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

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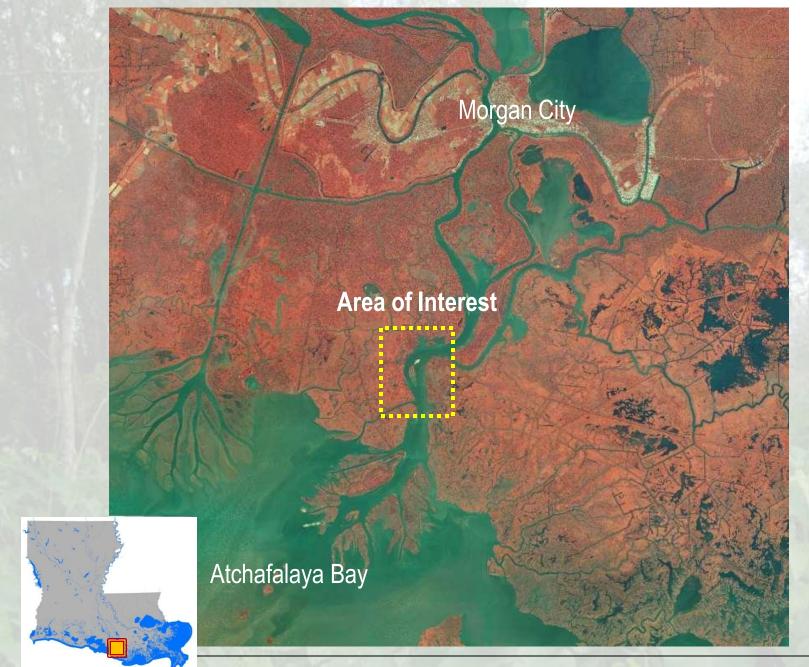


USACE Case Study

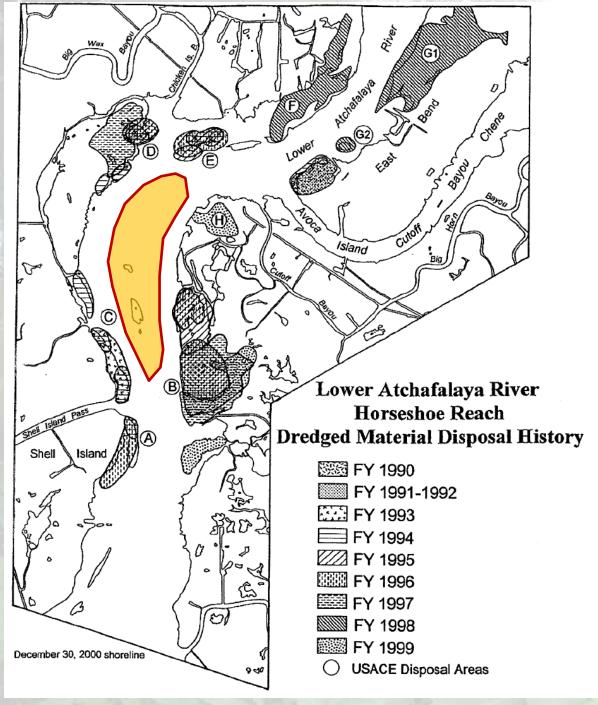
Atchafalaya River Federal Navigation Channel

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









Problem

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



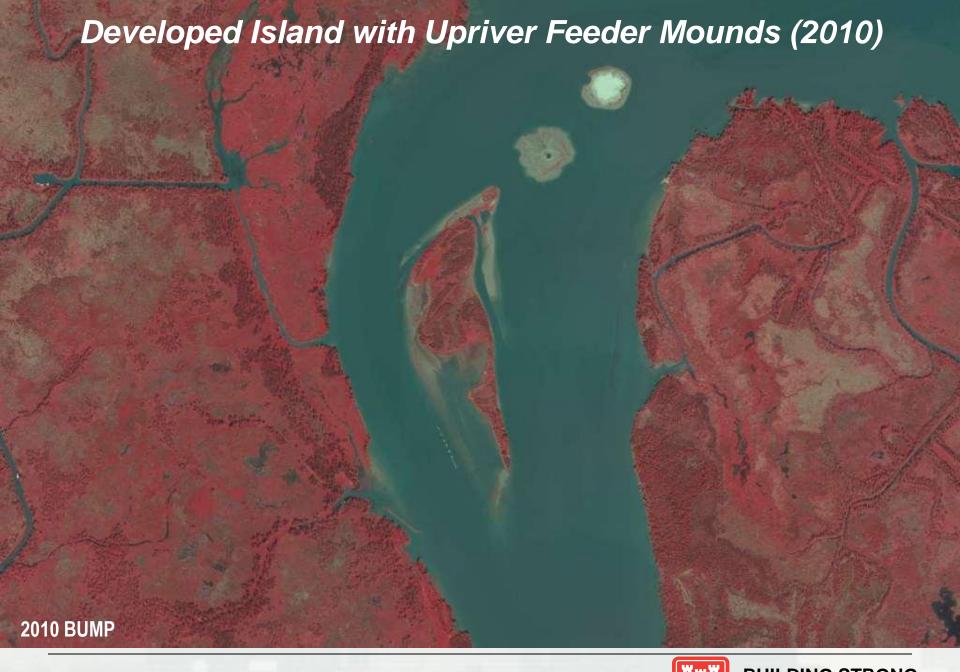
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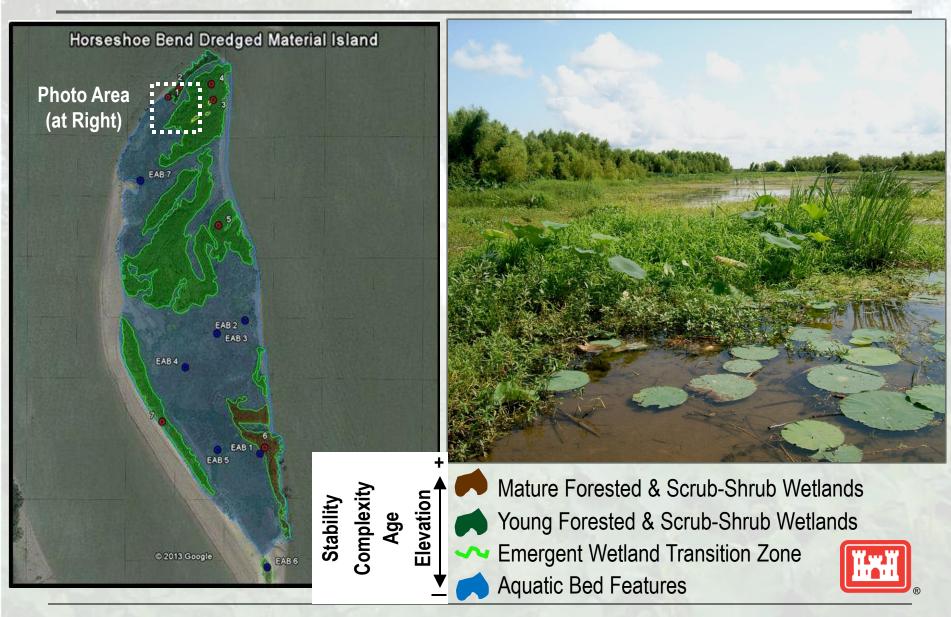
Quantification of the Environmental Benefit

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

* Evaluate Soil Horizons



Habitat Classification



Navigation Benefit

Environmental Benefit



USCG Crewboat Cut Realignment









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), Support a Larger than Expected Variety of Plants & 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 & Fill Wetlands take 5-10 Years to Develop
- * Soils are Active, Function to Cycle Nutrients & Sequester Carbon



What Happens Next?

- * Continue Scientific Research (Hydrology & Environment)
- * Document Positive / Negative Channel Maintenance Impacts
- * Communicate Findings Widely (Publications, Conferences, Press Releases)
- * Seek other Applications for this Novel Disposal Practice

