



Headwaters to Shoreline

*Where Stream Restoration Meets
Infrastructure and Emergency Management.*



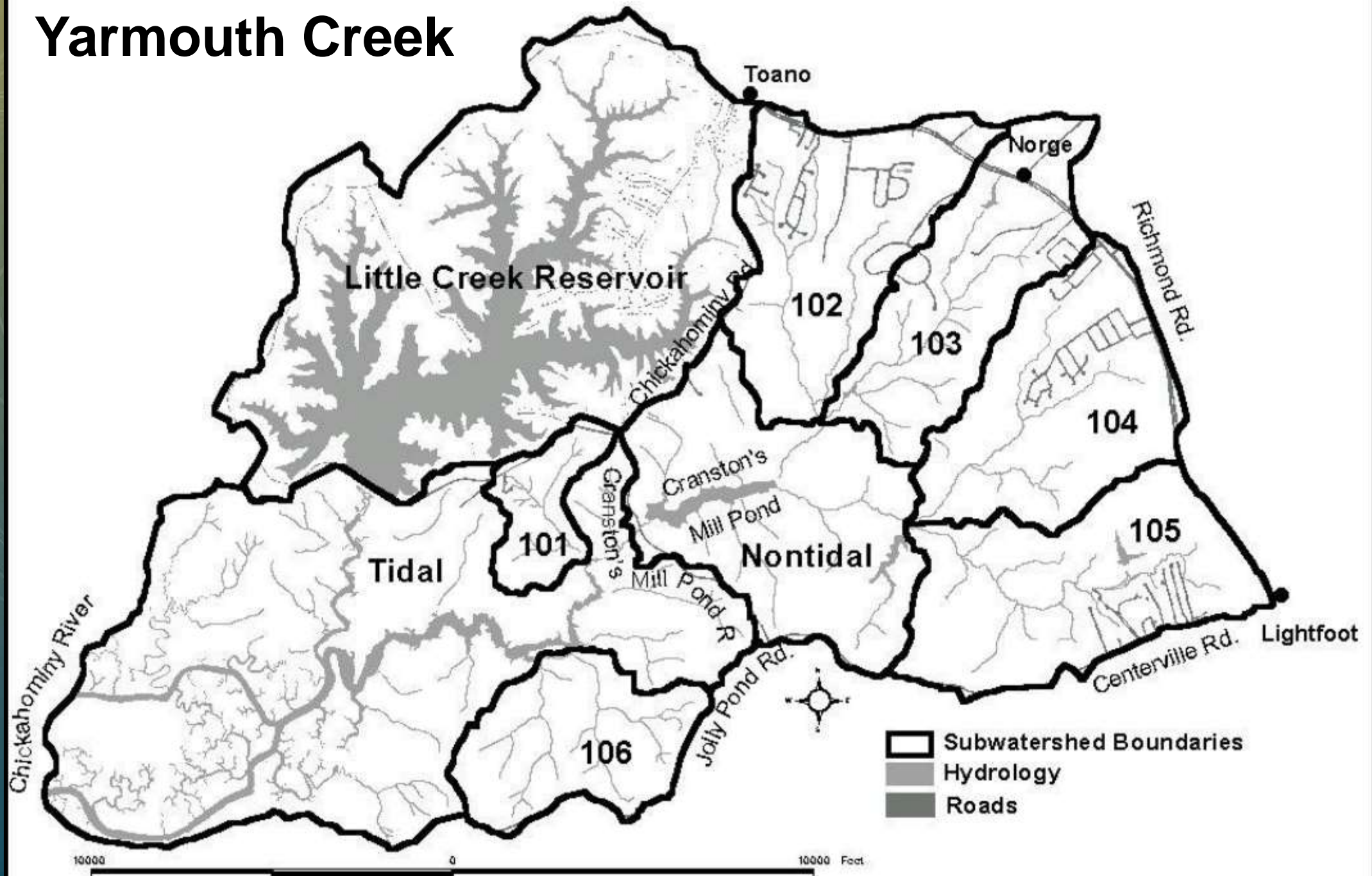
Case Studies by Watershed

The role of stream restoration in improving our ability to manage natural resources and design infrastructure with less risk is becoming more important and critical.

- 1.) Yarmouth Creek Headwater Restoration
- 2.) Mattaponi Living Shorelines
- 3.) Chickahominy River Multi Terrace Riverbank Stabilization
- 4.) Wachapreague Tidal Wetland Mitigation
- 5.) Shenandoah River – North Fork Community Outreach
- 6.) Beaver Creek Watershed Study
- 7.) Cold Springs Nutrient Bank Monitoring Update
- 8.) International Concepts



Yarmouth Creek







Regenerative Design in the Headwaters

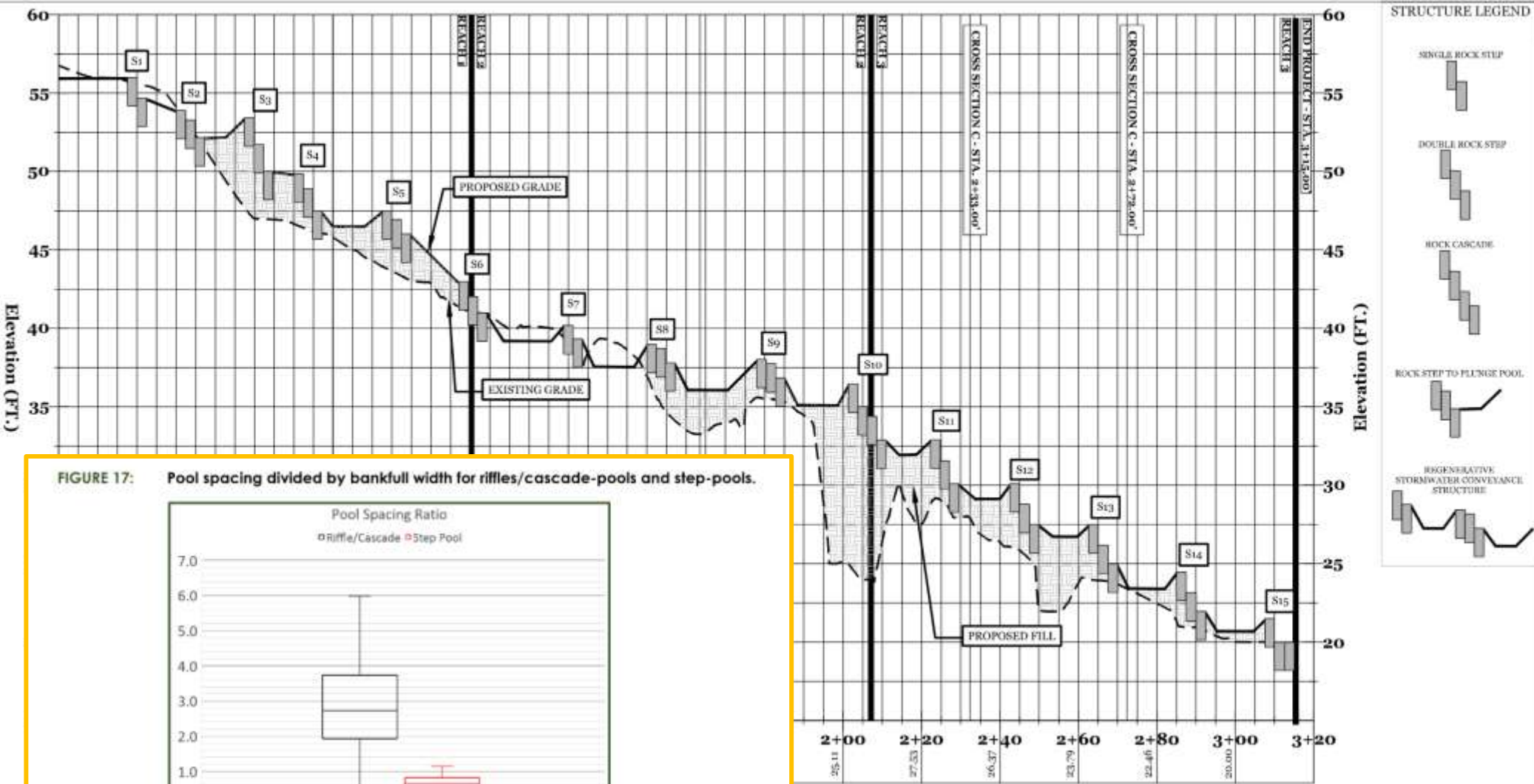
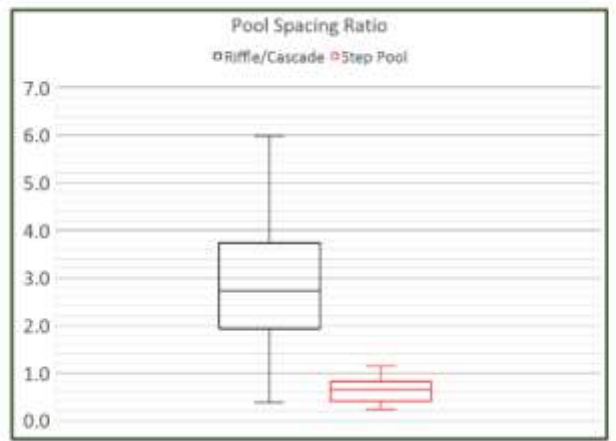
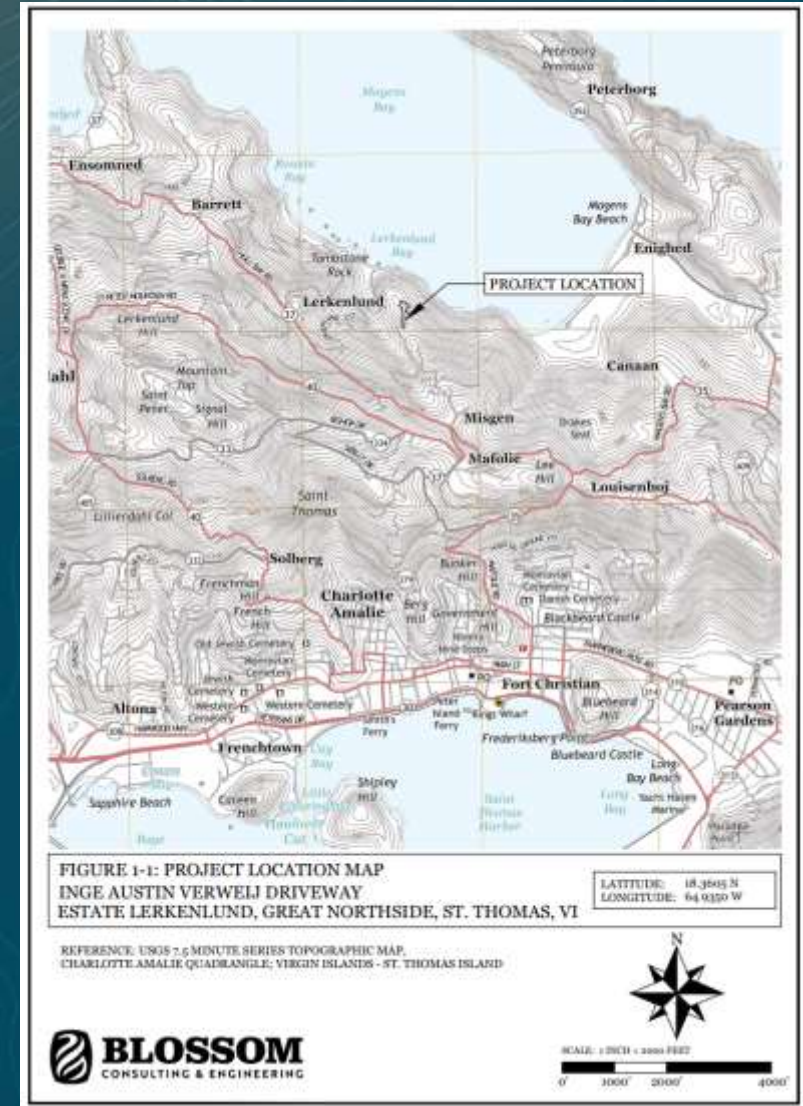


FIGURE 17: Pool spacing divided by bankfull width for riffles/cascade-pools and step-pools.



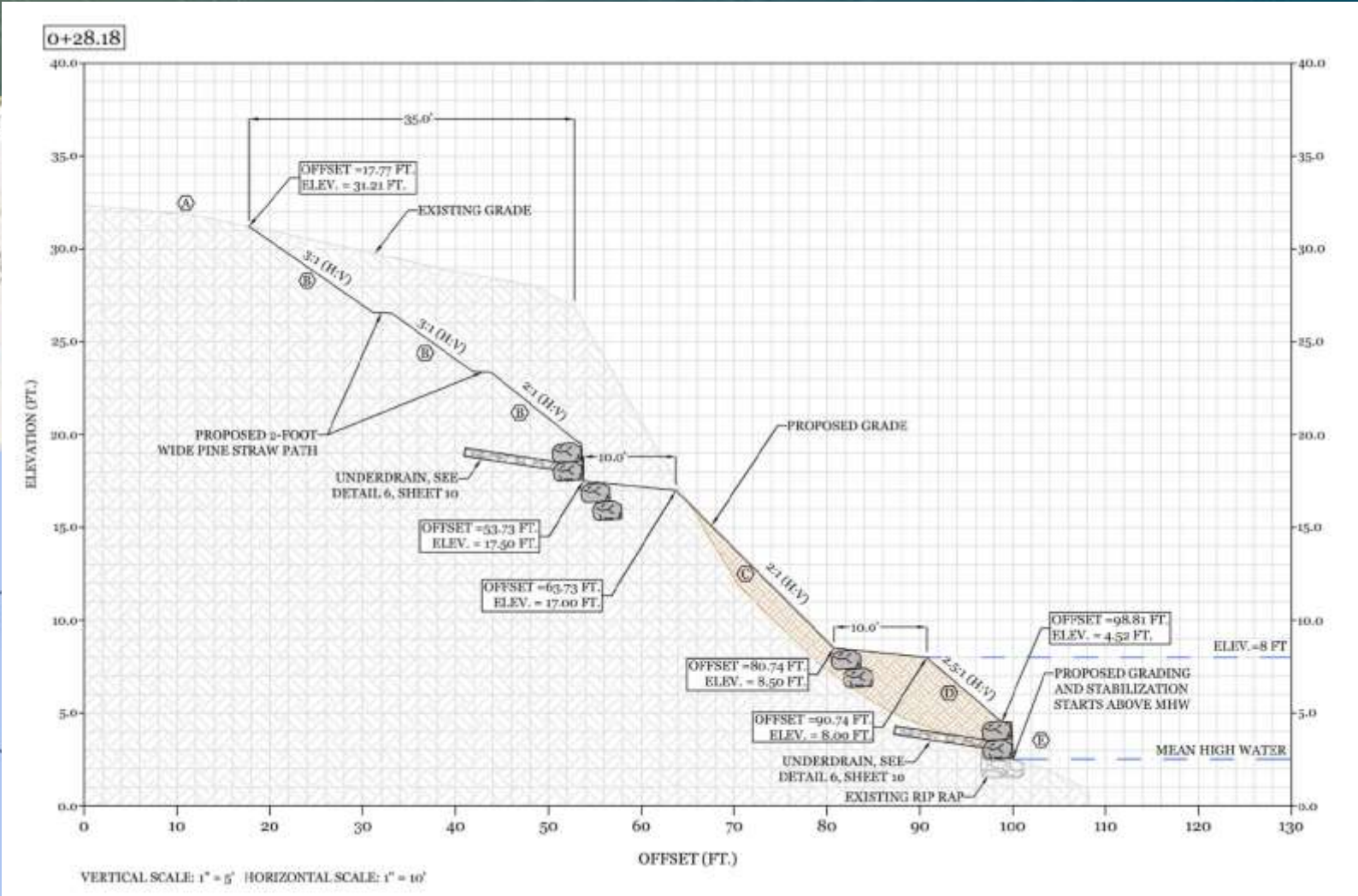
Regenerative Design in the Headwaters



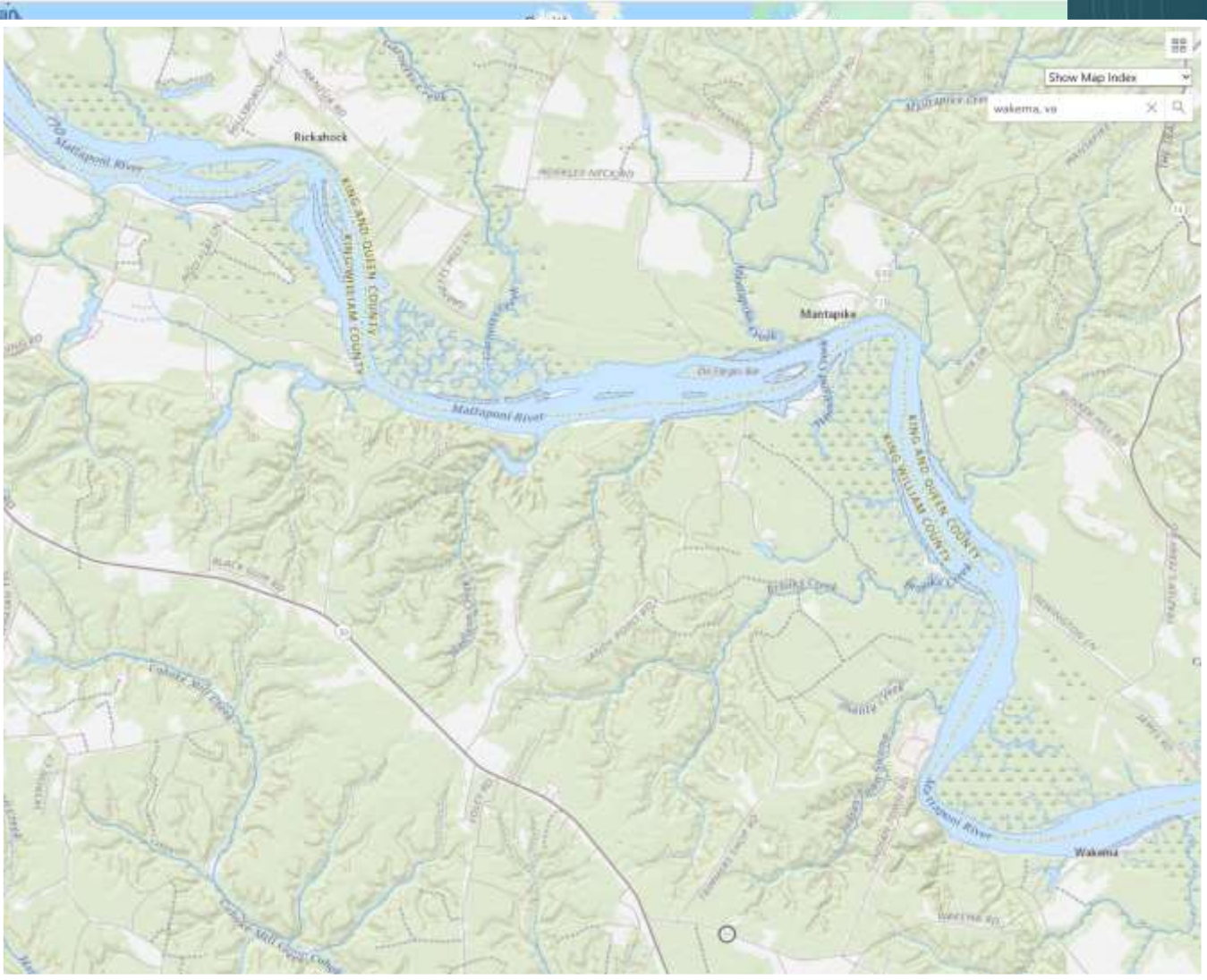
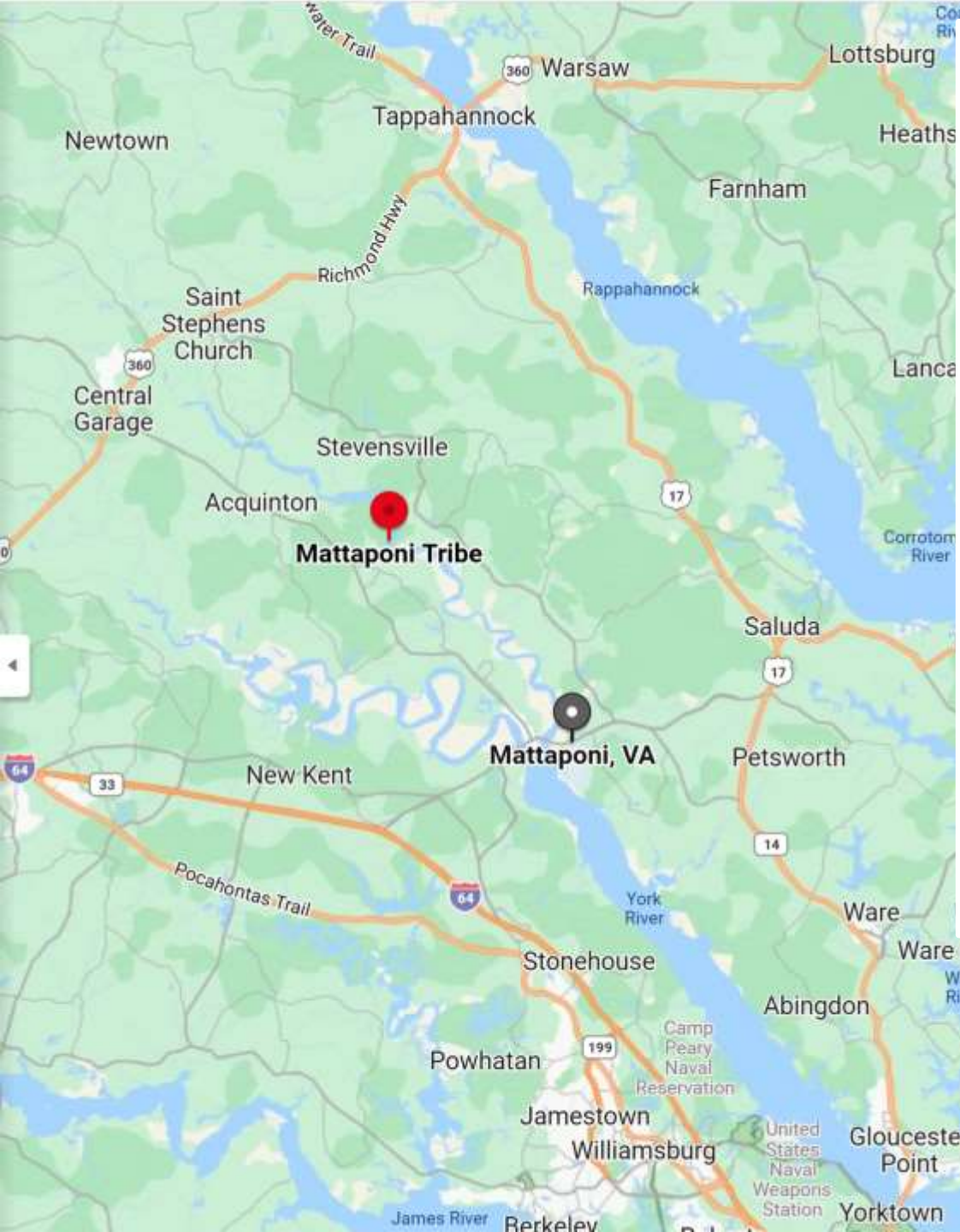


Chickahominy River

Riverbank / Shoreline Stabilization



SCALE: 1 INCH = 2 MILES



Mattaponi River



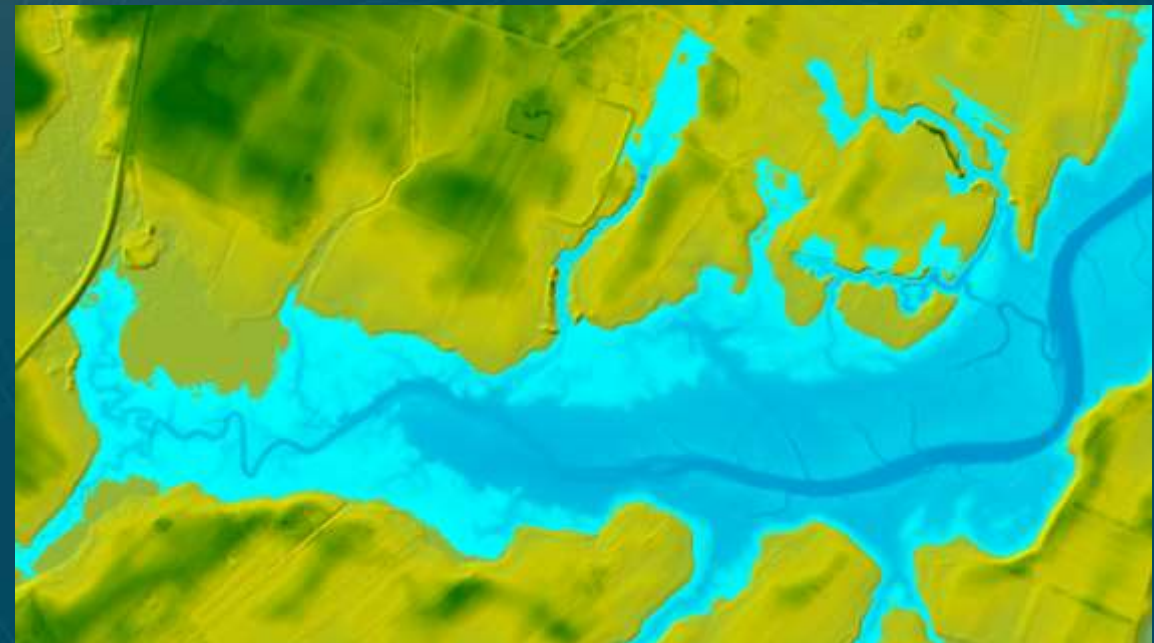
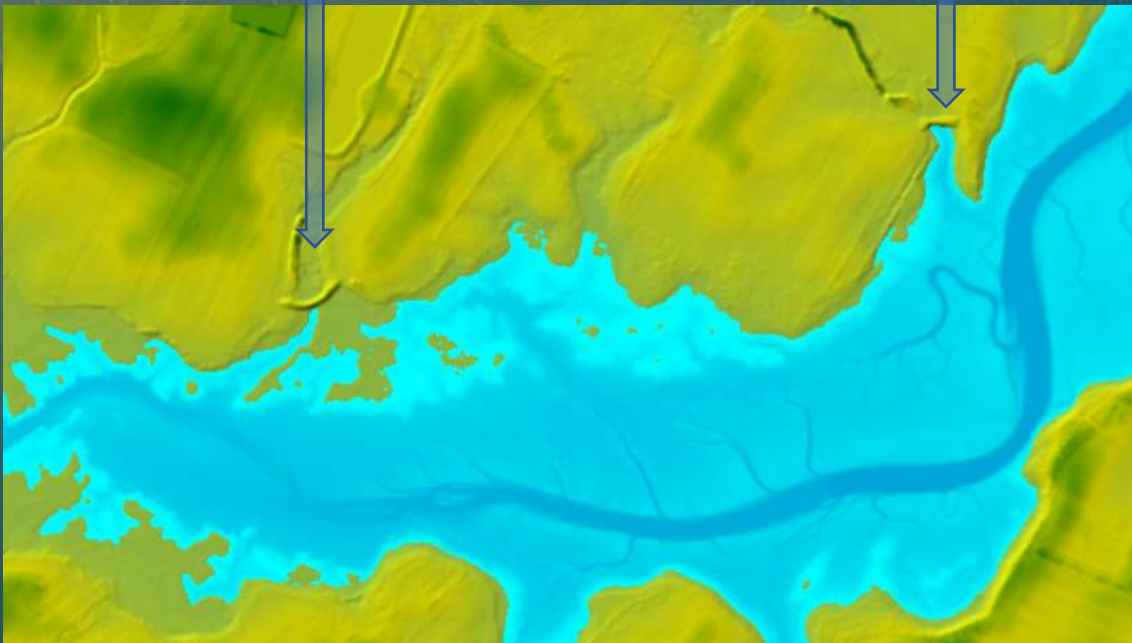
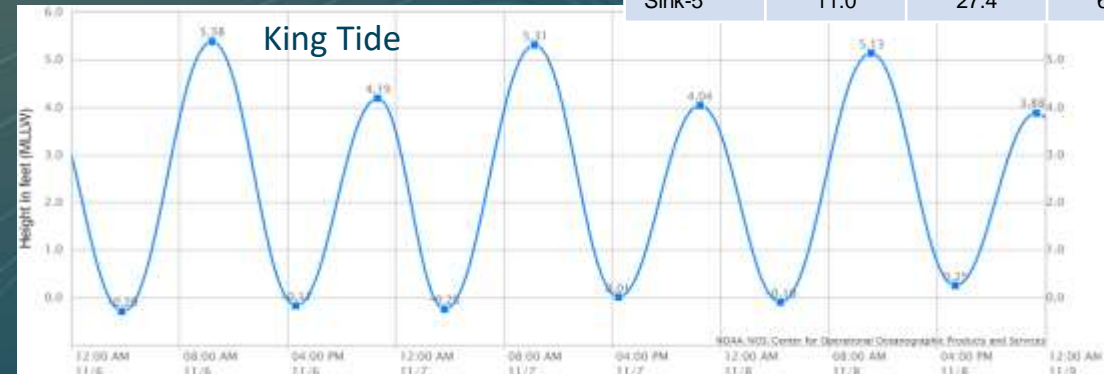


Forward thinking tidal wetland mitigation designed to adapt to rising tides

Hydraulic Modelling

- Comparative Analysis of tidal inundation from existing to proposed conditions
- Sediment Transport Analysis

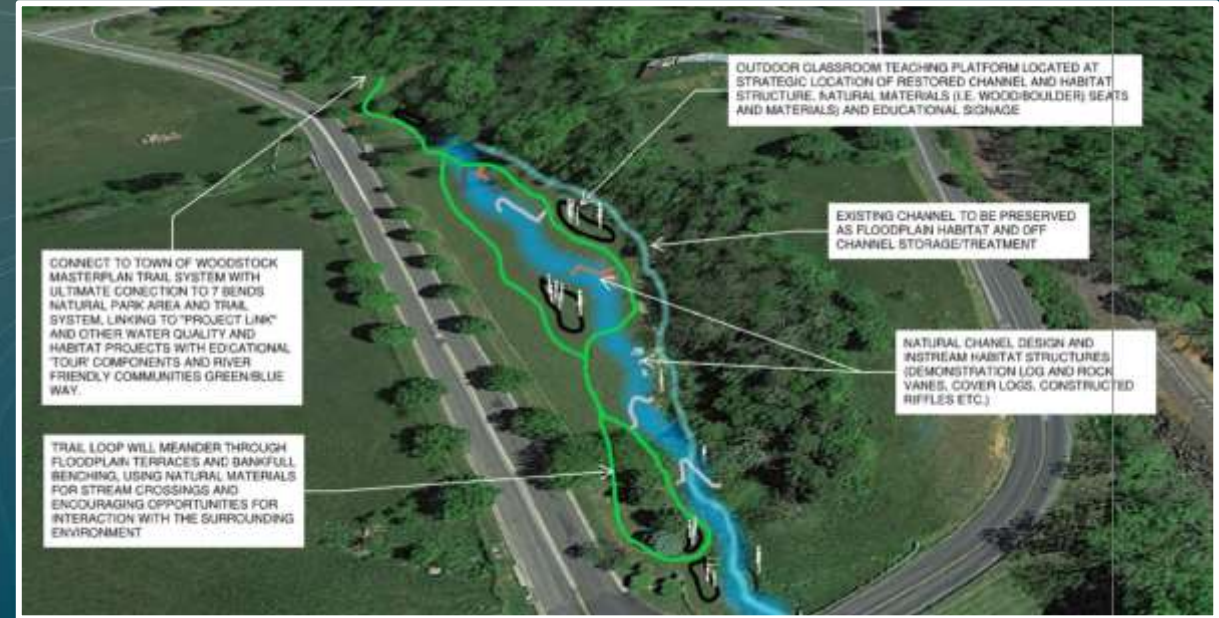
Tributary	Qpeak (CFS)		
	2-year	10-year	100-year
Sink-1	23.7	58.9	141.8
Sink-5	11.0	27.4	67.4



Potomac River Basin



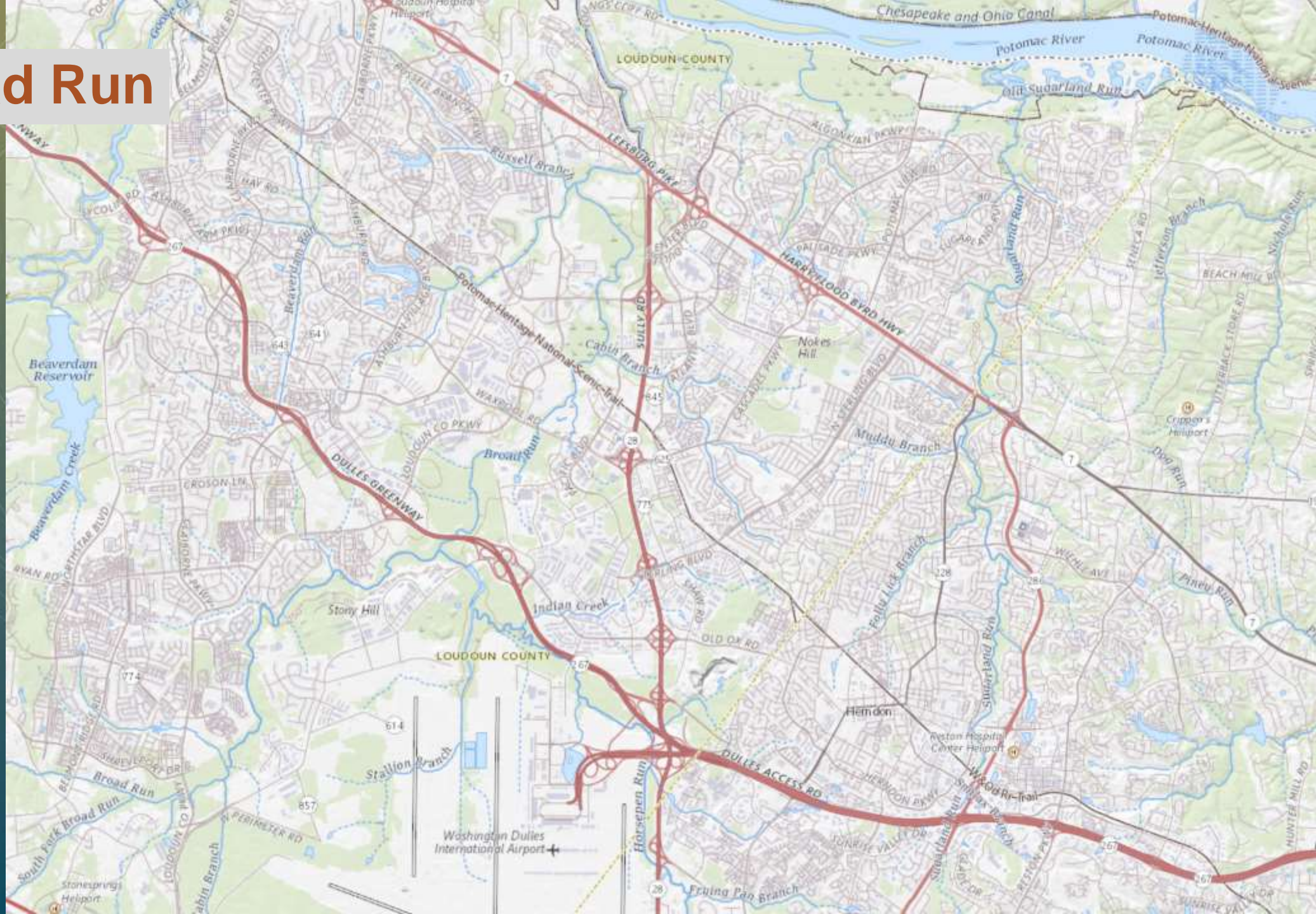
Shenandoah River (North Fork)

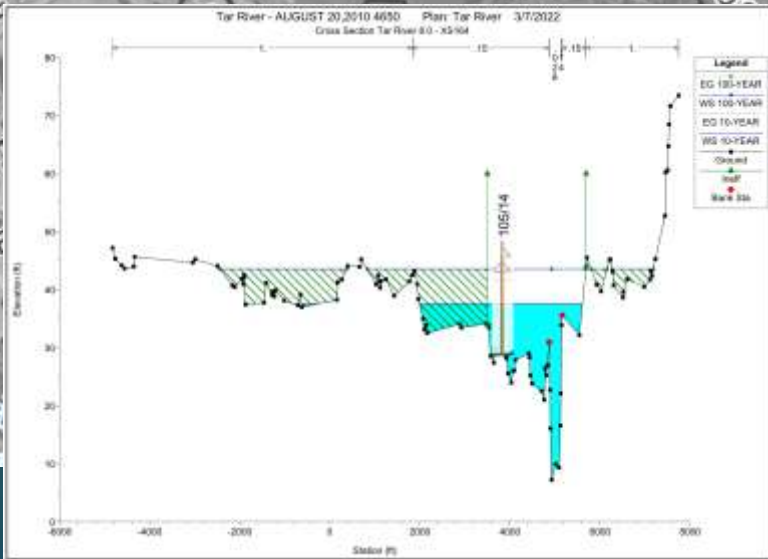
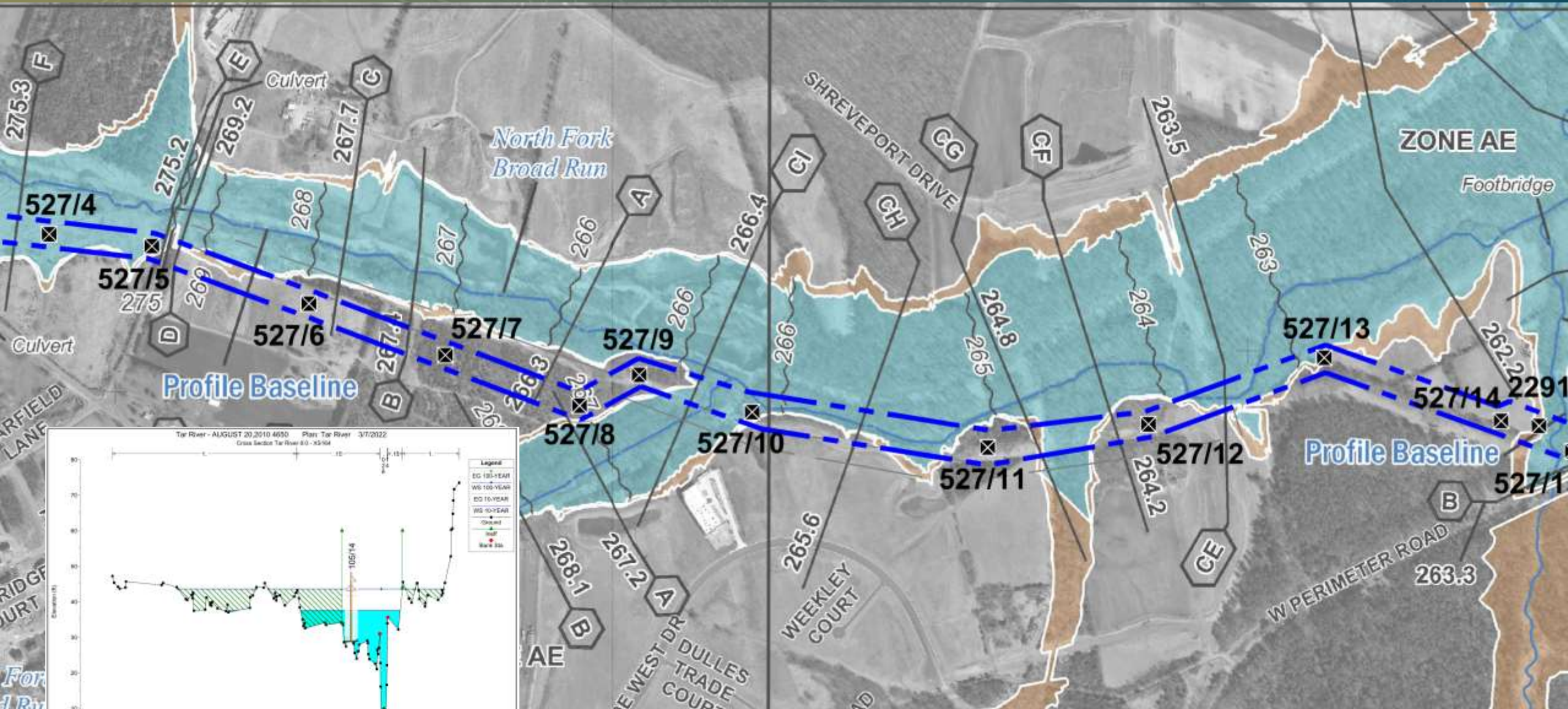


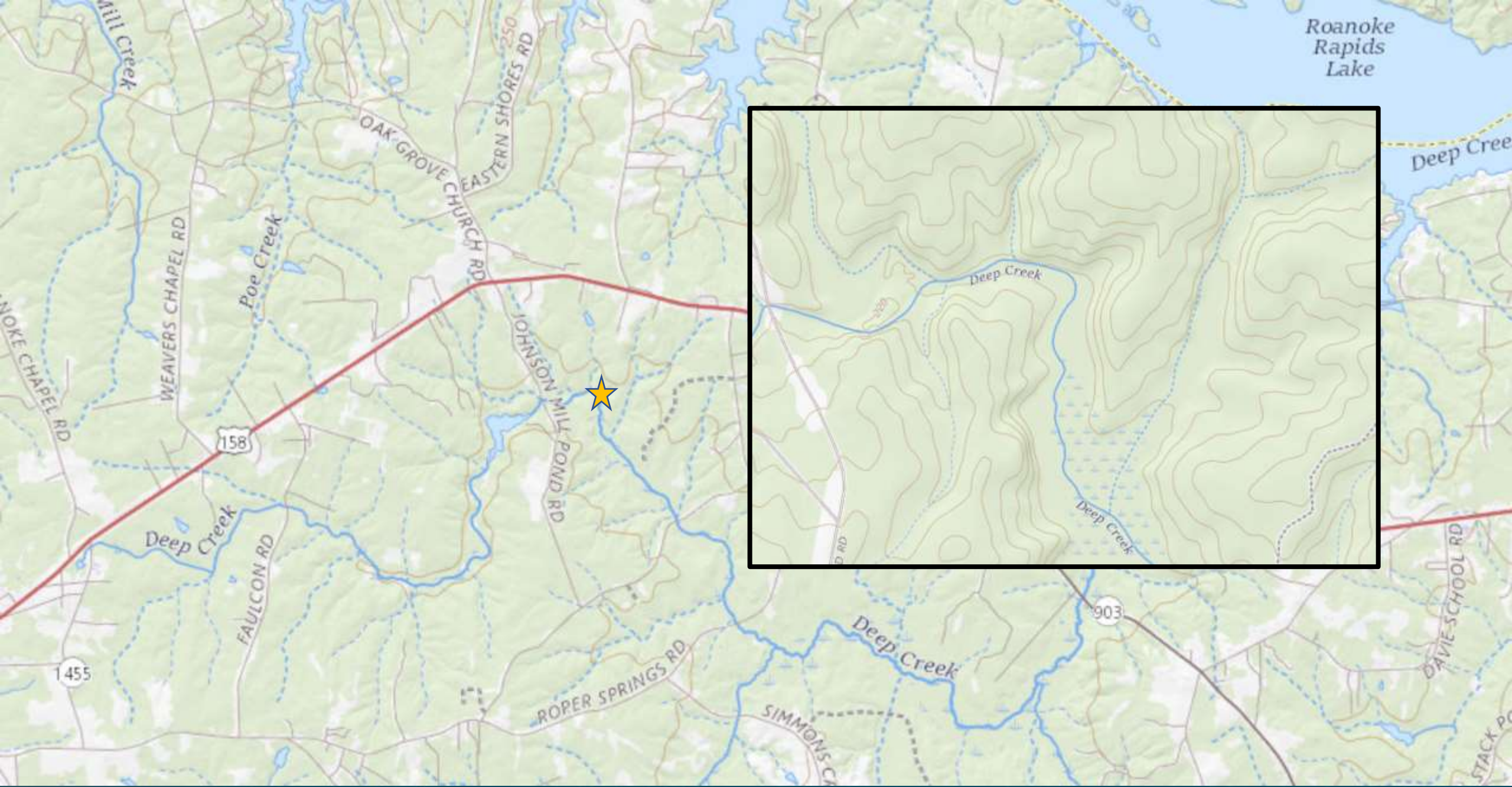
Eastern Brook Trout Priority Watershed

Project LiNK: Connecting Shenandoah River Friendly Communities

Broad Run







Roanoke
Rapids
Lake

158

1455

903



12/2013

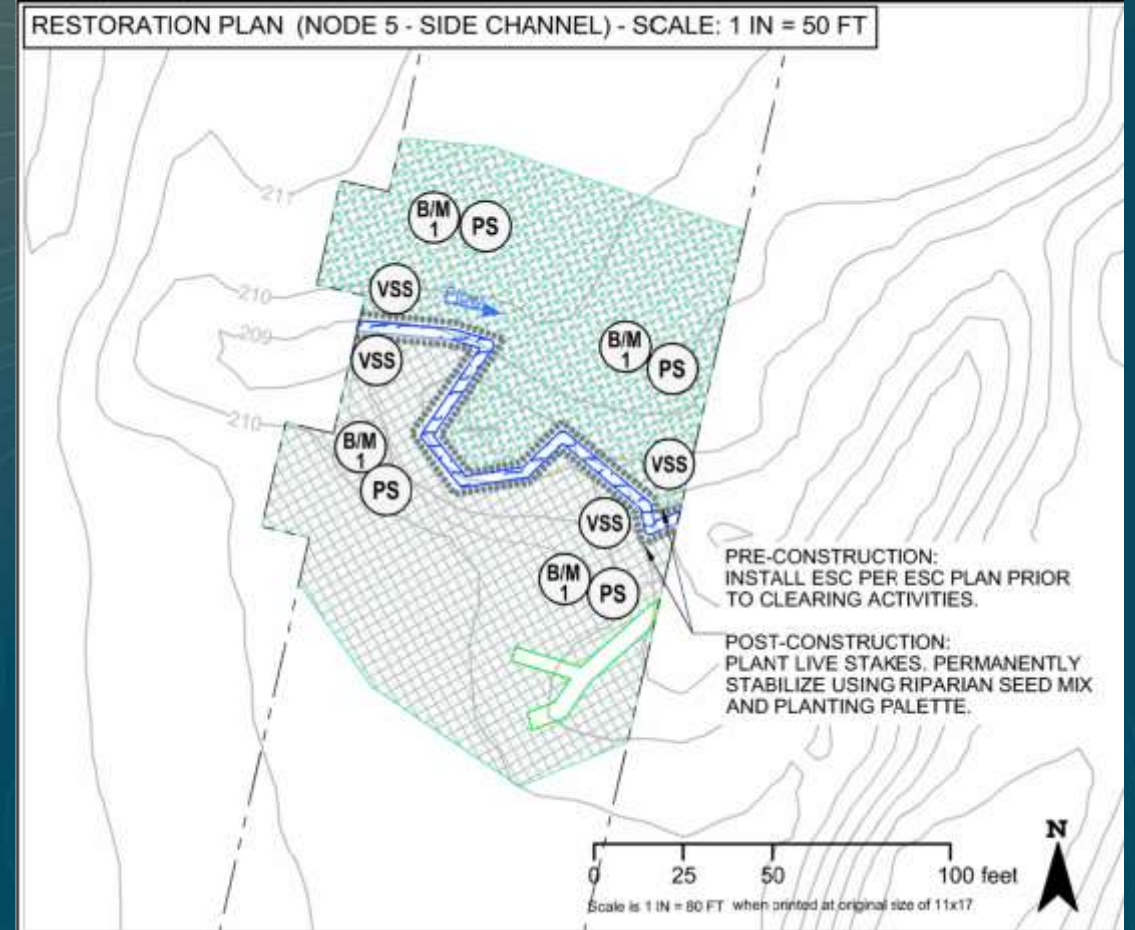


1/2022



Balance of Energy

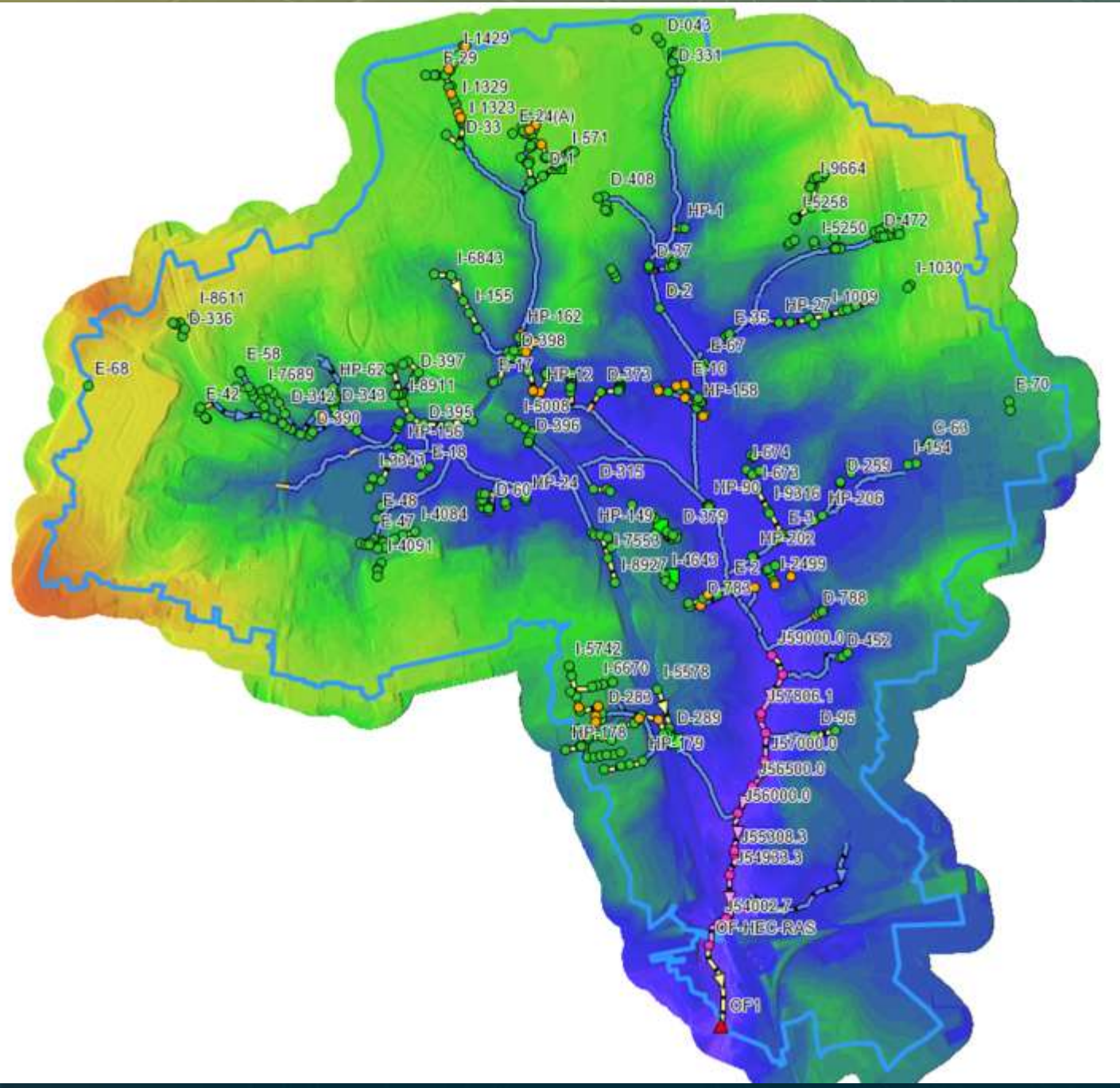
- Deliver/Transmit Energy
- Interrelationship of Power and Water
- Stormwater management that is based on maintaining the pre-development durations of exceedances of the threshold discharge for streambed mobilization (Q critical) or the erosion potential
- Regional or watershed hydrologic models that site developers would need to use for stormwater management (this would allow for continuous simulation modeling, predictive climate models, greater accounting of hydrograph coincidence/overlapping from subwatersheds, etc.),



* Virginia preliminary stormwater management considerations for future regulations

Beaver Creek

Watershed modelling to identify road
overtopping for 100-year-old military facilities



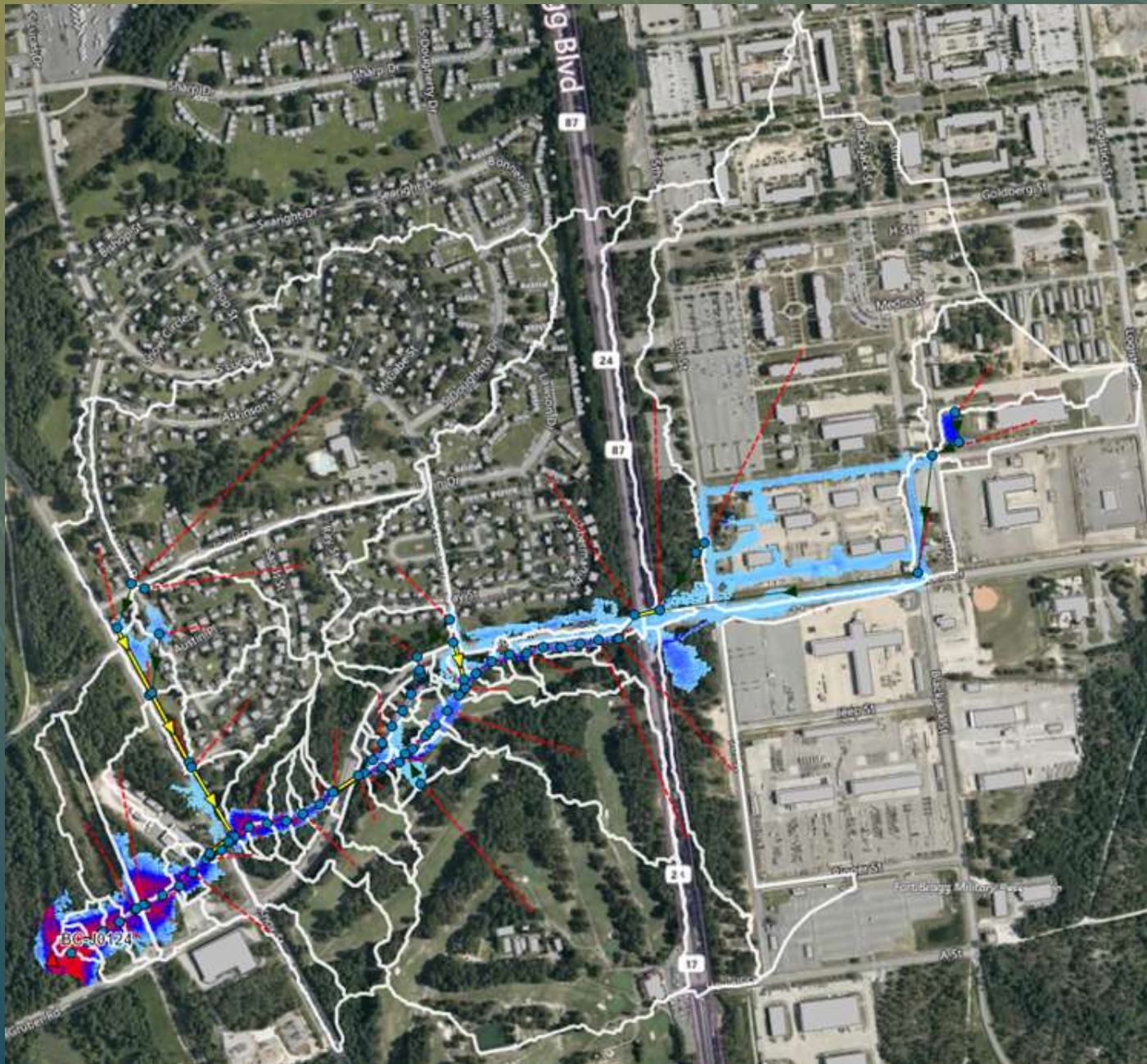
Design storms and scenarios

- NOAA, NCDC Climate Data File
- Simulation of a 10- and 50-year, 24-hour depth precipitation event following an equal event 7 days prior
- Simulation of a 200-year, 24-hour depth precipitation event
- 15 second interval 40-year precipitation data long term record

Tributary	Qpeak (CFS)		
	10-year	50-year	200-year
Main Stem	987	1494	1971
Red	580	776	958
Green	226	300	364
Cyan	467	567	1073
Blue	295	675	926

- Standardization across bases / regions





Tasks Complete

- Forecasting and predictive analysis for improved circulation and protection of resources/assets during extreme events.
- Conveyance success analysis at primary and secondary roads.
- 2D modelling for proposed solutions as it relates to sub watershed response.

Critical Steps

- Gage installation
- Monitoring stations for alerts
- Emergency action planning

Future Solutions

- - Road Elevation, Floodplain Culverts, Off Channel Storage, Restoration

Cold Springs

Stream and floodplain restoration for nutrient crediting in the Shenandoah Valley

TABLE 2: RELEASE SCHEDULE TABLE for Cold Springs Nutrient Bank

(PROTOCOL 1 - 2 + LAND CONVERSION CREDITS)

Credit Release Period	Delivery Method	N OF Credits Released	Current Bank Credits released (Delivery Factor Applied)			Cumulative N Release	Cumulative Bank Credits released		
			TP (lb/yr) (0.80 Delivery Factor Applied)	TN (lb/yr) (0.50 Delivery Factor Applied)	SED (lb/yr) (0.55 Delivery Factor Applied)		TP (lb/yr)	TN (lb/yr)	SED (lb/yr)
	Protocol 1 (Default Efficiency)	15%	88.88	346.27	140,813.40	15%	88.88	346.27	140,813.40
	Protocol 2 (Default Bulk Density)	25%		112.56		25%		112.56	
	Land Conversion	300%	11.09	81.76	7,814.74	180%	11.09	81.76	7,814.74
Construction Release			101.92	360.09	152,910.16		101.92	360.09	152,910.16
	Protocol 1 (Default Efficiency)	15%	88.88	346.27	140,813.40	30%	177.76	692.54	281,626.80
	Protocol 2 (Default Bulk Density)	25%		112.56		50%		225.12	
Monitoring Year 1 Credit Release			88.88	278.83	145,853.40		190.80	638.93	298,763.56
	Protocol 1 (Default Efficiency)	25%	88.88	346.27	140,813.40	75%	266.64	498.81	417,380.28
	Protocol 2 (Default Bulk Density)	25%		112.56		70%		78.18	
Monitoring Year 2 Credit Release			88.88	278.83	145,853.40		279.68	917.76	444,616.96
	Protocol 1 (Default Efficiency)	25%	88.88	346.27	140,813.40	100%	355.52	865.00	585,430.80
	Protocol 2 (Default Bulk Density)	25%		112.56		100%		402.24	
Assuming 65% efficiency achieved to maximize credit release*	Protocol 1 - from exceeding 50% efficiency	300%	106.66	398.51	175,814.88	100%	106.66	398.51	175,814.88
Monitoring Year 3 Credit Release	Protocol 1 - from exceeding 50% efficiency** and Protocol 2	300%	195.54	478.36	320,877.48		475.22	1396.12	765,494.44

* 65% maximum used for planning purposes. Higher efficiency may be demonstrated via monitoring, and credits adjusted accordingly.

** For additional clarity, in the event that the project achieves 65% efficiency over the 3rd year monitoring release would be 321.59 lb TP, 477.88 lb TN, 440,302.36 lb SED, thus bringing the cumulative project releases to 542.87 lb TP, 1,598.66 lb TN, 942,518.12 lb SED. NDS: see Appendix G for additional detail.

Cold Springs

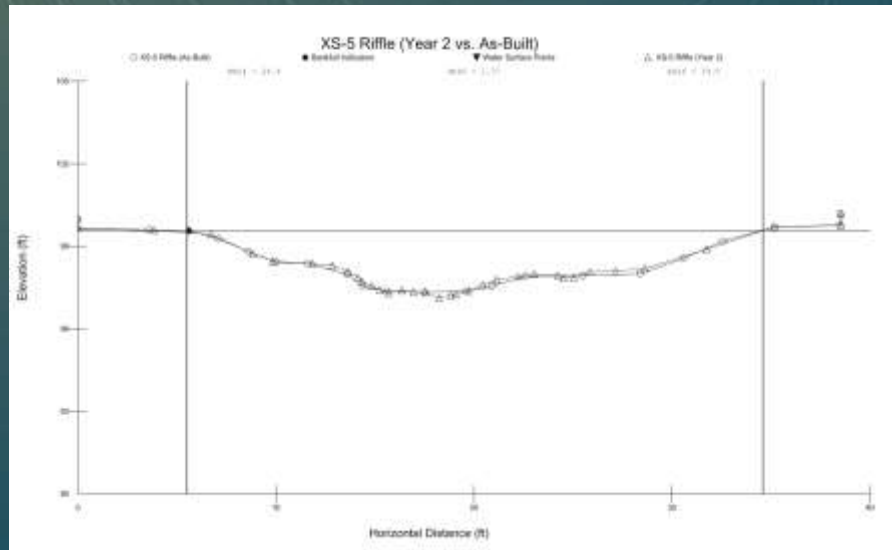
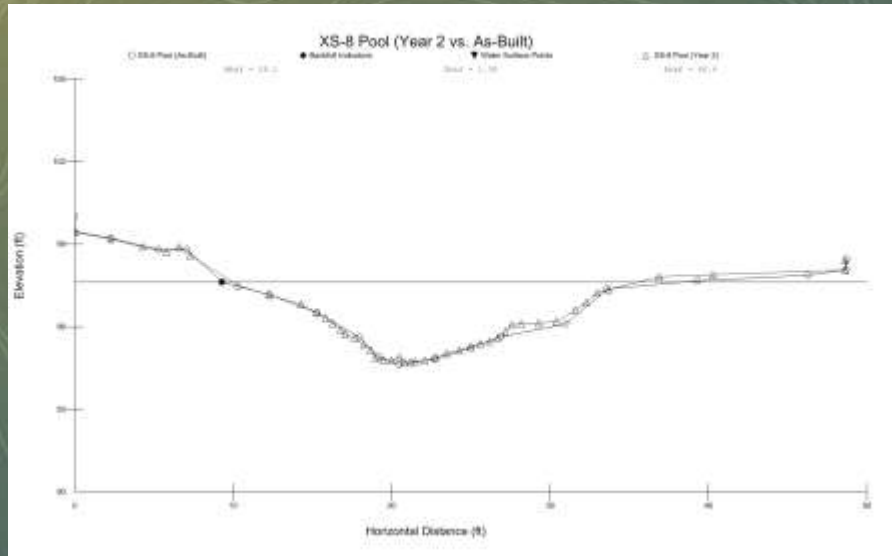
Looking downstream across rock riffle with oxbow off-channel wetland storage in background on right

Thalweg Migration Summary
Monitoring Year 2 (2022)
Cold Springs Nutrient Bank

Cross Section ID	Cross Section Type	As-Built Channel Width	Year 2 Change in Feet Compared to As-Built	Percent Change in Thalweg Migration
XS-1	Riffle	32.0	0.35	1%
XS-2	Riffle	26.7	0.5	2%
XS-3	Pool	20.4	0.45	2%
XS-4	Riffle	16.4	0.45	3%
XS-5	Riffle	29.1	0.75	3%
XS-6	Riffle	26.2	0.2	1%
XS-7	Riffle	28.7	0.15	1%
XS-8	Pool	28.4	0.3	1%
XS-9	Riffle	24.3	0.4	2%
XS-10	Pool	27.1	0.15	1%
XS-11	Pool	20.9	0.2	1%
XS-12	Riffle	23.6	0.7	3%
XS-13	Pool	40.9	0.87	2%
XS-14	Pool	17.9	0.4	2%
XS-15	Riffle	27.8	0.55	2%
XS-16	Pool	24.1	0.85	4%
XS-17	Riffle	31.0	0.4	1%
XS-18	Pool	24.1	0.15	1%

* Data per Clearwater Ventures As-Built received from DEQ

Stability Rating



**Width Depth Ratio Stability Summary
Monitoring Year 2 (2022)
Cold Springs Nutrient Bank**

Cross Section ID	Cross Section Type	As-Built	Year 1	Year 2	Width/Depth Ratio Stability Rating (Year 2 vs As-Built)
XS-1	Riffle	30.7	33.8	33.9	1.1
XS-2	Riffle	30.3	32.5	33.1	1.1
XS-4	Riffle	11.8	12.3	11.1	0.9
XS-5	Riffle	21.1	22.7	21.5	1.0
XS-6	Riffle	23.8	22.7	22.9	1.0
XS-7	Riffle	20.7	20.2	22.1	1.1
XS-9	Riffle	19.6	19.4	20.0	1.0
XS-12	Riffle	17.1	19.6	17.3	1.0
XS-15	Riffle	27.7	28.3	29.5	1.1
XS-17	Riffle	29.0	29.8	29.7	1.0

** Data per Clearwater Ventures As-Built received from DEQ*

Year 2 Vegetation Monitoring

- Platanus occidentalis / American sycamore
- Acer negundo / Boxelder
- Salix nigra / Black willow
- Acer rubrum / Red maple
- Quercus rubra / Northern red oak
- Juglans nigra / Black walnut
- Hamamelis virginiana / American witch-Hazel



** Data per Clearwater Ventures As-Built received from DEQ*

Looking upstream at constructed riffle and pool with toe wood.

Note bench/bar access on inner bend.

Note RR and Power line in valley.

Woody Stems



Date:		7/21/22														
Project Name:		Cold Springs Nutrient Bank - Year 2 (2022)														
		Woody Stems														
Indicator	Scientific Name / Common Name	VP-01	VP-02	VP-03	VP-04	VP-05	VP-06	VP-07	VP-08	VP-09	VP-10	VP-11	VP-12	VP-13	VP-14	VP-15
OBL	Cephalanthus occidentalis / Common buttonbush															
OBL	Rosa palustris / Swamp rose															
OBL	Salix nigra / Black willow												6		4	
FACW	Cornus amomum / Silky dogwood															
FACW	Quercus michauxii / Swamp chestnut oak							1								
FACW	Quercus palustris / Pin oak													1		
FACW	Betula nigra / River birch															
FACW	Fraxinus pennsylvanica / Green ash															
FACW	Platanus occidentalis / American sycamore	3	7	2	1	3				6	2	2	3		6	6
FACW	Ulmus americana / American elm															
FAC	Acer negundo / Boxelder	4	2	5	1	1	2	1		1		2	1			1
FAC	Acer rubrum / Red maple			1			1	1	2		1	1				
FAC	Asimina triloba / Common pawpaw															
FAC	Carpinus caroliniana / American hophornbeam															
FAC	Diospyros virginiana / Common persimmon											1				
FAC	Liquidambar styraciflua / Sweetgum															
FAC	Nyssa sylvatica / Blackgum															
FAC	Quercus phellos / Willow oak															
FAC	Viburnum dentatum / Southern arrow-wood															
FACU	Celtis occidentalis / Common hackberry															
FACU	Cercis canadensis / Redbud															
FACU	Hamamelis virginiana / American witch-hazel															
FACU	Juglans nigra / Black walnut						1	1								
FACU	Juniperus virginiana / Eastern red-cedar															
FACU	Liriodendron tulipifera / Tuliptree															1
FACU	Morus rubra / Red mulberry															
FACU	Quercus rubra / Northern red oak			1				2		1		1	1			
FACU	Rhus copallinum / Winged sumac															
UPL	Rhus aromatica / Fragrant sumac															
FAC	Lindera benzoin / Northern Spicebush	1														
NI	Pinus virginiana / Virginia pine							1								
NI	Quercus velutina / Black oak								1							
NI	Sambucus nigra / American black elderberry															
Woody Species Richness		3	2	4	2	2	3	6	3	3	2	5	3	2	1	3
Woody Stem Height (ft)		2.75	3.75	2.25	3.5	1.75	2	2	1	1.5	1.5	2	4	2.75	5	2.5
Total Woody Cover (%)		12	13	10	4	3	3	6	5	2	2	10	10	6	5	7
Total Stems per Plot		8	9	9	2	4	4	7	9	4	3	8	8	7	4	8
Estimated Stems Per Acre		871	980	980	218	436	436	762	980	436	327	871	871	762	436	871
Success Criteria: Greater than 400 Stems per Acre		yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Average Species Richness																
Average Woody Stem Height (ft)																
Average Woody Cover (%)																
Average Stems Per Plot																
Average Estimated Stems Per Acre																

Year 2 Vegetation Monitoring

- Platanus occidentalis / American sycamore
- Acer negundo / Boxelder
- Salix nigra / Black willow
- Acer rubrum / Red maple
- Quercus rubra / Northern red oak
- Juglans nigra / Black walnut
- Hamamelis virginiana / American witch-Hazel
- Quercus michauxii / Swamp Chesnut Oak

* Data per Clearwater Ventures As-Built received from DEQ

Herbaceous Cover



VP-9 North

{07/19/22, G. Kouri}



VP-9 South

{07/19/22, G. Kouri}



VP-9 East

{07/19/22, G. Kouri}



VP-9 West

{07/19/22, G. Kouri}

- *Solidago canadensis* / Canada goldenrod
- *Erigeron annuus* / Annual fleabane
- *Chamaecrista fasciculata* / Partridge pea
- *Monarda fistulosa* / Oswego-tea
- *Oenothera biennis* / King's-Cureall
- *Daucus carota* / Queen Anne's-Lace
- *Verbena urticifolia* / White vervain



International Concepts

- Alps to the Adriatic Sea



Tagliamento River

- Model Ecosystem for Large European Rivers
- Morphologically Intact Gravel Bed
- 120 inches rainfall/year
- Braided Meandering Channels
- Floodplain Management



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