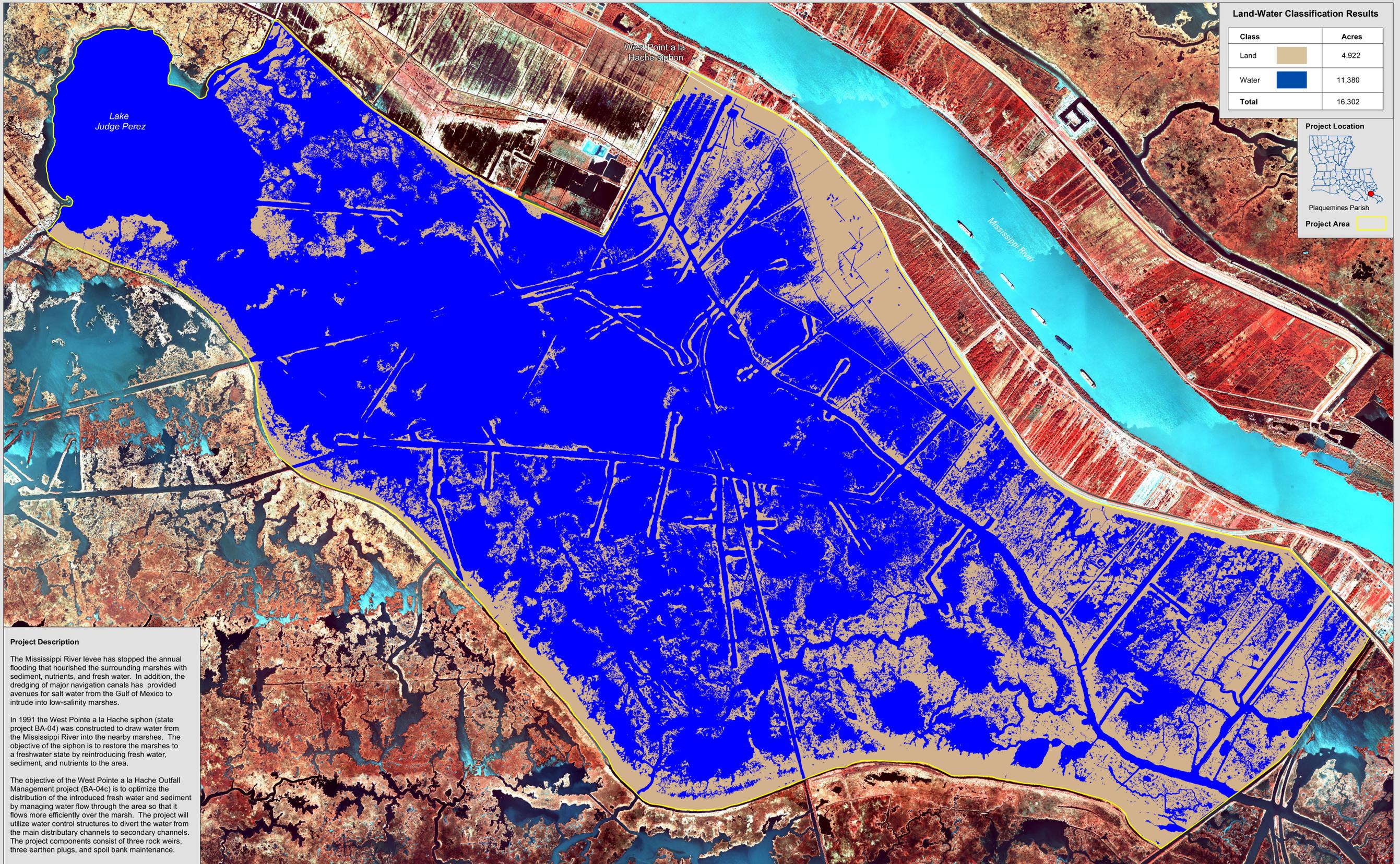


# West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management (BA-04c)

## Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

### 2009 Land-Water Classification



Land-Water Classification Results		
Class		Acres
Land	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #d2b48c; border: 1px solid black;"></span>	4,922
Water	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #0000ff; border: 1px solid black;"></span>	11,380
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,302</b>



**Project Description**

The Mississippi River levee has stopped the annual flooding that nourished the surrounding marshes with sediment, nutrients, and fresh water. In addition, the dredging of major navigation canals has provided avenues for salt water from the Gulf of Mexico to intrude into low-salinity marshes.

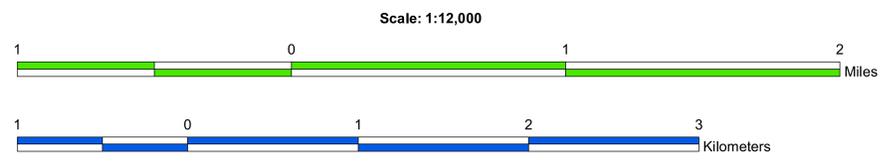
In 1991 the West Pointe a la Hache siphon (state project BA-04) was constructed to draw water from the Mississippi River into the nearby marshes. The objective of the siphon is to restore the marshes to a freshwater state by reintroducing fresh water, sediment, and nutrients to the area.

The objective of the West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management project (BA-04c) is to optimize the distribution of the introduced fresh water and sediment by managing water flow through the area so that it flows more efficiently over the marsh. The project will utilize water control structures to divert the water from the main distributary channels to secondary channels. The project components consist of three rock weirs, three earthen plugs, and spoil bank maintenance.

**Prepared by:**  
 U.S. Department of the Interior  
 U.S. Geological Survey  
 National Wetlands Research Center  
 Lafayette, Louisiana  
 and  
 Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana  
 New Orleans Field Office

**Data Information:**

The land-water data were obtained from 1:12,000 scale color infrared aerial photography obtained December 19, 2009. All areas characterized by emergent vegetation, wetland forest, scrub-shrub, and upland were classified as land, while open water, mud flats, and aquatic beds were classified as water.



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