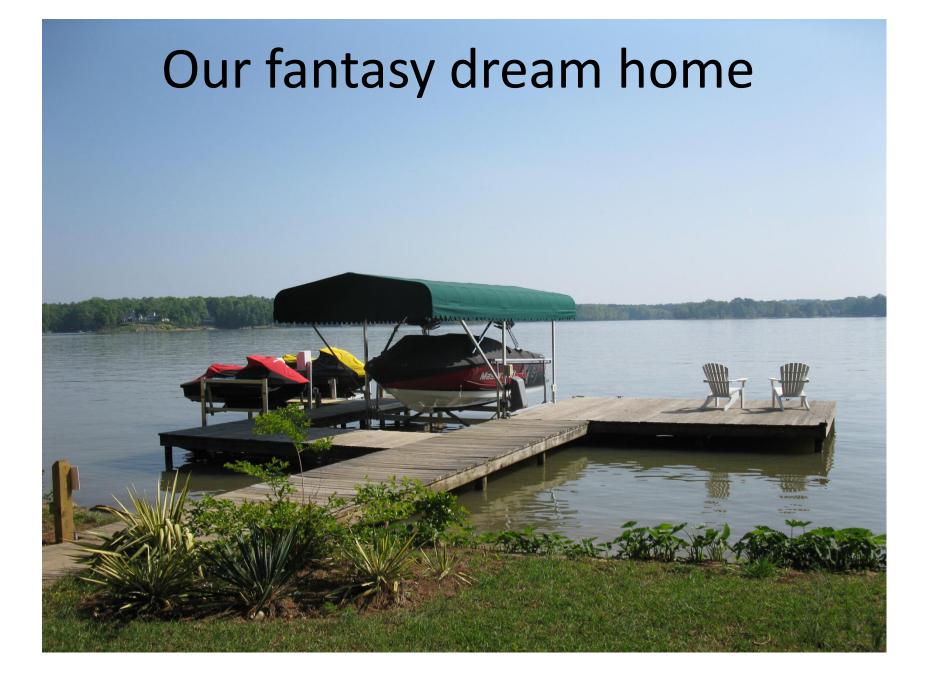
MANAGING YOUR WATERFRONT

What To Do About Siltation



The Problem: Dreams and reality don't always line up...

Big lake or small pond, they ALL collect sediment.

Like the peeling paint on the house, property owners either ignore the problem or spend money fixing and maintaining the property.

Sediment comes from disturbed soil, whether from construction sites or ...

Agriculture. Gully-washing rains deposit vast quantities of material into our streams and rivers.





When moving water slows, the material begins to fall out, heavier particles first.









From the bottom of a lake in Kansas



Reasons to dredge:

 Maintain water depth suitable for boating or swimming.

• To help with weed control- many weeds only grow in shallow water.

• To remove sediment for spawning fish.

Dredging may be the only solution to maintaining property value and to recover the reasons the property was purchased in the first place.

DREDGING: moving earth under water.

Dredging has been around for a long time



The Portland District, Corps of Engineers, uses the 24-inch hydraulic pipeline dredge Wahkiakum for work on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers in Oregon. Non-propelled, she has a steel hull with a length of 194 feet. Her beam is 38 feet. She was built in 1913 by Portland Iron Works. She has a crew of 52 men.

Types of equipment

This mechanical bucket dredge is working in New York Harbor.



One of the world's largest hydraulic dredges working to build the islands of sand in Dubai.



Solving the problem: easy as 1 2 3 (and a couple of decisions to make)

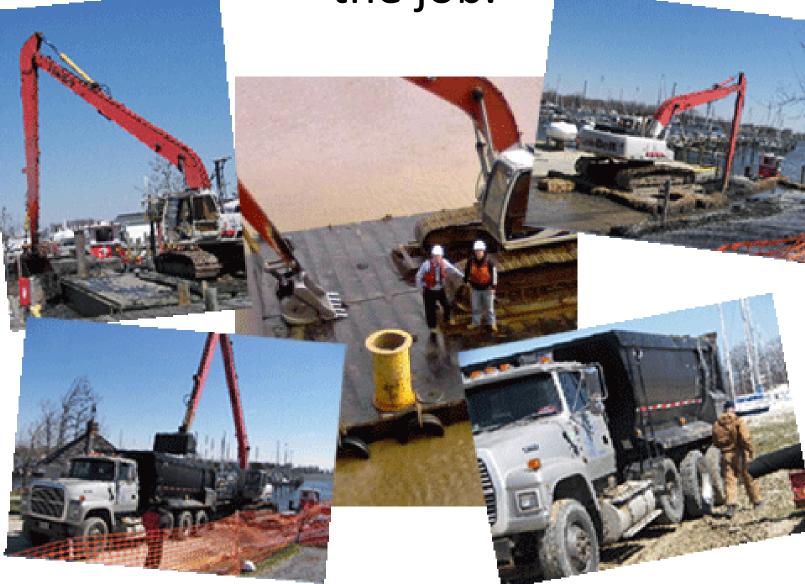
1) Determine the scope of the project

Big job

Or small job



2) Locate contractor appropriate for the job.



3) Write check

Those pesky decisions: What will be done with the spoil? Where to put it at least temporarily?

The dilemma over the spoil



Along the Alaska coast





Finished seawall backfill



Sometimes there is room on site to spread and stabilize the dredged material.

Before

After



Best Management Practices, or BMPs are the guidelines used by contractors for environmental protection.



CONTAINMENT OPTIONS (for hydraulic dredging):



Some type of sediment "pond" must be constructed to separate the solids from the water. Here are two options.



Some jobs require the use of dewatering plants

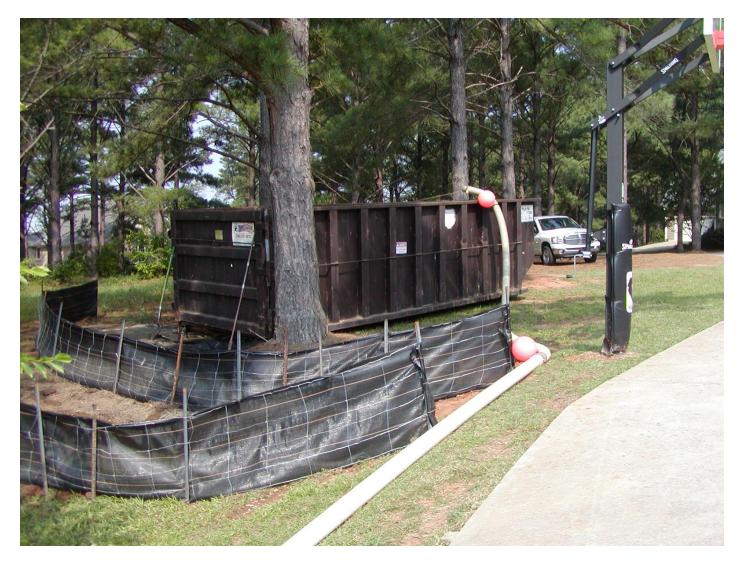
Others employ geo-textile bags



Some locations require creativity



Anatomy of a dredging job



The contractor should employ BMPs in order to secure the permit.

Actually pumping the material and making the water deeper sometimes is the easy part.









After being filtered multiple times, the water returns to the lake. Though stained, the water has very little material left in it. Only a skim of sediment will be left on the bottom inside the turbidity curtain once it settles.





A successful job leaves the lake cleaner, the lake managers pleased, the customer smiling and the contractor with two more nickels to rub together.



Sometimes, when the water level goes down a bit, sand bars and shallow water are not the only hazards waiting to grab the unsuspecting!



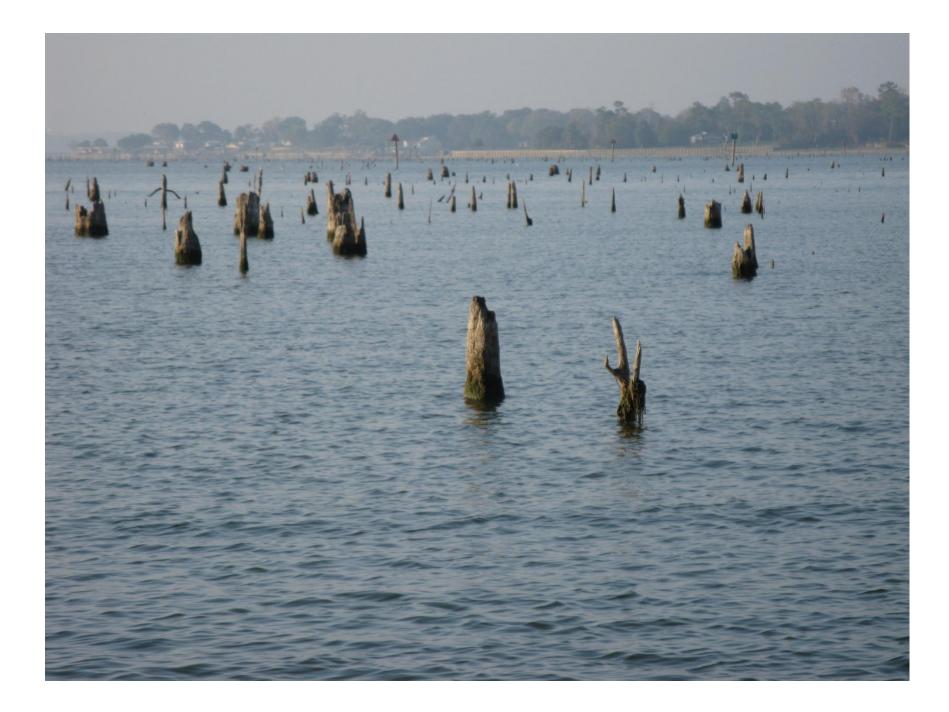


'Hey grandpa, will you pull us on the tube now?"

Topl by

7-14.0 K 1 L 1

小川



Forests were flooded to provide wildlife habitat.



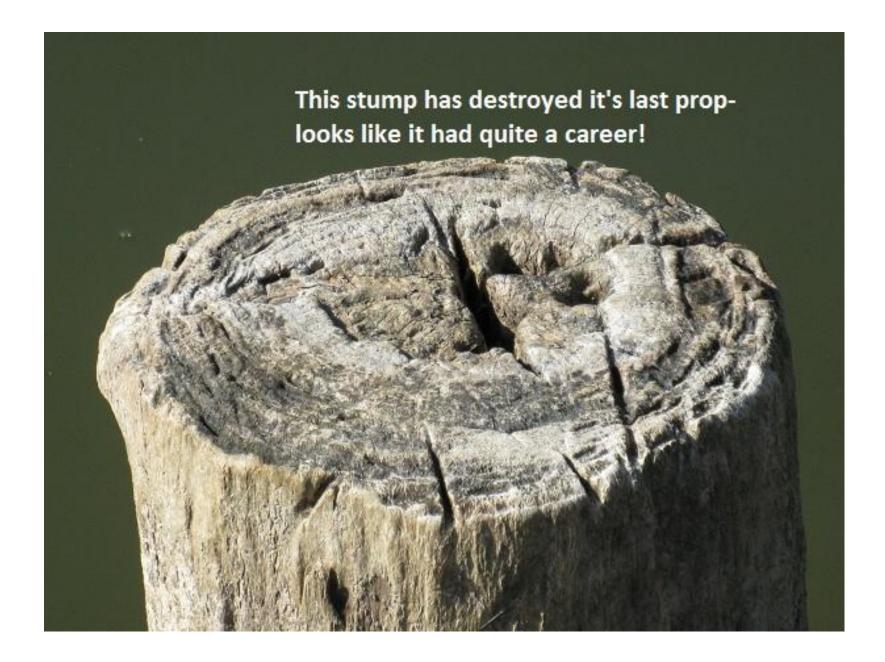
Eventually, all the trees rot and break off at (or just below) the waterline.

1 1991 1





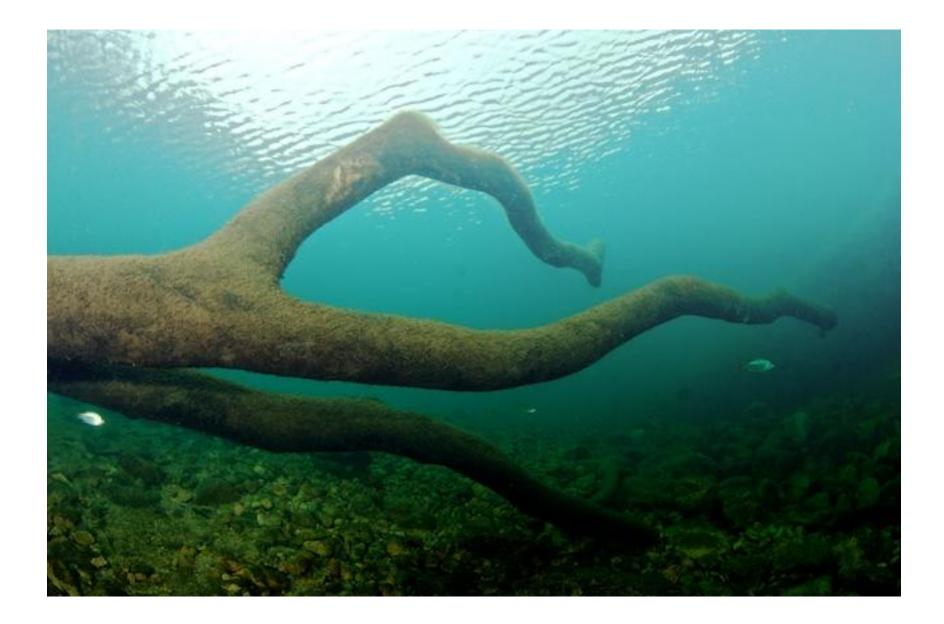
Because they kill people!





Why not both?

Water depth: 20-25'



Habitat!

From this

To this-

Problem solved!





