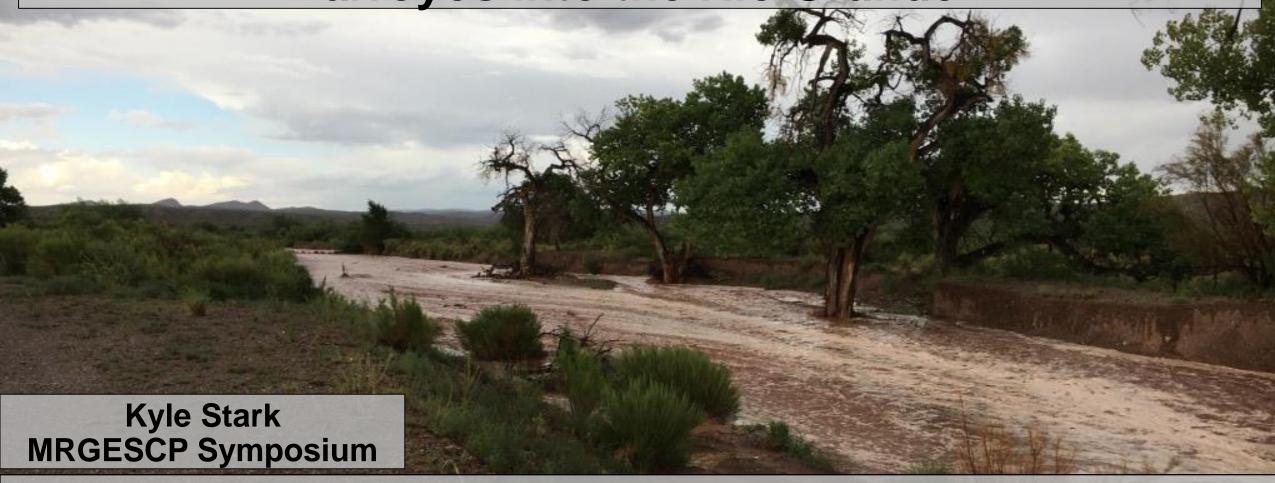
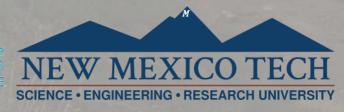
# Evaluating the grain size of bedload transported from arroyos into the Rio Grande



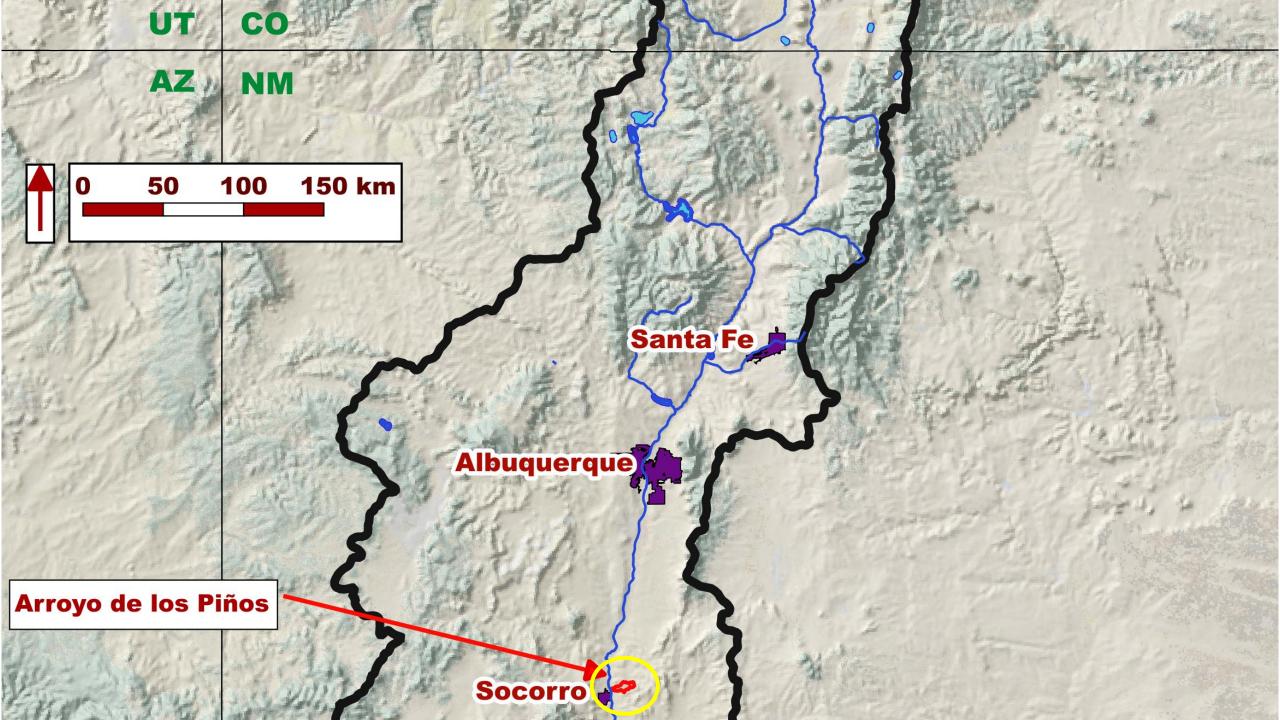




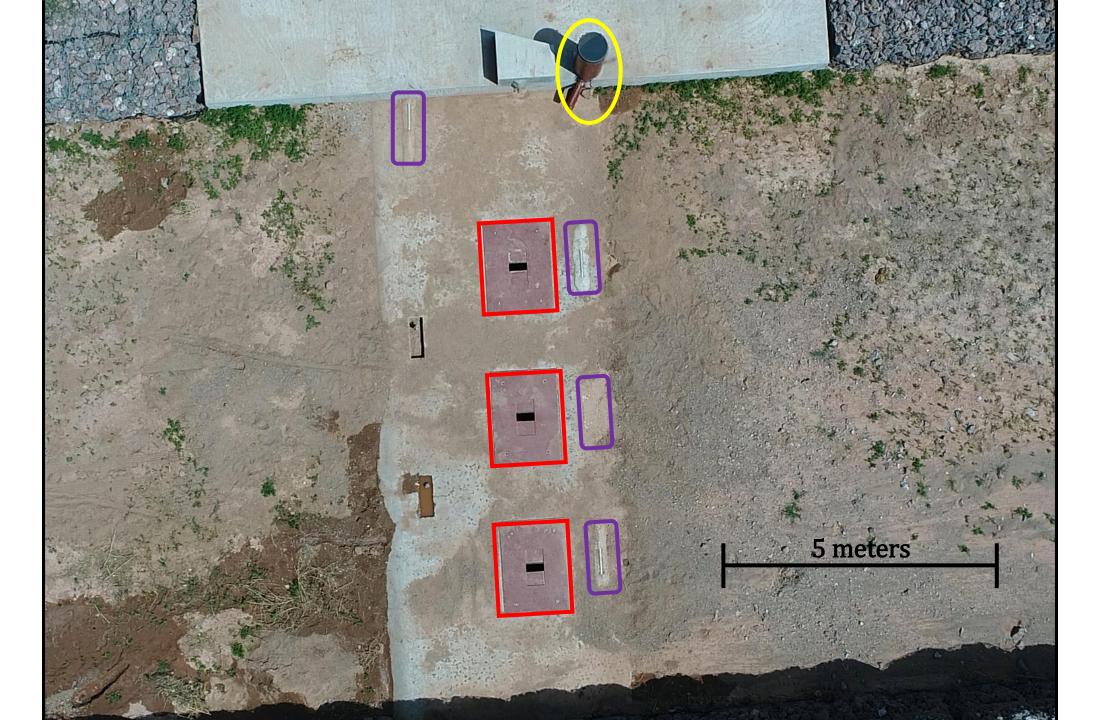






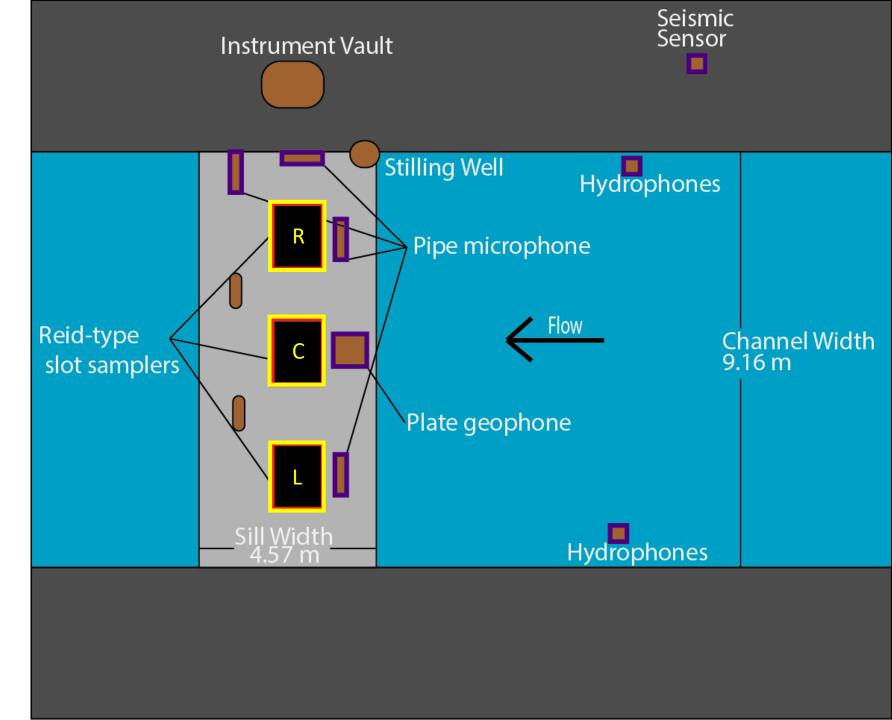


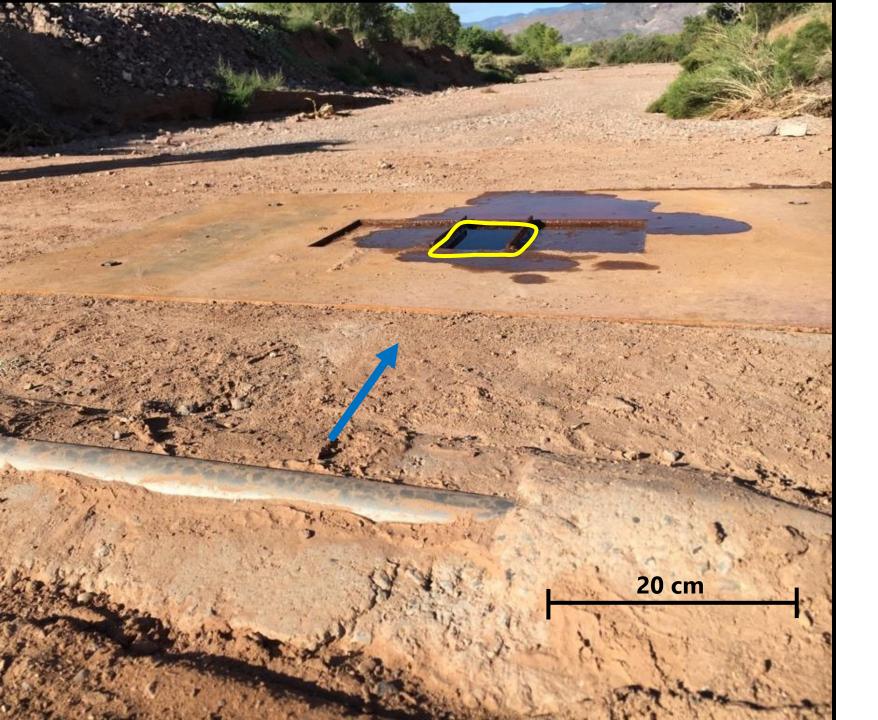




### New Sediment Monitoring Station

- Three instruments measure bedload directly (red)
- Six styles of surrogate instruments measure bedload indirectly (purple)
- Data are automatically collected and uploaded for analysis by scientists worldwide



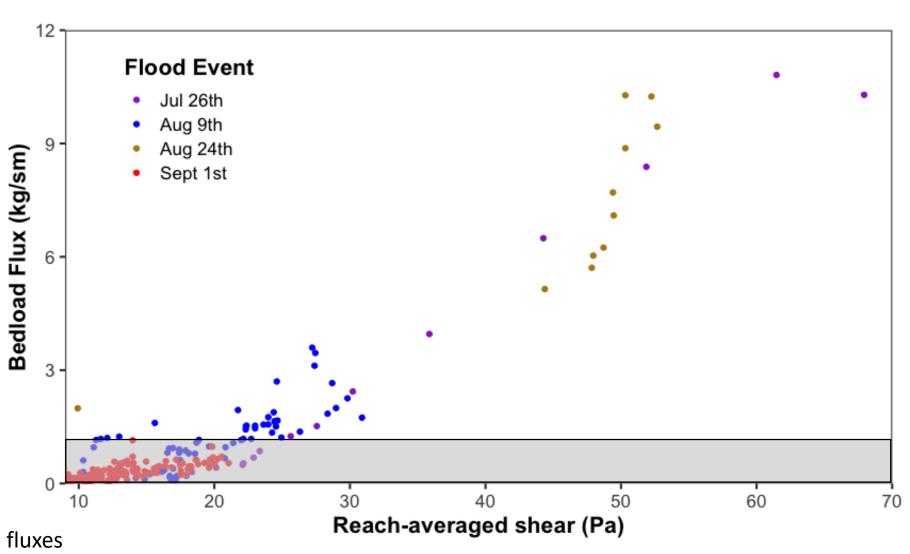


## Direct Bedload Measurements

- Bedload moves downstream and falls through the slot into an inner chamber.
- A system of pressure transducers record the accumulation of mass associated inside the chamber.
- The system is designed to interact with the channel as little as possible.

#### Cross-section averaged bedload fluxes

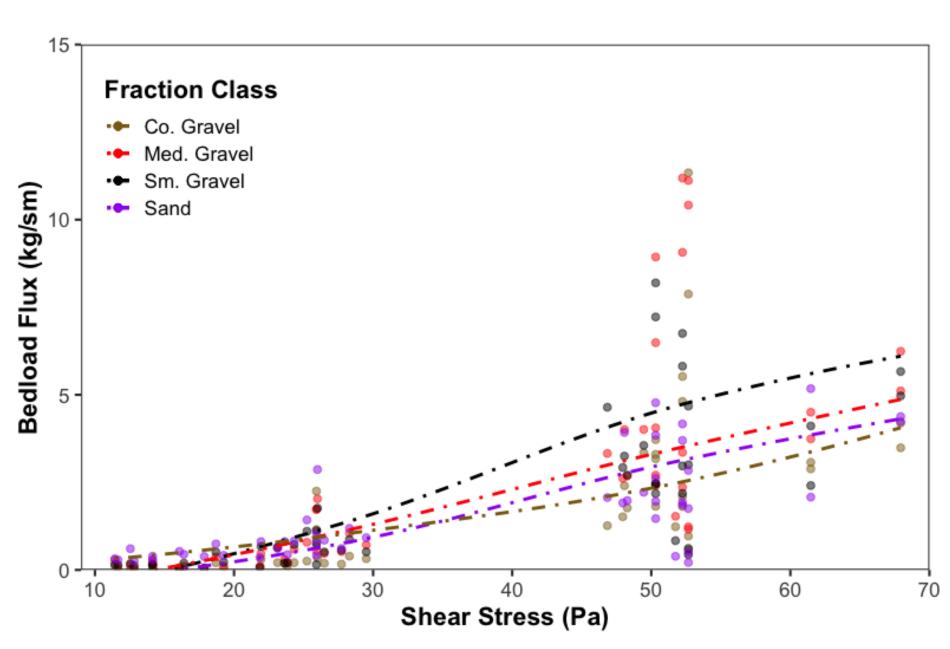
- Early onset of motion (7-10 cm)
- Extremely high rates of bedload flux
- Samplers fill quickly
- Averaged statistics are important, but not the whole story



= typical range of bedload fluxes in perennial rivers (Rio Grande)

#### Cross-section averaged bedload fluxes

- Large range of bedload fluxes
- Small and Medium sized gravel (2-19 mm) transported at highest rates.
- Coarse sand transported as bedload.
- Indication of crossstream differences in bedload flux.



#### Cross-section averaged bedload fluxes

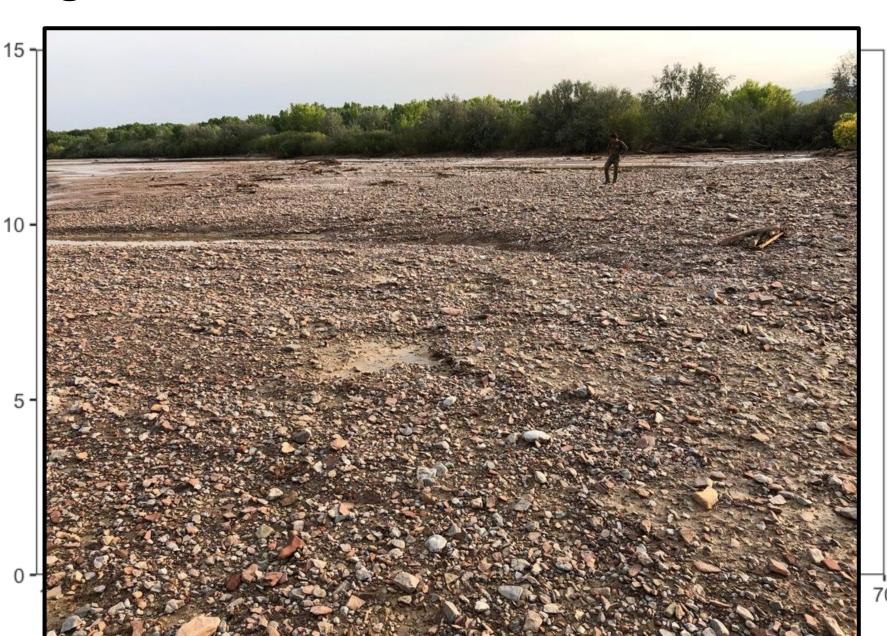
Bedload Flux (kg/sm)

 Large range of bedload fluxes

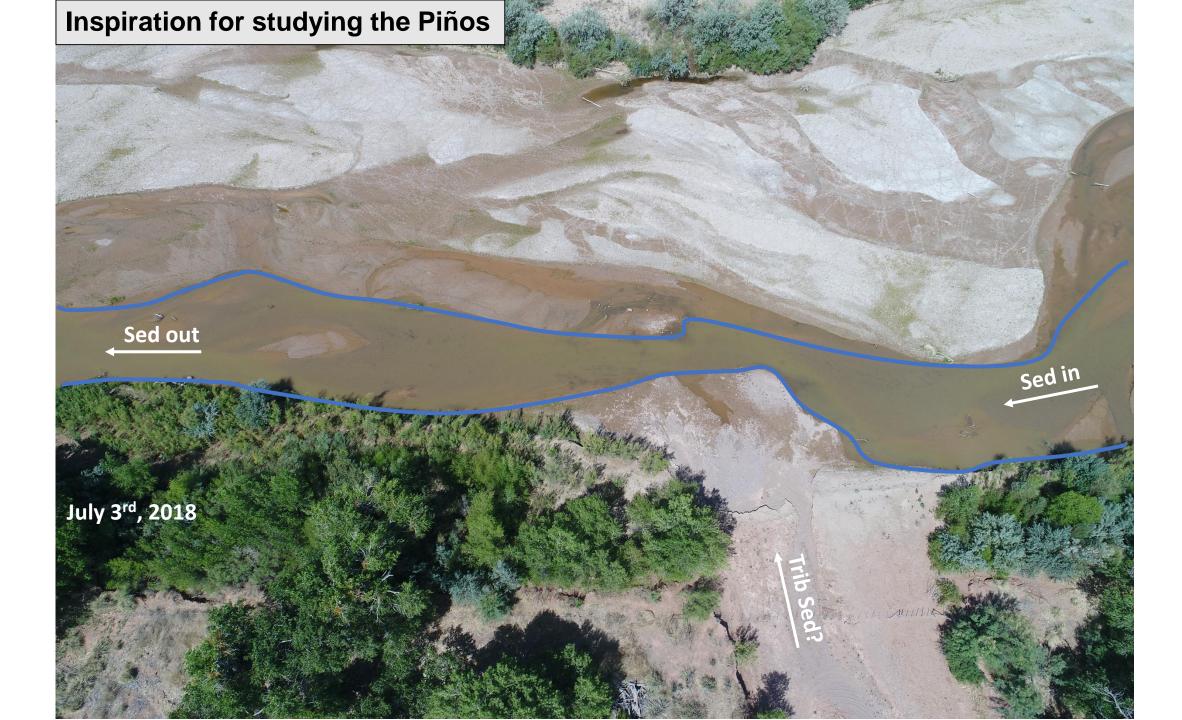
 Small and Medium sized gravel (2-19 mm) transported at highest rates.

 Coarse sand transported as bedload.

• Indication of crossstream differences in bedload flux.











#### Conclusions

 Sediment fluxes are high in ephemeral channels.

 Sediment sizes are all mobile at low shear stresses.

 Individual large events (only hours of flow) can cause large changes at the confluence with the Rio Grande.

