
STILLING BASIN

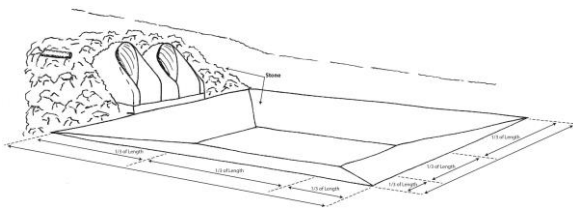
PRACTICE OVERVIEW

Rock stilling basins are used to dissipate energy at the outlet of a culvert or other dissipation structure. They slow water before continuing downstream and therefore reduce the likelihood of erosion.

EXAMPLE



DESIGN VIEW

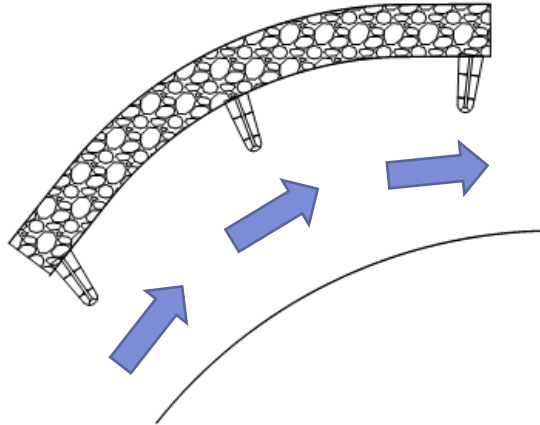


BENDWAY WEIRS

PRACTICE OVERVIEW

Bendway weirs are submerged structures placed on the outside bends of a meander and angled upstream. They are designed to move flow away from the banks and to the center of the channel.

DESIGN VIEW



EXAMPLE



YEADER CREEK

STREAM STABILIZATION - PHASE 2

STABILIZATION PRACTICES GUIDE



PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

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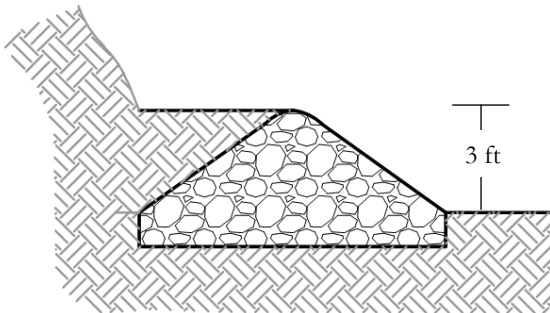


TOE ROCK

PRACTICE OVERVIEW

Rock toe protection is a technique used to stabilize the toe (bottom) of the slope and is used to keep high velocity currents from undercutting the bank and causing bank failure. For the Yeader Creek project toe rock will be placed only on the outer meander bend in most cases.

DESIGN VIEW



EXAMPLE

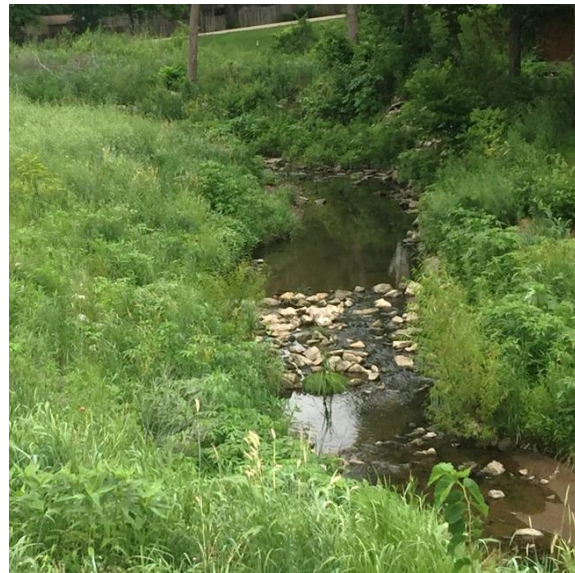


ROCK RIFFLES

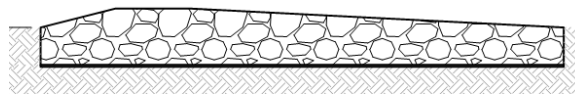
PRACTICE OVERVIEW

Riffles are structures that use natural materials to provide grade control and improve habitat. The rocks are sized to remain immobile during high flows to stabilize the bed and prevent degradation. During low flows, the riffles reduce stream velocities and dissipate the flow energy.

EXAMPLE



DESIGN VIEW

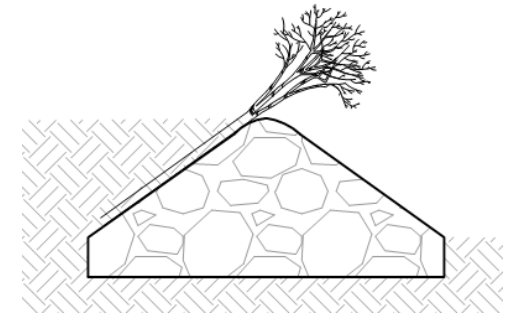


LIVE STAKING

PRACTICE OVERVIEW

Live staking involves the insertion of cuttings from dormant native woody plants (trees and shrubs) into the ground so they root and grow. Live stakes do not provide much initial reinforcement of the soil. However, overtime the stakes take root and the roots help bind the soil together.

DESIGN VIEW



EXAMPLE

