

Sedimentation Patterns Within the Atchafalaya Basin and Morganza Spillway Before and After the Lower Mississippi Flood of 2011.

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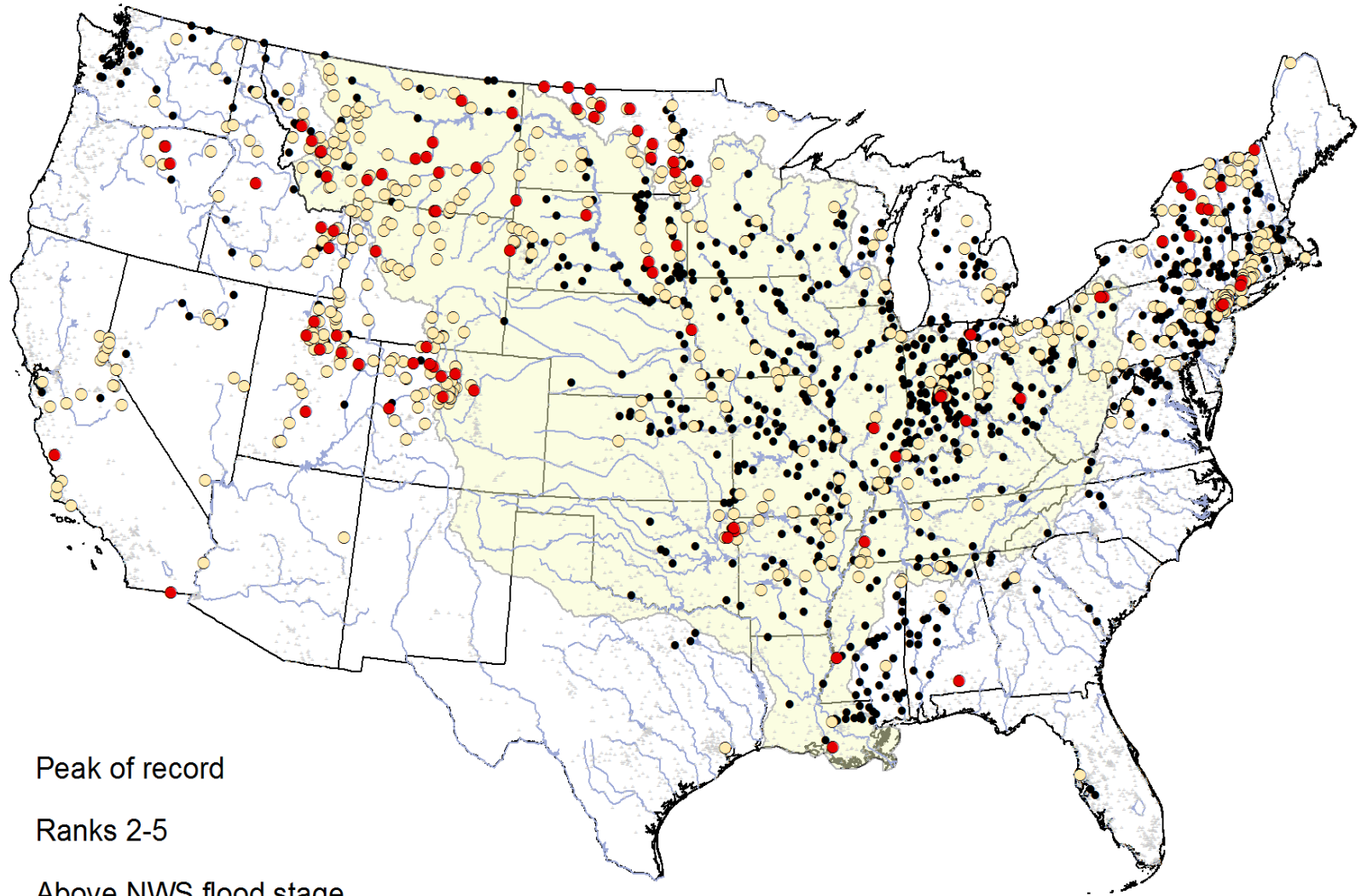
US Geological Survey

Louisiana Water Science Center



Morganza
Spillway during
the 2011 release

2011 Major Flood Peaks





Morganza Spillway

Modern Atchafalaya Basin

Atchafalaya River, mainstem

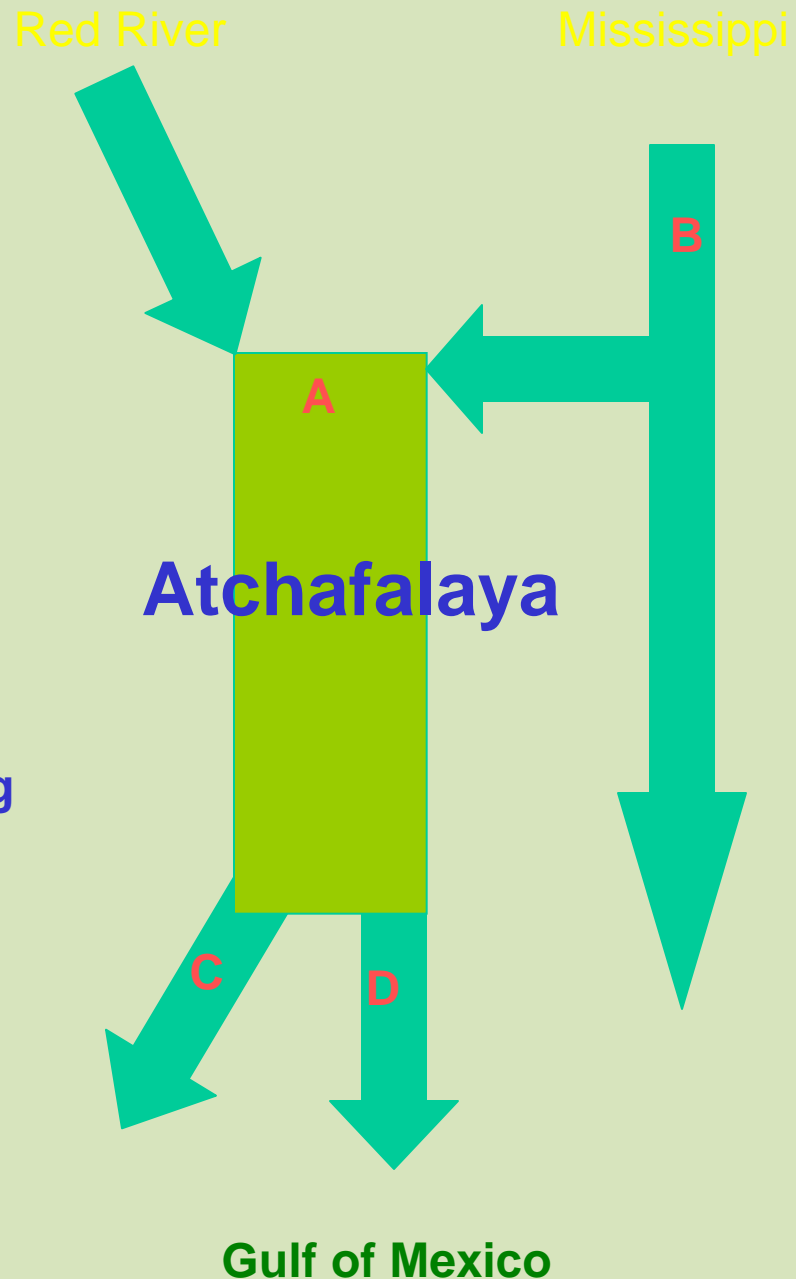
- Average annual discharge of 6410 m³/s (5th largest in U.S.).
- Receives about 25% of the Mississippi River flow annually and all of the Red River flow.
- Conducts as much as 35% of the suspended- and 60% of the bed-sediment load of the Mississippi River.
- The Basin wetland (5670 km²) is about 70% forested (largest contiguously forested wetland in the U.S); the remainder is open water and marshland.
- The Basin is about 160 km long and 20 to 30 km wide, which discharges into the Gulf of Mexico (deltaic sedimentation).
- Forests are of three main communities; 1. typical bottomland hardwoods on levees and transitional areas, 2. cypress/tupelo stands in backswamps, 3. successional, predominantly willow stands on recently aggraded bars (common).

The Atchafalaya Basin is the only sizable semi-natural riparian area along the Mississippi River below the confluence of the Ohio River. (remaining)

Annual Sequestration:

Sediment	4.3 billion kg
Organic Material	435 million kg
Total Carbon	175 million kg

Strong case for stream restoration, and reconnection of streamflow to the riparian zone





Legend

Interpolated Deposition

 High Deposition

 Low Deposition


 Scour


 Fore Bay


 Deposition from Bayou

 Erosion from Bayou

Measured Site Deposition

 -5 to -0.5 mm

 0 mm

 0.5 to 5 mm

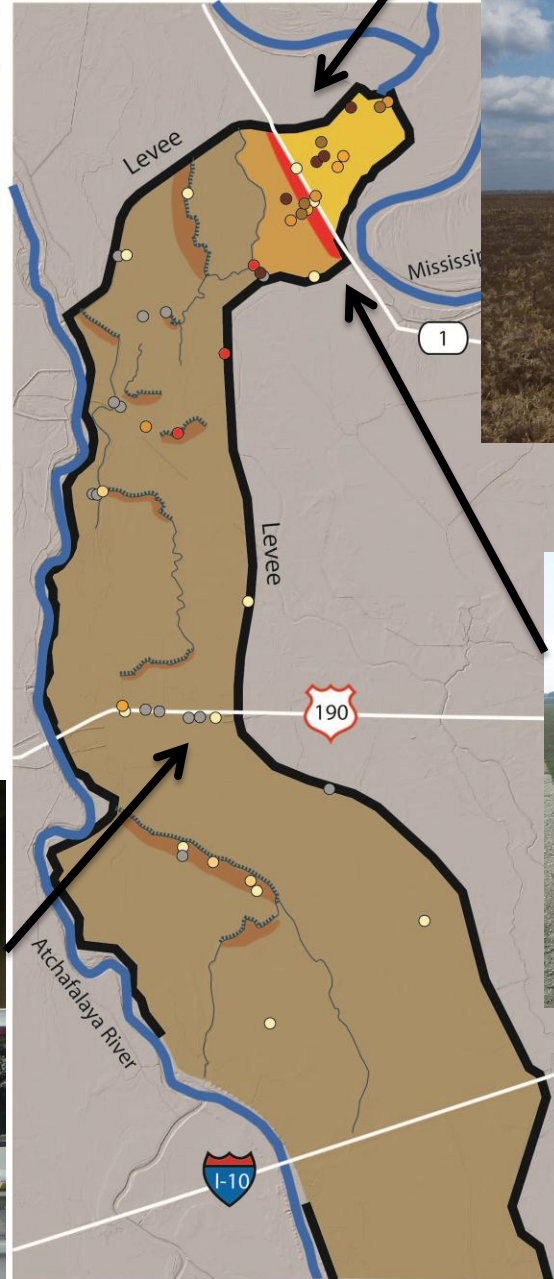
 5 to 10 mm

 10 to 20 mm

 20 to 30 mm

 30 to 40 mm

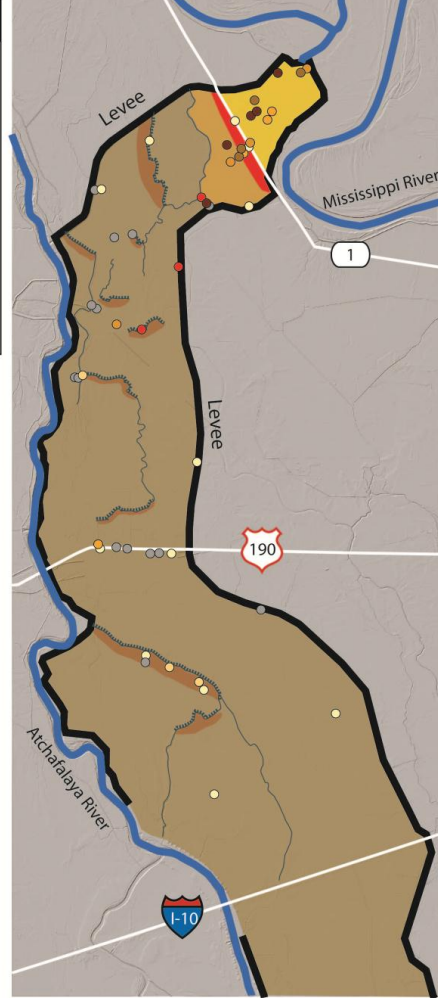
 >40 mm





Legend

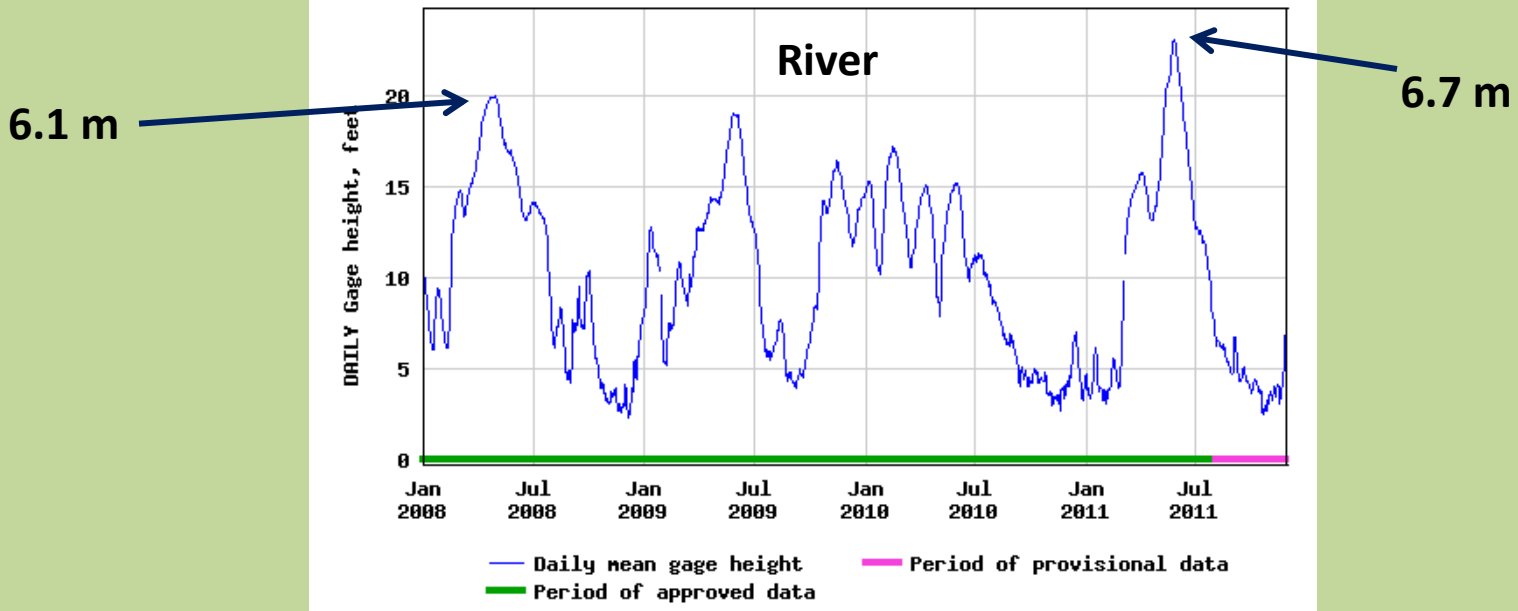
Interpolated Deposition	Measured Site Deposition
High Deposition	-5 to -0.5 mm
Low Deposition	0 mm
Scour	0.5 to 5 mm
Fore Bay	5 to 10 mm
Deposition from Bayou	10 to 20 mm
Erosion from Bayou	20 to 30 mm
	30 to 40 mm
	>40 mm



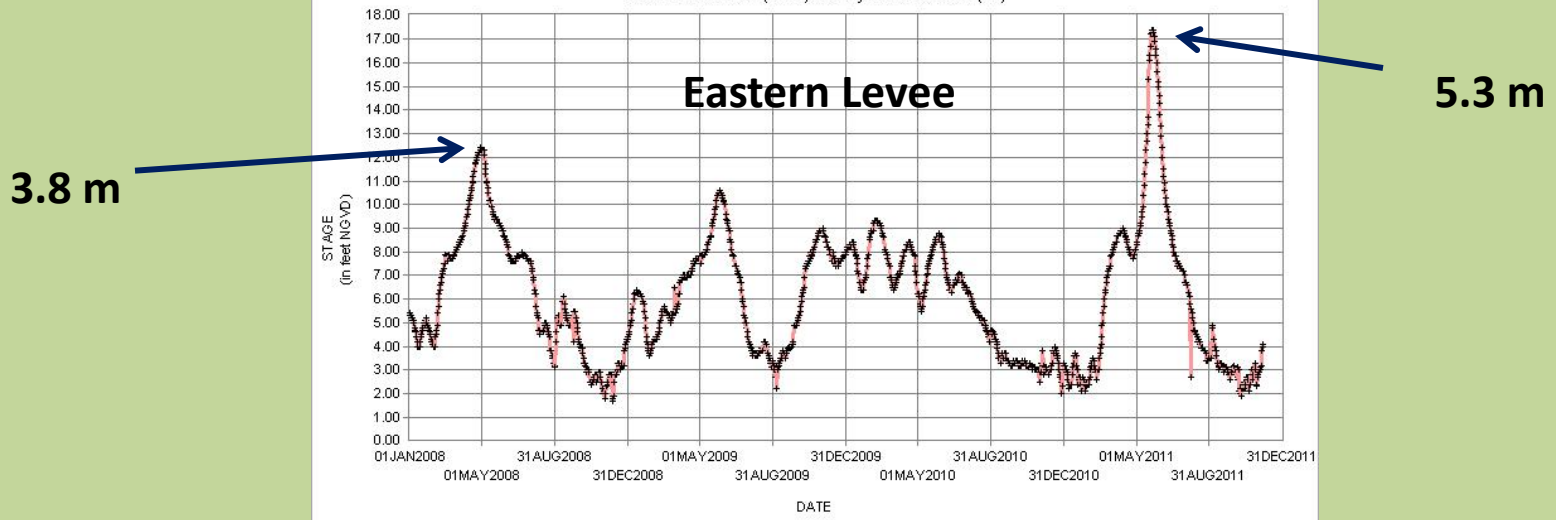
	Deposition volume (m ³)	Sediment g/m ²	TC g/m ²	TN g/m ²	P g/m ²
Forebay	303,514	99	4.27	0.32	0.07
Backbay scour area	-326,000				
Backbay near (High deposition on map)	915,005	155	6.64	0.50	0.11
Backbay far (low deposition on map)	1,157,600	17	0.73	0.06	0.01



USGS 07381515 Atchafalaya River at Butte La Rose, LA

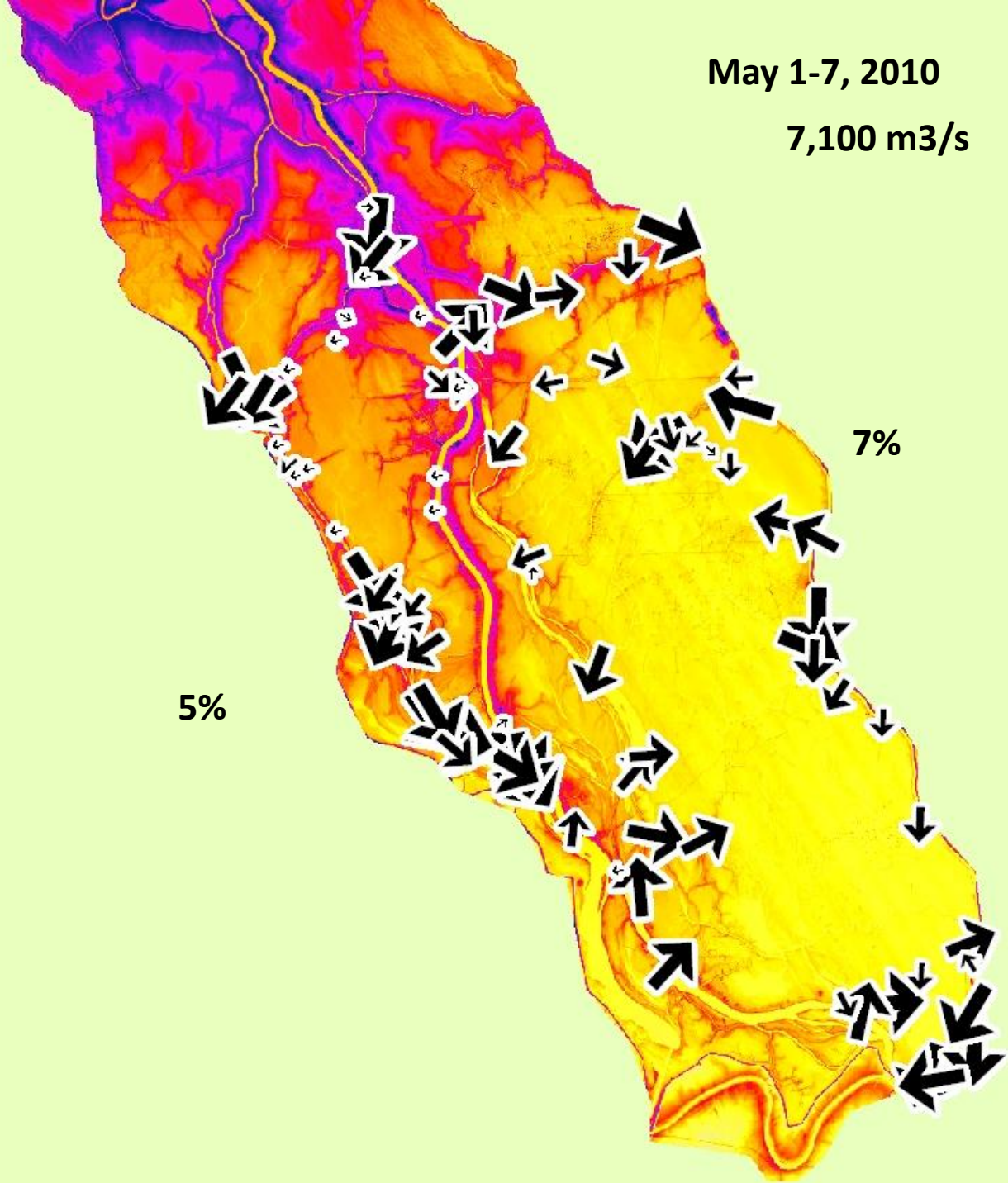


Stage Hydrograph
EABPL Borrow Pit (FWS) At Bayou Sorrel Lock (LA)



May 1-7, 2010

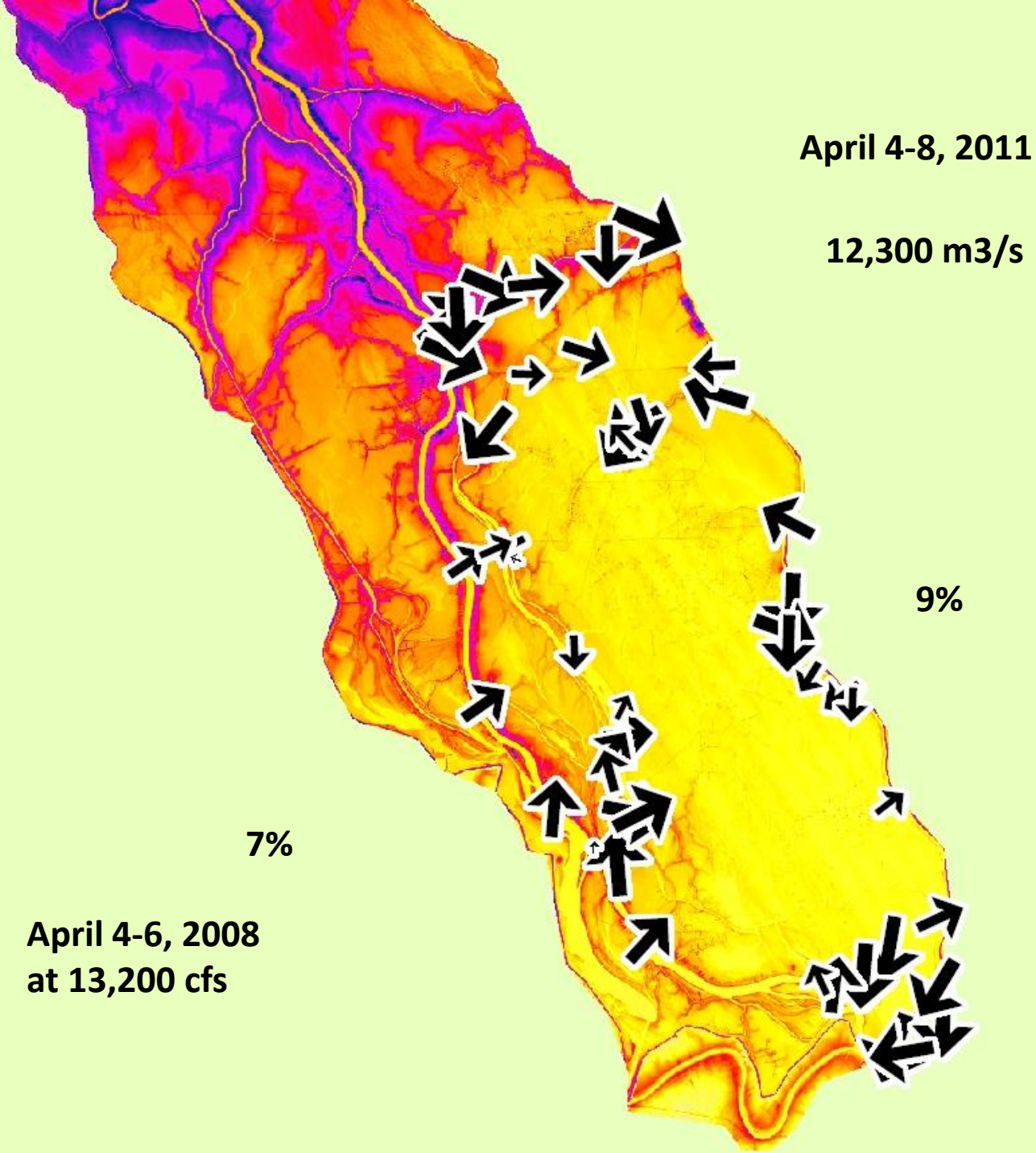
7,100 m³/s



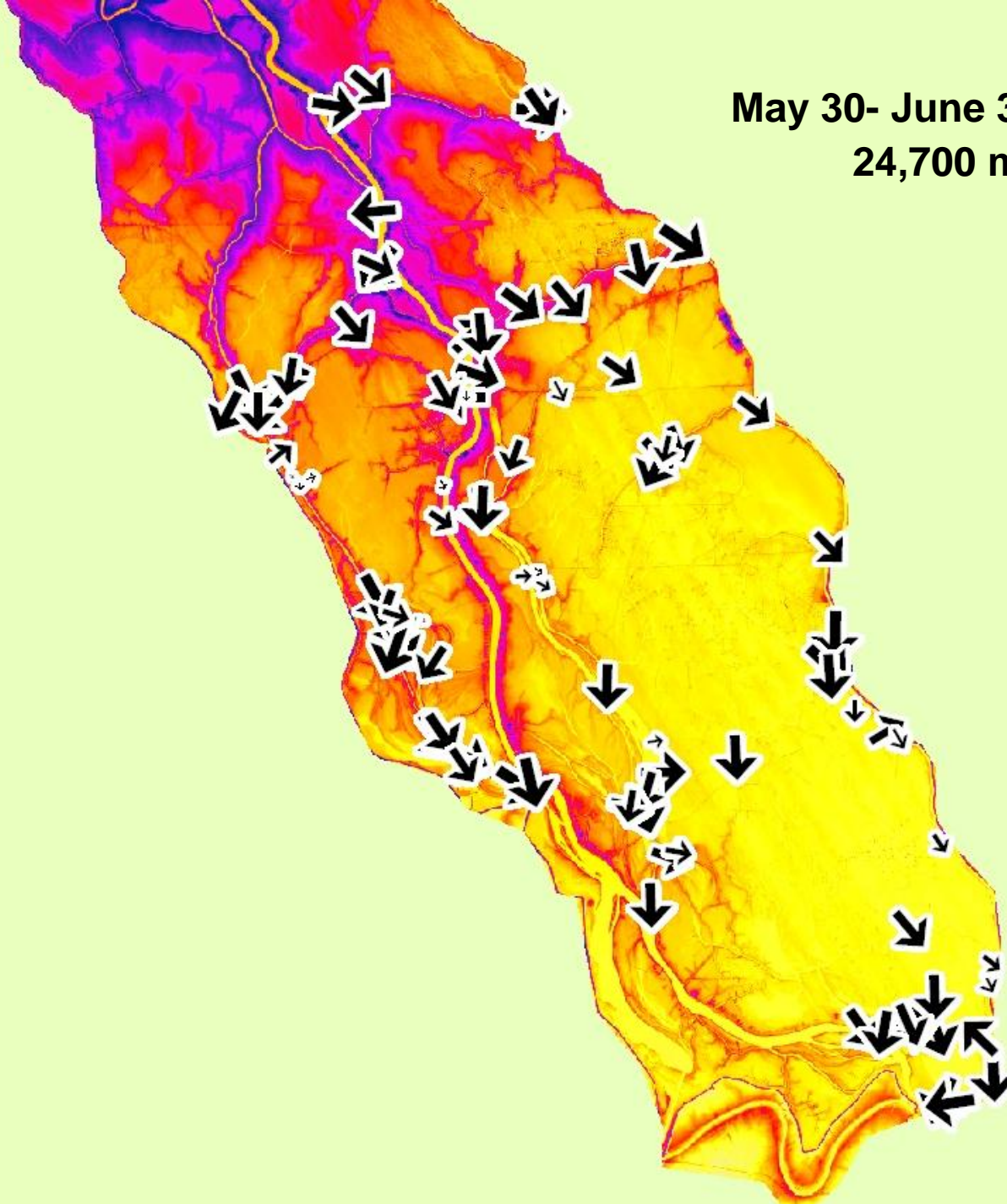
5%

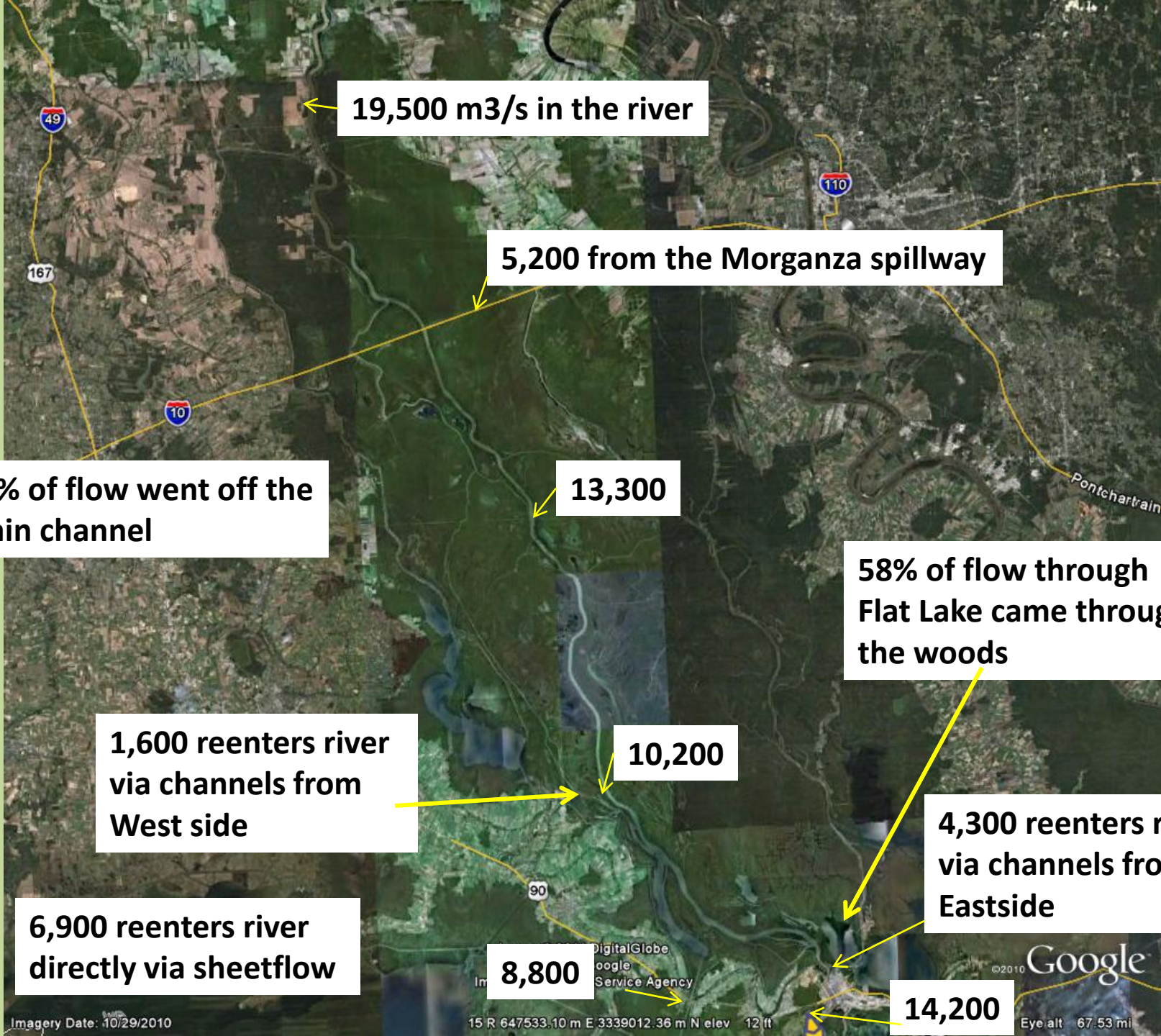
7%

7%



May 30- June 3, 2011
24,700 m³/s





19,500 m³/s in the river

5,200 from the Morganza spillway

60% of flow went off the main channel

13,300

58% of flow through Flat Lake came through the woods

1,600 reenters river via channels from West side

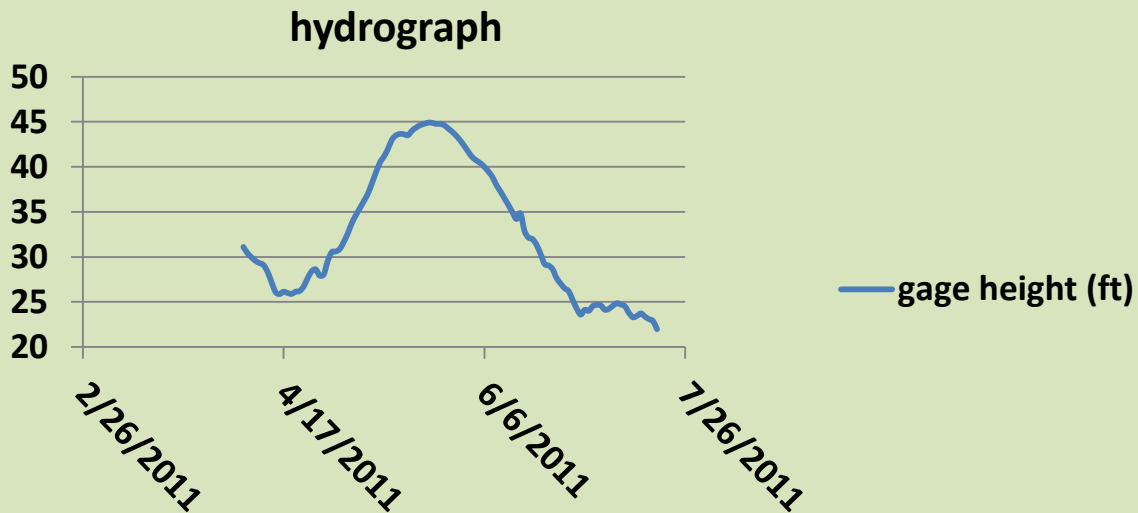
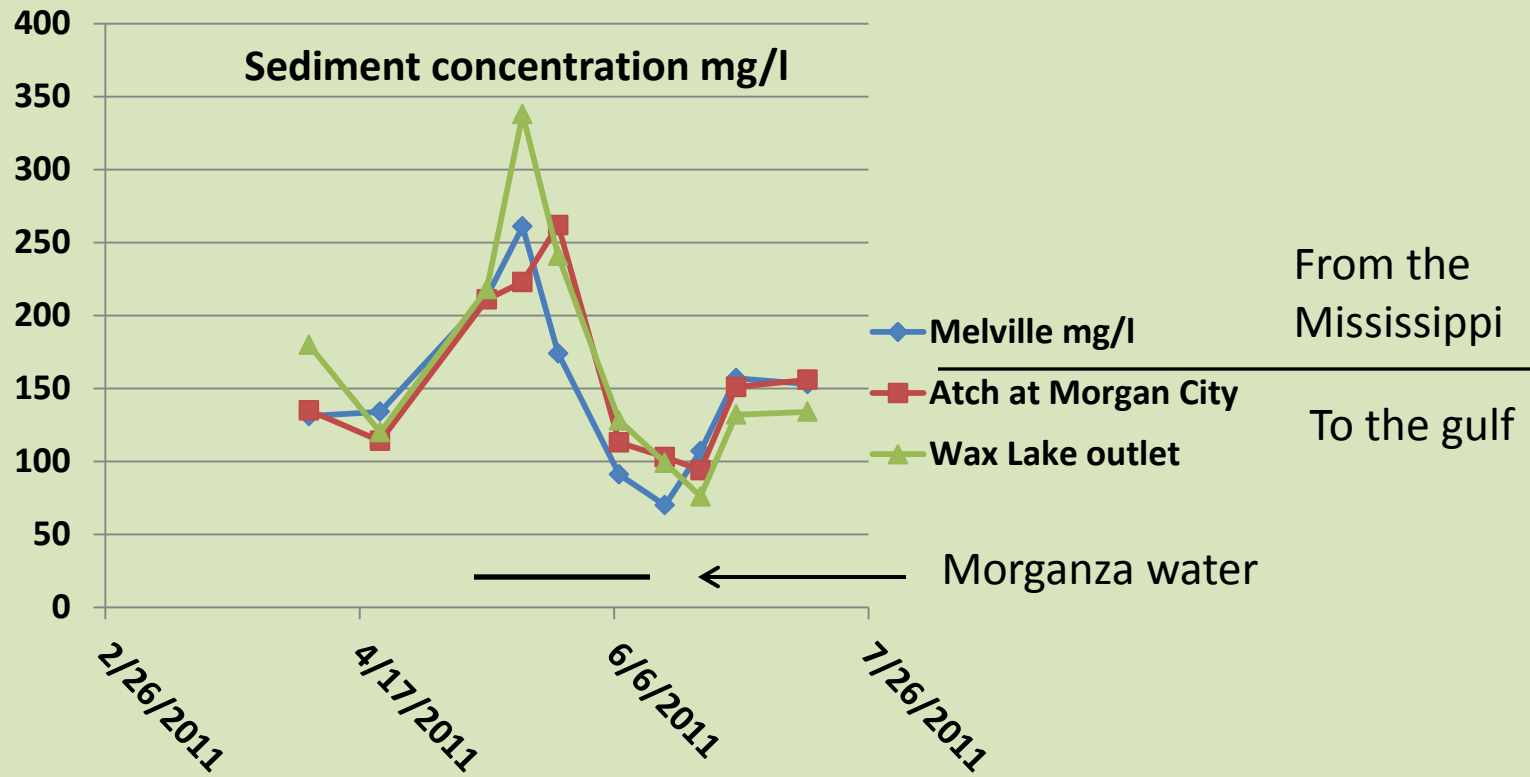
10,200

4,300 reenters river via channels from Eastside

6,900 reenters river directly via sheetflow

8,800

14,200

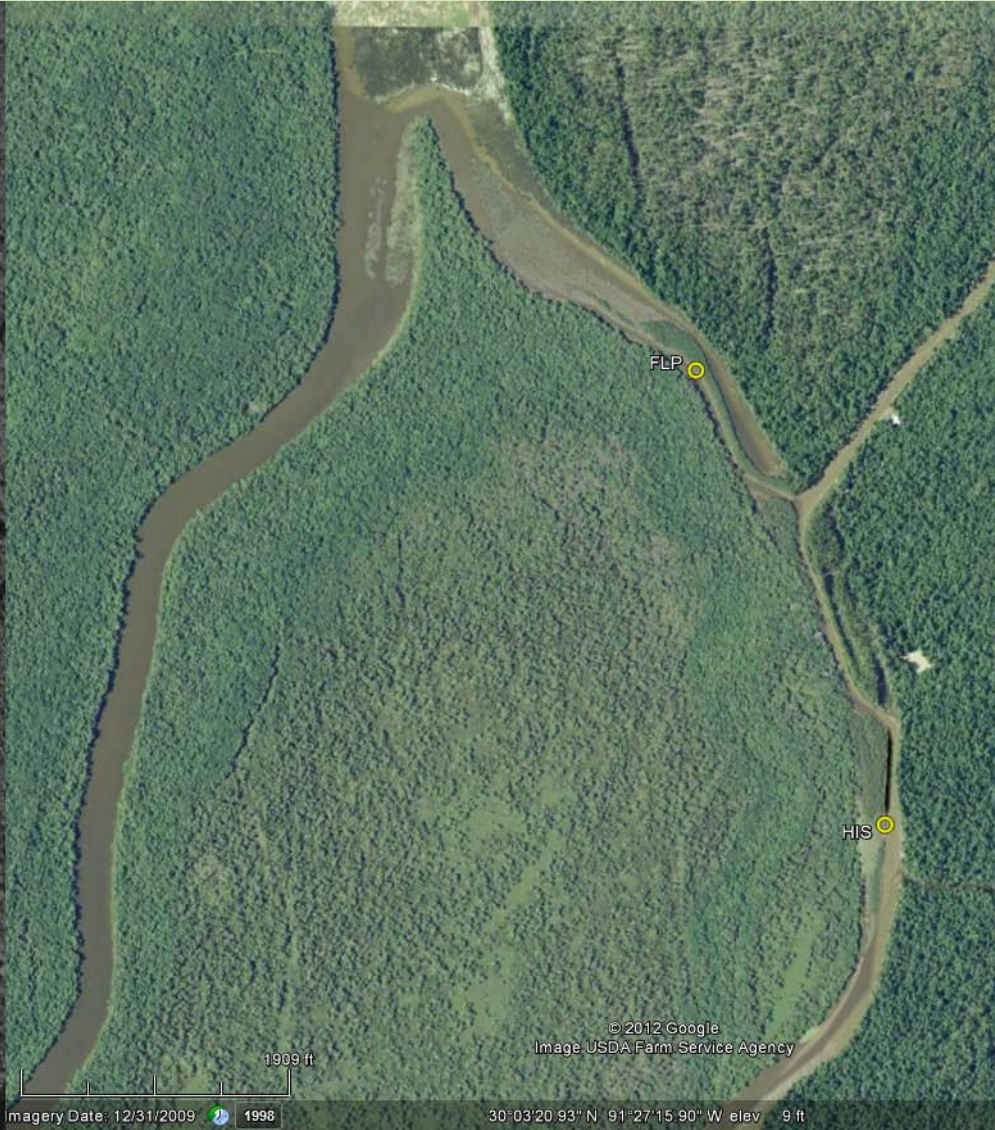


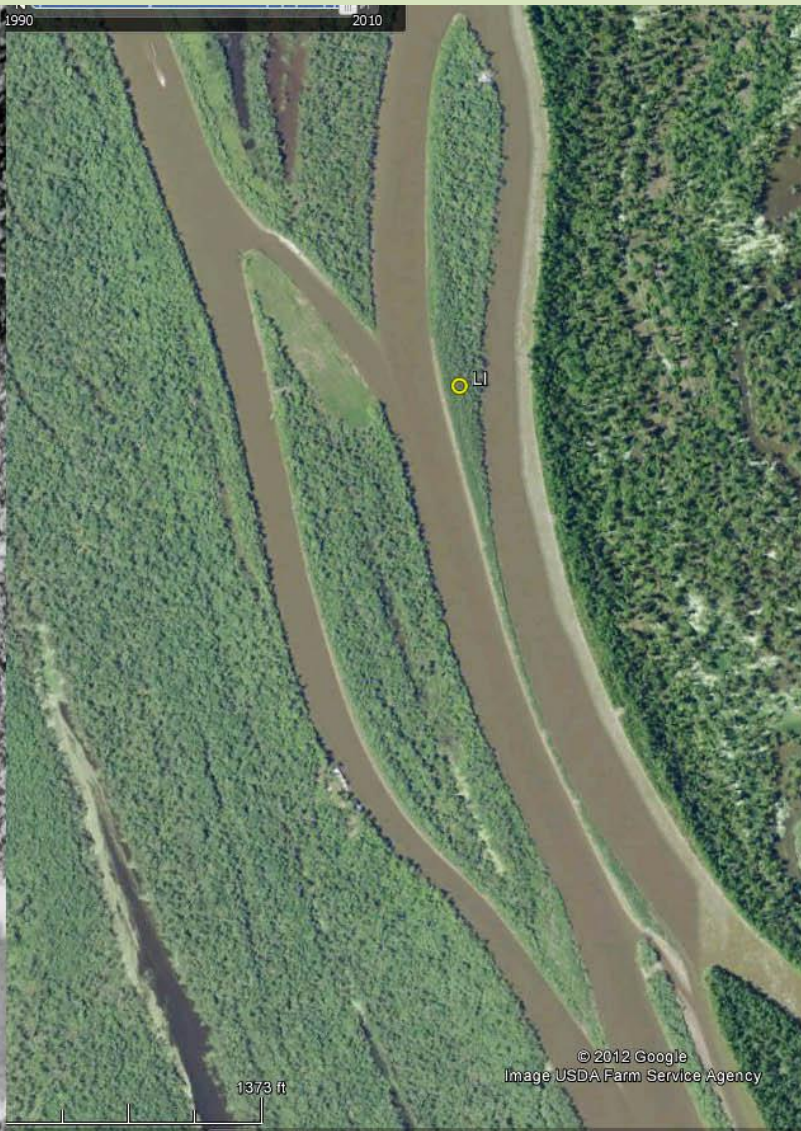
Summer 2009

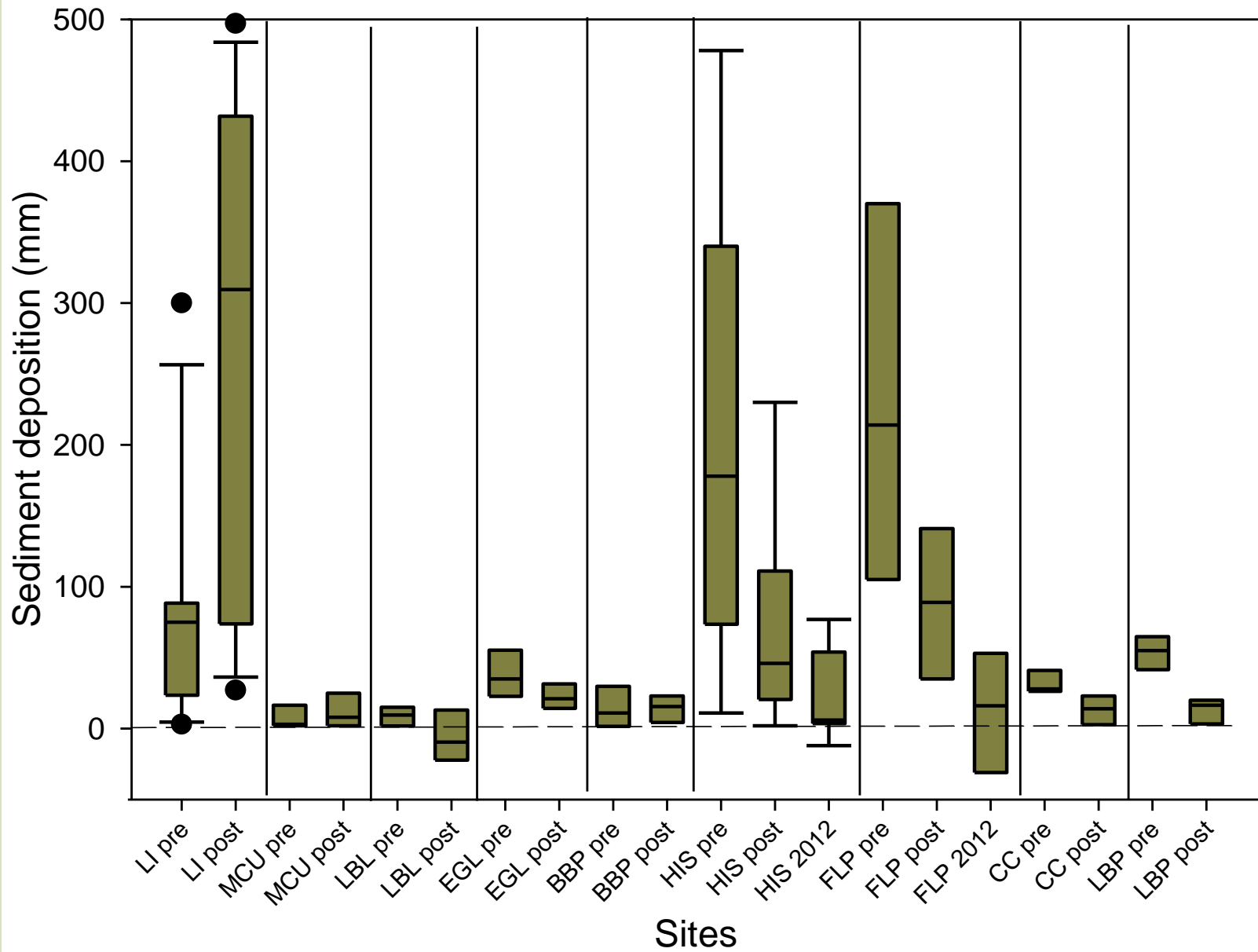
Spring 2012

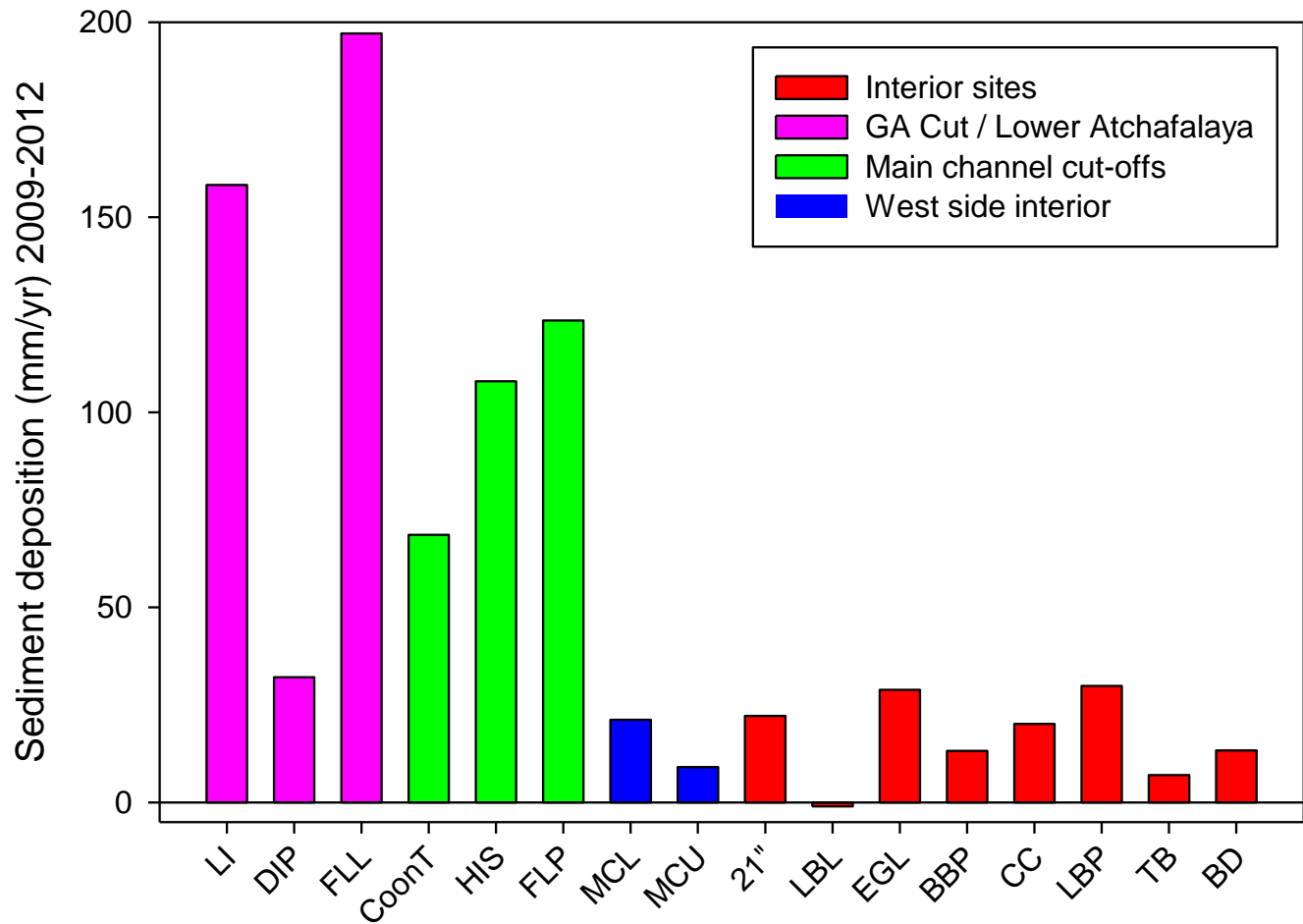














Reading a Sediment Elevation Table (SET)

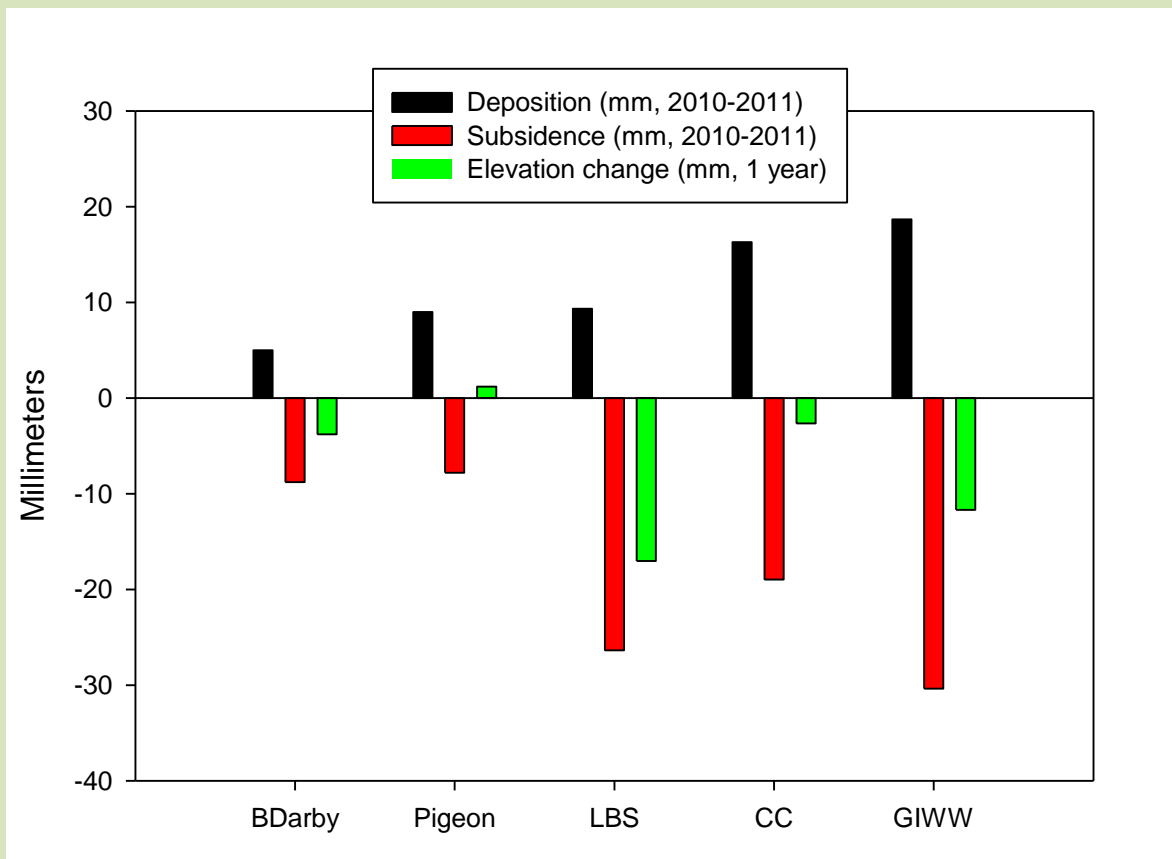




Image USDA Farm Service Agency
Image © 2011 GeoEye

Google earth



Imagery Date: 5/17/2009

lat 29.882511° lon -91.335223° elev 4 ft



Eye alt 29.89 mi



Par Rd 810

90

Image © 2011 TerraMetrics
Image USDA Farm Service Agency

© 2011 Google

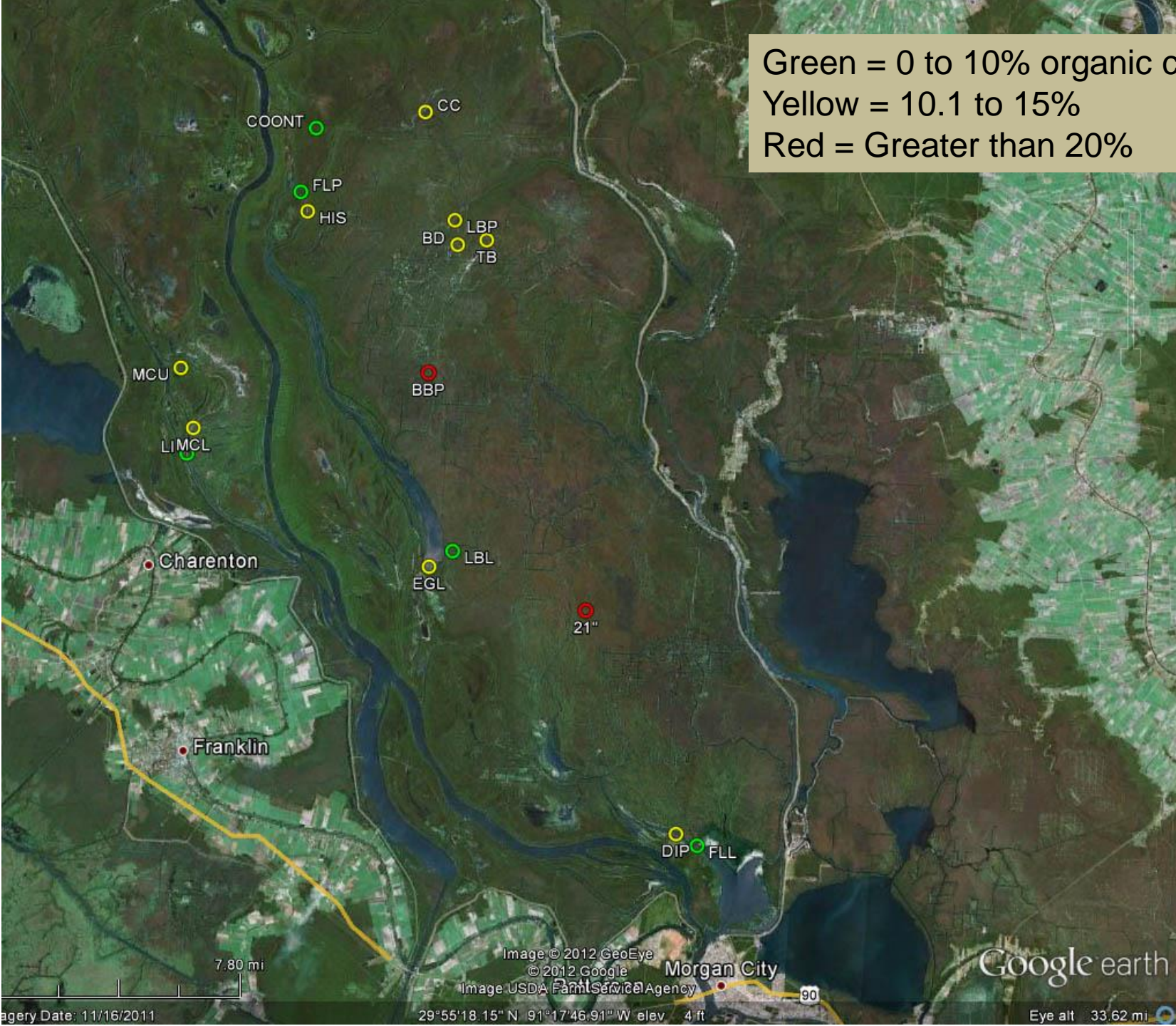
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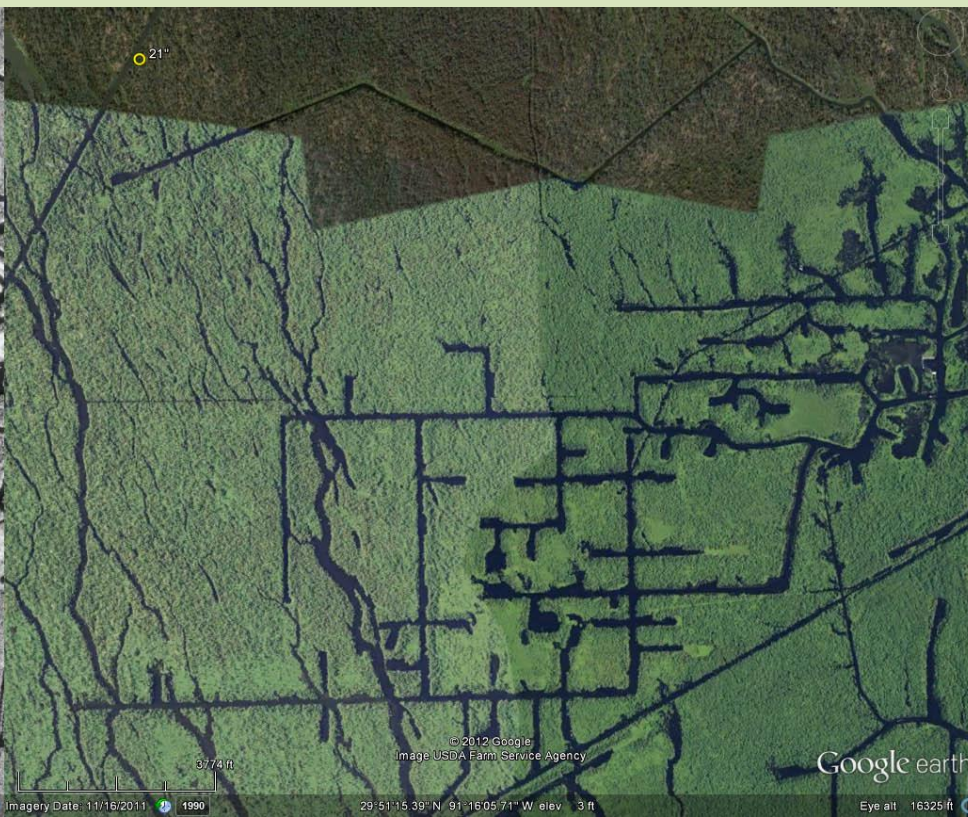
Imagery Date: 10/29/2010

15 R 651129.95 m E 3327199.74 m N elev 5 ft

Eye alt 48.33 mi

Green = 0 to 10% organic composition
Yellow = 10.1 to 15%
Red = Greater than 20%











100 mg/l

8 mg/l



Conclusions:

Opening the Morganza Spillway allowed for main channel water and sediment to be diverted to the West side of the Basin and downstream.

The middle of the Basin is still hypoxic and losing land.

Areas near dominant flood flow paths are accreting rapidly (though not necessarily from the flood of 2011).

The flood of 2011 was a scour event for the main channel.

Subsidence rates are substantial and can dwarf even relatively large sedimentation rates.

U.S Geological Survey

In cooperation with:

Audubon Society

Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

U.S. Army Corp of Engineers