

# Legacy of Natural Dams Removed



PSU Spinelli Archive:  
Beyond Brown Paper

Denise Burchsted and Mark Green  
Plymouth State University, Center for the Environment  
March 18, 2012

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Beyond Brown Paper

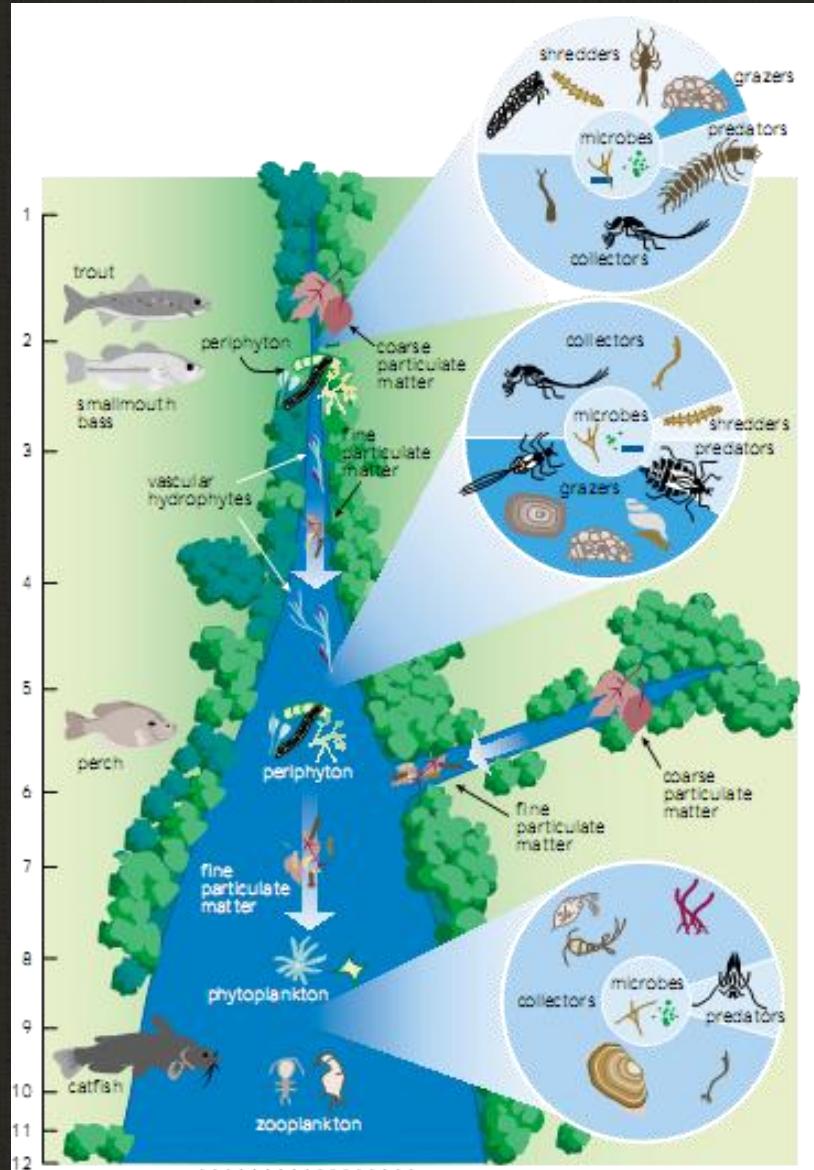
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# Outline

- Definition and examples
- Implications for sediment storage and transport:
  - heterogeneity
  - loss of heterogeneity
- Implications for restoration

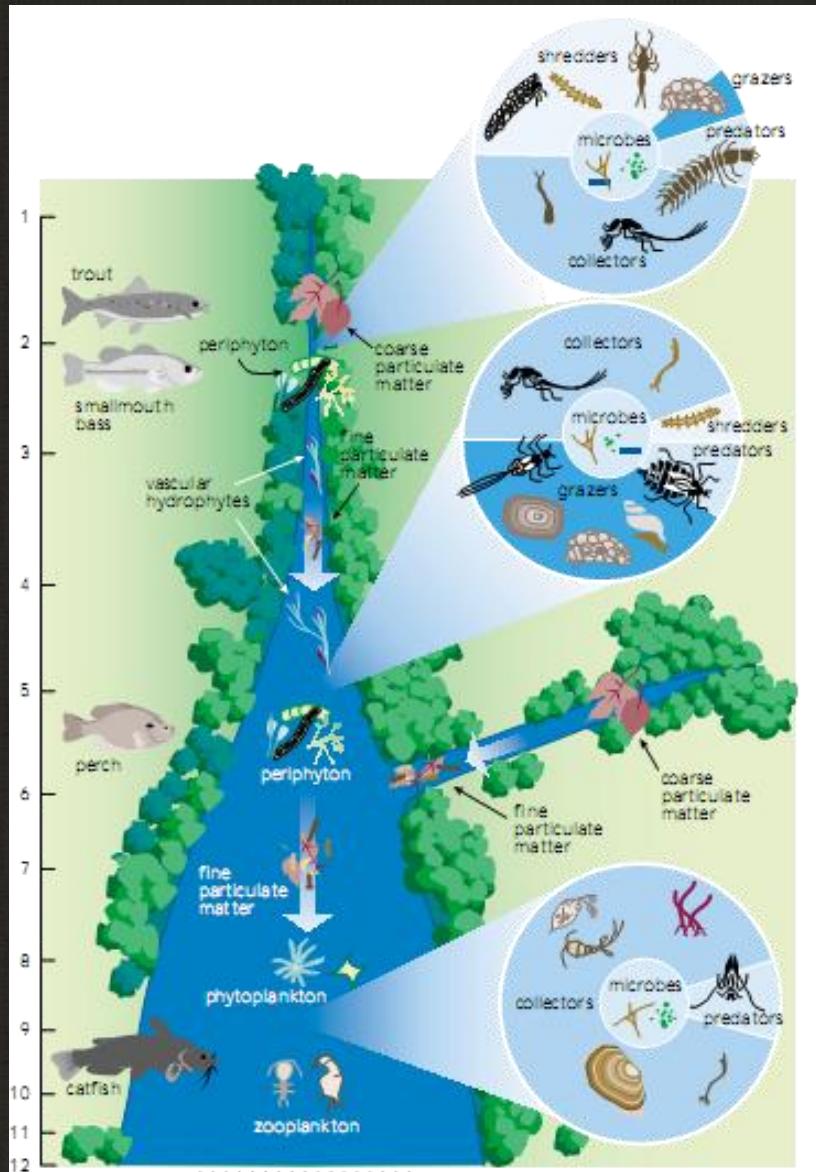


# Natural dams create discontinuities



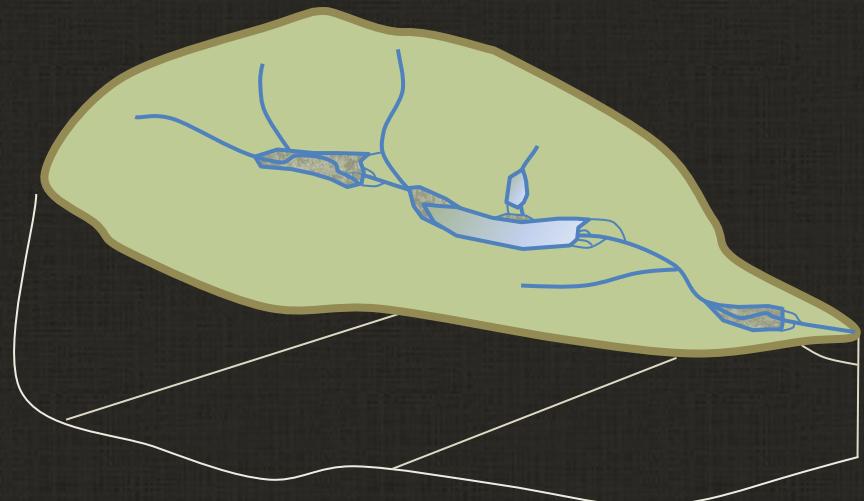
**Fluvial discontinuity**  
Barrier to downstream water and sediment transport that alters the longitudinal flux of these materials by storing or releasing them, or by changing their flow path, depending on the current and antecedent flow conditions.

# Natural dams create discontinuities



Network Scale

$10^3$  m,  $10^5$ - $10^6$  yr



Burchsted et al 2010

Vannote et al 1970;  
FISRWG 1997

# Log jam

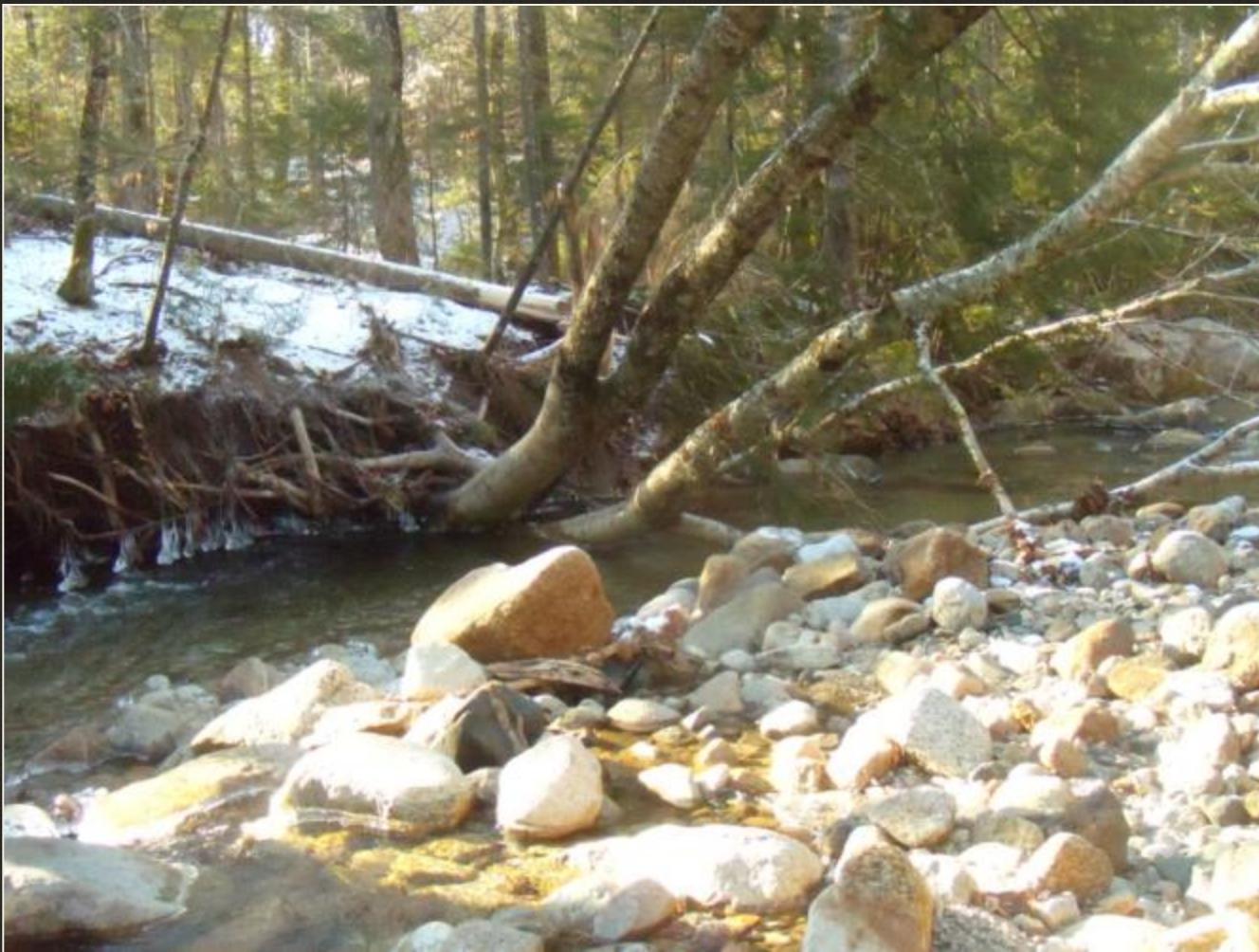


# Log jams removed

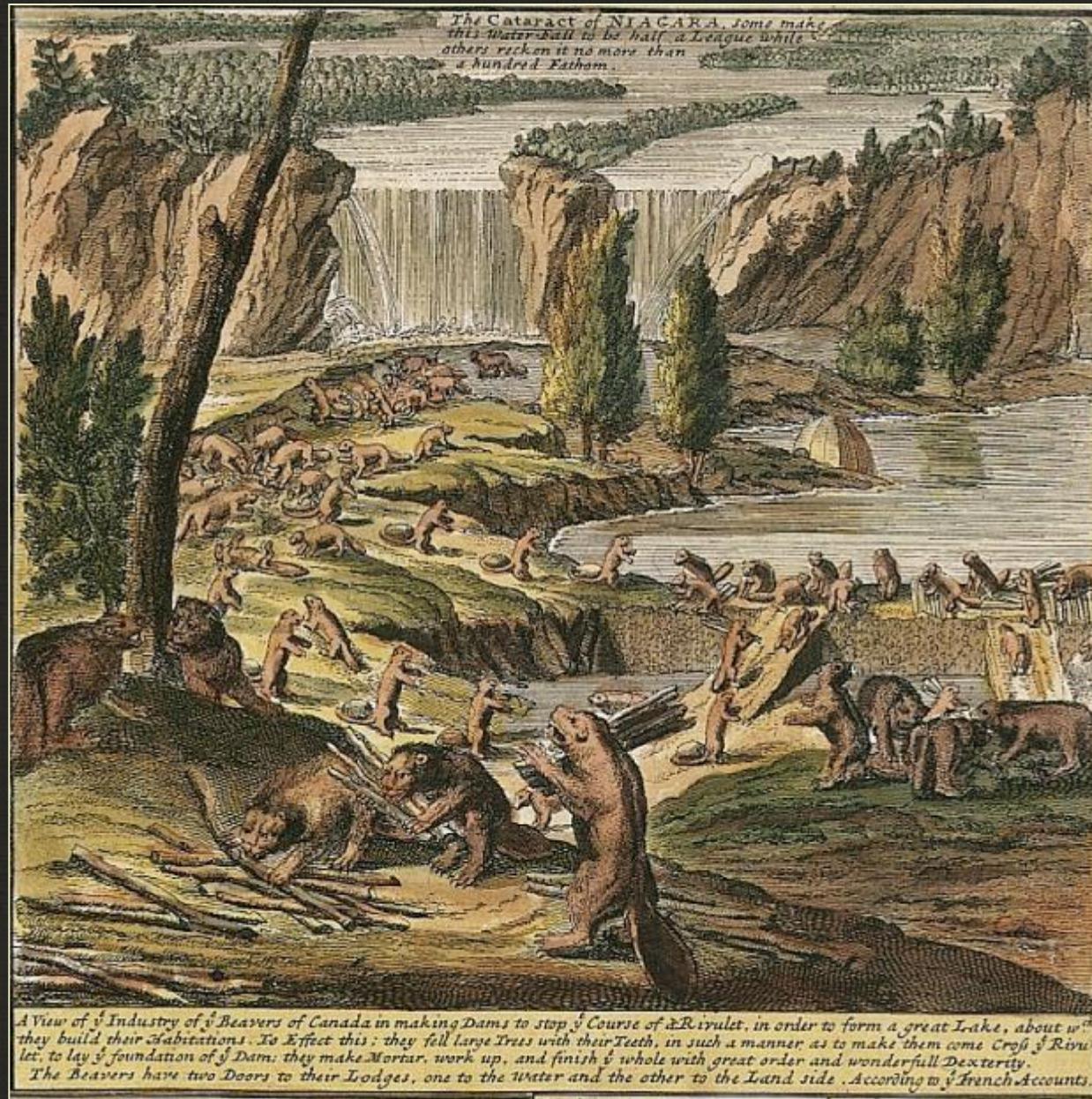


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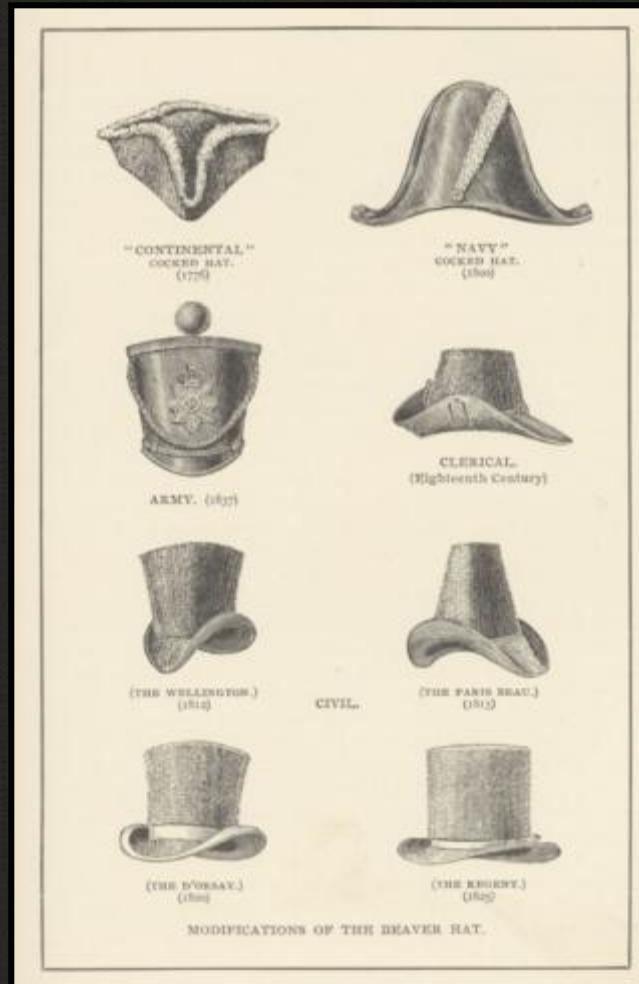
# Log jam restoration



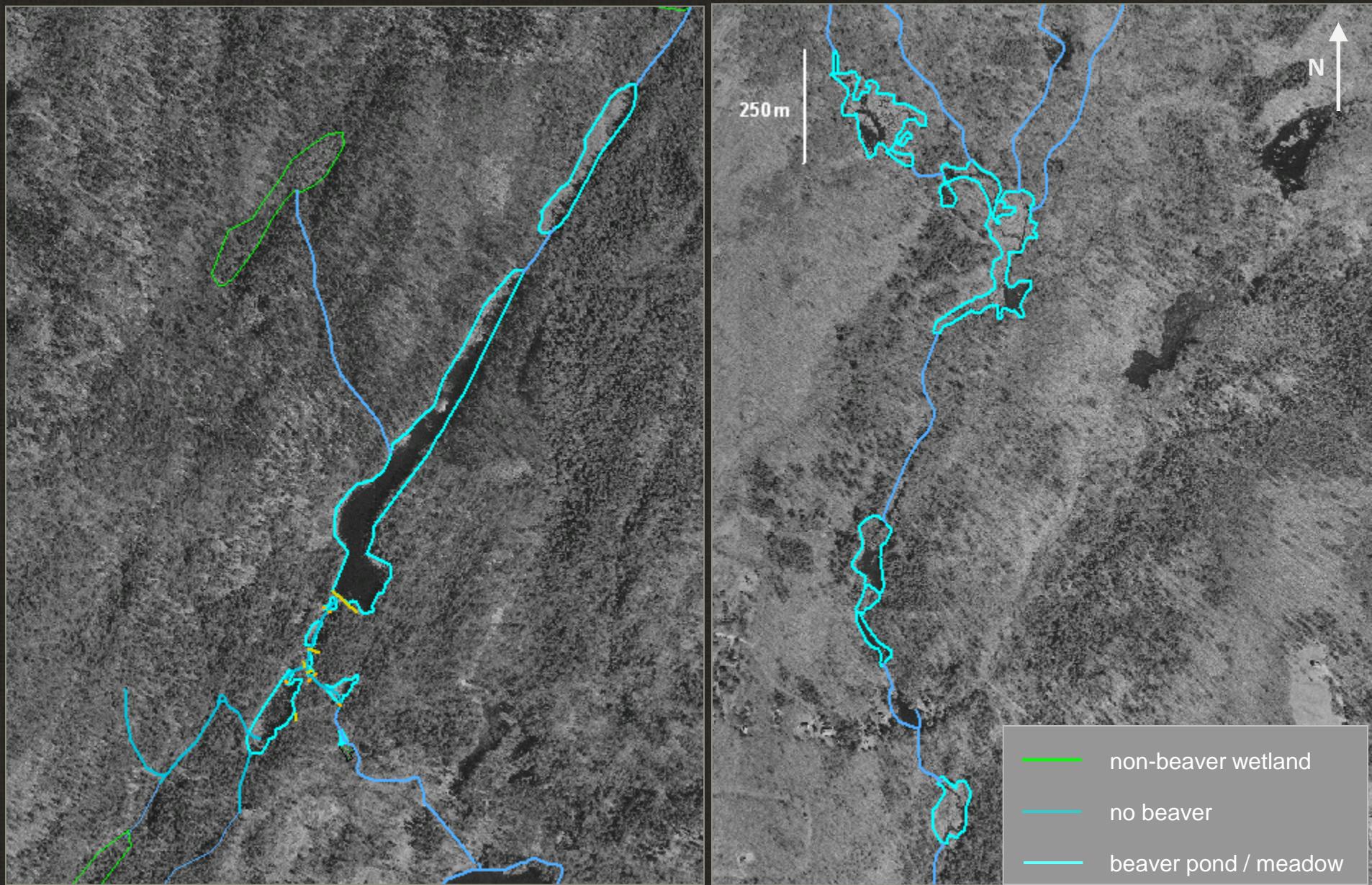
# Beaver dams



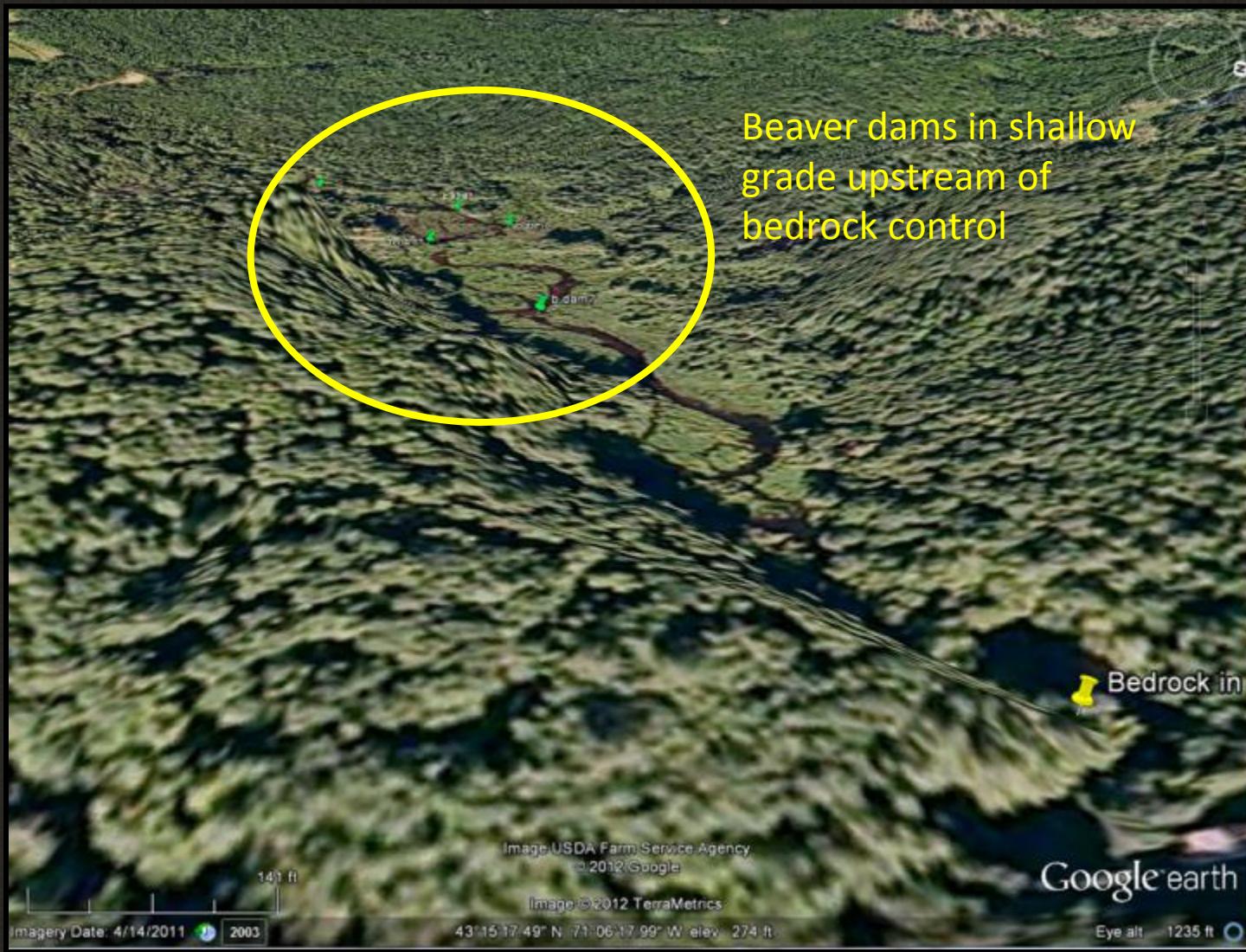
# Beaver dams removed



# Beaver dam restoration



# Bedrock constrictions



# Bedrock constrictions



Livermore Falls, Pemigewasset River:  
Constriction apparently unmodified  
during log drive, though flow was  
diverted around falls

1869

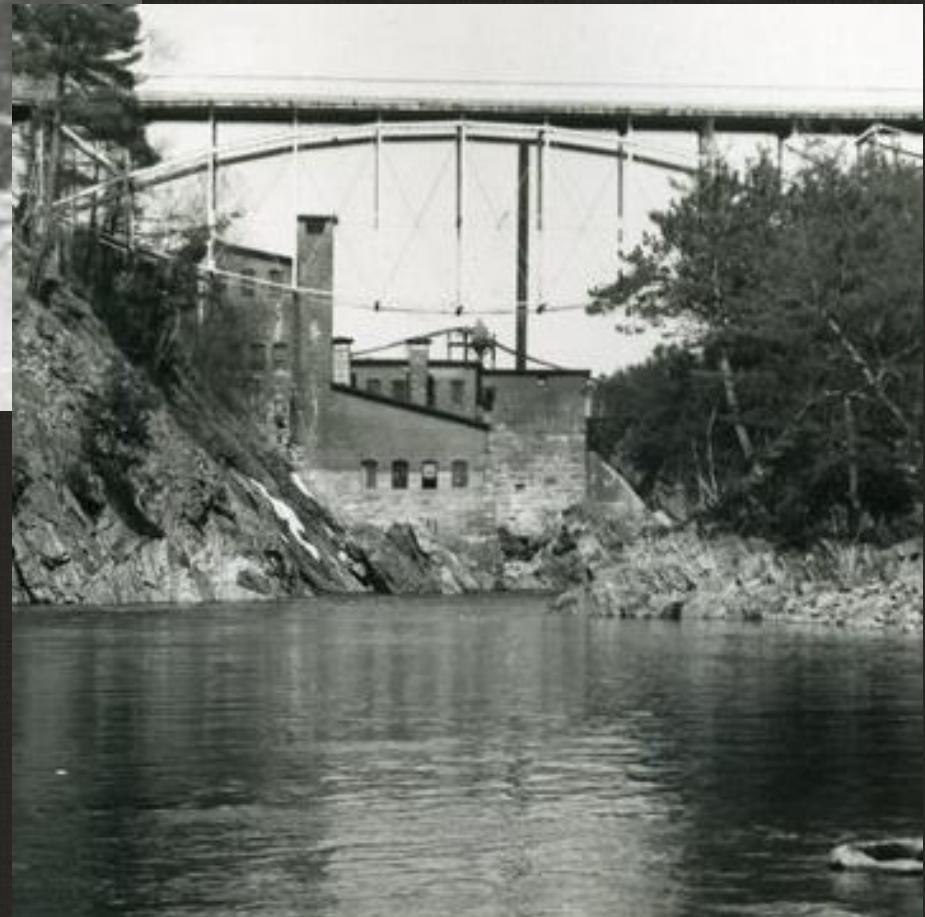
(Hallworth Collection)

# Bedrock constrictions homogenized



1869

(Hallworth Collection)



post-1889

(UPHS)

[photos.whitemountainhistory.org](http://photos.whitemountainhistory.org)

# Bedrock constrictions homogenized



1869

(Hallworth Collection)



1920

(Ralph Retsma)

# Outline

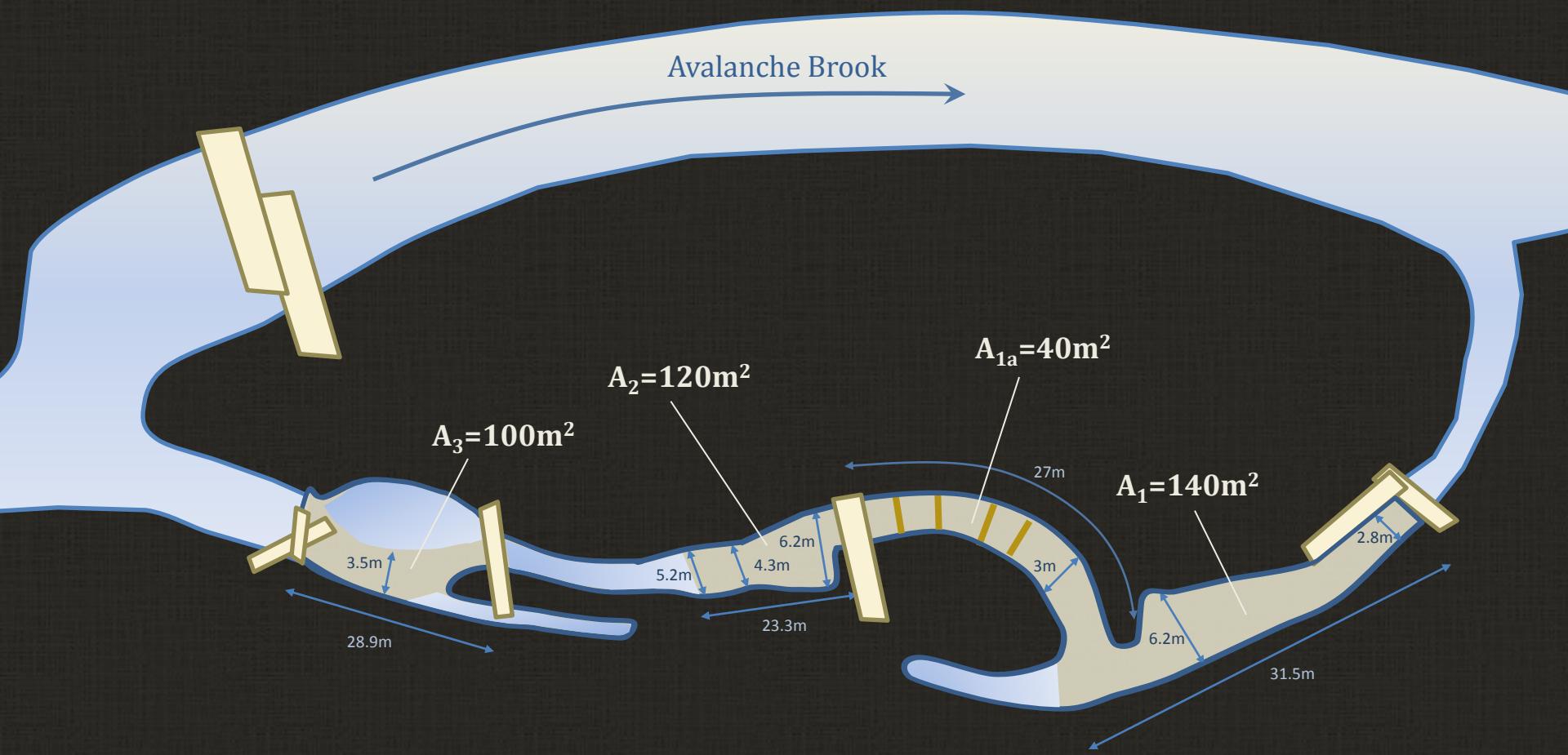
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# Store fine sediment



# Store fine sediment



# Store fine sediment

With log jam:

- Fine material: 0.25mm – 16mm
- Area of deposit: 400m<sup>2</sup>



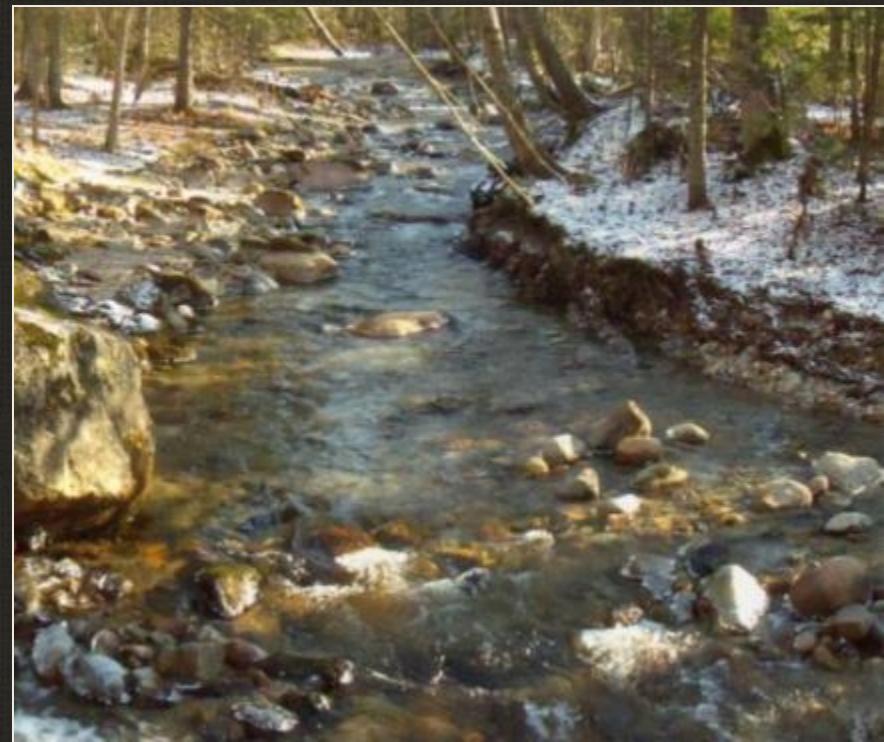
# Store fine sediment

With log jam:

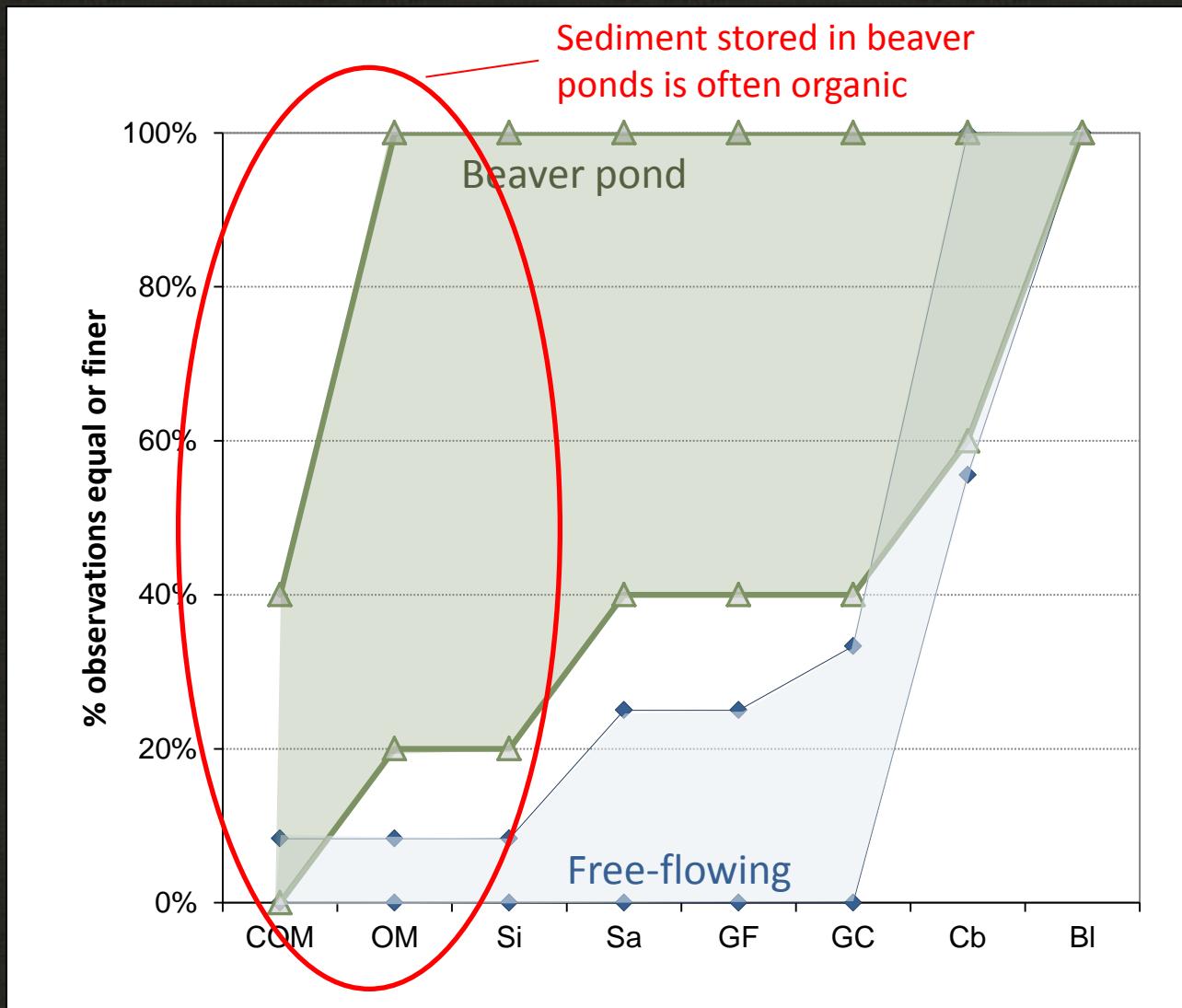
- Fine material: 0.25mm – 16mm
- Area of deposit: 400m<sup>2</sup>

Without log jam:

- $s = 0.07$
- $\tau = 140\text{N/m}^2$
- $D = 190\text{mm}$



# Store fine sediment



# Release water: sediment transport





















# Release water

$$Q \approx 0.607 V^{0.295} h^{1.24}$$

(Froehlich 1997)

$$Q \approx 4 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

=> 380 mm/d runoff



# Release water

During breach:

$$\text{runoff} = 380 \text{ mm/d}$$

East Branch

Pemigewasset:

$$\text{runoff}_{\text{max}} = 246 \text{ mm/d}$$

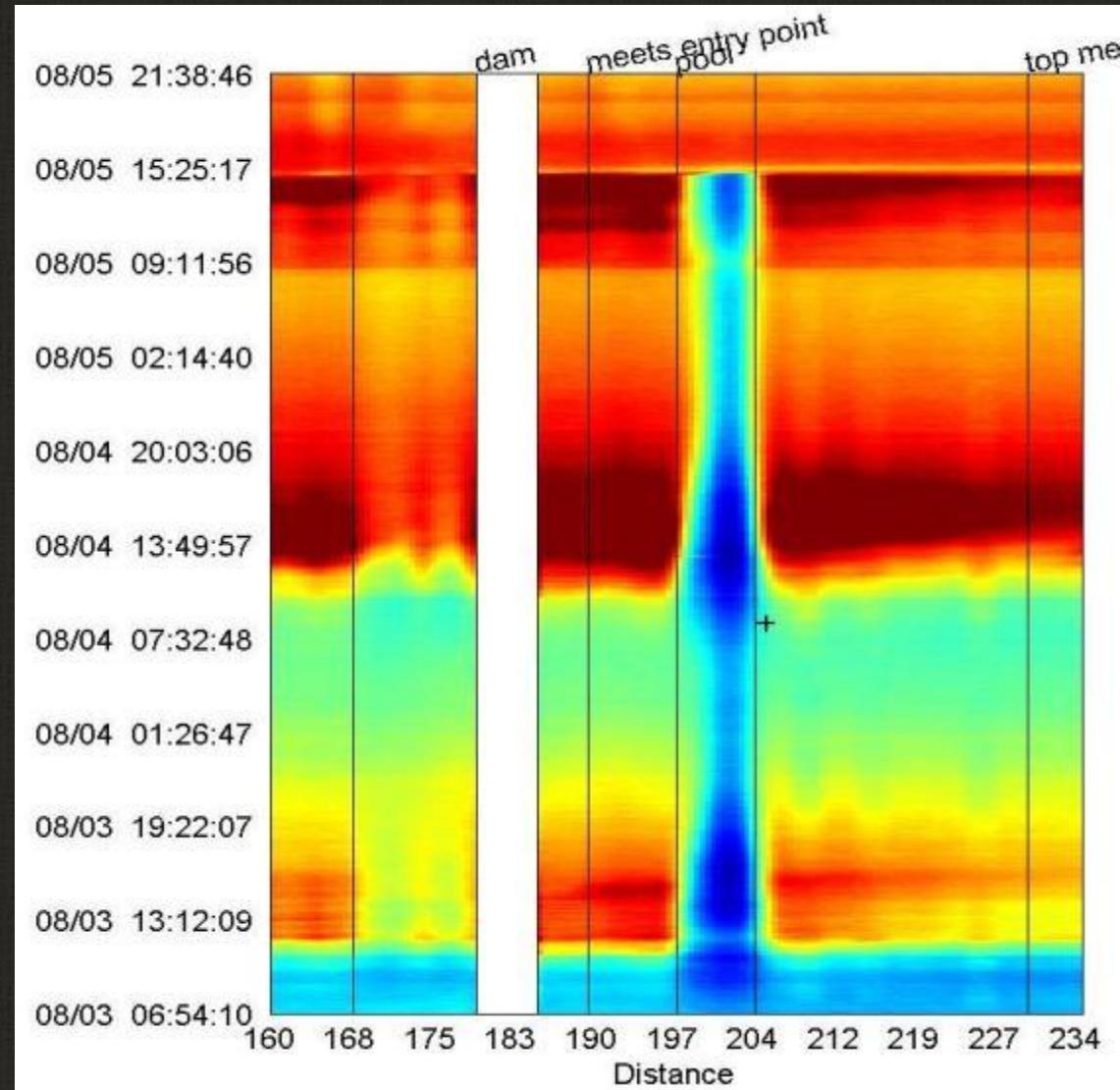
Max runoff more than doubled during breach



# Release water: scour pools



# Release water: scour pools



# Retain sediment after failure



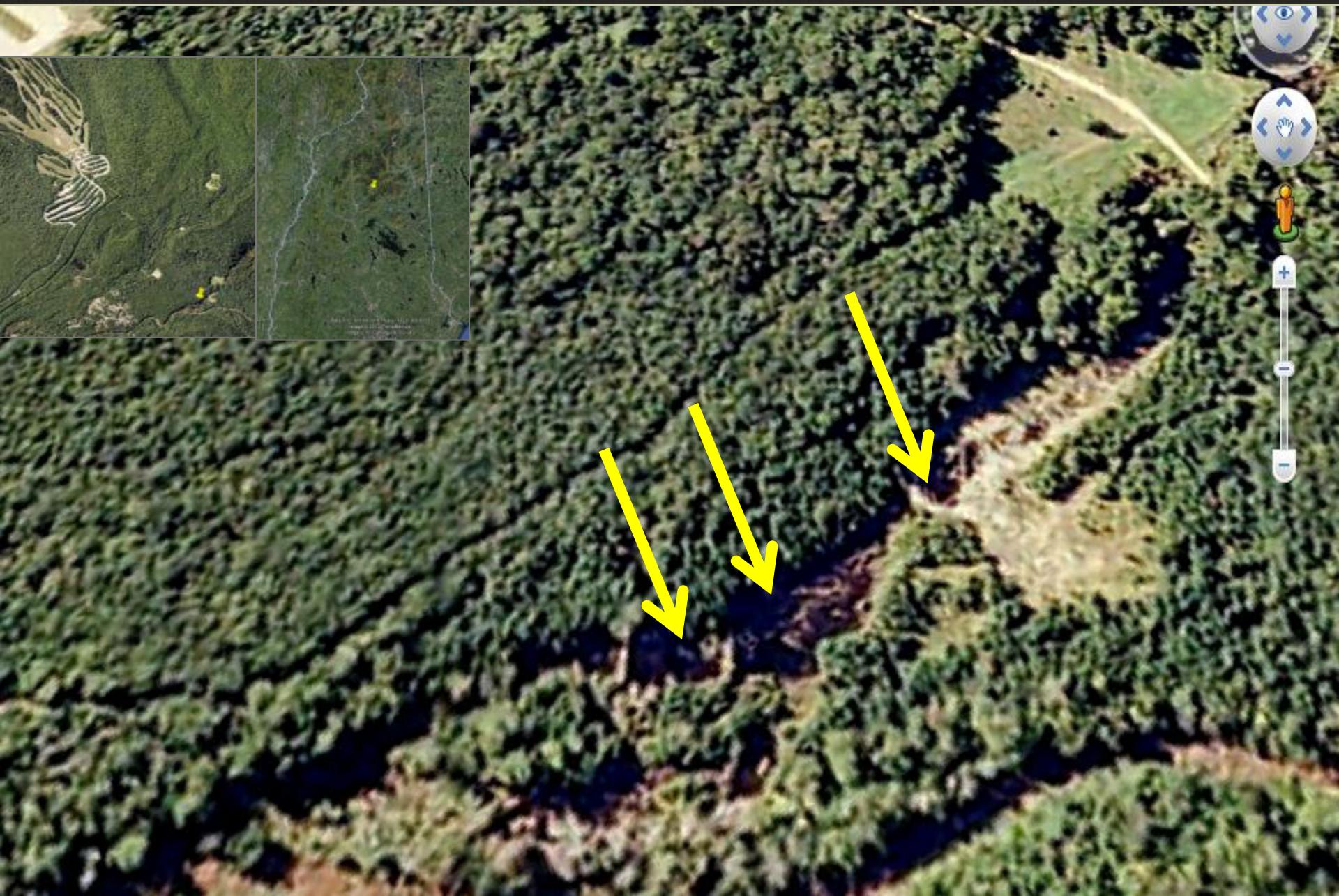
# Increase complexity



# Increase complexity



# Increase complexity



# Increase complexity



# Increase complexity



# Increase complexity

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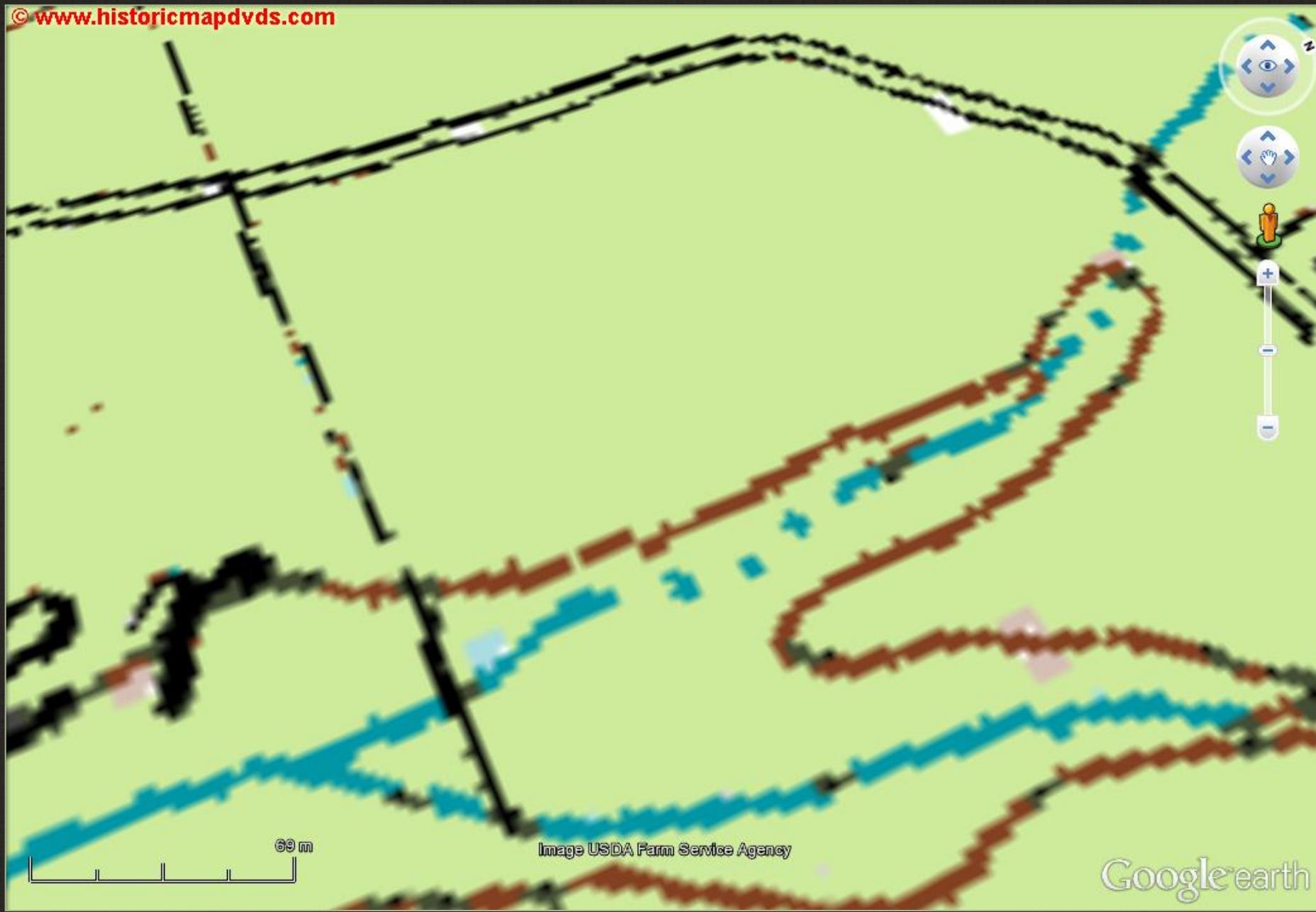


Image USDA Farm Service Agency

Google earth

# Increase complexity

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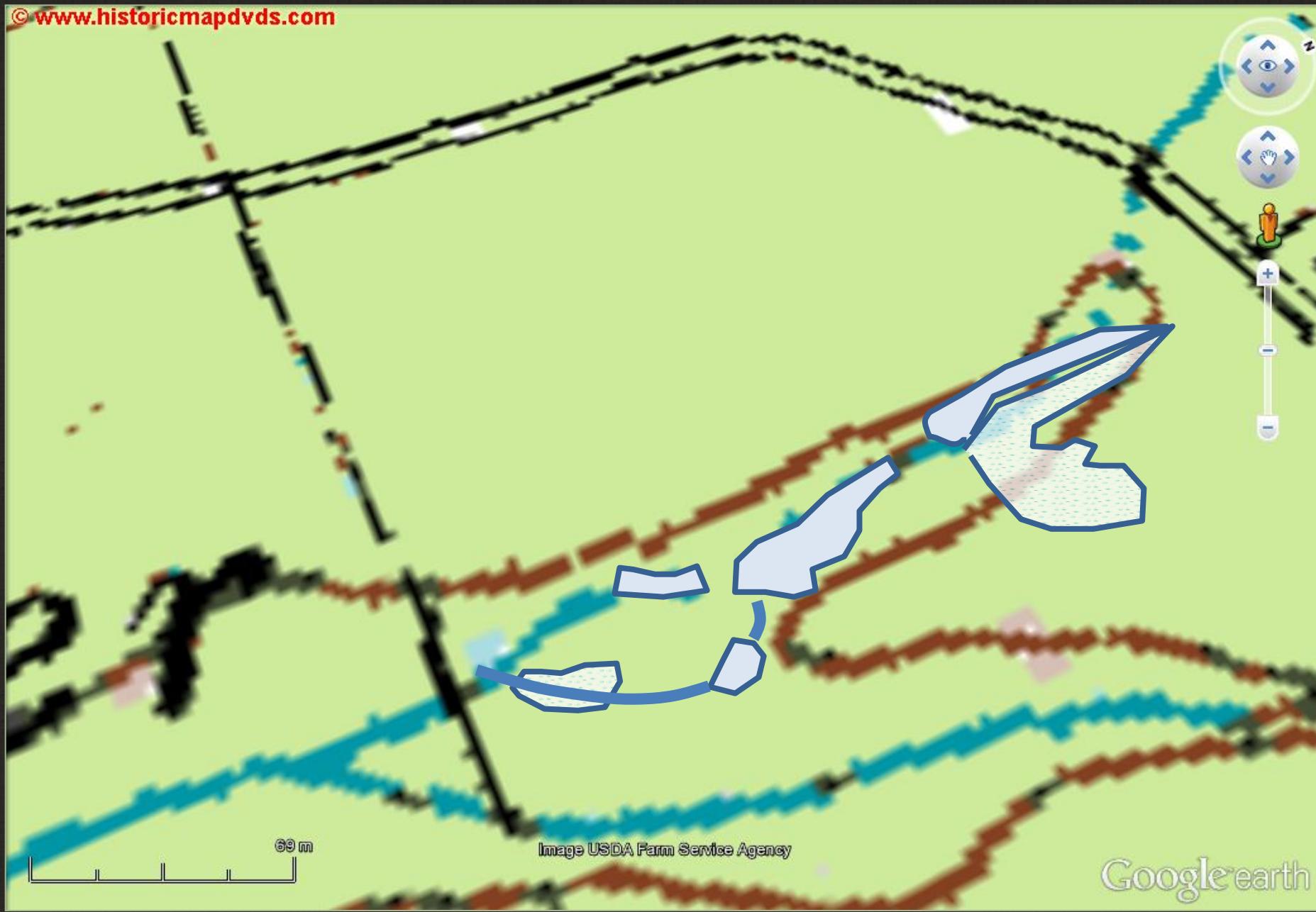


Image USDA Farm Service Agency

Google earth

# Summary

“Natural” dam impacts on geomorphology

- Store fine sediments and water
- Catastrophic release of water
- Scour downstream channels
- Generate multiple channel threads

# Legacy of natural dams removed

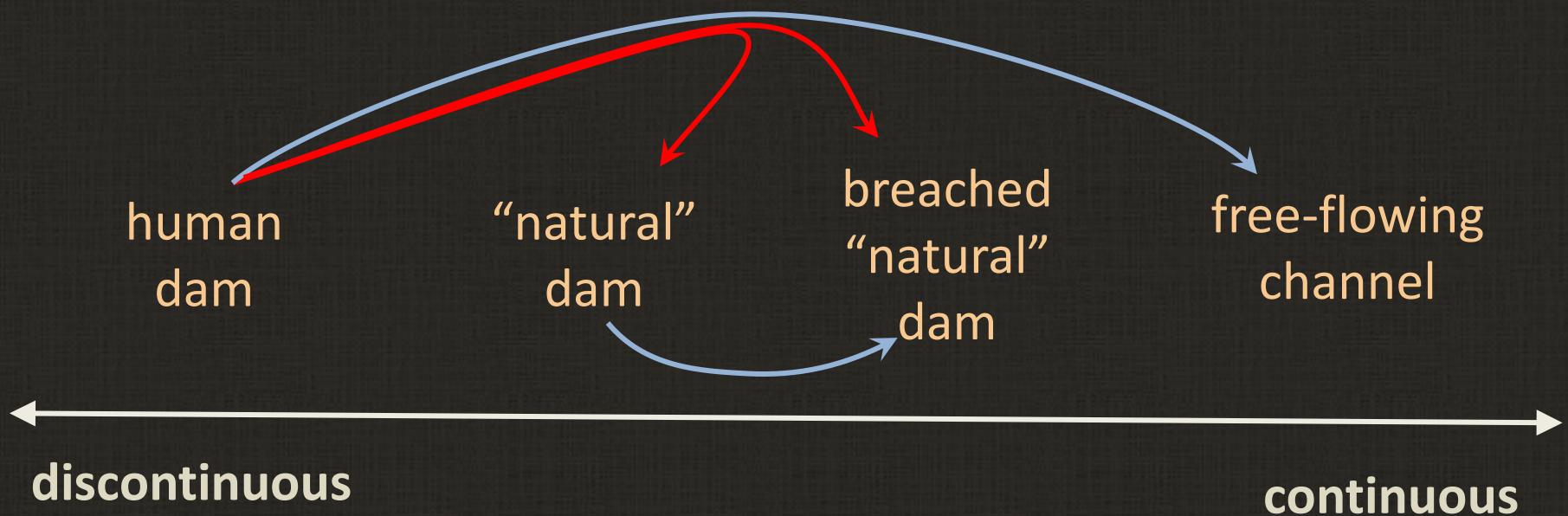
- Decreased water storage
- Homogenized channel shape
- Homogenized sediment size
- Smoothed sediment delivery
- Decreased riparian zone
- In large grain-size headwaters: static channels

# Outline

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# Restoration recommendations



# Suggested restoration alternatives

## dam removal

human  
dam

breached  
“natural” dam



- Leave part of spillway in place to retain water
- Decrease water levels slowly prior to breach
- Add wood to impoundment
- Leave sediment in place
- Create pools downstream of the dam
- Create alternate stream paths

# Acknowledgements

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