



## Geomorphic Monitoring of the Patapsco River Following the Removal of the Simkins Dam, Patapsco River, Maryland

Graham C. Boardman- McCormick Taylor

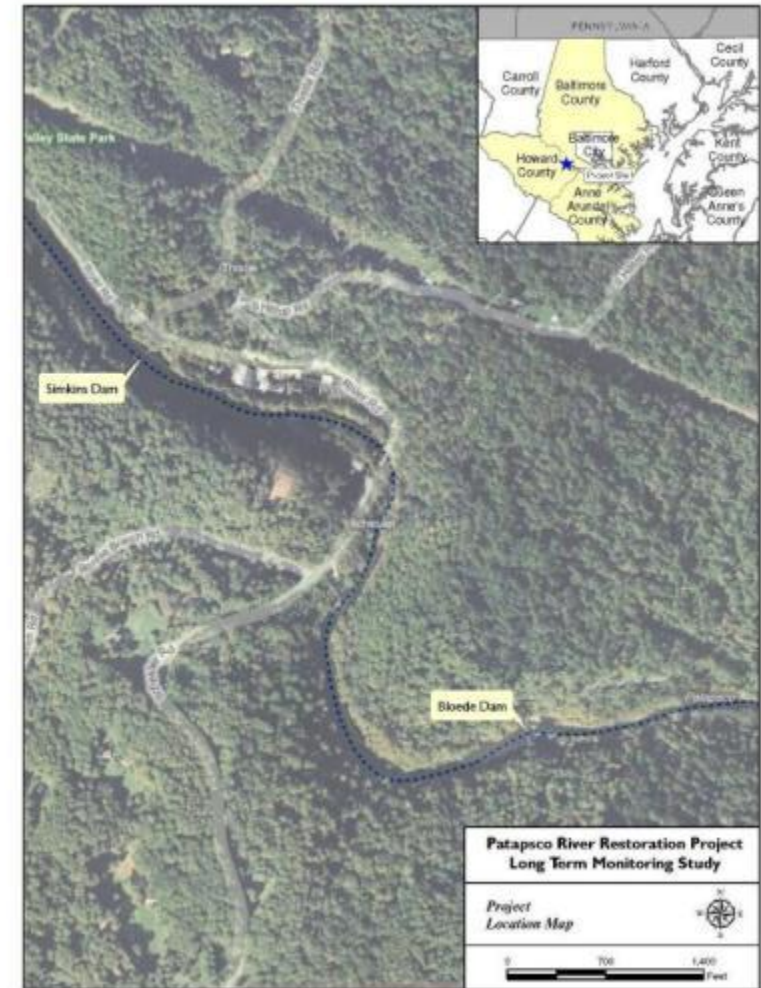


- Union Dam- 1914- March, 2010
  - Partially breached in 1972
  - Active sediment management
- Simkins Dam -December, 2010
  - 10-foot high, 150-foot long concrete structure
  - 110,000 cy of sediment
  - Passive sediment management
- Bloede Dam Removal
  - 34-foot high, 220-foot long concrete structure, 1906
  - 310,000 cy of sediment
  - Sediment management?



## Project Setting

- Simkins Dam located 4250 feet upstream of the Bloede Dam
- Bloede Dam is downstream of the Simkins Dam
- Now covered steep slope between the dams with high valley walls contributing debris flows



## Goals

- Track sediment transport
- Determine areas of erosion and deposition
- Provide data for adaptive management
- Confirm simulations provided by the DREAM-1 model
- Provide a tool to assist in public relations and aid future efforts

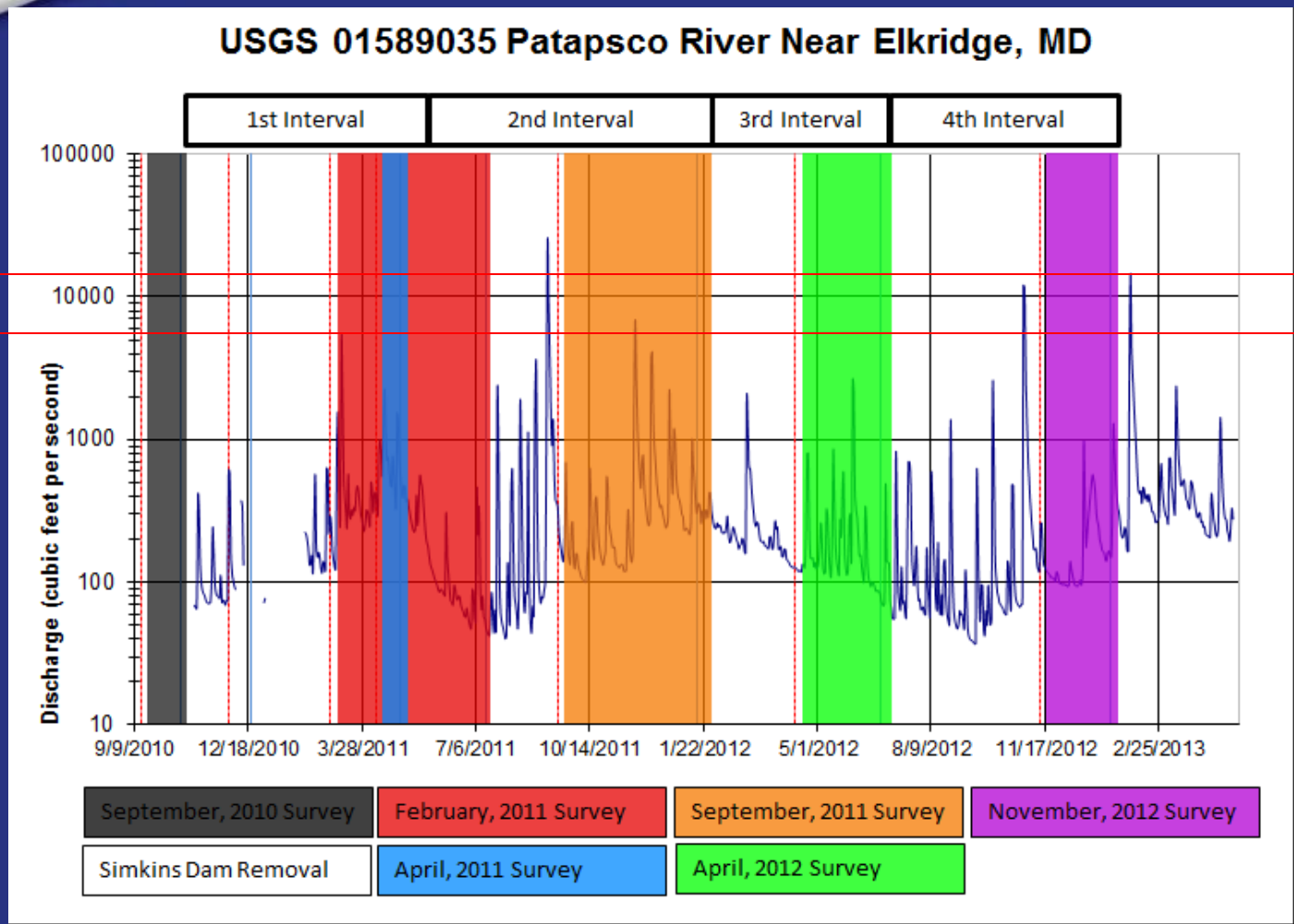
## Tools

- 31 Cross Sections
  - 2 In Reference Reach
  - 2 At Union Dam
  - 63,750 feet, 12 Miles
- 5 Digital Elevation Models (12,900 lf, 2.4 Miles)
- Facies and Site Mapping
- Grain Size Analysis
- >100 Permanent Photo Monitoring Sites
- Bathymetric Survey

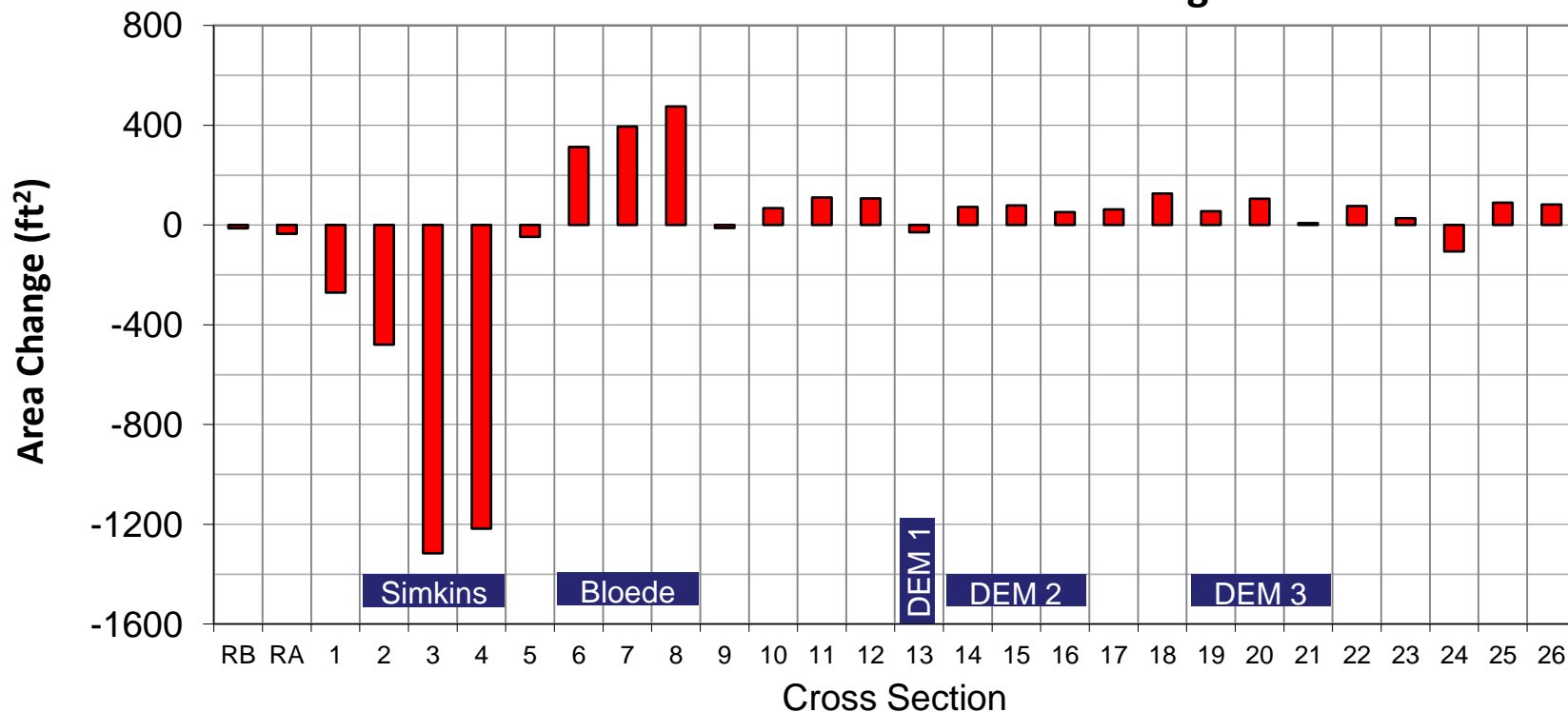
# Patapsco River Restoration Project Physical Monitoring

5 YR  
10,700 cfs

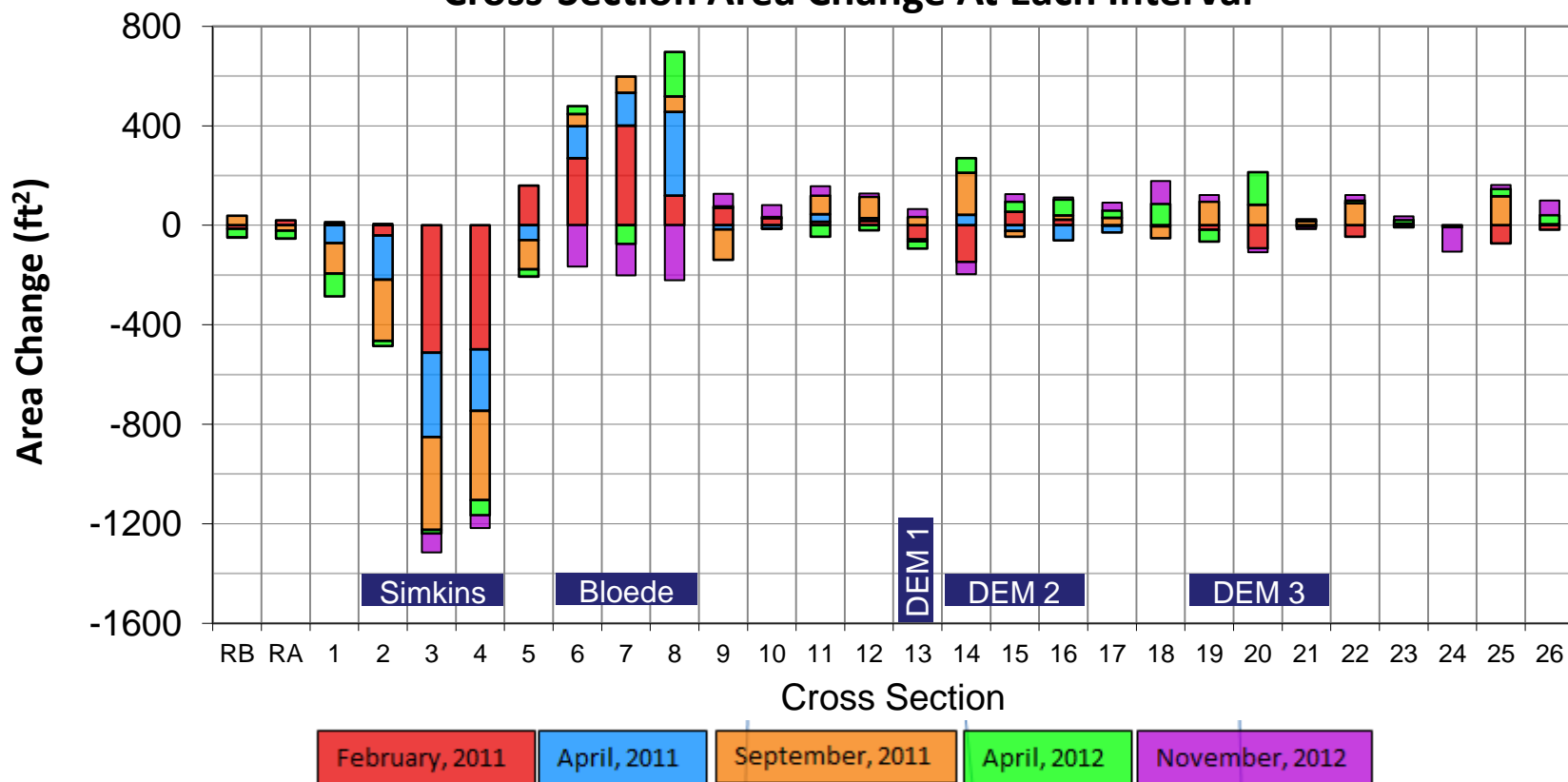
2 YR  
4895 cfs



## Cross-Section Area Gross Change



## Cross-Section Area Change At Each Interval

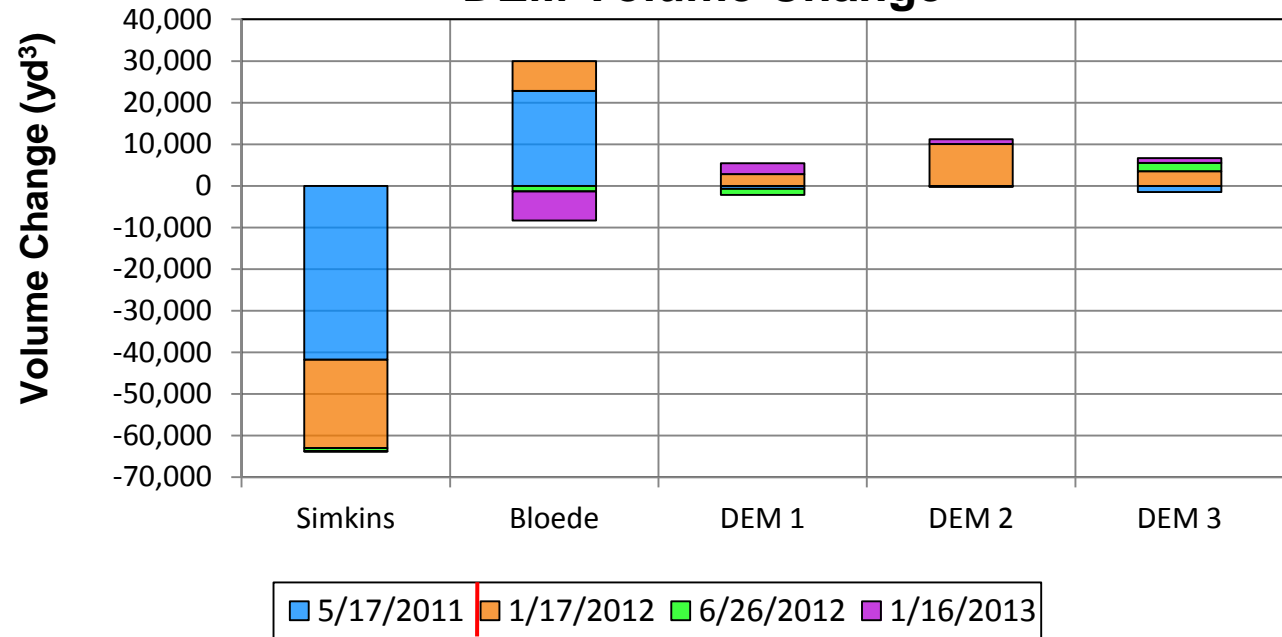




## Simkins Impoundment

- 65% existing evacuation occurring within 5 months, 46% of total impoundment volume
- 98% existing evacuation within one year, 70% of total impoundment volume
- ~30,000cy remain in large armored bars

## DEM Volume Change



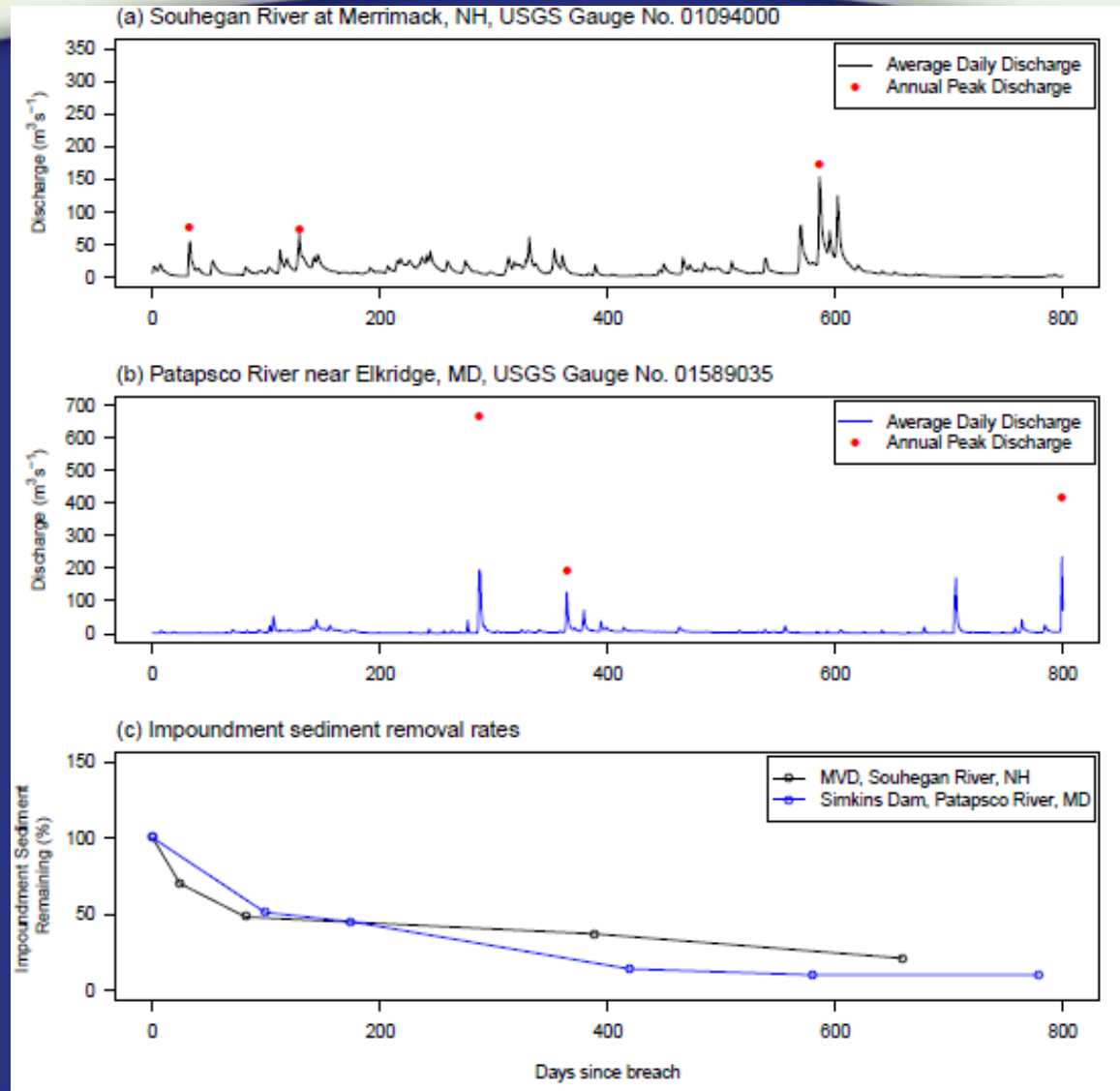
	5/17/2011	1/17/2012	6/26/2012	1/16/2013	Gross (CY)
Simkins	-44080.53	-21400.06	-753.03	63.21	-66170.41
Bloede	22814	7129	-1362	-6939	21642
DEM 1	-727	2810	-1450	2641	3273.64
DEM 2	-50	10030	-218	1196	10958.3
DEM 3	-1472	3541	1967	1122	5158.32



# Patapsco River Restoration Project Physical Monitoring



~ 62,000 cy impounded  
at Merrimack Village  
Dam



## Process Driven



11/10/2010  
~100 cfs

## Event Driven



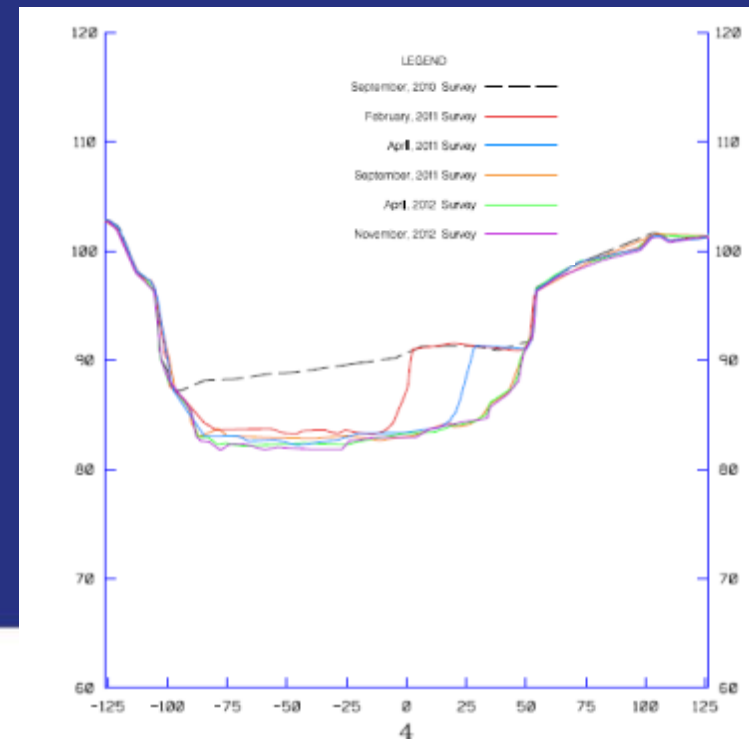
9/7/2011  
~1500cfs

## Simkins Impoundment

Uniform coarse grained sand

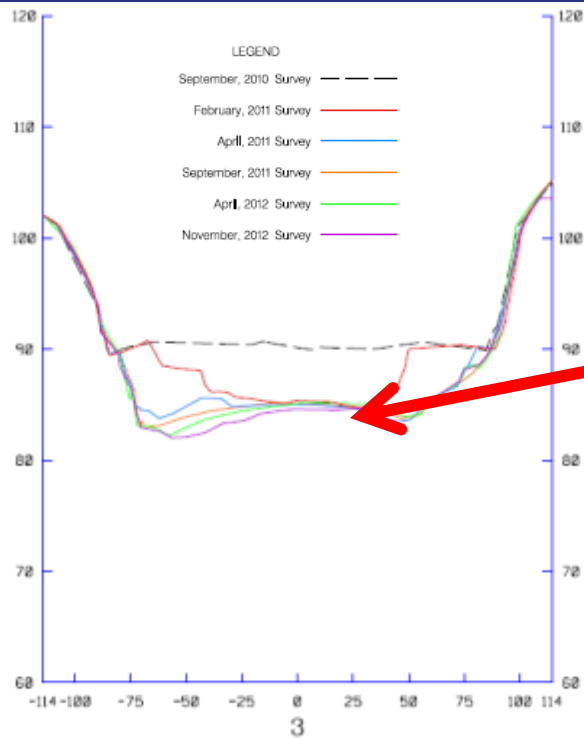


1. Dncutting to historic bed attributed to mass wasting on banks.
2. Widening
3. Stability





# Patapsco River Restoration Project Physical Monitoring



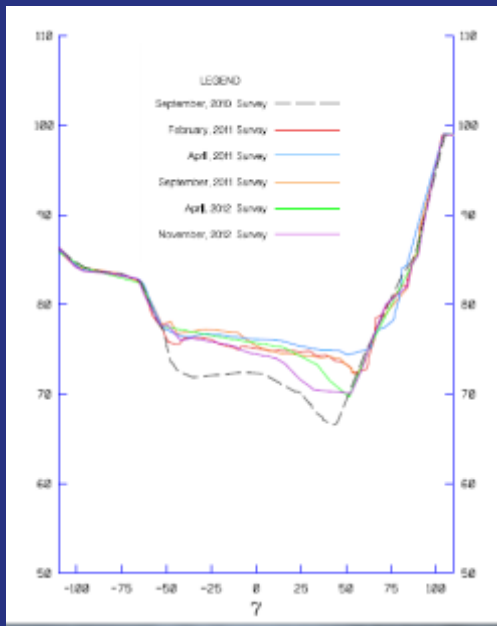
Stored material in Simkins  
Impoundment in armored mid-channel  
bars



# Patapsco River Restoration Project Physical Monitoring

## Bloede Impoundment/Low Slope Areas

Bloede Impoundment-  
Aggradation in low  
slope areas.

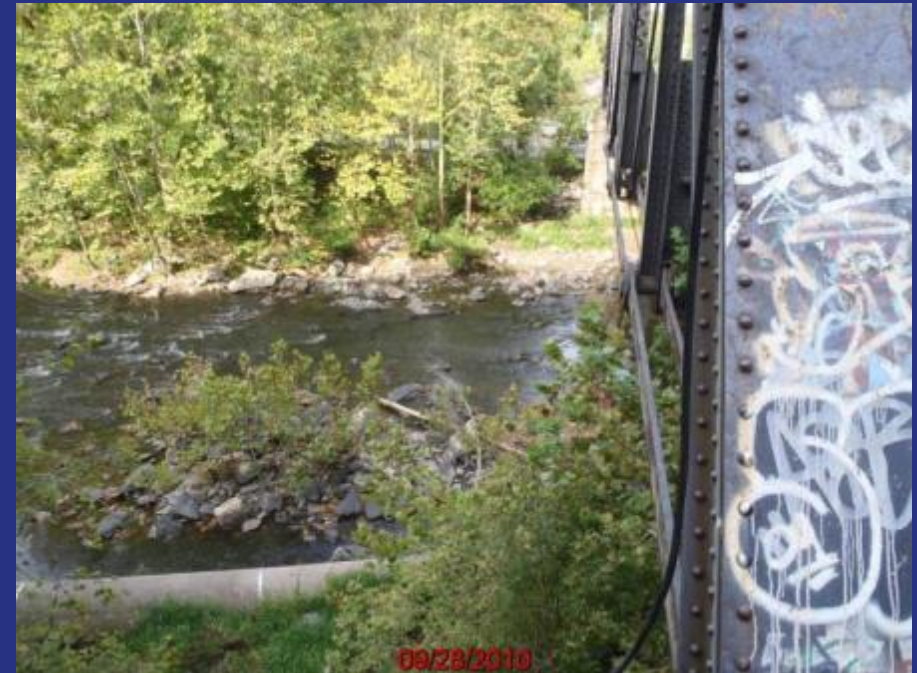
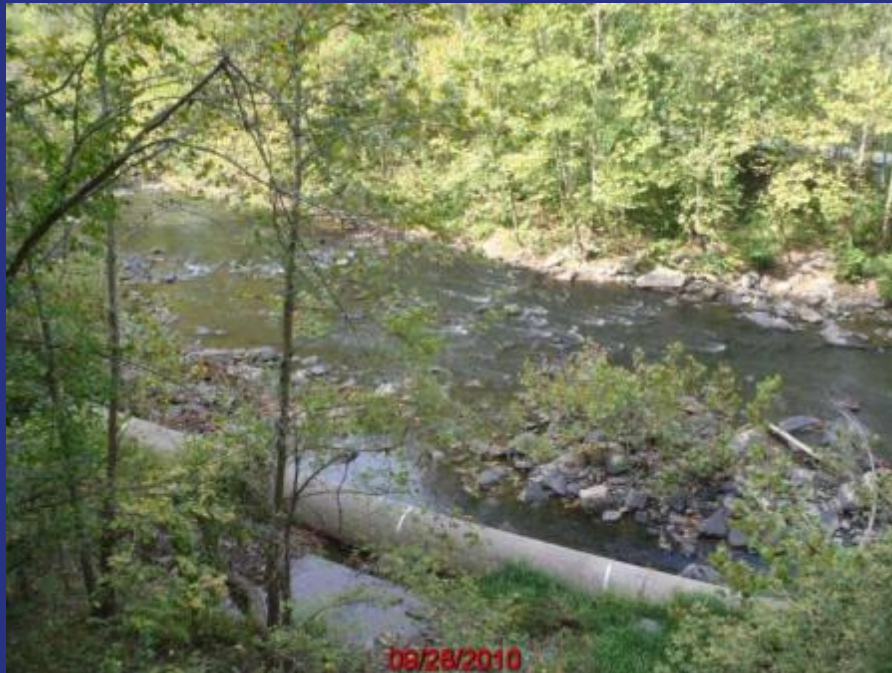


Transport with concentrated leading  
edge.

Bloede dam “full”



Conditions observed pre-removal have returned in high slope areas downstream of the Simkins Dam



Pre-Removal September, 2010



## Aggradation post dam removal



Post-Removal March, 2011

## Recovery begins less than one year after removal



Post-Removal September, 2011



## Recovery continued



Post-Removal March, 2012

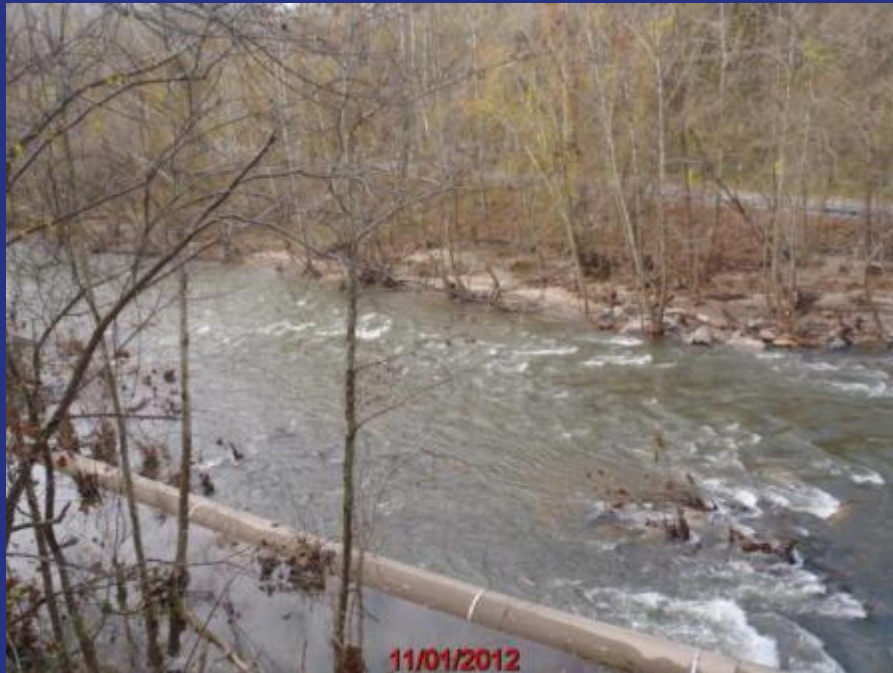
## Recovery continued (Pre-Sandy)



Post-Removal October, 2012



## Recovery continued (Post-Sandy)



Post-Removal November, 2012

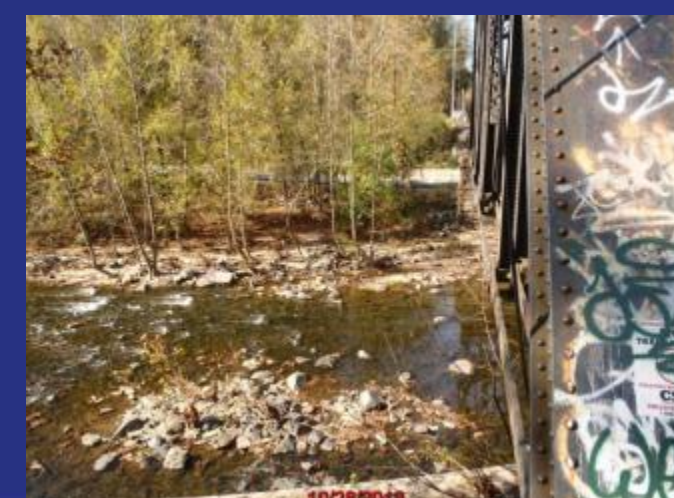
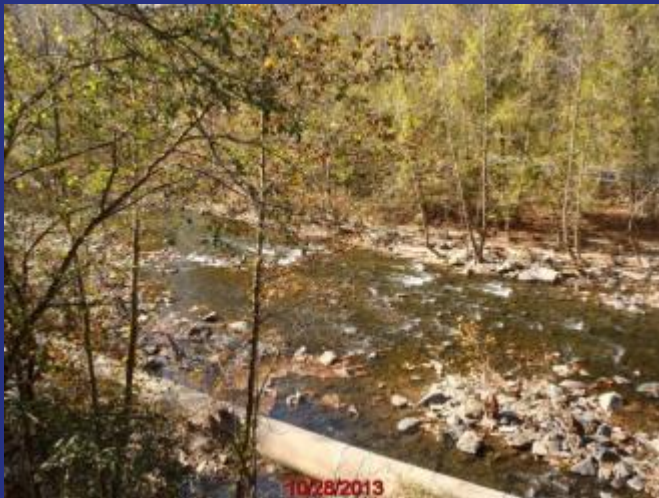
## Current Conditions



Post-Removal October, 2013



# Patapsco River Restoration Project Physical Monitoring



## Calculate Bed Material Load Sediment Mass Budget

- Inputs- Upstream of Simkins and Tributaries
- Output from Simkins- DEM and cross sections
- Storage in Bloede and downstream reaches- DEMs and extrapolating cross sections
- Close budgets at each gage to utilize independent sources

$$I_{ho} + I_{tr} + \Delta S_{cu/s} + \Delta S_{smkdem} + \Delta S_{cmi} = O_{cat}$$

$$I_{tr} + \Delta S_{cu/s} + \Delta S_{smkdem} + \Delta S_{cmii} + \Delta S_{Blddem} + \Delta S_{cd/s} = O_{elk}$$

$\Delta S_{cu/s}$	Channel upstream of Simkins to Hollofield
$\Delta S_{cmi}$	Channel Simkins to Catonsville (Ilchester Road)
$\Delta S_{cmii}$	Channel Simkins to Bloede Pool

$\Delta S_{cd/s}$	Channel downstream of Bloede to Gun Road
$\Delta S_{smkdem}$	Simkins DEM
$\Delta S_{Blddem}$	Bloede DEM

## Conclusions

- Sand dominated impoundments react rapidly to dam removal
- Response is both process and event driven
- Base flow is capable of transporting significant quantities of material shortly after dam removal (process based)
- Larger events are required to access materials for mobilization from mid channel bars, etc. (event based)
- Recovery occurs quickly in downstream reaches as equilibrium is regained
- How does data translate to dams without “mufflers” downstream
- What does this tell us about the Bloede Dam removal?