

COMPUTER BASED FLOW SIMULATION OF SARDA FEEDER CHANNEL

A DISSERTATION

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the award of the degree

of

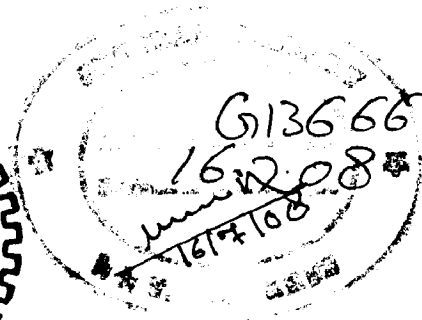
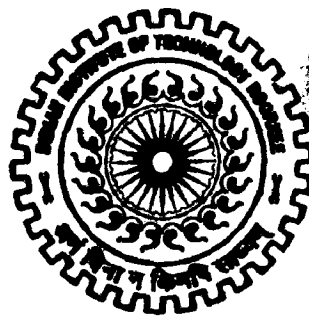
MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

in

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

By

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ROORKEE-247 667 (INDIA)

JUNE, 2007

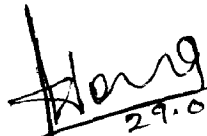
CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work, which is being presented in the dissertation entitled “COMPUTER BASED FLOW SIMULATION OF SARDA FEEDER CHANNEL” submitted, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for award of the degree of **MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY** in **WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT** at **DEPARTMENT of WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT**, of Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, is an authentic record of my own work carried out for a period from July, 2006 to June, 2007 under the supervision of **Prof. Nayan Sharma**, Professor, in the department of Water Resources Development and Management, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India.

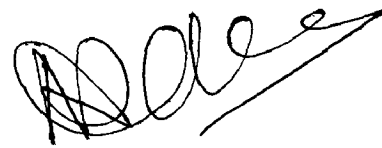
The matter embodied in this dissertation has not been submitted by me for the award of any other degree.

Date: 29th June, 2007

Place: Roorkee


29.06.2007
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This is to certify that the above mentioned statement made by the candidate is correct to the best of my knowledge.


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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I take this as a great pleasure and proud privilege to express my deep sense of respect and gratitude to Dr. Nayan Sharma, Professor, Water Resources Development and Management Department for his valuable, inspiring guidance, constant assistance and encouragement in bringing out this work.

I also express my sincere regards and thanks to Dr. S.K. Tripathi, Professor and Head of the Deptt., Water Resources Development & Management, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee for their continuous inspiration regarding dissertation completion in due time.

I wish to express my thanks to PACT, Lucknow (U.P.) for giving me an opportunity to pursue M. Tech. Course at Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India.

Last but not the least I would like to express my humble respect and special thanks to the entire faculty, staff members and colleagues of WRD&M along with staff of my parent organisation i.e. Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department who directly or indirectly helped me to complete this dissertation nicely.

The contribution of my whole family to support me for the preparation of this dissertation work will be memorable forever.

23th June, 2007


(ADESH KUMAR)

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SYNOPSIS

The assessment of sediment transport capacity of the channels is an important aspect and needs careful attention at the time of designing/planning a new canal project for maintaining its water carrying capacity during its life time. Two types of measures are normally adopted to get clear water from the barrage/weir which are as below:

1. Preventive measure which is applied just upstream of the head regulator to reduce the entry of sediment to the channel.
2. Curative measure which is applied just downstream of the head regulator to eliminate the problematic coarser fraction of sediment.

With the help of these measures, coarser fraction of the sediment responsible for the silting of the channels is reduced.

It has been observed that these measures are effective only within some specific conditions. Whenever the field conditions are different, the coarser sediment concentration increases in the channels creates the problem of silting due to which the flow carrying capacity of the channels reduces leading to the reduction in CCA of the canal.

For minimising these effects, it is essential that model studies be conducted for the entire canal system at the planning stage itself. Physical modelling of the entire canal system is not feasible due to modelling constraints as well as due to heavy financial requirements and long span of time involvements.

In view of the above constraints it is apparent that mathematical/numerical modelling techniques be used to study the changes in bed profile of the canal system due to silting occurring during operation of canals.

With the above object in mind, a numerical modelling of an existing Sarda Feeder Channel system has been carried out using HEC-6 software for studying the extent of silting and its profile in the entire length of Sarda Feeder Channel.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

Hydraulic engineers are concern with the design, construction, operation, maintenance and improvement of channels running through loose, non-cohesive sandy/silty material. In an irrigation project, water must be conveyed from a storage reservoir or barrage/weir to the fields through main canals, branches, distributaries and minors. In the design of such channels the problem is to determine the correct shape, the cross-sectional area and the slope of the channel which will carry a given discharge of water and sediment.

Himalayan Rivers carry enormous sediment discharge with their flow in rainy season. The sediment inflow with water flow diverted to the canals creates instability in the channels. It is, therefore, necessary to predict the behaviour of the channels at the stage of planning for their better performance when these serve the actual purpose. It is only possible with the help of physical model simulation and mathematical model simulation. But it is difficult to prepare a physical model of entire length of the channel due to limitations of geometric scale, money, time and space in the laboratory/tray while the computer based numerical model provides facilities of flow simulation of the channels which requires less time and money as compared to the physical model.

This is why; Mathematical/numerical modelling of flow in channels is rapidly becoming an acceptable engineering tool, whose evolution can be compared to that of reduced scale modelling.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE STUDY AND OBJECTIVE

It has been reported that the Sarda Feeder Channel designed for carrying 650 cumec discharge has ceased to perform according to design requirements due to silting in the channel over the years. Silting has reduced the cross – section of channel and it is reported that the present discharge carrying capacity is around 500 cumec.

The objective of this study is to simulate the existing Sarda Feeder Channel for its water surface and bed profile and compare the results of the simulation study with the actual performance, so that in future, new canal projects can be simulated to predict the behaviour of the system and a better system can be designed to make assure about its good performance when it serves its purposes.

Except this, it is try to suggest the practicable modifications in the Sarda Feeder Channel so that it can run round-the-year hustle free.

1.3 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

After simulation of the model for the period of a rainy season, the bed levels have been raised significantly in the downstream of the head regulator. At the head of the feeder channel, the maximum pond level is fixed. With these conditions, the effective operating head reduces appreciably, due to which the discharge diverted to the channel gets reduced to 500 cumec and the water surface profile of the channel gets lowered in the downstream of the head. When the water surface gets lowered as compared to the designed FSL at the location of head of the offtaking channels, the head regulators of the offtaking channels are unable to divert the desired discharges. Due to this stream power gets reduced and silting occurs in the bed of the offtaking channels also. In totality, it can be said that if silting occurs in the downstream of the head of a main canal, the entire system will be affected adversely.

1.4 ORGANISATION OF THE DISSERTATION

This dissertation is organised into the chapters as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction to the problem and scope of the study.

Chapter 2: Literature review.

Chapter 3: Methodology.

Chapter 4: Analysis of data and computer simulation.

Chapter 5: Conclusions and suggestions for further study

References

Appendices

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 GENERAL

It is necessary to predict the behaviour of the channels at the stage of planning for their better performance when these serve the actual purpose. It is only possible with the help of physical model simulation and/or mathematical/numerical model simulation. It is difficult to prepare a physical model of entire length of the channel due to limitations of space in the laboratory while the computer based mathematical model provides facilities of flow simulation of the channels which requires lesser time and money as compared to the physical model simulation.

When the average shear stress on the bed of an alluvial channel exceeds the critical tractive stress for the bed material, statistically the particles on the bed may begin to move in the direction of the flow as per generally accepted. The particles move in different modes depending on the flow conditions, the ratio of the densities of the fluid and the sediment, and the size of the sediment. One mode of movement of sediment particles is by rolling or sliding along the bed. Such movement of the sediment is usually discontinuous; the particle may roll or slide for some time, remain stationary for a while, and again start rolling or sliding. Sediment transported in this way is known as contact load. A second mode of sediment movement is by hopping or bouncing along the bed whereby, for some time, the particle loses contact with the bed. Material transported in this way is known as saltation load. Saltation is an important mode of transport in case of noncohesive materials of relatively high fall velocities, such as sand in air and, to a lesser extent, gravel in water. The third mode of transport is in a state of suspension. In this case the particles are supported by the turbulent fluctuations. Material supported in this way and transported by the flow is known as suspended load. The Subcommittee on Sediment Terminology of the American Geophysical Union has defined the various loads as follows:

Contact load is the material rolled or slide along the bed in substantially continuous with the bed.

Saltation load is the material bouncing along the bed, or moved directly or indirectly by the impact of bouncing particles.

Suspended load is the material moving in suspension in a fluid, being kept in suspension by the turbulent fluctuations.

For a particular ratio of mass densities of the sediment and the fluid, the modes of transport generally depend on the average shear stress on the bed. For relatively low shear stresses, the material is transported almost entirely as contact load. Some material is transported as saltation load at slightly higher shear stresses, if such a type of motion can occur in significant amounts for the given value of ρ_s/ρ_f with a further increase in shear stress; a part of the material is transported in a state of suspension.

It is usually difficult to measure saltation load and furthermore, saltation load is very small in the case of flow of water over sandy beds. Hence contact load and saltation load are grouped together and called bed load. Thus bed load is the material transported on or near the bed.

Many attempts have been made so far to relate the bed load transport rate to the hydraulic conditions and the sediment characteristics. These equations have been developed primarily with the help of laboratory data, because field measurements of bed load transport rate are difficult and very few in number. Even in case of laboratory experiments it is difficult to measure bed load accurately; this is especially so in case of fine materials, since some suspended load is always entrapped with the measured bed load. Further, the rate of bed load transport at a given section varies considerably with time. Measurements have shown that the instantaneous rate may differ from the average rate by as much as 300-500 per cent. It can be shown analytically that the rate of bed load transport at a section varies directly with the bed elevation. Since the bed elevation at a section would change with time with the passage of dunes, such deviations in bed load transport from its average value can be partly explained.

Investigations concerning the bed load transport indicate that resistance to flow and bed load transport are also interrelated. Lack of complete understanding of the problem of resistance in alluvial channels, therefore, complicates the solution of the problem of bed load transport. The uncertainties involved in bed load measurement render the problem difficult. It is on account of these factors that the bed load equations developed so far are not as reliable as a hydraulic engineer would like them to be.

2.2 Sediment Transport

The bed material of an alluvial channel moves as contact load or saltation load and the stream will have only clear-water flow at low values of average shear stress on the bed. However with further increase in the shear stress, some of the bed particles are carried into the main flow and thus lose contact with the bed. These particles travel with a velocity almost equal to the flow velocity and they constitute the suspended load.

2.2.1 Suspended Load Transport

Suspended load transport is an advanced stage of bed load transport. Thus in the case of uniform sediment, one would expect only bed load transport at low shear stresses, while at high shear stresses both bed load transport and suspended load transport would occur. In the case of nonuniform sediment, the finer sizes of the bed material may move predominantly in suspension, while the coarser fractions of the bed material may move mostly (or totally) as bed load, if they move at all.

Observations in laboratory flumes and natural streams have shown that the concentration of suspended load in a vertical decreases with increase in distance from the bed. The concentration of suspended sediment can be expressed in various ways as described below:

- (i) Absolute volume of solids per unit volume of water-sediment mixture. In this method the dry weight of sediment in a unit volume of mixture is first determined. Dividing this by the specific weight of sediment gives the absolute volume of sediment per unit volume of mixture. This can also be expressed as percentage by volume.
- (ii) Dry weight of solids per unit volume of mixture. It is usually expressed as gm/litre, lb/cubic foot or kN per cubic metre.
- (iii) Dry weight of solids per unit weight of mixture. This is customarily expressed in parts per million (ppm). One per cent equals 10,000 ppm.
- (iv) Dry weight of solids per unit weight of pure water equal in volume to that of sample.

Of these methods the first and the third are commonly used for indicating the suspended sediment concentration.

One of the most interesting problems in the mechanics of suspension is the study of the method by which sediment particles resting on the bed are carried in suspension. Jeffreys proposed a theory based on hydrodynamic lift. According to him, when the lift on a particle is greater than its submerged weight, the particle moves up into the flow. On the other hand, it is also supposed by some that the turbulent fluctuations near the boundary are responsible for the entrainment of the sediment particles into the flow. It is known that for a rigid plane bed the vertical turbulent fluctuations must reduce to zero at the bed. However, since the alluvial bed is porous, it can permit vertical turbulent fluctuations of appreciable magnitude to occur at the bed.

Laursen visualized a somewhat different mechanism of sediment entertainment. When a particle is moving either over the surface of the dune or over any small irregularity on the bed, a stage is reached when the particle loses contact with the bed momentarily. If in such a

case, the gravitational force is small and the flow pattern and the velocity of the particle are such that it can be taken into the main flow and the particle will move into the main flow. Since the amount of material in such an action will depend on (i) the number of particles moving, (ii) size of each particle and (iii) velocity of each particle (which, in fact, gives the rate of bed load transport in volume), Laursen concluded that the rate of bed load will govern the rate of suspended load transport.

Sutherland has closely observed the flow when particles on the bed are under incipient motion condition and also when there is movement of particles in suspension. The sequence of events leading to entrainment is hypothesized to be as follows: Turbulent flow can be visualized as consisting of round or oval shaped eddies. These eddies are distorted as they approach the bed, and the velocity of the fluid within the eddy increases. Such eddies disrupt the laminar sub layer and impinge on the surface layer of the particles. As a result the local shear stress at that spot increases and causes rolling of the particles at the incipient motion condition. Since the eddy is much larger than the particle, many particles move and then come to rest outside the area of influence of the eddy. At the incipient motion condition the eddies impinge at one spot once in a while and hence sediment movement is intermittent. At high rates of sediment transport, when eddies impinge onto the surface layer of particles often and at a number of places, they exert considerable drag on the particles and accelerate them. Some particles, because of their position or because of their rolling up and over neighbouring particles, project above the mean bed level. In such a position they are likely to be entrained because of the vertical velocity component of fluid within the eddy. If the velocity component is large enough and inclined upwards, the particle will leave the bed. Another factor that can assist suspension is the lift on the particle. Also, if the sediment bed is covered with dunes the bed features aid the entrainment process, the troughs and upstream slopes of the dunes being the most active regions.

It is fairly conclusive from the various theories for the entrainment of sediment, that turbulence in the flow is responsible for the suspension of particles in the stream. The instantaneous velocity at any point will, in general, have three components u , v and w in the directions of x , y and z axes respectively. If \bar{u} , \bar{v} and \bar{w} represent the average values of u , v , w over a sufficiently large time interval and u' , v' and w' are the turbulent fluctuation velocities which are completely random, the following relations can be written:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \bar{u} + u', & \bar{u}' &= 0 \\ v &= \bar{v} + v', & \bar{v}' &= 0 \\ w &= \bar{w} + w', & \bar{w}' &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots 2.1$$

in which quantities with bars represent mean values. Considering steady uniform flow in a wide channel with the general flow direction as the x-axis, v and w will be zero, because, averaged over time, there is no net flow in either y or z direction. However v' and w' do exist and they cause secondary movement in y and z directions. For very wide channels, the flow can be considered to be two-dimensional because the flow conditions do not vary in the z direction.

Material in suspension is subjected to two actions. The first is the action of the upward and downward turbulent velocity components v'. The second is the gravitational action which causes the settling of sediment which is heavier than water. Let us assume in the first place that the concentration of suspended material in the vertical is constant. As there is no net flow in the upward direction, the upward and downward flow of fluid must be equal. Settling will however help the downward flow of sediment: therefore it can be seen that more sediment will be transported in downward than in upward direction. This is true in the beginning. However, this will cause greater concentrations at greater depths from the water surface. Because of the concentration gradient thus created, eventually the upward and the downward sediment transport rates will be equal and thus there will be equilibrium. This transfer of sediment from one elevation to another is similar to the transfer of momentum. The net upward sediment transport will be proportional to the concentration gradient $\partial C/\partial y$ and hence it can be represented by $\epsilon_s \partial C/\partial y$, in which ϵ_s is the sediment transfer or sediment diffusion coefficient. The net downward sediment transport at any horizontal will be $\omega_o C$, in which ω_o is the fall velocity of sediment and C is the sediment concentration. It may be mentioned that C is the time-averaged concentration, but the bar over it has been omitted for convenience. Hence under equilibrium conditions the equation

$$\omega_o C + \epsilon_s \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} \dots\dots\dots 2.2$$

will hold good.

2.2.2 Total Load Transport

A knowledge of the rate of total sediment transport for given flow, fluid and sediment characteristics is necessary in the study of many alluvial-river/channel processes. Engineers always need to bear in mind the fact that alluvial streams carry not only water but also sediment and that the stability of a stream is closely linked with the sediment transport rate.

Alluvial channels must be designed to carry definite water and sediment discharges. In other words, the rate of total load transport must be treated as a variable affecting the design of the channel. Similarly, knowledge of the total sediment transport rate is required for estimating the rate of silting in reservoirs. Problems such as aggradation and degradation and river-training, etc. also need knowledge of the total load transport for their solution.

The topics of bed load transport, suspended load transport and wash load have been discussed in the previous paragraphs. A study of the total load transport is the next logical step. The total load is the sum of the bed load, suspended load and wash load. In flume experiments (except in special cases) wash load is absent and total load would be the bed-material load. On the other hand, in natural streams wash load is invariably present and the total load is the summation of the bed-material load and the wash load. Further, it is difficult to separate out the wash load from the measured total load. Thus the difference in the nature of laboratory and field data, mentioned above, makes it difficult to unify the total load data collected in the laboratory and in the field. But a majority of the total load relationships are based mainly on flume data and river data in which wash load is estimated and excluded from the measured total load; as such these relationships can be expected to yield the bed-material load.

2.2.2.1 Two Approaches to the Problem

The methods of computation of the total sediment transport rate can be broadly classified into two categories. The methods under the first category, described as microscopic methods, subdivide the total sediment load either into suspended load and bed load, or into measured load and unmeasured load. Since the suspended sediment sampler cannot sample the entire depth of the stream, some suspended load and the bed load remain to be sampled; this is designated as unmeasured load. Addition of the measured and the unmeasured load gives the total load. A method such as Einstein's estimates both suspended load and bed load by analytical means; on the other hand, methods such as Modified Einstein-Procedure make use of some sediment measurements. The advocates of the methods of the second category argue that the process of suspension is an advanced stage of traction along the bed; therefore the total sediment transport rate should be related primarily to the shear parameter and no distinction needs to be made between bed load and suspended load. These methods can be described as macroscopic. The relationships proposed under this category are based on dimensional analysis, intuition, or complete empiricism. Essentially, most of these methods use a single representative size for the entire mixture and thereby ignore the possibility of partial transport.

2.2.2.2 Microscopic Methods

The following microscopic methods may be listed after perusal of the literature in this field: Einstein, Colby and Hembree, Van Rijn, Samaga et al. and Swamee and Ojha. It may be mentioned that the method of Colby and Hembree is a modification of Einstein’s method and usually goes under the name of Modified Einstein-Procedure.

2.2.2.3 Einstein’s Method

Einstein has related the sediment concentration at 2d i.e. C_{2d} , to the rate of bed load transport. The knowledge of the value of C_{2d} enables construction of the curve of concentration distribution in the vertical. Later it was shown how the curve of (concentration x velocity) can be integrated. With this information, it is now possible to describe Einstein’s method of total load computation. In short, Einstein’s method involves the computation of bed load and suspended load for a given size range and addition of these to get the total load corresponding to that size range. The process is repeated for other size ranges and the loads are added.

The use of Einstein’s relation for reference concentration C_{2d} in terms of the bed load transport rate

$$C_{2d} = \frac{i_B q_B}{23.2u_*'d} \dots\dots\dots 2.3$$

and subsequent integration of (concentration x velocity) curve yields the relationship

$$i_s q_s = i_B q_B (PI_1 + I_2) \dots\dots\dots 2.4$$

Here i_s is the fraction of suspended load in a given size range and $P = 2.3 \log (30.2D/\Delta)$ where $\Delta = d_{65}/x$, x being the correction factor introduced by Einstein and the total load in a given size range will be given by

$$i_T q_T = i_B q_B (PI_1 + I_2 + 1) \dots\dots\dots 2.5$$

where i_T is the fraction of total load in a given size range.

Einstein’s method is commendable in that a rational approach has been sought at every step. However in doing this, the computational procedure has become very long and involves use of several graphs and coefficients which have been determined experimentally. Hence the accuracy of sediment computations depends on the validity and the accuracy of these graphs.

2.2.2.4 Modified Einstein-Procedure

Investigations on shallow alluvial streams in U.S.A. indicated that Einstein’s method gives results which are far from the observed values. For this reason, Colby, Hembree and Schroeder developed a procedure called Modified Einstein-Procedure for determination of total load of such streams. This method is essentially based on Einstein’s method described

earlier; however, it uses some of the hydraulic and sediment data that are readily available. These data are supposed to be collected at one section or in a short reach of the stream and include:

- (a) Discharge measurements:
 - (i) Stream width,
 - (ii) Mean depth,
 - (iii) Average velocity of flow.
- (b) Depth integrated suspended sediment samples:
 - (i) Concentration of suspended sediment in the sampled depth D ,
 - (ii) Mean depth of sampling vertical, D .
 - (iii) Particle size analysis of suspended load sampled.
- (c) Size analysis of bed material.
- (d) Water temperature.

Since Modified Einstein-Procedure uses measured quantities such as concentration of suspended sediment in sampled depth and the discharge, the method is expected to be more accurate than Einstein's method.

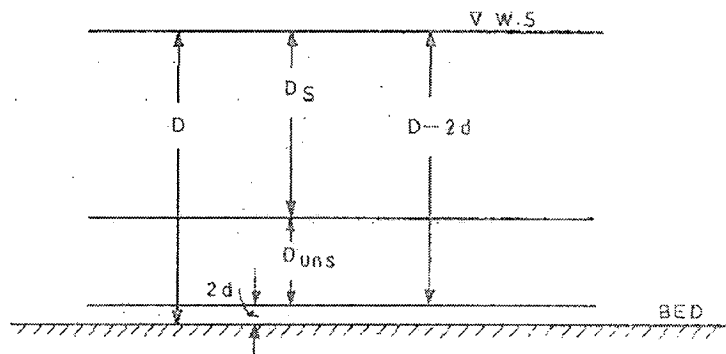


Fig. 2.1 Definition Sketch for modified Einstein – Procedure.

As in Einstein's procedure, the total load in a given size range is written as equal to the sediment load transported through the bed-layer (i.e. the bed load) plus the suspended load transported through the depth $(D - 2d)$ (see Fig 2.1). However, the suspended sediment load carried through $(D - 2d)$ is found as follows:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Actual suspended} \\ \text{load flowing} \\ \text{through } (D-2d) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Measured suspended} \\ \text{load flowing through} \\ \text{sampled depth } D_s \end{array} \right] \times \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Theoretical suspended} \\ \text{load flowing through} \\ \text{the depth } (D - 2d) \\ \text{Theoretical suspended} \\ \text{load flowing through} \\ \text{the depth } D_s \end{array} \right] \quad \dots\dots\dots 2.6$$

Fig. 2.2 enables computation of the fraction of the discharge flowing through the sampled depth. The product of this discharge and the measured mean concentration is the actual suspended load through the sampled depth. The ratio on the right hand side of Eq. (2.6) is obtained from the theoretical distribution of velocity and sediment concentration in the vertical. The exponent of the sediment distribution equation, viz. $Z_o = \frac{\omega_o}{u_* K_o}$, which is used in finding the ratio in Eq. (2.6), and which is designated as Z_o is obtained by trial and error. The correct value of Z_o is the one which gives a computed suspended transport rate for one sediment size equal to the measured rate over the sampled depth and is also consistent with the computed value of $i_B Q_B$. Once the value of Z_o is obtained for one size fraction, the value of Z_o for other size fractions can be obtained easily, since it was found that Z_o varied directly as 0.70 power of fall velocity.

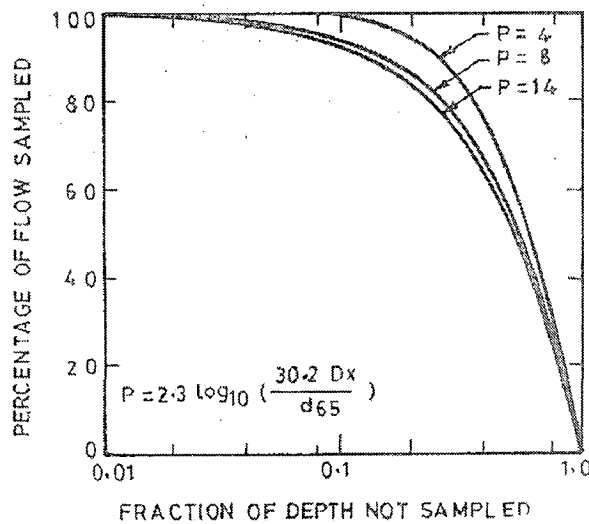


Fig. 2.2 Distribution of Flow in Vertical

The amount of bed load that is moving through the depth $2d$ is found essentially by the same method as Einstein's; however, some simplifications and corrections have been introduced. Below are given the simplifications used:

- (i) The shear velocity u_* to be used in all the computations is defined as $u_* = \sqrt{g(RS)_m}$ which is obtained from the following equation:

$$U = 5.75\sqrt{g(RS)_m} \log\left(12.27 \frac{D_x}{d_{65}}\right) \dots\dots\dots 2.7$$

(ii) $\xi Y(\beta/\beta_x)^2$ is assumed to be constant = 0.040

$$\text{Hence } \psi_* = \frac{0.40 \times 1.65d}{(RS)_m} = \frac{0.66d}{(RS)_m} \text{ for natural sand.}$$

It is recommended that ψ_* should also be computed according to the formula $\psi_* = \frac{1.65d_{35}}{(RS)_m}$ and the larger of the two values used in the computations for each geometric mean particle size.

(iii) The intensity of bed load transport ϕ_* is obtained from Einstein's $\phi_* - \psi_*$ graph.

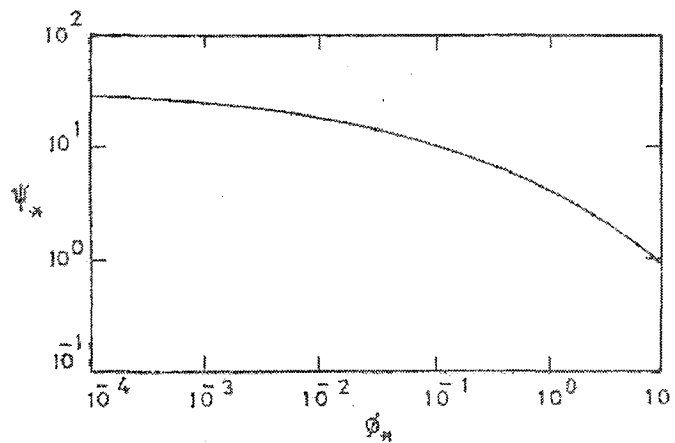


Fig. 2.3 Einstein's $\phi^* - \psi^*$ graph

The value of ϕ_* so obtained is divided by two to obtain the ϕ_* value to be used in bed load computation. The factor of two was introduced to get better fit.

This method, no doubt, contains several corrections which are arbitrary, e.g. rate of bed load transport is divided by two in order to get better agreement. Although the method has been found useful by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Geological Survey in their sediment investigations, it has not been subjected to checks with the help of field data in recent years, to extend its applicability to other regions

Toffaletti suggested a modification of Einstein's method of total load computation. Amongst the changes proposed are the adoption of a velocity distribution law of power type and sediment concentration distribution law of the type $C = C_a \left(\frac{y}{R}\right)^{z'}$; three different values of C_a and Z' are used over the entire depth of flow. The method is adaptable to computer programming.

2.2.2.5 Macroscopic Methods Based on A Single Size

Several methods of a macroscopic nature using a single representative size of bed material have been proposed for the determination of the total load transport. The salient features of these investigations and the final relationship are discussed below.

2.2.2.6 Laursen's Method

Laursen considered the following parameters to be important in the study of total sediment transport: u_* / ω_o , d / D , the total load concentration \bar{C} in per cent by weight and the ratio of grain shear stress τ'_o to the critical shear stress τ'_{oc} for the given sediment size. His intuitive analysis gave the following functional relationship:

$$\frac{\bar{C}}{\left(\frac{d}{D}\right)^{7/6} \left[\left(\frac{\tau'_o}{\tau'_{oc}}\right) - 1 \right]} = f\left(\frac{u_*}{\omega_o}\right) \dots\dots\dots 2.8$$

The effective shear stress τ'_o was computed from the Manning-Strickler equation and the critical shear stress τ'_{oc} from Shields' curve given in figure 2.5.

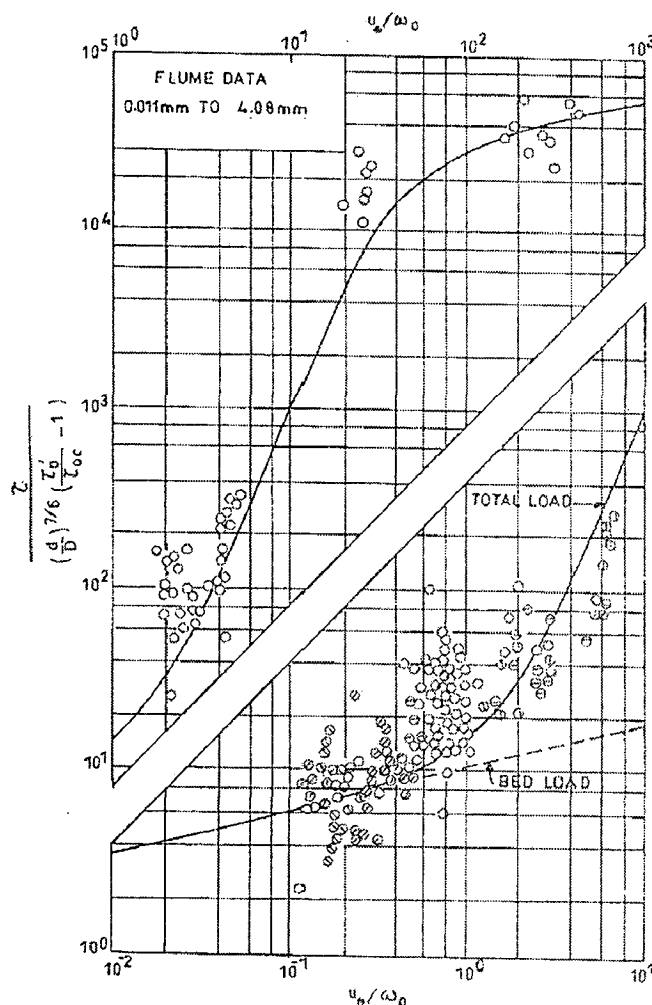


Fig. 2.4 Laursen's Total Load Relation

He used primarily flume data to determine the relation between the two parameters in Eq. (2.8); see Fig. 2.4. Application of this relation to rivers by different investigators has shown large errors.

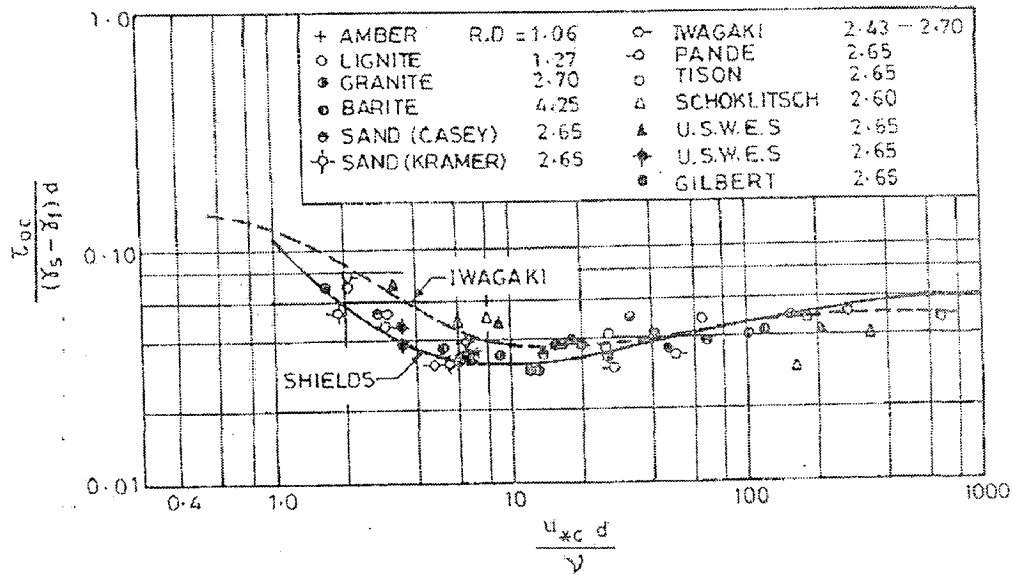


Fig.2.5 Shields' Curve

2.2.2.7 Engelund and Hansen's Method

Engelund and Hansen have proposed a total load equation relating the sediment transport to the shear stress and the friction factor of the bed. They postulated that in the case of a dune bed, the moving sediment particle is elevated through a height equal to the dune height h . The energy (per unit time per unit width) required for elevating the sediment load will be $(\gamma_s - \gamma_f) \frac{q_T}{\gamma_s} h$.

This gain in potential energy was equated to the work done by the drag forces on the moving particles during the same time. Assuming the particle velocity to be proportional to u_* and the shear transferred to the particles to be $(\tau'_o - \tau'_{oc})$, one can write

$$\frac{q_T}{\gamma_s} (\gamma_s - \gamma_f) h = K (\tau'_o - \tau'_{oc}) L u_* \quad \dots\dots\dots 2.9$$

in which K is a nondimensional coefficient and L is the length of the dune.

2.2.2.8 Ackers and White's Method

Ackers and White postulated that only a part of the shear stress on the channel bed is effective in causing motion of coarse sediment, while in the case of fine sediment, suspended load movement predominates for which the total shear stress is effective in causing the sediment motion. On this premise the sediment mobility was described by the parameter

$$F_1 = \left[\frac{u_*^{c_1}}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta\gamma_s}{\rho_f} d}} \right] \left[\frac{U}{\sqrt{32} \log \frac{10D}{d}} \right]^{1-c_1} \dots\dots\dots 2.10$$

in which $C_1 = 0$ for coarse sediment and unity for fine sediment. The sediment transport parameter was formed as $(u_* / U)^{c_1} (\gamma_f / \gamma_s) (\overline{CD} / d)$, while the dimensionless particle diameter was defined as $d_* = (\Delta\gamma_s / (\rho_f v^2))^{1/3} d$.

This method of sediment computation has been applied to some field data successfully.

2.2.2.9 Yang's Equation

Yang contended that the rate of sediment transport in an alluvial channel is primarily governed by the rate of expenditure of potential energy per unit weight of water, i.e. the unit stream power. By analysis of a vast amount of data he obtained the following relation for \overline{C}_T , the load concentration in ppm by weigh.

$$\log \overline{C}_T = 5.435 - 0.286 \log \frac{\omega_o d}{v} - 0.457 \log u_* + \left(1.799 - 0.409 \log \frac{\omega_o d}{v} - 0.314 \log \frac{u_*}{\omega_o} \right) \log \left(\frac{US}{\omega_o} - \frac{U_{cr}}{\omega_o} \right) \dots\dots\dots 2.11$$

Here U_{cr} is the critical velocity for incipient. Equation (2.11) was found to work satisfactorily both for laboratory and field data.

2.2.3 Comments on the Accuracy of Various Relations

Over a dozen total load relations essentially using a single representative size of the sediment mixture are available. While some of the methods may be considered semi-empirical, most of them are based on dimensional analysis and graphical plotting or regression analysis. Hence the basis for the choice of an appropriate sediment transport relation in practice can only be the relative accuracy of these methods. A few checks on the accuracy of practically all the methods available so far have been carried out using both field and laboratory data. Generally speaking, the methods of Ackers-White, Engelund-Hansen and Yang give better results than the other methods.

THEORETICAL BASIS AND METHODOLOGY OF HEC-RAS AND HEC-6

3.1 SIMULATION METHODOLOGY USING HEC-6 AND HEC-RAS

HEC-RAS numerical model developed by Hydrologic Engineering Centre, USA has been used for this study in order to calibrate the model for the values of Rugosity coefficient which have been used in the simulation of the model to predict the changes in channel profiles resulting from scour and/or deposition over rainy season. **HEC-RAS** is capable to perform one-dimensional hydraulic calculations for a full network of natural and constructed channels. This component of the modelling system is intended for calculating water surface profiles for steady/gradually varied flow. The system can handle a single channel reach, or a full network of channels. The steady flow component is capable of modelling subcritical, supercritical, and mixed flow regime water surface profiles.

The basic computational procedure is based on the solution of the one-dimensional energy equation. Energy losses are evaluated by friction (Manning's equation) and contraction/expansion (coefficient multiplied by the change in velocity head). The momentum equation is utilized in situations where the water surface profile is rapidly varied. These situations include mixed flow regime calculations (i.e., hydraulic jumps), hydraulics of bridges, and evaluating profiles at river confluences and channel junctions.

HEC-6 numerical model developed by Hydrologic Engineering Centre, USA has been used for the present study in order to simulate the water surface and bed profile of the Sarda Feeder Channel. HEC-6 is a one-dimensional movable boundary open channel flow numerical model designed to simulate and predict changes in channel profiles resulting from scour and/or deposition over moderate time periods. A continuous flow record is partitioned into a series of steady flows of variable discharges and durations. For each flow a water surface profile is calculated thereby providing energy slope, velocity, depth, etc. at each cross section. Potential sediment transport rates are then computed at each section.

HEC-6 processes a discharge hydrograph as a sequence of steady flows of variable durations. Using continuity of sediment, changes are calculated with respect to time and distance along the study reach for the following: total sediment load, volume and gradation of sediment that is scoured or deposited, armouring of the bed surface and the cross section elevations. In addition, sediment outflow at the downstream end of the study reach is calculated. The location and amount of material to be dredged can be obtained if desired.

3.2 Geometry

Geometry of the channel system is represented by cross sections which are specified by coordinate points (stations and elevations) and the distances between cross sections. HEC-6 raises or lowers cross section elevations to reflect deposition and scour. The horizontal locations of the channel banks are considered fixed; however, they will be moved vertically if they are within the movable bed limits specified by the user.

3.3 Hydraulics and Hydrology

The water discharge hydrograph is approximated by a sequence of steady flow discharges, each of which continues for a specified period of time. Water surface profiles are calculated for each flow using the standard-step method to solve the energy and continuity equations. Friction loss is calculated by Manning's equation and expansion and contraction losses are calculated if the loss coefficients are specified. Hydraulic roughness is described by Manning's n values and can vary from cross section to cross section

3.4 Sediment Transport

Inflowing sediment loads are related to water discharge by sediment-discharge curves for the upstream boundaries of the main channel and local inflow points. For realistic computation of stream behaviour, particularly scour and stable conditions, the gradation of the material forming the stream bed must be measured. HEC-6 allows a different gradation at each cross section. If only deposition is expected, the gradation of material in the bed is less important. Sediment gradations are classified by grain size using the American Geophysical Union scale. HEC-6 will compute transport potential for clay (particles less than 0.004 mm diameter), four classes of silt (0.004-0.0625 mm), five classes of sand (from very fine sand, 0.0625 mm, to very coarse sand, 2.0 mm), five classes of gravel (from very fine gravel, 2.0 mm, to very coarse gravel, 64 mm), two class of cobbles (from small, 64mm, to large cobbles, 256mm) and three classes of boulders (from small, 256mm, to large boulders, 2048mm). Transport potential is calculated at each cross section using hydraulic information from the water surface profile calculation (e.g., width, depth, energy slope, and flow velocity) and the gradation of bed material. Sediment is routed downstream after the backwater computations are made for each successive discharge (time step).

3.5 Theoretical Basis for Hydraulic Calculations

The basis for water surface profile calculations is essentially the method which is described in "Backwater Curves in Channels. Conveyance is calculated from average areas and average hydraulic radii for adjacent cross sections.

3.5.1 Equations for Water Surface Profile Calculations

The hydraulic parameters needed to calculate sediment transport potential are velocity, depth, width and energy slope – all of which are obtained from water surface profile calculations. The one dimensional energy equation is solved using the standard step method and the hydraulic parameters are calculated at each cross section for each successive discharge. Figure 3-1 shows a representation of the terms in the energy equation.

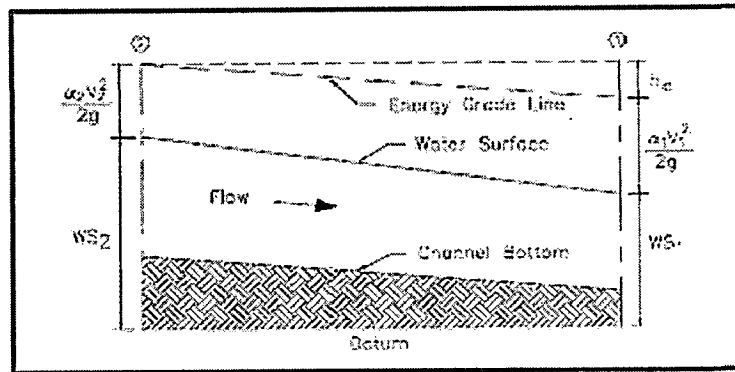


Fig. 3.1 Energy Equation Term

$$WS_2 + \frac{\alpha_2 V_2^2}{2g} = WS_1 + \frac{\alpha_1 V_1^2}{2g} + h_e \quad \dots\dots\dots 3.1$$

where: g = acceleration of gravity
 h_e = energy loss
 V_1, V_2 = average velocities (total discharge \div total flow area) at ends of reach
 WS_1, WS_2 = water surface elevations at ends of reach
 α_1, α_2 = velocity distribution coefficients for flow at ends of reach.

3.5.2 Hydraulic Losses

3.5.2.1 Friction Losses

Channel geometry is specified by cross sections and reaches lengths; friction losses are calculated by method given by USACE. The energy loss term, h_e , in Equation 3.1 is composed of friction loss, h_f , and form losses, h_o , as shown in Equation given below. Only contraction and expansion losses are considered in the geometric form loss term.

$$H_e = h_f + h_o$$

To approximate the transverse distribution of flow, the channel is divided into strips having similar hydraulic properties in the direction of flow. Each cross section is subdivided into portions that are referred to as subsections. Friction, h_f , loss is calculated as shown below:

$$h_f = \left[\frac{Q}{K_t'} \right]^2 \dots\dots\dots 3.2$$

In which:

$$K_t' = \sum_{j=1}^{NSS} \left[\frac{1.49}{n_j} \right] \frac{(A_2 + A_1)_j \left[\frac{R_2 + R_1}{2} \right]_j^{2/3}}{L_j^{1/2}} \dots\dots\dots 3.3$$

where: A_1, A_2 = downstream and upstream area, respectively, of the flow normal to the cross sections

NSS = total number of subsections across each cross section

K_t' = length-weighted subsection conveyance

L_j = length of the j^{th} strip between subsections

n = Manning's roughness coefficient

Q = water discharge

R_1, R_2 = downstream and upstream hydraulic radius, respectively.

3.5.2.2 Other Losses

Energy losses due to contractions and expansions are computed by the following equation:

$$h_0 = C_L \left[\frac{\alpha_2 V_2^2}{2g} - \frac{\alpha_1 V_1^2}{2g} \right] \dots\dots\dots 3.4.$$

where: C_L = loss coefficient for expansion or contraction

If the quantity within the absolute value notation is negative, flow is contracting and C_L is the coefficient of contraction; if it is positive, flow is expanding and C_L is the coefficient of expansion.

3.5.3 Computation of Hydraulic Elements

Each cross section is defined by coordinates (X,Y) as shown in Figure 3-2. For convenience of assigning n values, reach lengths, etc., each cross section is divided into subsections, usually consisting of a main channel, with left and right overbanks.

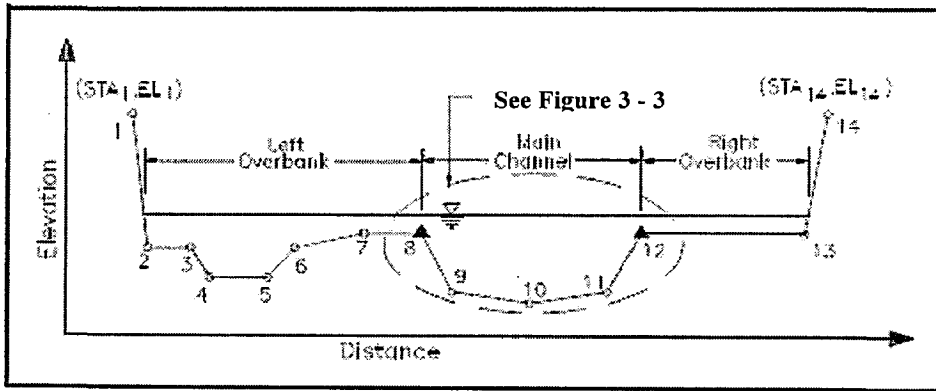


Fig. 3.2 Typical Representation of a Cross Section

3.5.3.1 Subsection Area

The area of each subsection is computed by summing incremental areas below the water surface between consecutive coordinates of the cross section. Figure 3-3 illustrates the technique with a subsection of Figure 3-2 where STCHL and STCHR are the lateral boundaries of the subsection.

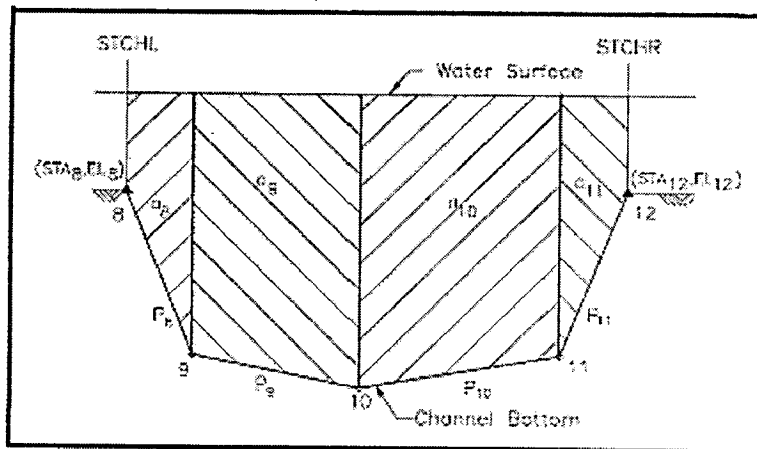


Fig. 3.3 Incremental Areas in Channel Subsection

The area of the channel subsection is:

$$A_j = a_8 + a_9 + a_{10} + a_{11} \dots\dots\dots 3.5$$

where : a_i = incremental area

The equation for incremental area, a_i is:

$$a_i = \frac{(d_i + d_{i+1})}{2} \dots\dots\dots 3.6$$

where: d_i, d_{i+1} = the left and right depth of each incremental area, respectively (see Figure 3.4)

W = width of an incremental area.

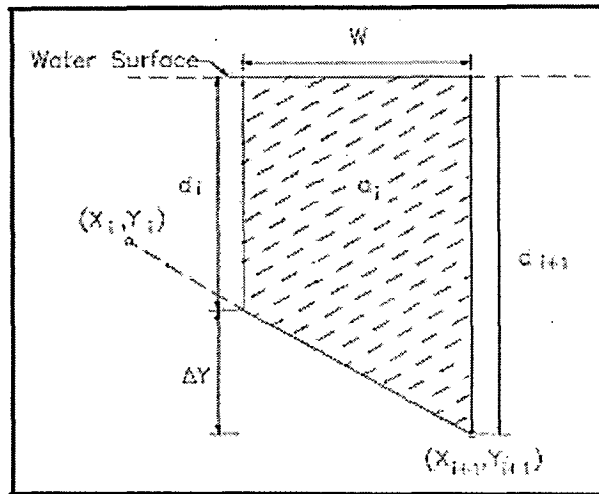


Fig. 3.4 Incremental Area

Normally, d_i , d_{i+1} and W are defined by two consecutive cross section coordinate points, as shown in Figure 3.4. However at the first and last increments in each subsection, a subsection station defines one side of the incremental area. If the subsection station does not coincide with an X coordinate, straight line interpolation is used to compute the length of either d_i , d_{i+1} , or both.

3.5.3.2 Wetted Perimeter

The wetted perimeter, P , is computed as the length of the cross section below the water surface. In the case of Figure 3.3, this is:

$$P = P_8 + P_9 + P_{10} + P_{11} \dots\dots\dots 3.7$$

where: P_j = incremental parameter.

The equation for the wetted perimeter of the incremental area in figure 3.4 is:

$$P_j = (\Delta Y^2 + W^2)^{1/2} \dots\dots\dots 3.8$$

where: ΔY and W are as shown in Figure 3.4.

Note that only the distance between coordinate points is considered in p_i , not the depths d_i and d_{i+1} . In other words, friction due to shear forces between subsections is not considered.

3.5.3.3 Hydraulic Radius

The hydraulic radius, R , is calculated for each subsection, j , by:

$$R_j = \frac{A_j}{P_j} \dots\dots\dots 3.9$$

where: A_j = area of subsection

P_j = wetted perimeter of subsection

R_j = hydraulic radius of subsection.

3.5.3.4 Conveyance

The conveyance, K_j , is computed for each subsection, j .

The total conveyance, K_t , in the cross section is:

$$K_j = \frac{1.49}{n_j} A_j R_j^{2/3} \dots\dots 3.10$$

where: NSS = total number of subsections.

3.5.3.5 Velocity Distribution Factor, Alpha

Alpha is an energy correction factor to account for the transverse distribution of velocity across the floodplains and channel. Large values of alpha (>2) will occur if the depth of flow on the overbanks is shallow, the conveyance is small, and the area is large. Alpha is computed as follows:

$$\alpha = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{NSS} \left[\frac{K_j^3}{A_j^2} \right]}{\left[\frac{K_t^3}{A_t^2} \right]} \dots\dots\dots 3.11$$

3.5.3.6 Effective Depth and Width

The sediment transport capacity for non-rectangular sections is calculated using a weighted depth, EFD, called the effective depth. The corresponding effective width, EFW, is calculated from the effective depth to preserve $A(D^{2/3})$ for the cross section.

$$EFD = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i_t} D_{avg} \cdot a_i \cdot D_{avg}^{2/3}}{\sum_{i=1}^{i_t} a_i \cdot D_{avg}^{2/3}} \dots 3.12$$

$$EFW = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i_t} a_i \cdot D_{avg}^{2/3}}{EFD^{2/3}} \dots\dots 3.13$$

- where:
- a_i = flow area of each trapezoidal element
 - D_{avg} = average water depth of each trapezoidal element
 - i_t = the total number of trapezoidal elements in a subsection

The sediment transport computation is based upon hydraulics of the main channel only; therefore, the hydraulic elements are from the geometry within the channel limits only.

3.5.3.7 Critical Depth Calculations

To assess if the backwater profiles remain above critical depth, the critical section factor, CRT, is computed using Equation 3.14, and compared with the computed section factor at each cross section.

$$CRT = \frac{Q}{\left(\frac{g}{\alpha}\right)^{1/2}} \dots\dots\dots 3.14$$

A computed section factor, ZSQ, is calculated for comparison to CRT.

Where: A_t = total area of cross section
 W_t = total water surface width

If CRT is less than ZSQ, subcritical flow exists and computations continue. Otherwise, critical depth is calculated by tracing the specific energy curve to the elevation of minimum total energy and the resulting water surface elevation is compared with the water surface elevation calculated by Equation 3.1 to decide if flow is supercritical. If supercritical flow is indicated, flow depth is determined as described in the following section.

3.5.3.8 Supercritical Flow

In the standard step method for water surface profile computations, calculations proceed from downstream to upstream based upon the reach's starting water surface elevation. At each cross section, HEC-6 examines the appropriate hydraulic parameters to determine if the reach is a subcritical or supercritical flow reach. If flow is subcritical, computations proceed upstream in the manner described in Section 3.5.1. If it is supercritical, HEC-6 approximates the channel geometry using the effective depth and width as described in Section 3.5.3.6 and determines the water surface elevation based upon the supercritical normal depth.

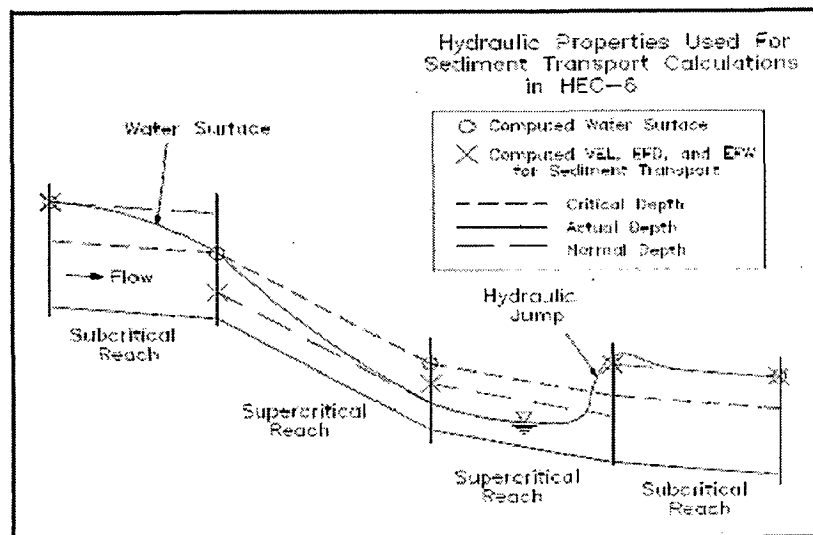


Figure 3-5
 Subcritical, Critical, and Supercritical Flow Simulations in HEC-6

If a subcritical reach is eventually encountered, the downstream cross section of the reach is assumed to be at critical depth and backwater computations proceed upstream for assumed subcritical flow conditions. Note that for subcritical flow, M1 and M2 curves are possible in HEC-6 but under supercritical flow, S1 and S2 curves are not computed because only supercritical normal flow depths are calculated. An example of such a series of profiles is shown in Figure 3.5.

3.5.3.9 Convergence Equations

Three major steps are used to converge computational trials in computing the upstream cross section water surface elevation. Figure 3.6 demonstrates the sequence of successive trials to converge the standard step method.

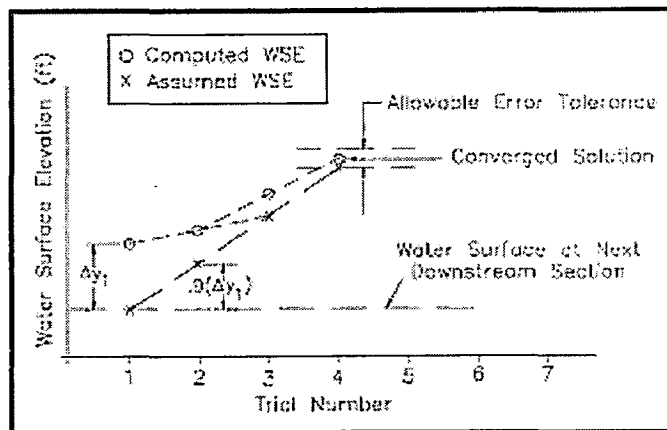


Figure 3-6
Convergence of Assumed and Computed
Water Surface Elevations

Computational Procedure:

Trial 1: Based on the previous water surface elevation.

Trial 2: Assumed change is ninety percent of ΔY_1

Trial 3: Trial 1 and 2 elevations assumed are connected with a straight line and the computed Trial 1 and 2 solutions are also connected with a straight line. The intersection of these lines becomes Trial 3's assumed value.

Trial 4, etc.: This process continues until the assumed and computed values of water surface elevation are within the allowable error tolerance. If they are, the computed water surface elevation becomes the converged solution. Oscillation between positive and negative "error" is permitted. A note is printed in the event a solution is "forced" (after 20 trials) even though the "error" is greater than the allowable error. In this case, the last computed water surface elevation is used.

3.5.4 Representative Hydraulic Parameters Used in Sediment Calculations

Hydraulic parameters are converted into representative (weighted) values for each reach prior to calculating transport capacity. General equations are shown below. These weighting factors can be modified with input data.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Interior Point (section)} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 \text{VEL} = \text{XID} * \text{VEL}(\text{K}-1) + \text{XIN} * \text{VEL}(\text{K}) + \text{XIU} * \text{VEL}(\text{K}+1) \\
 \text{EFD} = \text{XID} * \text{EFD}(\text{K}-1) + \text{XIN} * \text{EFD}(\text{K}) + \text{XIU} * \text{EFD}(\text{K}+1) \\
 \text{EFW} = \text{XID} * \text{EFW}(\text{K}-1) + \text{XIN} * \text{EFW}(\text{K}) + \text{XIU} * \text{EFW}(\text{K}-1) \\
 \text{SLO} = 0.5 * [\text{SLO}(\text{K}) + \text{SLO}(\text{K}+1)]
 \end{array} \right\} \dots 3.15
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Upstream Point (section)} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 \text{VEL} = \text{UBN} * \text{VEL}(\text{K}) + \text{UBI} * \text{VEL}(\text{K}-1) \\
 \text{EFD} = \text{UBN} * \text{EFD}(\text{K}) + \text{UBI} * \text{EFD}(\text{K}-1) \\
 \text{EFW} = \text{UBN} * \text{EFW}(\text{K}) + \text{UBI} * \text{EFW}(\text{K}-1) \\
 \text{SLO} = \text{SLO}(\text{K})
 \end{array} \right\} \dots\dots\dots 3.16
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Downstream Point (section)} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 \text{VEL} = \text{DBN} * \text{VEL}(\text{K}) + \text{DBI} * \text{VEL}(\text{K}+1) \\
 \text{EFD} = \text{DBN} * \text{EFD}(\text{K}) + \text{DBI} * \text{EFD}(\text{K}+1) \\
 \text{EFW} = \text{DBN} * \text{EFW}(\text{K}) + \text{DBI} * \text{EFW}(\text{K}+1) \\
 \text{SLO} = \text{SLO}(\text{K})
 \end{array} \right\} \dots\dots\dots 3.17
 \end{array}$$

where: DBN, DBI = coefficients for downstream reach boundary
 K-1, K, K+1 = downstream, midpoint, and upstream locations, respectively, of a reach
 SLO = friction slope
 UBN, UBI = coefficients for upstream reach boundary
 VEL = weighted velocity of the reach
 XID, XIN, XIU = downstream, interior, and upstream coefficients, respectively, for interior points.

Several different weighting factors were investigated during the formulation of the computation scheme. Table 3.1 shows the set of factors which appeared to give the most stable calculation and thereby permits the longest time steps (Scheme 1) and the set which is the most sensitive to changes in bed elevation but requires shorter time steps to be stable (Scheme 2). Scheme 1 is often the best choice because the computed energy slope may vary drastically from section-to-section whereas the actual channel's behaviour may be dependent

upon reach properties. HEC-6 defaults to Scheme 2 but this can be changed by entering other values for the weighting factors on the I5 record.

Table 3.1
Representative Hydraulic Parameter Weighting Factors

	DBI	DBN	XID	XIN	XIU	UBI	UBN	
Scheme 1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	Most Stable
Scheme 2	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	Most Sensitive

3.5.5 Hydraulic Roughness

Boundary roughness of an alluvial stream is closely tied to sediment transport and the movement of bed material. Energy losses for water surface profile calculations must include the effects of all losses: grain roughness of the movable bed, drag losses from bed forms such as ripples and dunes, bank irregularities, vegetation, contraction/expansion losses, bend losses, and junction losses. All these losses except the contraction/expansion losses are embodied in a single roughness parameter, Manning's n .

3.6 Theoretical Basis for Sediment Calculations

Sediment transport rates are calculated for each flow in the hydrograph for each grain size. The transport potential is calculated for each grain size class in the bed as though that size comprised 100% of the bed material. Transport potential is then multiplied by the fraction of each size class present in the bed at that time to yield the transport capacity for that size class. These fractions often change significantly during a time step; therefore an iteration technique is used to permit these changes to affect the transport capacity. The basis for adjusting bed elevations for scour or deposition is the Exner equation (see Section 3.6.1.3).

3.6.1 Equation for Continuity of Sediment Material

3.6.1.1 Control Volume

Each cross section represents a control volume. The control volume width is usually equal to the movable bed width and its depth extends from the water surface to the top of bedrock or other geological control beneath the bed surface. In areas where no bedrock exists, an arbitrary limit (called the "model bottom") is assigned (see Figure 3-7). The control volume for cross section 2 is represented by the heavy dashed lines. The control volumes for cross sections 1 and 3 join that for cross section 2, etc.

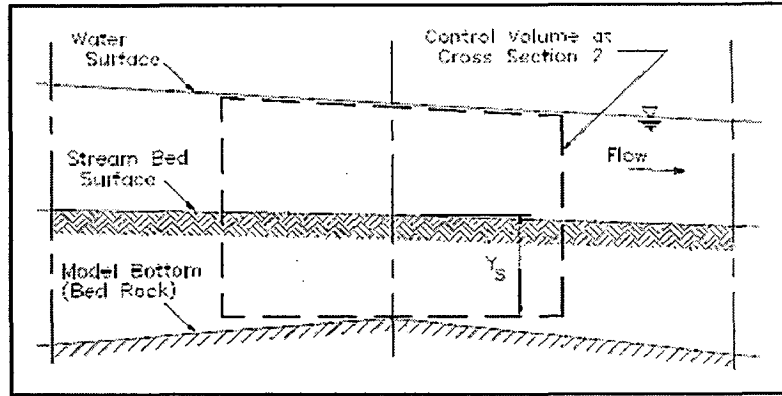


Figure 3-7 Control Volume for Bed Material

The sediment continuity equation is written for this control volume; however, the energy equation is written between cross sections. Because descriptions of both sediment continuity and conservation of energy should enclose the same space; and because the averaging of two cross sections tends to smooth numerical results, the shape of the control volume is conceptually deformed.

The amount of sediment in the stream bed, using an average end area approximation, is:

$$V_{sed} = B_o * Y_s * \frac{L_u + L_d}{2} \dots\dots\dots 3.18$$

- where: B_o = width of the movable bed
- L_u, L_d = length of the upstream and downstream reach, respectively, used in control volume computation
- V_{sed} = volume of sediment in control volume
- Y_s = depth of sediment in control volume.

For a water depth, D , the volume of fluid in the water column is:

$$V_f = B_o * D * \frac{L_u + L_d}{2} \dots\dots\dots 3.19$$

B_o and D are hydraulic parameters, width and depth, which are calculated by averaging over the same space used in solving the energy equation as described in Sections 3.5.1 and 3.5.4. The solution of the continuity of sediment equation assumes that the initial concentration of suspended bed material is negligible. That is, all bed material is contained in the sediment reservoir at the start of the computation interval and is returned to the sediment reservoir at the end of the computation interval. Therefore, no initial concentration of bed material load need be specified in the control volume. The hydraulic parameters, bed material gradation and calculated transport capacity are assumed to be uniform throughout the control volume. The inflowing sediment load is assumed to be mixed uniformly with sediment

existing in the control volume. HEC-6 assumes instantaneous diffusion of all grain size classes on a control volume basis.

3.6.1.2 Concepts of the Control Volume

The control volume concept employed in HEC-6 represents the alluvium of a natural channel. Over time, the channel will exchange sediment with its boundaries both vertically and laterally, changing its shape by forming channels, natural levees, meanders, islands, and other plan forms. HEC-6, however, only models vertical sediment exchange with the bed; the width and depth of which are user defined. Correct reproduction of the natural channel system depends on modelling the proper exchange of sediment between the flow field and the bed sediment. The physics of that exchange process are not well understood.

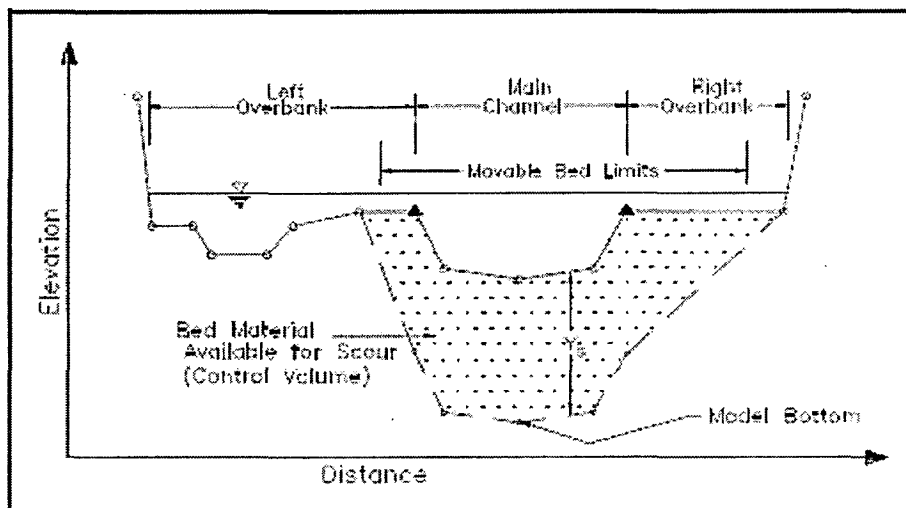


Fig. 3.8 Sediment Material in the Streambed

HEC-6 accounts for two sediment sources; the sediment in the inflowing water and the bed sediment. The inflowing sediment load is a boundary condition and is prescribed with input data. The bed sediment control volume provides the source-sink component and is also prescribed with input data. Transport theory for sand and larger sizes relates the transport rate to the gradation of sediment particles on the bed surface and the flow hydraulics. Armour calculations require the gradation of material beneath the bed surface. The depth to bedrock or some other material that might prevent degradation should also be identified to limit the scour process. These requirements are addressed in HEC-6 by separately computing the bed surface gradation and the sub-surface gradation. The coordinates connected by the solid line in Figure 3-8 define the initial cross section shape at the beginning of a simulation. For scour conditions, the difference between the inflowing sediment load and the reach's transport capacity is converted to a scour volume. After each time step, the coordinates within the "movable bed" are lowered by an amount which, when multiplied by the movable bed width

and the representative reach length, equals the required scour volume. If a model bottom elevation is not specified in the initial conditions, a default value of 10 ft is used, which then becomes the maximum depth of bed material available for scour.

3.6.1.3 Exner Equation

The above description of the processes of scour and deposition must be converted into numerical algorithms for computer simulation. The basis for simulating vertical movement of the bed is the continuity equation for sediment material (the Exner equation):

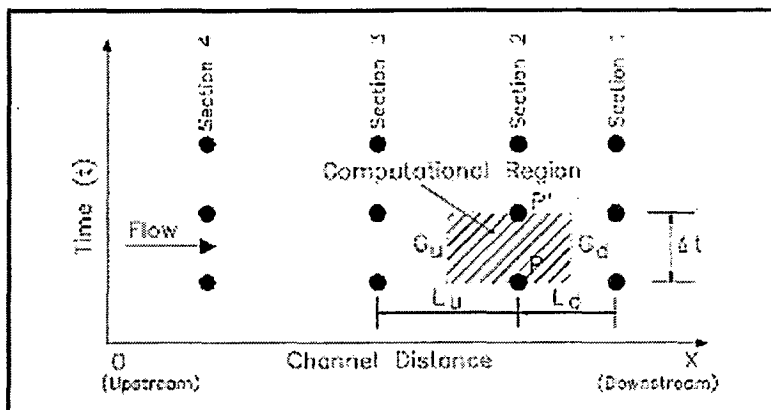


Figure 3-9 Computation Grid

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + B_o \cdot \frac{\partial Y_s}{\partial t} = 0 \dots\dots\dots 3.20$$

- where:
- B_o = width of movable bed
 - t = time
 - G = average sediment discharge (ft³/sec) rate during time step Δt
 - x = distance along the channel
 - Y_s = depth of sediment in control volume.

Equations 3.21 and 3.22 represents the Exner Equation expressed in finite difference form for point P using the terms shown in Figure 3-9.

$$\frac{G_d - G_u}{0.5(L_d + L_u)} + \frac{B_{SP}(Y_{SP}' - Y_{SP})}{\Delta t} = 0 \dots\dots\dots 3.21$$

$$Y_{SP}' = Y_{SP} - \frac{\Delta t}{0.5B_{SP}} \cdot \frac{G_d - G_u}{L_d + L_u} \dots\dots\dots 3.22$$

- where:
- B_{SP} = width of movable bed at point P
 - G_u, G_d = sediment loads at the upstream and downstream cross sections, respectively

L_u, L_d = upstream and downstream reach lengths, respectively,
between cross sections

Y_{sp}, Y_{1sp} = depth of sediment before and after time step, respectively,
at point P

0.5 = the “volume shape factor” which weights the upstream and
downstream reach lengths

Δt = computational time step

The initial depth of bed material at point P defines the initial value of Y_{sp} . The sediment load, G_u , is the amount of sediment, by grain size, entering the control volume from the upstream control volume. For the upstream-most reach, this is the inflowing load boundary condition provided by the user. The sediment leaving the control volume, G_d , becomes the G_u for the next downstream control volume. The sediment load, G_d , is calculated by considering the transport capacity at point P, the sediment inflow, availability of material in the bed, and armouring. The difference between G_d and G_u is the amount of material deposited or scoured in the reach labelled as “computational region” on Figure 3-9, and is converted to a change in bed elevation using Equation 3.22. The transport potential of each grain size is calculated for the hydraulic conditions at the beginning of the time interval and is not recalculated during that interval. Therefore, it is important that each time interval be short enough so that changes in bed elevation due to scour or deposition during that time interval do not significantly influence the transport potential by the end of the time interval. Fractions of a day are typical time steps for large water discharges and several days or even months may be satisfactory for low flows. The amount of change in bed elevation that is acceptable in one time step is a matter of judgment. Good results have been achieved by using either 1 ft or 10% of the water depth, whichever is less, as the allowable bed change in a computational time interval. The gradation of the bed material, however, is recalculated during the time interval because the amount of material transported is very sensitive to the gradation of bed material.

3.6.1.4 Bed Gradation Recomputations

HEC-6 solves the Exner equation for continuity of sediment. If transport capacity is greater than the load entering the control volume, available sediment is removed from the bed to satisfy continuity. Since transport capacity for a given size depends upon the fraction of that size on the bed, it is necessary to frequently recalculate fractions present as sediment is exchanged with the bed. The number of exchange increments, SPI, during a time step is theoretically related to the time step length, Δt , velocity, and reach length in each reach by:

$$\text{No. of Exchange Increments} = \frac{\Delta t \cdot \text{Velocity}}{\text{Reach Length}} \dots\dots\dots 3.23$$

Usually the number of exchange increments can be less than this without generating significant numerical problems. Specify SPI in field 2 of the I1 record. Initially, SPI should be set to zero (which invokes Equation 3.23) and an extreme hydrologic event simulated. This should be the most stable (and computationally intensive) case. Then, starting from SPI=50 or more, one should decrease it in increments of 10 until the results become significantly different from the results with SPI=0. Use the smallest SPI that gives a solution close to that obtained with SPI=0.

3.6.2 Determination of the Active and Inactive Layers

HEC-6 implements the concept of an active and an inactive bed layer. The active layer is assumed to be continually mixed by the flow, but it can have a surface of slow moving particles that shield the finer particles from being entrained in the flow. Two different processes are simulated: (1) Mixing that occurs between the bed sediment particles and the fluid-sediment mixture due to the energy in the moving fluid and, (2) Mixing that occurs between the active layer and the inactive layer due to the movement of the bed surface. The mixing mechanisms are attributed to large scale turbulence and bed shear stress from the moving water. The mixing depth (termed “equilibrium depth”) is expressed as a function of flow intensity (unit discharge), energy slope, and particle size.

3.6.2.1 Equilibrium Depth

The minimum energy hydraulic condition at which a particular grain size will just be stationary on the bed surface can be calculated by combining Manning’s, Strickler’s, and Einstein’s equations, respectively:

$$V = \frac{1.49}{n} R^{2/3} S_f^{1/2} \dots\dots\dots 3.24$$

$$n = \frac{d^{1/6}}{29.3} \dots\dots\dots 3.25$$

$$\psi = \frac{\rho_s - \rho_f}{\rho_f} \cdot \frac{d}{DS_f} \dots\dots\dots 3.26$$

- where:
- d = grain diameter
 - D = water depth
 - V = water velocity
 - ρ_s = density of sand grains
 - ρ_f = density of water

ψ = transport intensity from Einstein's bed load function, related to the inverse of

Shield's parameter

S_f = friction slope

For negligible transport, ψ equals 30 or greater. Solving Equation 3.26 in terms of S_f for a specific gravity of sand of 2.65 and with ψ set at 30 yields:

$$S_f = \frac{d}{18.18D} \dots\dots\dots 3.27$$

Combining this with the Manning and Strickler equations, in which R has been replaced with D , and multiplying velocity by depth to get unit discharge yields:

$$q = \frac{(1.49) * (29.3) D^{5/3} \left[\frac{d}{18.18D} \right]^{1/2}}{d^{1/6}} = 10.21 \cdot D^{7/6} \cdot D^{1/3} \dots\dots\dots 3.28$$

where: q = water discharge per unit width of flow

The equilibrium depth for a given grain size and unit discharge is therefore:

$$D_e = D = \left[\frac{q}{10.21 d^{1/3}} \right]^{6/7} \dots\dots\dots 3.29$$

where: D_e = the minimum water depth for negligible sediment transport (i.e., equilibrium depth) for grain size d .

3.6.3 Hydraulic Sorting of the Bed Material – Method 1

Two methods are available in HEC-6 for computing the changes in composition (gradation) of the bed material with time. These methods are presented below. Note that, because of the limitations of each, neither method will be appropriate for all conditions. The primary restrictions on rate of scour are the thickness of the active bed layer and amount of surface area armoured. The active bed is the layer of material between the bed surface and a hypothetical depth at which no transport occurs for the given gradation of bed material and flow conditions. The thickness of the active bed is calculated at the beginning of each interval. The amount of surface area armoured is proportional to the amount of active bed removed by scour. It is assumed that the transport capacity can be satisfied, if the sediment is available, within each time step within each control volume. The depth of scour required to accumulate a sufficient amount of coarse surface material to armor the bed is calculated as follows: The number of grains times the surface area shielded by each grain equals the total surface area, SA , of a vertical column, as illustrated by Figure 3-10 and shown in Equations 3.30 and 3.3:

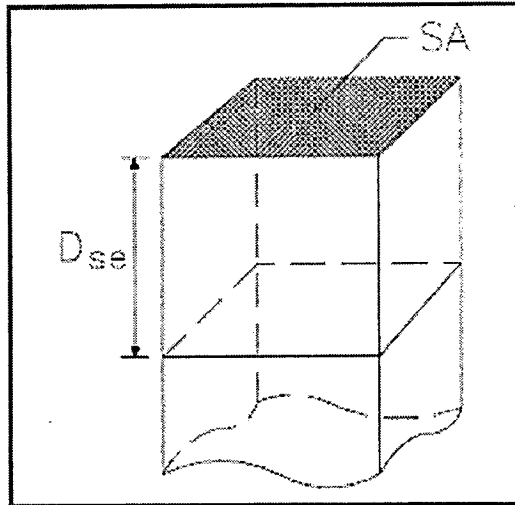


Figure 3-10 A Column of Bed Material Having Surface Area (SA)

$$SA = N \left[\frac{nd^2}{4} \right] \dots\dots\dots 3.30$$

$$N = \frac{SA}{\left[\frac{nd^2}{4} \right]} \dots\dots\dots 3.31$$

where: N = number of sediment grains on bed surface (assuming spherical particles)
 SA = bed surface area.

3.6.4 Bed Elevation Change

When scour or deposition occurs during a time step, HEC-6 adjusts cross section elevations within the movable bed portion of the cross section. For deposition, the streambed portion is moved vertically only if it is within the movable bed specified by the H or HD record and is below the water surface (i.e., wetted). Deposition is allowed outside of the conveyance limits defined by the XL record. Scour occurs only if it is within the movable bed, within the conveyance limits, within the effective flow limits defined by the X3 record, and below the water surface. Once the scour or deposition limits are determined, the volume of scour or deposition is divided by the effective width and length of the control volume to obtain the bed elevation change. The vertical components of the cross section coordinates within these scour/deposition limits are then adjusted as shown in Figures 3-11 and 3-12.

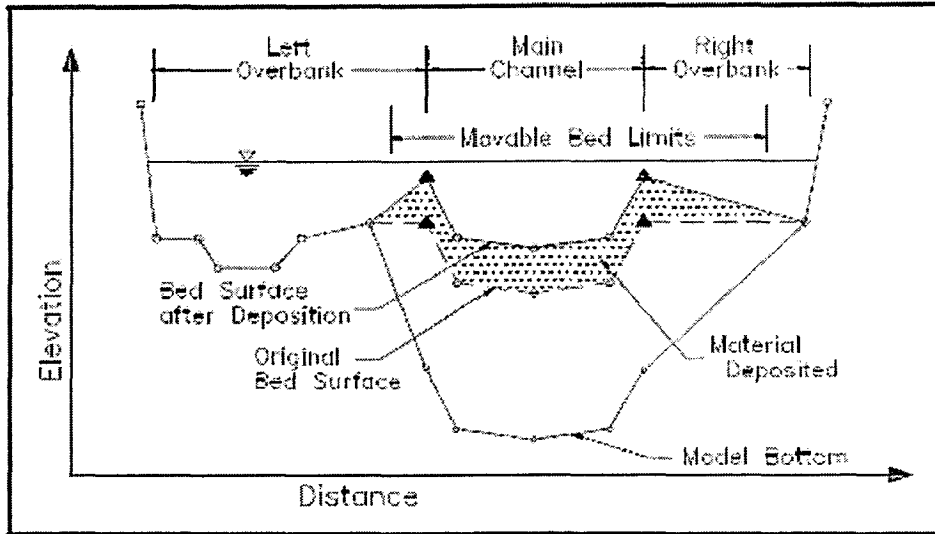


Figure 3-11 Cross Section Shape Due to Deposition

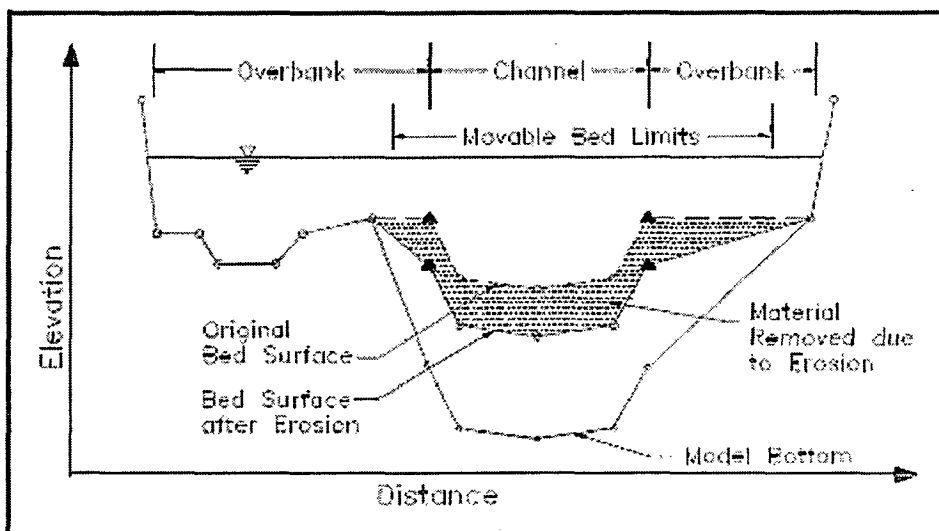


Figure 3-12 Cross Section Shape Due to Erosion

3.6.4.1 Hard Bottom Channel

The special condition of a hard channel bottom (as with a concrete channel) can be approximated by specifying zero sediment depth in the bed sediment reservoir. This is accomplished by specifying the model bottom, EMB, equal to the initial thalweg elevation, less a small amount. No sediment is contributed to the flow of sediment at that cross section. EMB is entered in field 2 of the H record.

3.6.5 Unit Weight of Deposits

3.6.5.1 Initial Unit Weight

Unit weight is the weight per unit volume of a deposit expressed as dry weight.

$$\gamma_s = (1 - P_d) \cdot SG \cdot \gamma \dots\dots\dots 3.32$$

where: P_d = porosity of deposits
 SG = specific gravity of sediment particles
 γ = unit weight of water
 γ_s = unit weight of sediment

Standard field tests are recommended when major decisions depend on the unit weight.

3.6.5.2 Composite Unit Weight

When dealing with mixtures of particle sizes, the composite unit weight, γ_s , of the mixture is computed using:

$$\gamma_{sc} = \frac{1}{\left[\frac{F_{SA}}{\gamma_{SA}} + \frac{F_{SL}}{\gamma_{SL}} + \frac{F_{CA}}{\gamma_{CA}} \right]} \dots\dots\dots 3.33$$

where: $\gamma_{SA}, \gamma_{SL}, \gamma_{CA}$ = unit weight of sand, silt, and clay, respectively
 F_{SA}, F_{SL}, F_{CL} = fraction of sand, silt, and clay, respectively, in the deposit.

3.6.5.3 Consolidated Unit Weight

Compaction of deposited sediments is caused by the grains reorienting and squeezing out the water trapped in the pores. The equation for consolidation is:

$$\gamma = \gamma_1 + B \cdot \log_{10} T \dots\dots\dots 3.34$$

where: B = coefficient of consolidation for silts or clay
 T = accumulated time in years
 γ_1 = initial unit weight of the sediment deposit, usually after one year of consolidation

The average consolidated unit weight over a time period T requires integration over time. This is computed using the following relationship.

$$\gamma_{avg} = \gamma_1 + B \cdot \left[\frac{T}{T-1} \right] \cdot \log_{10} T - 0.434B \dots\dots\dots 3.35$$

These unit weights are used to convert sediment weight to volume for computation of the bed elevation change.

3.6.6 Sediment Particle Properties

Four basic sediment properties are important in sediment transport prediction: size, shape factor, specific gravity, and fall velocity. Grain size classes are fixed in HEC-6 and given in table 3.2. The particle shape factor, **SF**, is defined by:

$$SF = \frac{c}{(a \cdot b)^{1/2}} \dots\dots\dots 3.36$$

where: a, b, c = the lengths of the longest, intermediate, and shortest, respectively, mutually perpendicular axes of a sediment particle.

Table 3.2 Grain Size Classification of Sediment Material

Class	Class size number used in HEC – 6	Sediment Material	Grain Diameter (mm)
Clay	1	Clay	0.002 – 0.004
Silt	1	Very Fine Silt	0.004 – 0.008
	2	Fine Silt	0.008 – 0.016
	3	Medium Silt	0.016 – 0.032
	4	Coarse Silt	0.032 – 0.0625
Sand	1	Very Fine Sand	0.0625 – 0.125
	2	Fine Sand	0.125 – 0.250
	3	Medium Sand	0.250 – 0.500
	4	Coarse Sand	0.500 – 1.000
	5	Very Coarse Sand	1.000 – 2.000

The particle shape factor is 1.0 for a perfect sphere and can be as low as 0.1 for very irregularly shaped particles. HEC-6 uses a shape factor default of 0.667 but it can be user specified. If a “sedimentation diameter” is used, which is determined by the particle’s fall velocity characteristics, the particle shape factor of 1.0 should be used. If the actual sieve diameter is used, the actual shape factor should be used. Specific gravity of a particle is governed by its mineral makeup. In natural channel systems the bed material is dominated by quartz which has a specific gravity of 2.65. HEC-6 uses 2.65 as a default; however, values of specific gravities for sand, silt, and clay may be input. Two techniques for calculating particle fall velocity are available in HEC-6

3.6.7 Silt and Clay Transport

3.6.7.1 Cohesive Sediment Deposition

The equation for silt and clay deposition in a recirculating flume at slow aggregation rates and suspended sediment load concentrations less than 300 mg/l is:

$$\ln \frac{C}{C_0} = -k't \dots\dots\dots 3.37$$

$$\frac{C}{C_0} = e^{(-k't)}$$

- where: C = concentration at end of time period
- Co = concentration at beginning of time period
- D = water depth

$$k' = \frac{V_s P_r}{2.3D}$$

P_r = probability that a floc will stick to bed ($1 - \tau_b / \tau_d$)

t = time = reach length/flow velocity

V_s = settling velocity of sediment particles

τ_b = bed shear stress

τ_d = critical bed shear stress for deposition.

This ratio is multiplied by the inflowing clay or silt concentration to obtain the transport potential. The concentration is converted to volume and deposited on the bed.

3.6.7.2 Cohesive Sediment Scour

Particle erosion is determined by:

$$C = \frac{M_1 \cdot S_a}{Q \cdot \gamma} \cdot \left[\frac{\tau_b}{\tau_s} - 1 \right] + C_o \dots\dots\dots 3.39$$

- where:
- C = concentration at end of time period
 - C_o = concentration at beginning of time period
 - M_1 = erosion rate for particle scour
 - Q = water discharge
 - S_a = surface area exposed to scour
 - τ_b = bed shear stress
 - τ_s = critical bed shear for particle scour
 - γ = unit weight of water

As the bed shear stress increases, particle erosion gives way to mass erosion and the erosion rate increases. Because the mass erosion rate can theoretically be infinite, Ariathurai and Krone (1976) recommended that a “characteristic time”, T_e , be used. With a computation interval of Δt , the mass erosion equation becomes:

$$C = \frac{M_2 \cdot S_a}{Q \cdot \gamma} \cdot \frac{T_e}{\Delta t} + C_o \dots\dots\dots 3.40$$

- where:
- Δt = duration of time step
 - M_2 = erosion rate for mass erosion
 - T_e = characteristic time of erosion

3.6.7.3 Influence of Clay on the Active Layer

The presence of clay in the stream bed can cause the bed’s strength to be greater than the shear stress required to move individual particles. This results in limiting the entrainment rate under erosion conditions. HEC-6 attempts to emulate this process by first checking the

percentage of clay in the bed. If more than 10% of the bed is composed of clay, the entrainment rate of silts, sands and gravels is limited to the entrainment rate of the clay. This also prevents the erosion of silts, sands and gravels before the erosion of clay even if the bed shear is sufficient to erode those particles but not enough to erode the cohesive clay.

SIMULATION STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 General

A 158.8 km long Sarda Feeder channel takes off from the Sarda barrage across river Sarda which is located about 180 km downstream of Banbassa barrage and 25 km from Lakhimpur Kheri town in Uttar Pradesh. River Sarda carries heavy silt load during monsoons. The maximum concentration of suspended load varies from 400 to 8000 ppm.

A silt ejector is provided at km 0.3 on left bank of feeder channel to remove excessive sediment load entering the channel. It consists of 30 sub-tunnels followed by 6 main tunnels. The design discharge of silt ejector is 113.5 cumec with canal full supply level at 135.75 m. the total discharge including the flushing discharge is 763.5 cumec. The design discharge of the channel is 650 cumec.

The L – section of the Sarda Feeder Channel along with the sediment data i.e. gradation of the sediment, etc have been obtained from the Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh. In the present study, the numerical model simulation of entire reach of Sarda Feeder Channel have been performed to predict the changes in channel profiles resulting from scour and/or deposition over a period of a rainy season. The schematic diagram of the channel is shown in figure 4.1, in which, the details of the channel have been shown. The entire reach of the channel has been taken for the simulation and the discharges of water and sediment of each offtaking channel also have been taken in the study without including these in the schematic network of the model. First of all, it is necessary to calibrate the model for the values of roughness coefficient for lined and unlined reaches. HEC-RAS is used to get the appropriate values of rugosity coefficient. The values of rugosity coefficient have been used in the simulation of the model. In the simulation study, it is also tried to obtain the water surface and bed profile of the channel to simulate it for the period of a rainy season.

4.2 Data Available for the Study

Sarda feeder channel is 258.8 km long. It is single channel from its head to 26.3 km, twin channel from km. 26.3 to km 104.15 km and then again single channel up to the tail. The detailed data of the feeder channel is given in the Table – 4.1. This table has been prepared as the input data for HEC – RAS. A typical cross-section is shown in Figure – 4.1.

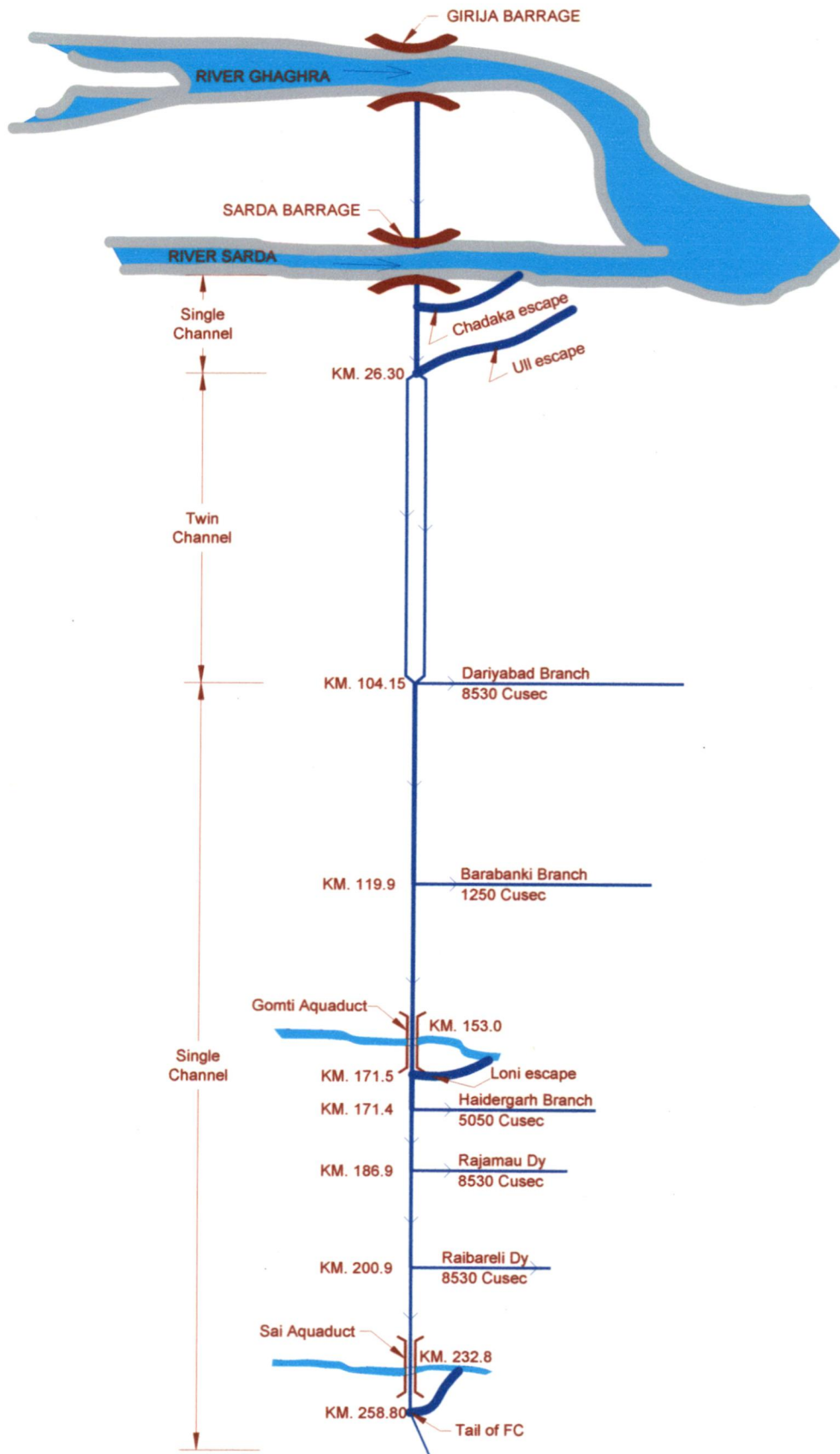


Fig. 4.1 Schematic Diagram of the Sarada Feeder Channel System

Sediment Data

The sediment inflow of the order of 4000 – 4500 ppm enters the feeder channel in rainy season. The maximum value i.e. 4500 ppm is taken for the simulation study. The gradation curve of the sediment is given in figure 4.4.

4.3 Calibration of the model using HEC – RAS

Calibration of the model for the value of rugosity coefficient has been performed using computer based numerical model HEC – RAS. The model has been run for the designed discharge of the channel with different combinations of the rugosity coefficient of lined and unlined reaches but only two combinations are shown in Figure 4.3 so that the figure will be easy to understand for comparison between the FSL given in the L-section and obtained from the model simulation. The values of the roughness coefficient for which the water surface profile is almost parallel to the FSL line given in the L-section are 0.018 and 0.024 for lined and unlined reaches. These values have been used for further model simulation using HEC – 6.

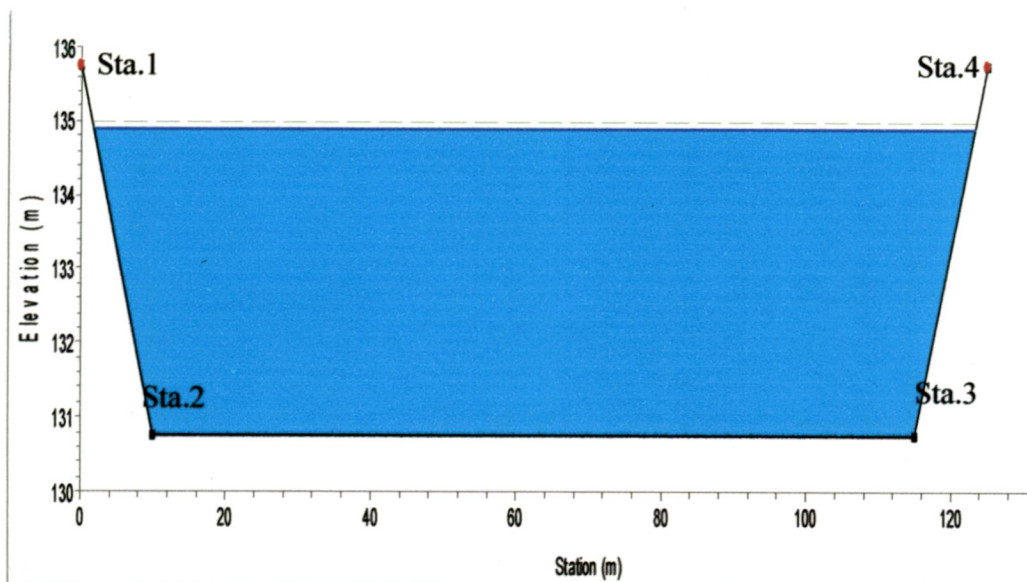


Fig. 4.2 Cross Section Plot in HEC- RAS Model

Input Data Sheet

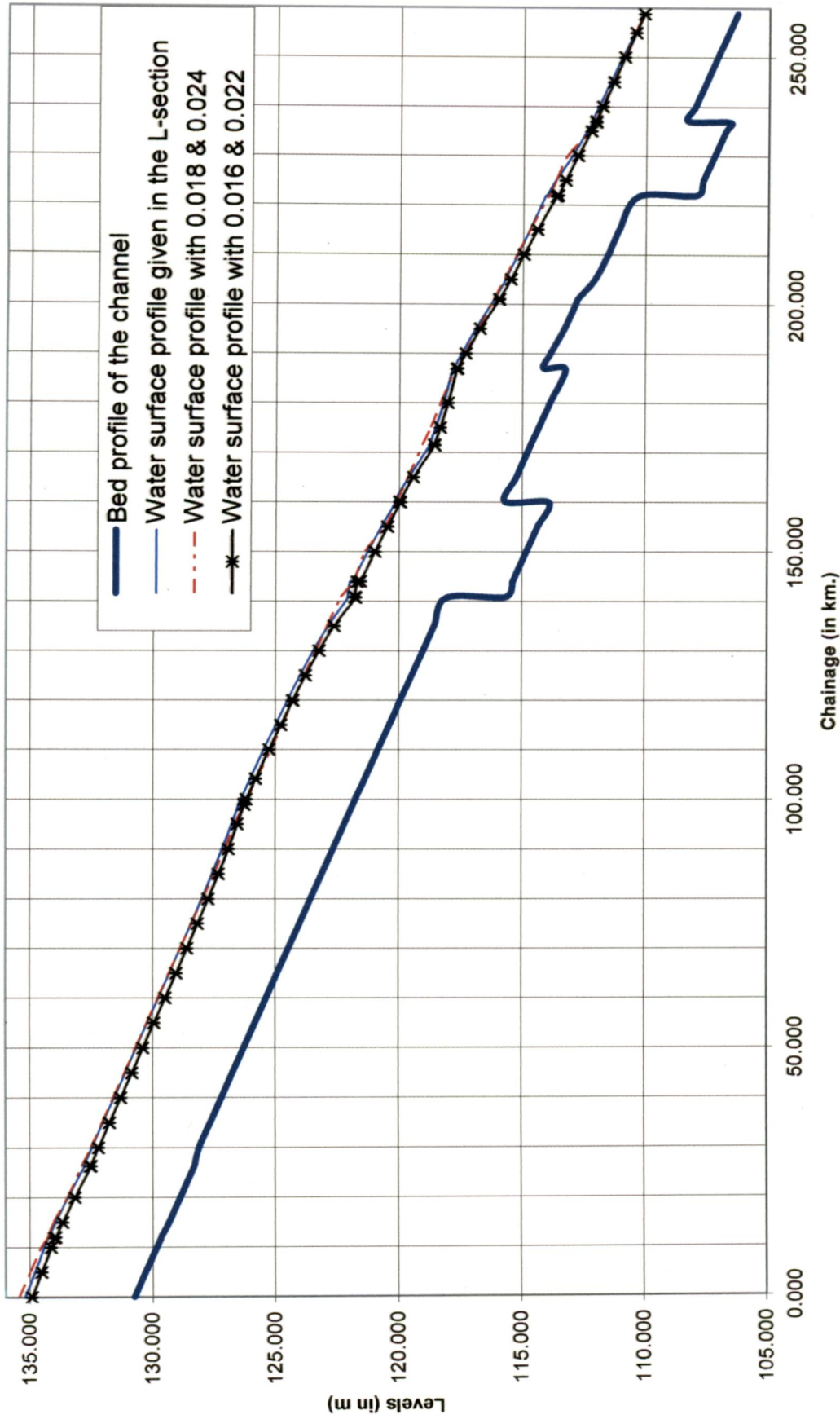
TABLE - 4.1

St. No.	Discharge (Cumec)	Depth of flow (m)	Discharge (Cumec)	Depth of flow (m)	Lined/ Unlined	n	Bed width (m)	Chainage (in km)	Canal Section from Head to Tail	Side Slope H:V	Station1		Station2		Station3		Station4								
											Dist	Level	Dist	Level	Dist	Level	Dist	Level							
											(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)							
1	650	4.7	397	3.62	Lined	0.018	105	0.000	258.800	2	0	135.750	10	130.750	115	130.750	125	135.750							
2								5.000	253.800	2	0	135.295	10	130.295	115	130.295	125	135.295							
3								10.000	248.800	2	0	134.840	10	129.840	115	129.840	125	134.840							
4								11.900	246.900	2	0	134.667	10	129.667	115	129.667	125	134.667							
5								12.000	246.800	2	0	134.658	10	129.658	100	129.658	110	134.658							
6								15.000	243.800	2	0	134.335	10	129.335	100	129.335	110	134.335							
7								20.000	238.800	2	0	133.880	10	128.880	100	128.880	110	133.880							
8								26.300	232.500	2	0	133.307	10	128.307	100	128.307	110	133.307							
9	650	4.4	397	3.35	Lined	0.018	50	26.300	232.500	2	0	133.307	10	128.307	60	128.307	70	133.307							
10								30.000	228.800	2	0	133.120	10	128.120	60	128.120	70	133.120							
11								35.000	223.800	2	0	132.665	10	127.665	60	127.665	70	132.665							
12								40.000	218.800	2	0	132.210	10	127.210	60	127.210	70	132.210							
13								45.000	213.800	2	0	131.755	10	126.755	60	126.755	70	131.755							
14								50.000	208.800	2	0	131.300	10	126.300	60	126.300	70	131.300							
15								55.000	203.800	2	0	130.845	10	125.845	60	125.845	70	130.845							
16								60.000	198.800	2	0	130.390	10	125.390	60	125.390	70	130.390							
17								65.000	193.800	2	0	129.935	10	124.935	60	124.935	70	129.935							
18								70.000	188.800	2	0	129.480	10	124.480	60	124.480	70	129.480							
19								75.000	183.800	2	0	129.025	10	124.025	60	124.025	70	129.025							
20								80.000	178.800	2	0	128.570	10	123.570	60	123.570	70	128.570							
21								85.000	173.800	2	0	128.115	10	123.115	60	123.115	70	128.115							
22								90.000	168.800	2	0	127.660	10	122.660	60	122.660	70	127.660							
23								95.000	163.800	2	0	127.205	10	122.205	60	122.205	70	127.205							
24								98.900	159.900	2	0	126.850	10	121.850	60	121.850	70	126.850							
25	99.000	159.800	2	0	126.841	10	121.841	70	121.841	80	126.841														
26	100.000	158.800	2	0	126.750	10	121.750	70	121.750	80	126.750														
27	104.150	154.650	2	0	126.372	10	121.372	70	121.372	80	126.372														
28	104.150	154.650	2	0	126.372	10	121.372	80	121.372	90	126.372														
29	380	4.4	247	3.35	Unlined	0.024	70	110.000	148.800	2	0	125.840	10	120.840	80	120.840	90	125.840							
30								115.000	143.800	2	0	125.385	10	120.385	80	120.385	90	125.385							
31								119.900	138.900	2	0	124.939	10	119.939	80	119.939	90	124.939							
32								120.000	138.800	2	0	127.930	16	119.930	81	119.930	97	127.930							
33								125.000	133.800	2	0	127.475	16	119.475	81	119.475	97	127.475							
34								357	6.7	217	5.1	Unlined	0.024	65	130.000	128.800	2	0	127.020	16	119.020	81	119.020	97	127.020
35															135.000	123.800	2	0	126.565	16	118.565	81	118.565	97	126.565
36															140.700	118.100	2	0	126.046	16	118.046	81	118.046	97	126.046
37	140.800	118.000	2	0	123.669	16	115.669								81	115.669	97	123.669							
38	143.900	114.900	2	0	123.387	16	115.387								81	115.387	97	123.387							
39	144.000	114.800	2	0	123.378	16	115.378								39	115.378	55	123.378							
40	150.000	108.800	2	0	122.832	16	114.832								39	114.832	55	122.832							
41	155.000	103.800	2	0	122.377	16	114.377								39	114.377	55	122.377							
42	159.900	98.900	2	0	121.931	16	113.931	39	113.931	55	121.931														
43	357	4.4	217	3.2	Unlined	0.024	65	160.000	98.800	2	0	123.710	16	115.710	81	115.710	97	123.710							
44								165.000	93.800	2	0	123.255	16	115.255	81	115.255	97	123.255							

45								171.400	87.400	2	0	122.673	16	114.673	81	114.673	97	122.673
46								171.500	87.300	2	0	122.664	16	114.664	66	114.664	82	122.664
47	195	3.6	119	2.6				175.000	83.800	2	0	122.345	16	114.345	66	114.345	82	122.345
48								180.000	78.800	2	0	121.890	16	113.890	66	113.890	82	121.890
49								186.900	71.900	2	0	121.262	16	113.262	66	113.262	82	121.262
50								187.000	71.800	2	0	122.153	16	114.153	62	114.153	78	122.153
51	181	3.5	110	2.5				190.000	68.800	2	0	121.880	16	113.880	62	113.880	78	121.880
52								195.000	63.800	2	0	121.316	16	113.316	62	113.316	78	121.316
53								200.900	57.900	2	0	120.779	16	112.779	62	112.779	78	120.779
54								201.000	57.800	2	0	120.770	16	112.770	62	112.770	78	120.770
55								205.000	53.800	2	0	120.071	16	112.071	62	112.071	78	120.071
56	173	3.7	105	2.7				210.000	48.800	2	0	119.548	16	111.548	62	111.548	78	119.548
57								215.000	43.800	2	0	119.093	16	111.093	62	111.093	78	119.093
58								221.800	37.000	2	0	118.293	16	110.293	62	110.293	78	118.293
59								222.000	36.800	2	0	115.943	16	107.943	26	107.943	42	115.943
60								225.000	33.800	2	0	115.670	16	107.670	26	107.670	42	115.670
61	167	6.0	102	4.7	Lined	0.018		230.000	28.800	2	0	115.215	16	107.215	26	107.215	42	115.215
62								235.000	23.800	2	0	114.760	16	106.760	26	106.760	42	114.760
63								236.800	22.000	2	0	114.596	16	106.596	26	106.596	42	114.596
64								237.000	21.800	2	0	116.292	16	108.292	56	108.292	72	116.292
65								240.000	18.800	2	0	116.019	16	108.019	56	108.019	72	116.019
66	167	3.7	102	2.74	Unlined	0.024		245.000	13.800	2	0	115.564	16	107.564	56	107.564	72	115.564
67								250.000	8.800	2	0	115.109	16	107.109	56	107.109	72	115.109
68								255.000	3.800	2	0	114.654	16	106.654	56	106.654	72	114.654
69								258.800	0.000	2	0	114.308	16	106.308	56	106.308	72	114.308

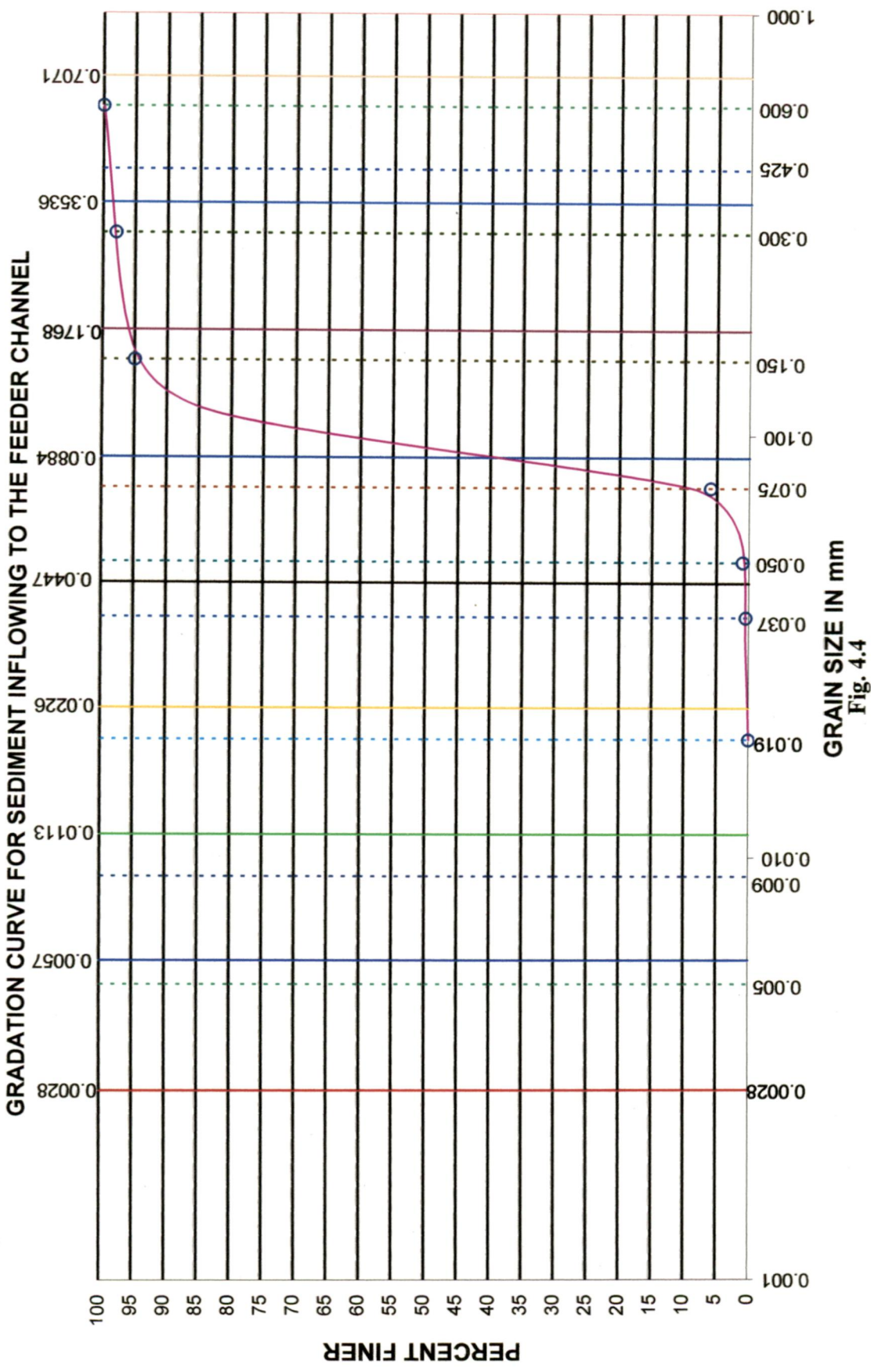
4.4 Model Simulation Using HEC-6

The entire reach of the channel has been divided into 68 segments with entering 69 sections data. The numerical model simulation of entire reach of Sarda Feeder Channel has been performed for a period of 120 days of rainy season with a water discharge of 650 cumec (22950 cusecs) and sediment inflow of the order of 4500 ppm. The gradation of the sediment has been shown in figure 4.3. The input file is given in appendix A. The final bed profile after 120 days simulation is given in table 4.2 and it is plotted along with initial bed profile in figure 4.5. The complete output of simulation results is given in appendix B.



Water surface profiles for different values of 'n'

Fig 4.3



GRAIN SIZE IN mm
Fig. 4.4

Table 4.2
Initial bed levels and final bed levels after simulation

Chainage	FSL	Final Water Surface Profile	Chainage	FSL	Final Water Surface Profile	Chainage	FSL	Final Water Surface Profile
(km)	(m)	(m)	(km)	(m)	(m)	(km)	(m)	(m)
0.000	135.450	135.44	98.900	126.240	125.96	175.000	118.740	118.66
5.000	134.995	134.98	99.000	126.241	125.67	180.000	118.330	118.24
10.000	134.540	134.55	100.000	126.150	126.03	186.900	117.750	117.64
11.900	134.270	134.38	104.150	125.786	125.37	187.000	117.653	117.69
12.000	134.276	134.35	104.150	125.786	125.35	190.000	117.339	117.25
15.000	134.039	134.01	110.000	125.190	124.89	195.000	116.816	116.76
20.000	133.470	133.41	115.000	124.735	124.58	200.900	116.189	116.50
26.300	132.900	132.79	119.900	124.280	124.02	201.000	116.189	116.50
26.300	132.900	132.79	120.000	124.280	124.09	205.000	115.771	116.04
30.000	132.520	132.38	125.000	123.825	123.51	210.000	115.248	115.43
35.000	132.065	131.94	130.000	123.370	123.07	215.000	114.725	114.90
40.000	131.610	131.43	135.000	122.915	122.73	221.800	113.993	114.15
45.000	131.155	130.93	140.700	122.369	122.06	222.000	113.943	114.08
50.000	130.700	130.47	140.800	122.369	122.06	225.000	113.670	113.80
55.000	130.245	129.98	143.900	121.814	121.67	230.000	113.215	113.36
60.000	129.790	129.48	144.000	121.814	121.65	235.000	112.265	112.93
65.000	129.335	129.04	150.000	121.380	121.12	236.800	112.083	112.74
70.000	128.880	128.58	155.000	120.565	120.63	237.000	112.083	112.70
75.000	128.425	128.15	159.900	120.100	120.17	240.000	111.810	112.53
80.000	127.970	127.66	160.000	120.110	120.15	245.000	111.355	111.97
85.000	127.515	127.13	165.000	119.655	119.76	250.000	110.910	111.35
90.000	127.060	126.82	171.400	119.064	119.11	255.000	110.495	110.69
95.000	126.665	126.36	171.500	119.064	119.06	258.800	110.100	110.28

It is clear from table 4.2 and figure 4.5, the bed levels have been raised significantly after simulation which has resemblance with the actual prototype conditions. At the head of the feeder channel, the maximum pond level is fixed. With these conditions, the operating head reduces appreciably due to which the discharge diverted to the channel gets reduced to 500 cumec and the water surface profile of the channel gets lowered in the downstream of the head. When the water surface is lower as compare to the designed FSL at the location of head of the offtaking channels, the head regulators of the offtaking channels are unable to divert the desired discharges. Due to this stream power gets reduced and silting occurs in the bed of the offtaking channels also. In totality, we can say that if silting occurs in the downstream of the head of a main channel, the entire system will be affected adversely.

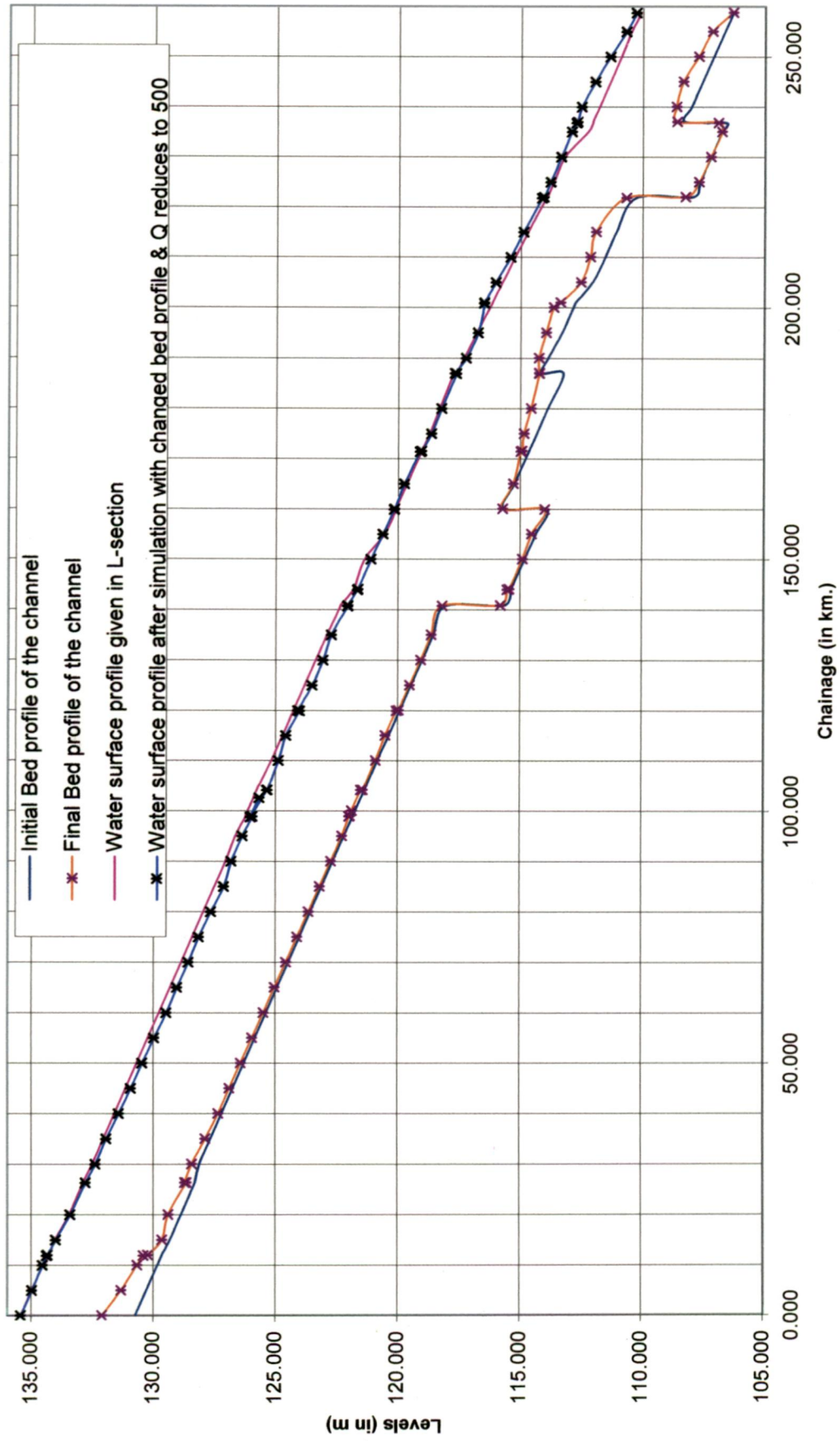


Fig. 4.5 Initial and Final Bed/Water Surface Profile

OBSERVATIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

5.1 OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

It has been reported in the Sarda Feeder Channel that Silt ejector provided at km 0.3 on left bank of Sarda feeder channel is not functioning properly at present and generally gets choked with sediment during high floods in river. From the study of the numerical model of the Sarda Feeder Channel, the following conclusions are drawn –

1. Silting in the channel do take place in its entire reach in rainy season when the sediment laden water enters the channel.
2. Extent of silting is predominant just at the downstream of head regulator of the channel.
3. Due to silting of bed of the feeder channel in the downstream of head regulator, bed gets raised and the operating head reduces appreciably.
4. Discharge diverted to the channel gets reduced to 500 cumec and the water surface profile of the channel gets lowered in the channel.
5. As the water surface gets lowered as compared to the designed FSL at the location of heads of the offtaking channels, the head regulators of the offtaking channels are unable to divert the full design discharges.
6. Due to the reduction in discharges in the offtaking channels, stream power gets reduced and silting will occur in the bed of the offtaking channels also.

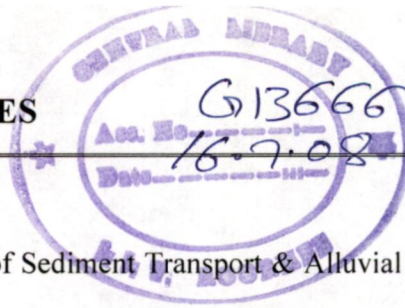
In the view of above observations, it can be said that if the preventive and curative measures are not functioning properly, the entire system will be affected adversely. In the existing systems, it is almost impossible to make a change in the longitudinal slope of a channel in order to increase the stream power of the channel. Thus the preventive and curative measures of the system should be improved to reduce the entry sediment load. In context of curative measure, the layout of the existing silt ejector needs re-planning for improving its performance and efficiency during high floods.

In addition to the above, if possible, it must be thought about raising the pond level so that it helps in providing the flushing head in the silt ejector during high floods and helps in providing the sufficient operating head even when the bed gets raised in the downstream of the head regulator due to silt deposition.

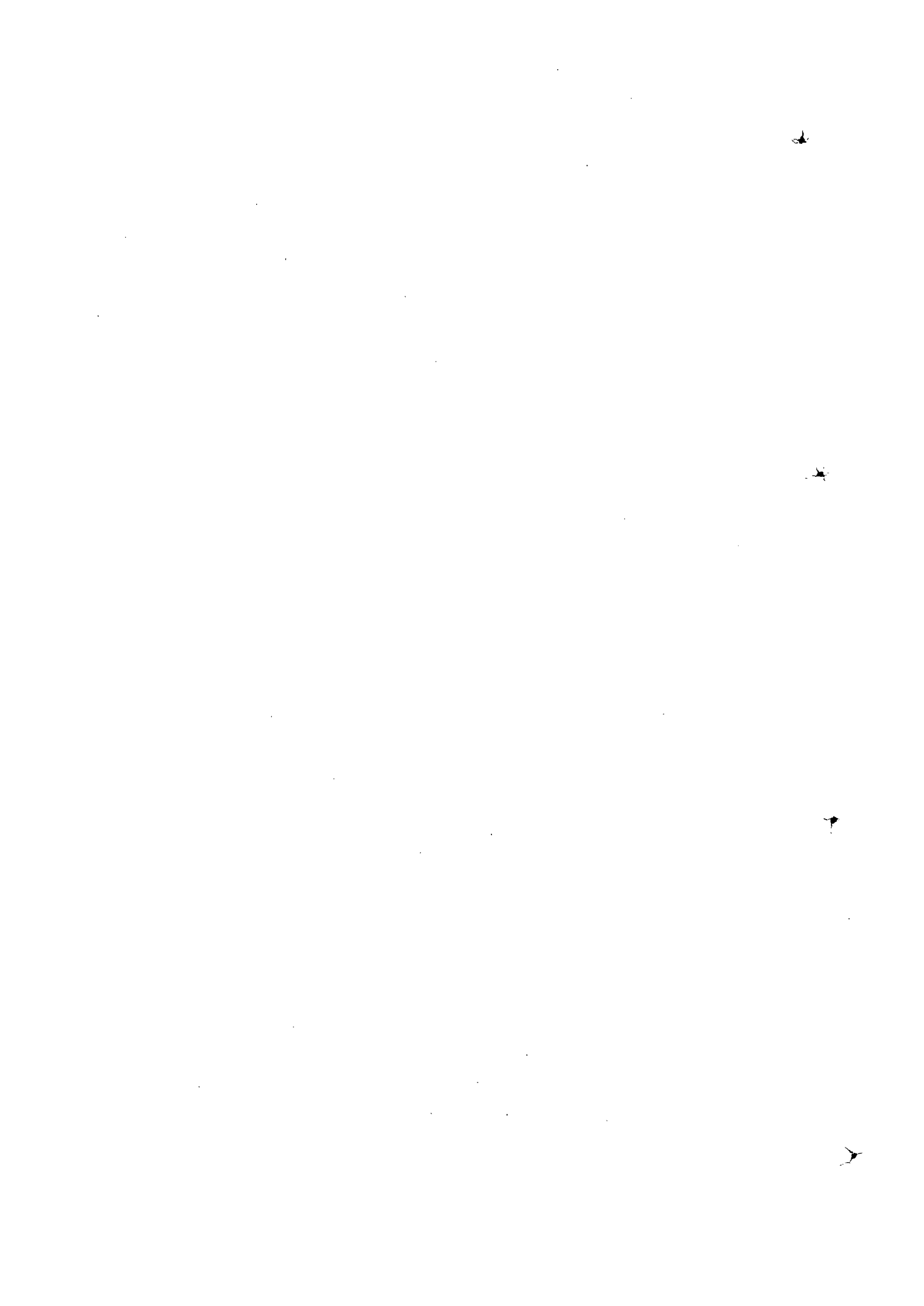
5.2 SUGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

7. In the present study only the main feeder channel has been simulated, if entire network of the feeder channel system is taken for the simulation study, it may give the more realistic results.
8. The model has been simulated for a period of a rainy season, if it is simulated for a number of cycles of monsoon and non-monsoon periods, the simulation results will be more refined.
9. Study of the actual silting pattern in the Sarda Feeder Channel be evaluated to establish the correlation with the numerical modelling results for carrying out any improvement/changes in the input parameters.
10. One or more existing canal systems other than this system should be simulated using these computer based numerical models so that the numerical model simulation study of the new canal projects can be performed confidently for predicting the behaviour of the system in different conditions and accordingly improvements can be done, if required, at the stage of planning.

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INPUT FILE

```

T1      SARDA FEEDER CHANNEL SIMULATION
T2      # LINED/UNLINED REACH#
T3      # KM.0.0 TO 258.8 bed slope of 9.1cm/km
NC .024 .024 .024 .1 .3

X1 1.0 4.0 0 231.2 0 0 0
GR374.08 0.0 349.08 50.0 349.08 181.02 374.08 231.2
HD 1.0 0

X1 2 0 0 0 12464 12464 12464 1 1.13
HD 2 0

X1 3 0 0 0 16400 16400 16400 1 1.49
HD 3 0

X1 4 0 0 0 16400 16400 16400 1 1.49
HD 4 0

X1 5 0 0 0 16400 16400 16400 1 1.49
HD 5 0

X1 6 0 0 0 9840 9840 9840 1 0.90
HD 6 0

NC .018 .018 .018 .1 .3
X1 7 4 0 132.8 656 656 656
GR373.04 0.0 348.04 50.0 348.04 82.8 373.04 132.8
HD 7 0

X1 8 0 0 0 22304 22304 22304 1 3.71
HD 8 0

X1 9 0 0 0 16400 16400 16400 1 1.49
HD 9 0

X1 10 0 0 0 9840 9840 9840 1 0.90
HD 10 0

QT
NC .024 .024 .024 .1 .3
X1 11 4 0 250.9 656 656 656
GR386.85 0.0 361.85 50.0 361.85 200.0 386.85 250.9
HD 11 0

X1 11.1 0 0 0 11152 11152 11152 1 1.20
HD 11.1 0

X1 12 0 0 0 11152 11152 11152 1 1.20

```

HD	12	0								
X1	13	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49	
HD	13	0								
X1	14	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49	
HD	14	0								
X1	15	0	0	0	13120	13120	13120	1	2.47	
HD	15	0								
QT										
X1	16	0	0	0	13120	13120	13120	1	0.03	
HD	16	0								
X1	17	0	0	0	19352	19352	19352	1	1.76	
HD	17	0								
X1	18	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49	
HD	18	0								
X1	19	0	0	0	9840	9840	9840	1	0.90	
HD	19	0								
QT										
X1	20	4	0	264.0	328	328	328			
GR399.19		0.0	374.19	50.0	374.19	214.0	399.19	264.0		
HD	20	0								
X1	21	0	0	0	22632	22632	22632	1	2.06	
HD	21	0								
X1	22	0	0	0	16800	16800	16800	1	1.49	
HD	22	0								
X1	22.1	0	0	0	5740	5740	5740	1	0.52	
HD	22.1	0								
X1	23	0	0	0	5740	5740	5740	1	0.52	
HD	23									
QT										
X1	24	4	0	313.3	328	328	328			
GR401.34		0.0	376.34	50.0	376.34	263.3	401.34	313.3		
HD	24									
X1	25	0	0	0	20992	20992	20992	1	1.91	
HD	25									
X1	26	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49	
HD	26	0								

NC	.018	.018	.018	.1	.3				
X1	27	4	0	175.5	328	328	328		
GR397.08		0.0	372.08	50.0	372.08	125.5	397.08	175.5	
HD	27	0							
X1	28	0	0	0	16072	16072	16072	1	1.46
HD	28	0							
X1	29	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	3.26
HD	29	0							
X1	30	0	0	0	19680	19680	19680	1	1.79
HD	30	0							
NC	.024	.024	.024	.1	.3				
X1	31	4	0	313.3	328	328	328		
GR403.62		0.0	378.62	50.0	378.62	263.3	403.62	313.3	
HD	31	0							
X1	32	0	0	0	10168	10168	10168	1	0.93
HD	32	0							
X1	33	0	0	0	328	328	328	1	7.59
HD	33	0							
X1	34	0	0	0	18696	18696	18696	1	1.70
HD	34	0							
X1	35	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	35	0							
X1	36	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	36	0							
X1	37	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	37	0							
QT									
X1	38	4	0	329.7	328	328	328		
GR418.34		0.0	393.34	50.0	393.34	279.7	418.34	329.7	
HD	38	0							
X1	39	0	0	0	16072	16072	16072	1	1.46
HD	39	0							
X1	40	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	40	0							
X1	41	0	0	0	19188	19188	19188	1	1.75
HD	41	0							

QT									
X1	42	4	0	296.8	492	492	492		
GR423	.09	0.0	398.09	50.0	398.09	246.8	423.09	296.8	
HD	42	0							
X1	43	0	0	0	13120	13120	13120	1	1.19
HD	43	0							
NC	.018	.018	.018	.1	.3				
X1	44	4	0	264.0	3280	3280	3280		
GR424	.58	0.0	399.58	50.0	399.58	214.0	424.58	264.0	
HD	44	0							
X1	45	0	0	0	13120	13120	13120	1	1.35
HD	45	0							
X1	46	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	46	0							
X1	47	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	47	0							
X1	48	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	48	0							
X1	49	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	49	0							
X1	50	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	50	0							
X1	51	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	51	0							
X1	52	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	52	0							
X1	53	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	53	0							
X1	54	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	54	0							
X1	55	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	55	0							
X1	56	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	56	0							
X1	57	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	57	0							

X1	58	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	58	0							
X1	59	0	0	0	12136	12136	12136	1	0.75
HD	59	0							
QT									
X1	60	4	0	395.3	984	984	984		
GR446.18		0.0	421.18	50.0	421.18	345.3	446.18	395.3	
HD	60	0							
X1	61	0	0	0	19680	19680	19680	1	1.79
HD	61	0							
X1	62	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	62	0							
X1	63	0	0	0	9840	9840	9840	1	0.90
HD	63	0							
X1	64	4	0	444.5	328	328	328		
GR450.39		0.0	425.39	50.0	425.39	394.5	450.39	444.5	
HD	64	0							
X1	65	0	0	0	6332	6332	6332	1	0.90
HD	65	0							
X1	66	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	66	0							
X1	67	0	0	0	16400	16400	16400	1	1.49
HD	67	0							

EJ

T4 SARDA** lined/unlined bed **
T5 LOAD CURVE FROM GAUGE DATA.
T6 BED GRADATIONS FROM FIELD SAMPLES
T7 Use full range of Sands and gravel
T8 SEDIMENT TRANSPORT BY Ackers-White (1973) transport function

I1		20							
I2	CLAY	2							
I2	CLAY	1	.02	.05	.1	1.5	20.		
I2	CLAY	2	.02	.125	.23	2.0	10.		
I3	SILT	2	1	4					
I4	SAND	7	1	5					
I5		.5	.5	.25	.5	.25	0	1.0	
LQ		100	500	2000	5000	10000	15000	20000	25000
LT	TOTAL	975	4890	19575	48940	97875	146820	235000	270000
LF	CLAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LF	SILT1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LF SILT2	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.015	.005	.005	
LF SILT3	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	
LF SILT4	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	
LF VFS	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	
LF FS	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	
LF MS	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
LF CS	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
LF VCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PF SARDA	67	1.0	.85	.425	99.0	.212	94.0	.106	.25
PFC .053	0								
\$LOCAL									
LQL	-214	-212							
LTLTOTAL	1.0	1.0							
LFL CLAY	1.0	1.0							
LFLSILT1	1.0	1.0							
LFLSILT2	1.0	1.0							
LFLSILT3	1.0	1.0							
LFLSILT4	1.0	1.0							
LFL VFS	1.0	1.0							
LFL FS	1.0	1.0							
LFL MS	1.0	1.0							
LFL CS	1.0	1.0							
LFL VCS	1.0	1.0							
LQL	-284	-282							
LTLTOTAL	1.0	1.0							
LFL CLAY	1.0	1.0							
LFLSILT1	1.0	1.0							
LFLSILT2	1.0	1.0							
LFLSILT3	1.0	1.0							
LFLSILT4	1.0	1.0							
LFL VFS	1.0	1.0							
LFL FS	1.0	1.0							
LFL MS	1.0	1.0							
LFL CS	1.0	1.0							
LFL VCS	1.0	1.0							
LQL	-496	-494							
LTLTOTAL	1.0	1.0							
LFL CLAY	1.0	1.0							
LFLSILT1	1.0	1.0							
LFLSILT2	1.0	1.0							
LFLSILT3	1.0	1.0							
LFLSILT4	1.0	1.0							
LFL VFS	1.0	1.0							
LFL FS	1.0	1.0							
LFL MS	1.0	1.0							
LFL CS	1.0	1.0							
LFL VCS	1.0	1.0							

LQL	-5721	-5719
LTLTOTAL	1.0	1.0
LFL CLAY	1.0	1.0
LFLSILT1	1.0	1.0
LFLSILT2	1.0	1.0
LFLSILT3	1.0	1.0
LFLSILT4	1.0	1.0
LFL VFS	1.0	1.0
LFL FS	1.0	1.0
LFL MS	1.0	1.0
LFL CS	1.0	1.0
LFL VCS	1.0	1.0

LQL	-813	-811
LTLTOTAL	1.0	1.0
LFL CLAY	1.0	1.0
LFLSILT1	1.0	1.0
LFLSILT2	1.0	1.0
LFLSILT3	1.0	1.0
LFLSILT4	1.0	1.0
LFL VFS	1.0	1.0
LFL FS	1.0	1.0
LFL MS	1.0	1.0
LFL CS	1.0	1.0
LFL VCS	1.0	1.0

LQL	100	500	2000	5000	10000	15000	20000	25000
LTLTOTAL	975	4890	19575	48940	97875	146820	195750	246700
LFL CLAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LFLSILT1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LFLSILT2	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005
LFLSILT3	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005
LFLSILT4	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
LFL VFS	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
LFL FS	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
LFL MS	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
LFL CS	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
LFL VCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LQL	-214	-212
LTLTOTAL	1.0	1.0
LFL CLAY	1.0	1.0
LFLSILT1	1.0	1.0
LFLSILT2	1.0	1.0
LFLSILT3	1.0	1.0
LFLSILT4	1.0	1.0
LFL VFS	1.0	1.0
LFL FS	1.0	1.0
LFL MS	1.0	1.0
LFL CS	1.0	1.0
LFL VCS	1.0	1.0

OUTPUT OF SIMULATION STUDY

```

*****
* SCOUR AND DEPOSITION IN RIVERS AND RESERVOIRS *
* Version: 4.2 - May 2004 *
* INPUT FILE: TOTS2.DAT *
* OUTPUT FILE: TOTS2.OUT *
* RUN DATE: 14 JUN 07 RUN TIME: 19:39:24 *
*****
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616-4687 *
* (530) 756-1104 *
*****

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X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXX
X X X X X X X
X X X X X X
XXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX XXXXXX
X X X X X X X
X X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXX

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*****
* MAXIMUM LIMITS FOR THIS VERSION ARE: *
* 10 Stream Segments (Main Stem + Tributaries) *
* 500 Cross Sections *
* 200 Elevation/Station Points per Cross Section *
* 20 Grain Sizes *
* 20 Control Points *
*****

```

T1 SARDA FEEDER CHANNEL SIMULATION
T2 # LINED/UNLINED REACH#
T3 # KM.0.0 TO 258.8 bed slope of 9.1cm/km

N values...	Left	Channel	Right	Contraction	Expansion
	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	1.1000	0.7000

SECTION NO. 1.000
...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 2.000
...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.130 ft.
...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 3.000
...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 4.000
...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 5.000
...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 6.000
...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 0.900 ft.
...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

N values...	Left	Channel	Right	Contraction	Expansion
	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180	1.1000	0.7000

SECTION NO. 7.000
...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 8.000
...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 3.710 ft.
...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 9.000
...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.

...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 10.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 0.900 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

LOCAL INFLOW POINT 1 occurs upstream from Section No. 10.000

N values...	Left	Channel	Right	Contraction	Expansion
	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	1.1000	0.7000

SECTION NO. 11.000
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 11.100
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.200 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 12.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.200 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 13.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 14.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 15.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 2.470 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

LOCAL INFLOW POINT 2 occurs upstream from Section No. 15.000

SECTION NO. 16.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 0.030 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 17.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.760 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 18.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 19.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 0.900 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

LOCAL INFLOW POINT 3 occurs upstream from Section No. 19.000

SECTION NO. 20.000
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 21.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 2.060 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 22.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 22.100
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 0.520 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 23.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 0.520 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

LOCAL INFLOW POINT 4 occurs upstream from Section No. 23.000

SECTION NO. 24.000
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 25.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.910 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 26.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

N values...	Left	Channel	Right	Contraction	Expansion
	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180	1.1000	0.7000

SECTION NO. 27.000
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 28.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.460 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 29.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 3.260 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 30.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.790 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

N values...	Left	Channel	Right	Contraction	Expansion
	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	1.1000	0.7000

SECTION NO. 31.000
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 32.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 0.930 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 33.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 7.590 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 34.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.700 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 35.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 36.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 37.000

...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

LOCAL INFLOW POINT 5 occurs upstream from Section No. 37.000

SECTION NO. 38.000
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 39.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.460 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 40.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 41.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.750 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

LOCAL INFLOW POINT 6 occurs upstream from Section No. 41.000

SECTION NO. 42.000
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 43.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.190 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

N values...	Left	Channel	Right	Contraction	Expansion
	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180	1.1000	0.7000

SECTION NO. 44.000
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 45.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.350 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 46.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 47.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 48.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 49.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 50.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 51.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.

SECTION NO. 52.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.

...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 53.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 54.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 55.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 56.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 57.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 58.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 59.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 0.750 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 LOCAL INFLOW POINT 7 occurs upstream from Section No. 59.000
 SECTION NO. 60.000
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 61.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.790 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 62.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 63.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 0.900 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 64.000
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 65.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 0.900 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 66.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 SECTION NO. 67.000
 ...Adjust Section WIDTH to 100.00% of original.
 ...Adjust Section ELEVATIONS by 1.490 ft.
 ...DEPTH of the Bed Sediment Control Volume = 0.00 ft.
 NO. OF CROSS SECTIONS IN STREAM SEGMENT= 69
 NO. OF INPUT DATA MESSAGES = 0

TOTAL NO. OF CROSS SECTIONS IN THE NETWORK = 69
 TOTAL NO. OF STREAM SEGMENTS IN THE NETWORK= 1
 END OF GEOMETRIC DATA

T4 SARDA** lined/unlined bed **
 T5 LOAD CURVE FROM GAUGE DATA.
 T6 BED GRADATIONS FROM FIELD SAMPLES
 T7 Use full range of Sands and gravel
 T8 SEDIMENT TRANSPORT BY Ackers-White (1973) transport function

SARDA FEEDER CHANNEL SIMULATION
 # LINED REACH#
 # KM.0.0 TO 258.8 bed slope of 9.1cm/km

 SEDIMENT PROPERTIES AND PARAMETERS

	SPI	IBG	MNQ	SPGF	ACGR	NFALL	IBSHER
I1	20.	0	1	1.000	32.174	2	1

CLAY IS PRESENT.

	MTCL	SPGC	PUCD	UWCL	CCCD
I2	2	2.650	78.000	30.000	16.000

DEPOSITION COEFFICIENTS BY LAYER

	LAYER NO.	DEPOSITION THRESHOLD SHEAR STRESS lb/sq.ft
ACTIVE LAYER	1	0.0200
INACTIVE LAYER	2	0.0200

EROSION COEFFICIENTS BY LAYER

	LAYER NO.	PARTICLE EROSION SHEAR STRESS lb/sq.ft	MASS EROSION SHEAR STRESS lb/sq.ft.	MASS EROSION RATE lb/sf/hr	SLOPE OF PARTICLE EROSION LINE=ER1 1/hr	SLOPE OF MASS EROSION LINE=ER2 1/hr
ACTIVE LAYER	1	0.0500	0.1000	1.5000	30.0000	20.0000
INACTIVE LAYER	2	0.1250	0.2300	2.0000	19.0476	10.0000

SILT IS PRESENT

	MTCL	IASL	LASL	SGSL	PUSDLB	UWDLB	CCSDLB
I3	2	1	4	2.650	82.000	65.000	5.700

DEPOSITION COEFFICIENTS BY LAYER

	LAYER NO.	DEPOSITION THRESHOLD SHEAR STRESS lb/sq.ft
ACTIVE LAYER	1	0.0200
INACTIVE LAYER	2	0.0200

EROSION COEFFICIENTS BY LAYER

	LAYER NO.	PARTICLE EROSION SHEAR STRESS lb/sq.ft	MASS EROSION SHEAR STRESS lb/sq.ft.	MASS EROSION RATE lb/sf/hr	SLOPE OF PARTICLE EROSION LINE=ER1 1/hr	SLOPE OF MASS EROSION LINE=ER2 1/hr
ACTIVE LAYER	1	0.0500	0.1000	1.5000	30.0000	20.0000
INACTIVE LAYER	2	0.1250	0.2300	2.0000	19.0476	10.0000

SANDS - BOULDERS ARE PRESENT

	MTC	IASA	LASA	SPGS	GSF	BSAE	PSI	UWDLB
--	-----	------	------	------	-----	------	-----	-------

I4 7 1 5 2.650 0.667 0.500 30.000 93.000

USING TRANSPORT CAPACITY RELATIONSHIP # 7, ACKERS-WHITE
GRAIN SIZES UTILIZED (mean diameter - mm)

CLAY.....	0.003	VERY FINE SAND....	0.088
VERY FINE SILT....	0.006	FINE SAND.....	0.177
FINE SILT.....	0.011	MEDIUM SAND.....	0.354
MEDIUM SILT.....	0.023	COARSE SAND.....	0.707
COARSE SILT.....	0.045	VERY COARSE SAND..	1.414

COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPUTATION SCHEME WERE SPECIFIED

	DBI	DBN	XID	XIN	XIU	UBI	UBN	JSL
I5	0.500	0.500	0.250	0.500	0.250	0.000	1.000	1

SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE FOR STREAM SEGMENT # 1
LOAD BY GRAIN SIZE CLASS (tons/day)

FLOW	100.000	500.000	2000.00	5000.00	10000.0	15000.0	20000.0	25000.0
CLAY	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19
VF SILT	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19
F SILT	4.87500	24.4500	97.8750	244.700	489.375	2202.30	1175.00	1350.00
M SILT	4.87500	24.4500	97.8750	244.700	489.375	734.100	1175.00	1350.00
C SILT	331.500	1662.60	6655.50	16639.6	33277.5	49918.8	79900.0	91800.0
VF SAND	585.000	2934.00	11745.0	29364.0	58725.0	88092.0	141000.	162000.
F SAND	39.0000	195.600	783.000	1957.60	3915.00	5872.80	9400.00	10800.0
M SAND	9.75000	48.9000	195.750	489.400	978.750	1468.20	2350.00	2700.00
C SAND	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19
VC SAND	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19
TOTAL	975.000	4890.00	19575.0	48940.0	97875.0	148288.	235000.	270000.

REACH GEOMETRY FOR STREAM SEGMENT 1

CROSS DISTANCE SECTION NO.	REACH LENGTH (ft)	MOVABLE BED WIDTH	INITIAL BED-ELEVATIONS			ACCUMULATED CHANNEL	
			LEFT SIDE (ft)	THALWEG (ft)	RIGHT SIDE (ft)	FROM DOWNSTREAM (ft)	(miles)
	0.000						
1.000	12464.000	231.200	374.080	349.080	374.080	0.000	0.000
2.000	16400.000	231.200	375.210	350.210	375.210	12464.000	2.361
3.000	16400.000	231.200	376.700	351.700	376.700	28864.000	5.467
4.000	16400.000	231.200	378.190	353.190	378.190	45264.000	8.573
5.000	9840.000	231.200	379.680	354.680	379.680	61664.000	11.679
6.000	656.000	231.200	380.580	355.580	380.580	71504.000	13.542
7.000	22304.000	132.800	373.040	348.040	373.040	72160.000	13.667
8.000	16400.000	132.800	376.750	351.750	376.750	94464.000	17.891
9.000	9840.000	132.800	378.240	353.240	378.240	110864.000	20.997

10.000		132.800	379.140	354.140	379.140	120704.000	22.861
	656.000						
11.000		250.900	386.850	361.850	386.850	121360.000	22.985
	11152.000						
11.100		250.900	388.050	363.050	388.050	132512.000	25.097
	11152.000						
12.000		250.900	389.250	364.250	389.250	143664.000	27.209
	16400.000						
13.000		250.900	390.740	365.740	390.740	160064.000	30.315
	16400.000						
14.000		250.900	392.230	367.230	392.230	176464.000	33.421
	13120.000						
15.000		250.900	394.700	369.700	394.700	189584.000	35.906
	13120.000						
16.000		250.900	394.730	369.730	394.730	202704.000	38.391
	19352.000						
17.000		250.900	396.490	371.490	396.490	222056.000	42.056
	16400.000						
18.000		250.900	397.980	372.980	397.980	238456.000	45.162
	9840.000						
19.000		250.900	398.880	373.880	398.880	248296.000	47.026
	328.000						
20.000		264.000	399.190	374.190	399.190	248624.000	47.088
	22632.000						
21.000		264.000	401.250	376.250	401.250	271256.000	51.374
	16800.000						
22.000		264.000	402.740	377.740	402.740	288056.000	54.556
	5740.000						
22.100		264.000	403.260	378.260	403.260	293796.000	55.643
	5740.000						
23.000		264.000	403.780	378.780	403.780	299536.000	56.730
	328.000						
24.000		313.300	401.340	376.340	401.340	299864.000	56.792
	20992.000						
25.000		313.300	403.250	378.250	403.250	320856.000	60.768
	16400.000						
26.000		313.300	404.740	379.740	404.740	337256.000	63.874
	328.000						
27.000		175.500	397.080	372.080	397.080	337584.000	63.936
	16072.000						
28.000		175.500	398.540	373.540	398.540	353656.000	66.980
	16400.000						
29.000		175.500	401.800	376.800	401.800	370056.000	70.086
	19680.000						
30.000		175.500	403.590	378.590	403.590	389736.000	73.814
	328.000						
31.000		313.300	403.620	378.620	403.620	390064.000	73.876
	10168.000						
32.000		313.300	404.550	379.550	404.550	400232.000	75.802
	328.000						
33.000		313.300	412.140	387.140	412.140	400560.000	75.864
	18696.000						
34.000		313.300	413.840	388.840	413.840	419256.000	79.405
	16400.000						
35.000		313.300	415.330	390.330	415.330	435656.000	82.511
	16400.000						
36.000		313.300	416.820	391.820	416.820	452056.000	85.617
	16400.000						
37.000		313.300	418.310	393.310	418.310	468456.000	88.723
	328.000						
38.000		329.700	418.340	393.340	418.340	468784.000	88.785
	16072.000						
39.000		329.700	419.800	394.800	419.800	484856.000	91.829
	16400.000						
40.000		329.700	421.290	396.290	421.290	501256.000	94.935
	19188.000						
41.000		329.700	423.040	398.040	423.040	520444.000	98.569
	492.000						
42.000		296.800	423.090	398.090	423.090	520936.000	98.662
	13120.000						
43.000		296.800	424.280	399.280	424.280	534056.000	101.147
	3280.000						
44.000		264.000	424.580	399.580	424.580	537336.000	101.768
	13120.000						
45.000		264.000	425.930	400.930	425.930	550456.000	104.253
	16400.000						
46.000		264.000	427.420	402.420	427.420	566856.000	107.359
	16400.000						

47.000		264.000	428.910	403.910	428.910	583256.000	110.465
48.000	16400.000	264.000	430.400	405.400	430.400	599656.000	113.571
49.000	16400.000	264.000	431.890	406.890	431.890	616056.000	116.677
50.000	16400.000	264.000	433.380	408.380	433.380	632456.000	119.783
51.000	16400.000	264.000	434.870	409.870	434.870	648856.000	122.889
52.000	16400.000	264.000	436.360	411.360	436.360	665256.000	125.995
53.000	16400.000	264.000	437.850	412.850	437.850	681656.000	129.102
54.000	16400.000	264.000	439.340	414.340	439.340	698056.000	132.208
55.000	16400.000	264.000	440.830	415.830	440.830	714456.000	135.314
56.000	16400.000	264.000	442.320	417.320	442.320	730856.000	138.420
57.000	16400.000	264.000	443.810	418.810	443.810	747256.000	141.526
58.000	16400.000	264.000	445.300	420.300	445.300	763656.000	144.632
59.000	12136.000	264.000	446.050	421.050	446.050	775792.000	146.930
60.000	984.000	395.300	446.180	421.180	446.180	776776.000	147.117
61.000	19680.000	395.300	447.970	422.970	447.970	796456.000	150.844
62.000	16400.000	395.300	449.460	424.460	449.460	812856.000	153.950
63.000	9840.000	395.300	450.360	425.360	450.360	822696.000	155.814
64.000	328.000	444.500	450.390	425.390	450.390	823024.000	155.876
65.000	6332.000	444.500	451.290	426.290	451.290	829356.000	157.075
66.000	16400.000	444.500	452.780	427.780	452.780	845756.000	160.181
67.000	16400.000	444.500	454.270	429.270	454.270	862156.000	163.287

BED MATERIAL GRADATION

SECNO	SAE	DMAX (ft)	DXPI (ft)	XPI	TOTAL BED	BED MATERIAL FRACTIONS per grain size																			
1.000	1.000	0.003	0.003	1.000	1.000	CLAY	0.000	C SILT	0.001	M SAND	0.040	VF SILT	0.000	VF SAND	0.225	C SAND	0.008	F SILT	0.000	F SAND	0.726	VC SAND	0.000	M SILT	0.000
2.000	1.000	0.003	0.003	1.000	1.000	CLAY	0.000	C SILT	0.001	M SAND	0.040	VF SILT	0.000	VF SAND	0.225	C SAND	0.008	F SILT	0.000	F SAND	0.726	VC SAND	0.000	M SILT	0.000
3.000	1.000	0.003	0.003	1.000	1.000	CLAY	0.000	C SILT	0.001	M SAND	0.040	VF SILT	0.000	VF SAND	0.225	C SAND	0.008	F SILT	0.000	F SAND	0.726	VC SAND	0.000	M SILT	0.000
4.000	1.000	0.003	0.003	1.000	1.000	CLAY	0.000	C SILT	0.001	M SAND	0.040	VF SILT	0.000	VF SAND	0.225	C SAND	0.008	F SILT	0.000	F SAND	0.726	VC SAND	0.000	M SILT	0.000

0.008							VF SILT 0.000 VF SAND 0.225 C SAND
0.000							F SILT 0.000 F SAND 0.726 VC SAND
							M SILT 0.000
62.000 1.000 0.003 0.003 1.000 1.000							CLAY 0.000 C SILT 0.001 M SAND
0.040							VF SILT 0.000 VF SAND 0.225 C SAND
0.008							F SILT 0.000 F SAND 0.726 VC SAND
0.000							M SILT 0.000
63.000 1.000 0.003 0.003 1.000 1.000							CLAY 0.000 C SILT 0.001 M SAND
0.040							VF SILT 0.000 VF SAND 0.225 C SAND
0.008							F SILT 0.000 F SAND 0.726 VC SAND
0.000							M SILT 0.000
64.000 1.000 0.003 0.003 1.000 1.000							CLAY 0.000 C SILT 0.001 M SAND
0.040							VF SILT 0.000 VF SAND 0.225 C SAND
0.008							F SILT 0.000 F SAND 0.726 VC SAND
0.000							M SILT 0.000
65.000 1.000 0.003 0.003 1.000 1.000							CLAY 0.000 C SILT 0.001 M SAND
0.040							VF SILT 0.000 VF SAND 0.225 C SAND
0.008							F SILT 0.000 F SAND 0.726 VC SAND
0.000							M SILT 0.000
66.000 1.000 0.003 0.003 1.000 1.000							CLAY 0.000 C SILT 0.001 M SAND
0.040							VF SILT 0.000 VF SAND 0.225 C SAND
0.008							F SILT 0.000 F SAND 0.726 VC SAND
0.000							M SILT 0.000
67.000 1.000 0.003 0.003 1.000 1.000							CLAY 0.000 C SILT 0.001 M SAND
0.040							VF SILT 0.000 VF SAND 0.225 C SAND
0.008							F SILT 0.000 F SAND 0.726 VC SAND
0.000							M SILT 0.000

..LOCAL INFLOW DATA...
 SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE FOR STREAM SEGMENT # 1
 AT LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 1
 LOAD BY GRAIN SIZE CLASS (tons/day)

FLOW	-214.000	-212.000	
CLAY	1.00000	1.00000	
VF SILT	1.00000	1.00000	
F SILT	1.00000	1.00000	
M SILT	1.00000	1.00000	
C SILT	1.00000	1.00000	
VF SAND	1.00000	1.00000	
F SAND	1.00000	1.00000	
M SAND	1.00000	1.00000	
C SAND	1.00000	1.00000	
VC SAND	1.00000	1.00000	
TOTAL	10.0000	10.0000	

..LOCAL INFLOW DATA...
 SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE FOR STREAM SEGMENT # 1

AT LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 2
LOAD BY GRAIN SIZE CLASS (tons/day)

FLOW	-284.000	-282.000
CLAY	1.00000	1.00000
VF SILT	1.00000	1.00000
F SILT	1.00000	1.00000
M SILT	1.00000	1.00000
C SILT	1.00000	1.00000
VF SAND	1.00000	1.00000
F SAND	1.00000	1.00000
M SAND	1.00000	1.00000
C SAND	1.00000	1.00000
VC SAND	1.00000	1.00000
TOTAL	10.0000	10.0000

..LOCAL INFLOW DATA...
SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE FOR STREAM SEGMENT # 1
AT LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 3
LOAD BY GRAIN SIZE CLASS (tons/day)

FLOW	-496.000	-494.000
CLAY	1.00000	1.00000
VF SILT	1.00000	1.00000
F SILT	1.00000	1.00000
M SILT	1.00000	1.00000
C SILT	1.00000	1.00000
VF SAND	1.00000	1.00000
F SAND	1.00000	1.00000
M SAND	1.00000	1.00000
C SAND	1.00000	1.00000
VC SAND	1.00000	1.00000
TOTAL	10.0000	10.0000

..LOCAL INFLOW DATA...
SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE FOR STREAM SEGMENT # 1
AT LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 4
LOAD BY GRAIN SIZE CLASS (tons/day)

FLOW	-5721.00	-5719.00
CLAY	1.00000	1.00000
VF SILT	1.00000	1.00000
F SILT	1.00000	1.00000
M SILT	1.00000	1.00000
C SILT	1.00000	1.00000
VF SAND	1.00000	1.00000
F SAND	1.00000	1.00000
M SAND	1.00000	1.00000
C SAND	1.00000	1.00000
VC SAND	1.00000	1.00000
TOTAL	10.0000	10.0000

..LOCAL INFLOW DATA...
SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE FOR STREAM SEGMENT # 1
AT LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 5
LOAD BY GRAIN SIZE CLASS (tons/day)

FLOW	-813.000	-811.000
CLAY	1.00000	1.00000
VF SILT	1.00000	1.00000
F SILT	1.00000	1.00000
M SILT	1.00000	1.00000
C SILT	1.00000	1.00000
VF SAND	1.00000	1.00000
F SAND	1.00000	1.00000
M SAND	1.00000	1.00000
C SAND	1.00000	1.00000
VC SAND	1.00000	1.00000

TOTAL	10.0000	10.0000
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..LOCAL INFLOW DATA...
 SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE FOR STREAM SEGMENT # 1
 AT LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 6
 LOAD BY GRAIN SIZE CLASS (tons/day)

FLOW	100.000	500.000	2000.00	5000.00	10000.0	15000.0
20000.0	25000.0					

CLAY	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19
VF SILT	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19
F SILT	4.87500	24.4500	97.8750	244.700	489.375	734.100
M SILT	4.87500	24.4500	97.8750	244.700	489.375	734.100
C SILT	331.500	1662.60	6655.50	16639.6	33277.5	49918.8
VF SAND	585.000	2934.00	11745.0	29364.0	58725.0	88092.0
F SAND	39.0000	195.600	783.000	1957.60	3915.00	5872.80
M SAND	9.75000	48.9000	195.750	489.400	978.750	1468.20
C SAND	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19
VC SAND	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19	0.100000E-19

TOTAL	975.000	4890.00	19575.0	48940.0	97875.0	146820.
197708.	249167.					

..LOCAL INFLOW DATA...
 SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE FOR STREAM SEGMENT # 1
 AT LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 7
 LOAD BY GRAIN SIZE CLASS (tons/day)

FLOW	-214.000	-212.000
CLAY	1.00000	1.00000
VF SILT	1.00000	1.00000
F SILT	1.00000	1.00000
M SILT	1.00000	1.00000
C SILT	1.00000	1.00000
VF SAND	1.00000	1.00000
F SAND	1.00000	1.00000
M SAND	1.00000	1.00000
C SAND	1.00000	1.00000
VC SAND	1.00000	1.00000
TOTAL	10.0000	10.0000

BED SEDIMENT CONTROL VOLUMES

STREAM SEGMENT # 1: SARDA FEEDER CHANNEL SIMULATION						
SECTION NUMBER	LENGTH (ft)	WIDTH (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	VOLUME		
				(cu.ft)	(cu.yd)	
1.000	6232.000	231.200	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	
2.000	14432.000	231.200	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	
3.000	16400.000	231.200	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	
4.000	16400.000	231.200	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	
5.000	13120.000	231.200	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	
6.000	5248.000	229.150	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	
7.000	11480.000	133.737	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	
8.000	19352.000	132.800	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	
9.000	13120.000	132.800	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	
10.000	5248.000	135.260	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	

11.000	5904.000	248.713	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
11.100	11152.000	250.900	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
12.000	13776.000	250.900	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
13.000	16400.000	250.900	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
14.000	14760.000	250.900	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
15.000	13120.000	250.900	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
16.000	16236.000	250.900	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
17.000	17876.000	250.900	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
18.000	13120.000	250.900	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
19.000	5084.000	251.041	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
20.000	11480.000	263.938	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
21.000	19716.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
22.000	11270.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
22.100	5740.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
23.000	3034.000	264.888	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
24.000	10660.000	313.047	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
25.000	18696.000	313.300	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
26.000	8364.000	312.399	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
27.000	8200.000	176.419	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
28.000	16236.000	175.500	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
29.000	18040.000	175.500	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
30.000	10004.000	176.253	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
31.000	5248.000	311.865	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
32.000	5248.000	313.300	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
33.000	9512.000	313.300	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
34.000	17548.000	313.300	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
35.000	16400.000	313.300	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
36.000	16400.000	313.300	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
37.000	8364.000	313.407	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
38.000	8200.000	329.591	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
39.000	16236.000	329.700	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
40.000	17794.000	329.700	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
41.000	9840.000	329.426	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
42.000	6806.000	297.196	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
43.000	8200.000	294.613	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
44.000	8200.000	266.187	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
45.000	14760.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
46.000	16400.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
47.000	16400.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
48.000	16400.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
49.000	16400.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
50.000	16400.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
51.000	16400.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
52.000	16400.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
53.000	16400.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
54.000	16400.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
55.000	16400.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
56.000	16400.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
57.000	16400.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
58.000	14268.000	264.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
59.000	6560.000	267.283	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
60.000	10332.000	393.216	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
61.000	18040.000	395.300	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
62.000	13120.000	395.300	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
63.000	5084.000	395.829	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
64.000	3330.000	443.692	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
65.000	11366.000	444.500	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
66.000	16400.000	444.500	0.000	0.00000	0.00000
67.000	8200.000	444.500	0.000	0.00000	0.00000

NO. OF INPUT DATA MESSAGES= 0
 END OF SEDIMENT DATA

\$HYD
 BEGIN COMPUTATIONS.

TIME STEP # 1
 * BB PROFILE 1 = Design canal discharge

SARDA FEEDER CHANNEL SIMULATION
 ACCUMULATED TIME (yrs)..... 0.000

--- Downstream Boundary Condition Data for STREAM SEGMENT NO. 1 at Control Point # 1 ---
 DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE WATER SURFACE

		(cfs)		(deg F)		(ft)			
		5897.000		62.00		361.220			
**** DISCHARGE	WATER	ENERGY	VELOCITY	ALPHA	TOP	AVG	AVG VEL (by		
subsection)									
	(CFS)	SURFACE	LINE	HEAD	WIDTH	BED	1	2	3
SECTION NO.	1.000								
Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)									
	0.000	374.080	0.001	374.079	50.000	349.080	181.020	349.080	
231.199	374.080								
	231.200	374.080							

****	5897.000	361.220	361.372	0.152	1.000	179.667	350.724	0.000	3.127
0.000									
					FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) =			0.000	100.000
0.000									

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	0.000	548197.901	0.000	
	AREA	0.00	1885.87	0.00	
	HYD RADIUS	0.0000	10.1725	0.0000	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	
	SQRT(L)	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	HYD RADIUS	0.000	0.000	0.000	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 1.000	231.200	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	2.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)								
	0.000	375.210	0.001	375.209	0.000	375.210	50.000	350.210
181.020	350.210							
	231.199	375.210	231.200	375.210				

****	5897.000	362.577	362.733	0.156	1.071	180.602	350.204	1.915	3.275
1.916									
					FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) =			4.972	90.035
4.993									

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	29655.168	536966.184	29776.149	
	AREA	153.10	1621.13	153.65	
	HYD RADIUS	5.5335	12.3732	5.5374	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	
	SQRT(L)	111.6423	111.6423	111.6423	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	0.00	1885.87	0.00	
	HYD RADIUS	0.000	10.172	0.000	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 2.000	231.200	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	3.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)								
	0.000	376.700	0.001	376.699	0.000	376.700	50.000	351.700
181.020	351.700							
	231.199	376.700	231.200	376.700				

****	5897.000	364.161	364.314	0.153	1.072	181.000	351.689	1.899	3.246
1.899									
					FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) =			5.008	89.963
5.029									

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	30294.623	544173.836	30418.212	
	AREA	155.56	1634.15	156.12	
	HYD RADIUS	5.5779	12.4726	5.5819	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	153.10	1621.13	153.65	
	HYD RADIUS	5.533	12.373	5.537	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 3.000	231.200	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	4.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	378.190	0.001	378.189	0.000	378.190	50.000	353.190
181.020	353.190						
231.199	378.190	231.200	378.190				

****	5897.000	365.705	365.855	0.151	1.072	181.319	353.153	1.885	3.224
1.886									
								FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) =	5.037 89.905
5.058									

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP				1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000		
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	30813.138	549976.519	30938.843		
	AREA	157.56	1644.59	158.12		
	HYD RADIUS	5.6135	12.5522	5.6175		
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240		
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625		
D/S SECTION...	AREA	155.56	1634.15	156.12		
	HYD RADIUS	5.578	12.473	5.582		

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 4.000	231.200	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	5.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	379.680	0.001	379.679	0.000	379.680	50.000	354.680
181.020	354.680						
231.199	379.680	231.200	379.680				

****	5897.000	367.226	367.377	0.150	1.072	181.375	354.660	1.883	3.220
1.884									
								FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) =	5.042 89.895
5.063									

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP				1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000		
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	30904.660	550996.919	31030.738		
	AREA	157.91	1646.42	158.48		
	HYD RADIUS	5.6198	12.5662	5.6238		
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240		
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625		
D/S SECTION...	AREA	157.56	1644.59	158.12		
	HYD RADIUS	5.614	12.552	5.618		

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 5.000	231.200	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	6.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	380.580	0.001	380.579	0.000	380.580	50.000	355.580
181.020	355.580						
231.199	380.580	231.200	380.580				

****	5897.000	368.138	368.288	0.151	1.072	181.346	355.579	1.884	3.222
1.885									
								FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) =	5.039 89.901
5.060									

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP				1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000		
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	30856.348	550458.420	30982.230		
	AREA	157.72	1645.45	158.29		
	HYD RADIUS	5.6165	12.5588	5.6205		
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240		
	SQRT(L)	99.1968	99.1968	99.1968		
D/S SECTION...	AREA	157.91	1646.42	158.48		
	HYD RADIUS	5.620	12.566	5.624		

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
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OLD 6.000 231.200 0.00000000 0.00000000
SECTION NO. 7.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
0.000 373.040 0.001 373.039 50.000 348.040 82.800 348.040
132.799 373.039
132.800 373.040

**** 5897.000 368.113 368.364 0.251 1.000 113.164 355.155 0.000 4.022
0.000
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 0.000 100.000
0.000

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	0.000	632897.730	0.000
	AREA	0.00	1466.29	0.00
	HYD RADIUS	0.0000	11.9551	0.0000
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	25.6125	25.6125	25.6125
D/S SECTION...	AREA	157.72	1645.45	158.29
	HYD RADIUS	5.616	12.559	5.620

SECTION NO BED WIDTH ACTIVE LAYER(tons) INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 7.000 132.800 0.00000000 0.00000000
SECTION NO. 8.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
0.000 376.750 0.001 376.749 0.000 376.750 50.000 351.750
82.800 351.750
132.799 376.749 132.800 376.750

**** 5897.000 370.184 370.579 0.395 1.214 106.680 351.714 3.432 5.869
3.432
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 19.854 60.291
19.854

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	115079.834	349459.607	115079.834
	AREA	341.14	605.81	341.14
	HYD RADIUS	8.2600	18.4700	8.2600
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	149.3452	149.3452	149.3452
D/S SECTION...	AREA	0.00	1466.29	0.00
	HYD RADIUS	0.000	11.955	0.000

SECTION NO BED WIDTH ACTIVE LAYER(tons) INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 8.000 132.800 0.00000000 0.00000000
SECTION NO. 9.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
0.000 378.240 0.001 378.239 0.000 378.240 50.000 353.240
82.800 353.240
132.799 378.239 132.800 378.240

**** 5897.000 371.864 372.250 0.386 1.214 107.270 353.246 3.394 5.804
3.394
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 19.950 60.100
19.950

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	117548.860	354126.951	117548.860
	AREA	346.61	610.66	346.61
	HYD RADIUS	8.3260	18.6176	8.3260
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	341.14	605.81	341.14
	HYD RADIUS	8.260	18.470	8.260

SECTION NO BED WIDTH ACTIVE LAYER(tons) INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 9.000 132.800 0.00000000 0.00000000
SECTION NO. 10.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 379.140 0.001 379.139 0.000 379.140 50.000 354.140
 82.800 354.140
 132.799 379.139 132.800 379.140

**** 5897.000 372.845 373.224 0.379 1.215 107.704 354.119 3.367 5.757
 3.367

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 20.019 59.961

20.019

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP

	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	119383.843	357571.945	119383.843
AREA	350.66	614.21	350.66
HYD RADIUS	8.3745	18.7260	8.3745
REACH... Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
SQRT(L)	99.1968	99.1968	99.1968
D/S SECTION... AREA	346.61	610.66	346.61
HYD RADIUS	8.326	18.618	8.326

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 10.000	132.800	0.00000000	0.00000000

--- LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 1 is upstream of Section No. 10.000 ---

	DISCHARGE (cfs)	TEMPERATURE (deg F)
Local Inflow:	-213.000	0.00
Total:	6110.000	59.84

SECTION NO. 11.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 386.850 0.001 386.849 50.000 361.850 200.000 361.850
 250.899 386.850
 250.900 386.850

**** 6110.000 373.185 373.336 0.151 1.000 195.743 363.175 0.000 3.118
 0.000

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 0.000 100.000

0.000

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP

	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	0.000	553477.850	0.000
AREA	0.00	1959.29	0.00
HYD RADIUS	0.0000	9.7452	0.0000
REACH... Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
SQRT(L)	25.6125	25.6125	25.6125
D/S SECTION... AREA	350.66	614.21	350.66
HYD RADIUS	8.375	18.726	8.375

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 11.000	250.900	0.00000000	0.00000000

SECTION NO. 11.100

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 388.050 0.001 388.049 0.000 388.050 50.000 363.050
 200.000 363.050
 250.899 388.050 250.900 388.050

**** 6110.000 374.482 374.637 0.156 1.060 196.338 363.001 1.903 3.254
 1.907

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.105 91.706

4.189

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP

	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	24291.212	542679.718	24786.509
AREA	131.82	1722.18	134.19
HYD RADIUS	5.1345	11.4812	5.1526
REACH... Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
SQRT(L)	105.6030	105.6030	105.6030
D/S SECTION... AREA	0.00	1959.29	0.00
HYD RADIUS	0.000	9.745	0.000

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 11.100	250.900	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 12.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

STA	ELEV	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
0.000	389.250	0.001	389.249
200.000	364.250		0.000
250.899	389.250	250.900	389.250

**** 6110.000 375.678 375.835 0.157 1.060 196.160 364.241 1.911 3.267
1.915
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.090 91.736
4.174

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	24043.619	539215.976	24533.867
AREA	130.81	1715.57	133.16
HYD RADIUS	5.1149	11.4372	5.1329
REACH... Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
SQRT(L)	105.6030	105.6030	105.6030
D/S SECTION... AREA	131.82	1722.18	134.19
HYD RADIUS	5.135	11.481	5.153

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 12.000	250.900	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 13.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

STA	ELEV	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
0.000	390.740	0.001	390.739
200.000	365.740		0.000
250.899	390.740	250.900	390.740

**** 6110.000 377.389 377.538 0.149 1.061 197.216 365.691 1.864 3.188
1.869
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.176 91.563
4.261

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	25537.539	559918.418	26058.248
AREA	136.86	1754.80	139.32
HYD RADIUS	5.2318	11.6986	5.2502
REACH... Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION... AREA	130.81	1715.57	133.16
HYD RADIUS	5.115	11.437	5.133

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 13.000	250.900	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 14.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

STA	ELEV	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
0.000	392.230	0.001	392.229
200.000	367.230		0.000
250.899	392.230	250.900	392.230

**** 6110.000 379.009 379.156 0.147 1.061 197.552 367.227 1.850 3.164
1.854
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.203 91.508
4.289

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	26026.049	566588.820	26556.719
AREA	138.82	1767.31	141.32
HYD RADIUS	5.2691	11.7821	5.2877
REACH... Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION... AREA	136.86	1754.80	139.32
HYD RADIUS	5.232	11.699	5.250

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 14.000	250.900	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 15.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 394.700 0.001 394.699 0.000 394.700 50.000 369.700
 200.000 369.700
 250.899 394.700 250.900 394.700

**** 6110.000 380.476 380.655 0.179 1.057 193.462 369.707 2.039 3.487
 2.044
 3.949
 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 3.870 92.181

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
U/S SECTION...	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
	CONVEYANCE	20475.996	487714.870	20893.500
	AREA	115.96	1615.29	118.05
	HYD RADIUS	4.8159	10.7686	4.8328
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT(L)	114.5426	114.5426	114.5426
D/S SECTION...	AREA	138.82	1767.31	141.32
	HYD RADIUS	5.269	11.782	5.288

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 15.000	250.900	0.00000000	0.00000000

--- LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 2 is upstream of Section No. 15.000 ---
 DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE
 (cfs) (deg F)
 Local Inflow: -283.000 0.00
 Total: 6393.000 57.19

SECTION NO. 16.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 394.730 0.001 394.729 0.000 394.730 50.000 369.730
 200.000 369.730
 250.899 394.730 250.900 394.730

**** 6393.000 382.020 382.167 0.146 1.063 199.595 369.732 1.849 3.162
 1.854
 4.457
 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.368 91.175

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
U/S SECTION...	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
	CONVEYANCE	29114.728	607726.691	29708.376
	AREA	151.00	1843.22	153.72
	HYD RADIUS	5.4954	12.2881	5.5148
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT(L)	114.5426	114.5426	114.5426
D/S SECTION...	AREA	115.96	1615.29	118.05
	HYD RADIUS	4.816	10.769	4.833

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 16.000	250.900	0.00000000	0.00000000

SECTION NO. 17.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 396.490 0.001 396.489 0.000 396.490 50.000 371.490
 200.000 371.490
 250.899 396.490 250.900 396.490

**** 6393.000 383.794 383.939 0.146 1.064 199.718 371.475 1.844 3.154
 1.849
 4.467
 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.378 91.155

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
U/S SECTION...	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
	CONVEYANCE	29307.975	610244.658	29905.563
	AREA	151.75	1847.80	154.48
	HYD RADIUS	5.5091	12.3186	5.5285
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT(L)	139.1115	139.1115	139.1115
D/S SECTION...	AREA	151.00	1843.22	153.72
	HYD RADIUS	5.495	12.288	5.515

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 17.000	250.900	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	18.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	397.980	0.001	397.979	0.000	397.980	50.000	372.980
200.000	372.980						
250.899	397.980	250.900	397.980				

**** 6393.000 385.290 385.435 0.146 1.064 199.706 372.974 1.845 3.155
1.849

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.377 91.157
4.466

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	29289.369	610002.498	29886.578	
	AREA	151.68	1847.36	154.41	
	HYD RADIUS	5.5078	12.3157	5.5272	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	151.75	1847.80	154.48	
	HYD RADIUS	5.509	12.319	5.528	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 18.000	250.900	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	19.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	398.880	0.001	398.879	0.000	398.880	50.000	373.880
200.000	373.880						
250.899	398.880	250.900	398.880				

**** 6393.000 386.189 386.335 0.146 1.063 199.673 373.881 1.846 3.157
1.851

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.374 91.162
4.463

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	29236.832	609318.405	29832.970	
	AREA	151.47	1846.11	154.20	
	HYD RADIUS	5.5040	12.3074	5.5234	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	
	SQRT(L)	99.1968	99.1968	99.1968	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	151.68	1847.36	154.41	
	HYD RADIUS	5.508	12.316	5.527	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 19.000	250.900	0.00000000	0.00000000

--- LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 3 is upstream of Section No. 19.000 ---
DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE
(cfs) (deg F)
Local Inflow: -495.000 0.00
Total: 6888.000 53.08

SECTION NO. 20.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	399.190	0.001	399.189	50.000	374.190	214.000	374.190
263.999	399.189						
264.000	399.190						

**** 6888.000 386.226 386.370 0.144 1.000 212.115 375.562 0.000 3.045
0.000

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 0.000 100.000
0.000

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	0.000	666740.831	0.000	
	AREA	0.00	2262.08	0.00	
	HYD RADIUS	0.0000	10.3863	0.0000	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	

	SQRT (L)	18.1108	18.1108	18.1108
D/S SECTION...	AREA	151.47	1846.11	154.20
	HYD RADIUS	5.504	12.307	5.523

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 20.000	264.000	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	21.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	401.250	0.001	401.249	0.000	401.250	50.000	376.250
214.000	376.250						
263.999	401.249	264.000	401.250				

**** 6888.000 388.514 388.660 0.146 1.058 213.016 376.260 1.843 3.152
1.843

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.018 91.963

4.018

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	28900.032	661381.279	28900.032
	AREA	150.16	2009.67	150.16
	HYD RADIUS	5.4802	12.2541	5.4802
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT (L)	150.4394	150.4394	150.4394
D/S SECTION...	AREA	0.00	2262.08	0.00
	HYD RADIUS	0.000	10.386	0.000

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 21.000	264.000	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	22.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	402.740	0.001	402.739	0.000	402.740	50.000	377.740
214.000	377.740						
263.999	402.739	264.000	402.740				

**** 6888.000 390.043 390.188 0.145 1.059 213.254 377.730 1.834 3.136
1.834

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.036 91.927

4.036

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	29275.472	666738.270	29275.472
	AREA	151.62	2019.42	151.62
	HYD RADIUS	5.5068	12.3135	5.5068
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT (L)	129.6148	129.6148	129.6148
D/S SECTION...	AREA	150.16	2009.67	150.16
	HYD RADIUS	5.480	12.254	5.480

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 22.000	264.000	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	22.100		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	403.260	0.001	403.259	0.000	403.260	50.000	378.260
214.000	378.260						
263.999	403.259	264.000	403.260				

**** 6888.000 390.562 390.706 0.145 1.058 213.222 378.256 1.835 3.138
1.835

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.034 91.932

4.034

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	29224.669	666014.901	29224.669
	AREA	151.43	2018.10	151.43
	HYD RADIUS	5.5032	12.3055	5.5032
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT (L)	75.7628	75.7628	75.7628
D/S SECTION...	AREA	151.62	2019.42	151.62
	HYD RADIUS	5.507	12.314	5.507

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 22.100	264.000	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 23.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	403.780	0.001	403.779	0.000	403.780	50.000	378.780
214.000	378.780						
263.999	403.779	264.000	403.780				

**** 6888.000 391.081 391.226 0.145 1.058 213.199 378.781 1.836 3.139
 1.836
 4.032
 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.032 91.935

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	29188.889	665505.151	29188.889
AREA	151.29	2017.18	151.29
HYD RADIUS	5.5007	12.2999	5.5007
REACH... Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
SQRT(L)	75.7628	75.7628	75.7628
D/S SECTION... AREA	151.43	2018.10	151.43
HYD RADIUS	5.503	12.306	5.503

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 23.000	264.000	0.00000000	0.00000000

--- LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 4 is upstream of Section No. 23.000 ---
 DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE
 (cfs) (deg F)
 Local Inflow: -5720.000 0.00
 Total: 12608.000 29.00

SECTION NO. 24.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	401.340	0.001	401.339	50.000	376.340	263.300	376.340
313.299	401.339						
313.300	401.340						

**** 12608.000 391.105 391.297 0.192 1.000 272.381 377.936 0.000 3.515
 0.000
 0.000
 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 0.000 100.000

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	0.000	1217750.121	0.000
AREA	0.00	3586.85	0.00
HYD RADIUS	0.0000	12.8397	0.0000
REACH... Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
SQRT(L)	18.1108	18.1108	18.1108
D/S SECTION... AREA	151.29	2017.18	151.29
HYD RADIUS	5.501	12.300	5.501

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 24.000	313.300	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 25.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	403.250	0.001	403.249	0.000	403.250	50.000	378.250
263.300	378.250						
313.299	403.249	313.300	403.250				

**** 12608.000 393.250 393.446 0.196 1.055 273.277 378.255 2.130 3.643
 2.130
 3.799
 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 3.799 92.403

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	49501.427	1204130.406	49501.427
AREA	224.83	3198.28	224.83
HYD RADIUS	6.7056	14.9943	6.7056

REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT(L)	144.8862	144.8862	144.8862
D/S SECTION...	AREA	0.00	3586.85	0.00
	HYD RADIUS	0.000	12.840	0.000

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 25.000	313.300	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	26.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	404.740	0.001	404.739	0.000	404.740	50.000	379.740
263.300	379.740						
313.299	404.739	313.300	404.740				

****	12608.000	394.777	394.971	0.194	1.055	273.504	379.725	2.122	3.628
2.122									
						FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) =		3.812	92.376
3.812									

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	50002.726	1211737.374	50002.726	
	AREA	226.53	3210.38	226.53	
	HYD RADIUS	6.7310	15.0510	6.7310	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	224.83	3198.28	224.83	
	HYD RADIUS	6.706	14.994	6.706	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 26.000	313.300	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	27.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	397.080	0.001	397.079	50.000	372.080	125.500	372.080
175.499	397.079						
175.500	397.080						

****	12608.000	394.703	395.033	0.330	1.000	166.082	378.233	0.000	4.609
0.000									
						FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) =		0.000	100.000
0.000									

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	0.000	1402266.304	0.000	
	AREA	0.00	2735.38	0.00	
	HYD RADIUS	0.0000	15.4739	0.0000	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180	
	SQRT(L)	18.1108	18.1108	18.1108	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	226.53	3210.38	226.53	
	HYD RADIUS	6.731	15.051	6.731	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 27.000	175.500	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	28.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	398.540	0.001	398.539	0.000	398.540	50.000	373.540
125.500	373.540						
175.499	398.539	175.500	398.540				

****	12608.000	395.927	396.323	0.396	1.162	165.039	373.542	3.239	5.539
3.239									
						FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) =		12.874	74.252
12.874									

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	192143.321	1108182.744	192143.321	
	AREA	501.07	1690.04	501.07	
	HYD RADIUS	10.0107	22.3847	10.0107	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180	
	SQRT(L)	126.7754	126.7754	126.7754	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	0.00	2735.38	0.00	

HYD RADIUS 0.000 15.474 0.000

SECTION NO 28.000 BED WIDTH 175.500 ACTIVE LAYER(tons) 0.00000000 INACTIVE LAYER(tons) 0.00000000
OLD SECTION NO. 29.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
0.000 401.800 0.001 401.799 0.000 401.800 50.000 376.800
125.500 376.800
175.499 401.799 175.500 401.800

**** 12608.000 397.238 397.741 0.504 1.154 157.270 376.795 3.628 6.204
3.628
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 12.026 75.948
12.026

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP 1 2 3
INEFF FLOW EL -99999.000 -99999.000 -99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE 150837.222 952606.196 150837.222
AREA 417.89 1543.40 417.89
HYD RADIUS 9.1421 20.4424 9.1421
REACH... Manning's N 0.0180 0.0180 0.0180
SQRT(L) 128.0625 128.0625 128.0625
D/S SECTION... AREA 501.07 1690.04 501.07
HYD RADIUS 10.011 22.385 10.011

SECTION NO 29.000 BED WIDTH 175.500 ACTIVE LAYER(tons) 0.00000000 INACTIVE LAYER(tons) 0.00000000
OLD SECTION NO. 30.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
0.000 403.590 0.001 403.589 0.000 403.590 50.000 378.590
125.500 378.590
175.499 403.589 175.500 403.590

**** 12608.000 399.209 399.704 0.494 1.154 157.857 378.620 3.596 6.149
3.596
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 12.091 75.817
12.091

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP 1 2 3
INEFF FLOW EL -99999.000 -99999.000 -99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE 153745.610 964044.934 153745.610
AREA 423.92 1554.50 423.92
HYD RADIUS 9.2078 20.5893 9.2078
REACH... Manning's N 0.0180 0.0180 0.0180
SQRT(L) 140.2854 140.2854 140.2854
D/S SECTION... AREA 417.89 1543.40 417.89
HYD RADIUS 9.142 20.442 9.142

SECTION NO 30.000 BED WIDTH 175.500 ACTIVE LAYER(tons) 0.00000000 INACTIVE LAYER(tons) 0.00000000
OLD SECTION NO. 31.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
0.000 403.620 0.001 403.619 50.000 378.620 263.300 378.620
313.299 403.619
313.300 403.620

**** 12608.000 399.679 399.765 0.085 1.000 297.534 381.602 0.000 2.344
0.000
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 0.000 100.000
0.000

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP 1 2 3
INEFF FLOW EL -99999.000 -99999.000 -99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE 0.000 2244221.920 0.000
AREA 0.00 5378.73 0.00
HYD RADIUS 0.0000 17.4931 0.0000
REACH... Manning's N 0.0240 0.0240 0.0240
SQRT(L) 18.1108 18.1108 18.1108
D/S SECTION... AREA 423.92 1554.50 423.92
HYD RADIUS 9.208 20.589 9.208

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 31.000	313.300	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 32.000			
Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)			
0.000	404.550	0.001	404.549
263.300	379.550		
313.299	404.549	313.300	404.550
**** 12608.000	400.000	400.098	0.098
1.520		1.072	295.075
		379.556	1.520
			2.600
			5.040
			89.920
			5.040

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	113147.127	2018666.883	113147.127
AREA	417.95	4360.64	417.95
HYD RADIUS	9.1427	20.4437	9.1427
REACH... Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
SQRT(L)	100.8365	100.8365	100.8365
D/S SECTION... AREA	0.00	5378.73	0.00
HYD RADIUS	0.000	17.493	0.000

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 32.000	313.300	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 33.000			
Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)			
0.000	412.140	0.001	412.139
263.300	387.140		
313.299	412.139	313.300	412.140
**** 12608.000	399.895	400.173	0.278
2.528		1.048	264.422
		387.115	2.528
			4.322
			3.275
			93.451
			3.275

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	32329.857	922656.004	32329.857
AREA	163.34	2726.06	163.34
HYD RADIUS	5.7156	12.7804	5.7156
REACH... Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
SQRT(L)	18.1108	18.1108	18.1108
D/S SECTION... AREA	417.95	4360.64	417.95
HYD RADIUS	9.143	20.444	9.143

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 33.000	313.300	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 34.000			
Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)			
0.000	413.840	0.001	413.839
263.300	388.840		
313.299	413.839	313.300	413.840
**** 12608.000	402.622	402.859	0.237
2.339		1.051	268.268
		388.880	2.339
			4.000
			3.504
			92.993
			3.504

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	39229.705	1041230.430	39229.705
AREA	188.84	2931.16	188.84
HYD RADIUS	6.1456	13.7420	6.1456
REACH... Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
SQRT(L)	136.7333	136.7333	136.7333
D/S SECTION... AREA	163.34	2726.06	163.34
HYD RADIUS	5.716	12.780	5.716

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 34.000	313.300	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 35.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 415.330 0.001 415.329 0.000 415.330 50.000 390.330
 263.300 390.330
 313.299 415.329 313.300 415.330

**** 12608.000 404.587 404.806 0.218 1.053 270.405 390.311 2.246 3.840
 2.246
 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 3.630 92.740
 3.630

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
U/S SECTION...	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
	CONVEYANCE	43429.994	1109573.454	43429.994
	AREA	203.81	3045.13	203.81
	HYD RADIUS	6.3845	14.2763	6.3845
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	188.84	2931.16	188.84
	HYD RADIUS	6.146	13.742	6.146

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 35.000	313.300	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 36.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 416.820 0.001 416.819 0.000 416.820 50.000 391.820
 263.300 391.820
 313.299 416.819 313.300 416.820

**** 12608.000 406.359 406.568 0.209 1.054 271.504 391.808 2.200 3.762
 2.200
 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 3.695 92.611
 3.695

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
U/S SECTION...	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
	CONVEYANCE	45693.598	1145373.282	45693.598
	AREA	211.73	3103.70	211.73
	HYD RADIUS	6.5074	14.5509	6.5074
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	203.81	3045.13	203.81
	HYD RADIUS	6.385	14.276	6.385

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 36.000	313.300	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 37.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 418.310 0.001 418.309 0.000 418.310 50.000 393.310
 263.300 393.310
 313.299 418.309 313.300 418.310

**** 12608.000 408.033 408.237 0.204 1.054 272.221 393.303 2.171 3.713
 2.171
 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 3.737 92.527
 3.737

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
U/S SECTION...	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
	CONVEYANCE	47210.568	1168993.156	47210.568
	AREA	216.98	3141.95	216.98
	HYD RADIUS	6.5875	14.7302	6.5875
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	211.73	3103.70	211.73
	HYD RADIUS	6.507	14.551	6.507

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 37.000	313.300	0.00000000	0.00000000

--- LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 5 is upstream of Section No. 37.000 ---
 DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE
 (cfs) (deg F)

Local Inflow: -812.000 0.00
 Total: 13420.000 27.24

SECTION NO. 38.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 418.340 0.001 418.339 50.000 393.340 279.700 393.340
 329.699 418.339
 329.700 418.340

**** 13420.000 408.083 408.275 0.192 1.000 288.606 394.859 0.000 3.516
 0.000

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 0.000 100.000
 0.000

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	0.000	1300597.633	0.000
	AREA	0.00	3816.45	0.00
	HYD RADIUS	0.0000	12.9126	0.0000
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT (L)	18.1108	18.1108	18.1108
D/S SECTION...	AREA	216.98	3141.95	216.98
	HYD RADIUS	6.588	14.730	6.588

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 38.000	329.700	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 39.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 419.800 0.001 419.799 0.000 419.800 50.000 394.800
 279.700 394.800
 329.699 419.799 329.700 419.800

**** 13420.000 409.718 409.914 0.196 1.052 289.439 394.783 2.126 3.636
 2.126

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 3.534 92.933
 3.534

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	48978.477	1288133.539	48978.477
	AREA	223.04	3430.49	223.04
	HYD RADIUS	6.6790	14.9347	6.6790
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT (L)	126.7754	126.7754	126.7754
D/S SECTION...	AREA	0.00	3816.45	0.00
	HYD RADIUS	0.000	12.913	0.000

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 39.000	329.700	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 40.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 421.290 0.001 421.289 0.000 421.290 50.000 396.290
 279.700 396.290
 329.699 421.289 329.700 421.290

**** 13420.000 411.250 411.444 0.195 1.052 289.592 396.277 2.120 3.626
 2.120

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 3.542 92.916
 3.542

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	49314.182	1293644.616	49314.182
	AREA	224.19	3439.29	224.19
	HYD RADIUS	6.6961	14.9730	6.6961
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240
	SQRT (L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	223.04	3430.49	223.04
	HYD RADIUS	6.679	14.935	6.679

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 40.000	329.700	0.00000000	0.00000000

SECTION NO. 41.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	423.040	0.001	423.039	0.000	423.040	50.000	398.040
279.700	398.040						
329.699	423.039	329.700	423.040				

**** 13420.000 413.028 413.222 0.194 1.052 289.702 398.027 2.116 3.618
2.116

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 3.548 92.904
3.548

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	49555.721	1297601.134	49555.721	
	AREA	225.01	3445.60	225.01	
	HYD RADIUS	6.7084	15.0004	6.7084	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	
	SQRT(L)	138.5208	138.5208	138.5208	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	224.19	3439.29	224.19	
	HYD RADIUS	6.696	14.973	6.696	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 41.000	329.700	0.00000000	0.00000000

--- LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 6 is upstream of Section No. 41.000 ---

	DISCHARGE (cfs)	TEMPERATURE (deg F)
Local Inflow:	1942.000	0.00
Total:	11478.000	31.85

SECTION NO. 42.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	423.090	0.001	423.089	50.000	398.090	246.800	398.090
296.799	423.089						
296.800	423.090						

**** 11478.000 413.087 413.264 0.177 1.000 256.732 399.853 0.000 3.378
0.000

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 0.000 100.000
0.000

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	0.000	1155892.976	0.000	
	AREA	0.00	3397.66	0.00	
	HYD RADIUS	0.0000	12.8794	0.0000	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	
	SQRT(L)	22.1811	22.1811	22.1811	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	225.01	3445.60	225.01	
	HYD RADIUS	6.708	15.000	6.708	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 42.000	296.800	0.00000000	0.00000000

SECTION NO. 43.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	424.280	0.001	424.279	0.000	424.280	50.000	399.280
246.800	399.280						
296.799	424.279	296.800	424.280				

**** 11478.000 414.337 414.523 0.186 1.059 256.979 399.292 2.081 3.558
2.081

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.104 91.793
4.104

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	49946.734	1117219.795	49946.734	
	AREA	226.34	2960.80	226.34	
	HYD RADIUS	6.7282	15.0447	6.7282	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0240	0.0240	0.0240	
	SQRT(L)	114.5426	114.5426	114.5426	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	0.00	3397.66	0.00	
	HYD RADIUS	0.000	12.879	0.000	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 43.000	296.800	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 44.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	424.580	0.001	424.579	50.000	399.580	214.000	399.580
263.999	424.579						
264.000	424.580						

**** 11478.000	414.507	414.751	0.243	1.000	223.826	401.550	0.000	3.958
0.000								
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) =							0.000	100.000
0.000								

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	0.000	1293818.943	0.000	
	AREA	0.00	2900.26	0.00	
	HYD RADIUS	0.0000	12.5613	0.0000	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180	
	SQRT(L)	57.2713	57.2713	57.2713	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	226.34	2960.80	226.34	
	HYD RADIUS	6.728	15.045	6.728	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 44.000	264.000	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 45.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	425.930	0.001	425.929	0.000	425.930	50.000	400.930
214.000	400.930						
263.999	425.929	264.000	425.930				

**** 11478.000	415.537	415.812	0.275	1.068	222.362	400.946	2.541	4.345
2.541								
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) =							4.712	90.575
4.712								

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	61368.755	1179531.488	61368.755	
	AREA	212.88	2392.85	212.88	
	HYD RADIUS	6.5251	14.5905	6.5251	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180	
	SQRT(L)	114.5426	114.5426	114.5426	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	0.00	2900.26	0.00	
	HYD RADIUS	0.000	12.561	0.000	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 45.000	264.000	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 46.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	427.420	0.001	427.419	0.000	427.420	50.000	402.420
214.000	402.420						
263.999	427.419	264.000	427.420				

**** 11478.000	416.829	417.111	0.282	1.067	221.772	402.386	2.569	4.393
2.569								
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) =							4.669	90.661
4.669								

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP					
		1	2	3	
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000	
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	59728.120	1159722.944	59728.120	
	AREA	208.60	2368.66	208.60	
	HYD RADIUS	6.4591	14.4430	6.4591	
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180	
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625	
D/S SECTION...	AREA	212.88	2392.85	212.88	
	HYD RADIUS	6.525	14.591	6.525	

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
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OLD 46.000 264.000 0.00000000 0.00000000
SECTION NO. 47.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
0.000 428.910 0.001 428.909 0.000 428.910 50.000 403.910
214.000 403.910
263.999 428.909 264.000 428.910

**** 11478.000 418.174 418.464 0.290 1.066 221.036 403.915 2.605 4.455
2.605
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.615 90.769
4.615

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	57720.492	1135203.531	57720.492
	AREA	203.32	2338.48	203.32
	HYD RADIUS	6.3768	14.2590	6.3768
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT (L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	208.60	2368.66	208.60
	HYD RADIUS	6.459	14.443	6.459

SECTION NO BED WIDTH ACTIVE LAYER(tons) INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 47.000 264.000 0.00000000 0.00000000
SECTION NO. 48.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
0.000 430.400 0.001 430.399 0.000 430.400 50.000 405.400
214.000 405.400
263.999 430.399 264.000 430.400

**** 11478.000 419.574 419.870 0.296 1.066 220.507 405.447 2.632 4.501
2.632
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.576 90.847
4.576

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	56303.176	1117700.717	56303.176
	AREA	199.56	2316.78	199.56
	HYD RADIUS	6.3177	14.1267	6.3177
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT (L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	203.32	2338.48	203.32
	HYD RADIUS	6.377	14.259	6.377

SECTION NO BED WIDTH ACTIVE LAYER(tons) INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 48.000 264.000 0.00000000 0.00000000
SECTION NO. 49.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
0.000 431.890 0.001 431.889 0.000 431.890 50.000 406.890
214.000 406.890
263.999 431.889 264.000 431.890

**** 11478.000 421.006 421.304 0.298 1.066 220.359 406.917 2.640 4.514
2.640
FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.565 90.869
4.565

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	55909.986	1112815.936	55909.986
	AREA	198.52	2310.70	198.52
	HYD RADIUS	6.3011	14.0896	6.3011
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT (L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	199.56	2316.78	199.56
	HYD RADIUS	6.318	14.127	6.318

SECTION NO BED WIDTH ACTIVE LAYER(tons) INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 49.000 264.000 0.00000000 0.00000000
SECTION NO. 50.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 433.380 0.001 433.379 0.000 433.380 50.000 408.380
 214.000 408.380
 263.999 433.379 264.000 433.380

**** 11478.000 422.451 422.750 0.299 1.066 220.244 408.390 2.646 4.524
 2.646
 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.557 90.886
 4.557

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP

	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	55607.400	1109047.984	55607.400
AREA	197.71	2306.00	197.71
HYD RADIUS	6.2883	14.0610	6.2883
REACH... Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION... AREA	198.52	2310.70	198.52
HYD RADIUS	6.301	14.090	6.301

SECTION NO BED WIDTH ACTIVE LAYER(tons) INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
 OLD 50.000 264.000 0.00000000 0.00000000
 SECTION NO. 51.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 434.870 0.001 434.869 0.000 434.870 50.000 409.870
 214.000 409.870
 263.999 434.869 264.000 434.870

**** 11478.000 423.907 424.208 0.301 1.065 220.110 409.880 2.652 4.536
 2.652
 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.547 90.906
 4.547

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP

	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	55255.445	1104655.590	55255.445
AREA	196.77	2300.52	196.77
HYD RADIUS	6.2733	14.0276	6.2733
REACH... Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION... AREA	197.71	2306.00	197.71
HYD RADIUS	6.288	14.061	6.288

SECTION NO BED WIDTH ACTIVE LAYER(tons) INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
 OLD 51.000 264.000 0.00000000 0.00000000
 SECTION NO. 52.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 436.360 0.001 436.359 0.000 436.360 50.000 411.360
 214.000 411.360
 263.999 436.359 264.000 436.360

**** 11478.000 425.374 425.676 0.302 1.065 220.019 411.369 2.657 4.544
 2.657
 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.540 90.919
 4.540

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP

	1	2	3
INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION... CONVEYANCE	55017.396	1101678.787	55017.396
AREA	196.14	2296.80	196.14
HYD RADIUS	6.2632	14.0049	6.2632
REACH... Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION... AREA	196.77	2300.52	196.77
HYD RADIUS	6.273	14.028	6.273

SECTION NO BED WIDTH ACTIVE LAYER(tons) INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
 OLD 52.000 264.000 0.00000000 0.00000000
 SECTION NO. 53.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 437.850 0.001 437.849 0.000 437.850 50.000 412.850
 214.000 412.850

263.999 437.849 264.000 437.850

**** 11478.000 426.847 427.150 0.302 1.065 219.966 412.856 2.660 4.548
 2.660

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.537 90.927

4.537

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	54878.568	1099940.523	54878.568
	AREA	195.76	2294.62	195.76
	HYD RADIUS	6.2572	13.9916	6.2572
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	196.14	2296.80	196.14
	HYD RADIUS	6.263	14.005	6.263

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 53.000	264.000	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	54.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	439.340	0.001	439.339	0.000	439.340	50.000	414.340
214.000	414.340						
263.999	439.339	264.000	439.340				

**** 11478.000 428.325 428.628 0.303 1.065 219.927 414.344 2.662 4.552
 2.662

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.534 90.933

4.534

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	54774.635	1098638.091	54774.635
	AREA	195.49	2292.99	195.49
	HYD RADIUS	6.2528	13.9817	6.2528
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	195.76	2294.62	195.76
	HYD RADIUS	6.257	13.992	6.257

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 54.000	264.000	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	55.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	440.830	0.001	440.829	0.000	440.830	50.000	415.830
214.000	415.830						
263.999	440.829	264.000	440.830				

**** 11478.000 429.807 430.110 0.303 1.065 219.896 415.833 2.664 4.555
 2.664

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.531 90.937

4.531

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	54693.457	1097620.174	54693.457
	AREA	195.27	2291.72	195.27
	HYD RADIUS	6.2493	13.9739	6.2493
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	195.49	2292.99	195.49
	HYD RADIUS	6.253	13.982	6.253

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 55.000	264.000	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	56.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	442.320	0.001	442.319	0.000	442.320	50.000	417.320
214.000	417.320						
263.999	442.319	264.000	442.320				

**** 11478.000 431.291 431.594 0.303 1.065 219.874 417.322 2.665 4.556
 2.665
 4.530 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.530 90.941

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	54637.156	1096913.859	54637.156
	AREA	195.12	2290.83	195.12
	HYD RADIUS	6.2469	13.9685	6.2469
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	195.27	2291.72	195.27
	HYD RADIUS	6.249	13.974	6.249

SECTION NO BED WIDTH ACTIVE LAYER(tons) INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
 OLD 56.000 264.000 0.00000000 0.00000000
 SECTION NO. 57.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 443.810 0.001 443.809 0.000 443.810 50.000 418.810
 214.000 418.810
 263.999 443.809 264.000 443.810

**** 11478.000 432.776 433.080 0.304 1.065 219.859 418.811 2.665 4.558
 2.665
 4.529 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.529 90.943

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	54598.545	1096429.308	54598.545
	AREA	195.02	2290.22	195.02
	HYD RADIUS	6.2452	13.9648	6.2452
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	195.12	2290.83	195.12
	HYD RADIUS	6.247	13.968	6.247

SECTION NO BED WIDTH ACTIVE LAYER(tons) INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
 OLD 57.000 264.000 0.00000000 0.00000000
 SECTION NO. 58.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 445.300 0.001 445.299 0.000 445.300 50.000 420.300
 214.000 420.300
 263.999 445.299 264.000 445.300

**** 11478.000 434.263 434.567 0.304 1.065 219.848 420.301 2.666 4.559
 2.666
 4.528 FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.528 90.944

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	54570.485	1096077.091	54570.485
	AREA	194.94	2289.78	194.94
	HYD RADIUS	6.2440	13.9621	6.2440
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	195.02	2290.22	195.02
	HYD RADIUS	6.245	13.965	6.245

SECTION NO BED WIDTH ACTIVE LAYER(tons) INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
 OLD 58.000 264.000 0.00000000 0.00000000
 SECTION NO. 59.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)
 0.000 446.050 0.001 446.049 0.000 446.050 50.000 421.050
 214.000 421.050
 263.999 446.049 264.000 446.050

**** 11478.000 435.335 435.622 0.287 1.067 221.254 421.021 2.595 4.437
 2.595

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 4.631 90.737

4.631

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	58310.514	1142442.264	58310.514
	AREA	204.88	2347.42	204.88
	HYD RADIUS	6.4012	14.3135	6.4012
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	110.1635	110.1635	110.1635
D/S SECTION...	AREA	194.94	2289.78	194.94
	HYD RADIUS	6.244	13.962	6.244

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 59.000	264.000	0.00000000	0.00000000

--- LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 7 is upstream of Section No. 59.000 ---
DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE
(cfs) (deg F)
Local Inflow: -11475.000 0.00
Total: 22953.000 15.93

SECTION NO. 60.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	446.180	0.001	446.179	50.000	421.180	345.300	421.180
395.299	446.179						
395.300	446.180						

**** 22953.000 435.452 435.837 0.385 1.000 352.261 422.363 0.000 4.978
0.000

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 0.000 100.000

0.000

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	0.000	2087551.328	0.000
	AREA	0.00	4610.67	0.00
	HYD RADIUS	0.0000	12.8437	0.0000
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	31.3688	31.3688	31.3688
D/S SECTION...	AREA	204.88	2347.42	204.88
	HYD RADIUS	6.401	14.314	6.401

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 60.000	395.300	0.00000000	0.00000000

SECTION NO. 61.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	447.970	0.001	447.969	0.000	447.970	50.000	422.970
345.300	422.970						
395.299	447.969	395.300	447.970				

**** 22953.000 437.680 438.053 0.374 1.041 354.127 422.973 2.921 4.994
2.921

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 2.752 94.496

2.752

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	62681.224	2152152.222	62681.224
	AREA	216.29	4342.92	216.29
	HYD RADIUS	6.5771	14.7068	6.5771
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	140.2854	140.2854	140.2854
D/S SECTION...	AREA	0.00	4610.67	0.00
	HYD RADIUS	0.000	12.844	0.000

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 61.000	395.300	0.00000000	0.00000000

SECTION NO. 62.000

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	449.460	0.001	449.459	0.000	449.460	50.000	424.460
345.300	424.460						

395.299 449.459 395.300 449.460

**** 22953.000 439.322 439.686 0.364 1.041 354.835 424.438 2.884 4.932
 2.884

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 2.783 94.433

2.783

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	64713.323	2195498.428	64713.323
	AREA	221.53	4395.19	221.53
	HYD RADIUS	6.6562	14.8838	6.6562
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	216.29	4342.92	216.29
	HYD RADIUS	6.577	14.707	6.577

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 62.000	395.300	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	63.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	450.360	0.001	450.359	0.000	450.360	50.000	425.360
345.300	425.360						
395.299	450.359	395.300	450.360				

**** 22953.000 440.278 440.639 0.361 1.041 355.066 425.336 2.872 4.911
 2.872

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 2.794 94.413

2.794

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	65384.393	2209700.331	65384.393
	AREA	223.25	4412.22	223.25
	HYD RADIUS	6.6820	14.9415	6.6820
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	99.1968	99.1968	99.1968
D/S SECTION...	AREA	221.53	4395.19	221.53
	HYD RADIUS	6.656	14.884	6.656

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 63.000	395.300	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	64.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	450.390	0.001	450.389	50.000	425.390	394.500	425.390
444.499	450.389						
444.500	450.390						

**** 22953.000 440.418 440.677 0.259 1.000 404.515 426.527 0.000 4.085
 0.000

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 0.000 100.000

0.000

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	0.000	2649719.436	0.000
	AREA	0.00	5619.04	0.00
	HYD RADIUS	0.0000	13.6517	0.0000
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	18.1108	18.1108	18.1108
D/S SECTION...	AREA	223.25	4412.22	223.25
	HYD RADIUS	6.682	14.941	6.682

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 64.000	444.500	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO.	65.000		

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)

0.000	451.290	0.001	451.289	0.000	451.290	50.000	426.290
394.500	426.290						
444.499	451.289	444.500	451.290				

**** 22953.000 440.890 441.172 0.283 1.035 403.093 426.241 2.534 4.333
2.534

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 2.369 95.262

2.369

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	62018.624	2494101.801	62018.624
	AREA	214.57	5046.34	214.57
	HYD RADIUS	6.5509	14.6483	6.5509
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	79.5739	79.5739	79.5739
D/S SECTION...	AREA	0.00	5619.04	0.00
	HYD RADIUS	0.000	13.652	0.000

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 65.000	444.500	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 66.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	452.780	0.001	452.779	0.000	452.780	50.000	427.780
394.500	427.780						
444.499	452.779	444.500	452.780				

**** 22953.000 442.181 442.475 0.293 1.035 402.067 427.789 2.581 4.414
2.581

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 2.329 95.342

2.329

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	59164.008	2421719.514	59164.008
	AREA	207.12	4957.95	207.12
	HYD RADIUS	6.4362	14.3917	6.4362
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	214.57	5046.34	214.57
	HYD RADIUS	6.551	14.648	6.551

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 66.000	444.500	0.00000000	0.00000000
SECTION NO. 67.000			

Cross Section Geometry (STA,ELEV)							
0.000	454.270	0.001	454.269	0.000	454.270	50.000	429.270
394.500	429.270						
444.499	454.269	444.500	454.270				

**** 22953.000 443.537 443.836 0.299 1.034 401.546 429.276 2.606 4.456
2.606

FLOW DISTRIBUTION (%) = 2.309 95.382

2.309

REACH PROPERTIES BY STRIP		1	2	3
	INEFF FLOW EL	-99999.000	-99999.000	-99999.000
U/S SECTION...	CONVEYANCE	57748.137	2385333.383	57748.137
	AREA	203.39	4913.12	203.39
	HYD RADIUS	6.3780	14.2616	6.3780
REACH...	Manning's N	0.0180	0.0180	0.0180
	SQRT(L)	128.0625	128.0625	128.0625
D/S SECTION...	AREA	207.12	4957.95	207.12
	HYD RADIUS	6.436	14.392	6.436

SECTION NO	BED WIDTH	ACTIVE LAYER(tons)	INACTIVE LAYER(tons)
OLD 67.000	444.500	0.00000000	0.00000000

SARDA FEEDER CHANNEL SIMULATION
ACCUMULATED TIME (yrs).... 0.329
FLOW DURATION (days)..... 120.000

UPSTREAM BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

Stream Segment # 1	DISCHARGE	SEDIMENT LOAD	TEMPERATURE
Section No. 67.000	(cfs)	(tons/day)	(deg F)

 INFLOW | 22953.00 | 256023.82 | 15.93
 ** Q ABOVE TABLE **
 INLOAD
 WATER DISCHARGE, WATER-SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE ENDPOINT -11475.00 0.00
 1.000000

Upstream of SECTION NO. 59.000 is...
 LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 7 | DISCHARGE | SEDIMENT LOAD | TEMPERATURE
 | (cfs) | (tons/day) | (deg F)

 MAINSTEM INFLOW | 22953.00 | 256023.82 | 15.93
 LOCAL INFLOW | -11475.00 | -125243.27 | 0.00

 TOTAL | 11478.00 | 130780.55 | 31.85

Upstream of SECTION NO. 41.000 is...
 LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 6 | DISCHARGE | SEDIMENT LOAD | TEMPERATURE
 | (cfs) | (tons/day) | (deg F)

 MAINSTEM INFLOW | 11478.00 | 130780.55 | 31.85
 LOCAL INFLOW | 1942.00 | 19007.02 | 0.00

 TOTAL | 13420.00 | 149787.57 | 27.24

** Q ABOVE TABLE **
 INLOAD
 WATER DISCHARGE, WATER-SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE ENDPOINT -812.00 0.00
 1.000000

Upstream of SECTION NO. 37.000 is...
 LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 5 | DISCHARGE | SEDIMENT LOAD | TEMPERATURE
 | (cfs) | (tons/day) | (deg F)

 MAINSTEM INFLOW | 13420.00 | 149787.57 | 27.24
 LOCAL INFLOW | -812.00 | -8567.22 | 0.00

 TOTAL | 12608.00 | 141220.34 | 29.00

** Q ABOVE TABLE **
 INLOAD
 WATER DISCHARGE, WATER-SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE ENDPOINT -5720.00 0.00
 1.000000

Upstream of SECTION NO. 23.000 is...
 LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 4 | DISCHARGE | SEDIMENT LOAD | TEMPERATURE
 | (cfs) | (tons/day) | (deg F)

 MAINSTEM INFLOW | 12608.00 | 141220.34 | 29.00
 LOCAL INFLOW | -5720.00 | -59933.25 | 0.00

 TOTAL | 6888.00 | 81287.10 | 53.08

** Q ABOVE TABLE **
 INLOAD
 WATER DISCHARGE, WATER-SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE ENDPOINT -495.00 0.00
 1.000000

Upstream of SECTION NO. 19.000 is...
 LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 3 | DISCHARGE | SEDIMENT LOAD | TEMPERATURE
 | (cfs) | (tons/day) | (deg F)

 MAINSTEM INFLOW | 6888.00 | 81287.10 | 53.08
 LOCAL INFLOW | -495.00 | -5109.16 | 0.00

 TOTAL | 6393.00 | 76177.94 | 57.19

** Q ABOVE TABLE **
 INLOAD
 WATER DISCHARGE, WATER-SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE ENDPOINT -283.00 0.00
 1.000000

Upstream of SECTION NO. 15.000 is...
 LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 2 | DISCHARGE | SEDIMENT LOAD | TEMPERATURE
 | (cfs) | (tons/day) | (deg F)

 MAINSTEM INFLOW | 6393.00 | 76177.94 | 57.19
 LOCAL INFLOW | -283.00 | -2784.29 | 0.00

 TOTAL | 6110.00 | 73393.65 | 59.84

** Q ABOVE TABLE **
 INLOAD

WATER DISCHARGE, WATER-SEDIMENT LOAD TABLE ENDPOINT -213.00 0.00
 1.000000

Upstream of SECTION NO. 10.000 is...

LOCAL INFLOW POINT # 1	DISCHARGE (cfs)	SEDIMENT LOAD (tons/day)	TEMPERATURE (deg F)
MAINSTEM INFLOW	6110.00	73393.65	59.84
LOCAL INFLOW	-213.00	-2035.70	0.00
TOTAL	5897.00	71357.95	62.00

TABLE SA-1. TRAP EFFICIENCY ON STREAM SEGMENT # 1
 SARDA FEEDER CHANNEL SIMULATION
 ACCUMULATED AC-FT ENTERING AND LEAVING THIS STREAM SEGMENT

SAND	TIME DAYS	ENTRY POINT *	CLAY			SILT		
			INFLOW	OUTFLOW	TRAP EFF *	INFLOW	OUTFLOW	TRAP EFF *
	120.00	67.000 *	0.00			31648.07		
	41079.29		*					*
	19857.66	59.000 *	0.00			-15821.97		* -
	3049.70	41.000 *	0.00			2349.53		*
	1346.16	37.000 *	0.00			-1099.75		* -
	9379.82	23.000 *	0.00			-7746.99		* -
	792.62	19.000 *	0.00			-670.41		* -
	419.41	15.000 *	0.00			-383.29		* -
	300.88	10.000 *	0.00			-288.48		* -
	TOTAL=	1.000 *	0.00	0.00	0.00 *	7986.71	7986.71	0.00 *
	12032.44	7844.27	0.35 *					

TABLE SB-1: SEDIMENT LOAD PASSING THE BOUNDARIES OF STREAM SEGMENT # 1

SEDIMENT INFLOW at the Upstream Boundary:

GRAIN SIZE	LOAD (tons/day)	GRAIN SIZE	LOAD (tons/day)
CLAY.....	0.00	VERY FINE SAND....	153614.29
VERY FINE SILT....	0.00	FINE SAND.....	10240.95
FINE SILT.....	1280.12	MEDIUM SAND.....	2560.24
MEDIUM SILT.....	1280.12	COARSE SAND.....	0.00
COARSE SILT.....	87048.10	VERY COARSE SAND..	0.00
		TOTAL =	256023.82

SEDIMENT OUTFLOW from the Downstream Boundary

GRAIN SIZE	LOAD (tons/day)	GRAIN SIZE	LOAD (tons/day)
CLAY.....	0.00	VERY FINE SAND....	31721.76
VERY FINE SILT....	0.00	FINE SAND.....	53.55
FINE SILT.....	323.05	MEDIUM SAND.....	2.44
MEDIUM SILT.....	323.05	COARSE SAND.....	0.00
COARSE SILT.....	21967.48	VERY COARSE SAND..	0.00
		TOTAL =	54391.34

TABLE SB-2: STATUS OF THE BED PROFILE AT TIME = 120.000 DAYS

SECTION NUMBER	BED CHANGE (ft)	WS ELEV (ft)	THALWEG (ft)	Q (cfs)	TRANSPORT RATE (tons/day)		
					CLAY	SILT	SAND
67.000	4.50	443.54	434.77	22953.	0.	89608.	164760.
66.000	3.41	442.18	429.19	22953.	0.	89608.	163911.
65.000	2.75	440.89	428.04	22953.	0.	89608.	163180.
64.000	2.49	440.42	429.88	22953.	0.	89608.	162632.
63.000	1.92	440.28	428.28	22953.	0.	89608.	162155.
62.000	1.06	439.32	425.52	22953.	0.	89608.	161708.
61.000	1.71	437.68	423.68	22953.	0.	89608.	161295.

60.000	1.16	435.45	422.34	22953.	0.	89608.	160911.
59.000	1.38	435.33	422.43	11478.	0.	44810.	80284.
58.000	1.05	434.26	420.95	11478.	0.	44810.	80099.
57.000	0.73	432.78	419.34	11478.	0.	44810.	79927.
56.000	0.50	431.29	417.82	11478.	0.	44810.	79765.
55.000	0.47	429.81	416.30	11478.	0.	44810.	79613.
54.000	0.44	428.33	414.78	11478.	0.	44810.	79470.
53.000	0.41	426.85	413.26	11478.	0.	44810.	79335.
52.000	0.39	425.37	411.75	11478.	0.	44810.	79207.
51.000	0.37	423.91	410.24	11478.	0.	44810.	79087.
50.000	0.35	422.45	408.73	11478.	0.	44810.	78973.
49.000	0.33	421.01	407.22	11478.	0.	44810.	78865.
48.000	0.31	419.57	405.71	11478.	0.	44810.	78762.
47.000	0.30	418.17	404.21	11478.	0.	44810.	78665.
46.000	0.28	416.83	402.70	11478.	0.	44810.	78573.
45.000	0.30	415.54	401.23	11478.	0.	44810.	78485.
44.000	0.52	414.51	400.10	11478.	0.	44810.	78399.
43.000	0.44	414.34	399.72	11478.	0.	44810.	78317.
42.000	0.49	413.09	398.58	11478.	0.	44810.	78240.
41.000	0.52	413.03	398.56	13420.	0.	51462.	90462.
40.000	0.26	411.25	396.55	13420.	0.	51462.	90342.
39.000	0.26	409.72	395.06	13420.	0.	51462.	90231.
38.000	0.48	408.08	393.82	13420.	0.	51462.	90129.
37.000	0.44	408.03	393.75	12608.	0.	48349.	84585.
36.000	0.21	406.36	392.03	12608.	0.	48349.	84500.
35.000	0.20	404.59	390.53	12608.	0.	48349.	84419.
34.000	0.18	402.62	389.02	12608.	0.	48349.	84343.
33.000	0.31	399.90	387.45	12608.	0.	48349.	84270.
32.000	0.55	400.00	380.10	12608.	0.	48349.	84199.
31.000	0.51	399.68	379.13	12608.	0.	48349.	84133.
30.000	0.53	399.21	379.12	12608.	0.	48349.	84070.
29.000	0.28	397.24	377.08	12608.	0.	48349.	84011.
28.000	0.30	395.93	373.84	12608.	0.	48349.	83955.
27.000	0.56	394.70	372.64	12608.	0.	48349.	83901.
26.000	0.25	394.78	379.99	12608.	0.	48349.	83850.
25.000	0.11	393.25	378.36	12608.	0.	48349.	83802.
24.000	0.18	391.10	376.52	12608.	0.	48349.	83756.
23.000	1.07	391.08	379.17	6888.	0.	26414.	45734.
22.100	0.97	390.56	381.62	6888.	0.	26414.	45350.
22.000	1.72	390.04	378.41	6888.	0.	26414.	45199.
21.000	2.26	388.51	376.34	6888.	0.	26414.	45163.
20.000	3.21	386.23	376.30	6888.	0.	26414.	44681.
19.000	0.32	386.19	374.20	6393.	0.	24516.	41440.
18.000	1.28	385.29	374.78	6393.	0.	24516.	40999.
17.000	2.15	383.79	377.64	6393.	0.	24516.	38949.
16.000	2.88	382.02	371.61	6393.	0.	24516.	38382.
15.000	2.03	380.48	369.73	6110.	0.	23430.	36675.
14.000	1.57	379.01	369.80	6110.	0.	23430.	35968.
13.000	2.04	377.39	365.79	6110.	0.	23430.	35954.
12.000	2.75	375.68	367.00	6110.	0.	23430.	35247.
11.100	1.33	374.48	364.38	6110.	0.	23430.	34971.
11.000	1.06	373.18	361.91	6110.	0.	23430.	34965.
10.000	0.13	372.84	354.27	5897.	0.	22614.	33740.
9.000	0.05	371.86	353.29	5897.	0.	22614.	33735.
8.000	0.03	370.18	351.78	5897.	0.	22614.	33730.
7.000	1.05	368.11	348.09	5897.	0.	22614.	33725.
6.000	1.05	368.14	355.63	5897.	0.	22614.	33721.
5.000	2.05	367.23	354.73	5897.	0.	22614.	33709.
4.000	2.61	365.70	357.80	5897.	0.	22614.	32435.
3.000	2.03	364.16	351.73	5897.	0.	22614.	32427.
2.000	1.66	362.58	352.87	5897.	0.	22614.	31781.
1.000	0.03	361.22	349.11	5897.	0.	22614.	31778.

 \$\$END

0 DATA ERRORS DETECTED.

TOTAL NO. OF TIME STEPS READ = 1
 TOTAL NO. OF WS PROFILES = 1
 ITERATIONS IN EXNER EQ = 1380

COMPUTATIONS COMPLETED
 RUN TIME = 0 HOURS, 0 MINUTES & 1.00 SECONDS