

CHENIER PLAIN RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

**University of Louisiana at Lafayette
University of New Orleans
C.H. Fenstermaker & Associates**

Acknowledgment

- Funds from CREST, LDNR, and COE
- Data Sources
 - USGS
 - COE
 - NOAA/NOS/NDBC
 - WAVCIS – Coastal Studies Institute
 - TCOON
 - LSU/GIS Atlas

Team

- Emad Habib
- Joao Rego
- Robert Miller
- Jeanne Arceneaux
- Ananda Aduvala
- Karim Kheiashy
- J. Alex McCorquodale
- Ioannis Georgiou
- Robert Twilley
- Ehab Meselhe
- Mark Fenstermaker
- Shankar Gautam

Presentation Layout

- Field Data
- Modeling/Analysis
 - SHELF model
 - Regional model
 - Water budget analysis
 - Sediment budget analysis
- LACPR Chenier Plain project

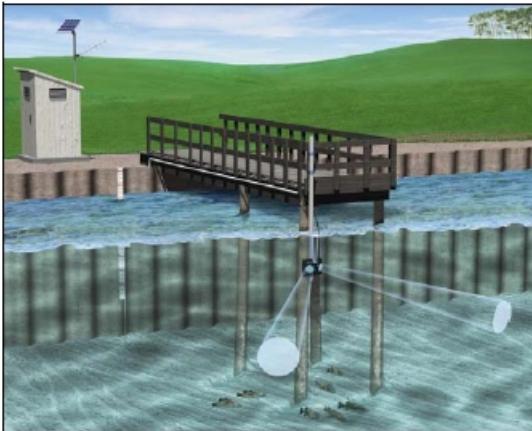
Field Data Activities



- The Chenier Plain's most important features are 5 inflow rivers and 5 major outlets connecting to the Gulf of Mexico

Hydrologic Measurements: Field Equipment

An important component of this study is supplementing the existing monitoring network with sensors to quantitatively determine the volumes needed to conduct the budget analysis.



Current profilers: SonTek

Argonaut-SL (500 kHz),

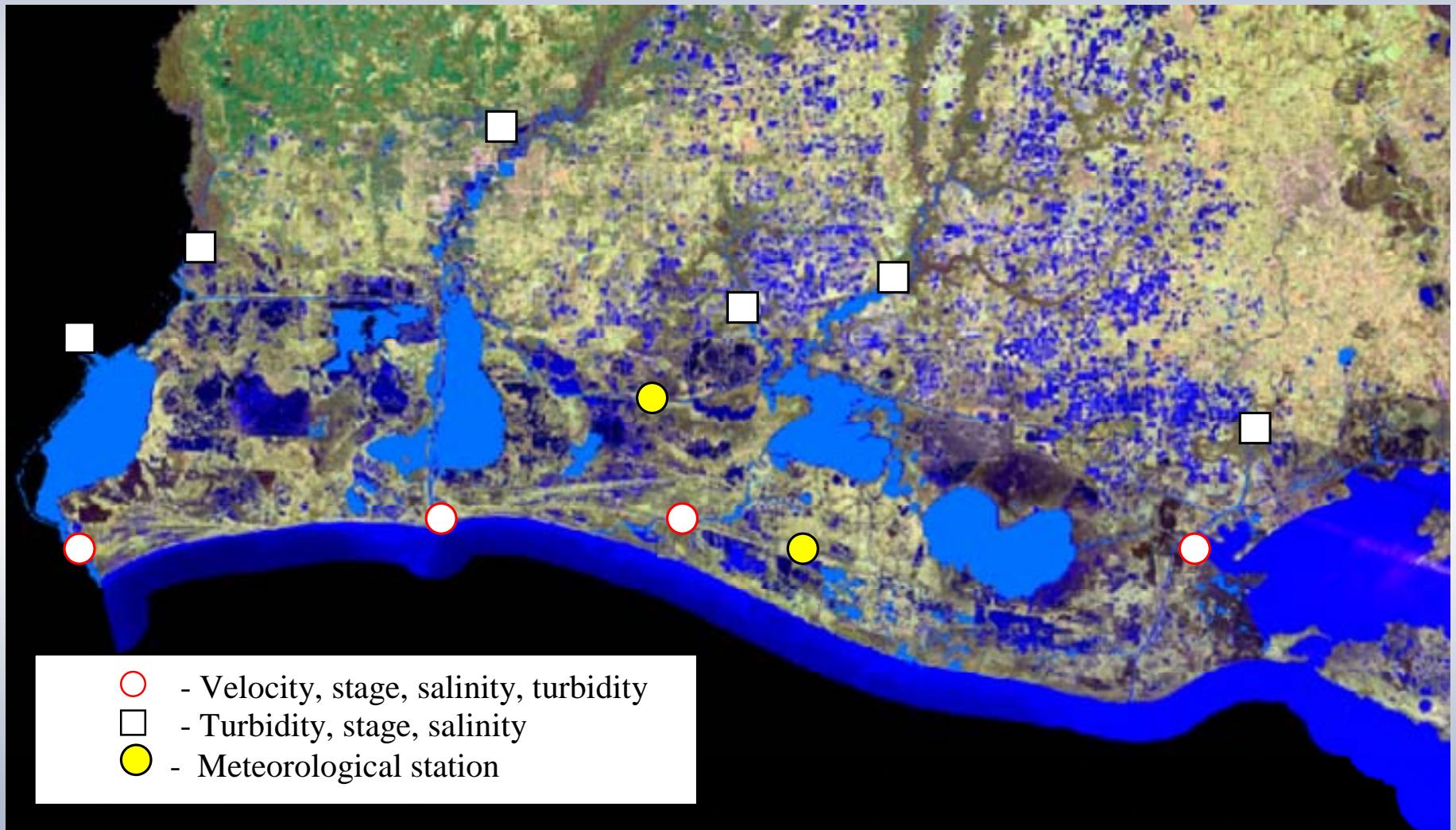
measuring:

- Horizontal, multi-cell velocity;
- Water level;
- Water temperature.

YSI 600 Optical Monitoring System, measuring:

- Turbidity;
- Salinity;
- Water level;
- Water temperature.

Hydrologic Stations on the Chenier Plain

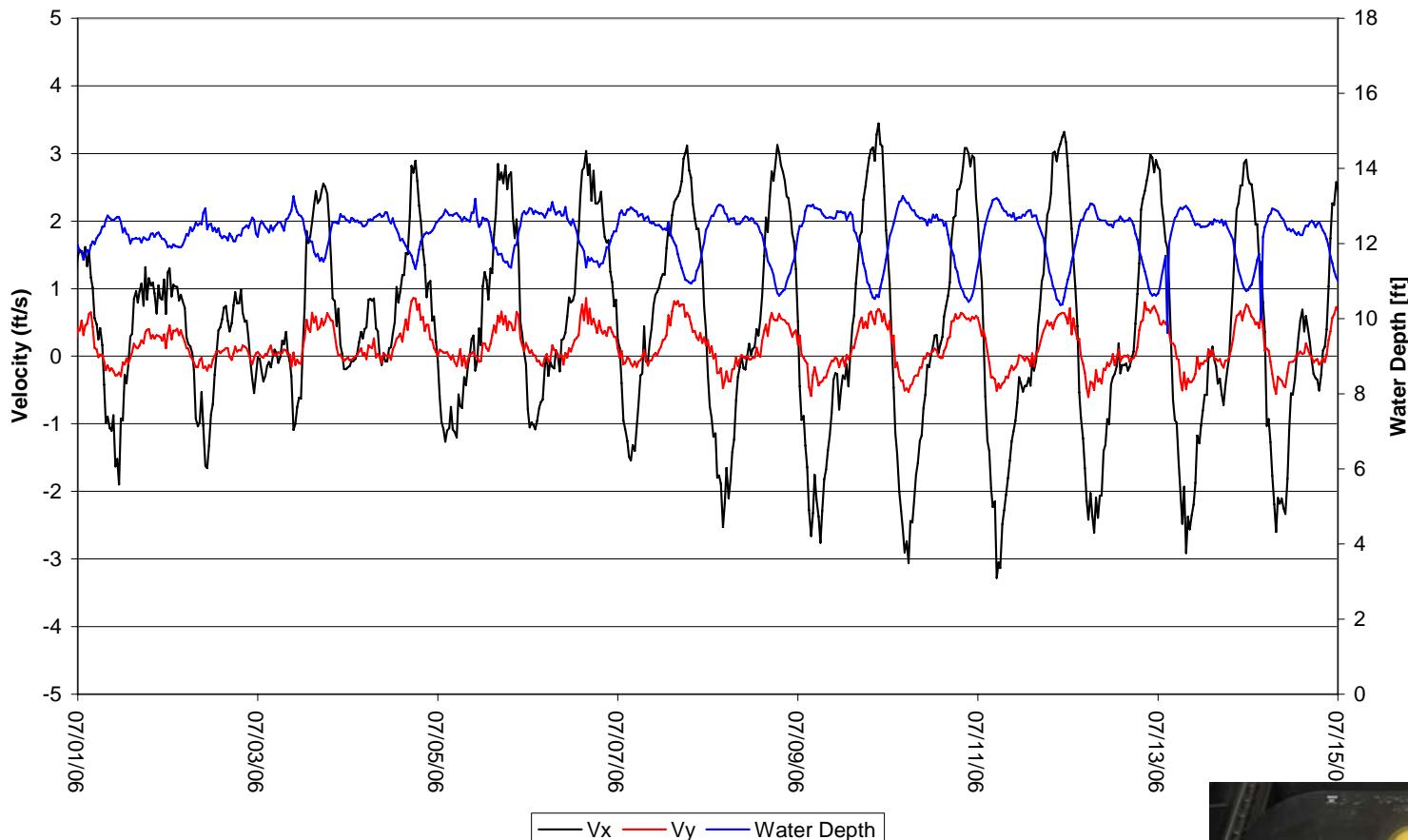


Sabine Pass Hydrologic Station

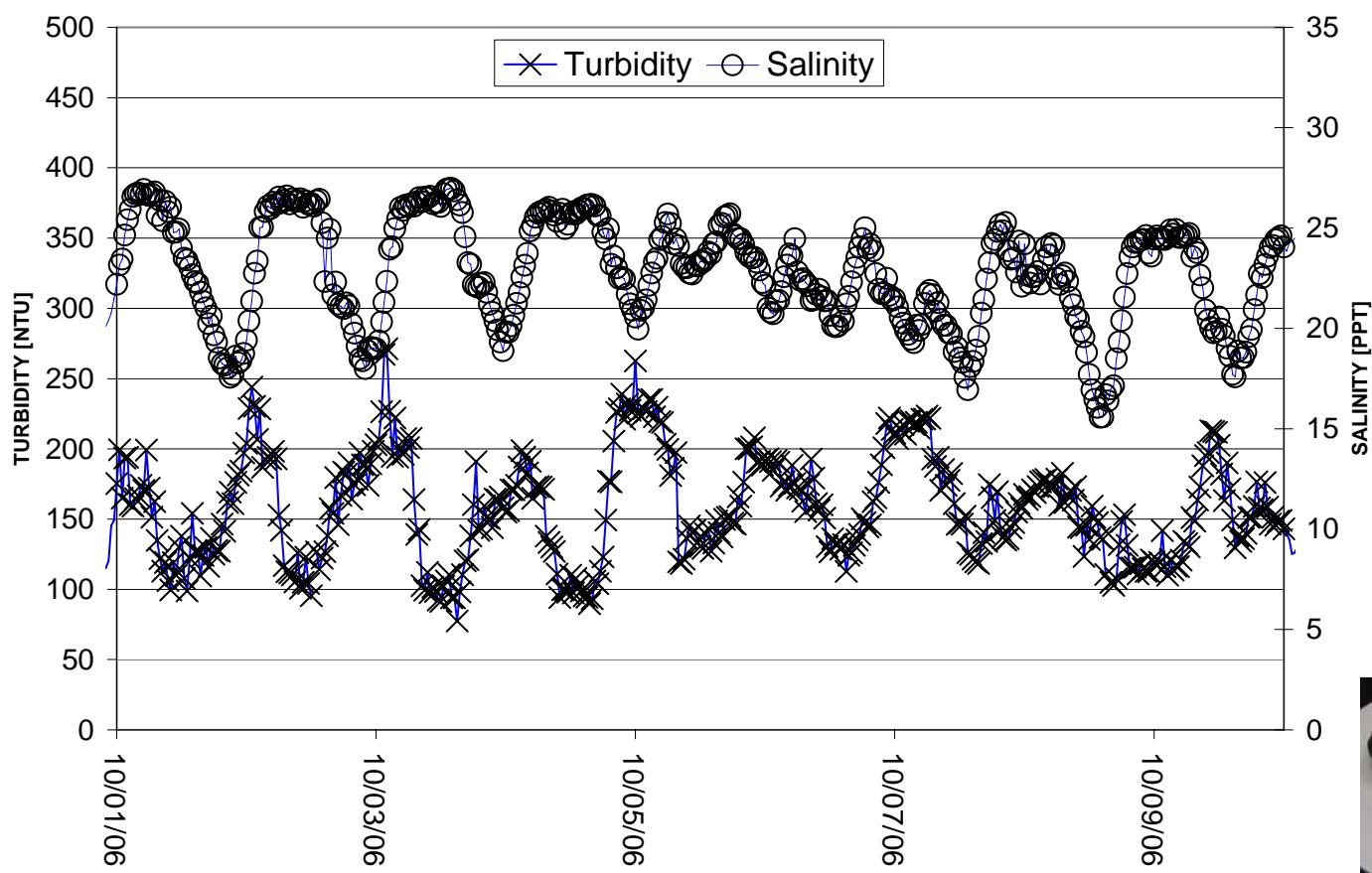


Sample Data

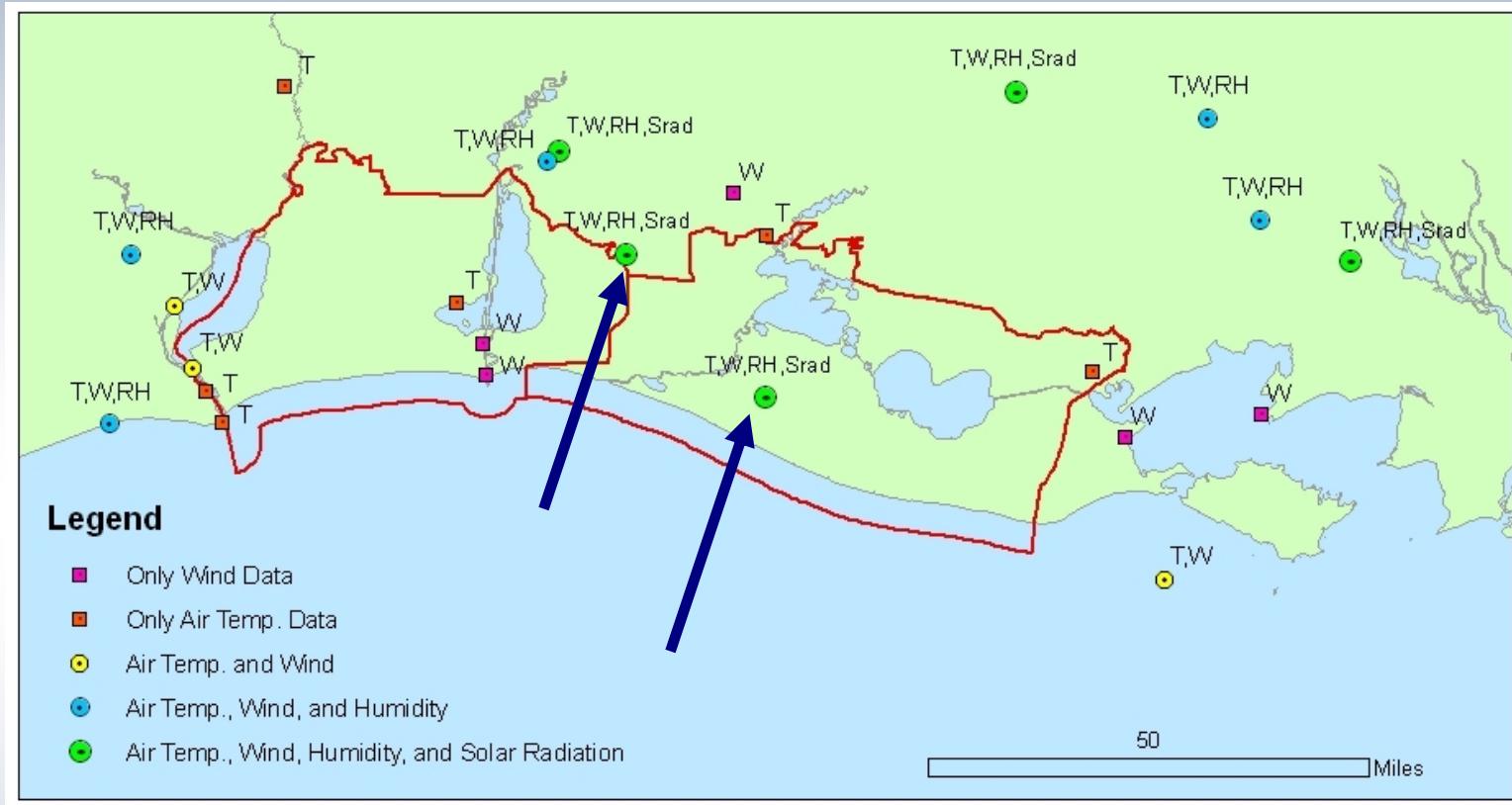
Sabine Pass Measurements



Sample Data



Deployment of Meteorological Stations



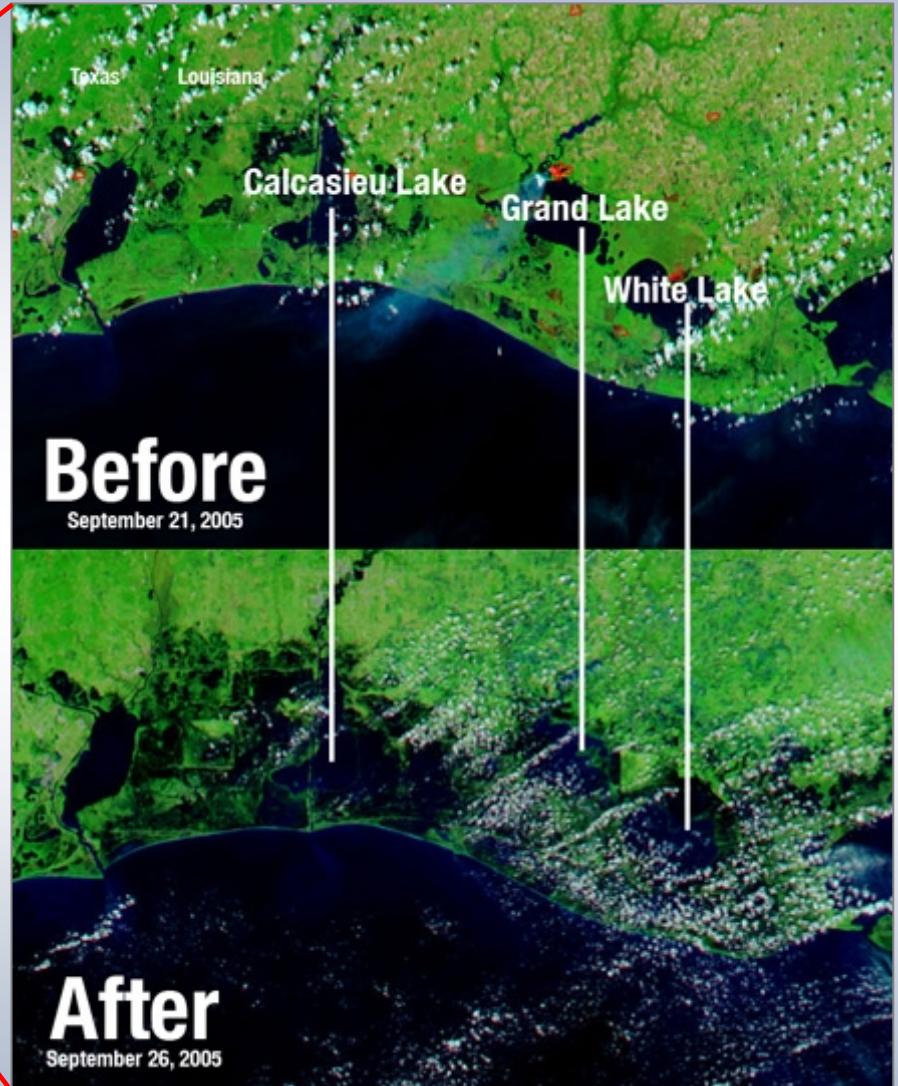
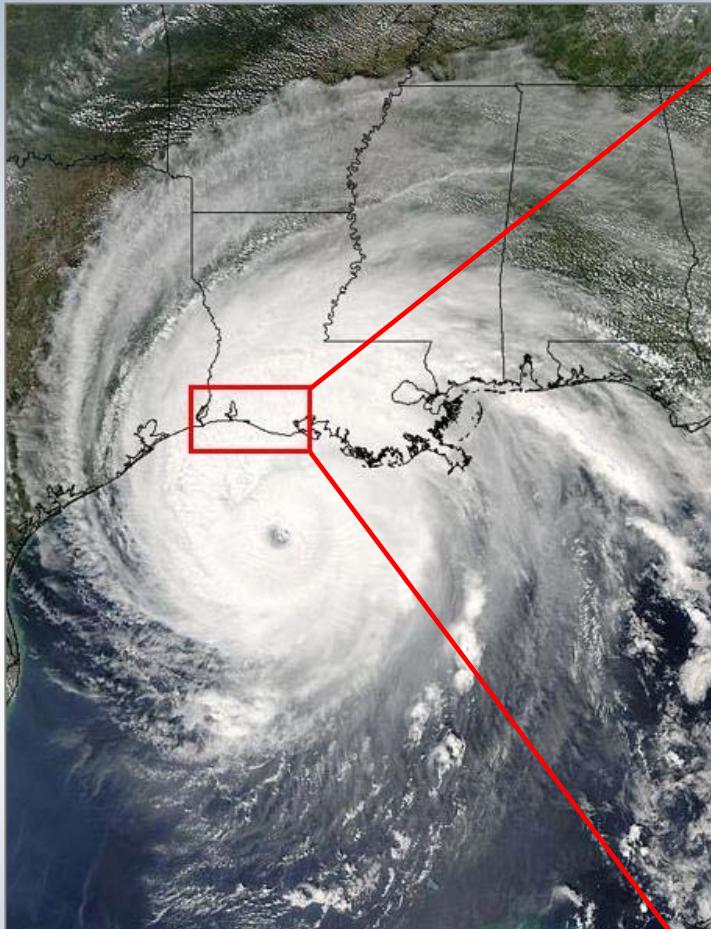
- Existing network for monitoring of weather parameters is poor.
- The University of Louisiana at Lafayette deployed two complete automatic weather stations, together with Class-A evaporation pans, on the marshes of the Chenier Plain.

Cameron-Prairie Refuge Weather Station



Weather Station and
Evaporation Pan

Delays/setbacks: Hurricane season 2005

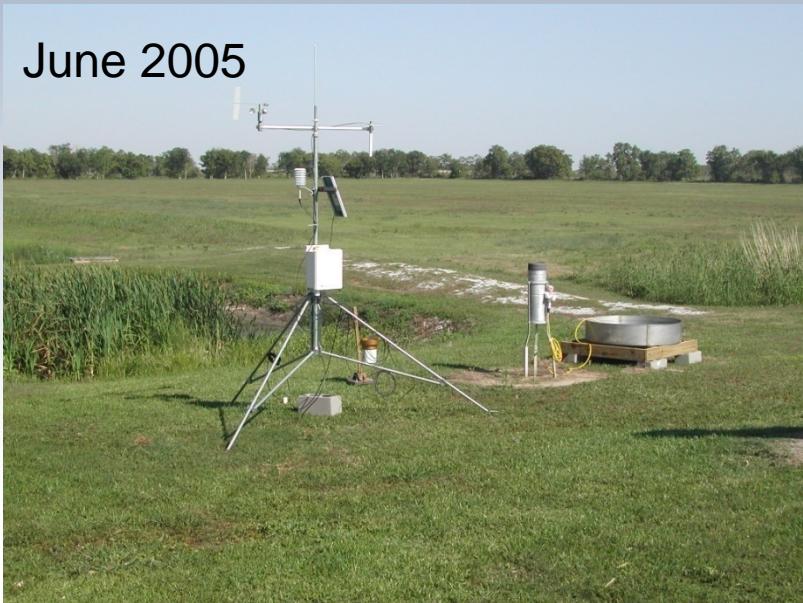


Two category-5 hurricanes:

- Katrina (landfall on Aug 29)
- Rita (landfall on Sep 24)

Hurricane Rita: Rockefeller Ref. Weather Station

June 2005



October 2005



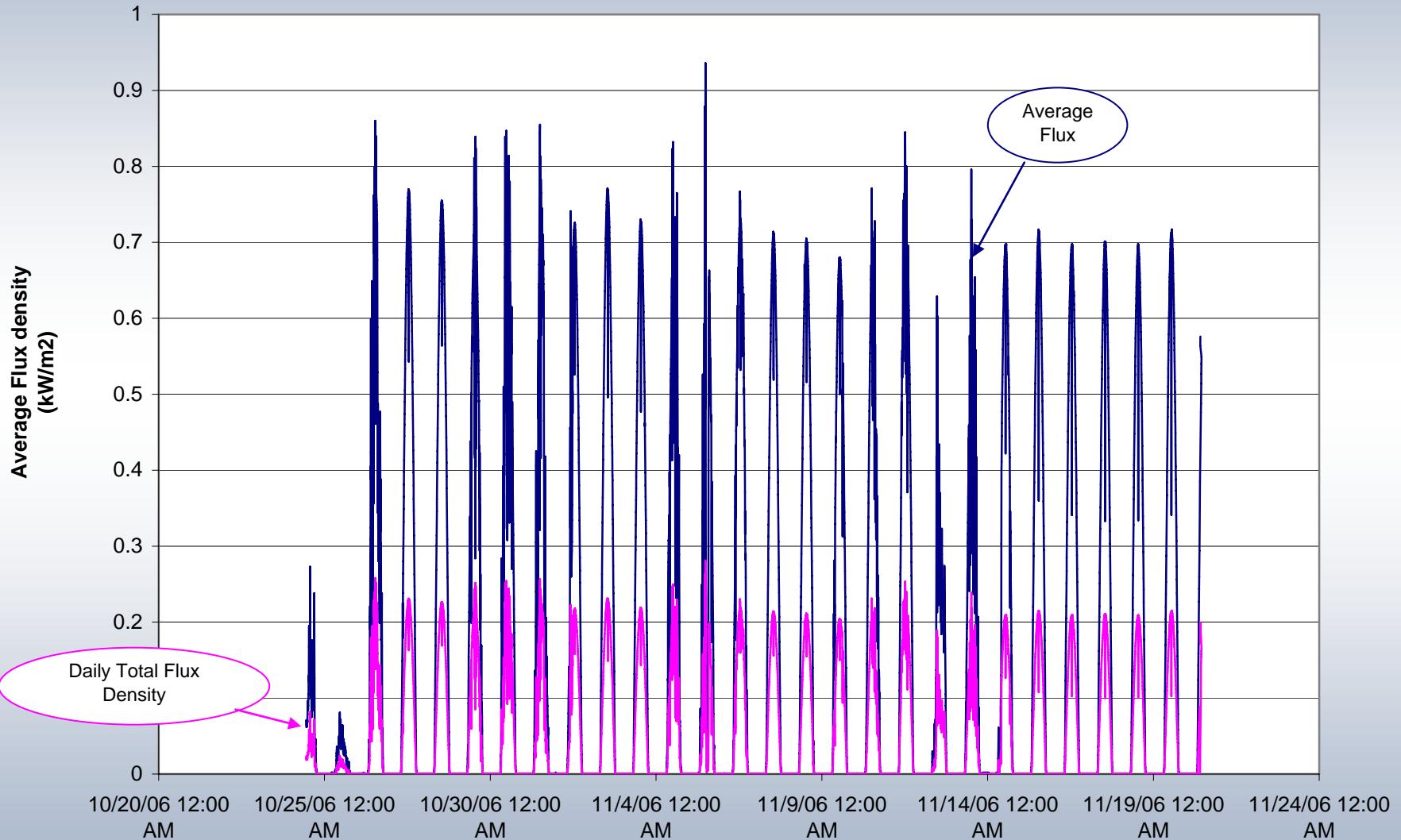
October 2005



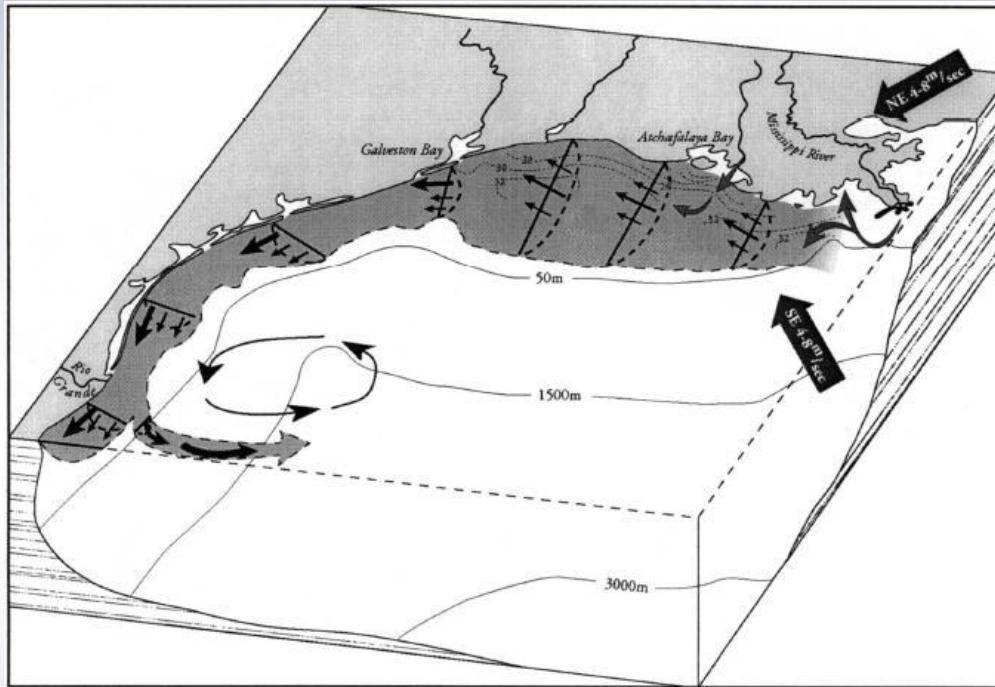
May 2006



FLUX DENSITY at Rockefeller Refuge



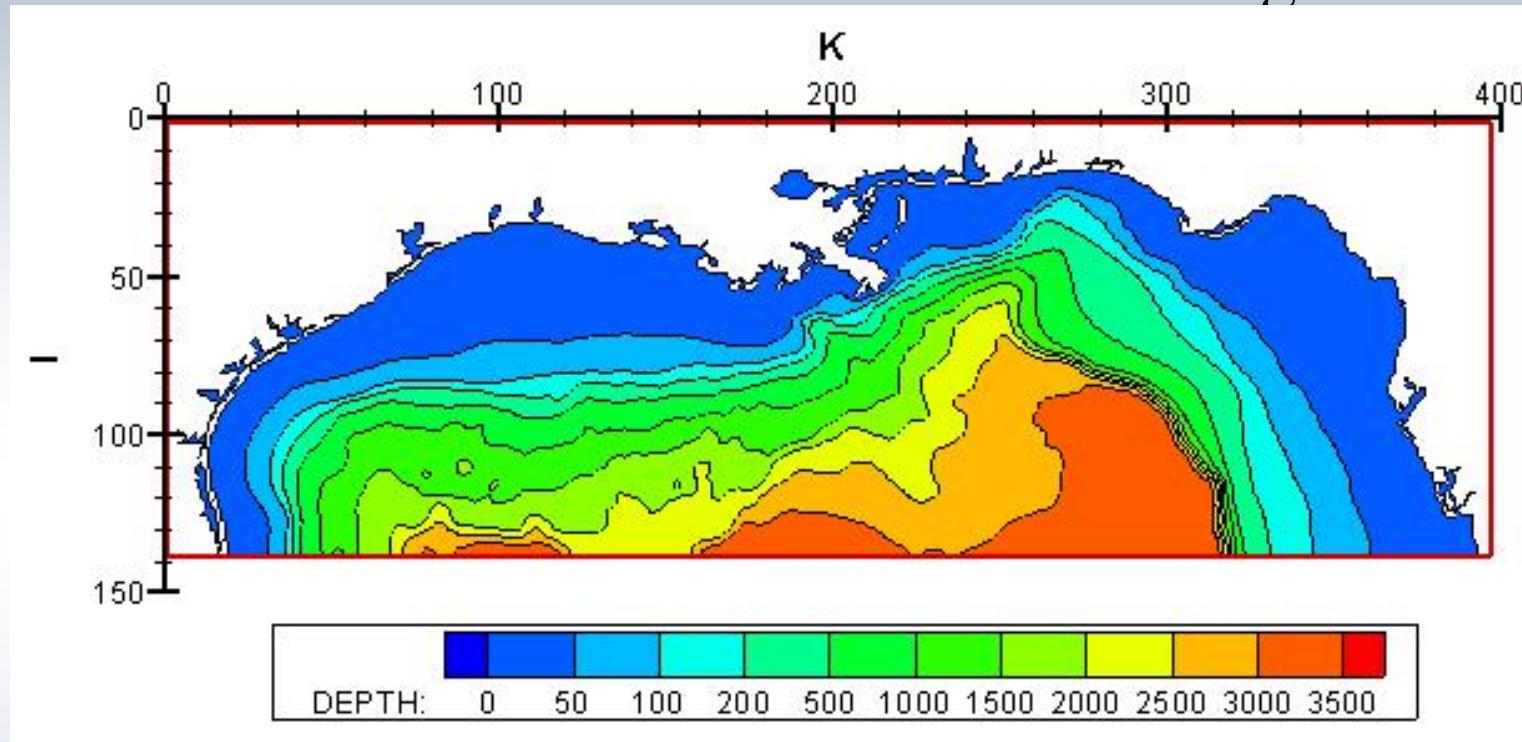
The SHELF model



Numerical model H3D (Stronach et al., 1993) used to:

- Track the Mississippi/Atchafalaya riverine plume
- Provide boundary conditions (sediments, salinity, water levels) to the Regional Chenier Plain Model

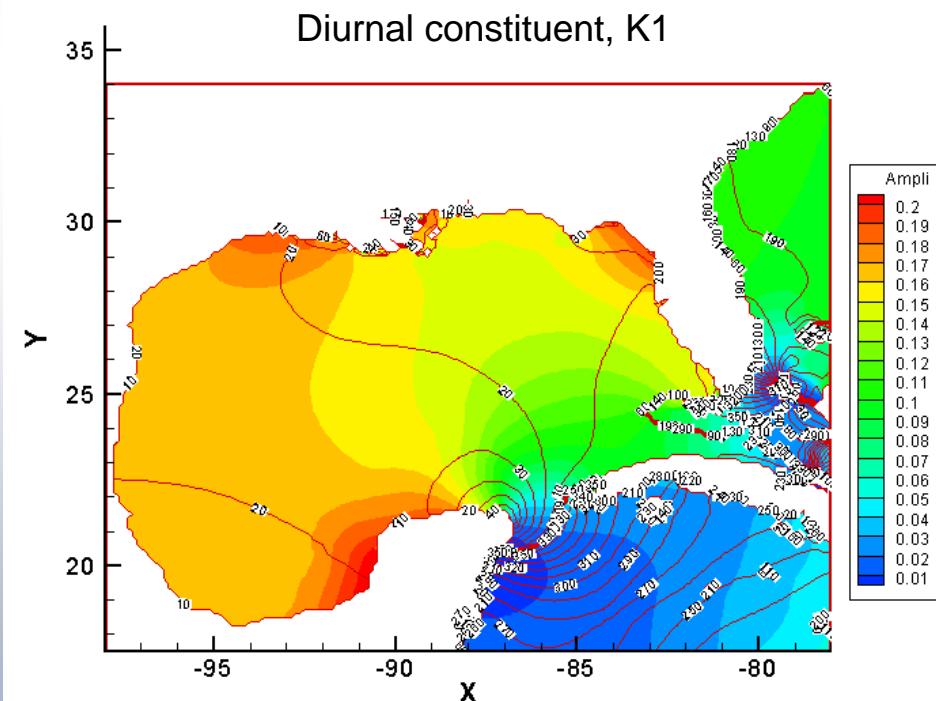
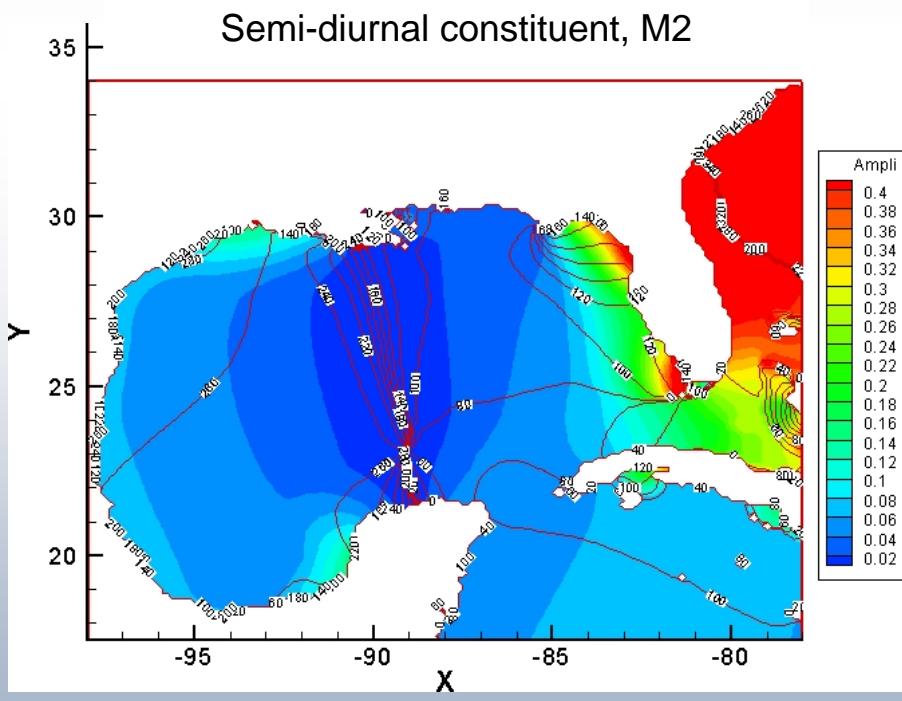
SHELF Model: H3D's horizontal grid



- Domain has 37,000+ “wet” cells, $4 \times 4 \text{ km}^2$
- 47% of these cells have $<200 \text{ m}$ depth; shallow water processes and wind driven-circulation are important

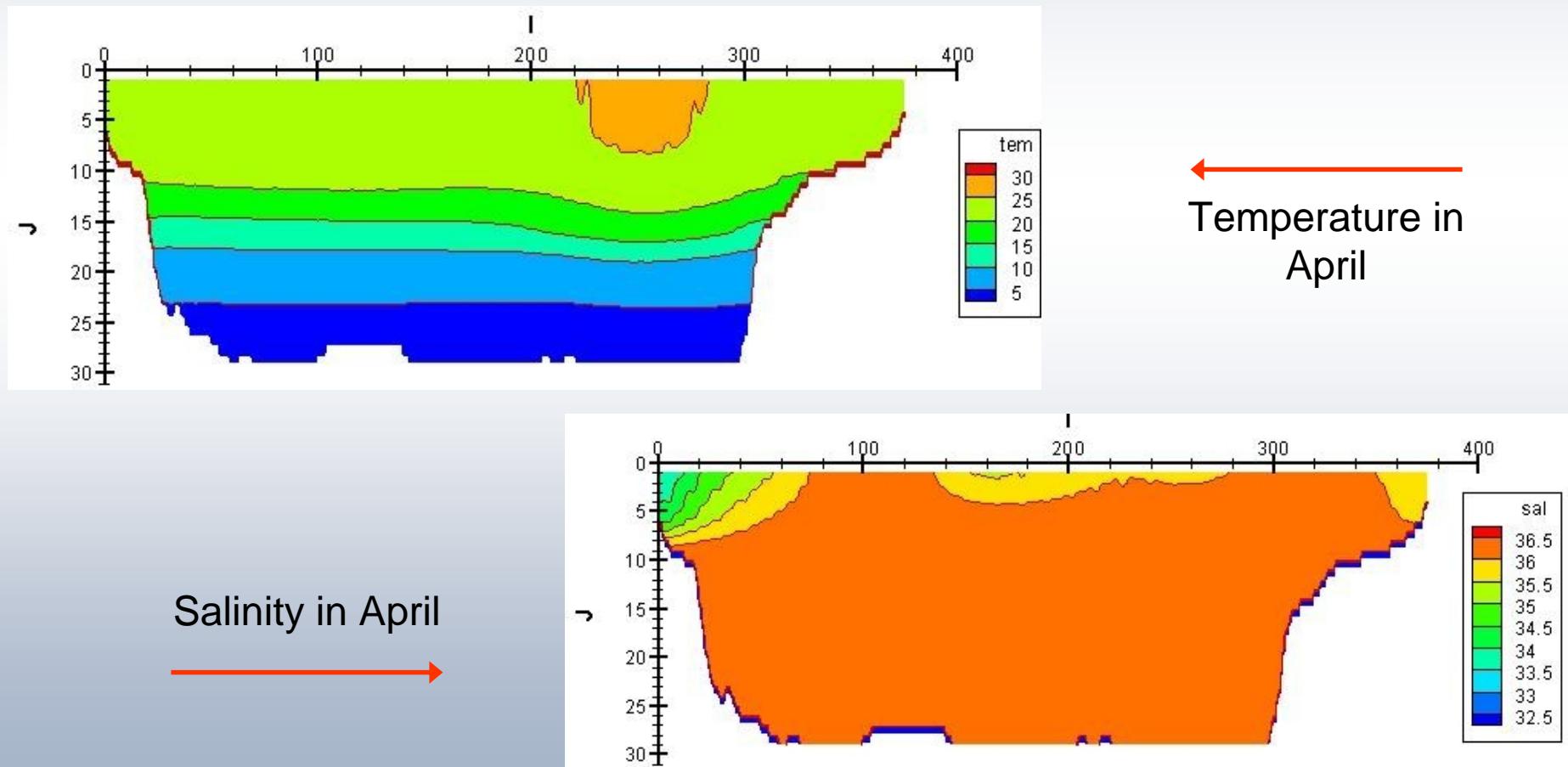
SHELF Open Boundary: Forcing at the 26 °N line

Tidal boundary conditions from Mukai et al. (2002):
ADCIRC 2-D tidal model for the USACE

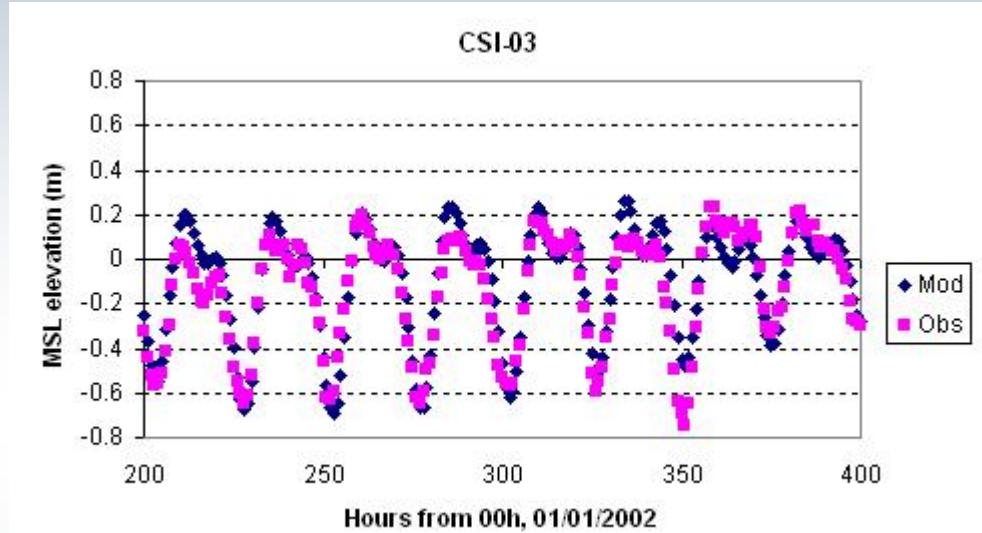


SHELF Open Boundary: Forcing at the 26 °N line

Temperature and salinity boundary conditions: monthly climatology by Boyer et al. (2005)

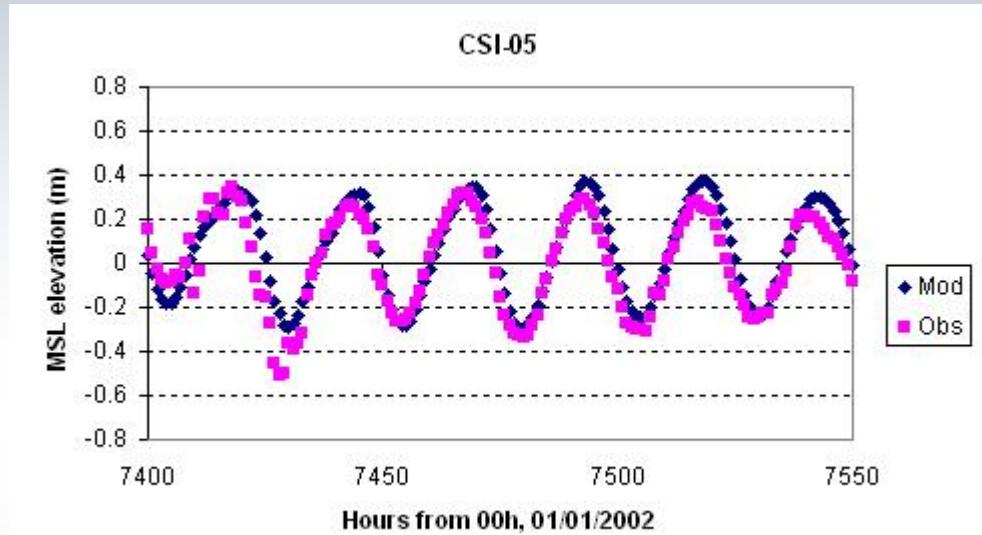


SHELF Calibration



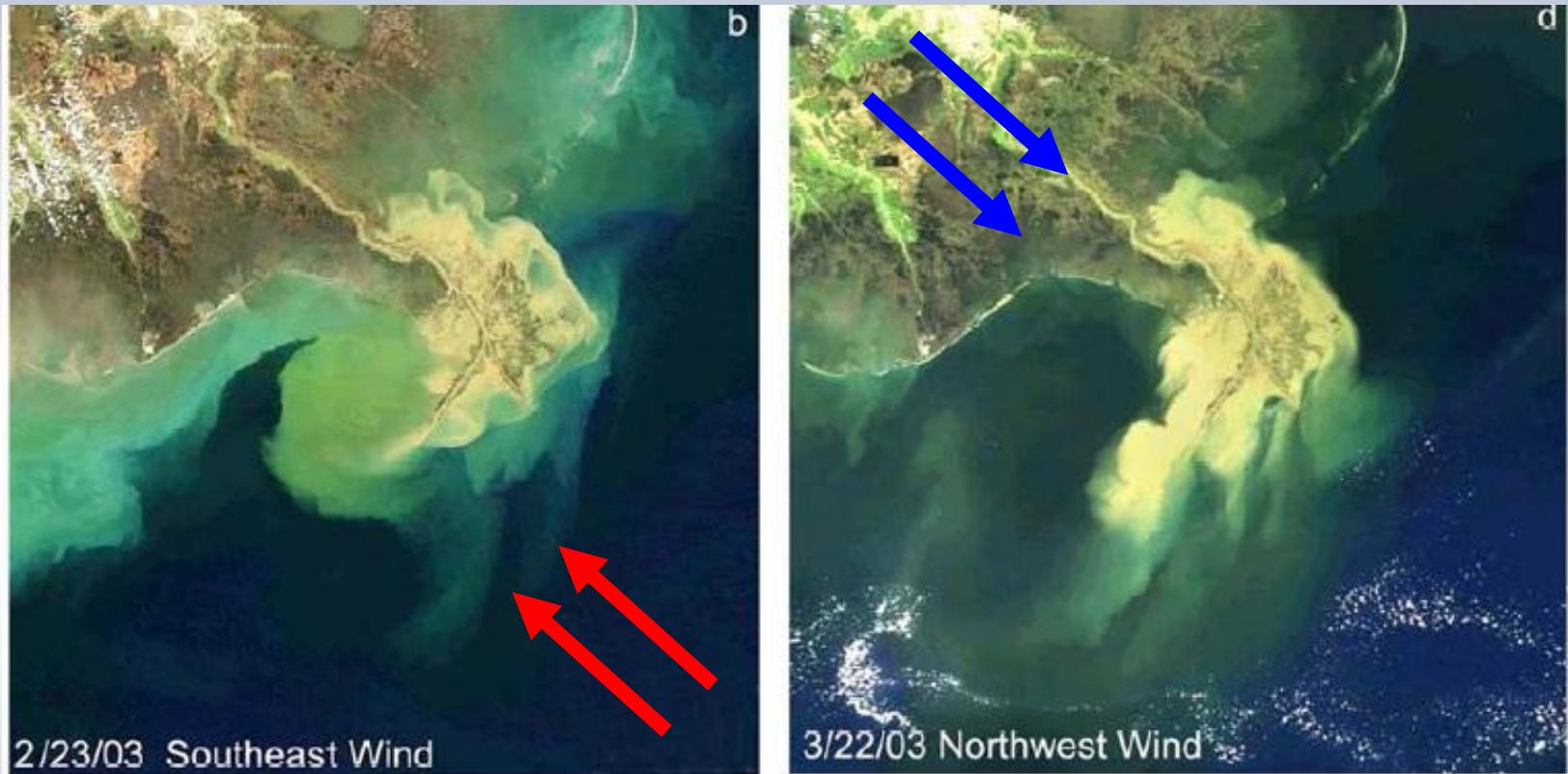
- Water-level comparison: WAVCIS station near Marsh Island

SHELF Calibration



- Water-level comparison: WAVCIS station in Terrebonne Bay

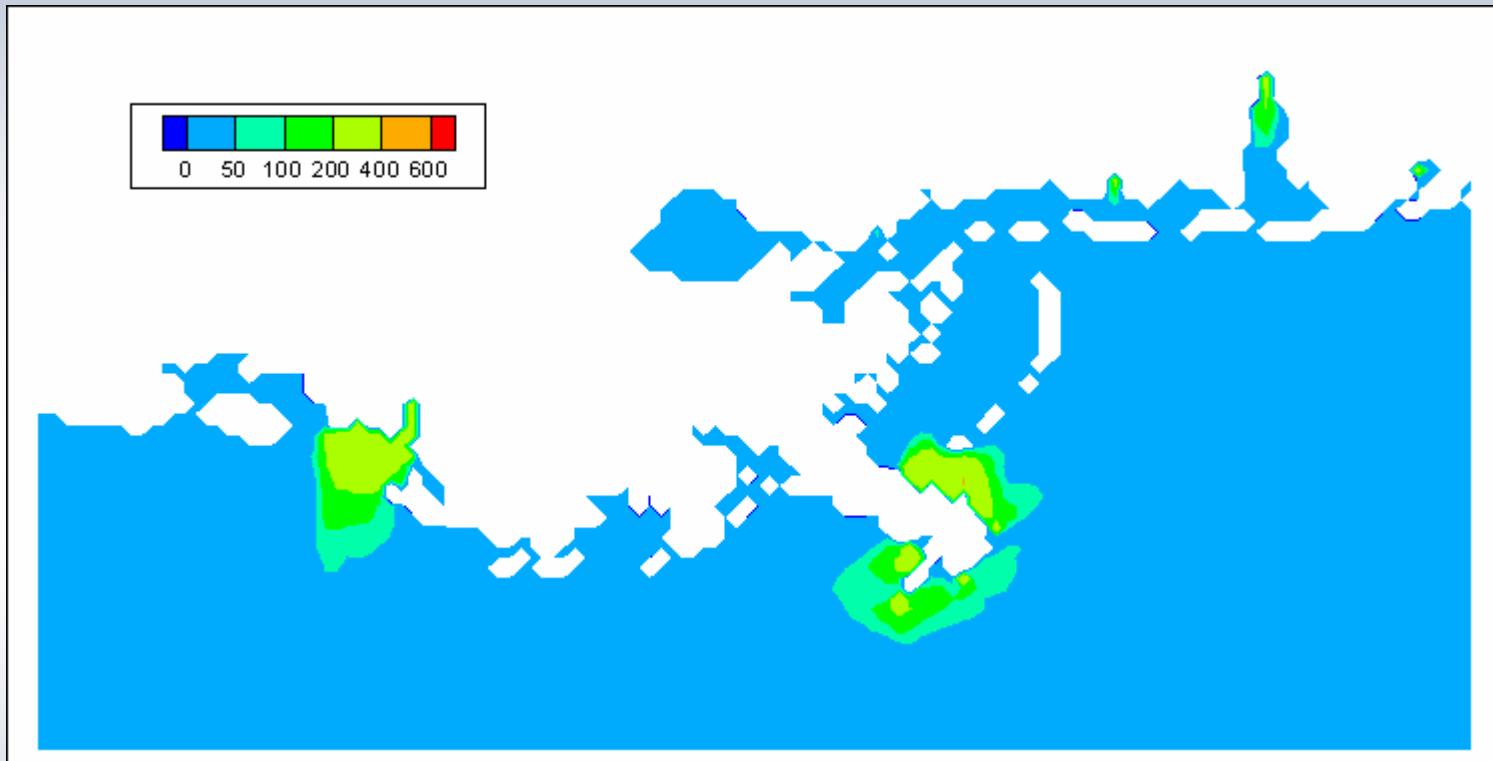
Mississippi River plume: satellite images



Typically, winds

- from the SE “attach” the plume to the Barataria Bay area
- from the NW advect the plume directly into deep GOM waters

SHELF results: Mississippi River plume



- Typically, only ~50% of fine sediments from the Mississippi River travel West (see also Etter et al., 2004)
- The Atchafalaya discharges into the wide and shallow (<2 m) Atchafalaya Bay, where it is subject to strong tidal and wind mixing

SHELF: Summary

- To understand the dynamics of the Atchafalaya/Mississippi river plume.
- To provide accurate representation of the hydrodynamics of the Northern Gulf.
- To provide boundary conditions (water levels, salinity, and sediment concentration) for the regional model.
- To study alternative river-management scenarios for the Mississippi River system, and their impact on the surrounding ecosystems.

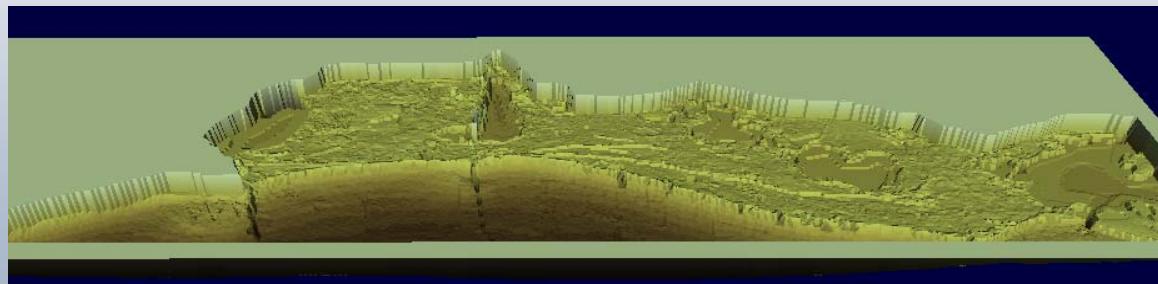
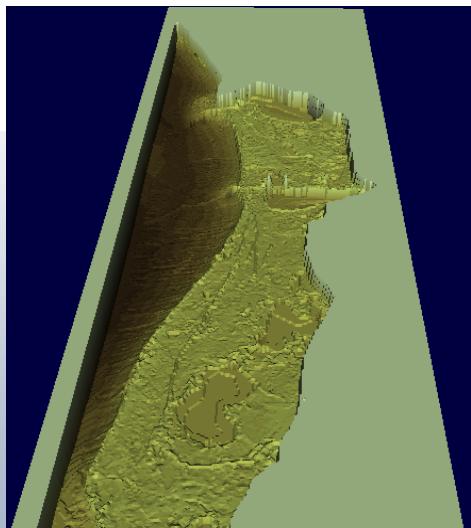
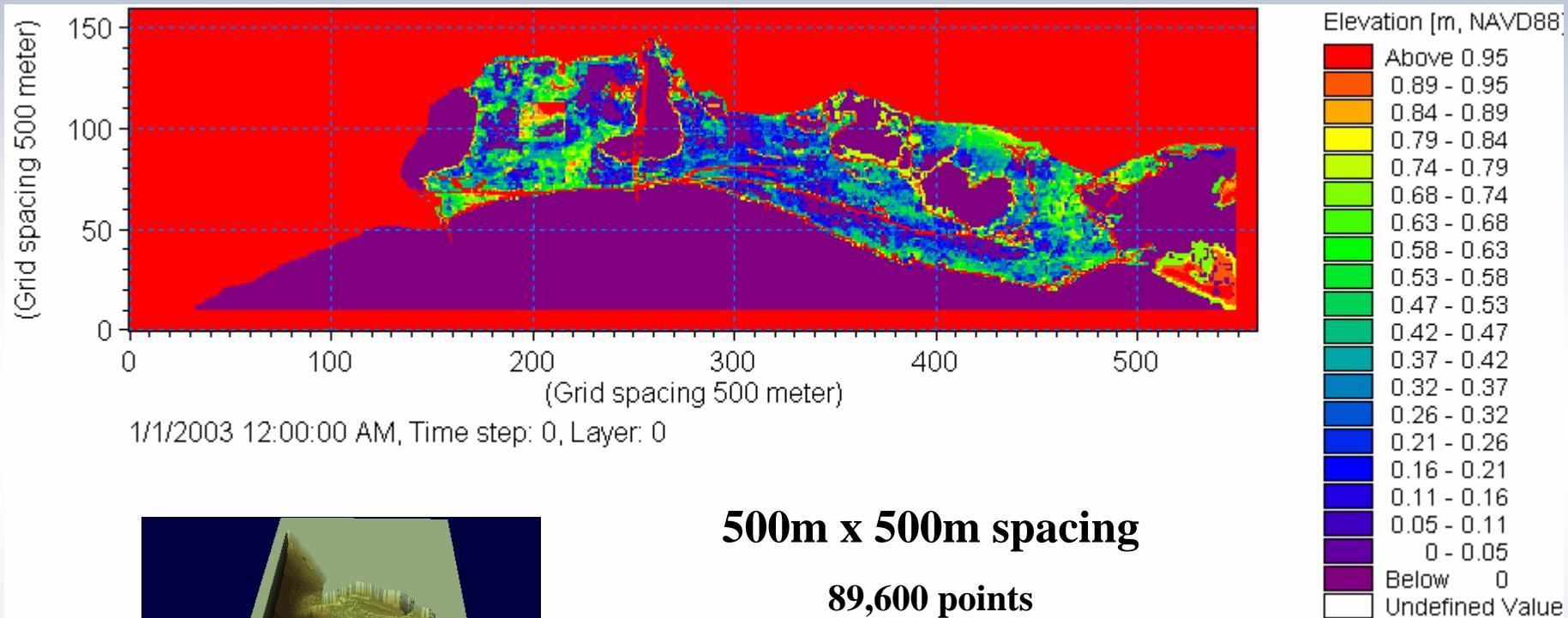
Regional Model

- Provides information about:
 - Circulation patterns
 - Temporal and spatial variability of salinity, sediment and other scalars
 - Frequency and duration of marsh inundation

Regional Model Setup

- DHI MIKE FLOOD
 - MIKE11, MIKE21 HD/AD unsteady modules
- Accepts time-varying boundaries
- Lateral flow exchange between marshes and canals
- Hydraulic structures include weirs, flap-gated culverts, control structures
- 2D Grid represents marsh, open water, and topographical features
- Wetting & Drying capabilities
- 1D channel network

MIKE21 Grid

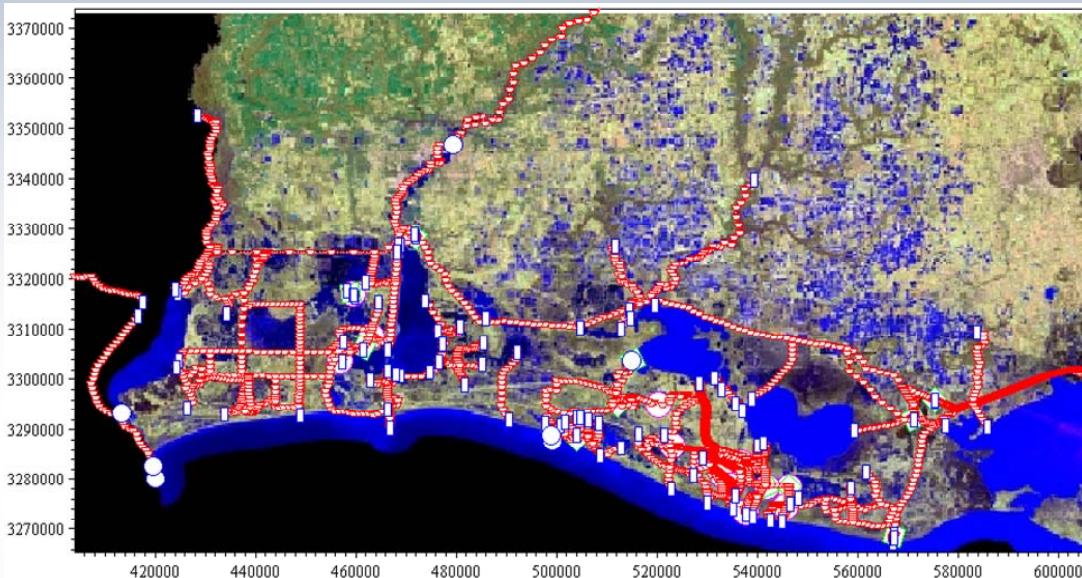


500m x 500m spacing

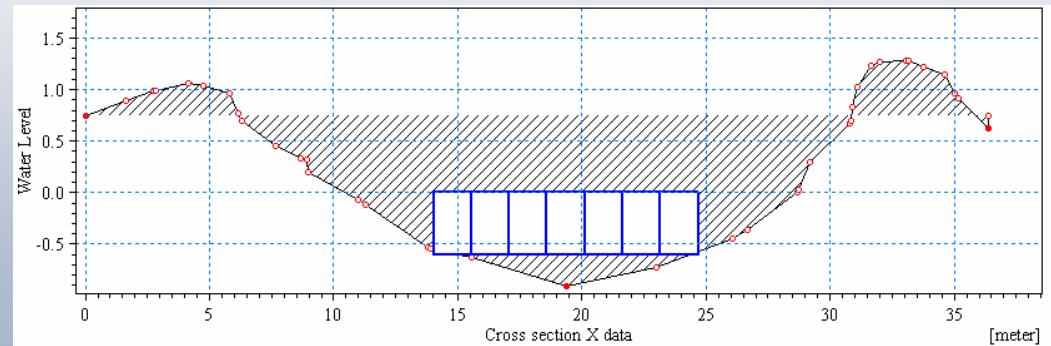
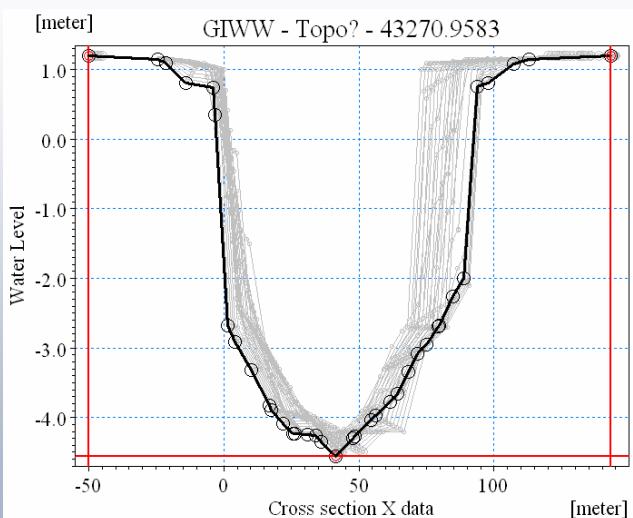
89,600 points

LIDAR/ NOS bathymetric soundings

MIKE11 Channel Network



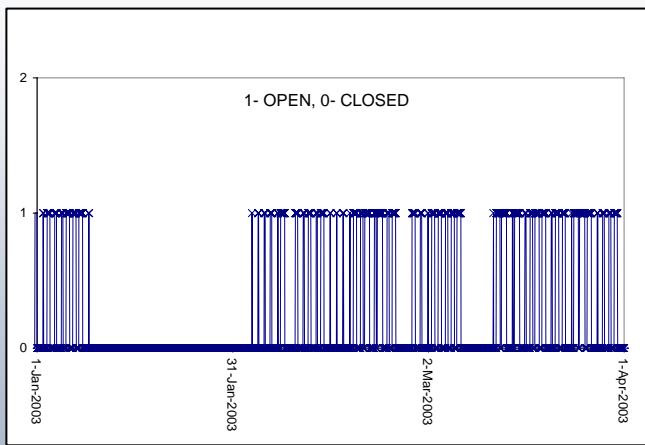
- 6,700 Computational points
- 23 Hydraulic structures
- 870 Miles of channels
- 2,250 Cross-sections

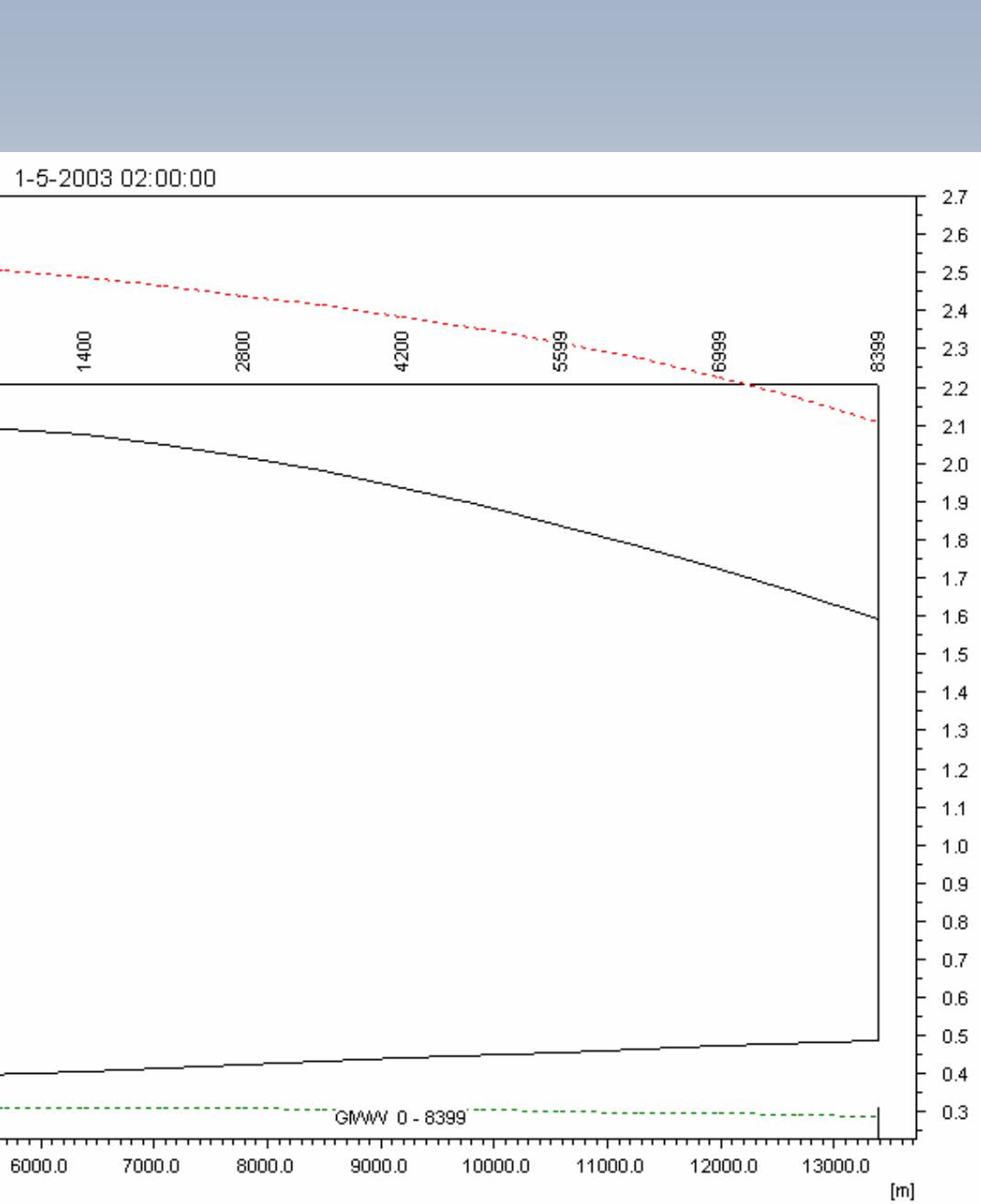


Structures Included



***Real Time Structure
Operations***





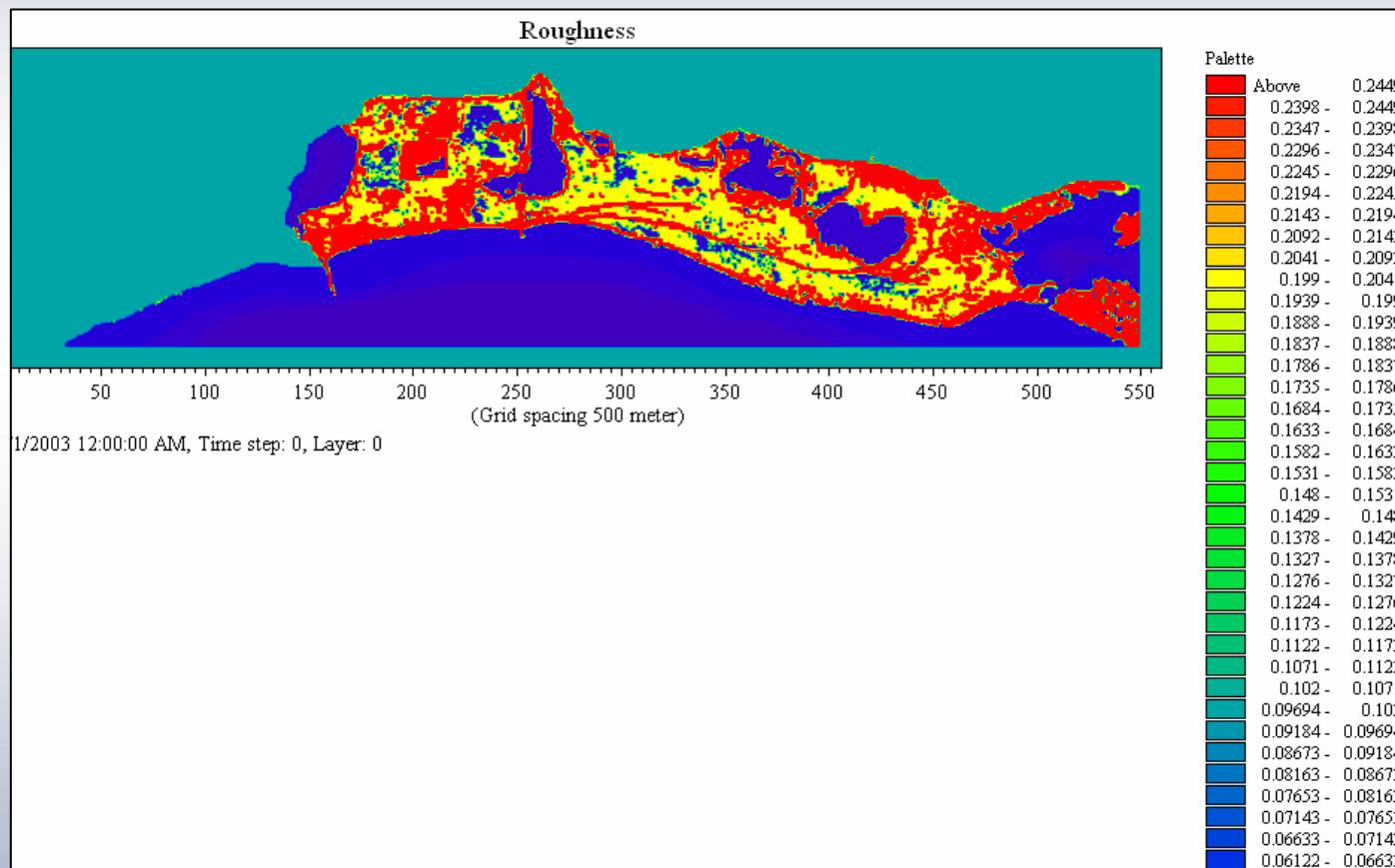
Model Calibration

- 2003 calendar year
- Calibrated for daily and monthly water levels and salinity
- Tropical storms affecting region in 2003: Bill, Claudette, Erika, and Grace
- 1-month HD/AD simulation = 5 hours CPU time
- Model sensitive to discharge, wind stress, and bathymetry and calibration parameters

Calibration Parameters

- Channel and lake bed Manning's numbers
- Open boundary mixing coefficients
- Dispersion coefficients
- Manning's numbers (roughness) influence the tidal signal
- Dispersion coefficients account for advective and diffusive and transport of particles, and scale resolution effects

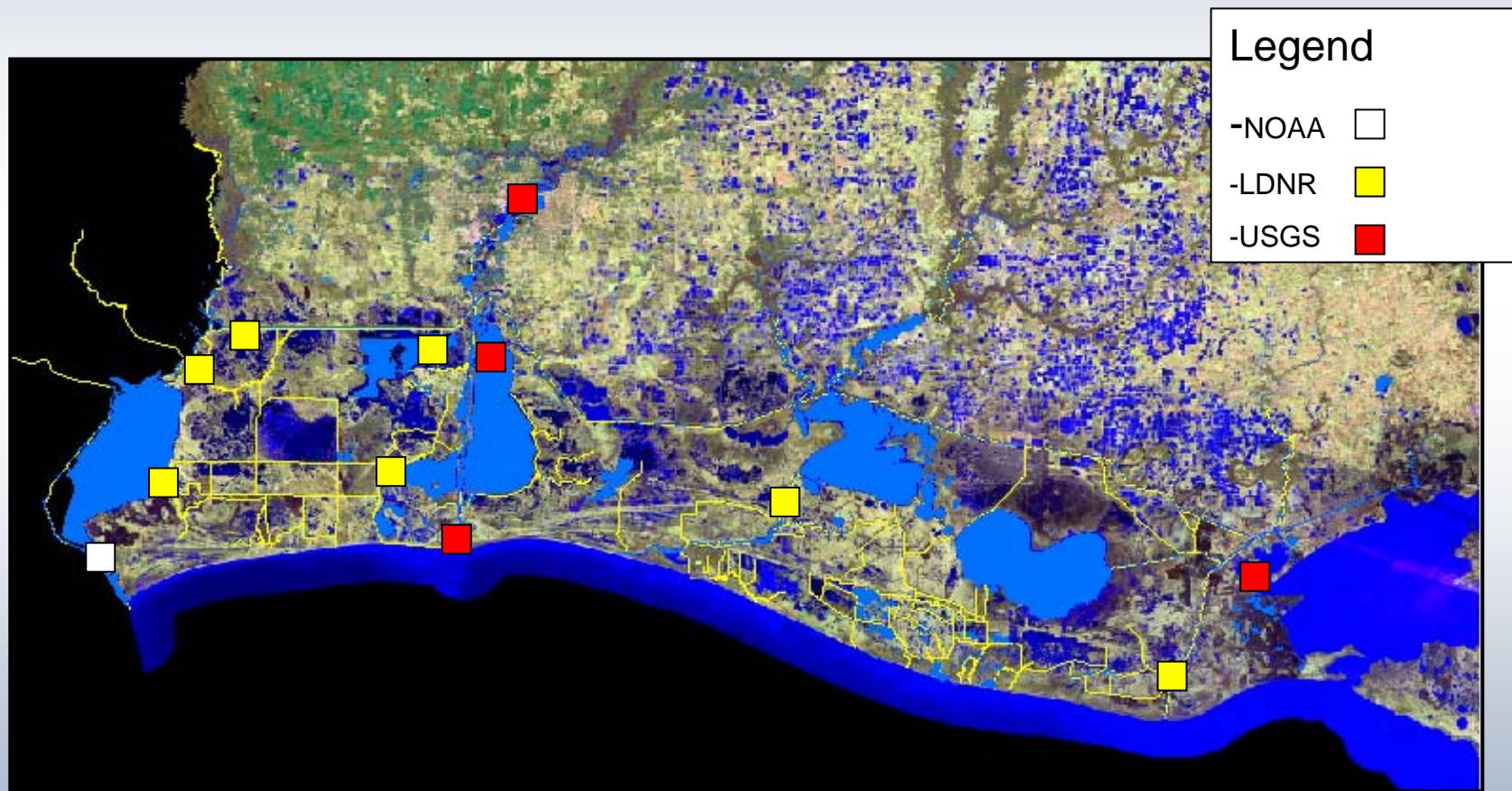
MIKE21 Roughness Map



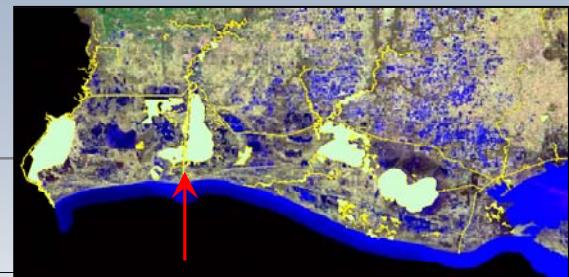
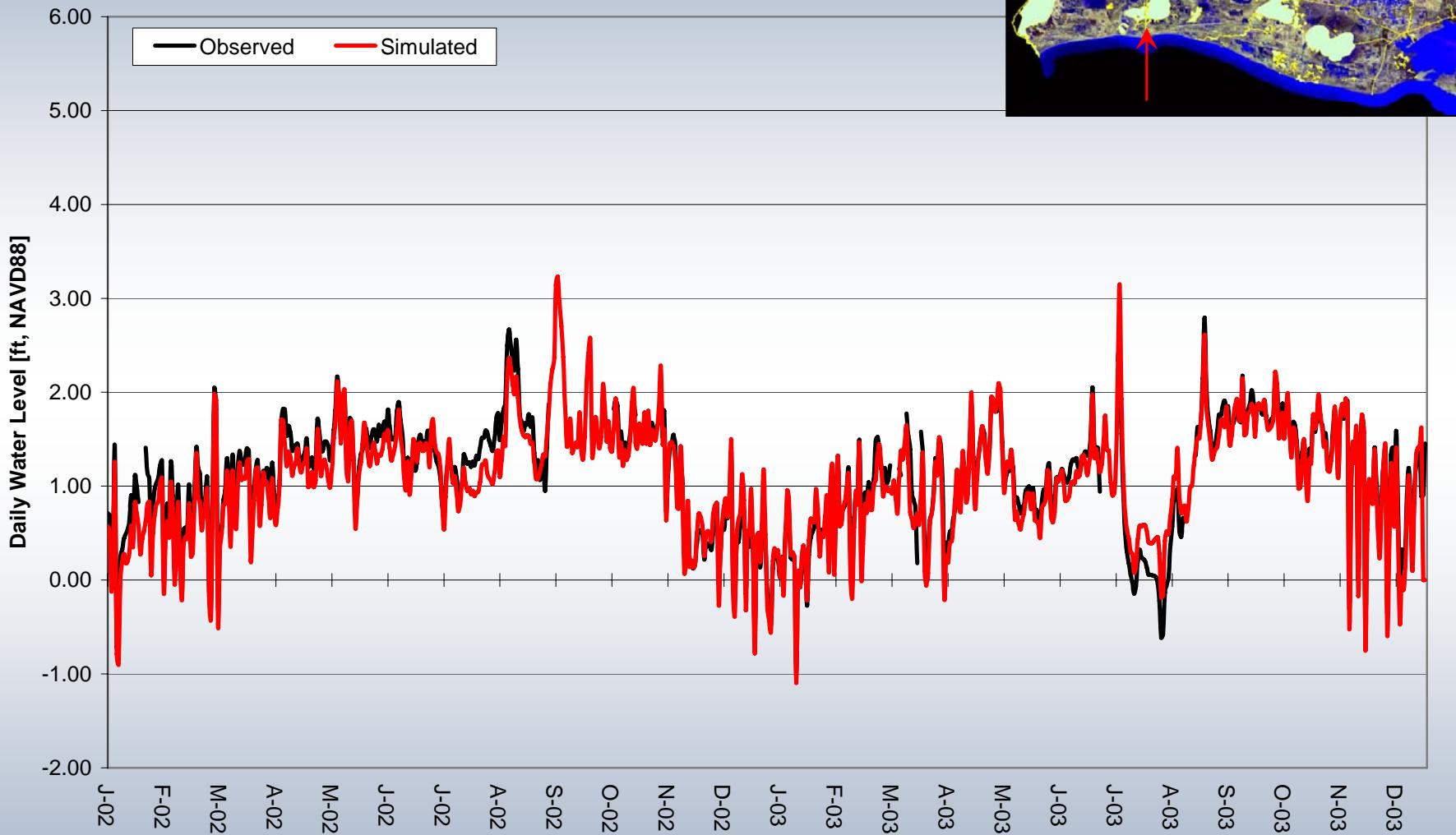
Calibration Values

- MIKE11 manning's $n = 0.020$
- MIKE21 open water manning's $n = 0.020$ to 0.040
- MIKE11 dispersion coefficients: $D = aV^b$, where V is the cross-sectional velocity
 - Values of $a=10$ to 500 , $b=0$ to 1 give reasonable results
- MIKE11 mixing coefficients, K_{mix} between 0.5 and 1
- MIKE21 dispersion coefficient proportionality factors of 30 in both x and y directions

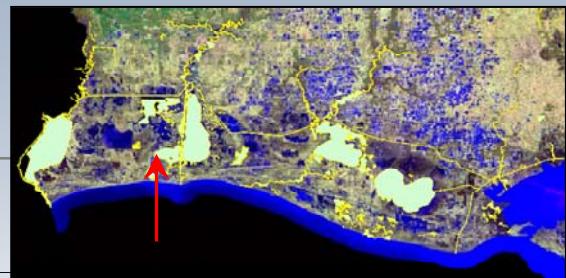
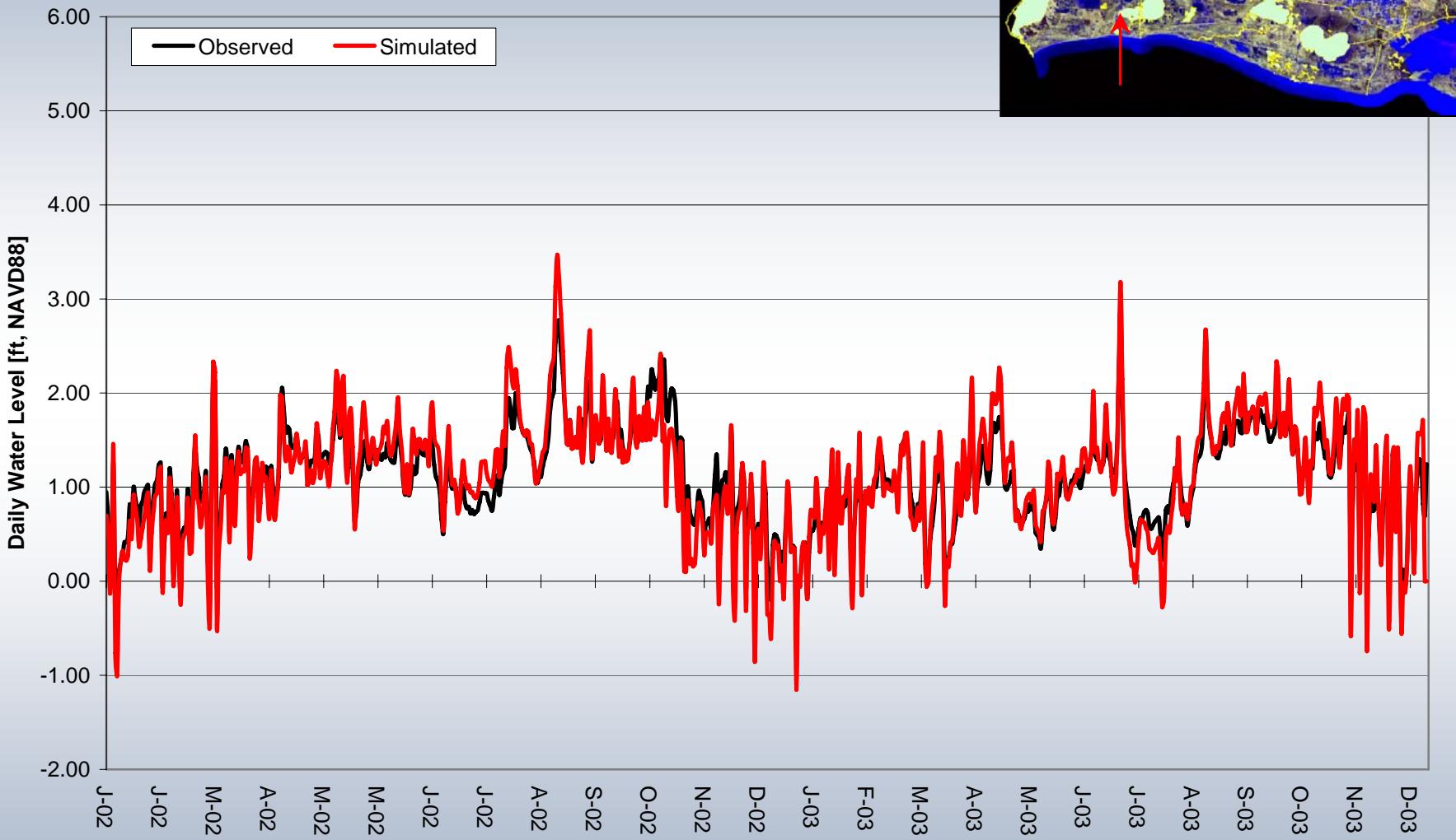
Calibration Points



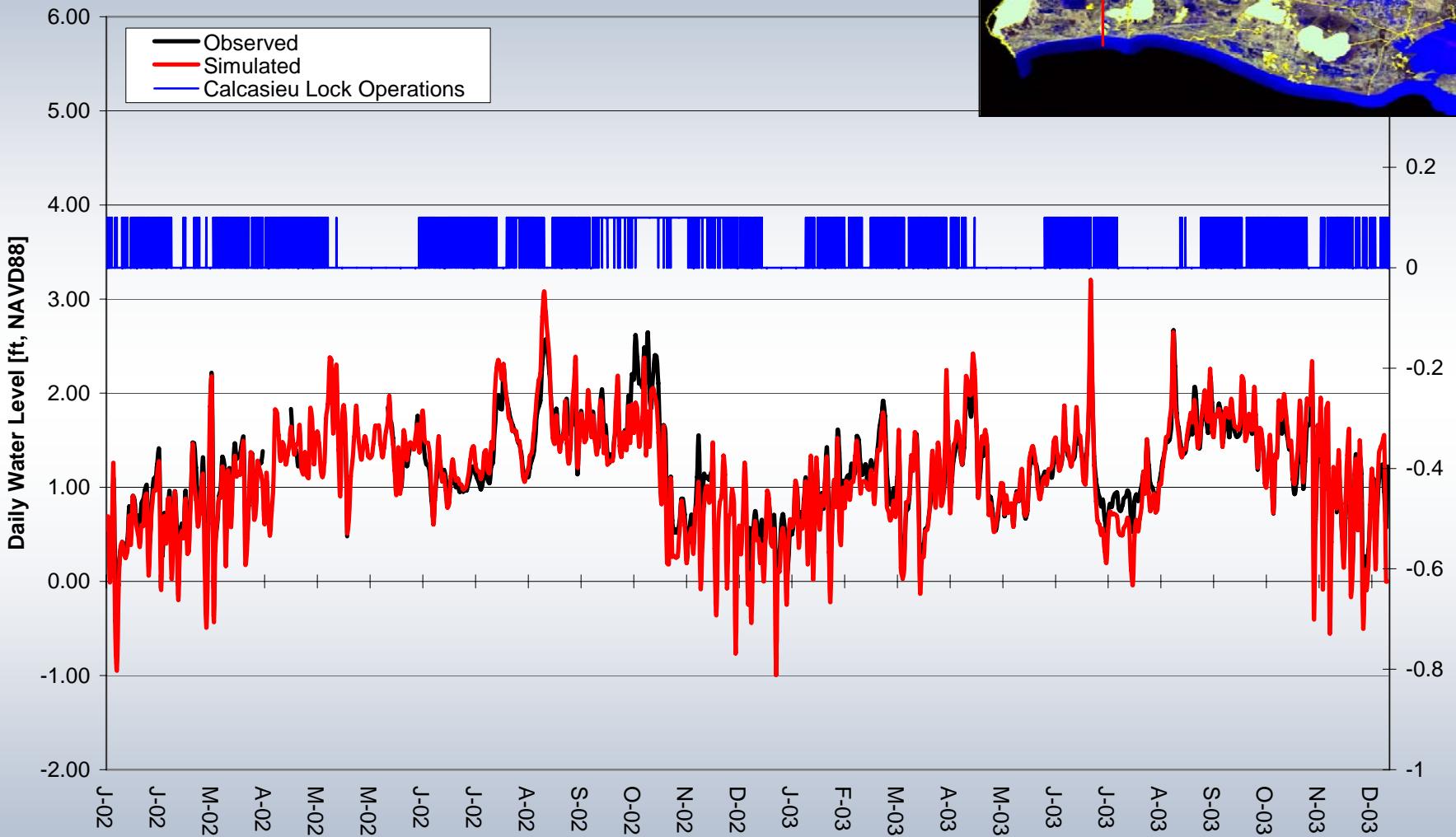
Model Results at USGS Cameron



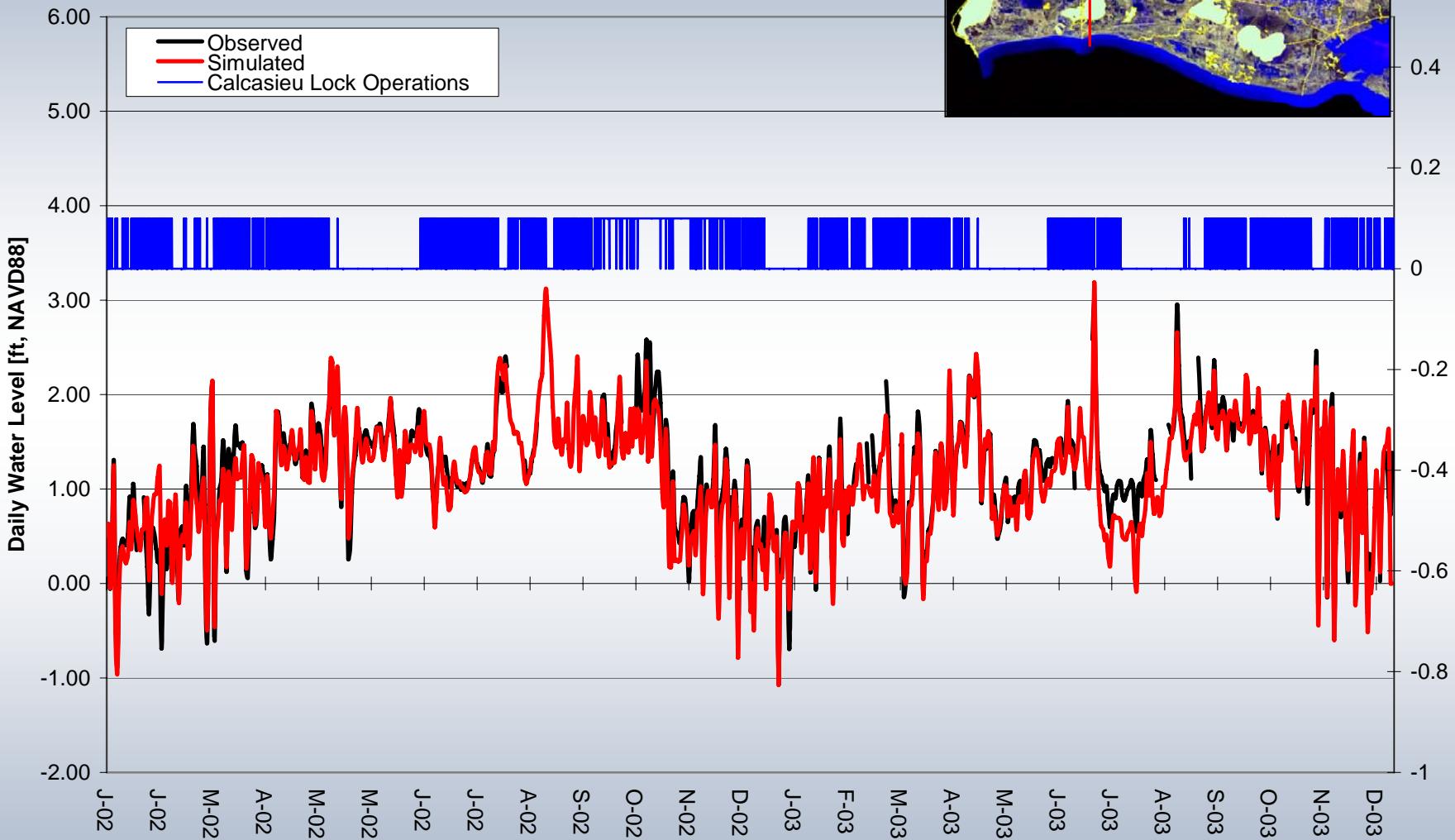
Model Results at CS20-15R



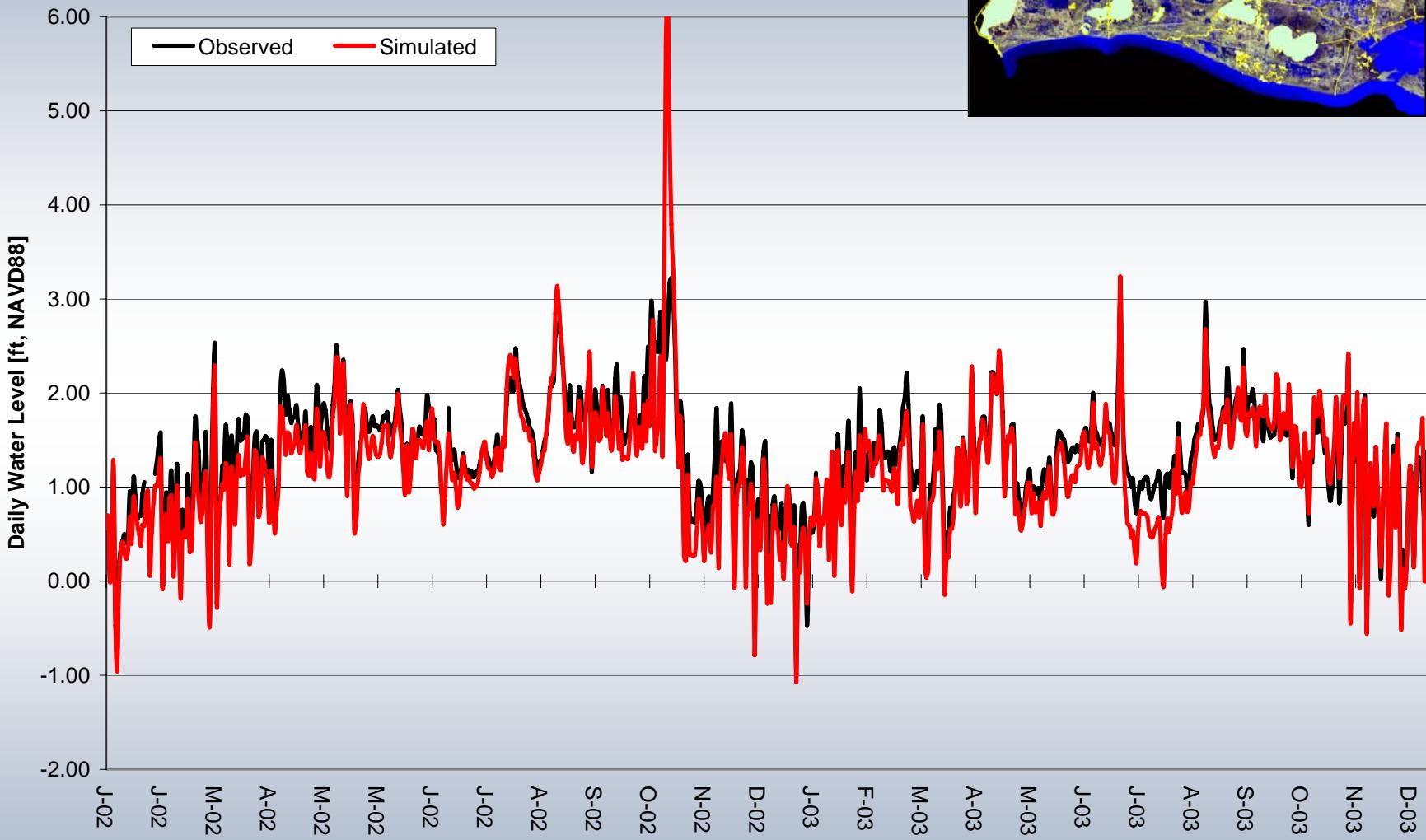
Model Results at CS09-02R



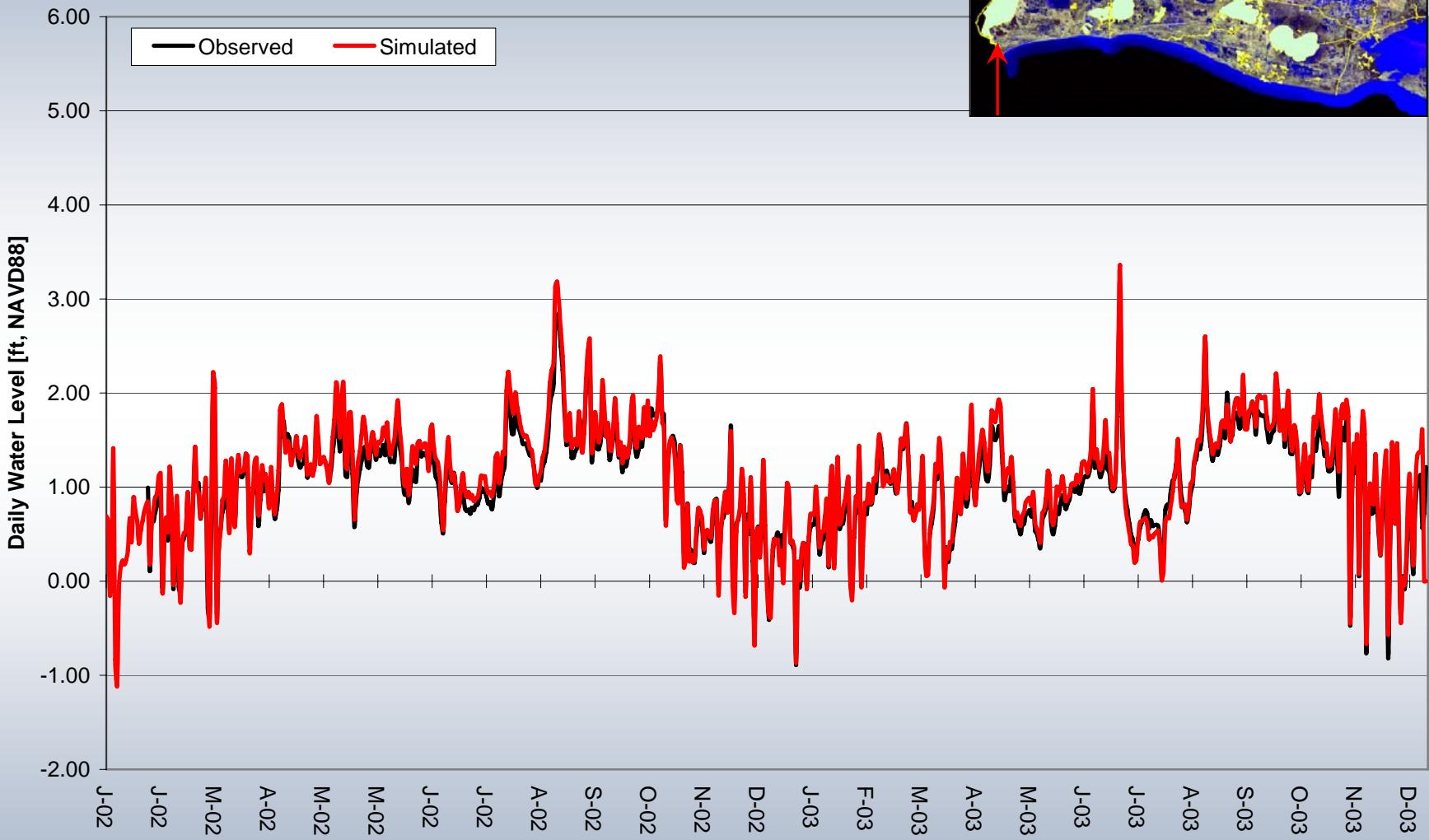
Model Results at Northlake



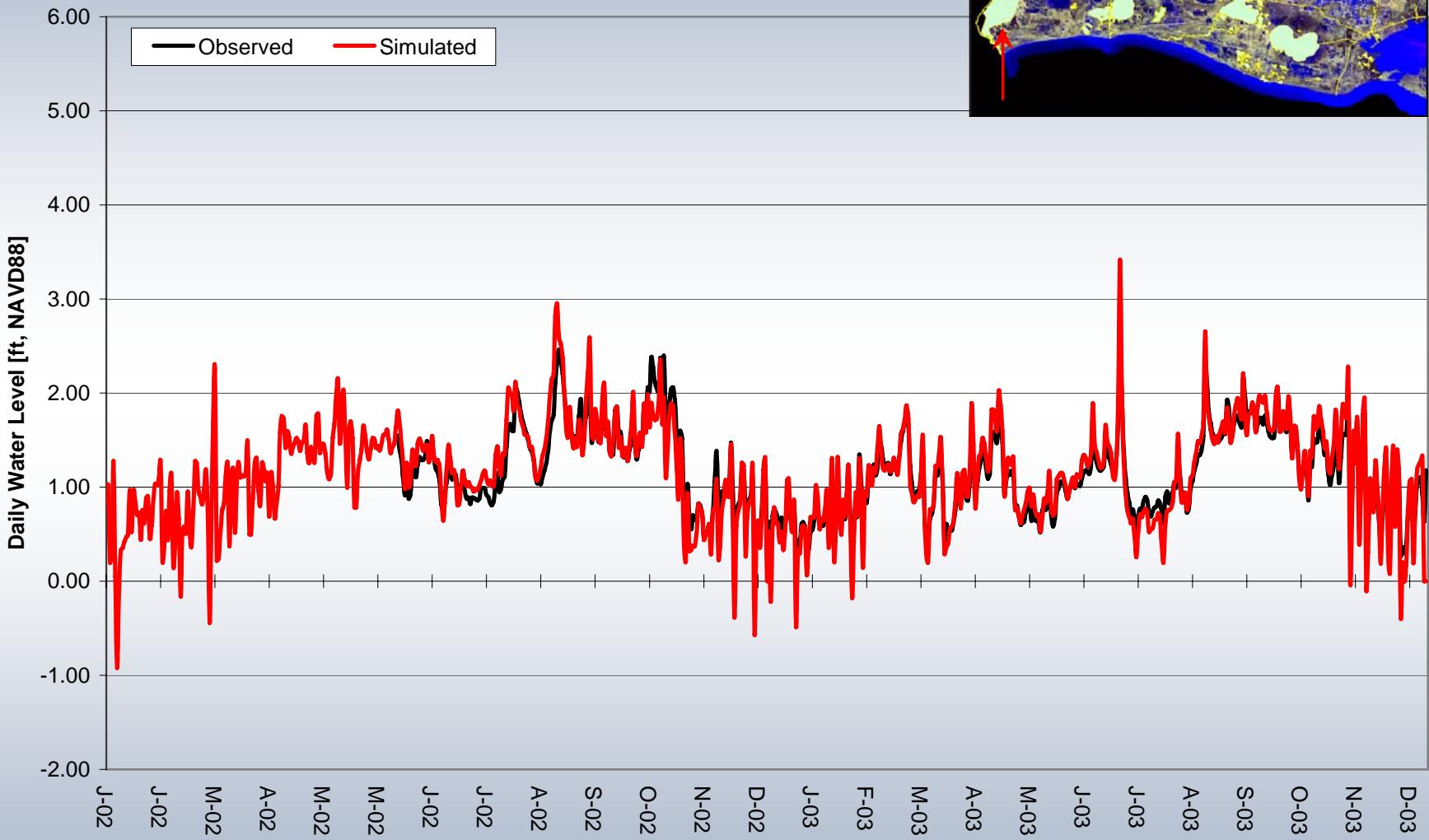
Model Results at I-10



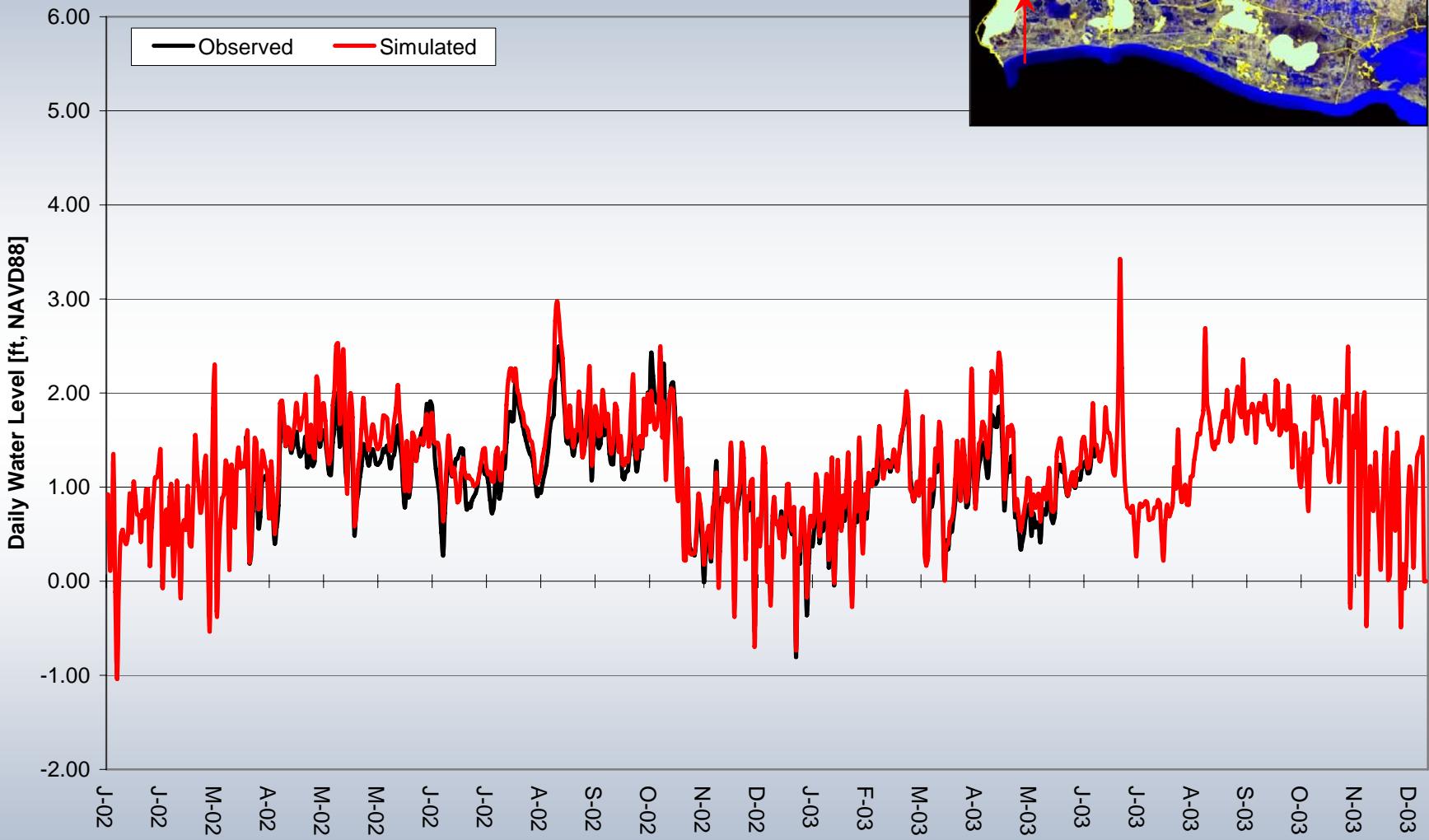
Model Results at NOAA Sabine Pass



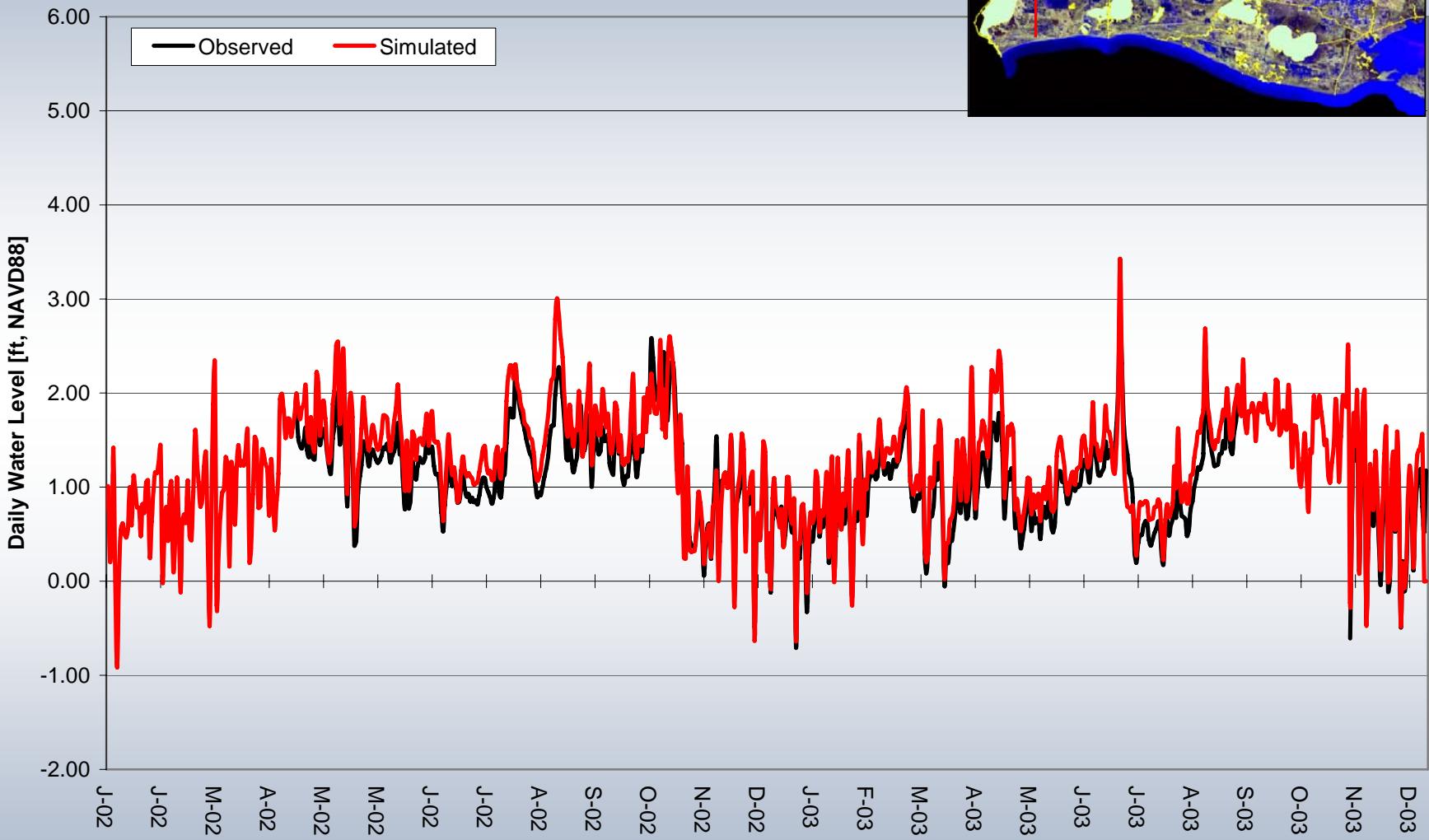
Model Results at CS32-03



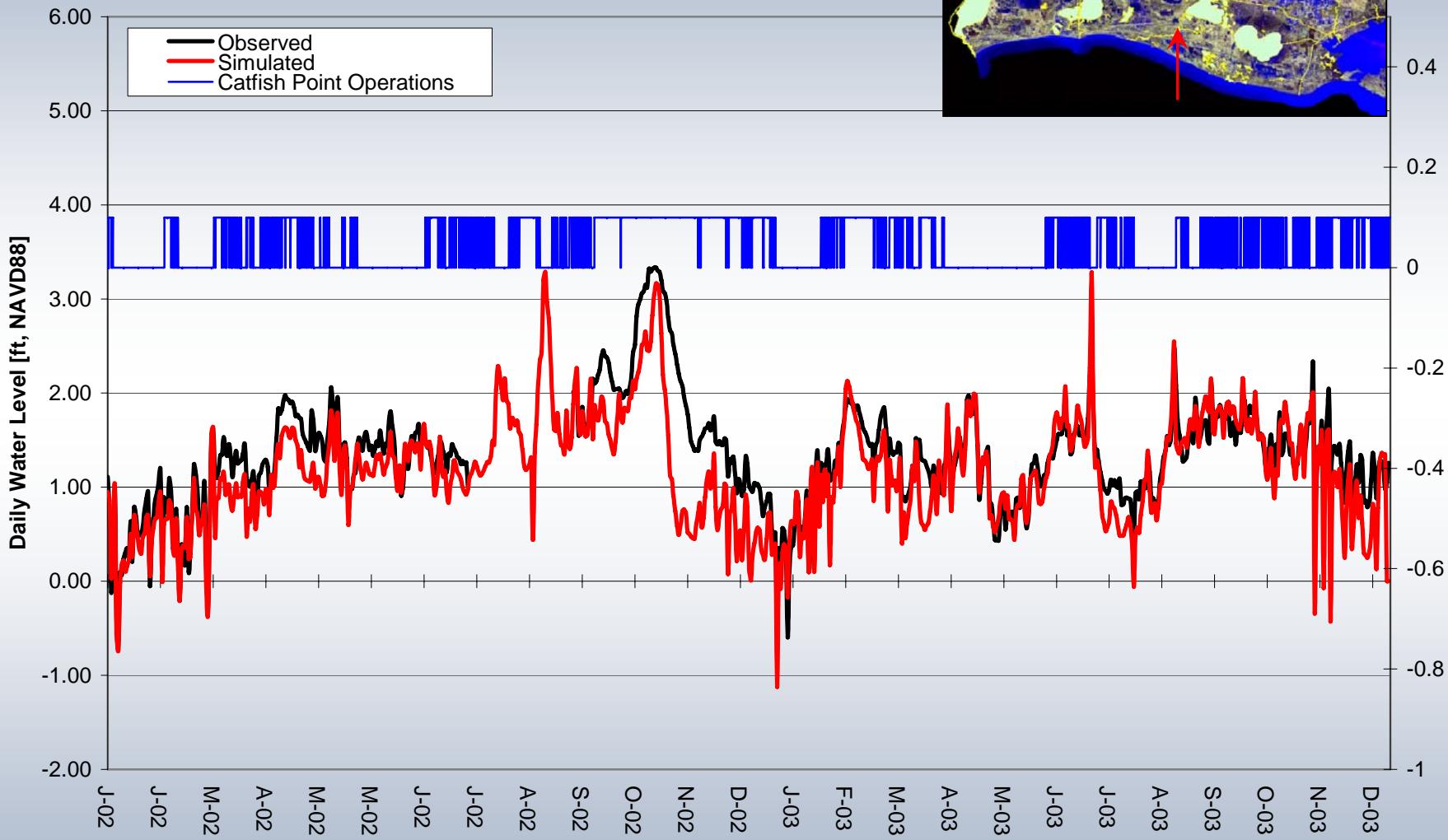
Model Results at CS32-04



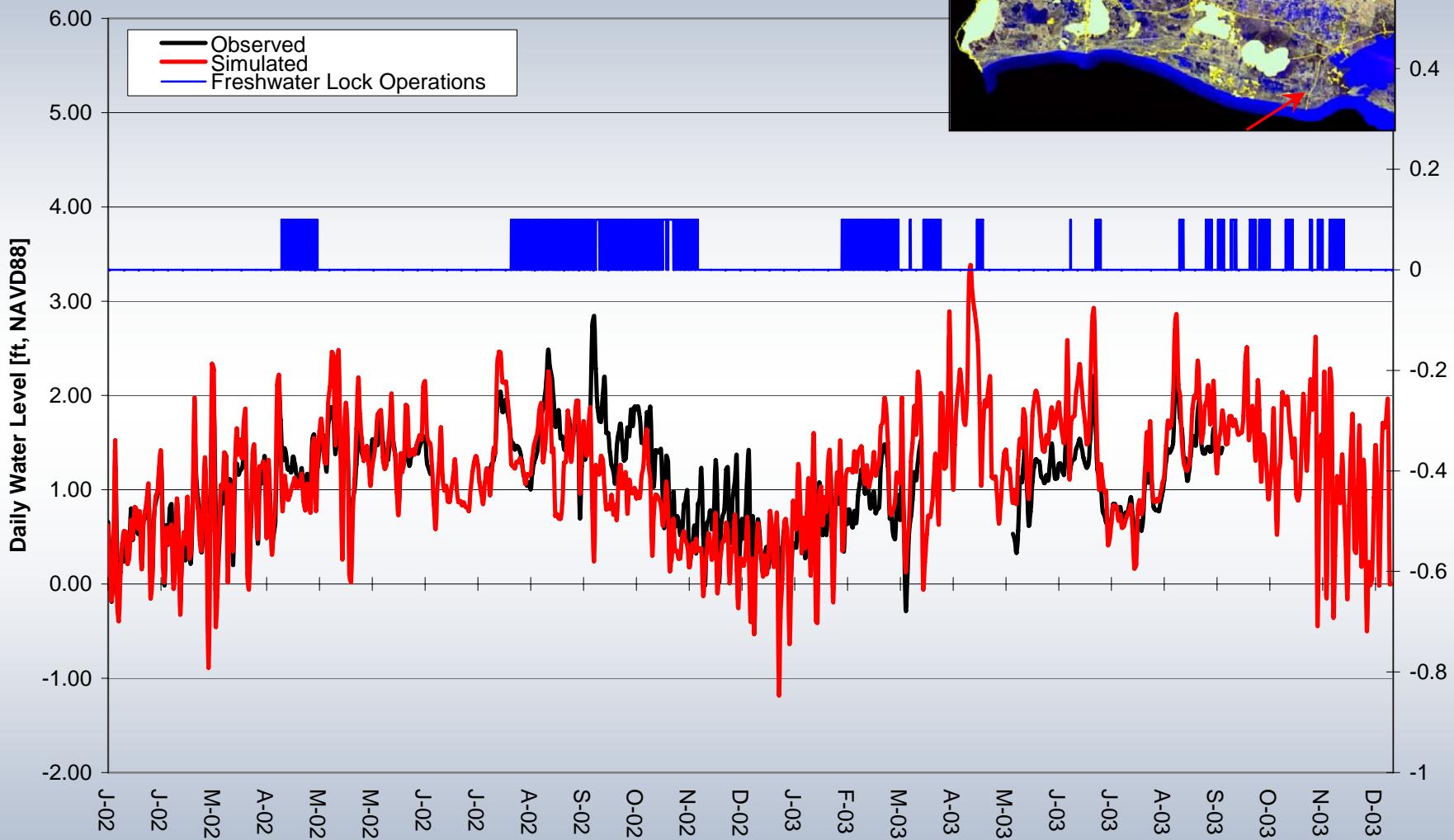
Model Results at CS27-22



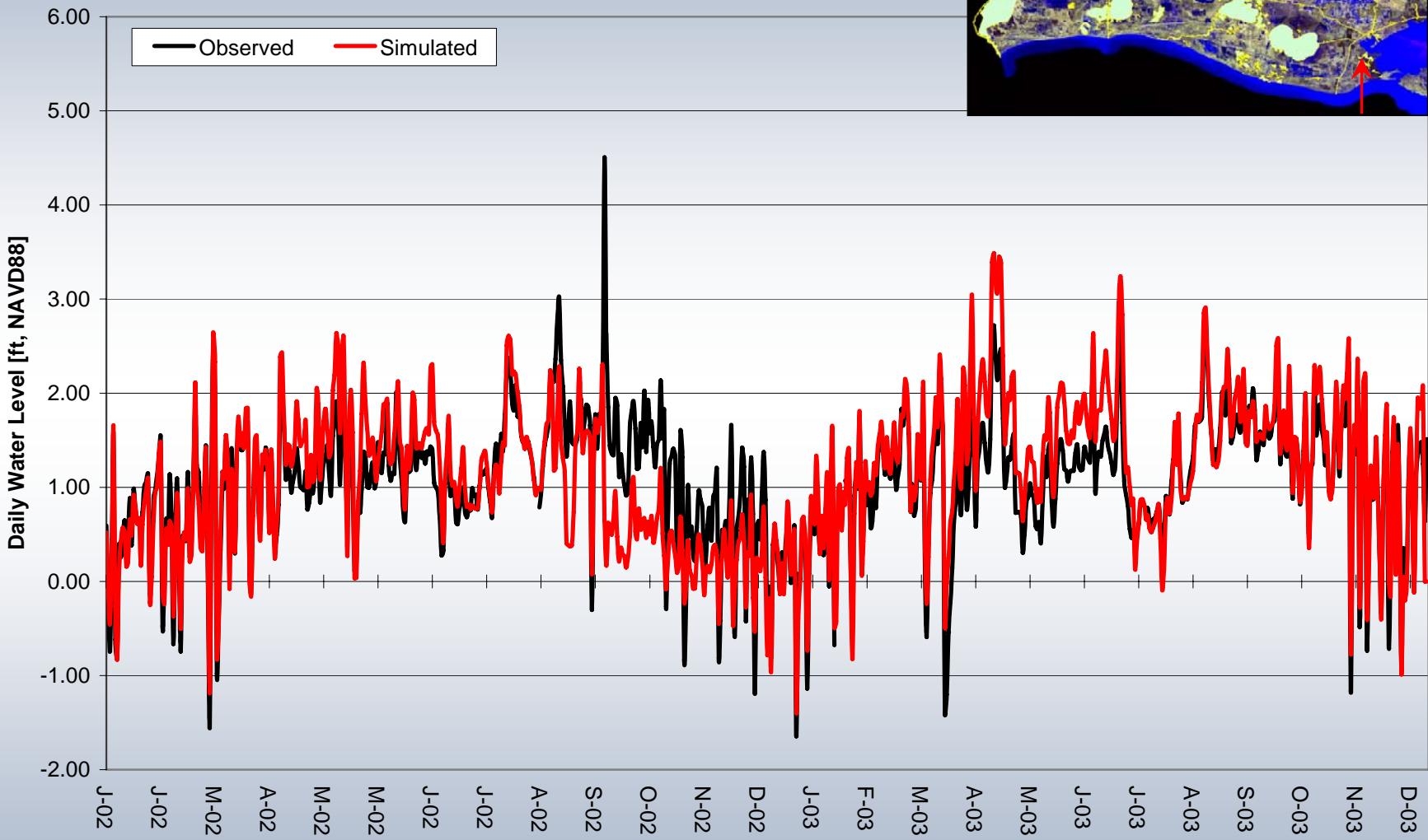
Model Results at ME11-01R



Model Results at ME04-36R



Model Results at Fearman Bay



Hydrodynamics Performance

Summary Statistics

USGS Calcasieu Pass		
	Daily	Monthly
"N"	663.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, [ft]	0.19	0.15
Bias, [ft]	-0.07	-0.05
Observed Range, [ft]	3.81	1.54
Observed Average [ft]	1.08	1.10
RMS%	5%	10%
Efficiency []	0.96	0.93
CS20-15R - West Cove		
	Daily	Monthly
"N"	728.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, ft	0.23	0.15
Bias, [ft]	0.00	0.00
Observed Range, [ft]	3.46	1.45
Observed Average [ft]	1.11	1.11
RMS%	7%	10%
Efficiency []	0.93	0.94
USGS North Calcasieu Lake		
	Daily	Monthly
"N"	645.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, ft	0.21	0.12
Bias, [ft]	-0.07	-0.06
Observed Range, [ft]	4.02	1.37
Observed Average [ft]	1.15	1.18
RMS%	5%	9%
Efficiency []	0.95	0.95
CS09-02R, Alkali Ditch		
	Daily	Monthly
"N"	641.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, ft	0.21	0.13
Bias, [ft]	-0.05	-0.05
Observed Range, [ft]	2.70	1.25
Observed Average [ft]	1.18	1.19
RMS%	8%	11%
Efficiency []	0.95	0.95

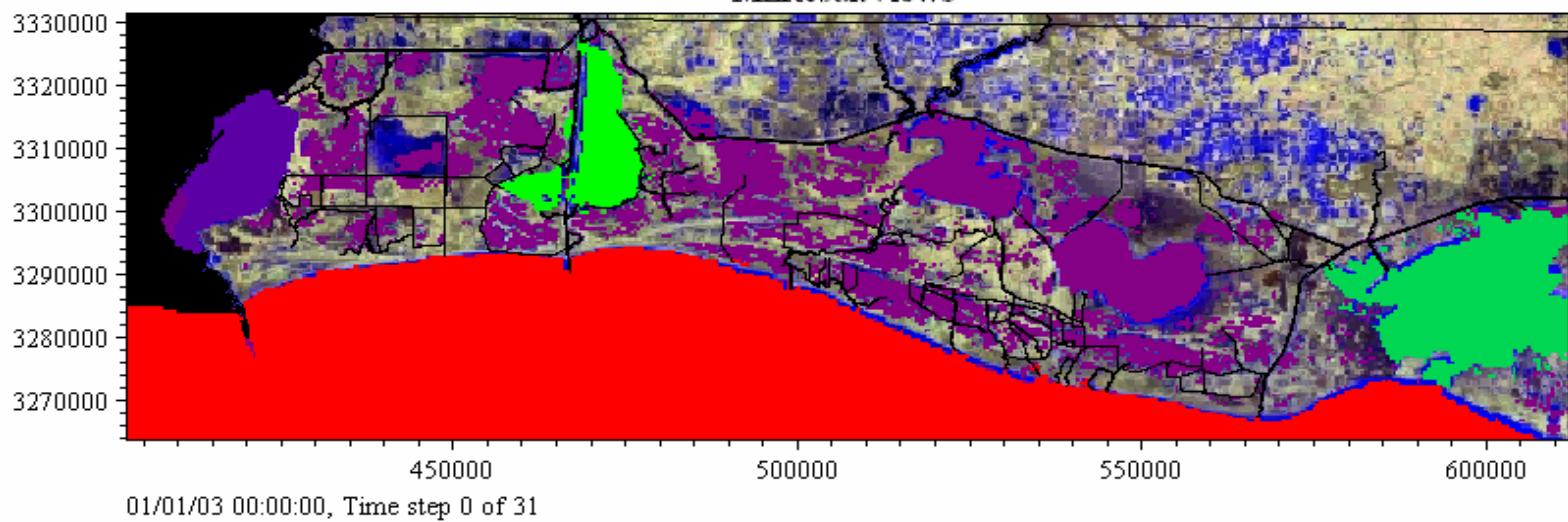
USGS Calcasieu River I-10		
	Daily	Monthly
"N"	713.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, ft	0.31	0.18
Bias, [ft]	-0.15	-0.15
Observed Range, [ft]	4.15	1.43
Observed Average [ft]	1.35	1.34
RMS%	8%	13%
Efficiency []	0.92	0.91
NOAA Sabine Pass		
	Daily	Monthly
"N"	705.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, ft	0.13	0.10
Bias, [ft]	0.08	0.07
Observed Range, [ft]	3.81	1.49
Observed Average [ft]	1.04	1.03
RMS%	3%	7%
Efficiency []	0.98	0.96
CS32-03 Willow Bayou		
	Daily	Monthly
"N"	567.00	19.00
RMSDeviation, ft	0.18	0.10
Bias, [ft]	0.02	0.02
Observed Range, [ft]	2.21	1.16
Observed Average [ft]	1.17	1.17
RMS%	8%	8%
Efficiency []	0.96	0.97
CS32-04 Black Bayou		
	Daily	Monthly
"N"	470.00	17.00
RMSDeviation, ft	0.21	0.15
Bias, [ft]	0.13	0.12
Observed Range, [ft]	3.30	1.23
Observed Average [ft]	1.12	1.12
RMS%	6%	12%
Efficiency []	0.93	0.92

CS27-22 GIWW		
	Daily	Monthly
"N"	562.00	20.00
RMSDeviation, ft	0.24	0.23
Bias, [ft]	0.18	0.20
Observed Range, [ft]	3.59	1.07
Observed Average [ft]	1.08	1.09
RMS%	7%	22%
Efficiency []	0.91	0.82
ME11-01R Mermannau River		
	Daily	Monthly
"N"	695.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, ft	0.41	0.59
Bias, [ft]	-0.13	-0.06
Observed Range, [ft]	4.06	3.00
Observed Average [ft]	1.28	1.22
RMS%	10%	20%
Efficiency []	0.86	0.39
ME04-36R Saw Tooth Channel		
	Daily	Monthly
"N"	549.00	21.00
RMSDeviation, ft	0.34	0.34
Bias, [ft]	0.01	0.06
Observed Range, [ft]	3.10	1.36
Observed Average [ft]	1.08	1.06
RMS%	11%	25%
Efficiency []	0.83	0.77
USGS Fearman Bay		
	Daily	Monthly
"N"	722.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, ft	0.37	0.27
Bias, [ft]	0.05	0.05
Observed Range, [ft]	6.15	1.60
Observed Average [ft]	1.08	1.08
RMS%	6%	17%
Efficiency []	0.84	0.83

Model Performance

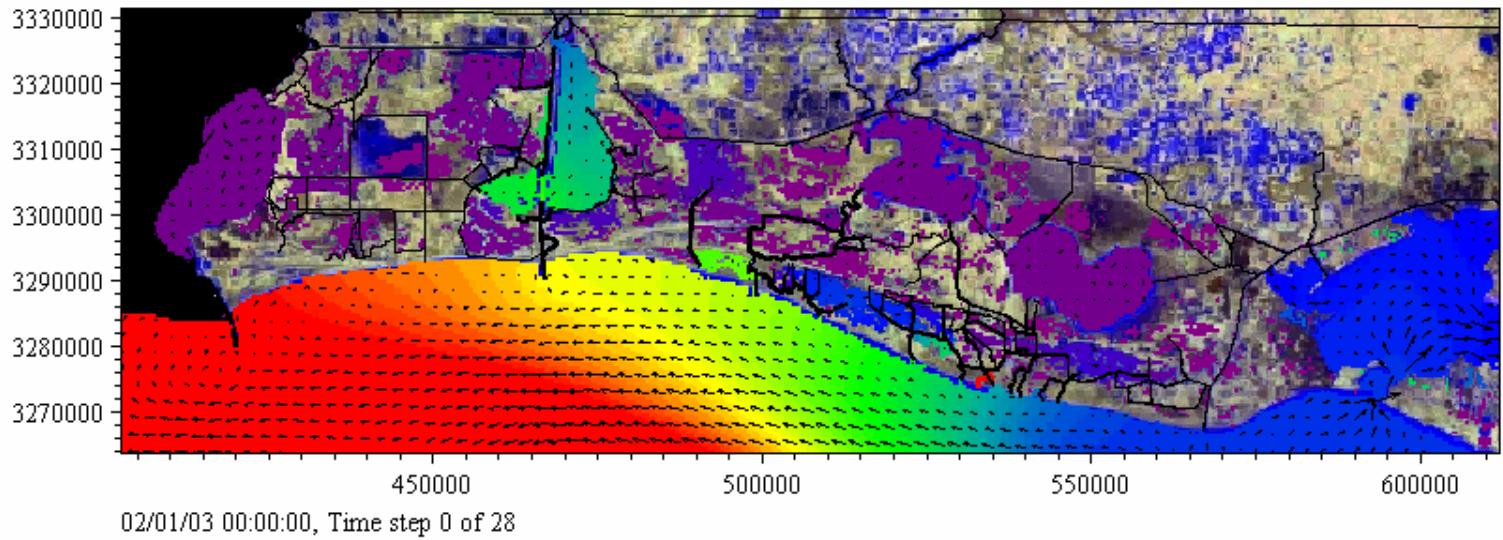
Regional Model Salinity

MzResultView8



January 2003 Salinity

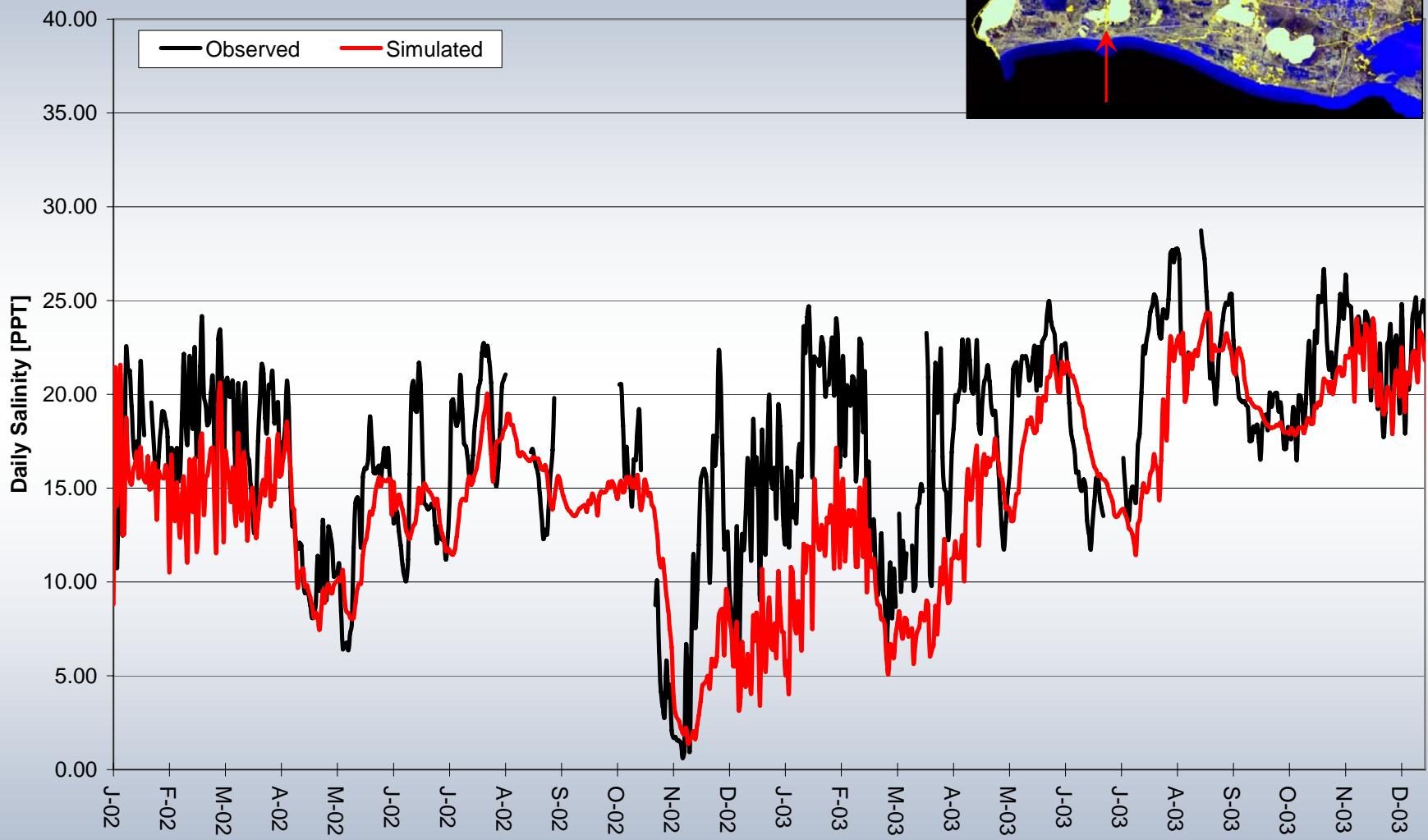
MzResultView9



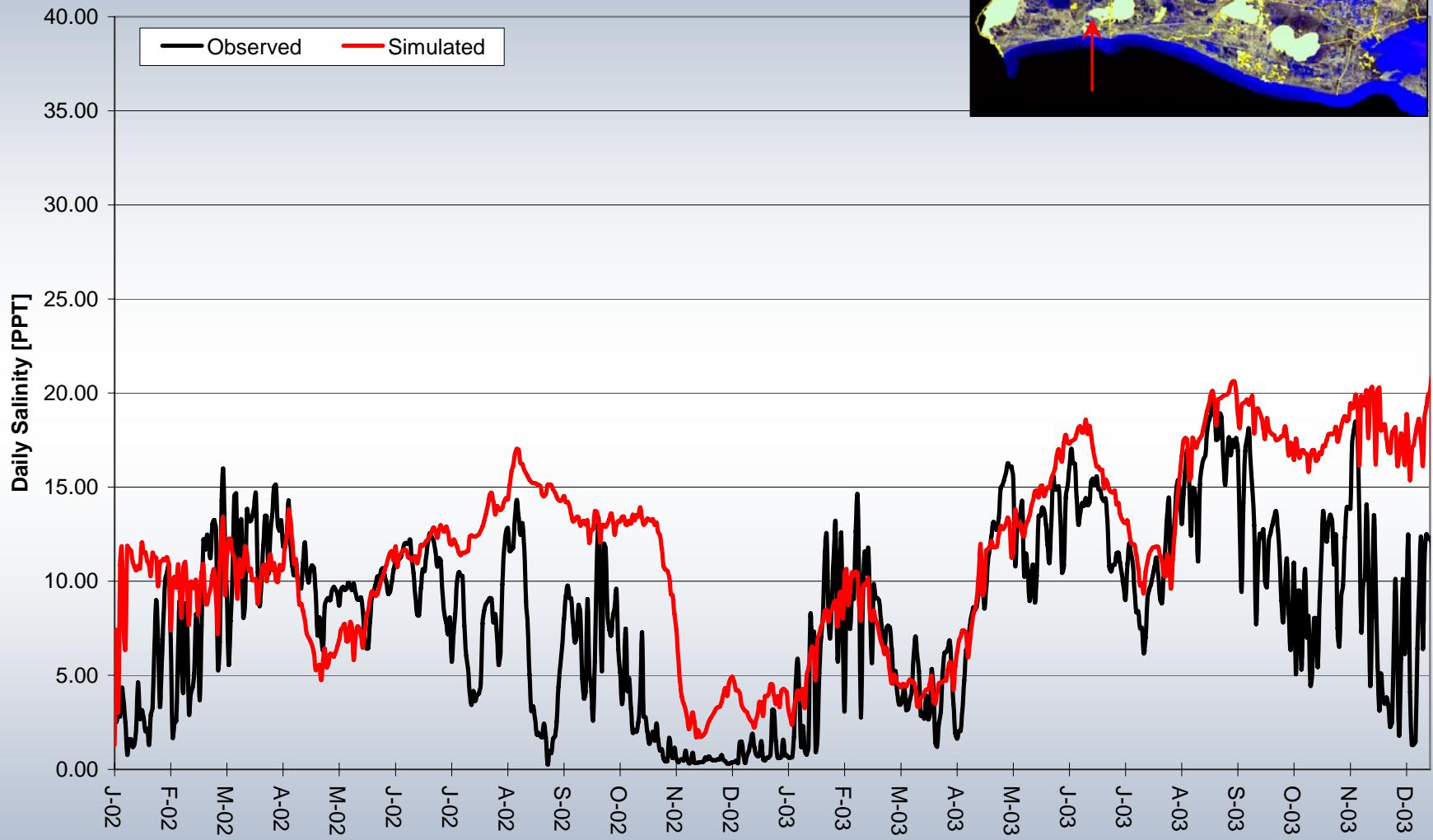
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Width point	.918e+004
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	1.714e+004 - 1.755e+004
	1.673e+004 - 1.714e+004
	1.633e+004 - 1.673e+004
	1.592e+004 - 1.633e+004
	1.551e+004 - 1.592e+004
	1.51e+004 - 1.551e+004
	1.469e+004 - 1.51e+004
	1.429e+004 - 1.469e+004
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	1.347e+004 - 1.388e+004
	1.306e+004 - 1.347e+004
	1.265e+004 - 1.306e+004
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	1.143e+004 - 1.184e+004
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	1.061e+004 - 1.102e+004
	1.02e+004 - 1.061e+004
	9796 - 1.02e+004
	9388 - 9796
	8980 - 9388
	8571 - 8980
	8163 - 8571
	7755 - 8163
	7347 - 7755
	6939 - 7347
	6531 - 6939
	6122 - 6531
	5714 - 6122
	5306 - 5714
	4898 - 5306
	4490 - 4898
	4082 - 4490
	2672 - 4082

February 2003 Salinity

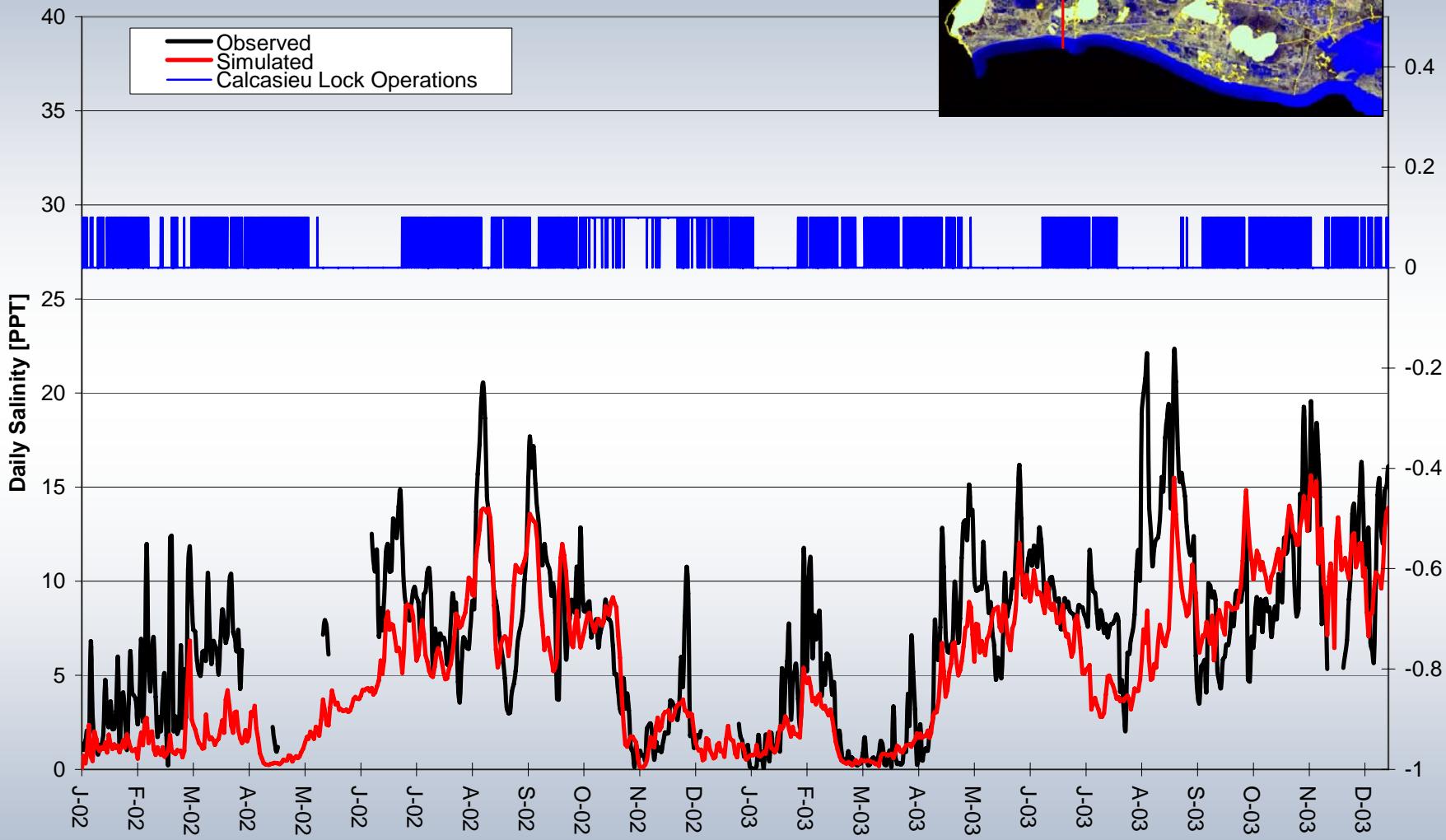
Model Results at USGS 080170118



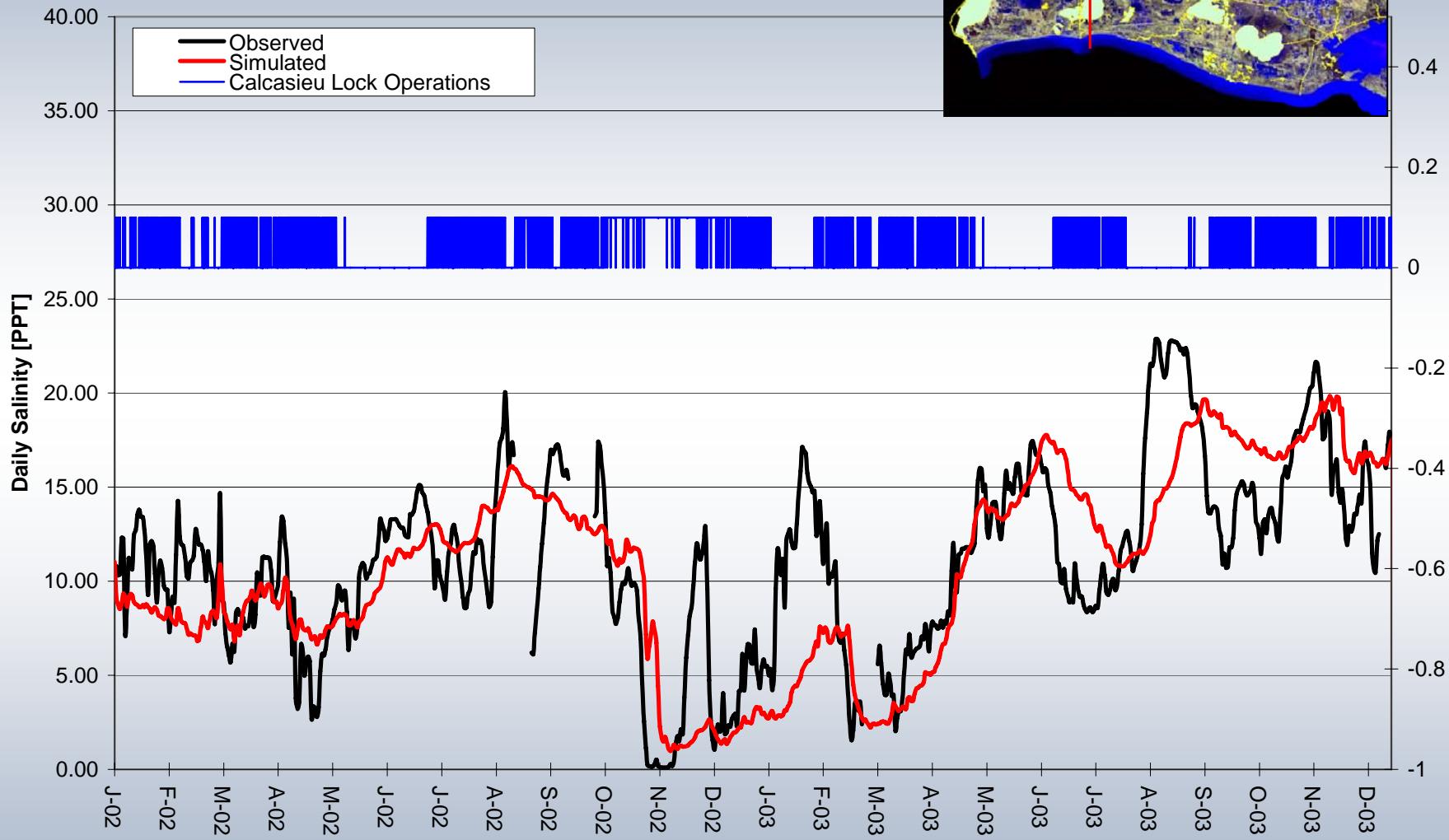
Model Results at CS20-15R



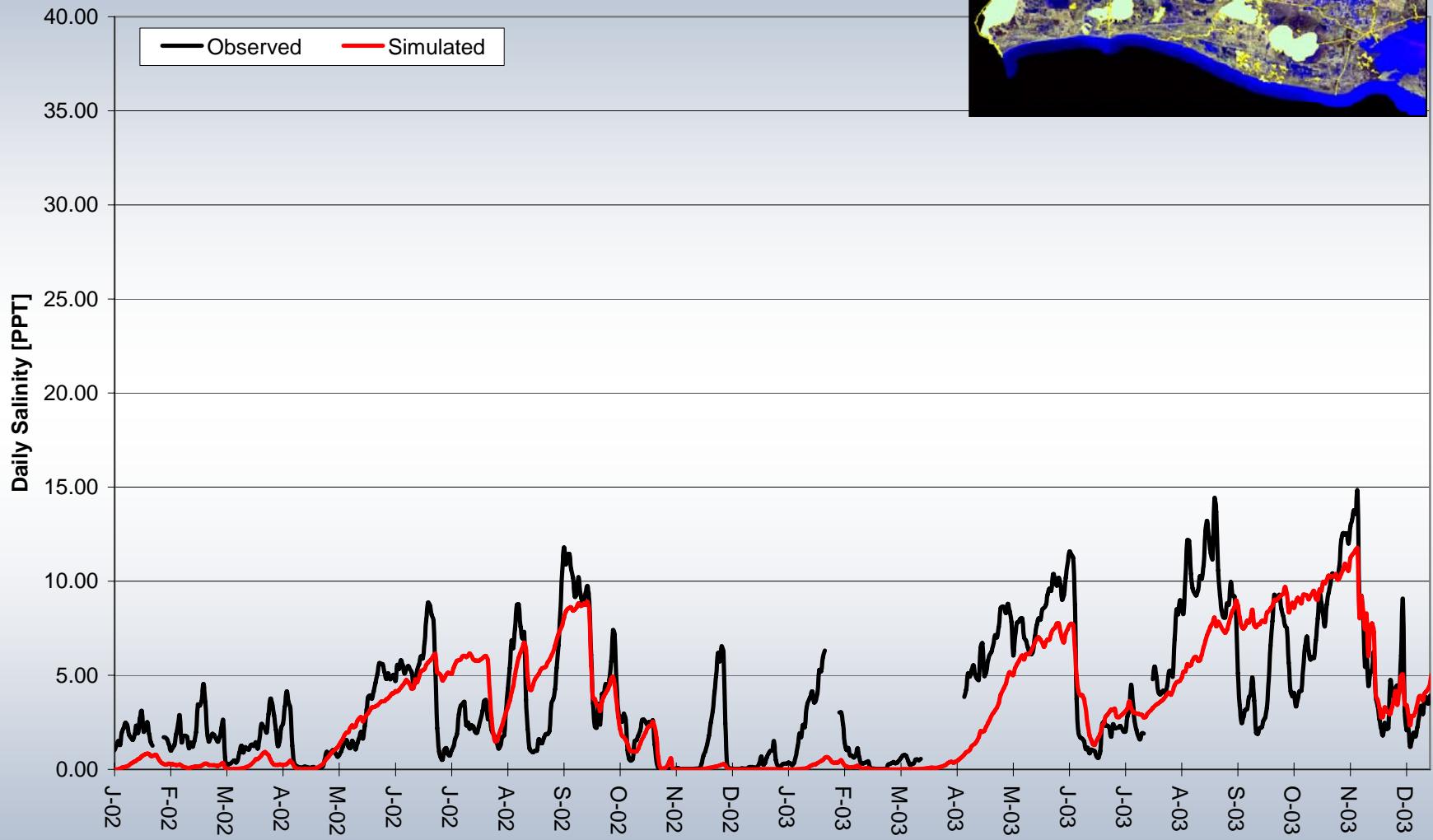
Model Results at CS09-02R

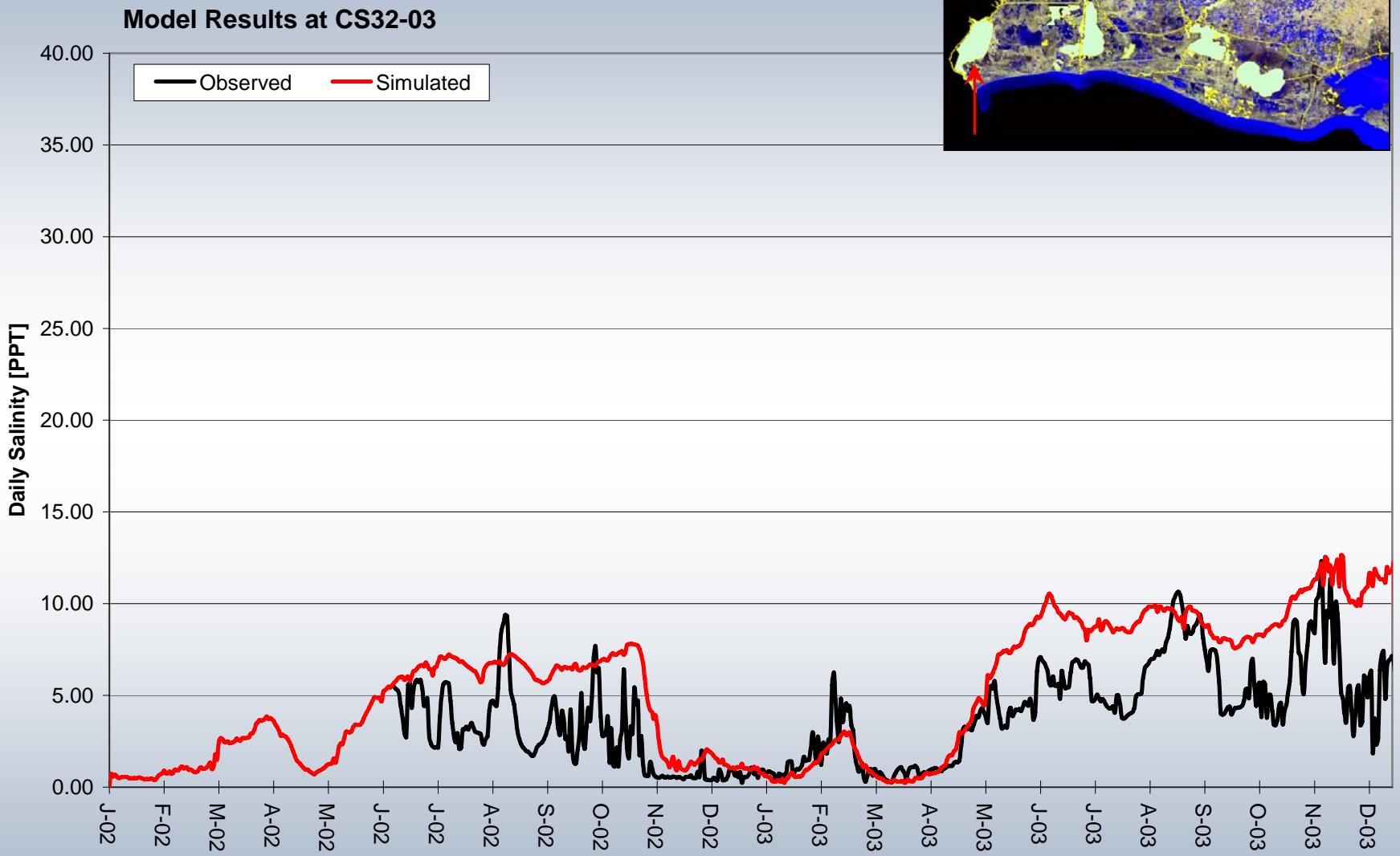


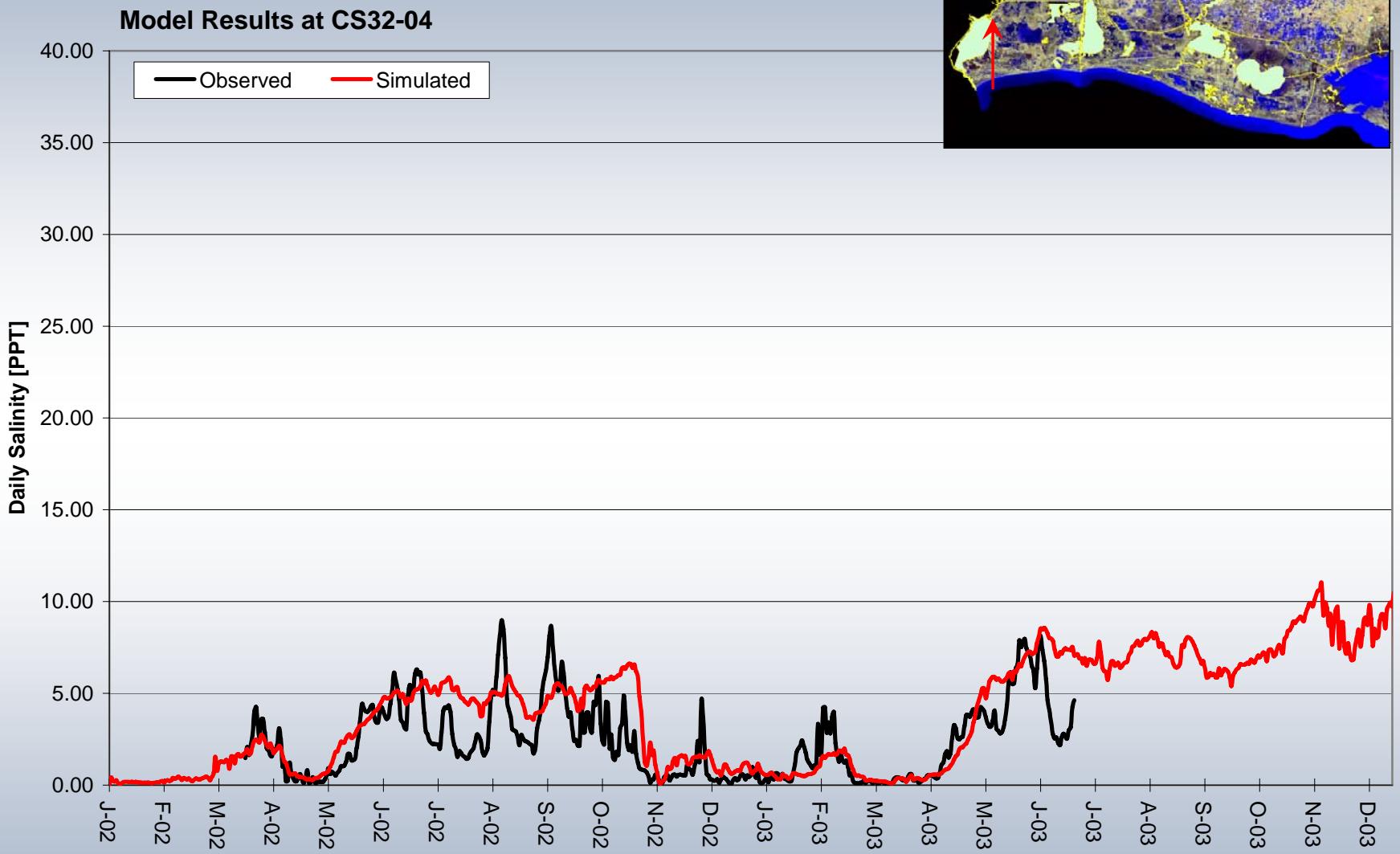
Model Results at North Calcasieu Lake

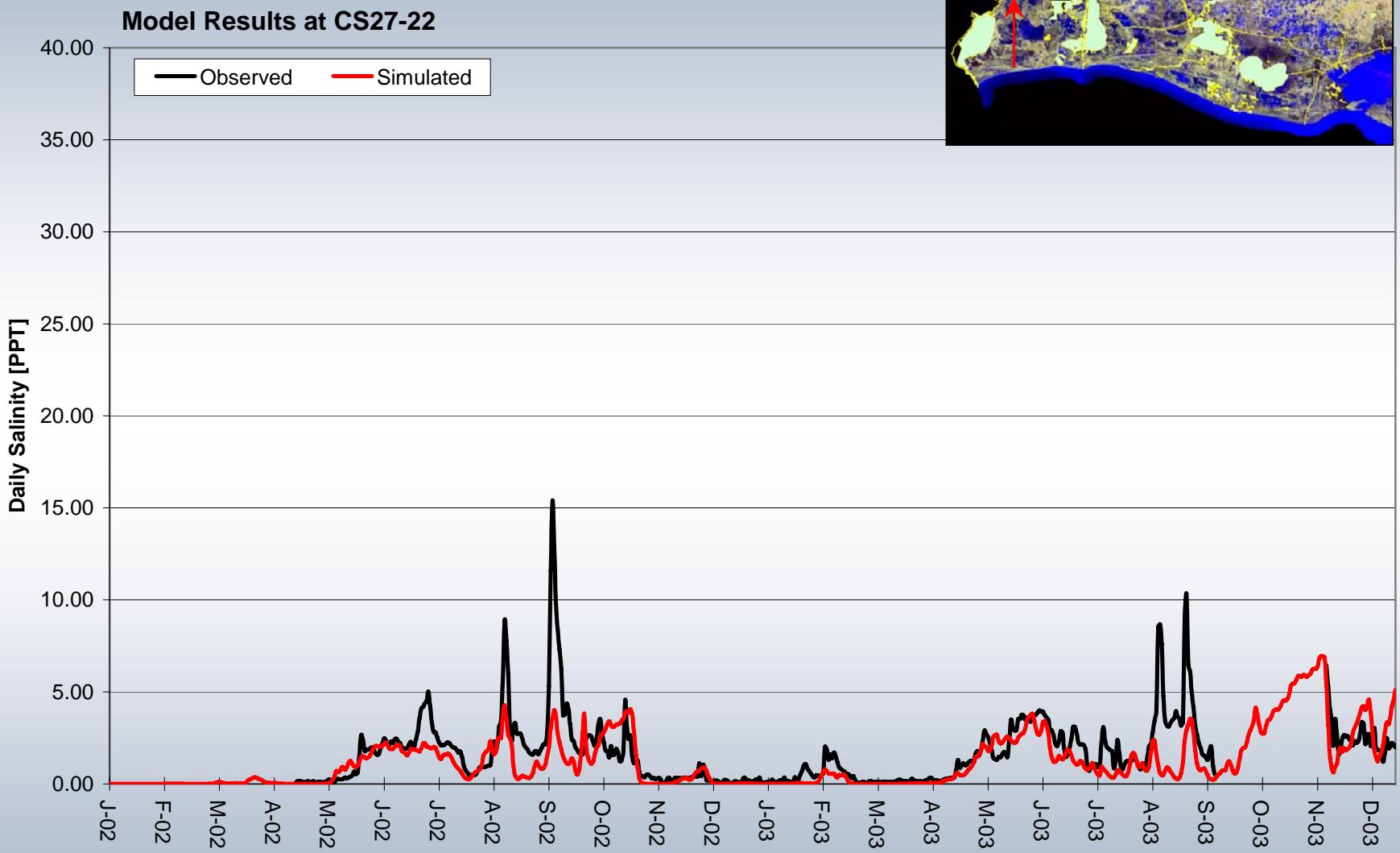


Model Results at USGS I-10

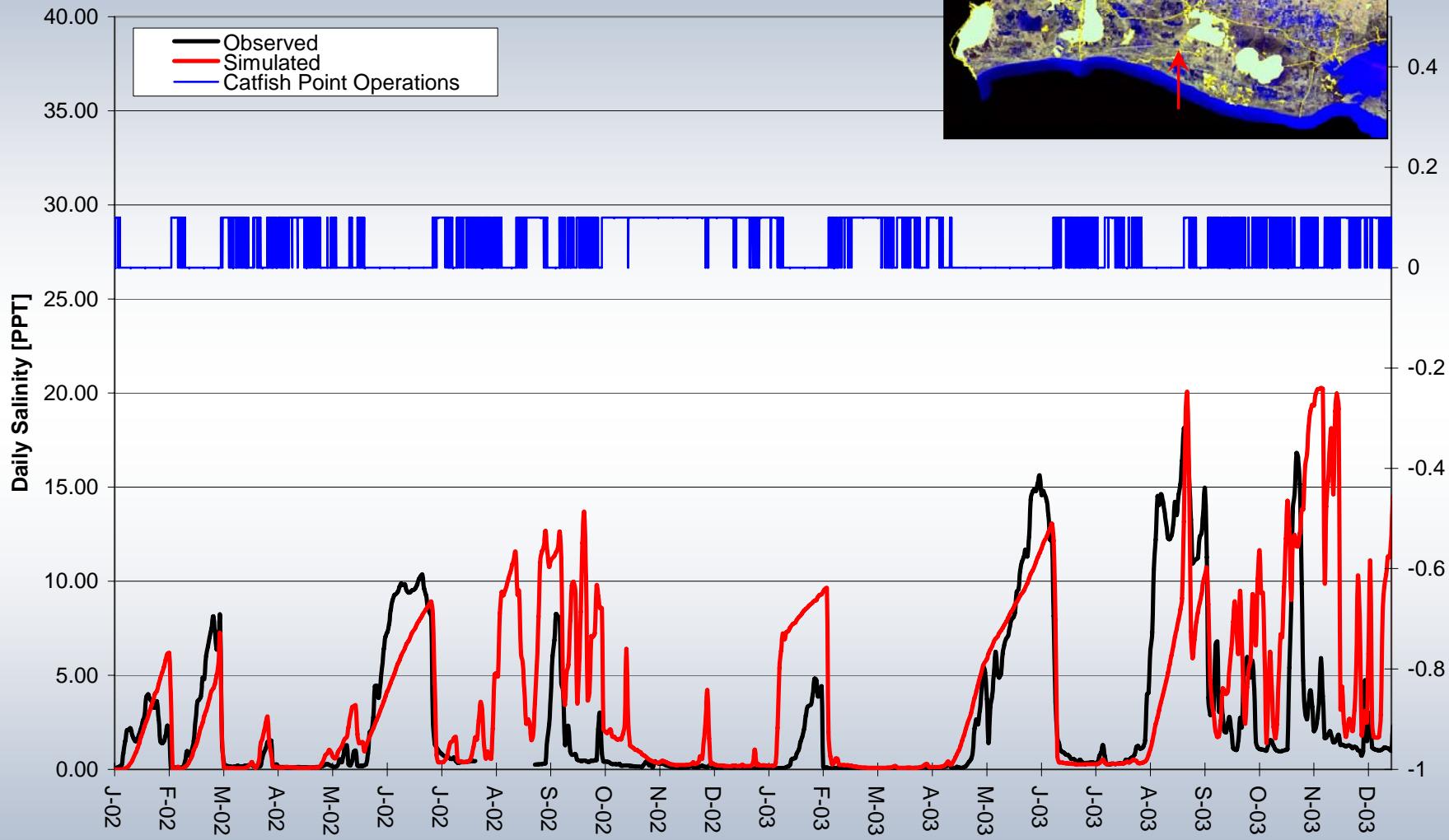




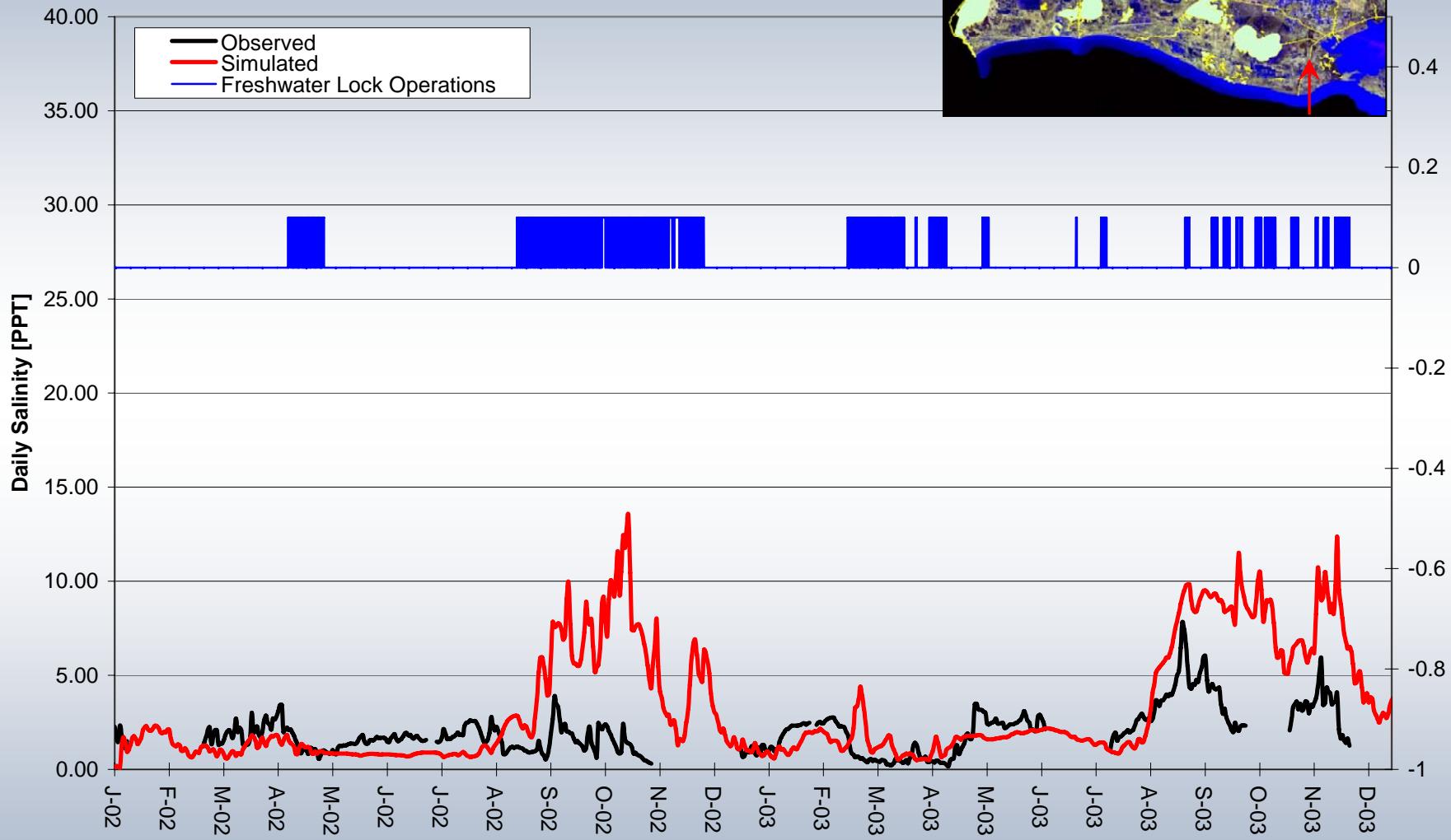




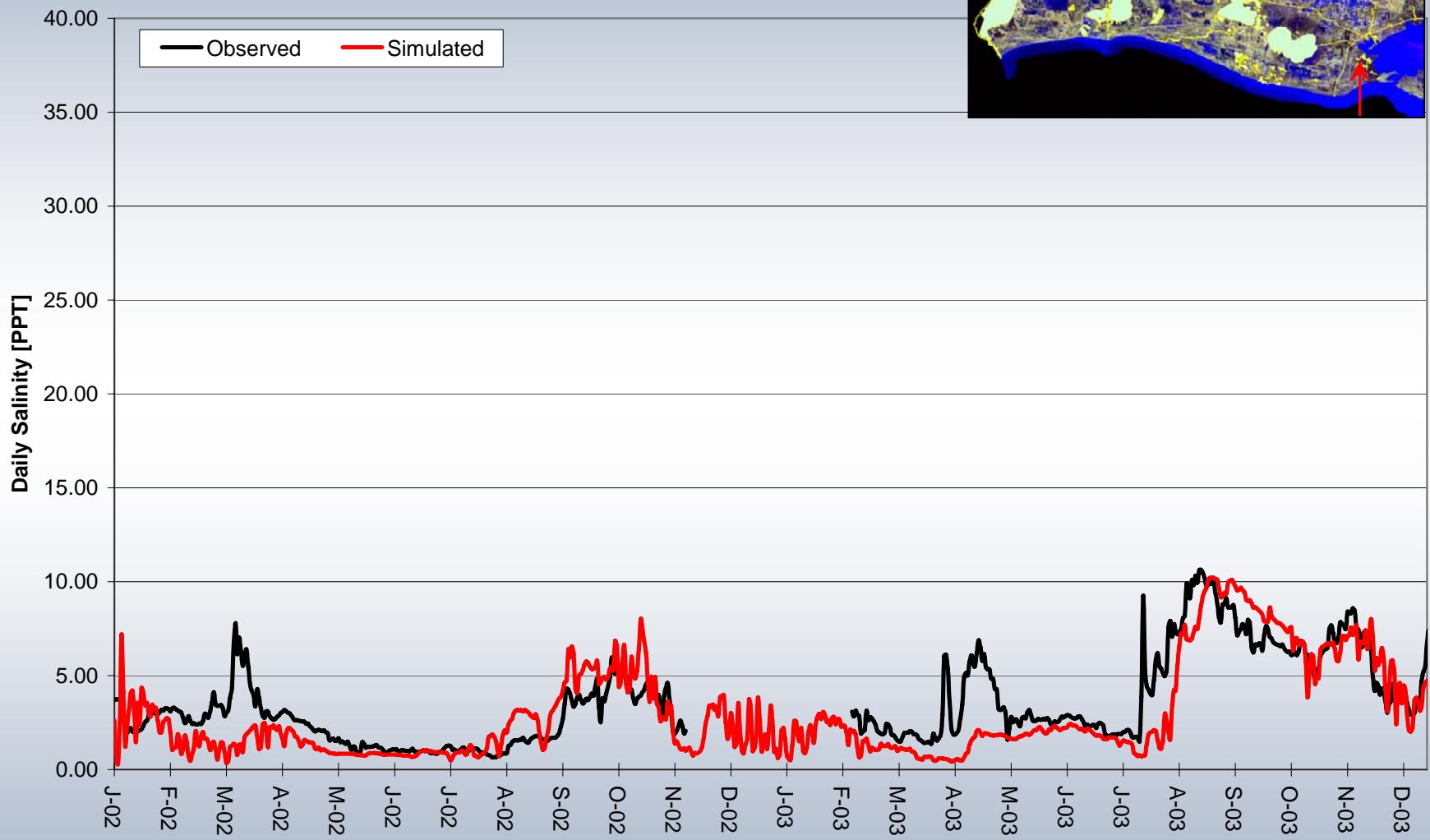
Model Results at ME11-01R



Model Results at ME04-26R



Model Results at USGS Fearman Bay



Calcasieu Pass near Cameron		
	Daily	Monthly
"N" (Comparisons)	651.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, [PPT]	4.71	3.73
Bias, [PPT]	-1.06	-2.78
Observed Range, [PPT]	28.13	17.41
Observed Average [PPT]	17.39	17.40
RMS% [%]	17%	21%
Efficiency	0.17	0.03
CS20-15R near West Cove		
	Daily	Monthly
"N" (Comparisons)	728.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, [PPT]	5.50	4.83
Bias, [PPT]	3.31	3.30
Observed Range, [PPT]	19.33	14.27
Observed Average [PPT]	8.31	8.31
RMS% [%]	28%	34%
Efficiency	-0.30	-0.48
CS09-02R Alkali Ditch		
	Daily	Monthly
"N" (Comparisons)	641.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, [PPT]	3.20	2.66
Bias, [PPT]	-1.22	-1.81
Observed Range, [PPT]	22.30	12.75
Observed Average [PPT]	7.25	7.12
RMS% [%]	14%	21%
Efficiency	0.48	0.44

	USGS North Calcasieu Lake	
	Daily	Monthly
"N" (Comparisons)	695.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, [PPT]	3.66	2.55
Bias, [PPT]	0.07	-0.50
Observed Range, [PPT]	22.78	15.55
Observed Average [PPT]	11.14	11.20
RMS% [%]	16%	16%
Efficiency	0.44	0.59
	USGS Calcasieu River at I-10	
	Daily	Monthly
"N" (Comparisons)	689.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, [PPT]	2.25	1.73
Bias, [PPT]	-0.41	-0.54
Observed Range, [PPT]	14.70	8.90
Observed Average [PPT]	3.83	3.76
RMS% [%]	15%	19%
Efficiency	0.57	0.59
	CS32-03 near Willow Bayou	
	Daily	Monthly
"N" (Comparisons)	567.00	19.00
RMSDeviation, [PPT]	3.05	2.72
Bias, [PPT]	2.74	2.59
Observed Range, [PPT]	12.06	7.79
Observed Average [PPT]	3.83	3.86
RMS% [%]	25%	35%
Efficiency	-0.35	-0.45

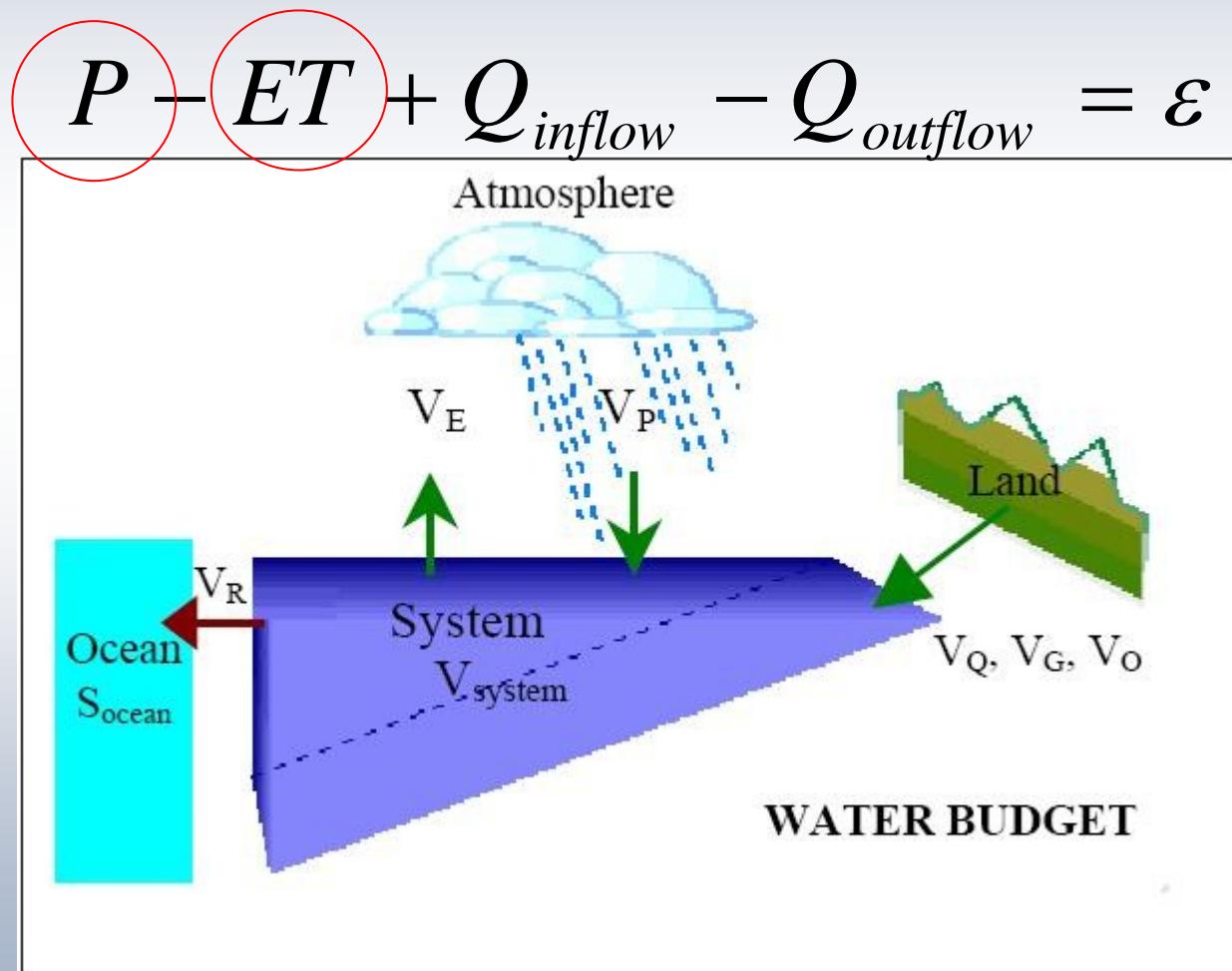
CS32-04 Black Bayou		
	Daily	Monthly
"N" (Comparisons)	470.00	17.00
RMSDeviation, [PPT]	1.71	1.32
Bias, [PPT]	3.71	3.01
Observed Range, [PPT]	8.91	4.79
Observed Average [PPT]	2.38	2.53
RMS% [%]	19%	27%
Efficiency	0.31	0.34
CS27-22 GIWW		
	Daily	Monthly
"N" (Comparisons)	562.00	20.00
RMSDeviation, [PPT]	1.52	1.06
Bias, [PPT]	-0.55	-0.47
Observed Range, [PPT]	15.35	4.29
Observed Average [PPT]	1.71	1.74
RMS% [%]	10%	25%
Efficiency	0.29	0.29
ME11-01R Mermentau River		
	Daily	Monthly
"N" (Comparisons)	695.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, [PPT]	4.34	3.47
Bias, [PPT]	1.22	1.39
Observed Range, [PPT]	18.07	8.76
Observed Average [PPT]	2.64	2.55
RMS% [%]	24%	40%
Efficiency	-0.14	-0.33

	ME04-26R Freshwater Bayou	
	Daily	Monthly
"N" (Comparisons)	543.00	24.00
RMSDeviation, [PPT]	3.02	2.77
Bias, [PPT]	1.19	1.30
Observed Range, [PPT]	7.63	3.94
Observed Average [PPT]	1.96	1.86
RMS% [%]	40%	70%
Efficiency	-5.68	-8.26
	USGS Fearman Bay	
	Daily	Monthly
"N" (Comparisons)	636.00	22.00
RMSDeviation, [PPT]	1.68	1.32
Bias, [PPT]	-0.53	-0.55
Observed Range, [PPT]	9.98	7.36
Observed Average [PPT]	3.61	3.58
RMS% [%]	17%	18%
Efficiency	0.47	0.59

Water Budget :

Data, Equipment, and Preliminary Analysis

Water Budget



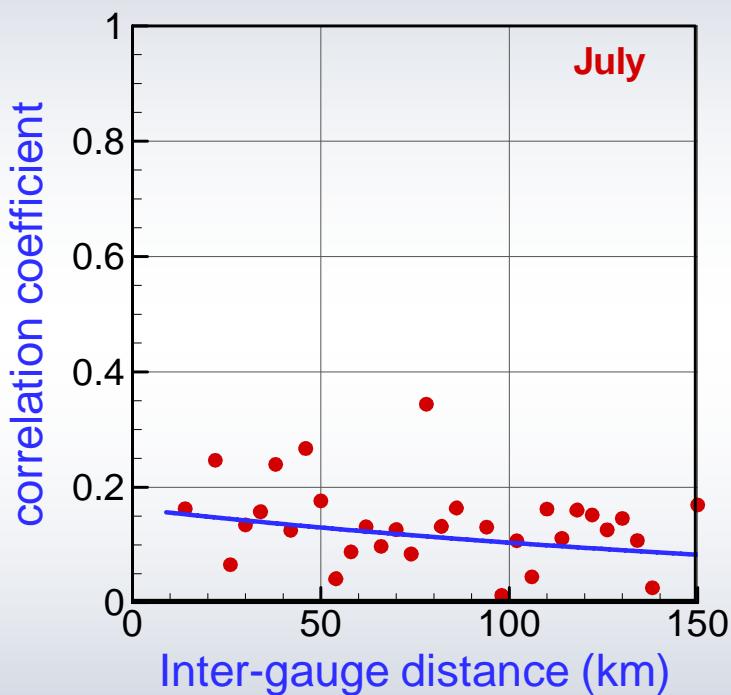
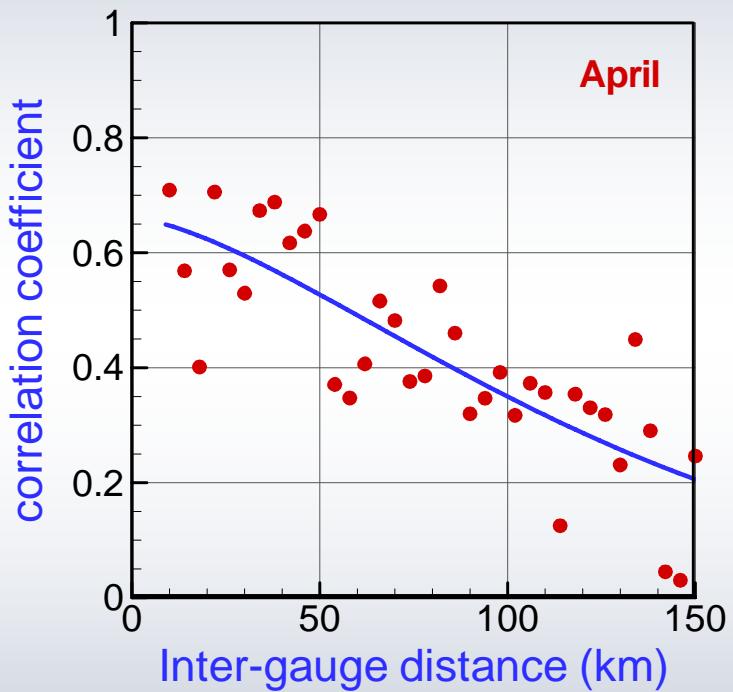
Precipitation

$$P - ET + Q_{inflow} - Q_{outflow} = \varepsilon$$

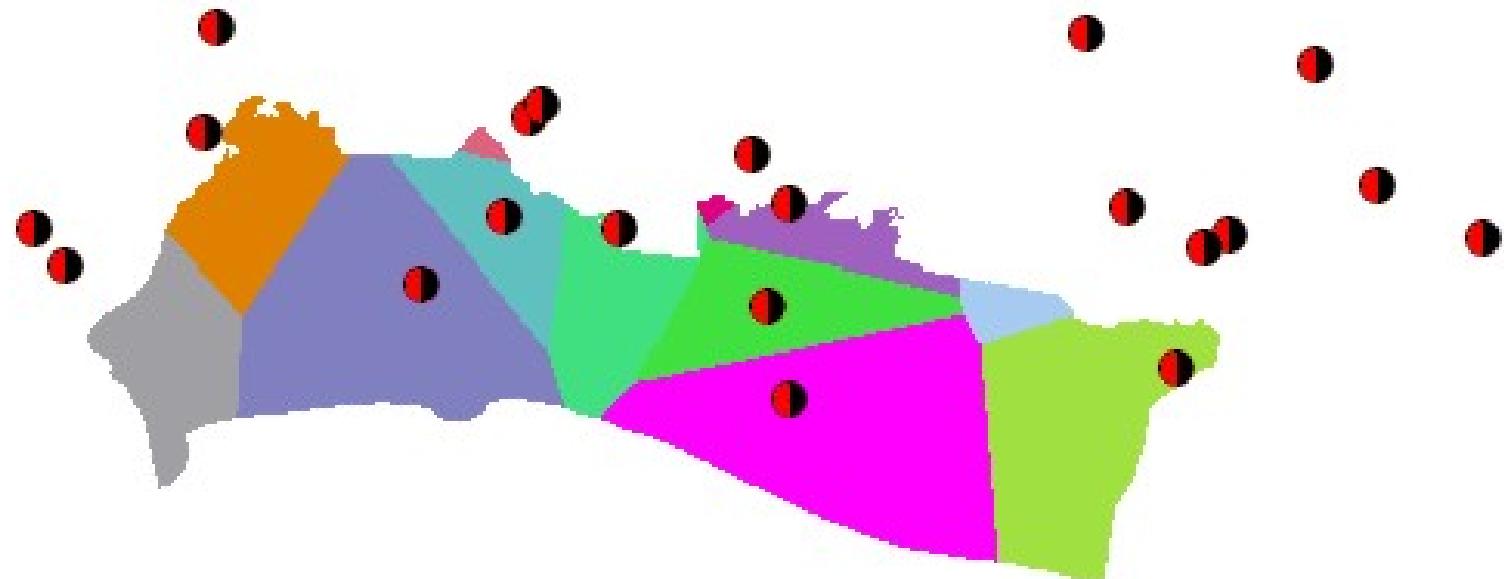
Rain gauges in the Chenier Plain



Spatial variability of rainfall



Thiessen polygons for Precipitation



Other methods to be considered:
Geo-statistical approach; e.g., Kriging optimal estimation method

$$P - ET + Q_{inflow} - Q_{outflow} = \epsilon$$

Evapotranspiration

Actual ET =

Reference Potential $ET_0 \times K_c \times K_s$

Reference crop
Unlimited water supply

Vegetation-specific
coefficient

Water-stress
coefficient

List of equations and sources for ET calculations (1/7)

FAO 56 Penman-Monteith equation:

ET=f (Solar radiation, Temperature, wind speed, humidity)

$$ET_0 = \frac{0.408\Delta(R_n - G) + \gamma \frac{900}{T_m + 273} U_2(e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + 0.34U_2)}$$

Δ = slope of saturation vapor pressure [versus air temperature] curve (kPa/°C)

Rn = mean daily net radiation (MJ/m².day)

G = soil heat flux (MJ/m².day) [G ≈ 0 for day and ten-day periods]

γ = psychrometric constant (0.067 kPa/°C for 0-100 m elevation)

T_m = “mean” daily air temperature at 2 m height (°C)

U₂ = mean daily wind speed at 2 m height (m/s)

e_s = “mean” saturation vapor pressure (kPa)

e_a = actual vapor pressure (kPa)

Allen, R. G., Pereira, L. S., Raes, D., Smith, M. (1998). “Crop evapotranspiration: Guidelines for computing crop water requirements.” *Irrigation and Drainage Paper 56*, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome.

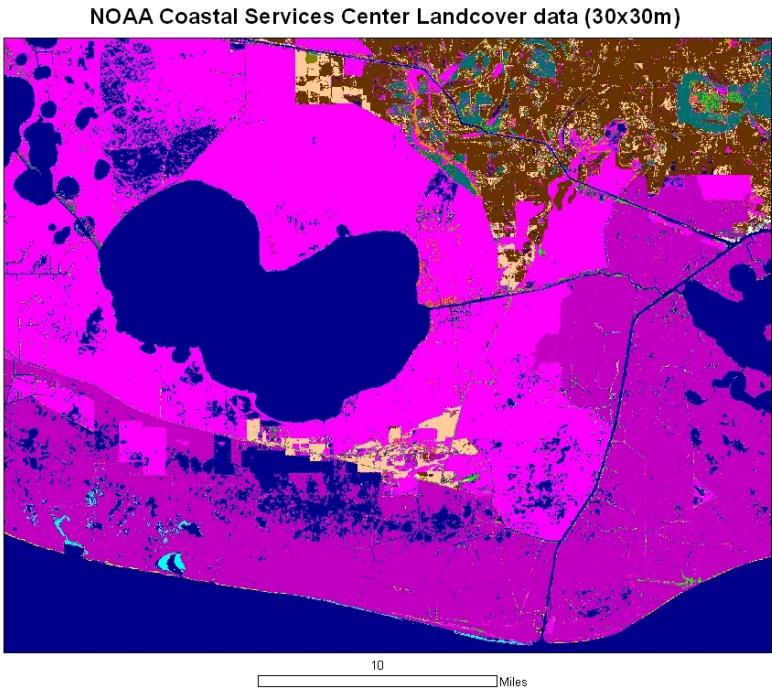
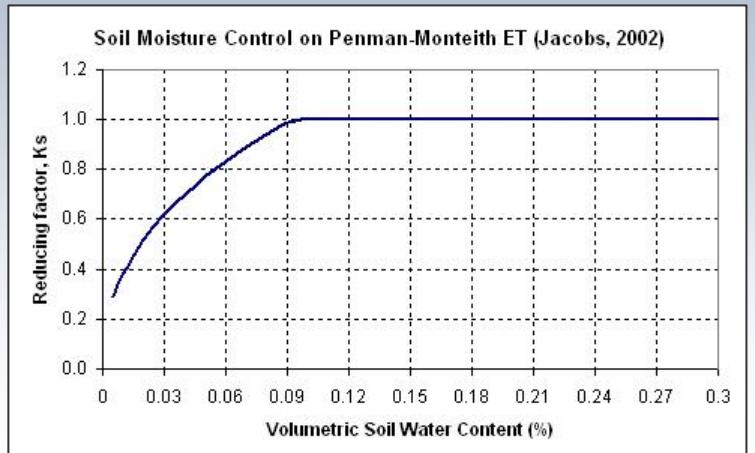
Challenges in Estimation of Basin-average ET

- Sparse stations
- Lack of necessary data
- Unknown quality of data
- Lack of information on vegetation-specific ET coefficients

Explanation for next slide

- Penman-Monteith equation to be used wherever possible
- Crop coefficient, K_c , to be used based on NOAA 30 x 30 m² landcover database
- Stress coefficient, K_s , will be set to one, based on relationship by Jacobs (2002) and on our soil moisture data (>>0.09%)

Atmospheric terms: Evapotranspiration



Local Evapotranspiration (ET) function of water supply (stress coefficient), Crop type, Reference ET:

$$ET = K_S K_C ET_0$$

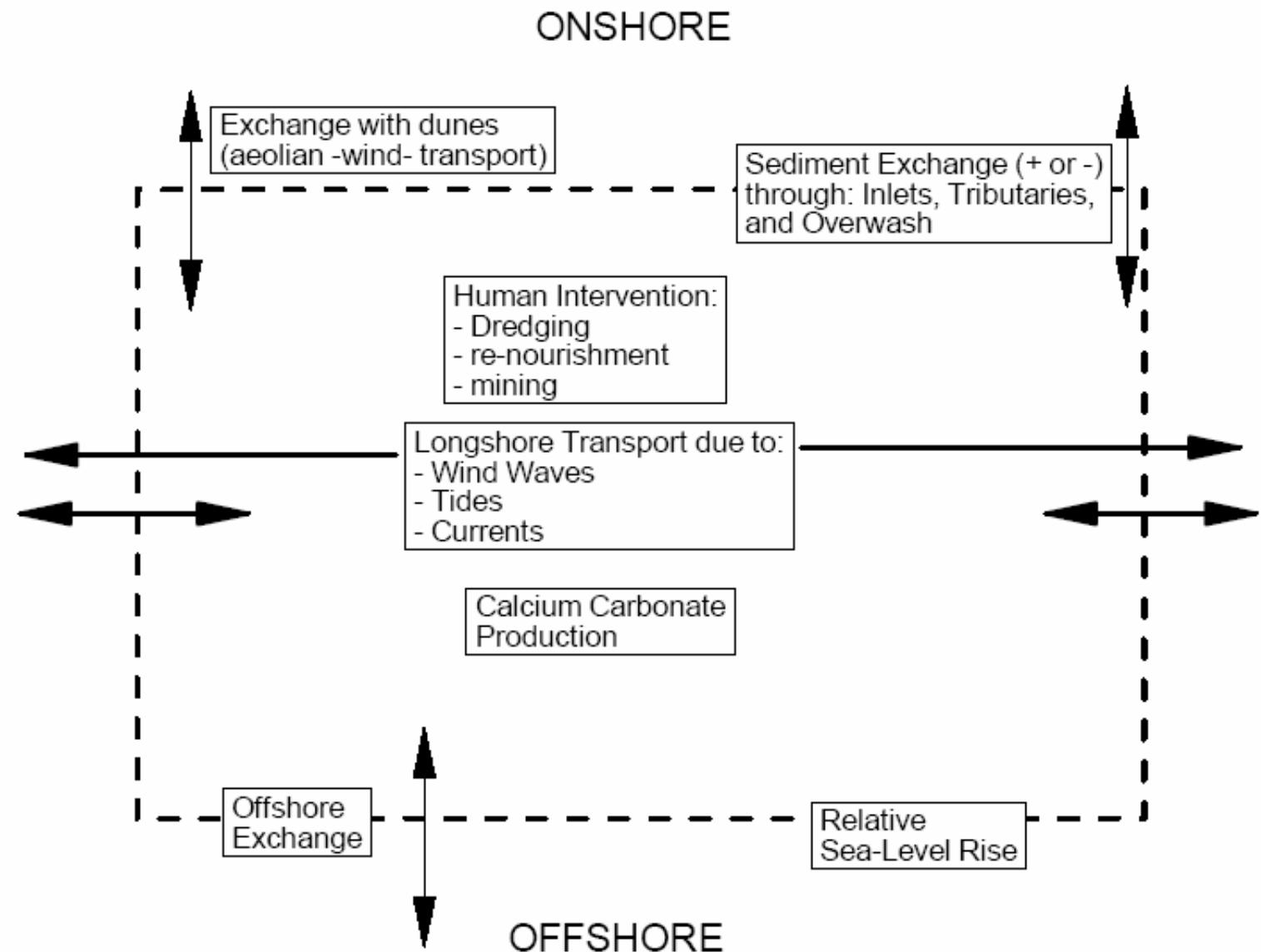
Penman-Monteith Reference ET equation, as recommended by the ASCE (Walter *et al.*, 2000):

$$ET_0 = \frac{0.408\Delta(R_n - G) + \gamma \frac{C_n}{T + 273} u_2(e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + C_d u_2)}$$

Short reference crop, daily time step:

$$C_n = 900, C_d = 0.34$$

Sediment Budget



Methods



Pointer 29°47'29.52" N 93°10'47.21" W elev 0 m

Image © 2006 TerraMetrics

Streaming ||||| 100%

© 2005 Google™

Eye alt 140.27 km

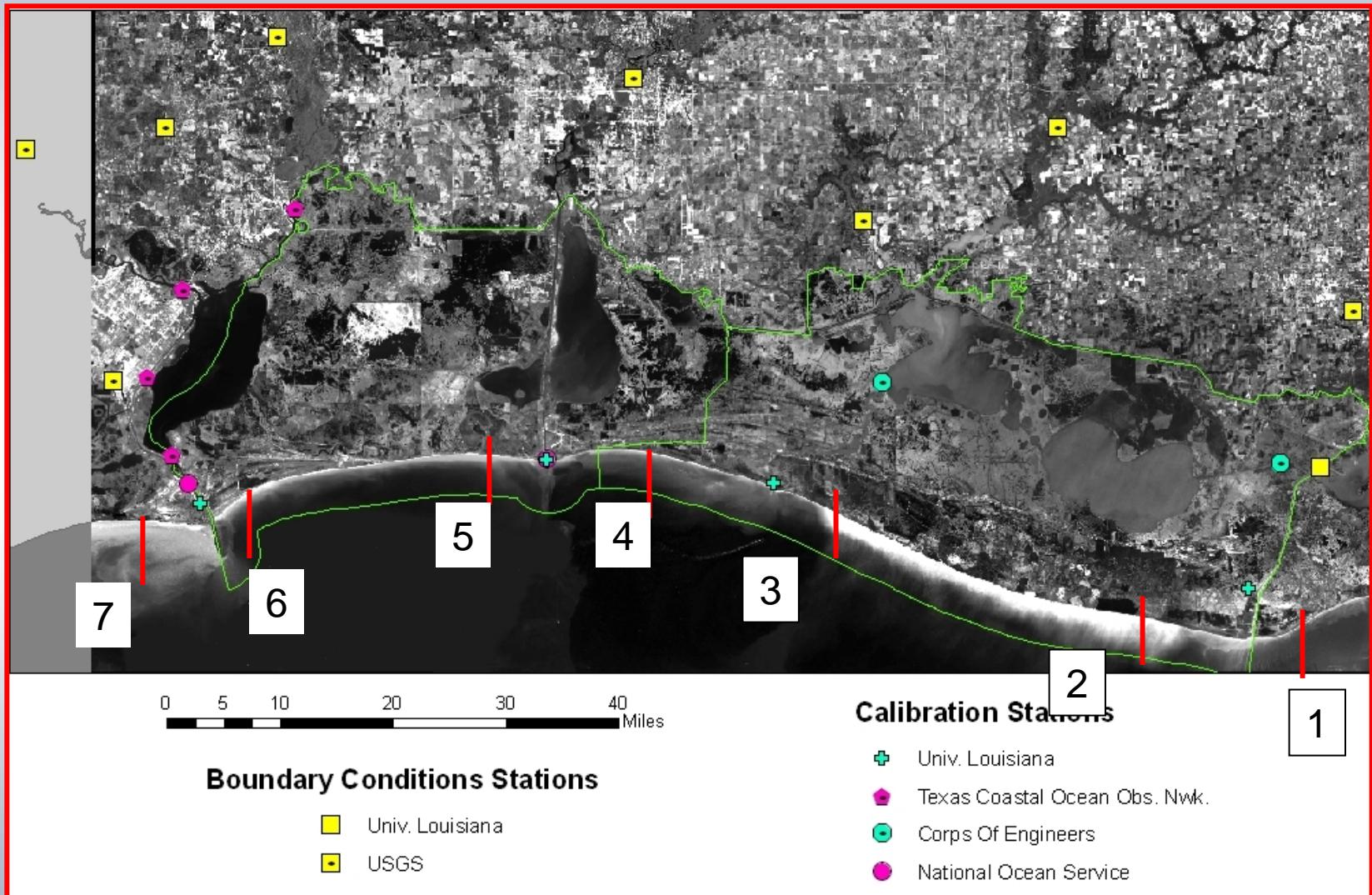
Method for Sediment Budget

- Offshore component:
 - Gulf Mexico (fine sediments from Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers)
 - A net component of fine sediment will be incorporated into the offshore component, as well as the near-shore component

Method for Sediment Budget

- Near shore exchange component:
 - Wave modeling (non-cohesive transport)
 - 1D models will be used to determine the non-cohesive longshore transport component
 - Supplement findings with dredging records, and using general trends from Bathymetric surveys, grain size analysis
 - These records and field data will be used to determine storage and accumulation quantities in the system.

Beach cross sections

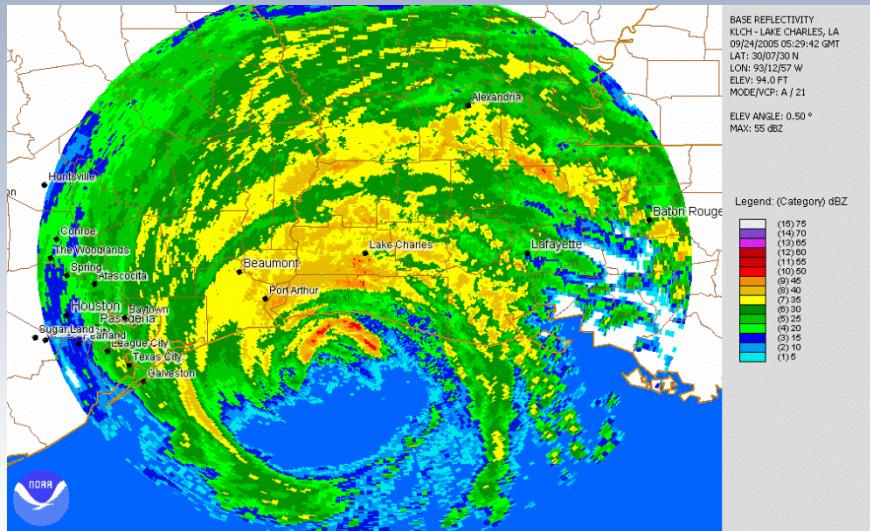


Method for Sediment Budget

- Onshore component:
 - Exchange with tidal passes using fluxes computed from regional modeling
 - Fluxes computed from the model will be used to determine net exchange between the interior wetlands and water bodies and the beach

Method for Sediment Budget

- River/upland input:
 - Turbidity input from gauges placed in rivers and suspended sediment grab samples
 - River input will be computed using continuous turbidity measurements as well as suspended sediment grab samples collected at the same locations



Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration: Chenier Plain Project

Scope

- Hydrologic Modeling of the Mermentau-Calcasieu Basins
- Hydrodynamic Modeling of the Chenier Plain Region
- Analysis/Assessment of the Hurricane Category 5 Levee protection Alternatives
 - 100 yr storm conditions
 - Hurricane cat 5 + 5/10 yr rainfall storm
- Participate with COE design of drainage structures (e.g. pump stations, reservoirs, detention ponds, etc.)

Hurricane Barrier Plan Alignments





Area = 6500 Sq. Miles

Legend



Watershed Boundary



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Watershed Boundary

Model Setup – 07/06/07



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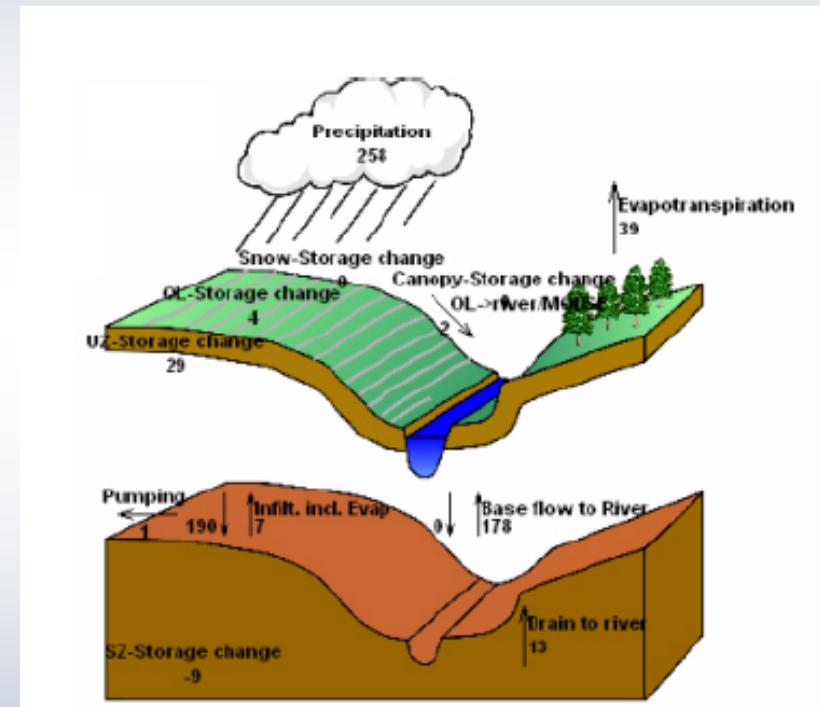
135 Regency Square Lafayette, La. 70508

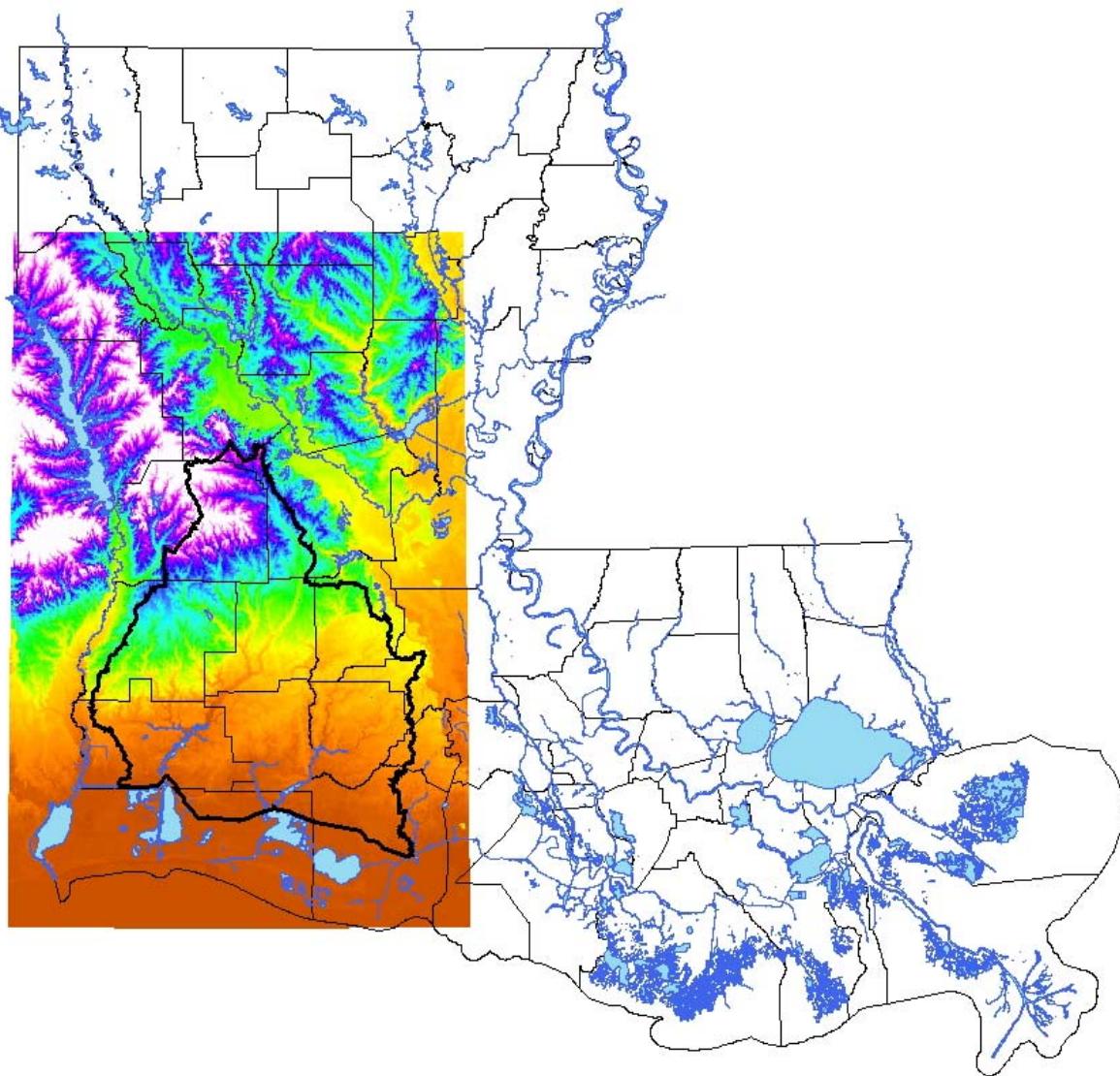
337.237.2200

www.fenstermaker.com

MIKE SHE

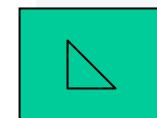
- MIKE SHE is a physically-based distributed hydrologic model.



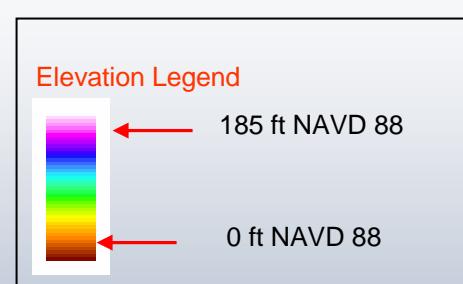


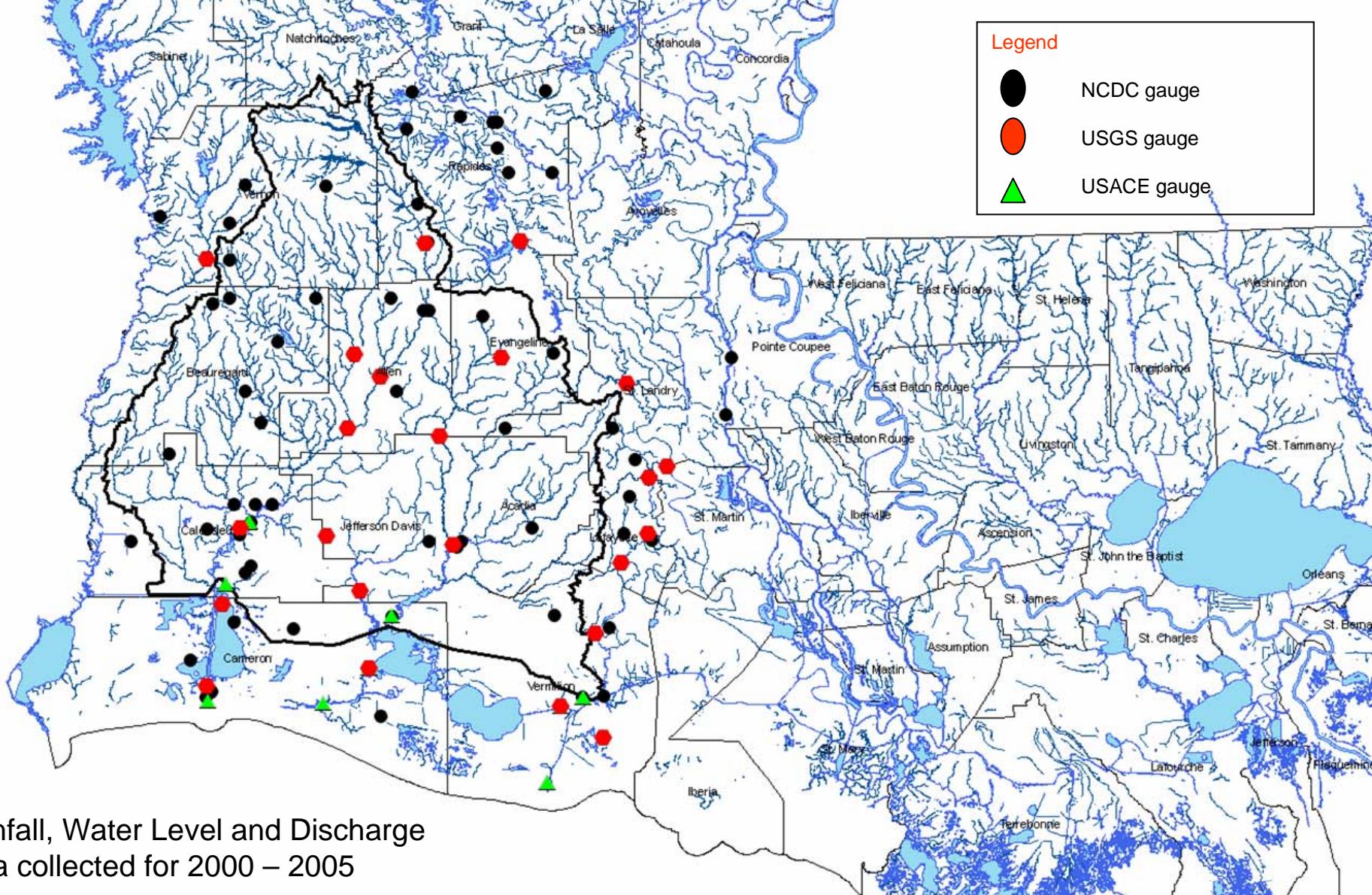
Topography Data:

- USGS Seamless Data Distribution System
- 30 m resolution



3D Visualization of
topography





Rainfall, Water Level and Discharge
Data collected for 2000 – 2005



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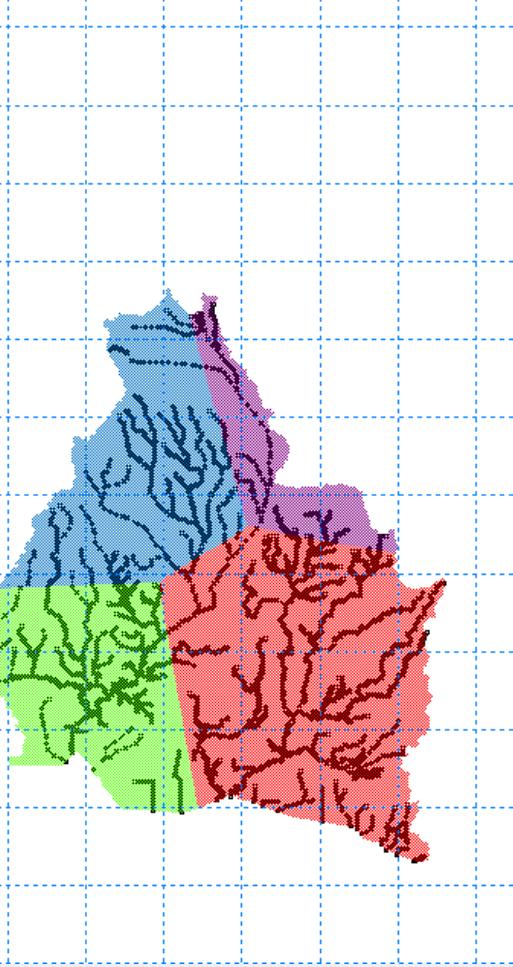
All Available Gauges

Model Setup – 07/06/07

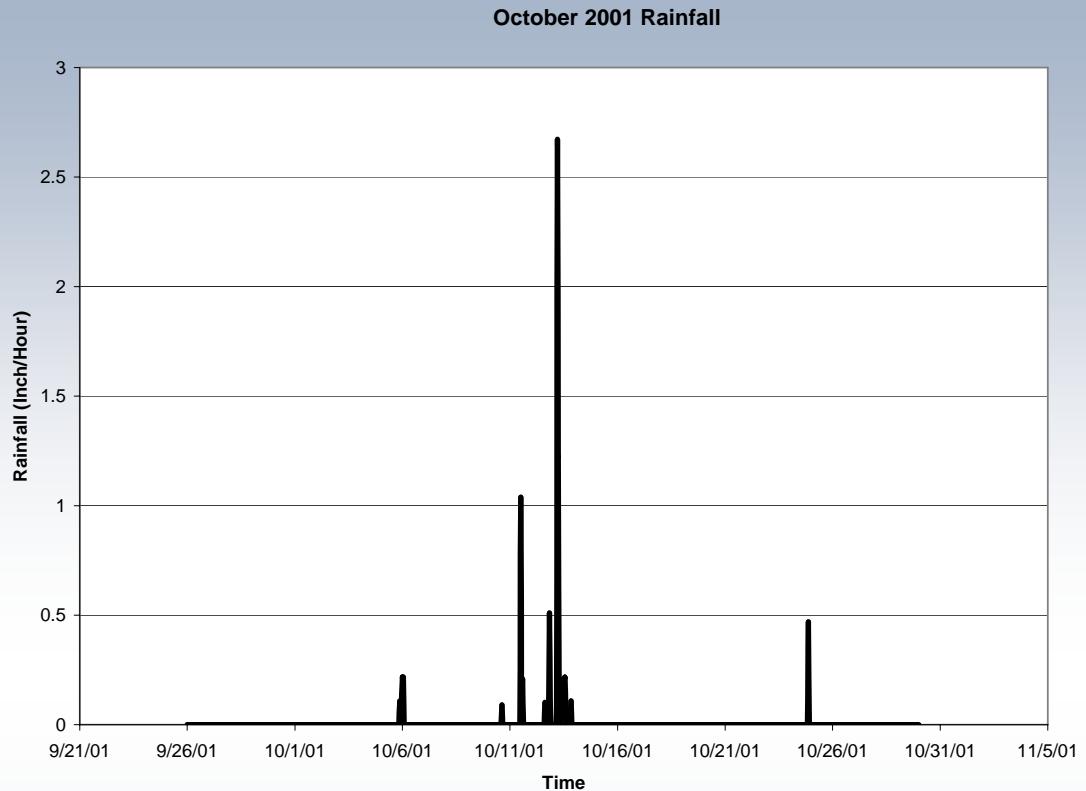


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4 Hourly rain Gauges



Total Rainfall = 8.49 inches

10/13/01 → rainfall = 5.00 inches

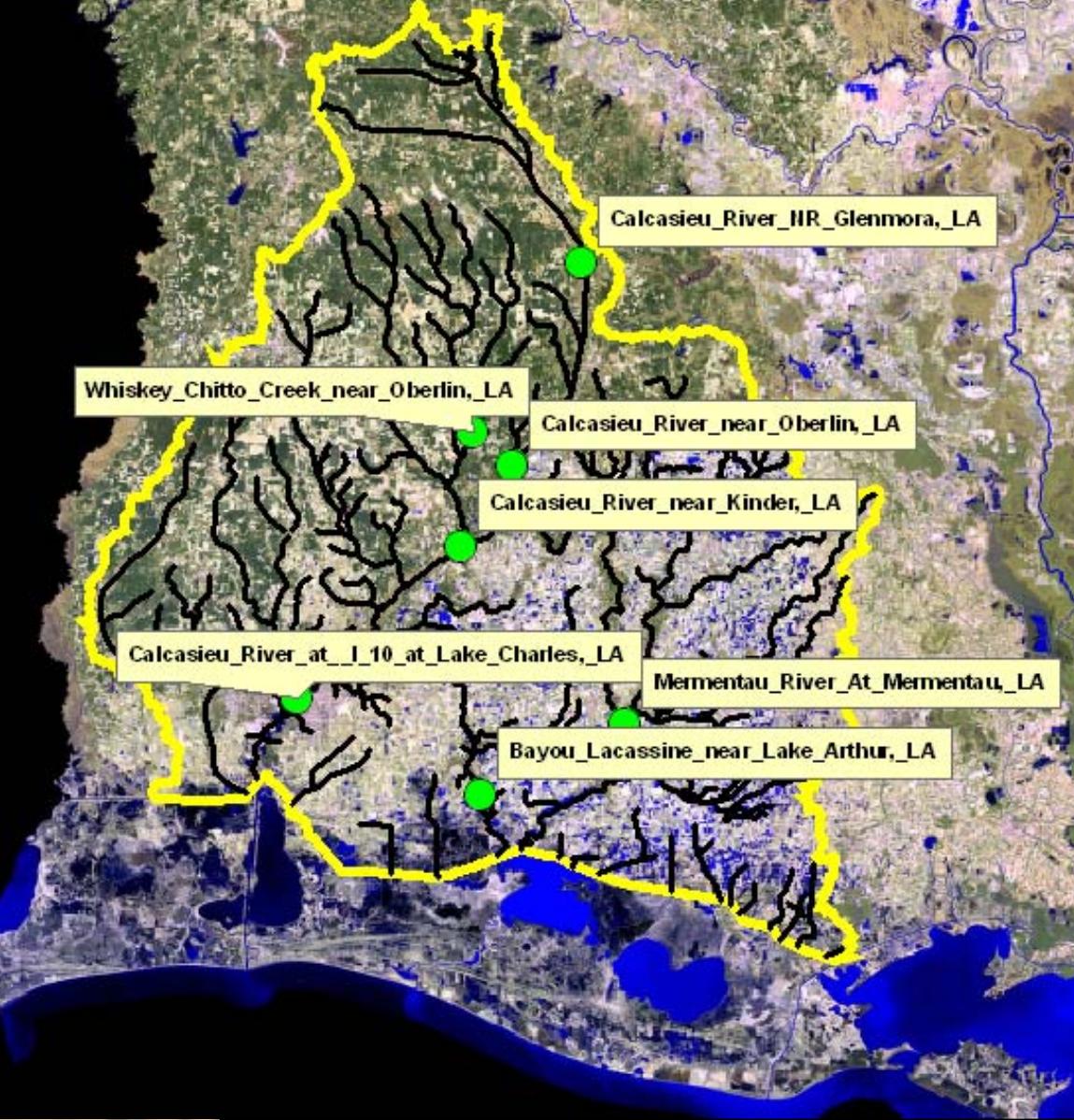


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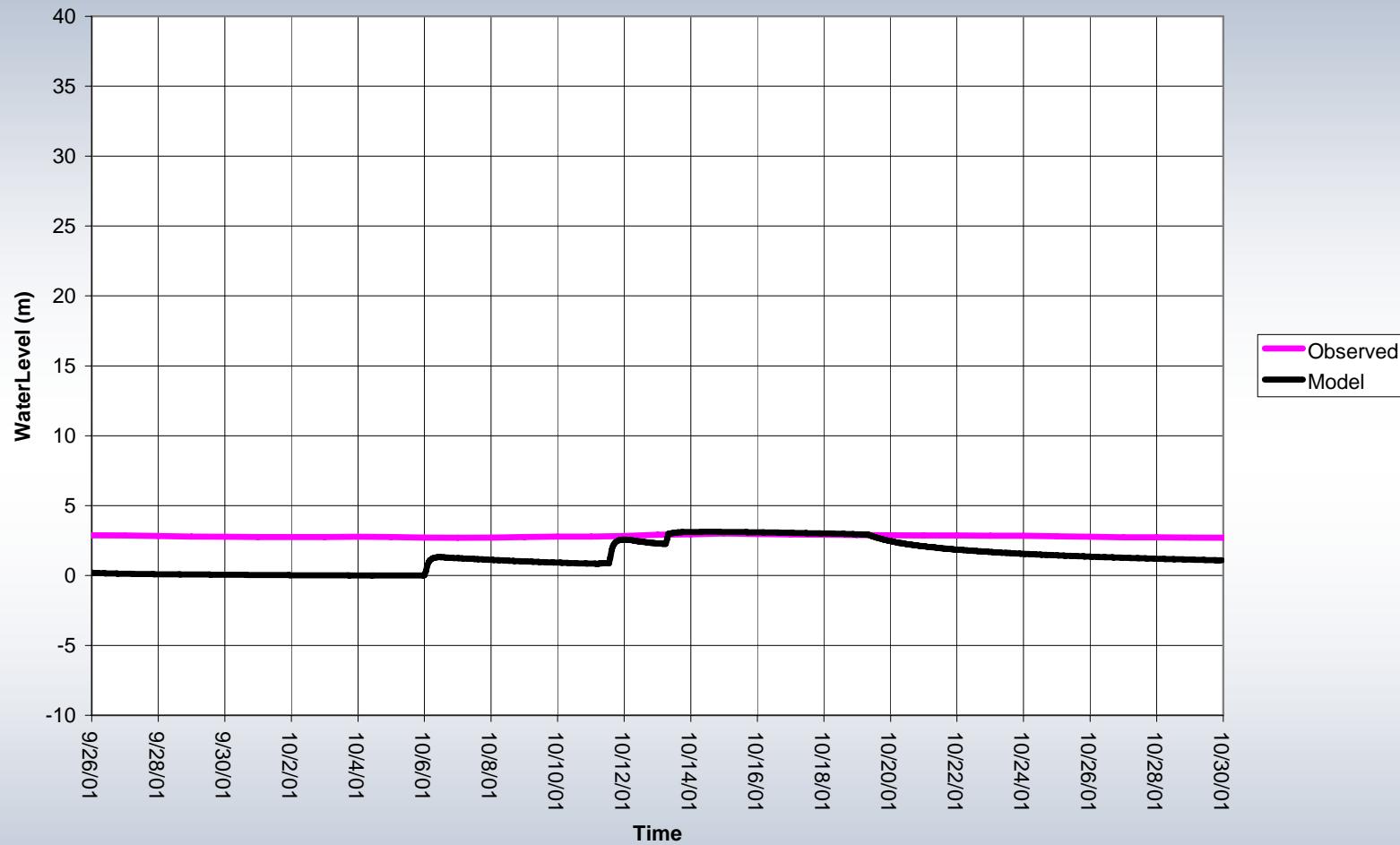
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Water Level at Lacassine



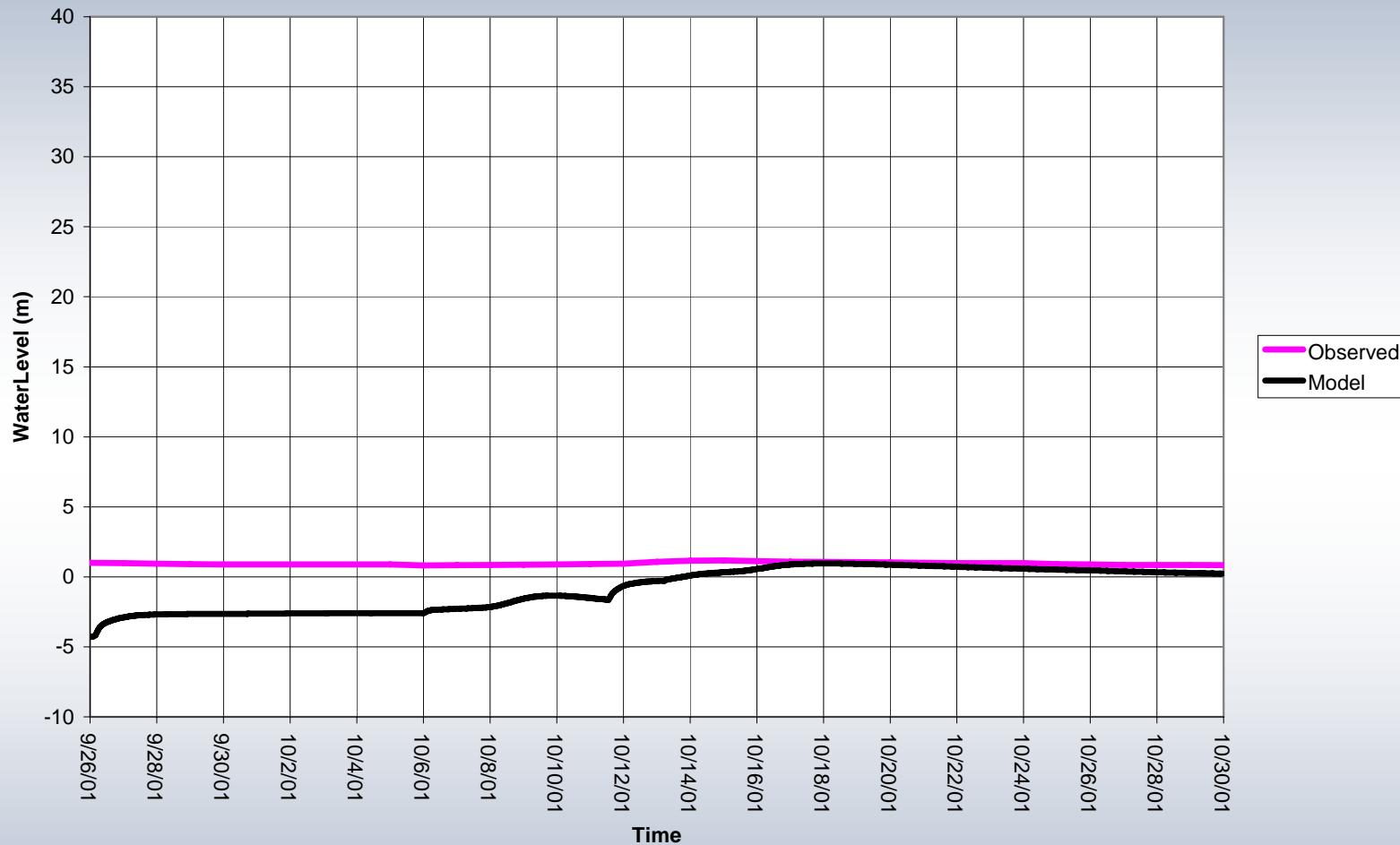
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Water Level at Mermentau River



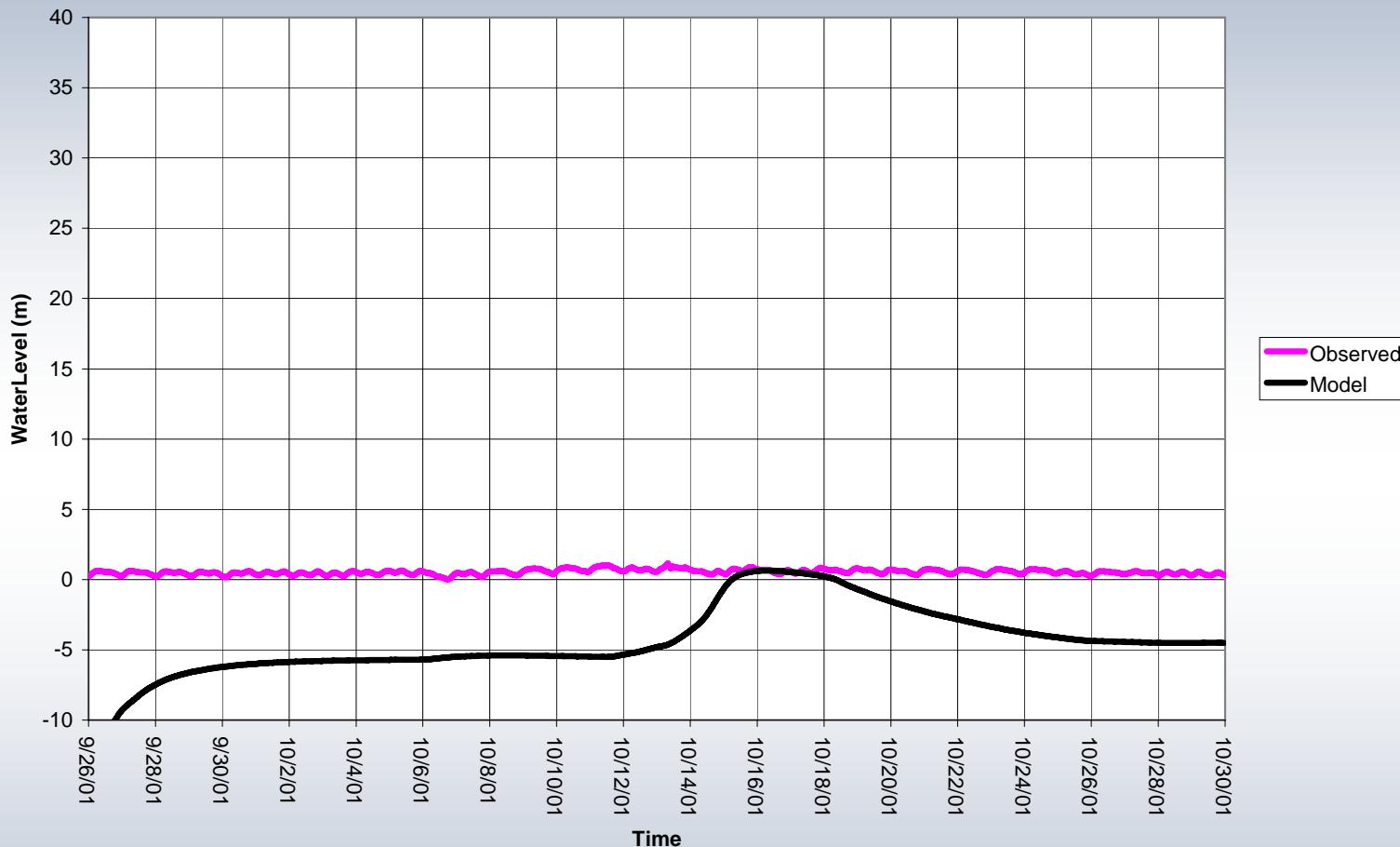
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Water Level at I-10



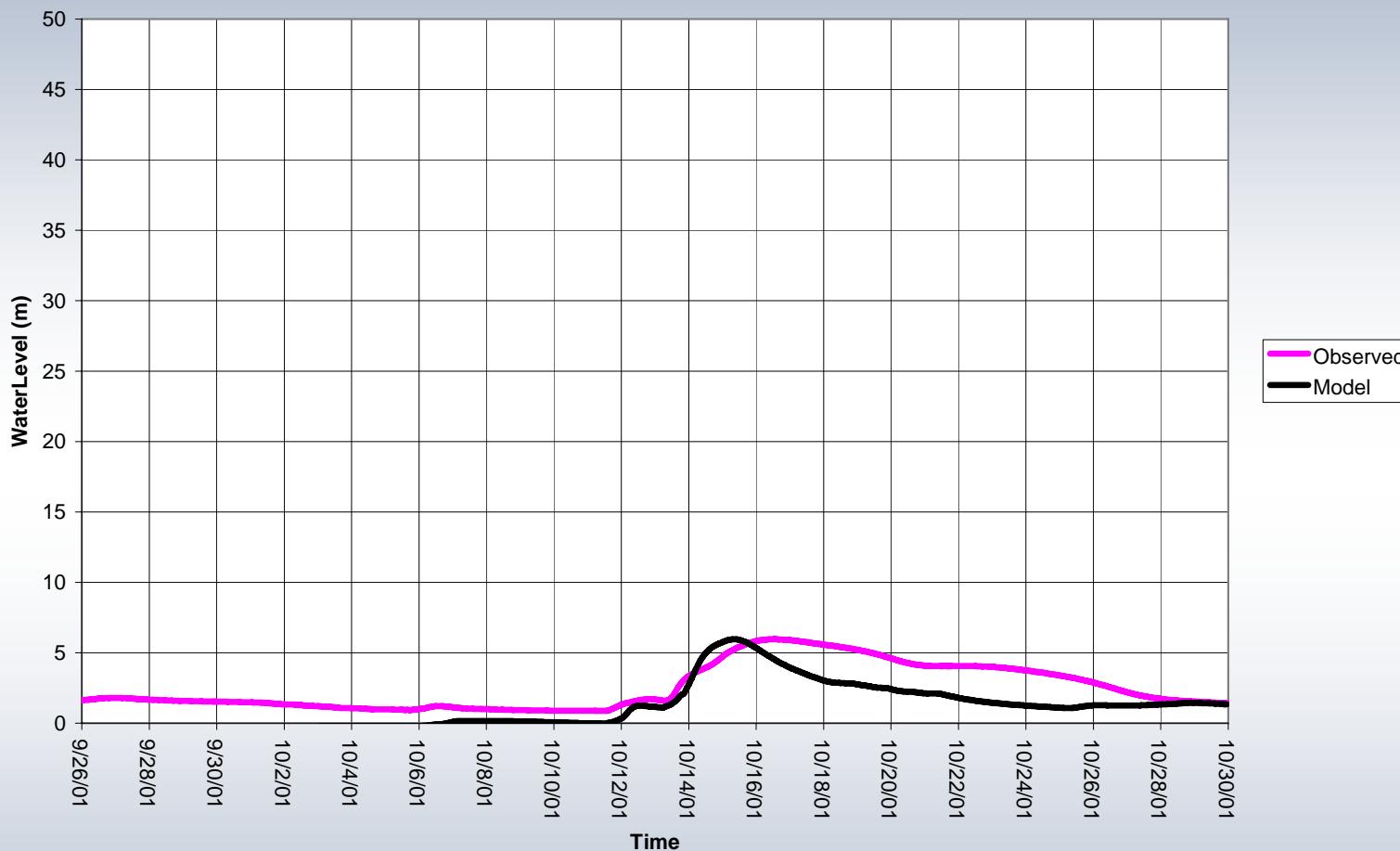
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Water Level at Kinder



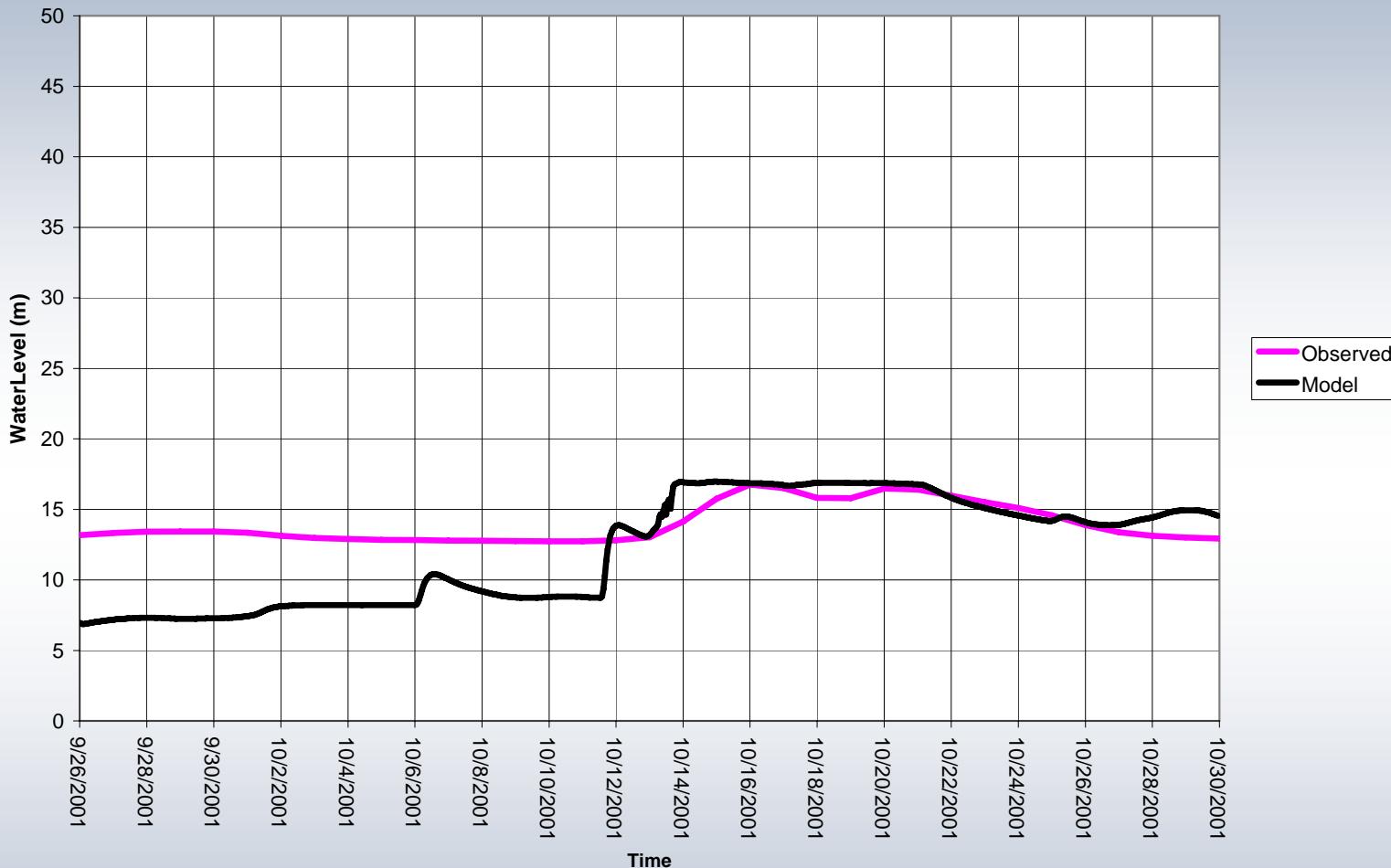
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Water Level at Oberlin



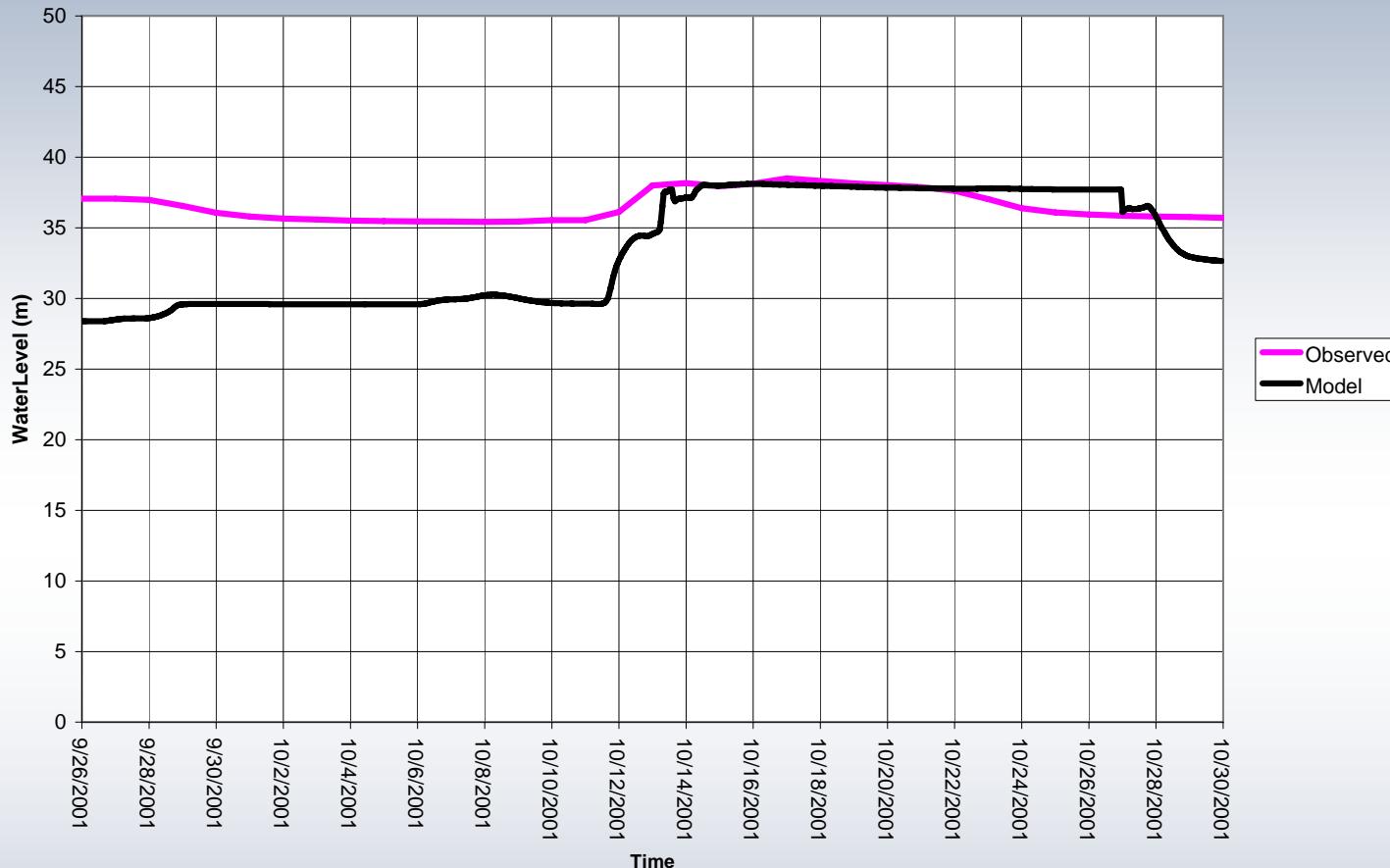
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Water Level at Glenmora



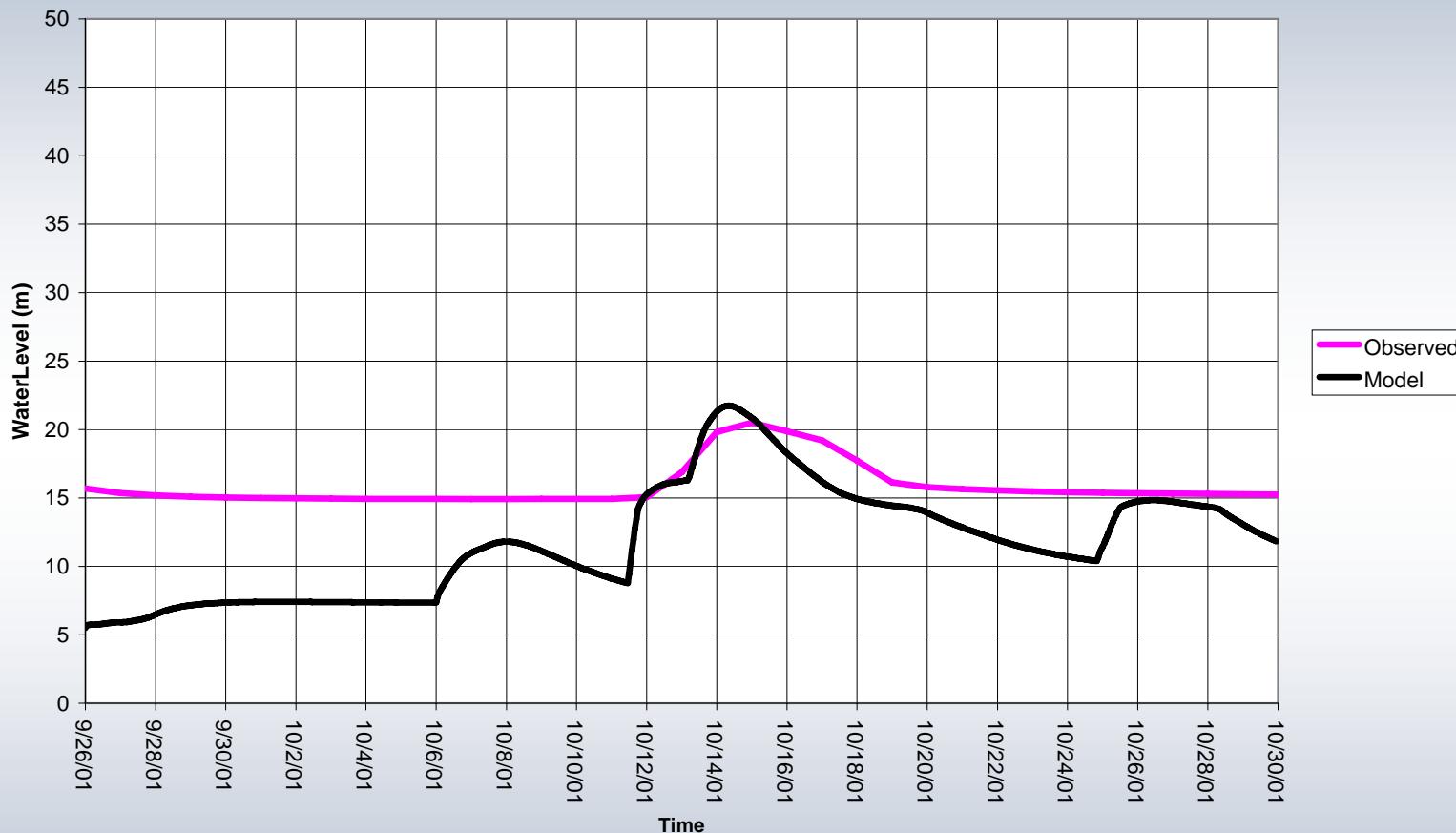
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Water Level at Wiskey Chitto



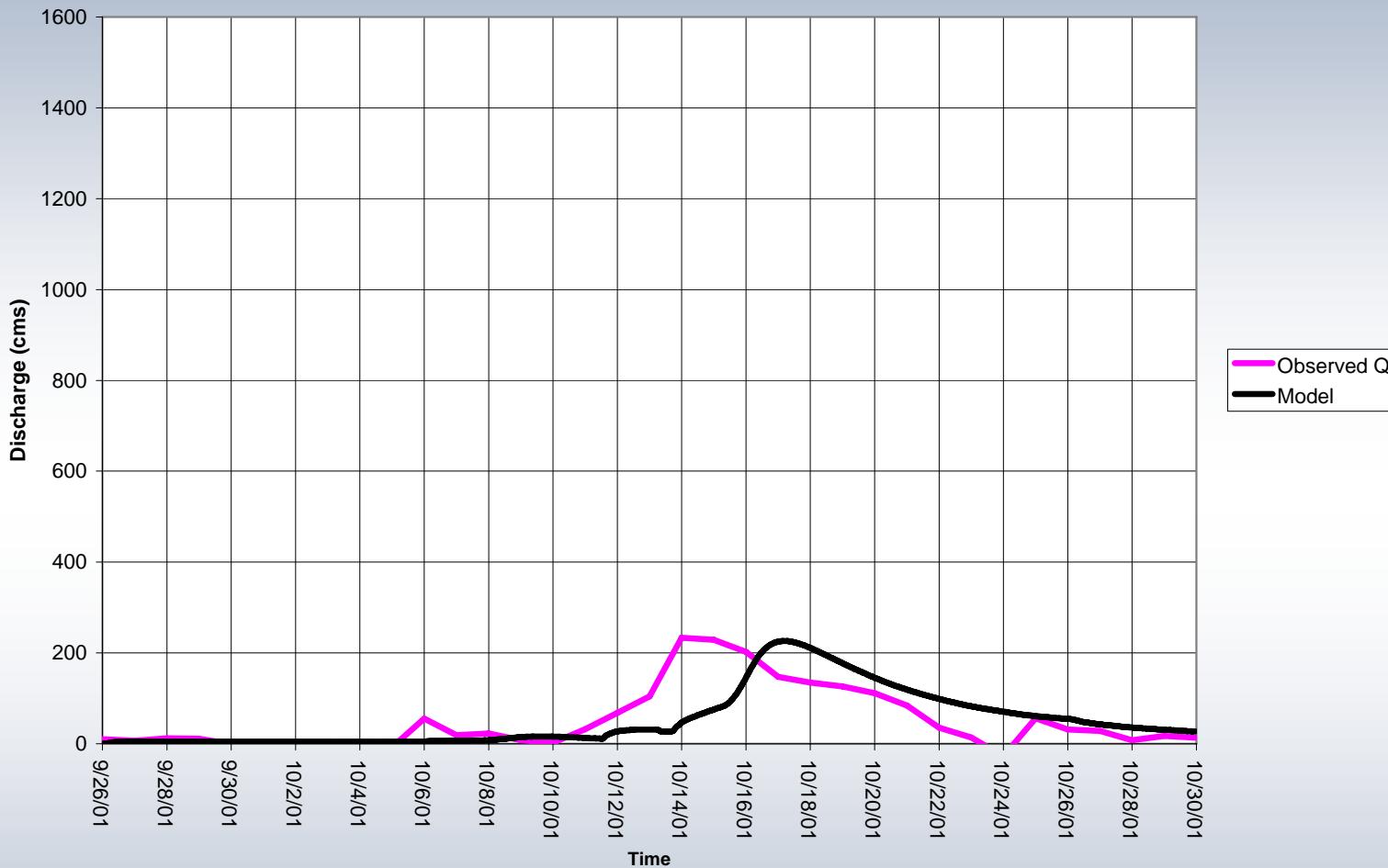
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Discharge at Mermentau River



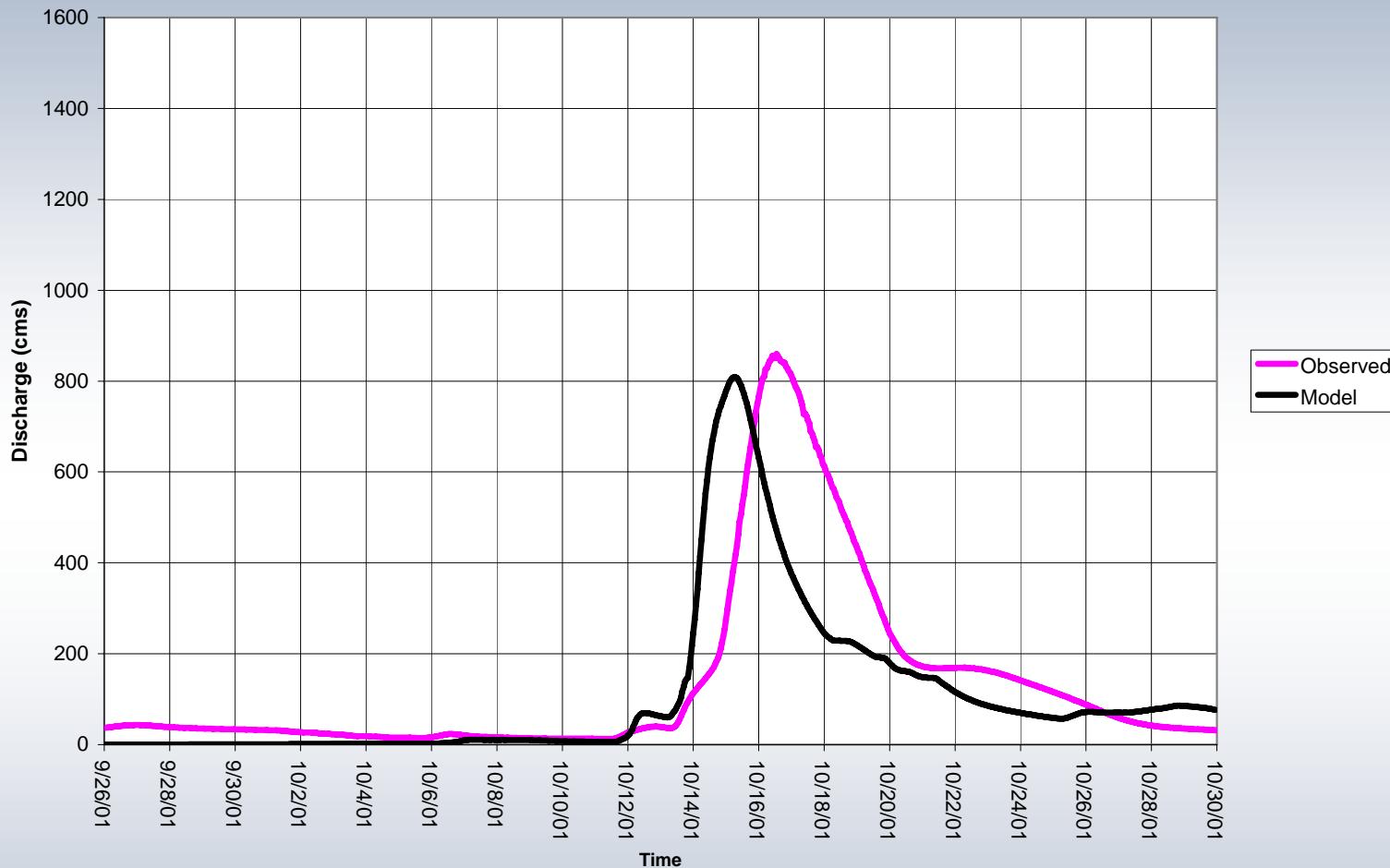
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Discharge at Kinder



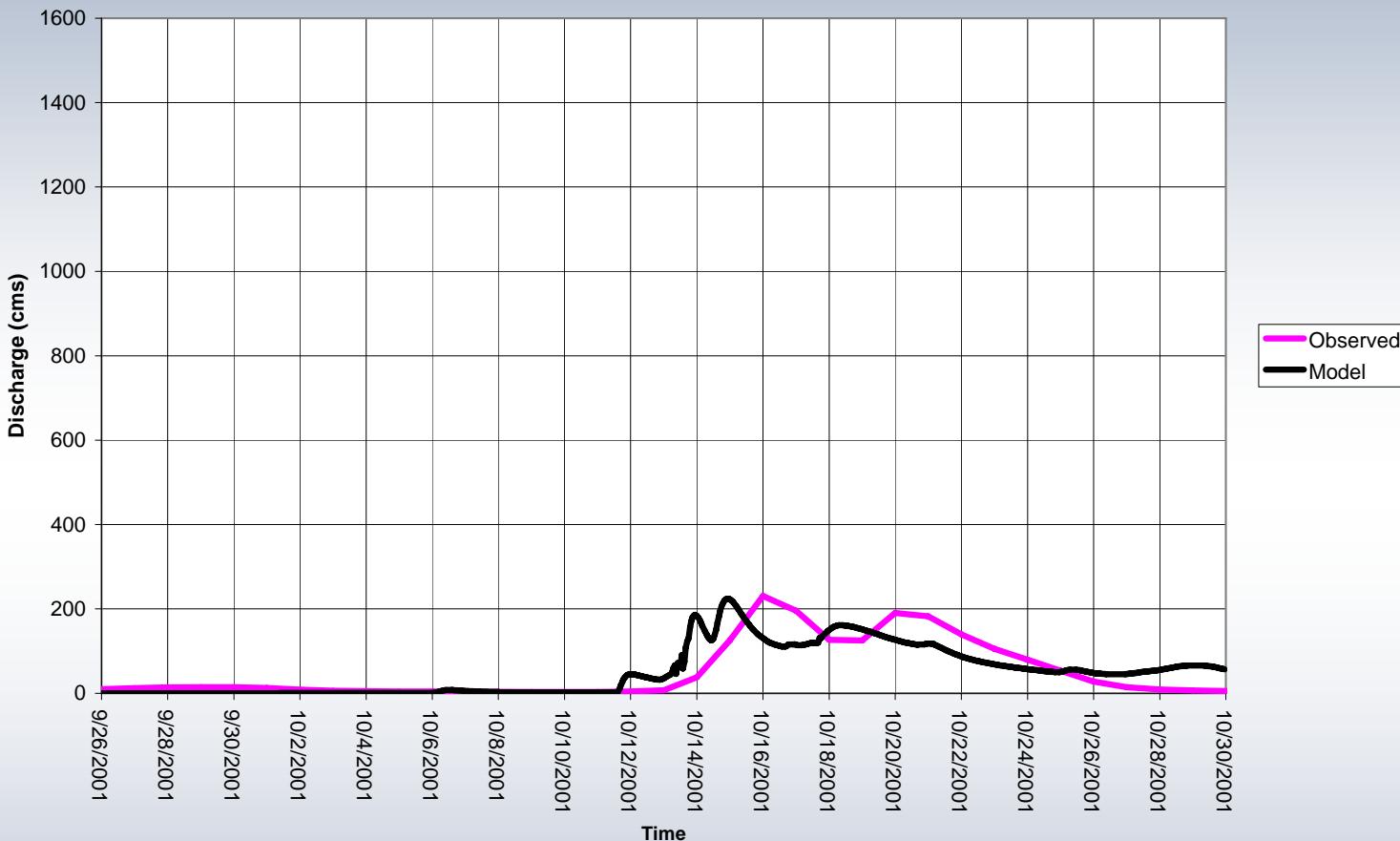
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Discharge at Oberlin



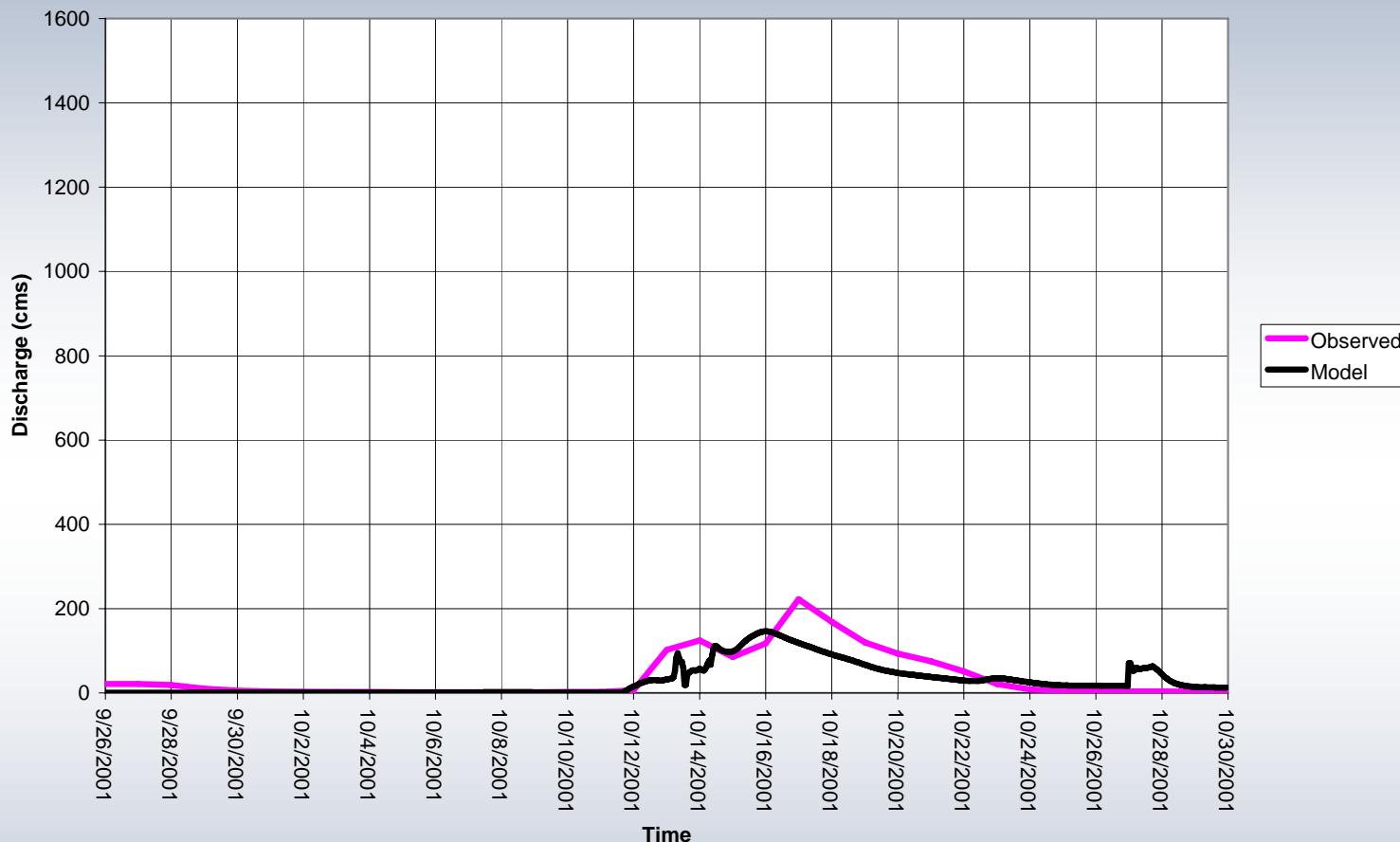
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Discharge at Glenmora



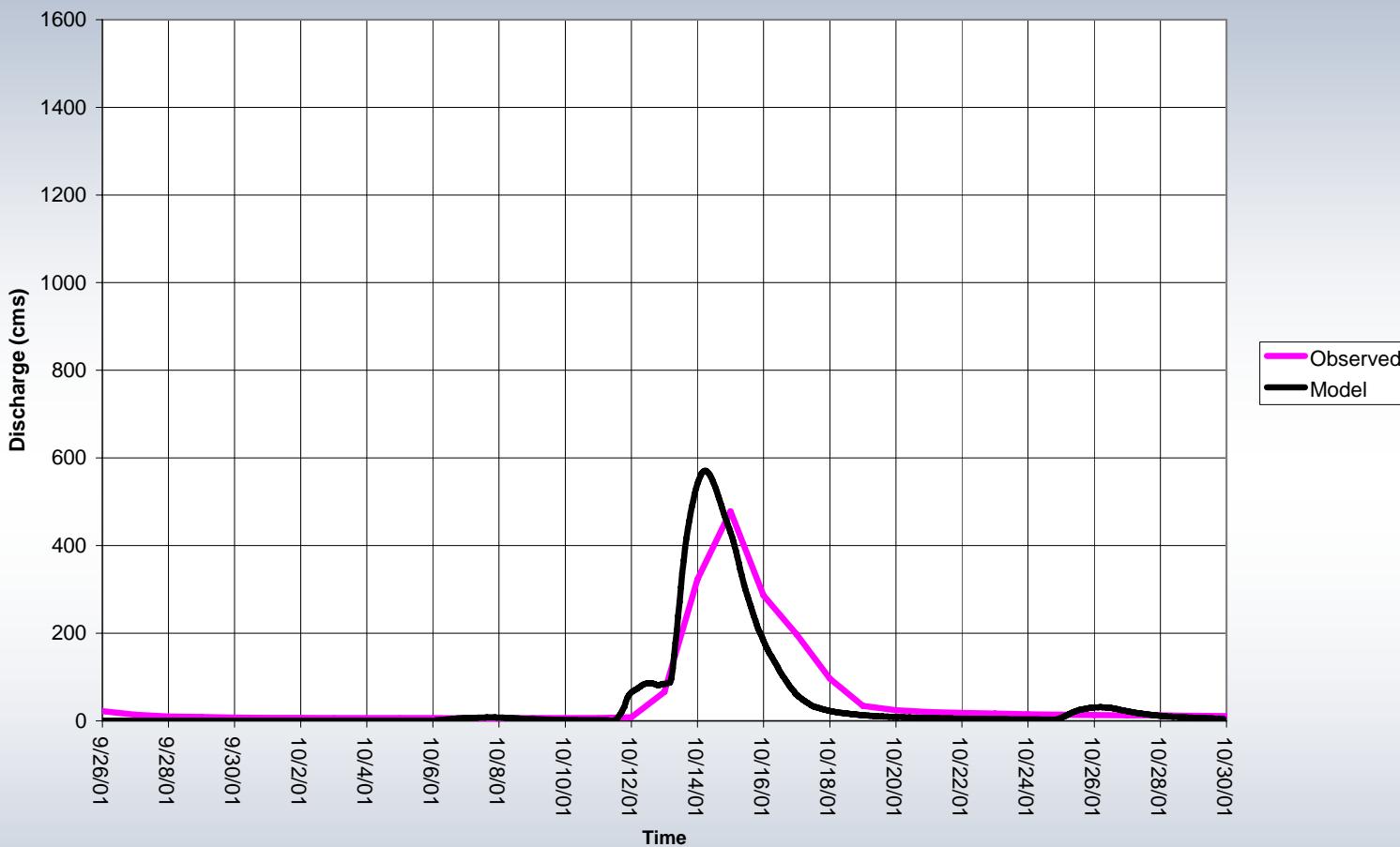
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Discharge at Wiskey Chitto



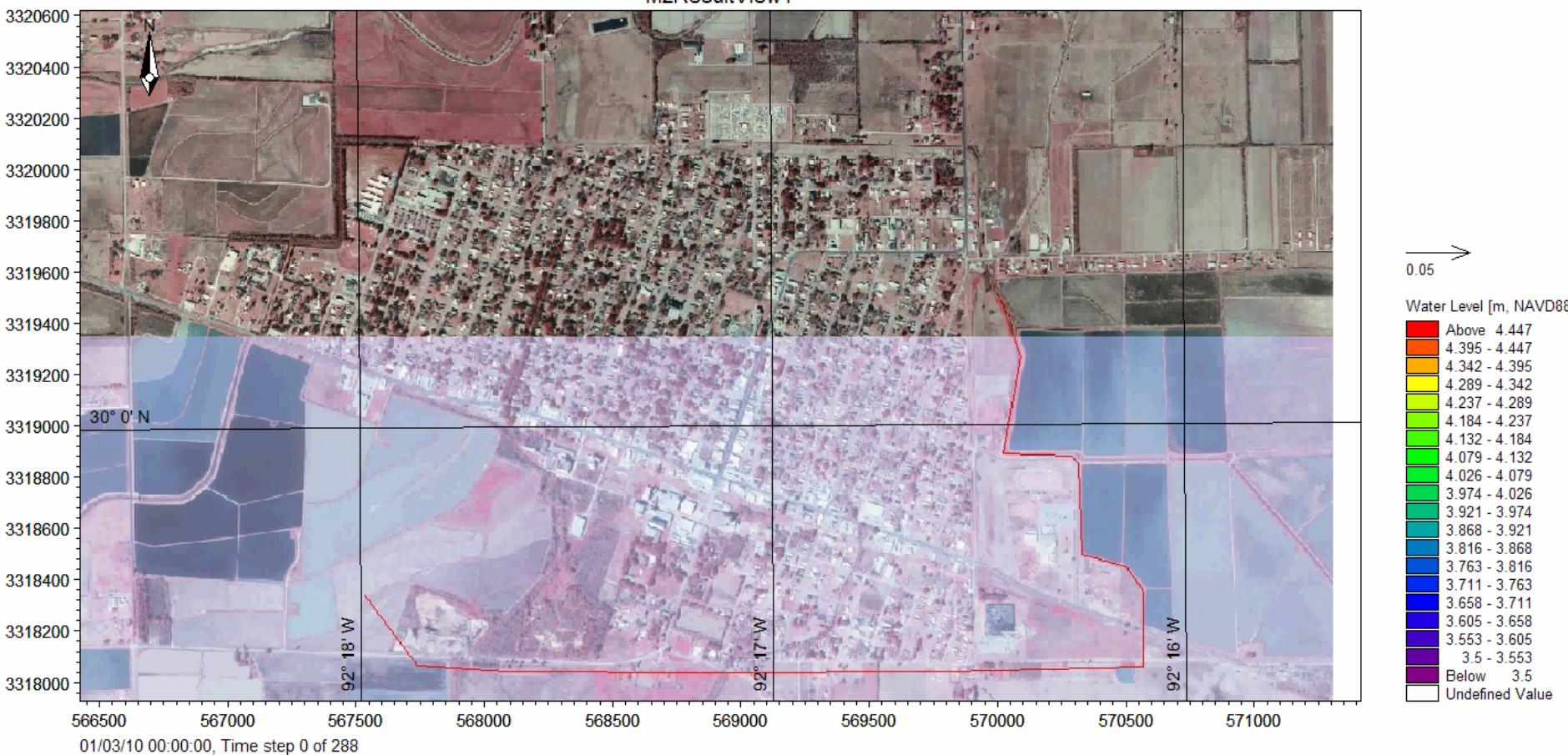
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Model Setup – 07/06/07



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Questions???



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