

How Understanding Geomorphic Conditions Can Inform Resiliency Planning



**EMILY BROWN, PE & LYDIA WARD, PE
FREESE AND NICHOLS, INC.**

INTRODUCTION



Lydia Ward, P.E.

- Environmental Engineer
- Stormwater Management and Ecological Restoration
- 8 Years in industry

Emily Brown, P.E., CFM

- Ecological Engineer
- Stormwater Management and Ecological Restoration
- 10 Years in industry

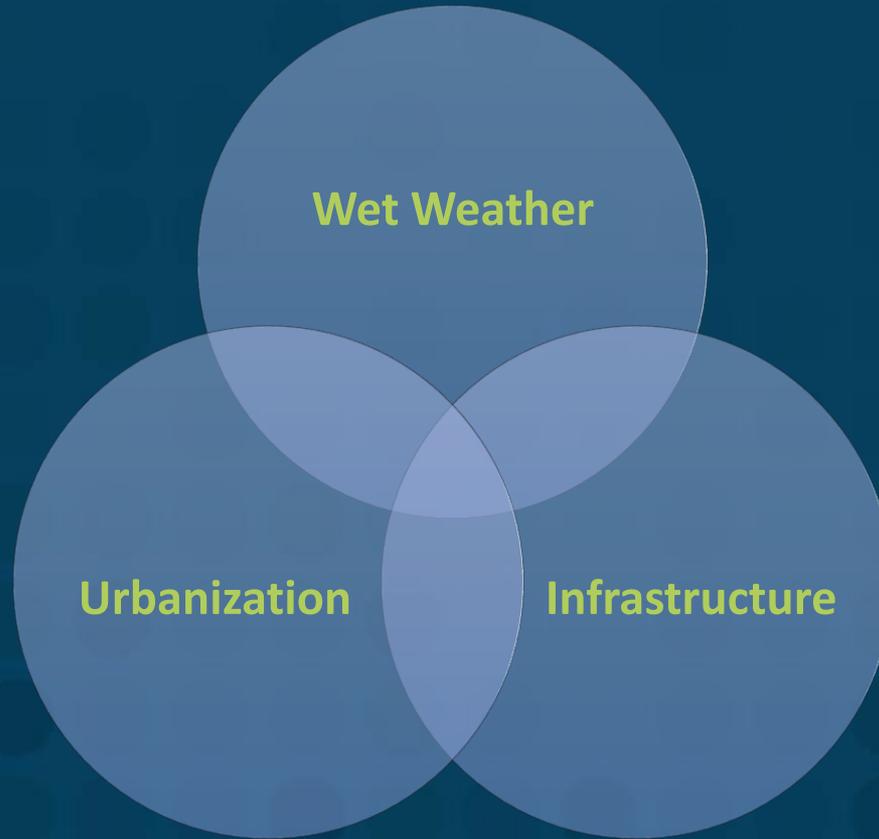


OVERVIEW



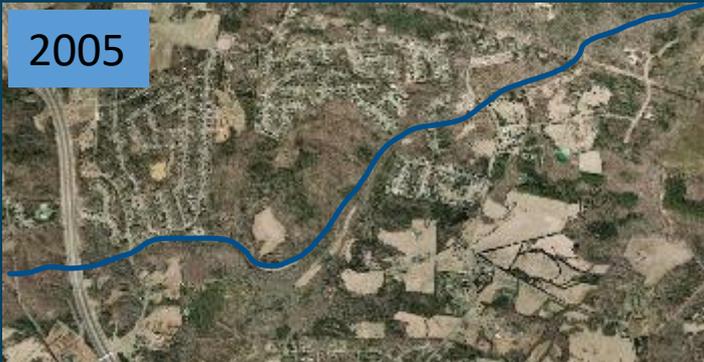
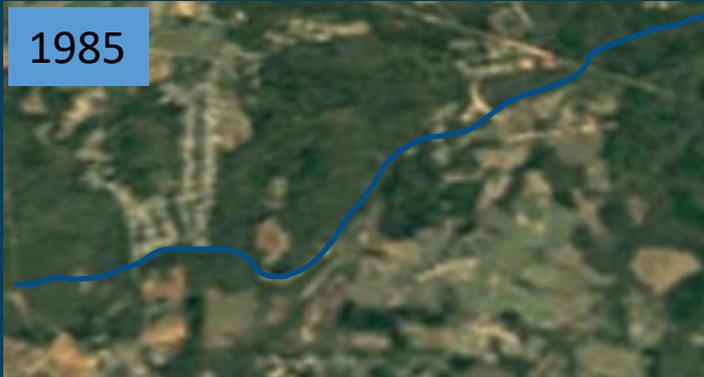
- **Drivers and Motivation**
- **Use of Geomorphology**
- **Methods of Quantifying Erosion**
- **Introduction to Dendrogeomorphology**
- **Data Collection Overview**
- **Field Characterization**
- **Data Collection and Analysis**
- **Practical Applications**
- **Acknowledgements**
- **Questions**

DRIVERS AND MOTIVATION



DRIVERS AND MOTIVATION

Urbanization (Charlotte – Reedy Creek)



DRIVERS AND MOTIVATION



**THREAT TO INFRASTRUCTURE:
CHANNEL CROSSINGS**

DRIVERS AND MOTIVATION



**Exposed
Pipeline**

**Flow
Direction**

13/3/2013

DRIVERS AND MOTIVATION

**CROSSING
INFRASTRUCTURE**



DRIVERS AND MOTIVATION



LOSS OF LAND AND CHANNEL CAPACITY

Source: Dick et al. 2018

USE OF GEOMORPHOLOGY

FLUVIAL

Flowing Water

A Different Approach

- Geomorphological Science
- Slope stability
- GIS-based prioritization efforts

GEO

Earth

MORPHOLOGY

Study of changing shape, form & structure

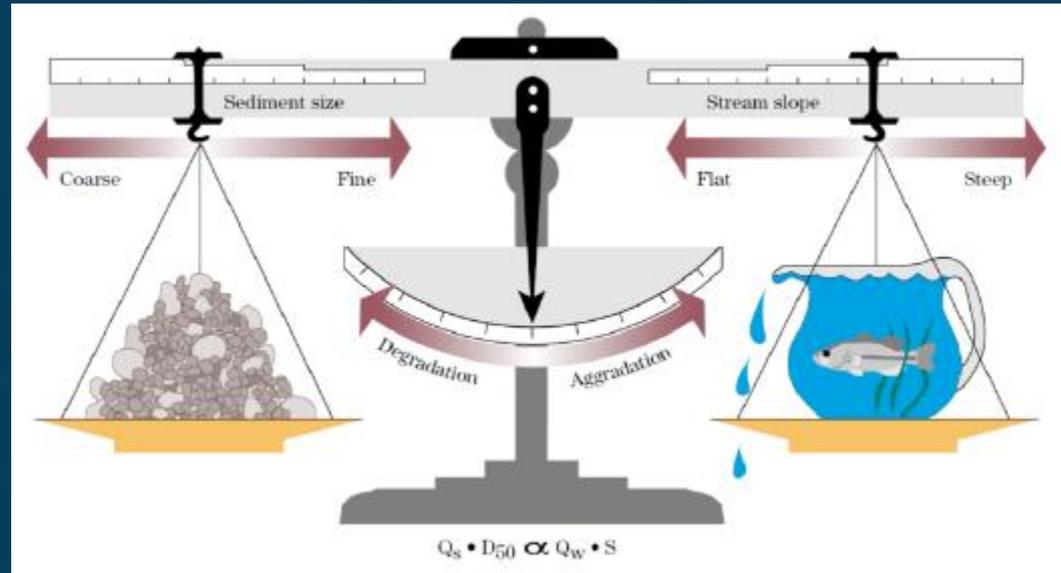
Holistic Thinking

- Sustainable design solutions
- Integrate across City departments
- CIP prioritization
- Without sustainable planning, results can be severe; options are limited and expensive

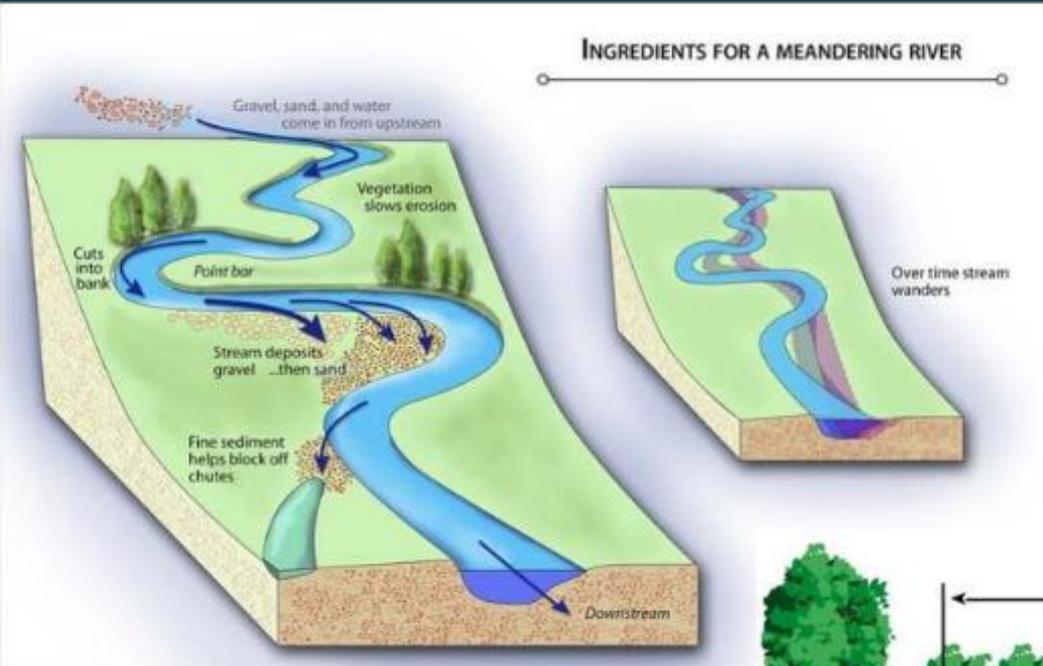
USE OF GEOMORPHOLOGY

LANE'S BALANCE

- Streams convey water and sediment through a watershed
- Key relationships between sediment flux, discharge, slope, and grain size
- Channels adjust laterally and vertically such that these variables are in equilibrium

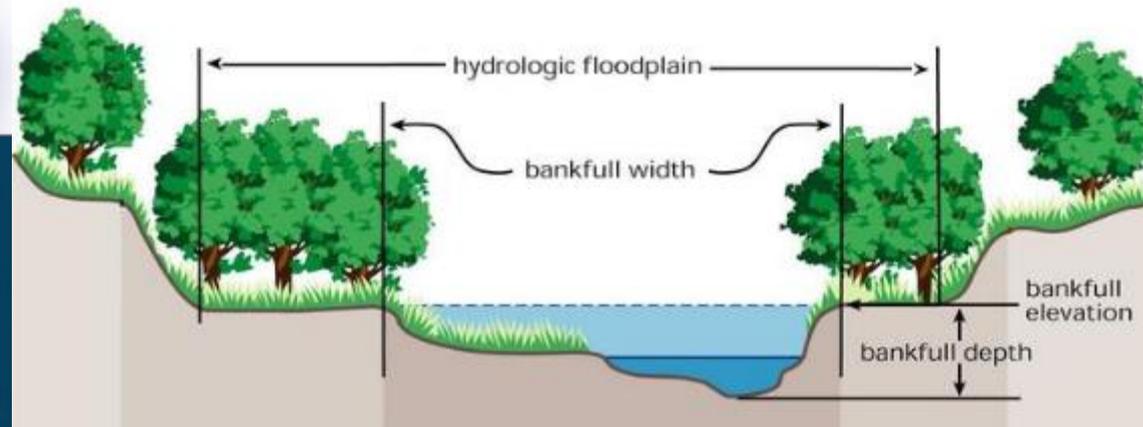


USE OF GEOMORPHOLOGY

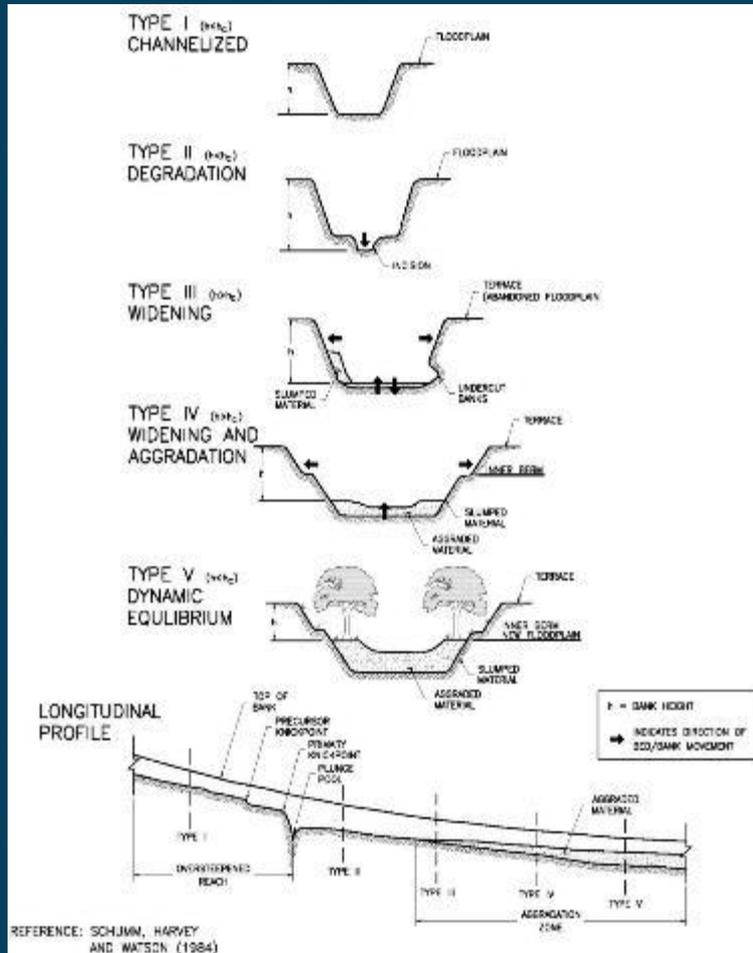


STABLE CHANNEL

- Maintains dimension, pattern and profile
- Transports the flow and sediment
- Neither aggrades nor degrades.



USE OF GEOMORPHOLOGY



METHODS OF QUANTIFYING EROSION

Erosion pins

- Most common method
- Accurate but requires annual monitoring
- Several years of data needed

Historic Aerial Photographs

- Gives long-term erosion rates
- Not as accurate due to scale
- Used for high erosion rates

Less common:

- Photovoltaic
- LIDAR

Bank Surveys

- Toe Pins
- Scan

Analytical Models

- RUSLE
- USDA Bank Stability Model



METHODS OF QUANTIFYING EROSION

What are we evaluating?
Streambank erosion potential

Evaluate 5 related variables that influence bank erodibility:

- Bank Height Ratio (BHR)
- Rooting Depth Ratio
- Root Density
- Bank Angle
- Surface Protection

Also consider bank material and stratification

| Bank Height/Max Depth Bankfull (C) | | | | | | BEHI Score |
|--|-----|------------------------|-----|-----------|---------------------------|------------|
| Study Bank Height (ft) | (A) | Bankfull Height (ft) | (B) | (A)/(B) = | (C) | |
| Root Depth/Bank Height (E) | | | | | | |
| Root Depth (ft) | (D) | Study Bank Height (ft) | (A) | (D)/(A) = | (E) | |
| Weighted Root Density (F) | | | | | | |
| Root Density (%) | | | | | (F) | |
| Bank Angle (G) | | | | | | |
| Bank Angle (Degrees) | | | | | (G) | |
| Surface Protection (H) | | | | | | |
| Surface Protection (%) | | | | | (H) | |
| Bank Material Adjustment | | | | | | |
| Bedrock (Overall Very Low BEHI) | | | | ⇒ | Bank Materials Adjustment | |
| Boulders (Overall Low BEHI) | | | | | | |
| Cobble (Subtract 10 points. If sand/gravel matrix greater than 50% of bank material, then do not adjust) | | | | | | |
| Gravel (Add 5-10 points depending percentage of bank material that is composed of sand) | | | | | | |
| Sand (Add 10 points) | | | | | | |
| Silt Clay (no adjustment) | | | | | | |
| Stratification Adjustment | | | | | | |
| Add 5-10 points, depending on position of unstable layers in relation to bankfull stage | | | | | | |

| VERY LOW | LOW | MODERATE | HIGH | VERY HIGH | EXTREME | ADJECTIVE RATING and TOTAL SCORE |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|--|
| 5 - 9.5 | 10 - 19.5 | 20 - 29.5 | 30 - 39.5 | 40 - 45 | 46 - 50 | |

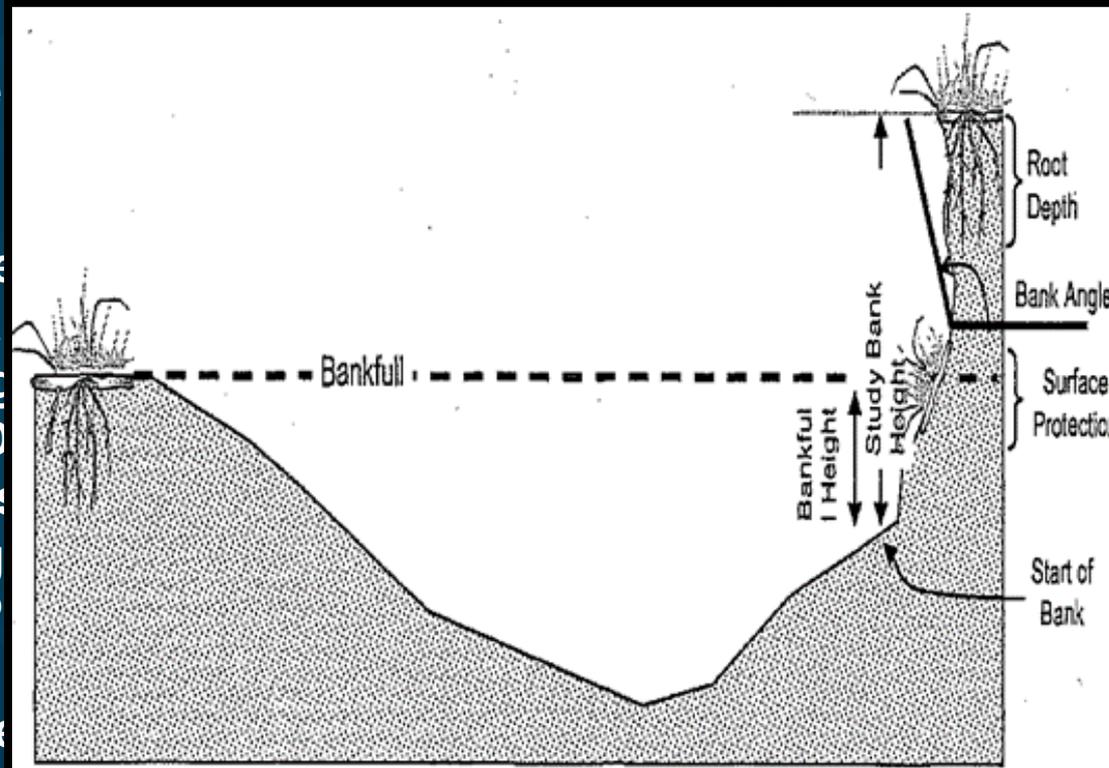
METHODS OF QUANTIFYING EROSION

What are we
Streambank

Evaluate 5 re
influence ba

- Bank Height
- Rooting Density
- Root Density
- Bank Angle
- Surface Protection

Also consider
and stratification



| | | BEHI Score |
|--|-----|------------|
| (A)/(B) = | (C) | |
| (D)/(A) = | (E) | |
| Weighted Root Density (F) | | |
| Root Density (%) | (F) | |
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| Bank Angle (Degrees) | (G) | |
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| ADJECTIVE RATING and TOTAL SCORE | | |

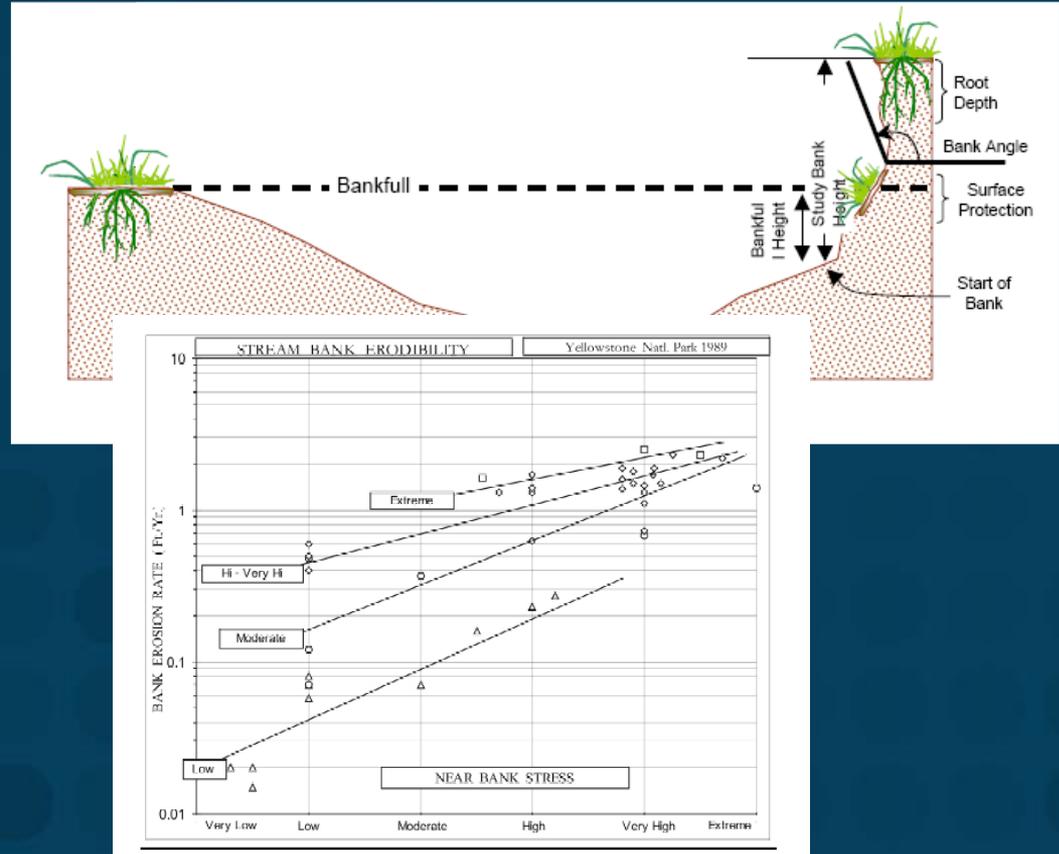
| | | | | | |
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|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|

METHODS OF QUANTIFYING EROSION

EMPIRICAL MODELS

BANCS model:

- Uses erosion rate curves which relate bank-specific ratings of erodibility to erosion rates.
- Near Bank Stress (NBS) and Bank Erosion Hazard Index (BEHI) are used as ratings of erodibility



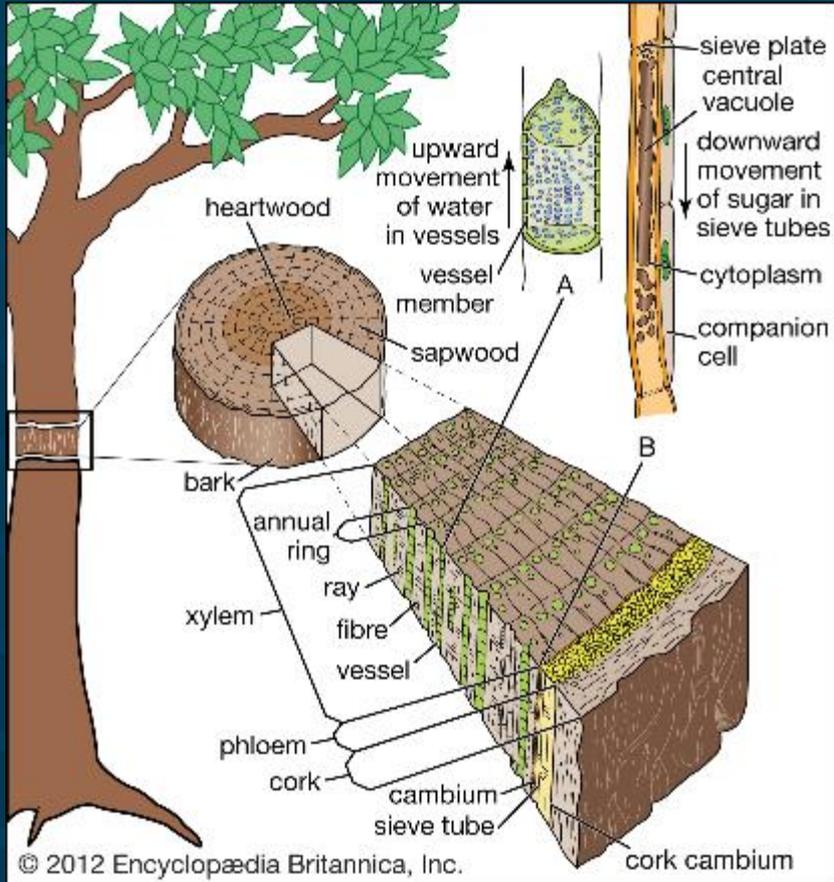
INTRODUCTION TO DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGY

DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGY

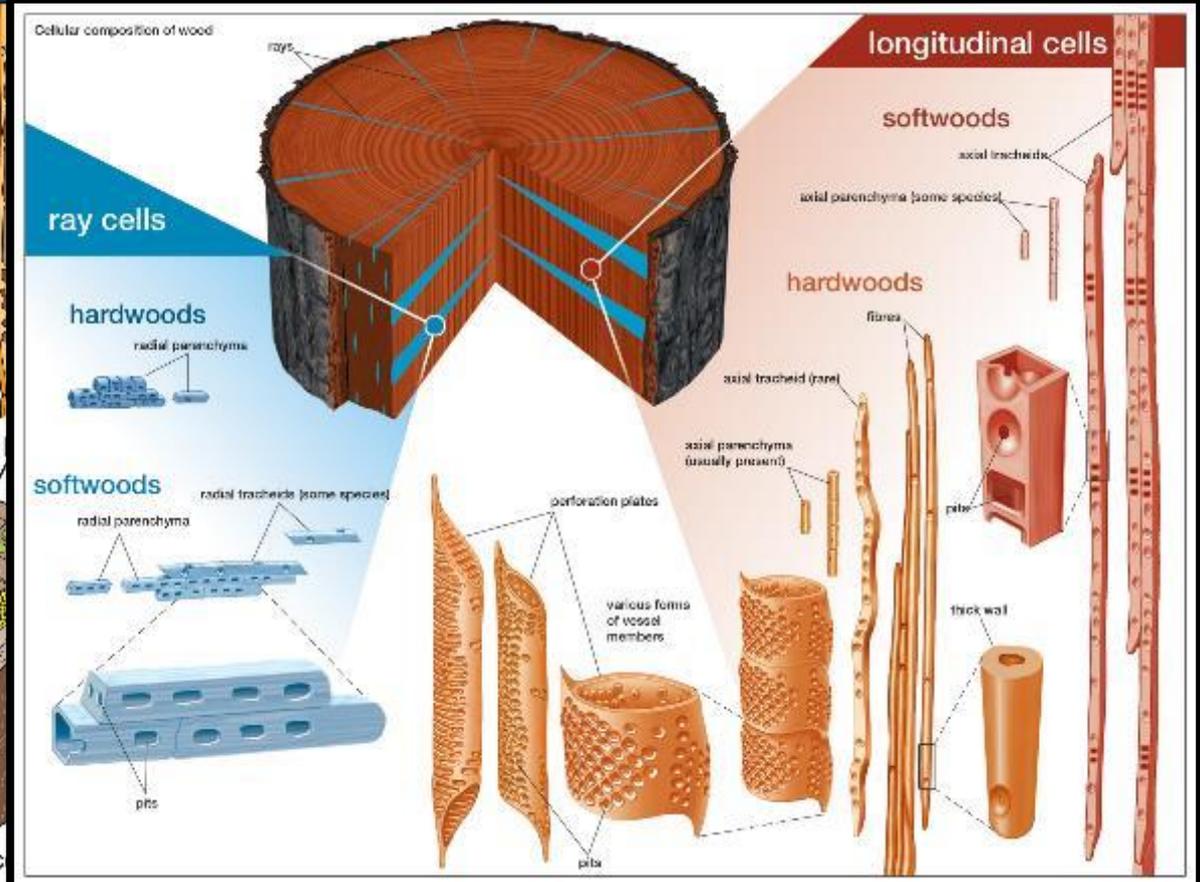
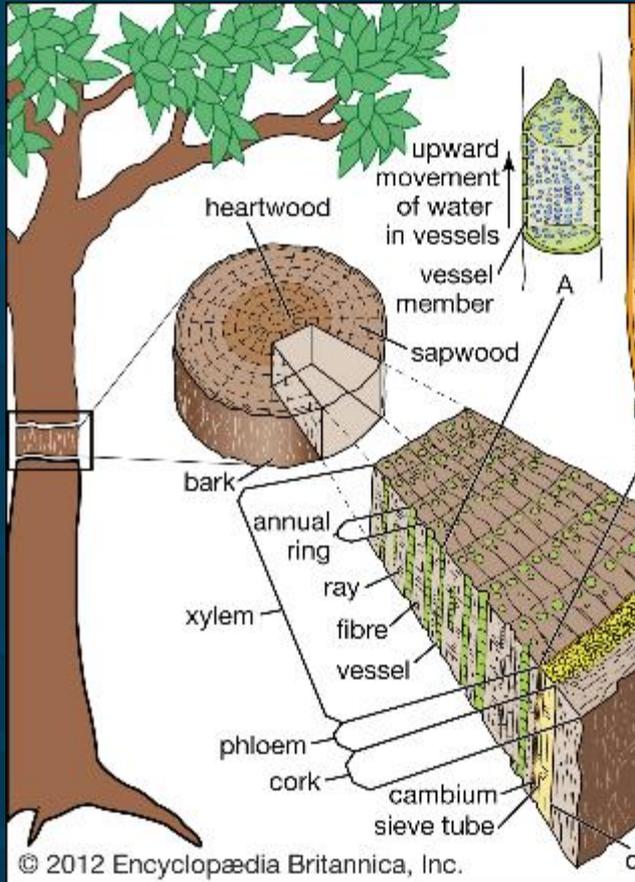


- Using tree rings to identify dates of changes in land surfaces
- Tree anatomy changes in response to environmental factors
- Root anatomy changes when root is exposed to air
- Dick et al., River Research and Applications, 2013

INTRODUCTION TO DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGY

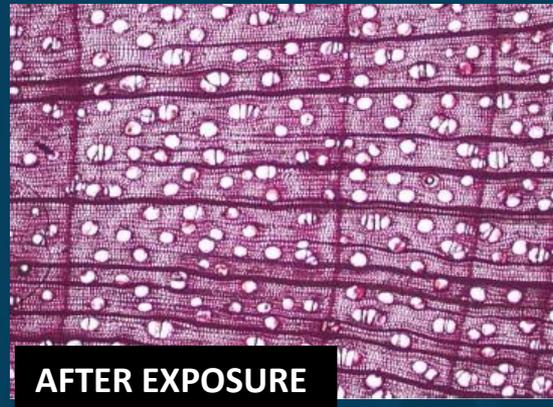
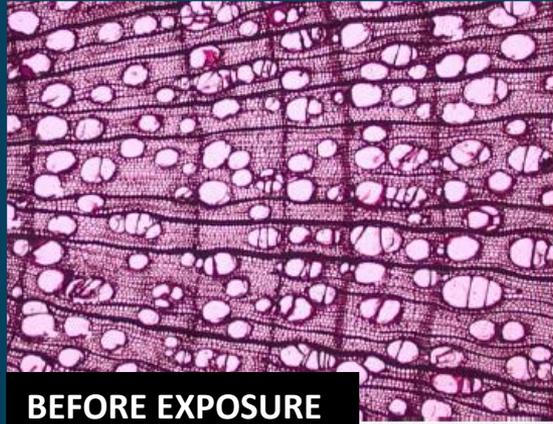


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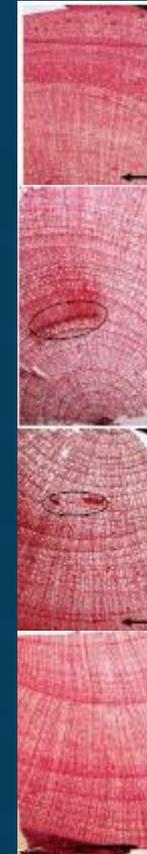
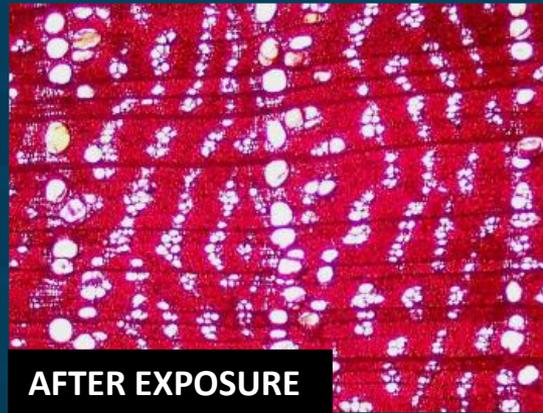
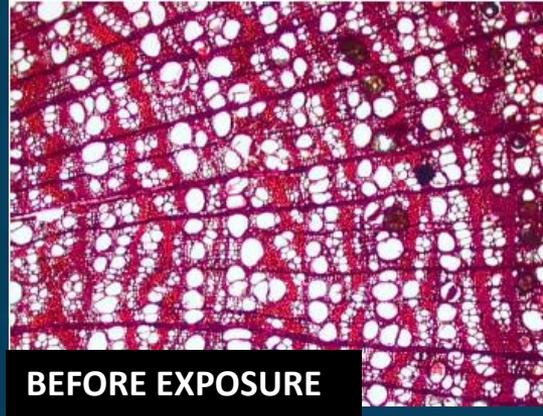


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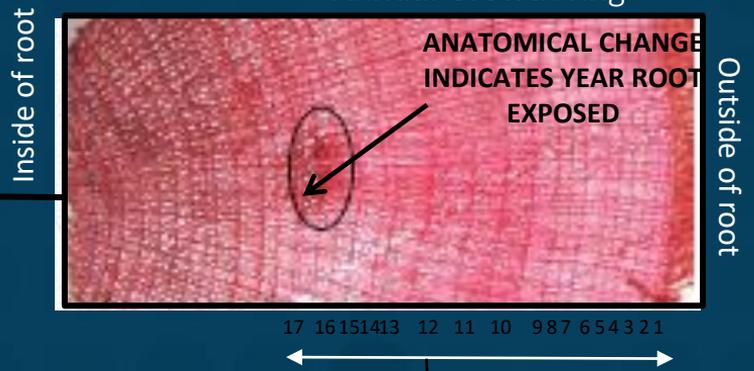
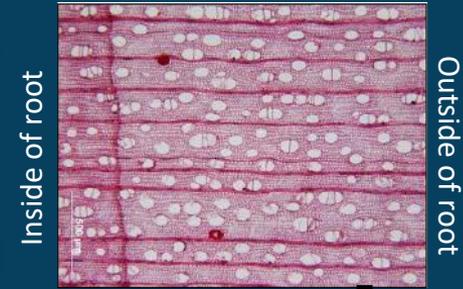
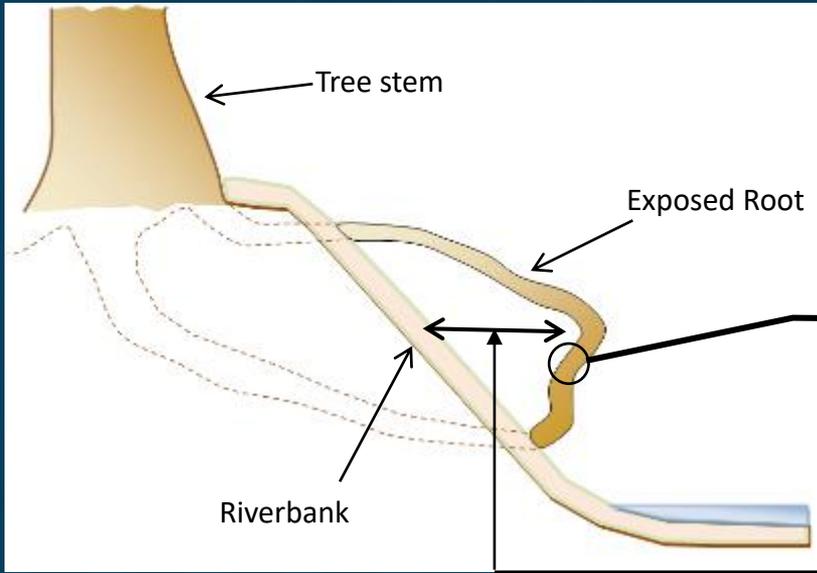
DIFFUSE POROUS SPECIES



RING POROUS SPECIES



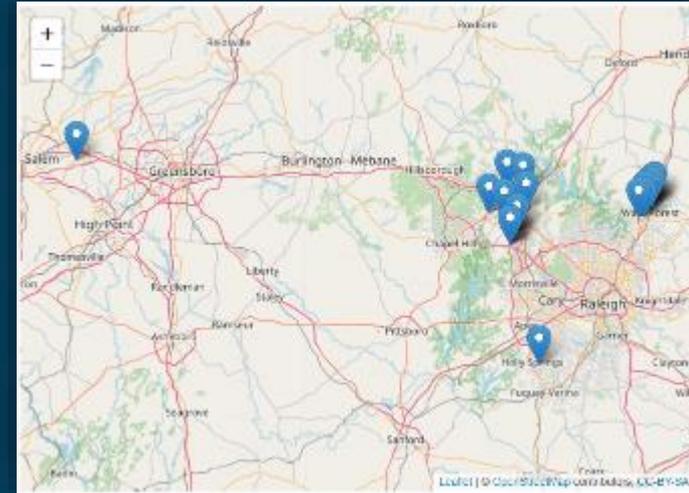
INTRODUCTION TO DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGY



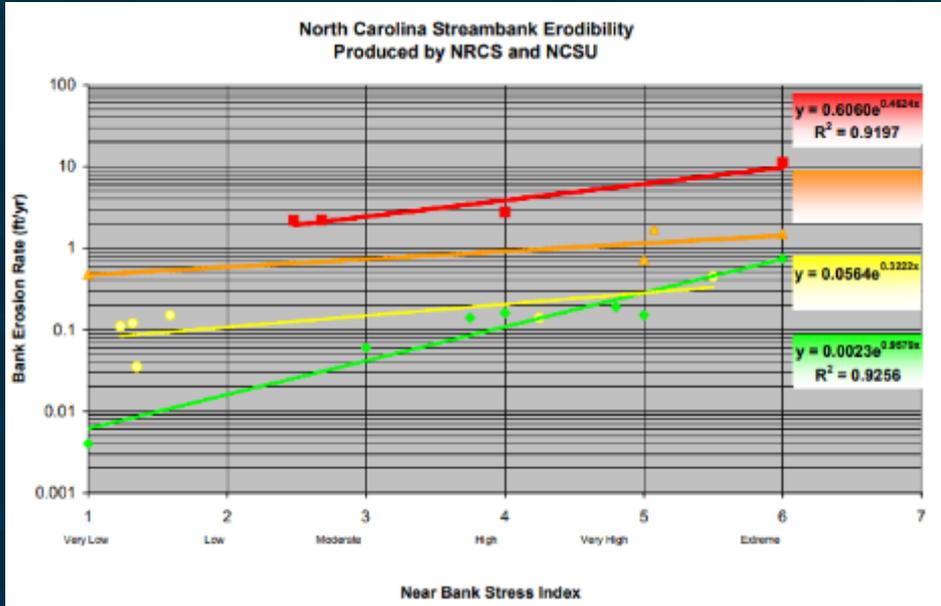
$$\text{Distance of exposed root from riverbank} \div \text{Years of Exposure} = \text{Annual Erosion Rate}$$

DATA COLLECTION OVERVIEW

- Management of stream erosion has become increasingly more important for local governments
- Prioritizing projects for funding requires accurate analysis of erosion rates
 - How soon will this foundation be undermined?
 - How long until a pipe is exposed?
- Erosion rate determination can be costly and time-consuming (years of monitoring)
- Exposed roots allow rapid assessment and estimation of erosion rates



DATA COLLECTION OVERVIEW



Goals of Analysis

- Can these curves be combined to create an accurate estimate of bank erosion rates?
- Provides an idea of erosion rate variability across streams in the NC Piedmont Region
- Compare with existing erosion rate curves

FIELD CHARACTERIZATION

- Identify root samples to collect in the vicinity of the bank pins
- If there are no roots available, collect the sample from a similar location (i.e. similar near bank stress, same BEHI, same erosional forces)
- Try to collect roots across the bank (top, middle, and bottom)



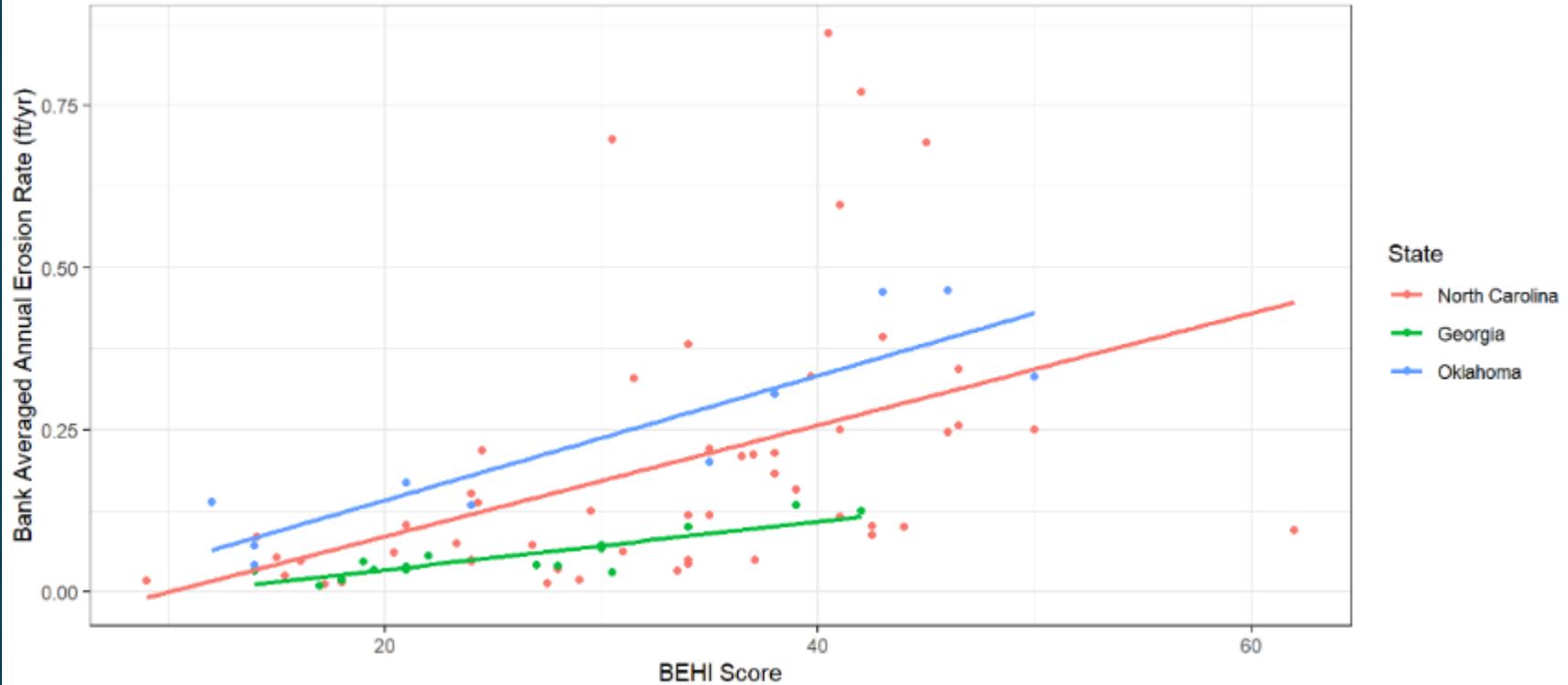
FIELD CHARACTERIZATION



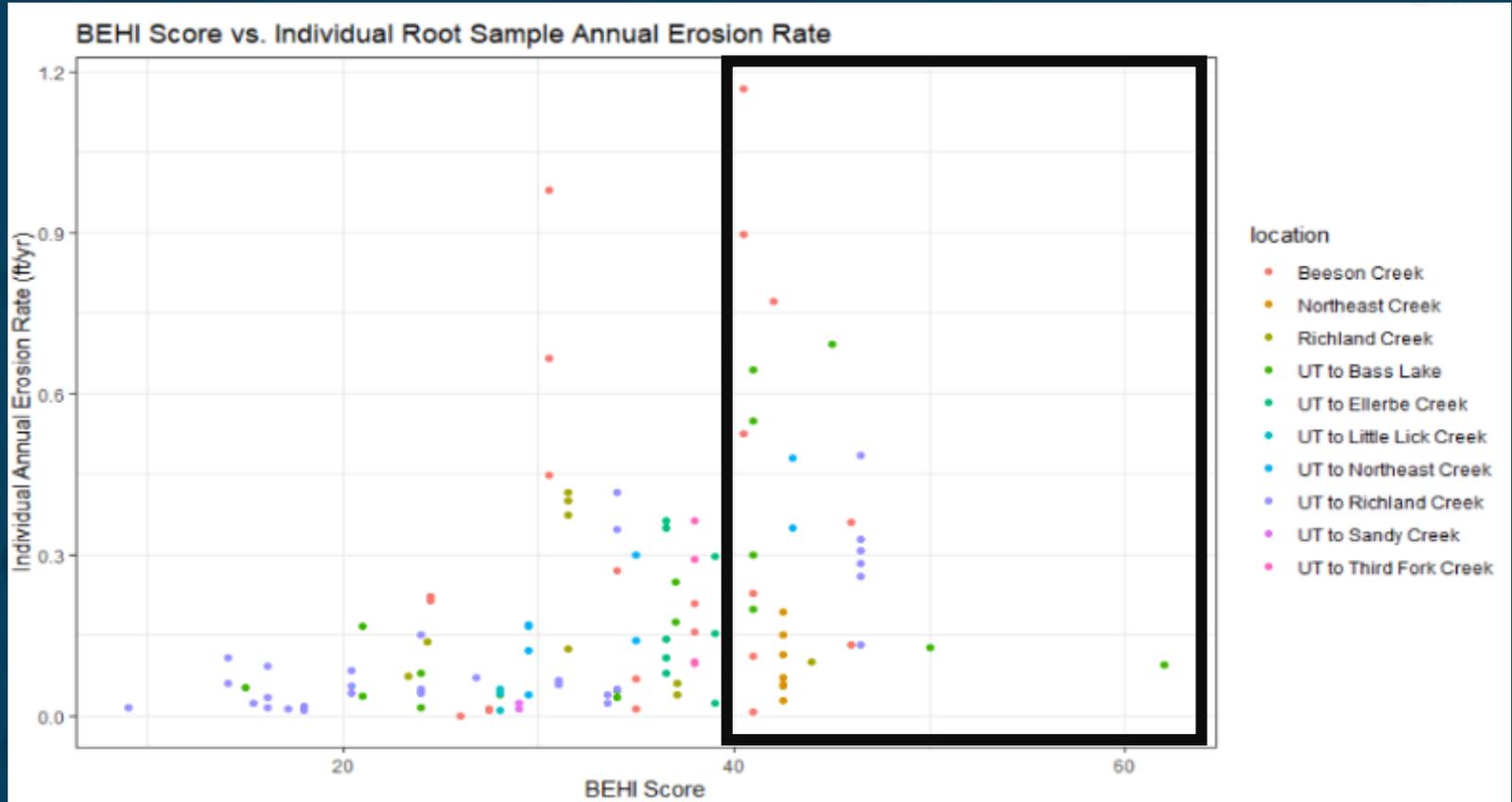
- Document bank conditions (BEHI measurements, photos, GPS)
- Measure the horizontal distance from the mid-point of the root back to the bank and record
- Measure the vertical distance from the mid-point of the root down to the toe of slope and record

DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

BEHI Score vs. Bank Averaged Annual Erosion Rate



DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS



DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

Maximum ER

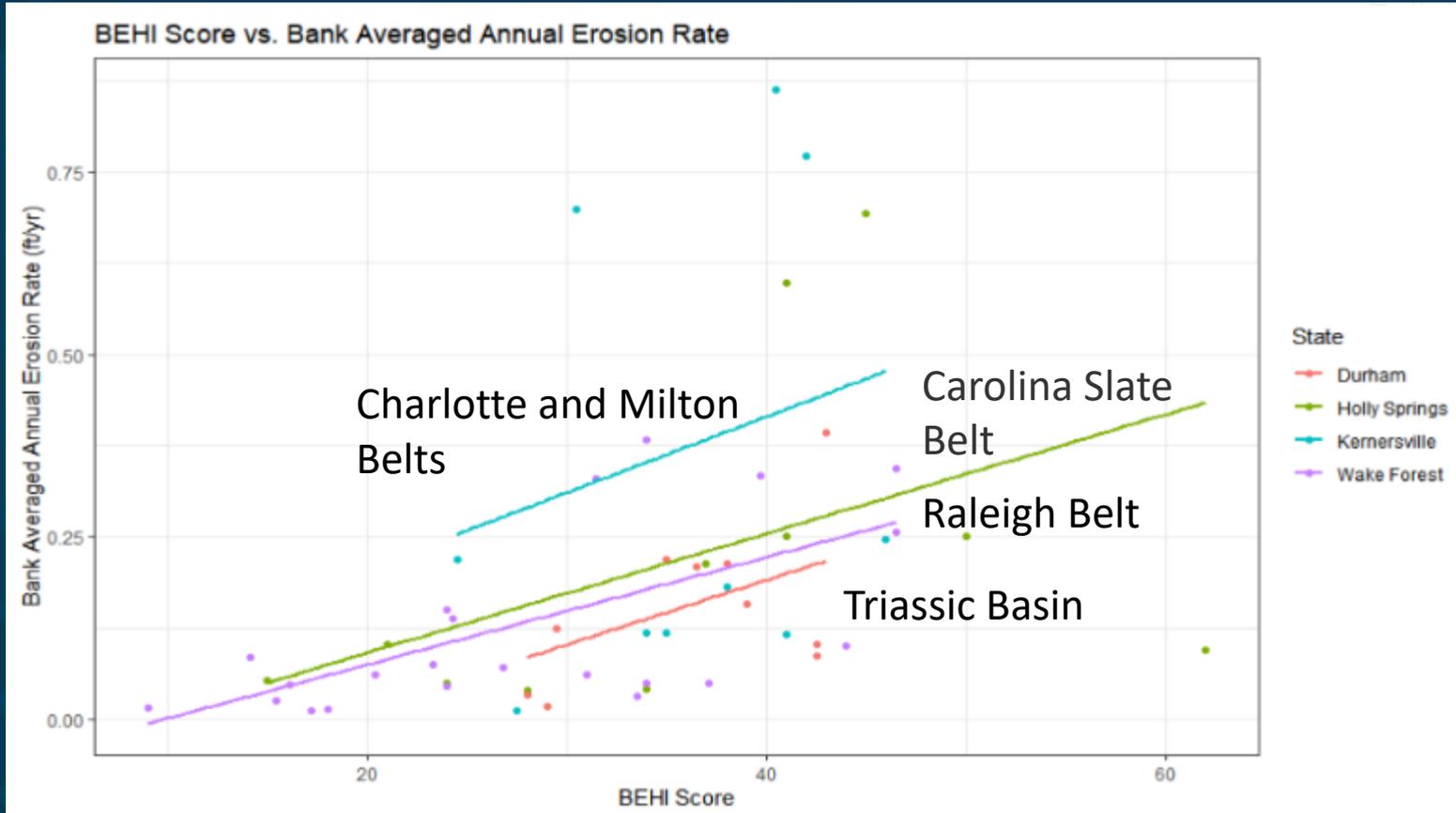
- 0.86 ft/yr

Average ER

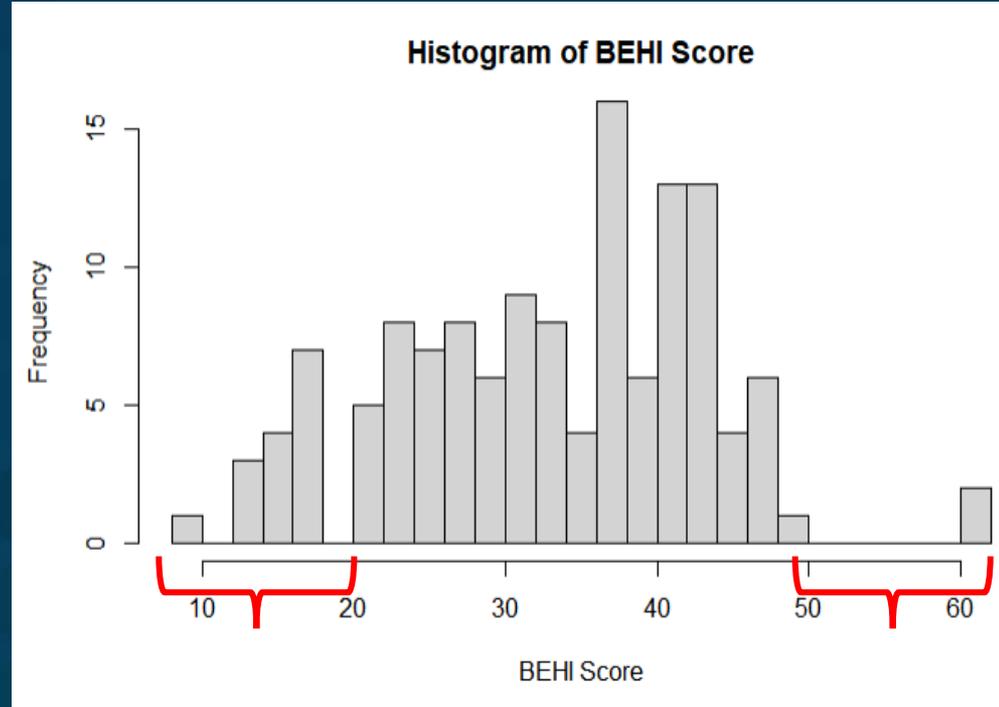
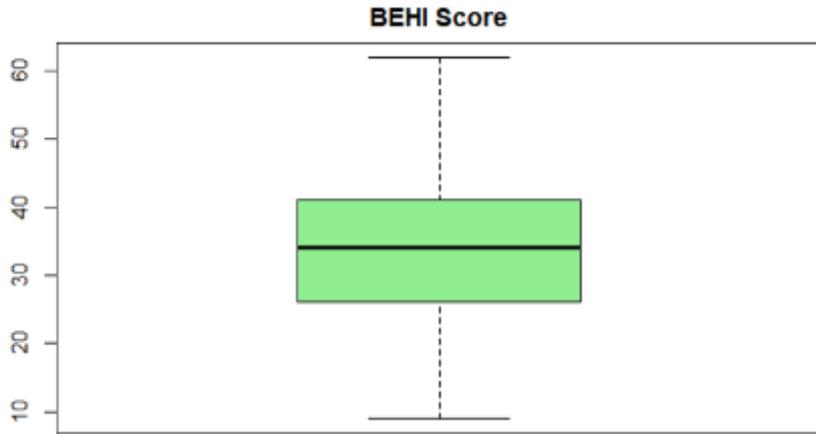
- 0.21 ft/yr

Minimum ER

- 0.013 ft/yr

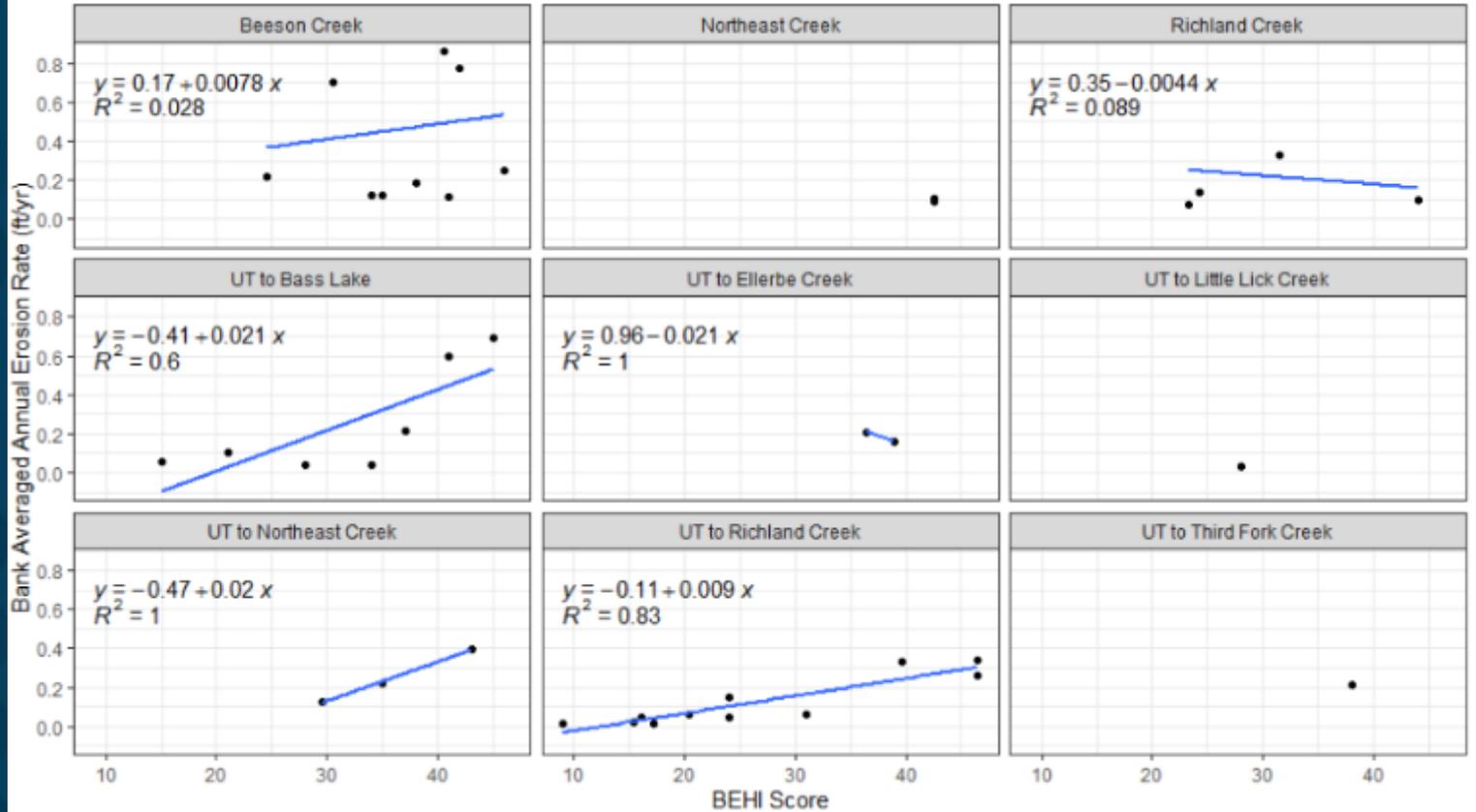


DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

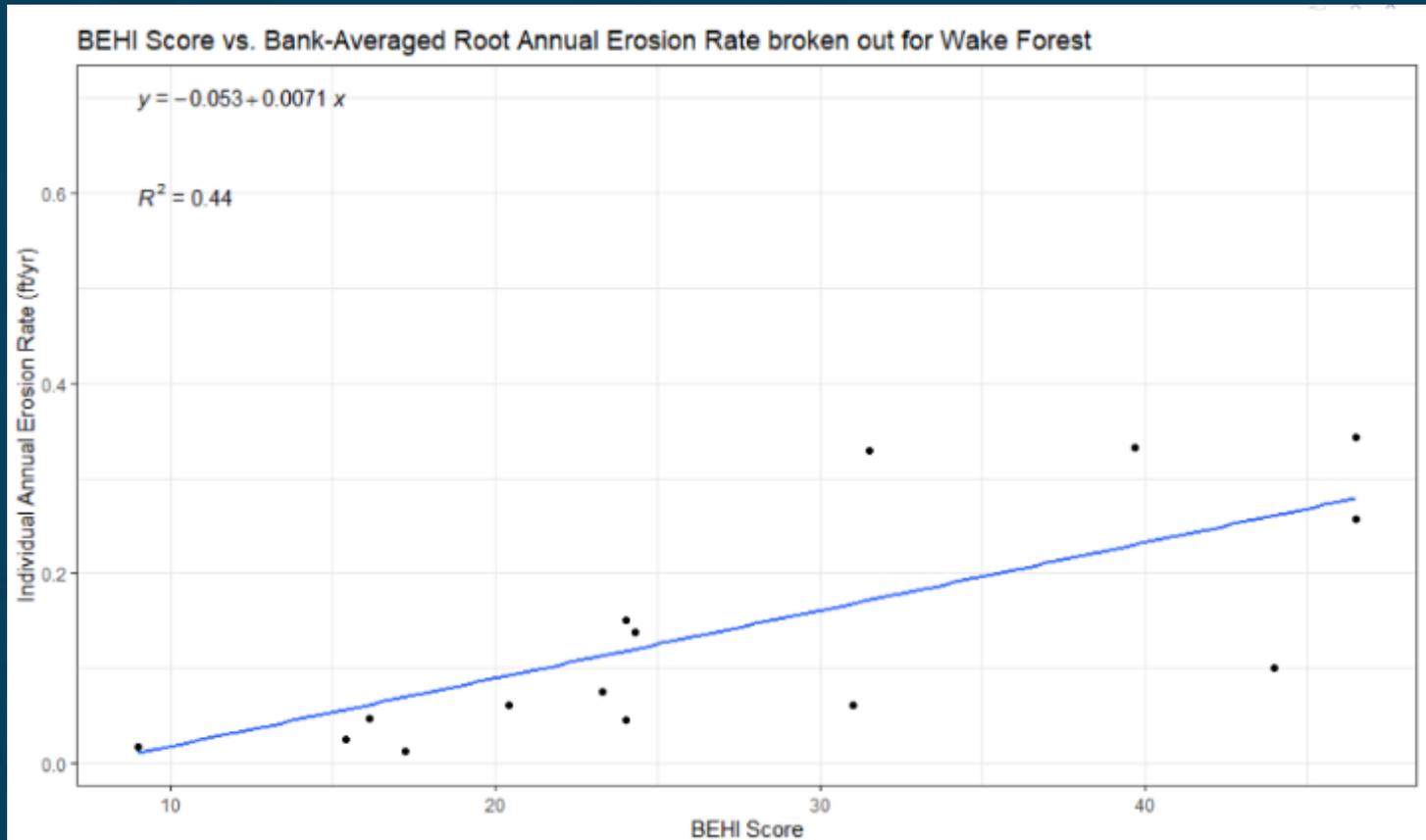


DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

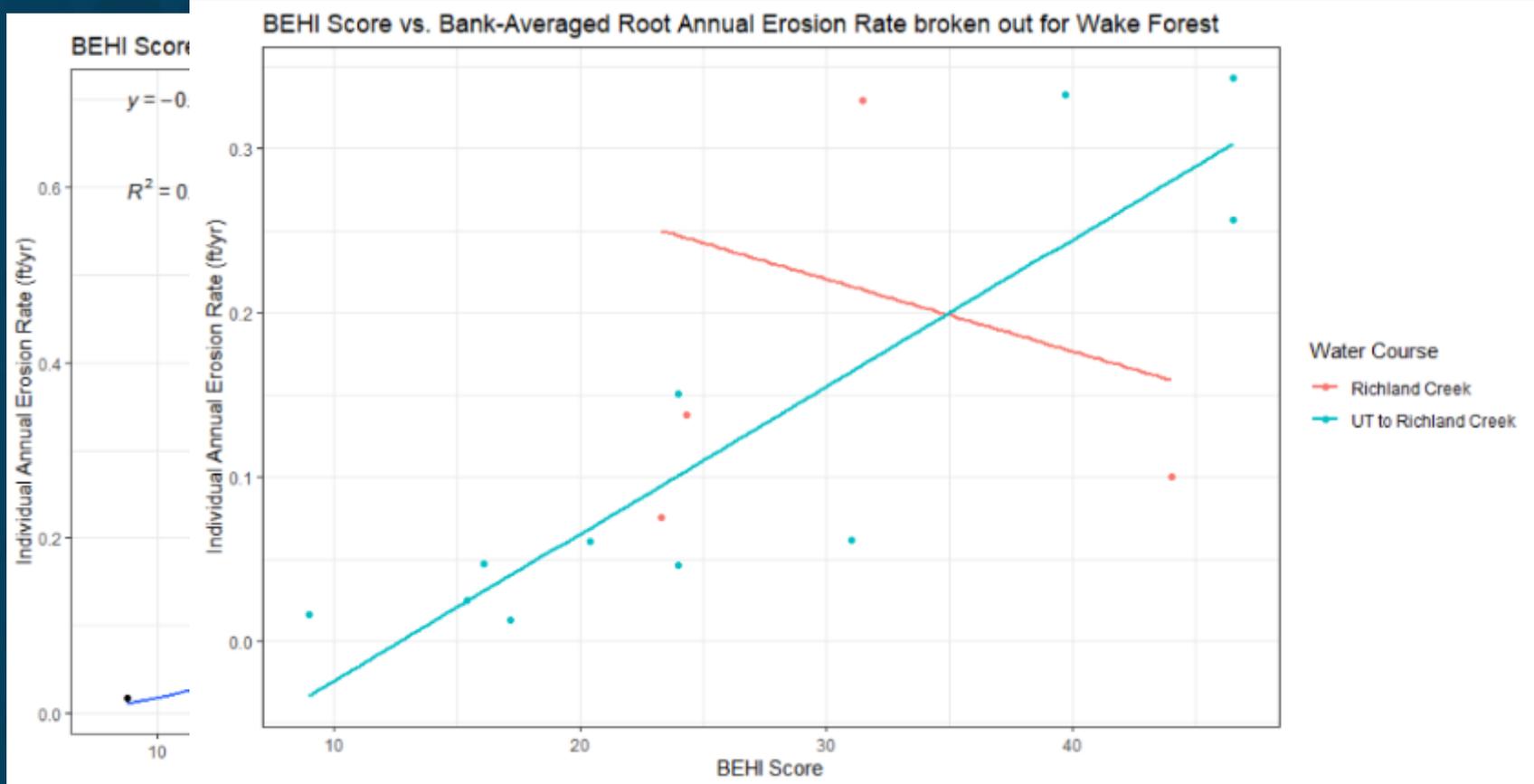
BEHI Score vs. Bank Averaged Annual Erosion Rate in North Carolina



DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS



DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS



DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS



- **Most commonly used NC piedmont curve (NCSU): erosion rate from 0.004 ft/year to 10 ft/year**
- **Curve from Exposed roots: erosion rate from 0.0014 ft/year to 0.86 ft/year**
- **Combined curve has good prediction with medium to lower BEHI scores**
- **Need more data to explain wide variability of higher scores**
- **Variability likely explained due to soil conditions**

PRACTICAL APPLICATION

- **Best value when picking a measuring tool for planning purposes**
 - **Bank Pins take Time & Effort**
 - **Understand your assumptions**
- **Use measurement techniques to quantify water quality improvements**
 - **Nitrogen**
 - **Phosphorous**
- **Should include stream assessment with condition assessment AND should incorporate exposed root study into stream assessment**



- **Justification to Agencies for Streambank Stabilization and Stream Restoration projects**
- **Opportunities for grant funding**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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CITY OF DURHAM



TOWN OF
KERNERSVILLE



TOWN OF
WAKE FOREST



TOWN OF HOLLY
SPRINGS



Q&A

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