



Channel Dynamics for the Madison River Downstream from Earthquake Lake, Montana

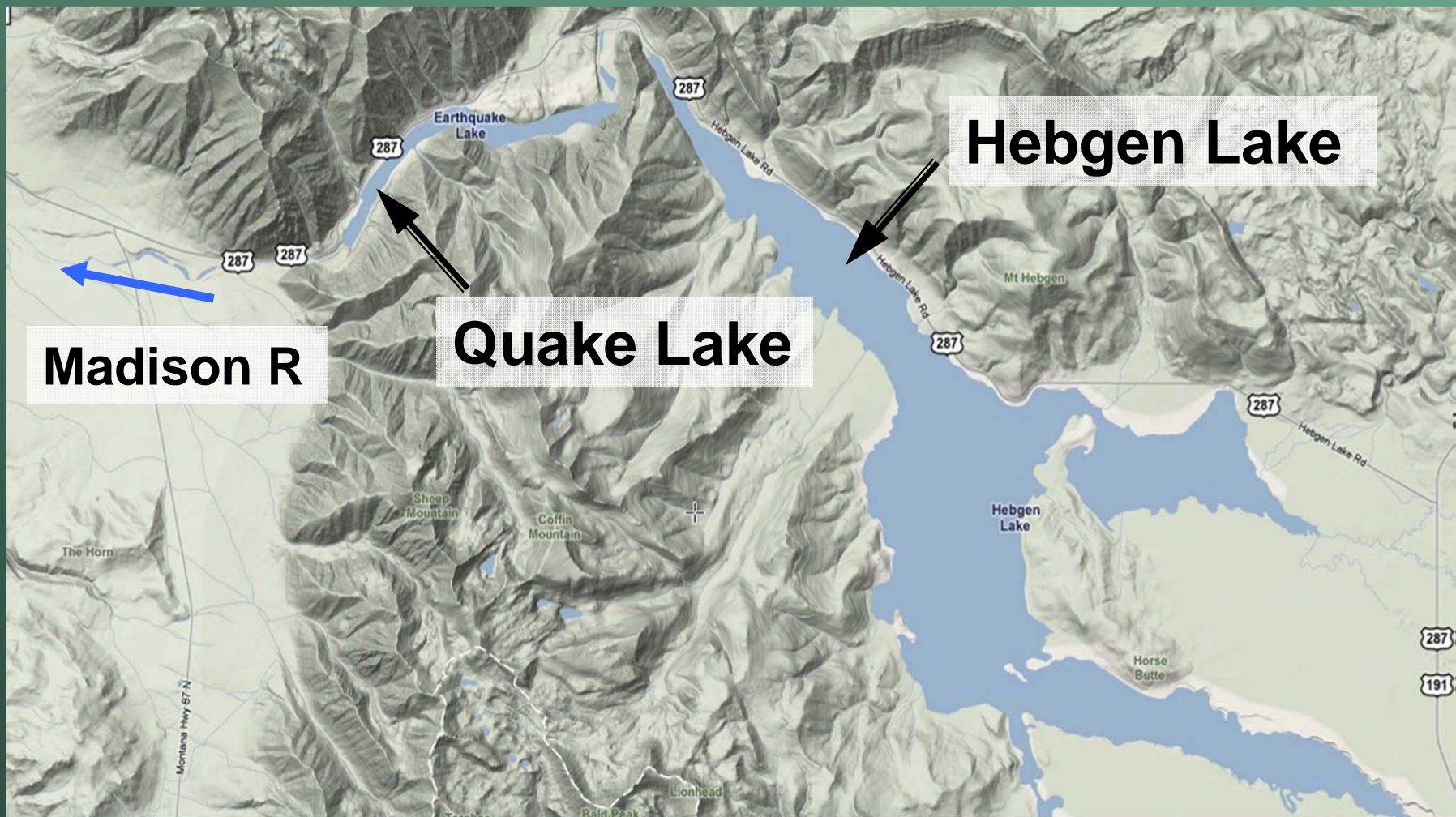
In cooperation with the
Madison River Fisheries
Technical Advisory Committee

Katherine J. Chase
Peter McCarthy

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey



Location



Madison R

Quake Lake

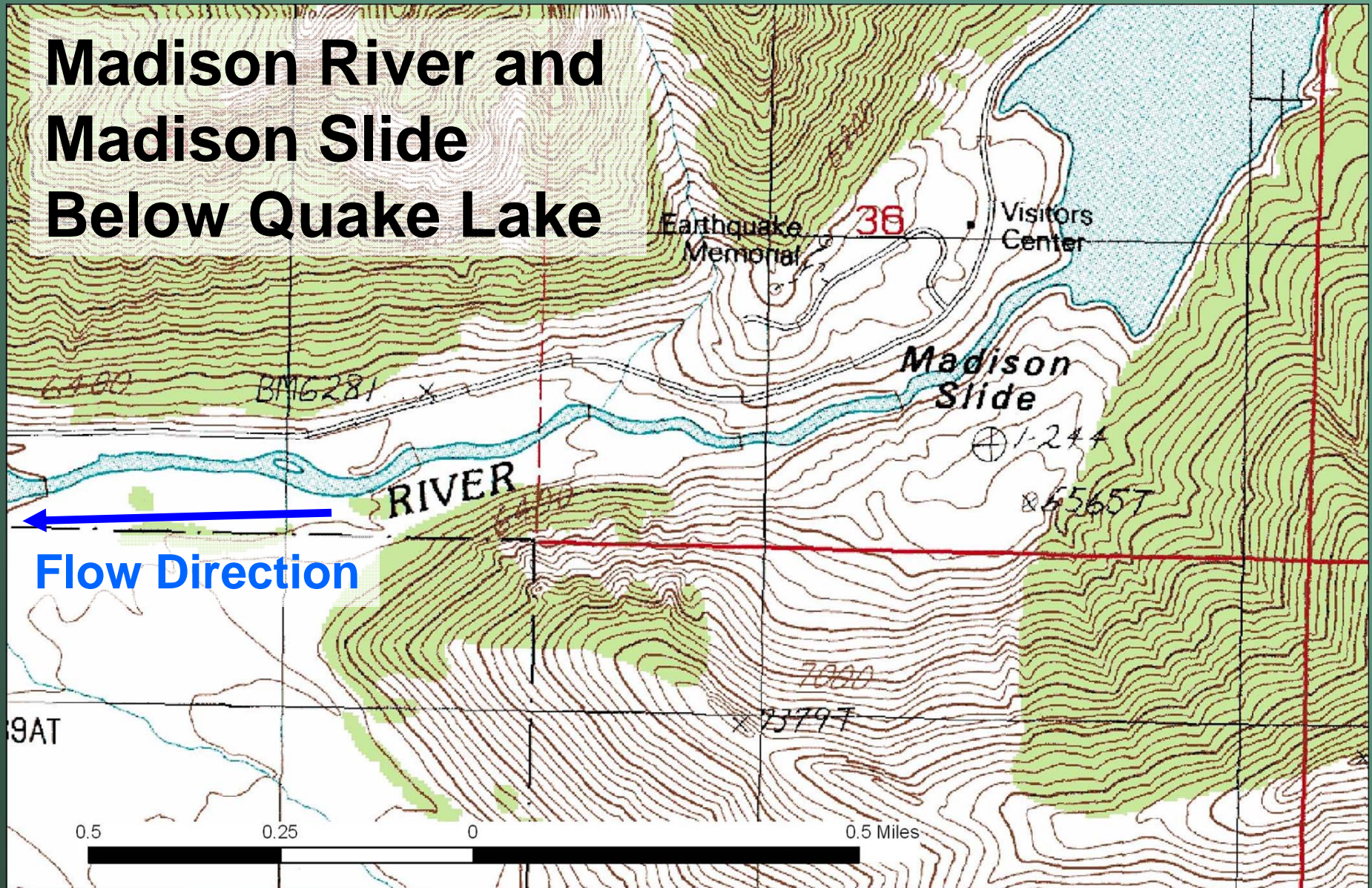
Hebgen Lake

Yellowstone National Park



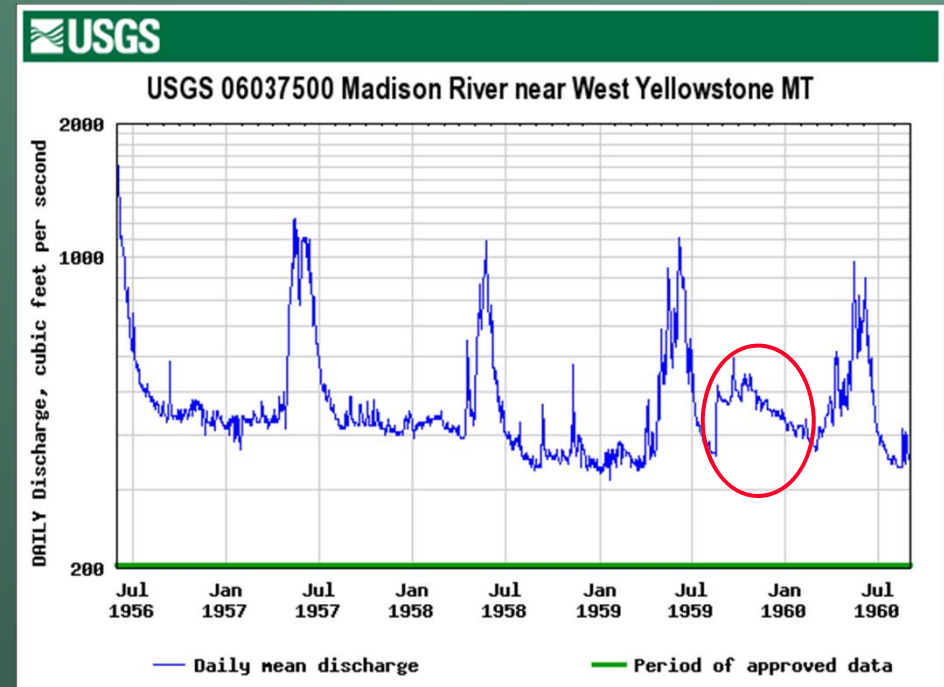
To West Yellowstone ↓

Madison River and Madison Slide Below Quake Lake

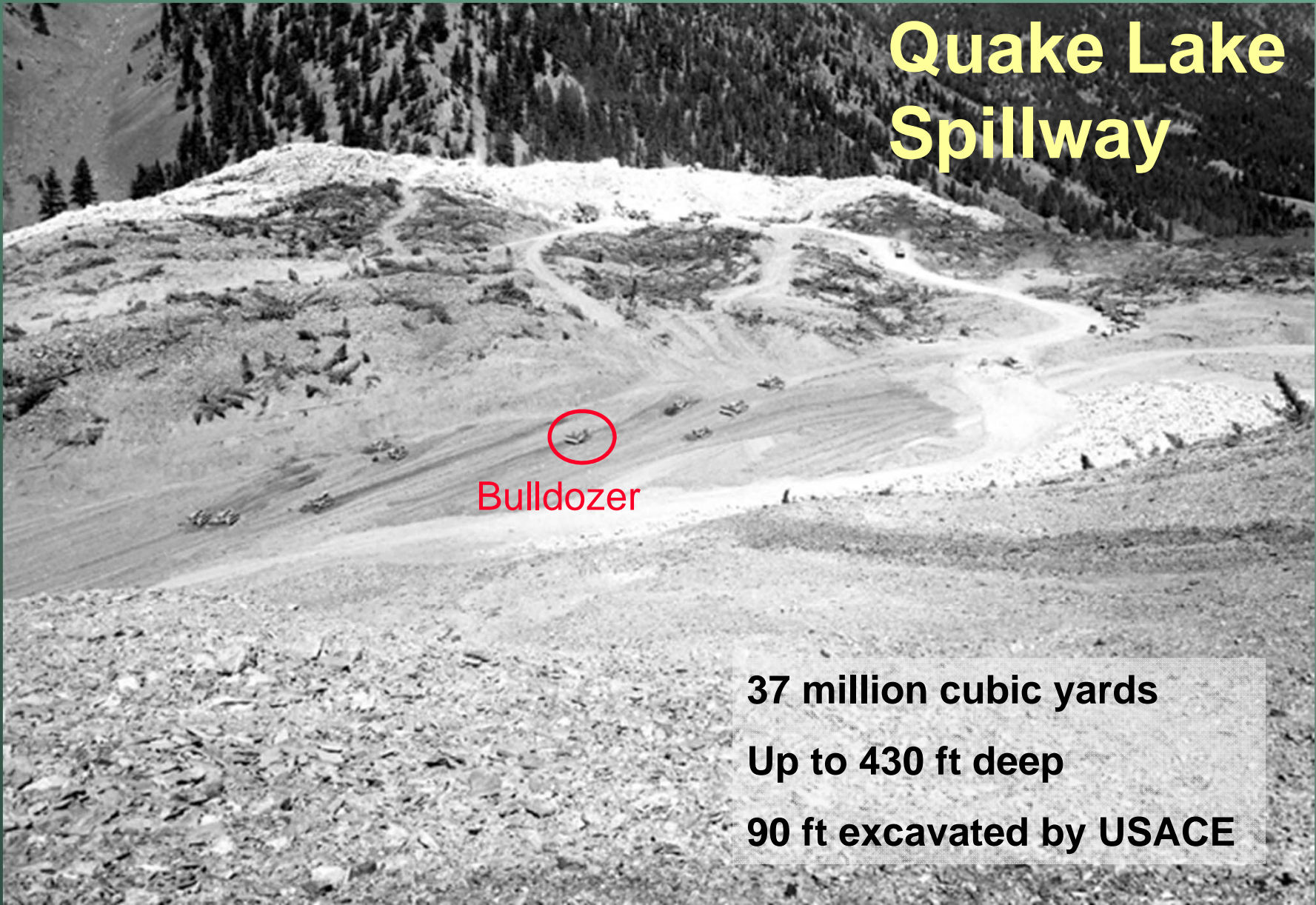


Hebgen Lake Earthquake

- August 17, 1959
7.3 Magnitude
- Hebgen Lake tipped - 15-20 foot waves and one shore now higher than other
- Other phenomena



Quake Lake Spillway



Bulldozer

37 million cubic yards
Up to 430 ft deep
90 ft excavated by USACE

Madison Slide and Earthquake Lake



Madison River Below Quake Lake



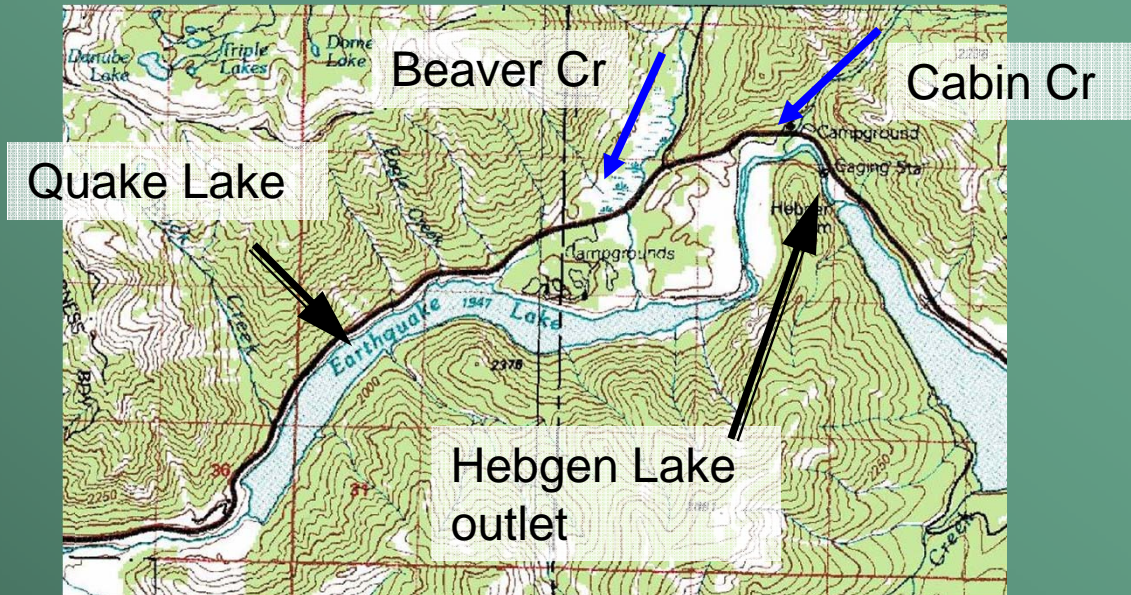
- Erosion and property damage 1970, 1971, 1986

- 1972 USACE study recommended Hebgen Lake managed for 3,500 cfs flow threshold



Question: Can 3,500 cfs threshold be increased?

- Difficult to maintain 3,500 cfs threshold because of 2 large tributaries
- Higher Flows could benefit blue ribbon trout fishery downstream



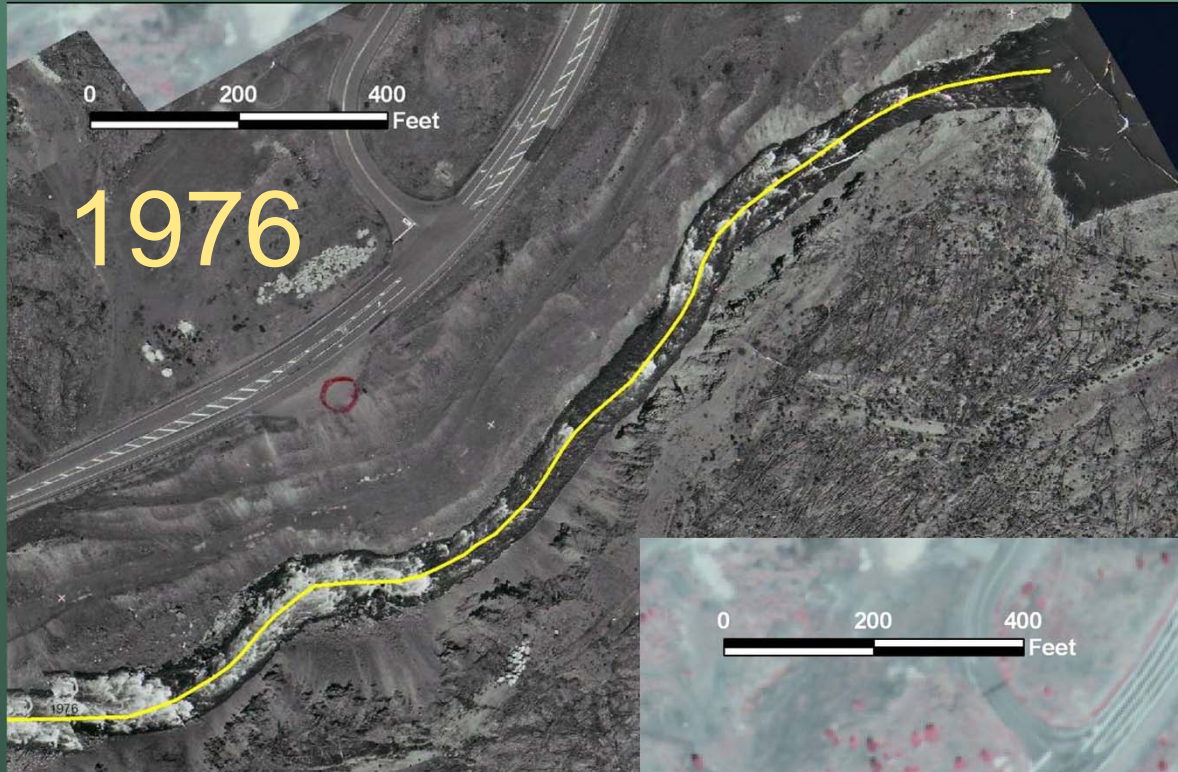
Madison River Below Quake Lake Objectives

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Miles

An aerial photograph of the Madison River below Quake Lake. A scale bar at the top indicates distances from 0 to 1 mile in increments of 0.2. The river is highlighted with a red line, and several red 'X' marks are placed along its course, indicating specific points of interest or measurement. The surrounding terrain is a mix of light and dark green, suggesting different vegetation or land use.

1. Determine amount of lateral and vertical channel movement since 1972
2. Provide hydraulic analyses so that FWP can determine if 3,500 cfs threshold can be increased

1. HISTORICAL CHANNEL MOVEMENT

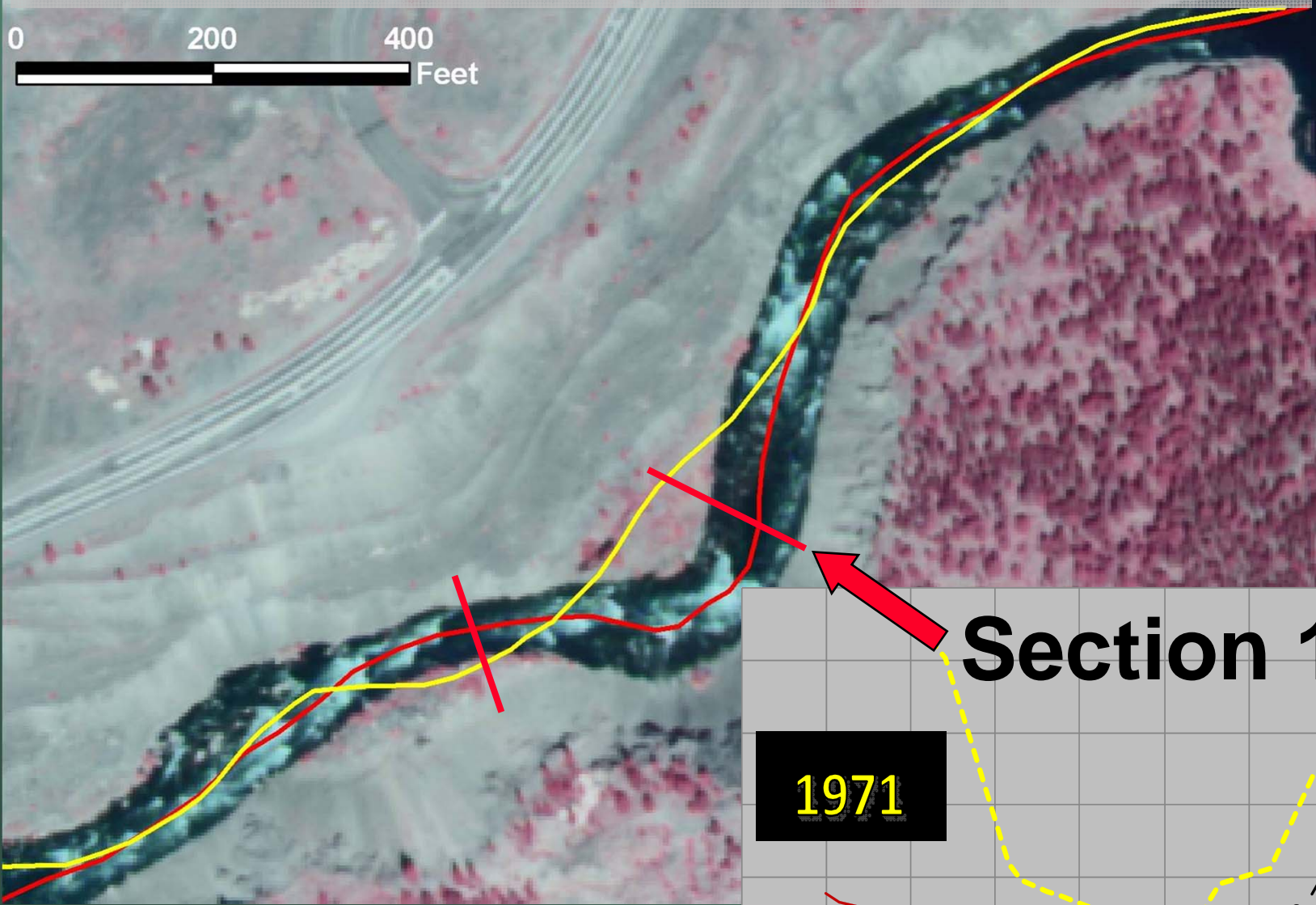


Aerial
Photography:
Upper Study
Reach



Surveyed cross sections: 1971 and 2006

0 200 400 Feet



Section 1100

1971

2006

20 ft

5 ft

1971

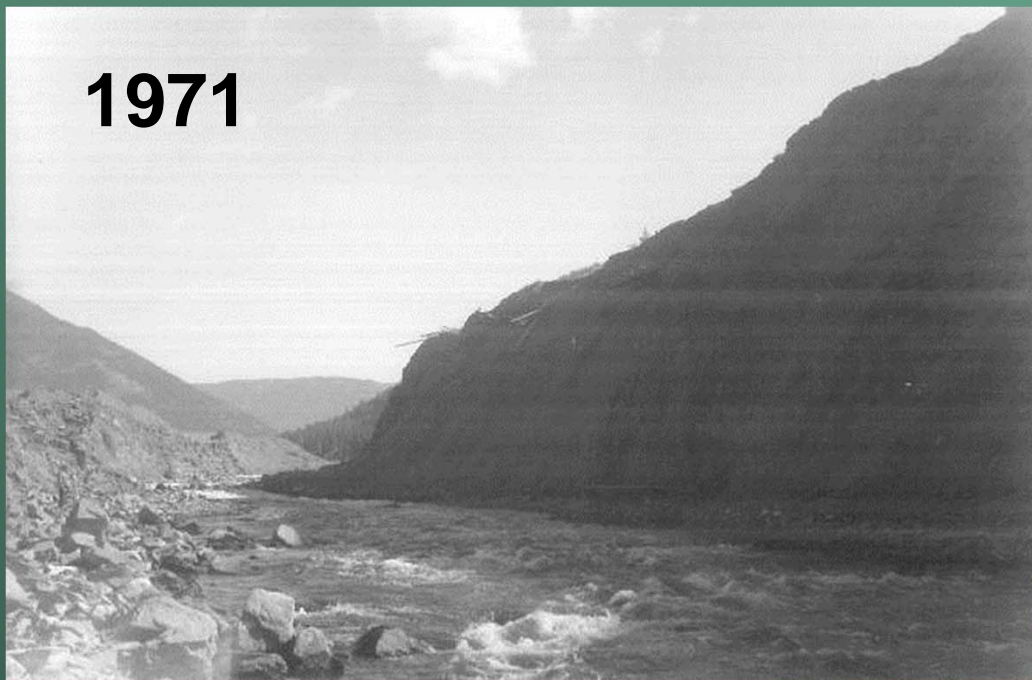
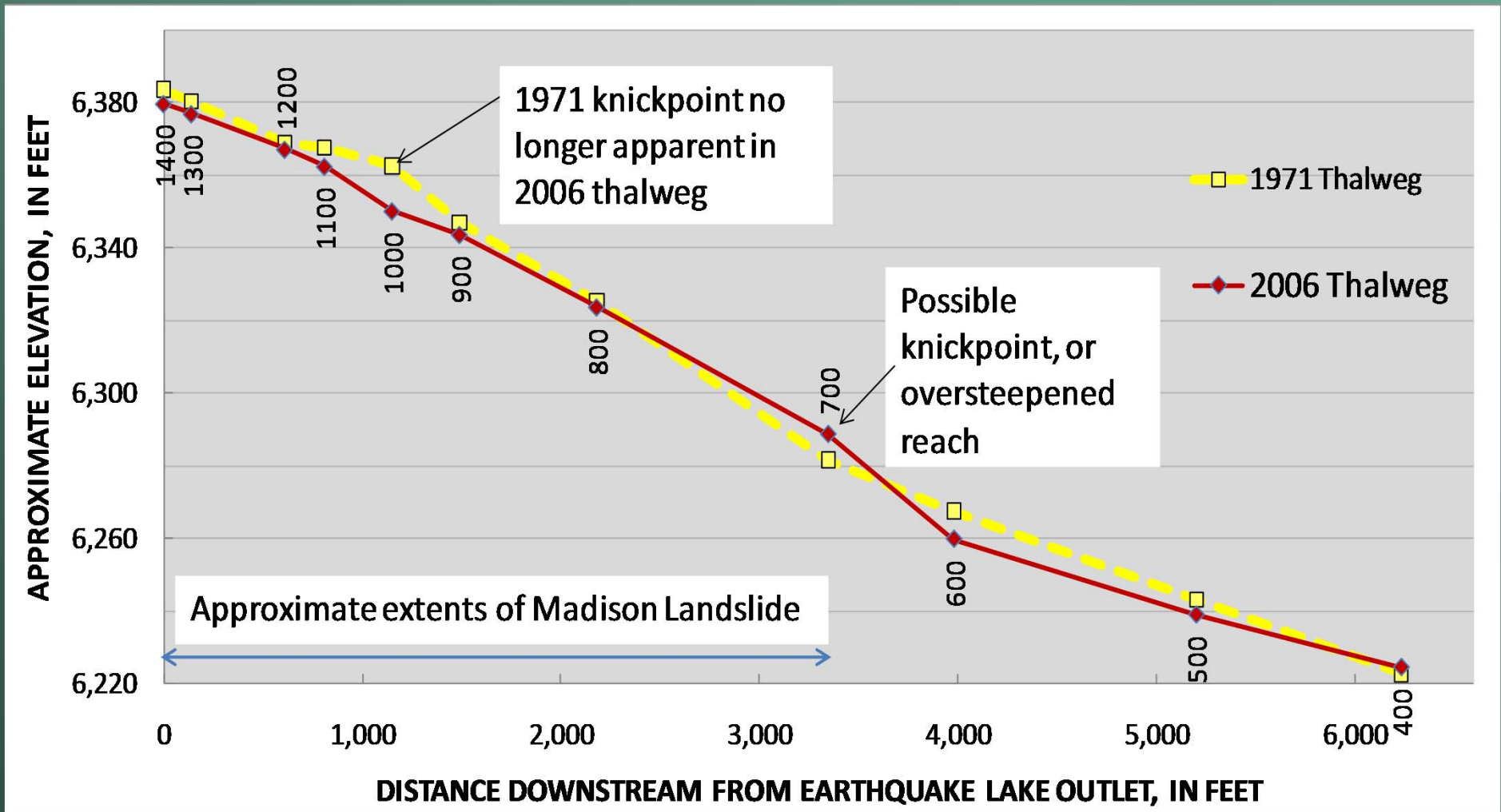


Photo comparisons: Section 1100

2008



Madison River Approximate Thalweg Profiles

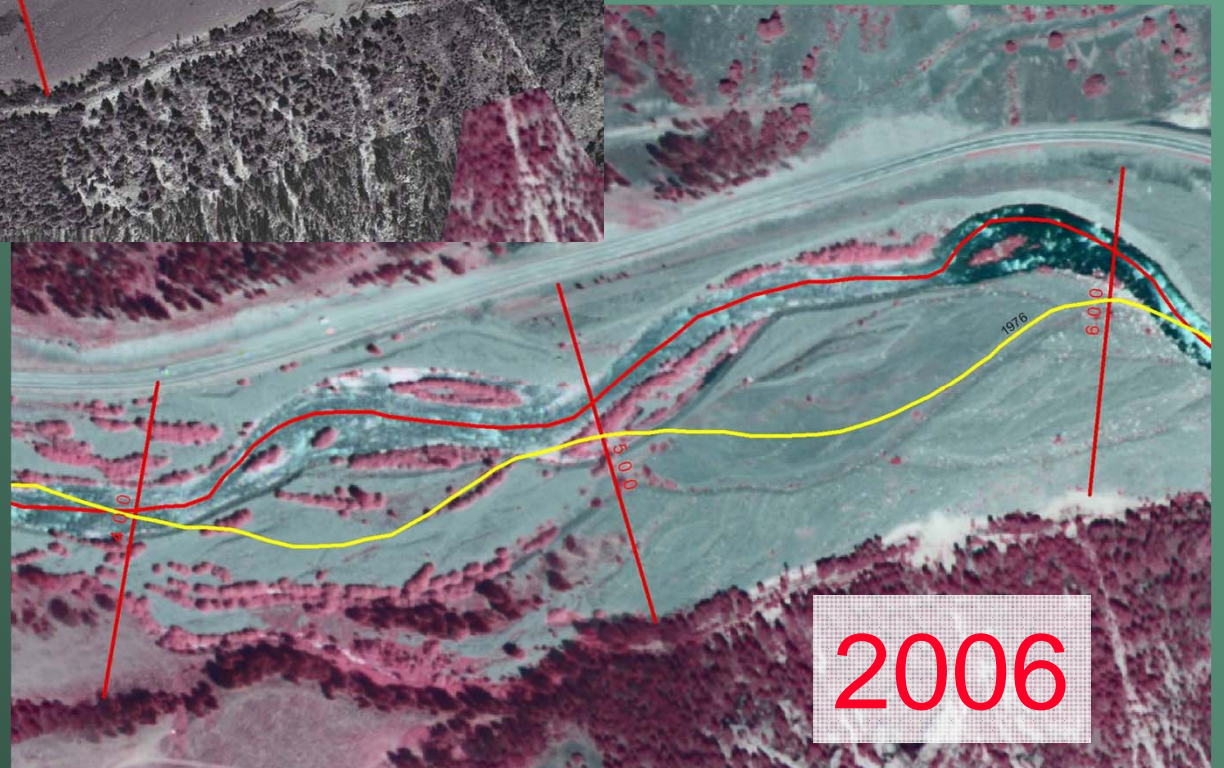


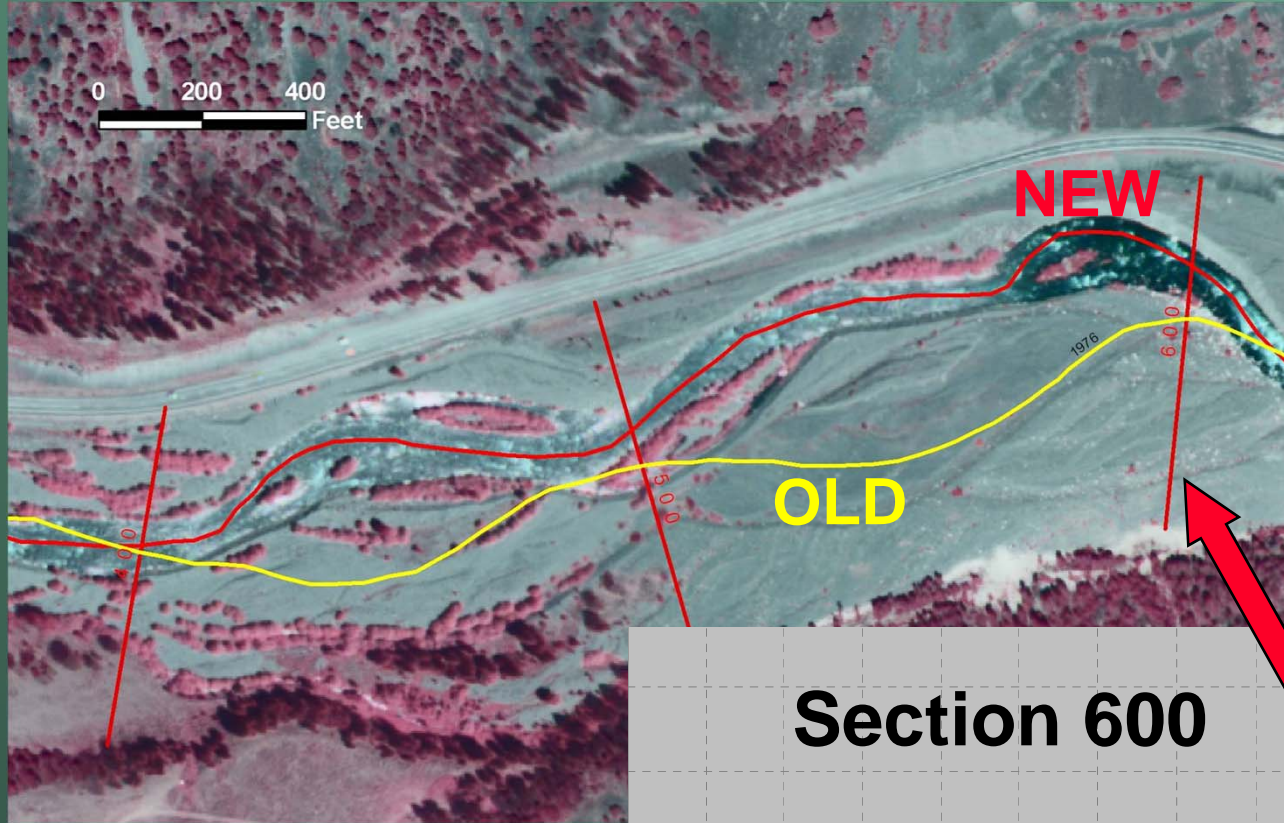
Why is thalweg approximate?





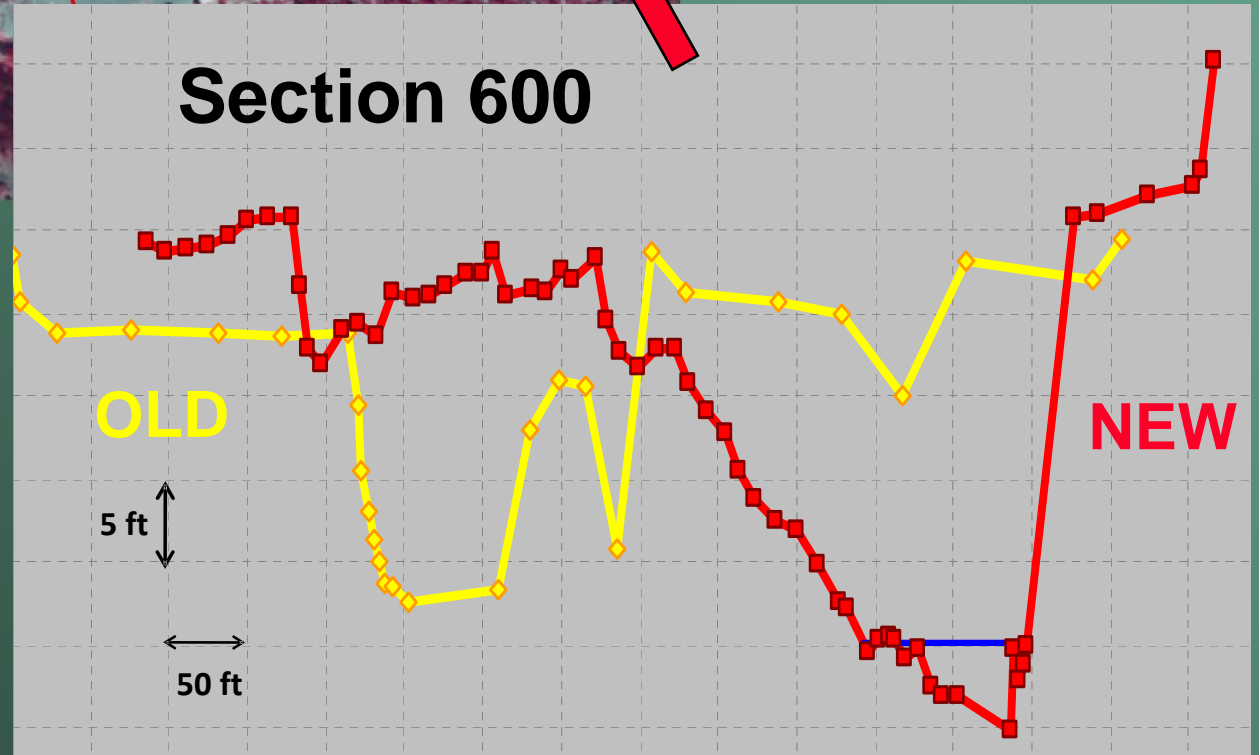
Aerial Photography: Lower Study Reach



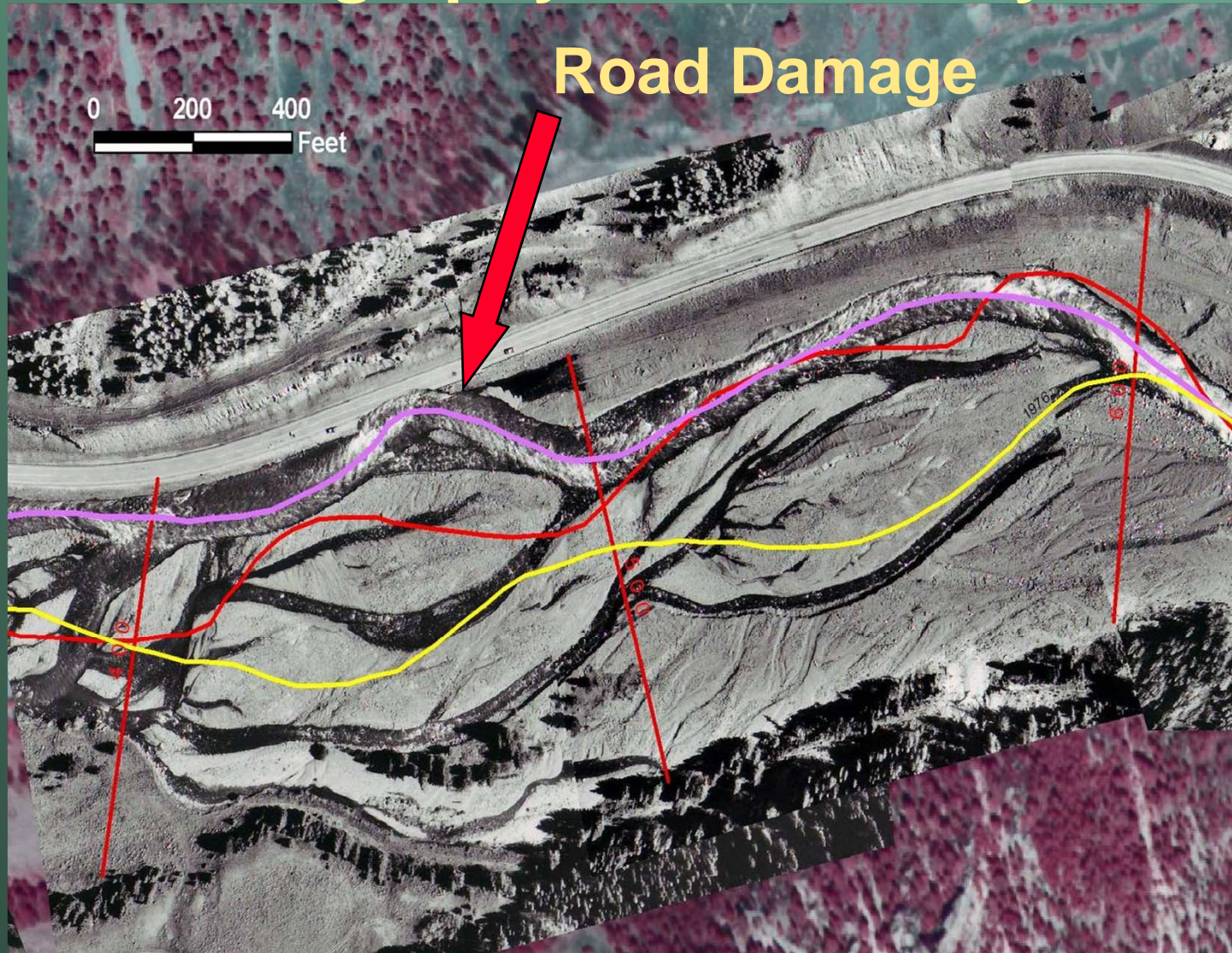


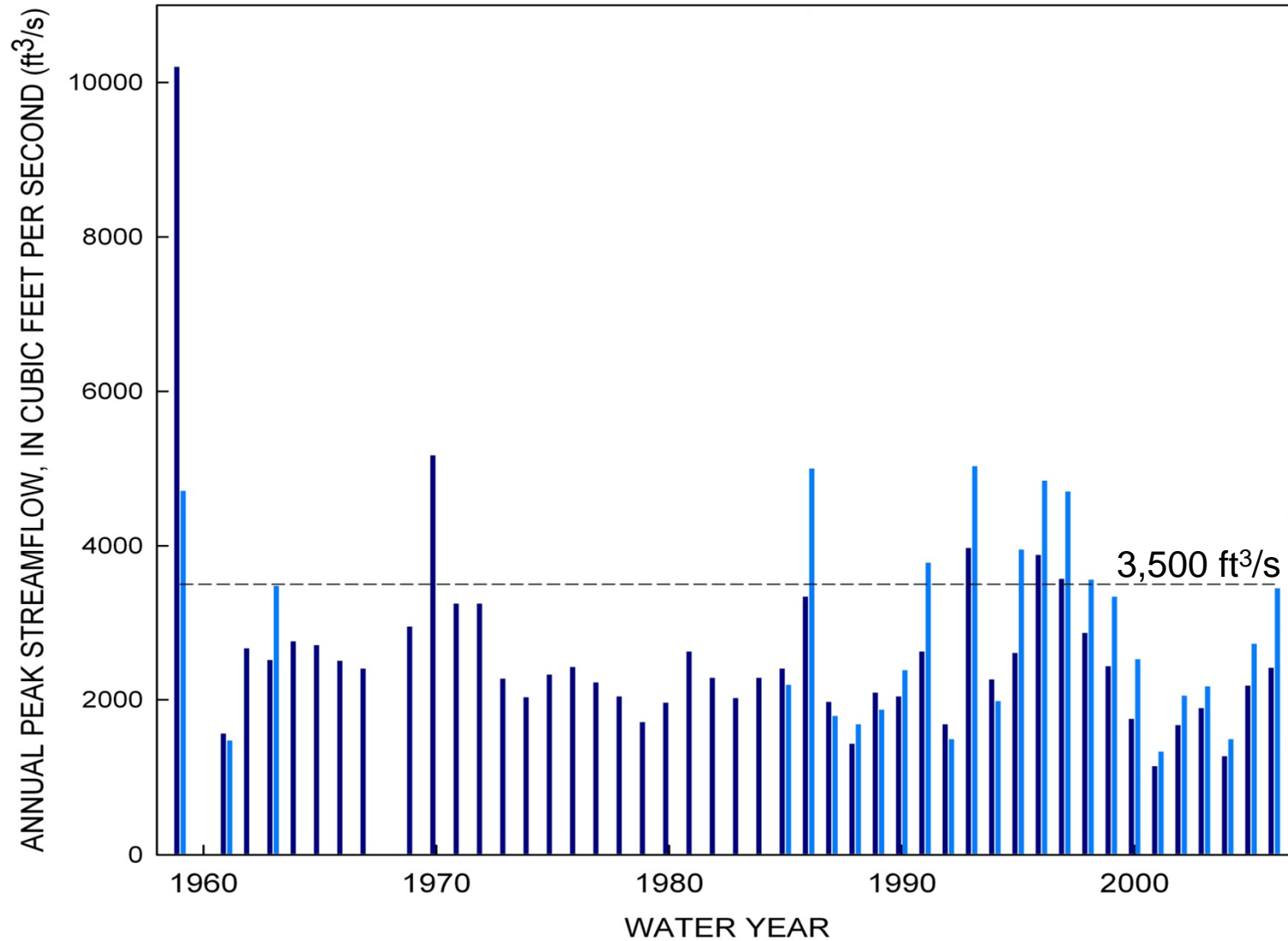
Surveyed cross sections: **1971** and **2006**

Section 600

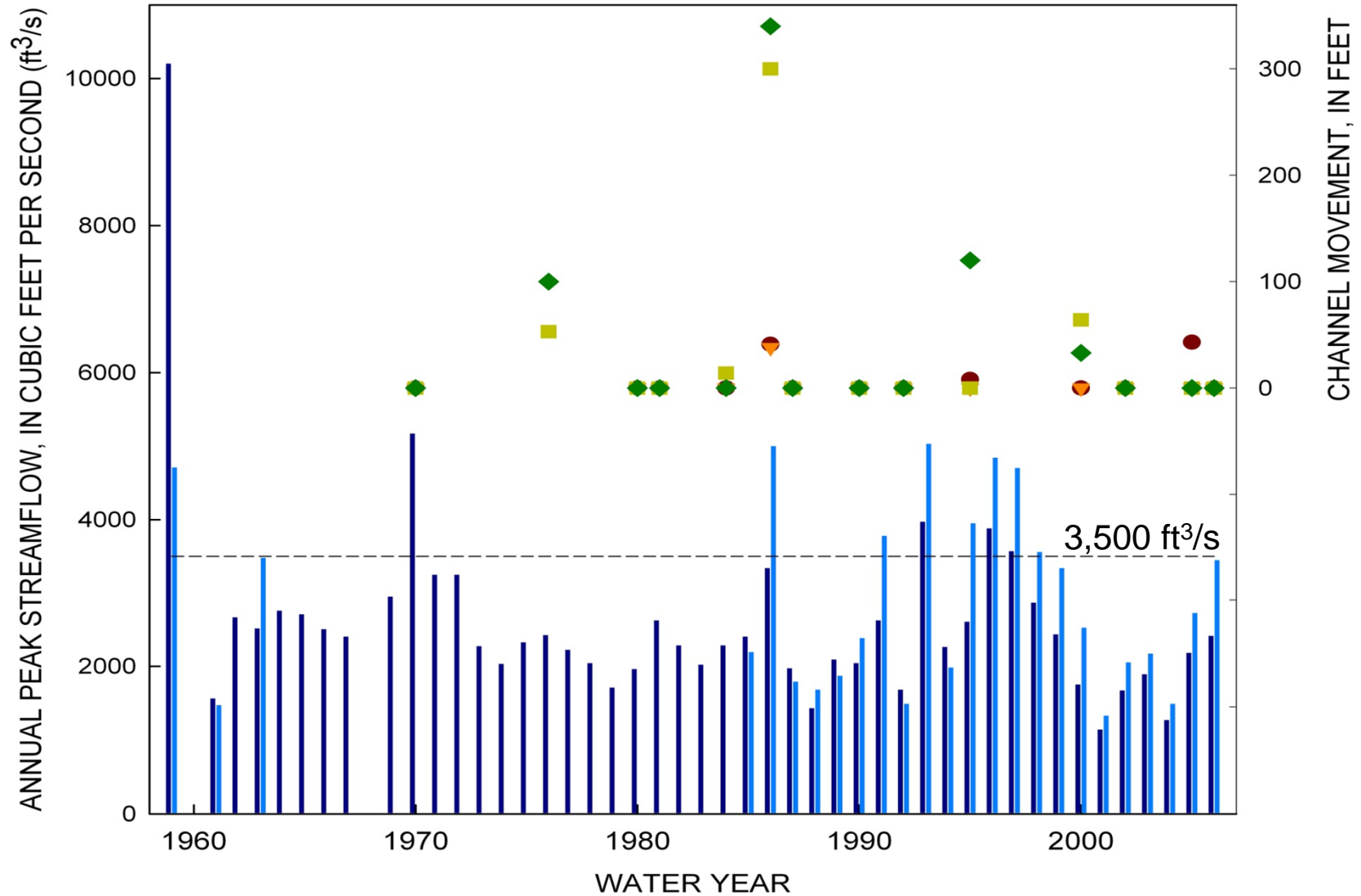


Aerial Photography: Lower Study Reach





Peak flows



Peak flows and channel movement

HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS

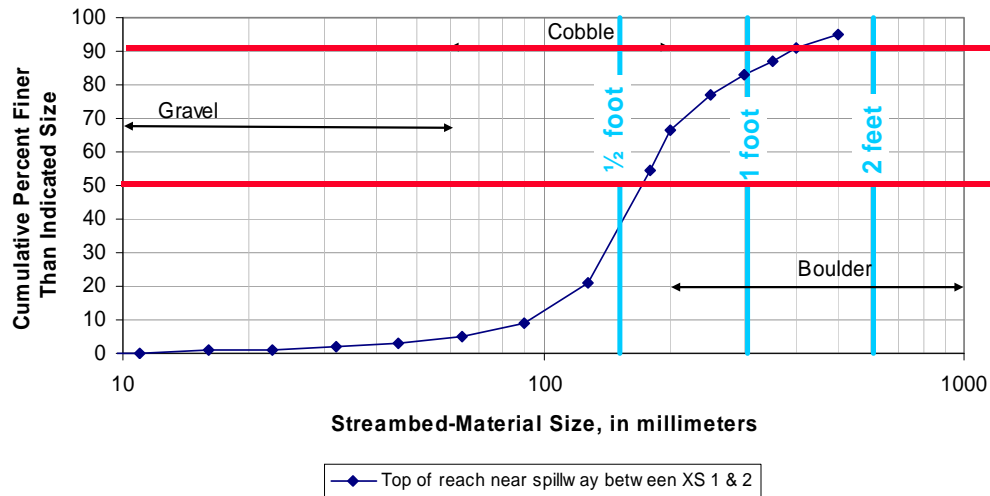


Little River Research and Design (LRRD), Missouri Department of Conservation, The US Environmental Protection Agency Region VII, Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS

Channel Materials

Distribution of streambed-material particle size for Madison River below Quake Lake

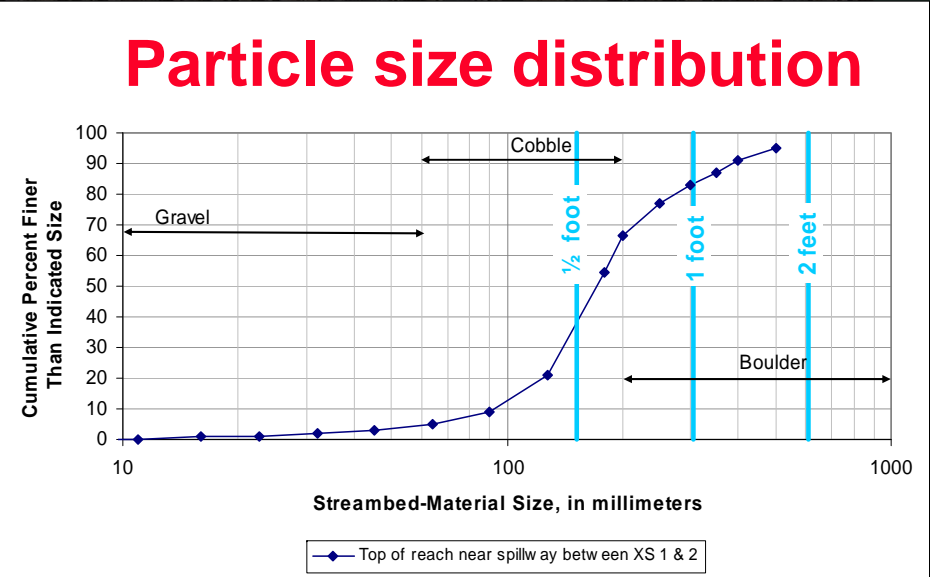
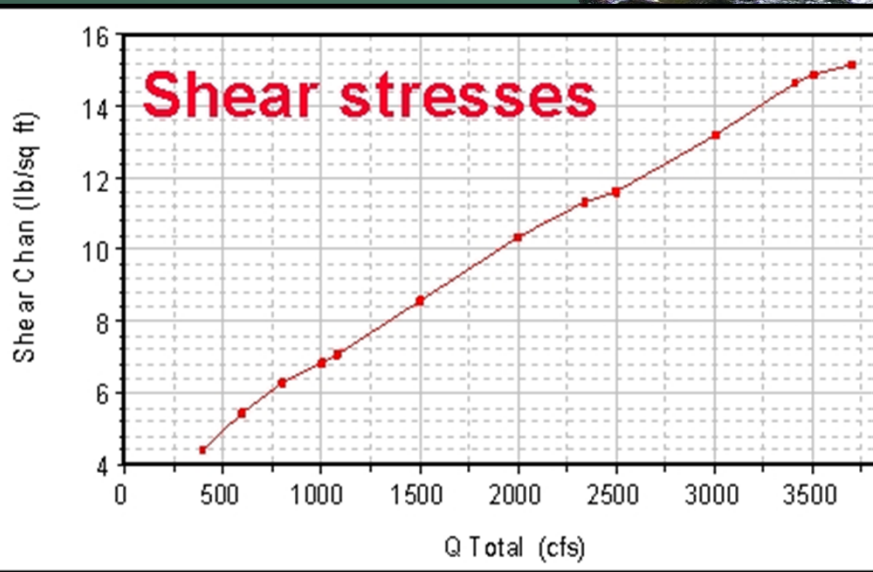
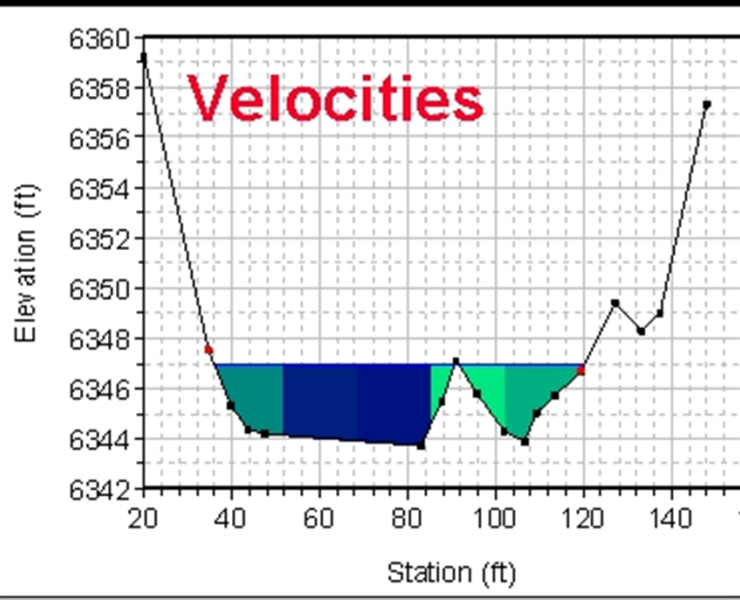


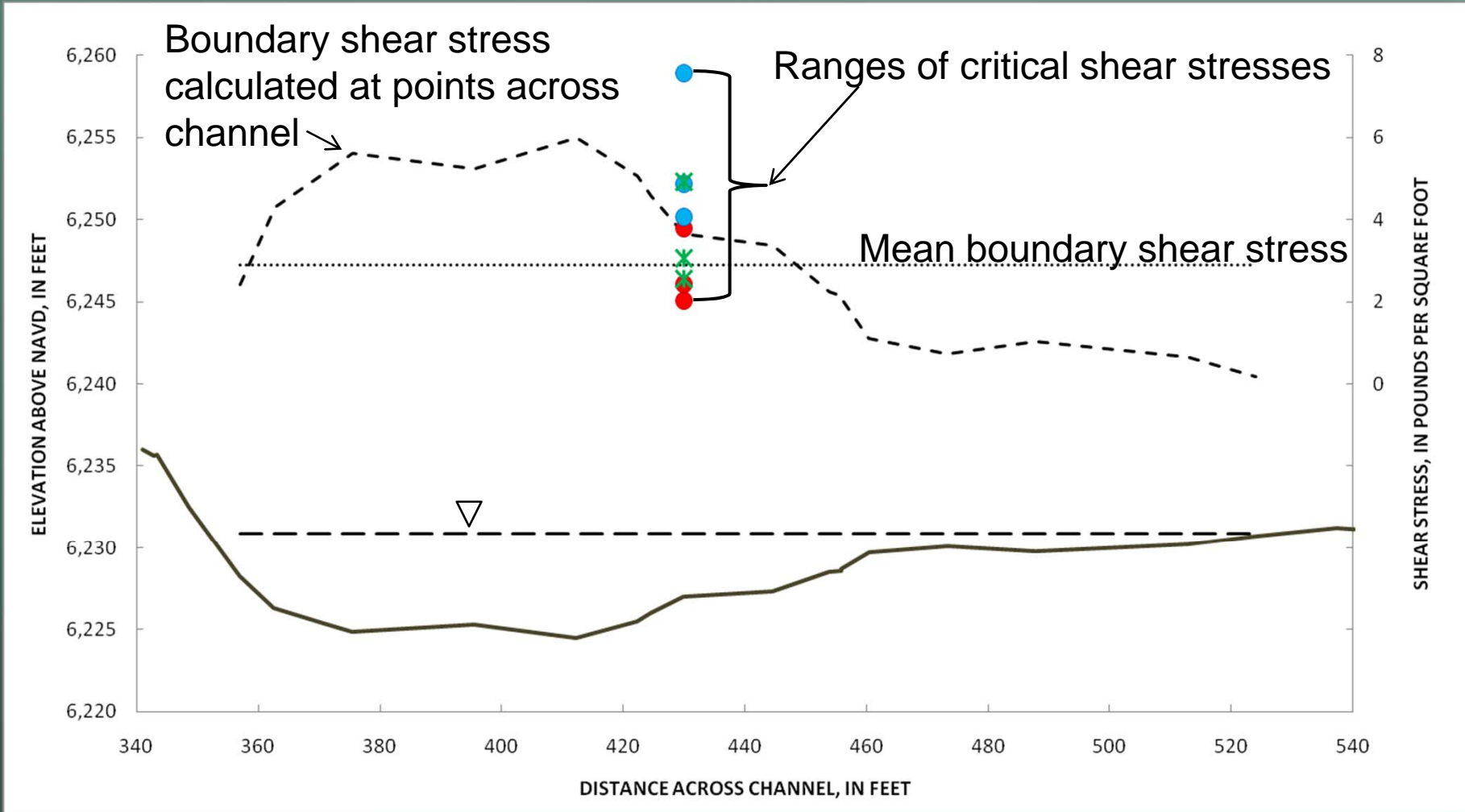
Flow Forces

Shear Stress = f(channel geometry, flow velocity)



Estimate Flows necessary to move channel and bank material

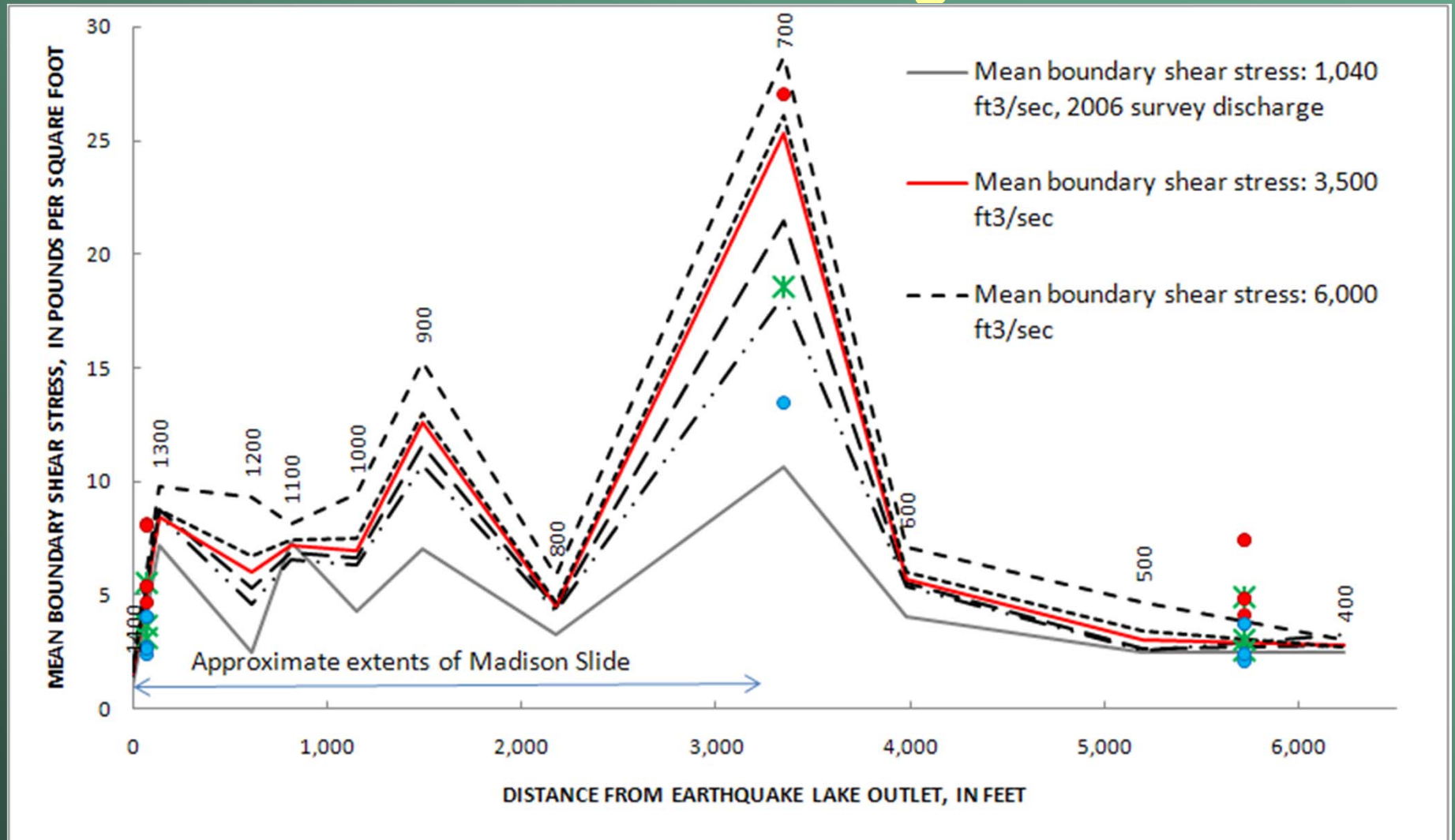




Boundary shear stresses (3,500 ft³/s) and critical shear stresses



Average boundary shear stress and critical shear stresses along the channel



Additional factor: steep channel side slopes



Preliminary Conclusions

- **FROM CHANNEL SURVEY**
 - Channel degraded up to 10 feet since 1972
- **FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**
 - Channel increased sinuosity (and decreased slope) since 1972
 - Magnitude of channel movement decreased from 1986-2006
 - Channel moved as recently as 2005



Preliminary Conclusions (cont.)

- **FROM HYDRAULIC ANALYSES**

- Shear stresses generated by the $3,500 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec}$ threshold flow fall within ranges of critical shears stresses necessary to move D50 and larger material

Preliminary Conclusions (cont.)

■ LIMITATIONS

- Could not sample channel material through middle of channel; larger materials probably are present
- Calculated critical shear stresses from general relationships, not site-specific to shape and size distribution of the Madison channel materials

Madison Slide Info – USGS Photographic Library

<http://libraryphoto.cr.usgs.gov/index.html>



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Mount Rainier National Park, Washington. The Nisqually valley below Nisqually Glacier, as seen from station 3. Aggradation on the flood plain, caused by the outburst flood of October 25, 1955, is evidenced by altered topography and dead trees. A new bridge was constructed high above the flood-affected channels. August 31, 1965. Figure 38, U.S. Geological Survey [Professional Paper 631](#).

Madison Slide Info

The Hebgen Lake, Montana Earthquake of August 17, 1959

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROFESSIONAL PAPER 435

Cooperating Agencies:

*Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior
Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S. Department of
Commerce*

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture



 USGS

QUESTIONS?

