

## Index

- Alblasserwaard polder, NL, 207–209  
 Asian mega-deltas, 4, 72, 223–225, 235–238, 249, *See* rivers  
 atmospheric  
   atmospheric rivers, 42–43  
     Maya Express, 37, 42–43  
 Bermuda High, 37  
 intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ), 31–32  
 synoptic scale, 31  
 teleconnections, 37–42  
   Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO), 39  
   El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), 38–42, 236  
   ENSO and Amazon flooding, 40  
   ENSO and South American rivers, 40  
   ENSO and streamflow variability, 37–42  
   Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), 39, 41  
   La Niña, 41, 42  
   North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO), 38–39  
   Northern Annular Mode (NAM), 39  
   Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO), 38, 41, 42  
   Southern Annular Mode (SAM), 37–38  
   teleconnections and streamflow variability, 37–42  
 tropical cyclones, 33, 35, 236, 239  
 zonal and meridional flow, 33, 36  
 avulsion, *see* floodplain geomorphology
- Bangkok 2011 flood, 35, 235–238  
   hydro-climatology, 236  
 batture channel (tie-channel), 47, 57, 58, 191, 192
- channel bank erosion, *See* channel geomorphology  
 channel bed wave (historic California gold mining), 17–18, 29, 143  
 channel engineering, 27–28, 138–165, 210, 251–257  
   channelization (cut-offs), 27–28, 144–147, 156–163  
     lower Mississippi case study, 156–163  
     response, knickpoint, 28, 122, 128, 145–147, 157–159, 202, 203, 284  
     Tulla cut-offs and straightening, Rhine, 147, 148, 193, 278  
     types, 139, 144  
     Ucayali and local people (Amazon basin), 146–147  
 evolution  
   conceptual model, 28, 201–203  
   groynes (wing dikes), 138–140, 151–153, 162, 251–252  
   hydraulic influence, 151–152  
   influence on sediment and floodplain evolution, 151–152  
   lower Mississippi, 162  
   pattern of erosion and deposition, Rhine delta, 152  
 revetment, 102, 139, 142, 148–150, 161, 253–256  
   concrete, casting field, lower Mississippi, 149  
   installation, lower Mississippi, 149–150  
   environmental impact, 150  
   willow fascine mattress, 149  
 riprap, 139, 148–149  
   design, 149  
 sediment dredging, 139–140  
   dredge spoil, Apalachicola River, lower Mississippi, 140–141  
   sediment mining, 139, 141  
     environmental impact, Mekong, 141  
 sediment replenishment (dumping), 139, 232, 250–254  
 sedimentology, influence  
   cohesive vs. coarse sediment, 143–144  
   Mississippi backswamp clay, 144, 156–157, 229–230  
 structural and nonstructural measures, list, 139  
 tree snag removal and log jams, 139, 153–155  
   extent of wood removal, 154  
   Great River Raft, Red River (Louisiana), 154–155  
   US rivers, historic, 154
- channel geomorphology  
 bankfull discharge, 19  
 boundary shear stress, 9, 23, 44  
 channel bank erosion, 23, 43–47  
   hydraulic entrainment, 44  
   hydrologic controls, 46–48  
   mass wasting, 45  
   processes, 44  
   sedimentary controls, 44–46  
 channel bed aggradation, 29, 105, 125, 134, 155, 161, 233  
 channel slope, 20, 23, 27, 104, 138, 144, 278  
 critical entrainment, 44  
 cross-sectional geometry, 22  
 disturbance and fluvial adjustment (conceptual), 27–29  
 dominant discharge, 19  
 ecosystem links with functional channel surfaces, 106  
 Froude number, 23  
 impacts of Great River Raft, Red River (Louisiana), 154–155  
 longitudinal profile, 22, 63–64, 97, 99, 136, 142  
 meander wavelength, 20, 22, 25, 29  
 mid-channel bar (model), 25  
 planform geometry, 22  
 pool-riffle morphology, 22  
 radius of curvature, 10, 22  
 sinuosity, 21, 24, 27–29, 62–63, 142, 147, 278  
 specific stream power, 10, 12, 19, 26, 28, 46, 100  
 velocity shelter, 25, 53  
 w/d ratio, 20, 22, 29
- channel pattern, 19–27  
 anabranching, 26–27  
   anastomosing, 26  
     mega rivers, 27  
     wandering, 26  
 braided, 21, 25  
 meandering, 19–24  
 meandering-braided threshold, 20  
 Chinese Loess Plateau, 9, 11, 15, 94, 96, 134, 136, 191  
 coastal land loss in Louisiana, 76, 78, 265  
 coastal storm surge, 11, 33, 76–77, 169, 176, 205, 228, 242–248, 269–270, 282  
   geophysical parameters, hurricane strength, 243  
   Hurricane Katrina, 243–245  
     storm surge levels, 243–244  
   influence on Mississippi River stage levels, 243  
   loop current (Gulf of Mexico), 244

- continuum of geomorphic adjustment and sequence of management activities, 201–203, 284–286
- Cubits Gap (breach and subdelta), 267–269
- cycle of dike management, 167, 171–176
- dam removal, 115–130
- drivers (list and characterization), 116
    - cultural heritage, 125
    - economic, cost to rehabilitate US dams, 117
    - environmental, fish, 116, 119
    - policy, EU Water Framework Directive, 115, 119
    - salmon, 119, 124
    - stakeholders, 117
  - Elwha River case study, 125–126
  - extent and tally, 118–120
    - Canada, 118
    - European Union, 119
    - Finland, 119
    - France, 119
    - Great Britain, 119
    - Mexico, 119
    - Spain, 119
    - Sweden, 119
    - United States, 118
  - reservoir drawdown, 122, 125
  - reservoir sediment, 120–122
    - reworking, 122–125
  - response, 125–129
    - channel adjustment, 124, 126–128
    - fish, 125
    - sediment pulse, 122, 126–128
    - vegetation, 125
  - salmon and dam removal
    - Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), 118, 119, 276–277
    - Pacific salmon (five species), 117, 118
  - science of dam removal, 120–130
    - polluted sediment, 122
    - polluted sediment, arsenic (Clark Fork), 123
    - reservoir drawdown, 120, 122
    - reservoir sediment management strategy, 121
    - reservoir sediment weight, 123
    - sediment compaction, change to reservoir storage capacity, 123
    - sediment reworking, 122–125
- dams, 80–137
- and agriculture, 80–82, 84, 85, 87, 105–106, 108, 111
    - chemical fertilizer and Nile agriculture, 108
    - freshwater withdrawal, 81
    - Indus Basin Project, 19, 89
    - irrigation network, 81, 82, 83
    - irrigation projects, Mekong, 82
    - water withdrawal and changes to Platte River, 105–106
  - channel bed incision
    - Danube, 104
    - several US rivers (Chattahoochee, Colorado, Missouri, Red), 103
    - Volga, 104
    - Yangtze, 102, 104
  - channel degradation
    - Rio Grande/Bravo, 105
  - comprehensive environmental impacts, 95
  - dam and reservoir, list
    - Aswan High Dam and Lake Nasser, Lake Nubia (Nile), 3, 81, 91–95, 108–109
    - Canyon Dam (Guadalupe), 112
    - Cherokee (Holston), 113, 115
    - Don Sahong (Mekong), 110
    - Douglas Dam (French Broad, United States), 113, 115
    - Elephant Butte (Rio Grande), 105
    - Elwha and Glines Canyon (Elwha River, United States), 116, 118, 126, 127
    - Falcon (Rio Grande / Bravo), 104
    - Flix reservoir (Ebro), 133
    - Fort Edward (Hudson), 122
    - Gavins Point and Lewis and Clarke Lake (Missouri), 100, 101, 102, 103, 132, 137
    - Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (Blue Nile), 92
    - Huanghe River main-stem dams (Longyangxia, Liujiaxia, Qingtongxia, Sanshengong, Wanjiashai, Sanmenxia, Xiaolangdi), 97
    - Iffezheim (Rhine), 98, 99, 251, 253, 257
    - Kariba Reservoir (Zambezi), 111
    - Kingsley (Platte) and McConaughy Lake, 106–107
    - Manuel Moreno Torres, Chicoasén (Mexico), 119
    - Mekong basin and large dams (map), 98
    - Milltown (Clark Fork), 122–123, 124
    - Nam Leuk Reservoir (Mekong), 111
    - Pa Sak (Chao Phraya), 236
    - Red Bluff Diversion Dam (Sacramento), 81
    - Sanmenxia Dam (Huanghe), 97, 131, 134, 136
    - Three Gorges Dam (Yangtze), 91, 94, 96, 102, 104, 108, 109, 131, 133
    - upper Mekong (Lancang) dams: Gongguoqiao, Xiaowan, Manwan, Dachaoshan, Nuozhadu, Jinghong, Ganlanba, 96–97
    - Vezens and La Roche Qui Boit (Sélune, FR), 119
    - Volgograd (Volga), 91, 99, 101, 104, 108, 109
  - dam types, 83
  - ecosystem impacts, 105–115
    - aquatic fauna, 108–110
      - aquatic fauna and Irrawaddy Dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*) in Mekong, 110
      - aquatic fauna and Mekong fishery, 108, 110
      - aquatic fauna, Nile fishery, 108–109
      - aquatic fauna, Volga and Russian sturgeon, 108–109
      - aquatic fauna, Yangtze and carp, 108–109
    - channel narrowing, 105–107
      - channel narrowing, Platte, 106–107
      - woody vegetation encroachment, 105–107
  - environmental impact
    - river fragmentation, 86–89
  - global extent and tally, 82–86
    - Australia, large dams, 86
    - Canada, large dams, 86
    - large dams, 83–85
      - reservoir storage capacity, 85
    - Spain, large dams by drainage basin, 86
    - United States, 86–87
  - hungry water, 100
  - new construction, 87–88
  - reservoir evaporation, 81
  - reservoir sediment management, 120–125, 130–137
  - reservoir sediment storage, 130–132
  - reservoir water quality decline, 110–115
    - hypoxia, 110–111
      - hypoxia and Lake Nasser, 110–111
    - outflow oxygen and temperature decline for TVA dams, 113–115
    - outflow temperature and oxygen, 111
    - outflow temperature, lower Mekong basin dams, 112
    - phosphorus, 111–112
    - thermal stratification, 110–111
  - river fragmentation index, 86–89
  - river regulation index, 86–89
  - sediment decline, 93–100
    - changes to global sediment flux, 93
    - Ebro, 99
    - Huanghe, 94
    - Mekong, 96–97
    - middle Mississippi and lower Mississippi, 99–102
    - Missouri, 99–102
    - Nile and agriculture, 93–94, 96
    - Rhine, 97–99
    - Volga, 99
    - Yangtze River after Three Gorges Dam, 94–96
  - streamflow regime impacts, 89–92
    - changes to TVA dams, 115
    - decline for Platte, 107
    - Ebro, 90

- dams, (cont.)  
 Nile, 91–92  
 Rio Grande / Bravo, 104–105  
 Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), 113–114  
 US rivers, 89–90  
 Volga, 91  
 Yangtze and Three Gorges Dam, 91  
 world's oldest dam, Cornalvo in Spain, 85
- dams, environmental impact, 86–115
- dams, global extent, 82–89
- dams and agriculture, 80–83
- delta form and process, 64–78
- deltaic geomorphology  
 delta cycle, 73–77  
 fluvial dominated, 72–73  
 fluvial-wave transition, 72  
 fluvial–deltaic sedimentation (hypopycnal condition), 73–74  
 Mississippi delta lobe chronology, 75  
 Mississippi delta wetland loss, 77–78, 265  
 natural levee. *See* floodplain geomorphology  
 primary controls, 64–69  
 delta size, 64  
 delta size and drainage area, 68, 69  
 sediment facies, 74  
 subdeltas, 76, 265–270  
 tidal, 72  
 wave dominated, 72  
 wave to fluvial delta continuum, 72
- depositional environment. *See* floodplain geomorphology
- drainage basin perspective, 9–13
- embanked floodplain, 166–204  
 change to flooding, 181–183  
 dike breach event, 196–202  
 dike breach process, 193–195  
 overtopping, 194  
 piping, 174, 176, 193, 246  
 underseepage, 194–195, 221, 246
- dike breach sedimentology, 193–196, 199–201
- evolution  
 conceptual model, 168–169, 201–203  
 Huanghe profile, 191
- hydrographic change  
 artificial cut-offs, 189–193  
 borrow pit ponds, 185–187  
 dike breach ponds (wielen), 187–188  
 natural and anthropogenic water bodies, 183
- hydrologic pathways, 168
- ice dam (jam) flooding, 167, 197
- lower Mississippi  
 distance profile of embanked floodplain width, 180
- sand boil, 194–196
- sedimentary change, 188–189  
 dike breach pond (wiel) infilling, 199
- width of embanked floodplains for some US rivers, 180
- EU Water Framework Directive, 116, 119, 275–279, 288, 293, *See* dam removal:drivers:policy
- flood basin and delta management, 205–248  
 Atchafalaya, 208, 213, 229–232, 266–267, 274, 287  
 Bangkok (Chao Phraya River) 2011 flood, 235–238  
 Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion Structure, 269–270  
 Biesbosch, NL, 208, 228–229, 265  
 ecological disturbance, 213–218
- flood diversion structures  
 Bonnet Carré Spillway, 43, 206–208, 213–215  
 Fremont Weir, 216–217  
 Morganza Spillway, 207, 208, 213, 229, 231  
 Steele Bayou (Yazoo basin backwater), 211–212  
 types, 207  
 Yolo bypass, 207, 216–218
- sediment diversion structures, 78, 79, 99, 141, 233, 250, 265, 270–274, 290
- suspended sediment dynamics, 212, 216, 270–271
- urban flooding, 234–248, 289
- Bangkok 2011 flood, 235–238  
 Houston and Hurricane Harvey, 248  
 New Orleans, 2, 239–248  
 Yazoo backwater flood basin, 206–211
- flood control and flood management  
 1928 Mississippi River & Tributaries Project, 145, 156, 177, 192, 207–213, 282, 288  
 1941 Flood Control Act, 211  
 1965 Lake Pontchartrain & Vicinity Hurricane Protection Project, 177, 242–243, 244, 245, 269  
 1972 Clean Water Act, section 404c, 116, 212  
 1986 Water Resources Development Act, 212  
 2007 Water Resources Development Act, 170, 270  
 cycle of dike management, 171–177  
 dike breach process. *See* embanked floodplain:dike breach process  
 dike (levee) design, 167–181  
 construction deficiencies, 173–174  
 factors in dike design, 172–173  
 geophysical indices, 174  
 dike system, 168–171  
 US dikes, 171  
 dike, types, 169  
 New Orleans dike, history, 176–177  
 palimpsest of management, 176–177  
 pattern of embankment, 178–179  
 Room for the River, Netherlands, 8, 170, 213, 249, 250, 258–264, 275–283, 285, 289  
 structural measures, 138–140, 169  
 Yazoo Backwater Area Reformulation, 212
- flood pulse, 31, 32–34, 40, 92, 169, 177, 205, 211, 258
- flooding (natural processes)  
 hydrologic pathways, 48–50, 168  
 floodplain sedimentology, 49  
 groundwater, 48  
 lowland rivers, 48–49  
 overbank flow, 49–50  
 local-scale mechanisms, 48–49  
 perirheic zone, 59  
 watershed-scale mechanisms, 48
- floodplain geomorphology  
 abandoned channel (infill), 56, 57, 58  
 avulsion, 64, 225–233  
 and flood basin sedimentology, 228–231  
 Atchafalaya, 229–231  
 controls, 226  
 Huanghe, 226–227  
 management, 231–234  
 management factors, table, 232  
 backswamp, 46, 48, 52, 55–56  
 channel belt, 49–51  
 channel fill deposit, 52, 57–59  
 channel lag deposit, 25  
 clay plug, 46–47, 58, 143, 157, 287  
 Fisk, 47, 58  
 crevasse splay, 52, 53–54, 55, 61  
 depositional environment, 52, 53, 55, 74  
 natural levee, 51–53, 55, 56, 58, 60–61  
 bioturbation, 52, 61  
 downstream pattern, 53–54  
 New Orleans, 240  
 relation to migration rates, 54  
 negative relief floodplain, 49–51  
 overbank (flood) sedimentary deposits, 51–58  
 pedogenesis, 59–62  
 bioturbation, 61  
 pedogenic properties, 52, 62  
 cutan, 61  
 soil catena, 61  
 point bar, 23–24, 52  
 sedimentary infilling  
 channel plug, 57, 58  
 oxbow lake, 57–58, 184, 192–193

- sedimentary structure, 52
  - spillage sedimentation (model), 53
- fluvial system, 9–13
  - deposition zone, 12
  - headwater (supply) zone, 9–11
  - transfer zone, 11–12
- Gilbert, G.K., 17, 29
- Goyder's Line, 82
- Great Flood of 1993
  - Missouri, middle and upper Mississippi, 37, 59, 170, 199–200
  - rainfall totals, 38
- Great River Raft, Red River (Louisiana), 154–155
- hunger stones, 36
- Hurricane Harvey 2017 flooding of southeast Texas, 248
- Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, 2, 8, 169, 171, 176, 239–248, 269–270, 287
  - Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion Structure, 269–270
  - New Orleans and Gulf Coast flooding (*see* New Orleans)
  - storm surge levels, 243–245
- hydraulic geometry, 26, 27
  - change, lower Mississippi, 157, 158
- hydraulic gold mining in California, historic, 17–18, 29, 216–218
- mercury (Hg) pollution, 17, 216–218
- hydroclimatology, 12, 31–43
  - historic flood regime (upper Mississippi), 36–37
  - flow variability, 34
  - ice jam flooding, 36, 37, 122, 167, 197–199
  - teleconnections, *see* atmospheric
- hydrologic regime, 32–35
- integrated river basin management (IRBM), 7, 249–283, 288
  - channel
    - coarse sediment replenishment (sediment dumping), 252–253, 286
    - groyne lowering, 251–252
    - meander (channel) reconnection, 256–257
    - removal of revetment (bank protection works), 253–256
  - concern and optimism (in IRBM), 291–296
  - embanked floodplain. *See* Room for the River
    - dike setback, 260–262
    - lake reconnection, 260
    - lake reconnection, ecosystem services, 260–262
    - sediment scraping, floodplain lowering, 260
    - side channel creation, guidelines, 258–259
    - vegetation management, 262–264
  - flood basins and deltas, 264–272, 279–281
    - challenges, 264
    - sediment diversions. *See* sediment diversion structures
  - governance, 282, 286, 292
  - managing expectations, 280–283
  - Rhine case study, 275–283
    - flood level reduction, 258, 277–279, 281
    - floodwater retention, 274–275, 277
    - Rhine delta, 279–280
    - Upper Rhine, 278–279
  - strategies
    - channel modification, 251–257
    - embanked floodplain, 258–264, 275–279
    - flood basins and deltas, 264–275, 279–283
    - governance, 249–250, 288, 294
    - urban, 289
    - strategies, table, 250
- International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (ICPR), 249, 275, 288, 297
- Lake Pontchartrain, 213–215, 239–242, 244, 245, 248
- land degradation, 11, 13–17, 161, 191
- large river context, 9–11, 31–32
- lessons learned, 284–297
  - continuum of geomorphic adjustment and sequence of management, 284–286
  - dams, 88, 126–129
  - governance, 288
  - importance of geodiversity for biodiversity, 289–291
  - palimpsest of lowland river management, the past is not history, 291
  - sedimentological controls, 286–287
    - urban flood management, 289
  - lessons learned – summary, 286
  - levee. *See* flood control:dike design
  - looking forward, concern and optimism, 291–297
- mega rivers, 27
- National Levee Database, 169, 171
- neotectonic influence, 3, 11, 12, 62–64, 78, 173, 184, 218
  - fault, 63
    - Peel Horst Fault Zone, 63, 64, 67
    - uplift dome, 63, 64
- New Orleans, 1, 177–178, 239–248
  - 2005 flood disaster, *see* Hurricanes Katrina and Rita
  - dikes (levees) and flood walls, 2, 176, 177–178, 239, 245–247
  - geomorphology and subsidence, 239–241
  - Pierre Sauv  Crevasse flooding (of 1849), 240–241
- Nilometer, 41
- palimpsest of flood management, 176–177, 238, 291
- peat, 26, 64, 77, 169, 170, 175, 218, 220–224, 228, 246, 247,
  - See* subsidence
  - classification, 220–221
  - geophysical properties, table, 221
- rain follows the plow, 82
- reservoir management, 89, 108, 111–113, 130–137, 295
  - storage capacity lost to sedimentation, 130
  - strategies, 130–137
    - sluicing and flushing, 131–136
- Rhine–Meuse drainage basin
  - map, 66. *See* rivers: Rhine
- river channel pattern, 19–27
- rivers
  - Amazon, 20, 31, 32, 34, 35, 39–40, 41, 67, 68, 88, 146, 164
  - American, 17
  - Amur, 88
  - Apalachicola, 86, 140, 154
  - Arno, 142
  - Atchafalaya, 5, 35, 76, 78, 154, 207, 208, 213, 229–231, 266, 267, 273, 287
  - Bear, 17
  - Blue Nile, 33, 92, 93
  - Brahmaputra–Ganges system, 32, 34, 35, 68, 69, 72, 88, 112, 150
  - Brazos, 51, 180
  - Chao Phraya, 35, 235–237, 294
  - Chattahoochee, 102, 103
  - Clark Fork, 122–124
  - Colorado (U.S.), 69, 89, 103
  - Columbia, 41, 42, 69, 117
  - Colville, 37
  - Congo, 33, 34, 35, 38, 69
  - Danube, 34, 35, 64, 69, 88, 102, 104, 140, 142, 152, 164, 220, 253, 260, 261, 274, 287
  - Ebro, 69, 86, 90–91, 93, 97, 99, 120, 133, 134, 219
  - Elbe, 36, 134, 142, 147, 162, 253
  - Elwha, 116, 118, 124, 125–128
  - Fraser, 27, 219
  - French Broad, 113, 115
  - Guadalupe (US), 42, 112, 154
  - Huanghe, 9, 11, 15, 16, 34, 69, 72, 85, 94, 96, 97, 111, 134–136, 167, 189, 191–192, 220, 226–227, 274
  - Hudson, 122
  - Indus, 19, 62–63, 89, 292
  - Irrawaddy, 69, 219
  - Lancang (upper Mekong), 3, 96–97, 98, 182
  - Liaohu, 94
  - Loire, 119, 164
  - lower Mississippi, 5, 6, 20, 22, 34, 35, 37, 41, 43, 47, 50, 55, 58, 59, 60–62, 64, 65, 102, 140, 144, 146, 149–150, 154, 156–164, 176, 185, 211, 214, 229, 288

## rivers (cont.)

- Mackenzie, 34–35, 37, 69
- Madeira, 22
- Mekong, 3, 5, 34, 41, 43, 69, 82, 88, 96–98, 108–111, 113, 141, 220, 292
- Mississippi basin, 35, 36, 37–38, 93, 111, 162, 170, 200
- Missouri, 35, 37, 90, 99, 100, 102, 105, 131–132, 137, 152, 154, 161, 170, 180, 194, 199–201, 263, 293
- Murray–Darling, 31, 34, 35, 39, 42, 69, 82, 154
- Nile, 3, 33, 34, 38, 41, 69, 72, 80, 81, 91–92, 93–94, 108, 109, 112, 211, 219
- Ohio, 35, 37, 140, 166
- Pearl (CN), 69, 219
- Penobscot, 116, 118
- Platte, 100, 105–108
- Po, 69, 181, 219
- Red (Louisiana), 64, 154–155
- Rhine, 2, 5, 6, 8, 31, 34, 35–36, 38, 39, 58, 62–64, 66–67, 69, 97, 99, 134, 140, 147–148, 152–153, 164, 167, 170, 175, 178, 187–190, 192–193, 195–197, 199, 207–208, 218, 222, 227–228, 233, 249, 251, 252–254, 259, 260, 265, 275–283, 285, 288, 290, 294
- Rhine (Ijssel), 189, 207, 233, 252, 264, 281
- Rhine (Nederrijn-Lek), 66, 67, 170, 188, 189–190, 196, 207, 208, 224, 229, 233, 252, 277, 281
- Rhine (Waal), 2, 66–67, 140, 152, 153, 167, 176, 189, 196, 199, 208, 229, 233, 250, 252, 281
- Rhône, 68, 69, 147, 162, 220, 258
- Rio Grande / Bravo, 93, 104, 105, 180
- Rio Pánuco, 39, 54
- Rio Paraná, 26, 34, 41
- Sacramento–San Joaquin, 13, 17–19, 29, 30, 34, 69, 81, 154, 176, 207, 216–217, 219, 223, 255–256, 294
- São Francisco, 40, 72, 73
- Schoonrewoerd (NL), 229
- Sekong, 98, 113
- Sélune, 119
- Senegal, 69, 71, 73
- Sesan, 98, 112, 113
- Snake, 105, 117
- Srepok, 97, 98, 113
- Tennessee, 113–115
- Tisza, 147, 149
- Ucayali, 147
- upper Mississippi, 35, 36, 37, 38, 59, 170
- Volga, 69, 90, 91, 94, 97, 99, 102, 108, 109, 112, 147
- Yangtze, 20, 34, 39, 41, 69, 72, 85, 88, 91, 94, 96, 102, 104, 108, 109, 111, 112, 133, 147, 167, 207, 219, 224, 225, 227
- Yazoo, 49, 56, 209–210
- Yuba, 18, 29
- Zaire, 111–112
- Zambezi, 39, 69, 111–112
- Room for the River (Rhine delta), 8, 170, 188, 213, 249, 250, 251, 252, 258, 260, 279–283, 285, 288, 291, *see* Integrated River Basin Management
  - importance of vegetation management, 264
  - international context, 280–283
  - specific measures, figure, 251
  - location, map, 280
  - type, amount of flood stage reduction (cm) per river channel segment (table), 281
- salmon
  - Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), 118–119, 276–277
  - Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), 17, 29, 218
  - Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), 126
  - Pacific salmon, 117, 118
- sea level rise (absolute and relative), 2, 3, 4, 62, 64, 67, 69, 78, 159, 172, 177, 178, 204, 218, 226, 235, 248, 270–271, 273, 292
  - Rhine, 62–64
- sediment and freshwater diversion structures
  - Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion, 269–270
  - design considerations, 265–266, 270–274
  - international context, 274
  - Mississippi delta (mid-Barataria Bay and Breton Sound), 270–271
- subdeltas (Mississippi delta) and historic wetland construction, 265–270
  - chronology and size, 267
  - Cubits Gap subdelta, 268–269, 291
- St. Elizabeth Day Floods of 1421–1424
  - Holland, 186, 226
- subsidence, 2, 8, 11, 12, 69, 70, 76, 77, 78, 143, 170, 173, 177–178, 202, 205, 218–225, 228, 234, 235, 238, 239–241, 245, 247, 265, 273, 286, 289
  - Asian mega-deltas, 220, 224–225
  - drivers, 218–219
  - fossil fuel activities and wetland drainage, 78, 222–224
  - New Orleans and coastal storm surge, 239–247
  - rates for lowland rivers and delta, table, 219–220
  - peat compaction and oxidation, 220–221
- teleconnections, *see* atmospheric: teleconnections
- Tennessee Valley Authority, 113–115
- tie-channel, *see* batture channel
- US dike (levee) construction, 170–171
- unintended geomorphic consequences, 6, 156, 159–164, 166, 202, 205, 214, 252, 286
- Wax Lake Delta, 75, 78, 266–267, 291
- Yazoo flood basin controversy (Mississippi valley), 208–213