

IMPROVED DESIGN PROCEDURES FOR VEGETATION  
LINED CHANNELS

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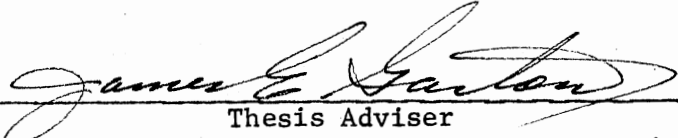
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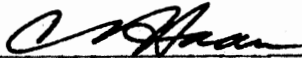
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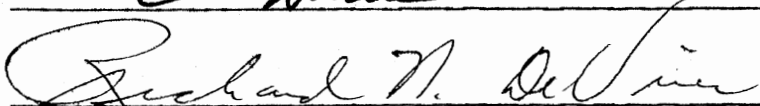


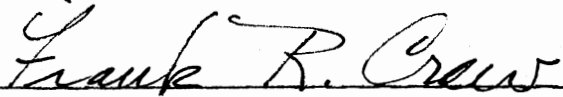
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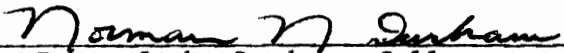
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## PREFACE

The outcome of the work reported in this thesis was the production of 21 nomographs for the design of vegetation lined parabolic, triangular, and trapezoidal channels. The graphical design procedure based upon the use of the nomographs that were developed proved to be a time saving procedure without any significant loss in accuracy.

The author wishes to extend sincere thanks to his major adviser, Dr. James E. Garton, Professor in Agricultural Engineering, for the guidance, inspiration, and most competent counseling during the course of this study and in the preparation of this manuscript. Appreciation is also extended to Dr. Richard H. DeVries, Professor in Civil Engineering, and Dr. C. T. Haan, Head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, for serving on the advisory committee and reviewing the final draft.

Further thanks are extended to Dr. C. T. Haan for providing the assistantship during my graduate program and to the Principal of the University of Natal, Republic of South Africa, for granting me 12 months sabbatical leave to pursue the program. Also, to Jack Fryrear, Supervisor of Drafting Services, Department of Agricultural Engineering, for his help in reproducing the final copies of the nomographs, my grateful thanks.

Finally to my wife, Maryann, and children, Jeremy, Trevor, and Cindy (born in Stillwater), for their many sacrifices, understanding,

love, and moral support during my sabbatical leave, this thesis is dedicated.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### The Problem

In the 1940's, the United States Department of Agriculture-Soil Conservation Services (USDA-SCS) conducted experiments at Spartenburg, South Carolina, and the Stillwater Outdoor Hydraulic Laboratory, Oklahoma, on vegetation lined channels. The results of these experiments provided the information which led to the compilation of the Handbook of Channel Design for Soil and Water Conservation (USDA, 1954). The semi-graphic design for parabolic channels, triangular channels, and trapezoidal channels presented in this handbook have been widely used since its publication.

In more recent years, other more sophisticated analytic design procedures which make use of the modern computer in varying degrees were developed. The art of estimating the velocity in a channel lined with vegetation was replaced by the science of estimating the velocity of flow in such channels. The methods available to designers for the design of vegetated channels are now either bothersome, semi-graphic, iterative procedures, or more sophisticated procedures requiring the use of a computer.

#### Scope of Investigation

The research project described in this thesis was an attempt to

develop a simple design technique for the design of vegetated channels using all the knowledge available at the time. Current techniques and design aids were examined. These were simplified to produce design solutions within the bounds of practical application and implementation. Use was made of the familiar retardance classes and related standard curves found in most texts in preference to other more recently developed models for the  $n$ - $VR$  relationships. The original standard curves produced by Ree and Palmer (1949) were used without modification. No new data were collected or used and the design technique developed was kept as simple as possible to facilitate its use in the field or field office where the main design facility is a regular pocket or desk calculator.

A large number of hypothetical channels were designed and a bank of solutions covering a range of conditions was generated using a computer. From this data, nomographs were compiled to provide graphical solutions to most of the design situations commonly encountered.

#### Objectives

The objectives of this project were: (1) to develop a simple analytical design procedure within the capabilities of a scientific calculator and (2) to develop a purely graphical design procedure from computer synthesized data.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### Introduction

This chapter provides some background to the problems related to flow in vegetated channels and channel design that researchers have sought to solve. The inclusion of this historical development to the present state of the art was considered desirable because some of the earlier researchers did not consider that their work provided infallible answers to all the design problems related to vegetation lined channels (Ree, 1979). The findings of some of the earlier researchers, however, were widely accepted and there followed a period in which little further interest was shown in this field.

Analytical considerations of fluid flow and the development of such aspects of the principles of momentum and energy are not included. The material in this chapter was confined to the state of the art with respect to the application of the presently accepted principles of fluid flow in the design of vegetated channels. The concluding section contains a summary of the techniques that can be used to construct nomographs for several forms of mathematical equations.

#### Background

The design problem for grassed lined channels is more complicated than for bare and other non-vegetation lined channels. Although the

Manning formula for open channels can be used, it has been shown that the value of the retardance coefficient does not remain constant (Ree and Palmer, 1949). Under the influence of velocity and depth of flow, the vegetation tends to bend and oscillate as water passes. The retardance of flow in open channels due to vegetation thus varies with these two parameters, as well as such vegetative characteristics as stage of growth, condition (cut or uncut), plant density, and blade and stem flexibility (Ree and Palmer, 1949; Frevert, 1955). These parameters are difficult to quantify. The earlier workers in this field succeeded in classifying the vegetation most often used to line channels into five retardance classes (Ree, 1949).

Most of the earlier experimental work on vegetation lined channels was conducted by the USDA Soil Conservation Services at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and the Stillwater Outdoor Hydraulic Laboratory, Stillwater, Oklahoma. In 1946, it was determined that sufficient information was available from these experiments to permit the development of a handbook for the design of channels lined with vegetation. The handbook produced was revised in 1954 and supplemented by data, graphical methods, and design charts useful in the design of vegetated channels. This resulted in the publication of the Handbook of Channel Design for Soil and Water Conservation (USDA, 1954).

#### Vegetation Lined Channels

The work of Ree (1949) played a major role in the development of the Handbook of Channel Design for Soil and Water Conservation (USDA, 1954). He showed that in both small and large channels, the Manning number ( $n$ ) varied with the product of the channel hydraulic radius and the velocity

of flow in the channel (V). The retardance curves in the Handbook of Channel Design for Soil and Water Conservation (USDA, 1954) shown in Figure 1 were developed by Ree (1949) from the work done by Ree and Palmer (1949) who produced the experimental n-VR curves for a variety of vegetative linings shown in Figures 2 through 5. In these figures it can be seen that the same range of flow was not used for all the vegetative linings tested. The extrapolation of the average n-VR curves for each retardance class, therefore, could not be done with great confidence. These curves have, however, received widespread recognition and are often referred to as the Standard Retardance Curves. They form the basis of the design procedure outlined in the Handbook of Channel Design for Soil and Water Conservation (USDA, 1954). Further work by Ree (1960) showed that for submerged vegetation the typical n-VR relationships of the standard retardance curves was observed to hold. When the vegetation remained upright and was not disturbed by the flow, the n value bore no consistent relationship to the product of VR.

The Handbook of Channel Design for Soil and Water Conservation (USDA, 1954) contains a summary of all the work on vegetation lined channels done prior to its publication. In this handbook, it is also noted that for shallow flow, through upright vegetation with no submergence, Manning's n ceases to be related to VR. Valuable guides to the selection of vegetal retardance (Table I) and the permissible velocities for channels lined with vegetation (Table II) are contained in the handbook. The classification of vegetal covers as to the degree of retardance (Table III) is also contained in the handbook. The semigraphic design procedure outlined in this publication is used by most hydraulicians in the design of channels lined with vegetation.

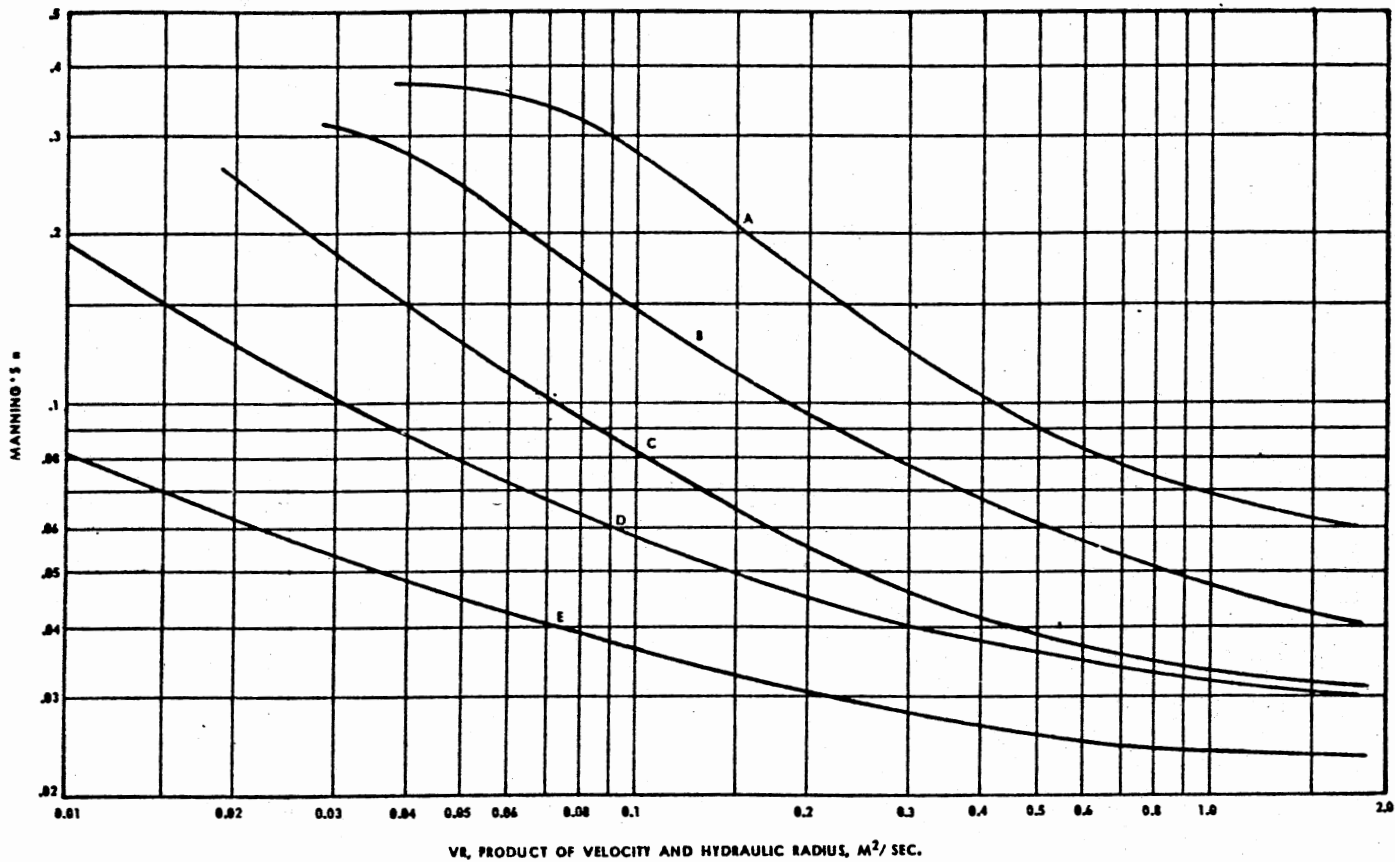


Figure 1. n-VR Curves for the Standard Retardance Curves (USDA, 1954)



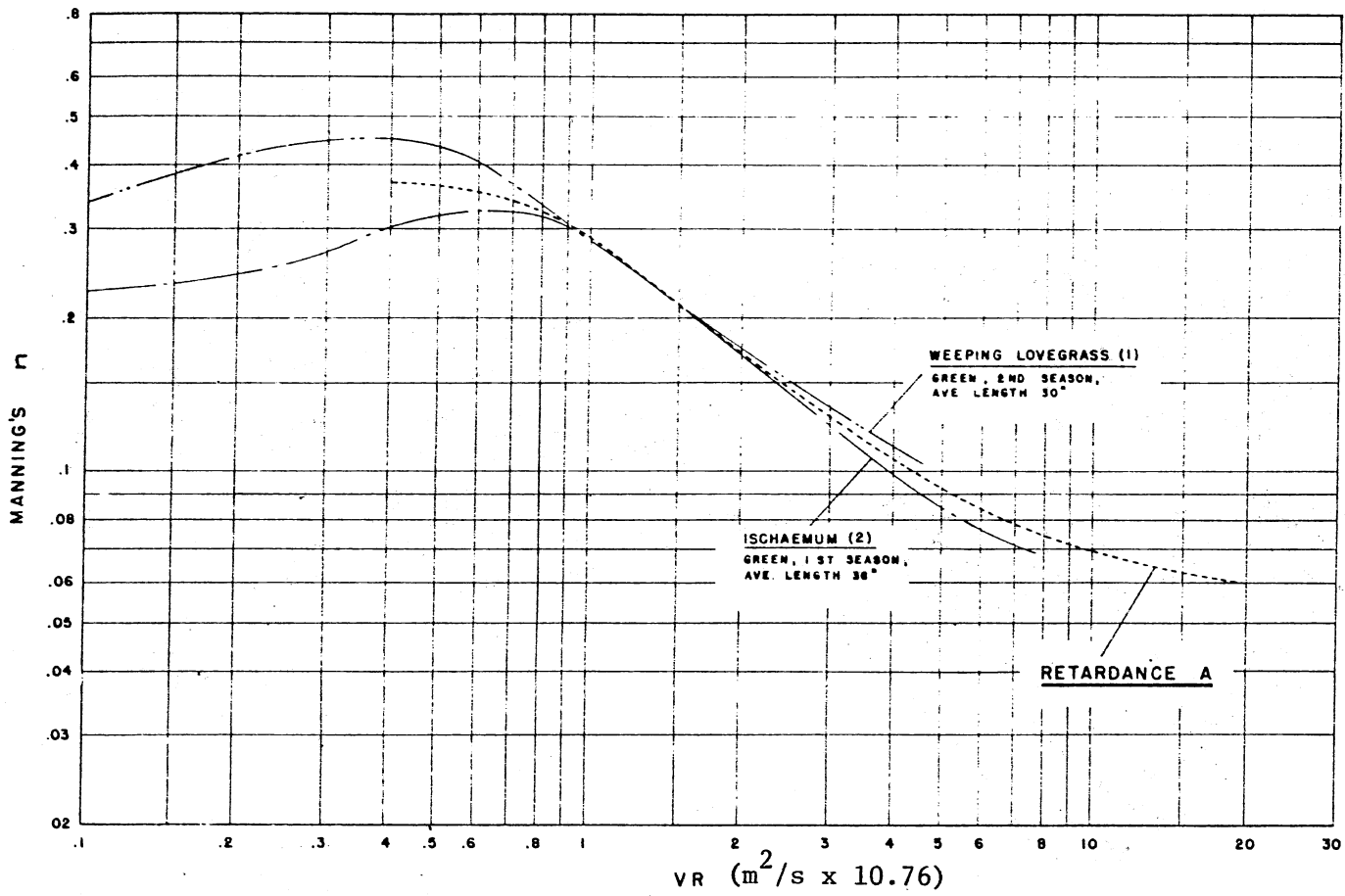


Figure 2. Experimental  $n$ - $VR$  Curves for Very High Vegetal Retardance  
(after USDA, 1954)

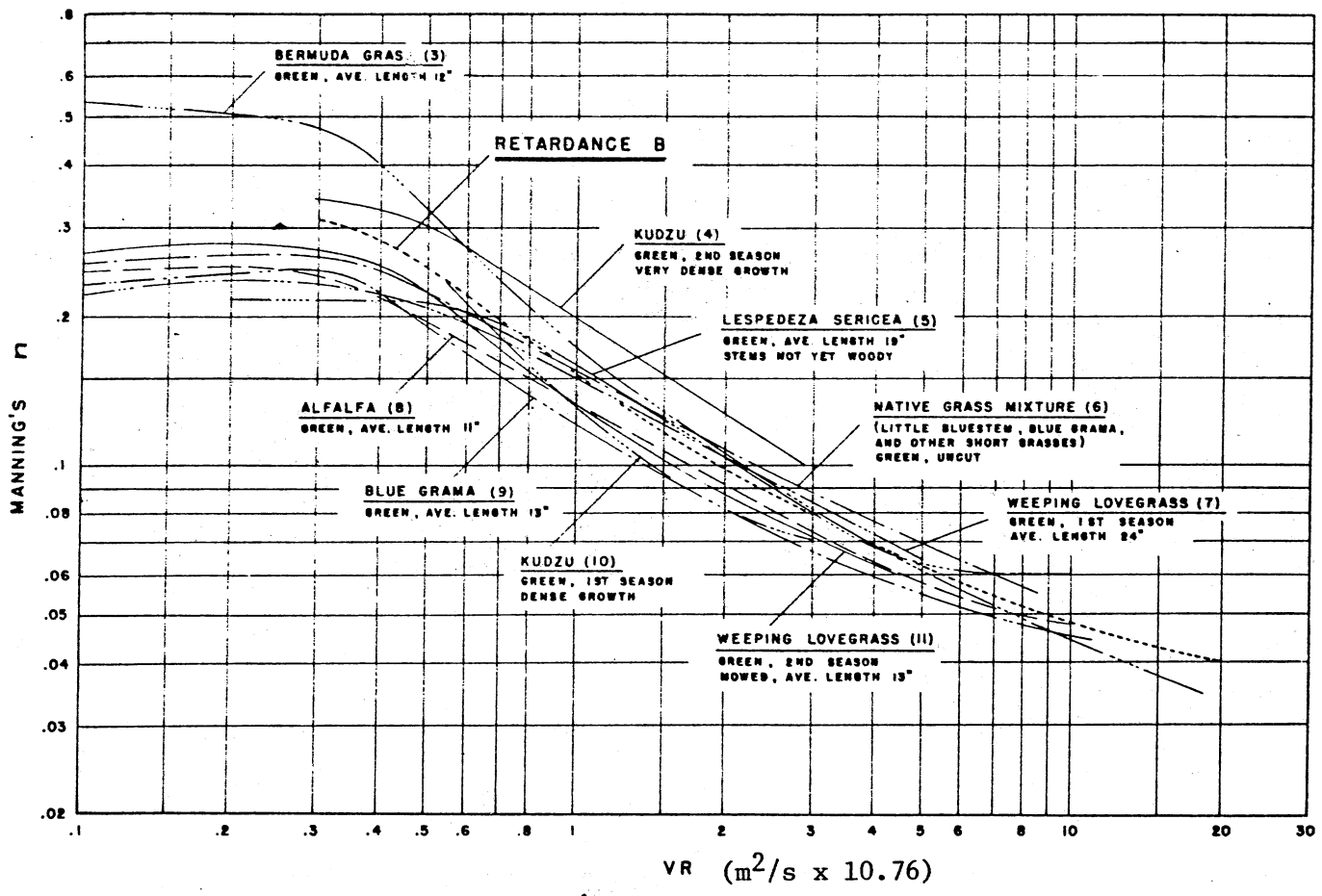


Figure 3. Experimental n-VR Curves for High Vegetal Retardance (after USDA, 1954)

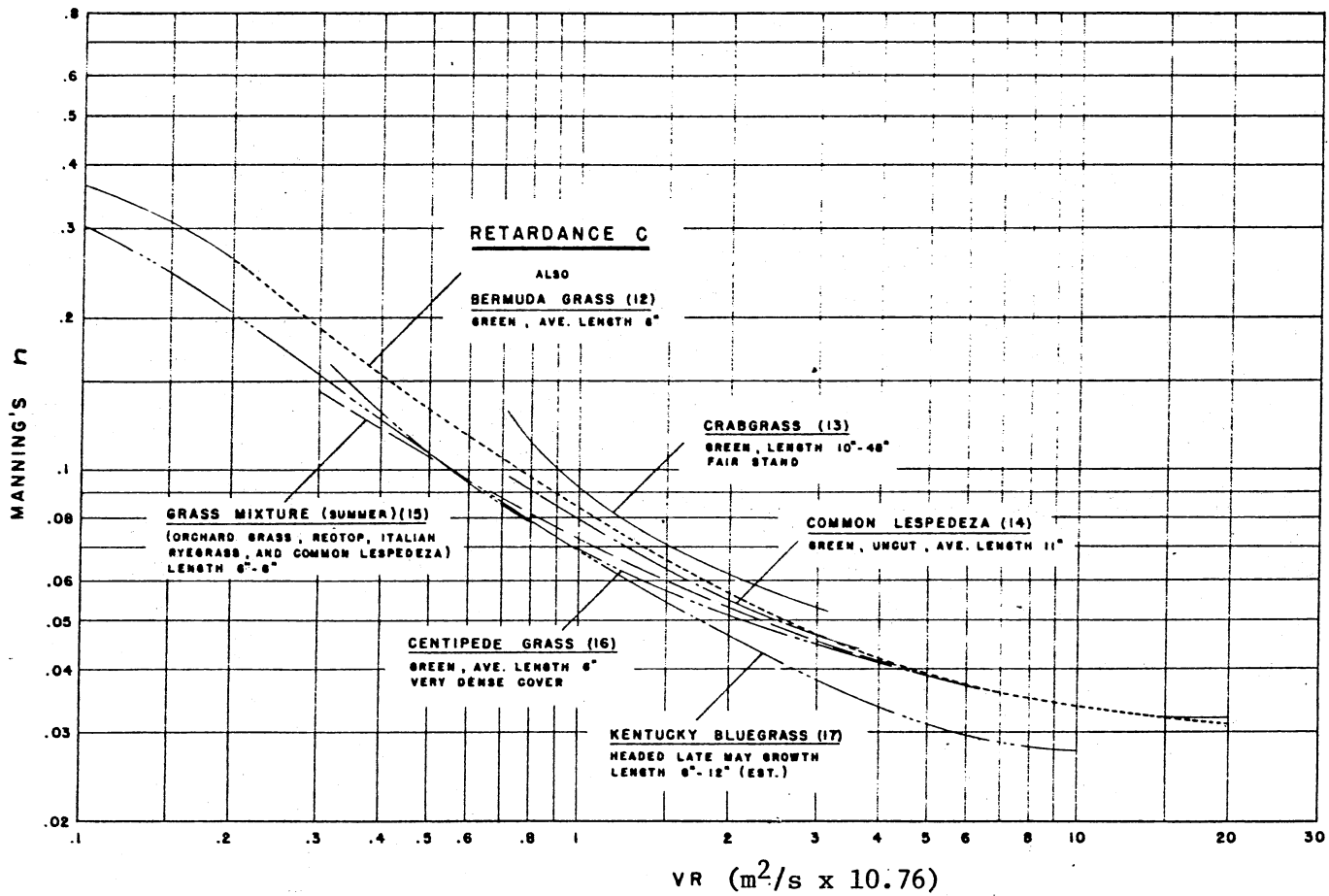


Figure 4. Experimental  $n$ -VR Curves for Moderate Vegetal Retardance  
 (after USDA, 1954)

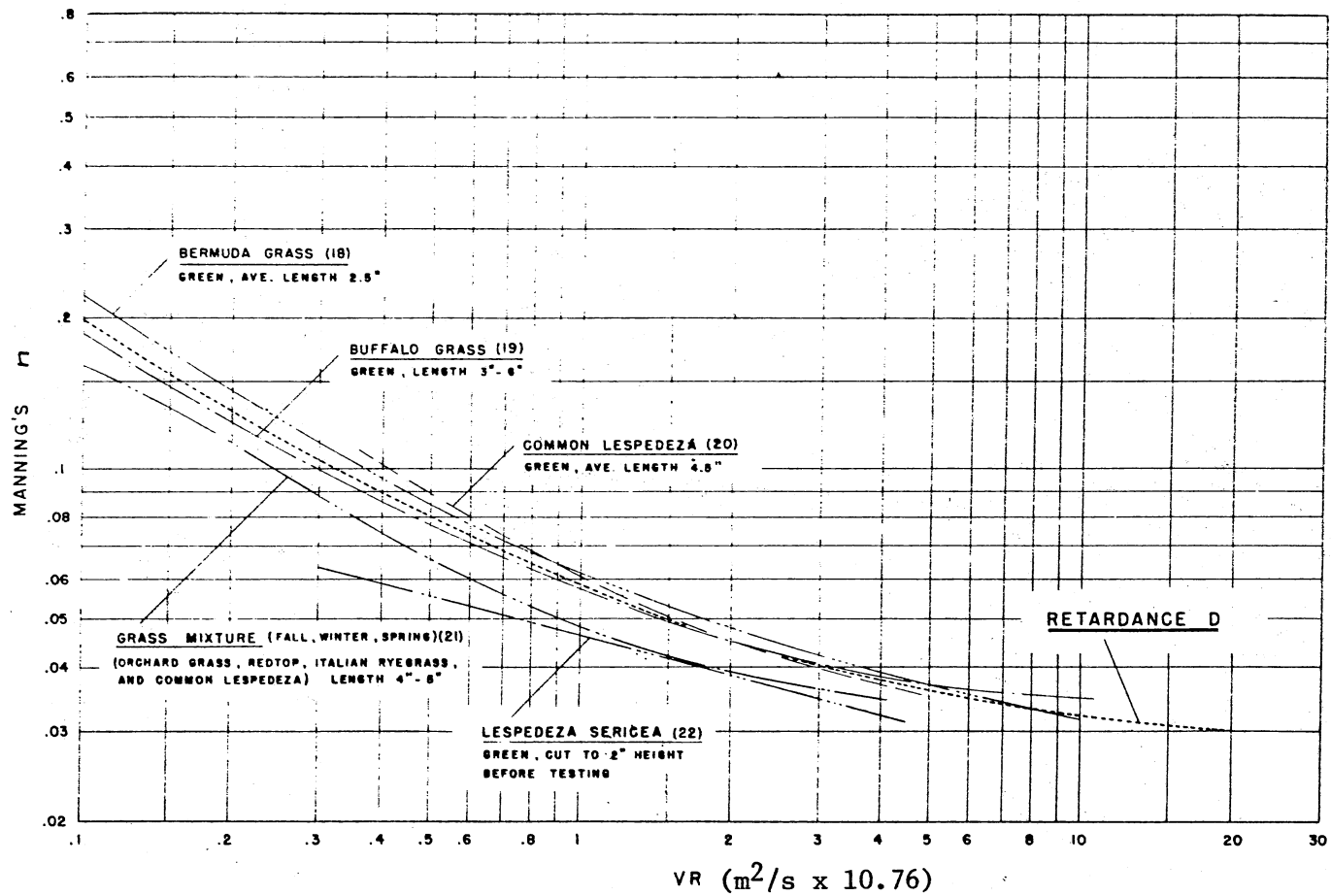


Figure 5. Experimental  $n$ - $VR$  Curves for Low and Very Low Vegetal Retardance (after USDA, 1954)

TABLE I  
GUIDE TO SELECTION OF VEGETAL RETARDANCE

Stand	Average Length of Vegetation (mm)	Degree of Retardance
Good	Longer than 760	A
	250-600	B
	150-200	C
	50-150	D
	< 50	E
Fair	Longer than 760	B
	250-600	C
	150-250	D
	50-150	D
	< 50	E

Source: USDA (1954).

TABLE II  
 PERMISSIBLE VELOCITIES FOR CHANNELS LINED WITH VEGETATION<sup>1</sup>

Cover	Slope Range <sup>2</sup> (%)	Erosion Resistant Soils (m/s)	Easily Eroded Soils (m/s)
Bermudagrass	0-5	2.50	1.80
	5-10	2.10	1.50
	Over 10	1.80	1.20
Buffalograss	0-5	2.10	1.50
Kentucky bluegrass	5-10	1.80	1.20
Smooth brome	Over 10	1.50	0.90
Blue grama			
Grass mixture	0-5 <sup>2</sup>	1.50	1.20
	5-10	1.20	0.90
Lespedeza sericea			
Weeping lovegrass			
Yellow bluestem	0-5 <sup>3</sup>	1.10	0.75
Kudzu			
Alfalfa			
Crabgrass			
Common lespedeza <sup>4</sup>			
Sudangrass <sup>4</sup>	0-5 <sup>5</sup>	1.10	0.75

<sup>1</sup>Use velocities exceeding 1.5 m/s only where good covers and proper maintenance can be obtained.

<sup>2</sup>Do not use on slopes steeper than 10 percent, except for side slopes in a combination channel.

<sup>3</sup>Do not use on slopes steeper than five percent, except for side slopes in a combination channel.

<sup>4</sup>Annuals--used only on mild slopes or as temporary protection until permanent covers are established.

<sup>5</sup>Use on slopes steeper than five percent is not recommended.

Source: USDA (1954).

TABLE III

## CLASSIFICATION OF VEGETAL COVERS AS TO DEGREE OF RETARDANCE

Retardance	Cover	Condition
A	Weeping lovegrass Yellow bluestem <i>Ischaemum</i>	Excellent stand, tall (average 760 mm)
B	Kudzu Bermudagrass Native grass mixture (little bluestem, blue grama, and other long and short midwest grasses) Weeping lovegrass Lespedeza sericea Alfalfa Weeping lovegrass Kudzu Blue grama	Very dense growth, uncut Good stand, tall (average 300 mm)  Good stand, unmowed Good stand, tall (average 610 mm) Good stand, not woody, tall (average 480 mm) Good stand, uncut (average 280 mm) Good stand, mowed (average 330 mm) Dense growth, uncut Good stand, uncut (average 330 mm)
C	Crabgrass Bermudagrass Common lespedeza Grass-legume mixture--summer (orchard grass, redtop, Italian ryegrass, and common lespedeza) Centipedegrass Kentucky bluegrass	Fair stand, uncut (250 to 1,220 mm) Good stand, mowed (average 150 mm) Good stand, uncut (average 280 mm)  Good stand, uncut (150 to 200 mm) Very dense cover (average 150 mm) Good stand, headed (150 to 300 mm)

TABLE III (Continued)

Retardance	Cover	Condition
D	Bermudagrass	Good stand, cut to 65 mm height
	Common lespedeza	Excellent stand, uncut (average 115 mm)
	Buffalograss	Good stand, uncut (75 to 150 mm)
	Grass-legume mixture--fall, spring (Orchardgrass, redbtop, Italian rye- grass, and common lespedeza)	Good stand, uncut (100 to 125 mm)
	Lespedeza sericea	After cutting to 50 mm height. Very good stand before cutting.
E	Bermudagrass	Good stand, cut to 38 mm height
	Bermudagrass	Burned stubble

Source: USDA (1954).



Ree and Crow (1977) conducted experiments to determine values of Manning's  $n$  for vegetated waterways of flat slopes planted to row crops. Their results showed a marked variation of  $n$  over the range of flows used. Up to a fivefold change was observed. The retardance of the vegetation in the channels tested varied through the three highest standard retardance classes (A, B, and C) shown in Figure 1. The  $n$ -VR relationships, however, were not altogether consistent with the standard retardance curves. The value of the Manning's  $n$  was found to peak at a VR value below one and then decrease markedly as VR increased (Figure 6). The variables that caused this phenomena were not identified.

Kao and Barfield (1978) conducted experiments on simulated dense vegetation to determine the hydraulic properties of flow at small non-submerging depths. Their results (Figure 7) supported the evidence that Manning's  $n$  increased to a peak and then decreased as VR increased. They suggested that the standard retardance curves were not intended for use and should not be used for shallow flow applications.

The empirical curves of Ree and Palmer (1949) are widely used to determine Manning's  $n$  and feature in most design procedures (USDA, 1954; Frevert, 1955; Chow, 1959; Henderson, 1966). Such procedures range from the semi-graphic iterative processes to sophisticated computer models. Several mathematical models describing the  $n$ -VR curves portrayed in the Handbook of Channel Design for Soil and Water Conservation (USDA, 1954) have been suggested.

Gwinn and Ree (1979) presented the relationship

$$n = 1/(2.08 + 2.30x + 61\ln(VR)) \quad 0.02 < n < 0.2 \quad (1)$$

where  $x = -0.5, 2, 5, 7, 11$ , for the A, B, C, D, E, retardance classes respectively. It was stated that for Manning's  $n$  less than 0.2 the  $n$ -VR

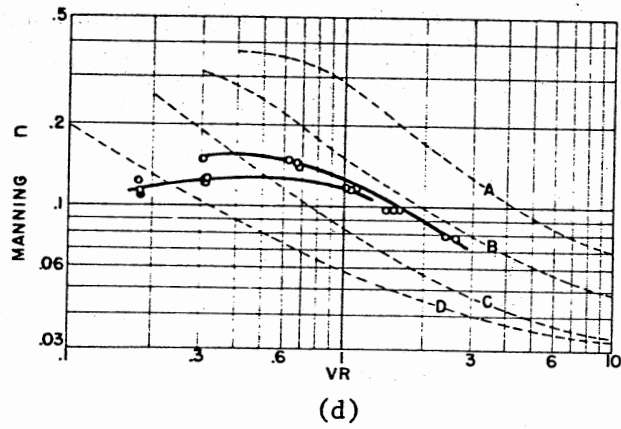
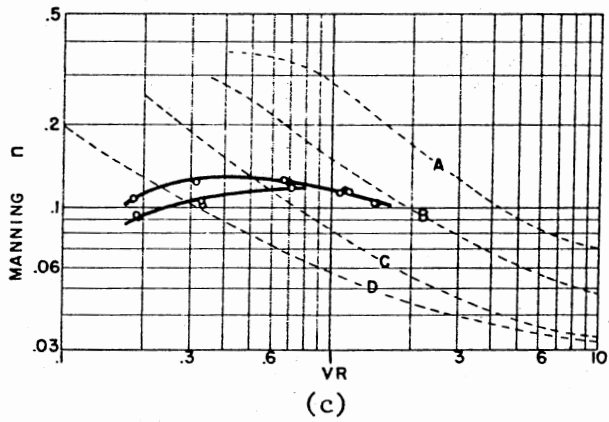
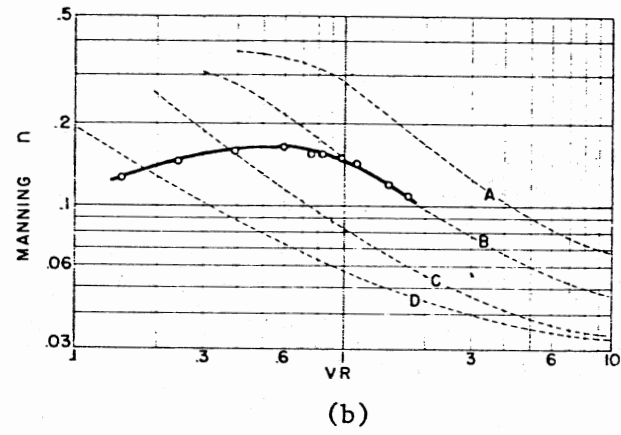
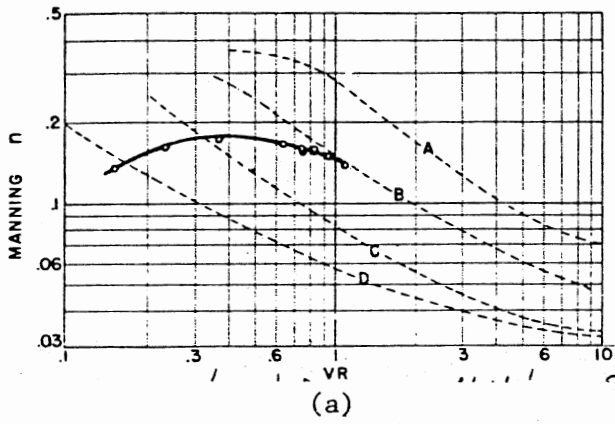
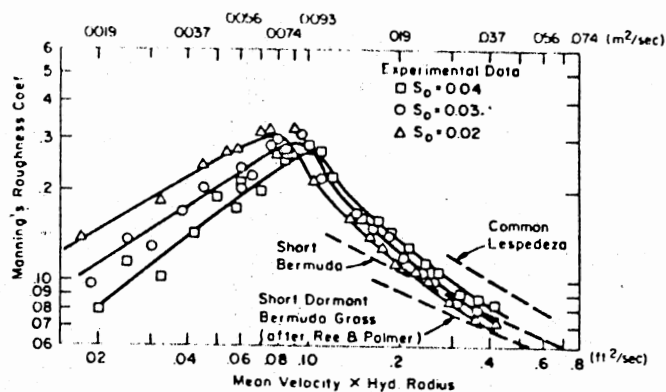
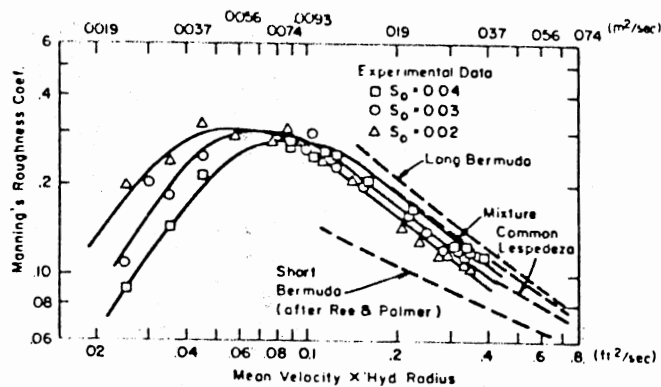


Figure 6. Experimental  $n$ -VR Curves for Row Crops  
(Ree and Crow, 1977)

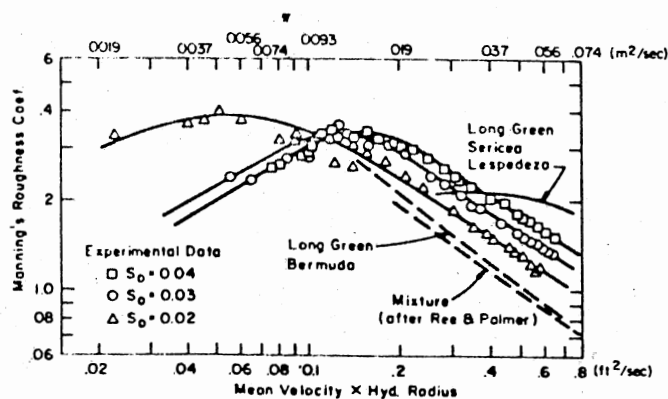


(a) Plot of Manning's roughness coefficient vs. the product of mean velocity and hydraulic radius (soft blade, 13,170 blades/m<sup>2</sup>)

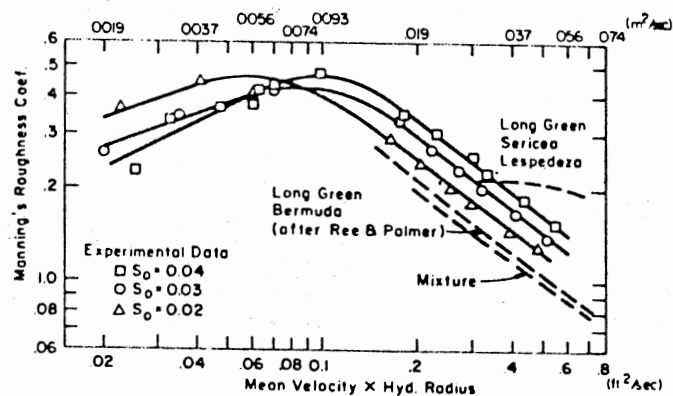


(b) Plot of Manning's coefficient vs. the product of mean velocity and hydraulic radius (medium stiff blade, 13,170 blades/m<sup>2</sup>).

Figure 7. Experimental n-VR Curves for Simulated Vegetation (Kao and Barfield (1978))



(c) Plot of Manning's roughness coefficient vs. the product of mean velocity and hydraulic radius (stiff blade, 13,170 blades/m<sup>2</sup>).



(d) Plot of Manning's roughness coefficient vs. the product of mean velocity and hydraulic radius (stiff blade, 24,000 blades/m<sup>2</sup>).

Figure 7 (Continued)

curves produced using this relationship fell within the experimental results from which the standard retardance curves were derived (Figures 2 through 5).

Temple (1979) suggested that the relationship

$$\ln(n) = [0.01329 \ln^2(R_v) - 0.09543 \ln(R_v) + 0.2971] - 4.16 \quad (2)$$

where  $R_v = (VR/\text{kinematic viscosity}) \times 10^{-5}$

$C = 10.0, 7.643, 5.601, 4.436, 2.867$  for the A, B, C, D, E,

retardancy classes respectively

would produce curves with similar limitations of Manning's  $n$ .

This was not considered a serious constraint as most designs provided for maximum and not minimum flow conditions. Temple (1980) suggested that the above relationship with

$C = 10.0, 8.0, 6.0, 4.0,$  and  $2.0$

would produce a more orderly family of retardance curves (Figure 8) which would still be within the experimental results from which the standard retardance curves were derived.

In 1969, Kouwen first indicated his reservations concerning the empirical  $n$ - $VR$  curves developed by Ree and Palmer (1949). He introduced a stiffness parameter for vegetation and suggested that this could better describe the retardance caused by vegetative linings of channels. He used various plastic strips with different mechanical properties to simulate vegetation. In 1979, Kouwen suggested that Manning's  $n$  could better be described by the equation

$$n = \frac{1}{g^{1/2}} \frac{R^{1/6}}{(a + b \ln k/y)} \quad (3)$$

where  $a$  &  $b$  = fitted parameters for the erect or prone condition

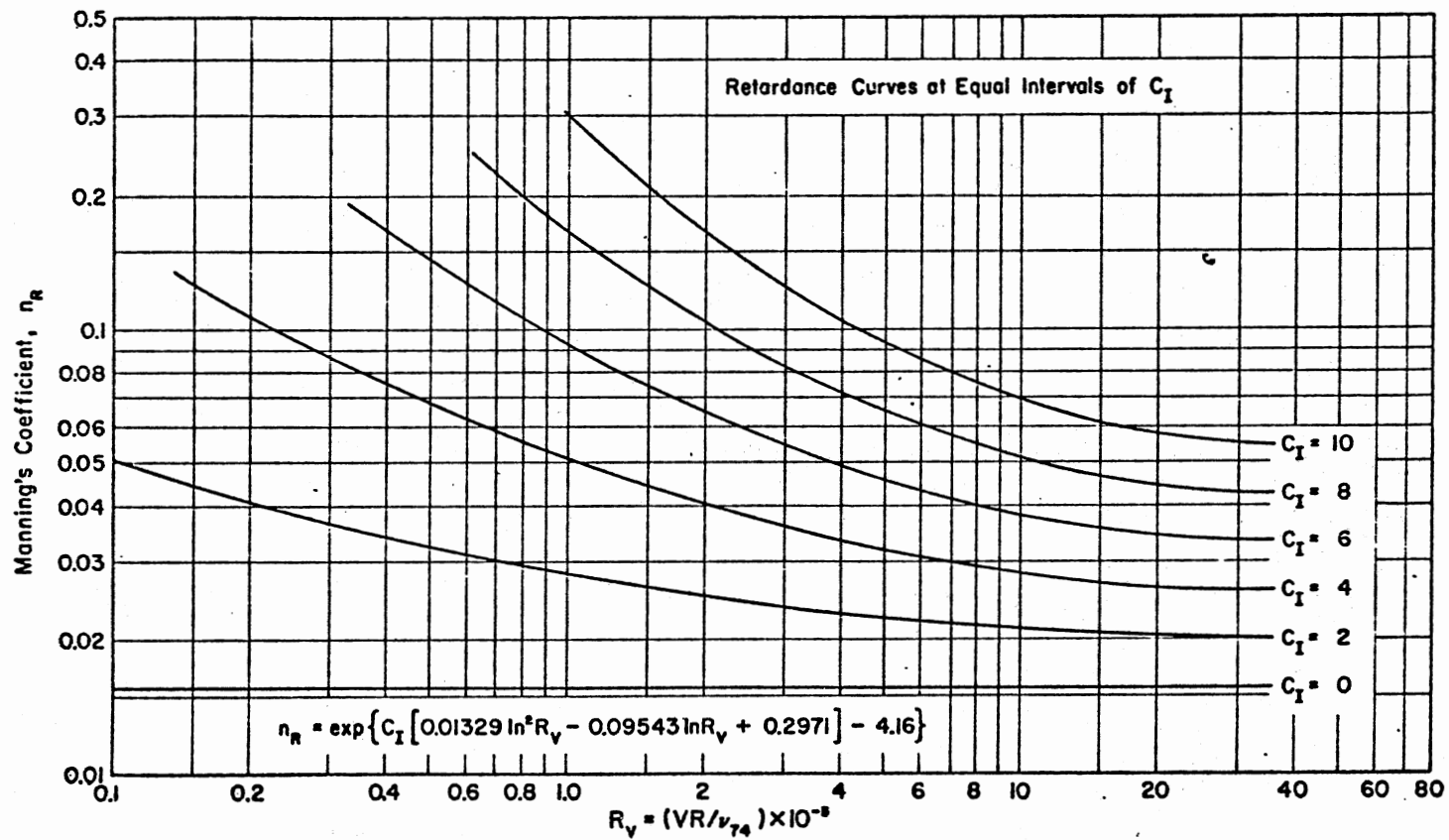


Figure 8. Simulated n-VR Curves (Temple, 1979)

$k$  = deflected roughness height

$y$  = normal depth of flow

Kouwen (1979) developed a method of calculating  $k$  from the stiffness and density of the vegetation and was thus able to predict  $n$  values for all types of vegetation under any flow conditions. These procedures cannot be easily applied at present, however, because the classification of vegetation by stiffness is not yet available. He stated that

Because the method . . . [of applying his design procedure based upon the stiffness and density of vegetative linings] . . . is not lengthy or complicated, it can be applied through the use of a small programmable pocket calculator and can be incorporated in any mathematical model (p. 18).

While the above mentioned models are valuable to all researchers in their quest to understand the interaction of flow with the varying boundary conditions of an open vegetated channel, their application by field designers is limited. There is a need by field designers and professional engineers for a simple design procedure, compatible with the present day means of identifying the retardance classes of vegetation, which can be executed with the minimum of time, effort, and mathematical manipulation. With such a procedure, a designer would be able to consider several alternative channels which could accommodate the flow conditions as well as the economic or land use constraints that may prevail.

### Nomography

Nomography deals with the graphical representation of mathematical relationships for the purpose of obtaining solutions. The use of nomographs cannot only save time in the repetitive solution of mathematical formulae, but also allow the interrelationships of the variables

of the relationship to be analyzed quickly and easily (Levens, 1965). There are two types of nomographs: (a) the Cartesian co-ordinate chart (concurrency chart) and (b) the alignment chart.

Levens (1965) showed how a family of straight lines could be represented in both types of nomographs. Using the projective geometry principle of duality, he showed how a Cartesian co-ordinate chart could be transformed into an alignment chart (Figure 9). The duality relationship is:

. . . for every line in the Cartesian co-ordinate system there is a corresponding point in the parallel co-ordinate system, and for every point in the Cartesian chart there is a corresponding line in the alignment chart (p. 102).

In the transformation of Cartesian charts to alignment charts, Levens (1965) emphasized that no mathematical expressions need be employed. He further showed that a family of curves, after rectification, could be transformed into an alignment chart as illustrated in Figures 10 and 11. He suggested that such alignment charts provided a simpler means of relating the variables involved. Levens pointed out that the rectification or the graphical anamorphosis of a family of curves (Figure 10) could only be performed if the family of curves could be subjected to a bilinearity test. This test requires that a rectangular chain, when constructed on three adjacent curves, must form a closed loop as shown in Figure 12. Besides the parallel scale nomographs, Levens presented other forms of alignment charts together with the parametric equations governing the spacing between the axes and the scale moduli used to graduate the respective scales. These forms, illustrated in Figure 13, are the main type forms which can be repeated and combined in a single nomograph. The combination of these type forms depends upon the number and juxtaposition of the variables in the mathematical relationship which the nomograph is to represent.



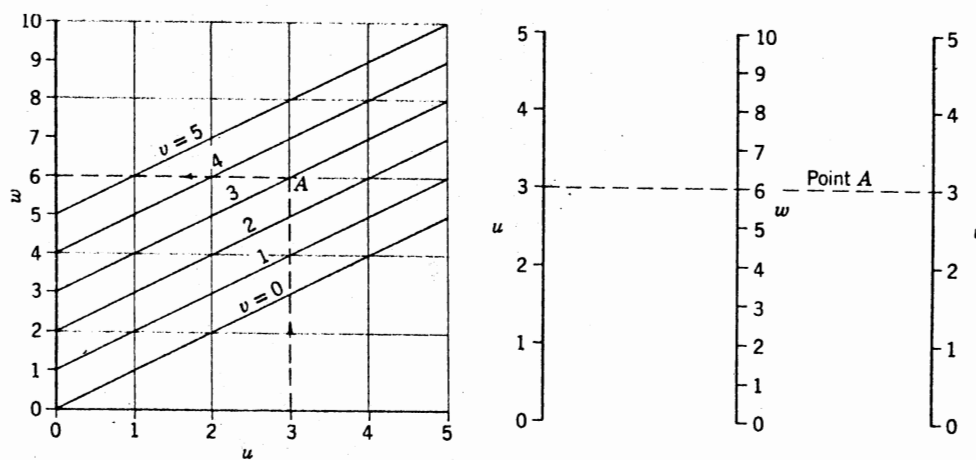


Figure 9. Transformation of a Cartesian Chart to an Alignment Chart (Levens, 1965)

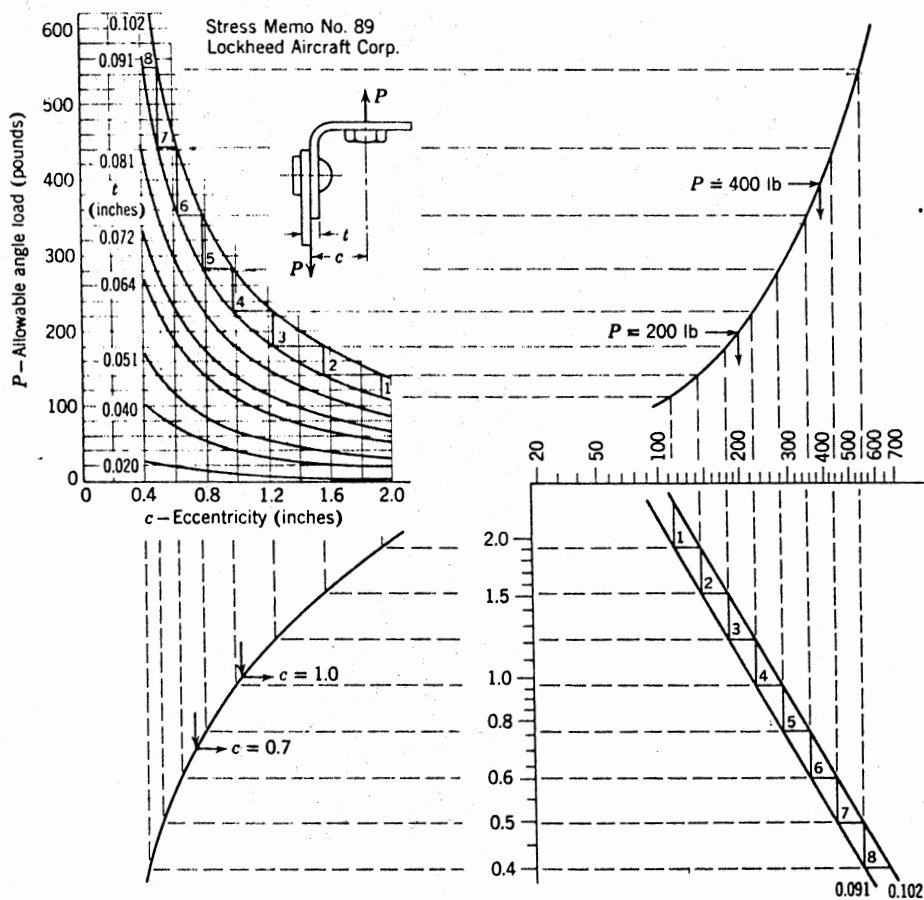


Figure 10. Rectification of Curves (Graphical Anamorphosis) (Levens, 1965)

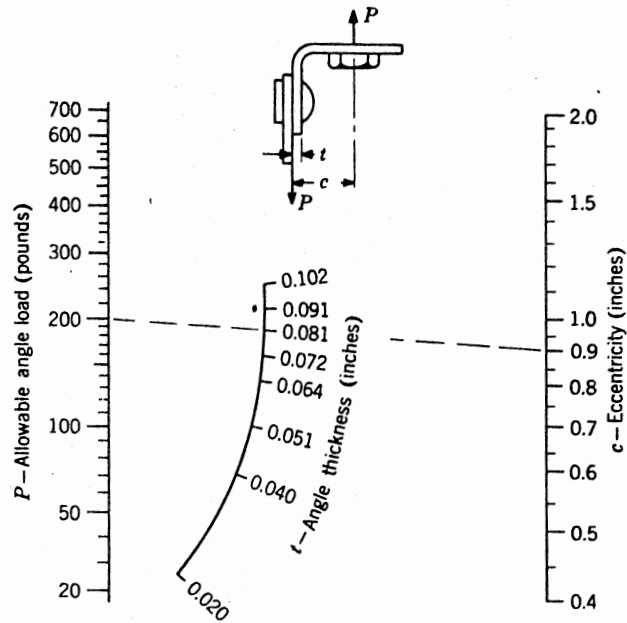


Figure 11. Nomograph Developed from the Family of Curves in Figure 10 (Levens, 1965)

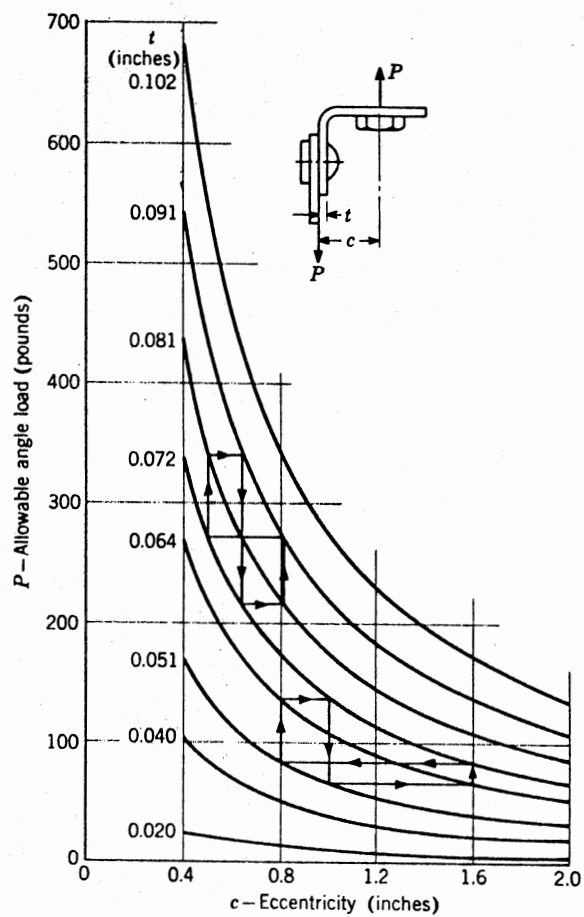


Figure 12. Bilinearity Test  
(Levens, 1965)

$$f_1(u) + f_2(v) = f_3(w)$$

Scale equations:

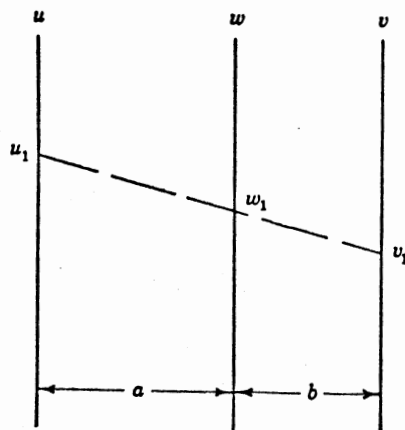
$$X_u = m_u f_1(u)$$

$$X_v = m_v f_2(v)$$

$$X_w = \frac{m_u m_v}{m_u + m_v} f_3(w)$$

Scale location:

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{m_u}{m_v}$$



(a) Alignment chart for an equation of the form  $f_1(u) + f_2(v) = f_3(w)$ .

$$\frac{f_1(u)}{f_2(v)} = \frac{f_3(w)}{f_4(q)}$$

Scale equations:

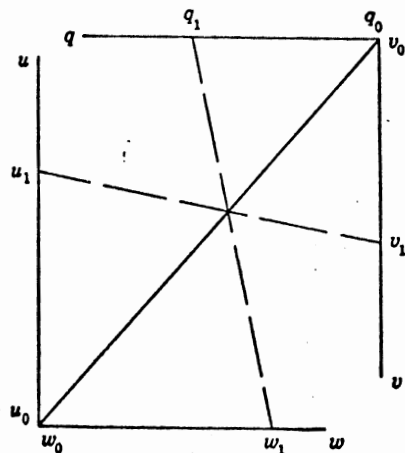
$$X_u = m_u f_1(u)$$

$$X_v = m_v f_2(v)$$

$$X_w = m_w f_3(w)$$

$$X_q = m_q f_4(q)$$

$$\frac{m_u}{m_v} = \frac{m_w}{m_q}$$



(b) Proportional chart for an equation of the form  $f_1(u)/f_2(v) = f_3(w)/f_4(q)$ .

Figure 13. Useful Nomographic Type Forms  
(Levens, 1965)

$$f_1(u) + f_2(v)f_3(w) = f_4(w)$$

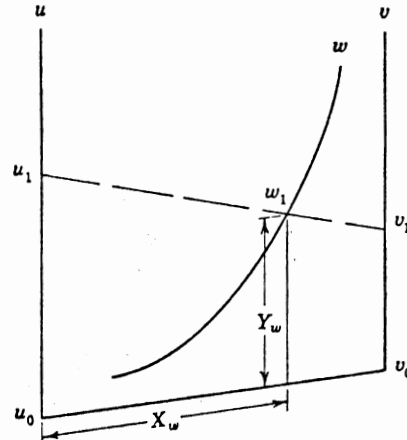
Scale equations:

$$X_u = m_u f_1(u)$$

$$X_v = m_v f_2(v)$$

$$X_w = \frac{K m_u f_3(w)}{m_u f_3(w) + m_v}$$

$$Y_w = \frac{m_u m_v f_4(w)}{m_u f_3(w) + m_v}$$



(c) Nomograph for an equation with a recurring variable of the form  $f_1(u) + f_2(v)f_3(w) = f_4(w)$ .

$$f_1(u) = f_2(v)f_3(w)$$

Scale equations:

$$X_u = m_u f_1(u)$$

$$X_v = m_v f_2(v)$$

$$X_w = \frac{K}{r_1 f_3(w) + 1}$$

where  $r_1 = \frac{m_u}{m_v}$  and  $K$  is the length of the diagonal.

(d) Z-type chart for an equation of the form  $f_1(u) = f_2(v)f_3(w)$ .

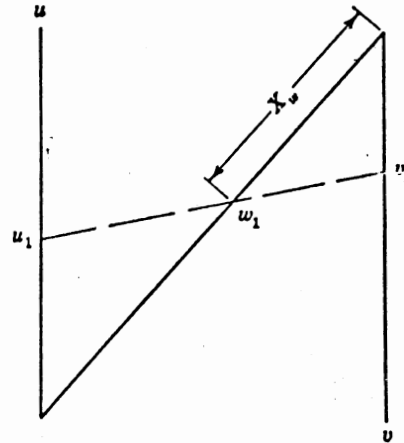


Figure 13 (Continued)

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH PROCEDURE

#### Introduction

Although the second objective was not essentially dependent upon the successful achievement of the first, such success made the task of synthesizing the wealth of data required to draw up the graphic solutions much easier. The two objectives were pursued in their order of presentation.

#### Analytical Design Procedure

An iterative design procedure using the continuity equation

$$Q = VA \tag{4}$$

and the Manning equation

$$V = \frac{R^{2/3} S^{1/2}}{n} \tag{5}$$

for parabolic, triangular, and trapezoid channels was developed. The procedure developed differed from the normal trial and error procedures found in the Handbook of Channel Design for Soil and Water Conservation (USDA, 1954) and texts of open channel hydraulics (Chow, 1959; Henderson, 1966) in that (a) the hydraulic properties of the channel were described in terms of a parameter(s) related to the shape of the channel and (b) the calculated value of the velocity of flow (or output) from one iteration was used as an estimate (or input) for the following iteration.

Successive iterations resulted in the estimated and calculated values of the velocity of flow converging to the design velocity. In each iteration, the numerical value assigned to the Manning coefficient was different. The value varied with the product of the velocity and hydraulic radius as indicated by the standard retardance curves in the Handbook of Channel Design for Soil and Water Conservation (USDA, 1954).

Models for successive sections of the five curves were developed and used to determine the value of  $n$  for each iteration. The general forms of the relationships from which the models for Manning's  $n$  were developed were

$$n = a + b VR \quad (6)$$

for convex sections of the retardance curves and

$$n = a + b/VR \quad (7)$$

for concave sections of the retardance curves where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

The constants were determined by substituting graphically determined values of  $n$  and  $VR$  for two different points on the standard retardance curves (Figure 1) in the applicable models to obtain two equations. These were then solved simultaneously. The acceptability of these models was verified by superimposing approximately 50 values of  $n$ , calculated using the models, on the standard retardance curves (Figure 14). The models used to calculate Manning's  $n$  and the limits within which each apply are shown in Table IV.

Design procedures were developed for the three types of channels most often used for drainage and water conveyance, namely parabolic channels, triangular channels, and trapezoidal channels. The design procedures are given below.



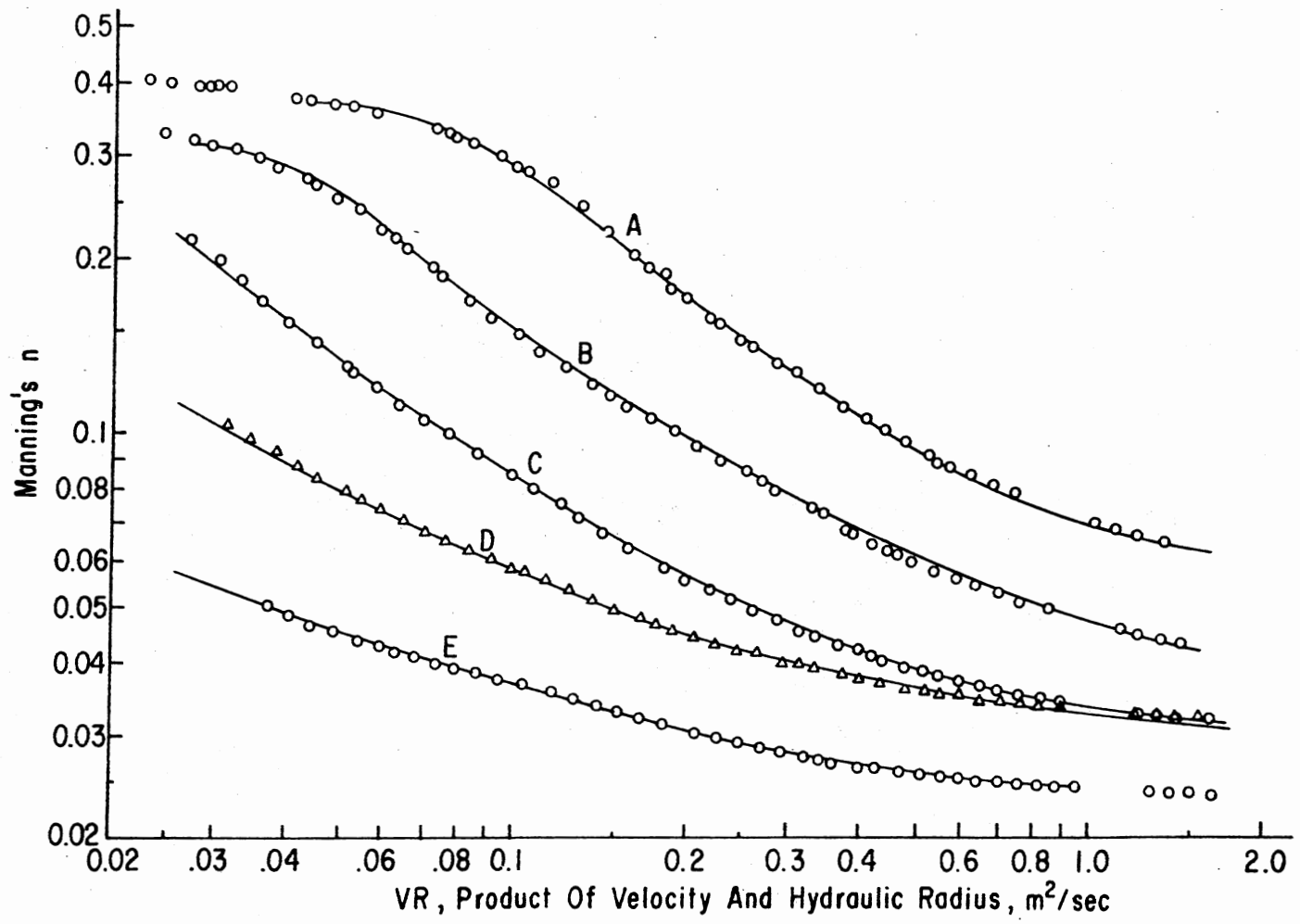


Figure 14. Comparison of Calculated Values of n with the Standard Retardance Curves

TABLE IV  
MODELS OF THE STANDARD RETARDANCE CURVES

Retardance Class	Model	Limits of VR (m <sup>2</sup> /s)
A	n = 0.044 - 0.0139 VR n = 0.046 + 0.0024/VR	VR < 0.155 0.155 < VR
B	n = 0.403 - 0.0288/VR n = 0.046 + 0.0096/VR n = 0.0354 + 0.0115/VR	VR ≤ 0.047 0.047 < VR < 0.186 0.186 < VR
C	n = 0.034 + 0.0046/VR n = 0.028 + 0.0051/VR	VR ≤ 0.093 0.093 < VR
D	n = 0.038 + 0.0020/VR n = 0.030 + 0.0028/VR	VR ≤ 0.116 0.116 < VR
E	n = 0.29 + 0.0007/VR n = 0.0225 + 0.0015/VR	VR ≤ 0.114 0.114 < VR

### Parabolic Channels

The shape of a parabolic channel was described by the width (W) of the channel in meters for a depth of 0.305 m (1.0 foot). Wide shallow channels were thus characterized by larger values of W and deeper, narrower channels by smaller values of W. The hydraulic relationships for the channel dimensions such as depth of flow (D), flow area (A), wetter perimeter (P), and top width (T) were determined in terms of the descriptive parameter (W) as shown in Table V.

For a given discharge, channel shape, and gradient, it is suggested that the design of a parabolic channel would proceed in the following steps:

TABLE V

## HYDRAULIC PARAMETERS OF PARABOLIC, TRIANGULAR, AND TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNELS

	Parabolic	Triangular	Trapezoidal
Slope Descriptor	W	Z	Z, B
Flow Area (A)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q/V \\ 1.207 W D^{3/2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q/V \\ 1/2 TD \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q/V \\ BD + ZD^2 \end{array} \right.$
Flow Depth (D)	$0.882 (A/W)^{2/3}$	$\sqrt{AZ}$	$(\sqrt{B^2 + 4ZA} - B)/(2Z)$
Wetted Parameter (P)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T + 8/3 D^2/T \\ \text{approx} = T \end{array} \right.$	$2\sqrt{D(1 + Z^2)}$	$2D\sqrt{1 + Z^2} + B$
Hydraulic Radius (R)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A/P \\ \text{approx} = 2/3 D \end{array} \right.$	A/P	A/P
Top Width (T)	$1.811 W\sqrt{D}$	2 ZD	B + 2 ZD
Manning's n	From Table IV		

W = width of channel (m) at 0.305 m (1 foot) depth, Z = side slope, B = bottom width.

1. estimate the velocity of flow ( $V_e$ );
2. calculate the estimated flow area ( $Q/V_e$ );
3. calculate the estimated flow depth;
4. calculate the hydraulic radius ( $R$ );
5. calculate the value of  $VR$ ;
6. determine the Manning's  $n$  using the relationship in Table IV;
7. using Manning's equation, calculate the flow velocity ( $V_c$ );
8. repeat the above procedures until  $V_c = V_e$ .

With experience, a good initial approximation of the velocity of flow can be made, thus decreasing the number of iterations that would be required before the estimated and calculated values of the velocity of flow converge. Trial computations could be tabulated as shown in Table VI.

The velocity of flow determined in this way should be compared with the maximum allowable safe velocity (Table II) for the condition expected to prevail in the proposed channel. If the solved velocity is higher than the allowable velocity, a broader shallower channel, a reduced slope, or a change in vegetation may be needed.

### Triangular Channels

The parameter used to describe triangular channels was the side slope, that is the ratio ( $z$ ) of half the top width ( $T$ ) to depth ( $D$ ). Flatter slopes were thus characterized by large values of  $Z$  and vice versa. Relationships for the hydraulic properties of triangular channels were determined in terms of  $Z$  (the side slopes) as shown in Table V. For a given discharge capacity, channel side slope, and gradient,

the design procedure should follow the same steps suggested for parabolic channels. The computation form in Table VI should be used.

TABLE VI  
COMPUTATION FORM FOR THE DESIGN OF VEGETATION LINED CHANNELS

	Symbol	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Trial 4
Channel Shape	W				
Channel Gradient	S				
Estimated Velocity	$V_e$				
Flow Area	A				
Flow Depth	D				
Wetted Parameter	P				
Hydraulic Radius	R				
Product of V and R	VR				
Manning's Coefficient	n				
Calculated Velocity	$V_c$				
Velocity Difference	$\Delta V$				
Maximum Allowable Velocity	$V_a$				

#### Trapezoidal Channels

Two parameters were used to describe the shape of trapezoidal channels. These were the bottom width (B) and the side slope (Z). In the

design of trapezoidal channels, two approaches were considered. For a predetermined side slope, a channel could be designed to carry a certain discharge by (a) choosing a preferred depth of flow and calculating the bottom width needed to provide the required channel capacity or (b) choosing a preferred bottom width and calculating the flow depth that would occur with the design discharge.

The latter approach was chosen because of the practical advantages of choosing the channel width to suit the equipment to be used in the construction. This approach was also found to be more appropriate in the generation of design data required later in the study to develop a graphical design procedure. Relationships for the hydraulic properties of trapezoidal channels were determined in terms of the side slopes ( $Z$ ) and the bottom width ( $B$ ) as shown in Table V. For a given discharge, channel side slope, bottom width, and gradient, the design procedure should follow the steps suggested for parabolic channels. The computation form in Table VI should again be used.

### Graphical Design Procedure

#### Theory

The analytical design procedure which incorporated the calculation of Manning's  $n$  values dependent upon the  $VR$  values calculated in the procedure was used in developing a graphical design procedure. A computer program (Appendix D) was designed to calculate the geometric elements of a range of channels of different shapes and different discharge capacities. A schematic flow chart of the program is shown in Figure 15. This program provided the values of the velocity of flow ( $V$ ), the depth of flow ( $D$ ), the top width ( $T$ ), the product ( $VR$ ), and

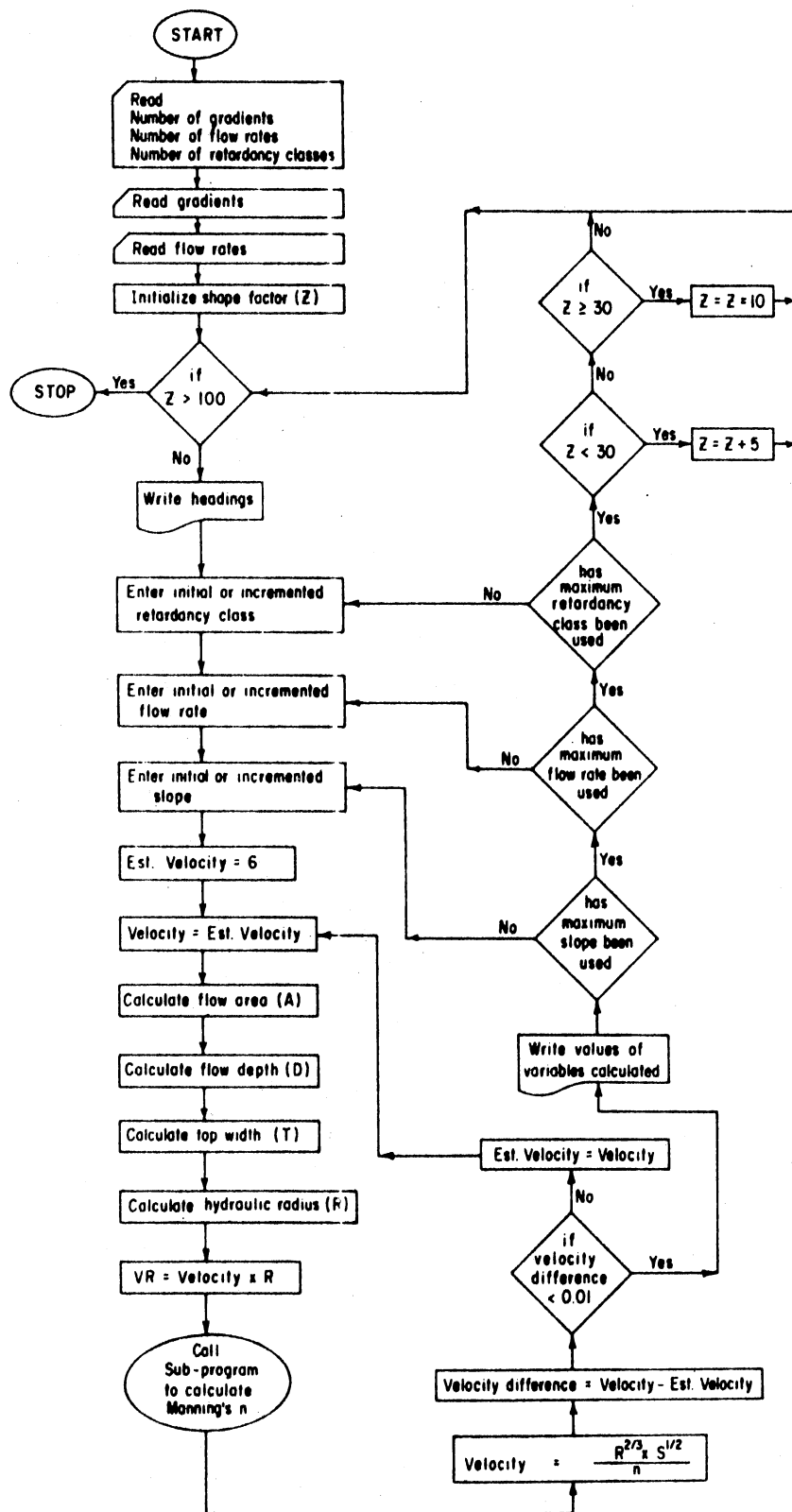


Figure 15. Schematic Flow Chart of the Program Used to Generate Data for the Construction of the Nomographs

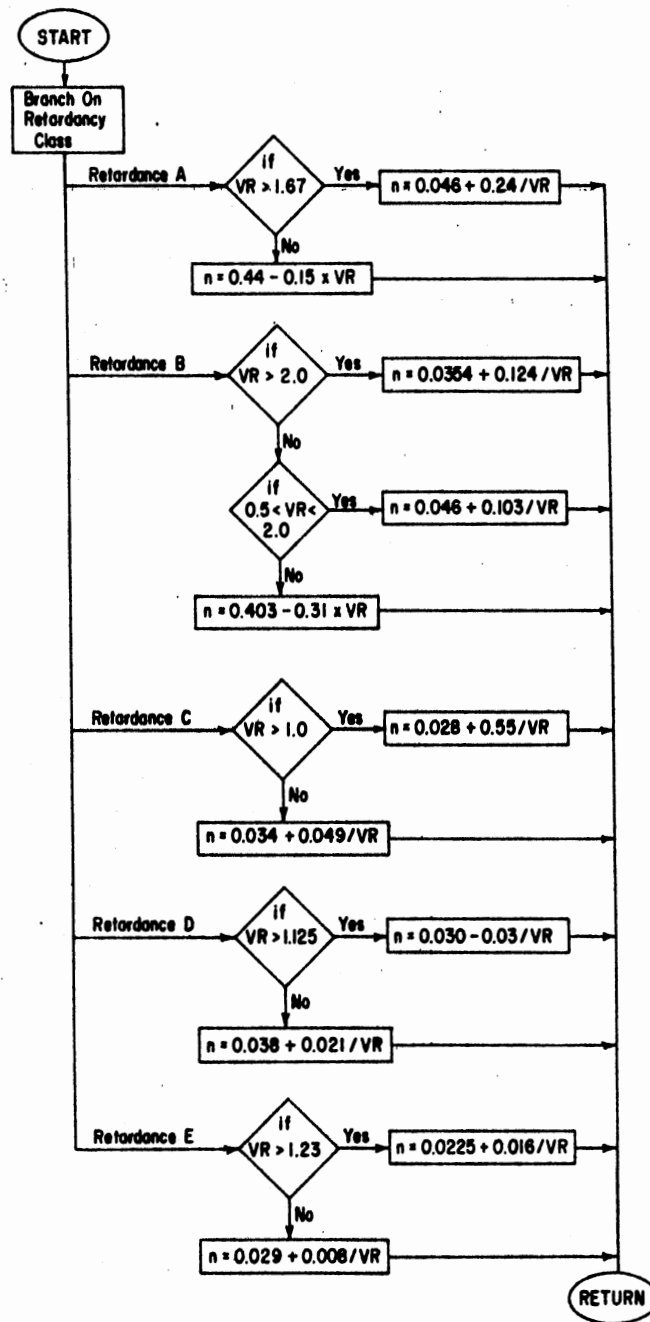


Figure 15. (Continued)



Manning's  $n$  for a series of channels for which the retardance class and shape were specified. Over 4,000 parabolic channels, triangular channels, and trapezoidal channels were designed using this program. The data thus generated were used to construct the alignment charts or nomographs in Appendices B through D. These charts were constructed in two parts, being a combination of two basic forms of alignment charts (Levens, 1965). The right-hand half of each chart was the nomographic layout for an equation having a recurring variable. The left-hand half of each chart was a Z-type chart for the product of the functions of two variables. The relationships for the left- and right-hand half of these charts are of the following forms respectively (Levens, 1965; Johnson, 1952):

$$f_1(u) = f_2(v) \cdot f_3(u) \quad (8)$$

$$f_1(u) + f_2(v)f_3(w) = f_4(w) \quad (9)$$

The Manning equation can be reduced to the above forms by the appropriate substitution of the continuity equation and the models developed for Manning's  $n$  as follows:

In Table IV for the B retardance class, we have the relationship

$$n = 0.4 - 0.03 VR$$

Substituting the above expression in the Manning equation produces

$$0.4 V - 0.03 V^2 R = R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$$

Multiplying through by  $A^2$  and substituting  $Q$  for  $VA$  yields

$$0.4 QA - 0.03 Q^2 R = A^2 R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$$

Rearranging after expressing  $A$  and  $R$  in terms of  $W$  and  $D$ , according to the relationships in Table V for parabolic channels, produces

$$0.4 Q - \frac{0.03 Q^2}{W\sqrt{D}} = D^{13/6} W S^{1/2} \quad (10)$$

For constant gradient (S), the form of the above equation conforms with the form of equation (9) with Q as the recurring variable. Using this equation, the flow depth can be determined for a channel given the channel shape and desired discharge capacity.

A similar procedure can be used to reduce Manning's equation to an equivalent relationship in which the hydraulic radius (R) is expressed in terms of the channel slope (W) and velocity of flow (V). For parabolic channels, using the relationships in Table V, this results in the relationship

$$0.4 Q - 0.03 Q^2 R = V^{-2} R^{2/3} S^{1/2} \quad (11)$$

The right-hand half of each chart in Figures 21 through 27 (Appendices A, B, and C) is the nomographic layout of the above relationships with an arbitrary value of 2% assigned to the channel gradient. The left-hand side of the charts provides the graphic solution for the depth (velocity) of flow in the channel with a gradient of between 0.5% and 10.0%. The above relationships were not used in the construction of the nomographs. They were subsequently deduced to confirm that the nomographic layouts used were valid.

#### Construction of Nomographs

The designer of nomographs for problem solution is required to be thoroughly familiar with the theory used in an analytical solution. A knowledge of the basic forms of equations and their nomographic layouts is also essential. The design technique used to design nomographs is an art which is difficult to develop in isolation. The experience and intuition of other designers are invaluable. It was the experience of

the writer's major adviser that led to the choice of the nomographic layout used.

In the construction of the nomographs for the graphical design of vegetation lined channels, a large scale was initially used to graduate the depth (velocity) axis. This scale and the distances between the vertical axes of depth (velocity), pivot line, and shape parameter were chosen so as to utilize as much of an A3 size sheet as convenient. A range of shape factors was chosen and the extreme values (high and low values) of the range were suitably plotted on the appropriate axis. The anticipated mid-value of the range of channel gradients to be considered (2%) was located between the depth (velocity) of flow axis and the pivot line. Using these three points and the computer generated design data, the following steps were followed in plotting the channel capacity curve:

1. Choose the channel capacity ( $Q_1$ ) to be plotted.
2. Plot the simulated depth of flow ( $D_{w1}$ ) associated with a channel shape ( $W_1$ ) and the channel discharge capacity chosen ( $Q_1$ ) on the depth axis.
3. Draw a ray through  $D_{w1}$  and the channel gradient and produce it to cut the pivot line at  $P_1$  (Figure 16a).
4. Join  $P_1$  and  $W_1$ .
5. Plot another depth of flow ( $D_{w2}$ ) associated with a second channel shape ( $W_2$ ) and the same channel discharge capacity ( $Q_1$ ) on the depth axis.
6. Draw a ray through  $D_{w2}$  and the channel gradient and produce it to cut the pivot line at  $P_2$ .
7. Join  $P_2$  and  $W_2$  and mark the intersection with  $P_1W_1$ .

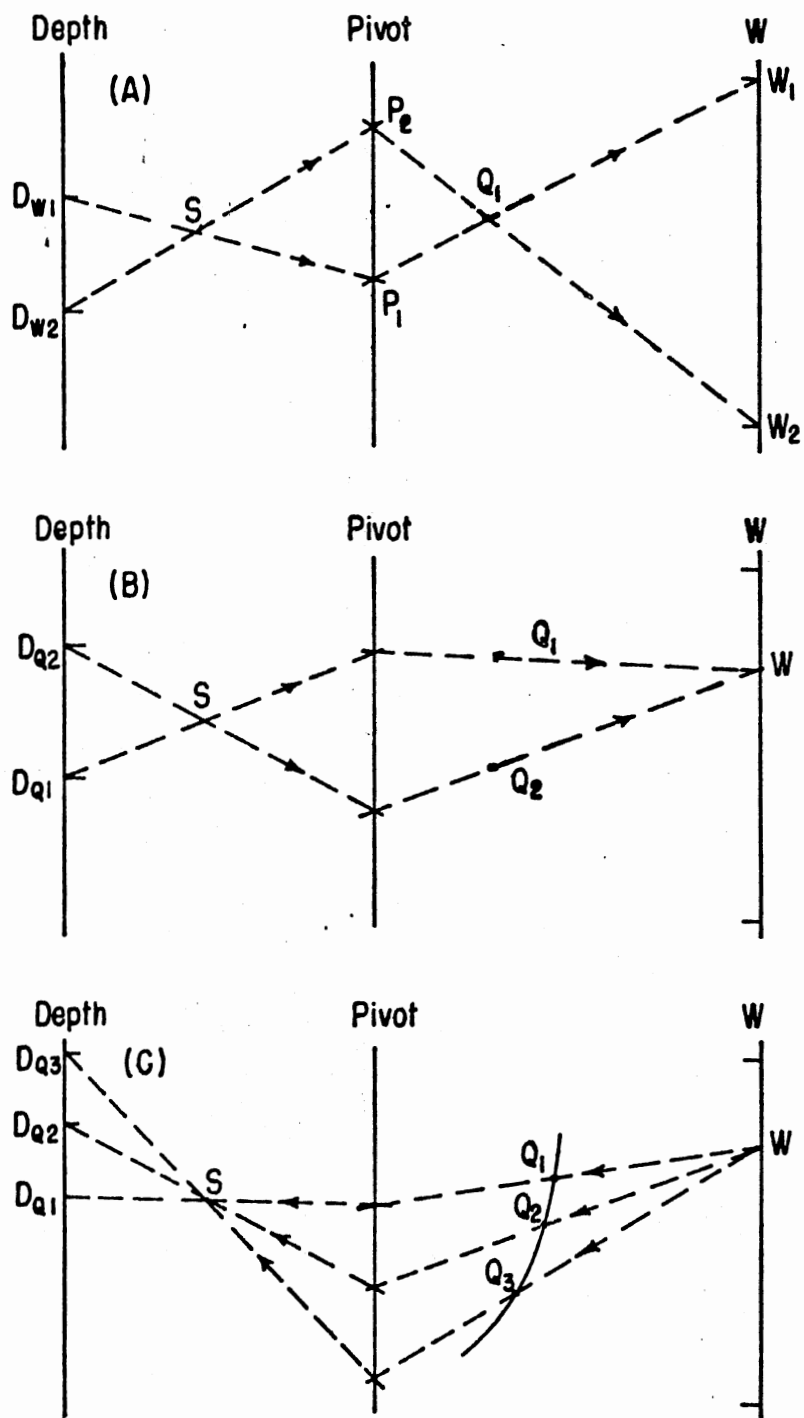


Figure 16. Nomograph Plotting Sequence

8. The point of intersection of  $P_1W_1$  and  $P_2W_2$  represents the point  $Q_1$  on the channel discharge capacity curve.
9. Repeat for other values of the channel discharge capacity ( $Q$ ).

Other values of the shape parameter were then plotted following a similar procedure illustrated in Figure 16b. All the channel capacities plotted by the previous procedure were used to locate the intermediate points between the extreme shape parameter values. This procedure was repeated to produce the channel discharge capacity curves for all the retardance classes.

The channel gradient curve was completed using the points plotted on the channel discharge curve as illustrated in Figure 16c. The above construction procedure conforms with the procedure suggested by Levens (1965) for the construction of alignment charts.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The hydraulic design of a grassed channel consists of two stages (Ree, 1949). The first stage is to design the channel for stability; that is, to ascertain whether the design velocity in the channel exceeds the limiting velocity for the anticipated slope, soil, and minimum cover combination. The second stage is to review the design for maximum discharge capacity; that is, to determine the increased depth of flow that would be necessary to maintain the maximum discharge capacity under the condition of highest retardance. In presenting the results of this study, a channel design will be executed to show how the design procedures developed may be applied. The design will follow the two stages described above. At the conclusion of each design, a freeboard of 0.100 m (four inches) will be added to the design depth.

#### Analytical Design Procedure

The analytical design procedure is based upon the calculation of the Manning's  $n$  using the models presented in Table IV. In the graphical comparison (Figure 14), the models were shown to portray the standard retardance curves satisfactorily. The use of the computation form shown in Table VI would ensure the orderly iteration of the design steps which have to be followed in order to achieve a solution. The following

example illustrates how the analytical design procedure should be executed:

Given a discharge of  $6.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  (210 cfs) and a channel gradient of 2%, determine the section of the trapezoidal channel (4:1 side slopes) lined with bermudagrass expected to fall in the B retardance class.

1. Design for stability (use retardance D, Table III), try a 10 m wide channel. The number of iterations in the calculations presented in Table VII were reduced by the judicial choice of  $V_e$  in the successive calculations instead of using the preceding calculated value of  $V_c$ . The value of  $\Delta V$  would depend upon the designer's discretion. The value of 1.70 m/s was compared with the permissible velocity of 1.80 m/s for the expected conditions (Table II). As the permissible velocity was not exceeded the choice of the bottom width was acceptable.

TABLE VII  
CALCULATION FOR STABILITY DESIGN

	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3
B	10.000	10.000	10.000
S	0.020	0.020	0.020
$V_e$	1.500	1.600	1.700
A	4.000	3.750	3.530
D	0.350	0.331	0.314
P	12.893	12.731	12.586
R	0.310	0.295	0.280
VR	0.465	0.471	0.477
n	0.0360	0.0359	0.0358
$V_c$	1.799	1.746	1.690
$\Delta V$	0.299	0.146	0.010
$V_a$	1.800	1.800	1.800

2. Design for capacity (use retardance B for mature cover). The velocity calculated in this section of the procedure (Table VIII) will always be less than the velocity calculated in design for stability. After a free board of 0.100 m (four inches) was added to the design depth, the top width for the total depth (including the free board) was calculated using the relationship  $T = B + 2ZD$  in Table V. The resulting trapezoidal section would then be:

Bottom width = 10 m

Depth of channel = 0.530 m

Top width = 13.440 m

Velocity of flow = 1.19 m/s

This design procedure was used to generate the data required to construct the nomographs for the graphical design procedure.

TABLE VIII  
CALCULATION FOR CAPACITY DESIGN

	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3
B	10.000	10.000	
S	0.020	0.020	
$V_e$	1.500	1.200	1.190
A	4.000	5.000	5.040
D	0.350	0.427	0.430
P	12.893	13.522	13.546
R	0.310	0.370	0.372
VR	0.465	0.444	0.443
n	0.0602	0.0614	0.0614
$V_e$	1.076	1.187	1.191
$\Delta V$	0.424	0.013	0.001
$V_a$	1.800	1.800	1.800

Design depth is 0.430 m.



## Graphical Design Procedure

The computer program (Appendix E) was used to execute the above design procedure for a range of channel slopes, channel gradients, and discharge capacities for each of the five standard retardance classes. The iterations were terminated when the value of  $\Delta V$  was equal to or less than  $3.05 \times 10^{-3}$  m (0.01 ft). Over 1,000 hypothetical channels for each of the four different channel types were designed and the data used to construct nomographs for the design of parabolic channels, triangular channels, and trapezoidal channels with side slopes of 4:1 and 6:1 (see Figures 21 through 27 in Appendices B through D).

The nomographs are grouped into two sections for each channel type. The first section (five charts) relates to the channel velocity. The second section (one chart for parabolic and triangular channels and four charts for trapezoidal channels) relates to the channel depth of flow. The same discharge capacities, channel gradients, and shape values are repeated on the charts in both sections.

The example introduced in the section on the analytical design procedure will be used to illustrate the use of these nomographs in the graphical design procedure.

The design for stability should proceed in the following steps:

1. Choose a desirable channel bottom width (say 10 m).
2. Choose the lowest expected retardance for the vegetal lining from Table III (retardance D).
3. Choose the trapezoidal channel velocity chart (Figure 25, Appendix D) for this retardance.
4. Draw a ray from the value 10 on the bottom width scale through

6.0 m<sup>3</sup>/s on the flow curve and produce it to cut the pivot line at "a".

5. Draw a ray from the point "a" on the pivot line through the value of 2% on the slope scale and produce it to cut the velocity axis at 1.7 m/s.
6. Compare this velocity with the limiting velocity in Table II. Change the bottom width if the maximum allowable velocity is exceeded and repeat (4) and (5) above. If the solved velocity is extremely low the channel may be made more economical by making it narrower.

The design for maximum capacity should proceed as follows:

7. Determine the retardance class for the mature vegetal lining from Table III (retardance B).
8. Turn to the depth chart for trapezoidal channels with 4:1 side slopes (Figure 27, Appendix D).
9. Draw a ray from the value 10 on the bottom width scale through 6.0 m<sup>3</sup>/s on the D flow curve and produce it to cut the pivot line in "b".
10. Draw a ray from the point "b" on the pivot line through the 2% value on the slope curve and produce it to cut the depth axis at 0.422 m.
11. Add the freeboard of 0.100 m and calculate the top width of the channel using the relationship  $T = B + 2ZD$  in Table V (  $T = 13.380$  ).

The trapezoidal section will then be:

Bottom width = 10 m

Depth of channel = 0.522 m

Top width = 13.380 m

Velocity of flow = 1.20 m/s

This procedure can be executed in a fraction of the time required by the analytical design procedure and compares favorably with it. Reversing the procedure, the maximum discharge capacity of an existing channel can be conveniently determined.

During the construction of the nomographs it was found that in some cases it was not possible to develop a curve for low flows in channels with high retardance. In the region of low VR values, the n-VR curves do not conform to the same shape and convergence. The bilinear test also fails in this region. The nomographs cannot, therefore, be used for slow flows which have little influence on the erect condition of tall vegetation (class A retardance). When VR values of less than 0.1 are encountered, a friction factor of between 0.3 and 0.4 should be used when the class A retardance condition applies (see Figure 1). The reliability of the nomographs tends to decrease as the extremities of the curves are used.

#### Statistical Analysis

An average of about 240 parabolic, triangular, and trapezoidal channels were designed using both the analytical and graphical design procedures. A range of three slopes, four flow rates, and four channel shapes were used for each of the five retardance classes. The design parameters of depth and velocity, determined by the analytical and graphical design procedures, were compared. The graphical comparisons (Figures 17 through 20, Appendix A) showed that there was a good linear correlation between the values from the two procedures.

Barr et al.'s (1979) regression analysis, using a linear model with the intercept forced through the origin, was carried out on the results for the depth of flow and velocity of flow respectively. The data fitted the linear model extremely well showing a very high correlation coefficient ( $R^2 \geq 0.999$ ). The standard deviation of the data from the model was found to be between 0.008 and 0.014 for the depth analysis and between 0.031 and 0.070 for the velocity analysis (Tables IX and X). The coefficient of variation of all the data points in every case was less than 4.4% with a mean value of 2.475% and 3.628% for the depth and velocity comparisons respectively. With a variation of 0.986 to 1.001 in the regression coefficient of the models for all the channel types, the analysis showed that the model was a good approximation of the line of equal value. The analysis thus showed that there was no meaningful difference between the design values of depth and velocity of flow determined by means of the analytical and graphical design procedures.

TABLE IX  
REGRESSION ANALYSES ON CHANNEL DEPTHS

	Parabolic	Triangular	Trapezoidal (6:1)	Trapezoidal (4:1)
Regression Coefficient	0.998	1.001	0.998	0.994
Standard Deviation	0.008	0.014	0.009	0.008
Correlation Coefficient	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000
Coefficient of Variation	2.225	3.129	2.473	2.074

TABLE X  
REGRESSION ANALYSES ON CHANNEL VELOCITY

	Parabolic	Triangular	Trapezoidal (6:1)	Trapezoidal (4:1)
Regression Coefficient	0.997	0.992	0.986	0.991
Standard Deviation	0.031	0.032	0.070	0.063
Correlation Coefficient	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999
Coefficient of Variation	3.267	3.088	4.347	3.808

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

#### Summary

An iterative analytical design procedure and a graphical design procedure were developed for the design of vegetal lined parabolic, triangular, and trapezoidal channels. Simple models for the five standard retardance curves (n-VR curves) were also developed. These models were used to determine Manning's n in each iteration in the analytical design procedure which could be executed using a non-programable scientific calculator. Using a programable calculator or computer, the output of each iteration could be used as the input of the next iteration. The number of iterations, however, could be significantly reduced by the judicial choice of the value of the input to each iteration.

The analytical design procedure was used to design a large number of hypothetical channels by means of a computer. The design data generated were used to construct nomographs for the graphical design of parabolic, triangular, and trapezoidal channels. The two procedures were used to design over 900 channels. The design outputs of the two procedures (depth of flow and velocity of flow) were analyzed statistically. The regression analysis on the graphically and analytically determined depth of flow and velocity of flow showed that, within practical limits, no accuracy was forfeited when the graphical procedure was used. A

considerable saving in time and greater flexibility was achieved through the use of the graphical design procedure.

### Conclusions

The analytical design procedure developed could be profitably used to design vegetation lined channels using an ordinary scientific or engineer's calculator. Using the recommended computation form for successive iterations, the number of iterations could be significantly reduced.

The use of the graphical design procedure and the nomographs, developed from the computer synthesized data, vegetation lined parabolic, triangular, and trapezoidal channels can be designed in a fraction of the time required by other design procedures with no significant loss in accuracy. The method is especially suitable for field use and is more flexible than any other design procedure. The method can also be used to determine the discharge capacity of an existing channel in the field quickly and easily. Because of the speed and ease with which a designer can execute a design using this graphical design method, this method will in the future allow designers to consider many alternative designs that otherwise would possibly never be considered.

The credibility of any design procedure is as good as the data upon which it is based. The reliability with which the retardance of the vegetation in the channel is classified remains the key to success in the design of vegetated channels. In practice, such classification will be influenced by the experience and preferences of the assessor.

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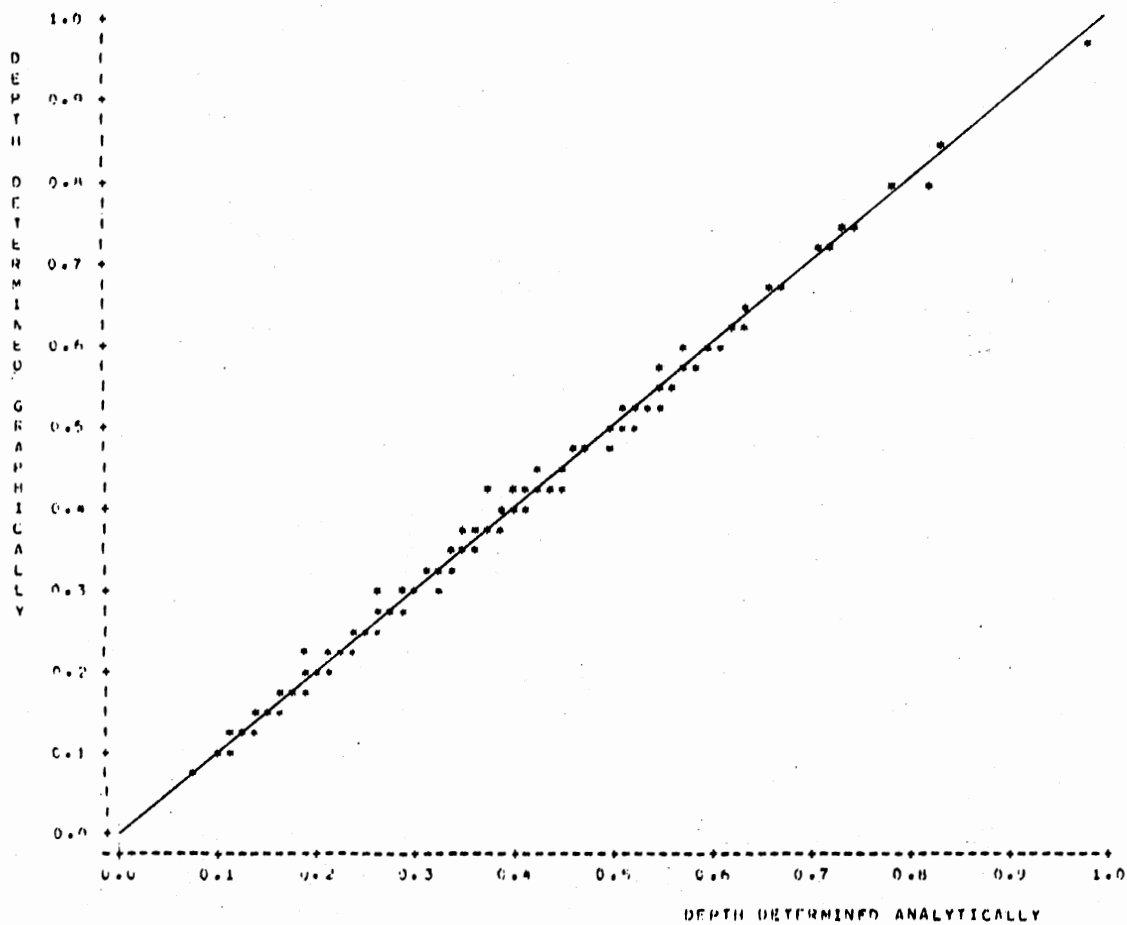
## APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

GRAPHICAL COMPARISONS OF ANALYTICALLY AND  
GRAPHICALLY DETERMINED DEPTH OF FLOW  
AND VELOCITY OF FLOW

## ANALYSIS FOR PARABOLIC CHANNELS

PLOT OF UNDIMENSIONAL SYMBOL USED IS \*



NOTE: 34 OBS HAD MISSING VALUES OR WERE OUT OF RANGE 166 OBS HIDDEN

Figure 17. Analysis on Parabolic Channel Depths and Velocities

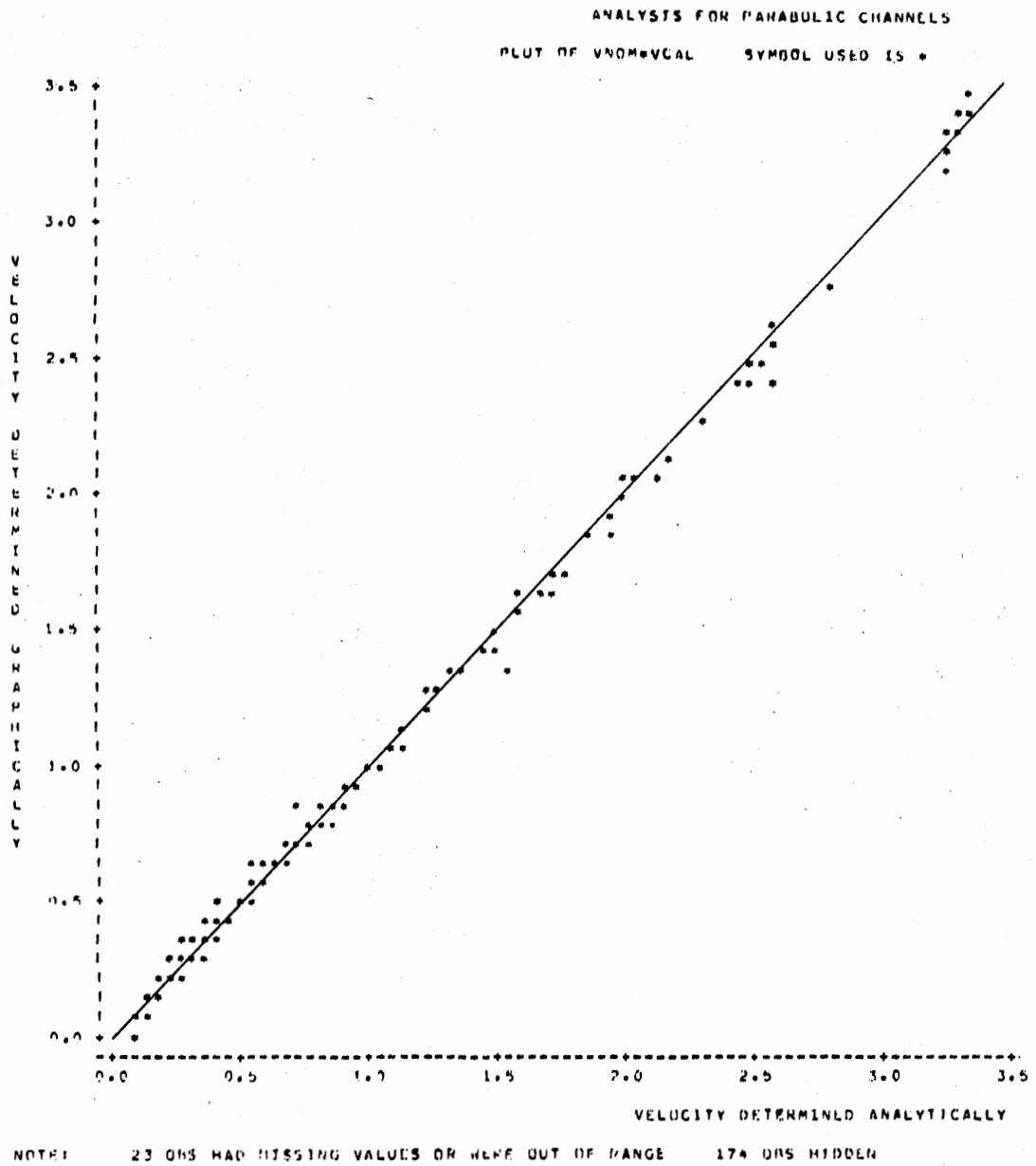
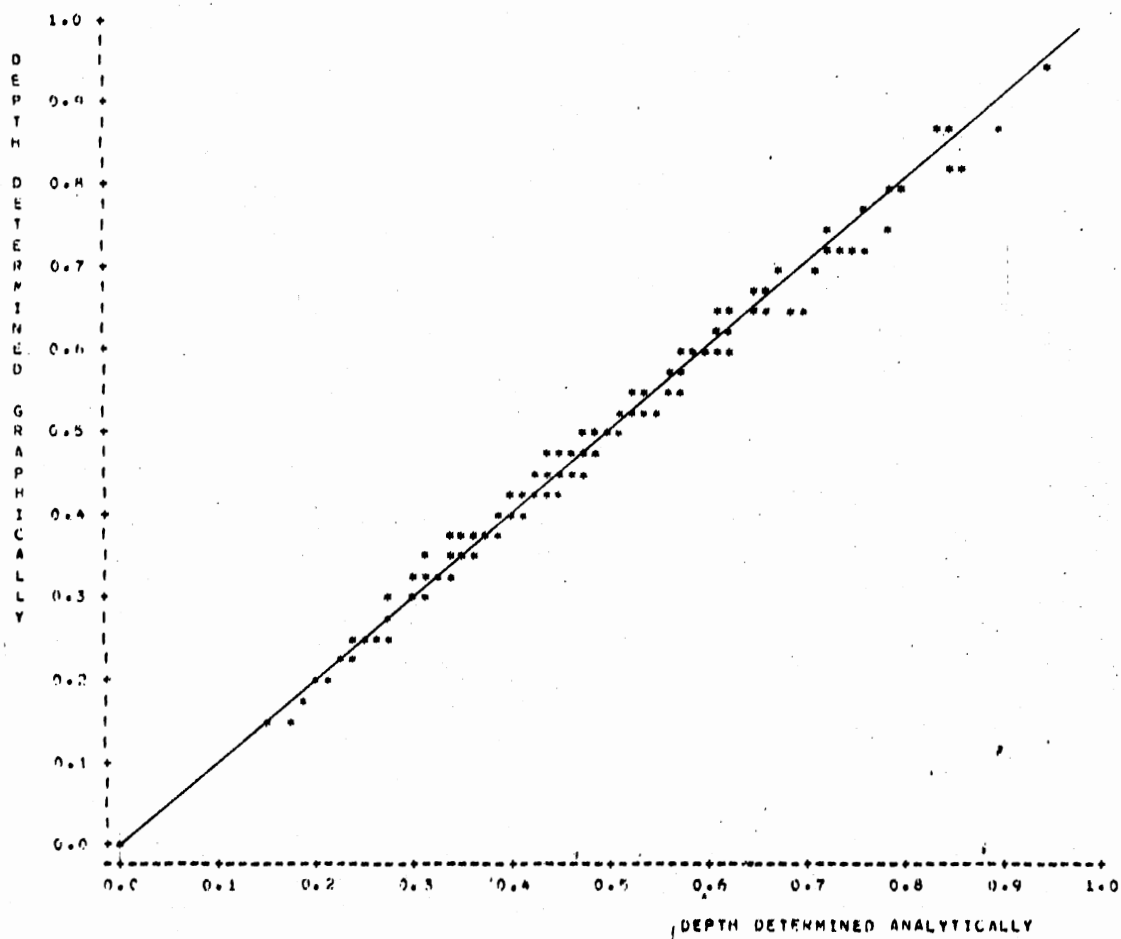


Figure 17 (Continued)

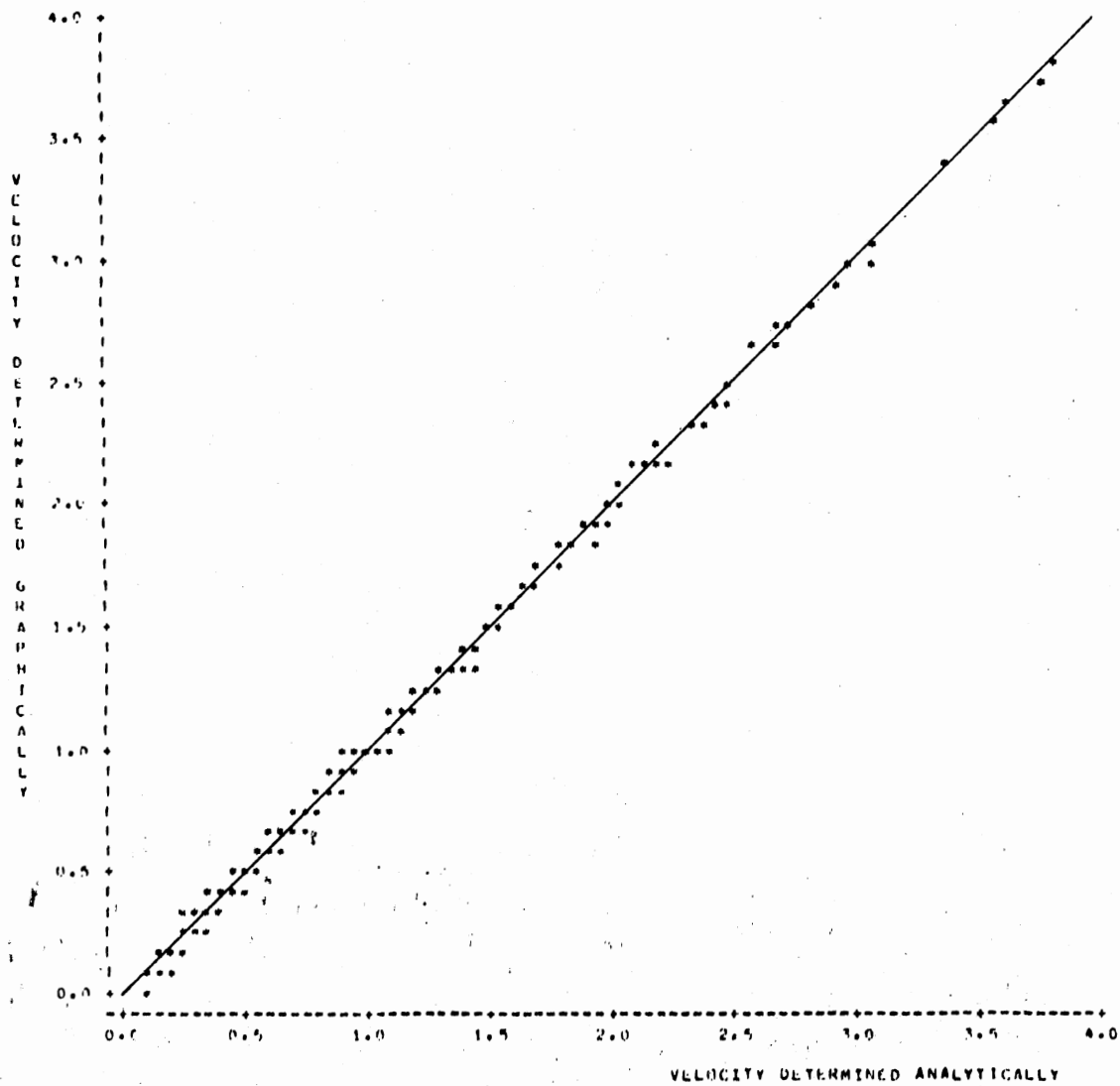
ANALYSIS FOR TRIANGULAR CHANNELS  
 PLOT OF UNOMODAL SYMBOL USED IS \*



NOTE: 53 OBS HAD MISSING VALUES OR WERE OUT OF RANGE 98 OBS HIDDEN

Figure 18. Analysis on Triangular Channel Depths and Velocities

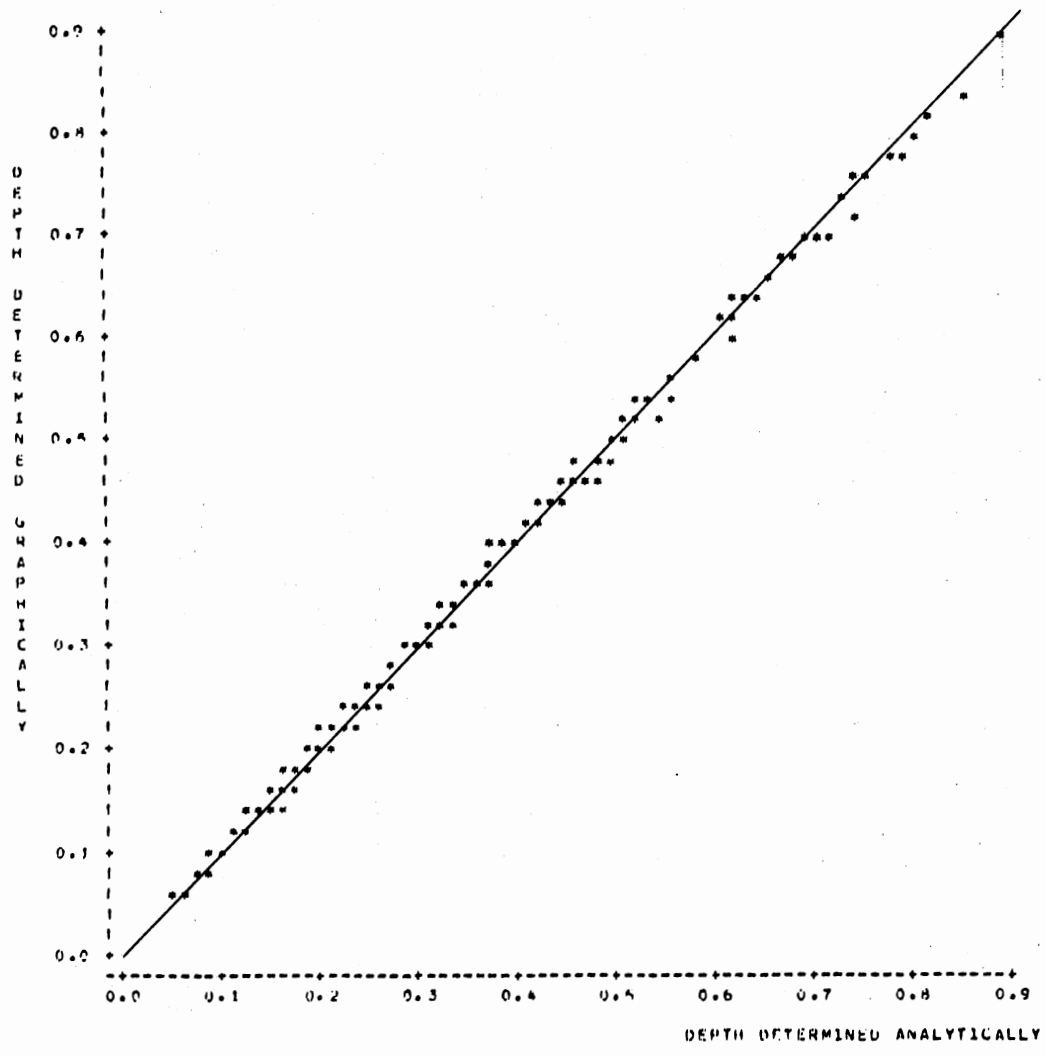
## ANALYSIS FOR TRIANGULAR CHANNELS

PLOT OF  $V_{NDM} = V_{CAL}$  SYMBOL USED IS \*

NOTE: 1 OBS HAD MISSING VALUES OR WERE OUT OF RANGE. 145 OBS HIDDEN

Figure 18 (Continued)

ANALYSIS FOR TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNELS  
SIDE SLOPE=4:1  
PLOT OF D<sub>NOM</sub> VS D<sub>AN</sub> SYMBOL USED IS \*



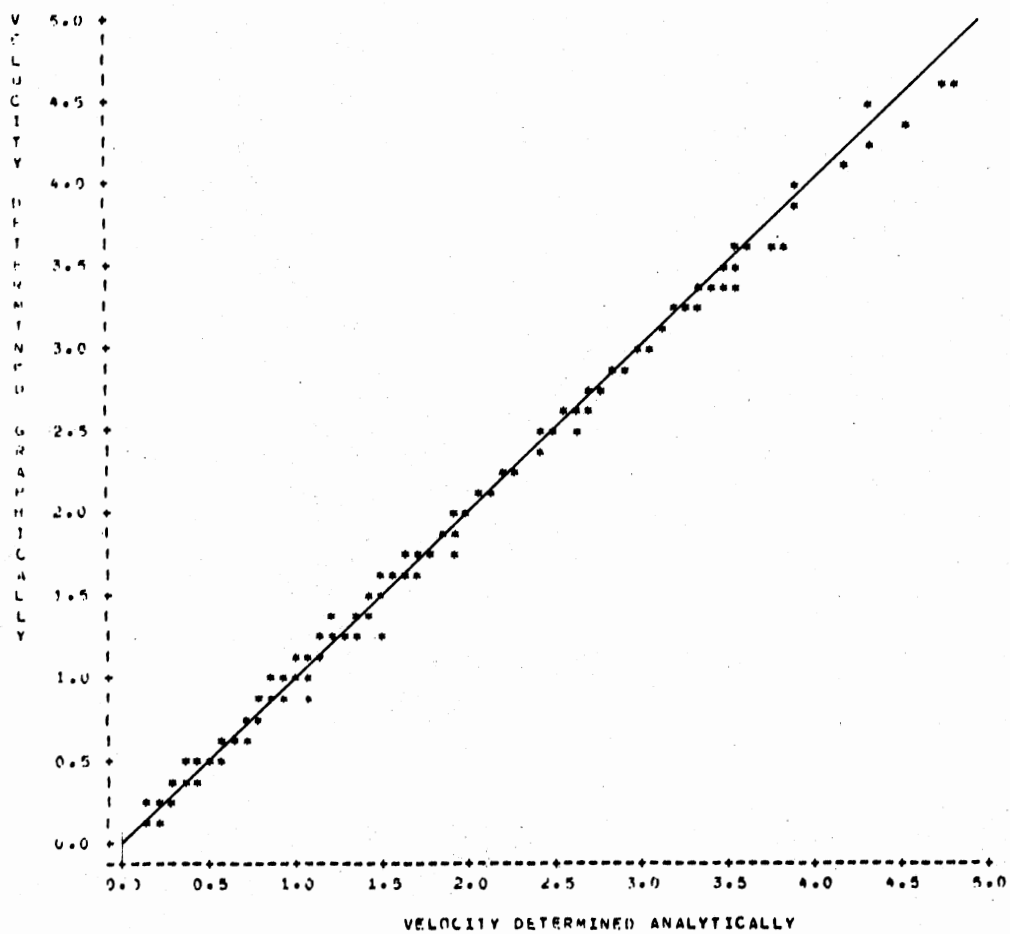
NOTE: 64 OBS HAD MISSING VALUES OR WERE OUT OF RANGE 62 OBS HIDDEN

Figure 19. Analysis on Trapezoidal Channel Depths and Velocities (4:1 Slopes)



ANALYSIS FOR TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNELS  
SIDE SLOPE=4:1

PLUT OF  $V_{NDM} = V_{CAL}$  SYMBOL USED IS \*



NOTE: 12 OBS HAD MISSING VALUES OR WERE OUT OF RANGE 117 OBS HIDDEN

Figure 19 (Continued)

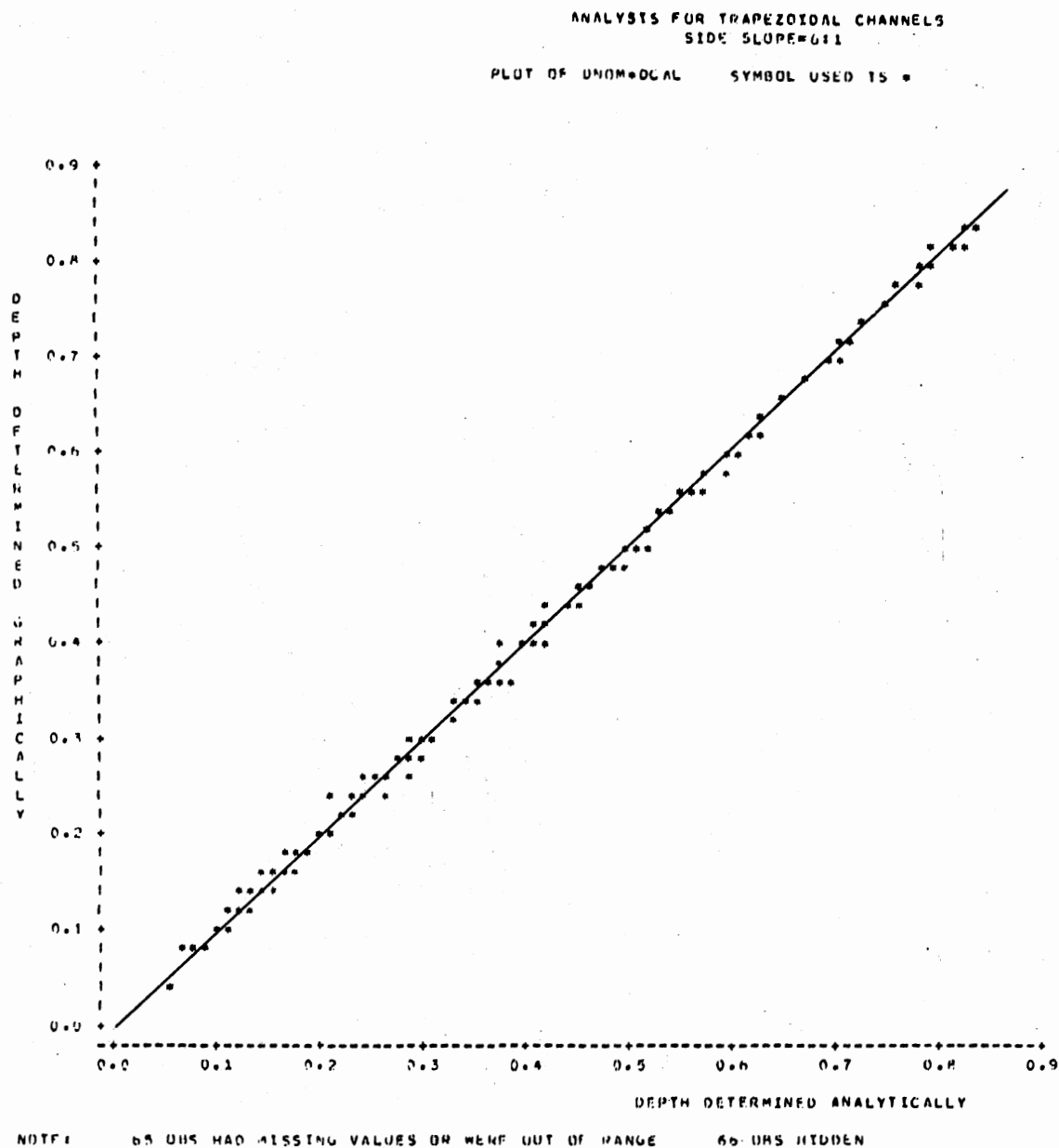
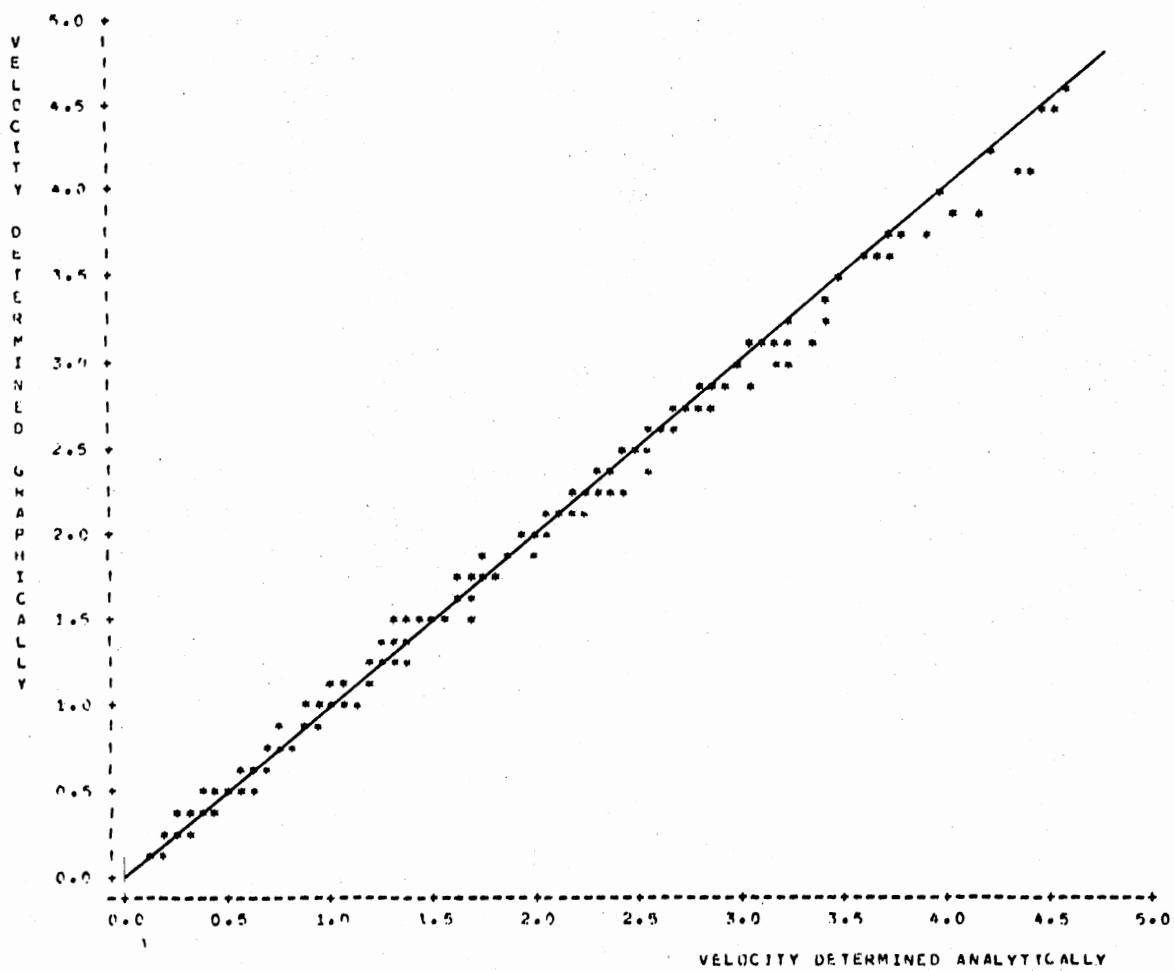


Figure 20. Analysis on Trapezoidal Channel Depths and Velocities (6:1 Slopes)

ANALYSIS FOR TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNELS  
SIDE SLOPE=0.1

PLLOT OF V<sub>NOB</sub> VS V<sub>CAL</sub> SYMBOL USED IS \*



NOTE: 9 OBS HAD MISSING VALUES OR WERE OUT OF RANGE 107 OBS HIDDEN

Figure 20 (Continued)

APPENDIX B

NOMOGRAPHS FOR THE DESIGN OF PARABOLIC  
CHANNELS

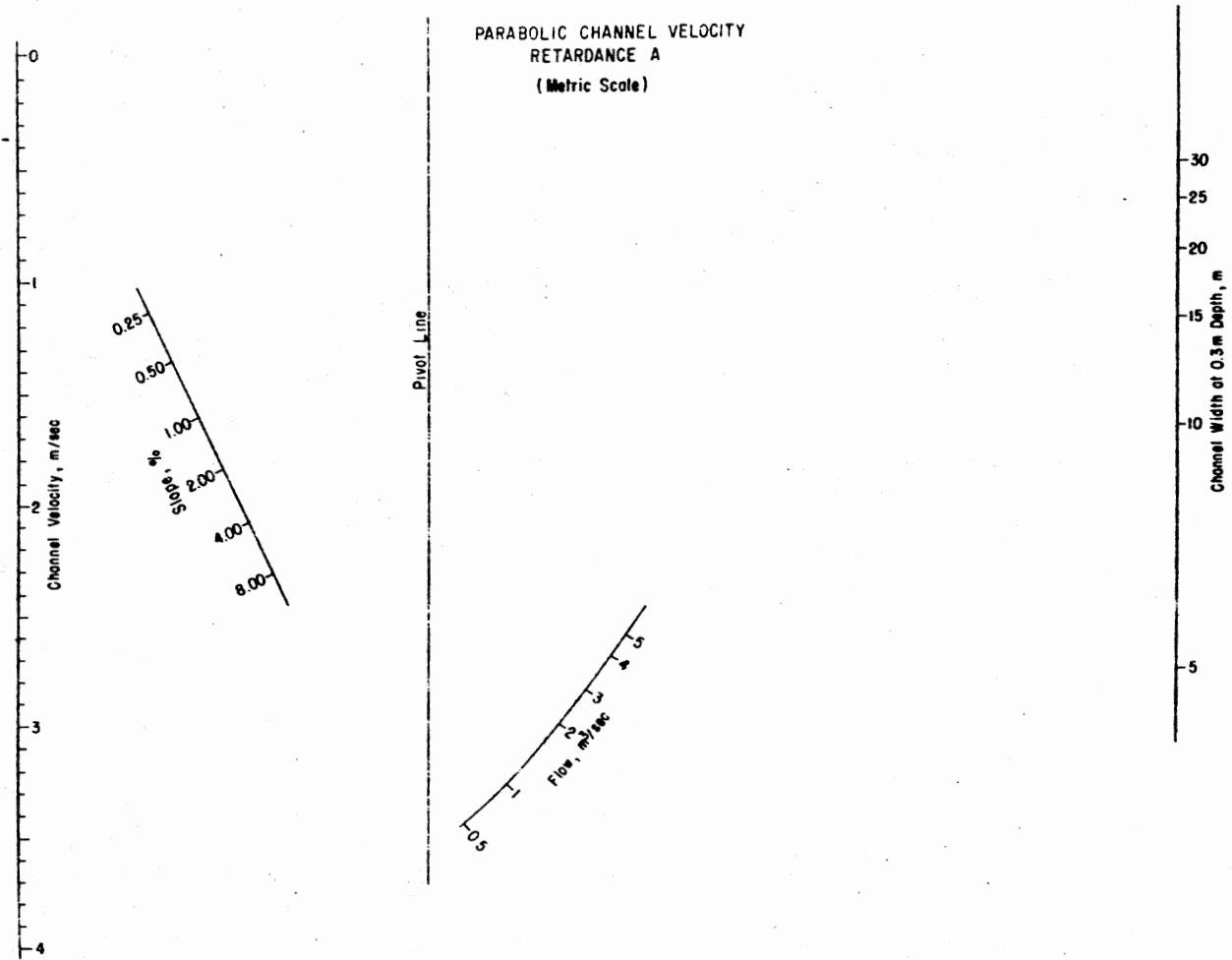


Figure 21. Solution for Parabolic Channel Velocity

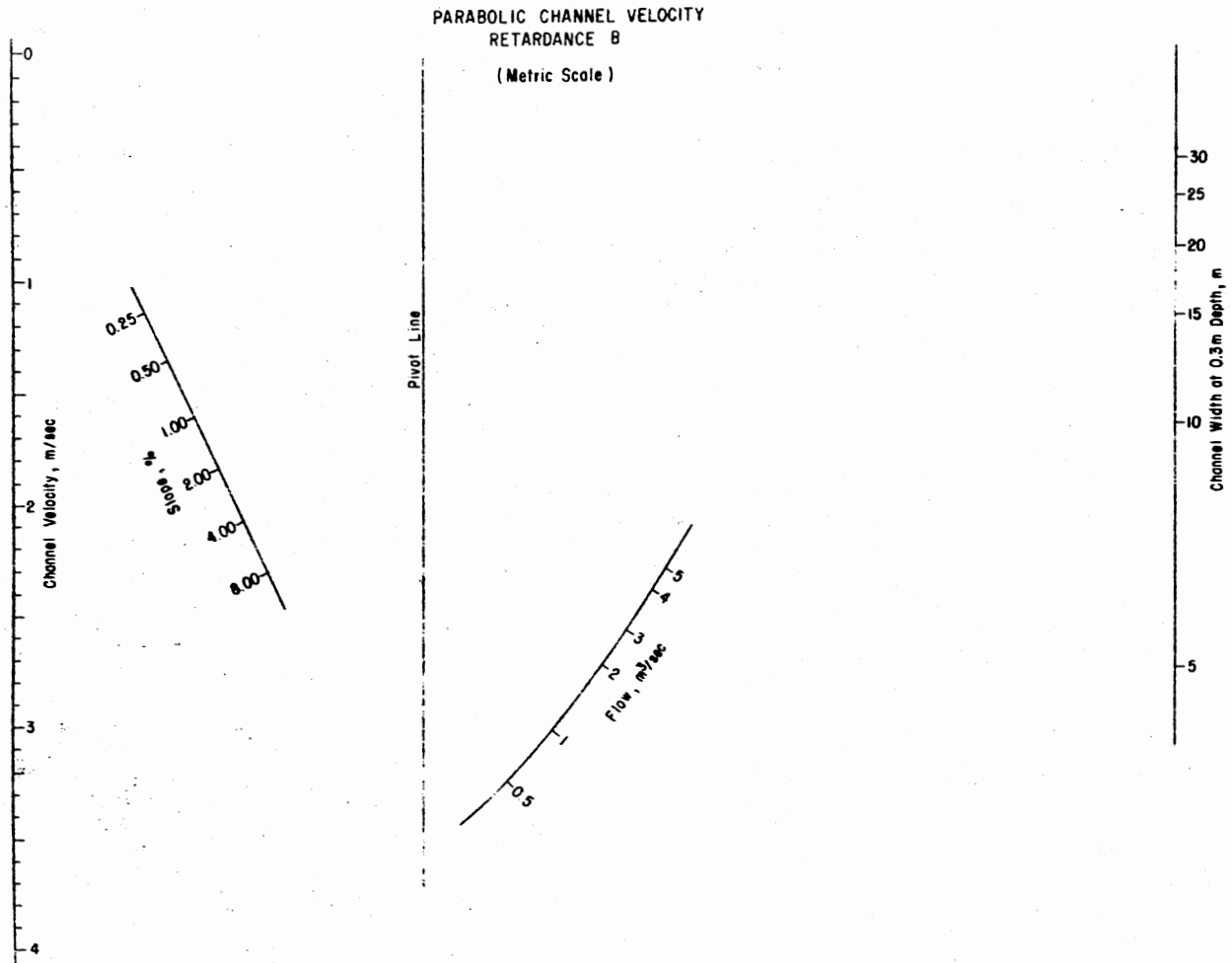


Figure 21 (Continued)

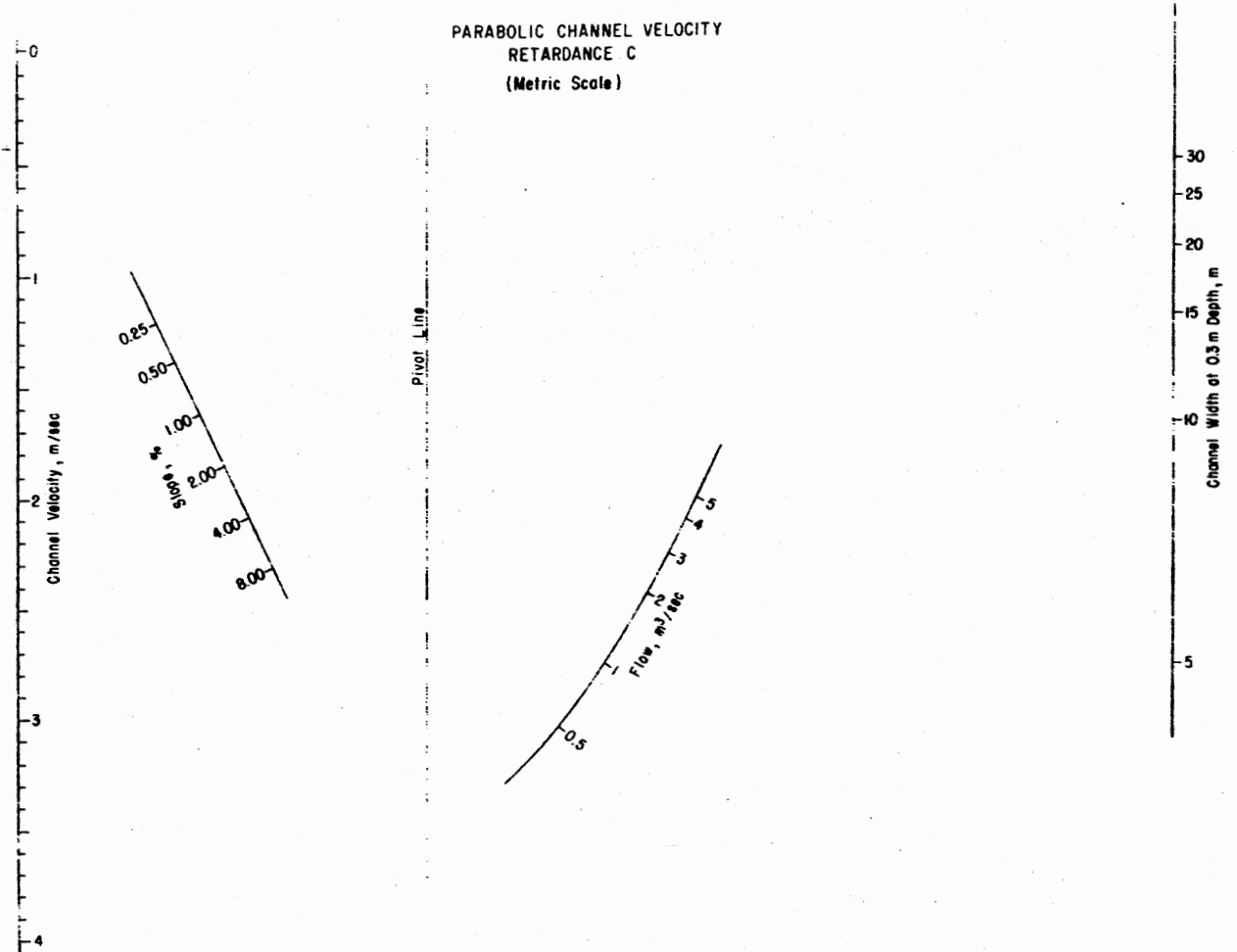


Figure 21 (Continued)

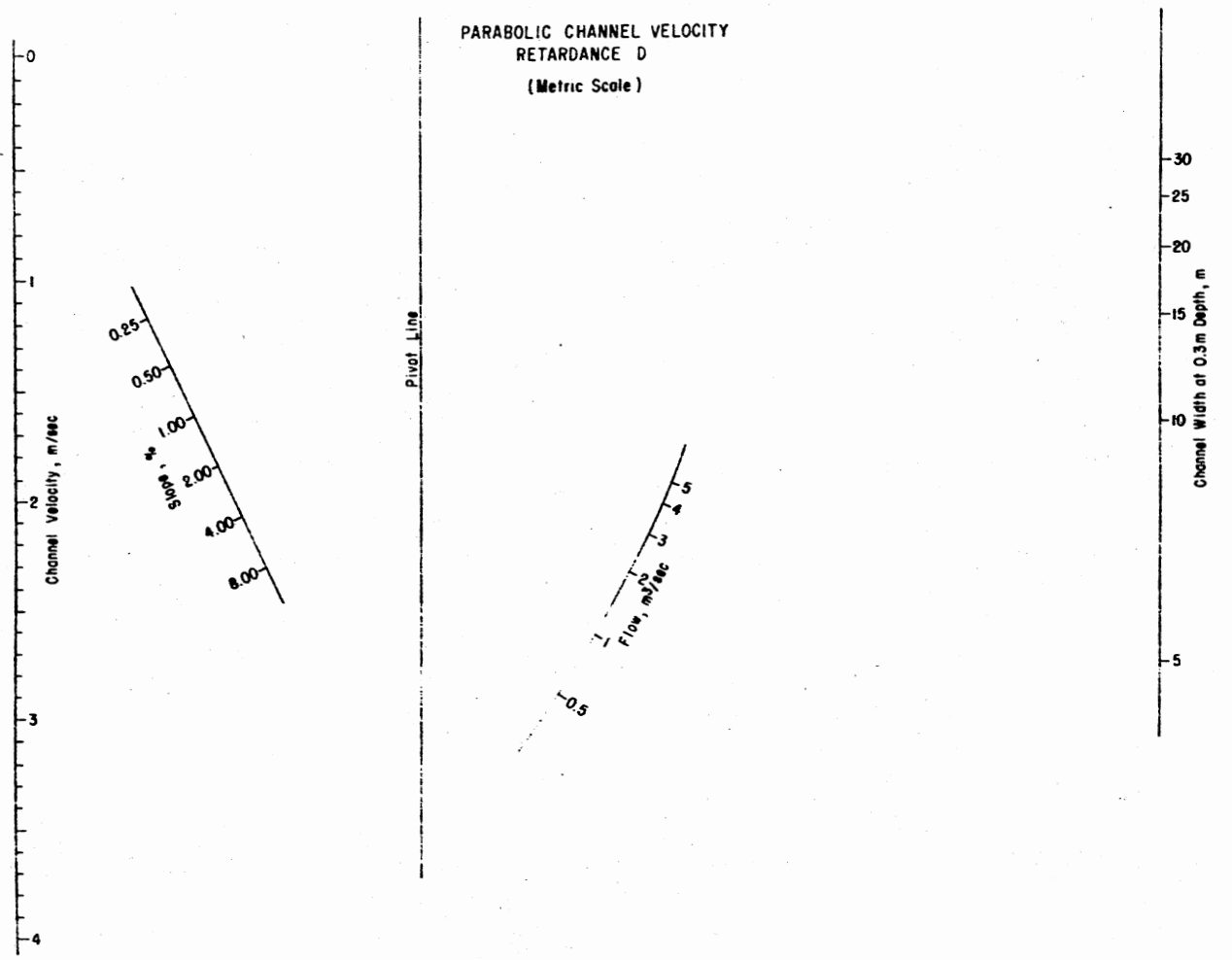


Figure 21 (Continued)



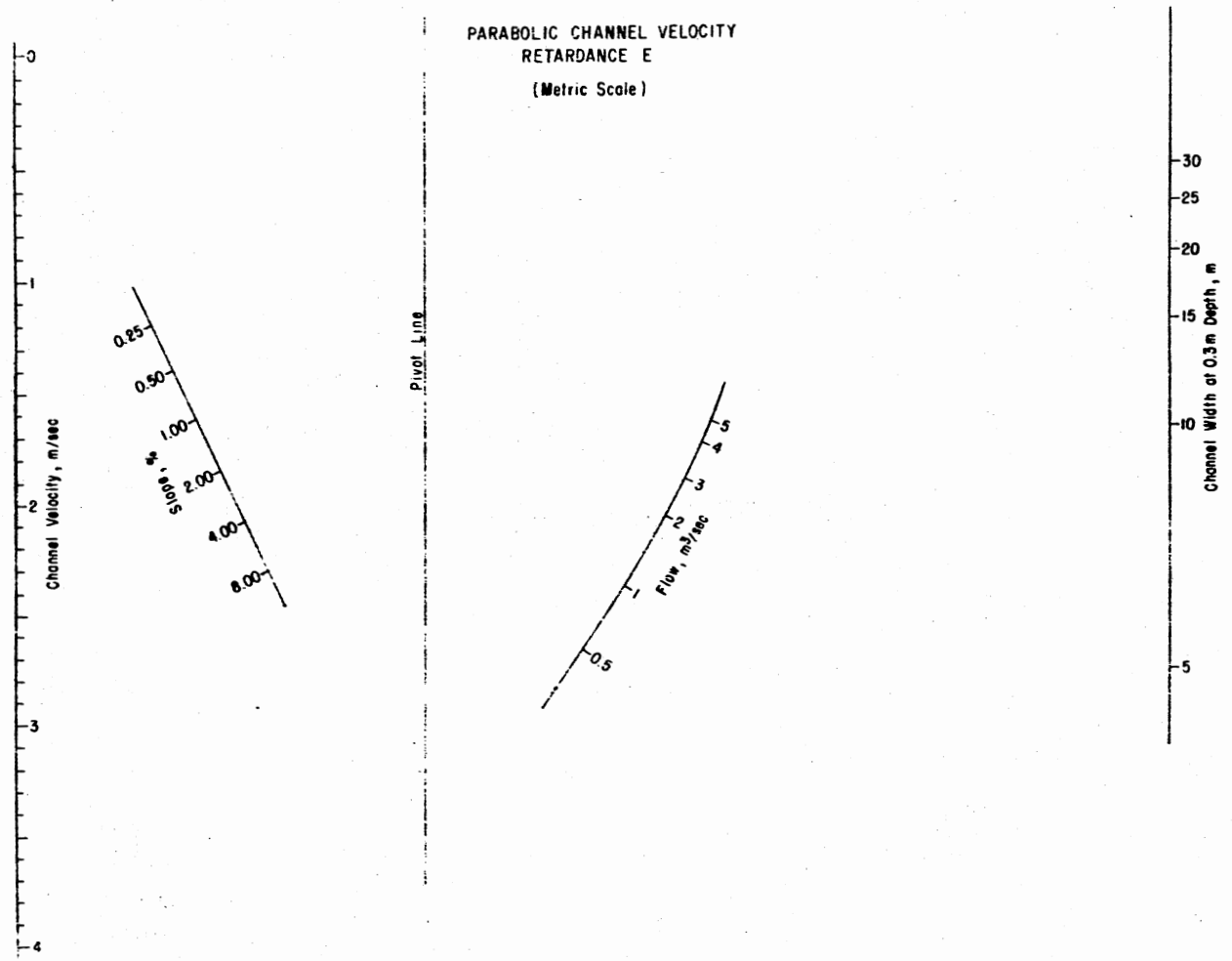


Figure 21 (Continued)

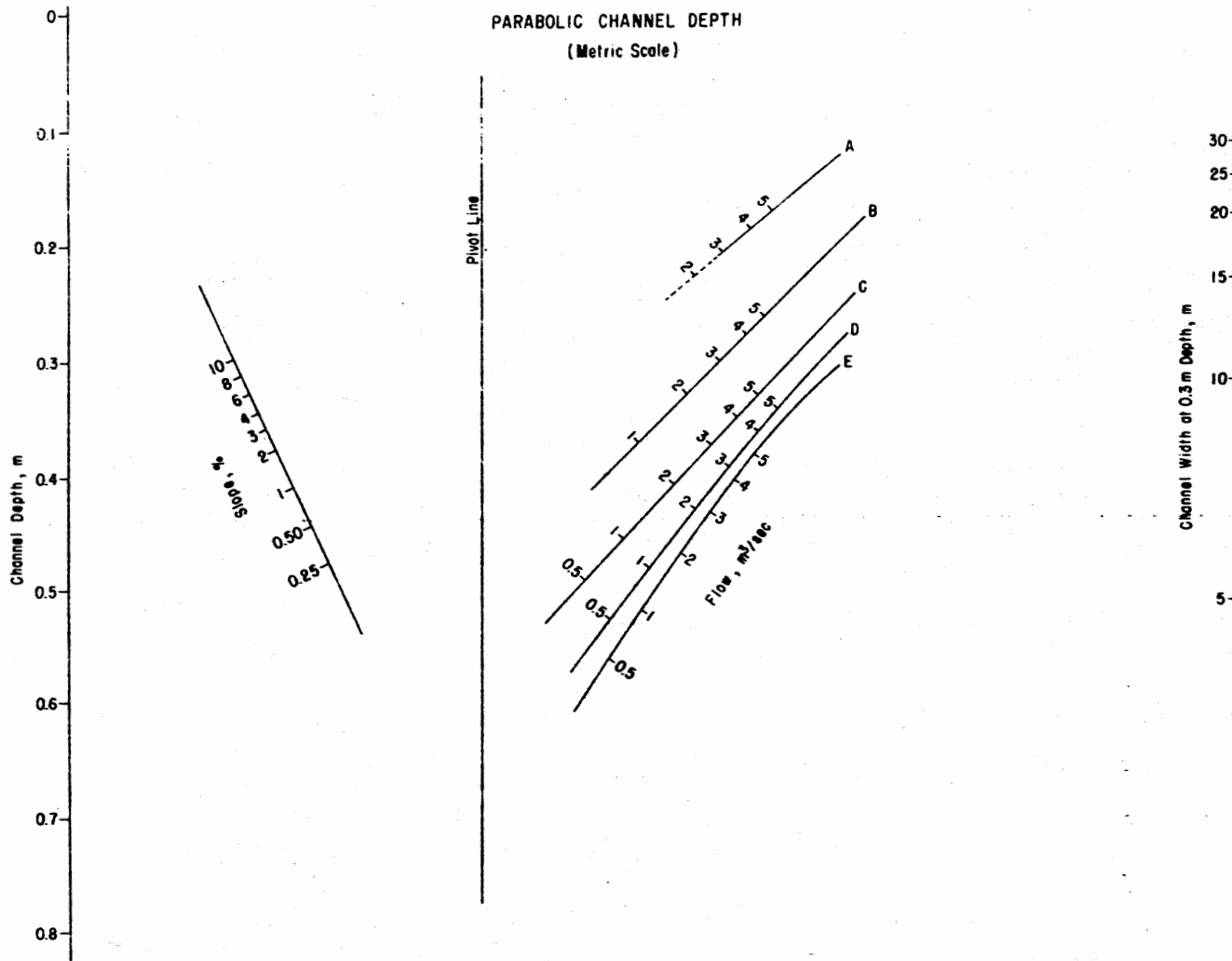


Figure 22. Solution for Parabolic Channel Depth

APPENDIX C

NOMOGRAPHS FOR THE DESIGN OF TRIANGULAR  
CHANNELS

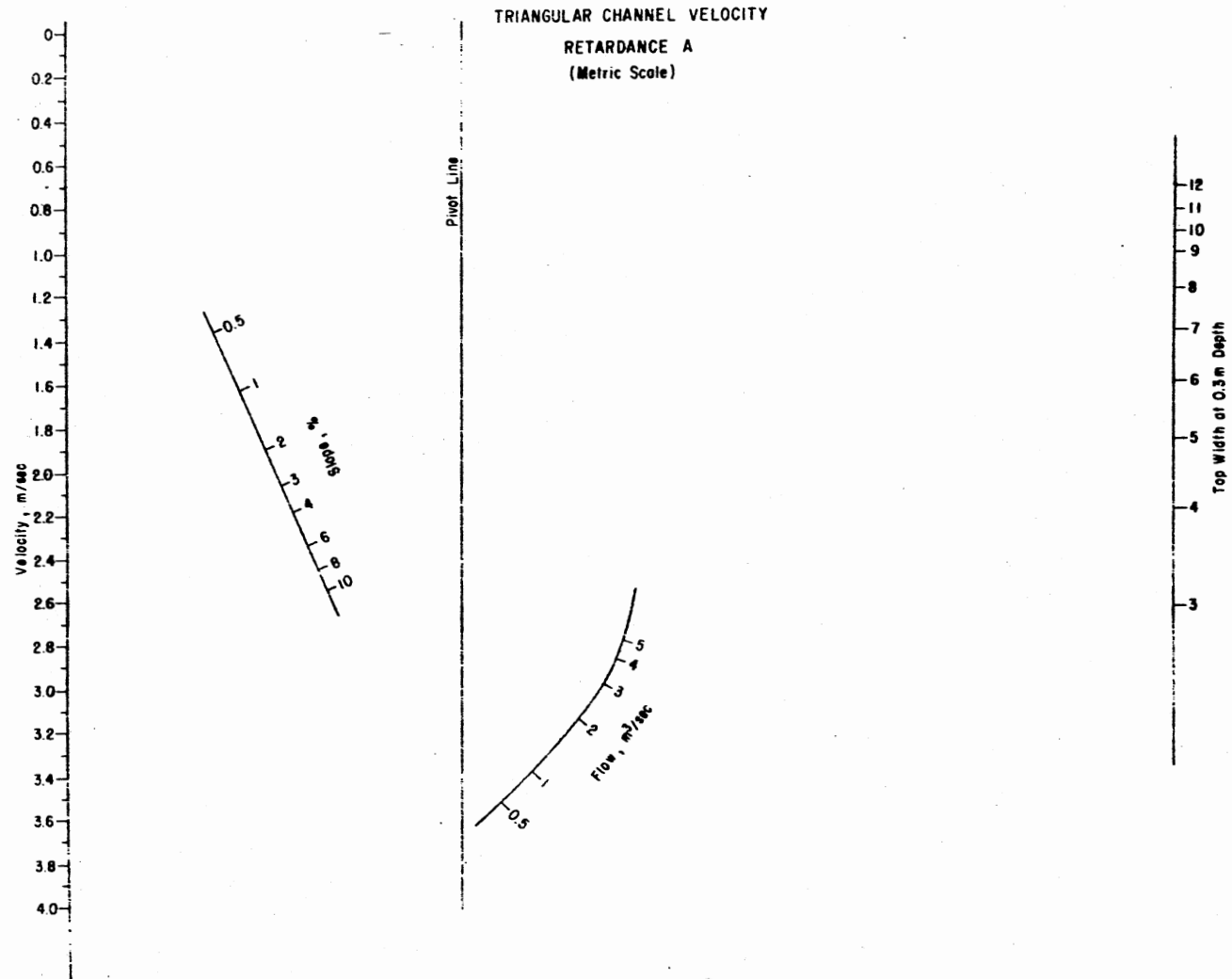


Figure 23. Solution for Triangular Channel Velocity

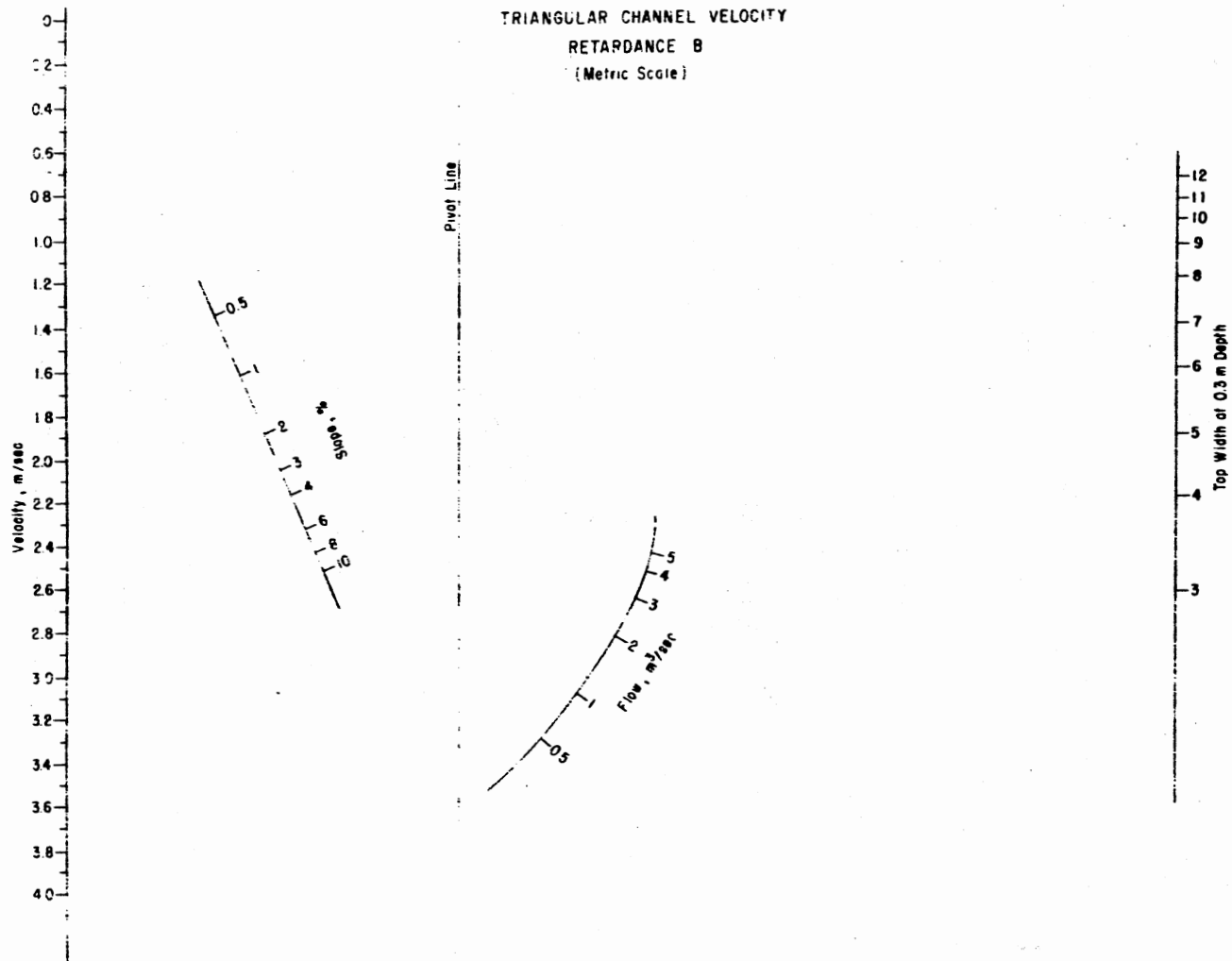


Figure 23 (Continued)

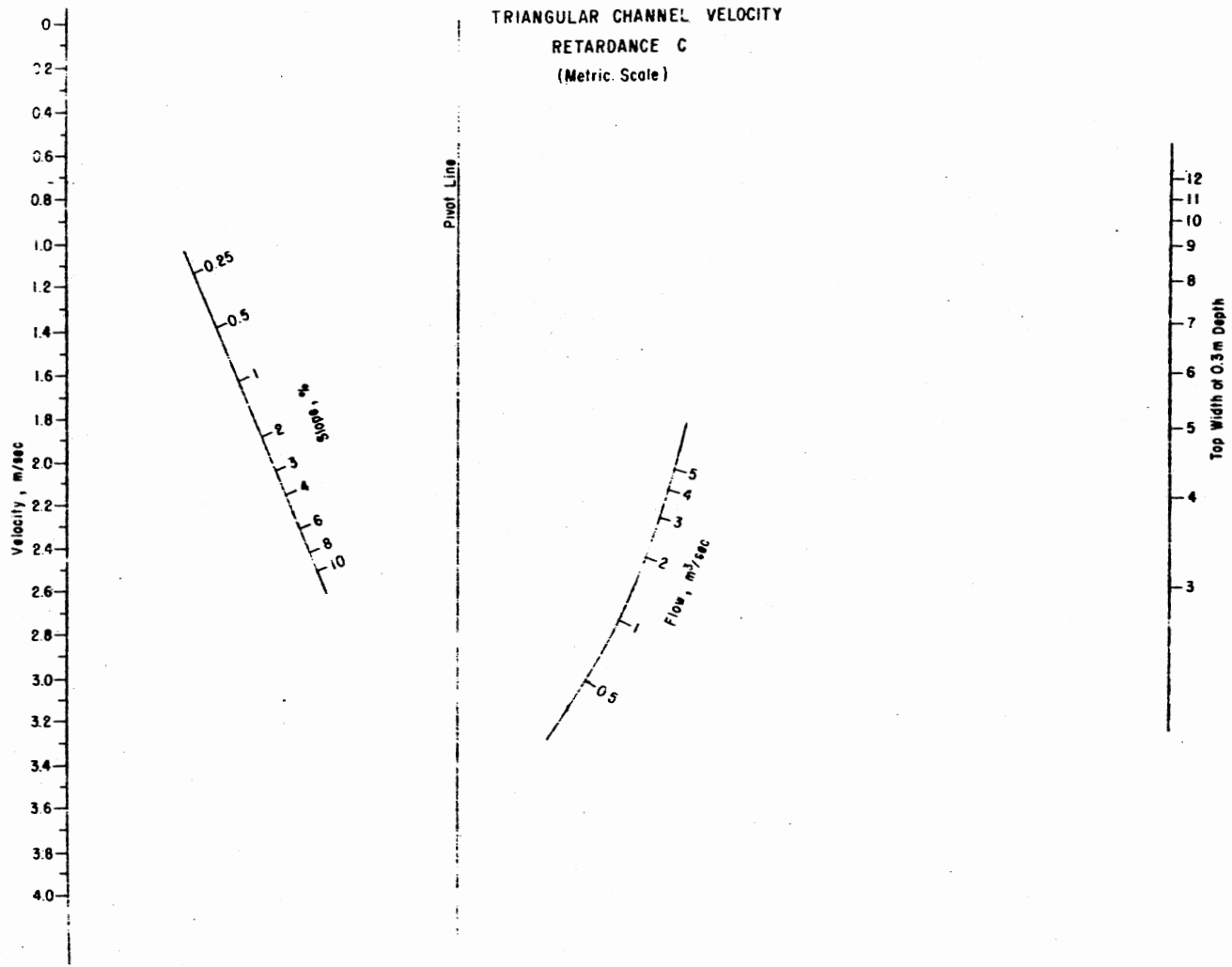


Figure 23 (Continued)

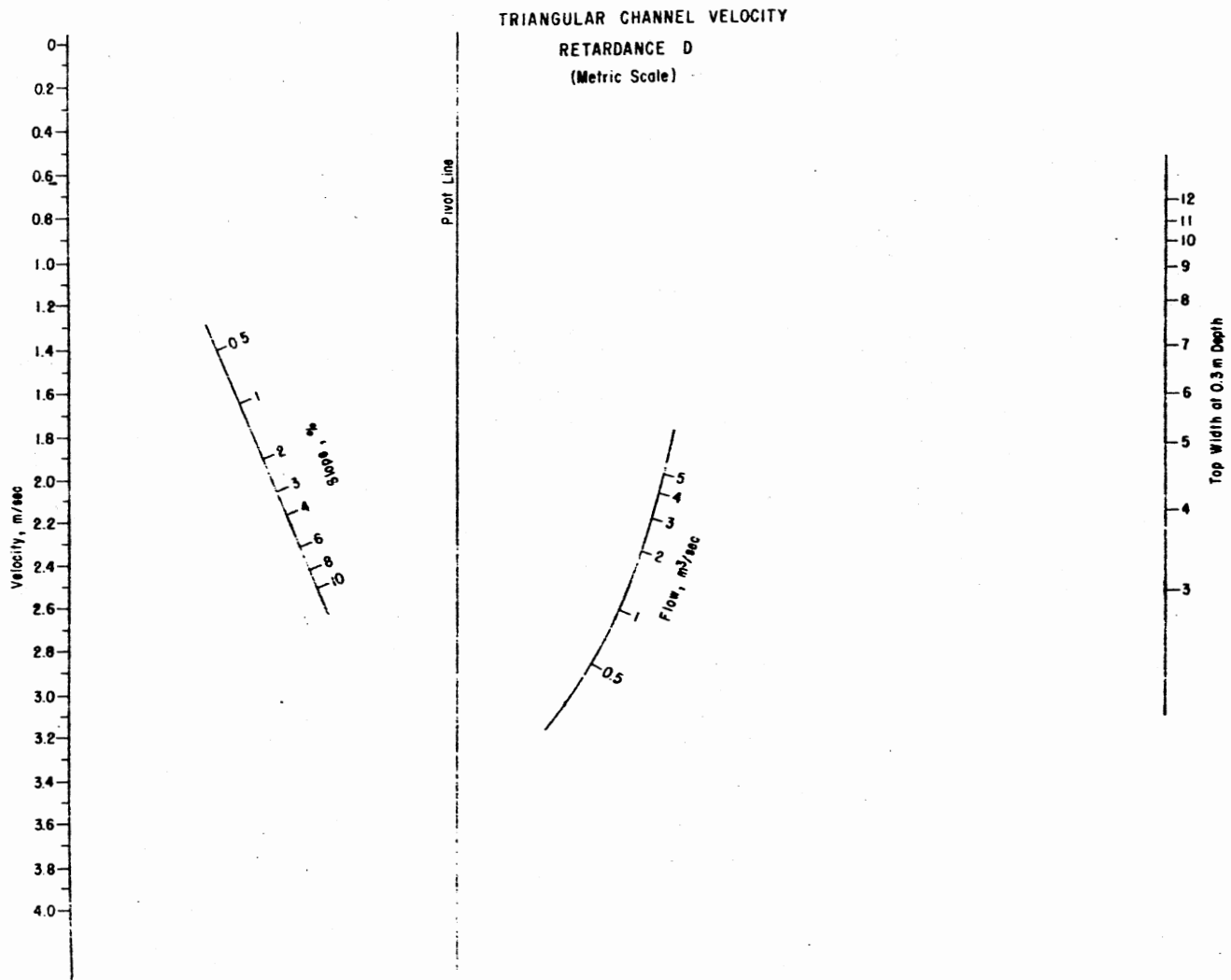


Figure 23 (Continued)

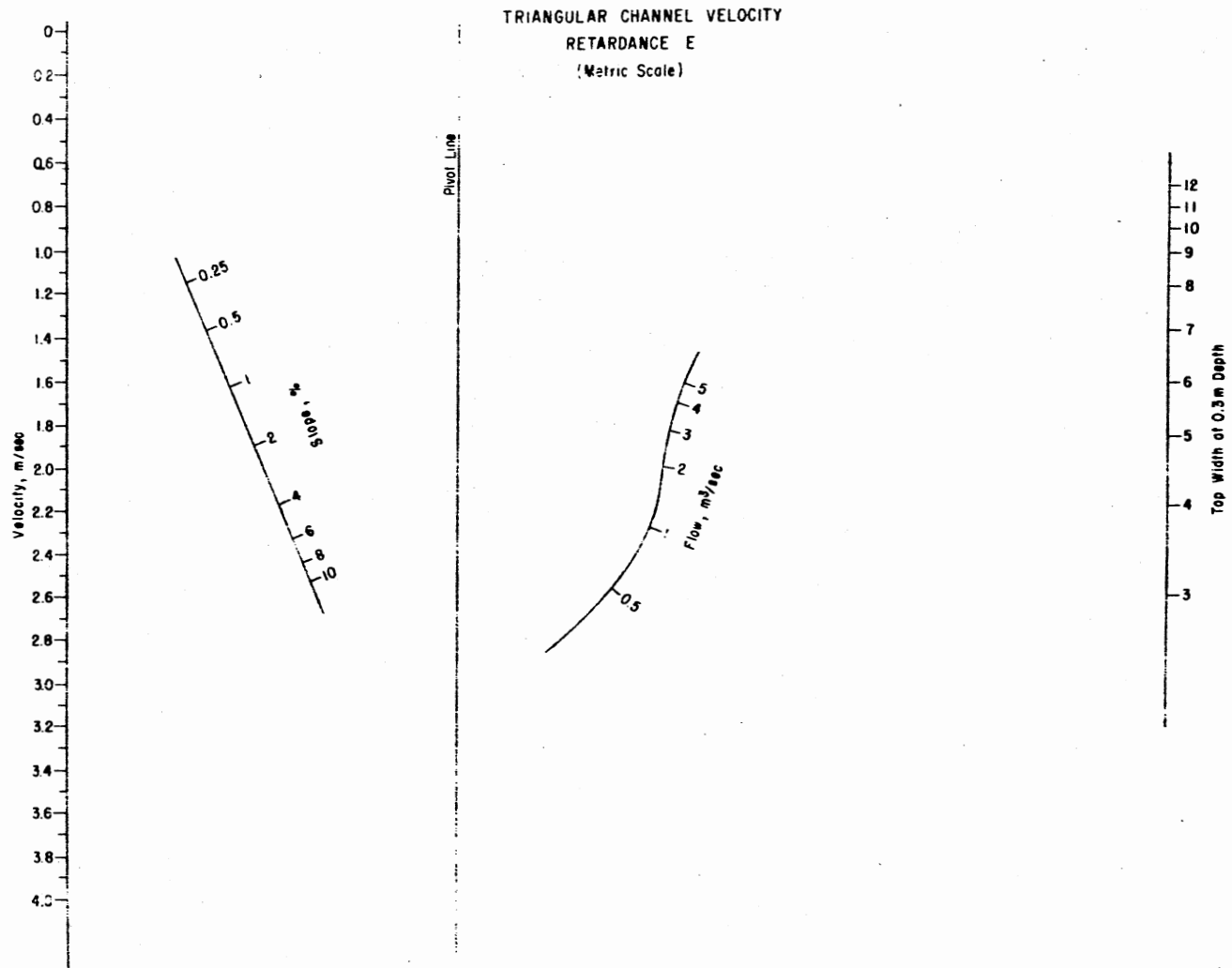


Figure 23 (Continued)



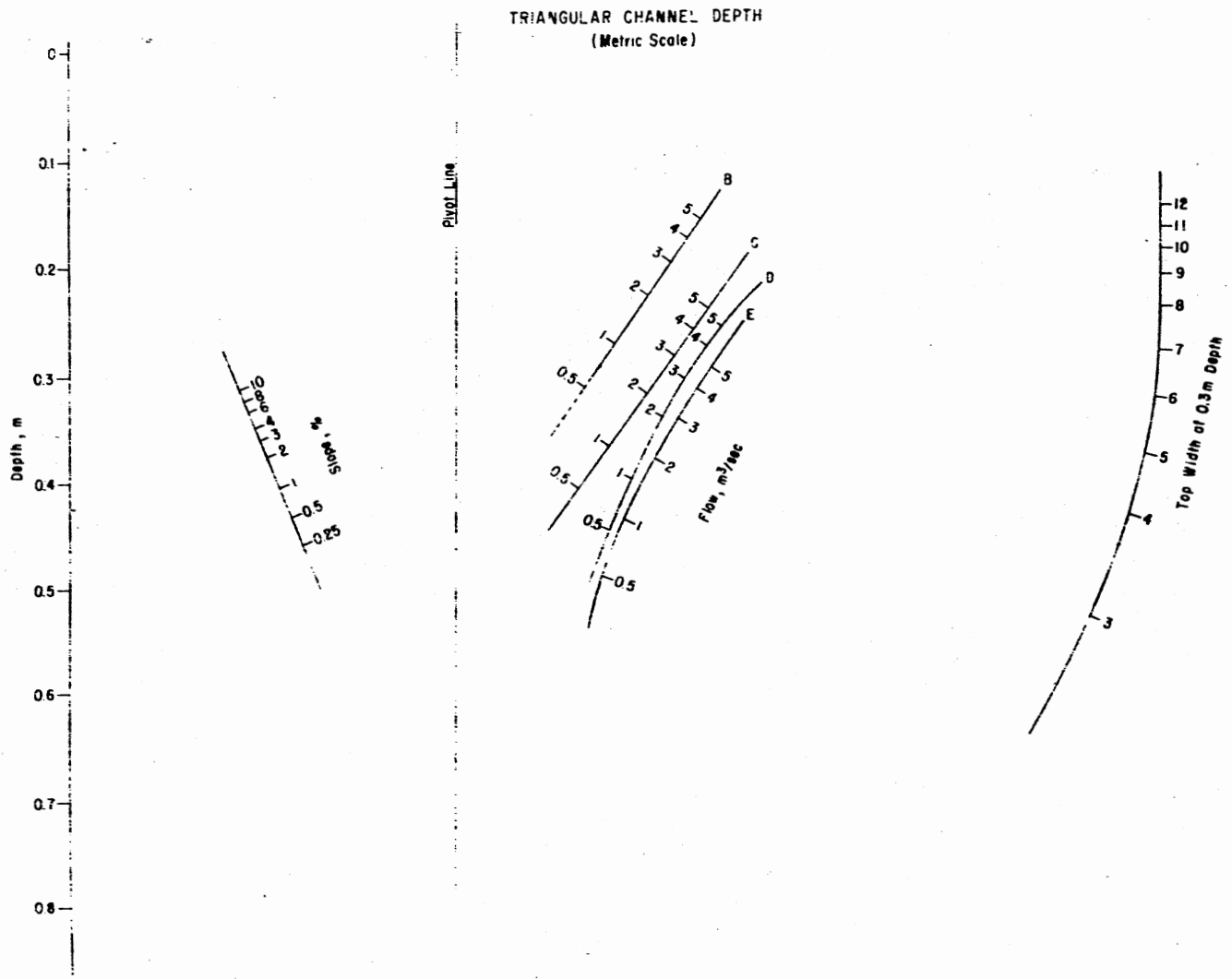


Figure 24. Solution for Triangular Channel Depth

APPENDIX D  
NOMOGRAPHS FOR THE DESIGN OF TRAPEZOIDAL  
CHANNELS

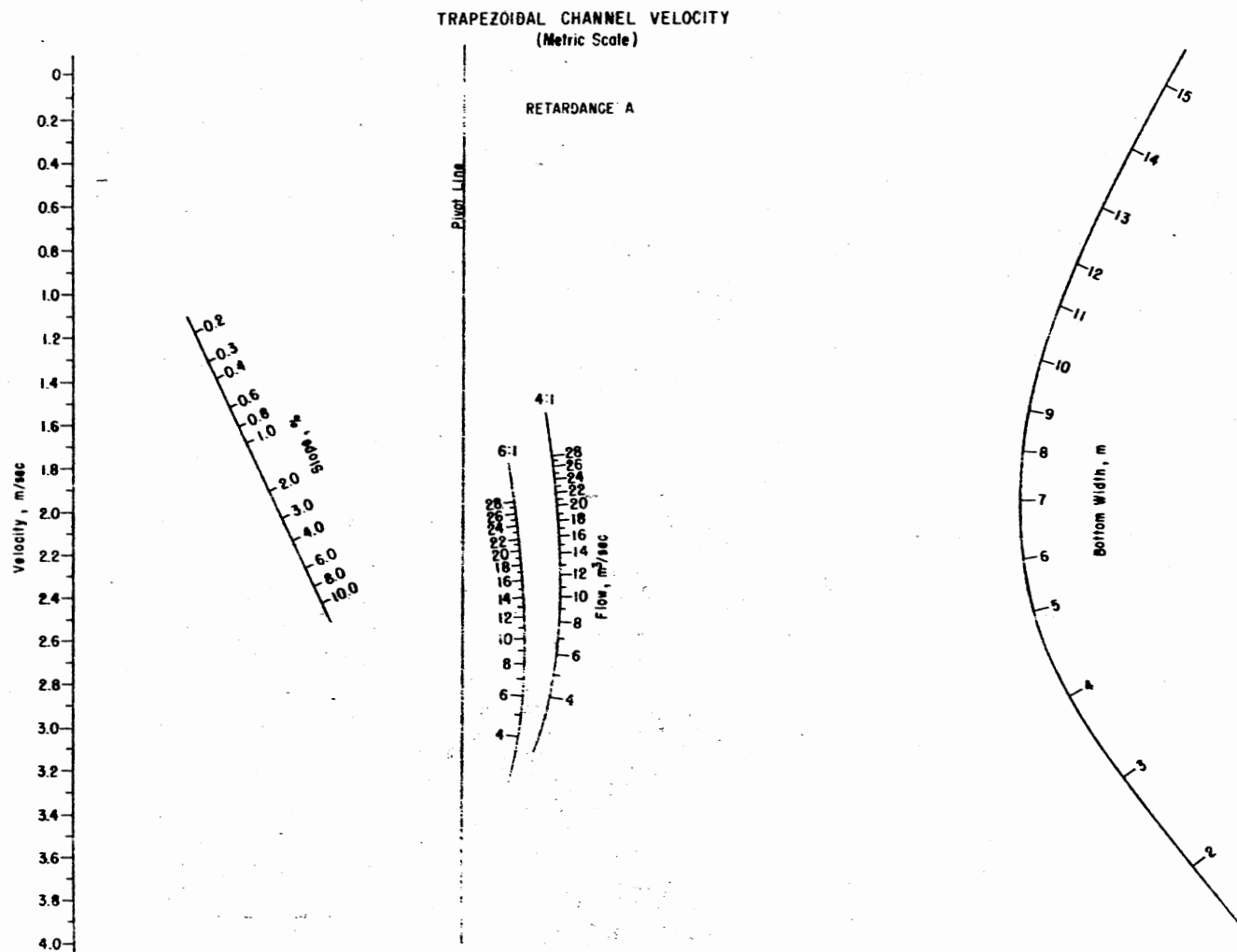


Figure 25. Solution for Trapezoidal Channel Velocity

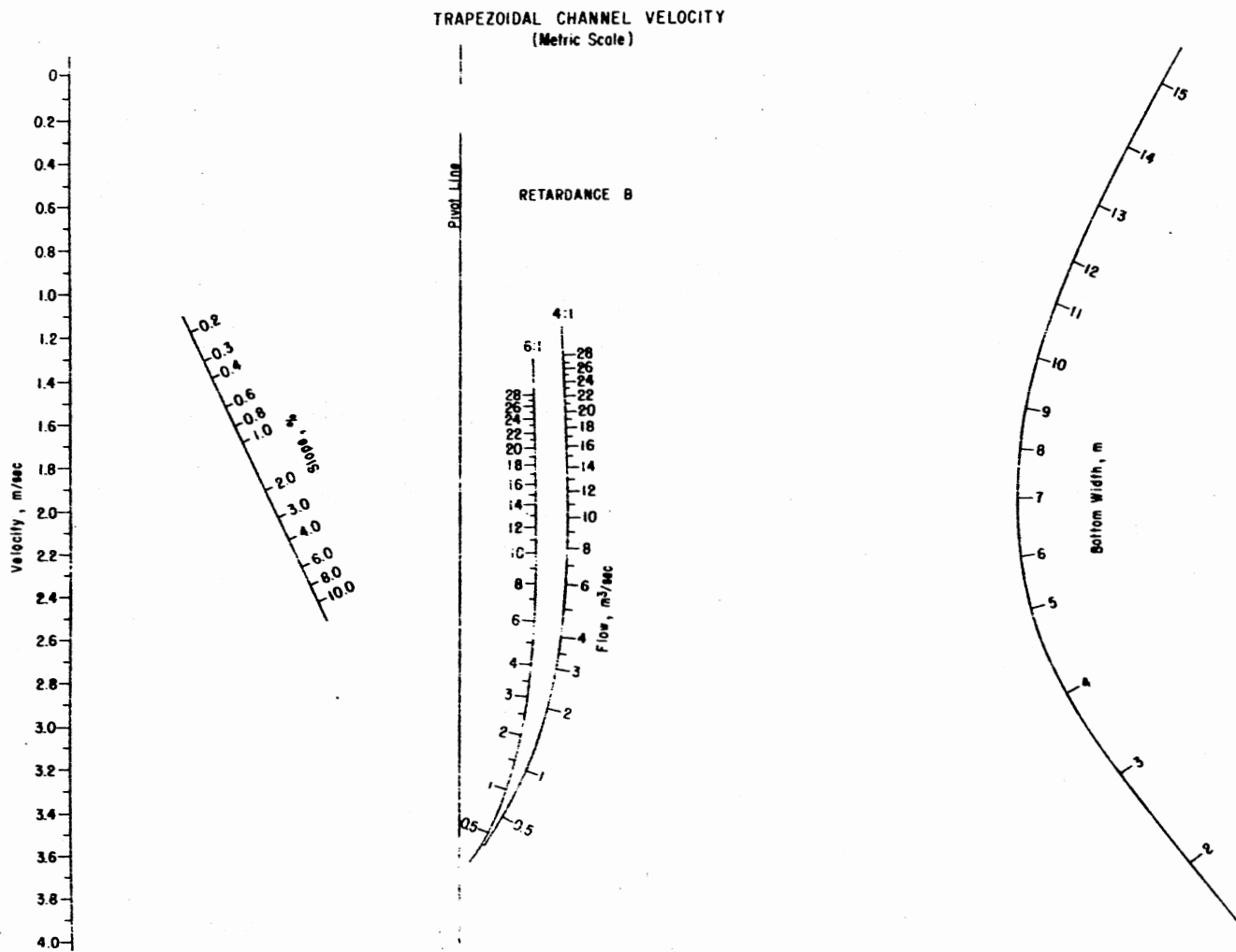


Figure 25 (Continued)

TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL VELOCITY  
(Metric Scale)

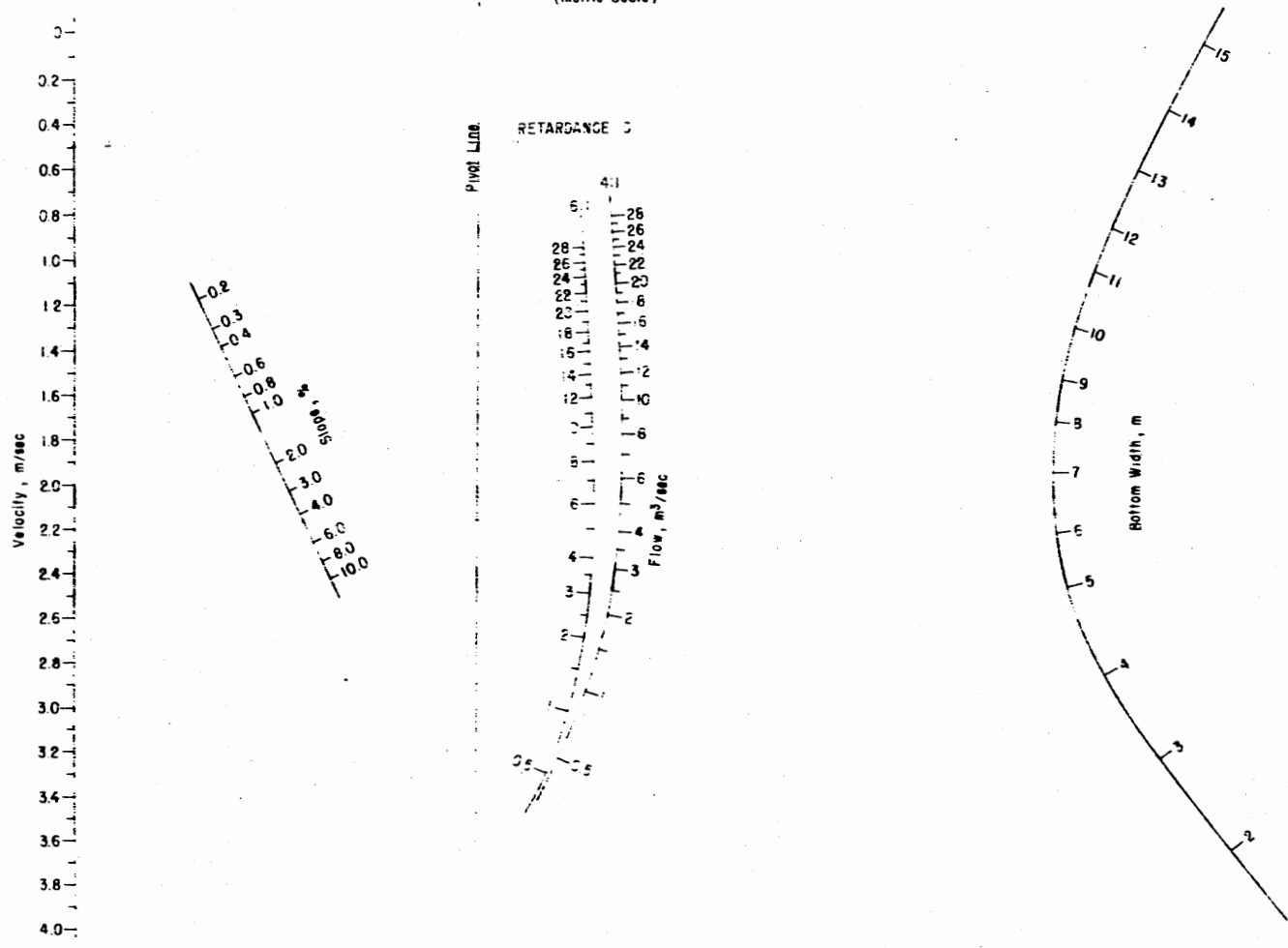


Figure 25 (Continued)

TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL VELOCITY  
(Metric Scale)

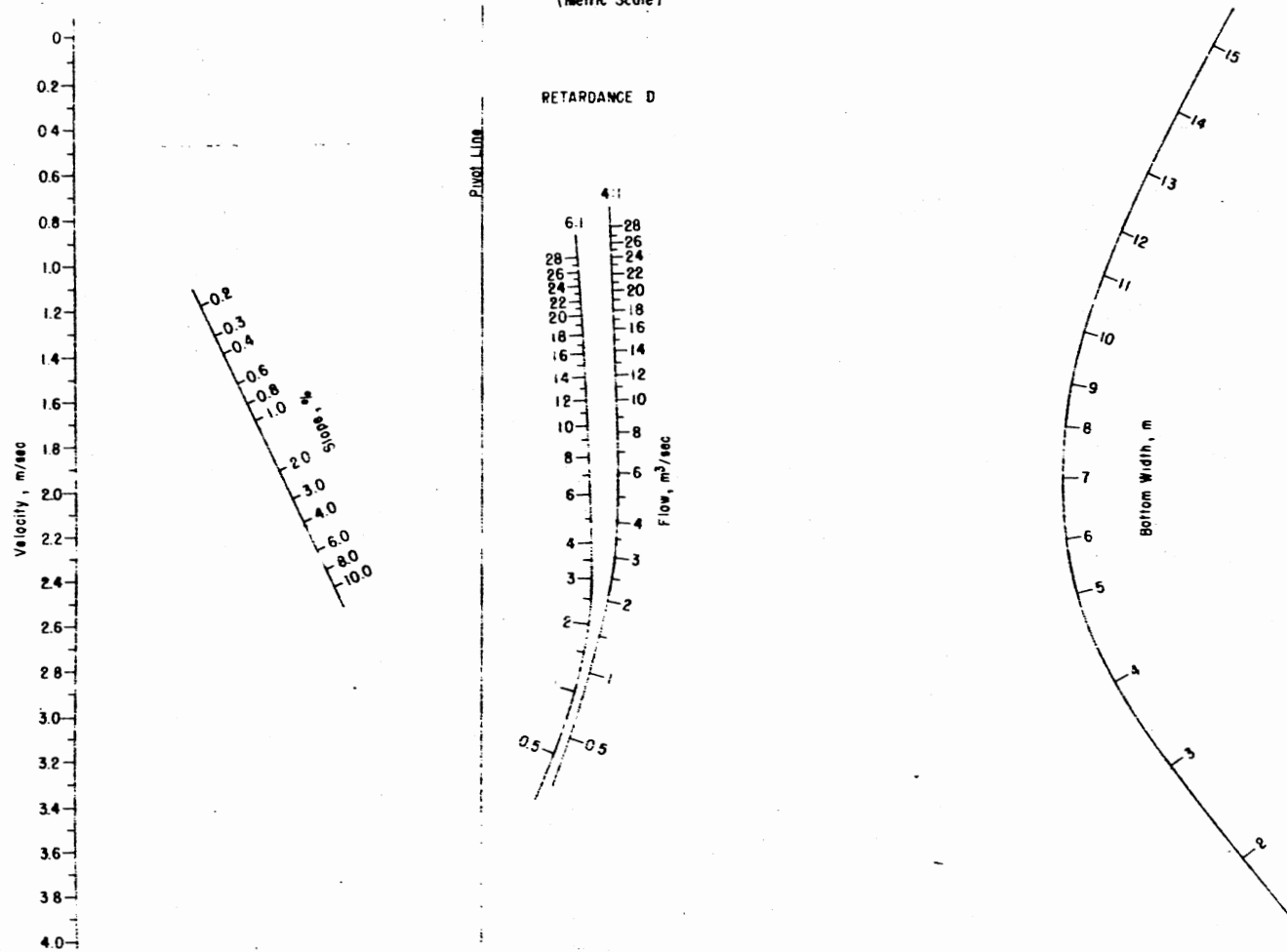


Figure 25 (Continued)

TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL VELOCITY  
(Metric Scale)

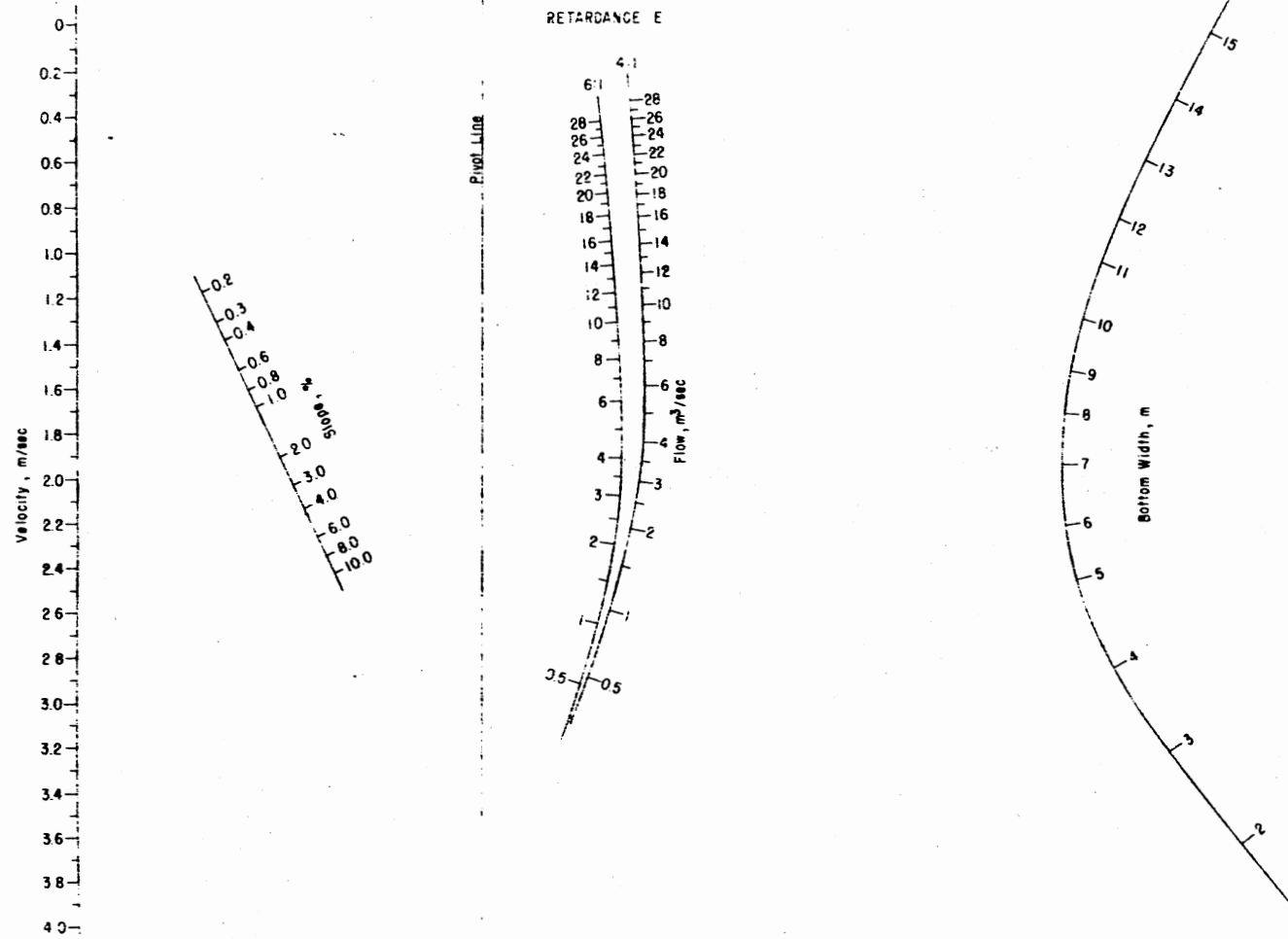


Figure 25 (Continued)

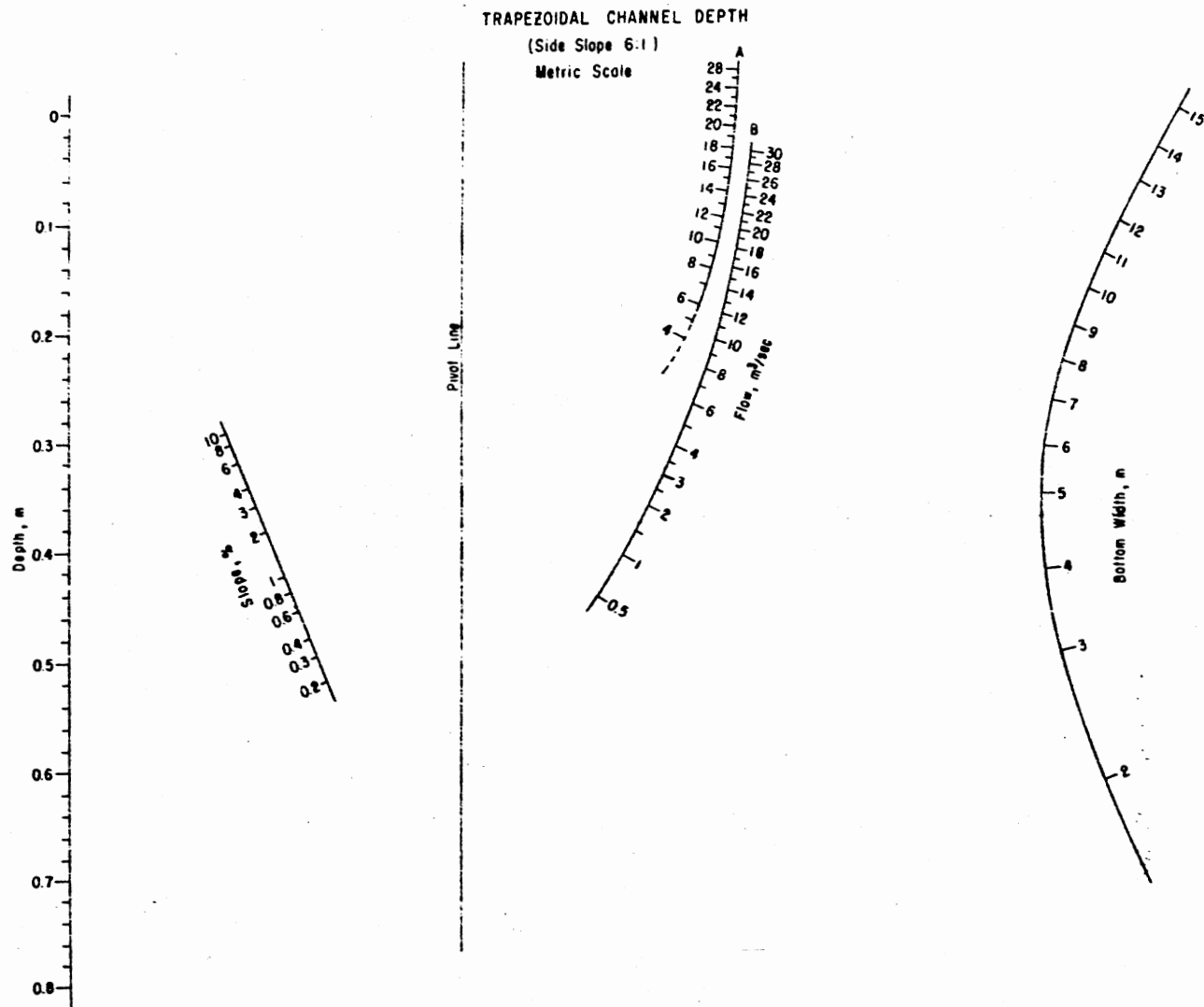


Figure 26. Solution for Trapezoidal Channel Depth (6:1 Side Slope)



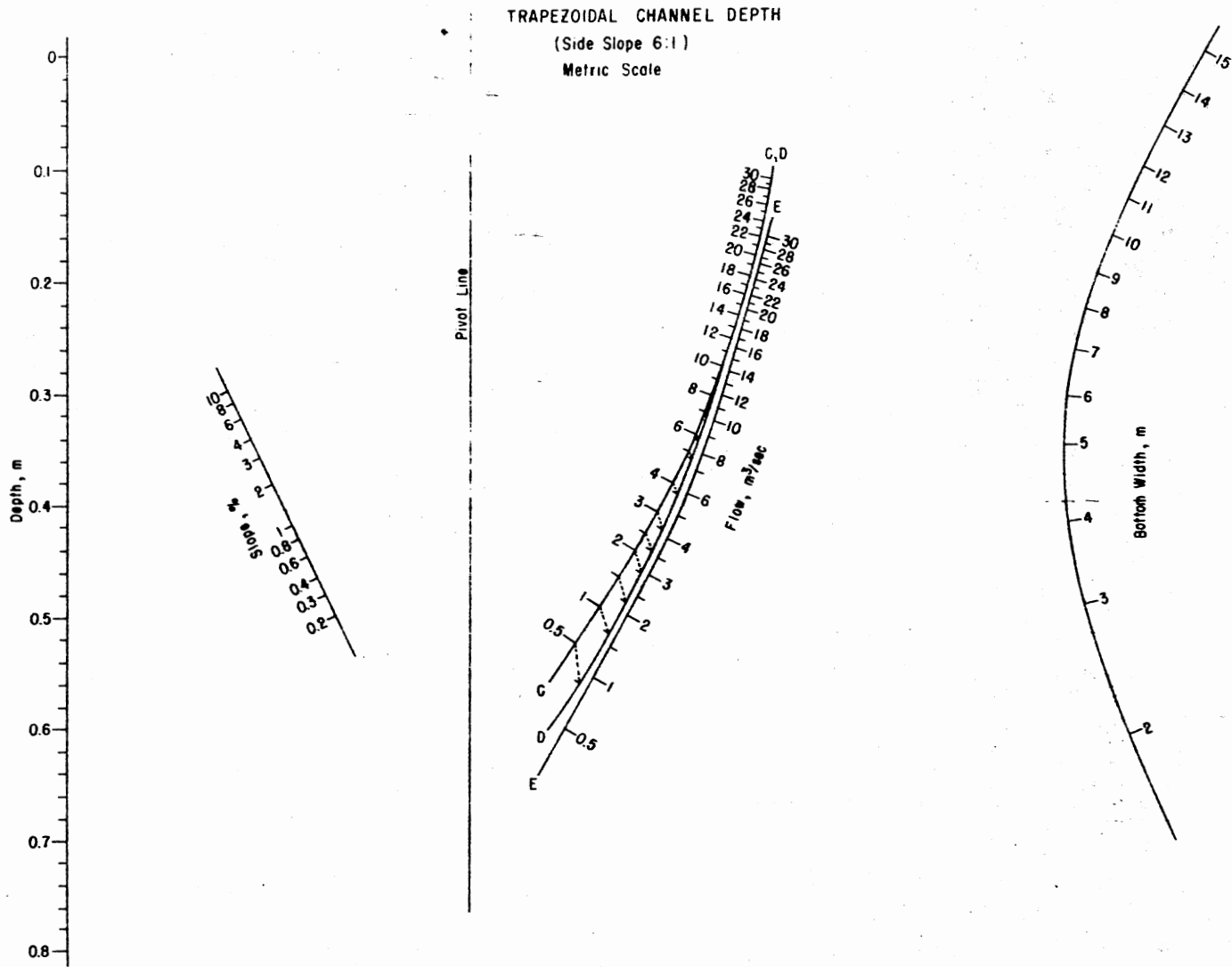


Figure 26 (Continued)

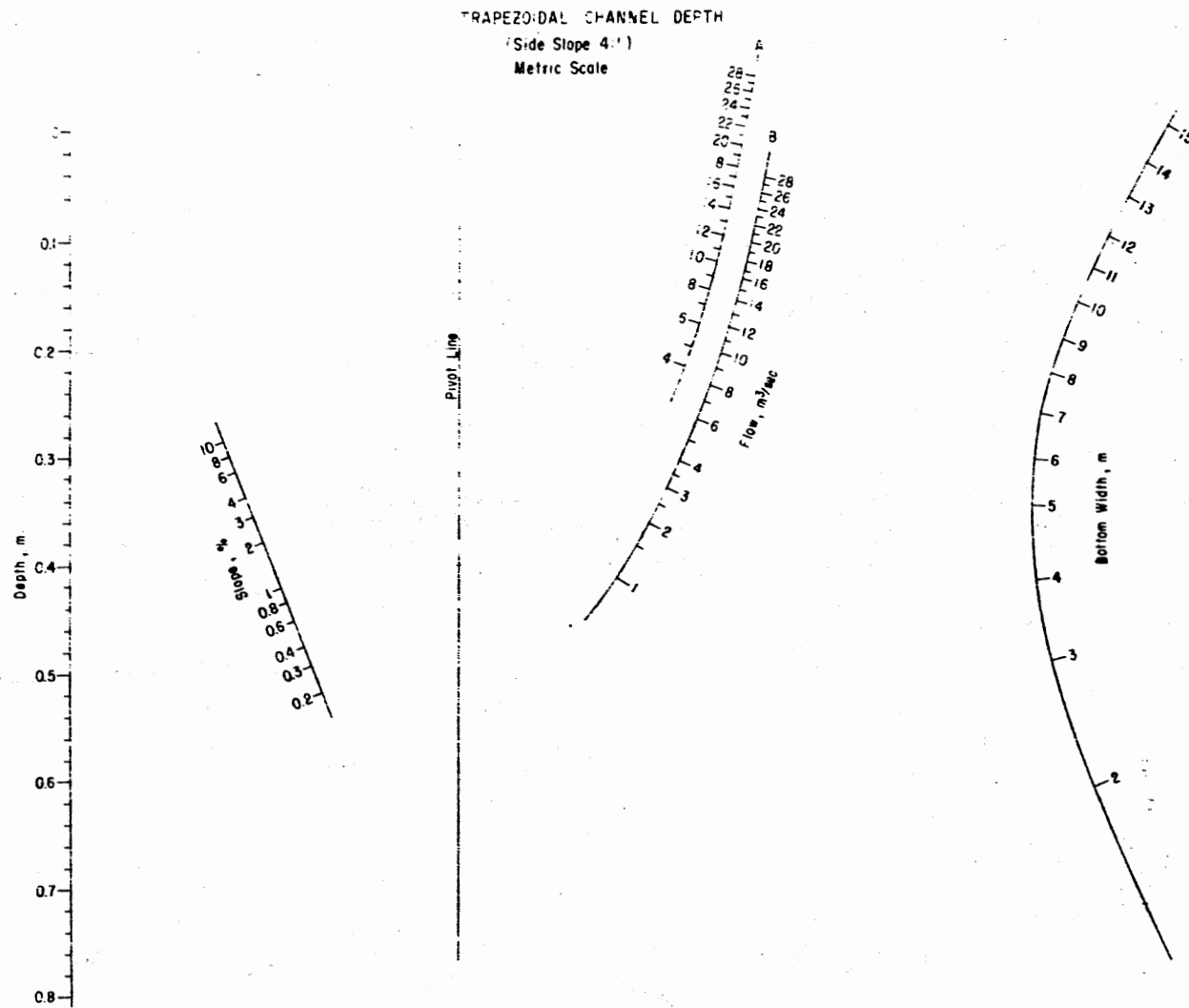


Figure 27. Solution for Trapezoidal Channel Depth (4:1 Side Slope)

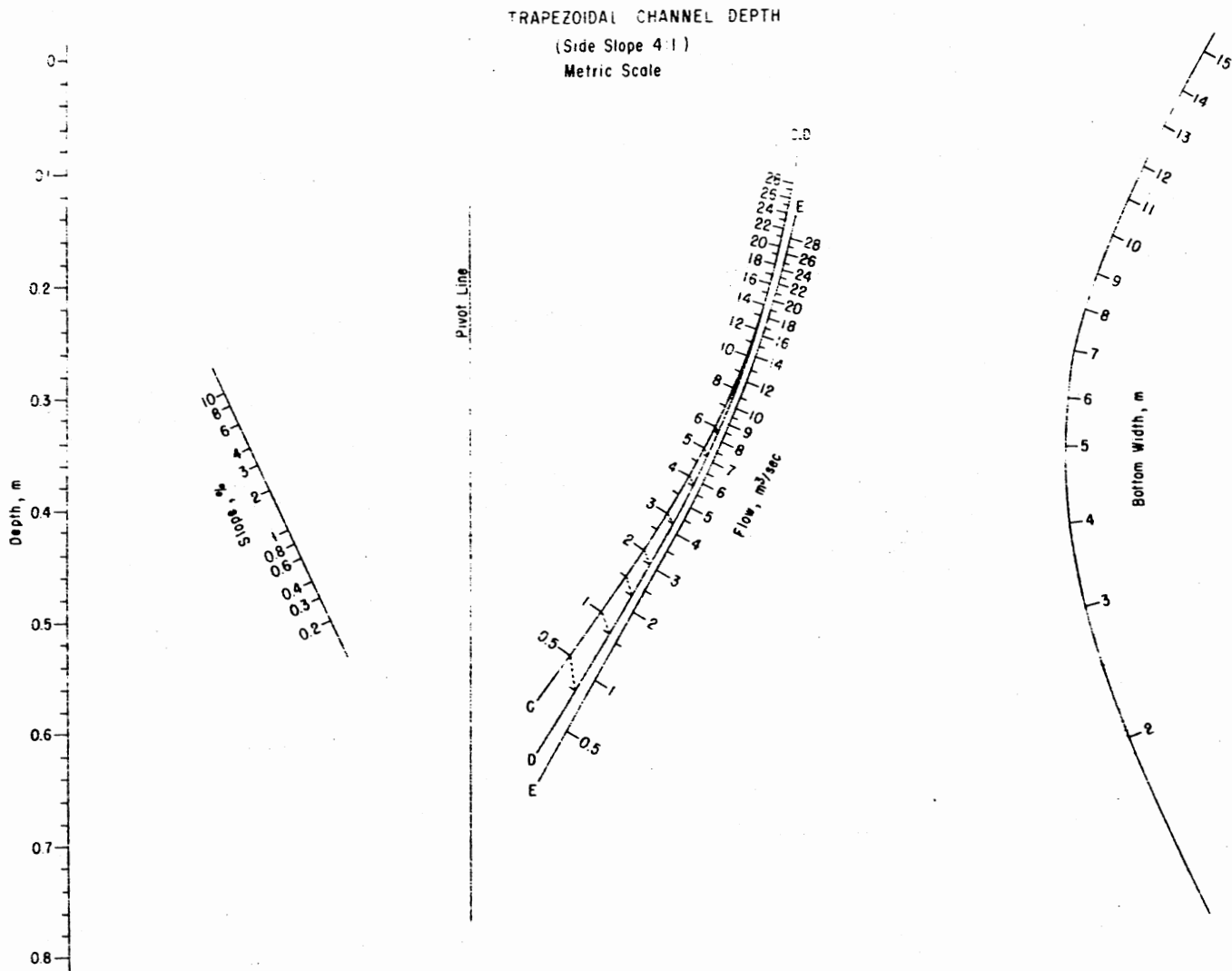


Figure 27 (Continued)

APPENDIX E

PROGRAMS USED TO GENERATE DESIGN DATA

```

C DATA SIMULATION FOR PARABOLIC CHANNELS
C *****
C Z = TOP WIDTH AT 0.305M DEPTH (ONE FOOT)
C DATA INPUT
C 1ST CARD DATA READ IN I2 FORMAT
C NS=NUMBER OF SLOPES ANALYSED(MAX=16)
C NQ=NUMBER OF FLOWS ANALYSED(MAX=16)
C NR=NUMBER OF RETARDANCE CLASSES
C 2ND CARD
C SLOPE DATA READ IN F5.3 FORMAT
C 3RD CARD
C FLOW DATA READ IN F5.3 FORMAT
C DIMENSION S(10),Q(10)
10 READ(5,1) NS,NQ,NR
C IF(NQ) 400,400,11
11 READ(5,3)(S(I),I=1,NS)
C READ(5,2)(Q(I),I=1,NQ)
55 IF(B.GT.50) GO TO 10
C WRITE(6,85)Z
C WRITE(6,80)
C DO 100 I=1,NR
C WRITE(6,90)
C DO 200 J=1,NQ
C DO 300 K=1,NS
C VLAST=6.0
C CNO=C.0
15 V=VLAST
C A=Q(J)/V
C D=(A/((2./3.)**2))**(2./3.)
C I=Z*D**0.5
C R=2.0*D/3.0
C VR=V*R
C CALL MAN(VR,I,AN)
C AN=MANNING N
C V=1.486*(R**(2./3.))*(S(K)**(0.5))/AN
C DV=V-VLAST
C CNO=CNO+1.0
C IF(CNO.GT.200)GO TO 77
C VLAST=V
C IF(ABS(DV).LE.0.01)GO TO 20
C GO TO 15
77 WRITE(6,95)V,VLAST,CN
20 IF(I.EQ.1)WRITE(5,10)S(K),Q(J),V,I,VR,AN,R,A,P
C IF(I.EQ.2)WRITE(6,40)S(K),Q(J),V,I,VR,AN,R,A,P
C IF(I.EQ.3)WRITE(6,50)S(K),Q(J),V,I,VR,AN,R,A,P
C IF(I.EQ.4)WRITE(6,60)S(K),Q(J),V,I,VR,AN,R,A,P
C IF(I.EQ.5)WRITE(6,70)S(K),Q(J),V,I,VR,AN,R,A,P
C GO TO 300
1 FORMAT(3I2)
2 FORMAT(16F5.0)
3 FORMAT(13F5.4)
30 FORMAT(4X,'A', 7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5 ,3(2X,F7.2))
40 FORMAT(4X,'R', 7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5 ,3(2X,F7.2))
50 FORMAT(4X,'C', 7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5 ,3(2X,F7.2))
60 FORMAT(4X,'D', 7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5 ,3(2X,F7.2))
70 FORMAT(4X,'E', 7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5 ,3(2X,F7.2))
80 FORMAT(1X,'RETARDANCE',3X,'SLOPE',4X,'FLOW RATE',3X,'VELOCITY',
C *4X,'DEPTH',4X,'TOP WIDTH',6X,'VR',5X,'MANNING N')
95 FORMAT('1'//10X,'Z=',F5.1,24X,'PARABOLIC CHANNELS (IMP)',/10X,
C *'*****',24X,'*****')
90 FORMAT(' ')
95 FORMAT('ABS(DV) GREATER THAN 0.01',2F10.2,F10.1)
300 CONTINUE
200 CONTINUE
100 CONTINUE
C IF(Z.GE.30)Z=Z+10
C IF(Z.LT.30)Z=Z+5
400 STOP
C END

```

```

C DATA SIMULATION FOR TRIANGULAR CHANNELS
C *****
C Z = SIDE SLOPE OF CHANNEL BANK
C DATA INPUT
C 1ST CARD DATA READ IN I2 FORMAT
C NS=NUMBER OF SLOPES ANALYSED(MAX=16)
C NQ=NUMBER OF FLOWS ANALYSED(MAX=16)
C NR=NUMBER OF RETARDANCE CLASSES
C 2ND CARD
C SLOPE DATA READ IN F5.3 FORMAT
C 3RD CARD
C FLOW DATA READ IN F5.3 FORMAT
10 DIMENSION S(10),Q(10)
READ(5,1) NS,NQ,NR
IF(NQ) 400,400,11
11 READ(5,3)(S(I),I=1,NS)
READ(5,2)(Q(I),I=1,NQ)
Z = 4
55 IF(Z.GT.25) GO TO 10
WRITE(6,85)Z
WRITE(6,80)
DO 100 I=1,NR
WRITE(6,90)
DO 200 J=1,NQ
DO 300 K=1,NS
VLAST=6.0
CND=C.0
15 V=VLAST
A=Q(J)/V
D=(A/Z)**0.5
T=2*Z*D
P=2*D*(1+Z**2)**0.5
R=A/P
VR=V*R
CALL MAN(VR,I,AN)
C AN=MANNING N
V=1.486*(R**(2./3.))*(S(K)**(.5))/AN
CV=V-VLAST
CND=CND+1.0
IF(CND.GT.200)GO TO 77
VLAST=V
IF(ABS(DV).LE.0.01)GO TO 20
GO TO 15
77 WRITE(6,95)V,VLAST,CND
20 IF(I.EQ.1)WRITE(6,30)S(K),Q(J),V,D,I,VR,AN,R,A,P
IF(I.EQ.2)WRITE(6,40)S(K),Q(J),V,D,I,VR,AN,R,A,P
IF(I.EQ.3)WRITE(6,50)S(K),Q(J),V,D,I,VR,AN,R,A,P
IF(I.EQ.4)WRITE(6,60)S(K),Q(J),V,D,I,VR,AN,R,A,P
IF(I.EQ.5)WRITE(6,70)S(K),Q(J),V,D,I,VR,AN,R,A,P
GO TO 300
1 FORMAT(3I2)
2 FORMAT(16F5.0)
3 FORMAT(13F5.4)
30 FORMAT(4X,'A', 7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5 ,3(2X,F7.2))
40 FORMAT(4X,'B', 7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5 ,3(2X,F7.2))
50 FORMAT(4X,'C', 7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5 ,3(2X,F7.2))
60 FORMAT(4X,'D', 7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5 ,3(2X,F7.2))
70 FORMAT(4X,'E', 7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5 ,3(2X,F7.2))
80 FORMAT(1X,'RETARDANCE',3X,'SLOPE',4X,'FLOW RATE',3X,'VELOCITY',
*4X,'DEPTH',4X,'TOP WIDTH',5X,'VR',5X,'MANNING N')
85 FORMAT('1'//10X,'Z=',F5.1,24X,' TRIANGULAR CHANNELS (IMP)',/10X,
*****',24X,'*****',//)
90 FORMAT(' ')
95 FORMAT('ABS(DV)GREATER THAN 0.01'.2F10.2,F10.1)
300 CONTINUE
200 CONTINUE
100 CONTINUE
IF(Z=6) 101,102,112
101 Z=Z+1
GO TO 55
102 Z=Z*2
GO TO 55
105 Z=Z+2.5
GO TO 55
112 IF(Z=10) 102,105,105
400 STOP
END

```

```

C      DATA SIMULATION FOR TRAPEZOID CHANNELS
C      *****
C      B = BOTTOM WIDTH OF CHANNEL
C      Z = SIDE SLOPE OF CHANNEL BANK
C      DATA INPUT
C      1ST CARD DATA READ IN I2 FORMAT
C      NS=NUMBER OF SLOPES ANALYSED(MAX=16)
C      NQ=NUMBER OF FLOWS ANALYSED(MAX=16)
C      NR=NUMBER OF RETARDANCE CLASSES
C      2ND CARD
C      SLOPE DATA READ IN F5.3 FORMAT
C      3RD CARD
C      FLOW DATA READ IN F5.3 FORMAT
C      4TH CARD
C      BOTTOM WIDTH DATA READ IN I2 FORMAT
10     DIMENSION S(10),Q(10)
11     READ(5,1) NS,NQ,NR
12     IF(NQ) 400,400,11
13     READ(5,3)(S(I),I=1,NS)
14     READ(5,2)(Q(I),I=1,NQ)
15     READ(5,4)Z
16     B = 10
17     IF(B.GT.50) GO TO 10
18     WRITE(6,85)Z,B
19     WRITE(6,80)
20     DO 100 I=1,NR
21     WRITE(6,90)
22     DO 200 J=1,NQ
23     DO 300 K=1,NS
24     VLAST=6.0
25     CNO=J.0
26     V=VLAST
27     A=Q(J)/V
28     D=(-B+(B**2+4*A*Z)**0.5)/(2*Z)
29     P=B+2*D*(1+Z**2)**0.5
30     T=B+2*Z*D
31     R=A/P
32     VP=V*R
33     CALL MANNING(N)
34     AN=MANNING(N)
35     V=1.486*(R**(2./3.))*(S(K)**(0.5))/AN
36     DV=V-VLAST
37     CNO=CNO+1.0
38     IF(CNO.GT.200)GO TO 77
39     VLAST=V
40     IF(ABS(DV).LE.0.01)GO TO 20
41     GO TO 15
42     WRITE(6,95)V,VLAST,CNO
43     IF(I.EQ.1)WRITE(6,30)S(K),Q(J),V,D,T,VR,AN,R,A,P
44     IF(I.EQ.2)WRITE(6,40)S(K),Q(J),V,D,T,VR,AN,R,A,P
45     IF(I.EQ.3)WRITE(6,50)S(K),Q(J),V,D,T,VR,AN,R,A,P
46     IF(I.EQ.4)WRITE(6,60)S(K),Q(J),V,D,T,VR,AN,R,A,P
47     IF(I.EQ.5)WRITE(6,70)S(K),Q(J),V,D,T,VR,AN,R,A,P
48     GO TO 300
49     FORMAT(3I2)
50     FORMAT(16F5.0)
51     FORMAT(13F5.4)
52     FORMAT(F5.1)
53     FORMAT(4X,'A',7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5,3(2X,F7.2))
54     FORMAT(4X,'B',7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5,3(2X,F7.2))
55     FORMAT(4X,'C',7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5,3(2X,F7.2))
56     FORMAT(4X,'D',7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5,3(2X,F7.2))
57     FORMAT(4X,'E',7X,F7.4,4X,F7.1,4(5X,F6.2),5X,F7.5,3(2X,F7.2))
58     FORMAT(1X,'RETARDANCE',3X,'SLOPE',4X,'FLOW RATE',3X,'VELOCITY',
59     *4X,'DEPTH',4X,'TOP WIDTH',5X,'VR',5X,'MANNING N')
60     FORMAT('1'/10X,'2='F5.1,3X,'B='F5.1,14X,
61     *'TRAPEZOID CHANNELS (IMP)',/10X
62     *'*****',3X,'*****',14X,'*****')
63     FORMAT(' ')
64     FORMAT(' ABS(DV) GREATER THAN 0.01',2113.2,F10.1)
65     CONTINUE
66     CONTINUE
67     CONTINUE
68     B=B+10
69     GO TO 55
70     STOP
71     END

```

```
SUBROUTINE MAN(VR,I,AN)
GO TO (10,20,30,40,50),I
10 IF(VR.GT.1.67)GO TO 15
   AN=0.44-0.15*VR
   GO TO 70
15 AN=0.046+0.24/VR
   GO TO 70
20 IF(VR.GE.2.0)GO TO 27
   IF(VR.LT.2.0.AND.VR.GT.0.5)GO TO 25
   AN=0.403-0.31*VR
   GO TO 70
25 AN=0.046+0.133/VR
   GO TO 70
27 AN=0.0354+0.124/VR
   GO TO 70
30 IF(VR.GT.1.0)GO TO 35
   AN=0.034+0.049/VR
   GO TO 70
35 AN=0.028+0.055/VR
   GO TO 70
40 IF(VR.GT.1.175)GO TO 45
   AN=0.038+0.021/VR
   GO TO 70
45 AN=0.033+0.030/VR
   GO TO 70
50 IF(VR.GT.1.23)GO TO 55
   AN=0.029+0.008/VR
   GO TO 70
55 AN=0.0225+0.016/VR
70 RETURN
END
```



APPENDIX F

DATA USED IN STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS FOR PARABOLIC CHANNELS

CBS	SHAPE	RET.	SLOPE	FLOW	VCAL	VNCH	V_DIFF	DCAL	DNOM	O_DIFF
1	10	A	2.0	100	.	.	.	0.792683	0.792683	0.000000
2	10	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	0.984756	0.984756	0.000000
3	10	B	0.5	25	.	.	.	0.637195	0.615854	0.021341
4	10	B	0.5	50	.	.	.	0.746951	0.740854	0.006098
5	10	B	8.0	25	.	.	.	0.304878	0.307927	-0.003049
6	10	B	8.0	50	.	.	.	0.362805	0.371951	-0.009146
7	10	B	8.0	100	.	.	.	0.451270	0.454268	-0.003049
8	10	B	8.0	200	.	.	.	0.579268	0.582317	-0.003049
9	10	C	0.5	25	0.59146	0.57927	0.01220	0.472561	0.466463	0.006098
10	10	C	0.5	50	0.86890	0.88850	0.00000	0.579268	0.579268	0.000000
11	10	C	0.5	100	1.20732	1.21951	-0.01220	0.740854	0.743902	-0.003049
12	10	C	0.5	200	1.60576	1.63110	-0.02134	.	.	.
13	10	C	2.0	25	1.01524	0.95085	0.02439	0.329268	0.329268	0.000000
14	10	C	2.0	50	1.46341	1.46341	0.00000	0.411585	0.411585	0.000000
15	10	C	2.0	100	2.00305	2.05753	-0.05488	0.527439	0.527439	0.000000
16	10	C	8.0	25	1.72561	1.68159	0.06402	0.231707	0.231707	0.000000
17	10	C	8.0	50	2.44817	2.44817	0.00000	0.292683	0.289634	0.003049
18	10	C	8.0	100	3.30793	3.35939	-0.05146	0.378049	0.381098	-0.003049
19	10	C	8.0	200	.	.	.	0.503049	0.506098	-0.003049
20	10	D	0.5	25	0.69207	0.68598	0.00610	0.426829	0.426829	0.000000
21	10	D	0.5	50	0.94817	0.94512	0.00305	0.545732	0.545478	-0.002561
22	10	D	0.5	100	1.25305	1.26524	-0.01220	0.722561	0.728659	-0.006098
23	10	D	2.0	25	1.15454	1.14329	0.01124	0.301829	0.304878	-0.003049
24	10	D	2.0	50	1.57012	1.56058	0.00954	0.393293	0.393293	0.000000
25	10	D	2.0	100	2.05793	2.08841	-0.03049	0.518293	0.521341	-0.003049
26	10	D	8.0	25	1.43293	1.40949	0.02344	0.216463	0.210366	0.006098
27	10	D	8.0	50	2.58841	2.59146	-0.00305	0.280488	0.274390	0.006098
28	10	D	8.0	100	3.36585	3.47561	-0.10976	0.375000	0.368854	0.006146
29	10	D	8.0	200	.	.	.	0.506098	0.498951	0.007146
30	10	E	1.5	25	0.91768	0.88414	0.03354	0.353659	0.365854	-0.012195
31	10	E	1.5	50	1.21951	1.20427	0.01524	0.463415	0.466463	-0.003049
32	10	E	1.5	100	1.58232	1.60081	-0.01849	0.618902	0.621951	-0.003049
33	10	F	0.5	200	2.01220	2.04268	-0.03049	0.838415	0.856707	-0.018293
34	10	F	2.0	25	1.92134	1.84341	0.04793	0.253049	0.256098	-0.003049
35	10	F	2.0	50	2.00610	1.98780	0.01829	0.332317	0.335366	-0.003049
36	10	E	2.0	100	2.57927	2.63720	-0.05793	0.445122	0.445122	0.000000
37	10	E	2.0	200	3.26829	3.35366	-0.08537	0.606707	0.609756	-0.003049
38	10	E	8.0	25	2.51220	2.43902	0.07317	0.179878	0.179878	0.000000
39	10	E	8.0	50	3.28659	3.24655	0.03963	0.240854	0.231707	0.009146
40	10	F	8.0	50	3.28659	3.24655	0.03963	0.240854	0.231707	0.009146
41	10	F	8.0	100	.	.	.	0.323171	0.314024	0.009146
42	10	F	8.0	200	.	.	.	0.439024	0.432927	0.006098
43	20	A	0.5	25	0.14024	0.09146	0.04878	.	.	.
44	20	A	0.5	50	0.22561	0.22866	-0.00305	.	.	.
45	20	A	0.5	100	0.40244	0.35634	0.00610	.	.	.
46	20	A	0.5	200	0.61720	0.62500	-0.00780	.	.	.
47	20	A	2.0	25	0.74085	0.74390	-0.00305	.	.	.
48	20	A	2.0	50	0.42378	0.42683	-0.00305	.	.	.
49	20	A	2.0	100	.	.	.	0.667683	0.667683	0.000000
50	20	A	2.0	200	0.70427	0.70122	0.00305	0.792683	0.792683	0.000000
51	20	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	0.792683	0.798780	-0.006098
52	20	A	2.0	200	1.70746	1.05756	-0.00610	0.792683	0.798780	-0.006098
53	20	A	8.0	25	0.42988	0.45732	-0.02744	.	.	.
54	20	A	8.0	50	0.74305	0.76220	-0.00915	.	.	.
55	20	A	8.0	100	1.22561	1.21951	0.00610	0.440366	0.478559	-0.018293
56	20	A	8.0	200	1.85576	1.85976	0.00400	0.554878	0.570122	-0.015244
57	20	B	0.5	25	0.23171	0.15817	0.03357	0.554878	0.536585	0.018293
58	20	B	0.5	50	0.22561	0.22866	-0.00304	0.637195	0.625000	0.012195
59	20	B	0.5	100	0.59796	0.57927	0.01870	0.746951	0.740854	0.006098
60	20	B	0.5	200	0.89024	0.85366	0.03658	.	.	.
61	20	B	2.0	25	0.38110	0.38110	0.00000	0.378049	0.378049	0.000000
62	20	B	2.0	50	0.64939	0.63110	0.01829	0.518293	0.521341	-0.003049
63	20	B	2.0	100	1.02744	0.95690	0.03048	0.640244	0.640244	0.000000
64	20	B	2.0	200	1.51524	1.45341	0.02134	0.820122	0.837927	0.012195
65	20	B	8.0	25	0.68253	0.67073	0.01219	0.259146	0.268293	-0.009146
66	20	B	8.0	50	1.13720	1.09756	0.03963	0.304878	0.310976	-0.006098
67	20	B	8.0	100	1.76220	1.70732	0.05488	0.362805	0.371951	-0.009146
68	20	B	8.0	200	2.54878	2.51524	0.03357	0.451270	0.454268	-0.003049
69	20	C	0.5	25	0.37500	0.38110	-0.00609	0.402439	0.393293	0.009146
70	20	C	0.5	50	0.59146	0.60576	-0.01430	0.472561	0.475610	-0.003049
71	20	C	0.5	100	0.86890	0.88850	0.00000	0.579268	0.585366	-0.006098
72	20	C	0.5	200	1.20732	1.20427	0.00304	0.740854	0.756098	-0.015244
73	20	C	2.0	25	0.65549	0.65549	0.00000	0.277439	0.277439	0.000000
74	20	C	2.0	50	1.01524	1.02134	-0.00609	0.329268	0.332317	-0.003049
75	20	C	2.0	100	1.46341	1.46341	0.00000	0.411585	0.411585	0.000000
76	20	C	8.0	25	1.14329	1.14329	0.00000	0.192073	0.192073	0.000000
77	20	C	8.0	50	1.72561	1.71646	0.00914	0.231707	0.234756	-0.003049
78	20	C	8.0	100	2.44817	2.45427	-0.00609	0.292683	0.289634	0.003049
79	20	C	8.0	200	3.30793	3.33841	-0.03048	0.378049	0.384146	-0.006098
80	20	D	0.5	25	0.47866	0.48780	-0.00914	0.344512	0.338415	0.006098

ANALYSIS FOR PARABOLIC CHANNELS

ORS	SHAPE	RFT	SLOPE	FLCH	VCAI	VNCH	V_DIFF	DCAL	DNOM	D_DIFF
91	30	D	0.5	50	C.65207	0.70122	-0.009146	0.426829	0.426829	0.000000
92	20	D	2.0	25	0.81402	0.82317	-0.009146	0.240854	0.240854	0.000000
93	20	D	2.0	50	1.15894	1.14329	0.015244	0.301829	0.304878	-0.003049
94	30	D	2.0	100	1.57012	1.54489	0.015244	0.393293	0.373293	0.000000
95	20	D	0.5	25	1.38110	1.37195	0.009146	0.170737	0.164634	0.006098
96	20	D	0.5	50	1.93293	1.92073	0.012195	0.216463	0.210366	0.006098
97	20	D	0.5	100	2.58841	2.43907	0.149390	0.280488	0.274390	0.006098
98	20	D	0.5	200	3.36585	3.42588	-0.064024	0.375000	0.368902	0.006098
99	20	E	0.5	25	0.66199	0.67073	-0.009146	0.277439	0.277439	0.000000
100	20	E	0.5	50	0.91768	0.91463	0.003049	0.353659	0.353659	0.000000
101	20	E	0.5	100	1.21951	1.21951	0.000000	0.463415	0.463415	-0.000000
102	20	E	0.5	200	1.98272	1.98537	-0.002637	0.618902	0.631098	-0.012195
103	20	F	2.0	25	1.10976	1.10366	0.006098	0.195122	0.195122	0.000000
104	20	F	2.0	50	1.52134	1.49390	0.027439	0.253049	0.253049	0.000000
105	20	F	2.0	100	2.00610	2.01872	-0.012195	0.332317	0.332317	0.000000
106	20	F	2.0	200	2.79277	2.80671	-0.014024	0.445122	0.445122	-0.000000
107	20	F	2.0	25	1.85976	1.82927	0.030488	0.140244	0.136146	0.004098
108	20	F	2.0	50	2.51220	2.46476	0.047439	0.179874	0.173780	0.006098
109	20	F	2.0	100	3.28659	3.30753	-0.021341	0.240854	0.228654	0.012195
110	20	F	2.0	200	.	.	.	0.323171	0.317073	0.006098
111	20	A	2.0	100	.	.	.	0.618902	0.615854	0.003049
112	20	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	0.713415	0.716463	-0.003049
113	40	A	0.5	25	C.13366	0.07622	0.027439	.	.	.
114	40	A	0.5	50	C.14024	0.13720	0.003049	.	.	.
115	40	A	0.5	100	0.22561	0.24390	-0.018902	.	.	.
116	40	A	0.5	200	0.40244	0.41159	-0.009146	.	.	.
117	40	A	2.0	25	0.17073	0.18253	-0.012195	.	.	.
118	40	A	2.0	50	0.32912	0.27439	0.054732	.	.	.
119	40	A	2.0	100	C.42379	0.45732	-0.033537	J.591463	J.585366	0.006098
120	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	J.591463	J.585366	J.006098
121	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	J.667683	J.676829	-0.009146
122	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
123	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
124	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
125	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
126	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
127	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
128	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
129	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
130	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
131	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
132	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
133	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
134	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
135	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
136	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
137	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
138	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
139	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
140	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
141	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
142	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
143	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
144	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
145	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
146	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
147	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
148	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
149	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
150	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
151	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
152	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
153	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
154	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
155	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
156	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
157	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
158	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
159	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.
160	40	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	.	.	.

ANALYSIS FOR PARABOLIC CHANNELS

CRS	SHAPE	RET	SLOPE	FLOW	VCAL	VNCH	V_DIFF	DCAL	DNCH	C_DIFF
161	40	E	8.0	100	2.51220	2.48476	0.02744	0.179878	0.176829	0.003049
162	40	E	8.0	200	3.28659	3.27744	0.00915	0.240854	0.234756	0.006098
163	60	A	0.5	25	0.08841	0.04573	0.04268	.	.	.
164	60	A	0.5	50	0.11985	0.09146	0.02439	.	.	.
165	60	A	0.5	100	0.16463	0.16768	-0.00305	.	.	.
166	60	A	0.5	200	0.29573	0.30688	-0.00915	.	.	.
167	60	A	2.0	25	0.14329	0.12195	0.02134	.	.	.
168	60	A	2.0	50	0.19312	0.18253	0.01220	.	.	.
169	60	A	2.0	100	.	.	.	0.560976	0.542683	0.018293
170	60	A	2.0	100	0.30488	0.33537	-0.030488	0.560976	0.542683	0.018293
171	60	A	2.0	200	.	.	.	0.618902	0.618902	0.000000
172	60	A	2.0	200	0.52744	0.53354	-0.006098	0.610702	0.618902	0.000000
173	60	A	8.0	25	0.27780	0.29915	-0.021341	.	.	.
174	60	A	8.0	50	0.32622	0.36505	-0.03883	.	.	.
175	60	A	8.0	100	0.34478	0.40976	-0.064976	0.381098	0.387195	-0.006098
176	60	A	8.0	200	0.72988	0.96037	-0.230488	0.423780	0.423780	-0.015244
177	60	B	0.5	25	0.10671	0.06098	0.045732	0.451220	0.454268	-0.003049
178	60	B	0.5	50	0.11985	0.05146	0.074390	0.524390	0.506098	0.018293
179	60	B	0.5	100	0.28659	0.27439	0.012195	0.582317	0.570127	0.012195
180	60	B	0.5	200	0.25573	0.30488	-0.009146	0.676829	0.664634	-0.012195
181	60	B	2.0	25	0.17508	0.15244	0.022639	0.314024	0.320127	-0.006098
182	60	B	2.0	50	0.29878	0.27439	0.024390	0.356707	0.356707	0.000000
183	60	B	2.0	100	0.47866	0.48780	-0.009146	0.402439	0.399390	0.003049
184	60	B	2.0	200	0.72768	0.77744	0.05076	0.415744	0.469512	0.053768
185	60	H	8.0	25	0.31402	0.30488	0.009146	0.219512	0.227561	-0.007949
186	60	H	8.0	50	0.35354	0.48780	0.045732	0.243902	0.250000	-0.006098
187	60	H	8.0	100	0.85366	0.86890	-0.015244	0.283537	0.283537	0.000000
188	60	H	8.0	200	1.37500	1.34146	0.033537	0.326220	0.332317	-0.006098
189	60	C	0.5	25	0.14463	0.15244	0.012195	0.335366	0.320127	0.015244
190	60	C	0.5	50	0.29049	0.29563	-0.009146	0.371951	0.362805	0.009146
191	60	C	0.5	100	0.45732	0.45732	0.000000	0.300000	0.429878	0.129878
192	60	C	0.5	200	0.70127	0.71227	0.011000	0.512195	0.512195	0.000000
193	60	C	2.0	25	0.29573	0.27439	0.021341	0.225610	0.225610	0.000000
194	60	C	2.0	50	0.29573	0.27439	0.021341	0.256098	0.256098	0.000000
195	60	C	2.0	100	0.79268	0.75268	0.040000	0.329268	0.329268	0.000000
196	60	C	2.0	100	0.79268	0.79268	0.000000	0.295732	0.295732	0.000000
197	60	C	8.0	25	0.52744	0.53354	-0.006098	0.155488	0.155488	0.000000
198	60	C	8.0	50	0.86890	0.86890	0.000000	0.176829	0.179878	-0.003049
199	60	C	8.0	100	1.76890	1.34146	0.427439	0.207317	0.207317	0.000000
200	60	C	8.0	200	2.00515	1.58171	0.027439	0.253049	0.253049	0.000000
201	60	D	0.5	25	0.25610	0.25915	-0.003049	0.250000	0.243902	0.006098
202	60	D	0.5	50	0.38720	0.39634	-0.009146	0.304878	0.295732	0.009146
203	60	D	0.5	100	0.56098	0.56402	-0.003049	0.375000	0.368302	0.006698
204	60	D	2.0	25	0.44207	0.44207	0.000000	0.173780	0.173780	0.000000
205	60	D	2.0	50	0.65244	0.64024	0.012195	0.213415	0.213415	0.000000
206	60	D	2.0	100	0.94817	0.92588	0.022289	0.262195	0.262195	0.000000
207	60	D	8.0	25	0.75915	0.71645	0.042683	0.121951	0.118902	0.003049
208	60	D	8.0	50	1.10366	1.12337	-0.02071	0.149390	0.149390	0.000000
209	60	D	8.0	100	1.59754	1.59488	0.00266	0.185976	0.185976	0.000000
210	60	D	8.0	200	2.19207	2.16663	0.02544	0.240854	0.231707	0.009146
211	60	E	0.5	25	0.39579	0.38110	0.01469	0.185976	0.189074	-0.003049
212	60	E	0.5	50	0.55103	0.50505	0.04598	0.237805	0.237805	0.000000
213	60	E	0.5	100	0.76220	0.76220	0.000000	0.304878	0.304878	0.000000
214	60	F	0.5	200	0.63659	0.62134	0.015244	0.393293	0.396341	-0.003049
215	60	F	2.0	25	0.67073	0.66159	0.009146	0.131098	0.131098	0.000000
216	60	F	2.0	50	0.90244	0.85939	0.04305	0.170732	0.167683	0.003049
217	60	F	2.0	100	1.27114	1.25007	0.02107	0.216463	0.219512	-0.003049
218	60	F	2.0	200	1.71341	1.69207	0.021341	0.283537	0.283537	0.000000
219	60	F	8.0	25	1.12195	1.11890	0.003049	0.096512	0.091463	0.005051
220	60	F	8.0	50	1.52744	1.35671	0.170732	0.121951	0.115488	0.006098
221	60	F	8.0	100	2.11951	2.07317	0.04634	0.155488	0.146341	0.009146
222	60	F	8.0	200	2.81707	2.78963	0.027439	0.201220	0.195127	0.006098
223	60	G	1.5	25	0.37317	0.30493	0.06824	.	.	.
224	60	G	1.5	50	0.094*1	0.04573	0.048780	.	.	.
225	60	G	1.5	100	0.12404	0.10671	0.017341	.	.	.
226	60	G	1.5	200	0.18902	0.18253	0.006098	.	.	.
227	60	G	2.0	25	0.11890	0.09146	0.027439	.	.	.
228	60	G	2.0	50	0.15849	0.12155	0.033537	.	.	.
229	60	G	2.0	100	.	.	.	0.509146	0.509146	0.000000
230	60	G	2.0	100	0.21341	0.21341	0.000000	0.509146	0.509146	0.000000
231	60	G	2.0	200	.	.	.	0.573171	0.564074	0.009146
232	60	G	2.0	200	0.35366	0.36585	-0.012195	.	.	.
233	60	G	8.0	25	0.19512	0.19817	-0.003049	.	.	.
234	60	G	8.0	50	0.25610	0.24350	0.012195	.	.	.
235	60	G	8.0	100	0.35976	0.40244	-0.042683	0.356707	0.362805	-0.006098
236	60	G	8.0	200	0.63415	0.64024	-0.006098	0.190244	0.190244	-0.012195
237	60	H	0.5	25	0.08537	0.03049	0.054878	0.378049	0.426829	-0.048780
238	60	H	0.5	50	0.11585	0.07622	0.039634	0.469512	0.466463	0.003049
239	60	H	0.5	100	0.19212	0.16768	0.024390	0.536565	0.518293	0.018293
240	60	H	0.5	200	0.32622	0.30488	0.021341	0.603659	0.594512	0.009146

ANALYSIS FOR PARABOLIC CHANNELS

GPS	SHAPE	REF	SLOPE	FLOW	VCAL	VNCM	V_DIFF	OCAL	DNOM	D_DIFF
241	99	B	2.0	75	C.14024	0.07672	0.064074	0.268293	0.301829	-0.033537
242	99	B	2.0	50	C.20427	0.15244	0.051829	0.326220	0.329248	-0.003049
243	99	B	2.0	100	0.34451	0.30488	0.039634	0.365854	0.362305	0.003049
244	99	B	2.0	200	0.55181	0.53354	0.018293	0.417683	0.414634	0.003049
245	99	P	4.0	75	0.23476	0.18253	C.051829	0.189074	0.213415	-0.024390
246	99	B	4.0	50	0.35361	0.32317	0.020488	0.228659	0.231707	-0.003049
247	99	B	4.0	100	C.57217	C.51627	-0.006098	0.262195	0.259146	0.003049
248	99	B	4.0	200	0.97256	0.92988	0.042683	0.292683	0.292683	0.000000
249	99	C	3.5	25	C.10571	0.07622	0.330488	0.320122	0.298780	0.021341
250	99	C	3.5	50	C.19207	0.07649	0.024390	0.341463	0.332317	0.009146
251	99	C	3.5	100	0.32312	0.32012	0.000000	0.384146	0.375000	0.009146
252	99	C	3.5	200	0.51524	0.51829	-0.003049	0.448171	0.435976	0.012195
253	99	C	2.0	25	0.19512	0.16768	0.027439	0.216463	0.210366	0.006098
254	99	C	2.0	50	0.19512	0.16768	0.027439	0.231707	0.240854	-0.009146
255	99	C	2.0	100	C.54698	0.56402	-0.003049	0.265244	0.265244	0.000000
256	99	C	4.0	25	0.35361	0.30488	0.045732	0.143293	0.143293	0.000000
257	99	C	4.0	50	0.67366	0.59651	0.009146	0.158537	0.161585	-0.003049
258	99	C	4.0	100	C.98476	0.57561	0.009146	0.192073	0.192073	0.000000
259	99	C	4.0	200	1.52134	1.50915	0.012195	0.216463	0.219512	-0.003049
260	99	C	0.5	25	0.17588	0.18253	-0.003049	0.222561	0.219512	0.003049
261	99	F	3.5	50	0.28659	0.28953	-0.003049	0.262195	0.259146	0.003049
262	99	D	3.5	100	0.42378	0.47256	-0.048780	0.320122	0.317071	0.003049
263	99	D	2.0	25	C.31107	0.28563	0.027439	0.152439	0.152439	0.000000
264	99	D	2.0	50	0.47990	0.47256	0.021341	0.182927	0.182927	0.000000
265	99	D	2.0	100	C.71646	0.71646	0.000000	0.225610	0.225610	0.000000
266	99	D	4.0	25	C.55481	0.46780	0.067071	0.106707	0.113659	-0.003049
267	99	C	4.0	50	0.84146	0.77146	0.064074	0.128049	0.129000	0.003049
268	99	D	4.0	100	1.22256	1.21451	0.003049	0.158537	0.155488	0.003049
269	99	C	4.0	200	1.74790	1.72256	0.021341	0.198171	0.192073	0.006098
270	99	F	3.5	25	0.30488	0.28963	0.015244	0.158537	0.158537	0.000000
271	99	F	3.5	50	0.43563	0.41159	C.024390	0.198171	0.201220	-0.003049
272	99	F	3.5	100	C.59746	0.59651	0.003049	0.253049	0.259146	-0.006098
273	99	F	2.0	200	C.87927	0.82317	0.006098	0.326220	0.329248	-0.003049
274	99	F	2.0	25	C.91829	C.50305	0.015244	0.112805	0.112805	0.000000
275	99	F	2.0	50	0.73171	0.70122	0.030488	0.140244	0.143293	-0.003049
276	99	F	2.0	100	C.97490	0.99065	0.003049	0.182927	0.182927	0.000000
277	99	F	2.0	200	1.39110	1.36720	-0.006098	0.231707	0.231707	0.000000
278	99	F	4.0	25	0.97490	0.86890	0.030488	0.379268	0.379268	0.000000
279	99	F	4.0	50	1.21466	1.18902	0.027439	0.100610	0.097561	0.003049
280	99	F	4.0	100	1.67073	1.66159	0.009146	0.128049	0.128049	0.000000
281	99	F	4	200	2.29878	2.28659	0.012195	0.164634	0.161585	0.003049

ANALYSIS FOR TRIANGULAR CHANNELS

2015 THURSDAY, MAY 14, 11

005	STAGE	DET.	SLOPE	FLDN	VCAL	VNUM	V_DIFF	DCAL	UNUM	U_DIFF
163	30	D	0.5	100	0.64329	0.65549	-0.012195	0.542683	0.548780	-0.006098
164	30	D	0.5	200	0.85061	0.85066	-0.000049	0.864634	0.873780	-0.009146
165	30	J	2.0	25	2.61892	2.62502	-0.006098	0.277439	0.278390	-0.000951
166	30	D	2.0	50	0.85076	0.86090	-0.009146	0.352317	0.352368	-0.000051
167	30	D	2.0	100	1.15854	1.17378	-0.015244	0.402419	0.399370	0.003049
168	30	D	2.0	200	1.50000	1.50915	-0.009146	0.503049	0.496951	0.006098
169	30	U	8.0	25	1.14024	1.18932	-0.049078	0.276268	0.274268	0.002000
170	30	D	8.0	50	1.56707	1.57012	-0.003049	0.246951	0.243702	0.003249
171	30	U	8.0	100	2.06098	2.07317	-0.012195	0.301829	0.298740	0.003089
172	30	D	8.0	200	2.61890	2.61720	-0.018795	0.381098	0.375000	0.006098
173	30	E	0.5	25	0.51829	0.47256	0.045732	0.391829	0.323127	-0.071295
174	30	E	0.5	50	0.57378	0.47073	0.003049	0.387195	0.375000	0.012195
175	30	L	0.5	100	0.84024	0.88814	0.006098	0.460366	0.475610	-0.015244
176	30	L	0.5	200	1.13720	1.12805	0.009146	0.576220	0.591463	-0.015244
177	30	E	2.0	25	0.91463	0.93463	0.000000	0.225610	0.222511	0.003099
178	30	E	2.0	50	1.21341	1.21751	-0.004099	0.277439	0.277439	0.000000
179	30	L	2.0	100	1.57012	1.57012	0.000000	0.347651	0.341463	0.006188
180	30	E	2.0	200	1.97561	1.98171	-0.006098	0.435976	0.432927	0.003049
181	30	E	8.0	25	1.64329	1.64634	-0.003049	0.170732	0.174857	-0.015244
182	30	J	8.0	50	2.15549	2.16739	-0.011900	0.210358	0.212220	-0.001862
183	30	E	8.0	100	2.73780	2.72766	0.009146	0.262195	0.253049	0.009146
184	30	E	8.0	200	3.40244	3.41463	-0.012195	0.312117	0.326270	-0.014153
185	30	A	0.5	25	0.08537	0.03049	0.054878	.	.	.
186	30	A	0.5	50	0.10671	0.07049	0.036220	.	.	.
187	30	A	0.5	100	0.13720	0.08573	0.051463	.	.	.
188	30	A	0.5	200	0.20122	0.18293	0.018295	.	.	.
189	30	A	2.0	25	0.14634	0.10671	0.039634	.	.	.
190	30	A	2.0	50	0.16598	0.12622	0.039746	.	.	.
191	30	A	2.0	100	0.25610	0.19817	0.057927	.	.	.
192	30	A	2.0	200	0.44512	0.31159	0.133537	.	.	.
193	30	A	8.0	25	0.25104	0.12612	-0.067073	.	.	.
194	30	A	8.0	50	0.33537	0.28953	0.045732	.	.	.
195	30	A	8.0	100	0.52134	0.44207	0.079268	.	.	.
196	30	A	8.0	200	0.90244	0.83841	0.064024	.	.	.
197	30	H	0.5	25	0.10166	0.05349	0.047317	0.592117	0.591463	-0.000654
198	30	H	0.5	50	0.14331	0.10671	0.036541	0.747110	0.742927	-0.004183
199	30	H	0.5	100	0.25000	0.19817	0.051829	0.753049	0.737512	0.015537
200	30	H	0.5	200	0.38720	0.30061	0.086595	0.851654	0.826220	0.025434
201	30	H	2.0	25	0.19207	0.16768	0.024390	0.429878	0.427927	-0.001951
202	30	H	2.0	50	0.31098	0.27639	0.034595	0.478659	0.478659	0.000000
203	30	H	2.0	100	0.49695	0.44207	0.054878	0.535537	0.535537	0.000000
204	30	H	2.0	200	0.75915	0.71646	0.042683	0.612804	0.609766	0.003034
205	30	H	8.0	25	0.38110	0.38110	0.000000	0.104878	0.121111	-0.016233
206	30	H	8.0	50	0.62805	0.59451	0.033537	0.335134	0.351855	-0.016721
207	30	H	8.0	100	0.91037	0.88814	0.022200	0.384146	0.384146	0.000000
208	30	H	8.0	200	1.44817	1.37195	0.076220	0.442073	0.436463	0.005610
209	30	C	0.5	25	0.17073	0.12195	0.048780	0.448173	0.432027	0.016146
210	30	C	0.5	50	0.28659	0.24390	0.042683	0.484756	0.476951	-0.007805
211	30	C	0.5	100	0.44207	0.38110	0.060976	0.504651	0.491463	-0.013188
212	30	C	0.5	200	0.65244	0.64024	0.012195	0.566402	0.557927	0.008475
213	30	C	2.0	25	0.35671	0.35341	0.003300	0.661585	0.652439	0.009146
214	30	C	2.0	50	0.56407	0.54878	0.015294	0.314024	0.310976	0.003049
215	30	C	2.0	100	0.85385	0.81110	0.042749	0.353659	0.350610	0.003049
216	30	C	2.0	200	1.20732	1.18902	0.018300	0.438537	0.430537	0.008000
217	30	C	8.0	25	0.71646	0.76220	-0.045732	0.448756	0.441707	0.007049
218	30	C	8.0	50	1.10366	1.09756	0.006098	0.222561	0.213415	0.009146
219	30	C	8.0	100	1.52366	1.50731	0.016357	0.253049	0.243902	0.009146
220	30	C	8.0	200	2.19512	2.18663	0.008489	0.238780	0.234874	-0.003906
221	30	C	0.5	25	0.20963	0.25915	0.049518	0.359756	0.355854	-0.004099
222	30	C	0.5	50	0.40854	0.38110	0.027439	0.150610	0.159760	-0.009146
223	30	C	0.5	100	0.56407	0.56402	0.000000	0.423780	0.417681	0.006098
224	30	C	0.5	200	0.76220	0.76220	0.000000	0.503049	0.503049	0.000000
225	30	H	2.0	25	0.51354	0.51354	0.000000	0.609756	0.602195	-0.007561
226	30	H	2.0	50	0.74695	0.74695	0.000000	0.256098	0.251049	0.005049
227	30	U	2.0	100	1.03049	1.03049	-0.000000	0.104878	0.104878	0.000000
228	30	U	2.0	200	1.15166	1.15671	-0.005049	0.174951	0.175854	-0.000903
229	30	U	8.0	25	0.97095	1.02134	-0.050389	0.189024	0.182927	0.006098
230	30	U	8.0	50	1.38415	1.37195	0.012195	0.225610	0.225610	0.000000
231	30	U	8.0	100	1.85061	1.82927	0.021341	0.277439	0.274390	0.003049
232	30	U	8.0	200	2.30117	2.34283	-0.041666	0.344512	0.344512	0.000000
233	30	L	0.5	25	0.46341	0.39634	0.067073	0.274390	0.298780	-0.024390
234	30	L	0.5	50	0.60601	0.57927	0.026749	0.356707	0.341463	0.015244
235	30	L	0.5	100	0.79874	0.77744	0.021341	0.420732	0.415976	0.004756
236	30	L	0.5	200	1.13354	1.04134	0.092195	0.524390	0.526268	-0.011878
237	30	L	2.0	25	0.82622	0.79268	0.033537	0.207317	0.204268	0.003049
238	30	L	2.0	50	1.07927	1.08212	-0.002849	0.256098	0.253049	0.003049
239	30	L	2.0	100	1.41766	1.40244	0.015222	0.317073	0.314024	0.003049
240	30	L	2.0	200	1.90183	1.78354	0.118295	0.336341	0.336341	0.000000
241	30	L	8.0	25	1.45122	1.44817	0.003049	0.154878	0.146341	0.008537
242	30	L	8.0	50	1.93549	1.92073	0.014766	0.192073	0.182927	0.009146
243	30	L	8.0	100	2.49065	2.46951	0.021146	0.237804	0.228659	0.009146
244	30	L	8.0	200	3.11893	3.09451	0.024422	0.301829	0.272683	0.029146

ANALYSIS FOR TRIANGULAR CHANNELS

20159 THURSDAY, MAY 8.

DIS	SIMPLE	NET	SLOPE	FLDN	VCAL	V43H	V_DIFF	UCAL	U43H	O_DIFF
1	10	A	0.5	25	0.13415	0.07622	0.057927	.	.	.
2	10	A	0.5	50	0.19512	0.18293	0.012195	.	.	.
3	10	A	0.5	100	0.34758	0.33537	0.012195	.	.	.
4	10	A	0.5	400	0.83963	0.53354	0.008098	.	.	.
5	10	A	2.0	25	0.25000	0.24390	0.008098	.	.	.
6	10	A	2.0	50	0.43243	0.41159	0.021341	.	.	.
7	10	A	2.0	100	0.69207	0.68598	0.008098	.	.	.
8	10	A	2.0	400	1.03049	1.03659	-0.008098	.	.	.
9	10	A	8.0	25	0.50304	0.51154	-0.030488	.	.	.
10	10	A	8.0	50	0.87805	0.94712	-0.067073	.	.	.
11	10	A	8.0	100	1.34451	1.31098	0.033537	.	.	.
12	10	A	8.0	200	1.92073	1.92544	0.015244	.	.	.
13	10	H	0.5	25	0.24390	0.19817	0.045732	0.785244	0.713619	0.051429
14	10	H	0.5	50	0.37805	0.35061	0.027439	0.701220	0.640244	0.060976
15	10	H	0.5	100	0.57805	0.539061	0.037639	0.832317	0.762317	-0.030488
16	10	H	0.5	400	0.97317	0.95354	0.019634	0.930000	0.930000	0.000000
17	10	H	0.5	25	0.42012	0.40793	0.012195	.	.	.
18	10	H	2.0	25	0.48476	0.44207	0.042783	0.539634	0.527439	0.012195
19	10	H	2.0	50	0.73780	0.70122	0.036585	0.618902	0.640244	-0.021341
20	10	H	2.0	100	1.08212	1.07183	0.030488	0.722561	0.719512	0.003049
21	10	H	2.0	400	1.49005	1.49392	0.006098	0.900000	0.900000	0.000000
22	10	H	8.0	25	0.94207	1.02134	-0.079288	0.387195	0.399390	-0.012195
23	10	H	8.0	50	1.41768	1.37671	0.040976	0.445122	0.469512	-0.024390
24	10	H	8.0	100	1.81768	1.78671	0.030976	0.445122	0.469512	-0.024390
25	10	H	8.0	400	2.30014	2.30545	0.004976	0.570488	0.551824	0.018644
26	10	H	8.0	200	1.69817	1.71341	-0.015244	0.667390	0.667390	0.000000
27	10	C	0.5	25	0.41243	0.39634	0.016085	0.570122	0.557927	0.012195
28	10	C	0.5	50	0.64024	0.64024	0.000000	0.661587	0.661587	0.000000
29	10	C	0.5	100	0.88720	0.88415	0.003049	0.798780	0.795732	0.003049
30	10	C	0.5	200	1.17378	1.17378	0.000000	.	.	.
31	10	C	2.0	25	0.81517	0.82317	0.012195	0.411585	0.408517	0.003049
32	10	C	2.0	50	1.18598	1.17378	0.012195	0.487805	0.481707	0.006098
33	10	C	2.0	100	1.74976	1.75837	0.012195	0.594512	0.594512	0.000000
34	10	C	2.0	200	2.06707	2.07317	-0.006098	0.740854	0.725610	0.015244
35	10	C	8.0	25	1.57317	1.57243	0.000780	0.498780	0.494478	0.004302
36	10	C	8.0	50	2.16154	2.13415	0.027439	0.362805	0.355954	0.006851
37	10	C	8.0	100	2.83841	2.81517	0.023244	0.448171	0.448171	0.000000
38	10	C	8.0	400	3.60671	3.61280	-0.006098	0.560976	0.560976	0.000000
39	10	D	0.5	25	0.75488	0.74878	0.006098	0.706098	0.712195	-0.006098
40	10	D	0.5	50	0.75000	0.74695	0.003049	0.621451	0.612805	0.008644
41	10	D	0.5	100	0.97561	0.96037	0.015244	0.762195	0.762195	0.000000
42	10	D	0.5	200	1.22866	1.21951	0.009166	0.945122	0.945122	0.000000
43	10	D	2.0	25	1.01524	1.02134	-0.006098	0.381098	0.381098	0.000000
44	10	D	2.0	50	1.35337	1.32622	0.027439	0.460144	0.460144	0.000000
45	10	D	2.0	100	1.70427	1.70732	-0.003049	0.598366	0.597317	0.001049
46	10	D	2.0	200	2.12195	2.13815	-0.016200	0.578220	0.570122	0.008098
47	10	D	8.0	25	1.62117	1.70878	0.087610	0.274390	0.274390	0.000000
48	10	D	8.0	50	2.19061	2.35212	0.161510	0.18293	0.18293	0.000000
49	10	D	8.0	100	2.95122	2.94207	0.009166	0.34758	0.344512	0.003049
50	10	D	8.0	200	3.63243	3.63324	-0.000809	0.439024	0.435976	0.003049
51	10	E	0.5	25	0.78654	0.78220	0.004344	0.587427	0.587427	0.000000
52	10	E	0.5	50	1.01824	1.00610	0.012195	0.423780	0.448171	-0.024390
53	10	E	0.5	100	1.28154	1.26524	0.016200	0.551824	0.527439	0.024390
54	10	E	0.5	200	1.59841	1.58537	0.013049	0.684512	0.682220	0.002299
55	10	E	2.0	25	1.39934	1.38110	0.018293	0.317073	0.320122	-0.003049
56	10	E	2.0	50	1.78049	1.76824	0.012195	0.399390	0.402439	-0.003049
57	10	H	2.0	100	2.21644	2.21037	0.006098	0.506098	0.506098	0.000000
58	10	H	2.0	200	2.71341	2.70817	0.015244	0.646341	0.643243	0.003049
59	10	H	8.0	25	2.46037	2.45427	0.006098	0.240854	0.237805	0.003049
60	10	H	8.0	50	3.04232	3.07927	0.003049	0.301824	0.298780	0.003049
61	10	H	8.0	100	3.79878	3.78049	0.018293	0.387195	0.386146	0.001049
62	10	H	8.0	200	.	.	.	0.493402	0.493402	0.000000
63	20	A	0.5	25	0.10671	0.09573	0.010976	.	.	.
64	20	A	0.5	50	0.13720	0.09186	0.045732	.	.	.
65	20	A	0.5	100	0.20122	0.19817	0.003049	.	.	.
66	20	A	0.5	200	0.35671	0.35061	0.006098	.	.	.
67	20	A	2.0	25	0.18598	0.18293	0.003049	.	.	.
68	20	A	2.0	50	0.27505	0.24390	0.009166	.	.	.
69	20	A	2.0	100	0.44207	0.44207	0.000000	.	.	.
70	20	A	2.0	200	0.70732	0.71844	-0.011111	.	.	.
71	20	A	8.0	25	0.35337	0.42683	-0.073461	.	.	.
72	20	A	8.0	50	0.51824	0.51354	-0.015244	.	.	.
73	20	A	8.0	100	0.89634	0.90085	-0.004512	.	.	.
74	20	A	8.0	200	1.36585	1.35671	0.009166	.	.	.
75	20	H	0.5	25	0.14939	0.10671	0.042683	0.685976	0.686341	0.011634
76	20	H	0.5	50	0.24604	0.21341	0.032631	0.722561	0.726098	-0.035337
77	20	H	0.5	100	0.38415	0.36585	0.018293	0.856707	0.855166	0.001541
78	20	H	0.5	200	0.58232	0.56402	0.018293	.	.	.
79	20	H	2.0	25	0.30793	0.28963	0.018293	0.478639	0.475610	0.003049
80	20	H	2.0	50	0.49340	0.48780	0.006098	0.536585	0.536585	0.000000
81	20	H	2.0	100	0.75000	0.71171	0.038293	0.612805	0.640244	-0.027439

ANALYSIS FOR TRIANGULAR CHANNELS

20159 THURSDAY, MAY 8.

DBS	SHAPE	RET	SLOPE	FLOW	VCAL	VNDM	V_DIFF	DCAL	DNOM	D_DIFF
82	20	H	2.0	200	1.10061	1.08232	0.018293	0.719512	0.719512	0.000000
83	20	H	8.0	25	0.82500	0.84024	-0.015244	0.385366	0.389756	-0.024390
84	20	H	5.0	50	1.95732	1.95337	-0.003949	0.384146	0.408537	-0.024390
85	20	H	8.0	100	1.44207	1.40244	0.039634	0.442073	0.489512	-0.027439
86	20	H	8.0	200	2.03659	2.01220	0.024390	0.526585	0.551829	-0.015244
87	20	C	0.5	25	0.28354	0.25915	0.024390	0.500000	0.490854	0.009146
88	20	C	0.5	50	0.43992	0.42683	0.012195	0.557927	0.567073	-0.009146
89	20	C	0.5	100	0.64939	0.64024	0.009146	0.661585	0.655468	0.006098
90	20	C	0.5	200	0.89939	0.89939	0.000000	0.792643	0.795732	-0.003049
91	20	C	2.0	25	0.56098	0.57927	-0.018293	0.356707	0.353659	0.003049
92	20	C	2.0	50	0.84736	0.83366	-0.006098	0.414634	0.429537	-0.006098
93	20	C	2.0	100	1.20427	1.20427	0.000000	0.484756	0.484756	0.000000
94	20	C	2.0	200	1.61585	1.60061	0.015244	0.591463	0.591463	0.000000
95	20	C	8.0	25	1.09756	1.12405	-0.030488	0.253049	0.262195	-0.009146
96	20	C	8.0	50	1.59756	1.55337	0.044195	0.298780	0.304878	-0.006098
97	20	C	8.0	100	2.17988	2.17988	0.000000	0.3549756	0.367195	-0.027439
98	20	C	8.0	200	2.86490	2.86585	0.000049	0.445122	0.451220	-0.006098
99	20	D	0.5	25	0.40549	0.39634	0.009146	0.417683	0.426824	-0.009146
100	20	D	0.5	50	0.56432	0.54878	0.015244	0.512195	0.503049	0.009146
101	20	D	0.5	100	0.75915	0.76220	-0.003049	0.609756	0.621951	-0.012195
102	20	D	0.5	200	0.98478	0.97841	0.006098	0.759146	0.771341	-0.012195
103	20	D	2.0	25	0.74390	0.76220	-0.018293	0.307927	0.307927	0.000000
104	20	D	2.0	50	1.32744	1.32134	0.006098	0.371951	0.371951	0.000000
105	20	D	2.0	100	1.35061	1.35671	-0.006098	0.457317	0.457317	0.000000
106	20	D	2.0	200	1.71951	1.72256	-0.003049	0.573171	0.588415	-0.015244
107	20	D	8.0	25	1.37805	1.40244	-0.024390	0.225610	0.222561	0.003049
108	20	D	8.0	50	1.84451	1.82927	0.015244	0.274390	0.274390	0.000000
109	20	D	4.0	100	2.37500	2.36280	0.012195	0.344512	0.344512	0.000000
110	20	D	8.0	200	2.97866	2.98780	-0.009146	0.435976	0.448171	-0.012195
111	20	E	0.5	25	0.60061	0.54878	0.051829	0.361463	0.359756	-0.018293
112	20	E	0.5	50	0.79573	0.76220	0.033537	0.439024	0.423732	0.018293
113	20	E	0.5	100	1.03049	0.99085	0.039634	0.524390	0.542683	-0.018293
114	20	E	0.5	200	1.29573	1.25000	0.045732	0.661585	0.674878	-0.018293
115	20	E	2.0	25	1.07622	1.03659	0.039634	0.256098	0.256098	0.000000
116	20	E	2.0	50	1.41463	1.37195	0.042683	0.317073	0.317073	0.000000
117	20	E	2.0	100	1.41463	1.37195	0.042683	0.237805	0.231707	0.006098
118	20	E	2.0	200	1.74573	1.73780	0.007927	0.396341	0.396341	0.000000
119	20	E	2.0	200	2.23476	2.17988	0.054878	0.503049	0.503049	0.000000
120	20	E	8.0	25	1.94988	1.85976	0.070122	0.192073	0.182927	0.009146
121	20	E	5.0	50	2.48171	2.43854	0.043171	.	.	.
122	20	E	8.0	100	3.10976	3.10976	0.000000	0.091463	0.301829	0.292683
123	20	E	8.0	200	3.83232	3.82927	0.003049	0.384146	0.381098	0.003049
124	30	A	0.5	25	0.09146	0.09146	0.000000	0.060976	.	.
125	30	A	0.5	50	0.13671	0.13671	0.000000	0.076220	.	.
126	30	A	0.5	100	0.15854	0.15854	0.000000	0.051829	.	.
127	30	A	0.5	200	0.26829	0.24390	0.024390	.	.	.
128	30	A	2.0	25	0.16159	0.15244	0.009146	.	.	.
129	30	A	2.0	50	0.16159	0.15244	0.009146	.	.	.
130	30	A	2.0	100	0.21037	0.15244	0.057927	.	.	.
131	30	A	2.0	200	0.30793	0.30488	0.003049	.	.	.
132	30	A	7.0	200	0.54573	0.53398	0.01195	.	.	.
133	30	A	8.0	25	0.24354	0.26585	-0.022317	.	.	.
134	30	A	8.0	50	0.39024	0.39634	-0.006098	.	.	.
135	30	A	8.0	100	0.67988	0.64024	0.039634	.	.	.
136	30	A	8.0	200	1.08232	1.03659	0.045732	.	.	.
137	30	H	0.5	25	0.11890	0.06098	0.057927	0.631098	0.6349756	0.021341
138	30	H	0.5	50	0.18598	0.15244	0.033537	0.673780	0.704268	-0.030488
139	30	H	0.5	100	0.30183	0.27439	0.027439	0.792683	0.762195	0.030488
140	30	H	0.5	200	0.45732	0.45732	0.000000	0.905488	0.884146	0.021341
141	30	H	2.0	25	0.22866	0.22866	0.000000	0.454268	0.448171	0.006098
142	30	H	2.0	50	0.38110	0.35585	0.025244	0.500000	0.500000	0.000000
143	30	H	2.0	100	0.58841	0.56402	0.024390	0.567073	0.564024	0.003049
144	30	H	2.0	200	0.84024	0.84415	0.006098	0.652439	0.649390	0.003049
145	30	H	8.0	25	0.47256	0.47256	0.000000	0.317073	0.338415	-0.021341
146	30	H	8.0	50	0.75617	0.73171	0.024390	0.353659	0.378049	-0.024390
147	30	H	8.0	100	1.14634	1.09756	0.048780	0.405488	0.426829	-0.021341
148	30	H	8.0	200	1.67988	1.63110	0.048780	0.472561	0.496951	-0.024390
149	30	C	0.5	25	0.21646	0.18293	0.033537	0.469512	0.454268	0.015244
150	30	C	0.5	50	0.34146	0.32012	0.021341	0.512195	0.524390	-0.012195
151	30	C	0.5	100	0.52439	0.50305	0.021341	0.600610	0.594512	0.006098
152	30	C	0.5	200	0.75000	0.74695	0.003049	0.710366	0.734268	-0.006098
153	30	C	2.0	25	0.43598	0.45732	-0.021341	0.329268	0.326220	0.003049
154	30	C	2.0	50	0.67378	0.67073	0.003049	0.375000	0.371451	0.003049
155	30	C	2.0	100	0.99085	0.99085	0.000000	0.435976	0.435976	0.000000
156	30	C	2.0	200	1.37195	1.37195	0.000000	0.524390	0.521341	0.003049
157	30	C	5.0	25	0.88871	0.91463	-0.025927	0.234756	0.240854	-0.006098
158	30	C	8.0	50	1.20878	1.29573	0.003049	0.271341	0.254146	0.012195
159	30	C	8.0	100	1.83537	1.81402	0.021341	0.320122	0.326220	-0.006098
160	30	C	8.0	200	2.48646	2.43902	0.027439	0.390244	0.396341	-0.006098
161	30	D	0.5	25	0.33537	0.33488	0.00049	0.375000	0.384146	-0.009146
162	30	D	0.5	50	0.46341	0.45732	0.006098	0.457317	0.454268	0.003049



ANALYSIS FOR TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNELS  
SIDE SLOPE=6:1

CRS	SHAPE	RET	SLOPE	FLOW	VCAL	VNOM	V_DIFF	DCAL	JNUM	D_DIFF
1	10	A	0.4	100	C.76829	0.35061	-0.08232	.	.	.
2	10	A	2.0	100	0.99491	0.62500	-0.03049	.	.	.
3	10	A	8.0	100	1.12500	1.00000	0.11890	.	.	.
4	10	A	0.4	500	C.71951	0.83237	-0.11280	.	.	.
5	10	A	2.0	500	1.45127	1.46341	-0.01220	.	.	.
6	10	A	8.0	500	2.98841	2.40894	0.17988	.	.	.
7	10	A	0.4	1000	0.98780	1.11585	-0.12805	.	.	.
8	10	A	2.0	1000	1.92988	1.95427	-0.02439	.	.	.
9	10	A	8.0	1000	3.38414	3.11280	0.27134	.	.	.
10	20	A	0.4	100	0.25305	0.29573	-0.04268	.	.	.
11	20	A	2.0	100	C.53049	0.51829	0.01220	.	.	.
12	20	A	8.0	100	0.95122	C.84451	0.10671	.	.	.
13	20	A	0.4	500	0.70127	0.77744	-0.07622	.	.	.
14	20	A	2.0	500	1.38720	1.35976	0.02744	.	.	.
15	20	A	8.0	500	2.42073	2.15512	0.22561	.	.	.
16	20	A	0.4	1000	C.97296	1.05793	-0.08537	.	.	.
17	20	A	2.0	1000	1.88110	1.86585	0.01924	.	.	.
18	20	A	8.0	1000	3.25303	3.00305	0.24495	.	.	.
19	20	A	0.4	100	C.22296	0.25915	-0.03659	.	.	.
20	20	A	2.0	100	0.46341	0.45737	0.00604	.	.	.
21	20	A	8.0	100	0.77878	0.74085	0.05793	.	.	.
22	20	A	0.4	500	C.67681	0.73171	-0.05688	.	.	.
23	20	A	2.0	500	1.30488	1.28963	0.01524	0.783537	0.786585	-0.003049
24	20	A	8.0	500	2.22561	2.07317	0.15244	0.518293	0.521341	-0.003049
25	20	A	0.4	1000	C.55127	1.02136	-0.07012	.	.	.
26	20	A	2.0	1000	1.81098	1.79878	0.01220	.	.	.
27	20	A	8.0	1000	3.07627	2.90244	0.17378	.	.	.
28	20	A	0.4	100	0.20127	0.22866	-0.02744	.	.	.
29	20	A	2.0	100	0.40549	0.44207	-0.03659	.	.	.
30	20	A	8.0	100	C.88253	0.67073	0.01220	.	.	.
31	20	A	0.4	500	0.64329	0.67683	-0.03354	.	.	.
32	20	A	2.0	500	1.21951	1.21037	0.00915	0.707317	0.713415	-0.006098
33	20	A	8.0	500	2.03659	1.96646	0.07012	0.463415	0.469512	-0.006098
34	20	A	0.4	1000	0.97378	0.98171	-0.00793	.	.	.
35	20	A	2.0	1000	1.72866	1.73780	-0.00915	.	.	.
36	20	A	8.0	1000	2.98720	2.80488	0.08232	.	.	.
37	20	A	0.4	20	0.17988	0.17080	0.00000	0.231707	0.237835	-0.006098
38	20	A	2.0	20	C.19244	0.18293	-0.01049	0.567073	0.567073	0.000000
39	20	A	8.0	20	0.32627	0.33537	-0.00915	0.341463	0.347561	-0.006098
40	20	A	0.4	20	0.60761	0.62439	-0.01663	0.216463	0.234756	-0.018293
41	20	A	2.0	20	C.45122	0.53336	-0.08232	0.801829	0.820127	-0.018293
42	20	A	8.0	20	0.93293	0.94512	-0.01220	0.503049	0.509146	-0.006098
43	20	A	0.4	100	1.68598	1.50915	0.17683	0.332317	0.329268	0.003049
44	20	A	2.0	100	1.02439	1.12805	-0.10366	.	.	.
45	20	A	8.0	100	1.98171	1.98780	-0.00610	.	.	.
46	20	A	0.4	500	2.44817	2.20127	0.24695	.	.	.
47	20	A	2.0	1000	1.33337	1.44207	-0.10671	.	.	.
48	20	A	8.0	1000	2.54268	2.46878	0.07366	.	.	.
49	20	A	0.4	1000	4.37805	4.05537	0.32268	.	.	.
50	20	A	2.0	1000	0.13110	0.14329	-0.01220	0.485756	0.481707	0.003049
51	20	A	8.0	1000	C.25610	2.5915	-0.03049	0.280488	0.286585	-0.006098
52	20	A	0.4	20	0.44903	0.41463	0.02439	0.179878	0.176829	0.003049
53	20	A	2.0	20	0.41463	0.45737	-0.04268	0.673780	0.676829	-0.003049
54	20	A	8.0	20	C.81402	0.81058	0.00305	0.408537	0.414634	-0.006098
55	20	A	0.4	100	1.39979	1.30183	0.09756	0.265244	0.265244	0.000000
56	20	A	2.0	500	0.99390	1.05183	-0.05793	.	.	.
57	20	A	8.0	500	1.88720	1.85976	0.02744	0.719512	0.719512	0.000000
58	20	A	0.4	500	2.20737	2.58780	0.38031	0.487805	0.475610	0.012195
59	20	A	2.0	1000	1.31402	1.38720	-0.07317	.	.	.
60	20	A	8.0	1000	2.46551	2.44512	0.02039	.	.	.
61	20	A	0.4	20	0.11585	0.11280	0.00305	0.426829	0.435976	-0.009146
62	20	A	2.0	20	C.21037	0.20127	0.00915	0.256098	0.259146	-0.003049
63	20	A	8.0	20	0.34146	0.33537	0.00610	0.164634	0.155488	0.009146
64	20	A	0.4	100	C.37195	0.35634	-0.01524	0.597561	0.597561	0.000000
65	20	A	2.0	100	C.70122	0.70737	-0.00610	0.356707	0.359756	-0.003049
66	20	A	8.0	100	1.16463	1.13720	0.02744	0.231707	0.231707	0.000000
67	20	A	0.4	500	0.95122	0.95655	-0.00537	.	.	.
68	20	A	2.0	500	1.76829	1.75915	0.00915	0.621951	0.628049	-0.006098
69	20	A	8.0	500	2.93598	2.82317	0.11280	0.414634	0.411585	-0.003049
70	20	A	0.4	1000	1.28049	1.33237	-0.05183	.	.	.
71	20	A	2.0	1000	2.36890	2.34146	0.02744	0.847561	0.847561	0.000000
72	20	A	8.0	1000	3.94207	3.75000	0.19207	0.573171	0.564024	0.009146
73	20	A	0.4	20	C.10366	0.10061	0.00305	0.375000	0.402439	-0.027439
74	20	A	2.0	20	0.28659	0.30488	-0.01829	0.152439	0.143293	0.009146
75	20	A	8.0	20	C.37141	0.36585	-0.00744	0.545732	0.545732	0.000000
76	20	A	0.4	100	0.61280	0.64024	-0.02744	0.329268	0.329268	0.000000
77	20	A	2.0	100	0.99085	1.03659	-0.04571	0.213415	0.207317	0.006098
78	20	A	8.0	100	C.90244	0.95812	-0.04268	0.896341	0.902439	-0.006098
79	20	A	0.4	500	1.64434	1.66768	-0.02334	0.554878	0.564024	-0.009146
80	20	A	2.0	500						

ANALYSIS FOR TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNELS  
SIDE SLOPE=6:1

CPS	SHAPE	RET	SLOPE	FLOW	VCAL	VNCM	V_DIFF	DCAL	DNOM	C_DIFF
81	40	R	8.0	500	2.68598	2.67378	0.01220	0.968854	0.365884	0.000000
82	40	R	0.4	1000	1.23780	1.28049	-0.04268	.	.	.
83	40	R	2.0	1000	2.25610	2.25610	0.00000	0.753049	0.762195	-0.009144
84	40	R	8.0	1000	3.69207	3.55756	0.09451	0.903049	0.503049	0.000000
85	10	C	0.4	20	0.27439	0.32012	-0.04573	0.387194	0.365884	0.021341
86	10	C	2.0	20	0.54878	0.57317	-0.02439	0.231707	0.228649	0.003049
87	10	C	8.0	20	0.56341	0.85939	0.06402	0.149390	0.161585	-0.012195
88	10	C	0.4	100	0.71644	0.75878	-0.04232	0.597561	0.600010	-0.003049
89	10	C	2.0	100	1.39329	1.40854	-0.01524	0.381098	0.381098	0.000000
90	10	C	8.0	100	2.39939	2.27744	0.12195	0.256098	0.259146	-0.003049
91	10	C	0.4	500	1.38110	1.49190	-0.11280	.	.	.
92	10	C	2.0	500	2.49451	2.62805	-0.03354	0.731707	0.731707	0.000000
93	10	C	8.0	500	4.41159	4.17073	0.24085	0.521341	0.496951	0.024390
94	10	C	0.4	1000	1.71711	1.82260	-0.10549	.	.	.
95	10	C	2.0	1000	3.22561	3.26829	-0.04268	.	.	.
96	20	C	0.4	20	0.22756	0.23474	-0.00718	0.314024	0.301829	0.012195
97	20	C	2.0	20	0.41463	0.41159	0.00305	0.189024	0.189976	-0.009049
98	20	C	8.0	20	0.48293	0.68598	-0.00305	0.121951	0.131098	-0.009144
99	20	C	0.4	100	0.64739	0.67683	-0.02944	0.484756	0.472561	0.012195
100	20	C	2.0	100	1.20427	1.15512	0.00915	0.298780	0.295732	0.003049
101	20	C	8.0	100	1.99085	1.92373	0.07017	0.195122	0.204268	-0.009144
102	20	C	0.4	500	1.33661	1.39329	-0.05668	.	.	.
103	20	C	2.0	500	2.46027	2.45427	0.00600	0.594512	0.585366	0.009146
104	20	C	8.0	500	4.08861	3.90244	0.18598	0.435488	0.399390	0.006098
105	20	C	0.4	1000	1.65817	1.77744	-0.07927	.	.	.
106	20	C	2.0	1000	3.12195	3.14024	-0.01829	0.823171	0.829268	-0.006098
107	20	C	8.0	1000	.	.	.	0.573171	0.564024	0.009146
108	30	C	0.4	20	0.19253	0.18253	0.00000	0.296585	0.265244	0.021341
109	30	C	2.0	20	0.32927	0.32622	0.00305	0.170732	0.166634	0.006098
110	30	C	8.0	20	0.42744	0.42439	0.00305	0.109756	0.112805	-0.003049
111	30	C	0.4	100	0.57422	0.56455	-0.00967	0.420732	0.402439	0.018293
112	30	C	2.0	100	1.03659	1.02337	-0.01322	0.256098	0.253049	0.003049
113	30	C	8.0	100	1.67673	1.66768	0.00905	0.167683	0.173780	-0.006098
114	30	C	0.4	500	1.27744	1.30183	-0.02439	0.798780	0.795732	0.003049
115	30	C	2.0	500	2.30183	2.30183	0.00000	0.506098	0.500000	0.006098
116	30	C	8.0	500	3.74385	3.65854	0.08531	0.138415	0.141463	-0.003049
117	30	C	0.4	1000	1.64939	1.65207	-0.00268	.	.	.
118	30	C	2.0	1000	2.98476	2.98780	-0.003049	0.707317	0.713415	-0.006098
119	30	C	8.0	1000	.	.	.	0.481707	0.484756	-0.003049
120	40	C	0.4	20	0.18244	0.13415	0.04829	0.265244	0.253049	0.012195
121	40	C	2.0	20	0.26829	0.24100	0.02729	0.158537	0.155488	0.003049
122	40	C	8.0	20	0.42378	0.36634	0.05744	0.103649	0.106707	-0.003049
123	40	C	0.4	100	0.51524	0.51829	-0.003049	0.381098	0.356707	0.024390
124	40	C	2.0	100	0.90244	0.92373	-0.02129	0.231707	0.225610	0.006098
125	40	C	8.0	100	1.47908	1.47866	0.00042	0.149390	0.158537	-0.009144
126	40	C	0.4	500	1.21073	1.21091	-0.00018	0.710366	0.698711	0.011646
127	40	C	2.0	500	2.14329	2.14939	-0.006098	0.445122	0.439024	0.006098
128	40	C	8.0	500	3.43293	3.42988	0.003049	0.298780	0.298780	-0.003049
129	40	C	0.4	1000	1.59451	1.61598	-0.02147	.	.	.
130	40	C	2.0	1000	2.81841	2.85061	-0.03220	0.625000	0.628049	-0.003049
131	40	C	8.0	1000	4.57927	4.42744	0.01583	0.420732	0.420732	0.009146
132	10	D	0.4	20	0.37805	0.40744	-0.02939	0.307927	0.298780	0.009146
133	10	D	2.0	20	0.70732	0.71644	-0.00912	0.192073	0.185476	0.006098
134	10	D	8.0	20	1.19207	1.14939	0.04268	0.125000	0.128049	-0.003049
135	10	D	0.4	100	0.78049	0.87500	-0.09451	0.551829	0.567073	-0.015244
136	10	D	2.0	100	1.51724	1.53354	-0.01630	0.359756	0.356707	0.003049
137	10	D	8.0	100	2.54878	2.45737	0.09141	0.246951	0.243902	0.003049
138	10	D	0.4	500	1.40244	1.47866	-0.07622	.	.	.
139	10	D	2.0	500	2.59146	2.60671	-0.01524	0.734756	0.731707	0.003049
140	10	D	8.0	500	4.36280	4.16663	0.19617	0.524390	0.496951	0.027440
141	10	D	0.4	1000	1.71866	1.81058	-0.09192	.	.	.
142	10	D	2.0	1000	3.16463	3.18293	-0.01830	.	.	.
143	20	D	0.4	20	0.11402	0.32622	-0.01524	0.237805	0.225610	0.012195
144	20	D	2.0	20	0.55484	0.57927	-0.02443	0.146341	0.140244	0.006098
145	20	D	8.0	20	0.88720	0.89939	-0.01219	0.094512	0.097561	-0.003049
146	20	D	0.4	100	0.73780	0.74350	-0.006098	0.439024	0.432077	0.006098
147	20	D	2.0	100	1.33237	1.31707	0.01530	0.274390	0.271341	0.003049
148	20	D	8.0	100	2.16159	2.10361	0.05798	0.182927	0.189324	-0.006098
149	20	D	0.4	500	1.36280	1.35634	-0.00646	.	.	.
150	20	D	2.0	500	2.47256	2.46951	0.003049	0.594512	0.585366	0.009146
151	20	D	8.0	500	4.07012	3.52073	0.149390	0.408537	0.399390	0.009146
152	20	D	0.4	1000	1.68902	1.74350	-0.05448	.	.	.
153	20	D	2.0	1000	3.07317	3.06437	0.00880	0.832317	0.829268	0.003049
154	20	D	8.0	1000	.	.	.	0.574268	0.564024	0.012195
155	30	D	0.4	20	0.26220	0.25915	0.003049	0.210366	0.192073	0.018293
156	30	D	2.0	20	0.45427	0.46951	-0.01524	0.128049	0.118902	0.009146
157	30	D	8.0	20	0.71073	0.74350	-0.03277	0.082317	0.085366	-0.003049
158	30	D	0.4	100	0.66768	0.67073	-0.003049	0.375000	0.359756	0.015244
159	30	D	2.0	100	1.16768	1.17178	-0.00409	0.278649	0.275610	0.003049
160	30	D	8.0	100	1.85671	1.85024	-0.00647	0.152439	0.158537	-0.006098

ANALYSIS FOR TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNELS  
SIDE SLOPE=6:11

QRS	SHAPE	REP	SLOPE	FLCH	VCAL	VACM	V_DIFF	DCAL	DNOM	D_DIFF
161	30	D	0.4	500	1.30793	1.32012	-0.012195	0.783537	0.795732	-0.012195
162	30	C	2.0	500	2.37422	2.32622	0.000000	0.500000	0.500000	0.000000
163	30	D	8.0	500	3.75610	3.71091	0.036585	0.338415	0.341463	-0.003049
164	30	D	0.4	1000	1.64634	1.67073	-0.024390			
165	30	D	2.0	1000	2.94817	2.99598	0.012195	0.716463	0.713415	0.003049
166	30	C	8.0	1000				0.496751	0.484756	0.012195
167	40	D	0.4	20	0.22256	0.21141	0.009146	0.189024	0.170732	0.018293
168	40	D	2.0	20	0.38110	0.37110	0.000000	0.115854	0.106707	0.009146
169	40	D	8.0	20	0.49451	0.48250	-0.012048	0.076220	0.076220	0.000000
170	40	D	0.4	100	0.60061	0.60366	-0.003049	0.317317	0.317073	0.015244
171	40	D	2.0	100	1.03963	1.02753	-0.018293	0.204268	0.198171	0.006098
172	40	D	8.0	100	1.67805	1.68902	-0.060976	0.136146	0.137195	-0.001049
173	40	D	0.4	500	1.24695	1.24350	0.003498	0.695122	0.698171	-0.003049
174	40	D	2.0	500	2.17588	2.18558	-0.006098	0.439024	0.439024	0.000000
175	40	D	8.0	500	3.47256	3.49675	-0.024390	0.292684	0.298780	-0.006098
176	40	D	0.4	1000	1.59451	1.58146	0.003049			
177	40	D	2.0	1000	2.81402	2.78963	0.024390	0.631098	0.628049	0.003049
178	40	D	8.0	1000	4.52134	4.49675	0.024390	0.423780	0.429178	-0.006098
179	10	F	0.4	20	0.54268	0.53317	-0.030488	0.234756	0.225610	0.009146
180	10	F	2.0	20	0.77461	1.02134	-0.045732	0.146341	0.140244	0.006098
181	10	F	8.0	20	1.60671	1.69500	-0.018293	0.097561	0.097561	0.000000
182	10	F	0.4	100	1.06707	1.11585	-0.048780	0.457317	0.449417	-0.012195
183	10	F	2.0	100	1.56037	1.59085	-0.030488	0.298780	0.295732	0.003049
184	10	F	8.0	100	3.25000	3.13415	0.115854	0.204268	0.204268	0.000000
185	10	F	0.4	500	1.76829	1.85976	-0.091463			
186	10	F	2.0	500	3.26829	3.23171	0.036585	0.634146	0.631098	0.003049
187	10	F	8.0	500				0.451220	0.432927	0.018293
188	10	F	0.4	1000	2.16463	2.25610	-0.091463			
189	10	F	2.0	1000	3.96951	3.54951	0.000000			
190	20	F	0.4	20	0.45122	0.44732	-0.006098	0.173780	0.164634	0.009146
191	20	F	2.0	20	0.77444	0.78780	-0.01341	0.109756	0.103659	0.006098
192	20	F	8.0	20	1.21951	1.28049	-0.060976	0.070122	0.073171	-0.003049
193	20	F	0.4	100	0.96651	0.96341	0.006098	0.353659	0.344512	0.009146
194	20	F	2.0	100	1.71341	1.70732	0.006098	0.222561	0.216463	0.006098
195	20	F	8.0	100	2.73780	2.73780	0.000000	0.149390	0.149390	0.000000
196	20	F	0.4	500	1.72756	1.75305	-0.030488	0.768293	0.785854	-0.018293
197	20	F	2.0	500	3.05451	3.07927	0.015244	0.503049	0.496951	0.006098
198	20	F	8.0	500				0.344512	0.338415	0.006098
199	20	F	0.4	1000	2.12195	2.17073	-0.048780			
200	20	F	2.0	1000	3.83232	3.81058	0.021341	0.713415	0.716463	-0.003049
201	20	F	8.0	1000				0.493902	0.484756	0.009146
202	30	F	0.4	20	0.38415	0.36585	0.018293	0.146341	0.136146	0.012195
203	30	F	2.0	20	0.64634	0.67683	-0.030488	0.091463	0.082317	0.009146
204	30	F	8.0	20	1.00000	1.00000	-0.060976	0.057927	0.042684	0.015244
205	30	F	0.4	100	0.86890	0.85576	0.009146	0.298780	0.280888	0.018293
206	30	F	2.0	100	1.50100	1.50915	-0.009146	0.182927	0.176829	0.006098
207	30	F	8.0	100	2.35671	2.42378	-0.067073	0.121951	0.125000	-0.003049
208	30	F	0.4	500	1.64634	1.64024	0.006098	0.658537	0.666634	-0.006098
209	30	F	2.0	500	2.99024	2.87500	0.015244	0.420732	0.417683	0.003049
210	30	F	8.0	500	4.62805	4.57317	0.054878	0.283537	0.283537	0.000000
211	30	F	0.4	1000	2.05793	2.07317	-0.015244			
212	30	F	2.0	1000	3.65549	3.62805	0.027639	0.606707	0.603659	0.003049
213	30	F	8.0	1000				0.411585	0.411585	0.000000
214	40	F	0.4	20	0.33232	0.32012	0.012195	0.131098	0.115854	0.015244
215	40	F	2.0	20	0.55488	0.55793	-0.003049	0.070268	0.073171	0.006098
216	40	F	8.0	20	0.85671	0.89939	-0.042684	0.051829	0.039634	0.012195
217	40	F	0.4	100	0.76659	0.76220	0.004390	0.262195	0.243902	0.018293
218	40	F	2.0	100	1.37537	1.34796	-0.012195	0.161585	0.152439	0.009146
219	40	F	8.0	100	2.07622	2.15854	-0.082317	0.106707	0.091463	0.015244
220	40	F	0.4	500	1.56098	1.53659	0.024390	0.579268	0.585466	-0.006098
221	40	F	2.0	500	2.70122	2.65073	0.009146	0.365854	0.365854	0.000000
222	40	F	8.0	500	4.26829	4.28049	-0.012195	0.243902	0.253049	-0.009146
223	40	F	0.4	1000	1.98476	1.96951	0.015244	0.829268	0.847561	-0.018293
224	40	F	2.0	1000	3.47256	3.46646	0.006098	0.530488	0.530488	0.000000
225	40	F	8.0	1000				0.356707	0.362905	-0.006098

ANALYSIS FOR TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNELS  
SIDE SLOPE=4:1

CBS	SHAPE	RET	SLOPE	FLOW	VCAL	VNCM	V_DIFF	OCAL	ONCM	D_DIFF
1	10	A	0.4	100	0.34451	0.43902	-0.09451	.	.	.
2	10	A	2.0	100	0.73171	0.77764	-0.04573	.	.	.
3	10	A	4.0	100	1.33537	1.77174	0.06402	.	.	.
4	10	A	0.4	500	0.84671	1.00610	-0.14939	.	.	.
5	10	A	2.0	500	1.68253	1.78279	-0.08537	.	.	.
6	10	A	8.0	500	2.65122	2.85061	0.10061	.	.	.
7	10	A	0.4	1000	1.14634	1.29573	-0.14939	.	.	.
8	10	A	2.0	1000	2.20427	2.71134	-0.06707	.	.	.
9	10	A	4.0	1000	3.81707	3.65854	0.15854	.	.	.
10	20	A	0.4	100	0.31098	0.35061	-0.03963	.	.	.
11	20	A	2.0	100	0.61890	0.60976	0.00915	.	.	.
12	20	A	4.0	100	0.82317	0.89930	-0.07622	.	.	.
13	20	A	2.0	500	1.58232	1.48537	-0.00305	.	.	.
14	20	A	8.0	500	2.60712	2.56402	0.13110	.	.	.
15	20	A	0.4	1000	1.12195	1.20732	-0.08537	.	.	.
16	20	A	2.0	1000	2.12300	2.11850	0.00610	.	.	.
17	20	A	4.0	1000	3.60366	3.42073	0.18293	.	.	.
18	20	A	0.4	100	0.27430	0.28963	-0.01524	.	.	.
19	20	A	2.0	100	0.42419	0.40915	0.01524	.	.	.
20	20	A	4.0	100	0.67195	0.64451	0.02744	.	.	.
21	20	A	2.0	500	1.28049	0.82317	-0.06268	.	.	.
22	20	A	8.0	500	1.45732	1.44207	0.01524	0.789634	0.777439	0.012195
23	20	A	0.4	1000	1.08222	1.13720	-0.05488	0.521341	0.524390	-0.0030488
24	20	A	2.0	1000	2.01270	2.00000	0.01270	.	.	.
25	20	A	4.0	1000	3.34756	3.23171	0.11585	.	.	.
26	20	A	0.4	100	0.24085	0.25305	-0.01220	.	.	.
27	20	A	2.0	100	0.44512	0.42988	0.01524	.	.	.
28	20	A	4.0	100	0.72864	0.72256	0.00610	.	.	.
29	20	A	2.0	500	0.73171	0.76220	-0.03049	.	.	.
30	20	A	8.0	500	1.33537	1.33537	0.00000	0.704268	0.701220	0.0030488
31	20	A	0.4	1000	1.17683	1.15244	0.02439	0.463415	0.472561	-0.0091463
32	20	A	2.0	1000	1.03963	1.07012	-0.03049	.	.	.
33	20	A	4.0	1000	1.80329	1.85634	-0.05305	.	.	.
34	20	A	0.4	1000	3.09746	3.05488	0.04268	.	.	.
35	20	A	2.0	500	0.19207	0.22866	-0.03659	0.560976	0.551829	0.0091463
36	20	A	8.0	500	0.39024	0.40244	-0.01220	0.329268	0.317117	-0.0030488
37	20	A	0.4	1000	0.68502	0.65449	0.03054	0.210366	0.210366	0.0000000
38	20	A	2.0	1000	0.54878	0.62805	-0.07927	0.820122	0.811073	0.0030488
39	20	A	4.0	1000	1.75756	1.10621	-0.00915	0.509146	0.500098	0.0030488
40	20	A	0.4	1000	1.01768	1.77439	-0.14379	0.335366	0.335366	0.0000000
41	20	A	2.0	500	1.17588	1.29573	-0.11985	.	.	.
42	20	A	8.0	500	2.29000	2.27744	-0.02744	.	.	.
43	20	A	0.4	1000	3.85671	3.65854	0.19817	.	.	.
44	20	A	2.0	1000	1.01829	1.43110	-0.11280	.	.	.
45	20	A	4.0	1000	2.85671	2.68110	-0.07469	.	.	.
46	20	A	0.4	1000	4.86890	4.57317	0.29573	.	.	.
47	20	A	2.0	500	0.15244	0.17033	-0.01829	0.460366	0.460366	0.0000000
48	20	A	8.0	500	0.28649	0.31398	-0.02749	0.717341	0.717341	0.0000000
49	20	A	0.4	1000	0.47561	0.51829	-0.04268	0.176829	0.176829	0.0091463
50	20	A	2.0	1000	0.68476	0.51829	-0.03354	0.664634	0.661585	0.0030488
51	20	A	4.0	1000	0.91463	0.51463	0.00000	0.402439	0.402439	-0.0030488
52	20	A	0.4	500	1.92134	1.40489	0.21646	0.259146	0.259146	0.0000000
53	20	A	2.0	500	1.13110	1.15854	-0.02744	.	.	.
54	20	A	8.0	500	2.05756	2.05756	0.00000	0.743902	0.722561	0.021341
55	20	A	0.4	1000	3.49390	3.36890	0.12500	0.500000	0.487805	0.012195
56	20	A	2.0	1000	1.47866	1.46473	-0.01393	.	.	.
57	20	A	4.0	1000	2.73720	2.71941	0.01779	.	.	.
58	20	A	0.4	1000	4.46707	4.35671	0.21037	.	.	.
59	20	A	2.0	500	0.12500	0.13720	-0.01220	0.411585	0.423780	-0.012195
60	20	A	8.0	500	0.22256	0.22866	-0.00610	0.250000	0.241902	0.0080998
61	20	A	0.4	1000	0.35976	0.38110	-0.02134	0.161585	0.149390	0.012195
62	20	A	2.0	1000	0.42073	0.42683	-0.00610	0.588415	0.585466	0.0030488
63	20	A	4.0	1000	0.76524	0.77744	-0.01220	0.350610	0.353659	-0.0030488
64	20	A	0.4	1000	1.23476	1.24390	-0.00915	0.228659	0.225610	0.0030488
65	20	A	2.0	500	1.06402	1.05756	-0.00354	.	.	.
66	20	A	8.0	500	1.92378	1.92683	-0.00305	0.631098	0.628049	0.0030488
67	20	A	0.4	1000	3.13110	3.10366	0.02744	0.417693	0.417683	0.0000000
68	20	A	2.0	1000	1.42378	1.45732	-0.03354	.	.	.
69	20	A	4.0	1000	2.58232	2.57012	0.01220	.	.	.
70	20	A	0.4	1000	4.22256	4.10366	0.11890	.	.	.
71	20	A	2.0	500	0.10976	0.15817	-0.04841	0.381098	0.393293	-0.012195
72	20	A	8.0	500	0.18702	0.18293	0.00410	0.231707	0.222561	0.0091463
73	20	A	0.4	1000	0.25244	0.30488	-0.05244	0.149390	0.137195	0.012195
74	20	A	2.0	1000	0.36890	0.38110	-0.01220	0.101720	0.101720	0.0000000
75	20	A	4.0	1000	0.64339	0.67683	-0.03344	0.530488	0.533537	-0.0030488
76	20	A	0.4	1000	1.03763	1.02932	0.00831	0.323171	0.317073	0.0060998
77	20	A	2.0	500	0.99390	1.01524	-0.02134	0.210366	0.201220	0.0091463
78	20	A	8.0	500	1.76524	1.80181	-0.03659	0.899390	0.890244	0.0091463
79	20	A	0.4	1000	2.82622	2.86415	-0.03793	0.557927	0.554878	0.0030488
80	20	A	2.0	500	.	.	.	0.365854	0.368902	-0.0030488

ANALYSIS FOR TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNELS  
SIDE SLOPE=4:1

GPS	SHAPE	PET	SLOPE	FLOW	VCAL	VNOF	V_DIFF	OCAL	DNCM	C_DIFF
81	4C	R	0.4	1000	1.35976	1.38110	-0.02134	.	.	.
82	40	B	2.0	1000	2.42379	2.42918	-0.00610	.	.	.
83	40	R	8.0	1000	3.90549	3.90246	0.00305	0.765244	0.762195	0.003049
84	10	C	0.4	20	0.32117	0.36585	-0.04268	0.509146	0.515244	-0.006098
85	10	C	2.0	20	0.62805	0.64022	-0.01217	0.381098	0.362805	0.018293
86	10	C	4.0	20	1.06402	1.03659	0.02744	0.228659	0.234756	-0.006098
87	10	C	0.4	100	0.82527	0.85939	-0.03412	0.146341	0.155488	-0.009146
88	10	C	2.0	100	1.56707	1.57627	-0.00915	0.618702	0.603659	0.015244
89	10	C	4.0	100	2.64024	2.53354	0.10671	0.390244	0.390244	0.000000
90	10	C	0.4	500	1.59183	1.62244	-0.03061	0.262195	0.262195	0.000000
91	10	C	2.0	500	2.98415	2.90246	0.08169	0.792683	0.786585	0.006098
92	10	C	4.0	500	4.85366	4.63166	0.22200	0.554878	0.527439	0.027439
93	10	C	0.4	1000	1.92293	2.04218	-0.11925	.	.	.
94	10	C	2.0	1000	3.57317	3.58232	-0.00915	.	.	.
95	20	C	0.4	20	0.29000	0.29915	-0.00915	0.310976	0.292683	0.018293
96	20	C	2.0	20	0.44817	0.44732	0.00085	0.189976	0.189024	0.000952
97	20	C	4.0	20	0.71951	0.73171	-0.01220	0.118902	0.128049	-0.009146
98	20	C	0.4	100	0.77561	0.73171	0.04390	0.484756	0.466463	0.018293
99	20	C	2.0	100	1.30488	1.24085	0.06402	0.298780	0.301829	-0.003049
100	20	C	4.0	100	2.10671	2.05146	0.05525	0.195122	0.201220	-0.006098
101	20	C	0.4	500	1.48171	1.50515	-0.02344	0.297439	0.292683	0.004756
102	20	C	2.0	500	2.67988	2.66366	0.01622	0.615854	0.618902	-0.003049
103	20	C	4.0	500	4.37805	4.26390	0.11414	0.417683	0.423732	-0.006098
104	20	C	0.4	1000	1.87805	1.92683	-0.04878	.	.	.
105	20	C	2.0	1000	3.40884	3.41463	-0.00579	.	.	.
106	20	C	4.0	20	0.19817	0.18902	0.00915	0.277439	0.262195	0.015244
107	20	C	0.4	20	0.34451	0.33527	0.00924	0.167683	0.170732	-0.003049
108	20	C	2.0	20	0.54268	0.54878	-0.00610	0.109756	0.112805	-0.003049
109	20	C	4.0	20	0.63110	0.61890	0.01220	0.417683	0.417683	0.000000
110	20	C	0.4	100	1.04756	0.97293	0.07463	0.253049	0.259146	-0.006098
111	20	C	2.0	100	1.73790	1.73305	0.00485	0.167683	0.170732	-0.003049
112	20	C	4.0	100	1.79729	1.75325	0.04404	0.817073	0.804878	0.012195
113	20	C	0.4	500	2.45732	2.46551	-0.00819	0.515244	0.518293	-0.003049
114	20	C	2.0	500	3.92599	3.93293	-0.00694	0.341463	0.347561	-0.006098
115	20	C	4.0	1000	1.60488	1.60193	0.00295	0.731707	0.737805	-0.006098
116	20	C	0.4	1000	3.20732	3.21341	-0.00609	0.493902	0.493902	0.000000
117	20	C	2.0	1000	1.40854	1.40244	0.00610	0.810976	0.804878	0.006098
118	20	C	4.0	20	0.16443	0.16024	0.00419	0.262195	0.243902	0.018293
119	20	C	0.4	20	0.28049	0.27305	0.00744	0.158537	0.158537	0.000000
120	20	C	2.0	20	0.43902	0.42683	0.01219	0.103659	0.106707	-0.003049
121	20	C	4.0	20	0.54878	0.54878	0.00000	0.375000	0.356707	0.018293
122	20	C	0.4	100	0.94512	0.94512	0.00000	0.228659	0.228659	0.000000
123	20	C	2.0	100	1.47666	1.52439	-0.04773	0.149390	0.155488	-0.006098
124	20	C	4.0	100	1.31817	1.28659	0.03158	0.722561	0.698171	0.024390
125	20	C	0.4	500	2.25515	2.24825	0.00690	0.448171	0.451220	-0.003049
126	20	C	2.0	500	3.56402	3.59786	-0.03384	0.295732	0.301829	-0.006098
127	20	C	4.0	1000	1.72756	1.70732	0.02024	.	.	.
128	20	C	0.4	1000	3.00715	3.01220	-0.00505	0.637195	0.640244	-0.003049
129	20	C	2.0	1000	1.40854	1.40244	0.00610	0.426929	0.432927	-0.005998
130	20	C	4.0	20	0.28049	0.27305	0.00744	0.314024	0.295732	0.018293
131	20	C	0.4	20	0.43902	0.42683	0.01219	0.189074	0.192073	-0.003049
132	20	C	2.0	20	0.54878	0.54878	0.00000	0.125000	0.131098	-0.006098
133	20	C	4.0	20	0.63110	0.61890	0.01220	0.592317	0.585366	0.006998
134	20	C	0.4	100	1.04756	1.04293	0.00463	0.375000	0.378049	-0.003049
135	20	C	2.0	100	1.73790	1.73305	0.00485	0.253049	0.253049	0.000000
136	20	C	4.0	100	1.79729	1.75325	0.04404	0.076720	0.076720	0.000000
137	20	C	0.4	500	2.45732	2.46551	-0.00819	0.795732	0.786585	0.009146
138	20	C	2.0	500	3.92599	3.93293	-0.00694	0.560976	0.566585	-0.005609
139	20	C	4.0	1000	1.60488	1.60193	0.00295	0.341463	0.347561	-0.006098
140	20	C	0.4	1000	3.20732	3.21341	-0.00609	.	.	.
141	20	C	2.0	1000	1.40854	1.40244	0.00610	0.637195	0.640244	-0.003049
142	20	C	4.0	20	0.16443	0.16024	0.00419	0.262195	0.243902	0.018293
143	20	C	0.4	20	0.28049	0.27305	0.00744	0.158537	0.158537	0.000000
144	20	C	2.0	20	0.43902	0.42683	0.01219	0.103659	0.106707	-0.003049
145	20	C	4.0	20	0.54878	0.54878	0.00000	0.375000	0.356707	0.018293
146	20	C	0.4	100	0.94512	0.94512	0.00000	0.228659	0.228659	0.000000
147	20	C	2.0	100	1.47666	1.52439	-0.04773	0.149390	0.155488	-0.006098
148	20	C	4.0	100	1.31817	1.28659	0.03158	0.722561	0.698171	0.024390
149	20	C	0.4	500	2.25515	2.24825	0.00690	0.448171	0.451220	-0.003049
150	20	C	2.0	500	3.56402	3.59786	-0.03384	0.295732	0.301829	-0.006098
151	20	C	4.0	1000	1.72756	1.70732	0.02024	.	.	.
152	20	C	0.4	1000	3.00715	3.01220	-0.00505	0.637195	0.640244	-0.003049
153	20	C	2.0	1000	1.40854	1.40244	0.00610	0.426929	0.432927	-0.005998
154	20	C	4.0	20	0.28049	0.27305	0.00744	0.314024	0.295732	0.018293
155	20	C	0.4	20	0.43902	0.42683	0.01219	0.189074	0.192073	-0.003049
156	20	C	2.0	20	0.54878	0.54878	0.00000	0.125000	0.131098	-0.006098
157	20	C	4.0	20	0.63110	0.61890	0.01220	0.592317	0.585366	0.006998
158	20	C	0.4	100	1.04756	1.04293	0.00463	0.375000	0.378049	-0.003049
159	20	C	2.0	100	1.73790	1.73305	0.00485	0.253049	0.253049	0.000000
160	20	C	4.0	100	1.79729	1.75325	0.04404	0.076720	0.076720	0.000000

ANALYSIS FOR TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNELS  
SIDE SLOPE=4:1

JRS	SHAPE	RET	SLOPE	FLOW	V <sub>ICAL</sub>	V <sub>NCM</sub>	V <sub>DIFF</sub>	DCAL	DNOM	D <sub>DIFF</sub>
161	70	D	0.4	1000	1.78354	1.78659	-0.003049	.	.	.
162	70	D	2.0	1000	3.15244	3.14434	0.006098	0.740854	0.737805	0.0030488
163	70	D	8.0	1000	.	.	.	0.500000	0.493902	0.0060976
164	40	D	0.4	20	0.23476	0.21341	0.021341	0.189024	0.179878	0.0091463
165	40	D	2.0	20	0.39329	0.41463	-0.021341	0.115854	0.118902	-0.0030488
166	40	D	8.0	20	0.60366	0.66663	-0.060976	0.076220	0.076220	0.0000000
167	40	D	0.4	100	0.63415	0.66976	0.024399	0.332317	0.323171	0.0091463
168	40	D	2.0	100	1.07317	1.07317	0.000000	0.204268	0.210366	-0.0060976
169	40	D	8.0	100	1.66768	1.7180	-0.070122	0.134146	0.140244	-0.0060976
170	40	D	0.4	500	1.32927	1.25573	0.073537	0.710366	0.698171	0.0121951
171	40	D	2.0	500	2.28354	2.28659	-0.003049	0.445122	0.451220	-0.0060976
172	40	D	8.0	500	3.59146	3.6420	-0.051829	0.295732	0.301829	-0.0060976
173	40	D	0.4	1000	1.71037	1.68598	0.024399	.	.	.
174	40	D	2.0	1000	2.57256	2.58732	0.015244	0.646341	0.640744	0.0060976
175	40	D	8.0	1000	.	.	.	0.432927	0.432927	0.0000000
176	10	F	0.4	20	0.59146	0.59451	-0.003049	0.240854	0.231707	0.0091463
177	10	F	2.0	20	1.05488	1.05183	0.003049	0.146341	0.152439	-0.0060976
178	10	F	8.0	20	1.69817	1.67073	0.027439	0.097561	0.100610	-0.0030488
179	10	F	0.4	100	1.17988	1.18902	-0.009146	0.481707	0.484756	-0.0030488
180	10	F	2.0	100	2.13110	2.05156	0.079537	0.310976	0.314074	-0.0030488
181	10	F	8.0	100	3.47866	3.35976	0.118902	0.210366	0.210366	0.0000000
182	10	F	0.4	500	1.56646	1.56695	-0.000488	.	.	.
183	10	F	2.0	500	3.57622	3.56610	0.070122	0.682927	0.689274	-0.0060976
184	10	F	8.0	500	.	.	.	0.478659	0.463415	0.0152439
185	20	F	0.4	20	1.47561	0.47256	0.003049	0.176829	0.170732	0.0060976
186	20	F	2.0	20	0.80488	0.82527	-0.020389	0.106707	0.112805	-0.0060976
187	20	F	8.0	20	1.34495	1.32622	-0.018727	0.070122	0.071171	-0.0010000
188	20	F	0.4	100	1.03947	1.03455	0.004922	0.362805	0.356707	0.0060976
189	20	F	2.0	100	1.75878	1.80793	-0.009146	0.225610	0.228659	-0.0030488
190	20	F	8.0	100	2.64146	2.88720	-0.045732	0.149390	0.152439	-0.0030488
191	20	F	0.4	500	1.55427	1.52577	0.028500	.	.	.
192	20	F	2.0	500	1.87195	1.88110	-0.009146	0.810976	0.804878	0.0060976
193	20	F	8.0	500	3.31402	3.25268	0.021341	0.521341	0.521341	0.0000000
194	20	F	0.4	1000	.	.	.	0.353659	0.350610	0.0030488
195	20	F	2.0	1000	.	.	.	0.753049	0.756098	-0.0030488
196	20	F	8.0	1000	.	.	.	0.515244	0.509146	0.0060976
197	30	F	0.4	20	0.39634	0.38110	0.015244	0.146341	0.146341	0.0000000
198	30	F	2.0	20	0.65854	0.67683	-0.018293	0.091463	0.094512	-0.0030488
199	30	F	8.0	20	1.01829	1.00232	0.015976	0.060976	0.060976	0.0000000
200	30	F	0.4	100	0.91768	0.88415	0.033537	0.298780	0.295732	0.0030488
201	30	F	2.0	100	1.55183	1.56707	-0.015244	0.185976	0.192073	-0.0060976
202	30	F	8.0	100	2.41159	2.51524	-0.10366	0.121951	0.131098	-0.0091463
203	30	F	0.4	500	1.75515	1.73780	0.02134	0.679878	0.673780	0.0060976
204	30	F	2.0	500	3.04268	3.03354	0.009146	0.429878	0.435976	-0.0060976
205	30	F	8.0	500	.	.	.	0.286585	0.292583	-0.0060976
206	30	F	0.4	1000	.	.	.	0.625000	0.634146	-0.0091463
207	30	F	2.0	1000	.	.	.	0.420732	0.426829	-0.0060976
208	40	F	0.4	20	0.34146	0.32012	0.02134	0.131098	0.134146	-0.0030488
209	40	F	2.0	20	0.56402	0.56602	0.002000	0.079268	0.088415	-0.0091463
210	40	F	8.0	20	0.86585	0.89939	-0.03354	0.051829	0.054878	-0.0030488
211	40	F	0.4	100	0.81707	0.7744	0.042673	0.262195	0.267195	0.0000000
212	40	F	2.0	100	1.36505	1.37105	-0.006010	0.161585	0.167683	-0.0060976
213	40	F	8.0	100	1.64039	1.61505	0.02534	0.591463	0.582117	0.0091463
214	40	F	0.4	500	2.80703	2.75878	0.009146	0.368702	0.375300	-0.0060976
215	40	F	2.0	500	4.39324	4.46646	-0.07322	0.243902	0.253049	-0.0091463
216	40	F	8.0	500	2.11280	2.06707	0.04573	0.856707	0.844512	0.0121951
217	40	F	0.4	1000	3.64074	3.6329	0.00784	0.362805	0.368902	-0.0060976
218	40	F	2.0	1000	.	.	.	.	.	.

VITA'

James Edward Peter Green

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: IMPROVED DESIGN PROCEDURES FOR VEGETATION LINED CHANNELS

Major Field: Agricultural Engineering

Biographical:

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Professional Experience: College Engineer, Elsenburg Agricultural College, Republic of South Africa, March, 1968, to September, 1969; Assistant Construction Engineer, Division of Agricultural Engineering, Clocolan, Republic of South Africa, October, 1969, to March, 1970; Utilities Development Engineer, Agricultural Experiment Stations, Stellenbosch, Republic of South Africa, April, 1970, to June, 1972; Lecturer, Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, Republic of South Africa, July, 1972, to June, 1979; Graduate Research Assistant, Oklahoma State University, July, 1979, to July, 1980.

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