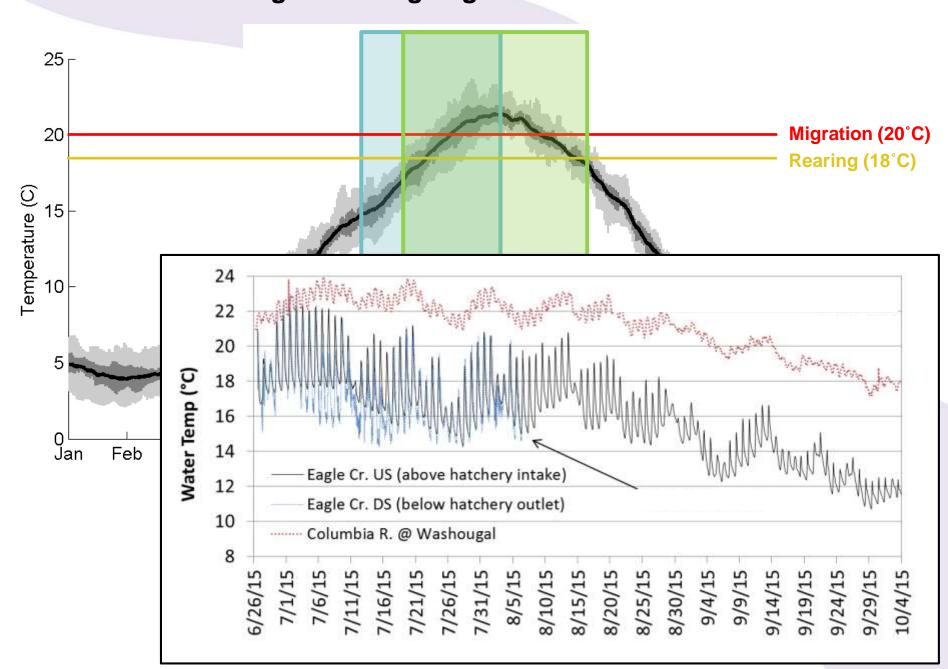
Enhancing Cold Water Refuges at Small Tributaries in the Lower Columbia River



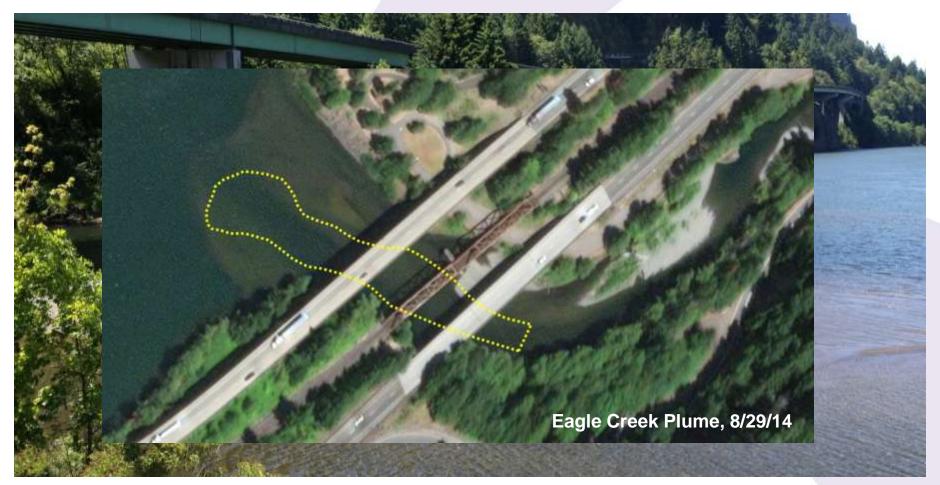
*Chris Collins, Keith Marcoe, Catherine Corbett, Mike Burke



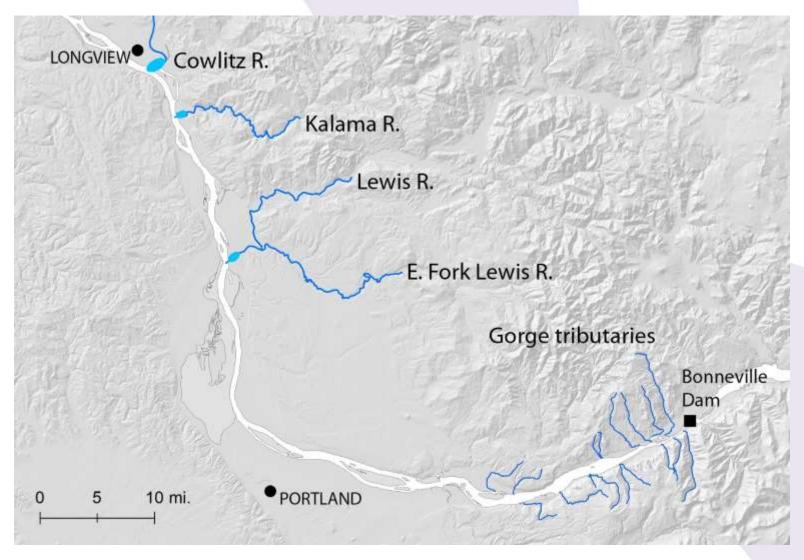
Mainstem thermal regime during migration



- Question 1 What are the characteristics of CWR?
 - **❖ Temperature:** > 2°C colder than mainstem Columbia (Keefer et al. 2011)
 - **❖ Water depth:** juveniles > 0.5m water depth (Bottom et al. 2005)
 - adults > 2m water depth (Johnson et al. 2010)
 - ❖ Surface area: ~1 acre (smallest plume reported above Bonneville Dam)



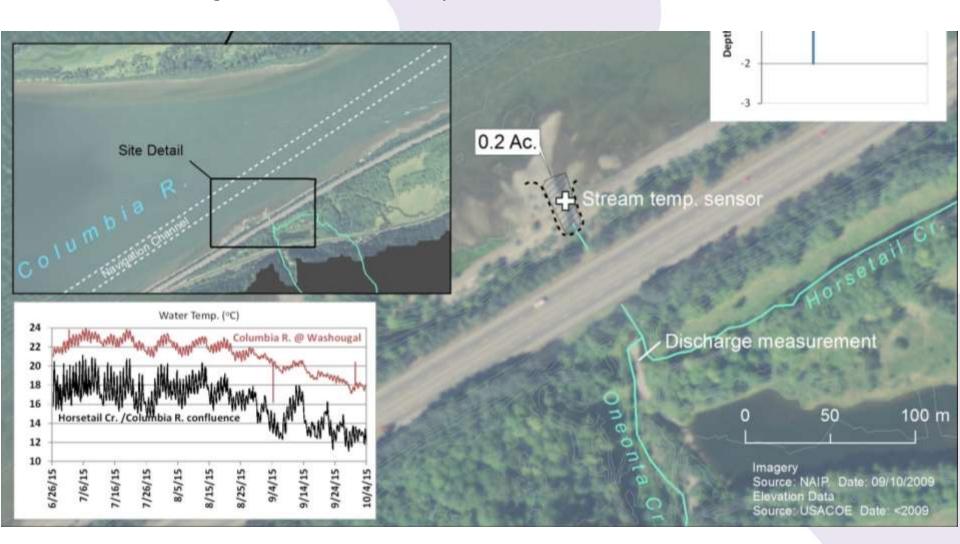
- Question 2 Where is CWR currently available in lower Columbia?
 - No mainstem CWR (that meets study criteria) available between the Lewis River and Bonneville Dam (57 river miles)

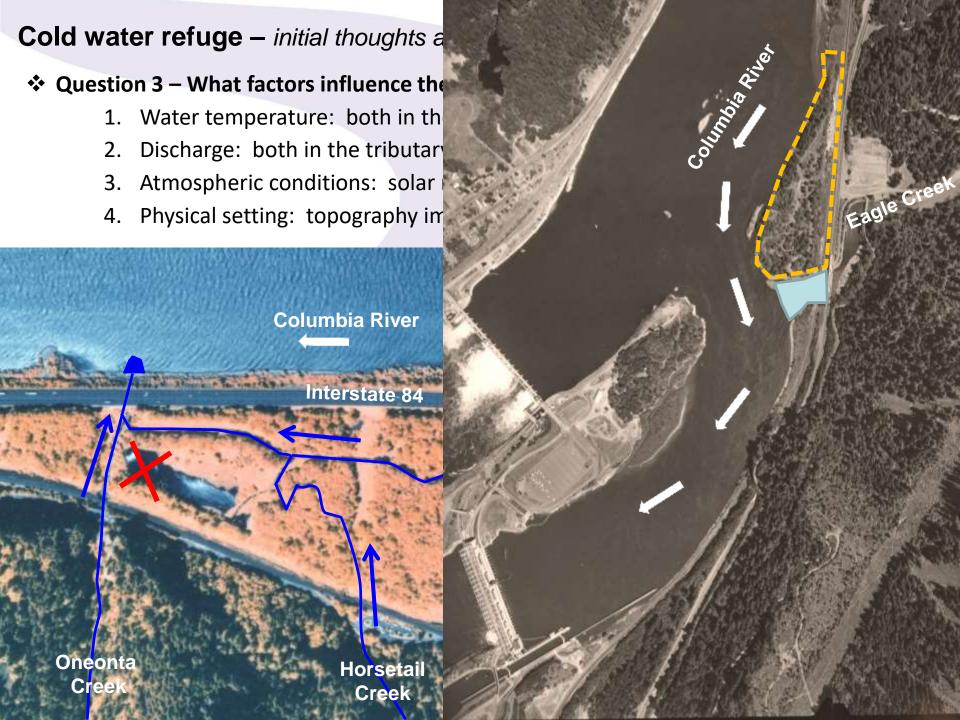


- Question 3 What factors influence the formation of CWR plumes in the mainstem?
 - 1. Water temperature: both in the tributary and mainstem
 - 2. Discharge: both in the tributary and mainstem Columbia River



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- Question 3 What factors influence the formation of CWR plumes in the mainstem?
 - 1. Water temperature: both in the tributary and mainstem
 - 2. Discharge: both in the tributary and mainstem Columbia River
 - 3. Atmospheric conditions: solar radiation, wind
 - 4. Physical setting: bathymetry immediately within and surrounding confluence

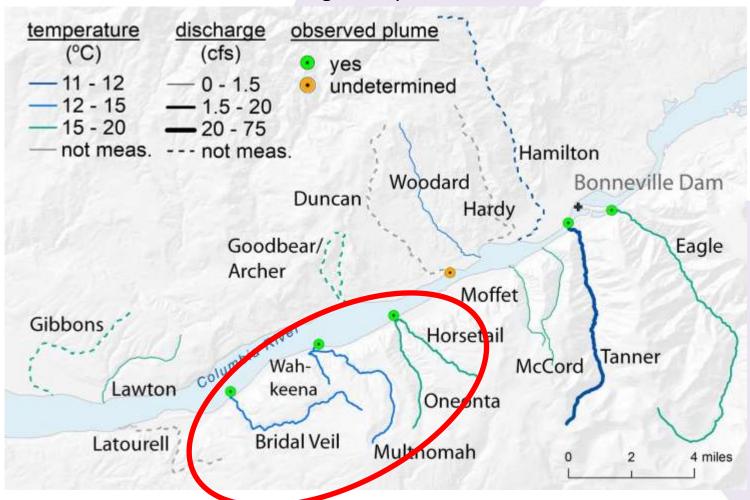


Purpose: Assess feasibility of expanding cold water plumes in the mainstem Columbia River by manipulating nearshore topography.

Approach:

☐ Step 1: Select study sites

Selection criteria: discharge, temperature, location

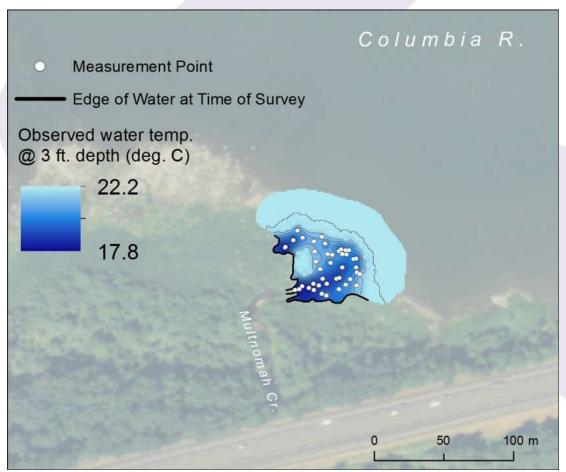


Purpose: Assess feasibility of expanding cold water plumes in the mainstem Columbia River by manipulating nearshore topography.

Approach:

- ☐ Step 1: Select study sites
- ☐ Step 2: Plume mapping (existing conditions)

Used to validate model results and assess effectiveness of proposed alternatives.



Purpose: Assess feasibility of expanding cold water plumes in the mainstem Columbia River by manipulating nearshore topography.

Approach:

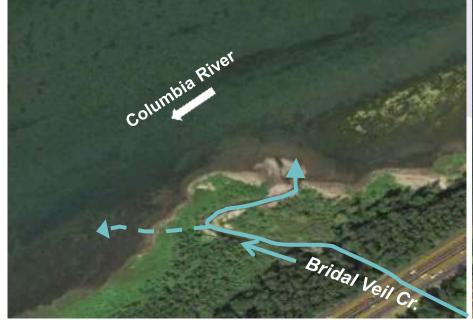
- ☐ Step 1: Select study sites
- ☐ Step 2: Plume mapping (existing conditions)
- ☐ Step 3: Develop basic structure concepts
 - A. Upstream diversion
 - B. Upstream diversion with downstream extension
 - C. Paired upstream and downstream structures



Purpose: Assess feasibility of expanding cold water plumes in the mainstem Columbia River by manipulating nearshore topography.

Approach:

- ☐ Step 1: Select study sites
- ☐ Step 2: Plume mapping (existing conditions)
- ☐ Step 3: Develop basic structure concepts
 - A. Upstream diversion
 - B. Upstream diversion with downstream extension
 - C. Paired upstream and downstream diversion structures
 - D. Re-route stream to downstream side of alluvial fan
 - E. Various combinations of above





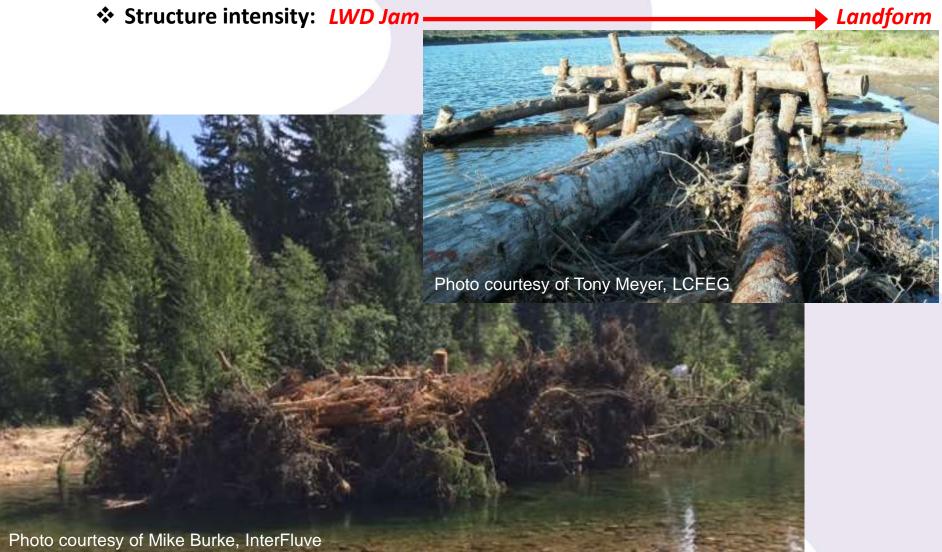
Purpose: Assess feasibility of expanding cold water plumes in the mainstem Columbia River by manipulating nearshore topography.

Approach:	
□ Step 1:	Select study sites
☐ Step 2:	Plume mapping (existing conditions)
□ Step 3:	Develop basic structure concepts
□ Step 4:	3-D modeling to assess potential of each concept design at each of three sites
	Quantify plume size using depth and temperature criteria
☐ Step 5:	Alternatives assessment
	☐ Are we having an effect? (compare sizes of existing and modeled plumes)
	Does modeled plume meet CWR criteria for juveniles and adults?
	☐ Which is most cost-effective? (ratio of structure length to plume size)



Step 6: Concept designs

- Primary goal: force local hydraulics to create CWR plumes
- **Secondary goals:** cover, food web, hydraulic refugia, atmospheric conditions, etc.



Step 6: Concept designs

- ❖ Primary goal: force local hydraulics to create CWR plumes
- **Secondary goals:** cover, food web, hydraulic refugia, atmospheric conditions, etc.
- **❖** Structure intensity: *LWD Jam Landform*



Caveats: Initial assessment, which ignores Phase II questions, such as....

- Geomorphic processes (tributary sediment load, Col. River sediment transport)
- Impacts to existing alluvial fan processes/habitats
- Design specifics (porosity, materials, etc.)
- Public safety
- Life span of structures
- Required maintenance
- Etc....



