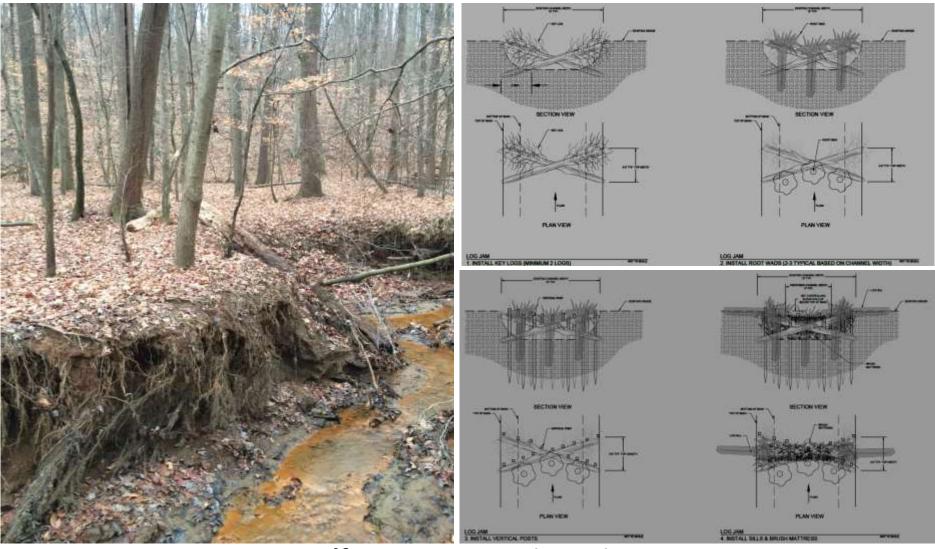
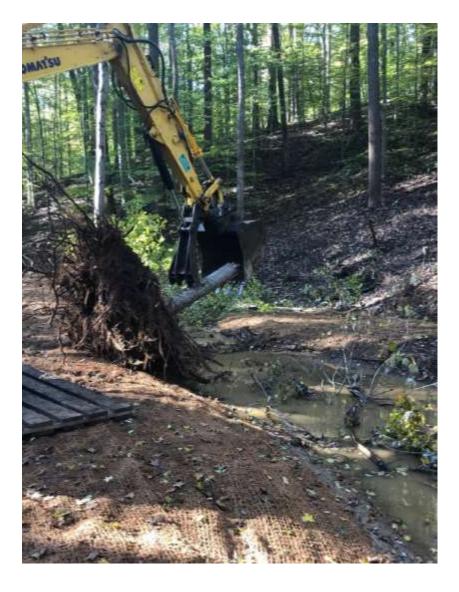
Stream Restoration Using Wood-Not Just for the Coastal Plain!



- ~4,100-If stream restoration using
 - ~77 wood structures
- 1st and 2nd order stream channels



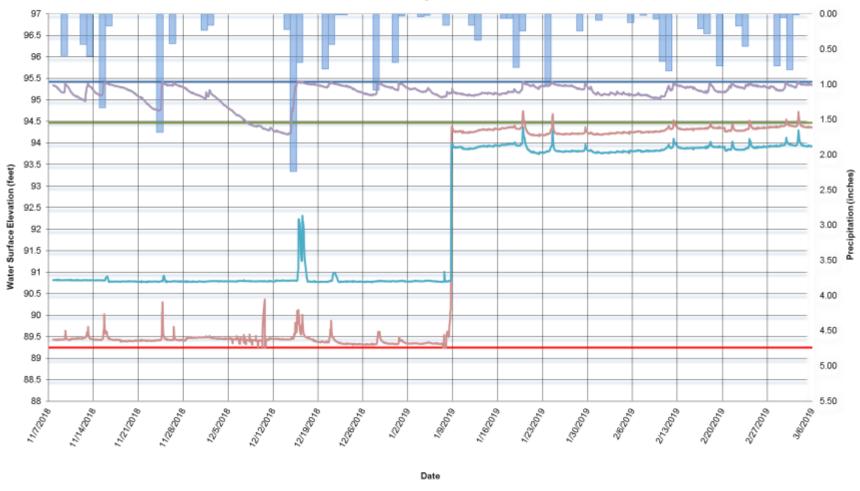


Main Tributary - Middle



February 2018

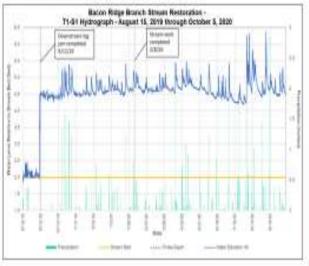
October 2019



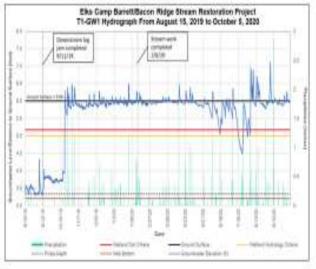
BACON RIDGE BRANCH Groundwater Monitoring: November 7, 2018 - March 6, 2019

Elks Camp Barrett Hydrographs: Transect 1

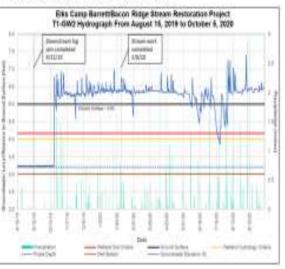
Mainstem Channel



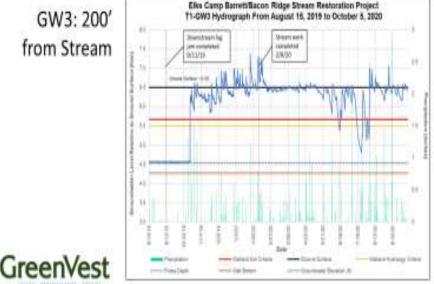
GW1: 50' from Stream

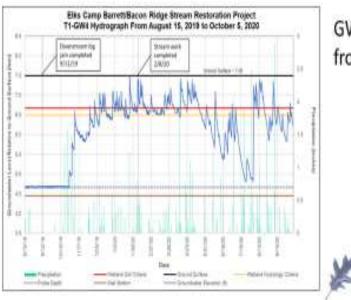


GW2: 100' from Stream



GW3: 200' from Stream





GW4: 300' from Stream

Progression of Methods for Surface Water Conveyance

Next?

Integrated Stream and Floodplain Techniques (valley restoration, baseflow channel with floodplain reconnection, etc.)

Bankfull Channel Design

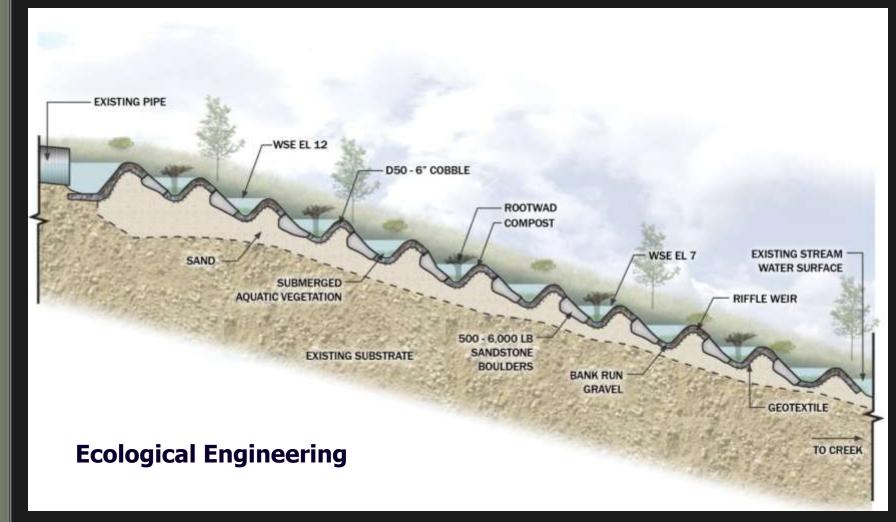
Rip-rap, gabion, **Concrete channels**

Pipe

Time



Ephemeral Gully Restoration Approach



Regenerative Stormwater Conveyance

Carriage Hills Pre-restoration

22-ft incised

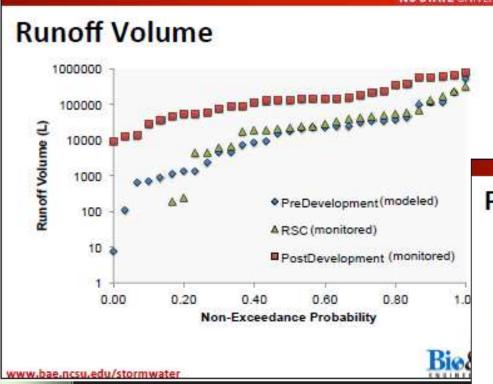
Adverse effect on shallow groundwater and downstream flows





Riffle Grade Controls

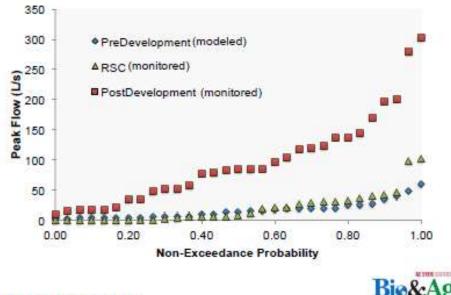
Carriage Hills Post-restoration



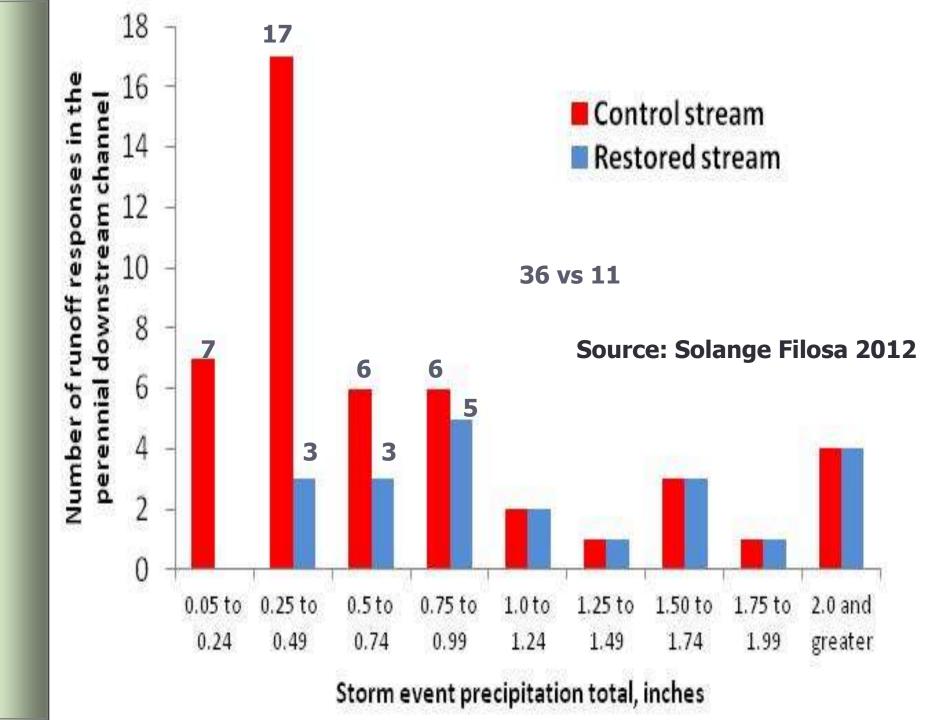
NC STATE UNIVERSITY

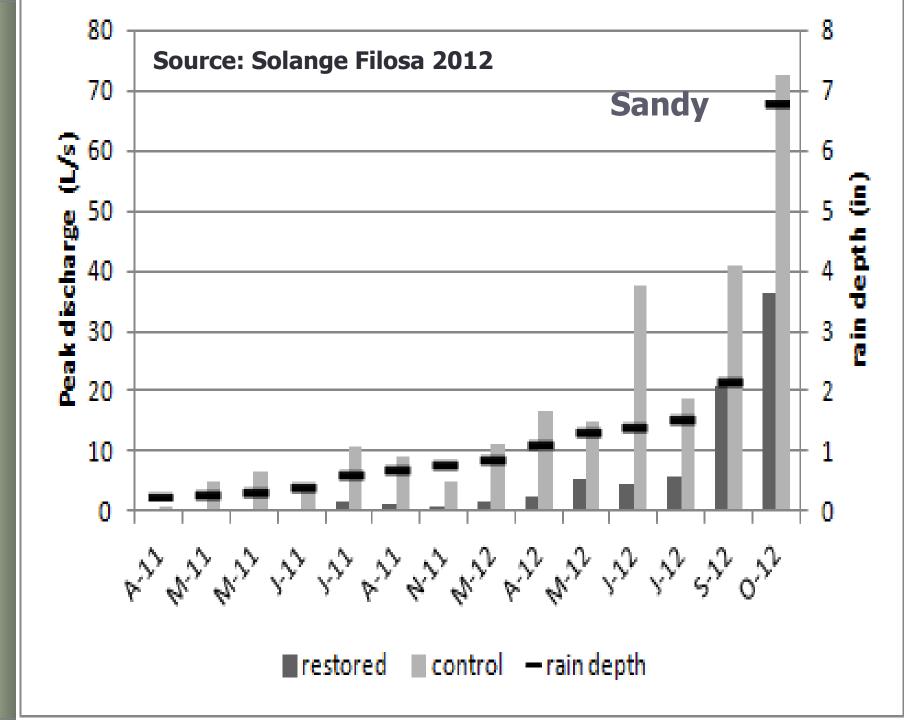
NC STATE UNIVERSITY

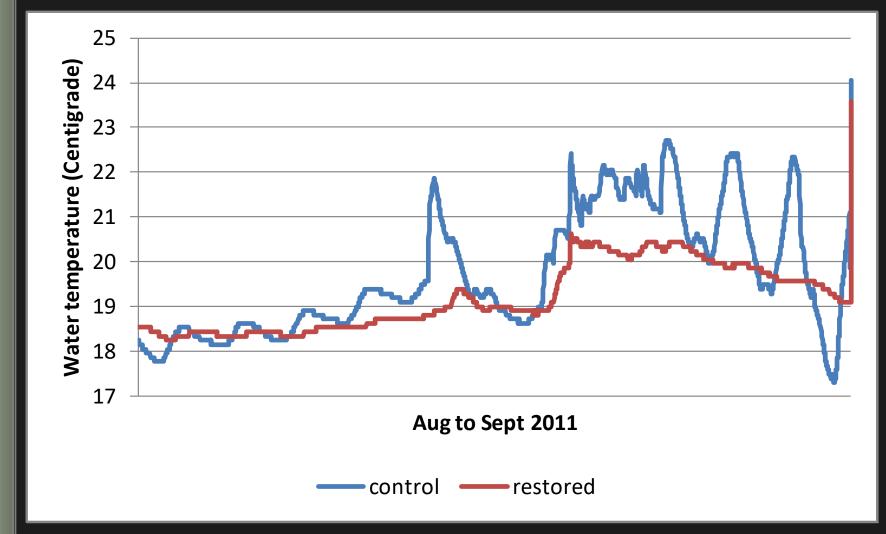
Peak Flow



www.bae.ncsu.edu/stormwater







Solange Filoso, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, Chesapeake Biological Laboratory

Questions?

