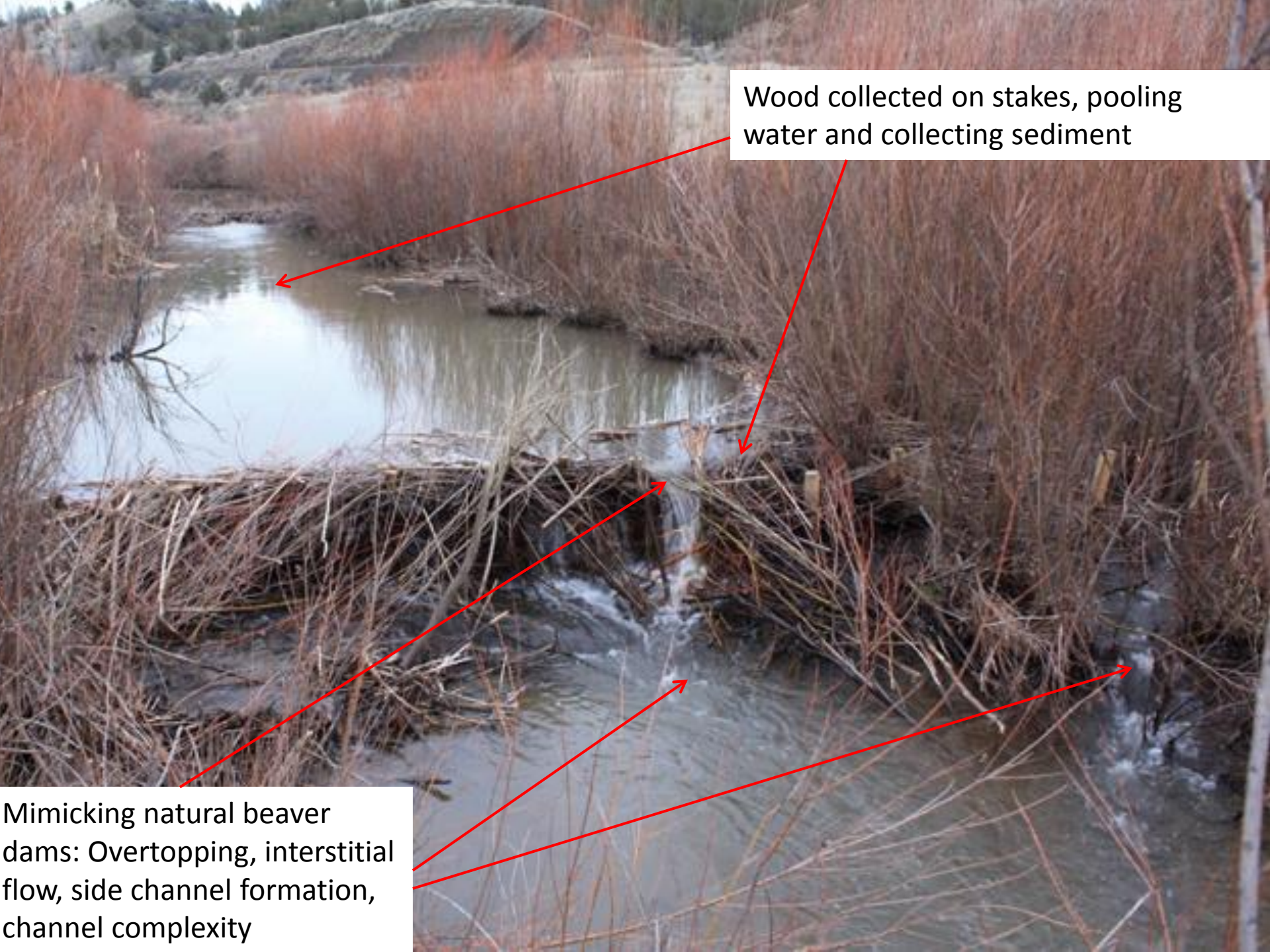


Beaver dam analogues- poles driven into the streambed. Low profile, creates a foundation for beavers to build on and for wood to collect on.

Poles are made of un-treated wood, therefore have a limited lifespan in a flowing channel. Creating the dynamic channel conditions desired, without being a permanent addition to the landscape.



Wood collected on stakes, pooling water and collecting sediment

Mimicking natural beaver dams: Overtopping, interstitial flow, side channel formation, channel complexity



Note, very incised channel. Aiming to replicate natural processes will halt incision and promote aggradation.

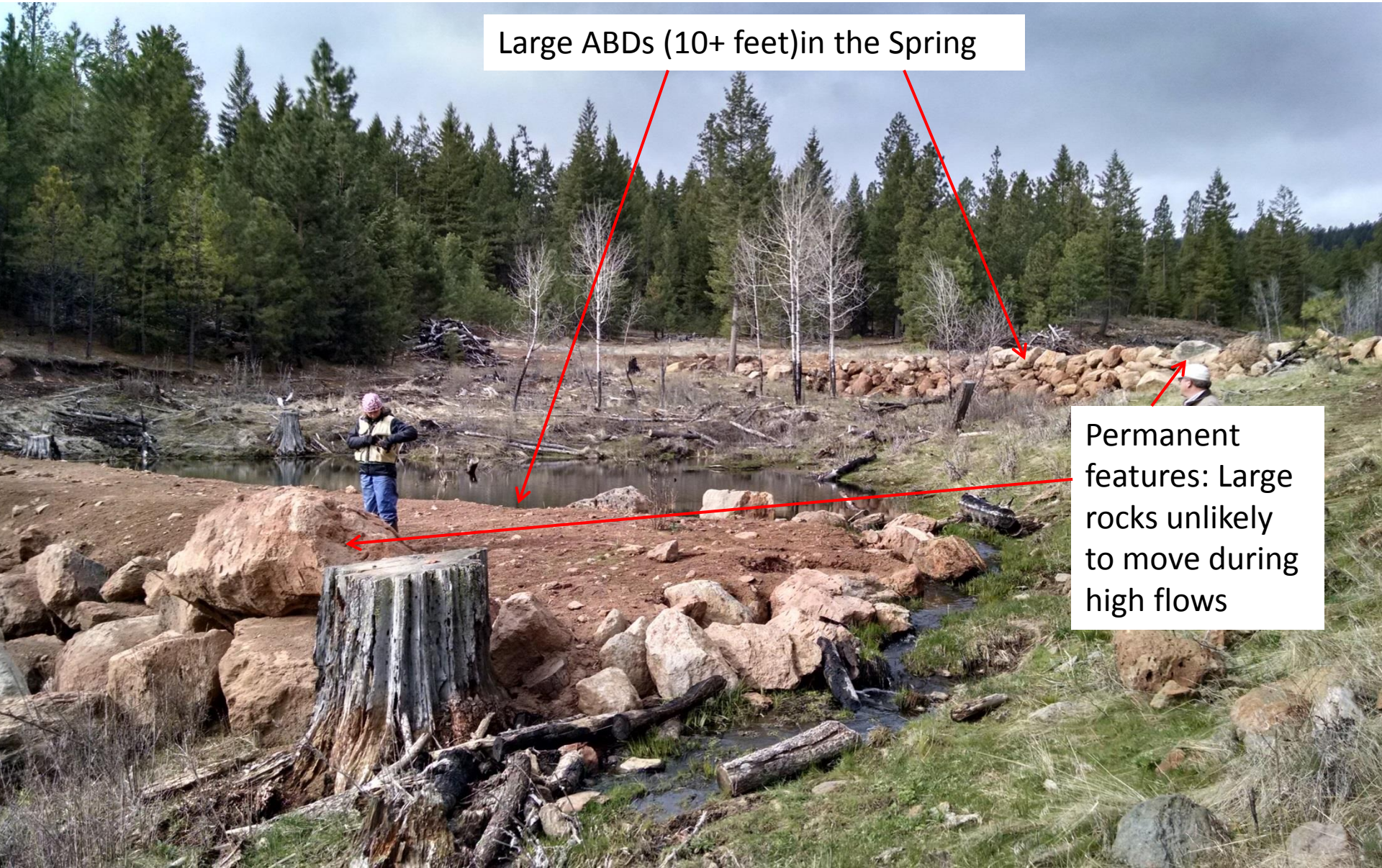
BDA during high flows: Overtopping seasonally blown out allowing sediment to pass downstream. Dynamic channel with multiple habitat types and places for fish to pass and rest.

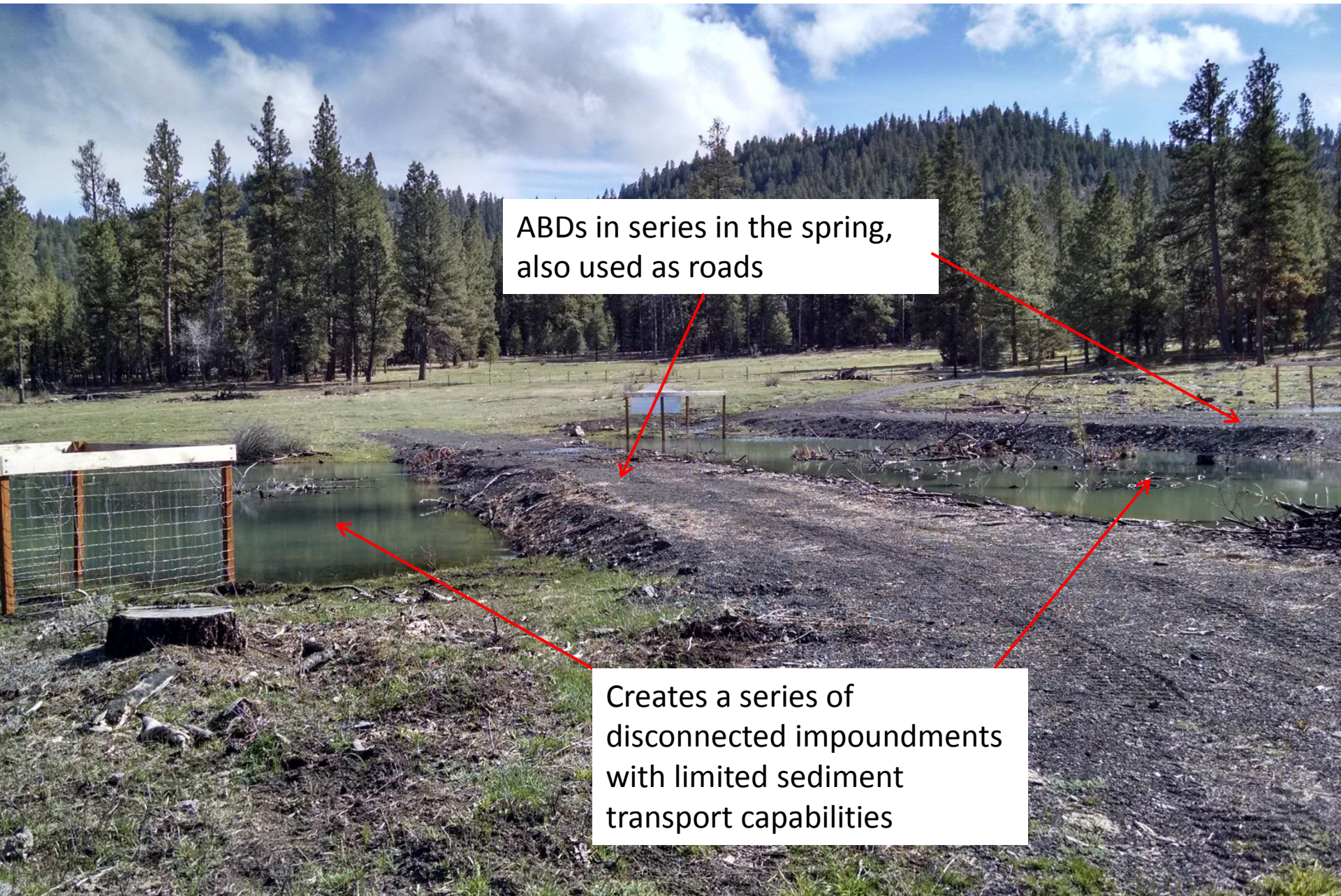


Restoration using rock and wood:
Example is a dam replacement
project. Project utilized large rocks
and wood engineered at a
reasonable slope for fish passage
and stability to create the
impoundment. This technique has
also been used to restore incised
streams.

Large ABDs (10+ feet) in the Spring


Permanent features: Large rocks unlikely to move during high flows





ABDs in series in the spring,
also used as roads

Creates a series of
disconnected impoundments
with limited sediment
transport capabilities

An aerial photograph of a river channel in a valley. The river is split into two main sections by a central gravel bar. The water in the sections is dark and still. The surrounding landscape is a mix of green grass and brownish soil. In the background, there are hills with scattered pine trees. Two white text boxes with red arrows point to specific features in the river channel.

ABD in the Fall, uniform
cross channel fill

Disconnected
stagnant pools
with algae
growth

