

An aerial photograph of a river winding through a dense, green forest. The river is brown and appears to be in a natural, somewhat wild state. The surrounding land is covered in various types of trees and vegetation, with some areas appearing more open and grassy. The image is framed by a dark blue border with white wavy lines at the top and bottom.

River freedom – risk - resilience

Jen Shanahan
Watershed Planner
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River freedom = lateral movement

Another perspective:

River freedom = constrained channel lateral movement but complete floodplain access (no/low risk factors for flood flows on floodplain)

Wide valleys

Flood safety and protection of public assets
+
ecological resilience

=
community resilience

Ecological resilience includes self- sustaining habitats

Lower management cost for local governments and land owners

Degrees of Freedom

1	Bridge, culvert, max. flow capacity, no vegetation
2	Hardened banks, no vegetation
3	Revetment mixed with natural (spotty) revegetation
4	Buried revetment, bioengineering
5	Natural river edges (untouched), erosion unacceptable
6	Natural vegetation OR revetment set back 10-20 m erosion unacceptable
7	Natural vegetation OR revetment set back 10-20 m erosion acceptable
8	Levy set back 20-50 m (portion of floodplain)
9	Levy set back to outer bound of 100 yr floodplain

RISK

SELF-
SUSTAINING
HABITATS

Deformable boundaries

Managing Infrastructure in the Stream Environment

**Advisory Committee on Water Information
Subcommittee on Sedimentation
Environment and Infrastructure Working Group**

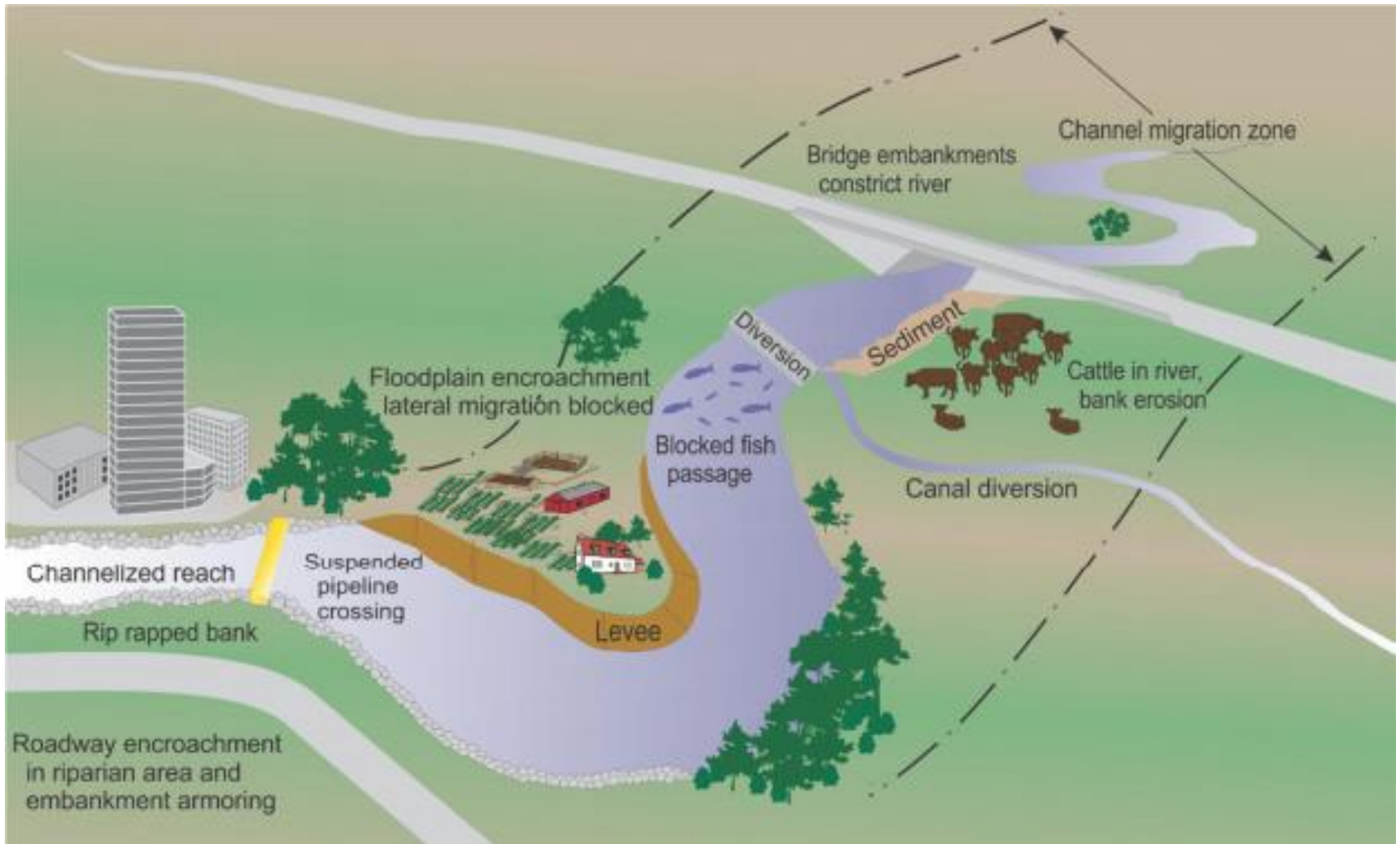
Prepared by:

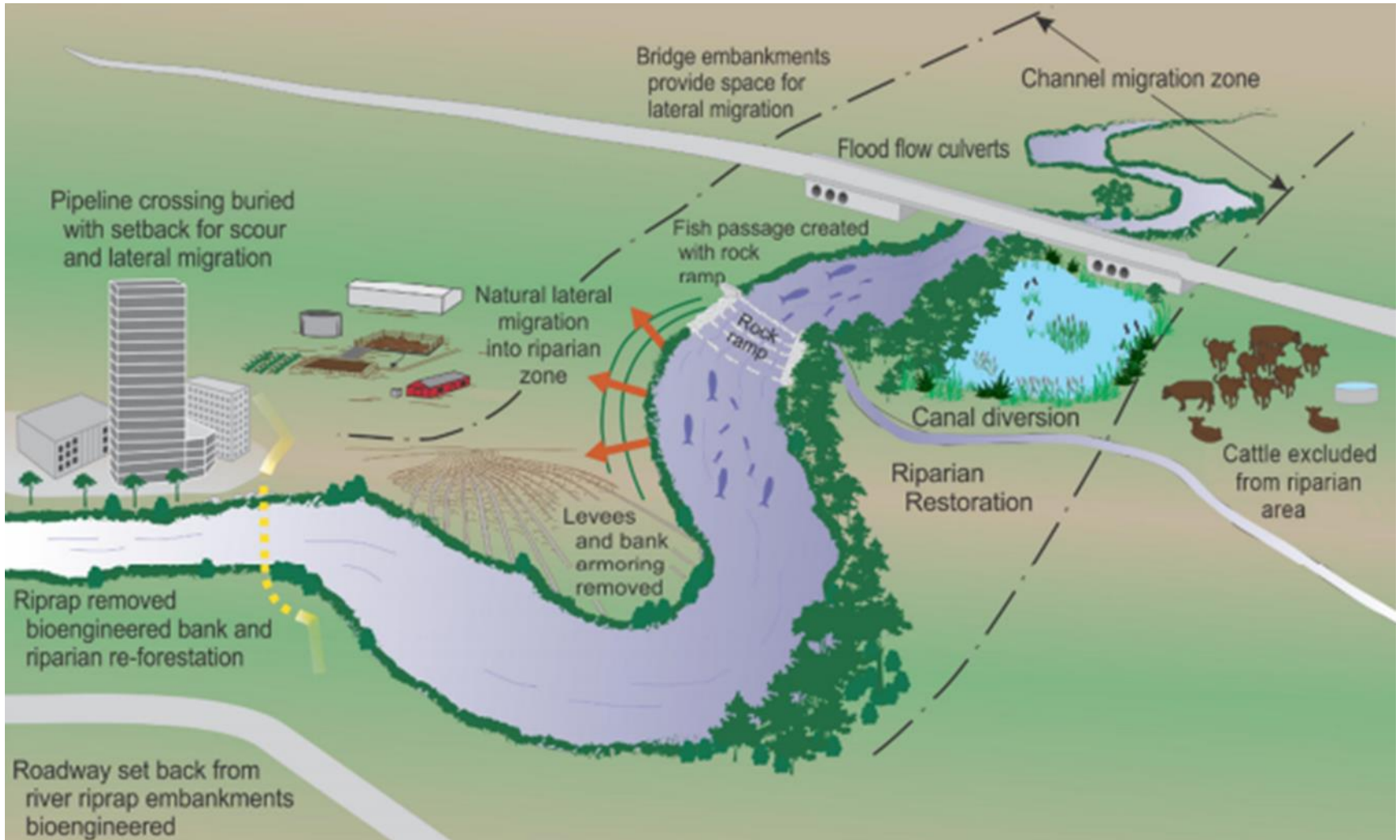
Joel S Sholtes¹, Caroline Ubing¹, Timothy J Randle¹, Jon Fripp², Daniel Cenderelli³, and Drew C Baird¹

1: Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Services Center, Sedimentation and River Hydraulics Group, Denver, Colorado

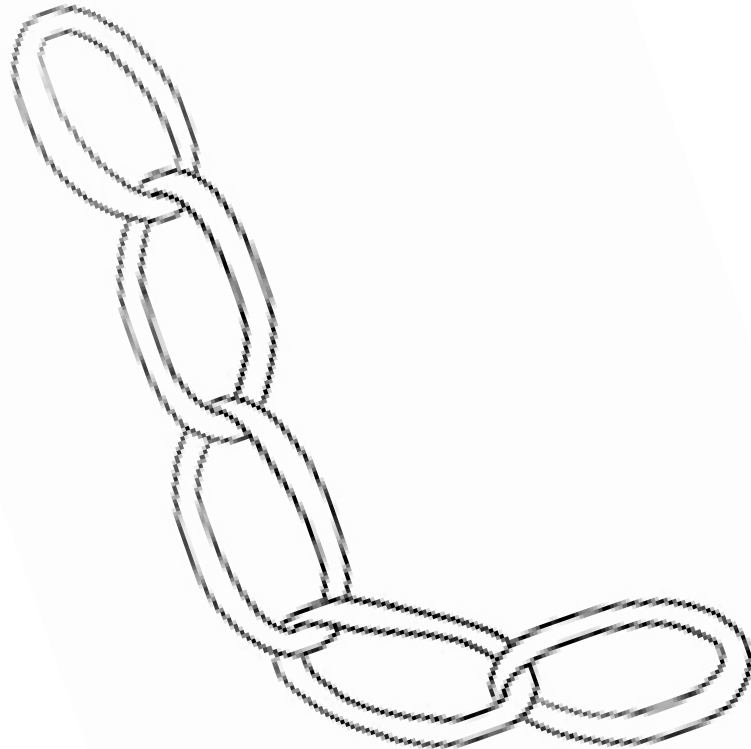
2: Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Design, Construction, and Soil Mechanics Center, Fort Worth, Texas

3: U.S. Forest Service, National Stream and Aquatic Ecology Center, Fort Collins, Colorado



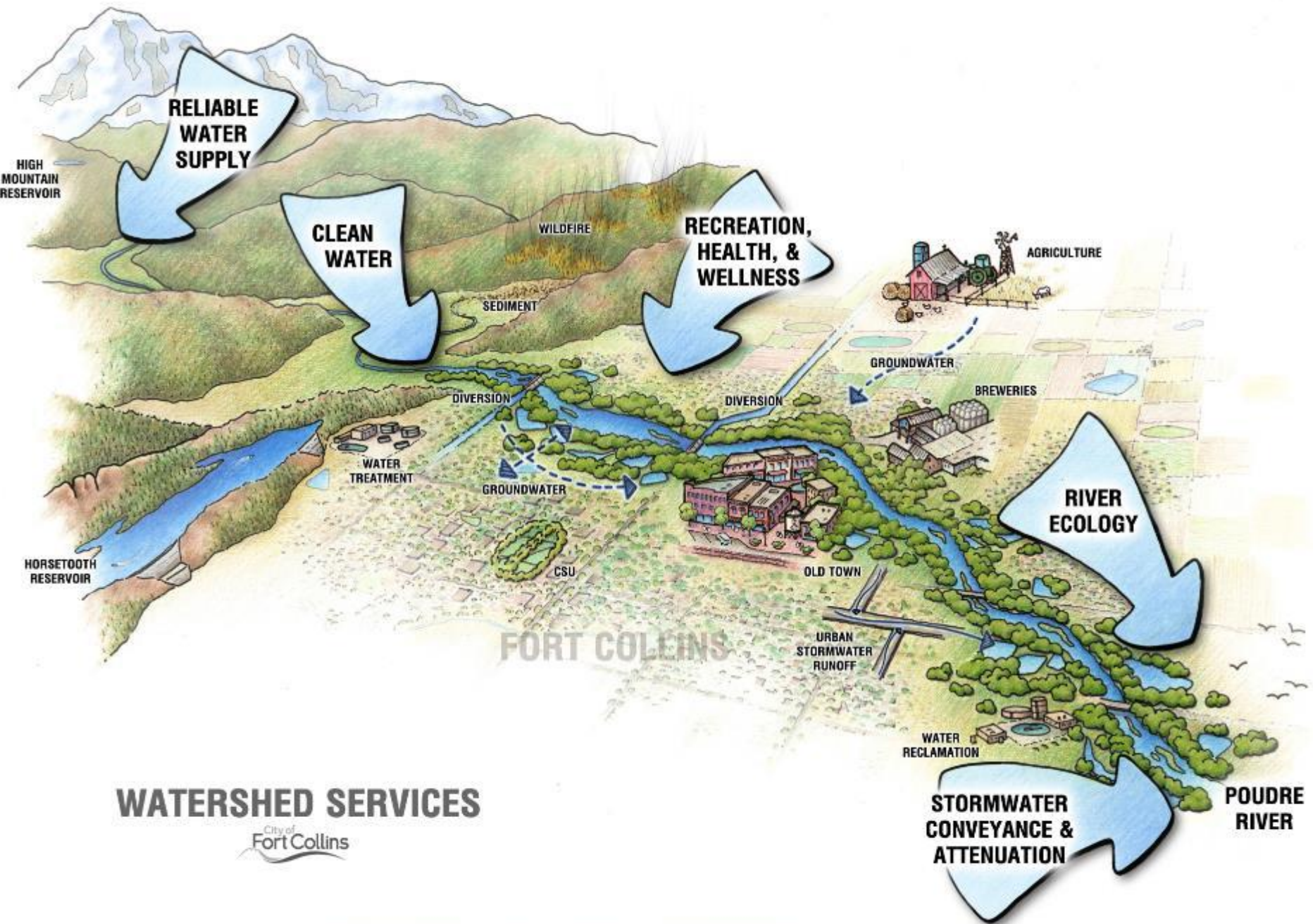


Considering the links on your chain



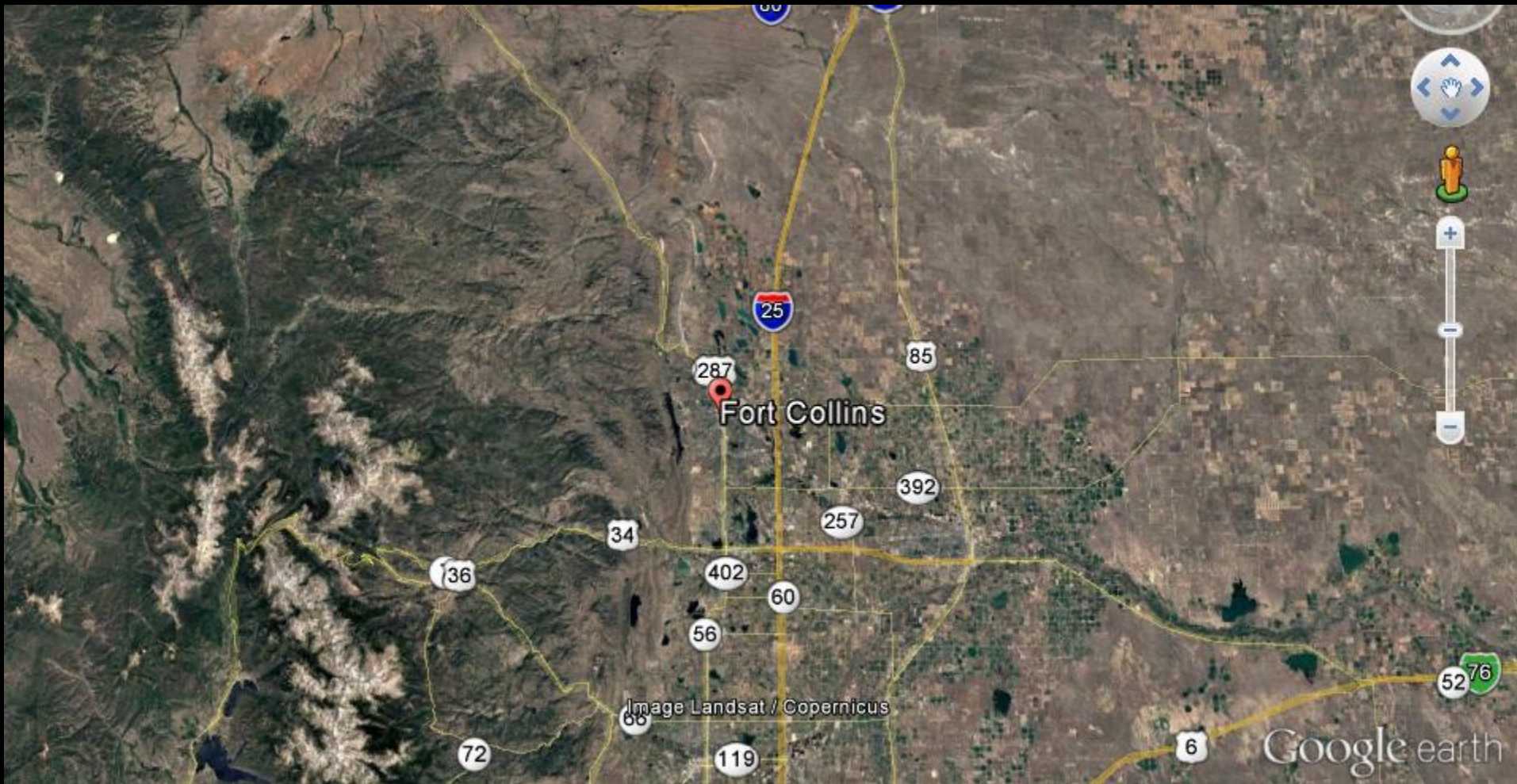
Scales

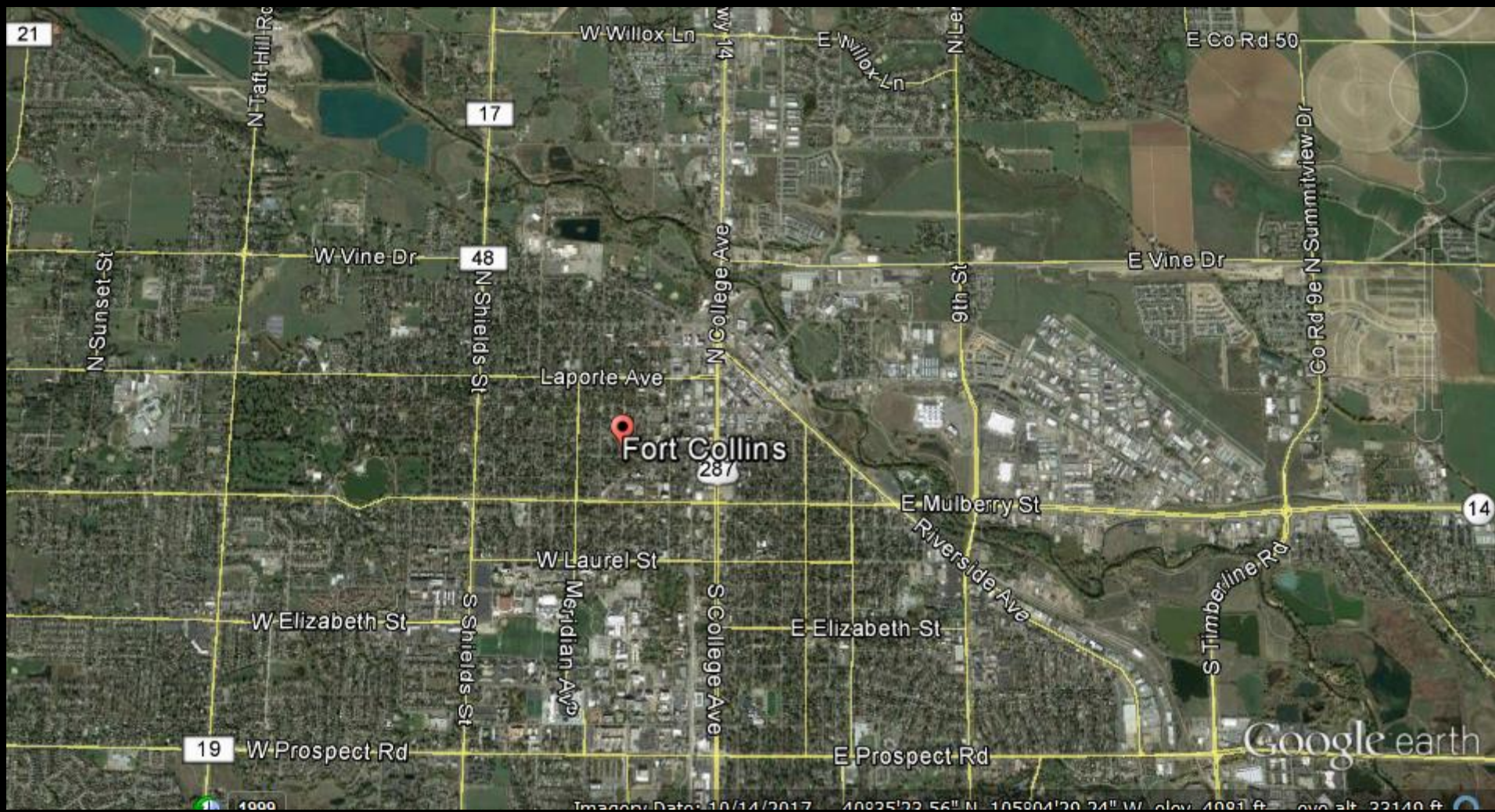
- Site considerations
- Reach consideration
- Neighboring reaches
- Watershed context



WATERSHED SERVICES



















Hemlock St

Poudre Trail

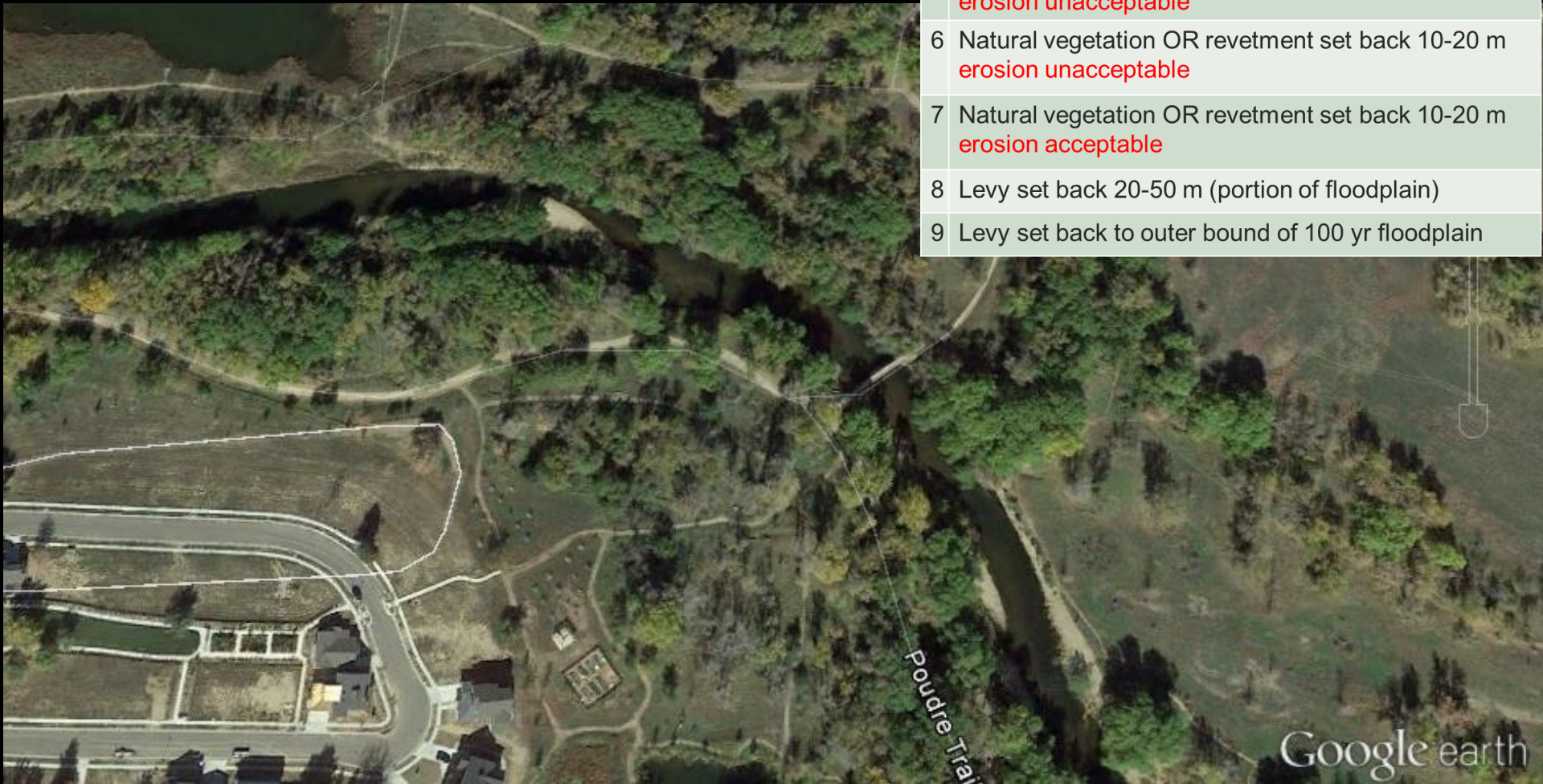
Google earth







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Poudre St

Pine St

Linden St

Poudre Trail

Buckingham St

Google earth



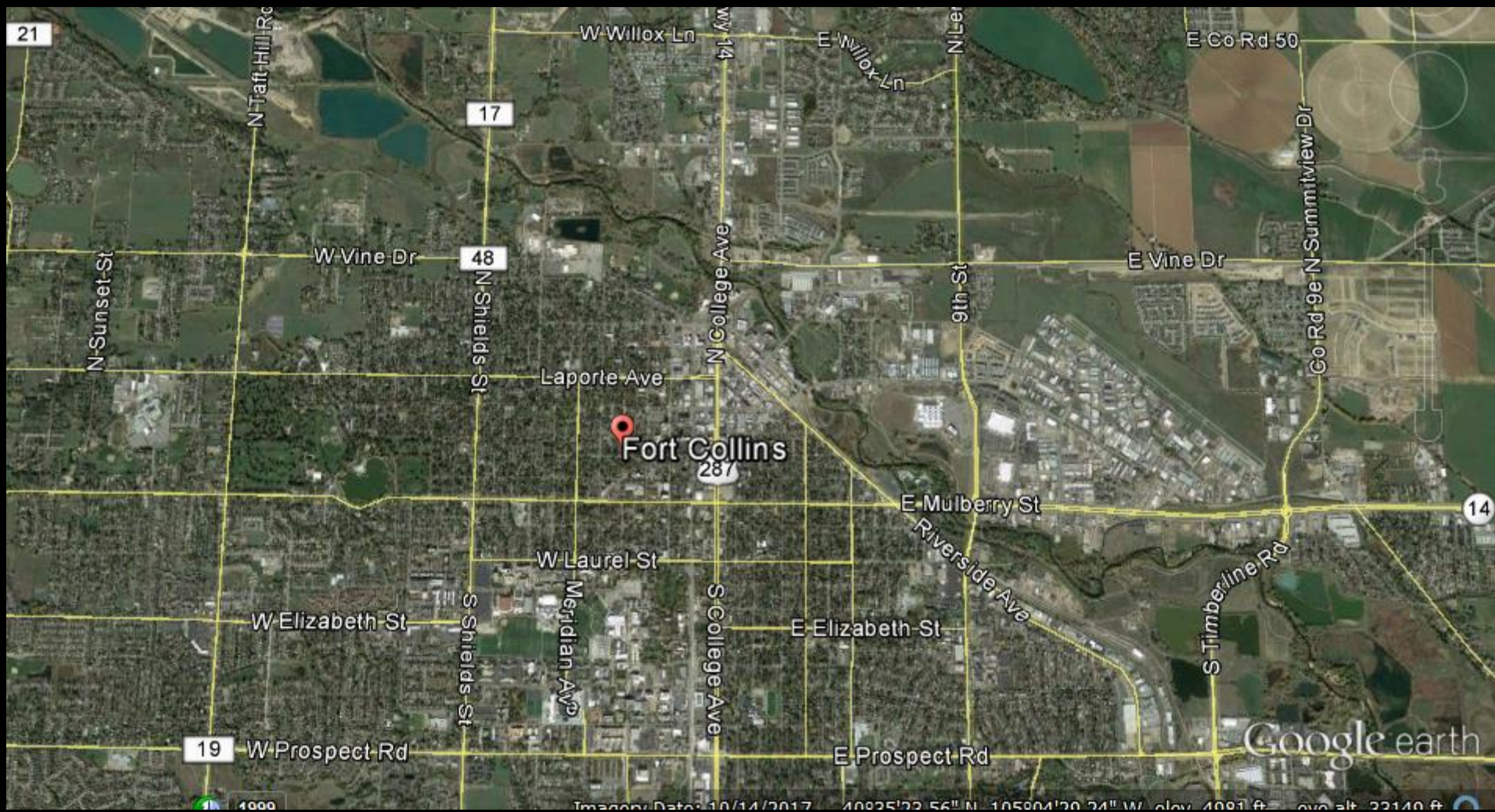




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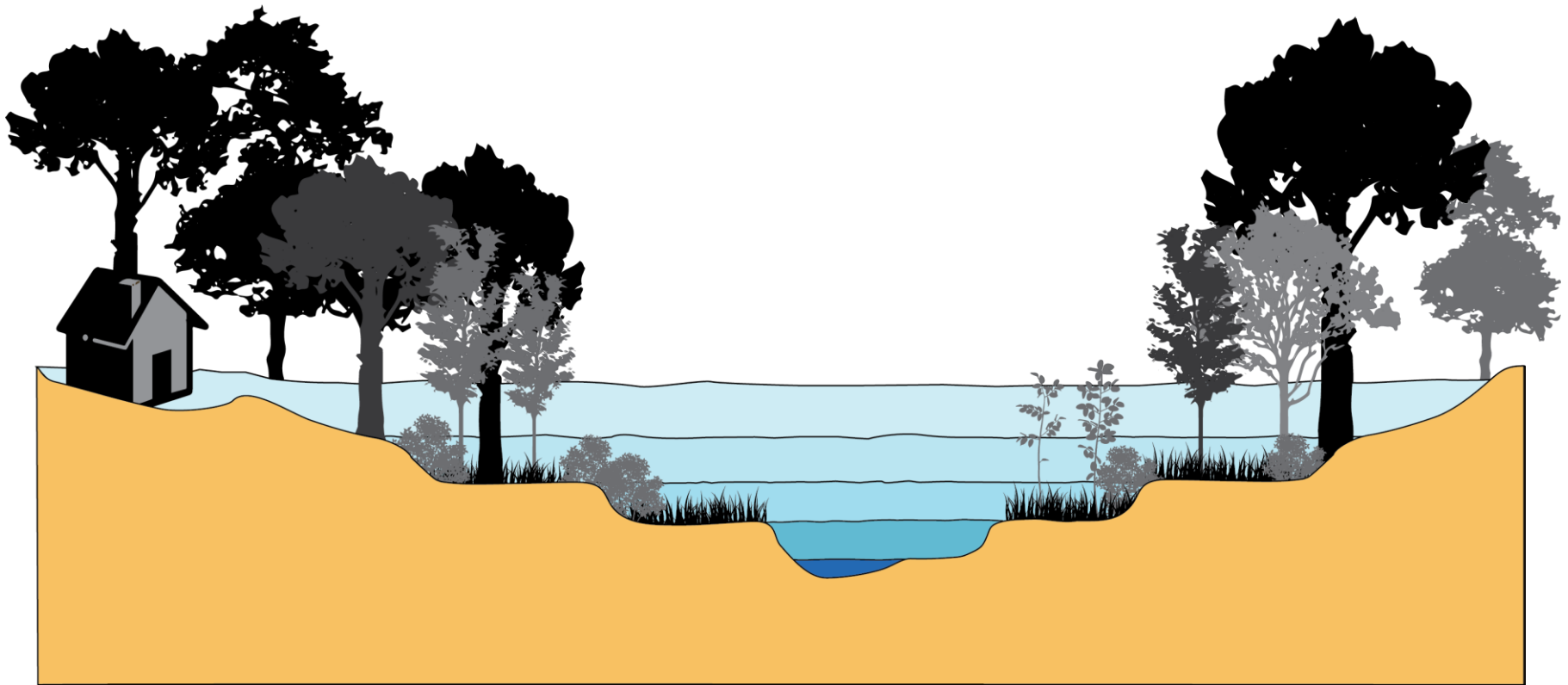
So if the river cannot manage its own resources (river freedom) then we must do it

What does it take to optimize resilience without lateral migration

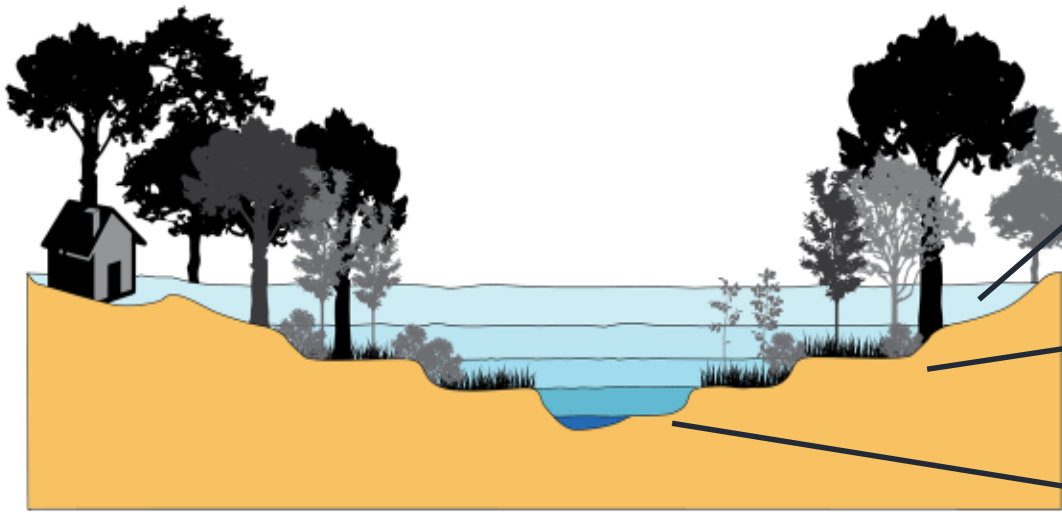
Arrested evolution?

Static geomorphically?

Not really



Min. flow	Lowest flows, thalweg
1.5 - 2	Bank full/channel forming flows, “the river”
2 - 5	Spring flows, active riparian habitat
5 - 20	Mature riparian forest
20 - 50 -100	Floodway/floodplain



20-101	Floodplain managers
2-5	Open space programs
5-20	Riparian ecologists
	Land owners
Min.	Water quality
1-2 year	Fish biologists
	Aquatic Entomologists

Colorado Regulatory Pages

Denver Regulatory Contacts
Mitigation

Jurisdictional Determination

Regional General Permits

Public Notices

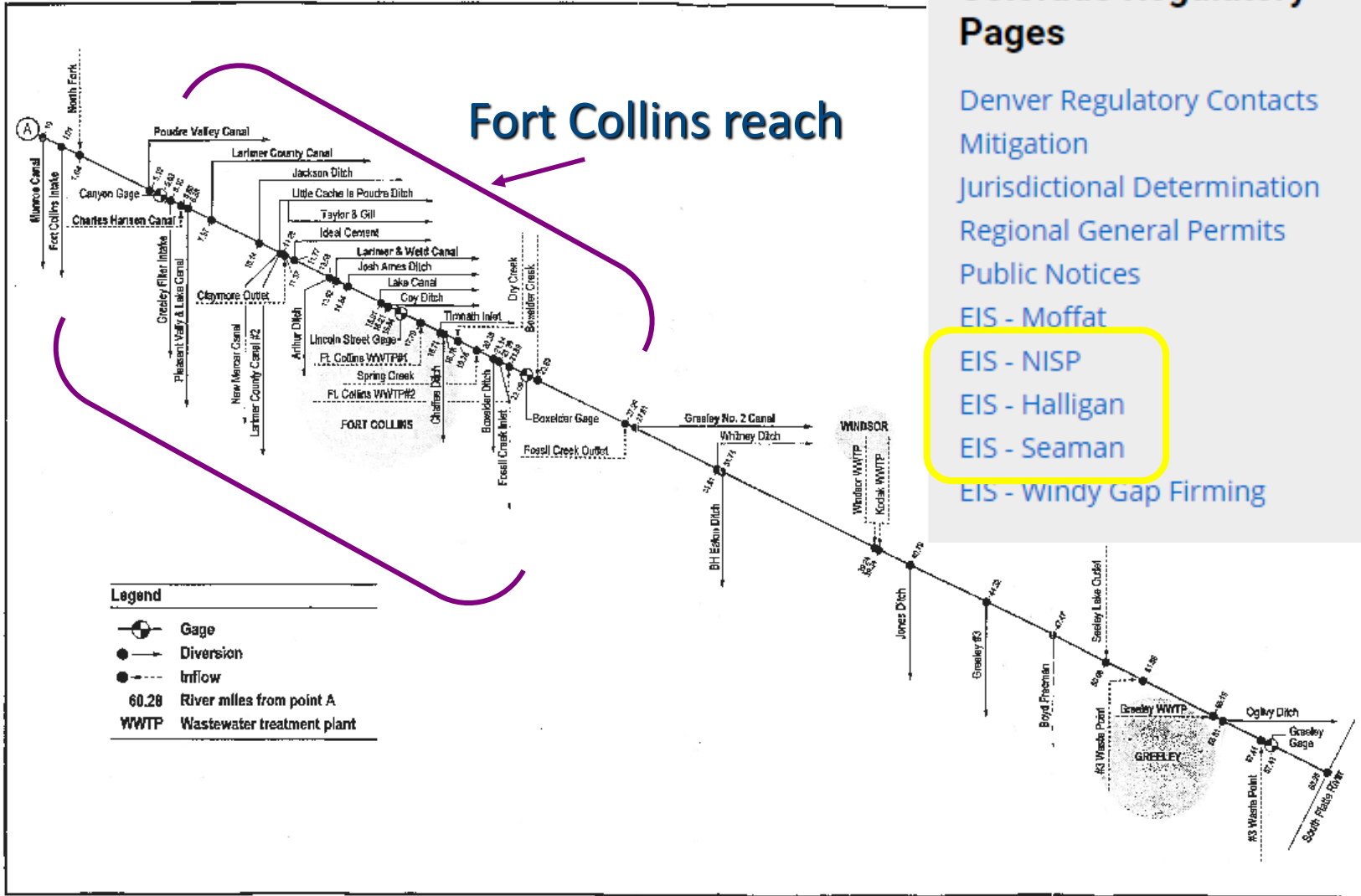
EIS - Moffat

EIS - NISP

EIS - Halligan

EIS - Seaman

EIS - Windy Gap Firming



Longitudinal fragmentation

Degrees of Freedom

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3	Revetment mixed with natural (spotty) revegetation	RISK
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5	Natural river edges (untouched), erosion unacceptable	SELF-SUSTAINING HABITATS
6	Natural vegetation OR revetment set back 10-20 m erosion unacceptable	
7	Natural vegetation OR revetment set back 10-20 m erosion acceptable	RESILIENCE
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- Degrees of freedom
- Links on your chain
- Matching flow corridors with flows, teams
- Identifying opportunities and locations for stepping towards freedom
- Culture shift, how can we catalyze this conversation?

