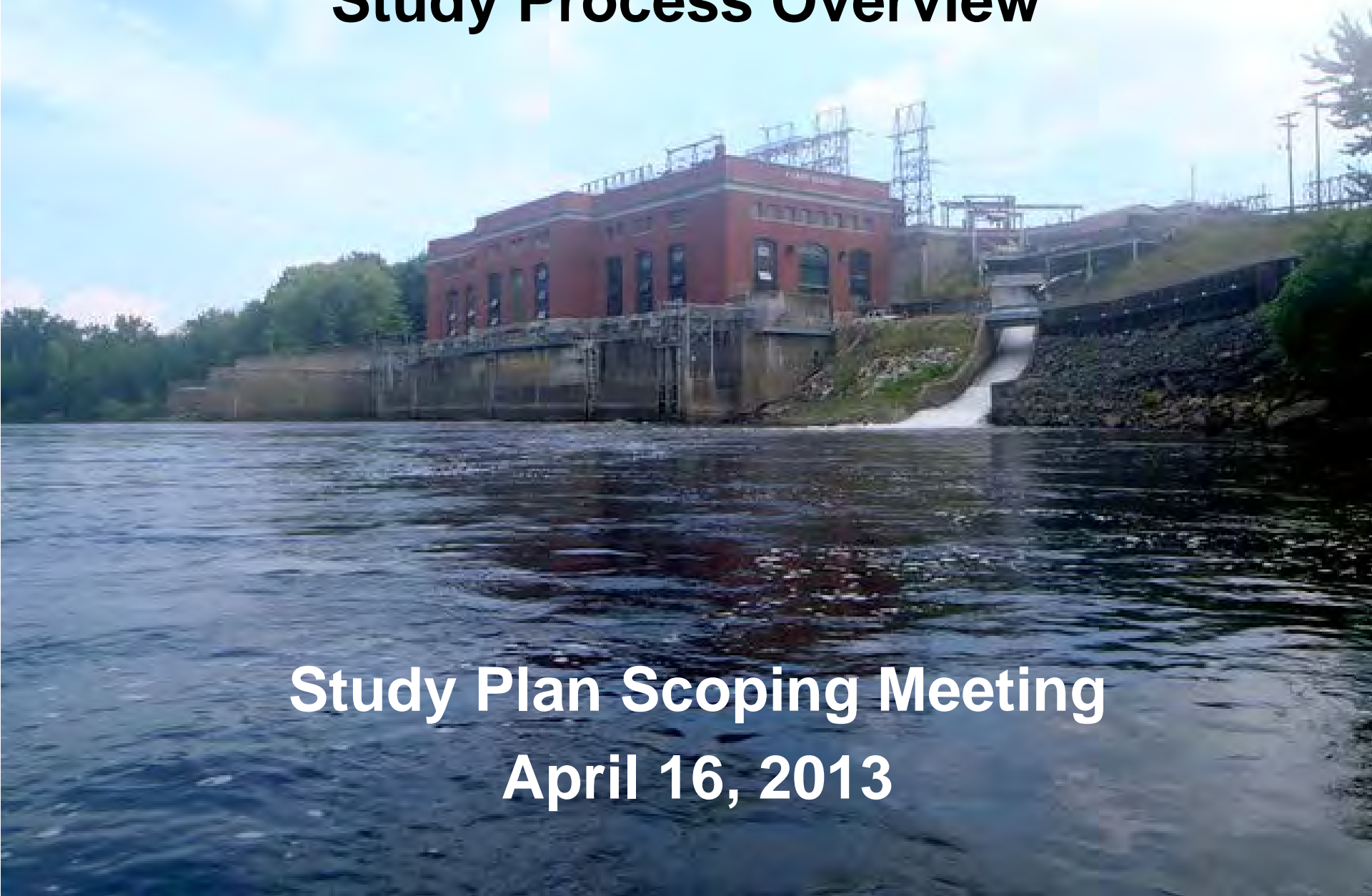


# Turners Falls Instream Flow Study

## **Study Process Overview**



**Study Plan Scoping Meeting**  
**April 16, 2013**

# Study Timing Relative to ILP schedule

## ILP Schedule

- Proposed Study Plans (PSP): 4/15/13
- Study Plan Meeting: 5/14-15/13
- Additional Fish and Aquatic Meetings: 5/21-22, 6/4-5/13
- **Seeking to conduct IFIM Study July timeframe**
- Comments due on PSP: 7/14/13
- Revised Study Plans (RSP): 8/13/13
- Comments due on RSP: 8/28/13
- FERC Issues Study Plan Determination Letter 9/12/13 (assuming no disputes)
  
- We need stakeholder and FERC approval before initiating study

## Why Accelerate?

- Findings will inform other studies, fish passage alternatives, and potential impacts on hydropower generation

# TERMINOLOGY

A photograph of a river flowing through a dense forest. The river is the central focus, with water that appears dark and turbulent. The banks are lined with lush green trees and vegetation. The sky is visible in the distance, showing a mix of blue and white clouds. The overall scene is a natural, outdoor setting.

***Macrohabitat*** – water quality and hydrology

***Mesohabitat*** – commonly occurring habitat types

***Critical habitat*** – important to a species even if not common

***Microhabitat*** – depth, velocity and cover within each mesohabitat

***Weighted Usable Area*** - quantitative index of habitat suitability

# PHABSIM Study

1. Study Planning
2. Locate reaches and transects
3. Obtain channel profile and microhabitat data
4. Develop hydraulic model
5. Input suitability rating criteria
6. Output suitability available at each flow increment of interest

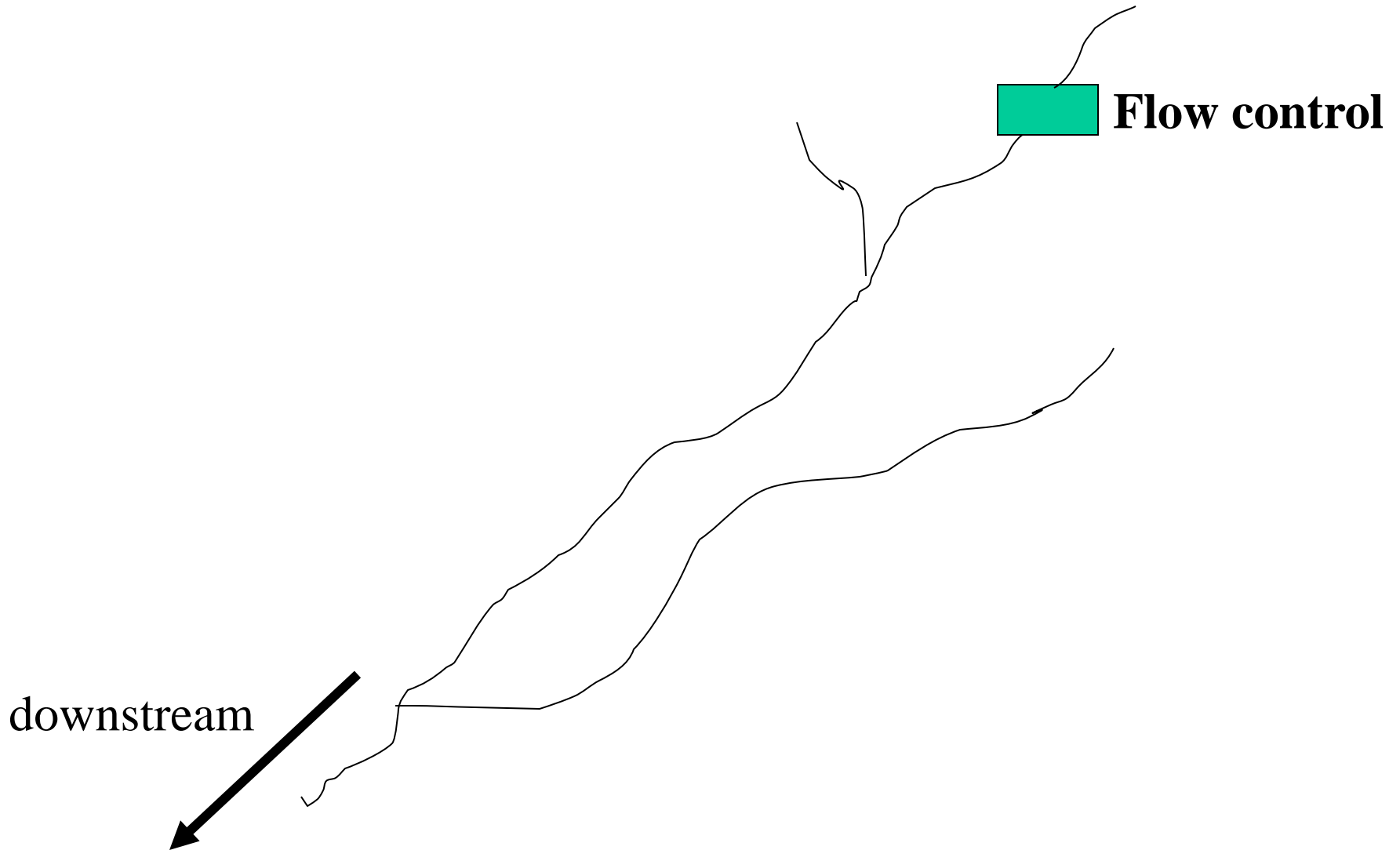


# PHABSIM Study

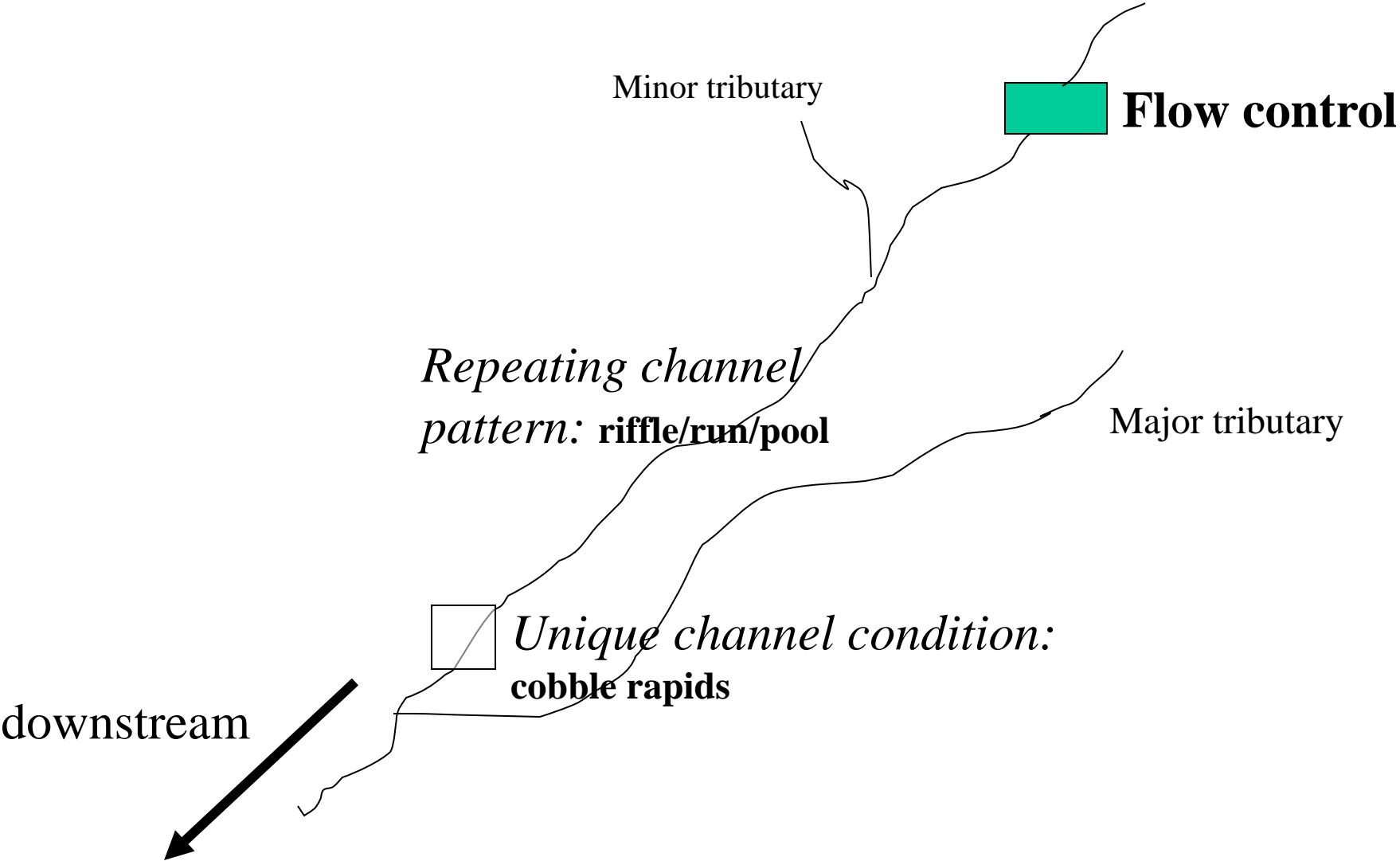
1. Study Planning
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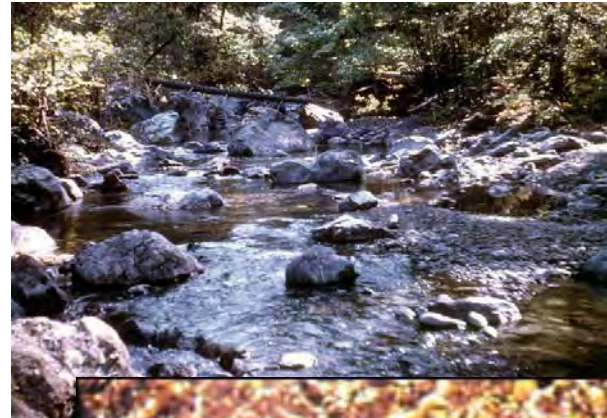
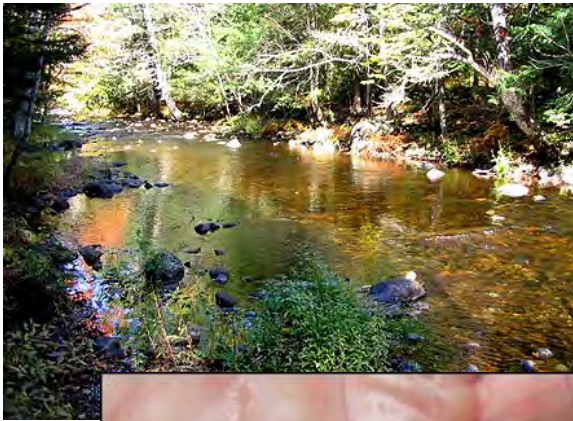
# Hypothetical flow control issue



# Review physical characteristics



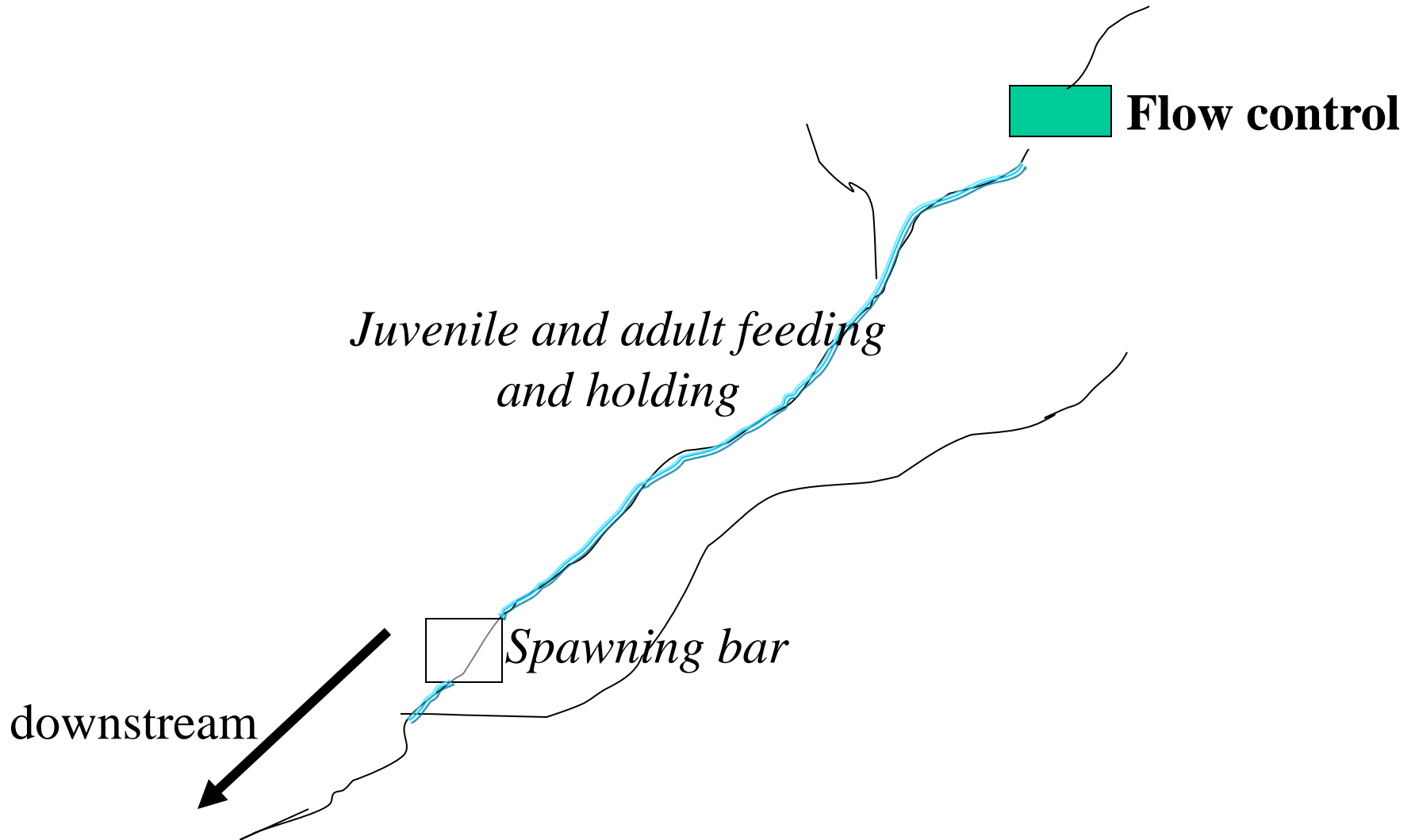
# Link species/lifestages or guilds to specific mesohabitats



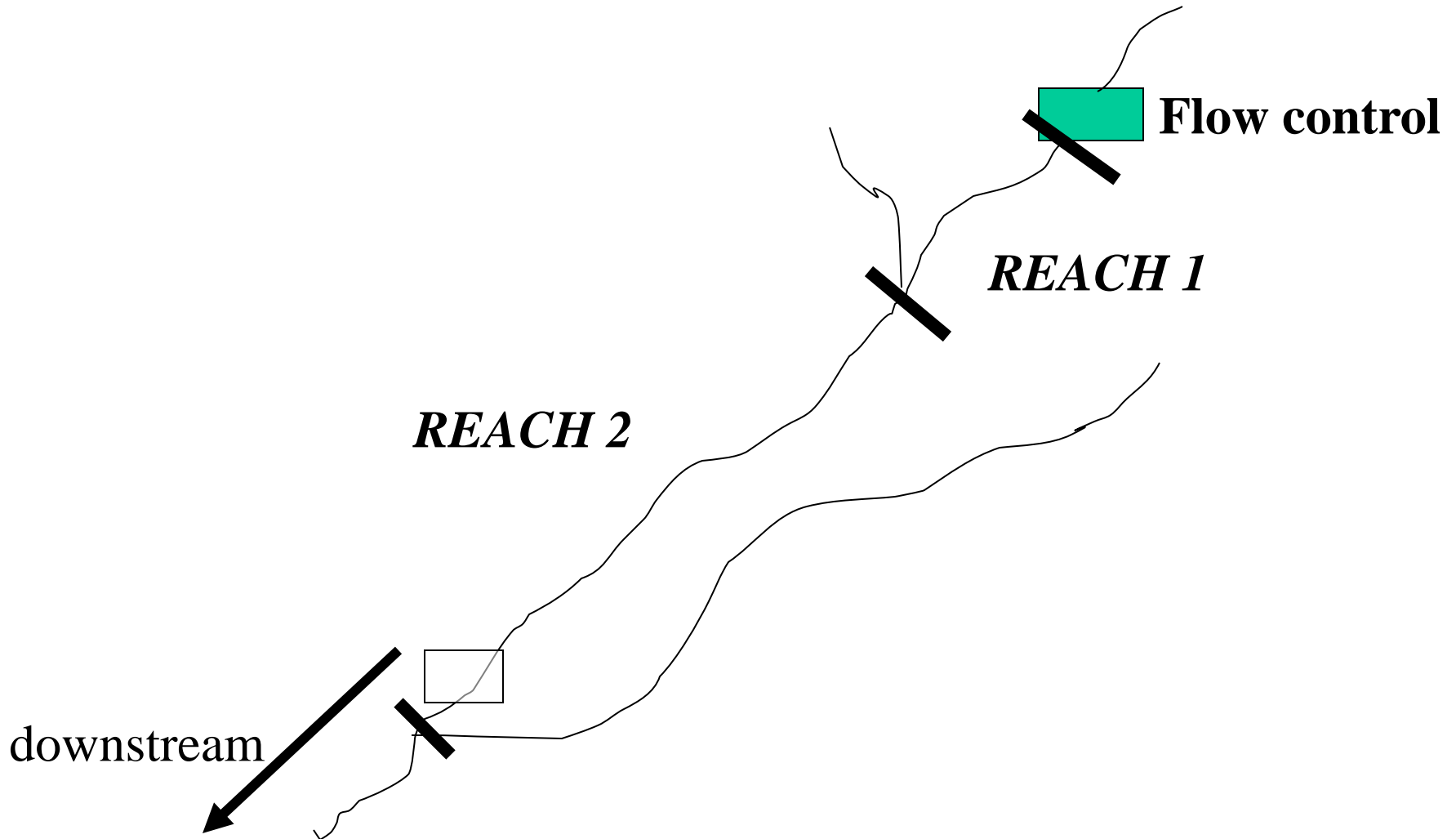
Stephen J. Brady



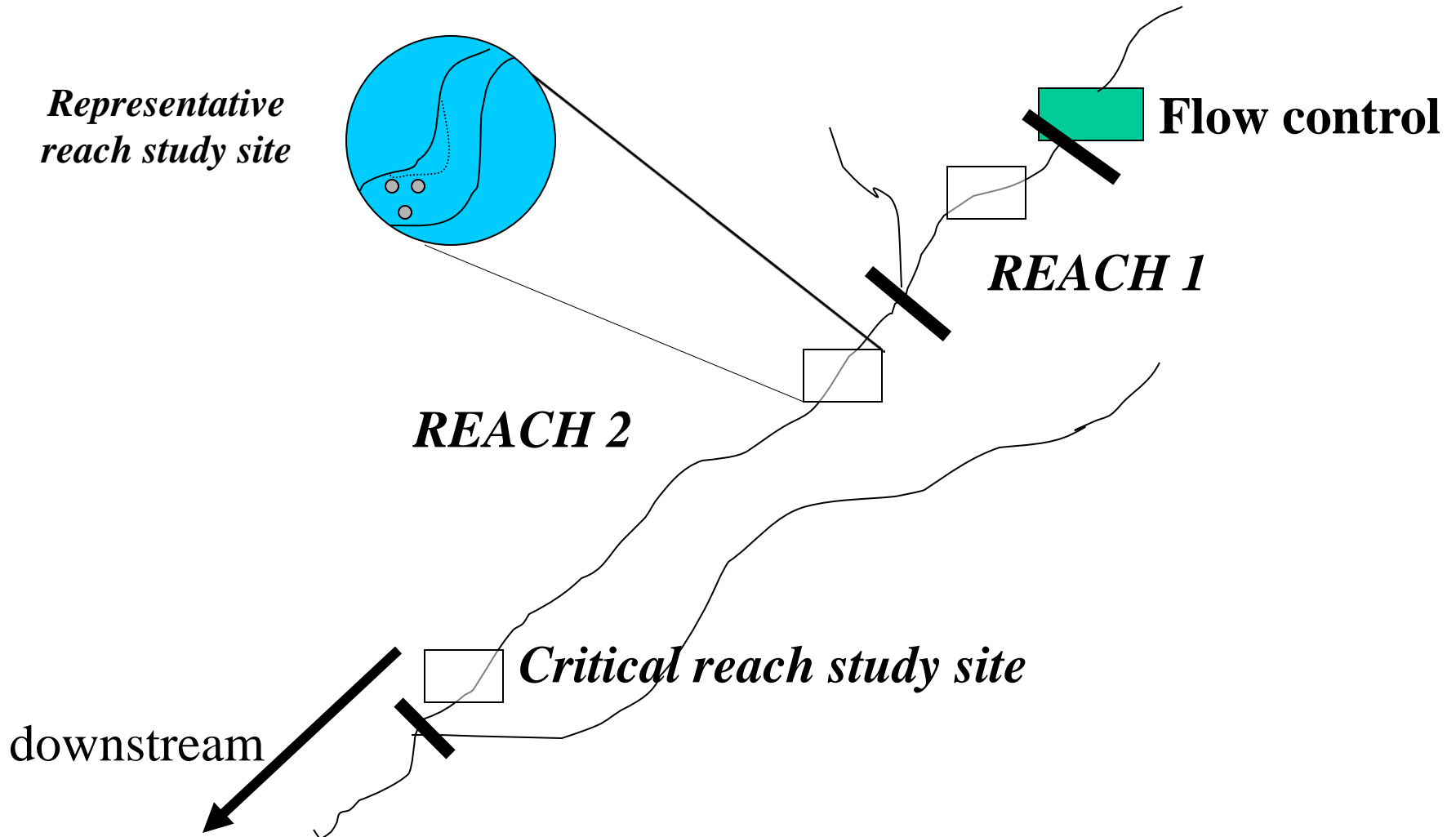
# Define overall *study area*



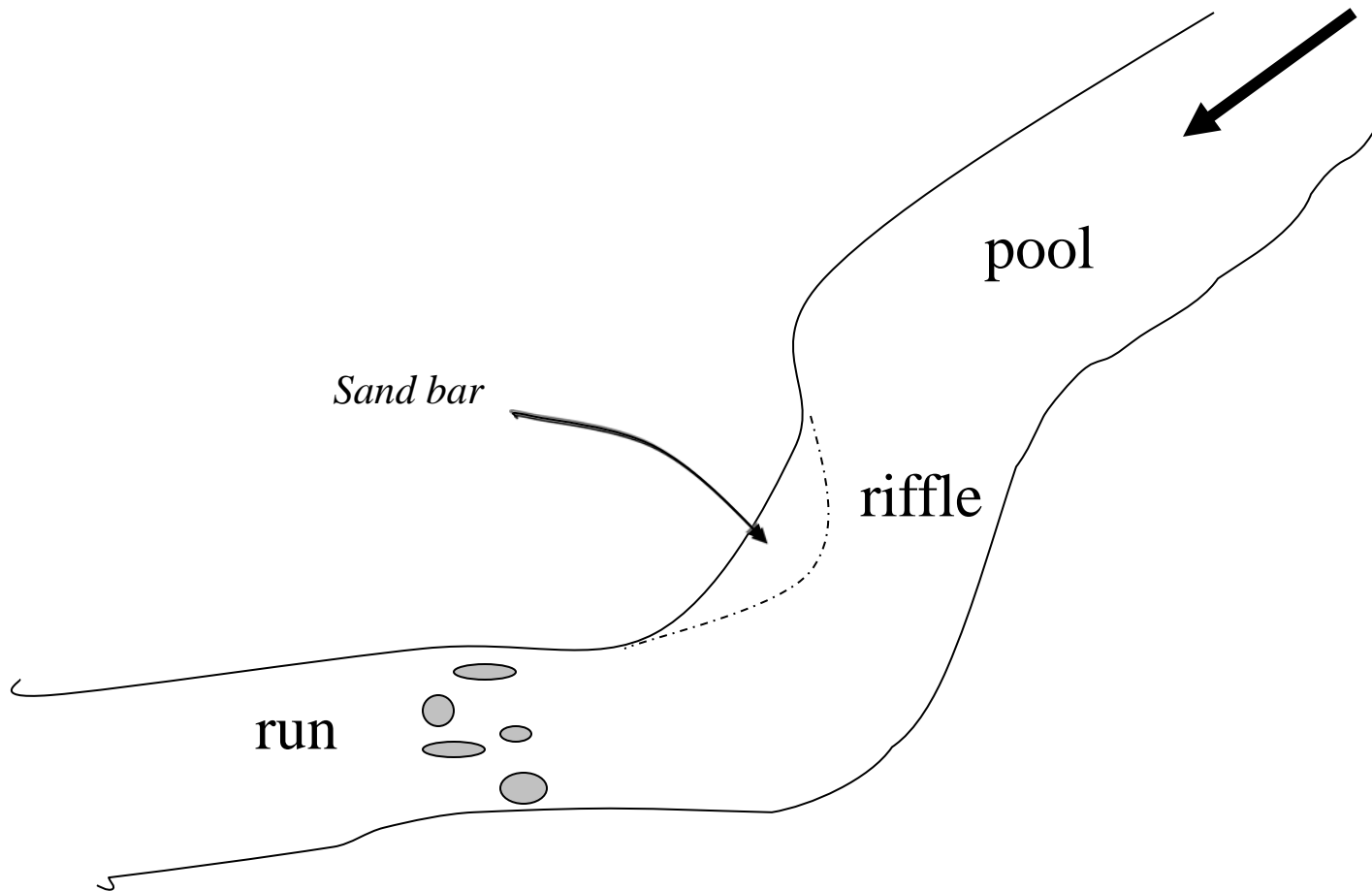
Stratify reaches according to physical, hydrologic and habitat use characteristics



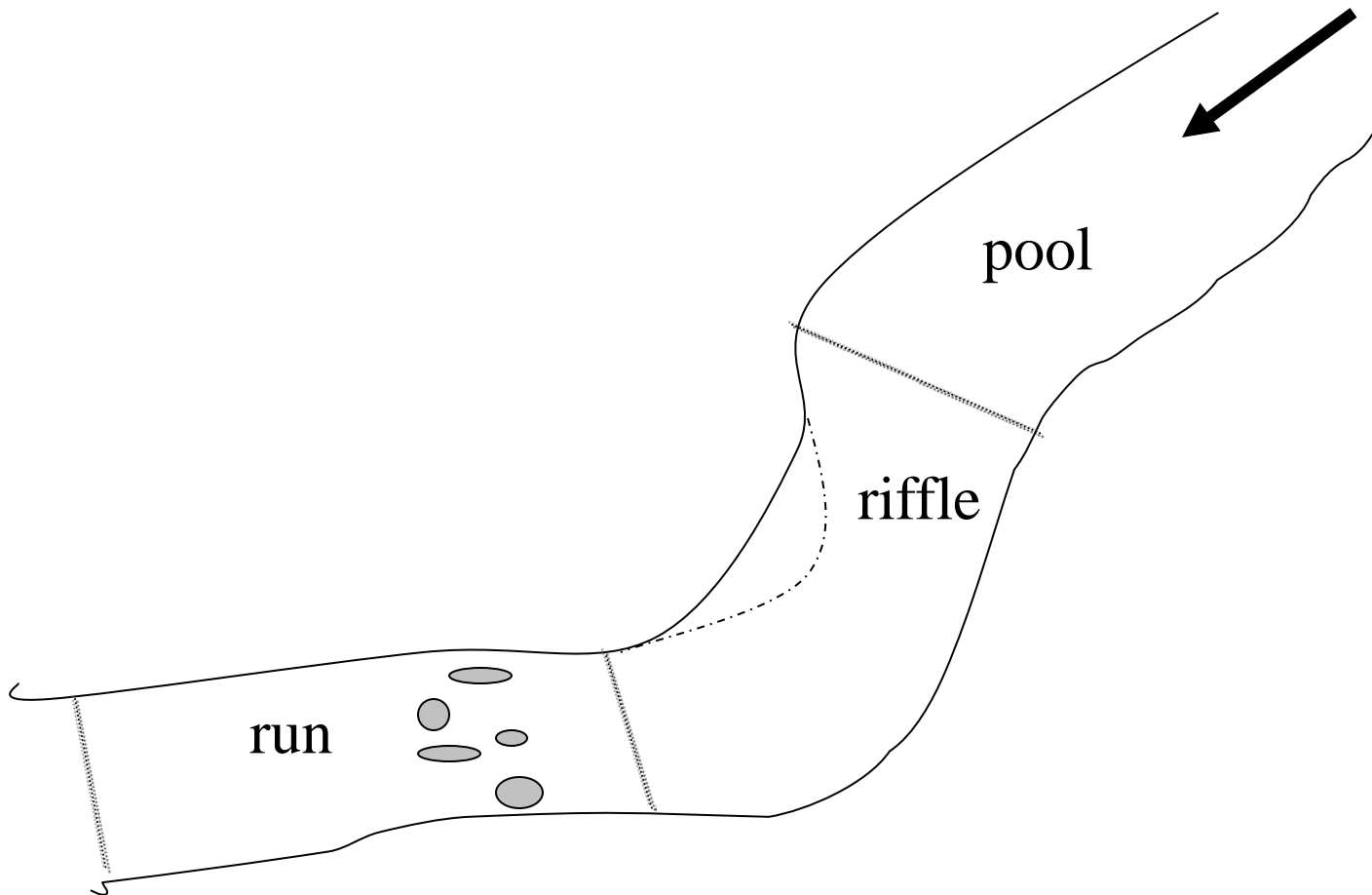
Select *study sites* representative of each reach



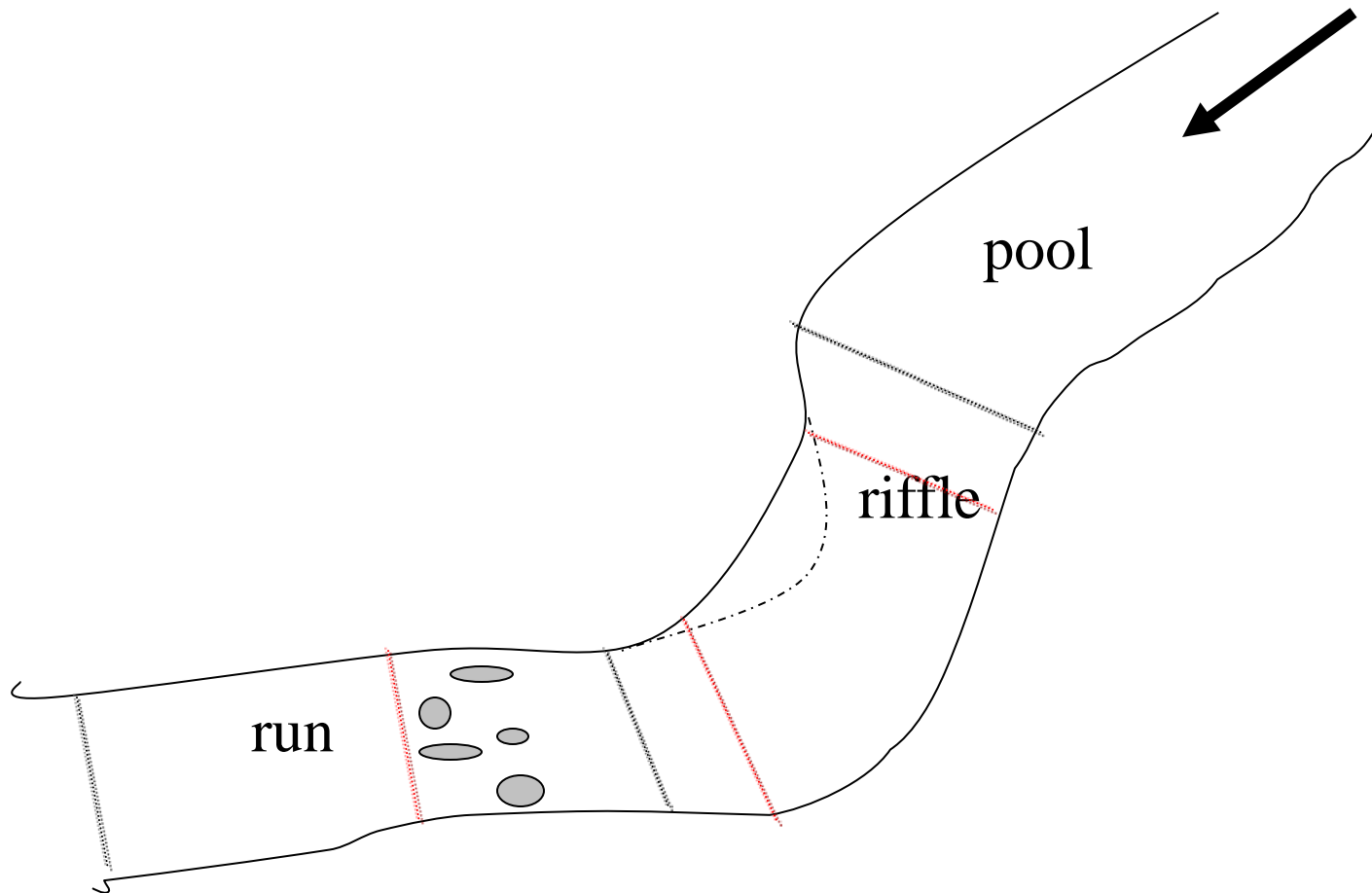
# Representative Study Site



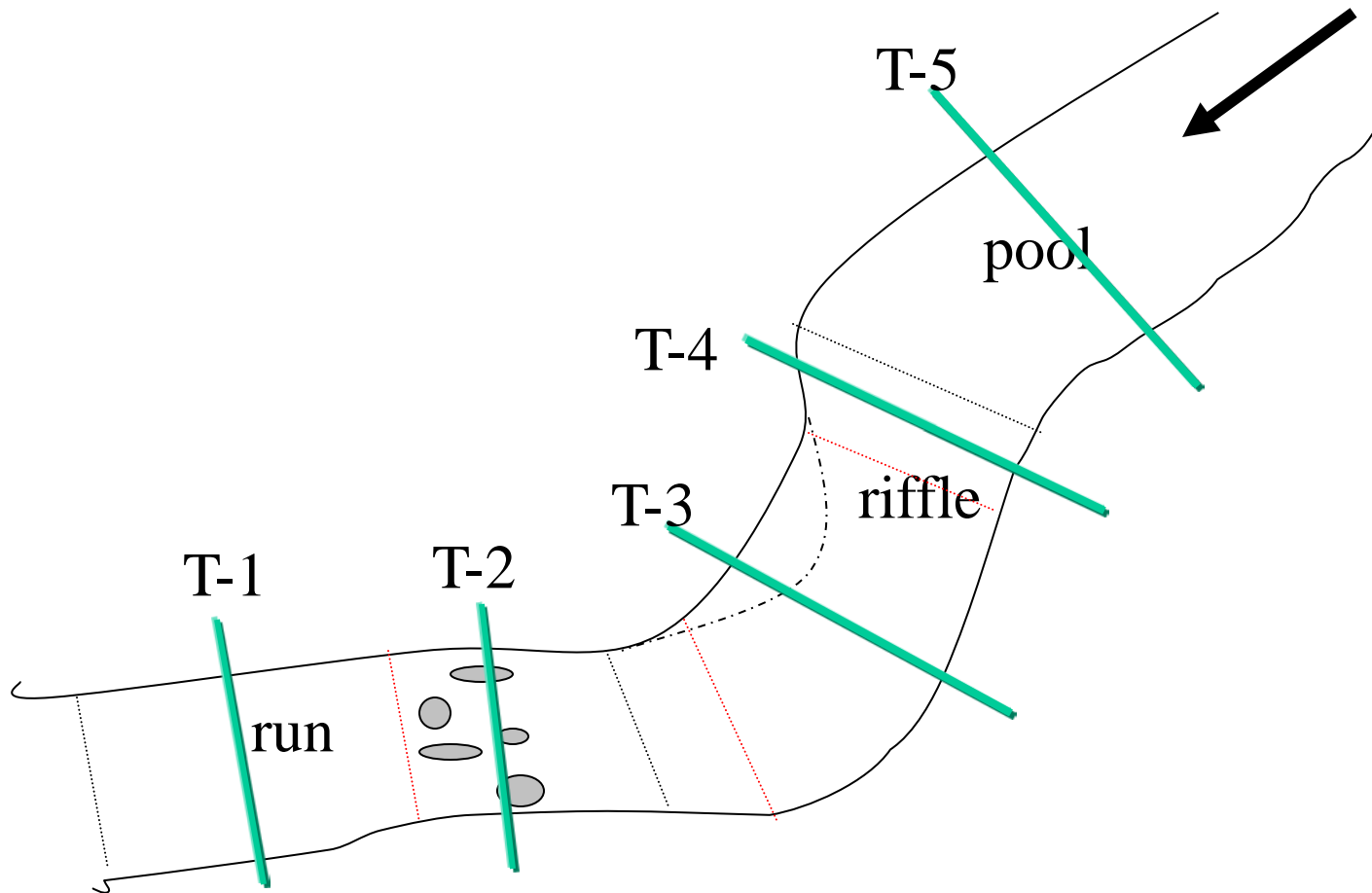
# Cell Boundaries are located at breaks in habitat types



# Cell Boundaries (*continued*)



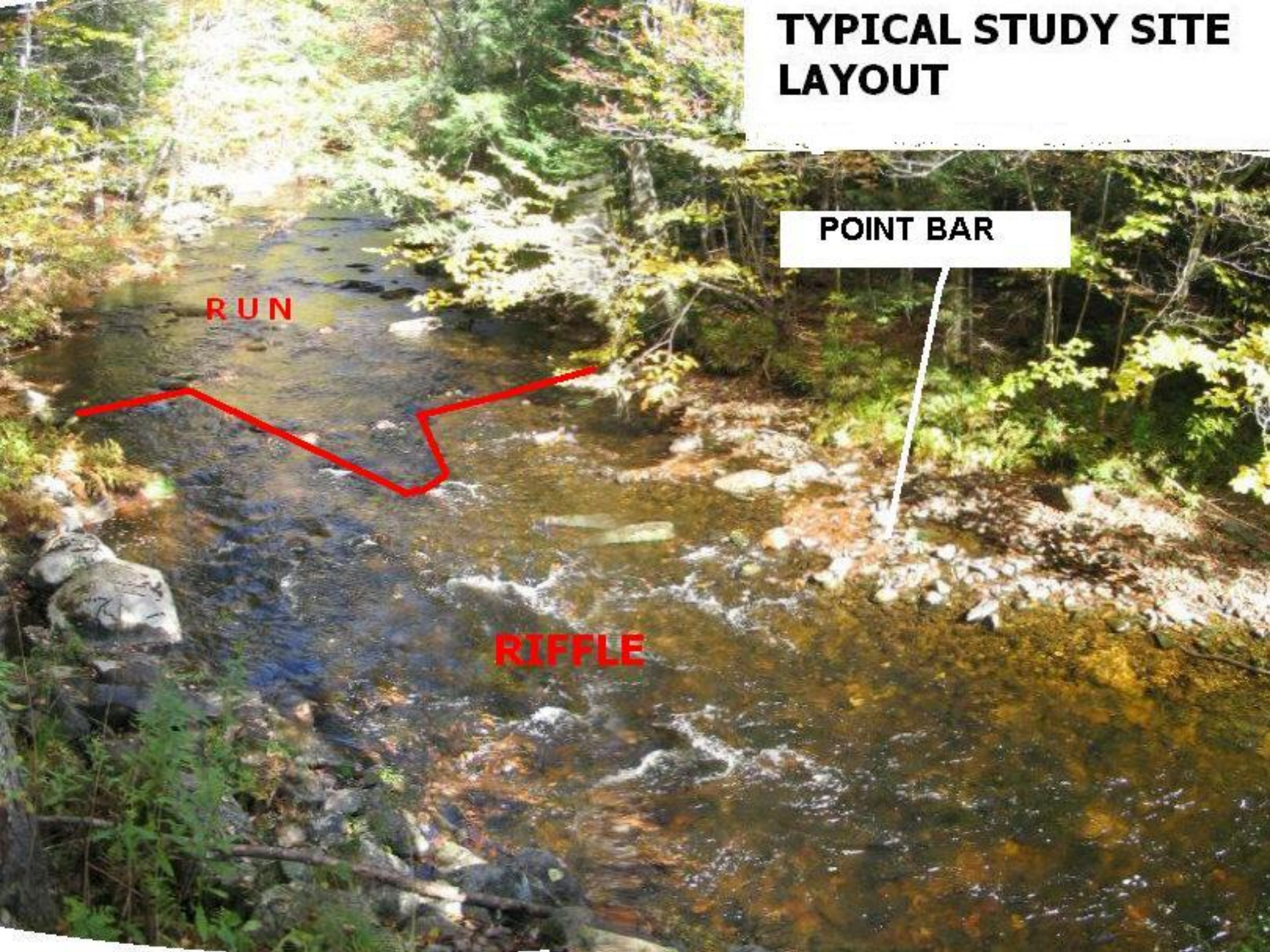
One transect is located within each longitudinal cell







# TYPICAL STUDY SITE LAYOUT

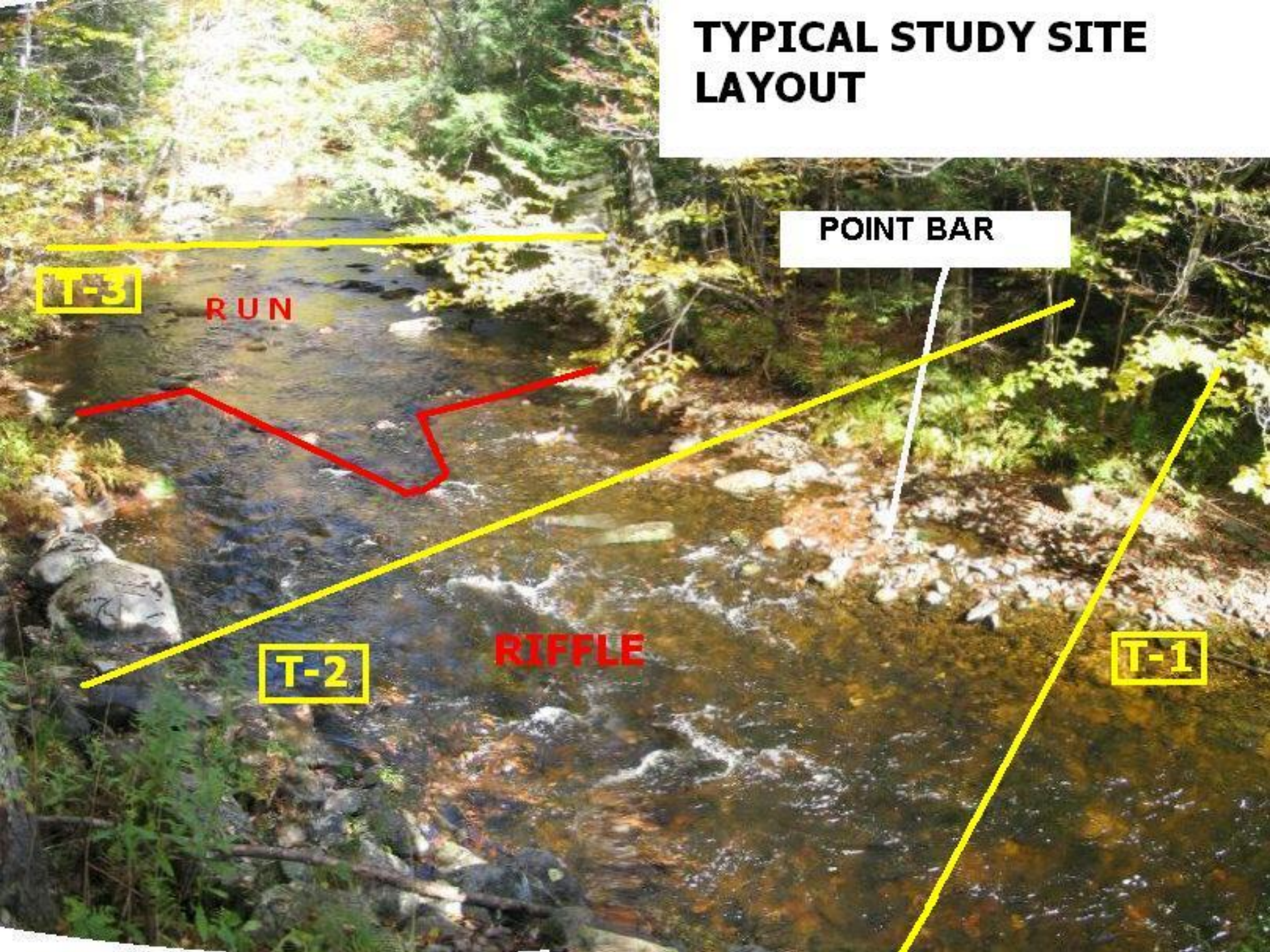


**R U N**

**POINT BAR**

**RIFFLE**

# TYPICAL STUDY SITE LAYOUT



**T-3**

**RUN**

**POINT BAR**

**T-2**

**RIFFLE**

**T-1**

# PHABSIM Study

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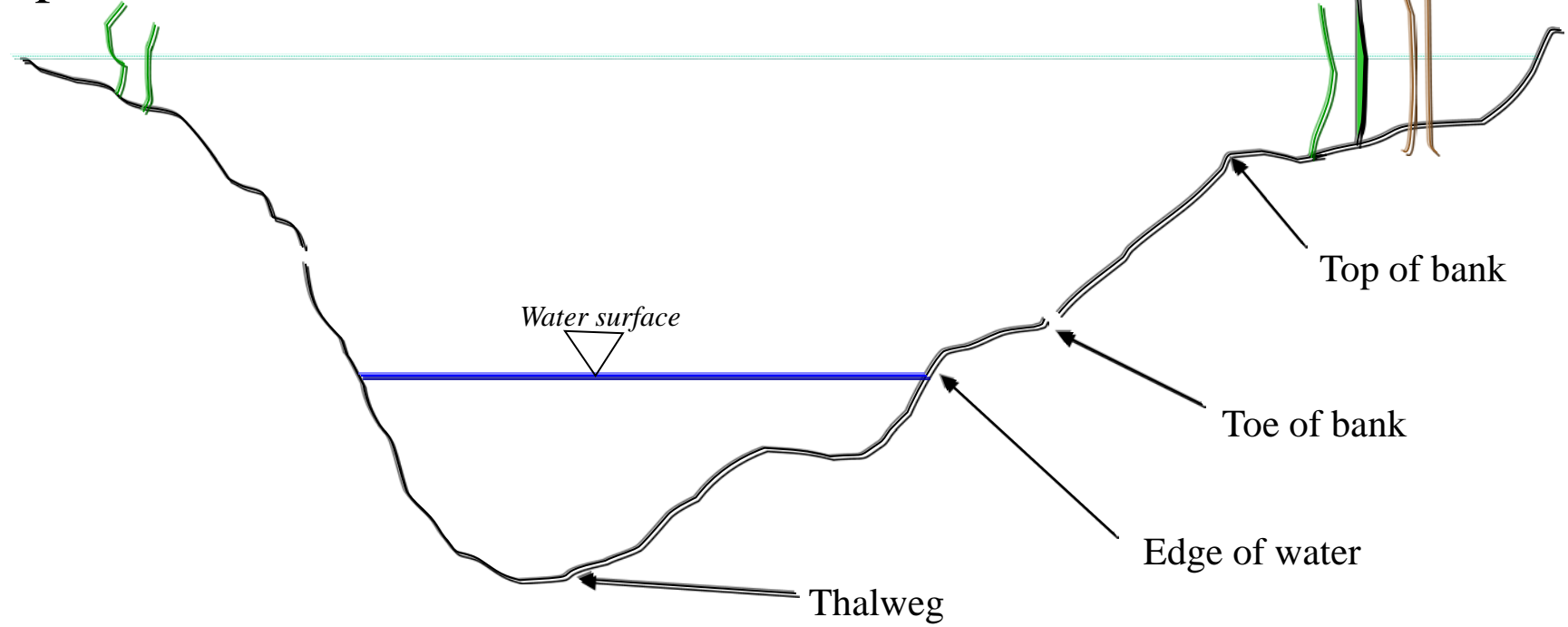


transect T-1 (*looking downstream*)



headpin

tailpin



Water surface

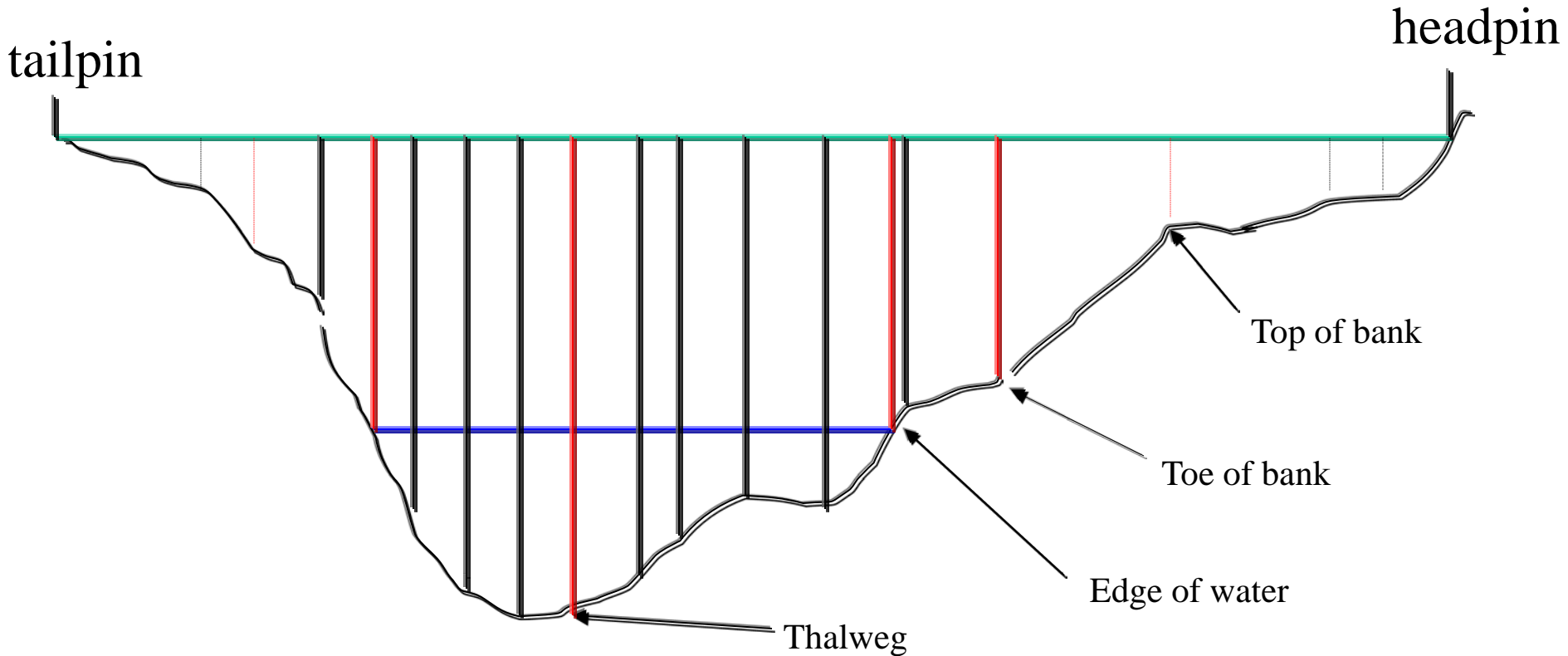
Thalweg

Edge of water

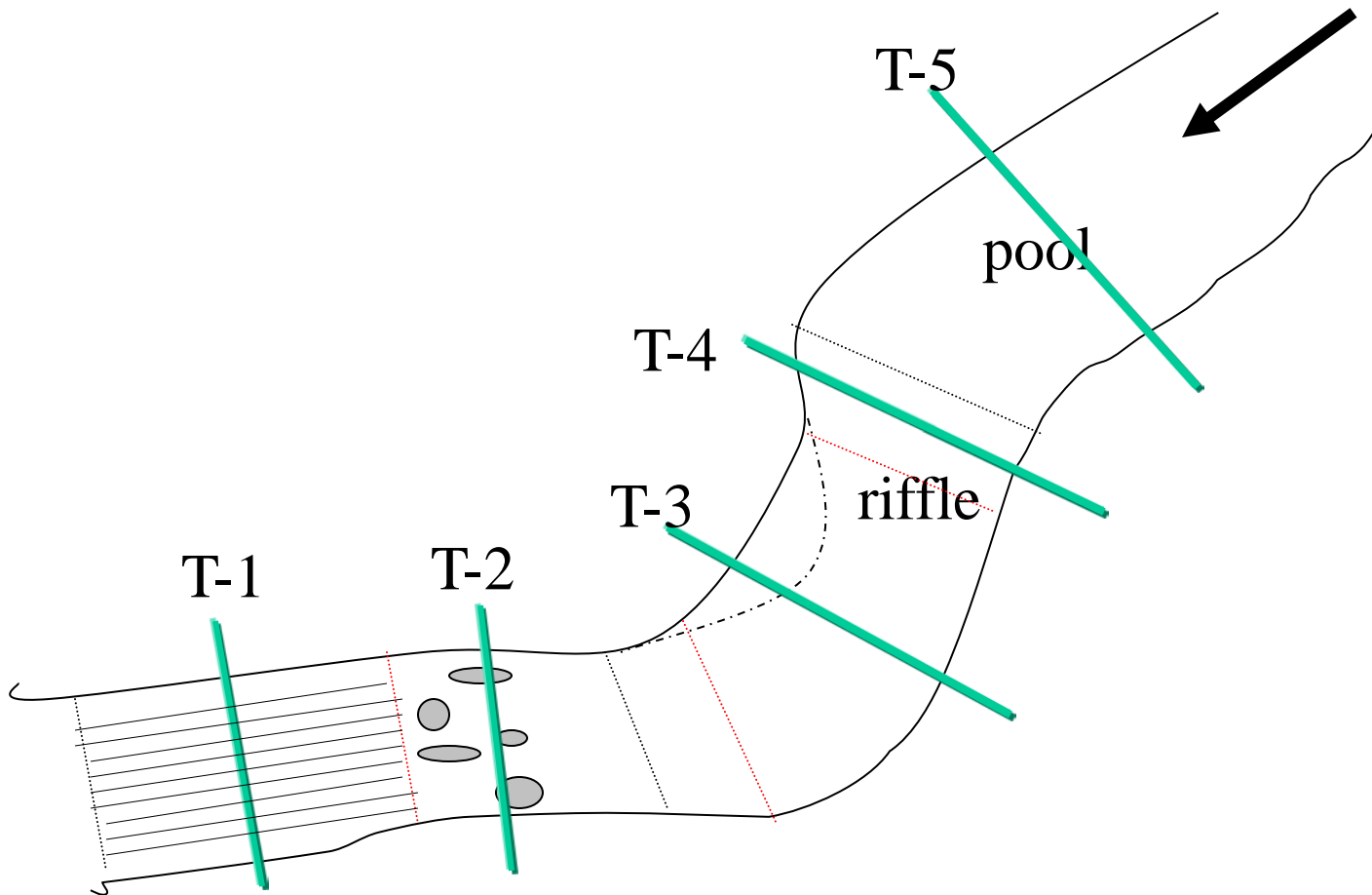
Toe of bank

Top of bank

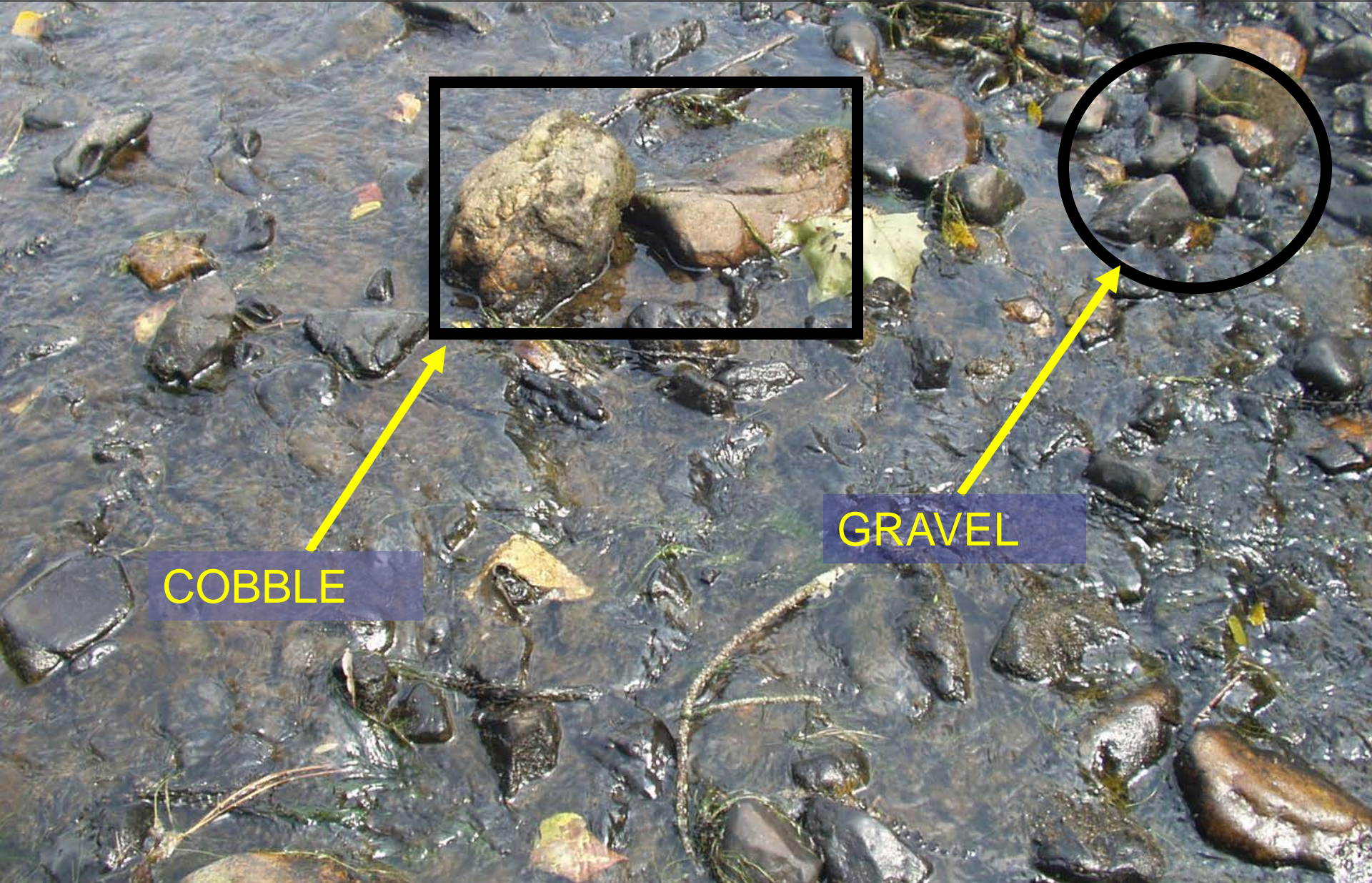
Verticals are located along each transect to capture key substrate and profile features



Verticals and cell boundaries act to divide each segment into a mosaic of known areas



# SUBSTRATE CLASSIFICATION



COBBLE

GRAVEL

# IMBEDDEDNESS



highly imbedded

un-imbedded





# VELOCITY REFUGE



**Abundant refuges**

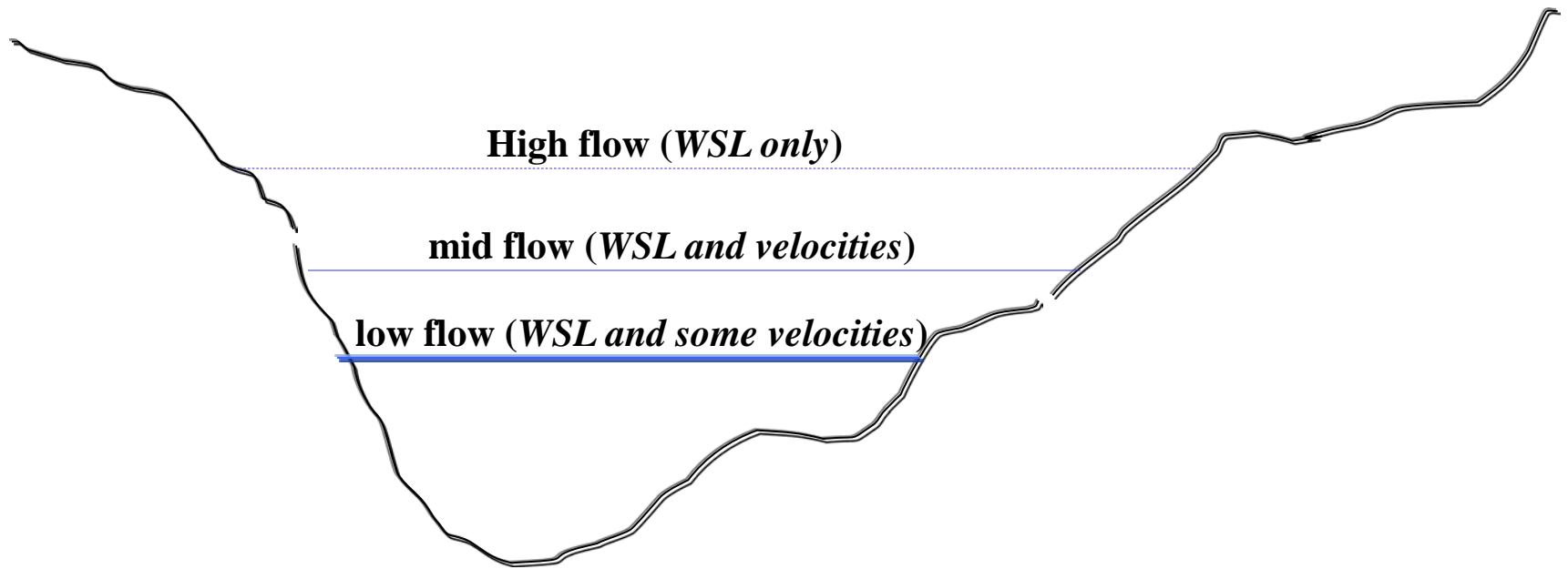
*Few refuges*

# PHABSIM Study

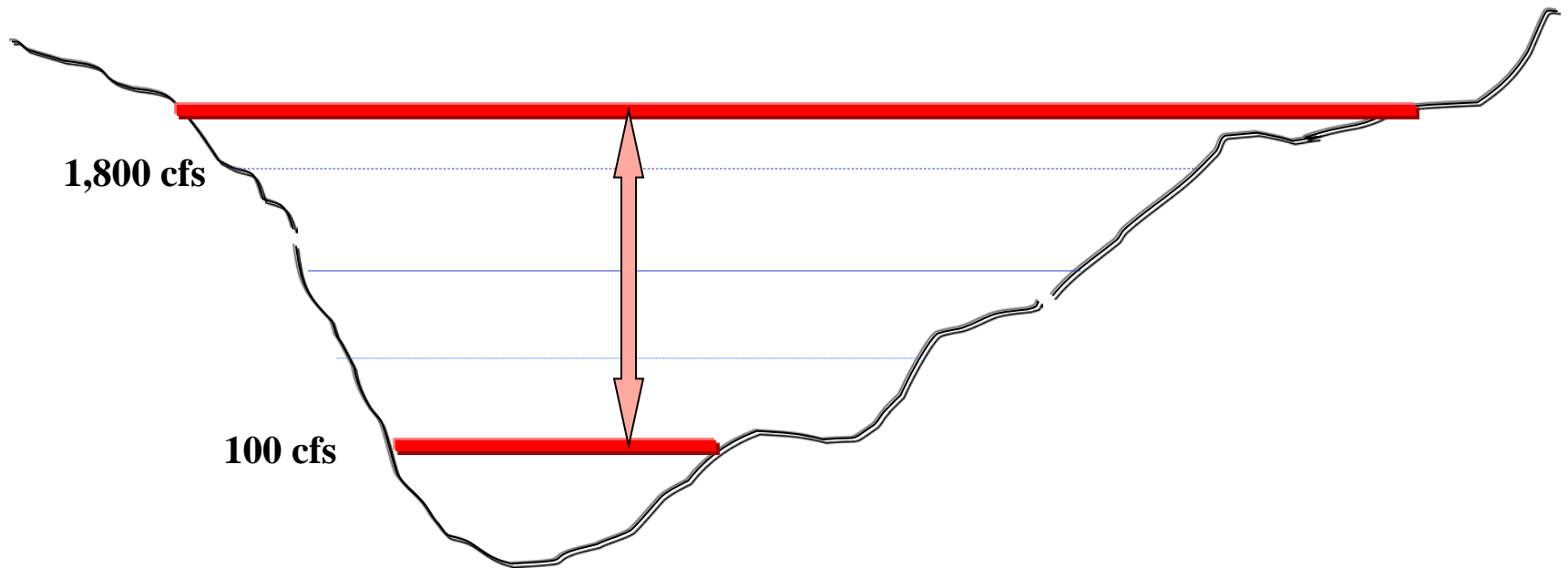
1. Study Planning
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# Calibration flows are gathered across the flow range of interest



# This permits interpolation and extrapolation of other flows



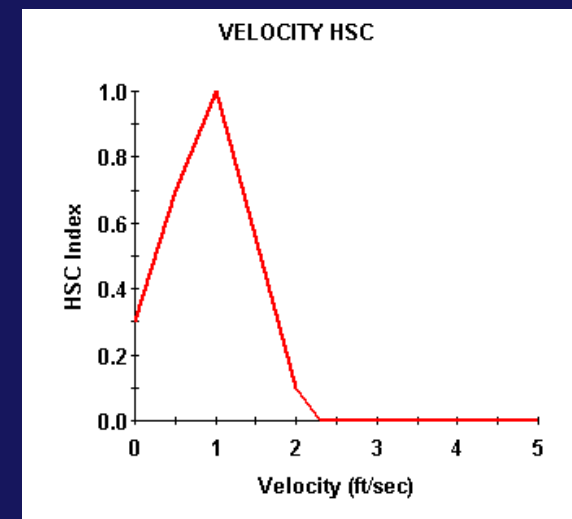
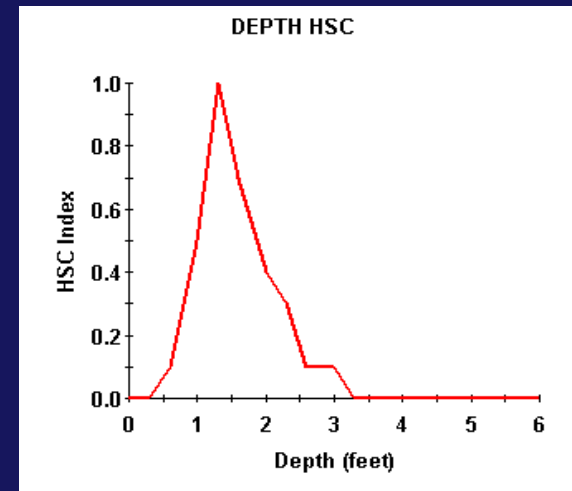
# PHABSIM Study

1. Study Planning
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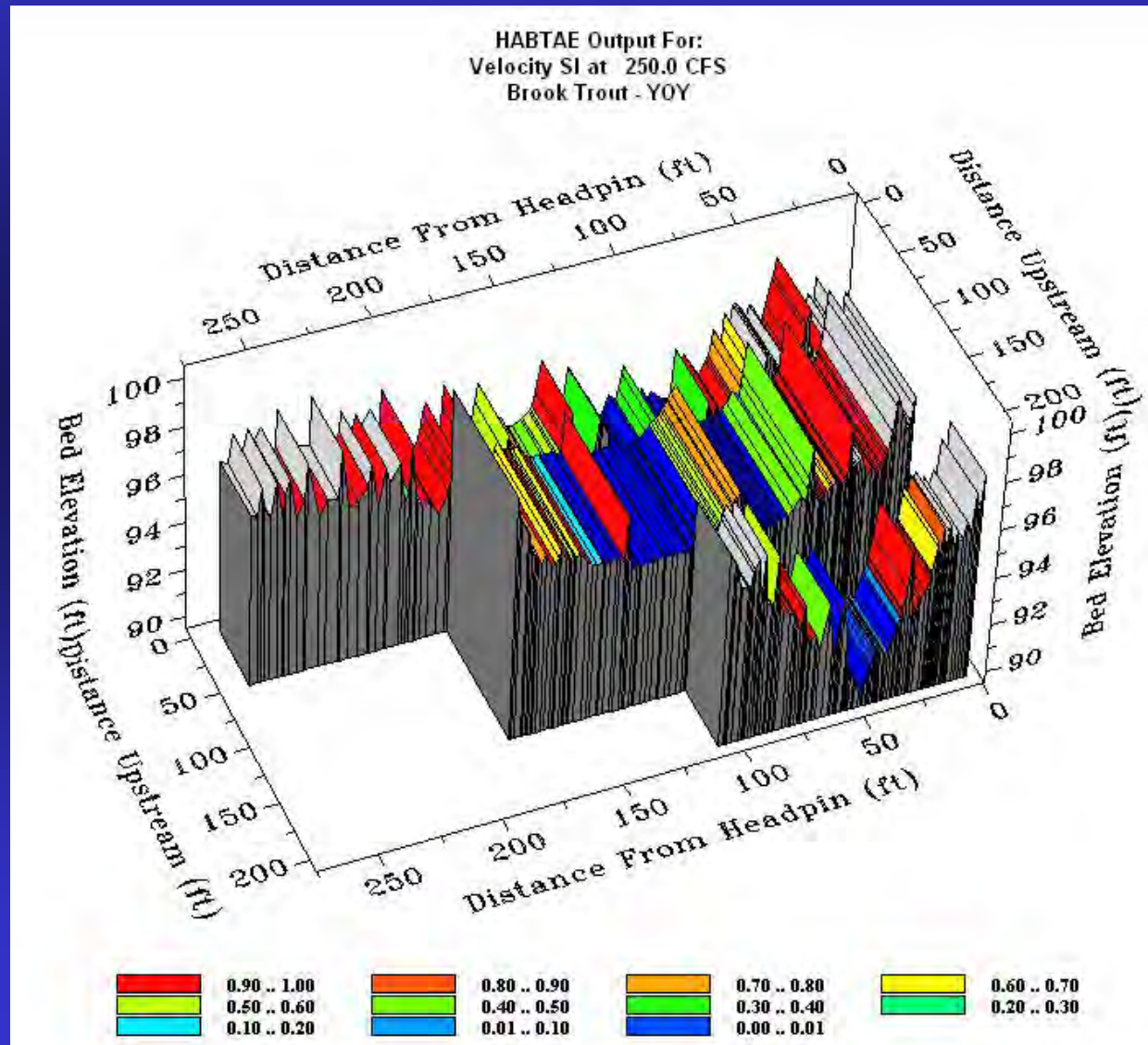


# Habitat Suitability Criteria

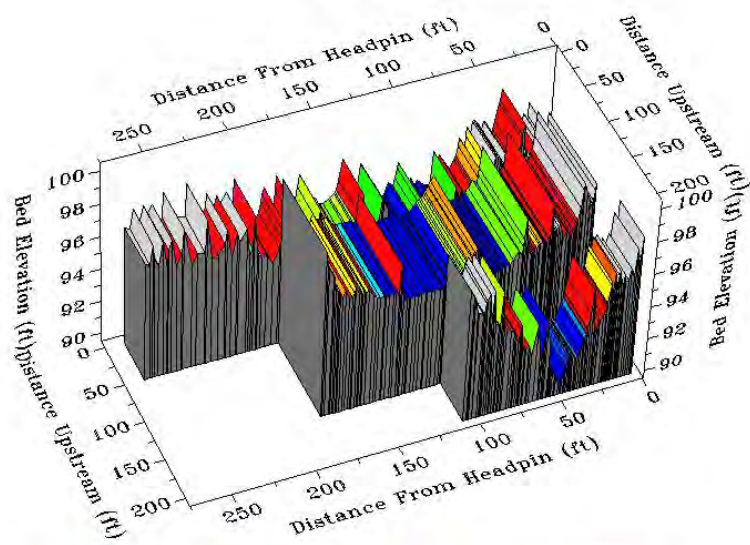
- Depth
- Velocity
- Channel Index



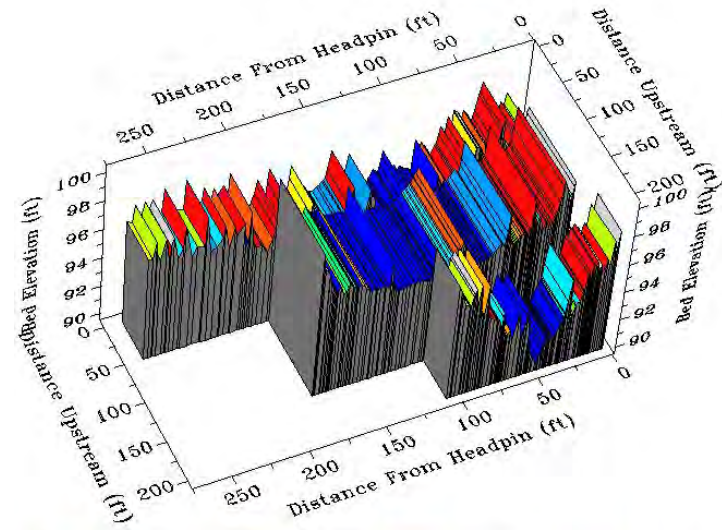
# Habitat is “pixilated” into a mosaic of known dimensions



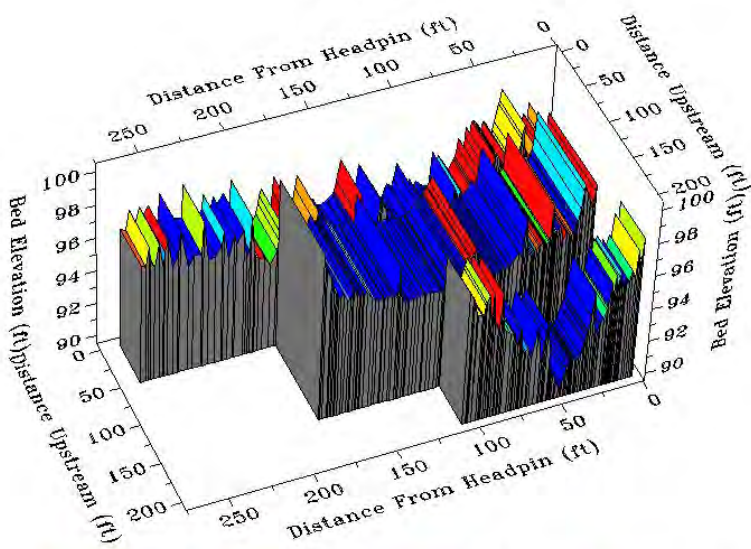
HABTAE Output For:  
Velocity SI at 250.0 CFS  
Brook Trout - YOY



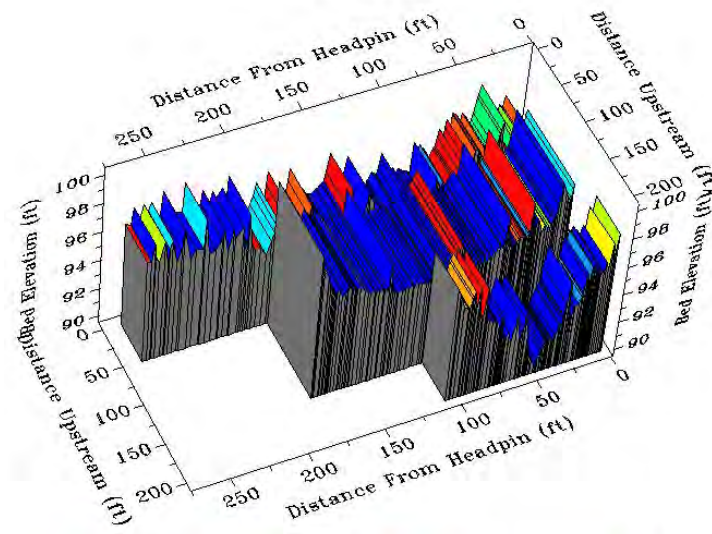
HABTAE Output For:  
Combined SI at 500.0 CFS  
Brook Trout - YOY



HABTAE Output For:  
Velocity SI at 1000.0 CFS  
Brook Trout - YOY



HABTAE Output For:  
Combined SI at 1500.0 CFS  
Brook Trout - YOY





# 2D Finite Elements Model

**Survey elevations**

**bathymetry**

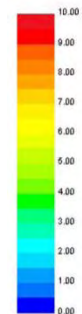
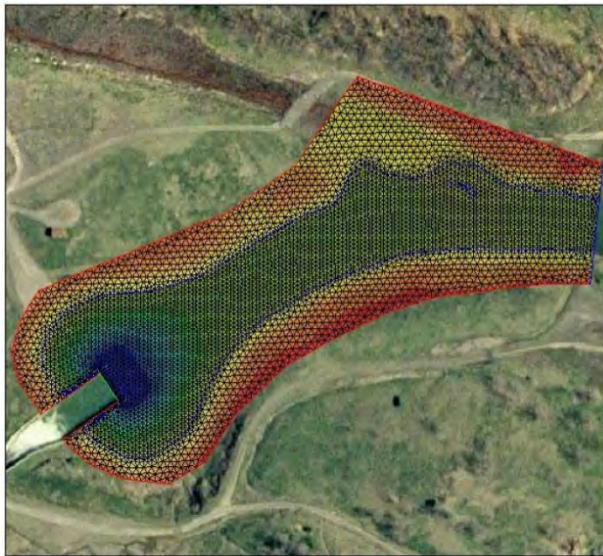
Figure 4: Domain with Elevations (in meters) and Initial Computational Mesh

Bed Elevation



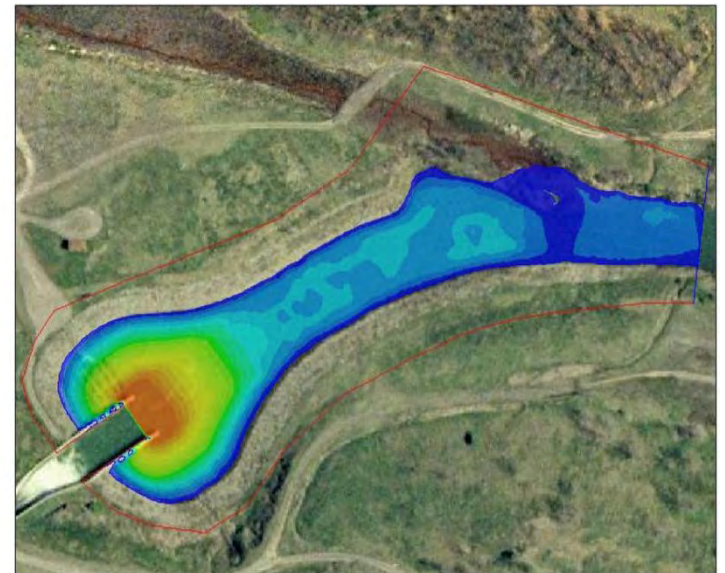
Distance

10.0 m



Distance

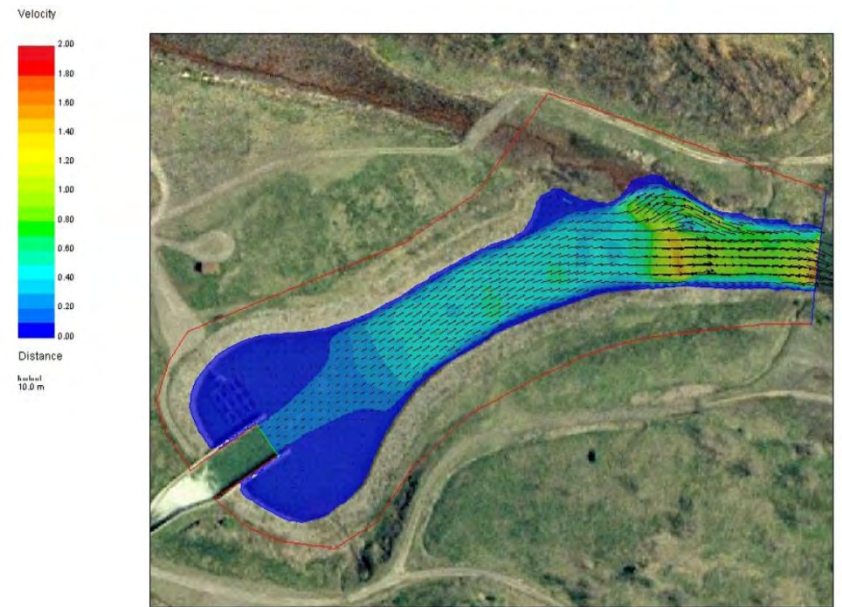
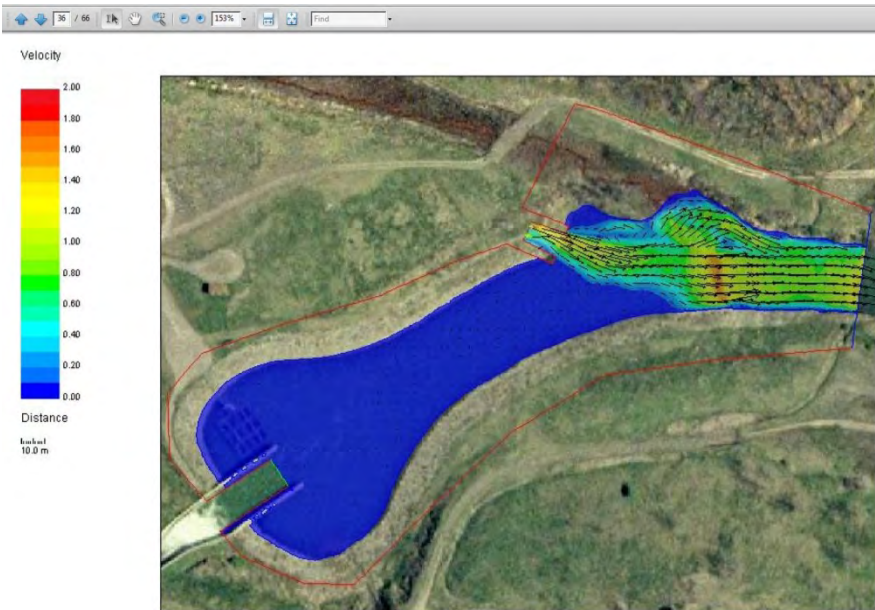
10.0 m



# 2D Finite Elements Model

## Scenario "A"

## Scenario "B"

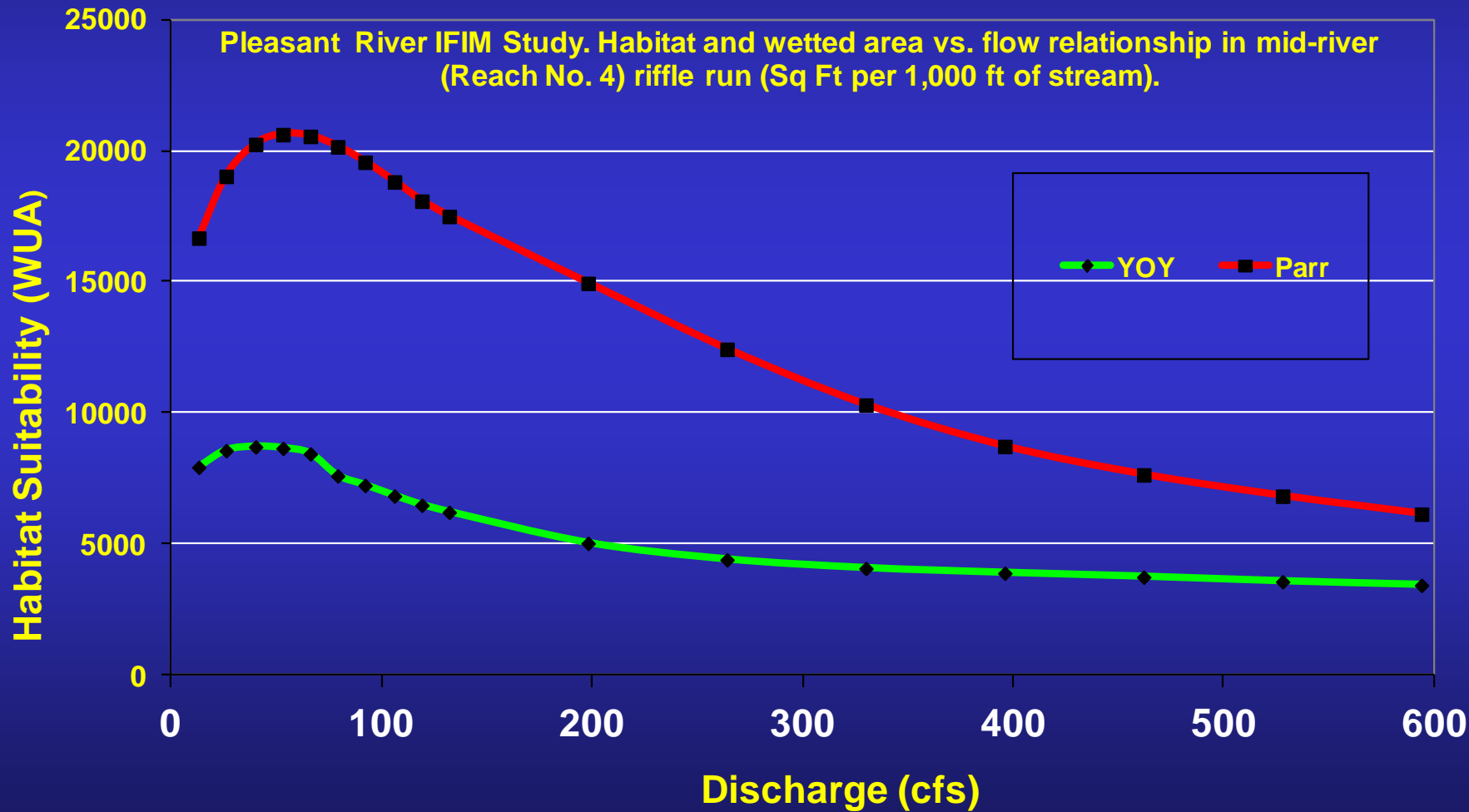


# PHABSIM Study

1. Study Planning
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# Model output: Habitat-flow relationships for each study reach



# Suggested Problem-Solving Process

Review hydrology time series

Compare habitat under existing and alternate flow scenarios

Compare project operation under existing and alternate flow scenarios

Assess extent to which all objectives are met under each flow scenario

***Evaluate trade-offs***

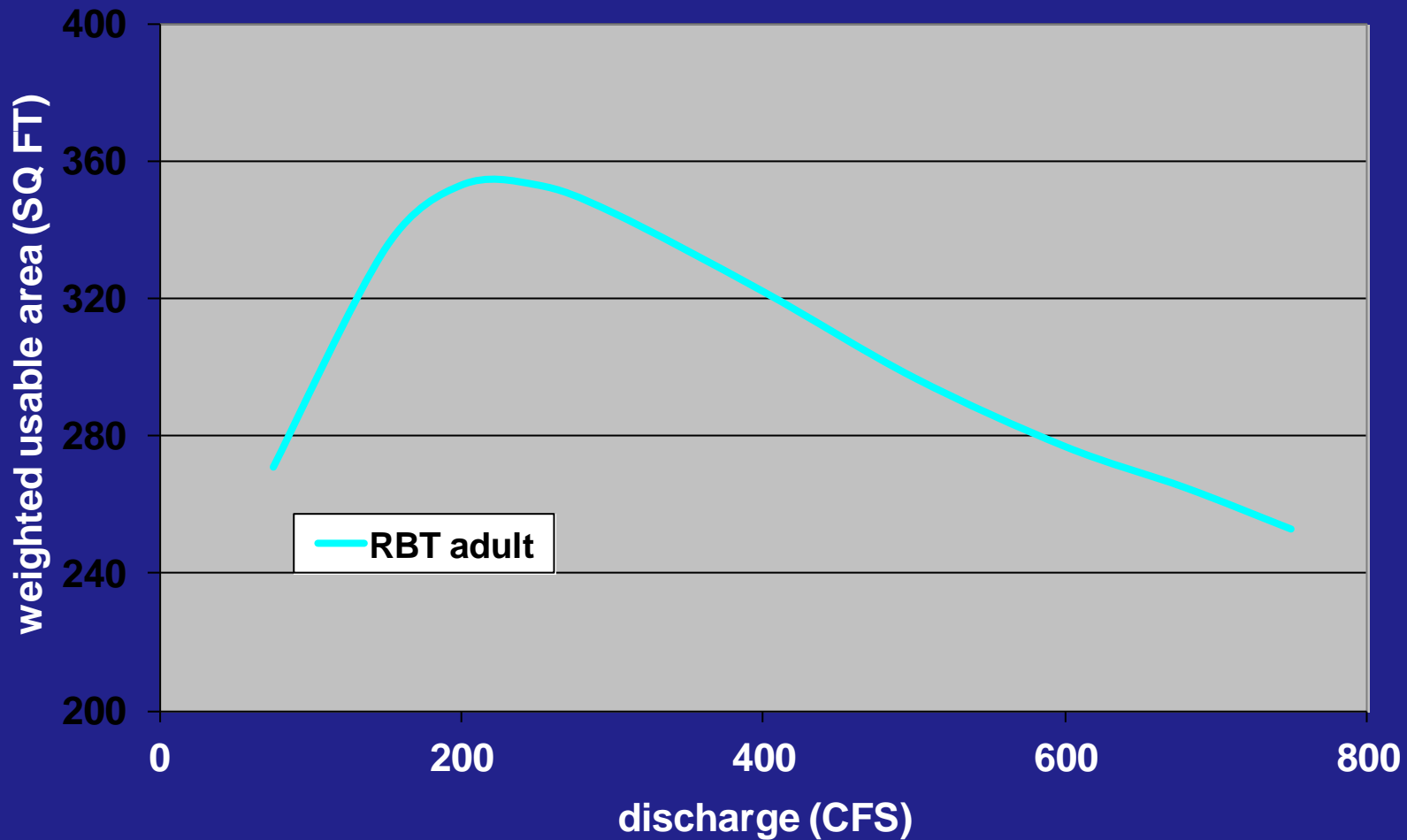
***Re-run alternative scenarios***

# Problem-Solving Options

- Habitat Time Series
  - Define applicable bio-periods
  - develop flow duration data for each
  - Merge WUA/flow curve with flow duration curve
  - Look for alternatives that meet habitat and operation objectives
- Persistent Habitat Analysis
  - Map spatial distribution of habitat “hotspots” at paired flows in GIS
  - Look for pair combinations that provide consistently good habitat
  - Develop matrix for species/lifestages
  - Iteratively look for scenarios that balance both operation and habitat objectives

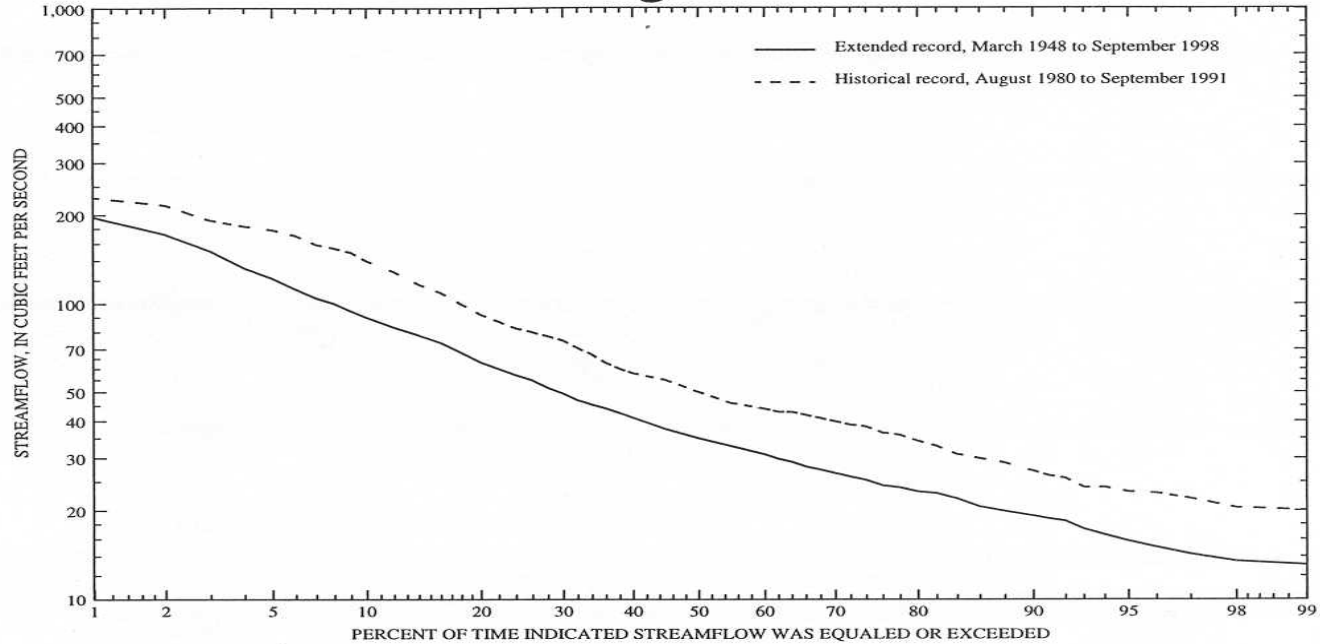
# Habitat suitability relationship

July - September habitat suitability



# Hydrologic Data

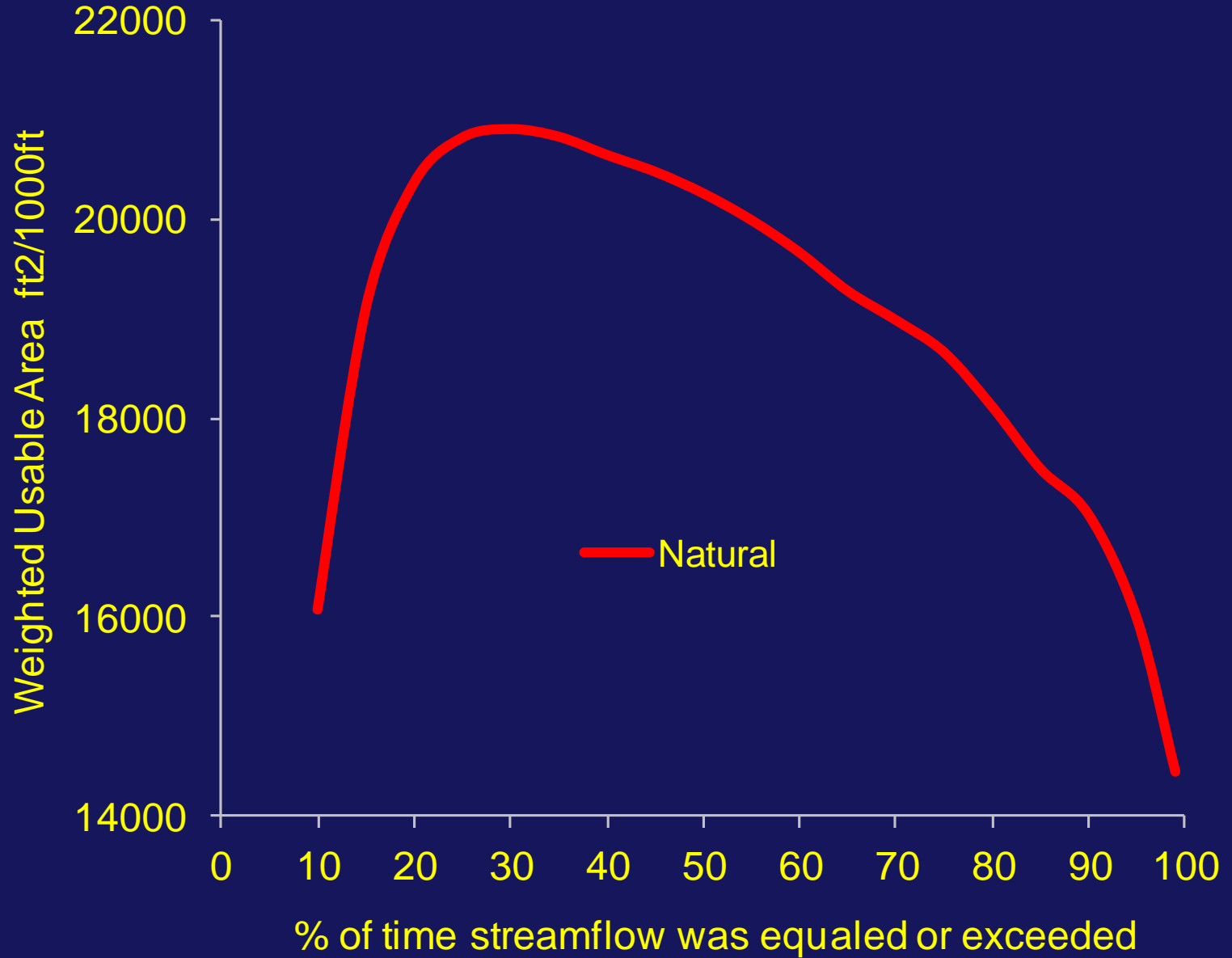
## August



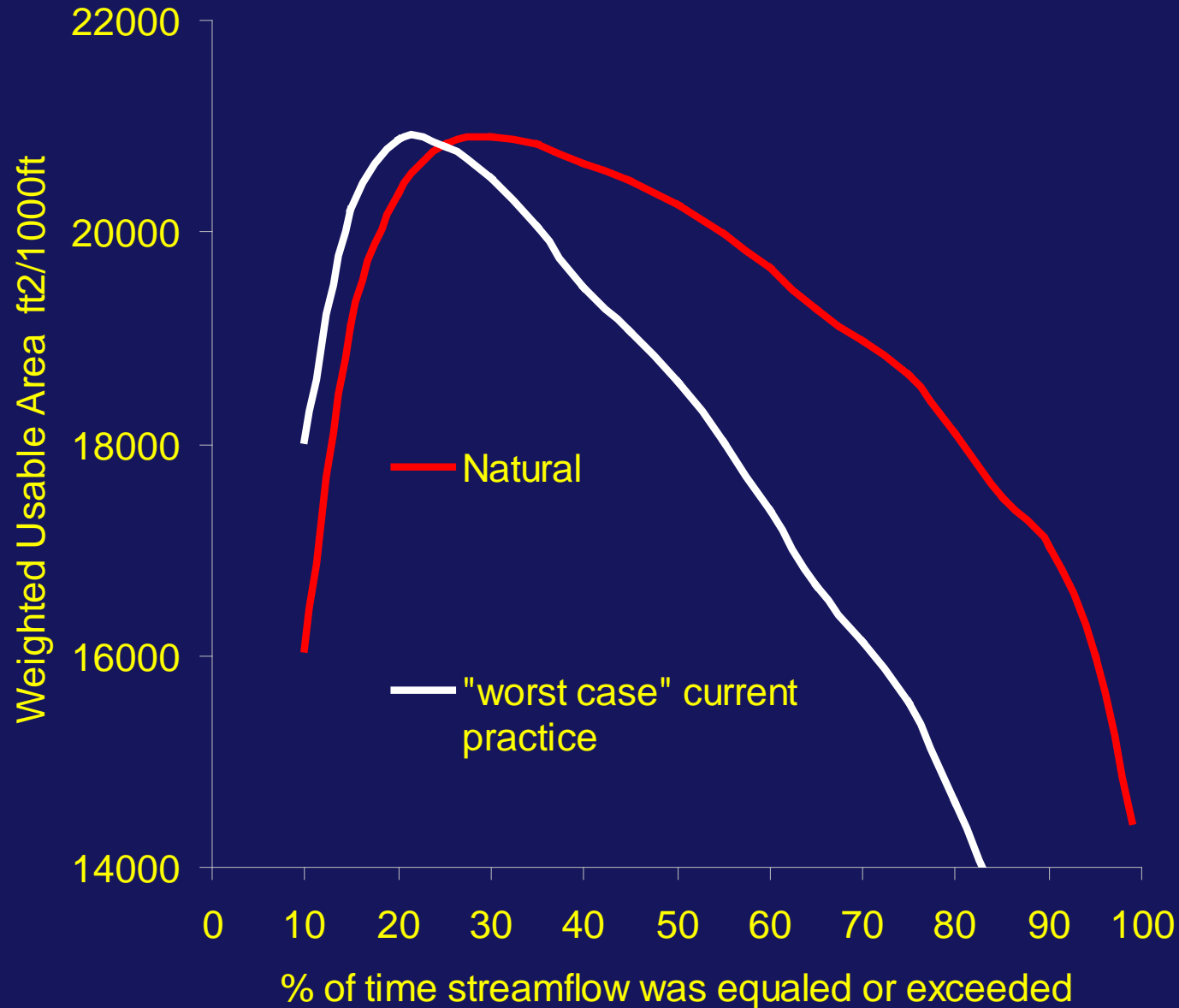
Percent of time indicated streamflow was equaled or exceeded	Streamflow, in cubic feet per second	Percent of time indicated streamflow was equaled or exceeded	Streamflow, in cubic feet per second
1	196	55	33
5	122	60	31
10	90	65	28
15	76	70	27
20	63	75	25
25	56	80	23
30	49	85	21
35	45	90	19
40	41	95	16
45	38	99	13
50	35		



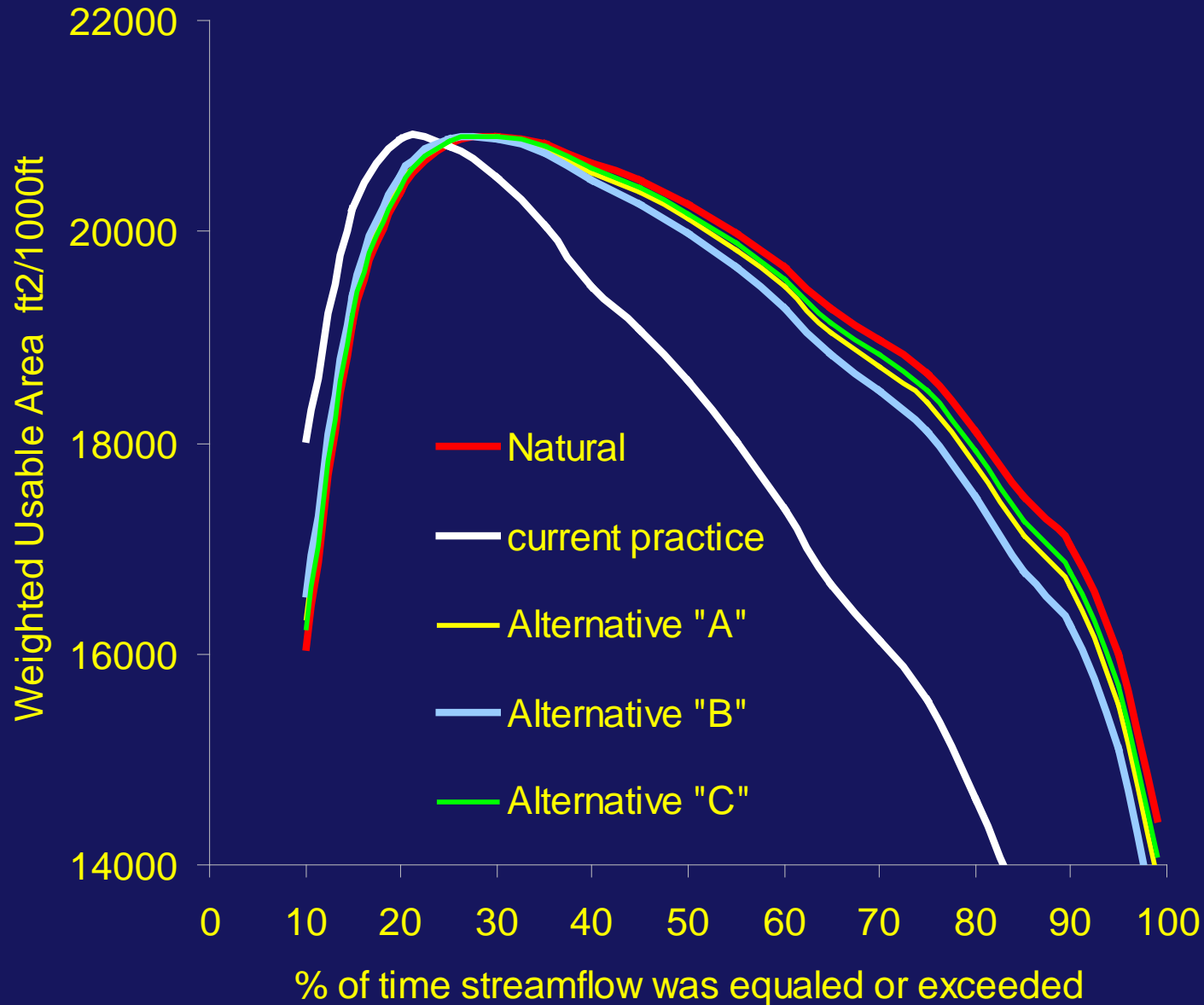
# Hydrograph + habitat



# Effect of existing flow diversion



# Effect of alternative diversion strategies



# Persistent Habitat

