

WARSSS Task Outline

Below is an outline of the three levels of the Watershed Assessment of River Stability and Sediment Supply (WARSSS; Rosgen, 2006.) It emphasizes the field work needed to execute each level; these activities are in **bold** font and highlighted in **yellow**.

Reconnaissance Level Assessment (RLA)

Step	Information Sources/Activities
1. Compile existing data (p. 3-2)	Compile WQ monitoring reports that are focused on sediments, topo maps, aerial photos, soil & geology maps, GIS LiDAR, flood history, land use map, historic land use (especially related to channel stability; dredging, urbanization, etc.).
2. Review landscape history (p. 3-6)	ID problem magnitude, extent, and trends, focusing on land uses.
3. Summarize activities affecting sediment supply & channel stability (p. 3-6)	Divide WS into sub WSs with similar land use history (Table 3-1, p. 3-7).
4. ID specific source relations (p. 3-8)	ID links between land use and erosional processes, by sub WS (Table 3-2, p. 3-9), and ID places with likely erosion problems.
5. Review landscape overview & map watershed (p. 3-10)	Site visit to assess uncertainties from steps 1-4. ID sediment source areas and/or processes that affect sediment supply & river stability. ID & map stream & valley types.
6. ID hillslope processes (p. 3-13)	Overlay soil maps with land use, and use info in previous steps, to ID sites prone to upland erosion.
7. Document surface erosion (p. 3-14)	ID reaches with potential surface erosion, using soil & topo maps, aerial photos, & the criteria in Table 3-3, p. 3-14. Enter results into Worksheet 3-1, p. 3-15.
8. Document mass erosion (p. 3-16)	ID reaches with potential mass erosion, using criteria in Table 3-4, p. 3-16. Enter results into Worksheet 3-1, p. 3-15.
9. Assess hydrologic processes (p. 3-16)	See step 10.
10. ID streamflow changes (p. 3-17)	ID reaches with changes in vegetation, urbanization, water diversions, plus assess reservoir and road location, using criteria in Table 3-5, p. 3-17. Enter results into Worksheet 3-1, p. 3-15.
11. Analyze channel processes (p. 3-18)	Using maps and photos, ID reaches with potential changes in channel morphology and stability, using criteria in Table 3-6, p. 3-18. Enter results into Worksheet 3-1, p. 3-15.
12. ID impacts to streambanks and channels (p. 3-19)	ID reaches where banks and/or channel have been altered, using criteria in Table 3-7, p. 3-19. Enter results into Worksheet 3-1, p. 3-15.
13. Summarize problem verification (p. 3-20)	Plot results from Worksheet 3-1 on to watershed map and ID reaches for RRISSC assessment.
14. Eliminate reaches that do not contribute to impairment (p. 3-20)	
15. Select reaches for RRISSC (p. 3-20)	

Rapid Resource Inventory for Sediment and Stability Consequence (RRISSC)

Step	Information Sources/Activities
1. ID land uses (p. 4-4)	Augment info from RLA-Step 2, as per Table 4-1, p. 4-4 to 4-7. Create map coverages of hillslope, hydrologic, and channel processes.
2. Perform landscape & river inventory (p. 4-7)	Compile info listed in Table 4-2, p. 4-8, using data from RLA-Step 1. Need regional reference curve, stream classification data, pebble counts.
3. Determine variables influenced (p. 4-10)	Review info in Tables 3-1, 3-2, and 4-1, and use Table 4-3 (p. 4-11) to identify which Worksheets to use.
4. Compile data for risk rating system (p. 4-12)	Compile data from steps 4-6 thru 4-19, and enter into Worksheet 4-2, p. 4-13.
5. Compile data for hillslope processes (p. 4-14)	Overlay land use, including roads, over soil/geology hazard maps for reaches identified in the RLA, and use in steps 6, 7, and 8.
6. Hillslope: Mass erosion (p. 4-14)	Use aerial photo-interpretation and the info in Table 4-4 (p. 4-16), Figure 4-1 (p. 4-19) and Figure 4-2 (p. 4-20) to ID sites prone to avalanches or slumps. Enter results in Worksheet 4-3, p. 4-18.
7. Hillslope: Roads (p. 4-21)	Estimate risk using Worksheet 4-4 and Figures 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, and 4-6. Enter final risk results in Worksheet 4-2, p. 4-13. Applies to 1 st and 2 nd order streams. <i>Rather complicated.</i>
8. Hillslope: Surface erosion (p. 4-26)	Estimate risk using Worksheet 4-5 and Figures 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-10, 4-11, 4-12, and 4-13. Enter final risk results in Worksheet 4-2, p. 4-13.
9. Rate risk for hydrologic processes (p. 4-34)	Compile data on vegetative cover, reservoir operations, water diversions, irrigation return flows, and water transfers.
10. Assess potential for streamflow changes (p. 4-35)	Use previous data and Figures 4-14, 4-15, 4-16, and 4-17; enter results into Worksheet 4-6 (p. 37).
11. Rate risk for channel processes (p. 4-43)	Compile data, especially historic aerial photos.
12. General stability assessment (p. 4-43)	Not really a step; brief discussion of steps 13-15.
13. Bank erosion risk (p. 4-44)	Use previous data and Figures 4-18, 4-19, 4-20, 4-21, and Worksheet 4-7 (p. 4-45); enter results into Worksheet 4-2, p. 4-13.
14. In-channel mining (p. 4-50)	Use Figure 4-22 and Worksheet 4-8 (p. 4-51); enter results into Worksheet 4-2, p. 4-13.
15. Direct impacts (p. 4-53)	Use previous data, especially historic aerial photos and vegetation maps, with Figures 4-23, 4-24, 4-25, and Worksheet 4-9 (p. 4-54); enter results into Worksheet 4-2, p. 4-13.
16. Enlargement (p. 4-59)	Use stream type and info from steps 10, 13, 14, and 15, Worksheet 4-10 (p. 4-60) and Figure 4-26; enter results into Worksheet 4-2, p. 4-13.

Rapid Resource Inventory for Sediment and Stability Consequence (RRISSC), completed

Step	Information Sources/Activities
17. Aggradation/excess sediment (p. 4-62)	Use stream type, aerial photos, info from steps 6, 7, 8, 13, 16, and Figure 4-27 and 4-28, and Worksheet 4-11 (p. 4-64); enter results into Worksheet 4-2, p. 4-13.
18. Channel evolution/successional states (p. 4-67)	Use stream type, reference stream condition, Figure 2-38, and Table 4-5; enter results into Worksheet 4-2, p. 4-13.
19. Degradation (p. 4-69)	Use stream type and info from steps 10, 14, 15, 18, Figure 4-29, and Worksheets 4-12 (p. 4-70) and 4-13 (p. 4-71); enter results into Worksheet 4-2, p. 4-13.
20. Summarize sediment supply & channel stability risk (p. 4-73)	Not really a step; brief discussion of steps 21 and 22.
21. Summarize consequences (p. 4-73)	Use information in Worksheet 4-2 (p. 4-13) to identify reaches for steps 22, 23, and 24.
22. ID low risk reaches (p. 4-73)	Discard low risk reaches.
23. ID moderate risk reaches (p. 4-74)	Choose whether to advance moderate risk reaches to the PLA process, or merely mitigate and monitor.
24. ID high risk reaches (p. 4-74)	Proceed to Prediction Level Assessment (PLA)

Prediction Level Assessment (PLA)

Step	Information Sources/Activities
1. Develop or obtain reference curves (p. 5-9)	Perform appropriate surveys – seems to overlap with RRISSC step 2. See Figure 5-2 (p. 5-11) for procedure.
2. Calculate drainage area (p. 5-12)	Was probably performed earlier.
3. Field calibrate bankfull discharge (p. 5-14)	Establish bankfull dimensions (see text and Figures 5-3, 5-4, and 5-5 for survey suggestions), and calibrate to gage. Enter results into Worksheet 5-1, p. 5-13.
4. Calculate bankfull discharge & dimensions (p. 5-20)	Use previous data, reference curves and Worksheet 5-2 (p. 5-21). Enter results into Worksheet 5-1, p. 5-13.
5. Classify stream reaches – Level II (p. 5-28)	As per Figures 2-13 and 2-14, and Worksheet 5-3 (p. 5-29).
6. Calculate detailed dimensionless ratios (p. 5-30)	Use previous data and Worksheet 5-4 (p. 5-31).
7. Identify stream stability indices (p. 5-34)	Perform appropriate surveys, including Pfankuch rating. Use Worksheets 5-6 and 5-7, Figures 5-9 through 5-17, and Tables 5-3 and 5-4. Record data in Worksheet 5-5 (p. 5-35).
8. Calculate BEHI and NBS (p. 5-54)	Perform appropriate surveys. Use Worksheet 5-8 (p. 5-55) and associate figures for BEHI, and Worksheet 5-9 (p. 5-66) and associated figures for NBS. There are 7 options for calculating NBS.
9. Predict annual streambank erosion rate (p. 5-78)	Requires field calibration of BEHI & NBS. Record data in Worksheet 5-10 (p. 5-81).
Predicting total annual sediment yield with FLOWSED (steps 10 – 15). Data requirements in Table 5-12.	
10. Develop dimensionless flow-duration curve (p. 5-89)	Different procedures whether stream is snowmelt-dominated or stormwater-dominated; p. 5-89.
11. Sample bankfull discharge, bedload and suspended load (p. 5-92)	Perform appropriate surveys at or near bankfull stage.
12. Establish dimensionless sediment rating curves (p. 5-93)	Use data from step 11; plot bankfull discharge vs. sediment loads.
13. Establish dimensioned sediment rating curves (p. 5-94)	Multiply bankfull discharge and sediment values from step 11 by the appropriate ratios from step 12. <i>Regional curves may be substituted.</i>
14. Establish dimensioned flow-duration curve (p. 5-96)	Multiply bankfull discharge from step 11 by Qmnd/Qbkf ratios from step 10.
15. Calculate annual sediment yield for bedload & suspended sediment (p. 5-97)	Use curves from step 13 and curve from step 14; enter results into Worksheet 5-11 (p. 5-88).

Prediction Level Assessment (PLA), continued

Calculate flow-related changes in annual sediment yield with FLOWSED model (steps 16 & 17)	
16. Select and run water yield model (p. 5-100)	Select from among several choices; model should be locally calibrated.
17. Calculate flow-related changes in annual sediment yield (p. 5-102)	Use Flowchart 5-12; subtract post-treatment annual yield minus pre-treatment annual yield.
Determine channel stability with POWERSED sediment transport capacity model (steps 18 & 19) and the FLOWSED model	
18. Develop hydraulic geometry relations for a range of flows (p. 5-110)	Survey slope, transects, and channel materials at different stages. Get from POWERSED model?
19. Calculate stream power (p. 5-111)	Use data from step 18 and flow-duration and bedload and suspended sand sediment rating curves from FLOWSED, and Worksheets 5-12a and 5-12b (p. 5-108 & 5-109).
20. Determine sediment delivery from roads, surface erosion and mass erosion (p. 5-114)	Roads: use Table 5-14, Figures 5-46 & 5-47, and Worksheet 5-13. Surface erosion: use RUSLE or WEPP and the sediment delivery index (p. 5-118). Mass erosion: for debris flows and slump/earthflow processes; see p. 5-125.
21. Summarize annual sediment yield from hillslope processes (p. 5-126)	Text not clear.
22. Calculate sediment entrainment/competence (p. 5-129)	Use Flowchart 5-16 and Worksheet 5-15 (p. 5-135) to calculate depth and/or slope necessary to move largest particle at bankfull stage. <i>Sand-bed streams are not evaluated for competence, but are evaluated for transport capacity (steps 18 and 19). Requires riffle pebble count and bar sampling, and channel dimension data.</i>
23. Predict channel bed response (p. 5-138)	Use capacity (steps 18 and 19) and competence (step 22) to determine bed stability.
24. Calculate potential stream successional stage shift (p. 5-142)	Use Worksheet 5-16 (p. 5-142) and Figure 5-55 to assess channel adjustments and beneficial uses.
25. Calculate lateral stability ratings (p. 5-144)	Use info from Worksheets 5-5 and 5-10, and Worksheet 5-17 (p. 5-145).
26. Calculate vertical stability ratings (p. 5-146)	Use Worksheets 5-18 and 5-19 (p. 5-147 and 5-148).
27. Calculate potential channel enlargement (p. 5-149)	Use Worksheets 5-20 (p. 5-149) and 5-21 (p. 5-152).
28. Determine overall sediment supply ratings (p. 5-151)	Complete Worksheet 5-21 (p. 5-152) using information from Worksheets 5-17, 5-18, 5-19, 5-20, and 5-7.

Prediction Level Assessment (PLA), completed

Summary evaluations (steps 29-31)	
29. Calculate total sediment yield (p. 5-156)	Complete Worksheet 5-22 (p. 5-155), using info from multiple previous steps and worksheets.
30. Compare sediment supply to baseline condition (p. 5-157)	Complete Worksheet 5-23 (p. 5-158).
31. Evaluate consequences of altered sediment supply or channel stability (p. 5-159)	Summarize and interpret previous results; see text for suggestions.

Reference cited:

Rosgen, D. 2006. *Watershed Assessment of River Stability and Sediment Supply (WARSSS)*. Wildland Hydrology, Fort Collins, CO. 193 pp.