

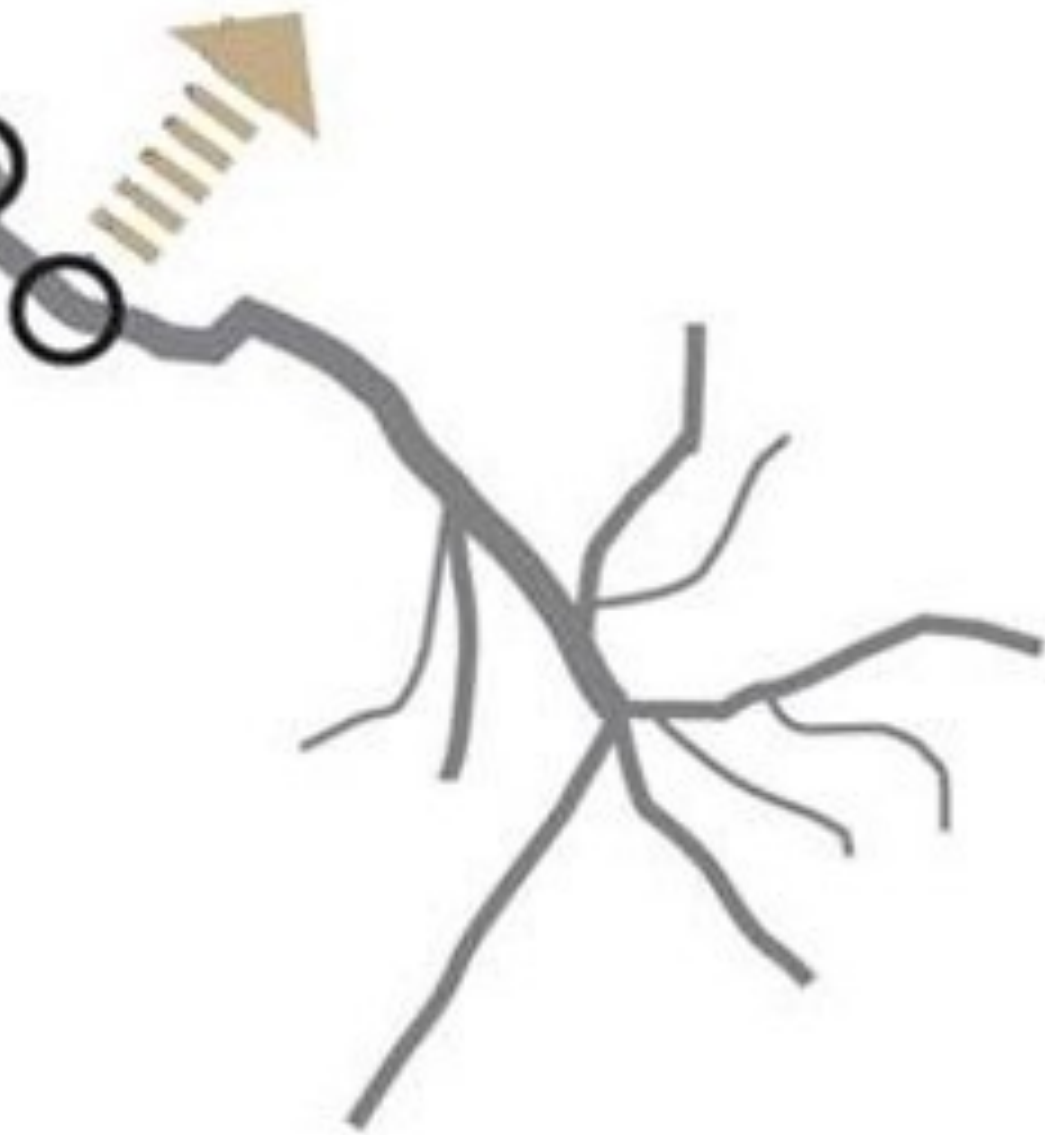
tions
successful
that
and





STANDARDIZED ANALYSIS

- Provides consistency in analysis for a single planning question, such as what is best to capture sediment
- Reduces computation time
- Easier to determine comparative outcomes across multiple scenarios, sizes and structure types



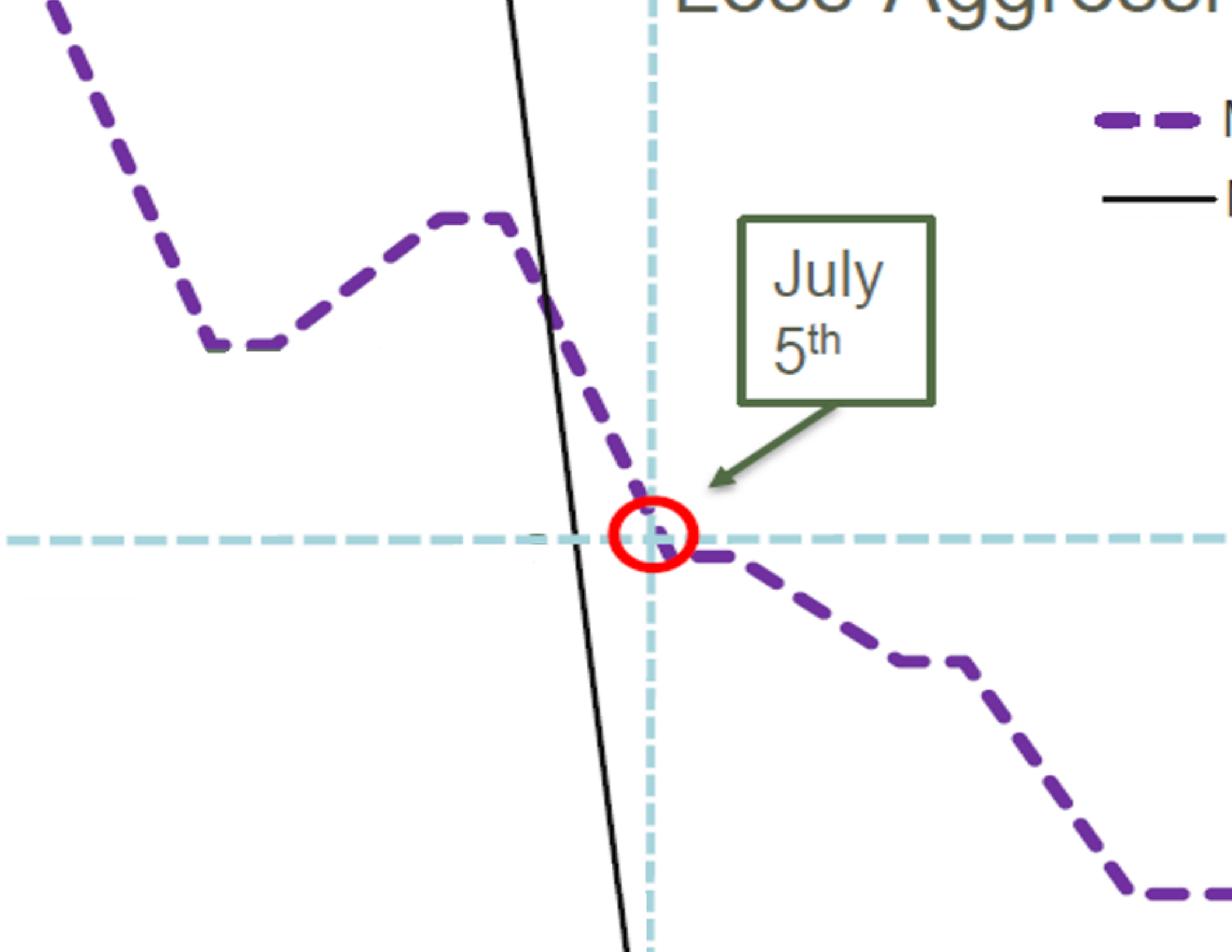
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- Likely to
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WORKING GROUP PURPOSE

Sediment Diversion Operations Expert Working Group
document the complex environmental, social, economic
involved with the operation of a sediment divers



The WG does not attempt to
Operation Plan, but instead
on strategies and options to
monitoring to be conducted



Shirley Laska

Social Sciences

University of New Orleans
Lowlander Center



Earl Melancon, Jr.

Oysters and Shellfish

Nicholls State University



Alex McCerquodale



Andy Nyman

EXPERTS

Experts, selected members, in meetings their expertise.

MEETINGS

An all-day meeting was held every month for 8 months (from Sept 2015 through April 2016). Each meeting focused on a key topic of importance to operating a sediment diversion.

CASE STUDY

The Mid-Barataria Sediment Diversion used as a case study it was the first to begin the engineering design phase. We that the diversion to be constructed



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COMMUNITIE
ECONC

01.13.16

FISH & WILDLIFE

12.14.15

WETLAND HEALTH

11.20.15

WATER QUALITY



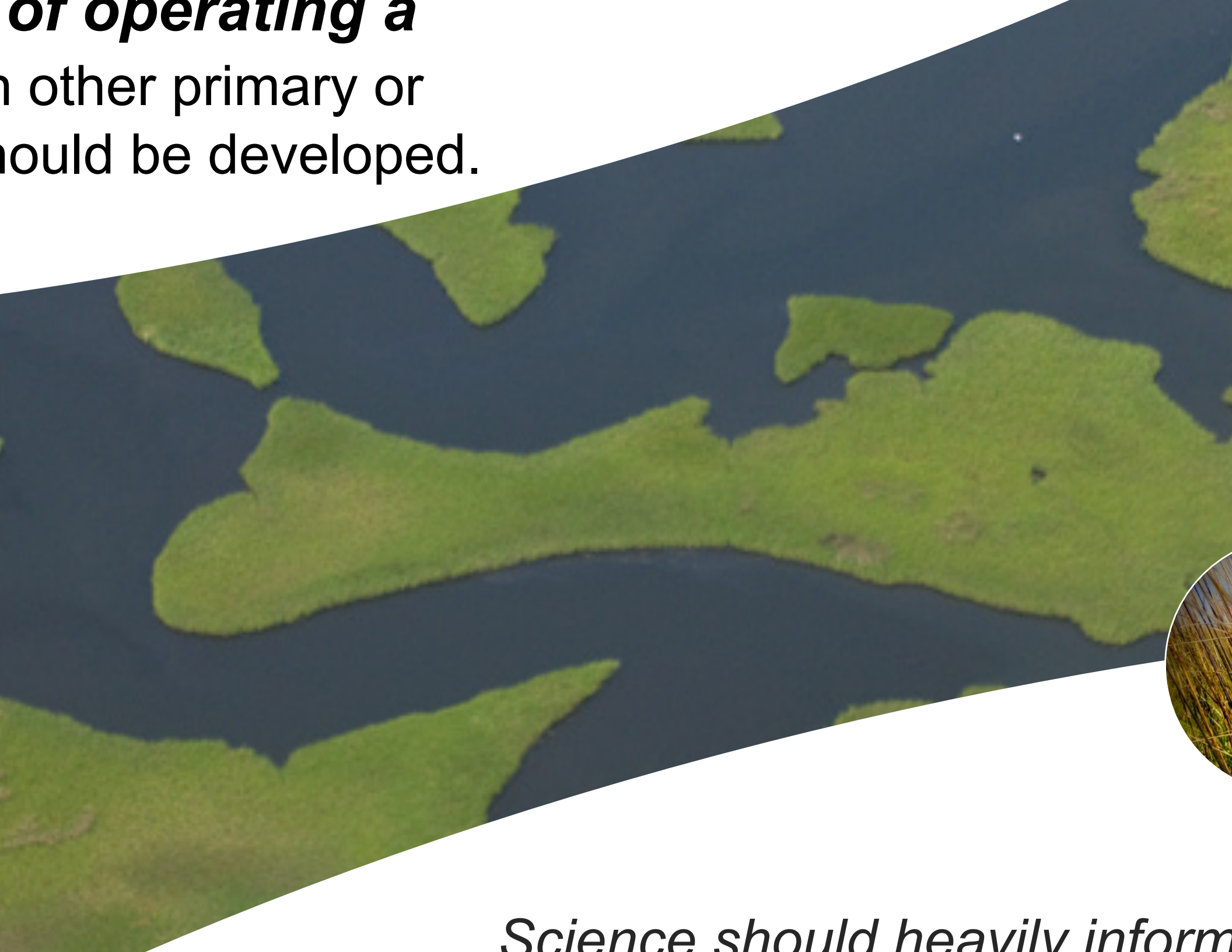
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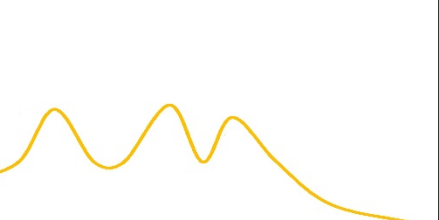
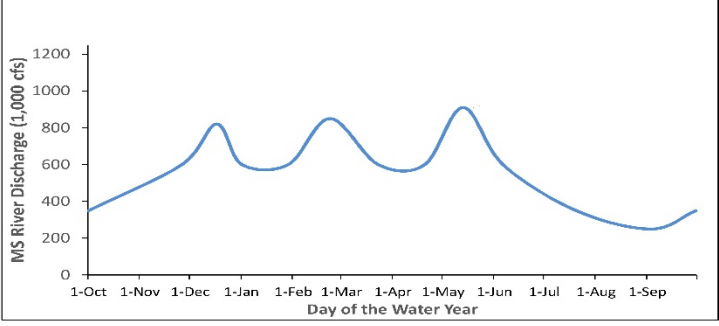
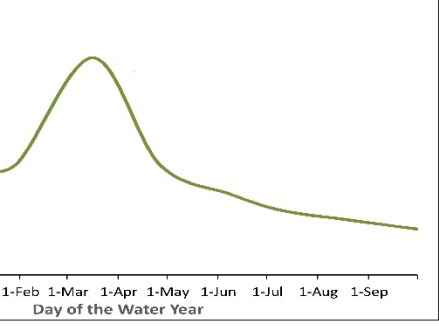
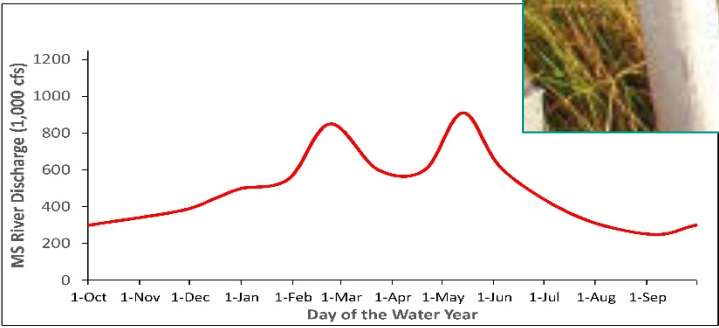
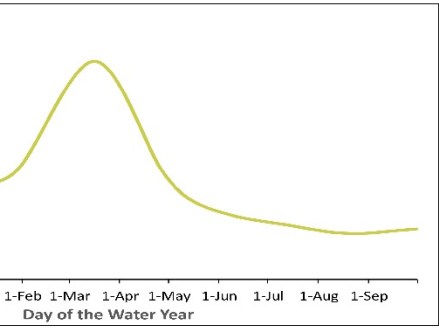


RECOMMENDATION

or operating a
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ould be developed.

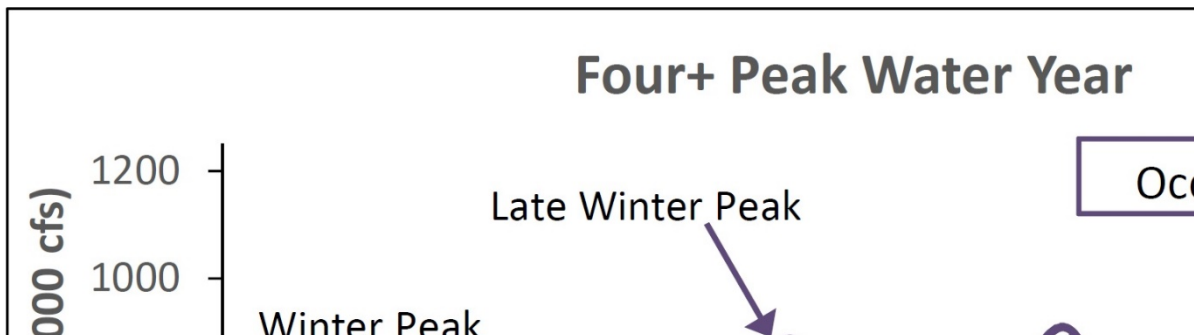
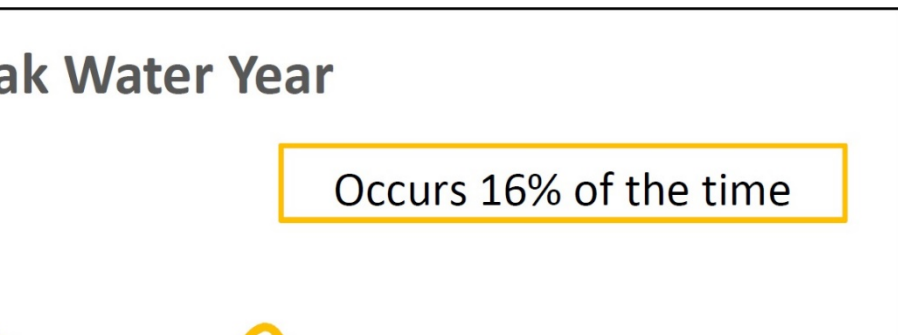
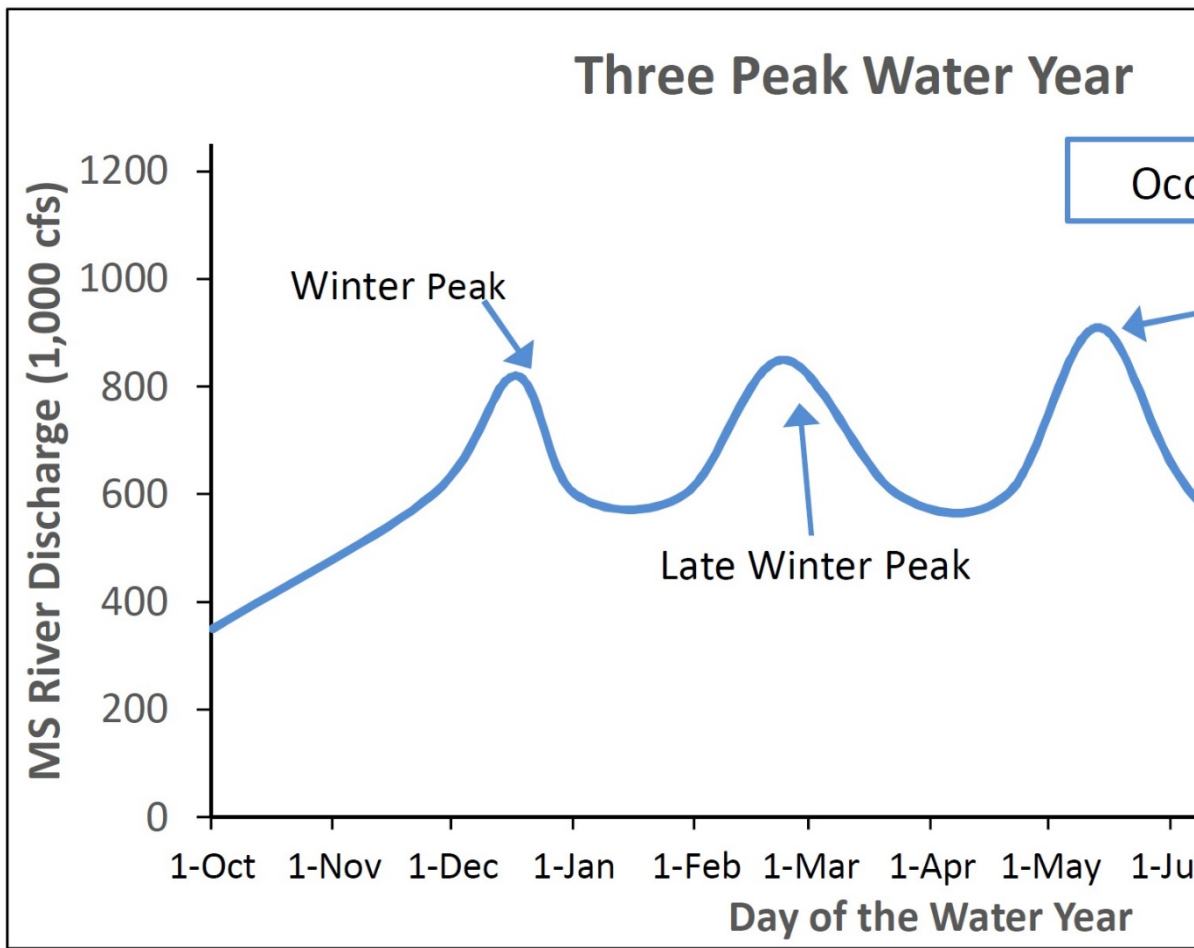
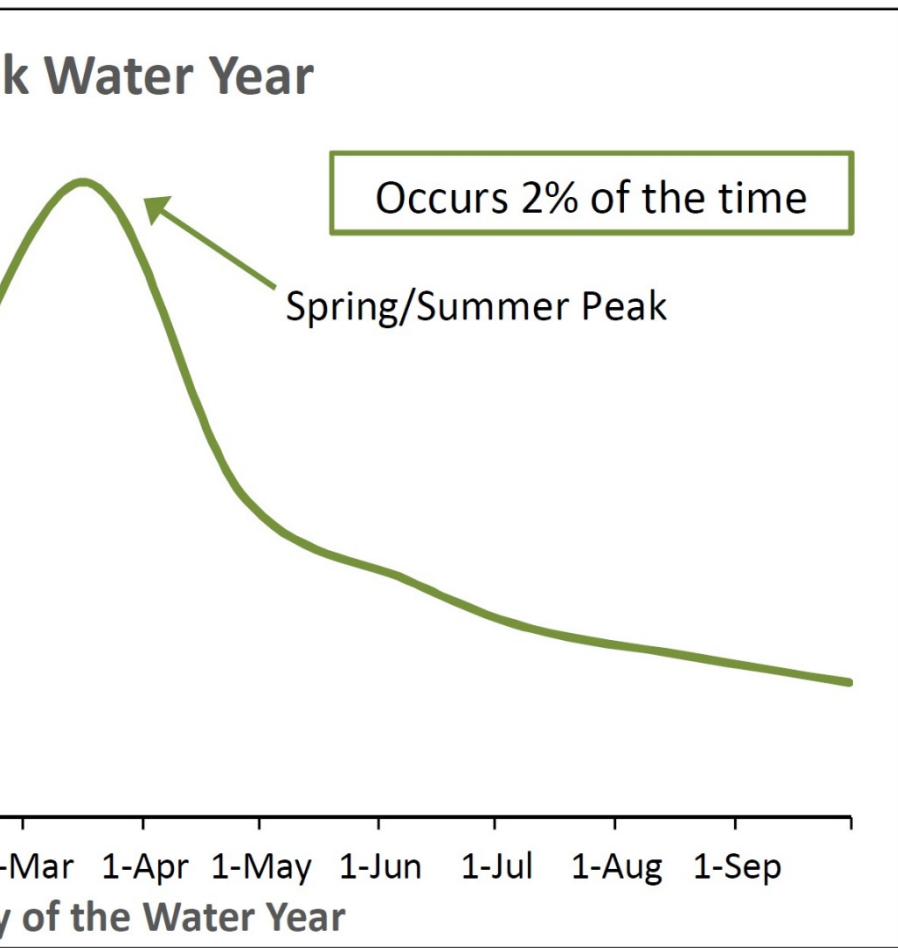
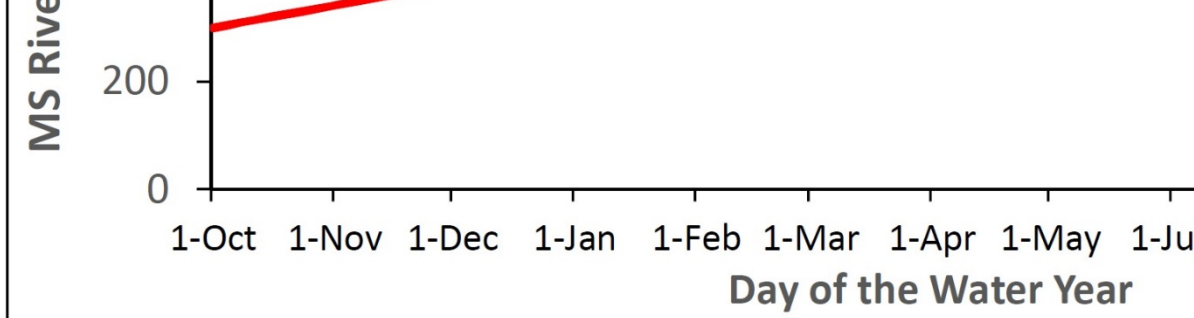
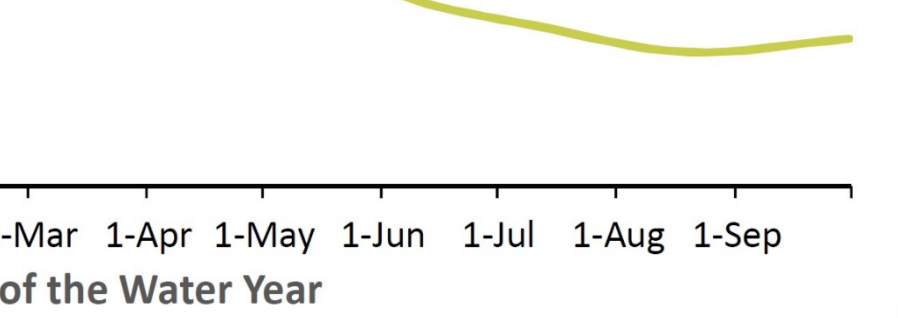


Science should heavily inform



Strategies





DISTRIBUTARY CHANNEL NETWORK

WATER LEVELS

EROSION



An estimated 5-10 years is needed to develop a distributary channel network that can move 75,000 cfs through the basin without causing backwater flooding.

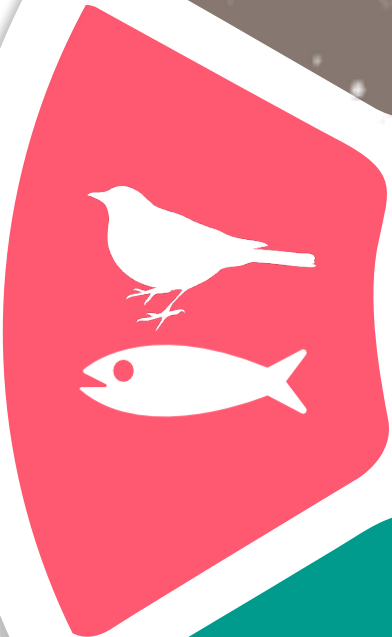
Operations should ramp up to 75,000 cfs over time to

The diversion channel will be flowing into already fragmented, degraded wetlands. In some of these areas, water levels are already high at certain times. Research is needed on how long it will take water levels to even out

The outfall of the diversion consists of weak, highly erodible marshes. The jet plume that enters the basin will cause some scour in the channel and immediate outfall area. Efforts should be made to anticipate this erosion and limit it to areas

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OVER 600,000 CFS

41%

2+ WINTER PEAKS

14

3+

WINTER PEAK

BETWEEN 500,000 AND 600,000 CFS

79%

2+ WINTER PEAKS

6

3+

%

WINTER PEAK

LENGTH OF PEAKS

Between 500,000 cfs and 600,000 cfs, peaks



Denitrification

Operations during spring and summer require a more intricate and balance of



Provide adequate dry period for especially at the start of growing



Optimize denitrification – rates and concentrations in the river and



Minimize negative net effects on Include predictions of effect, res mitigation options and commun (or actual effects) to the public.



Alligators, once established and can be impacted



Blue crab spawn in M



operating on the rising limb would result in:

56%

of the water diverted

72%

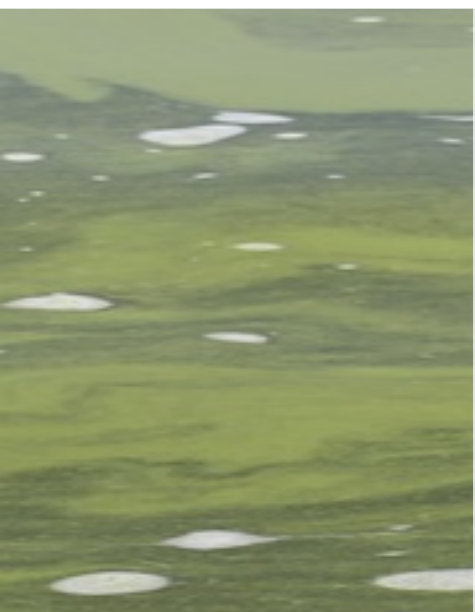
of the sediment diverted

compared to operating on both the rising and falling limbs of
flood p



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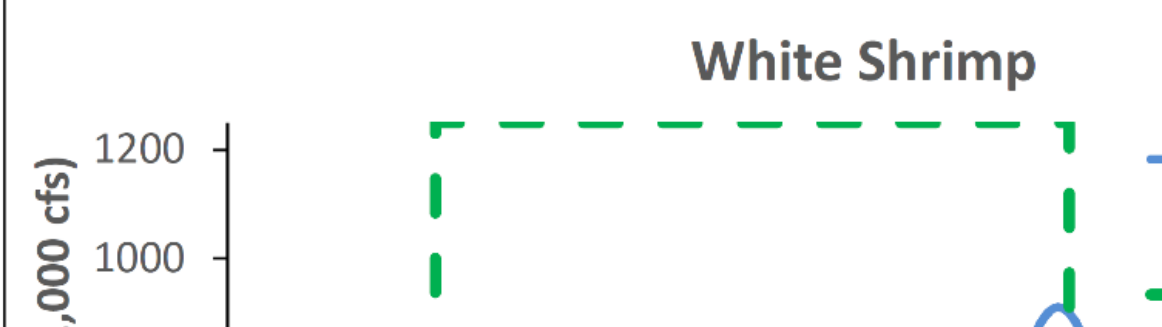
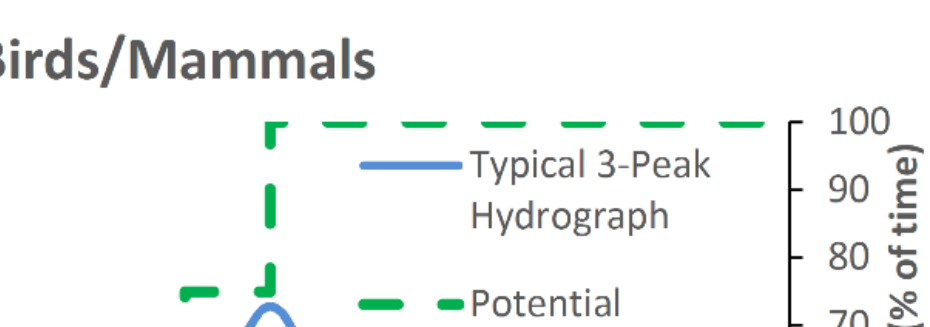
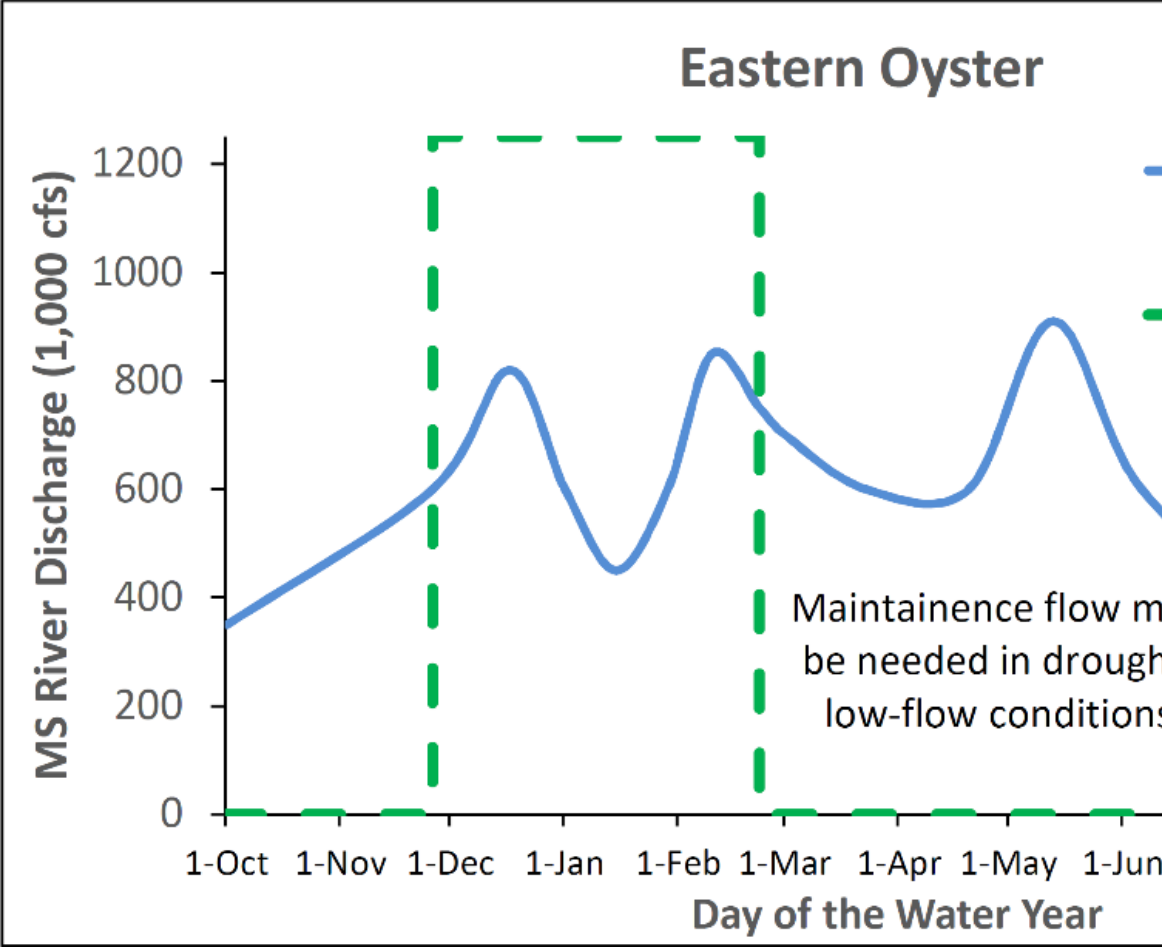
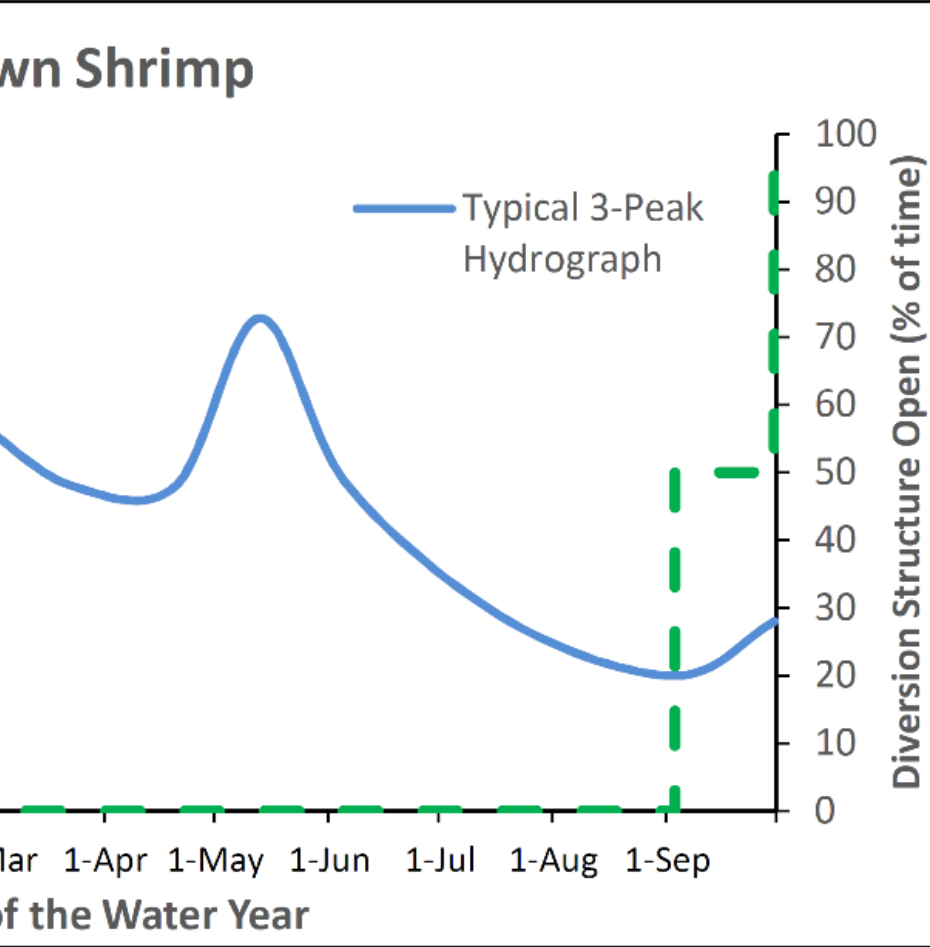
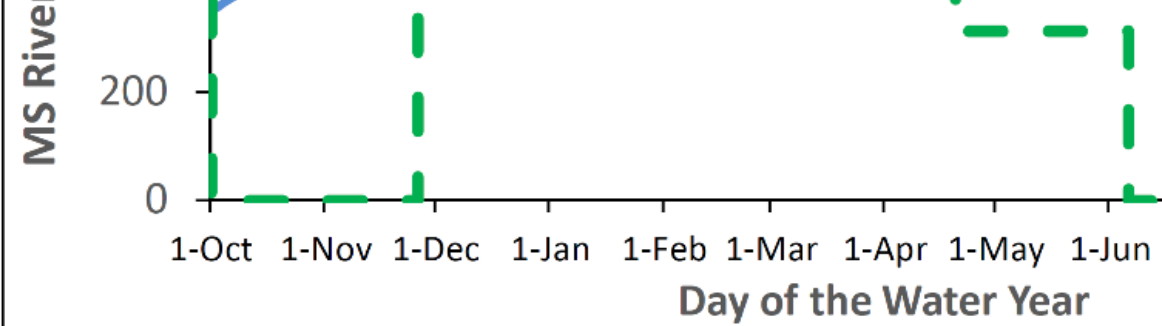
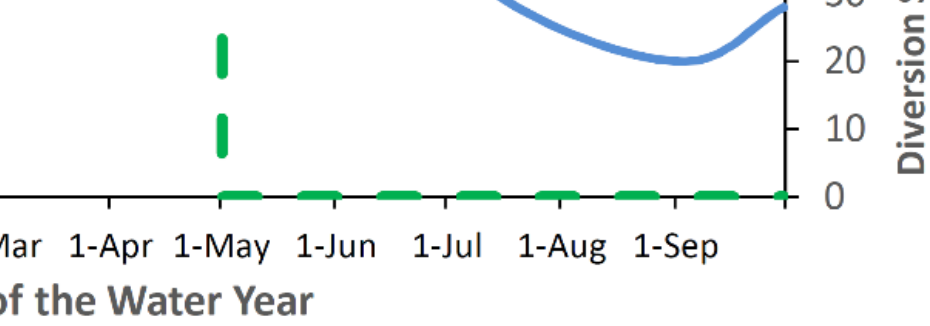
IN BARATARIA BASIN

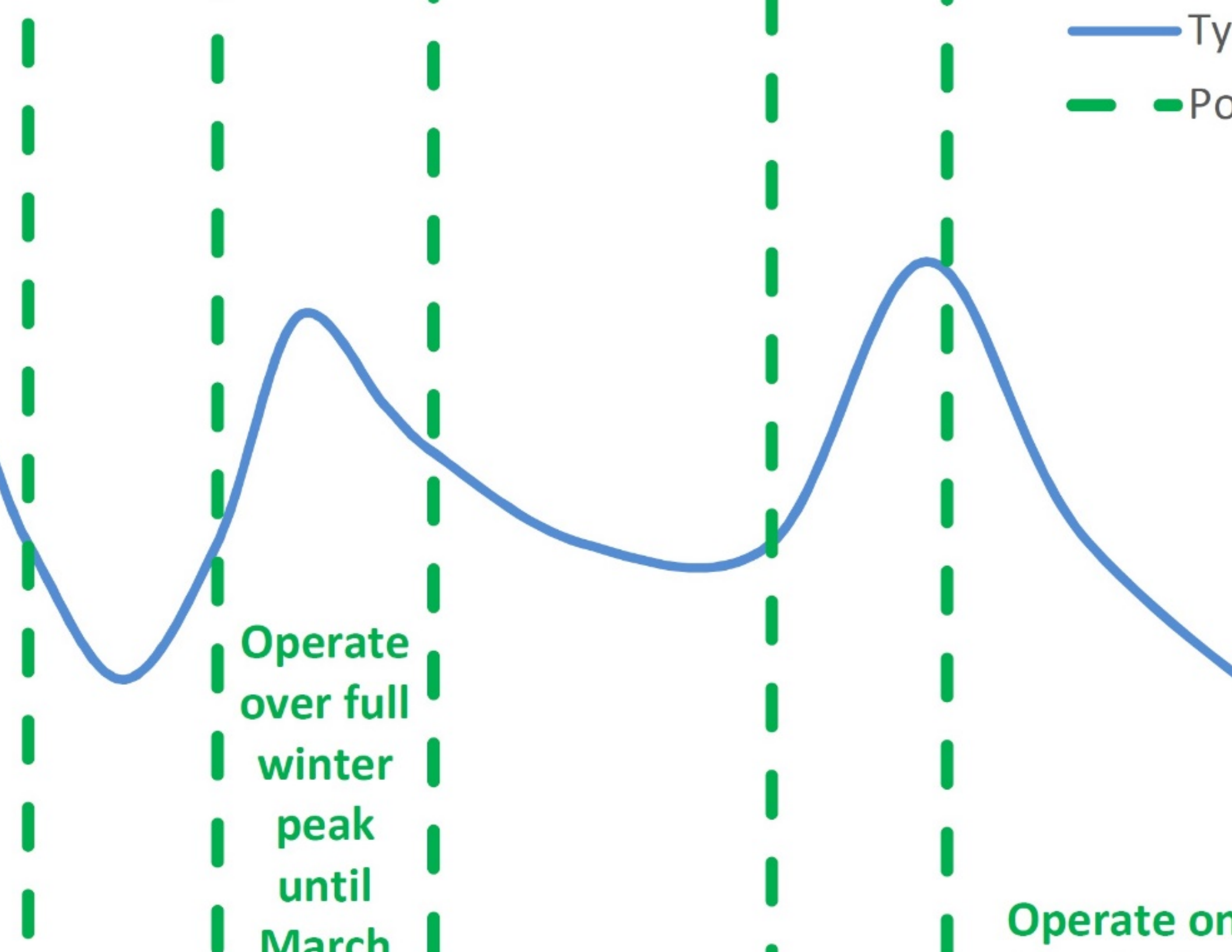


Water Quality

Salinity, temperature, nutrients and suspended sediment are all key variables to a healthy ecosystem. How quickly water is moving









Socio-
Economic
Analysis

Accelerate Studies



Transparen

Dialogue with Affected Parties

FISH & WILDLIFE SPECIES



HYDROLOGY & GEOLOGY



A photograph of a sunset over a large body of water. The sun is a bright white circle in the upper right, with a long, vertical, reddish-orange reflection on the water's surface. The sky is a gradient of purple and blue. The water is dark blue, and the distant shoreline is visible as a dark line. The foreground shows a dark, rocky or sandy bank on the left.

mississippiriverdelta.org/diversio