IMPACTS OF VARIOUS FLOOD CONTROL TECHNIQUES TO SALMONID HABITAT IN THE LOWER SKAGIT RIVER

Flood Control Techniques

Positive

Negative a

Dredging/Channelization	None known	 Destabilizes stream bed, potentially impacting spawning redds and rearing habitat. Impacts water quality during dredging, siltation Removal of LWD Impacts riparian areas May undermine adjacent banks Disrupts/destroys invertebrate food source for Salmonids Potential loss of spawning gravels Homogenization of the habiat
By-pass or overtopping dikes	 May lessen in channel scour May direct flow to more fish friendly area where they can return to the river 	 May move fish into areas where they may be stranded, unable to return to river May transport silt and pollution into the aquatic environment Some construction impacts
Dike setbacks w/riparian buffers inside	 Allows establishment of riparian areas benefiting both fish and wildlife Retains or allows for natural river bank characteristics, providing critical cover and rearing niches; maintain channel complexity; maintains migratory habitats Trap and routes sediments 	 May still "hem" in the river, not allowing full natural processes to occur May still require floodgates which would restrict fish movements to tributary stream and off-channel habitats Some construction impacts

IMPACTS OF VARIOUS FLOOD CONTROL TECHNIQUES TO SALMONID HABITAT IN THE LOWER SKAGIT RIVER

Flood Control Techniques

Positive

Negative

Dike setbacks w/riparian buffers inside cont.	 Allow river to "meander" within a wider area May allow the river to naturally create habitat i.e. back water areas, Provide an area to recruit LWD into system Provide flood refugia for Salmonid during high flow events Decreased velocity/flow in channel reducing redd scour. Attenuate flow and moderate impacts from high flow events Generally facilitate 	
	 Generally facilitate groundwater recharge and maintain summer low flows Helps retain and detritus and salmonid carcasses 	
Sea dike removal or modification	 Allows natural process to occur Reestablish estuarine environment Provide increased "nursery" and rearing area for juvenile Salmonids Fish passage restriction would be removed or lessened 	Construction impacts such as channel excavation
Levees – general with little or no buffer	May provide for a maturing riparian area behind levee	 Confined river channel with little opportunity for habitat development "Creeping levee job" syndrome

IMPACTS OF VARIOUS FLOOD CONTROL TECHNIQUES TO SALMONID HABITAT IN THE LOWER SKAGIT RIVER

Flood Control Techniques	Positive	Negative
Levees – general with little or no buffer cont.		 Prevent river from using its historic floodplain which deposited fine silts in floodplain Large riparian vegetation typically not allowed to grow on levee face Fish passage to tributaries and adjacent habitat often block by floodgates or bad culverts
River bank armoring - Riprap bank protection	May provide for a maturing riparian area behind bank armor	 "Creeping bank job" syndrome; increase streambank erosion Not good fish habitat along riprap; little habitat value Confined river channel; river not allowed to meander and create habitat; side channel, multi-channel system Increased velocity along harden bank. Riparian vegetation not allowed or will not: grow on harden banks decreased sources of instream shade, detritus and cover Blocks off adjacent habitat areas such a sloughs and small tributaries Decreased sources of instream shade and cover Increased water temperatures