

HYDRAULIC CONCERNS 2021 AND 2022

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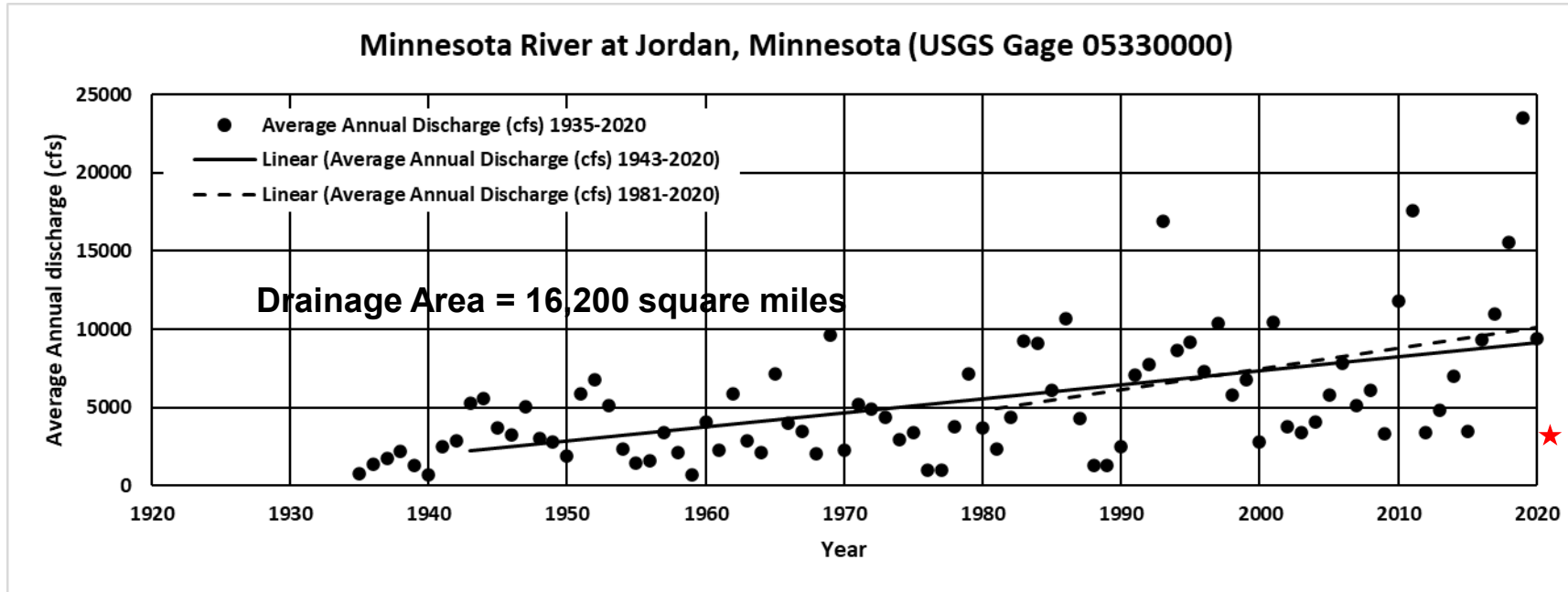
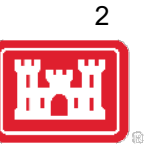
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MINNESOTA RIVER



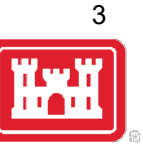
Decade	Bankful Flooding Events
1930-1939	0
1940-1949	1
1950-1959	3
1960-1969	5
1970-1979	2
1980-1989	5
1990-1999	9
2000-2009	6
2010-2019	18

- There is a statistically significant trend of increasing discharge from 1943 to 2020
- Average Discharge at Jordan
 - 1943 to 1980 = 3770 cfs
 - 1981 to 2020 = 7510 cfs (double the 1943 to 1980 ave.)
- Discharge in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 = 9360, 11,000, 15520, 23550, 9370 cfs
- The number of bankfull flooding events (Q > 26,000 cfs) has increased in the 2010s (see table)
- 2011 to 2020 is wettest decade on record

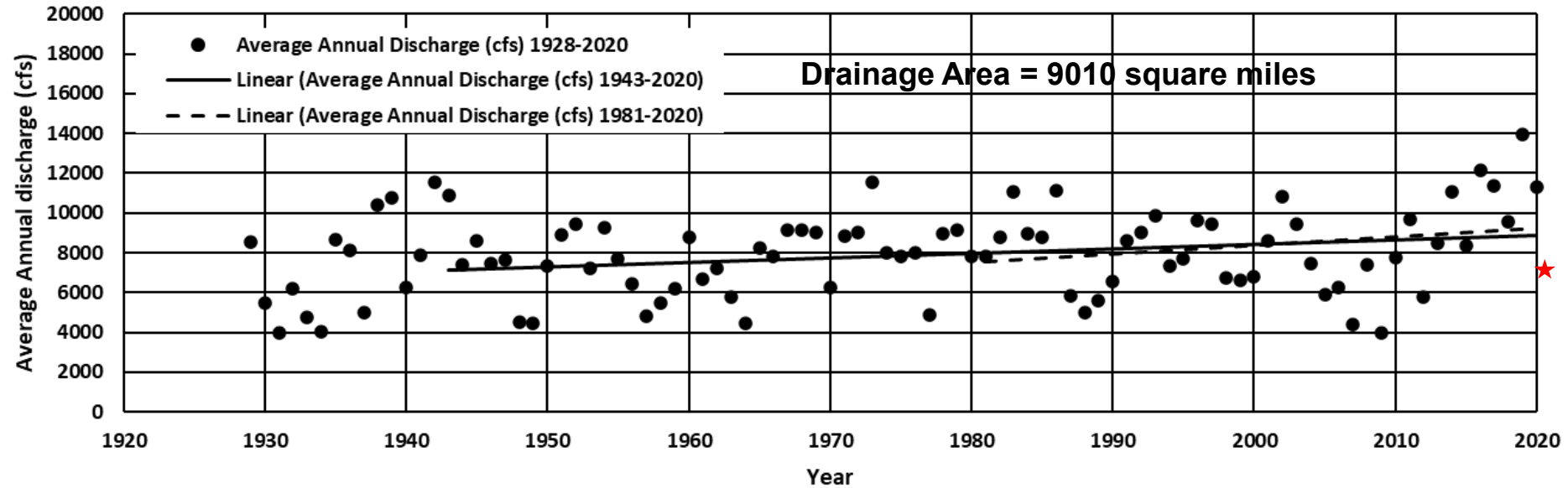




CHIPPEWA RIVER

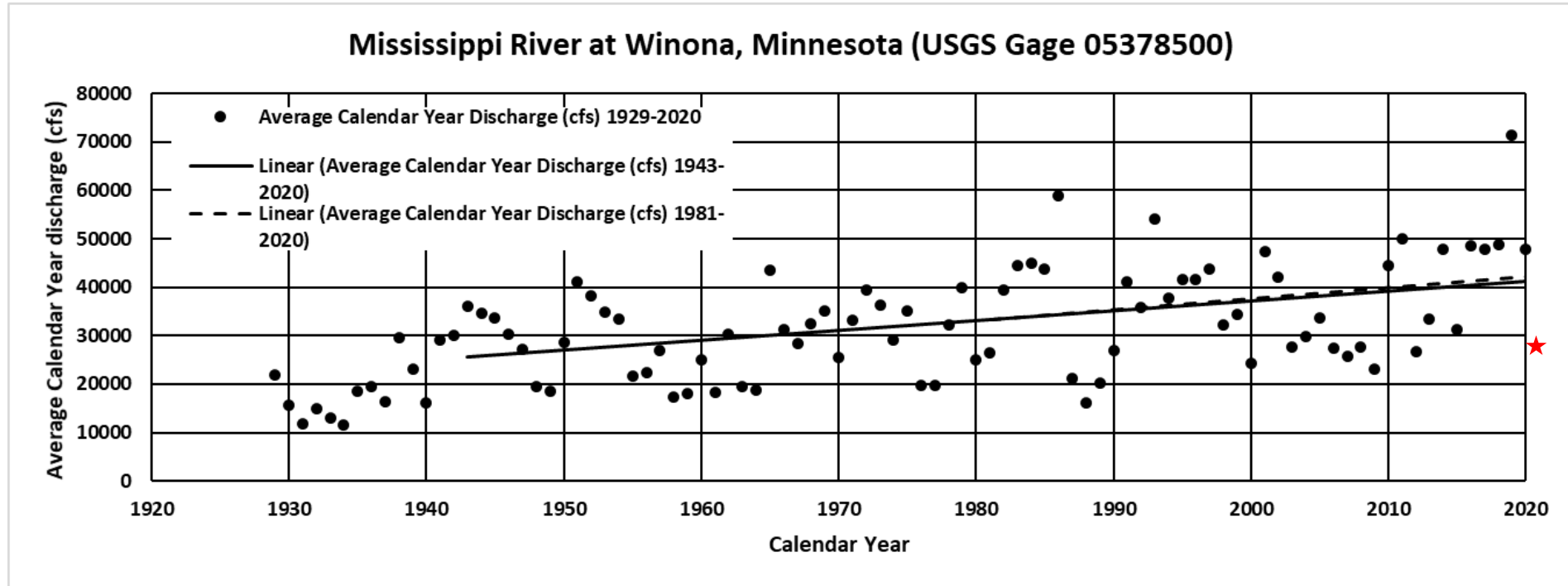


Chippewa River at Durand, Wisconsin (USGS Gage 05369500)





MISSISSIPPI RIVER



Average Calendar Year Discharge at Winona

1943 to 1980 = 28,950 cfs

1981 to 2020 = 37,820 cfs (30 % increase)

2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 = 48,700, 47,960, 48,900, 71,520, 47,850 cfs

2010 to 2020 is wettest decade on record



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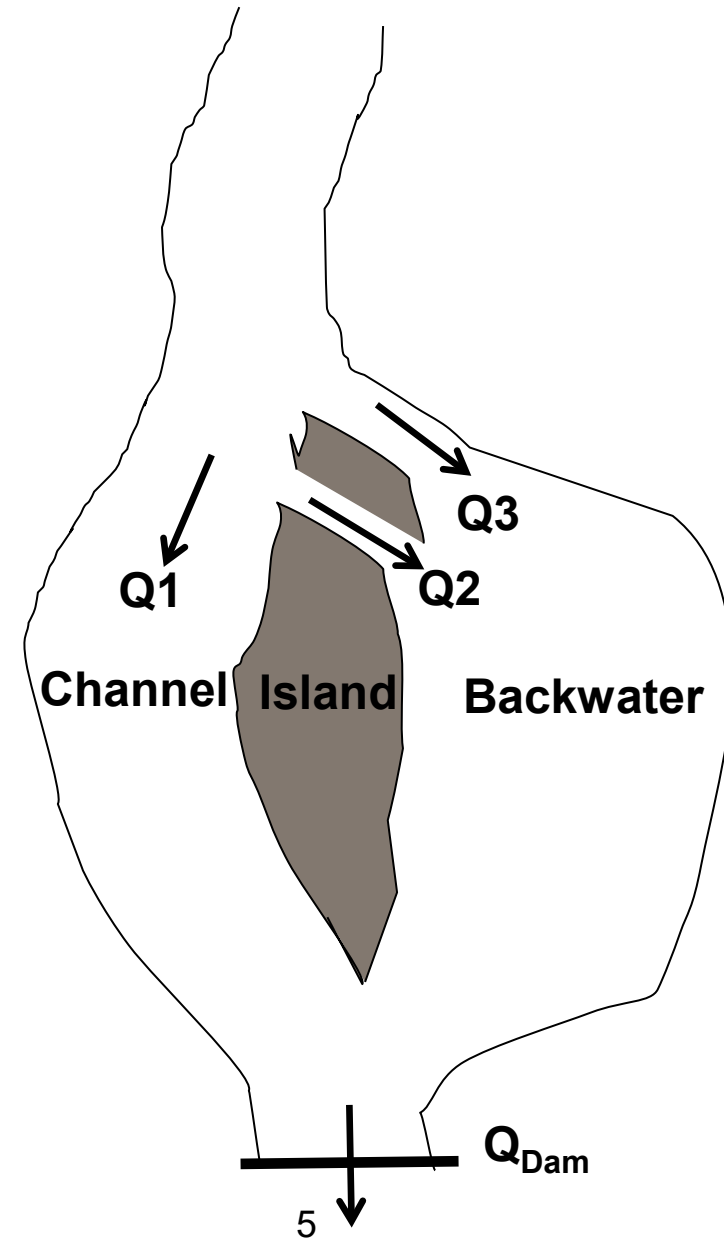


WATER EXCHANGE

In this example, the water exchange ratio between the channel and the backwater is

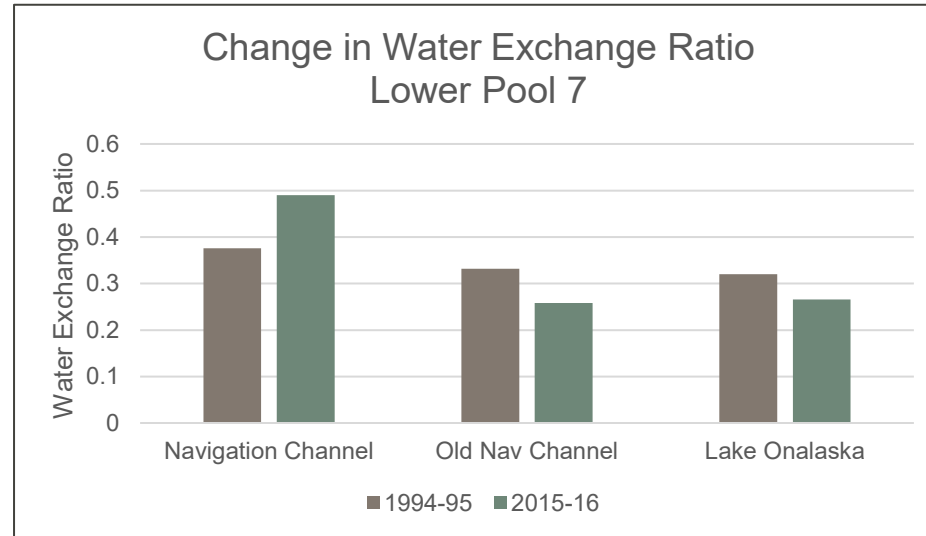
$(Q_2 + Q_3)/Q_{\text{dam}}$ where Q = river flow

Expressed as a ratio or percentage

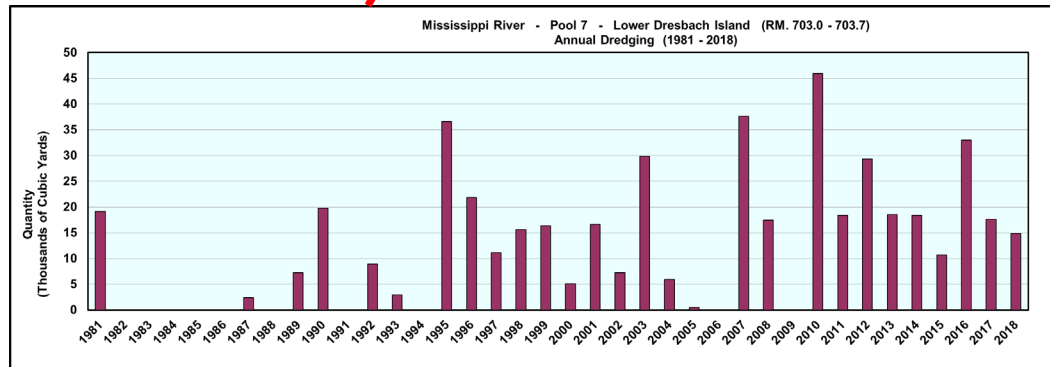
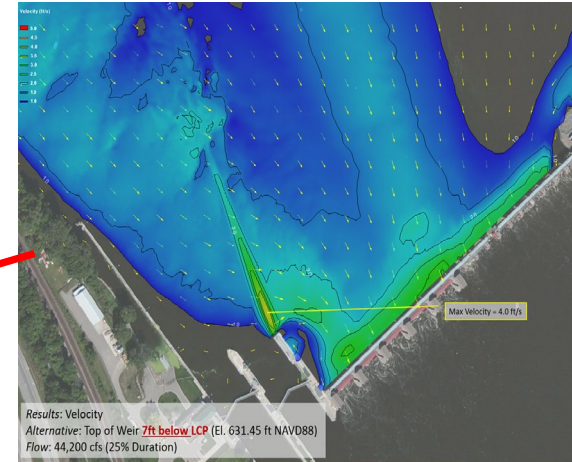
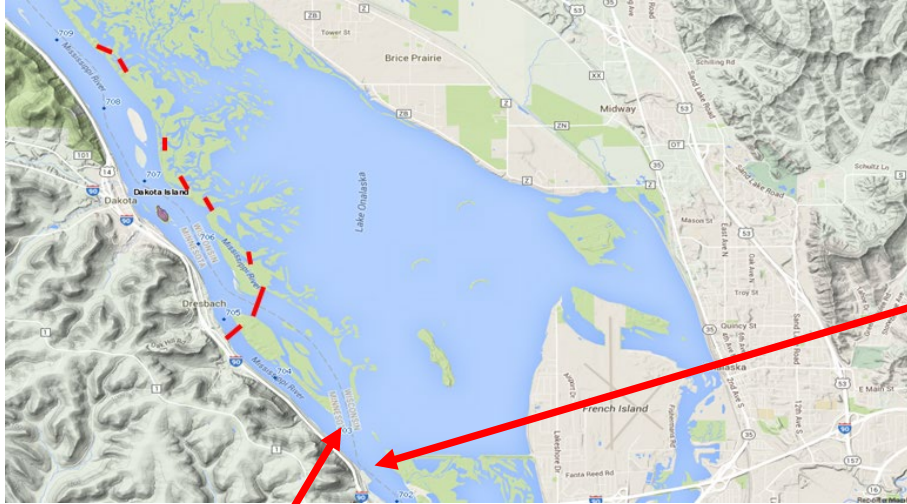




WATER EXCHANGE – A SURROGATE FOR GEOMORPHIC CHANGE



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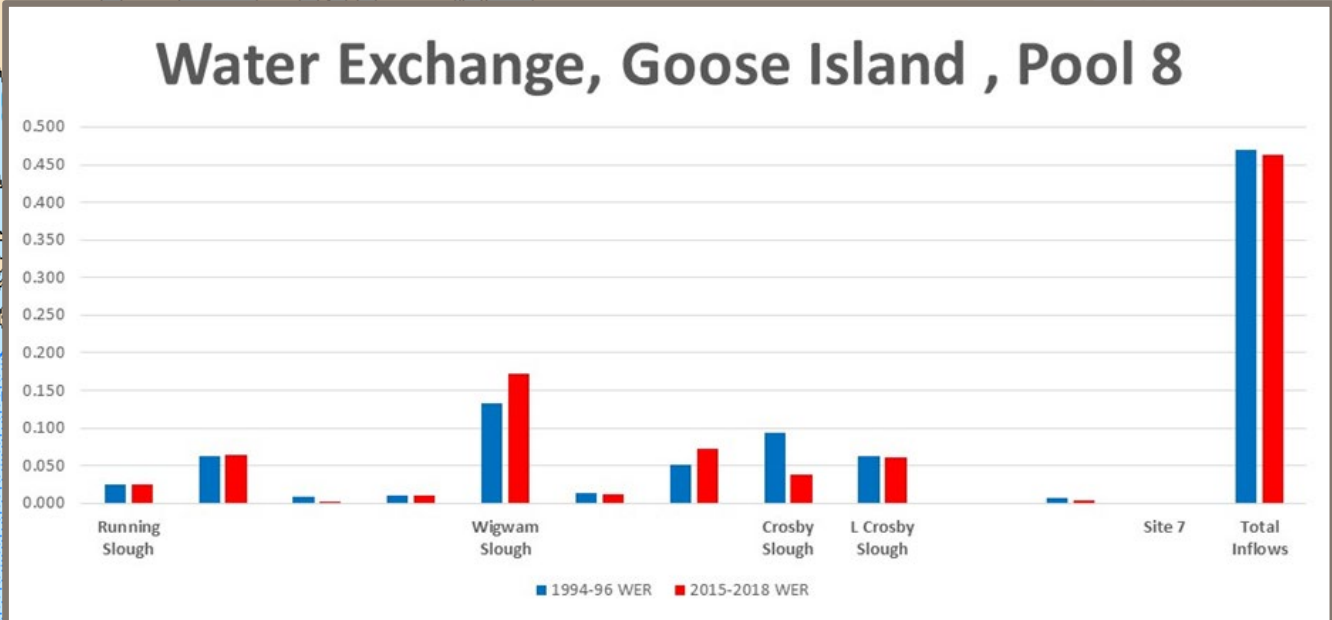


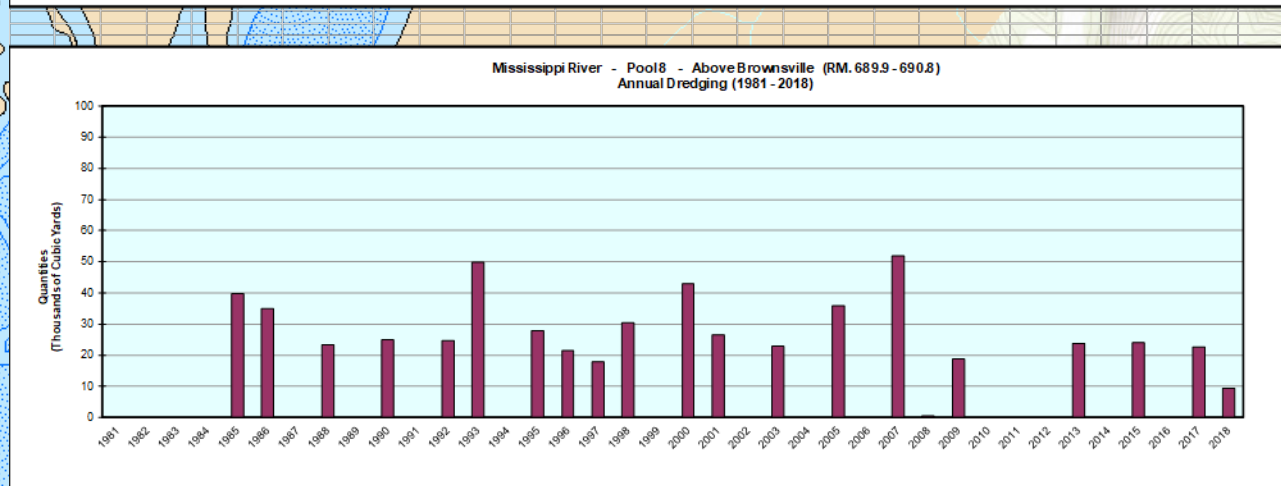
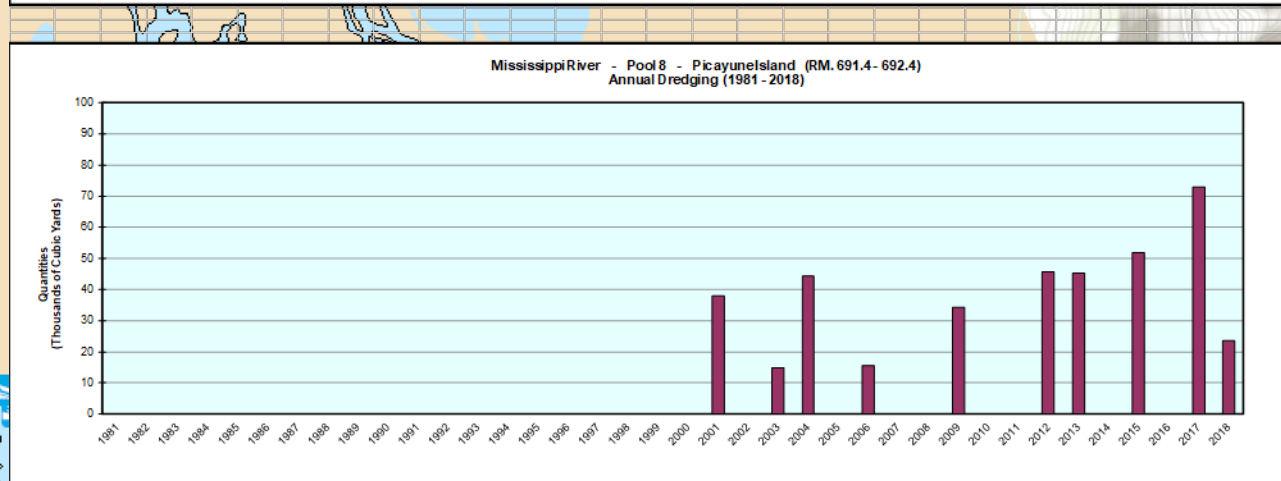
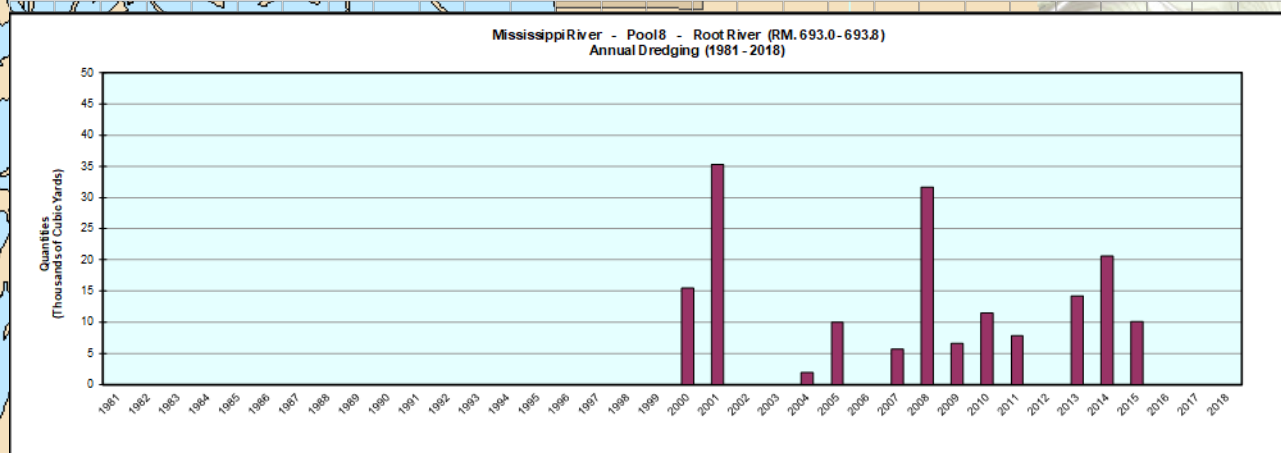
Change in Water Exchange Ratio:

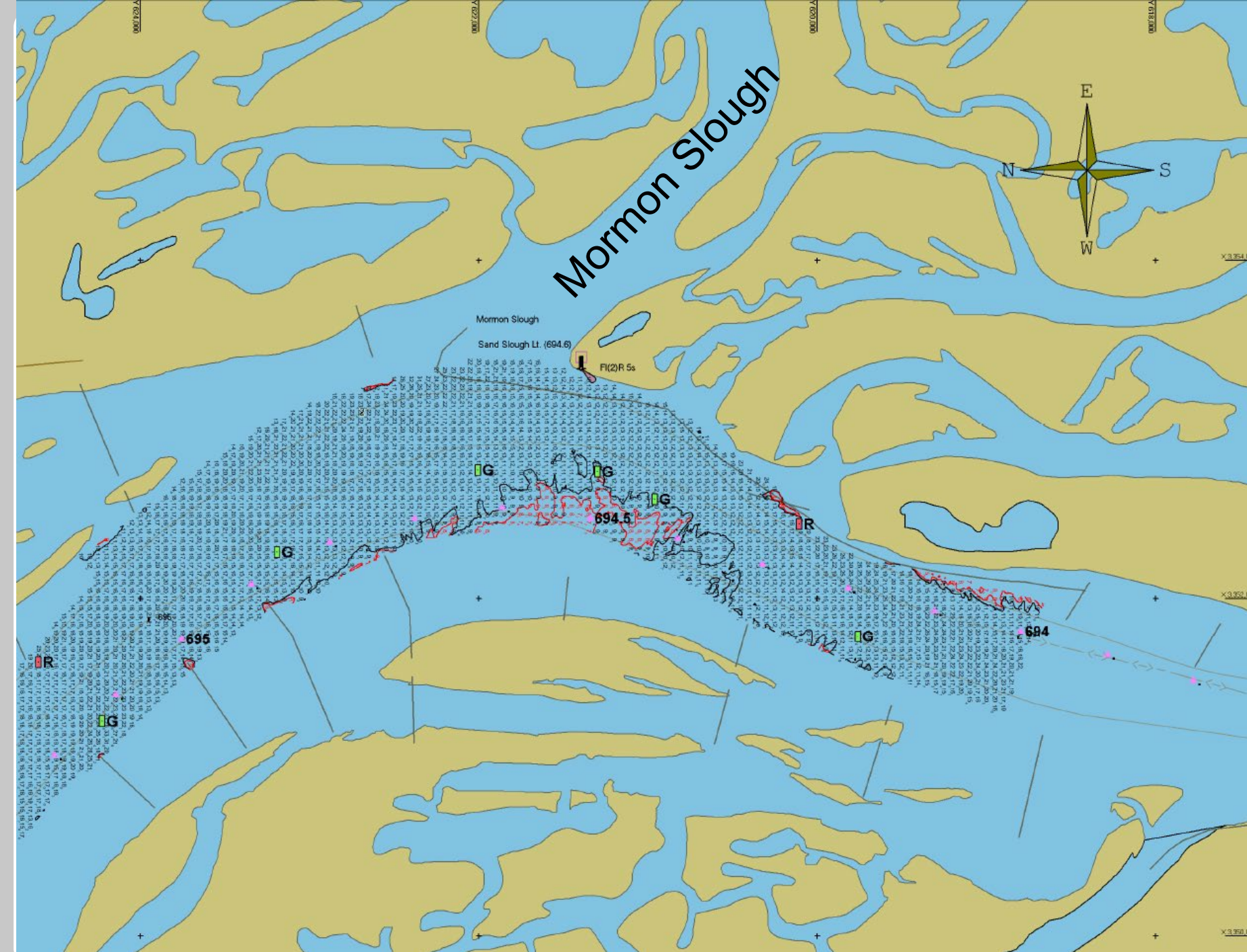
- Shifted dredging downstream
- Increased outdraft at LD 7



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Water exchange at Mormon Slough is increasing.

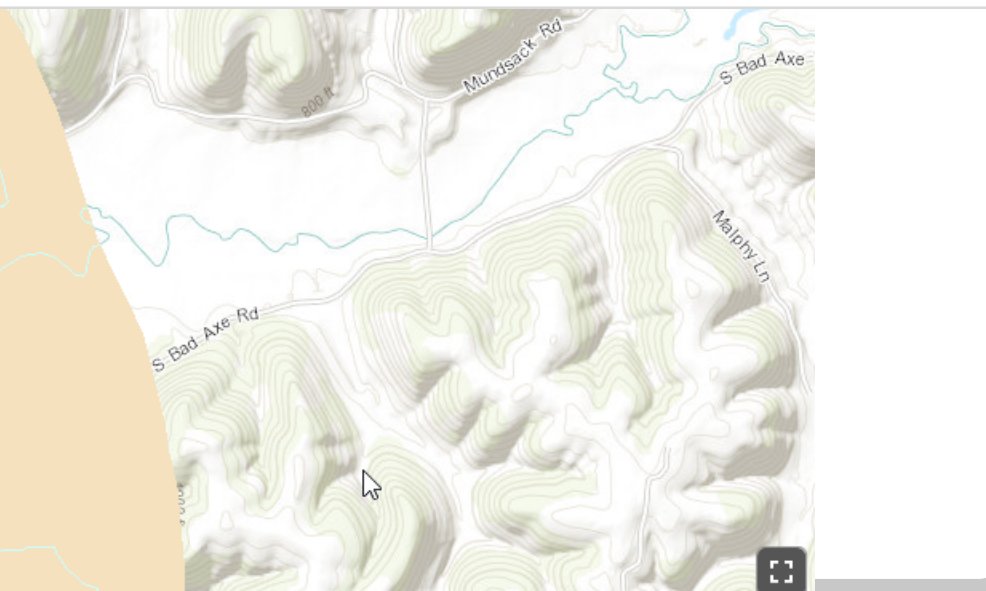
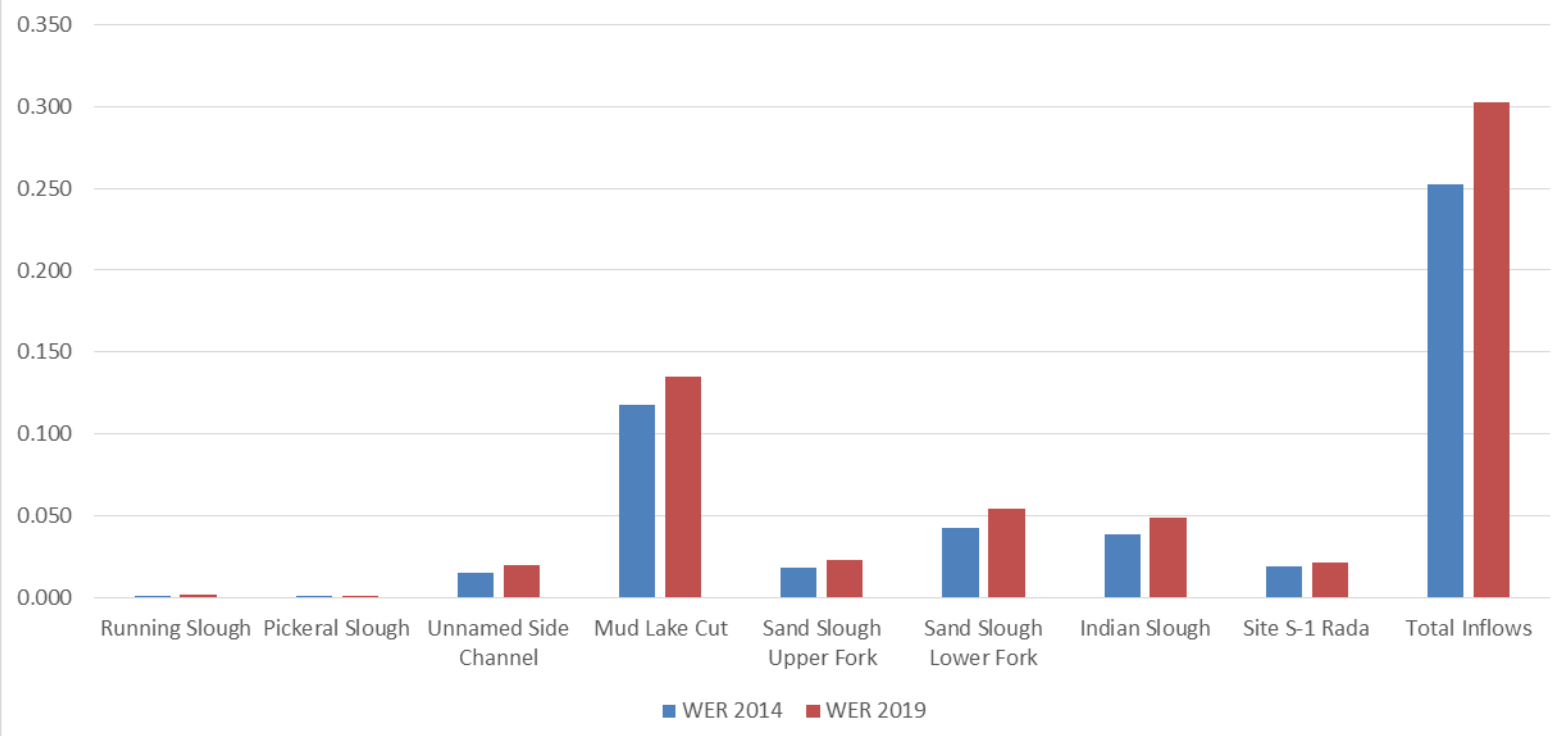
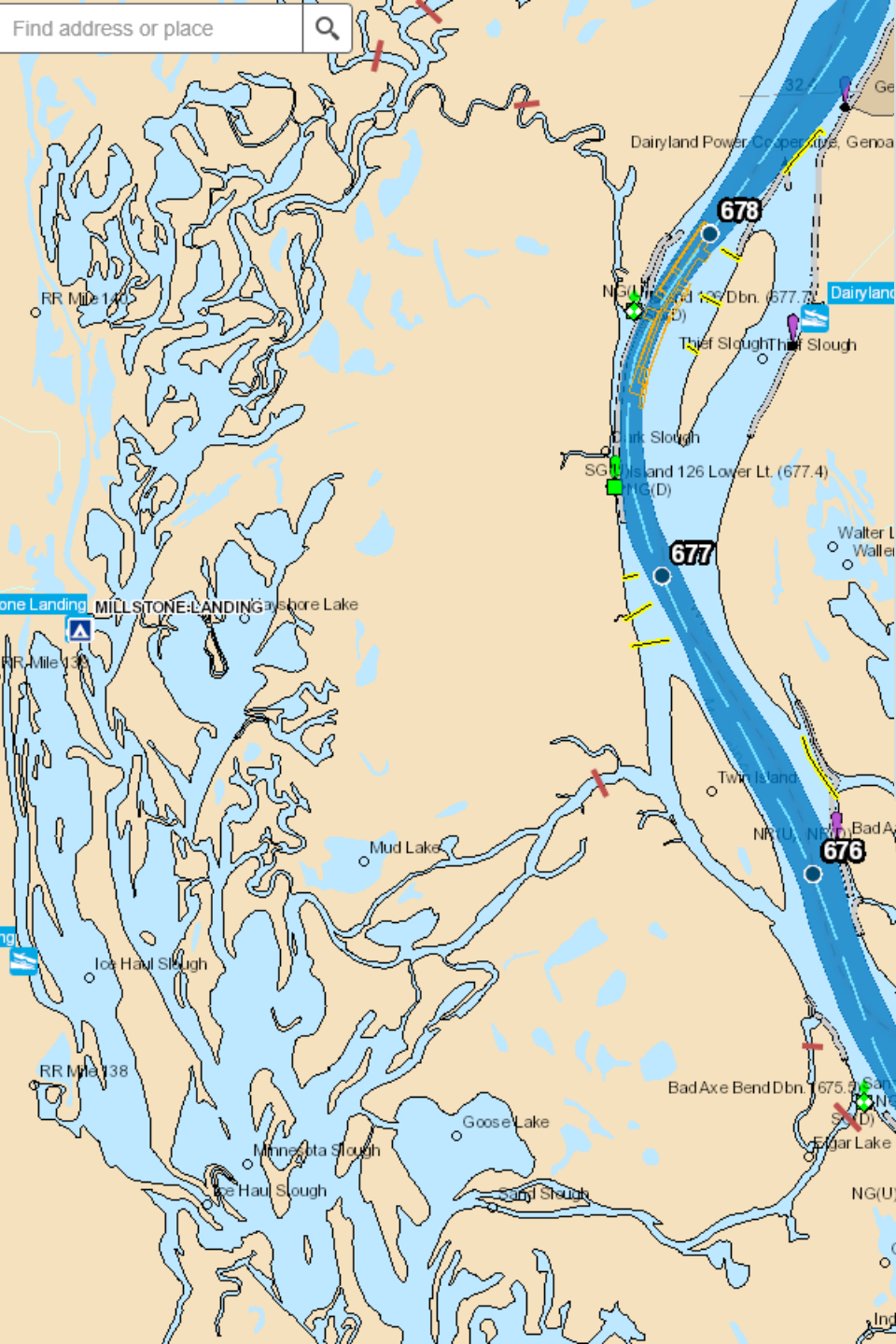
Is this causing point bar to encroach further in the channel?

Solutions?

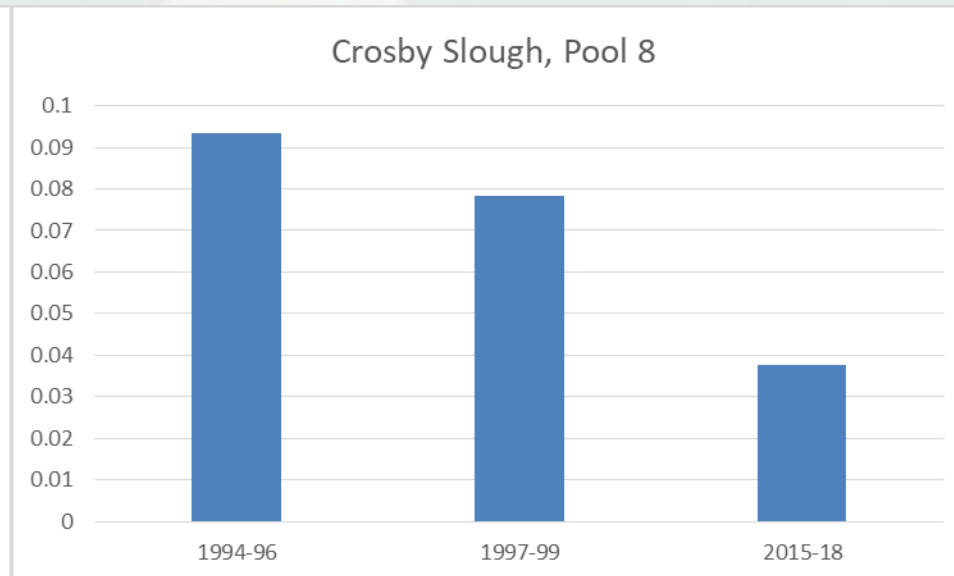
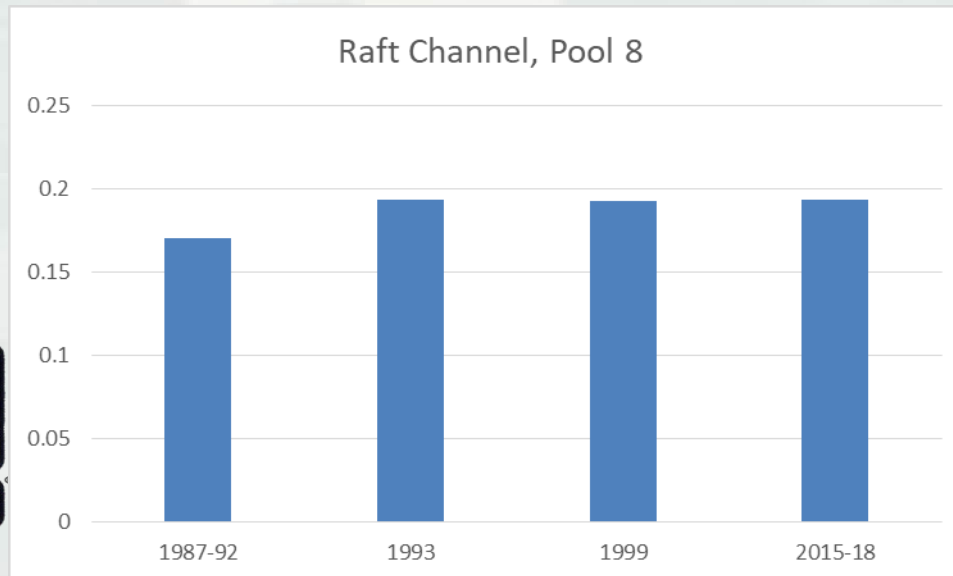
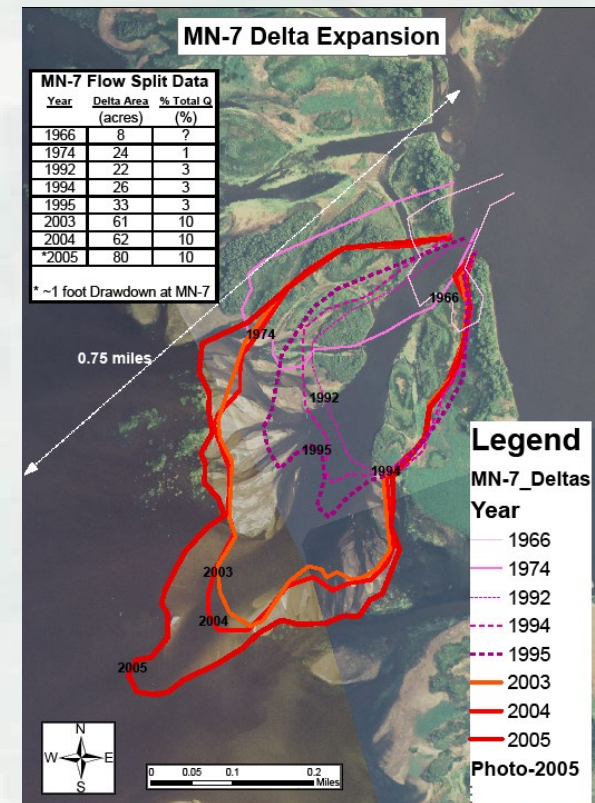
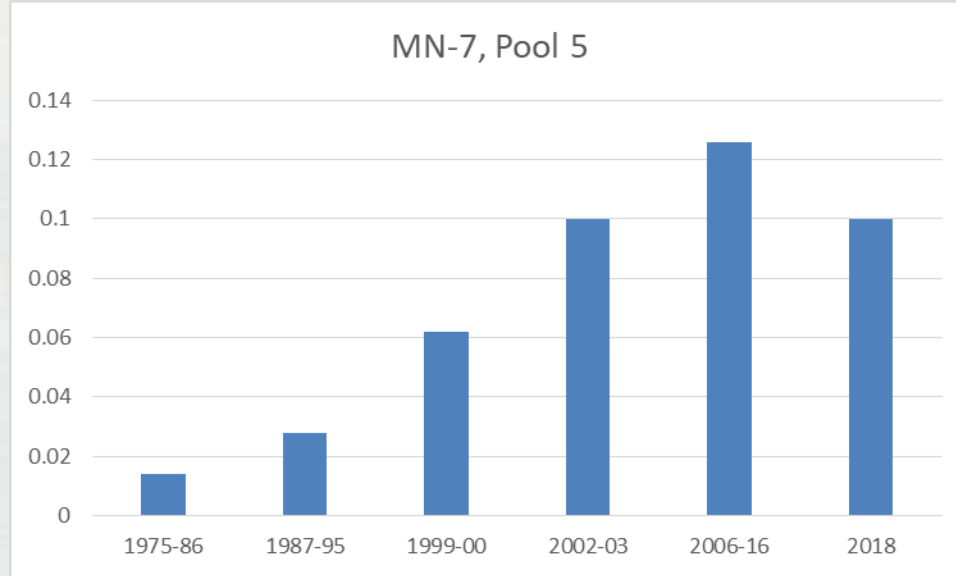
Find address or place



Water Exchange, Reno Bottoms, Upper Pool 9



Water Exchange Rates Quantify Geomorphic Change And Response to Projects





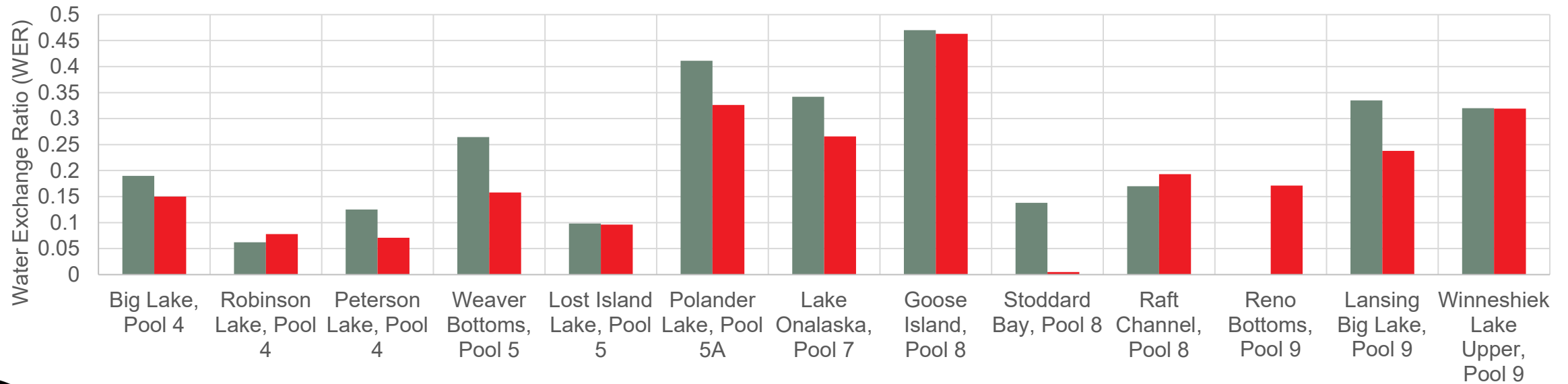
BACKWATER SEDIMENT SINKS ARE DECREASING



Change in Water Exchange Ratio (WER) Backwaters in Geomorphic Reach 3 for the Discharge Exceeded 25% of the Time Annually 1980-1990s time period to 2007-2018 time period

$$WER = (\sum Q_{side\ channel} / Q_{total})$$

■ WER Total 1980-1990s Pre-Project ■ WER Total 2007-2018



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Data processing funded by UMR Science in Support of Management



SEDIMENT MEASUREMENTS CHIPPEWA RIVER AT DURAND AND PEPIN

District/Other USACE PDT Members

St. Paul – Bryan Peterson, Steve Tapp, Dan Cottrell, Jon Hendrickson, Alex Nelson

ERDC – David Abraham, William Butler

Leveraging/Collaborative Opportunities

1. 2017 – 2020 Collect data, calibrate methods & equipment
2. 2020 Scientific Investigations Report, USGS
3. 2021 continued monitoring
4. USACE Navigation and RSM funding

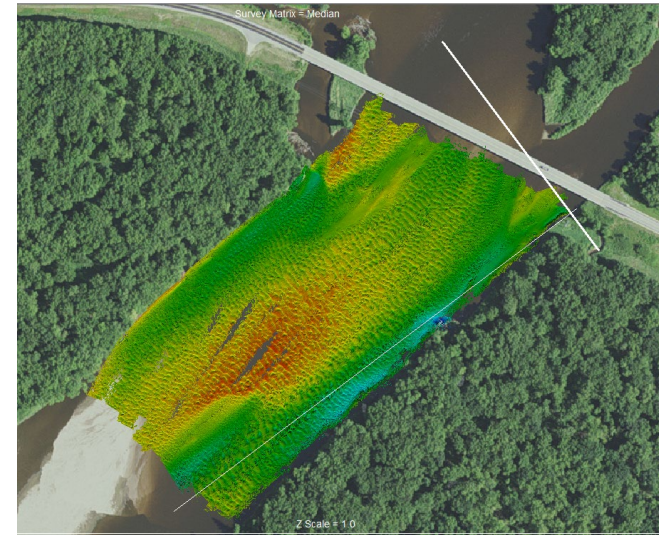
Stakeholders/Partners

Joel Groten, Jeff Ziegeweid, Will Lund, USGS Minn.

Dave Dean, USGS Grand Canyon Research Center

Dan Buscombe, Northern Arizona State University

Faith Fitzpatrick, Joe Shuler, USGS Wisc.





Minnesota River Surrogate Metric: Acoustic Backscatter



The image shows the cover of a USGS report. At the top left is the USGS logo with the tagline 'science for a changing world'. Below it, text reads: 'Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and Lower Minnesota River Watershed District'. The main title is 'Suspended-Sediment Concentrations, Bedload, Particle Sizes, Surrogate Measurements, and Annual Sediment Loads for Selected Sites in the Lower Minnesota River Basin, Water Years 2011 through 2016'. The cover features a central aerial photograph of a river with several islands. Four smaller inset images are arranged around the central image: top-left shows a boat being lowered from a crane; top-right shows a boat with a large net; bottom-left shows a close-up of sediment in a container; bottom-right shows a white acoustic backscatter instrument. At the bottom of the cover, it says 'Scientific Investigations Report 2016-5174' and 'U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey'.

Groten, J.T., Ellison, C.A., and Hendrickson, J.S., Suspended-Sediment Concentrations, Bedload, Annual Sediment Loads, Particle-Sizes, and Surrogate Measurements for Selected Sites in the Lower Minnesota River, 2011 through 2014: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2016–5174, 29 p.

Data indicates:

- Minnesota River Sand Load is 250,000 yd³/yr.
- Minn. River dredging is 21,000 yd³/yr or 8.4% of total sand load.





2022 EFFORTS



- **Secondary channel measurements offer the best indicator of the complex geomorphic changes that are occurring.**
- **Chippewa River sediment monitoring will continue.**
- **Minnesota River sediment monitoring?? Gaging platform was destroyed in 2019 flood. Switch to Jordan, Minn. gage.**
- **Considering adding a Mississippi River sediment gaging station near St. Paul**





DISCUSSION?

18



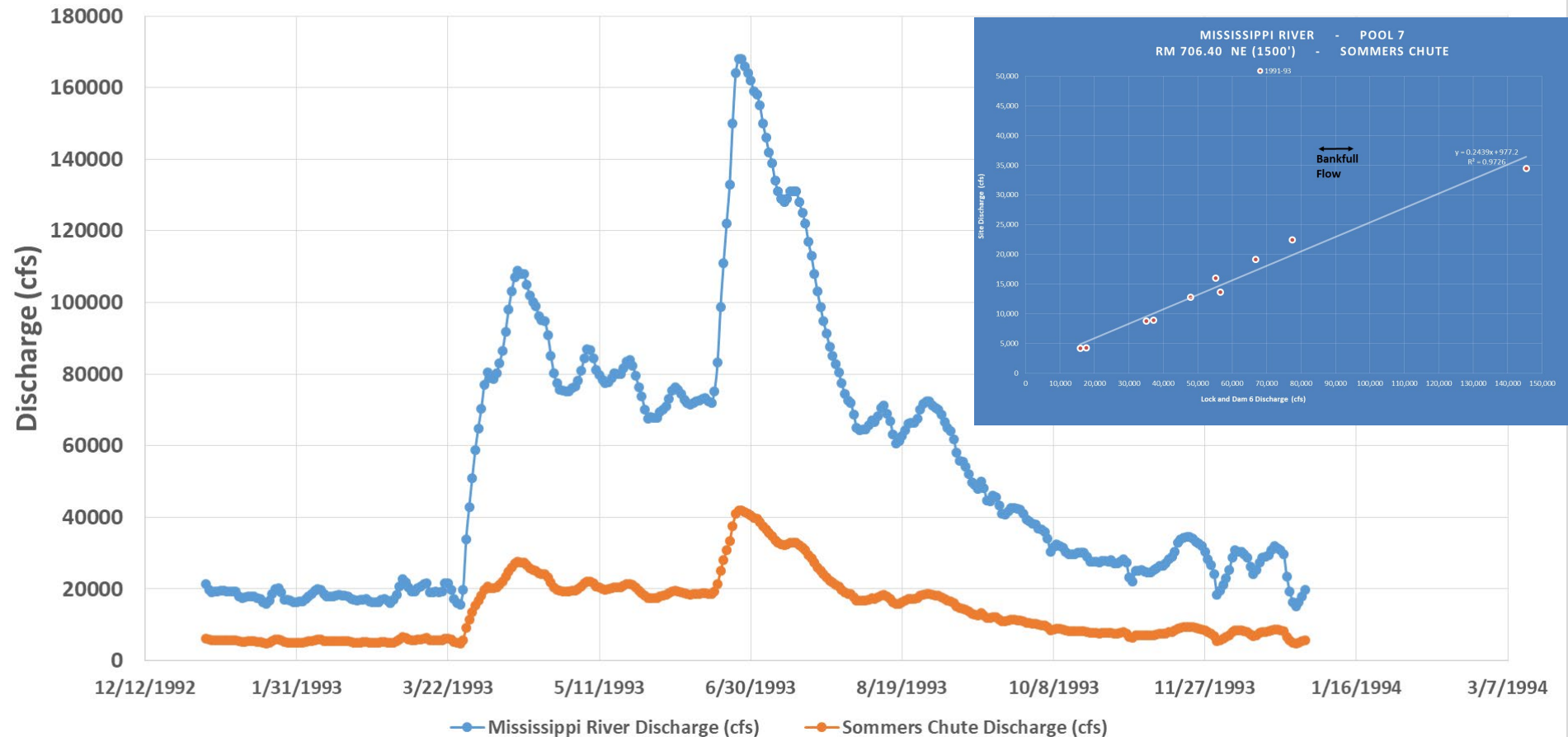
Questions?

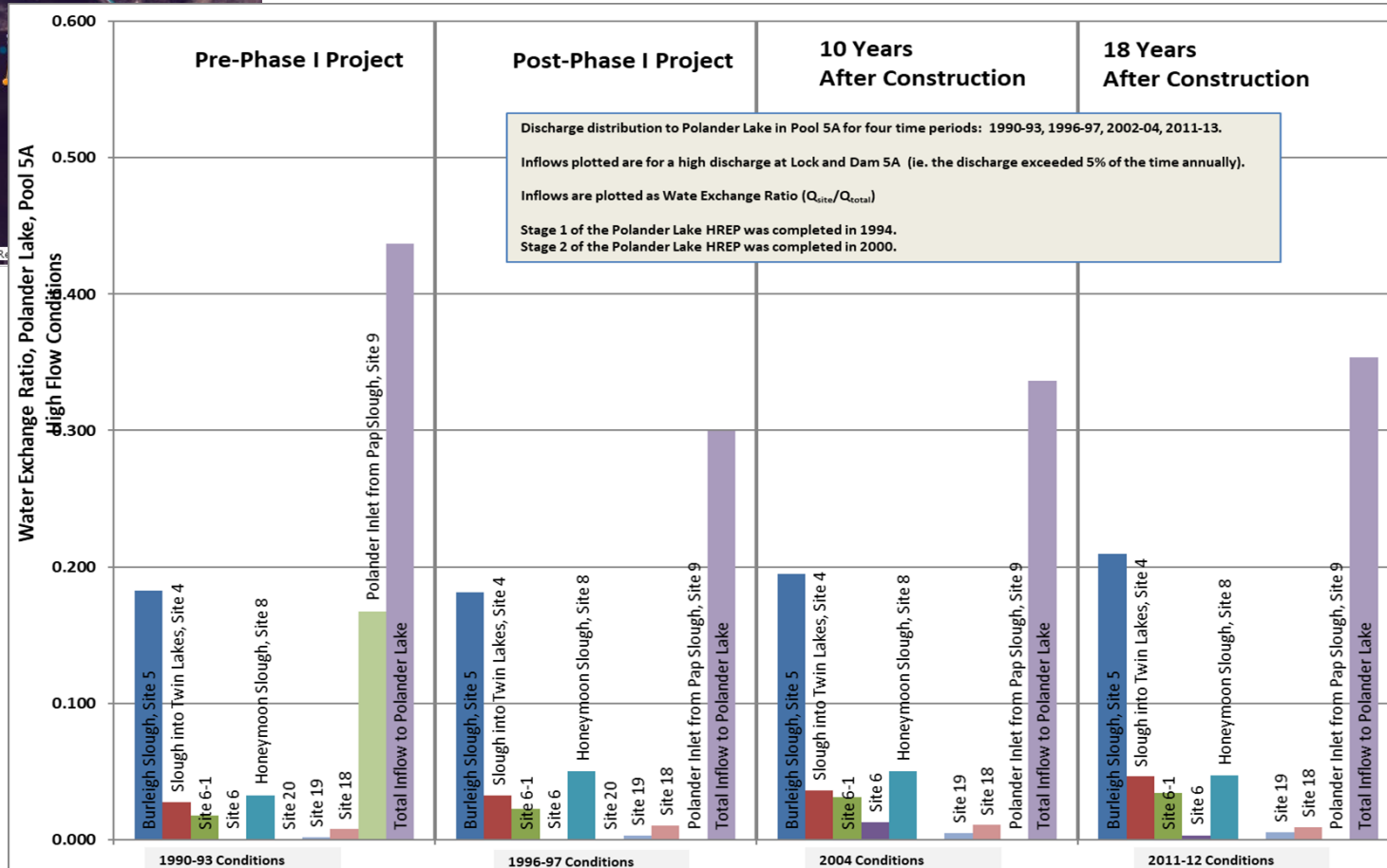


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Estimates of Daily Water Exchange

Discharge (cfs), Mississippi River and Sommers Chute, 1993







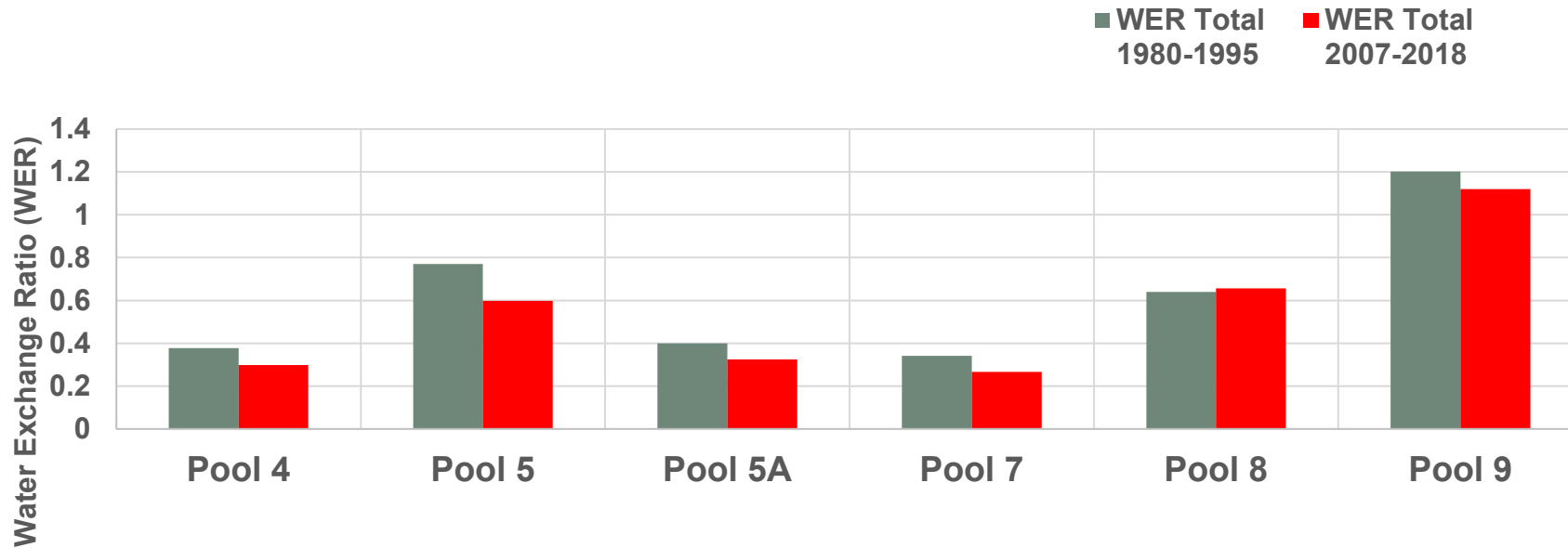
WATER EXCHANGE RATIO, GEOMORPHIC REACH



3

Total Water Exchange Ratio (WER) for Navigation Pools in Geomorphic Reach 3 for the Discharge Exceeded 25% of the Time Annually

$$WER = (\sum Q_{backwater} / Q_{total})$$



Data processing funded by UMRR Science in Support of Management





SEDIMENT SINKS

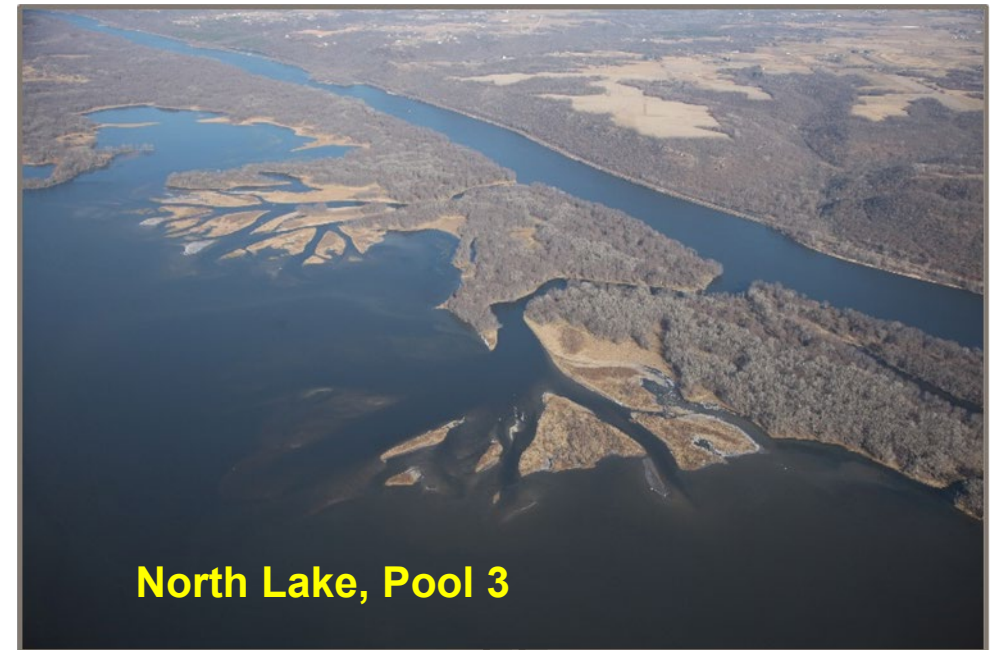
- Secondary channel measurements at several sites indicate that flow to backwaters decreases as sediment deltas expand.
- Pool 7 is Probably Most Significant Example to Date
 - Outdraft
 - Shift in Dredging
 - Greater sand loads to Pool 8??
- Delta expansion is occurring in many backwaters



Indian Slough, Pool 4

Hydrogeomorphic units

Rogala, USGS



North Lake, Pool 3

