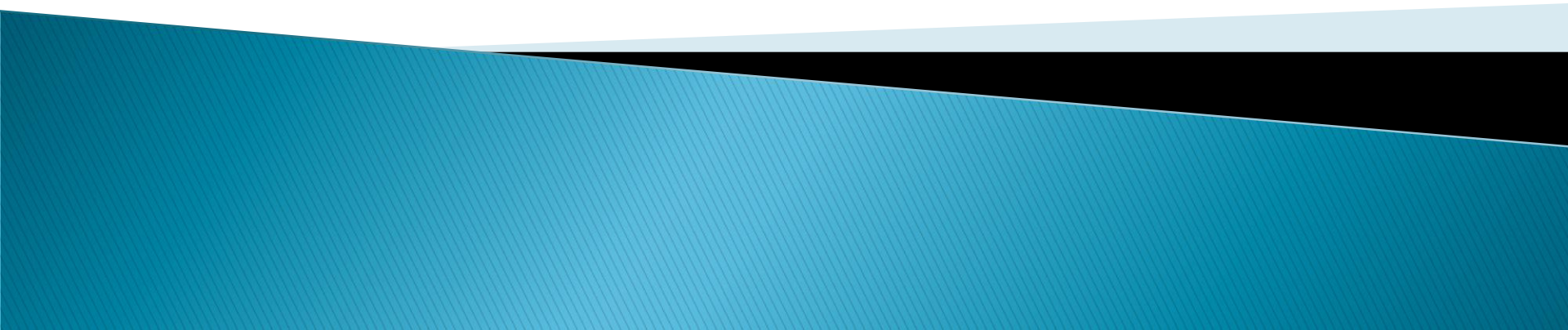


Lower Yahara River Elevation Study

September – November 2009

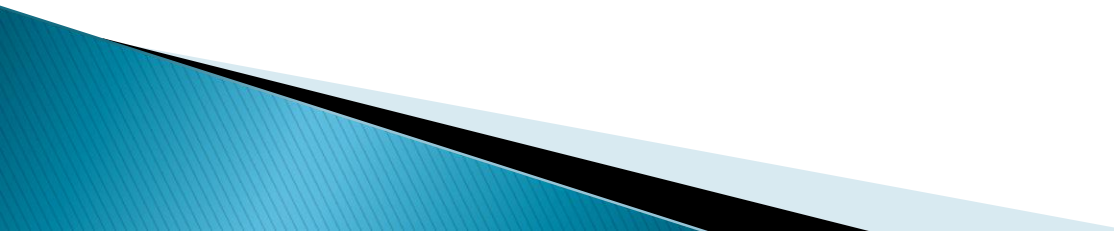
Friends of Lake Kegonsa Society (FOLKS)
Mike Amstadt (Vice president –Lake Affairs)
June 23, 2011



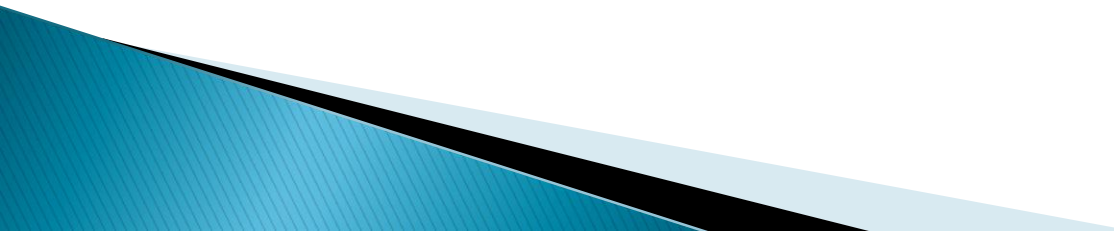
Study objective

- ▶ “Determine if there are one or more natural or manmade features in the Yahara River’s path that are seriously restricting the flow of water from Lake Waubesa into Lake Kegonsa”

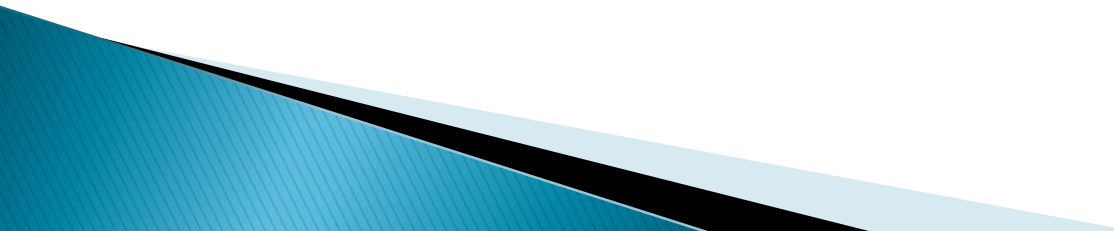
Purpose of the Study

- ▶ “Gather additional data to help determine whether there is any benefit from lowering Lake Kegonsa to increase the head between Lake Waubesa and Lake Kegonsa”
- 

Study funding

- ▶ The FOLKS Board authorized an expenditure of \$2,900 for equipment rentals, supplies, and professional surveyor services
 - ▶ LLS members volunteered their time and equipment to conduct the study
- 

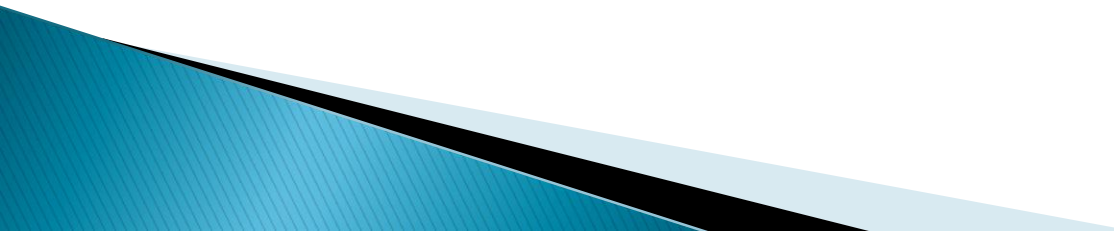
Presentation outline

1. 13 day transducer study
 2. Follow-up GPS study
 3. Next steps
- 

13 Day Transducer Study

September 13–25, 2009

Initial plan

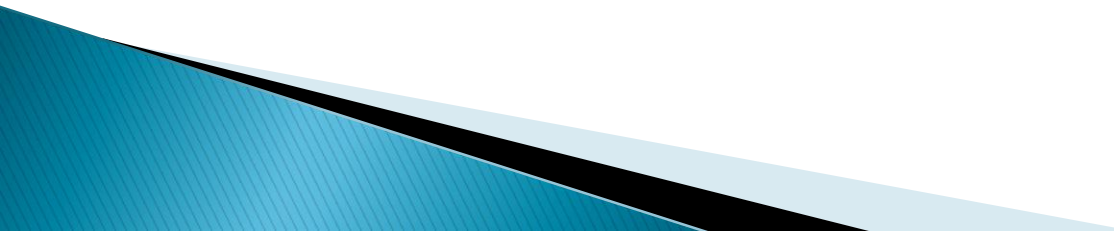
- ▶ Install multiple recording transducers at sites along the Lower Yahara River
 - ▶ Collect data for a two week period (Budget limitations)
- 

Equipment

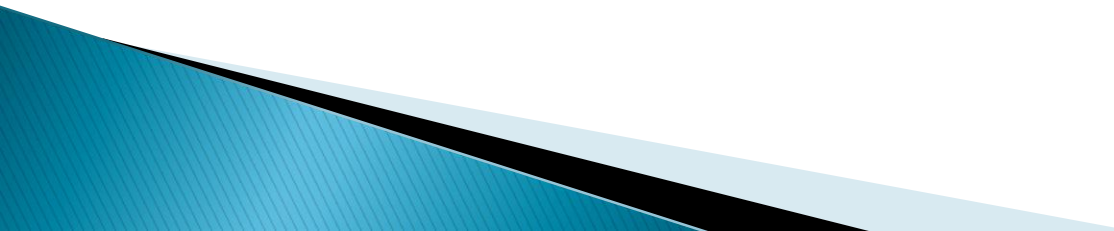
- ▶ The transducer used to collect data was a Micro-Diver datalogger
- ▶ The Micro-Diver is capable of collecting 48,000 pressure measurements
 - Dimensions: 18 mm x 88 mm
 - Accuracy $\pm 1.0\text{cmH}_2\text{O}$
 - Resolution $\pm .2\text{cmH}_2\text{O}$



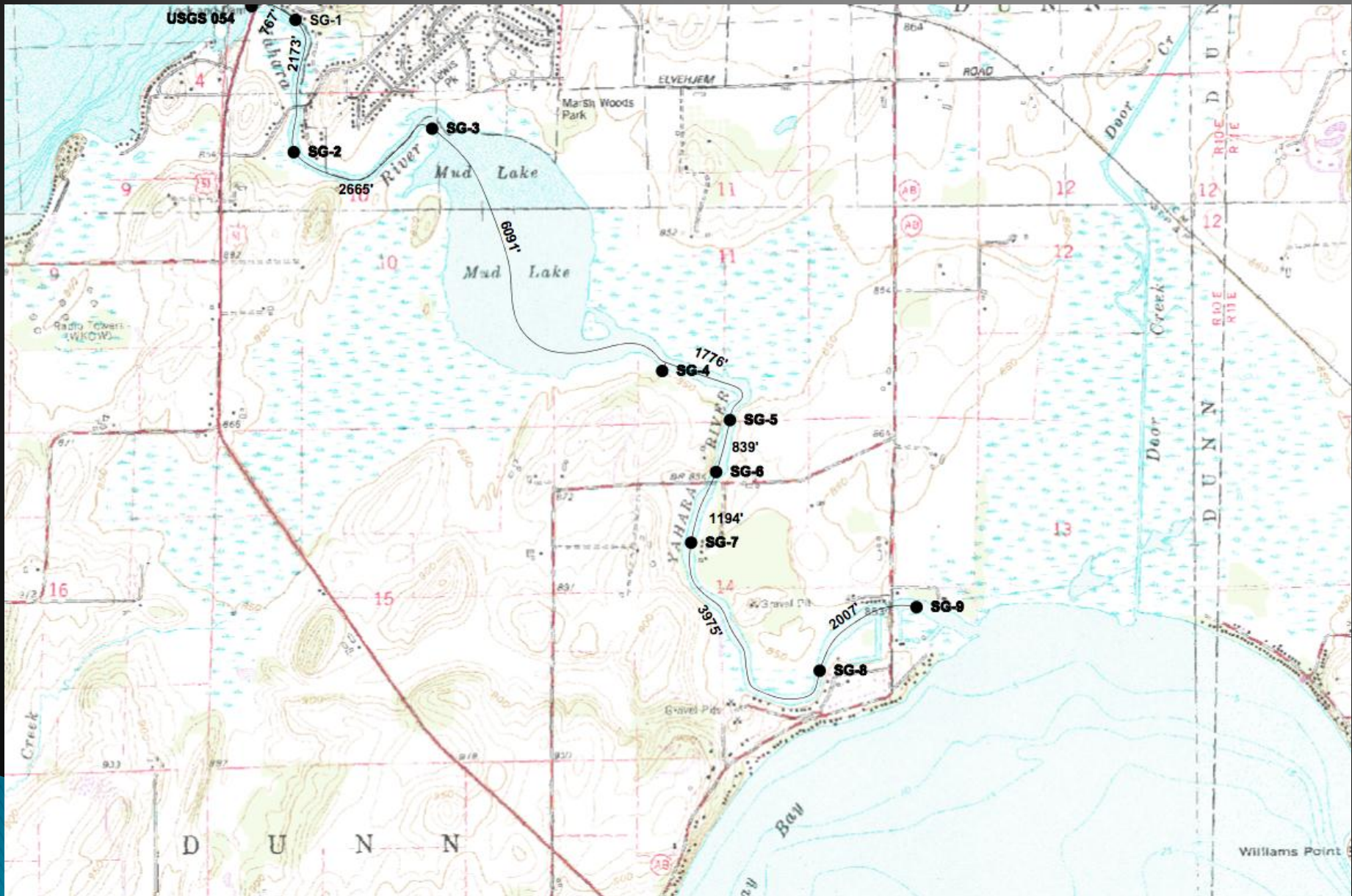
Equipment

- ▶ The transducer was suspended inside a 24" PVC tube
 - ▶ The tube had holes drilled in it to allow water to freely enter it
- 

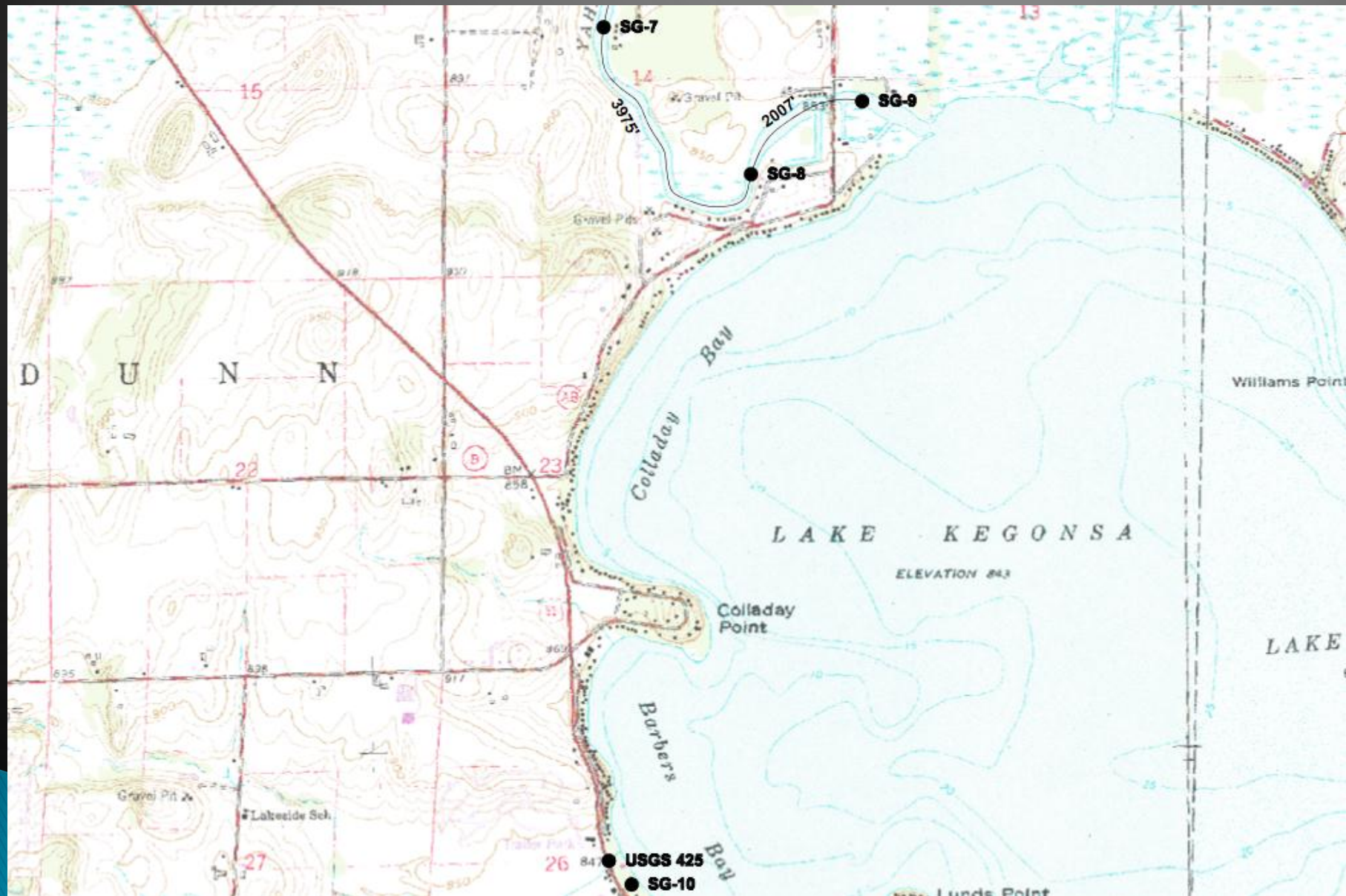
Site selection criteria

- ▶ Dane County/DNR suggested sites
 - ▶ Potential points of interest such as bridges or other obstructions
 - ▶ Available locations to install the device
- 

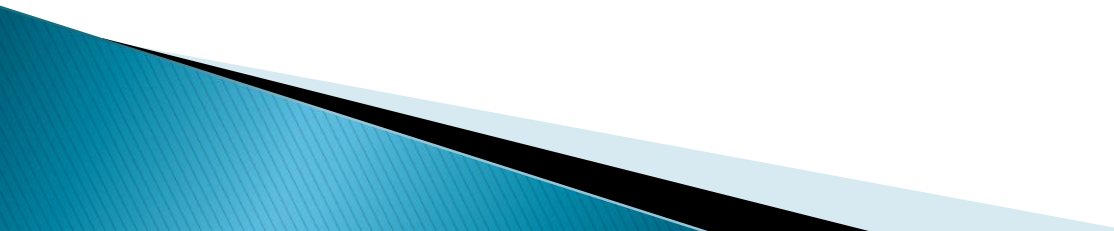
Final site selection



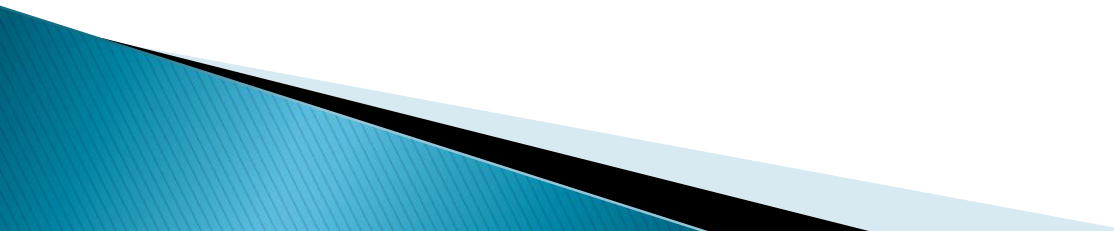
Final site selection



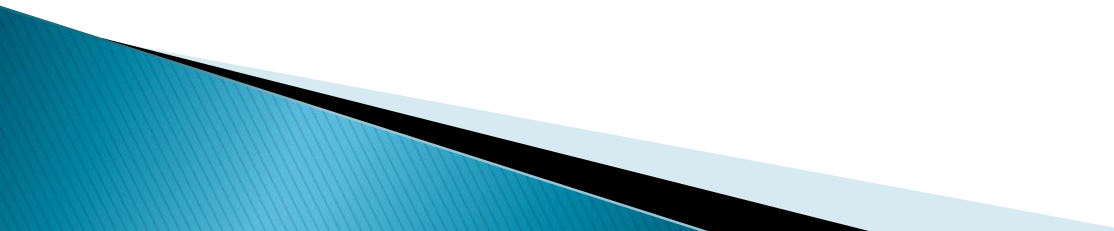
Installation of the transducer

- ▶ The transducer was activated
 - ▶ The PVC tube was securely attached to a post or pier with clamps so the transducer was entirely under water
 - ▶ GPS survey equipment was used to determine the elevation and location of the transducer
- 

The Data

- ▶ Each transducer was set to collect and store the pressure reading every 30 minutes
 - ▶ Each transducer collected approximately 570 pieces of data (September 13 - 25)
- 

Transducer Data Adjustments

- ▶ Distance from top of pipe to the transducer
 - ▶ Transducer calibration
 - ▶ Barometric pressure & altitude
- 

River Elevation Calculation

Elevation = GPS reading for top of tube
– distance from top to transducer
+ transducer pressure reading ftH₂O
– barometric pressure ^a
+ transducer calibration factor ^b

^a Weather Underground barometric pressure at Fitchburg converted to ft H₂O

^b calibration factor adjusts barometric pressure reading for elevation and compensates for differences between transducers

River Elevation Calculation

Example

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Elevation} &= 844.93 \text{ (GPS reading)} \\ &- 1.71 \text{ (distance to transducer)} \\ &+ 34.34 \text{ (transducer pressure reading)} \\ &- 33.93 \text{ (barometric pressure)} \\ &+ .87 \text{ (transducer calibration factor)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Elevation} = 844.50$$

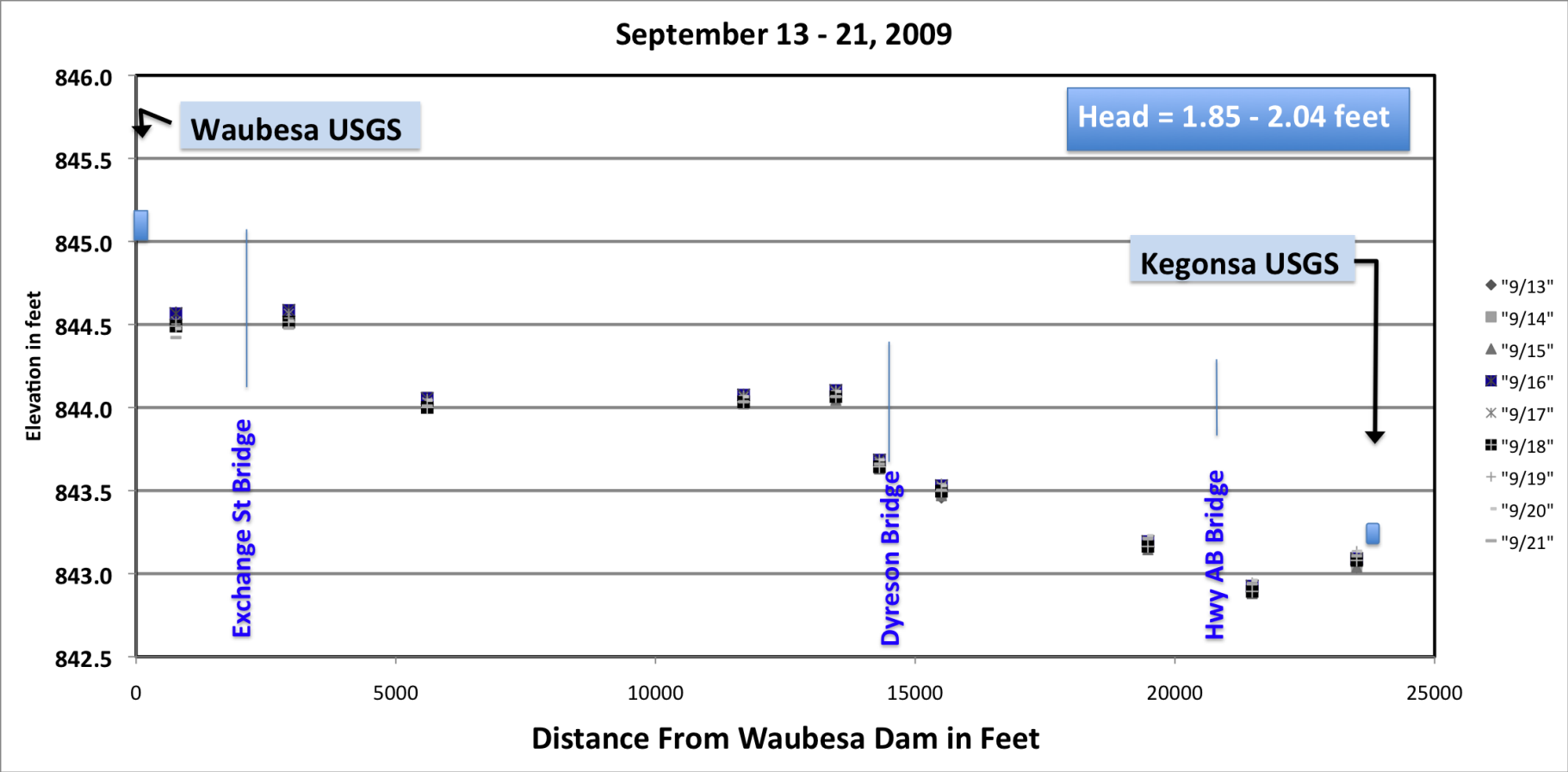
13 Day Transducer Study

Results

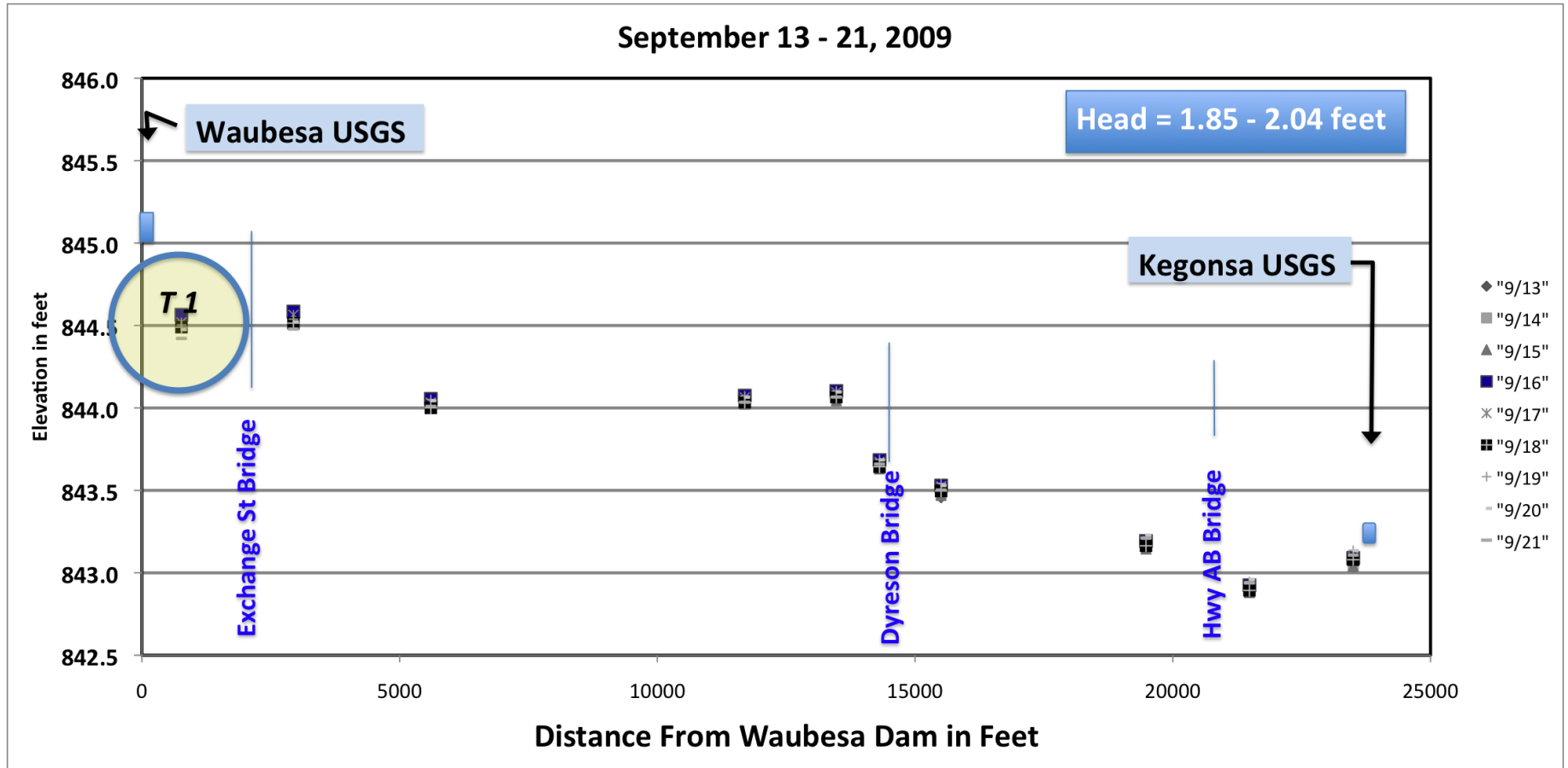
Daily Mean Values

- ▶ First nine days (Sept 13 – Sept 21)

Daily Means for First 9 Days

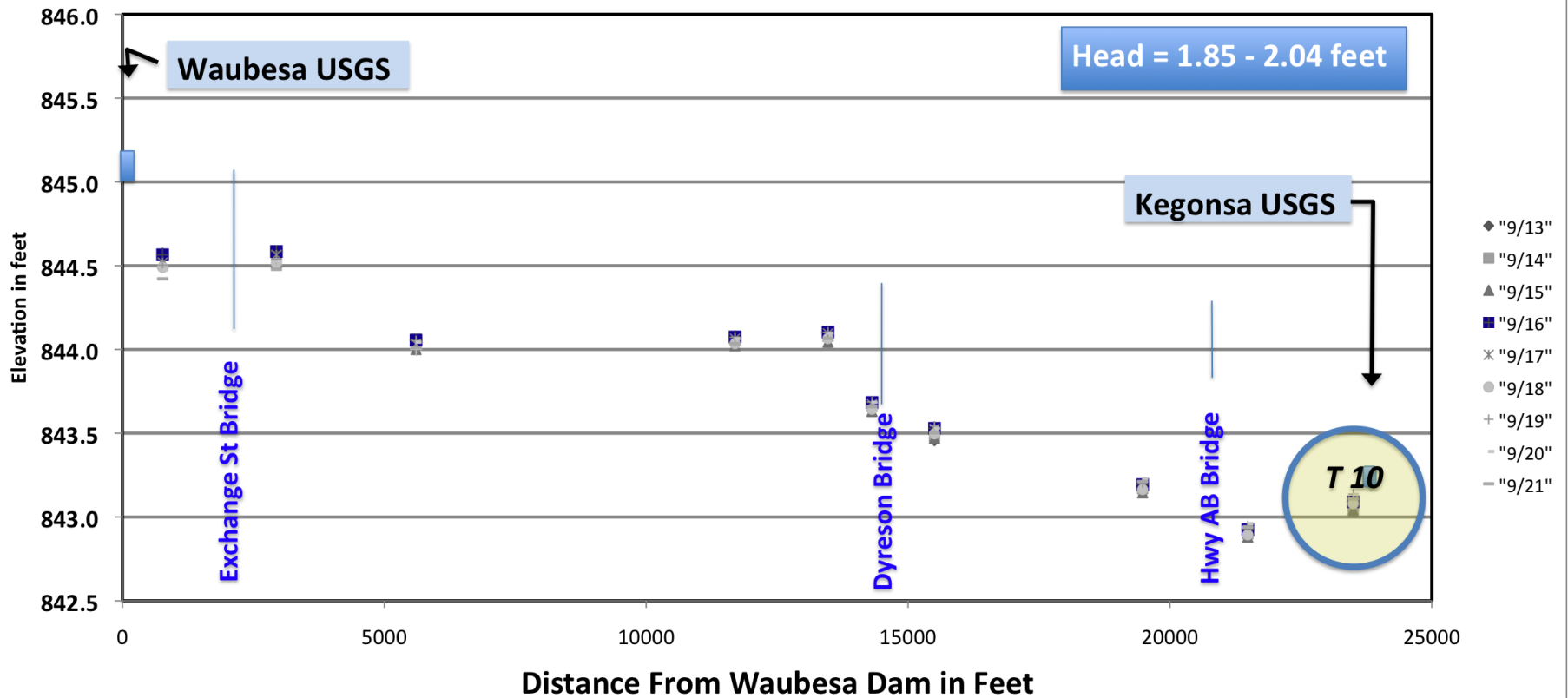


Transducer 1 Problems



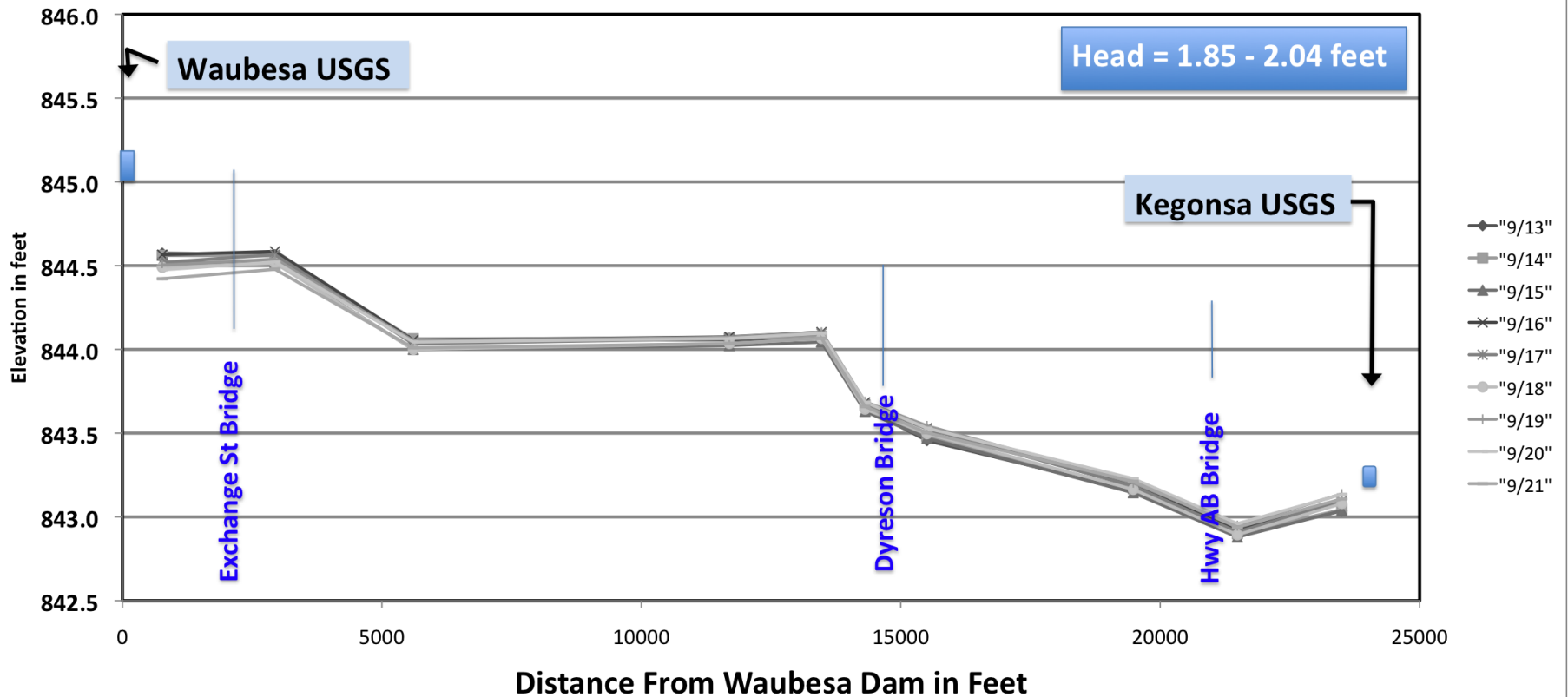
Scale Across Lake Kegonsa

September 13 - 21, 2009

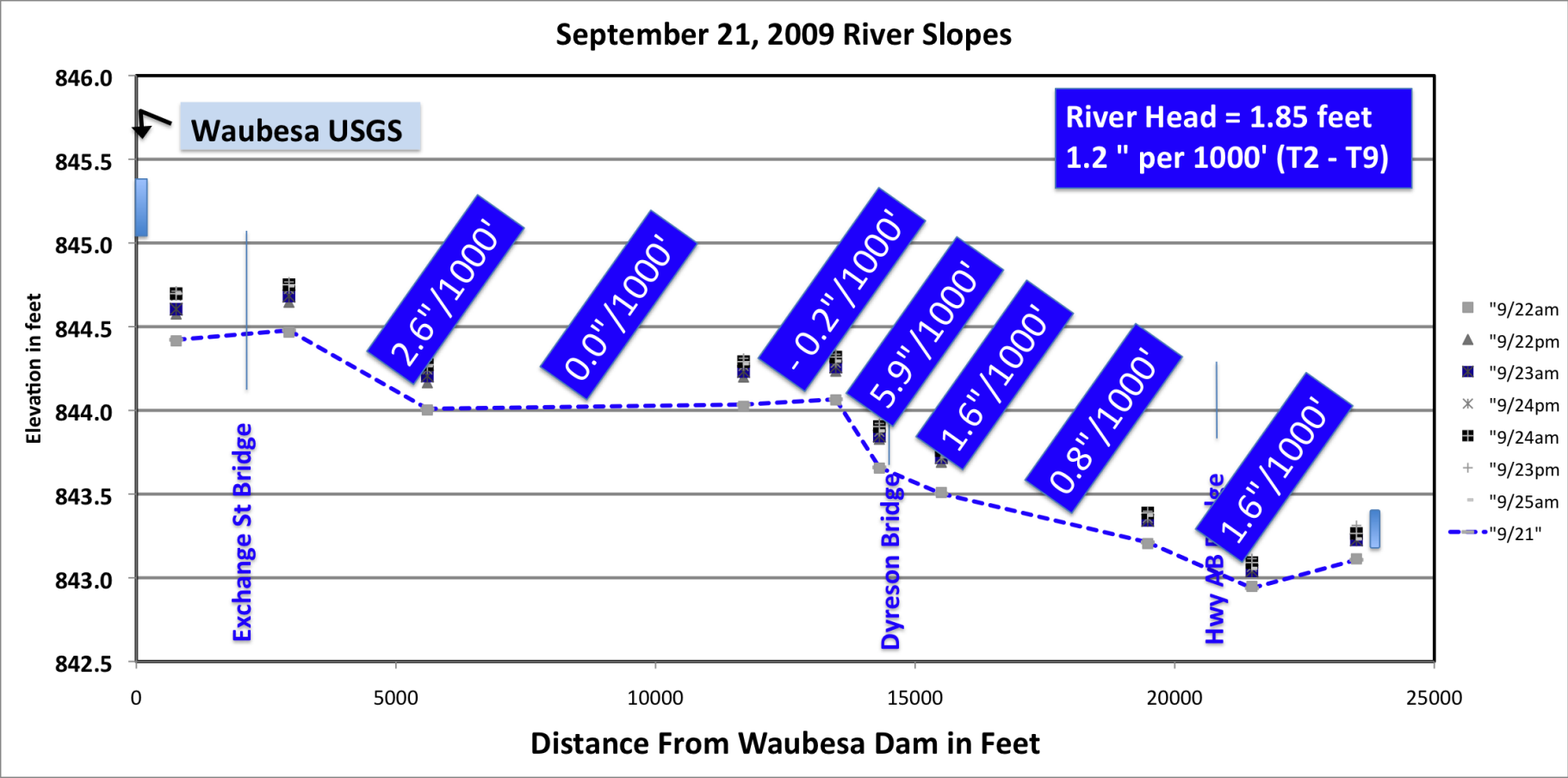


Apparent River Profile

September 13 - 21, 2009

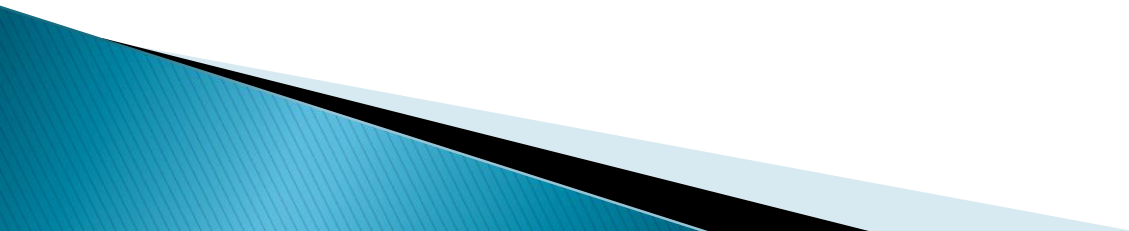


Varying Slopes



Half-Day Mean Values

Last four days (Sept 22 - 25)

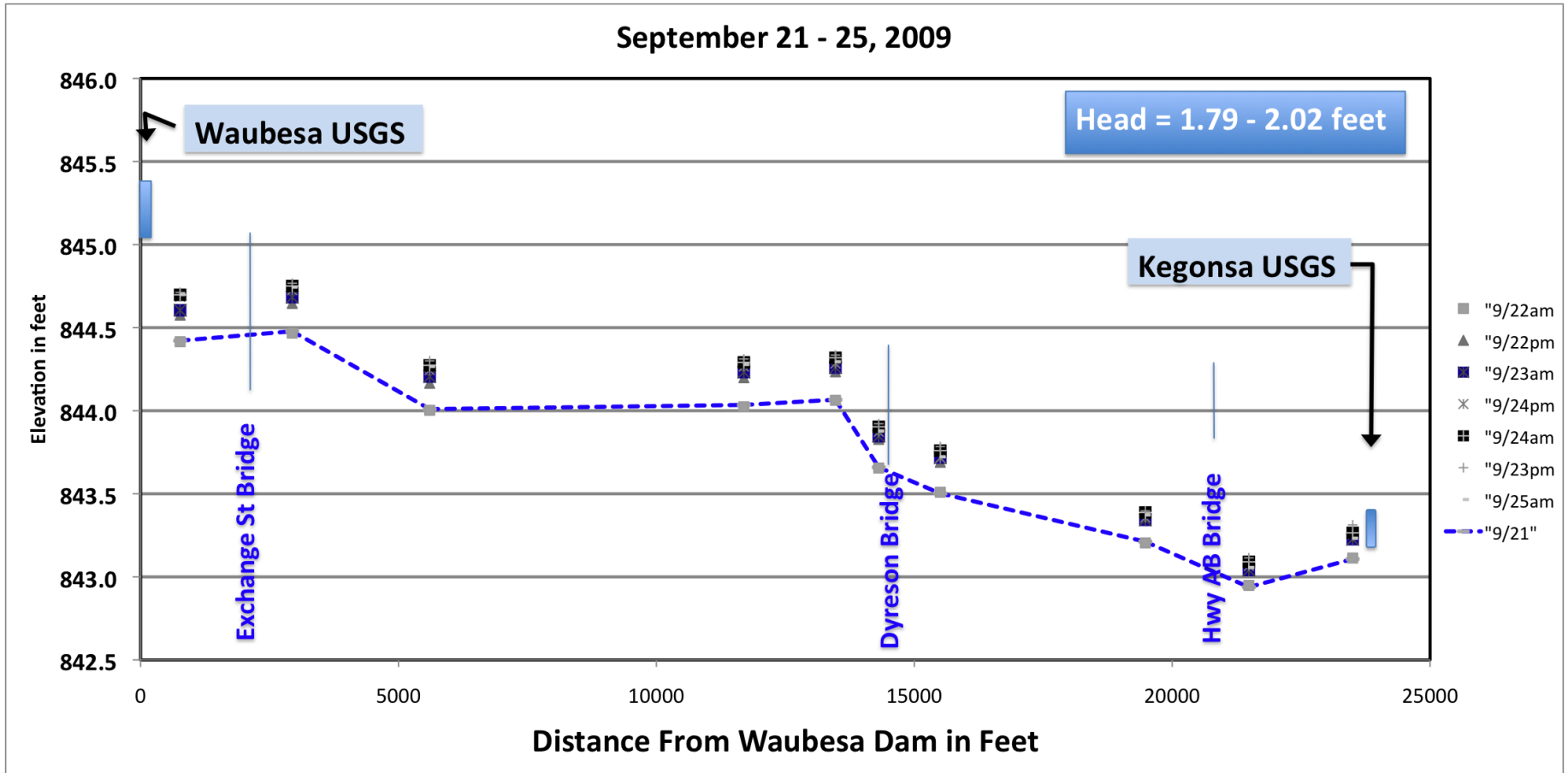


Rain Event

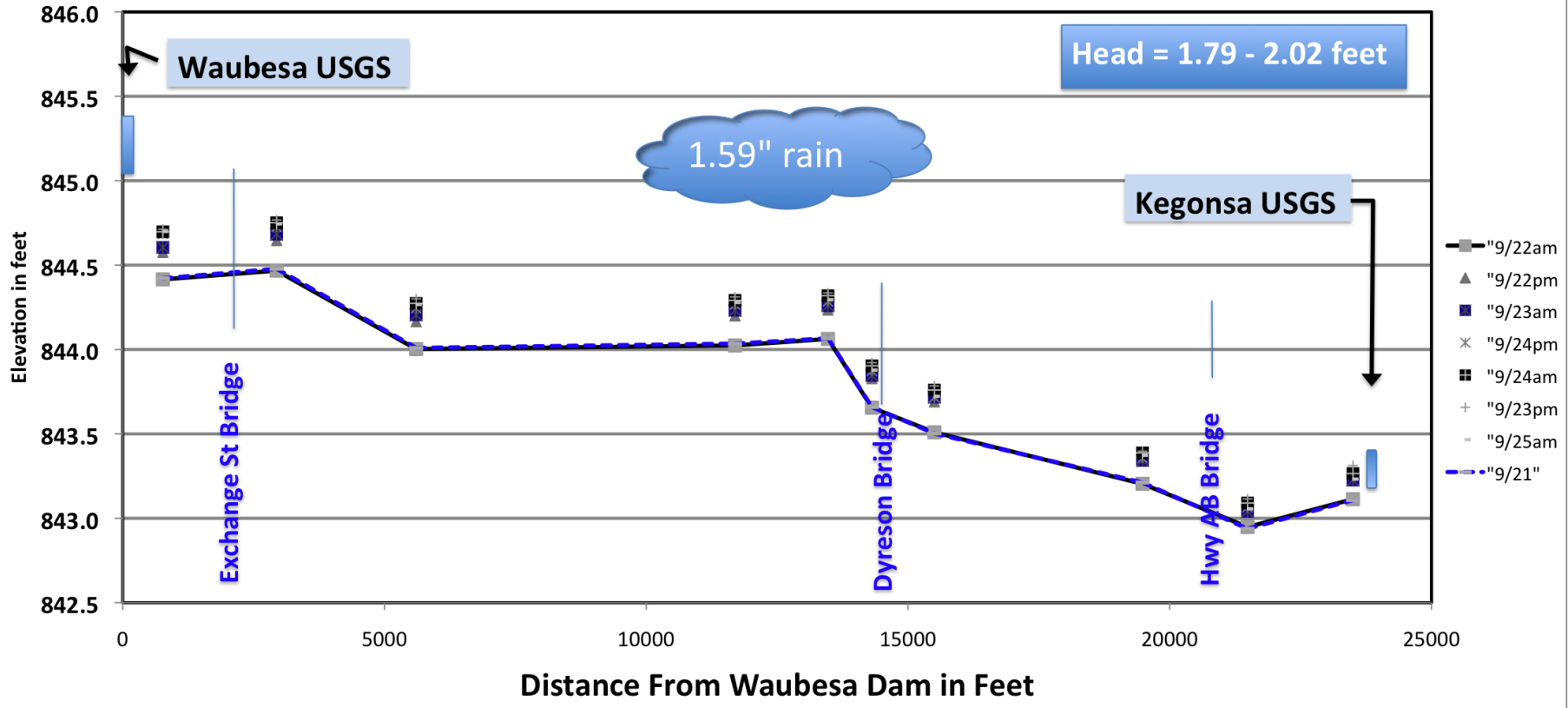
2.09 inches of rain on September 22



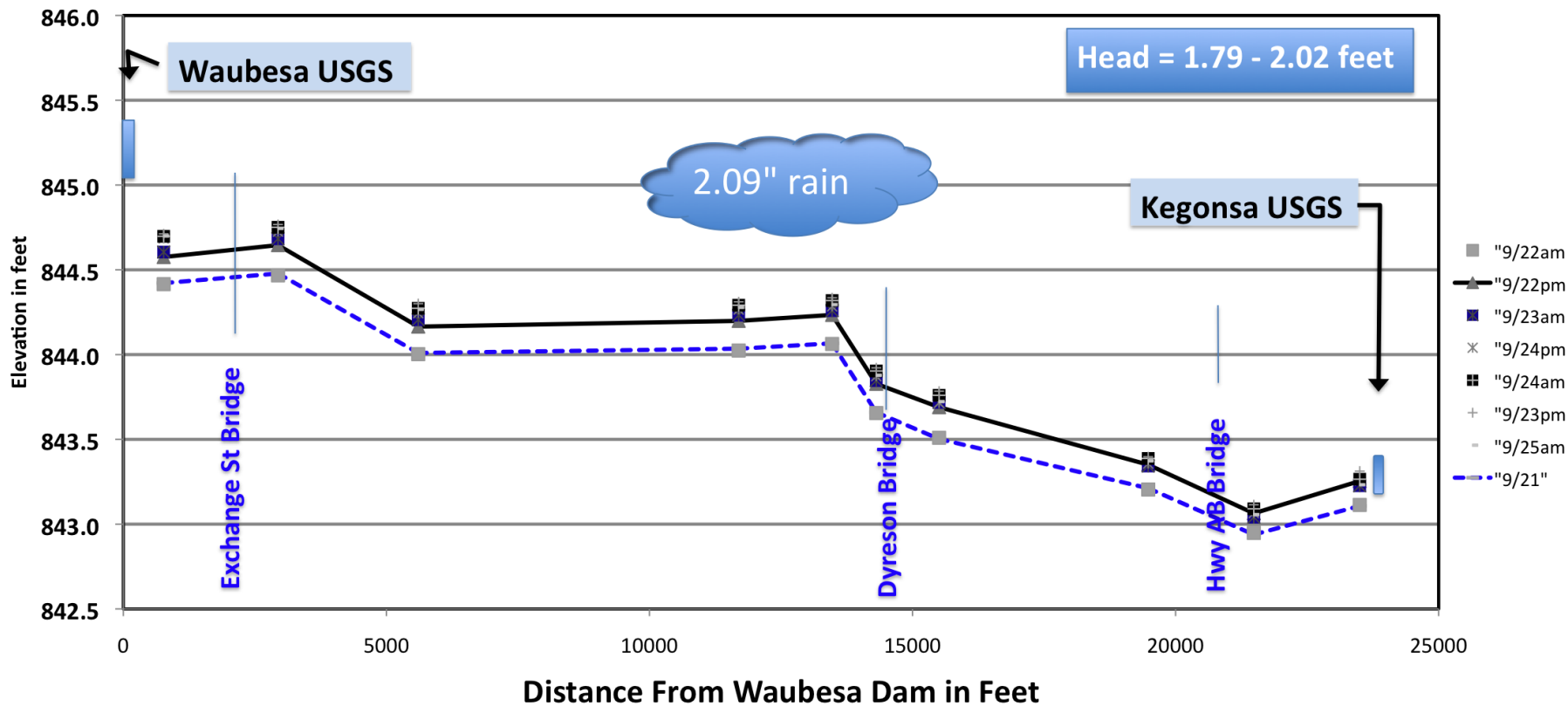
Half Day Means for Rain Event



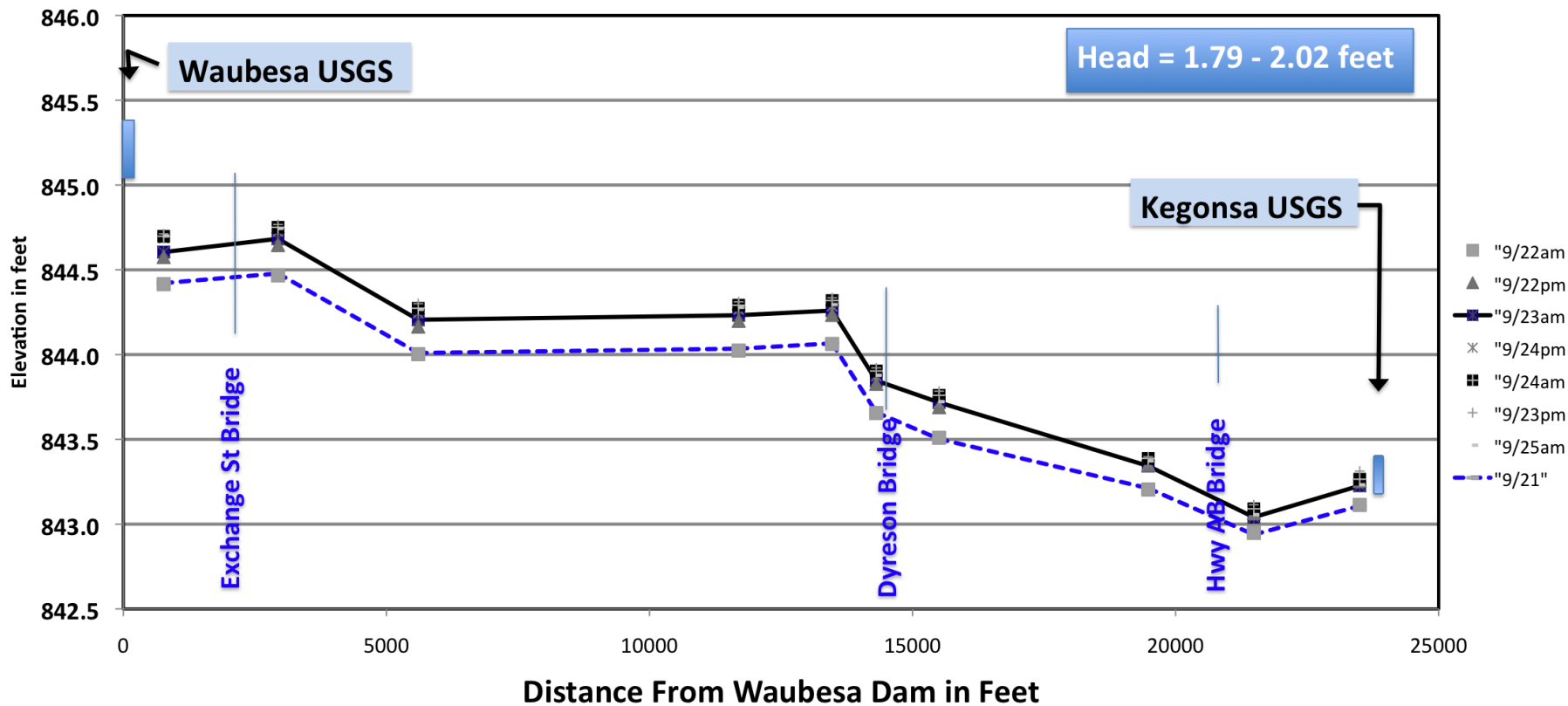
September 22, 2009 am



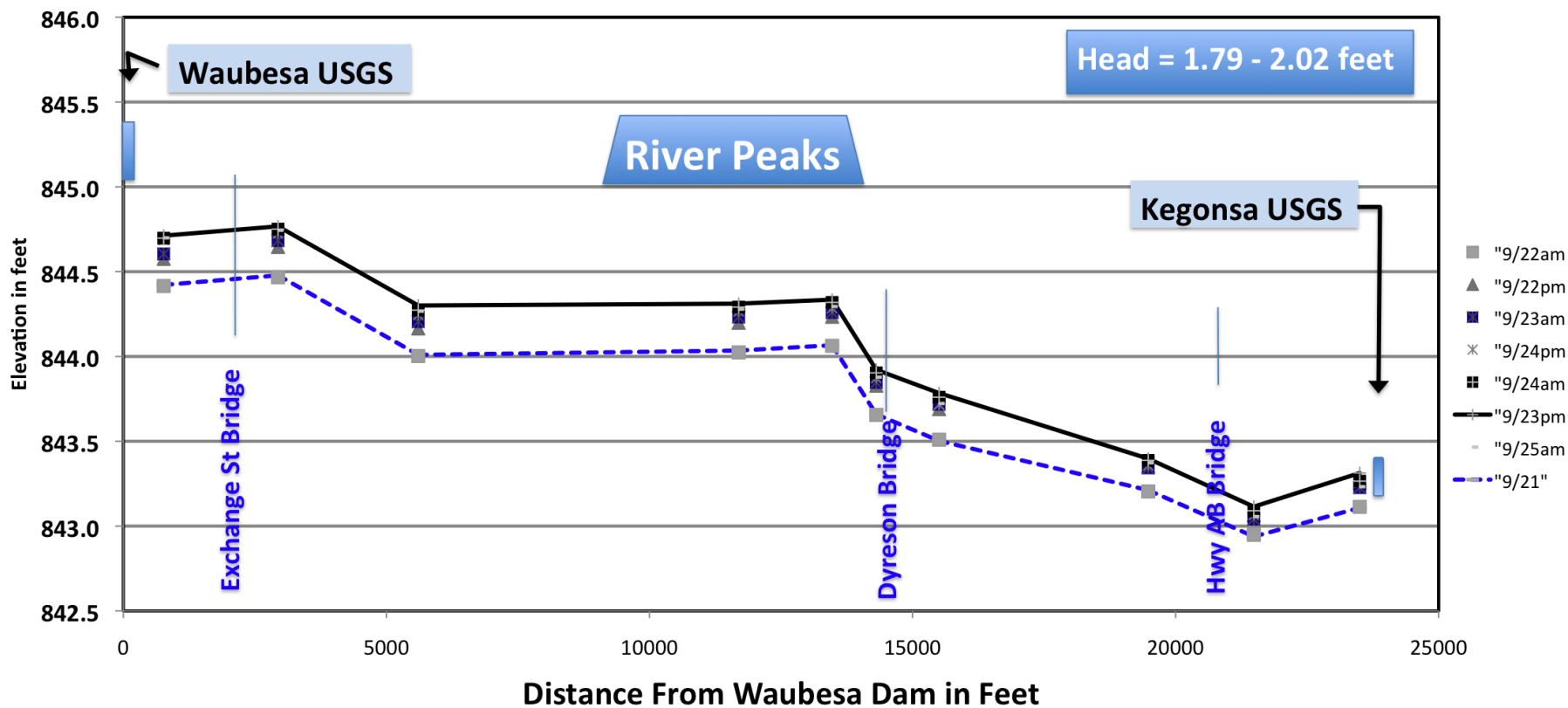
September 22, 2009 pm



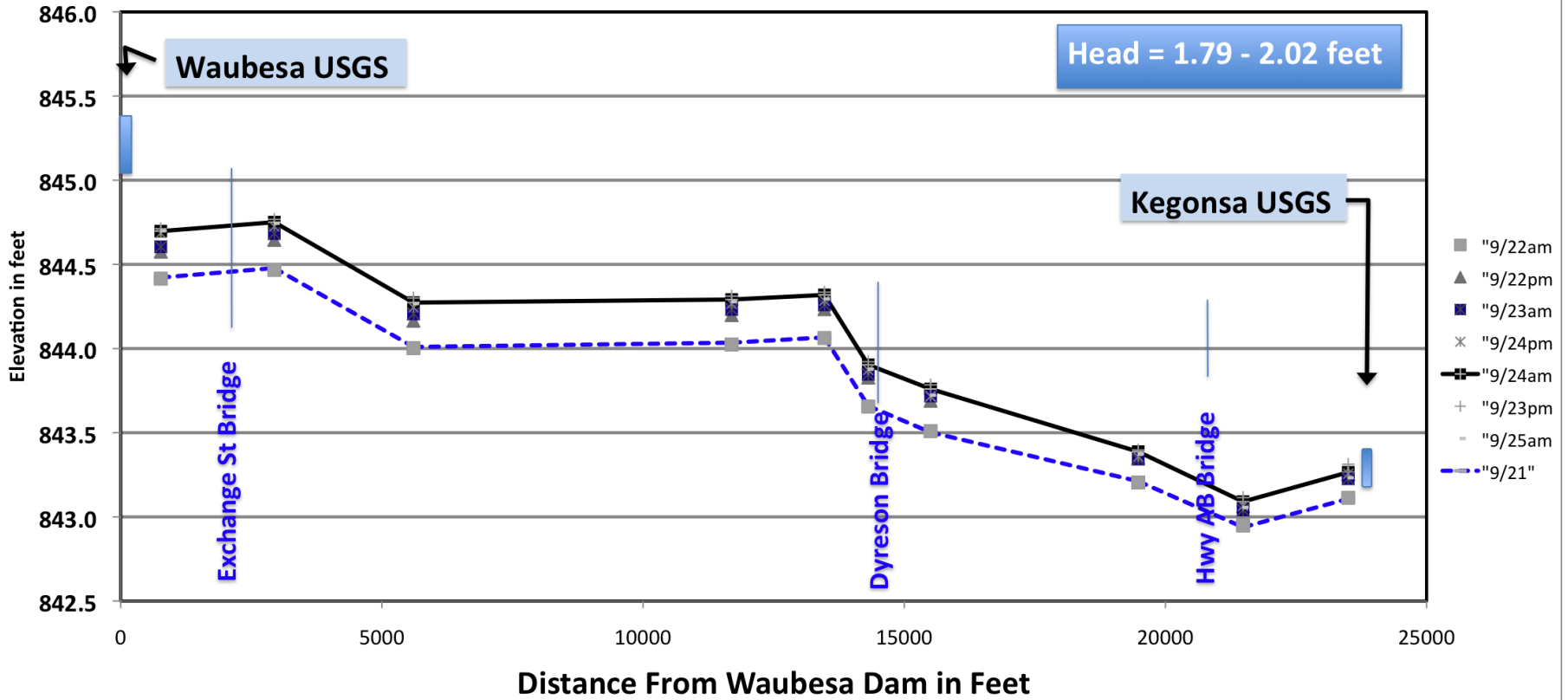
September 23, 2009 am



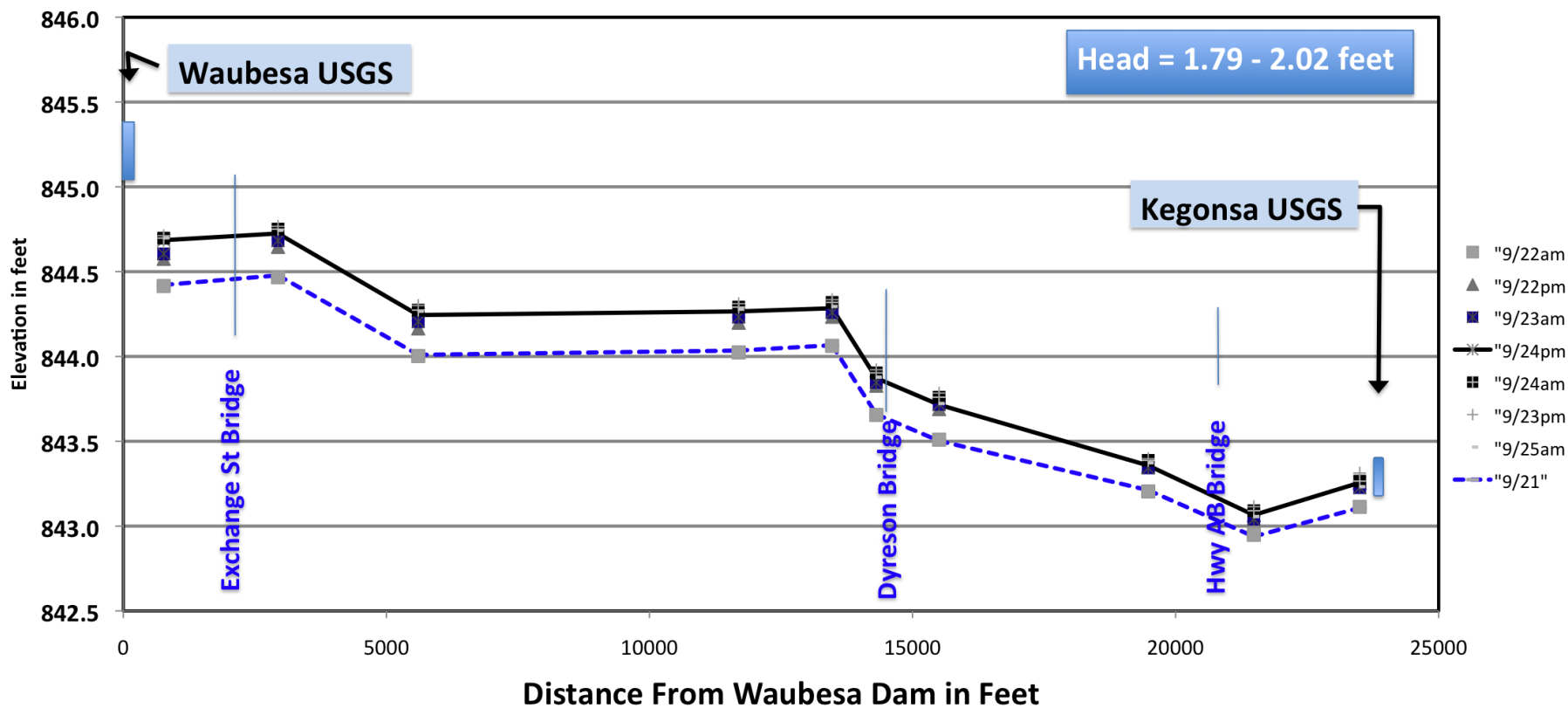
September 23, 2009 pm



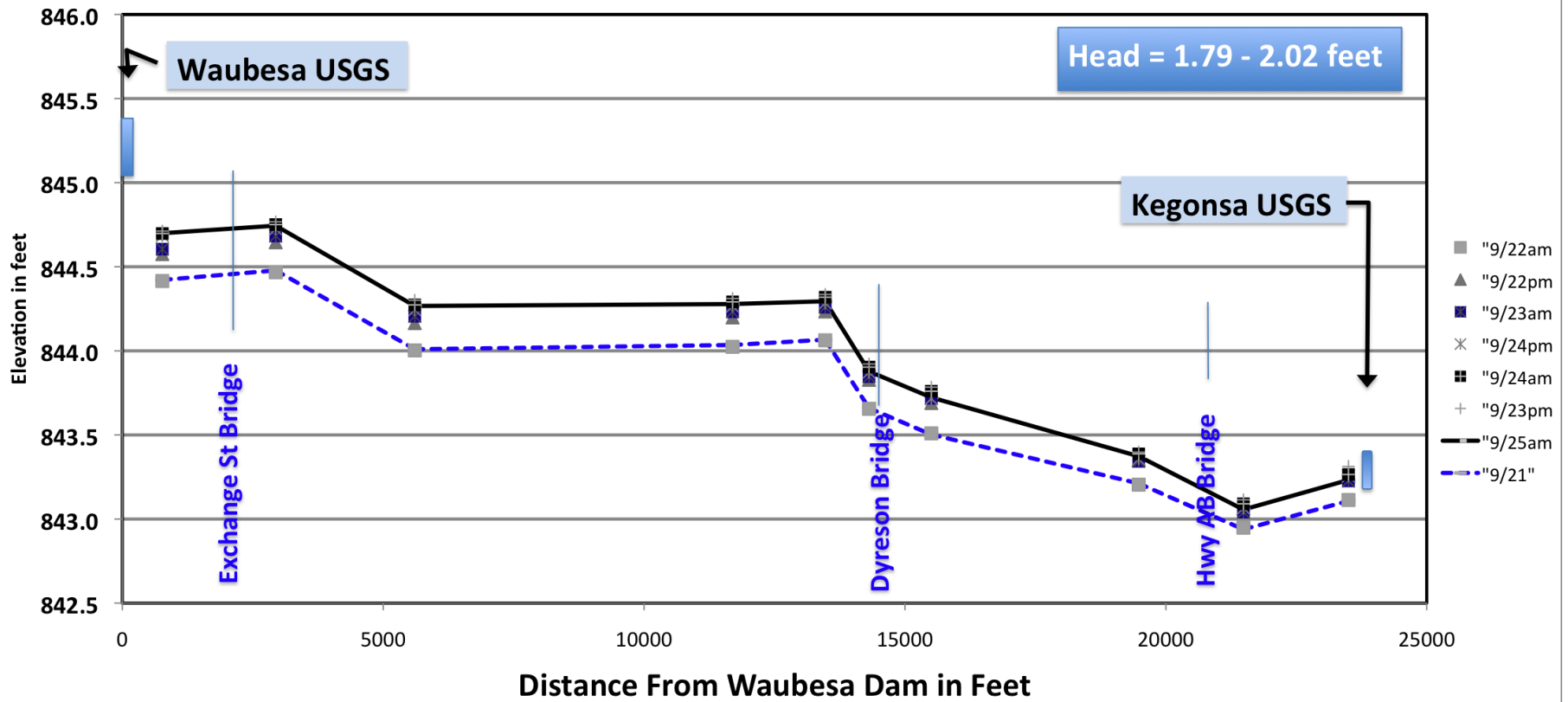
September 24, 2009 am



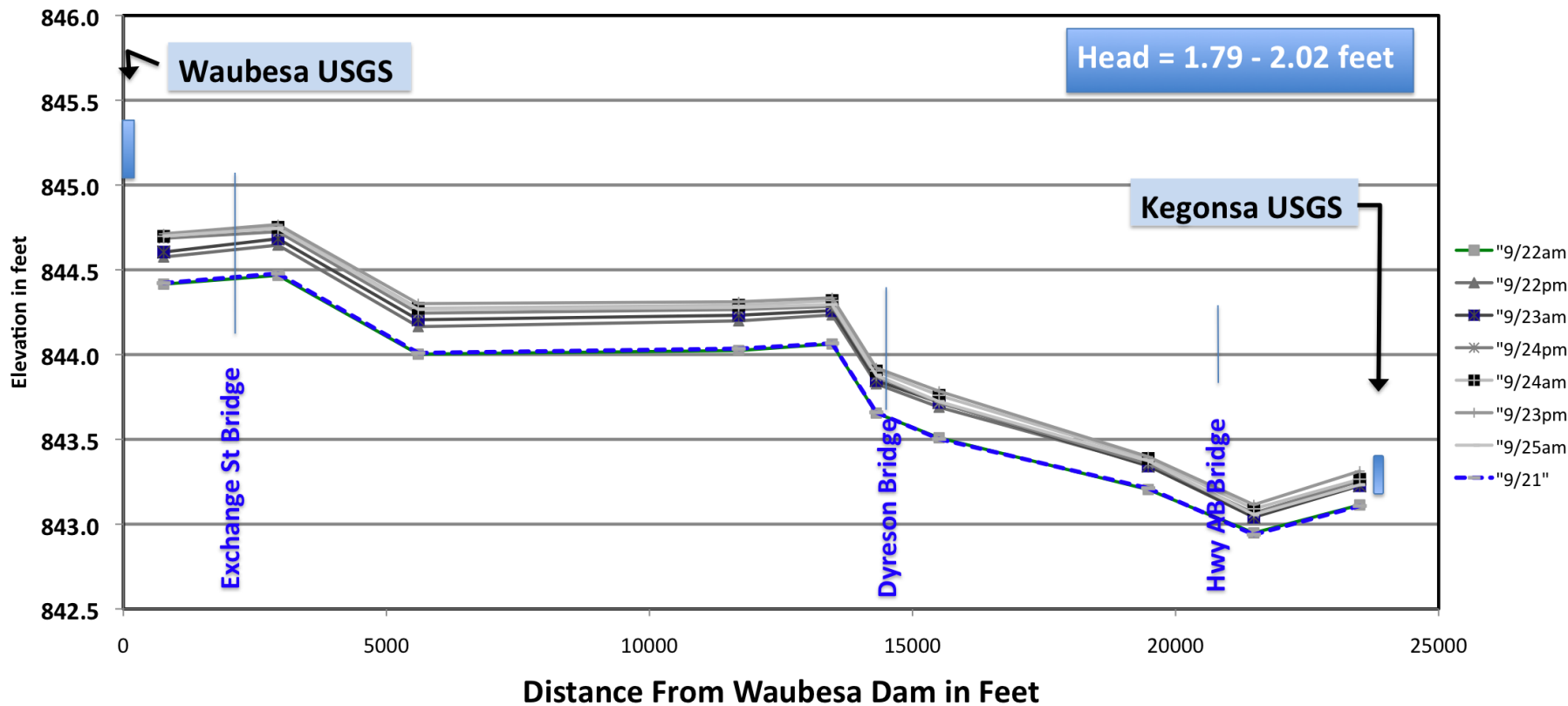
September 24, 2009 pm



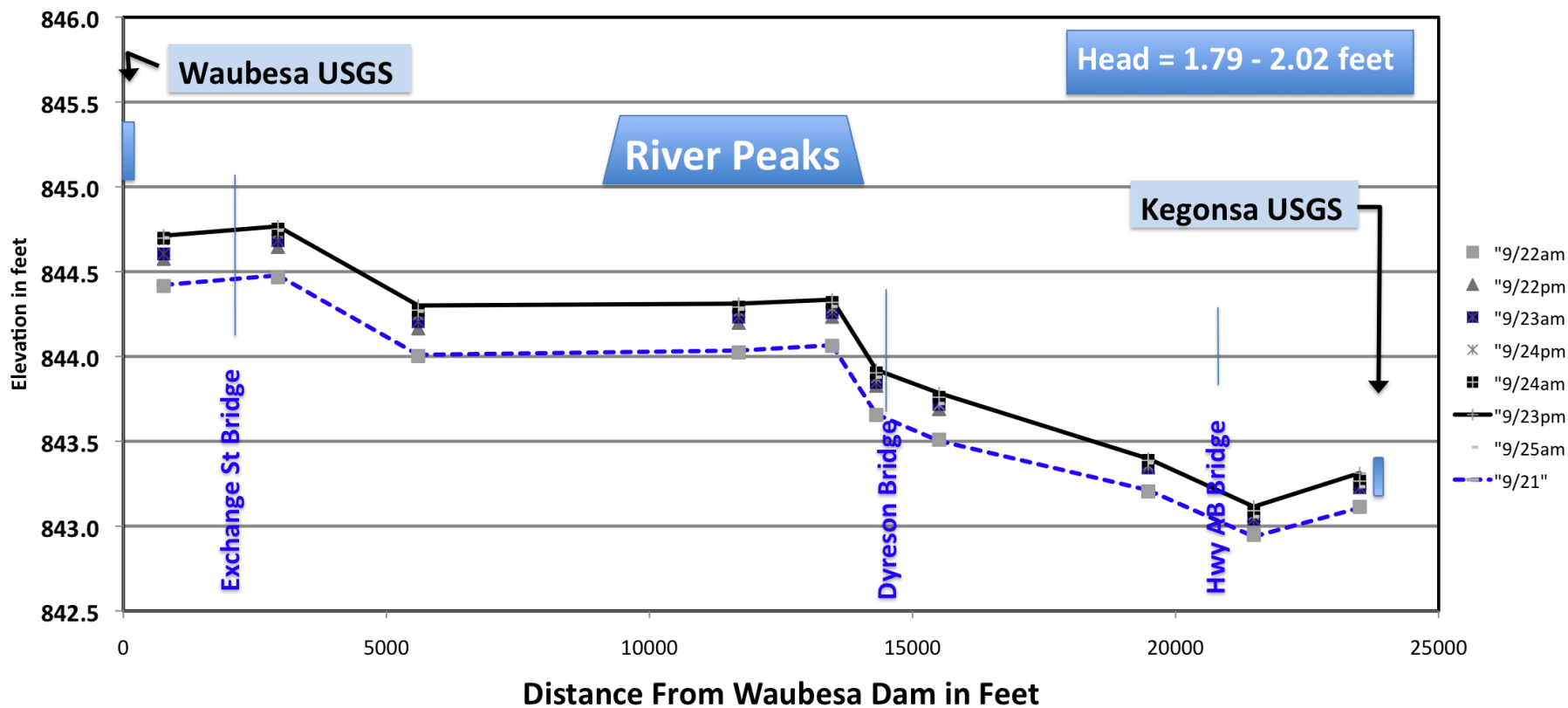
September 25, 2009 am



September 25, 2009 am

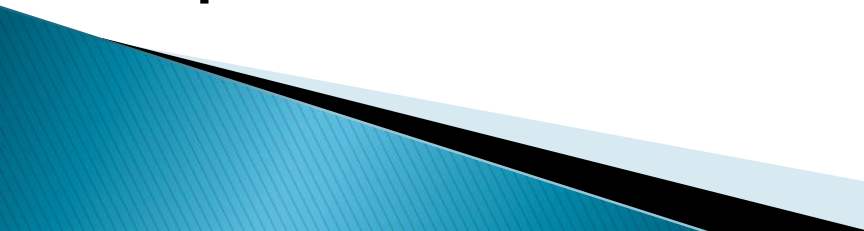


September 23, 2009 pm



Transducer Study Observations

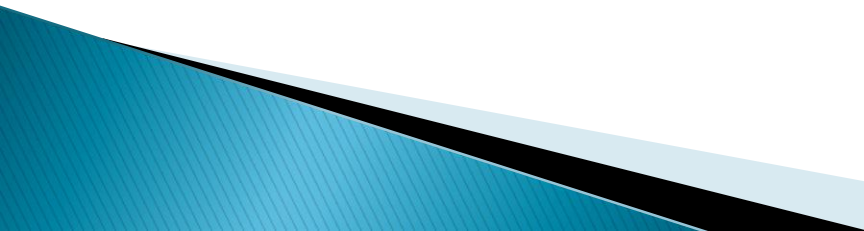
Summary

- ▶ The data indicate that the slope of the river is substantially different at different points along the river
 - ▶ The profile of the river appears to change during rain events
 - ▶ More data is needed at “points of interest” to more fully explain the profile
- 

Follow-up GPS Study

November 19, 2009

GPS Study Objectives

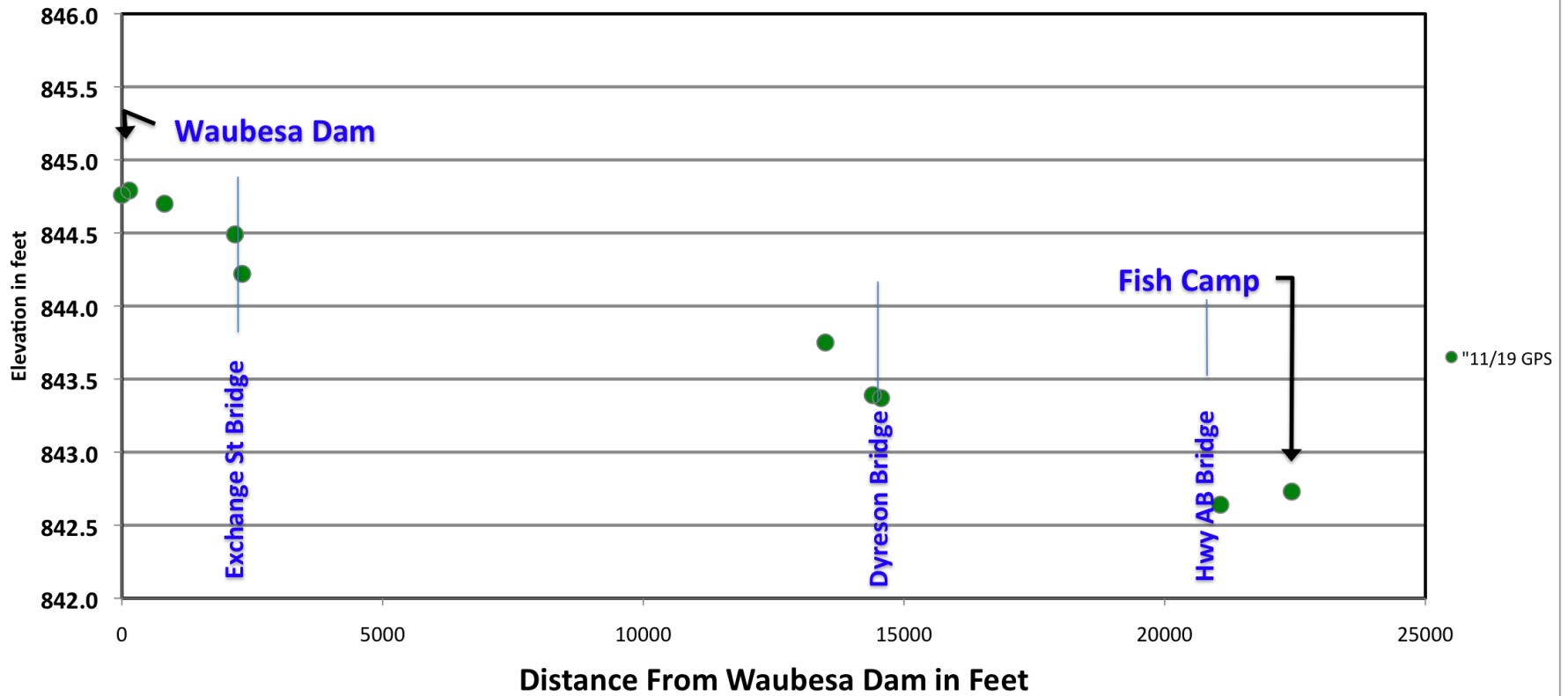
- ▶ Investigate river elevations near the Waubesa Dam
 - ▶ Obtain additional data near Exchange St. bridge
 - ▶ Obtain additional data near Dyreson bridge
 - ▶ Obtain additional data near Hwy AB bridge
- 

GPS Study

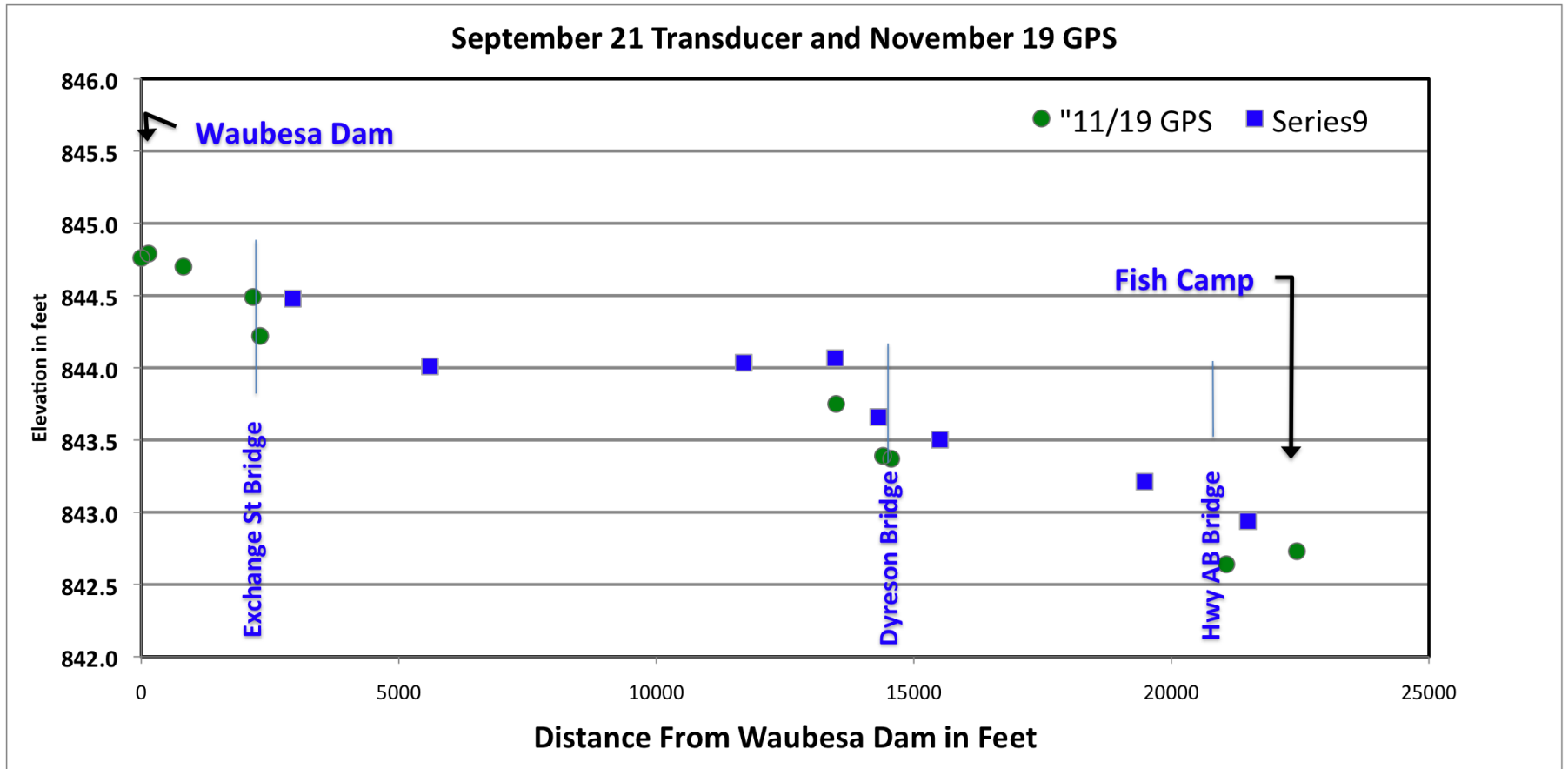
Same surveyor and equipment used in original study

November 19 GPS Survey Data

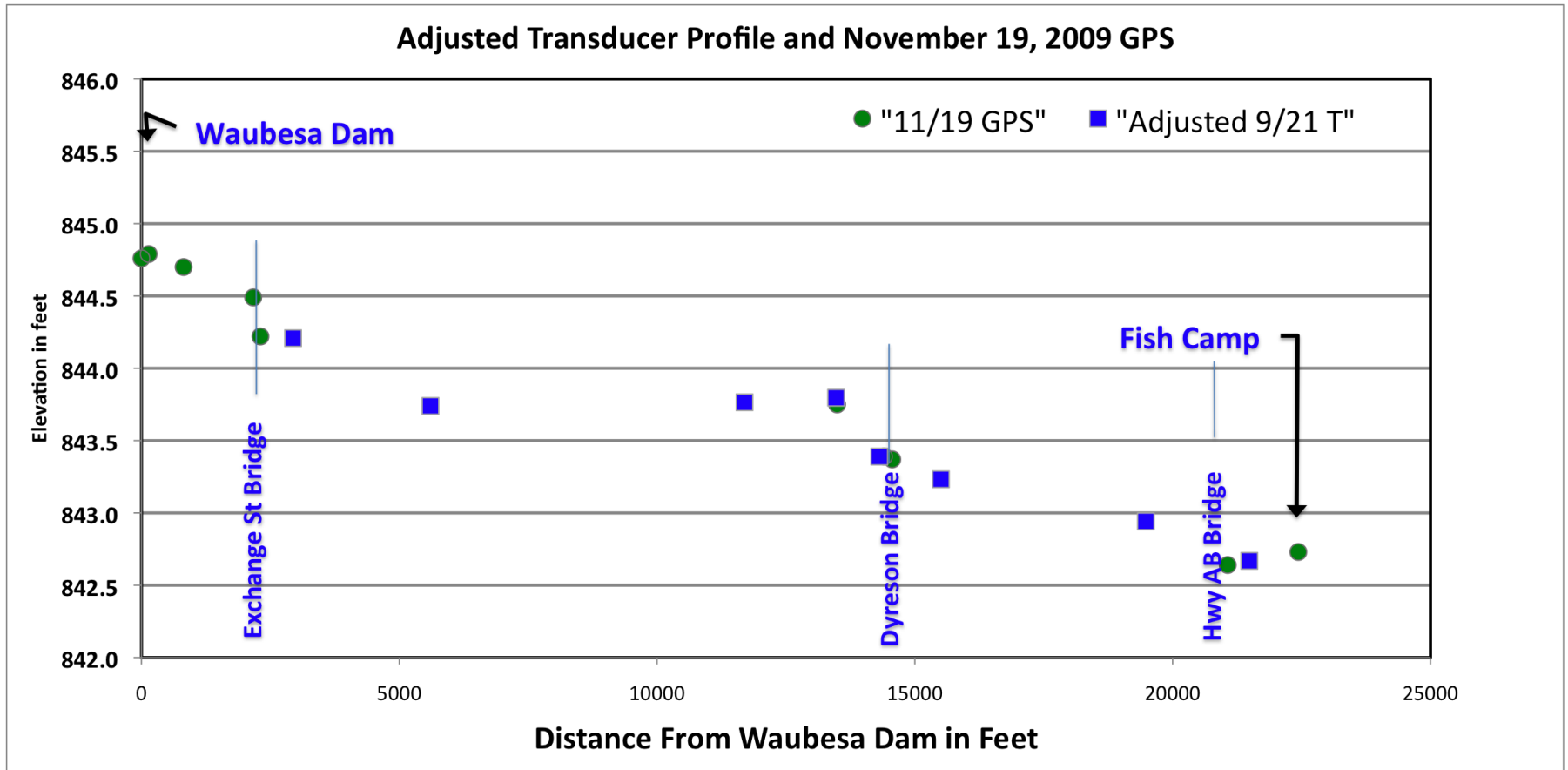
November 19, 2009 GPS



GPS Survey and Transducer Data



GPS and Adjusted Transducer Data



0 400 m
1200 ft

Traffic

River Measurement Locations

Sept 13 - 25 Transducers

Nov 19 GPS measurements

Exchange St. Bridge

Dyreson Bridge



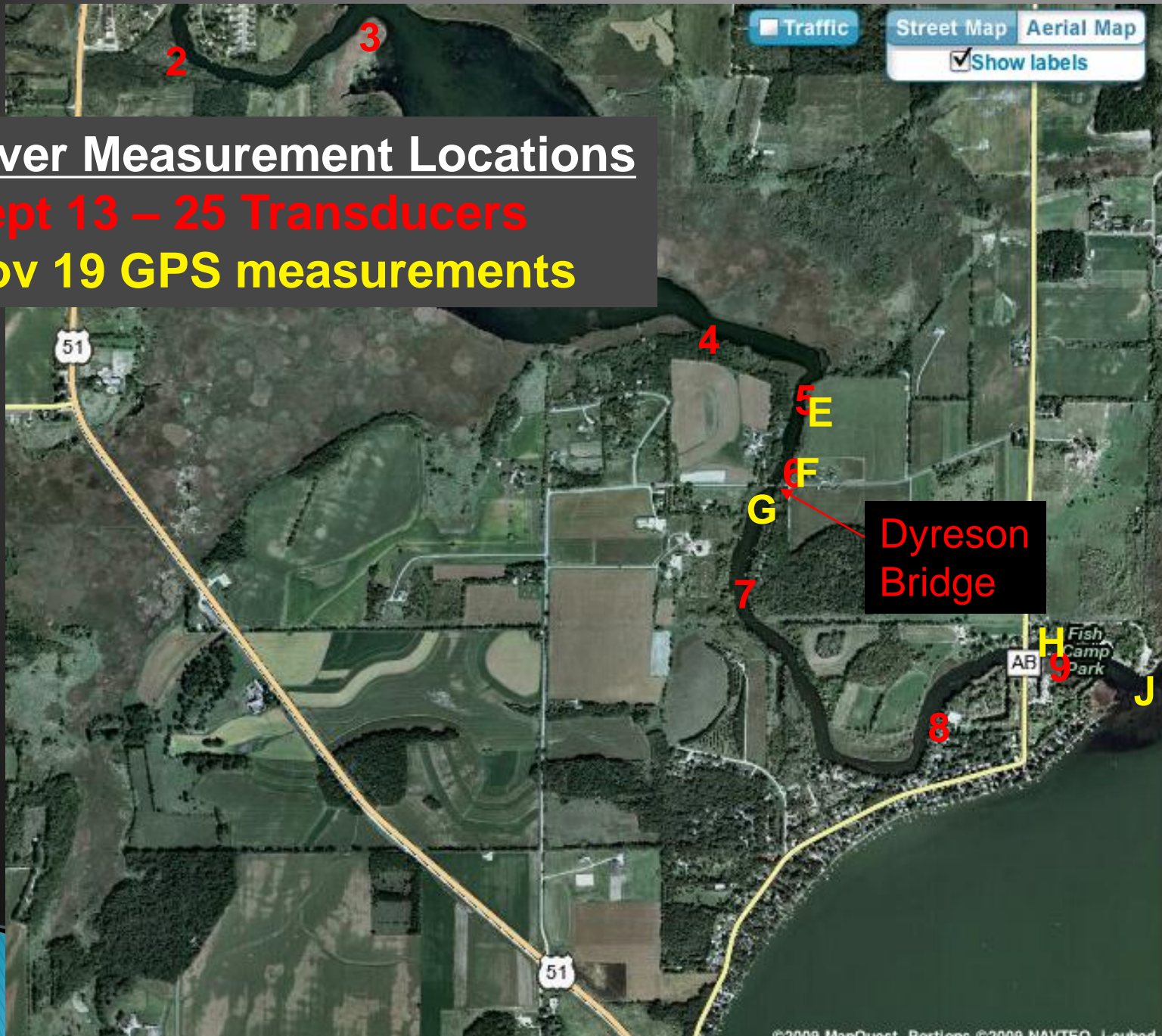
QUEST

© 2009 MapQuest

River Measurement Locations

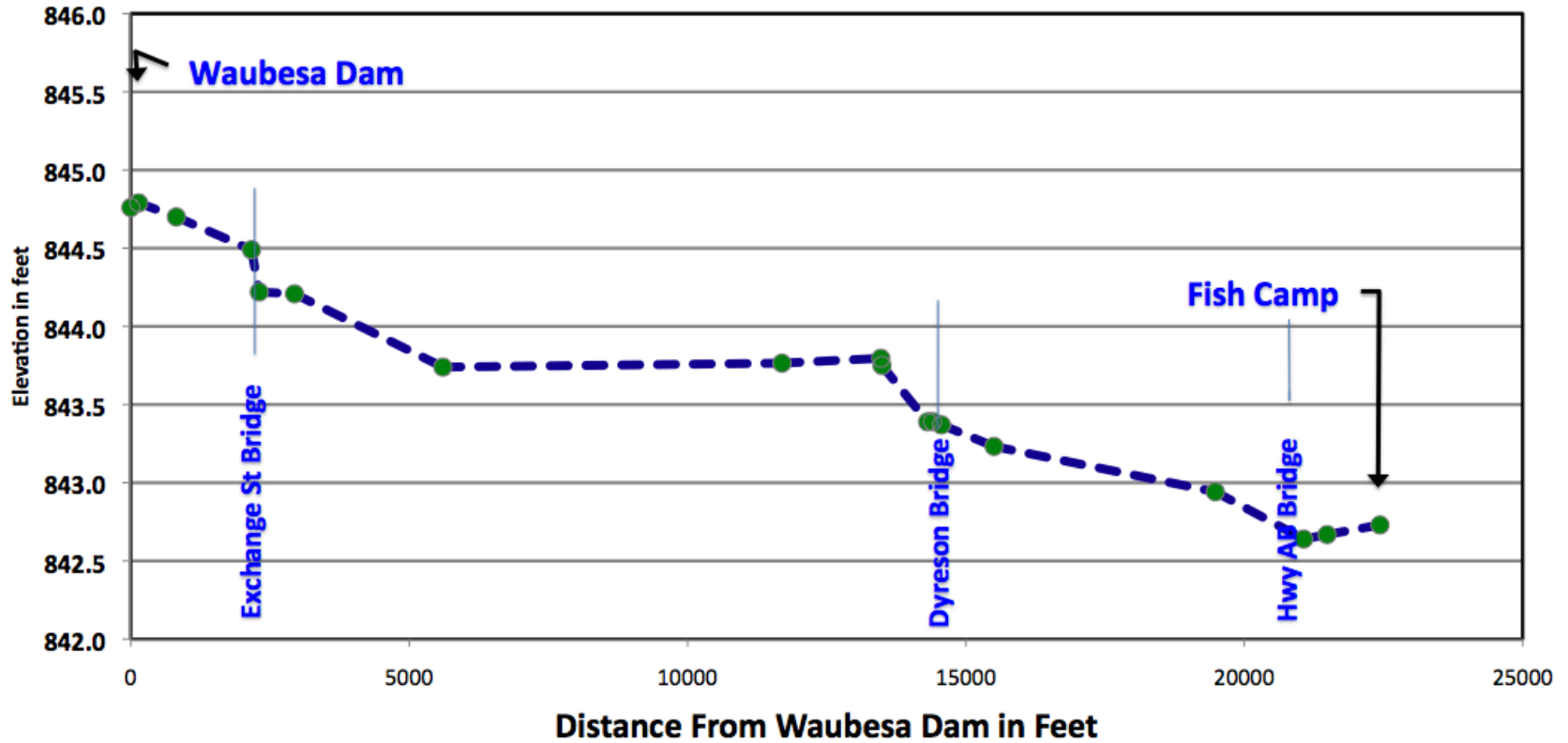
Sept 13 – 25 Transducers

Nov 19 GPS measurements



Apparent Profile of River

Apparent River Profile from Transducer and GPS Data



Interesting Information Noted

Date	9/13/09	9/21/09	9/23/09 (after rain)	11/19/09	
Waubesa Elevation	845.20	845.07	845.31	844.94	
Kegonsa Elevation	843.16	843.22	843.36	842.98	
Head (diffs)	2.04	1.85	1.95	1.96	
Waubesa Discharge (ft ³ /sec)	130	142	202	392	
Exchange St Discharge (ft ³ /sec)	114	121	na	420	

Possible Next Steps

- ▶ Look at data more closely to identify possible issues
 - ▶ Look at data more closely to identify possible river profile change over time
 - ▶ Conduct detailed elevation and flow studies at potential problem locations
- 