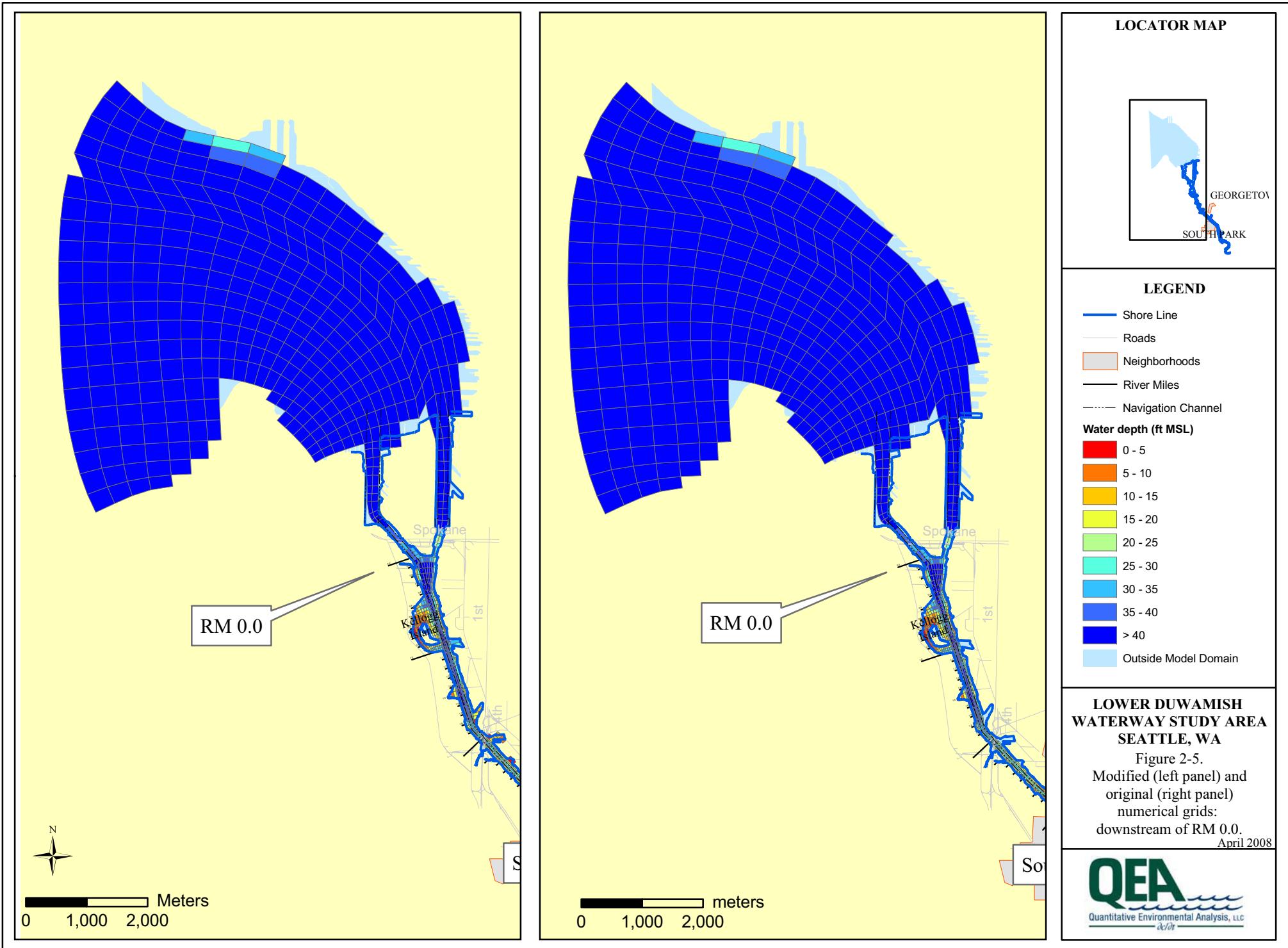
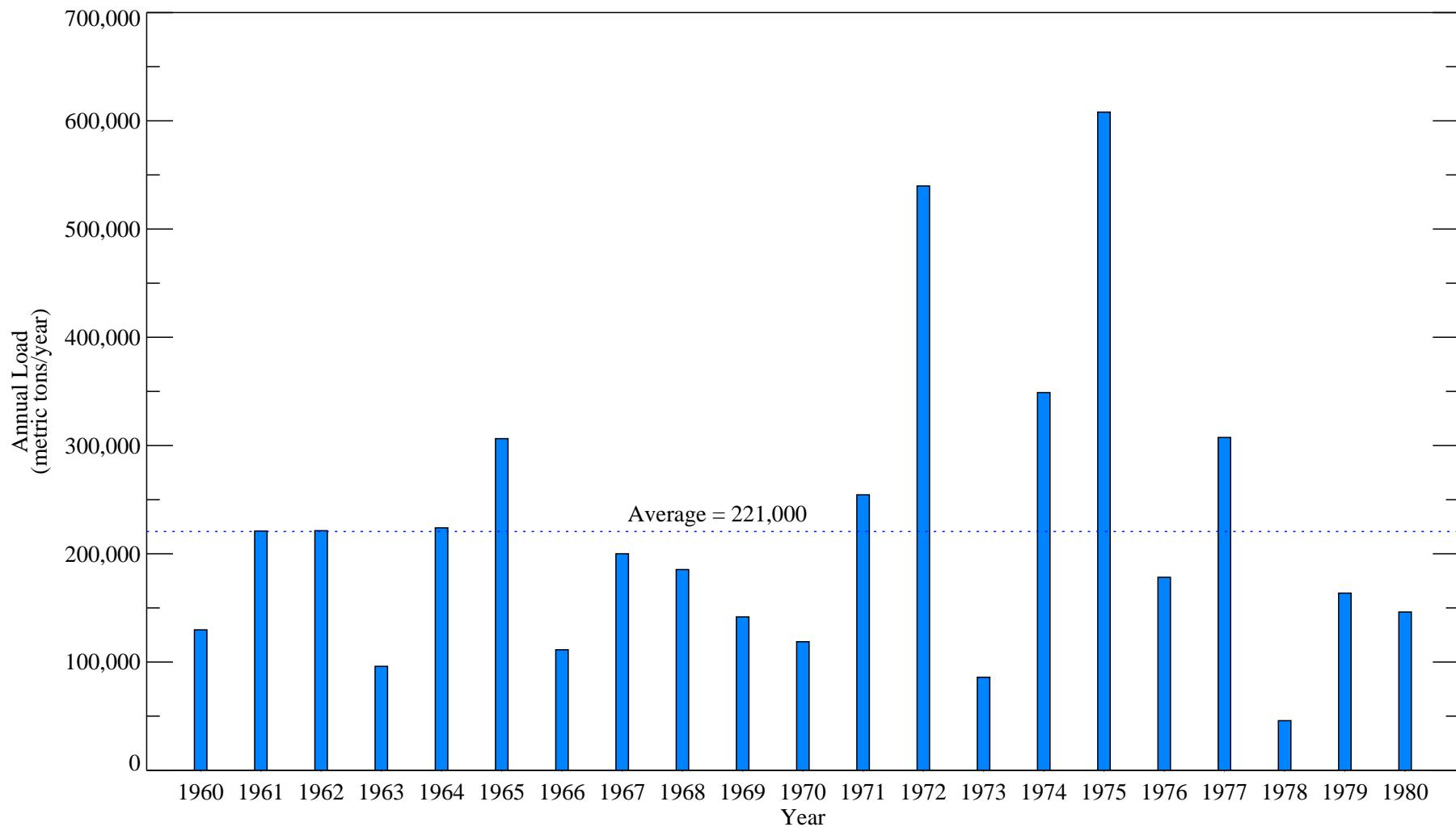


### LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA

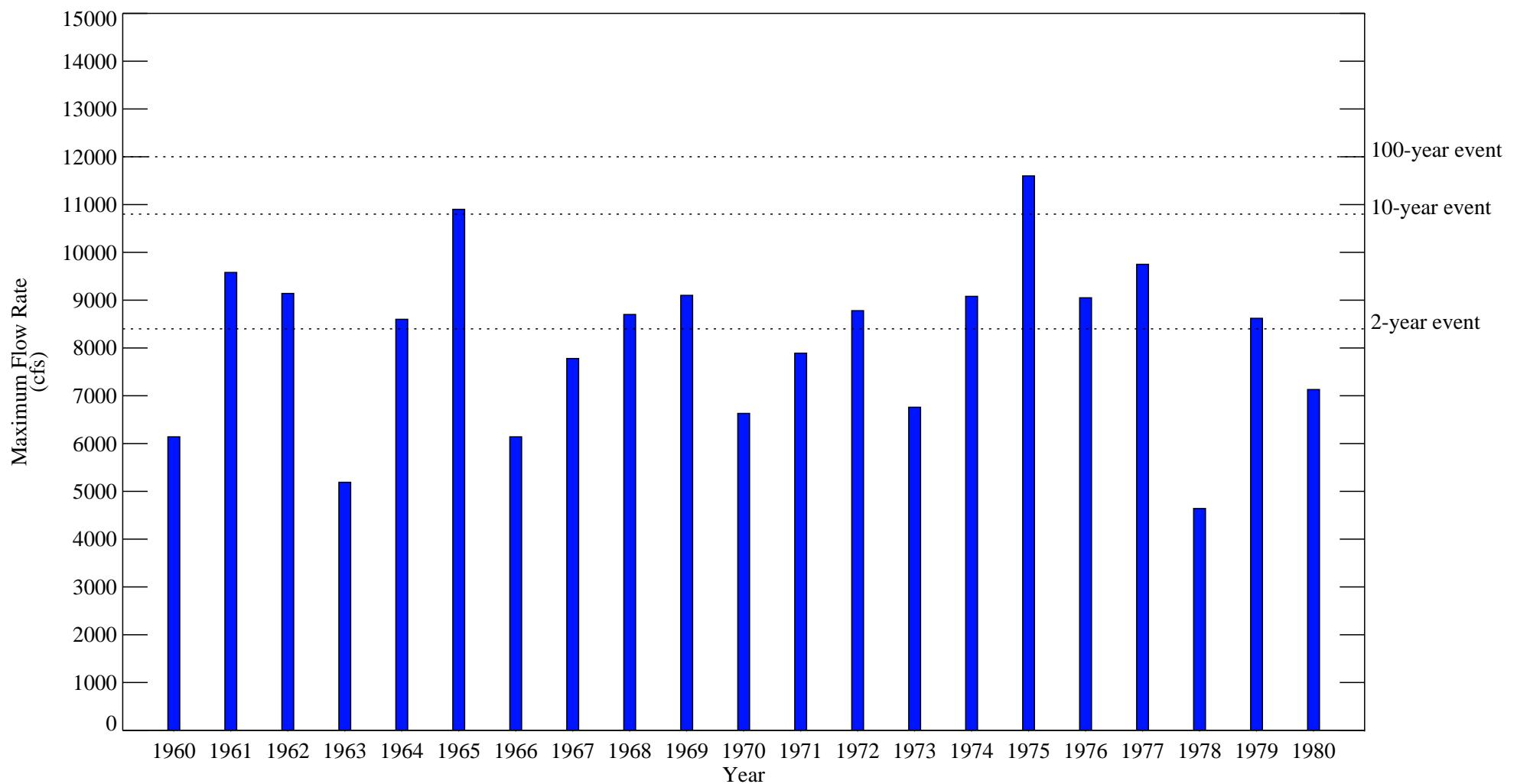
Figure 2-4.  
Modified (left panel) and  
original (right panel)  
numerical grids: RM 3.5 to 5.9.

April 2008



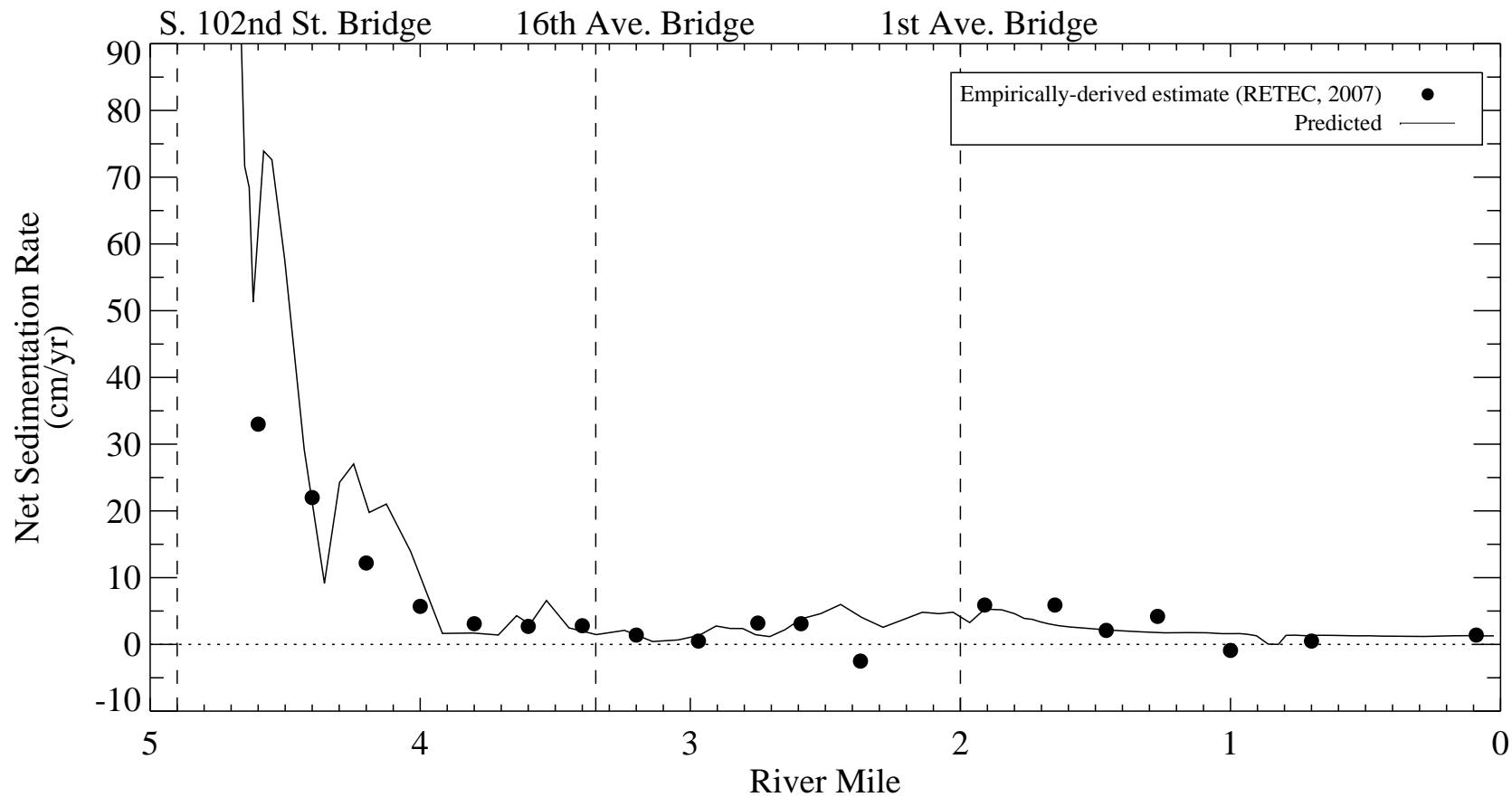


**Figure 2-6. Estimated annual total sediment load (suspended and bed load) in the Green River from 1960 through 1980.**

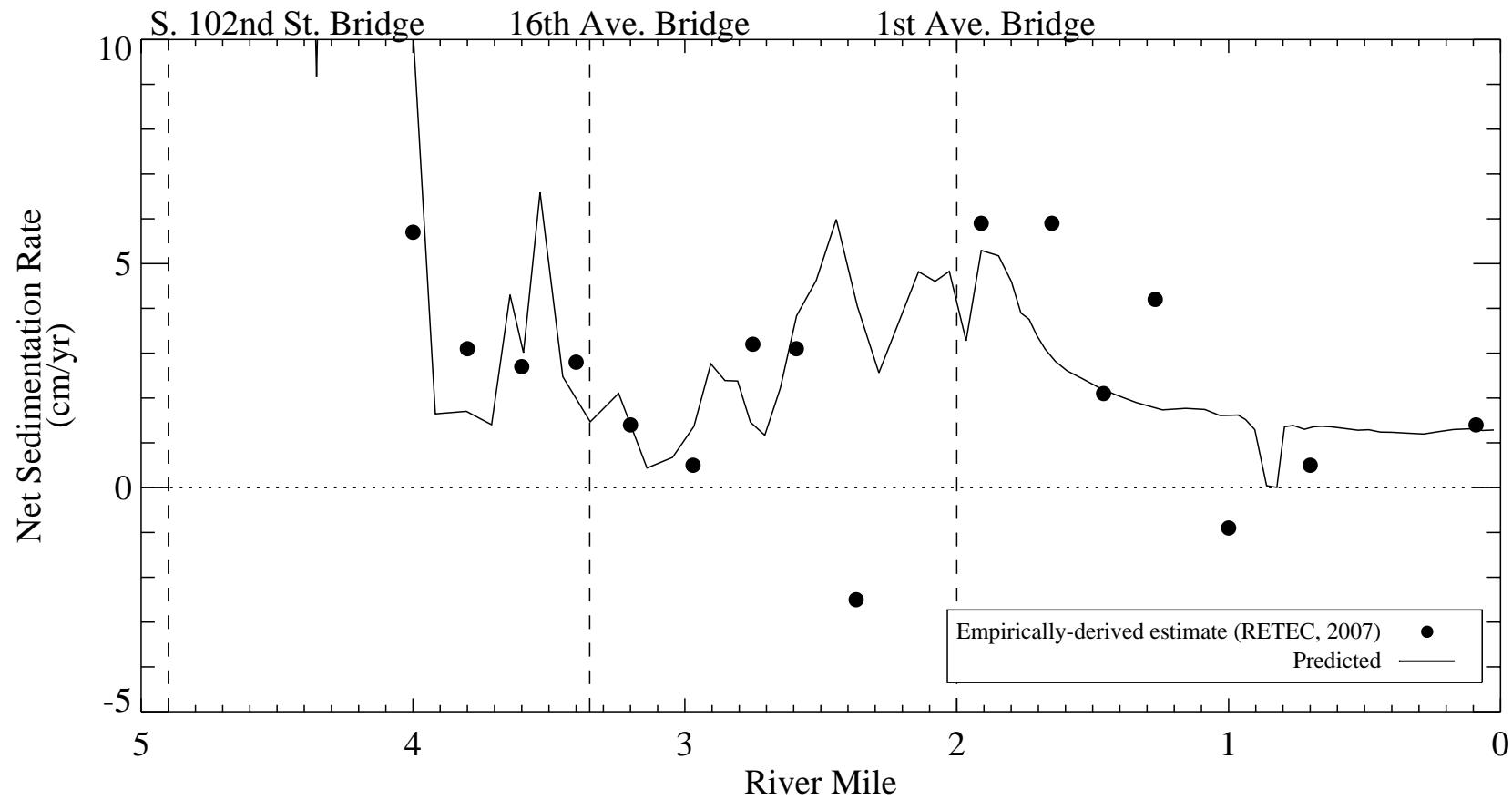


**Figure 2-7. Maximum flow rate during each year for calibration period: 1960 - 1980.**

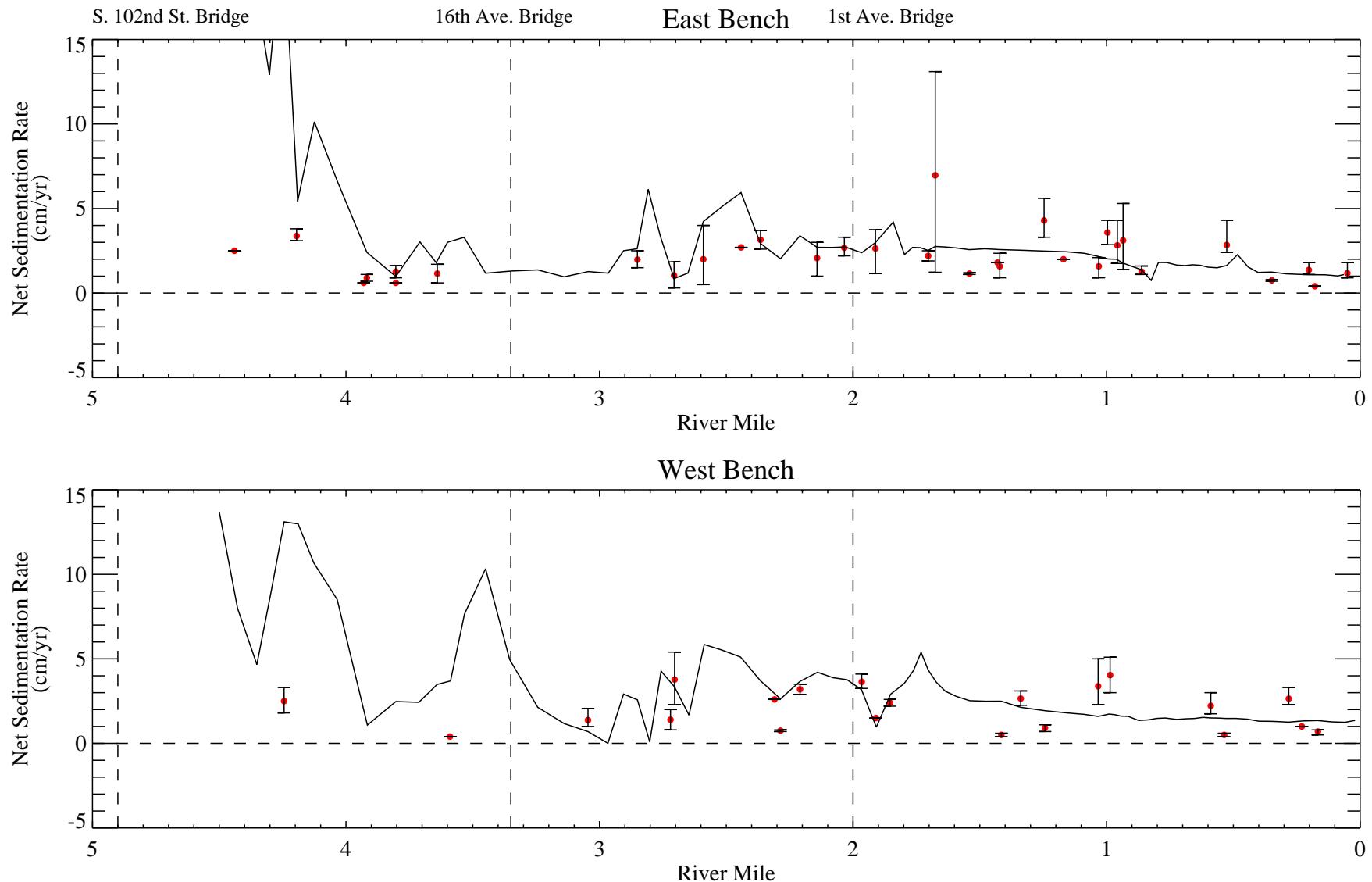
Flow data: Fresh Water Discharge at USGS 12113000 (Green River).



**Figure 2-8. Comparison of predicted and empirically-derived estimate of net sedimentation rates in the navigation channel for 21-year calibration period. Predicted rates are average values for 21-year period.**

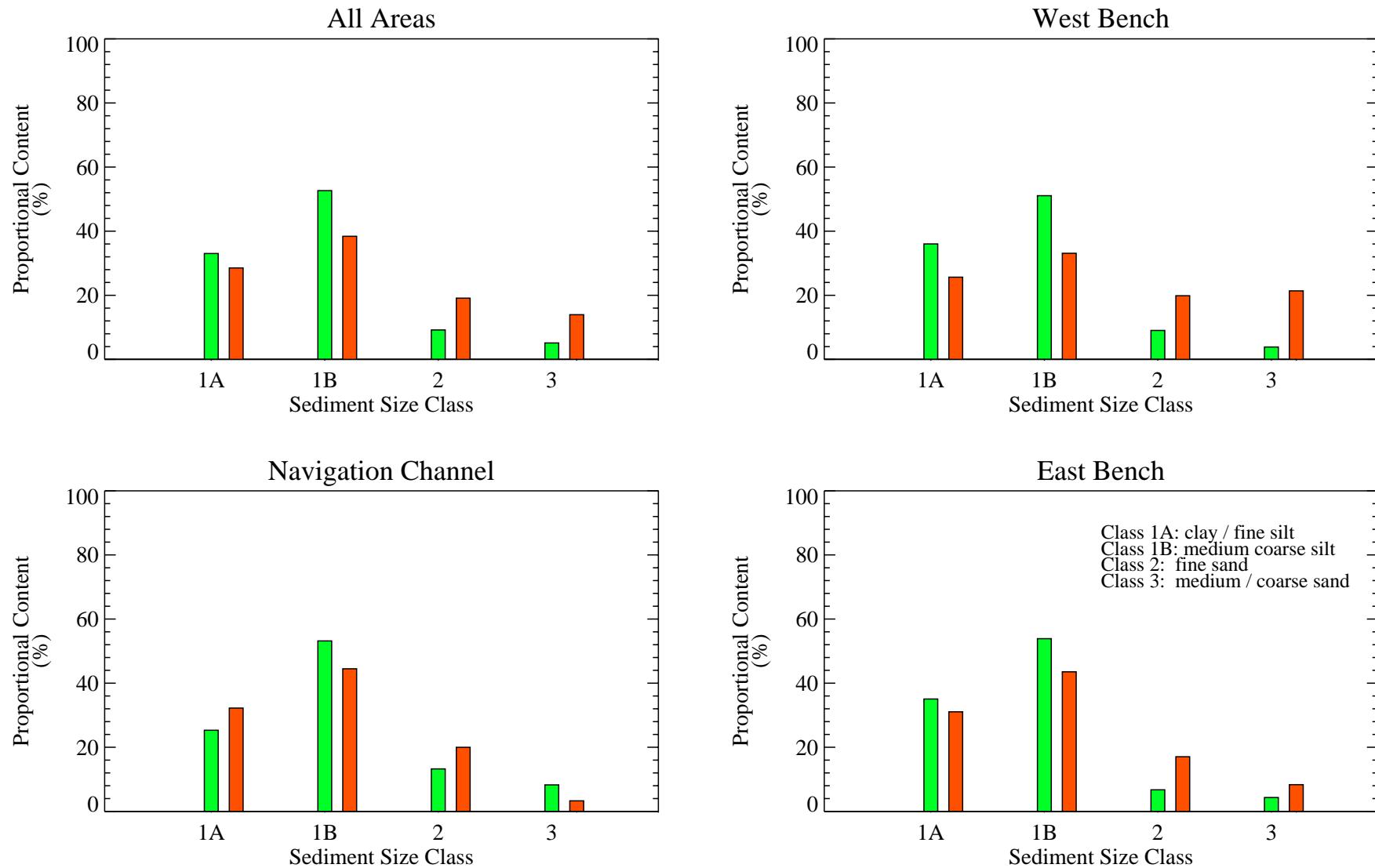


**Figure 2-9. Comparison of predicted and empirically-derived estimate of net sedimentation rates in the navigation channel for 21-year calibration period. Predicted rates are average values for 21-year period.**

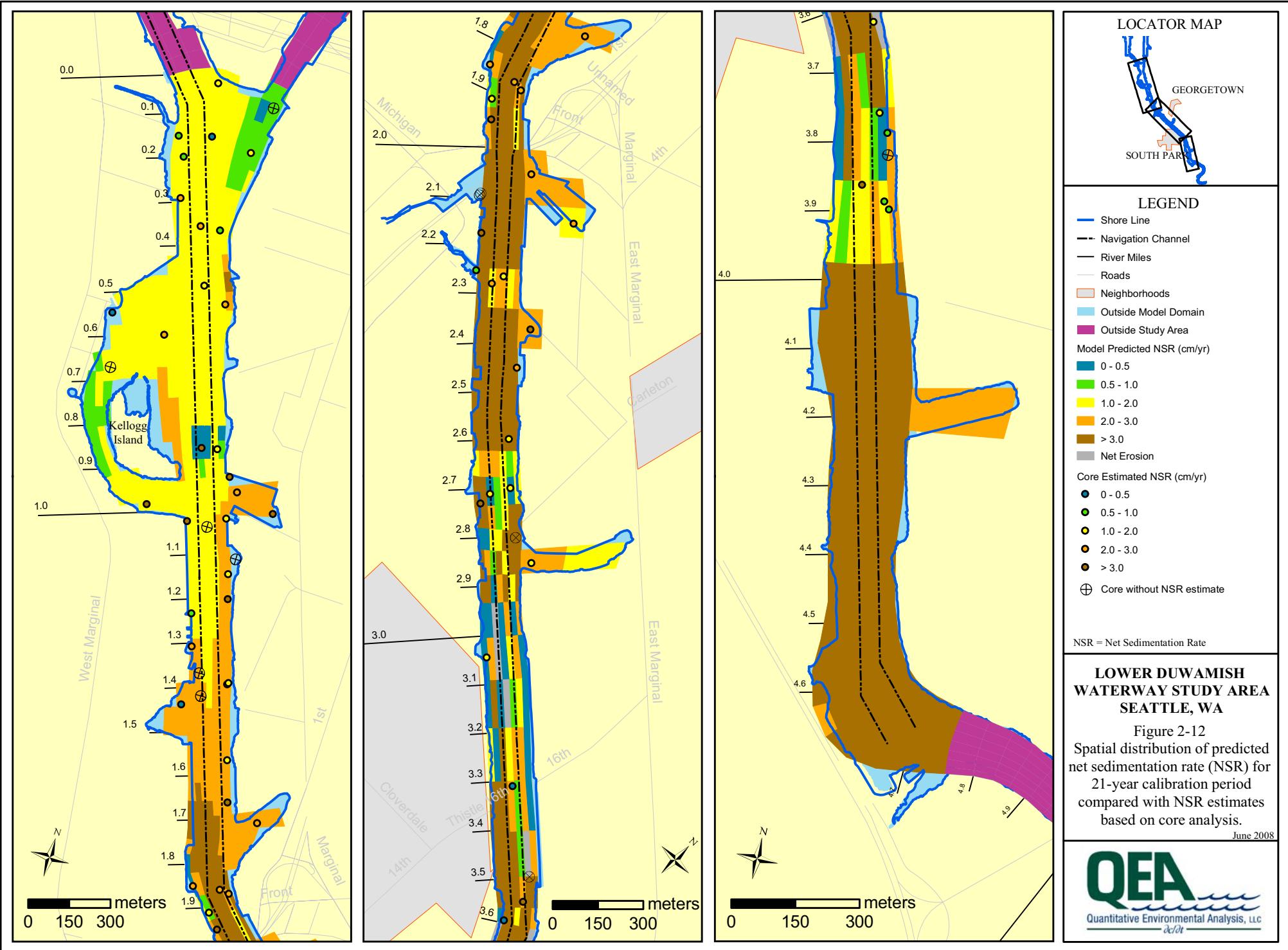


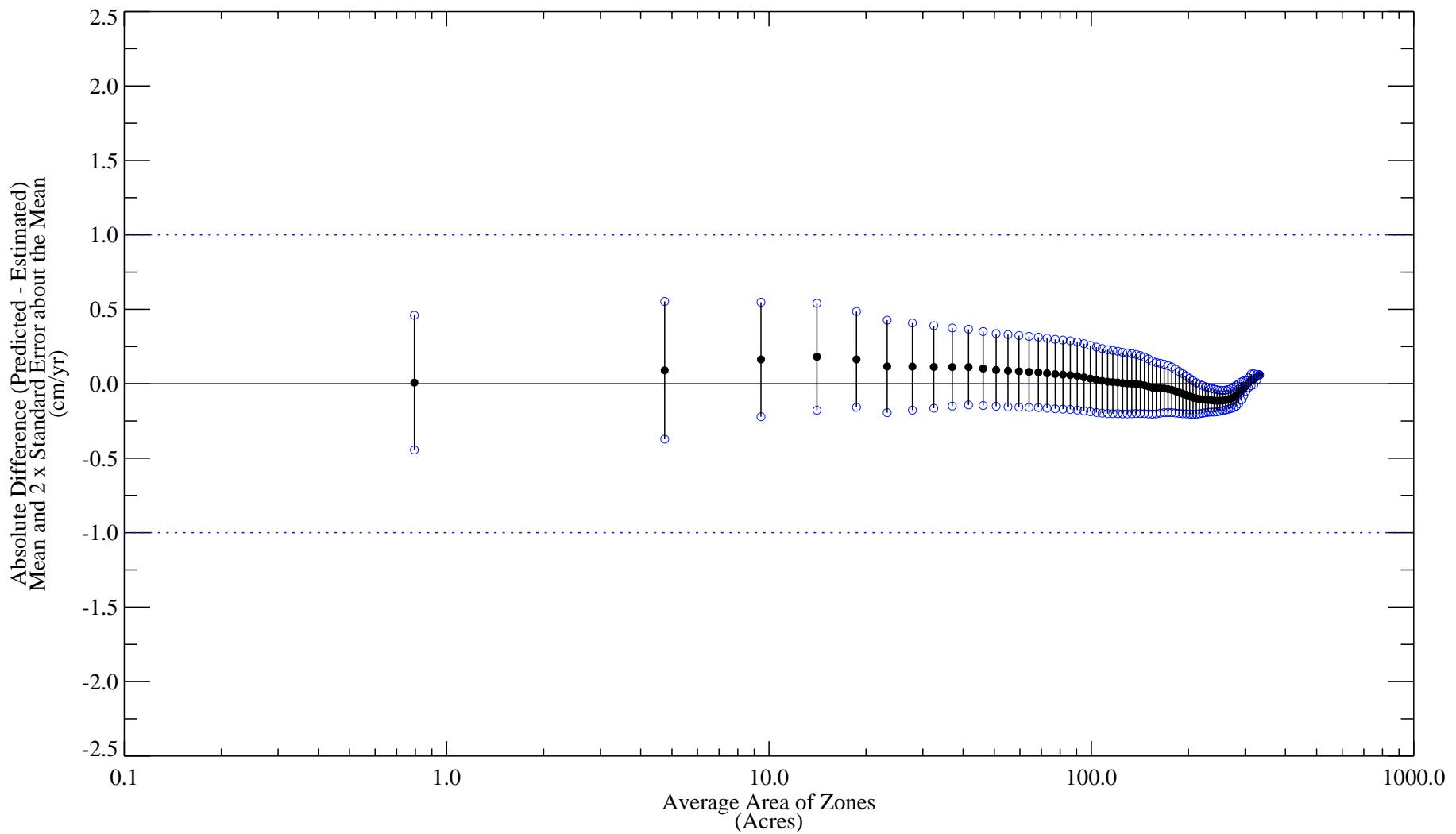
**Figure 2-10. Comparison of predicted and estimated net sedimentation rates in the east (top panel) and west (bottom panel) bench areas for 21-year calibration period. Predicted rates are average values for 21-year period. Average (solid dot) and range (bar) of empirically-derived estimates are shown.**

●	Empirically-derived estimate
—	Predicted



**Figure 2-11. Comparison of predicted and observed composition of surface-layer cohesive sediment in the LDW (RM 0-4.3). Predicted composition is average value for 21-year calibration period.**



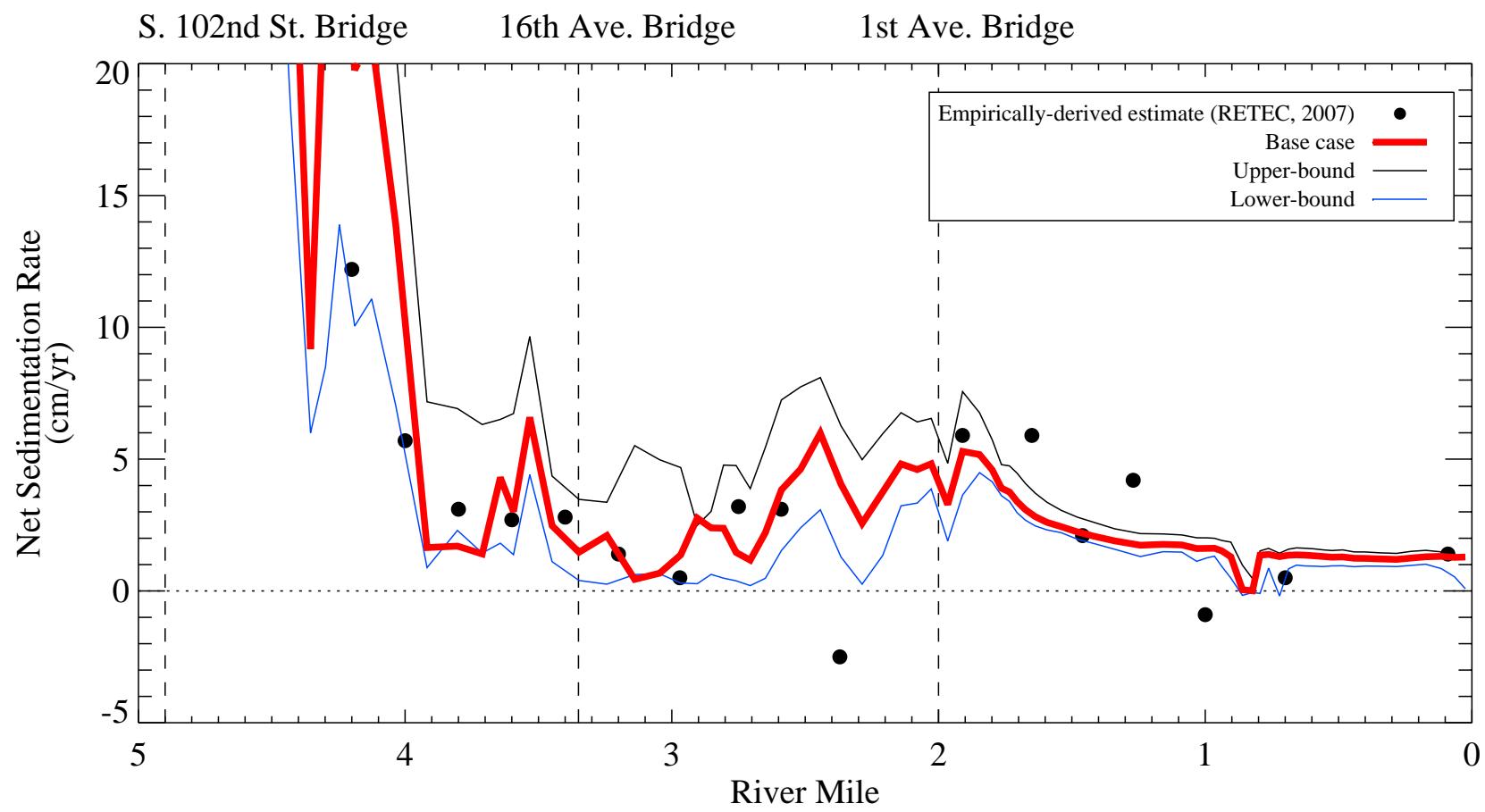


**Figure 2-13. Absolute difference in net sedimentation rate for different spatial scale: RM 0 to 4.**

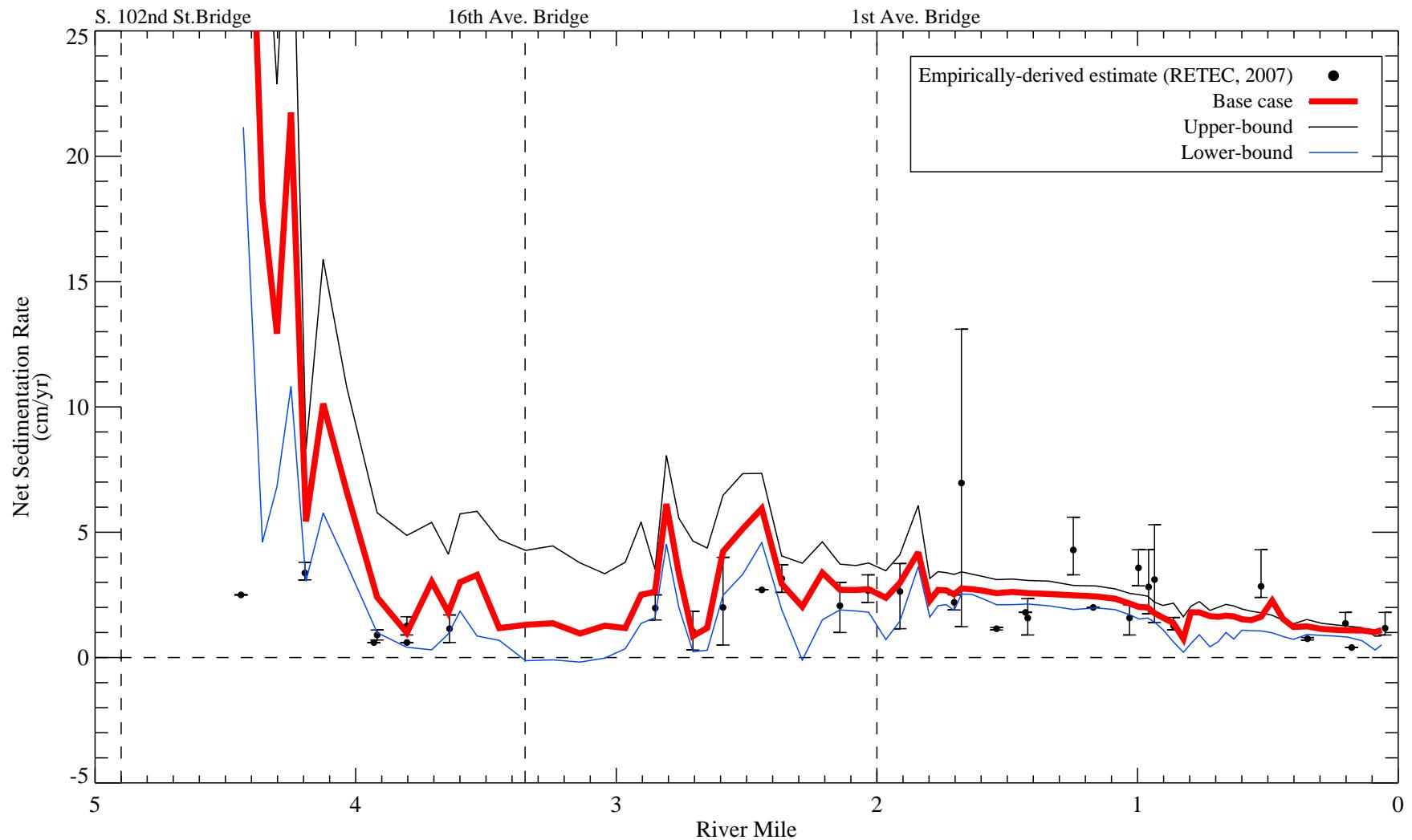
The solid dot represents the mean values for given spatial scale.

For given spatial scale, the statistics of the absolute difference in net sedimentation rate (NSR) (predicted - estimated) is calculated as follows.

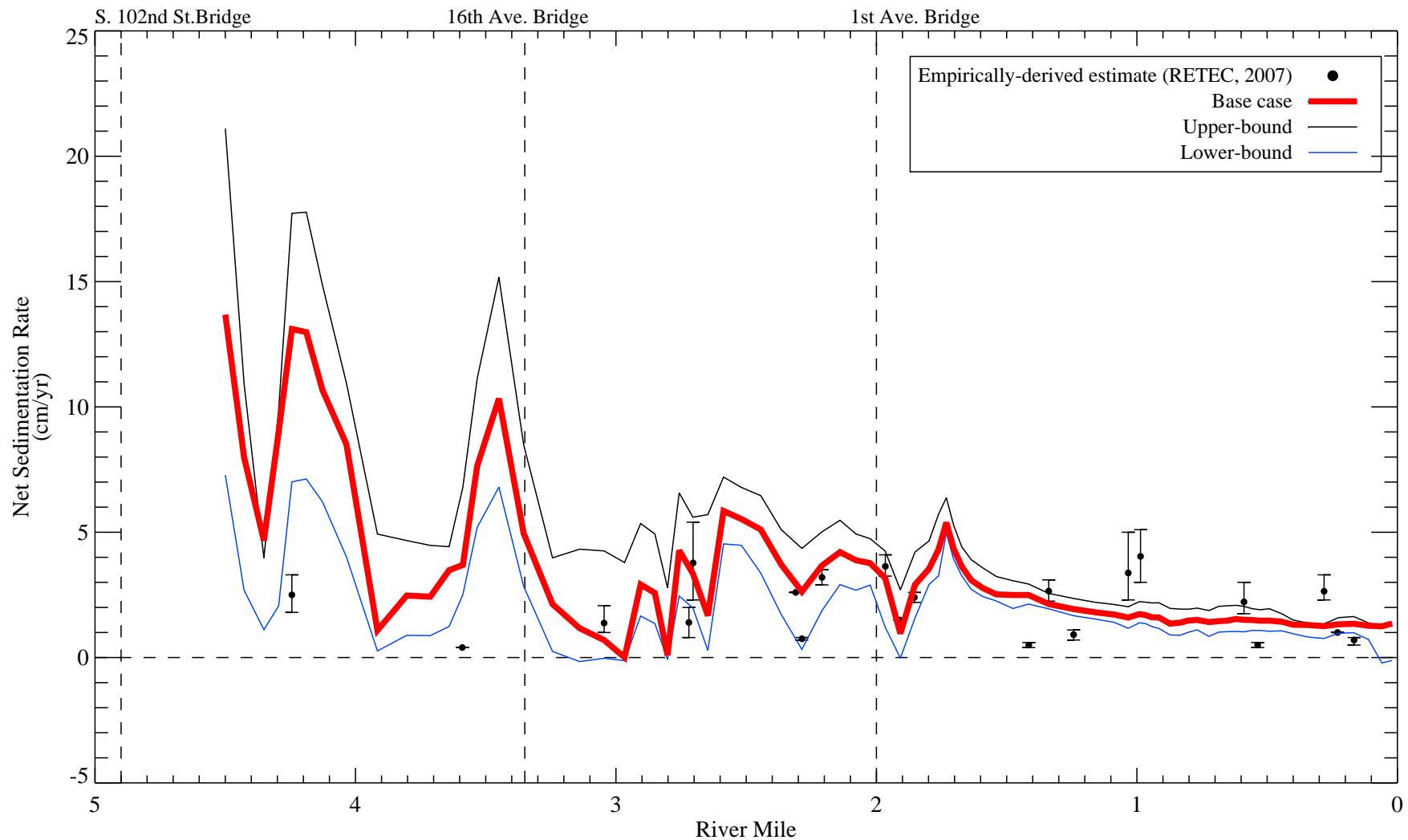
1. Calculate average NSR value for each zone for given spatial scale based on predicted and empirically-derived estimate of NSR, and create two data sets  $NSR_{pre\_zone}$  and  $NSR_{est\_zone}$  respectively.
2. Calculate statistics (mean, median, standard error and standard deviation) of  $NSR_{pre\_zone}$  and  $NSR_{est\_zone}$ .
3. The final mean or median of the absolute difference for this spatial scale is then calculated as the difference of the mean or median of the above two data sets.
4. The final 2StdErr or Stdv values for this spatial scale is then calculated as the square root of the sum of the 2StdErr square or Stdv square from the two data sets..



**Figure 2-14. Comparison of predicted and empirically-derived estimates of net sedimentation rates in the navigation channel for 21-year calibration period.**



**Figure 2-15. Comparison of predicted and empirically-derived estimates of net sedimentation rates in the east bench for 21-year calibration period.**



**Figure 2-16. Comparison of predicted and empirically-derived estimates of net sedimentation rates in the west bench for 21-year calibration period.**