

# Measuring Streambank Erosion Bank Profiles to more Robustly Estimate Recession Rates and Calibration of the AnnAGNPS-CEAP Model

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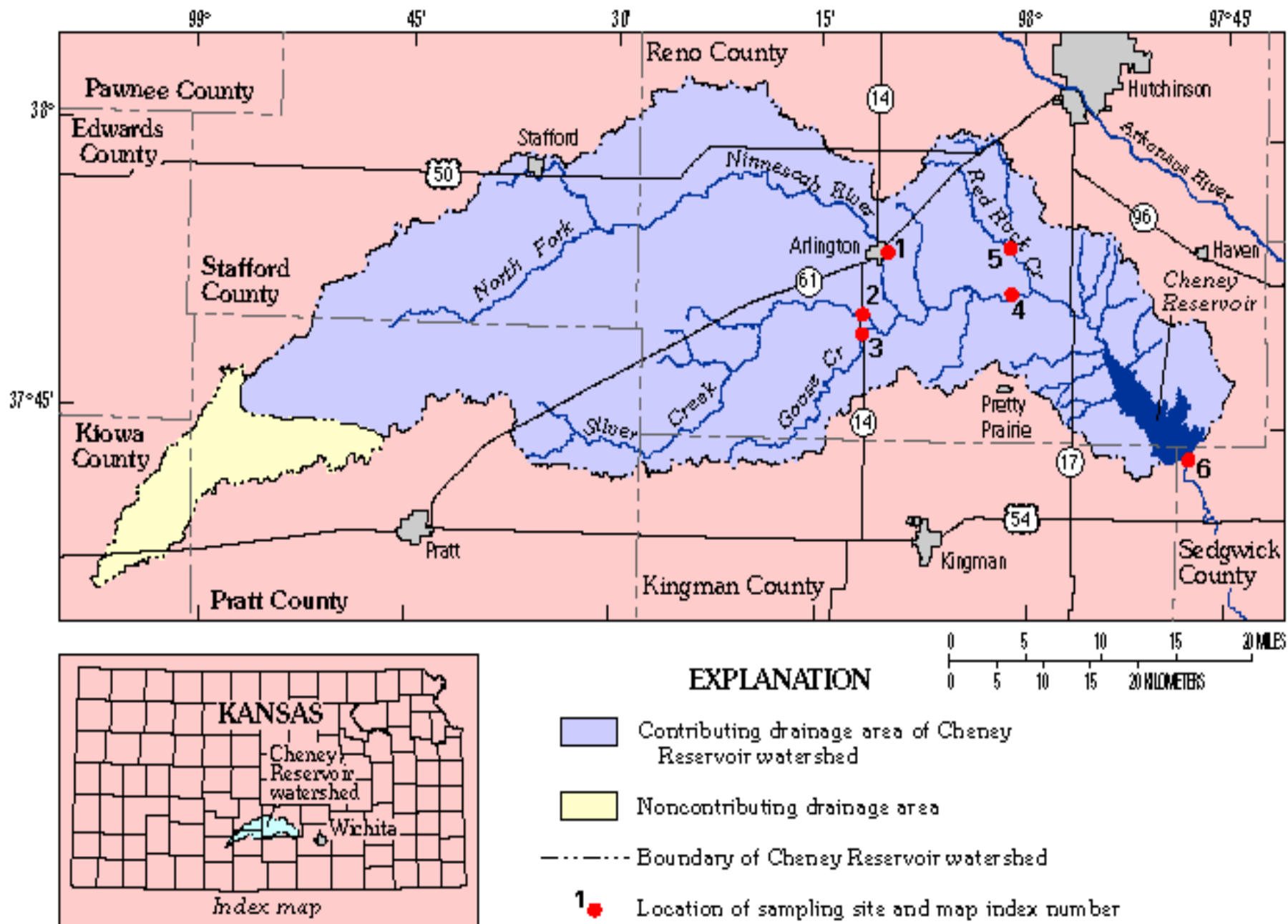


# Setting

## ▶ The Cheney Lake Watershed

- 989 square miles That drain into Cheney Lake reservoir.
- Source of municipal and recreation water for the city of Wichita.
- Sediment load from watershed negatively impacting water quality and causing accelerated aggradation of reservoir.
- 1994 selected as a special emphasis watershed for the Conservation Effects and Assessment Project (CEAP).
- 1996 USGS installed 5 sediment load samplers on various stream in the watershed
- These gages have been continuously collecting annual suspended load measurements for the watershed since installation.

# Cheney Lake CEAP Watershed Location



# CEAP

- ▶ The purpose of the CEAP is to evaluate the effectiveness of applied conservation practices from the various Farm bill/NRCS programs
  - CRP
  - EQUIP
  - WRP
  - WHIP
- ▶ Part of the CEAP process is to use models to evaluate the effects of conservation practices on surface runoff and erosion. AnnAGNPS is being used on this project.

# AnnAGNPS

- ▶ Annualized Agricultural Non-Point Source model (AnnAGNPS)
  - is a continuous-simulation, multi-event modification of AGNPS

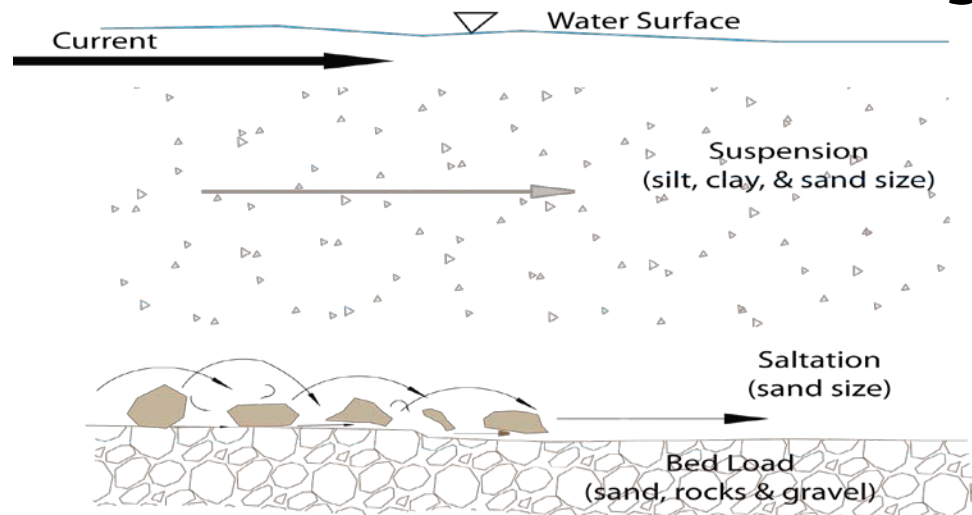


# AnnAGNPS



Accounts for all sources of erosion that contribute to the suspended load including upland sheet and rill, concentrated flow, gullies and Stream bank.

- ▶ To calibrate the model the portion that come from each source needs to be known.
- ▶ Stream sediment is divided into the following
  - Wash load
  - Stream bed load
  - Suspend load



- ▶ Need to determine portion of suspend load that comes from streambanks

# Project

## ► Objectives

- Parse out the suspend sediment contribution (i.e. Ag and streambank)
  - Characterize streambank erosion from both perennial and intermittent seasonal streams
    - Field assessment of key selected areas
    - Use orthophotography to assess areas not field inventoried
- Develop regional streambank lateral recession curves
- Provide conservation planning resources for developing priorities and treatment measures for streambank erosion



# Partners

USDA–NRCS–WNTSC– Water Quality and Quantity  
Technology Development Team

Cheney Lake Watershed Company

Reno Conservation District

USDA–NRCS Water Resource Center– Little  
Rock, Ark.

Other Shareholders and Landowners



# Share holder Involvement & Feedback



# Methods

- ▶ Major Stream Course streambank conditions were delineated into four categories
  - Severe, moderate, slight, negligible (later extreme was added)
- ▶ 1 86 miles of stream above the 5 gauging stations
- ▶ 41 miles (22%) were directly measured in the field and evaluated for
  - length
  - height
  - annual recession rate
  - textural classification
  - Schumm Channel Evolutionary Stage
  - geomorphic stream type

# Method

- ▶ Areas not direct field measured were evaluated using the ARCGIS orthophotography (2006)
  - While helpful, direct field measure was of more use
  - Most of the areas were later ground truth and it was determined that majority of the remaining area was rated negligible to slight
- ▶ All Streambanks were assigned an erosion Characterization and condition class

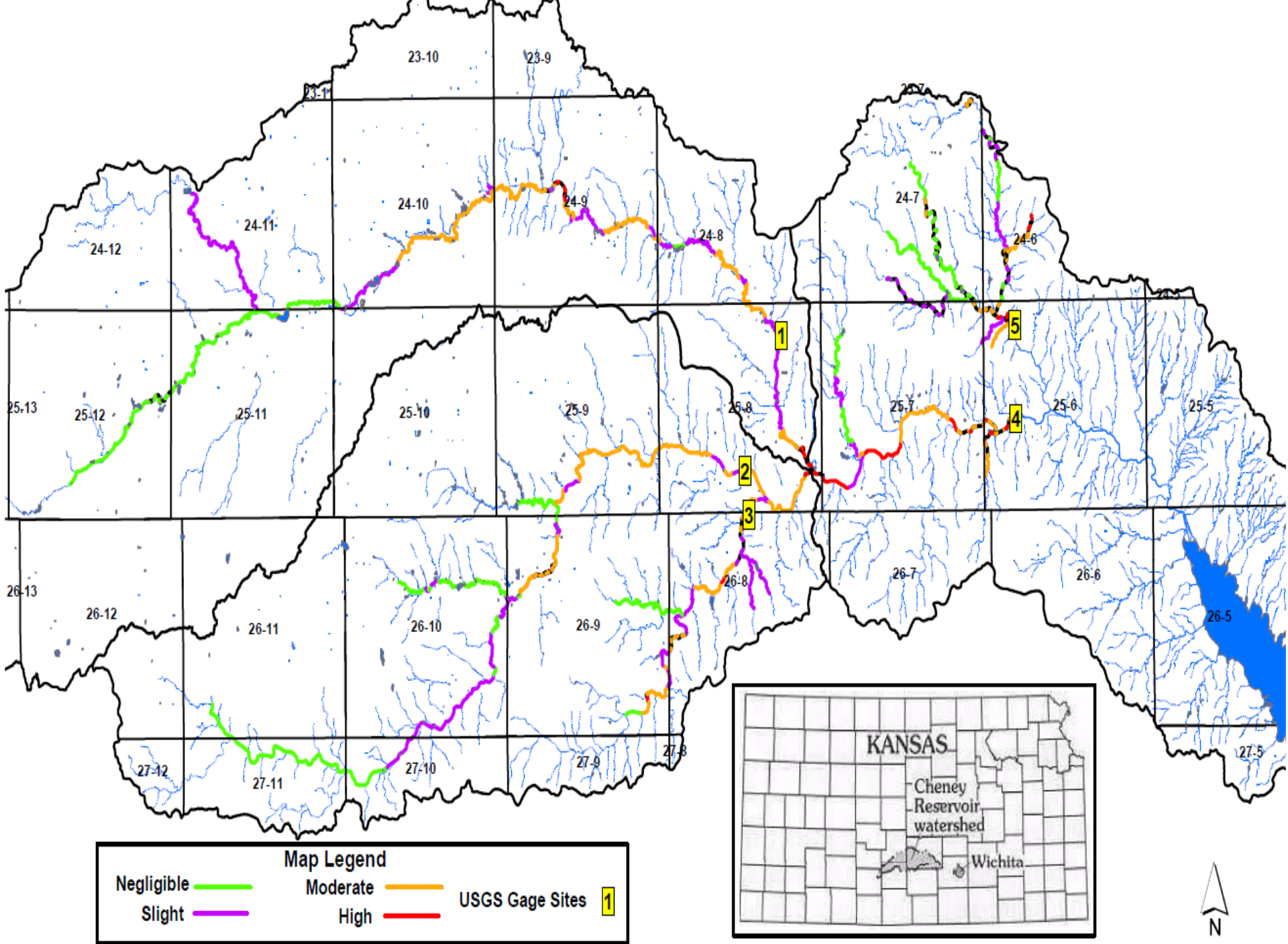
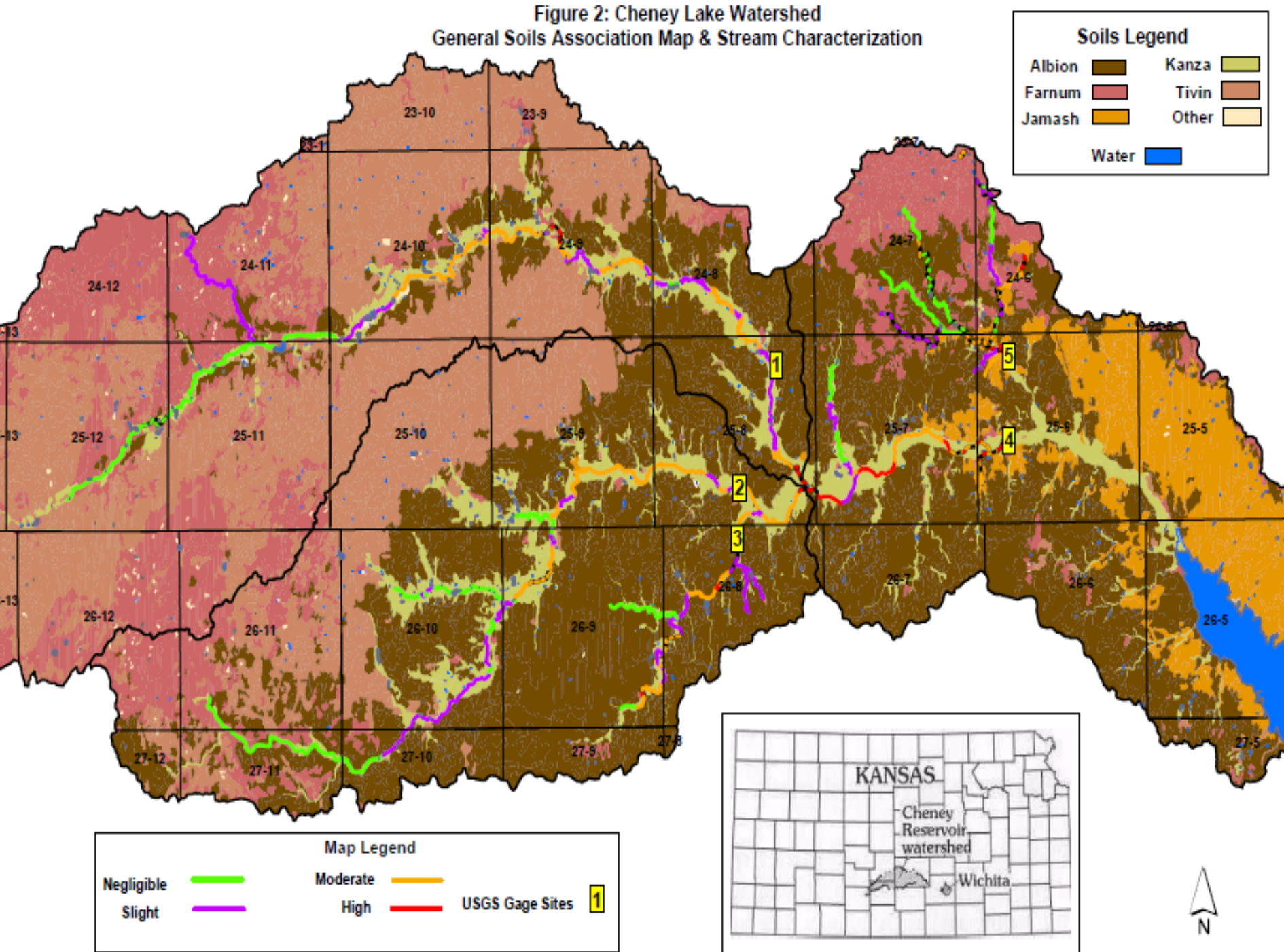




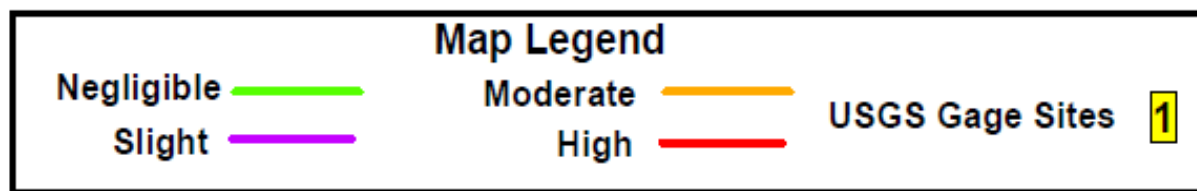
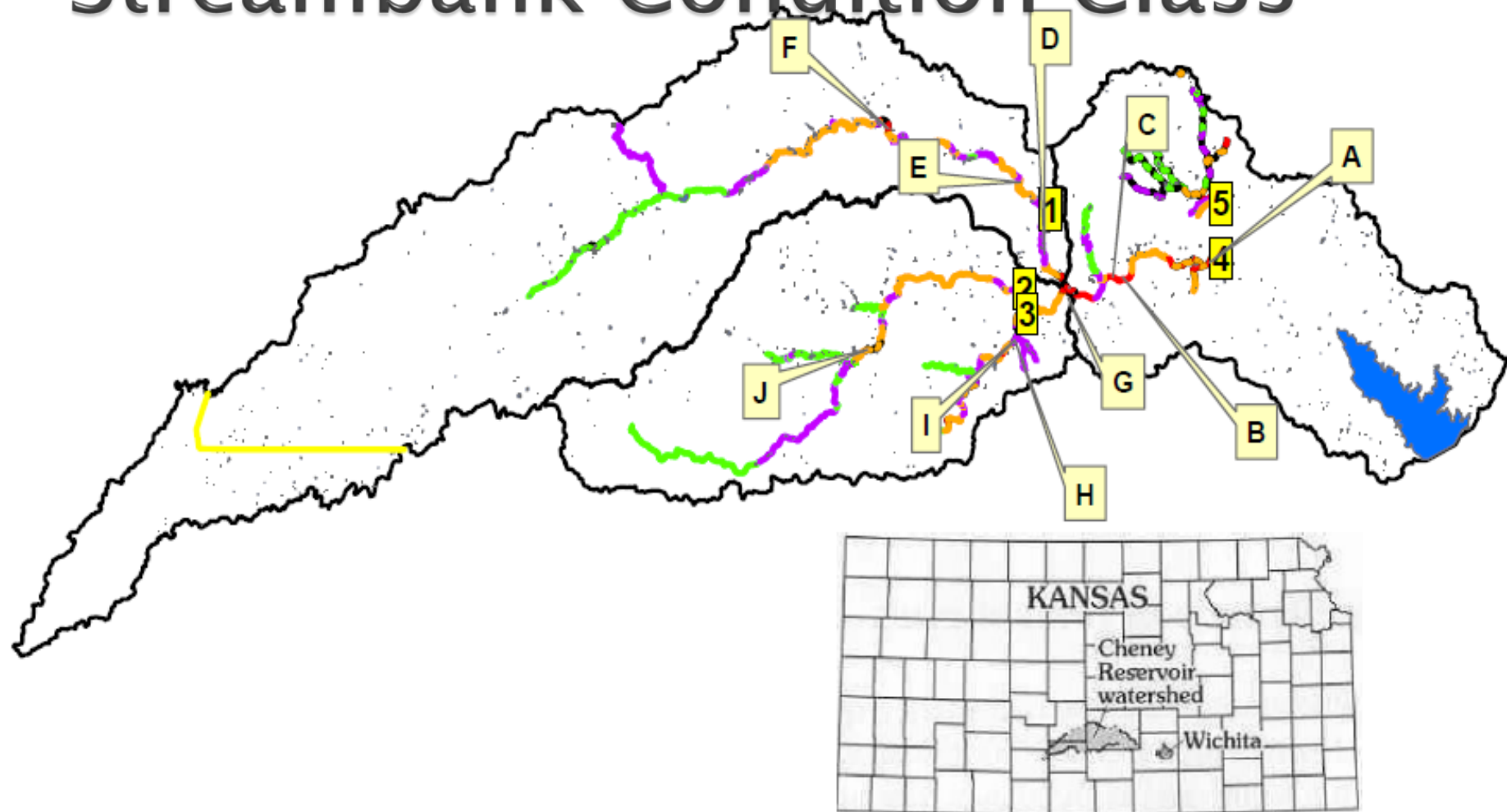
Figure 2: Cheney Lake Watershed  
General Soils Association Map & Stream Characterization



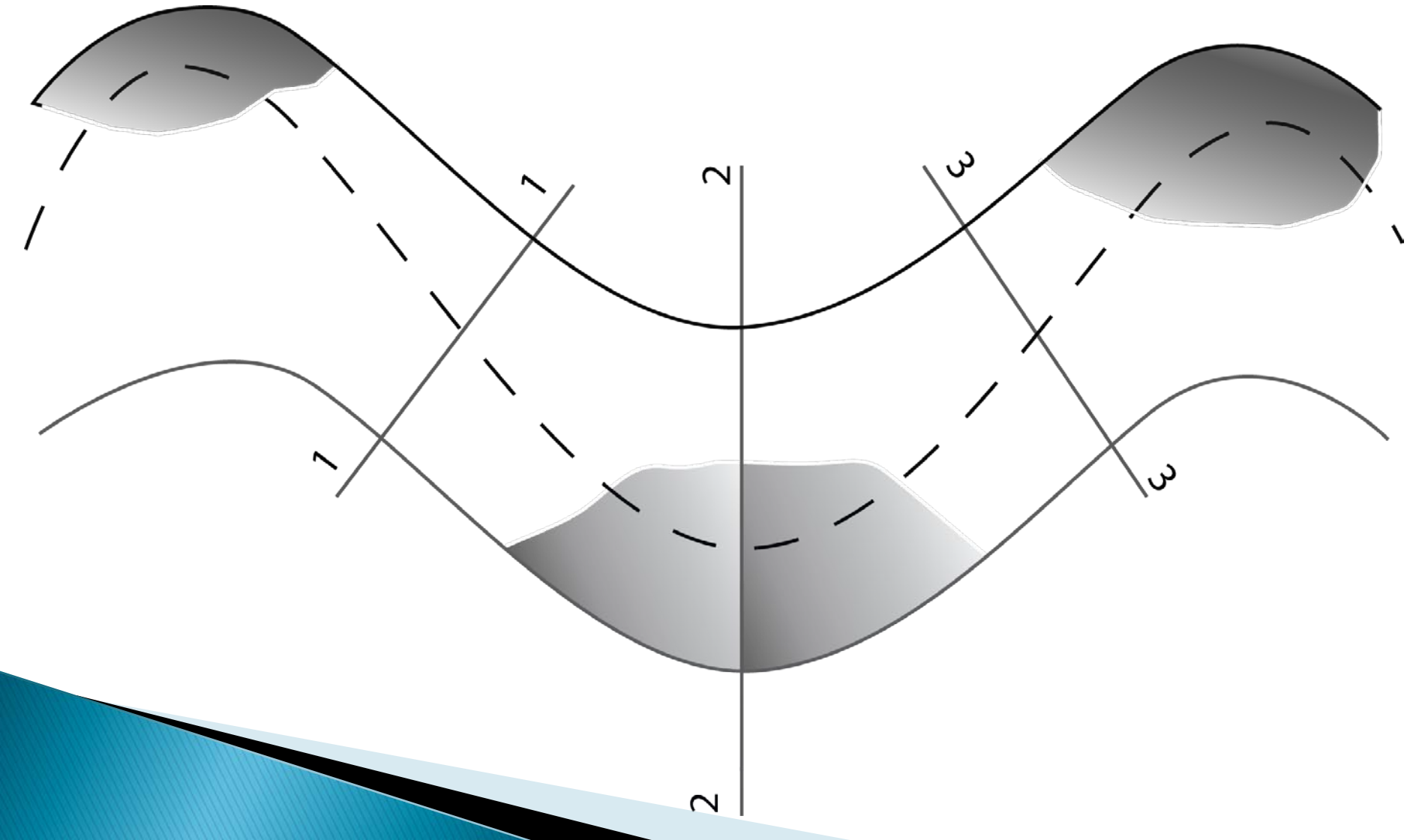
# Methods

- ▶ Further subsample of the condition classes was selected for lateral recession measurement using bank pins

# Bank Pin Sites, Gage Sites and Streambank Condition Class

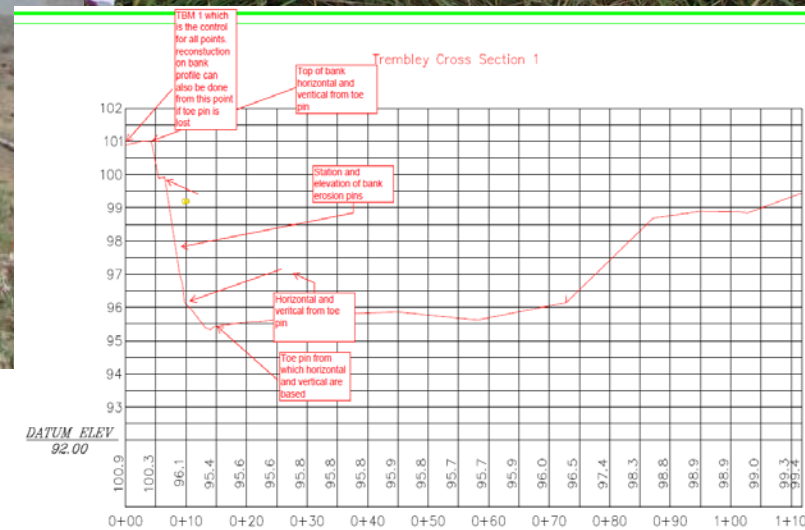


# Three sets of pins at each sight





# Cross Sections with permanent Bench marks

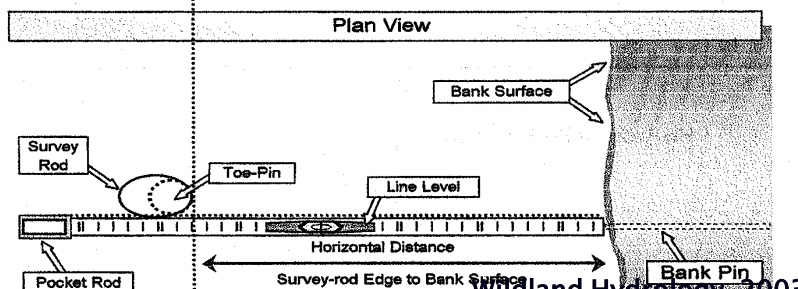
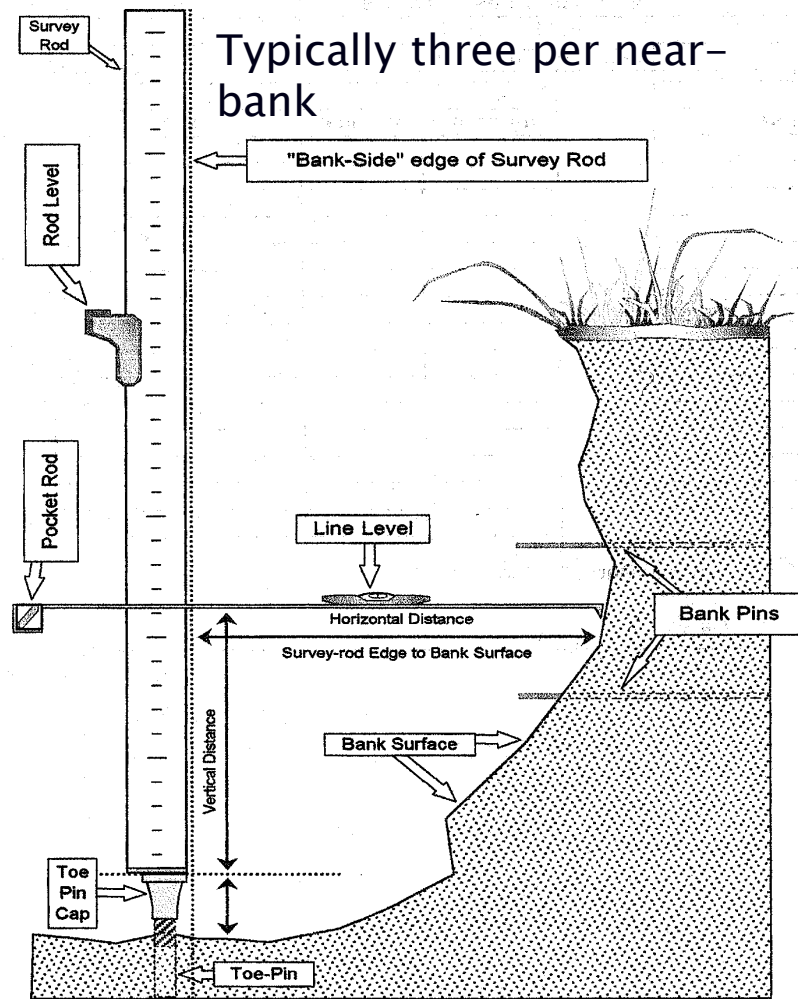




# Bank pins installed



RIVER ASSESSMENT and MONITORING  
PROCOTOL for *BANK PROFILE* MEASUREMENT



Measurement of bank profiles.

Real-time validation of bank loss (recession). Validation! and Calibration!

Add representative streambank distance on profile and toe to bankheight to derive volume. If representation is in question, add more bank profiles!

# Range of Data was collected





# Field Data Gathered

- ▶ Streambank erosion pin measurements and bank profile form and measurement.
- ▶ Morphometry of dimension (cross-sections, long profile, and pattern).
- ▶ Particle size distribution– bed and banks
- ▶ Bank Erodibility Hazard Index rating/scoring
- ▶ Bank erosion pins reset annually for 5 years
- ▶ Shear plain length assigned to pin set
- ▶ Floodplain connectivity – bank height ratios
- ▶ Mechanism of failure, Geom. Classification, transition state and Schumm CEM stage

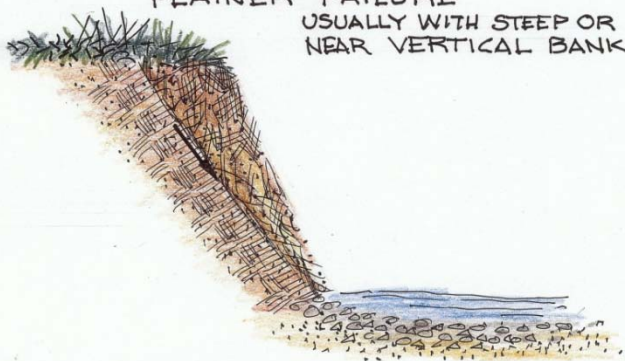


# Mechanism of Bank Failure

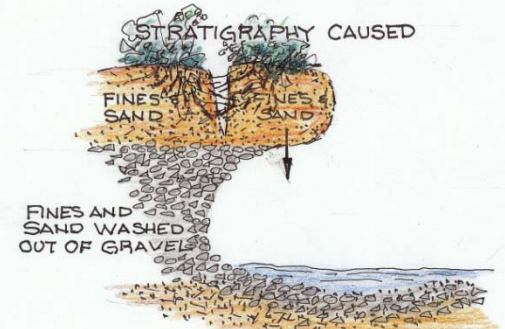


## WEDGE FAILURES I

PLAINER FAILURE  
USUALLY WITH STEEP OR  
NEAR VERTICAL BANK



## CANTILEVER FAILURE

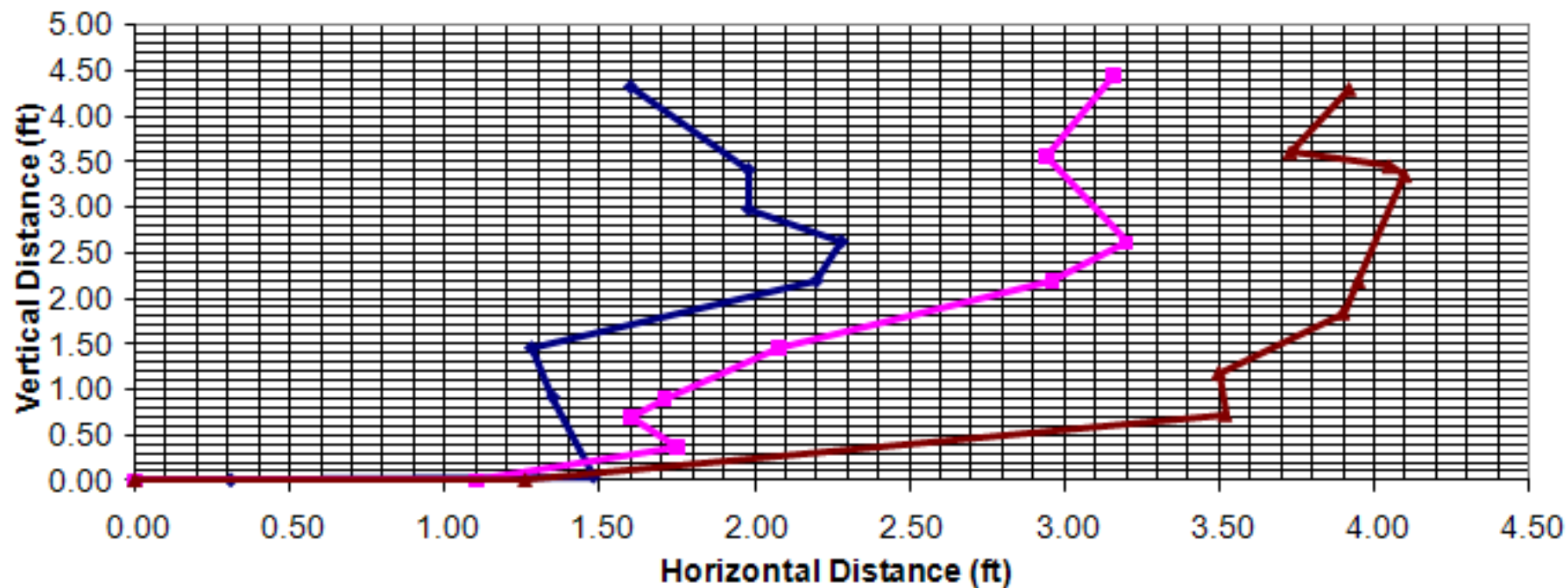






# Silver Creek condition class – Severe

**Vertical Bank Profile**



Recession Rate

Recession Rate based on Polyginal Area  
Area (sqft)

Recession Rate based on pins  
Rate (ft/event)

Event 1

3.46

0.78

0.69

Event 2

4.42

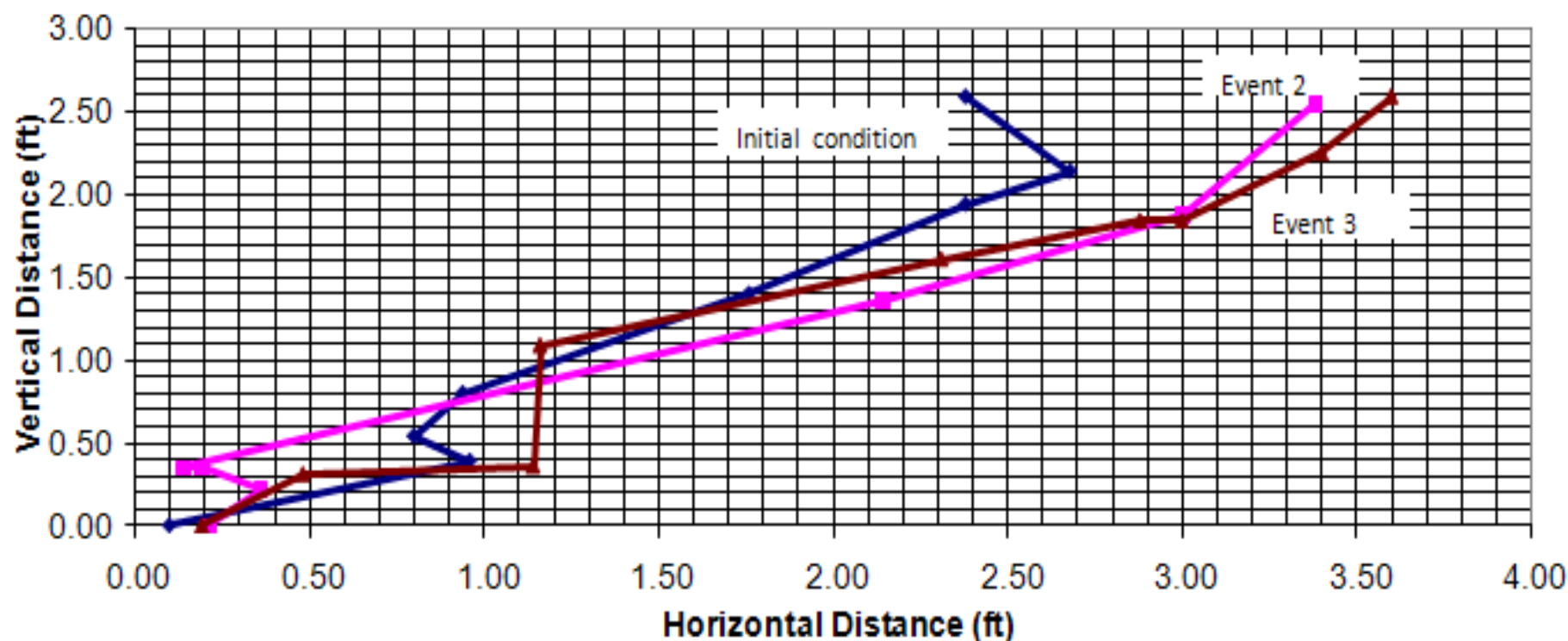
1.03

1.30

Event 3

# Goose Creek condition class – Moderate

**Vertical Bank Profile**



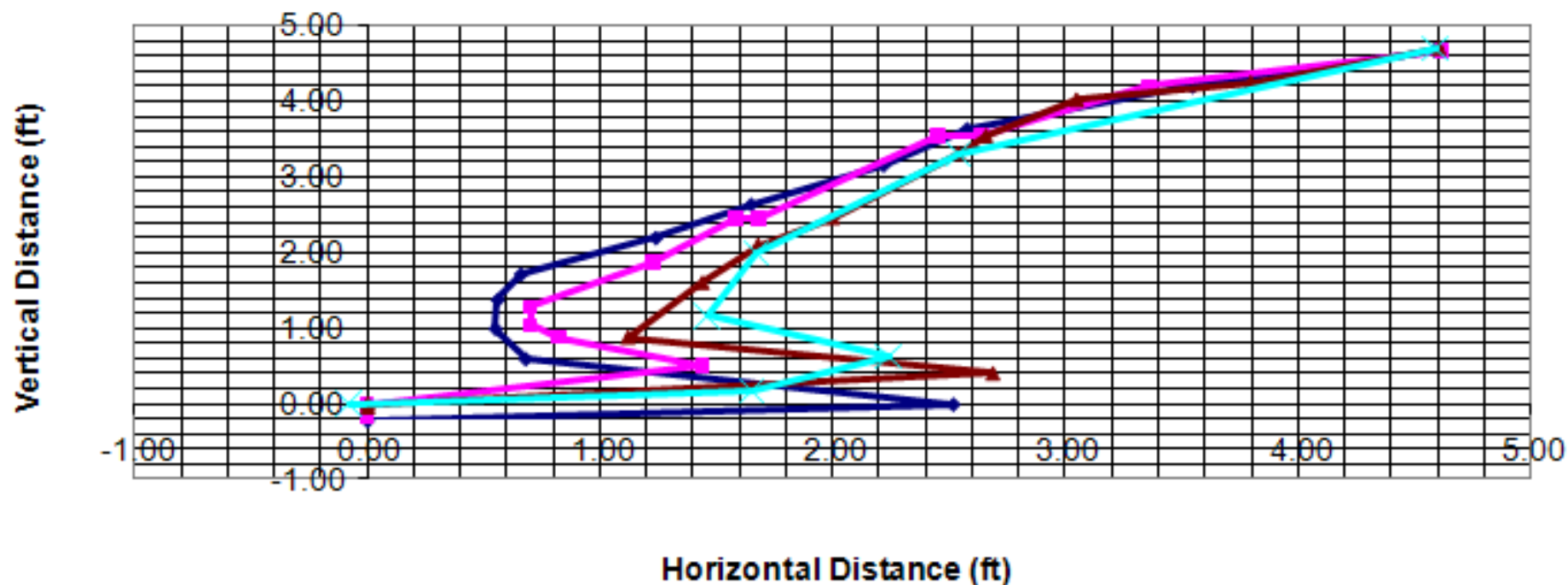
Recession Rate

Recession Rate based on Polyginal Area	
Area (sqft)	Rate (ft/event)
Event 1	0.48
Event 2	0.12
Event 3	0.05

Recession Rate based on pins	
Rate (ft/event)	
Event 1	0.11
Event 2	0.21
Event 3	

# Goose Creek Condition Class – Slight

**Vertical Bank Profile**



Recession Rate

Recession Rate based on Polyginal Area  
Area (sqft)      Rate (ft/event)

Recession Rate based on pins  
Rate (ft/event)

Event 1

0.22

0.05

0.08

Event 2

1.71

0.36

0.63

Event 3

0.76

0.16

0.15

Event 4

# Questions

- ▶ Thanks