

# Understanding the Water Resources HCP Take Model Instream Habitat

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# Outline

- 1 Review
  - Take Model
  - Hydrology
- 2 Flow Data
- 3 Relationship between Flow and Instream Habitat Structure
  - Sediment Balance
  - Sediment, Flow, and River Morphology

# Outline

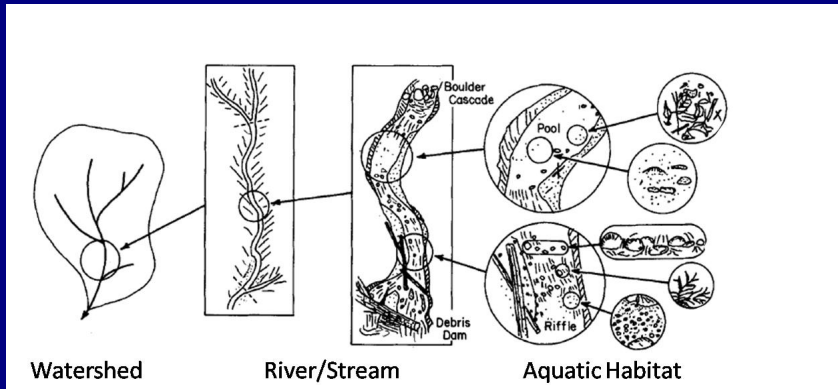
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# Take Model

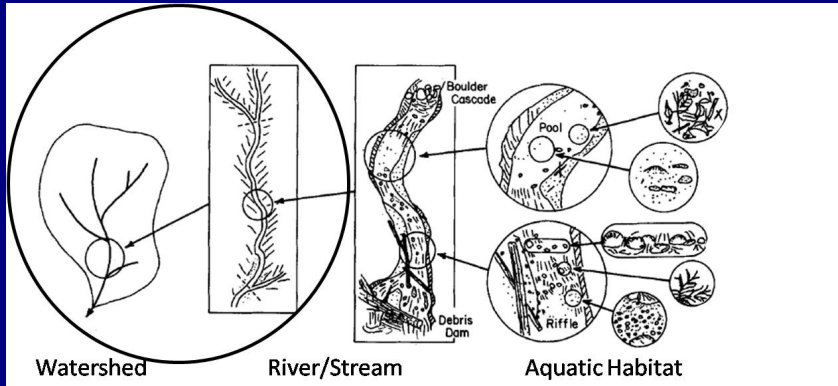
- Quantifying take

- ▶ Estimate take from habitat loss and degradation

- ★ Hydrologic changes affect instream habitat (water quantity and water quality)
- ★ Covered activities lead to changes in hydrology
- ★ Covered activities can have direct effects on habitat



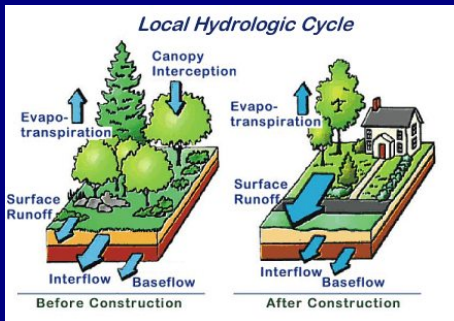
# Watershed to River



# Hydrologic Processes

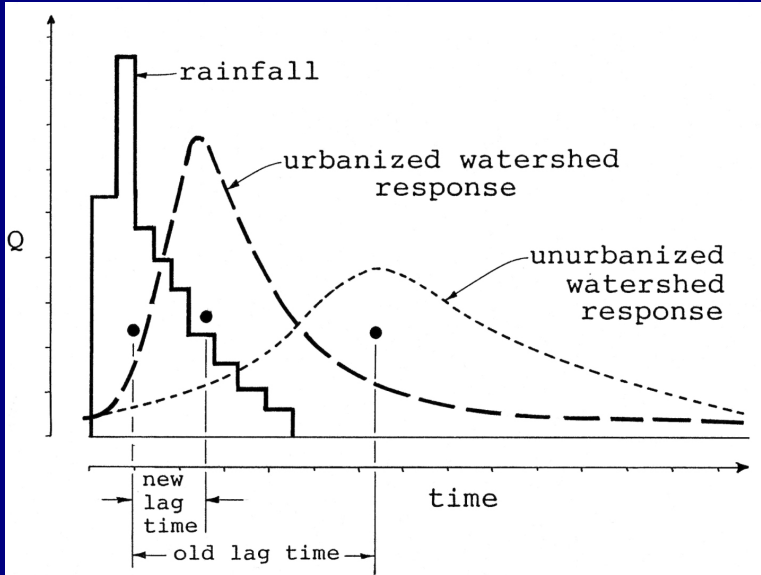
## Watershed Response

- Precipitation
- Interception
- Evaporation and Transpiration
- Infiltration
- Groundwater
- Storage
- Runoff
- Streamflow



# Hydrograph

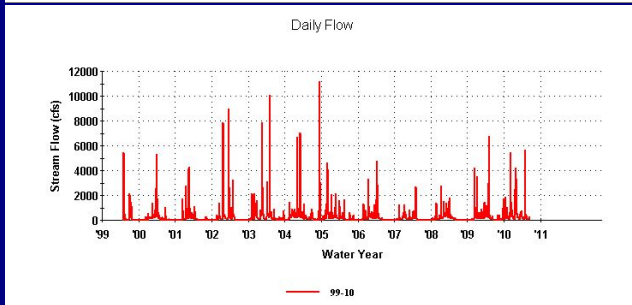
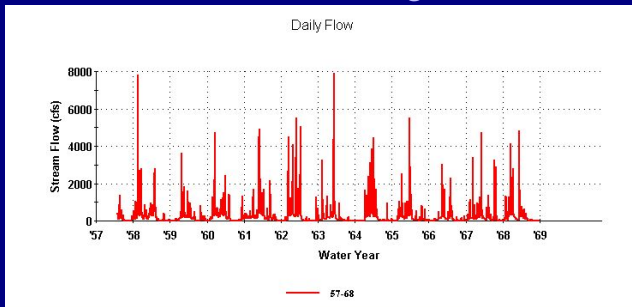
Land use change alters the watershed response



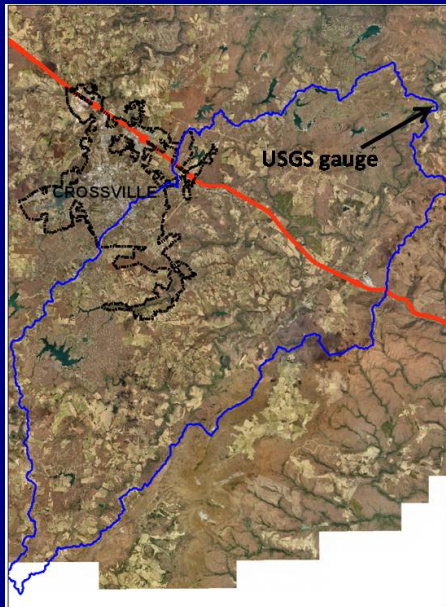
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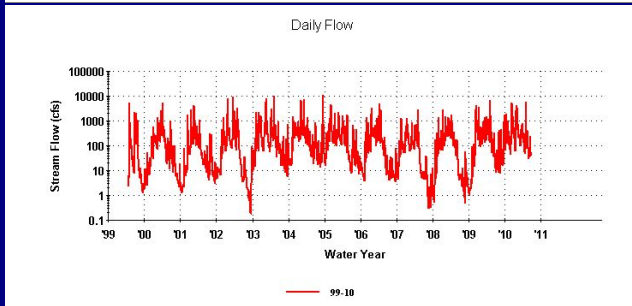
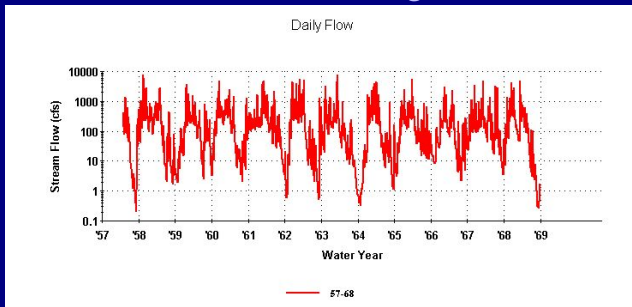
# Daddys Creek Flow, USGS Gauge at Hebbertsburg



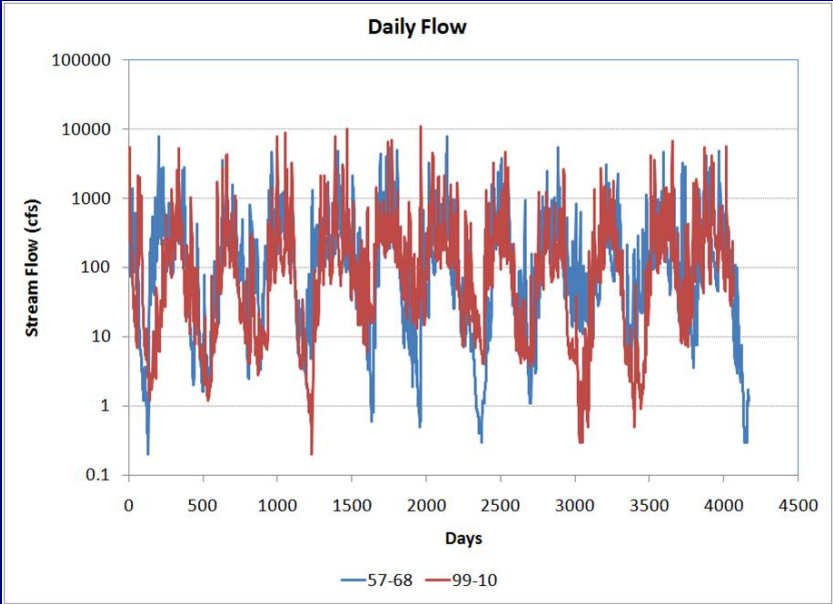
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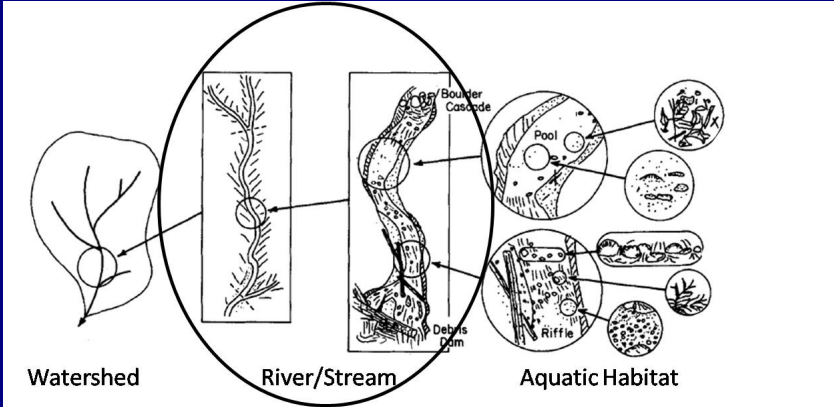
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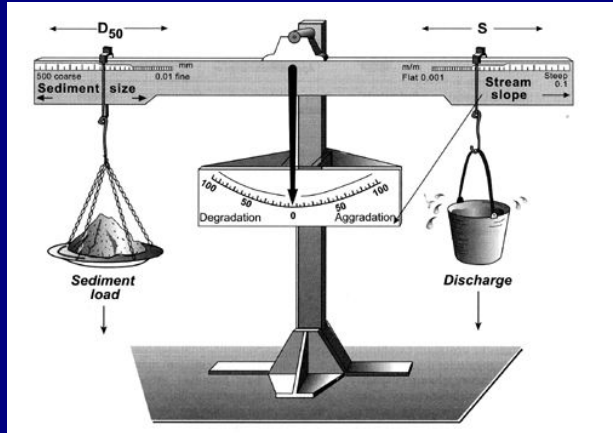
# River to Reach



# River Morphology

## Sediment Balance

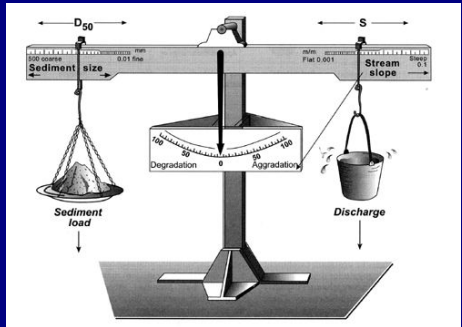
- $D_{50}$  = Median particle size
- $Q_s$  = Sediment Load
- $S$  = Stream Slope
- $Q$  = Stream Discharge
- Channel degradation or aggradation will occur depending on the sediment balance



# River Morphology

## Sediment Balance

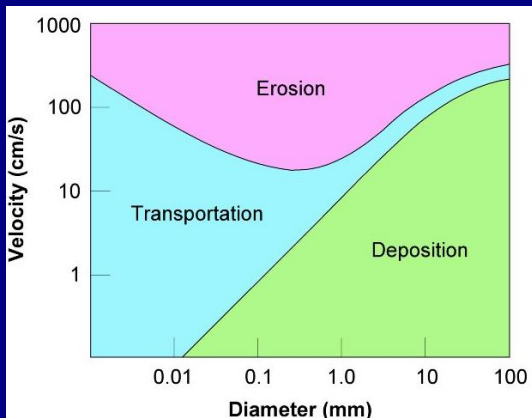
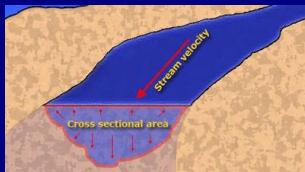
- $Q_s \times D_{50} \propto S \times Q$ 
  - ▶  $Q_s$  = Sediment Load (mg/L)
  - ▶  $D_{50}$  = Sediment Size (mm)
  - ▶  $S$  = Stream Slope
  - ▶  $Q$  = Stream Discharge



# River Morphology

## Stream Power

- $Q_s D_{50} \propto QS$
- $QS = \text{stream power}$
- $Q = VA$ 
  - ▶  $V = \text{velocity}$
  - ▶  $A = \text{cross-section area}$



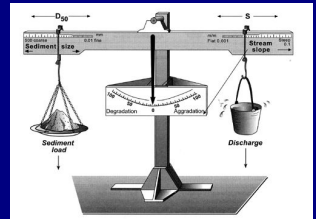
# River Morphology

## Sediment Balance

$$Q_s D_{50} \propto QS$$

(Sediment Load)(Sediment Size)  $\propto$  (Stream Flow)(Stream Slope)

- River adjusts to changes to restore dynamic equilibrium
- $Q_s \propto \frac{QS}{D_{50}}$ 
  - ▶ If  $D_{50} \downarrow$ ,  $QS$  unchanged, then  $Q_s \uparrow$ 
    - ★  $\uparrow$  turbidity (TMDL)
  - ▶ If  $Q \downarrow$ ,  $D_{50}$  and  $S$  unchanged, then  $Q_s \downarrow$ 
    - ★ Sediment deposition (aggradation)
    - ★ Slope  $\downarrow$  to restore balance



# River Morphology

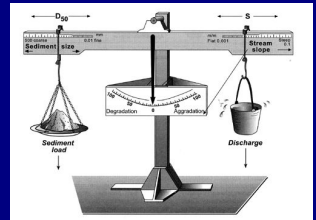
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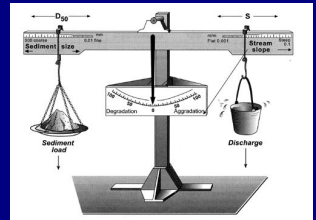
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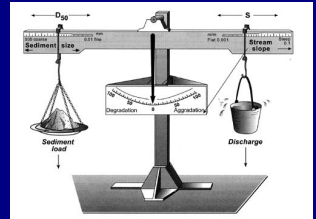
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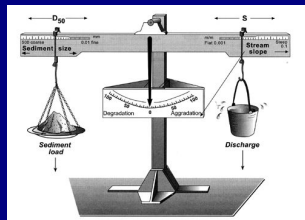
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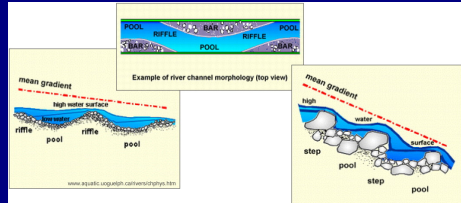
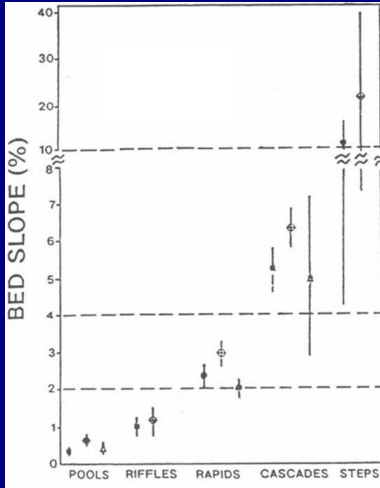
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# Flow and Instream Habitat Structure

$$S \propto \frac{Q_s D_{50}}{Q}$$



- Potential for local effects from covered activities, for example
  - ▶ Culverts
  - ▶ Road/bridge crossings

# Flow and Instream Habitat Structure: Summary

- $Q_s D_{50} \propto QS$
- (Sediment Load)(Sediment Size)  $\propto$  (Stream Flow)(Stream Slope)

