Beneficial Use of Dredged Material at Horseshoe Bend: An Engineering With Nature Case Study

Burton Suedel

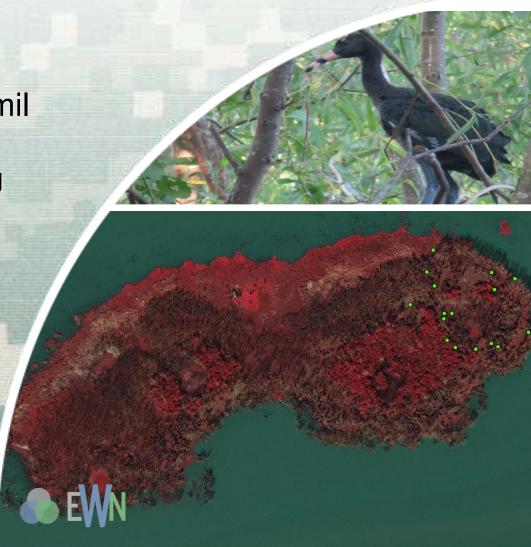
Research Biologist Burton.Suedel@usace.army.mil

EWN-SWG Collaboration Meeting

Galveston, TX 30 September 2014







USACE Case Study

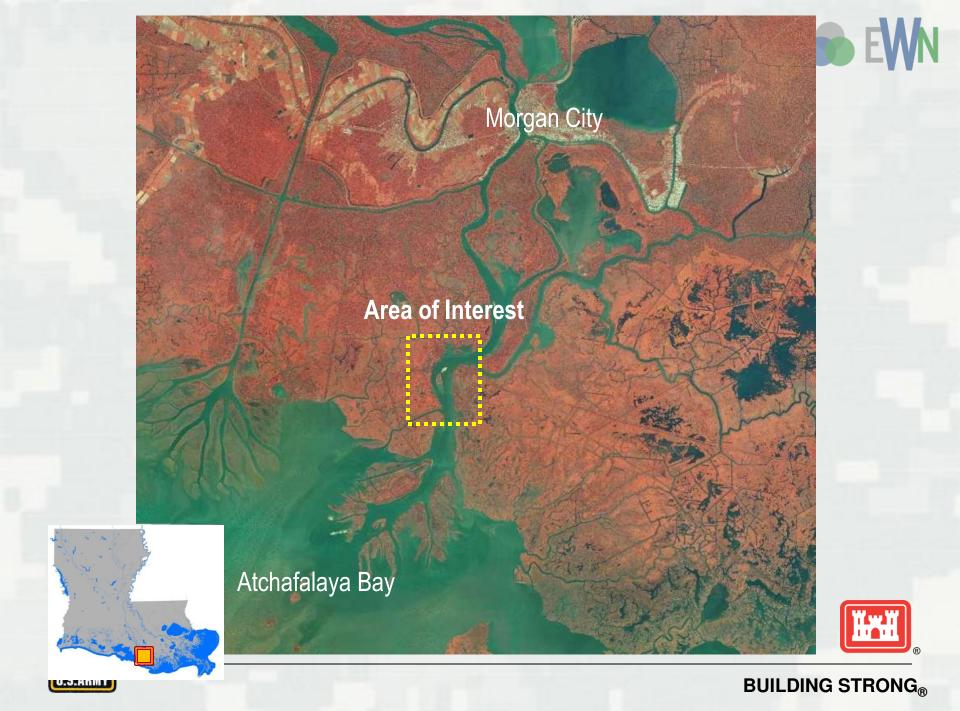


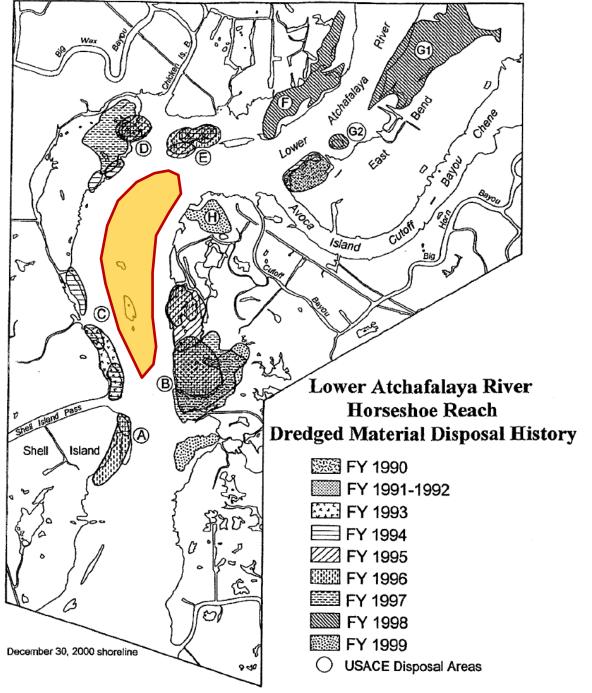
Atchafalaya River Federal Navigation Channel

Environmental Benefits Derived from a Novel Dredged Material Placement Practice at Horseshoe Bend











Capacity of Bankline
Disposal Areas Exhausted

Alternatives

Conversion of Wetland

Disposal Areas into Upland

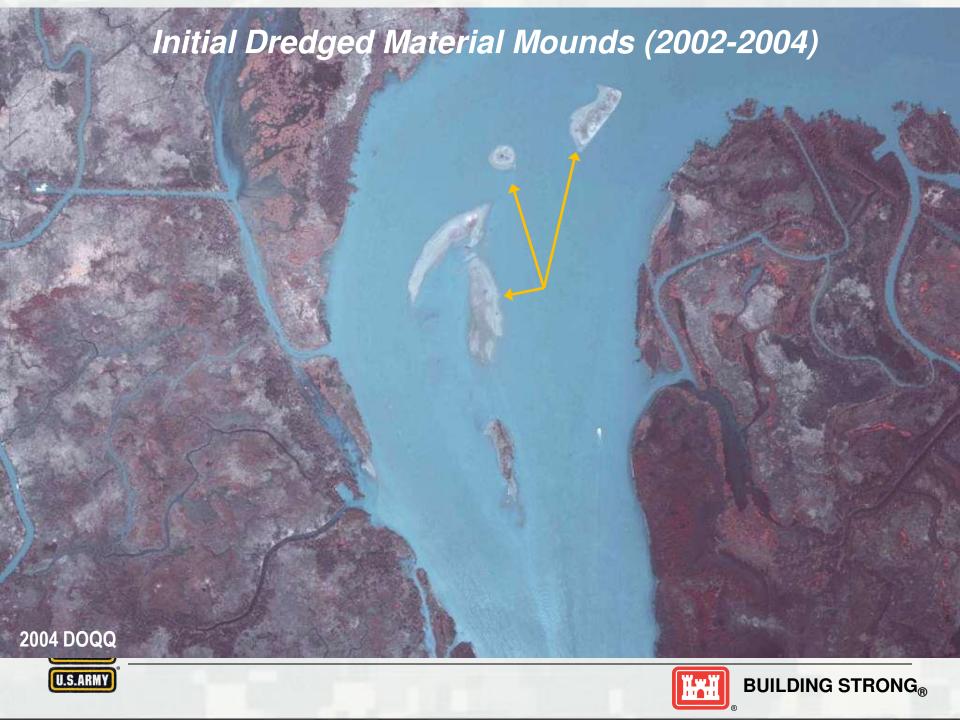
Open Water Disposal in Atchafalaya Bay

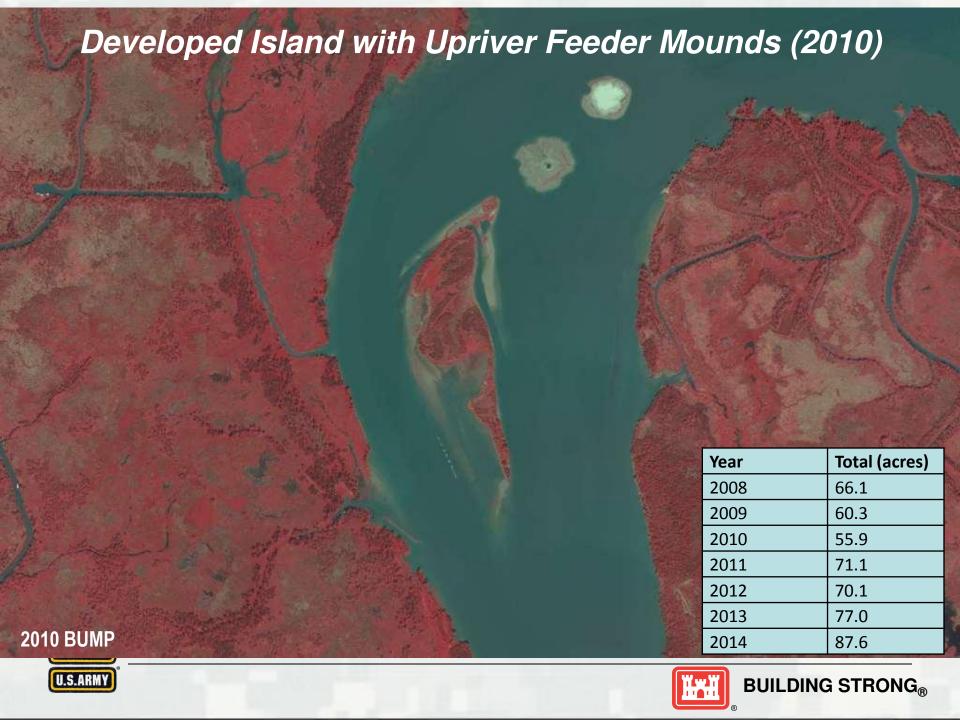
Mid-River Mounding of Dredged Material



BUILDING STRONG®







Quantification of the Environmental Benefit





- Identify and Classify **Distinct Habitat Types**
- Catalogue Plants and **Animals**

Evaluate Soil Horizons

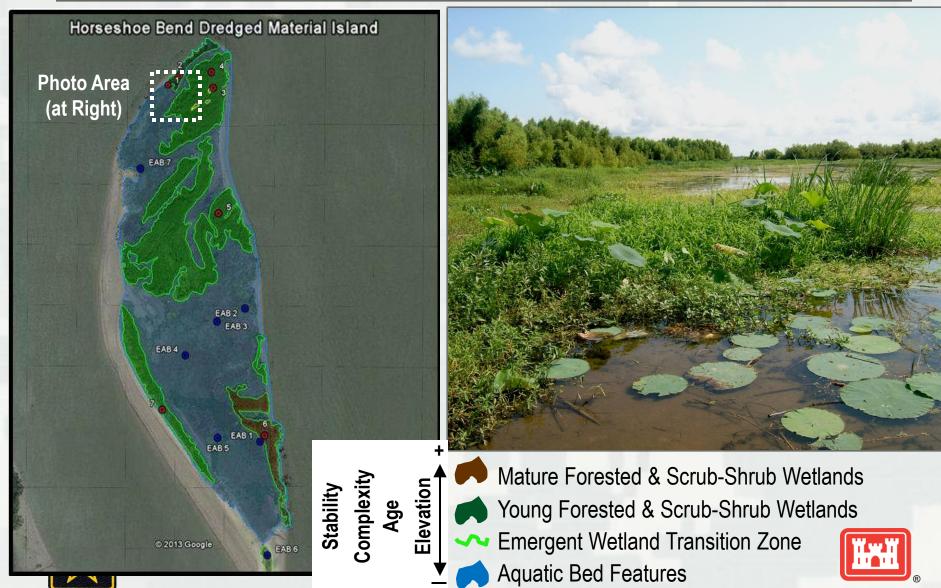






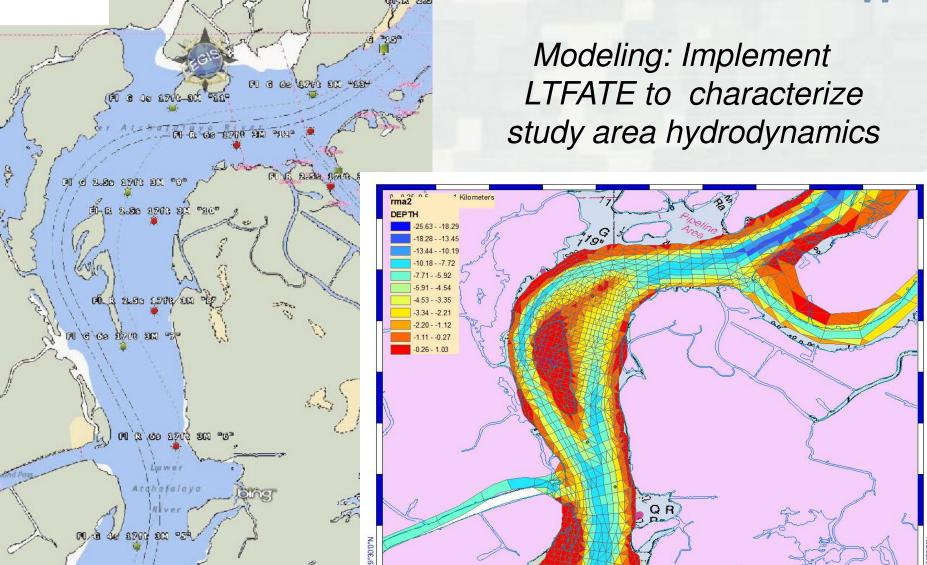
Habitat Classification

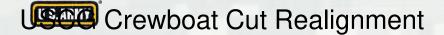




Navigation Benefit















20" Soil Plugs Evaluated for Zonation, Color, Texture & Redox Features





Social Benefit











Summary of Environmental Benefits



- Four distinct wetland habitats within a small area (35 ha), supporting a larger than expected variety of plants and animals
- 81 plant species observed on island, compared to 53 plant species noted for natural wetlands along the lower river
- Island performs like a natural wetland, traditional dredge and fill wetlands take 5-10 years to develop
- Soils are active, function to cycle nutrients and sequester carbon





What Happens Next?



- Continue scientific research (hydrology and environment)
- Document positive / negative channel maintenance impacts
- Identify and quantify benefits
- •Communicate findings widely (publications, conferences, press releases)
- Seek other applications for this novel placement practice



