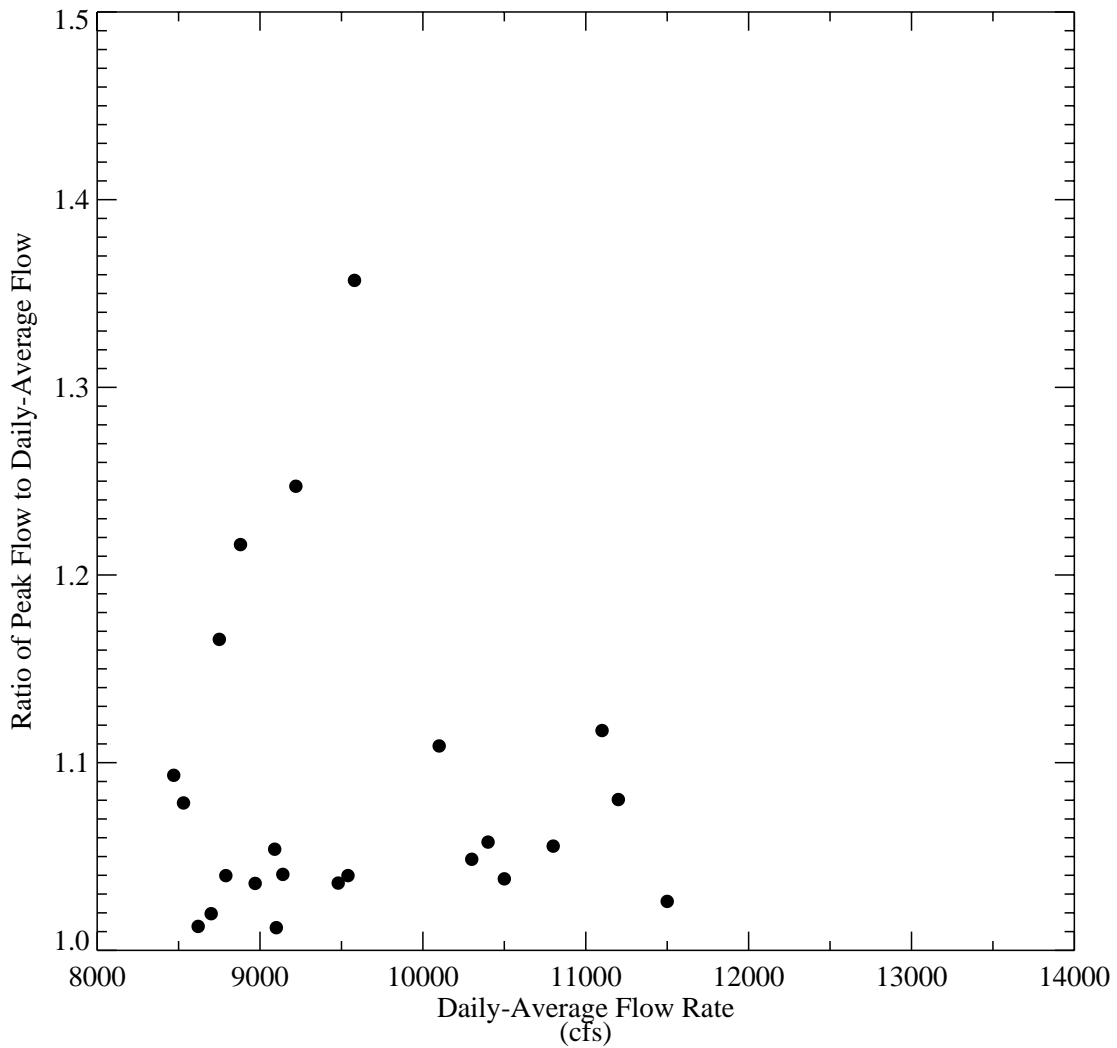
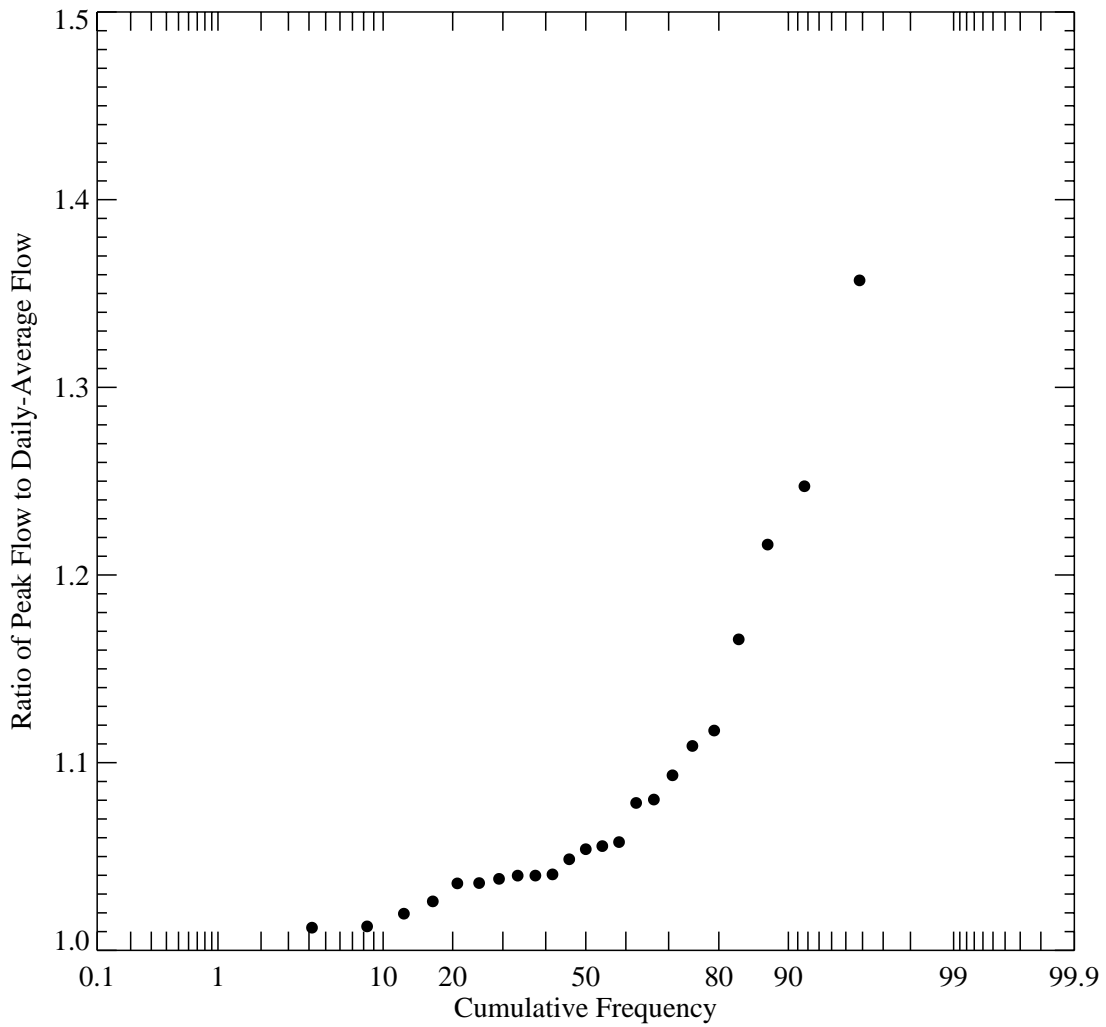


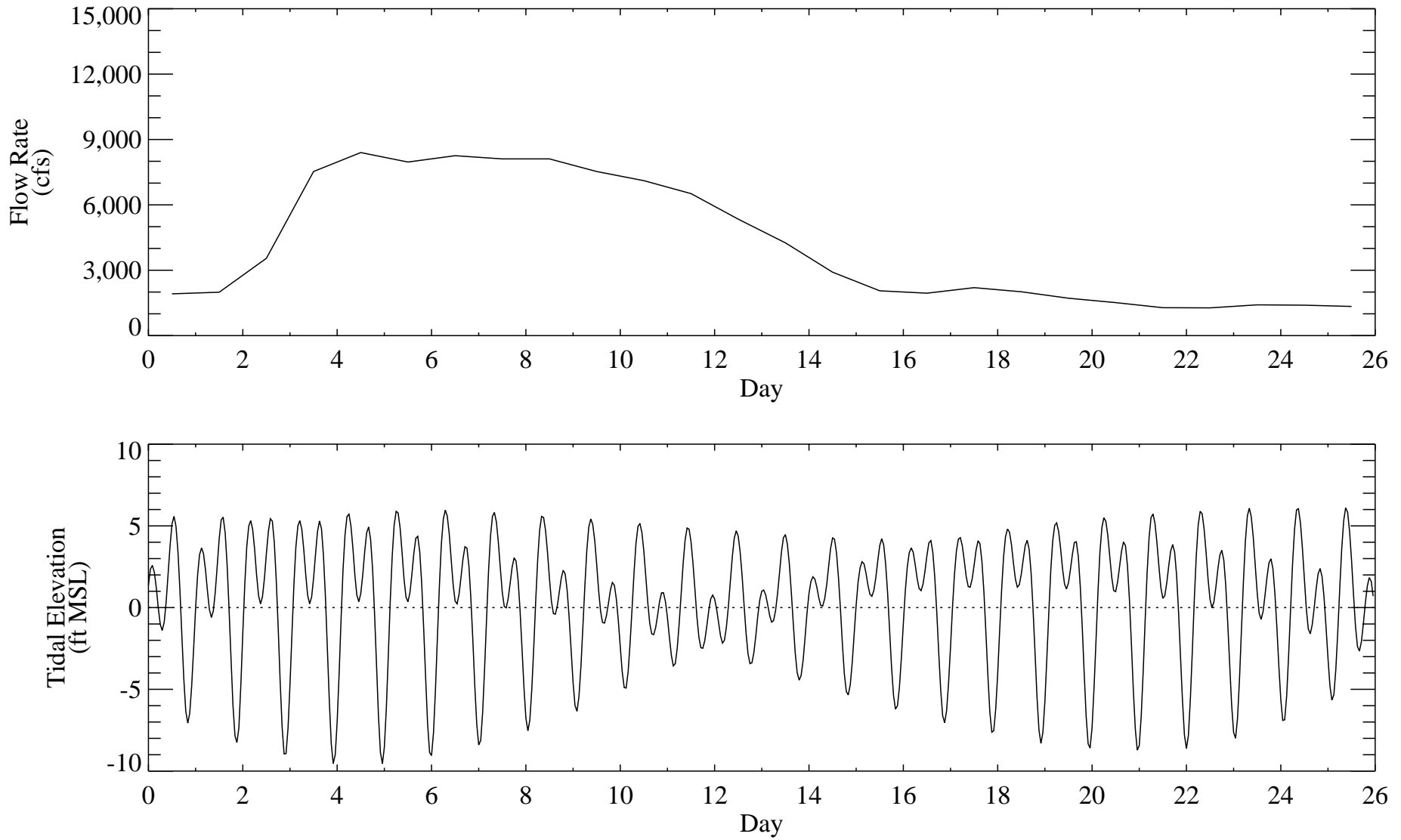
**Figure E-1. Comparison of daily-average and peak flow rates in the Green River during high-flow conditions (flow greater than 2-year high-flow event).**



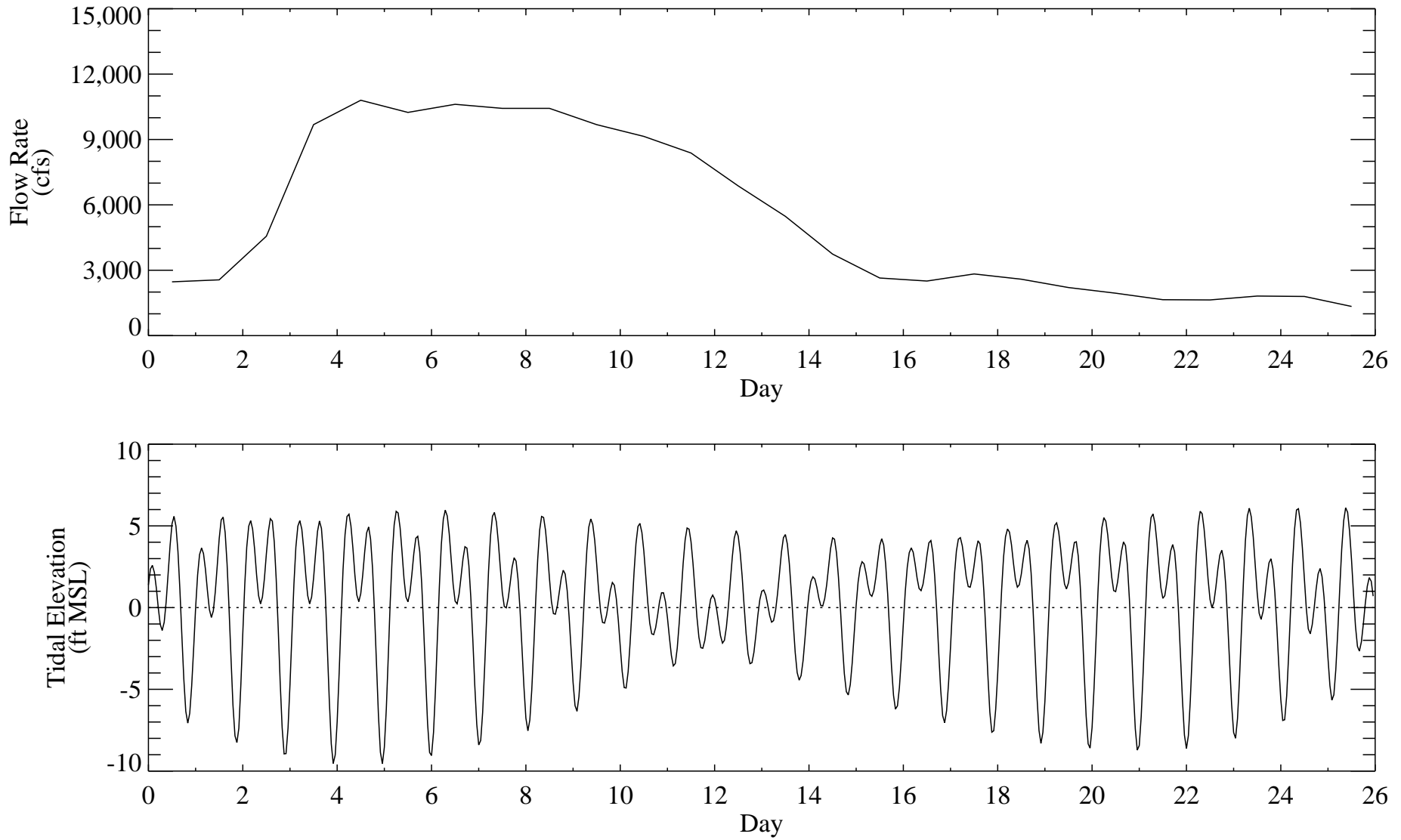
**Figure E-2. Ratio of peak flow to daily-average flow as a function of daily-average flow rate during high-flow conditions (flow greater than 2-year high-flow event).**



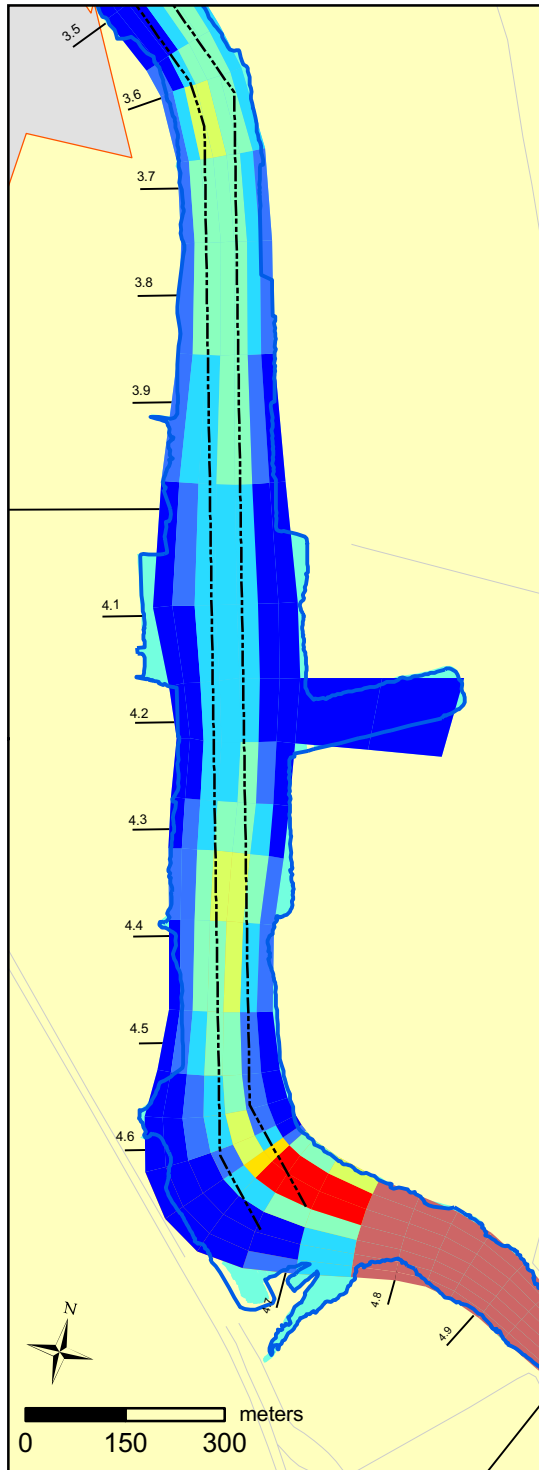
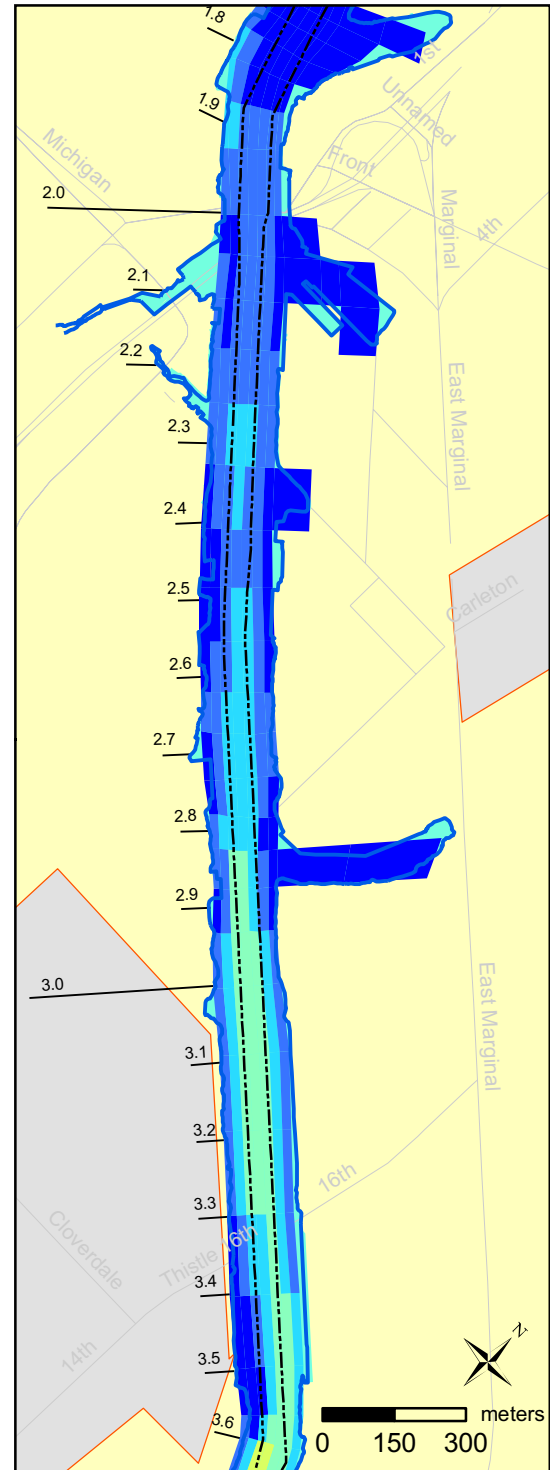
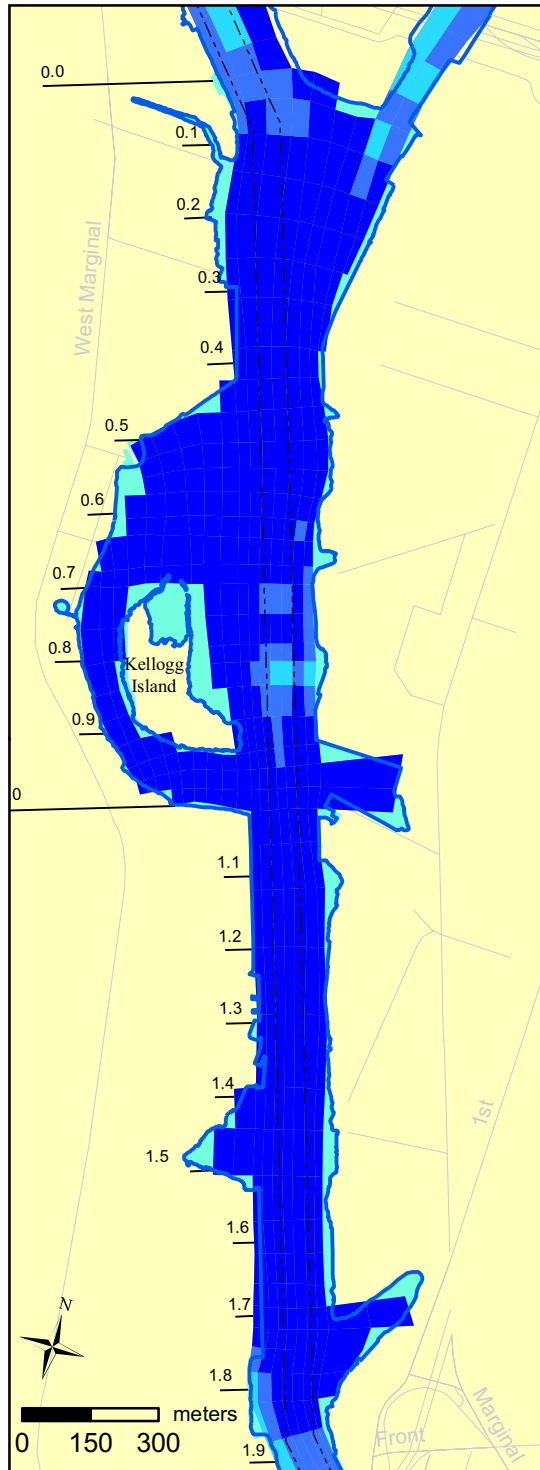
**Figure E-3. Cumulative frequency distribution of ratio of peak flow to daily-average flow during high-flow conditions (flow greater than 2-year high-flow event).**



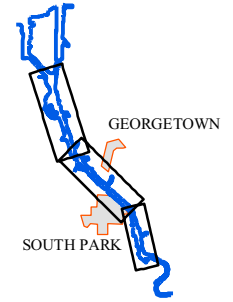
**Figure E-4. Time variable river flow rate and tidal elevation used as boundary conditions for 2-year high-flow event.**



**Figure E-5. Time variable river flow rate and tidal elevation used as boundary conditions for 10-year high-flow event.**



LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

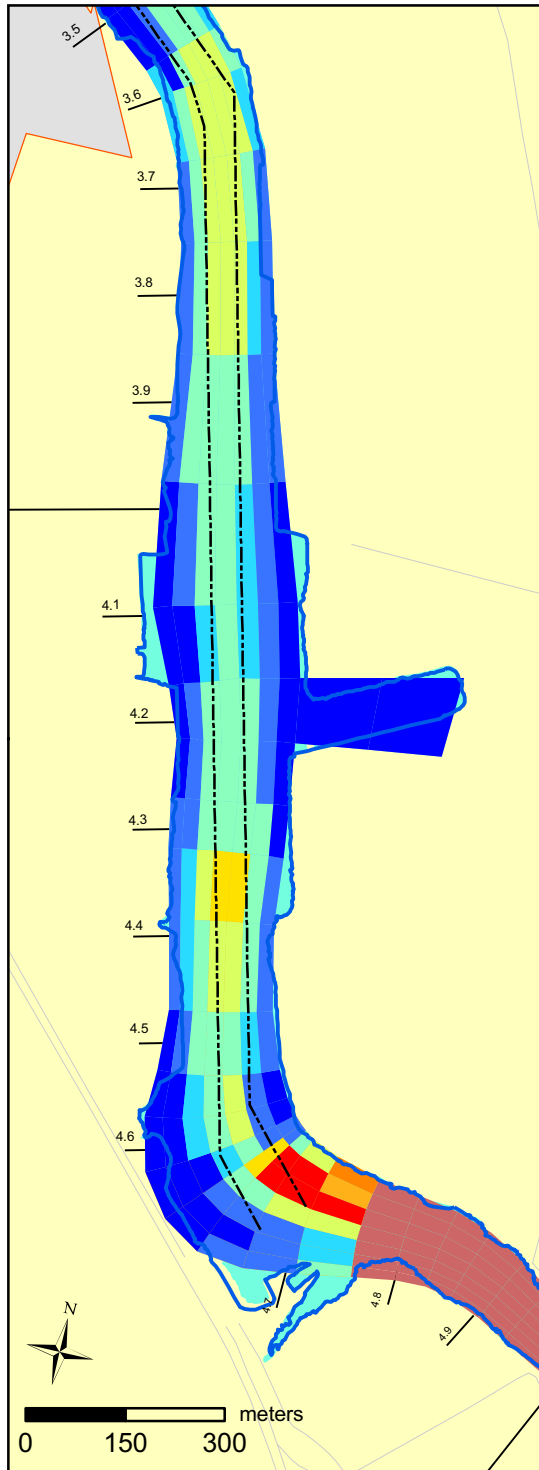
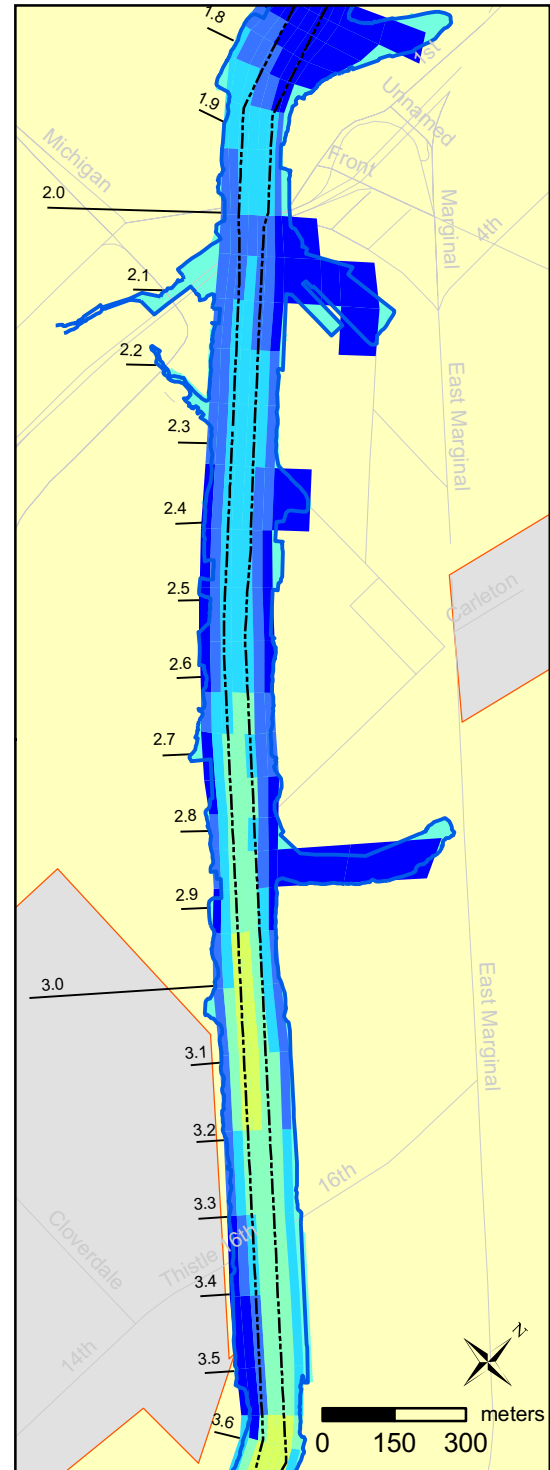
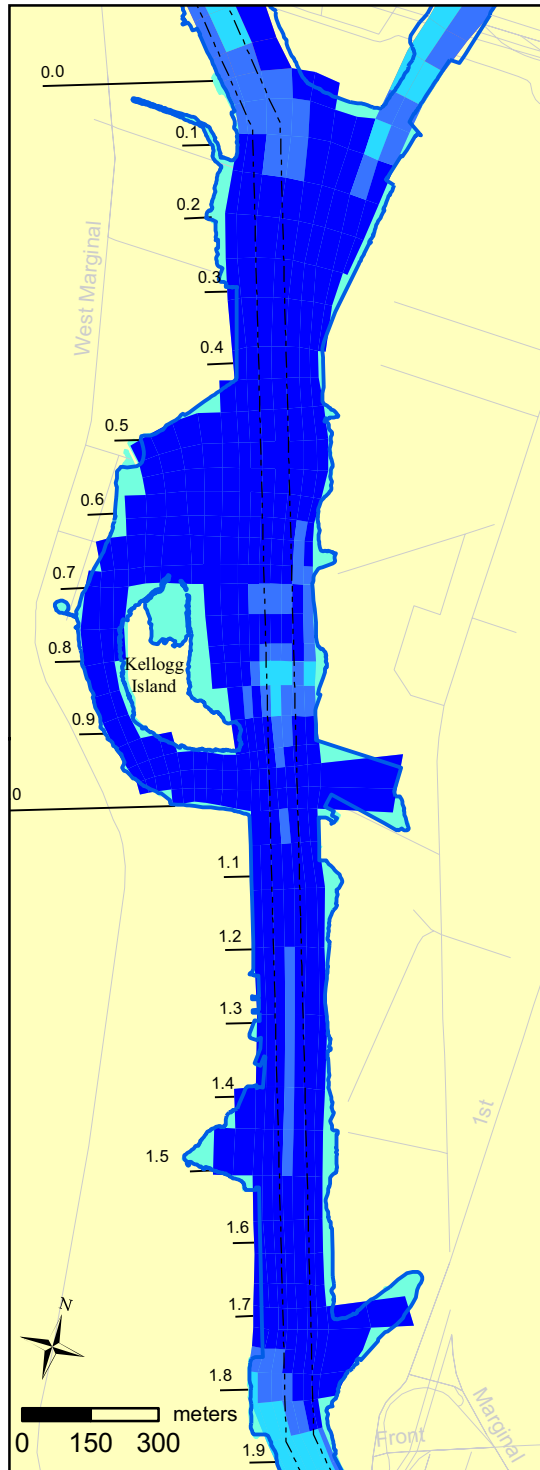
- Navigation Channel
  - Shore Line
  - River Miles
  - Roads
  - ▭ Neighborhoods
  - ▭ Outside Model Domain
  - ▭ Hard Bottom
- Maximum Skin Friction (Pa)
- ▭ 0 - 0.2
  - ▭ 0.2 - 0.5
  - ▭ 0.5 - 1
  - ▭ 1 - 2
  - ▭ 2 - 3
  - ▭ 3 - 4
  - ▭ 4 - 5
  - ▭ > 5

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA

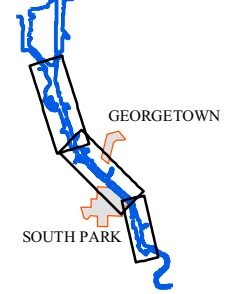
Figure E-6 Spatial distribution of maximum bed shear stress due to skin friction during 2-year high-flow event.

June 2008





LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

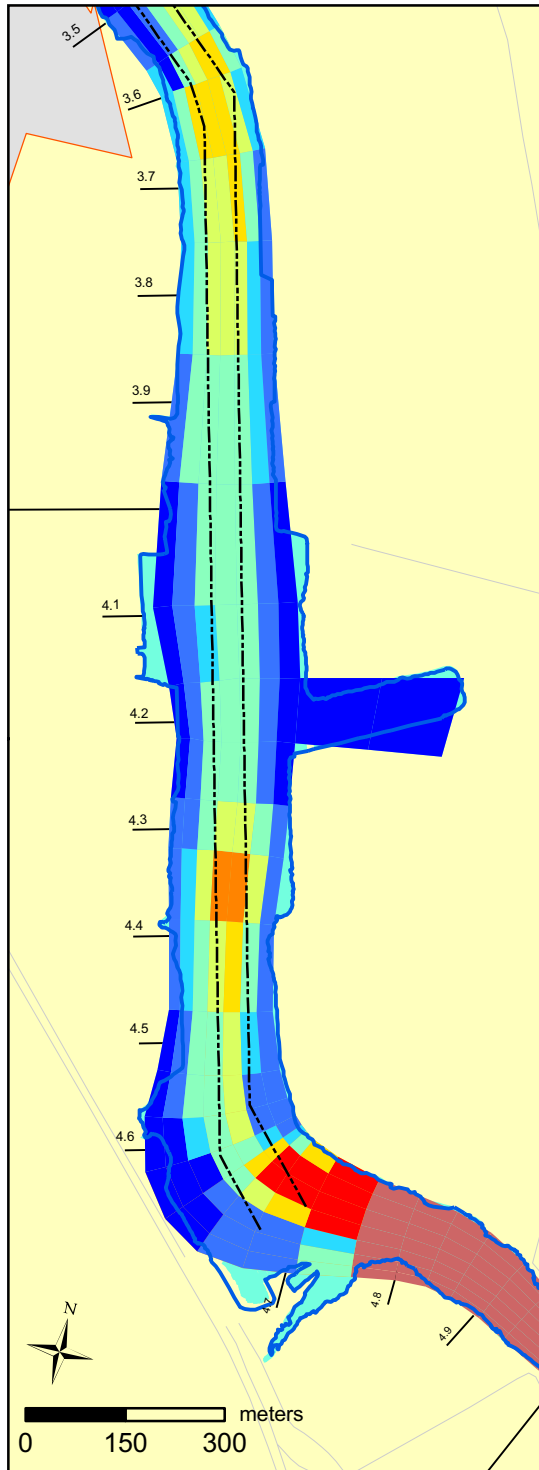
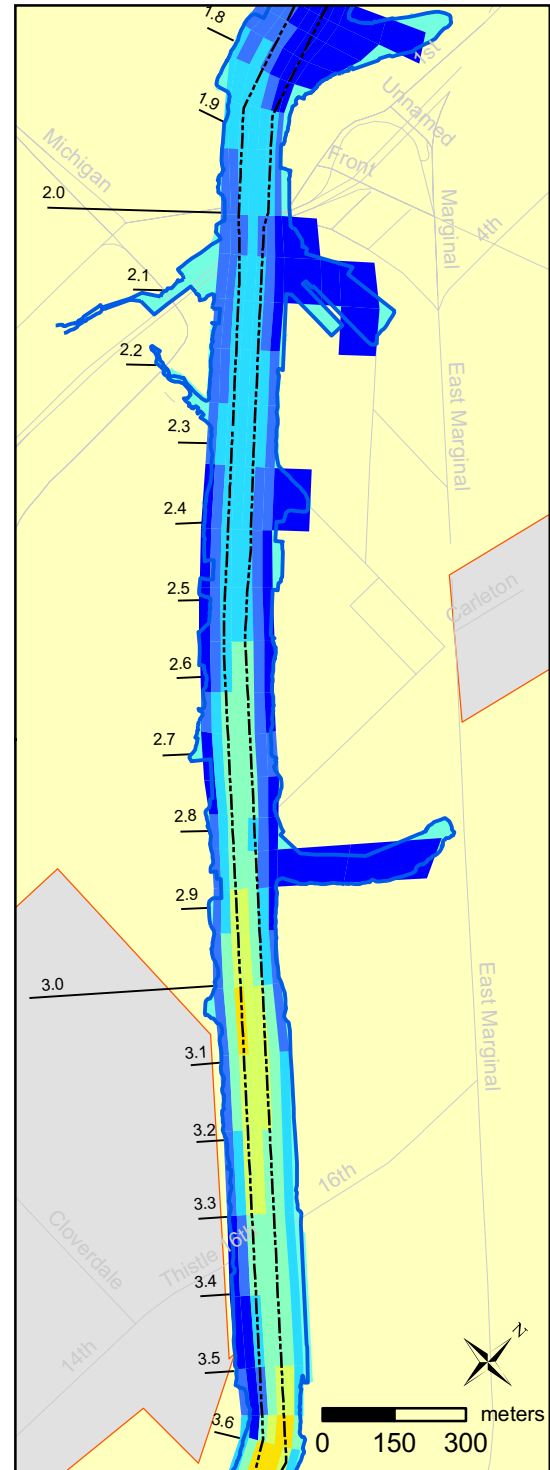
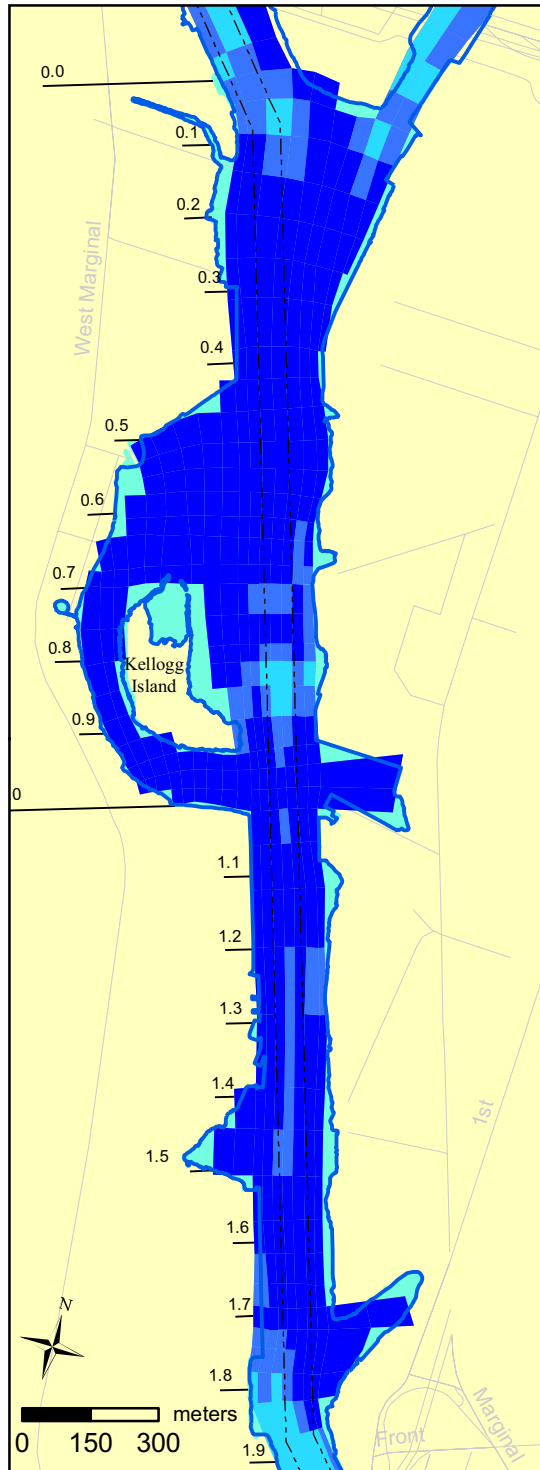
- Navigation Channel
  - Shore Line
  - River Miles
  - Roads
  - Neighborhoods
  - Outside Model Domain
  - Hard Bottom
- Maximum Skin Friction (Pa)
- 0 - 0.2
  - 0.2 - 0.5
  - 0.5 - 1
  - 1 - 2
  - 2 - 3
  - 3 - 4
  - 4 - 5
  - > 5

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA

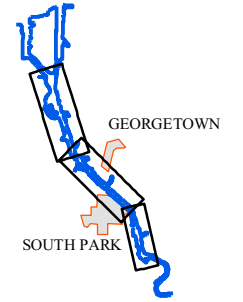
Figure E-7 Spatial distribution of maximum bed shear stress due to skin friction during 10-year high-flow event.

June 2008





LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

- Navigation Channel
  - Shore Line
  - River Miles
  - Roads
  - ▭ Neighborhoods
  - ▭ Outside Model Domain
  - ▭ Hard Bottom
- Maximum Skin Friction (Pa)
- ▭ 0 - 0.2
  - ▭ 0.2 - 0.5
  - ▭ 0.5 - 1
  - ▭ 1 - 2
  - ▭ 2 - 3
  - ▭ 3 - 4
  - ▭ 4 - 5
  - ▭ > 5

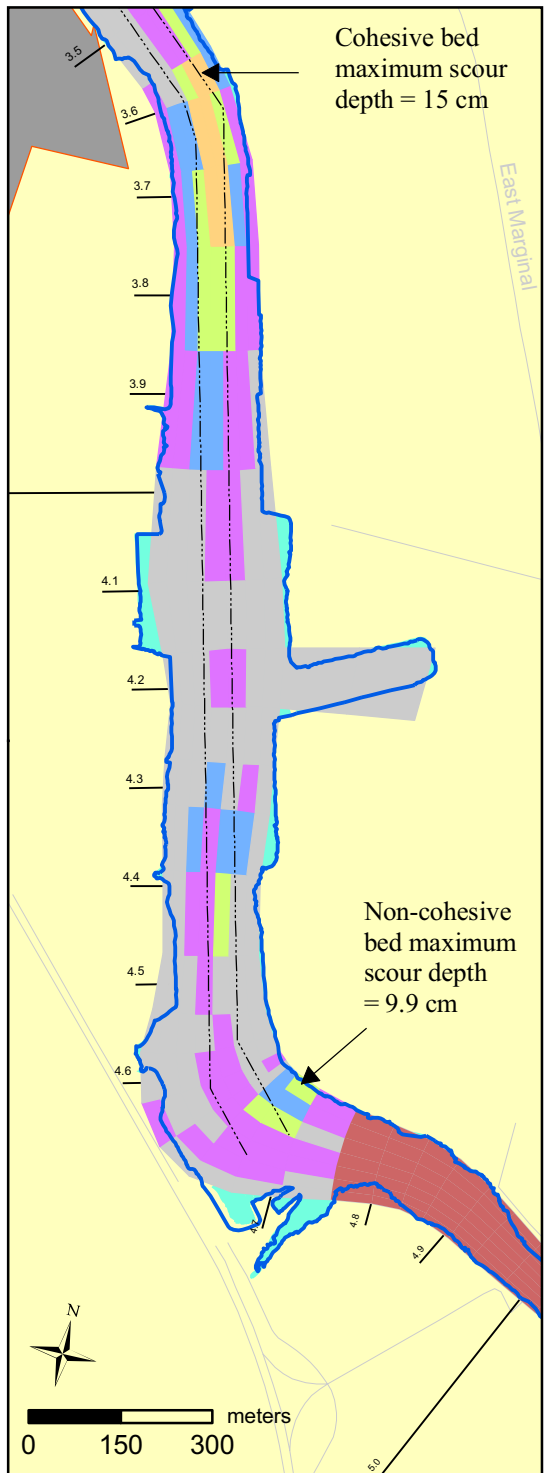
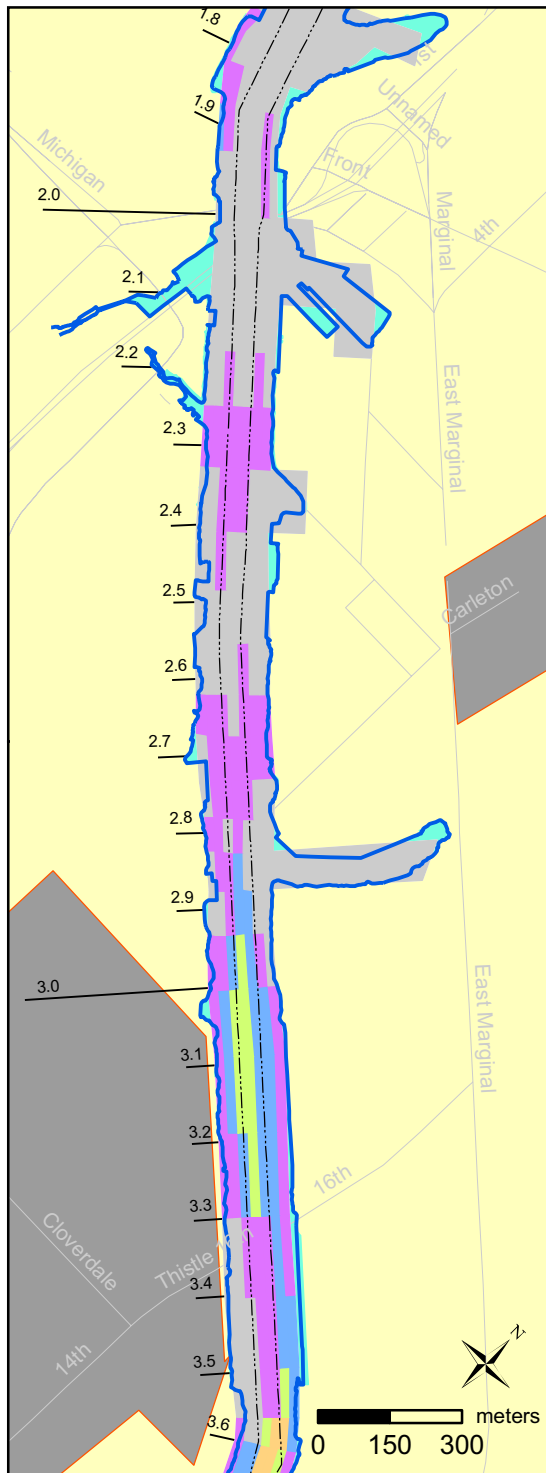
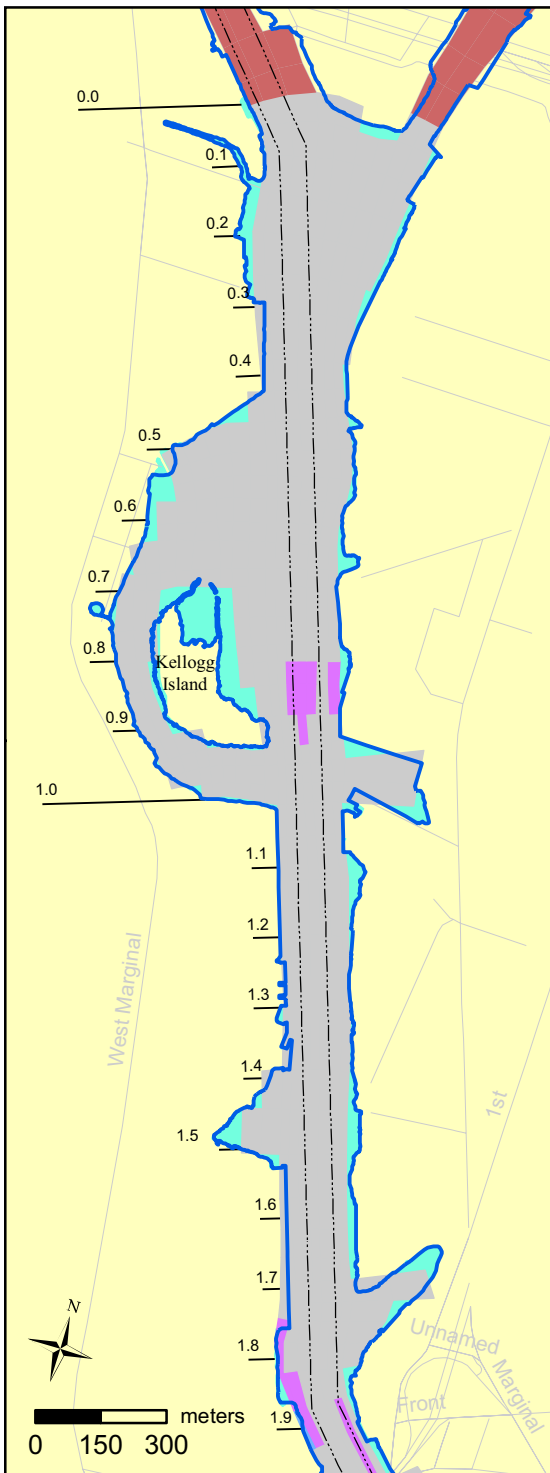
LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA

Figure E-8  
Spatial distribution of maximum bed shear stress due to skin friction during 100-year high-flow event.

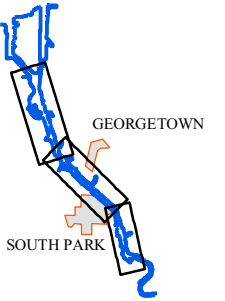
June 2008







LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

Maximum scour depth (cm)

> 10

6 - 10

2 - 6

0 - 2

0

Navigation channel

Shore line

River mile

Roads

Neighborhoods

Outside model domain

Hard bottom area

Cohesive bed  
maximum scour  
depth = 15 cm

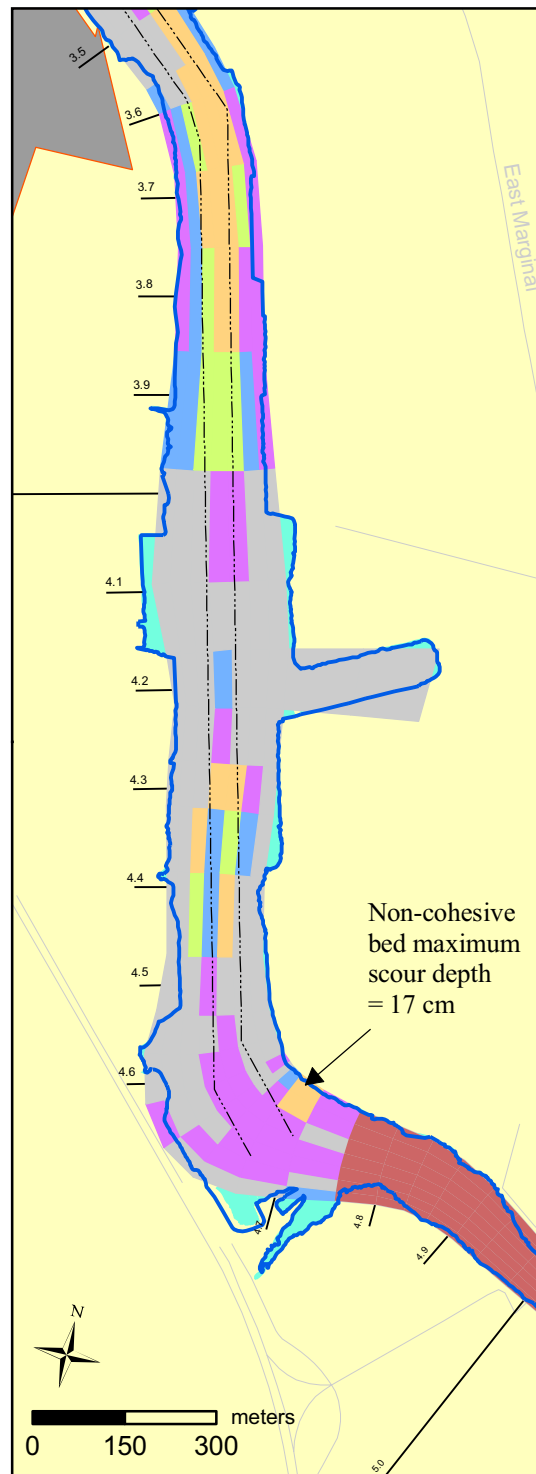
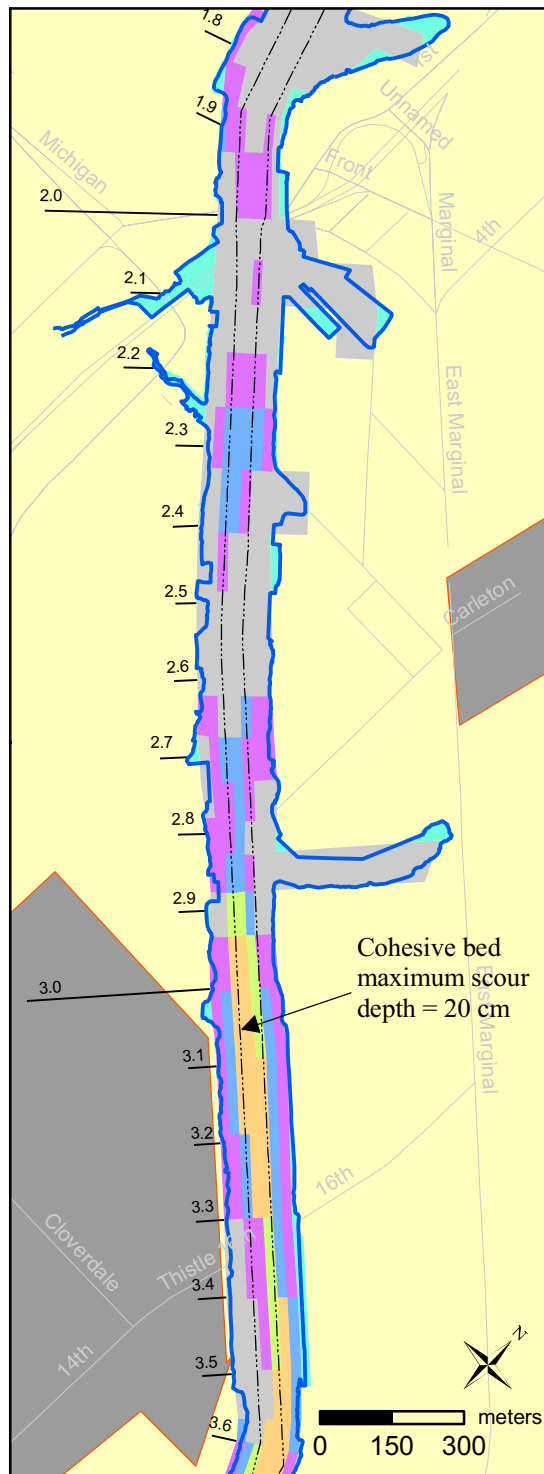
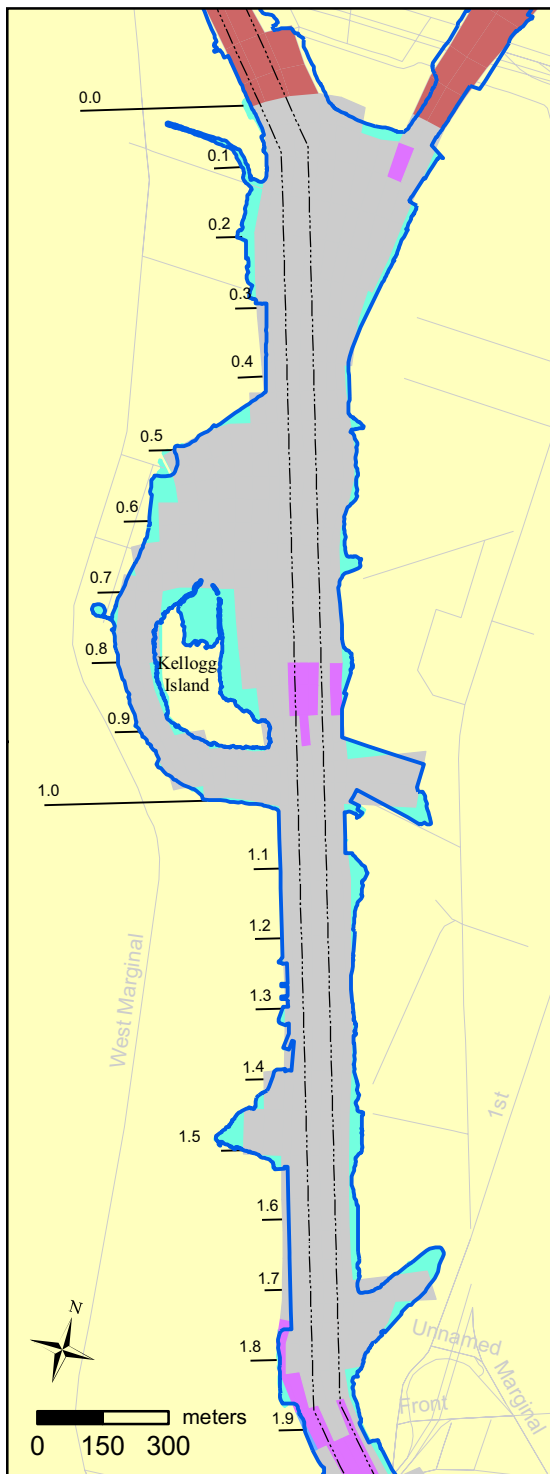
Non-cohesive  
bed maximum  
scour depth  
= 9.9 cm

LOWER DUWAMISH  
WATERWAY STUDY AREA  
SEATTLE, WA

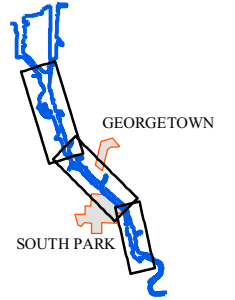
Figure E-9.  
Spatial distribution of  
predicted maximum bed  
scour depth during 2-year  
high-flow event.

June 2008





LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

Maximum scour depth (cm)

> 10

6 - 10

2 - 6

0 - 2

0

Navigation channel

Shore line

River mile

Roads

Neighborhoods

Outside model domain

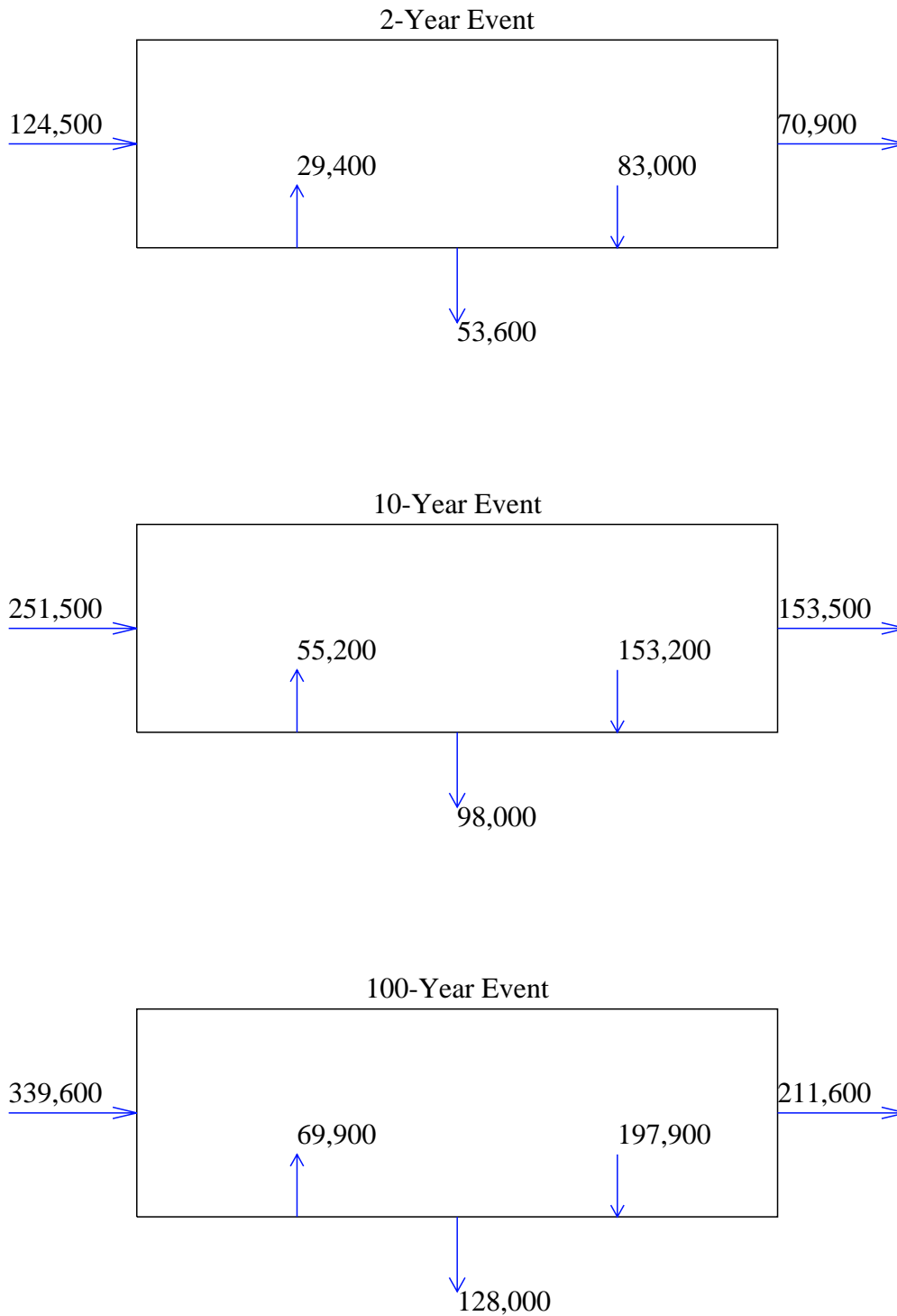
Hard bottom area

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA

Figure E-10. Spatial distribution of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 10-year high-flow event.

June 2008





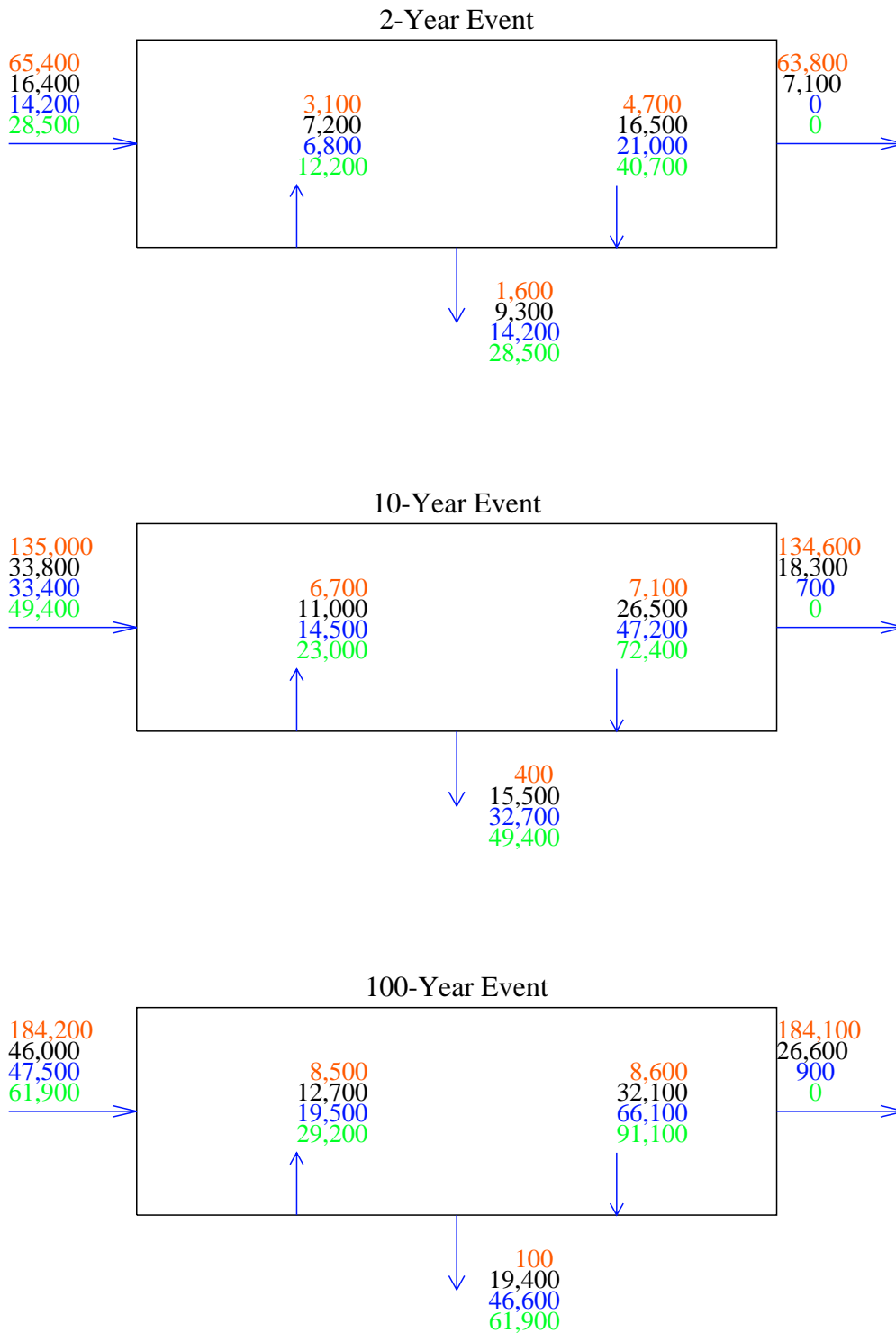
**Figure E-11. Sediment mass balances for 2, 10, and 100-year high-flow events.**

*Sediment mass in metric tons.*

*The arrow on the left going into the box represents the total in-coming sediment load.*

*The arrow on the right going out of the box represents the total out-going sediment mass.*

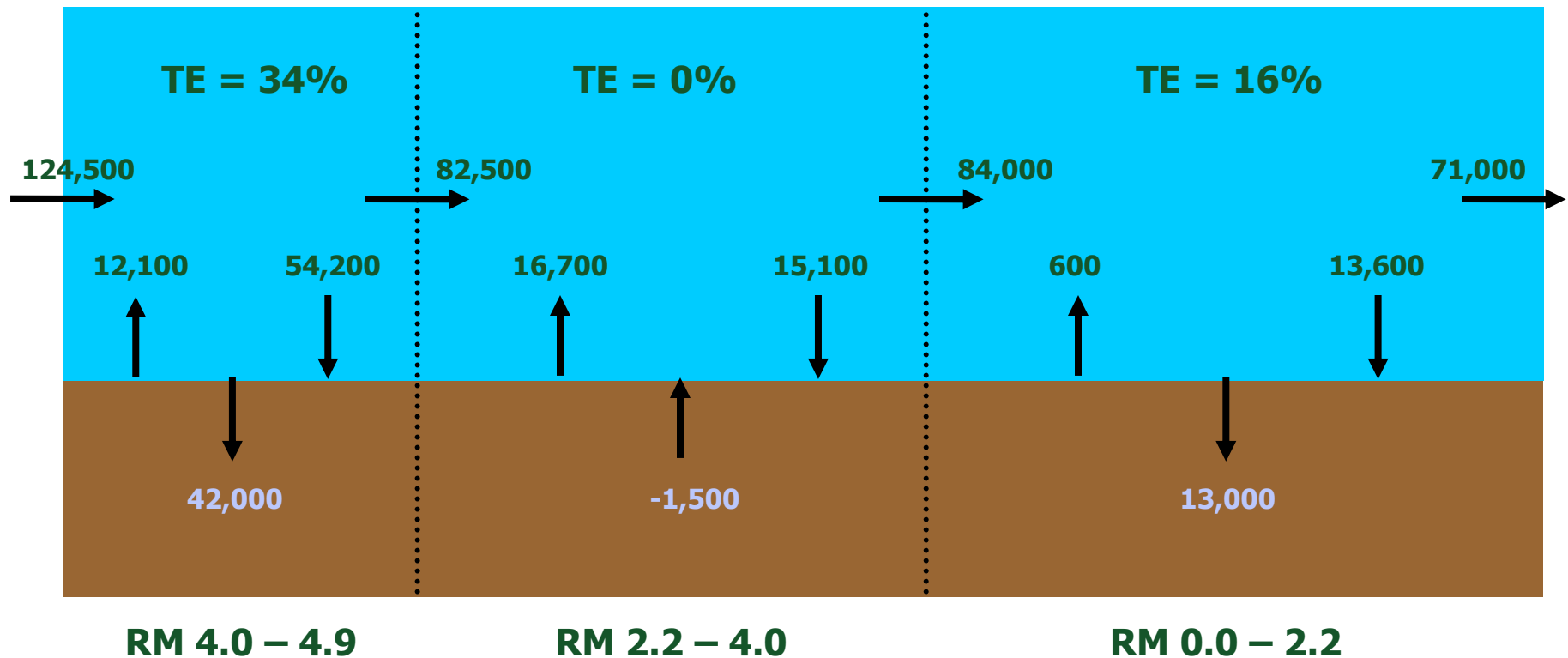
*Inside the box, the upward arrow represents total erosion mass. The downward arrow represents the total deposition mass. The middle downward arrow under the box represents the net deposition mass.*



**Figure E-12. Sediment mass balances for 2, 10, and 100-year high-flow events for each sediment class.**

Sediment mass in metric tons. Labels next to each arrow from top to bottom are sediment mass for class 1A, 1B, 2 and 3. The arrow on the left going into the box represents the total in-coming sediment load. The arrow on the right going out of the box represents the total out-going sediment mass. Inside the box, the upward arrow represents total erosion mass. The downward arrow represents the total deposition mass. The middle downward arrow under the box represents the net deposition mass.

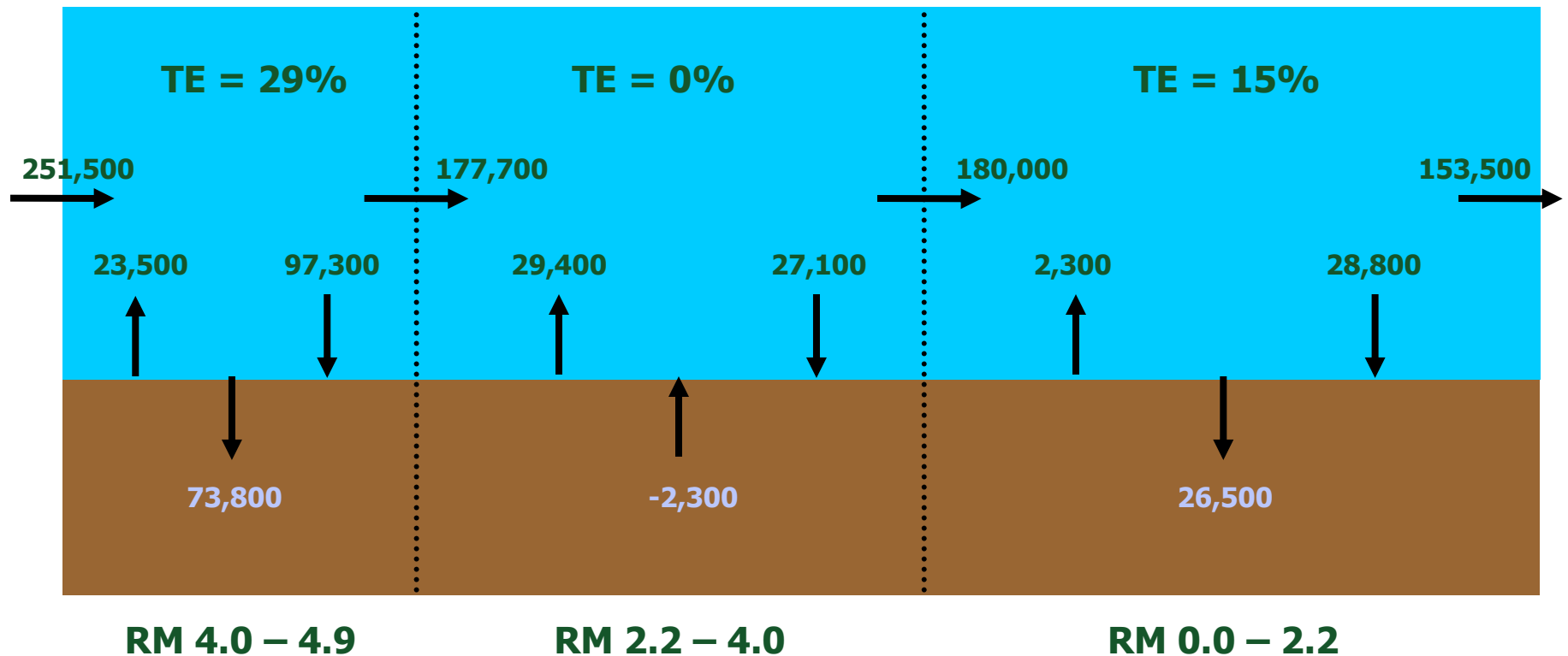
**Total Sediment Mass Balance during 2-Year Event  
Overall Trapping Efficiency = 43%**



**Sediment mass units = metric tons  
Mass balance results rounded to nearest 100 MT**

Figure E-13. Total sediment mass balances for 2-year high-flow event.

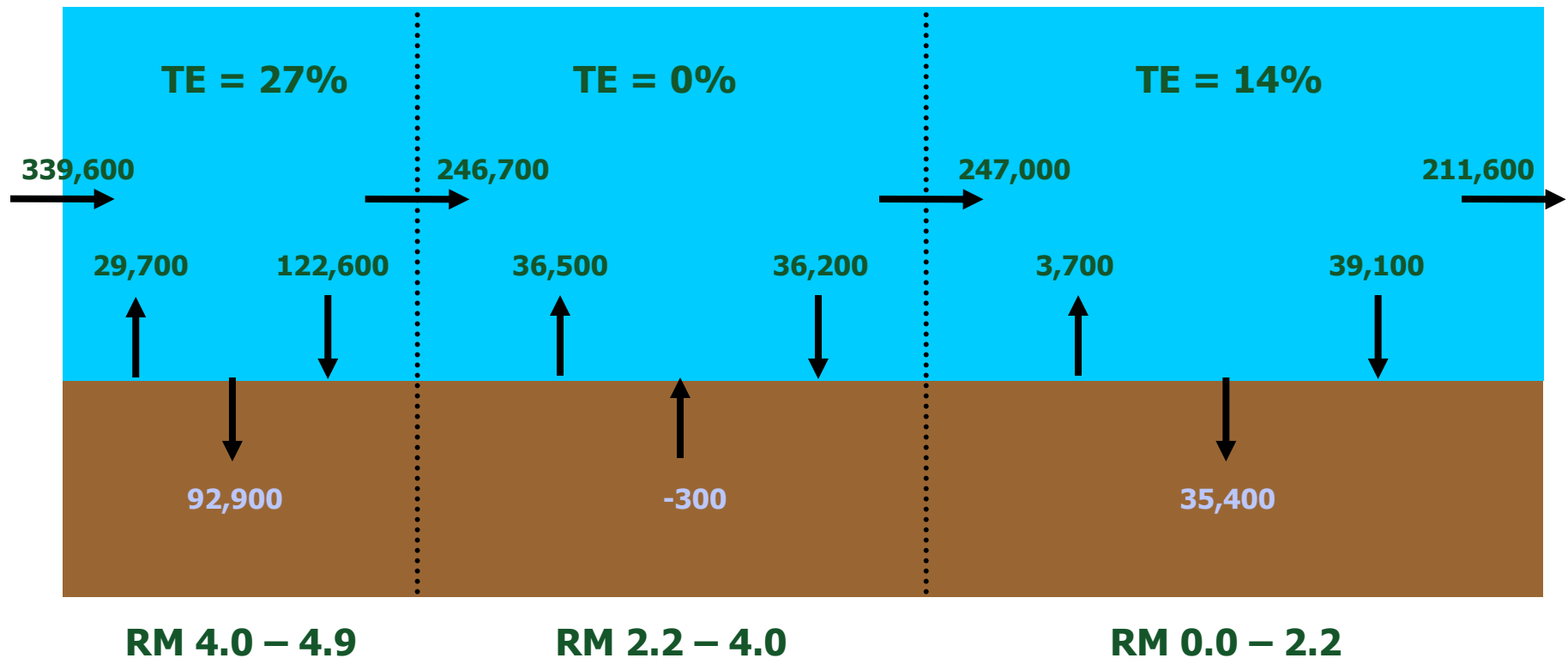
**Total Sediment Mass Balance during 10-Year Event  
Overall Trapping Efficiency = 39%**



**Sediment mass units = metric tons  
Mass balance results rounded to nearest 100 MT**

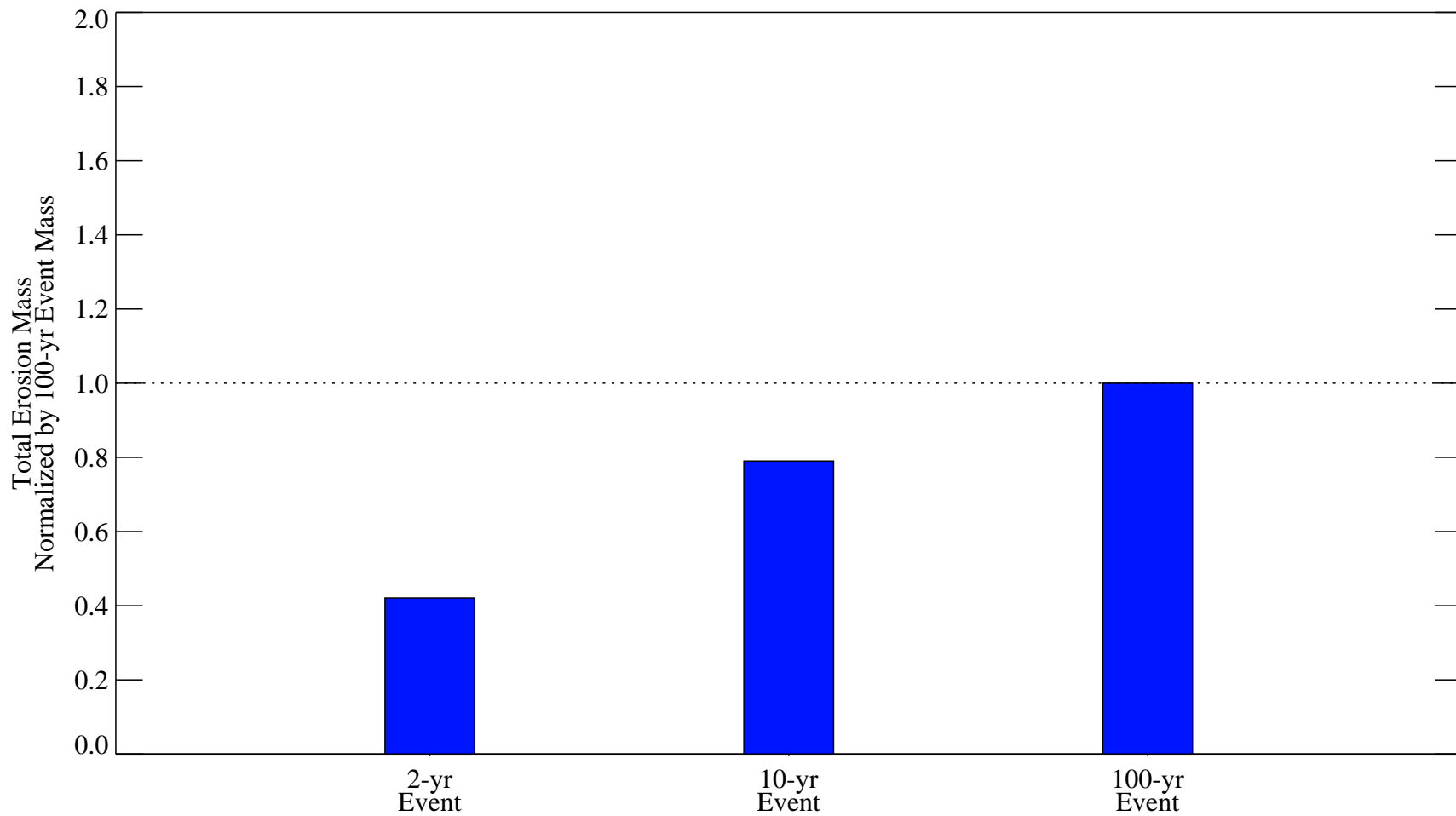
Figure E-14. Total sediment mass balances for 10-year high-flow event.

**Total Sediment Mass Balance during 100-Year Event  
Overall Trapping Efficiency = 38%**



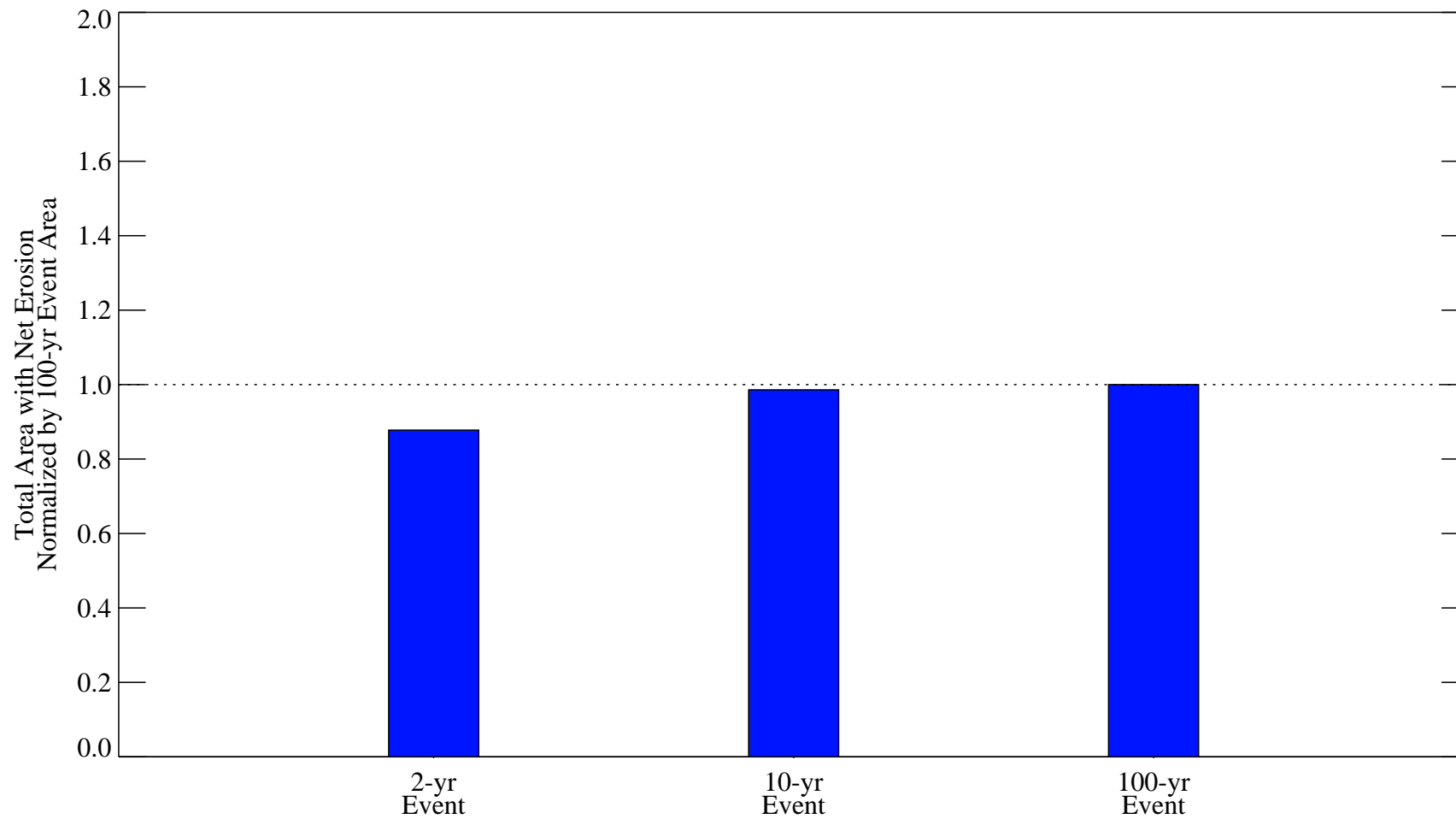
**Sediment mass units = metric tons  
Mass balance results rounded to nearest 100 MT**

Figure E-15. Total sediment mass balances for 100-year high-flow event.

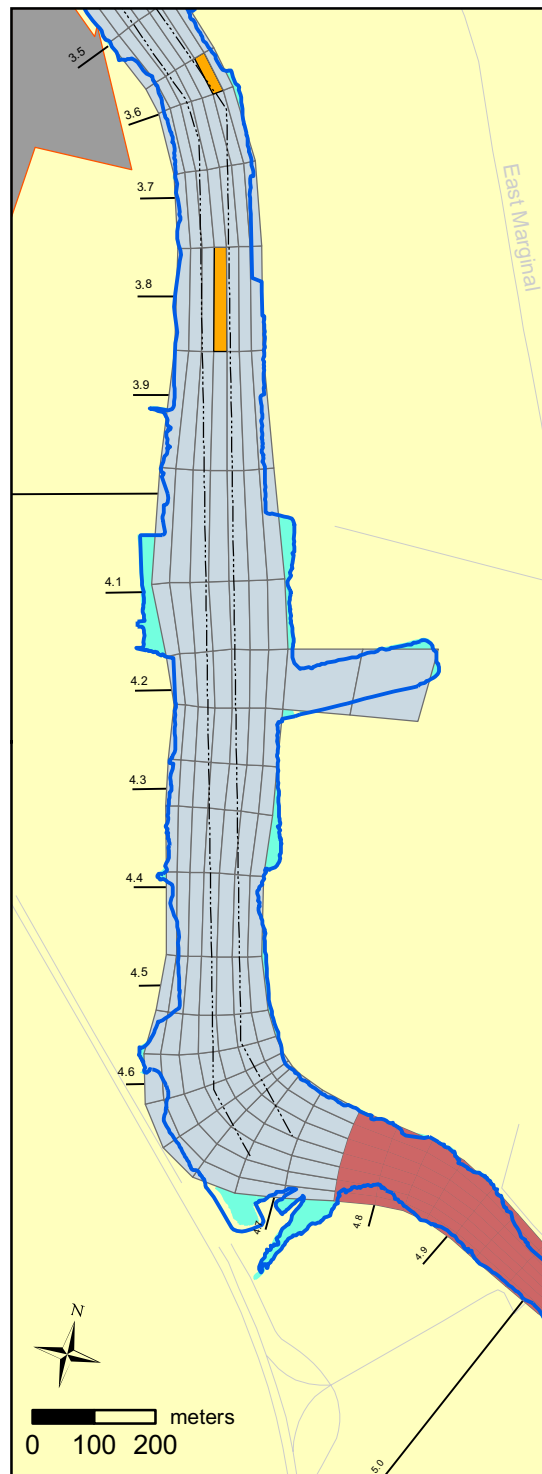
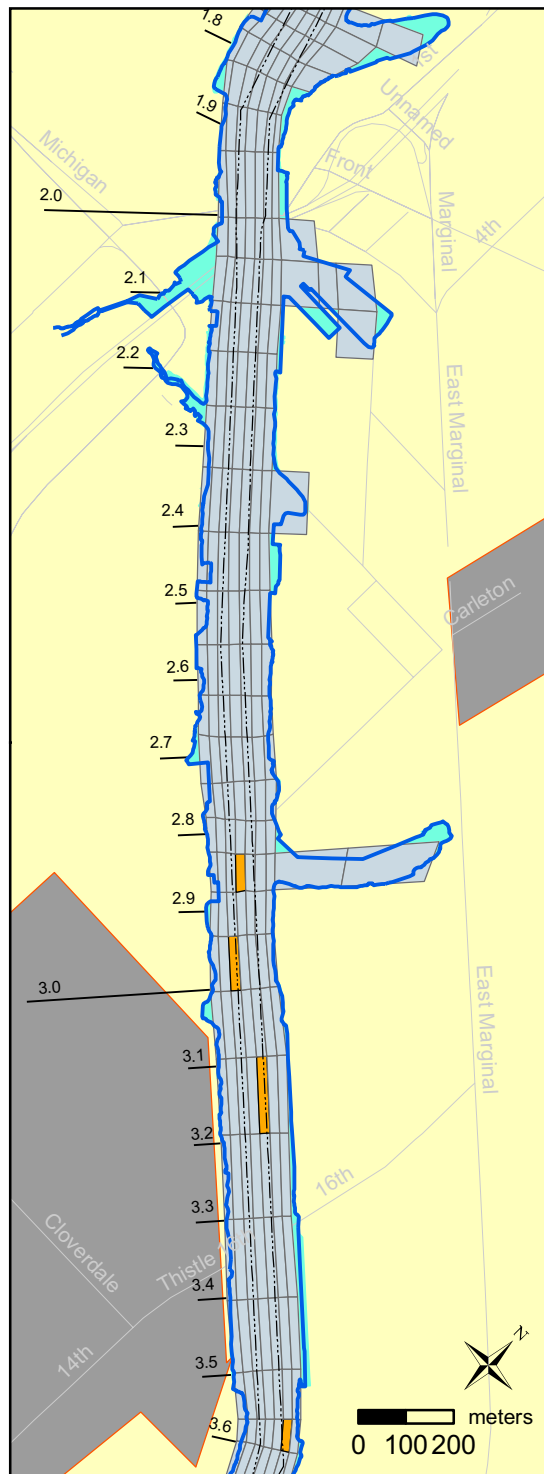
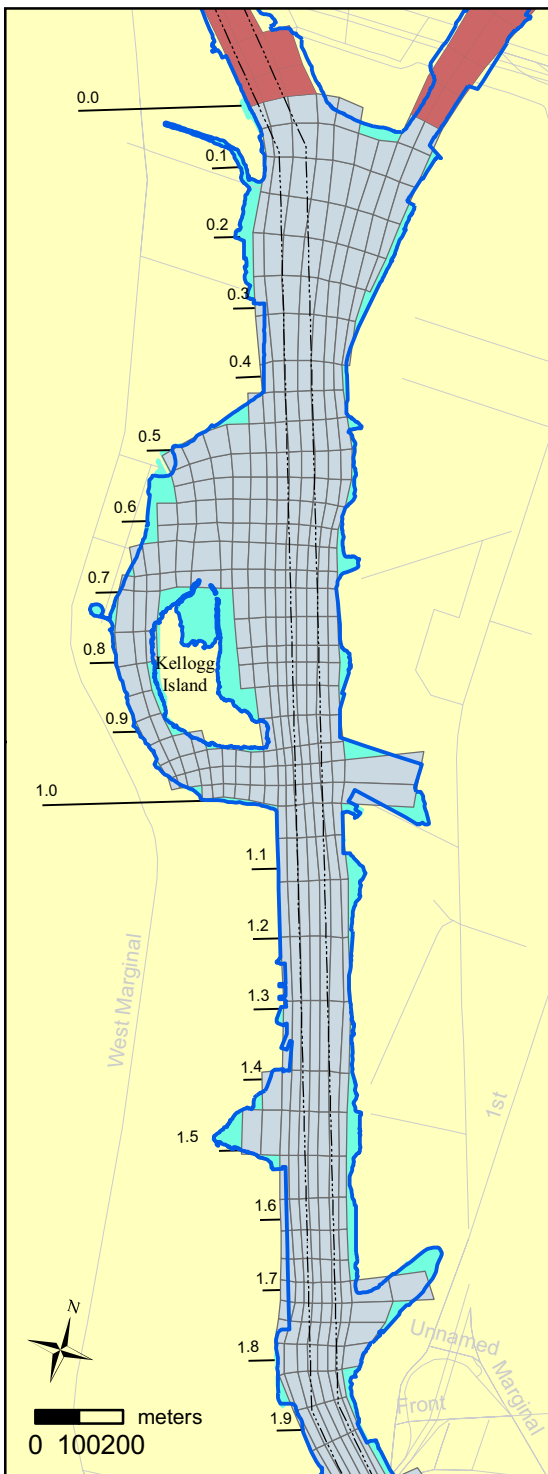


**Figure E-16. Comparison of 2, 10, and 100-year high-flow events: normalized erosion mass. Normalization mass is 69,900 metric tons.**

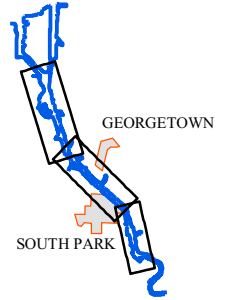




**Figure E-17. Comparison of 2, 10, and 100-year high-flow events: normalized net erosional area. Normalization area is 70 acres.**



LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

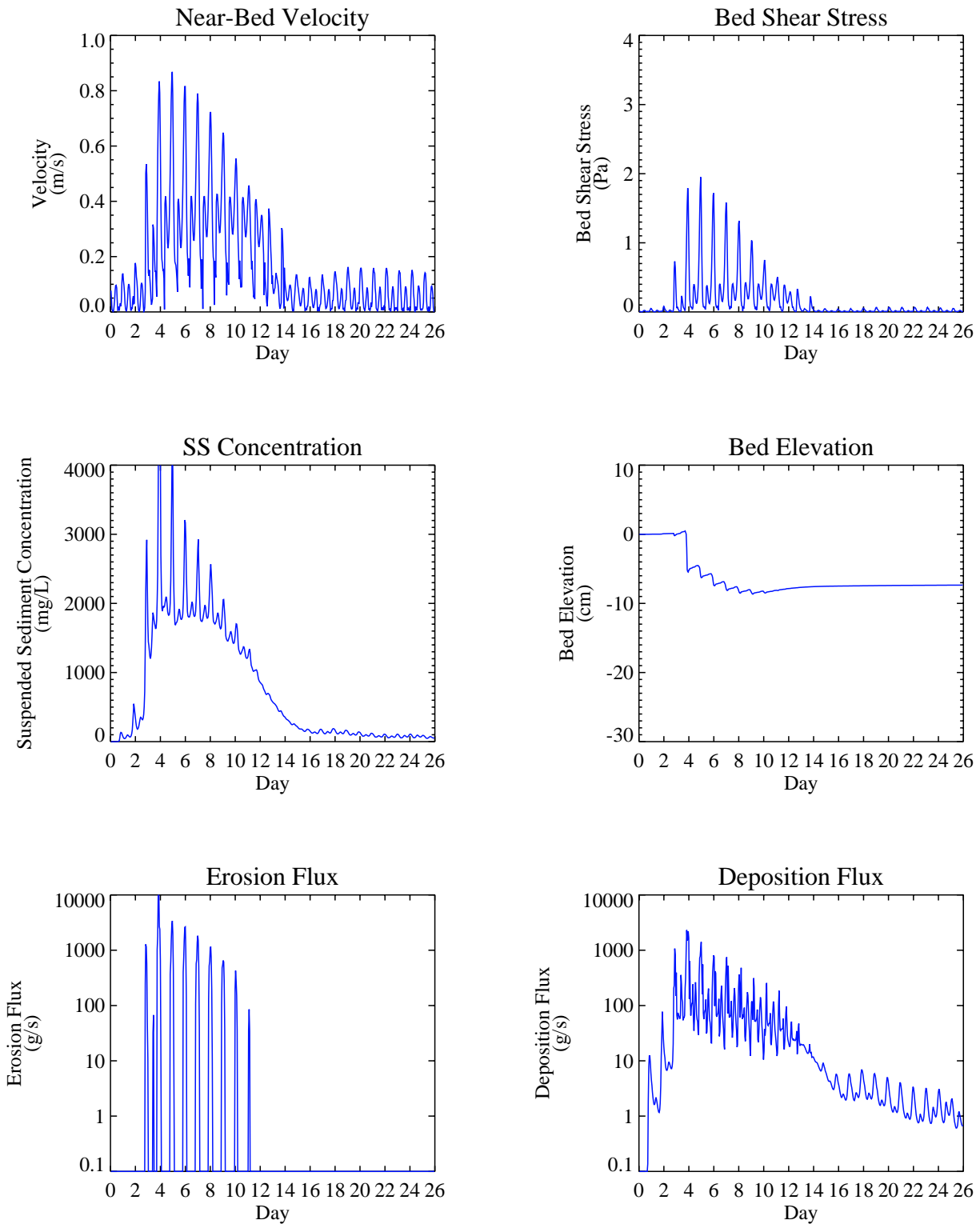
- Navigation Channel
- Shore Line
- River Mile
- Roads
- Diagnostic analysis locations
- Numerical Grid
- Neighborhoods
- Outside model domain
- Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

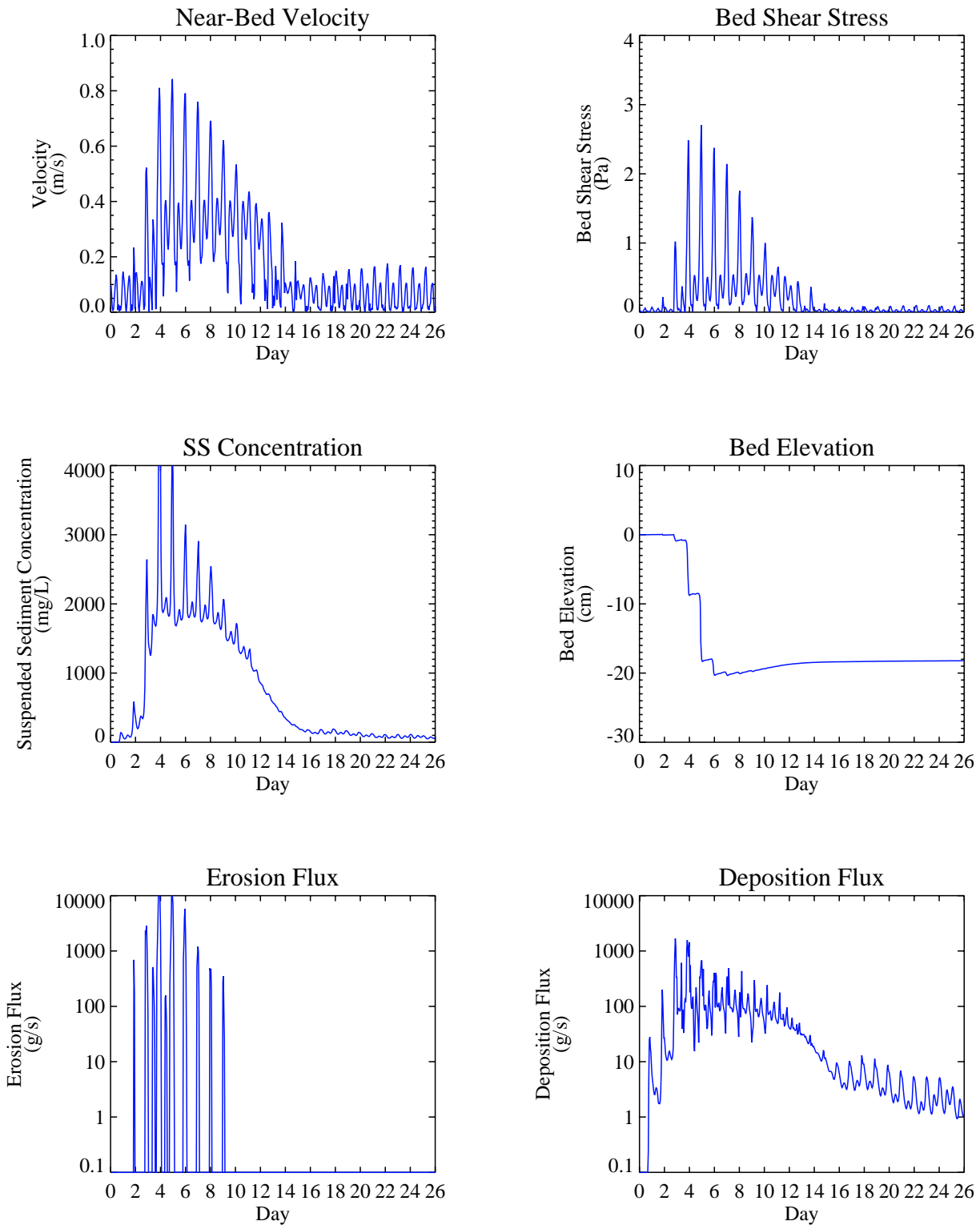
Figure E-18.  
Numerical grid with highlighted locations for diagnostic analysis in sediment transport modeling study.

April 2008

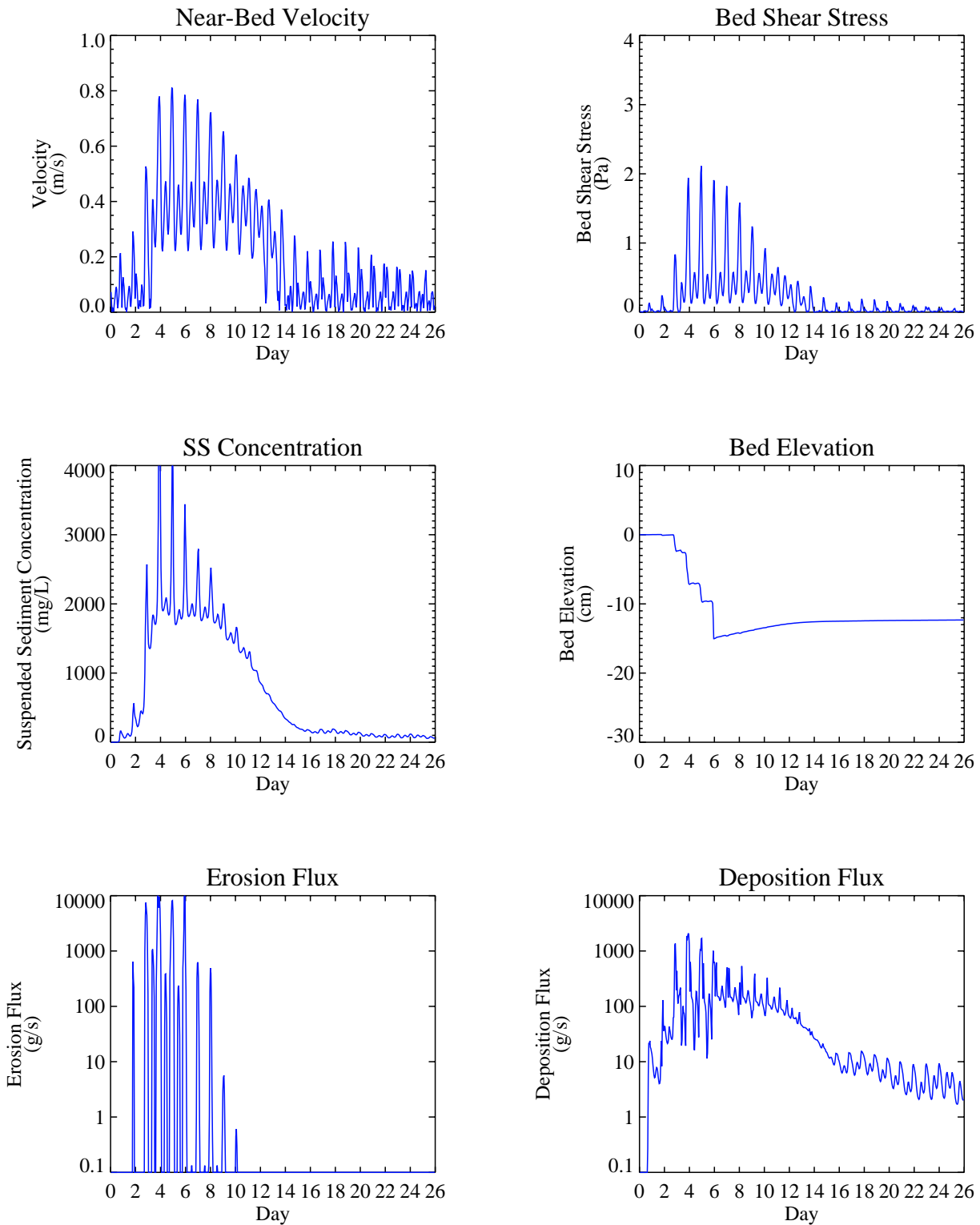




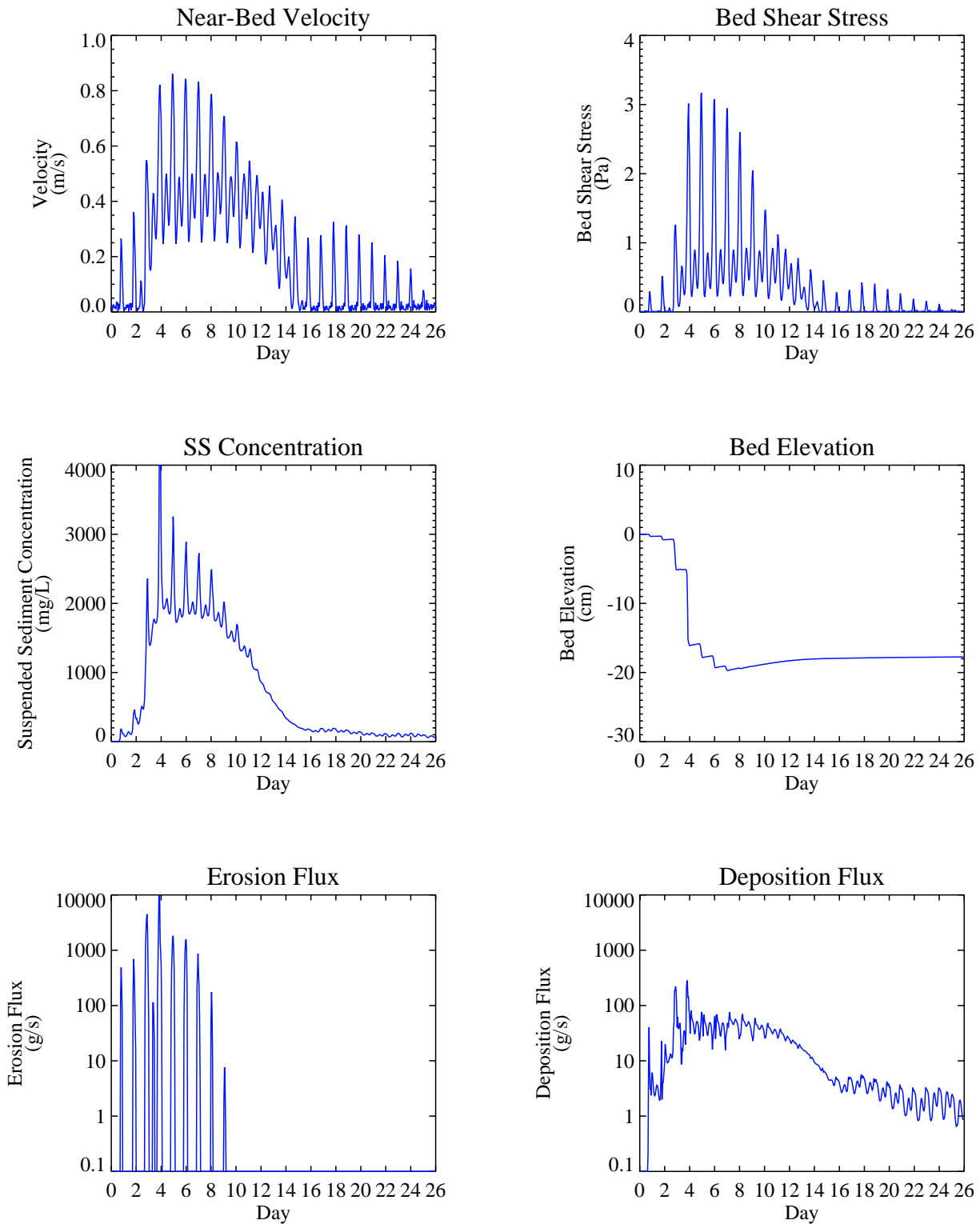
**Figure E-19. Time histories of selected variables at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85**



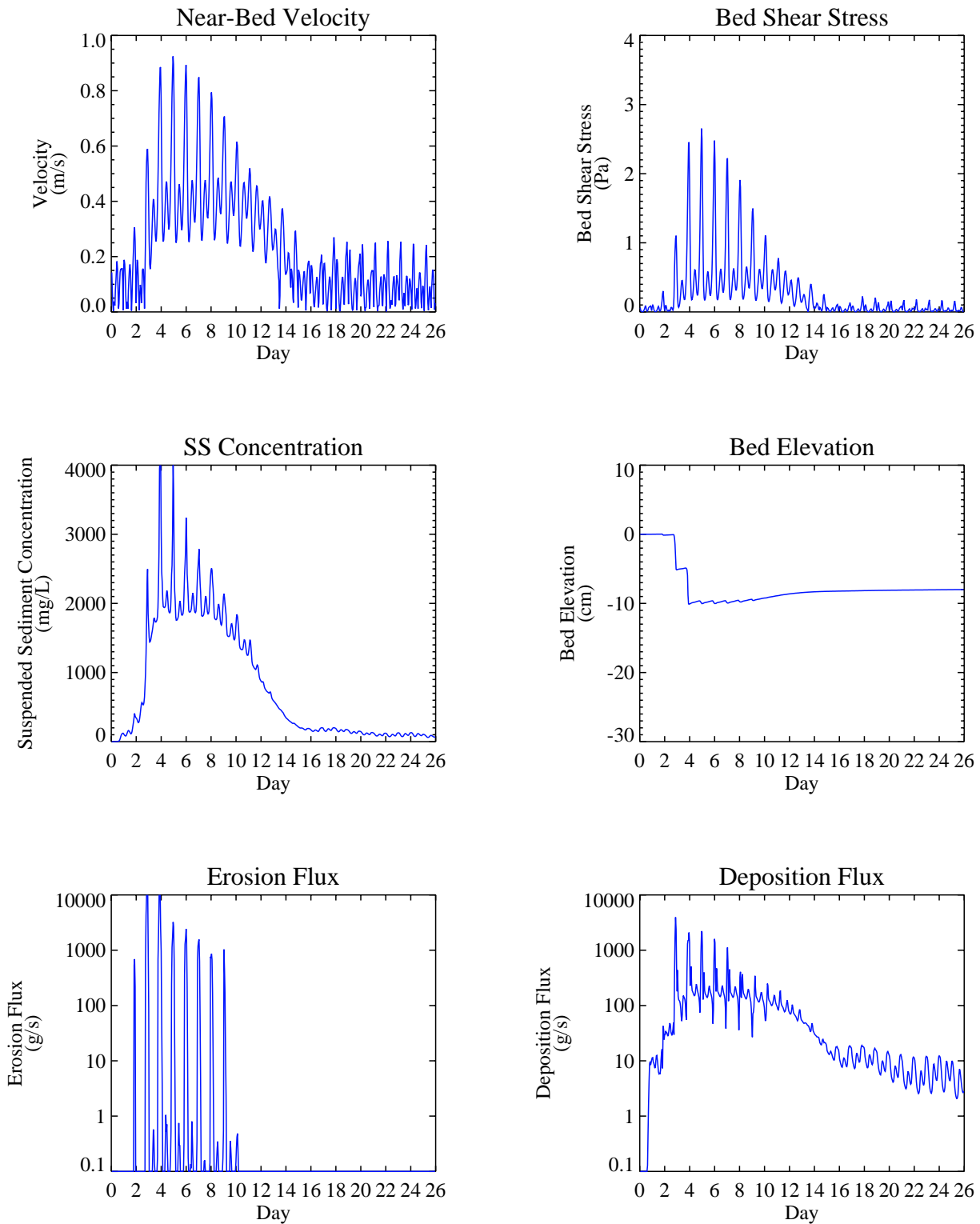
**Figure E-20. Time histories of selected variables at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96**



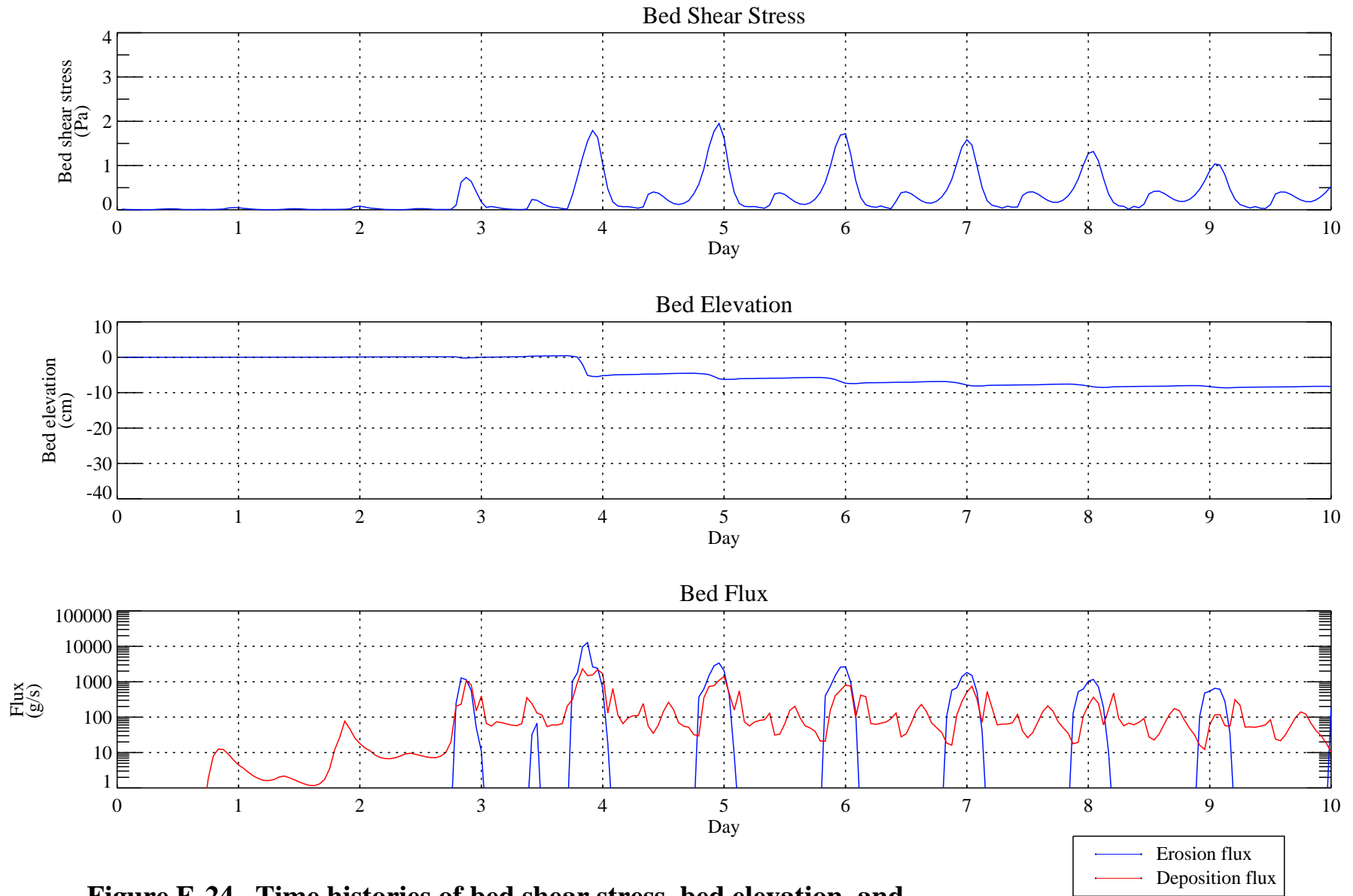
**Figure E-21. Time histories of selected variables at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10**



**Figure E-22. Time histories of selected variables at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60**

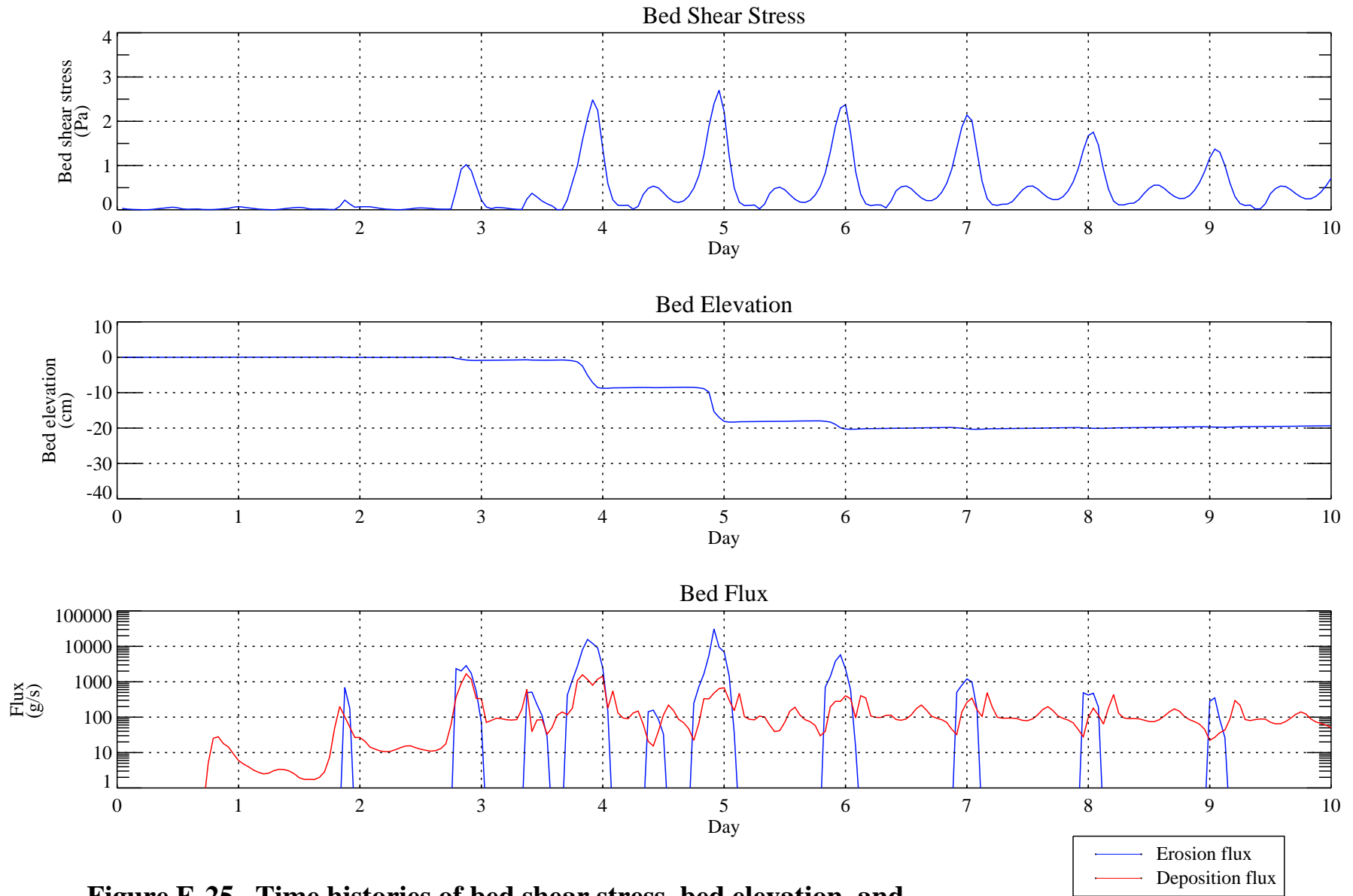


**Figure E-23. Time histories of selected variables at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80**

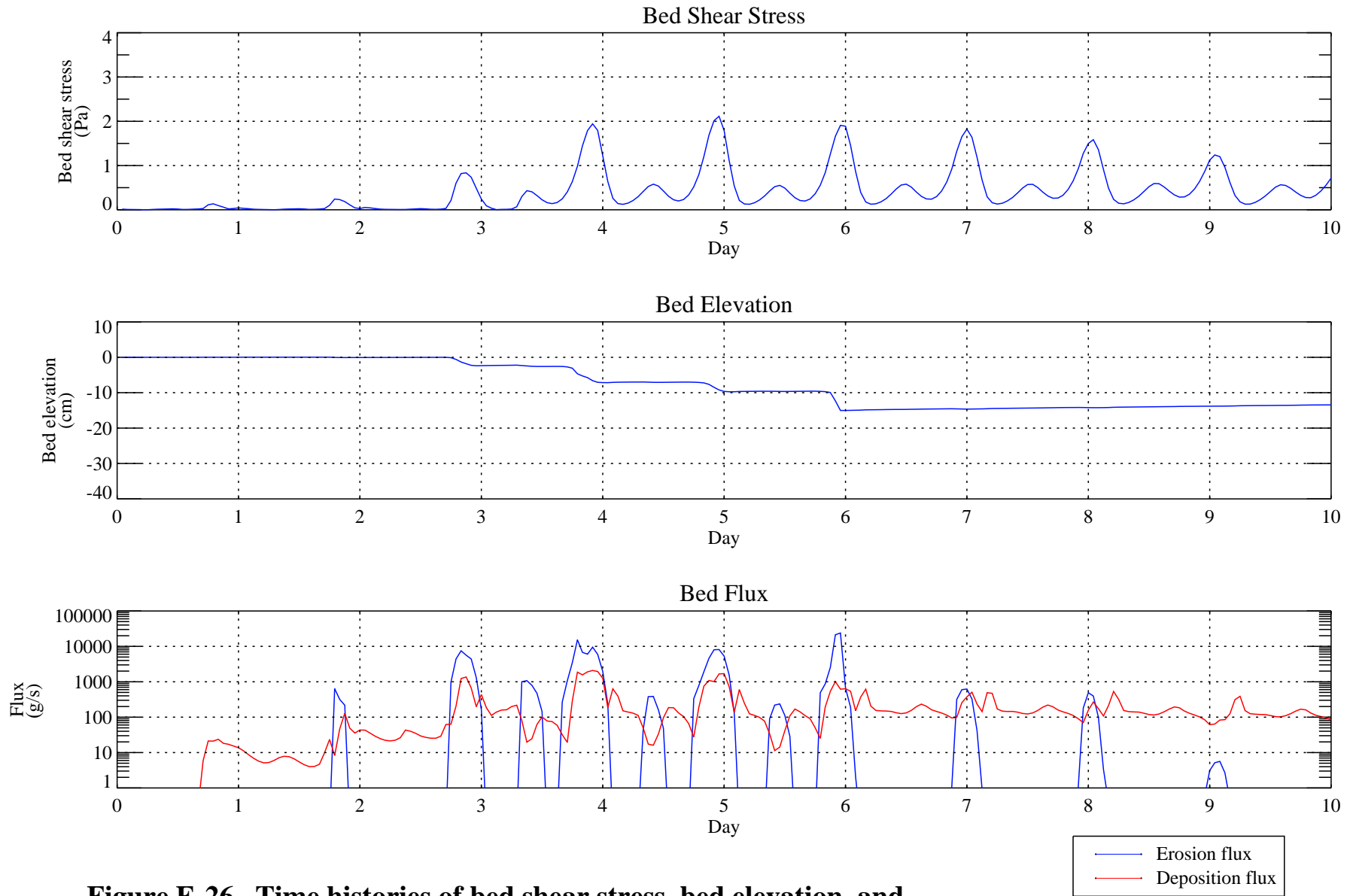


**Figure E-24. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85**

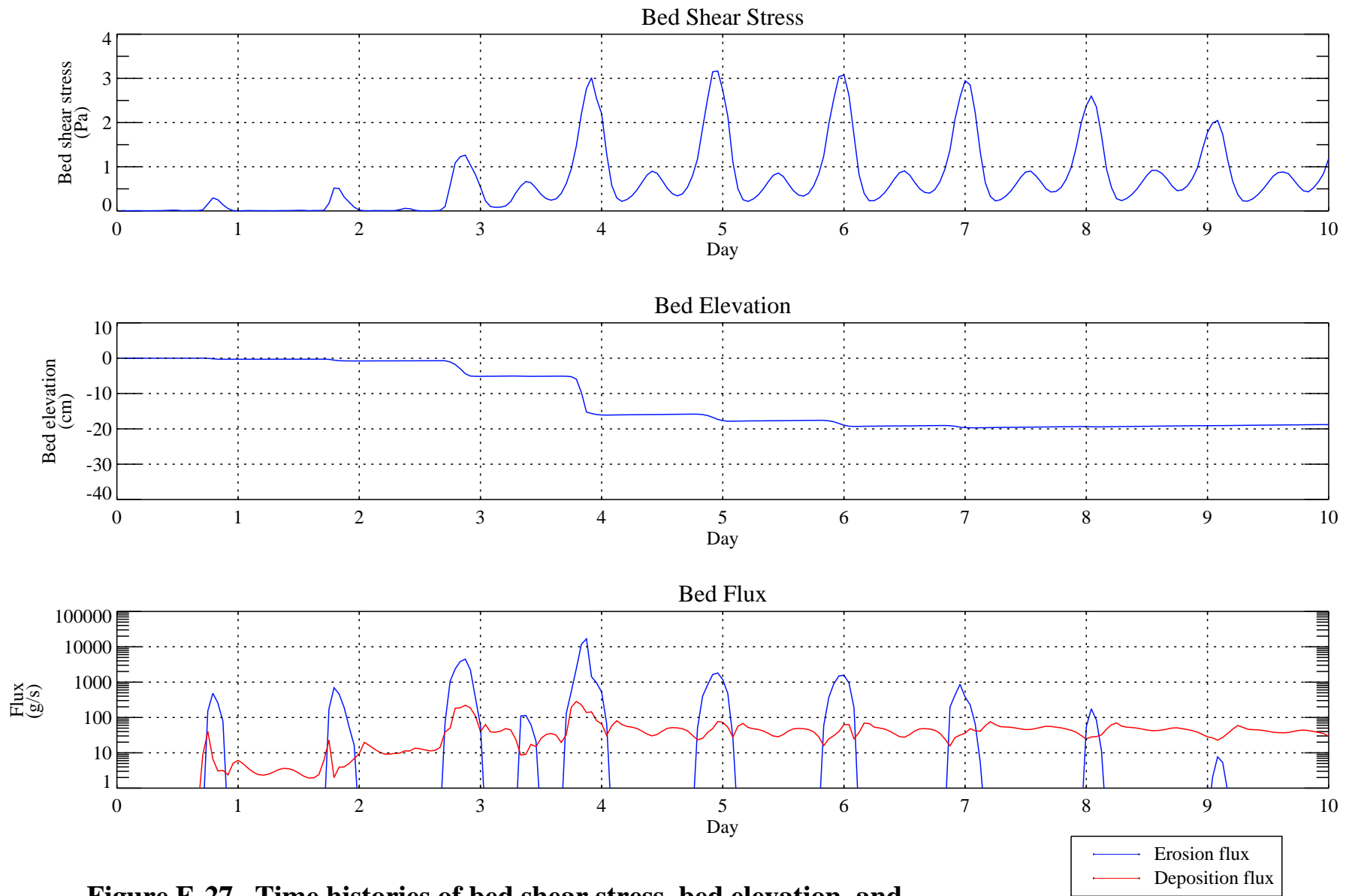




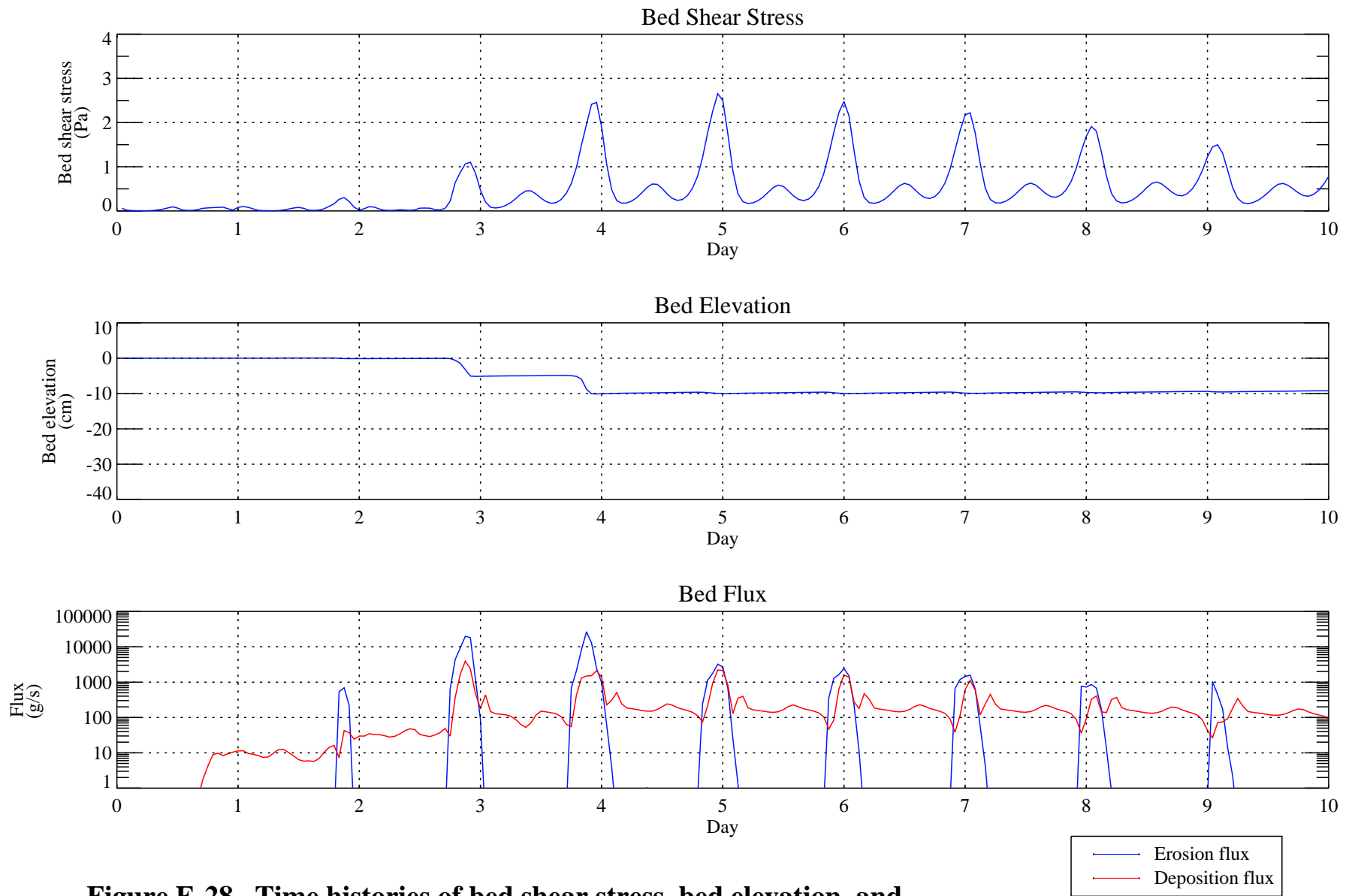
**Figure E-25. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96**



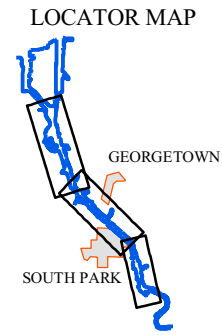
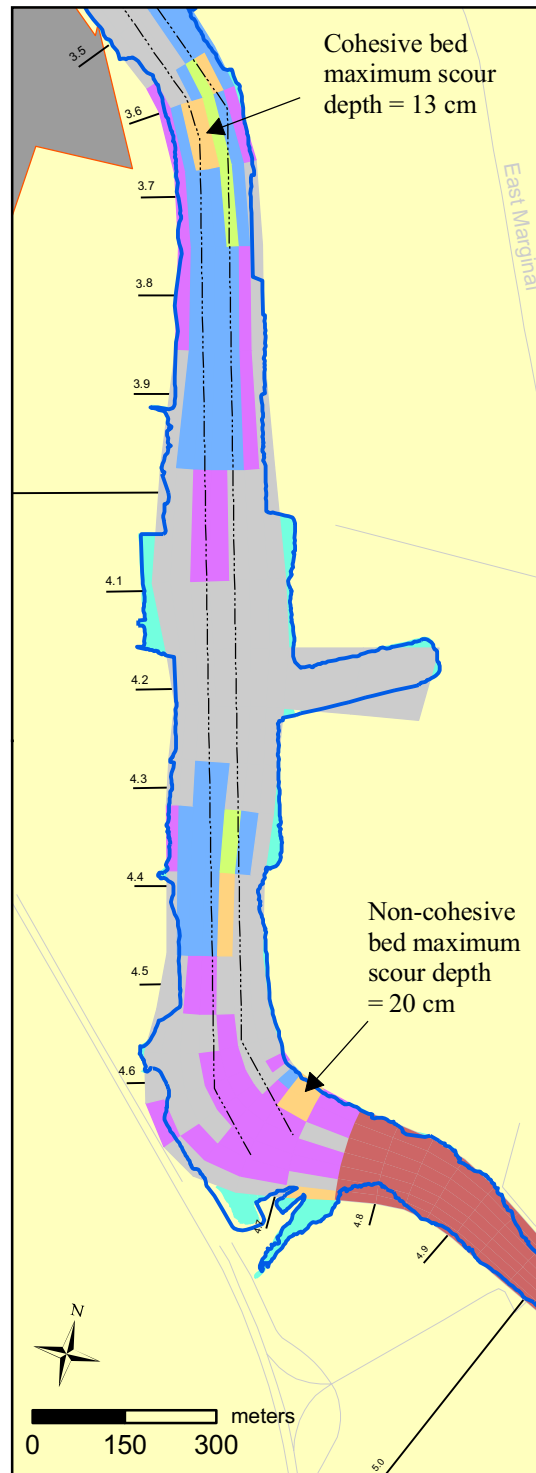
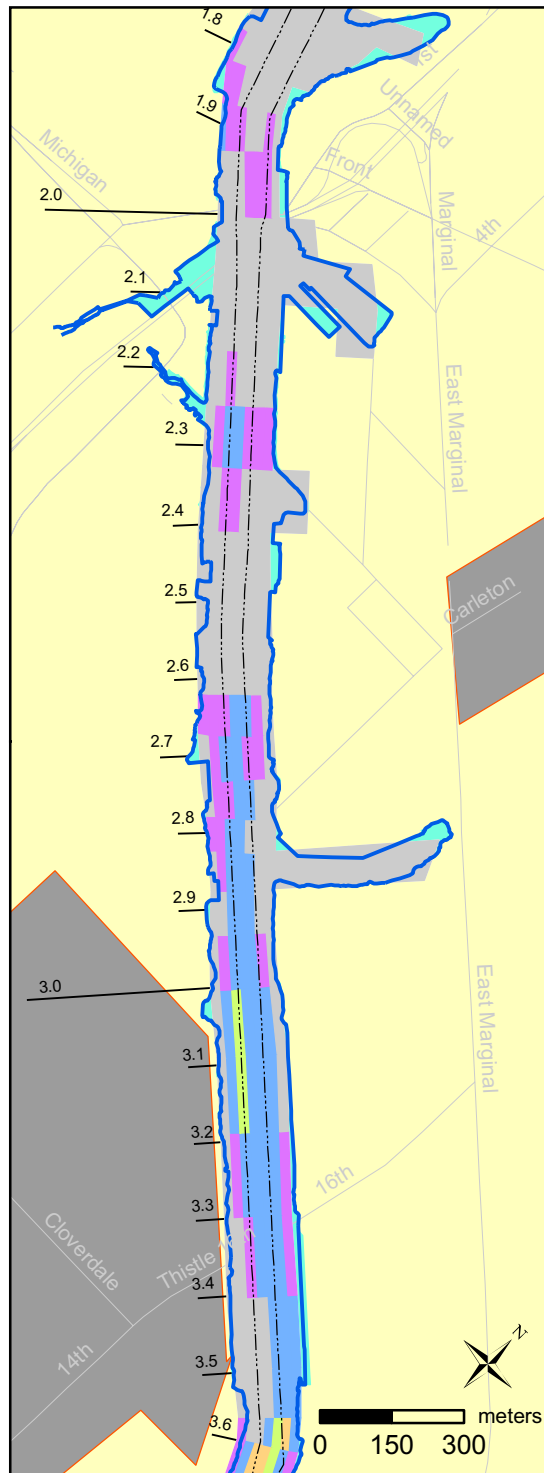
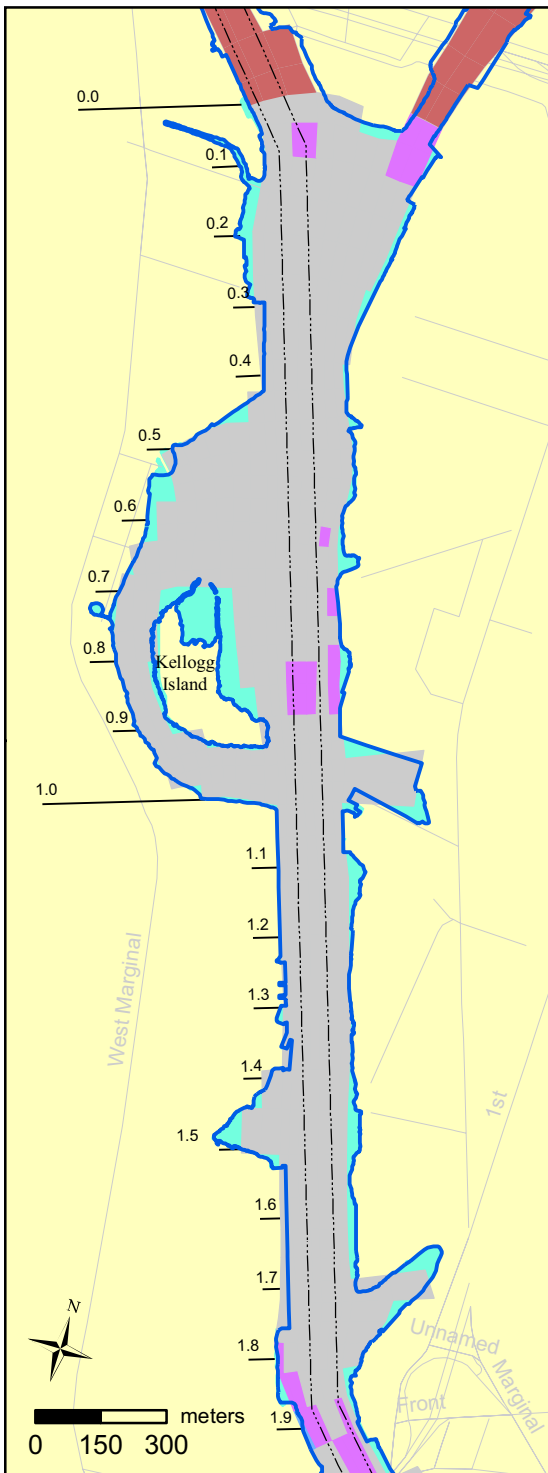
**Figure E-26. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10**



**Figure E-27. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60**



**Figure E-28. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80**



**LEGEND**

Maximum scour depth (cm)

- > 10
- 6 - 10
- 2 - 6
- 0 - 2
- 0

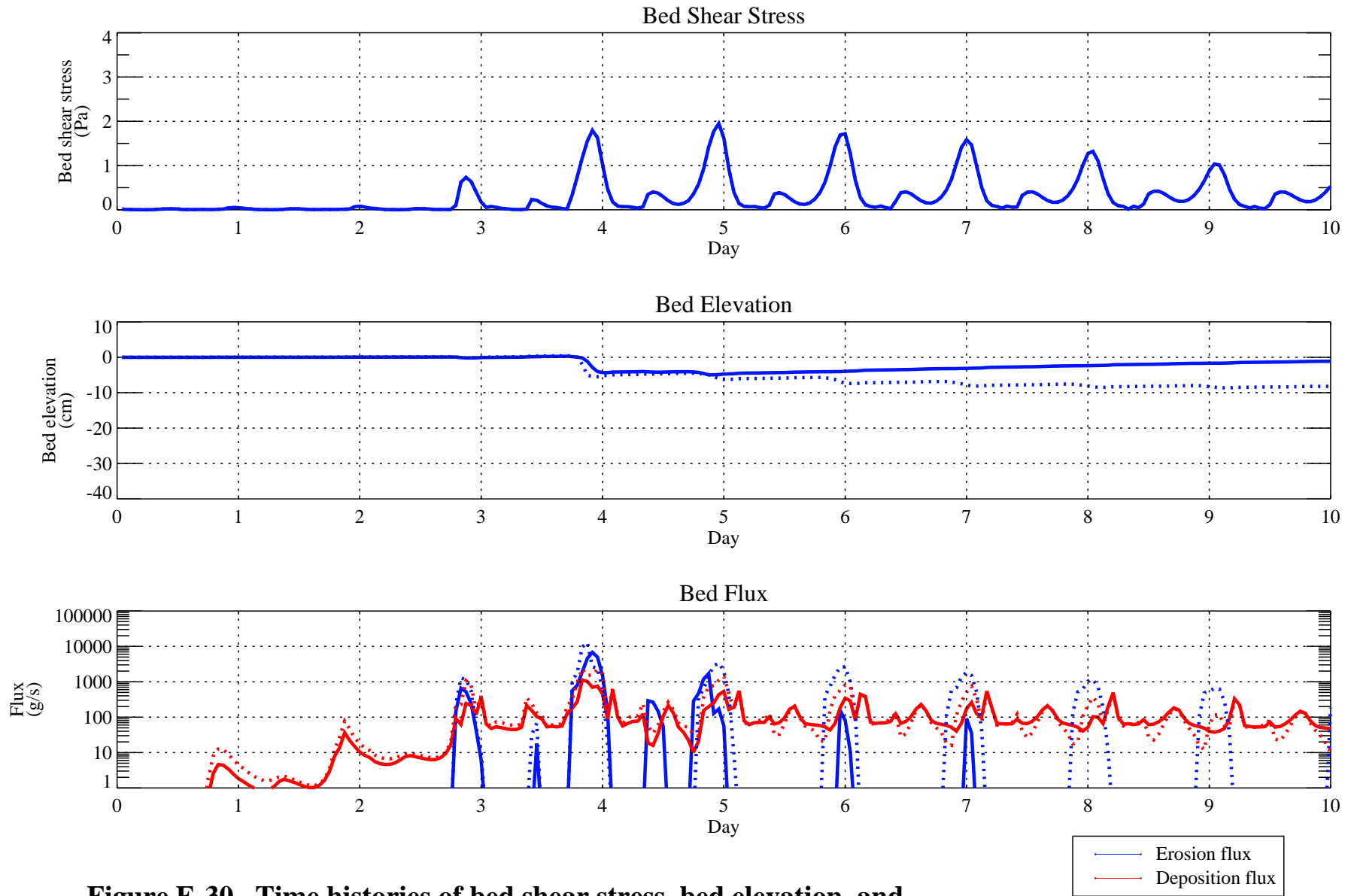
- Navigation channel
- Shore line
- River mile
- Roads
- Neighborhoods
- Outside model domain
- Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

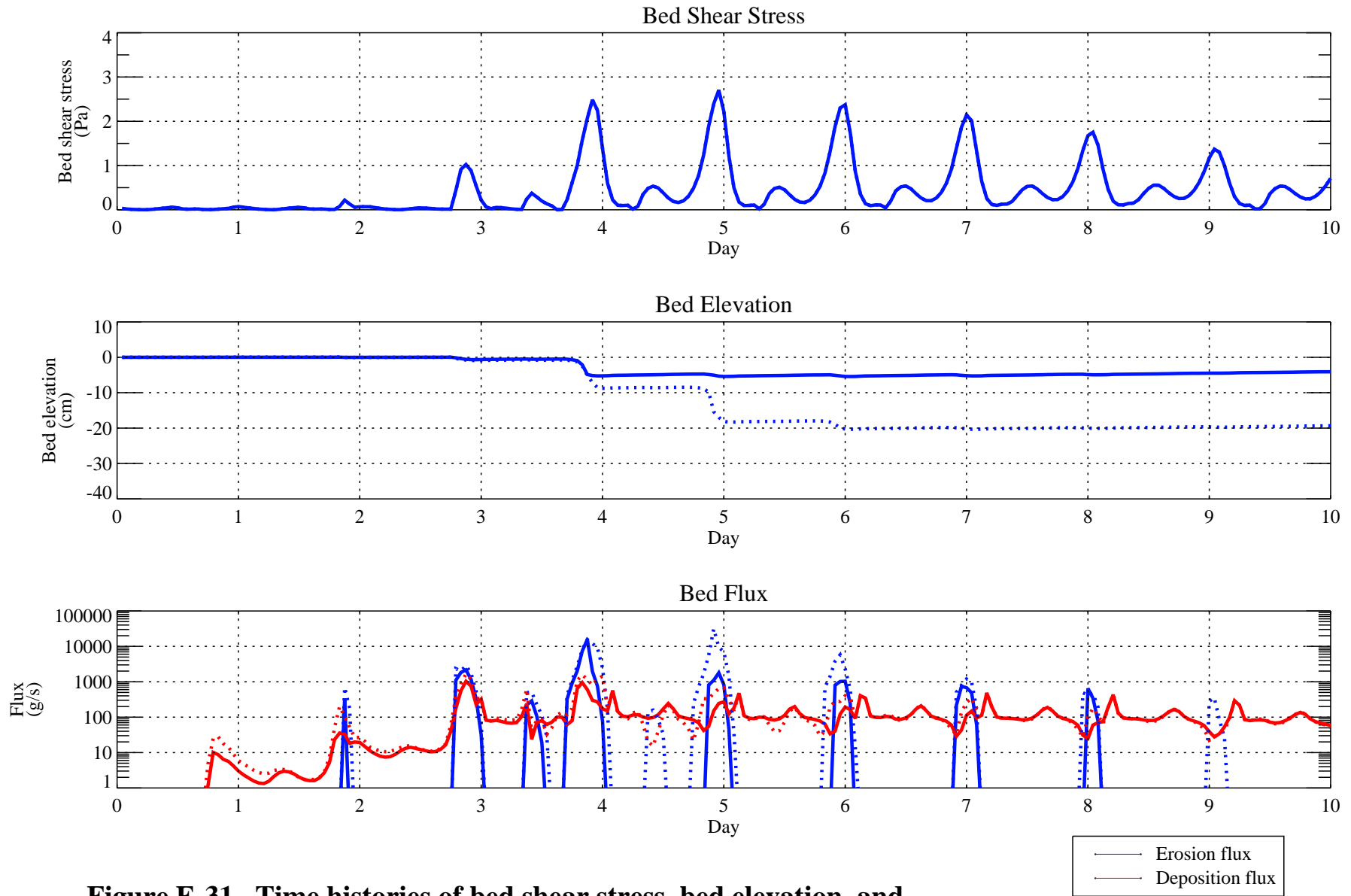
Figure E-29.  
 Spatial distribution of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event: lower-bound erosion parameters.

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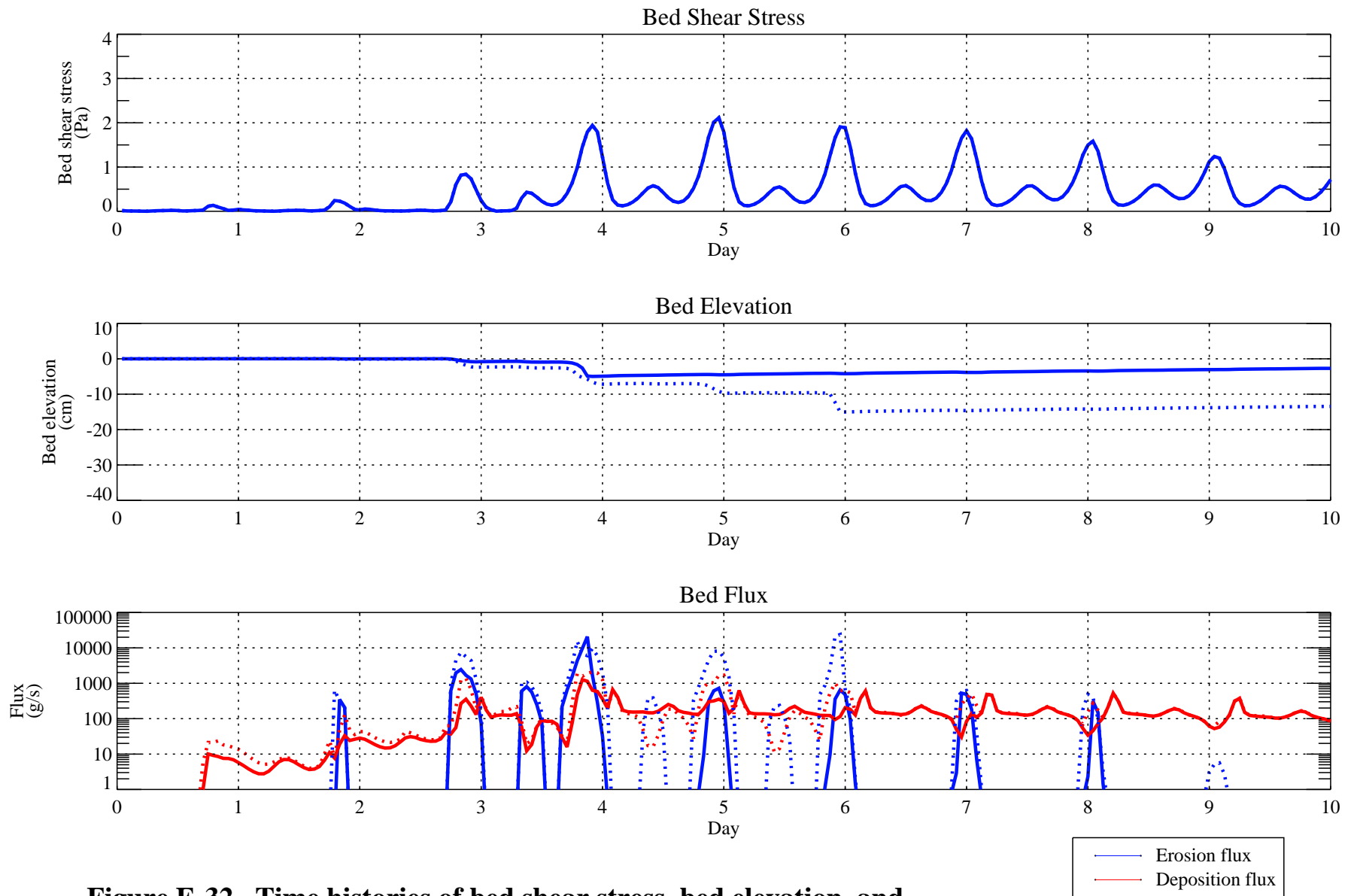




**Figure E-30. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85 (lower-bound erosion parameters). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

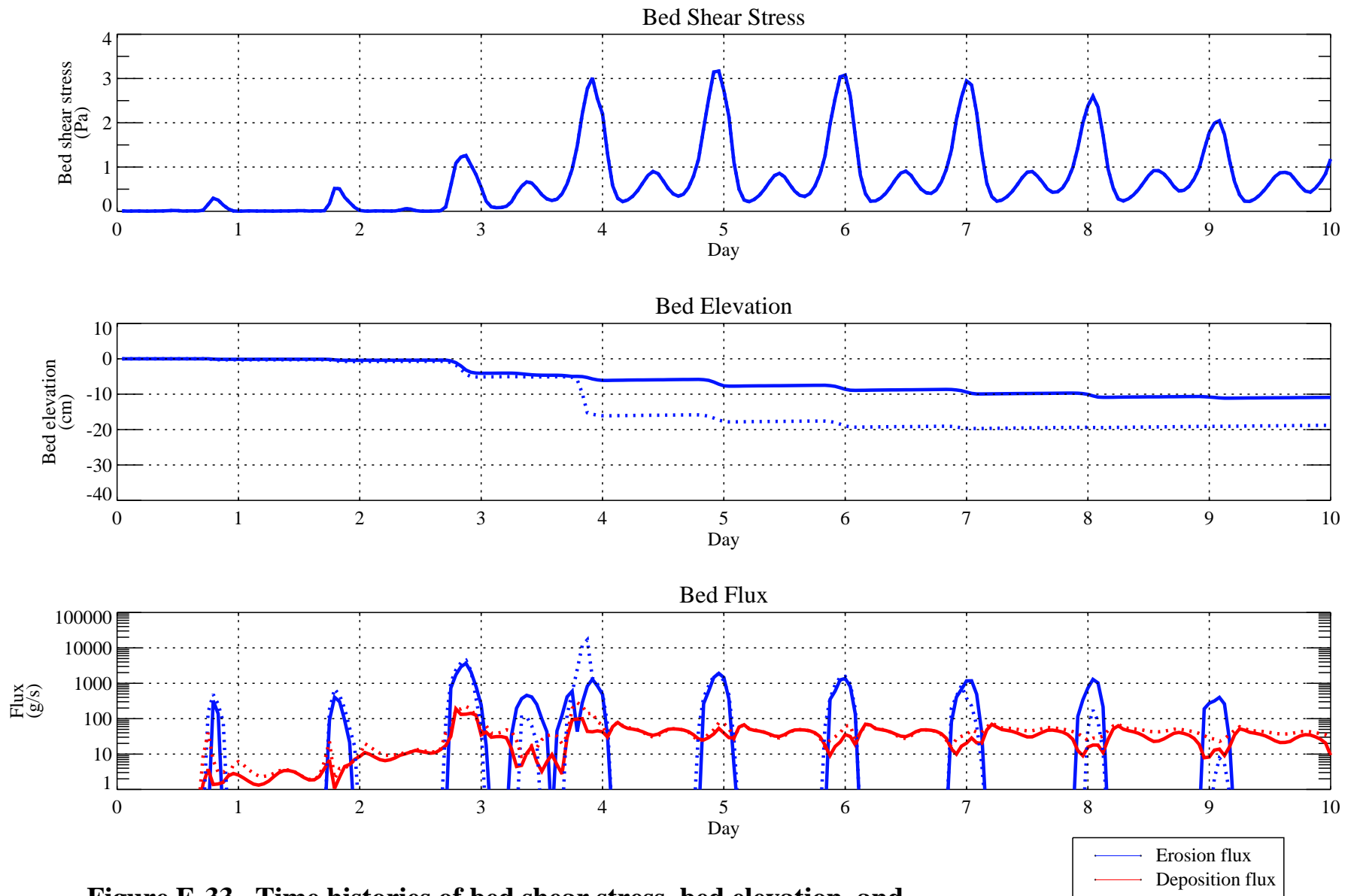


**Figure E-31. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96 (lower-bound erosion parameters). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

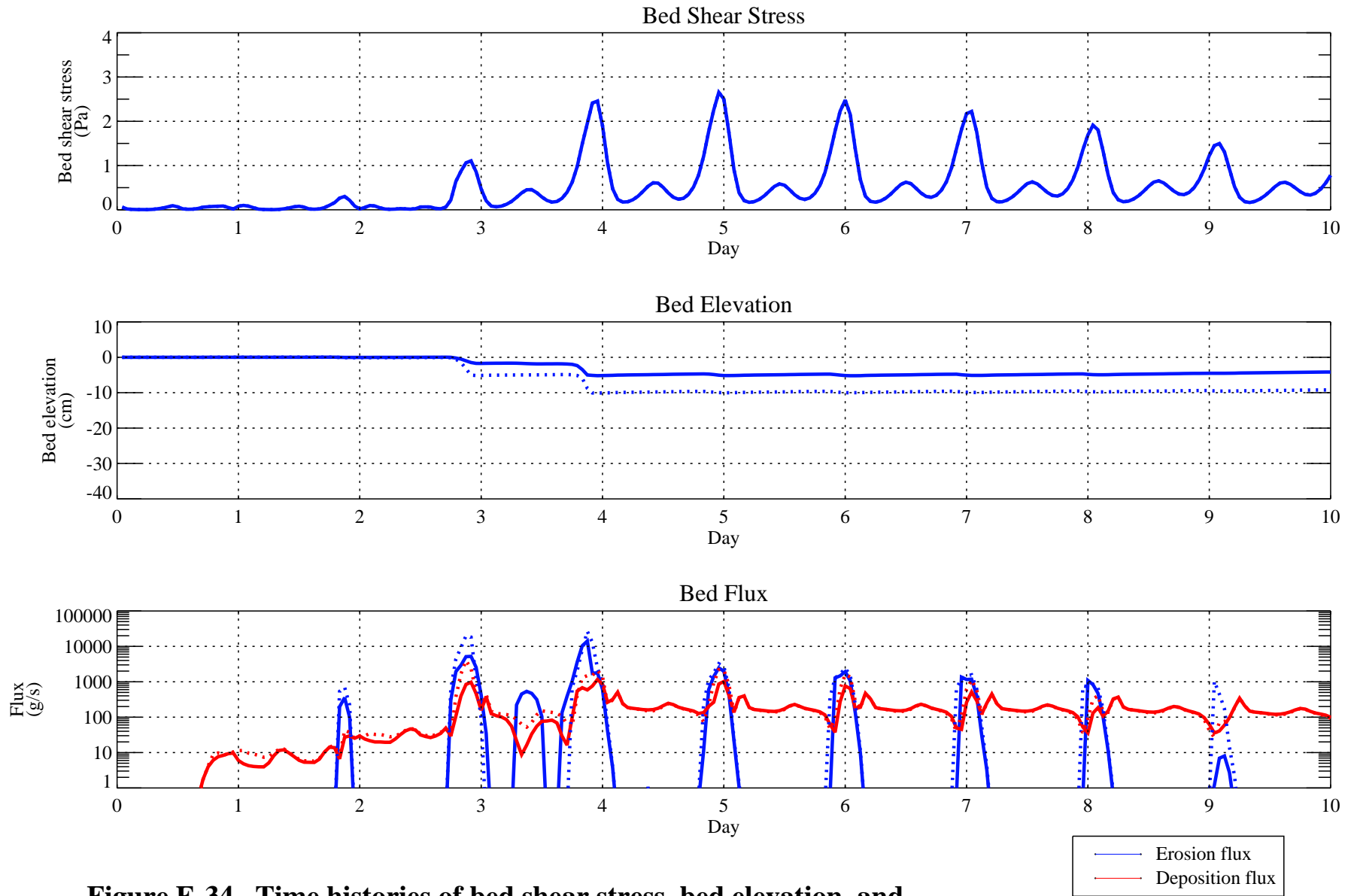


**Figure E-32. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10 (lower-bound erosion parameters). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

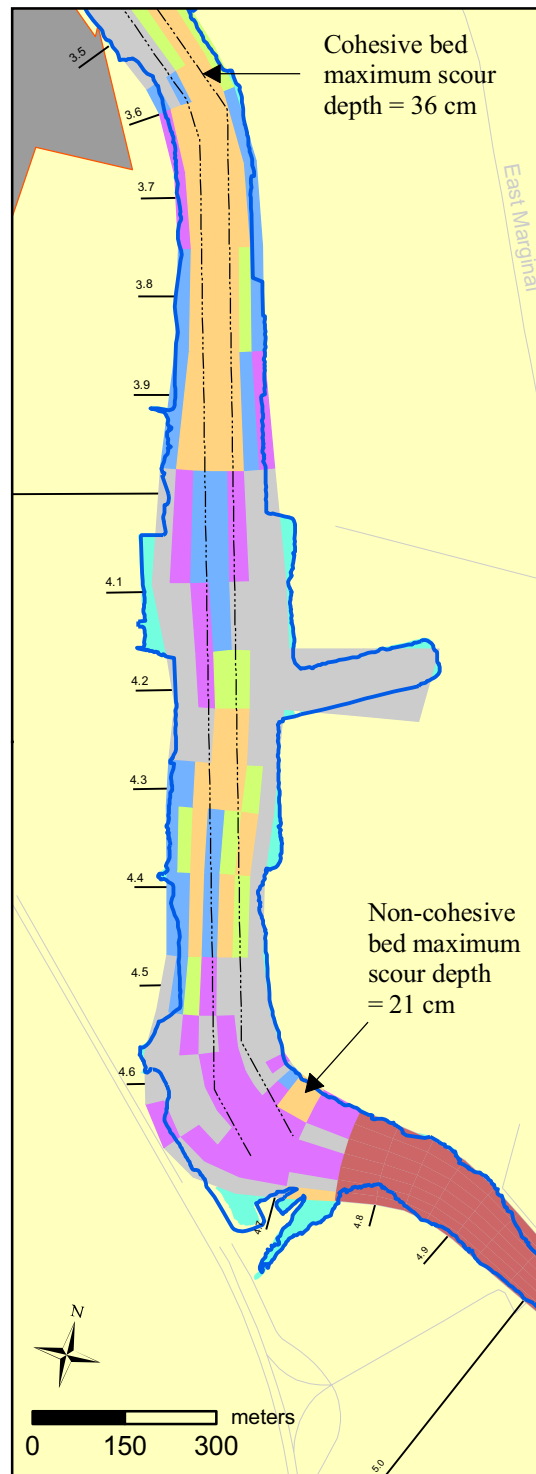
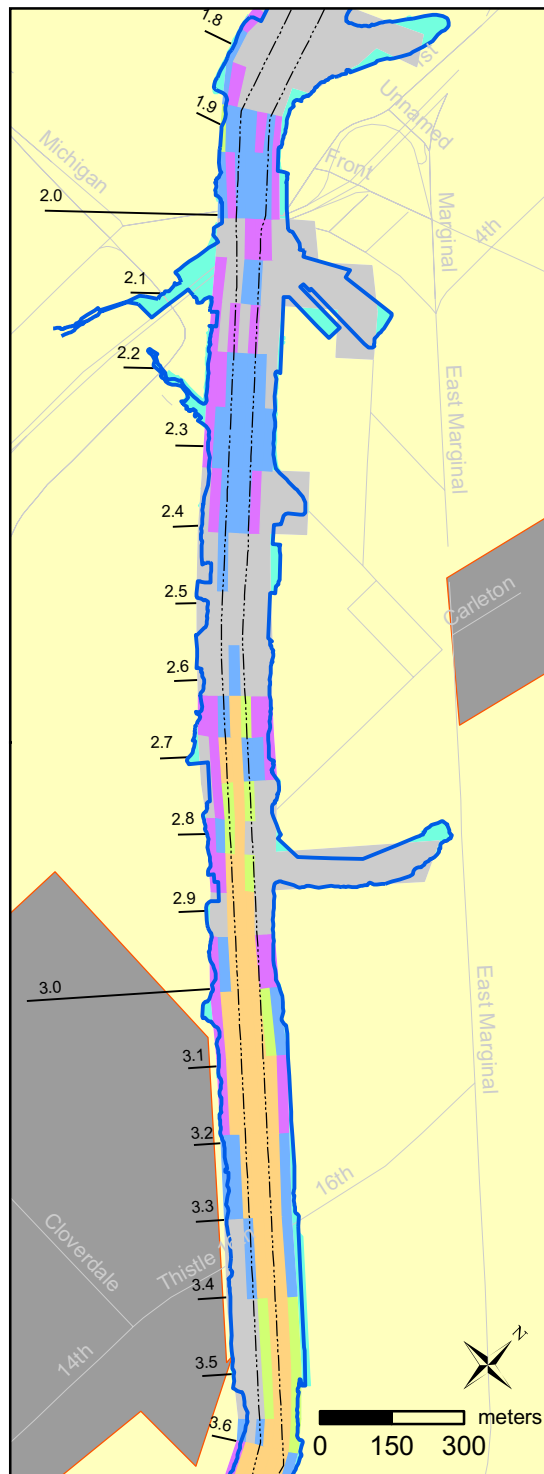
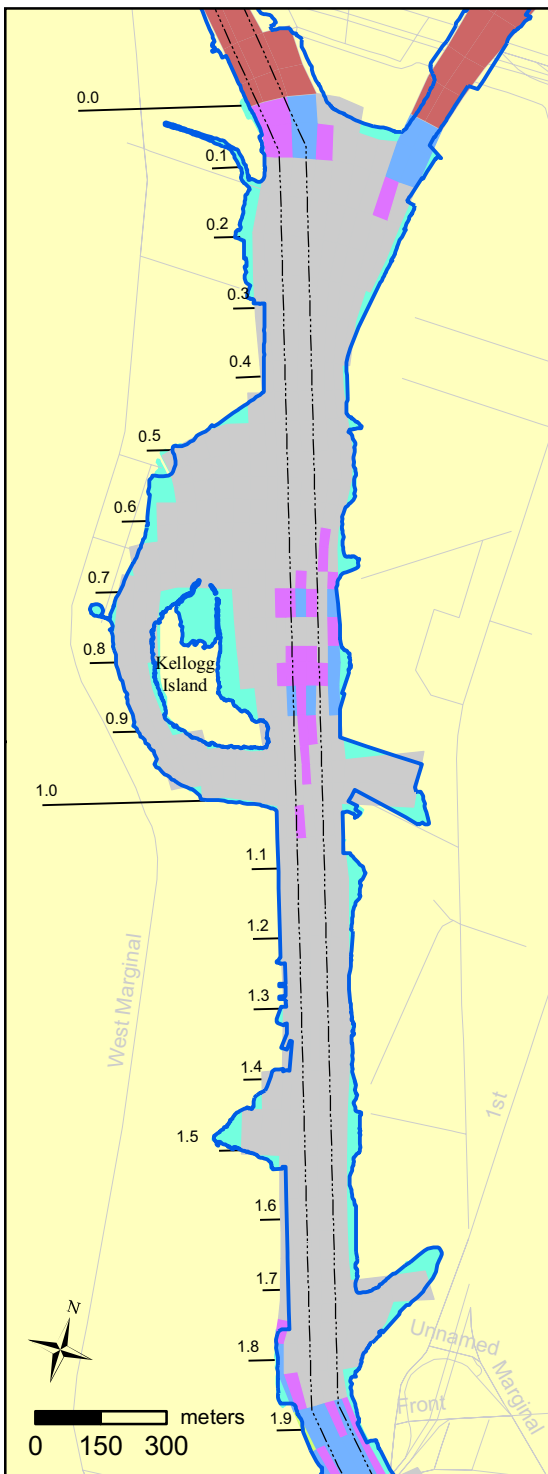




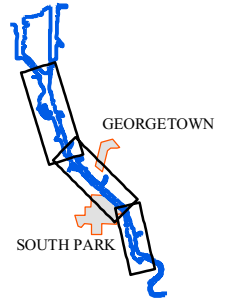
**Figure E-33. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60 (lower-bound erosion parameters). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-34. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80 (lower-bound erosion parameters). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

Maximum scour depth (cm)

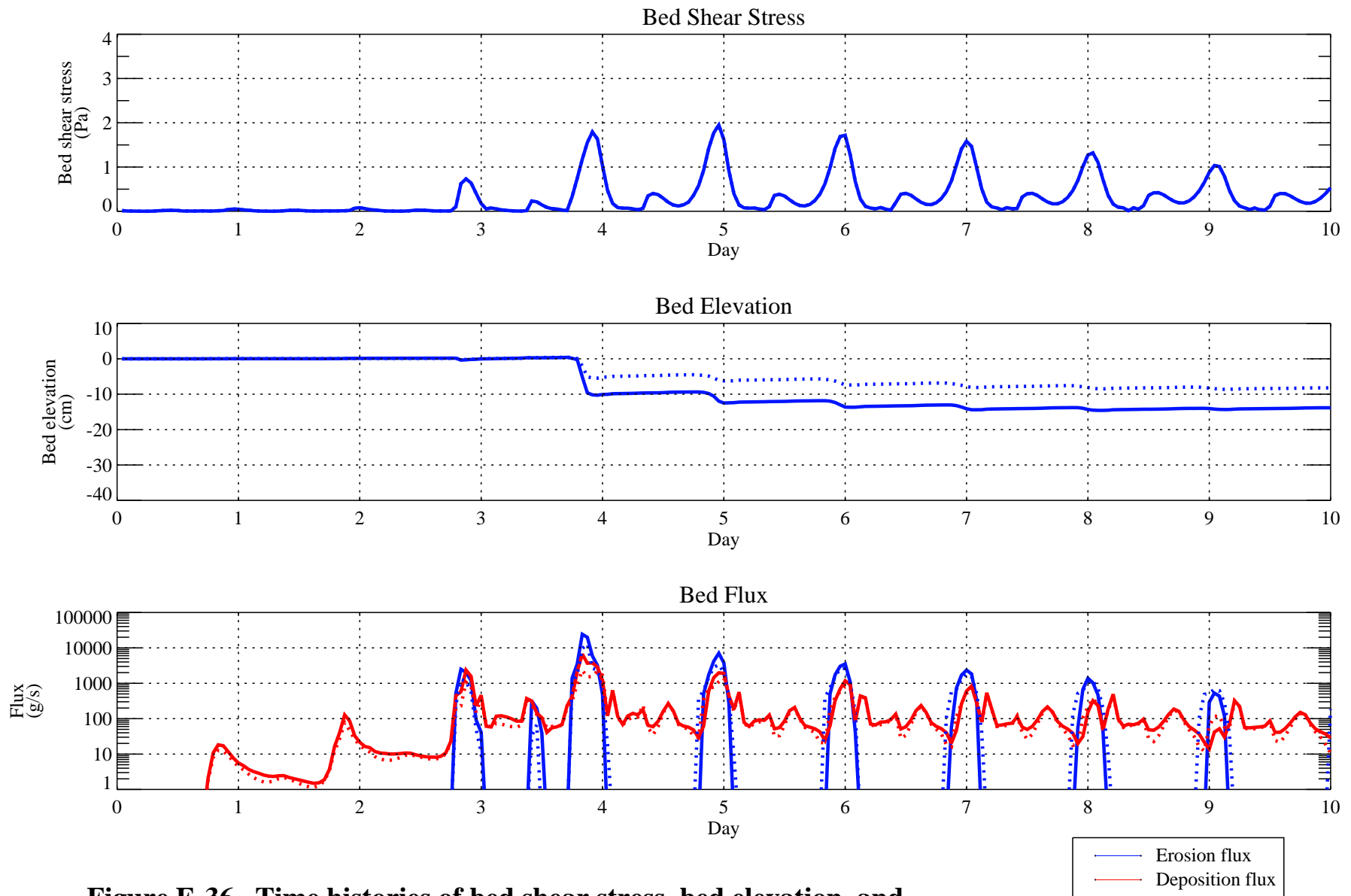
- > 10
- 6 - 10
- 2 - 6
- 0 - 2
- 0
- Navigation channel
- Shore line
- River mile
- Roads
- Neighborhoods
- Outside model domain
- Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

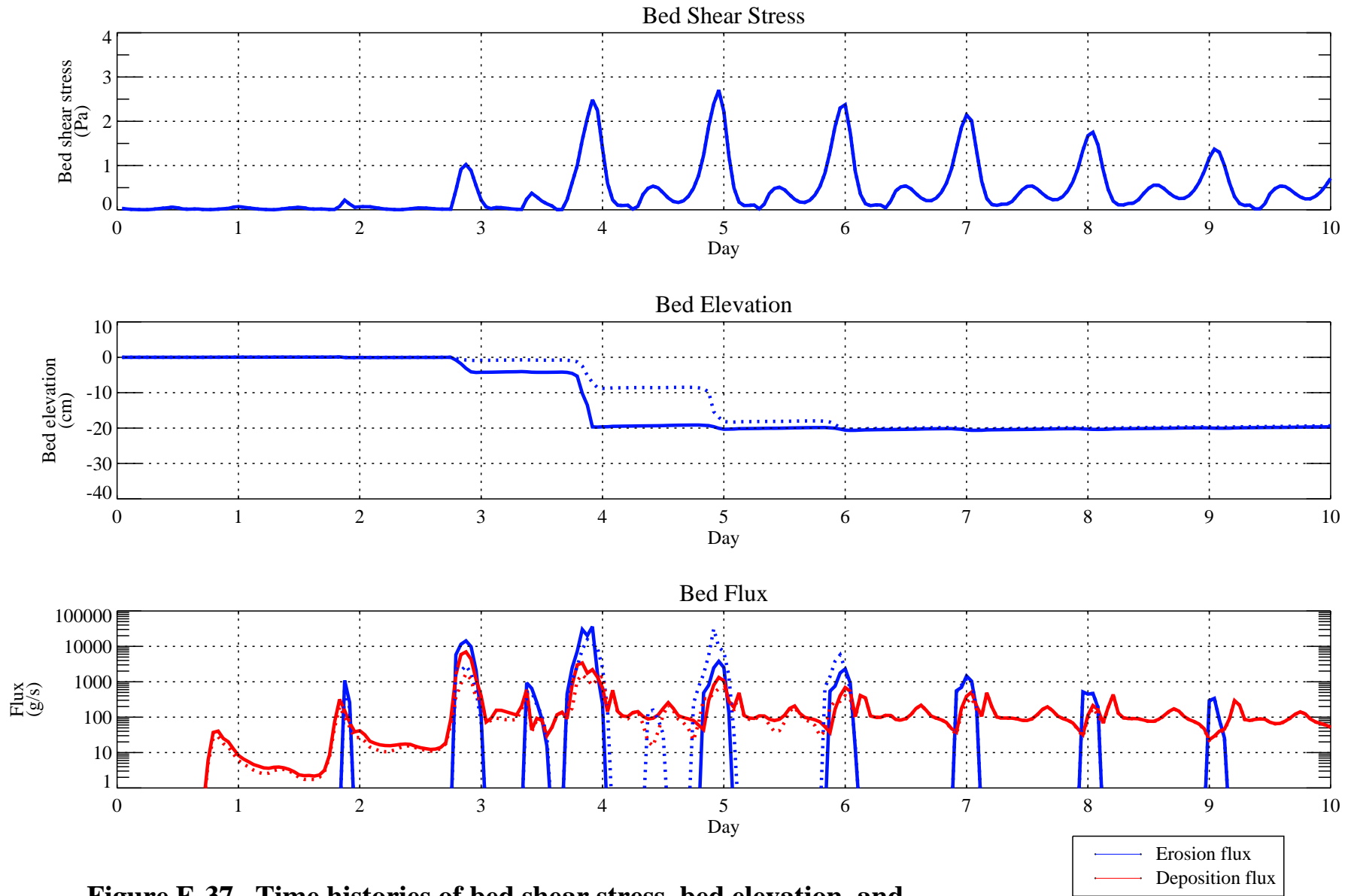
Figure E-35.  
Spatial distribution of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event: upper-bound erosion parameters.

June 2008

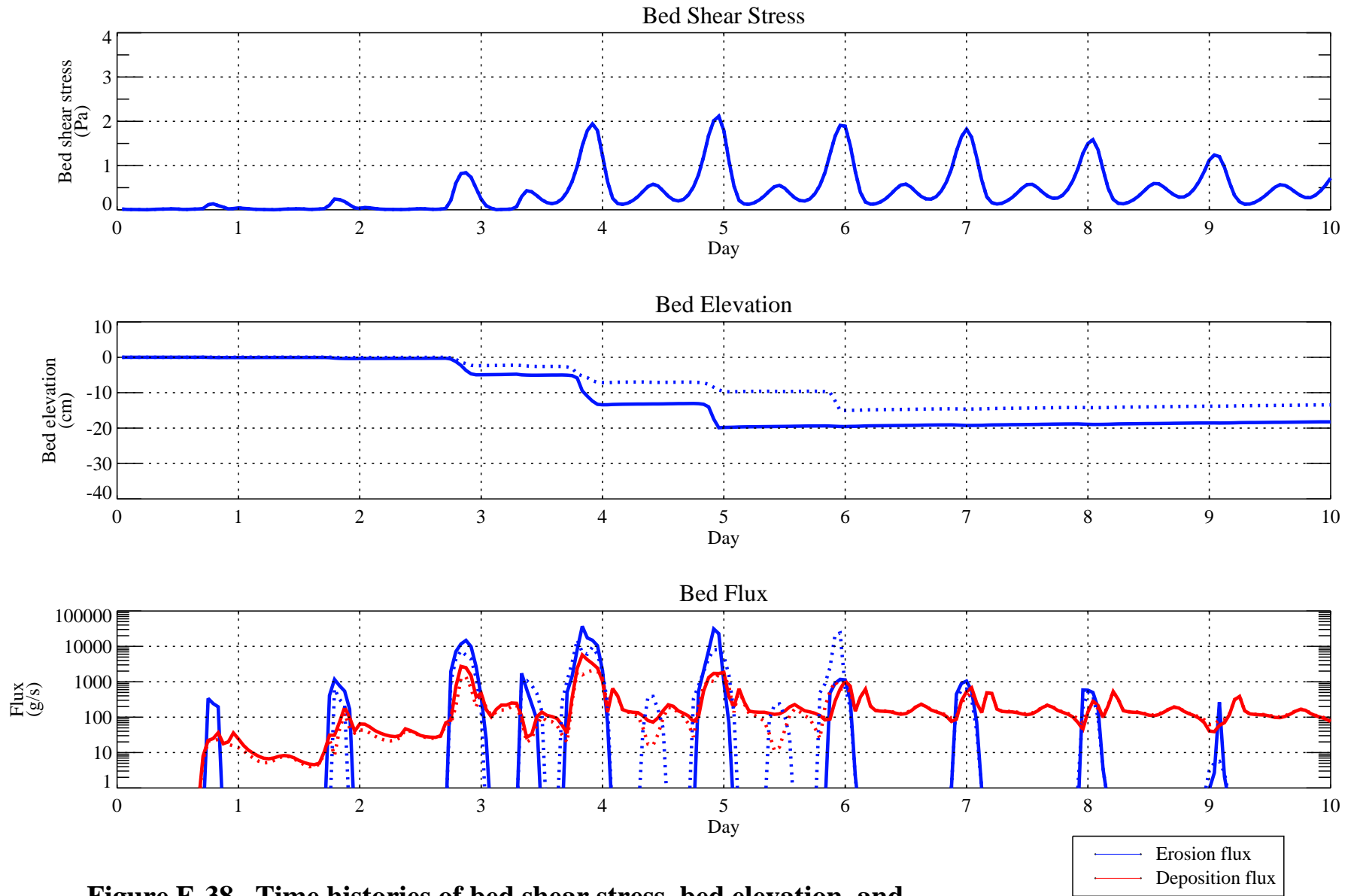




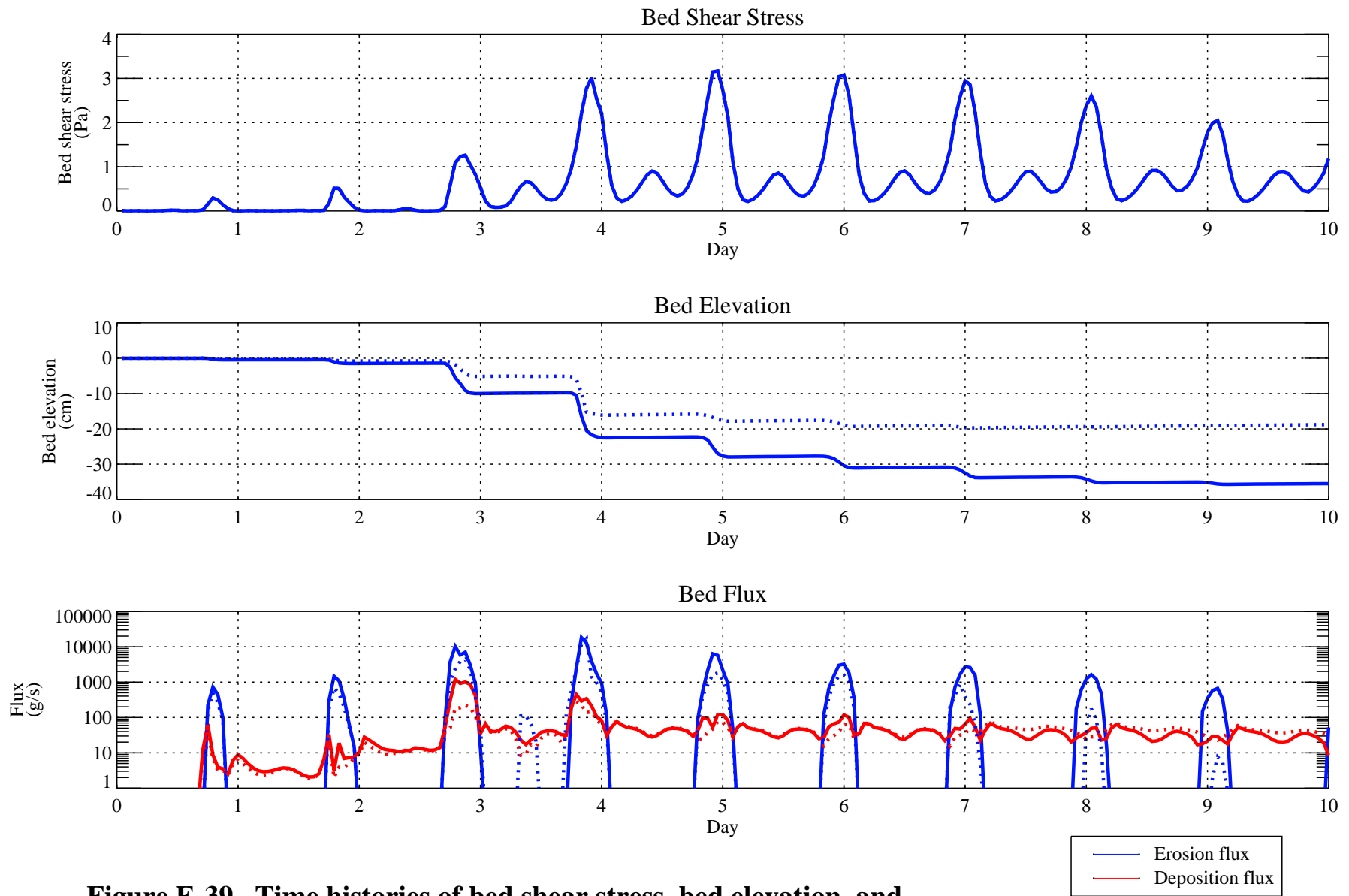
**Figure E-36. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85 (upper-bound erosion parameters). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



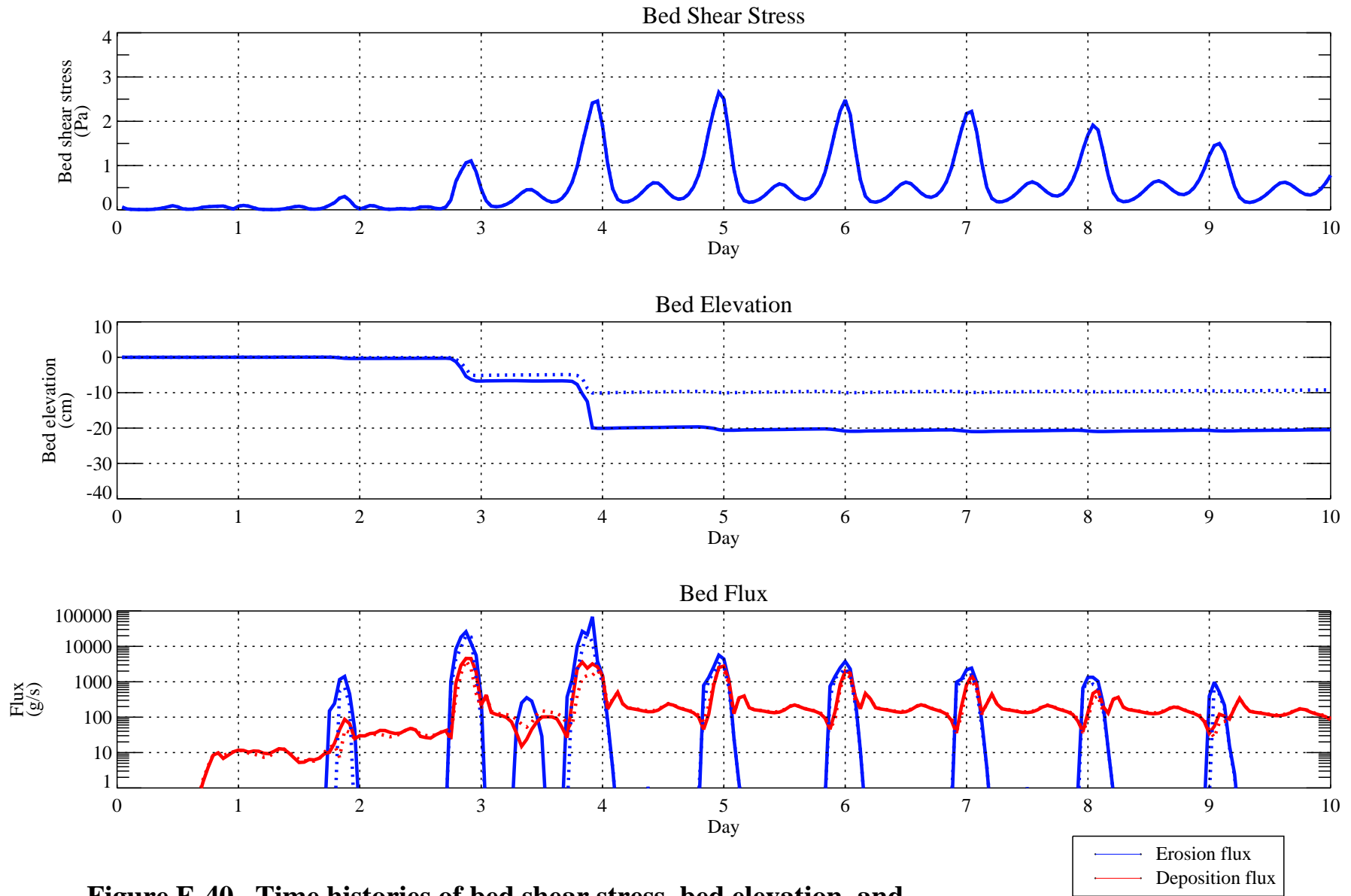
**Figure E-37. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96 (upper-bound erosion parameters). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-38. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10 (upper-bound erosion parameters). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

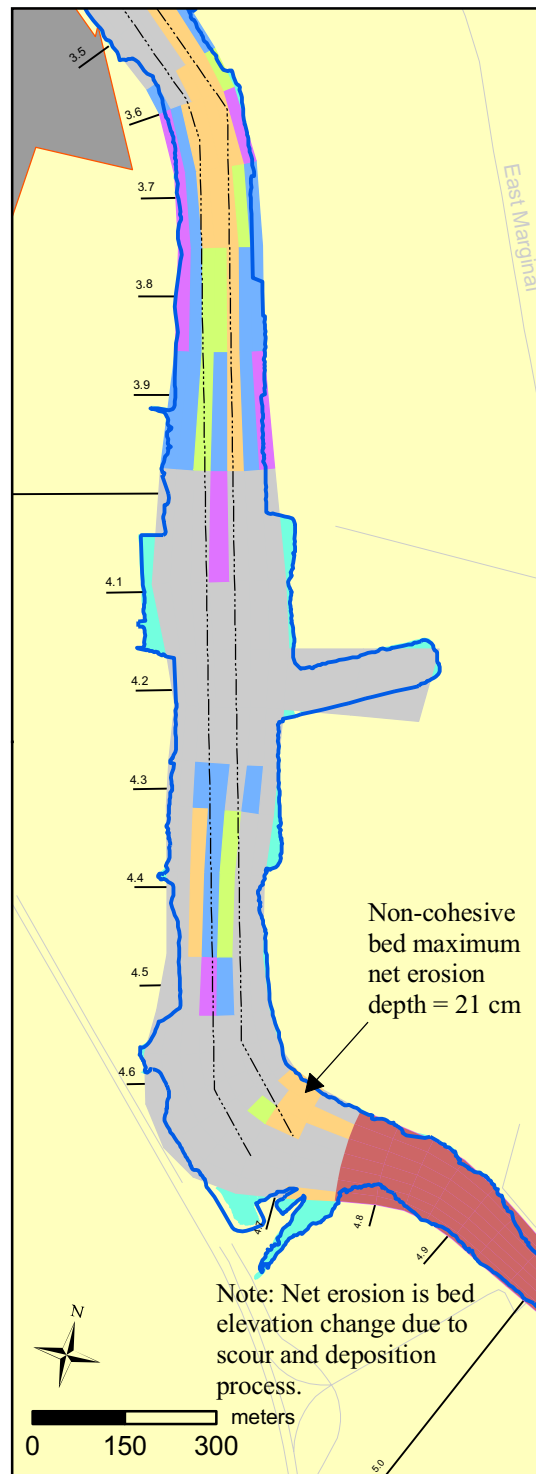
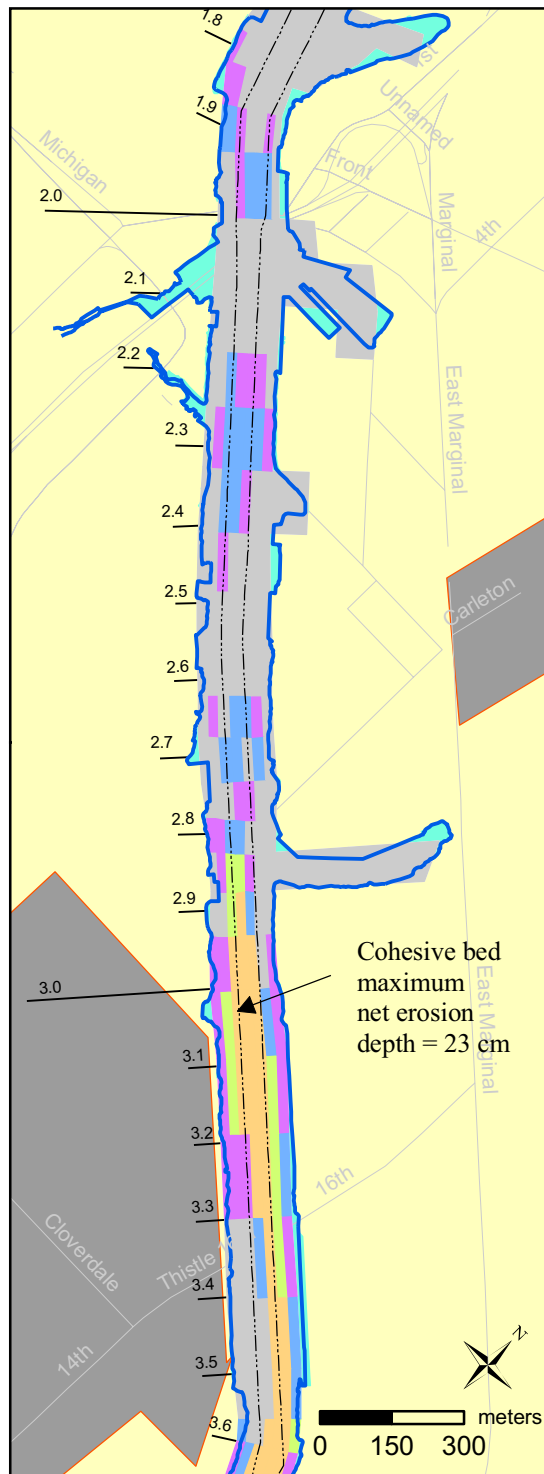
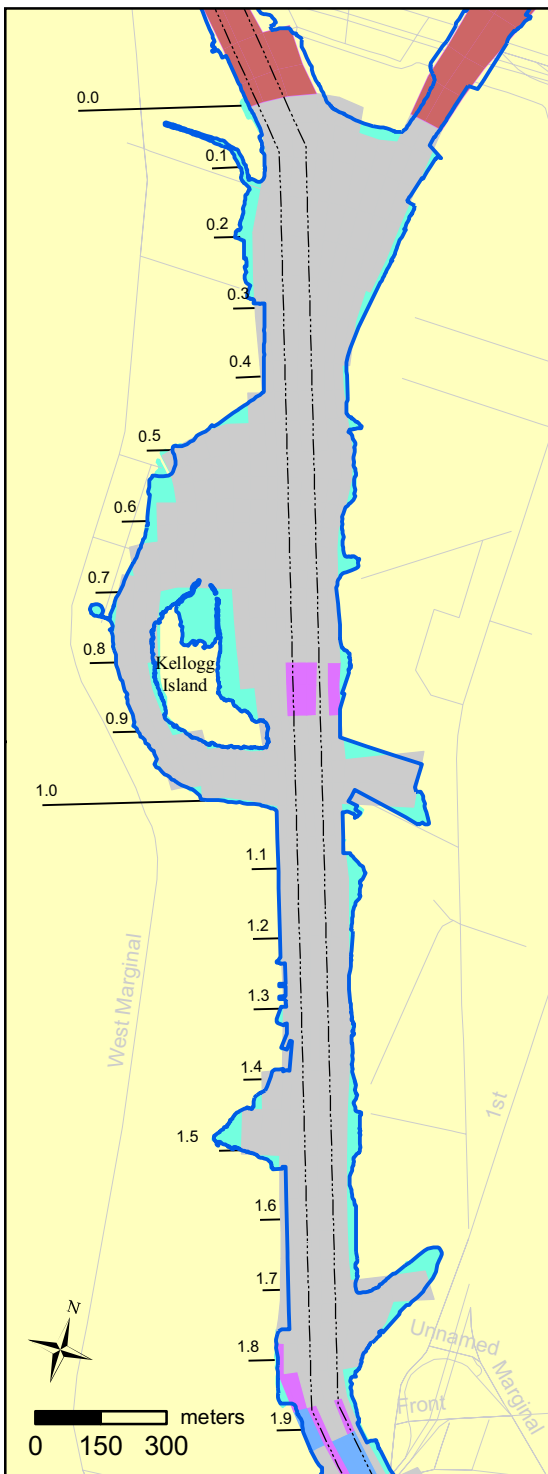


**Figure E-39. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60 (upper-bound erosion parameters). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

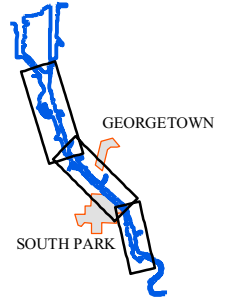


**Figure E-40. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80 (upper-bound erosion parameters). Dotted line represents the base case results.**





LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

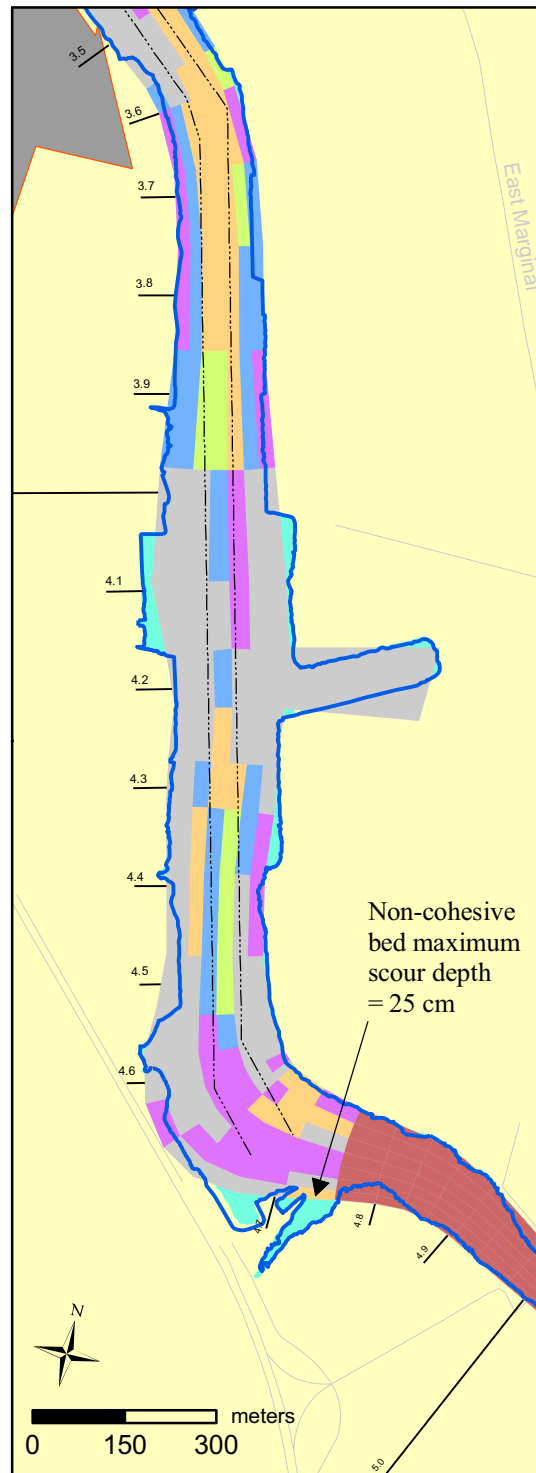
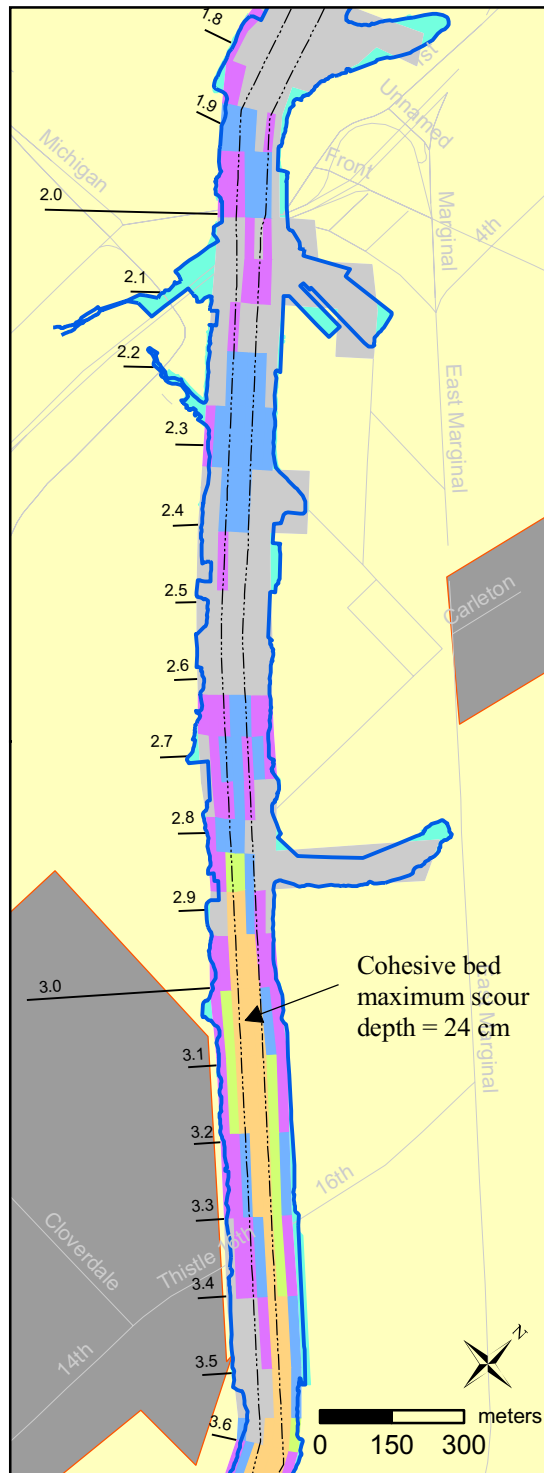
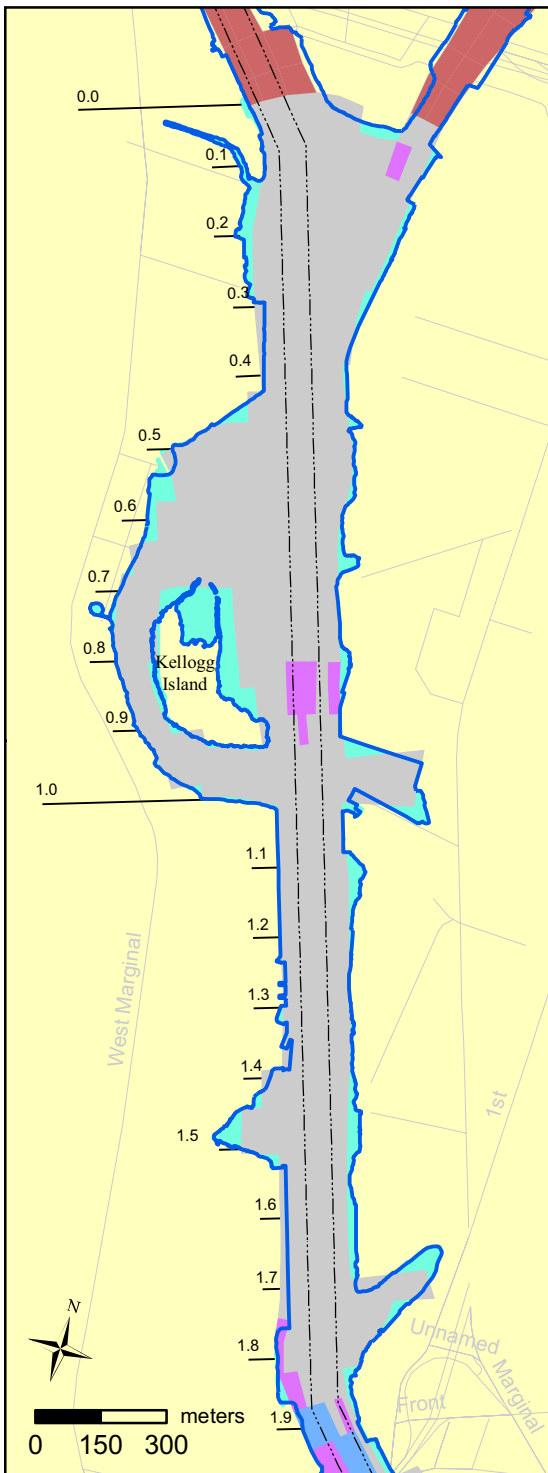
- Net erosion depth (cm)
- > 10
  - 6 - 10
  - 2 - 6
  - 0 - 2
  - Net deposition
  - Navigation channel
  - Shore line
  - River miles
  - Roads
  - Neighborhoods
  - Outside model domain
  - Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

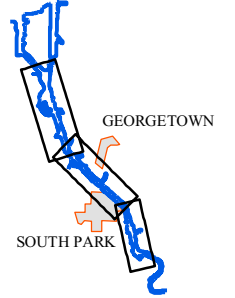
Figure E-41. Spatial distribution of predicted net erosion depth during 100-year high-flow event: lower-bound upstream sediment load.

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LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

Maximum scour depth (cm)

> 10

6 - 10

2 - 6

0 - 2

0

Navigation channel

Shore line

River mile

Roads

Neighborhoods

Outside model domain

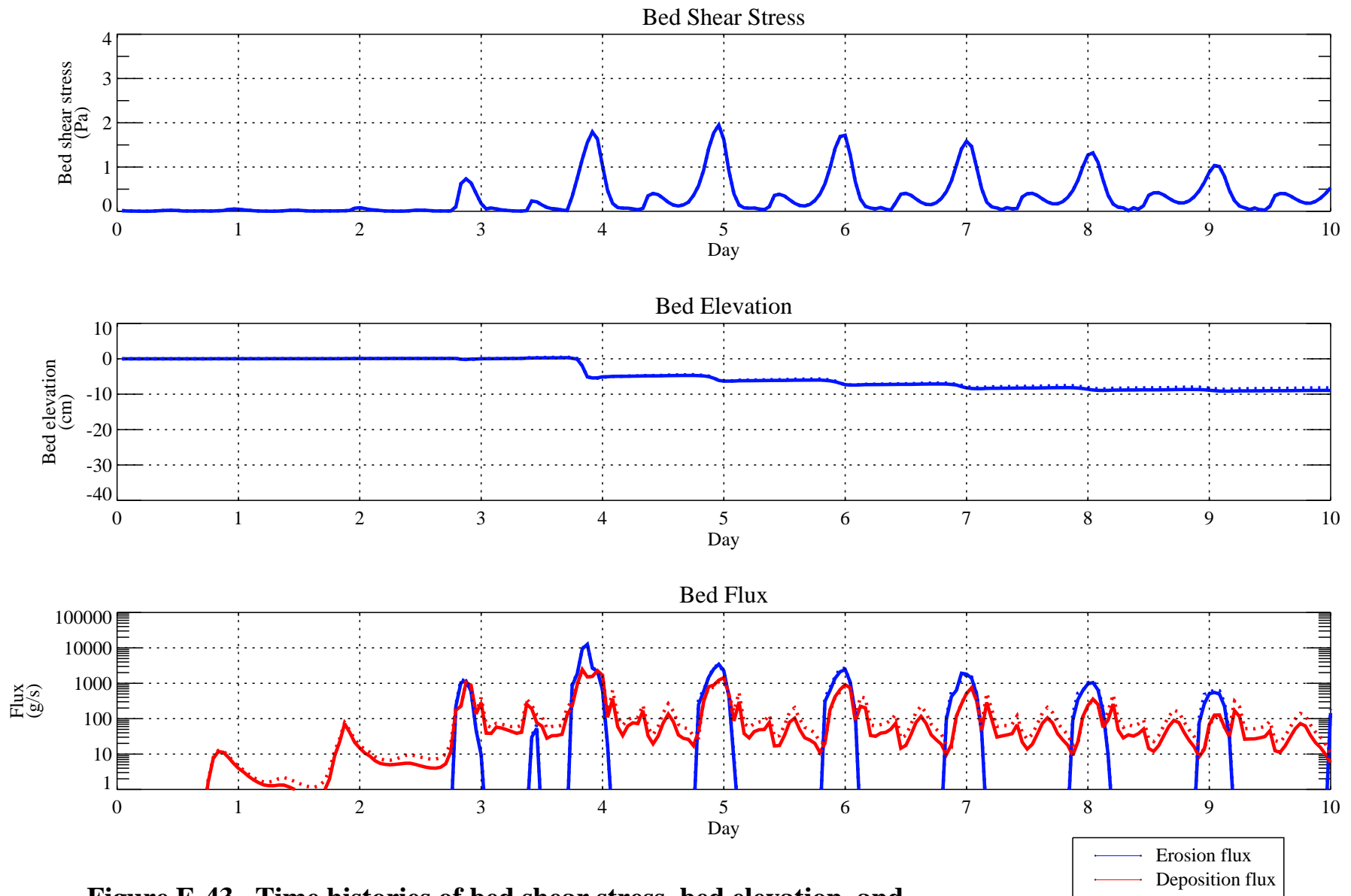
Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

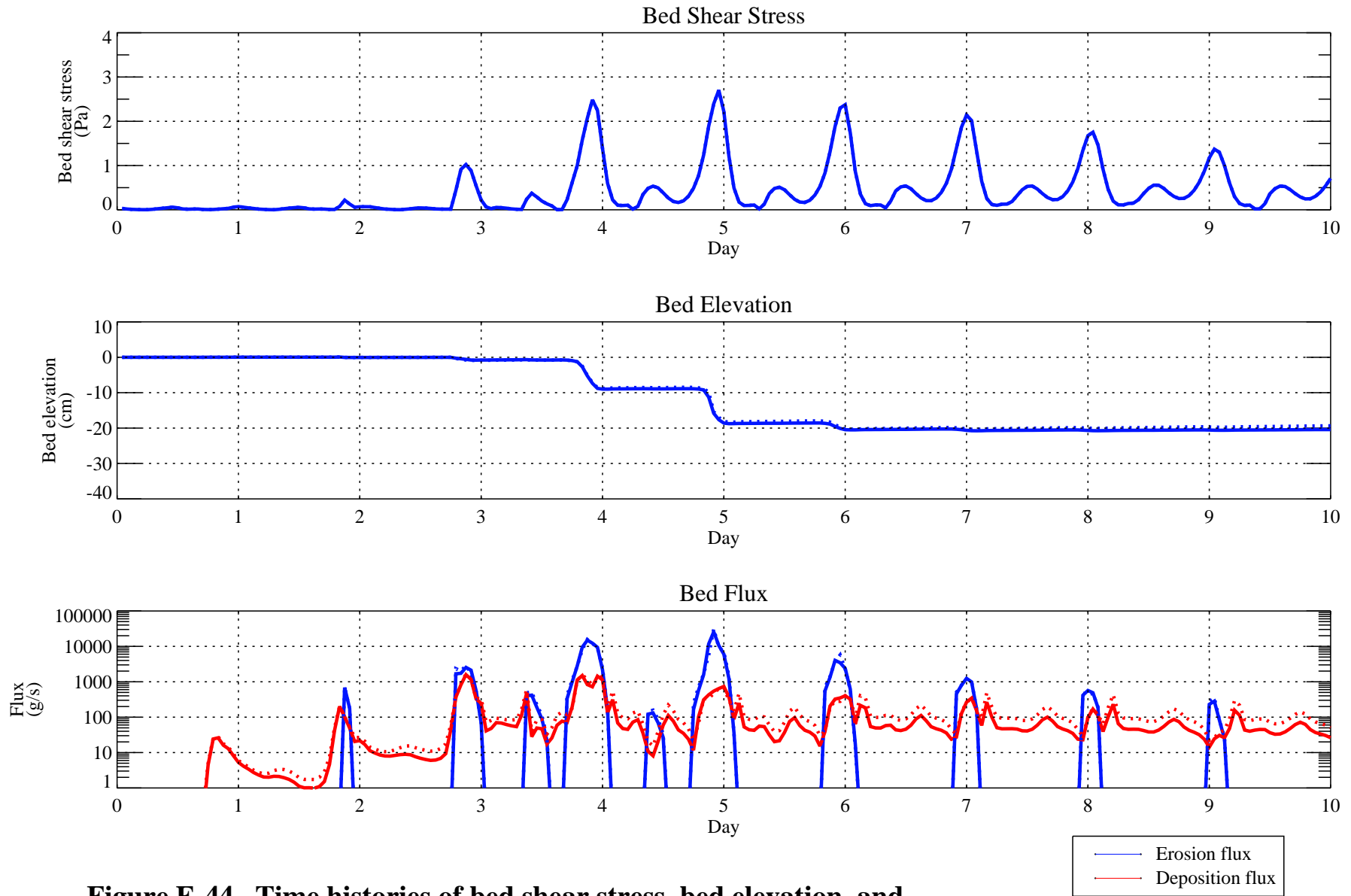
Figure E-42.  
Spatial distribution of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event: lower-bound upstream sediment load.

June 2008

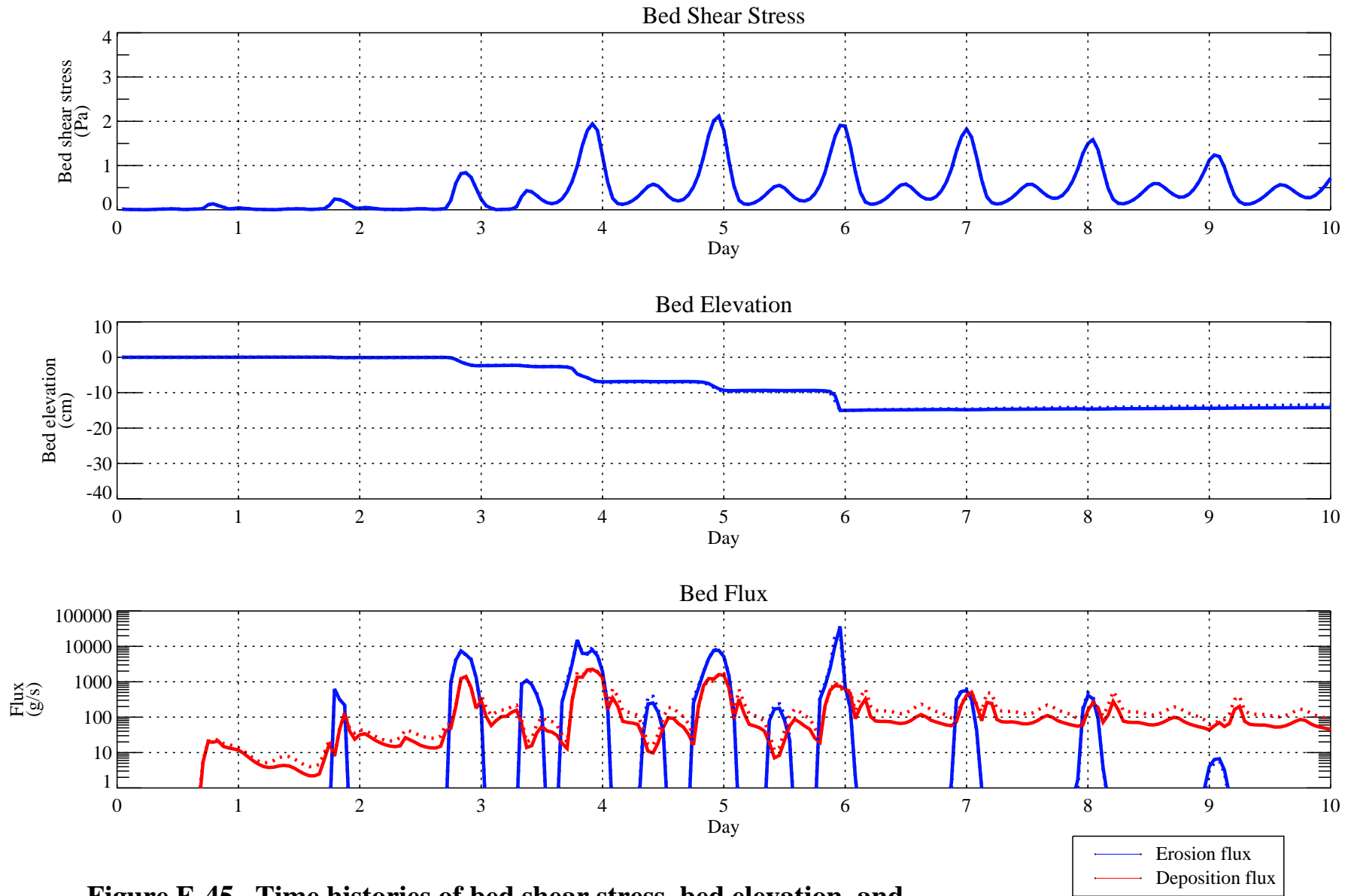




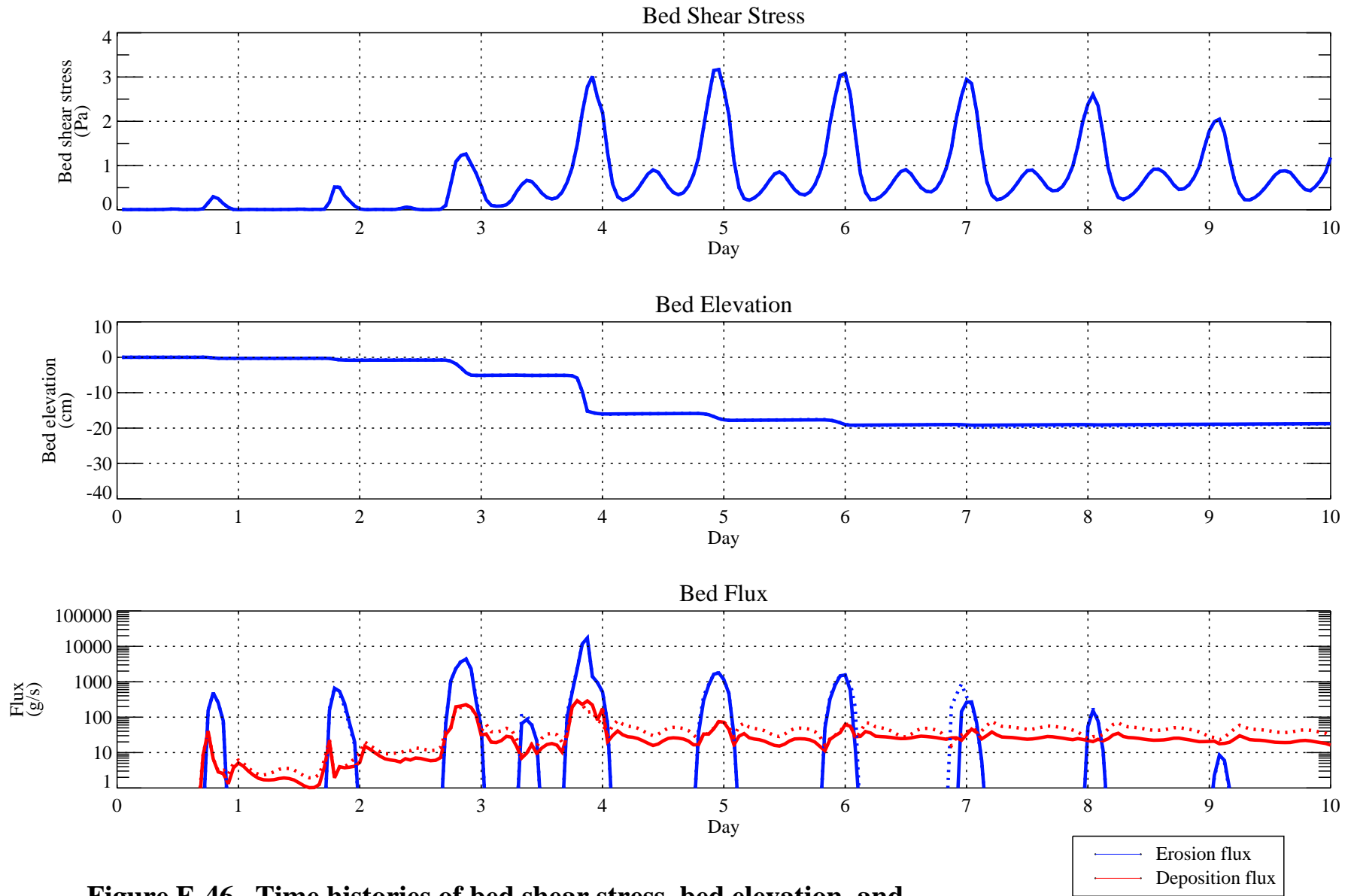
**Figure E-43. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85 (lower-bound upstream sediment load). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



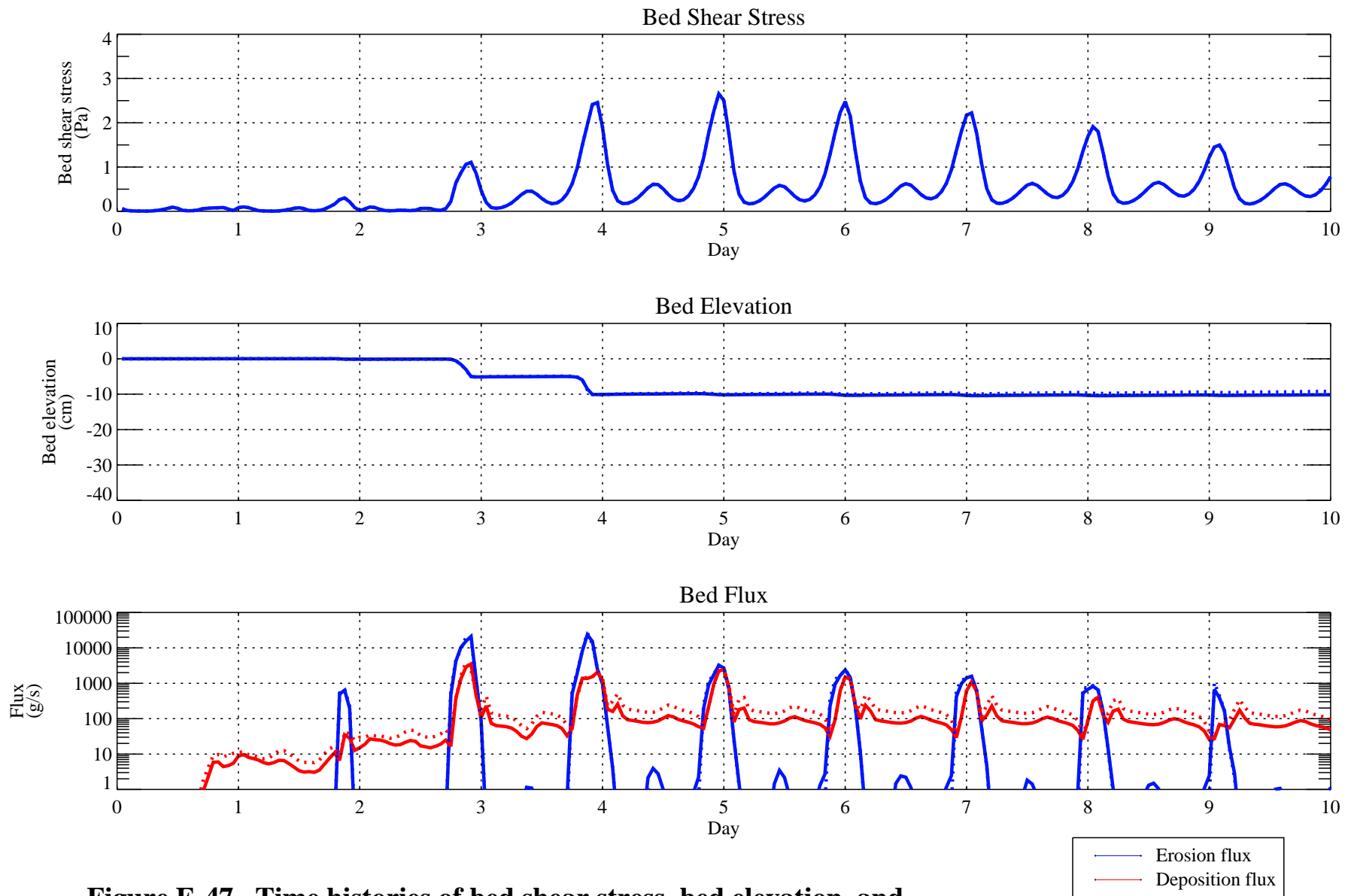
**Figure E-44. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96 (lower-bound upstream sediment load). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



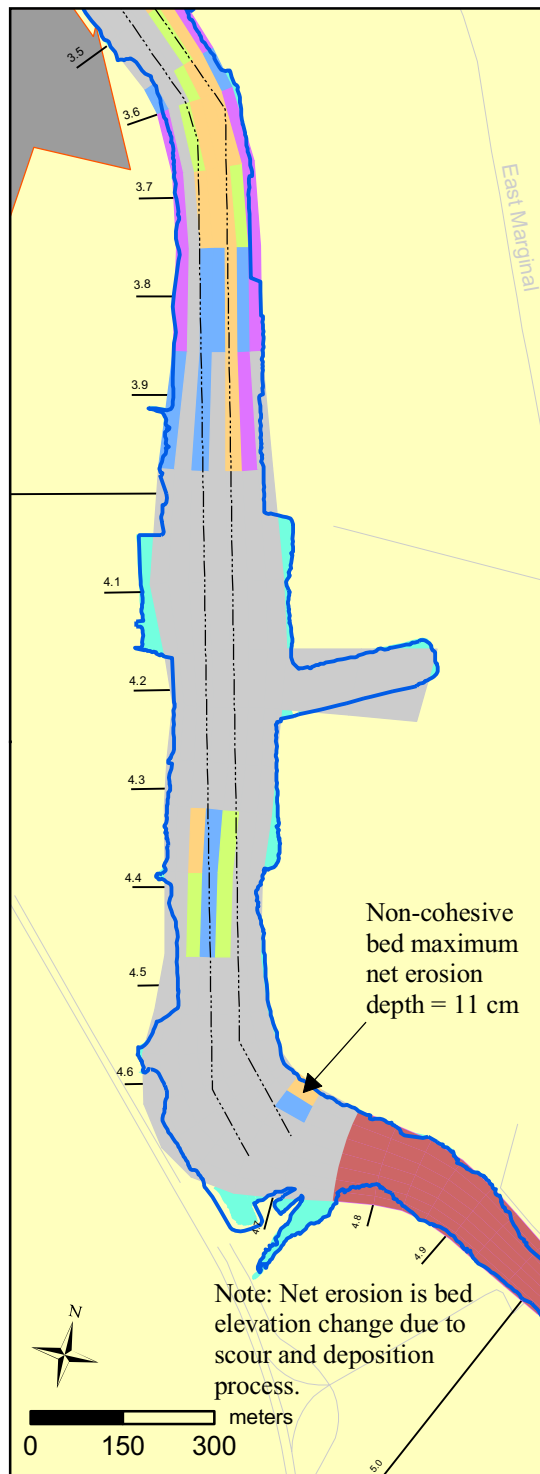
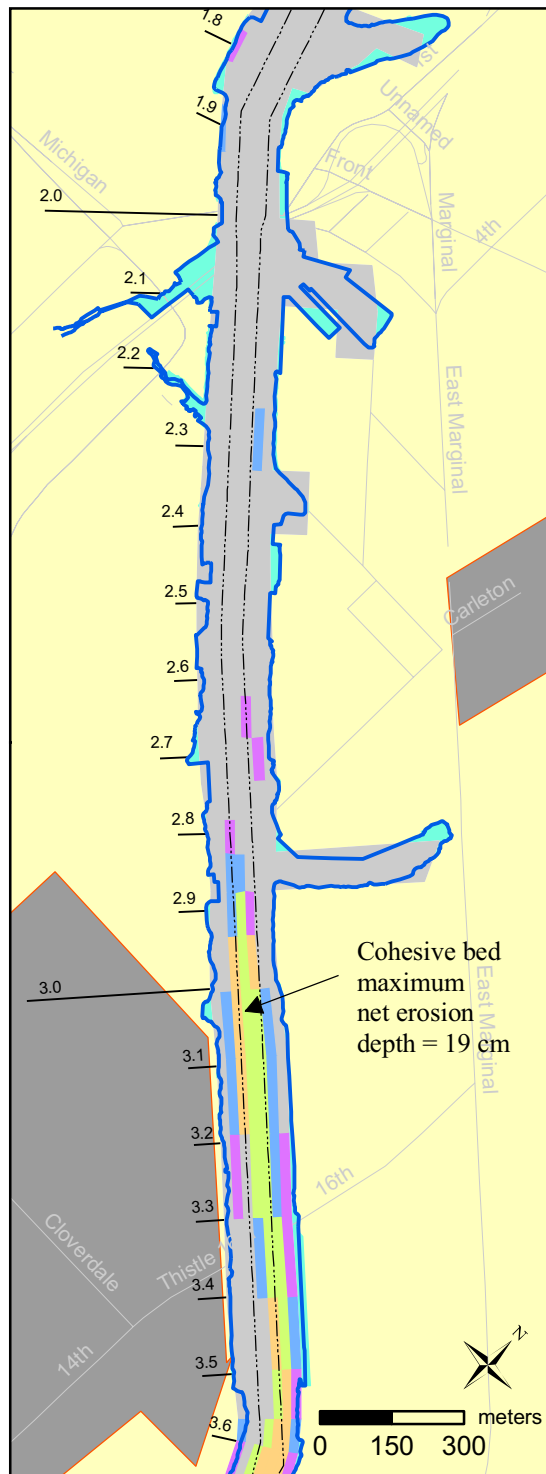
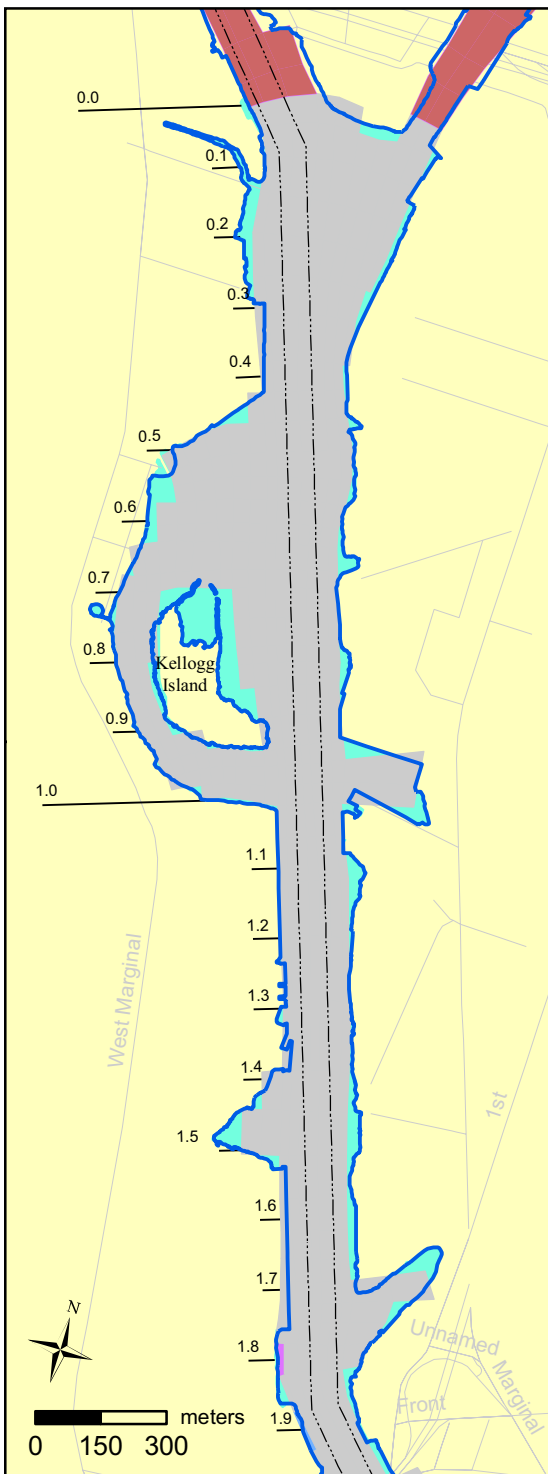
**Figure E-45. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10 (lower-bound upstream sediment load). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



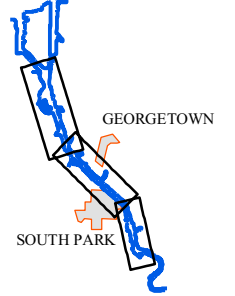
**Figure E-46. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60 (lower-bound upstream sediment load). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-47. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80 (lower-bound upstream sediment load). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

- Net erosion depth (cm)
- > 10
  - 6 - 10
  - 2 - 6
  - 0 - 2
  - Net deposition
  - Navigation channel
  - Shore line
  - River miles
  - Roads
  - Neighborhoods
  - Outside model domain
  - Hard bottom area

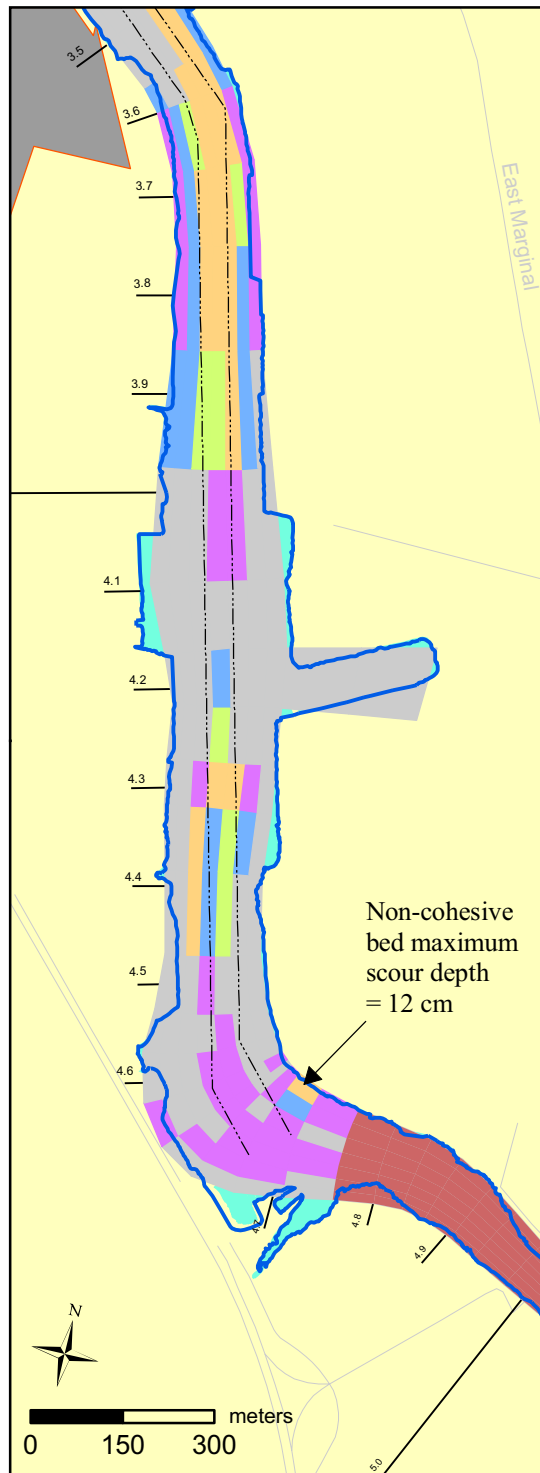
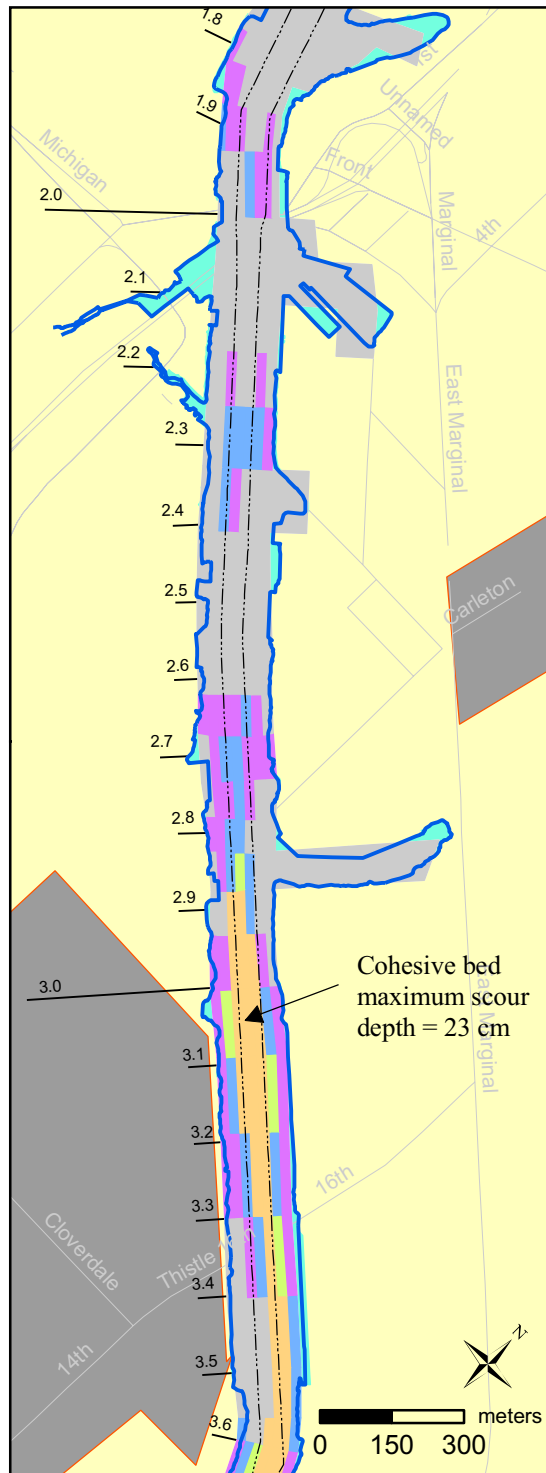
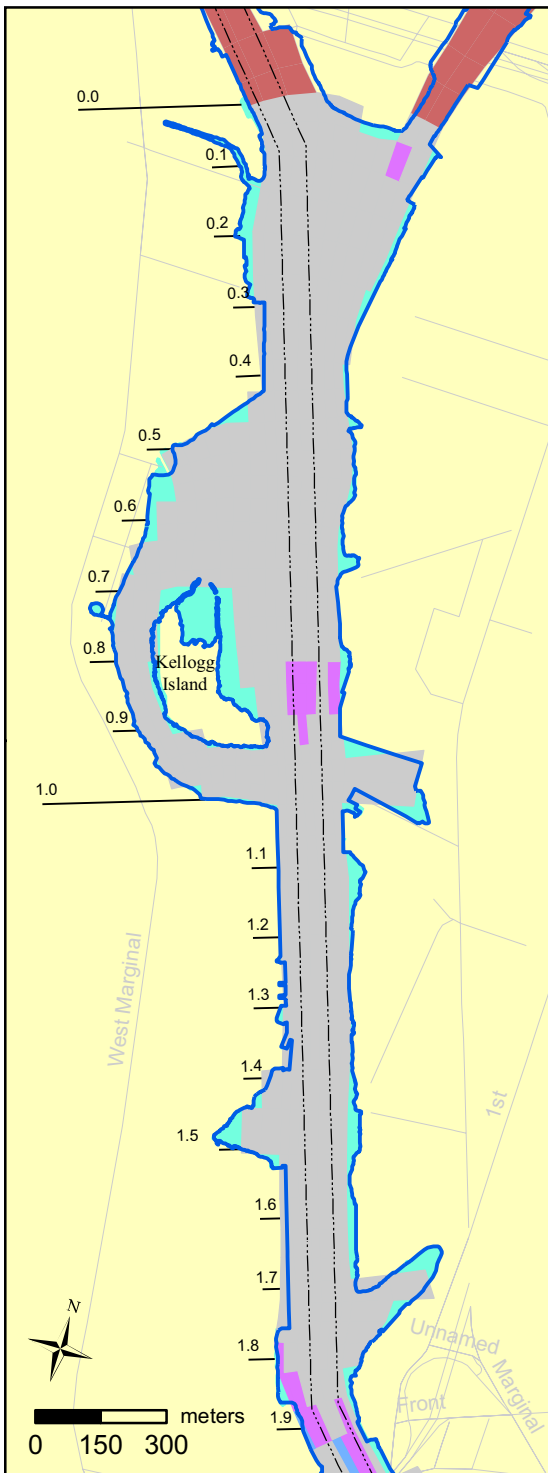
**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

Figure E-48. Spatial distribution of predicted net erosion depth during 100-year high-flow event: upper-bound upstream sediment load.

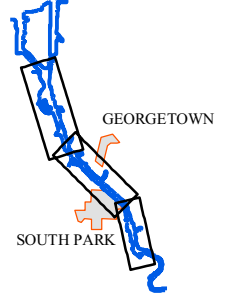
June 2008







LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

Maximum scour depth (cm)

> 10

6 - 10

2 - 6

0 - 2

0

Navigation channel

Shore line

River mile

Roads

Neighborhoods

Outside model domain

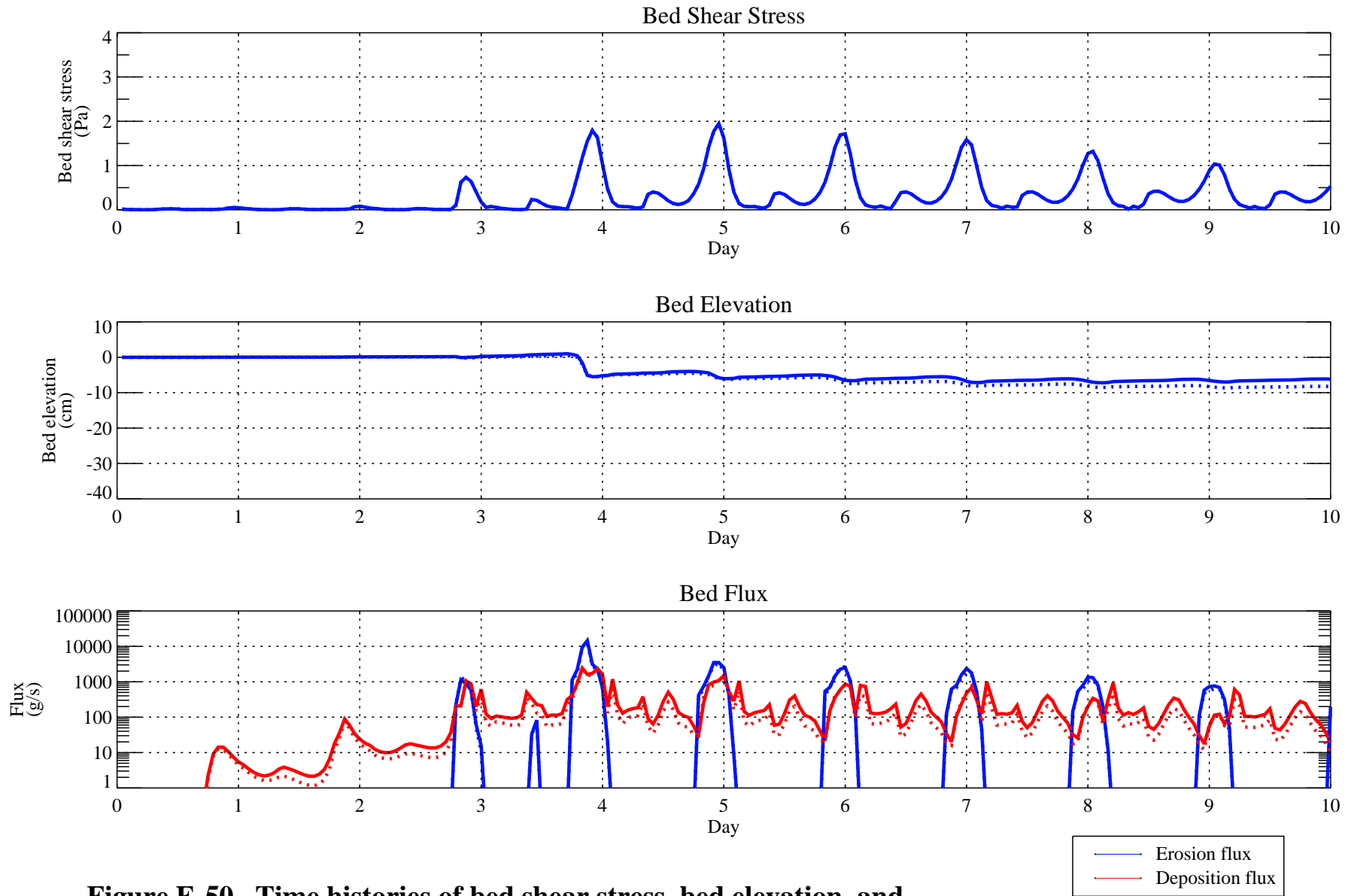
Hard bottom area

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA

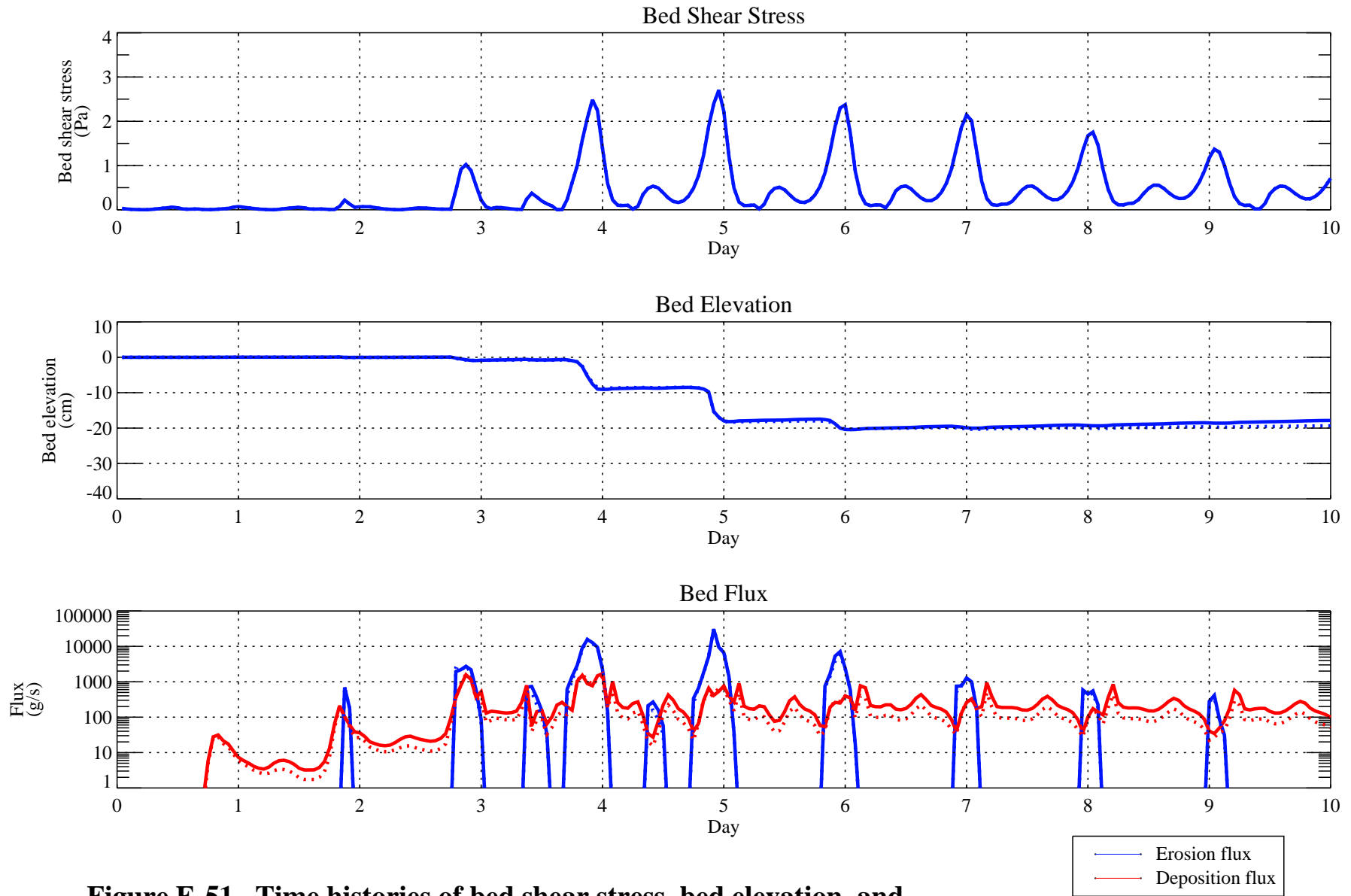
Figure E-49. Spatial distribution of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event: upper-bound upstream sediment load.

June 2008

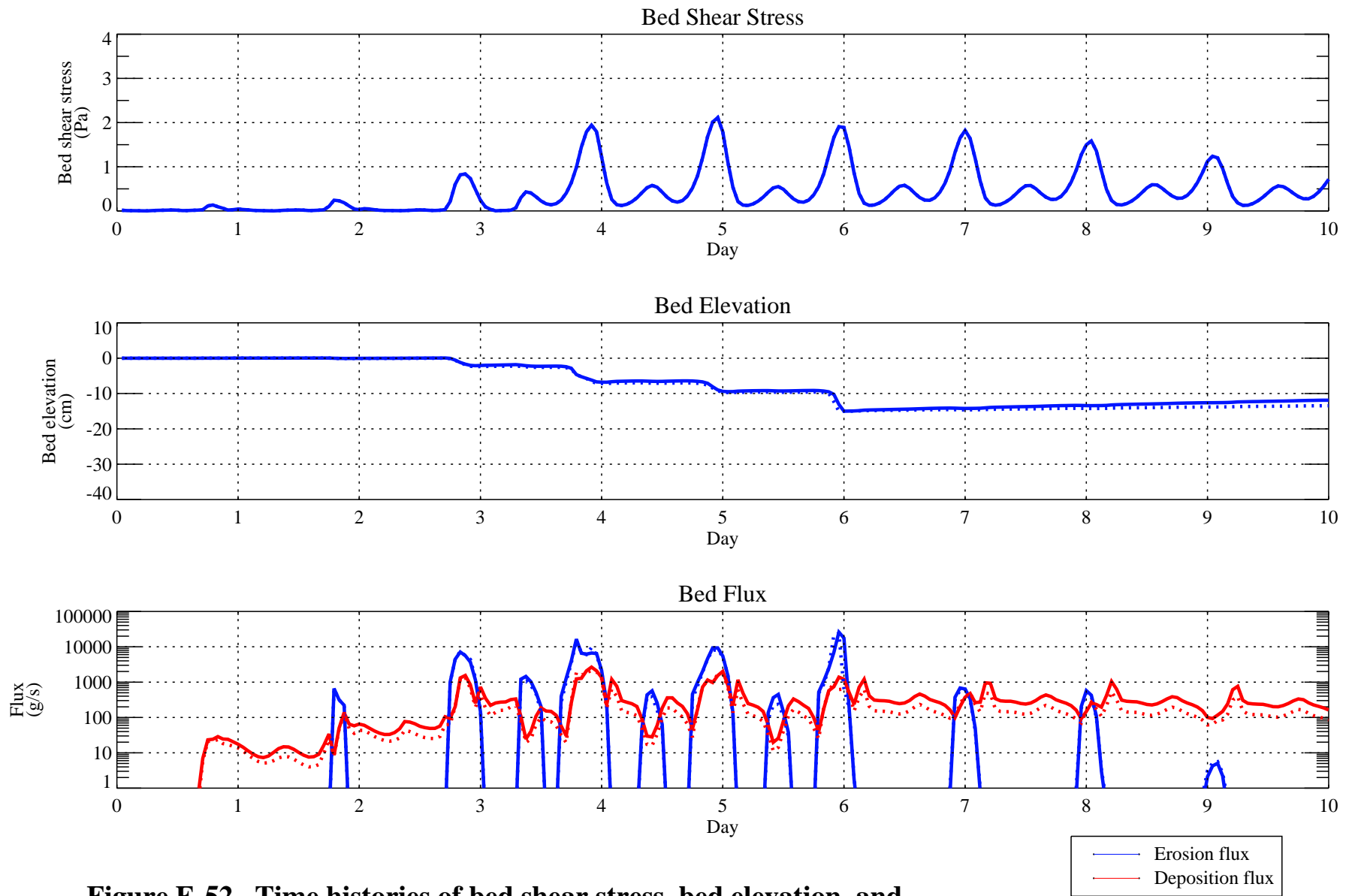




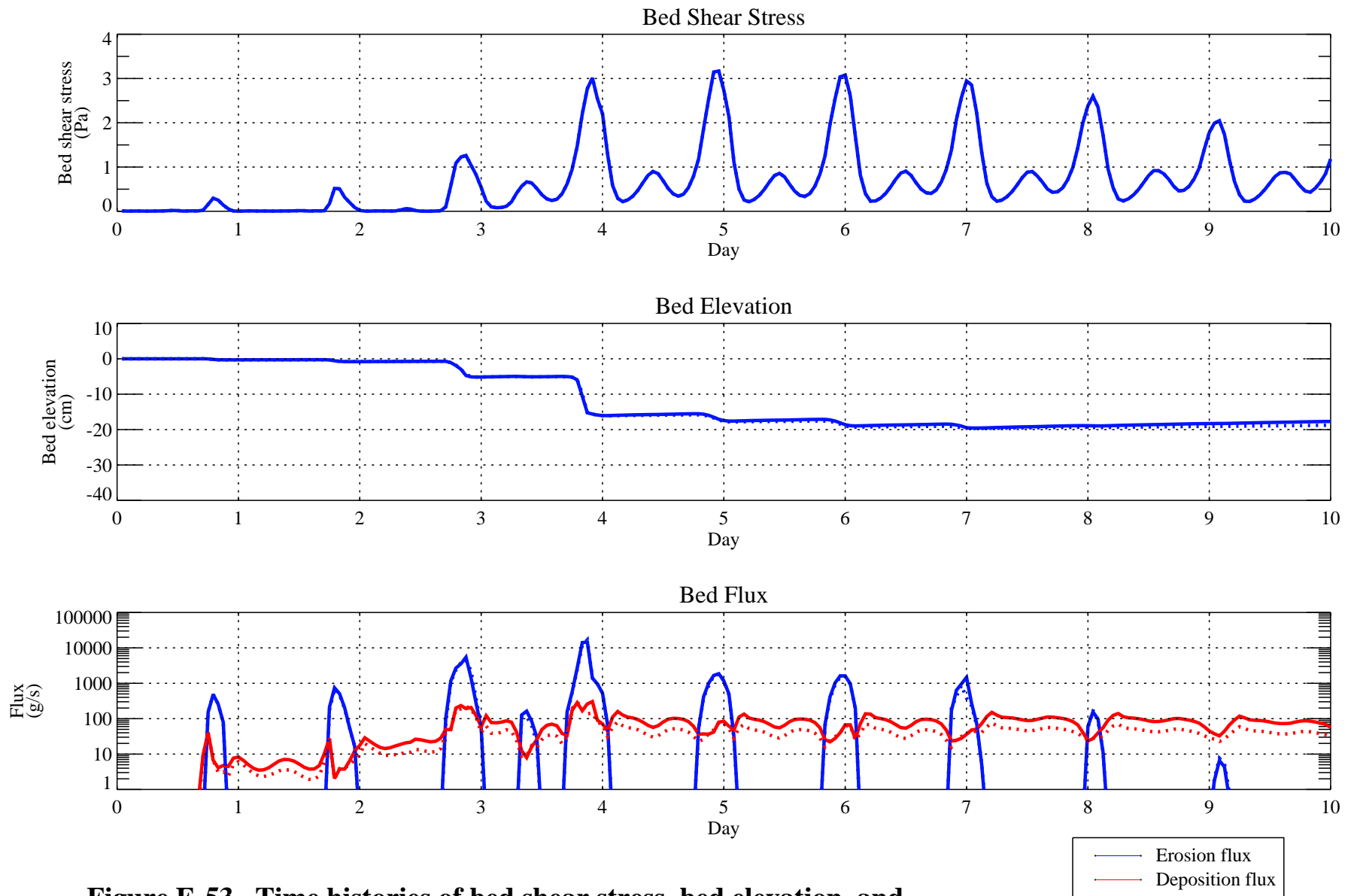
**Figure E-50. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85 (upper-bound upstream sediment load). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



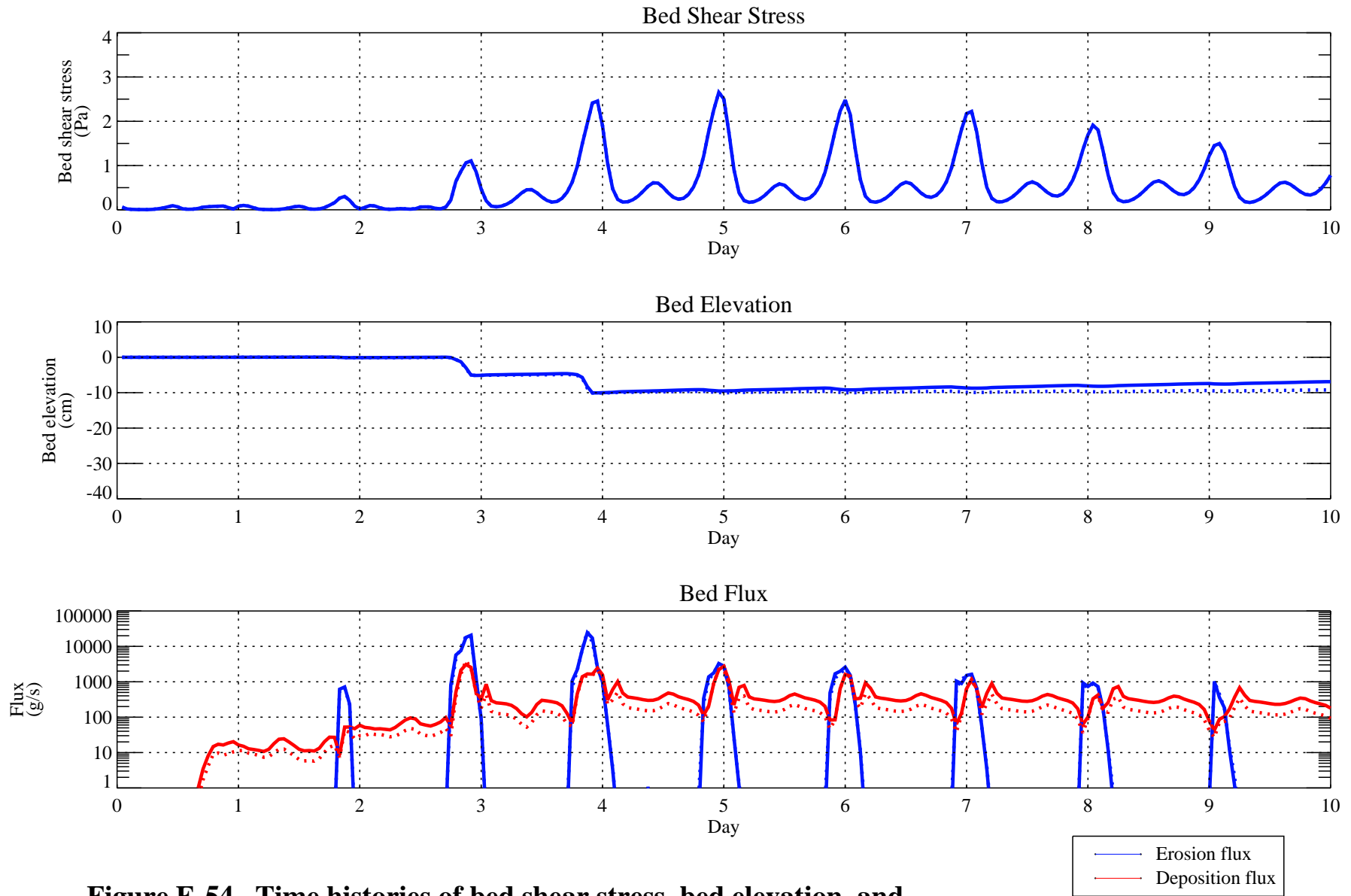
**Figure E-51. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96 (upper-bound upstream sediment load). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



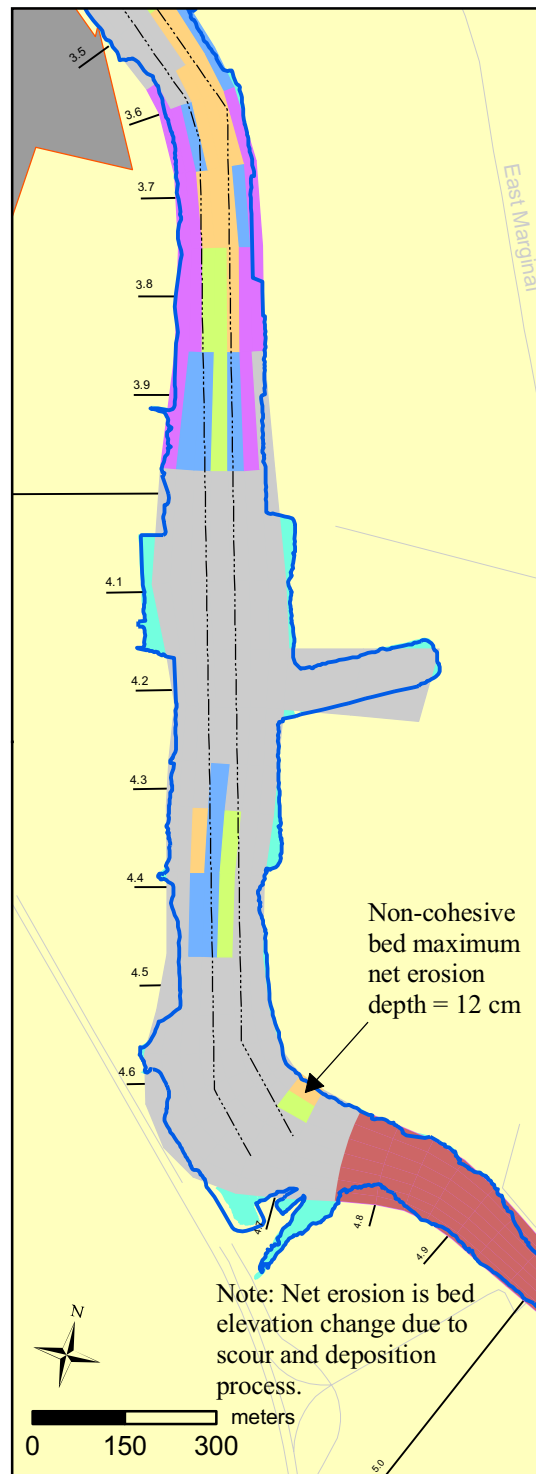
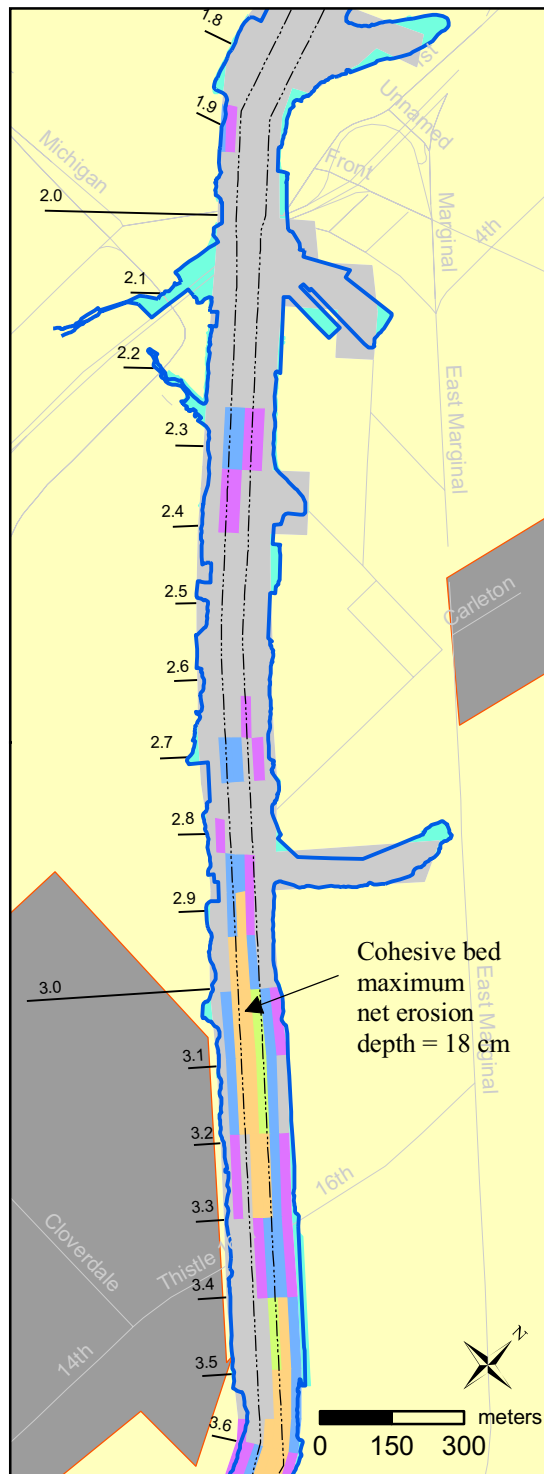
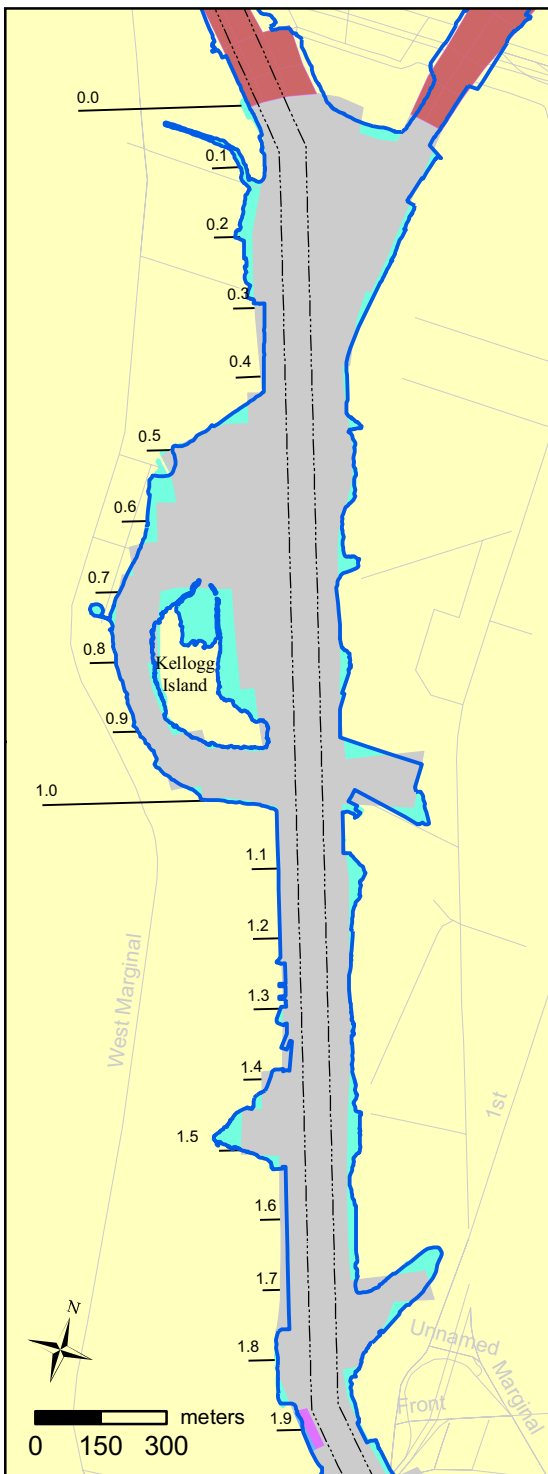
**Figure E-52. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10 (upper-bound upstream sediment load). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



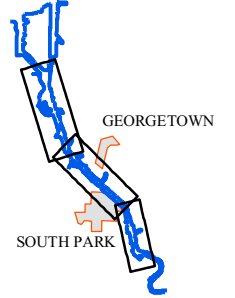
**Figure E-53. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60 (upper-bound upstream sediment load). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-54. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80 (upper-bound upstream sediment load). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

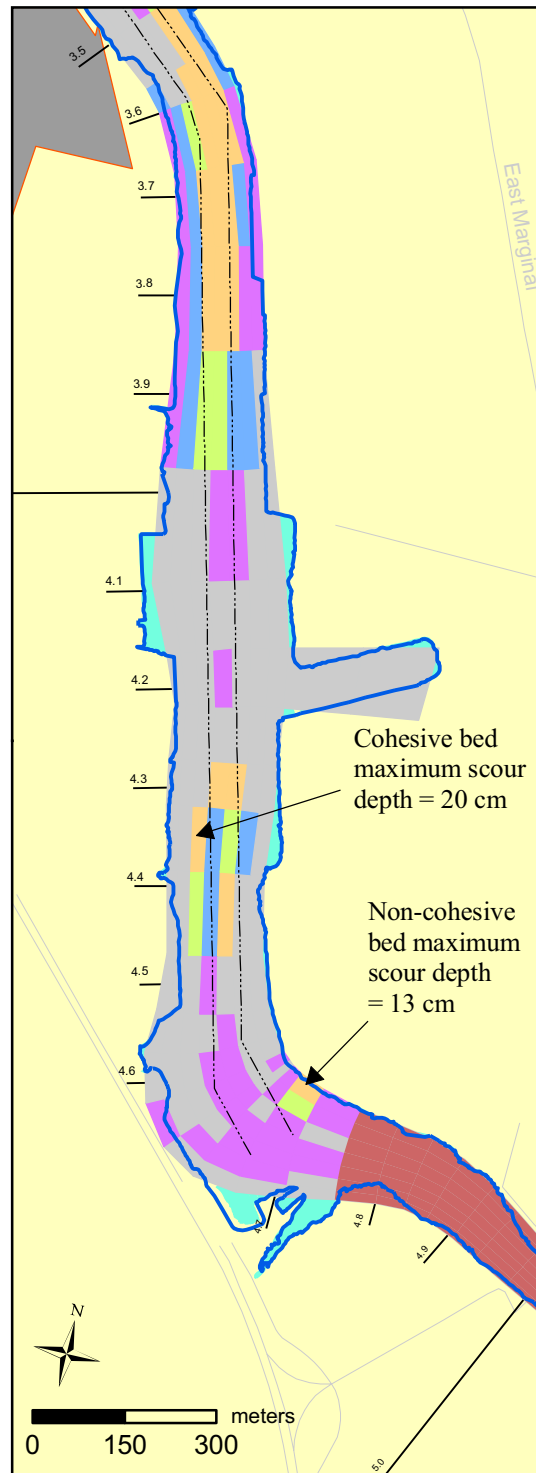
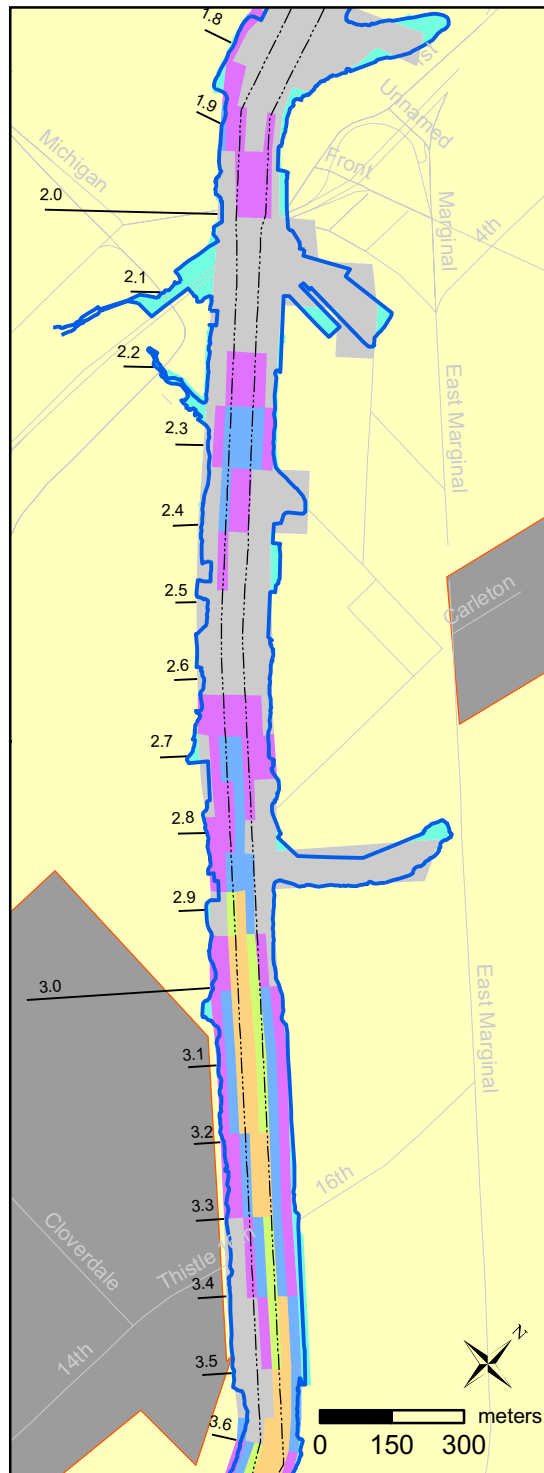
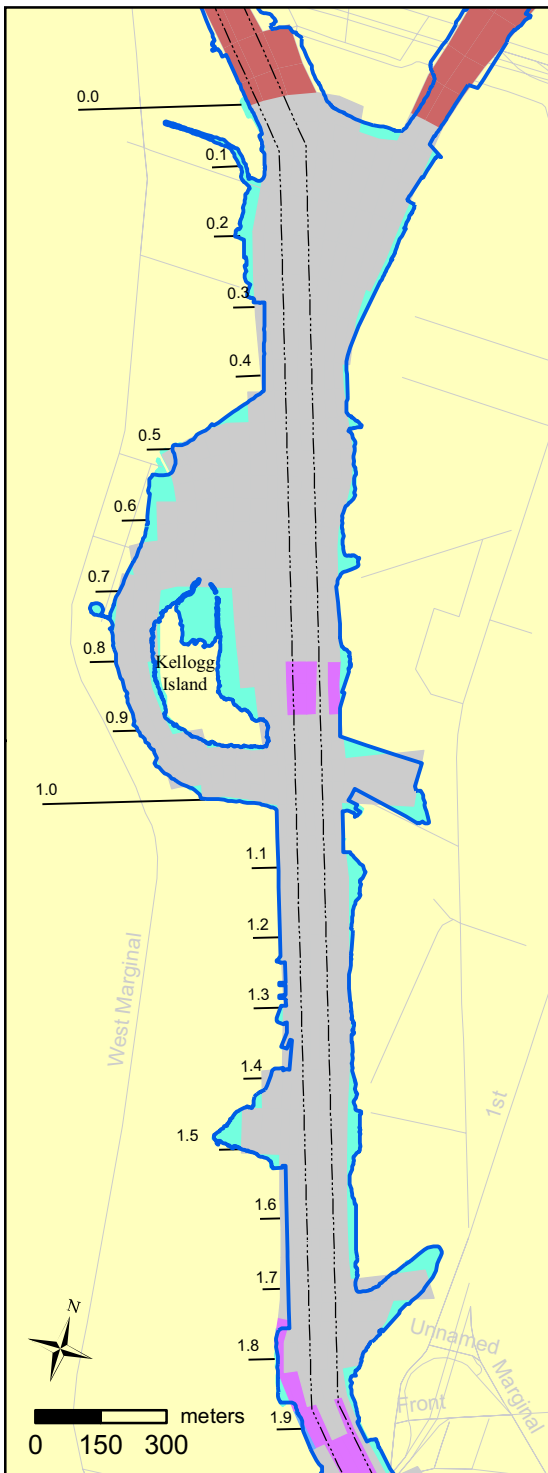
- Net erosion depth (cm)
- > 10
  - 6 - 10
  - 2 - 6
  - 0 - 2
  - Net deposition
  - Navigation channel
  - Shore line
  - River miles
  - Roads
  - Neighborhoods
  - Outside model domain
  - Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

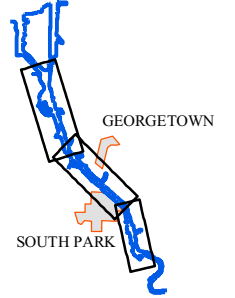
Figure E-55. Spatial distribution of predicted net erosion depth during 100-year high-flow event: lower-bound effective bed roughness.

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LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

Maximum scour depth (cm)

> 10

6 - 10

2 - 6

0 - 2

0

Navigation channel

Shore line

River mile

Roads

Neighborhoods

Outside model domain

Hard bottom area

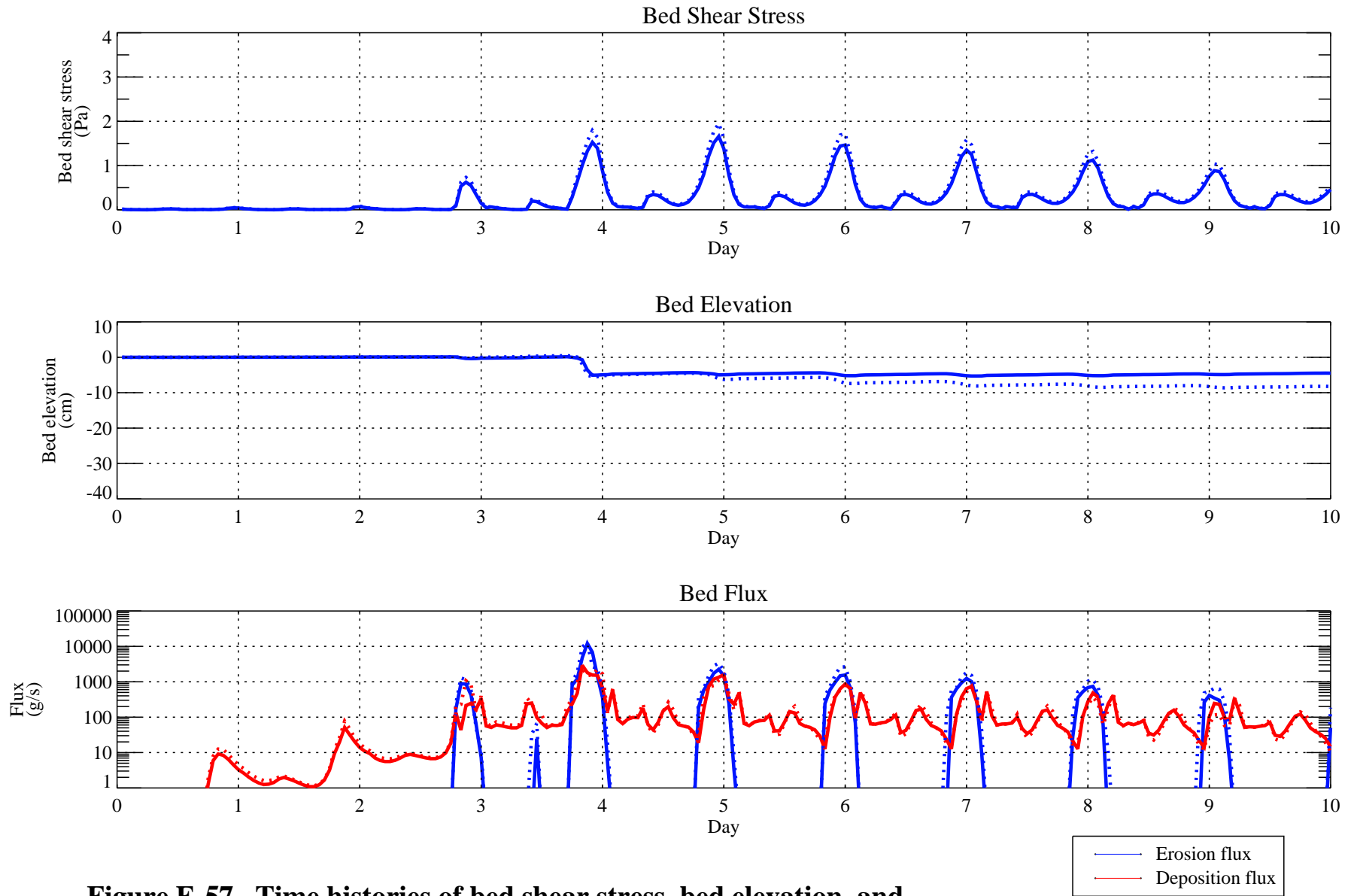
**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

Figure E-56.  
Spatial distribution of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event:  
lower-bound effective bed roughness.

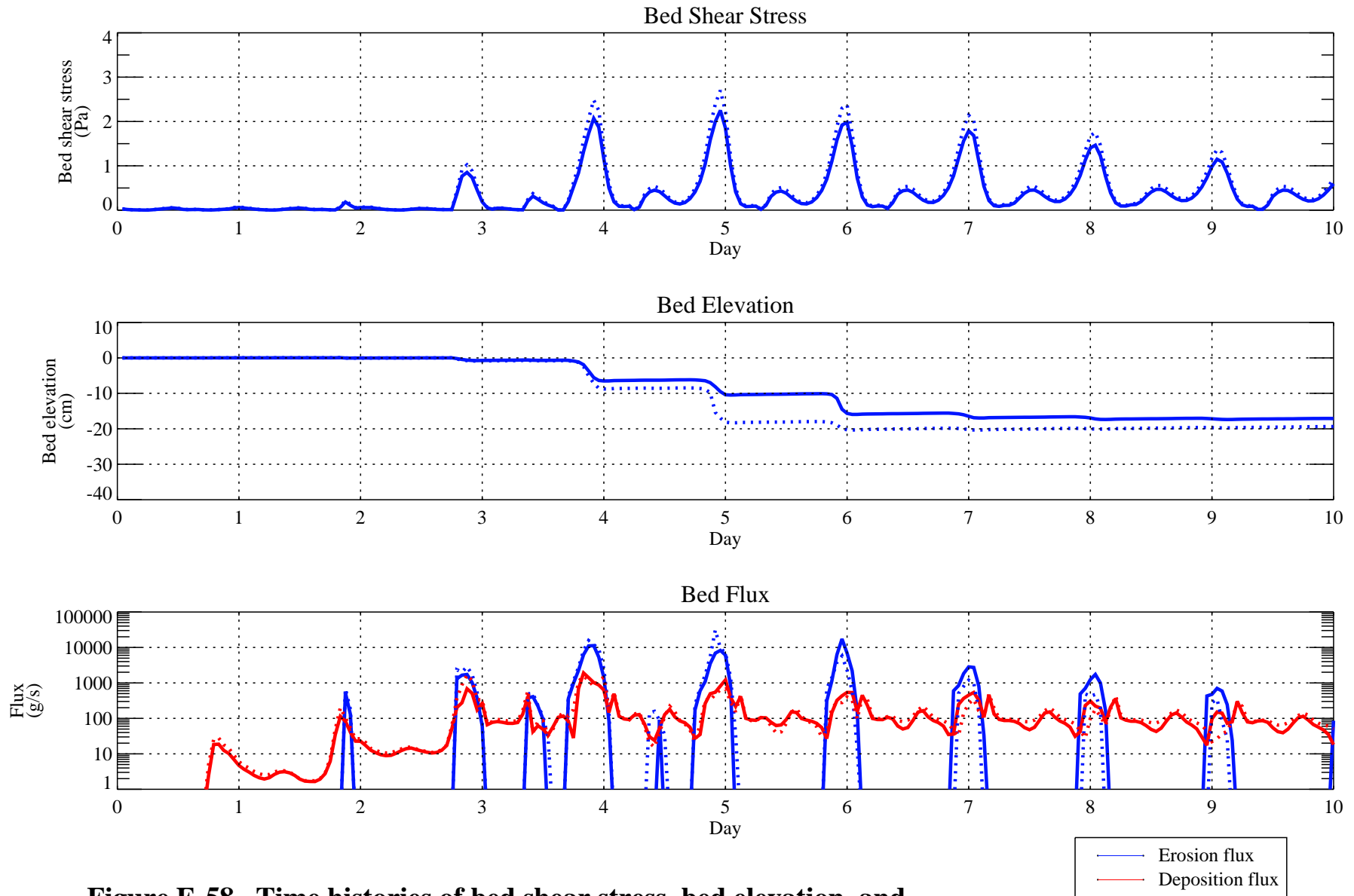
June 2008



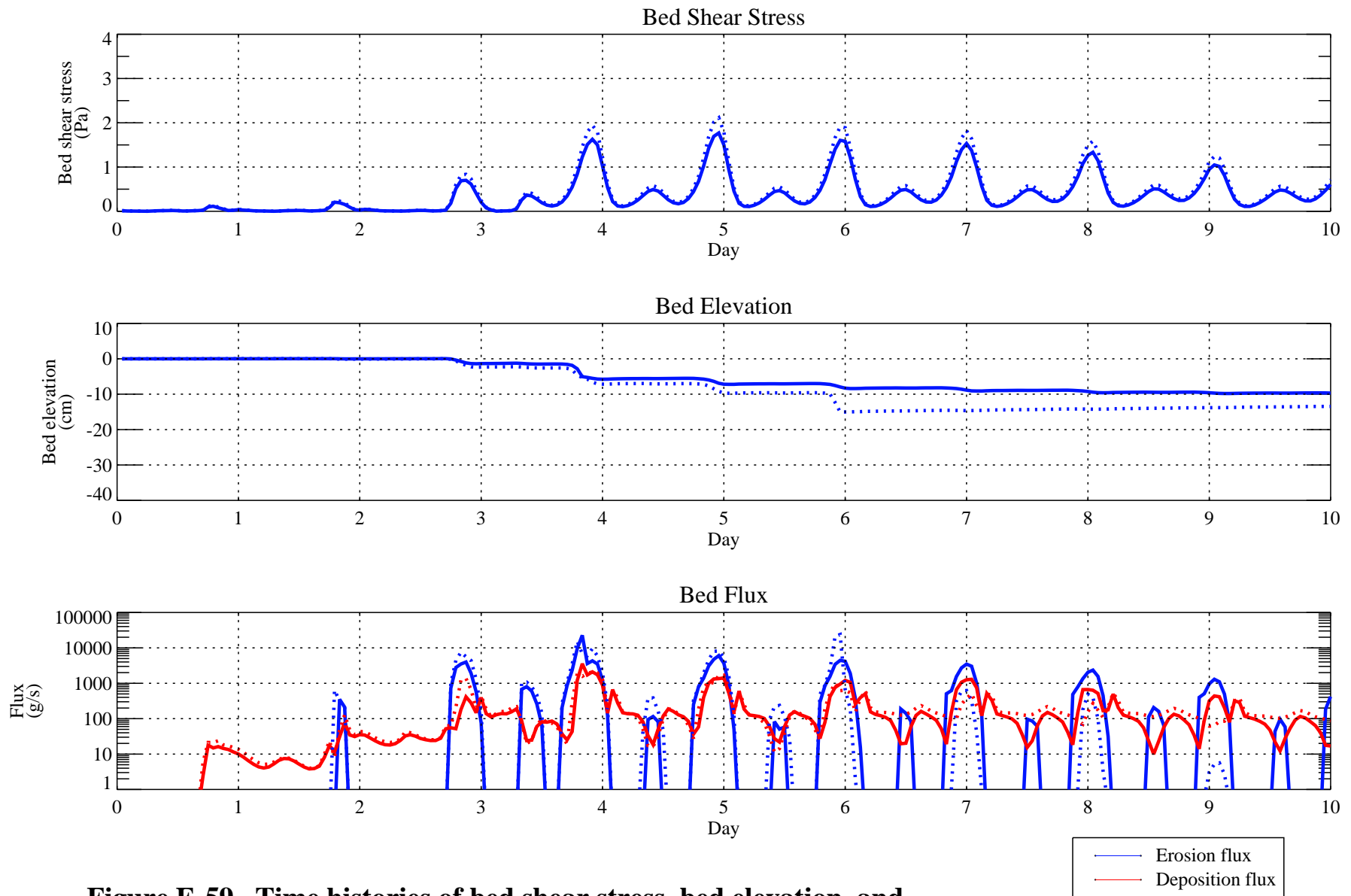




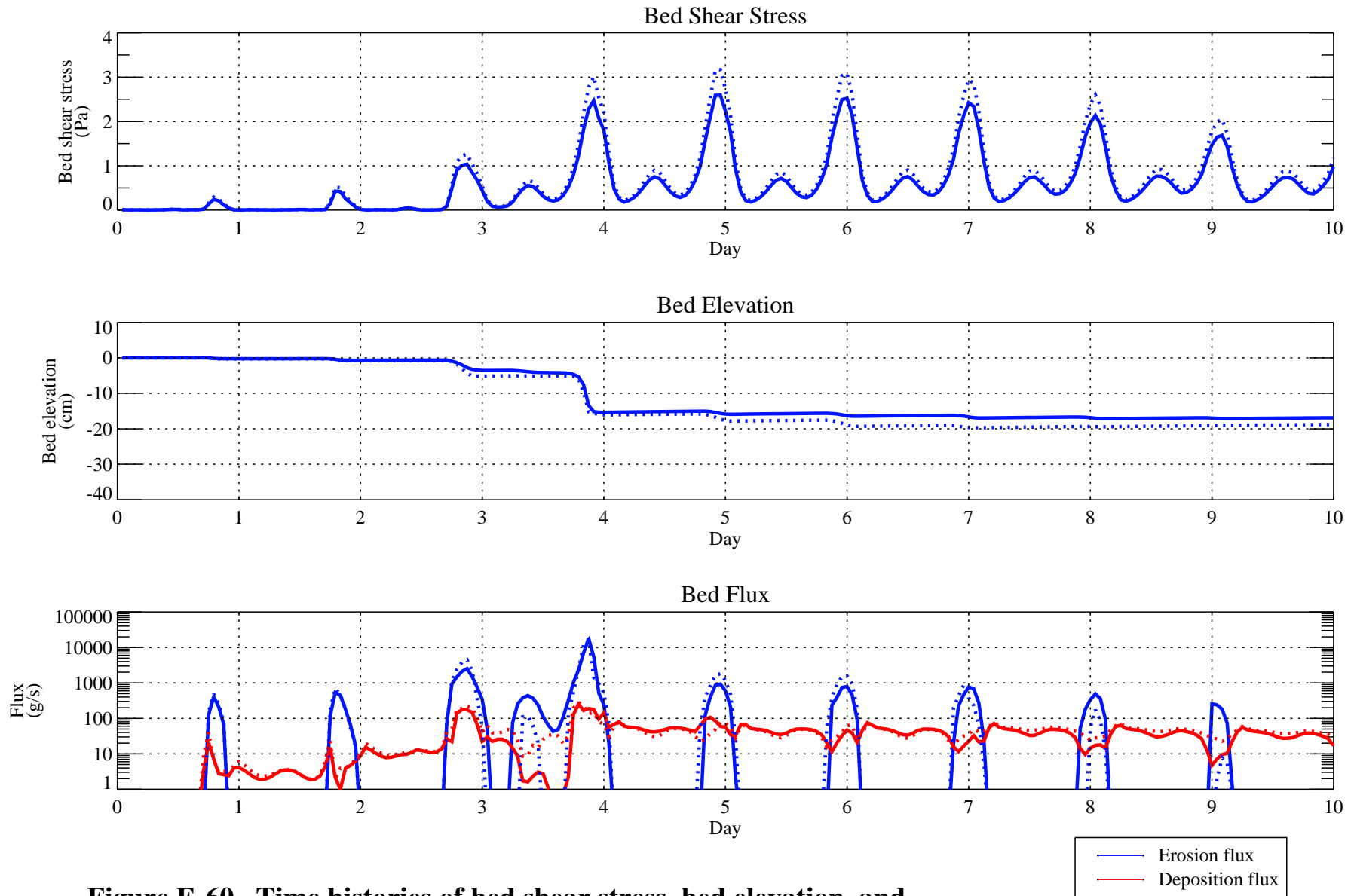
**Figure E-57. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85 (lower-bound effective bed roughness). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



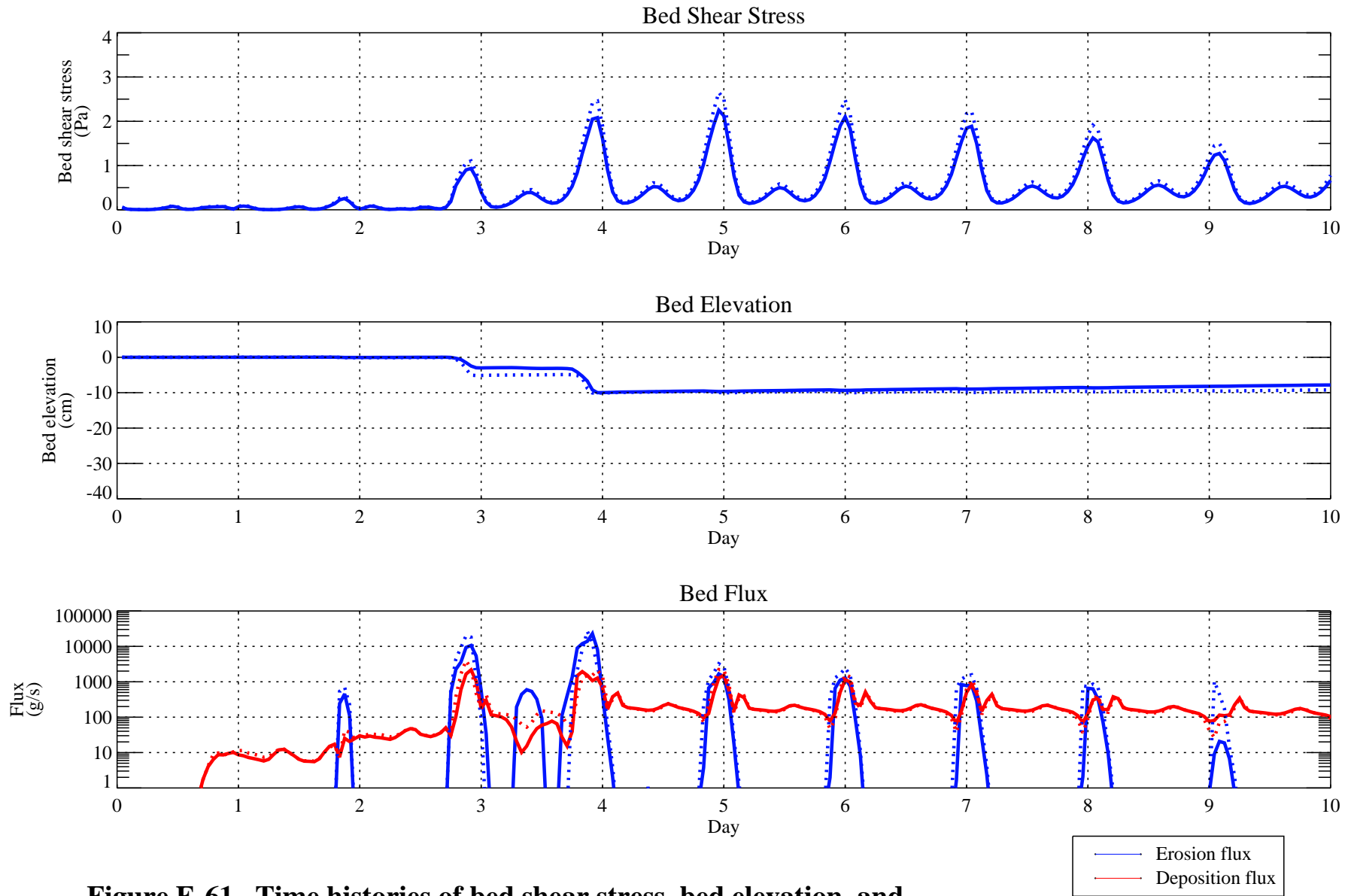
**Figure E-58. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96 (lower-bound effective bed roughness). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



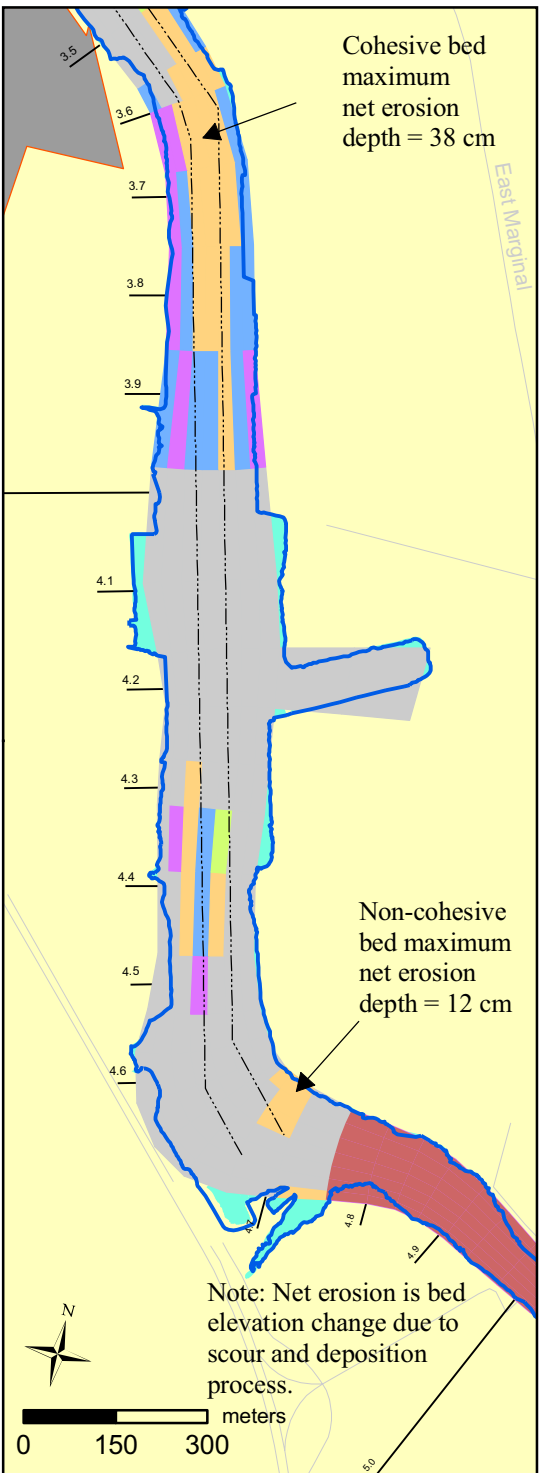
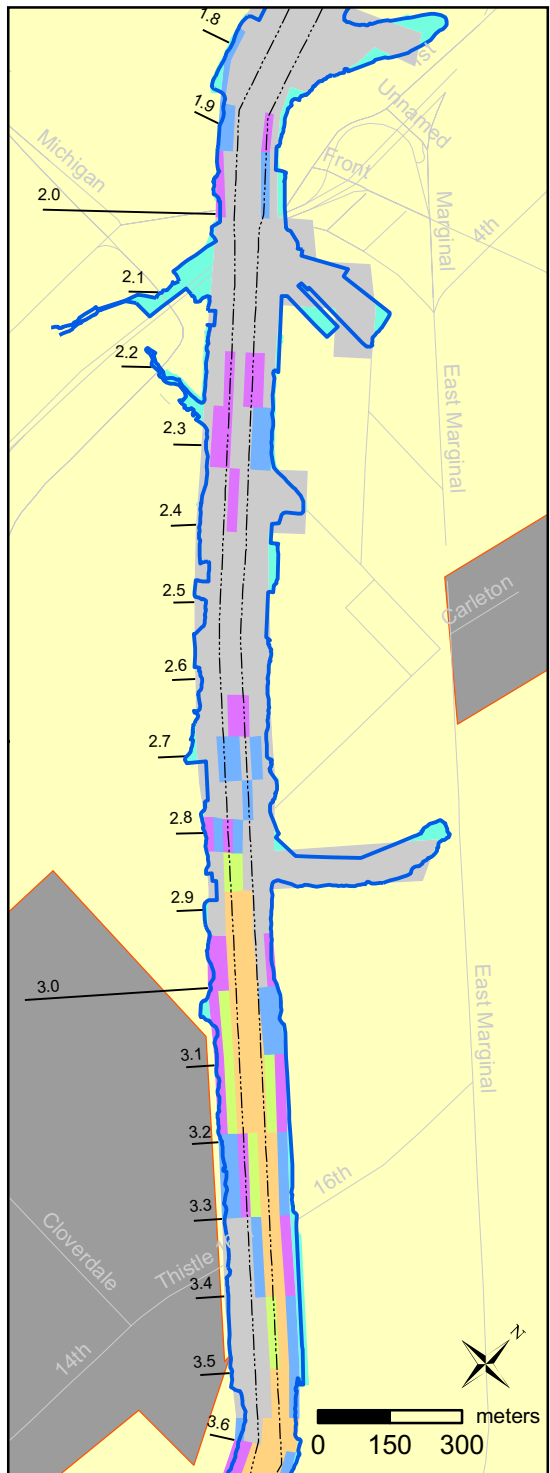
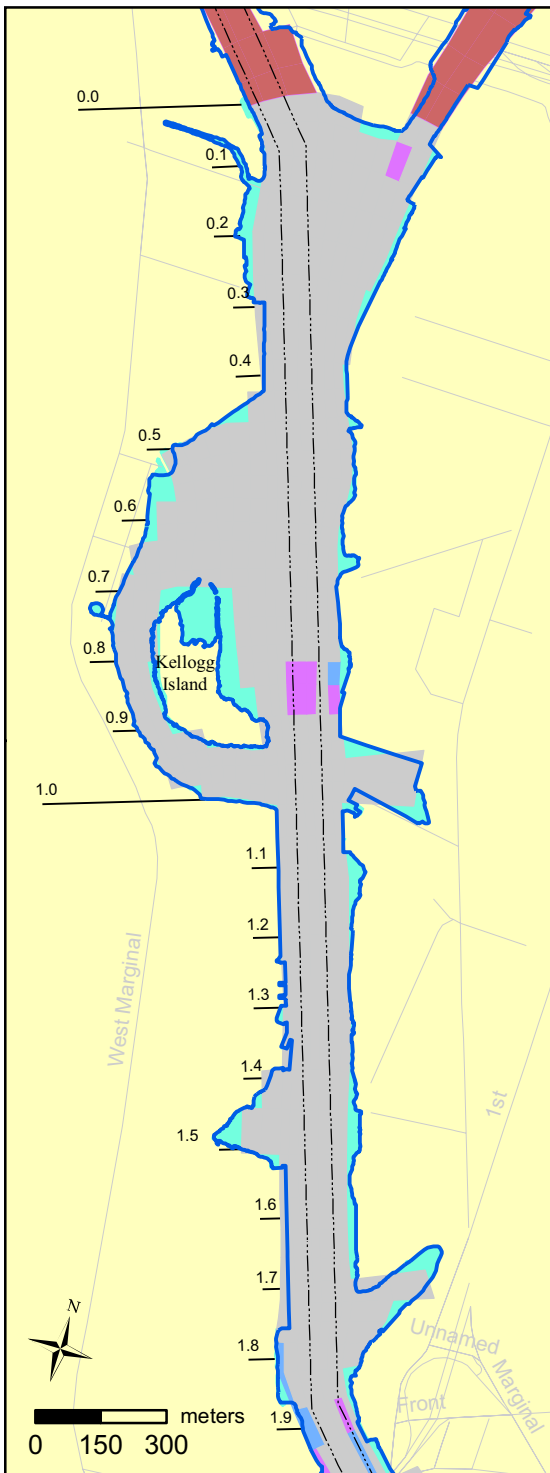
**Figure E-59. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10 (lower-bound effective bed roughness). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



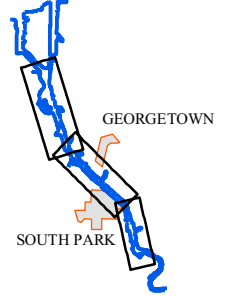
**Figure E-60. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60 (lower-bound effective bed roughness). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-61. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80 (lower-bound effective bed roughness). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

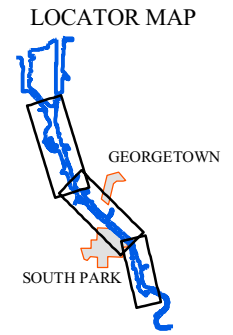
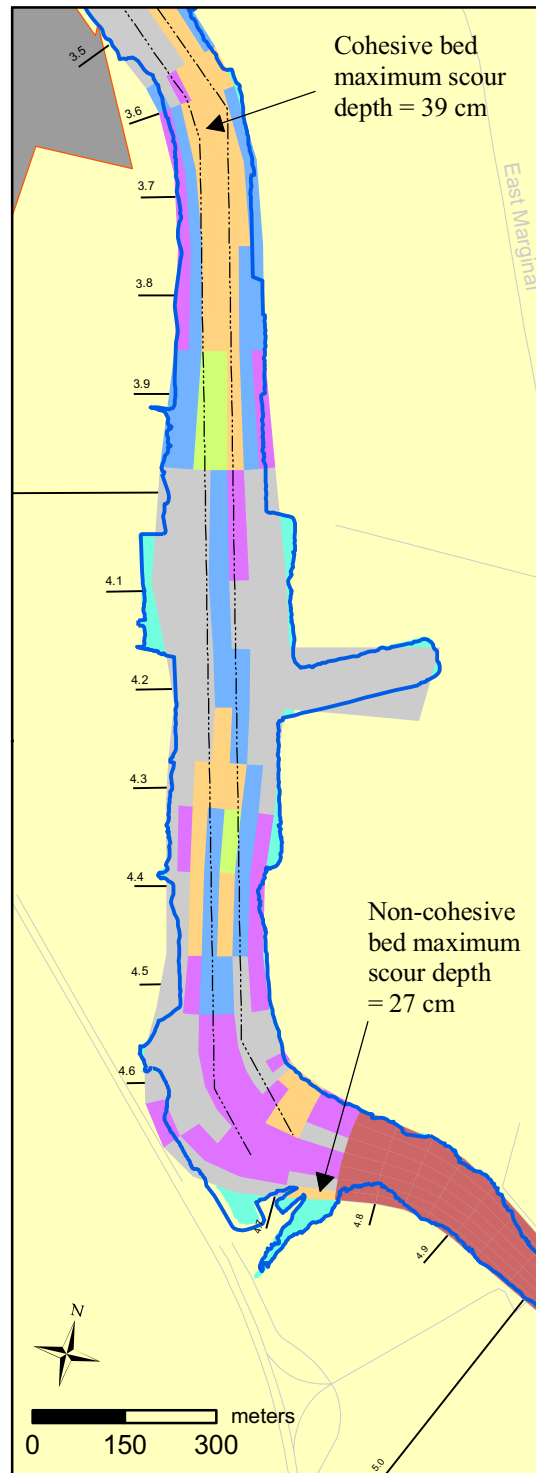
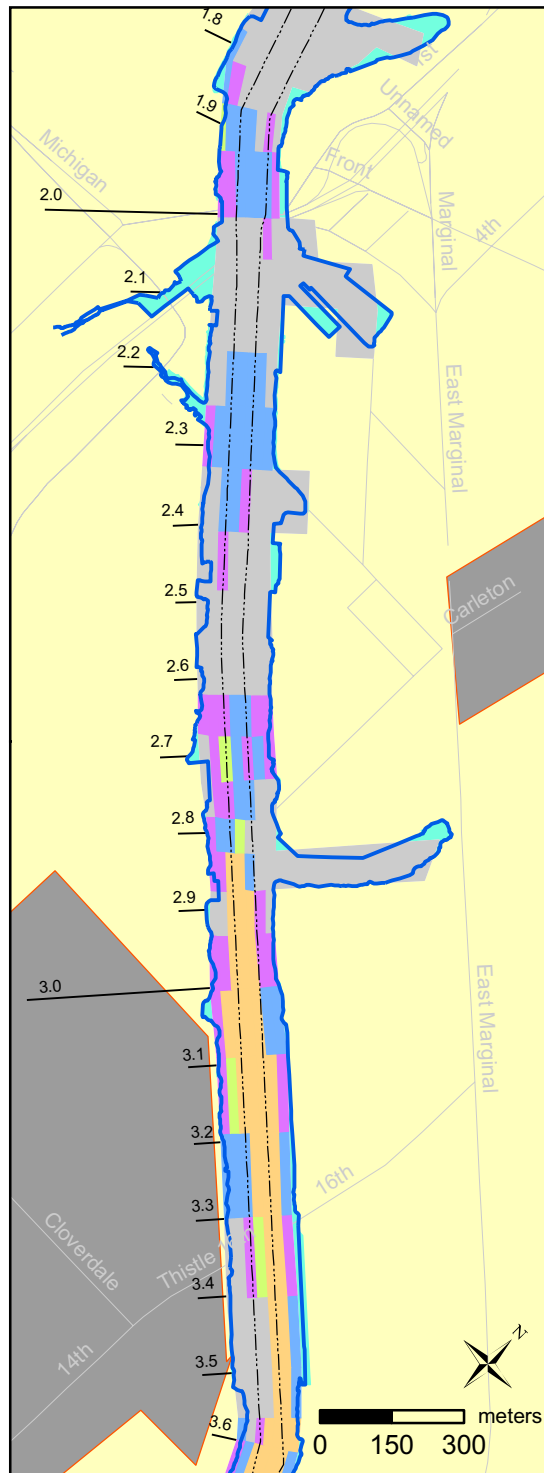
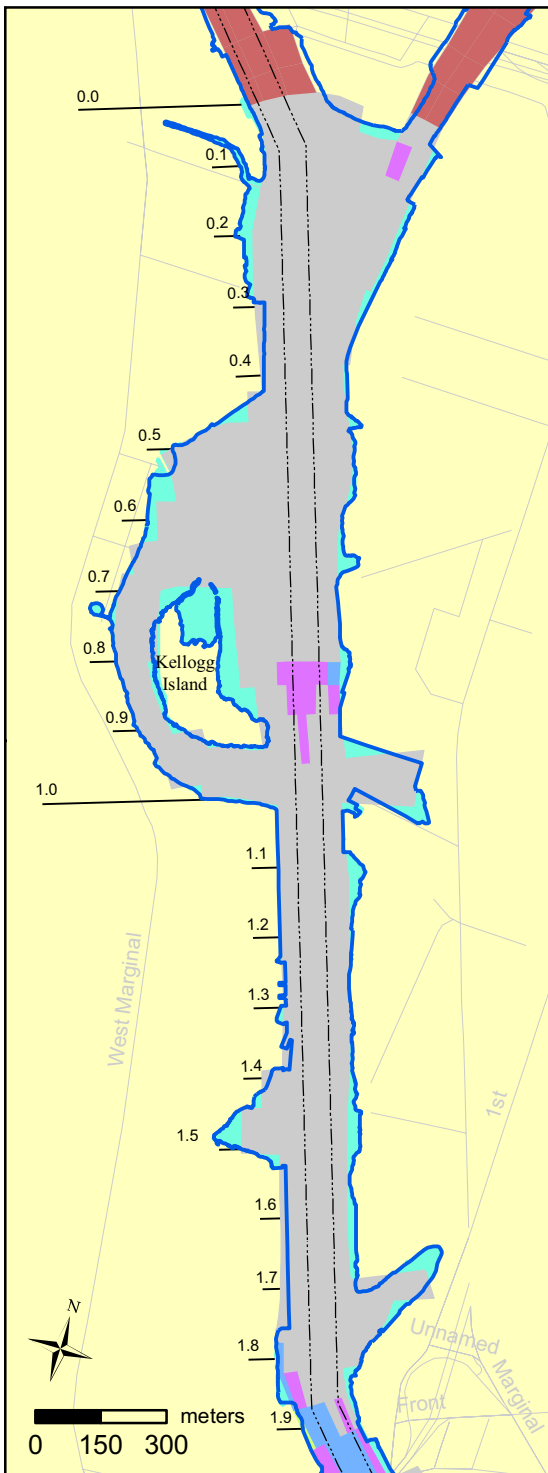
- Net erosion depth (cm)
- > 10
  - 6 - 10
  - 2 - 6
  - 0 - 2
  - Net deposition
  - Navigation channel
  - Shore line
  - River miles
  - Roads
  - Neighborhoods
  - Outside model domain
  - Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

Figure E-62. Spatial distribution of predicted net erosion depth during 100-year high-flow event: upper-bound effective bed roughness.

June 2008





**LEGEND**

Maximum scour depth (cm)

- > 10
- 6 - 10
- 2 - 6
- 0 - 2
- 0

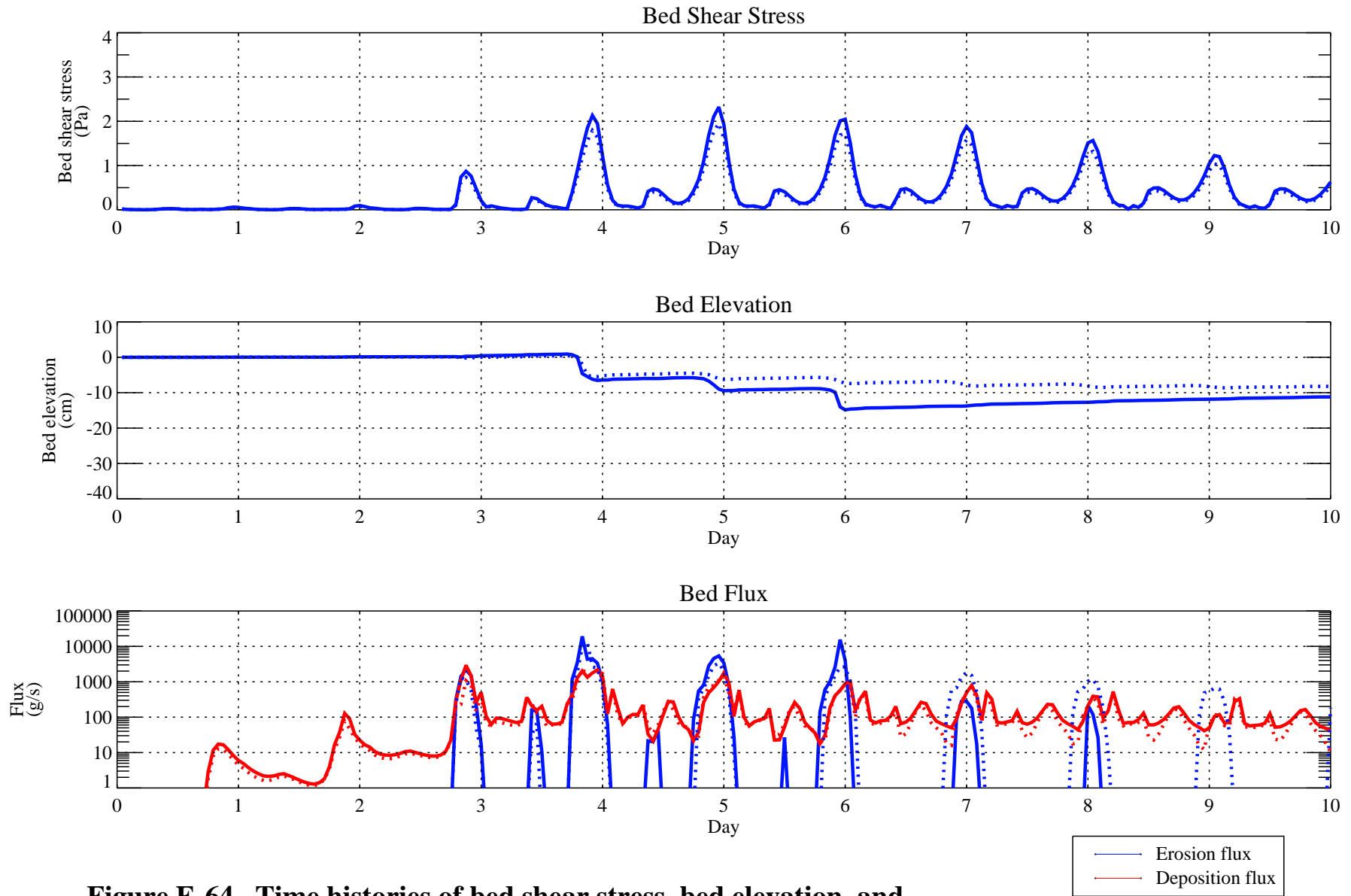
- Navigation channel
- Shore line
- River mile
- Roads
- Neighborhoods
- Outside model domain
- Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

Figure E-63.  
 Spatial distribution of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event: upper-bound effective bed roughness.

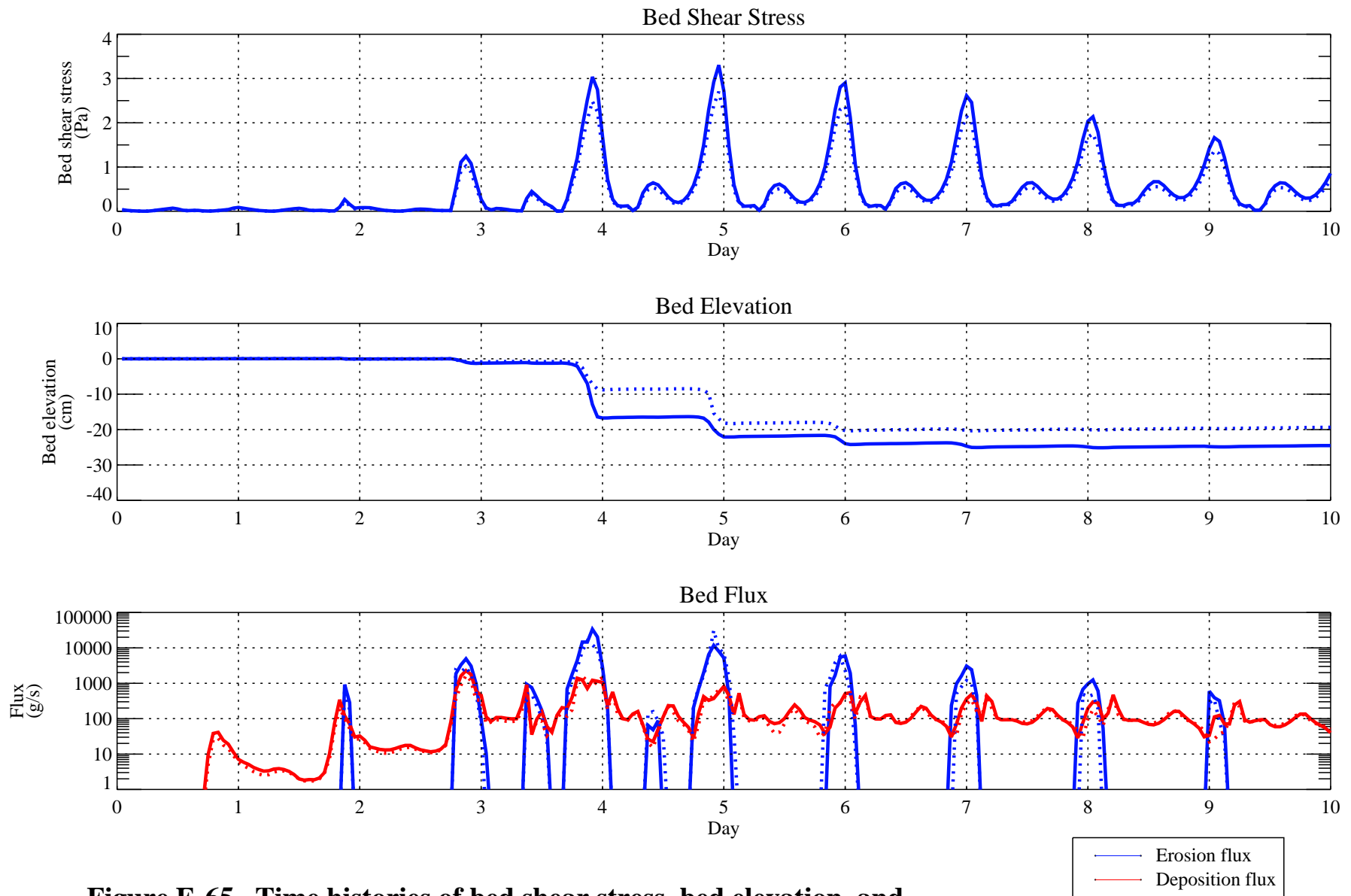
June 2008



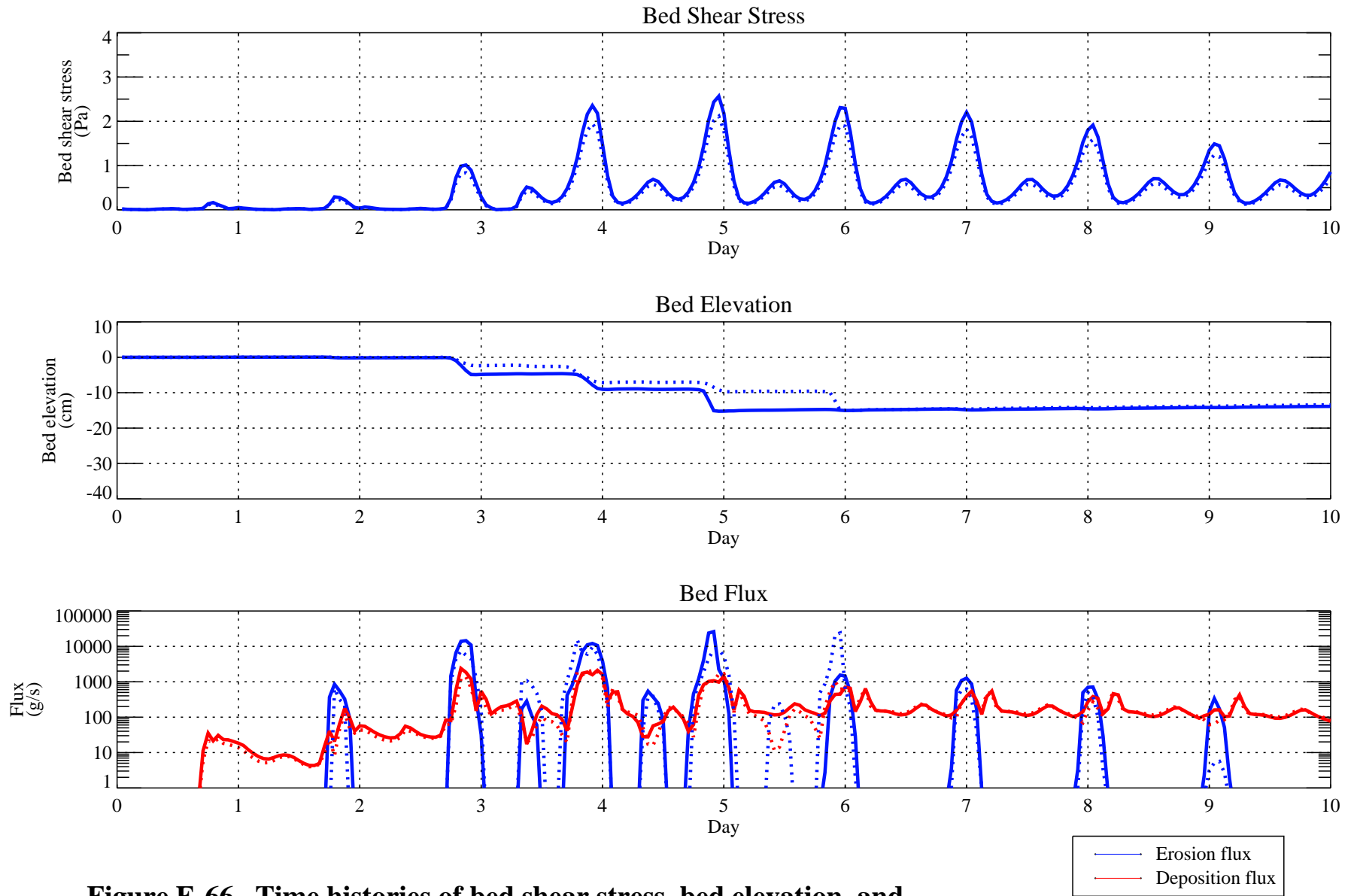


**Figure E-64. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85 (upper-bound effective bed roughness). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

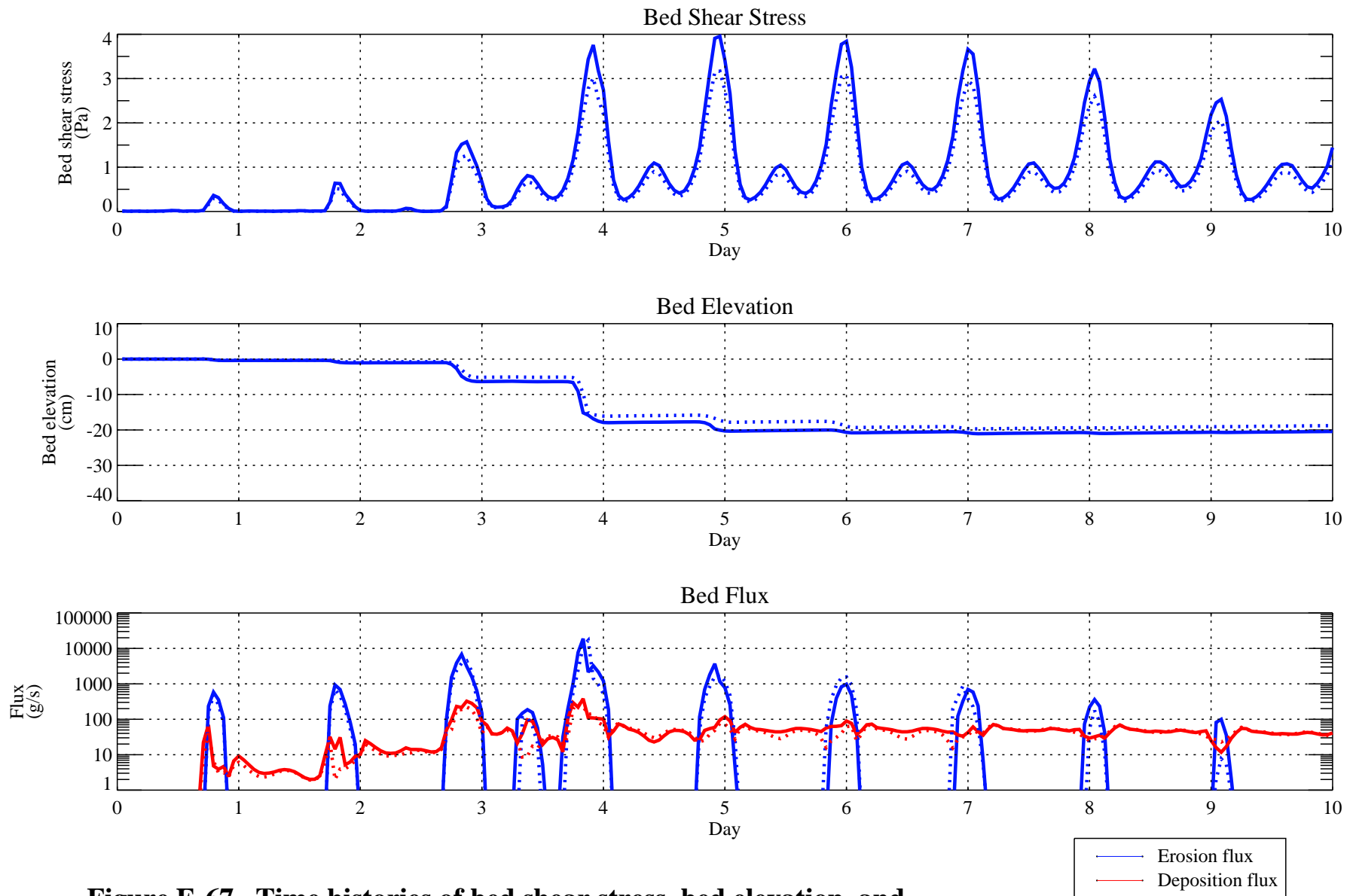




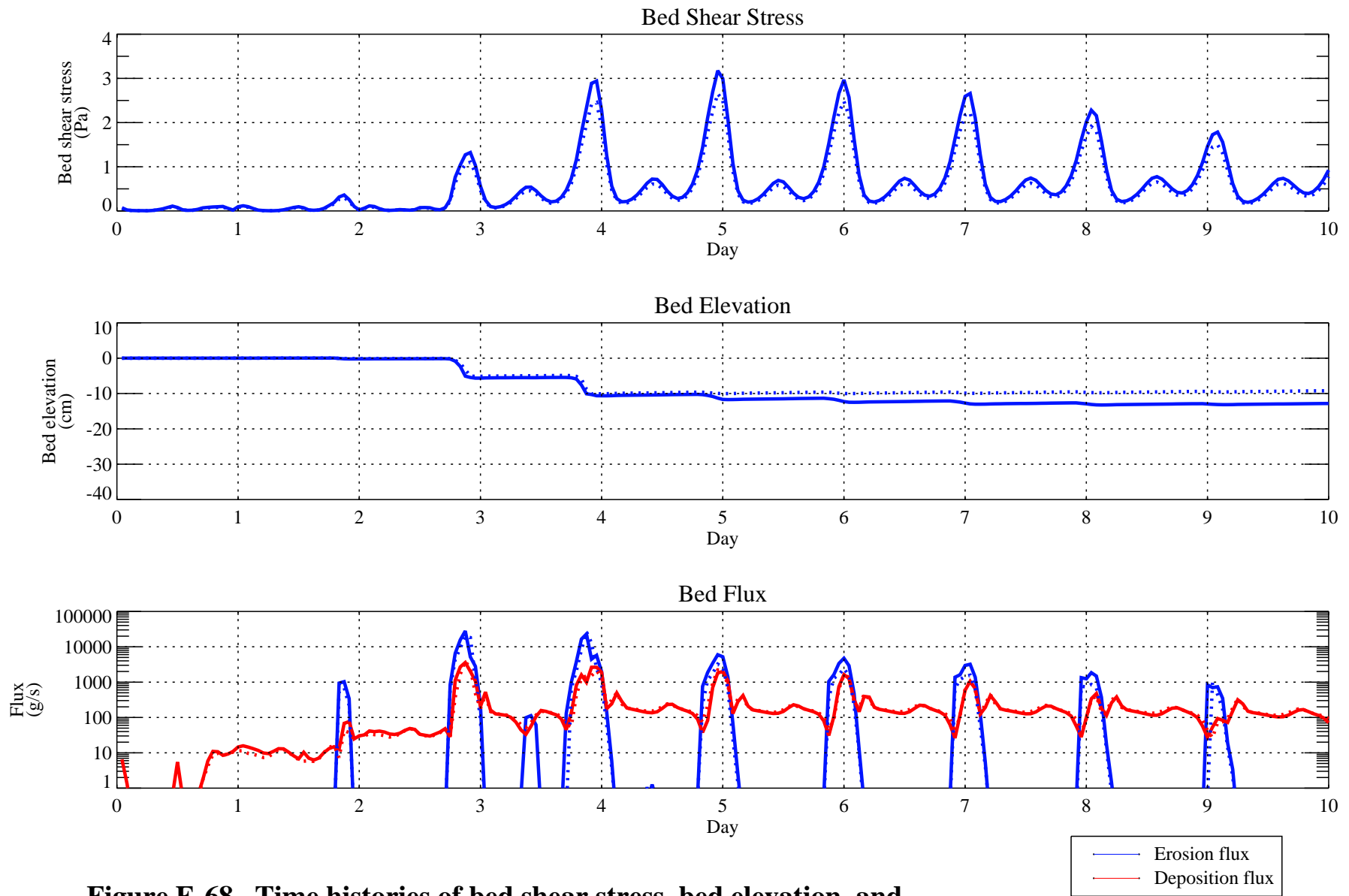
**Figure E-65. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96 (upper-bound effective bed roughness). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



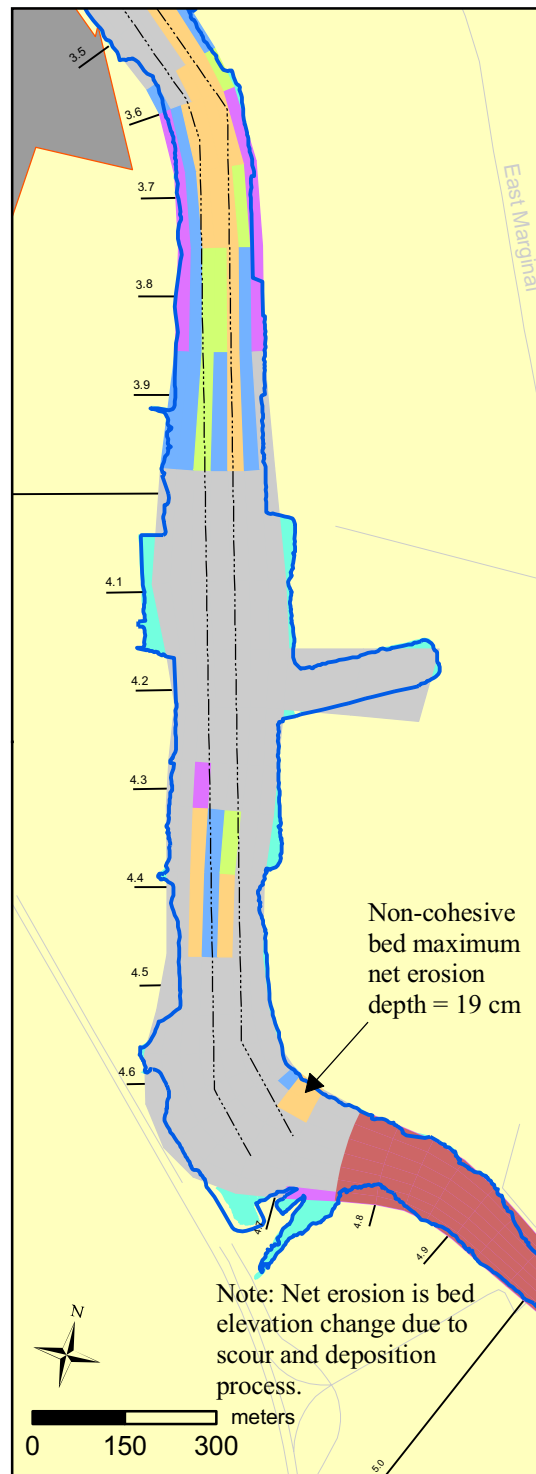
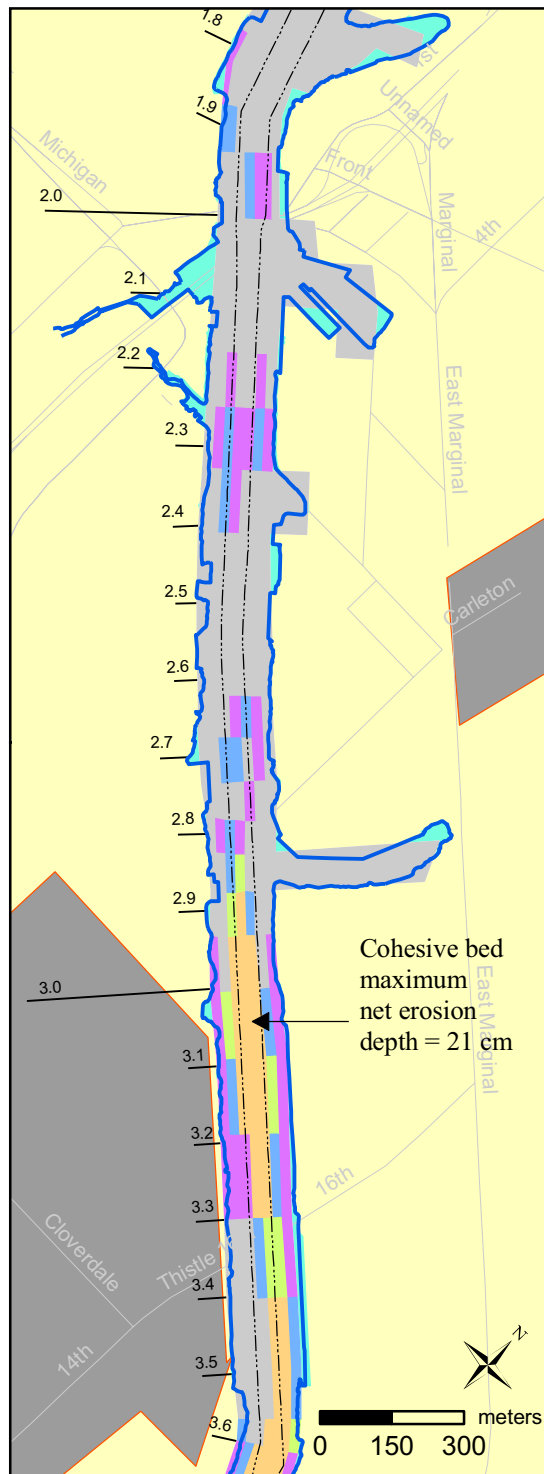
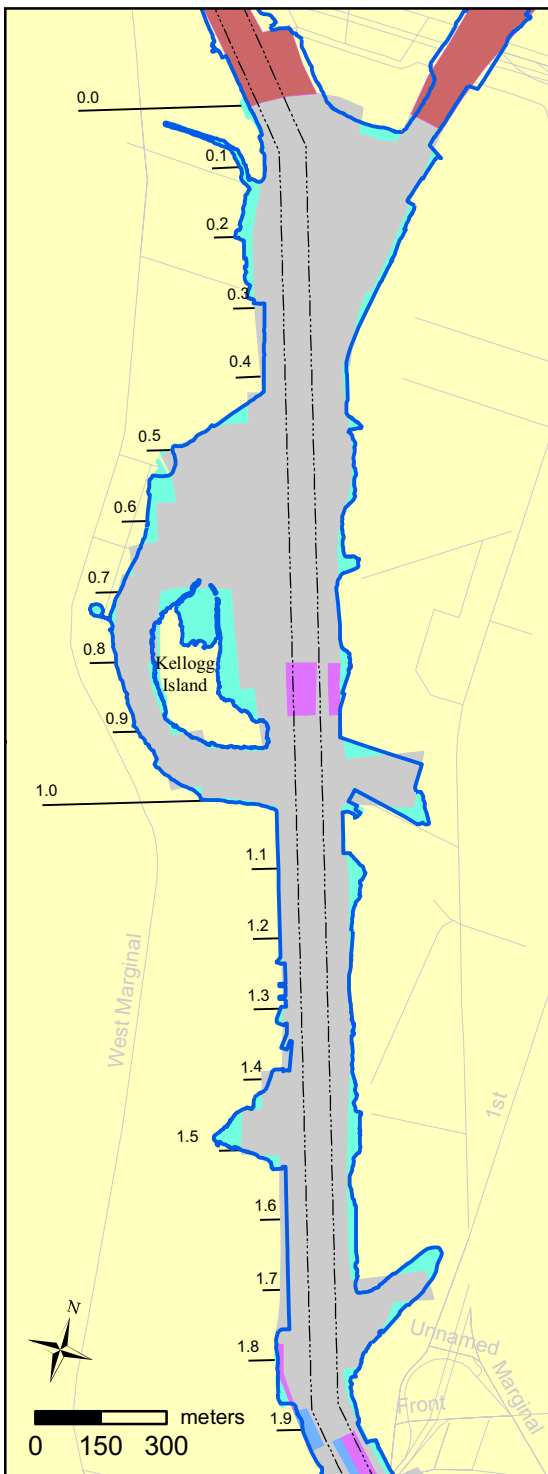
**Figure E-66. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10 (upper-bound effective bed roughness). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



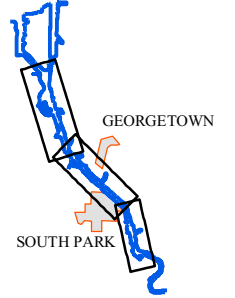
**Figure E-67. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60 (upper-bound effective bed roughness). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-68. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80 (upper-bound effective bed roughness). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

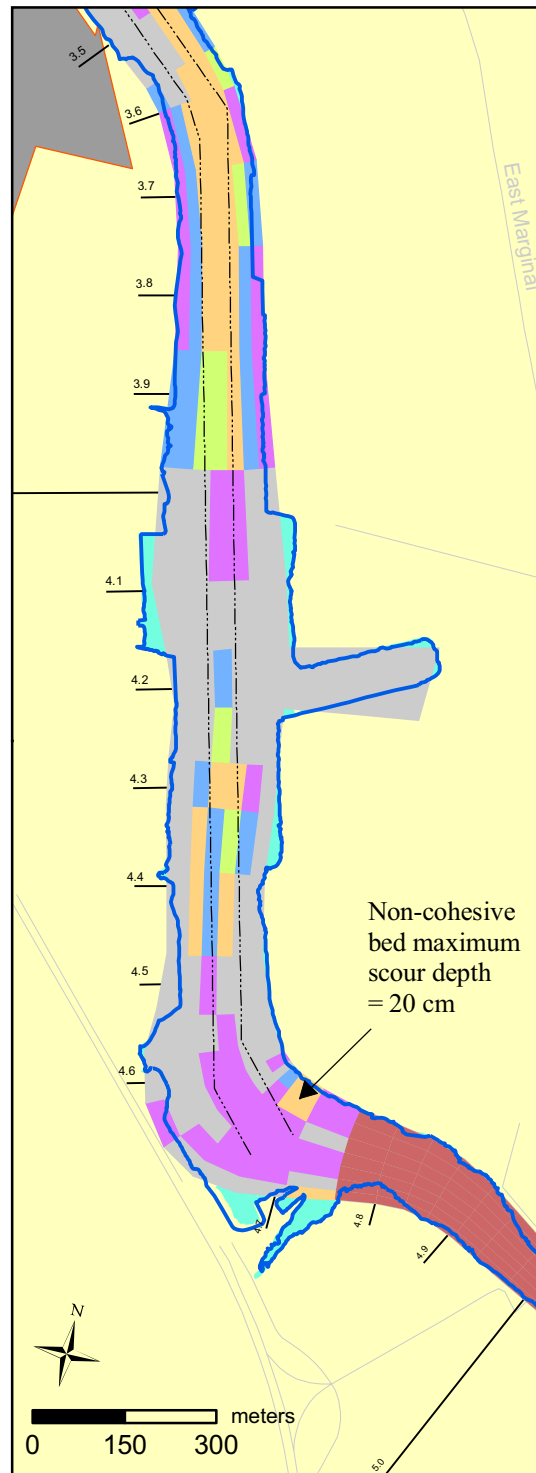
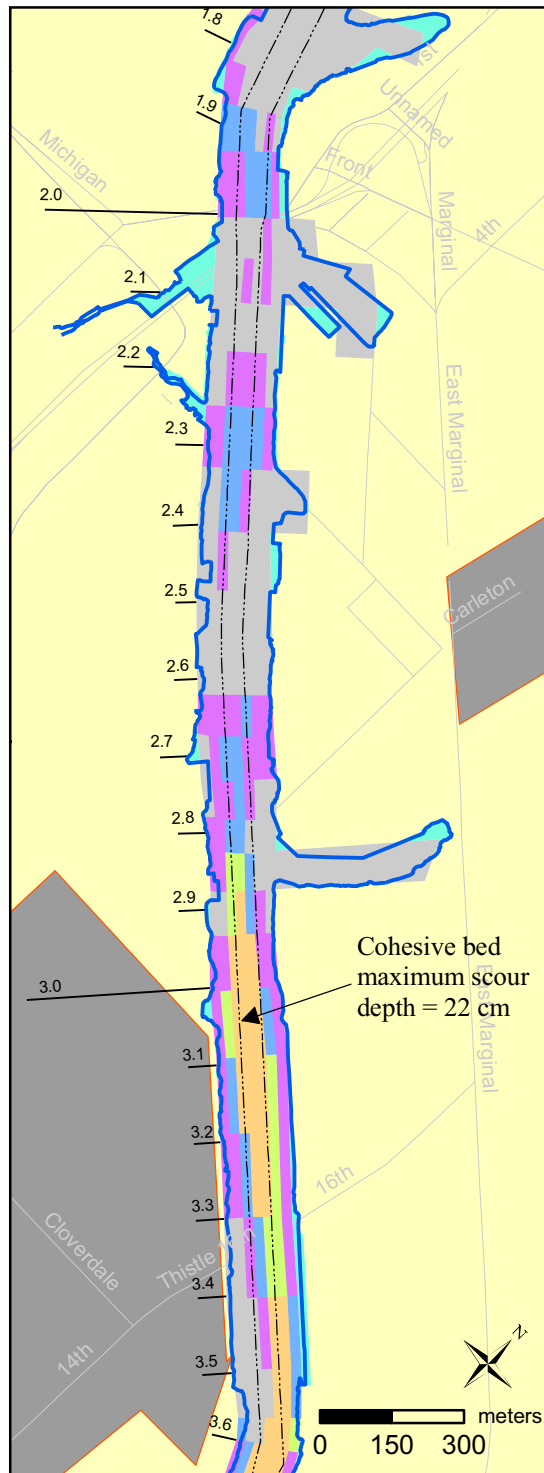
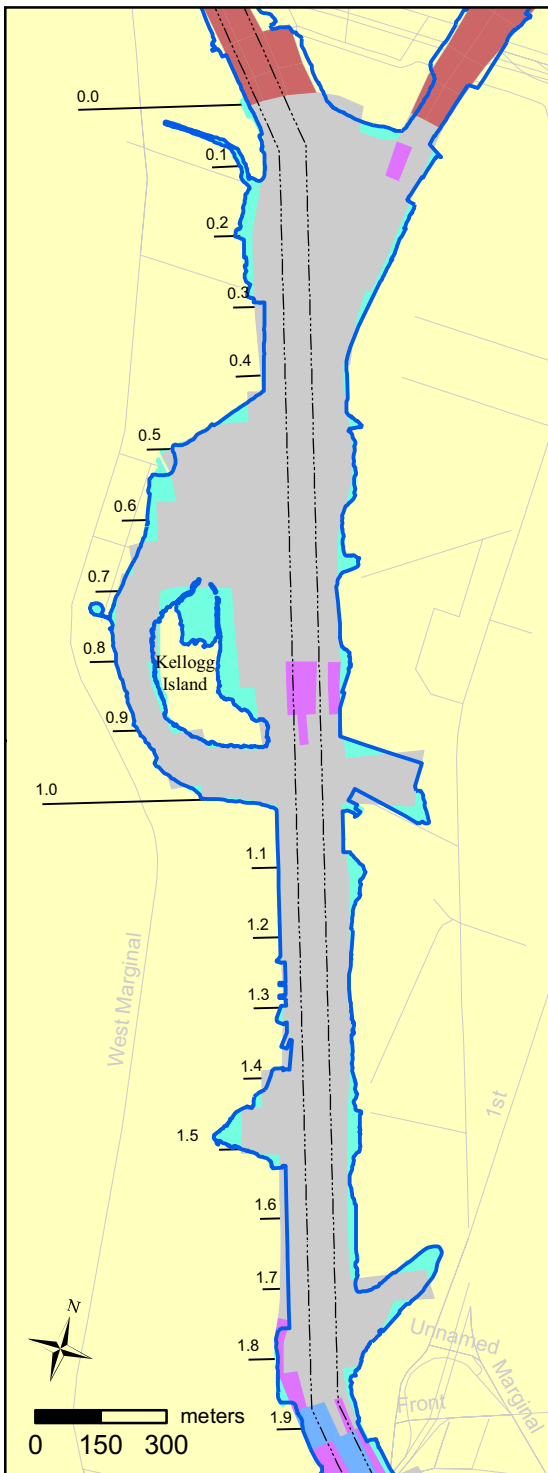
- Net erosion depth (cm)
- > 10
  - 6 - 10
  - 2 - 6
  - 0 - 2
  - Net deposition
  - Navigation channel
  - Shore line
  - River miles
  - Roads
  - Neighborhoods
  - Outside model domain
  - Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

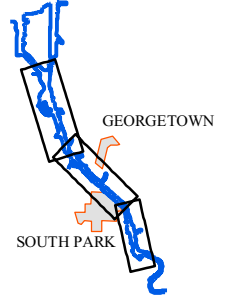
Figure E-69. Spatial distribution of predicted net erosion depth during 100-year high-flow event: lower-bound settling speed.

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LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

Maximum scour depth (cm)

> 10

6 - 10

2 - 6

0 - 2

0

Navigation channel

Shore line

River mile

Roads

Neighborhoods

Outside model domain

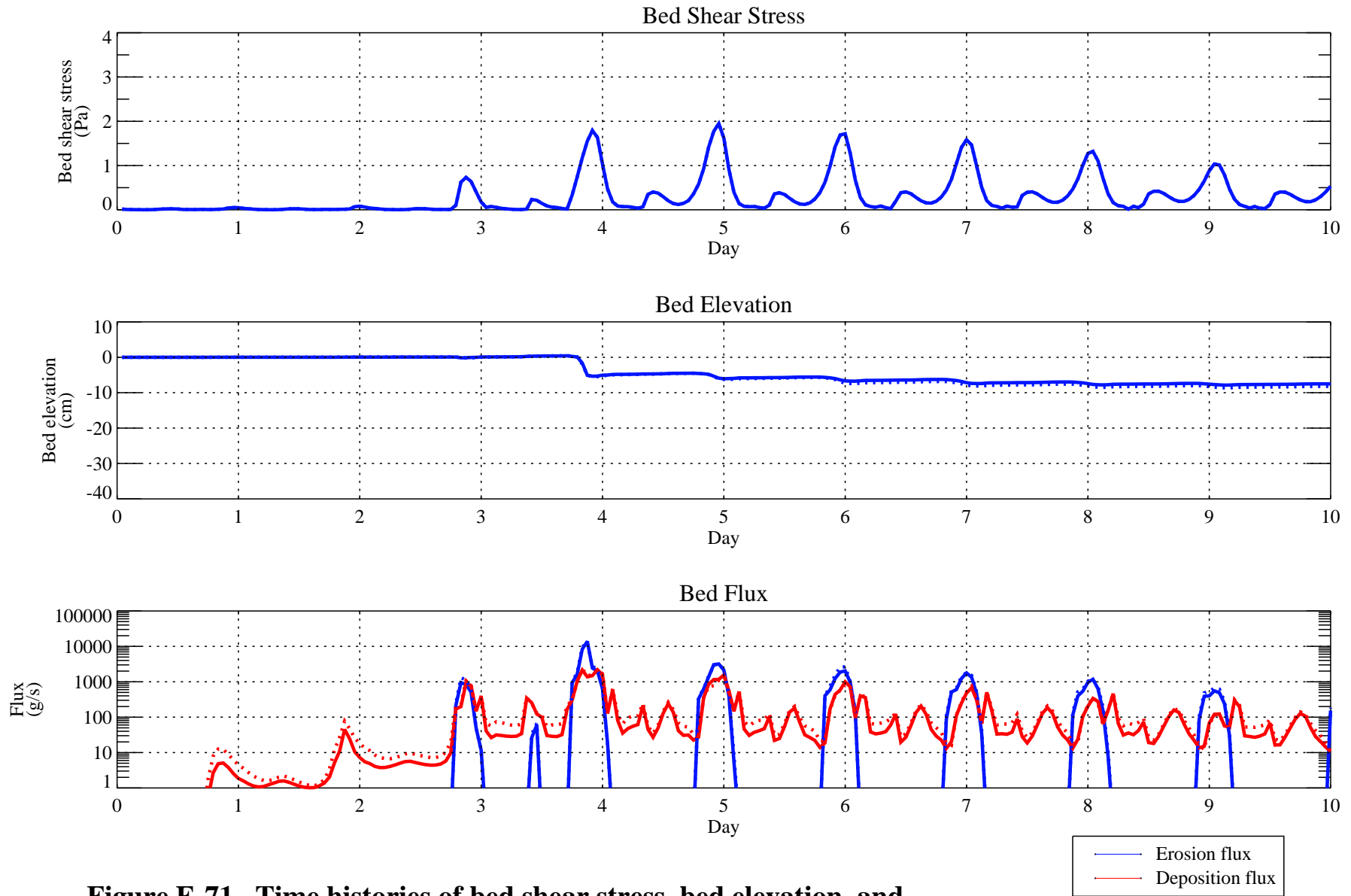
Hard bottom area

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA

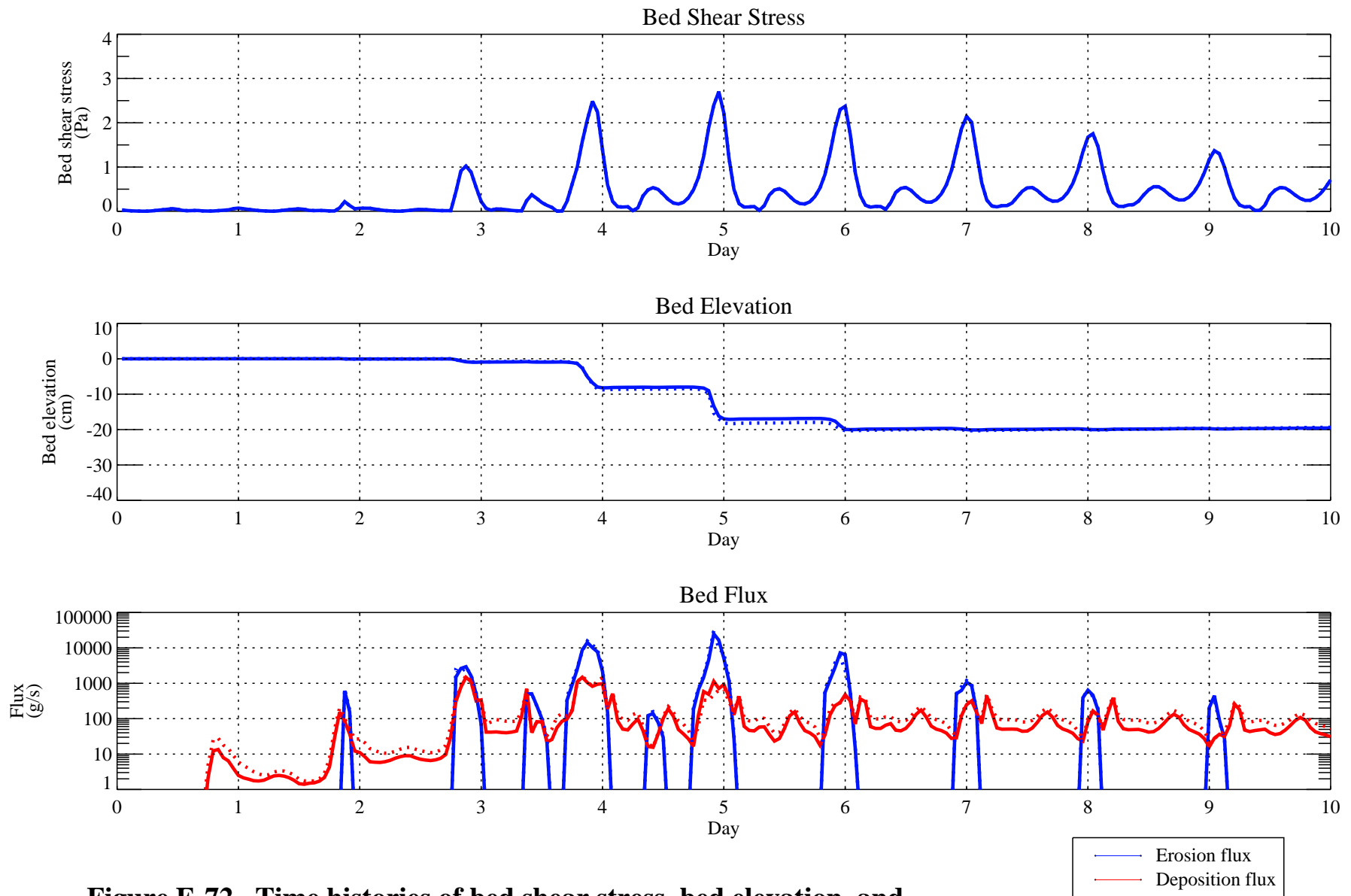
Figure E-70.  
Spatial distribution of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event: lower-bound settling speed.

June 2008



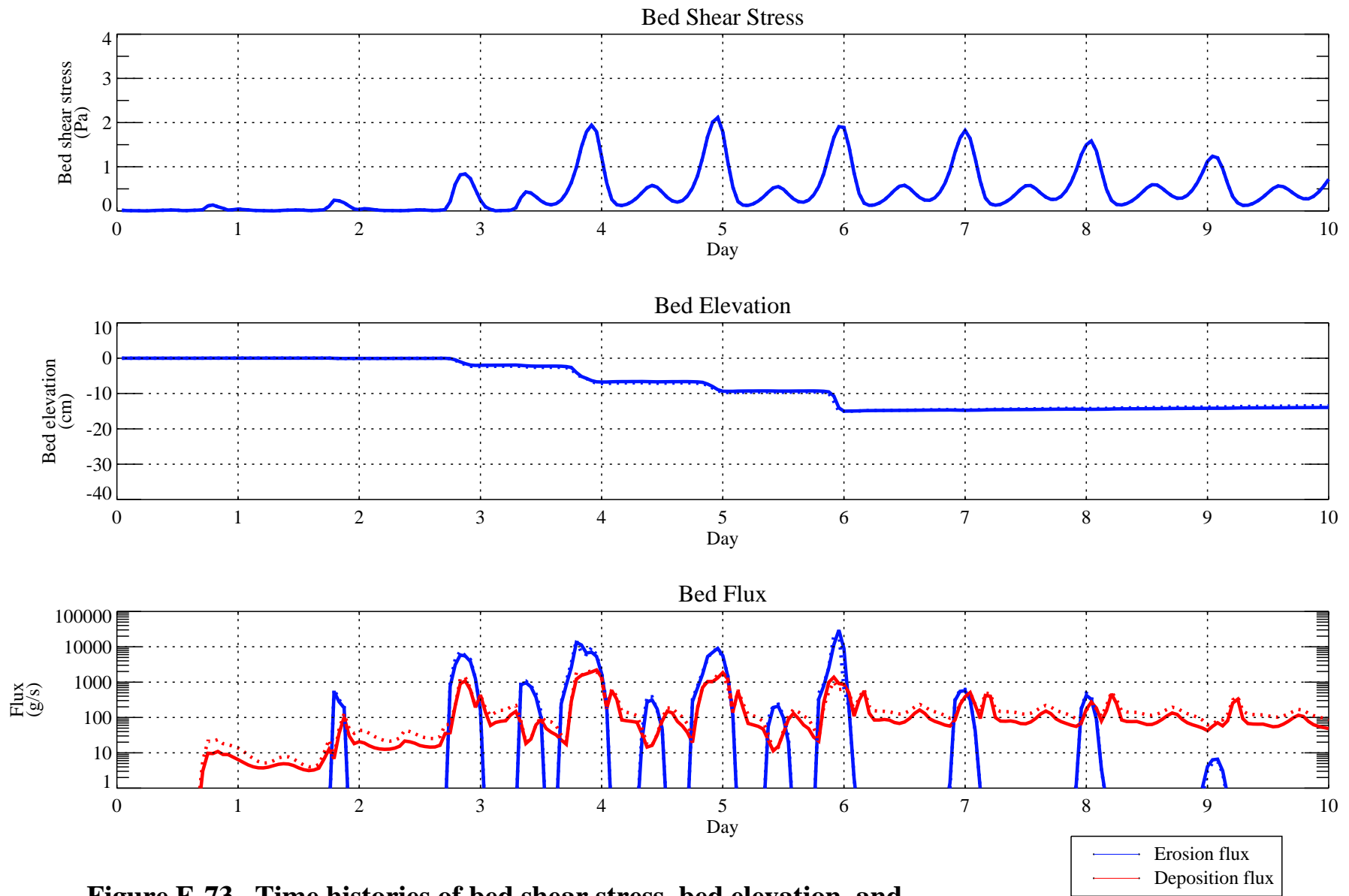


**Figure E-71. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85 (lower-bound settling speed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

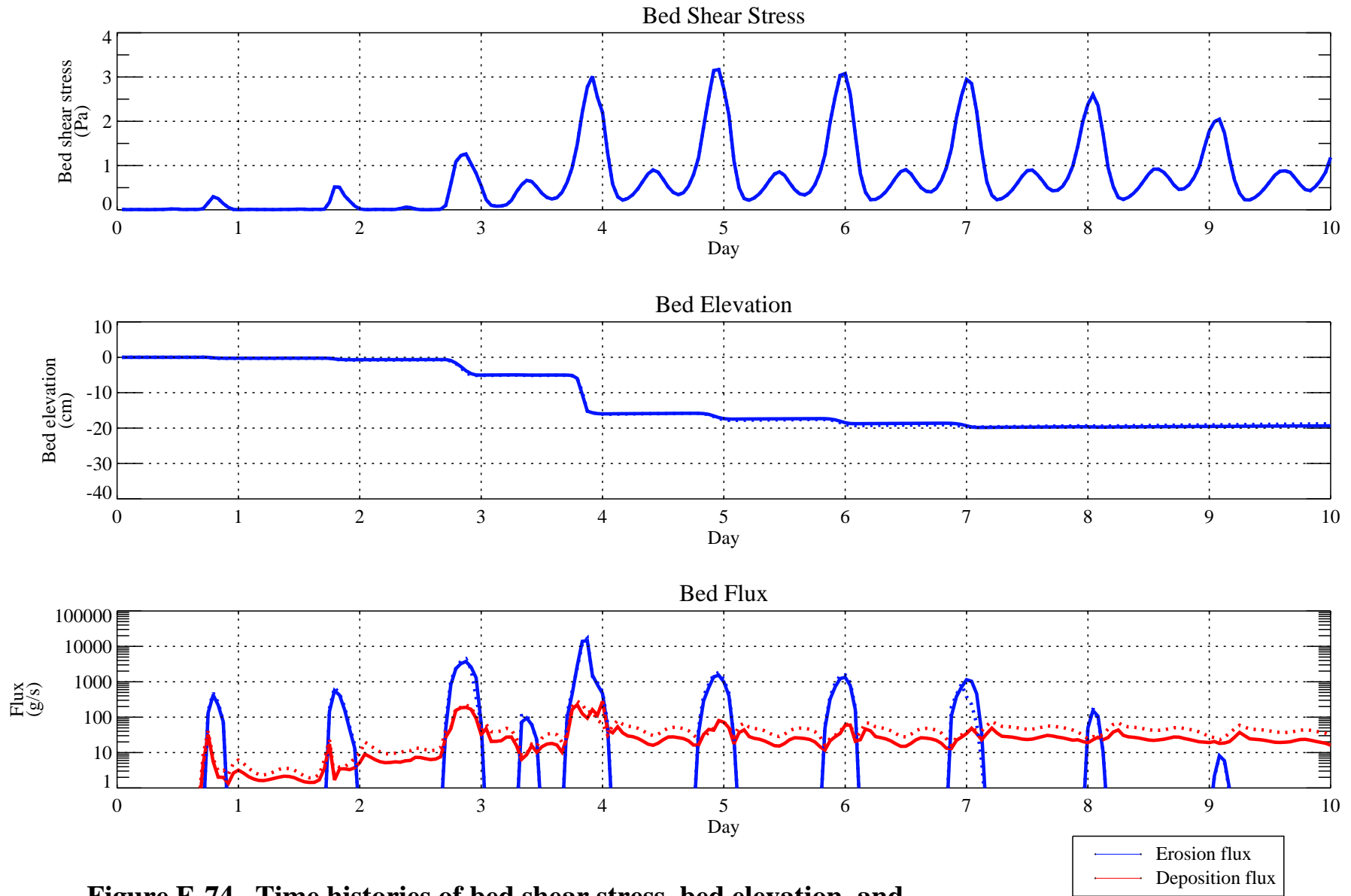


**Figure E-72. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96 (lower-bound settling speed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

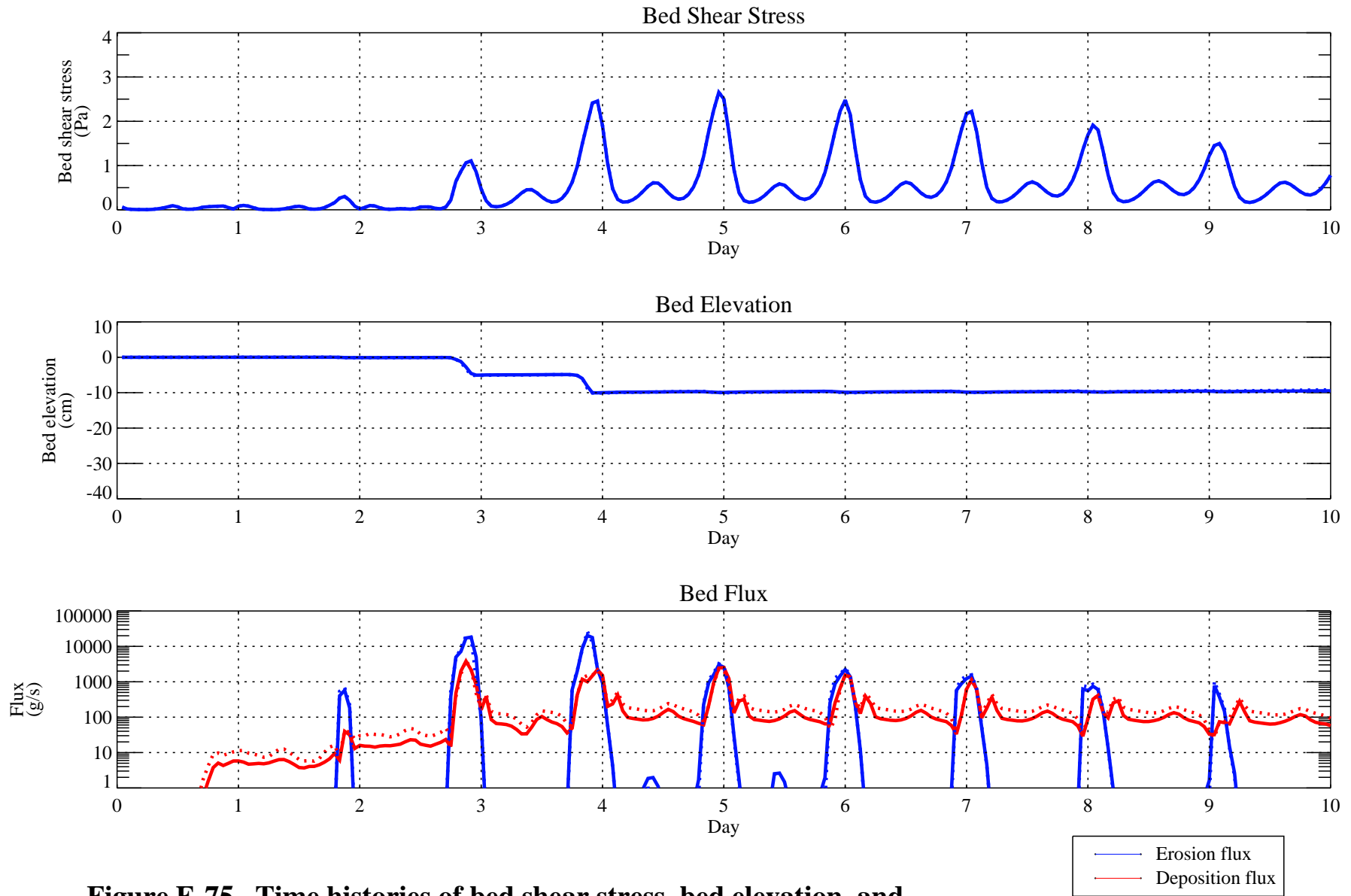




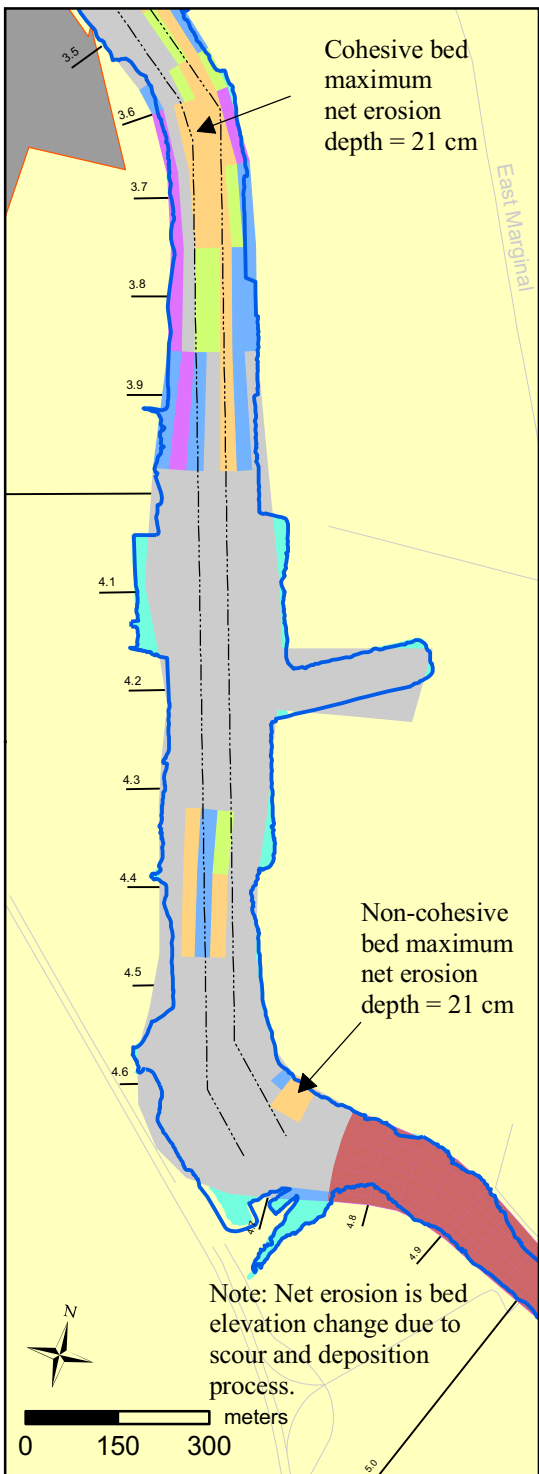
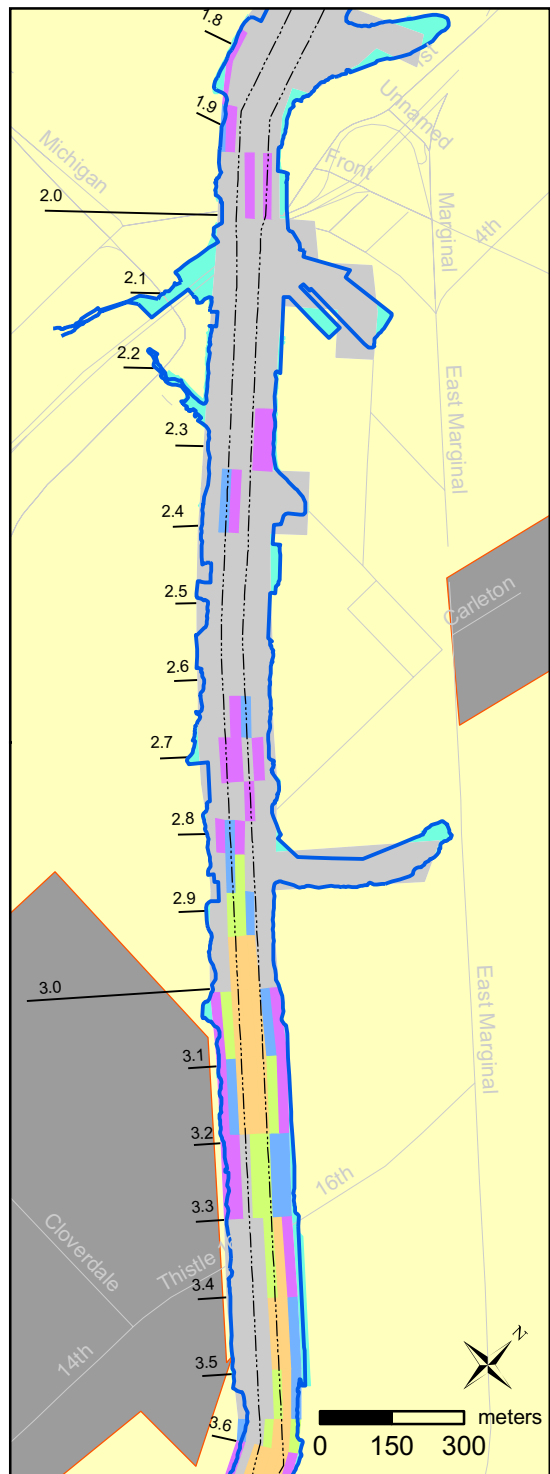
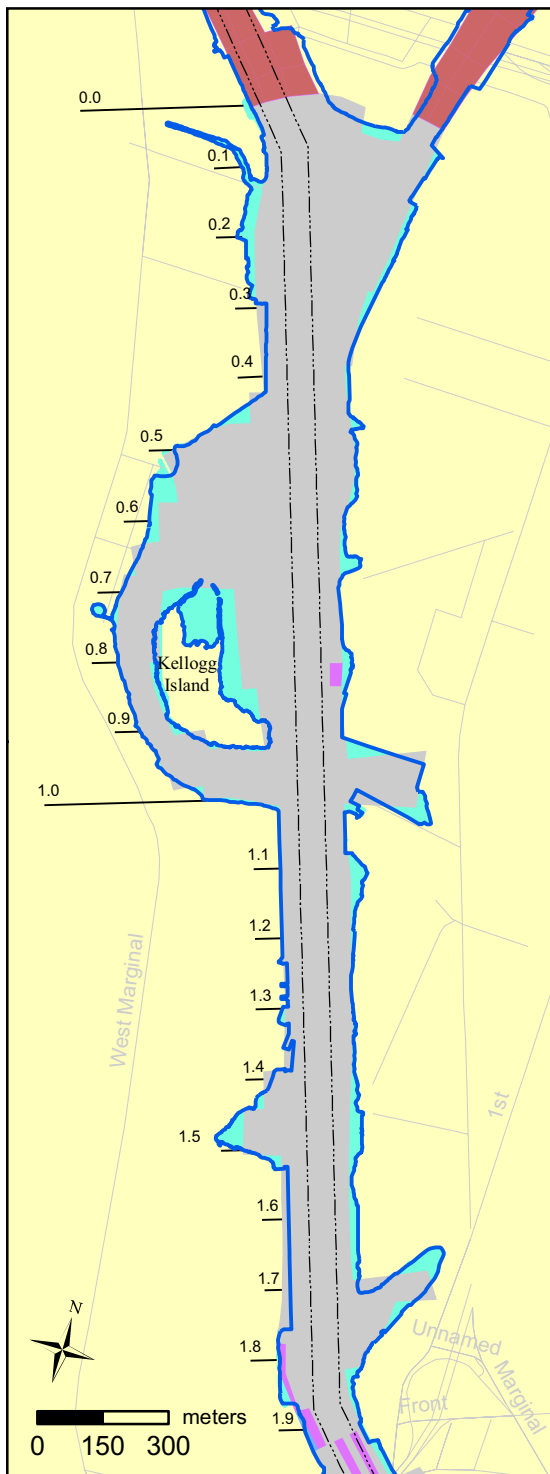
**Figure E-73. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10 (lower-bound settling speed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



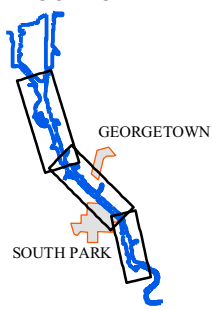
**Figure E-74. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60 (lower-bound settling speed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-75. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80 (lower-bound settling speed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

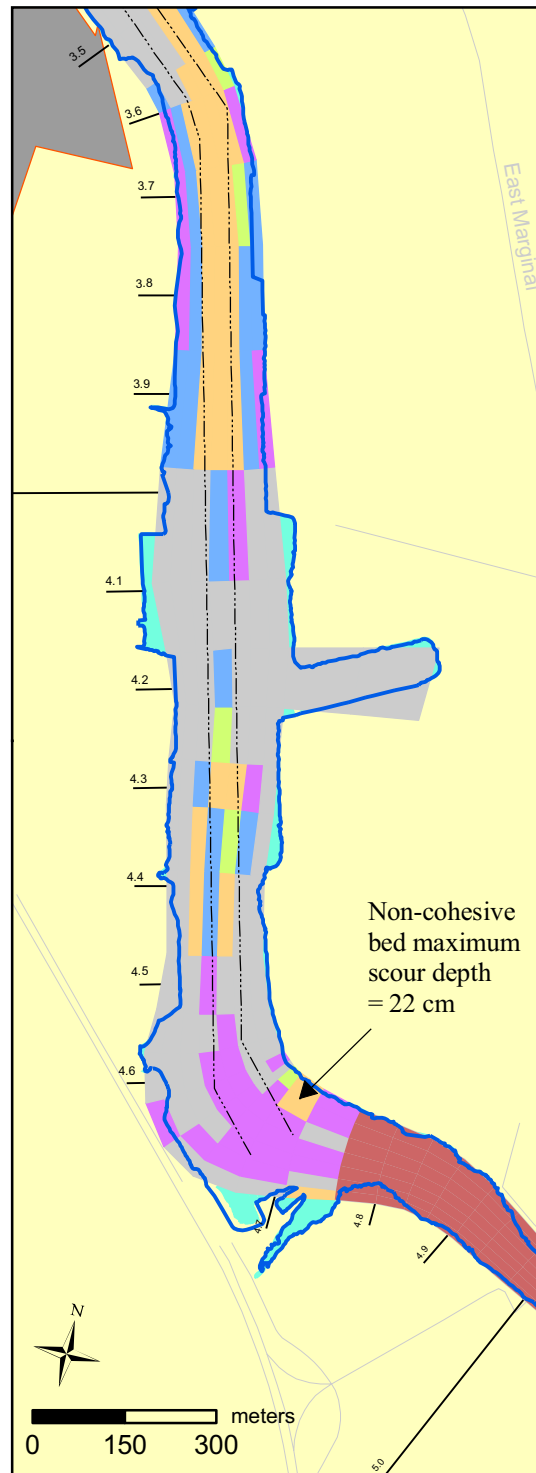
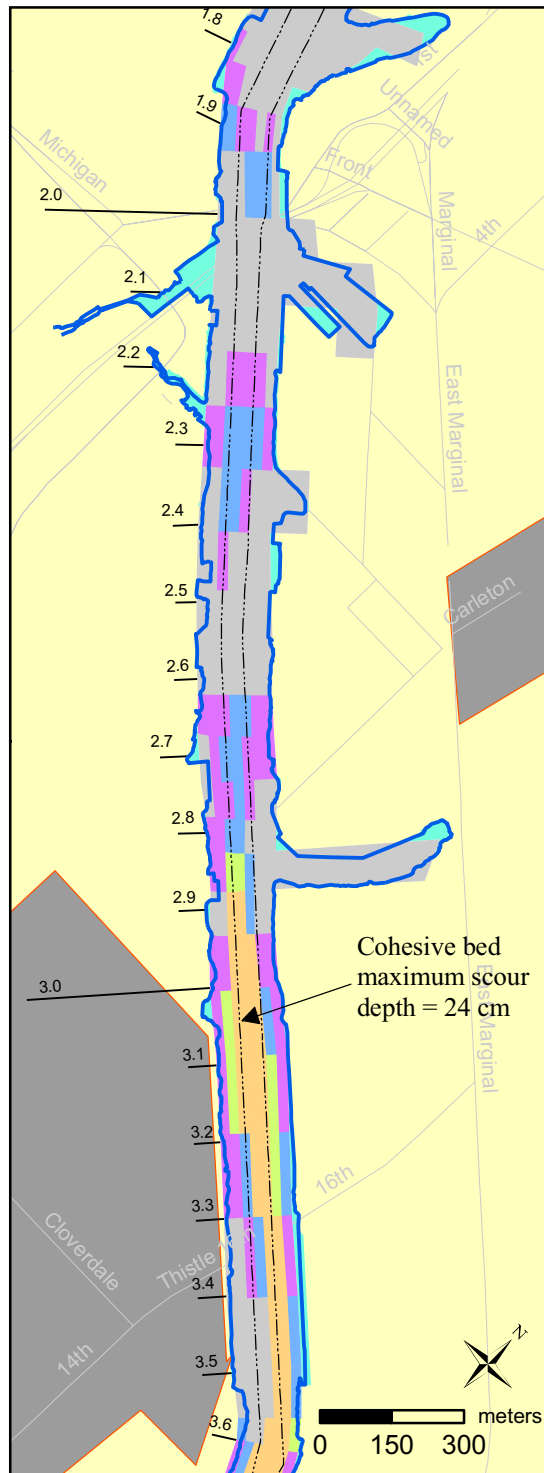
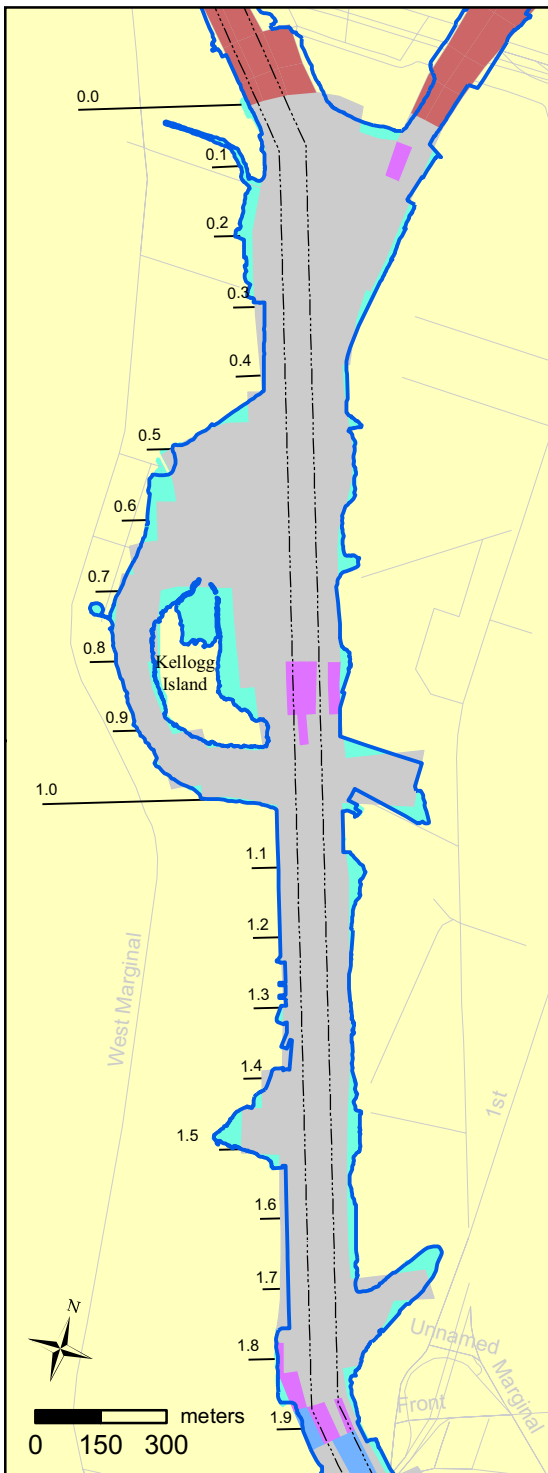
- Net erosion depth (cm)
- > 10
  - 6 - 10
  - 2 - 6
  - 0 - 2
  - Net deposition
  - Navigation channel
  - Shore line
  - River miles
  - Roads
  - Neighborhoods
  - Outside model domain
  - Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

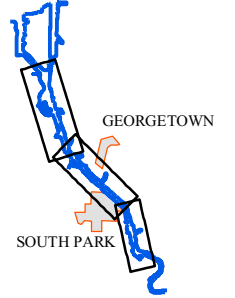
Figure E-76. Spatial distribution of predicted net erosion depth during 100-year high-flow event: upper-bound settling speed.

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LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

Maximum scour depth (cm)

> 10

6 - 10

2 - 6

0 - 2

0

Navigation channel

Shore line

River mile

Roads

Neighborhoods

Outside model domain

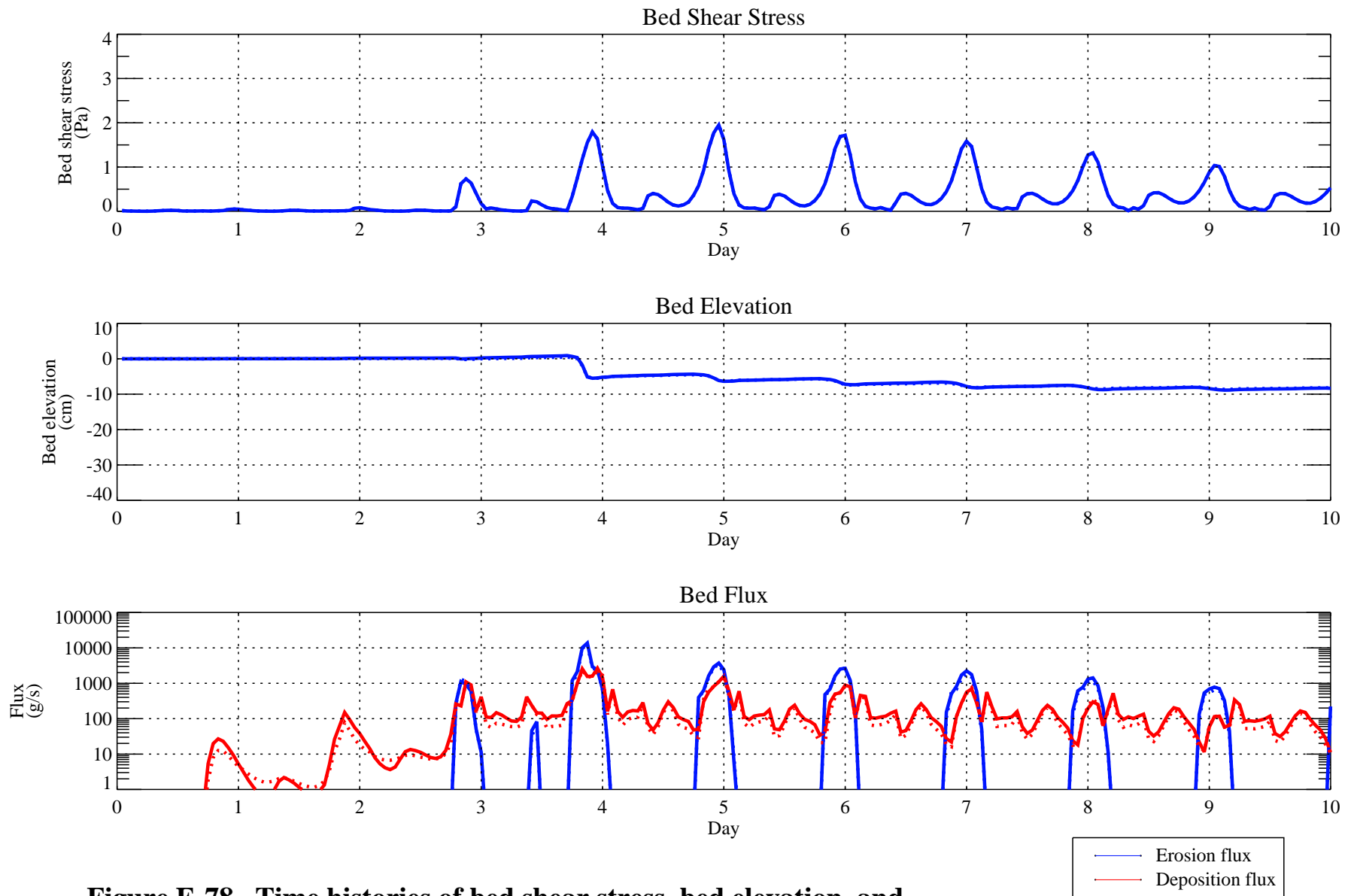
Hard bottom area

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA

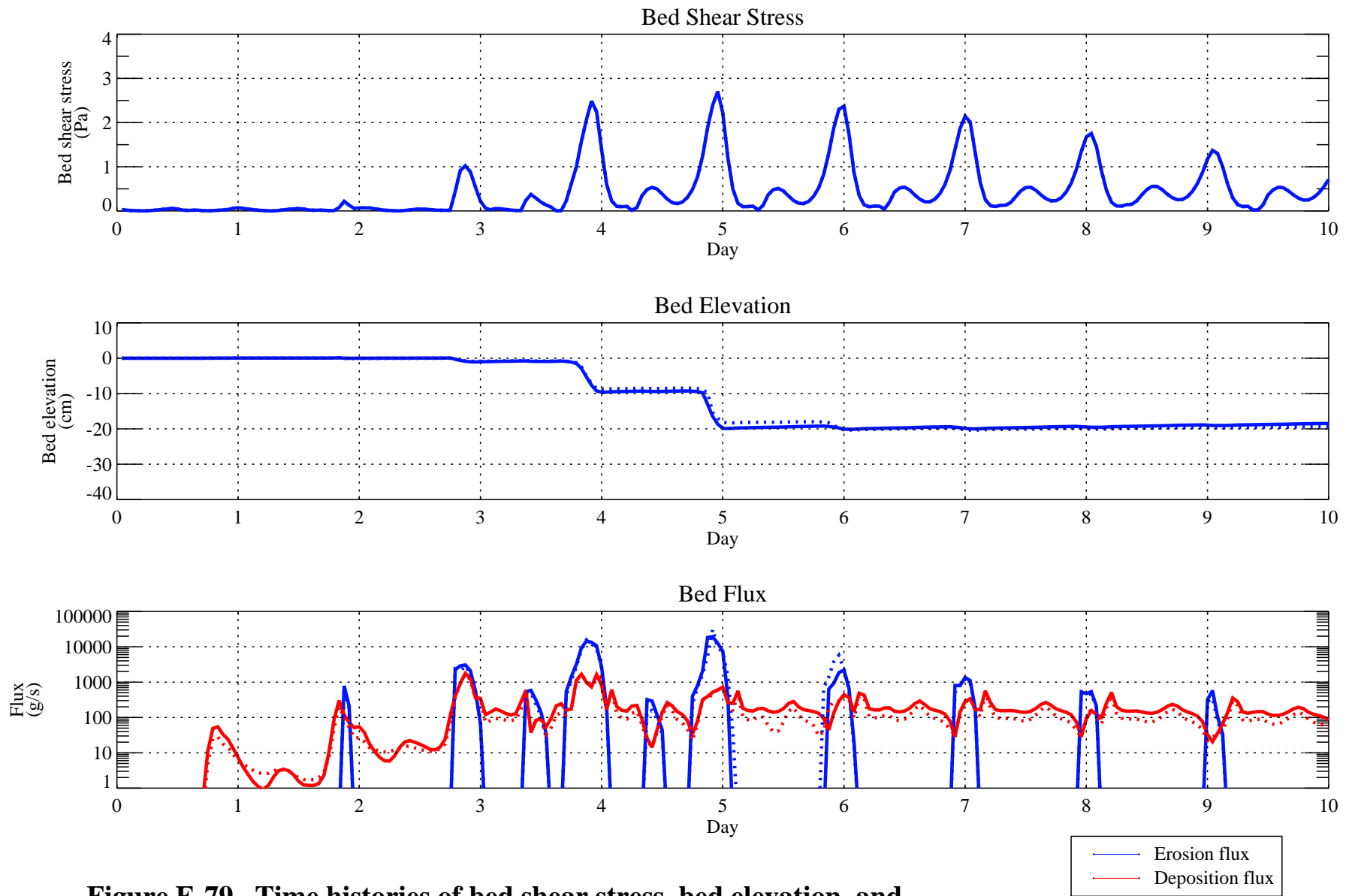
Figure E-77.  
Spatial distribution of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event: upper-bound settling speed.

June 2008

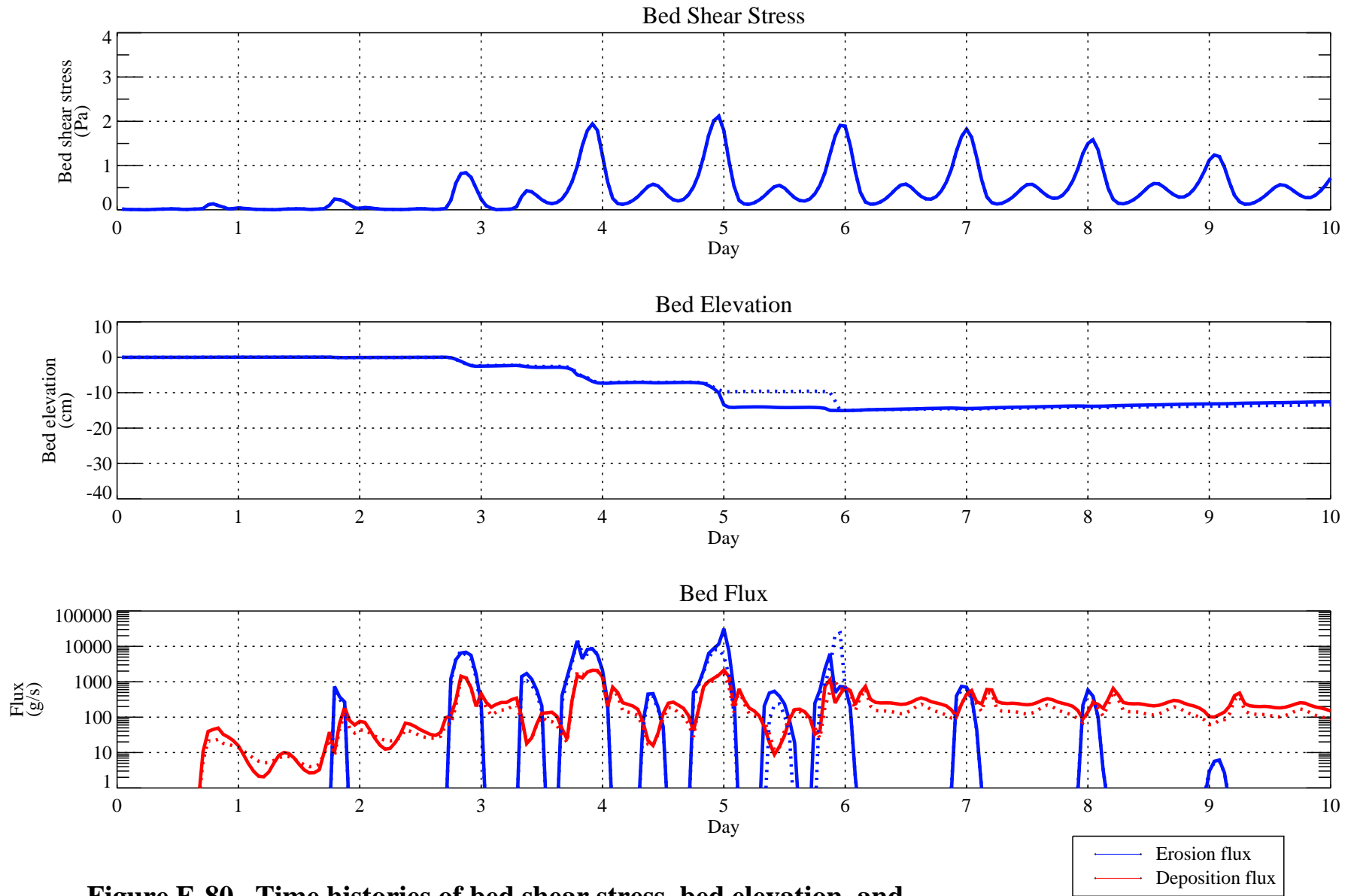




**Figure E-78. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85 (upper-bound settling speed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

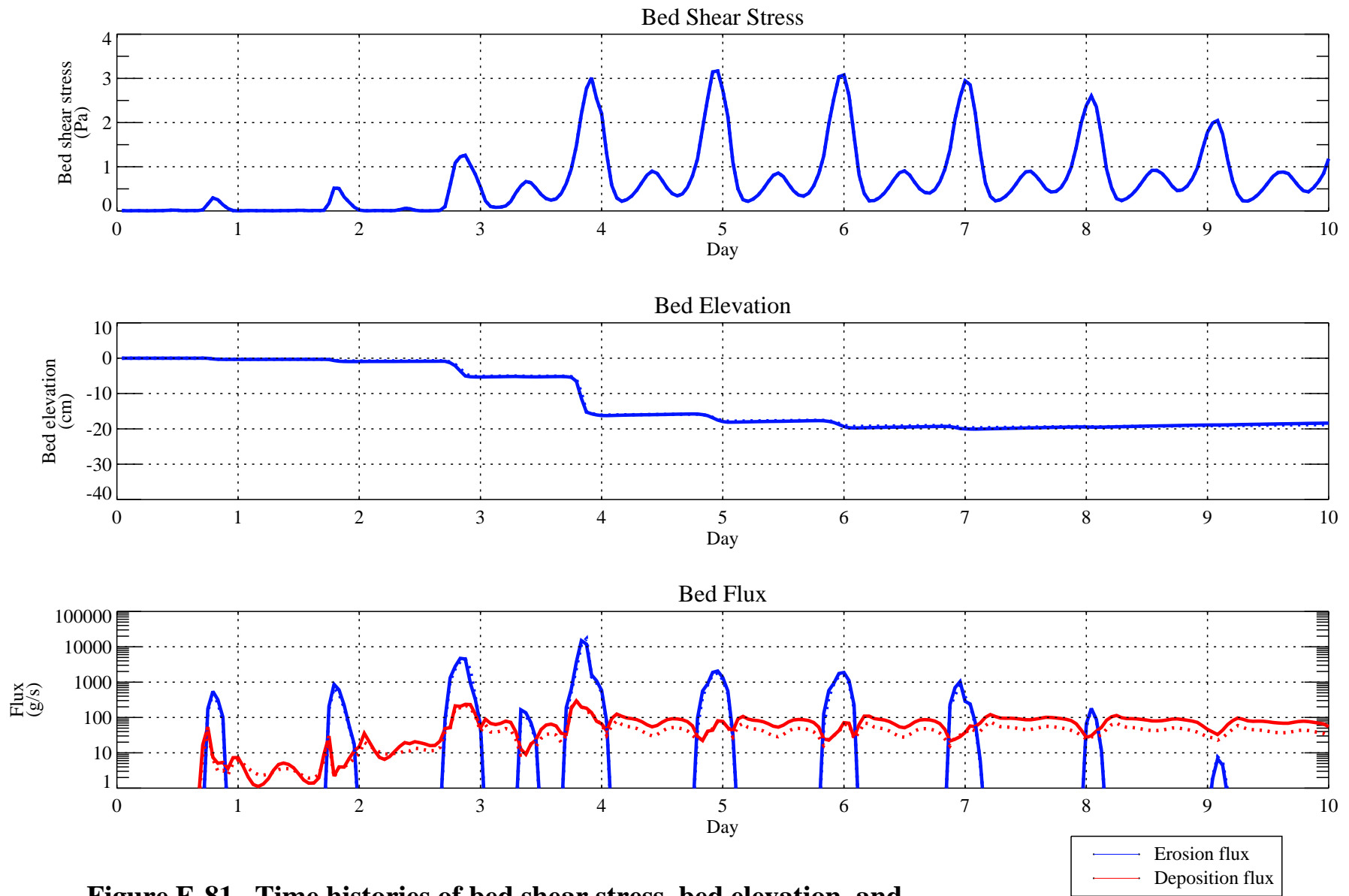


**Figure E-79. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96 (upper-bound settling speed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

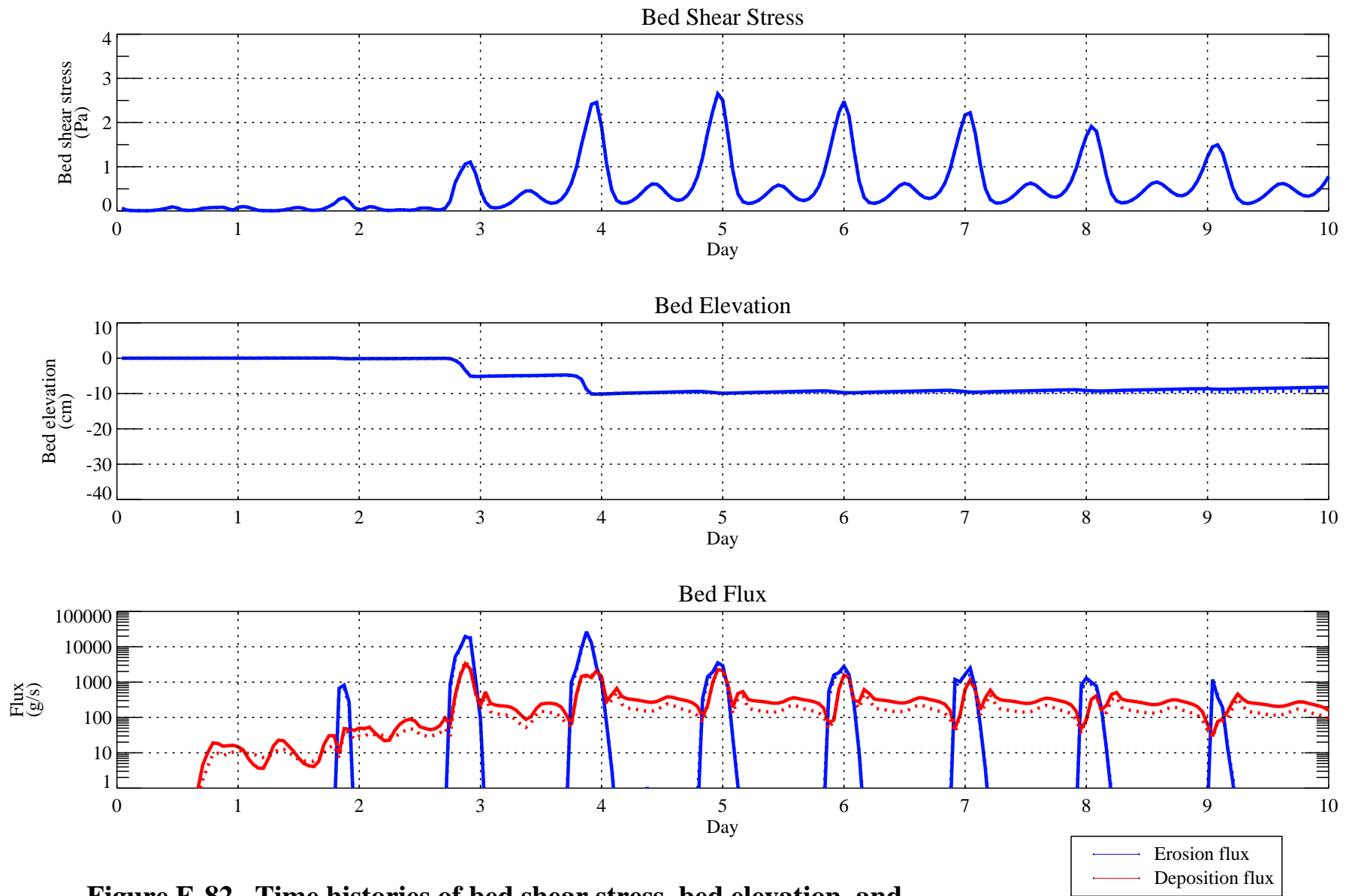


**Figure E-80. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10 (upper-bound settling speed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

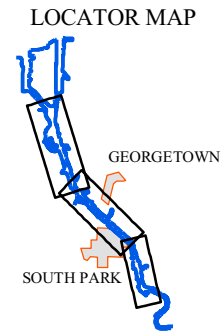
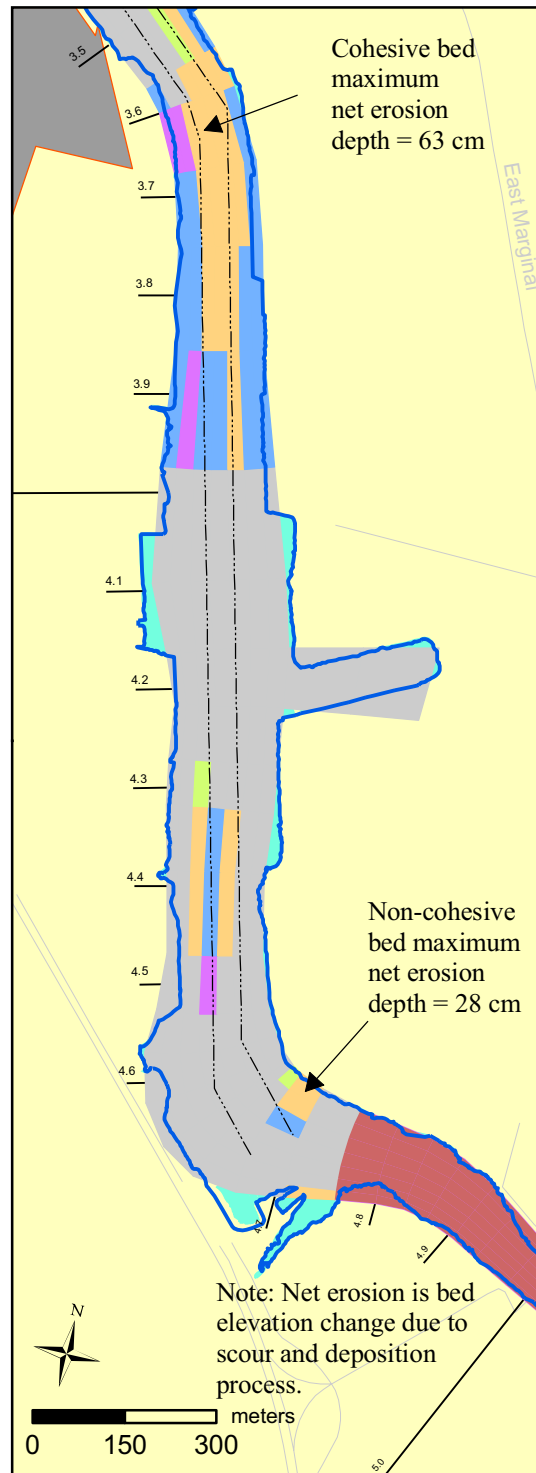
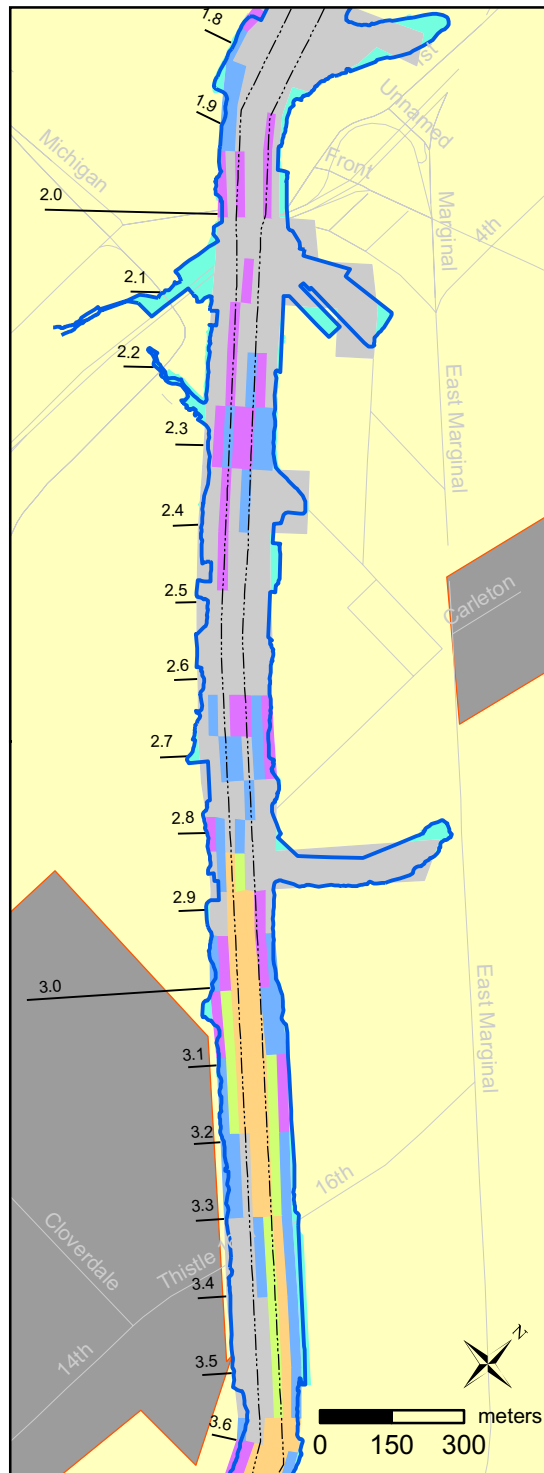
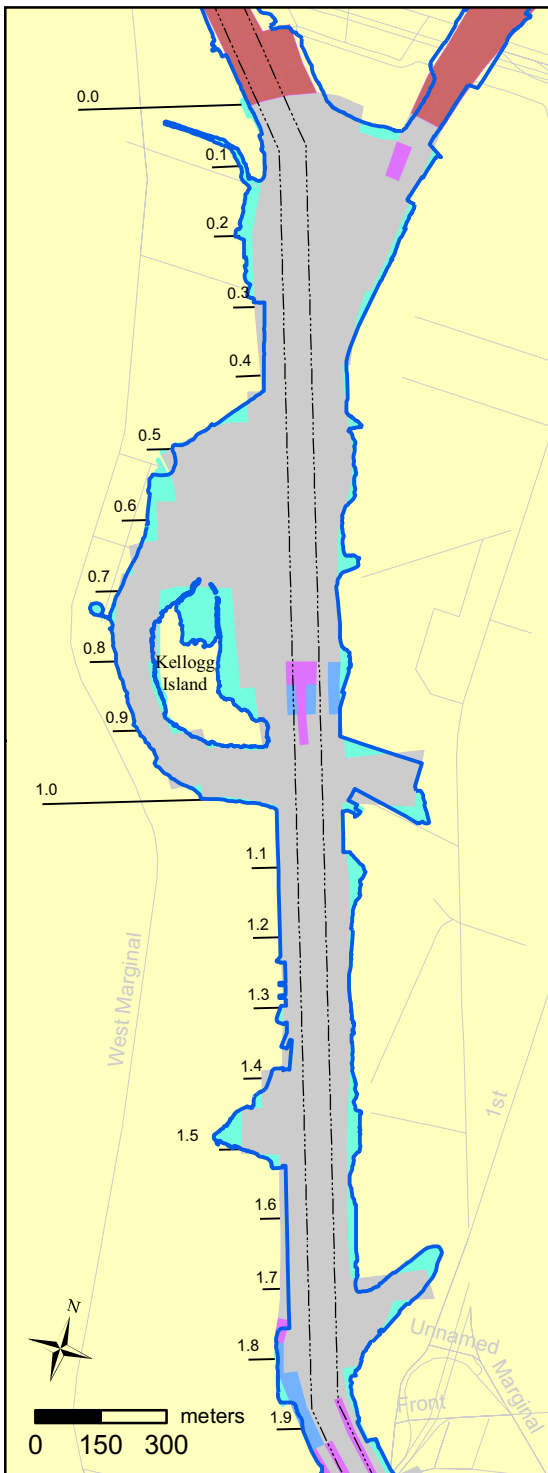




**Figure E-81. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60 (upper-bound settling speed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-82. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80 (upper-bound settling speed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**LEGEND**

Net erosion depth (cm)

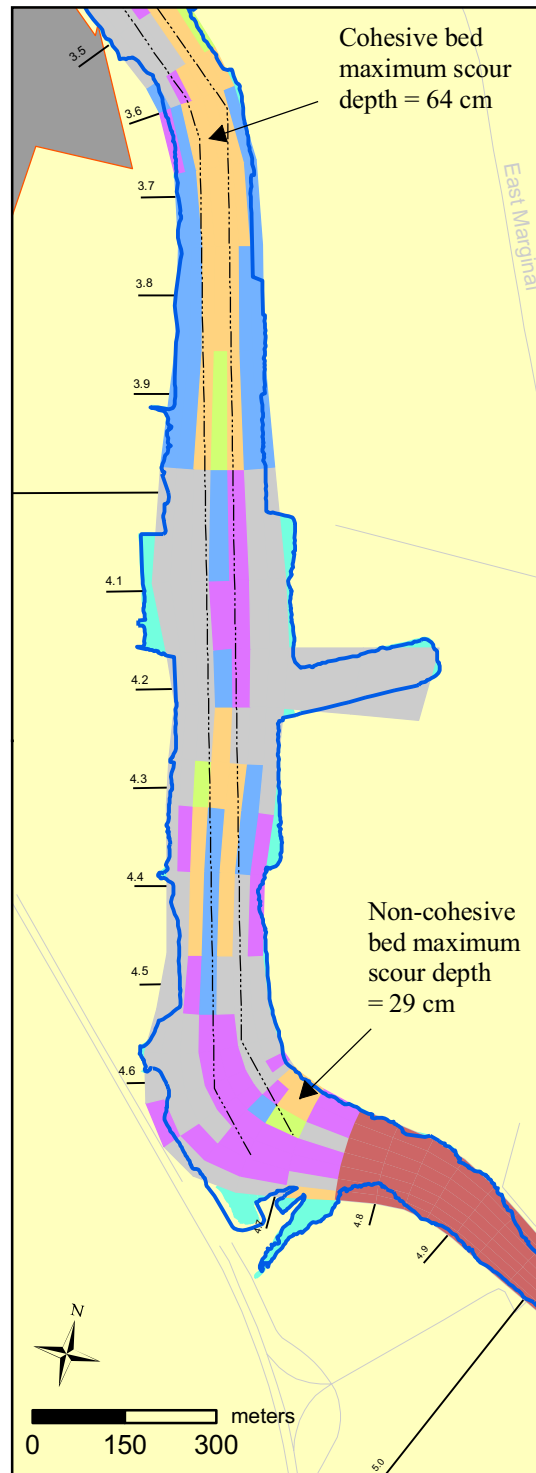
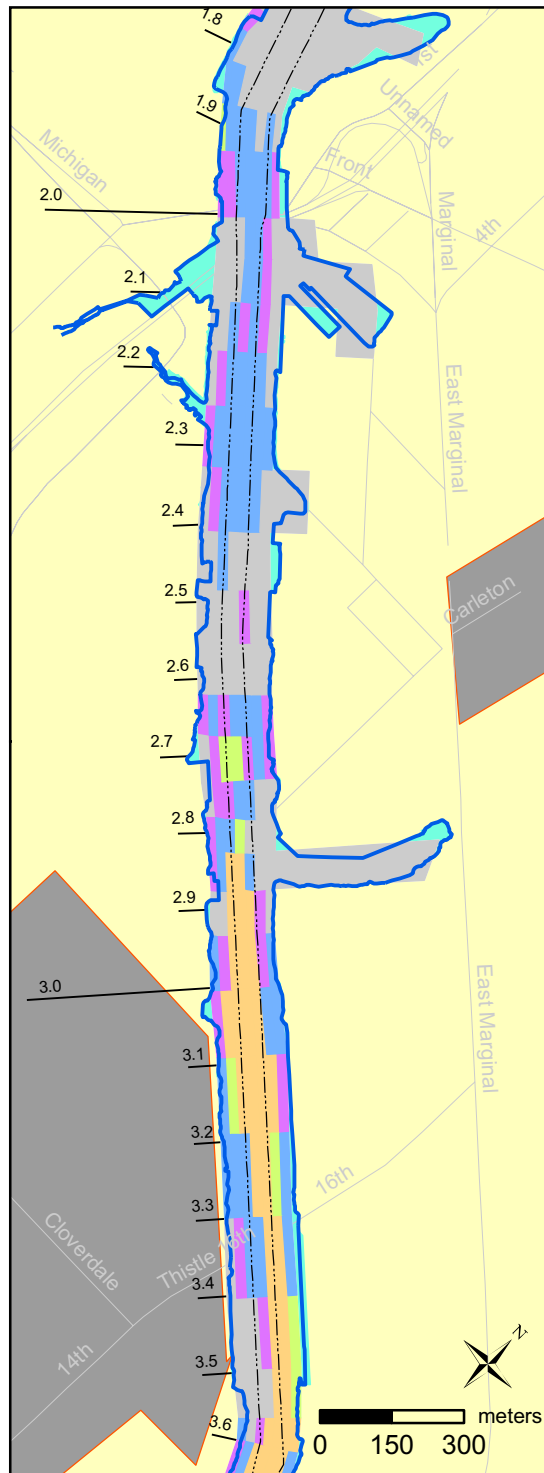
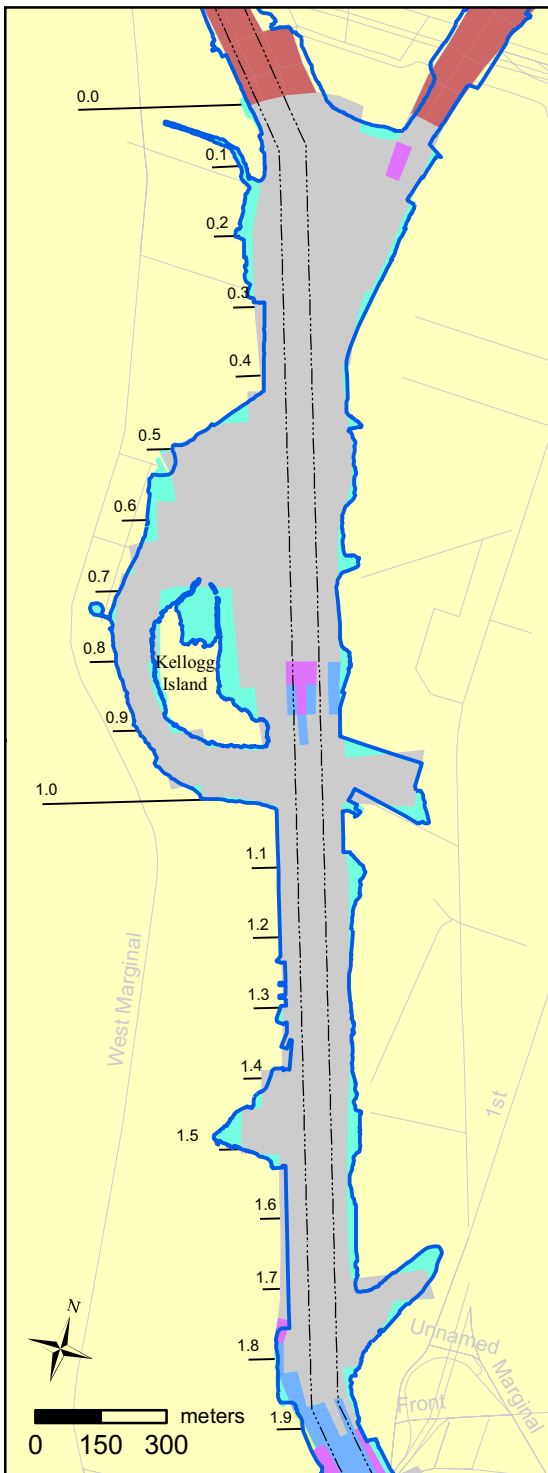
- > 10
- 6 - 10
- 2 - 6
- 0 - 2
- Net deposition
- Navigation channel
- Shore line
- River miles
- Roads
- Neighborhoods
- Outside model domain
- Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

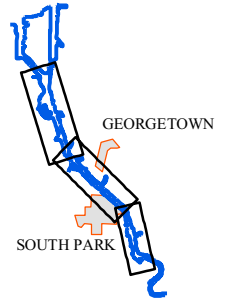
Figure E-83. Spatial distribution of predicted net erosion depth during 100-year high-flow event: effect of particle shielding factor removed.

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LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

Maximum scour depth (cm)

> 10

6 - 10

2 - 6

0 - 2

0

Navigation channel

Shore line

River mile

Roads

Neighborhoods

Outside model domain

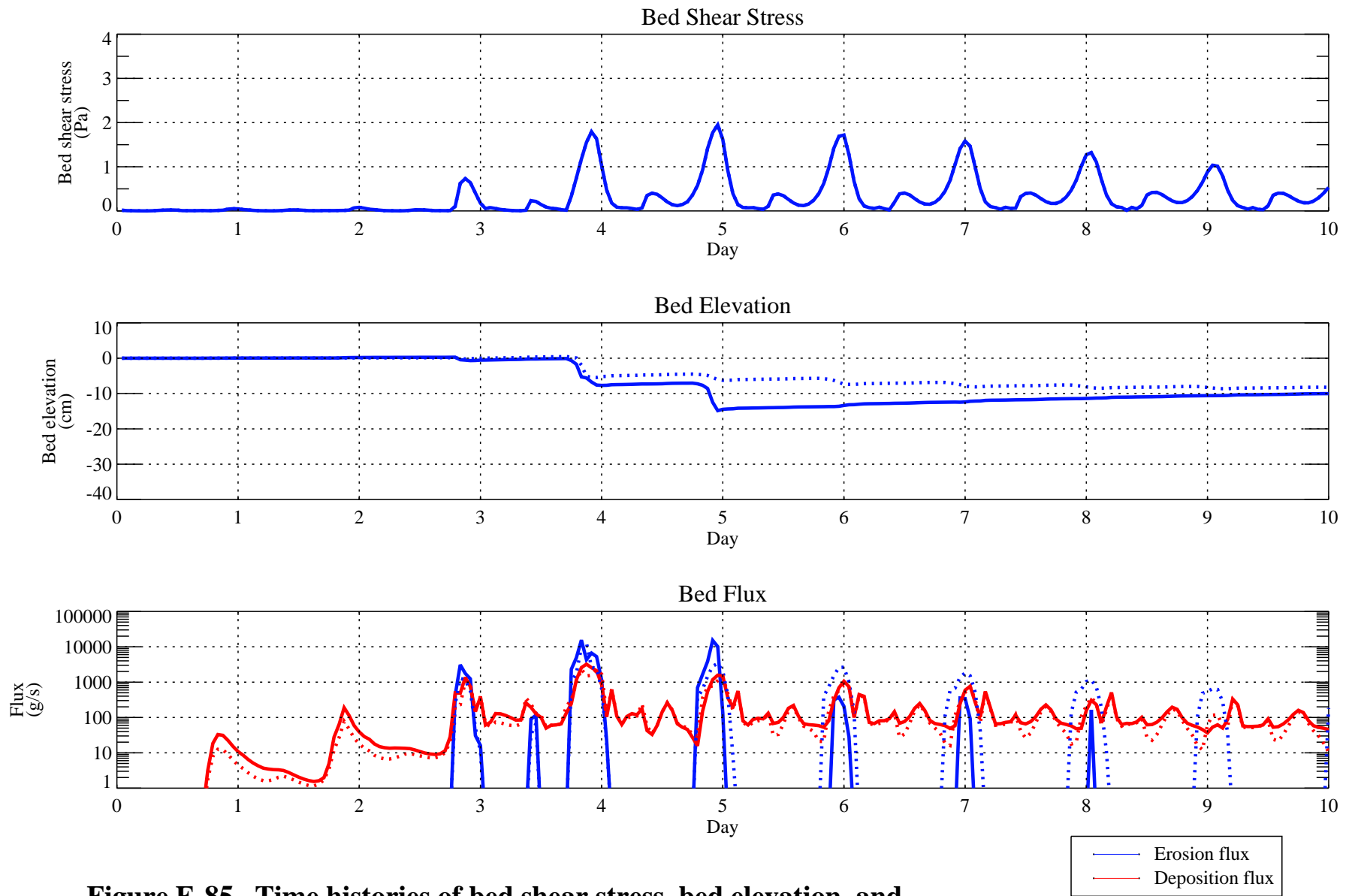
Hard bottom area

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA

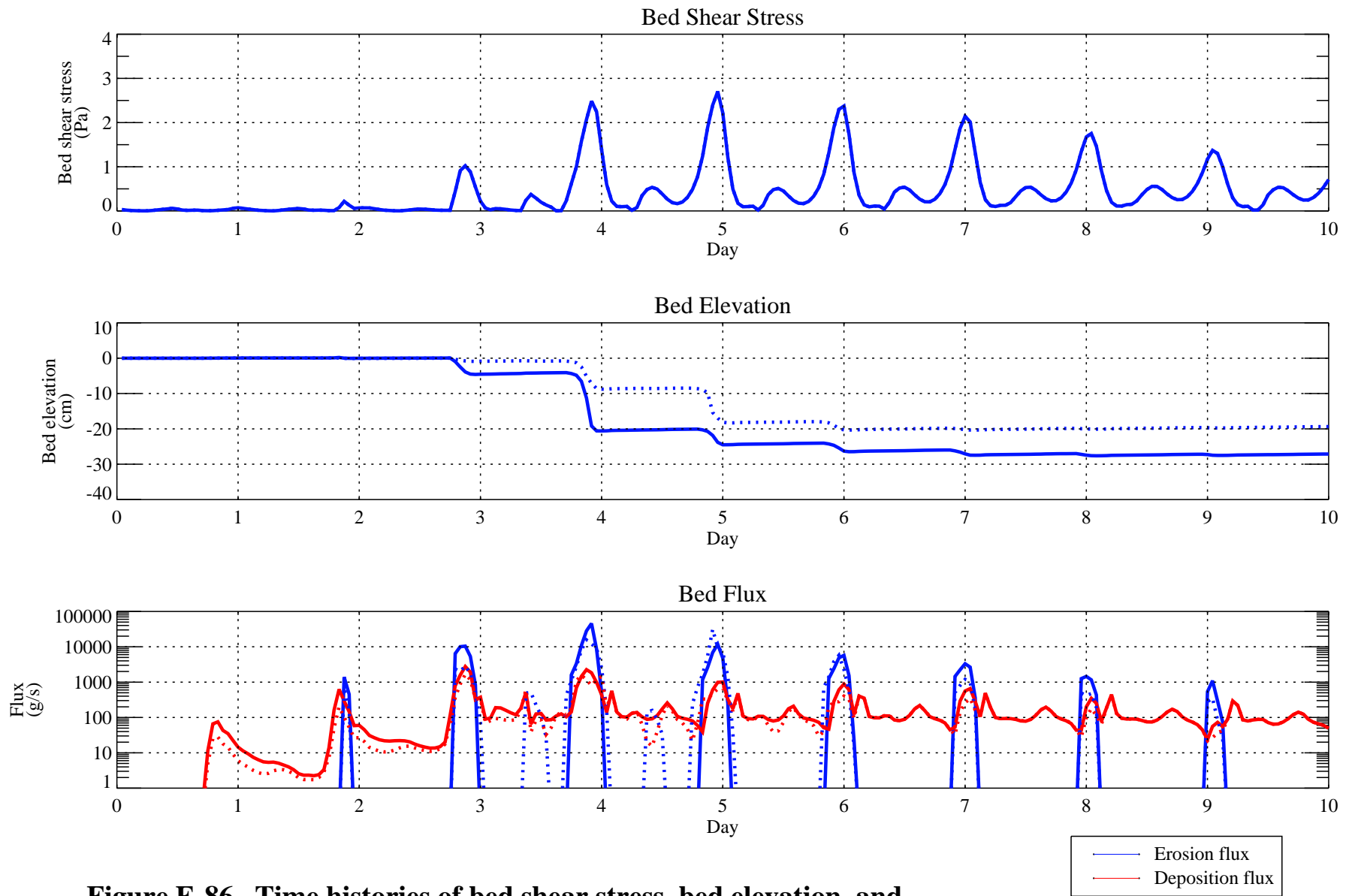
Figure E-84. Spatial distribution of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event: effect of particle shielding factor removed.

June 2008

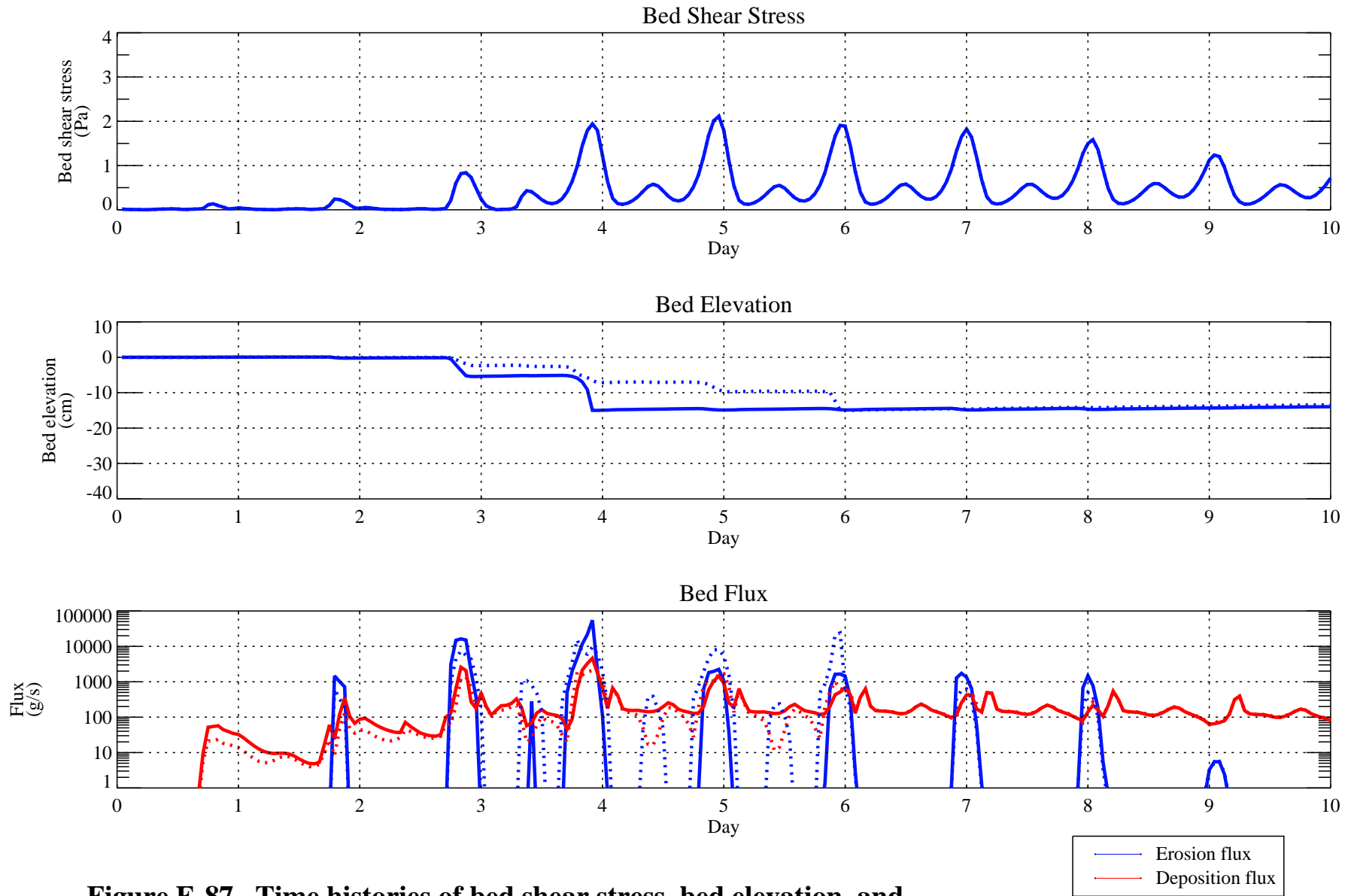




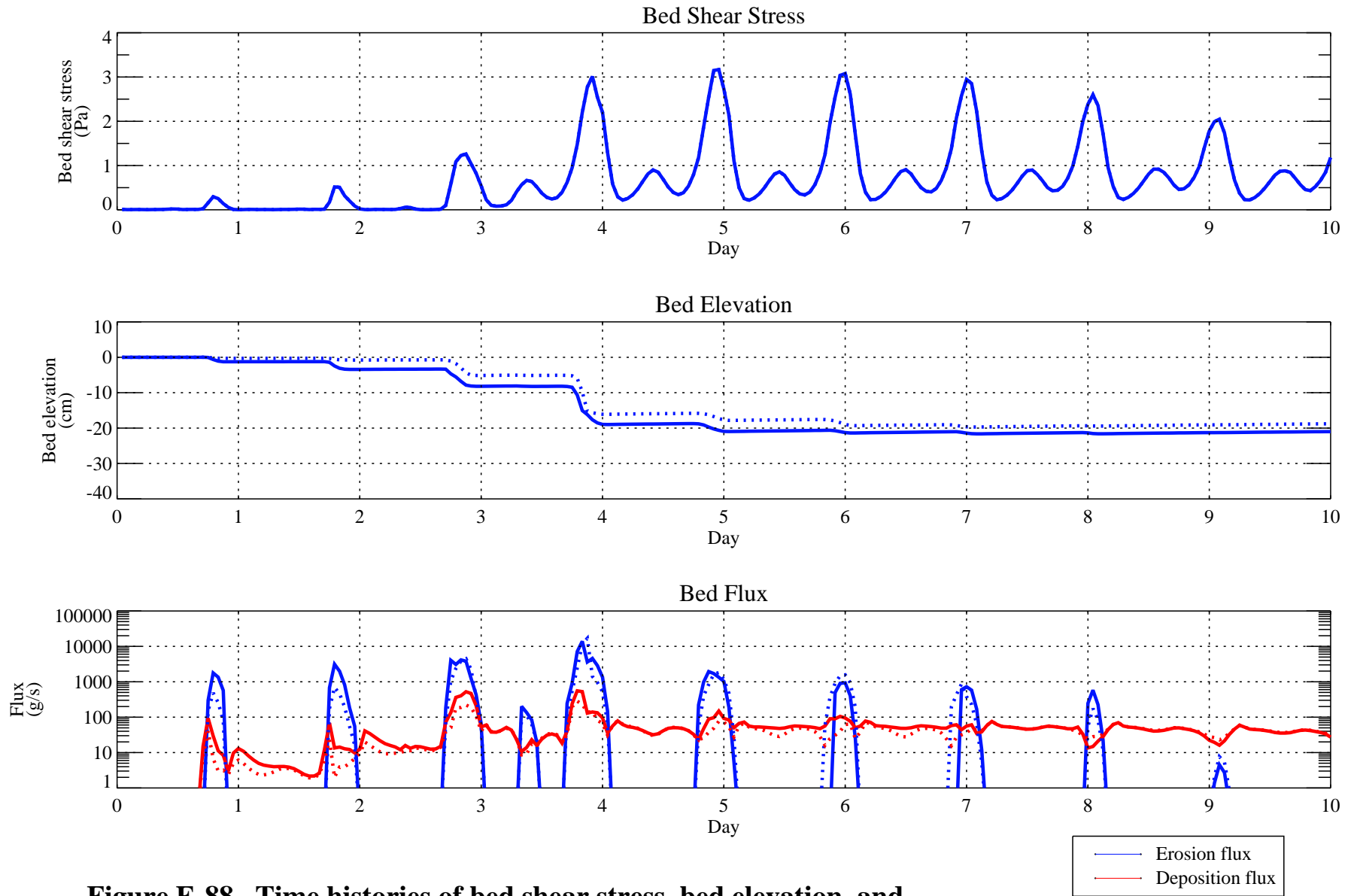
**Figure E-85. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85 (particle shielding factor removed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-86. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96 (particle shielding factor removed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

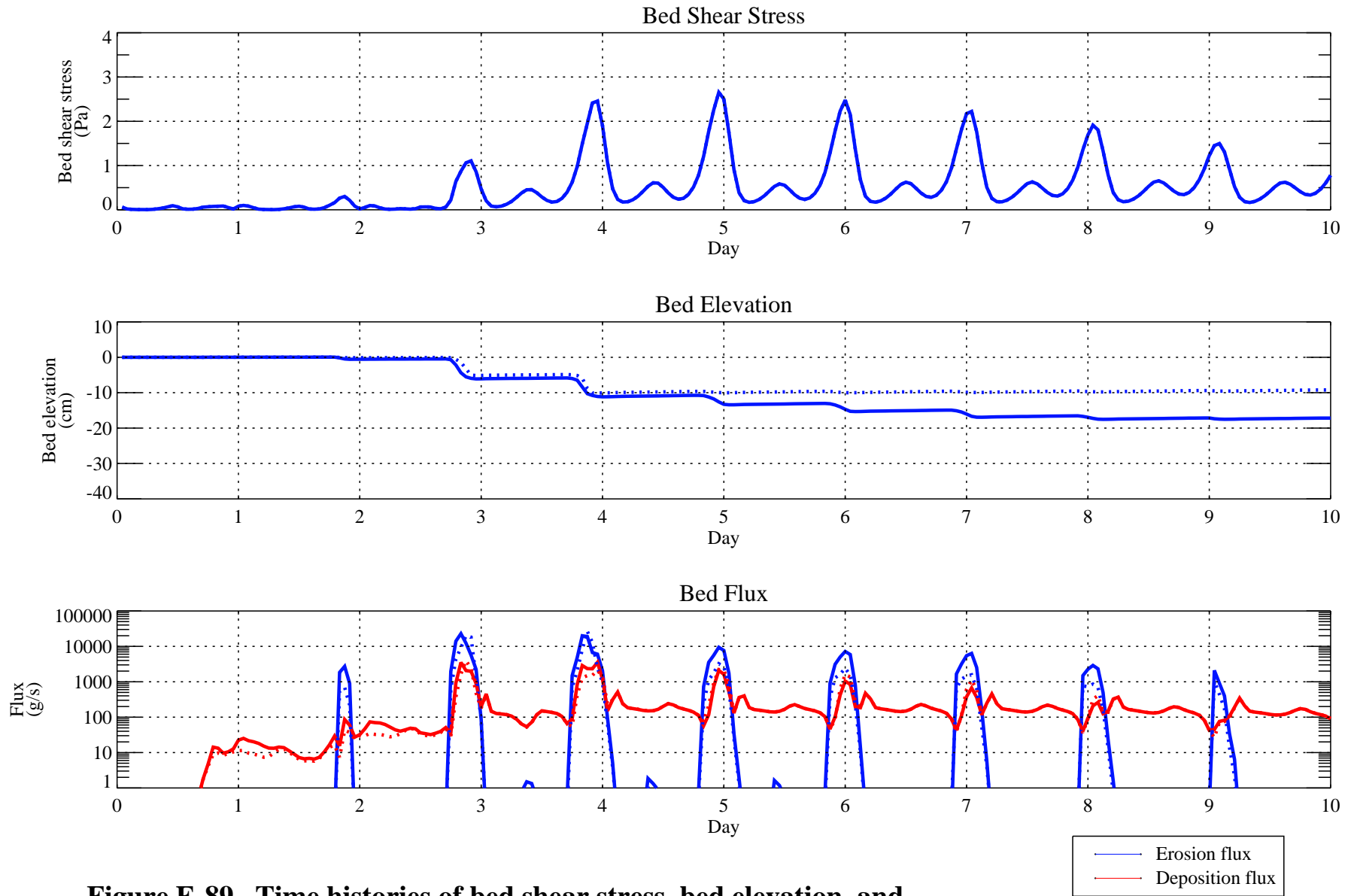


**Figure E-87. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10 (particle shielding factor removed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

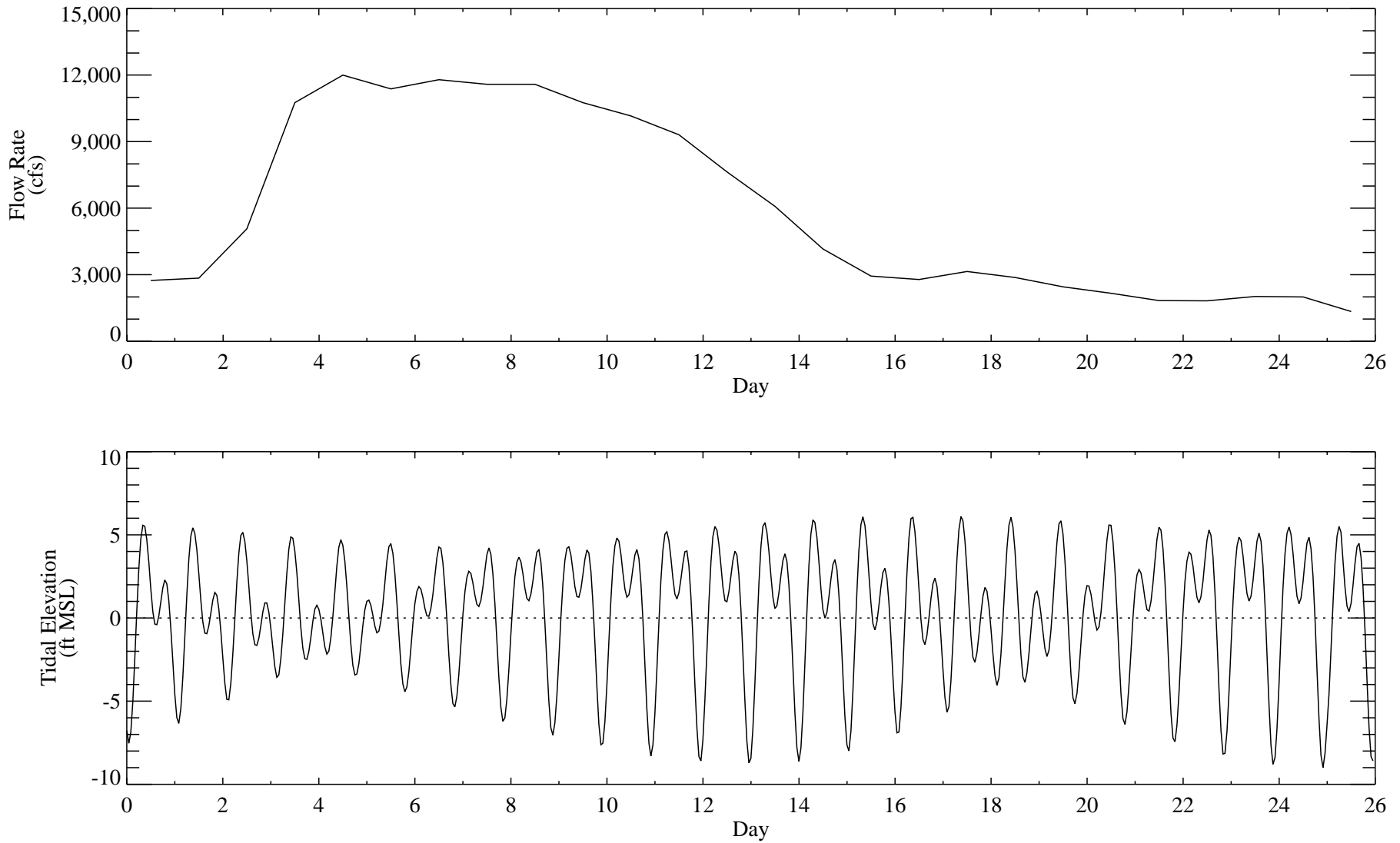


**Figure E-88. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60 (particle shielding factor removed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

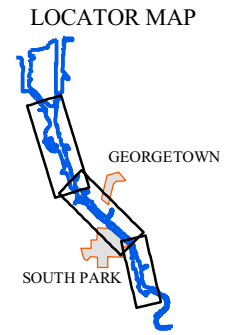
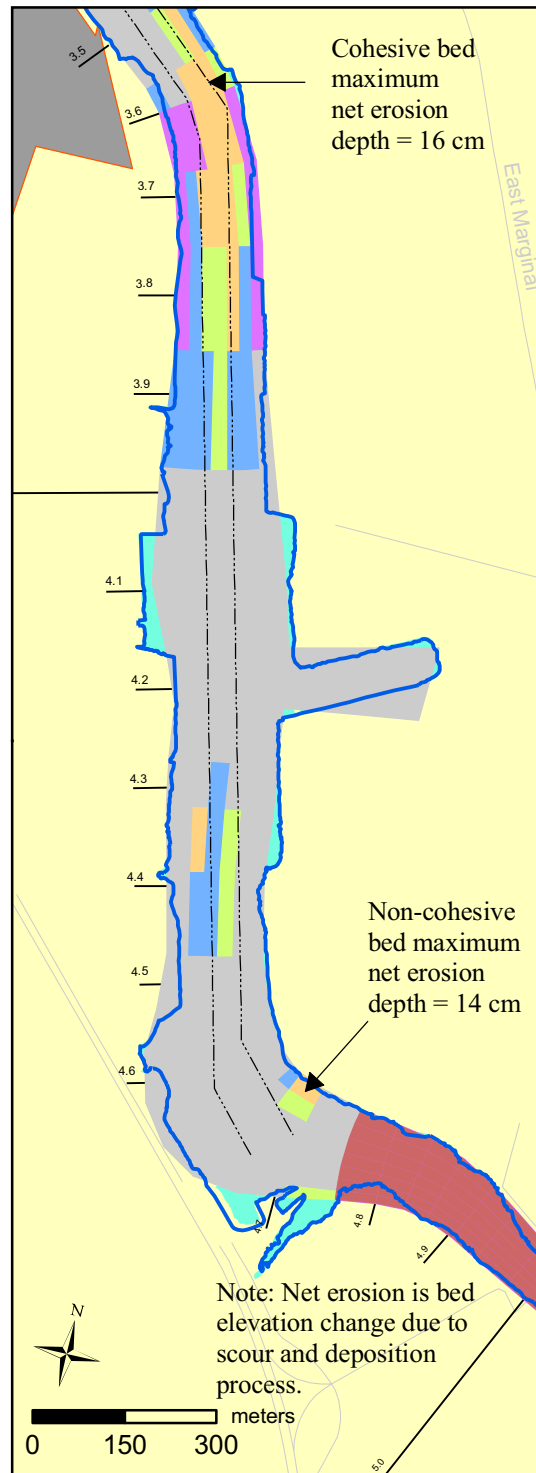
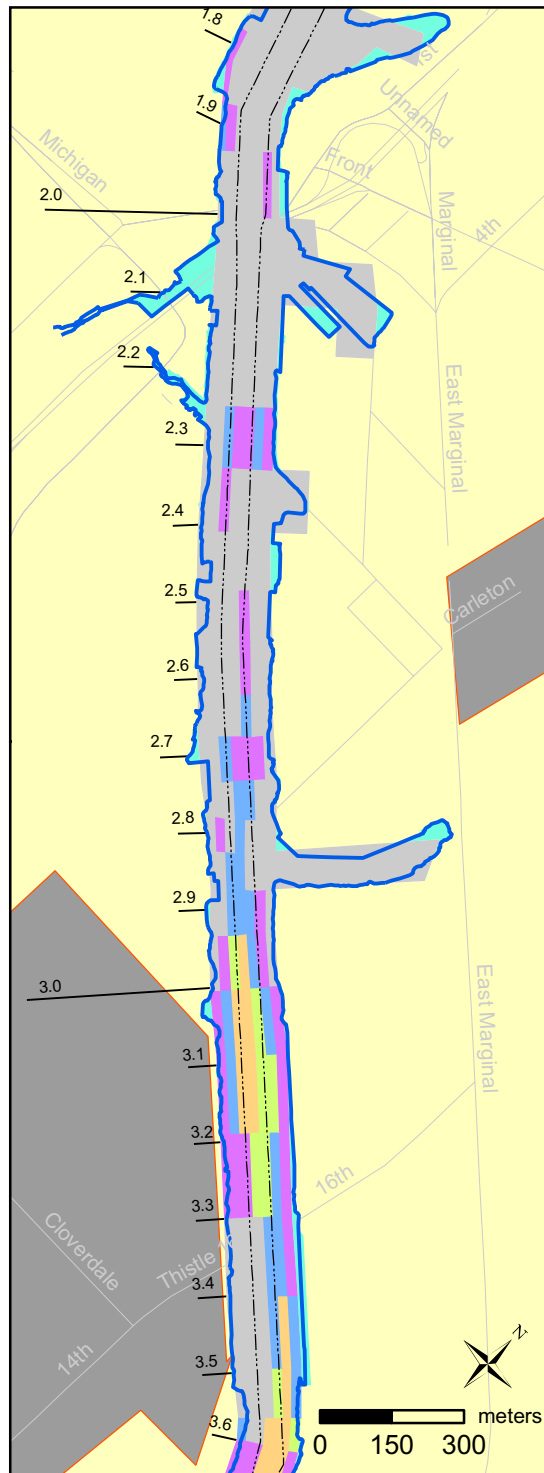
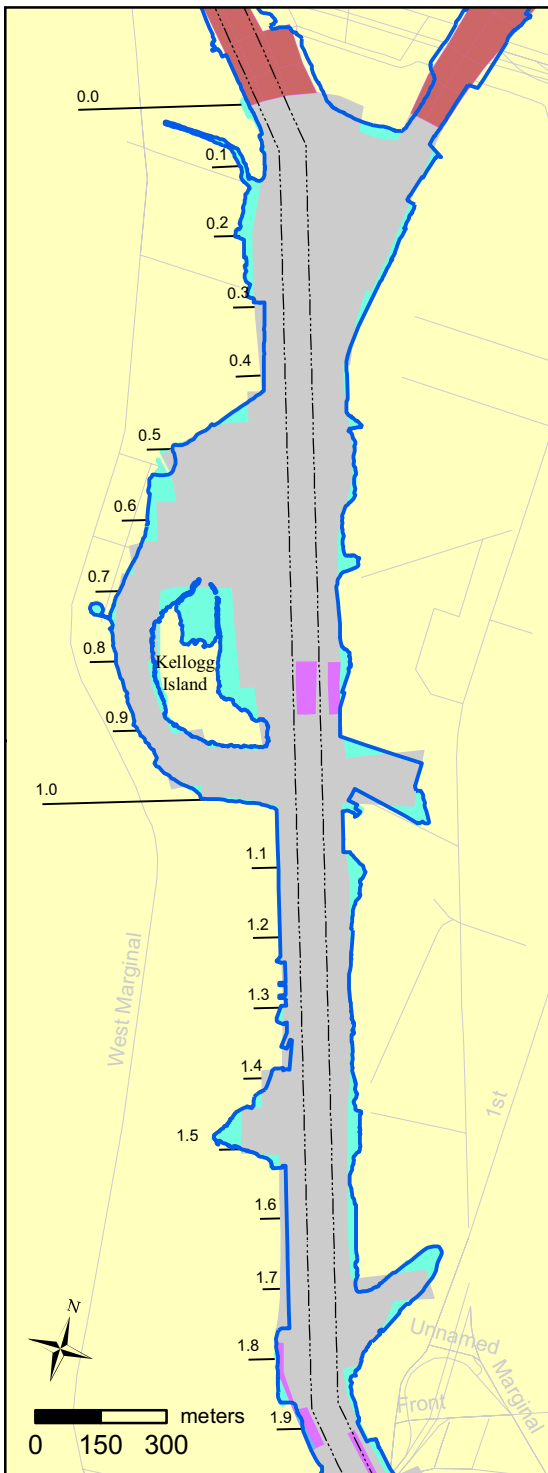




**Figure E-89. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80 (particle shielding factor removed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-90. Time variable river flow rate and tidal elevation used as boundary conditions for 100-year high-flow event (neap tide).**



**LEGEND**

Net erosion depth (cm)

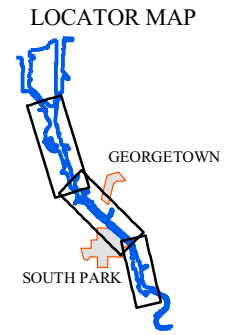
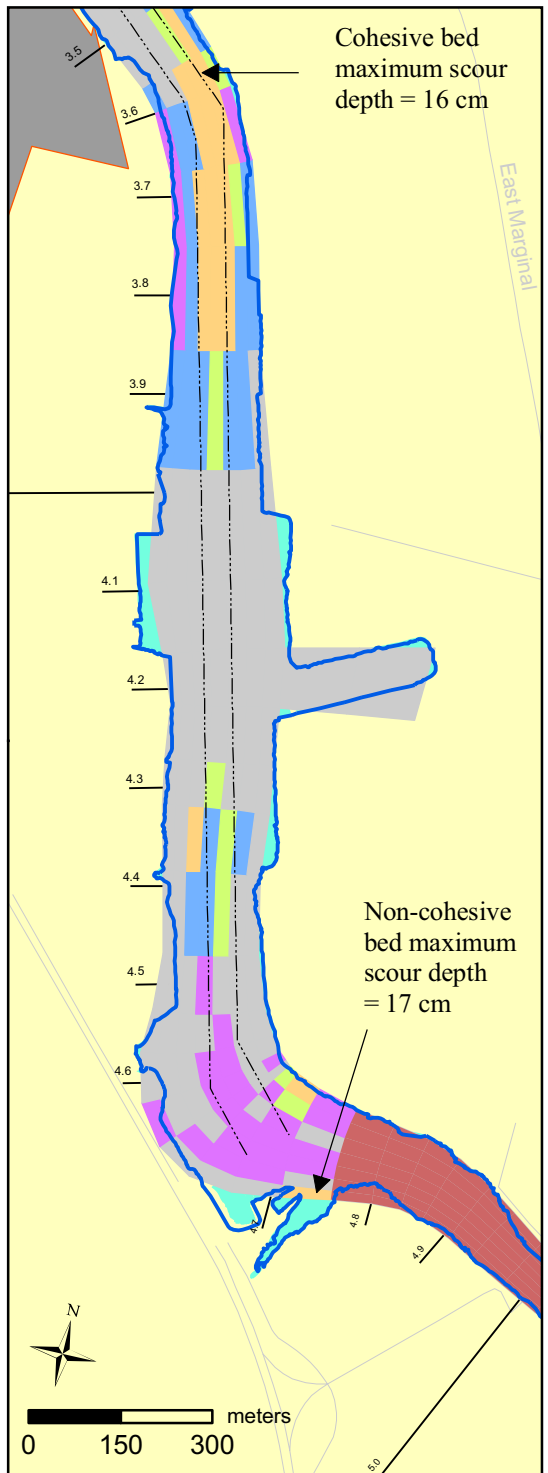
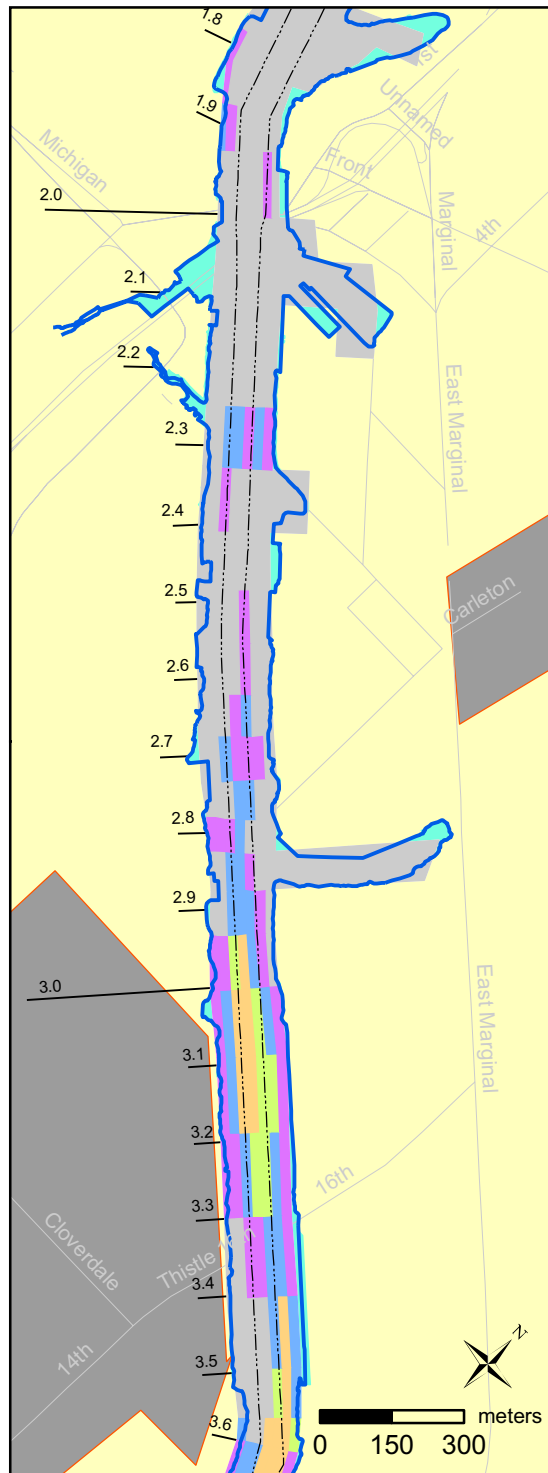
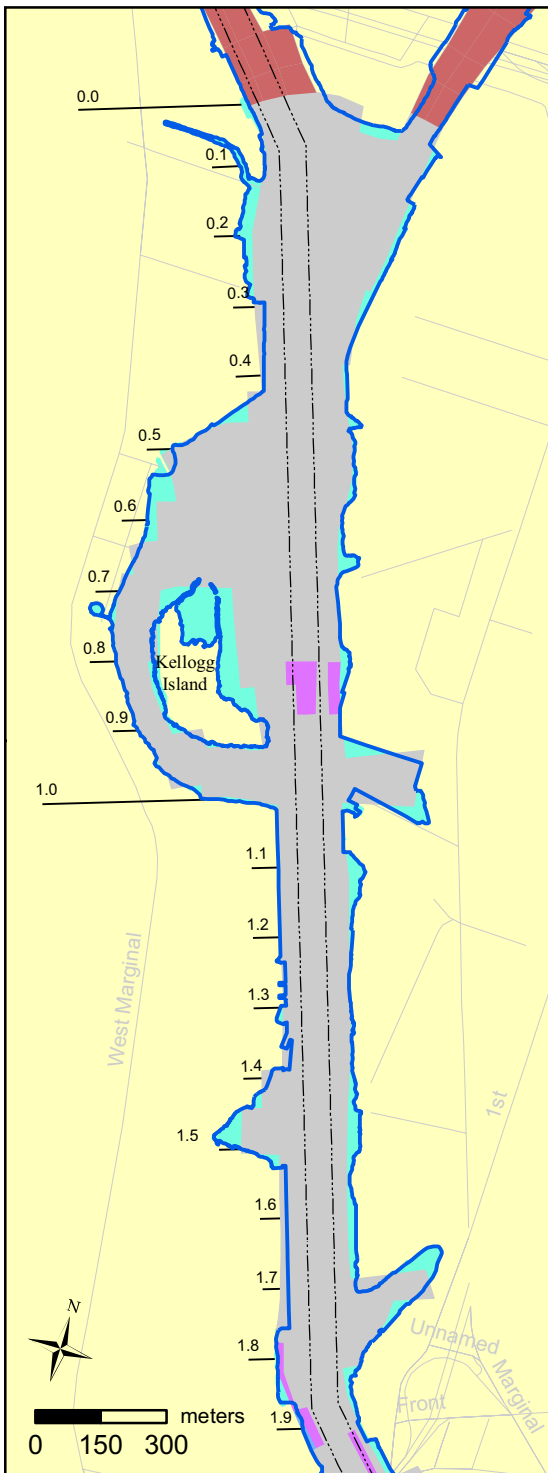
- > 10
- 6 - 10
- 2 - 6
- 0 - 2
- Net deposition
- Navigation channel
- Shore line
- River miles
- Roads
- Neighborhoods
- Outside model domain
- Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

Figure E-91. Spatial distribution of predicted net erosion depth during 100-year high-flow event: neap tide.

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**LEGEND**

Maximum scour depth (cm)

- > 10
- 6 - 10
- 2 - 6
- 0 - 2
- 0

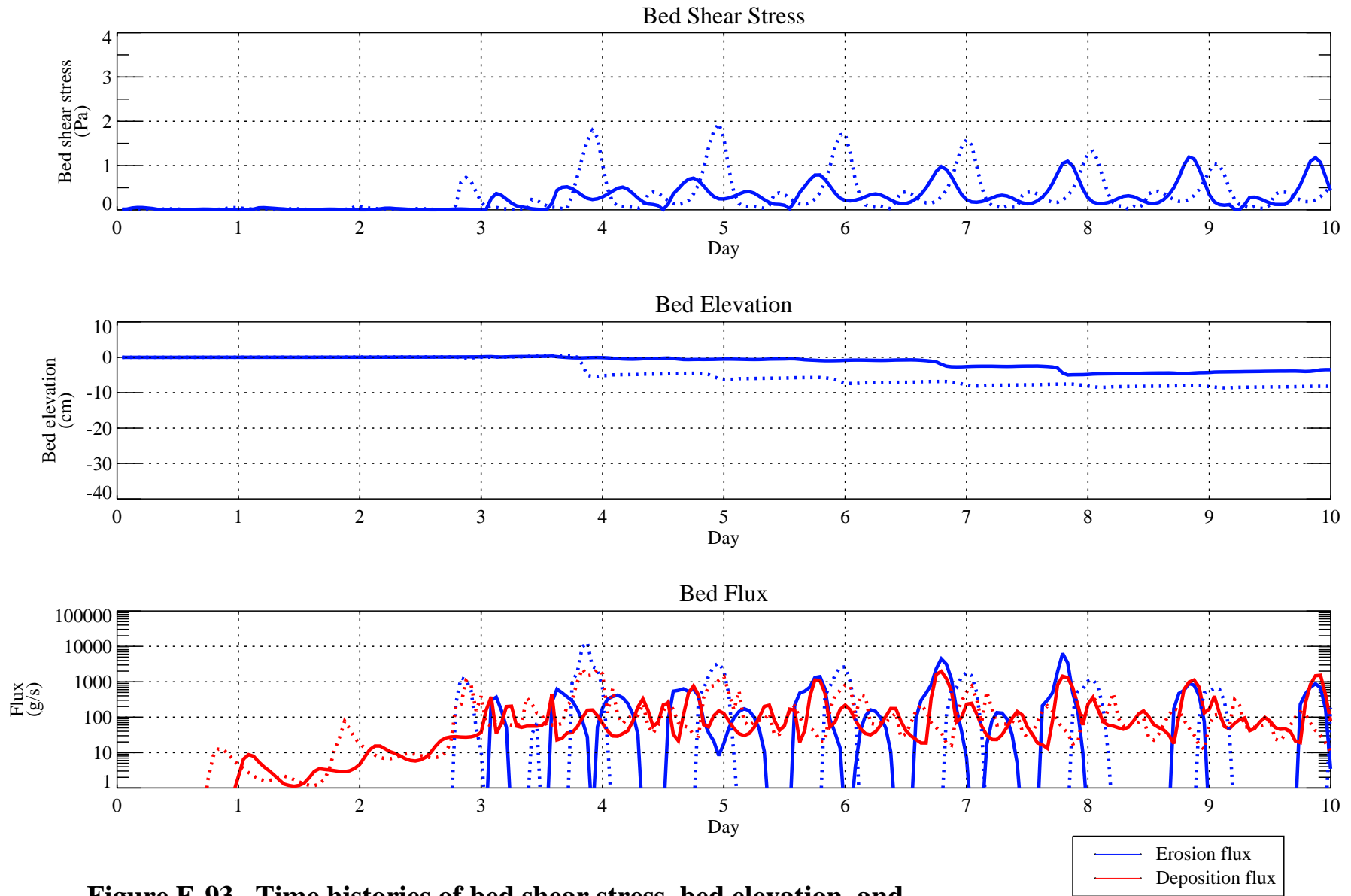
- Navigation channel
- Shore line
- River mile
- Roads
- Neighborhoods
- Outside model domain
- Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

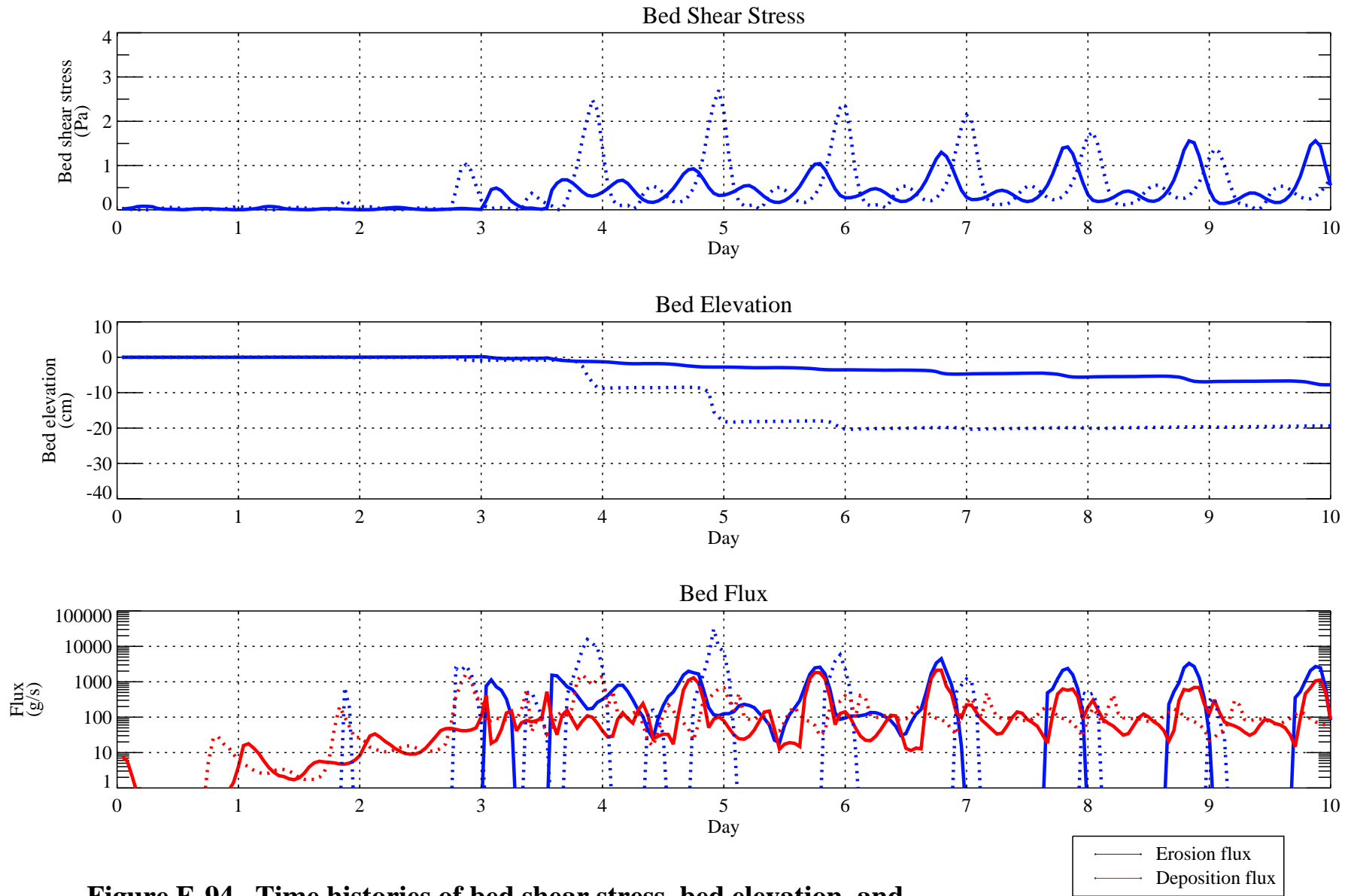
Figure E-92. Spatial distribution of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event: neap tide.

June 2008

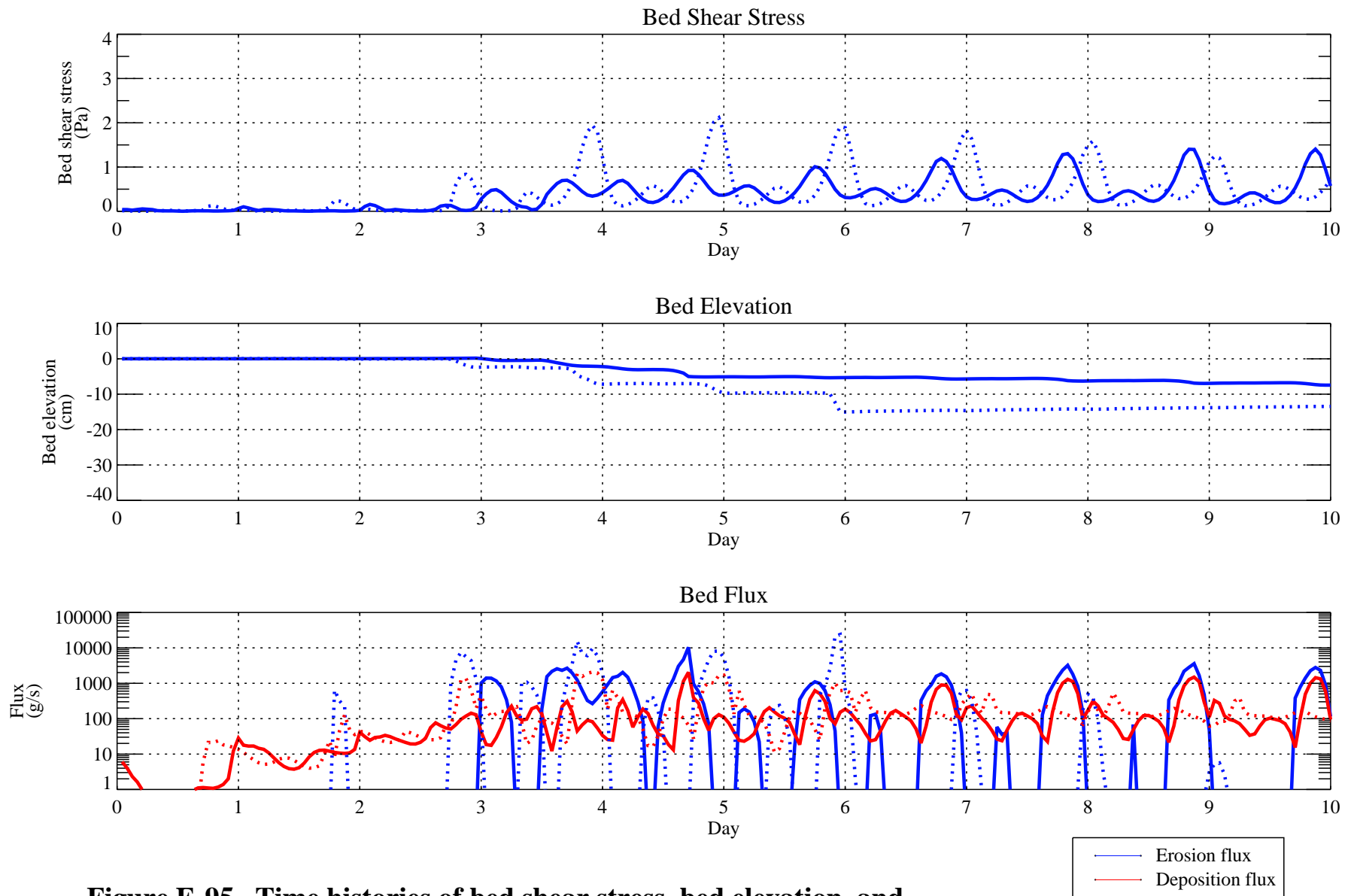




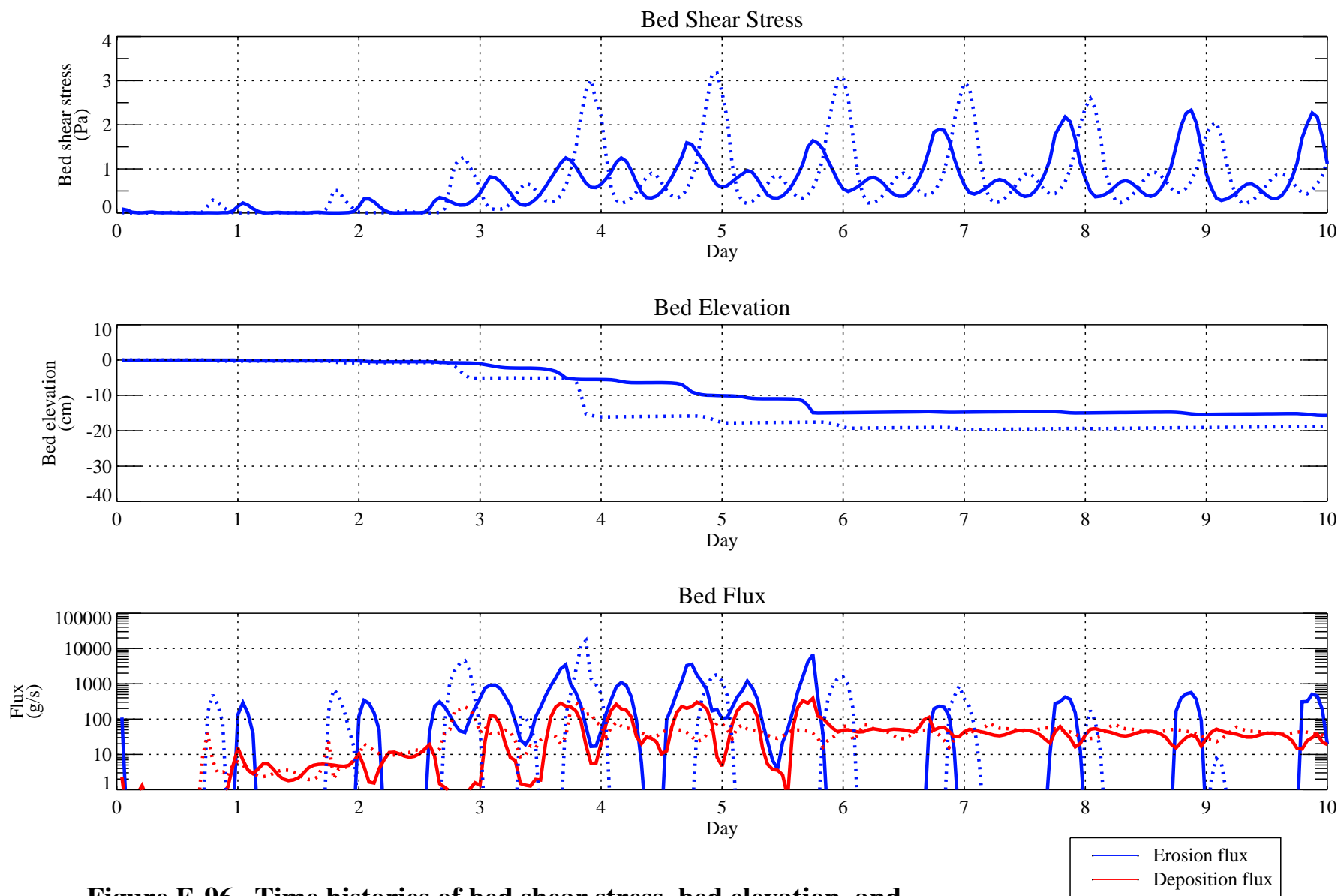
**Figure E-93. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85 (particle shielding factor removed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-94. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96 (particle shielding factor removed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

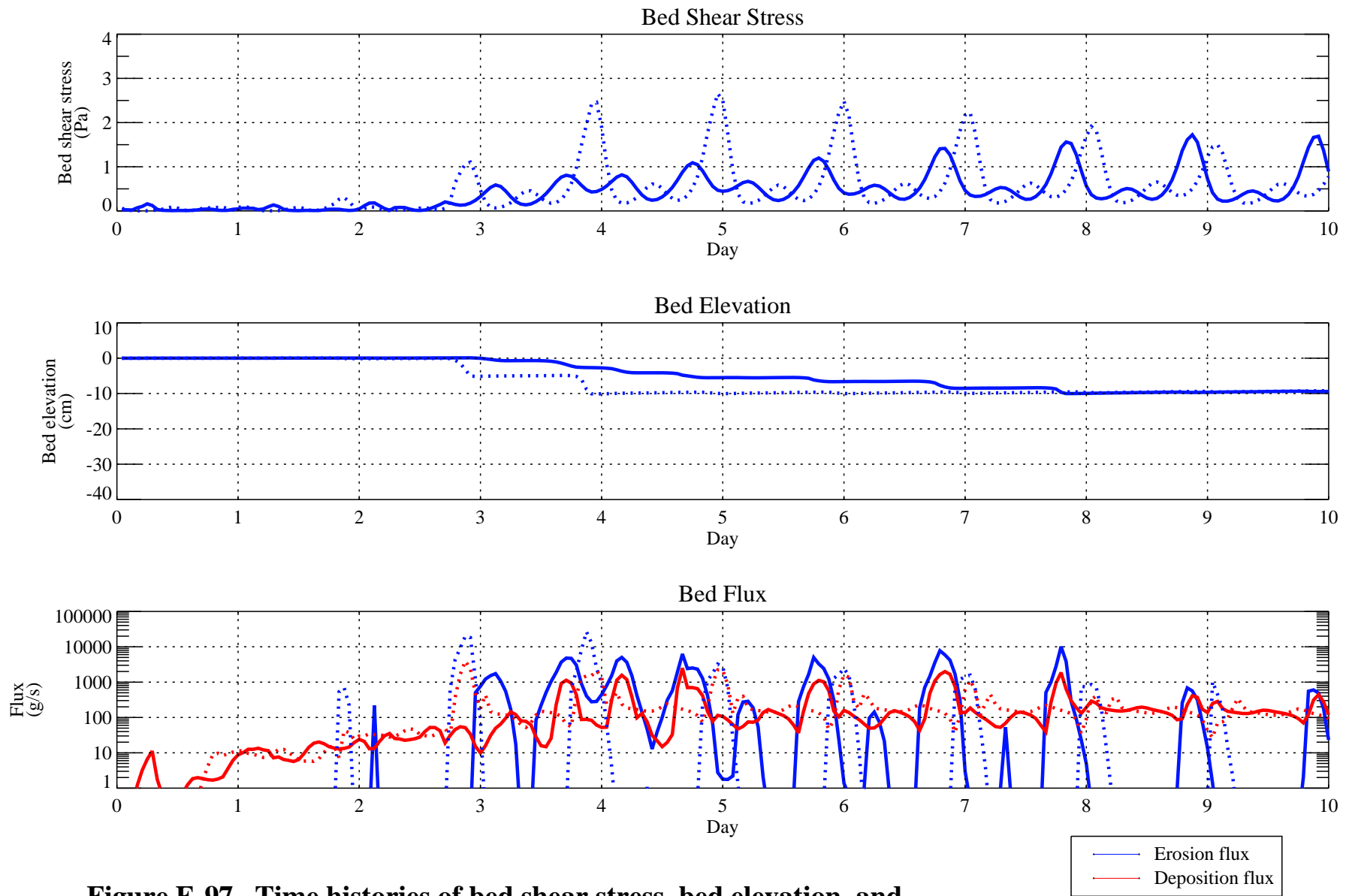


**Figure E-95. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10 (particle shielding factor removed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

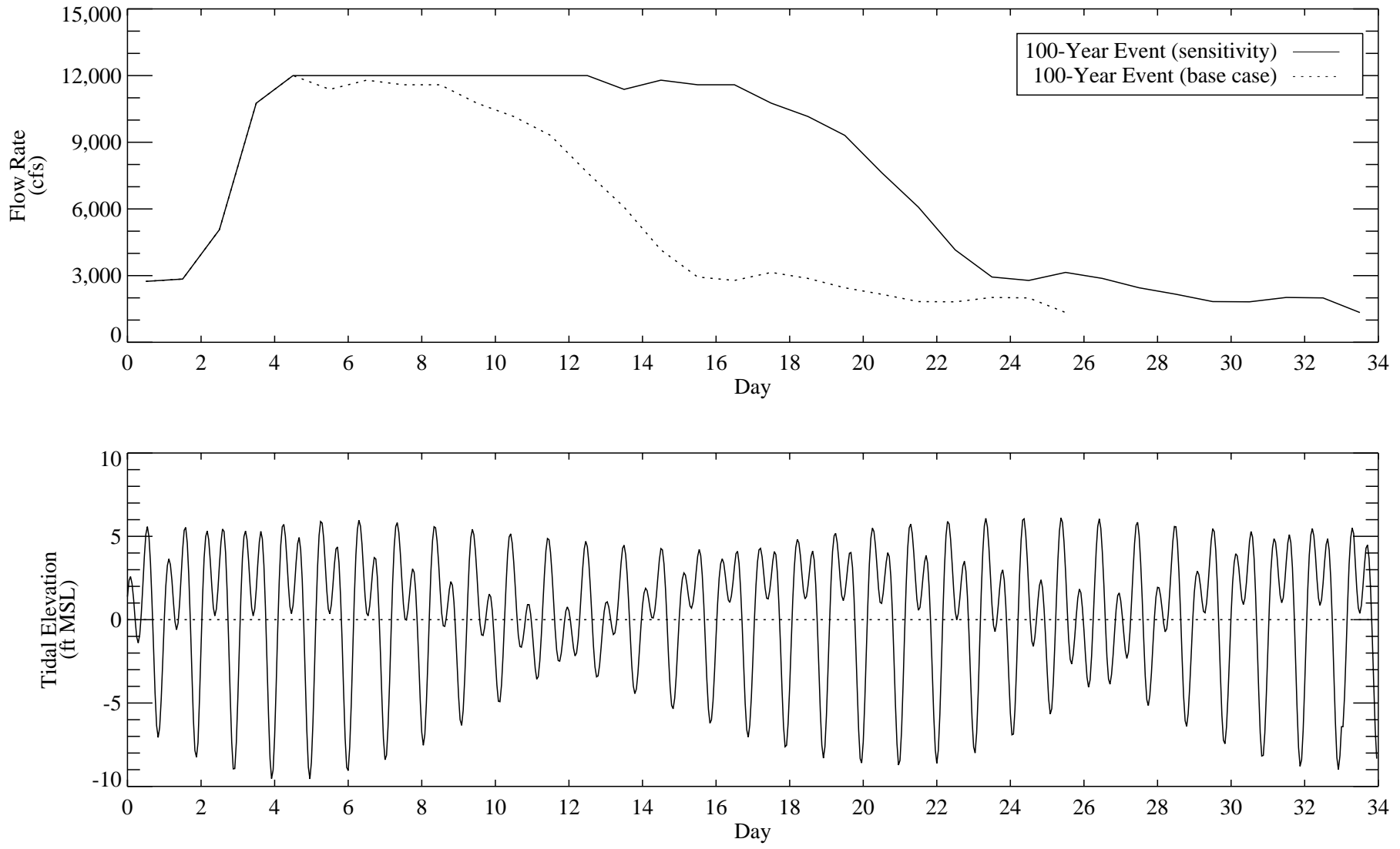


**Figure E-96. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60 (particle shielding factor removed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

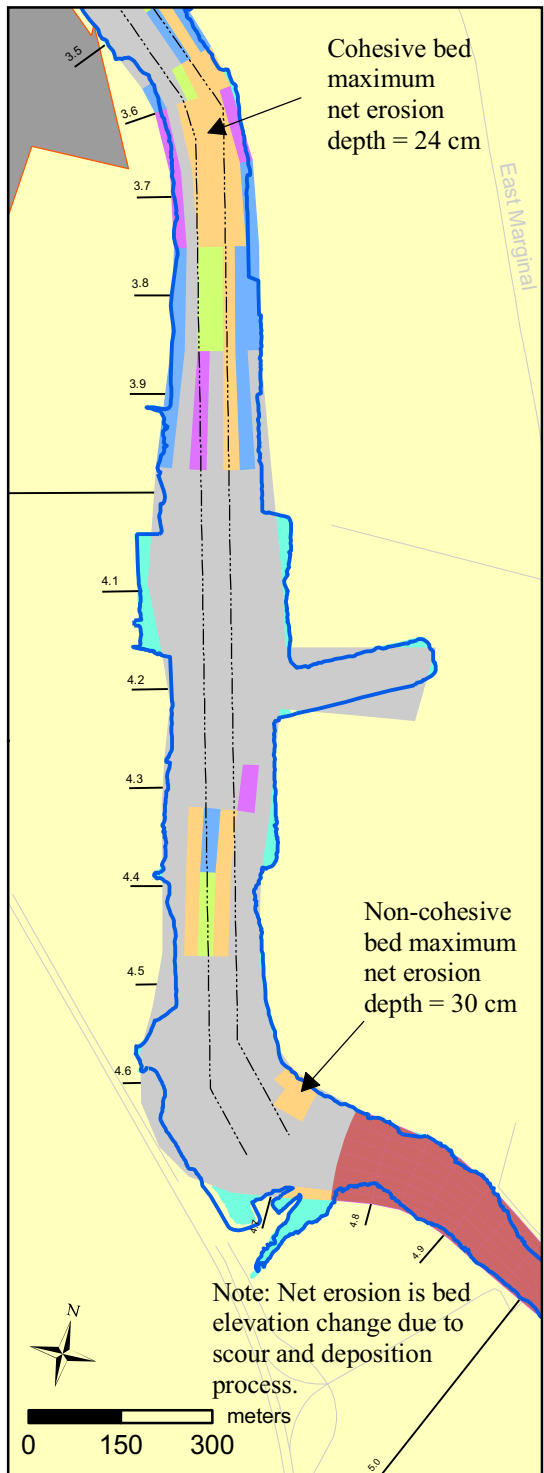
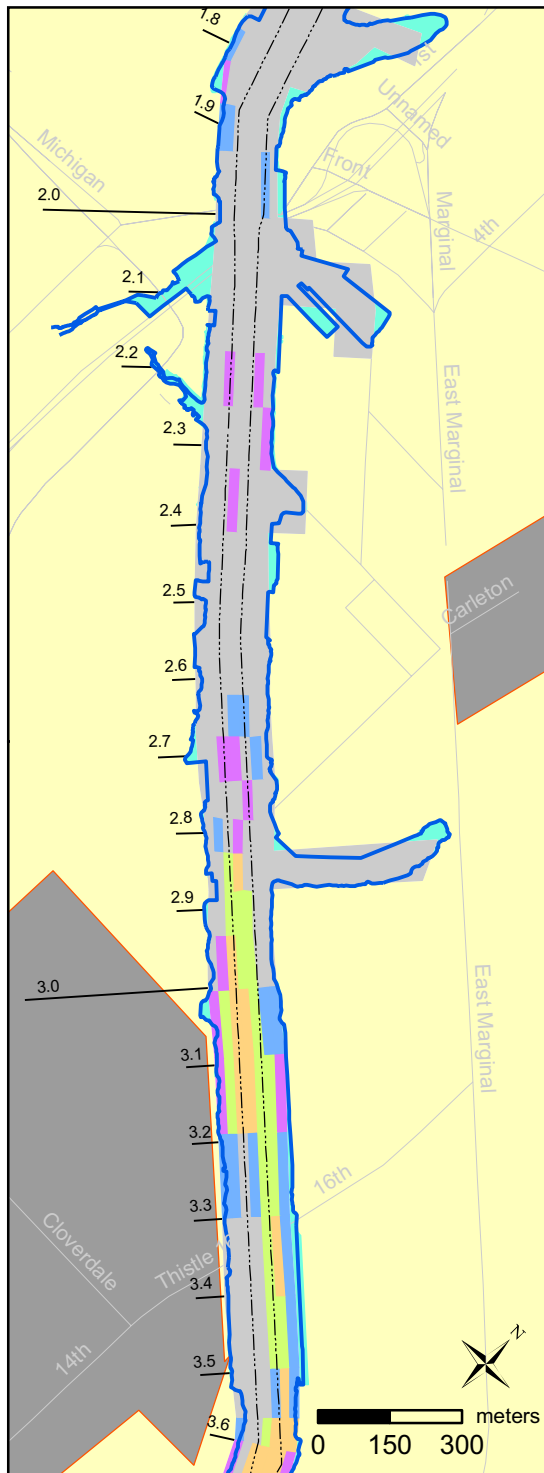
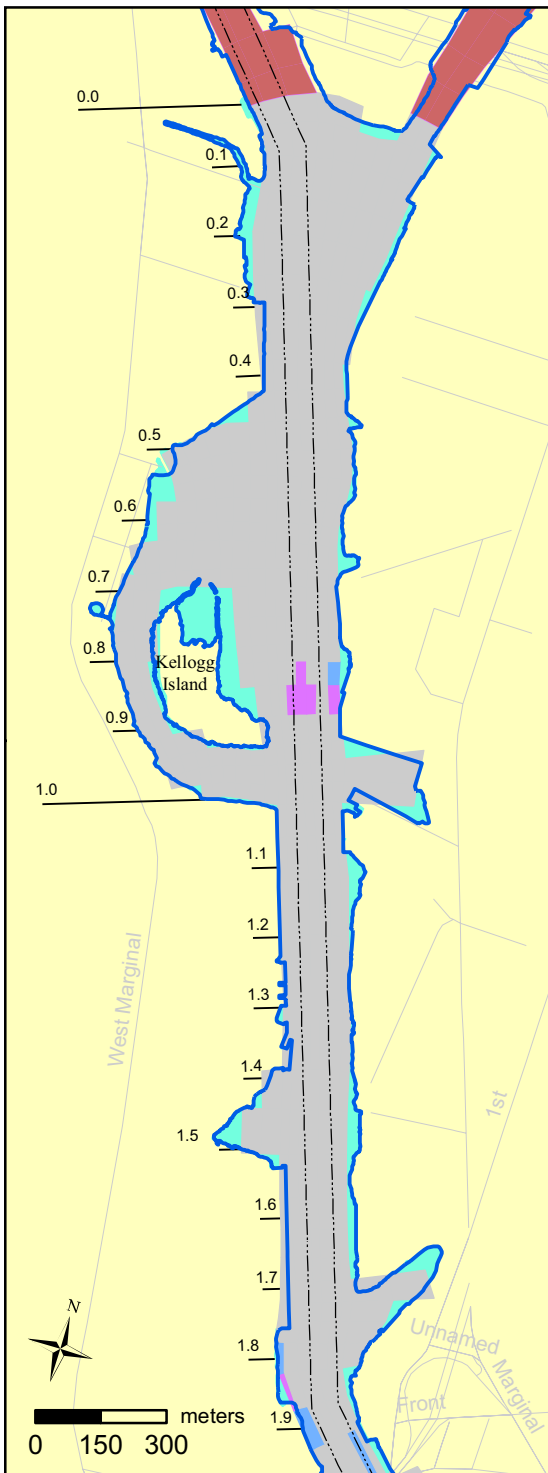




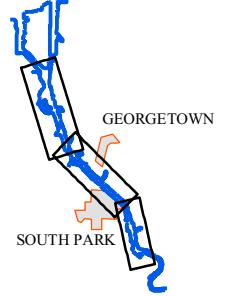
**Figure E-97. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80 (particle shielding factor removed). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-98. Time variable river flow rate and tidal elevation used as boundary conditions for peak-flow-duration sensitivity simulation.**



LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

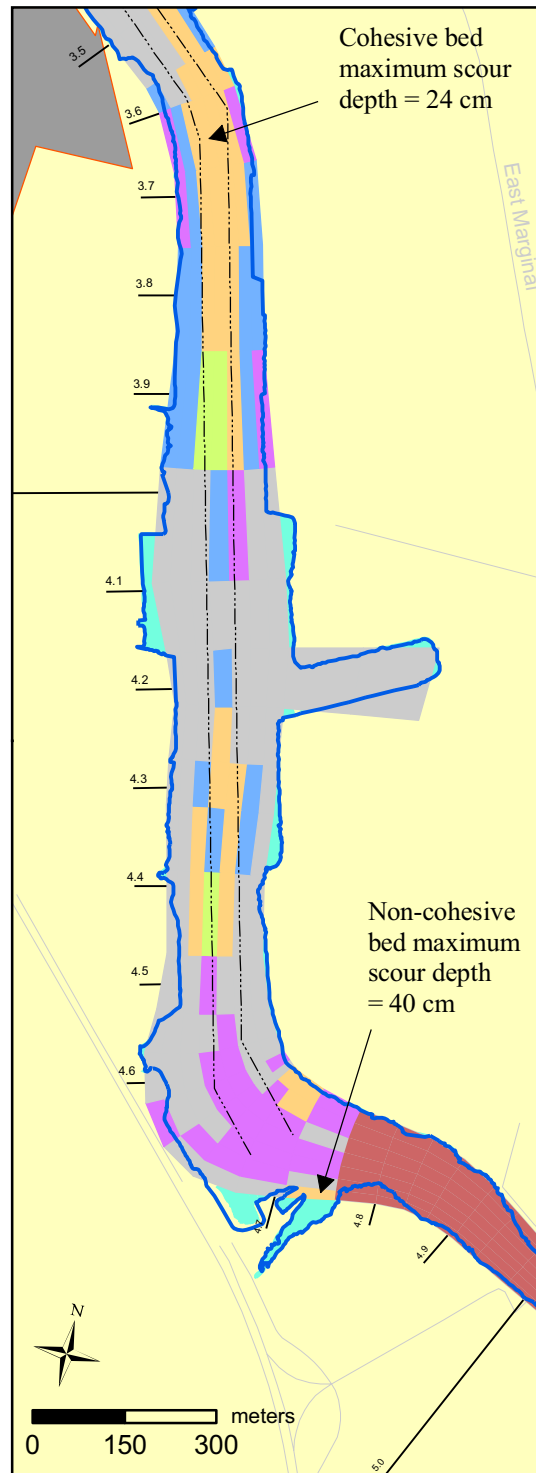
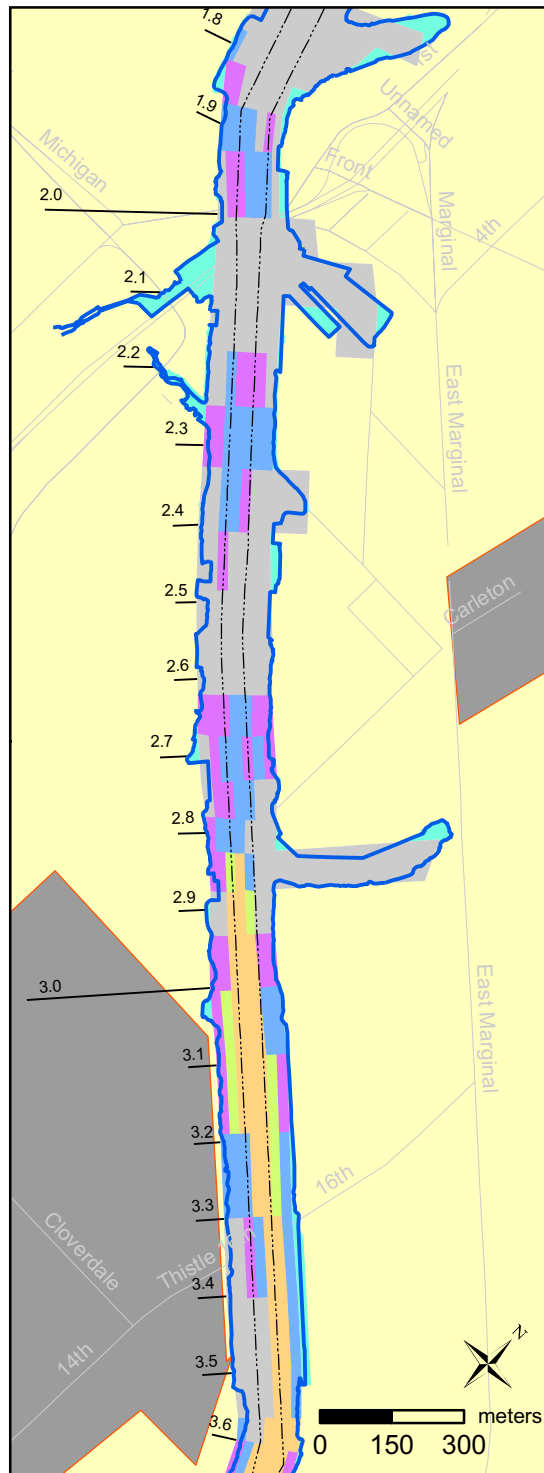
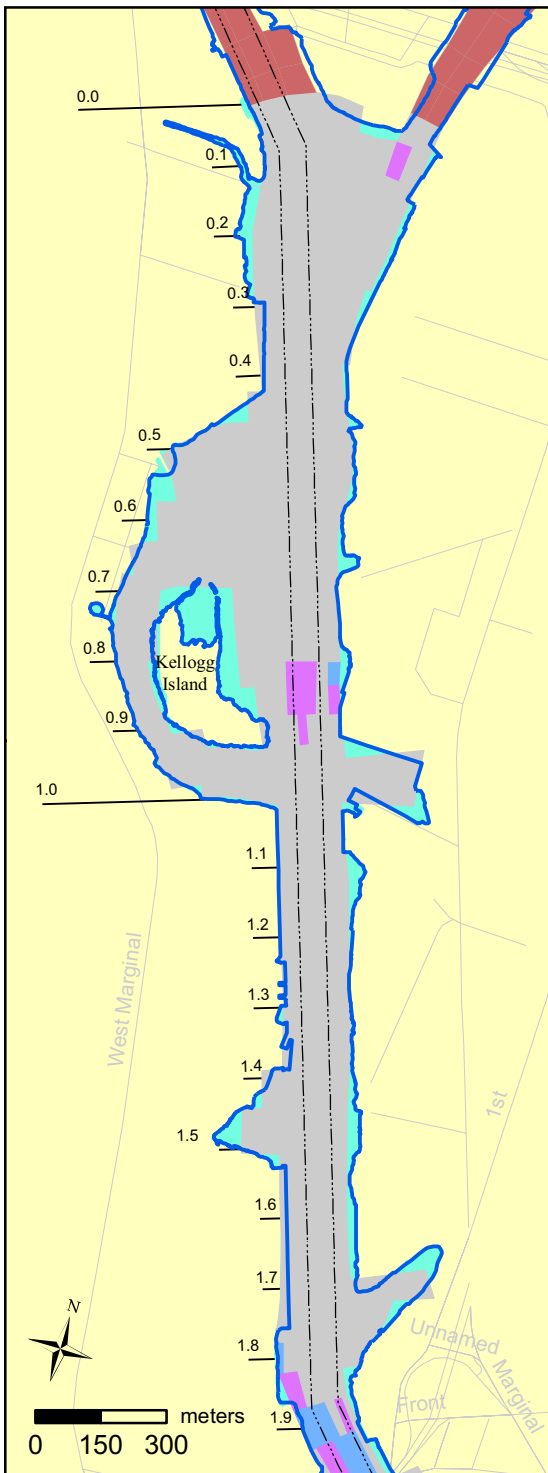
- Net erosion depth (cm)
- > 10
  - 6 - 10
  - 2 - 6
  - 0 - 2
  - Net deposition
  - Navigation channel
  - Shore line
  - River miles
  - Roads
  - Neighborhoods
  - Outside model domain
  - Hard bottom area

**LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA**

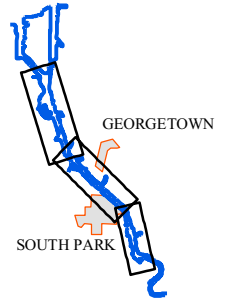
Figure E-99. Spatial distribution of predicted net erosion depth during 100-year high-flow event: peak flow rate lasts 8 days.

June 2008





LOCATOR MAP



LEGEND

Maximum scour depth (cm)

> 10

6 - 10

2 - 6

0 - 2

0

Navigation channel

Shore line

River mile

Roads

Neighborhoods

Outside model domain

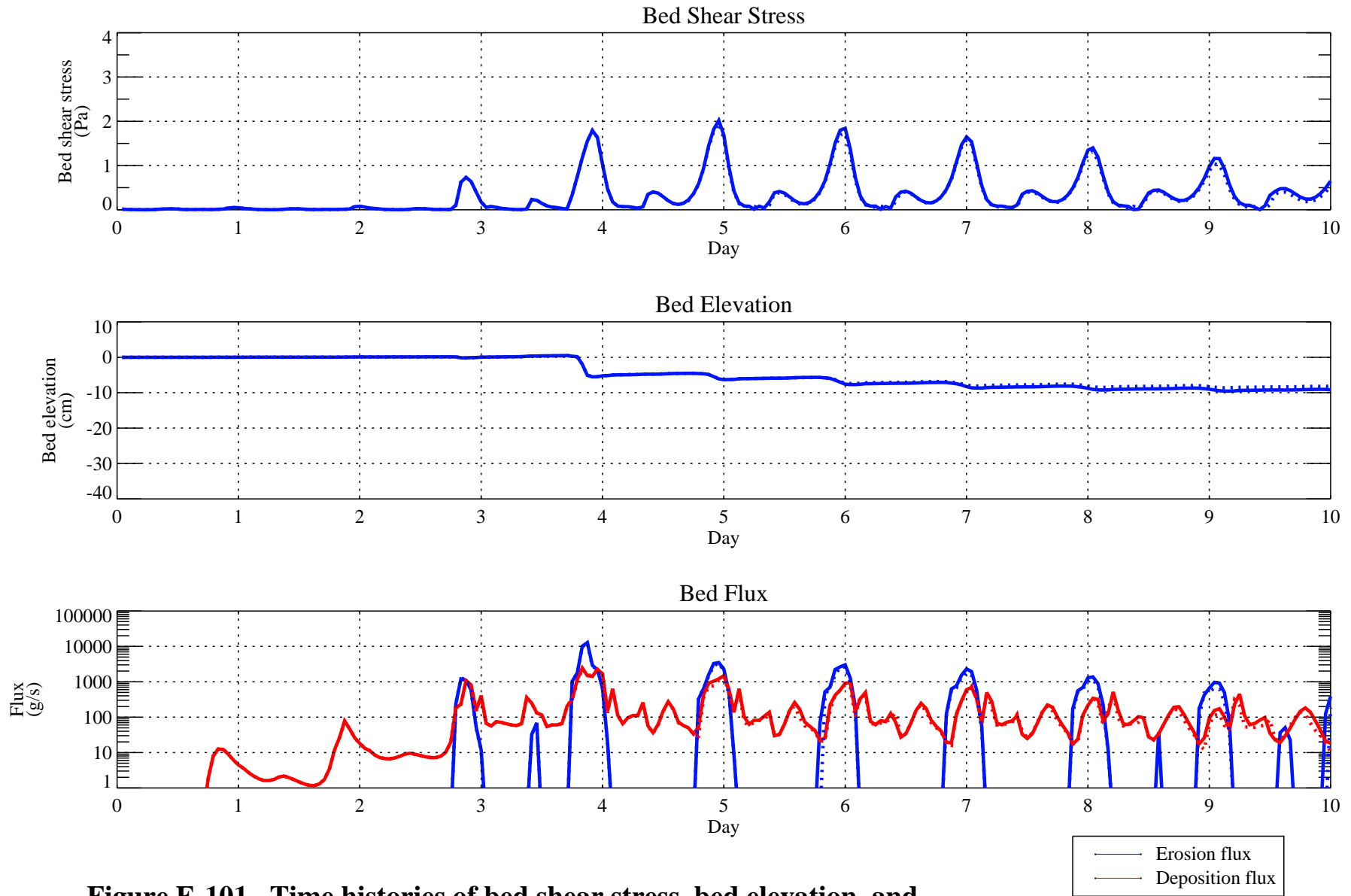
Hard bottom area

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY STUDY AREA SEATTLE, WA

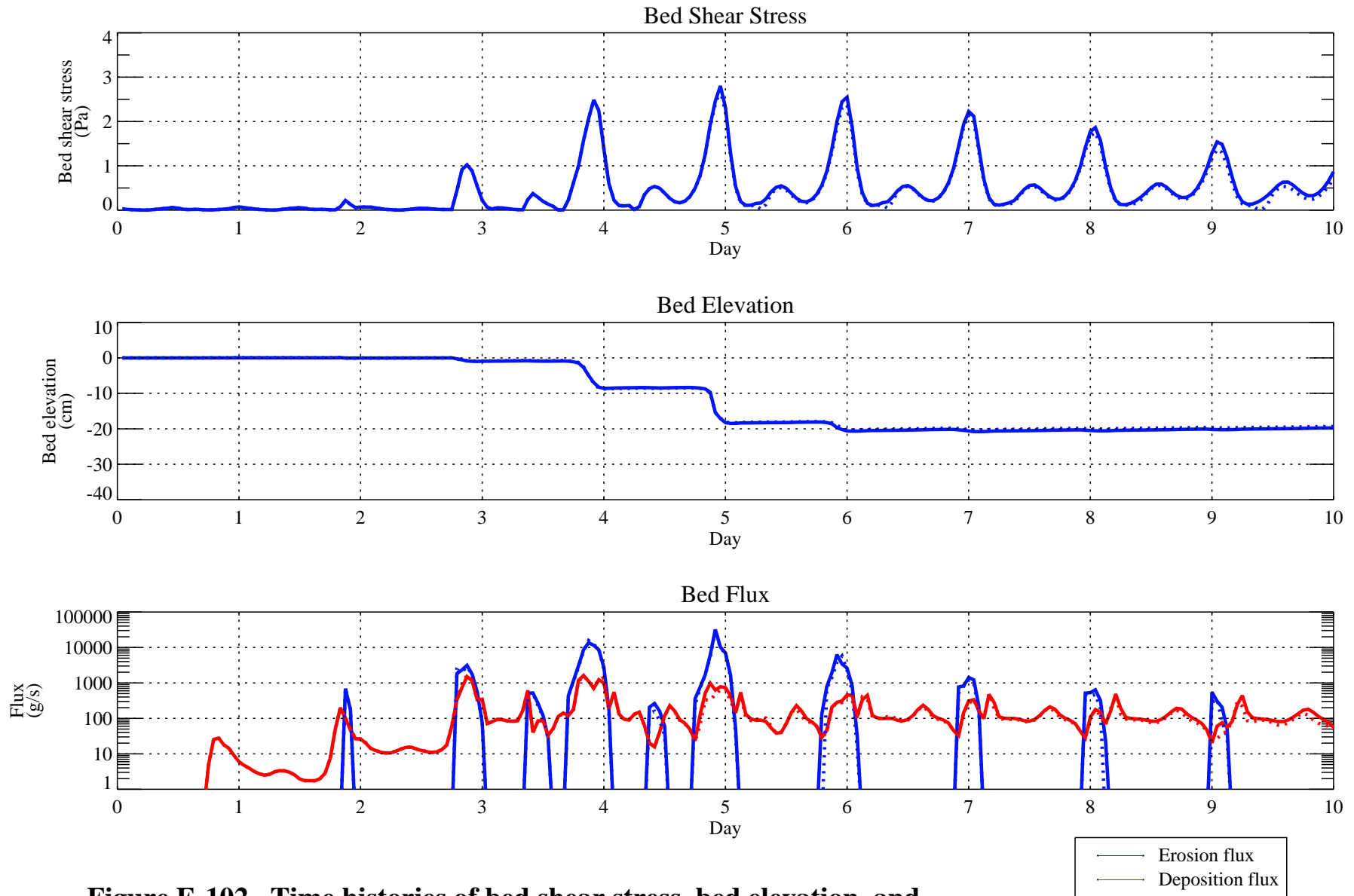
Figure E-100. Spatial distribution of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event: peak flow rate lasts 8 days.

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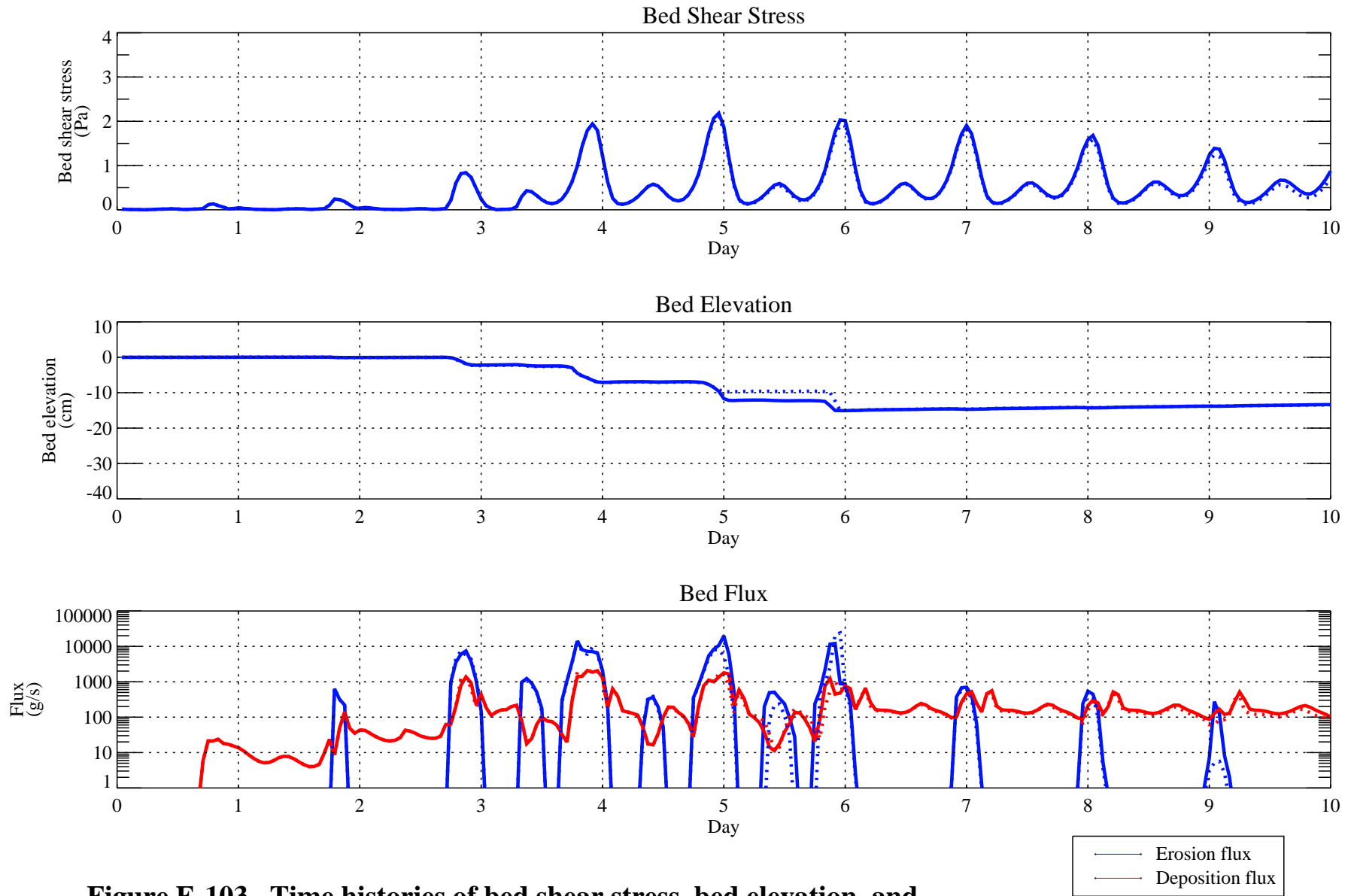




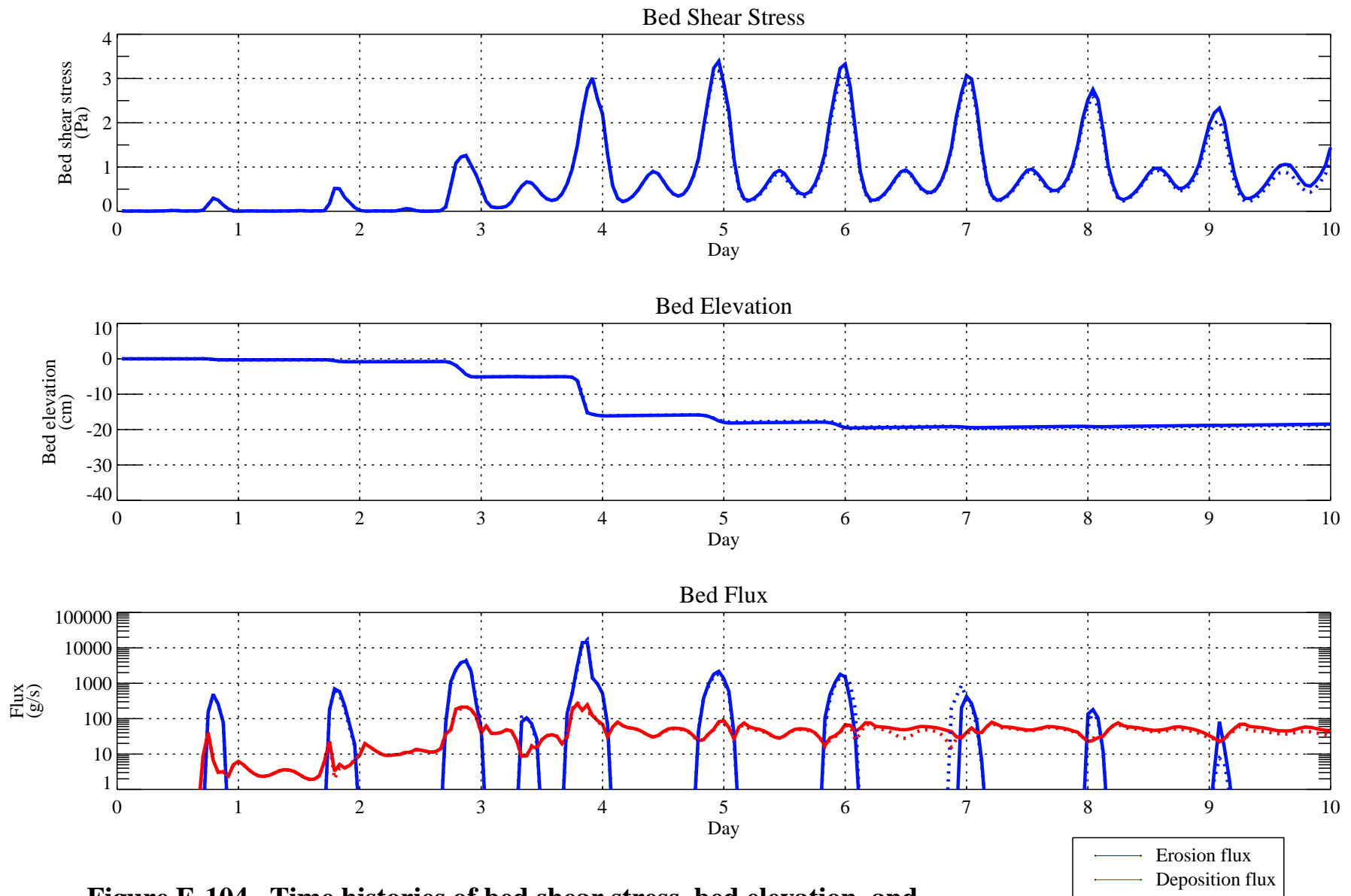
**Figure E-101. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.85 (peak flow duration). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



**Figure E-102. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 2.96 (peak flow duration). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

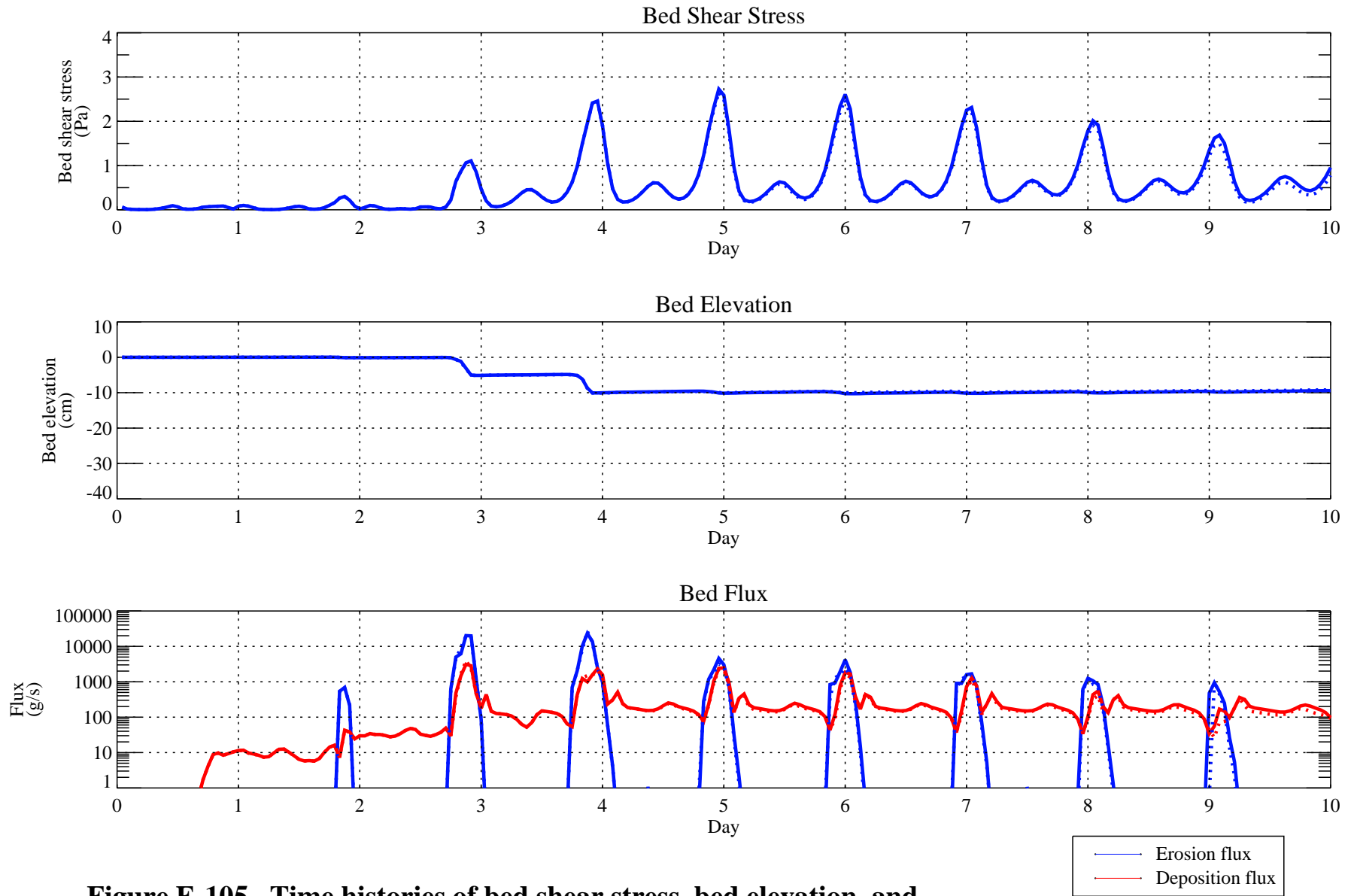


**Figure E-103. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.10 (peak flow duration). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

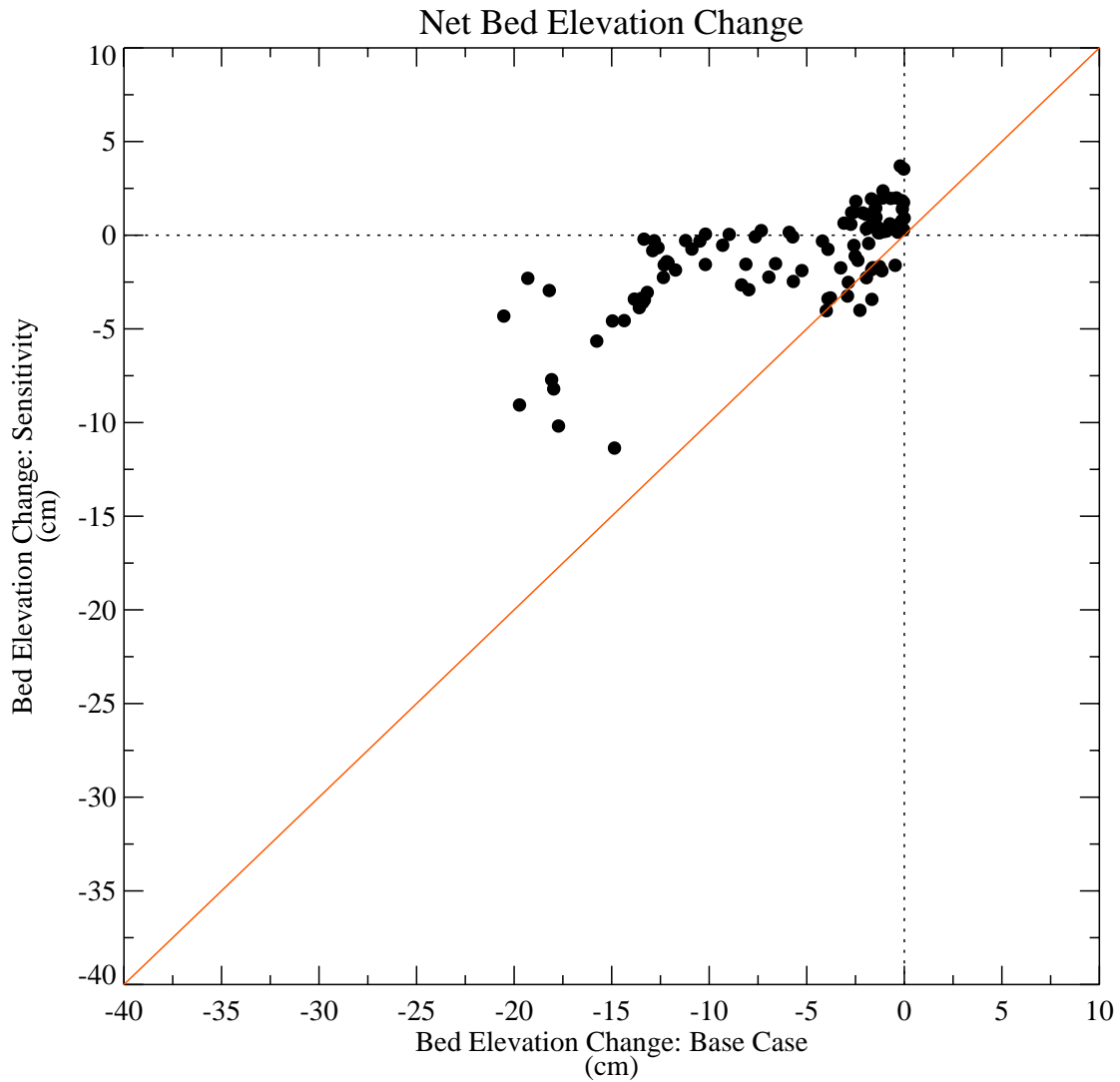


**Figure E-104. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.60 (peak flow duration). Dotted line represents the base case results.**

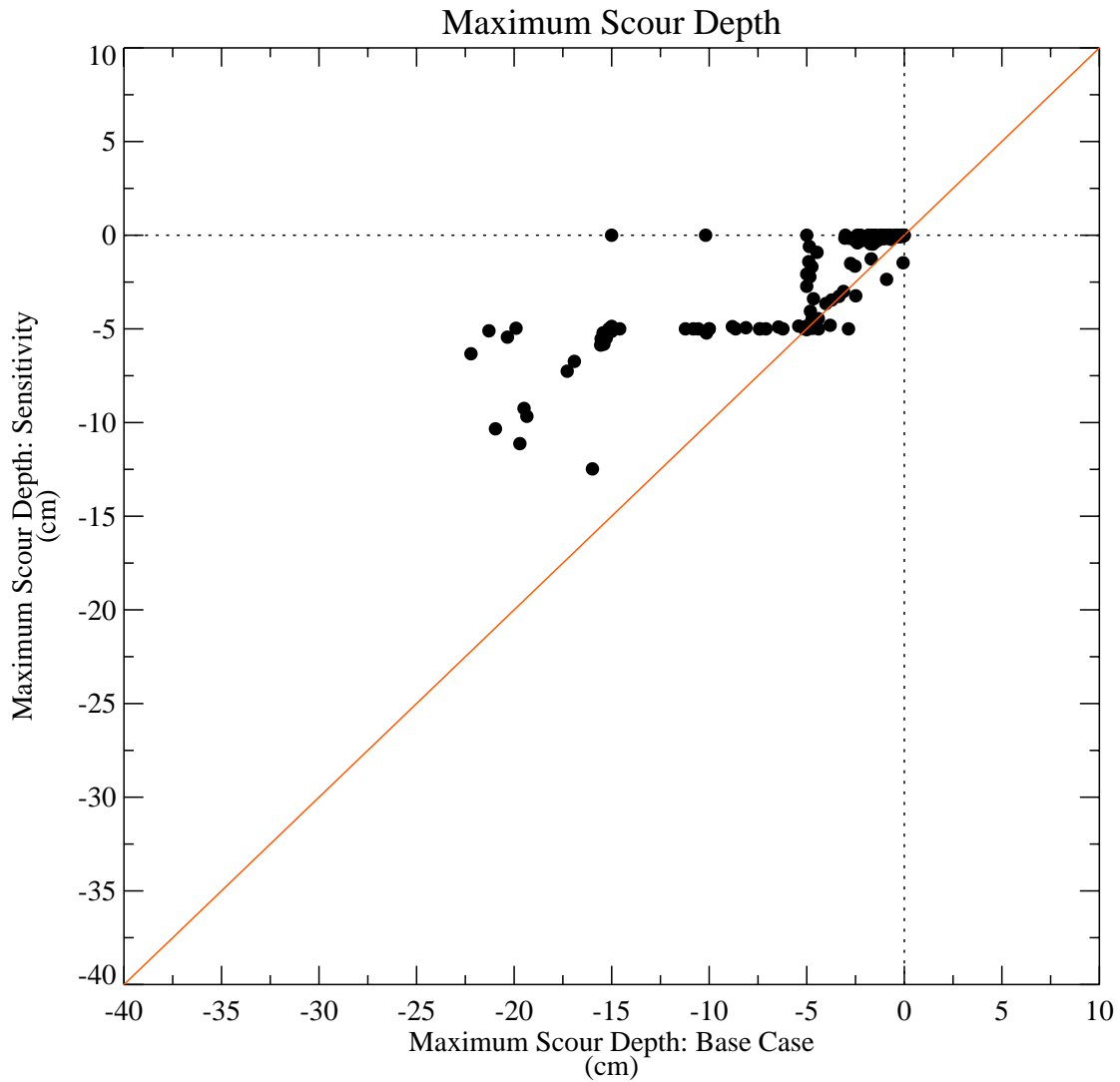




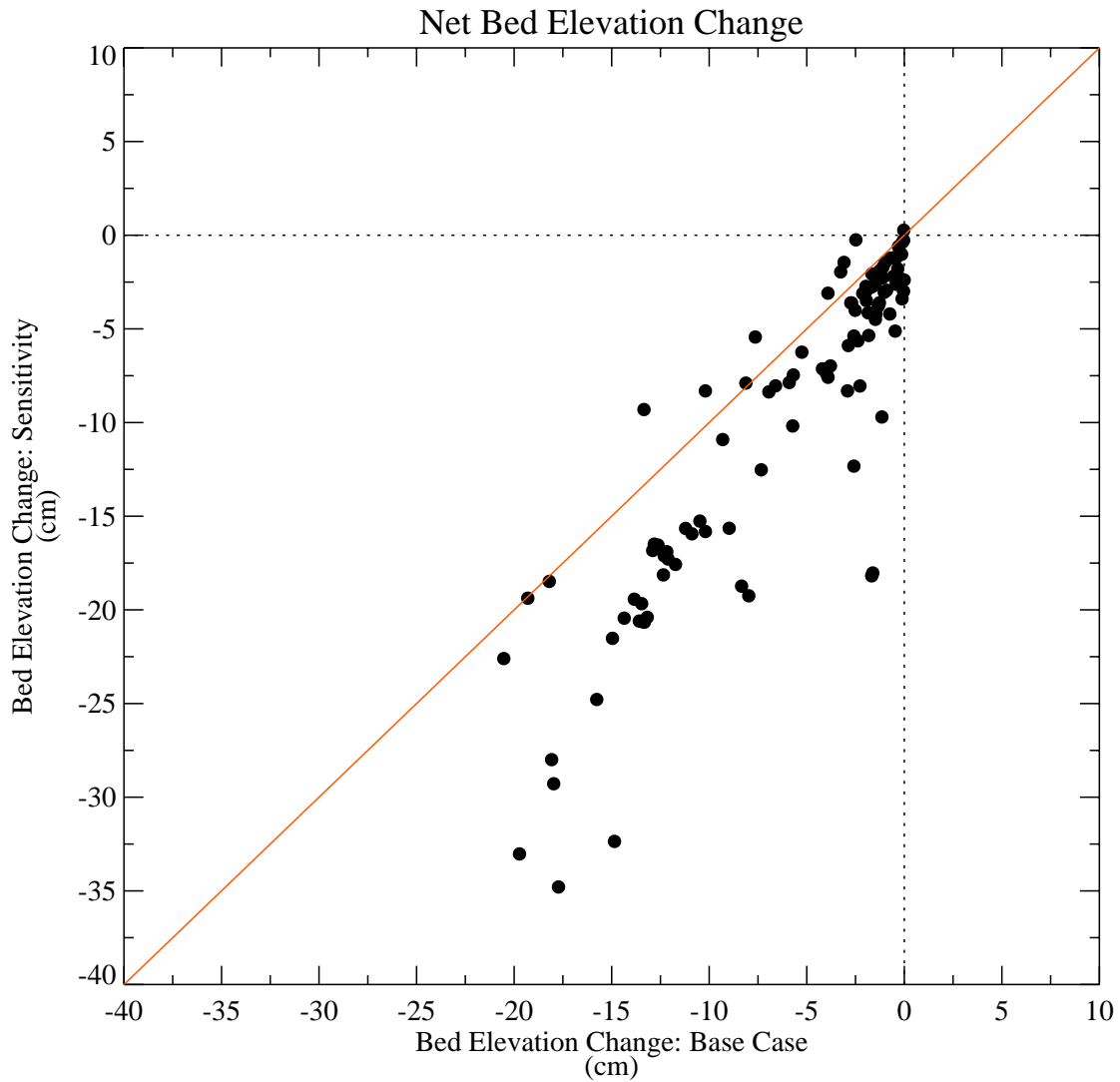
**Figure E-105. Time histories of bed shear stress, bed elevation, and erosion/deposition fluxes at a specific grid cell during 100-year high-flow event: RM 3.80 (peak flow duration). Dotted line represents the base case results.**



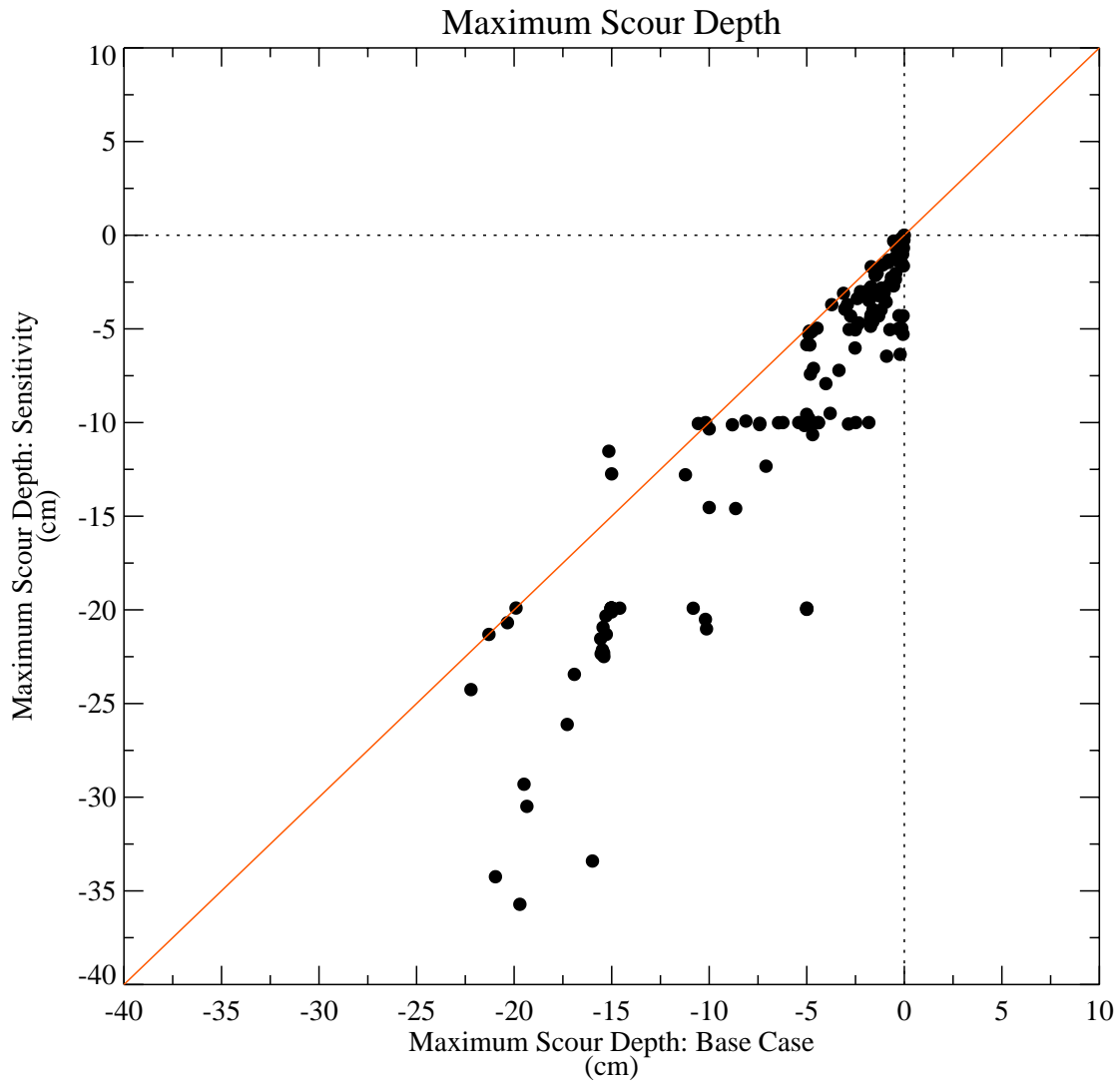
**Figure E-106. One-to-one comparison of predicted net erosion during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: lower-bound erosion parameters.**



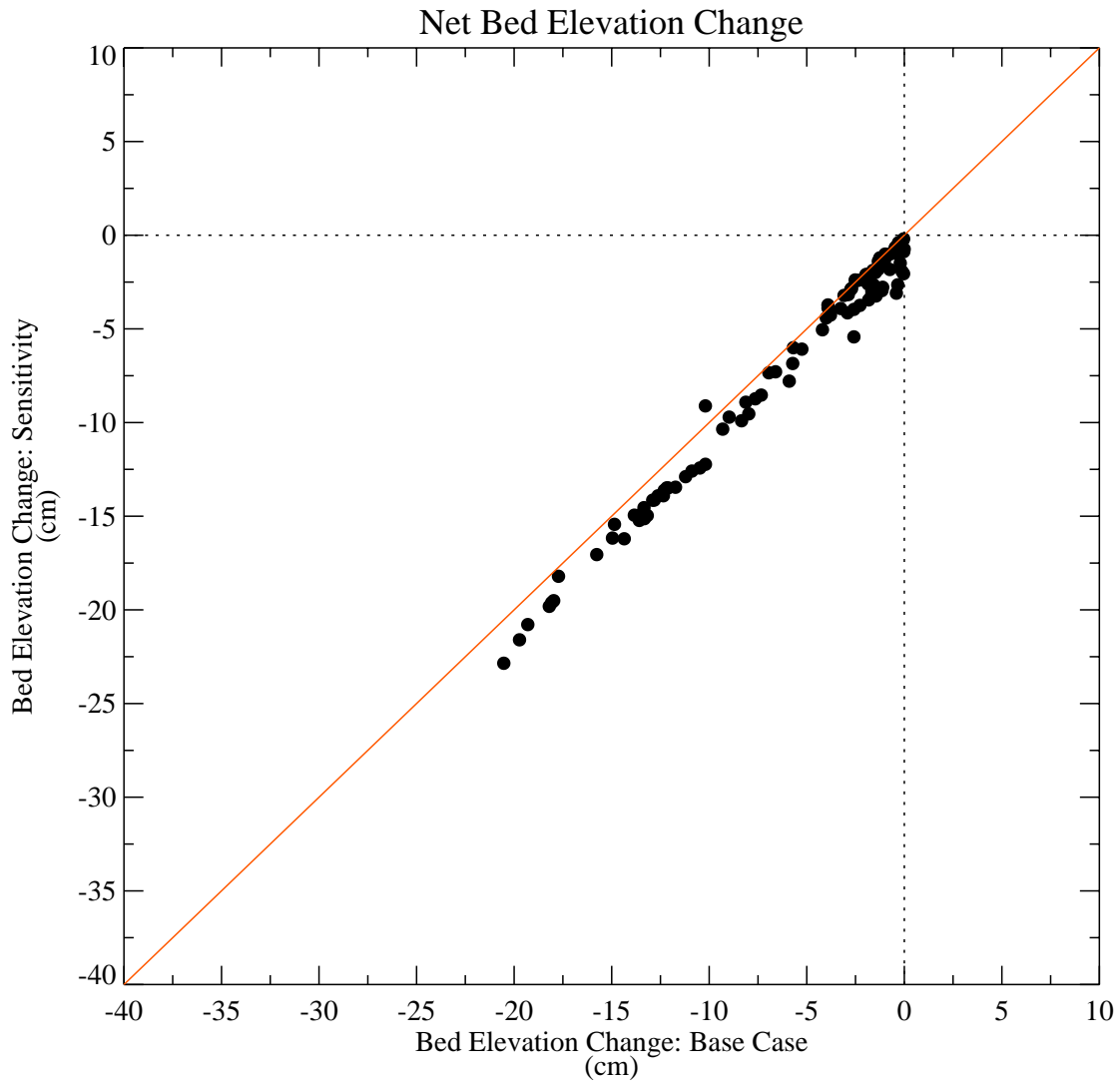
**Figure E-107. One-to-one comparison of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: lower-bound erosion parameters.**



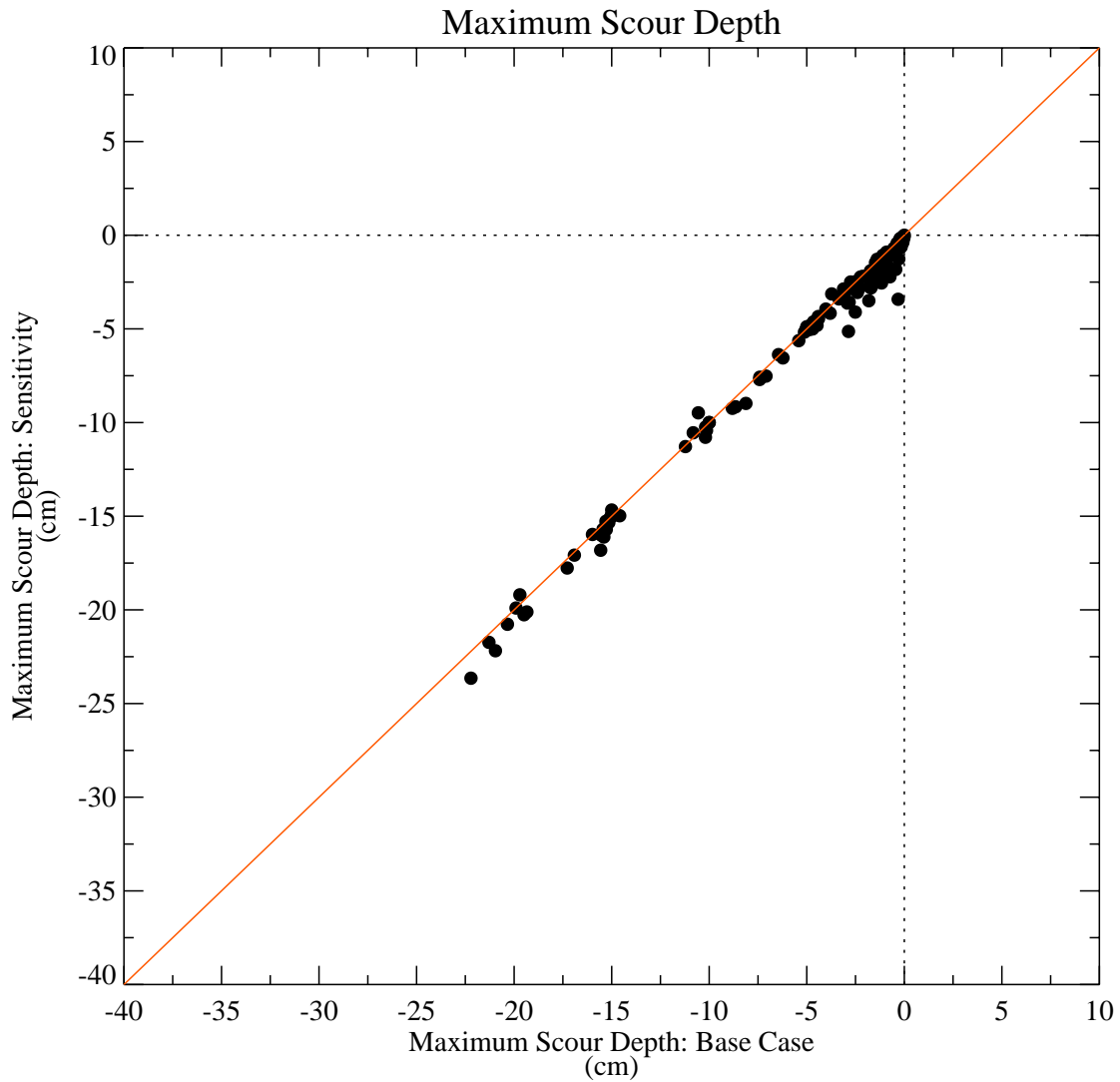
**Figure E-108. One-to-one comparison of predicted net erosion during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: upper-bound erosion parameters.**



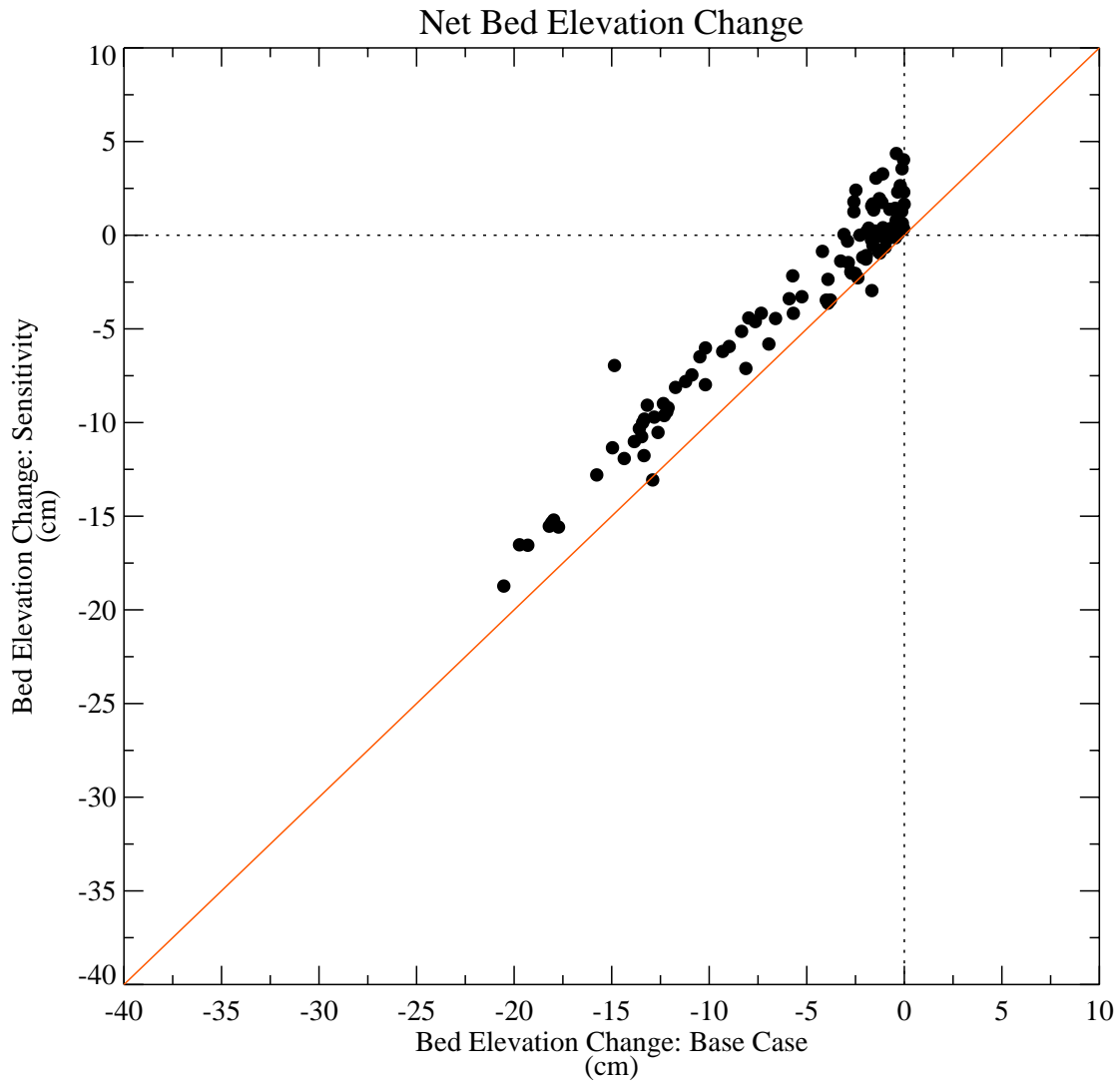
**Figure E-109. One-to-one comparison of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: upper-bound erosion parameters.**



**Figure E-110. One-to-one comparison of predicted net erosion during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: lower-bound upstream sediment load.**

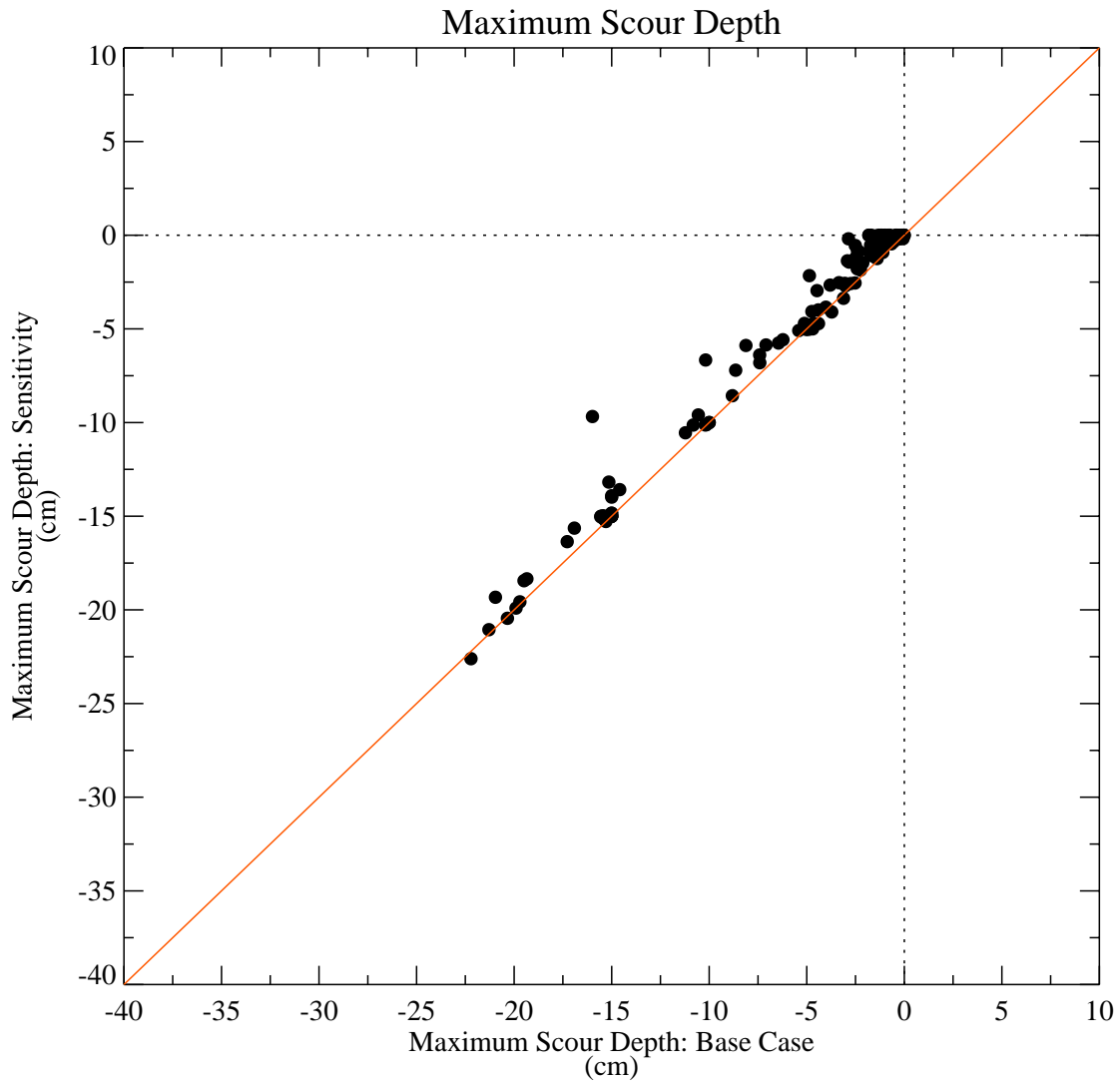


**Figure E-111. One-to-one comparison of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: lower-bound upstream sediment load.**

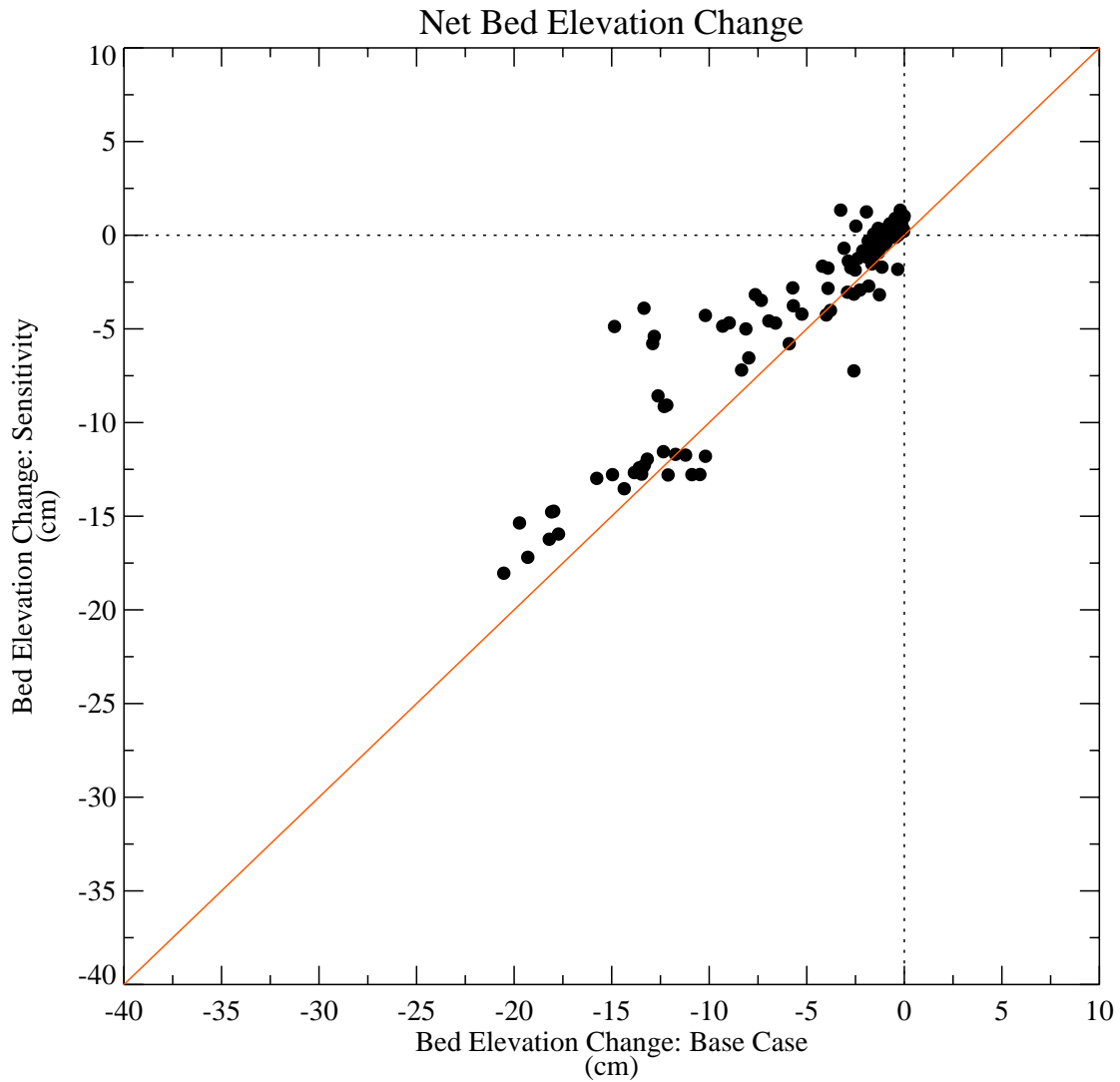


**Figure E-112. One-to-one comparison of predicted net erosion during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: upper-bound upstream sediment load.**

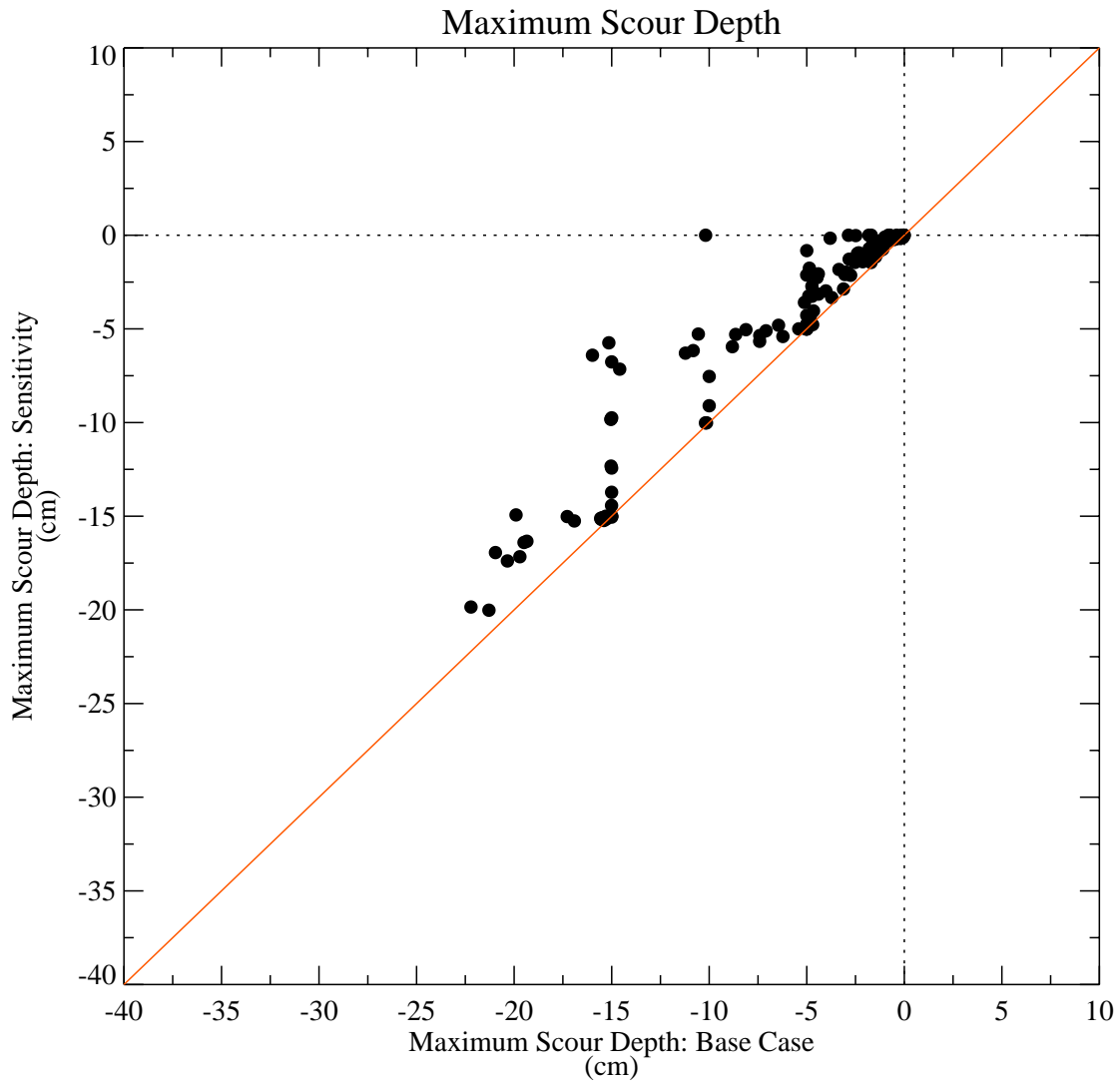




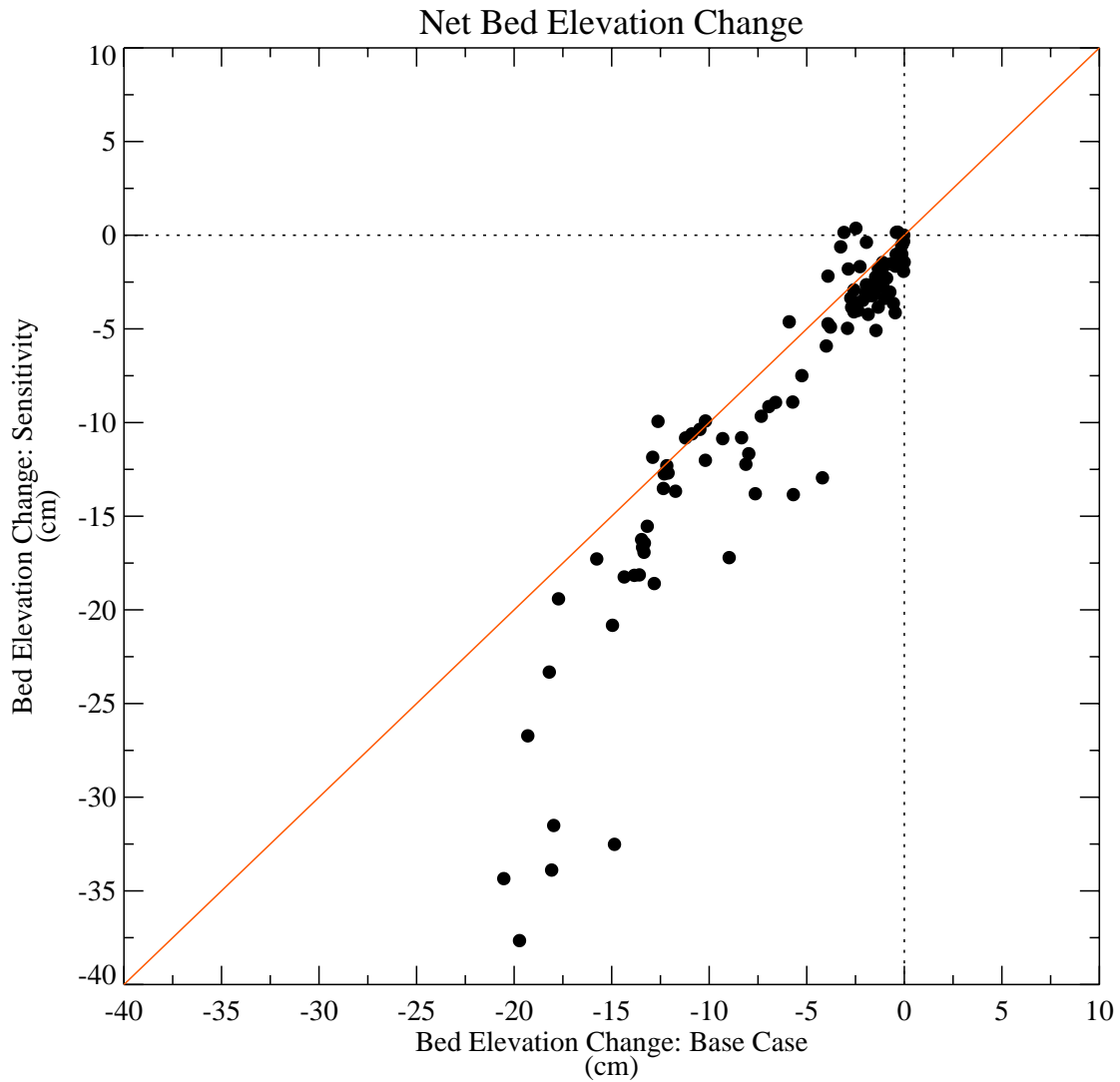
**Figure E-113. One-to-one comparison of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: upper-bound upstream sediment load.**



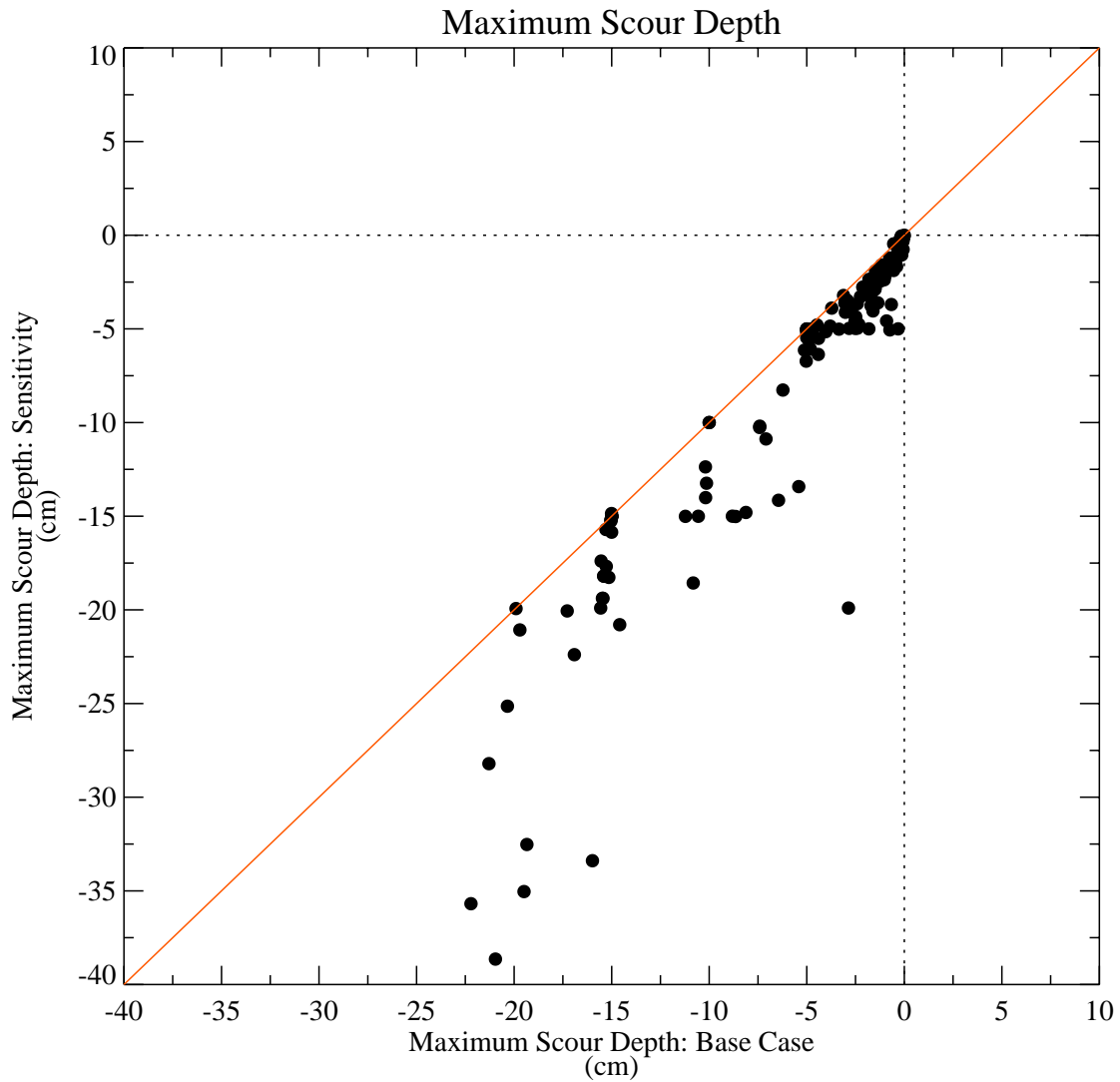
**Figure E-114. One-to-one comparison of predicted net erosion during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: lower-bound effective bed roughness.**



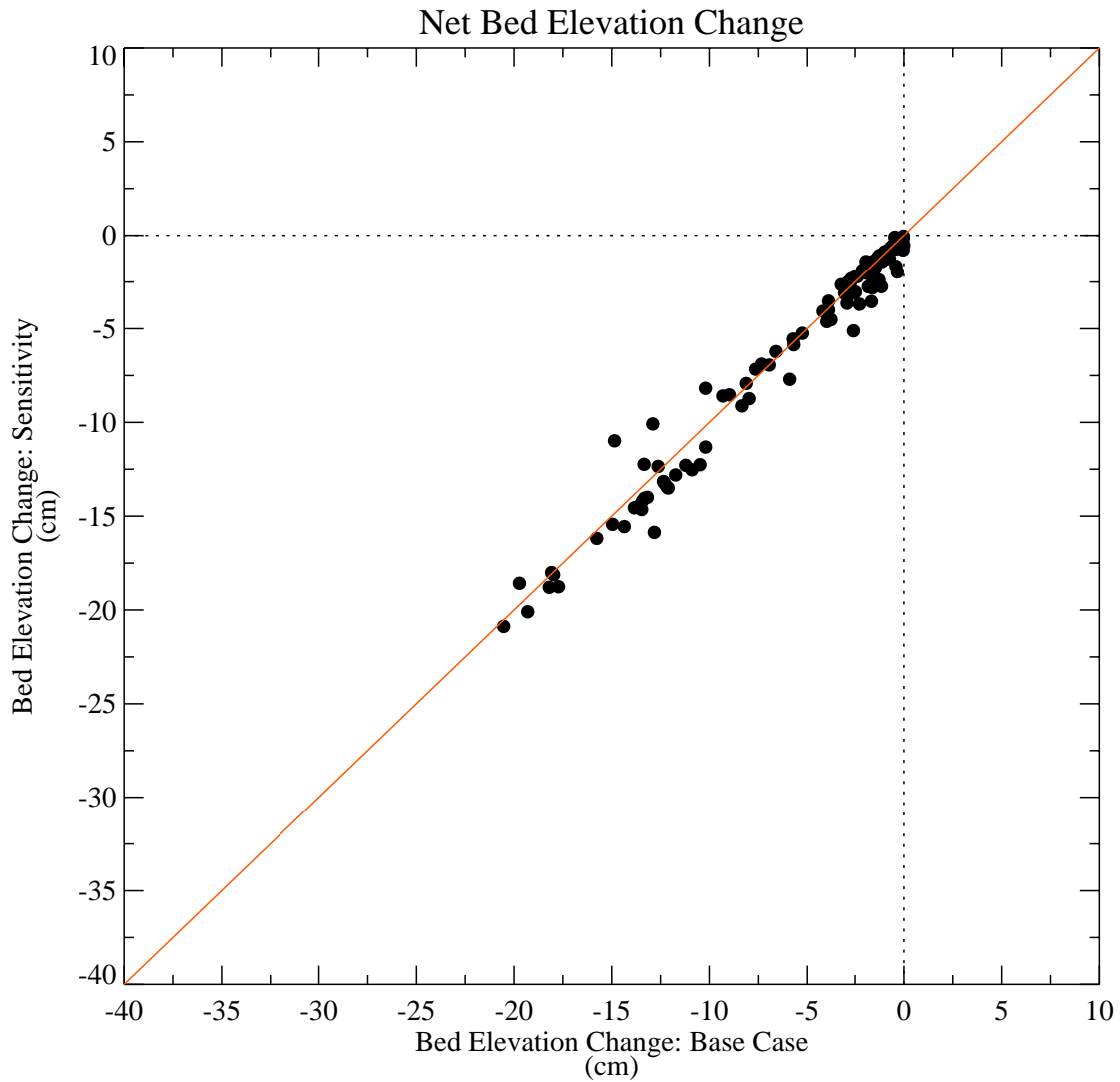
**Figure E-115. One-to-one comparison of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: lower-bound effective bed roughness.**



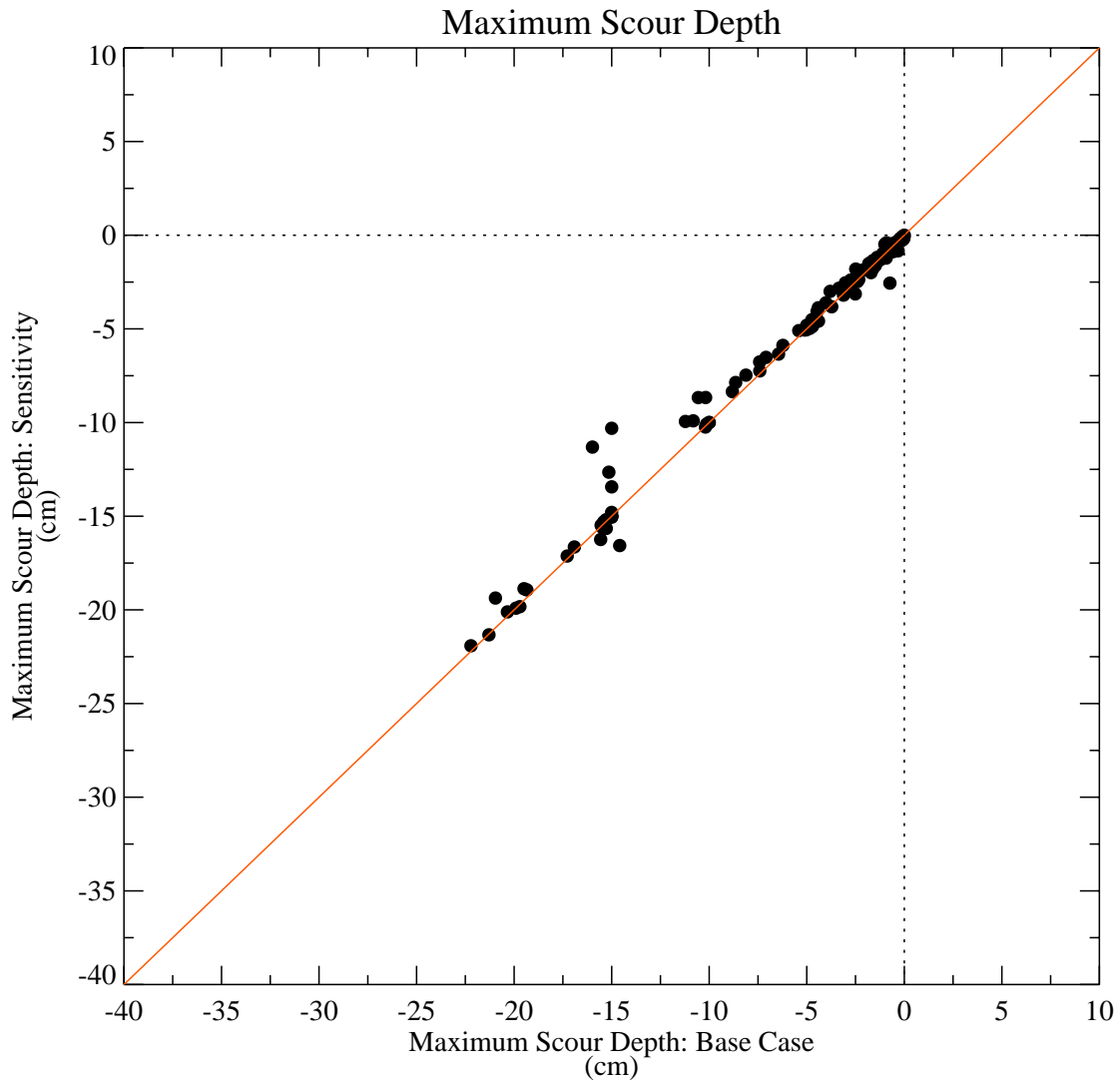
**Figure E-116. One-to-one comparison of predicted net erosion during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: upper-bound effective bed roughness.**



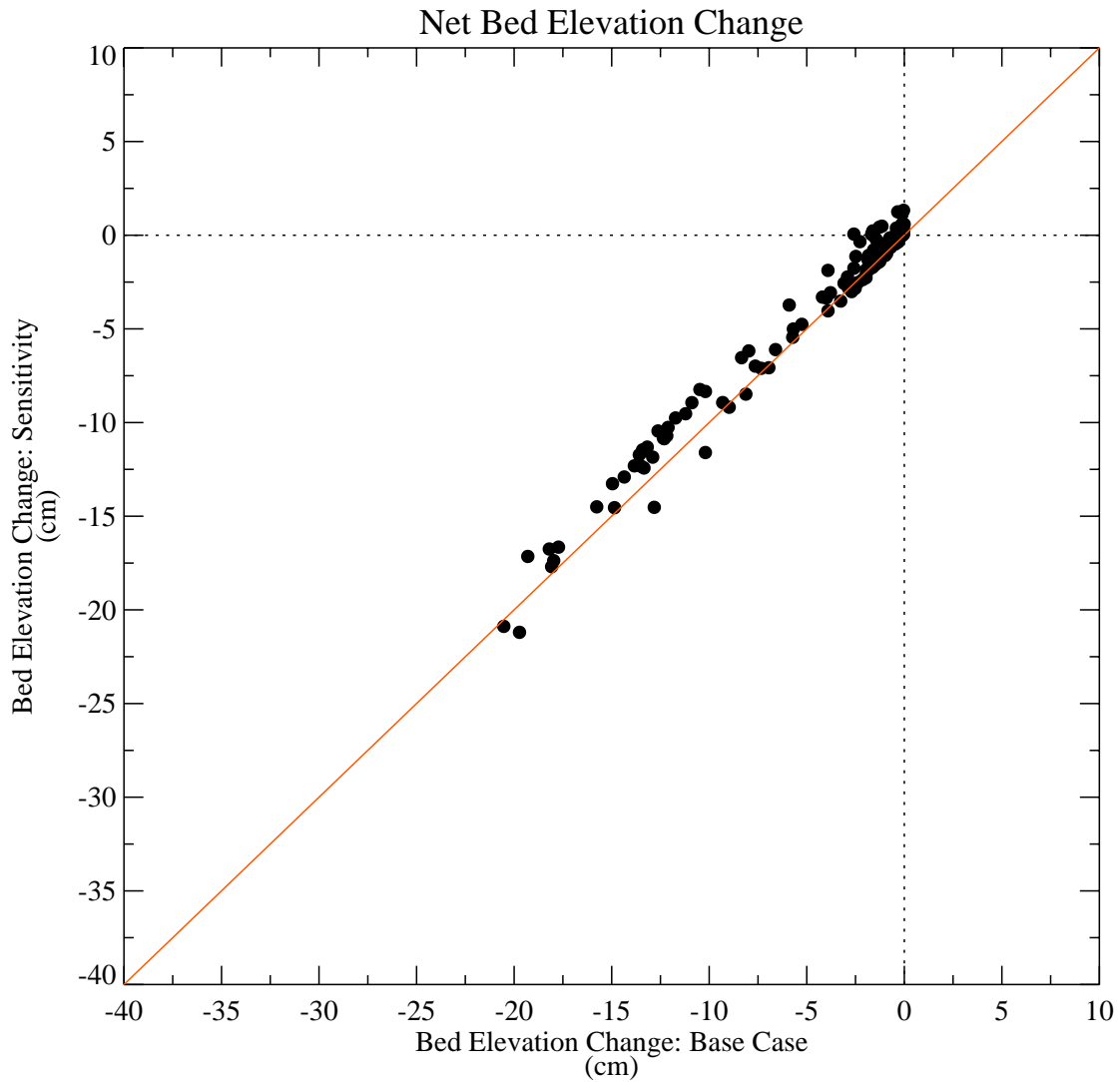
**Figure E-117. One-to-one comparison of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: upper-bound effective bed roughness.**



**Figure E-118. One-to-one comparison of predicted net erosion during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: lower-bound settling speed.**

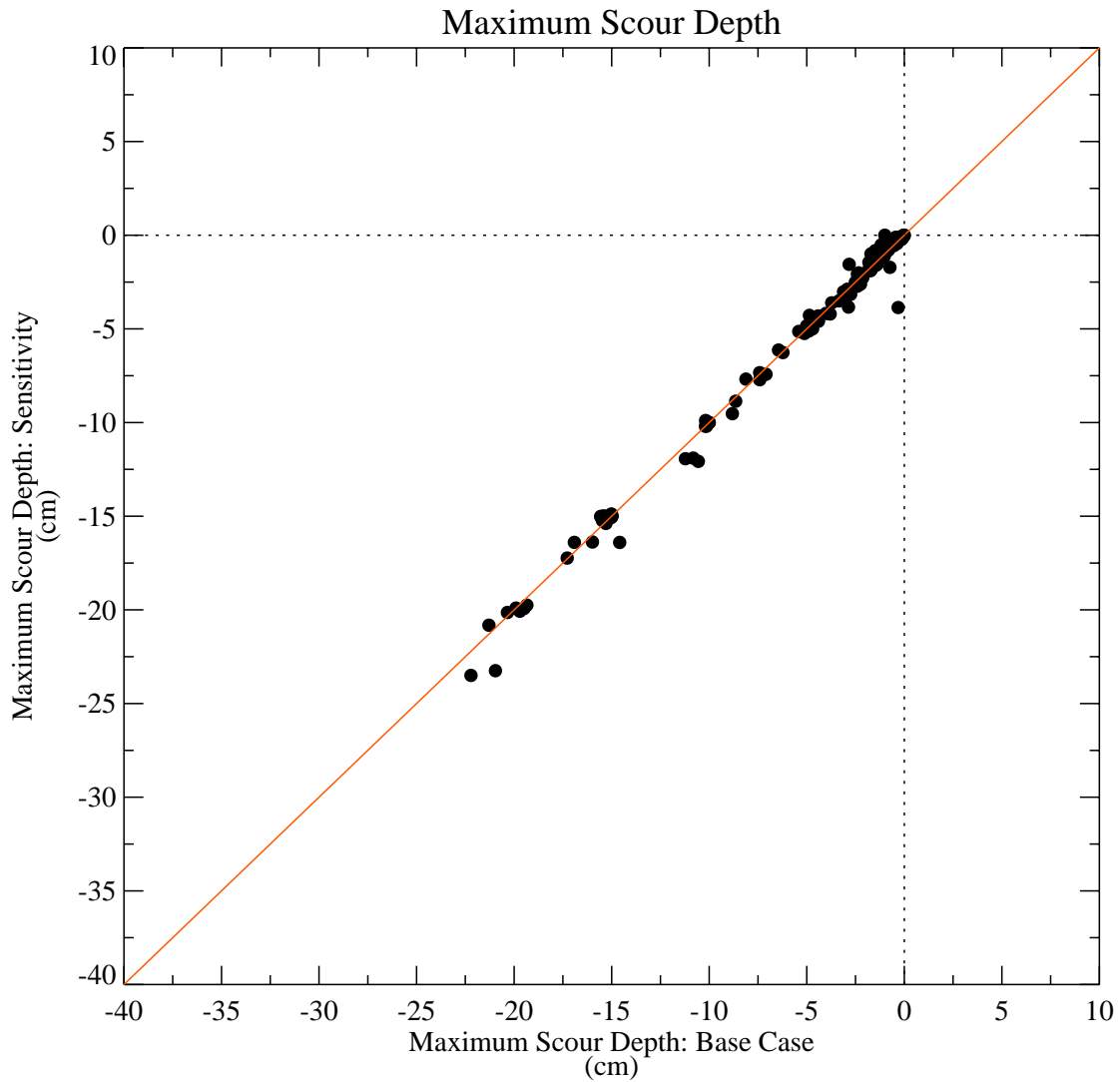


**Figure E-119. One-to-one comparison of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: lower-bound settling speed.**

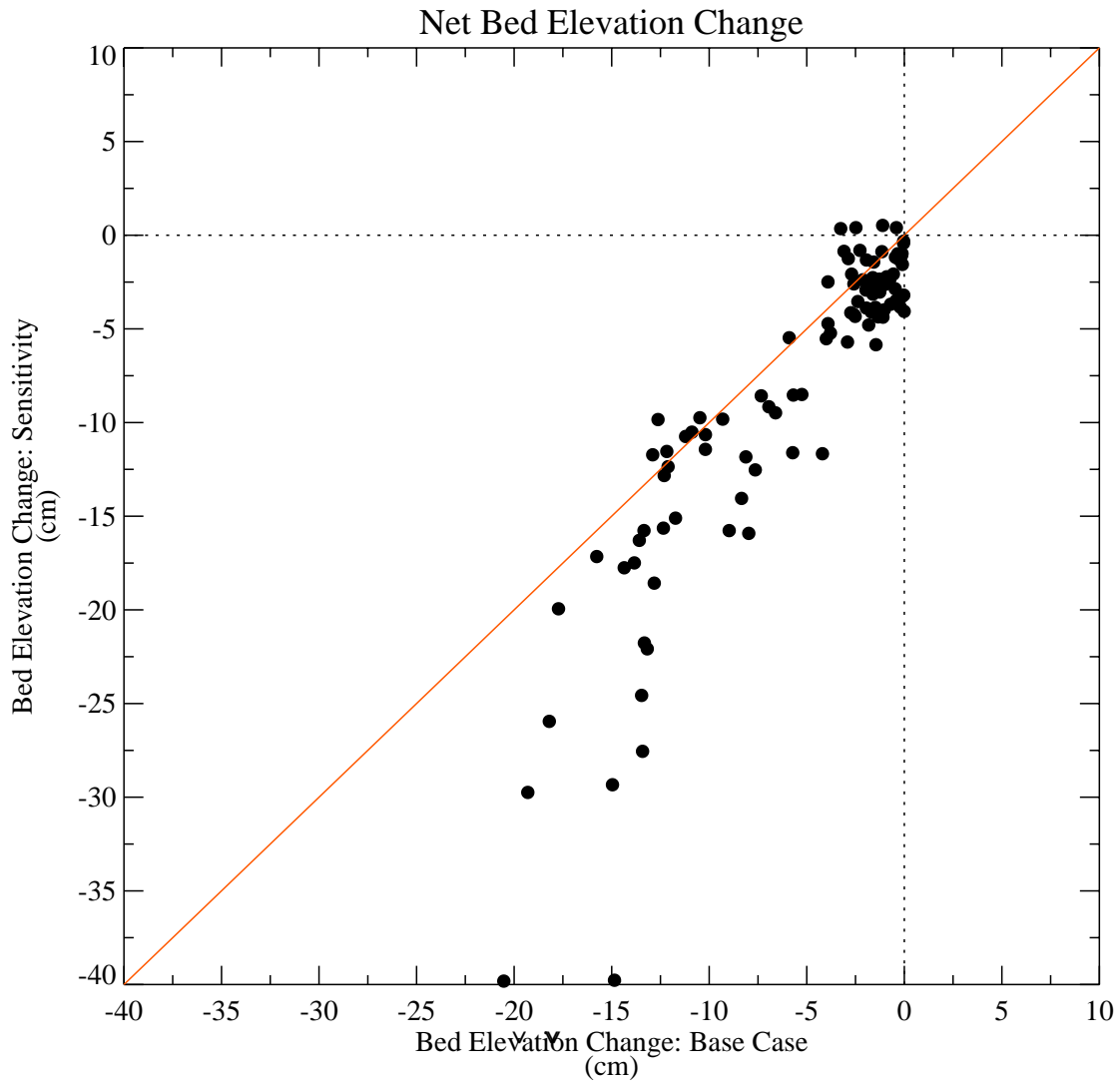


**Figure E-120. One-to-one comparison of predicted net erosion during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: upper-bound settling speed.**

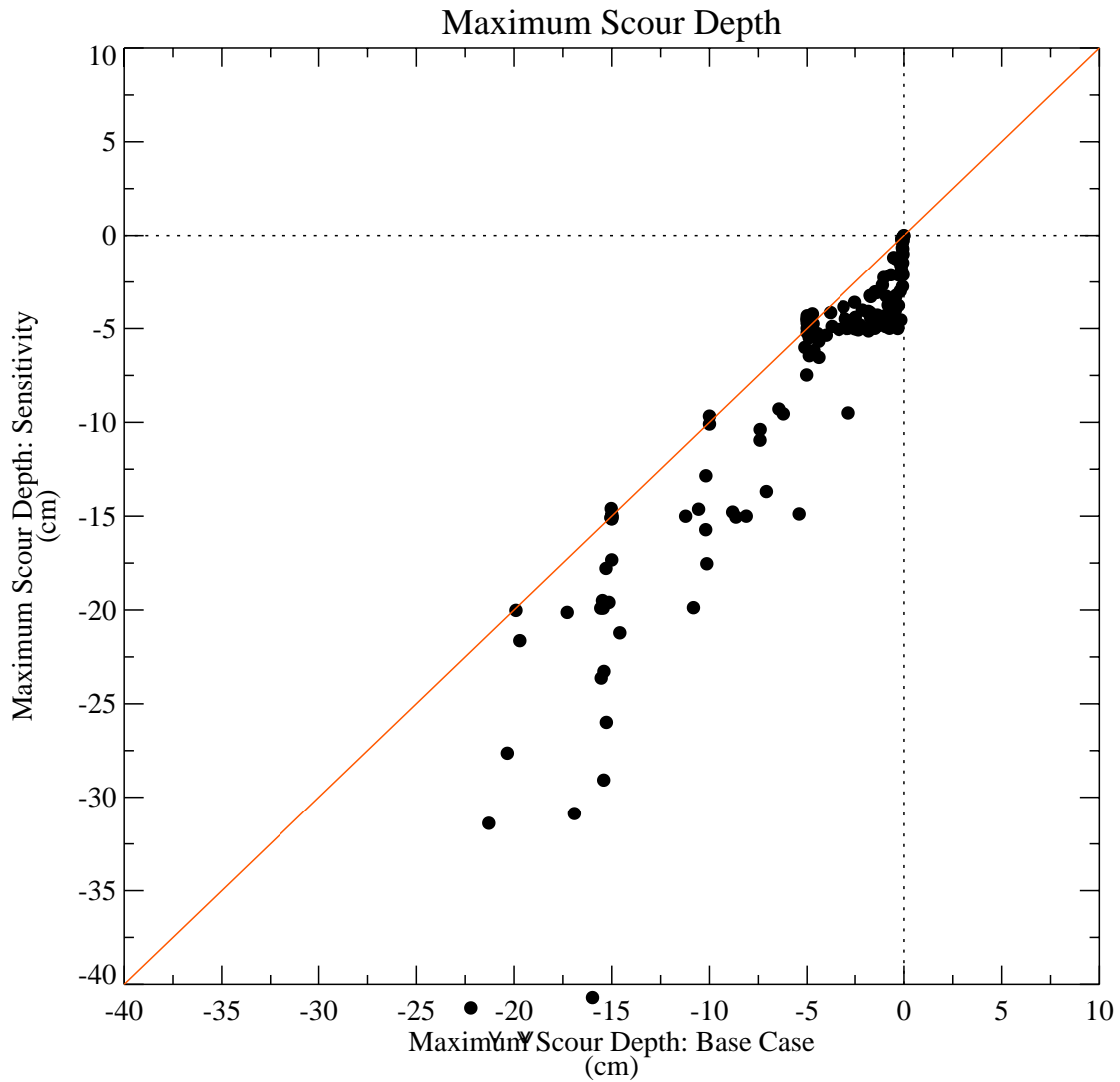




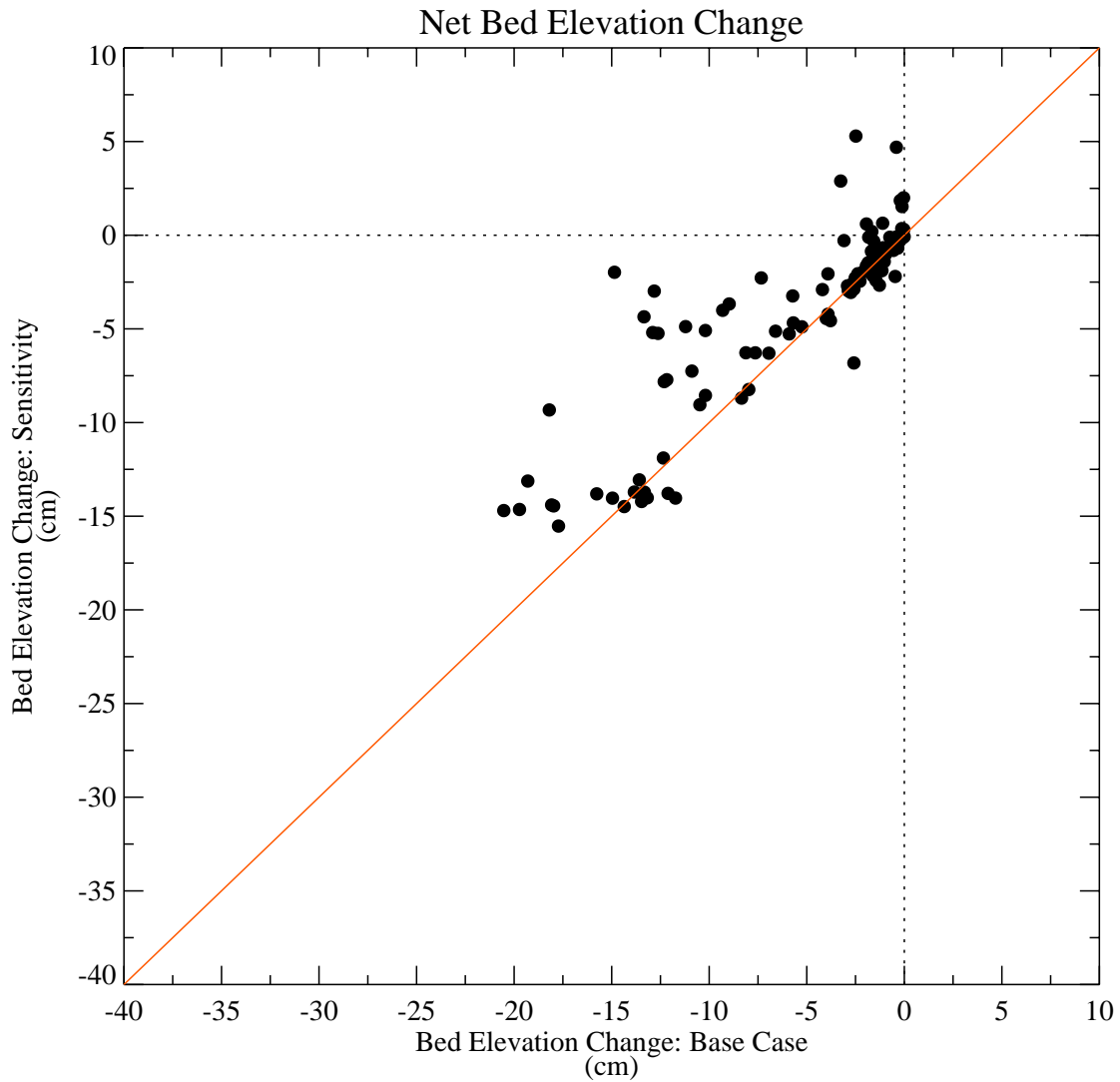
**Figure E-121. One-to-one comparison of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: upper-bound settling speed.**



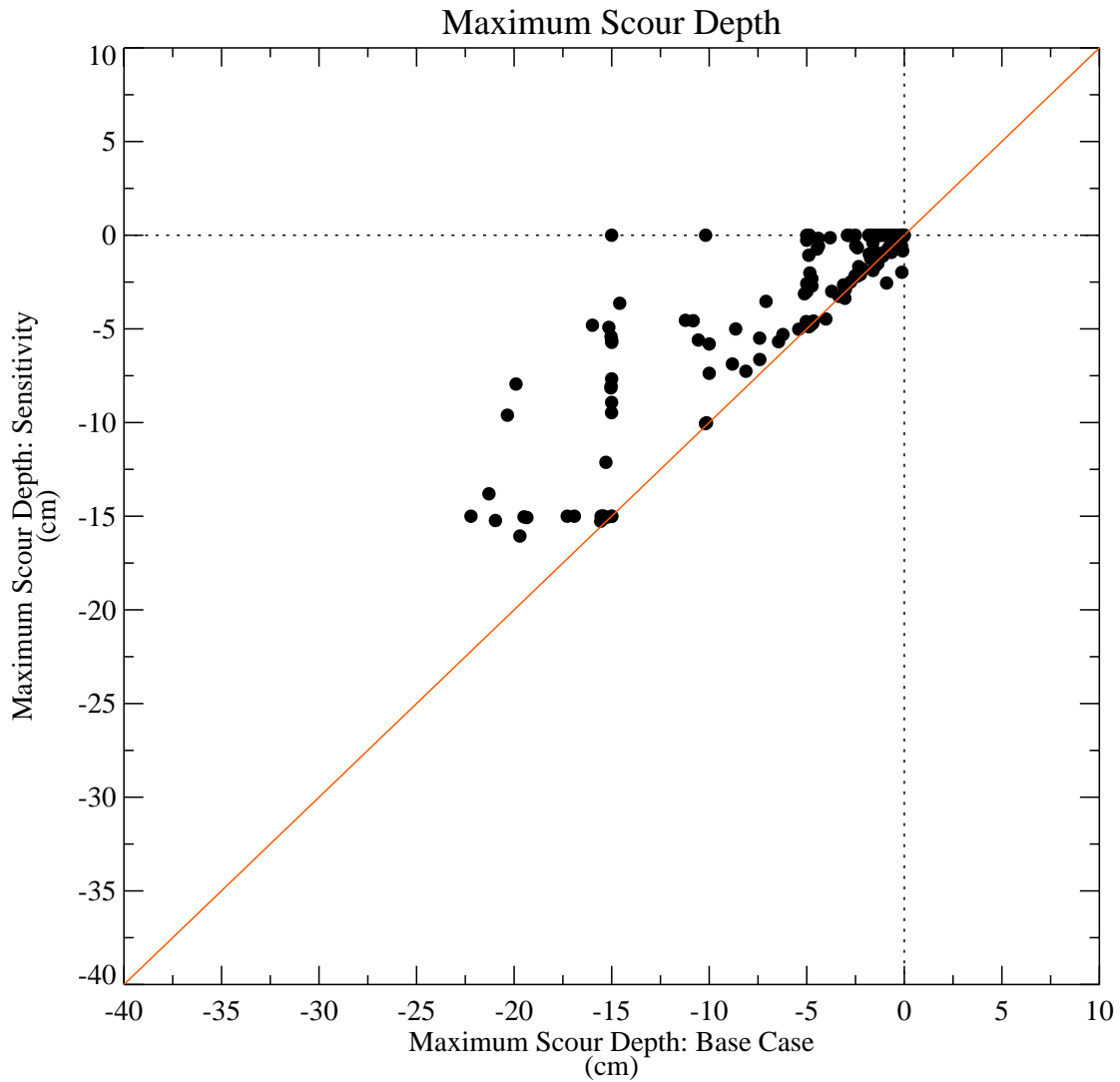
**Figure E-122. One-to-one comparison of predicted net erosion during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: effect of particle-shielding factor removed.**



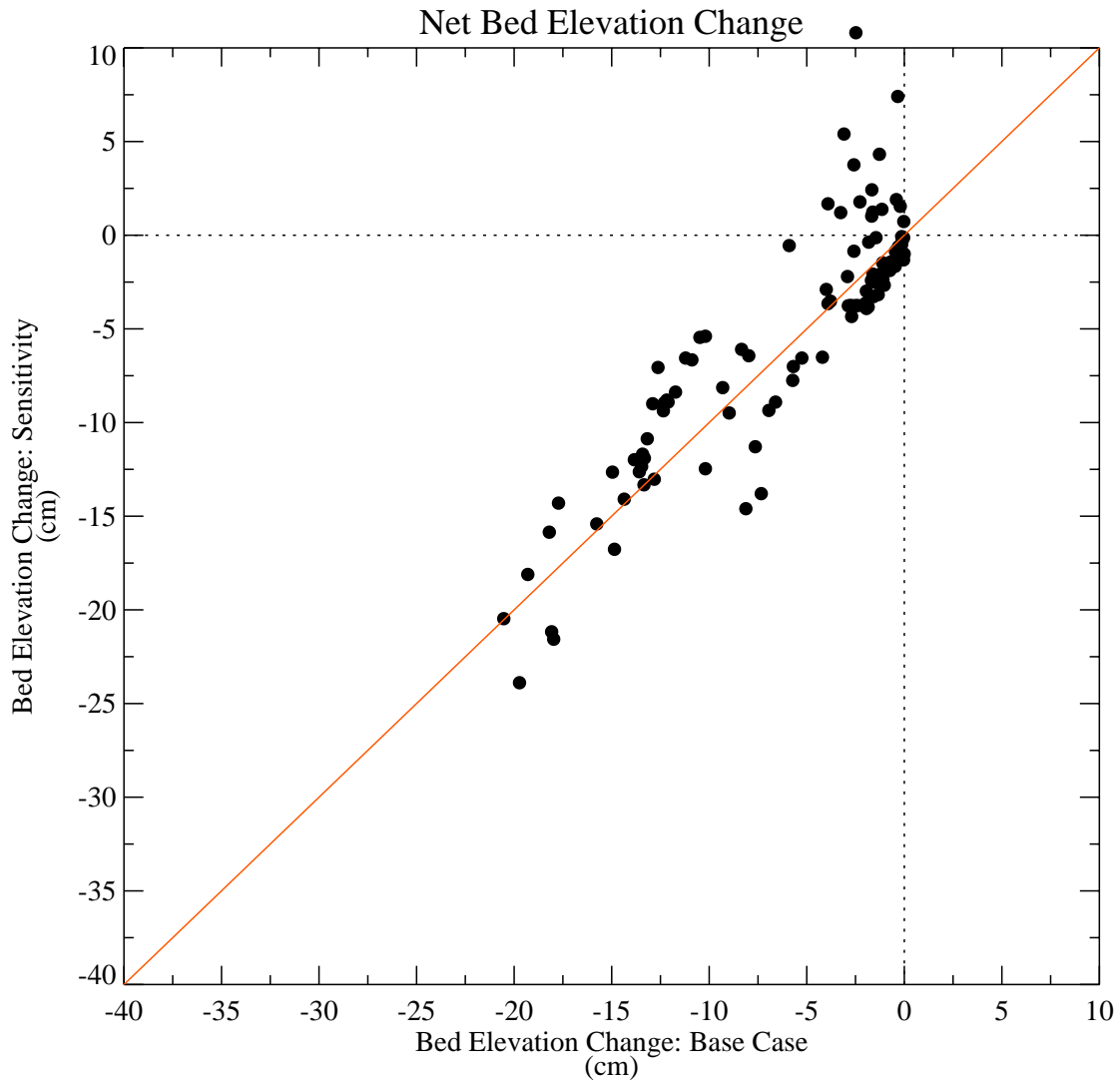
**Figure E-123. One-to-one comparison of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: effect of particle-shielding factor removed.**



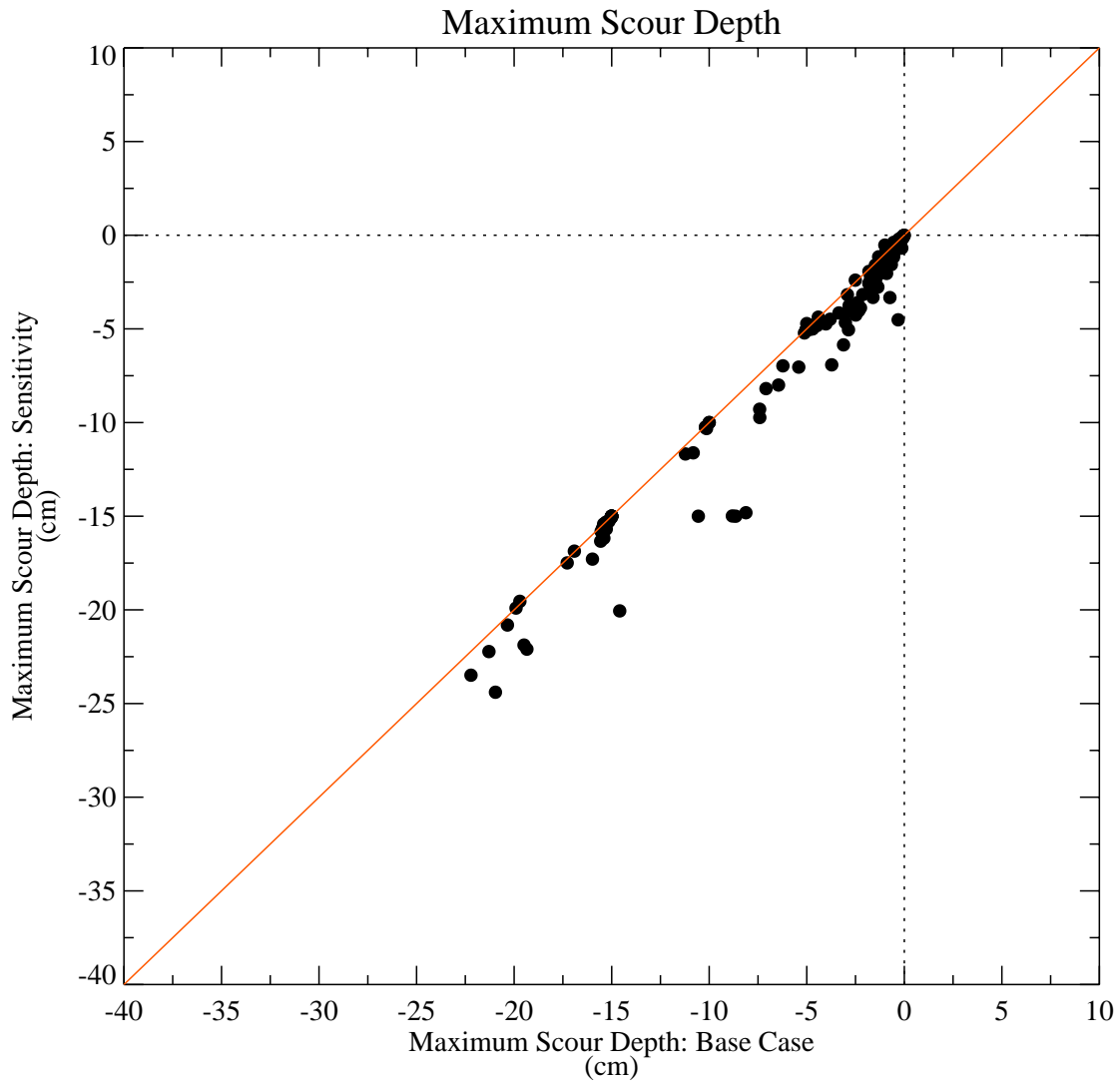
**Figure E-124. One-to-one comparison of predicted net erosion during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: neap tide.**



**Figure E-125. One-to-one comparison of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: neap tide.**

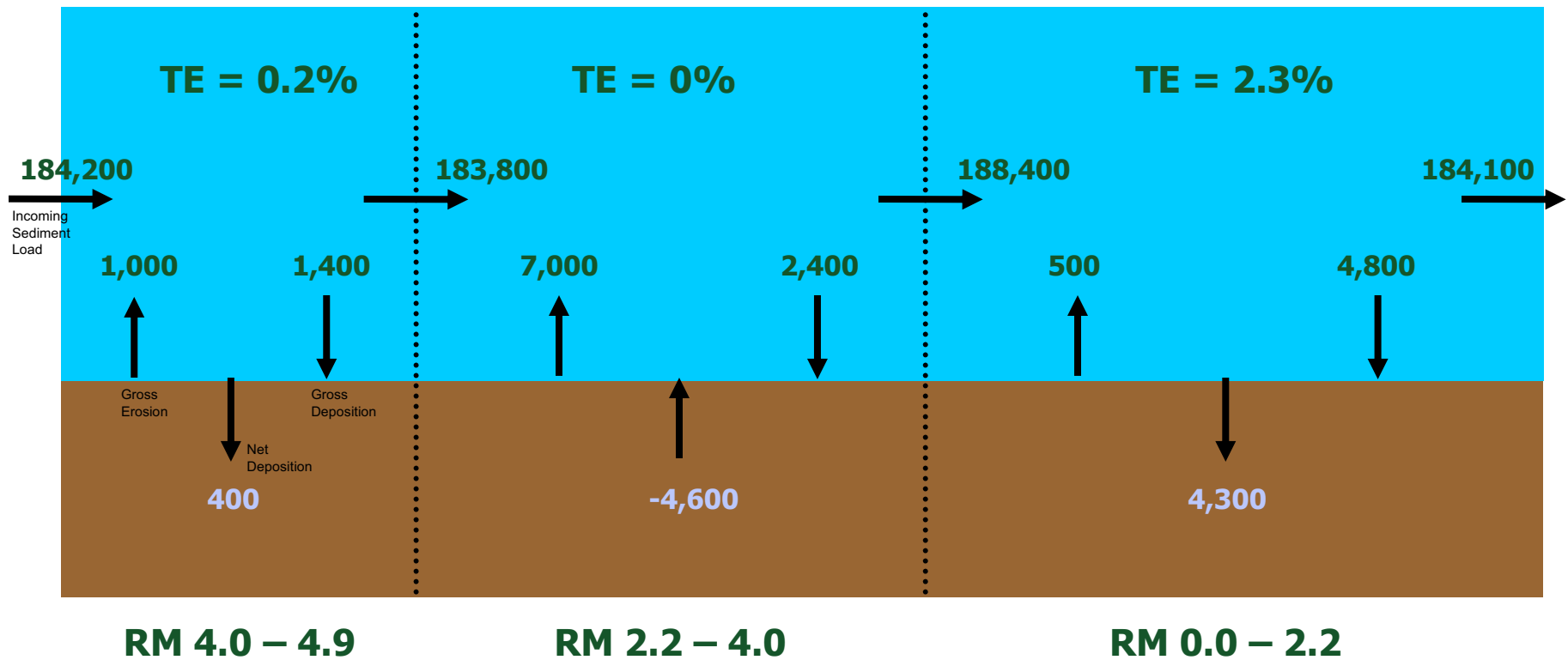


**Figure E-126. One-to-one comparison of predicted net erosion during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: 8-day peak flow.**



**Figure E-127. One-to-one comparison of predicted maximum bed scour depth during 100-year high-flow event for base case and sensitivity simulations: 8-day peak flow.**

**Class 1A Sediment Mass Balance during 100-Year Event**  
**Overall Trapping Efficiency = 0.05%**

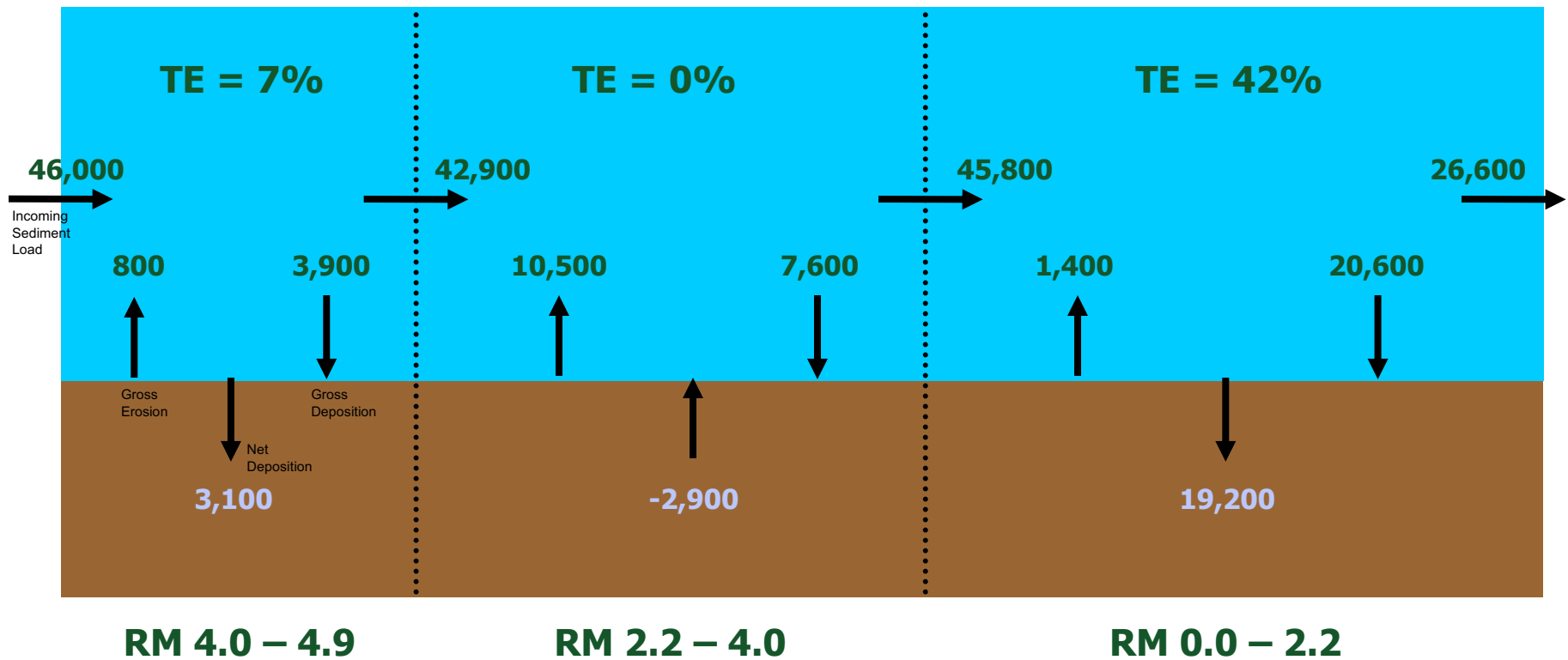


**Sediment mass units = metric tons**  
**Mass balance results rounded to nearest 100 MT**

**Figure E-128. Class 1A sediment mass balances for 100-year high-flow events. Trapping efficiency is percentage of incoming sediment load that is deposited within a reach.**



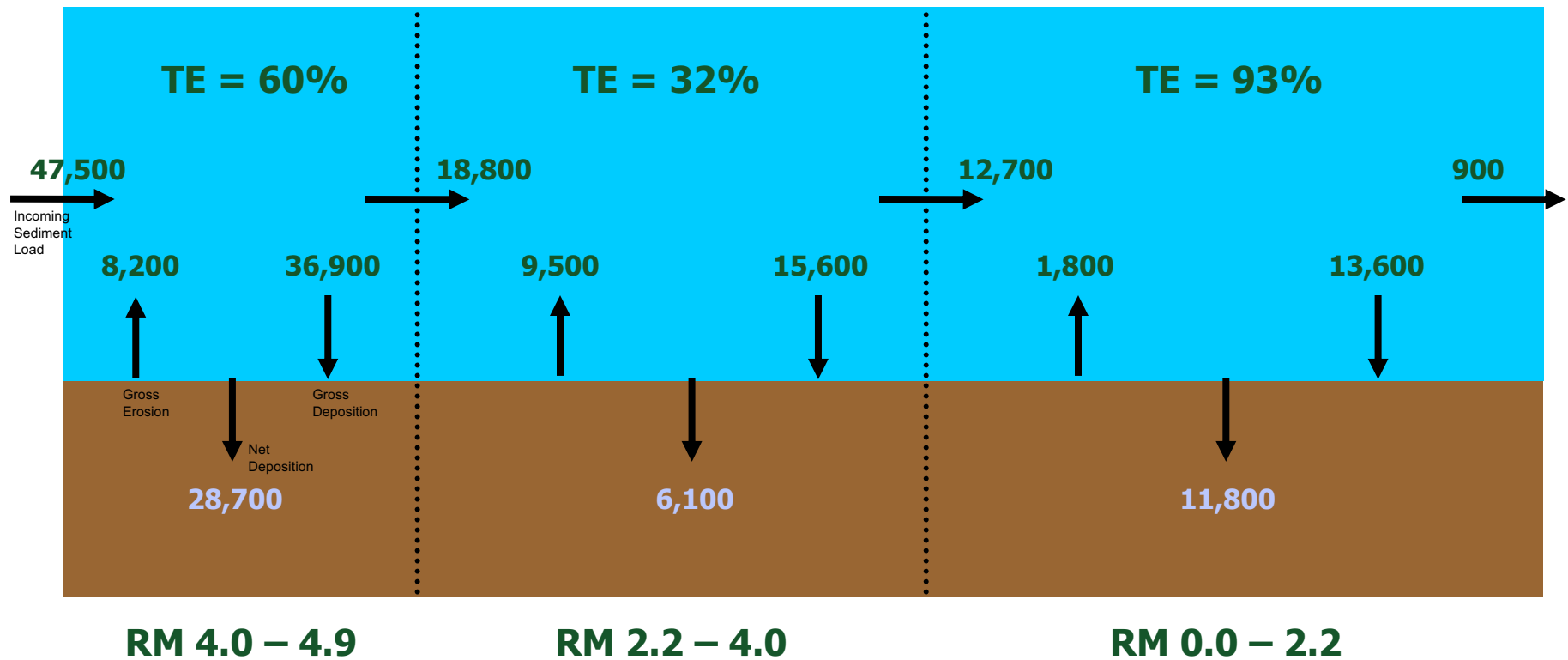
**Class 1B Sediment Mass Balance during 100-Year Event  
Overall Trapping Efficiency = 42%**



**Sediment mass units = metric tons  
Mass balance results rounded to nearest 100 MT**

**Figure E-129. Class 1B sediment mass balances for 100-year high-flow events. Trapping efficiency is percentage of incoming sediment load that is deposited within a reach.**

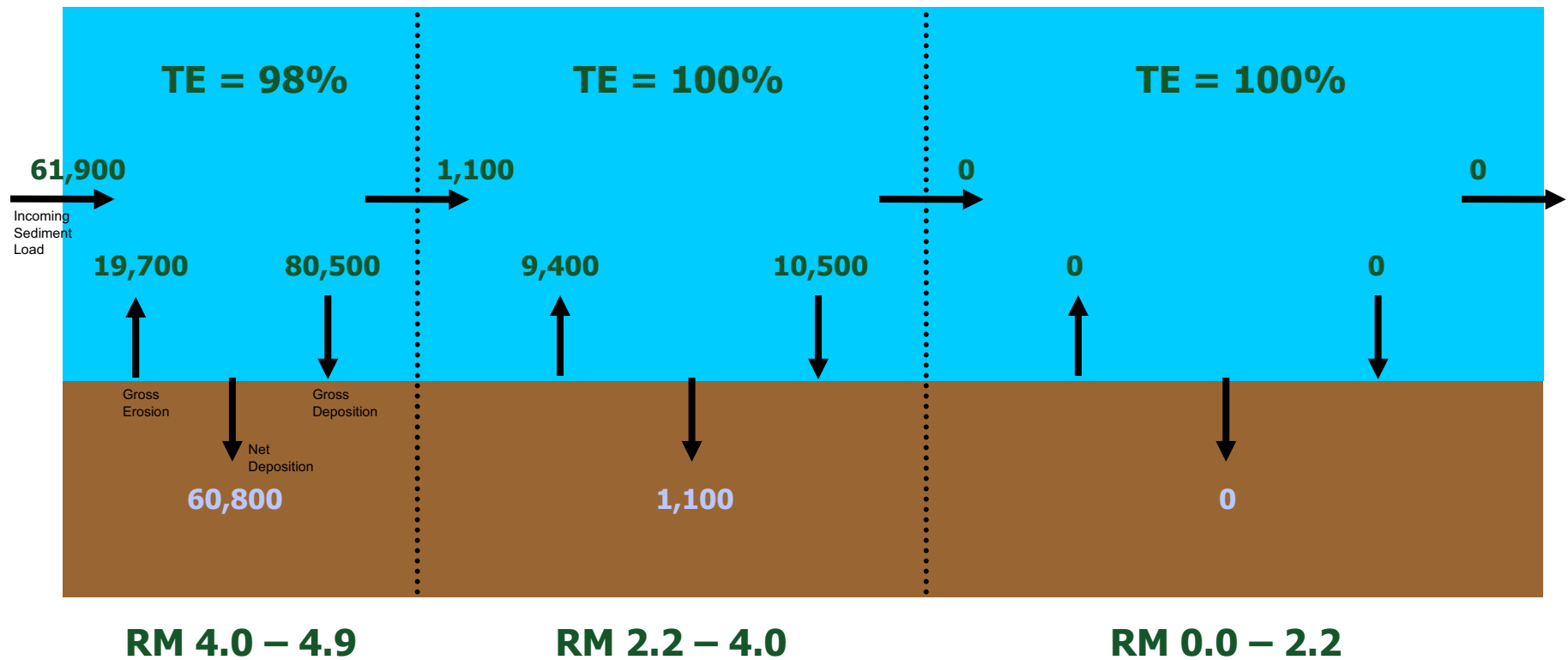
**Class 2 Sediment Mass Balance during 100-Year Event  
Overall Trapping Efficiency = 98%**



**Sediment mass units = metric tons  
Mass balance results rounded to nearest 100 MT**

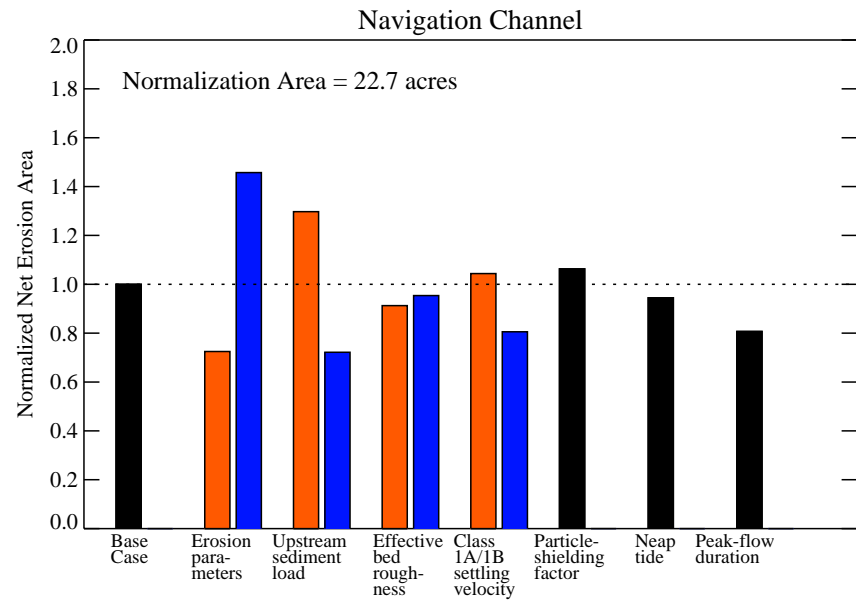
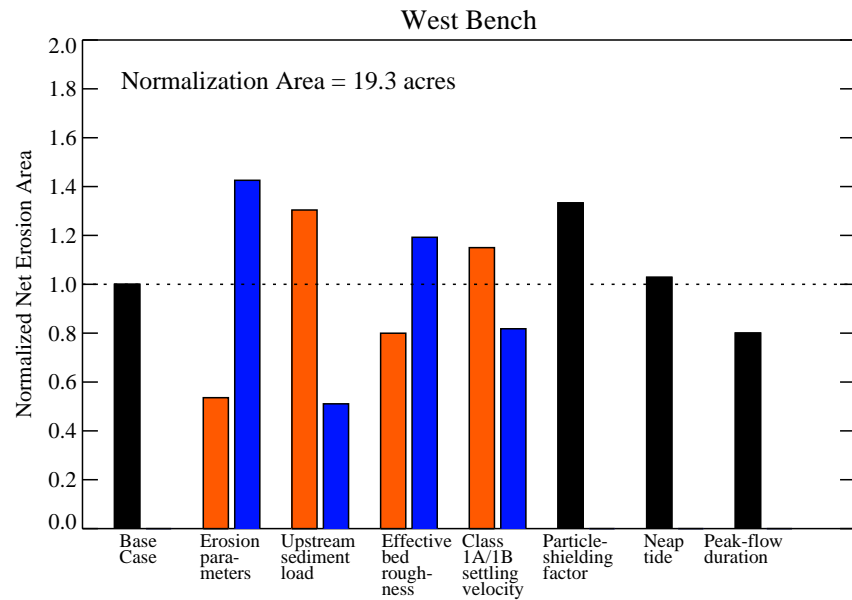
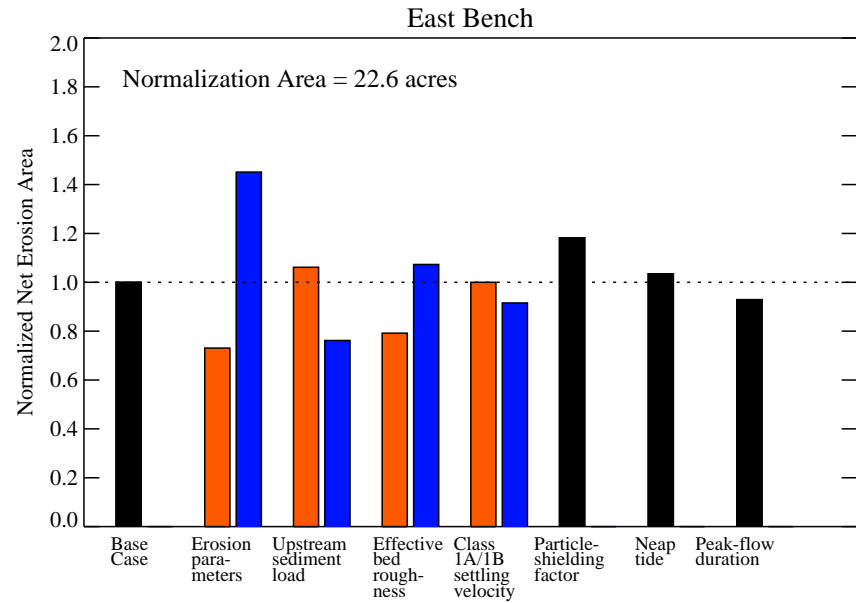
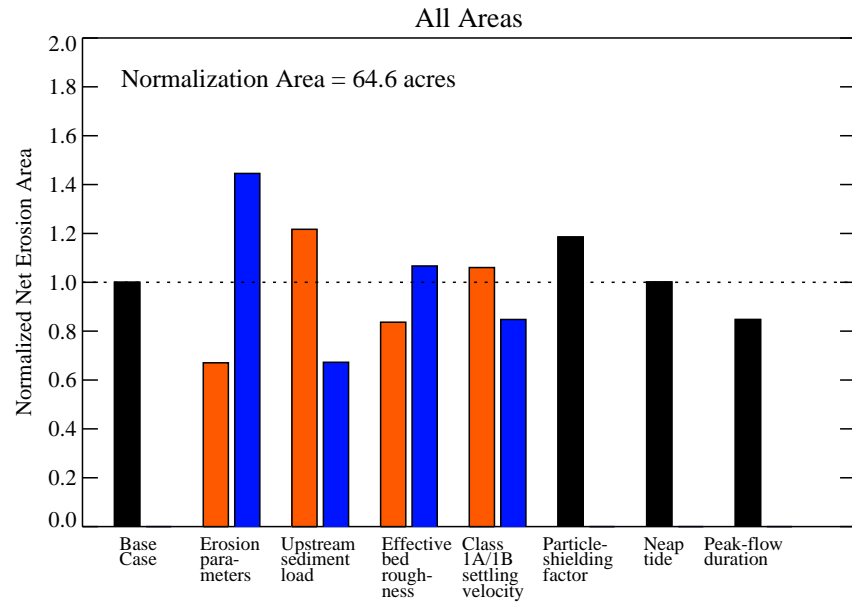
**Figure E-130. Class 2 sediment mass balances for 100-year high-flow events. Trapping efficiency is percentage of incoming sediment load that is deposited within a reach.**

**Class 3 Sediment Mass Balance during 100-Year Event  
Overall Trapping Efficiency = 100%**

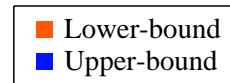


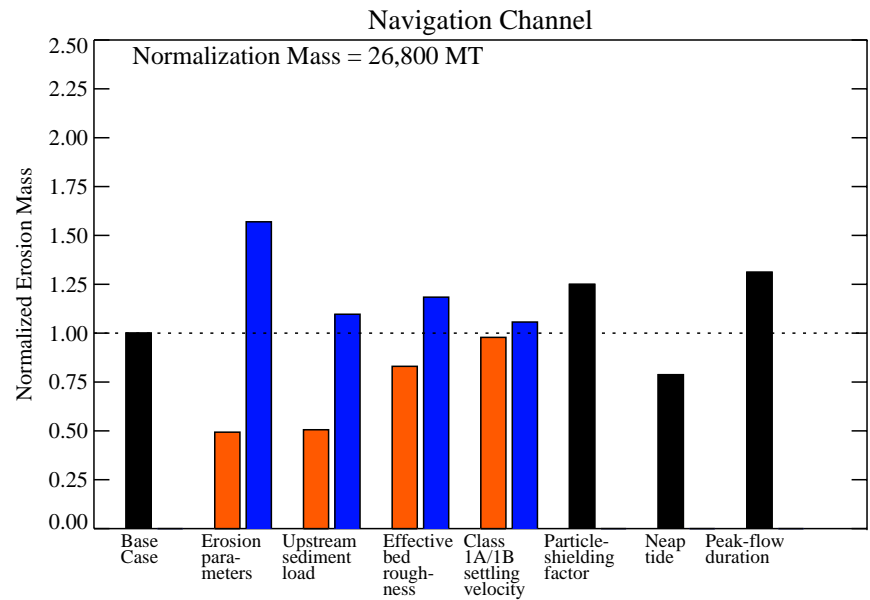
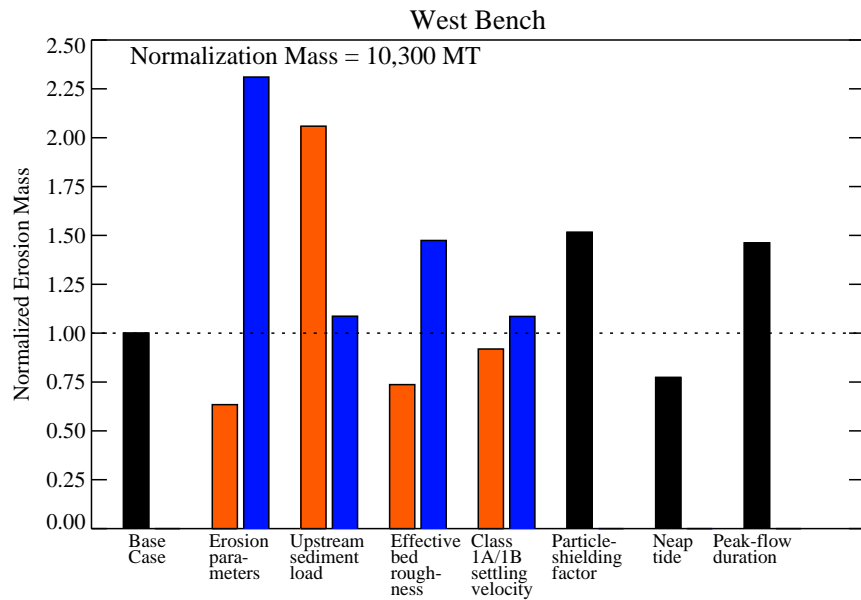
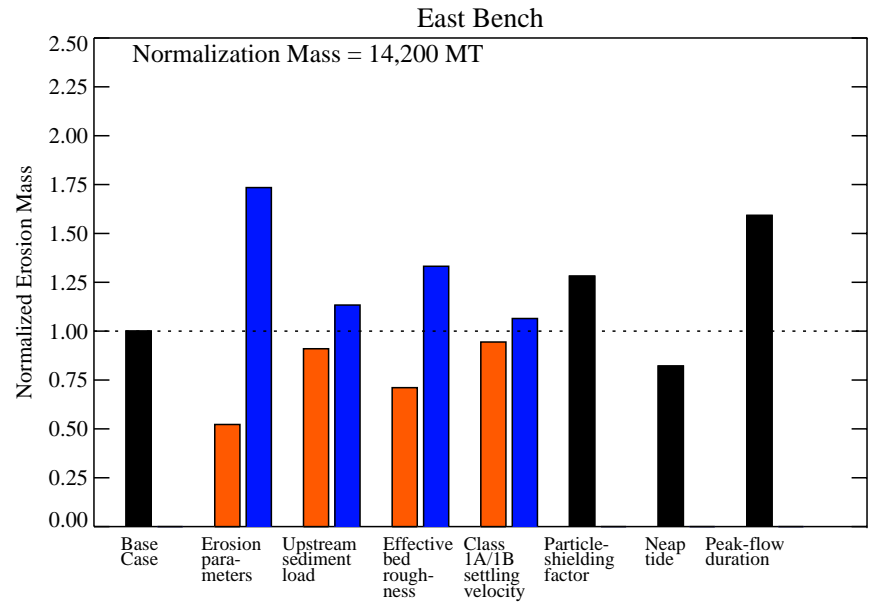
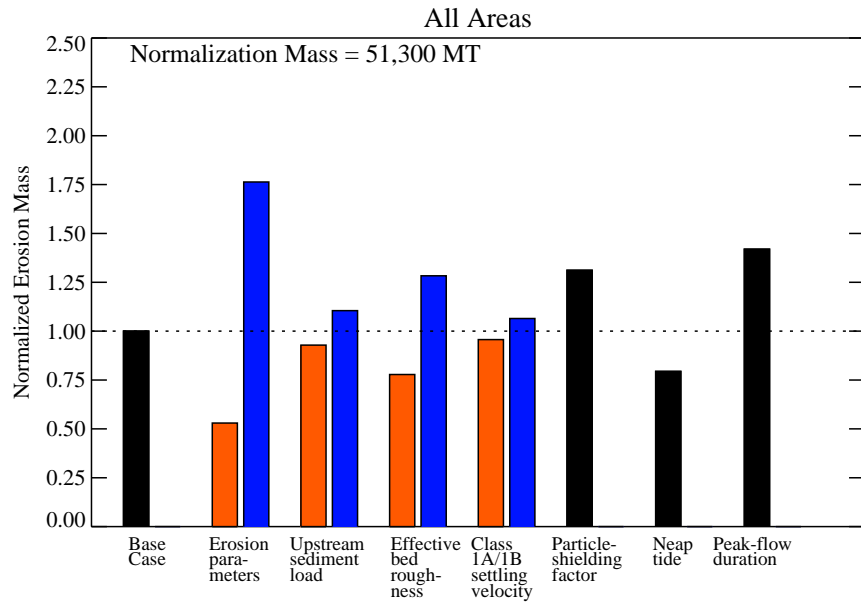
**Sediment mass units = metric tons  
Mass balance results rounded to nearest 100 MT**

**Figure E-131. Class 3 sediment mass balances for 100-year high-flow events. Trapping efficiency is percentage of incoming sediment load that is deposited within a reach.**

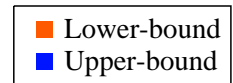


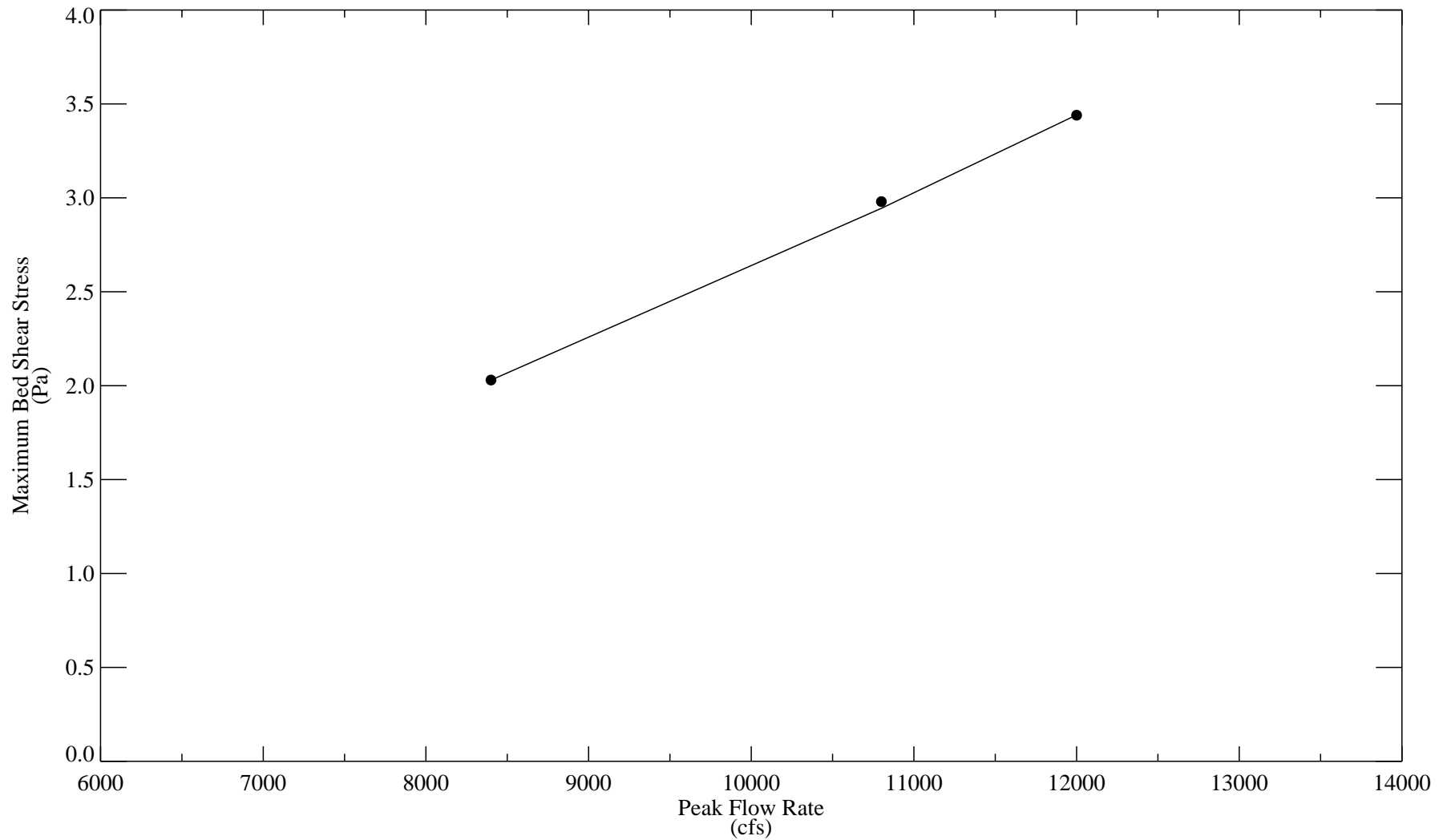
**Figure E-132: Comparison of base-case and sensitivity results for 100-year high-flow event: normalized net erosional area (RM 0 to 4.3).**



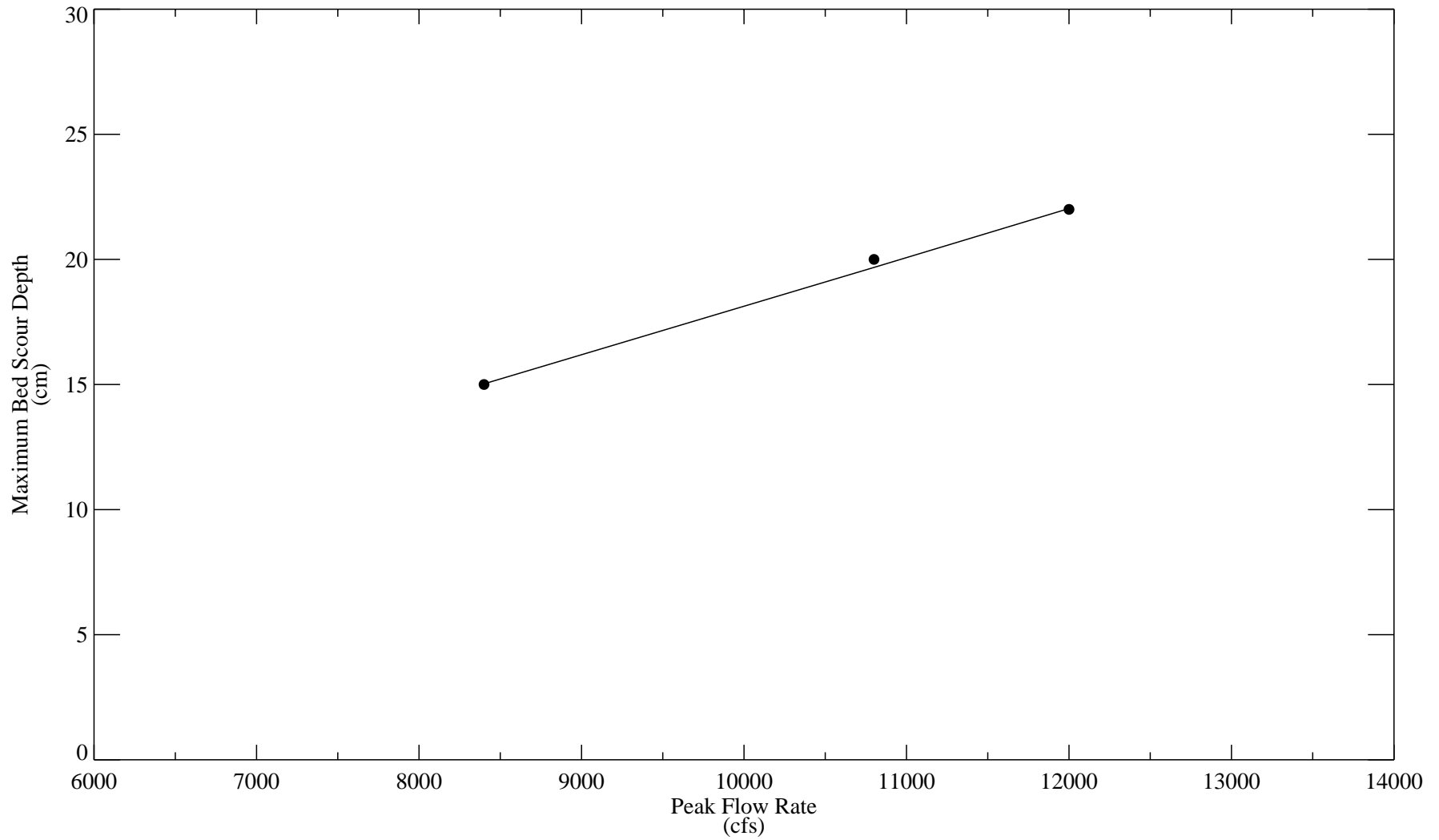


**Figure E-133: Comparison of base-case and sensitivity results for 100-year high-flow event: normalized erosion mass (RM 0 to 4.3).**





**Figure E-134. Relationship between maximum bed shear stress within cohesive bed area and peak flow rate during high-flow events.**



**Figure E-135. Relationship between maximum bed scour depth within cohesive bed area and peak flow rate during high-flow events.**