Backwater Controls on the Sedimentology, Kinematics and Geometry of Bar Deposits in Coastal Rivers

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Abstract

The backwater reach of coastal rivers is associated with considerable spatial and temporal variability in water and sediment flux. Here we test the hypothesis that the spatial and temporal variability in water flux and particle sizes in transport result in systematic changes in the geometry of bank-attached bars across the backwater transition. Measured transverse slopes of bank-attached bars in the Mississippi and Trinity Rivers show a systematic increase where the river transitions from normal flow to the backwater. To explain this trend, we use a simple force balance relationship in which the transverse slope of the bars constructed through traction transport varies in proportion to the square of depth-averaged flow velocity and is inversely proportional to the square of the median particle size of the supplied sediment, in bends with similar curvature. The observed trend is therefore explained by a downstream reduction in particle sizes coupled with a downstream increase in flow velocity across the backwater transition at high discharge, during which sand transport is greatest.

Introduction

River deposits in the coastal zone display considerable spatial heterogeneity, as a result of spatial and temporal non-uniformity in influences from upstream (e.g. water discharge, sediment flux) as well as downstream (e.g. sea-level, river plume dynamics). Constraining the fundamental controls on the complex geometries of sedimentary strata built by coastal rivers is essential to: (a) the reconstruction of Earth's past environments from shelf margin strata, and (b) characterizing reservoir properties for effectively managing natural resources, as channel deposits primary pathways for subsurface transport of fluids and contaminants (Kolker et al., 2013; Sawyer et al., 2015; Martin et al., 2018). Additionally, assessing the controls (e.g. grain-size, shear stress variability, etc.) on deposit geometry can offer valuable insights into paleo-landscapes in data-limited settings on Earth or other planets and moons (Goudge et al., 2018).

Backwater zones occur in the terminal reaches of rivers, where they meet a standing body of water in oceans or lakes (Te Chow, 1959). The length of the backwater zone (Lb) is estimated as Lb = H/S, where H is mean flow depth and S is the gradient of the water surface (Paola and Mohrig, 1996) (Fig. 1). At the backwater transition, gravity-driven, normal flow conditions give way to temporally and spatially varying hydraulic conditions where both gravity and pressure gradients are important (Lane, 1957). As indicated by a number of recent studies, backwater hydrodynamics influence sediment transport dynamics, the morphodynamics of rivers and floodplains, the position of delta avulsion nodes, as well as depositional trends over millennial to million-year timescales (Lamb et al., 2012; Nittrouer, Mohrig, and Allison, 2011; Nittrouer, Mohrig, Allison, et al., 2011; Nittrouer et al., 2012; Blum et al., 2013; Fernandes et al., 2016; Ganti et al., 2016, 2014; Trower et al., 2018; Martin et al., 2018; Smith, 2012; Mason and Mohrig, 2018; Jerolmack and Swenson, 2007; Chatanantavet et al., 2012; Colombera et al., 2017; Petter, 2010; Durkin et al., 2017; Milliken et al.).

The transition from normal flow to backwater-influenced flow in the Lower Mississippi River (LMR) is thought to occur in the vicinity of 600-750 river kilometers (RK)(H=10-40 m, $S=10^{-5}$) (Nittrouer et al., 2012). Studies of flow and sediment transport through the LMR reveal that flow decelerates downstream during low or moderate discharge ($<3x10^4$ m^3/s) and the terminal segment of the MR acts as a "settling basin" and accumulates a thick mantle of mud over channel bed and side-walls (Fig. 1) (Nittrouer, Mohrig, and Allison, 2011; Nittrouer et al., 2012). At high discharge (>3x10^4 m^3/s), the water level rises in the normal flow reach but remains relatively fixed near the river mouth, causing a downstream acceleration of flow and an increase in bed material flux by two orders of magnitude across the lower RK200 (Nittrouer et al., 2012). During high-discharge events, easily suspended particles <0.3 mm in diameter sand are transported through the backwater zone and similarly partitioned between bedload and suspended load (Nittrouer et al., 2012), whereas >0.4 mm sand particles are thought to be transported as relatively slow-moving bedload within the upper backwater zone (Wright and Parker, 2005; Nittrouer, 2013).These observations of sand-transport through the lower MR lead to the inference that bar construction is primarily associated with high discharge events, as this is the only time sand moves through the backwater zone. Here we test the hypothesis that spatio-temporal variability in flow and sediment transport result in consistent spatial patterns in bank-attached bar geometries, kinematics and sedimentology in the backwater zones of coastal rivers.

The Balance of Forces Controlling the Transverse Slopes of Bars Constructed by Traction Load

The transverse slope of a bar across which active bedload transport occurs is set by a balance of forces: (1) the gravitational pull on the particle, acting in the downslope direction, and (2) the force acting up the bar, induced by cross-stream circulation in bends (Sekine and Parker, 1992; Dietrich and Smith, 1984). The force acting on individual sediment grains as they are transported downstream across the transverse bar slope can be expressed as:

$$F_d = \rho' \pi \frac{1}{4} D^2 g \, sin\theta \quad (1)$$

Where *ρ'* is the submerged specific gravity of sediment, *D* is the nominal particle diameter and θ is the cross-channel slope of the bar.

$$F_d \; \alpha \; sin\theta D^2 \quad (2)$$

When a resisting force exerted by the component of helical flow acting up the sloping bar surface balances the effect of gravity, saltating sediment particles will move downstream across the transverse slope instead of towards the thalweg. This force is related to flow velocity and the radius of curvature of the bend as in:

$$F_r \;\alpha\; \rho \frac{u^2}{R_c} \tag{3}$$

Where *Rc* is the radius of curvature of the channel and *u* is the depth-averaged flow velocity. Therefore, when the forces are balanced:

$$sin\theta \;\alpha\; \frac{u^2}{D^2 R_c} \tag{4}$$

In other words, for bends of a given curvature, cross-channel bar slope varies in proportion to (1) the square of the represented velocity associated sediment transport at high discharge through bends in the backwater zone and (2) the inverse of the representative particle size squared in traction load. Thus, because the depth-averaged flow velocity increases and particle sizes available for bar construction decrease in the backwater zone, this relationship predicts a downstream increase in the transverse slopes of bars.

Bank-attached Bar Composition and Geometry across the Backwater Zone of the Mississippi River

We present spatial patterns geometry and composition using data from 1265 borehole logs (Fernandes et al., 2016; Martin et al., 2018) compiled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in the Late Holocene Mississippi channel belt (MCB; Fig. 1b) (Saucier, 1994; Fernandes et al., 2016), grain-size data of bed material from the modern MR (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1935) and bathymetry collected in 1913 (See Data Repository (DR)). All these data sources pre-date significant engineering modification to the MR channel, though we acknowledge that some anthropogenic impact may manifest even in these data. Sedimentary facies from boreholes, which represent millennial-scale sedimentation patterns, were used to characterize bulk facies changes across the backwater zone. We used: (A) mud- rich residual channel fills used as proxies for MCB thickness (Fernandes et al., 2016), and (B) sand and mud deposit at the tops of point bars, as proxies for easily-suspended sediment load, and (C) a mix of sand and gravel beneath Facies B, interpreted as the undifferentiated bedload-dominated point bar deposits of the MCB and underlying Pleistocene braided river deposits which have similar grain-size characteristics. Downstream of RK400, where oxbow lakes are absent, the thickness of Facies B was used as a proxy for MCB thickness; between RK300-RK400, only thicknesses that exceeded the p75 of Facies B were used. A comparison of the two sets of measurements provided a proxy for the contribution of easily suspended material to MCB bars, from Cairo, Illinois to Head of Passes (Fig. 2A). Downstream of RK500, the MCB thickens and bars incorporate increasing amounts of Facies B. Between RK0 and RK200, channel-belt deposits are dominated by Facies B.

The bed material load (Fig. 2B) grows enriched in particle sizes <0.3 mm (medium grained sand) downstream of 200RK, likely associated with the long-term storage of "perennial" bedload (>0.4 mm) in the upper backwater zone (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1935). Nittrouer (2013) notes that the limit of the slow-moving gravel front occurs in the vicinity of Baton Rouge (368 RK).

We measured the cross-channel slopes of bank-attached bars (Fig. 2C, E, F) as well as the planform shape of the bar surfaces using the bathymetric data from RK500 to RK0. The percentiles (p) of measurements within a 100RK show subtle increases (Fig. 2C, E) from upstream of RK400 ($p10=1^o$, $p25=2^o$, $p50=3$, $p75=4^o$; $p90=5^o$) to downstream of 300 RK ($p10=2.5^o$, $p25=3^o$, $p50=4^o$, $p75=4.5^o$ - 5.5^o; $p90=6^o$ - 7.5^o); distributions also become more skewed towards higher slopes downstream of 350RK. Suspension-dominated sediment deposition in flow-separation zones downstream of high curvature bends or point bars can display very high slopes (Smith et al., 2009). In Figure 2D, we evaluate the curvature of bars in context of the transverse slopes. Curvatures of bar deposits, expressed as the inverse of radii of curvature and assigned different signs depending on whether they were convex or concave with respect to the channel centerline (Fig. 2F), do not show any systematic spatial trend in the relative abundance of these shapes. Steepness of both convex and concave portions of bars increase downstream. Therefore, the backwater dynamics do not appear to affect the distribution of planform curvatures of bars. However, the downstream increase in depth-averaged flow velocity at high discharge and decrease in particle sizes in transport does appear to cause a systematic increase in bar slopes.

Linking the Kinematics and Geometry of Bars across the Backwater Zone of the Mississippi and Trinity Rivers

In the past, authors have hypothesized that downstream changes in channel lateral migration rates are linked to spatially variable sediment storage in bars and cross-stream bar geometry (Nittrouer et al., 2012; Blum et al., 2013; Fernandes et al., 2016; Smith, 2012; Ikeda, 1989). We test this idea by comparing the transverse bar slopes and lateral migration rates (Fig.3) of two alluvial rivers: 1) the Lower Trinity River (LTR), Texas, Smith, 2012; Mason and Mohrig, 2018; Smith and Mohrig, 2017), 2) the LMR (Hudson and Kesel, 2000). The LTR is a sand-bedded river with a relatively insignificant amount of engineered modification in the studied region (Smith and Mohrig, 2017; Smith et al., in review). Sediment samples from bars across the backwater zone reveal similar distributions of sand-sized sediment; however, gravel-sized sediment, observed in samples from near the backwater transition, is absent from the samples in the lower backwater zone (Smith et al., in review).

To account for their very different scales, we divided distances upstream of the terminus of the LMR and LTR by their respective backwater lengths (Table 1, Fig.3) and lateral migration rates by the mean channel width. Both rivers have bathymetry collected over the required river channel length and time-lapse information to compute the cross-channel slopes of bars and lateral channel migration rates respectively. Bar slopes in both rivers follow similar trends; transverse slopes of bars increase downstream of the backwater transition in both rivers (Fig. 3A) suggesting that this is likely a response to downstream fining of bed material (Smith, 2012) and/or downstream acceleration at high discharge. Channel migration rates for both rivers increase at the normal flow to backwater transition (dimensionless distance = 1) but decrease drastically downstream across the backwater zone (Fig. 3B). Channel asymmetry, associated with prolific bar growth and shallower cross-channel slopes, likely contributes to topographic steering of high-velocity flow towards the outer bank and accelerates erosion (Eke et al., 2014). These trends in both rivers connect sediment storage in bars, their cross-channel slopes and channel mobility across the backwater zone (Ikeda et al., 1981; Fernandes et al., 2016; Nittrouer et al., 2012; Smith, 2012).

Discussion

The systematic and predictable increase in the cross-stream slopes of the two studied rivers, coupled with a reduction in the lateral migration rates downstream of the backwater transition zone indicate that the dynamics of flow and sediment transport across the backwater zone have a fundamental impact on the kinematics, composition and geometry of bank-attached bars. Furthermore, the force balance scaling proposed here likely represents a sound first step towards explaining observed trends in cross-channel bar slopes through the backwater zone. Figures 2A,B and C offer the intriguing opportunity to connect (1) the spatio-temporal non-uniformity in sediment-transport dynamics, to (2) the spatial variability of sedimentary facies, in terms of relative sand and mud content, and (3) the dip of preserved bar accretion sets in the sedimentary record of fluvial backwater zones. This is particularly relevant to paleoenvironmental reconstructions in data-limited settings. At the scale of rock outcrops, the sedimentary record of laterally mobile channels is dominated by inclined beds that were deposited along the accretion surfaces of bars (Mahon and McElroy, 20; Durkin et al., 2017). Statistically robust spatial trends in the steepness of dipping bar surfaces and the relative proportions of sand and mud in coastal channel belts may serve to locate outcrops along proximal-to-distal paleo-river profiles. The distribution of slopes in the preserved remnants of bar surfaces, however, may be somewhat different from that observed in modern channels. To our knowledge, a formal treatment of this preservation bias has not yet been attempted and may be needed to further quantify uncertainties associated with these trends in the sedimentary record.

The current work adds to a growing body of research in which a unifying hydraulic framework is used to elucidate the expected spatial variability in (1) the large-scale geometry of channel belts (i.e. thickness and width), (2) the sedimentary facies, (3) the expected scales of channel bed scours, and (4) slopes of bar deposits filling channel belts, in backwater-influenced paleochannels (Martin et al., 2018; Fernandes et al., 2016; Trower et al., 2018; Blum et al., 2013; Petter, 2010). These attributes, applicable at different scales of investigation (e.g. remotely sensed channel belts, outcrops or sediment cores), can be used to reconstruct past environments and dynamics of fluvio-deltaic systems on Earth or other planetary bodies and to predict sub-surface heterogeneity and reservoir potential.

Conclusions

Our comparison of trends in the Lower Mississippi and Lower Trinity Rivers suggests that backwater hydrodynamics and sediment transport dynamics constitute fundamental controls on the sedimentology, geometry and kinematics of bars observed in these systems. These results therefore define a critical link between backwater dynamics and bed-scale stratal geometries, providing a process-based framework for reconstructing paleo-dynamics and -environment from ancient sedimentary strata on Earth and other planets and for predicting reservoir-scale attributes in remotely-sensed settings.

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Table 1: Attributes of the Mississippi and Trinity Rivers.

	Backwater Length (km)	Mean Channel Width (m) in the backwater zone
Lower Trinity River, Texas, U. S. A.	50	70
Lower Mississippi River, U. S. A.	700	900

Figures and captions

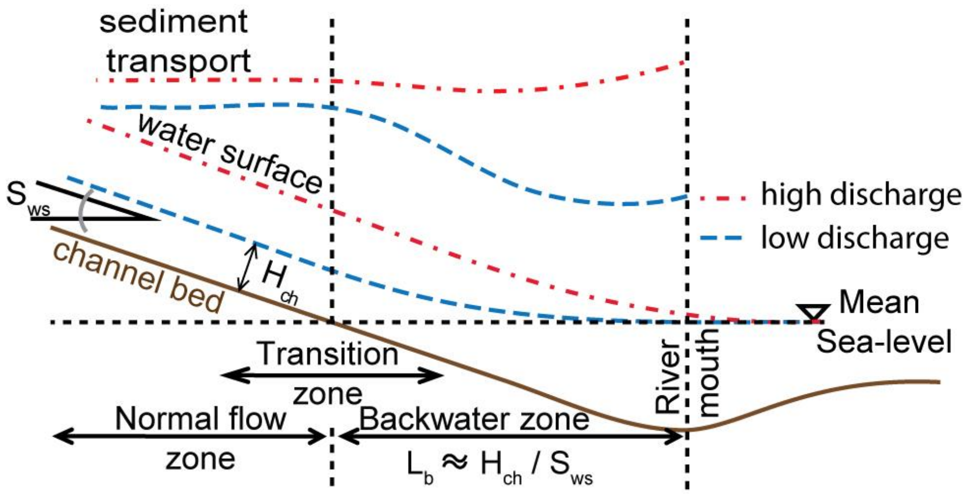

Figure 1: Schematic summarizing spatial and temporal patterns in water surface slope and predicted sediment transport trends (modified from Nittrouer et al., 2012)

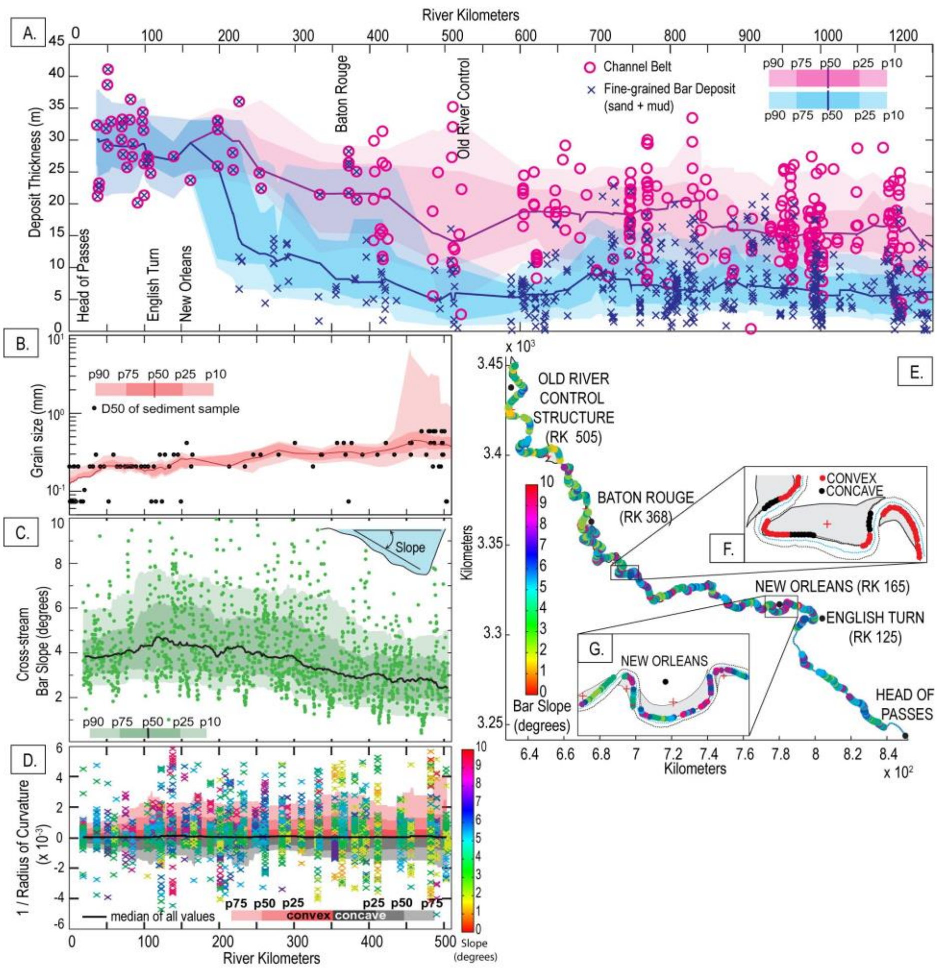

Figure 2: (A) The thicknesses of the channel belt and of Facies C from RK1200 to RK0. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th (p10, p25, p50, p75, p90) percentiles were calculated using a moving window equal to 100RK. (B) Grain-size trends from bed material samples shown as the D50 (50th percentile of all nominal diameters) of the bed sample as well as the mean p10, p25, p50, p75, and p90 of all samples collected within a 50RK window of the sample location. (C) The cross-stream slopes of bank-attached bars in degrees, as well as the p10, p25, p50, p75, and p90 of all measurements within a 100RK window. (D) The planform curvature of bars expressed as convexity (positive values) and concavity (negative values). The median of all convex and concave curvatures in 100RK windows is given by the solid black line; the p25, p50, p75 of convex and concave shapes in 100RK windows are given by the red and grey envelopes, respectively. Colored crosses show the measured cross stream slopes for all curvatures. (E) The spatial pattern in cross-stream bar slopes. Insets (F and G) show details of the Late Holocene bar deposits (grey polygon), their centroids (red crosses), channel banks (black dotted lines) and channel centerline (blue dotted lines). (F) displays the planform geometry at different points along the channel bank, and (G) shows a detail of measured mean slopes of the cross-stream bar surfaces.

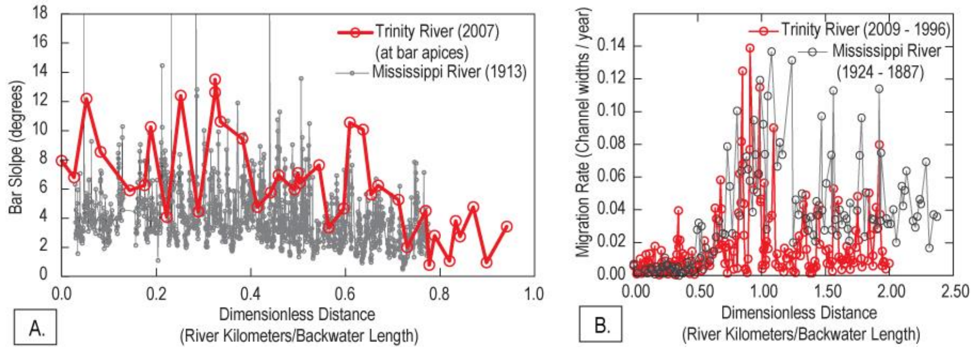

Figure 3: Comparison of (A) cross-stream bar slopes and (B) lateral migration rates observed in the Lower Mississippi and Trinity Rivers. Distance upstream of the river mouth is standardized by the backwater length in both plots, and lateral migration rates in (B) are standardized by the mean channel width.