



NATURALIZED INSTREAM DIVERSION DESIGN IN AN AVULSING PLANFORM

1ST NATIONAL STREAM
RESTORATION CONFERENCE

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AECOM

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The Nature
Conservancy



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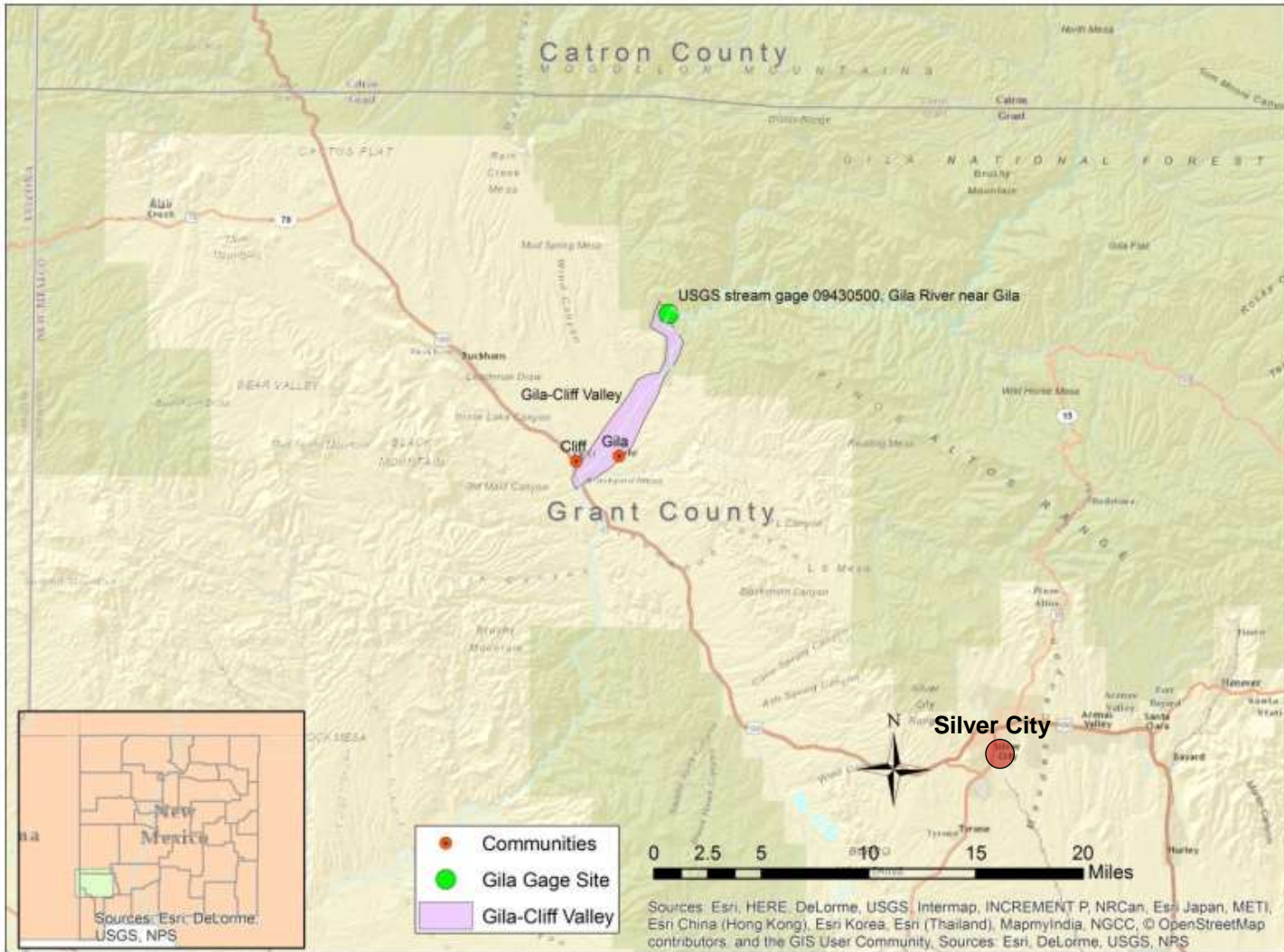
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- GENERAL GILA RIVER DESCRIPTION
 - General project site overview
 - Historical and current uses
 - Ecosystem characteristics
 - Sediment Characteristics
 - Hydrology
 - Geomorphology
- IRRIGATION DIVERSION DESIGNS
 - Existing push-up dam configurations
 - GBIC diversion improvement initiatives
 - Diversion designs concepts:
 - Existing/proposed solutions review
 - Push-up dams
 - Hardened infrastructure approach
 - ‘Natural channel’ approach
 - Proposed diversion solution (design)
 - Site-specific
 - Constraint-based design
 - Quantitative modeling

GILA RIVER DIVERSION ENGINEERING



GILA RIVER OVERVIEW

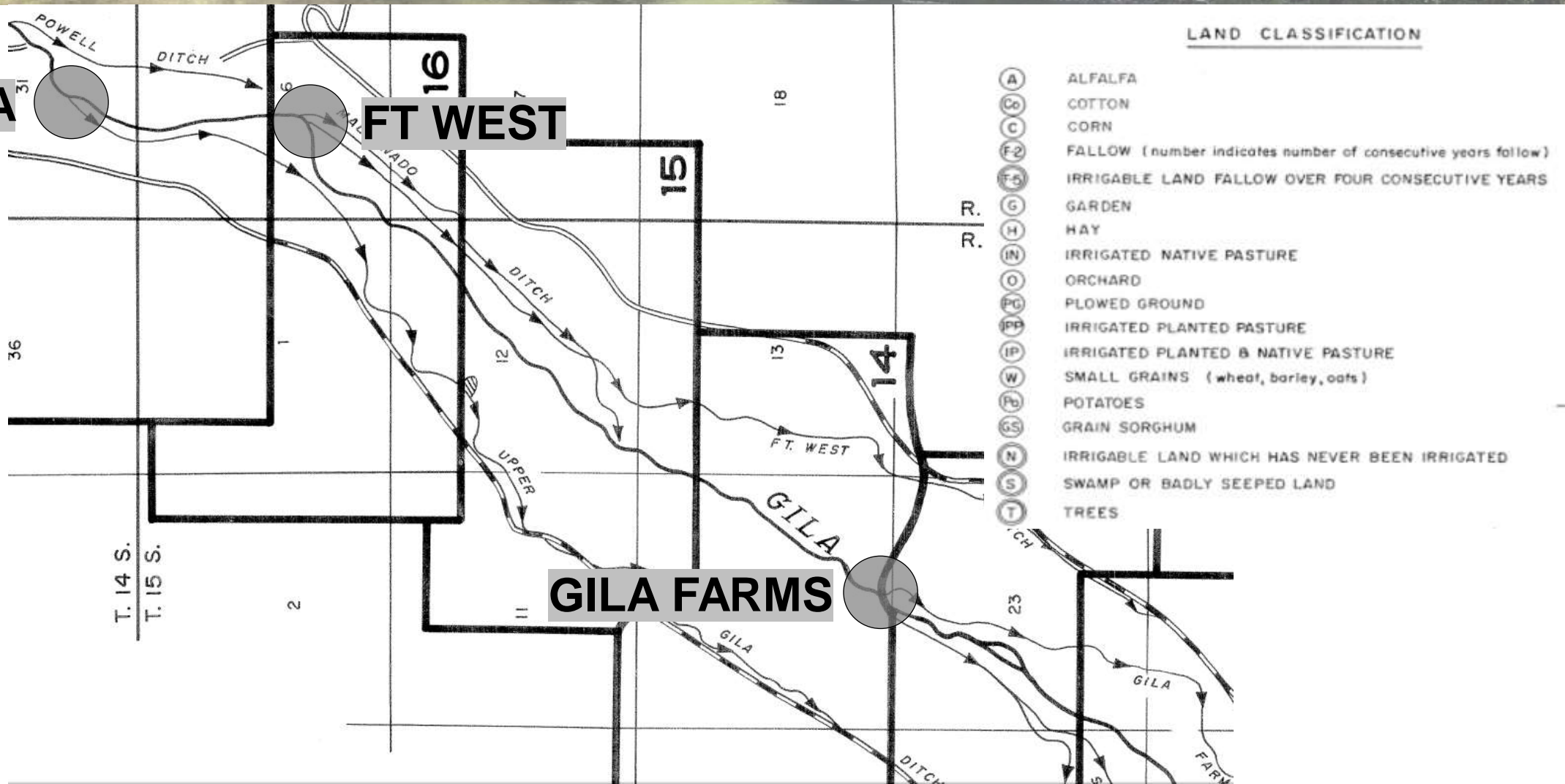


GILA RIVER DIVERSION ENGINEERING



GILA RIVER OVERVIEW

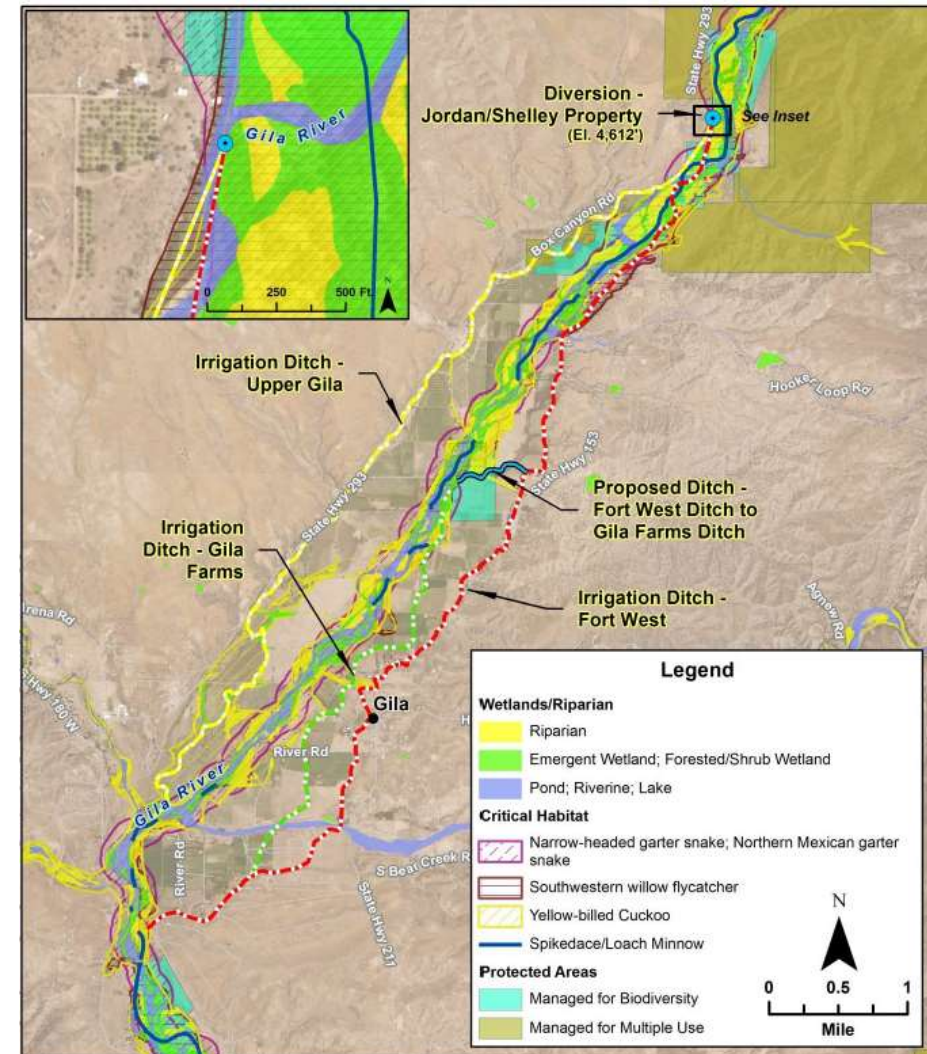
UPPER GILA



FT WEST

GILA FARMS

RIPARIAN & AQUATIC HABITAT



BIRD SPECIES

- Yellow-billed Cuckoo
- Southwestern willow flycatcher

HERPETOFAUNA

- Narrow-headed garter snake
- Northern Mexican garter snake

FISH SPECIES

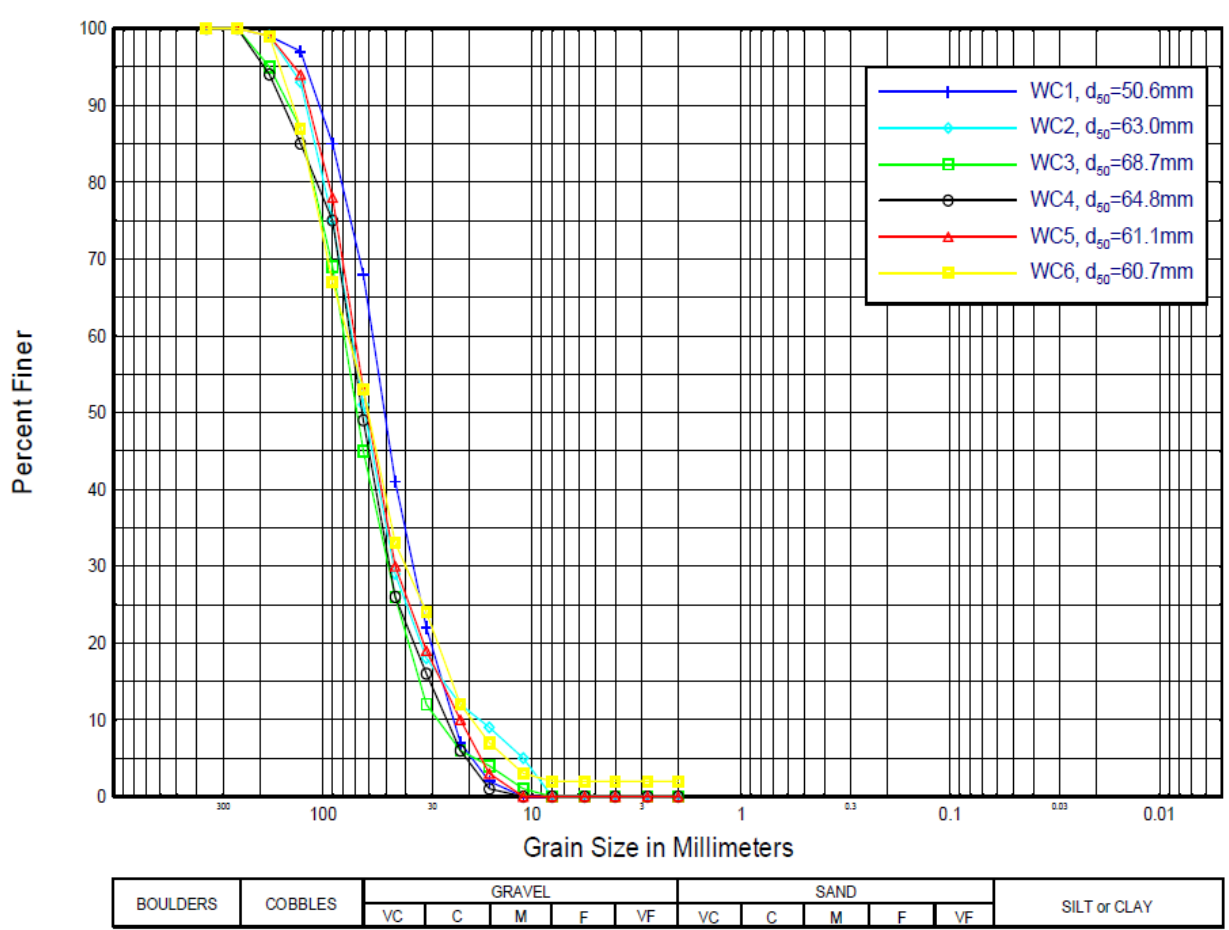
- Spikedace
- Loach Minnow
- Gila Chub

FISH PASSAGE CONSIDERATIONS

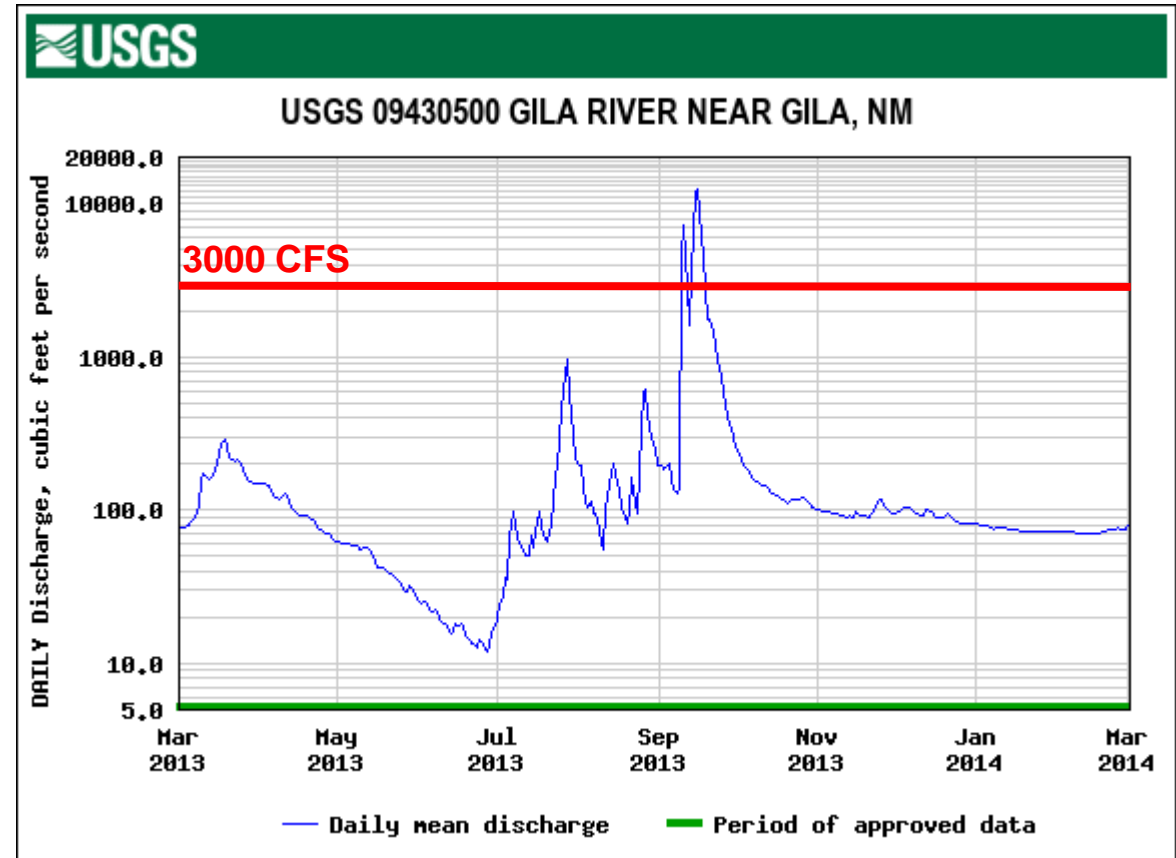
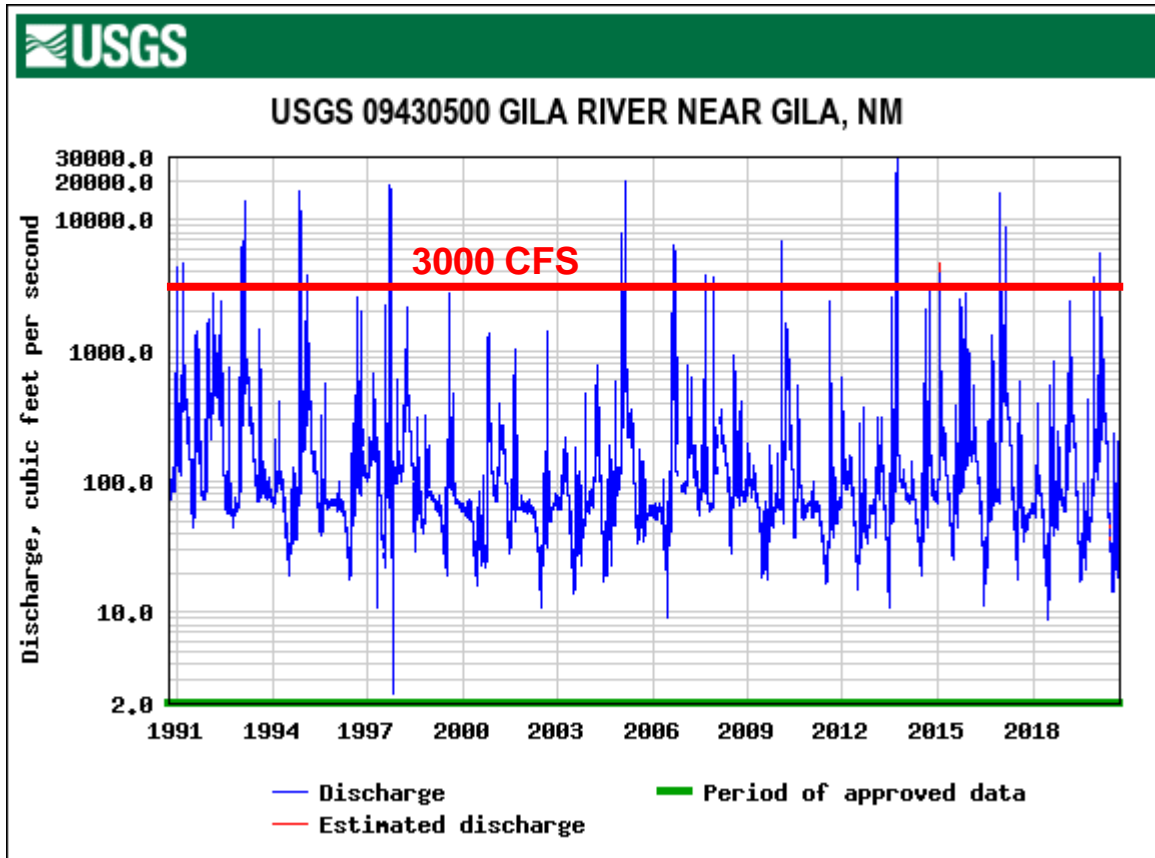
- Benthic swimming species
- Gradations with coarse materials to benthic turbulence layer
- Large roughness elements
- Average hydraulics characteristic to remaining river system



GENERAL SITE OVERVIEW – SEDIMENT DYNAMICS



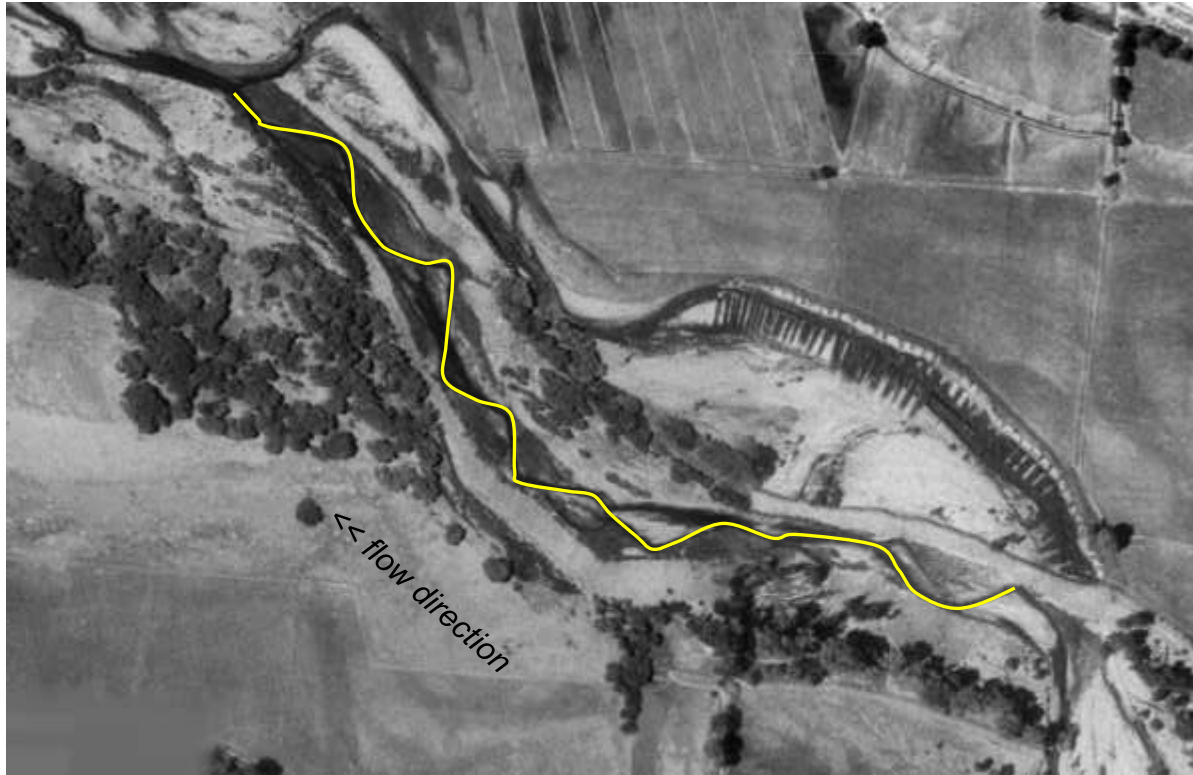
GENERAL SITE OVERVIEW - HYDROLOGY



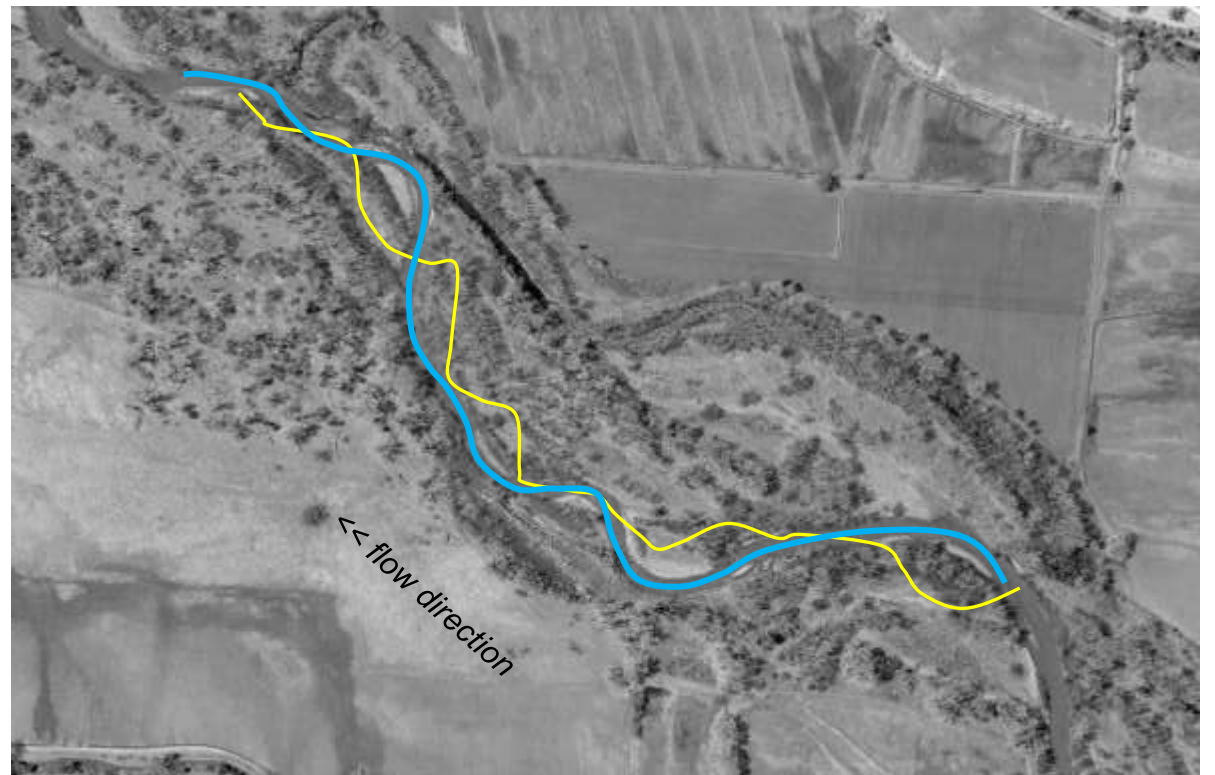
- SEDIMENT MOBILIZATION: 1,300 CFS
- SEDIMENT FULL: 3,000 CFS

(MUSSETTER, 2006)

GENERAL SITE OVERVIEW – GEOMORPHOLOGY



1996



2016



GILA RIVER OVERVIEW SUMMARY

- DESIGN OBJECTIVES
 - Water delivery with instream diversions
 - Maintenance minimization
- DESIGN CONSTRAINTS
 - Sedimentation
 - Geomorphic response
 - Upstream flooding
 - Upstream/downstream fish passage
 - Cost
 - Constructability
 - Aesthetics



EXISTING APPROACH – PUSH-UP DAMS

- PUSH-UP DAMS
 - Constructed from native channel materials
 - Fully mobilize with bedload transport
 - Loss of irrigation water due on falling limb before rebuild possible/safe

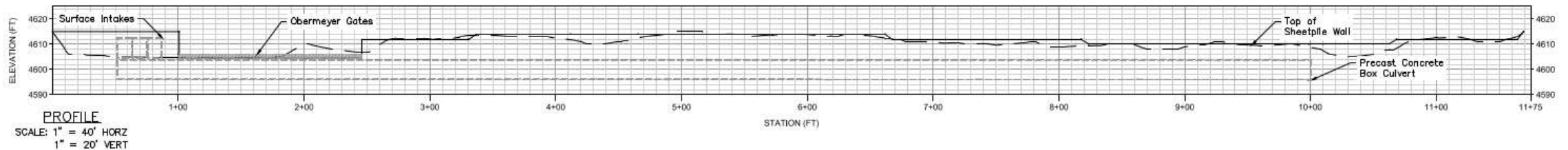
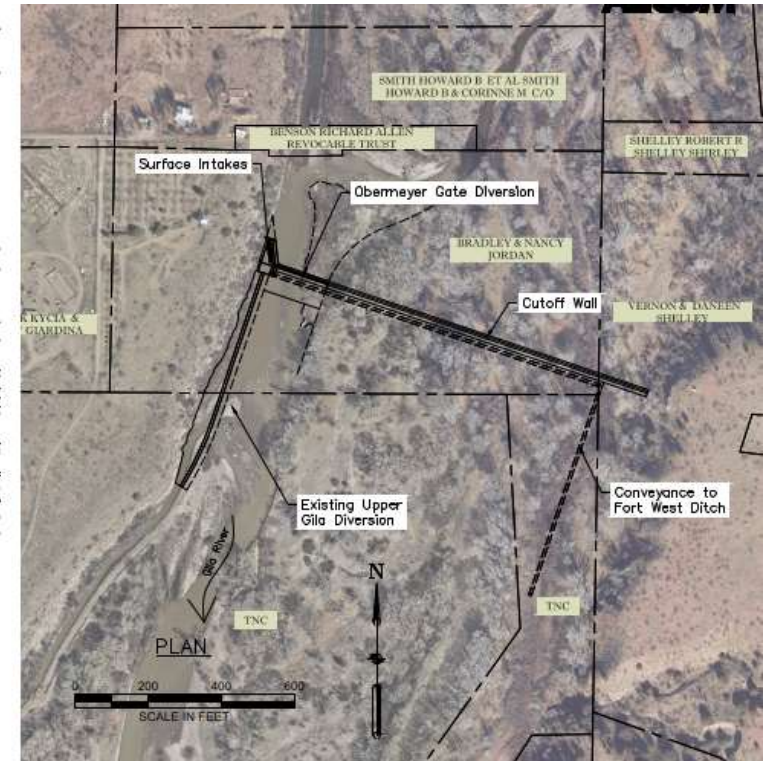
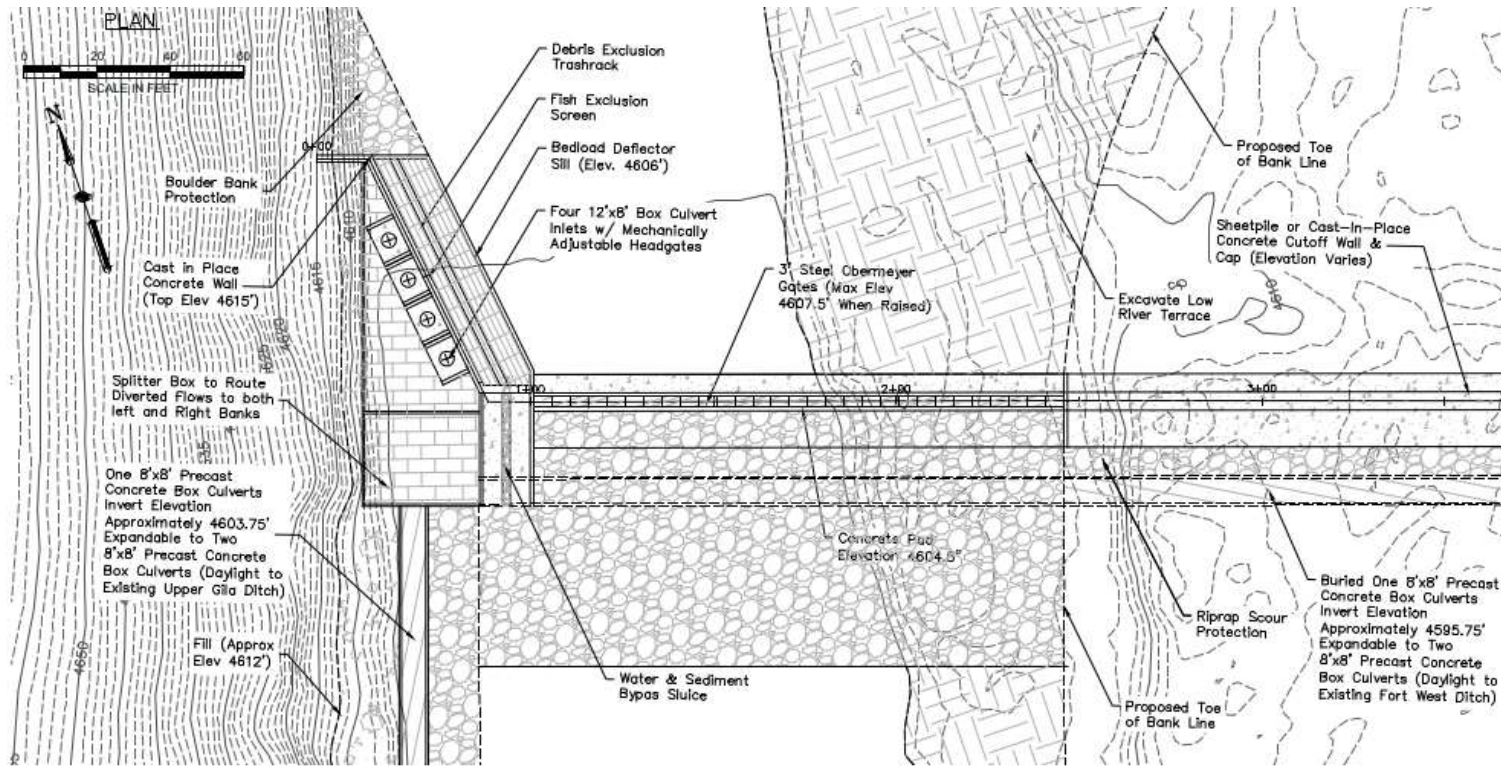


EXISTING CONDITIONS – HARDENED INFRASTRUCTURE

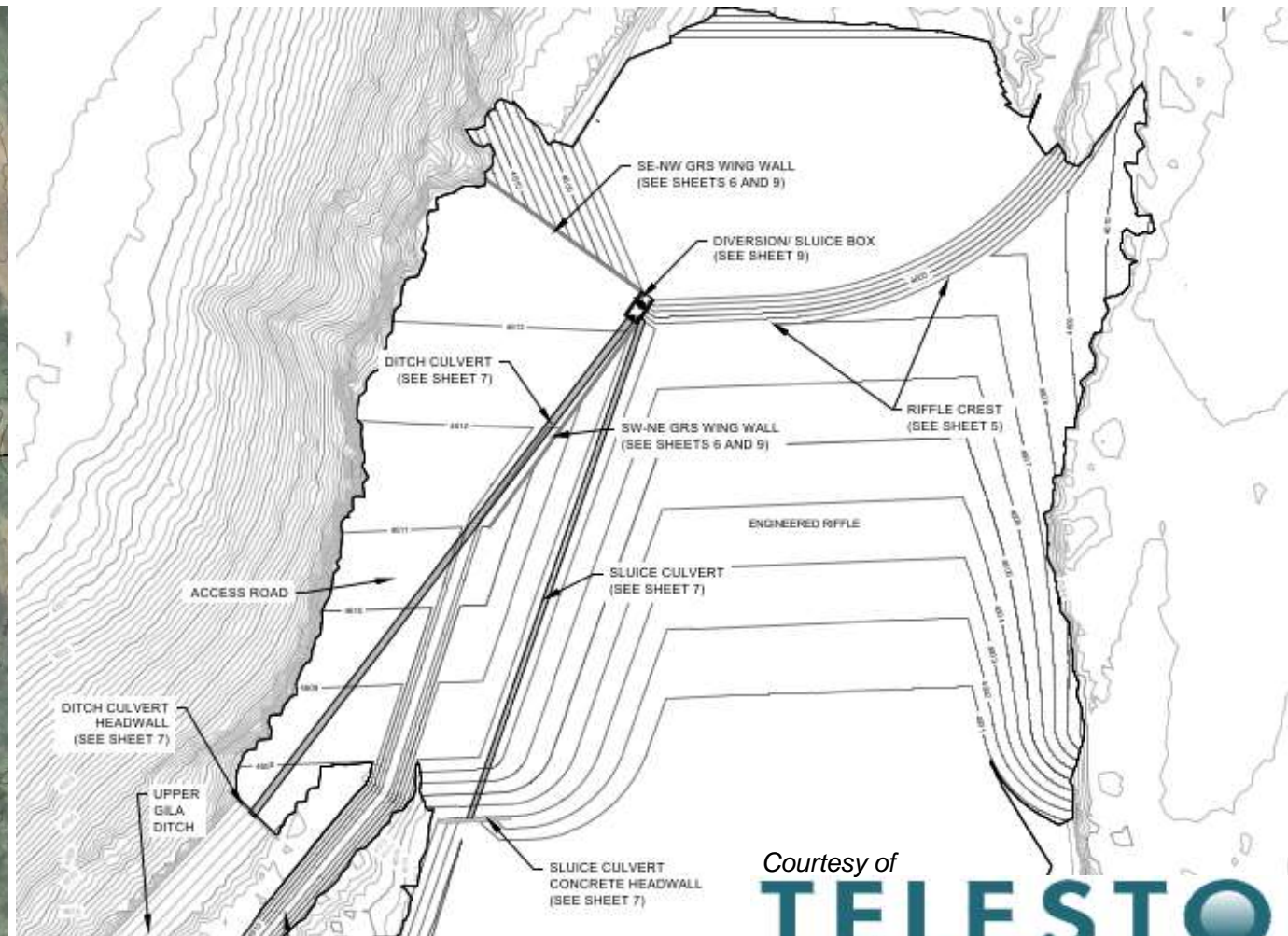
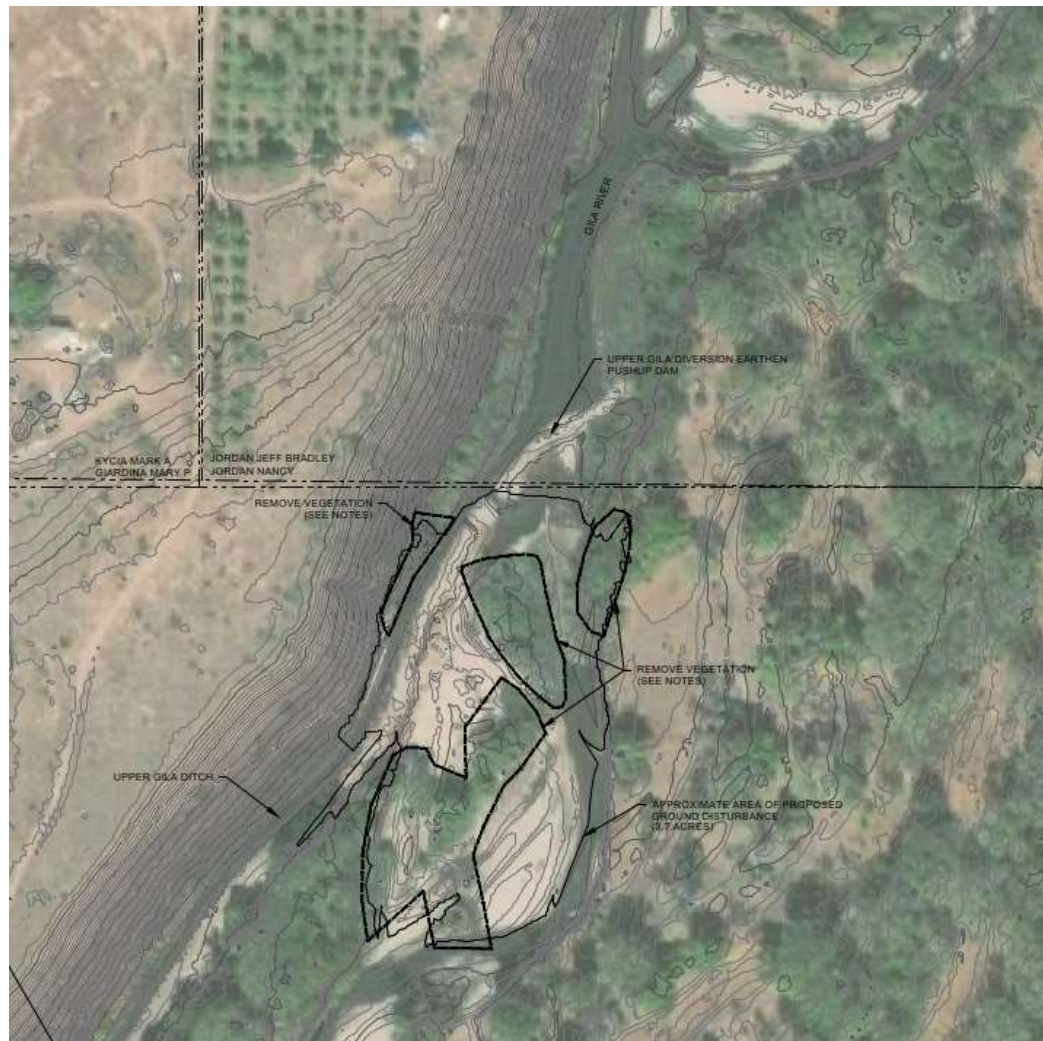
- BILL EVANS RESERVOIR DIVERSION
 - Counter-weight radial gates
 - Rapid channel adjustment and sedimentation. Complete backfill of headgates.
 - Downstream dredging and maintenance



PROPOSED HARDENED INFRASTRUCTURE APPROACH

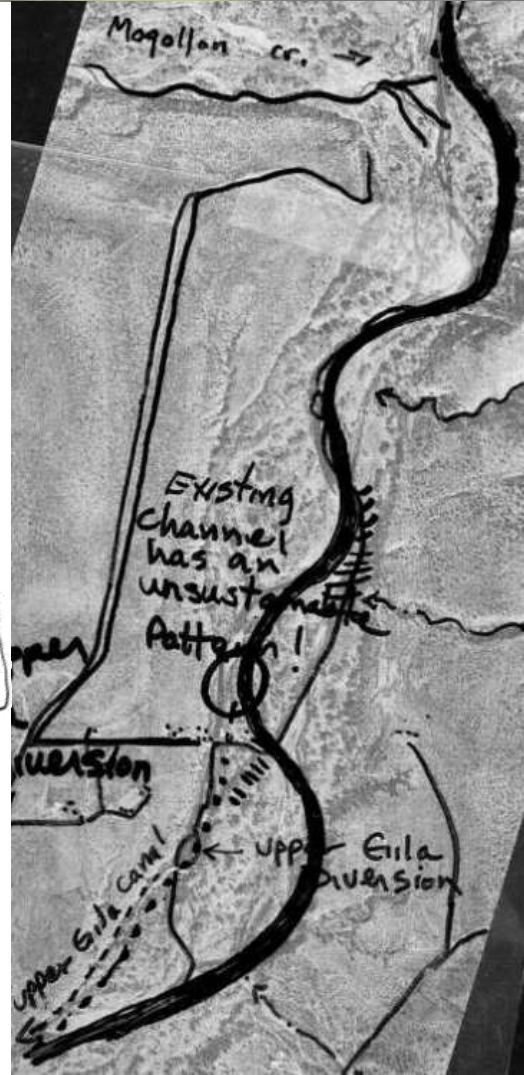
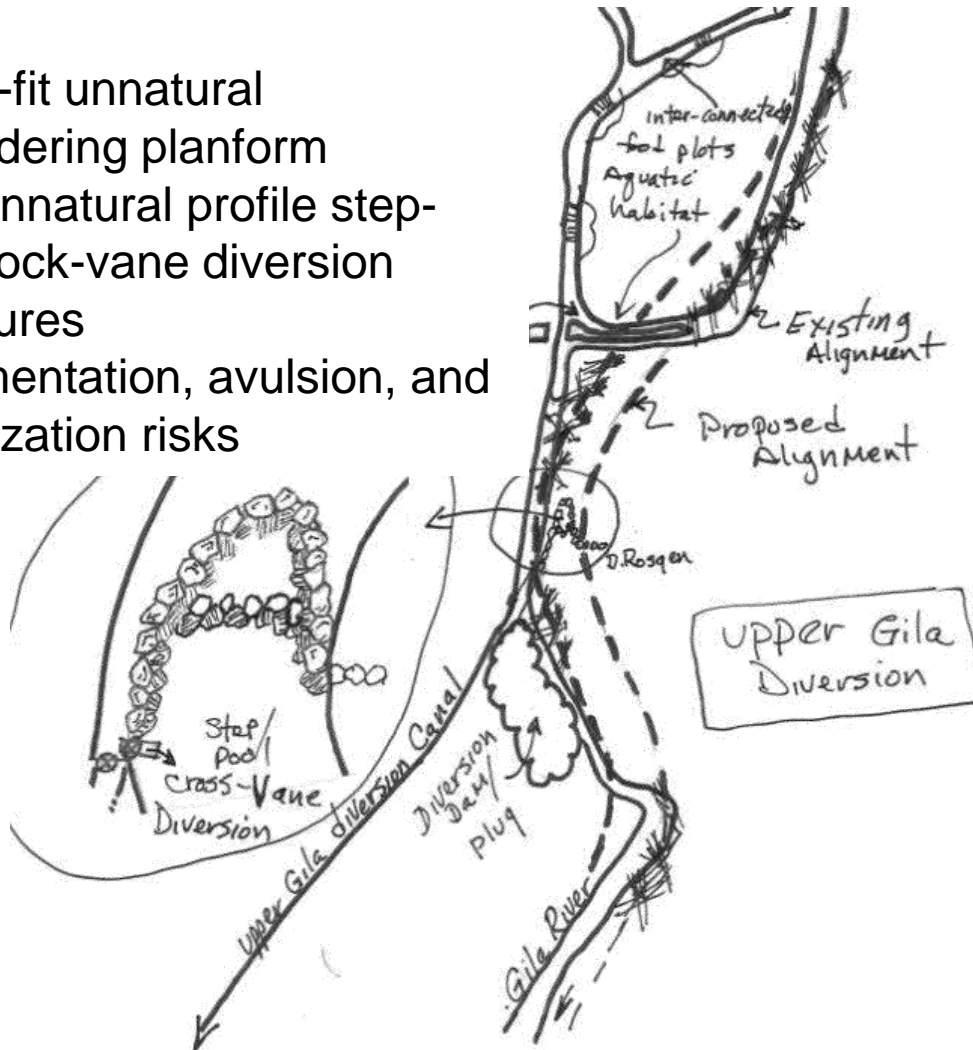


PROPOSED HARDENED INFRASTRUCTURE APPROACH



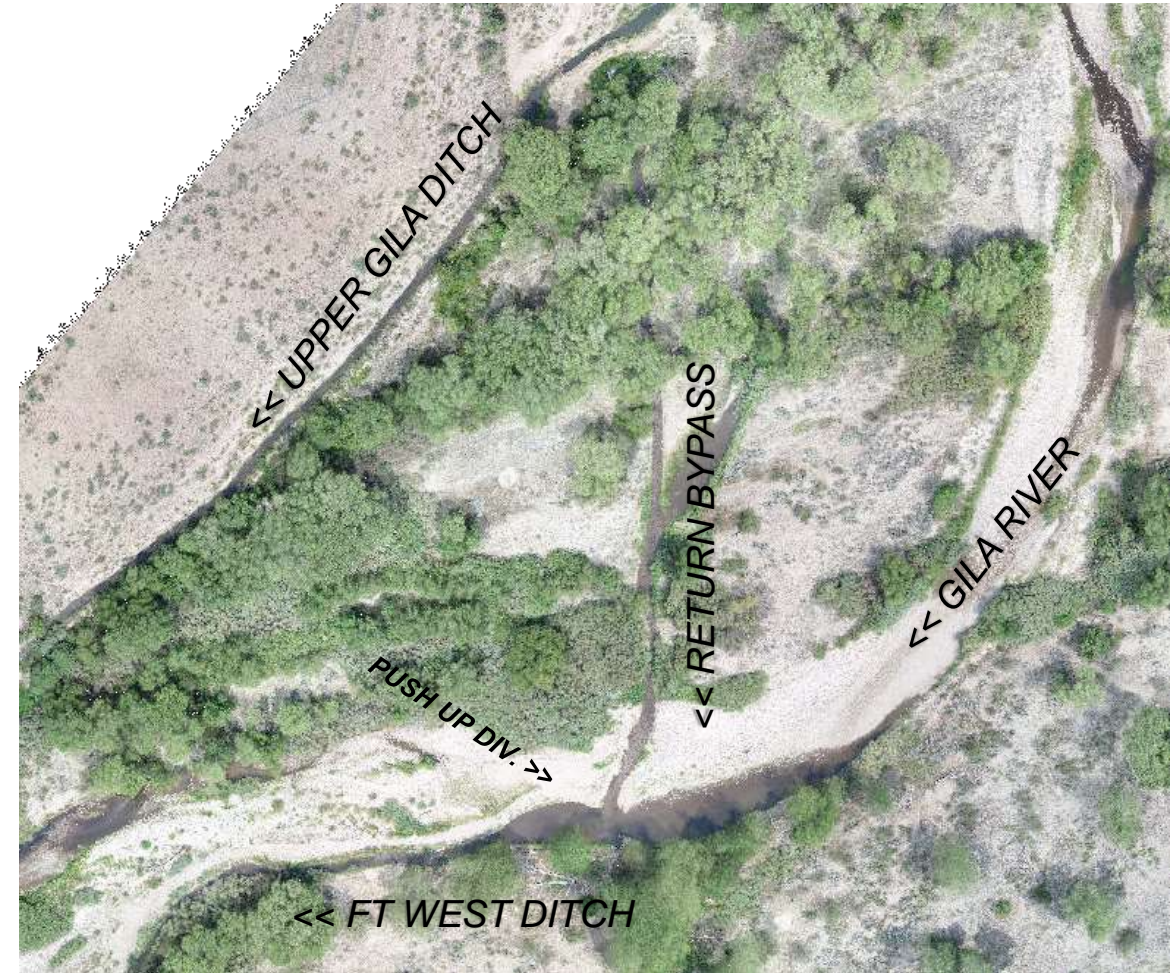
PROPOSED NATURAL RIVER APPROACH

- Force-fit unnatural meandering planform
- Add unnatural profile step-pool rock-vane diversion structures
- Sedimentation, avulsion, and mobilization risks

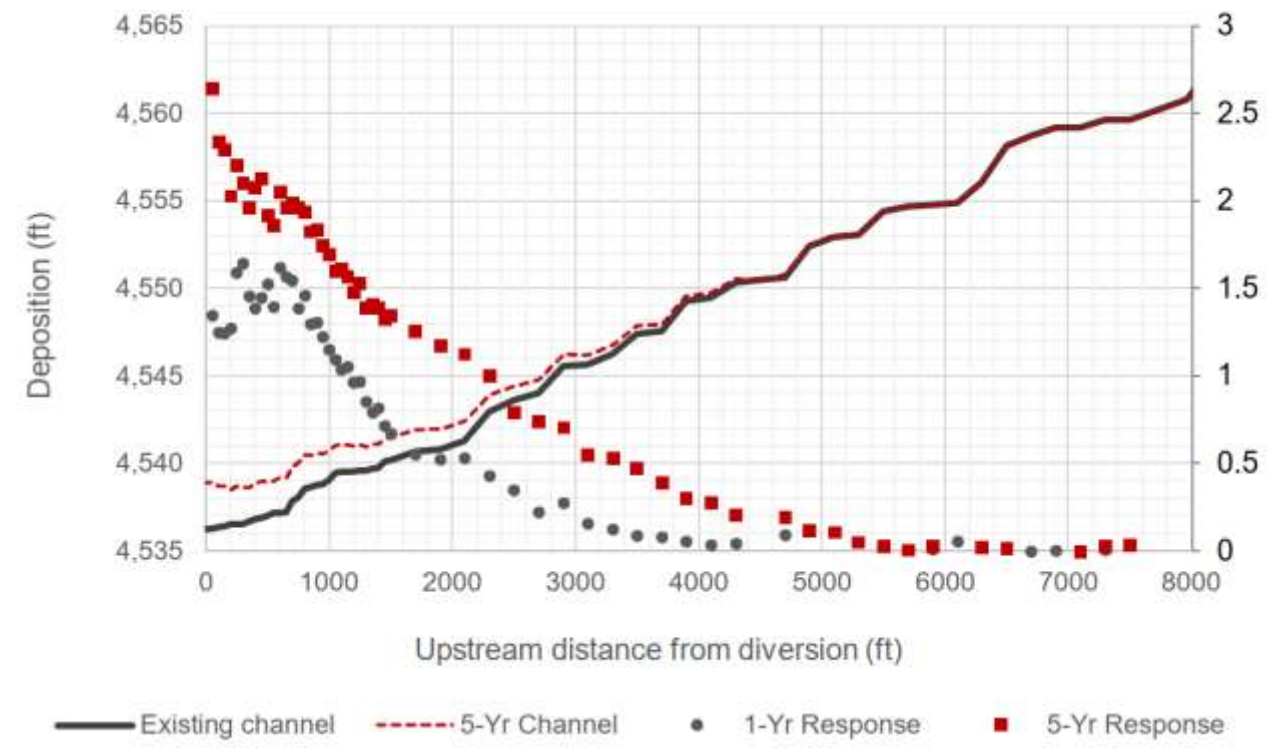
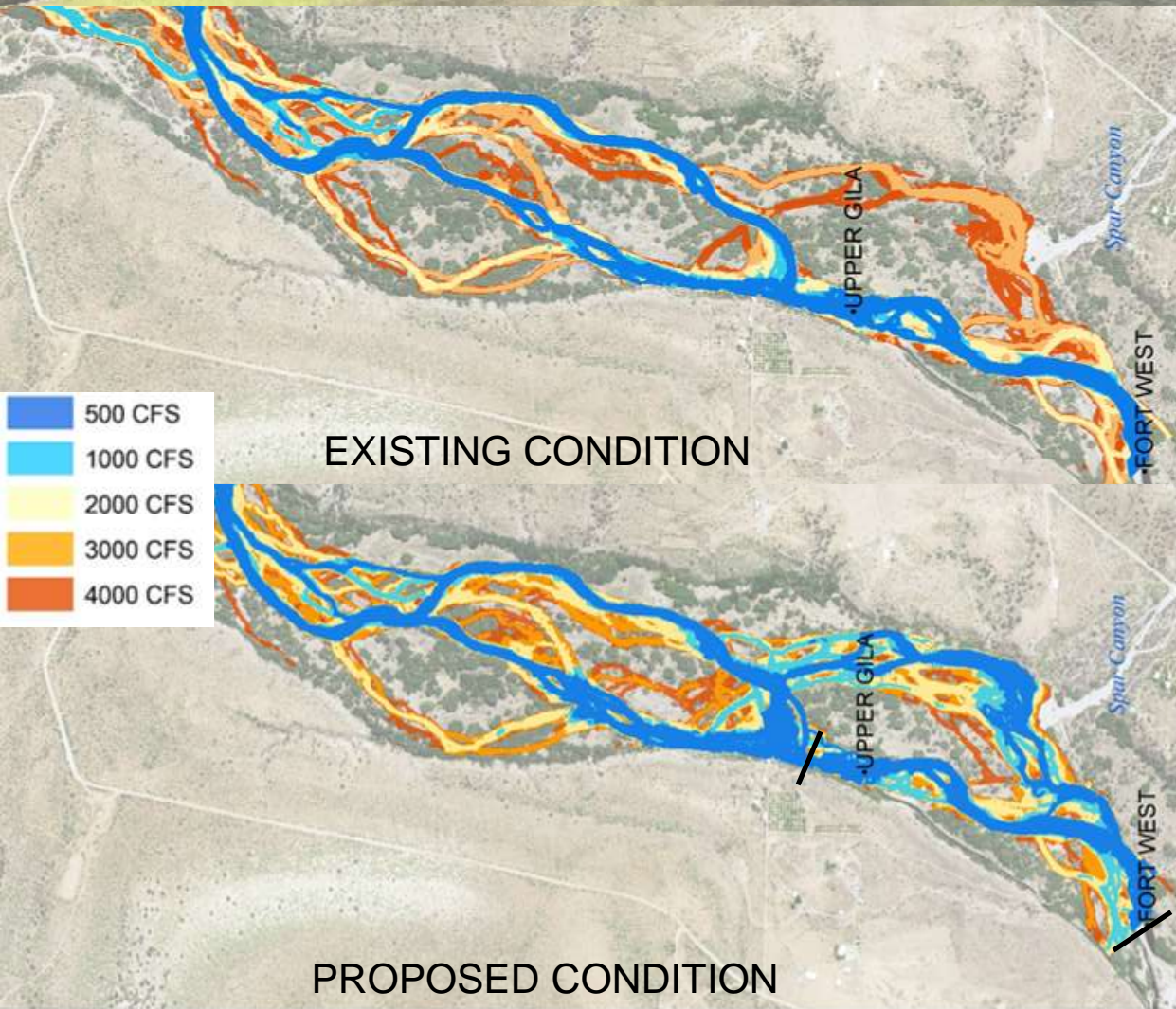


PROPOSED DIVERSION DESIGN

- DESIGN STEPS
- Quantify Q (channel/diversion) and Q_s inputs, local distributions
- Determine geomorphic responses and sensitivities
- Site-specific design alternative development to natural process



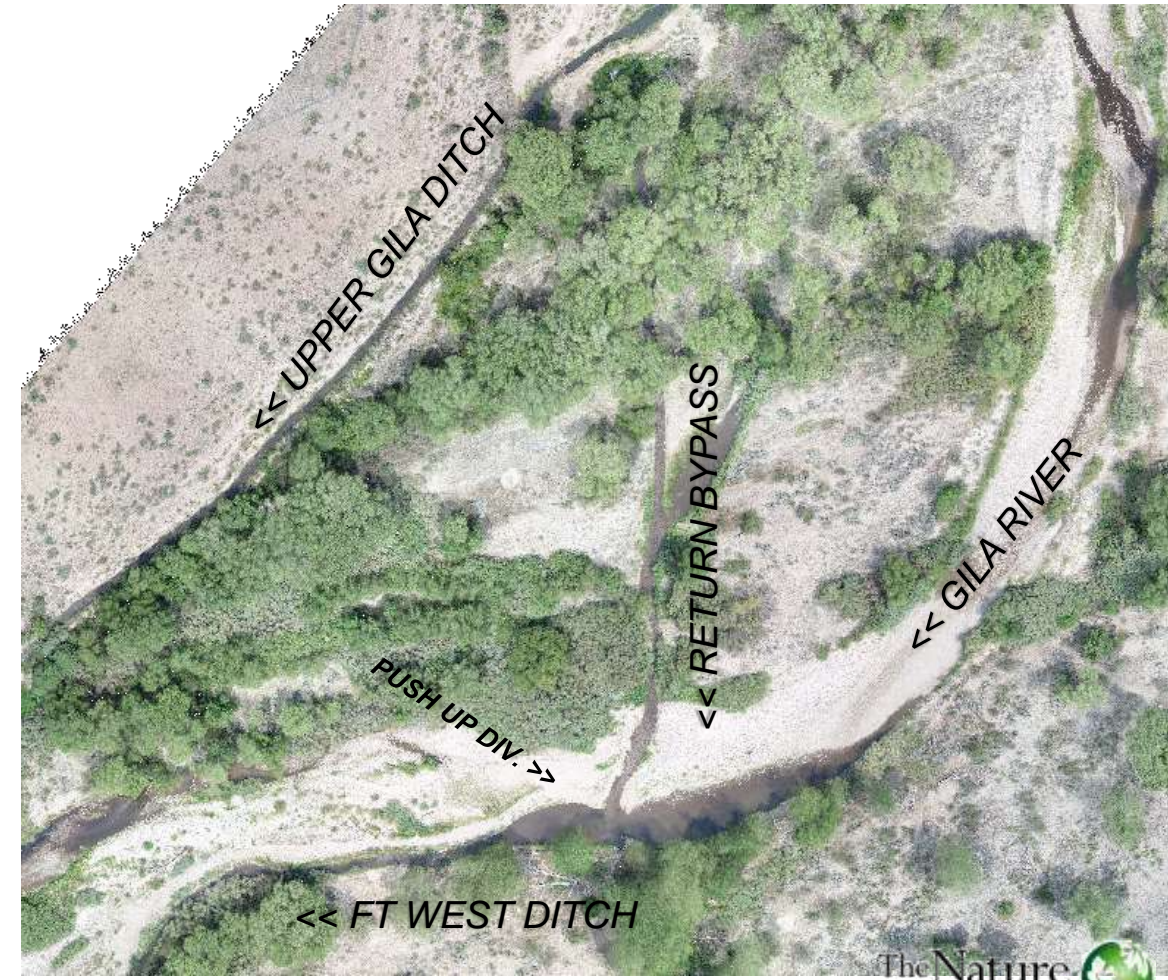
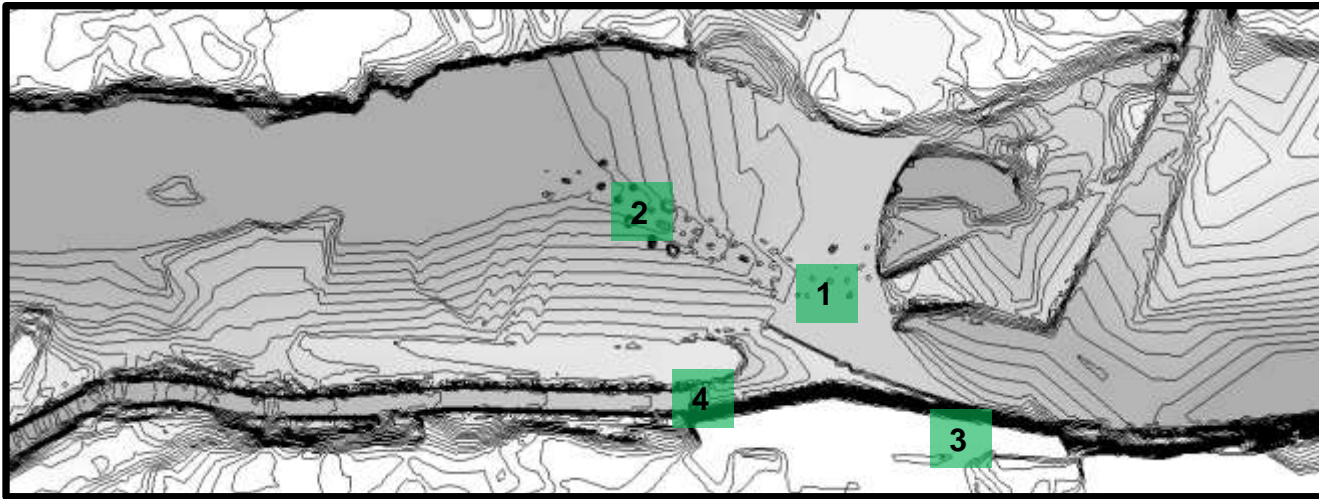
GEOMORPHIC CHANNEL RESPONSE POTENTIAL





PROPOSED DIVERSION DESIGN

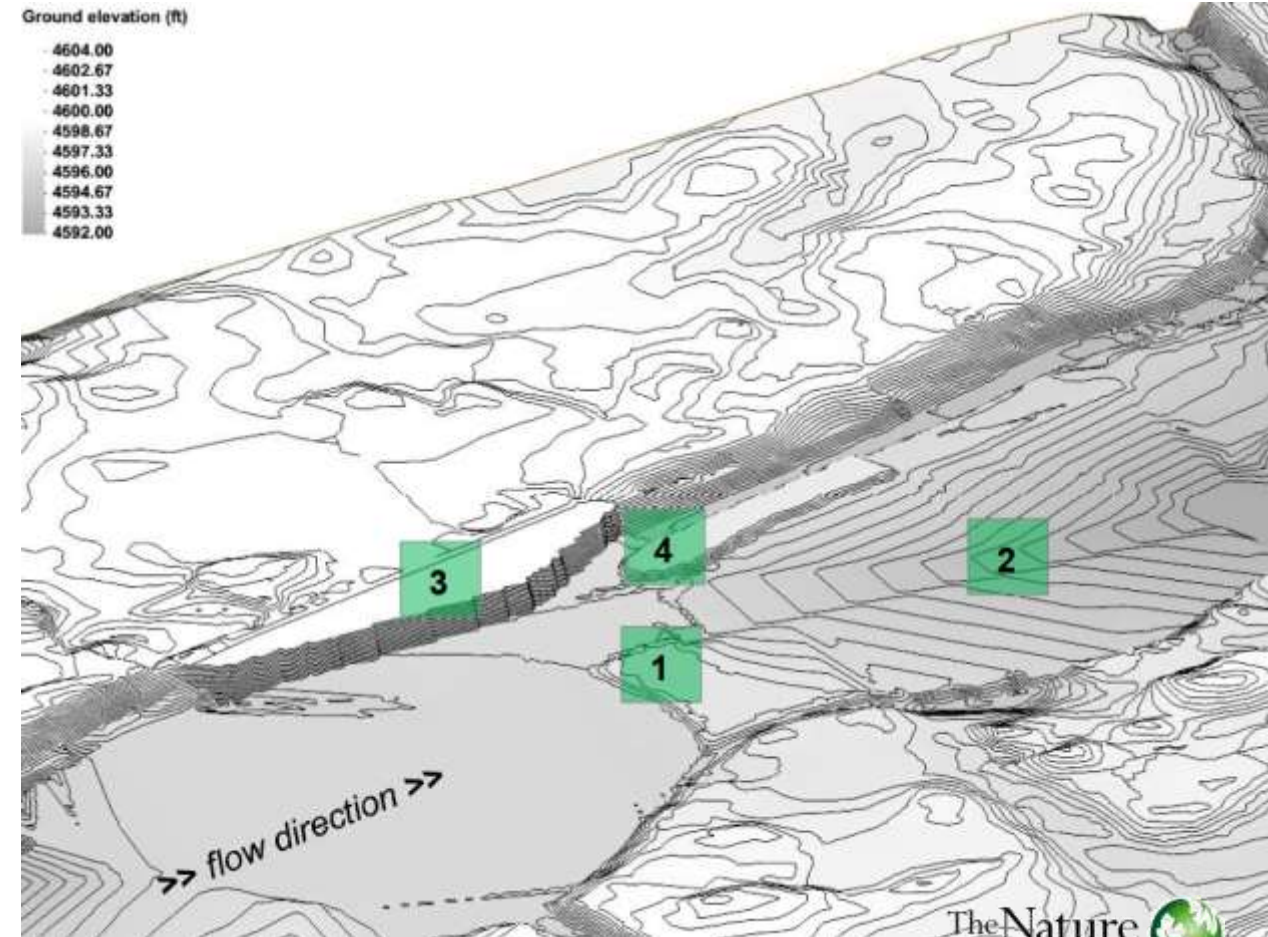
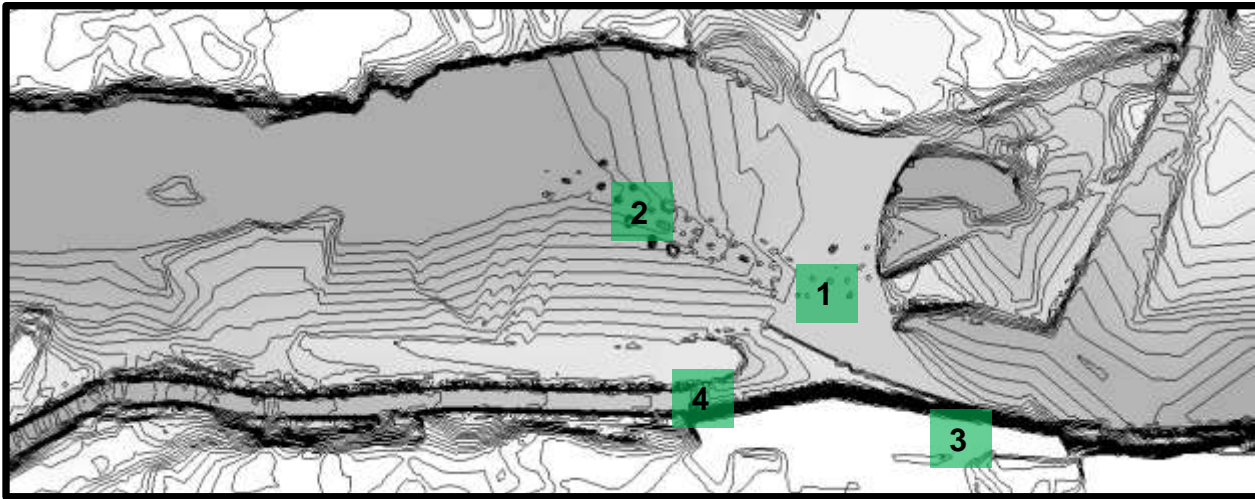
- DESIGN COMPONENTS
- **Hardened boulder “saltation” invert (1)**
 - Invert below ditch invert
- Engineered ramp – 2% grade; LRE (2)
- Outer-bank flow guide structure (3)
- Hardened ditch invert works (4)
 - Prescribed maintenance access





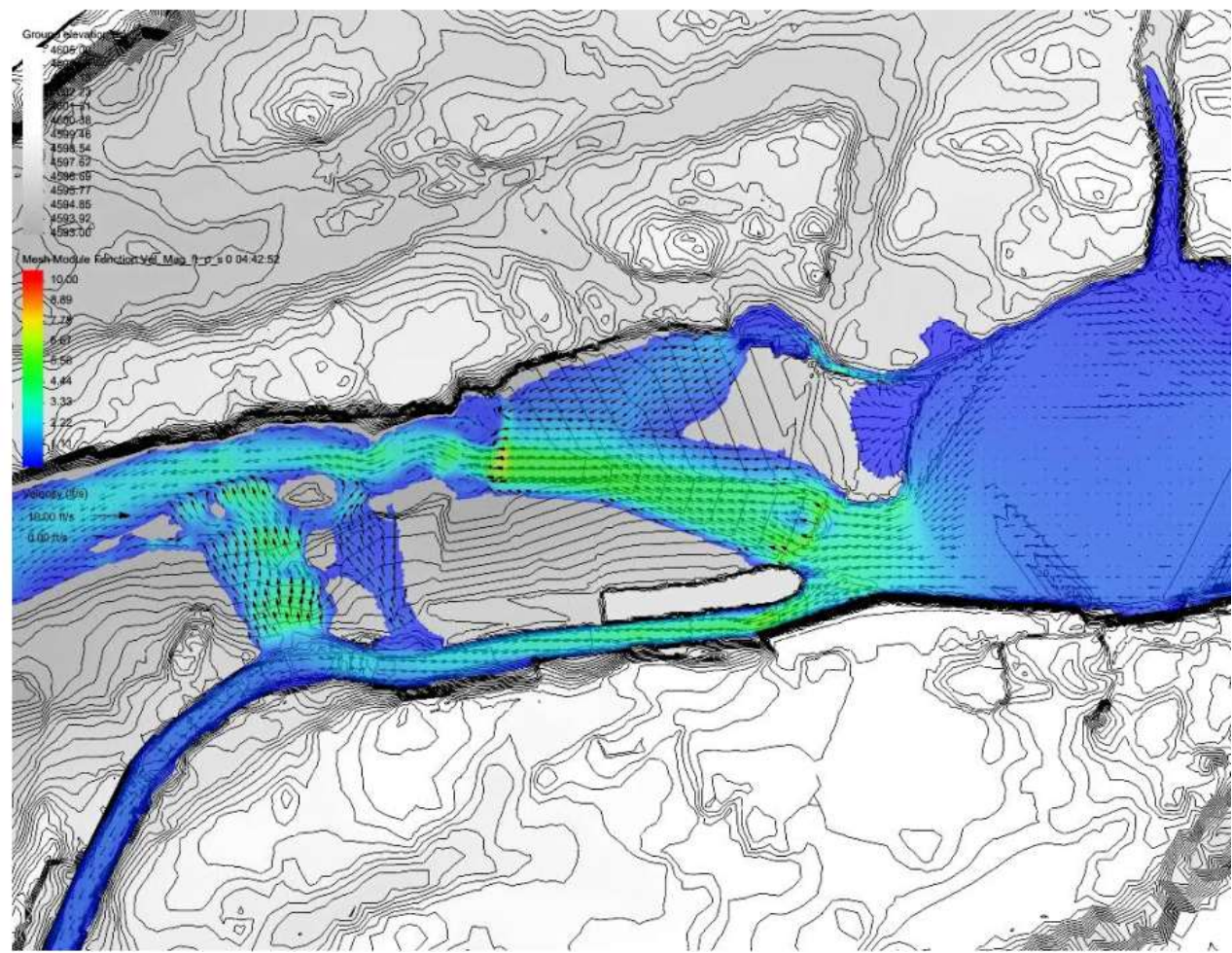
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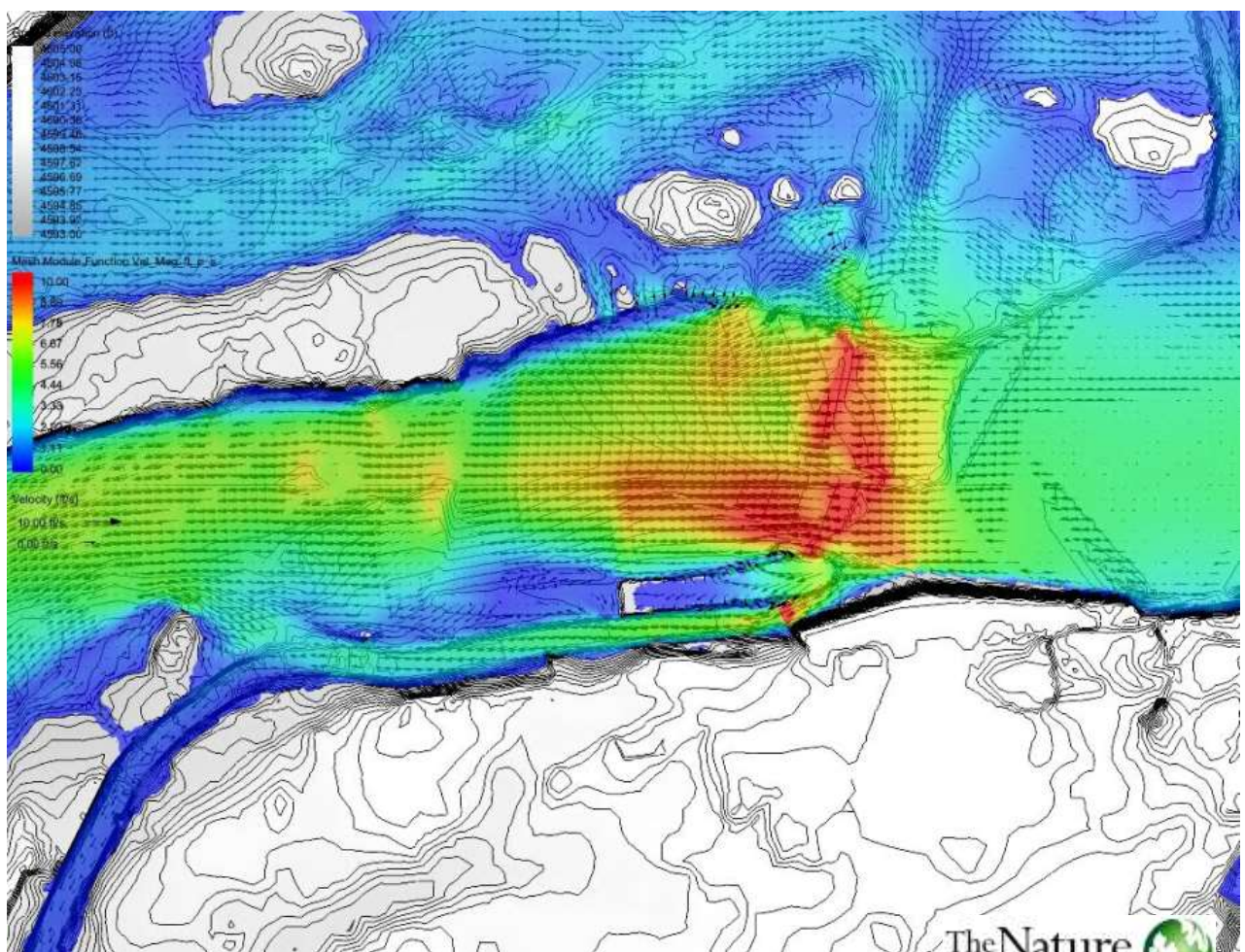


GILA RIVER DIVERSION ENGINEERING

PROPOSED DIVERSION DESIGN



100 CFS



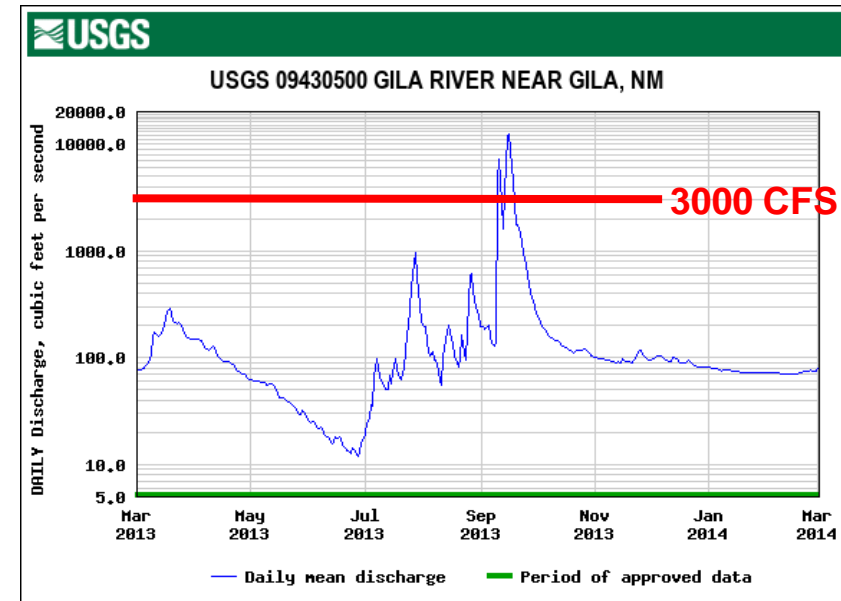
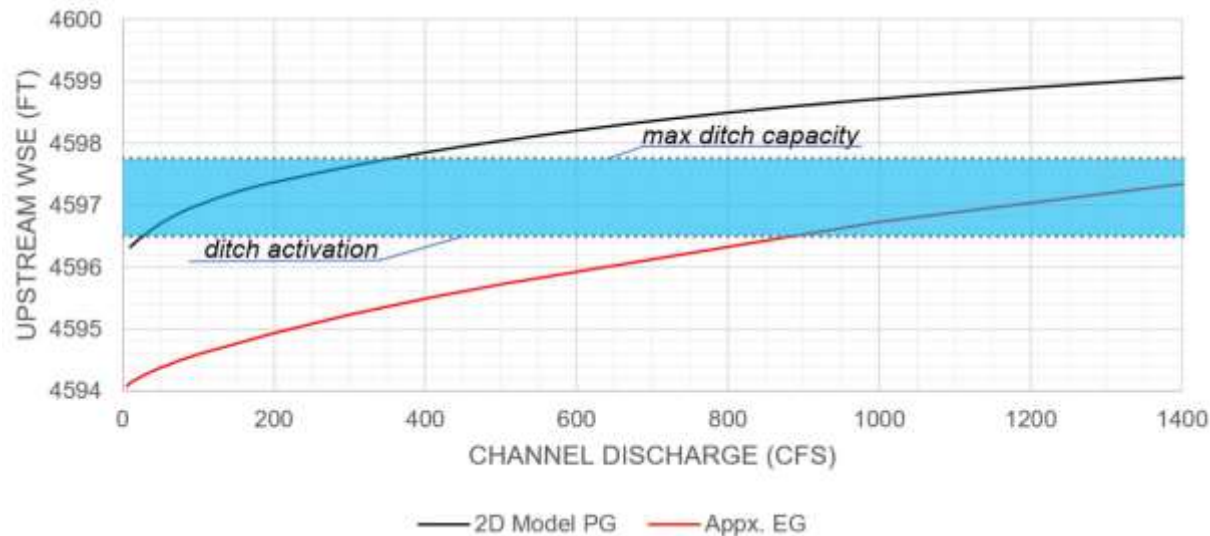
2000 CFS



PROPOSED DIVERSION DESIGN

- EX MOBILIZED CONFIGURATION
 - Ditch active near 850 cfs (10 cfs ditch)
 - Ditch maxed above 1400 cfs (> 60 cfs ditch)

- PR CONFIGURATION
 - Ditch active near 50 cfs (10 cfs ditch)
 - Ditch maxed above 300 cfs (> 60 cfs ditch)



Approx. 1000 ac-ft of water diversion potential saved with proposed design each mobilization event

PROPOSED DIVERSION DESIGN SUMMARY

- DESIGN OBJECTIVES

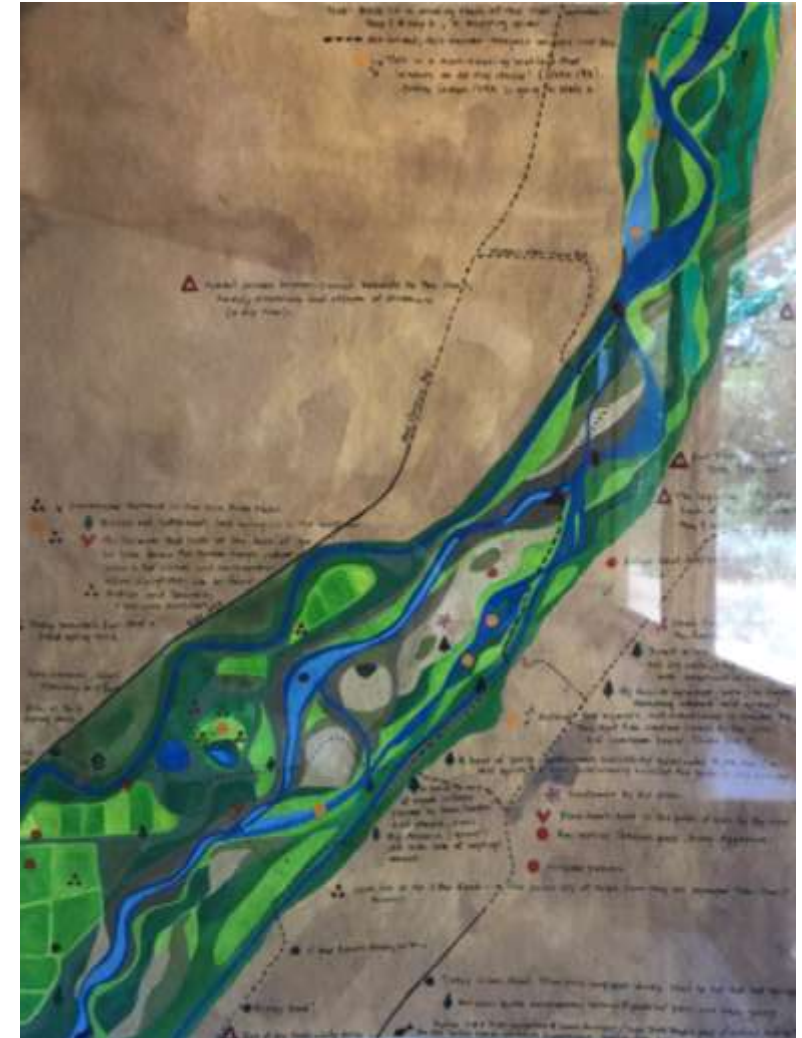
- Deliver water to irrigation ditch – **increased capacity over longer duration of hydrograph**
- Long-term sedimentation and maintenance – **predictable and routine maintenance to *build up* rather than *excavate and remove*. *Improvement* over existing push-up dams**

- DESIGN CONSTRAINTS

- Upstream/downstream fish passage – **velocities and depths within passable ranges**
- Sedimentation – **designed aggradation with channel transport dynamics**
- Upstream flooding – **no spatial impact**
- Geomorphic – **Avulsion risk relatively low at Ft West**
- Cost – **\$870K**
- Aesthetic – **local and natural materials**

PRESENTATION SUMMARY

- Gila River may remain 'free-flowing' and 'wild' for a reason
- Design a diversion structure to a river environment, not a river to a diversion structure
- Sediment, fluvial geomorphology, local hydraulics are always unique
- Few one-size-fits-all solutions for river engineering; generalizations can cause problems
- All the tools are available to quantifiably design river structures for a variety of applications/scenarios
 - Sedimentation and scour
 - Geomorphic system response
 - 2D/CFD modeling
 - Fish passage biomechanics modeling





QUESTIONS

THANK YOU!

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