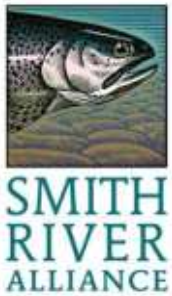


RESTORING SELF-SUSTAINING OFF-CHANNEL HABITAT IN THE SMITH RIVER ESTUARY



Where – Introduce the Smith River Watershed

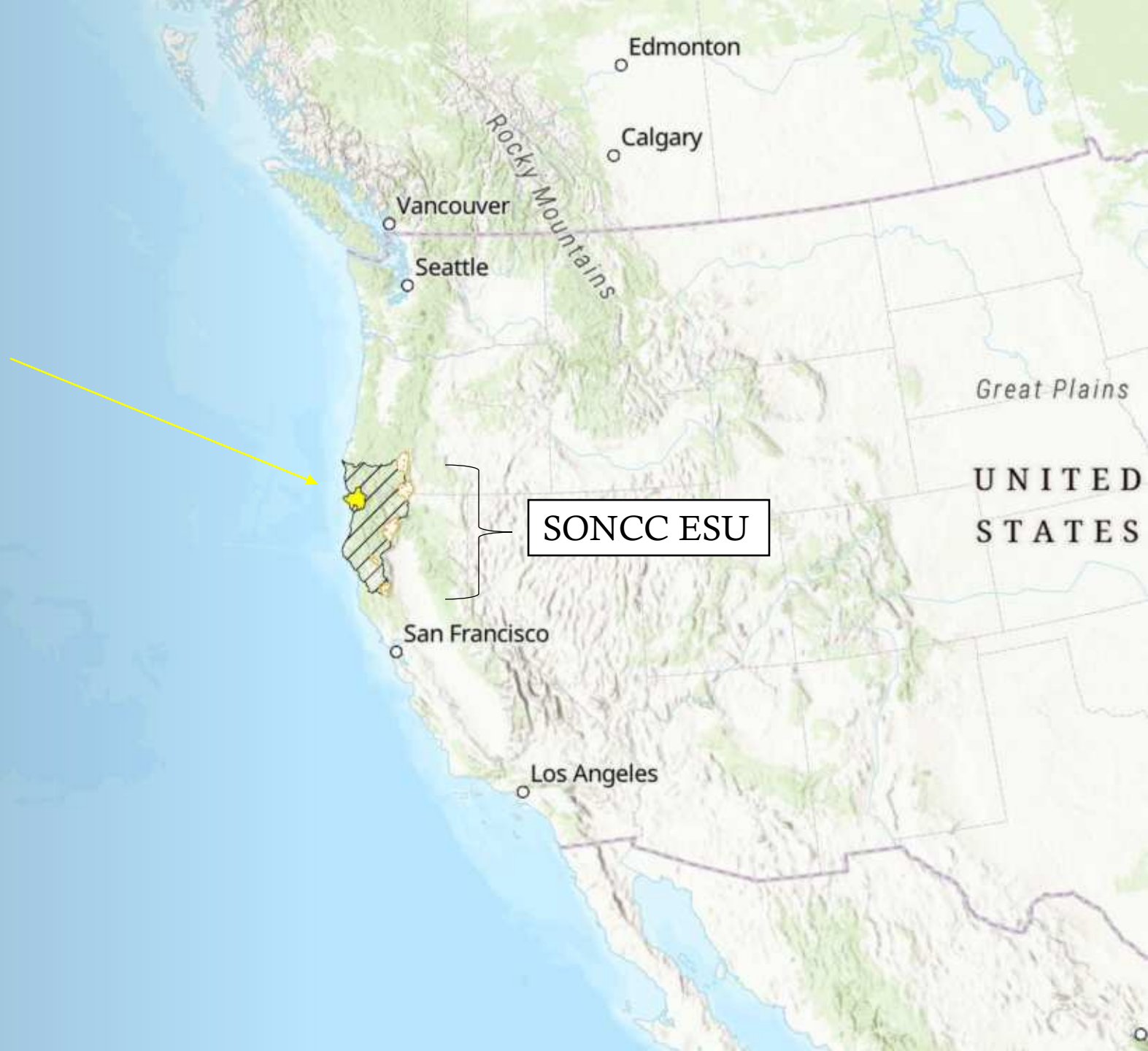
Why – Habitat impairments, restoration goals,
and site selection.

How – Process-based restoration techniques
used to achieve goals.



SMITH RIVER WATERSHED

*North
Pacific
Ocean*



SONCC ESU

UNITED
STATES



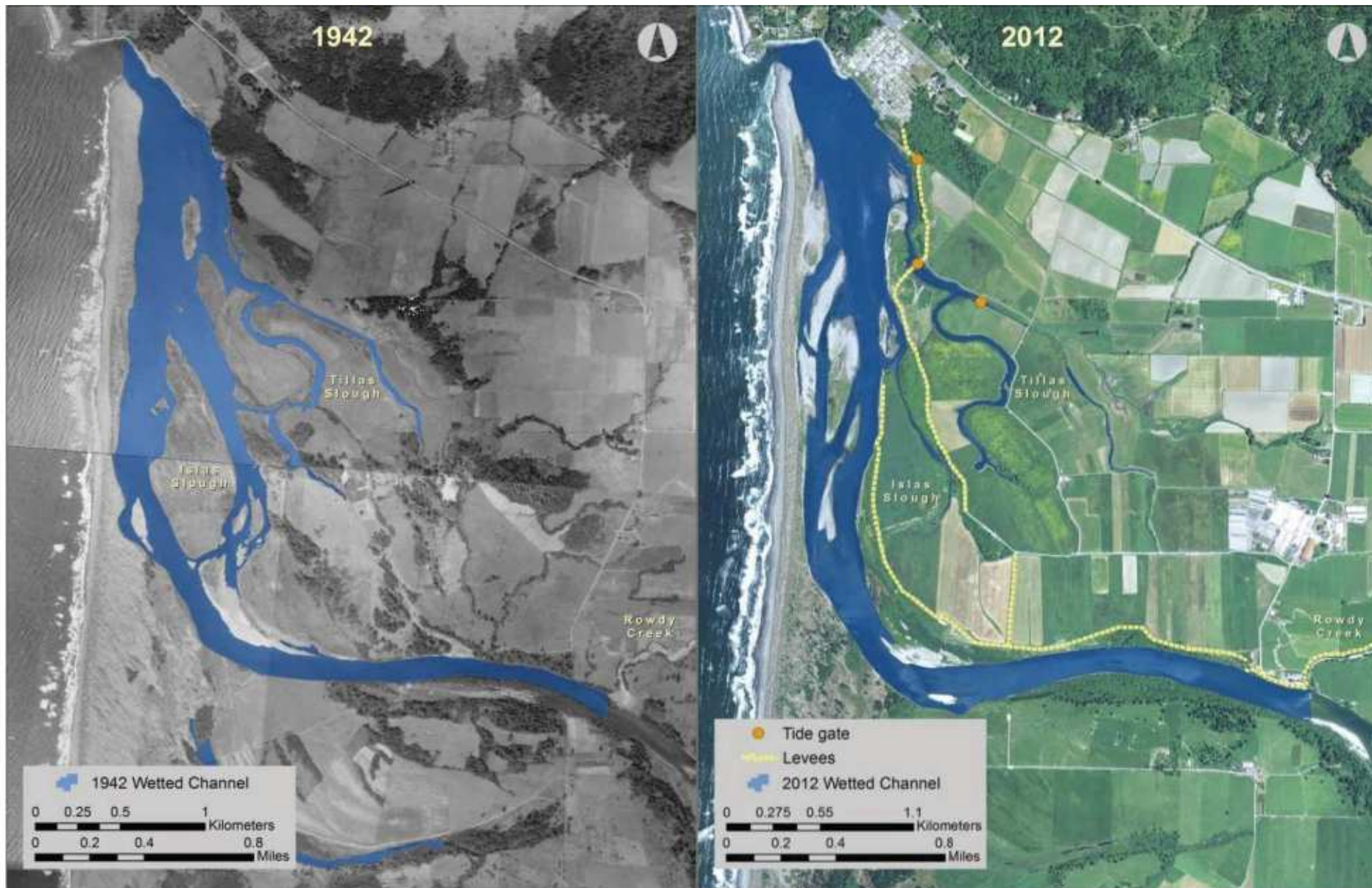


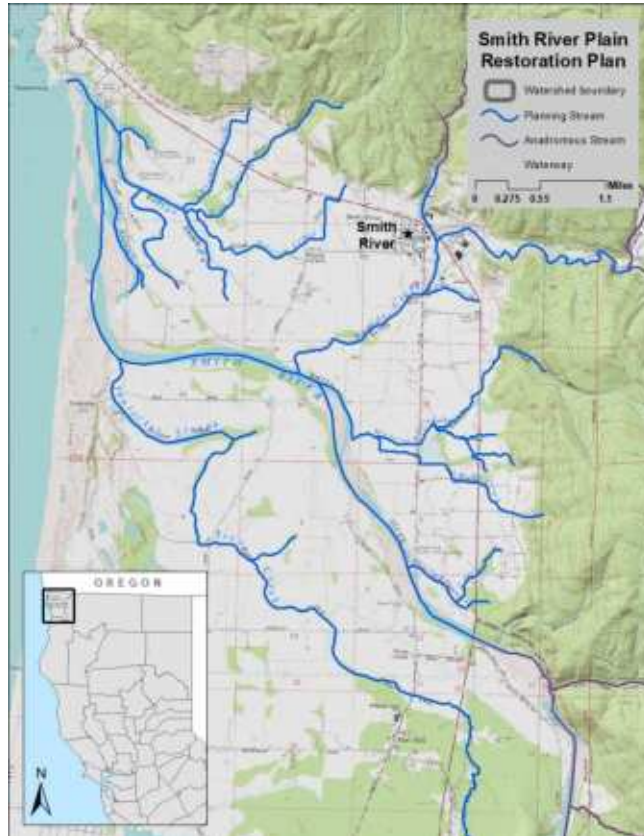
Image from: Distribution of Juvenile Salmonids and Seasonally Available Aquatic Habitats Within the Lower Smith River Basin and Estuary, Del Norte County, California Final Report to CDFW (Parish and Garwood 2015)

ESTUARY SIMPLIFICATION

The estuary has been modified and simplified resulting in a loss of floodplain connectivity, slow water, riparian habitat and complexity.

Estuary complexity is needed to support diverse life histories and population recovery of salmonids and other aquatic species.

COASTAL PLAIN PLANNING



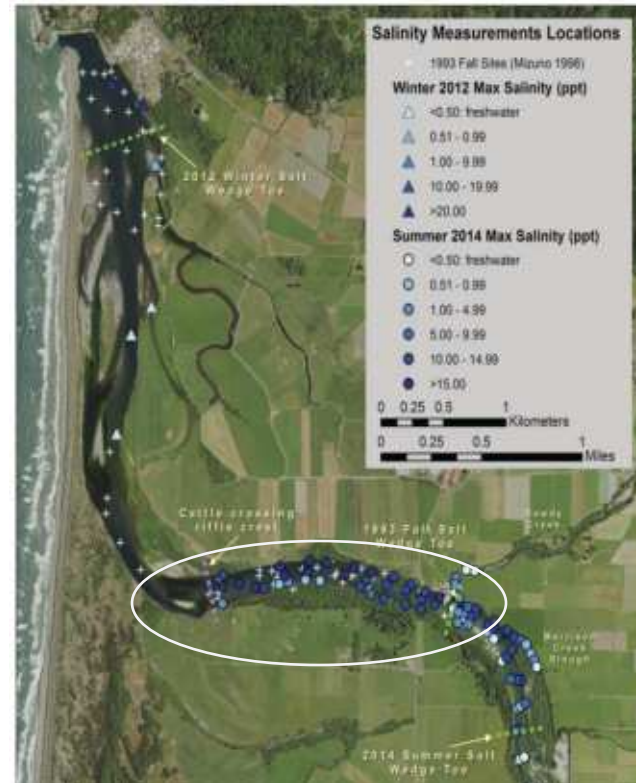
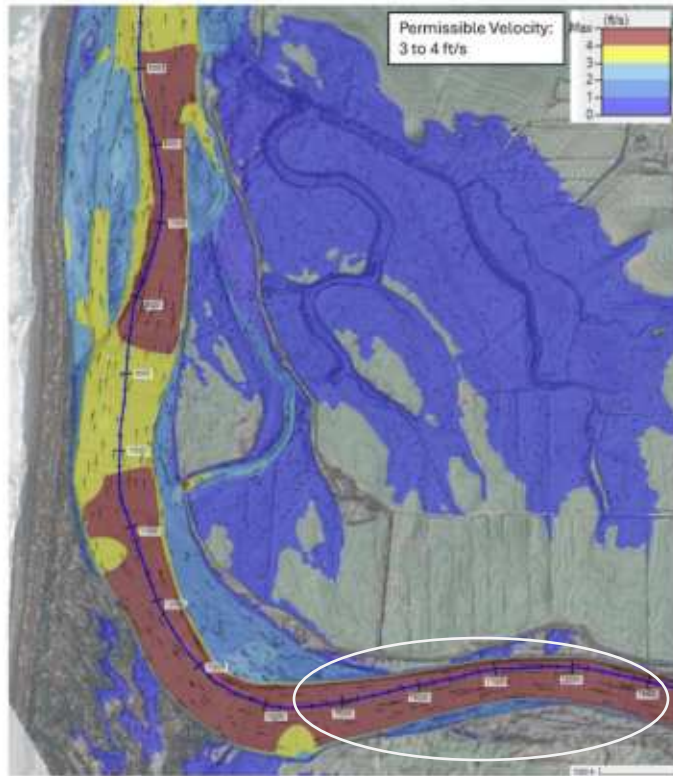
2016 – 2018 Collaborative Process to Identify and Prioritize Projects

- 37.46 miles assessment area
- 137 projects identified
- Results Summarized in 2018 Report¹
 - Backwater Project identified as High Priority to address estuary simplification and habitat loss.

¹Parish Hanson, 2018, Smith River Plain Stream Restoration Plan, Final Report to the California Coastal Conservancy, Contract: No. 16-027, Smith River Alliance, Crescent City, CA.

PROJECT SITE IDENTIFICATION

Existing Conditions – Q2 Event 1/13/2021 – Velocity



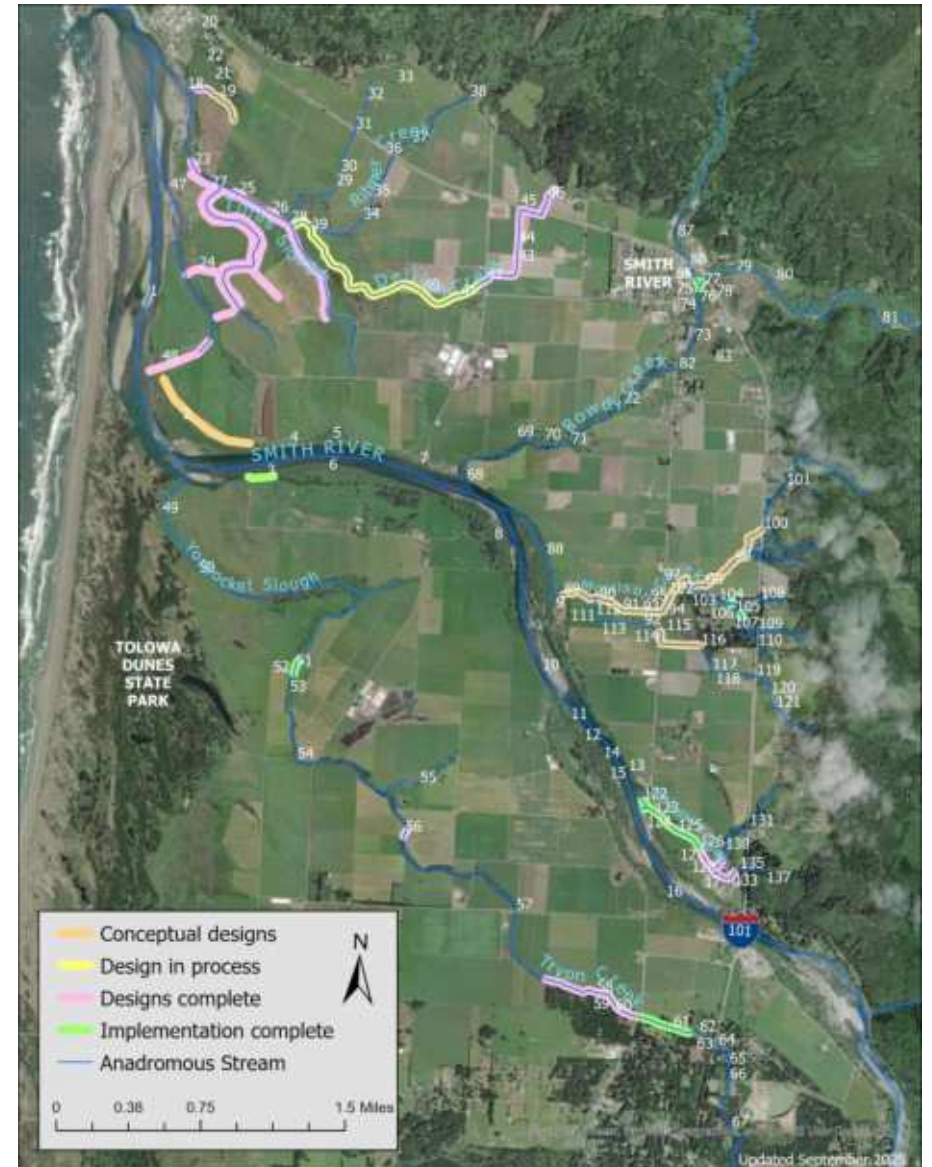
Hydraulic modeling (Michael Love and Associates 2025), salinity map and coho salmon summer and winter observations map (Parish and Garwood 2016).

LANDSCAPE SCALE RESTORATION

Our case study is one part of a larger restoration strategy. To date we have advanced:

- 51 projects – initial planning and design
- 32 projects - 100% designs completed
- 13 projects advanced to implementation

Process based strategies to achieve restoration Goals

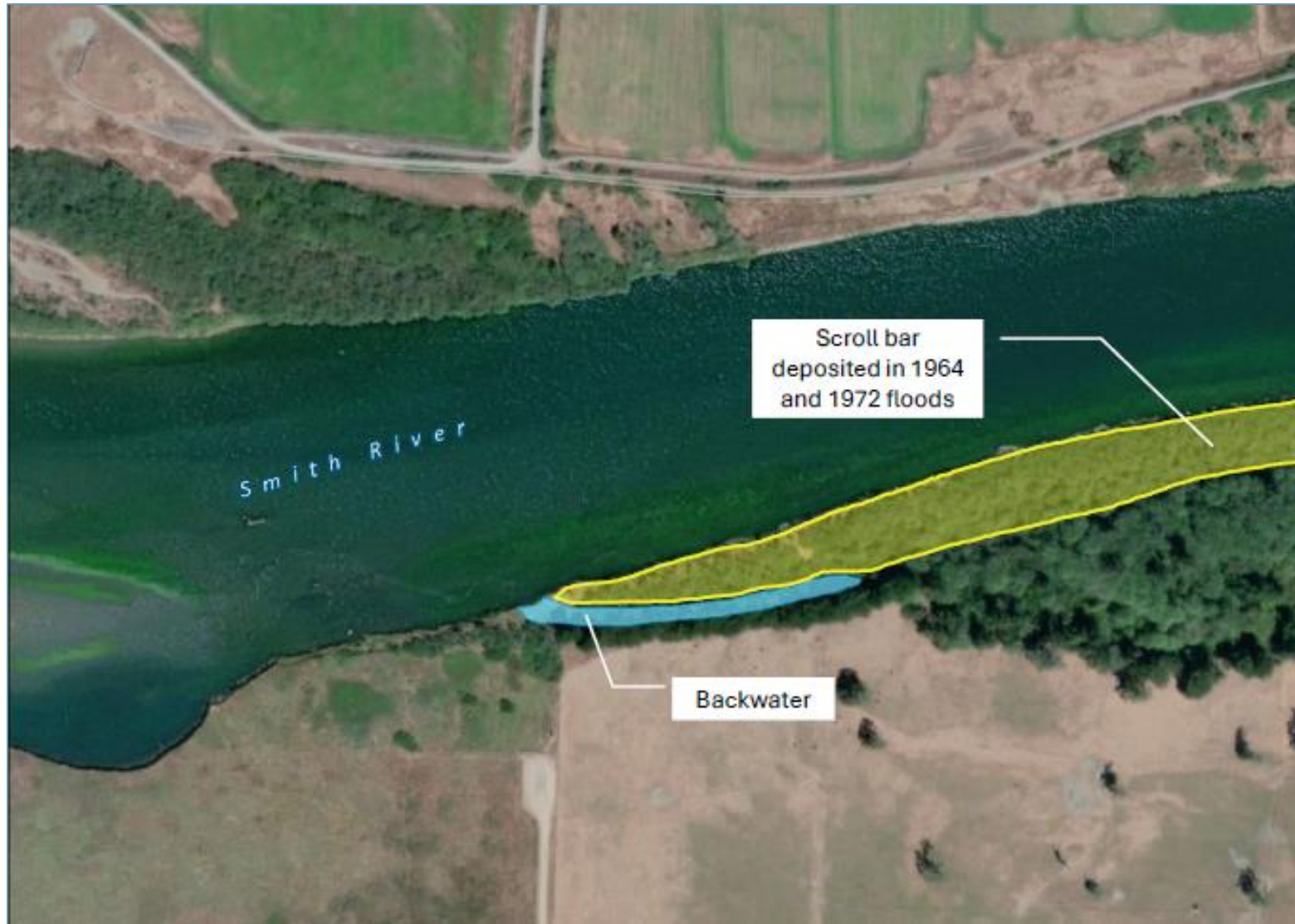


PROCESS BASED RESTORATION TECHNIQUES

- Wood loading
- Tidal influence & sediment transport
- Bioengineering – riparian growth and sediment distribution



GEOMORPHIC SETTING



IMPAIRMENTS

LIMITED RIVER CONNECTIVITY



ANTHROPOGENIC AND LAND-USE IMPACTS

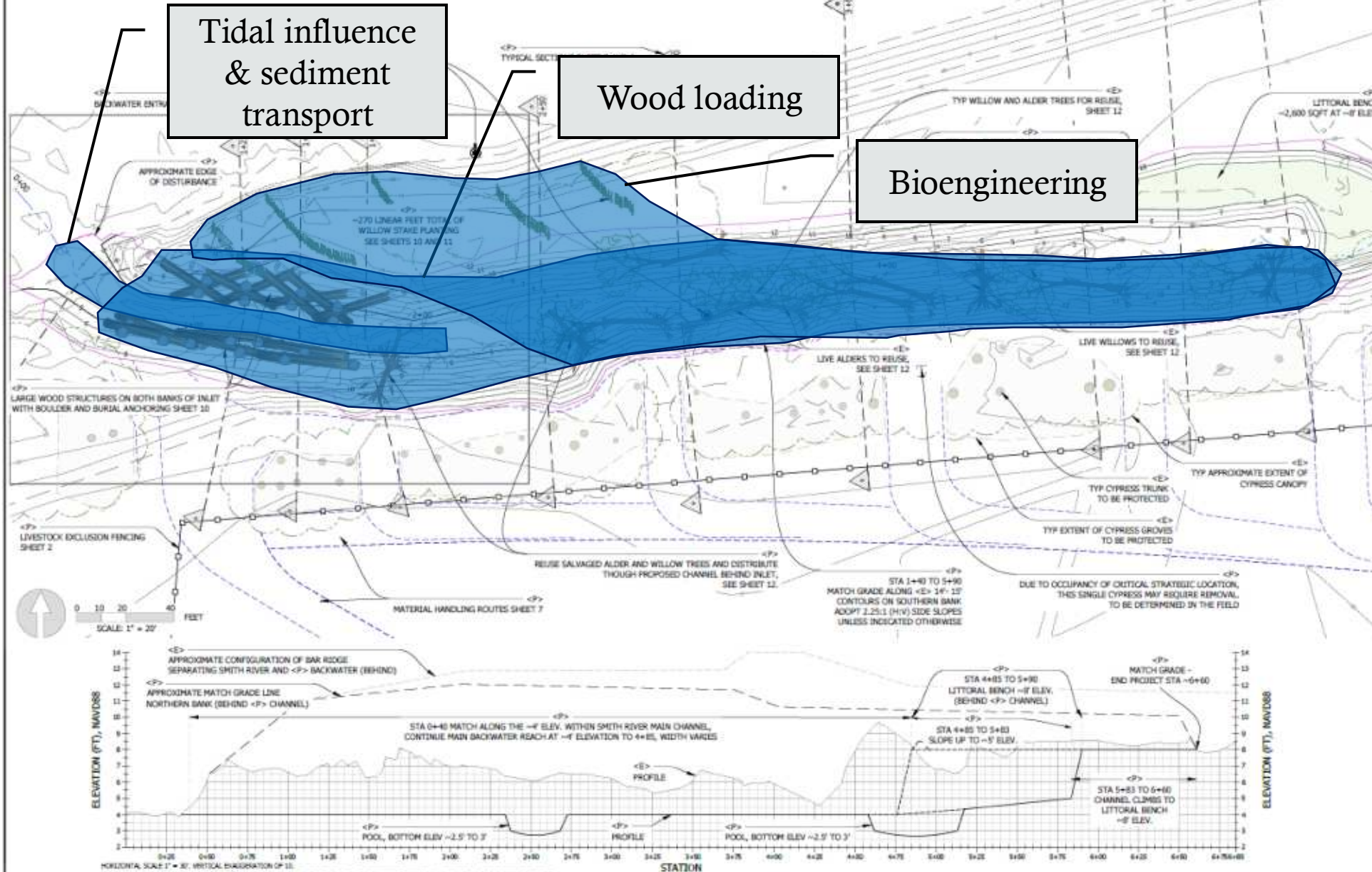


DESIGN OVERVIEW

SMITH RIVER ESTUARY
BACKWATER HABITAT
ENHANCEMENT -
FINAL DESIGN
DEL NORTE COUNTY, CA

Stillwater Sciences

4000 S. STANFORD BLVD. #1
ARCOLA, CA 95621



PROJECT NUMBER: 831.00
SCALE: AS NOTED
DATE: 4/3/21

DESIGN: DC/BW
DRAWN: BW
CHECKED: DC/JM
APPROVED: JM



BACKWATER OVERVIEW

SHEET 3 OF 14



WOOD LOADING

- Engineered
- Cover structures
- Provide hydro-geomorphic function



WOOD LOADING

- Non-Engineered
- Cover and riparian function



TIDAL INFLUENCE

- Increase tidal input
- Create self-sustaining inlet/outlet channel
 - Stable channel geometry (Williams et al. 2002, PWA & Faber 2004)
 - Sediment transport capacity

SMITH RIVER ESTUARY BACKWATER HABITAT ENHANCEMENT DESIGN PROJECT

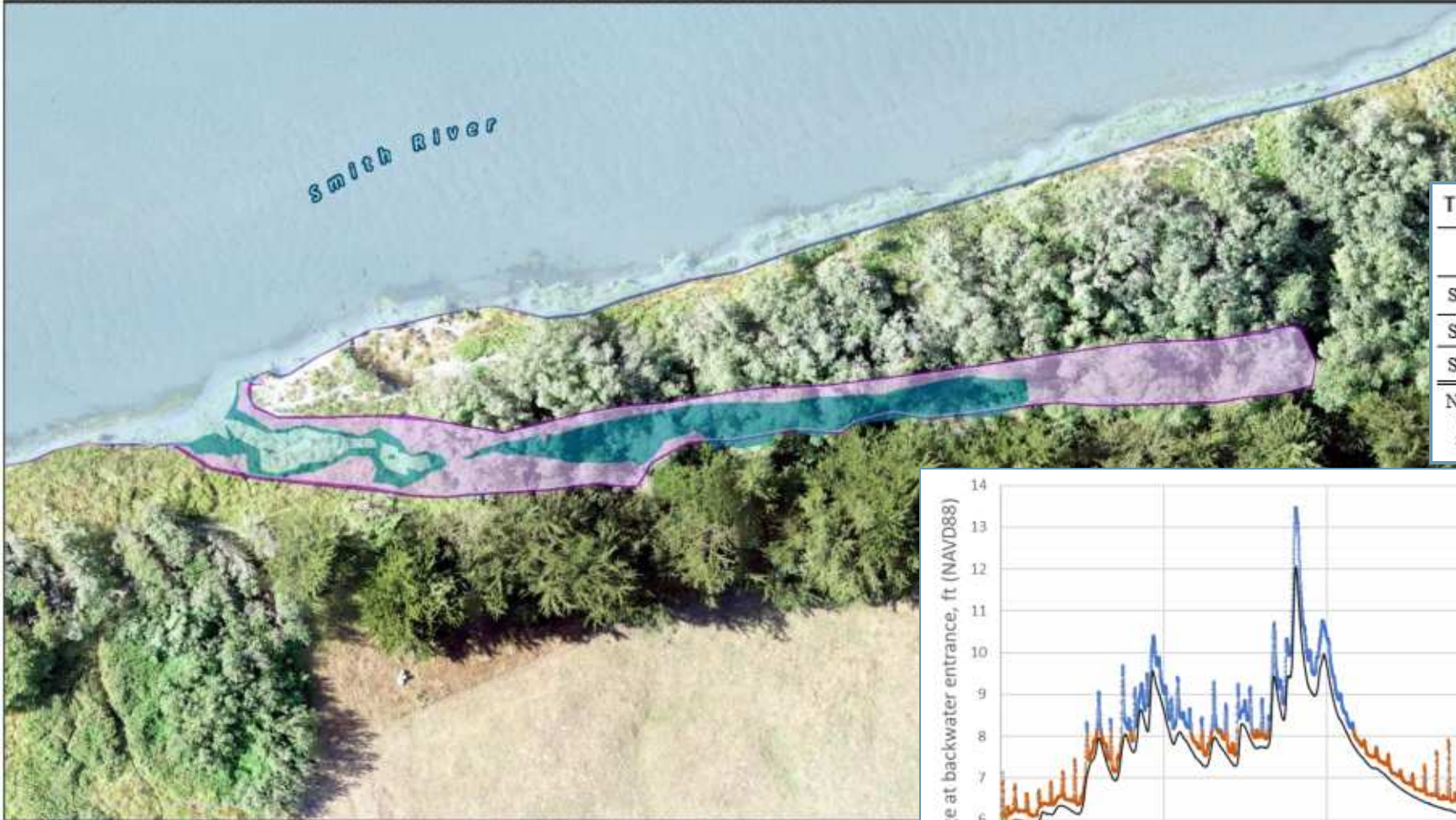


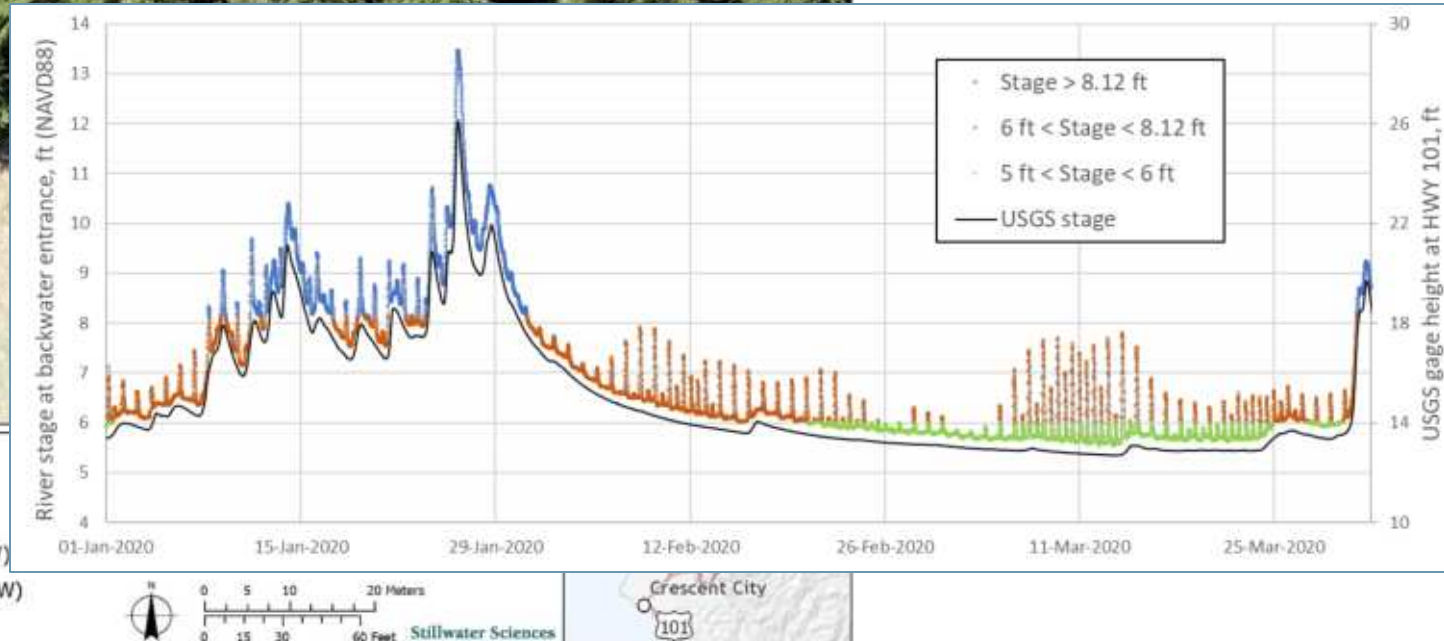
Table 6-2. Duration of flow-elevation ranges during water year 2020

Water surface elevation range, ft (NAVD 88) ¹	Days ²
Stage > 8.12 ft	21
Stage > 6 ft	147
Stage > 4 ft	365

Notes:

¹ Recorded in the river at the backwater entrance.

² Total sum of days in period of record (October 11, 2019 through October 10, 2020).

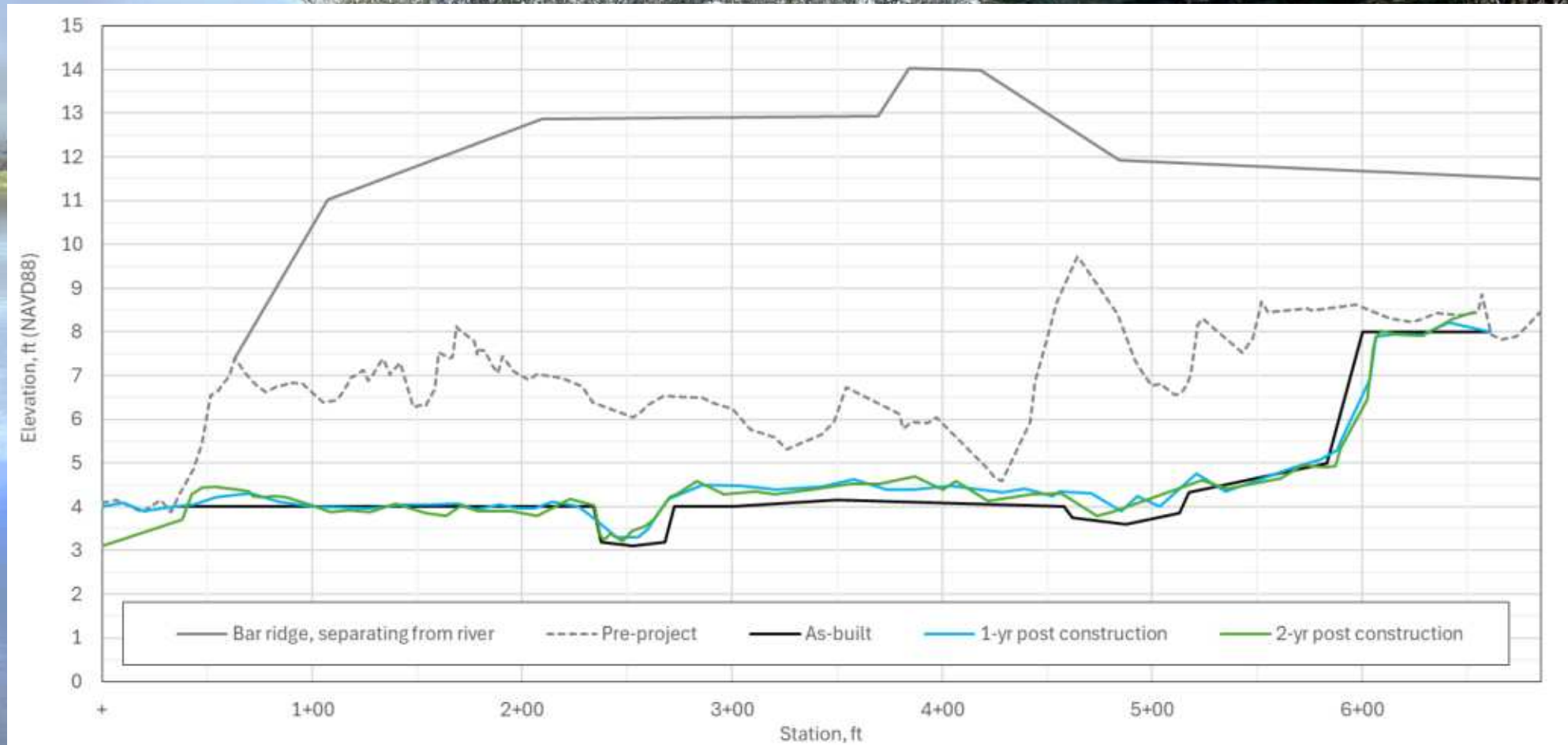


Existing and Future Conditions Inundation



TIDAL INFLUENCE

- Sediment transport



THE END

