

Stream Corridor Sediment Contribution

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September 30, 2014



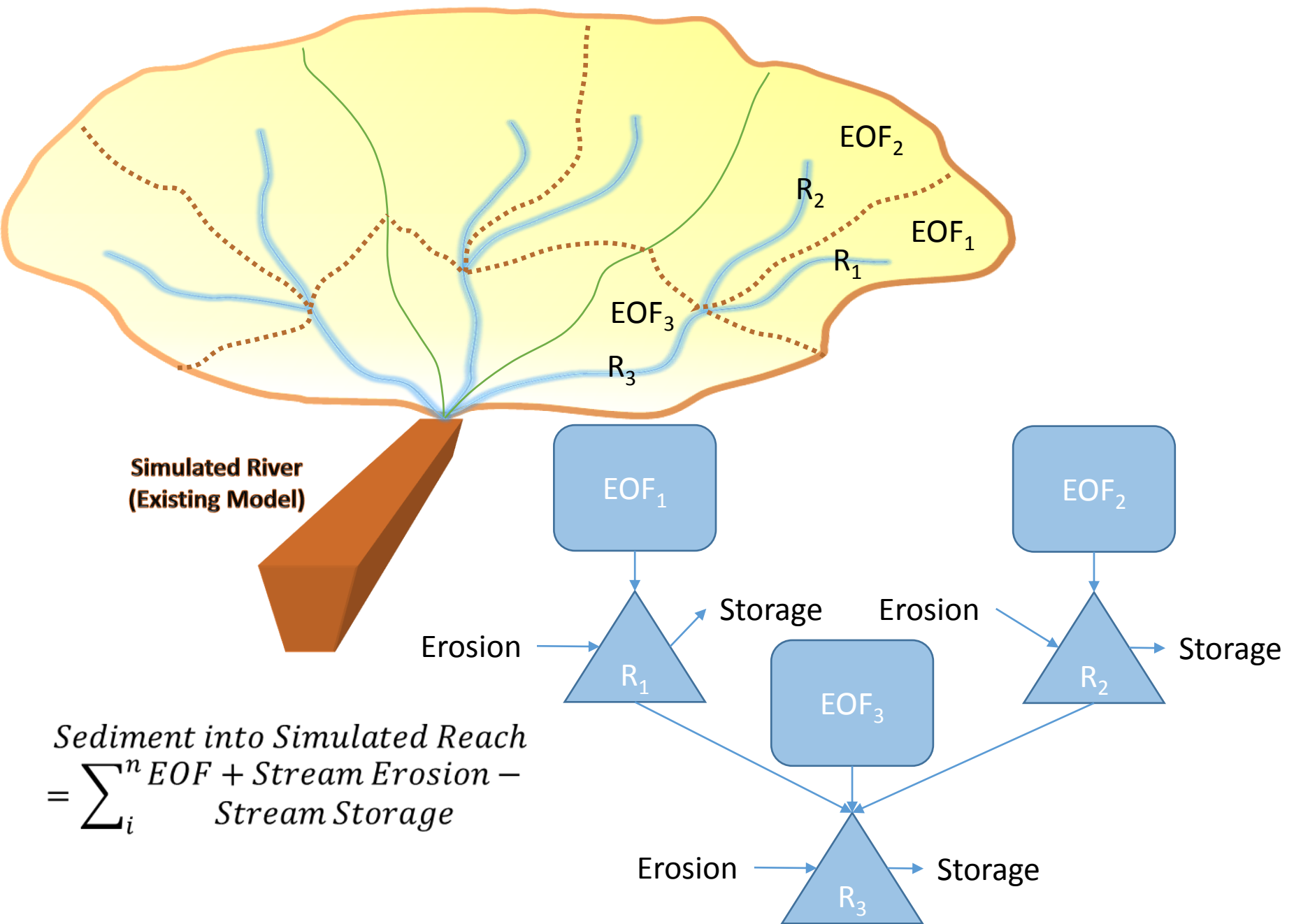
Key Findings from PoP STAC Workshop

- **NSQD database**
 - TSS concentrations from all urban land uses were at least an order of magnitude lower than what is observed in urban streams, suggesting that other downstream sources are responsible for the urban sediment budget
- **Research studies**
 - Urban stream channel erosion is a major component of the urban sediment budget; 20 – 60% on average
 - Magnitude of stream channel erosion in any given urban watershed are strongly influenced by local factors, such as watershed impervious cover and the physical properties of the urban stream corridor

Goals of Proposed Approach

- More explicitly account for stream corridors as sources of sediment
- Improve apportionment of load reduction potential from upland and in-stream BMPs
- Address, to some degree, the interaction between upland and in-stream (i.e., catchment hydrology and stream processes)

Drainage Network



Addressing Source Breakdown with a Stream Source Ratio (SSR)

- Two methods being pursued
 1. Build SSR database based on available monitoring data
 - Stepwise multiple regression
 - Watershed and stream corridor characteristic parameters
 - SSR is the predicted variable
 2. Extension of USGS Sediment Budget work (Schenk et al., 2013)
- Validating, at a regional scale, using SPARROW

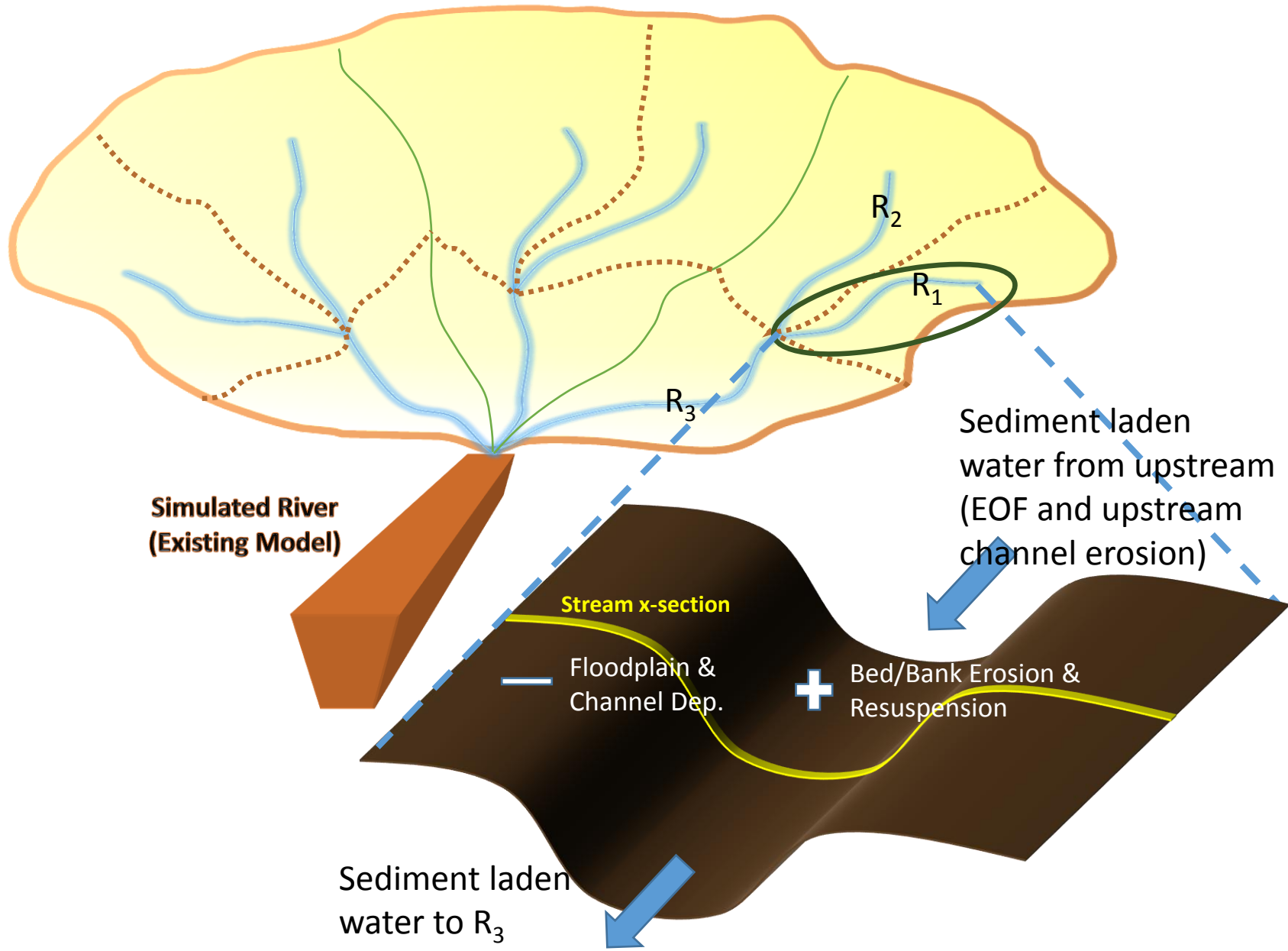
SSR = Fraction of sediment coming from the stream corridor

Potential stepwise regression parameters for Stream Source Ratio (SSR)

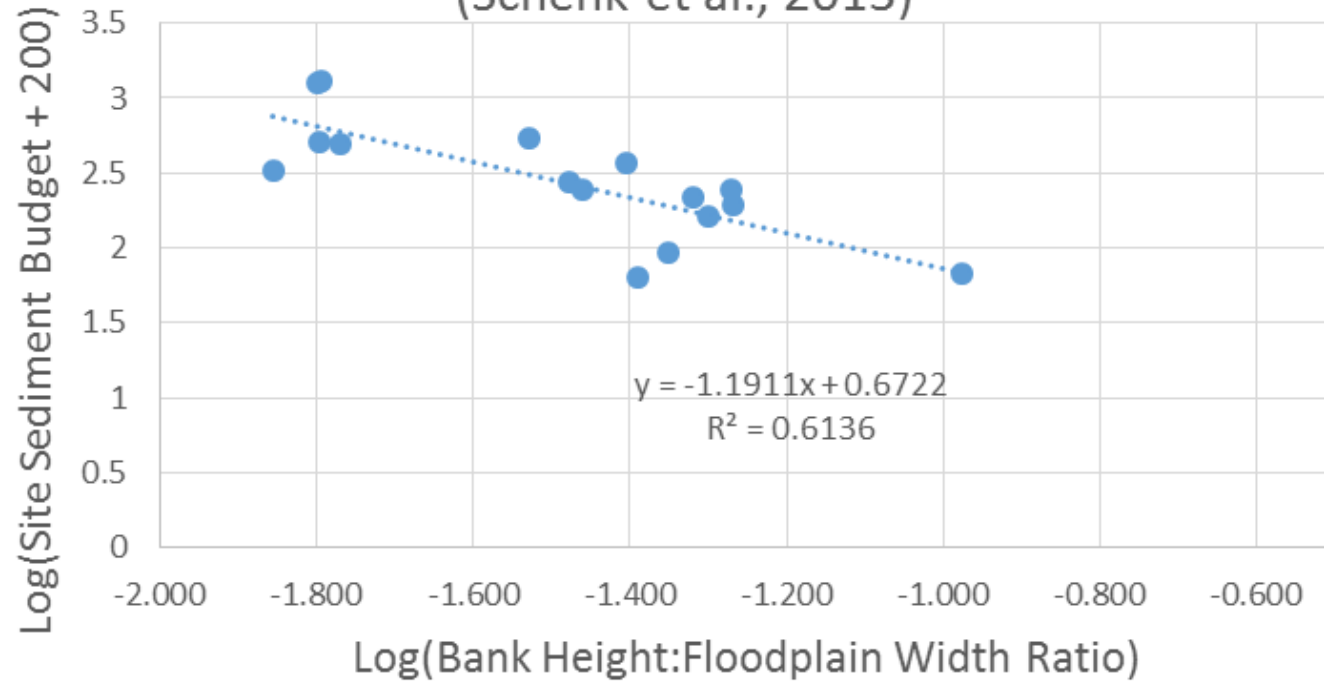
Catchment data – variables affecting sediment contribution	
Parameter	Data Source
Impervious cover	Local data – planimetric; NLCD
Storm drainage density	Local/ MS4 data; connectivity indicator
Density of outfalls	Local/ MS4 data
Forest Cover (watershed)	Anderson Level II (from State e.g. MDP)
Riparian land cover/buffers	Local data
Soil type	SSURGO
BMP implementation	Local/MS4 data; % IC treated or other
Stream density	Connectivity indicator
Stream corridor – variables affecting sediment contribution	
Sinuosity	Derived
Floodplain width	USGS
Bank height	USGS
Channel slope	Derived
Source/sink	USGS-Schenk method

For Both Methods

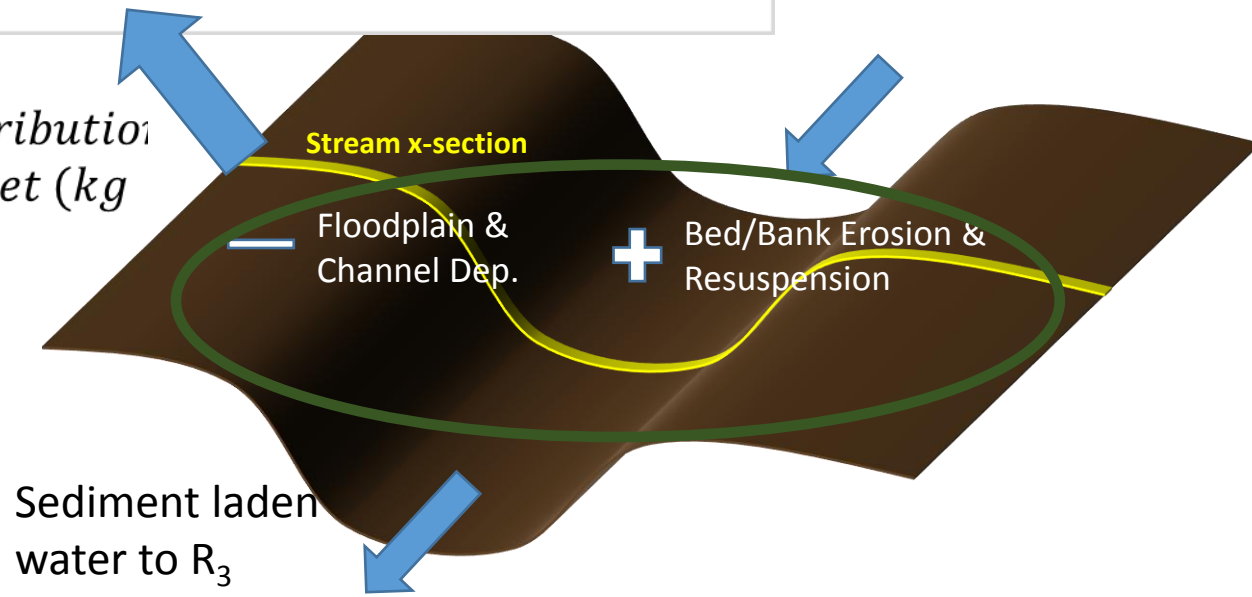
Drainage Network



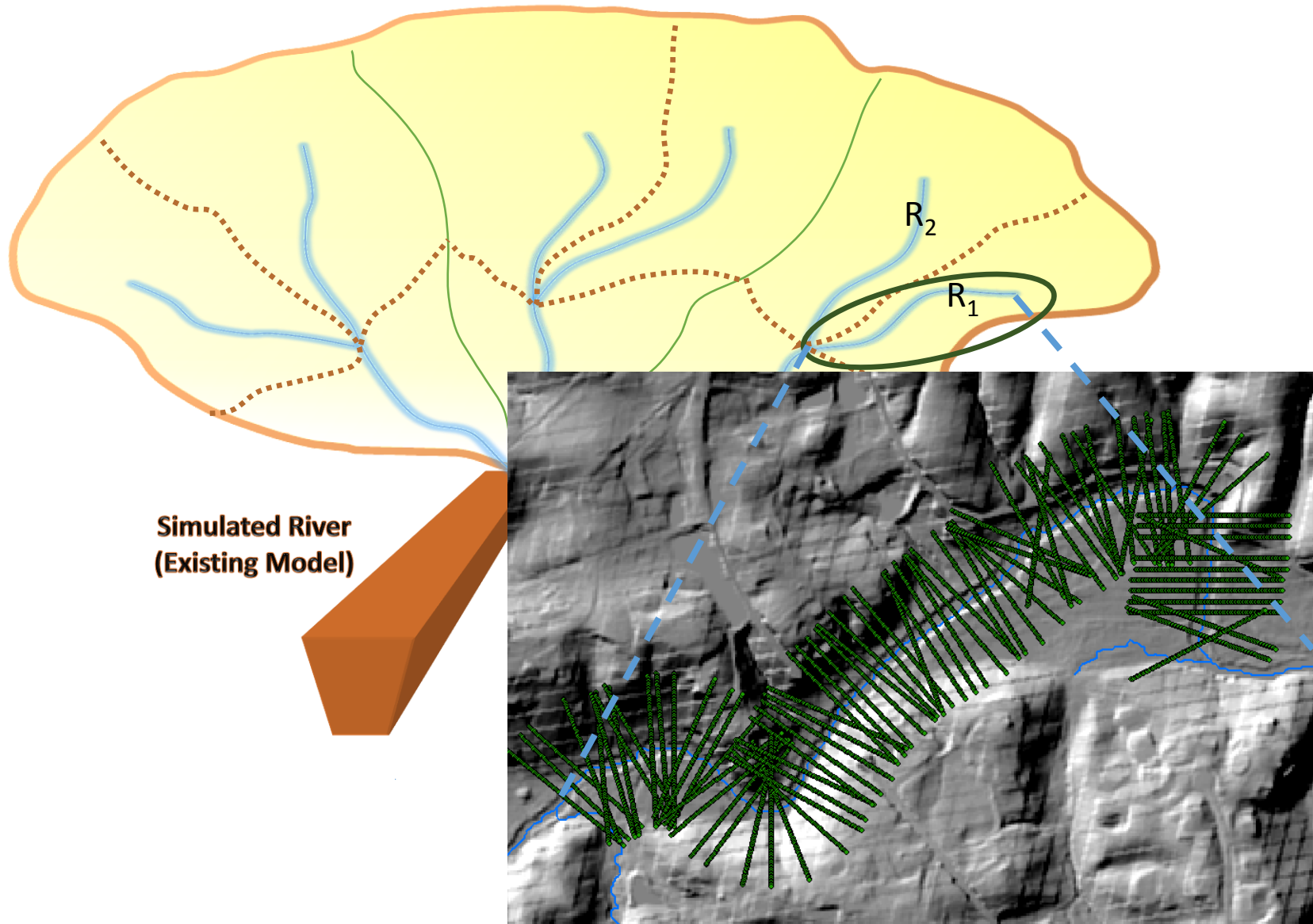
USGS Cross Section Sediment Budget (Schenk et al., 2013)

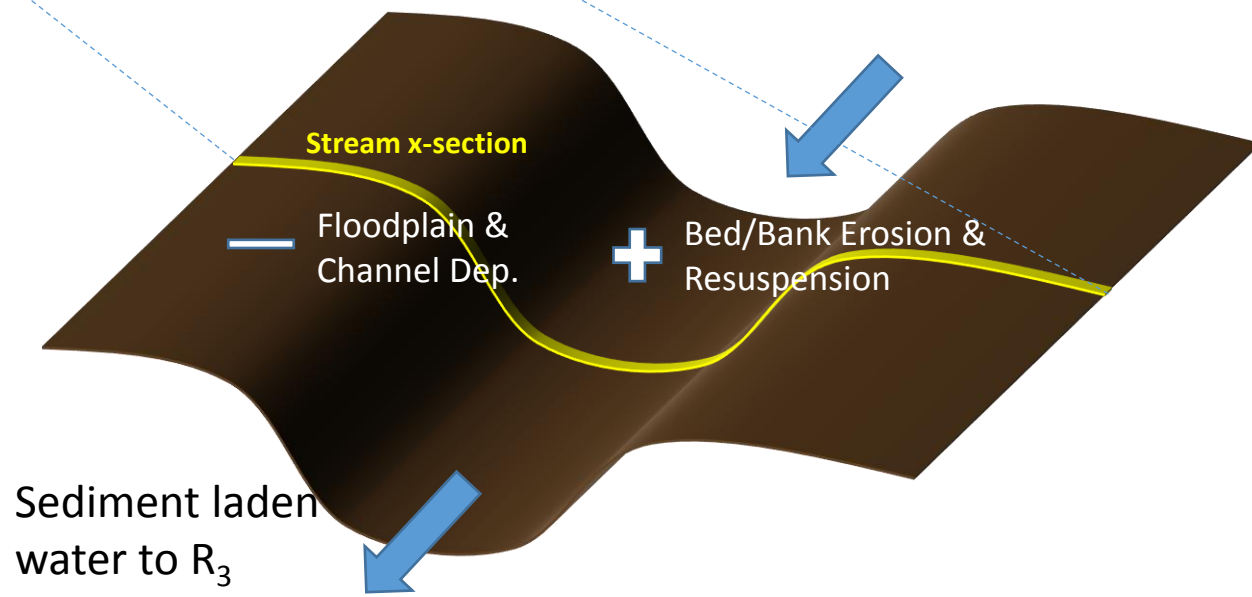
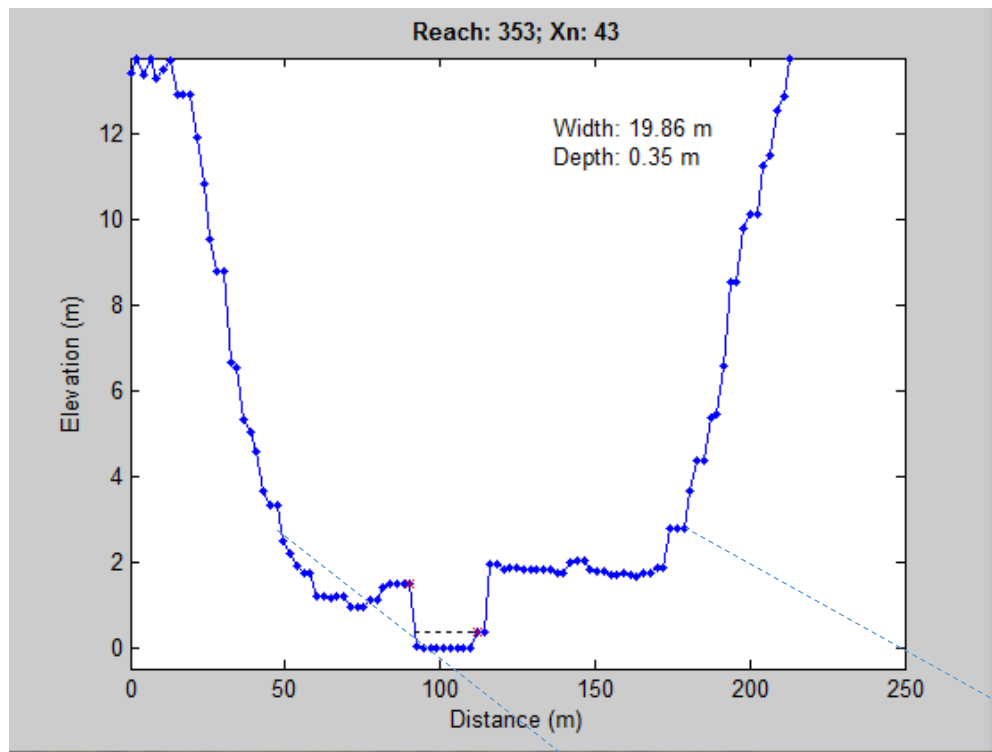


*Annual Reach Sediment Contribution
= Median Cross Section Budget (kg
/m) * Length of Reach (m)*

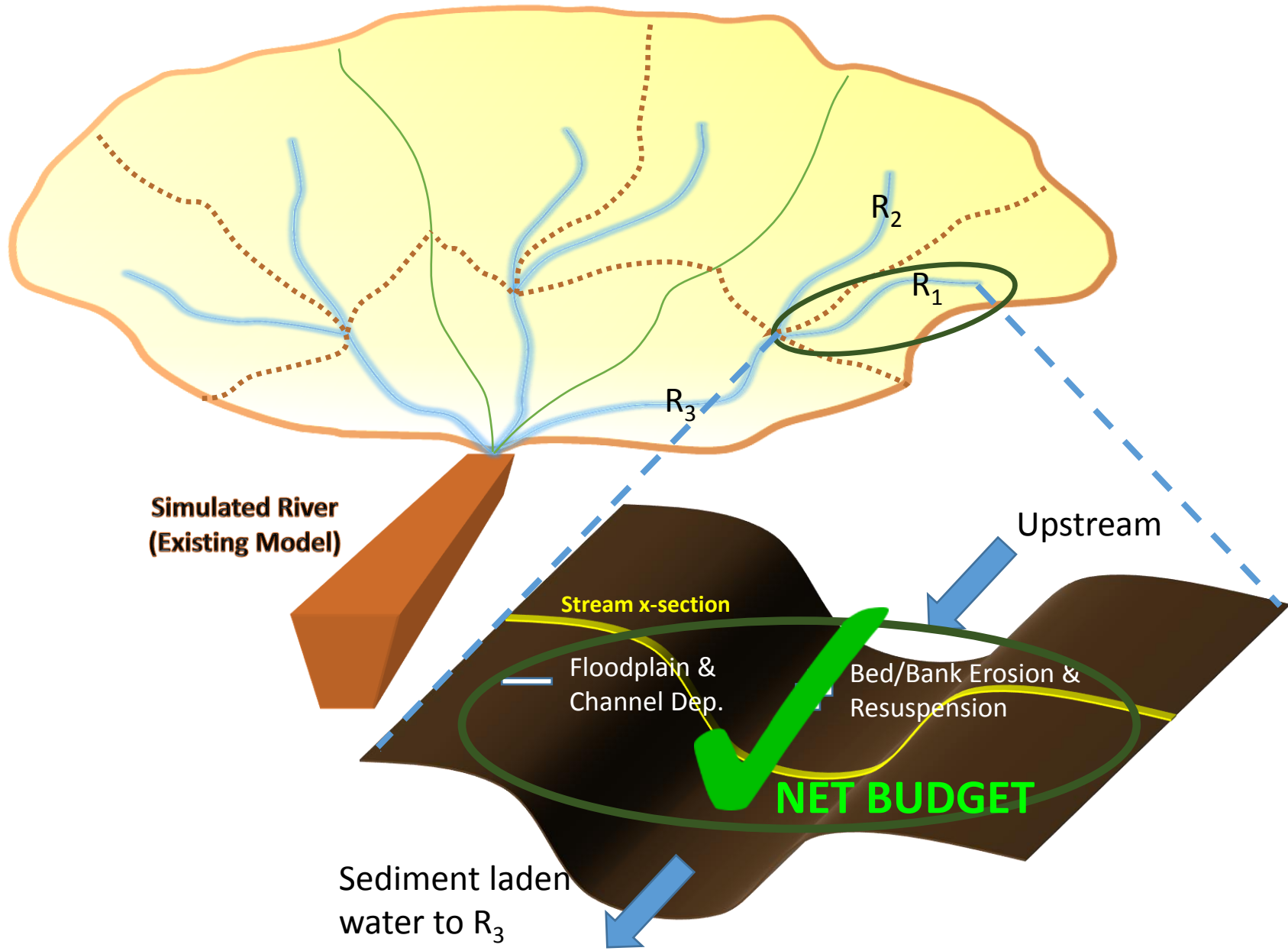


Drainage Network

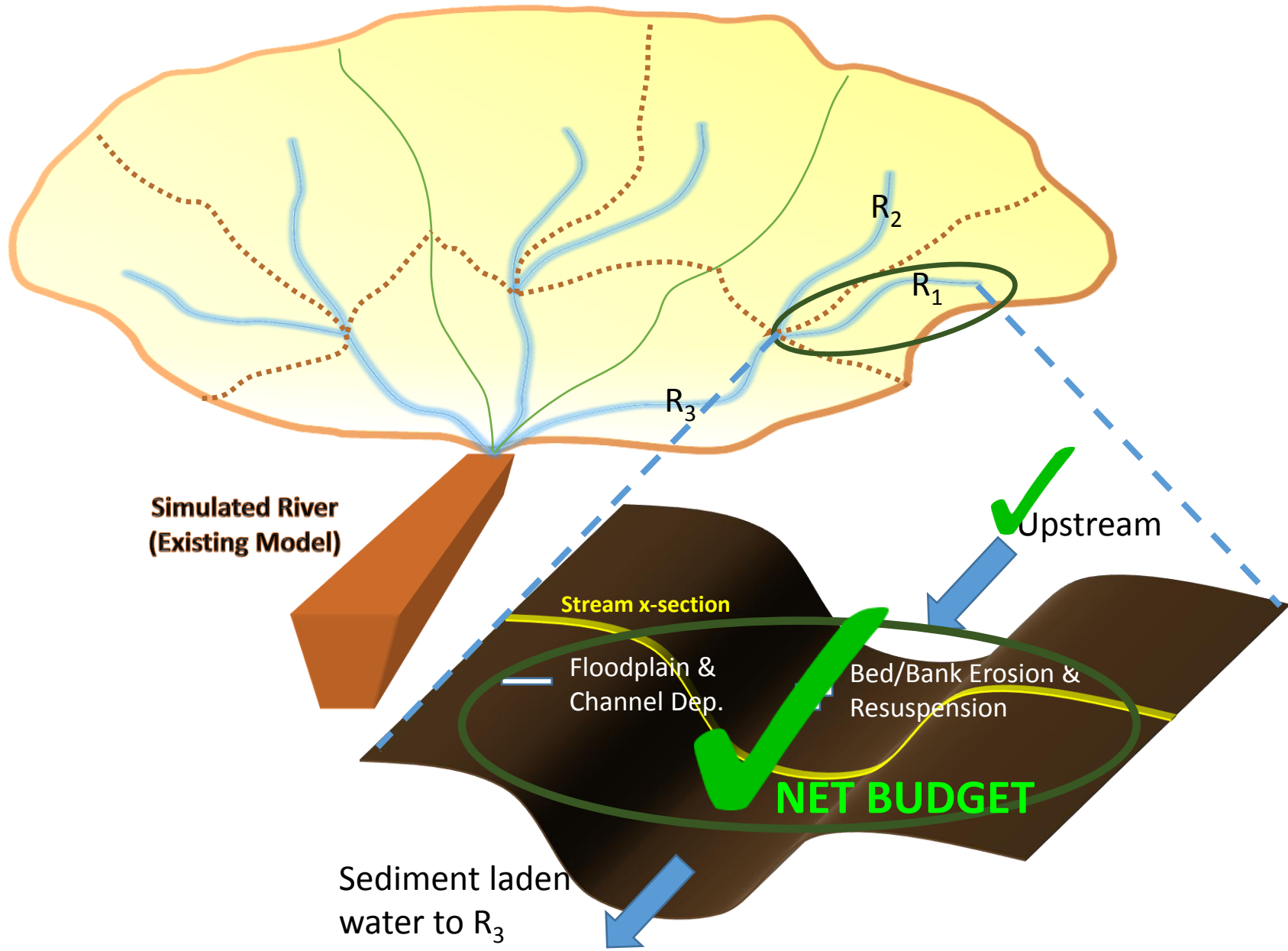




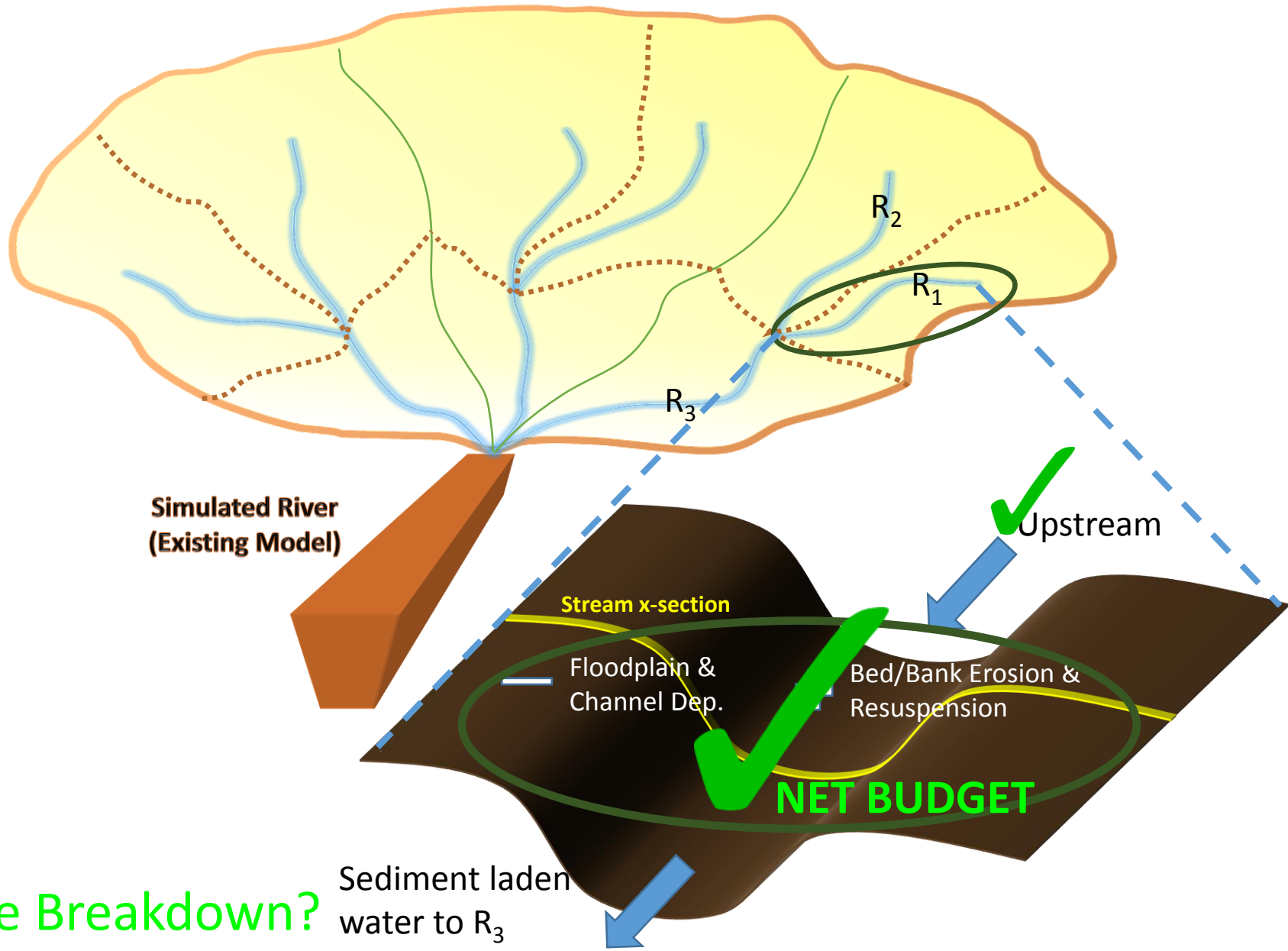
Drainage Network



Drainage Network



Drainage Network



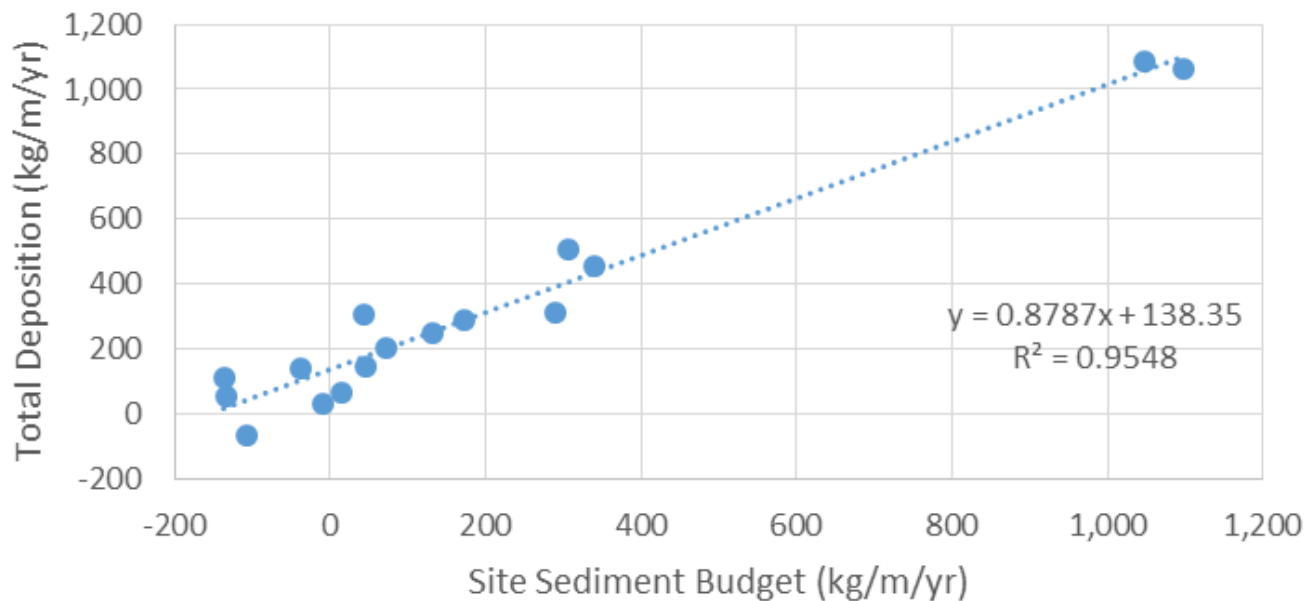
Source Breakdown?

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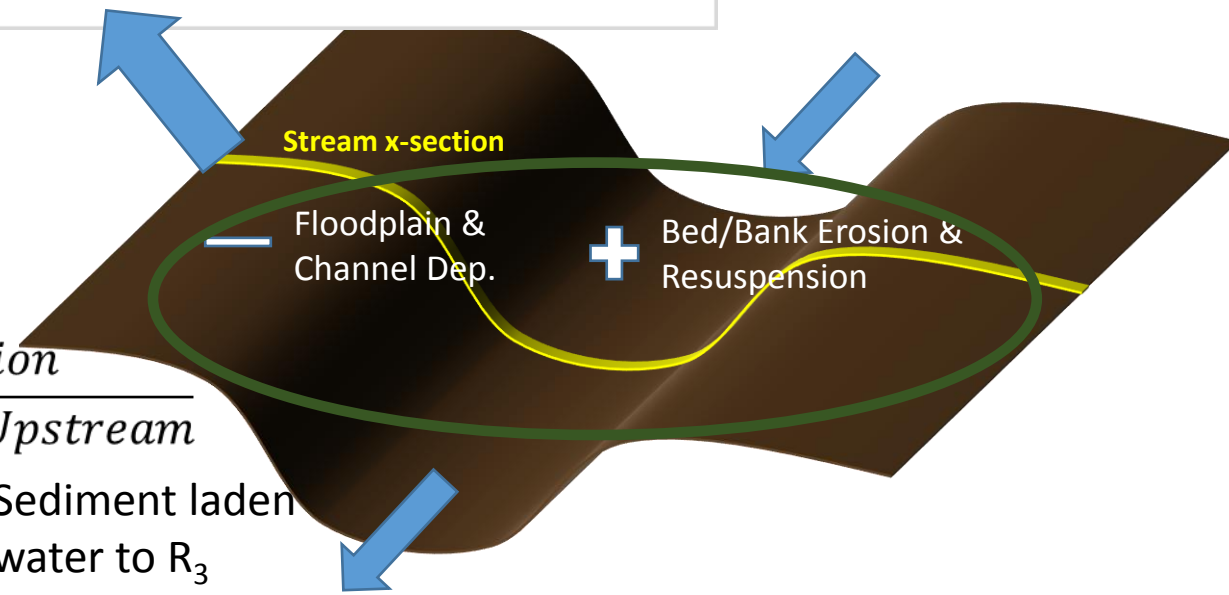
Developed Cross Section Relation from Schenk et al. (2013) Data



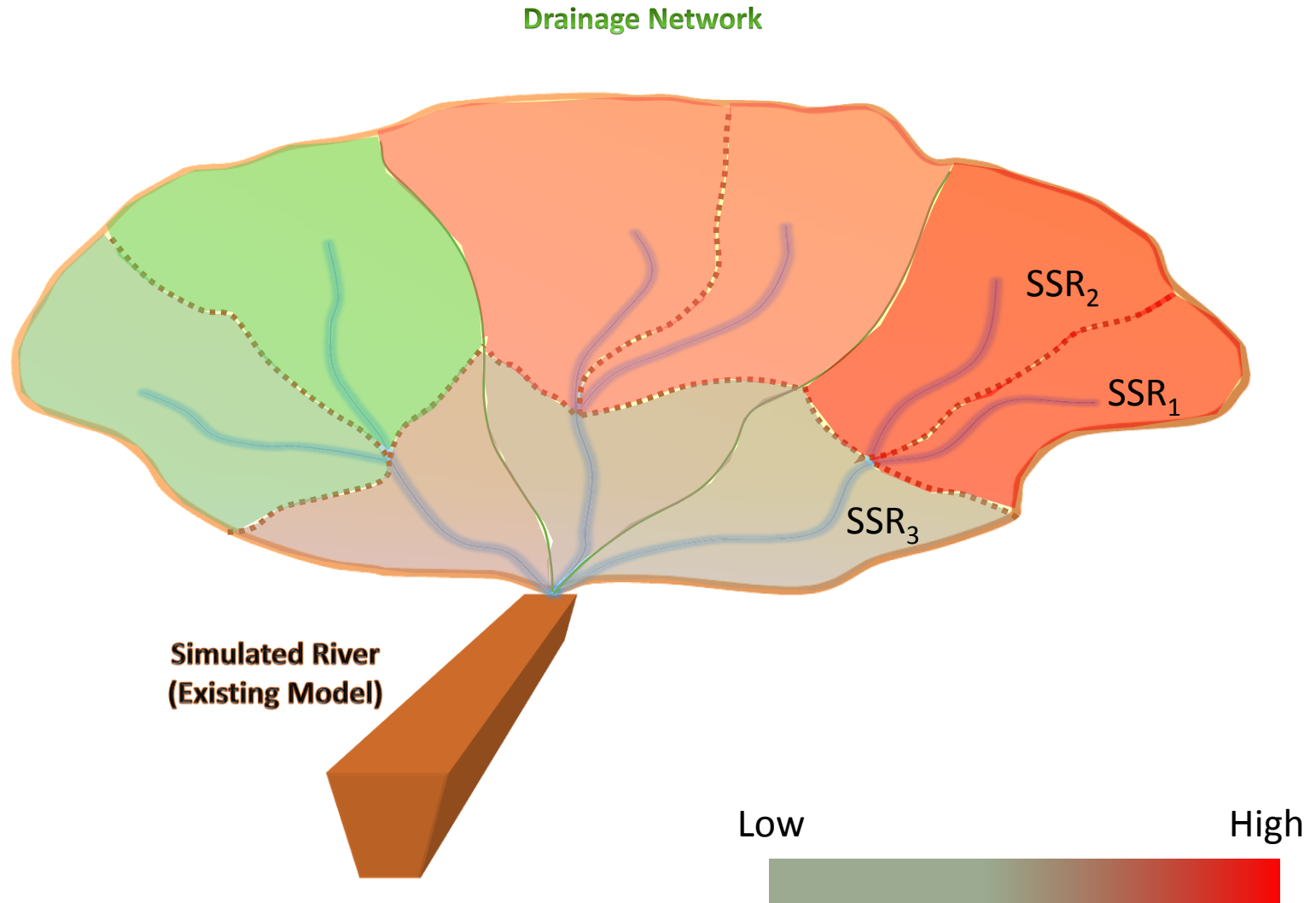
Bed & Bank Erosion
= *Site Sediment Budget*
– *Total Deposition*

$$SSR = \frac{\text{Bed \& Bank Erosion}}{\text{Bed \& Bank Erosion} + \text{Upstream}}$$

Sediment laden
water to R_3

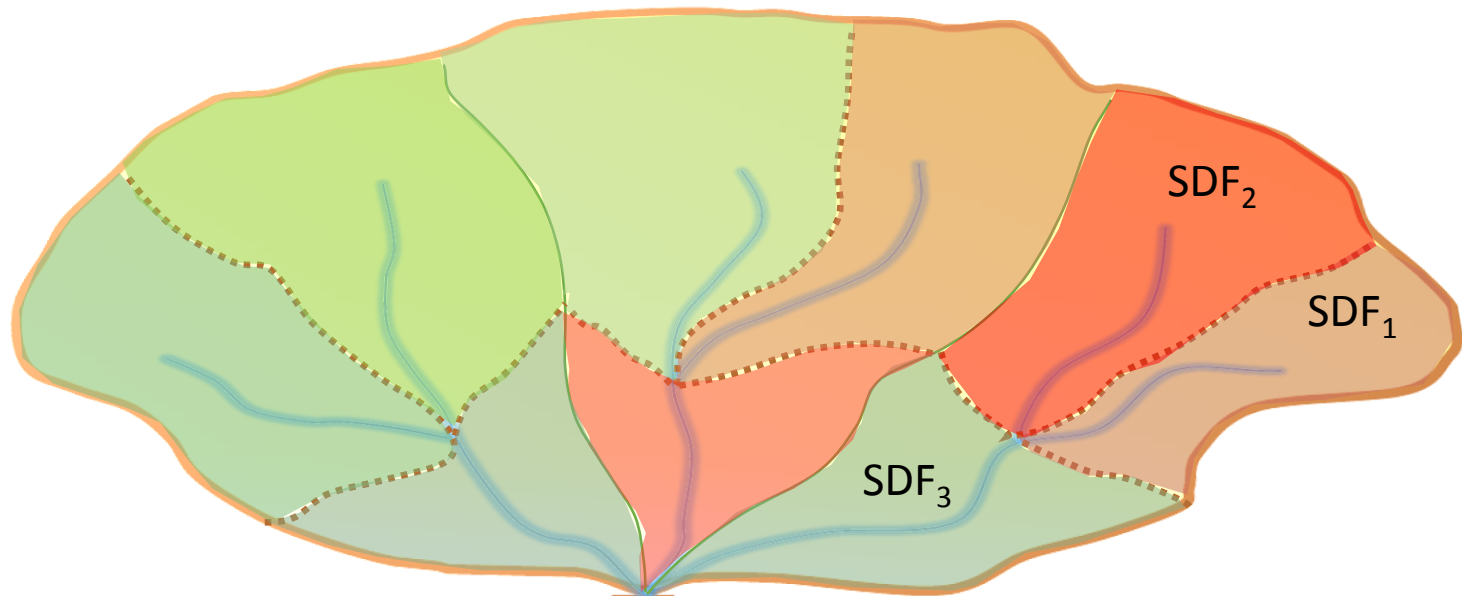


Stream Source Ratio (SSR) Result



Sediment Delivery Factor (SDF) Result

Drainage Network



**Simulated River
(Existing Model)**

$$SDF = \frac{\text{Sediment Delivered}}{EOF + \text{Stream Erosion}}$$

Low

High



$$\text{Sediment Delivered} = EOF + \text{Stream Erosion} - \text{Stream Deposition}$$