Hydrodynamics of Herring River: Past, Present, and Restored



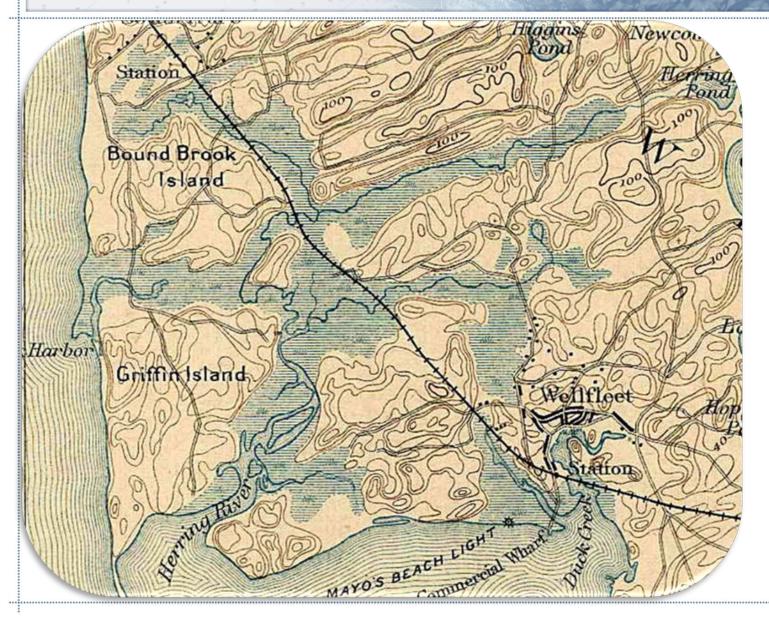






 Kirk Bosma, Woods Hole Group

 October 11, 2018

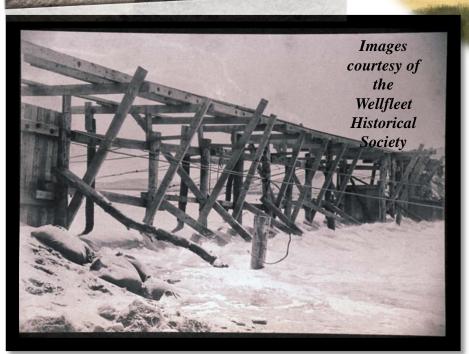


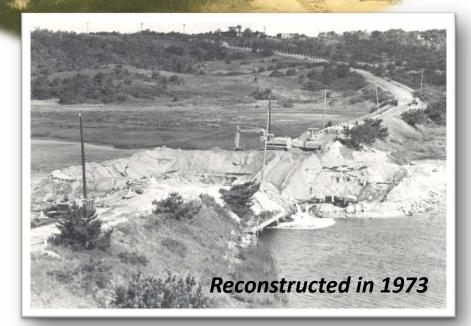
1887

Image courtesy of the Wellfleet Historical Society

Winter 1908-09

First Shovelfull on the new dyke, Aug. 7/08 Wellfleet, Mass.







Town of Wellfleet History



What were they thinking?

Following the Golden Years of Cape Cod...

- In 1906, Capt. Lorenzo Dow Baker went to argue for a dike

- Declining fishing industry
- Change in industry and development
- Encourage development and tourism (Built Chequessett Inn)
- Reduce mosquitoes, cost of oil on marsh plain
- Cost of \$20,000 dike, total annual budget was \$15,000

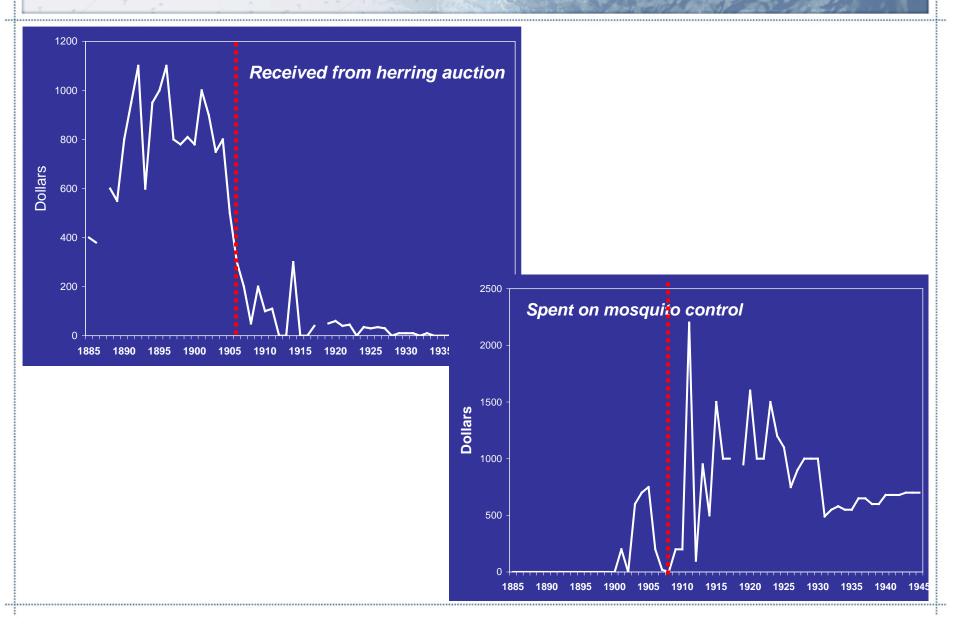
- Baker died in 1908, and as a tribute the dike was constructed despite significant opposition.

Intentions of the dike didn't work...

- Development was a bust
- Loss of 1100-acre salt marsh estuary
- Acidification & metals toxicity
- Oxygen depletion & fish kills
- High mosquito production
- Exotic species (*Phragmites*, multiflora rose, etc.)
- Sediment subsidence

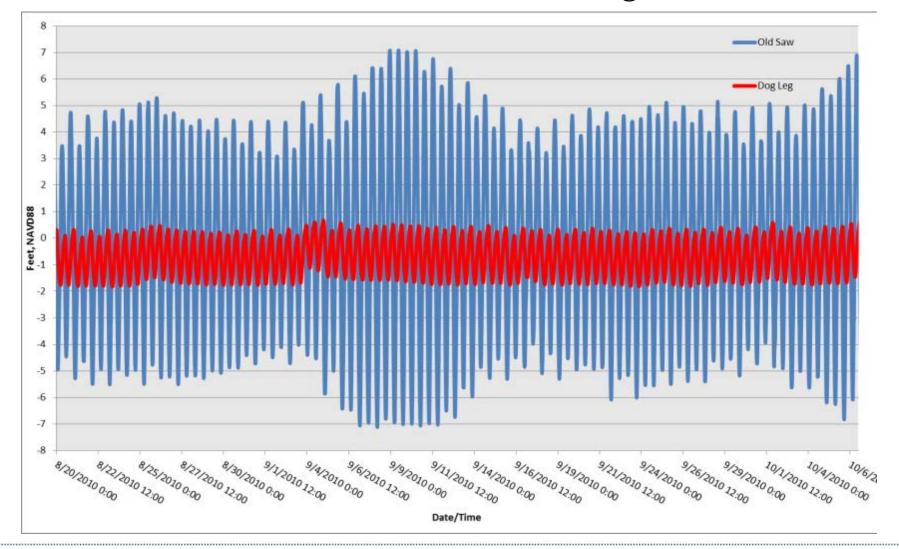
Dr. John Cumbler, University of Louisville History Professor



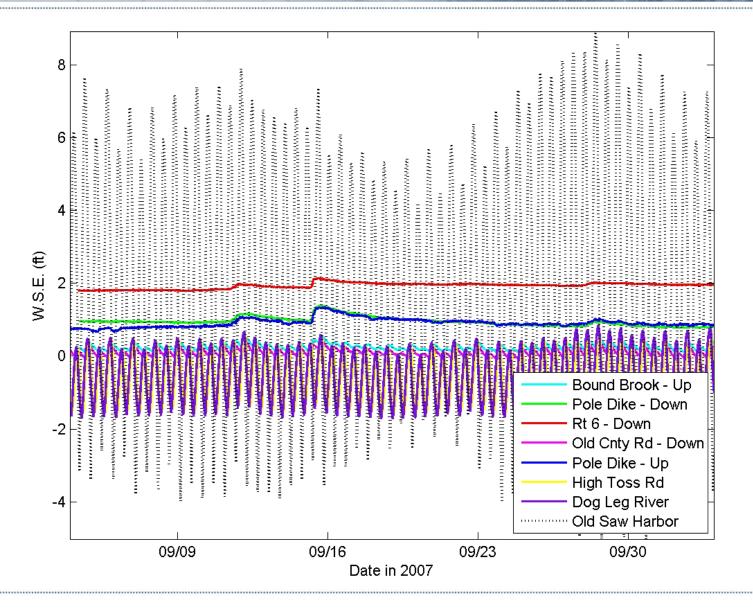


Herring River Present

Current Conditions of Herring River



Herring River Present



On-going effects of Tidal Restriction



Project Benefits and Impacts

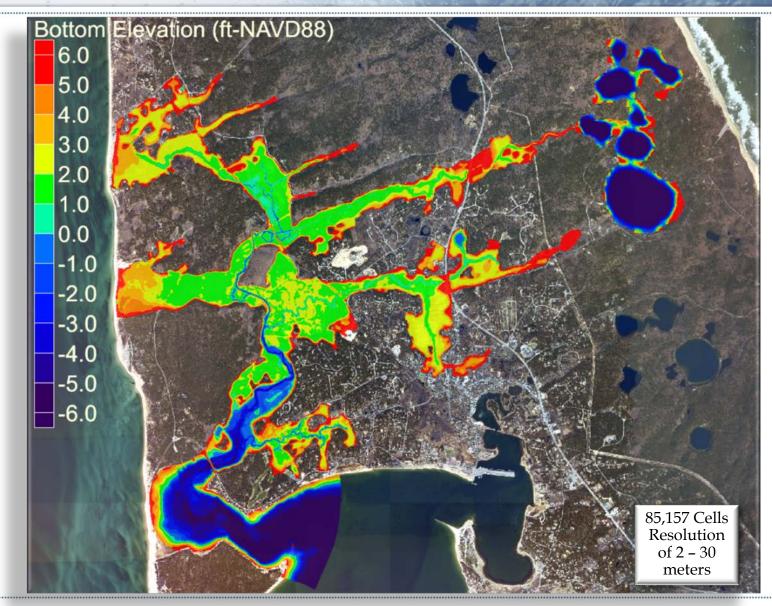
Restored Coastal Habitats

- ✓ 890 Acres of Intertidal Habitats
- ✓ 580 Acres of Salt Marsh
- ✓ 11+ River Miles for River Herring
- ✓ Access to 160 Pond Acres for Spawning
- ✓ Improved Water Quality
- ✓ 200+ Acres Clam and Oyster Habitat
- ✓ Increase and Sustain Declining Salt Marsh Habitat
- ✓ Habitat for Marine Species; Striped Bass, Winter Flounder, Diamond-back Terrapin
- ✓ Engine of Productivity for Near- and Off-Shore Marine Habitats





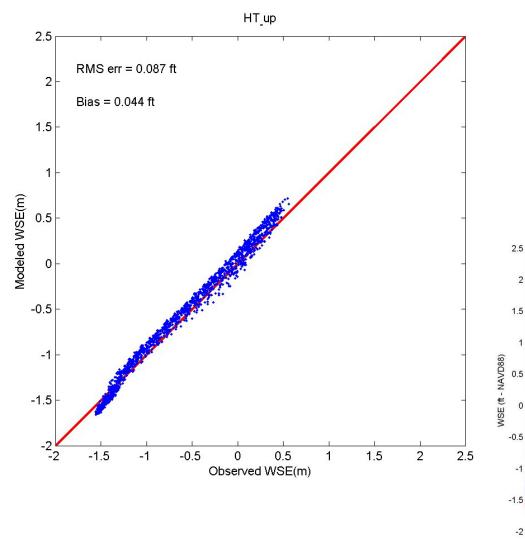
Topography and Bathymetry

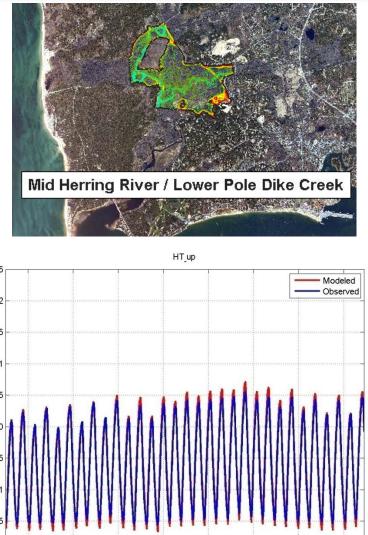






Model Calibration





09/19

09/21

09/23

09/25

Date in 2007

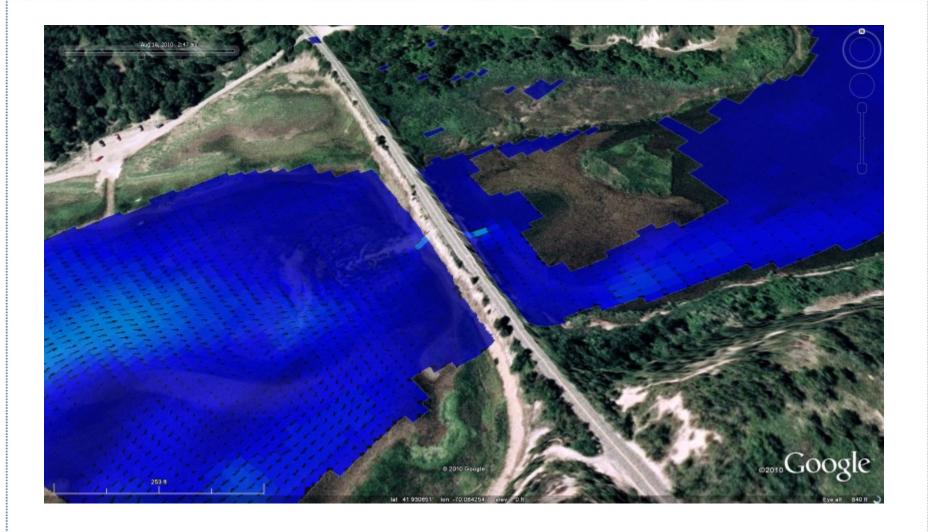
09/27

09/29

10/01

10/03

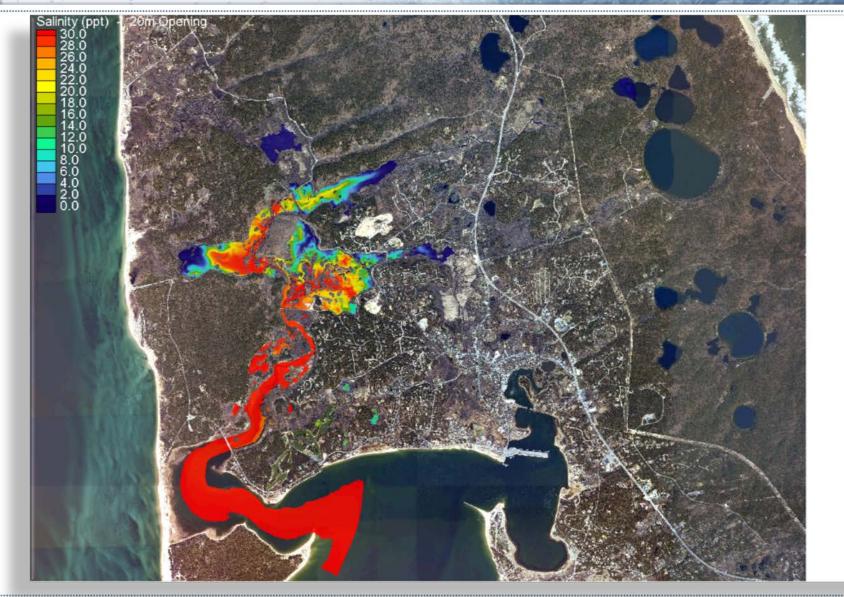
Velocities



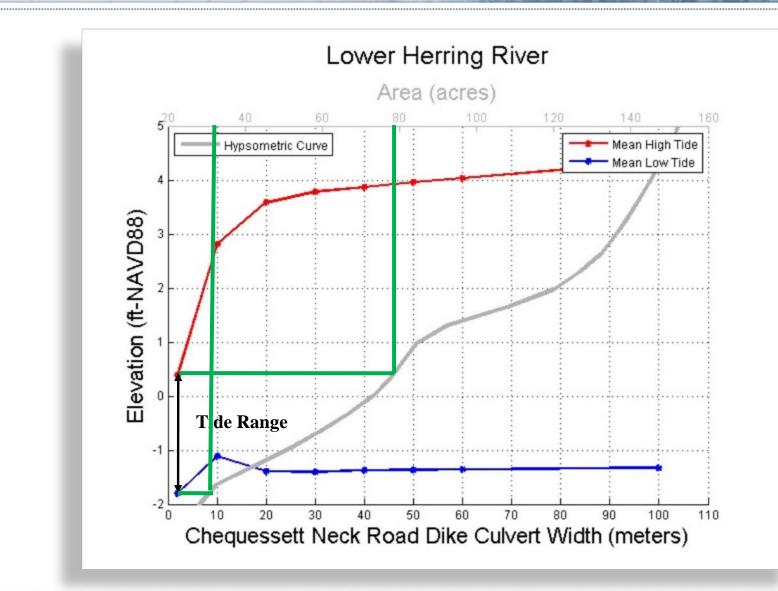
Existing Hydrodynamics



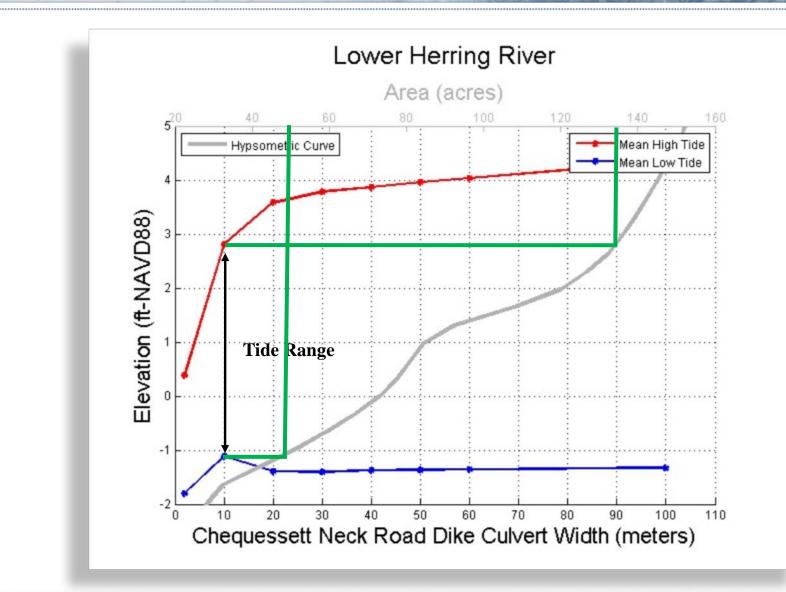
Alternative Simulations



Dike Opening



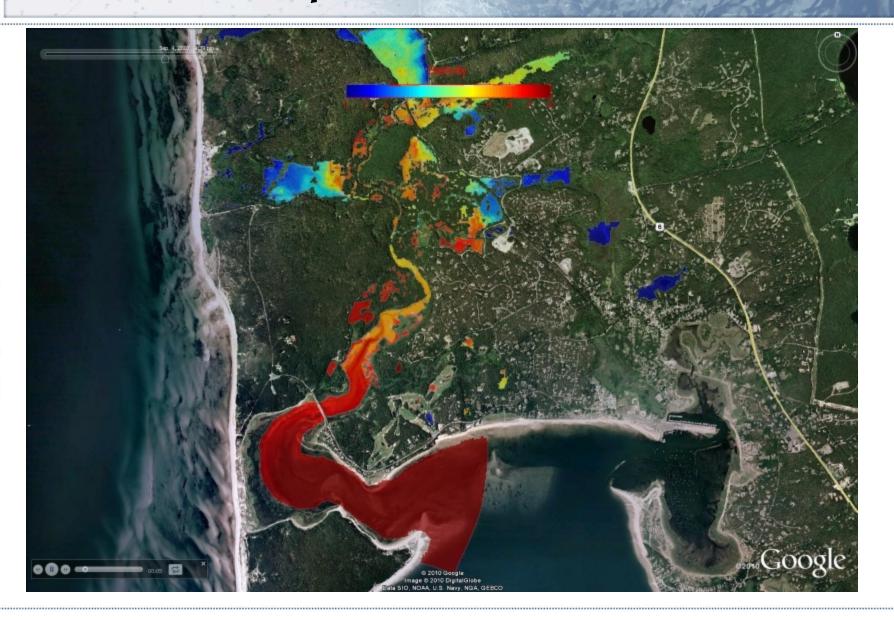
Dike Opening



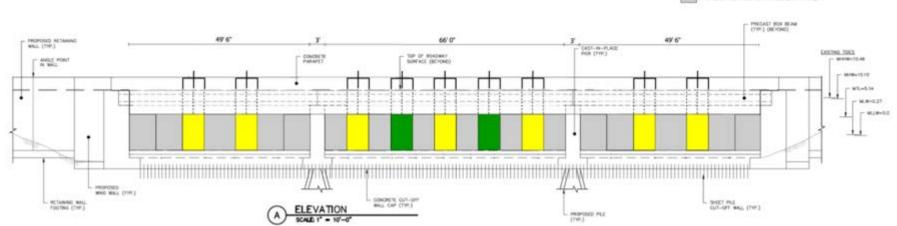
Alternative Simulations

| | | | | | Chequesset Neck New Dike Opening Adaptive Management Openings - Smaller Sizes Increase in Number of Slide gates open> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Lower Herring River Sub Basin (elevations in NAVD88, feet) (salinity in psu) | Weillees | Evisiting C | Fully Conditions | ¹ slide | ⁴ <i>slide</i> | ¹ slide | < slide | < slide, 3 | 2 slide | 3 slide | ⁴ slide | ⁴ slide | 4 slide , 2 c. | Sslide, J. | Sslide, J. | 6 slide, 3 | 6 slide, J | ² slide, 3 | ² slipe - 2 liap |
| Opening Height (feet) | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| Mean Low Water | -5.47 | -2.20 | -2.72 | -2.87 | -2.56 | -2.08 | -2.71 | -2.52 | -1.88 | -2.16 | -2.68 | -2.46 | -2.40 | -2.75 | -2.61 | -2.78 | -2.69 | -2.75 | -2.60 |
| Mean Tide Level | -0.32 | -0.98 | 0.96 | -1.92 | -1.42 | -0.86 | -1.49 | -0.97 | -0.03 | 0.18 | -1.04 | 0.15 | 0.27 | -0.40 | 0.21 | -0.30 | 0.27 | -0.66 | 0.52 |
| Mean High Water | 4.84 | 0.24 | 4.64 | -0.96 | -0.27 | 0.37 | -0.27 | 0.59 | 1.81 | 2.51 | 0.60 | 2.76 | 2.94 | 1.95 | 3.03 | 2.19 | 3.23 | 1.43 | 3.63 |
| Tide Range | 10.31 | 2.44 | 7.36 | 1.91 | 2.29 | 2.45 | 2.44 | 3.11 | 3.69 | 4.67 | 3.28 | 5.22 | 5.34 | 4.70 | 5.64 | 4.97 | 5.92 | 4.18 | 6.23 |
| Mean High Water Spring | 6.22 | 0.36 | 6.22 | -0.87 | -0.15 | 1.27 | -0.15 | 0.80 | 2.41 | 2.80 | 0.80 | 3.28 | 3.56 | 2.34 | 3.57 | 2.50 | 3.74 | 1.81 | 4.26 |
| 100-year Storm Event | 9.31 | 0.91 | 8.78 | -0.42 | 0.27 | 2.30 | 0.26 | 1.41 | 3.25 | 4.08 | 1.42 | 4.17 | 4.30 | 2.99 | 4.34 | 3.19 | 4.58 | 2.44 | 5.48 |
| Mean Salinity (Dike [^]) | 30* | 26.1 | 28.7 | 21.1 | 22.6 | 24.2 | 22.6 | 23.4 | 25.1 | 25.0 | 23.4 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 24.0 | 25.8 | 24.2 | 26.1 | 23.6 | 26.6 |
| Maximum Salinity (Dike [^]) | 30* | 29.9 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 |
| Mean Salinity (Dog Leg) | 30* | 1.4 | 27.1 | 1.9 | 7.6 | 12.2 | 7.7 | 13.4 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 13.4 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 17.6 | 21.9 | 18.1 | 23.0 | 16.2 | 24.2 |
| Maximum Salinity (Dog Leg) | 30* | 14.7 | 30.0 | 14.7 | 26.8 | 29.3 | 26.9 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 30.0 | 29.4 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 30.0 |
| * = Salinity in Model within Wellfleet Harb ^ = Just upstream of Dike | or | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Interactive Exploration



Engineering Design



- 7 slide gates, 2 combination slide/flap gates, 16 pre-cast concrete panels
- Provides full operational control during all phases of the restoration
- In the early stages, the restoration process will rely on slide and combination gates and not full panel removal

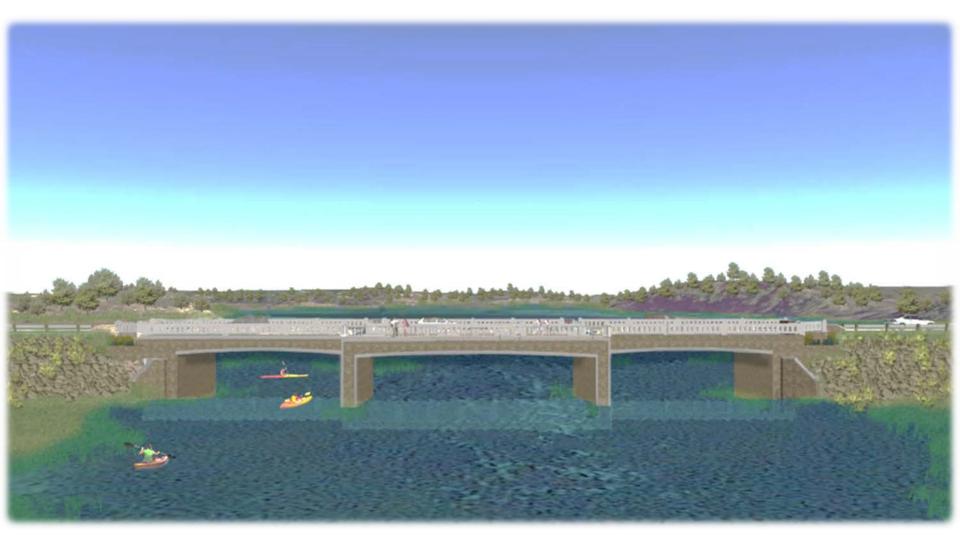
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SLIDE GATES (6' WIDE)

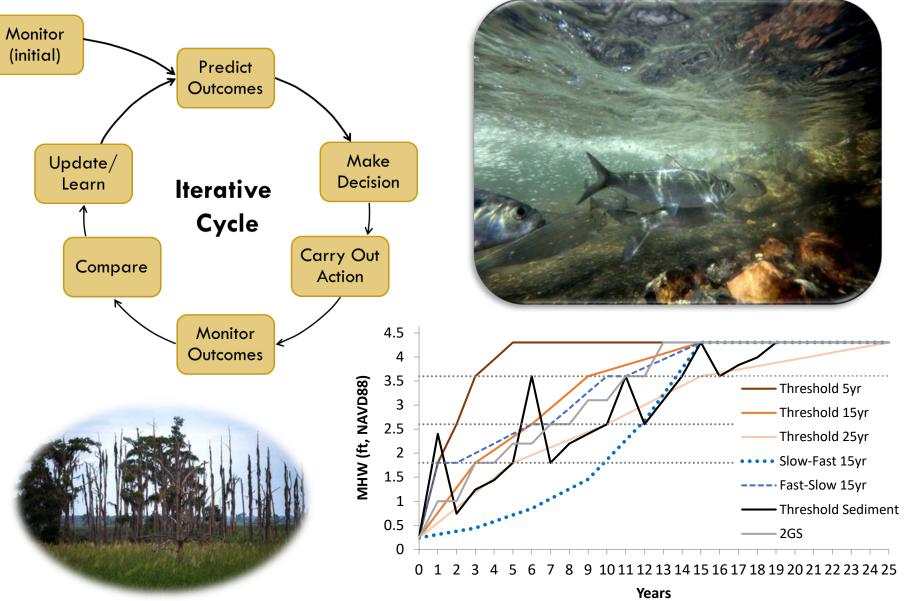
OMBINATION SLIDE/FLAP GATES (6' WIDE) RE-CAST CONCRETE PANELS (6-8' WIDE)

Open Span Bridge with Tidal Control

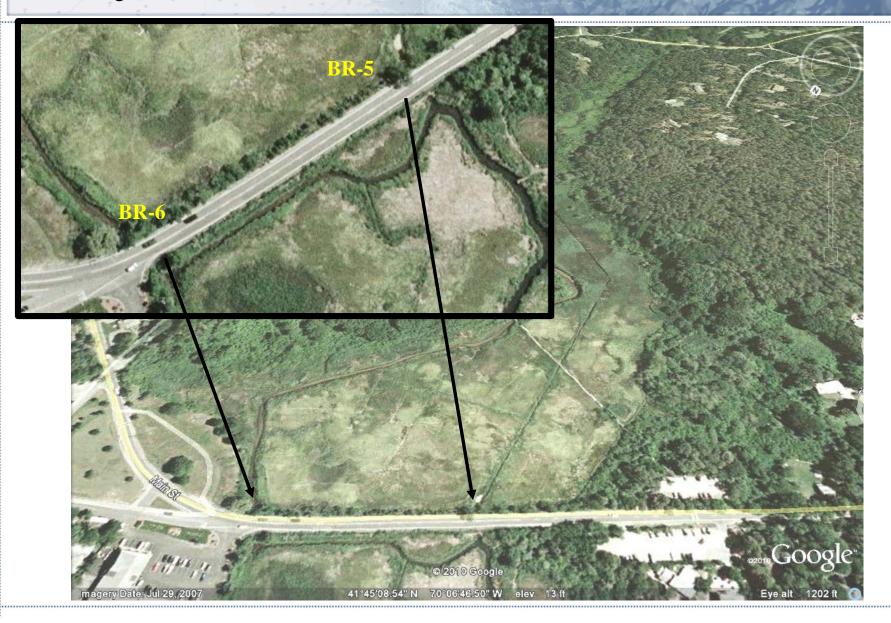


Adaptive Management

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Stony Brook, Brewster



Stony Brook, Brewster



Brides Brook, Connecticut

Pre-Construction - Anthropogenic restriction





During Construction - Expanded open channel and box culvert under coastal dune





Brides Brook, Connecticut

Post-Construction - Re-established dune and grass planting



