



# Developing an evaluation method for channel widening

– Towards a friendly river to fish and people –

Group 7

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Keyword

Motive and purpose

Evaluation method and its accuracy

Ecosystem

Flood prevention

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Keyword

# River channel widening

dredging a river  
to prevent flooding



Channel widening

# Target area

## downstream area of the Kakogawa River

First-class river

- Especially important for our lives and economy
- National governments are tasked with the management for these rivers



Kakogawa River basin

# Motive

flooding



Kato city  
Touryu Bridge

Channel widening  
is necessary

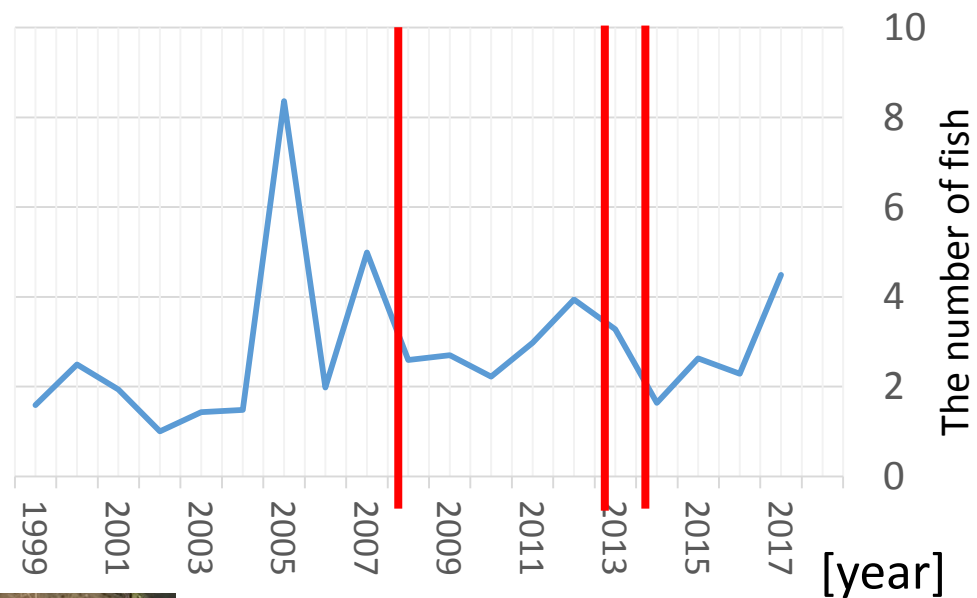


# Motive

The number of fish decreased after channel widening

the number of the fish captured per one time of casting net

<Hakuryo Junior&Senior High School Biology Club >



Habitat quality decreased

Red line: channel widening

# Purpose

Existing evaluation

River flow...before channel widening

Habitat suitability, Sustainability...after channel widening

Establishing a method to evaluate  
channel widening plans

beforehand

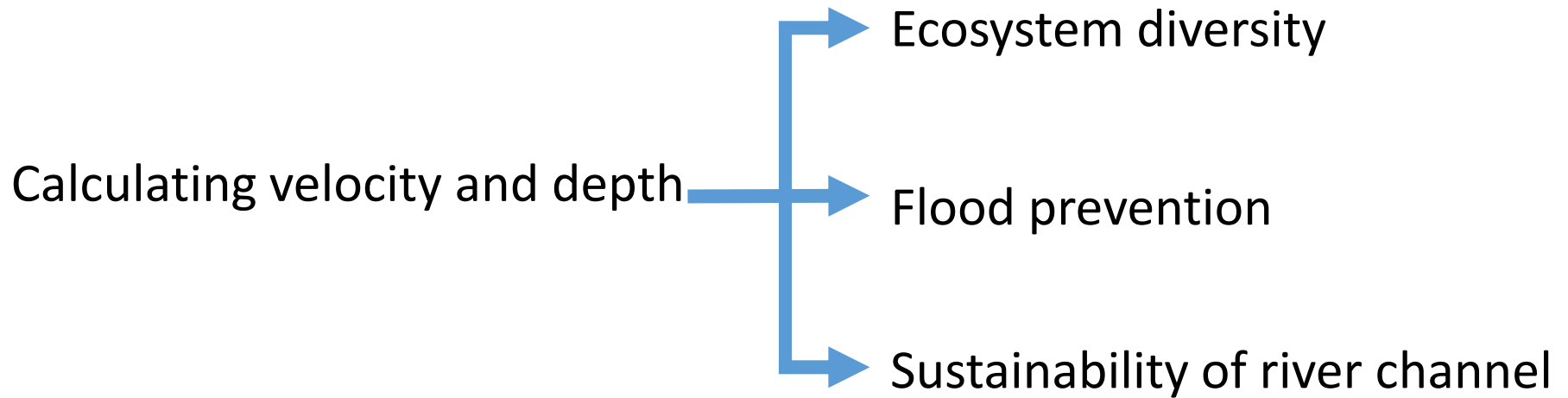
Let's evaluate beforehand!!

Merits of prior evaluation

Sustainability...lower the frequency of channel widening

Habitat suitability...estimate the effect on the ecosystem

# Evaluation method

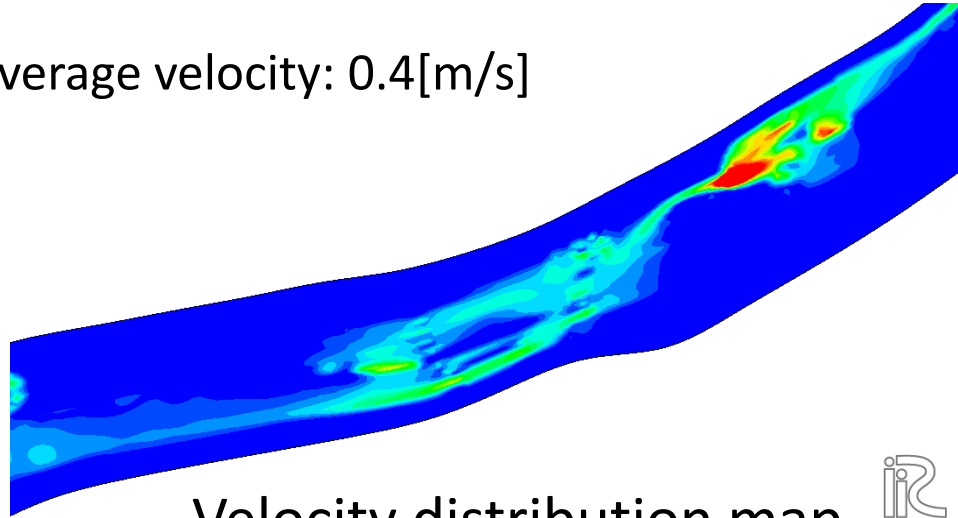




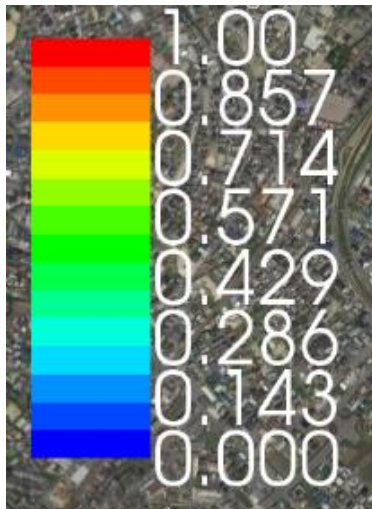
# Calculating velocity and depth

Tool:iRIC

Average velocity: 0.4[m/s]



Velocity(m/s)



Velocity distribution map   
(4.2km~6.8km from river mouth)

Calculation conditions

Target area	3.8km~11.8km from river mouth
Discharge	27[m <sup>3</sup> /s]
Time	30,000[s]

## EED[Eco-Environmental Diversity]

Index to evaluate the diversity of habitat

EED has a positive correlation with the number of species of fish

reference : Hirohumi ito ,Research on practical application of fish habitat evaluation in small-scale rivers ,2016-4

	depth(m)			
velocity(m/s)		~0.2	0.2~0.6	0.6~
	~0.2	a1	a2	a3
	0.2~0.6	a4	a5	a6
	0.6~1	a7	a8	a9

$$EED = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^9 a_i^2$$

a:the relative proportion of each environment

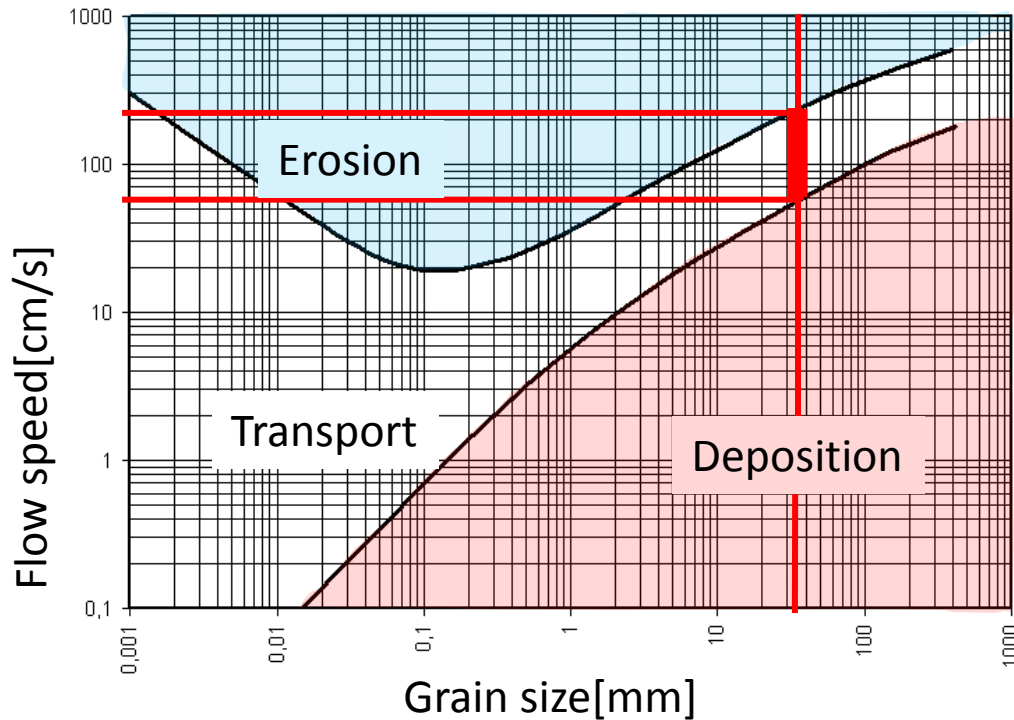
# Flood prevention

Calculate water surface elevation  
during flood discharge



Compare with government-run  
widening plan

# Sustainability of river channel cross section



Grain size : 35.6mm

Deposition :

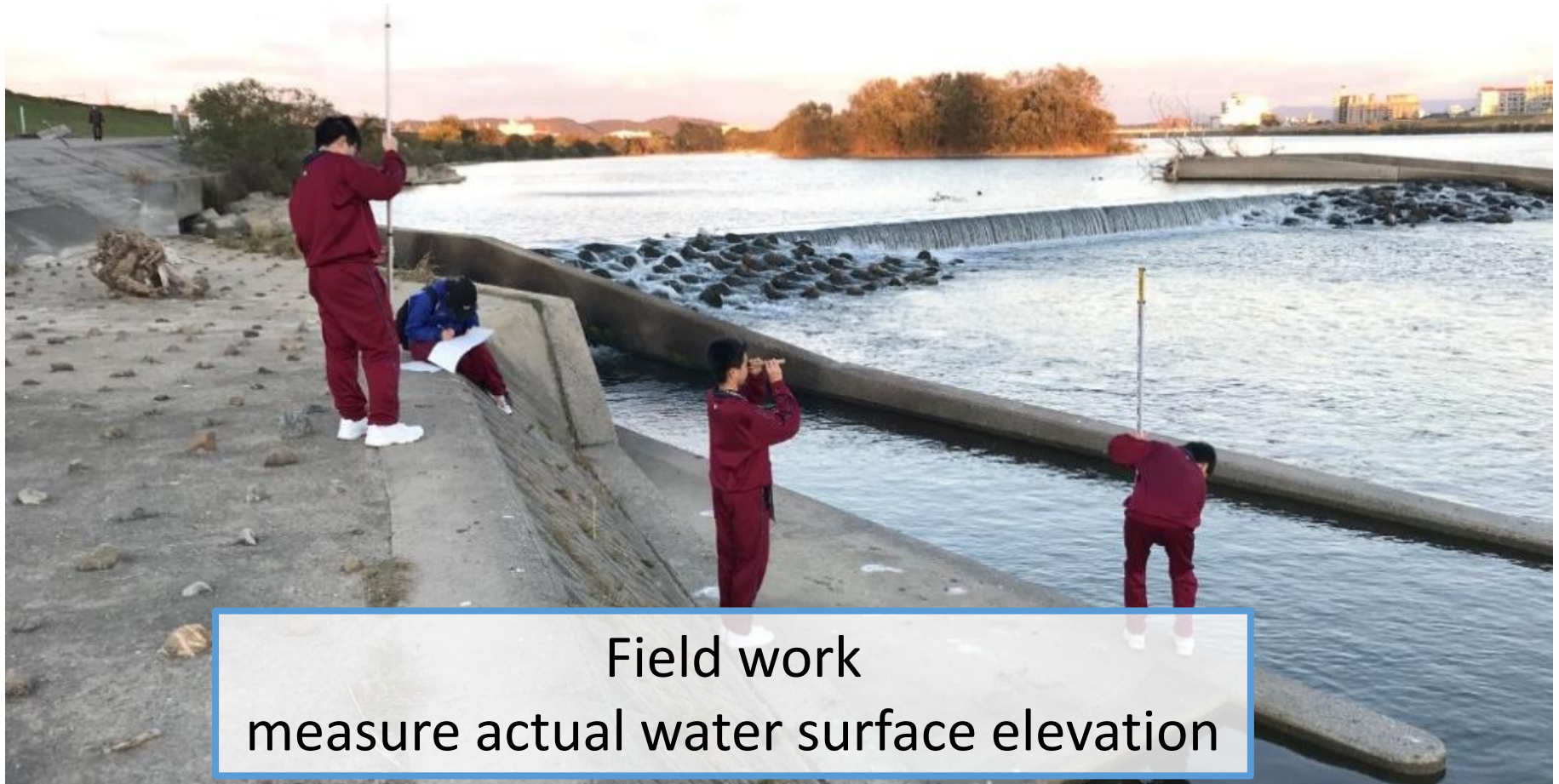
Under 0.55m/s

Erosion :

Over 2.3m/s

Hjulström diagram

# Accuracy of iRIC calculation

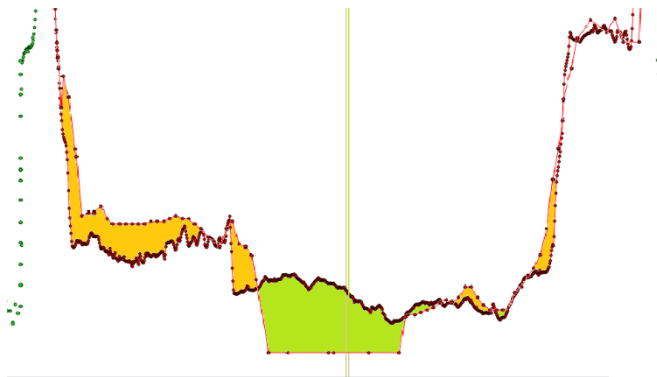


# Accuracy of evaluation of sustainability

The change of  
cross sectional shape  
(reality)

←→  
compare

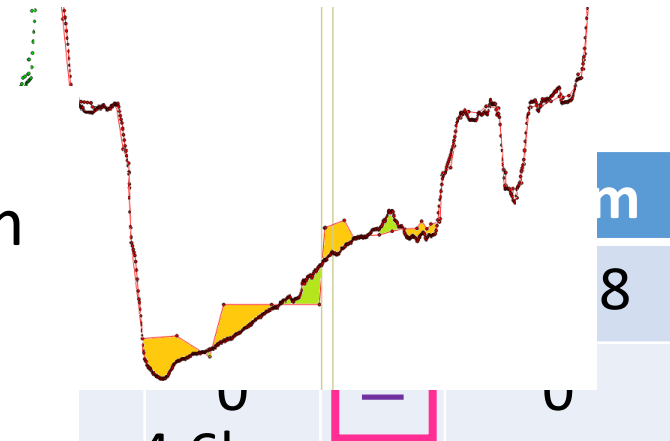
Evaluation results  
(simulation)



1m  
25m  
1km  
(H27 to H29)

Deposition  
 $1\text{km} > 4.6\text{km}$

Erosion  
 $1\text{km} \cong 4.6\text{km}$



4.6km  
(H24 to H29)

Light green : deposition  
Orange : erosion

This evaluation method is accurate.

# Conclusion

## Evaluation method

Velocity and depth

**Calculate them**  
**using iRIC**

Ecosystem preservation

Before : Observe it after digging

New method : **Evaluate it using EED**  
**beforehand**

Flood prevention

**Evaluate the effectiveness**  
**of flood prevention**  
**using iRIC**

Sustainability of cross sectional shape

Before : Observe it after digging

New method : **Evaluate it using**  
**Hjulström curve**  
**beforehand**

# Conclusion

- Development of a method to evaluate channel widening plans **easily, quantitatively, and before widening begins**
- Confirm the accuracy of the evaluation method



## Future issues

- Make a better channel widening plan
- Examine the accuracy of our evaluation method in greater detail
- Consider interactions among various kinds of fish

# Acknowledgements

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Civil Engineering Research Institute for Cold Region

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Hakuryo Junior&Senior High School Biology Club

We'd like to acknowledge their great help.

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(参照日 2018-09-17)
- 加古川流域懇談会, “第二回加古川流域懇談会資料6 事業の進捗状況について”

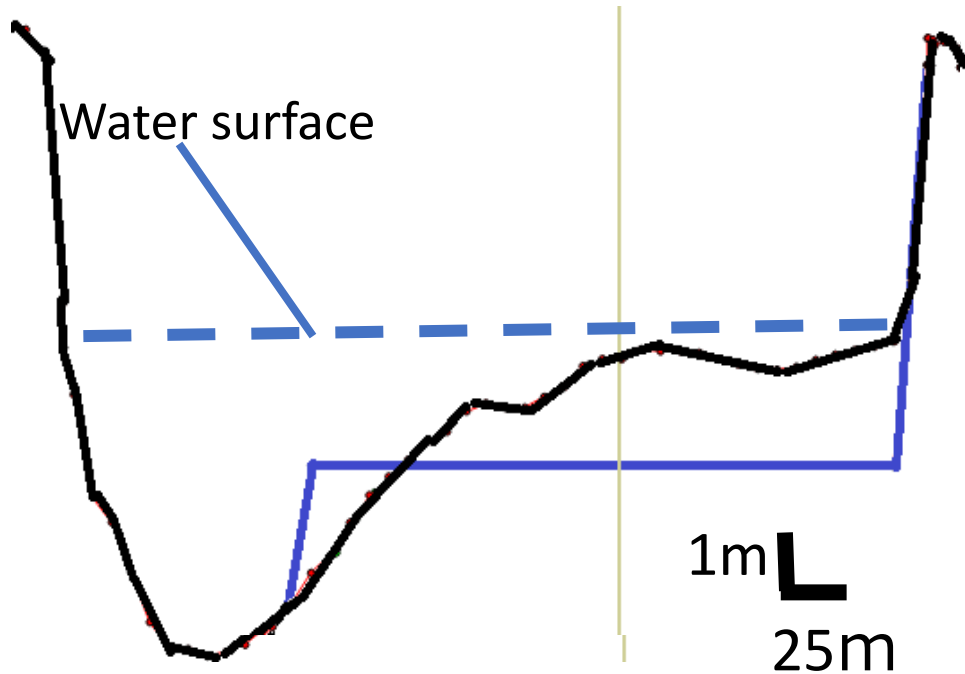
Discussion with M.L.I.T Himeji Office of River and National Highways



Thank you for listening !

# Q&A

# New channel widening plan



Blue : government's plan

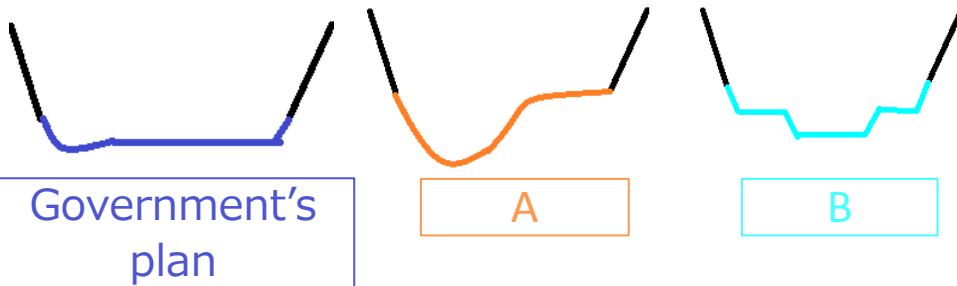
- Flat
- Hard to inhabit for various species

Orange : cross-section A

- Various water velocities

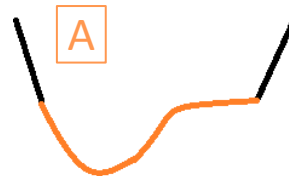
Light blue : cross section B

More differences in depth than government's plan



## Evaluation results

	Government's plan	New plan A	New plan B
Ecosystem diversity	0.793	0.837	0.822
Flood prevention	criterion	+0.06m	-0.06m
Sustainability	42%	34%	37%

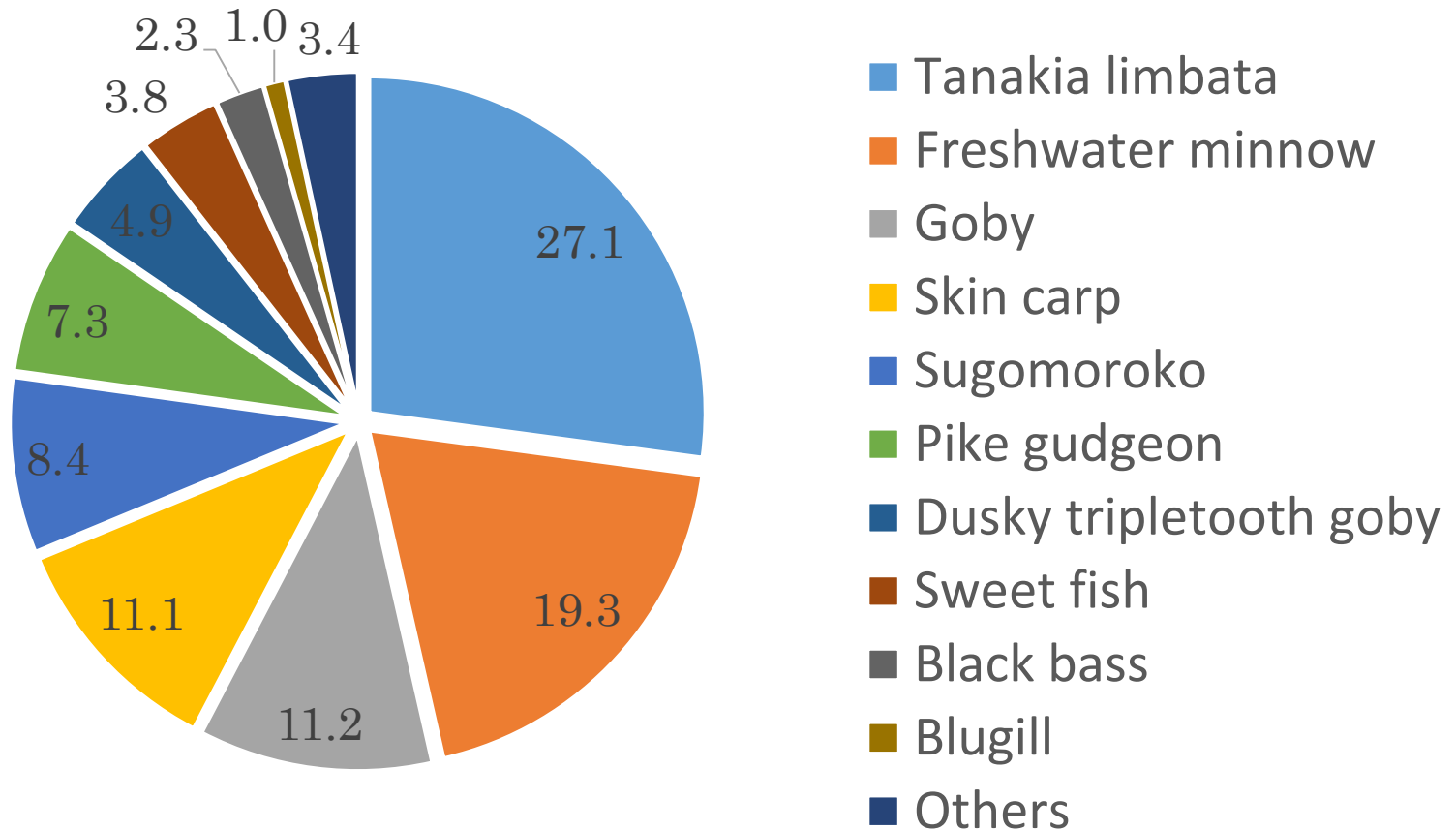


# Example Applications of iRIC

- Inundation Simulation of Oda River in 2018 West Japan Flood
- Debris flow simulation in West Japan Flood Disaster of 2018 in Kumano, Hiroshima, Japan
- Inundation Simulation of Shozu River in 2017 Flood in Kyushu, Japan
- A lot of research on rivers

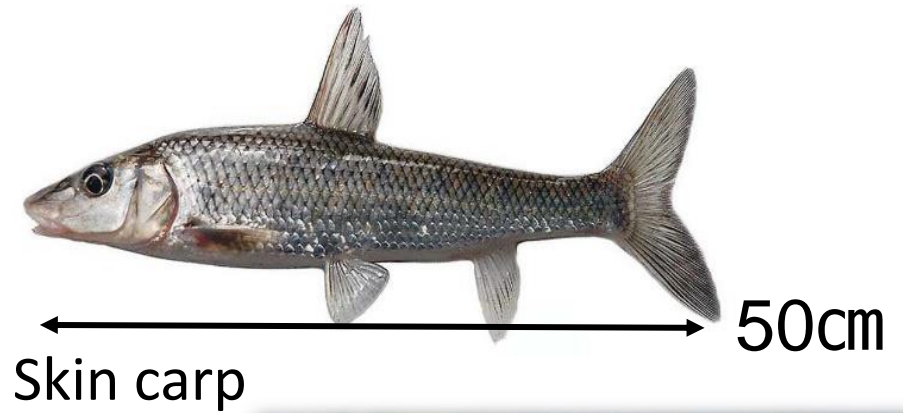
Reference: iRIC Website <<http://i-ric.org/ja/>>





Proportion of the caught fish in about 5 km from the river mouth[%]

reference :  
WEB fish illustrated book



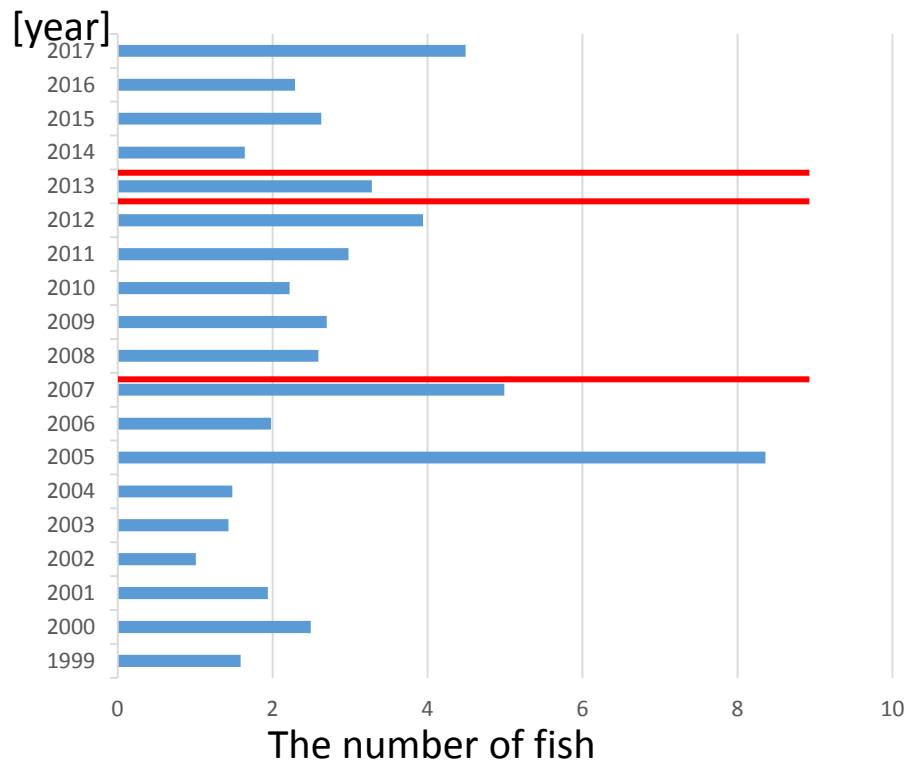
Sweet fish



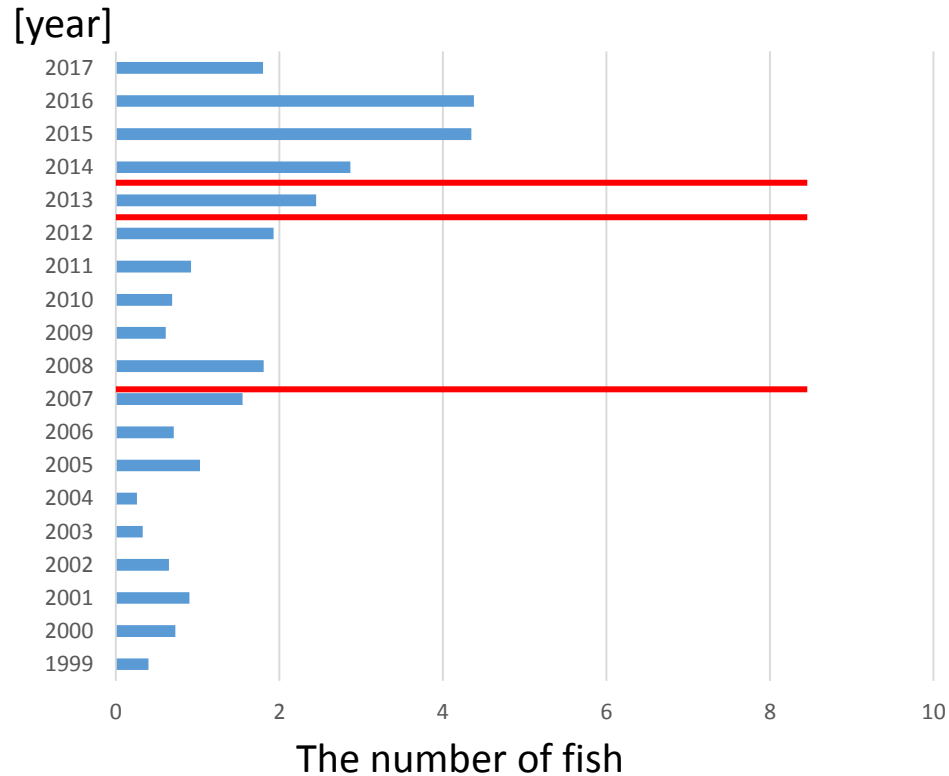
Freshwater minnow

reference : M.L.I.T Himeji office of River and National Highways

the number of fish captured per one time of casting net  
 <Hakuryo junior-senior high school biology club >

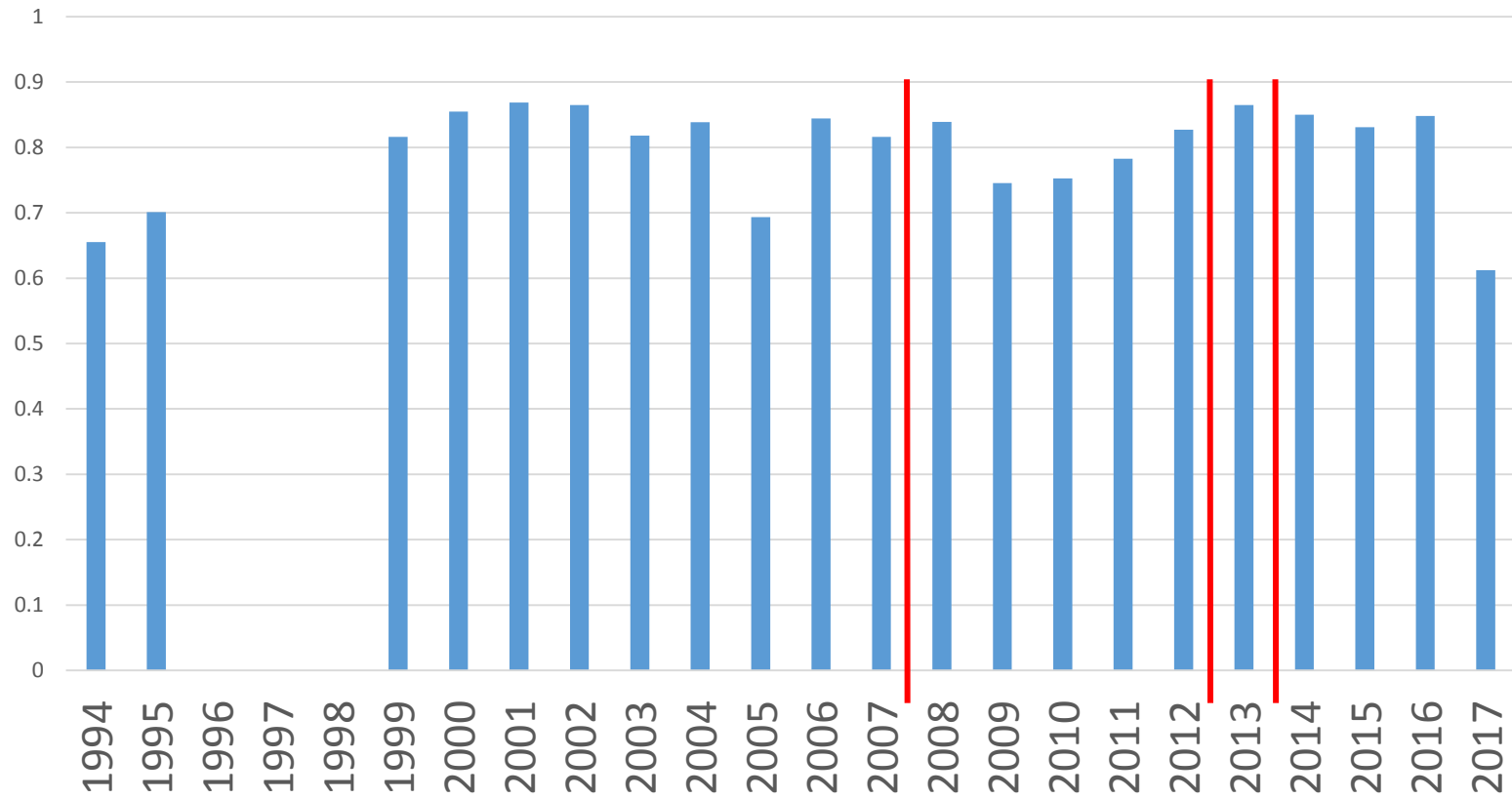


Lower stream

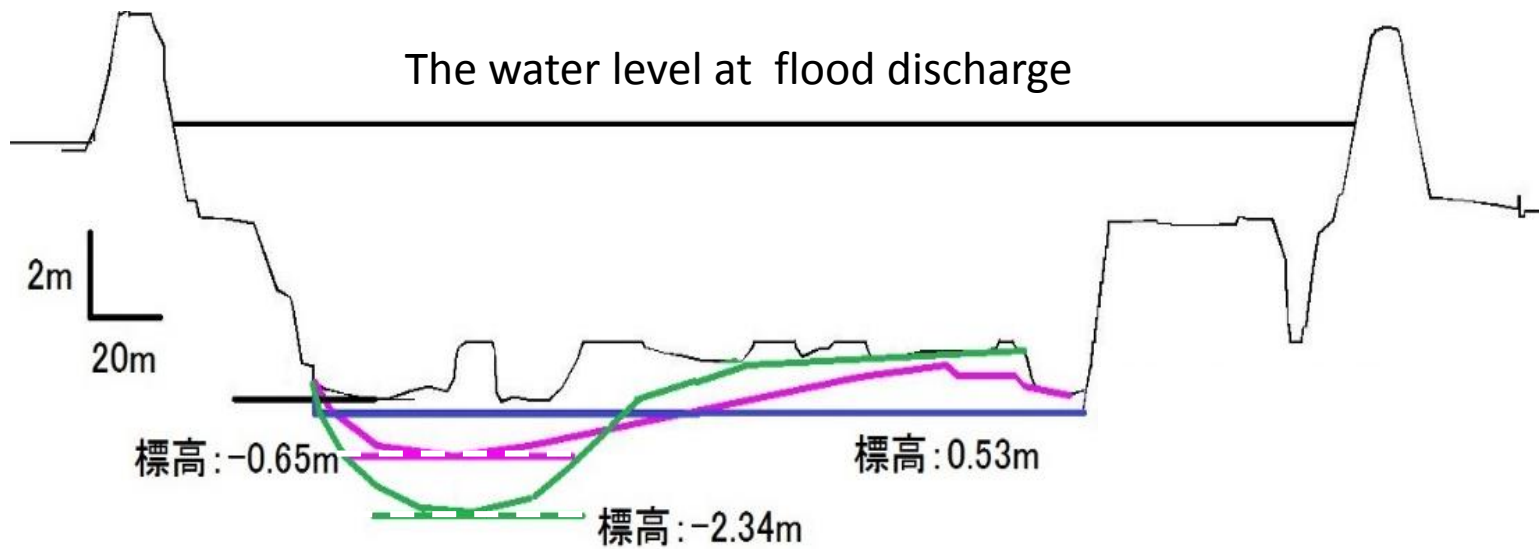


Midstream

## Simpson's Diversity Index

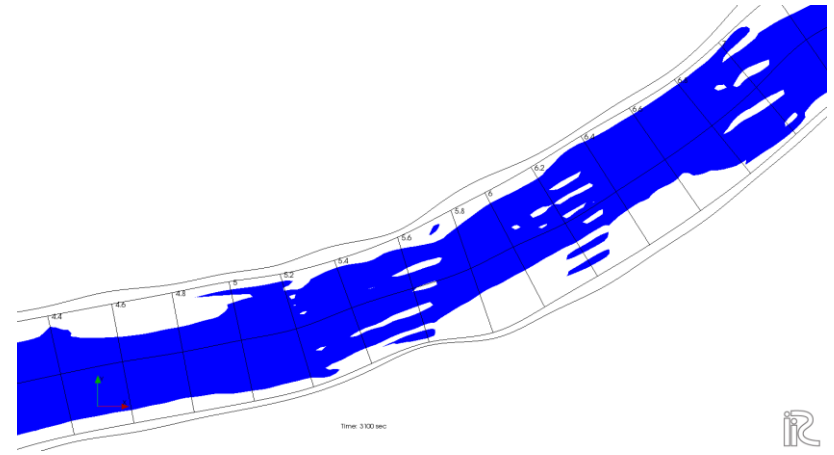
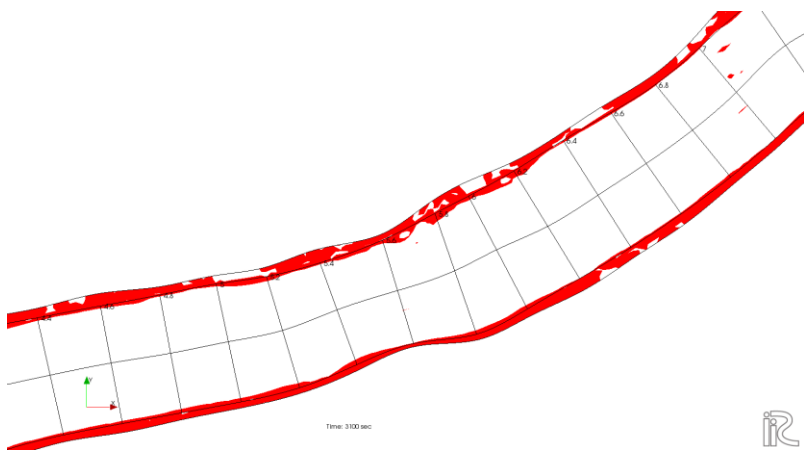


# Cross sectional shape



# Erosion at flood discharge

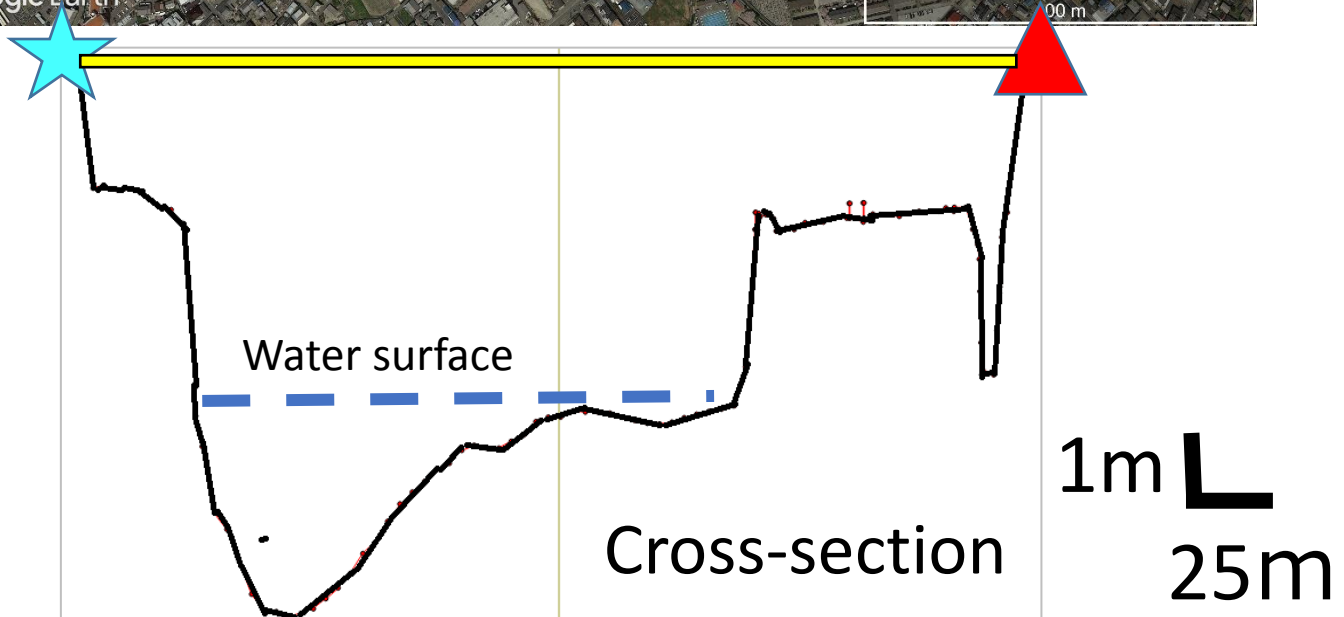
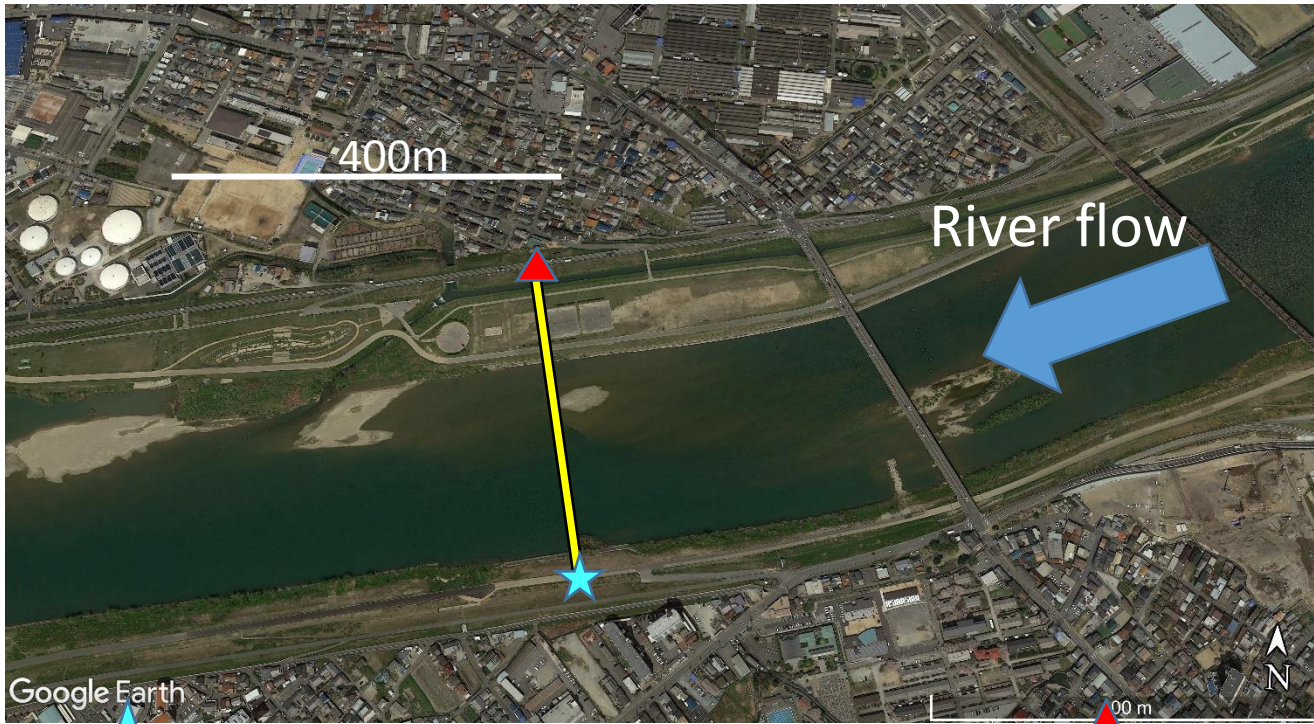
	Government's plan	1	2	3	4
Erosion(%)	66	69	69	67	67



deposition (left) erosion (right) distribution map

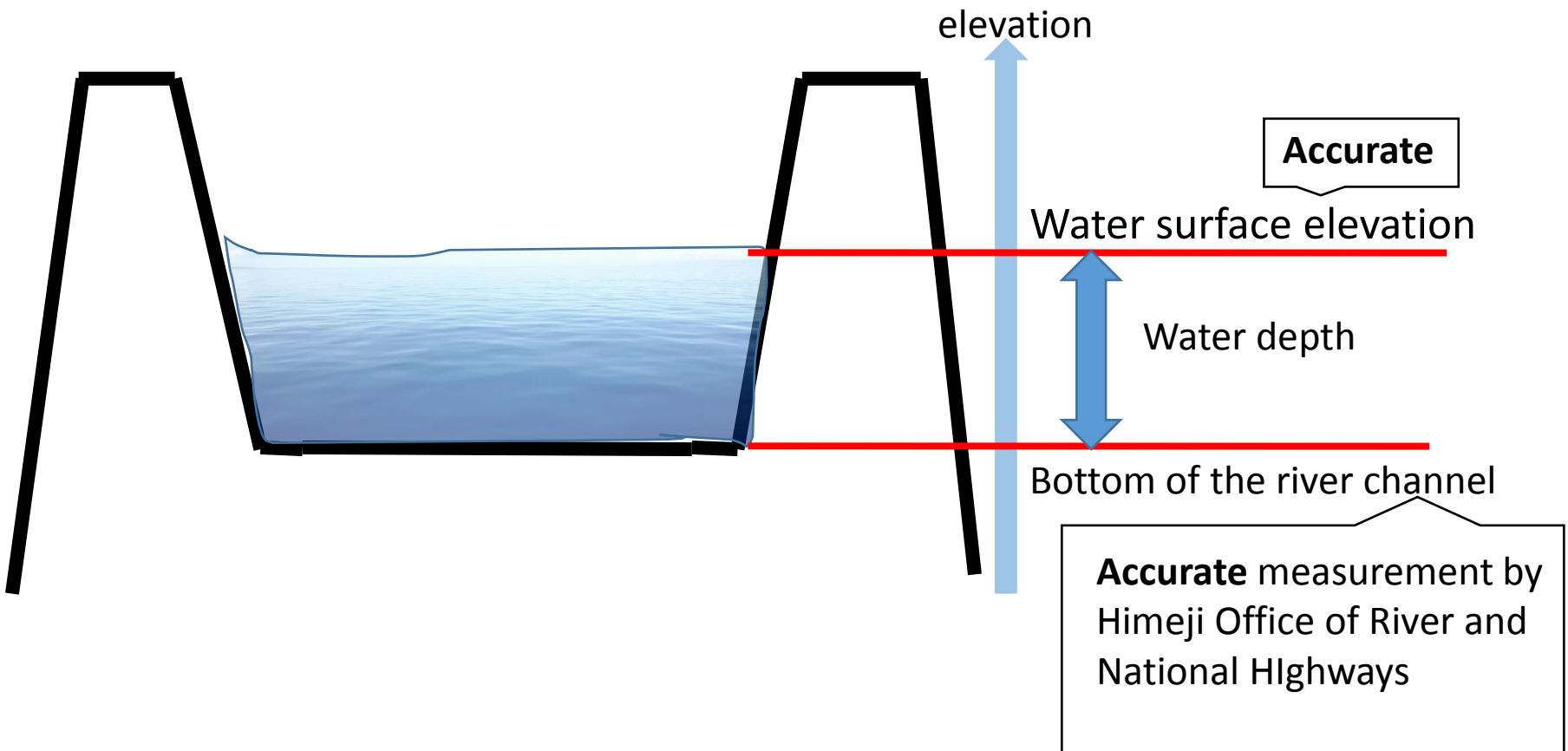


Satellite photo downstream of the Kakogawa River



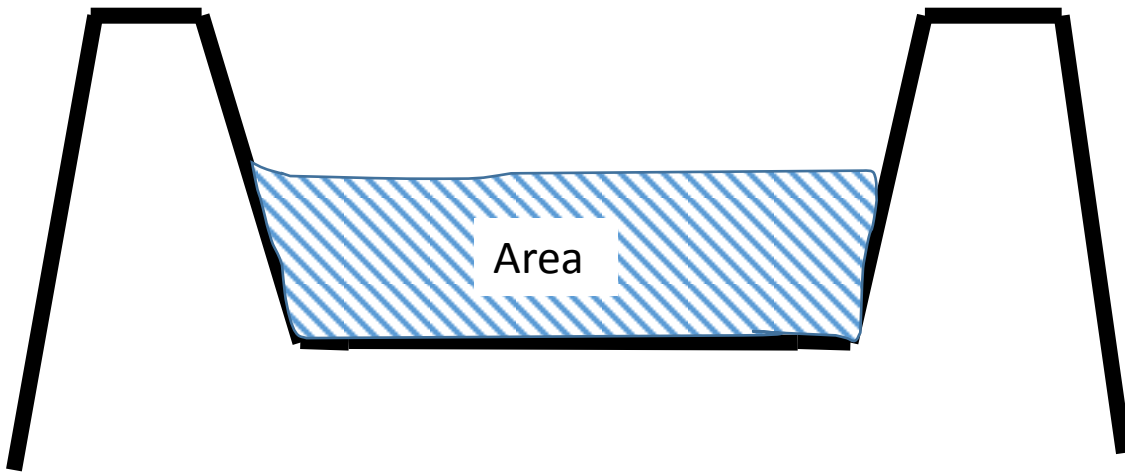


# Relationship between flow velocity, water depth, and water surface elevation



Water surface elevation is accurate  Water depth is accurate

# Relationship between flow velocity, water depth, and water surface elevation



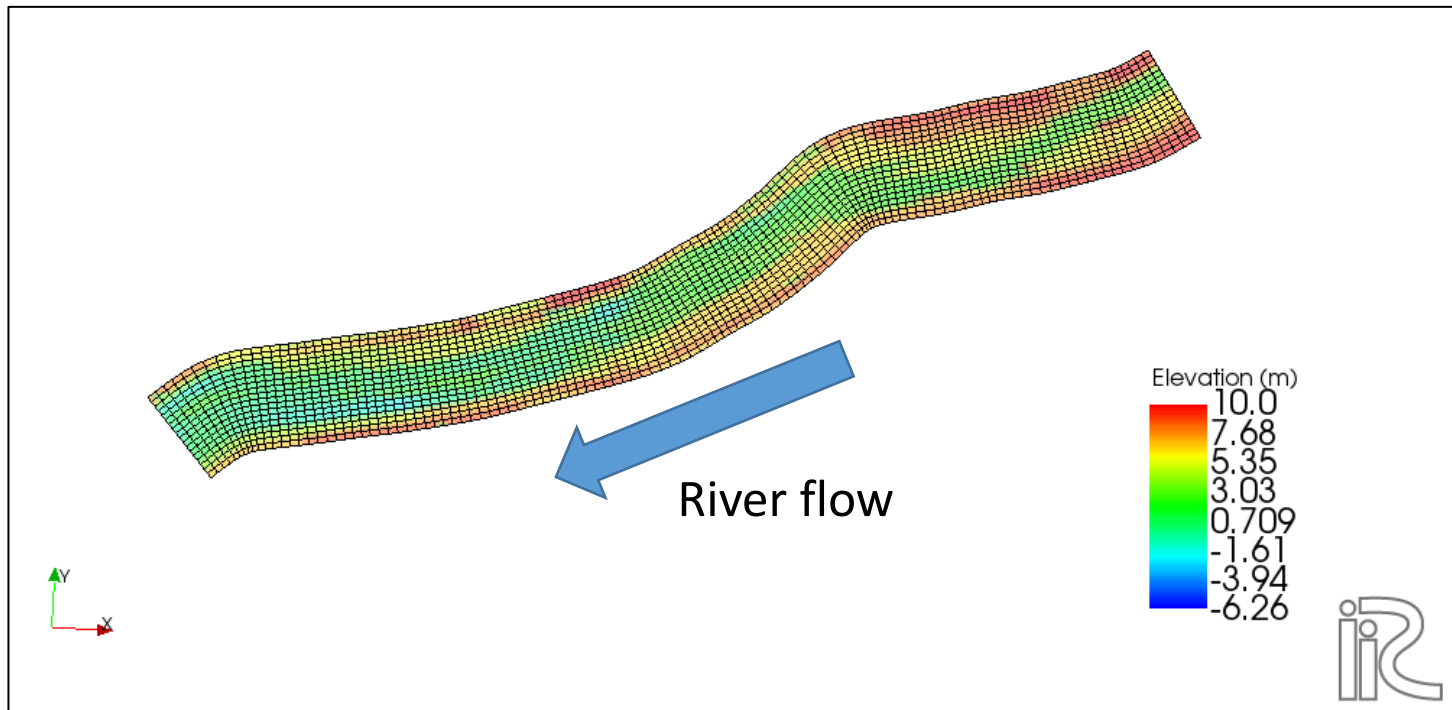
$$\text{Discharge}[\text{m}^3/\text{s}] = \text{Area}[\text{m}^2] \times \text{Flow velocity}[\text{m}/\text{s}]$$

Water surface elevation is accurate  $\longrightarrow$  Water depth is accurate

Water depth is accurate  $\longrightarrow$  Flow velocity is accurate

# How to calculate flow velocity and water depth

Import the elevation data and make a grid



River bottom elevation

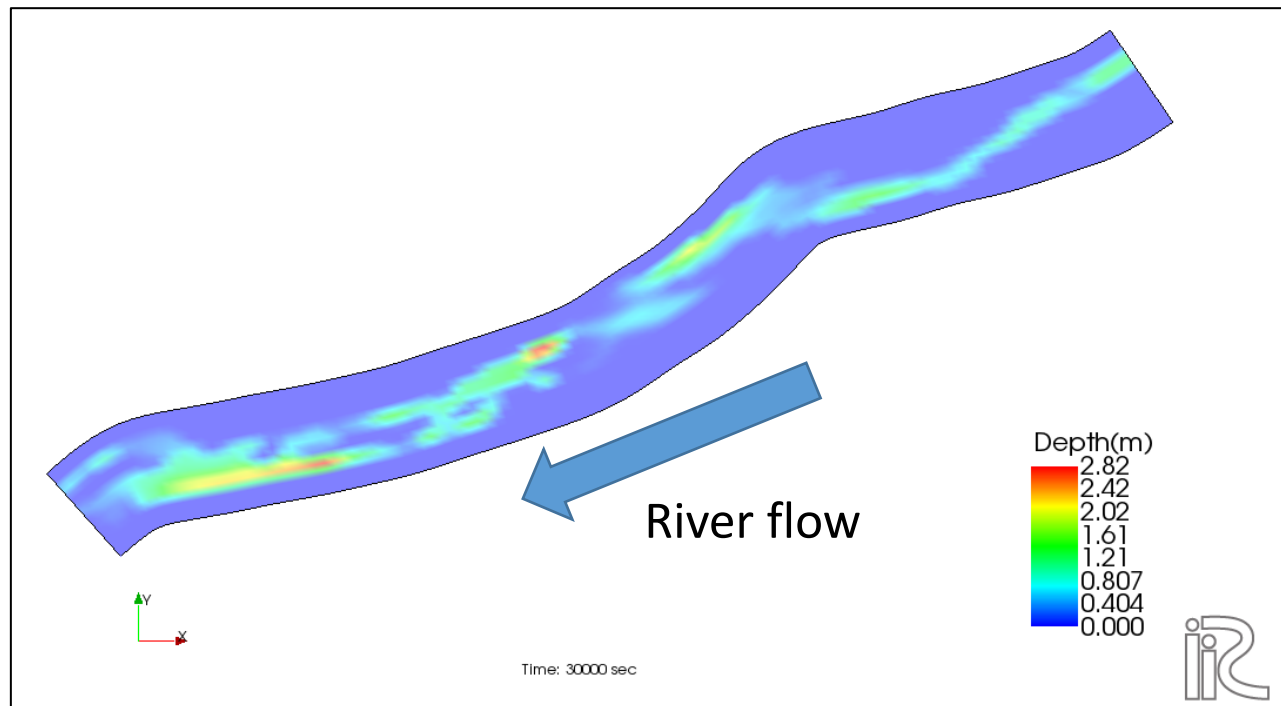
# How to calculate flow velocity and water depth

## Set calculation conditions

Target area	3.8km~11.8km from river mouth
Discharge	27[m <sup>3</sup> /s]
Time	30,000[s]
...	...

# How to calculate flow velocity and water depth

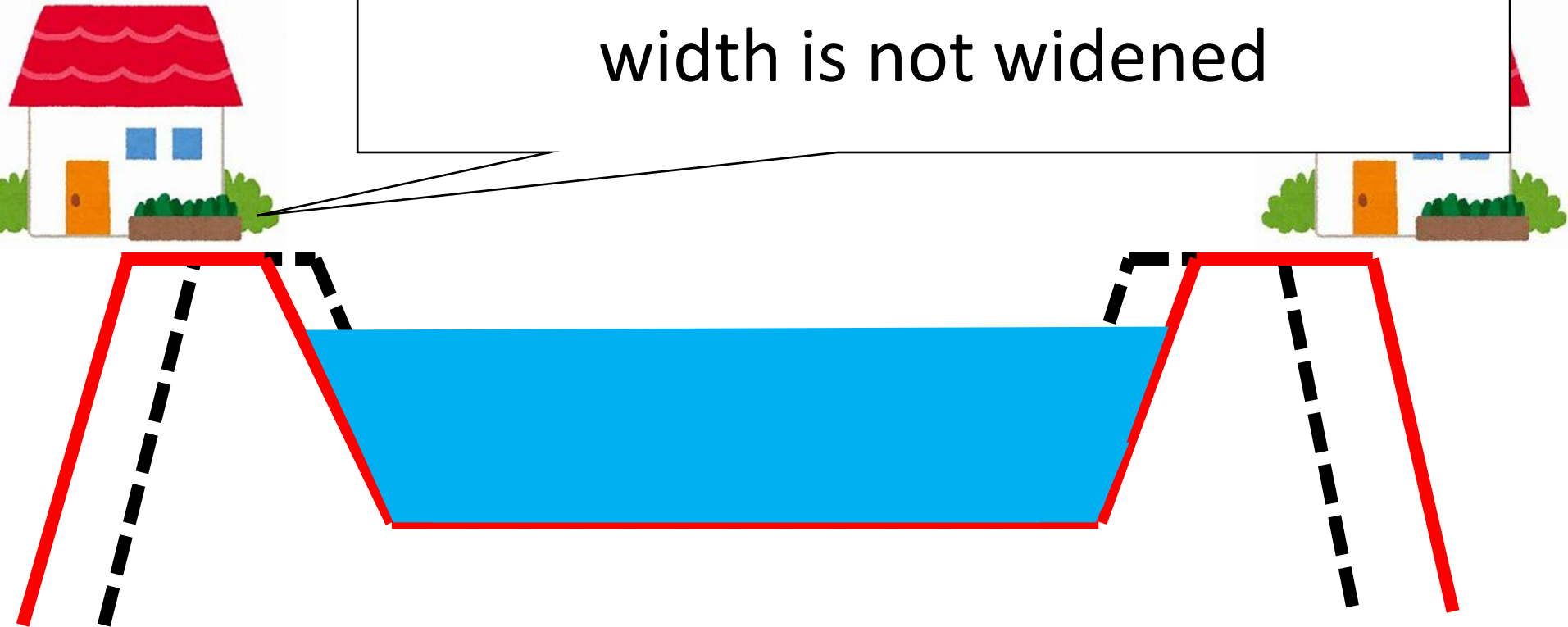
Run the simulation



Calculation result of water depth

# Widening of the width of a river

There is a house near the river, and width is not widened

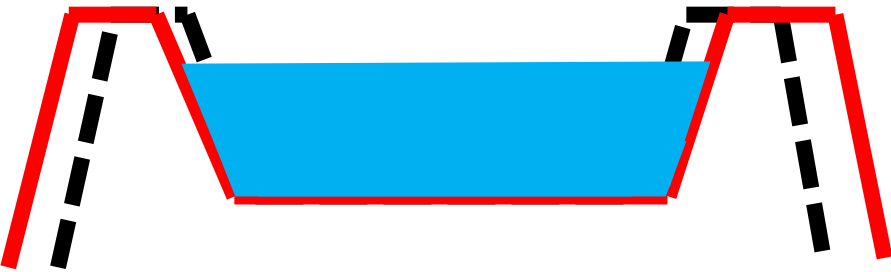


# Raising a dike

The top of the dike becomes the way, and construction is difficult



Widening of the width  
of a river



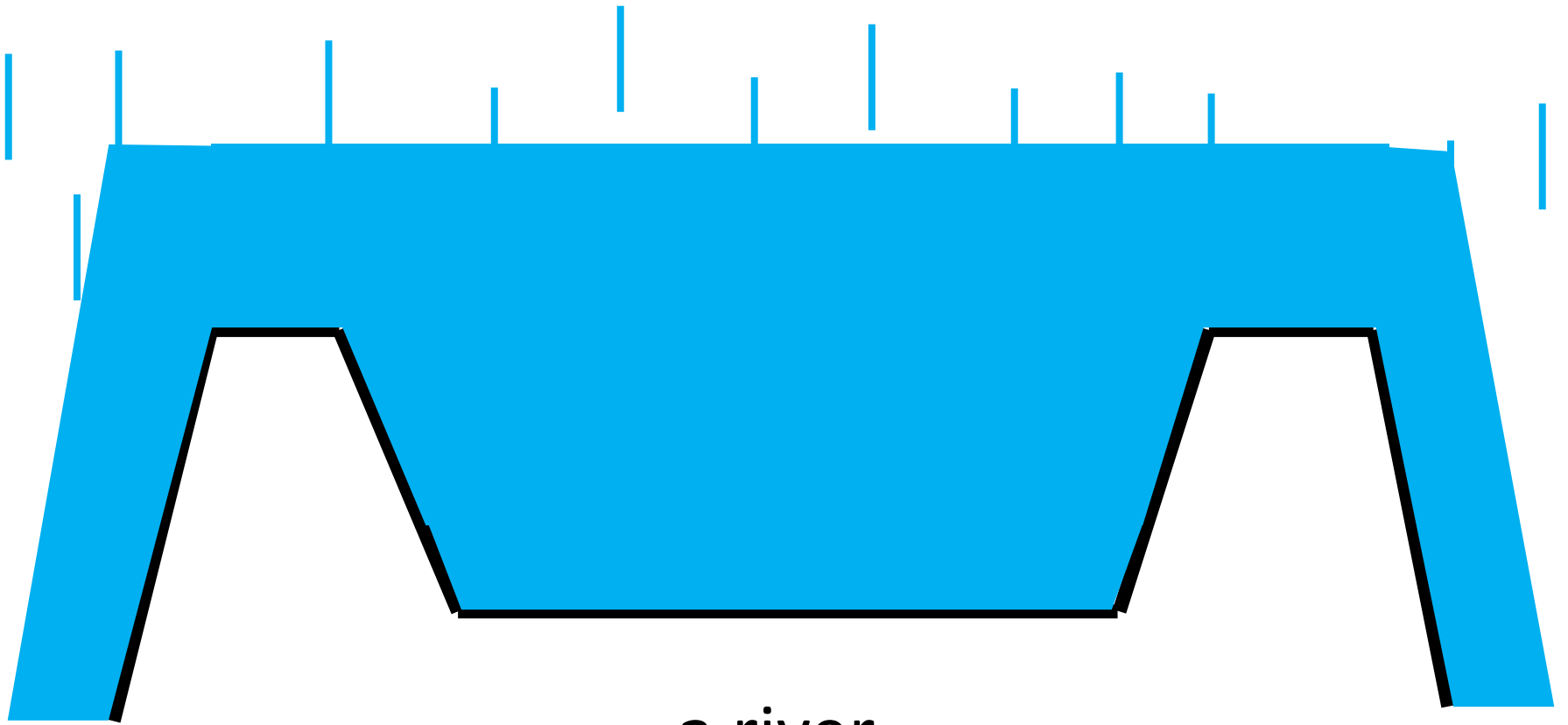
Raising a dike



Dredging the bottom of a river, widening of the width of a river and raising a dike would affect the river ecosystem.

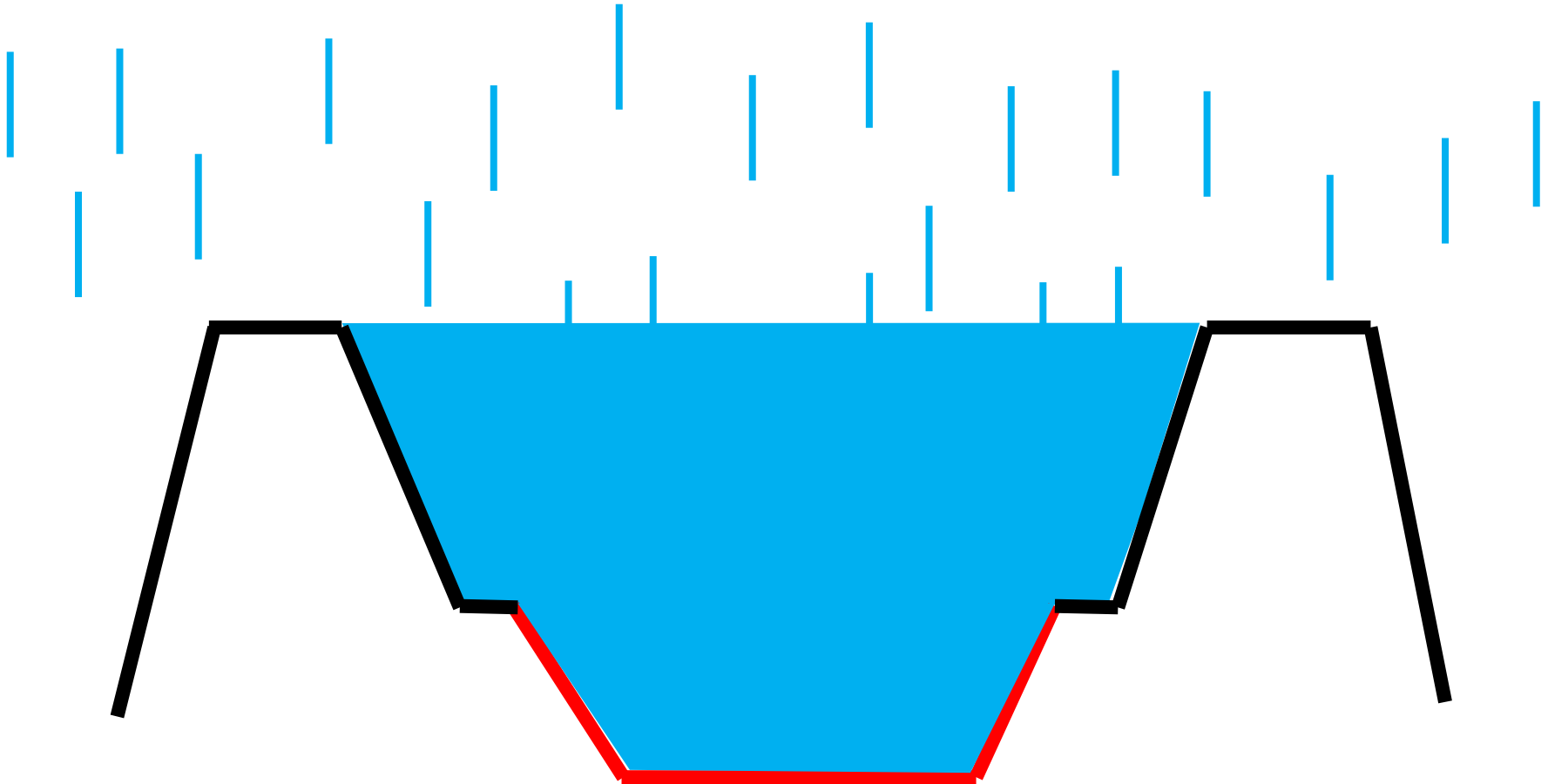


Heavy rain falls, and a river rises.  
The flooding is generated.



a river

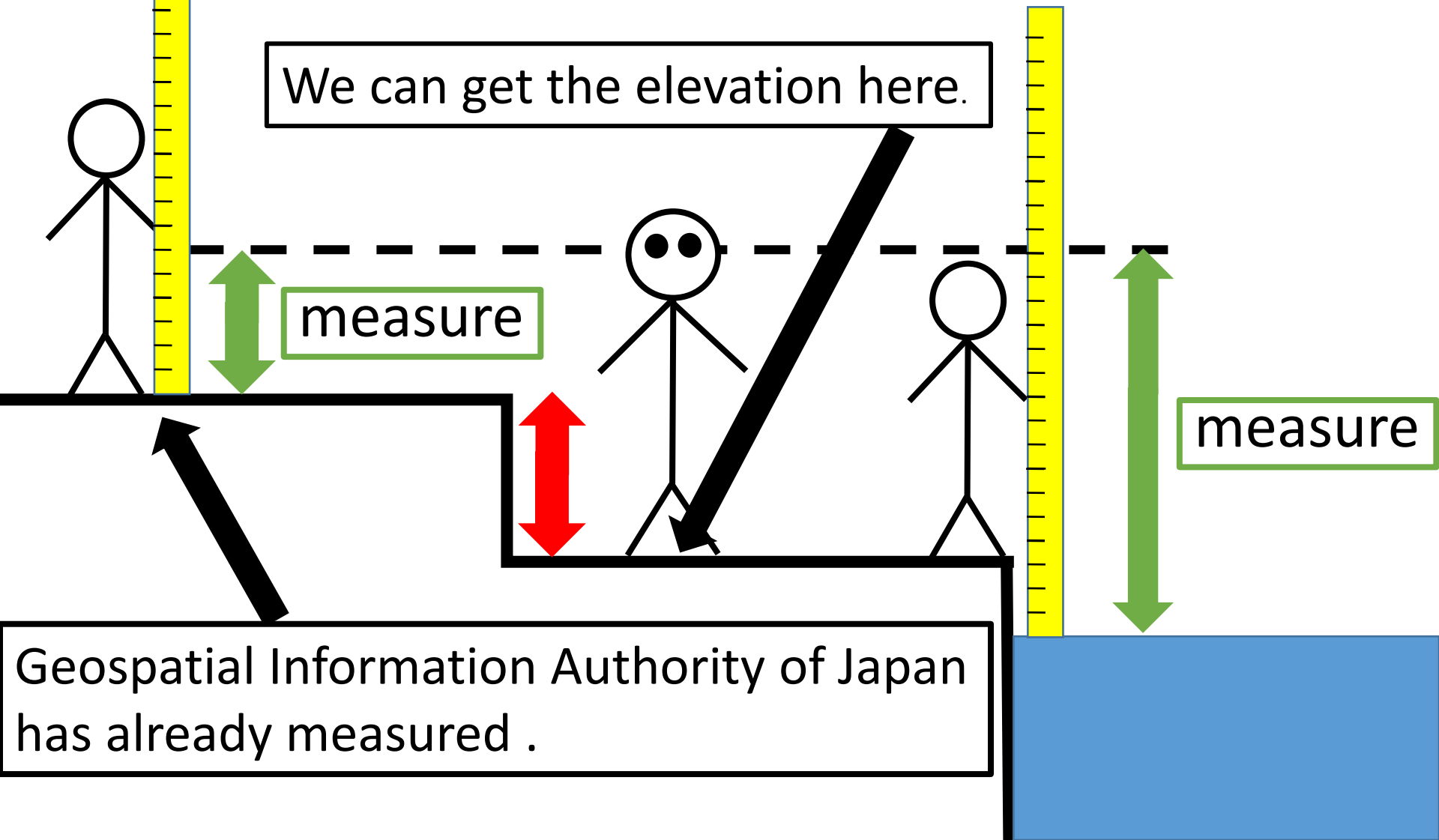
Heavy rain falls, and a river  
But much water can discharge  
rises.  
and are hard to occur a flooding.



a river(conducted channel widening)

# How to measure the water surface elevation

We can get the elevation here.



measure

measure

Geospatial Information Authority of Japan  
has already measured .

the number of the fish captured per one time of casting net  
<Hakuryo Junior&Senior High School Biology Club >

