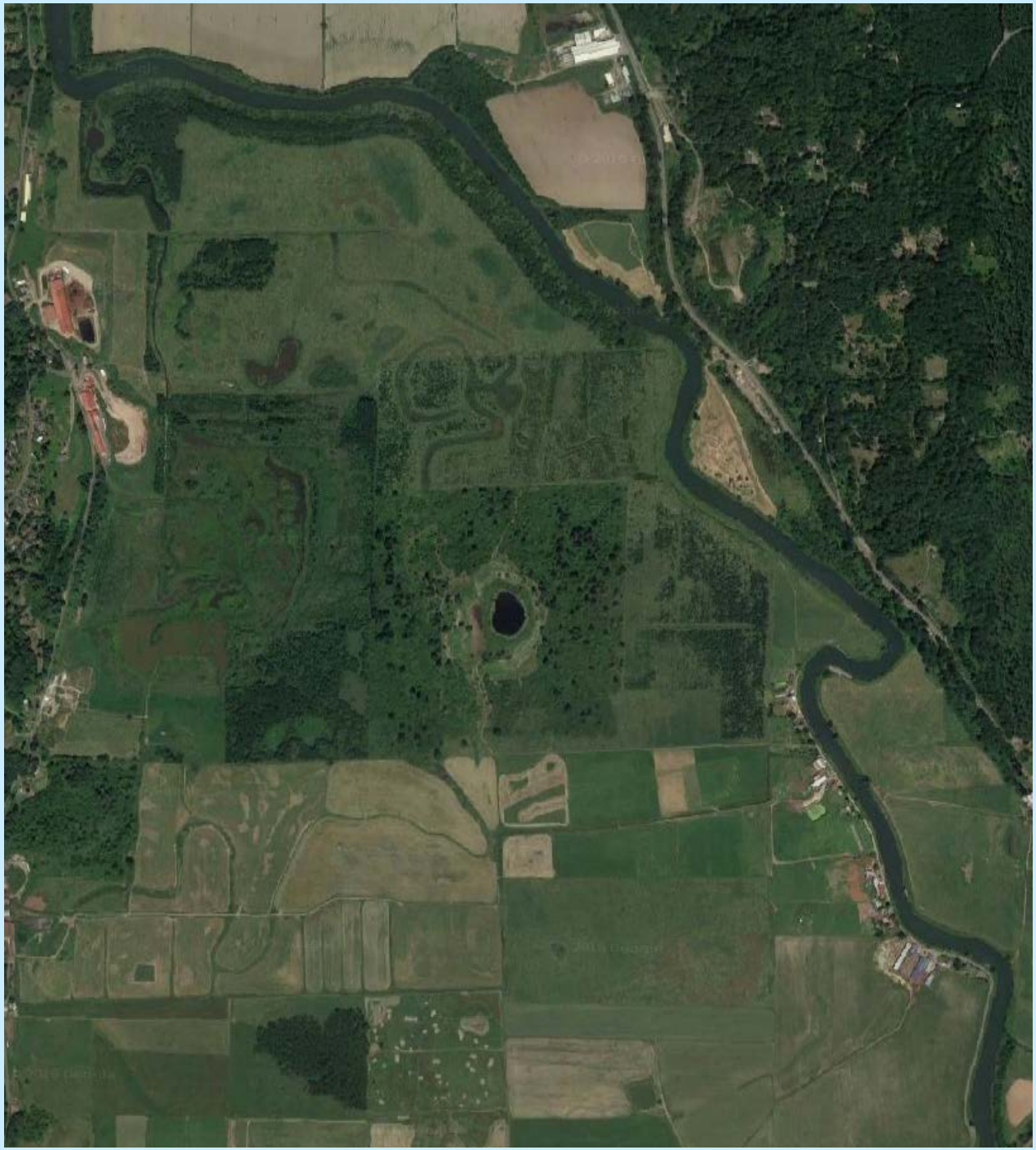
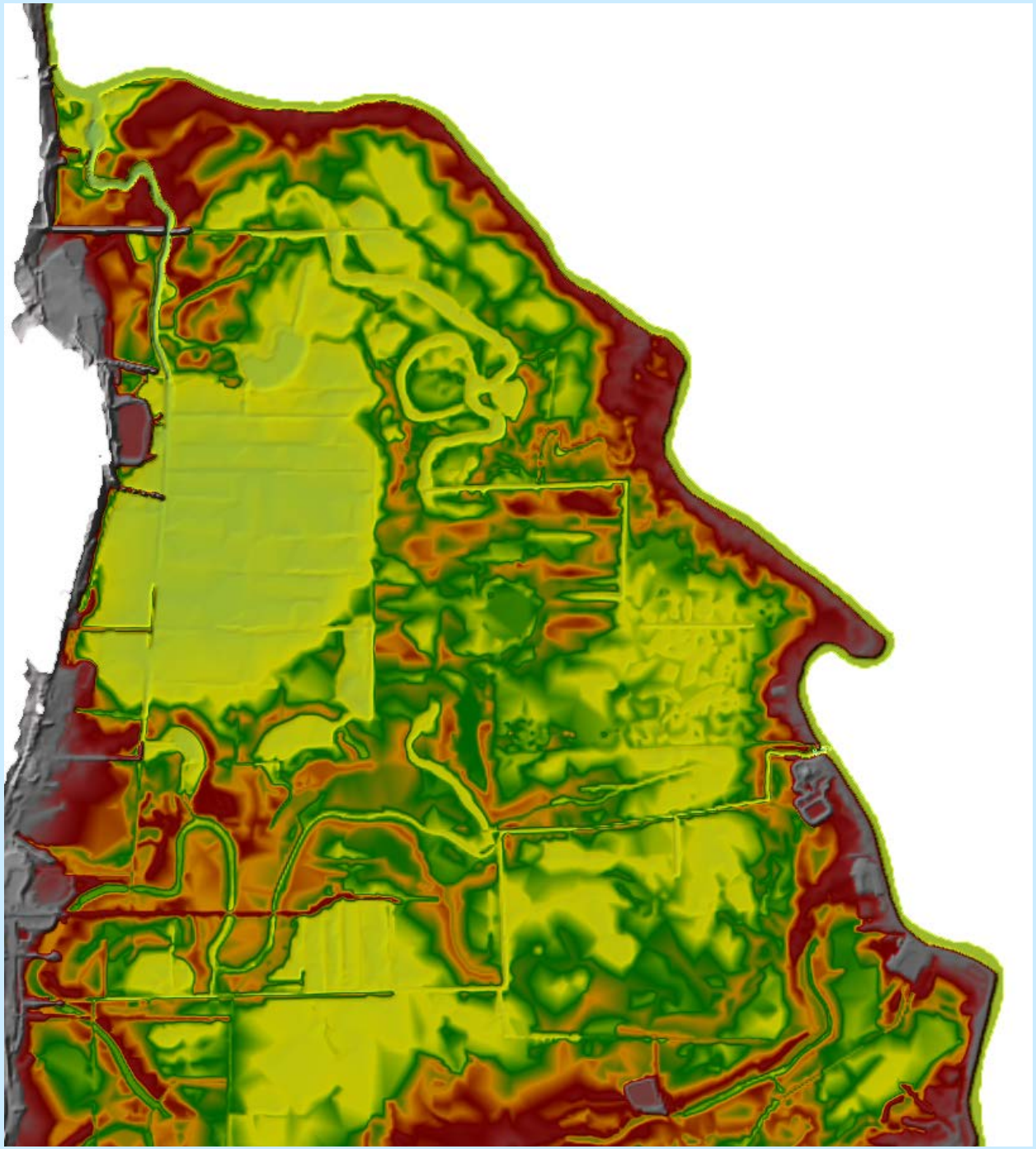
Pearson Eddy Slough

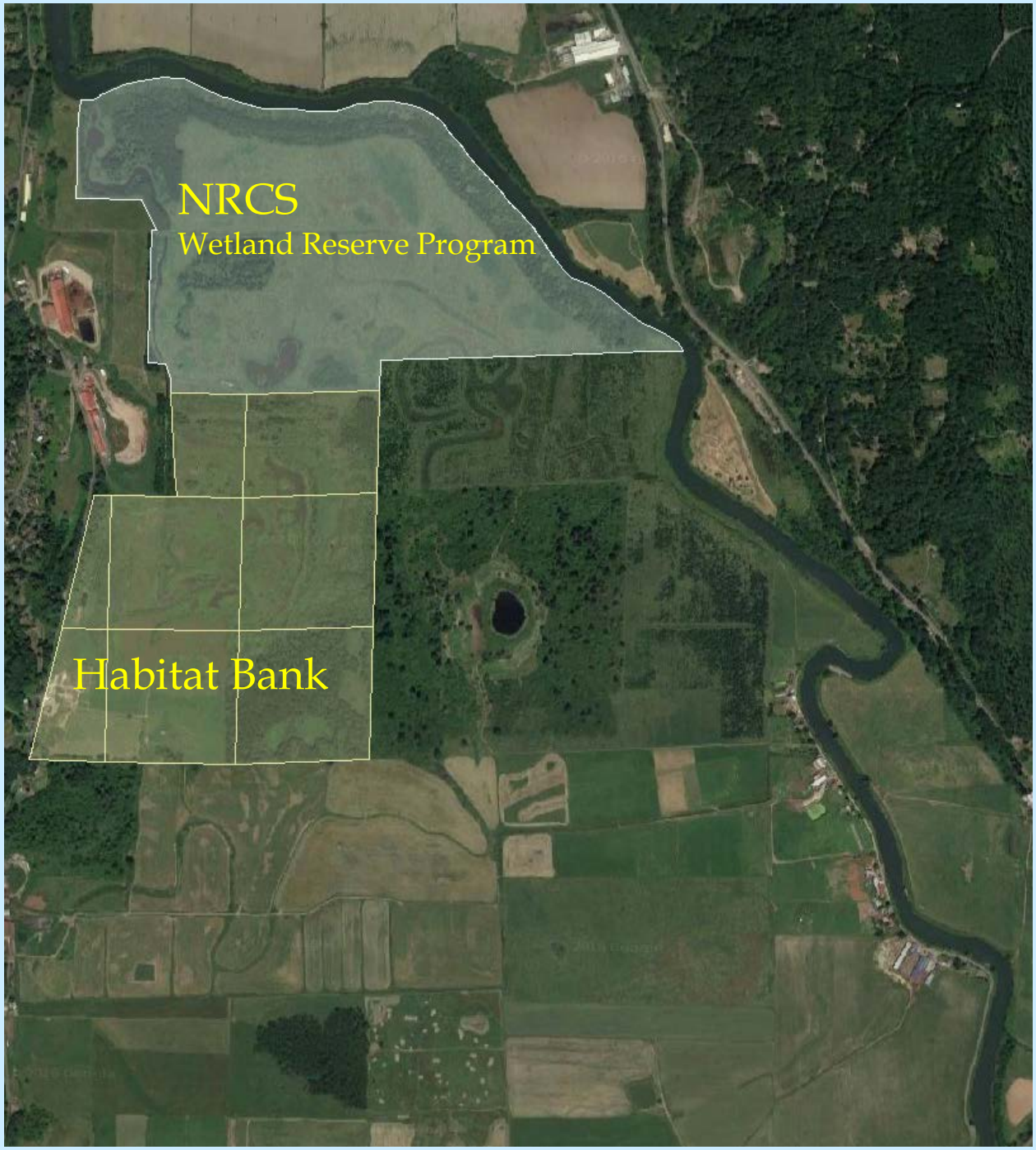
drainage patterns



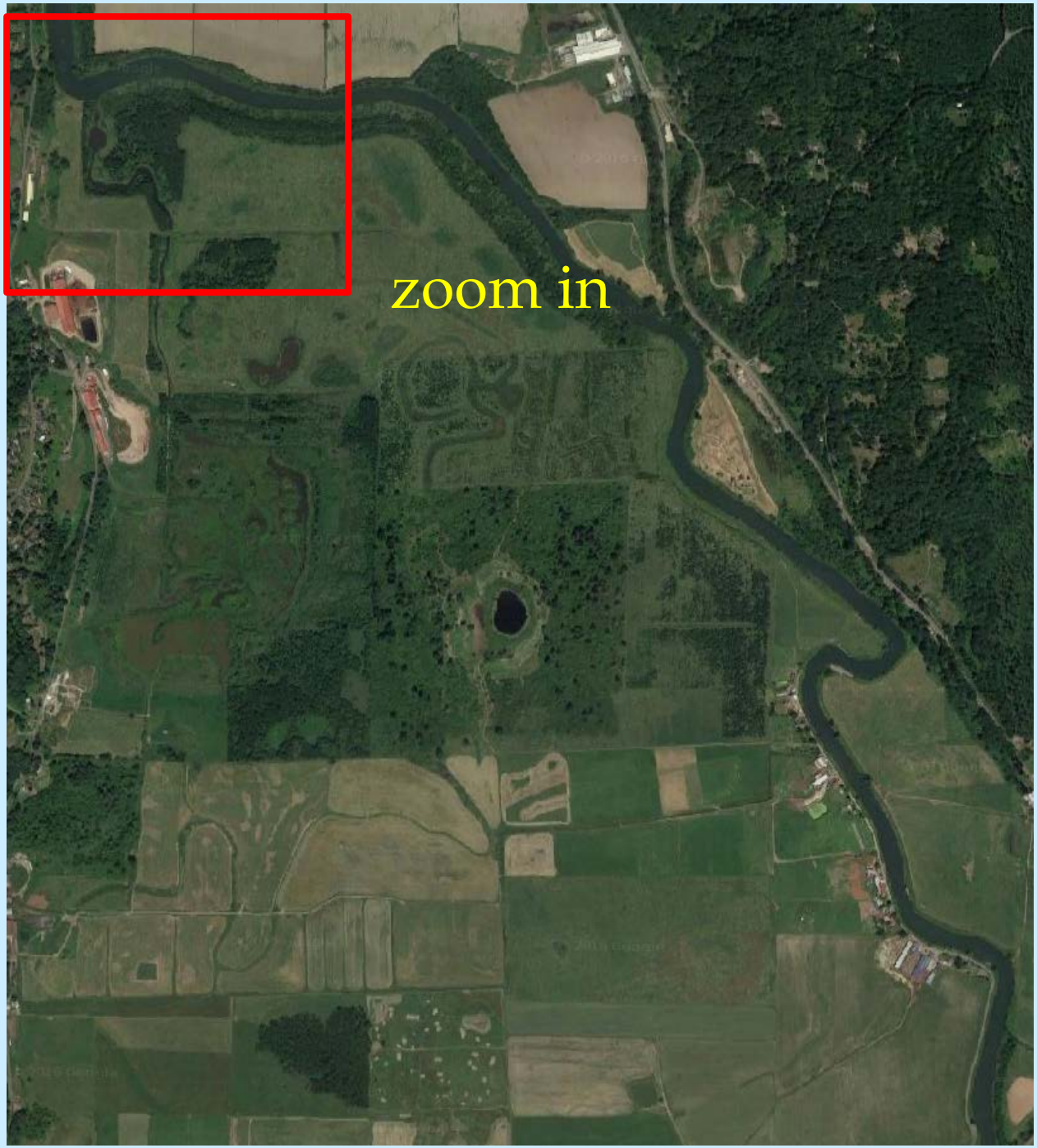
aerial
background



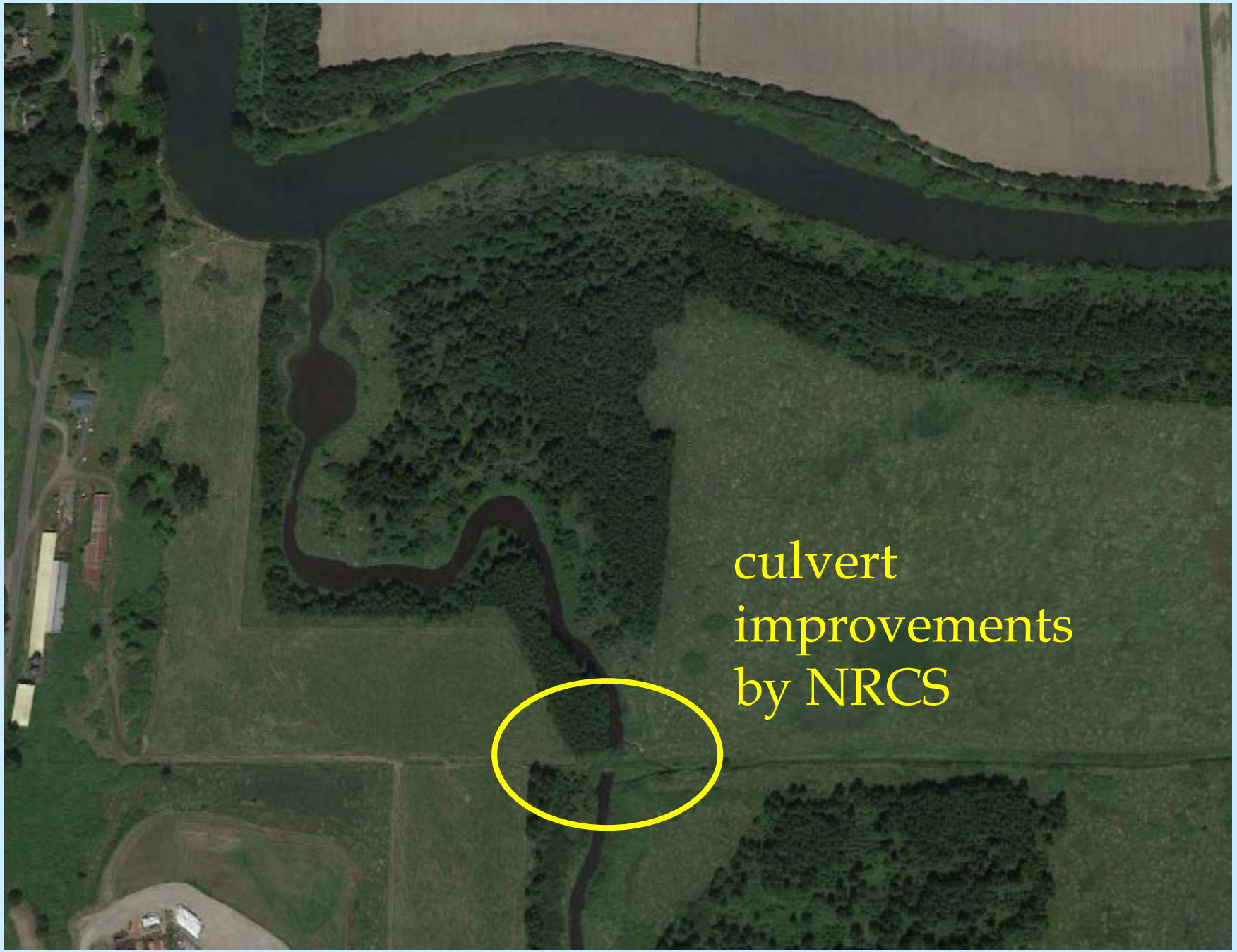
LiDAR
background



aerial
with land
parcels shown



look closer at NRCS culvert crossing


culvert
improvements
by NRCS

inundation scenario 1

no culvert fixes, assuming:

a) existing culverts fail
and/or embankment breached

b) no interior rainfall or runoff

c) Snoqualmie River stage at 35,
not overtopping natural berms


river
does not
overtop
berms
existing culverts fail
no interior
runoff or precipitation


35.00
this is only due to
the river backing up
into the slough

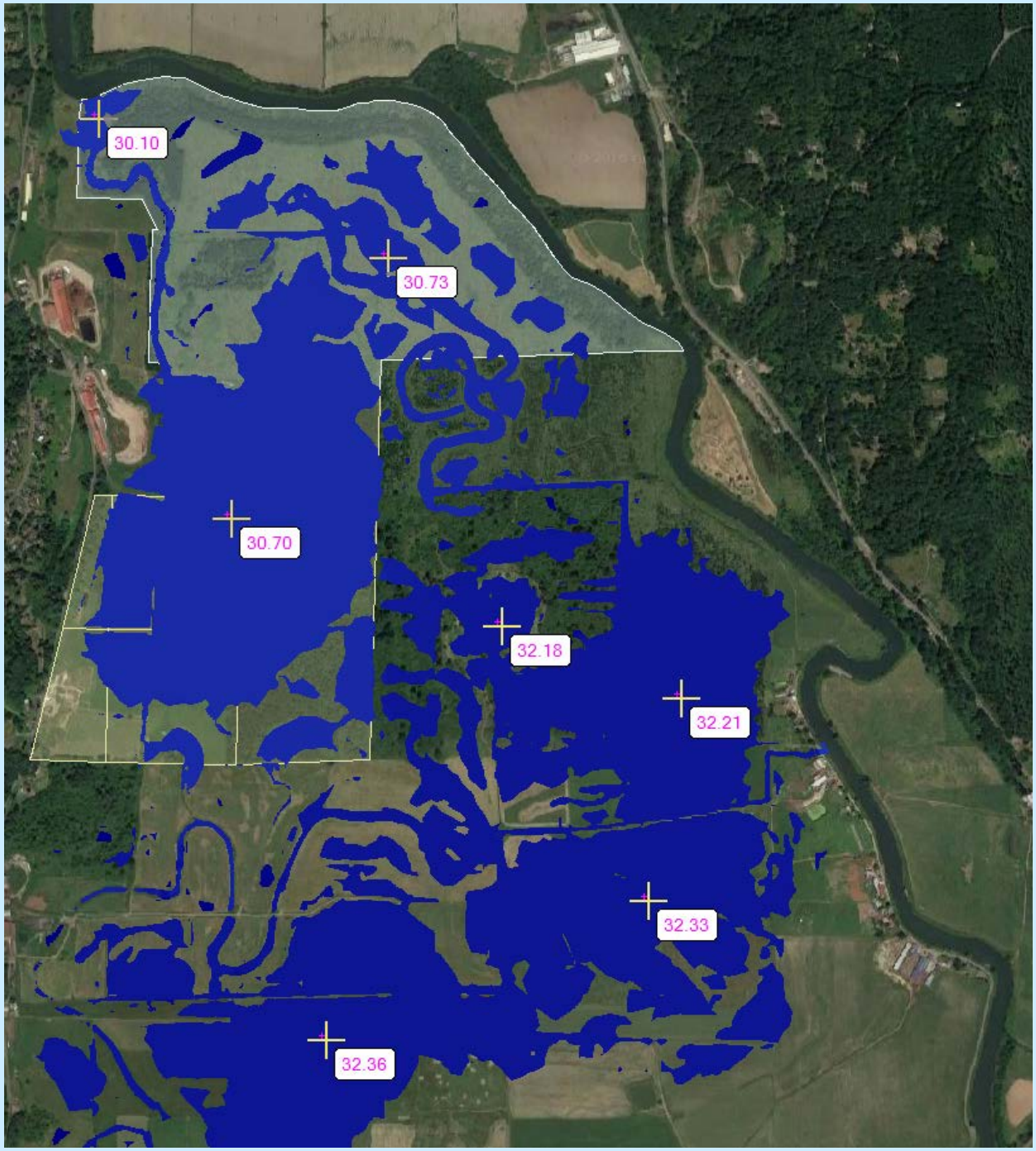
inundation scenario 2:

no culvert fixes, assuming:

a) existing culverts function with flap gates

b) 5-year interior rainfall and runoff event

c) Snoqualmie river stage rising from
elev 25 to 31 and receding,
(typical event not overtopping berms)



local
5-year precip
& runoff

inundation scenario 3:

NRCS culvert upgrades, assuming:

a) side hinged flap gates

b) one fish-friendly gate, open until stage 28

c) no interior rainfall or runoff

d) Snoqualmie river stage rising from
elev 25 to 31 and receding,
(typical event not overtopping berms)


28.07
this is only due to
the river backing up
into the slough

inundation scenario 4:

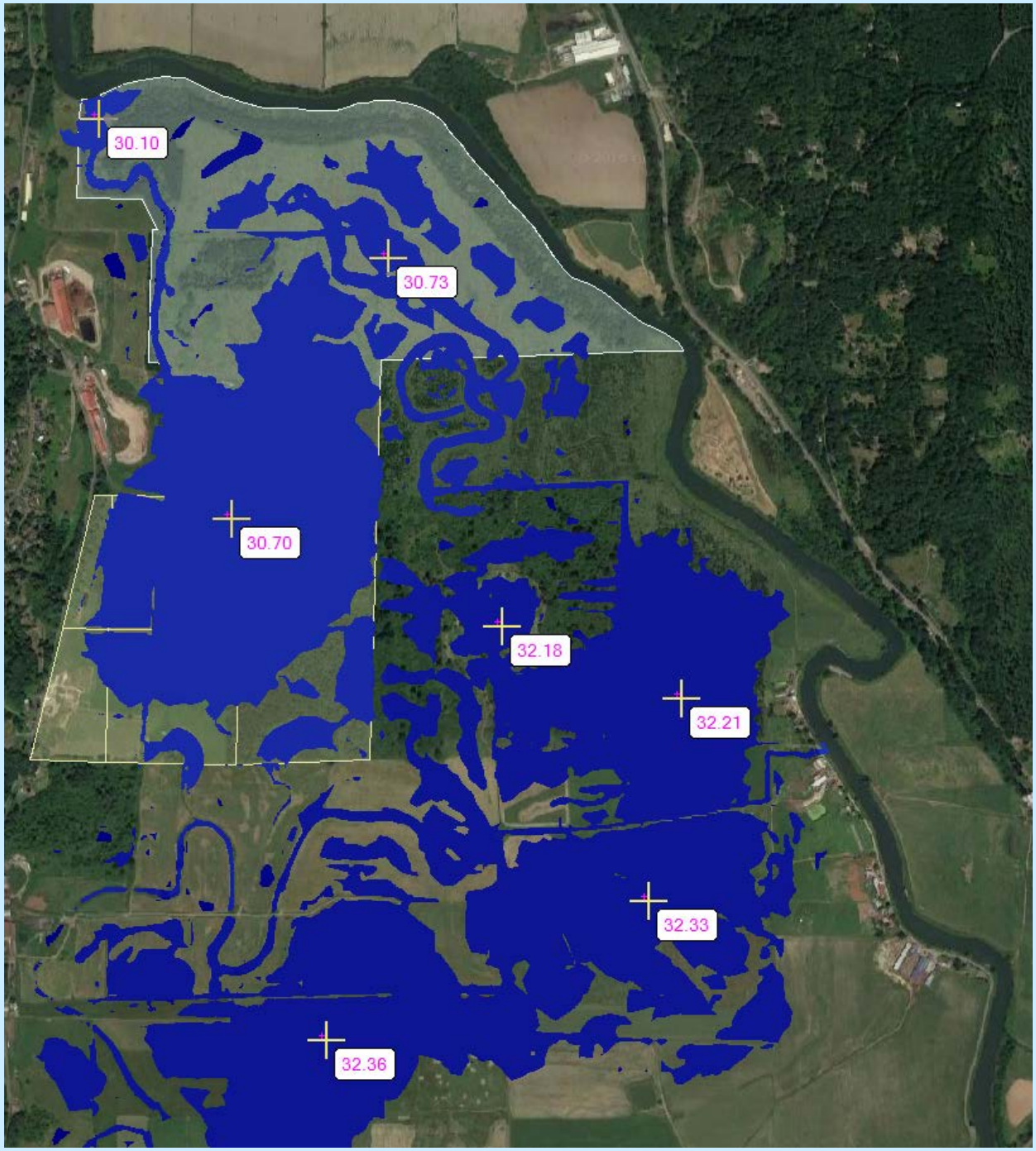
NRCS culvert upgrades, assuming:

a) side hinged flap gates

b) one fish-friendly gate, open until stage 28

c) 5-year interior rainfall and runoff event

d) Snoqualmie river stage rising from
elev 25 to 31 and receding,
(typical event not overtopping berms)



local
5-year precip
& runoff

All water surface elevations are the same as with the existing culverts.

end of slides