InStream Conservation
Restoring Endangered Fish & Watersheds
Put the Power of Water to Work...

Use proven rock/wood stream habitat restoration, installed facing upstream 25-30 degrees. The power of water and gravity hold these river restoration structures e.g., barbs, log jambs, cross veins, root wads, and J-hooks in place.

The result is less bank erosion and reduced stream sediment loads.

Value – Streams are better able to heal, allowing endangered salmon and steelhead to return, spawn, and thrive in these waters.
The Roman Arch, man's 2,500 year old engineering marvel is still working today.

Over 2,500 years ago a new building concept allowed man to design, engineer and construct bridges that span rivers, aqueducts that moved water to cities and fields and built churches, to unprecedented heights.

Today, the ancient Roman Arch concept is helping to restore endangered salmon and steelhead habitat.

Whether the Roman Arch is used to span a stream or is integrated into a riverbed, the same basic engineering principals apply. The weight of the structure pressing down, and the pressure of flowing water, forces each building block of the structure to support and reinforce the rest of the structure, thus allowing river structures to be built with a minimum of materials and blend into the natural environment.
The Ancient Roman Arch concept using gravity and shaped wood and rock, is used to create oxygenated, cool ground water recharged, plunge pools and cover for large fish and fry.
Root Wads and J Hook Rock Vane direct flow to the center of the channel taking stress off banks allowing re-vegetation.
Reduce Bank Erosion and sediment loads with Stream Barbs.

Key Length
Key Width
Weir Length (L)
Barb Width (W)
(AH)
Tangent Line Bankfull Stage
Bankfull Stage
Bank Erosion
SUBCRITICAL FLOW
Position Near End of Meander Erosion
Point of Intersection With Upstream Bank
BARB 1
BARB 2
Top of Bank
Bankfull Elevation
Vegetation
VEGETATION

FLOW
Stream Barbs, Bank Shaping, Riparian Plantings
Rock/wood barbs facing upstream 20 to 30 degrees will reduce bank erosion and sediment loads from stream banks by directing current to the center of the stream, barbs will also collect large wood and provide refuge for juvenile and mature Salmon, Steelhead and Coastal Cutthroat.

Reduce Bank Erosion and sediment loads with Stream Barbs.

Growing point bar above restoration site continues to erode bank and transport sediments downstream.

SEVERE BANK EROSION

GROWING POINT BARS ADD EROSIVE STRESS TO OPPOSITE STREAMBANKS

SEEDED ECOMAT WITH PLANTINGS

DESCHUTES PIONEER PARK RESTORATION
Why We Need Side Channel Habitat on Our Northwest Streams

Cool groundwater-fed side channels with vegetated shade and woody material cover are an important link to the recovery of salmon and steelhead in the East Fork and other Northwest streams.

Side channels provide rearing habitat for juvenile salmon and steelhead, as well as refuge for returning salmon, steelhead, and resident juveniles during winter floods.
Managing flood prone areas for minimal structural damages or losses.

These designated boundaries are based on technical-hydraulic studies that determine flood elevations, cross sectional areas and fringes.

**A**  Recurrence of flood is frequent. Damages to structures are inevitable. Cost of channel control is high. Build only at high risk.

**B**  Recurrence of flood is still frequent enough to cause significant damage. Structures must be designed to be more resistant to flood damage. (NOT recommended to build here).

**C**  Recurrence of flood frequency is high enough for concern. If building occurs however, alterations to structures should be incorporated.

**D**  Floodway fringe, structures are not part of project flood limit. Potential to damage structures by flood are low to none.
CONCEPTUAL DRAWING OF J-HOOK ROCK VANE

height of header rock on hook are no greater than 10-15% of average bankfull flow height.

gap is 1/4 to 1/2 rock diameter

footers below bed, no gaps

SECTION VIEW

header rock

cut

water table

size and shape of key depends on entrenchment, bank material and stream curvature.

footer rock

Footers are 1 to 2 yd³

middle third averages 25% of Bankfull discharge height

Bankfull discharge height

20'-25'

arm

DSP

3-7% slope

25% of Bankfull discharge height

no gaps on roots on arms

90°

apex
Treatment mix to address a range of problems

CONCEPTUAL DRAWING OF ROOTWAD REVETMENT

PLAN VIEW

ROOTWAD REVETMENTS ARE EFFECTIVE STREAMBANK PROTECTION WHEN RE-ESTABLISHING MEANDER PATHS OR PROTECTING DOWNSTREAM SCOUR AREAS INDUCED BY PROPOSED POOLS

CROSS SECTION
CONCEPTUAL DRAWING OF J-HOOK ROCK VANE W/ROOTWAD

size and shape of key depends on entrenchment, bank material and stream curvature.

header rock
cut
watertable

DSP

1/4 to 1/2 of header rock diameter
bankfull discharge height

3-77% slope

25% of bankfull discharge height

Footers are 1 to 2 yd³ averages 25% of bankfull discharge height

SECTION VIEW
Conceptual Drawing of Rock Vane

Plan View

- Rock vane for prevention of peeling
- Header rock
- Footer rock

Profile View

- Channel bed
- Header rock
- Footer rock
- Scour pool
- 25% of Bankfull discharge height on \( c_4 + c_3 \)
- Bankfull discharge height

Section View (Looking Upstream)

- Watertable
- Header rock
- Footer rock
- Cut
- DSP
- \( \frac{1}{4} \) to \( \frac{1}{2} \) of header rock diameter
- Bankfull discharge height
- 25% of Bankfull discharge height

- Size and shape of key depends on entrenchment, bank material and stream curvature.
- Footers are 1 to 2 yd³
- Middle third averages 25% of Bankfull discharge height
CONCEPTUAL DRAWING OF VORTEX ROCK WEIR

SECTION B-B

Depth of burial is equal to 0.5 diameter of rock

SECTION A-A (LOOKING UPSTREAM)

Bankfull stage
Scour rock
DSP
Footer rock

PLAN VIEW

Footer rock
CONCEPTUAL DRAWING OF ROOTWAD REVETMENT

PLAN VIEW
NOT TO SCALE

SECTION VIEW

Notes:
1. Bankfull discharge defined by dominant channel shaping flow, not top of bank.
2. Rootwads are typically 12-15 feet in length and placed 15-20 feet on center depending on curvature flow, streambank stratigraphy and root ball size.

Bankfull discharge

1½"-4" diameter 8'-10' high willow post planting
flag or stake for future planting
anchor rock
footer log (18-24" dia. or larger in bigger rivers)
footer rock 1 cu. yd. typical

Existing eroded bank
Proposed graded bank
1½"-4" diameter 8'-10' high willow post planting
12-18" into low watertable
Watertable
CONCEPTUAL DRAWING OF DORMANT POST PLANTING

PLAN VIEW

PLANT DETAIL

SECTION A–A
CONCEPTUAL DRAWING OF PRIORITY 3, GEOMORPHIC APPROACH

PLAN VIEW

SECTION A-A
Location & Spacing: J-Hook Vane-with sill........Cross-Vane with Step & sills
800 Ft. Gray’s River Habitat Enhancement
SW Washington

This complex project uses 1 strategically placed rock/wood log jamb, 2 rock W-vanes top & bottom, 2 rock cross vanes and 2 rock J-hook vanes that deflect flows away from the bank reducing bank erosion and creating fish habitat. Project was monitored the last 5 years with excellent ratings.
Stream restoration projects need to be monitored for:

- How successful the project is in providing deep cool water pools and spawning/rearing habitat.
- A transparent audited monitored system of how the project has met its goals over time, and how the taxpayer as well as the fish have benefited.
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Restoration Checklist

Does your river restoration project provide:

- River water that tumbles over rock/wood veins adding oxygen and mixing with cooler water, providing fish-friendly habitat
- Plunge pools that provide cover; cool groundwater inflow for large fish and fry
- Vanes, barbs, and J-hooks that direct flow to the center of the channel; taking stress off banks, allowing for re-vegetation
- Pool tail-outs that provide quality salmon and steelhead spawning habitat
- Porous rock/wood structures that allow upstream sediment to move through reach, keeping spawning gravel clean
- Provide low risk to boaters and recreational uses
Contact Ben Dennis at [redacted] to volunteer to help restore habitat for wild and endangered fish in our watersheds, tributaries on the East Fork Lewis River in Clark County and Southwest Washington.
Reduce Sediment Loads
Save Millions!

Sixty-five years ago, the Deschutes River Estuary was dammed in an effort in part, to create a lake and extend 5th Avenue across the river. The dam was supposed to cover sediment in the estuary with water. Ironically, it filled the Deschutes Basin with even more sediment and turned the Basin into a freshwater marsh.

About 1/3 of the watershed is part of a huge privately owned tree farm. The basin is already prone to heavy runoff and slides during winter storms.

Building roads and logging on the upper watershed made the problem worse.

While environmental laws have brought improvements since the 1970’s, there are still problems. Fine sediment smothers salmon redds.

Over the years, roads, sand and gravel operations, livestock and many other activities along the river, contributed to the problem.

The dam forced the Deschutes Basin to “choke” even more, on the extra sediment.

Consistently during winter floods, the Deschutes River deposits an average of 35,000 cubic yards of sediment a year. Since 1951, the dam was built under the present 5th Avenue Bridge. Over the last 65 years the volume of sediment could fill a football stadium the height of 1,300 feet, the river has deposited well over 2 million cubic yards of sediment. Two dredges, in 1978 and 1986, moved about 16% of this, 314,000 cubic yards, to build parklands and wetlands. Any future dredging would have to be completely removed from the Basin and sent to landfills.

Salmonids need brackish water to adjust to differences between fresh and saltwater zones. Without an estuary, there is no transition time causing salmon smolts to become stressed, and possibly die. During warm summer months, the Capitol Lake basin does not meet Federal water quality standards.

That is because of high levels of phosphorus, fecal coliform, algae blooms and high water temperatures.
This deadly brew causes a very deadly low oxygen environment.

All of these combined impacts negatively stress departing and returning salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout. The low oxygen, high temperature and toxin in a dammed, non-flushing basin calls for all of us to find a solution. The solution: a free flowing (dam-free) river and a recovered natural estuary.

Over the years, the Squaxin Island Tribe, Thurston County Conservation District, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, Stream Team, Thurston Regional Planning Council, Wild Fish Conservancy. Capitol Lake Partners, Cities of Olympia and Tumwater, State Department of Ecology, Dept. of Natural Resources. Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife and the Dept. of Information Services, have actively researched degrading fish and bird habitat in the Capitol Lake Basin. Collectively, these public and private groups have yet to formally determine the right steps to regain health for an estuarial Deschutes River basin.

So far, community consensus is to create a healthy Capitol Lake by removing the dam on the 5th Avenue Bridge and letting the Deschutes Estuary heal itself.

According to a study of management alternatives, keeping the dam to maintain Capitol Lake could cost up to $97 million more than restoring the estuary, and that was before the invasion of the New Zealand mudsnail raised dredging costs even more.

**What’s been continually missed is reducing sediment loads on the Deschutes River to the volumes of the 1850’s, when oysters thrived in a healthy estuary.**

**How?** Ask the real experts, leaders in the field, who have evaluated thousands of miles of river habitat at successfully completed hundreds of river restorations, across the U.S.

**Who?** Stream and Fluvial Geomorphologists and Hydrologists who live and work in the Pacific Northwest. Their unparalleled experience is needed. NOW!

Here are 4:

**Dr. Barry Southerland PhD.**
CPESC#514WNTSC.NRCS
Fluvial Geomorphologist.
Part of the team evaluating the devastating OSO slide on the North Fork Stillaguamish River that killed 43 people.

**Dr. Frank Reckendorf PhD.** Private consultant/retired NRCS, WNTC, Fluvial Geomorphologist

**Russ Lawrence, P.Eng, M.Sc.** Fluvial Geomorphologist
Streamfix

**Richard Dyland Ms.**—Supervisory Hydrologist

**FLUVIAL MORPHOLOGY** is a science devoted to understanding rivers both in their natural setting as well as how they respond to human induced changes in a watershed, in the process, restoring the watersheds to health.

**InStream Conservation**
Restoring Endangered Fish & Watersheds

**Ben Dennis**
Put the power of water to work,
using proven rock/wood stream habitat restoration---
barbs, log jambs, cross veins, root wads, J hooks---
installed facing upstream, 25-30 degrees.
The power of water and gravity will hold the
structures in place, reducing bank erosion and in-
stream sediment loads, allowing river structures to be
created with a minimum of materials blending into
the natural environment.

Value---streams will be better able to heal, allowing
endangered salmon and steelhead to return, spawn
and thrive in these waters.

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Restoring Endangered Fish & Watersheds
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Proven Fish Friendly Habitat Restoration Techniques

Time tested Roman Arch Technology eliminates erosion by directing current away from stream banks to the middle of the channel, while creating cool ground water recharge plunge pools, and tail outs that provide cover for juvenile and returning ESA listed salmon and steelhead.

Root wads and rock/wood J Hook Vanes direct flow away from banks removing erosion stress while creating fish cover and habitat.

Root wads face up-stream 30° to 45°.

The proceeding examples are just three of many effective restoration technologies. One kind of restoration does not fit all the problems at a particular stream site. A mix of treatments is often needed. For more information on fish friendly science/stream engineering based habitat restoration google the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) 654 Handbook at their internet site. (nrcs.usda.gov.) or NRCS NEH-654.
The Roman Arch, mans 2,500 year old engineering marvel is still working today

Over 2,500 years ago a new building concept allowed man to design, engineer and construct bridges that span rivers, aqueducts that moved water to cities and fields and built churches, to unprecedented heights.

More recently, the Roman Arch concept is helping to restore endangered salmon and steelhead.

Whether the Roman Arch is used to span a stream, or is integrated into a riverbed, the same basic engineering principals apply. The weight of the structure pressing down, or pressure of flowing water, forces each building block of the structure to support and reinforce the rest of the structure, thus allowing river structures to be built with a minimum of materials and blend into the natural environment.
Roman Arches create deep pool habitat for endangered salmon & steelhead

In the summer during critical low flows and high temperatures, deep holding plunge pools provide cool upwelling oxygenated water, cover and feeding areas for juveniles and resting places for returning wild salmon and steelhead. Upwelling pressure from groundwater and deep pools also enhance flows thru tailwater gravel, where wild salmon and steelhead seek to spawn. This prime habitat increases survival of eggs and emerging fry. When creating deep holding pool habitat, wood and rock are used to mimic the natural environment, restore proper stream functioning, remove stress from banks and move current energy to the middle of a stream. This helps banks heal and allows growth of new trees and vegetation.

Combining deep pools, riffle run tail-out habitat with increasing nutrient distribution, either with salmon carcass or analog pellets, plus restoring sidechannel holding areas for juvenile fish, can go a long way toward improving our threatened and endangered wild salmon and steelhead populations.

Stream restoration projects need to be monitored for:
- How successful the project is in providing deep cool water pools and spawning/rearing habitat.
- A transparent, audited, monitored system of how the project met its goals overtime, and how tax & rate payer, as well as endangered salmon & steelhead, benefit.

Note: All projects shown are monitored for success
Rock/wood barbs facing upstream 20 to 30 degrees will reduce bank erosion and sediment loads from stream banks by directing current to the center of the stream. Barbs will also collect large wood and provide refuge for juvenile and mature Salmon, Steelhead, and Coastal Cutthroat.

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Growing point bar above restoration site continues to erode bank and transport sediments downstream.

Deschutes Pioneer Park Restoration
Presently, thousands of cubic yards of sediment from eroding banks on the Deschutes River continue to smother fish redds and fill Capitol Lake, while public and private agencies search for solutions. It's time to put proven bank stabilization techniques used in the rest of the country to work in restoring our Deschutes River. Let's bring back a healthy estuary where oysters thrived in the 1930's.

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Building roads and logging on the upper watershed made the problem worse.

While environmental laws have brought improvements since the 1970's, there are still problems. Fine sediment smothers salmon redds.

Over the years roads, sand and gravel operations, livestock and many other activities along the river, contributed to the problem.

The 5th avenue dam forced the Deschutes Basin to "choke" even more, on the extra sediment.

Consistently during winter floods, the Deschutes River deposits an average of 35,000 cubic yards of sediment a year, since the dam was built under the present 5th Avenue Bridge in 1951. Over the last 65 years the volume of sediment could fill a football stadium the height of 1,300 feet, the river has deposited well over 2 million cubic yards of sediment. Two dredges, in 1978 and 1986, moved about 16% of this 314,000 cubic yards, to build parklands and wetlands. Any future
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Over the years, the Squaxin Island Tribe, Thurston County Conservation District, South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, Stream Team, Thurston Regional Planning Council, Wild Fish Conservancy, Capitol Lake Partners, Cities of Olympia and Tumwater, State Department of Ecology, Dept. of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife and the Dept. of Information Services, have actively researched degrading fish and bird habitat in the Capitol Lake Basin. Collectively, these public and private groups have yet to formally determine the right steps to regain health for an estuarial Deschutes River basin.

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Russ Lawrence, P.EI, M.Sc. Fluvial Geomorphologist Streamfix

Richard Dryland Ms - Supervisory Hydrologist

In 2016, Richard Dryland received the prestigious “ Presidents Fishery Conservation” award from the American Fishery Society, for contributions that advance aquatic resource conservation and the restoration of Eco Systems, habitat for salmon, steelhead and other aquatic populations.

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Ben Dennis
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- Pool tail-outs that provide quality salmon and steelhead spawning habitat
- Porous rock/wood structures that allow upstream sediment to move through reach, keeping spawning gravel clean
- Provide low risk to boaters and recreational uses

Are you ready to restore our rivers, help save our endangered wild and native salmon, steelhead and native cutthroat trout? Then please contact Ben Dennis (360)819-4307

InStream Conservation
Restoring Endangered Fish & Watersheds

Ben Dennis
A Technical Review of the Columbia Habitat Monitoring Program's Protocol, Data Quality & Implementation

Submitted to:
Bonneville Power Administration
March 16th, 2018

Submitted by:
Dave Rosgen, Ph.D., Brandon Rosgen, & Darcie Geenen:
Wildland Hydrology, Fort Collins, CO
Ron Pierce: Fisheries Consultant, Missoula, MT
Jim Nankervis: Blue Mountain Consultants, Berthoud, CO
Ryan Kovach, Ph.D.: USGS, Missoula, MT
Michael Geenen, PE: Green Watershed Restoration, Fort Collins, CO
Andrea Taillacq, PE: Tailwater Limited, Wellington, CO