

**United States Geological Survey  
Kentucky Water Science Center**

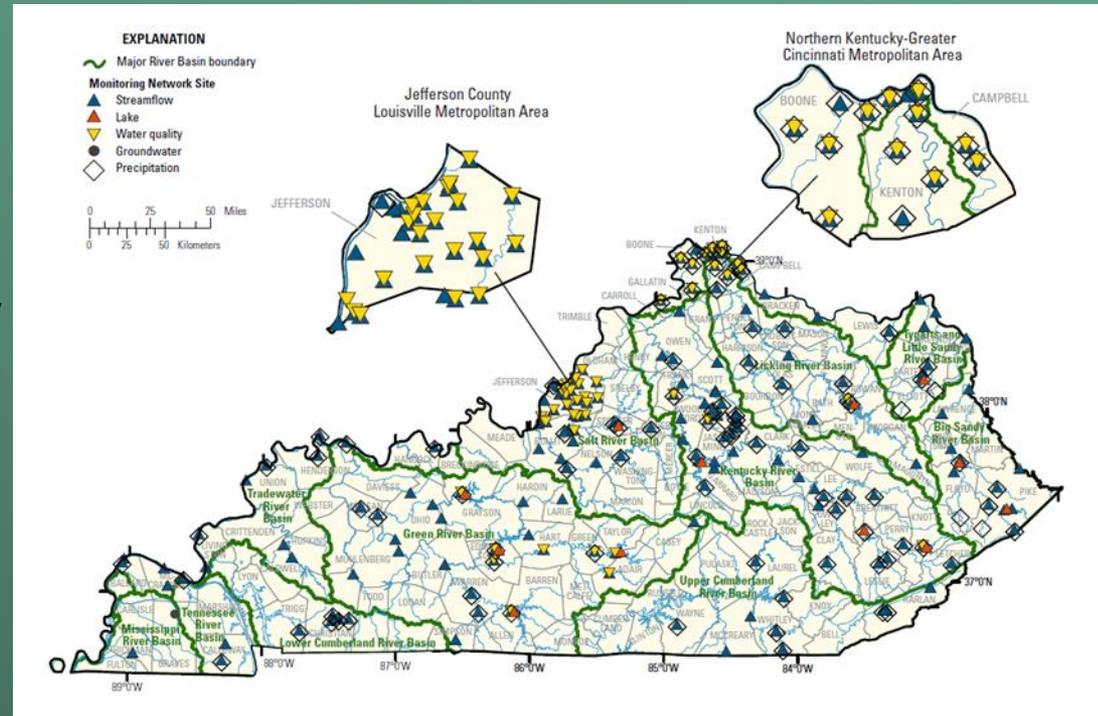
**Cooperator Workshop**

**June 11, 2013  
A. Thomas Ruby III**

- **Stream Gage Program**
- **Update on Streamgaging 101**
- **Levels at Gaging Stations**
- **Capabilities of USGS in Surface Water**

# Stream gage Program

- The gage network is growing.
- We installed many new gages in WY 2012
- There is 5 new gages scheduled to be installed in WY 2013



**We can not do this without all of you**

**Thank you!!!**

# But there are always set backs

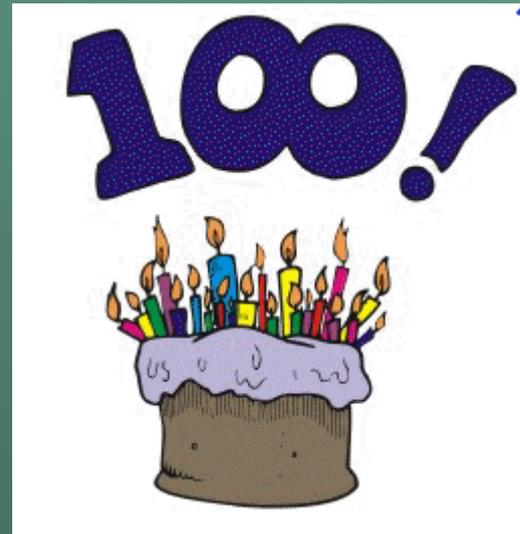
- Sequestration has hit the USGS



- 03237255 Kinniconick Creek below Trace Creek at Tannery, KY
  - Discontinued on May 7, 2013
  - It was in cooperation with the National Streamflow Information Program (NSIP)
  - No further news on if it will return after next year

# Century Gages

- The Kentucky Water Science Center has two gages that are over 100 years old!!
- The next few years we will have more century birthdays for the gages



# 03284000 Kentucky River at Lock 10 near Winchester, KY

- The gage is almost 104 years in service.
- Daily discharge began in October 1909.



# 03404500 Cumberland River at Cumberland Falls, KY

- The gage is almost 107 years in service.





# Century Streamflow Gage

*(Serving Kentucky for over 100 years)*

## Stream Monitoring Station

This station has been in operation for over 100 years as part of a national network for obtaining Water-Resources Information. The recorded water level and/or corresponding rate of flow are used for flood forecasting, reservoir operations, design of bridges and culverts, interstate and intrastate water-rights claims and many other projects.

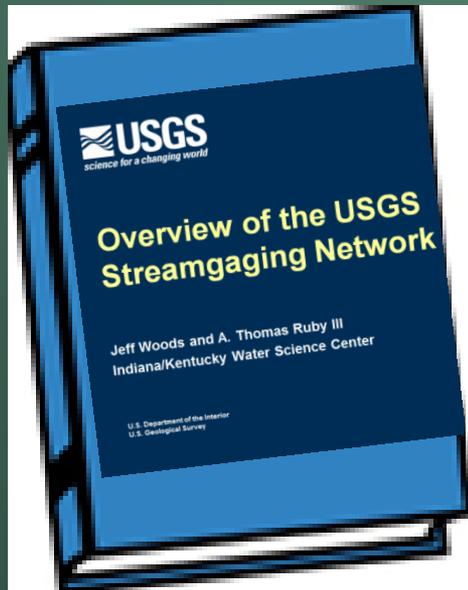
For information contact:

Kentucky Water Science Center  
502-493-1900  
<http://ky.water.usgs.gov>



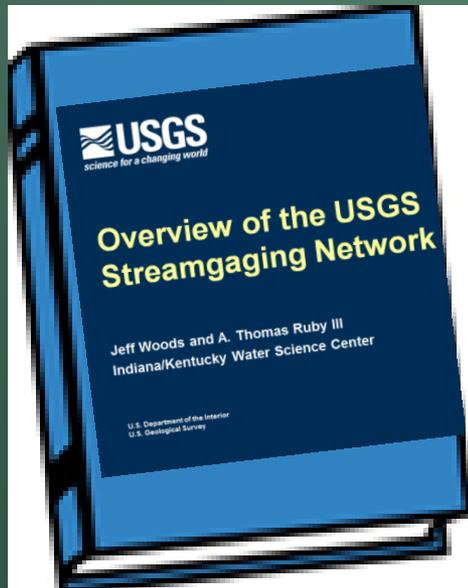
# Streamgaging 101

**It's Finished!!**



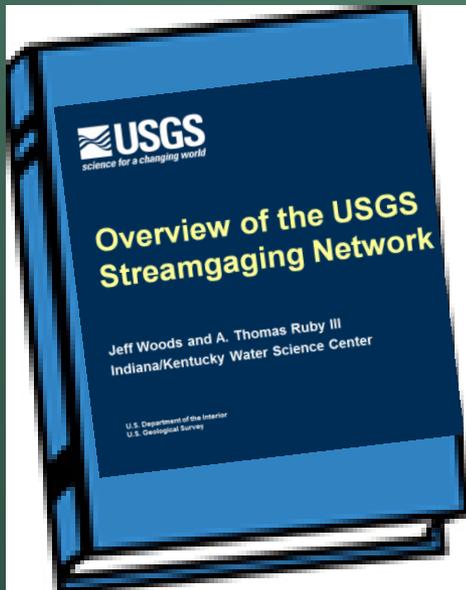
# Streamgaging 101

Or maybe not?



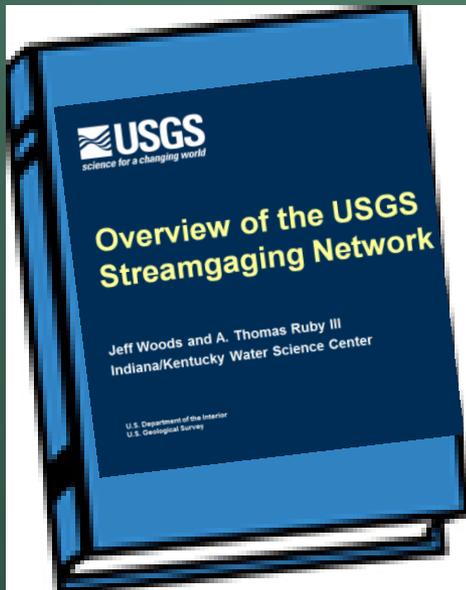
# Streamgaging 101

It is a document  
that will be updated.



# Streamgaging 101

Starting with this  
next section.



# Levels at Gaging Stations

- What are levels and why are they needed?
- What is the USGS precision?
- How often are levels run?
- What equipment is needed?
- Where does levels start?
- How are levels run?

# What are levels and why are they needed?

- Operational procedures at U.S. Geological Survey gaging stations include periodic leveling checks to ensure that gages are accurately set to the established gage datum.
- Differential leveling techniques are used to determine elevations for reference marks, reference points, all gages, and the water surface.

# What are levels and why are they needed?

**Basically,**

So the equipment can be set from a reference gage and to make sure nothing has moved at the gaging station, due to settling, heaving, or other natural disturbances.

# What is the USGS precision ?



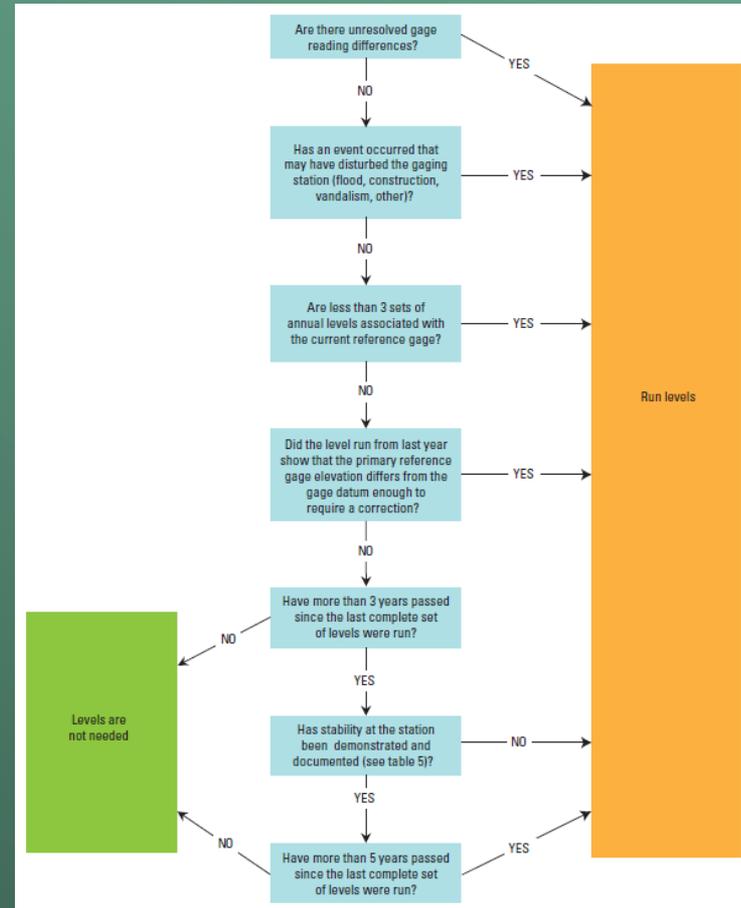
Precision of gaging station levels:

**0.001 ft**

Accuracy of gaging station levels:

**<0.01 ft**

# How often are levels run?





# Where does levels start?

- Reference marks are installed and elevations are determined in the gage datum when gaging stations are established. Stable and permanent reference marks facilitate maintaining that the gages at a station are set to the gage datum over the life of the station.
- Reference marks provide a means for recovering the gage datum if the gaging station is destroyed or is removed and reactivated sometime later.
- Gaging stations should have a minimum of three independent reference marks

# How are levels run?



We're going to show you!

# How are levels run?

- The instrument should be placed upon a firmly set tripod in a stable location.
- The instrument should be properly leveled.
- The temperature of the leveling rod should be equilibrated to the air temperature. Rod-scale and air temperatures should be measured and noted.

# How are levels run?

- Determine the order in which the reference marks, reference points, gages, water surface, and other objects are to be shot. The initial instrument height is determined from a backsight (BS) to the origin, as determined from historical levels at the station. The BS value, measured to the nearest 0.001 ft, should be corrected for expansion or contraction of the rod scale if needed and then added to the given elevation of the origin reference mark to obtain the instrument height.





# How are levels run?

- Foresights (FS) read to the nearest 0.001 ft should then be taken to the reference marks, reference points, gages, water surface, and other objects that were planned to be shot from the current instrument setup.
- The corrected FS values should be subtracted from the corresponding instrument height to obtain elevations in the gage datum. All gages and recorders should be read and noted with corresponding times just before or immediately after the FS on the water surface.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. Geological Survey

Gaging Station Level Notes

Station Number:  
98180000

Station Name: TEST at USGS Building

Date: June 11, 2013 Party: RWT (inst.) PJB (rod)

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVE POINTS					INSTRUMENT
Object	Adjusted 1 <sup>st</sup> Elevation (AE1)	Adjusted 2 <sup>nd</sup> Elevation (AE2)	Difference (AE1 - AE2)	Final Elevation ((AE1 + AE2)/2)	Make/Model: Laser/ -- inc
					Serial Number: _____
					Collimation (optical): _____
					Collimation test date: _____
					Collimation (digital): _____
					Collimation test date: _____
					ROD
					Scale material: _____ CTE _____ 1/F° or 1/C°
					CTE conversions: (1/°F * 1.8 = 1/°C) and ((1/°C)/1.8 = 1/°F)
					Temperature (T): Rod: _____ °F or °C; Air: _____ °F or °C
					Standard temp (T <sub>0</sub> ): 68°F or 20°C or other: _____
					Given/Origin elevation: 12.345
					Max elevation of objective point: _____
					Min elevation of objective point: _____
					Max elevation difference (L): _____
					C <sub>1</sub> = CTE * L (T - T <sub>0</sub> ) C <sub>2</sub> = _____

GAGE READINGS				
Time	WS			Ref.
0950	2.58			2.58

GAGE RESET				
	Ref.			
Found	3.46			
Left				

WEATHER: Cool, Calm, almost like indoors with AC on.

NOTES: No temp correction needed.

Computed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Checked by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

OBJECT	BS	CORRECTED BS	HEIGHT OF INSTRUMENT (HI)	FS	CORRECTED FS	ELEVATION	Remarks
		BS+(CTE*BS*(T-T <sub>0</sub> ))			FS+(CTE*FS*(T-T <sub>0</sub> ))		
RM 1	3.456		15.801			12.345	ORIGIN
RM 2							
RM 3							
WS							
staff							
TP							
staff							
WS							
RM 3							
RM 2							
RM 1							

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. Geological Survey

Gaging Station Level Notes

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98180000

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Date: June 11, 2013 Party: RWT (inst.) PJB (rod)

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVE POINTS					INSTRUMENT
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					Serial Number: _____
					Collimation (optical): _____
					Collimation test date: _____
					Collimation (digital): _____
					Collimation test date: _____
					ROD
					Scale material: _____ CTE _____ 1/F° or 1/C°
					CTE conversions: (1/°F * 1.8 = 1/°C) and ((1/°C)/1.8 = 1/°F)
					Temperature (T): Rod: _____ °F or °C; Air: _____ °F or °C
					Standard temp (T <sub>0</sub> ): 68°F or 20°C or other: _____
					Given/Origin elevation: 12.345
					Max elevation of objective point: _____
					Min elevation of objective point: _____
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					C <sub>1</sub> = CTE * L (T - T <sub>0</sub> ) C <sub>2</sub> = _____

GAGE READINGS				
Time	WS			Ref.
0950	2.58			2.58

GAGE RESET				
	Ref.			
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OBJECT	BS	CORRECTED BS	HEIGHT OF INSTRUMENT (HI)	FS	CORRECTED FS	ELEVATION	Remarks
		BS+(CTE*BS*(T-T <sub>0</sub> ))			FS+(CTE*FS*(T-T <sub>0</sub> ))		
RM 1	3.456		15.801			12.345	ORIGIN
RM 2				7.662		8.139	Lag in board
RM 3							
WS							
staff							
TP							
staff							
WS							
RM 3							
RM 2							
RM 1							

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. Geological Survey

Gaging Station Level Notes

Station Number:  
98180000

Station Name: TEST at USGS Building

Date: June 11, 2013 Party: RWT (inst.) PJB (rod)

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVE POINTS					INSTRUMENT
Object	Adjusted 1 <sup>st</sup> Elevation (AE1)	Adjusted 2 <sup>nd</sup> Elevation (AE2)	Difference (AE1 - AE2)	Final Elevation ((AE1 + AE2)/2)	Make/Model: Laser/ -- inc
					Serial Number: _____
					Collimation (optical): _____
					Collimation test date: _____
					Collimation (digital): _____
					Collimation test date: _____
					ROD
					Scale material: _____ CTE _____ 1/F° or 1/C°
					CTE conversions: (1/°F * 1.8 = 1/°C) and ((1/°C)/1.8 = 1/°F)
					Temperature (T): Rod: _____ °F or °C; Air: _____ °F or °C
					Standard temp (T <sub>0</sub> ): 68°F or 20°C or other: _____
					Given/Origin elevation: 12.345
					Max elevation of objective point: _____
					Min elevation of objective point: _____
					Max elevation difference (L): _____
					C <sub>1</sub> = CTE * L (T - T <sub>0</sub> ) C <sub>2</sub> = _____

GAGE READINGS				
Time	WS			Ref.
0950	2.58			2.58

GAGE RESET				
	Ref.			
Found	3.46			
Left				

WEATHER: Cool, Calm, almost like indoors with AC on.

NOTES: No temp correction needed.

Computed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Checked by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

OBJECT	BS	CORRECTED BS	HEIGHT OF INSTRUMENT (HI)	FS	CORRECTED FS	ELEVATION	Remarks
		BS+(CTE* BS*(T-T <sub>0</sub> ))			FS+(CTE* FS*(T-T <sub>0</sub> ))		
RM 1	3.456		15.801			12.345	ORIGIN
RM 2				7.662		8.139	Lag in board
RM 3				8.235		7.566	bolt in board
WS							
staff							
TP							
staff							
WS							
RM 3							
RM 2							
RM 1							





# How are levels run?

- After taking a FS on all objective points that were planned to be shot from the current instrument setup, a turning point should be established. The turning point should be a stable, independent object that is not an objective point of the level circuit. This point will be used to establish a new instrument height from which second elevations will be determined for the objects previously shot.





# How are levels run?

- Take a BS to the turning point, and if required, correct for expansion or contraction of the rod scale and add it to the determined elevation of the turning point to determine a new instrument height.
- take FSs to the same objective points, correcting for expansion or contraction if conditions require it, and obtain second elevations for each.













# How are levels run?

- To close the leveling circuit, the final shot should be a FS taken on the origin reference mark







U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. Geological Survey

Gaging Station Level Notes

Station Number:

98180000

Station Name

TEST at USGS Building

Date

June 11, 2013

Party

RWT

(inst.)

PJB

(rod)

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVE POINTS

INSTRUMENT

Object	Adjusted 1 <sup>st</sup> Elevation (AE1)	Adjusted 2 <sup>nd</sup> Elevation (AE2)	Difference (AE1 - AE2)	Final Elevation ((AE1+AE2)/2)
RM 1	12.345	12.345	0.000	12.345
RM 2	8.139	8.140	0.001	8.139
RM 3	7.566	7.566	0.000	7.566
staff	3.459	3.461	0.002	3.460

Make/Model: Laser/-- inc  
 Serial Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Collimation (optical): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Collimation test date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Collimation (digital): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Collimation test date: \_\_\_\_\_

ROD

Scale material: \_\_\_\_\_ CTE \_\_\_\_\_ 1/F° or 1/C°  
 CTE conversions: (1/F° \* 1.8 = 1/°C) and ((1/°C)/1.8 = 1/F°)  
 Temperature (T): Rod: \_\_\_\_\_ °F or °C; Air: \_\_\_\_\_ °F or °C  
 Standard temp (T<sub>0</sub>): 68°F or 20°C or other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Given/Origin elevation: 12.345  
 Max elevation of objective point: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Min elevation of objective point: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Max elevation difference (L): \_\_\_\_\_  
 C<sub>1</sub> = CTE \* L (T-T<sub>0</sub>) C<sub>2</sub> = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other devices used as rod (list): \_\_\_\_\_

GAGE READINGS

Time	WS	Ref.
0950	2.58	2.58
0955	2.58	2.58

Rod taped (circle):  yes  no  
 Bubble level used (circle):  yes  no

GAGE RESULT

	Ref.
Found	3.46
Left	3.46

WEATHER: Cool, Calm, almost like indoors with AC on.

NOTES: No temp correction needed.

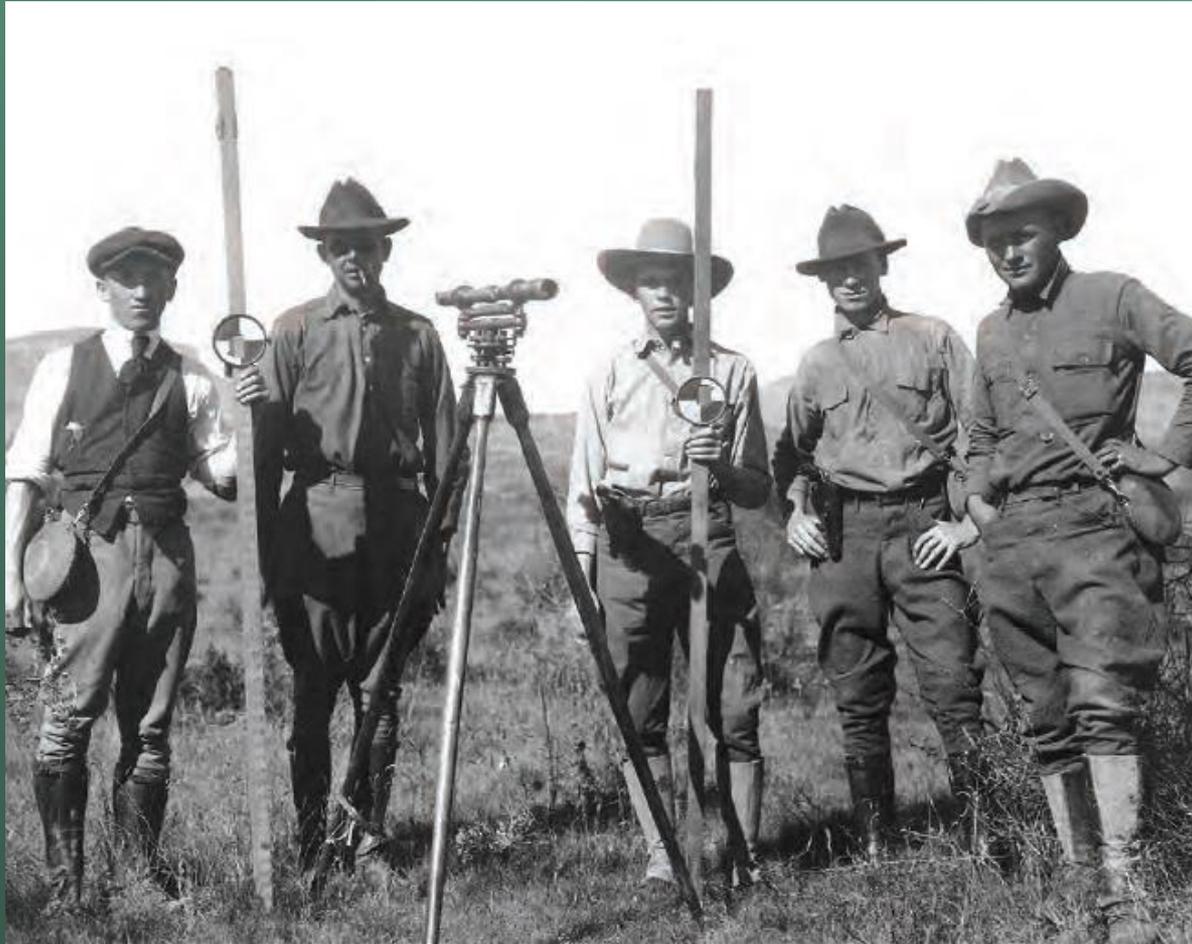
Computed by:

Checked by:

Date:

OBJECT	BS	CORRECTED BS	HEIGHT OF INSTRUMENT (HI)	FS	CORRECTED FS	ELEVATION	Remarks
		BS+(CTE*BS*(T-T <sub>0</sub> ))			FS+(CTE*FS*(T-T <sub>0</sub> ))		
RM 1	3.456		15.801			12.345	ORIGIN
RM 2				7.662		8.139	Lag in board
RM 3				8.235		7.566	bolt in board
WS				13.217		2.584	Water surface +/- .003
staff				12.341		3.459	Held on staff 3.46
TP	4.525		14.433	5.620		10.181	Turning Point 1
staff				10.972		3.461	
WS				11.852		2.581	Water surface +/- .002
RM 3				6.867		7.566	
RM 2				6.293		8.140	
RM 1				2.088		12.345	

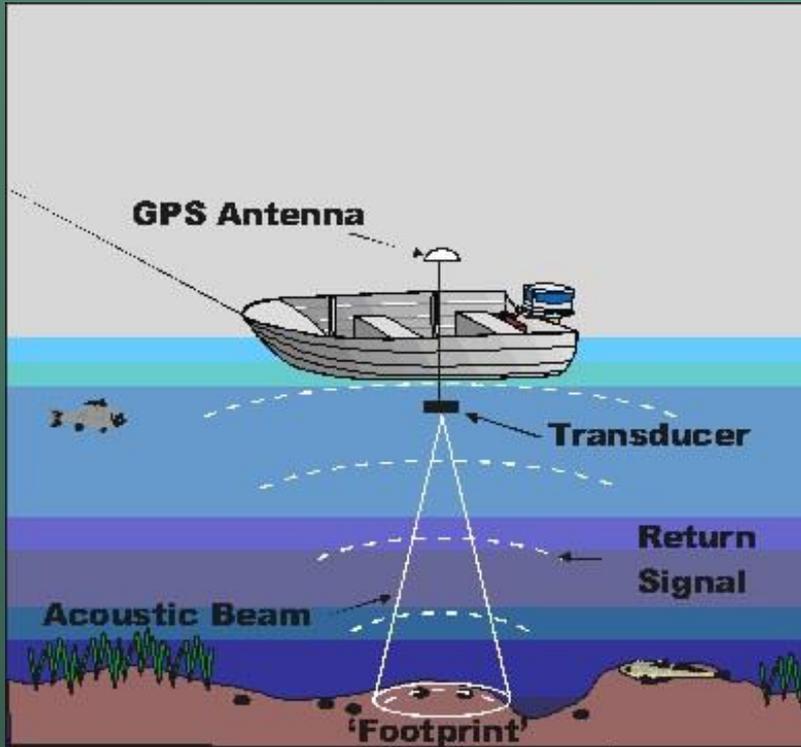




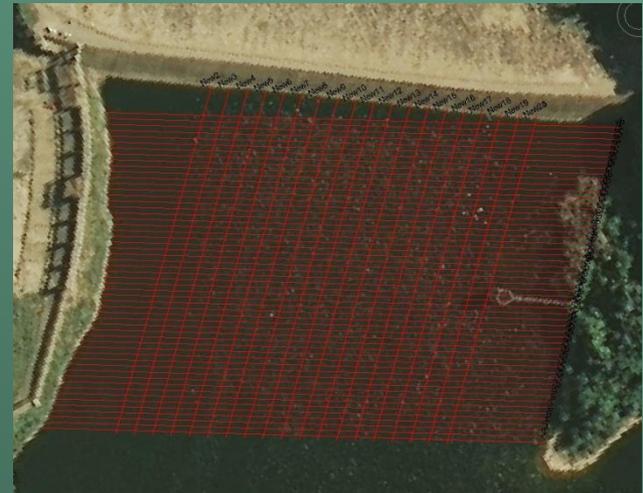
# Hydrologic Surveillance Tools and Capabilities



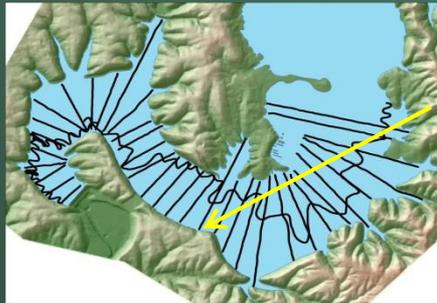
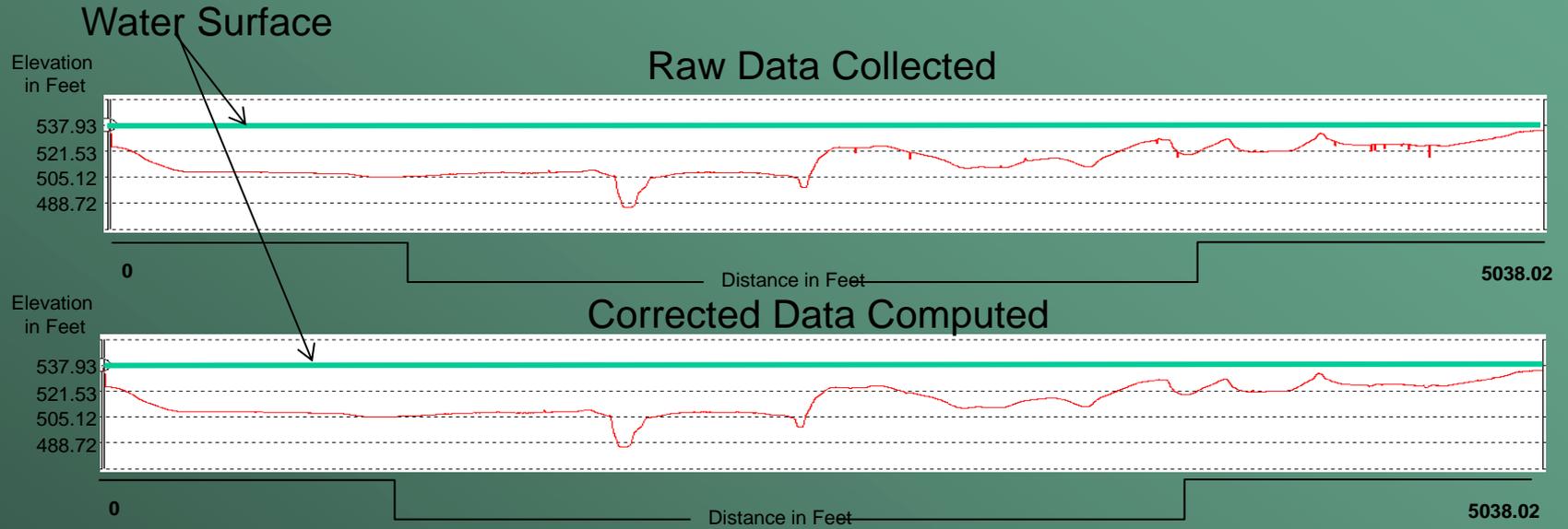
# Single-beam bathymetry



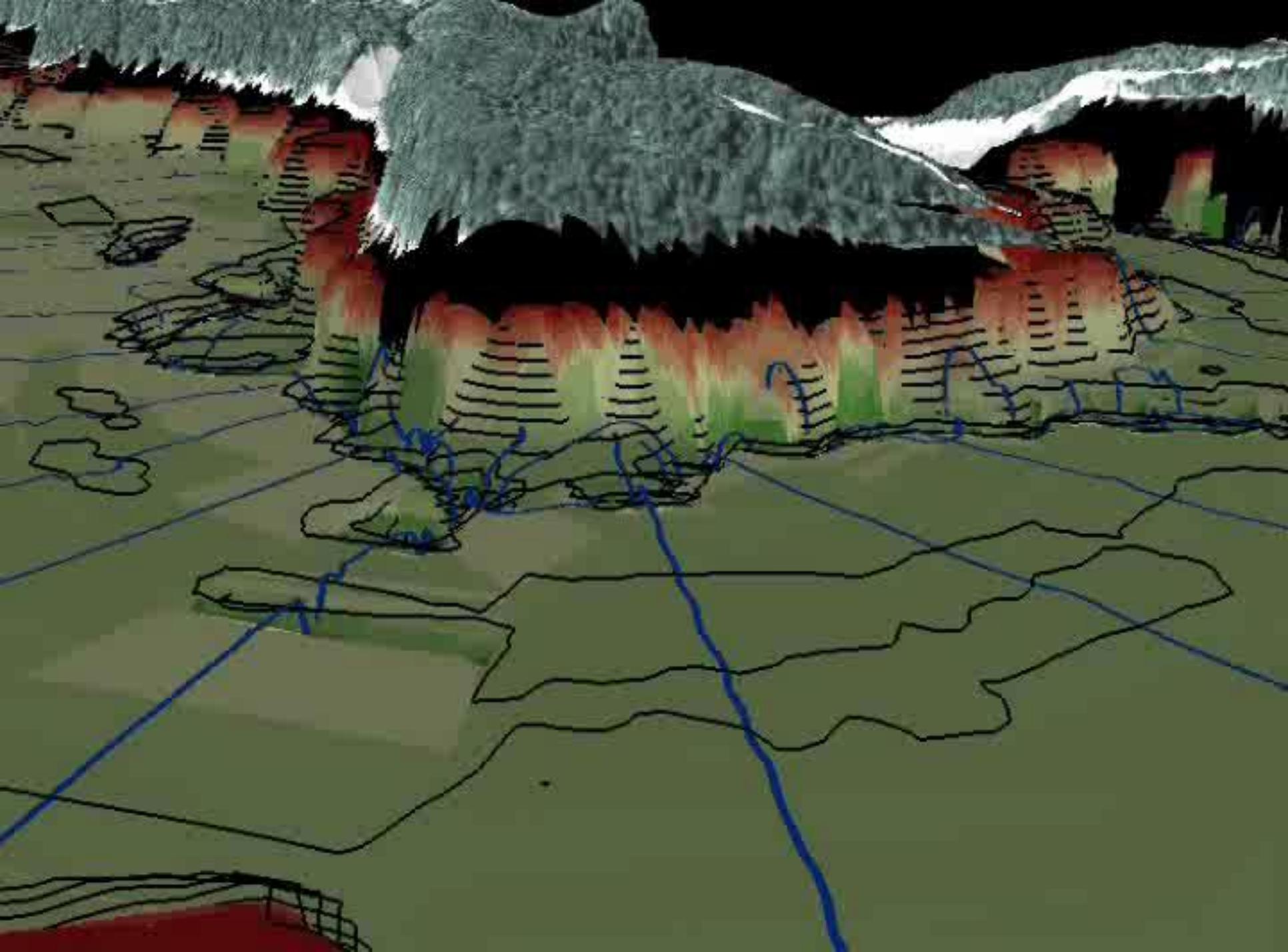
# Single-beam bathymetry



# Example Single-beam bathymetry

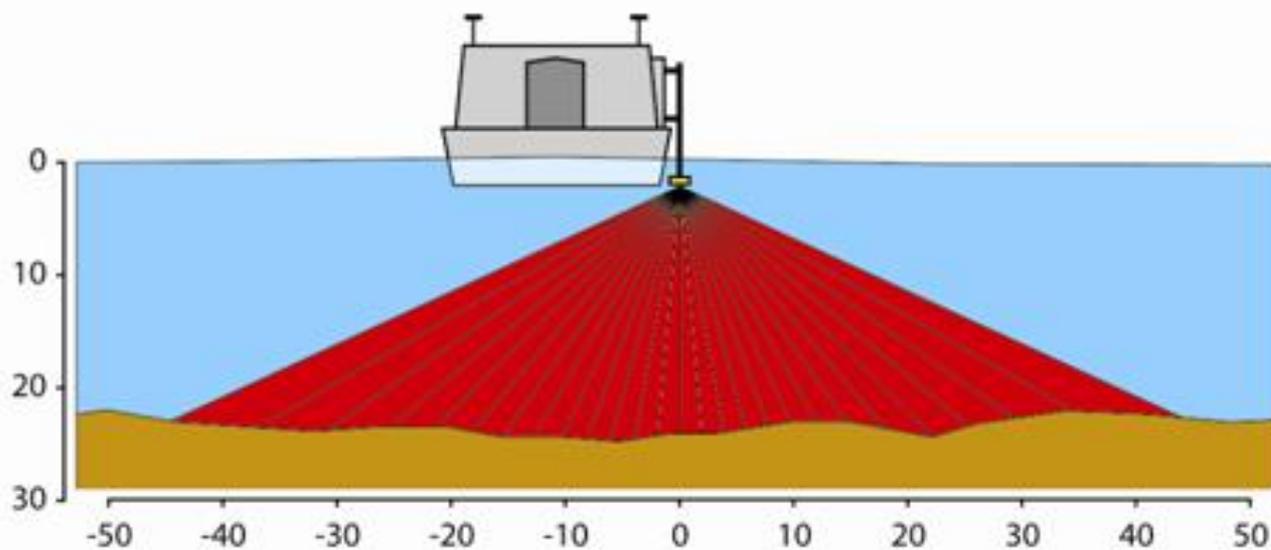


Bathymetry  
Transect  
42

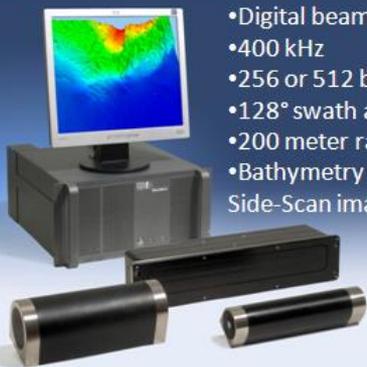


## Multibeam Hydrographic Surveying

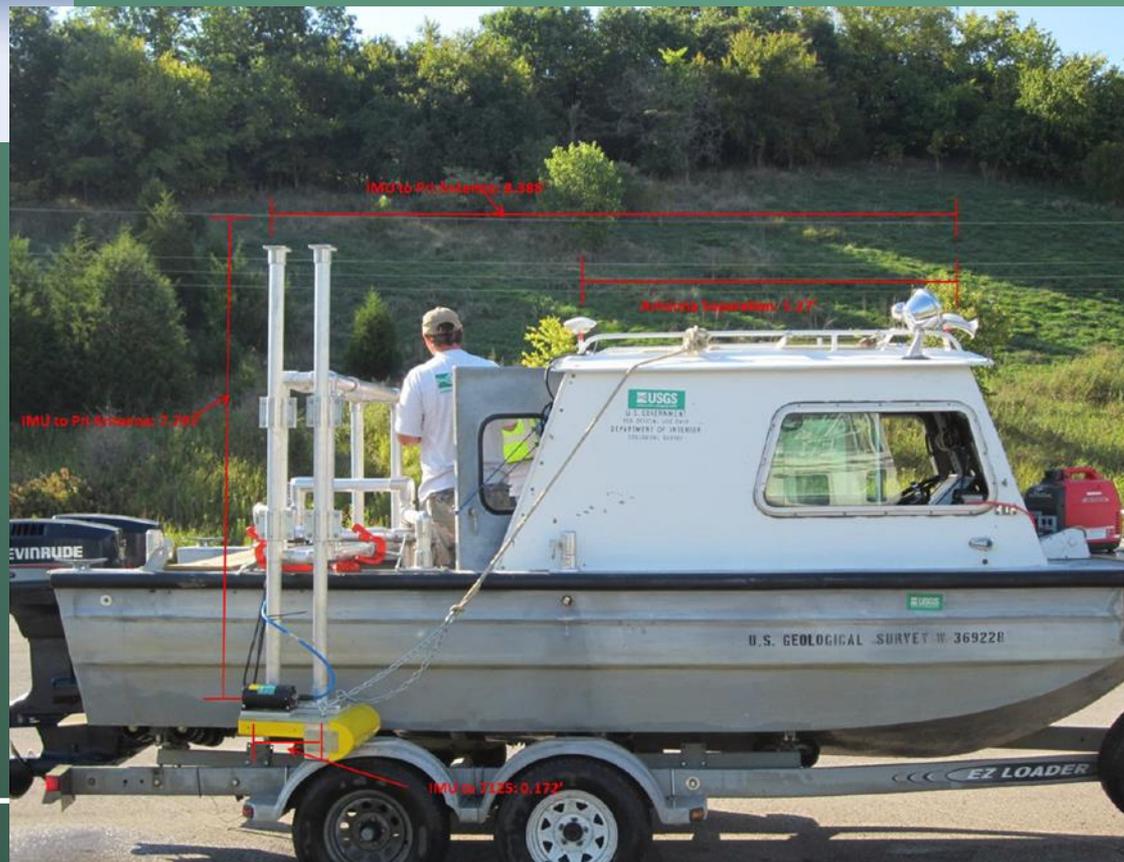
- Wide yet narrow swath perpendicular to the boat direction
- Multiple beams in just one ping
- ***SURVEYS the ENTIRE RIVER or LAKE BED***



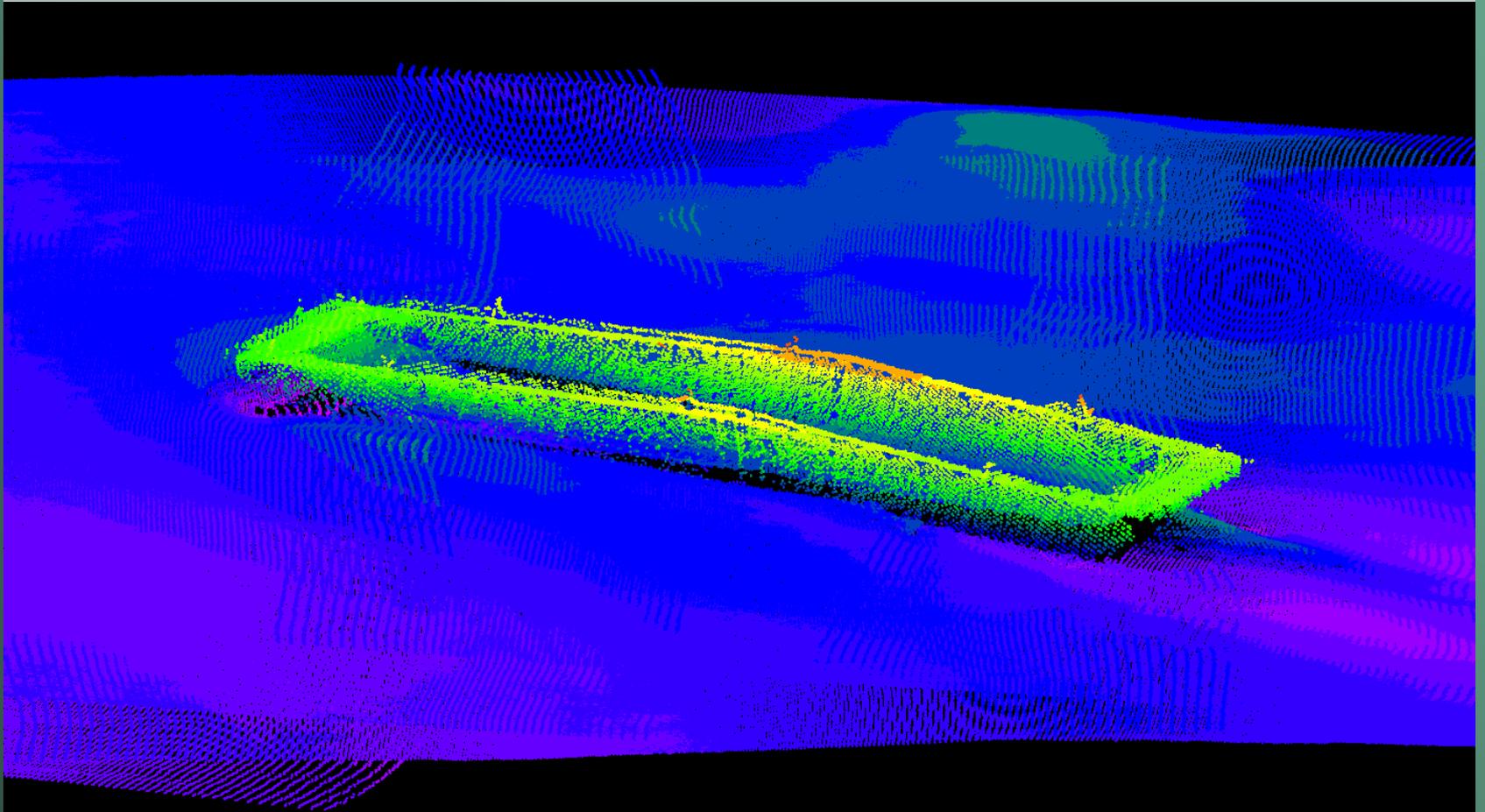
## RESON Seabat 7125 Multibeam Echosounder System



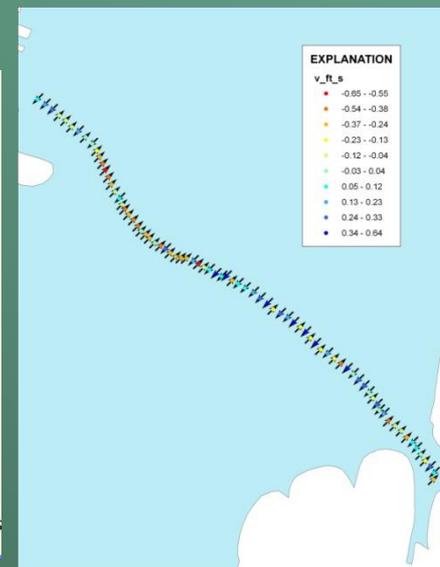
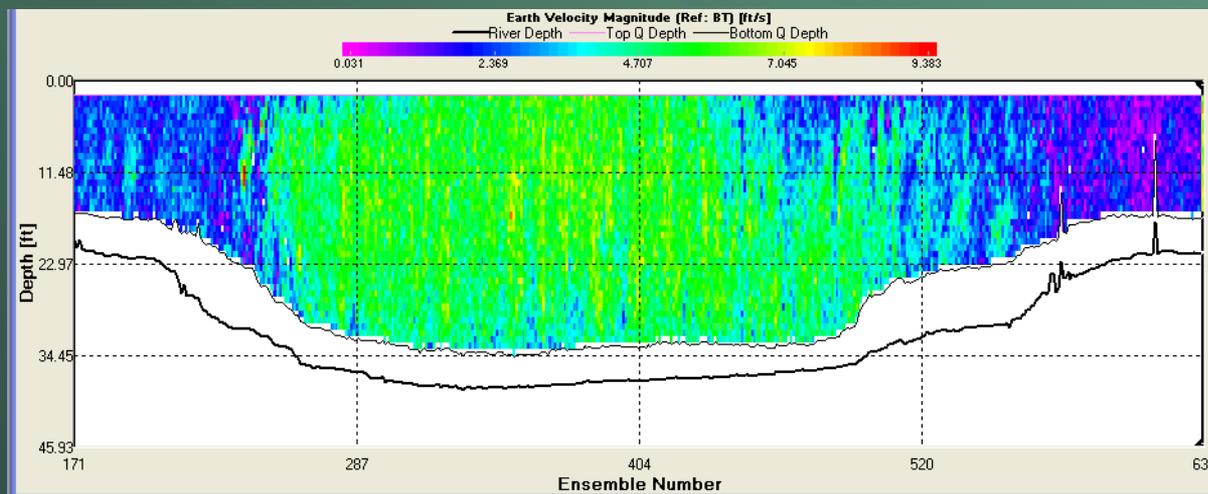
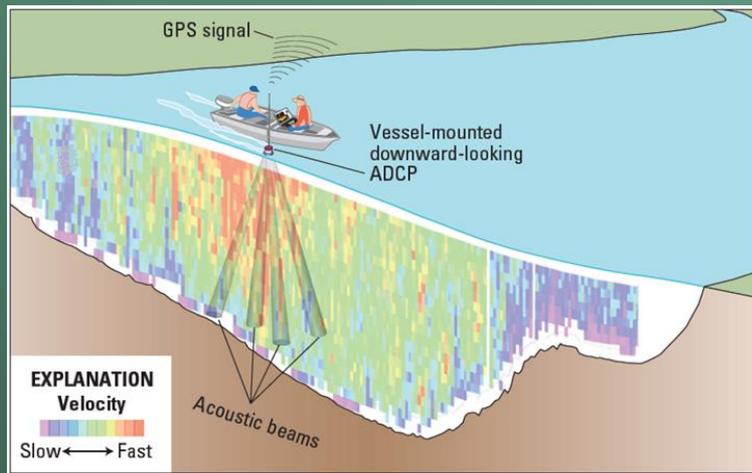
- Digital beam-former
- 400 kHz
- 256 or 512 beams
- 128° swath angle
- 200 meter range
- Bathymetry data and Side-Scan imagery



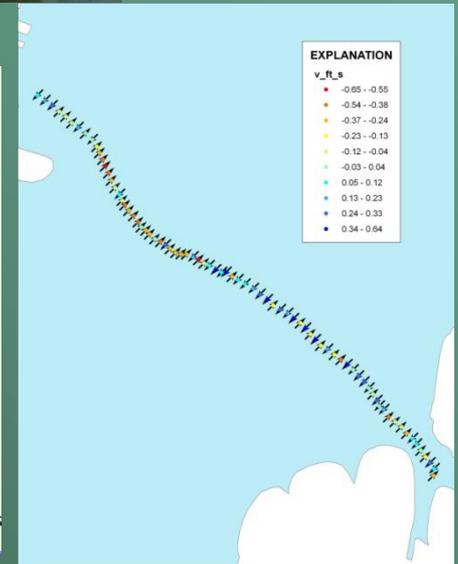
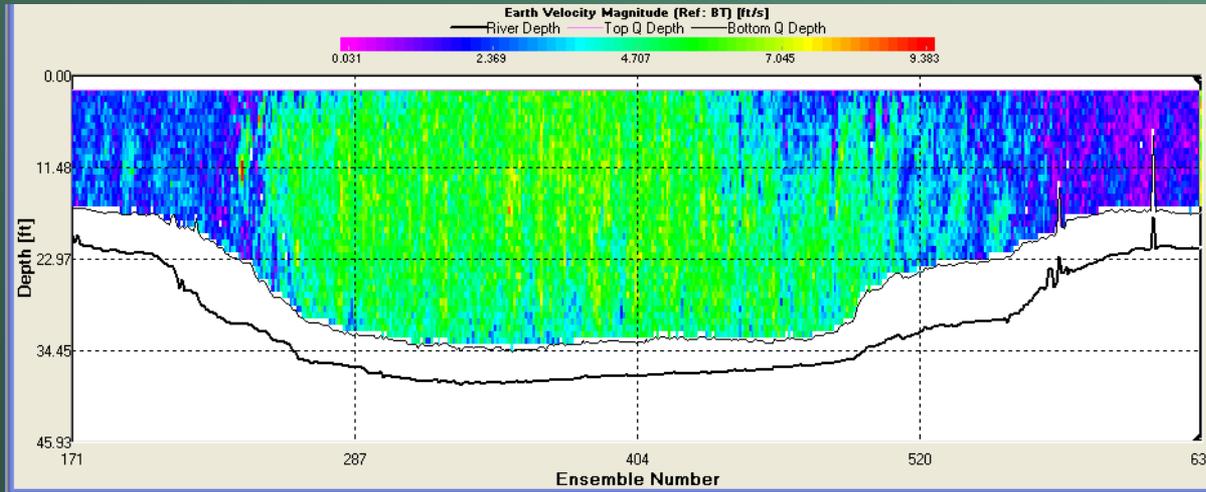
## Sunken Barge using Multi-beam

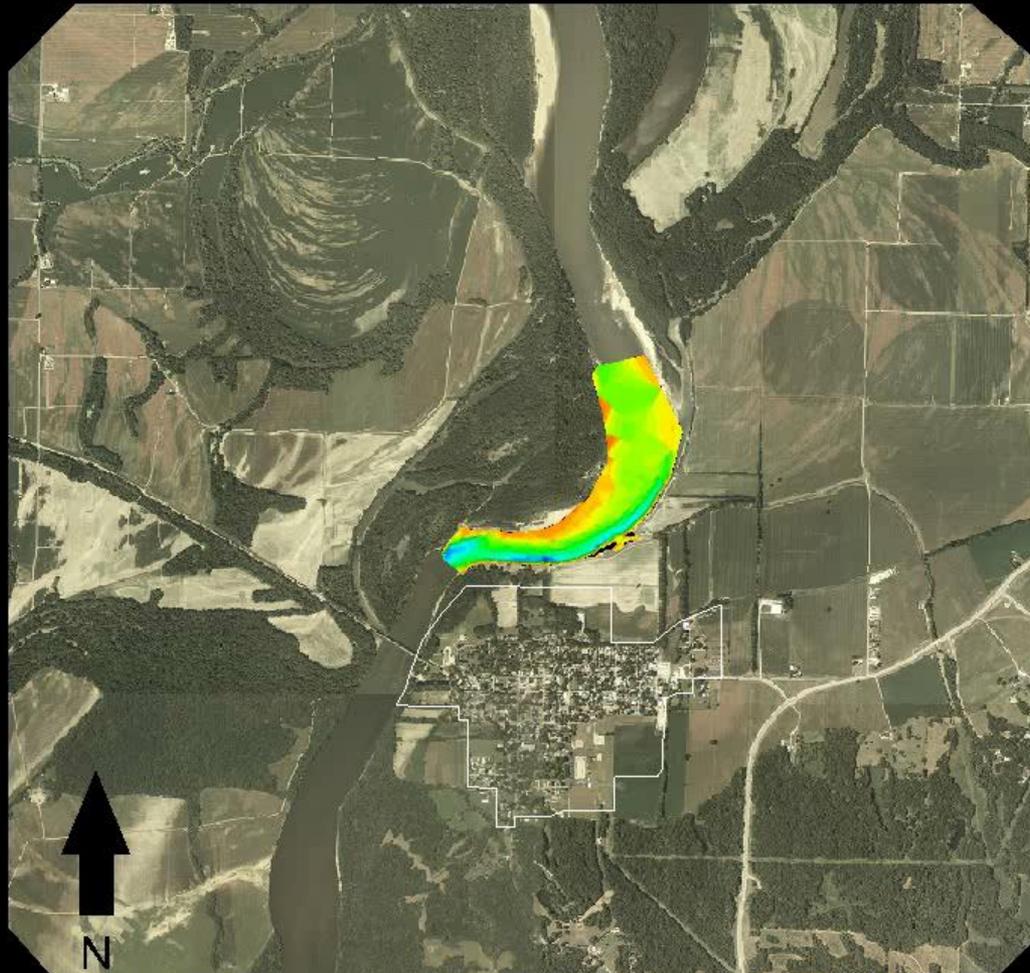


# Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP)



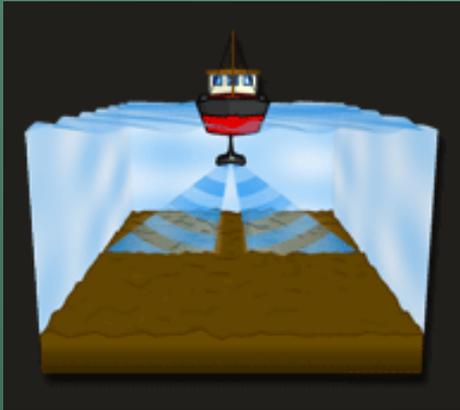
# ADCP



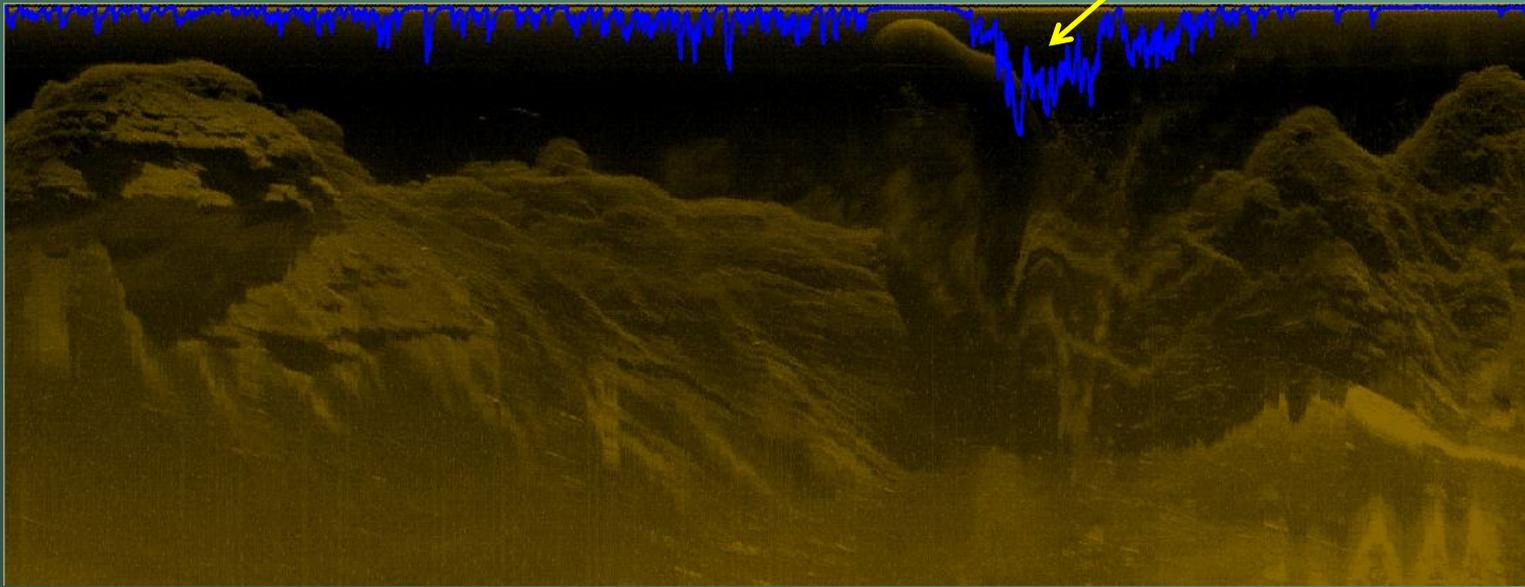


**Bathymetric and Velocity survey of the Wabash River  
near New Harmony, Indiana**

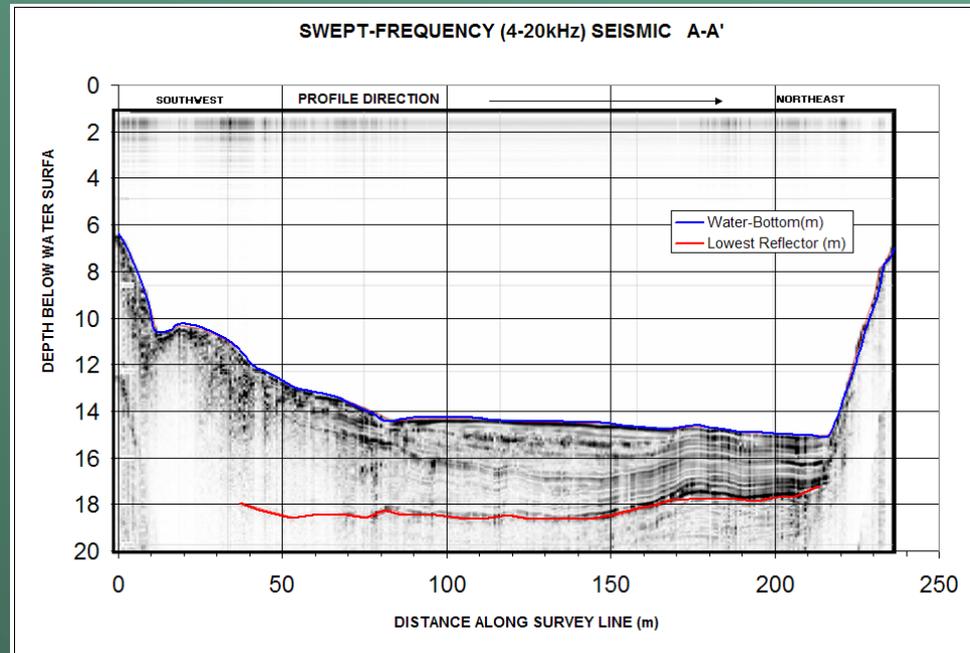
# Side Scan Sonar



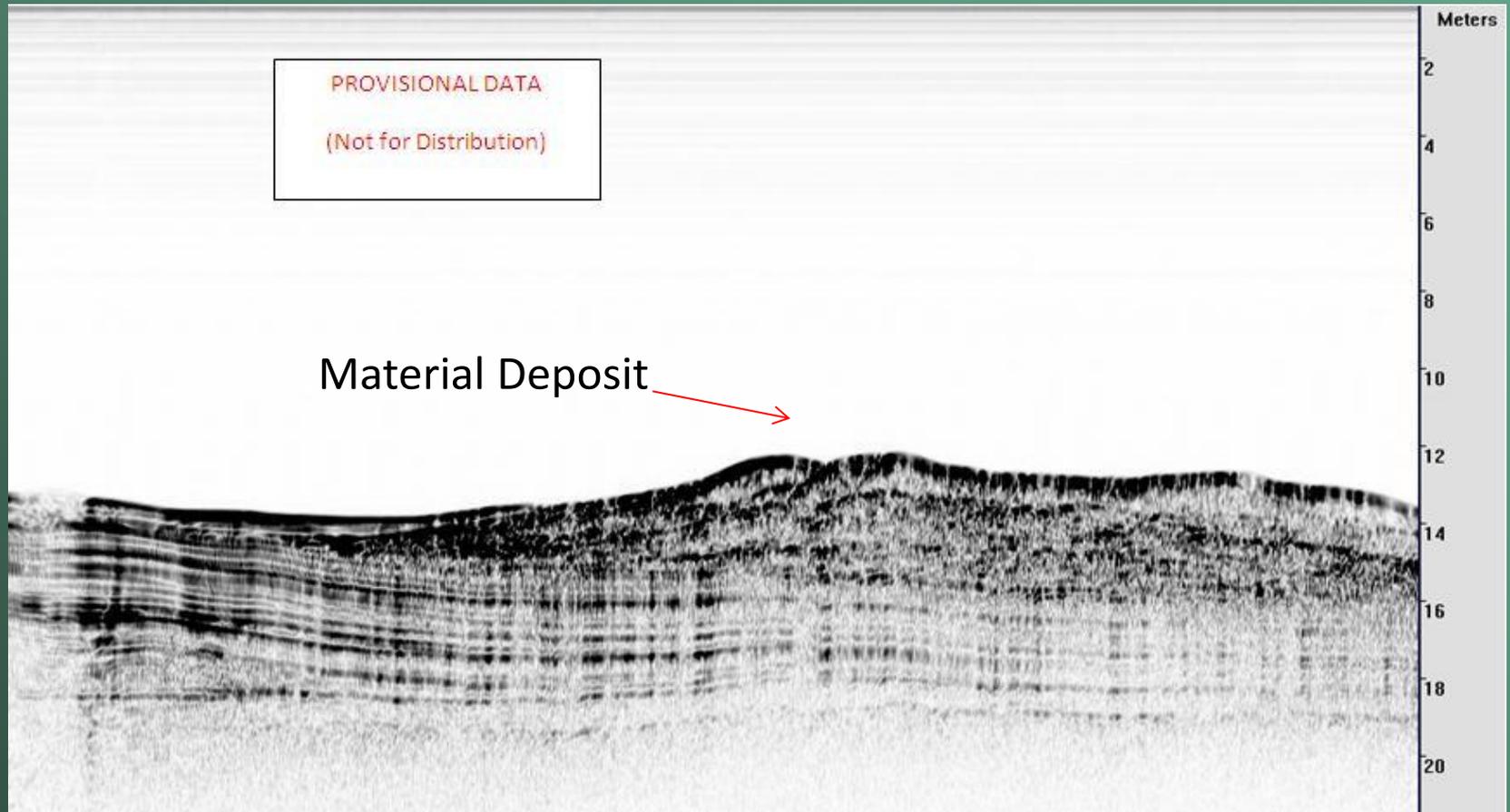
Intake



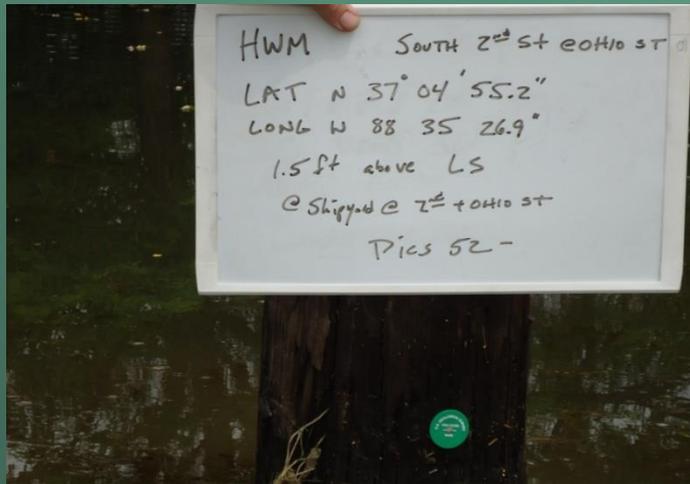
# Swept-frequency acoustic sub-bottom profiler



# Swept-frequency acoustic sub-bottom profiler



# High Water Mark Collection for Flood Inundation



1 ½ weeks

69 total river miles

6 different streams

9 counties



# Determining Elevation

4 crews of 2

222 marks surveyed



# Determining Elevation

Used RTK system with  
Rover

Conventional levels were  
run

Checked survey over  
known points



# Isn't Everything Fun!!!

