Geomorphic Assessment Methods for Rivers and Streams

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Springfield, Vt.

TOWARD FALLS BRIDGE NOV. 4-27

















Geomorphic Assessment Methods

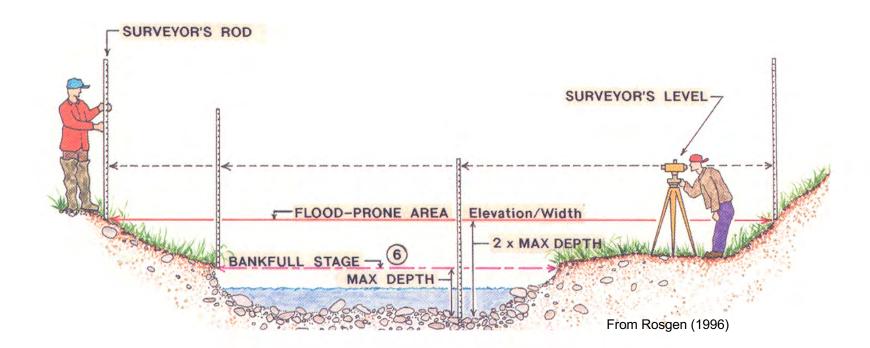
Rosgen method

Vermont protocols

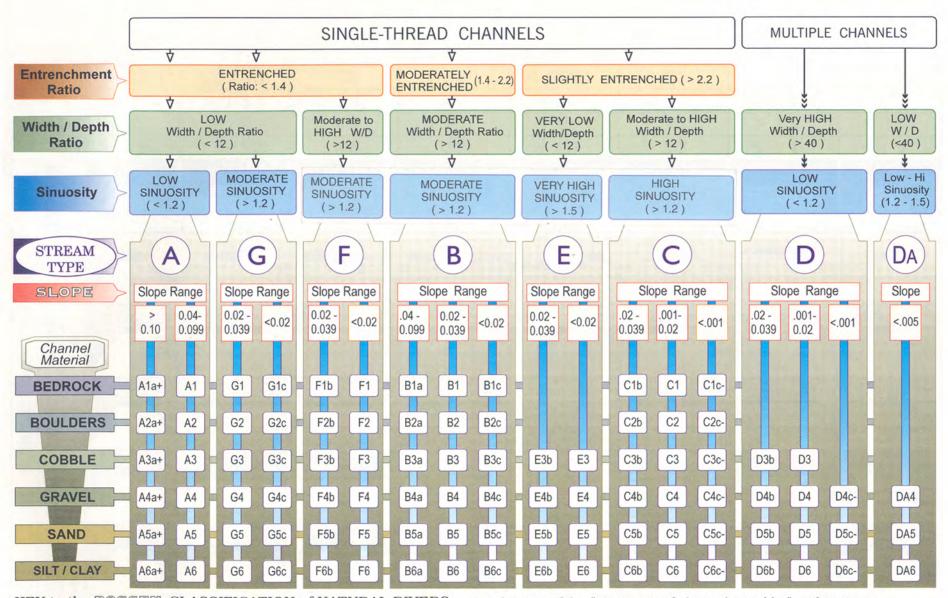
Maine rapid geomorphic assessment

Table 11–3 Reference reach summary data form

			River	Reach Summary Da	nta				
	Mean riffle depth (d _{bkf})	ft	Riffle wid	th (W _{bld})	ft	Riffle area (A	$\Lambda_{ m bkf})$	ft ^g	
sion	Mean pool depth (d _{bkfp})	ft	Pool widtl	h (W _{bldp})	ft	Pool area (A	bkfp)	ft²	
Channel dimension	Mean pool depth/mean riffle depth	$\frac{\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{bldp}}^{}/}{(\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{bld}})}$	Pool widtl	h/riffle width	$\begin{array}{c} W_{bkfp} \\ /W_{bkf} \end{array}$	Pool area/rif area	fle	$egin{array}{c} A_{ m bkf} / \ A_{ m bkf} \end{array}$	
	Max riffle depth (d _{mbif})	ft	Max pool depth (d _{mbkfp}) ft Max r				iffle depth/mean riffle depth		
	Max pool depth/mean riffle		Point bar slope						
	Streamflow: estimated mean velocity at bankfull stage (ubk)					Estimation n	nethod		
	Streamflow: estimated discharge at bankfull stage (Q_{bkf})					Drainage are	a	mi ²	
-srn	Geometry M Meander length (Lm)	ean Min.	Max.	Dimensi Meander length		ometry ratio	s Mean	Min. Max.	
patt	Radius of curvature (Rc)		ft Radius of curvature/riffle width (Rc/W _{bld}))			
Channel pattern	Belt width (W _{blt})		ft Meander width ratio (W _{ble} /W _{bld})						
ਹੈ	Individual pool length		ft	ft Pool length/riffle width					
	Pool to pool spacing		ft Pool to pool spacing/riffle width						
	Valley slope (VS)	ft/ft	Average v	water surface slope	(S)	ft/ft	Sinuosity (VS	(/S)	
	Stream length (SL)	ft	Valley length (VL)			ft	Sinuosity (SL	AVL)	
	Low bank height start (LBH) end	ft ft	Max riffle start ft Bank height radepth end ft (LBH/max riffle d				-	start end	
13	Facet slopes Mean I Riffle slope (S _{rif})	Min. Max.	ft/ft Ri	Dimensi ffle slope/average v		ometry ratio		Min. Max.	
(e)	Run slope (S _{run})		ft/ft Ru	ın slope/average wa	ater surface	slope (S _{rus} /S))		



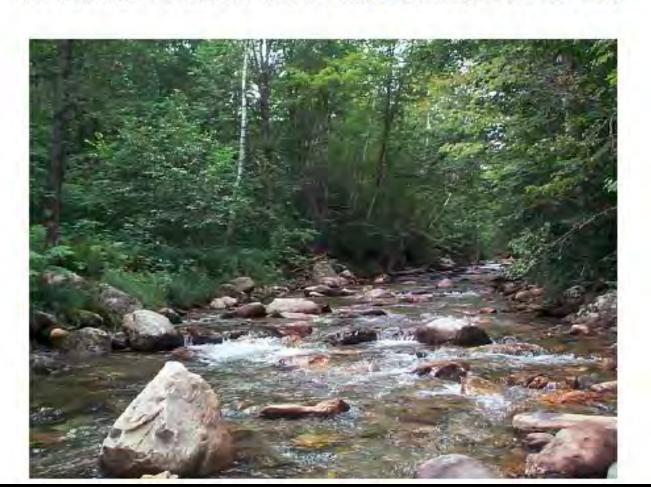
Rosgen Classification System



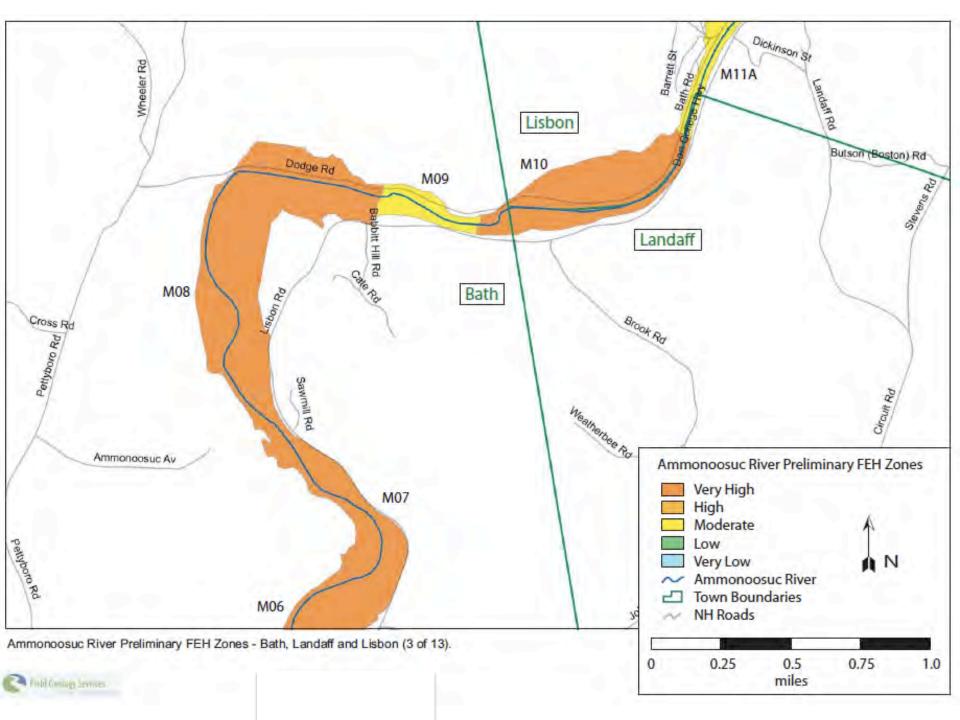
KEY to the ROSGEN CLASSIFICATION of NATURAL RIVERS. As a function of the "continuum of physical variables" within stream reaches, values of **Entrenchment** and **Sinuosity** ratios can vary by +/- 0.2 units; while values for **Width / Depth** ratios can vary by +/- 2.0 units.

Vermont Stream Geomorphic Assessment Phase 2 Handbook

RAPID STREAM ASSESSMENT



Project: page 1 of 2 March 20, 2007 FIT: Yes Trout River Mouth Phase 2 Segment Summary Stream: Unnamed 3 to M2 Completion Date: September 20, 2006 Reach # M2S3.01 Seament: 9 Organization: Johnson Company Observers: Adam Robtoy, Paul Stanley Why Not assessed: Rain: Yes Segment Length (ft): 1.700 Segment Location: From confluence with Trout to just upstream of Longley Bridge Road Step 1. Valley and Floodplain Step 2. Stream Channe! Step 3, Riparlan Features Step 4. Flow & Flow Modifiers 1.1 Segmentation None 2.1 Bankfull Width 15 3.1 Stream Banks None 4.1 Springs / Seeps 1.2 Alluvial Fan 1.70 Typical Bank Slope Steep None 2.2 Max Depth (ft) 4.2 Adjacent Wetlands Moderate 1.3 Corridor Encroachments 2.3 Mean Depth (ft) 1.00 Bank Texture 4.3 Flow Status Left Right Length (ff) One 2.4 Floodprone Width (ft) 36 4.4 # of Debris Jams 0 Both Upper Berms 0 0 2.5 Aband, Floodpin None 2.80 Material Type Gravel Gravel 4.5 Impoundments Roads 0 49 2.6 Width/Depth Ratio 15.00 Consistency Non-cohesive Non-cohesive Impoundmt, Location Railroads 0 Ô 0 2.7 Entrenchment Ratio 2.40 4.6 # of Stormwater Inputs Lower Improved Paths 2.8 Incision Ratio 1.65 Material Type Boulder/Cobbl Boulder/Cobbl 4.7 Upstream Flow None 0 Development O 0 2.9 Sinuosity Low Consistency Non-cohesive Non-cohesive 4.9 # of Beaver Dams 0 Affected Length (ft) 1.4 Adjacent Side Left Right 2.10 Riffles Type Complete Bank Erosion Left Right Hillside Slope 2.11 Riffle/Step Spacing (ft) 46 59 Steep Steep 50 Erosion Length (ft) Step 5. Channel Bed and Planform Changes Continuous w/ Sometimes Sometimes Erosion Height (ft) 3.00 4.00 5.1 Bar Types W/in 1 Bankfill Sometimes Sometimes 2.12 Substrate Composition Revetmt. Type Rip-Rap Rip-Rap Mid Point Side Texture Bedrock Bedrock Bedrock 0 % Revetmt, Length (ft) 248 186 0 6 3 1.5 Valley Features Boulder % Near Bank Veg. Type Left Right Diagonal Delta Island 96 Valley Width (ft) 537 Cobble Dominant Herbaceous Herbaceous 0 1 n % Width Determination Measured Coarse Gravel 26 Sub-dominant Deciduous Pasture 5.2 Other Features Bank Canopy % Left Right Confinement Type Very Broad Fine Gravel 18 Flood Neck Cutoff Avulsion Braiding Rock Gorge? Sand 3 % 1-25 1-25 No Canopy % 0 Ð 0 Human-caused changed valley width? no Mid-Channel Canopy Open 5.3 Steep Riffles and Head Cuts 3.2 Riparian Buffer Steep Riffles **Head Cuts** Trib Rejuv. Notes: Silt/Clay Present? No Buffer Width Right Left No upper 300 feet of reach above culvert on Detritus 20 % Dominant 5-25 <5 5.4 Stream Ford or Animal Yes Longley Bridge Road is steeper and should # Large Woody 7 Sub-dominant 26-50 5-25 5.5 Straightening No be included in M2S3.02. This portion was not 2.13 Average Largest Particle on Buffer Veg. Type Left Right Straightening Length: segmented as it was so short and so similar Dominant Mixed Trees Mixed Trees Bed 150.0 to M2S3.02 mm 5.5 Dredging None Herbaceous 120.0 Sub-dominant Herbaceous Bar mm bankful indicators included benchs along both 3.3 Riparian Corridor banks at similar heights, and the top of gravel 2.14 Stream Type Corridor Land Left Right bar Stream Type: B Dominant Pasture Pasture Bed Material: Cobble Sub-dominant Hay Hav Subclass Slope: None Amount Mean Height Note: Bed Form: Step-Pool Mass Failures 0.00 Step 1.6 - Grade Controls and None 2.15 Reference Stream Type Step 4.8 - Channel Constrictions Gullies None 0.00 are on The second page of this (if different from Phase 1) report - Steps 6 through 7.





Rapid Geomorphic Assessment (RGA)



Date: Location Site:

Crew: Recorder:

Form/		Geomorphic Indicator			Score
Process	Num	Description	No	Yas	32.00
	1	Lateral bara			
Evidence of	2	Coarse materials in riffles embedded	1111111		
Aggradation	3	Sillation in pools			
(AI)	4	Mid-channel bars			1
	5	Deposition on point bars			
	6	Poor longitudinal sorting of bed materials			
	7	Soft, unconsolidated bed			
	- 8	Evidence of deposition in/around structures			
	9	Deposition in the overbank zone			
		Sum of Indices:			
	4	Channel incision into undisturbed overburden / bedrock			
Evidence of	2	Elevated tree roots/root fan above channel bod			
Degradation	3	Bank height increases			
(DI)	4	Absence of depositional features (no bars)			
7.6	5.	Cut face on bar forms			
	6	Head cutting dee to knick point migration			
	7	Suspended armour layer visible in bank			
		Sum of Indices.			
	1	Fallen / leaning trees / fence posts / etc			
Evidence of	2	Occurrence of large organic debris	11.		
Widening	3	Exposed tree roots			
(WI)	4	Basal secur on Inside magneter bonds			
	5	Toe erosion on both sides of channel through riffle			
	ô	Steep bank angles through most of reach			
1	7	Length of bank scour >50% through subject reach	1		
	8	Fracture lines along top of bank			
		Sum of Indices:			
	1	Formation of chules	7		
Evidence of	2	Single thread channel to multiple channel			
Planimetric	3	Evolution of pool-riffle form to low bed relief form			
Form	4	Cut-off channel(s			
Adjustment	5	Formation of island(s)			
(PI)	6	Thalweg alignment out of phase meander form		-	-
	7	Bar forms poorly formed / reworked / removed			

	Stability Index:	
Condition:		

	1	Fallen / leaning trees / fence posts / etc	
Evidence of	2	Occurrence of large organic debris	
Widening	3	Exposed tree roots	
(WI)	4	Basal scour on inside meander bends	
	5	Toe erosion on both sides of channel through riffle	
	6	Steep bank angles through most of reach	
	7	Length of bank scour >50% through subject reach	
	8	Fracture lines along top of bank	

Sum of Indices:

<u>Assessment techniques</u>

- Topographic maps
- Aerial photographs
- Field mapping
- Topographic surveys

Subdivide rivers into reaches

- –Changes in slope
- –Changes in valley width
- -Changes in watershed area

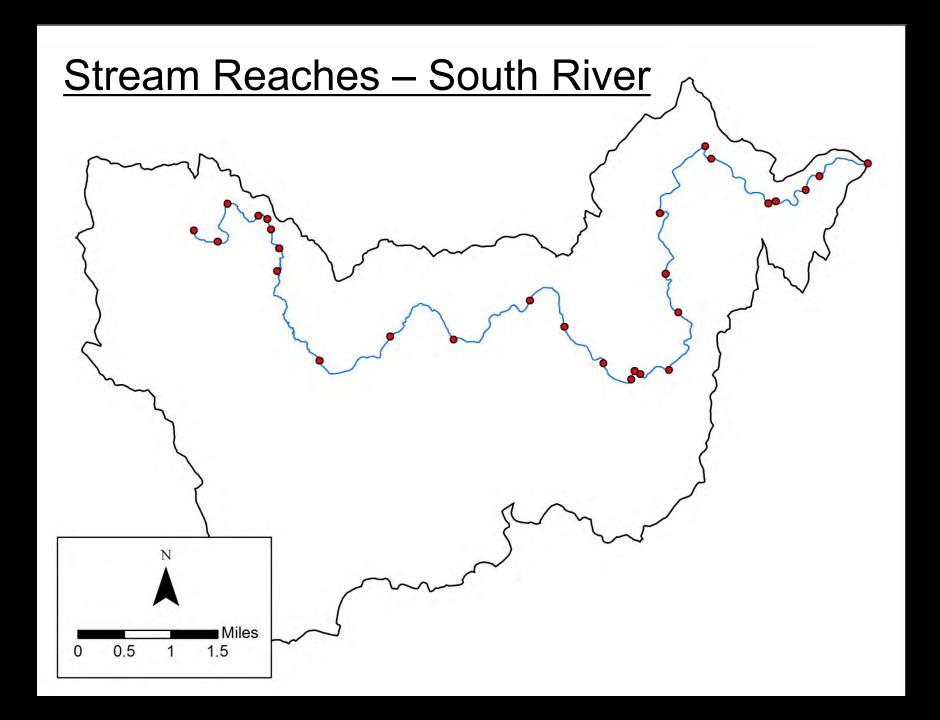


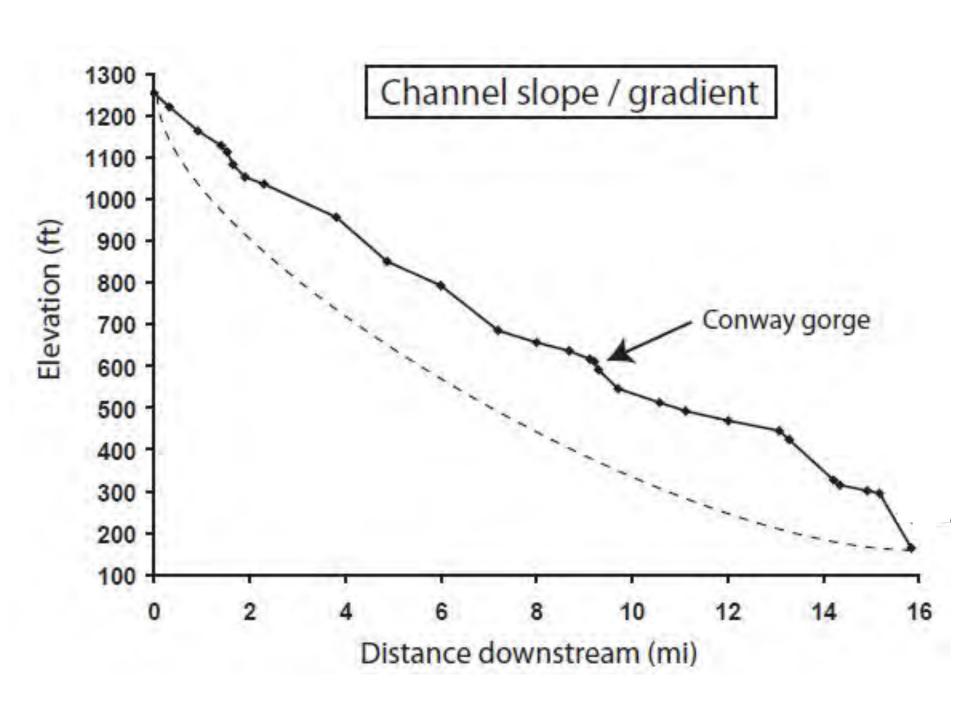








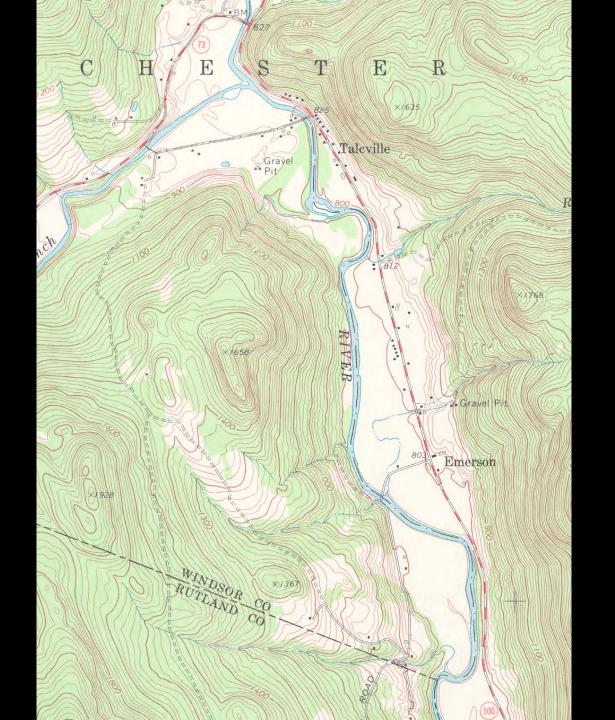


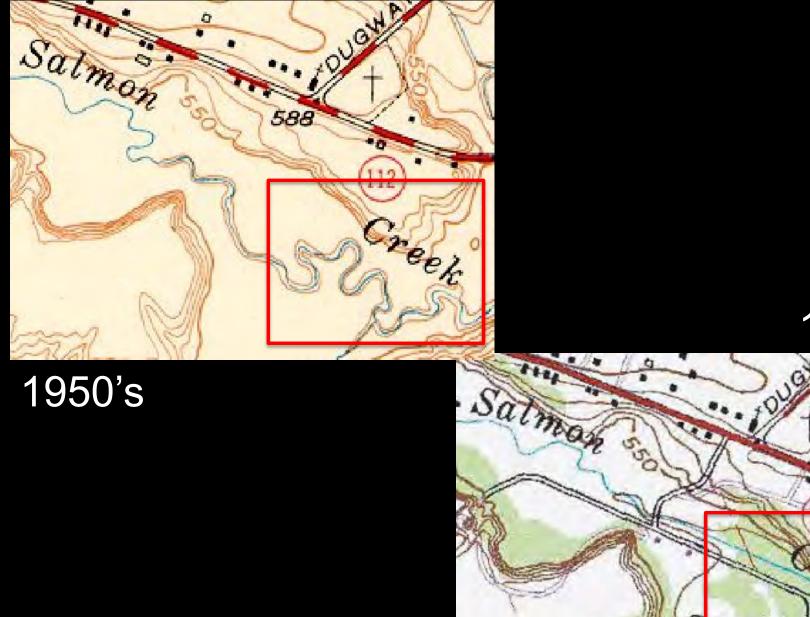




From Gould (1975)



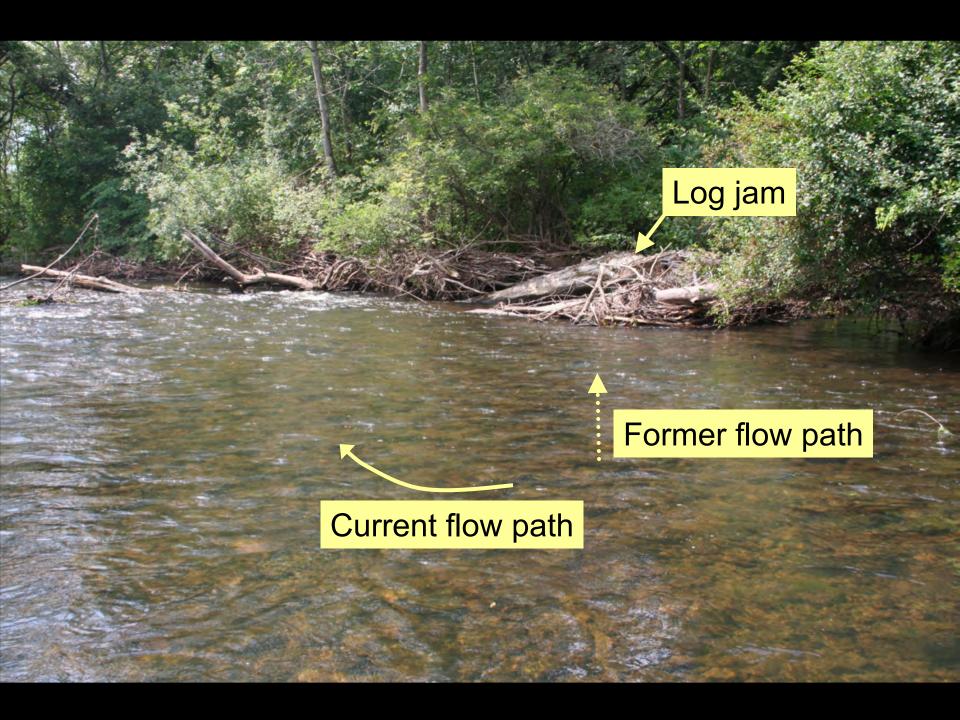




1980's

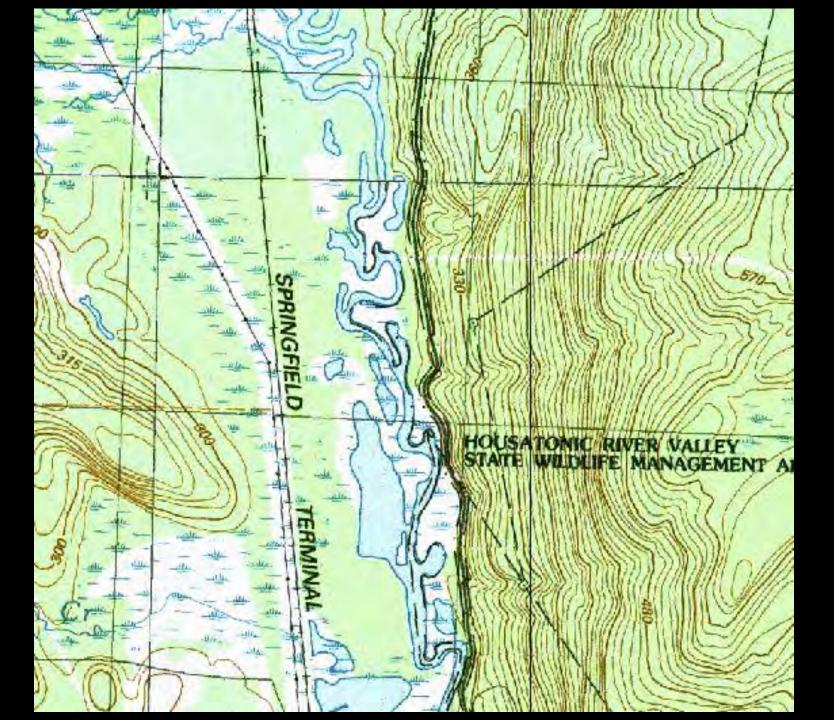
<u>Assessment techniques</u>

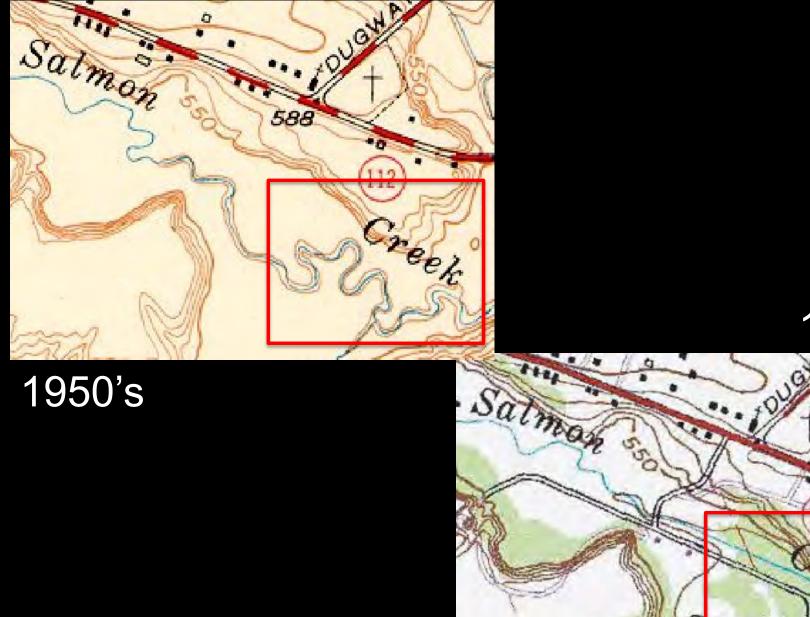
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1980's











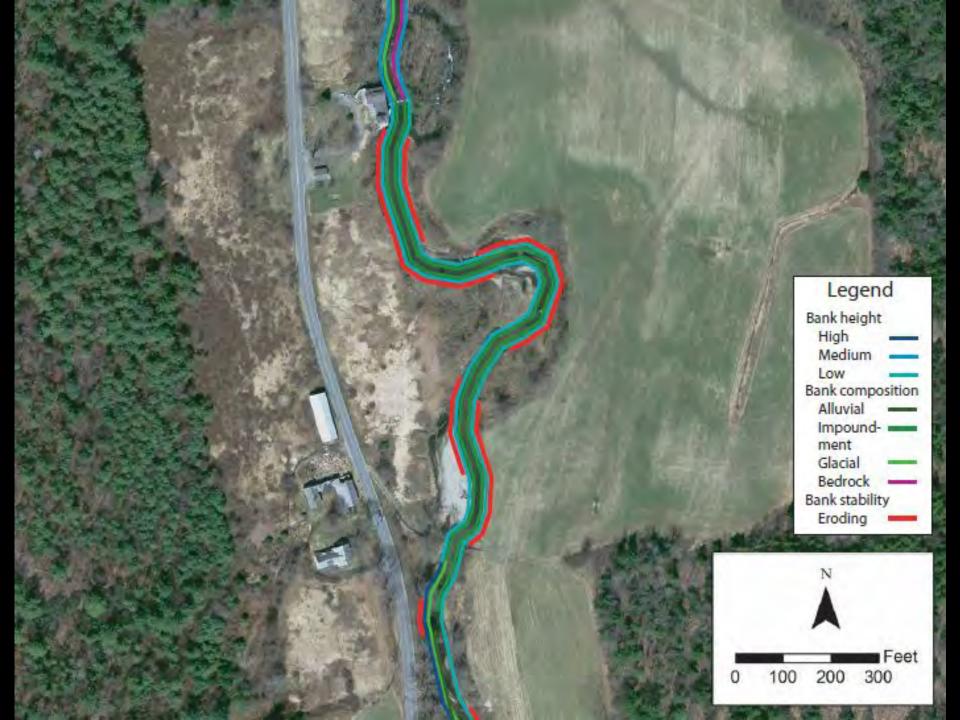
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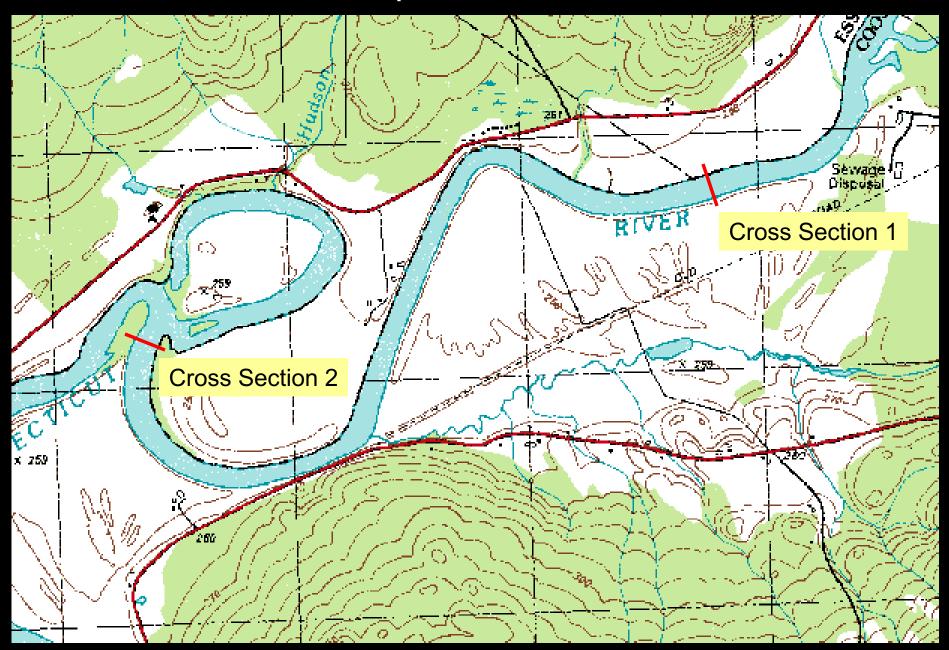
Point Features	Count	per mile
Historic dam site	30	
Bridges (active)	26	
Beaver dams	6	
Avulsions	4	
Oxbows	2	
Flood chutes	3	
Braiding	3	
Deep pool	209	
Debris jams	45	
LWD	1925	122

Assessment techniques

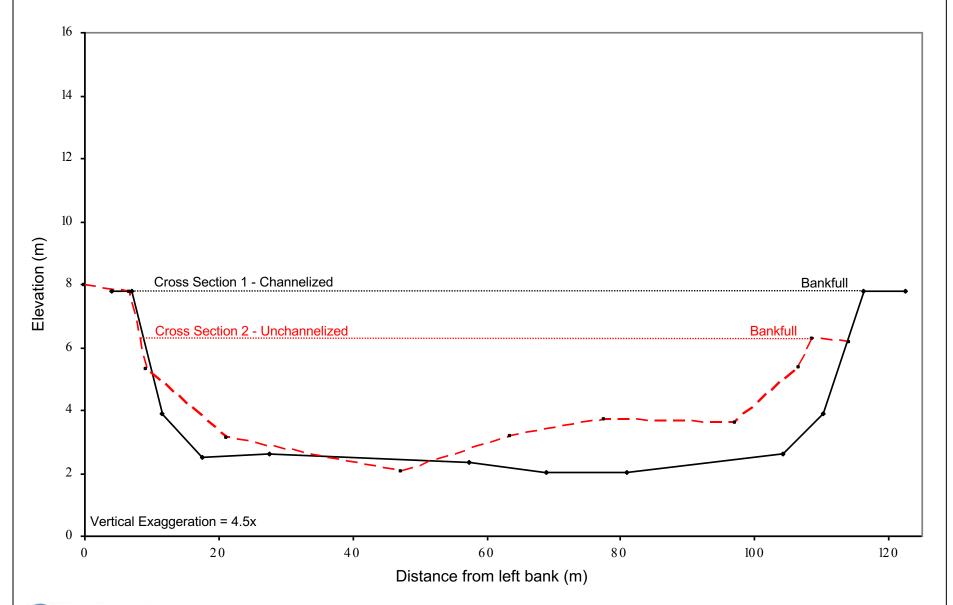
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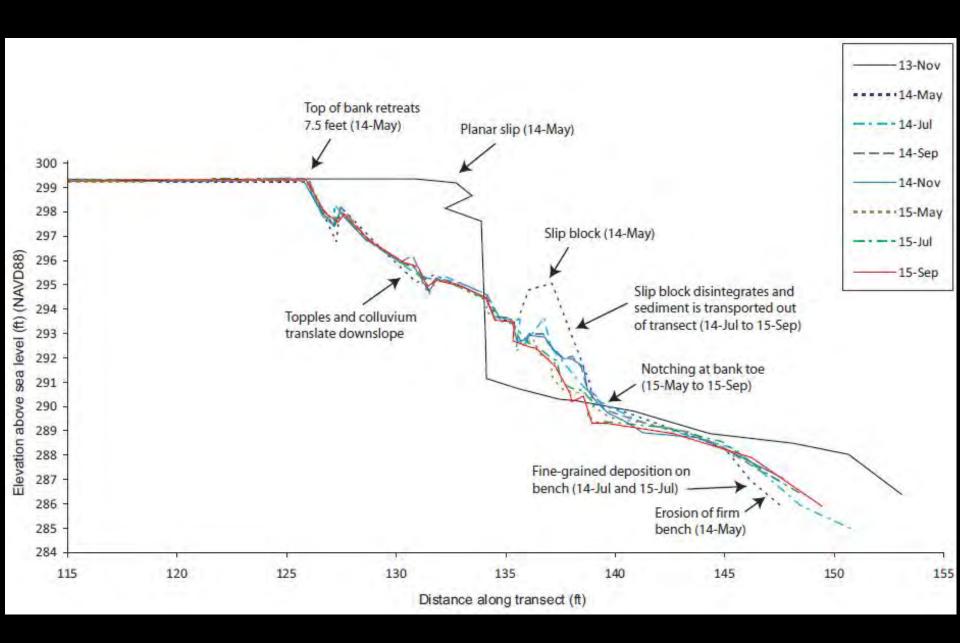
Cross Section Comparison



<u>Comparison of Channelized and Unchannelized Segments – Reach 3</u>







Using the Assessment Data











