Dr. Pedro Lomonaco and Prof. Solomon Yim



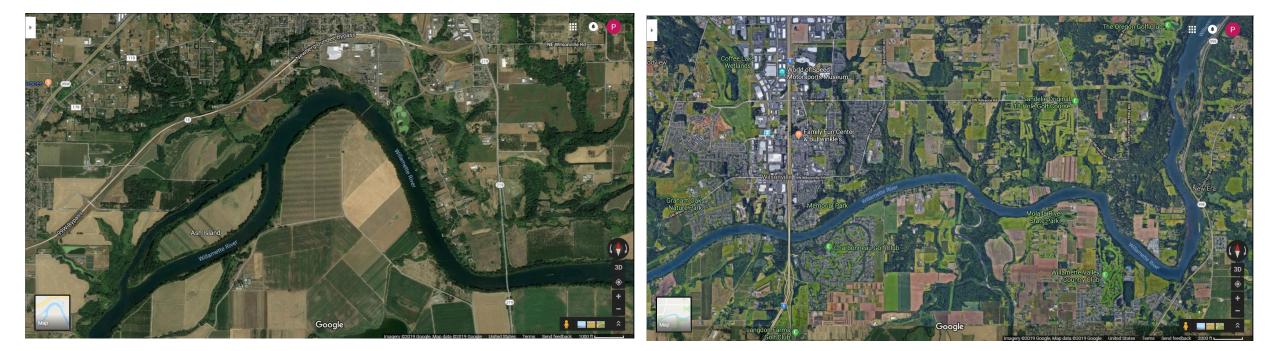
March 3rd, 2021

Outline

- Introduction
- Boat Wake Generation and Propagation
- River Margin Morphodynamics
- Problem Assessment

Newberg Pool

Wilsonville



Introduction

- Erosion has been observed along the Willamette River margins, and it has been generally associated with the navigation (leisure) activity.
- Erosion has been observed for several years, and apparently it has increased recently, since the introduction of wakeboarding and wakesurfing.
- Other sources of erosion, including the natural evolution of the river morphology, have been also proposed as responsible of the problem.
- We will first address the characteristics and description of water surface boat wakes

Boat Wake Generation and Propagation

Wakes are the wave pattern on the water surface downstream of an object in a flow, or produced by a moving object.

Boat Wakes can be described by: Height, Period, Energy Flux, Direction

Boat Wakes are affected by:

Boat speed, length, draft, shape, propulsion method Water depth, current, dispersion, dissipation





Observations along the Willamette River Margins

Natural and built environment



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Potential Effect of Boat Wakes on the Willamette River Margins

Observations along the Willamette River Margins

Bed material (mud, sand, gravel, pebbles, cobbles, rock)







Observations along the Willamette River Margins

Margin vegetation and trees



Observations along the Willamette River Margins

Shoreline protection (wooden piles, rock, armor stones)





Observations along the Willamette River Margins

Development (docks, piers, pontoons, ramps, houses, buildings, bridges, abutments, dams)



Observations along the Willamette River Margins

Development (docks, piers, pontoons, ramps, houses, buildings, bridges, abutments, dams)

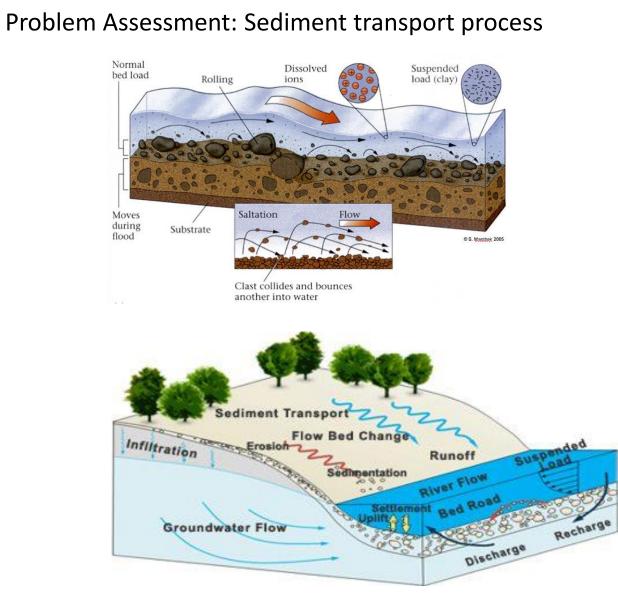


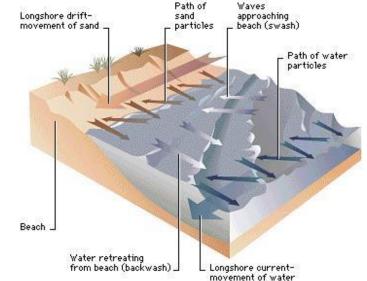


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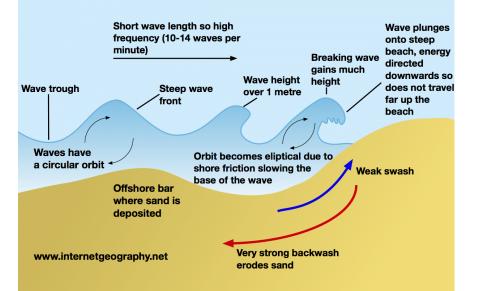
School of Civil and Construction Engineering

Potential Effect of Boat Wakes on the Willamette River Margins





Destructive Wave



- Erosion has been observed along the Willamette River margins, and it has been generally associated with the navigation (leisure) activity.
- Any object interfering with the water flow, or moving in the fluid will generate wakes. Boat wakes are one of the forms of the waves produced by this interaction.
- Displacement (transport) of lose material (sediment, rocks, or any object) in rivers is function of the water particle velocities and pore pressures.
- Different time and length scales are observed in sediment transport processes. Natural processes at mid-scales (order of hundreds of yards to few miles) are associated to relatively long-term scales (order of several years), with the exception of episodic extreme events.
- It can be said that, within the corresponding time scale, a sedimentary system will tend, naturally, to a dynamic equilibrium as long as the hydrodynamic conditions are not changed significantly.
- These (natural) conditions have not changed (significantly) since the end of the last ice age (~15,000 years).

- Intensive anthropogenic activity have changed the morphodynamic conditions along the Willamette River (since ~1850?):
 - Agriculture
 - Construction
 - Excavation
 - Dams
 - Reclamation
 - Dredging
 - Water intakes
 - Industrial Discharges
 - Tourism and Leisure Activities
 - Watersports
 - Climate change
 - ...
- Each of the different activities have varying intensities and time responses.

- Erosion will occur, only, if there is an imbalance of the sediment budget.
- The most relevant <u>natural</u> morphodynamic effect at the location of interest are:
 - Sedimentation, produced by reduced current intensities due to the Willamette Falls Dam, located downstream
 - Erosion on outer margins and accretion on inner margins of meanders
 - Vegetation and rocky outcrops prevent or reduce erosion
 - Vegetation induces sedimentation and produce biomass
 - Dynamics have low intensity, but are continuous and steady
- The most relevant anthropogenic effect at the location of interest are:
 - Artificial alteration and control of the river flow by the Willamette Falls Dam
 - Generation, propagation, and incidence of **boat wakes** along the shorelines
 - Dynamics of boat wakes have high intensity, but are discontinuous and variable.

- **Boat wakes**, as any other disturbance, produce an imbalance in the sediment transport and, therefore, may induce scour and erosion.
- Significant erosion due to boat wakes can be explained by the cumulative effect of large number of waves, over long time, multiannual, similar to the one observed by natural evolution.
- **Differentiate** the natural evolution, dynamic equilibrium, long-term anthropogenic disturbance, and short-term effects is not an easy task.
- The scale and complexity of the problem prevents to have a single, definitive answer.
- Economy, social perception, history, education, policies, and other elements play a significant role in the assessment of the potential effect of boat wakes on the Willamette River Margins.

Time-scale

Potential Effect of Boat Wakes on the Willamette River Margins

Problem Assessment

Summary of governing parameters affecting erosion along the margins

Natural parameters (steady component)	Navigation parameters (dynamic component)
Width of the river	Boat-type
Depth (water level)	Boat speed
Current speed	Displacement
Curvature of the river	Boat length
Cross-sectional variation	Propulsion system
Bed material	Hull form
Sediment input	Navigation depth
Debris	Navigation path
Vegetation	Number of boats (frequency of occurrence)
Variation in the flowrate	Time-scale
Alongshore elements (floating docks)	
Seasonal variations	