

# WATERSHED HEALTH THROUGH UNDERSTANDING

An Overview of Physical Processes and  
Interconnectivity within Drainage Basins

Jane Atha

a presentation for  
Snohomish County Community Rights  
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Image courtesy of lip  
rippers fishing  
adventures



# Rivers as Integrators





# Six Degrees of Connection



Upstream-downstream



Hillslope-channel



Atmosphere-channel

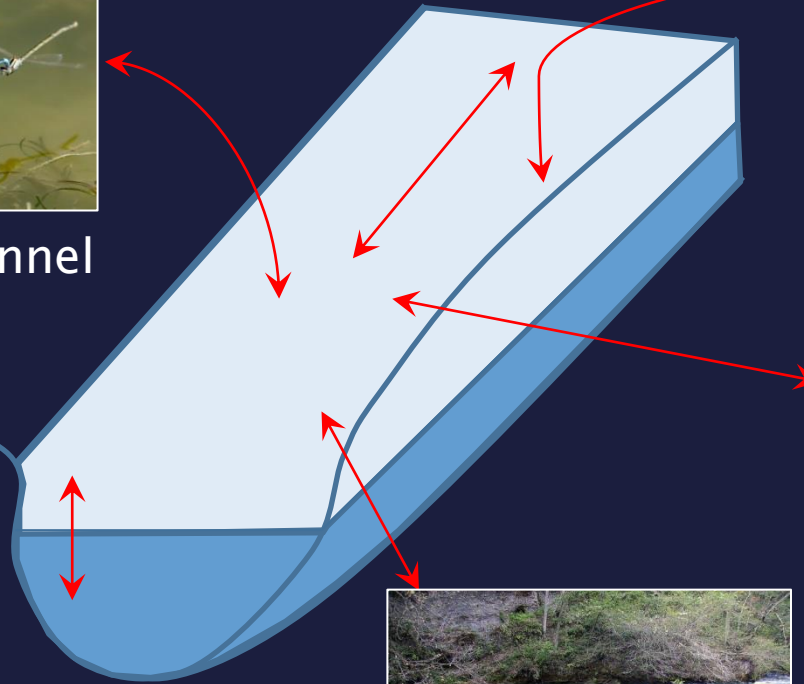


Floodplain-channel

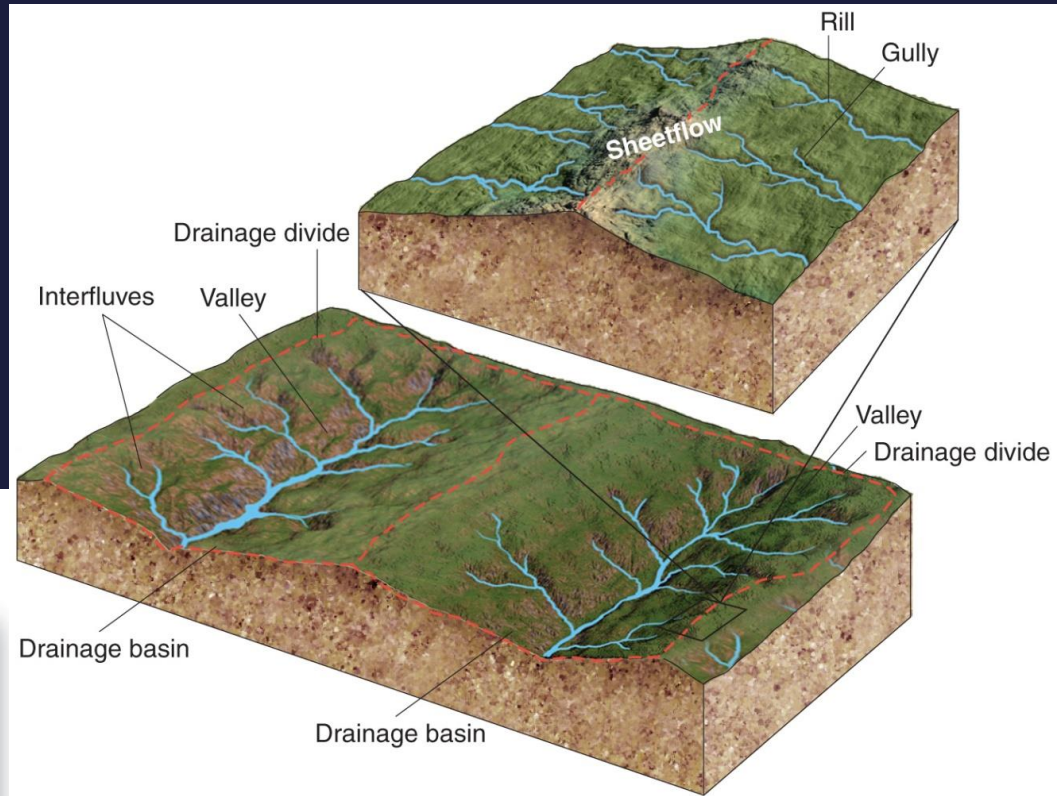
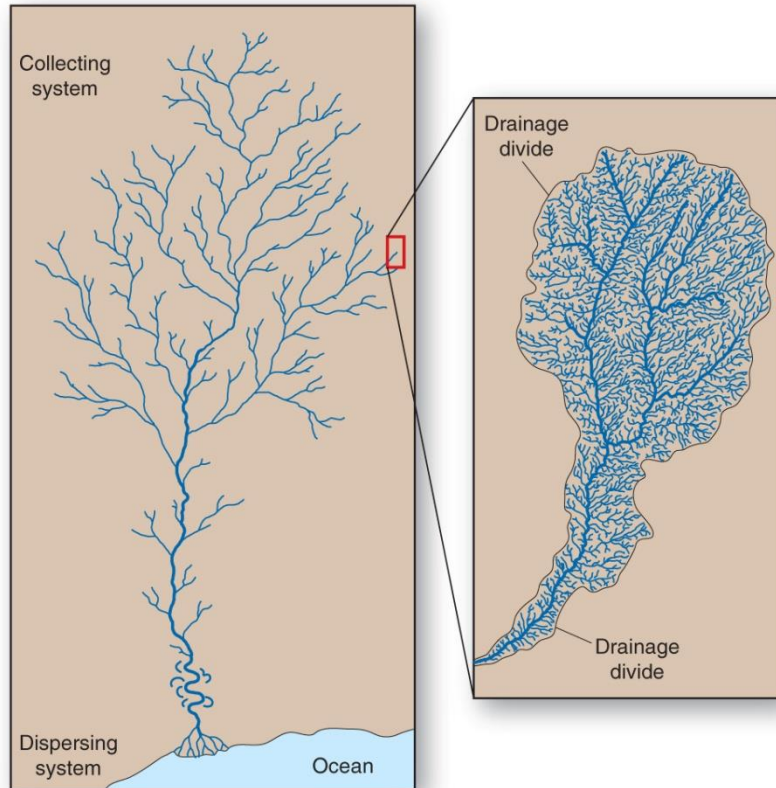
Hyporheic-channel



Groundwater-channel



# Drainage Basins/ Watersheds

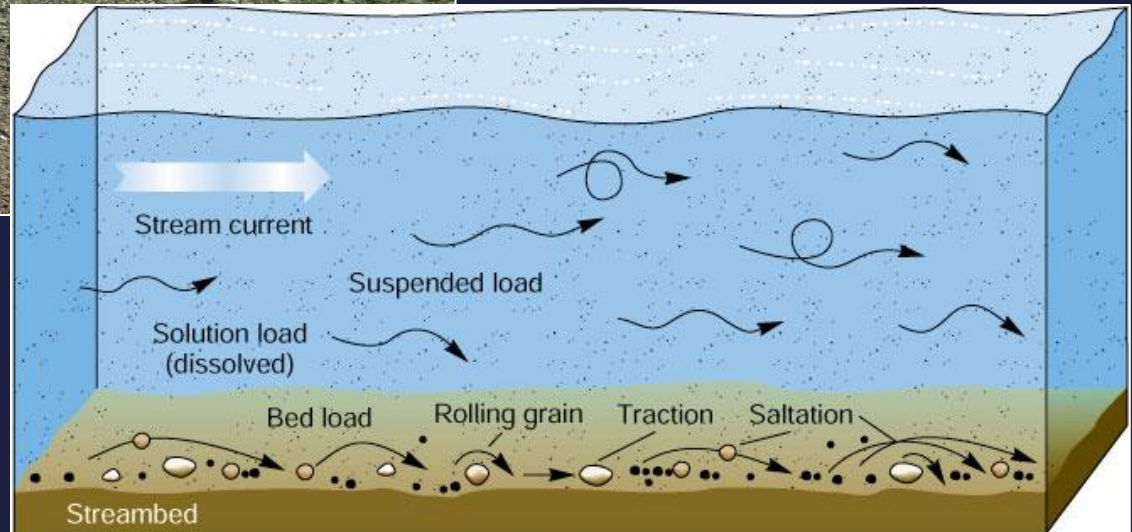


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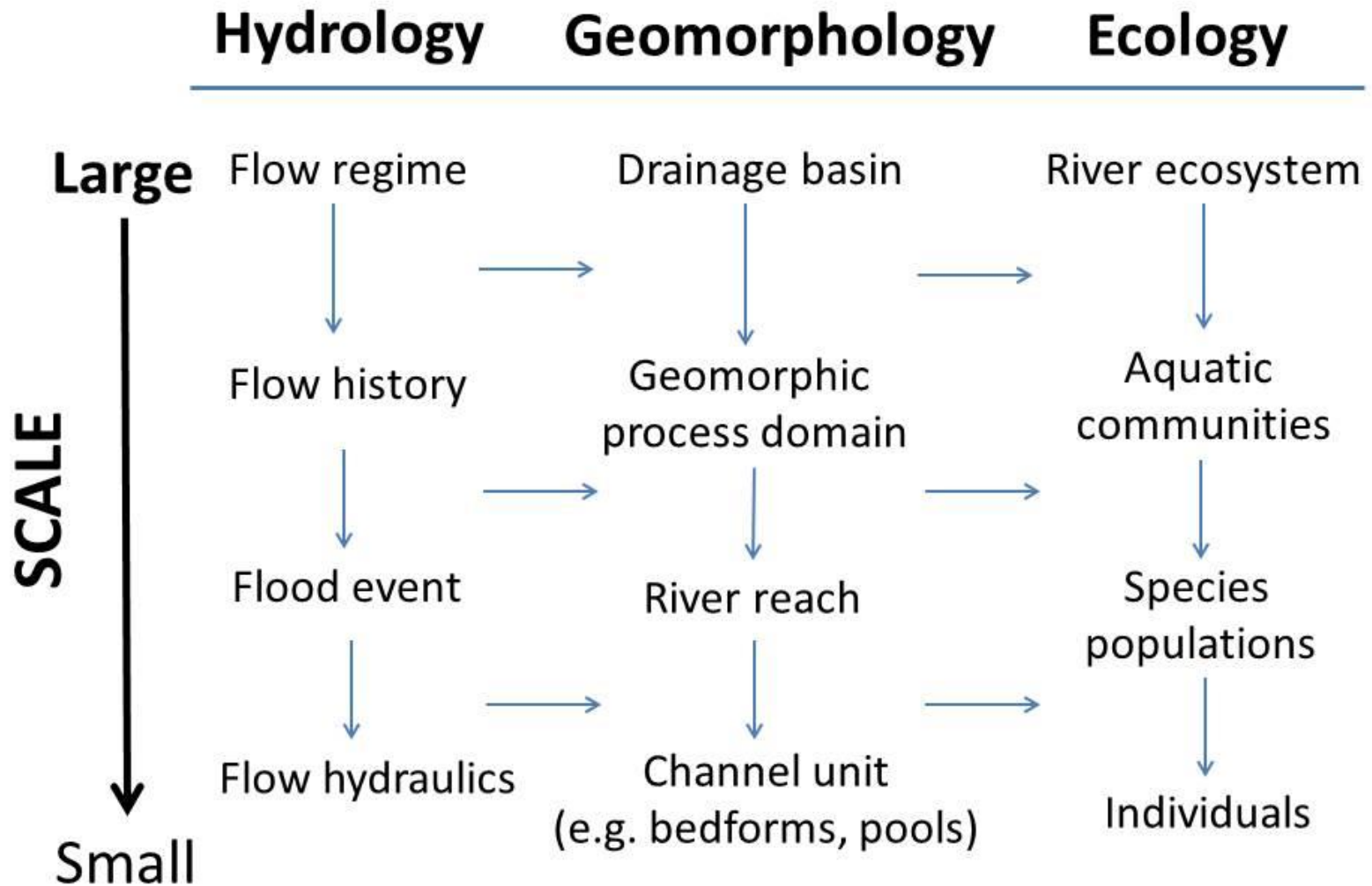




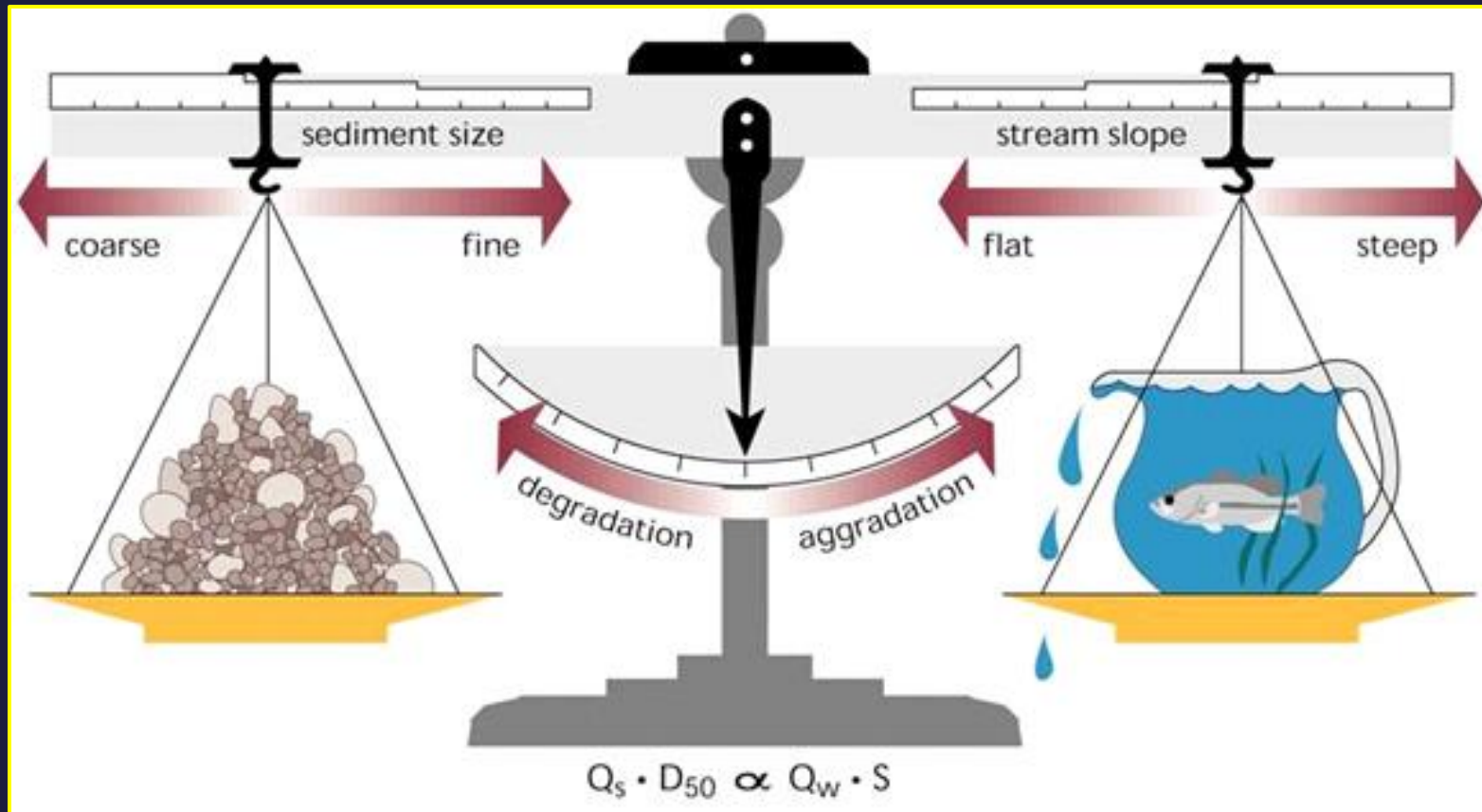
# Scale: Space and Time



# Spatial scale relationships



# Dynamic Equilibrium



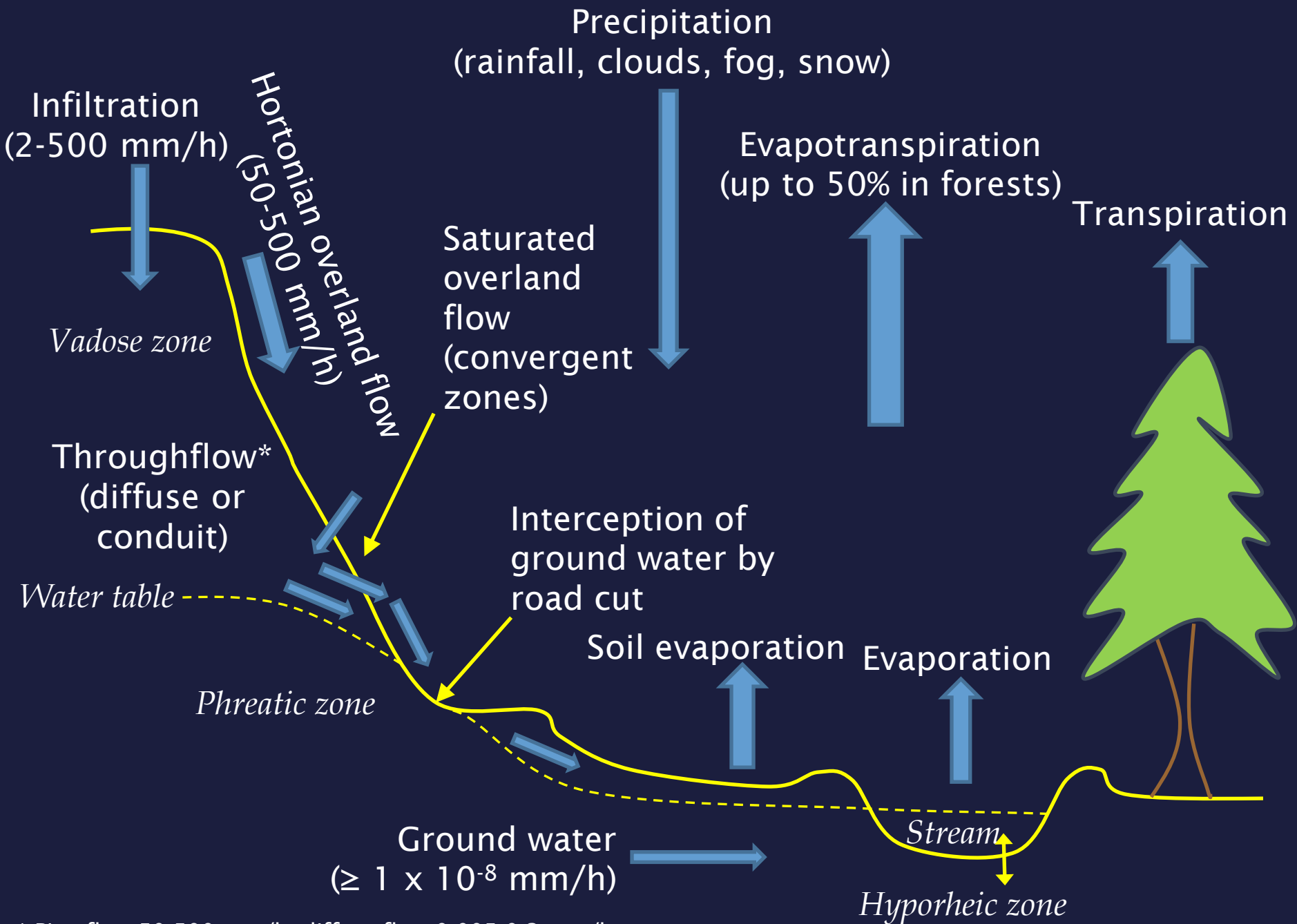
Lane's Balance



# WATERSHED CONTROLS

- Streamflow Processes
- Sediment Regime
- Vegetation
- Land Use





\* Pipe flow 50-500 mm/h; diffuse flow 0.005-0.3 mm/h



# Sediment Sources and Delivery



Mass wasting



Surface  
erosion



Bank erosion



# Land Use





# Vegetation





# Instream Wood



- Creates channel complexity
  - Moderates stream power
  - Sediment deposits
  - Knickpoints
- Creates aquatic habitat
  - Pools
  - Spawning grounds
  - Shade
  - Protection
- Nutrient storage



# WATERSHED PROCESSES



# Discharge

- ▣ Amount of stream discharge (Q) depends on:
  - Recent weather
  - Drainage basin variables
    - ▣ Size
    - ▣ Relief
    - ▣ Climate
    - ▣ Vegetation
    - ▣ Rock type
    - ▣ Land-use
- ▣  $Q$  = Volume of water in a given cross section per unit of time



# Discharge

▣  $Q = wdv$

$w$  = width

$d$  = channel depth

$v$  = stream velocity

▣  $Q = A*v$

$A$  = cross-sectional  
area

$v$  = stream velocity



# Common Discharges

▣ Snohomish R. at mouth

■ 9,500 cfs

▣ Queets R. nr Clearwater

■ 4,347 cfs

▣ Skagit R. nr Mount Vernon

■ 16,800 cfs

▣ Columbia R. at mouth

■ 264,900 cfs

10 cfs  
=  
4,488 gallons  
per minute



# RIVER GRADIENT

# Slope as an Adjustable Variable

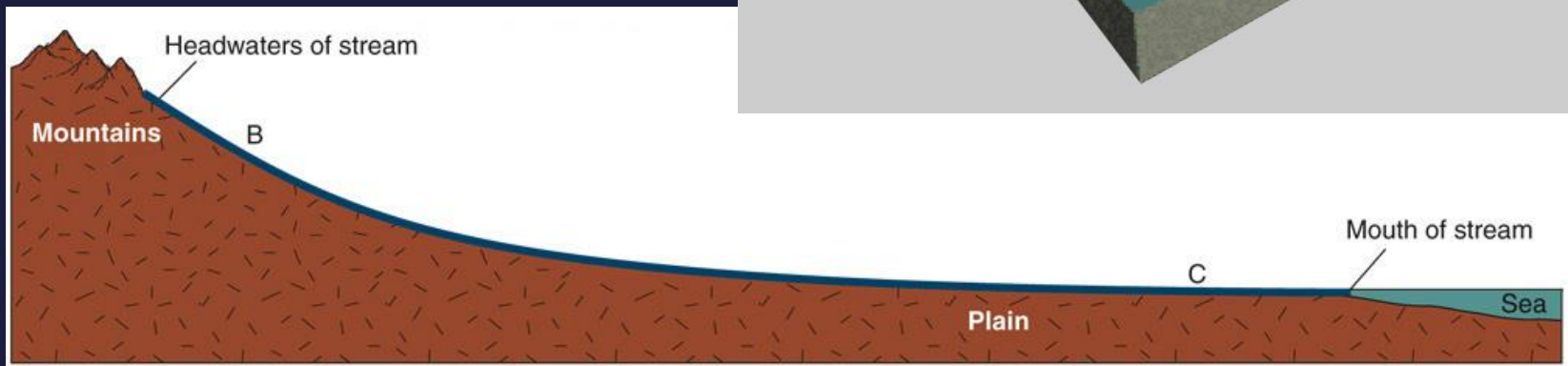
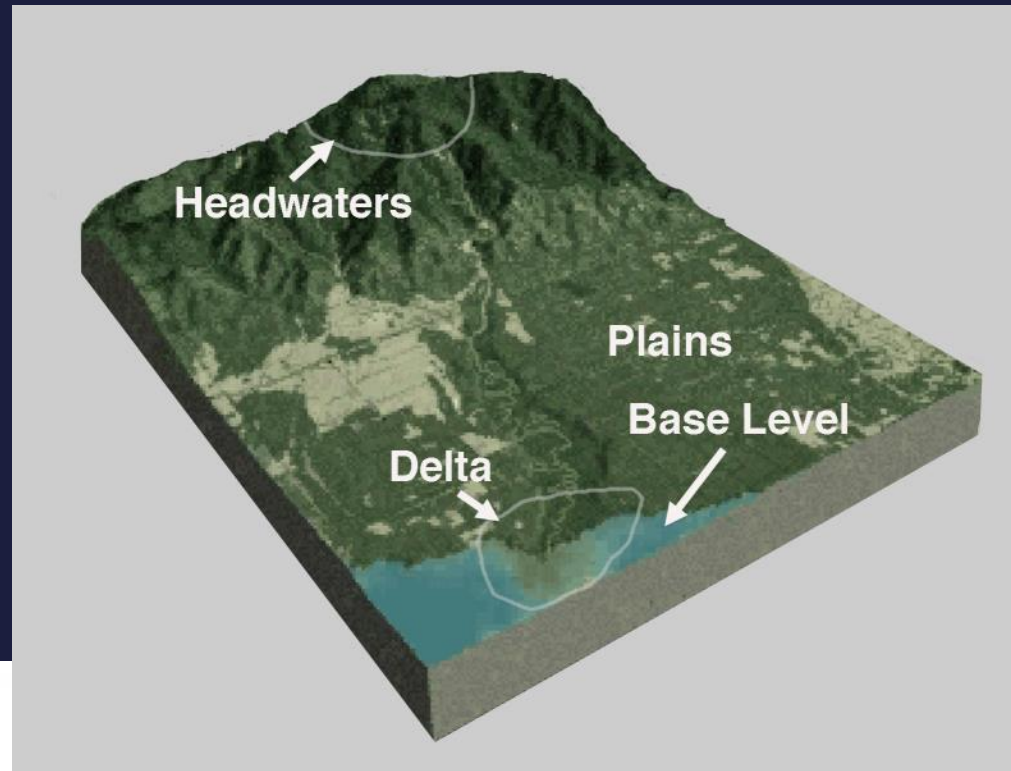
- ▣ Slope is important in fluvial systems!
  - $V = (1/n)R^{0.67}S^{0.5}$
  - $V$  is a controlling variable in  $Fr$ ,  $Re$ , shear stress  
Stream power:  $\omega = \gamma QS$
  - Steep streams look very different from flat streams



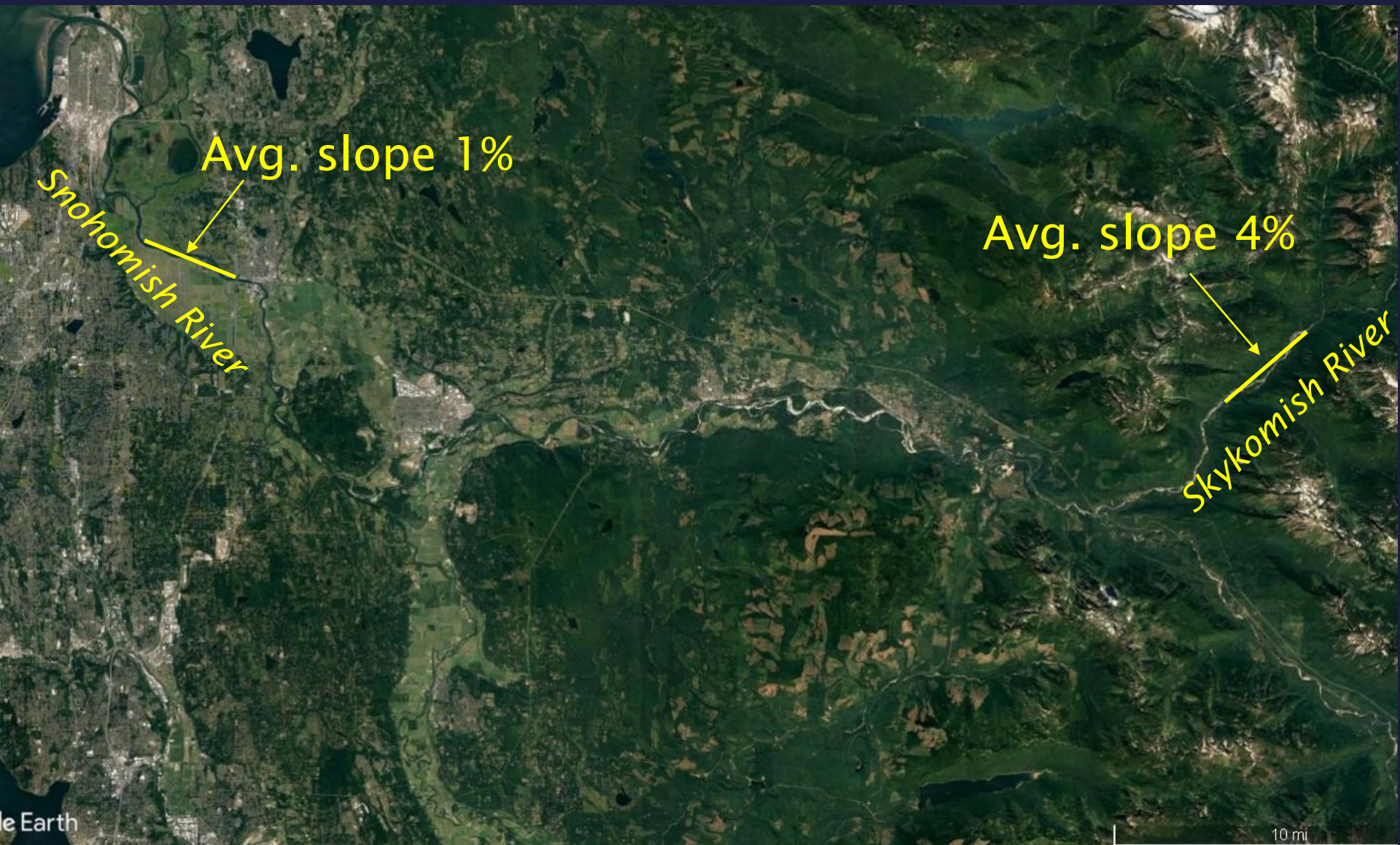


# Idealized River Profile

- Divides a stream into upper (A), middle (B), & lower (C) reaches
- Gradient diminishes downstream

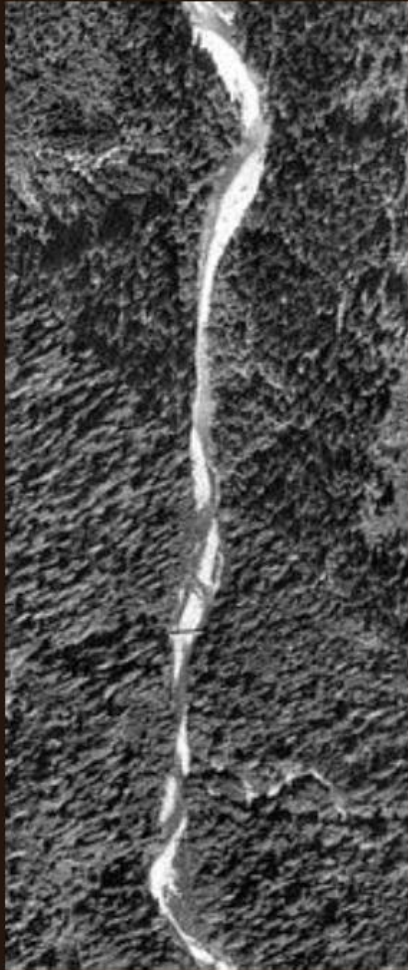


# Snohomish Watershed Profile





# Form: Channel morphology



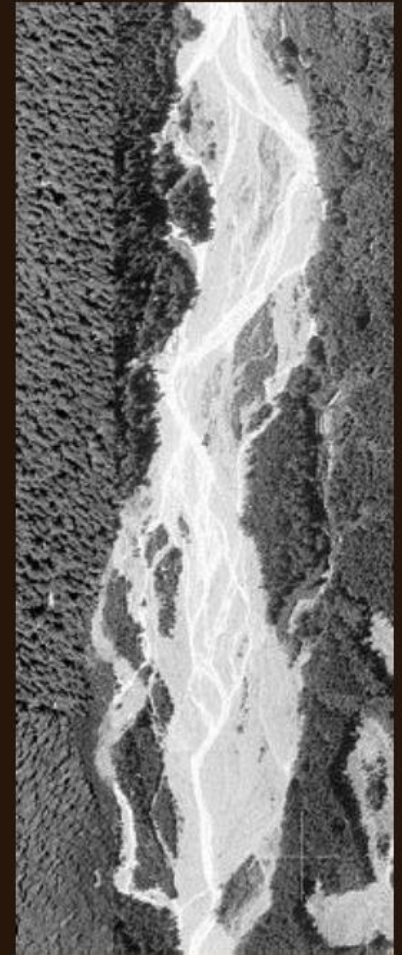
Straight



Meandering



Island Braided



Braided

Increasing lateral migration rate

# **DISTURBANCE FORMS AND PROCESSES**

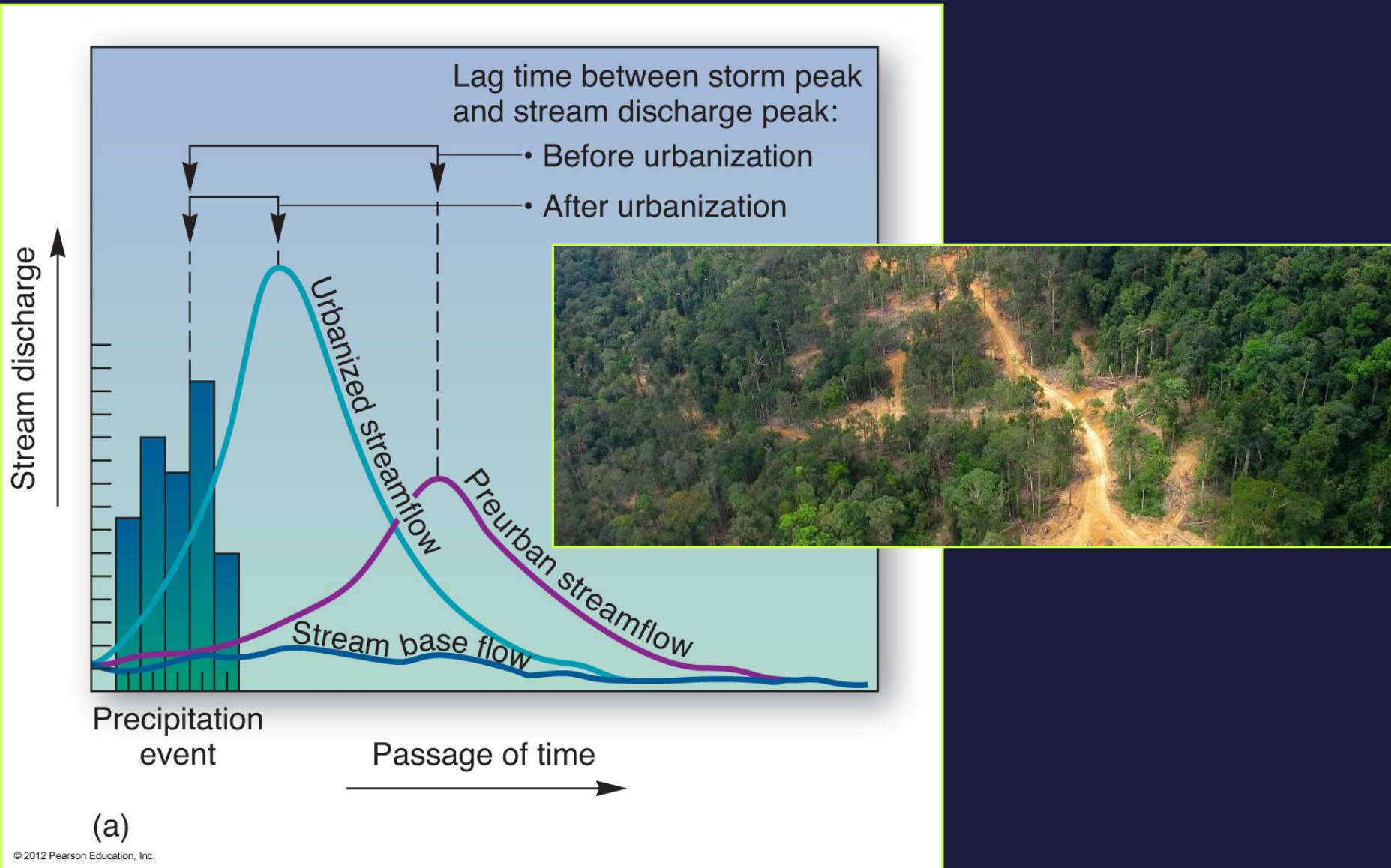


# Natural Disturbance Regimes

- Wildfire
- Floods
- Landslides
- Tree infestations by insects
- Other



# Human Alterations Impacts



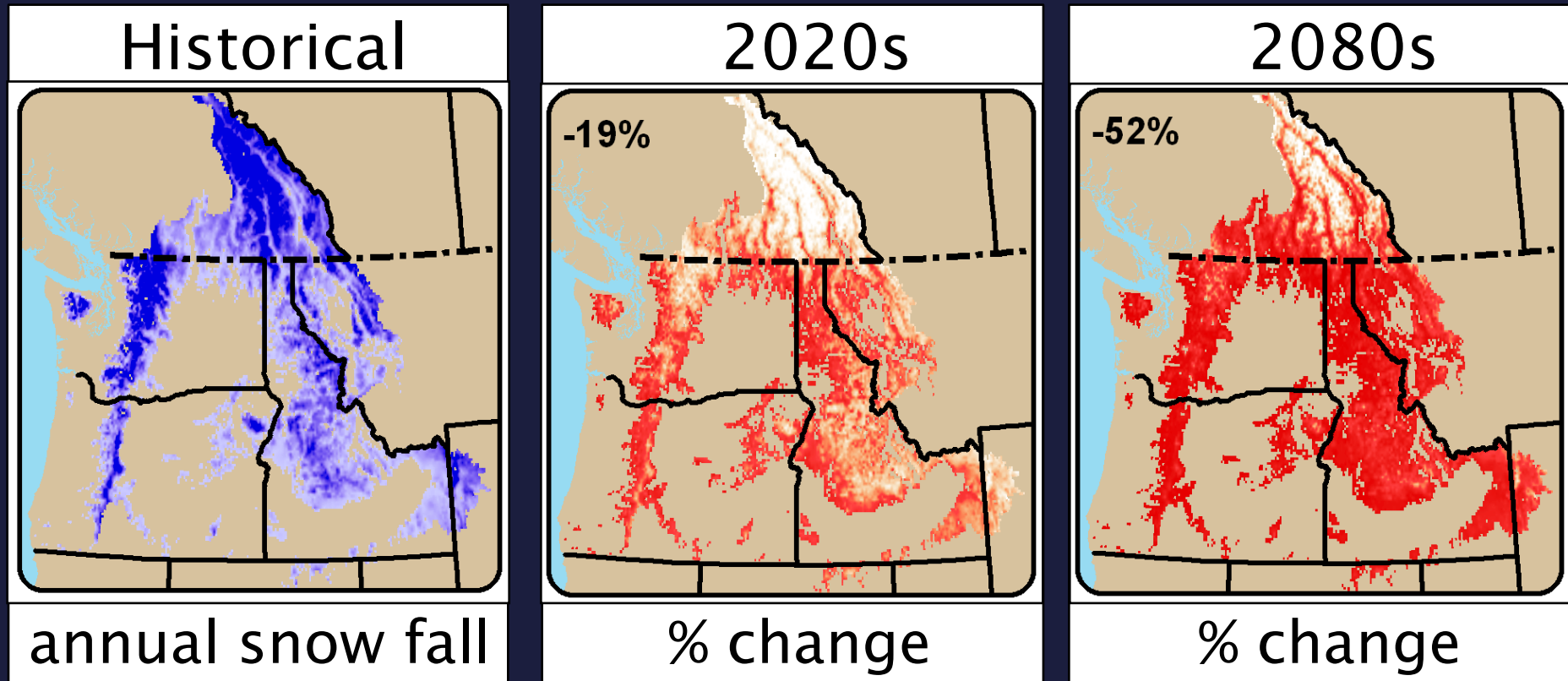


# Climate Change

- Future changes in climate will cause future changes in stream morphology



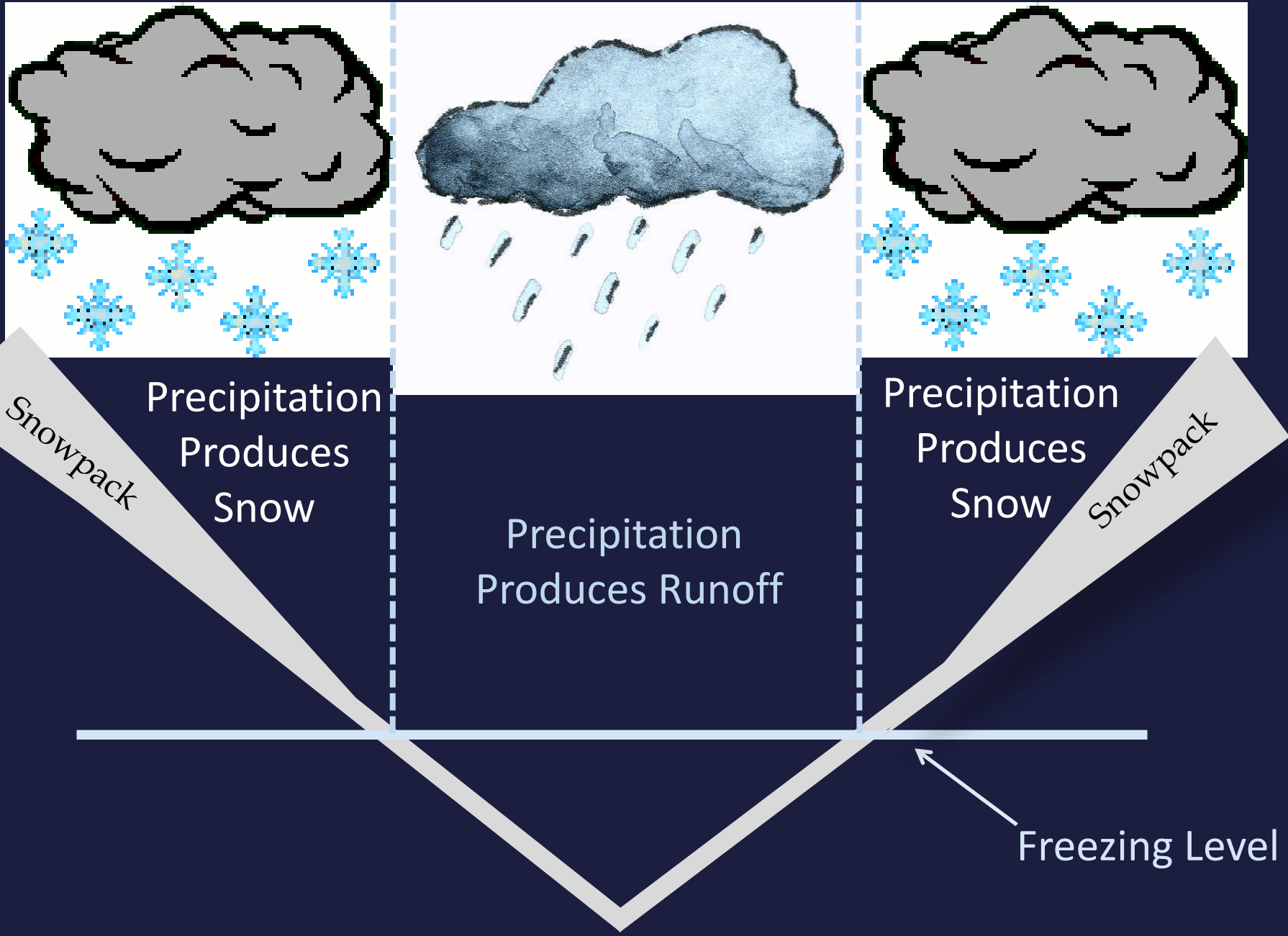
# Key Regional Response: Less Snow and More Rain



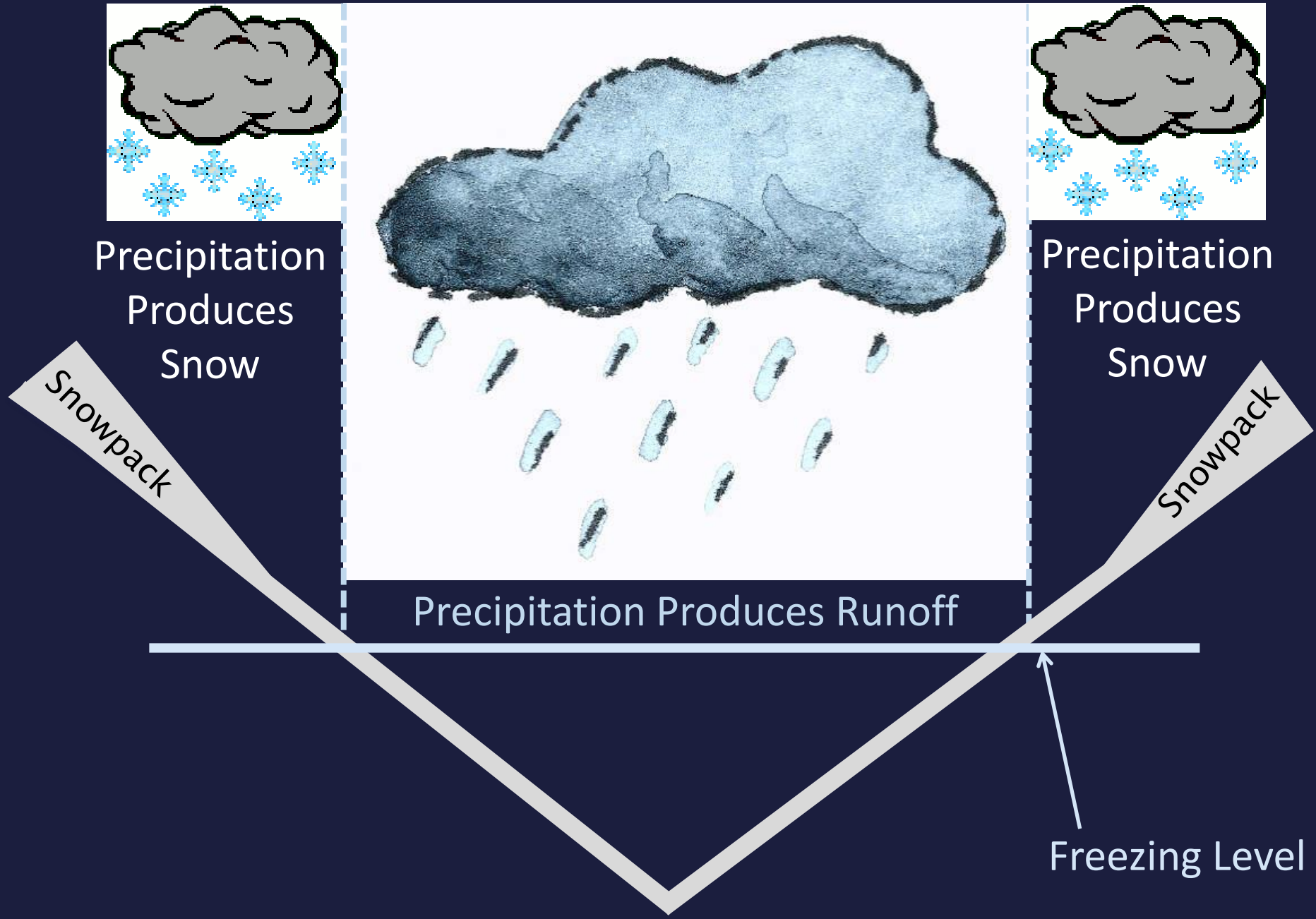
- Same precipitation but as rain
- Higher peak flows



# Schematic of a Cool Climate Flood



# Schematic of a Warm Climate Flood





# Projected Changes in Rain-dominant Basins

- Projected shifts in seasonality
  - more intense rain events in winter
  - drier in summer



# Habitat: Structure and Complexity

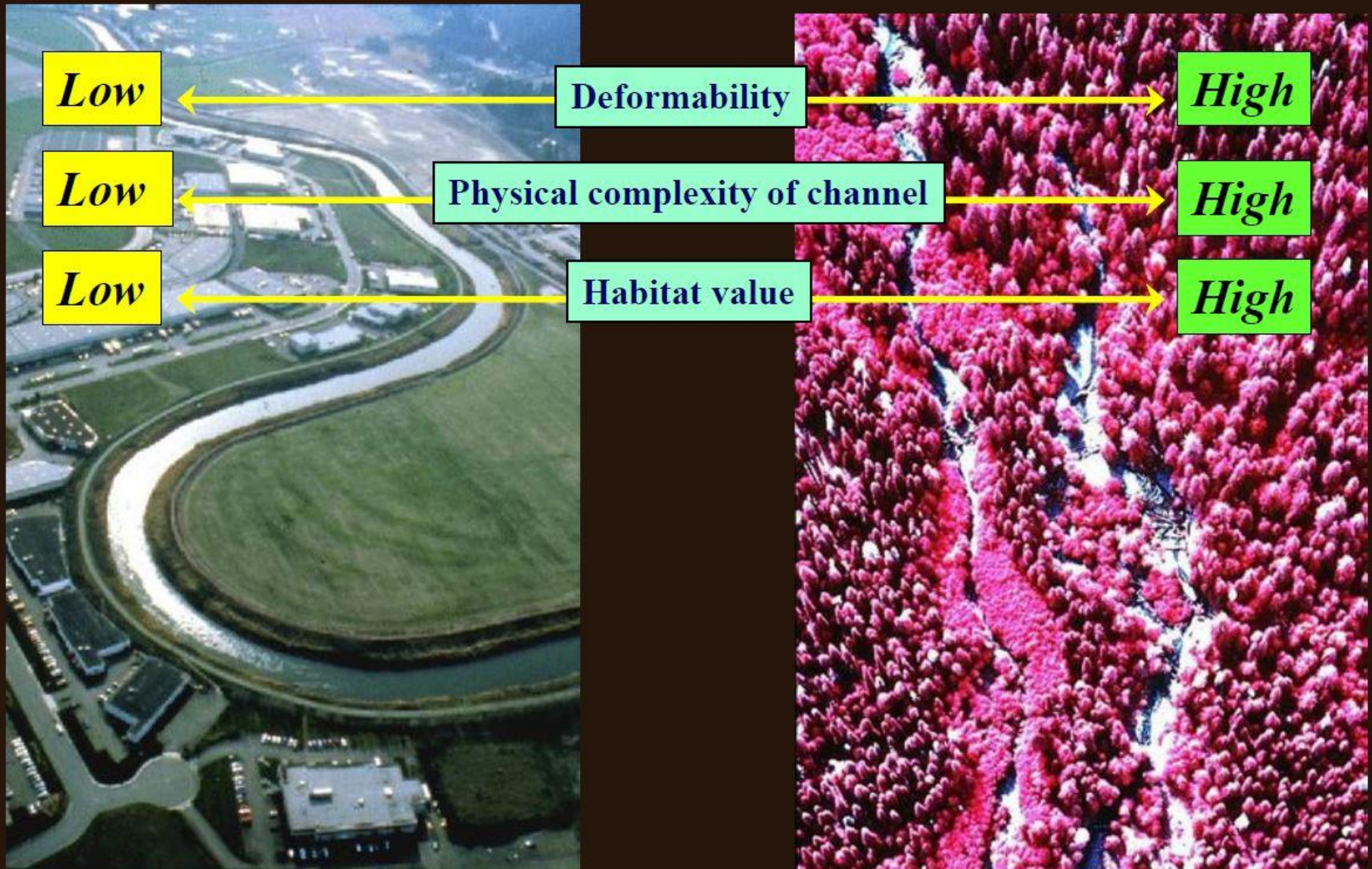


Photo by: David Montgomery

Slide Courtesy of: Tim Beechie

Photo by: Tim Abbe



# Conclusions

It's all connected.  
It's complex.  
Scale is important.  
Slope's a big deal.  
Rivers are awesome.

