

THE HIGH-DEFINITION STREAM SURVEY OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, GEORGIA

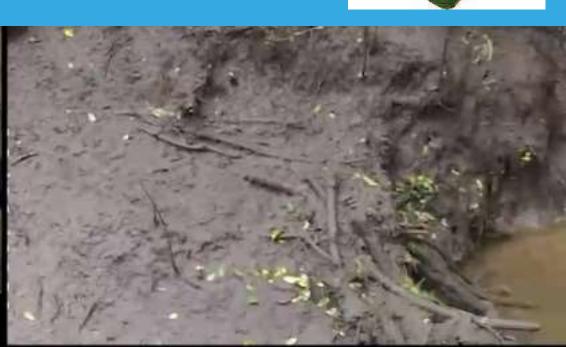
HIGHLIGHTING A FAST AND FLEXIBLE METHOD TO DOCUMENT STREAM CORRIDOR CONDITIONS LEADING TO RESTORATION ACTIONS

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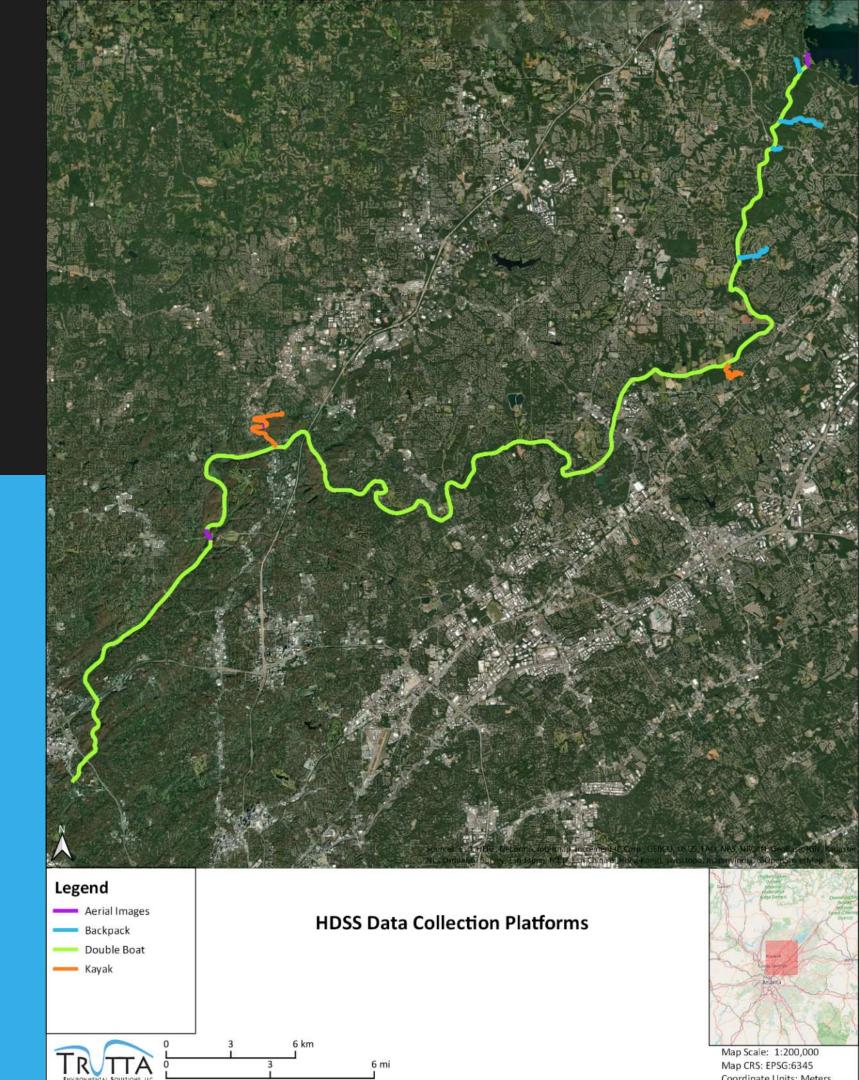




Fast Inventory & Assessment

Chattahoochee River, GA 50 MILES, 2 SURVEYORS, 5.5 DAYS

River Segment	Survey Date	Platform
Haw Creek	June 24, 2020	Backpack
Richland Creek	June 24, 2020	Backpack
Crayfish Creek	June 23, 2020	Backpack
Level Creek	June 24, 2020	Backpack
Suwannee Creek	June 24, 2020	Single Boat
Big Creek	June 25, 2020	Single Boat
Chattahoochee River	Oct. 3-5, 2018	Dual Boat



how do we collect data?



BACKPACK



KAYAK



INFLATABLE BOAT

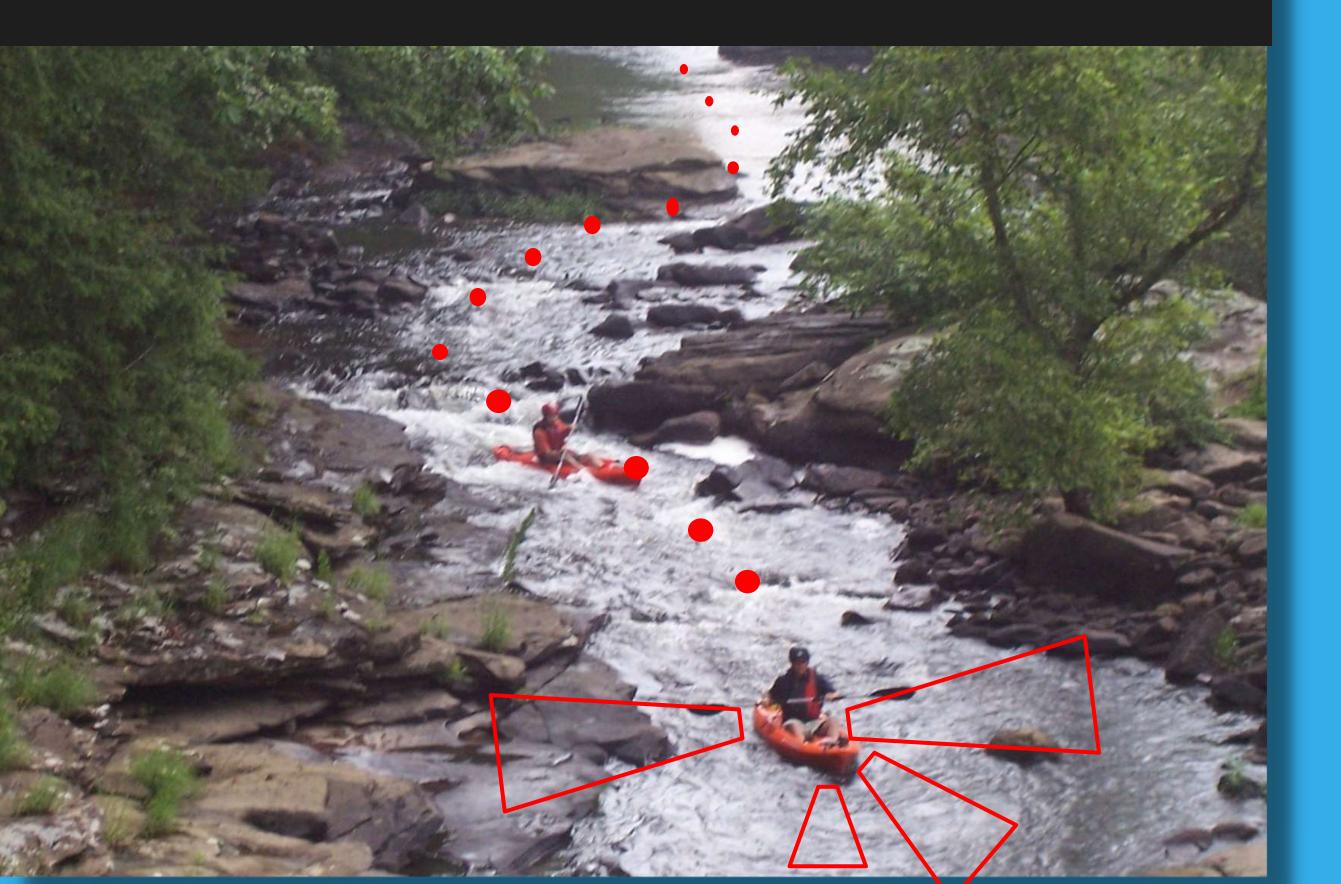


TABLETS



Integrated with DRONES

what data do we collect?



Side Video/LiDAR

- Left & Right Streambank
- Riparian
- Floodplain Access
- Infrastructure

Front Video

- Habitat Type
- Canopy Cover

Down Video & Sonar

- Depth
- Side-scan imagery
- Substrate Type
- Embeddedness

Water Quality Sensor

• DO, pH, Temp, etc.

Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler

- Bathymetry
- Discharge
- Transects

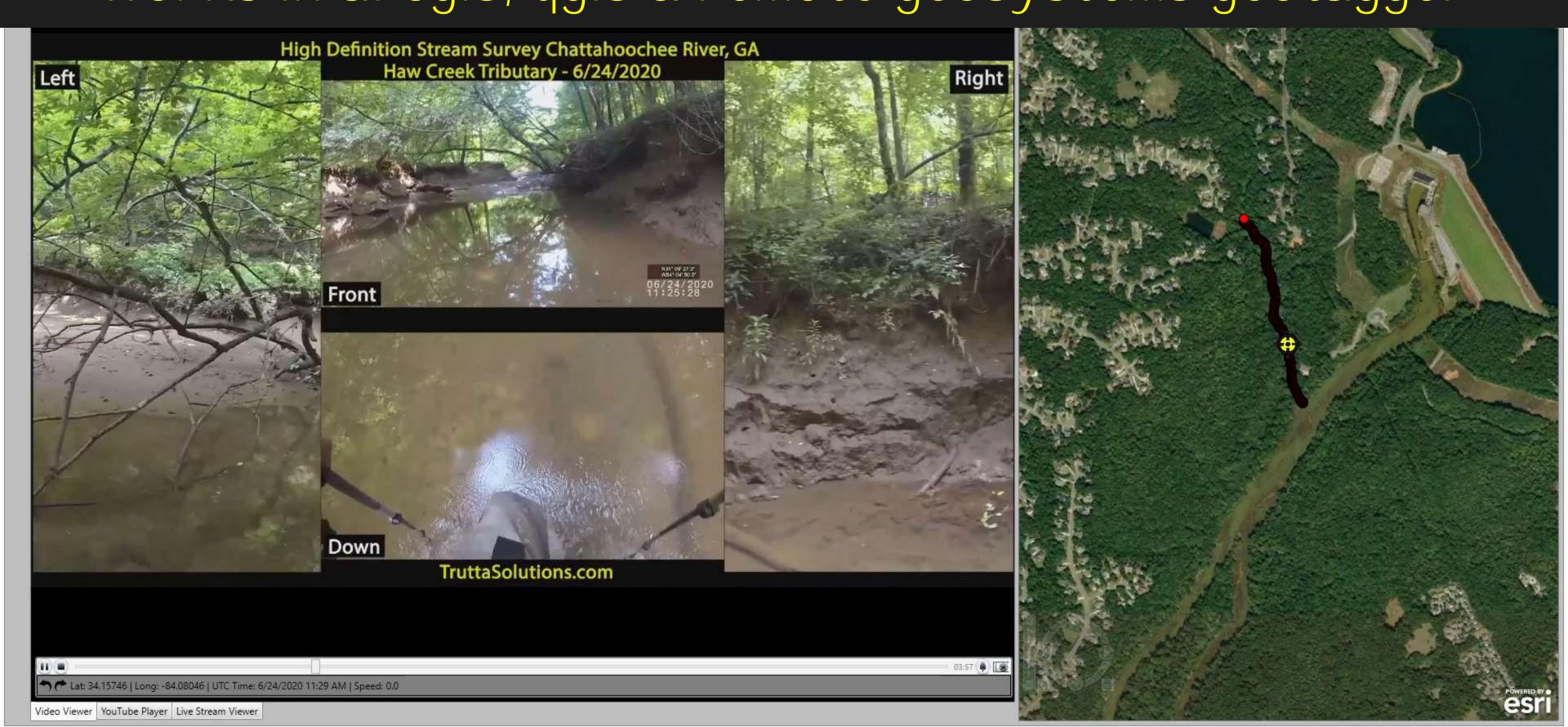
Water Grab Samples

• eDNA

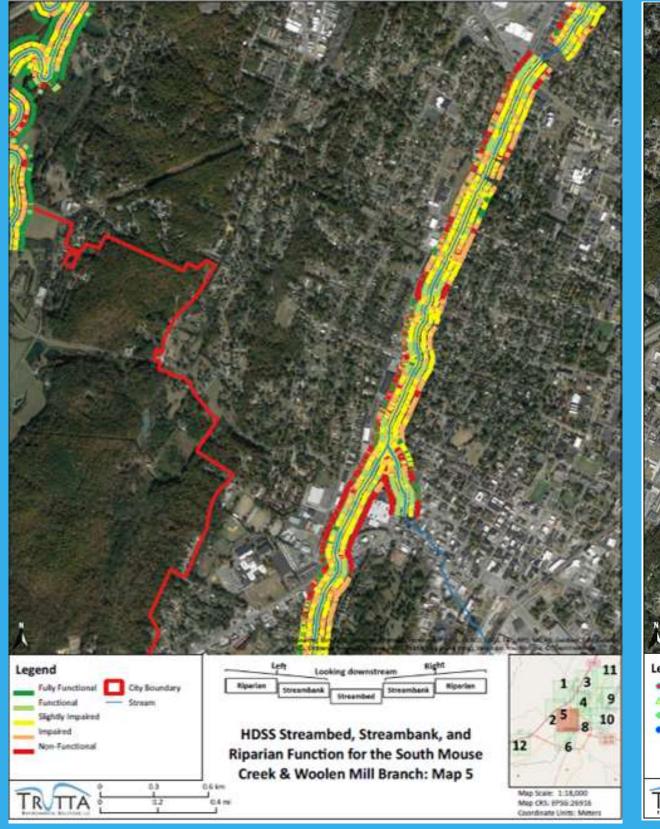
GPS

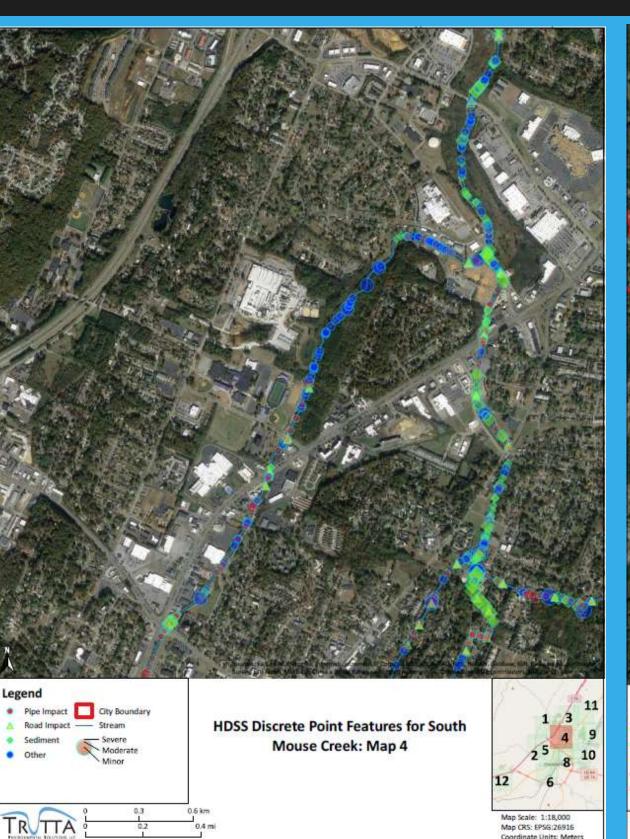
Time Location Elevation

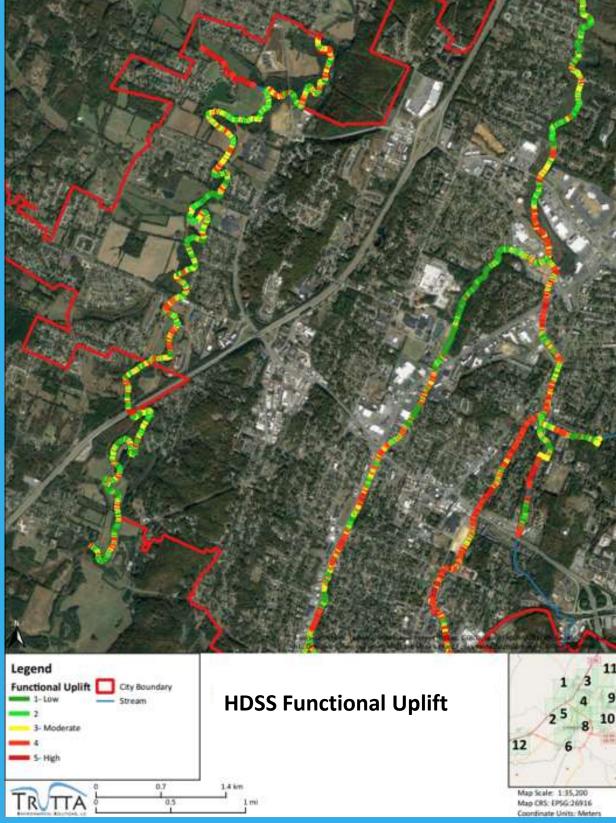
spatial metadata embedded in video: works in arcgis, qgis & remote geosystems geotagger



maps showing habitat condition: Continuous data, point data & combined data

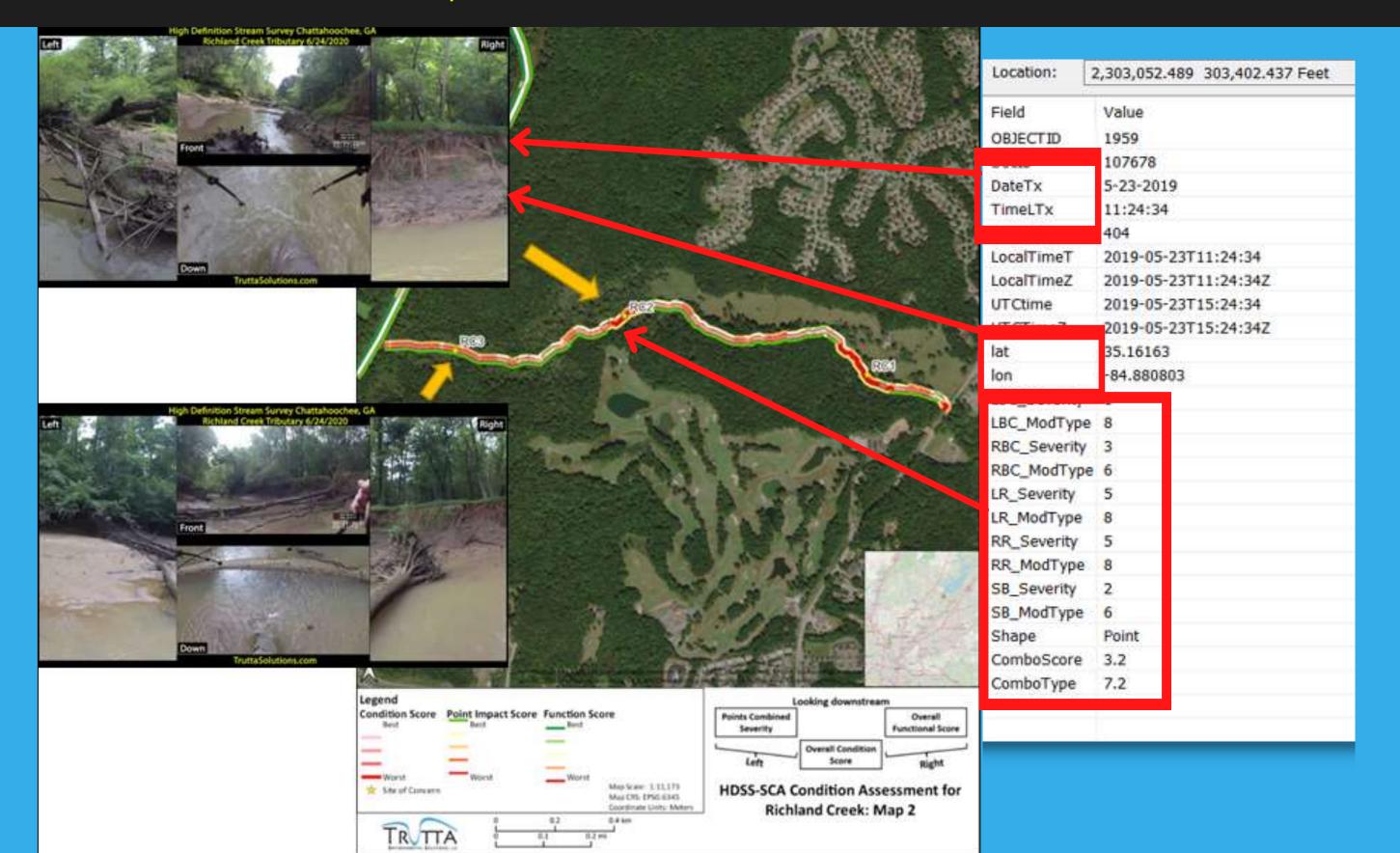




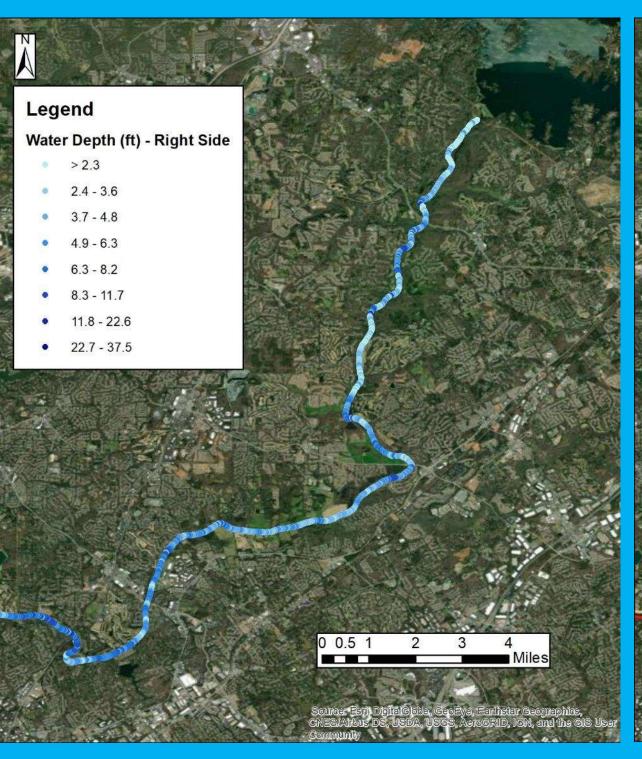


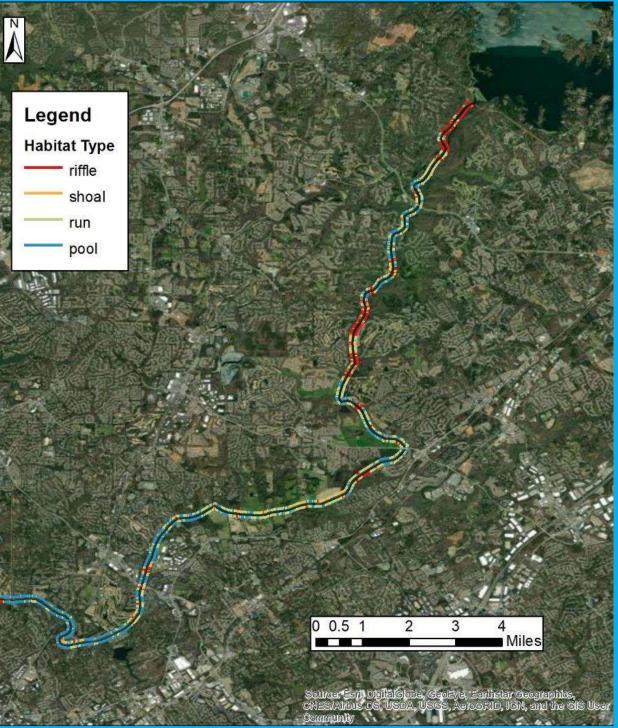
sensor data linked in gis

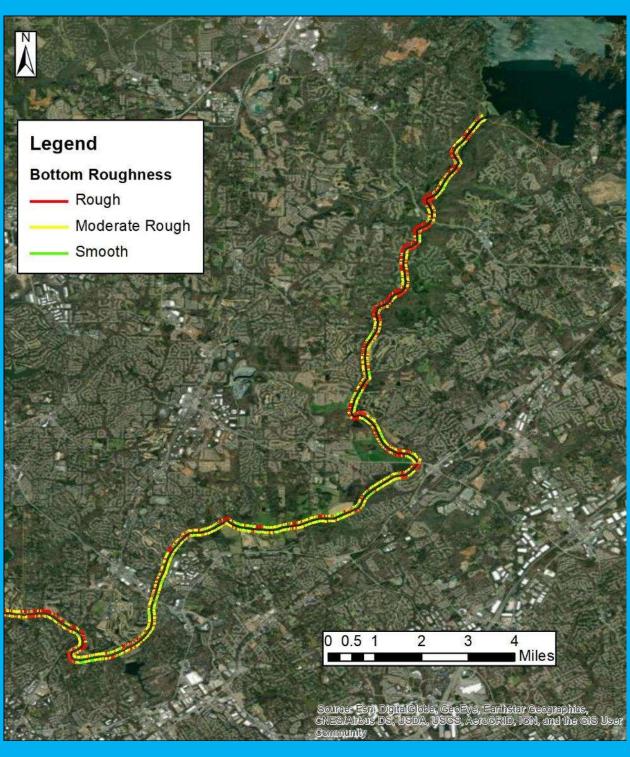
time, location & condition scores



DIGITALLY COLLECTED DATA DEPTH, ELEVATION, SLOPE, HABITAT TYPE & ROUGHNESS







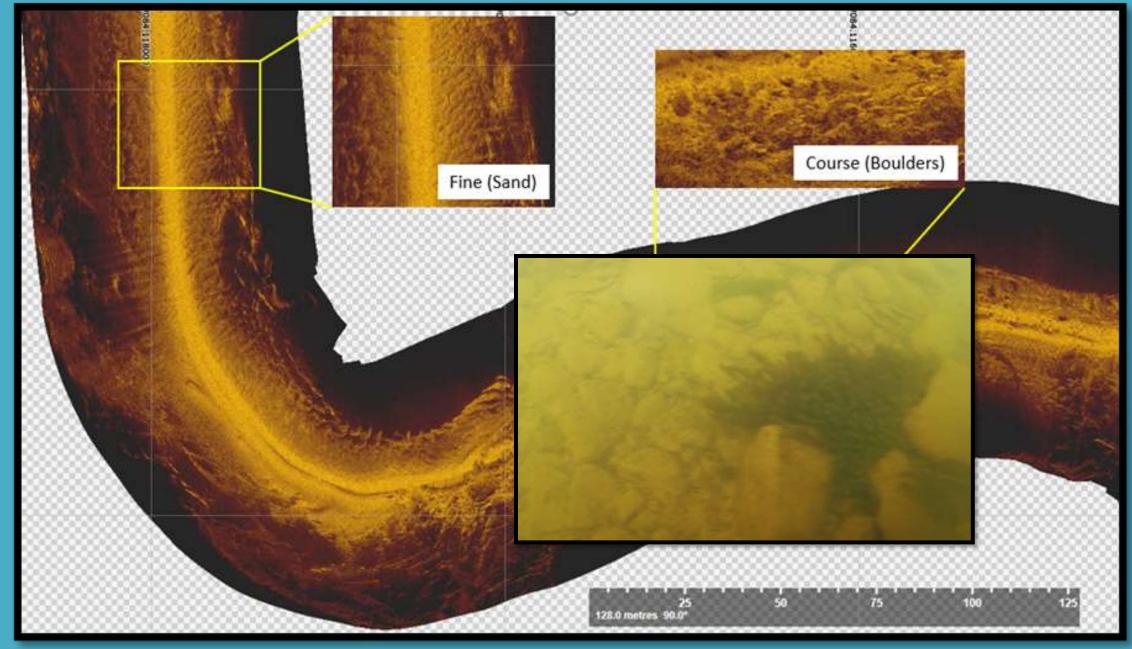
Water Depth

Habitat Type

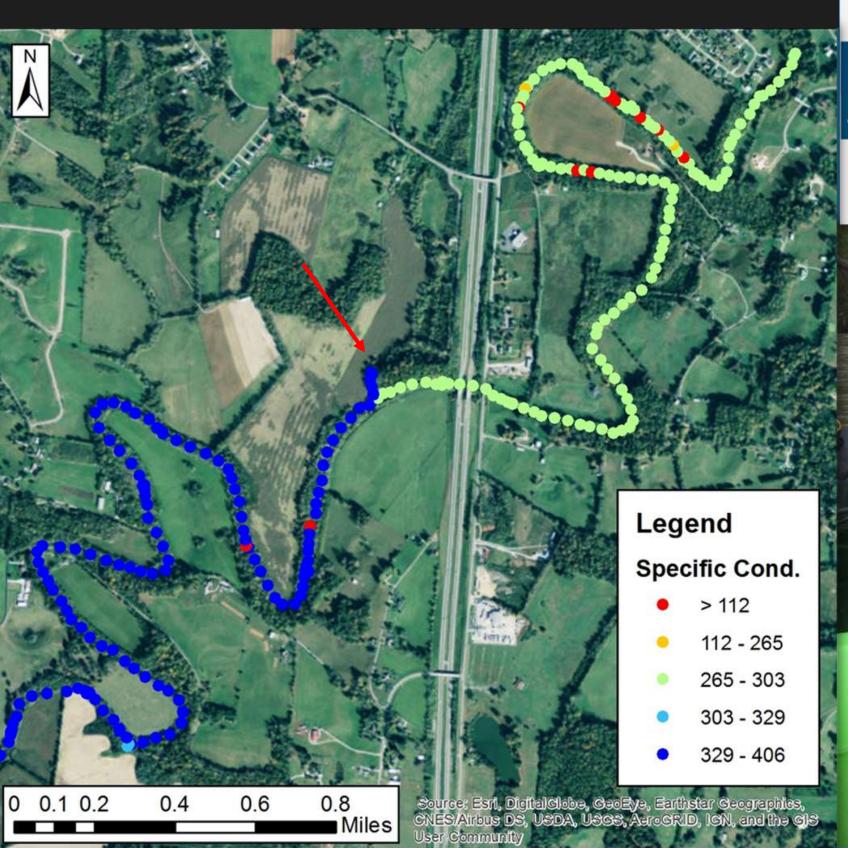
Roughness

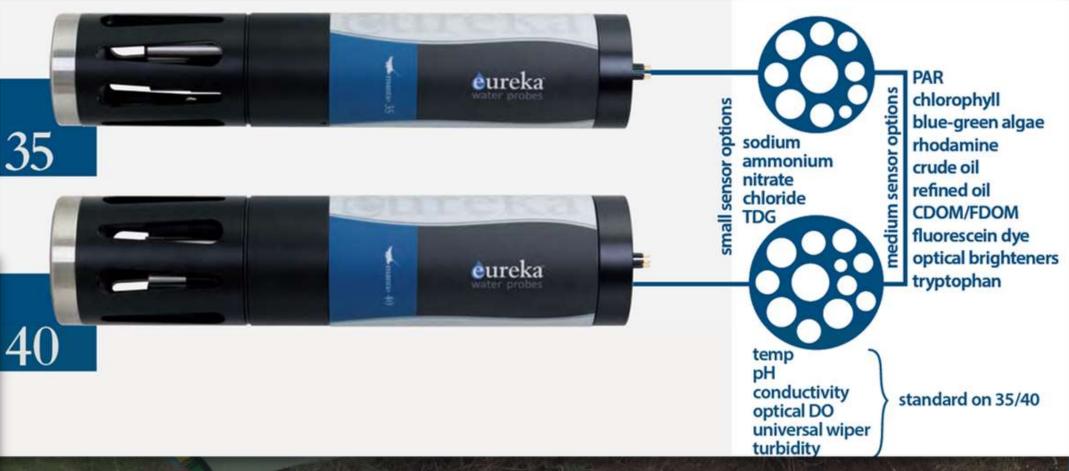
Mostly smooth Coosa Bypass, Aug 2018 Mostly coarse Coosa Bypass, Oct 2021

underwater habitat side-scan sonar & video



WATER QUALITY

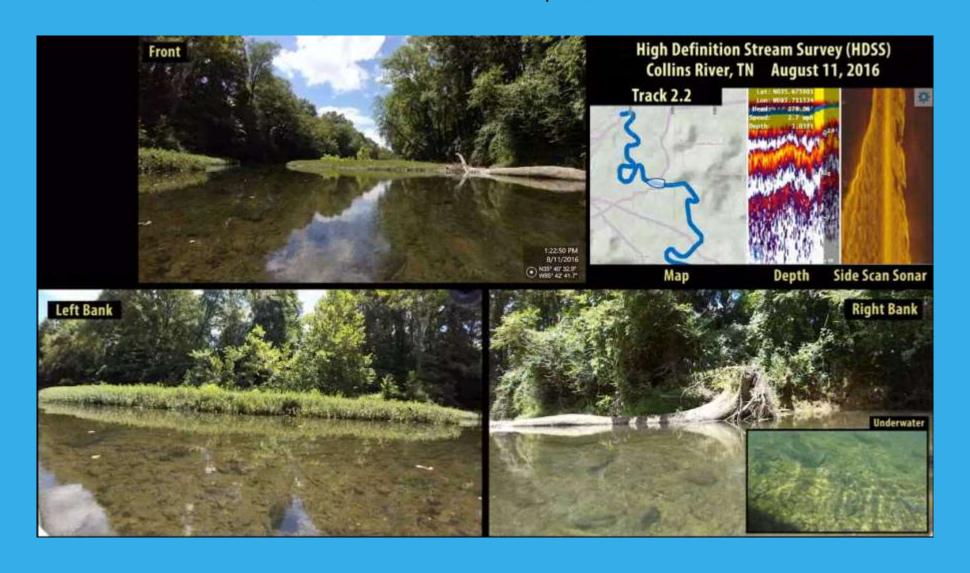




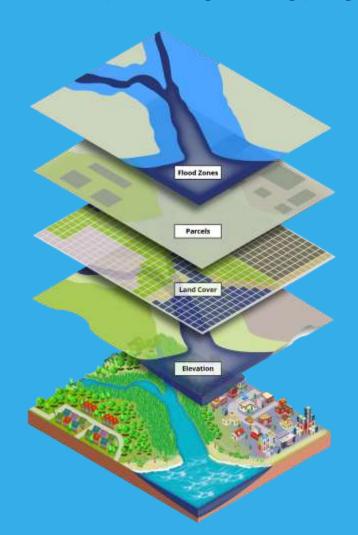


Data Management and Deliverables

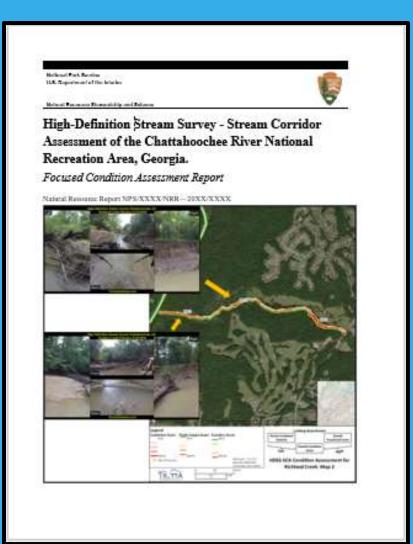
StreamView Video (Video files-.mp4)

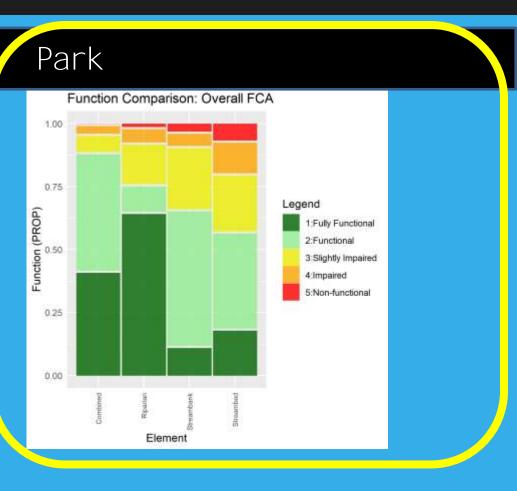


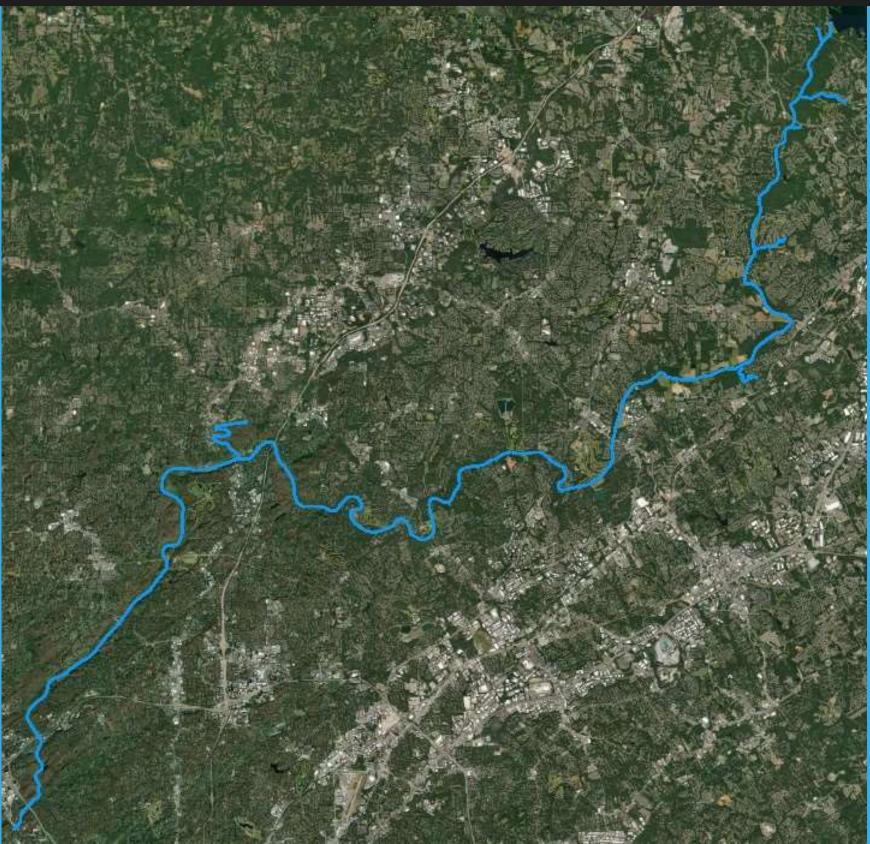
GIS Data (Geopackages-.gpkg)

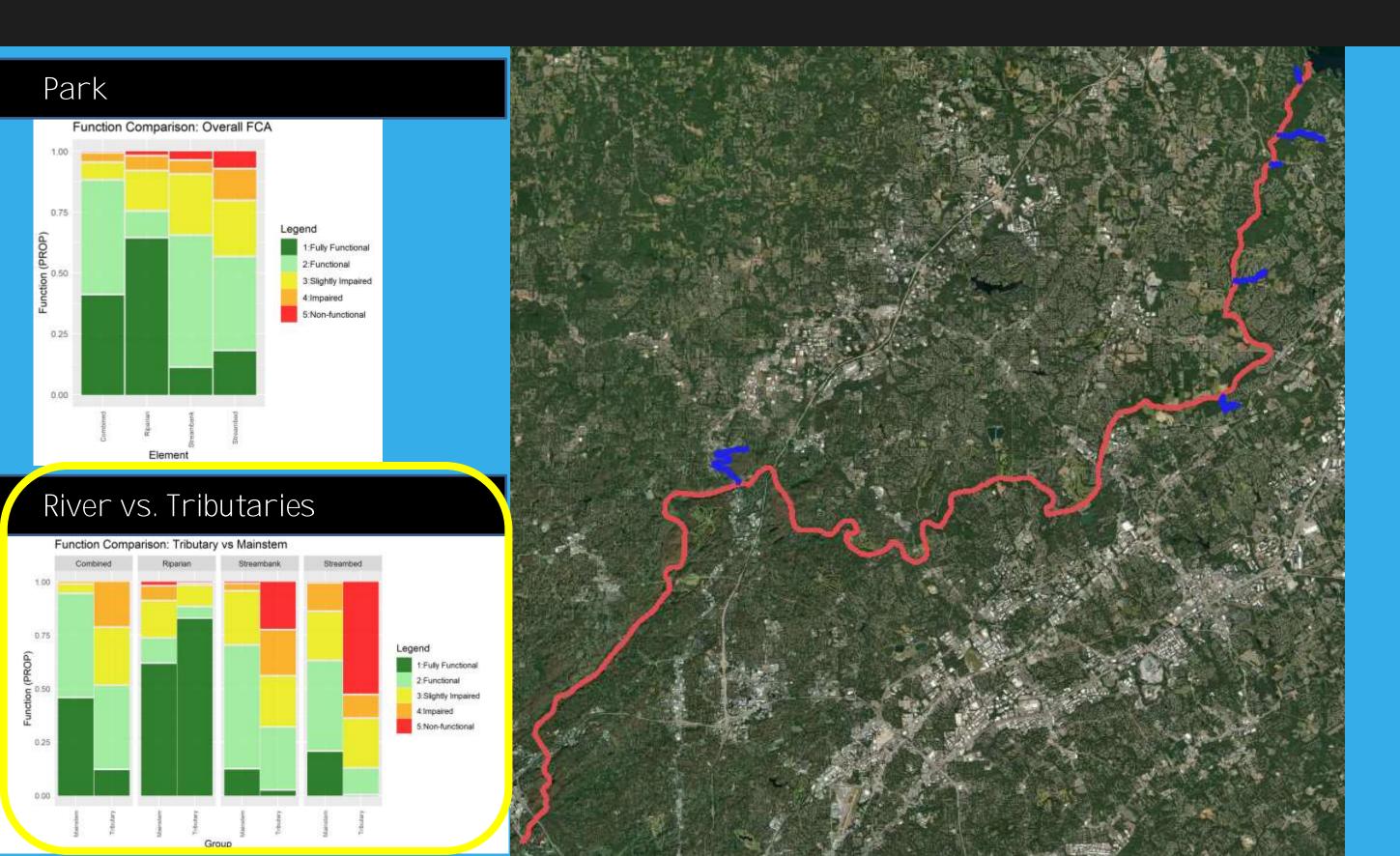


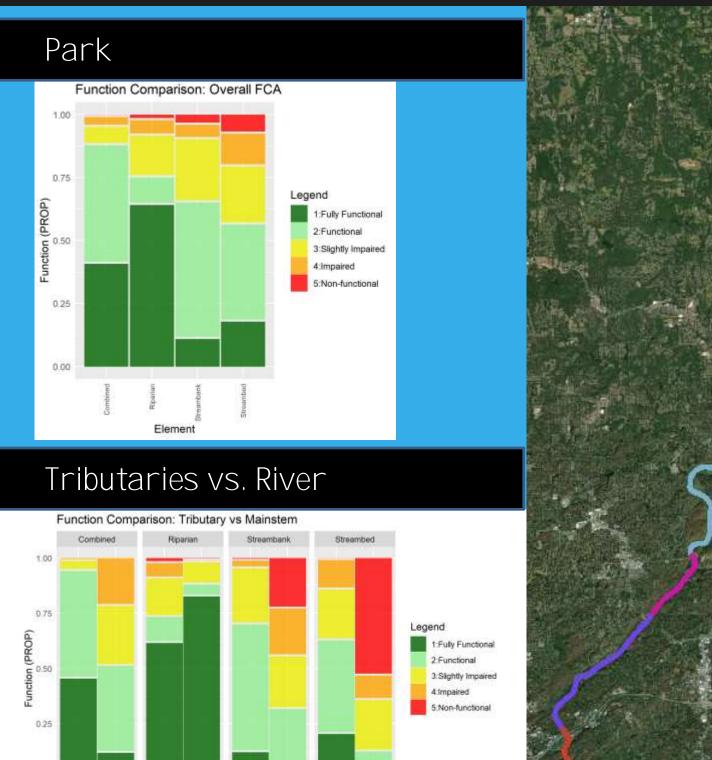
Report (pdf)

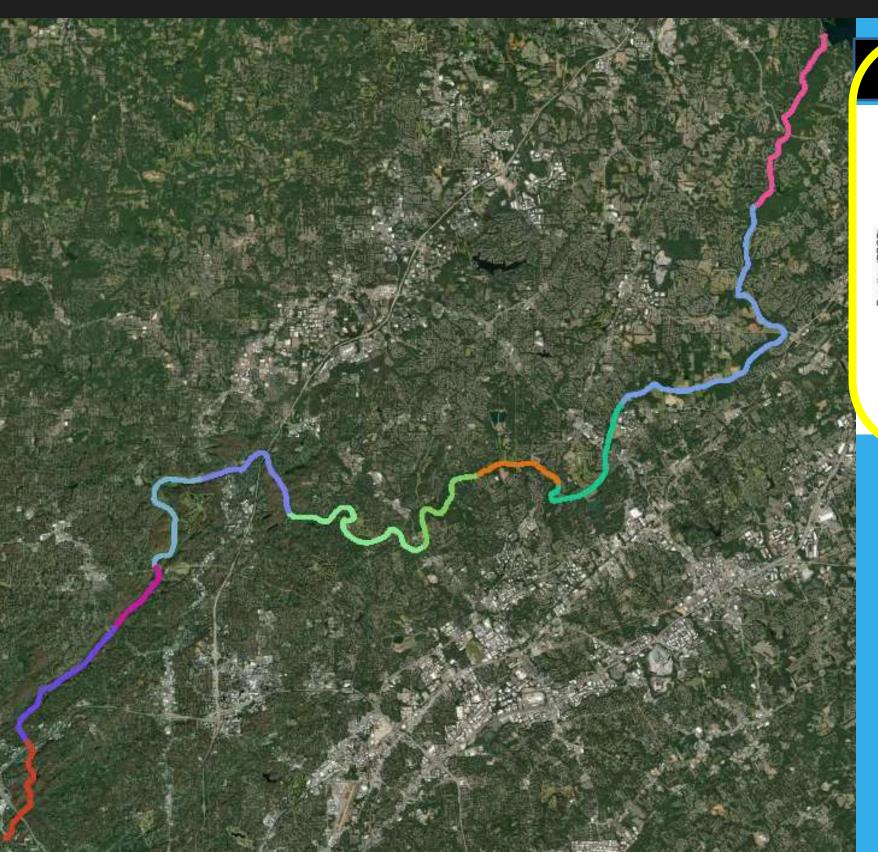


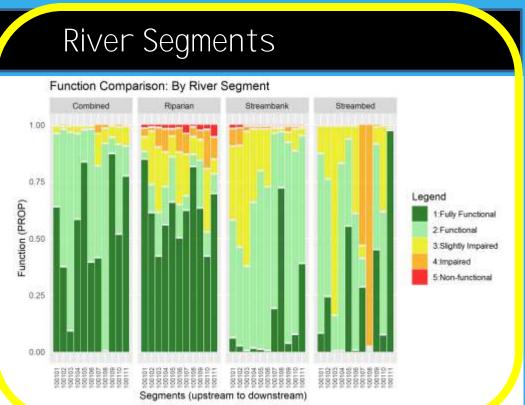


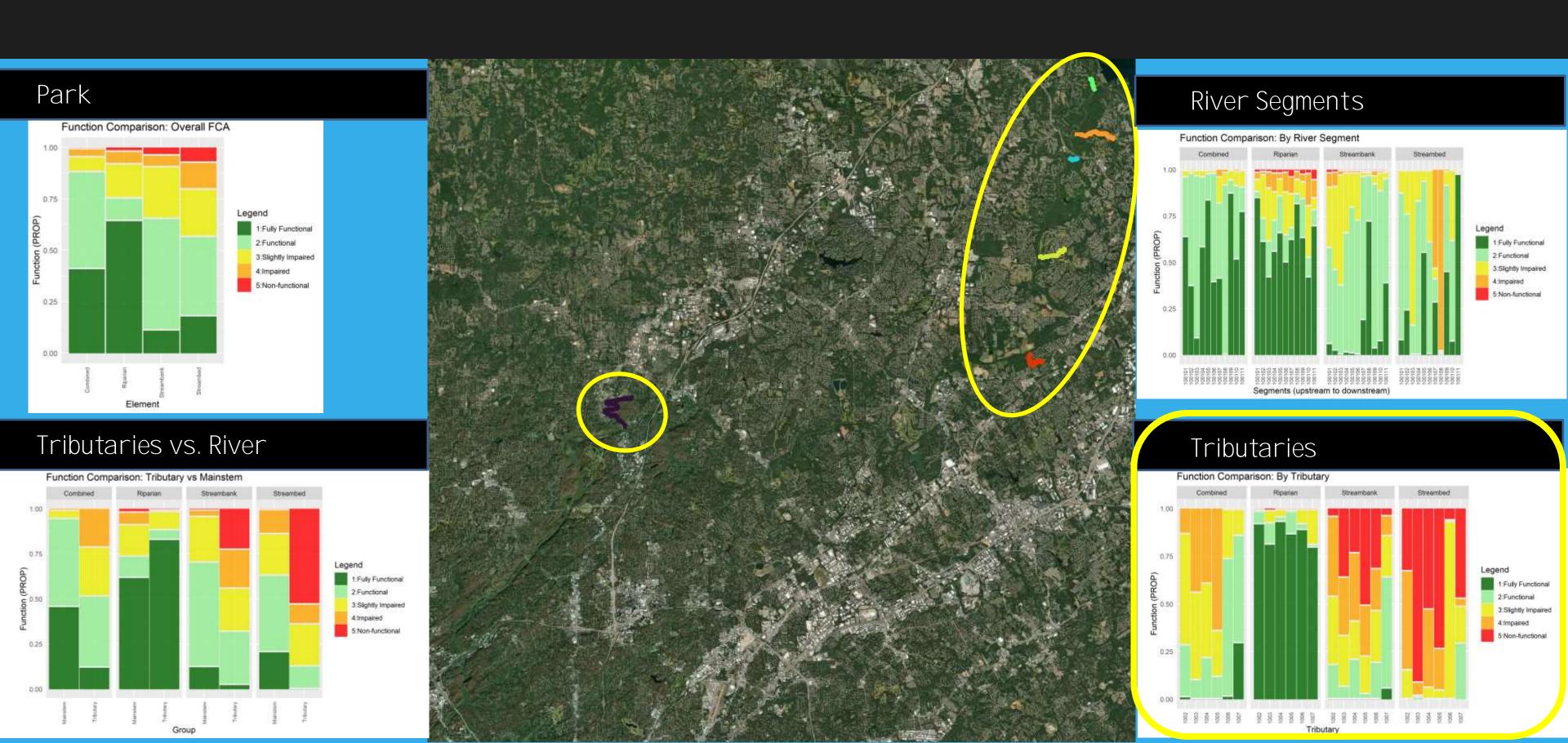




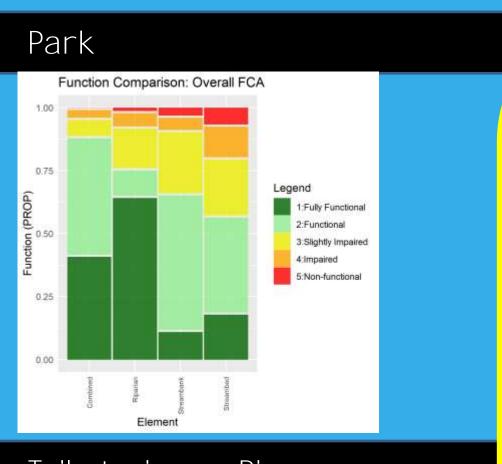




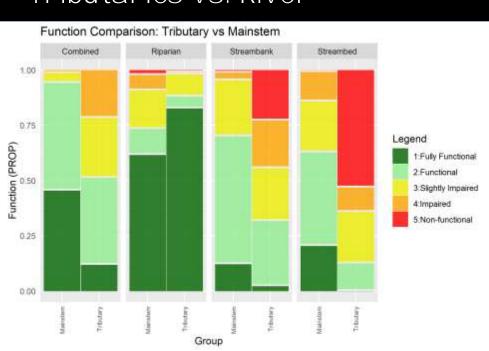


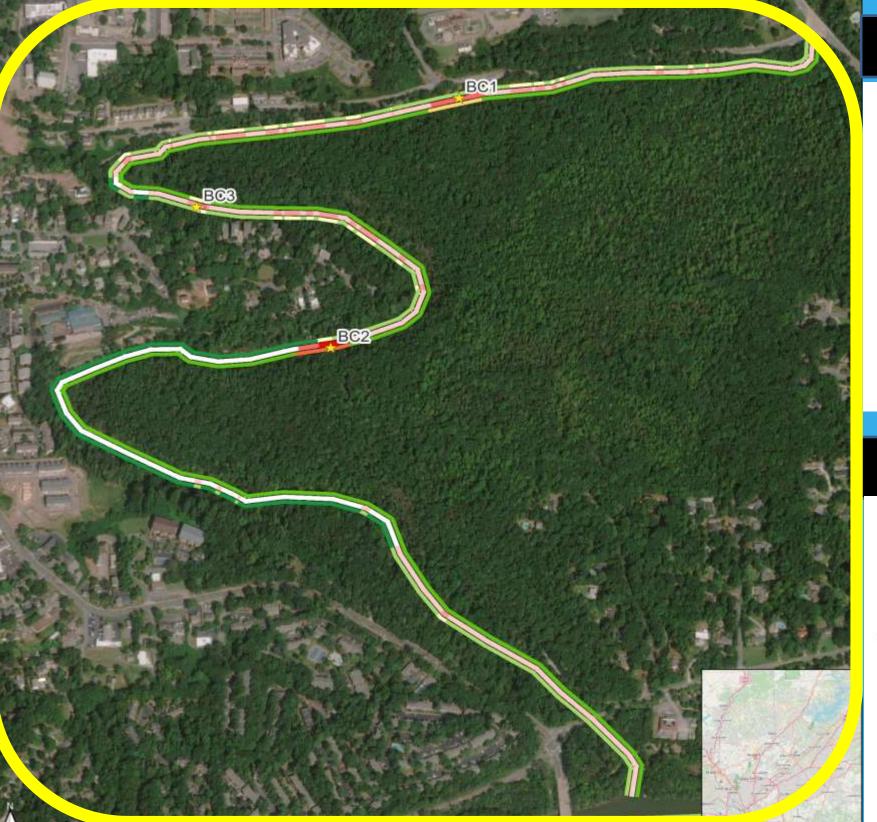


Multiscale Assessment Framework Sites of Concern

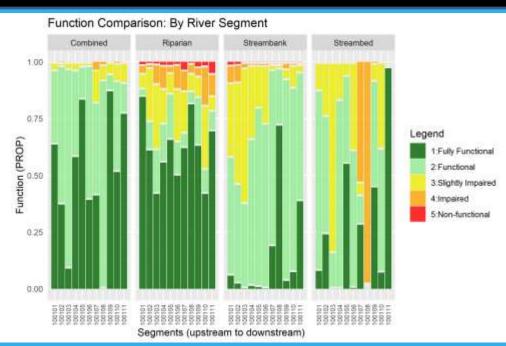


Tributaries vs. River

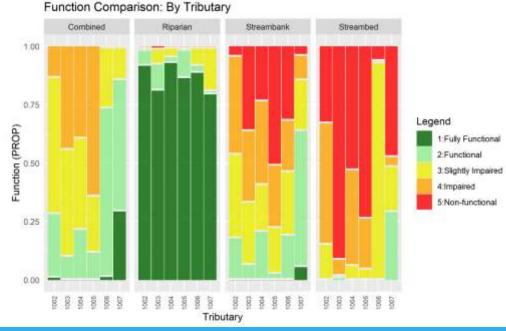








Tributaries



Sites of Concern

2.4.3 Crayfish Creek

Overall Function in the lower half of Crayfish Creek was affected from excessive stormwater and sediment runoff. Additionally, two Defunct collects and a calcis dam worsened the overall condition of the stream resulting in a SOC for this creek (Figure 51). With discrete point features and function

creek (Figure 51). With discrete point features and function combined, the overall condition of Crayfish Creek indicates that this stream has one of the top three worst scores of the tributaries sampled.

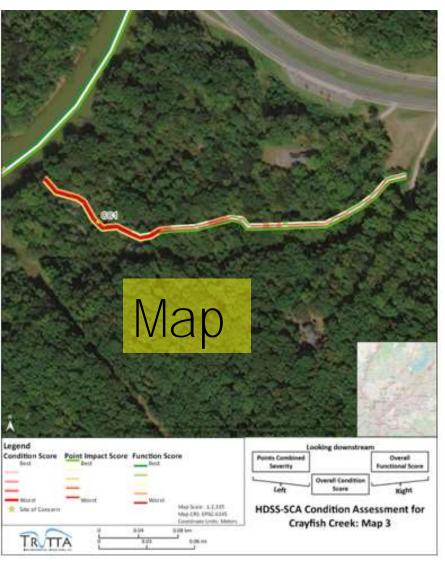


Figure 51: Image of Crayfish Creek identifying one SOC (i.e., CC1).

Sites of Concern - CC1

Site Metrics: Site of Concern CC1 (Figure 52) occurred in Crayfish Creek (1004), on StreamView video track 1 between the time of \$2 11.3 \in 12.2 2 \in 1 \in 14 \in 14 \in 10 \in 12. CC1 had a condition score of 5.0, function score of 3.9, modification score of 1, and a point score of 2.



Figure 52: Image from the CC1 segment of Crayfish Creek observed on 6/23/2020 at 12:16:57.

Problem: The CC1 segment of Crayfish Creek is located in the lower downstream portion of the surveyed stream and had both functional and discrete point features documented. This segment had streambanks actively eroding and collapsing (Figure 52) into the stream. Also, the streambed was over-widened and filled with fine ledinary. It led and defunct culverts (Figure 53) exacerbated the overall condition of stream by constricting discharge that increased the erosive forces during high flow events. In addition to the active channel failure and the discrete point features listed above an additional 10 unique points features were also documented along this SOC, consisting of LWD (n=8) and in channel bars (n=2); however, they have minor or negligible impact directly on the stream channel. A small section streambed (approximately 4 m) was classified as modified due to the presence of the deteriorating culverts.

Problem Cause: Crayfish Creek overall appeared to suffer from stormwater and sediment runoff related issues. Development in the exper portions of the watershed have led to excessive stormwater and sediment in the lower portions of stream. The increased frequency and magnitude in flow volumes during heavy rainfall events exceed the natural capacity

of the stream and therefore cause excessive erosion along the streambanks. The debris jams and culverts continue to worsen the condition of the stream by concentrating high flow that continue to degrade the area and prevent the reestablishment of stable streambanks and streambed. It should also be noted that power peaking discharges from Buford Dam also generates backwater jacking and intrusion in the lower reaches of Crayfish Creek leading to downcutting.

Restoration Approach: This area may require two separate restoration approaches. The first restoration activity would be a channel restoration designed to effectively transport water during high flow events and pass sediment through the system. The specifics of this restoration action are difficult to determine due the fact that the dominate problems influencing the stream are upstream of the survey are to this is to implication efforts directed to stormwater and sediment determine in the upper watershed are warranted.

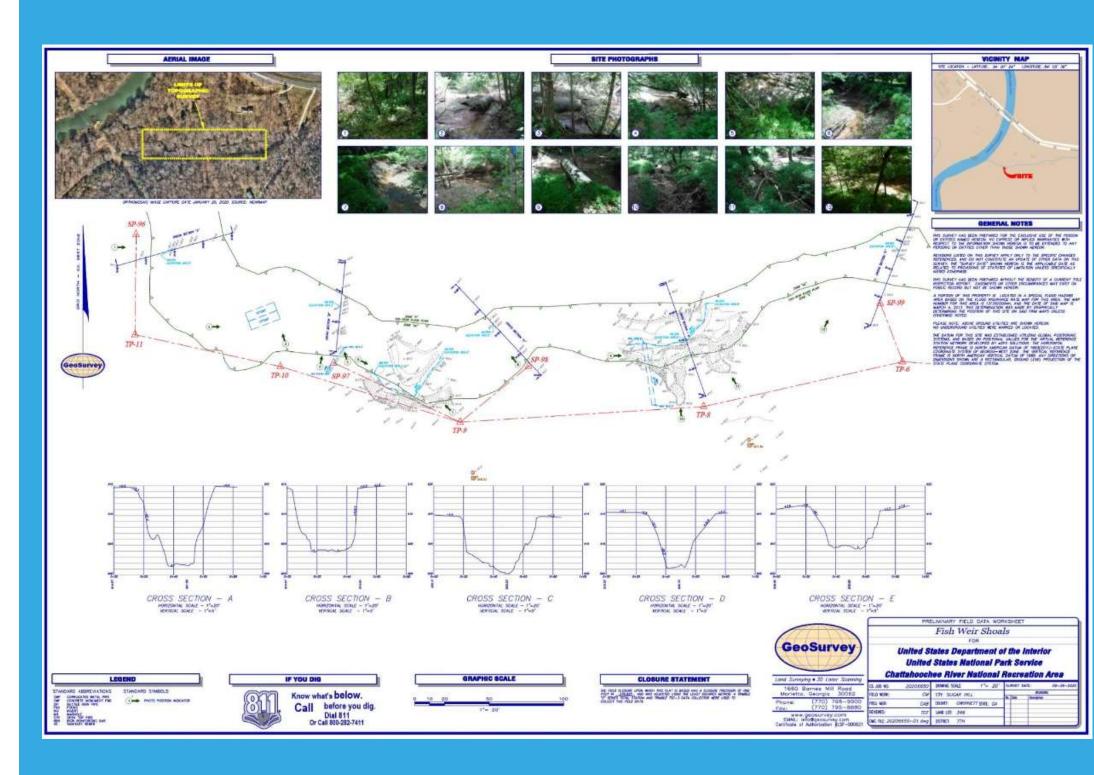
The second approach and defunct culverts. This would reduce the local constriction created in this area, thus reducing the water force and erosive power. Only accomplishing this second activity in the absence of the first, will likely make natural restoration of this area in the long term unlikely. Final project design would incorporate stormwater flow and sediment detention, channel stabilization as well as grade control measures near its confluence with the Chattahoochee River.

Access: Moderate to difficult. This area would be accessed through a heavily wooded area; however, satellite images suggest a potential access road/cutting directly south of the SOC. This would allow acress for heavy equipment that may be needed in the restoration effort. Access on foot would be easy to moderate since it may require a quarter mile trek.

Correctability: Moderate to difficult. The mitigation of storm-water runoff problems requires modifications upstream of this location and/or substantial channel restoration efforts at this site. It is the to recommend the use of leavy equipment in the restoration efforts. Solely removing and disposing the defunct culverts will likely require small machinery and/or power tools.

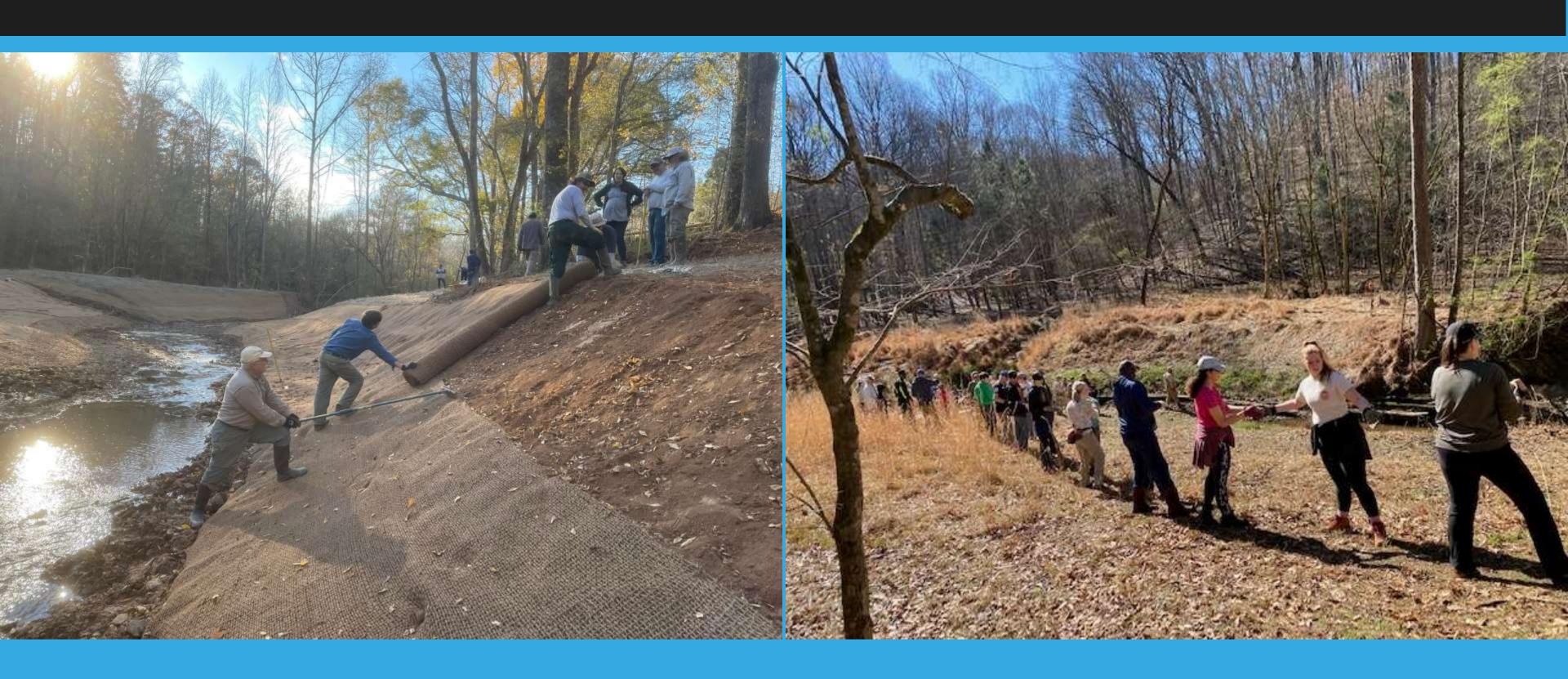
Crayfish Creek Partnership and Planning







Crayfish Creek Restoration



Planting and Completion





Crayfish
Creek:
Before &
After





BETTER DATA. BETTER DECISIONS.

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