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River Morphology deals with the interaction between flowing waters in rivers and their environment. Based on the representation of basic flow parameters, the geometry, classification and historic development of rivers are treated. Any change in the environment, occurring naturally or caused by man, leads to very sensitive reactions in river flow and transport. Thus this synopsis of geoscientific studies and hydraulic engineering experience is presented to help develop the understanding of how to handle nature with care.

Following years of research, the first bored tunnel in soft soil in the Netherlands, the Tweede Heinenoord tunnel, was completed in 1998. Since then, Dutch engineers have increased their knowledge of soft soil tunnelling, with a significant and important part of this research being carried out by GeoDelft, the Dutch National Institute of Geo-Engineering. This book contains the most important publications by GeoDelft on the subject of soft soil tunnelling, focusing on the period from 1992 to the present, it is divided into four main headings: field measurements; grout behaviour; model testing; and numerical analysis. This impressive overview of the progress made in the Netherlands in soft soil tunnelling research over more than a decade is a valuable resource to those working in soft soil tunnelling worldwide.

This open access book surveys the frontier of scientific river research and provides examples to guide management towards a sustainable future of riverine ecosystems. Principal structures and functions of the biogeosphere of rivers are explained; key threats are identified, and effective solutions for restoration and mitigation are provided. Rivers are among the most threatened ecosystems of the world. They increasingly suffer from pollution, water abstraction, river channelisation and damming. Fundamental knowledge of ecosystem structure and function is necessary to understand how human acitivities interfere with natural processes and which interventions are feasible to rectify this. Modern water legislation strives for sustainable water resource management and protection of important habitats and species. However, decision makers would benefit from more profound understanding of ecosystem degradation processes and of innovative methodologies and tools for efficient mitigation and restoration. The book provides best-practice examples of sustainable river management from on-site studies, European-wide analyses and case studies from other parts of the world. This book will be of interest to researchers in the field of aquatic ecology, river system functioning, conservation and restoration, to postgraduate students, to institutions involved in water management, and to water related industries.

Rivers are important agents of change that shape the Earth's surface and evolve through time in response to fluctuations in climate and other environmental conditions. They are fundamental in landscape development, and essential for water supply, irrigation, and transportation. This book provides a comprehensive overview of the geomorphological processes that shape rivers and that produce change in the form of rivers. It explores how the dynamics of rivers are being affected by anthropogenic change, including climate change, dam construction, and modification of rivers for flood control and land drainage. It discusses how concern about environmental degradation of rivers has led to the emergence of management strategies to restore and naturalize these systems, and how river management techniques work best when coordinated with the natural dynamics of rivers. This textbook provides an excellent resource for students, researchers, and professionals in fluvial geomorphology, hydrology, river science, and environmental policy.

RiverFlow 2004 is the Second International Conference on Fluvial Hydraulics, organized as speciality conferences under the auspices of the International Association of Hydraulic Engineering and Research (IAHR) within its Fluvial Hydraulics and Eco Hydraulics Sections. RiverFlow conferences are a significant forum of discussion for many researchers

The removal of the 3.66 m-high Munroe Falls Dam from the Cuyahoga River in Ohio, between August and October 2005, follows an accelerating national trend to remove dams for the purpose of river restoration. The physical response of the Cuyahoga River to the dam removal resulted in sedimentologic, morphologic and hydrologic changes. These changes were monitored over a 17 month period following dam removal by measuring; cross-sections, mapping riparian sub-environments, collecting bed sediments, and measuring discharge. The overall change to the mean grain size of the channel floor deposits was one of coarsening upstream, and fining downstream, of the former dam site. The greatest coarsening in mean grain size occurred within 1,000 m immediately upstream of the former dam site. Morphologic changes to the channel were characterized by downstream bed aggradation, and upstream bed degradation following dam removal. Downstream, the channel aggraded approximately 1 m with sand-sized sediment. Upstream, the channel incised to the pre-1817 (pre-dam) substrate (bedrock or gravelly deposits) within two months of the dam removal. Once the pre-1817 substrate was reached, downcutting essentially stopped, and channel widening became the dominant morphologic response. Upstream, channel aggradation was also observed in several places as newly developing point bars. Prior to the removal of the dam, flow velocity within the impoundment limited sediment transport to suspended load in all but the largest flows of the year. Following dam removal, decreased cross-sectional area and increased slope, yielded increased flow velocity. Now the river erodes and transports sand-sized sediment as bedload even during the low-flow periods of the year. Bedload discharge measured at a series of transects indicates that the largest source of sediment is the exposed sediment of the former impoundment. Although many physical changes have already occurred to the Cuyahoga River in the vicinity of the former Munroe Falls Dam, it will likely take years to decades for the river to equilibrate to its new characteristics.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers currently regulates gravel-mining activities in Humboldt County, CA, under the authority described in Sec. 404 of the Clean Water Act. In order to better understand the effects gravel mining has had on the Mad River, the U.S. Army Engineer District, San Francisco, initiated this study to examine changes in channel morphology and bed elevation between 1971 and 2000. This study focused on existing cross section data and historic aerial photography from a variety of sources, and river sediment (bed-load and bed-material) data collected by the USGS. It also used new cross-section data collected in 2000 and gravel extraction records. This information was used to quantify geomorphic changes in the river, to establish a sediment budget, and to determine a sustainable yield for gravel extraction based on maintaining the river in an equilibrium condition.