

Effects of Low Summer Steady Flows  
(LSSF) and Habitat Maintenance  
Flows in 2000 on Sediment  
Transport and Storage in Marble and  
Upper Grand Canyons

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# **Study Team**

**U.S. Geological Survey -- Water Resources  
Division and Pacific Marine Geology (Topping,  
Rubin, Hornewer, Anima, Wiele, Chavez)**

**Sandbar Studies Group,  
Northern Arizona University (Hazel and Kaplinski)**

**Fluvial Geomorphology Lab,  
Utah State University (Schmidt, Goeking, Sondossi, K.  
Webb)**

**Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center  
(Melis)**



# **Sediment Budget**

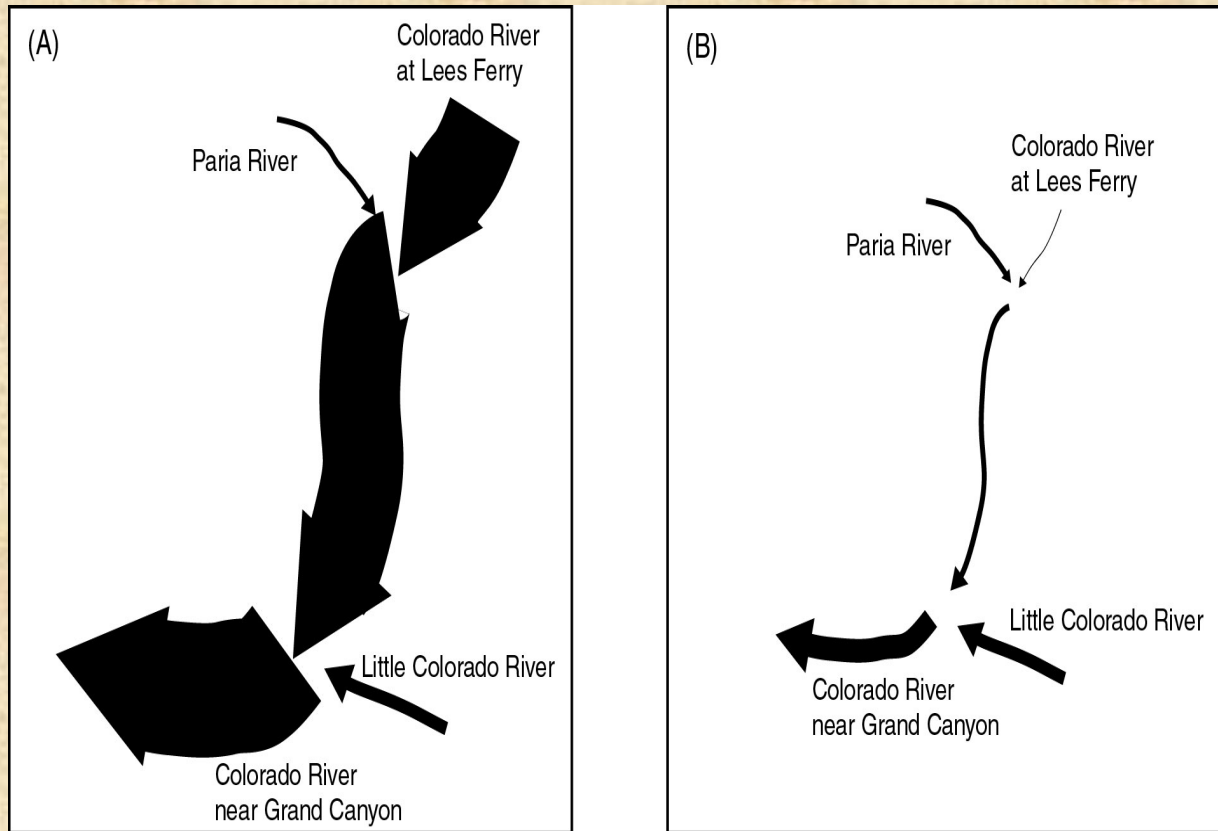
- Fundamental conceptual tool in organizing knowledge, identifying future research needs, and developing river management plans

# Study design

- Inflow - outflow = change in storage (bed and banks)
- Budget for Marble Canyon
$$I_{(\text{Lake Powell, Paria,, other tributaries})} - O_{(\text{lower MC gage})} = \Delta_{(\text{bed, banks})}$$
- Examine how each of these terms changes downstream



# Sediment-transport reaches



# Study Plan

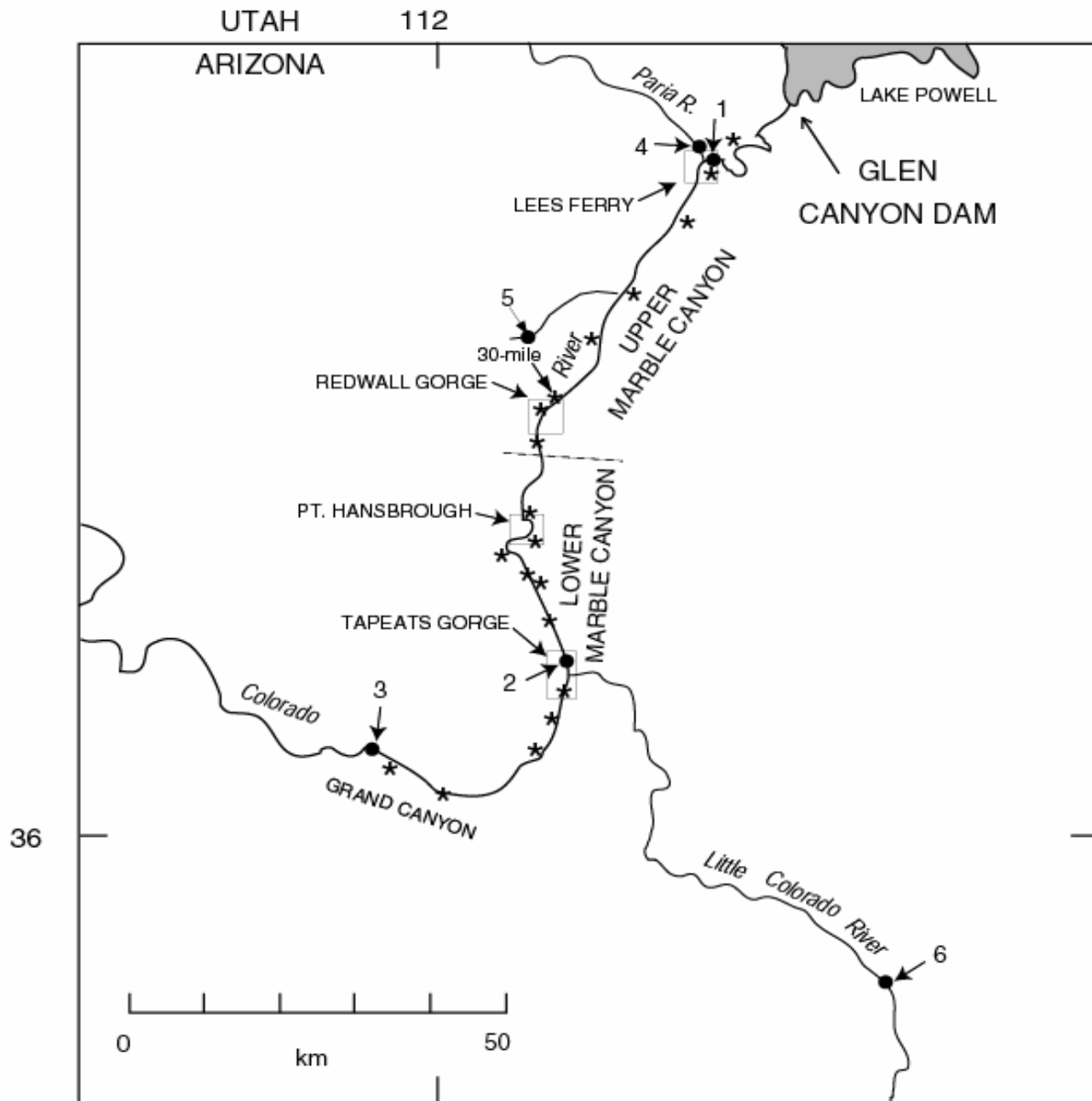
- Measure sediment inflow and outflow at gages
- Measure changes in amount of sediment on the bed
- Measure changes in sand bars at long-term study sites and in long term study reaches

# Data Collection

1,2,3,4,5,6 - gages

\* - detailed survey sites

boxes - air photo analyses



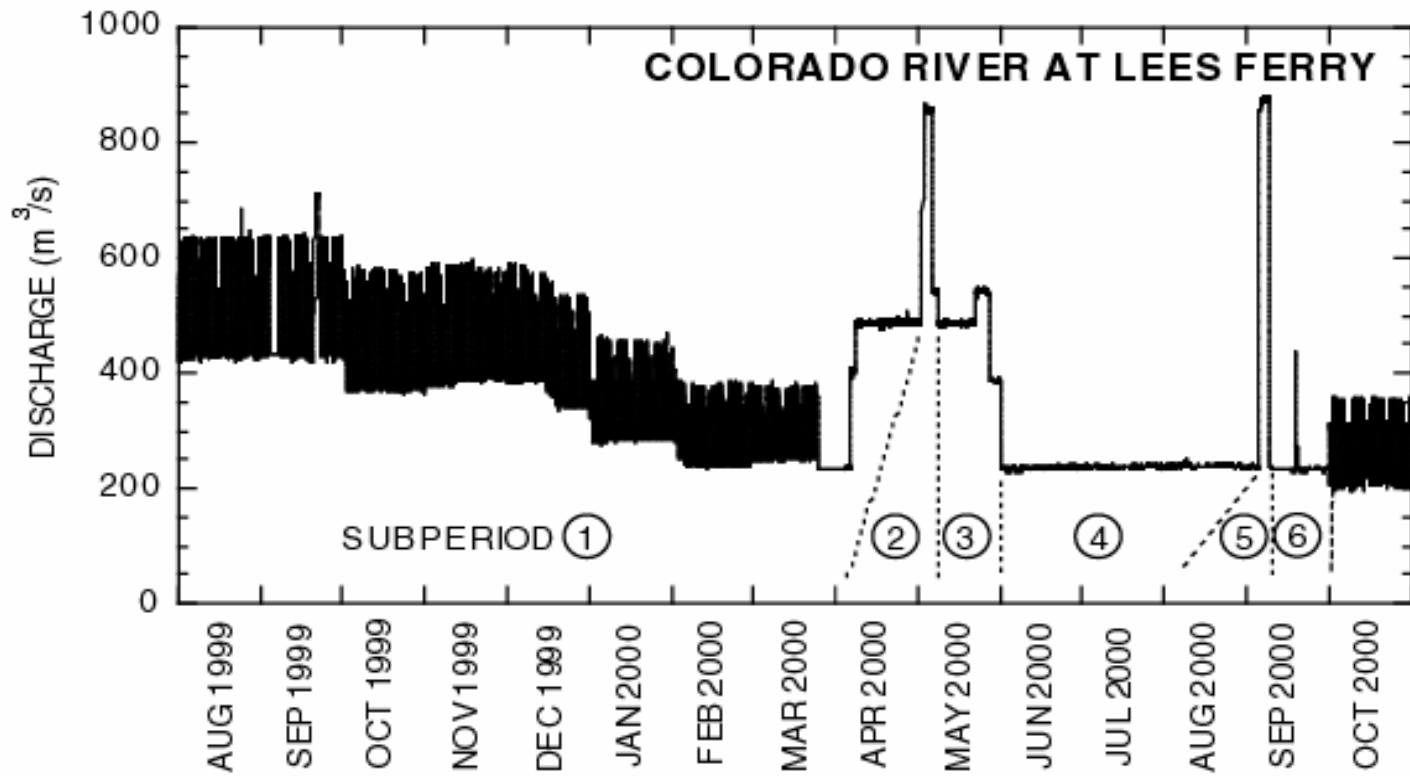


# Hypotheses

- 1) Sediment accumulates during low flows ( $<8000$  ft<sup>3</sup>/s)
- 2) Sand does not accumulate during normal dam operations
- 3) The “effectiveness” of a high flow is proportional to the amount of fine sediment available for transport immediately before the flood.
- 4) There will be a downstream shift in sources and sinks associated with a downstream increase in fine sediment supply and fine sediment transport.

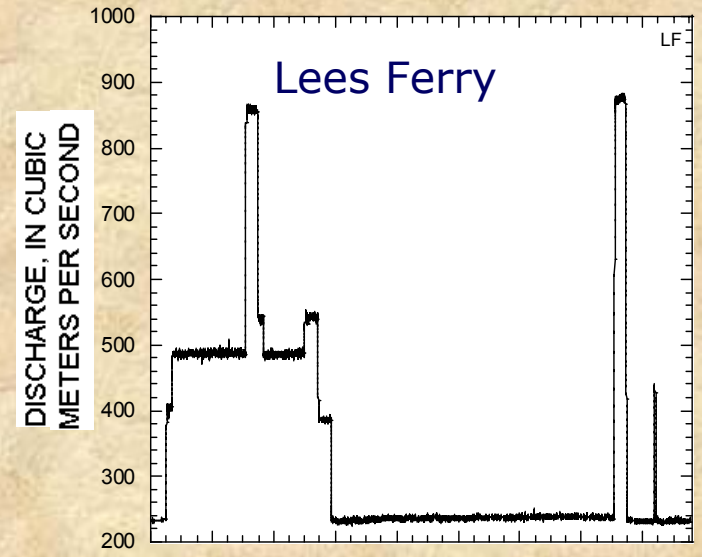
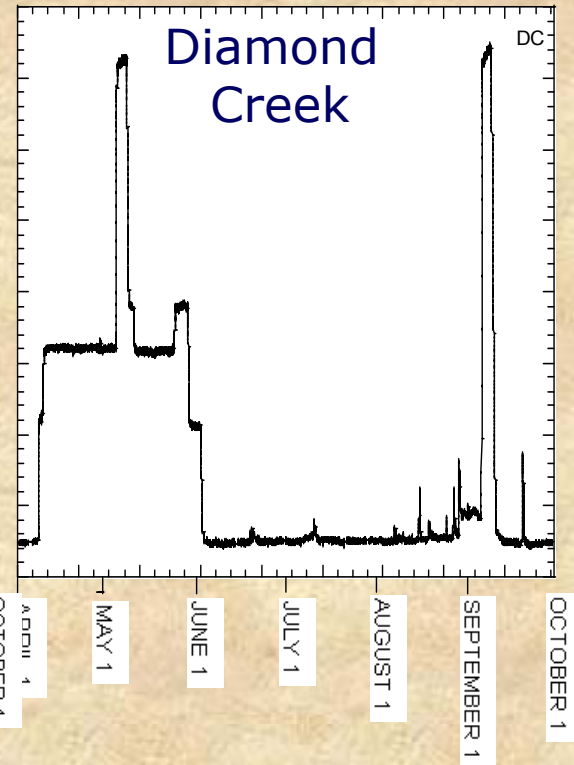
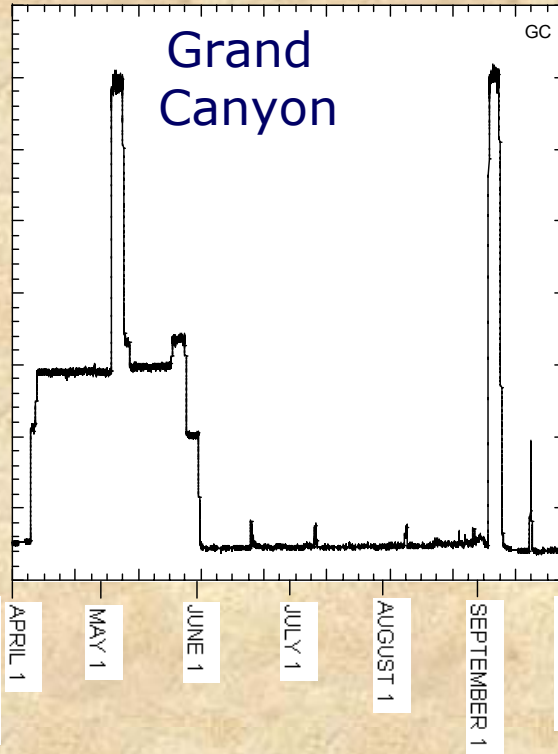
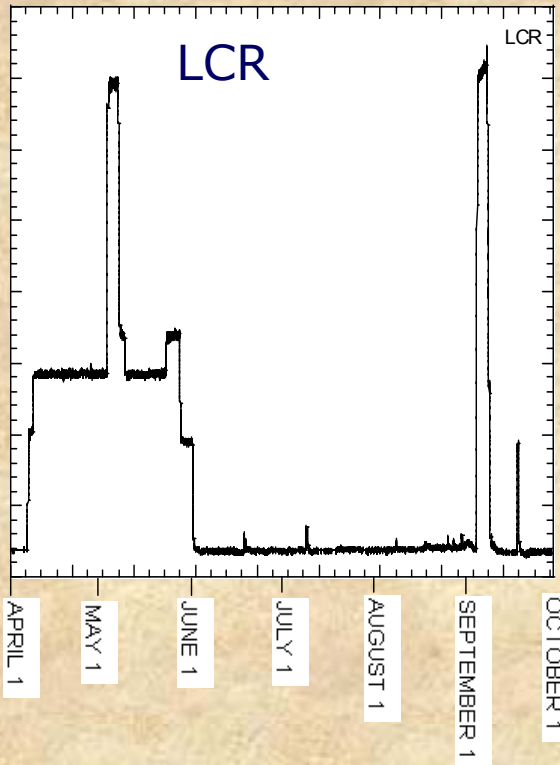


# Hydrograph



**There was little inflow from tributaries.**

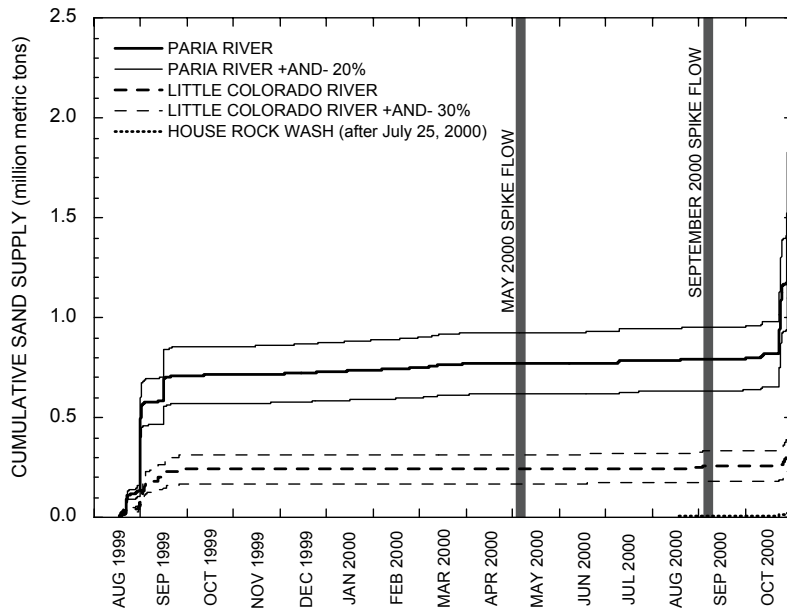
DISCHARGE, IN CUBIC METERS PER SECOND



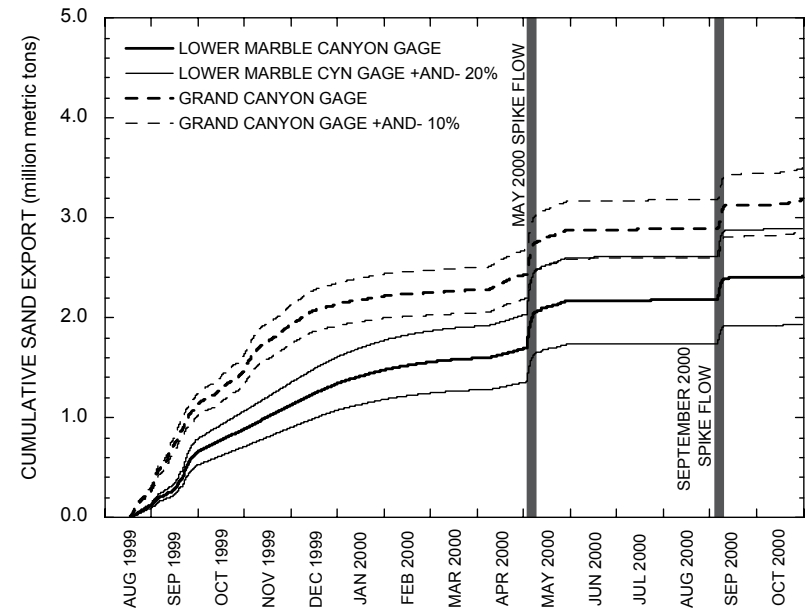


# There was little fine sediment inflow

Sand supply from 3 tributaries



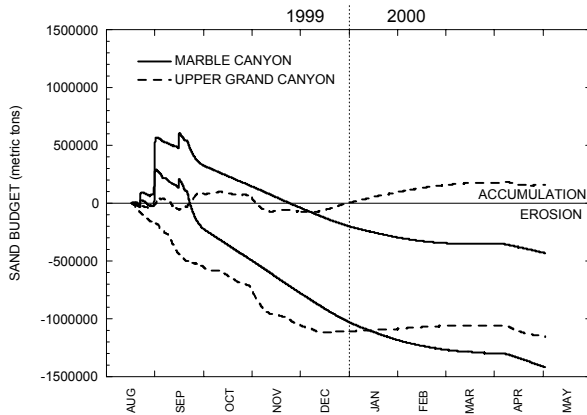
Sand export past lower Marble Canyon and Grand Canyon gages



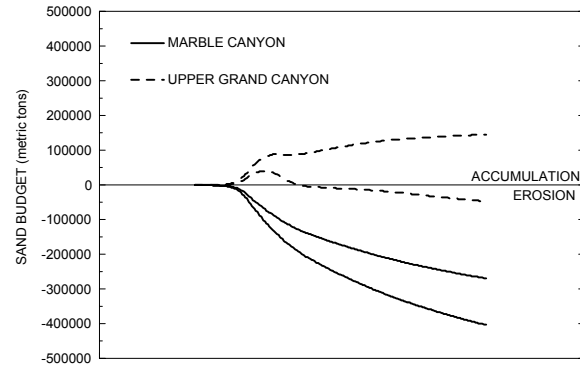
(D. Topping)

# Fine sediment accumulated in Marble Canyon when flows < 8000 ft<sup>3</sup>/s

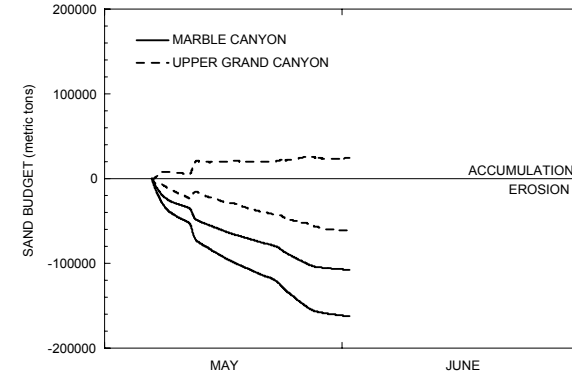
SUBPERIOD 1



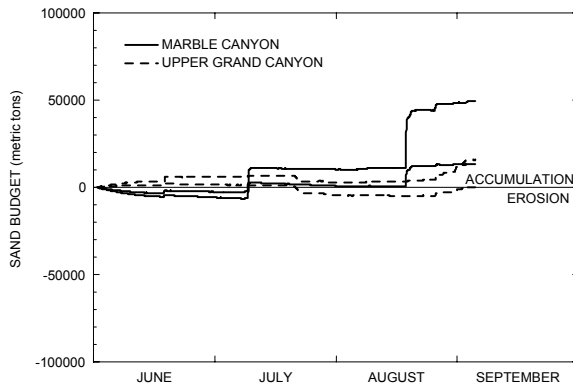
SUBPERIOD 2 (MAY SPIKE FLOW)



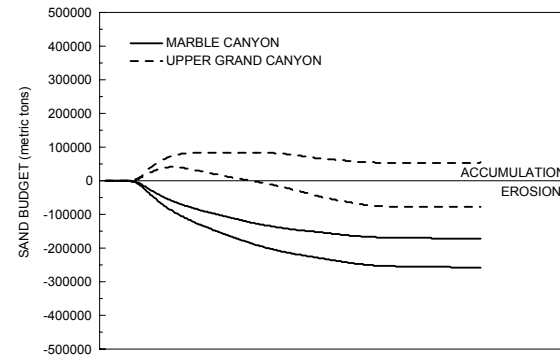
SUBPERIOD 3



SUBPERIOD 4



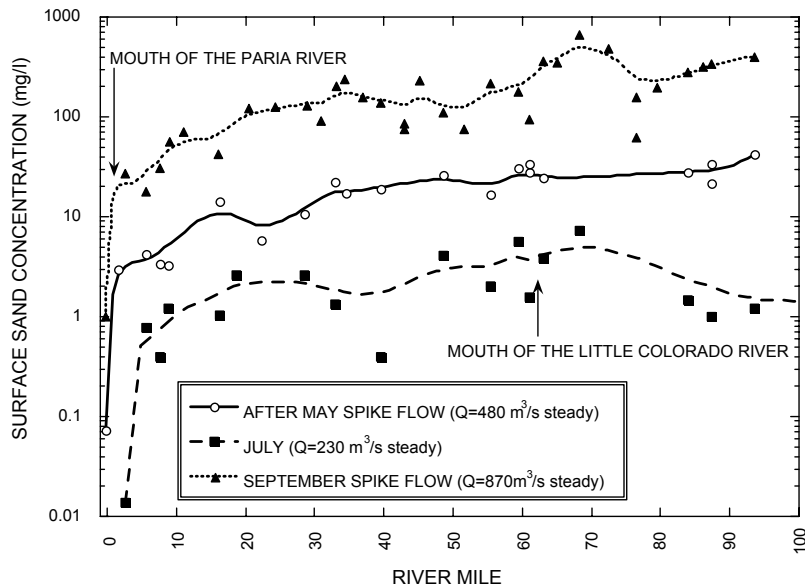
SUBPERIOD 5 (SEPTEMBER SPIKE FLOW)



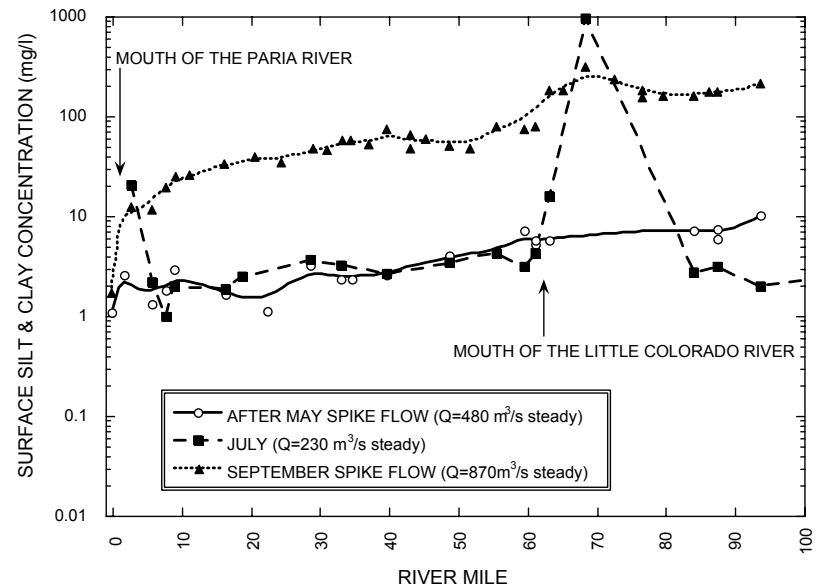


# The concentration of fine sediment in transport increased downstream

## Sand



## Silt and clay

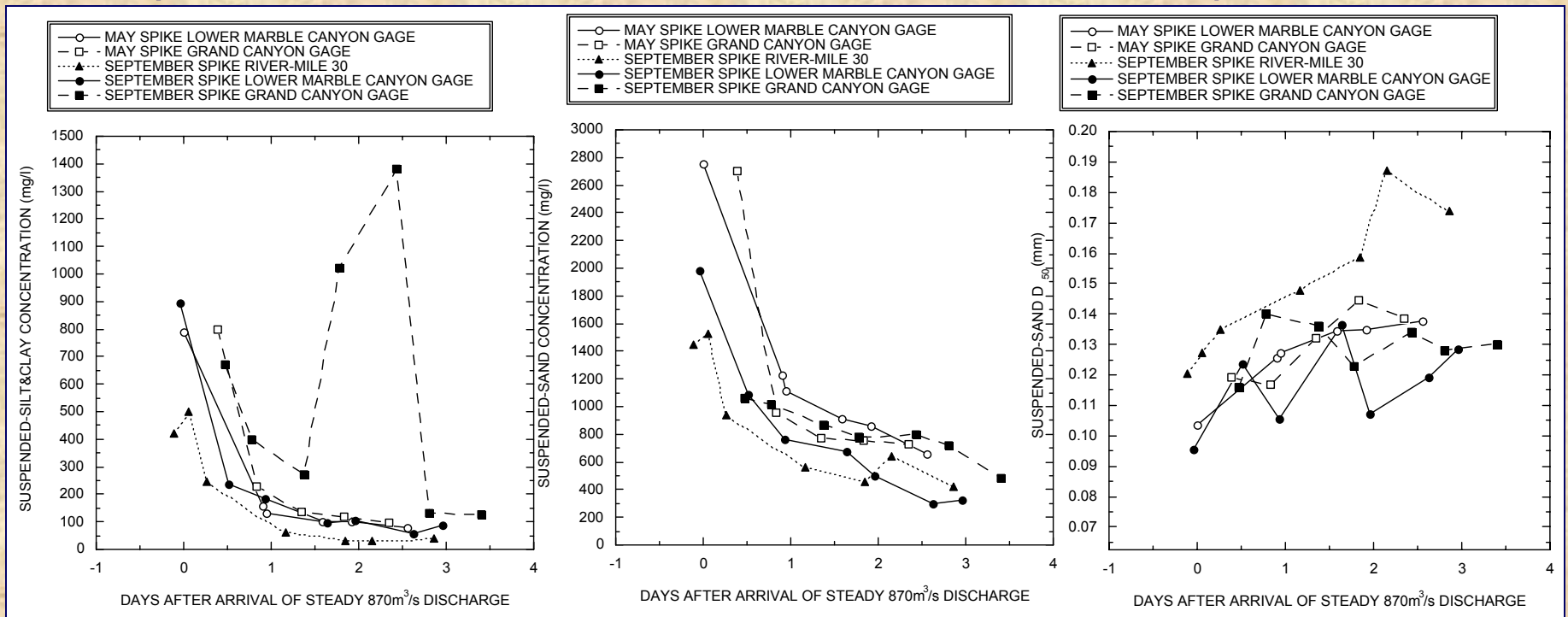


# High sand concentrations were not sustained during high flows

Suspended silt and clay concentrations

Suspended sand concentrations

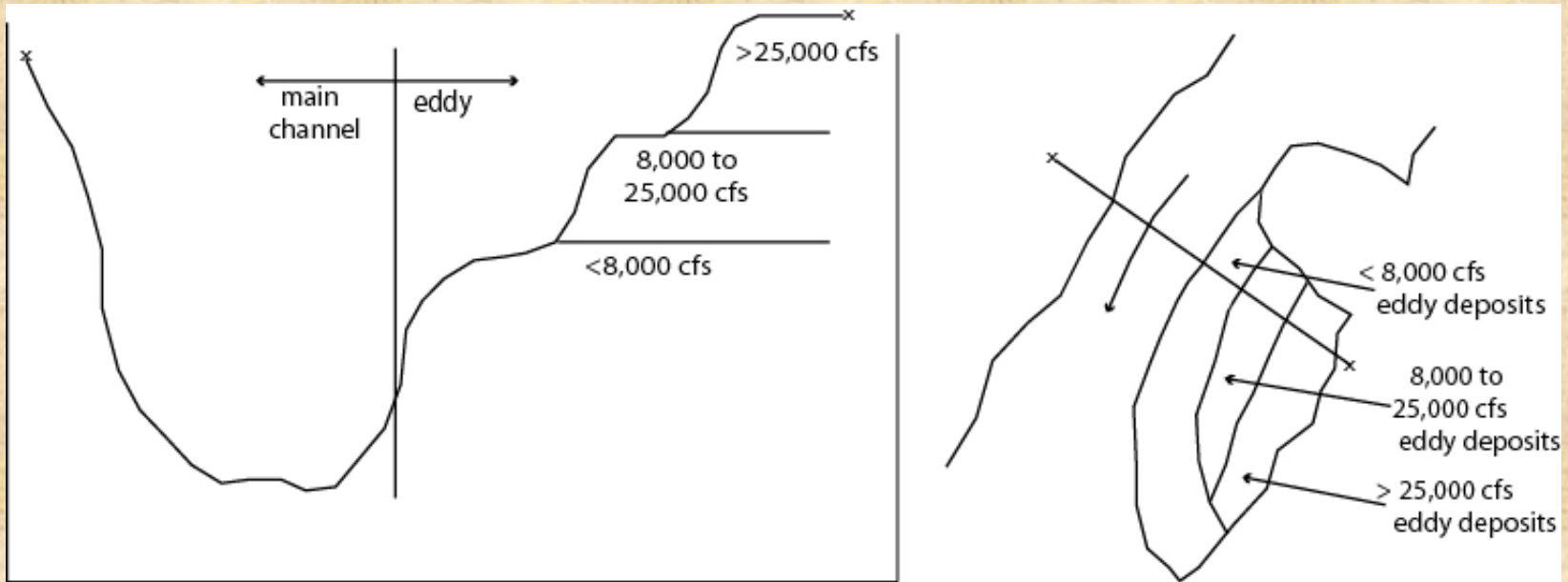
Median size of suspended sand



(D. Topping)



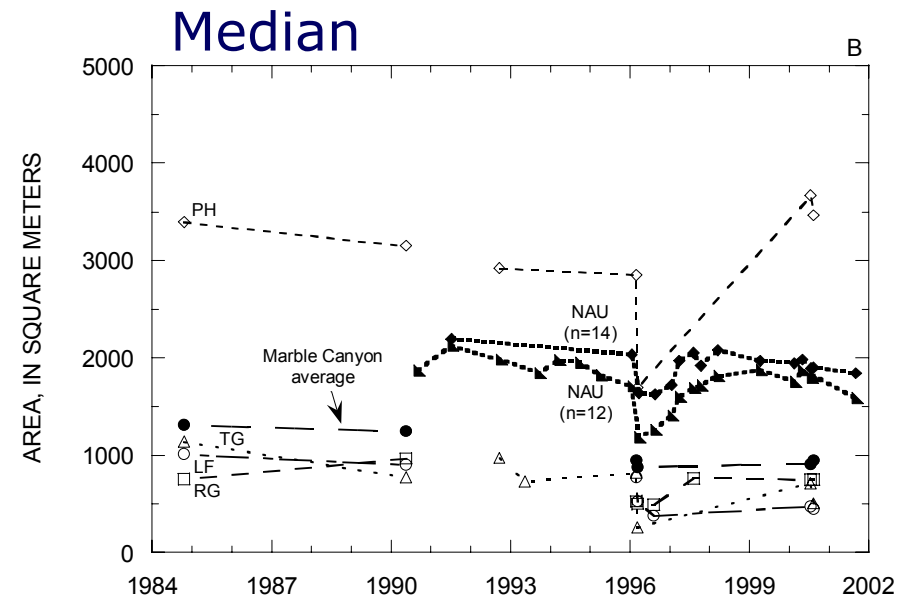
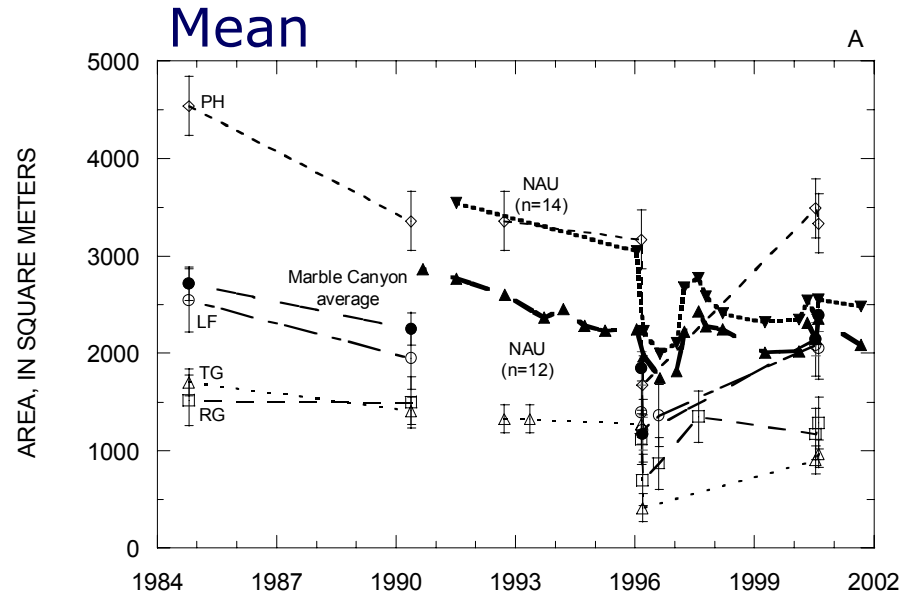
# Accounting for sand bar change



# Long-term trends, 8-25K zone:

Today's area is smaller than in 1984.  
Today's area probably smaller than in 1990.

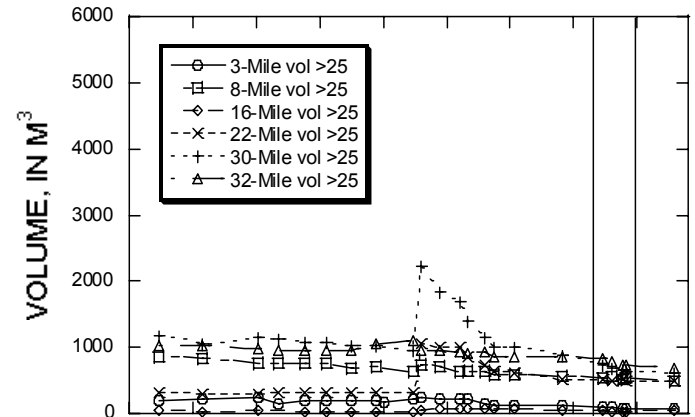
(USU and NAU)



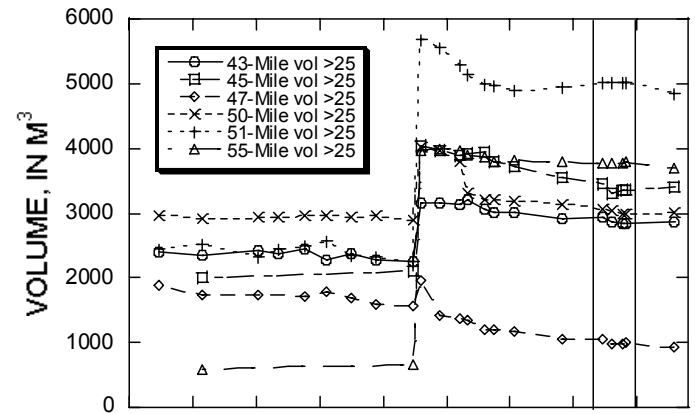


There was no significant change in the volume of eddy sand bars at elevations higher than the stage of 25,000 ft<sup>3</sup>/s. There was no reversal of long-term trends.

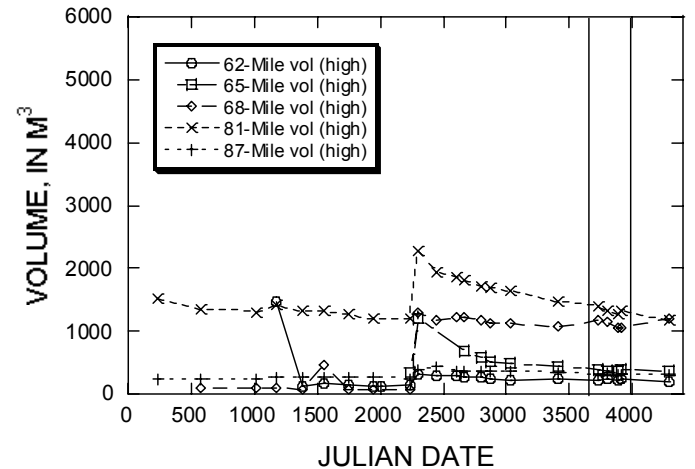
Upper Marble



Lower Marble



Upper Grand Canyon

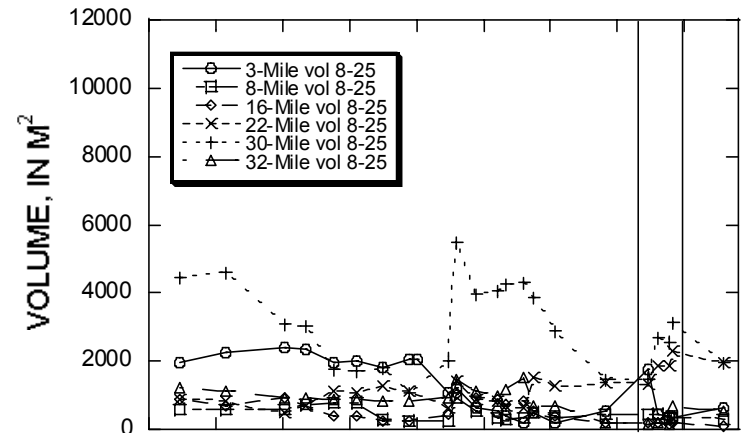


Site to site changes  
in the volume of sand  
at elevations between  
8000 and 25,000  
ft<sup>3</sup>/s were highly  
variable.

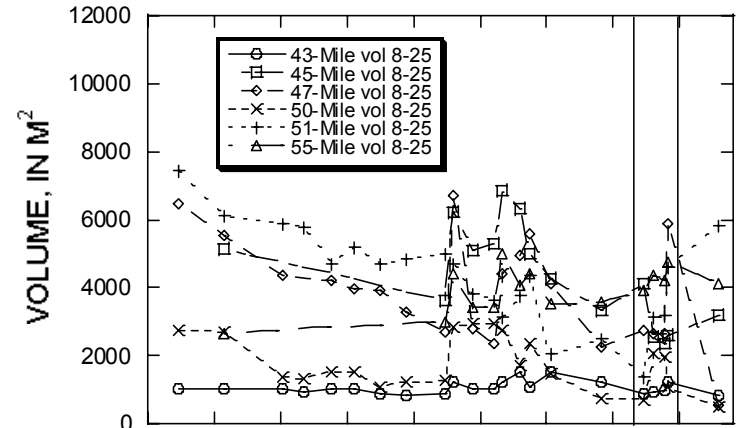
Deposition during spike  
flows: RM 30, 51, 55, 65  
Erosion during May spike  
flow: RM 3, 45, 68  
Erosion during  
September spike flow:  
RM 50, 87

(NAU)

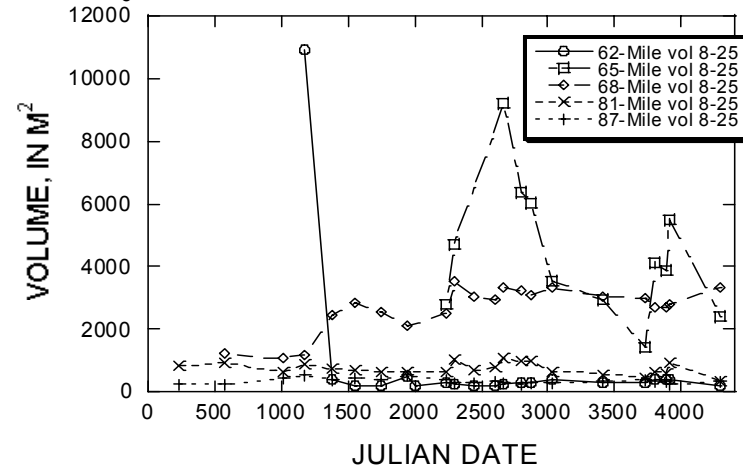
Upper  
Marble



Lower  
Marble



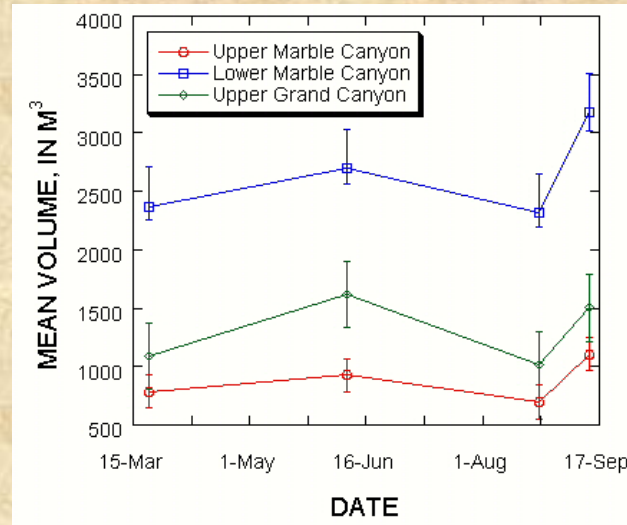
Upper  
Grand  
Canyon



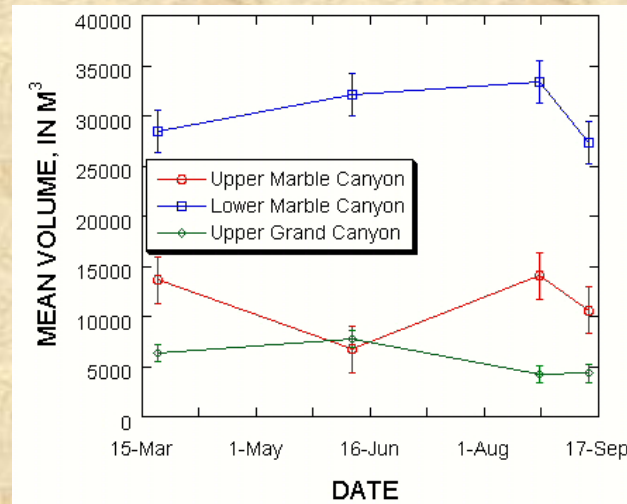


# Average changes

- Eddy sand was exchanged between low and med elevations.
- During high flows, sand is eroded from low elevation and transferred to higher elevations. Evidence points to more erosion near Lees Ferry than elsewhere.
- During low flows, banks erode and some of this sand accumulates in the eddy at lower elevation.
- Trends differ in UGC, perhaps indicating more sand on bed.

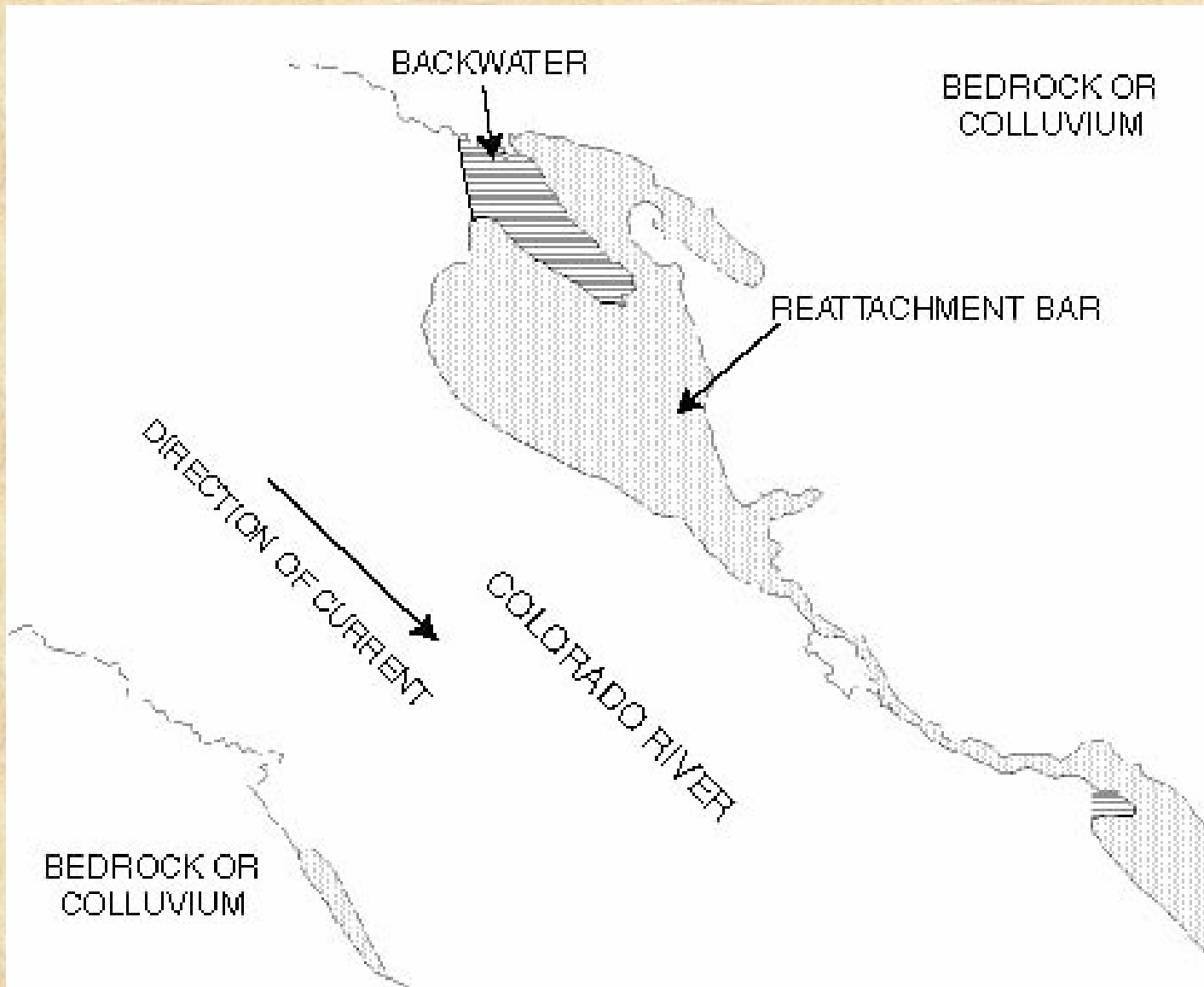


8-25K

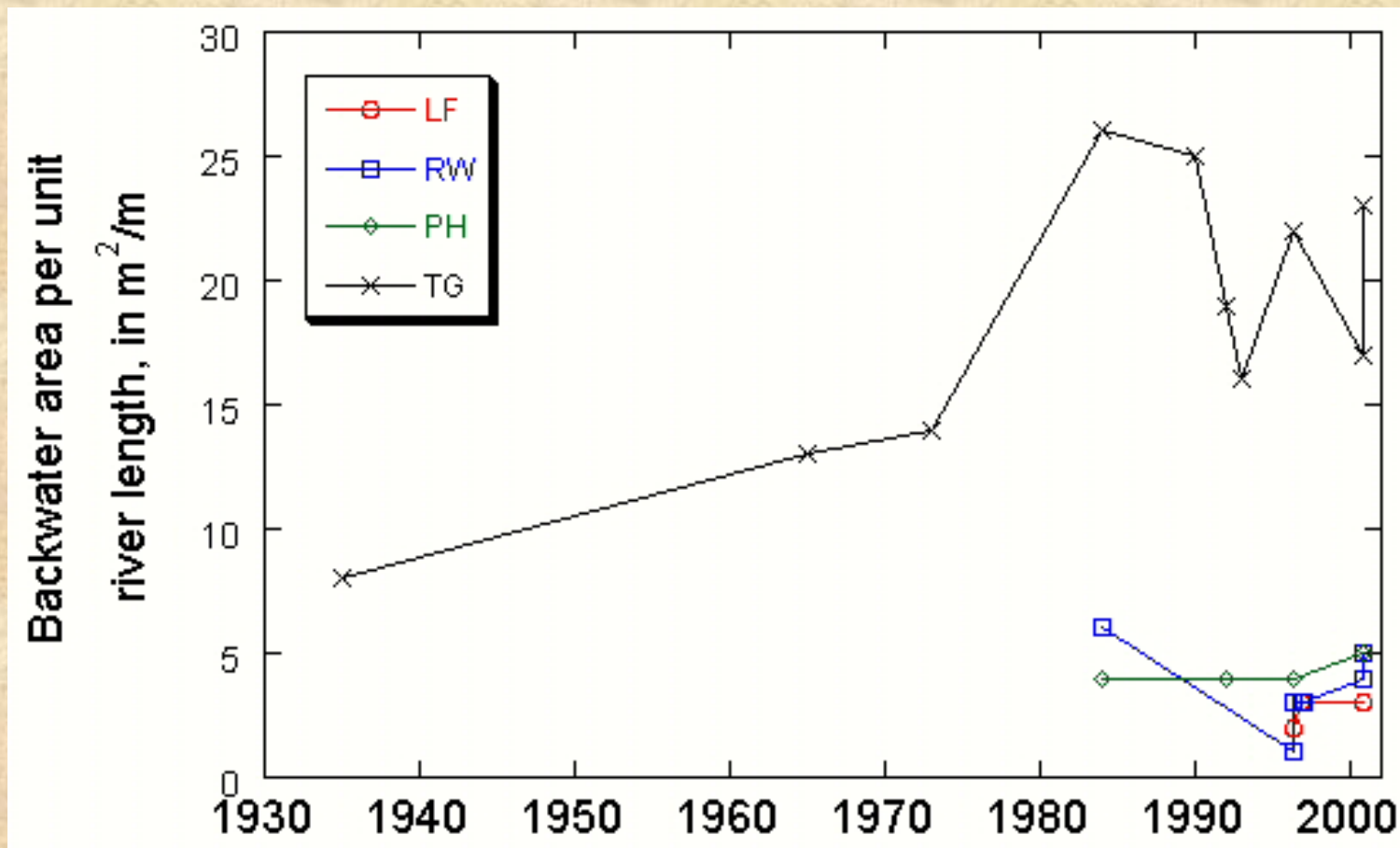


< 8K





Although the Sept spike increased the area of backwaters, the resultant change was no different from what has existed in the past.



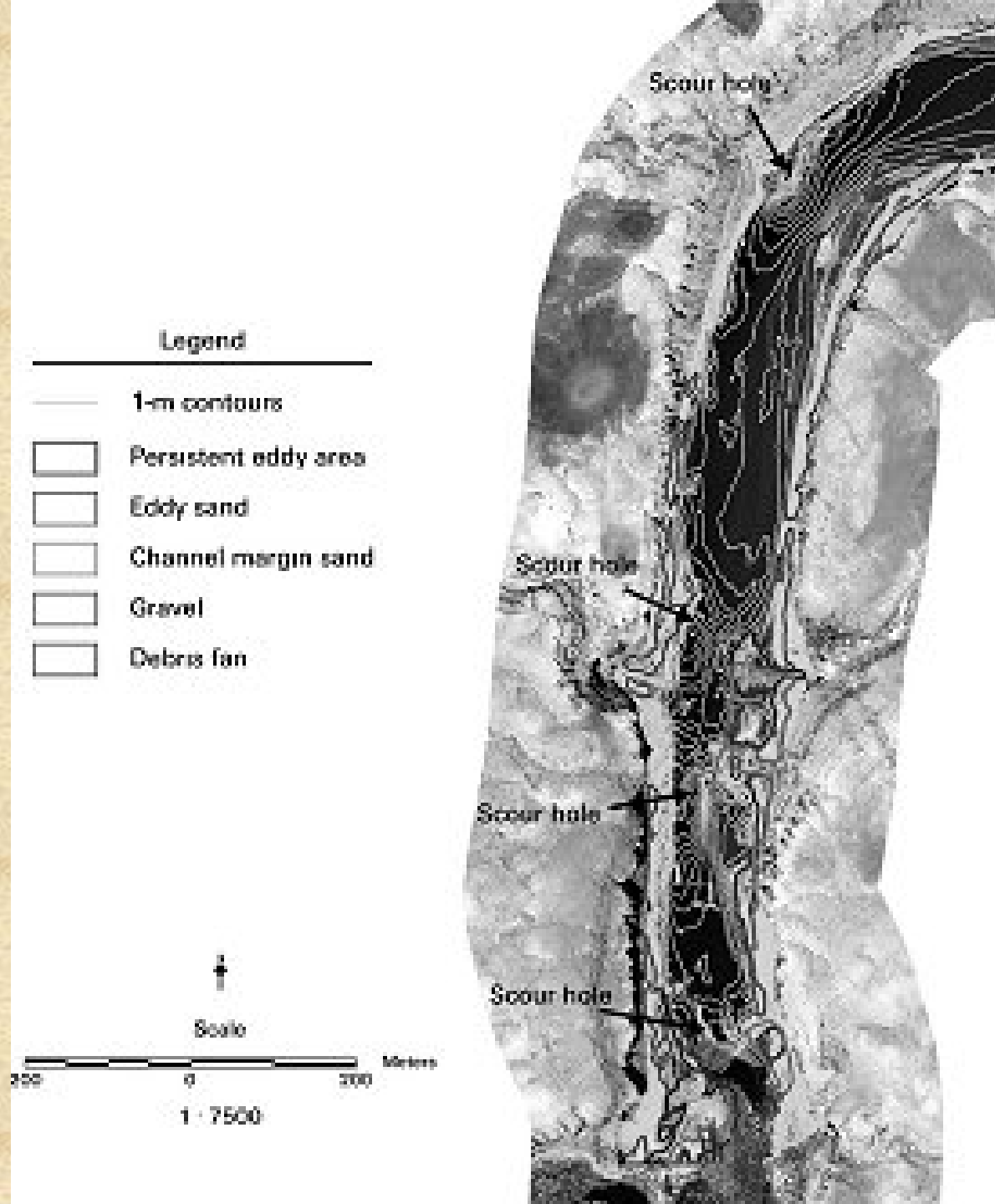
# Conclusions

- Continued evidence of supply limitation during high flows.
- Fine sediment accumulates when flow  $< 8K$
- During LSSF ( $< 8K$ ), eddy-bar at the waters edge was eroded but sand accumulated  $< 8 K$  stage.
- Indications of greater erosion of bars near Lees Ferry;
- Changes in bar topography during spike flow increase the area of backwaters, but not significantly different than historical conditions



# Implications

- Flows  $< 8$  K to retain fine sediment on bed and in eddies
- High flows cause erosion of low-elevation eddy sand and deposit high elevation sand under conditions of limited supply
- Changes caused by 2000 did not reverse long-term degradation trends. Erosion may be greater near Lees Ferry than further downstream.







# Summary of the effects of the LSSF experiment on Marble and upper Grand Canyons

Marble Canyon							
	Sand mass	Bed grain size	Reach-wide bar area	Mid-elev. bar area (n=19)	Low-elev. bar area (n=19)	Mid-elev. bar volume (n=19)	Low-elev. bar volume (n=19)
1	↓			↑	↑	↑	↓
2	↓						
3	↓						
4	↑			↓	↑	↓	↑
5	↓	↑	nc	↑	↓	↑	↓
Upper Grand Canyon							
1	nc	↓, ↑		↑	↑	↑	↑
2	nc	↑					
3	nc	↑					
4	↑	↓		↓	↓	↓	↓
5	nc	nc	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑