

## *Erosional or depositional streams?*

### *Measurement and modeling of watershed material budgets in the Chesapeake*

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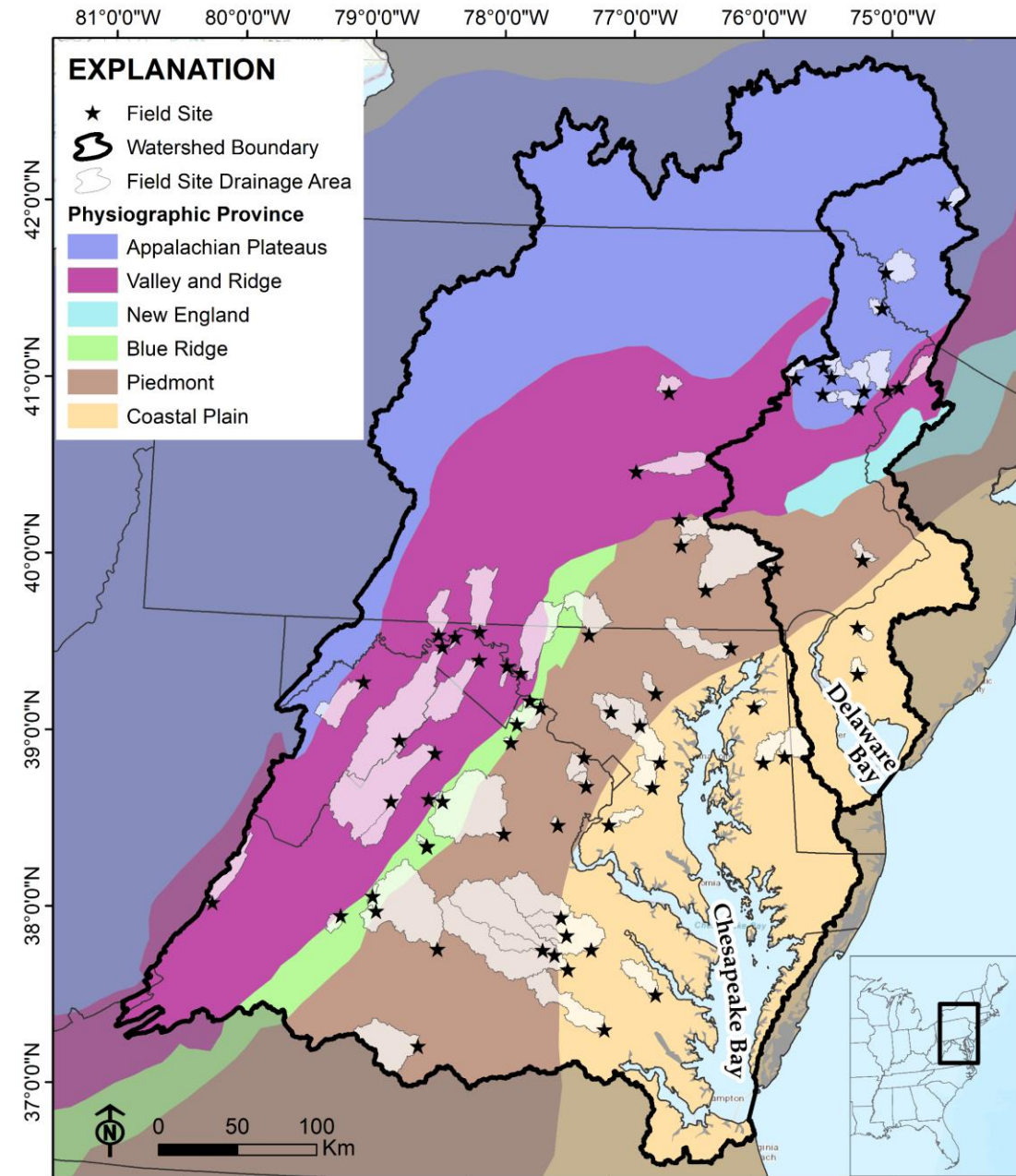
# USGS Chesapeake and Delaware Floodplain Network: network design

Long-term streambank and floodplain characteristics and sediment and associated nutrient loss/gain were measured at 68 reaches across U.S. Mid-Atlantic

These sites are representative of regional variability in watershed drainage area, geology, topography, soils, hydrology, and land use

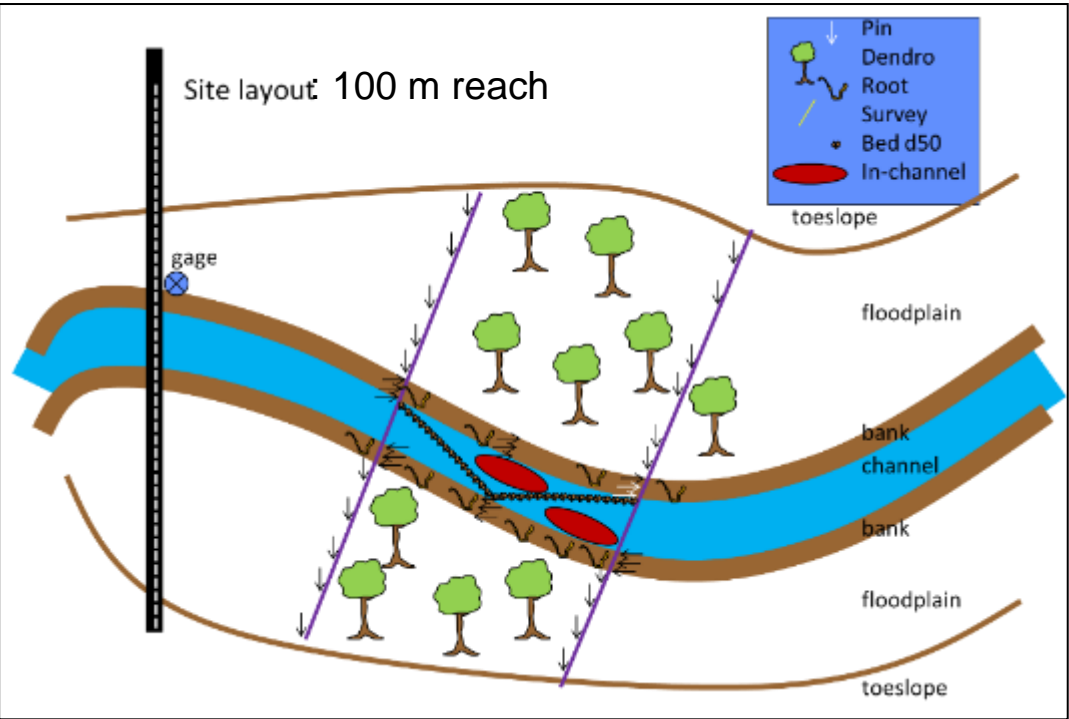
## Site selection:

- Mixture of USGS NTN load gages and ungaged reaches
- 'Unmanaged' floodplain land use (with woody vegetation)
- Unchannelized
- Landowner permission





# USGS Chesapeake and Delaware Floodplain Network: measurements at 68 reaches



**Stream valley x-section surveying:**  
136 x-sections

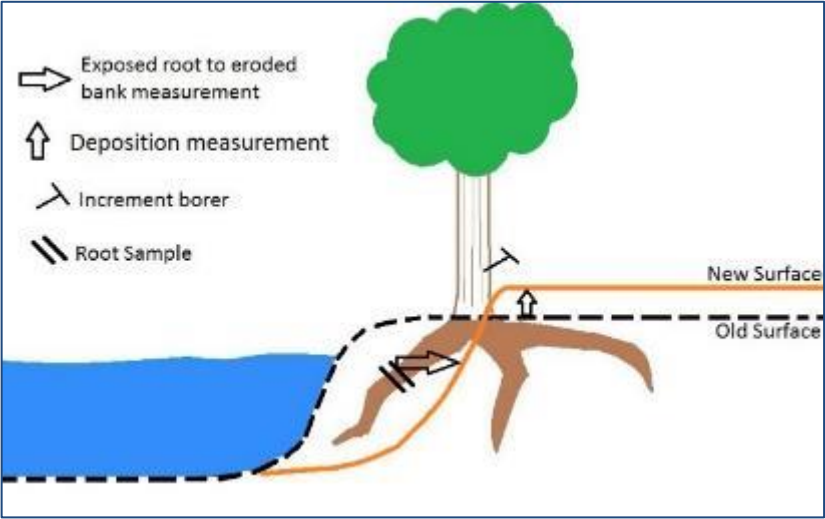
**Floodplain tree coring:**  
667 floodplain tree cores

**Bank root:**  
457 bank root samples

**Floodplain sed coring (5 cm deep):**  
376 floodplain samples

**Bank sed coring (5 cm deep):**  
541 bank samples

## Dendrogeomorphic fluxes



Root analysis to determine years since exposure



## Geomorphic measurements:

- Active (~2 yr) floodplain width
- Bank height
- Channel width
- Lateral and vertical change (cm/yr)
- % eroding bank
- Adjusted lateral erosion (cm/yr)

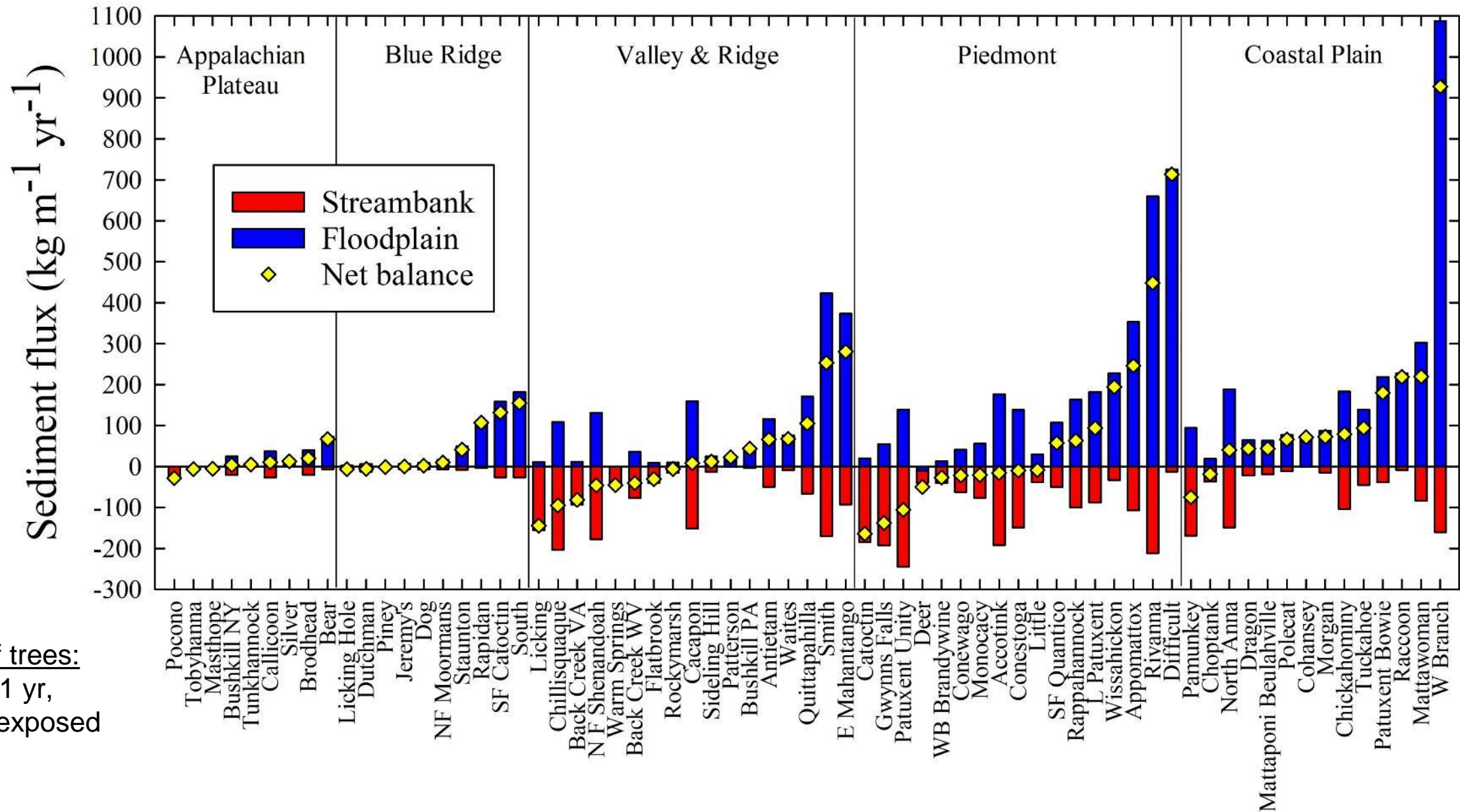
## Sediment characteristics:

- Bulk density (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)
- Bulk density <2 mm (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)
- Bulk density <1 mm (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)
- % organic
- % mineral
- % carbonate
- Total OC (%)
- Total N (%)
- Total P (%)
- Total Ca (mg/g)
- Total Na (mg/g)
- Total Mg (mg/g)
- Total K (mg/g)
- Total Al (mg/g)
- Total Fe (mg/g)
- Total Ti (mg/g)
- Particle size: mean (um)
- Particle size: d50 (um)
- Particle size: %<63 um



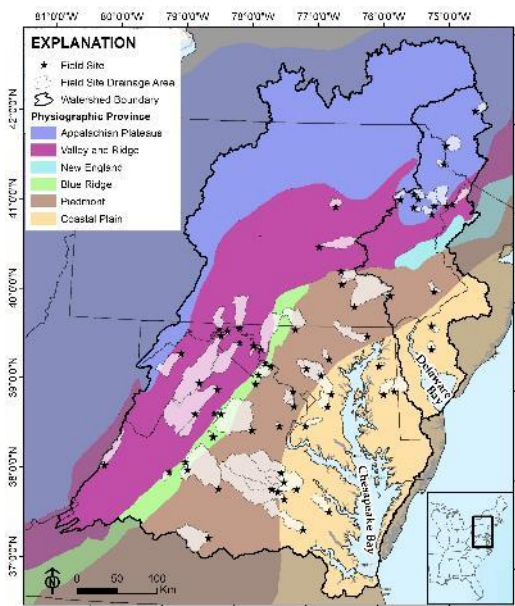
Noe et al. 2020a, U.S. Geological Survey data release,  
<https://doi.org/10.5066/P9QLJYPX>.

# USGS Chesapeake and Delaware Floodplain Network: long-term bank and floodplain fluxes

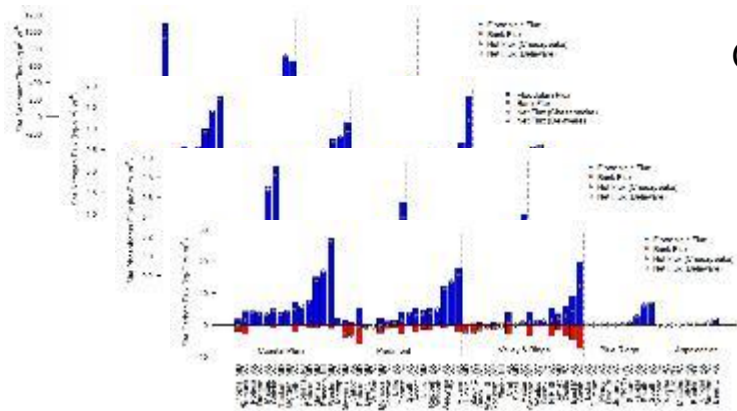


# USGS Chesapeake and Delaware Floodplain Network: approach

## Measure



## Analyze



## Model (Random Forest)

GIS reach-scale geomorphometry (“shape”)

Floodplain width, bank height,  
channel width, ...

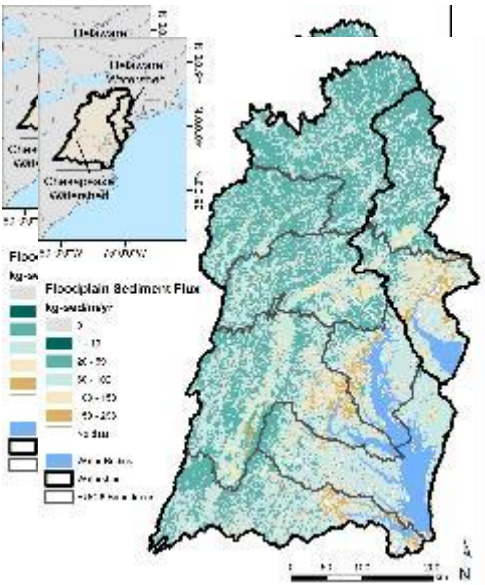
Random Forests regressions

GIS upstream watershed attributes

Land use, hydrology, soils, topography

GIS upstream watershed attributes  
**FUTURE** Land use, hydrology, soils, topography

## Predict (99,664 NHDPlusV2 reaches)



## Predictions:

Floodplain sediment flux  
Floodplain fine sediment flux  
Floodplain sediment-N flux  
Floodplain sediment-P flux  
Floodplain sediment-C flux  
Floodplain change m<sup>2</sup>

Streambank sediment flux  
Streambank fine sediment flux  
Streambank sediment-N flux  
Streambank sediment-P flux  
Streambank sediment-C flux  
Streambank lateral erosion rate  
Streambank change m<sup>2</sup>

Streambed d50  
Streambed fine sediment cover  
Streambed fine+sand cover



# Random Forest regressions' predictor variables tested

## FACET Geomorphometry (Hopkins et al. 2020):

STREAM SLOPE (%)  
STREAM SINUOSITY  
BANK HEIGHT (m)  
CHANNEL WIDTH (m)  
FLOODPLAIN WIDTH (m)  
BANK ANGLE (deg)  
CHANNEL WIDTH / BANK HEIGHT  
CHANNEL WIDTH / FLOODPLAIN WIDTH  
FLOODPLAIN WIDTH / BANK HEIGHT

+

## Watershed Attributes (Wieczorek et al. 2018):

<b>BASIN_AREA</b>	<b>drainage area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>
<b>TWI</b>	<b>topographic wetness index (ln m)</b>
<b>KFACT</b>	<b>erodibility factor</b>
<b>NO200AVE</b>	<b>soil &lt; 74 µm (%)</b>
<b>OLSON_S</b>	<b>rock sulfur content (%)</b>
<b>OLSON_FE</b>	<b>rock iron content (%)</b>
<b>BFI</b>	<b>base flow index (%)</b>
<b>WB5100_ANN</b>	<b>1951-2000 average annual runoff (mm)</b>
<b>IEOF</b>	<b>Horton overland flow (%)</b>
<b>NDAMS2013</b>	<b># of dams</b>
<b>NLCD2011_21</b>	<b>developed open space (%)</b>
<b>NLCD2011_22+23+24</b>	<b>developed low+med+high intensity (%)</b>
<b>NLCD2011_31</b>	<b>barren land (%)</b>
<b>NLCD2011_41+42+43+52</b>	<b>forest + shrub/scrub (%)</b>
<b>NLCD2011_71+81</b>	<b>grassland + pasture/hay (%)</b>
<b>NLCD2011_82</b>	<b>cultivated crops (%)</b>
<b>NLCD2011_90+95</b>	<b>woody + herbaceous wetland (%)</b>

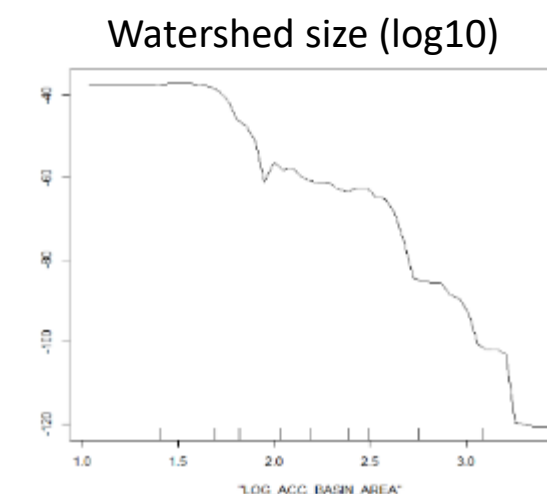
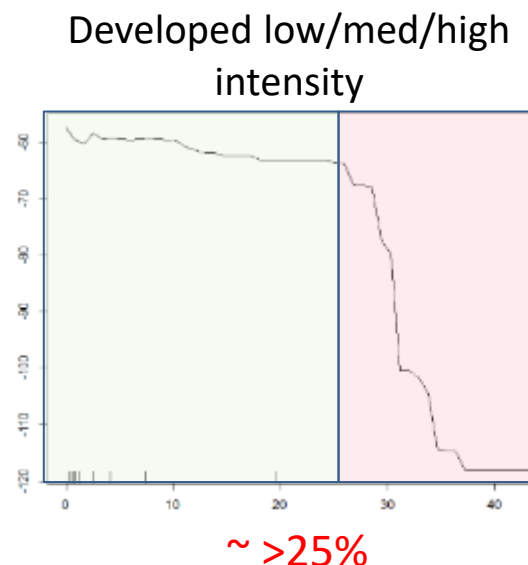
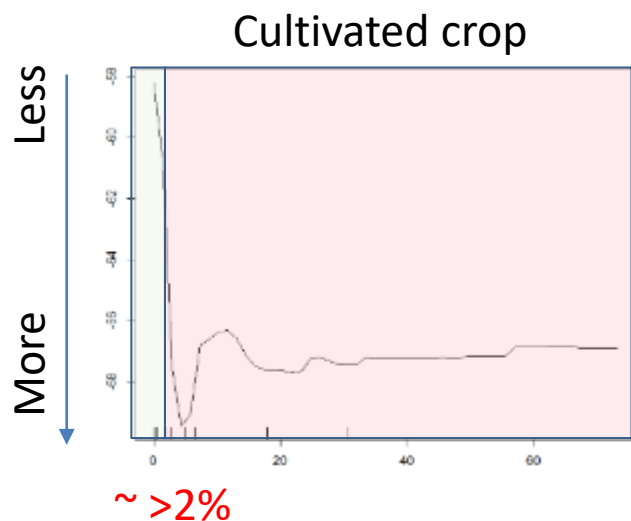
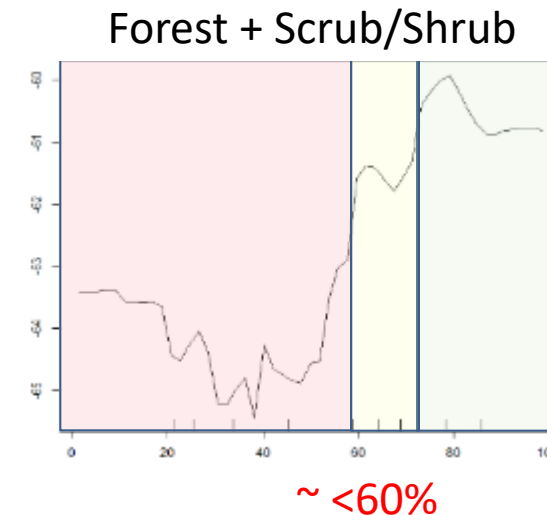
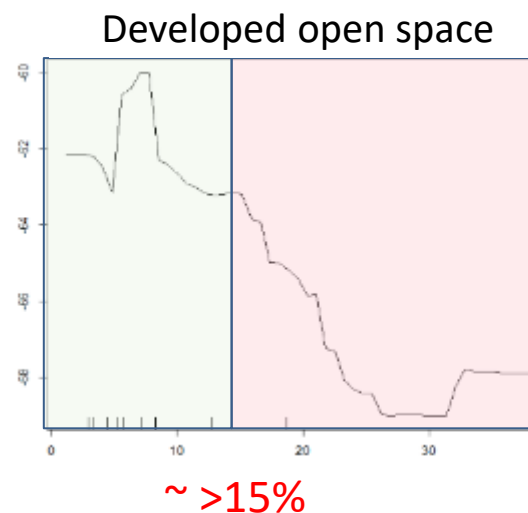
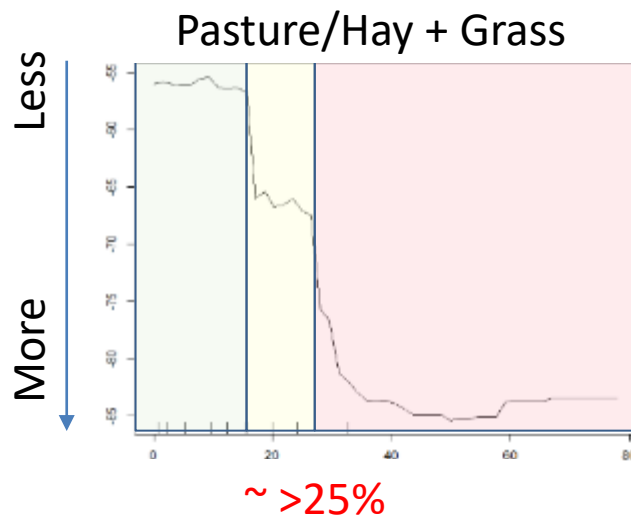


→ Choose best model for each prediction metric:

1) Watershed attributes; or 2) Geomorphometry + Watershed attributes (if available)

# Modeled 2011 Land use effects on Streambank sediment flux (kg/m/yr)

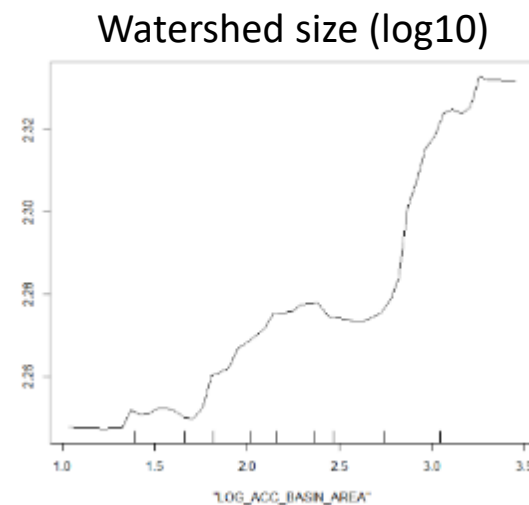
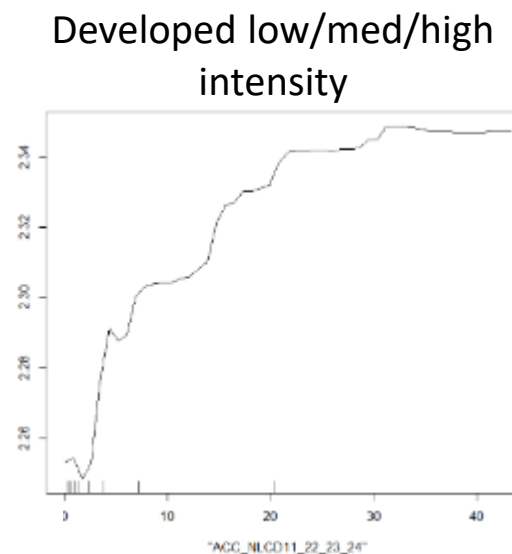
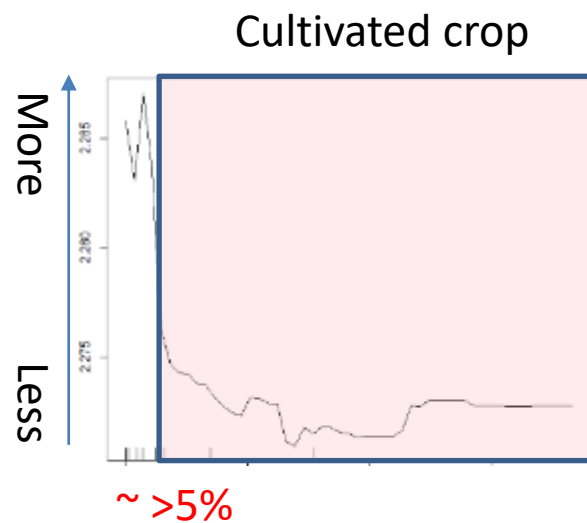
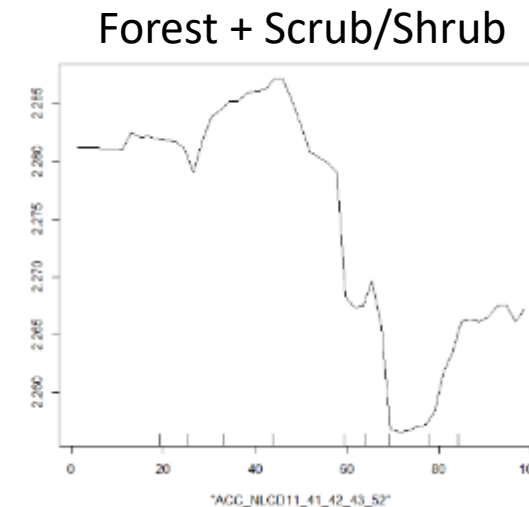
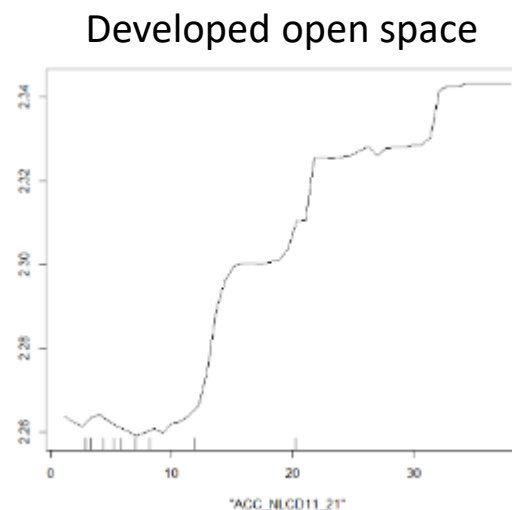
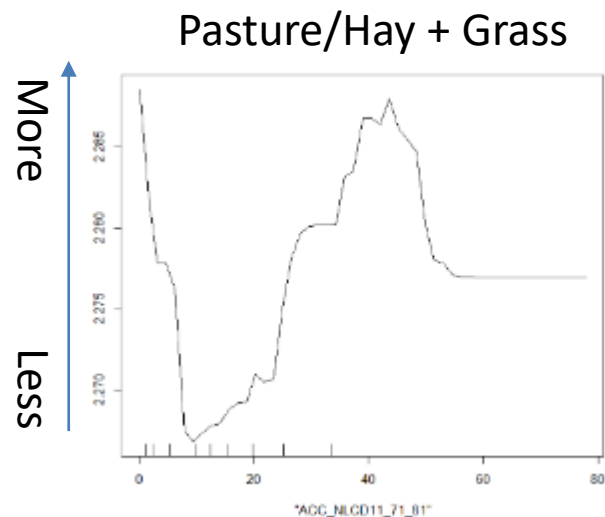
Streambank sediment erosion



These data are preliminary and are subject to revision. They are being provided to meet the need for timely 'best science' information. The assessment is provided on the condition that neither the U.S. Geological Survey nor the United States Government may be held liable for any damages resulting from the authorized or unauthorized use of the assessment.

# Modeled 2011 Land use effects on log10 Floodplain sediment flux (kg/m/yr)

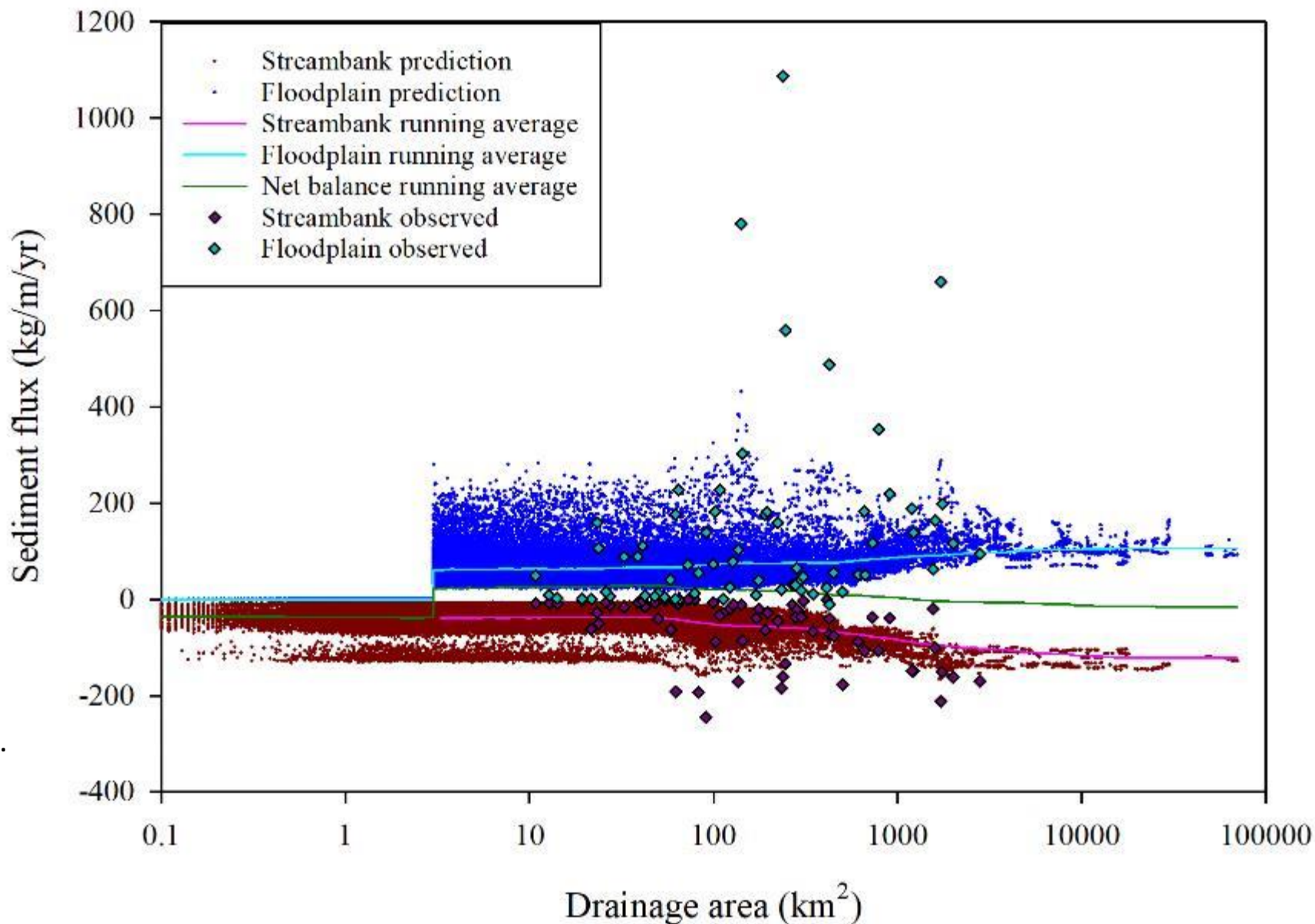
Log10 Floodplain sediment deposition



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# Predictions for each of the 74,133 nontidal streams in the mid-Atlantic

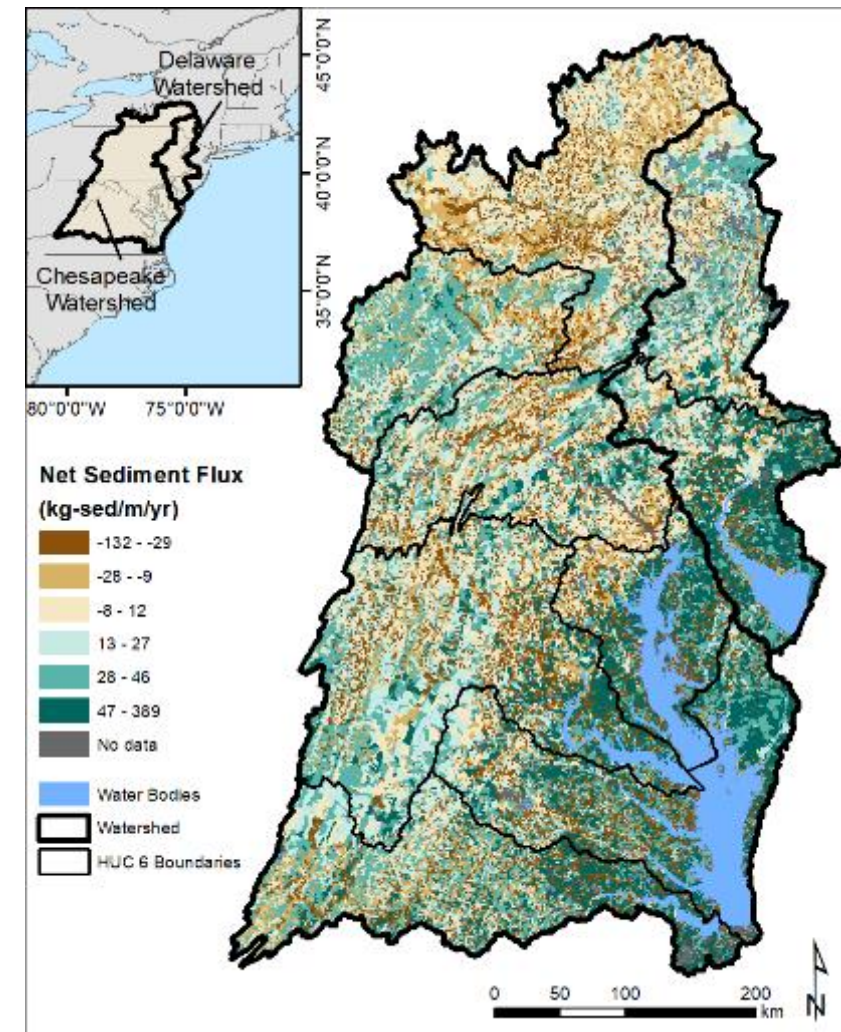
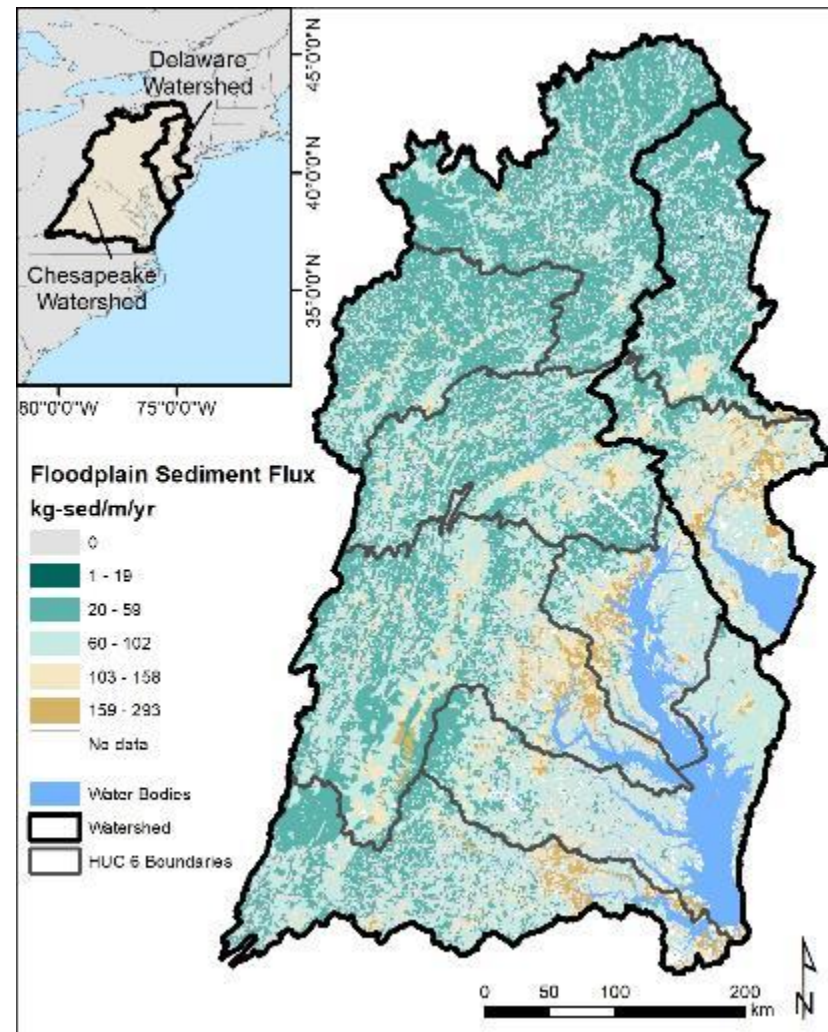
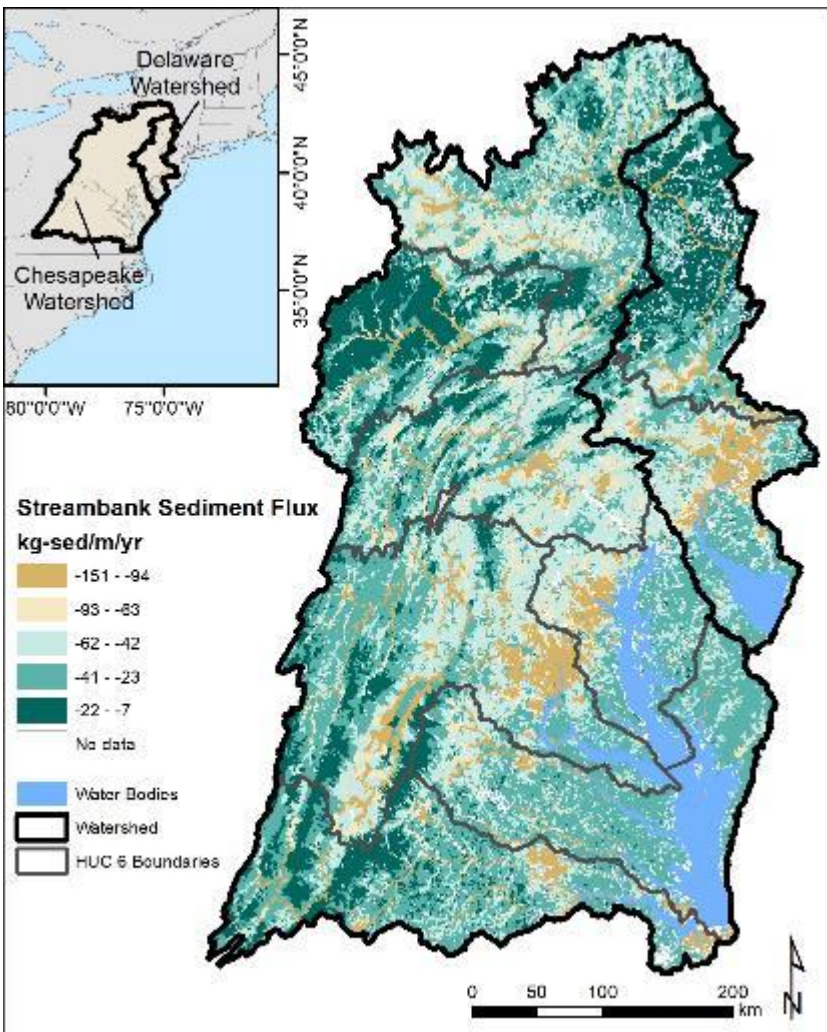


Noe et al. 2020b,  
U.S. Geological Survey data release,  
<https://doi.org/10.5066/P93OUWYZ>.





# Predictions for each of the nontidal streams in the mid-Atlantic

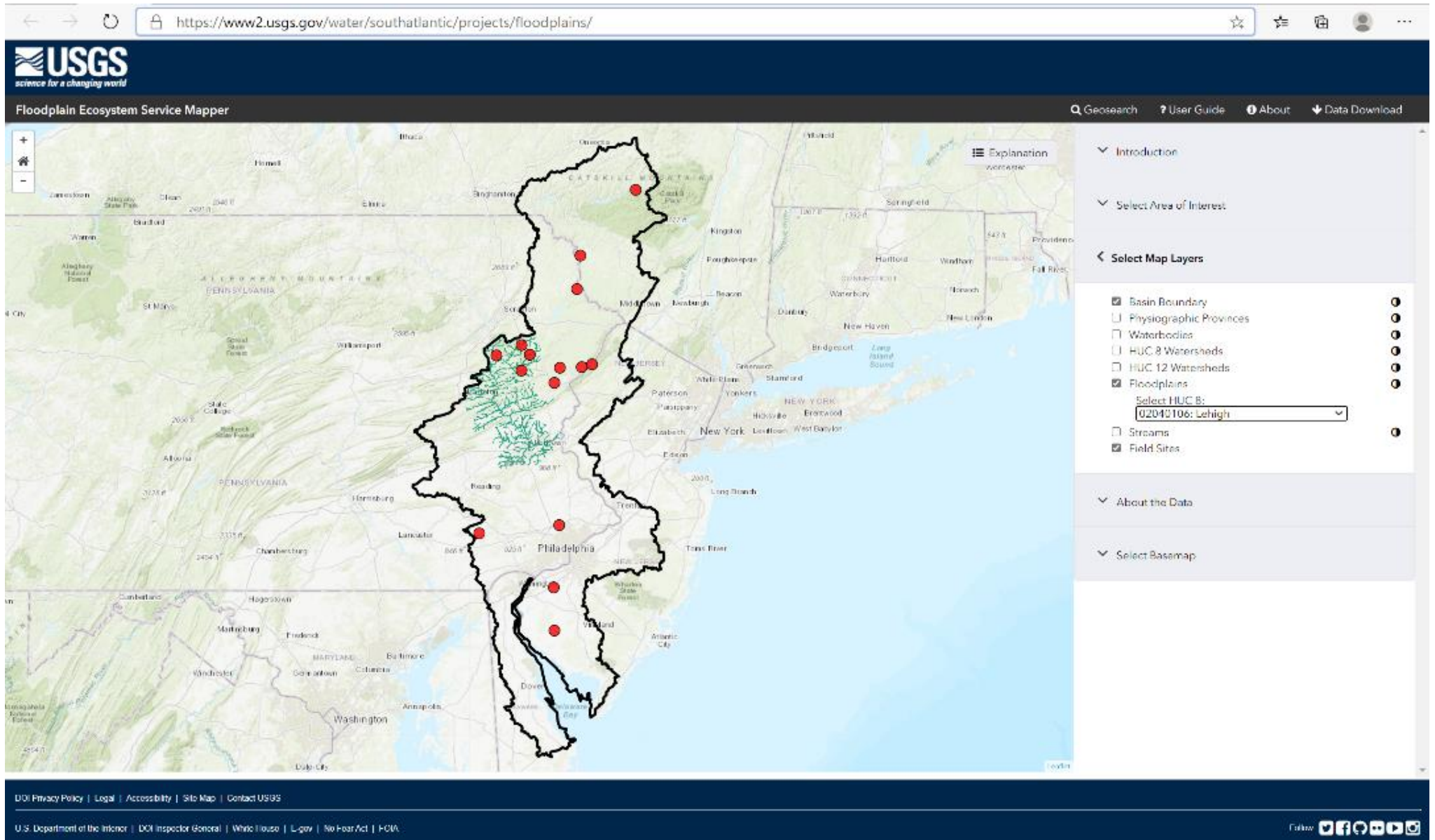


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# Web viewer for each of the nontidal streams in the mid-Atlantic

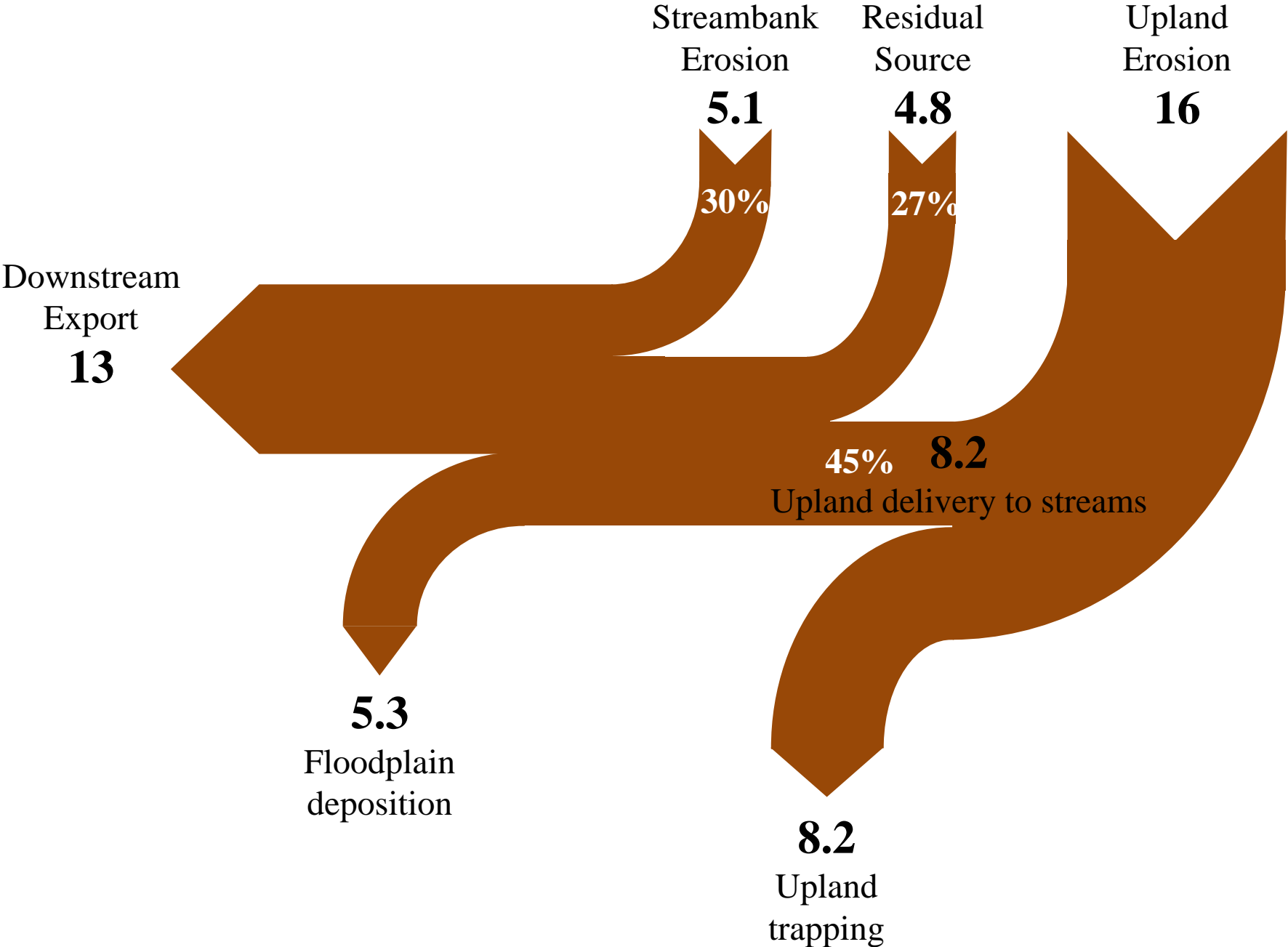
<https://www2.usgs.gov/water/southatlantic/projects/floodplains/>





# Sediment loads summed for all Chesapeake watershed 64,294 nontidal NHDPlusV2 reaches

Sediment load  
**Tg/yr**

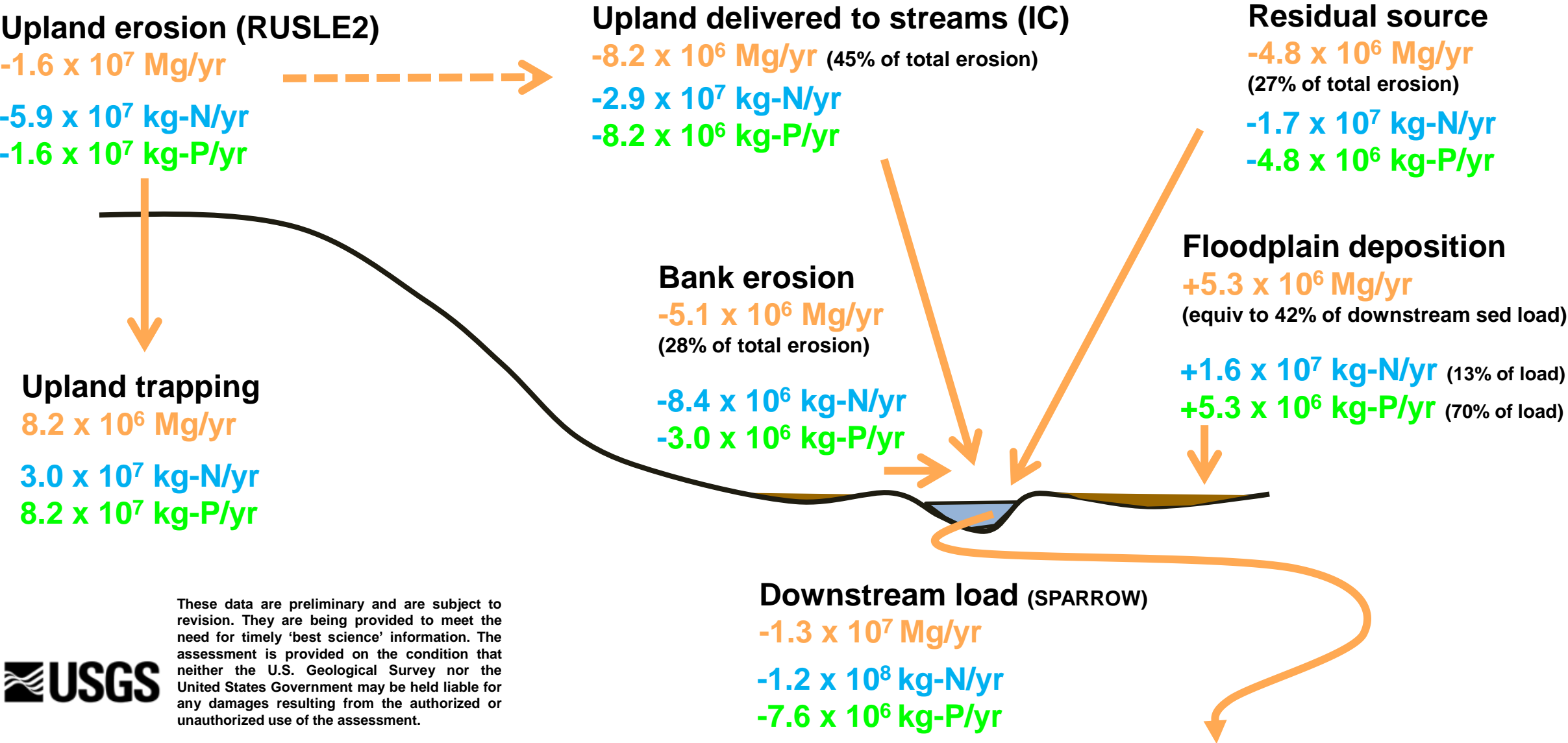


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Censored loads summed for all Chesapeake watershed 64,294 nontidal NHDPlusV2 reaches

Budget: sediment, N, P



**Growing capabilities are enabling new approaches for measuring and modeling fluvial geomorphic change and its influence on modulating watershed transport of pollutants, from reaches to regions**

- In the scale of the U.S. Mid-Atlantic, floodplain deposition and streambank erosion have been in balance for past 20-50 yr
- Floodplain and streambank fluxes are very important components of reach + regional sediment + nutrient budgets
- Reach-scale floodplain and streambank attributes and flux predictions can help resource managers assess and plan for management actions to reduce downstream loading

**Thanks to all (38 of us) who have helped over the past 8 years!!!**



Jackie Batson, Adam Benthem, Norm Bourg, Carissa Chambers, Tom Doody, Mitchell Doyle, Kelly Floro, Kacey Garber, Jaimie Gillespie, Stephanie Gordon, Jiyan Hatami, Todd Knobbe, Alicia Korol, Mateusz Kowalski, Andrew Kunz, Sam Lamont, Mario Martin-Alciati, Christina Mirda, Jane Oswalt, Shannon Pace, Grant Palmer, Eleanor Rappolee, Emma Rieb, SCBI interns, Sydney Salley, Sam Schoenmann, Patty Sullivan, Sara Ulrich, Bobby Voeks, Gabe Westergren





# Random Forest models

	Bank sediment flux	Bank fine sediment flux	Bank sediment- C flux	Bank sediment-N flux	Bank sediment- P flux	Bank lateral erosion rate	Bank area eroded	Floodplai n sediment flux	Floodplain fine sediment flux	Floodplai n sediment- C flux	Floodplai n sediment- N flux	Floodplain sediment- P flux	Floodplain area deposition	Streambed d50	Streambed %fines	Streambed %fines+sands
% Var explained	30.4	30.1	26.4	31.1	27.4	15.1	32.0	25.9	31.2	28.4	22.5	9.6	15.0	52.2	26.1	58.3
Term	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE	%IncMSE
Log drainage area (km2)	23.3	12.0	11.3	6.8	11.2	NIM	17.9	10.8	5.3	5.2	5.4	1.8	4.0	NIM	NIM	NIM
Erodibility factor	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	0.3	NIM	NIM	NIM
Soil < 74 µm (%)	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	4.2	NIM	NIM	-0.1	1.8	NIM	NIM	NIM
Base flow index (%)	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	3.1	NIM	NIM	2.4	2.9	NIM	NIM	NIM
Topographic wetness index	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	4.5	NIM	5.2	8.0	6.5	NIM	3.1	4.1	2.5	13.5	15.9	17.8
1951-2000 average annual runoff (mm)	6.6	7.2	9.7	5.2	5.6	NIM	6.6	7.9	7.4	6.0	5.5	2.4	2.6	NIM	4.6	NIM
Horton overland flow (%)	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	2.9	NIM	3.6	1.3	1.6	NIM	NIM	NIM
Rock sulfur content (%)	NIM	6.6	NIM	NIM	1.9	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	0.4	NIM	NIM	NIM
Rock iron content (%)	NIM	NIM	5.5	NIM	3.2	NIM	NIM	5.3	2.7	5.0	3.8	1.4	2.3	10.4	3.5	15.6
Number of dams	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	5.3	4.9	3.8	4.4	2.5	2.5	4.0	NIM	NIM
2011 NLCD developed open space (%)	1.8	4.0	4.1	7.2	2.0	2.2	1.6	8.3	5.0	6.2	4.2	6.2	3.5	0.4	2.1	2.6
2011 NLCD developed low+med+high intensi	10.5	9.3	7.9	6.7	5.6	10.6	7.6	12.2	7.9	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.9	3.1	1.9	0.1
2011 NLCD barren land (%)	4.6	1.0	4.2	4.0	0.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	0.7	2.3	3.3	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.6	5.7
2011 NLCD forest + shrub/scrub (%)	2.0	3.7	3.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.3	5.4	4.6	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	5.0	0.7	7.5
2011 NLCD grassland + pasture/hay (%)	7.5	8.2	7.1	8.5	3.0	7.3	8.2	3.3	1.9	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.2	4.6	-0.7	7.3
2011 NLCD cultivated crops (%)	6.0	4.1	5.8	5.4	3.6	3.2	4.8	6.7	4.1	3.7	4.7	3.5	4.0	7.6	3.0	10.1
2011 NLCD woody + herbaceous wetland (%)	5.1	7.1	7.1	6.6	5.2	7.3	6.8	4.4	2.9	1.1	4.1	3.4	3.0	5.3	1.0	11.4
Stream slope (°)	NIM	NIM	NIM	4.9	NIM	10.3	NIM	NIM	6.4	4.4	3.7	1.8	1.8	NIM	NIM	NIM
Stream sinuosity	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	1.2	NIM	0.8	NIM	NIM	NIM
Streambank height (m) 7525mean_1D	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	0.0	NIM	NIM	NIM
Channel width (m) 7525mean_1D	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	0.3	NIM	NIM	NIM
Floodplain width (m) mean_1D	NIM	NIM	10.3	6.0	NIM	6.8	NIM	10.3	6.0	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.9	NIM	NIM	NIM
Bank angle mean (degrees) 7525mean_1D	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	2.7	3.0	2.4	NIM	NIM	NIM
Channel width / Streambank height	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	NIM	NIM	NIM
Channel width / Floodplain width	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	6.5	4.8	4.6	5.5	4.0	3.6	NIM	NIM	NIM
Floodplain width / streambank height	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	NIM	5.0	4.8	3.9	1.7	9.3	NIM	NIM

