

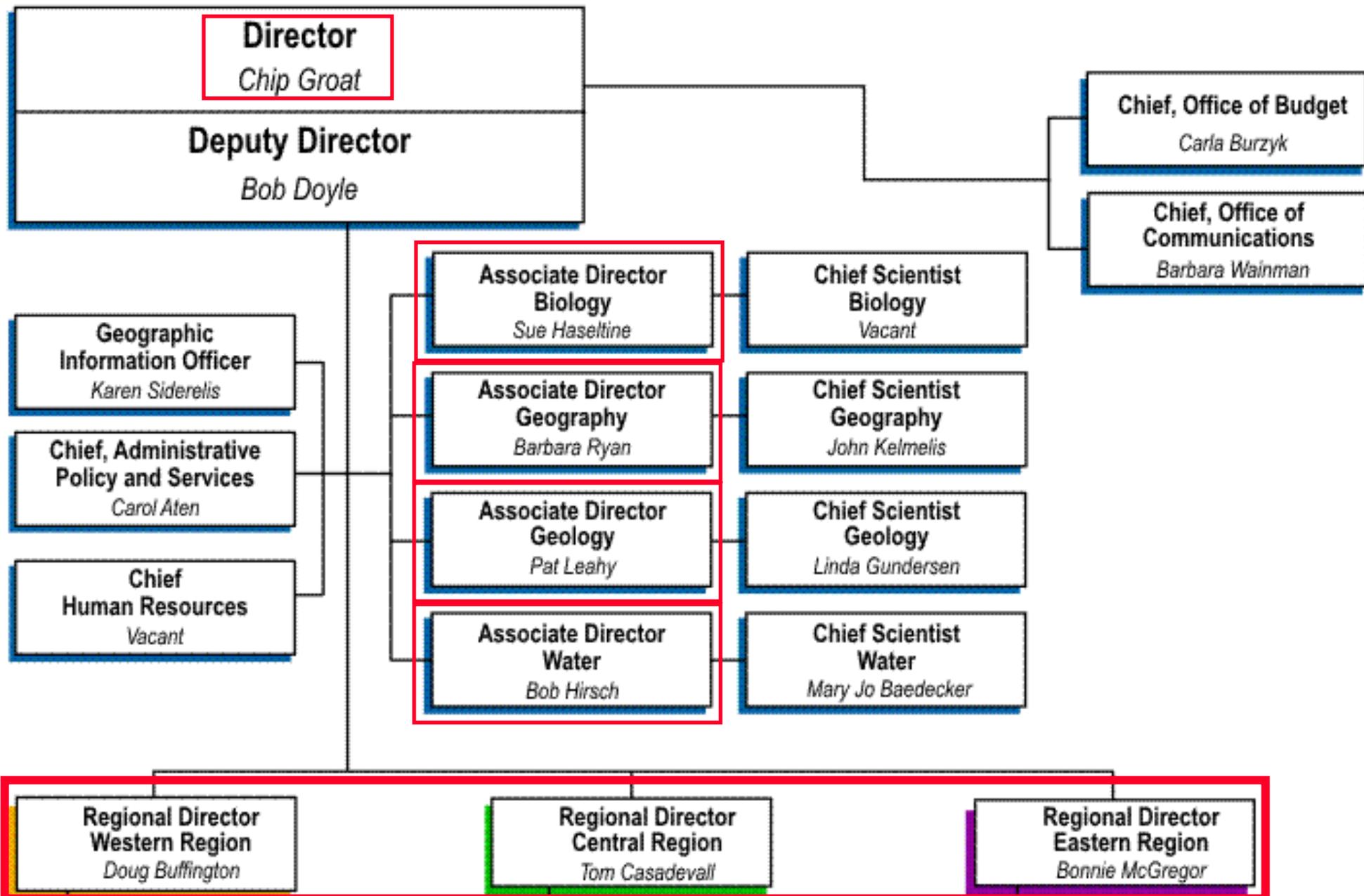


Welcome to the Kentucky District Hydrologic Workshop

October 29, 2003



U.S. Geological Survey



USGS Mission

Provide local, state, and federal decision makers with unbiased, long-term, reliable scientific information to:

- **Minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters**
- **Better understand the resource issues, especially to protect human health and enhance environmental quality**
- **Contribute to wise development of our Nation's resources**

Long Range District Goal

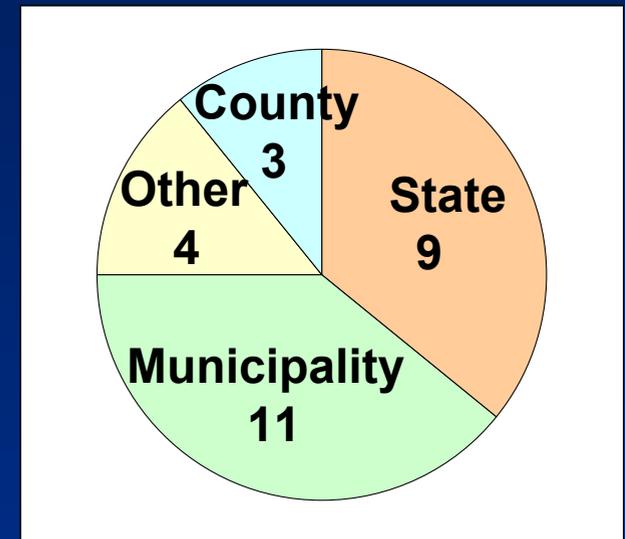
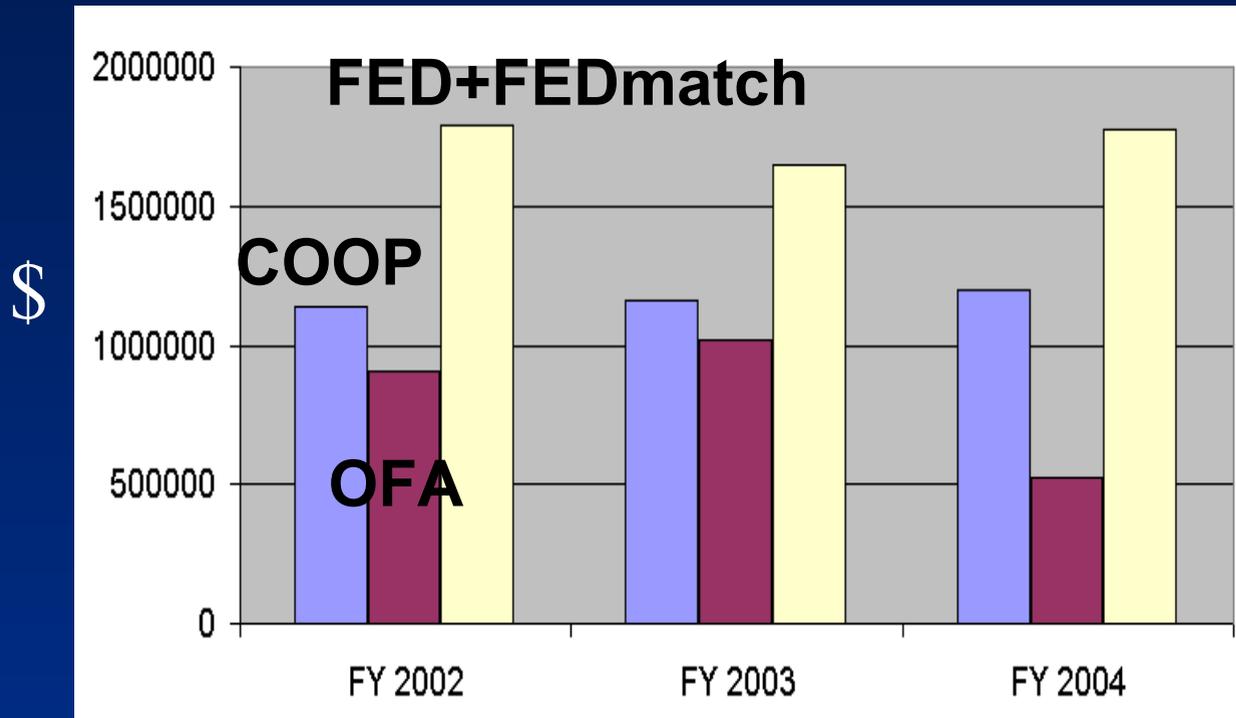
■ **Constantly improve our understanding of the needs and issues of Kentucky's resource managers, so that we might provide a stronger scientific basis for the resources decisions they need to make**

— Data, Tools, and Understanding —

- **Build on the multidisciplinary strengths of USGS**
- **Optimize our local capabilities in those technical areas that are of highest priority to our partners**

FY02-04 Funding Sources & Customer Types

Fiscal year is October 1 thru September 30



27 Coop customers

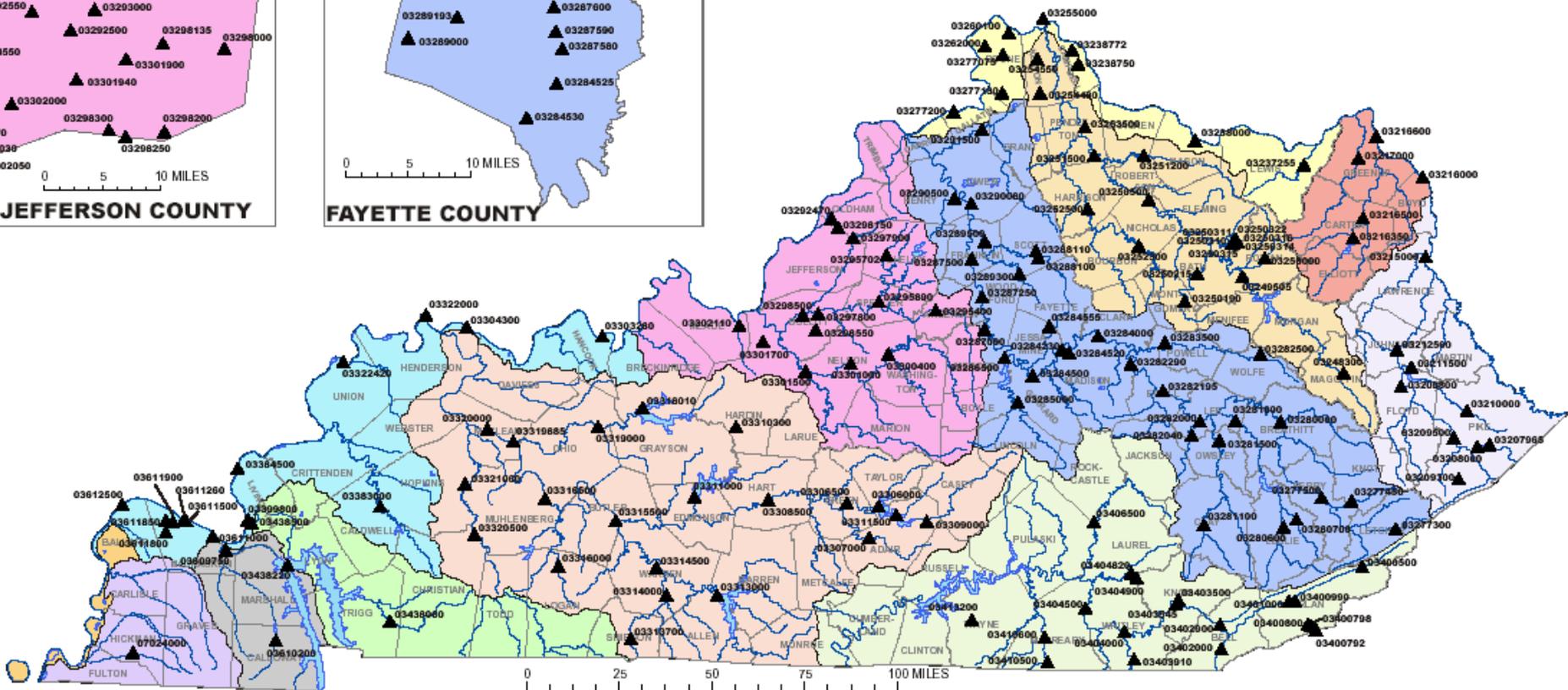
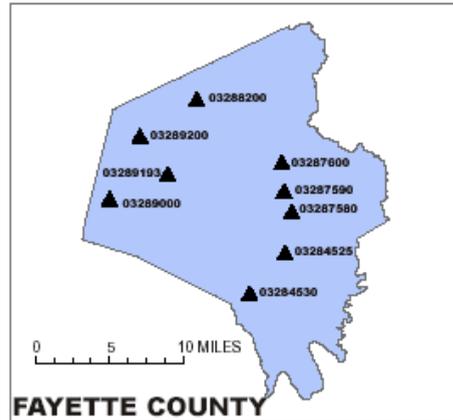
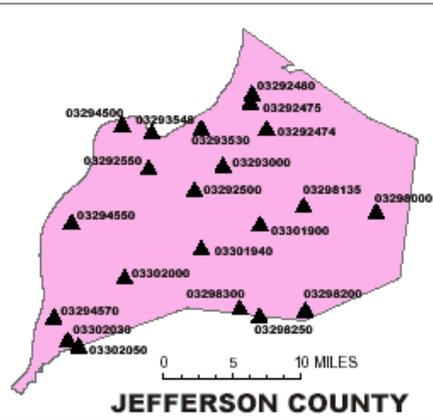
Workshop Objective

Demonstrate some of our latest tools and approaches to measure, monitor, and assess water resources systems



So, what do we do?

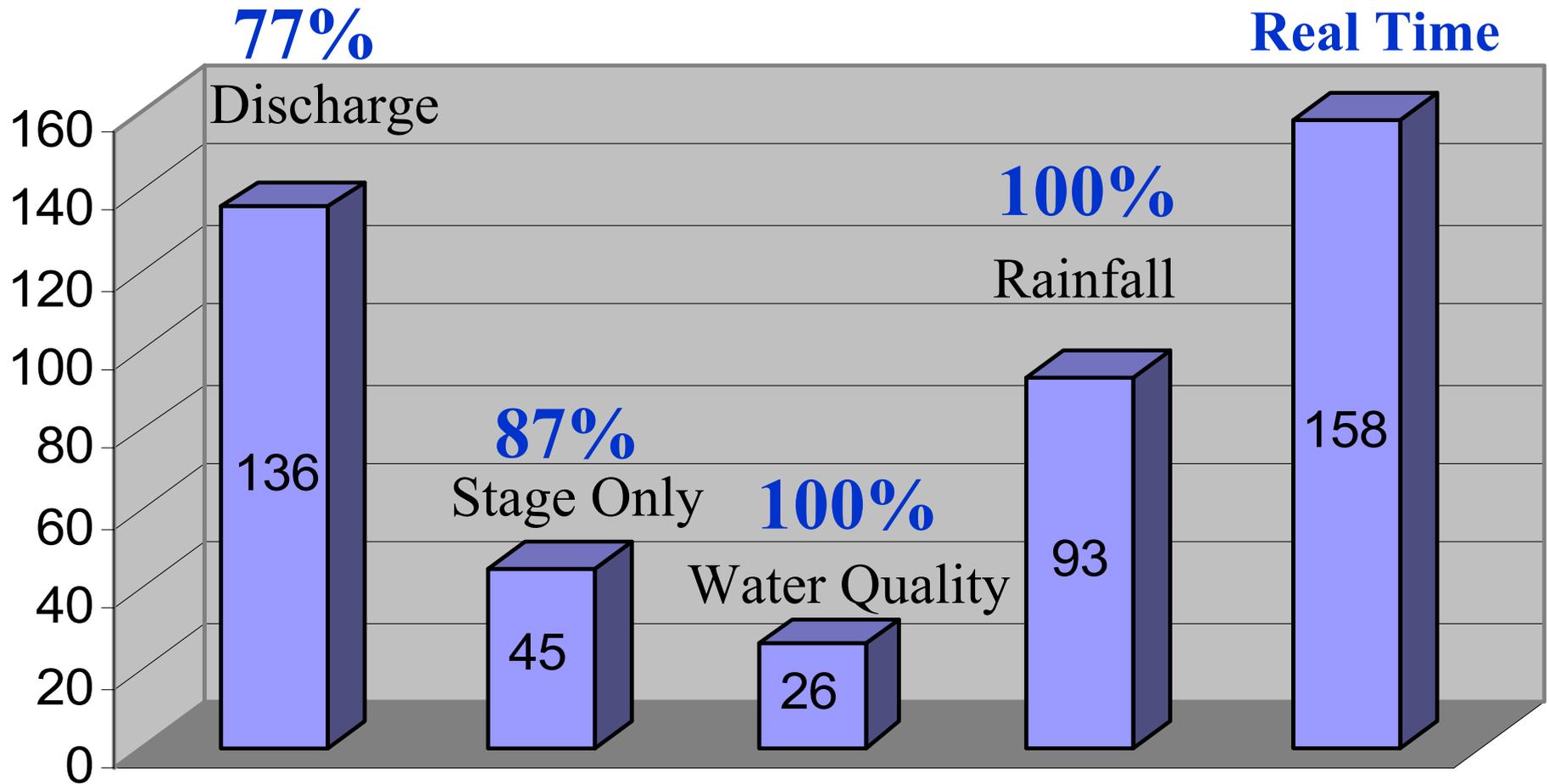
Streamflow Stations- FY03



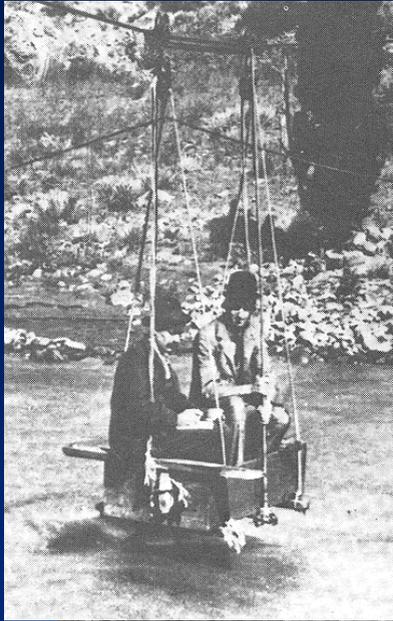
MAJOR RIVER BASINS OF KENTUCKY

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| LOWER MISSISSIPPI - MEMPHIS | LOWER TENNESSEE | LOWER OHIO - SALT | MIDDLE OHIO - LITTLE MIAMI |
| HATCHIE - OBION | LOWER CUMBERLAND | UPPER CUMBERLAND | LICKING |
| LOWER OHIO | GREEN | KENTUCKY | MIDDLE OHIO - RACCOON |
| | | | BIG SANDY |

Surface Water Network in FY03



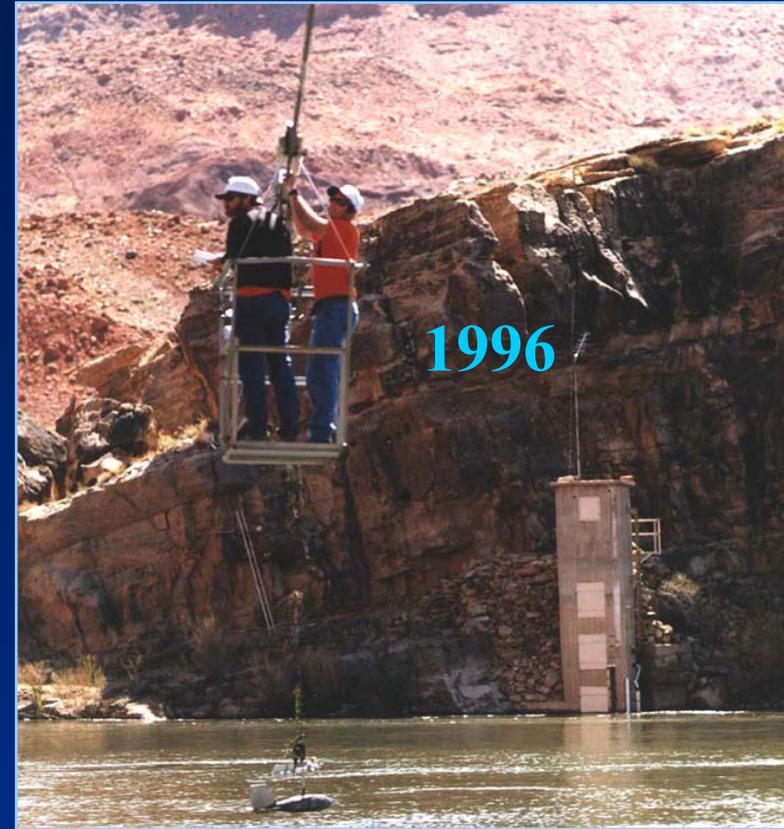
Discharge Measurement Technology: Need for Modernization



1890



1923



1996

Colorado River at Lees Ferry

KY District is helping pioneer the use of the Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP)

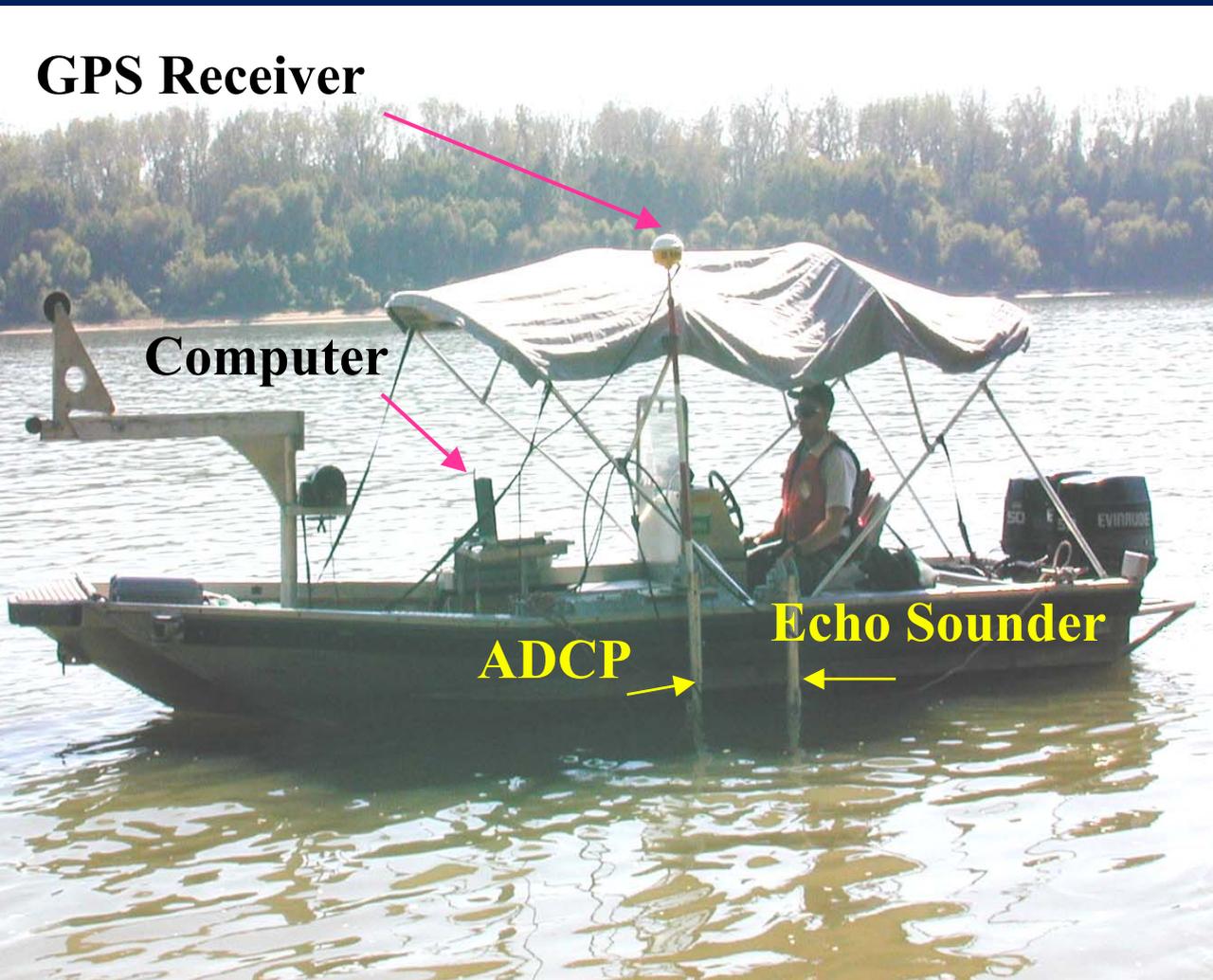
Discharge measurements that are safer, quicker, and more accurate

GPS Receiver

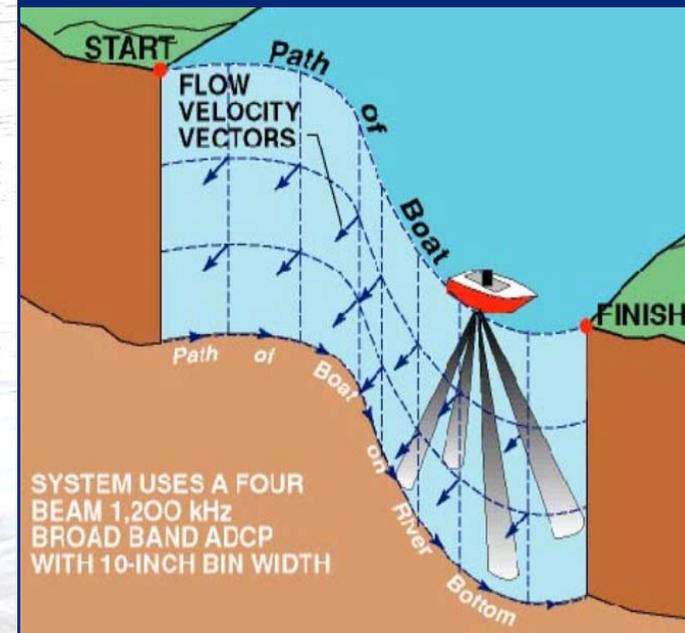
Computer

ADCP

Echo Sounder



3-D velocity vectors for model calibration

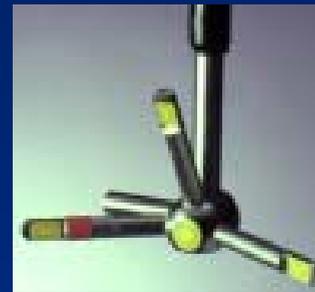




Tethered Boat System



Remote Control Boat



Flow Tracker



Side looker

Major Advancements

- Instruments that use sound (acoustics)
- Measures velocity using the Doppler effect
- No moving parts
- Minimizes disturbance to the flow



Acoustic Doppler Velocity Meters

-
- Two to four beam current meters that collect horizontal or vertical velocity profiles;
- Can be used in fixed deployments to index-mean channel velocity or as navigational aids;
- Very useful in situations that are influenced by backwater, regulation or tidal conditions where conventional stage-discharge relationships have problems.



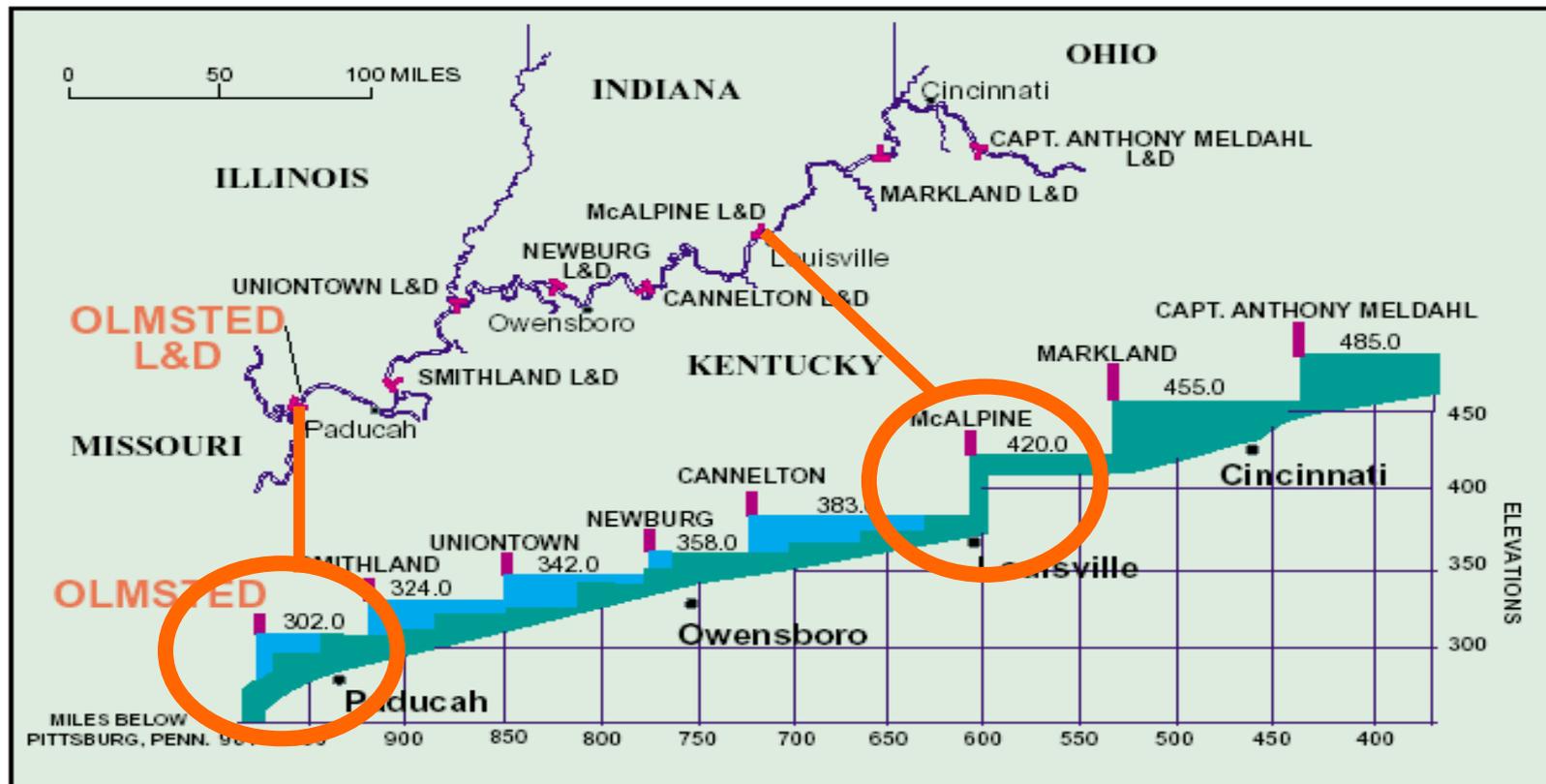
SonTek ADP



RDI HADCP



2-D Hydraulic Model and Sediment Transport Applications



Studies of the Ohio River Alluvium for Louisville Water Company



Water-quality sampling

Horizontal collector well

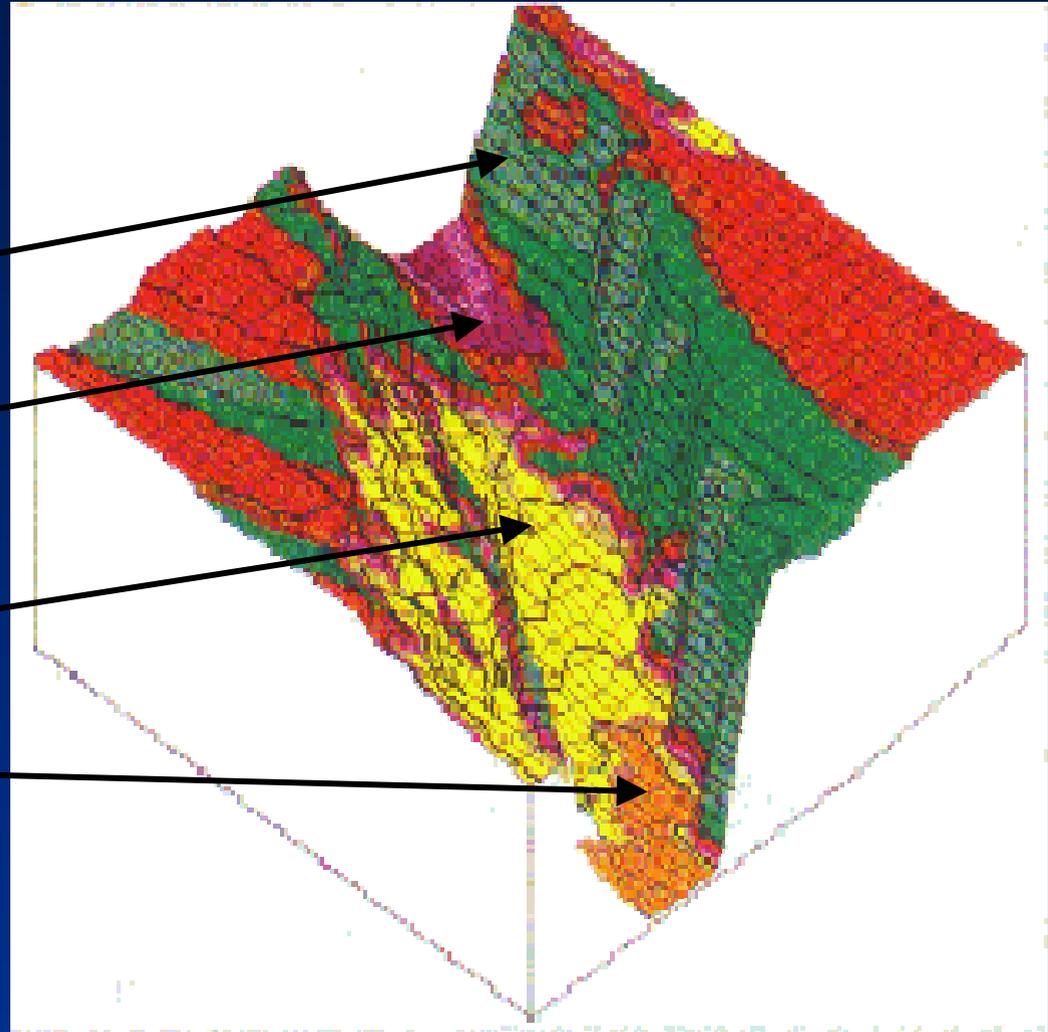
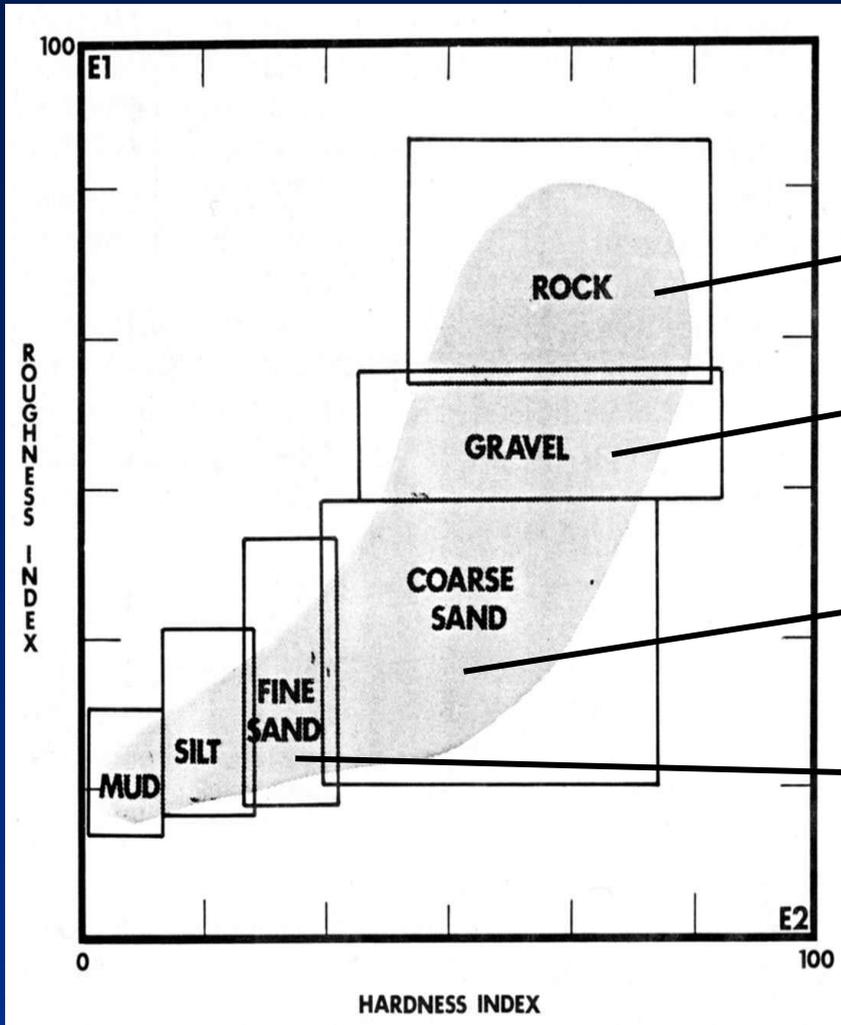


River-bed infiltration studies

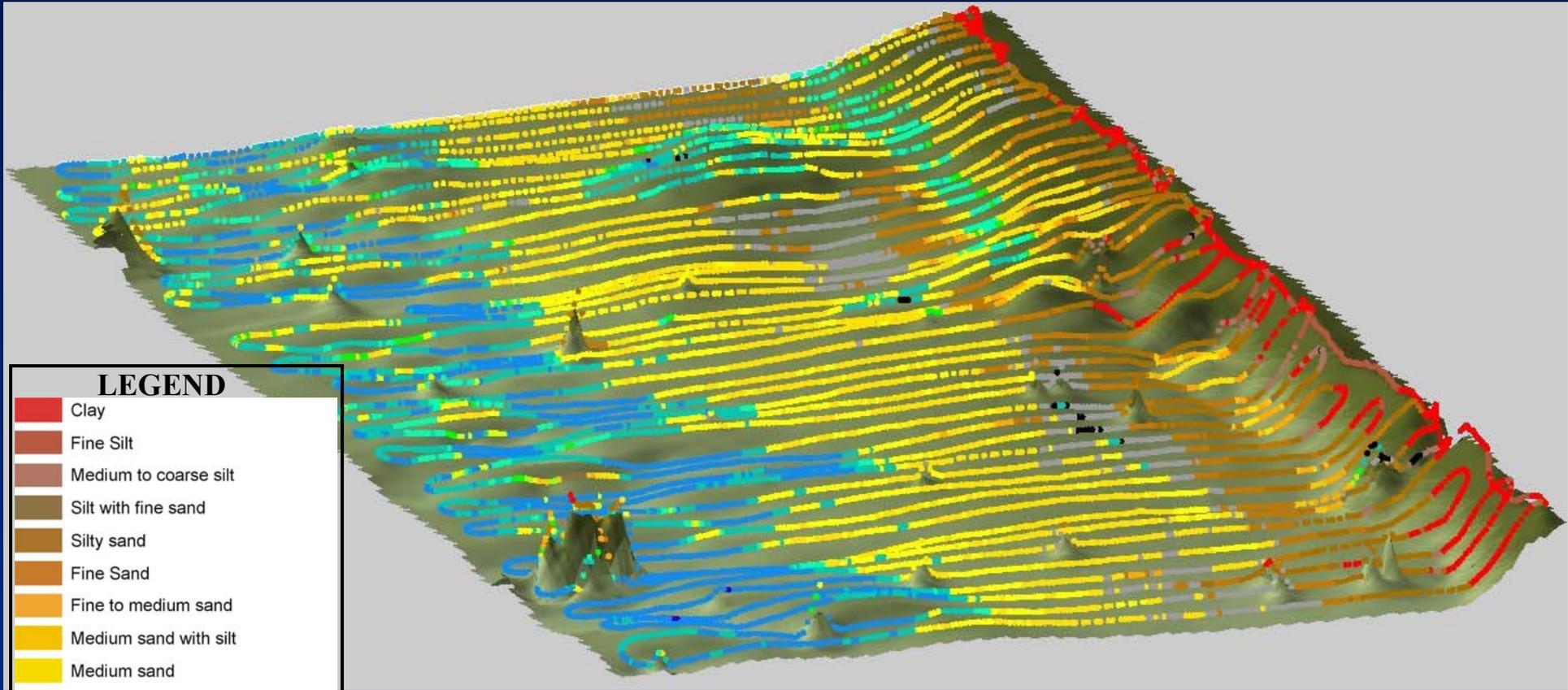


Monitoring aquifer response

RoxAnn Streambed Classification System



RoxAnn Streambed Classification System

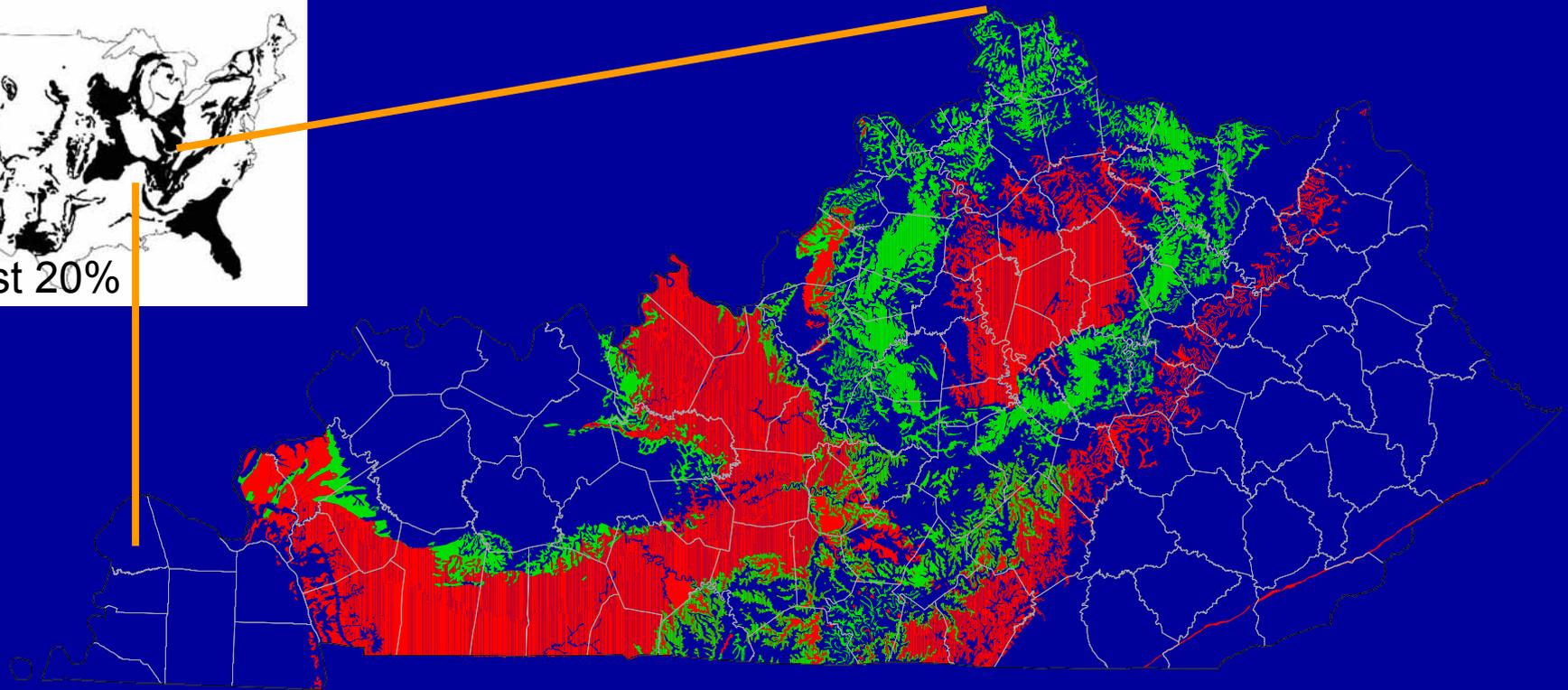
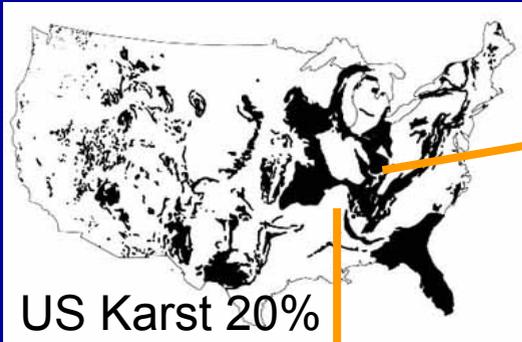


LEGEND	
Red	Clay
Dark Red	Fine Silt
Light Red	Medium to coarse silt
Brown	Silt with fine sand
Dark Orange	Silty sand
Orange	Fine Sand
Light Orange	Fine to medium sand
Yellow-Orange	Medium sand with silt
Yellow	Medium sand
Light Yellow	Medium to coarse sand with silt
Light Green	Medium to coarse sand
Green	Well-sorted sand
Dark Green	Medium sand with gravel
Light Green	Medium to coarse sand with grave
Teal	Coarse sand
Blue-Teal	Coarse gravel with sand
Blue	Medium to coarse gravel
Dark Blue	Coarse gravel
Grey	Hard-packed sand
Black	Unknown

3-D View of RoxAnn Results – Ohio River Well Field

Karst Is a Significant Issue in Kentucky

55 percent of the state has potential for karst

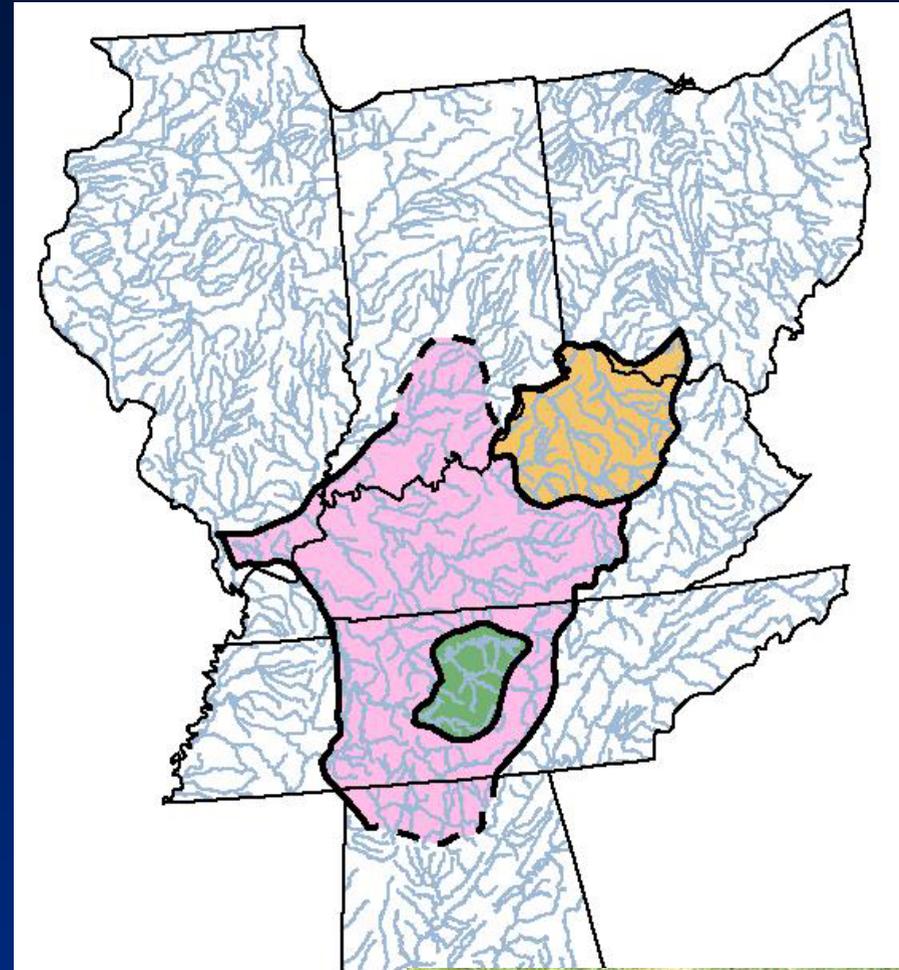


Areas shown in **red** have high potential for karst
Areas shown in **green** have moderate potential for karst
Areas shown in **blue** have limited potential for karst



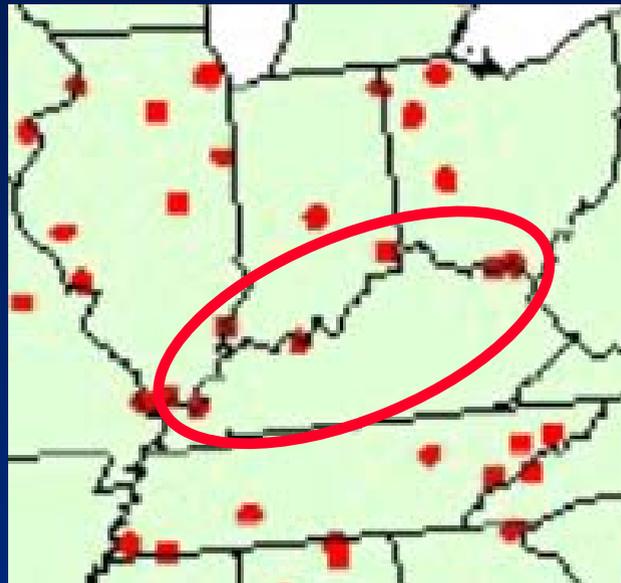
Karst Hydrology Initiative (USGS GW Resources Program)

A regional study of karst
terranes and aquifers of
Ordovician-Mississippian age

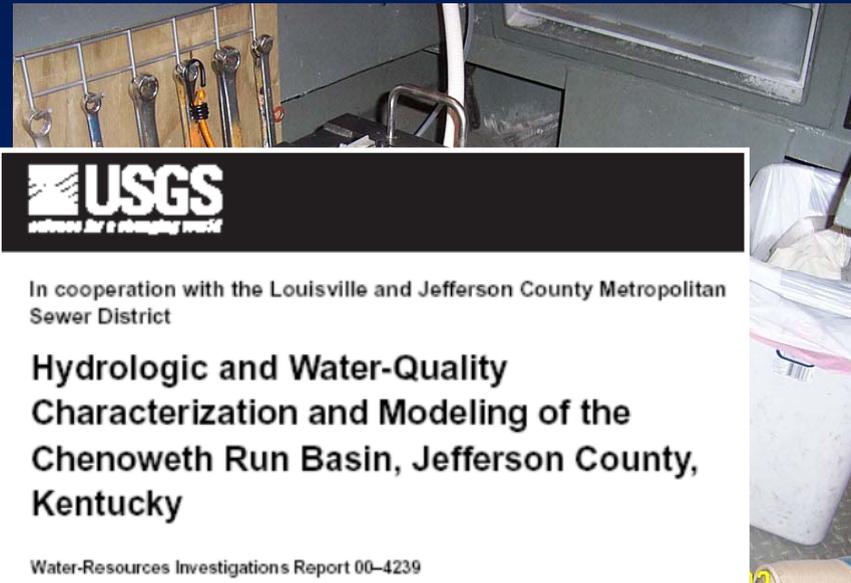


Surface-Water-Quality

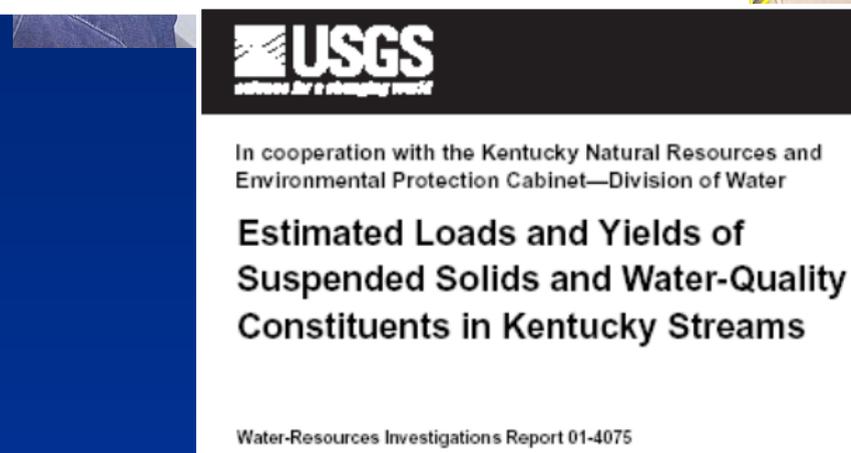
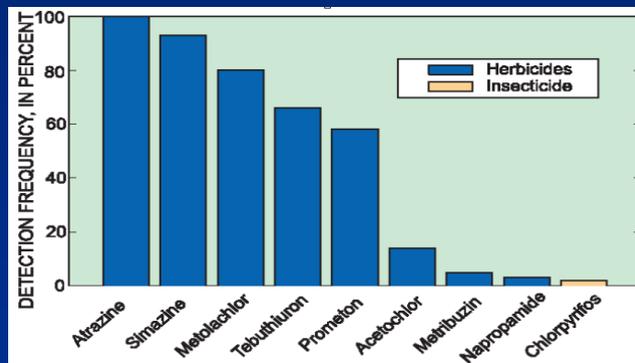
6 USGS NASQAN sites on Ohio River and tributaries



Dioxin sampling on the Ohio River and tributaries for ORSANCO, 13 sites for 3 different flow conditions



Pesticides in Karst Springs



NASQAN SUBBASIN MEAN ANNUAL YIELD, DEFINED INCREMENTALLY BY DIFFERENCE,
OF ATRAZINE (39632) FOR WATER YEARS 1997–2000

Green and Cumberland River basins have some of the highest annual yields of atrazine in the US

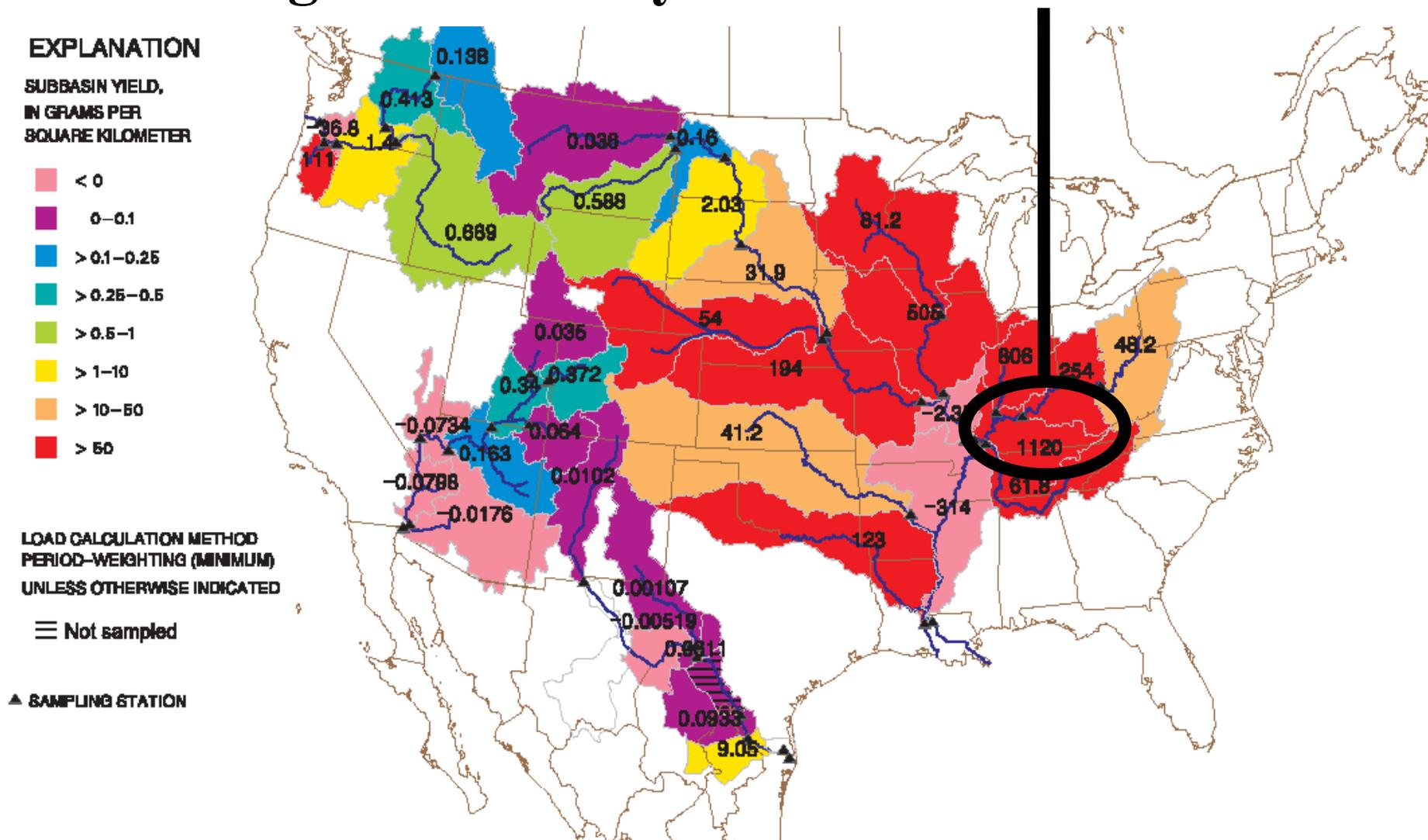
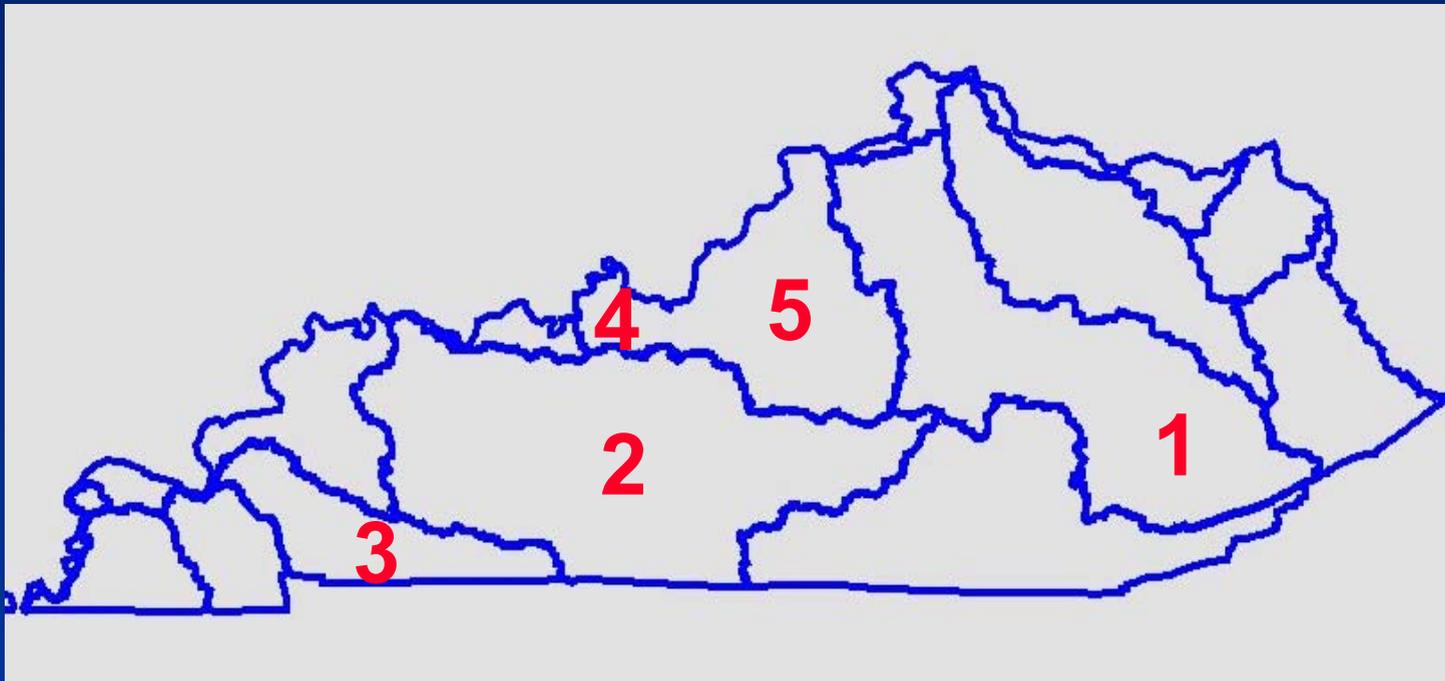


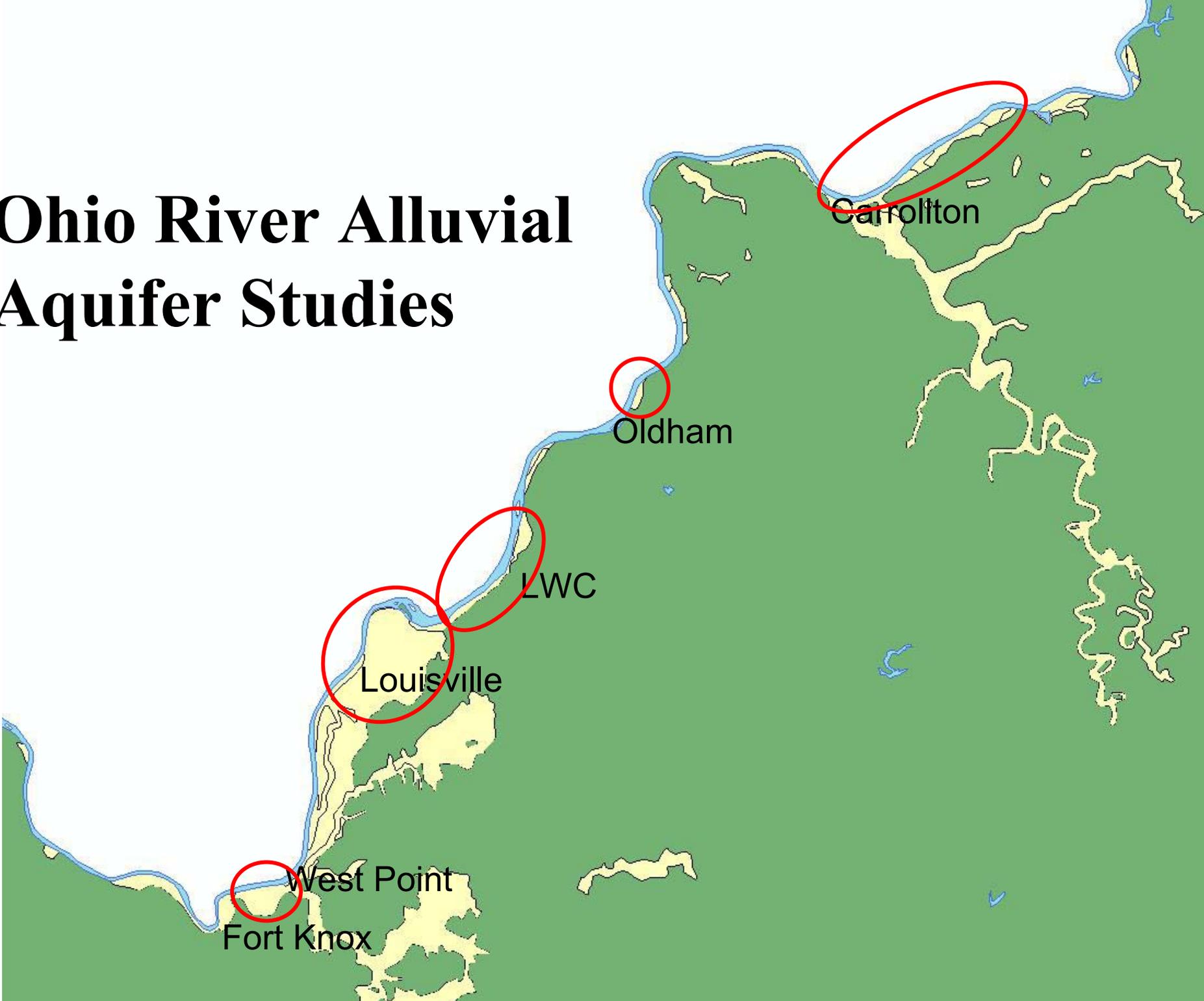
Figure 2. Atrazine yield from National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) subbasins, 1997–2000.

Water-Quality Activities

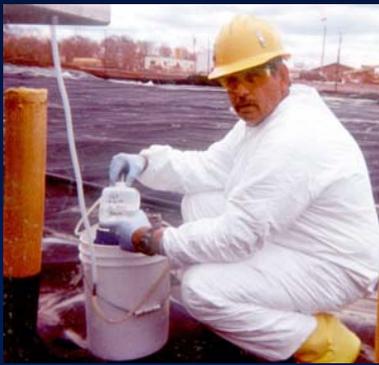
1. Changes in WQ re: coal mine restoration, Rock Creek
2. LU-WQ relations in Mammoth Cave National Park
3. Pesticide runoff in the Little River watershed
4. Runoff quality affects on karst GW, Sinking Cr
5. GIS tool demo in upper Salt River watershed
6. **Statewide** N&P loads & streamstats GIS tool



Ohio River Alluvial Aquifer Studies



Ground-Water Cleanup Studies



**Maxey Flats Low-Level Rad Site and
Distler Brickyard Superfund Site
are in their long-term data collection phase**



Kentucky's Sediment Lab



Analyses of
suspended
sediment
concentration
and
particle size
distribution

We have 24 USGS customers and
2 non-fed (LWC & GA), processing
over 14,000 samples last year



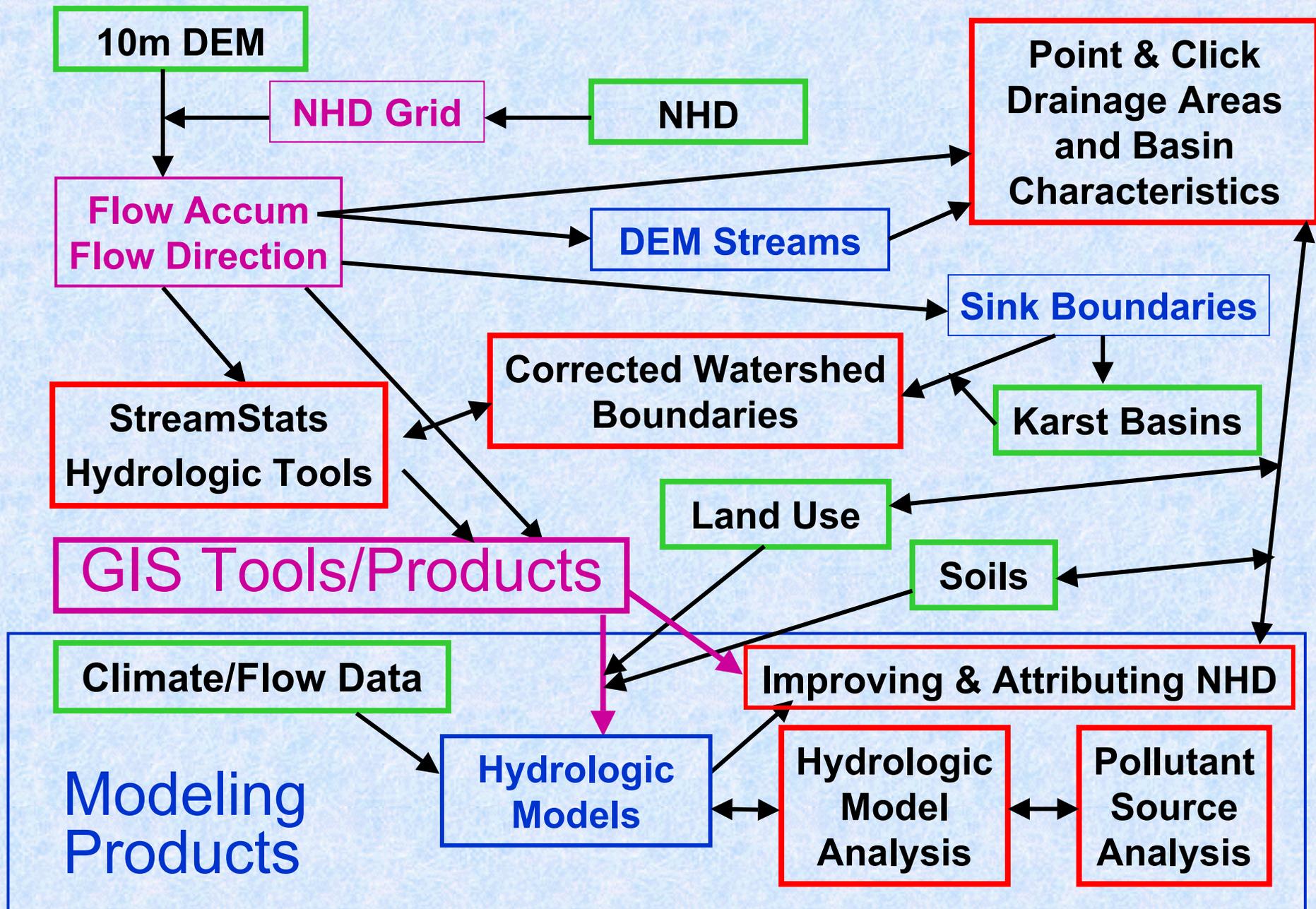
Capitalize on the new GIS data in KY

KY Digital Mapping Initiative (joint \$ with USGS) – new DEM, NHD, KLS

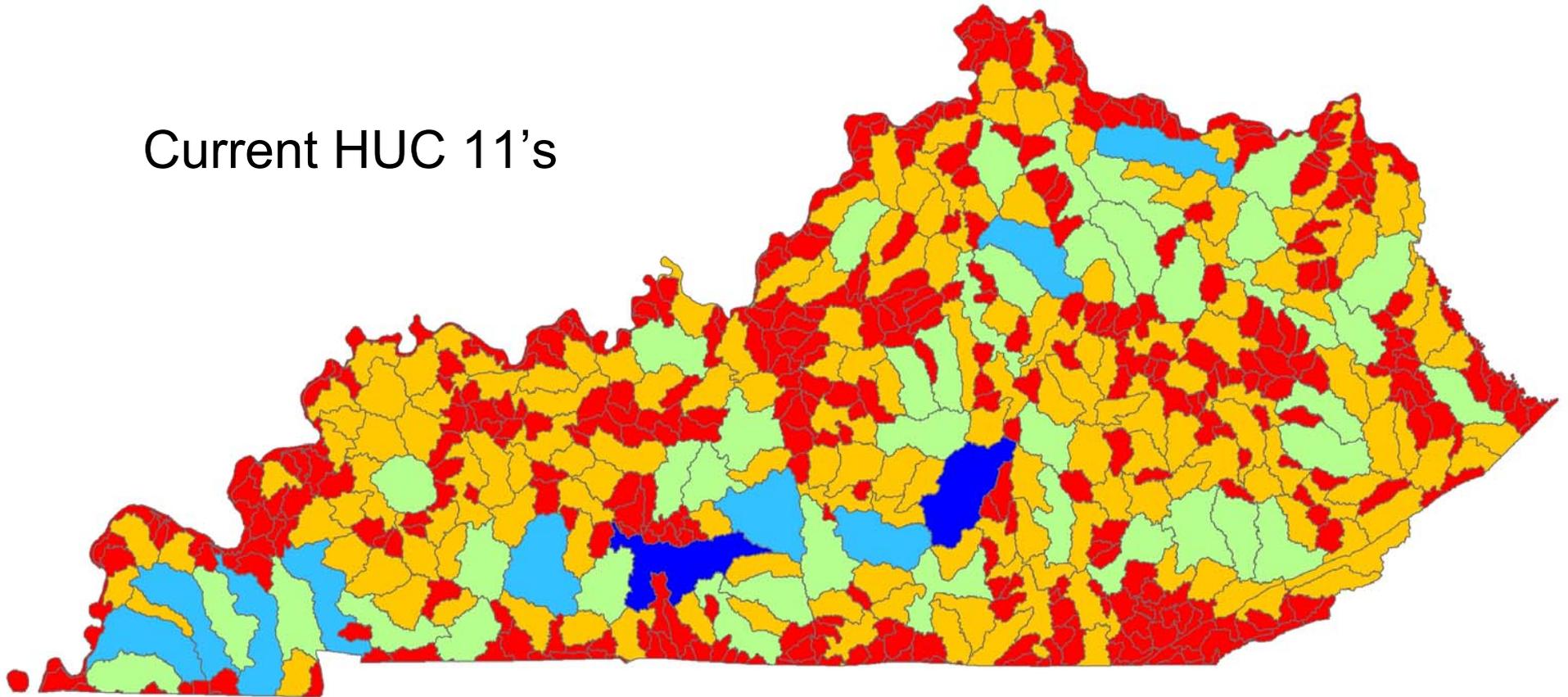
<http://www.state.ky.us/agencies/finance/depts/ogis/gisdept.htm>

<http://kls.state.ky.us>

Building GIS-Based Hydrologic Tools



Current HUC 11's

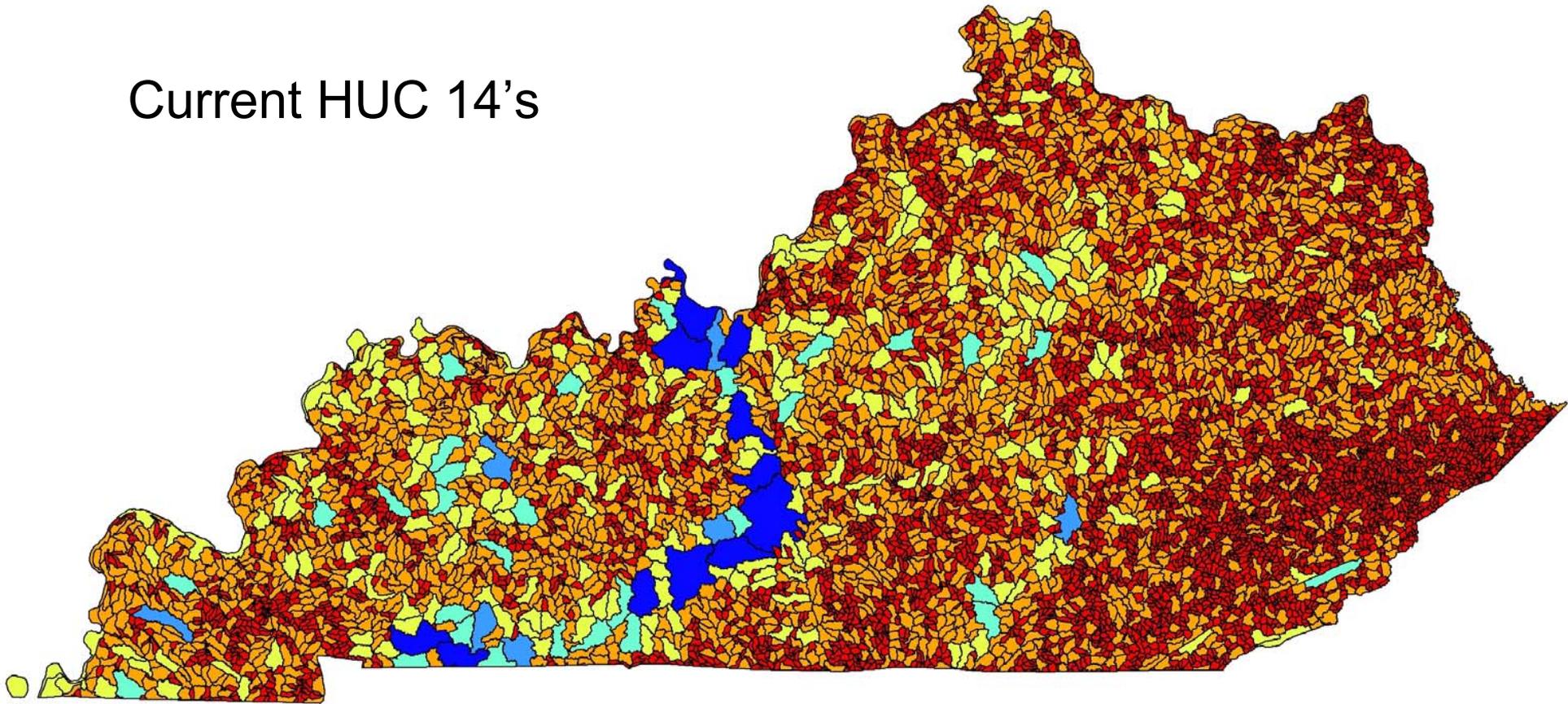


ACRES PER 11-DIGIT HU

414		<=40,000
161		>40,000 - 100,000
42		>100,000 - 175,000
9		>175,000 - 250,000
2		>250,000

Within guidelines

Current HUC 14's



ACRES PER 14-DIGIT HU

6477		<=3200
2330		>3,200 - 10,000
253		>10,000 - 20000
31		>20,000 - 30000
7		>30,000 - 40,000
11		>40,000

Within guidelines

~~HUC 11's~~
HUC 10's

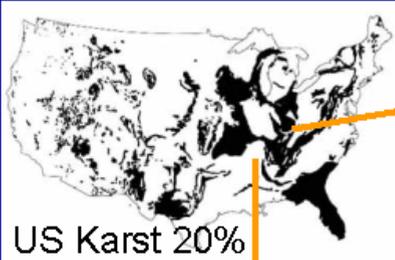
HUC basins
revised with

UNHD

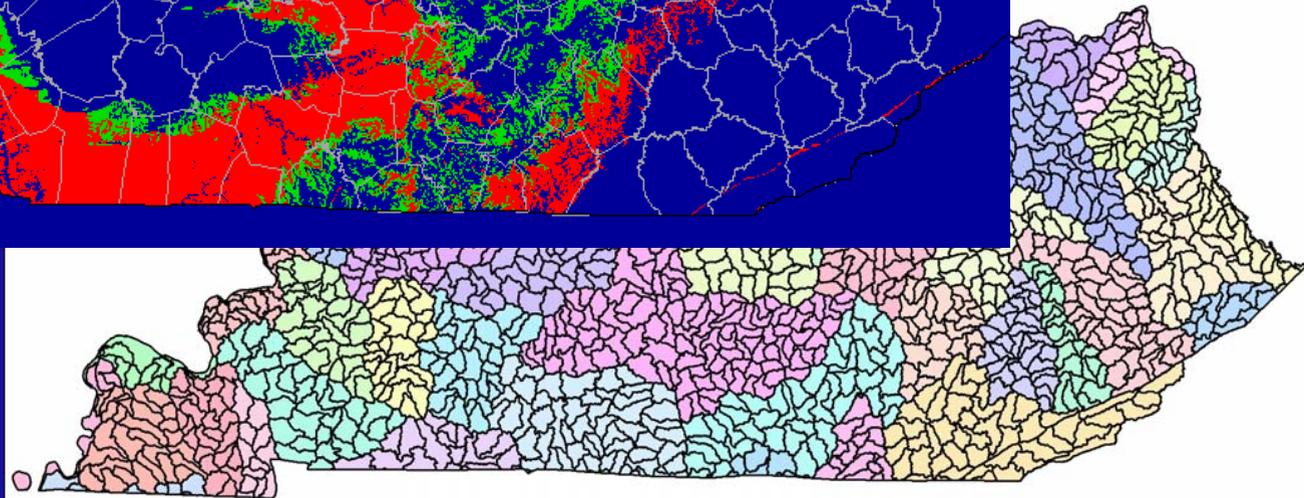
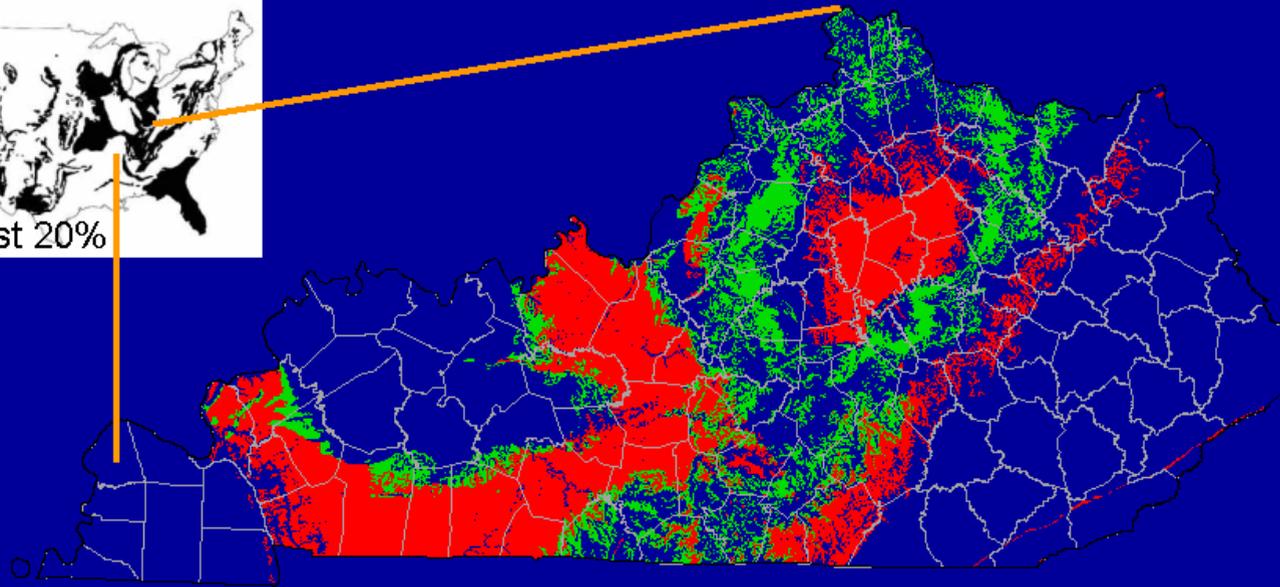
Karst Is a Significant Issue in Kentucky

55 percent of the state has potential for karst

ered



US Karst 20%



Vermont Example Peak Flow Equation

$$Q_{50} = 129 A^{0.874} L^{-0.327} E^{0.115}$$

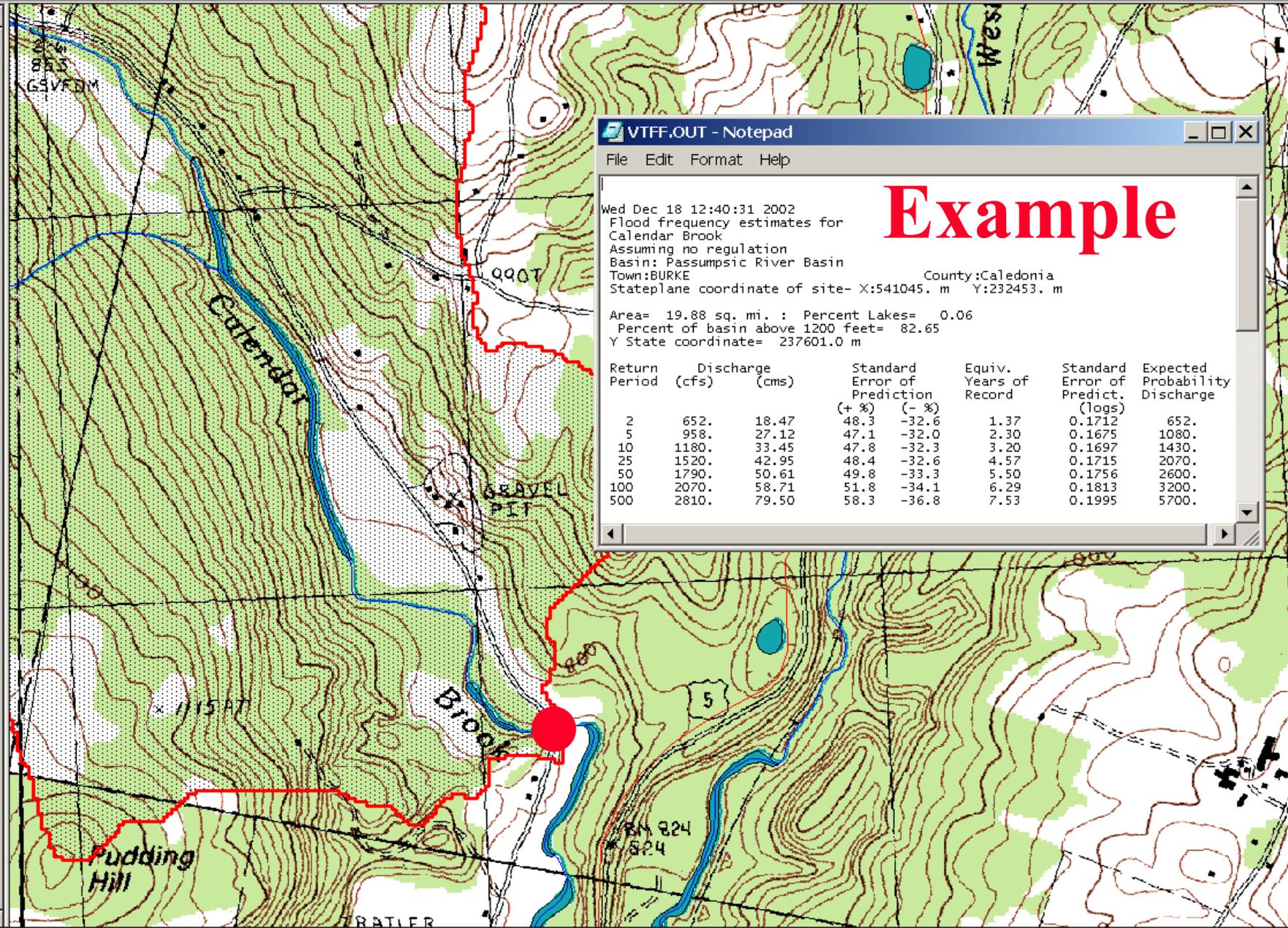
- Q_{50} = Peak discharge with a recurrence interval of 50 years
- A = Drainage area , mi²
- L = 1 plus the % of basin covered by lakes or ponds
- E = 1 plus the % of basin at or above 1200 feet





Vermont

- Watershed To
- 01080102_24s
- 01080102_24s
- 01080102_24s
- 01080102_24s
- Gages.shp
- Huc8.shp
- Vt_town.shp
- Vt_county.shp
- Vtroads.shp
- Interstate
- State Ro
- US Rout
- Topos.dbf



VTFF.OUT - Notepad

File Edit Format Help

Wed Dec 18 12:40:31 2002
 Flood frequency estimates for
 Caledonia Brook
 Assuming no regulation
 Basin: Passumpsic River Basin
 Town: BURKE County: Caledonia
 Stateplane coordinate of site- X:541045. m Y:232453. m

Area= 19.88 sq.mi. : Percent Lakes= 0.06
 Percent of basin above 1200 feet= 82.65
 Y State coordinate= 237601.0 m

Return Period	Discharge		Standard Error of Prediction		Equiv. Years of Record	Standard Error of Predict. (logs)	Expected Probability Discharge
	(cfs)	(cms)	(+ %)	(- %)			
2	652.	18.47	48.3	-32.6	1.37	0.1712	652.
5	958.	27.12	47.1	-32.0	2.30	0.1675	1080.
10	1180.	33.45	47.8	-32.3	3.20	0.1697	1430.
25	1520.	42.95	48.4	-32.6	4.57	0.1715	2070.
50	1790.	50.61	49.8	-33.3	5.50	0.1756	2600.
100	2070.	58.71	51.8	-34.1	6.29	0.1813	3200.
500	2810.	79.50	58.3	-36.8	7.53	0.1995	5700.

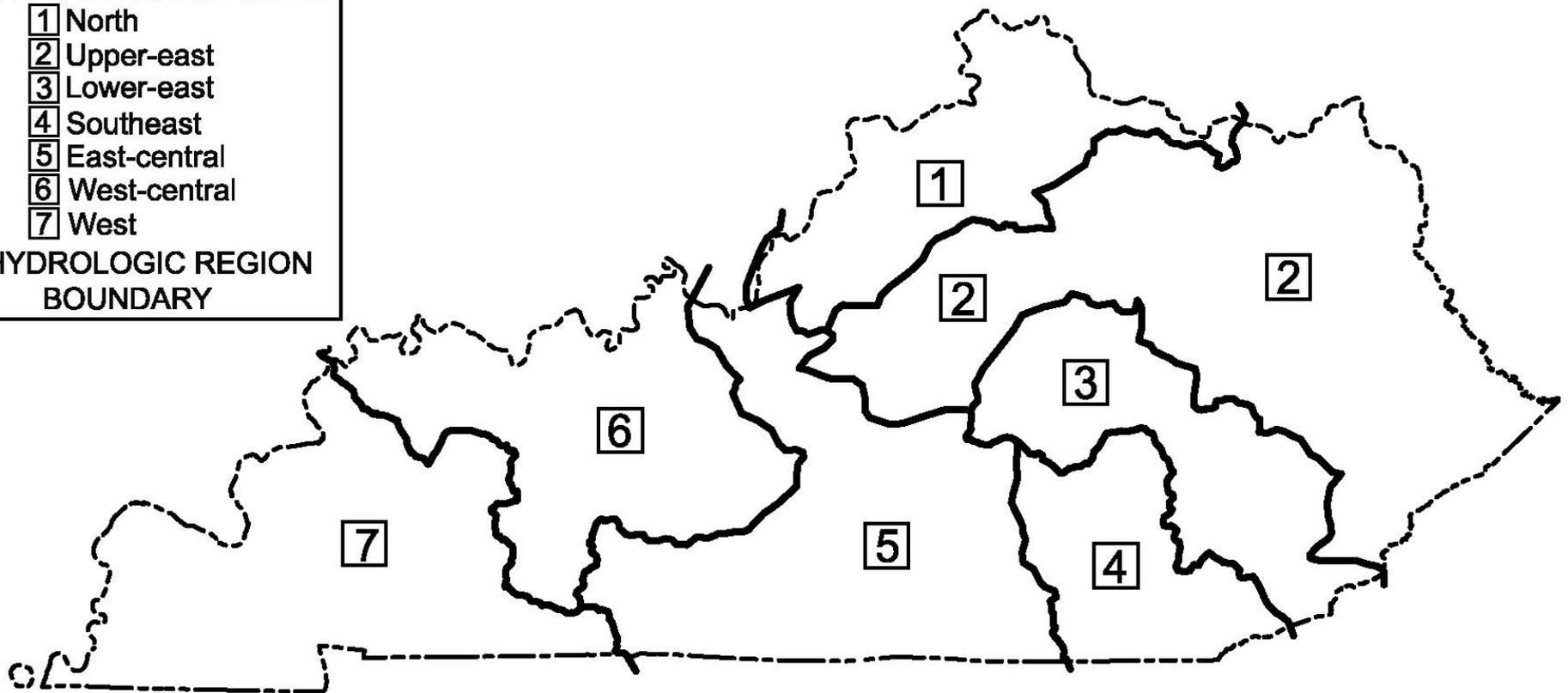
KY streamstats will incorporate published low & high flow statistics and estimates of N & P loads (SPARROW)

EXPLANATION

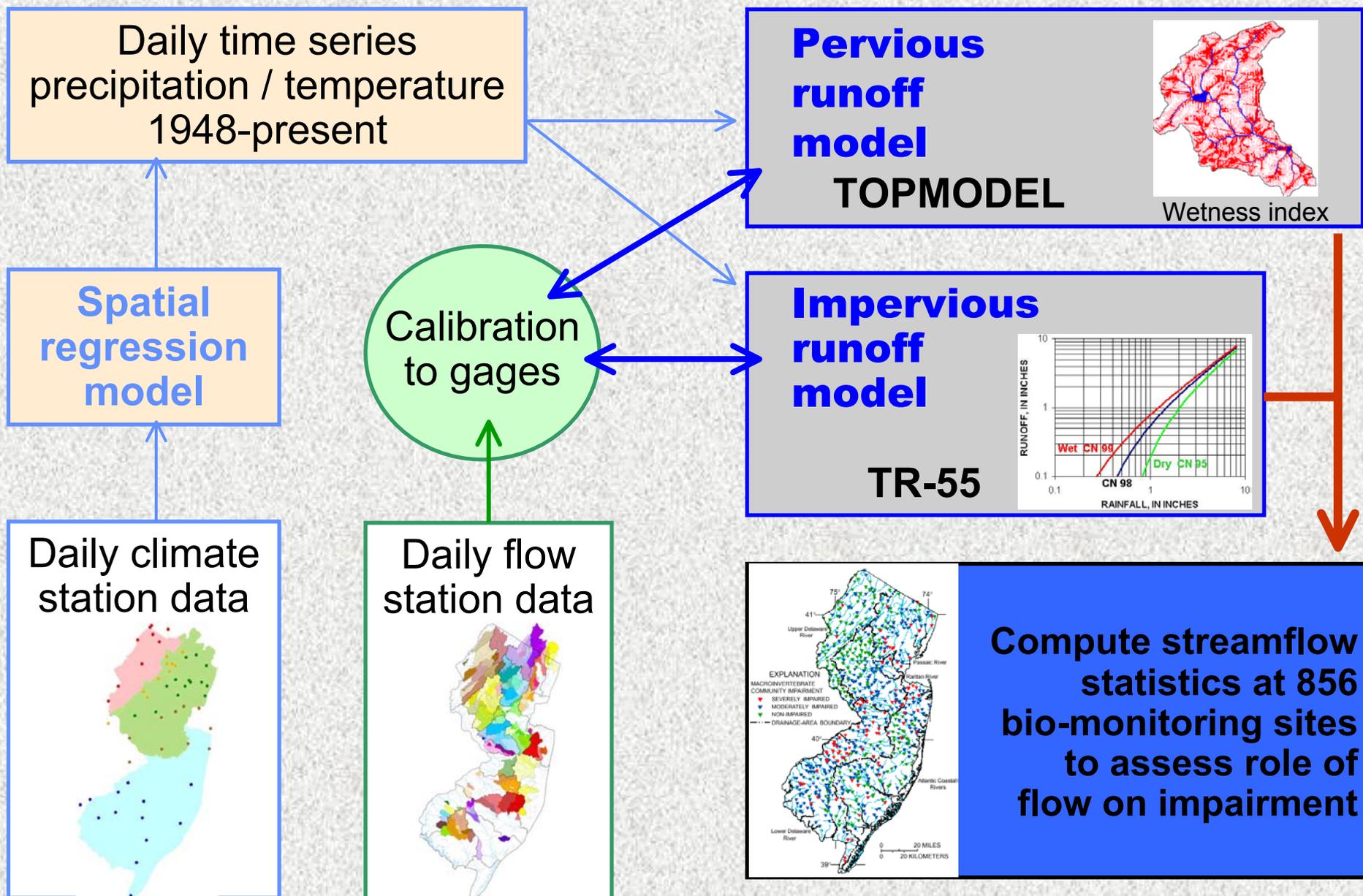
HYDROLOGIC REGIONS

1	North
2	Upper-east
3	Lower-east
4	Southeast
5	East-central
6	West-central
7	West

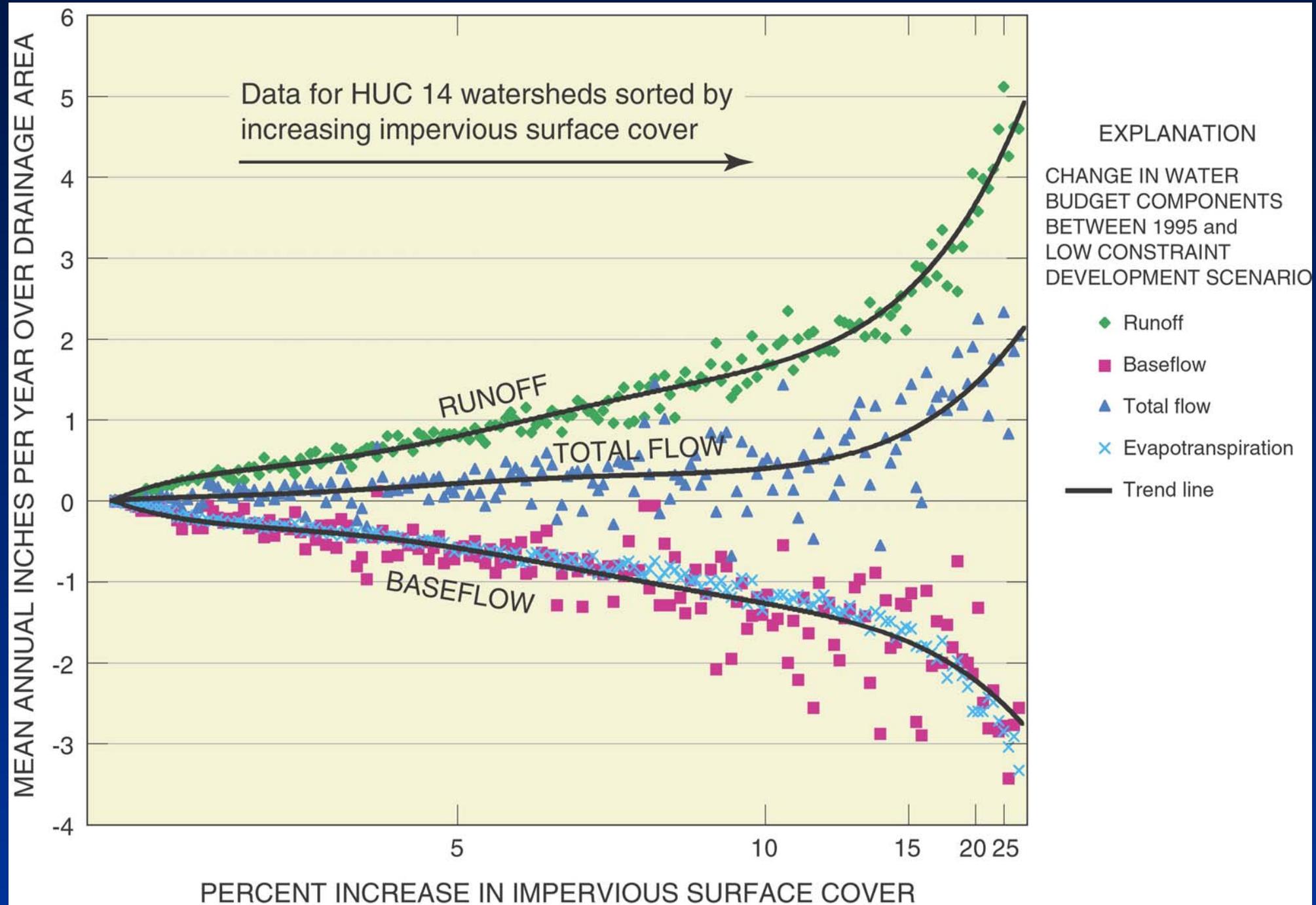
● HYDROLOGIC REGION BOUNDARY



Example Statewide Watershed Model Configuration



Effect of Impervious Surface on Streamflow

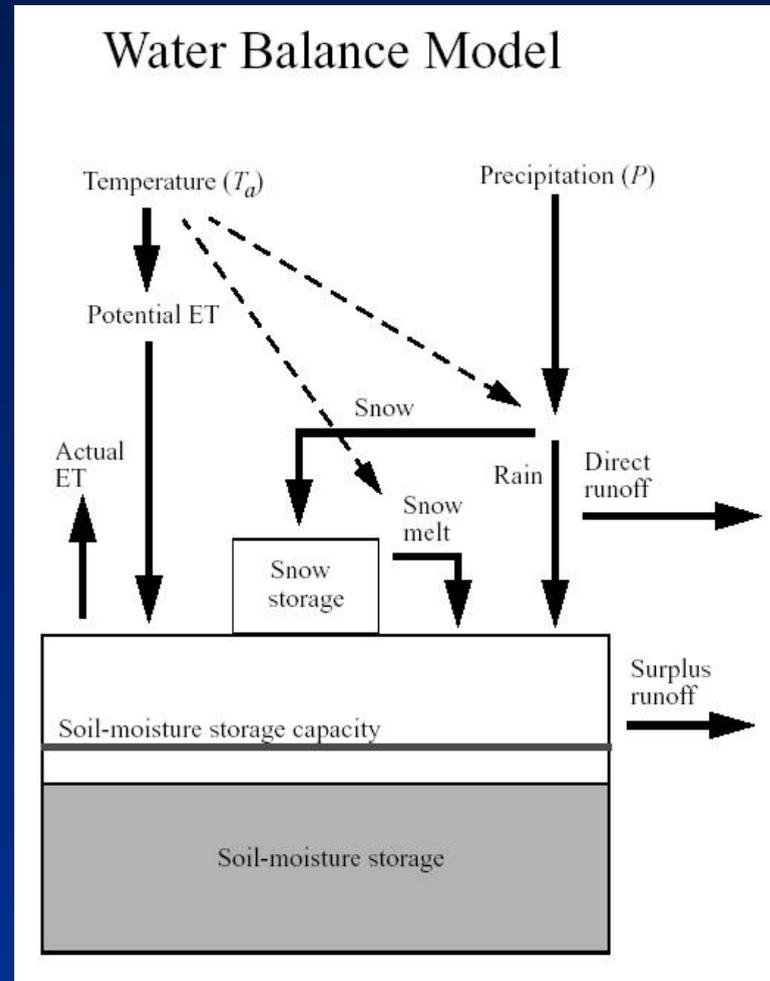


Water Budget Analysis

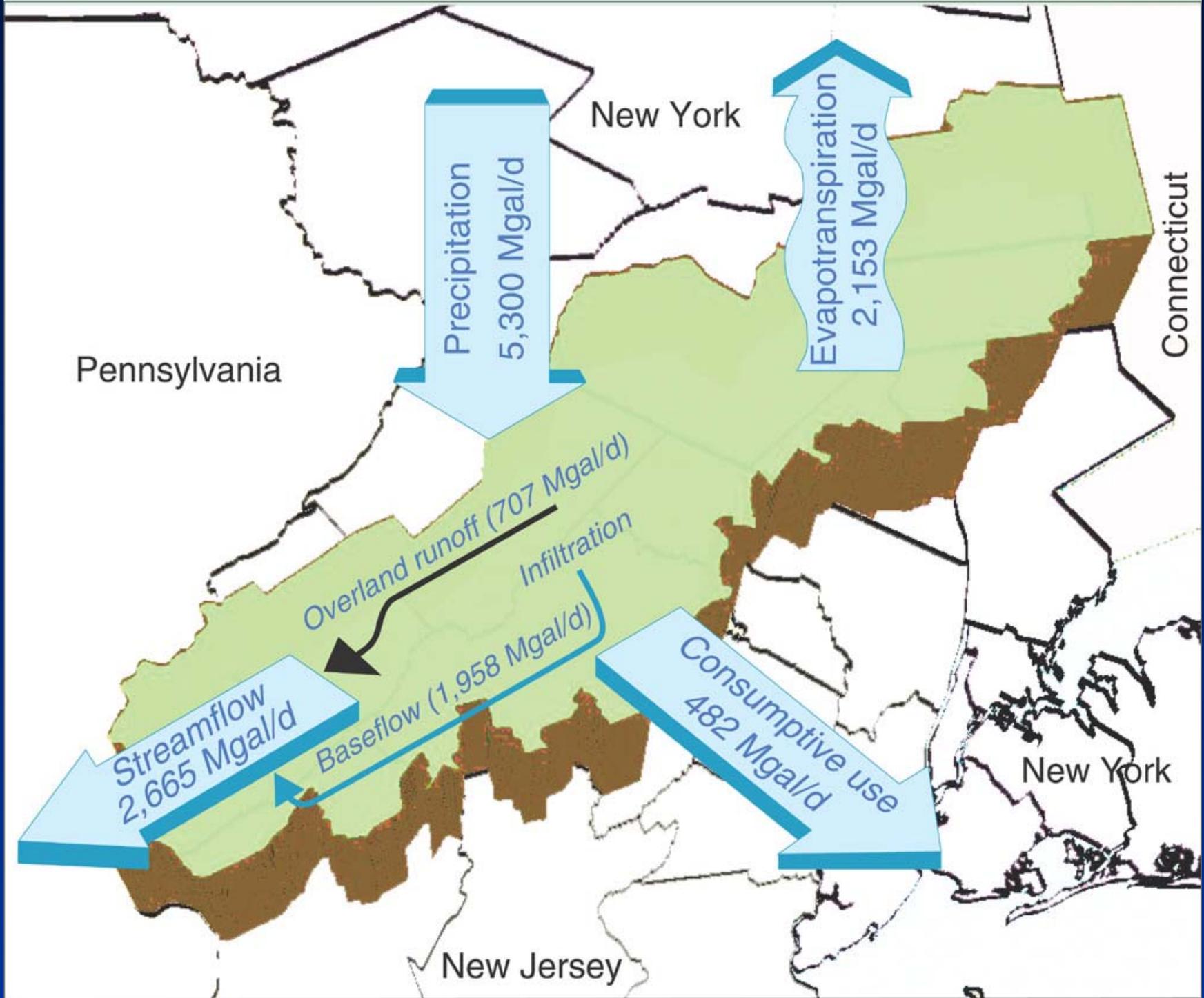
- Provides a basis for evaluating change
- Accounts for water system gains and losses

Streamflow =
Precipitation
– Evapotranspiration

– Withdrawals
+ Return flows



New York—New Jersey Highlands regional water budget



Rapid Watershed Assessment Using Helicopter Video Mapping with GPS Tags



Don Roseboom and Tim Straub
Illinois District, USGS

Presentations in Main Conference Room

9:30 – 10:00	Welcome and overview	Mark Ayers
10:00 – 10:25	Tools for riverbank infiltration studies	Mike Unthank
10:30 – 10:55	USGS initiative to study karst systems	Chuck Taylor
11:00 – 11:25	Tools for flow and sediment modeling	Chad Wagner
11:30 – 11:55	The USGS real time data system (NWISWEB)	Mike Griffin
11:55– 12:00	Special presentation	Mark Ayers
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch	
1:05 – 2:20	Equipment and Method Demonstrations	
2:30 – 3:00	Wrap-up/Open Forum in Main Conference Room	

Equipment and Method Demonstrations

Time	Wareyard	Main Conference Room 60	Wareyard & Sediment Lab	Warehouse
1:05 – 1:20	<p style="text-align: center;">Ground Water Monitoring</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chuck Taylor/Doug Zettwoch</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Stream Restoration</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Don Roseboom, IL District</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Water Quality Monitoring</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Angie Crain/Greg McCombs</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Continuous Streamflow Gaging Station Demonstration & Streamflow Records Computation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dennis McClain/Brian Moore</p>
1:25 – 1:40	<p style="text-align: center;">Acoustic Technology</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chad Wagner/Ed Puckett</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">National Map</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bruce Bauch</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sediment Lab Room 30</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Libby Shreve/Aimee Downs</p>	
1:45 – 2:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Ground Water Monitoring</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chuck Taylor/Doug Zettwoch</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GIS Tools</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hugh Nelson/Mark Ayers</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Water Quality Monitoring</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Angie Crain/ Greg McCombs</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Continuous Streamflow Gaging Station Demonstration & Streamflow Records Computation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dennis McClain/Brian Moore</p>
2:05 – 2:20	<p style="text-align: center;">Acoustic Technology</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chad Wagner/ Ed Puckett</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Stream Restoration</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Don Roseboom, IL District</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sediment Lab Room 30</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Libby Shreve/Aimee Downs</p>	