


Geomorphic Characteristics of Drainage Ditches in Southern Minnesota, and the concept of a Two-Stage Ditch Design



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Outline


- Background
- Site Selection
- Field Methods
- Results

Current Designs

- 27K miles in Mn
- Maintenance
- Biotic potential
- Blue Earth County
 - \$650K in 2005
 - \$1.2M in 2006
- Ohio
 - \$450/mi/yr



Problem: Seepage-induced instabilities



Faribault County

Problem: Management of Surface Runoff



Faribault County

Problem: Design of surface inlets



Bare bank erosion

Faribault County

Problem: Natural geomorphic processes



Ohio Design: Geomorphic concepts



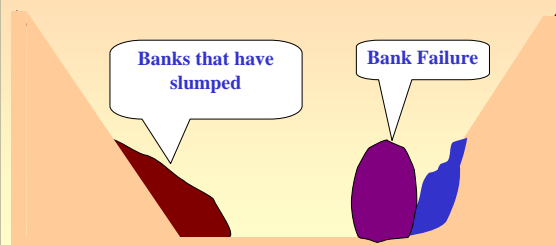
A Two Stage Channel



Maintenance Often Removes Fluvial Benches That Will Rebuild Again

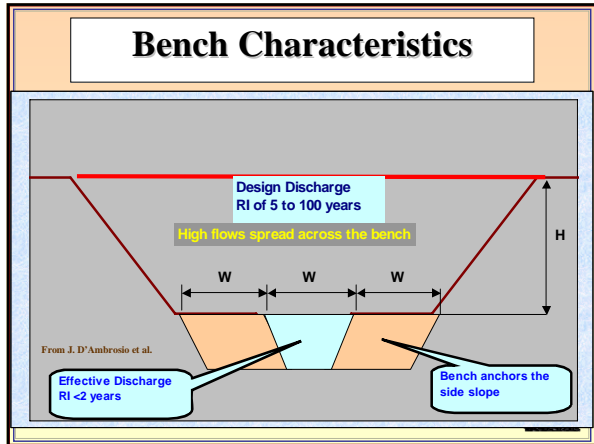


Features due to Bank Failure are not Fluvial Benches



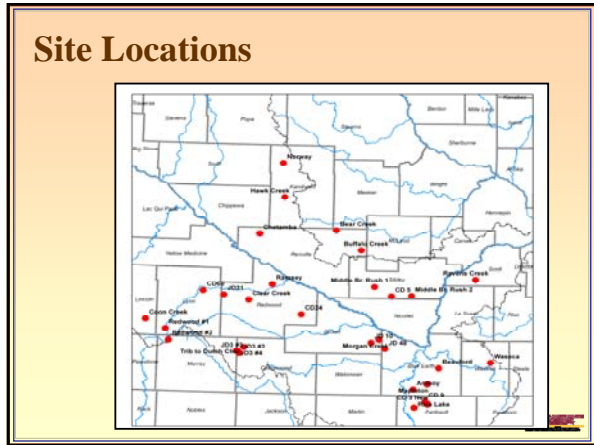
Bank Failure in an Illinois Ditch





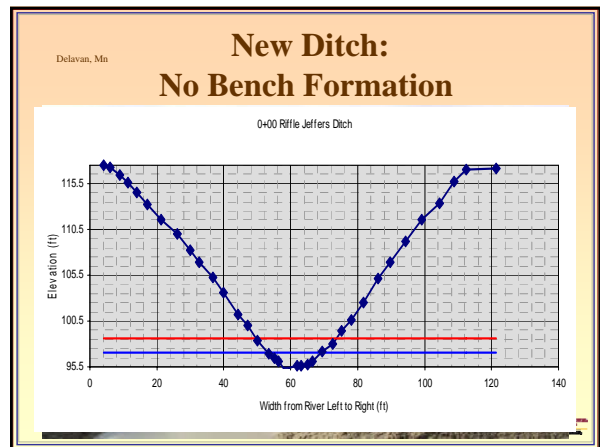
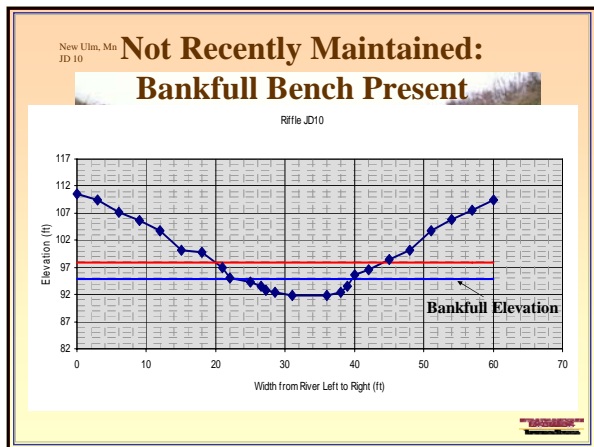
Experimental Design

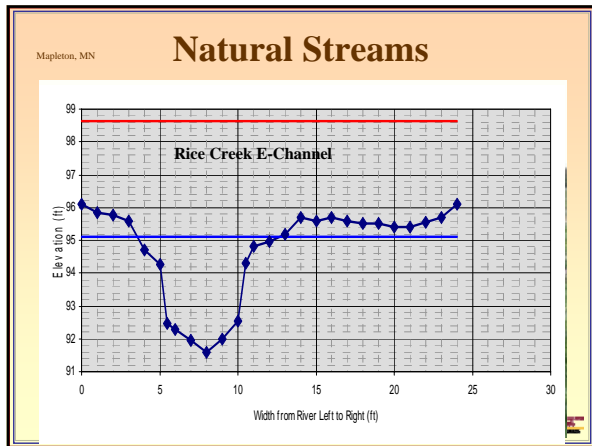
Category	Number of Sites	Definition
Old or not maintained	24	Presence of bankfull bench
New	6	Recently built, no bankfull bench
Natural Stream	6	Natural stream, never channelized



Range of Main Parameters

Parameter	Low	High
Drainage Area (mi ²)	2.26	223
Slope (%)	.0017	0.6
Bankfull Width (feet)	3.5	43.9
Bankfull Flow (CFS)	30	548





Field Methods

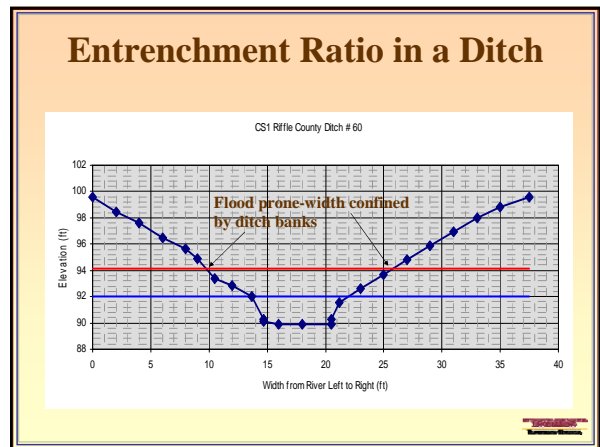
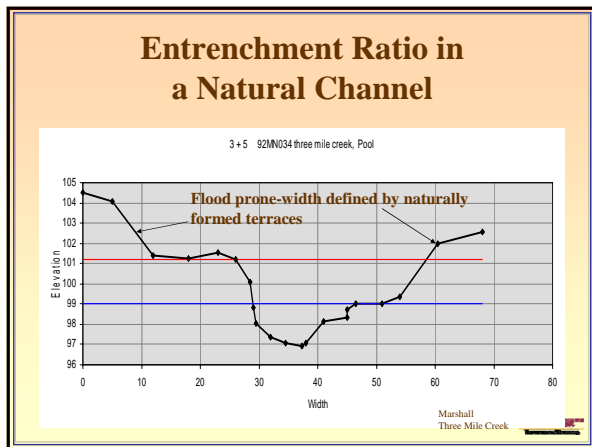
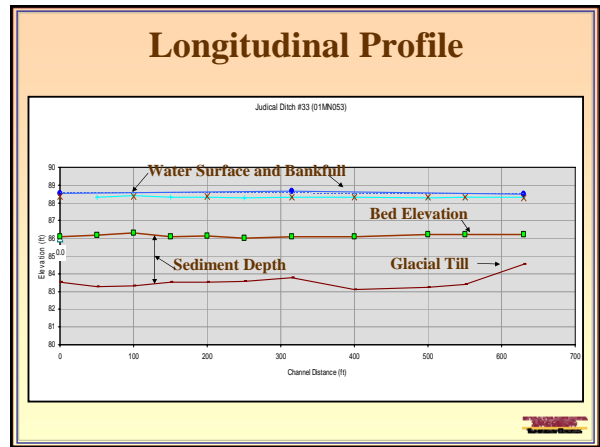
- Cross-section profile
- Longitudinal profile
- Pebble count

Marshall, Mn
Three Mile Creek

Cross-Sectional Data

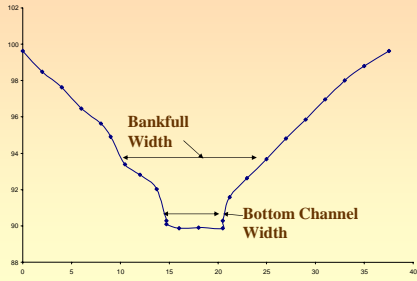
- Bankfull Width
- Bankfull Mean Depth
- Width/Depth Ratio
- Entrenchment Ratio
- Hydraulic Radius
- Wetted Perimeter

This graph shows a cross-section of a channel with a blue line for bed elevation and a red line for bankfull elevation. The x-axis is 'Width from River Left to Right (ft)' and the y-axis is 'Elevation (ft)'. The channel is wider at the top (bankfull) and narrower at the bottom (bed).



Minnesota Entrenchment Ratio

Bankfull Width / Bottom Channel Width

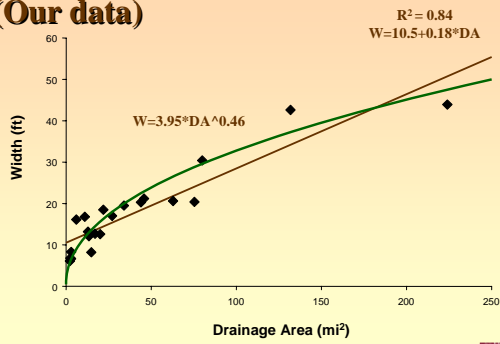


Geomorphoric Parameters

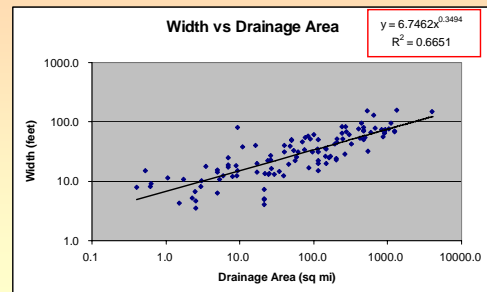
- Bankfull width
- Bankfull mean depth
- Cross-sectional area
- Wetted perimeter
- Hydraulic radius
- Width/depth ratio
- Entrenchment ratio
- Slope
- D50
- D84
- Minnesota entrenchment ratio
- Bottom channel width



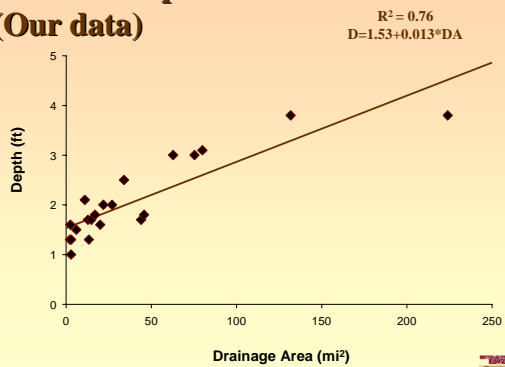
Bankfull Width (Our data)



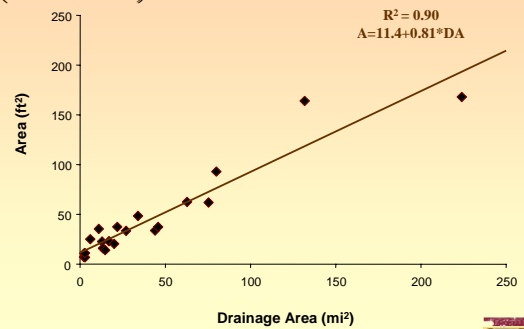
Width (Our data and MNDNR data)



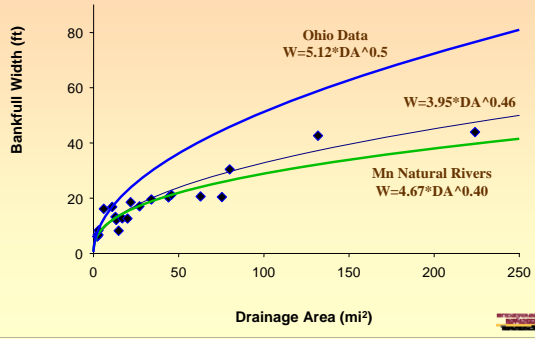
Bankfull Depth (Our data)



Bankfull Cross-Sectional Area (Our data)



Comparison with Natural Rivers



Reference for Stream Modules

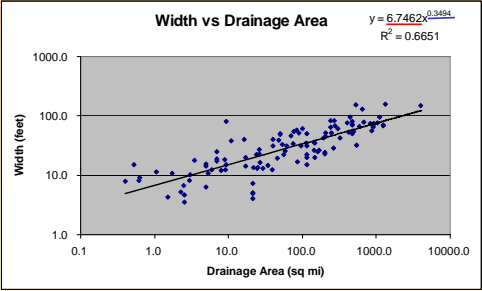
Dan Mecklenburg, OHDNR
Andy Ward, OSU

Has spreadsheet programs for doing all sorts of calculations for streams:
e.g., two-stage channel design, reference reach module, sediment equations,
flow regime equations, meander pattern module, etc.

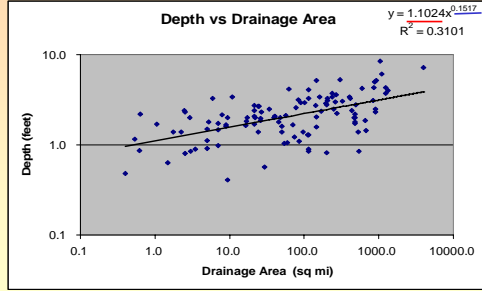
Look on the web at

<http://www.ohiodnr.com/soilandwater/streammorphology.htm>

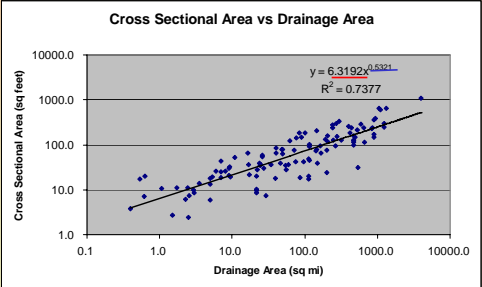
Width (Our data and MNDNR data)



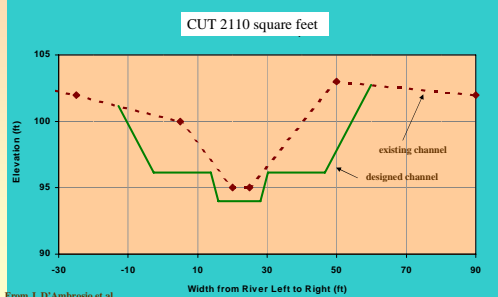
Depth (Our data and MNDNR data)



Cross Sectional Area (Our data and MNDNR data)



ODNR Ditch Design Spreadsheet



From J. D'Ambrasio et al.

A Constructed Two Stage Channel

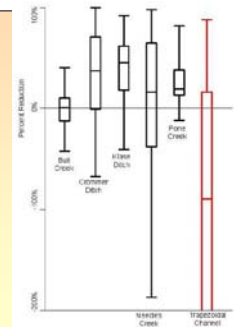


From J. D'Ambrosio et al.



Nitrate Load Percent Reduction

Site	Median Value
Bull Creek	1%
Crommer Drain	37%
Klase Ditch	45%
Needles Creek	16%
Pone Creek	20%
Trapezoidal	-86%



From J. D'Ambrosio et al.



Summary and Conclusion

- Need for self-sustaining designs
- More than one problem
- Defined two-stage design concept
- Data gathered on 30 ditches and 6 streams
- Geometry characteristics correlated to drainage area
- Ditch geometry consistent with natural streams
- Reduction in chemical contaminants in flows (Ohio study)



MADRAS Minnesota Agricultural Ditch Reach Assessment for Stability



Comments/Questions

