



# Two-Dimensional (2D) Hydrodynamic Flood Models in Stream Restoration

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# Restore High Functioning, Robust, Stream and Wetland Systems





# Low Bed Stress - Stable epifaunal substrate



# Low Stress: Organic Carbon Retention



# 2D Models and Restoration Design

- **Flood Vulnerability** - Design to remove **Vulnerabilities** or Provide Protection
  - Beyond bankfull – model flows up to 100 yr recurrence interval flow
  - Modify design topography to remove high velocity or provide protection
- **Habitat** – the **floodplain and channel system** velocities determine habitat
- **Design Processes Efficiency** – develop iterative design processes with fast and accurate modeling
- **Creativity** – understanding the **floodplain and channel system** leads to new restoration solutions

# 2D hydrodynamic models – identify vulnerabilities of floodplain and channel system



Transition design

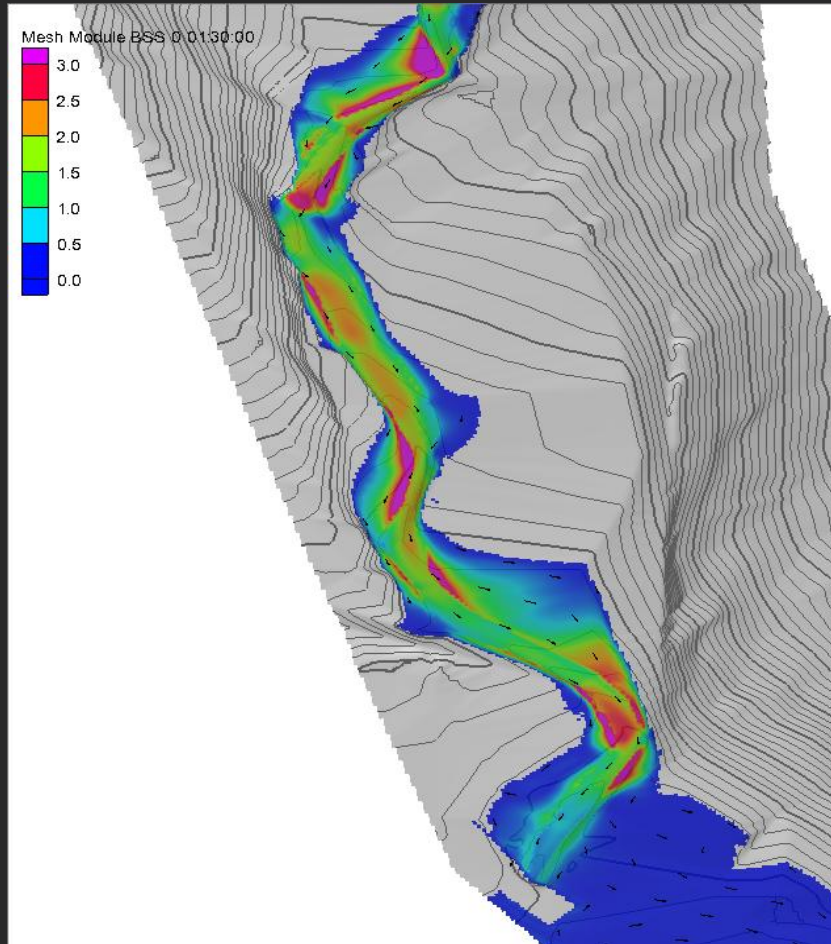
Vertical controls

Floodplain stress

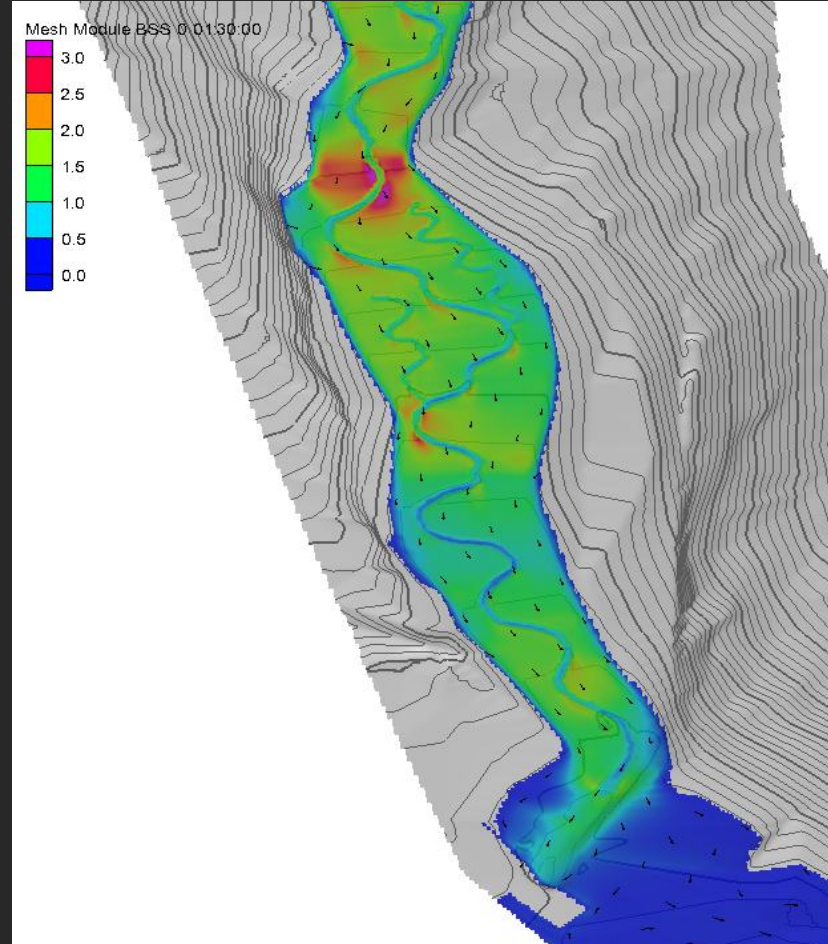
Channel bed stress

Bend flood flow stress

# Model shear stress and velocity magnitude using flow up to Q100



Pre-restoration model



Draft design

# Wide valley, low velocity and stress



# Vertical controls—low stress



# Narrow valley—high stress



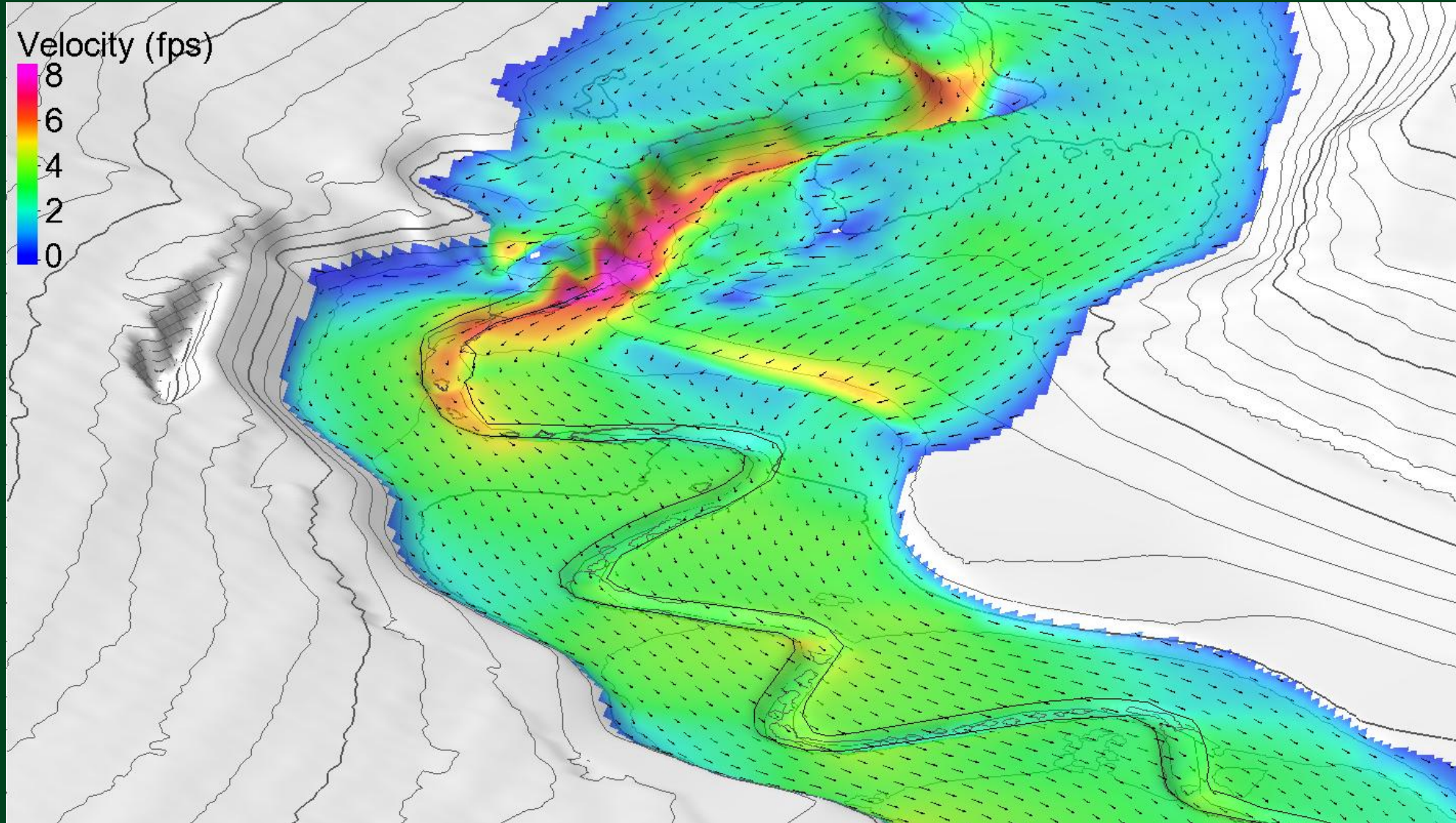
# Vertical controls—very high stress



# 2D Modeling and Transition Design

- Incised upstream channels
- Bridges and culverts
- Constructed riffles
- Downstream incised channels

# Flow Velocity in Feet Per Second (fps)



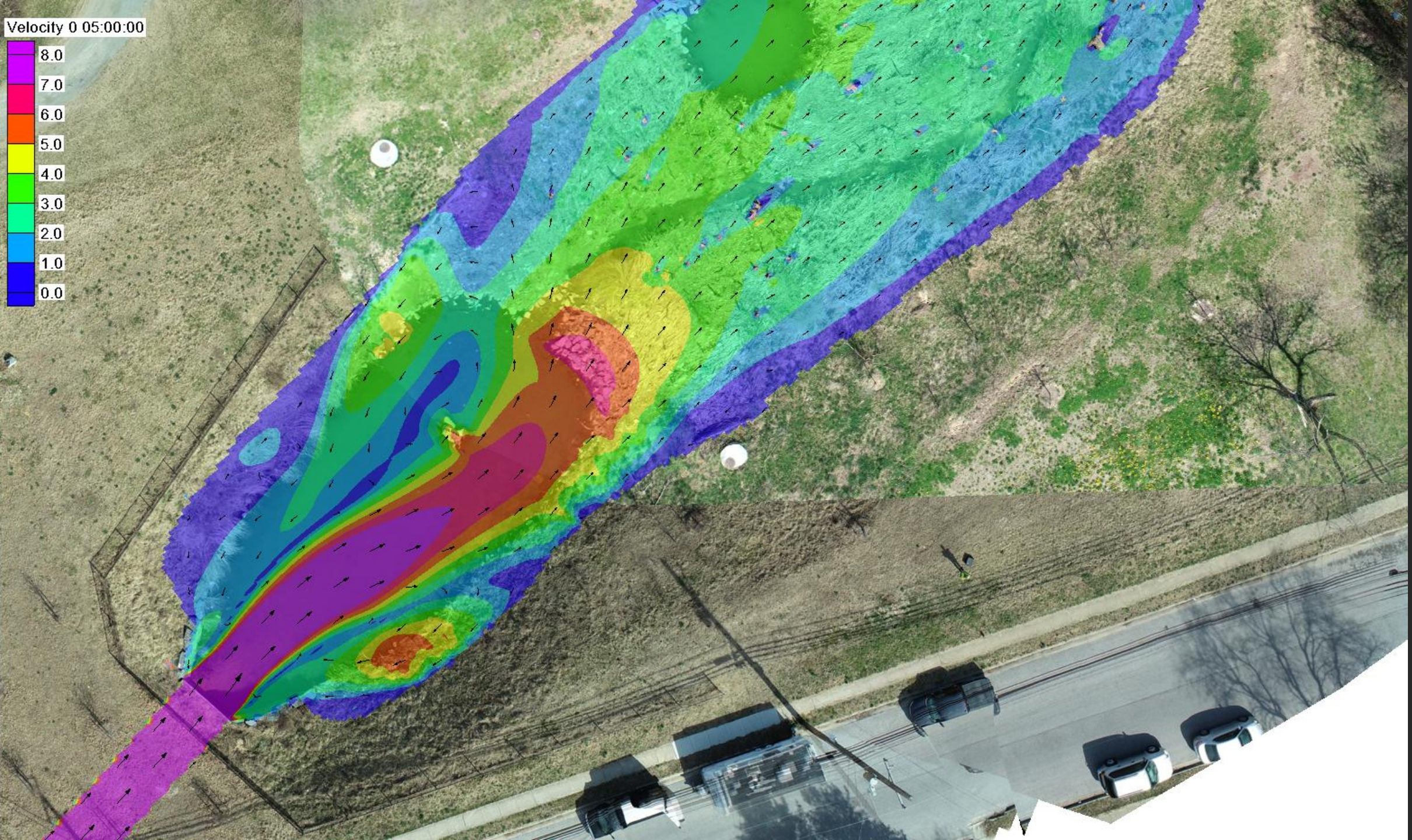


# Infrastructure integrated into design





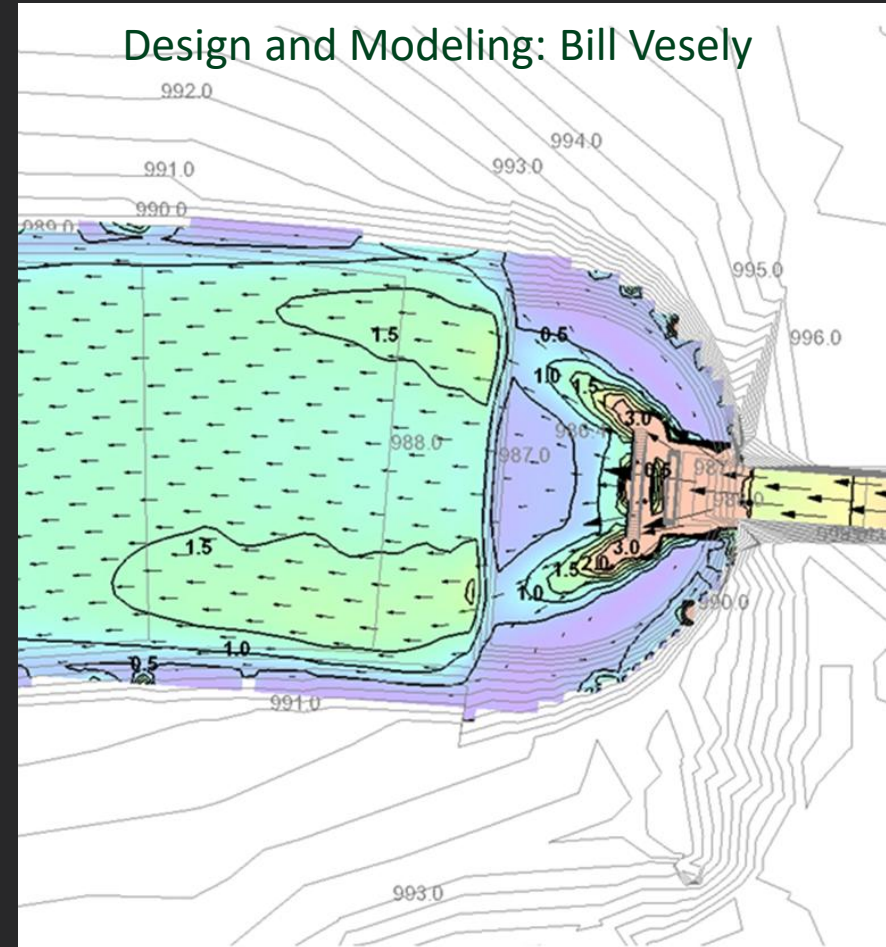
Velocity 0 05:00:00



# 2D Model Design: Transition from Culverts to Restoration



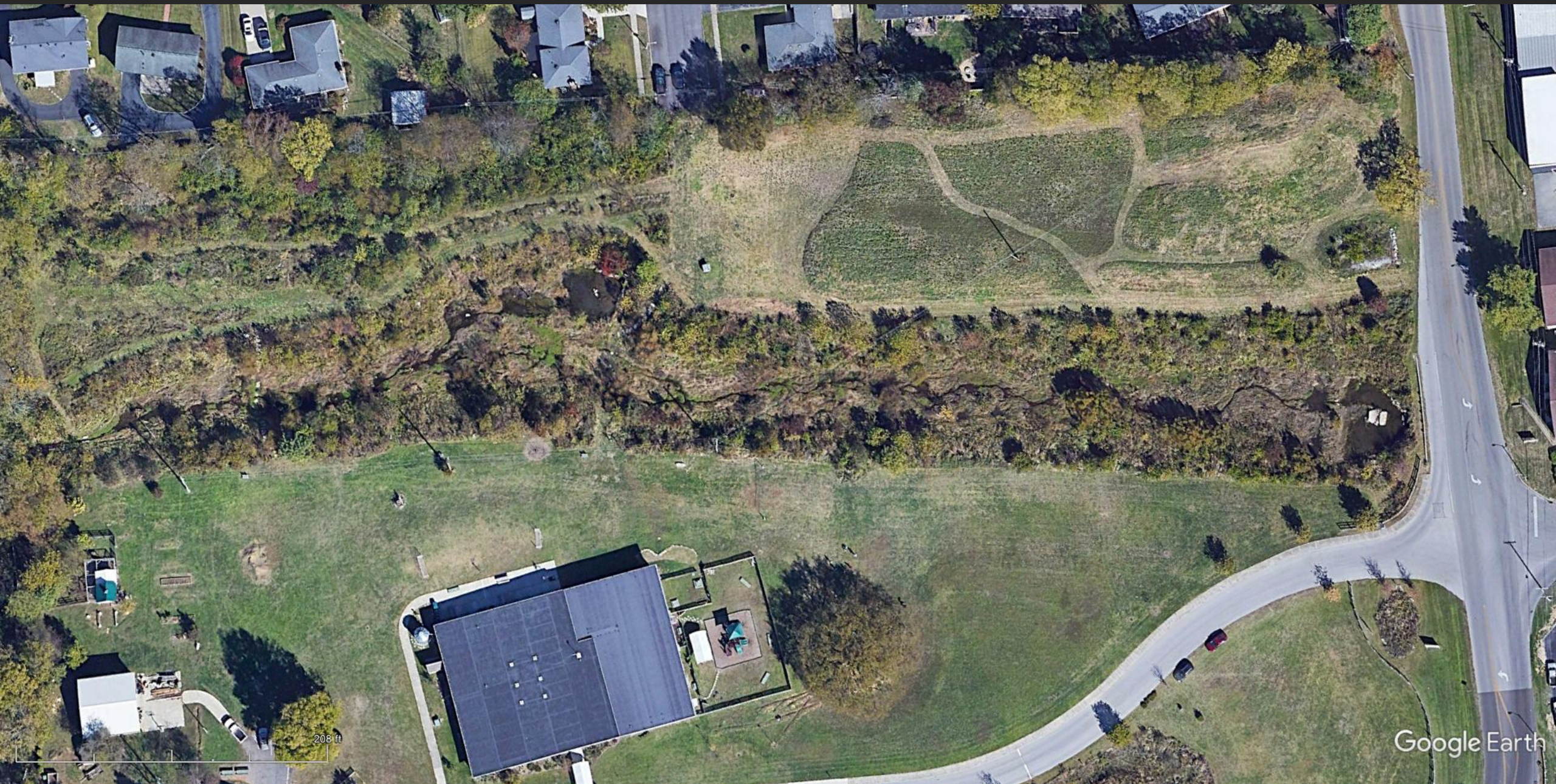
Outfall Transitions



# Outfall Rock Diffuser







208 ft

a DAVEY company

Google Earth



224 ft  
a DAVEY company

Google Earth

# 2D Modeling Flood Flow Intensity and Habitat



## CATEGORY 1



### Stable and Retentive

Very retentive of organic (OM) matter and sediment

Vegetation type and density not impacted by flood stress

## CATEGORY 2



### Stable & Mostly Retentive

Retentive of OM and sediment, likely in a patchy distribution.

Vegetation type and density modestly influenced by flood stress.

## CATEGORY 3



### Locally eroding & Un-stable

Retention of (OM) matter and sediment only by trapping at obstacles.

Vegetation type and density influenced by flood stress. Sensitive species absent.

## CATEGORY 4



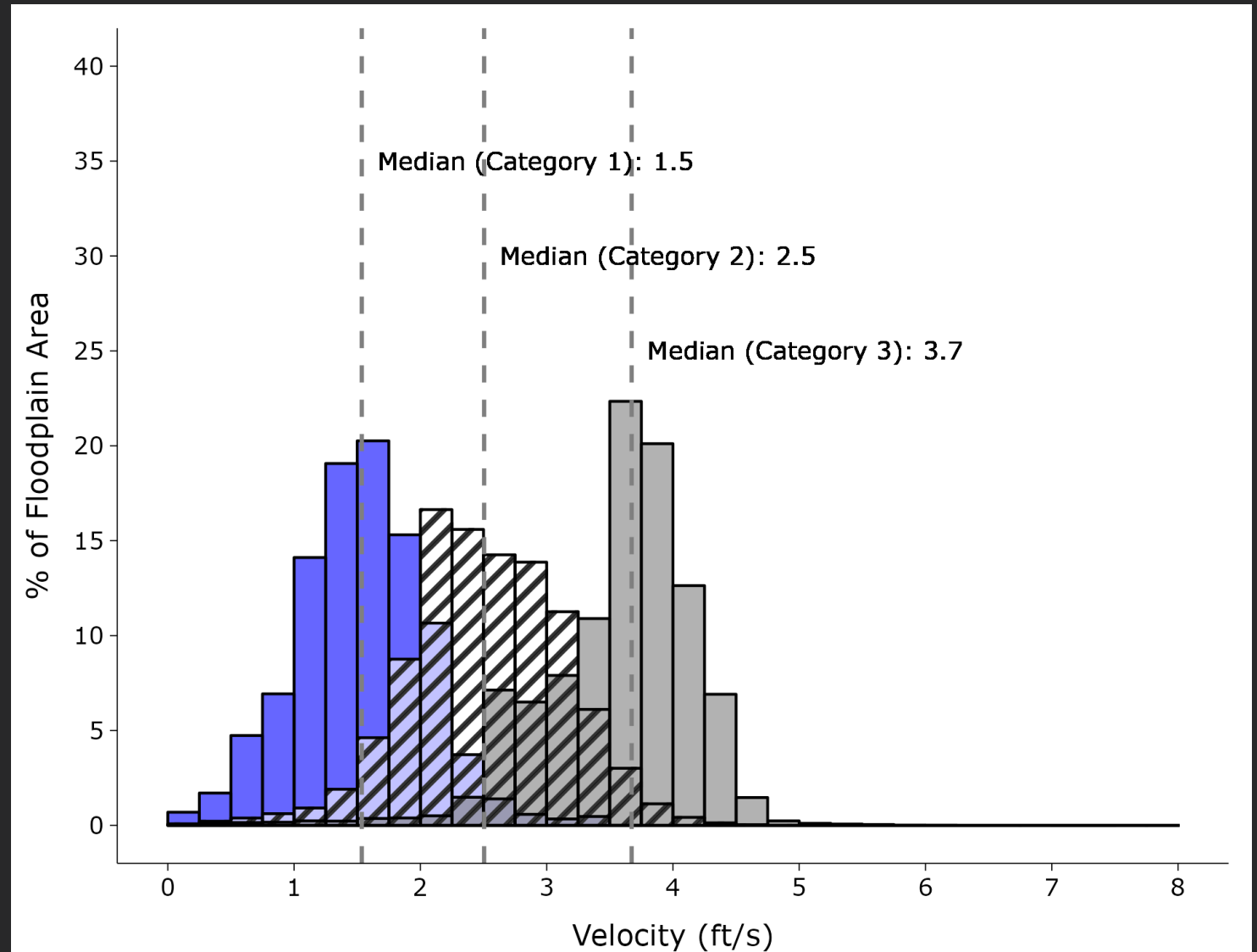
### Widespread erosion & very Un-stable

Not retentive of OM and sediment- both are transient

Vegetation type and density heavily impacted by flood stresses.

# 2D Modeling in Site Assessment

Changes in flood disturbance intensity described in categories are associated with different distributions of 2D model velocities.



# Summary

- 2D Models help identify vulnerabilities and consider solutions from site assessment to final design
- Iterative design with 2D Models allow us to efficiently develop restoration design that is resilient and high-functioning

# Acknowledgements

## **Project Collaborators and Sponsors:**

Advanced Enterprises, LLC

Ann Arundel County, Maryland

Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest

Biohabitats, Inc.

Chesapeake Bay Trust

Greenvest, LLC

Landstudies, Inc.

Maryland State Highway Administration

Maryland Department of the Environment

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Stream and Wetland Restoration Program

Kentucky Division of Water

Kentucky Transportation Cabinet

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

Prince Georges County, Maryland

RES

Ridgewater, LLC

RK&K, LLP

Straughan Environmental, Inc.

Underwood & Associates

University of Louisville Speed School of Engineering

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Hydrologic Engineering Center

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (National and Region 4)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service