

## **SQUIRREL CREEK CROSS-SECTION MONITORING**

### **October 23-25, 2009**

This narrative report addresses channel monitoring of Squirrel Creek downstream of slope stabilization treatments constructed just below the \_\_\_\_\_ Mine. Steep sideslopes left behind after removal of an old tailings dam were treated with a variety of geotextile configurations during the summer of 2009 to minimize upslope erosion and sediment loading of the stream channel. Although the timeframe for channel response may be slow at this elevation, the intended outcome is establishment of bank vegetation along Squirrel Creek, with associated changes in channel morphology and ecology.

On October 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>, eleven cross sections were established across Squirrel Creek beginning in the middle of the treatment area and extending downstream to near the U.S. Forest Service road crossing below the site. Cross sections were placed at 100+/-foot intervals along the channel, beginning approximately 100 feet upstream of the fence line at the road crossing and extending upstream well into the treatment area. Cross sections ranged in length from 32 to 63 feet, and spacing ranged from 89 to 114 feet between sections.

#### **Longitudinal Survey of Cross Section Headpins**

Headpins for the cross sections consisted of varying lengths of 1/2" rebar set near ground surface at each end of each section. A longitudinal survey of the headpins tied them all together to generate a data set suitable for HEC-RAS modeling. The longitudinal survey of headpins proceeded from downstream to upstream; headpin elevations were then checked from upstream to downstream during the cross section surveys (see below). Maximum difference in headpin elevations between the longitudinal survey and the cross section surveys was .03 feet; thus, the rod-and-level survey technique used in 2009 yielded slightly greater accuracy than would be afforded by survey-grade GPS.

Since no reference-marks were provided for the study reach, the survey set the left head pin on the first cross section (LHP#1) at 100.00 feet, and all other headpins are related to this datum. During the field survey, a *cadastral-survey* corner marker was discovered just downstream of the headpin set on the right end of cross section 7 (RHP#7). No elevation was listed on the survey cap; however, if a true elevation has been established for this corner, the entire 2009 survey can be converted to true elevations. It might also be a good idea to use a survey-grade GPS to locate the headpin locations for future reference.

For the record, 'left' and 'right' designations in this survey are established facing downstream.

#### **Recovery of Headpins for Future Surveys of Channel Cross Sections**

Because of harsh conditions at this site (high altitude, chemical contamination, sparse channel vegetation, etc.), channel response to upland treatments likely will be slow. Repeat surveys could be done annually, but re-survey at 3- to 5-year intervals may be sufficient to document response. The challenge in any kind of repeat survey is finding the headpins from the original survey after a period

of time has elapsed. The following procedure is recommended for this purpose and should probably occur late in the year (although not as late as this year) after vegetation leaf-off. Each time the survey is repeated, the headpins should be sprayed with fluorescent paint for subsequent surveys.

Longitudinal distances between cross sections were measured along the east side of the low-flow channel (right side as you look upstream). Beginning at the fence crossing the creek above the Forest Service road crossing, a tape measure should be used to locate the first cross section upstream using the distance provided in the field notes and spreadsheets. At the approximate location of the cross section, stretch a tape perpendicular to the channel with the zero point of the tape on the left bank (looking downstream to match the field notes), and the left edge of water at the distance indicated in the 2009 notes for left edge of water (LEW). Continue to stretch the tape to the entire headpin-to-headpin cross-section distance given in the 2009 notes. You should now be very close to the original headpins on both banks. If at least one of the pins is not discovered, check the headpin photographs that were provided with the 2009 survey. Most of these show at least one nearby feature for each pin. If neither headpin is discovered, a metal detector may be required to locate the rebar headpin on one or both banks. Generally, this will always be the case if the original pins are buried by a major flood event. Once a headpin has been located on one side of the stream, the pin-to-pin distances in the cross section notes can be used with the tape to find the pin on the other side of the stream. After the first cross section is properly located, the procedure is repeated to recover the headpins for each successive cross section.

### Cross Section Surveys

As mentioned above, 11 channel cross sections were surveyed beginning at the top of the reach and continuing downstream to the first set of headpins. For all but the most downstream transect (#1), the sections were surveyed with a stadia rod and auto-level. For this reason, initial distance measurements were determined from stadia readings (i.e.,  $[\text{top} - \text{bottom}] \times 100 = \text{distance}$ ) and represent distance from the survey instrument (auto-level). These distances were converted to horizontal station from left head pin (looking downstream) for cross section construction in Excel and HEC-RAS. For the most downstream transect, the cross section was surveyed with the laser level (for training purposes), and horizontal distances were taken from a Kevlar tag line. For all cross sections, horizontal station 0 is set on the left headpin (LHP).

In the spreadsheet containing all of the field data, the first “cross-section” tab contains all the transect data needed for plotting and comparison with later surveys. Later in the spreadsheet are two additional “xsec” tabs containing the data as entered into a spreadsheet from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR). This tool turned out to be far less helpful than was originally anticipated

### Pebble-Count for Determination of Bed-Material Particle-Size Distribution

A pebble count was completed for determining the particle-size distribution of bed materials in the study reach. The 2009 survey used a longitudinal sampling scheme whereby particles were retrieved every 4 to 10 steps, and particle size determined with an aluminum particle-size analyzer template. The results are presented in the field notes and spreadsheet. Whereas an adequate number of particles were sampled for the analysis, sampling was hindered by the extreme cold and the nature of the substrate in the low-flow channel. Channel substrate in the low-flow channel was mildly imbricated

and extremely indurated, probably as a result of chemical reactions occurring between the water column and the substrate. An alternative sampling scheme for future characterization of the substrate is proposed below.

#### Future Consideration for Sampling Bed Material for Size Analysis

Since bed material in the low flow channel is heavily indurated and difficult to sample, an alternative sampling scheme is proposed that would primarily sample particles outside the low-flow channel. Throughout most of the surveyed reach, the high-flow channel is significantly wider than the low flow channel and is characterized as having a similar range of bed-sediment sizes as occur in the low-flow channel, but without the cementation caused by chemical reactions with the water. In other words, bed sediments in the high-flow channel would be much easier to sample and would still represent particle sizes available for transport during high-flow events (which is the only time bed material is transported anyway). For this reason, the recommended sampling scheme for future pebble-counts should be to sample 10 or more particles along each cross section, rather than a strictly longitudinal survey down the low-flow channel. With such a scheme, only one or two clasts from each cross section would occur in the low-flow channel, but the overall particle-size distribution might be more representative of the total load available for transport.

**Monitoring Reach**

Stream: Squirrel Creek  
Watershed: Kerber Creek  
Location: Above Bonanza

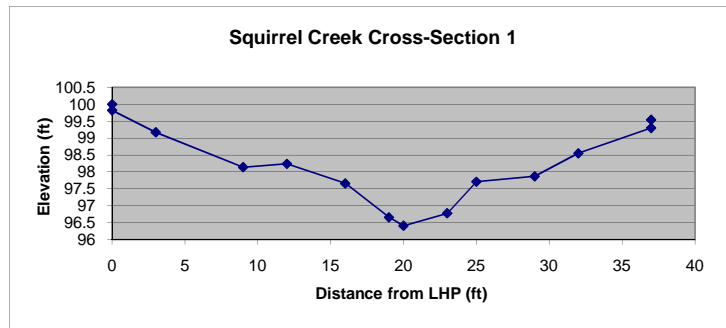
(Approx.) Latitude: 38.2947  
 (Approx.) Longitude: 106.1417  
 County: Saguache  
 Date: 10/24/2009  
 Observers: Jim Fogg Zach Fogg Sam Fogg

Channel Type: Rosgen A  
 Drainage Area (sq.mi)

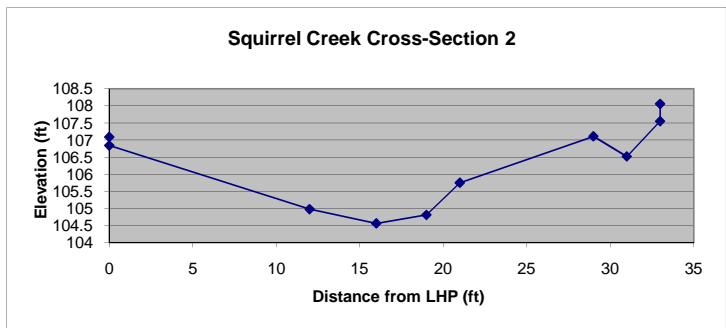
<u>BS</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>FS</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
14.15	114.15		100	LHP#1 (Elevation of LHP#1 arbitrarily set to 100.00)
	114.15	14.62	99.53	RHP#1
	114.15	6.09	108.06	RHP#2
	114.15	7.06	107.09	LHP#2
	114.15	2.39	111.76	LHP#3
	114.15	2.32	111.83	RHP#3
13.45	125.21		111.76	LHP#3 (Backsight on LHP#3)
	125.21	7.72	117.49	RHP#4
	125.21	6.25	118.96	LHP#4
	125.21	2.82	122.39	LHP#5
	125.21	2.15	123.06	RHP#5
14.13	137.19		123.06	(Backsight on RHP#5)
	137.19	10.43	126.76	RHP#6
	137.19	8.96	128.23	LHP#6
	137.19	1.27	135.92	LHP#7
	137.19	0.9	136.29	RHP#7
16.13	152.42		136.29	(Backsight on RHP#7)
	152.42	13.51	138.91	Cadastral Survey Corner Marker
	152.42	16.49	135.93	LHP#7 (check)
	152.42	10.49	141.93	LHP#8
	152.42	8.5	143.92	RHP#8
	152.42	5.03	147.39	RHP#9
	152.42	4.14	148.28	LHP#9
19.94	168.22		148.28	(Backsight on LHP#9)
	168.22	13.47	154.75	LHP#10
	168.22	12.53	155.69	RHP#10
	168.22	3.2	165.02	RHP#11
	168.22	4.85	163.37	LHP#11

**Section 1**

<u>Station</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0	100	top LHP#1
0	99.82	GR at pin
3	99.17	
9	98.14	
12	98.24	
16	97.66	
19	96.66	LEW
20	96.41	thalweg
23	96.78	REW
25	97.71	
29	97.87	
32	98.55	
37	99.3	GR at pin
37	99.54	top RHP#1

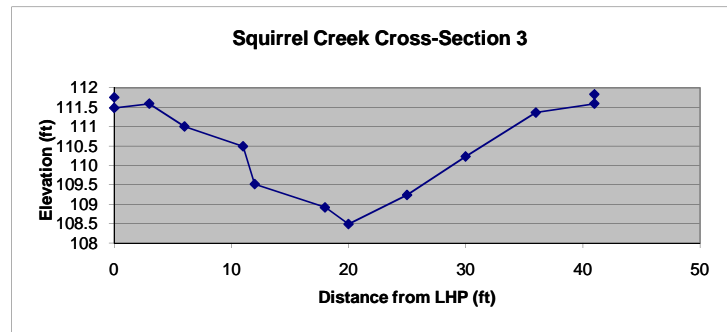
**Section 2**

<u>Station</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0	107.09	top LHP#2
0	106.84	GR at pin
12	104.98	LEW
16	104.56	thalweg
19	104.81	REW
21	105.75	
29	107.11	
31	106.52	
33	107.55	GR at pin
33	108.06	top RHP#2

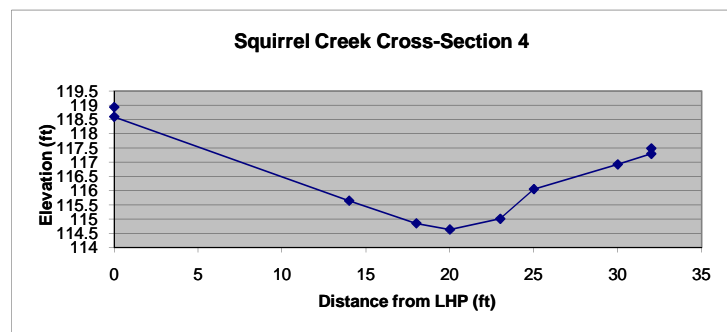


**Section 3**

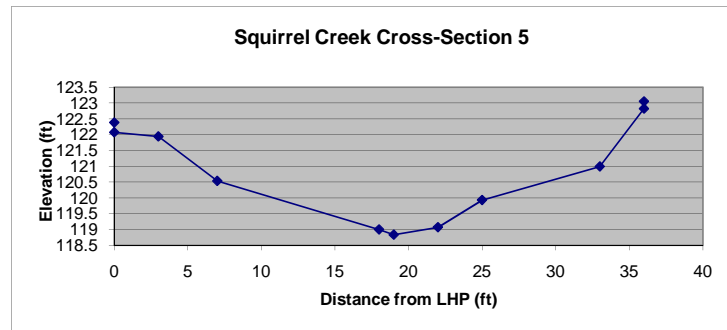
<u>Station</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0	111.75	top LHP#3
0	111.48	GR at pin
3	111.59	
6	111	
11	110.49	
12	109.52	
18	108.92	LEW
20	108.49	thalweg
25	109.24	REW
30	110.23	
36	111.36	
41	111.59	GR at pin
41	111.83	top RHP#3

**Section 4**

<u>Station</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0	118.93	top LHP#4
0	118.59	GR at pin
14	115.64	
18	114.85	LEW
20	114.63	thalweg
23	115.01	REW
25	116.05	
30	116.92	
32	117.29	Gr at pin
32	117.48	top RHP#4

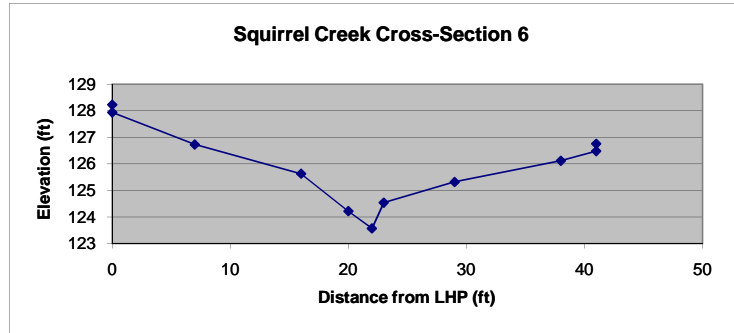
**Section 5**

<u>Station</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0	122.38	top LHP#5
0	122.07	GR at pin
3	121.94	
7	120.53	
18	119	LEW
19	118.83	thalweg
22	119.07	REW
25	119.93	
33	120.99	
36	122.82	GR at pin
36	123.05	top RHP#5



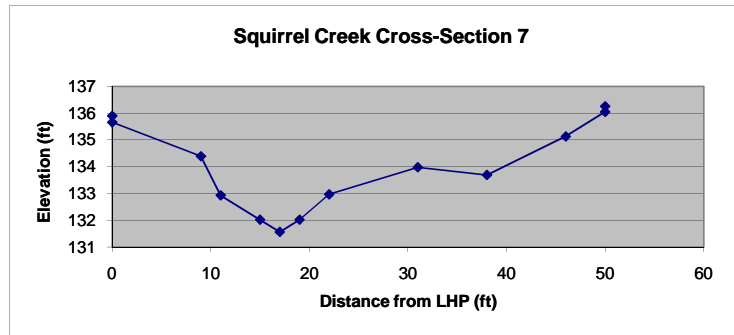
### Section 6

Station	Elevation	Remarks
0	128.23	top LHP#6
0	127.94	GR at pin
7	126.73	
16	125.63	
20	124.22	LEW
22	123.57	thalweg
23	124.54	REW
29	125.32	
38	126.12	
41	126.48	GR at pin
41	126.76	top RHP#6



### Section 7

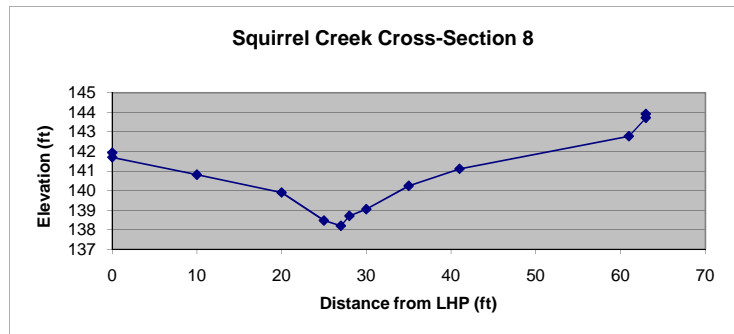
Station	Elevation	Remarks
0	135.9	top LHP#7
0	135.66	GR at pin
9	134.39	
11	132.93	LEW
15	132.02	thalweg
17	131.56	REW
19	132.02	
22	132.97	
31	133.98	
38	133.69	
46	135.13	
50	136.05	GR at pin
50	136.26	top RHP#7



138.88 Cadastral Survey Corner Marker

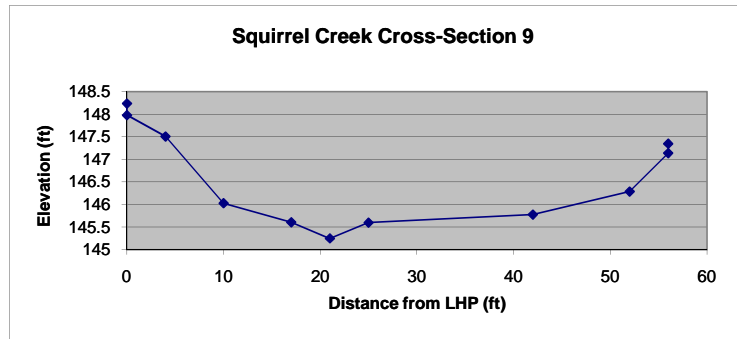
### Section 8

Station	Elevation	Remarks
0	141.93	top LHP#8
0	141.7	GR at pin
10	140.81	
20	139.9	
25	138.47	LEW
27	138.2	thalweg
28	138.71	REW
30	139.05	
35	140.24	
41	141.11	
61	142.77	
63	143.71	GR at pin
63	143.91	top RHP#8



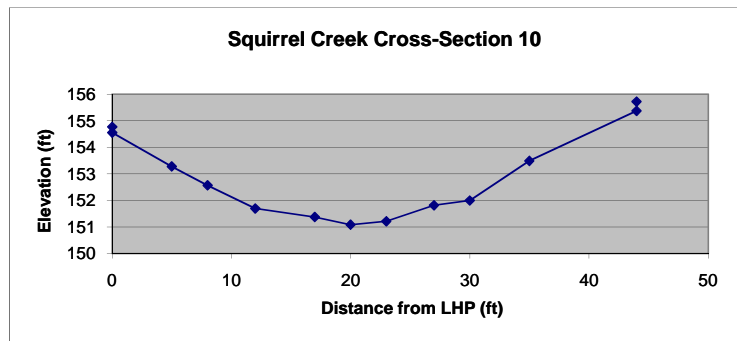
### Section 9

Station	Elevation	Remarks
0	148.24	top LHP#9
0	147.98	GR at pin
4	147.51	
10	146.03	
17	145.61	LEW
21	145.25	thalweg
25	145.6	REW
42	145.78	
52	146.29	
56	147.14	GR at pin
56	147.35	top RHP#9



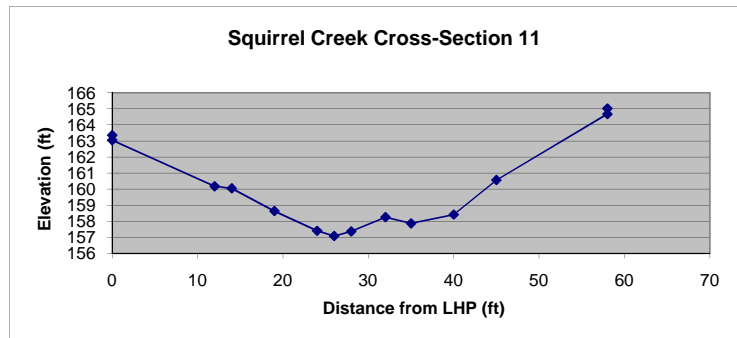
### Section 10

Station	Elevation	Remarks
0	154.77	top LHP#10
0	154.55	GR at pin
5	153.28	
8	152.57	
12	151.7	
17	151.38	LEW
20	151.09	thalweg
23	151.22	REW
27	151.82	
30	152	
35	153.49	
44	155.37	GR at pin
44	155.72	top RHP#10



### Section 11

Station	Elevation	Remarks
0	163.36	top LHP#11
0	163.05	GR at pin
12	160.18	
14	160.05	
19	158.64	
24	157.41	LEW
26	157.08	thalweg
28	157.37	REW
32	158.26	
35	157.87	
40	158.42	
45	160.57	
58	164.68	GR at pin
58	165.03	top RHP#11



Reference Reach

Stream: Squirrel Creek  
Watershed: Kerber Creek  
Location: Above Bonanza

Latitude: 38.2947  
Longitude: 106.1417  
County: Saguache  
Date: 10/24/2009  
Observers: Jim Fogg Zach Fogg Sam Fogg

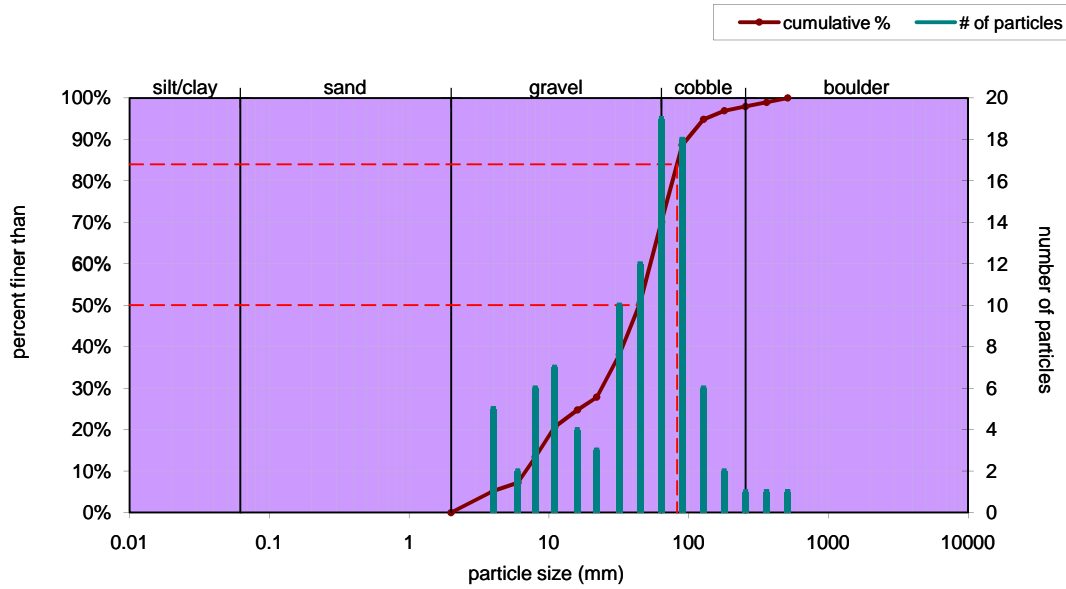
Channel Type: Rosgen A  
Drainage Area (sq.mi) ---

Channel Materials

	Bed			
	Surface			
D16 (mm)	9 ---	---		---
D35 (mm)	29 ---	---		---
D50 (mm)	44 ---	---		---
D65 (mm)	58 ---	---		---
D84 (mm)	83 ---	---		---
D95 (mm)	130 ---	---		---
mean (mm)	27.3			---
dispersion	3.4			---
skewness	-0.21			---
Shape Factc	---			
% Silt/Clay	0% ---	---		---
% Sand	0% ---	---		---
% Gravel	68% ---	---		---
% Cobble	27% ---	---		---
% Boulder	2% ---	---		---
% Bedrock	3% ---			---
% Clay Harc	---			---
% Detritus/M	---			---
% Artificial	---			---
Largest Mob	---			

Material	Size Range (mm)	Count
silt/clay	0 - 0.062	
very fine sand	0.062 - 0.125	
fine sand	0.125 - 0.25	
medium sand	0.25 - 0.5	
coarse sand	0.5 - 1	
very coarse sand	1 - 2	
very fine gravel	2 - 4	5
fine gravel	4 - 6	2
fine gravel	6 - 8	6
medium gravel	8 - 11	7
medium gravel	11 - 16	4
coarse gravel	16 - 22	3
coarse gravel	22 - 32	10
very coarse gravel	32 - 45	12
very coarse gravel	45 - 64	19
small cobble	64 - 90	18
medium cobble	90 - 128	6
large cobble	128 - 180	2
very large cobble	180 - 256	1
small boulder	256 - 362	1
small boulder	362 - 512	1
medium boulder	512 - 1024	
large boulder	1024 - 2048	
very large boulder	2048 - 4096	
total particle count:		97
bedrock -----		3
clay hardpan -----		
detritus/wood -----		
artificial -----		
total count:		100
Note:		

# Bed Surface Pebble Count, Squirrel Creek



Size (mm)		Size Distribution		Type			
D16	9	mean	27.3	silt/clay	0%	bedrock	3%
D35	29	dispersion	3.4	sand	0%		
D50	44	skewness	-0.21	gravel	68%		
D65	58			cobble	27%		
D84	83			boulder	2%		
D95	130						





Cross Sectional Dimension

- This Worksheet:**
- 1) Start by entering the sections "Reference ID" used on the profile sheet.
  - 2) Entering surveyed values for "Distance" and "FS" in the worksheets to the right.
  - 3) The "BS" column can be ignored unless the instrument was moved in the midst of surveying a cross section, in which case a turning point FS and BS are entered.
  - 4) The spreadsheet provides values inferred from the data entered however these should be checked. Values entered take precedence.

Reach: slope (%) min max

discharge rate

width flood prone area

low bank height

Rifle - Run: min max

x-area bankfull

width bankfull

mean depth

max depth

hydraulic radius

width depth ratio

Pool: min max

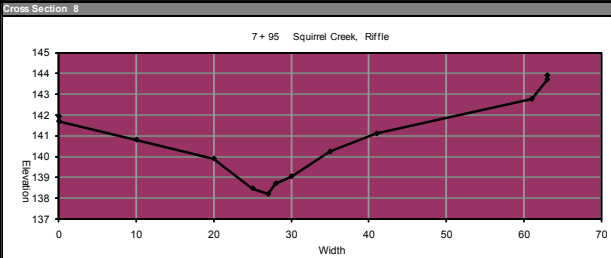
x-area pool

width pool

max depth pool

hydraulic radius

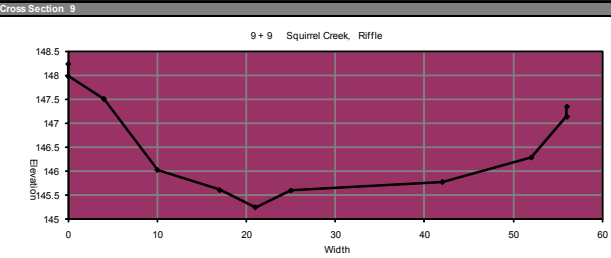
Reference Reach		Notes		
Stream	Squirrel Creek			
Watershed	Kerber Creek			
Location	Above Bonanza			
Latitude	38.2947			
Longitude	106.1417			
County	Saguache			
Date	October 24, 2009			
Observers	Jim Fogg Zach Fogg Sam Fogg			
Channel type	Rosgen A			
Drainage area (sq km)	—			
Dimension		typical	min	max
floodplain:	width flood prone area (ft)	—	—	—
	low bank height (ft)	—	—	—
	x-area bankfull (sq ft)	—	—	—
	width bankfull (ft)	—	—	—
	mean depth (ft)	—	—	—
riffle - run	max depth (ft)	—	—	—
	hydraulic radius (ft)	—	—	—
	width pool (ft)	—	—	—
pool:	x-area pool (sq ft)	—	—	—
	width pool (ft)	—	—	—
	max depth pool (ft)	—	—	—
dimensionless ratios:	hydraulic radius (ft)	—	—	—
	width depth ratio	—	—	—
	entrenchment ratio	—	—	—
	bank height ratio	—	—	—
	rifle max depth ratio	—	—	—
pool area ratio	pool area ratio	—	—	—
	pool width ratio	—	—	—
pool max depth ratio	pool max depth ratio	—	—	—
		typical	min	max
hydraulics:	discharge rate (cfs)	—		
	channel slope (%)	—		
	riffle-run (& range)			
	velocity (ft/s)	pool		
	Froude number	—		
	shear stress (lb/sq ft)	—		
	shear velocity (ft/s)	—		
	stream power (lb/s)	(—)		
	unit stream power (lb/s/ft)	—		
	relative roughness	(—)		
	friction factor u/u*	—		
	threshold grain size (τ* = 0.06) (mm)	—		
	Shields' parameter	—		



Bankfull Dimensions		Flood Dimensions		Materials	
0.0	*section area (ft.sq.)	—	*flood prone area (ft)	44	D50 Bed (mm)
0.0	*width (ft)	—	*entrenchment ratio	83	D84 Bed (mm)
0.0	*mean depth (ft)	—	*low bank height (ft)	—	*threshold grain size (mm):
0.0	*max depth (ft)	—	*low bank height ratio	—	
0.0	*wetted perimeter (ft)	—			
0.0	*hyd radi (ft)	—			
0.0	*width-depth ratio	—			

Bankfull Flow		Flow Resistance		Forces & Power	
—	*velocity (ft/s)	—	*Manning's roughness	—	*channel slope (%)
—	*discharge rate (cfs)	—	*D'Arcy-Weisbach frc.	—	*shear stress (lb/sq.ft.)
—	*Froude number	—	*resistance factor u/u*	—	*shear velocity (ft/s)
—		—	*relative roughness	—	*unit strm power (lb/ft/s)

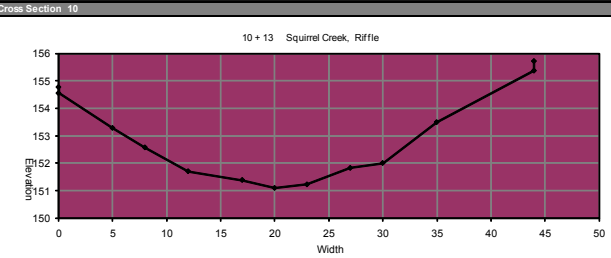
Cross Section	BS	HI	FS	Elevation	Dist	Notes
Rifle						
reference ID	8			141.93		GR at pin
instrument height	148.11			140.81		
longitudinal station	795			139.91		
Bankfull Stage						
FS						
elevation						
Low Bank Height						
FS						
elevation						
Flood Prone Area						
width fpa						
Channel Slope						
percent slope						
Flow Resistance						
Manning's "n"						
D'Arcy - Weisbach "f"						
Note:						



Bankfull Dimensions		Flood Dimensions		Materials	
0.0	*section area (ft.sq.)	—	*flood prone area (ft)	44	D50 Bed (mm)
0.0	*width (ft)	—	*entrenchment ratio	83	D84 Bed (mm)
0.0	*mean depth (ft)	—	*low bank height (ft)	—	*threshold grain size (mm):
0.0	*max depth (ft)	—	*low bank height ratio	—	
0.0	*wetted perimeter (ft)	—			
0.0	*hyd radi (ft)	—			
0.0	*width-depth ratio	—			

Bankfull Flow		Flow Resistance		Forces & Power	
—	*velocity (ft/s)	—	*Manning's roughness	—	*channel slope (%)
—	*discharge rate (cfs)	—	*D'Arcy-Weisbach frc.	—	*shear stress (lb/sq.ft.)
—	*Froude number	—	*resistance factor u/u*	—	*shear velocity (ft/s)
—		—	*relative roughness	—	*unit strm power (lb/ft/s)

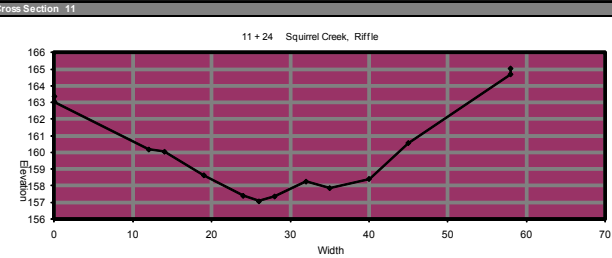
Cross Section	BS	HI	FS	Elevation	Dist	Notes
Rifle						
reference ID	9			148.24		GR at pin
instrument height	154.51			147.98		
longitudinal station	909			147.51		
Bankfull Stage						
FS						
elevation						
Low Bank Height						
FS						
elevation						
Flood Prone Area						
width fpa						
Channel Slope						
percent slope						
Flow Resistance						
Manning's "n"						
D'Arcy - Weisbach "f"						
Note:						



Bankfull Dimensions		Flood Dimensions		Materials	
0.0	*section area (ft.sq.)	—	*flood prone area (ft)	44	D50 Bed (mm)
0.0	*width (ft)	—	*entrenchment ratio	83	D84 Bed (mm)
0.0	*mean depth (ft)	—	*low bank height (ft)	—	*threshold grain size (mm):
0.0	*max depth (ft)	—	*low bank height ratio	—	
0.0	*wetted perimeter (ft)	—			
0.0	*hyd radi (ft)	—			
0.0	*width-depth ratio	—			

Bankfull Flow		Flow Resistance		Forces & Power	
—	*velocity (ft/s)	—	*Manning's roughness	—	*channel slope (%)
—	*discharge rate (cfs)	—	*D'Arcy-Weisbach frc.	—	*shear stress (lb/sq.ft.)
—	*Froude number	—	*resistance factor u/u*	—	*shear velocity (ft/s)
—		—	*relative roughness	—	*unit strm power (lb/ft/s)

Cross Section	BS	HI	FS	Elevation	Dist	Notes
Rifle						
reference ID	10			154.77		GR at pin
instrument height	161.28			153.28		
longitudinal station	1013			152.57		
Bankfull Stage						
FS						
elevation						
Low Bank Height						
FS						
elevation						
Flood Prone Area						
width fpa						
Channel Slope						
percent slope						
Flow Resistance						
Manning's "n"						
D'Arcy - Weisbach "f"						
Note:						



Bankfull Dimensions		Flood Dimensions		Materials	
0.0	*section area (ft.sq.)	—	*flood prone area (ft)	44	D50 Bed (mm)
0.0	*width (ft)	—	*entrenchment ratio	83	D84 Bed (mm)
0.0	*mean depth (ft)	—	*low bank height (ft)	—	*threshold grain size (mm):
0.0	*max depth (ft)	—	*low bank height ratio	—	
0.0	*wetted perimeter (ft)	—			
0.0	*hyd radi (ft)	—			
0.0	*width-depth ratio	—			

Bankfull Flow		Flow Resistance		Forces & Power	
—	*velocity (ft/s)	—	*Manning's roughness	—	*channel slope (%)
—	*discharge rate (cfs)	—	*D'Arcy-Weisbach frc.	—	*shear stress (lb/sq.ft.)
—	*Froude number	—	*resistance factor u/u*	—	*shear velocity (ft/s)
—		—	*relative roughness	—	*unit strm power (lb/ft/s)

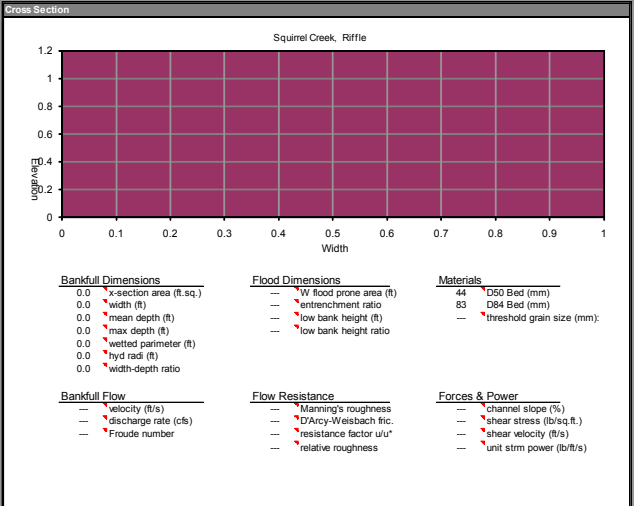
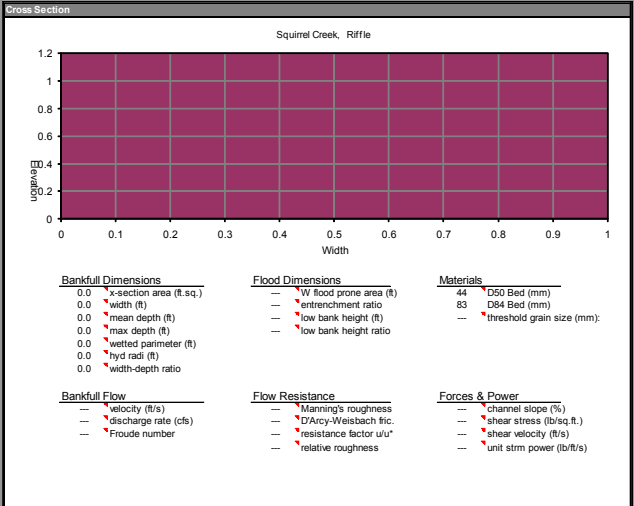
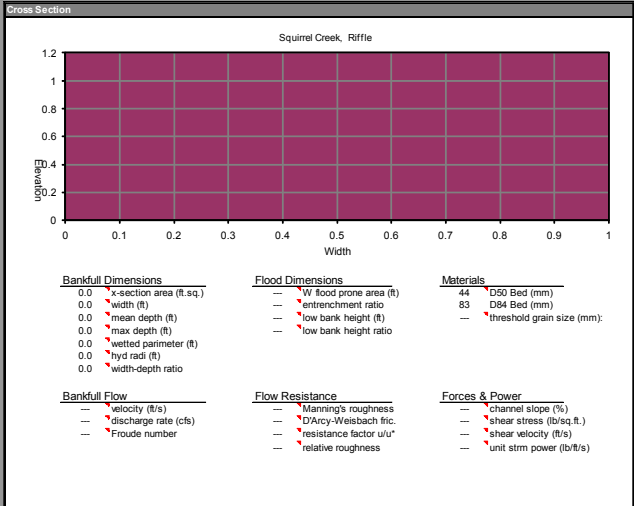
Cross Section	BS	HI	FS	Elevation	Dist	Notes
Rifle						
reference ID	11			163.36		GR at pin
instrument height	170.87			160.05		
longitudinal station	1124			158.54		
Bankfull Stage						
FS						
elevation						
Low Bank Height						
FS						
elevation						
Flood Prone Area						
width fpa						
Channel Slope						
percent slope						
Flow Resistance						
Manning's "n"						
D'Arcy - Weisbach "f"						
Note:						

FPA	TRUE	BKHT	TRUE	x rt bk	y rt bk	D MAX	POWER	UNIT	FEA TORQUE
0	#N/A	0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0	—	1	Pool
63	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	63	#N/A				Click

FPA	TRUE	BKHT	TRUE	x rt bk	y rt bk	D MAX	POWER	UNIT	FEA TORQUE
0	#N/A	0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0	—	1	Pool
66	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	66	#N/A				Click

FPA	TRUE	BKHT	TRUE	x rt bk	y rt bk	D MAX	POWER	UNIT	FEA TORQUE
0	#N/A	0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0	—	1	Pool
64	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	64	#N/A				Click

FPA	TRUE	BKHT	TRUE	x rt bk	y rt bk	D MAX	POWER	UNIT	FEA TORQUE
0	#N/A	0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0	—	1	Pool
68	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	68	#N/A				Click



More Cross Sections

1) For more cross sections copy this entire sheet by right clicking on the Dimension Tab.  
2) Note that the new sheet will not have automatic links back to other sheets so you'll have to enter average, max and min values on the summary page.

bkht

Cross Section	Distance (ft)	BS (ft)	HI (ft)	FS (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Omit Bkft	Notes	tblbks
reference ID								
instrument height								
longitudinal station								
Bankfull Stage								
FS								
elevation								
Low Bank Height								
FS								
elevation								
Flood Prone Area								
width fpa								
Channel Slope								
percent slope								
Flow Resistance								
Manning's "n"								
D'Arcy - Weisbach "f"								
Note:								

Cross Section	Distance (ft)	BS (ft)	HI (ft)	FS (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Omit Bkft	Notes	tblbks
reference ID								
instrument height								
longitudinal station								
Bankfull Stage								
FS								
elevation								
Low Bank Height								
FS								
elevation								
Flood Prone Area								
width fpa								
Channel Slope								
percent slope								
Flow Resistance								
Manning's "n"								
D'Arcy - Weisbach "f"								
Note:								

Cross Section	Distance (ft)	BS (ft)	HI (ft)	FS (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Omit Bkft	Notes	tblbks
reference ID								
instrument height								
longitudinal station								
Bankfull Stage								
FS								
elevation								
Low Bank Height								
FS								
elevation								
Flood Prone Area								
width fpa								
Channel Slope								
percent slope								
Flow Resistance								
Manning's "n"								
D'Arcy - Weisbach "f"								
Note:								

Riffle  
Pool  
Run  
Glide

Cross  
Section  
A

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