

Steve Patterson Bio x Design OCLWA, Stillwater April 3, 2014





Acknowledgements





Center for Agricultural and Rural Sustainability

University of Arkansas • Division of Agriculture





What if you could...?

- Improve water quality in the Illinois River
- Demonstrate techniques & technologies for water quality improvement that could be implemented elsewhere along the river
- Enhance river recreation, and
- Enhance the river's aquatic life
- Create new recreational & education opportunities
- Encourage economic development
- All while maintaining an important regional water supply

What is a design charrette?

- Charrette comes from the French for "little cart."
- Charrettes are rapid, intensive, creative work sessions in which design teams focuses on a particular problem to arrive at a collaborative solution.
- Charrettes are product-oriented.
- Public charrettes are increasing in popularity as a way to address complex planning challenges.

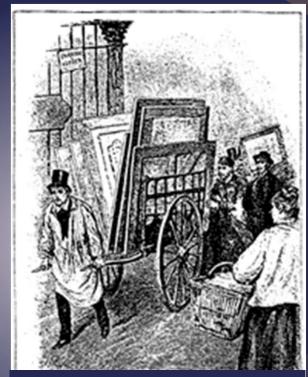


Image source: The National Charrette Institute



Photo by Brian Haggard

The best ecological design is:

- Multi-disciplinary
- Collaborative







Save the Date

May 15-17 | 2013 Fayetteville, Arkansas

Ecological Design in the Ozarks

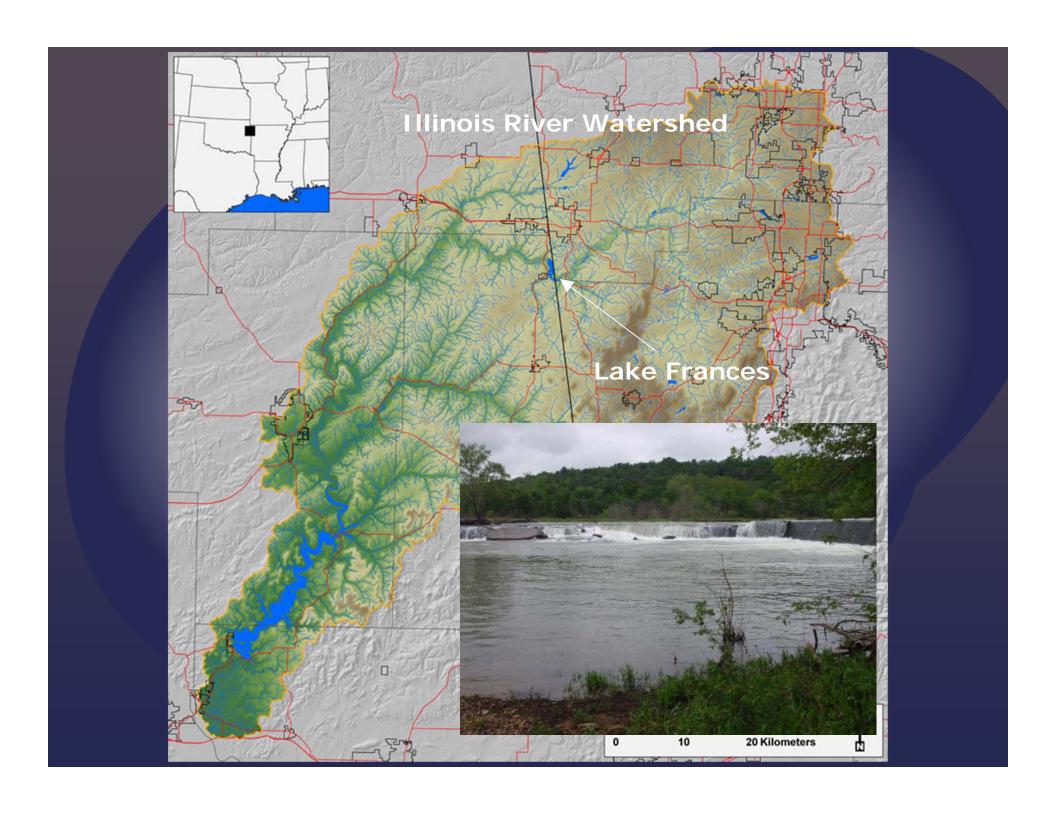
A Workshop and Charrette

This workshop satisfies the workshop requirement for the Certified Ecological

Designer program of the American Ecological Engineering Society.

Continuing Education Credits will also be available.

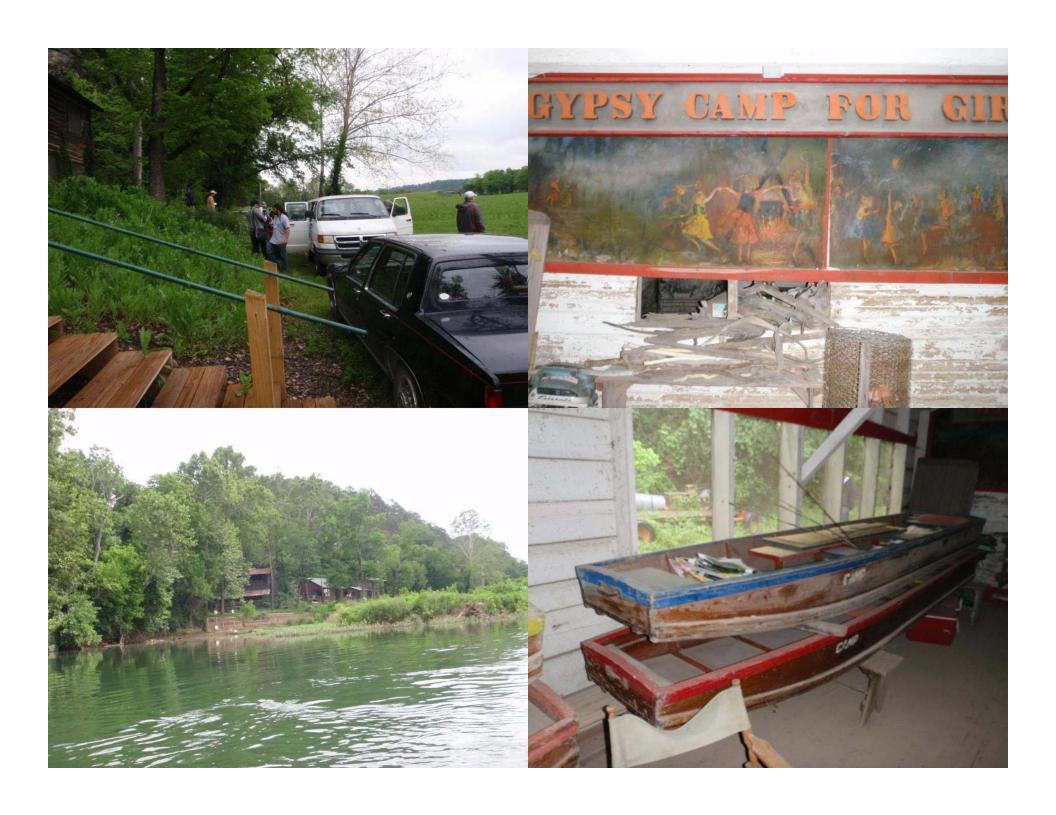






Lake Frances Today

- Owned by the City of Siloam Springs (via an Oklahoma corporation)
- City owns close to 600 acres (Section 17), but no longer owns all the old lake bed (former lake bed in Section 20 owned by a private party)
- The City has water rights to 60% of the Illinois River flow at Lake Frances
- Currently use about 1.4 billion gallons per year (5 mgd)
- Their rights provide them with ca. a 25 year supply based on current growth projections
- Siloam Springs is growing, but not towards Lake Frances, growing north and east





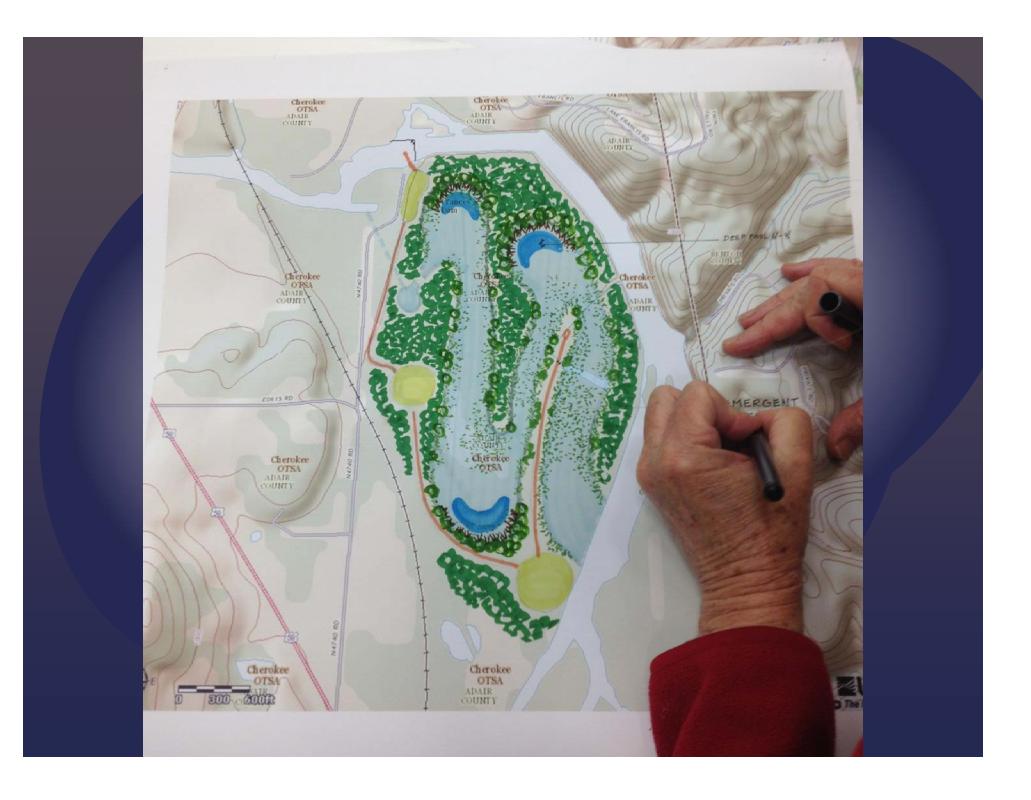


OBJECTIVES: constructed 1 - Mitigate phosphrous Wetland 3. Enhancing recention - harvest Valuable plants which uptake Destination prosphorus SIEV. Mater supply Siolam 3. Education historical natural prospersion Services polices polices | Services | Wildlife | howest algae Zigzeg wellon 1 time dredging CIVEN Economic tersilarity Constructed methands - bases
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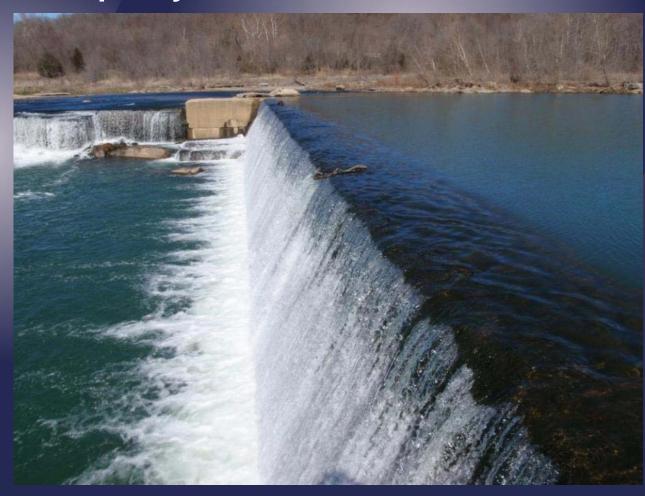






1. Treat the lake to inactivate phosphorus in sediments

- Improve water quality in the lake
- Improve water quality downstream





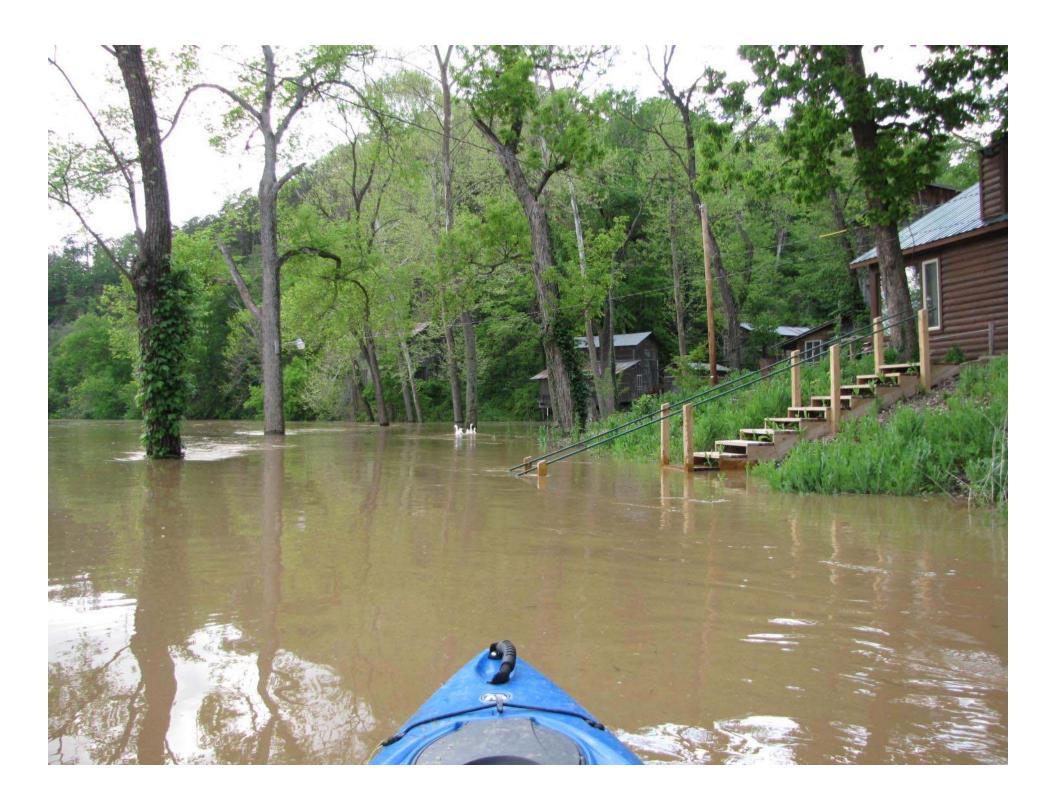
2. Develop a treatment wetland/wetland education & research complex

- improve river water quality downstream
- demonstrate techniques that can be used elsewhere along the river
- create access--boardwalks & trails—in the wetlands to facilitate recreation and education



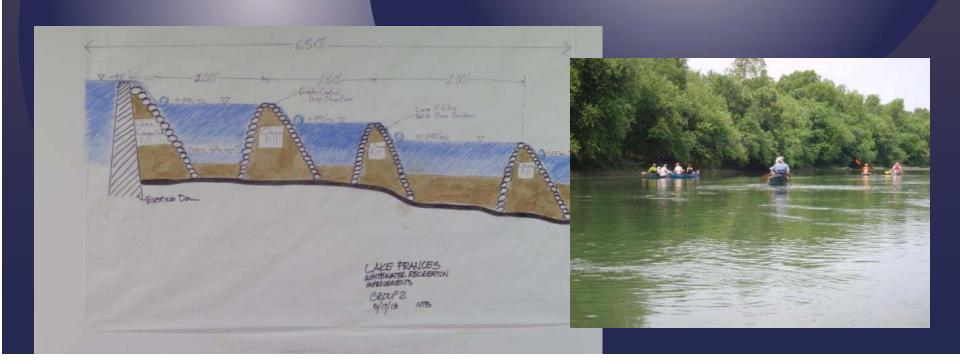


Existing wetlands in the former lake bottom



3. Construct a paddling bypass/fish passage around the dam & kayak play park downstream

- Enhance river recreation
- Restore a migration pathway for rare fish
- Create an economic stimulus, as a complement to the wetland complex & providing funding for wetland O&M



By-pass example: Argo Cascades, Ann Arbor, Michigan

- Series of nine drops and pools
- Allows passage around the dam
- Located in the heart of Ann Arbor





Kayak park example:

- Reno Whitewater Park Truckee River, Reno, NV
- Fisher Ford, under construction upstream

Fish passage around the dam





River redhorse (Moxostoma carinatum)



White sucker, (Catostomus commersoni)

Put all the pieces together:

