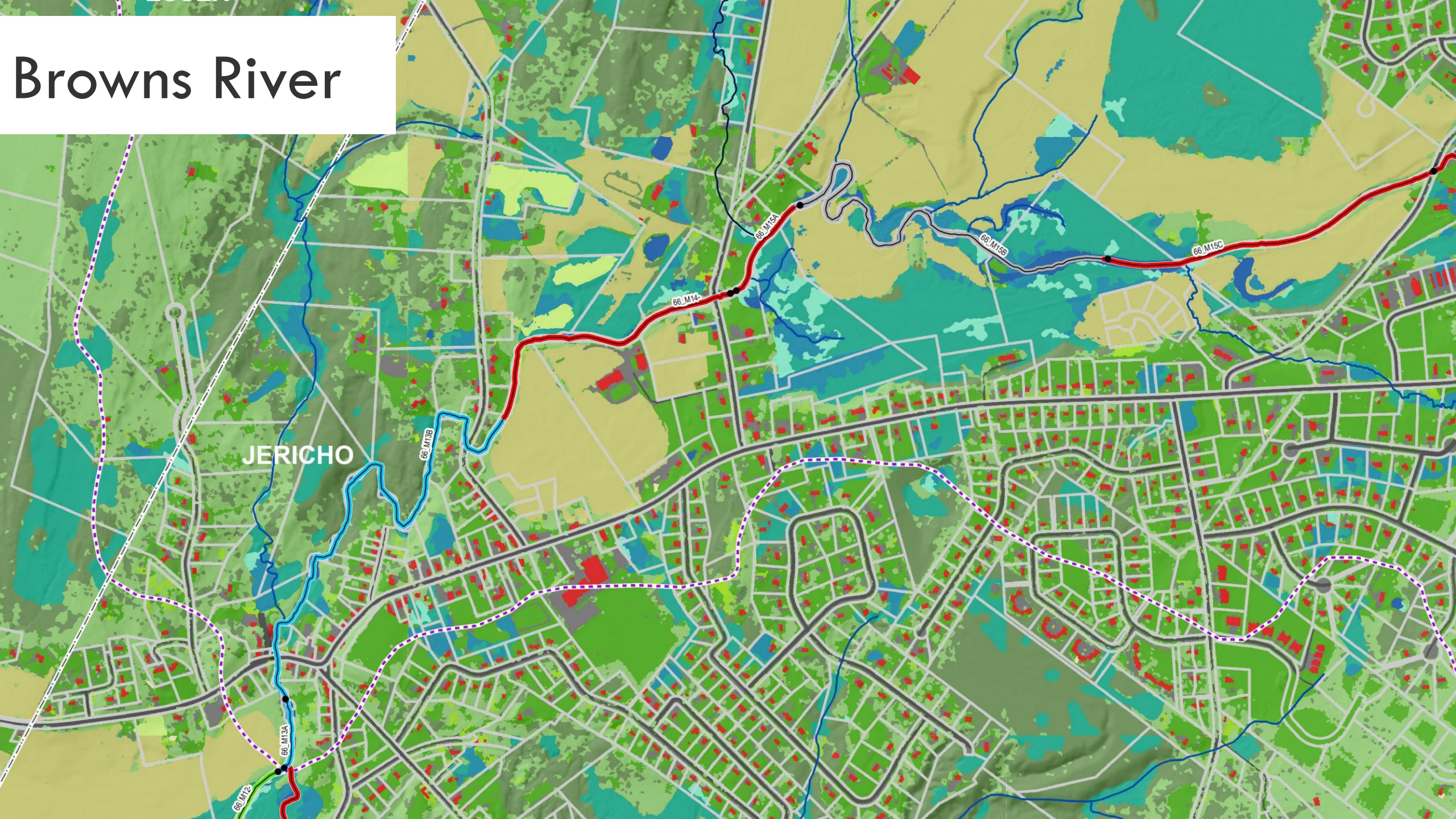


Current condition

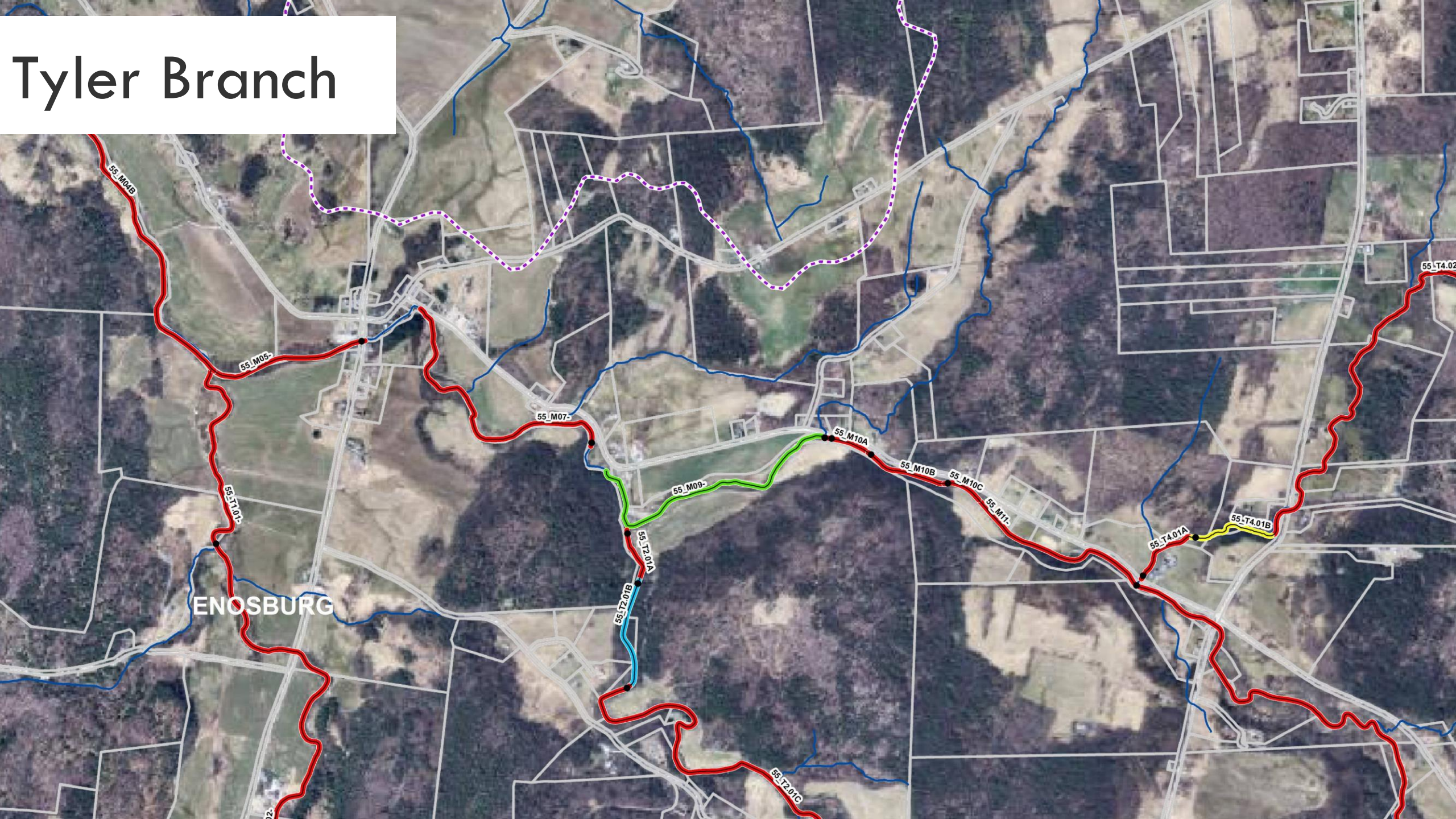
(e.g. conservation)



Browns River

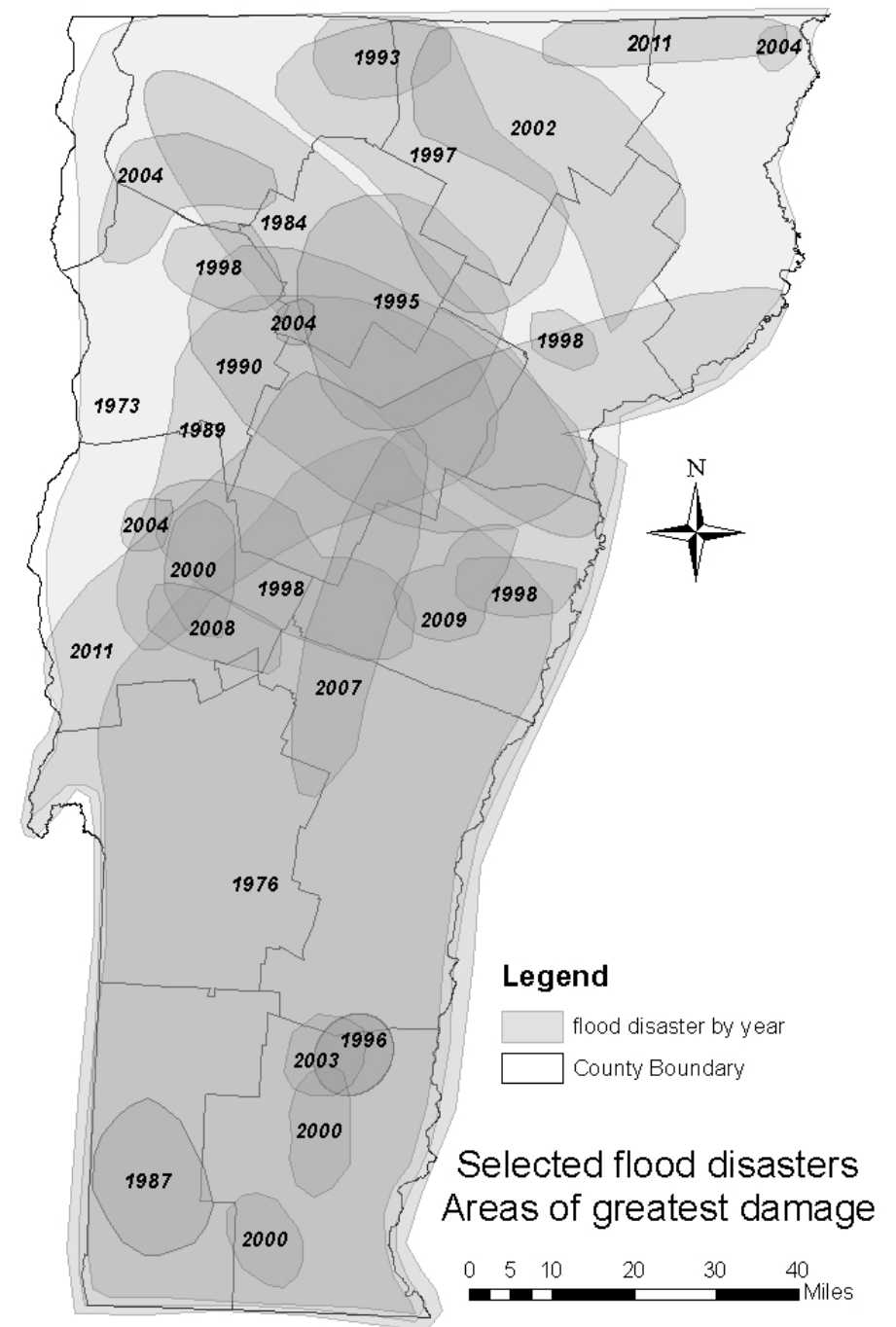


Tyler Branch



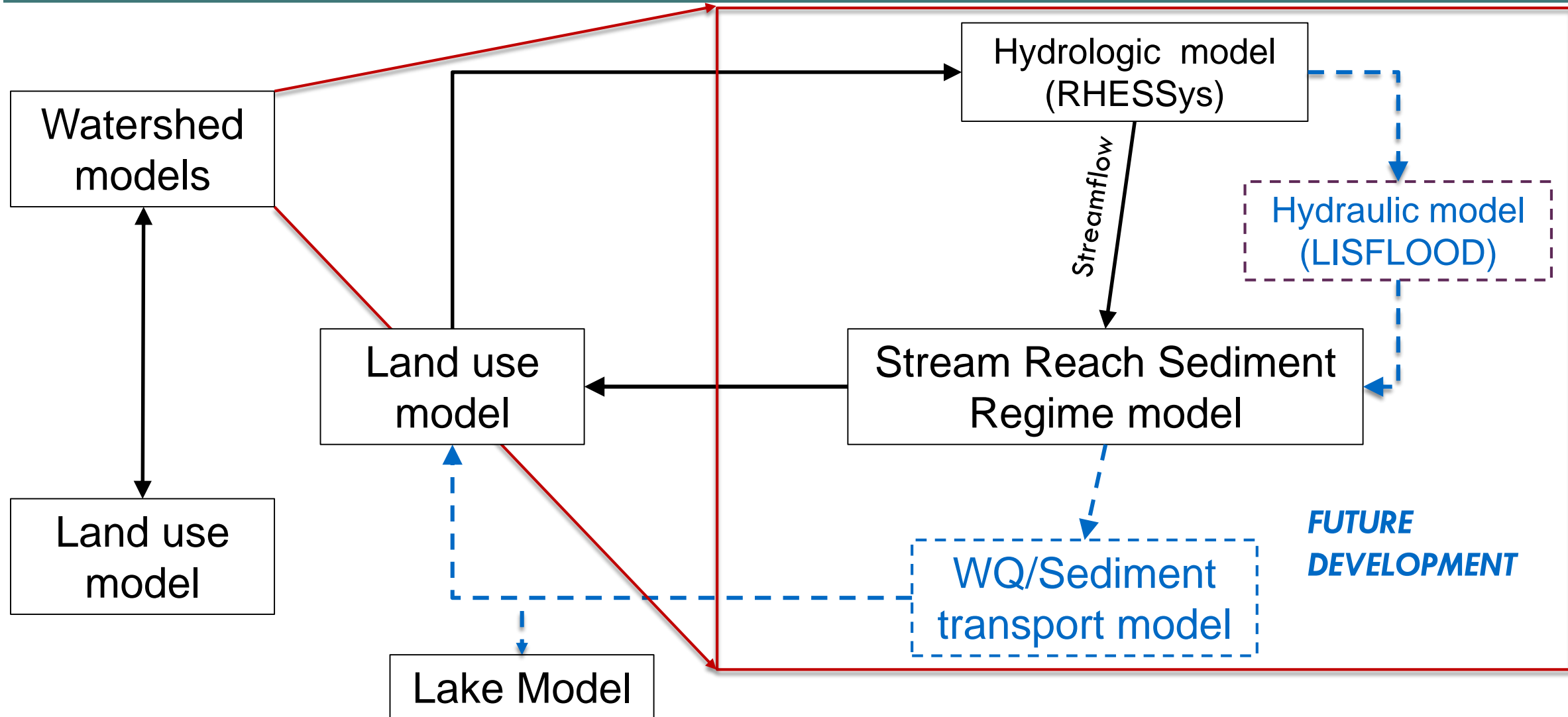
An Increasing Risk of Flooding in Vermont

- Expected increase in streamflows
- Historical development along river corridors



Map by Ben Copans and Barry Cahoon

Expanding modeling of river corridors and sediment in the IAM



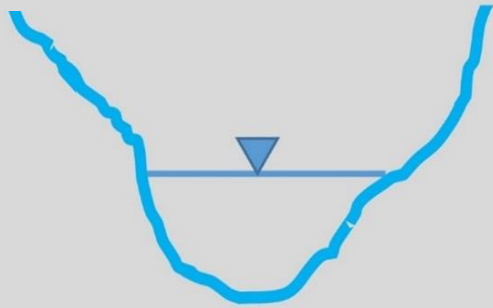
Sediment Transport Regime Prediction

& Most interested in identifying regimes, where restoration / conservation could most effectively support a return to the natural regime

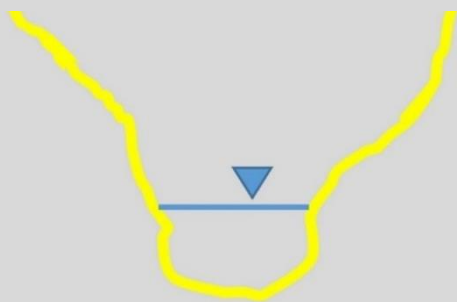
Valley Confinement	Sediment Transport Regime	Slope	Valley Confinement Ratio	Incision Ratio	Entrenchment Ratio	Width/Depth Ratio
Confined	Transport	$\geq 2\%$	< 6	< 1.3	< 1.4 (< 2.2)	< 12 (A, G)
	Partly Confined					> 12 (F, B)
Unconfined	Unconfined Source & Transport	$< 4\%$	≥ 4	> 1.3	> 2.2	< 30 < 12 (E)
	Fine Source & Transport and Coarse Deposition	$< 2\%$				> 30 (B, C) > 12 (E)
	Coarse Equilibrium & Fine Deposition		< 1.3	> 40 (D) < 30 (C) < 12 (E)		
	Deposition		≥ 6	1.0	> 30	
		$> 1\%$			> 40	

Confined

Transport

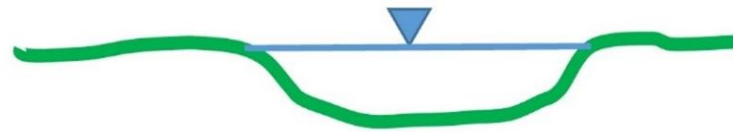


Confined Source & Transport

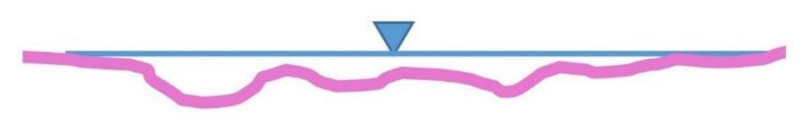


Unconfined

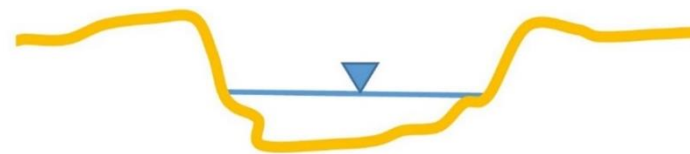
Coarse Equilibrium & Fine Deposition



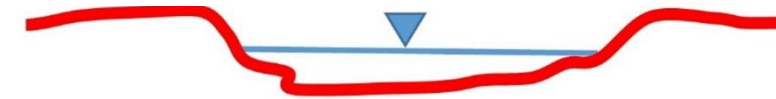
Deposition



Unconfined Source & Transport



Fine Source & Transport,
Coarse Depositional

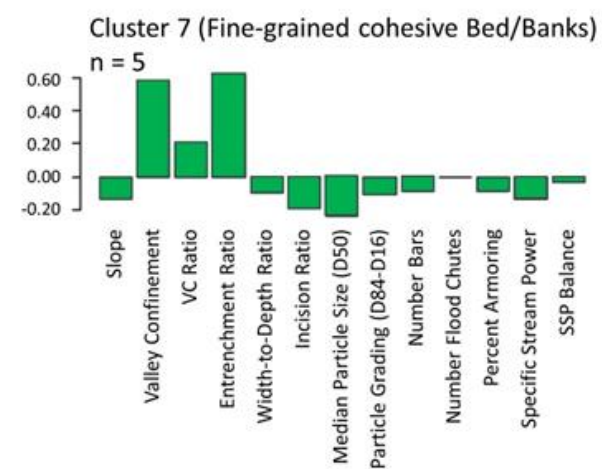
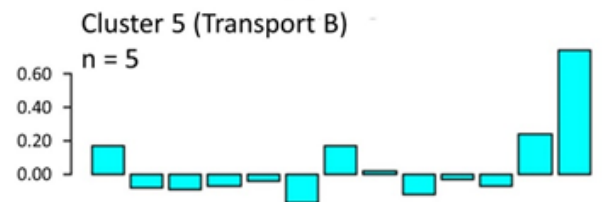
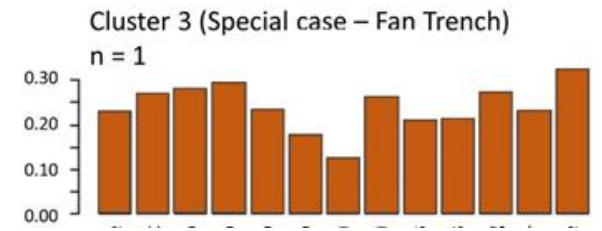
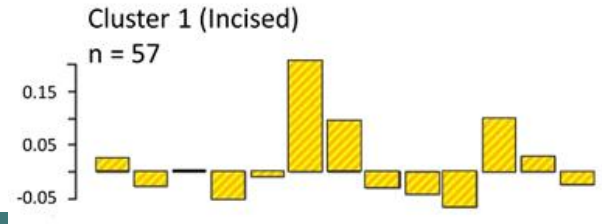
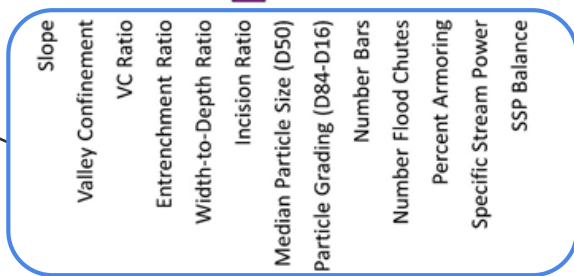
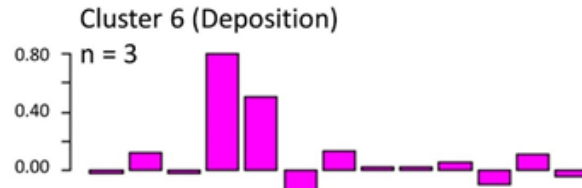
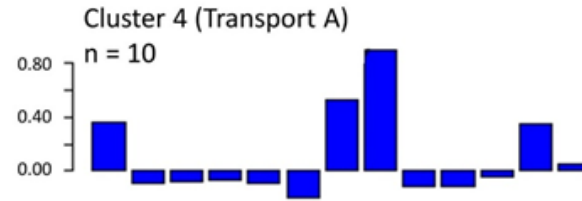
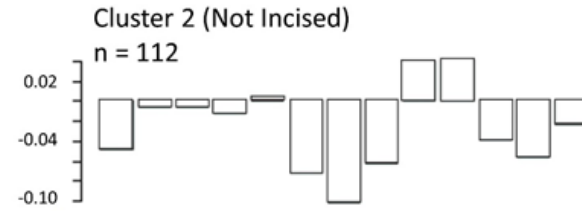
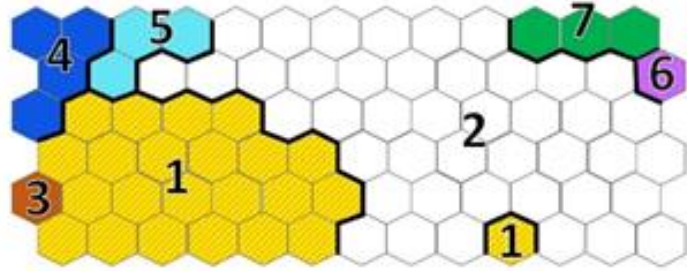


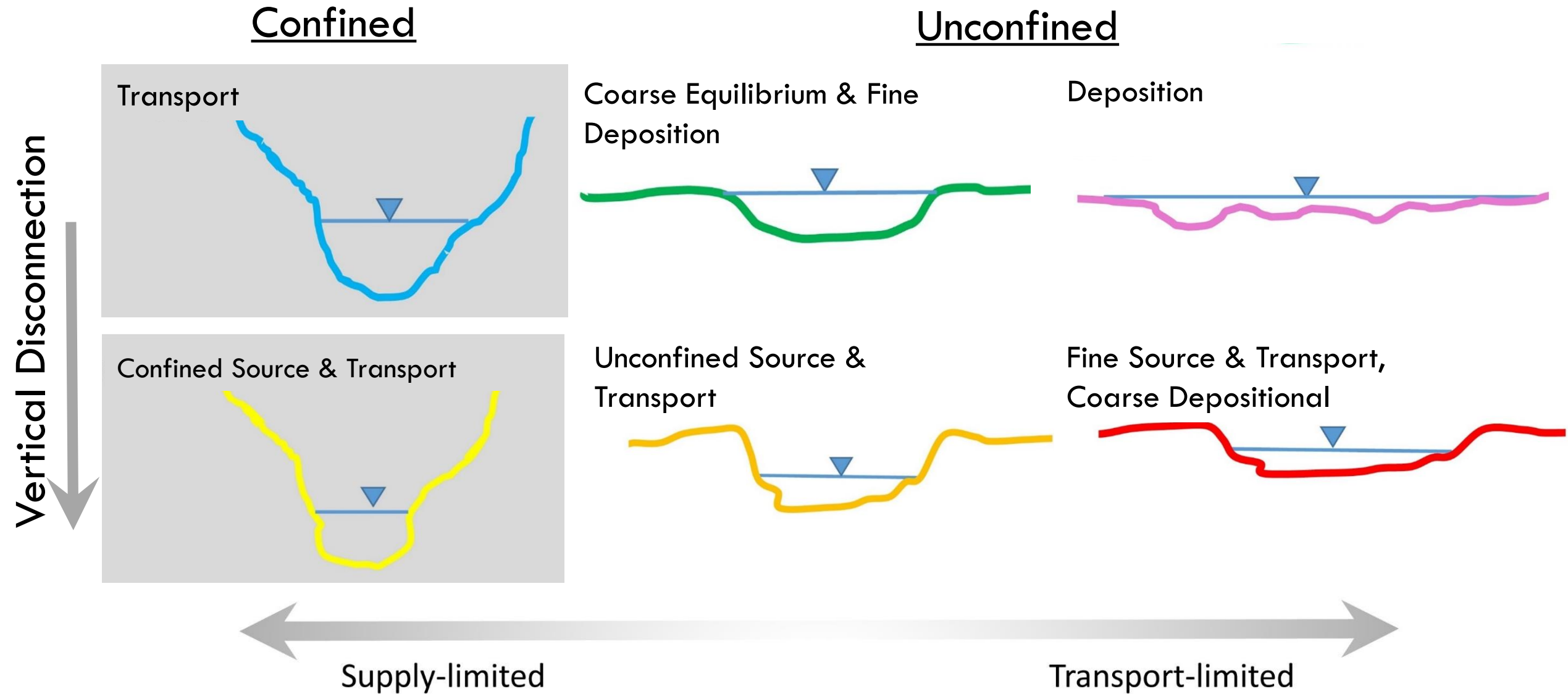
Stream Reach Sediment Regime Model

Self-Organizing Map (SOM) clustering based predictor

Data Inputs :

- ☞ Slope
- ☞ Valley Confinement
- ☞ **Streampower**
- ☞ Width-to-Depth Ratio
- ☞ Incision Ratio
- ☞ etc...





Scenario: Protection of limited number of reaches

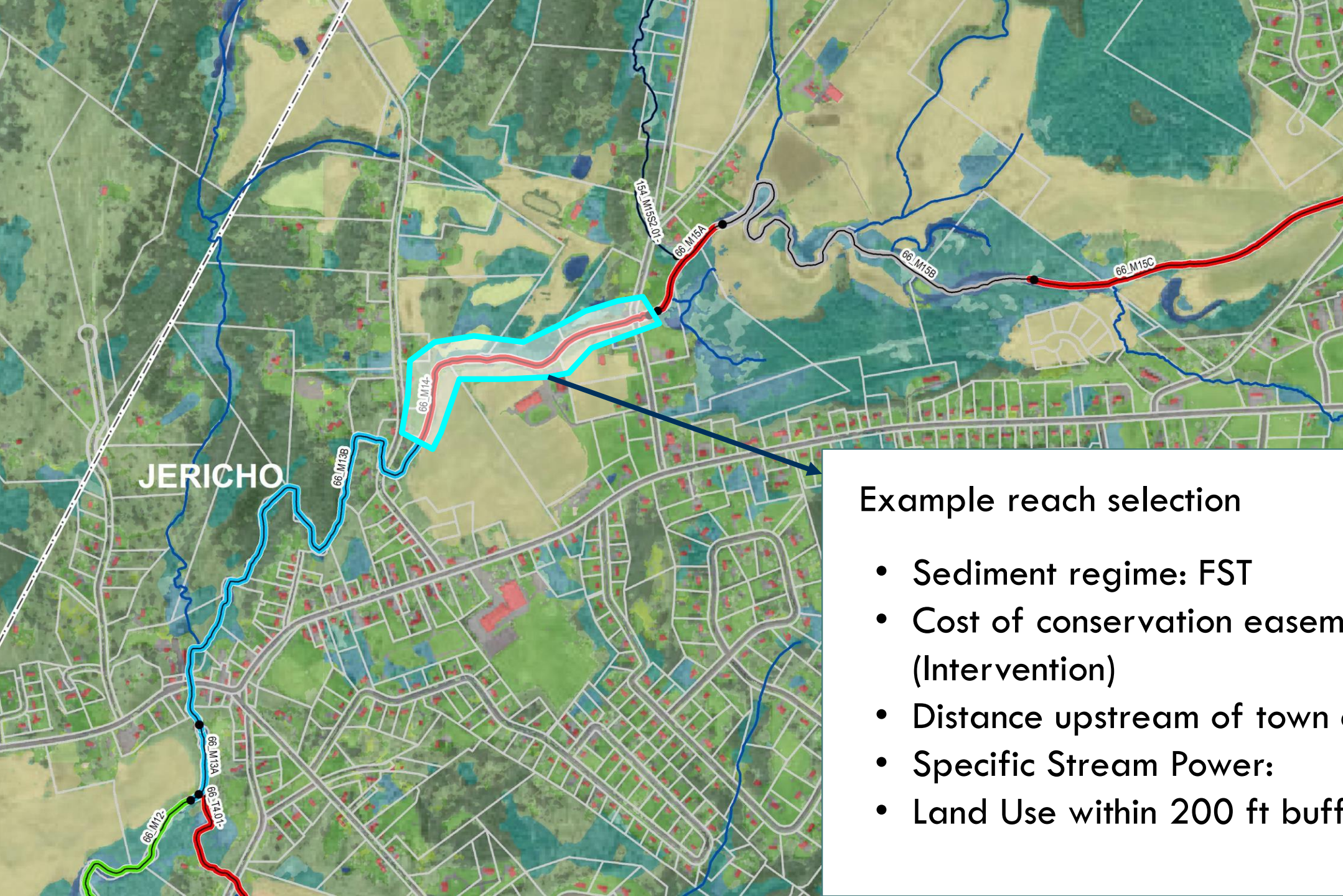
- Optimization model allows analysis of possibilities
- What factors to weight in prioritization of reaches?

Example Objective Function	How to weight?
Sediment Regime Type	0.2
Distance upstream from communities	0.2
Streampower	0.2
Cost	0.2
Land Use along reach	0.2
	1.0

Interventions



Affects Optimization
Results & Weighting

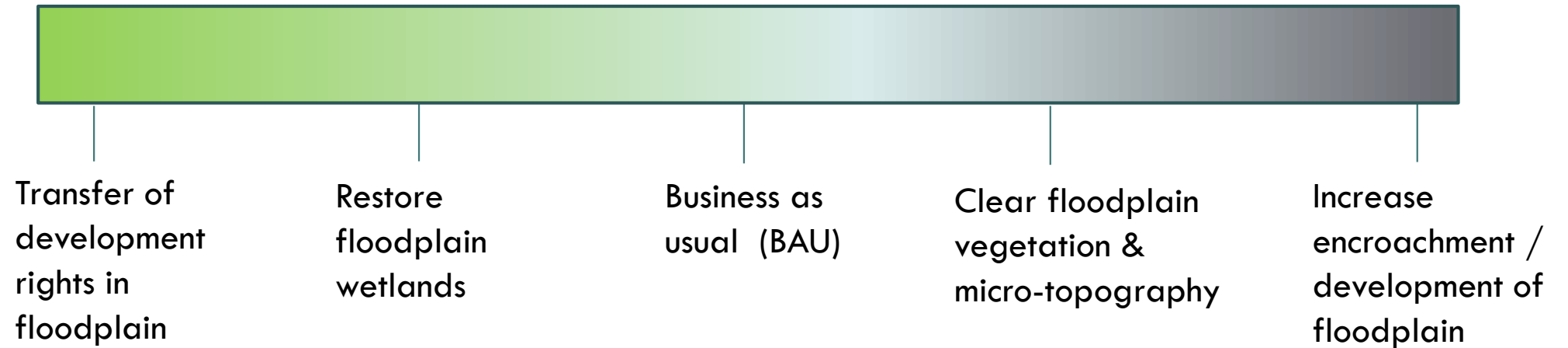


Example reach selection

- Sediment regime: FST
- Cost of conservation easement (Intervention)
- Distance upstream of town center
- Specific Stream Power:
- Land Use within 200 ft buffer:

An example intervention/change gradient

Floodplain Function Gradient



An example intervention/change gradient

Channel Stability Gradient

