

Sediment Impact Analysis Method (SIAM):



Chris Haring

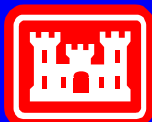
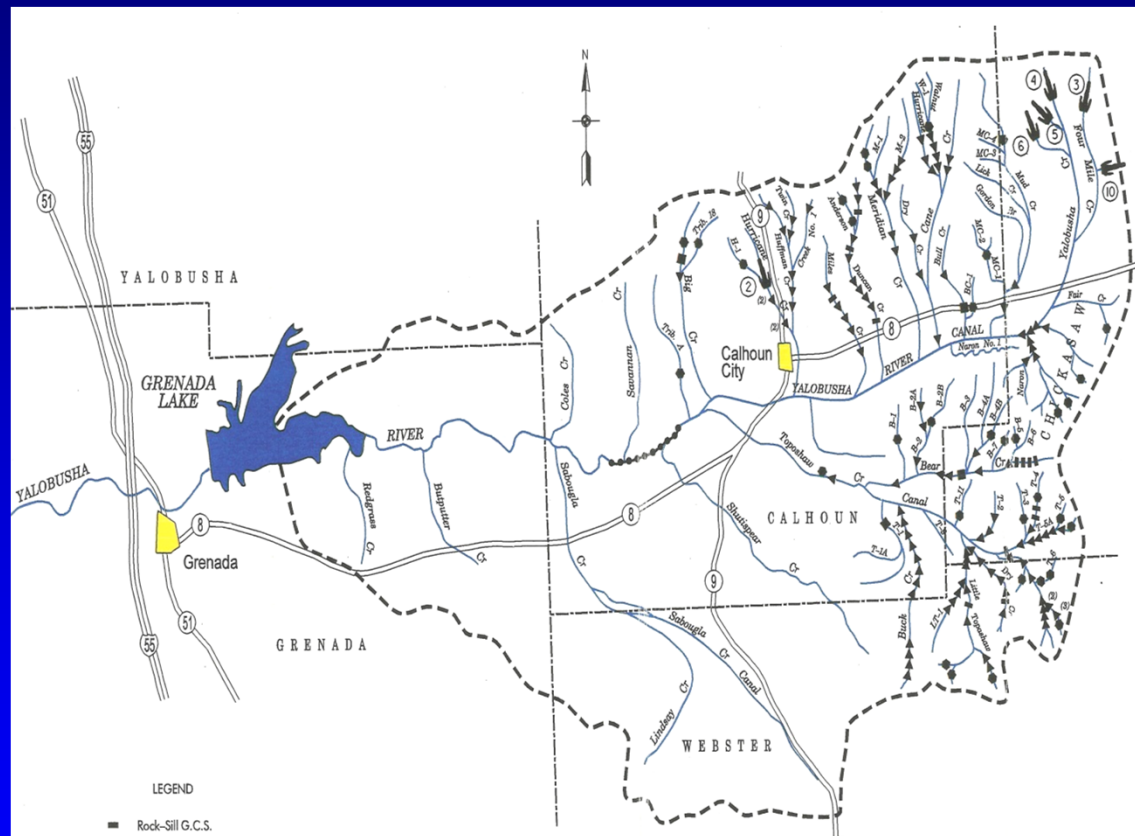


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Sediment Impact Analysis Method (SIAM)

- Initial development through ERDC/Colorado State University research effort on channel stability as part of Demonstration Erosion Control project. Originally conceived to assist with locating grade control structures.
- Original computer programming done by David Mooney (CSU PhD candidate, USBR).
- Incorporation into HEC-RAS through ERDC/HEC cooperative effort.



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Question: What is SIAM?

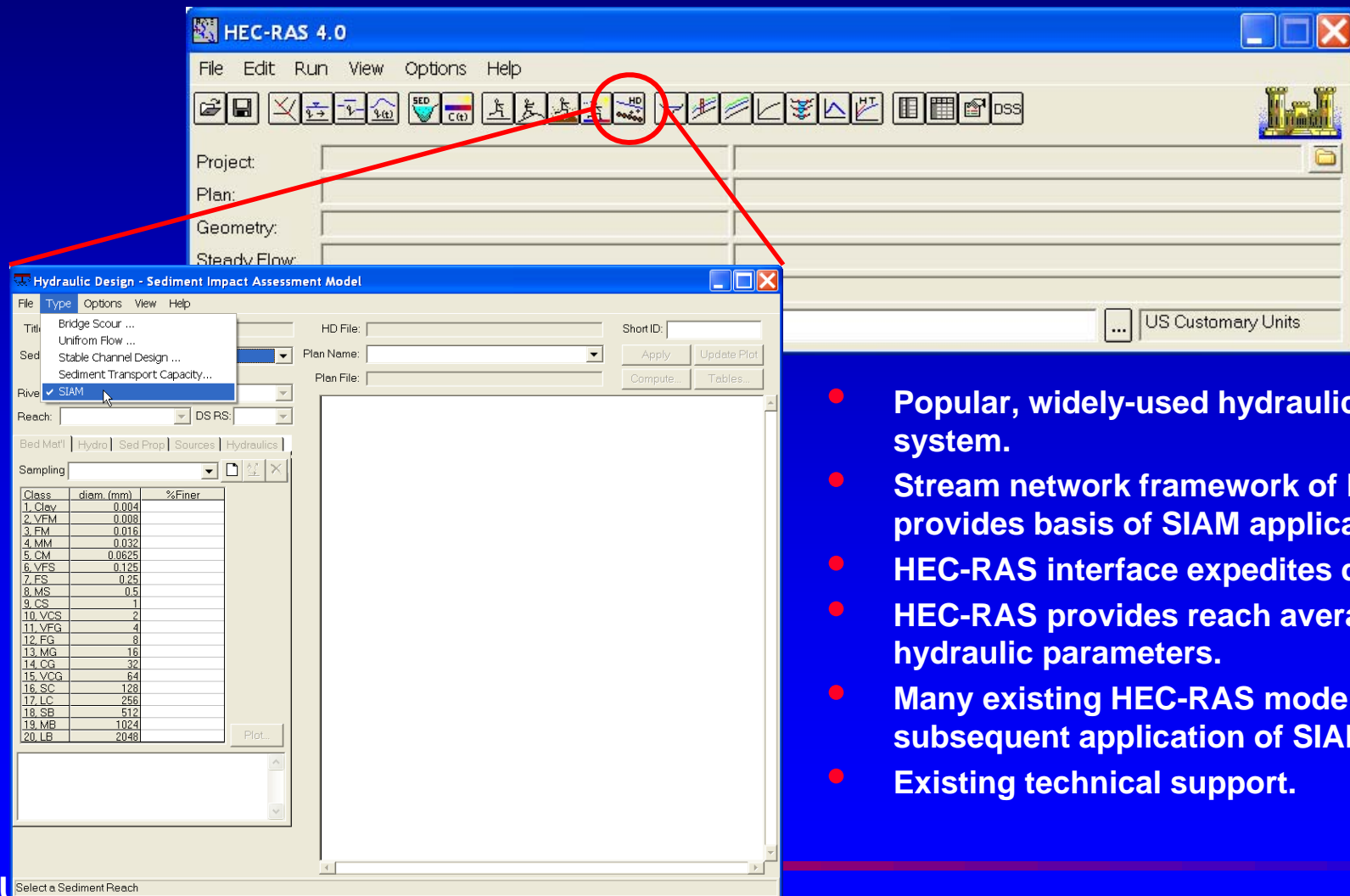
**Answer: A reach average
sediment continuity assessment
tool.**



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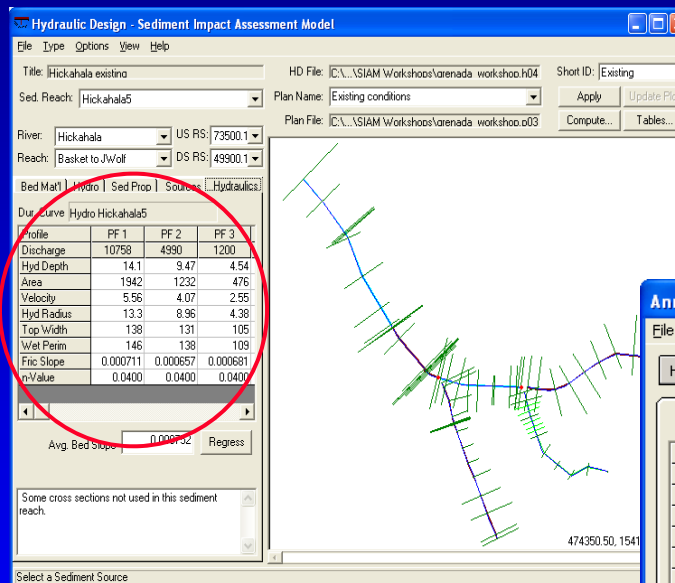
SIAM is incorporated in HEC-RAS Hydraulic Design Module



- Popular, widely-used hydraulic modeling system.
- Stream network framework of HEC-RAS provides basis of SIAM application.
- HEC-RAS interface expedites data entry.
- HEC-RAS provides reach averaged hydraulic parameters.
- Many existing HEC-RAS models permit subsequent application of SIAM.
- Existing technical support.

SIAM is reach-based

A reach-based sediment continuity model. Uses reach averaged hydraulic parameters for sediment transport computations by grain size class.



Reach
averaged
hydraulics
from HEC-
RAS
results

Annual Sediment Transport Capacity Supply by Grain Size - Grenada Workshop

File Type

HD File

Reaches ...

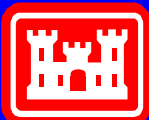
Transport Capacity Relative to Bed Gradation (tons/year)

Table Plot

Sediment Reach	Total	5, CM	6, VFS	7, FS	8, MS	9, CS	10, VCS	11
BasketCreek	1563	0	0	0	153	112	1282	
SenatobiaCreek	4.82E+04	0	1.94E+04	1.40E+04	1.11E+04	3303	394	
Hickahala1	35.5	21.3	7.86	4.61	1.60	0.149	0	
Hickahala2	6979	0	2279	2023	1917	666	93.6	
Hickahala3	9E+04	0	0	2.40E+04	3.03E+04	1.70E+04	633	
Hickahala4	1.20E+04	0	0	3414	5113	3299	181	
Hickahala5	1.90E+04	0	0	0	1.20E+04	6243	851	

Close

Transport
capacity of
bed material
computed by
grain size
class



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Local Sediment Balance (Continuity)

Local sediment balance by comparing computed annual transport capacity with bed material supply on a reach-by-reach basis.

Total Bed Material Budget - Grenada Workshop

File Type

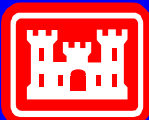
HD File ▼ Reaches ... Aggradation/Degradation (tons/year)

Table Plot

Sed Reach	Existing	Coarse	Coarse+Fine	CB+FB+LT
BasketCree	-1563	-1563	-1563	-1563
SenatobiaC	-1.22E+04	-1.22E+04	-1.22E+04	-4.82E+04
Hickahala1	6.29E+04	6.29E+04	4.29E+04	6943
Hickahala2	1.04E+05	1.04E+05	8.43E+04	8.43E+04
Hickahala3	-3.12E+04	-3.12E+04	-3.12E+04	-3.12E+04
Hickahala4	2.06E+04	8601	8601	8601
Hickahala5	-3045	-1.90E+04	-1.90E+04	-1.90E+04

Red values indicate bed degradation.
Blue values indicate bed aggradation.
Green values indicate bed equilibrium.

Close



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SIAM bed/wash material accounting



- Found in significant quantities in the bed
- Function of hydraulic regime
- Interacts with bed - more geomorphic effect (work) on channel development
- Long-term impacts, may take years/decades to see effects.

- Not found in significant quantities in the bed
- Function of supply
- Minimal interaction with bed - more aesthetic or water quality effects
- Generally moves through system quickly



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Question: What SIAM is not?

**Answer: A sediment routing
model or a sediment
source/erosion predictor**

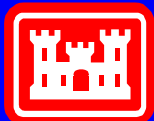


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SIAM is not a routing model....

- Cross section geometry is not adjusted, and sediment transport is not recomputed accordingly.
- Input geometry represents a “snapshot” that is assumed representative of average conditions for determination of sediment transport capacity.
- There is no temporal aspect (i.e., no time stepping through a hydrograph). Results are computed as average annual values.



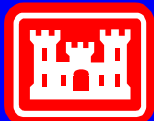
SIAM is not a sediment source/erosion predictor....

- Sediment source input is user specified, both in quantity and grain size distribution.
- Sediment source loads are assumed uniform over the reach.



Question: What is applicability of SIAM?

Answer: A screening tool for rapid assessment of the impacts of channel modification or stream rehabilitation measures on sediment continuity.

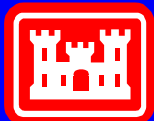


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SIAM Example Application

Kankakee River, IL



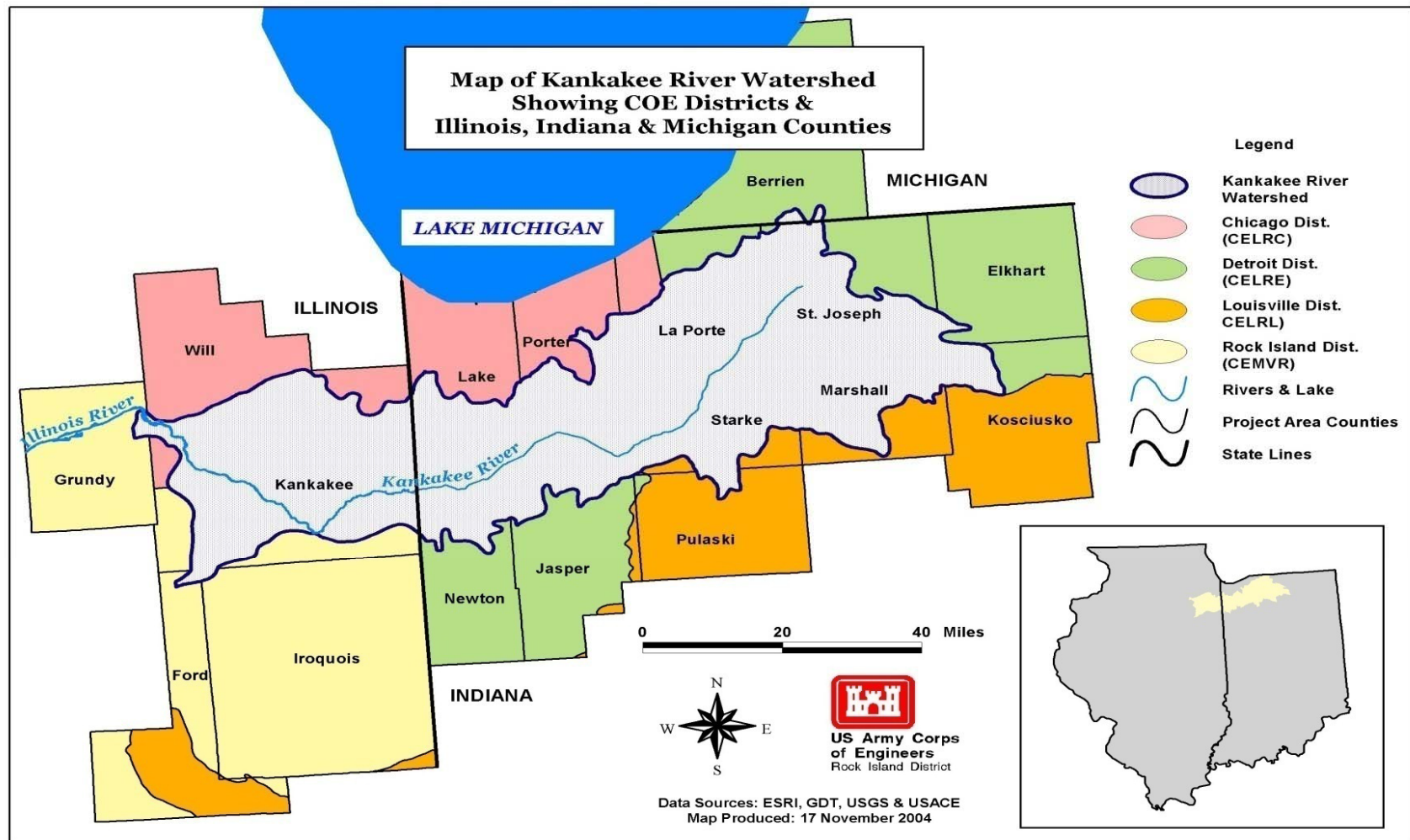
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SIAM Modeling for the Kankakee River

- Hydrologic Engineering Center – River Analysis System (HEC-RAS)
- HEC-RAS model simulates average hydraulic properties of each reach defined in the river.
- SIAM = Sediment Impact Analysis Methods
 - ▶ Sediment **load data**: grain size and bed material gradations determine **wash load/bed load** division.
 - ▶ Sediment **transport capacity**: Hydraulics and wash load/bed load criteria determine sediment transport capacity.
- Taken together, Hydraulic Model, Sediment Input, and Sediment Model determine wash material / bed material supply and capacity for each reach and local balance.





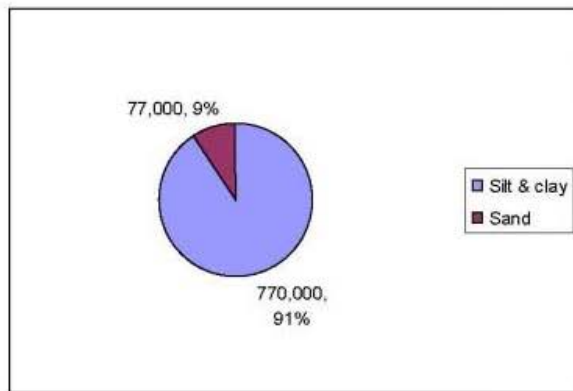
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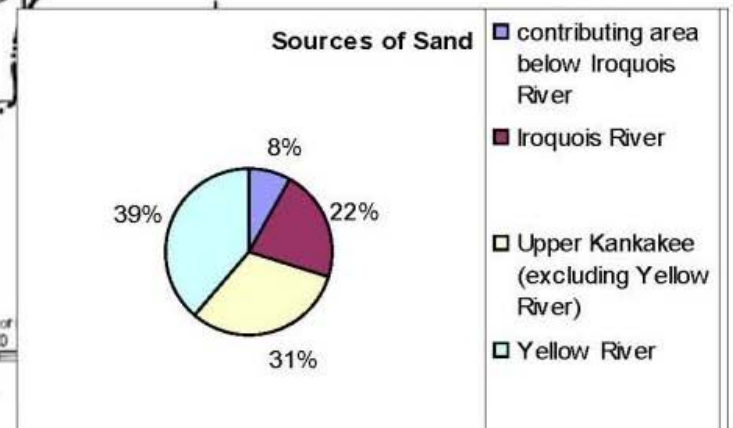
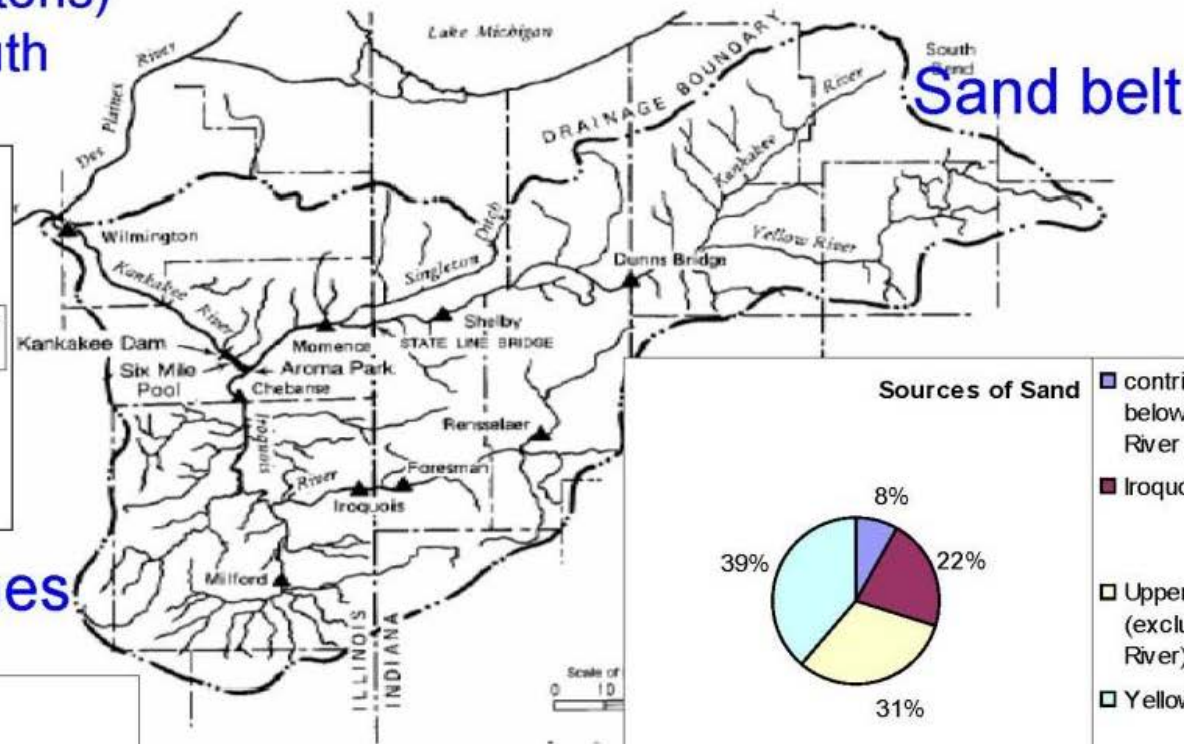
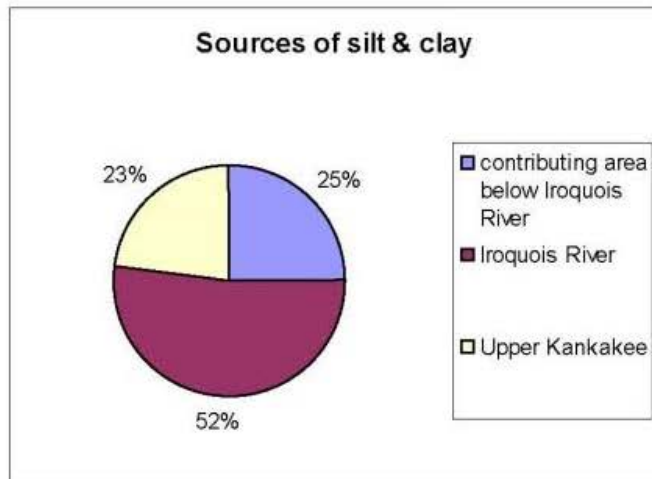
Kankakee River Basin

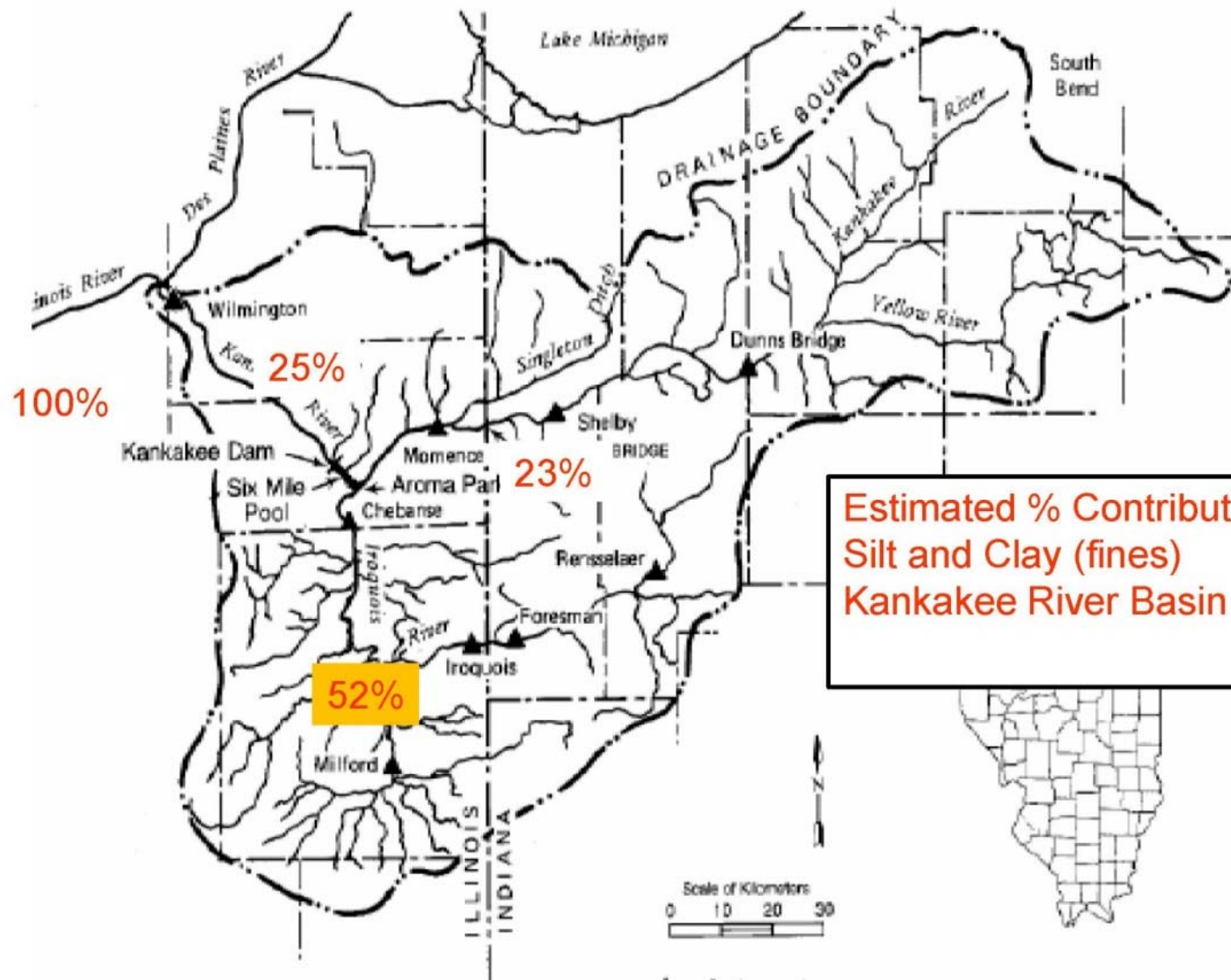
Sources of Fine and Coarse Sediment

Average Annual Load (tons)
Kankakee River at mouth

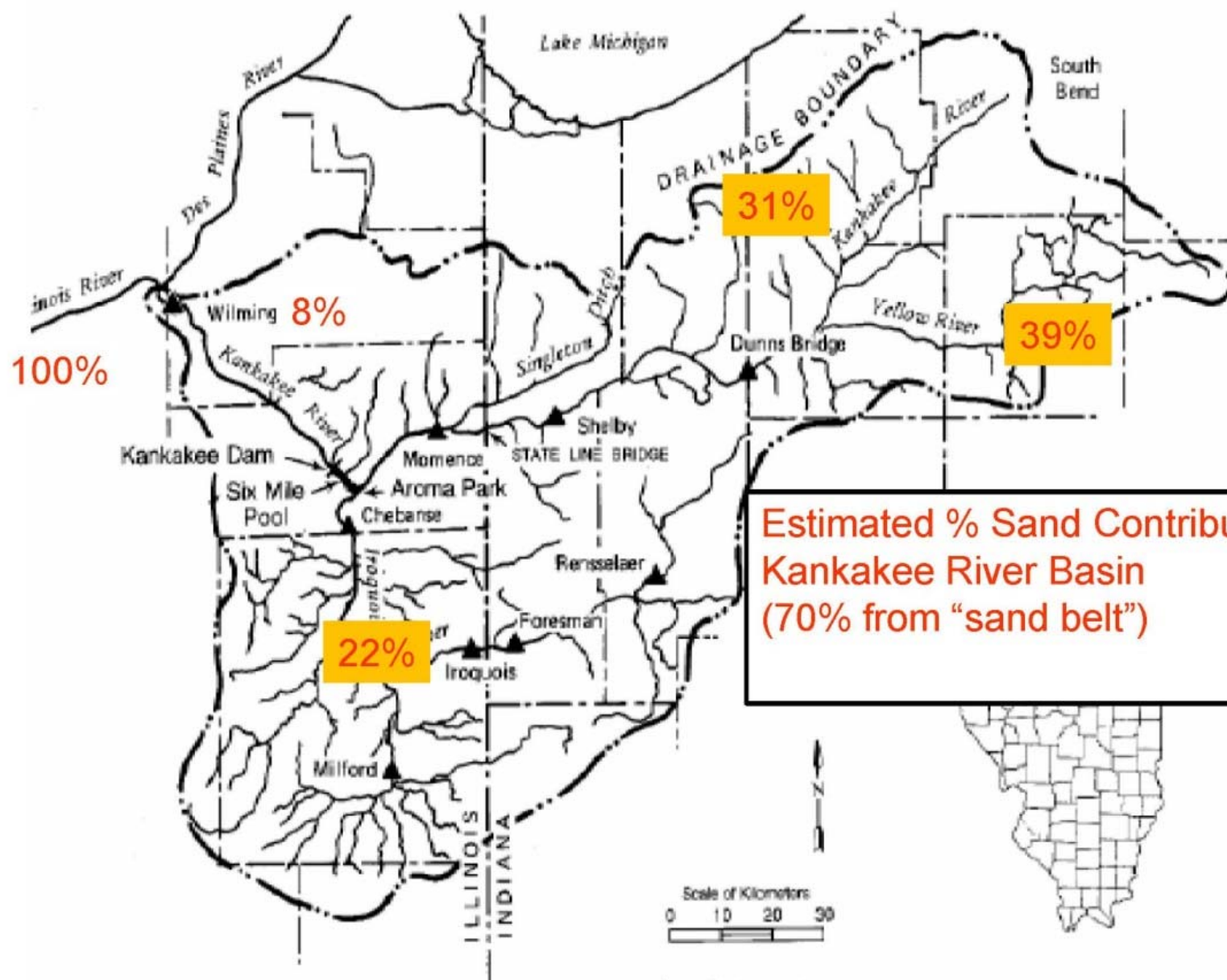


Fines



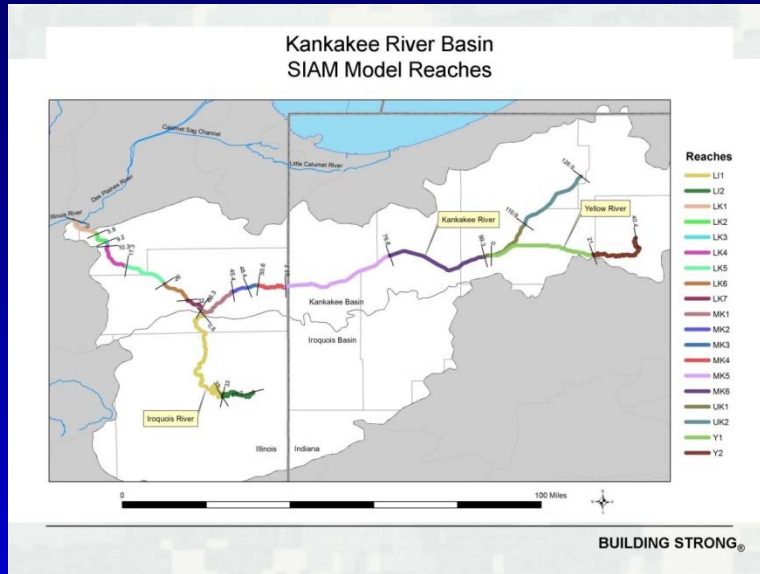


Estimated % Contribution
Silt and Clay (fines)
Kankakee River Basin



Estimated % Sand Contribution
Kankakee River Basin
(70% from "sand belt")

Kankakee River Conceptual Sediment Budget



Sources



Pathways



SIAM Modeling Reaches for the Kankakee River Basin

Lower RM	Upper RM	Reach	Description	Reach Dist. (mi.)
0.0	5.9	LK1	Kankakee R. mouth to Wilmington gage	5.9
5.9	9.2	LK2	Kankakee R. flat gradient u/s of Wilmington gage	3.1
9.2	10.3	LK3	Kankakee R. steep reach d/s of Wilmington dam	0.9
10.3	17.3	LK4	Pool of Wilmington dam	7.0
17.3	26.0	LK5	Kankakee R. u/s of Wilmington pool to near Davis Creek	4.7
26.0	32.4	LK6	Kankakee R. near Davis Creek to Kankakee dam	5.7
32.4	36.3	LK7	Six Mile Pool to Iroquois R.	3.9
36.3	45.4	MK1	Kankakee R. from Iroquois R. to Momence sill	8.5
45.4	48.5	MK2	Momence sill to Momence	2.0
48.5	50.6	MK3	Momence to Singleton Ditch	1.9
50.6	57.7	MK4	Singleton Ditch to IL/IN state line	6.5
57.7	79.6	MK5	IL/IN state line to halfway to Yellow R.	21.8
79.6	99.3	MK6	To confluence of Yellow R.	18.7
99.3	110.9	UK1	Kankakee R. u/s of Yellow R, lower	11.6
110.9	126.9	UK2	Kankakee R. u/s of Yellow R, upper	16.0
126.9	13.8	LI1	Mouth to Sugar Creek	13.0
13.8	27.1	LI2	U/s of Sugar Creek	12.2
27.1	21.1	Y1	Lower Yellow R.	21.0
21.1	40.4	Y2	Upper Yellow R.	19.4



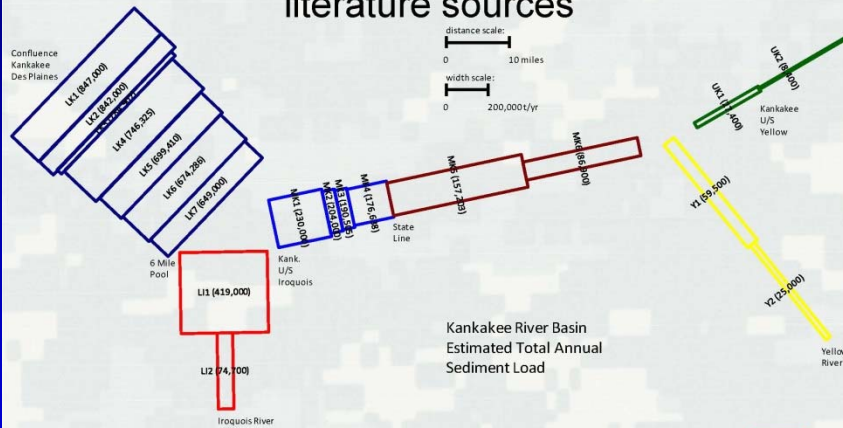
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Sinks



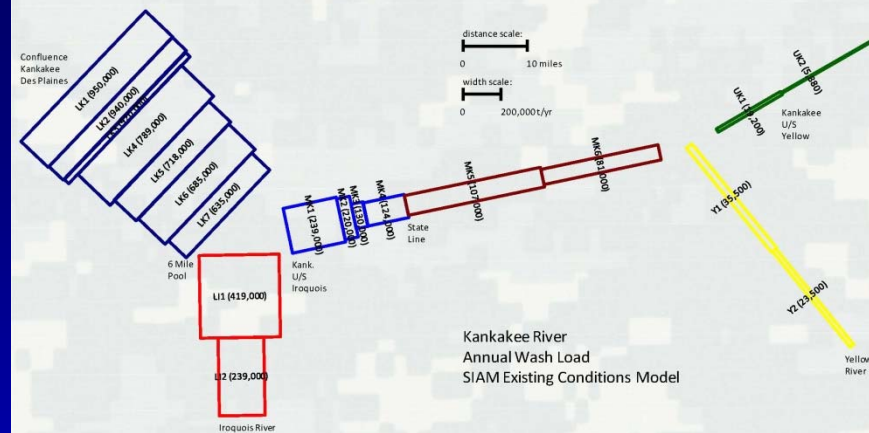
Estimated Annual Total Sediment Load from literature sources



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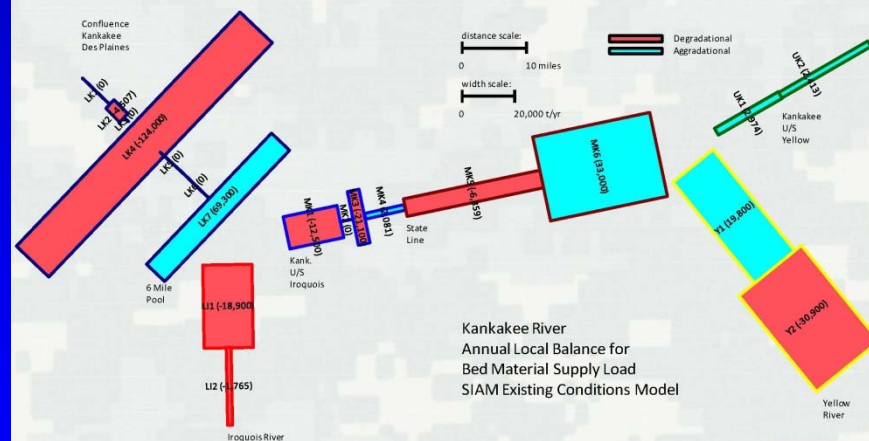
Annual Wash Material Load from SIAM Existing Conditions Model



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Annual Local Balance for Bed Material Supply Load from SIAM Existing Conditions Model



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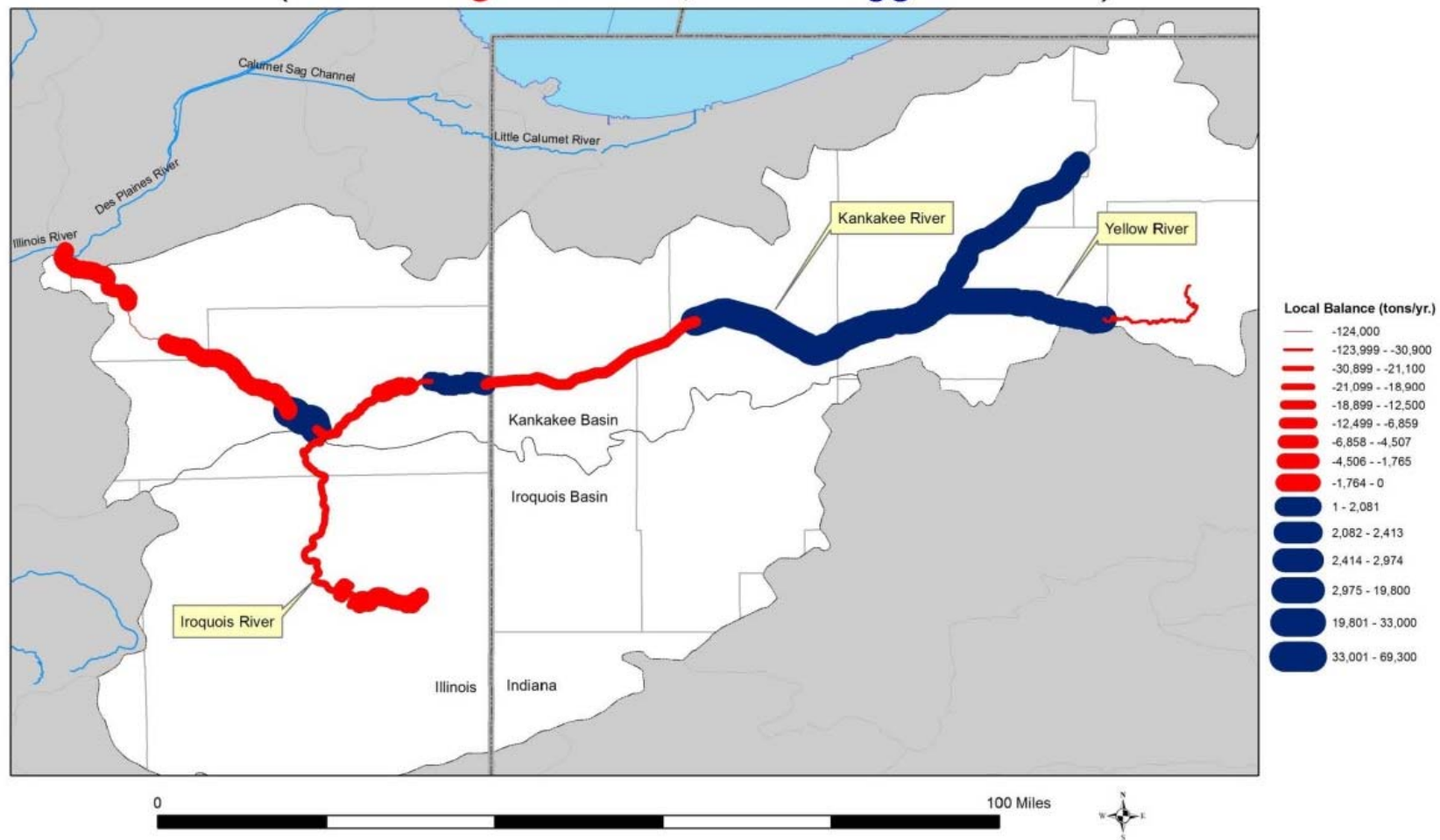
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Kankakee River Basin

Local Balance for Bed Material Supply Load (SIAM Model, tons/year)

(Red = Degradational; Blue = Aggradational)



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3 Alternative Options Modeled with SIAM

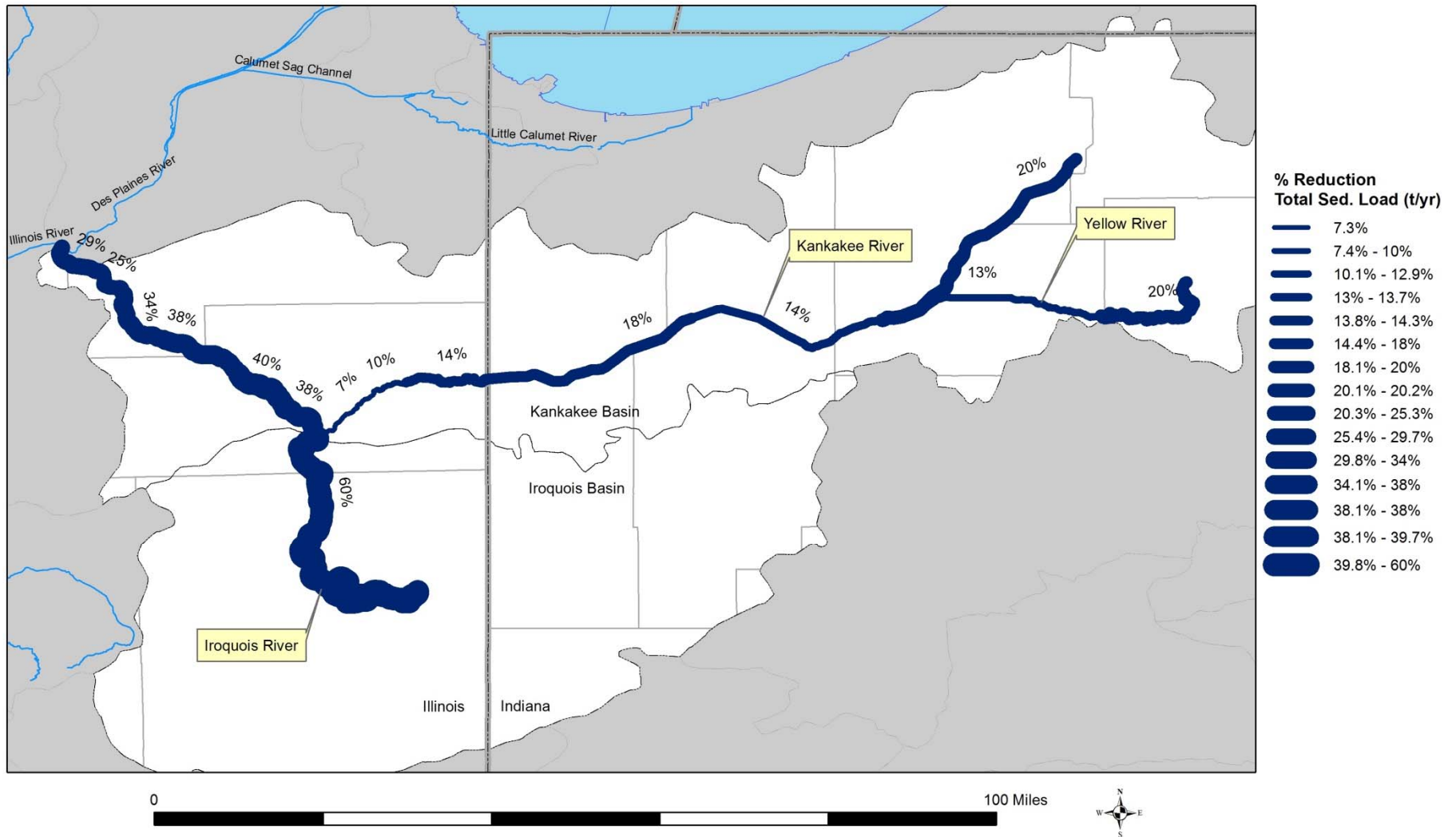
1. Reduction in total sediment source load by 20 percent from existing condition levels for specified reaches
2. Channel re-meandering and flood plain reconnection in sediment reaches MK5 and MK6
3. Dredging in Six Mile Pool

Combinations of these 3 options
created 35 different alternatives.

Following 6 slides illustrate the kinds of
outputs and indicate types of findings.

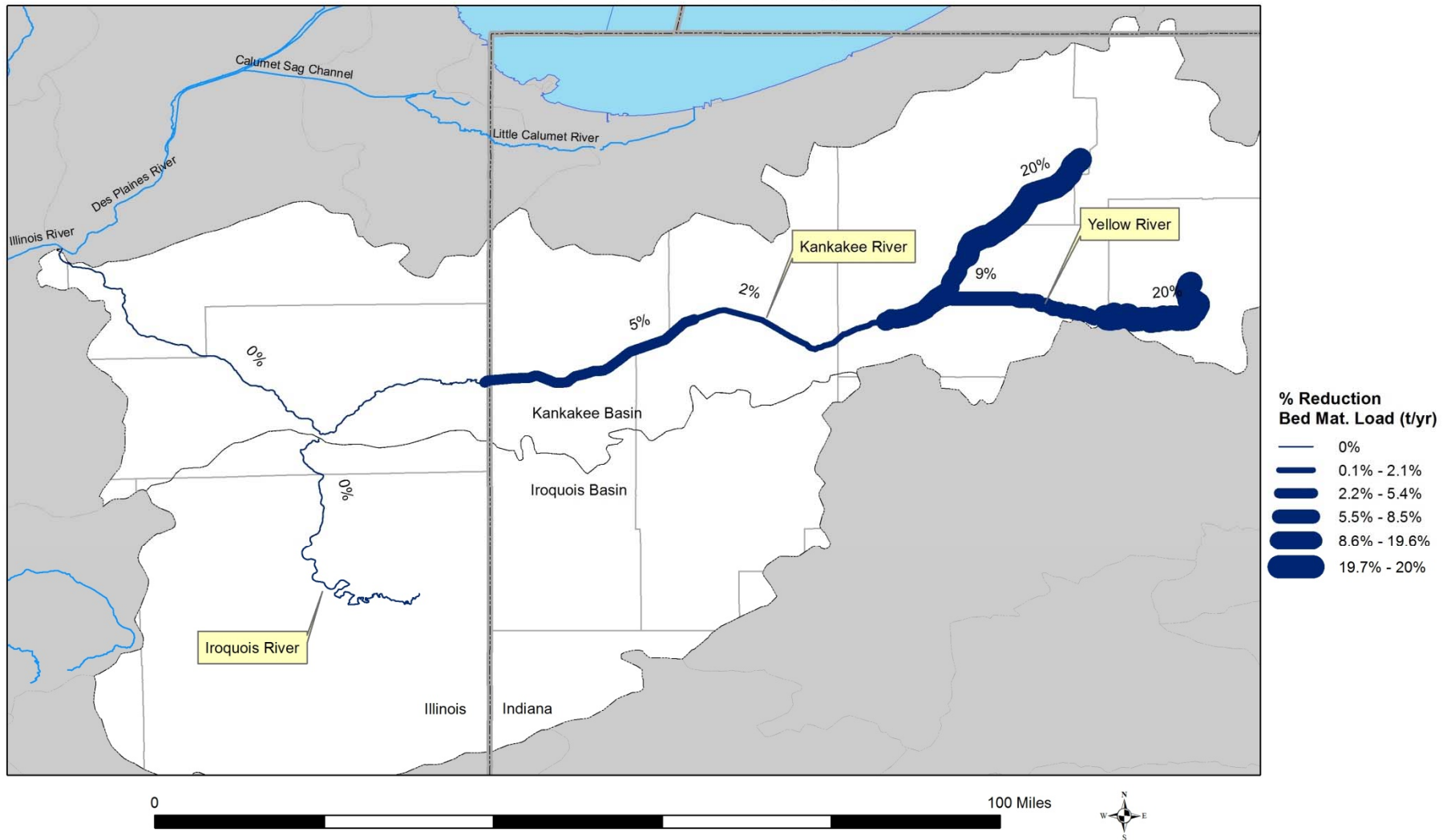


Alternative 1E % Reduction in SIAM Total Sediment Load



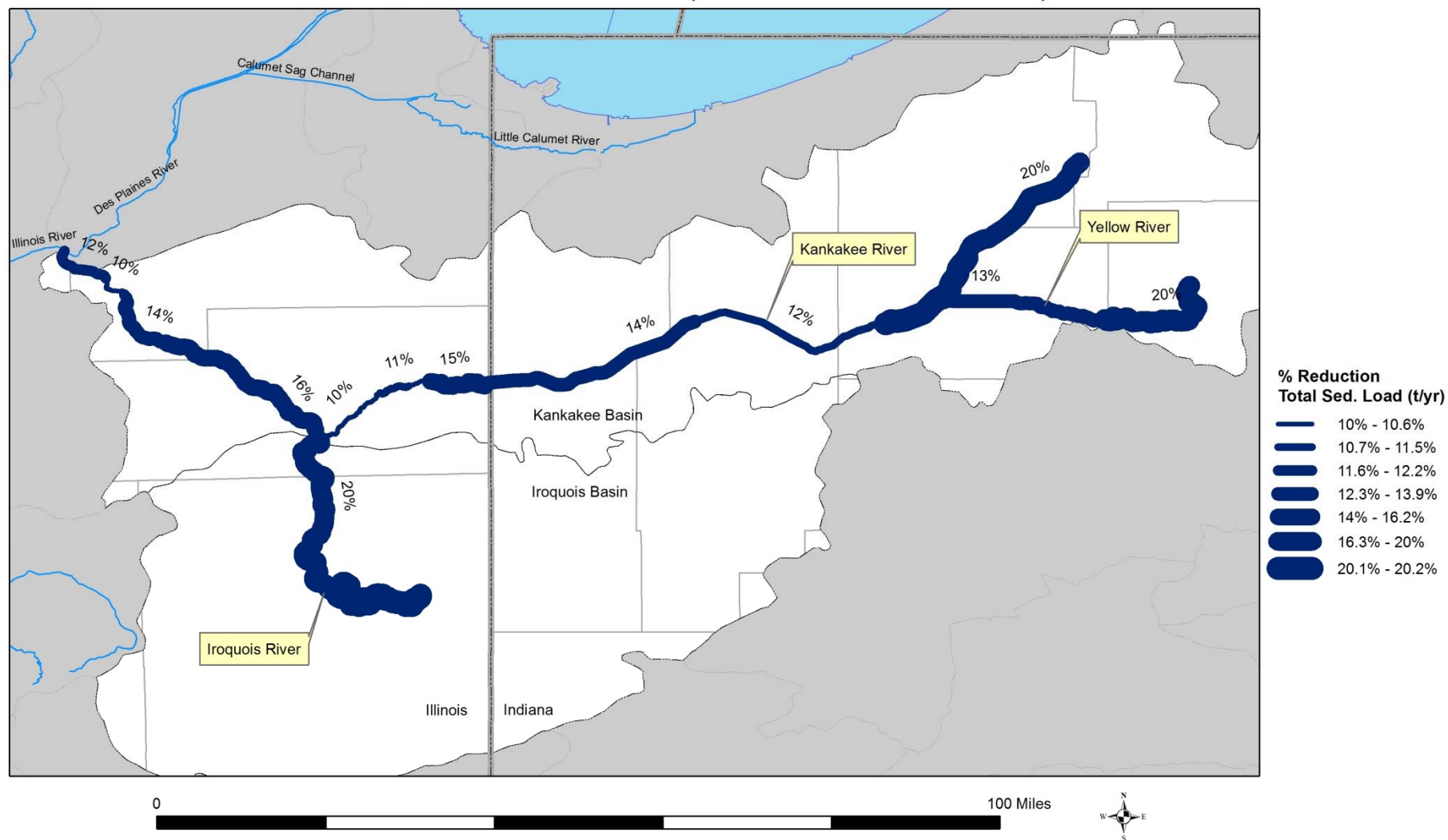
	Kank. River Below Kank. Dam						6MP	Kank. U/S Ir. Riv. to SL				U/S stateline		U/S Yellow		Ir. Riv.		Yellow River		
Reach	LK1	LK2	LK3	LK4	LK5	LK6	LK7	MK1	MK2	MK3	MK4	MK5	MK6	UK1	UK2	LI1	LI2	Y1	Y2	Reach
1E												20	20	20	20	60	60	20	20	1E

Alternative 1E % Reduction in SIAM Bed Material Supply Load



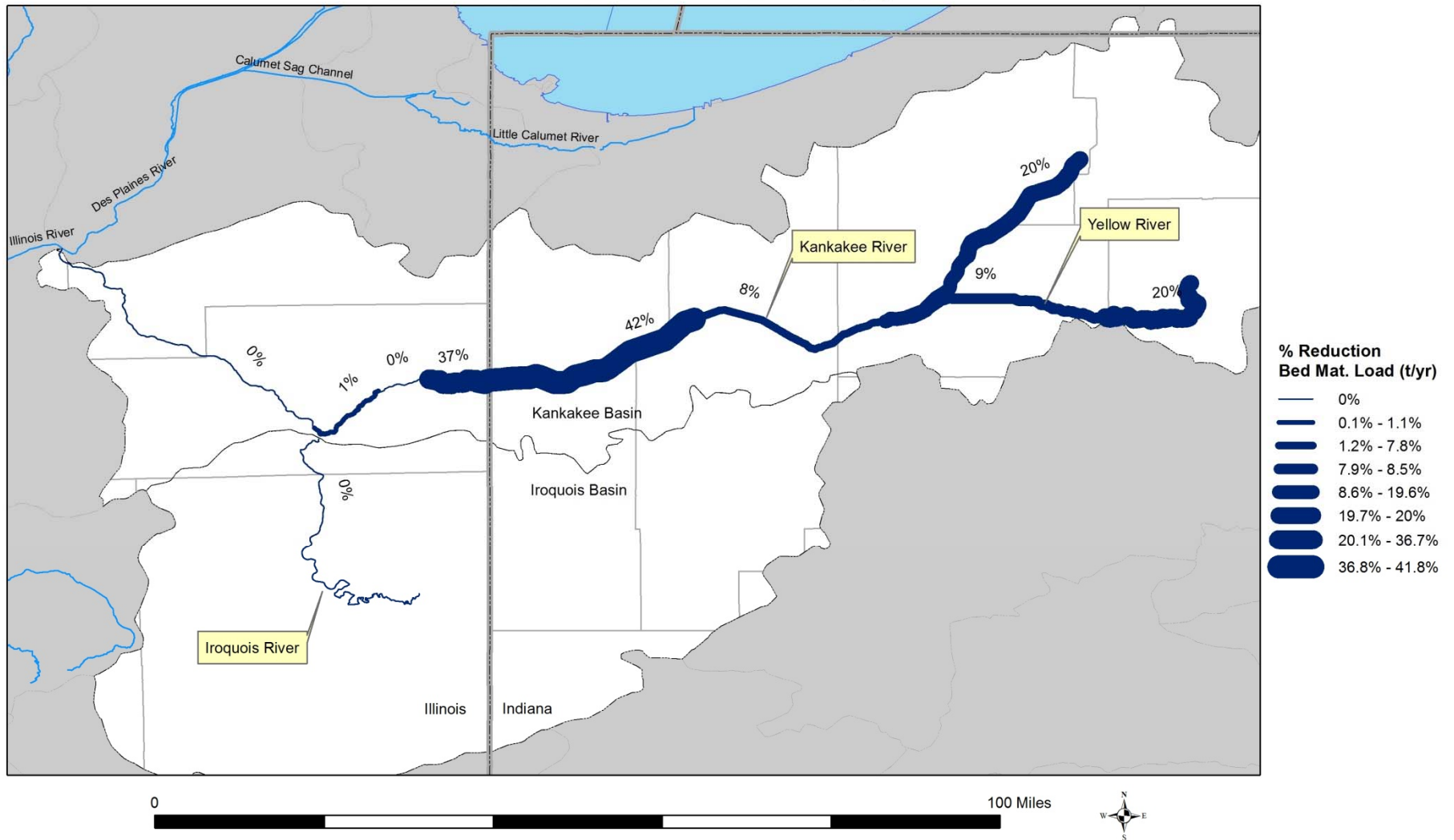
	Kank. River Below Kank. Dam						6MP	Kank. U/S Ir. Riv. to SL				U/S stateline		U/S Yellow		Ir. Riv.		Yellow River		
Reach	LK1	LK2	LK3	LK4	LK5	LK6	LK7	MK1	MK2	MK3	MK4	MK5	MK6	UK1	UK2	LI1	LI2	Y1	Y2	Reach
1E												20	20	20	20	60	60	20	20	1E

Alternative 3B % Reduction in Total Sediment Load (downstream from Alternative 3B)



	Kank. River Below Kank. Dam						6MP	Kank. U/S Ir. Riv. to SL				U/S stateline		U/S Yellow		Ir. Riv.		Yellow River		
Reach	LK1	LK2	LK3	LK4	LK5	LK6	LK7	MK1	MK2	MK3	MK4	MK5	MK6	UK1	UK2	L11	L12	Y1	Y2	Reach
3B								20	20	20, S	20	re.	re.	20	20	20	20	20	20	3B

Alternative 3B % Reduction in SIAM Total Bed Material Supply Load

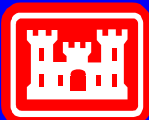


	Kank. River Below Kank. Dam						6MP	Kank. U/S Ir. Riv. to SL				U/S stateline		U/S Yellow		Ir. Riv.		Yellow River		
Reach	LK1	LK2	LK3	LK4	LK5	LK6	LK7	MK1	MK2	MK3	MK4	MK5	MK6	UK1	UK2	L11	L12	Y1	Y2	Reach
3B								20	20	20, S	20	re.	re.	20	20	20	20	20	20	3B

SIAM Results

General Observations

- Reduction in watershed suspended loads (silt and clay) persisted downstream to the Illinois River
- Reduction in incoming sand loads shifted the local balance towards degradation, but the shift did not persist significantly downstream
- Reducing bank erosion shifted river to eroding the sand bed locally and no net change downstream
- Re-meandering river caused increased deposition locally and reduced deposition just downstream
- The outcomes above reflect short-term effects of modified conditions



Kankakee River Basin Projects

Potential Next Steps

- Develop and assess additional alternatives
- Examine longer time periods of change
- Evaluate management actions that best achieve alternatives
- Develop a recommended plan that most effectively accomplishes the goal of Kankakee River sediment reduction and habitat restoration
- Implement the management actions in the recommended plan



